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THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

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KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gō).
h ... *ho!* (hō).
r ... *run* (rŭn), *terrier* (ter-i-er).
z ... *her* (hēr), *farther* (fā-rð-er).
s ... *see* (sē), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *waken* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bathe* (bath).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bath).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (viʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒ-ō-ne).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒɒdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪŋŋ), *think* (þɪŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fɪŋgər).

(FOREIGN.)
ñ as in *French nasal, environ* (ahvīrōñ).
lʲ ... *Il seraglio* (ser-ā lʲo).
nʲ ... *Il signore* (sɪnʲō-re).
x ... *Ger. ach* (ax), *Sc. loch* (lox, loxʷ).
xʲ ... *Ger. ich* (ixʲ), *Sc. nicht* (nèxʲt).
ɣ ... *Ger. sagen* (zā-ɣən).
ɣʲ ... *Ger. legen, regnen* (lɛ-ɣʲən, rɛ-ɣʲnən).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in *Fr. à la mode* (a la mōdʲ).
ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (sɪzai-ā).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).
ɔ ... *cut* (kʊt), *son* (sɒn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɔv-ɛ), *Fr. attaché* (ataʃe).
|| ɛ ... *Fr. chef* (ʃɛf).
o ... *ever* (evər), *nation* (næʲʃən).
oi ... *I, eye* (oi), *blind* (bɔɪnd).
|| ɔ ... *Fr. eau de vie* (ɔ dɔ vɪʲ).
i ... *sit* (sɪt), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).
ɪ ... *Psyche* (sɔɪ-kɪ), *react* (rɪ-ækt).
o ... *anchor* (ʲɪ-kɔɪ), *morality* (mɔræ-lɪʲtɪ).
oi ... *oil* (oi), *boy* (boi).
o ... *hero* (hɪ-ɔ), *zoology* (zɔɪplɔdʒɪ).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).
ɛ, ɛ* ... *got* (gɔt), *soft* (sɔft).
|| ɔ ... *Ger. Köln* (kɔln).
|| ɔ ... *Fr. peu* (pɔ).
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
iu ... *duration* (diur-ɪ-ʃən).
u ... *unto* (vntu), *frugality* (fru-).
iu ... *Matthew* (mæ-ʲju), *virtue* (vɪ-ʲtu).
|| ü ... *Ger. Müller* (mü-l-ər).
|| ü ... *Fr. dune* (dün).
o (see ɪo, ɛo, ɔo, ɪo) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
i, u (see ɪi, ɔu) }
ʲ as in *able* (ɪbʲl), *caten* (ɪtʲn) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).
ō ... *curl* (kōl), *fur* (fūr).
ē (ē*) ... *there* (ðē-ɔ), *pear, pare* (pē-ɔ).
ē (ēʲ) ... *rein, rain* (rēʲn), *they* (ðēʲ).
ē ... *Fr. faire* (fēʲ).
ō ... *fur* (fō), *fern* (fōn), *earth* (ōɪp).
I (ɪ) ... *bier* (bɪ-ɔ), *clear* (klɪ-ɔ).
ɪ ... *thief* (þɪf), *see* (sɪ).
ō (ɔ) ... *boar, bore* (bō-ɔ), *glory* (glō-ɪ).
ō (ō*) ... *so, sow* (sō-ɔ), *soul* (sōl).
ō ... *walk* (wɔk), *wart* (wɔt).
ō ... *short* (ʃɔt), *thorn* (þɔn).
|| ɔ ... *Fr. cœur* (kōr).
|| ɔ ... *Ger. Göthe* (gōtē), *Fr. Jeanne* (ʒōn).
ū (ū*) ... *poor* (pūr), *meorish* (mūr-ɪʃ).
iū, iū ... *pure* (piūr), *lure* (lūr).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).
iū, iū ... *few* (iū), *lute* (lū).
|| ū ... *Ger. grüna* (grūn), *Fr. jus* (ʒū).

OBSCURE.

ā as in *amceba* (ām-ɪ-bā).
ǣ ... *accept* (ǣk-sept), *maniac* (mǣ-ɪ-niǣk).
ǫ ... *datum* (dǫ-ɪ-tŭm).
ě ... *moment* (mō-měnt), *several* (se-vě-rāl).
ě ... *separate* (adj.) (se-pǎ-rě-l).
ò ... *added* (x-déd), *estate* (ést-ɪ-t).
ĩ ... *vanity* (væn-ɪ-i).
ĩ ... *remain* (rɪ-mě-ɪ-n), *believe* (bɪ-lɪ-fv).
ō ... *theory* (þɪ-ō-ri).
ø ... *violet* (vɔi-ø-lét), *parody* (pær-ø-di).
ø ... *authority* (ɔj-ø-rɪ-tɪ).
ǽ ... *connect* (kǽ-ɔ-kt), *amazon* (æ-mǽ-zǽn).
iū, iū ... *verdure* (vɔ-ɔ-diū), *measure* (mɛ-ɔ-lū).
ĩ ... *altogether* (ɔl-tŭ-ɔ-ɔ-ɔ).
iū ... *circular* (sɔ-ɔ-ki-lār).

* ɛ the ɔ in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as ɛ, ɔ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɔ, or ɛ, or ɔ, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *upun* from *mann*, *pr* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.	gen. = genitive.	pa. t. = past tense.
a (as a 1300) = ante, before.	gen. = general, -ly.	Path. = in Pathology.
a., adj., adj. = adjective.	gen. sign. = general signification.	peib. = perhaps.
absol., absol. = absolutely.	Geol. = in Geology.	Pers. = Persian.
abst. = abstract.	Geom. = in Geometry.	pers. = person, -al.
acc. = accusative.	Goth. = Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).	pf. = perfect.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.	Gr. = Greek.	Pg. = Portuguese.
adv., adv. = adverb.	Gram. = in Grammar.	Philol. = in Philology.
advb. = adverbial, -ly.	Heb. = Hebrew.	phonet. = phonetic, -ally.
AF., AFr. = Anglo-French.	Her. = in Heraldry.	phr. = phrase.
Anat. = in Anatomy.	Herb. = with herbalists.	Phren. = in Phrenology.
Antiq. = in Antiquities.	Hort. = in Horticulture.	Phys. = in Physiology.
aphet. = aphetic, aphetized.	imp. = Imperative.	pl., pl. = plural.
app. = apparently.	impers. = impersonal.	poet. = poetic.
Arab. = Arabic.	impf. = imperfect.	pop. = popular, -ly.
Arch. = in Architecture.	ind. = Indicative.	ppl. a., ppl. adj. = participial adjective.
arch. = archaic.	indef. = indefinite.	ppl. = participle.
Archæol. = in Archæology.	inf. = Infinitive.	Pr. = Provençal.
assoc. = association.	infl. = influenced.	prec. = preceding (word or article).
Astr. = in Astronomy.	int. = interjection.	pref. = prefix.
Astrol. = in Astrology.	intr. = intransitive.	prep. = preposition.
attrib. = attributive, -ly.	It. = Italian.	pres. = present.
bef. = before.	J., (J.) = Johnson (quotation from).	prim. sign. = Primary signification.
Biol. = in Biology.	(Jam.) = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.	priv. = privative.
Boh. = Bohemian.	(Jod.) = Jodrell (quoted from).	prob. = probably.
Bot. = in Botany.	L. = Latin.	pron. = pronoun.
Build. = in Building.	(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's	pronunc. = pronunciation.
c (as c 1300) = circa, about.	lang. = language. [Johnson]	prop. = properly.
c. (as 13th c.) = century.	LG. = Low German.	Pros. = in Prosody.
Cat. = Catalan.	lit. = literal, -ly.	pr. pple. = present participle.
catachr. = catachrestically.	Lith. = Lithuanian.	Psych. = in Psychology.
Cf., cf. = confer, compare.	LXX. = Septuagint.	q.v. = <i>quod vide</i> , which see.
Chem. = in Chemistry.	Mal. = Malay.	(R.) = in Richardson's Dict.
cl. L. = classical Latin.	masc. (rarely m.) = masculine.	R. C. Ch. = Roman Catholic Church.
cogn. w. = cognate with.	Math. = in Mathematics.	refash. = refashioned, -ing.
collect. = collective, -ly.	ME. = Middle English.	refl., refl. = reflexive.
collog. = colloquially.	Med. = in Medicine.	reg. = regular.
comb. = combined, -ing.	med. L. = mediæval Latin.	repr. = representative, representing.
Comb. = Combinations.	Mech. = in Mechanics.	Rhet. = in Rhetoric.
Comm. = in commercial usage.	Metaph. = in Metaphysics.	Rom. = Romanic, Romance.
comp. = compound, composition.	MHG. = Middle High German.	sb., sb. = substantive.
compl. = complement.	midl. = midland (dialect).	sc. = Scotch.
Conch. = in Conchology	Mil. = in military usage.	sc. = <i>scilicet</i> , understand or supply.
concr. = concretely.	Min. = in Mineralogy.	sing. = singular.
conj. = conjunction.	mod. = modern.	Skr. = Sanskrit.
cons. = consonant.	Mus. = in Music.	Slav. = Slavonic.
Const., Const. ... = Construction, construed	(N.) = Nares (quoted from)	Sp. = Spanish.
with.	n. of action = noun of action.	sp. = spelling.
Cryst. = in Crystallography.	n. of agent = noun of agent.	spec. = specifically.
(D.) = in Davies (Sapp. Eng.	Nat. Hist. = in Natural History.	subj. = subject, subjunctive.
Glossary).	Naut. = in nautical language.	subord. cl. = subordinate clause.
Da. = Danish.	neut. (rarely n.) = neuter.	subseq. = subsequently.
dat. = dative.	NF., NFr. = Northern French.	subst. = substantively.
def. = definite.	N. O. = Natural Order.	suff. = suffix.
deriv. = derivative, -ation.	nom. = nominative.	superl. = superlative.
dial., dial. = dialect, -al.	north. = northern (dialect).	Surg. = in Surgery.
Dict. = Dictionary.	N. T. = New Testament.	Sw. = Swedish.
dim. = diminutive.	Numism. = in Numismatics.	s.w. = south western (dialect).
Du. = Dutch.	obj. = object.	T. (T.) = in Todd's Johnson.
Ecll. = in ecclesiastical usage.	Obs., obs., obs. ... = obsolete.	techn. = technical, -ly.
ellipt. = elliptical, -ly.	occas. = occasional, -ly.	Theol. = in Theology.
e. midl. = east midland (dialect).	OE. = Old English (= Anglo-	tr. = translation of.
Eng. = English.	Saxon).	trans. = transitive.
Ent. = in Entomology.	OF., OFr. = Old French.	transf. = transferred sense.
erron. = erroneous, -ly.	OFris. = Old Frisian.	Trig. = in Trigonometry.
esp., esp. = especially.	OHG. = Old High German.	Typog. = in Typography.
etym. = etymology.	OIr. = Old Irish.	ult. = ultimate, -ly.
euphem. = euphemistically.	ON. = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	unkn. = unknown.
exc. = except.	ONF. = Old Northern French.	U.S. = United States.
f. (in Etymol.) ... = formed on.	Opt. = in Optics.	v., vb. = verb.
f. (in subordinate	Ornith. = in Ornithology.	v. str., or w. = verb strong, or weak.
entries) = form of.	OS. = Old Saxon.	vbl. sb. = verbal substantive.
fem. (rarely f.) ... = feminine.	OSL. = Old Slavonic.	var. = variant of.
fig. = figurative, -ly.	O. T. = Old Testament.	wd. = word.
Fr., Fr. = French.	OTent. = Original Teutonic.	WGer. = West Germanic.
freq. = frequently.	orig. = original, -ly.	w. midl. = west midland (dialect).
Fris. = Frisian.	Palæont. = in Palæontology.	WS. = West Saxon.
Ger. = German.	pa. pple. = passive or past participle.	(Y.) = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Gael. = Gaelic.	pass. = passive, -ly.	Zool. = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.

|| = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

F (ef), the sixth letter of the Roman alphabet, represents historically the 6th letter (*waw*) of the Semitic alphabet, which expressed the sounds of *w* (approximately) and the related vowel *u*. In early Greek writing the letter had at first the same twofold power; but subsequently its accidental varieties of form came to be differentiated in function, the form **F** (retaining the 6th place in the alphabet) being appropriated to the consonantal use, while **V** or **Y** served for the vowel, and is the source of the Roman **U**, **V**, **Y**, as explained under those letters. As the sound *w* was lost in the chief literary Greek dialects of the classical period, its sign **F** (called by the grammarians from its form the DIGAMMA) is not included in the later Gr. alphabet. In the Roman adoption of the Gr. alphabet the sound given to the 6th letter was the voiceless labiodental spirant (*f*). In OE the letter retained the sound (*f*) unless it stood between two vowels, when it was pronounced as the corresponding voiced spirant (*v*). In the S.W., according to some scholars, the voiced sound was used also initially. In mod. Eng. **F** is always sounded (*f*), exc. in the word *of*, where it is voiced to (*v*) through absence of stress.

In MSS. a capital **F** was often written as **ff**. A misunderstanding of this practice has caused the writing of **Ff** or **ff** at the beginning of certain family names, e.g. Ffienness, Ffoules.



c 1000 **ÆLFRIC** *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 Semivocales syndon seofan: f, i, m, n, r, s, x. 1580 **BARET** *Alph. F.* If ye drawe in length and therewithall put your under lippe to your ouer teeth, ye shall heare the verie sound of EF.

b. attrib. (see quot.).

1836 **DUBOURG** *Violin* (1878) 274 The parallel holes on each side... were... straighter than what are called the *f* holes. 1880 **GROVE** *Dict. Mus.* I. 500 The holes in the belly of the violin are called the *f* holes from their shape.

II. Used as a symbol, with reference to its place (6th) in the alphabet.

1. **F**, **f**, **f** is used to denote anything occupying the sixth place in a series. (Cf. **A**, **B**, **C**, etc.)

2. In Music **F** is the name of the 4th note of the diatonic scale of **C** major; called **F** in Germany, *fa* in France and Italy. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic. *F* clef: the bass clef (see **CLEF** 1), placed on the line in the stave appropriated to the note **F**; its form  or  is said to be a corruption of that of the letter.

1848 **RIMBAULT** *First Bk. Piano* 53 Place the first finger on every black key except *F*-sharp. 1856 **Mrs. BROWNING** *Aur. Leigh* v. 214 Beldinacci when her *F* in alt Had touched the silver tops of Heaven itself. 1880 **GROVE** *Dict. Mus.* I. 184 The Sonata in C. contained when completed a long Andante in *F*.

III. Abbreviations.

1. **F** = various proper names, as Frederick, Fanny; = Fellow in F.G.S., F.R.S., etc. Also **a** = FATHER as a title of Roman Catholic priests. **b. Physics.** **F** = Fahrenheit (thermometer). **c. Comm.** **F. A.** = *free of all average*; **f. o. b.** = *free on board*. **d.** In a ship's log **F** stands for *fog*; **FF** for *thick fog*. **e.** In Music *f* stands for *forte* (loud), *ff* for *fortissimo* (very loud), but sometimes *ff* stands for *piu forte* (louder), and *fortissimo* is indicated by *fff*. **f.** **F** formerly used in criminal procedure (see quot.). **g.** **F** (originally standing for 'fine') is the distinctive mark of a particular description of black-lead pencil; also *attrib.* **h.** As a chemical symbol, **F** = Fluorine.

1551 *Act 5-6 Edu. VI.* c. 4 To be... burned in the cheeke with an hot yron, hauing the letter *F* whereby... they may be knowne... for fraymakers and fighters. 1809 **TOMLINS** *Law Dict.* **F** is a letter wherewith felons &c. are branded and marked with a hot iron, on their being admitted to the benefit of clergy.

2. The three *F*'s (see quot.).

1881 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/4 Fair rents, fixity of tenure, and free sale, popularly known as the three *F*'s. 1891 *Ibid.* 8 Sept. 3/3 Why not go in at once for the three *F*'s—fair rent, fixity of tenure, and free sale.

Fa (fā), *sb.* [Originally the first syllable of the *L. famuli*: see **GAMUT**.] The name given by Guido to the fourth note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the 4th note of the octave.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Sol and ut and la. And that foward file that men clepis fa. 1592 **MORLEY** *Introd. Mus.* (1771) 4 There be in Musike but vi. Notes, which are called vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la. 1660 **HOWELL** *Lexicon*, *Pa.* one of the highest Notes in Musique. 1890 **W. H. CUMMINGS** *Kndim.* VOL. IV.

Music **F** 202 In France it is customary to call the sounds by fixed syllables instead of letters, as follows:

Do or Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do or Ut.
C. D. E. F. G. A. B. C.

Hence as *vb.* (see quot.).

1592 **SHAKS.** *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 120, I will carie no Crotchets: Ile Re you, Ile Fa you; do you note me?

Fa, obs. *f.* of **FEW**.

Fa, *faa*, obs. *f.* of **FOE**.

Fa', *faa*, *Sc. ff.* of **FALL**.

Fa'ard, *Sc.* pronunc. of *favoured*; only in compounds, as *ill-fa'*, *well-fa'*ard.

Fab, obs. and *Sc.* var. of **FON**.

Fabaceous (fāb'ā-s), *a.* [*f.* late *L. fabāceus* (*f. faba* bean) + *-OUS*: see *-ACEOUS*.] Having the nature of a bean, like a bean.

1727-36 in **BAILEY**. 1775 in **ASH**; and in later Dicts.

† **Fab'al**, *a.* Obs.— [ad. *L. fabālis*, *f. faba* bean.] 'Of or belonging to a bean' (**Blount Glossogr.** 1656-81). 1692-1732 in **COLES**.

Fabel (l), var. of **FAVEL**.

|| **Fabella** (fābē-lā). *Pl.* -m. [*mod. L. fabella*, dim. of *faba* bean.] (See quot. 1884.)

1854 **OWEN** *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 89 A fabella is preserved behind the outer condyle. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fabelliz*, a name for the sesamoid bones in the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle of the dog and other animals.

† **Fabellator**. Obs.— [as if *a. L. *fabellātor*, *f. fabella*, dim. of *fabula* story.]

1656-81 in **BLOUNT Glossogr.** 1775 in **ASH**.

Fabes: see **FEABERRY** *dialect*, gooseberry.

Fabian (fā-biān), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. Fabiānus* of or belonging to a Fabius or to the Fabian gens.] *a. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Roman gens Fabia.

1842 **MACAULAY** *Battle Lake Regillus* xvii, Tall Caeso was the bravest man Of the brave Fabians.

2. Pertaining to, or after the manner of, **Q. Fabius Maximus**, surnamed Cunctator ('Delayer') from the tactics which he employed against Hannibal in the Second Punic War, and which consisted in avoiding a battle, and weakening the enemy by cutting off supplies and by continual skirmishing.

1808 **J. BARLOW** *Columb.* v. 826 In vain sage Washington... Plays round his foes with more than Fabian skill. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* Oct. 615/2 The Fabian policy to which Sir Robert Peel has tied himself up. 1849 **L. HOUINGTON** in *Life* (1891) I. x. 433 The Fabian Duke succeeded in checking his zeal.

b. Fabian Society: a society founded in 1884, consisting of Socialists who advocate a 'Fabian' policy as opposed to immediate attempts at revolutionary action. Hence *Fabian principles*, etc.

B. sb.

† 1. *Flaunting Fabian*: see quot. 1598.

[Perh. originally a transl. of *L. licens Fabius*, used by Propertius with reference to the Fabian priests of Pan, and the licence permitted them at the Lupercalia.]

1598 **FLORIO**, *Brauzou*, a swashbuckler, a swagrer, a cutter, a quarellier, a roister, a flaunting fabian. *Ibid.*, *Sfiggiatore*, a riotous, lauish, flaunting fabian, a careless fellow, an vnthrift. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 46 Of all fishes the flaunting Fabian or Palmerin of England... is Cadwallader Herring.

2. A member of the 'Fabian Society', or one who sympathizes with its opinions.

1891 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 242/3 The first essay... 'The Impracticability of Socialism,' will hardly win souls away from the Fabians.

Fabiform (fā-bi'fōrm), *a.* [*f.* *L. faba* bean + (*-i*)FORM: see *-FORM*.] Bean-shaped.

1852 **DANA** *Crust.* II. 1287 Short; in a side view, very broad fabiform. 1855 **RAMSBOTHAM** *Obstet.* *Med.* 44 Corpus luteum is somewhat fabiform, of a dull yellow tint.

Fable (fā-b'l), *sb.* Forms: 4. **fabel** (l), 4-5 **fabil** (l), **fabul** (le), 4- **fable**. [*a. F. fable* (OF. also *flabe*, *fauble*, *Pr. faula*) ad. *L. fabula* discourse, narrative, story, dramatic composition, the plot of a play, a fable, *f. fāri* to speak: see **FATE**.]

1. A fictitious narrative or statement; a story not founded on fact.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2387 (Cott.), Bot war a ribaude us tald, of a fantime or of a fabel. **a** 1340 **HAMPOLE** *Psalter* xxxiii.

11, I sall lere 30w noght be fabils of poetis, na the storis of tyrants. 1483 **CAXTON** *Cato G* vj b, The poetes... sayen and rehercen many fables and thynges meruayllous. 1577 **RHODES** *Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* 64 Keepe them [children] from reading of fayned fables... and wanton stories. 1642 **MILTON** *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 128 Those lofty fables and romances, which recount in solemn cantos the deeds of knighthood. 1700 **DRYDEN** *tr. Ovid's Met.* xii.

In *Fables* 441 It seems a Fable, tho' the Fact I saw. 1746 *De Pot. Hist. Devil* I. x. (1849) 142 If we may take the story of Job for a history, not a fable. 1840 **DICKENS** *Barn. Rudge* xxi, Some say he kissed her, but that's a fable. 1860 **HAWTHORNE** *Transform.* II. i. 3 It is a most enchanting fable... that is, if it be not a fact.

b. esp. A fictitious story relating to supernatural

or extraordinary persons or incidents, and more or less current in popular belief; a myth or legend. (Now rare.) Also, legendary or mythical stories in general; mythological fiction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6995 (Cott.), In his [Saleph's] time war be fabuls writen... Saturnus and sir iubiliter. 1494 **FABYAN** *Chron.* v. cxi. 81 Of this last ende and burying of Arthur... are tolde many fables. 1520 **SKELTON** *Ep.* *P. Sparrow*, I remember the fable Of Penelope. 1592 **DAVIES** *Immort. Soul* iv. (1714) 40 Minerva is in Fables said, From Iove, without a Mother, to proceed. 1667 **MILTON** *P. L.* i. 197 [Saturn] in bulk as huge As whom the Fables name of monstrous size. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 228 The old fable of Seth's pillars. 1774 **GOLDSM.** *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 251 The existence... of a pigmy race of mankind, being founded in error, or in fable. 1827 **LANDOR** *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 215 Scythia was a land of fable... to the Romans. 1865 **MILMAN** *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. i. 170 Mohammedan fable had none of the inventive originality of fiction.

c. A foolish or ridiculous story; idle talk, nonsense; *esp.* in phr. *old wives' (women's) fables* (*arch.*). Also **† To take** (something) for fable, to hold at fable (transl. OF. *tenir a fable*).

1382 **WYCLIF** *1 Tim.* iv. 7 Schonye thou vncoenable fablis and veyn [1388 vncoenable fablis and elde wymmenis fablis]. **c** 1430 *Lyf. Lyr. Luf. Manhood* II. xxi. (1859) 83 Wolt þou holde þe gospel at fable? 1508 **FISHER** *Wks.* (1876) 85 In the whiche confession we may not tell fables and other menues fautes. 1523 **L.D. BERNERS** *Froiss.* I. cclxxxviii. 430 Syluester toke it for no fable. 1605 **BACON** *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 9 After a... time... they [narrations of miracles] grew to be esteemed but as old wives' fables. 1721 **STRYPE** *Eccles. Mem.* III. App. xx. 56 [We] distorted them into old wives fables.

d. A fiction invented to deceive; a fabrication, falsehood. **† Phrase, without (but, sans) fable.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2349 (Cott.) Bot for his hight moght be no fabul. **c** 1300 *K. Alis.* 134 Of gold he made a table **a** ful of steoren, saun fabul. **c** 1330 **R.** *BRUNNE* *Chron.* (1880) 146 Men... þat neuer lufed fable bot mentynges & right. **c** 1350 *Will. Pinterle* 1608 þis se witeþ wel alle wite-oute any fabul. **a** 1500 *Child of Bristowe* 227 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* (1864) 119 Al thynges... he gaf aboute, withouten fable, to pore men. 1535 **STEWART** *Crann. Scot.* I. 534 Rycht fair he wes and feccfull als but fabul. 1548 **HALL** *Chron.* 87 b, The writers of Frenche fables to deface the glory of the Englyshmen, write [etc.]. 1590 **SHAKS.** *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 76 Sans Fable, she he selfe reuill'd you there. 1635 **SWAN** *Spec. M.* i. § 1 (1643) 2 The fables of the Egyptians. 1700 **DRYDEN** *tr. Ovid's Met.* xii. in *Fables* 457 This is not a Fable for'd by me, Like one of his, an Ulyssean lie. 1786 **T.** *JEFFERSON* *Writ.* (1890) II. 52 What is said... on this subject in the Courier d'Europe is entirely false. 1848 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* II. 8 The extraordinary success of the fables of Oates.

e. A creation of fable; something falsely affirmed to exist; a 'myth'.

c 1590 **MARLOWE** *Paust.* v. 125 Come I think hell's a fable. 1611 **TOURNEUR** *Ath. Trag.* iv. in, Their walking Spirits are mere imaginary fables. 1691 **HARTCLIFF** *Virtues* p. xxiii, If a Man cannot believe... that the Immortality of the Soul is a Fable, then [etc.]. 1836 **J.** *GILBERT* *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1832) 126 Some substitute there plainly must be... or moral administration is a fable.

2. A short story devised to convey some useful lesson; *esp.* one in which animals or inanimate things are the speakers or actors; an apologue. Now the most prominent sense.

1340 **Aeyenb.** 155 Horet yet ysopes þe fable of þe little hoande and of þe asse. 1483 **CAXTON** *Eneyd* 3 She gaf to hym the yefte of speche for to speke dyverse fables and Inuencions. 1576 **FLEMING** *Panoph.* *Epist.* 227 A fable of the grasshopper and the Ant. 1605 **BACON** *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 11 The husbandman whereof Æsop makes the fable. 1711 **ANDISON** *Spect.* No. 183 7 I Jotham's fable of the Trees is the oldest that is extant. 1796 **H.** *HUNTER* *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 496 His Fable of the Belly and the Members. 1841-4 **EMERSON** *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 6 A poet makes twenty fables with one moral. 1865 **WRIGHT** *Hist. Caricature* v. (1875) 75 We find no traces of fables among the original literature of the German race.

3. [After Latin *fabula*.] The plot or story of a play or poem. **† Also** (*rarely*), a dramatic composition, play.

1698 **RYMER** *Trag. of Last Age* Ded. 4, I have chiefly consider'd the Fable or Plot, which all conclude to be the Soul of Tragedy. *Ibid.* 87 This Fable [of *Othello*] is drawn from a Novel... by Giraldi Cinthio. 1711 **ANDISON** *Spect.* No. 39 7 The modern Tragedy excels that of Greece and Rome, in the Intricacy and Disposition of the Fable. 1767 **B.** *THORNTON* *tr. Plautus* II. 112 Note, The part which Lysimachus afterwards takes in the fable. 1779-81 **JOHNSON** *L. P.*, *Cowley* Wks. II. 60 The fable [of the *Davidels*] is plainly implex. 1847 **EMERSON** *Repr. Men.* *Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 355 Shakespeare knew that tradition supplies a better fable than any invention can.

4. Talk, in phrase to hold (a person) in fable; discourse, narration. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rot.* 1430, I wolt nat longe holde you in fable Of oule this gardyn delectable. 1530 **BUCKMASTER** *Let. in Corpus Christi Documents* (1838) Here shalbe an ende for this time of this fable. 1598 **B.** *JOHNSON *En. Man* in *Hum.* II. i, Whilst they, Sir, to relieve him in the fable, Make their loose comments, upon every word, Gesture, or look, I use.*

b. The subject of common talk; a person or

thing who has become proverbial; a 'byword'. *arch.* [After L. *fabula*: see Hor. *Ep.* i. xiii. 9.]

1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* ix. 7 Israel shall be come a byword and fable [1538] Wyclif, schal be into a proverbe and into a fable amonge all nacions. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* vii, Ye sacred ruines. Alas! by little ye to nothing flie, The people's fable, and the spoyle of all. 1605 B. JONSON *Volgare* i. v. Knew you not that Sir? 'Tis the common fable. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* ii. vii. 316 He...became...the fable of the Court. 1766 C. ANSTY *Bath Guide* xv. 14 I'm a fable!...and serve to dispense An Example to all Men of Spirit and Sense. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dan.* 6 We grew The fable of the city where we dwelt. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxv, He...broke the bank several nights, and was the fable of the place.

¶ 1. A trifle, toy. *Obs. rare*—1.

1552 HULOET, Seller of fables, haberdash wares, or trifles. **6. attrib. and Comb.** a. attributive, as *fable-book*, *forged*, *†lesynge*, *-tale*; b. objective, as *fable-forged*, *-maker*, *-monger*, *-teller*, *-weaver*; *fable-framing*, *-mongering* adjs.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 421 Varro telleþ nouȝt a fable lesynge. 1552 HULOET, Fable, or fable teller, or full of fables, *fabulosus*. 1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iv. 114 And therefore smile I at those Fable-Forges. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citty of God* 699 How mischievous the presumption of those fable-forgers was. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 173 Rhodope...fellow bondwoman to Æsop the fable-maker. 1654 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodias* vii. 55 Nigerr...who tells us a fable tale. 1661 HOLYOBY *Juvenal* Pref., The famous Italian fable-weaver, Ariosto. 1679 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 72 The Pythagorising Jewish humor of fable-framing Philosophie. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. Contents 190 The licentious figments of Poets and Fable-mongers. 1700 DRYDEN *Epist.* vii. 32 All these fable-makers. 1724 WATERLAND *Scripture* vindicated Pref. xxi. The attentive Readers may perceive how to distinguish the true and proper Allegorists from the Fable-mongers or Mythics. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* i. ii. xv. 208 Fable books used for the initiation of children in reading. 1833 H. A. in *Philol. Mus.* II. 442 Men who were not fable-makers or compilers of marvellous stories. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxiv. 168 His credulous, fable-mongering ears.

Fable (fæ'b'l), *v.* Also 7 *fabule*. [a. OF. *fablier* = L. *fabulārī* to talk, discourse, f. *fabula*: see **FABLE**. The Eng. senses are directly derived from those of the sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To speak, talk, converse. *Obs. rare*—1. [A Latinism.]

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 15 While they talkiden (or fableden) [Vulg. *fabularentur*]. Ihesu him self neyngne went with hem. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2 To fable, talke, *confabulari*.

† 2. a. To tell fictitious tales, speak fiction, romance. b. To talk idly. *Obs.*

a. 1530 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. II. 133 Whanne men speken fables þei fabelen in þer speche. 1401 Pol. *Poems* (1859) II. 41 Daw, thou fablest of foxes. 1571 GOLING *Cabin on Ps.* xviii. 16 David...doth not fable like a Poet. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. 25 Let Æsop fable in a Winters Night. 1571 PRIOR *1st Hymn Callimachus* 69 Saturn's sons...Old poets mention, fabling. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* vi. 115, I do not dream nor fable.

b. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xviii. 31 Let Parmeculus...neuer so foolishly fable to the contrarie. 1653 FISHER *Baptism* 7 Fabling about moods and figures. 1870 *Daily News* 15 Oct., Superstition is at last resolvable into the claim of ignorance...to fable of the ineffable.

3. To speak falsely, talk falsehoods, lie. *Const. with.* *Obs. exc. arch.*

1530 CALISTO & MELIB. in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 68, I wonder where she gets The things that she hath with folks for to fable. 1535 BOOROE *Let. in Introd. Knowl.* Introd. (1870) 57 In witness þat I do not fable with yow. 1612 Two *Noble Kinsmen* iii. v. To say verity, and not to fable we are a merry rout, or else a rabble. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 158 [Those who have made a pilgrimage to Mecca] are euer after accounted Syets or Holy men, and cannot fable from that time forward. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. xiii, Thou hast fabled with me! 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lucy* III. 268 Mother, I do not fable.

4. *trans.* To say or talk about fictitiously; to relate as in a fable, fiction, or myth; to fabricate, invent (an incident, a personage, story, etc.). With simple and complementary object, to with *inf.*, with sentence as *obj.*; also *absol.* † To fable up: to work up by fiction into.

1553 EORN *Trent. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 42 What foles do fable, take thou no hede at all. 1577 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 96 It is fabled with the Poets, that Ixion, Junoes Secretary, provoked her to Venery. 1583 STANVURST *Ancient* II. (Arb.) 46 Hee fabled sundrye reportes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 34 Aldersgate...called not of...Eldarne trees...as some haue fabled. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* i. xi. 215 The Hurlers...fabled to be men metamorphosed into stones. 1638 FORM *Paradise* iii. iii, That is a truth much fabled, never found. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 25 Turn this Heav'n itself into the Hell Thou fabledst. 1725 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. x. (1840) 139 Men soon fabled up their histories...into miracle and wonder. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 4 The most learned of mortals will never act over again what is fabled of Alexander. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* v. Of these [cannon] the Chinese were at liberty to fable what they pleased. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772. 354 This castle is fabled to have been founded by Ewin. 1794 COLTUNE *Relig. Musings* viii, Armed Deities Such as the blind Ionian fabled erst. 1814 WOROSW. *W. H. Doe* iv. 110 More clear than glosis are fabled to appear. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 120, I fabled nothing fair But, your example pilot, told her all. 1869 PULLIS *Fresh* viii. 207 The inhabitants fabled that the birds which attempted to fly over it fell down into the water. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epi: Hades* iii. 242 And so men fabled me, a huntress.

Fabled (fæ'b'ld), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb.

1. Described or mentioned in fable, celebrated in fable; mythical, legendary.

a. 1740 T. TICKELL *To a lady, with deser. Phoenix*, Each fabled charm in matchless Casia meets. 1780 COWER *Frags. Err.* 231 Like fabled Tantalus. 1833 SHELLEY *Q. Mat.* iv. 89 A garden shall arise, in loveliness surpassing fabled Eden. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. v. Introd. (1872) 61 Like the fabled monsters of old.

2. Having no real existence, fictitious, invented.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxiv. (1612) 350 This for no fabled caution was observed, but too trew. 1725 PORE *Odys.* xvi. 100 Do...priests in fabled oracles advise? 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 188 Men by fabled woes were stirred.

Fabledom (fæ'b'ldm), *rare.* [f. **FABLE** sb. + -DOM.] The 'realm' or 'world' of fable.

1854 (title), Freaks and Follies of Fabledom, a little 'Comic' Lempriere. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 334 The literature of fabledom.

Fabler (fæ'b'ler), *Also 4, 7 fabuler.* [f. prec. + -ER 1: perh. after OF. *fabulor* = L. *fabulātor* = see **FABULATOR**.] One who fables. † a. A writer of fables or apologues (*obs. rare*—2: a literalism of translation). b. One who invents fictitious stories; chiefly in contemptuous use, a fiction-monger, fabulous historian. † c. One who speaks falsely, a liar (*obs.*).

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* iii. 23 The fablers, or janglers. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.* iii. 23 Marchants of Merthe, and of Theman, and fablers...searchers of prudence and understanding.

b. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. ii. § 21. 485 Our great traveller Mandville...we account the greatest fabler of the world. 1644 B. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 130 The bold legends of lying fablers. 1728 W. SMITH *Ann. Univ. College* 153 Little Credit is to be given to these Fablers. 1821 T. CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* II. 228 The romantic fablers have generally aggravated the horrors of Circe. 1869 J. D. BALOWIN *Preh. Nations* ii. (1877) 24 That ready fabler, the Carian physician Ctesias. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 28 Rather was he [Swedenborg] a mechanical fabler of facts.

c. 1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. II. 157 Ale þis oþure Fabulurs and Faytours, þat on Fote rennen. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 88 b, The inhabitants of Vernoye geyving to light credit to the Frenche fablers, received the duke. 1579 E. K. GLOSS. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 Certain fine fablers, and loude lyers. 1607 TOURNUR *Ren. Trag.* ii. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* X. 46 Y are villains, fablers I...you lie. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 86 Some...censure the reporters of Miracles, as...Fabulurs and Lyars.

¶ **Fabliau** (fæ'b'liu), *Pl. fabliaux.* [F. *fabliau*, assumed sing. to OF. *fabliaux*, pl. of *fabliel*, dim. of *fable*: see **FABLE**.] A metrical tale, belonging to the early period of French poetry.

1804 SCOTT *Introd. Sir Tristr.* 48 The interesting *fabliaux* of the Anglo-Norman *trouvours*. 1823 ROSCOE *Tr. Sismond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. viii. 221 Some of the *Fabliaux* very nearly approach the romances of chivalry. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. (1876) 215 The broad humour of the *fabliau*.

Fabling (fæ'b'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FABLE** v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. **FABLE**; the telling of fictitious stories, fabulous narration, romancing, † lying; an instance of the same.

a. 1300 E. E. *Platler* cxviii [cxix]. 85 Wicked fables talde to me. 1530 CALISTO & MELIB. in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 78 With thy fabling and thy reasoning, I-wis I am beguiled. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 24 In the same vein...of fabling they called this Iland Albion. 1671 MINTON *P. R.* iv. 295 The next to fabling fell and smooth conceits. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. 22, I have considered the Saracens...the first authors of romantic fabling among the Europeans. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Old Bencher*, Extinct be the fairies and fairy trumpany of legendary fabling.

b. *attrib.* 1545 ASCHAM *Topoph.* (Arb.) 45 They wolde thinke you made it but a trifling and fabling matter. 1565 GOLING *Ovid's Met.* Ep. (1593) 11 The Poet...in fabling-wise dooth make it happen in Decualions time.

Fabling (fæ'b'ling), *pp. a.* [f. **FABLE** v. + -ING².] That fables, in senses of the vb.; that invents or relates fables; addicted to fable, romancing; in bad sense, mendacious.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 51 Crafty imaginers of you fabling French menne. 1570-6 LANBAROE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 9 The fonde dremes of doting monkes and fabling friars. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. x. (1614) 52 As for Noah, the fabling beathen...deified him. 1704 POPE *Wind-sor For.* 227 The fabling Poets' lays. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Ludovico Sforza* i. 4 She stood like one of those bright shapes of fabling Greece. 1861 SAT. *Rev.* 21 Dec. 643 Fabling hatred was busy with the name of the fallen usurper.

b. *occas. said of utterances, etc.*

1620 T. PEYTON *Paradise* in Fart S. P. *Jas.* I (1848) 178 The fabling praises of Elizium fields. 1755 GENTIL *Mag.* XXXV. 450 Confused mythology, and fabling song. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xx. 208 False records, fabling creeds, and juggling priests.

† **Fa'bour, fa'bour.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *fauxbourg*: see **FABOURG**.] A snuburb.

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 527 On to the zettis and faboris off the town Brantlyth that brynt. 1485 K. HEN. VII. in *Paston Lett.* (1874) III. 357 They drewe down the faubours of Gyngham, and made theyme mete to defende a siege.

† **Fabrefaction.** *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **fabrifaction-em*, n. of action f. *fabrifacere*, f. *fabrē*

skilfully + *facere* to make.] The action or process of fashioning or making (a work of art).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 29 O toysome labour, in prestigious fabrication! 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 429 The Platonists, whose Inferiour Generated Gods...were supposed to have had a stroke in the Fabrefaction of Mankind.

Fabric (fæ'brik, fæ'b'rik), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *fabrike*, -yke, 6-7 *fabrique*, (7 *fabriq*), 7-8 *fabrick*(e), 7- *fabric*. [a. Fr. *fabrique* (=Pr. *fabriga*, It. *fabbrica*, Sp. *fábrica*), ad. L. *fabrica*, f. *faber* worker in metal, stone, wood, etc., see **FORGE** sb.]

1. A product of skilled workmanship.

I. An edifice, a building.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275/1 He had neuer studie in newe fabrykes ne buyldynges. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 68 Gibbes the last Prior...spent a great summe of Mony on that Fabrike. 1666 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., The august fabriq of Christ Church. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1743) 326 Fabricks...said to have been built by the Picts. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour.* IV. 84 A vaulted fabric without wood or iron-work, three stories high. 1833 SCOTT *Trienn.* iii. xvi, Never mortal builder's hand 'Ths enduring fabric plann'd. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, The ruinous fabric was very rich in the interior.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 429 You may as well forbid the Sea for to obey The Moone, as...shake The Fabrick of his Folly. 1664 H. MOKE *Myst. Iniq.* 9 Men...inspired...to erect The Fabrick of the Church. 1788 REIO *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 2. 30 Force of genius sufficient to shake the Aristotelian fabric. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxviii, The whole fabric of his ambition was tottering.

† 2. A contrivance; an engine or appliance. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 721 When here that fabrique utterly did faille. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xi. 553 When...[the city of Tarentum] began to be assailed with fabricks. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1243 What need had he to use any such tragique engine, or fabrick to work such feats. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 40 Tiberius...there invented his detestable Fabricks of lust.

3. 'Any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts' (J.); a frame, structure.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Search* vi, Lord, dost thou some new fabrick mold Which favour winnes...leaving th' old Unto their Sinnes? 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 25 This Goodly Fabrick of Heaven and Earth. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* iii. 268 All the parts of this great fabrick change, Quit their old station, and primeval frame. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 648 Dry springs of trees, in artful fabric laid. 1853 KANE *Griwnell Exp.* (1856) 476 In this egg-shell fabric the Esquimaux navigator...encounters risks which, etc. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 241 The armour-plates and other necessary portions of the ponderous fabric.

b. *esp. with reference to the animal body.*

1695 L. PRESTON *Beeth.* II. 84 The whole Fabrick of Man, Body and Soul, is dissolv'd. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 1 To...examine this outward fabrick the body! 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishment* i. (1853) 49 The wonderful fabric of the human body. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 228 The solid animal fabric returns to swell the sum of the fluids and gases.

c. *fig.*

a. 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i. ii, The less [letters] make the Fabrick of Speech. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xii. § 10 Death ends the Proud Man's Fabrick. 1785 REIO *Aut. Powers* Ded., To pick holes in the fabric of knowledge wherever it is weak and faulty. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 380 A substantial fabric of public strength, freedom, and opulence. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 77 Questions arising out of it appertaining...to the whole fabric of society.

4. A manufactured material; now only a 'textile fabric', a woven stuff.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxx. 318 We are every day making new fabrics. 1791 ROBERTSON *India* ii. 88 Working up its [silkworm's] productions into...a variety of elegant fabrics. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 10 The fabrics produced...were wanting in most of the qualities essential to good porcelain. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 227 The woollen fabric manufactured in these establishments. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 218 Up to Edward's time few woollen fabrics seem to have been woven in England. 1883 STUBBS *Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 1882/2 The people in Nagasaki are fast going back to their old practice of spinning this class of fabric for themselves.

transf. and fig. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 18 The fine nervous fabric which constitutes the retina. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 119 The villain of the piece...being a rough fabric, is easily manufactured with rough tools.

II. 5. The action or process of framing or constructing; erection (of a building); formation (of an animal body or its parts). Now only *spec.* The construction and maintenance (of a church); = *Eccl. Lat. fabrica ecclesie*.

1611 COTGRAVE, *Fabrique d'un'Eglise*, The fabricke, rparation, or maintenance of a Church. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* v. 72 The...providence of God manifested in the fabrique of the eye-lids. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 17 The...prodigious skilfulness of Nature in the fabrick of 30 Minute an Animal. 1730 A. GOROON *Maffet's Amphit.* 43 He attributed the Fabrick of the Colosseum to him. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* i. ii, Britains...so expert in the fabrick of those chariots. 1840 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. iv. i. 382 The other [bird] to the fabric and the poor.

b. *attrib. in fabric-fund, -lands, -roll.*

1672 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Fabrick-Lands* nre Lands given to the rebuilding, repair, or maintenance of Cathedrals, or other Churches. 1726 DICT. *Rusticum* s. v. 1848 WILSON *Law Lex.*, *Fabric Lands*, property given towards the rebuilding or repairing of cathedrals and churches. 1859 RAINÉ (title), The Fabric Rolls of York Minster (Surtees). 1875 J. T. FOWLER *Ripon Ch. Acts.* (Surtees), Index. Fabric fund of Ripon.

6. Kind or method of construction or formation. + a. of things in general, buildings, instruments, etc. Also style (of architecture). *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 82 The fabric of the Church is Gothic. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacri.* iii. i. § 26 The peculiar and admirable fabric of the eyes. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 323 If any person... do not know the fabric or use of any of the Instruments. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 6 Architectonical Artists look narrowly upon... the fabric of the Temple. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iii. § 24 The particular Fabricks of the great masses of matter, which make up the... frame of corporeal Beings. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 4 The Boats are of a miserable Fabric. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. vi. 290 To be well informed of the fabric and strength of this fort. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 228 They were exposed upon the waters in a machine of this fabric.

b. of manufactured materials. Chiefly of textile articles: Texture. + Also *concr.* a particular 'make' or class (of goods).

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 8 Let a particular fabric of paper be made. 1764 HAMER *Observ.* xvii. ii. 77 We... conjecture, that the tents of the Patriarchs... were of the same fabric. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 55 One who is constantly at work amongst cloths of different fabric.

c. *fig.*
1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 181 The fabric and constitution of our mind no more depends on our choice than that of our body. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 571 Fools of each fabric, sharps of all sorts. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 106 He used almost always the same fabric of verse. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 597 Compounds vary extremely as regards laxity or compactness of fabric.

7. *concr.* a. Of a textile article: The woven substance; tissue, fibre. Also *fig.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Animus.* 152 In following that example our bleachers destroyed the fabric of their goods. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Ateneum.* ix. (1852) 263 There are minds in whose fabric the ratiocinative faculty preponderates. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 228 German wool is of that inferior description which enters into the fabric of low middling cloths. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Eat. Faith* i. 3 Faith in the Unseen and reverence for the Divine are inwoven in the very fabric of our nature.

b. *Occas.* used for: Structural material.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 42 Lime wherewith to supply the fabric of the thicker shell of other mollusca. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 245 The chief constituent of the vegetable fabric. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 503 The fabric of the mill appears to have been invariably timber.

III. 8. A building erected for purposes of manufacture; a place where work is carried on; a factory, manufactory. *rare.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Fabric*; a shop or work-house among any thing is framed. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xiv. 61 His fabric appeared as a little town, having about four hundred looms. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxxi. The Marquis... has established a fabric of woollen cloth. 1807 SOUTHEY *Eschriell's Lett.* (1808) I. 33 There is a great fabric of carpets at Axminster. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 431/2 The first fabric of liquors which had any extensive renown was that of Montpelier.

+ *Fabric*, v. *Obs.* In 7-8 fabric(e). [f. *prec.* sh.] *trans.* To construct, fashion, frame, make (a material or immaterial object). Also, *To fabric up* = FABRICATE I and I c.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* x. ii. That [Target] of Achilles, fabrict by the Armourer Vulcan. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* ii. xv. 215 Such as the Papists fabrict up unto themselves in their works of Supererogation. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 74 Matters fram'd and fabric't already to our hands. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* i. 340 The polish'd Glass, whose small Convex... shews... how [Cheese-Inhabitants] Fabrick their Manxions in the harden'd milk. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 5 You fabrick Generals as Statuaries do Figures of Wood and Clay.

Hence + *Fabricer*, *Fabricrick* *vbl. sb.*
1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 107 The Original Authors and Fabricrickers of the Word [trimmer] designed to Describe those... who were neither Loyal Subjects... nor Vigorous Patrons. 1816 A key of his own Fabricrick.

Fabricant (fæbrɪkənt). Now *rare*. [a. F. *fabricant*, ad. L. *fabricant-em*, pr. ppl. of *fabricare* to FABRICATE.] One who fabricates, constructs, or fashions (anything); a maker or manufacturer.

1759 *Herald* (1758) I. No. 10. 161 The Fabricant is taxed in the materials he uses. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxlv. The minister, in the name of the king, first fabricator. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 40 Every fabricant or manufacturer at Lyons, in the flower'd way. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 162 Woe to us fabricants of bronze. 1884 G. BADEN-POWELL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 641 Fabricants and refiners manage to create a large margin of 'sugar'.

+ *Fabricate*, pa. *ppl.* *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *fabricat-us* pa. ppl. of *fabricare*.] (See *Quot.*)

1755 JOHNSON s. v., When they [Scottish lawyers] suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricate*.

Fabricate (fæbrɪkət), v. [f. L. *fabricat-* ppl. stem of *fabricare*, f. *fabrica* FABRIC sb.]

1. *trans.* To make anything that requires skill; to construct, manufacture. Now *rare*.

1598 YONG *Diana* 171 Walls fabricated by artificial hand. 1607 FLAVEL *Saint Ined* (1754) 54 A guilty conscience... is the devil's anvil on which he fabricates all those swordes and spears. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intellect Syst.* 235 God Fabricateth the Earth. 1774 PENNANT *York Scot.* in 1772. 10 Hinges... and other branches of hardware are fabricated here. 1824 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 134 Colourless Glass... has never yet been fabricated. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 198 He is reported to have fabricated clocks.

1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 247 And silk was first fabricated in that city [Tours].

+ b. *To fabricate about with*: to surround as with a framework of. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 64 This citie, the metropolis of Persia, is fabricated about with spacious gardens.

c. with immaterial object. Also *absol.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 328 Our later Mathematicians have... fabricated new systems of the World, out of their own Dedalian heads. 1783 C. J. FOX *Sp. E. India Bill* 26 Nov., He was not vain enough to think, that any logic he could fabricate would be perfect. 1854 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 43 The secret workshop in which nature fabricates cognitions and thoughts. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 19 The tens of thousands [of words] which might be fabricated.

+ d. Used for: To produce factitiously. *Obs.*

1776 TH. PERCIVAL *Philos. Med. & Exp. Essays* III. 274 The military eruption is frequently fabricated by... heating remedies and forced sweats.

2. In bad sense: To 'make up'; to frame or invent (a legend, lie, etc.); to forge (a document).

1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) i. xl. 349 The whole story was fabricated. 1790 PALEY *Horae Paul.* i. 5 An impostor who was fabricating a letter in the name of St. Paul. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ix. (1819) 546 Every saint [had] his legend, fabricated in order to enrich the churches under his protection. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 391 Numerous lies, fabricated by the priests... were already in circulation. 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 71 § 33 If any person... wilfully fabricate in whole or in part... any voting paper.

Hence *Fabricated* *ppl. a.*, *Fabricating* *vbl. sb.*

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 67 His Art in contriving and fabricating of Ships, and Gallies. 1795 A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* II. 65 While the secret schemes of diabolical revenge were fabricating. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 542 Among the fabricated articles, are great numbers of stoves. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 67 New fabricated republics. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 43 This fabricated flight from Richmond was not among the charges. 1853 KANE *Grimm's Exp.* xxv. (1856) 205 There is not a man... who would have given... the countenance of his silence to a fabricated claim.

Fabrication (fæbrɪkəʃən). [ad. L. *fabricat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *fabricare* to FABRICATE.]

1. The action or process of fabricating (sense 1 of the vb.); construction, fashioning, manufacture; also, a particular branch of manufacture. Now *rare*.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. i. 290 Plato... falls into conjectures, attributing... the Fabrication of the Body to the *Di ex Deo* or Angels. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* i. § 62 The Fabrication of all those Parts and Organs be not absolutely necessary to the producing any effect. 1790 BURKE *Rev. Rev.* 44 The fabrication of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* lit. (ed. 2) 37 Our woollen, cotton, and silk fabrications have drawn out an immense amount of artizans. 1863 LVELL *Antiq.* *Man.* 10 Materials which have each in their turn served for the fabrication of implements. *concr.* 1602 WARNER *Ad. Eng. Epit.* (1613) 356 Seuerus his forced vallie, with other strong... fabrications.

2. In bad sense: The action of fabricating or 'making up'; the invention (of a statement); the forging (of a document). Also *concr.* An invention; a false statement; a forgery.

1790 J. BRUCE *Source of Nile* II. 151 Fabrications of people that never have been in Abyssinia. 1819 SIR W. O. RUSSELL *Crimes & Misdemeanours* iv. xxvii. § 1 The fabrication and false making of the whole of a written instrument... will amount to forgery. 1839 THURWALL *Greece* i. vii. 257 What is said to have happened might have been invented, and the occasion and motives for the fabrication may be conceived. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xiii. 83 The common account of his death is a mere fabrication. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Denomol.* 46 Stories... that had too inconvenient a basis of evidence to be dismissed as fabrications.

Fabricative (fæbrɪkətɪv), a. [f. L. stem *fabricat-*: see FABRICATE and -IVE.] Having the power or quality of fabricating; tending to fabrication.

1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* 142 Forms subsist in Nature fabricative, but not intuitive. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 10th C. (1862) 118 The first triad is demiurgic or fabricative, that is Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan.

Fabricator (fæbrɪkətɪr). [a. L. *fabricator*, f. *fabricare*: see FABRICATE.]

1. One who or that which frames or fashions.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iii. ix. The Almighty fabricator of the Universe doth nothing in vain. 1765 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 283 These worms appeared evidently, instead of being the fabricators of it, to have pierced their way into the soft substance. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* vii. iii. 262 The grotesque genius of its fabricator. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 413 Domestic fabricators are too apt to fail in this particular, thinking that when they have mixed together a portion of sugar and fruit their labour is done. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 26 The Deity as the fabricator of Adam's language. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man.* ix. (ed. 3) 166 They teach us that the fabricators of the antique tools... were all post-glacial.

2. In bad sense: One who frames a false statement or forges a document; a forger.

1795 MASON *Ch. Hist.* iii. 101 The Translator or Fabricator of the Works of Ossian. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 231 Had they been fabricators of these genealogies, they would have been exposed at the time to instant detection. 1863 MISS BRADDOCK *Eleazar's Vict.* III. vi. 82 The fabricator of a forged will.

Fabricatory, a. *rare*—1. [ad. late L. *fabricatōri-us*, f. *fabricare*: see FABRICATE and -ORY.] Tending to fabricate.

1855 *Chamb. Grn.* IV. 66 Neither Youth melodramatic... nor Antiquary fabricatory.

Fabricatress. [f. FABRICATOR + -ESS.] 'A female who fabricates.'

1846 WORCESTER cites LEE.

+ **Fabricature**, *Obs.* Also 7 *fabrycature*. [f. L. stem *fabricat-*: see FABRICATE and -URE.] The action of fabricating; construction. b. Method or style of construction. c. Structure; 'make'.

1600 DRYDEN *Ireland* (1843) 37 The scite and fabrycature of which [forte] declare St John Norris... an ingener. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 643 In the fabrication of their Honey-combs, they [Bees] make the fashion according to the magnitude and figure of the place. 1641 *Disc. Pr. Henry in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 523 The fashion and fabrication of the ships. 1657 TONLISON *Renov's Disp.* 399 A Dragon... of such artificial yet natural fabrication.

+ **Fabrile**, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *fabrile*, ad. L. *fabrilis*, f. *faber* artificer.] Of or belonging to a craftsman or his craft. *Fabrile glue*: carpenter's glue (L. *fabrile glutin*).

1611 COTGR., *Fabrile*, of, or belonging to the craft of a Smith, Mason, or Carpenter. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 22 The fabrile glue decoct in Water and applied, helpeth the teeth. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 649 Trees, fitted... for Timber and all other Fabrile employments. 1698 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Fabrile*, or of Smiths work, *fabrilis*.

Fabular (fæbʊlə), a. [ad. L. *fābularis*, f. *fābula* (see FABLE sb.)] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fable, fabulous.

1684 W. BAXTER tr. *Phidarch's Mor.* (1694) IV. 87 These then are most of the Heads of this Fabular Narration. 1811 LAMB *Guy Raix*, The way which we take to perpetuate the memory of this deliverance is well adapted to keep up this fabular notion. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 535 Simplicity... is better adapted to fabular composition.

+ **Fabular**, sb. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *fābularius*, f. *fābula* FABLE.] A narrator or recorder of tales or fictions.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 279 That Great fond Fabular Simeon Metaphrastes.

Fabulate (fæbʊlət), v. [f. L. *fābulat-* ppl. stem of *fābulāri* to speak, f. *fābula* FABLE sb.]

+ l. a. *trans.* To relate as a fable or myth. b. *intr.* To talk or narrate in fables. *Obs.*

1616 T. ADAMS *Serm.* *Yas.* iii. 8 Wks. (1629) 143 Guarded... as it were with Gyants in an Inchancted towre, as they fabulate. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* i. 17 This historie... is with much nimble... witte fabricated by Ovid.

2. *trans.* To invent, concoct, fabricate.

1856 BUNNELL *Serm. Living Subj.*, *Fabulating* visit and vision to express his grief.

+ **Fabulation**, *Obs.*—o [ad. L. *fābulat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *fābulāri*: see *prec.*] The action of fabricating.

1727-36 BAILEY, *Fabulation*, the moralizing of fables. 1775 in ASH.

Fabulator (fæbʊlətɔr). [a. L. *fābulator*, agent-n. f. *fābulāri* (see FABULATE).] One who fabricates or relates fables; a story-teller.

1604 Aberdeen *Reg.* 24 Oct. (Spalding Club) II. 264 He that happenis to be fabulator, to bring his candill with him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect Syst.* i. iv. § 27, 298 Looking upon this Orpheus, not as a meer Fanciful Poet and Fabulator. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iv. iii. 170 An historical Point, which no Fabulator would have thought of. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. iii. 263 He desired the fabulator to tell him longer stories. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 72 The great then had fabulators or tale-tellers, as royalty has now... its readers.

Fabule, *Obs.* var. FABLE sb. and v.

Fabulist (fæbʊləst). [ad. F. *fabuliste*, f. L. *fābula*: see FABLE sb. and -IST.]

1. One who relates fables or legends; a composer of apologies.

1593 MUNDY *Def. Contraries* 12 The fabulists feigned Acteon to be turned into a Hart. 1682 DUDLEY *Light to Paradise* 93 Fortune, who... by the fabulist, is represented with a great Complaint in her mouth upon that occasion. 1757 FOOTE *Antiquary Prol.*, The Grecian fabulist, in moral lay, Has thus address'd the writers of this day. 1835 *Johnstonian* 256 The fabulists frequently make the wolves converse with the lambs. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 45 The fabulists of Christendom... surround Christ's boyhood with a blaze of miracle.

+ b. A professional story-teller. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. i. Stale Tabarin, the fabulist. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 84 The Salaries of Buffoons, Fabulists or Revelers.

2. One who invents falsehoods.

1625 BR. HALL *Public Thanksgiving* Wks. 1837 V. 225 Those bold Fabulists... take a course to cast themselves into that pit, whence [etc.]. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* ii. iii. (1817) 87 The mind of a forger or a fabulist. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 47 The former [Heraclides] is confessed to have been an egregious fabulist. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 151 The most ingenious of voyagers has been condemned as an idle fabulist.

+ **Fabulistic**, a. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. *prec.* + -IC.] Given to be a fabulist; devoted to the composition of fables or apologies.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sir G. Nonsense* Wks. ii. 2/3 Esop, that old fabulisticke Phrygian.

+ **Fabulize**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *fābul-a* FABLE + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To invent fables. b. *trans.* To concoct, invent. c. To relate as legend: with sentence as *obj.* d. To dress up as a fable.

1622 tr. *Benevento's Passenger* i. § 19. 71 Endlessly among themselves they fabulize, nourish the mystery. 1633 T. AOMAS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 77 He did but fabulize an apish imitation of God's truth. 1738 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* II. 530 The Persians fabulize in their Alcoran, that [etc.] 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 251 It is utterly impossible that it [the Pentateuch] could thus grossly have fabulized.

Hence Fa'bulated ppl. a. Fa'bulating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 241 Their fabulized history. 1816 — *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 315 The very wildest style of oriental fabulosity. *Ibid.* II. 502 The fabulizing monks of the holy sepulchre. *Ibid.* III. 334 A fabulizing martyrology.

† **Fabulose**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *fabulosus*, f. *fabula*: see **FABLE** sb.] Fond of fables, myths, or enigmas; = **FABULOUS** I.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 76 They [the Cabalists] grew so vain and fabulose that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 152 These fabulose Monks mix many of their own fantastic allegorical Fables therewith. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Fabulose*, feigned, full of fables.

Fabulosity (fæbi'lositi), [ad. F. *fabulosité*, ad. L. *fabulositatem*, f. *fabulosus*: see **prec.**]

1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulosity. a. Of persons: Fondness for narrating or inventing fables.

1599 ABP. ABBOT *Deser. World, Chaldean* (1634) 112 In their [Chaldean] fabulosity they would report that they had... Observations for five and twenty thousand years. 1646 SIN T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 23 The fabulosity of those times.

b. Of a composition, narrative, etc.: Fabulous or mythical character; fictitiousness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 489 Some... more civilly avoiding the fabulosity of this tale say [etc.]. 1678 CUWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 236 Plato... doth but... silly jar it, plainly insinuating the fabulosity thereof. 1742 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. vi. ii. 490 He supposed the fabulosity of that [Book of Job] concluded against the real existence of the Patriarch. 1777 JOHNSON in *Mad. D'Arbigny's Early Diary* 27 Mar. There is not... much of the spirit of fabulosity in this Fable.

† 2. quasi-concr. Something fabulous; a fabulous statement, fable. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 605 That... posterity ensuing may yet be acquainted with their fabulosity. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan. Pref.* 48 The ridiculous fabulosity of Enoch and Elias their coming again in the Flesh. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 8 These form historical matters of singular interest if they be investigated from facts in contempt of fabulosity.

Fabulous (fæbi'los), a. [ad. L. *fabulosus*, f. *fabula*: see **FABLE** sb. and -OUS. Cf. F. *fabuleux*.]

1. Of a person (or anything personified): Fond of relating fables or legends, given to fabling.

Now only with sb. like *historian, chronicler*; cf. sense 3. 1546 HALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1551) to Wherof... the fabulose poetes reporteth [Venus] to be engendered. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 18, I see Report is fabulous and false. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 26 Aristotle... holdeth God to be... no otherwise than the fabulous Poets have feigned. c. 1650 COWLEY *Death Crashaw* 28 Wanton as Girls, as old Wives, Fabulous! 1805 N. NICHOLS in *Corr. with Gray* (1843) 43 An author... never fabulous except when he gave the relations of others. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Alb.* I. i. 2 Boece and our other fabulous chroniclers.

† b. Fond of listening to fables or stories. Obs. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* I. vii. (Arb.) 30 The Clergy of that fabulous age. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. ii. 12 It was Plato's Custom to hide his choicest opinions, under the figure of some Fable... lest he should... dispense the fabulous people.

2. Spoken of or celebrated in fable or myth; fabled, mythical. [So L. *fabulosus*.]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 Atlas, the most fabulous mountain of all Africa. 1887 SWINBURNE *Loirene* Ded. viii, Milton's... lips have made august the fabulous air.

3. Of a narrative: Of the nature of a fable or myth, full of fables, unhistorical, legendary. *Fabulous age, period*, etc.: one of which the accounts are chiefly or entirely mythical.

1555 EURN *Decades* 215 Such thynges as haue byn wrytten... of the places where they growe are all fabulous and false. 1656 M. BEN ISRAEL *Find. Jndorum in Phenix* (1703) II. 401, I have seen a fabulous Narrative of the Proceedings of a great Council of the Jews. 1712 PHILIPS *Distrest Mother* Pref., A Matter of Fact... far removed into the dark and fabulous Ages. 1776 AOM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. i. 214 The story... is in a great measure fabulous. 1855 H. REKO *Lect. Eng. Hist.* III. 78 The fabulous chronicles of those ages. 1872 YEATS *Tech. Hist. Comm.* 60 The Chinese possess... their fabulous and semi-historical periods.

4. Of alleged existences or facts: Belonging to fable, mythical, legendary.

1577-87 HOLINSHEO *Chron.* I. 1211 Which because in the judgement of the most it may seeme meere fabulous, we will omit and passe over. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 4 Those fabulous Dragon's teeth. 1737 CHERSTER *Wks.* (1777) I. 70 The fabulous birth of Minerva. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 330 The former existence of the Atlantis of Plato... may be true in geology, although fabulous as an historical event. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 69 Winged dragons and other fabulous monsters.

† b. Of a doctrine, error, or notion: Based on or originating in fable or fiction. Obs. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 351 Our Historie anotheth not the supposition of some fabulous errors. 1651 HOMES *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 334 Their fabulous Doctrine concerning Demons. 1794 PAINE (*title*), The Age of Reason, being an investigation of true and of fabulous Theology.

5. a. Resembling a fable, absnrd, ridiculous. *rare*. b. Such as is met with only in fable; beyond the usual range of fact; astonishing, incredible.

a. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 50 How wayne and fabulous is it, to iudge the Chirch alreidy in euery part holl and spotlesse, wherof all the members are spotty and very vndeane. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. vi. Tush! these idle Drames are fabulous. 1853 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 278 The pretence is fabulous.

b. 1609 HOLLAND *Anm. Marcell.* 228 With a fabulous and incredible multitude [L. *cum multitudine fabulosa*]. 1822-26 DE QUINCEY *Confess. Wks.* I. 234 *foot-n.*, According to the modern slang phrase, I had... used 'fabulous' quantities [of opium]. 1852 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. xiii. 237 His [Daniel Webster's] passion for fish... is something fabulous. 1857 L. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) II. xiii. 18 Houses... let at fabulous rents. 1859 MACAULAY *W. Pitt.* Misc. Writings (1889) 431 He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost fabulous.

Fabulously (fæbi'losli), adv. [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a fabulous manner or degree.

1. After the manner of a fable or fiction; as in a fable.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Anu.* VI. vii. (1604) 131 These things are vncertaine and fabulously augmented. 1613 SOLOEN *Notes on Dryden's Polyol.* VIII. (1622) 122 Giants... fabulously supposed begotten by spirits upon Dioclesian or Danaus' daughters. 1646 SIN T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 295 This they terme mythicon or fabulous, because the account thereof... is fabulously or imperfectly delivered. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 467 The voyages, indeed, are fabulously narrated. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' Md.* 527 It would read fabulously enough.

2. In deviation from the fact; fictitiously, falsely.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* M^{sex}. i. 36 As is (though as I take it) fabulously reported. 1608 B. JONSON *Masque at Ld. Hadington's Marriage* Induct. Wks. (1616) 934 The place from whence, as I haue been, not fabulously, informed, the Radcliffes... took their name. 1746 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 39b, A certain Spaniard... was fabulously said to... see the lowest Veins of Water that run under ground.

3. To a fabulous degree; greatly, immensely.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 247 His cruelties have been fabulously exaggerated. *Mod.* He is reported to be fabulously wealthy.

Fabulosity, [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fabulous. a. Of a person: Fondness for fables; proneness to fiction or invention. b. Of a narrative, etc.: Resemblance to a fable; fabulous, fictitious or mythical character.

a. 1611 CORGER, *Fabulosity*, fabulosity, the invention of lyes, tales, fables, or fained reports. 1680 DOWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 169 Their [the Rabbins'] notorious fabulosity. 1712 *Brit. Apollo* III. 21 The Fabulosity of the Poets. 1775 JOHNSON *W. Isl. Scot. Wks.* X. 329 His [Boethius's] fabulosity, if he was the author of the fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made.

b. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxx. 488 The fondness and fabulosity thereof appeareth in this. 1662 STURLING *Eng. Saer.* I. vi. heading, The fabulosity of the Heroical age of Greece. 1702 EDWARD *Ecol. Hist.* III. iv. 386 He afterwards wrote two letters... to show the fabulosity of the history of Susanna. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 5 The ancient history of North-Britain, whatever might be its fabulosity. 1837 ANNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 101 To notice with a grave remark as to their fabulosity, the peculiar marvels of the stories.

Faburden, *Music*. Obs. exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 *faburdoun*, -thoun, -thyn, 6 *fabourdoun*, 6-7 *faburthen*, 6- *faburden*. [a. Fr. *fauz-bourdon* (Ch. D'Orléans a 1466), i.e. *fauz* false + *bourdon* BOURDON 2.]

1. 'One of the early systems of harmonizing a given portion of plain song or a canto fermo, afterwards used as a term for a sort of harmony consisting of thirds and sixths, added to a canto fermo' (Stainer and Barrett).

14. CHILSTON in Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* (1776) II. 228 Faburdoun hath but two sights, a thyrd above the plain-song in sight, the which is a syxt for the treble in uoice; and euen wyth the plain-song in sight, the weche is an eyghth from the treble in uoise. 1546 W. WEY *Tim.* II. (Roxb.) 96 Cantabamus in honore Dei et beate Marie Magnificat, in faburthoun. 1484 *Visitation of Southwell Minster* (Camden) 46 In cantando faburdoun non servat ritum chor. 1501 DOUGLAS *Princ. Hon.* I. xlii, In modulation hard I play and sing Fabourdoun, pricksang, discent. 1541 *Will. Y. Robinson* (Somerset Ho.), Preestes, which shall singe a layn song and faburden. 1590 J. BUNEL *Queen's Entry* Edit. xx. in *Collect. Scot. Poems* II. (1709) 3 Faburdoun fell with decadence, With pricksang, and the singing plane. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Here is an example, first the plain-song, and then the Faburden. a. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. ii. 139 What has since been called Counterpoint or in old English, Faburden.

2. a. The undersong; = BURDEN 9.

1587 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 94 When the descant sings in treble tunes above... let fa burthen say below I liv'd and did for love. 1589 — *Ferdinando V* yij b, His mistress liked... to sing faburden under him. 1609 PAMMELIA 70 The fourth must sing the Faburthen [Borne, home on the first line of the stave]. 1622 R. TISDALE *Lawyer's Philos.*, Sighing a sad faburthen from my quill To thy more nimble warblers.

b. The refrain; = BURDEN 10.

1580 LILLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 203 Least thou come in againe with thy fa-burthen. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Kiv b, Hee was accustomed to make it the Fa burden to annie thing hee spake. a. 1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Bless. Birthd.* (1831) 137 be sure no better strain then this can be The sweet Faburthen, to their melody.

3. A legend, motto.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 52 On his target he had a number of crawling worms kept vnder by a blocke, the faburthen *speramus lucem*.

4. attrib. quasi-adv. ? High-sounding.

1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 9 *Mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo*, and such faburthen words.

† **Fac** (fæk). *Printing*. Obs. [Short for **FAC-TOTUM**] = **FACTOTUM** 2.

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Art. Printing* 221 The next descent was for the letter-founders to cast the ornament in type metal, and pierce it for general use, and these cast ornaments for letters were called Facs.

Fac: see **FEGS**.

Facad'al, a. *rare*. [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a facade or façades.

1879 [LANGHAM] *Science of Taste* v. 144 If a bye-law were made enforcing facadal uniformity in other blocks.

Facade (fäs'ad), [a. F. *façade*, f. *face*, after It. *facciata*, f. *faccia* **FACE** sb.]

1. The face or front of a building towards a street or other open place, esp. the principal front.

1566-82 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 534 We observed the façades of many noble buildings. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 397 The inner facade was repaired by Bernini. 1839 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 88/1 The facade of the palace is unequalled. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* cx, Shadow sucked the whole Facade into itself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 407 Beneath a facade of columnar lava, we ate our dinner. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xviii. (1878) 230 The whole facade of the Evangelical theology.

|| 2. (See **quot.**)

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 Their estates [in Demerara] are regularly laid out in lots along the sea shore, called facades.

Faccion, **Faccious**, obs. ff. **FACTION**, **FACTIOUS**.

Face (fēs), sb. Also 4 *faas*, 4-5 *fas* (e, 5 *faz*. [a. Fr. *face*, corresp. to Pr. *fassa*, It. *faccia*: = popular Lat. *facia*, altered form of *facies* form, figure, appearance, hence *face*, visage, represented directly by Pr. *fatz*, Sp. *faz*, *haz*, Pg. *face*. The etymology of *L. facies* is uncertain: some scholars refer it to *facere* to make; others to the root *fa-* to appear, shine (cf. *fac-em* torch).

The general sense 'form, appearance', which in Latin was app. the source of the more specific use 'visage, countenance', is in many of its Eng. applications apprehended as a transferred use of the latter, and has received a special colouring from this association. On this account the more restricted sense is here placed first.]

1. The front part of the head, from the forehead to the chin; the visage, countenance: a. in man. (In *Anat.* sometimes with narrowed sense, as excludng the forehead: see **quot.** 1831.)

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 169/2178 More blod þar was in al is face. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 772 Als a man nas al in his face. 1380 *St. Ferumb.* 2460 Vp þey strete euerichon; & be-held him on þe fas. c. 1400 *Langraue's Surg.* 141 The secunde chapitre of woundes þe þe face. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 My face thou may not se. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 75 Their Hats are plucked about their Eares, And half their Faces buried in their Cloakes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 600 His face Deep scars of Thunder had intrencht. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse* Watch 374 Uneasiness from dryness and redness of the Face. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi, The least hint of it was enough to make the blood fly into his face. 1762 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. ii. 24 Such pyramids on their heads, that the face became the center of the body. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 95 The Face, properly speaking... extends vertically from the upper edge of the nasal bones to the chin.

b. in lower animals.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xli. 14 Who openeth the dore of his face? for he hath horrible tette rounde aboute. 1612 BIRLE *Ezek.* x. 14 The face of a lion, and... the face of an eagle. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 533 His grim Face a Bull's Resemblance bears. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Face*,... sometimes called by, or beak; sometimes snout, etc. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 785 Brutes graze the mountain-top, with faces prone. 1845 S. PALMER *Pentaglot Dict.* s.v., The face of birds comprehends the ophthalmic regions, cheeks, temples, forehead, and vertex;—of insects, all the parts situated between the labrum and prothorax.

c. *transf.* A representation of a human visage.

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acct. Scot.* (1877) I. 85 Item, a ring with a face. 1568 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 649 He's a... Painter, for he makes faces. 1623 WESTON *Duchess of Malvi* III. iii, That cardinal hath made more bad faces with his oppression than ever Michael Angelo made good ones. 1716 *Pope's Wks.* *Basel Table* 33 Upon the bottom [of an Equilape] shines the Queen's bright Face. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 No face but his own; a saying of one who has no money in his pocket, nor no court cards in his hand. 1832 W. INYING *Althamby* I. 111 Carved with fruits and flowers, intermingled with grotesque masks or faces. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 503 Walker had arrived in London... His face was in every print shop.

d. In popular names of plants, as *Face* and *hood*, Threo († two) faces in, under a (one) hood, the heart's-ease, pansy (*Viola tricolor*); *Face-in-hood*, the aconite (*Aconitum Napellus*).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 87 *Trinitatis herba*, is called in english two faces in a hood or panses. 1564 BULLYEN *Bk. Simples* 39a, Pansies, or three faces in one hodie. a. 1700 B. L. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hearts-ease*, an herb called... Three Faces in a Hood, or Pansies. 1771 R. WARNER *Plantæ Woodford*, 185 *Hearts-ease*. Three

Faces under a Hood. 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Face and Hood (*Viola tricolor*). *Ibid.*, Face-in-hood (*Aconitum Napellus*).

2. Phrases. a. *From face to foot* = 'from head to foot'. *† To know no faces*: to have no respect of persons. *To have two faces*: to be guilty of duplicity; (of speech) to be ambiguous. In same sense, *† To bear or carry two faces under one hood*. 14175 *Pol. Poems in Archæol.* XXIX. 341 'Two faces in a hood is neuer to trust. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provi. & Epigr.* (1867) 138 'Thou berest two faces in one hood. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 224 'Icetes had carried two faces in one hood, and was become a Traitor. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 112 'From face to foot He was a thing of Blood. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 24 'Disease and Death know no faces. 1889 BARRIE *Windows in Thrums* 196 'Persons whose speech had two faces.

b. *To look (a person, etc.) in the face*: to confront, meet with a steady gaze that implies courage, confidence, or (sometimes) defiance; also *fig.* *To show one's face*: to put in an appearance; to appear: *lit.* and *fig.*

1537 *Theristes* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 408 'Appear, sir, I pray you, dare ye not show your face? 1501 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. i. 'Aureole, for love or shame Thou long delay to show her blushing face. 1566 GASCOIGNE, *Ecloga* II. ii. 'Boldly to looke our foemen in the face. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. v. (1719) 20, 'I dare looke Death in the face, and I hope the People too. 1706 F. SWIFT *Wks.* (1883) X. 389 'Where exiled wit ne'er shews his face. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 56, 'I should be ashamed to show my face in public. 1780 COWPER *Tablet* 321 'When Tumult dared to look his master in the face. 1841 LONGF. *Village Blacksmith* II, 'He looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vi. (1869) 250 'The fairy looked him full in the face. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. x18 'Too clear to be misunderstood by anyone who looks the evidence in the face. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 194 'He never so much as showed face at a window.

c. In advb. phr.: *Face downwards* (*foremost, uppermost*), etc.: with the face in the direction indicated. (*To fall*) *face* = 'face downwards'. 1856 *Leisure Ho. V.* 334/1 'He fell face on into the water.

d. *Face* to (earlier *† and*, *† for*) *face*: looking one another in the face; also *attrib.* *Face to face with*: looking in the face of, confronting; *lit.* and *fig.* *To see face to († with) face*: 'without the interposition of other bodies' (J.), clearly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23607 (Cott.) 'Pair iio, fair gladdscip, qua can tell. face wit face pat godd to se. 1340 *Ayeb.* 88 'He him soille yzy face to face clyerlyche. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 357 'Make be to se pe same gode & þisefle wakend face to face all his fourme. 1535 STEWART *Crois. Scot.* II. 255 'The proud Pechtis... face for face stude in their fais sight. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 2 'Of these matters... we shall talke shortly face to face. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 490 'Sir Walter Aston... spoke seriously face to face with him there-ant. 1767 GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 69, 'I am come... to congratulate you face to face on your good luck. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 600 'The two armies were now face to face. 1861 T. A. TROLOPE *La Beata* I. vii. 155 'The painter and the customer might never come face to face after all. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wkly.* 'Life I. i. 105, 'I was... to be face to face with great public things. 1875 MANNING *Disunion H. Ghost* ix. 200 'We shall see God face to face. 1879 'Froude *Cesar* I. 5 'When we are face to face with real men.

attrib. 1828 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 175 'We are liable to lose the solemn face-to-face reality of the strife within us. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apoc.* 379 'The face-to-face antagonist. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 319 'We possess an intuitive, or face-to-face knowledge of certain properties of matter.

e. *Mil.* In words of command; *† Faces to the right, left, faces about* = right, left, about face (cf. *FACE v. 9 b*); also *fig.* Hence, *To turn face about*, *† again*.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i. Good Capatayne, faces about, to some other discourse. 1645 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 20 'Faces to the right hand. Faces to the left. Faces about, or Faces to Reare. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eronema* 77 'He turned face againe with sword in hand. 1642 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 65 'They... turned faces about, and began to make head against us. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* VIII. 45 'It had... turned bim face about from the way of destruction.

f. *To throw, thrust, etc. (something) in (a person's) face. lit.* and *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 599 'Who calles me Villaine? breaks my pate a-crosse? Pluckes off my Beard, and blowes it in my face? 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) iv. xxi. 58 'Who taints his soul may he said to throw dirt in Gods face. 1760 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1884 III. 53 'You see him [Sterne]... ready to throw his periwig in the face of his audience. 1825 THACKERAY *Edward* I. xiv. 'I fling the words in your face, my lord. 1856 Mrs. BROWNIE *Ann. Leigh* II. Wks. VI. 76 'God... thrusts the thing we have prayed for in our face. 1884 Miss BRACON *Ishmael* xxxi. 'His success was cast in his face as a reproach.

g. In various Biblical Hebraisms. *Before the face of*: before, in advance of, in front of. *To set one's face*: to give a settled bearing or expression to the countenance. *To put, set one's face against*: to take up an attitude of determined hostility towards. *To set (one's) face † for, to, towards*: to take, etc. the direction of (a place); *fig.* to purpose, take the first steps to, towards.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22757 (Cott.) 'Be-for be face o þat kaiser angles sal his baner bere. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 9, 'I send... my messenger Bifor this face this word to ber. a 1340 HANFOLK

Psalter xvii. 46, 'I sall less þaim as dust bifore þe face of wynd. 1388 WYCLIF *Ltr.* xx. 3 'V schal sette faste [1382 putte] my face agens hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Mk.* i. 2, 'I sende my messenger before thy face. [So in 1611 and 1881.] 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxi. 21 'He... set his face toward the mount Gilead. — 2 *Kings* xii. 17 'Hazeel set his face to goe up to Jerusalem. — *Isa.* I. 7 'Therefore haue I set my face like a flint. 1624 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) xi. 21 'Set your faces... against the whole faction of vice. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 493, 'I set face from Court for Scotland. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* iv. vii. 'Set thy face then; let me not see the remains of one poor smile. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 457 'The poorest of the flock Are proud, and set their faces as a rock. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 21, 'I can set my face to it boldly. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 469 'The first duty of every one is to set his face in direct opposition to what he believes to be false. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 326 'It's high time... to be settin' our faces Towards reconstructin' the national basis. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 14/2 'We set our faces to the South.

3. Viewed with reference to beauty. *† To be in face*: to be looking one's best (cf. *to be in voice*). *† Full of face*: ? beautiful (but perh. the meaning is = 'full faced, florid').

In the A. V. only in the Apocrypha; the translators of the canonical books always use 'countenance' in this connexion.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 103 'Say they haue Angells faces. 1608 — *Per.* I. Induct. 'A female heir, so buxom blithe, and full of face. 1611 BIBLE *Judith* xi. 21 'There is not such a woman from one end of the earth to the other... for beautie of face. 1712-4 *Port. Rape Lock* I. 79 'Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face. 1773 GOLDSM. *Symphs to Cong.* I. i. 'Is it one of my well-looking days child? am I in face to day? 1842 TENNYSON *Sisters* 2 'She was the fairest in the face. 1851 PROCTER (Barry Cornwall) *Songs* lxiii. 3 'No wealth had she of mind or face To win our love, or raise our pride.

4. With reference to its position in the front of the body, or as the part presented to encounter. In many phrases, some of which merely express the notion of confronting or opposition, without any reference to the lit. sense. Cf. 2 d. a. *To meet (a person) in the face*: to confront directly. *To have the wind in one's face*; *lit.* and *fig.* *To shut the door in, upon (a person's) face*; *lit.* and *fig.* c 1430 *Lyng. Bochas* I. x. (1544) 15 b. 'She made her ordinance... With Zisara to meten in the face. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 303 'The Venetian Father... shutting his gate vpon my face. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/1 'When th' Wind's in your Face, Your Wit grows apace. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 17 'People ply their business with skill and industry, but the wind turns in their face. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Jour.* Wks. 1885 II. 640 'Tis shutting the door of conversation absolutely in his face. 1828 BYRON *Juan* I. clxv. 'The door was fasten'd in his legal face. 1888 *Byron Amer. Comm.* I. xiv. 193 'Seldom meeting them in the face or reaching a decision which marks an advance. *Mod.* A horse runs well with the wind in his face.

b. *To fly in the face of* (a person, etc.), *lit.* of a dog; *fig.* to act in direct opposition to.

1552 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 203 'Lette hym have his wit, and he will fle in thy face. 1650 Br. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 13 'Let him shew them a Cudgell, they fle in his face. 1689 *Trial* Bp. 133 'Shall he come and fly in the Face of the Prince? shall he say it is illegal? 1749 FLEMING *Tom Jones* III. viii. 'Thackum held, that this was flying in Mr. Allworthy's face. 1752 in *Scotts Mag.* (1753) Oct. 494/1 'It was flying in the face of the legislature itself. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1880) I. 379 'He has... apt to fly in the face of some who courted him. 1891 *Nation* 10 Dec. 440/2 'He had to fly in the face of adverse decisions.

c. *In (the) face of*: (a) in front of, directly opposite to; (b) face to face with, when confronted with; (c) in defiance of, in direct opposition to, notwithstanding.

(a) 1766 T. PAGE *Art Shooting* 36 'When a bird comes directly in your face, Contain your fire awhile. 1879 DOWDEN *Southerly* 14 'He was for the first time in face of the sea:

(b) 1871 SMILKS *Charac.* II. (1876) 36 'In the face of bad example, the best of precepts are of but little avail. 1883 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/2 'Not a man... would seriously advise withdrawal in the face of a Chinese invasion.' 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/3 'The difficulty of keeping up wages in the face of a drooping market.

(c) 1837 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. x. 461 'They now assert here, in the face of facts, that the cholera has ceased. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 276 'They were convicted in the face of the letter and of the spirit of the law. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/3 'Plans, perseveringly carried out in the face of many discouragements.

d. *To make face*: to offer resistance to, *rare*, after *Fr. faire face à*.

1829 W. IRVING *Cong. Granada* x. (1850) 74 'The king and his commanders... made face to the Moors... repelling all assaults.

5. Contextually equivalent to: Sight, presence. In various phrases: a. *To fear, flee from*, etc. the face of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 953 (Cott.) '3ee sal be flemed fra mi face c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 861 'I salle be flemid awaye fra Goddes faz, lit pin of helme. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxv. 2 'Thou feddest from the face of Esau. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 768 'Judah's promised king... Driven out an exile from the face of Saul.

b. *Before or in the face of*: before the eyes of, in the sight of. *† Before faces*: in the public view, in company.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10460 (Güt.) 'Dot i him saw bifore mi face? c 1380 *Sir Ferriumb* 192 'pe man y trist an most forsakeþ me at my uede, & drap yz swerd bifore my fas. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 846 'þai had grace, And loue before þe bischope face? 1532 MORE *Confut. Tūdale* Wks.

532/1 'Ye shoulde see the whole summe and effecte of this tale... before your face layed together. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 370 'The Prince... causing every one of them to recite the praise of Mahomet before his face. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 248 'Even the most careless boyes will be afraid to offend in the face of the monitor. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parial's Iron Age* 292 'Arras... was taken... before the face of thirty thousand men. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xviii. 3 'A new-married couple more than ordinarily fond before faces.

c. *To (a person's) face*: openly in his sight or hearing (implying frankness, effrontery or indecorum).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 188 'You... gave him a frumpe even to his face. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 91 'Wilt thou flout me thus vnto my face? 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaad's Lett.* I. 231, 'I will not tell you to your face, that you are the Chrysostome of our Church. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* II. vi. 19 'Men that there pick his pocket to his face. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 283 'Thy very children... curse thee to thy face. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 638 'Sharp... read to their faces the whole service as it stood in the book. *Mod.* He does not like to be praised to his face.

d. *In the face of*: in the sight or hearing of, in the presence of. Also *fig.* *In the face of the sun, of day*, etc.: openly.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 37 'Angels... ben shable in the face of god. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 38 § 2 'Marriages... contracte and solemnised in the face of the church. 1618 W. BRADSHAW in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* 28 B Sins... committed in deepest darkness are all one to him as if they were done in the face of the sun. 1721 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 12 p. 7 'By for him in the face of the whole Congregation. 1769 BLACUERS *Com. v.* 283 'If the contempt be committed in the face of the court, the offender may be instantly apprehended and imprisoned. 1773 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, 'She does this in the fair face of day. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1880) I. 10 'You will forfeit, in the face of all men, the character of faithful ministers of God. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 509 'They broke open private houses... in the face of day. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 164 'You proclaim in the face of Hellas that you are a Sophist.

6. The countenance as expressive of feeling or character; a countenance having a specified expression.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1138 'So gretliche sche awondred was That hir changed blod and fas. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 357 'They... with a smiling face promise us their benevolence. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 13 'They wear their faces to the bent of the kings looks. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* ix. 7 'For our iniquities have we... bin deliuered to confusion of face. 1622 WEBSTER *White Devil* III. i. 'It would do well, instead of looking-glasses, To set one's face each morning by a saucer Of a witch's congealed blood. 1634 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 616 'And all this with a face of sad pefie and stern mortification. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i. 1, 'I hate the set face that always looks as it would say, Come, love me. 1843 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* xii. 'With... haggard face to his last field he came.

b. *To make, pull a (crooked, pitiful, wry, etc.) face*: to distort the features. Hence the sb. is used *collog.* for: A grimace.

1570 NORTH *Doni's Mor. Philos.* (1888) III. 184 'The poore Birde when he saw hir make that face to him was halfe affraid. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 263 'Learne thy damnable Faces, and begin. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 72 'The fantastical faces he coined in the receiving of the smoke. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 67 'Why do you make such faces? 1713 STEELE *Englistman* No. 7. 47 'He will... make Faces at the Burgundian Grape. 1786 REAGE *Never too late* xlv. 'I shall pull a long face. 1837 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiv. viii. 113 'The almoner made no faces at a dance. 1888 Mrs. H. WARO R. *Elsmere* II. II. xviii. 'The adjective is excellent', she said with a little face. 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot* I. i. 71 'Making what children call 'a face', by screwing up her mouth and nose.

7. Command of countenance, esp. with reference to freedom from indications of shame; a 'bold front'; impudence, effrontery, 'cheek'. *† To put out of face*: to put out of countenance. *† To bear, have the face*: to be sufficiently impudent.

1537 *Theristes* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 401 'He beareth not the face With me to try a blow. 1552 Bk. Com. *Prayer* Communion, 'With what face then, or with what countenance shal ye heare these wordes? 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 21 'Thinking by this face, To fasten in our thoughts that they haue courage. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. vi. 116, 'I haue not the face To say, beseech you cease. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 85 'He a man of that face and fore-head. 1719 DE FOE *Crook* (1840) II. vi. 148 'With what face can I say anything? 1735 POPE *Profr. Sat.* 36 'To be grave, exceeds all Pow'r of face. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* (1840) 140 'None are more bold with the advantages of face than Doctor Franks. 1821 SIR J. D. PAUL *Rouge et Noir* 45 'Vice itself affords propriety That puts your vulgar virtue out of face. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* 'Village Church, I wonder that any man has the face To call such a hole the House of the Lord. 1865 CARLYLE *Frith. Gl.* V. i. v. 238 'The new Kur-Mainz... conscious of face sufficient for face. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 'What an amount of 'face' it argues in him.

b. *To push or show a face*: to exhibit a bold front. *To run one's face*: (U. S. slang) to obtain credit by impudence.

1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* viii. 'There are three ways of getting into debt: first, by pushing a face. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 6 'They might have shown a face even to Fanning. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 286 'Men that can run their face for drinks, an' keep a Sunday coat.

II. Outward form, appearance.

8. External appearance, look; also semblance of (anything). Formerly used both of material and immaterial objects; now *rare* except of imma-

terial objects in such phrases as *To adopt, carry, put on a (the) face of*. † *(To carry) a great face*: an appearance of importance. † *To have a face*: to have an appearance, give promise of success.

c1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 317 As Aleyn, in the Pleynt of Kynde, Deyveth Nature of aray and face. c1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 670 þei schulden nouȝt after þe face neuer þe folk demen. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 762 His part should have the face and name of a rebellion. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 137 This tale hath some face of truth. 1617 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 771 Monuments... which beare any face of comeliness or antiquity. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref. That is a thing carries a great face with it. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* IV. vi. (1733) 88 There was hardly any Face left of the Order, Piety and Devotion of former Times. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xvi. 395 France began gradually to assume the face of a regular civil government. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 247 Pillory me, but it has a face. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* Face of Plants, among botanists, signifies their general appearance. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 410 It carries no face of probability. 1827 SCOTT *Yrnl.* (1896) II. 35 Cadell explained to me a plan for securing the copyright of the novels, which has a very good face. 1860 H. GOUGER *2 Years' Imprisonm.* *Burnham* 41. I professed my ignorance of the touch of gold and the face of silver. 1865 BUSHELL *Vicar. Sacri.* I. (1866) 5 Vicarious is a word that carries always a face of substitution. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* III. xcv. 356 The problems of the world... are always putting on new faces.

b. † *At prime face* = *L. prima facie*; at, in, on the first face: at the first appearance or look, at first sight.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 870 This accident... so lyke a soth, at prime face. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii. At prime face, when he came to towne. 1503 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 2 Although it seeme harde... at the first face, yet folow thou styll the counsell. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 7 Naitur schawes furth Britannie all that it has at the first face. 1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* III. ii. Though at the first Face of the object your cool bloods were frightened. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 102 1/2 A narrative, which, on the first face of it, looked... much like truth. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. II. 320 In the very first face and showing of the thing.

† c. = PHASE (perh. confused with that word). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 278 In what face or position of the Moone, whether at the prime or full, or soone after. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* II. v. (1737) II. 322 This was not a Face of Religion I was like to be enamour'd with.

9. Visible state or condition; aspect. *To put a new face upon*: to alter the aspect of.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1871) I. 110 To stirre up such an exquisite face of the church as we imagine. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Intro. xxv. The Face of outward Things we find, Pleasing and fair. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 694 Wee may reade Gods displeasure on the face of heaven. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaam's Lett.* I. 8 Lyvie... stayed not a little to consider the new face he would have put upon the Commonwealth. 1712 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 19 The Face of London was now indeed strangely altered. 1781 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 242 The arrival of so many ships... caused a new face of affairs. 1810 W. IRVING *Sketches* Bk. I. 215 A pensive quiet reigns over the face of nature. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 284 The traces left by ages of slaughter and pillage were still distinctly perceptible... in the face of the country.

b. Of a country: The configuration; assemblage of physical features. Also, † a description of the same.

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 43 Changes... made in the Face and Bounds of Maritime Countries... by furious Inundations. 1681 CORRON *Vond. Peak* (ed. 6) 309. I almost believ'd it by the Face Our masters give us of that unknown place. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Addition* Wks. III. 47 Comparisons of the present face of the country with the descriptions left us by the Roman poets. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 236 The military face of that country is understood with perfect exactness. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* VI. 78 The sun shone out, and I could observe the face of the country.

10. Outward show; assumed or factitious appearance; disguise, pretence; an instance of this; a pretext. Also, † *To make a (good, great) face*; to set a face on. † *To interpret (words) to wicked face*: to put a bad construction upon. Now only in *To put* (formerly *bear out, set*) a good face on (a matter): to make (a matter) look well; to assume or maintain a bold bearing (with regard to).

1384 WYCLIF *c. Cor.* v. 12 Hem that glorien in the face (so TINALE; 1612 and 1881 appearance), and not in the herte. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 227 Lete vs... bere oute a good face as longe as we ben alyve. 1533 BELLEN-DEN *Liry* iv. (1822) 377 He interpret thy wordis of Posthumus to sa wikkid face, that the said Posthumus suld... be odious... to the hale ordoure. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlvii. Wks. 902/2 In some place of the same dyoces... they have made a great face. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Laurent.* 9 b. The pore forgotten, except it be with a few scrapes and bones, sent to Newgate for a face! 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 265 They... made good face and shewe to fight with the Englishe men. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 95 Many... haue the skill... to make a face as though they loued them [friends]. 1590 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 309 If thou... have no cunning, but set a face on things, then take heed how you adurre these spirits. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Greiv.* Eng. I. ix. (1739) 118 [He] never invaded the liberties of the Commons by any face of Prerogative. a1680 BURLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 278 They... set a face of civil authority upon Tyranny. 1721 Dr. Foe *Plague* (1754) 35 The very Court... put on a face of just concern for the publick Danger. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1833 VIII. 110 That she may set the better face upon her gestation. 1867 FREEMAN

Norm. Cong. (1876) I. iv. 231 Richer puts as good a face as he can on Hugh's discomiture.

III. The part of a thing presented to the eye.

11. The surface or one of the surfaces of anything.

a. *gen.* Chiefly in phrases orig. Hebraistic, *The face of the earth, the deep, the waters.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 4892 De face of be eth sal brin with-out. 1381 WYCLIF *Gen.* vii. 3 That the seed be sayd vpon the face of al erthe. 1533 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 All menne, dispersed throughout the face of the yearth. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 2 Darknesse was vpon the face of the deep; and the Spirit of God mooued vpon the face of the waters. 1632 LITHGOW *Tran.* III. 102 The Women of the City Sio, are the most beautiful Dames... upon the face of the earth. 1665 HOOKE *Microsc.* 88 When there has been a great hoar-frost... the Crystalline beard... usually covers the face of... bodies. 1668 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 140 That great Deluge of waters which... overflowed the Face of the whole Earth. 1791 ESS. *Shooting* (ed. 2) 230 If he is clad in a glaring colour, when the face of the country retains its verdure. 1887 FRITH *Antibog.* I. i. 3 Such schools... being improved off the face of the earth.

b. Of a leaf in a book: = *SIDE*. Obs. c1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 5, I will come to the third leaf and second face. 1579 — *Refut. Rastel* 730 From the first face of the 64 leafe to the seconde face of the 47 leafe.

c. *Astrol.* The third part of a sign of the zodiac, extending over 10 degrees in longitudne. See also quot. 1819. Obs.

1426 Pol. *Poems* (1850) II. 139 His dwellyng place Ameddis the hevene in the third face. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxxiv. 543 The Moone... was in the first face of Virgo. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii. She in her exaltation, and he in his triplicite trine and face. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 96 A planet is in its face when it is at the same distance from the (O) or (V) as its house is from their houses, and in the same succession of signs.

12. The principal side (often vertical or steeply inclined) presented by an object; the 'front' as opposed to the 'flanks'. a. Of a cliff, etc.; also *Geol.* of a fault: The front or slope.

1631 LITHGOW *Tran.* VI. 290 A goodly Village... situate on the face of a fruitful hill. *Ibid.* IX. 423 Wee Coasted the scurrie and Rockey face of Norway. 1751 R. PALROCK P. *Wilkins* (1884) II. xviii. 203 Along the whole face of the rock... there were archways. 1828 SCOTT F. M. *Perth* xiv. The tree... had sent its roots along the face of the rock in all directions. 1839 MUNCUSON *Shir.* Syst. I. xxxvi. 503 As the face of this fault sinks to the west. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 75 Our way now lay along the face of a steep incline of snow. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 388 A noble precipice, rising with a rough face almost perpendicularly from the water's edge.

b. *Arch.* (a) The front or broadside of a building; the 'façade'. (b) The surface of a stone exposed in a wall. (c) The front of an arch showing the vertical surfaces of the outside row of voussoirs.

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xli. 14 The breth of the face of the house, and of the separate place toward the East, an hundred cubites. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig. Walton* (1672) 17 The Face of the Building is narrow, and the Flank deep. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Francis's Archit.* 132 [The Architecture] is also frequently broken into two or three divisions, call'd by Artists Fascias or rather plain Faces. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* Face, in archit., the front of a building, or the side which contains the chief entrance. *Face of a stone*, in masonry, that superficies of it which lies in the front of the work. 1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 20 The cornice of this order, in Greece, consisted of a plain face, under the mutule. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. (ed. 4) 6 The face of the house from one end to the other was covered with vines and passion-flowers. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Face (Carpentry), the front of a jamb presented towards the room. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. Face of a stone, the face intended for the front or outward side of the work.

13. a. Of anything having two sides: The side usually presented outwards or upwards; the 'front' as opposed to the 'back'; the 'right' side of *cloath*.

1612 BIBLE *Isa.* xxv. 7 He wil destroy in this mountaine the face of the covering cast ouer all people. 1820 KEATS *Caf & Belts* xxxix. 1 They kiss'd... the carpet's velvet face. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Mamf.* 237 Diagonal lines... across the face of the cloath. 1874 BOUILLÉ *Arms & Arm.* VI. 89 The hollow under the face of the boss was open towards the reverse of the shield. 1876 ENCYCL. *Brit.* IV. 137 That part of the anther to which the filament is attached and which is generally towards the petals, is the back, the opposite being the face. 1883 SIR E. BECKETT *Clocks*, etc. 146 The face of a wheel which turns in a gear. 1888 C. P. BROOKS *Cotton Mamf.* 127 The face of the card or the side which is in contact with the needles.

b. Of a coin or medal: The obverse; for that which bears 'the effigy'; sometimes used for either side. Hence in slang use: A coin (? obs.).

c1545 COKE *Lorelles B.* (Percy Soc.) 13 Some wente in fured gownes... That had no mo faces than had the mone. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. v. ii. 617 The face of an old Roman coine. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Nare-face-but-his own*, not a Penny in his Pocket. 1725 NEW *Cant. Dict.* Ne-er-a-face. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 22 The... face of this dye is truly antick. *Ibid.* 23 The face [of a coin] should have a resembling bust of his majesty. 1856 SMYTH *Roman Family Coins* 233 The portrait on the other face of the medal.

c. Of a document: The inscribed side. Hence *On, upon the face of* (a document, etc.): in the words of, in the plain sense of. Also fig.

1632 LITHGOW *Tran.* VI. 258 Their Great Seale... locked in vpon the lower face of the Parchment. 1641 BR. HALL *Rem.* Wks. (1660) 80 Every novelty carries suspicion in

the face of it. 1719 F. HARE *Ch. Authority Vind.* Pref. 8 The power and authority of the Ministers... as it appears upon the face of Scripture. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1833 VIII. 186 An unprejudiced eye, upon the face of the letter, would condemn the writer of it. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1248 It ought to appear on the face of the plea, that [etc.]. a1832 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 327 Of the history of language, no inconsiderable part remains to this day written upon the face of it.

d. Of a playing card: The marked or picture side.

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1891) I. III. xxxii. The King never shews his game, but throws his cards with their faces down on the table.

e. Of a dial: The surface which bears the hour marks, etc. Of a clock or watch: The dial plate (perh. with allusion to the human face).

1751 R. PALROCK P. *Wilkins* (1884) II. xix. 218 If I ask it [a watch] what time of day it is, I look but in its face, and it tells me presently. 1787 *Columbian Mag.* I. 329 1/2 The face of the dial will be parallel with the plane of the equator. 1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 87 Not watches so much as lockets with watch faces. 1840 BAHMAN *Inglot. Leg.* Look at the Clock, 'Grandmother's Clock'!... nothing was altered at all—but the Face! 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* ix. (1891) 211 He looked at... the face of the watch,—said it was getting into the afternoon. 1877 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Cuckoo Clock* (1891) 41 Some brilliant moonbeams... lighted up brightly the face of the clock. 1892 N. Y. *Nation* 23 June 474 1/3 A volume without an index resembles a clock-face without any hands.

f. Of a book: The front or fore-edge.

1876 ENCYCL. *Brit.* IV. 431 After the face [of a book] has been ploughed the back springs back into its rounded form.

14. Each of the surfaces of a solid. In a regular solid, a crystal, diamond, etc.: Each of the bounding planes.

1625 in Rymer *Fadera* XVIII. 236 One Aggett cutt with twoe Faces garnished with Dymonds. 1750 D. JEFFRIES *Treat. Diamonds & Pearls, Expl. Tech. Terms, Collect.*, the small horizontal plane, or face, at the bottom of the Brilliant. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 11 A crystal with cut faces. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place* II. 80 The occipital foramen of Mycetes... is situated completely in the posterior face of the skull. 1873 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* VII. (1875) 188 Crystalline faces occur abundantly in many undoubted fossil woods and corals. 1898 A. H. GREEN *Coal* I. 17 The faces of the block of coal on these sides are smooth and shining. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phases & Ferns* 177 The lateral faces... are covered thickly with sieve-plates.

15. In implements, tools, etc.: The acting, striking, or working surface. In a molar tooth: The grinding surface. In a knife: The edge.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 4 In Fig. 5. A the Face [of a hammer]. 1791 ESS. *Shooting* (ed. 2) 345 The face of the hammer [of the gun]... may be too hard or too soft. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Face, the edge of a sharp instrument. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* VI. 143 The face of the grinding teeth and the edges of the cutting teeth. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Face 4 b, the sole of a plane. *Ibid.*, Face (Gearing), that part of the acting surface of a cog which projects beyond the pitch line. *Ibid.*, Face (Grinding), that portion of a lap or wheel which is employed in grinding, be it the edge or the disk. 1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Terms Mech.* Eng. 133 The face of an anvil is its upper surface.

16. An even or polished surface.

1881 *Mechanic* § 449 Where one piece [of glass] is ground against another to bring them to a face. 1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Terms Mech.* Eng. 133 The face of a casting is that surface which is turned or polished.

IV. Technical uses.

17. Fortification. a. (see quot. 1727); b. (see quot. 1859), and cf. BASTION).

a. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 A proper place must be ordeyned aite euery face of the walles for to sette gonnes. 1672 LACEY tr. *Taquet's Milit. Archit.* III. 4 The face which is the weakest part of the fortification, is defended by [etc.] 1717 BAILEY, *Face of a Place* is the Front, that is comprehended between the flanked Angles of the two neighbouring Bastions. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurv. Disp.* I. 190, I attacked it [Dummlin] in three places, at the gateway and on two faces. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 24. 27 The efforts... had been directed against the northern face of the fortress of Seringapatam. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 138 1/2 The Raponiers... are situated in the middle of each long face.

b. 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 11913/3 About Noon, a Mine in a Face of the same Hornwork... took Fire. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 478 Having made a breach in one of the bastions [we] destroyed the faces of the two that were adjacent. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 6) 261 The faces of a work are those parts which form a salient angle projecting towards the country.

18. *Mil.* (See quot. 1853).

1853 STROUVER *Mil. Encycl.* 101 The faces of a square are the different sides of a battalion, &c., which, when formed into a square, are all denominated faces; viz. the front face, the right face, the left face, and the rear face. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Jan. 3/1 This face had not quite closed up before it was attacked.

19. Ordnance. 'The surface of metal at the muzzle of a gun' (Knight).

1727 BAILEY, *Face of a Gun* is the Superficies of the Metal at the Extremity of the Muzzle. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

20. Mining. a. 'In any adit, tunnel, or stopp, the end at which work is progressing or was last done' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 46 They frequently hole, or cut through from one Board to another, to carry their Air... to the end or Face of their Boards. 1887 W. W.

SMYTH *Coal & Coal Mining* 131 Supporting the roof at the immediate 'face' by temporary props. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. v. They .. visited several other faces of wash .. Each face had a man working at it, sometimes two.

b. 'The principal cleaving-plane at right angles to the stratification. (Driving) on the face: against or at right angles with the face' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). *Face* on: (see quot. 1883).

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 25 Faces, running most regularly parallel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 238 The direction along which these joints run is often known as the face of the coal. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 99 *Face* on .. working a mine parallel to the cleat or face.

21. *Steam-engine*. The flat part of a slide-valve; also, the corresponding flat part on a cylinder, on which the slide-valve travels.

1838 WOOD *Railr.* 346 The slide would be moved to the extremity of the face of the cylinder. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

22. *Typog.* That part of a type (or punch) which has the form of the letter. Also, The printing surface of type. *Face of the page*: (see quot.). *Full face* (type): as large as the body of the type will admit of. *Heavy face* (numerals or type): having a broader outline, and printing thicker than the ordinary. *Old face* (type): a form of Roman letter (characterized by oblique serifs and various other features) revived by Whittingham in 1844, and since very extensively used.

1863 MOXON *Mech. Exercises* II. 201 So placed the Face of the Letter runs less hazard of receiving damage. 1699 A. BOYER *Eng. & Fr. Dict.* s.v., A letter that has a good face (among printers), un caractère qui a un bel air. 1787 *Printer's Gram.* 41 KERNED Letters are such as have part of their face hang over. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 21 Short letters are all such as have their face cast on the middle of their square metal. 1853 CAXTON & Art of Printing vii. 155 One of the heap which lies in the right position, both as regards the face being upwards, and the nick being outwards. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* 1674 *Face of the page*, the upper side of the page, from which the impression is taken. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 1049 In this metal the face of the letter intended to be cast is sunk. 1891 J. WINSON *C. Columbus* xxi. 524 The heavy face numerals show the successive holders of the honors of Columbus. 1892 N. Y. *Nation* 25 Feb. 1893 The page is divided into triple columns, and the leading word of each column is in full-face.

† 23. *Card-playing* = *face-card*: (see 27). *Obs.* 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 347 If you have neither ace nor face, you may throw up your game.

24. *Tea trade*. (See quot.) Cf. FACE v. 15. 1886 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 323 Prussian blue, native indigo and gypsum are the real materials employed for giving the 'face' as it is called.

25. *A face of fur*: 1 a set of furs. Cf. FACE v. 12. 1256 HERWOOD *Epigrams* i. iv. Cheepening of a face of furs. Into a skinner's shop .. hast ran a gentleman there to espie A fayre face of fur, which he woulde haue bought.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
26. General relations: a. attributive (sense 1), as *face-cosmetic*, *sponge*; (sense 12 b), as *face-mortar*, *work*; (sense 13 a), as *face-side*; (sense 20), as *face-line*. b. objective (sense 1), as *face-levelling*, *tearing* vbl. sbs., *face-mending*, *wringing*, ppl. a., *face-mender*, *moulder*; (sense 6 b), as *face-maker*; (sense 3), as *face-affecting* ppl. a. c. locative (sense 1), as *face-hot* adj., *face-joy*, *spot*; (sense 5), as *face-flatterer*.

1675 COCKER *Morals* 24 *Face-affecting Lasses, Neglect their Graces, to attend their Glasses. 1887 CORRELL *Thelma* II. 207 Beauties .. deprived of elegant attire and 'face-cosmetics'. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Vivien* 822 *Face-flatterers and backbiters. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas* No. ii. iv. 49 Who, (but one that will carry no coales) would have rewarded a friend thus for his opinion, only in *Face-hot presses. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 336 In your bitter world .. *Face-joy's a costly mask to wear. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref. Crosse to that *Face-levelling designs, Thy high-raised nose appeareth Aquiline. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 99 Keep the 'face line' of the stall neither fully face on nor end on. 1756 COWPER in *Connoisseur* No. 138 Those buffoons in society, the Attitudinarians and *Face-makers. 1808 WOLCOTT (P. B. Rider) *One more Peep at A. A. Wks.* 1812 V. 367 Forced to beg her humble bread, While every face-maker can feast. 1745 E. HERWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) III. 156 Have they not their .. barbers, and their *face-menders too? *Ibid.* 234 Those .. *face-mending stratagems. 1793 SKEAT *Edystone* L § 222 The 'face' mortar. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref. Crosse to that *Face-moulders who affect the grace Of a square, plain, or a smooth platter-face. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 7 Prepare some .. size, with which you must brush over the *face side [of a print]. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 311 The black bodies .. made them look anything but suitable for use as *face-sponges. 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) vii. 1. 270 Pimpinel cleanseth *Face-Spots. 1793 SKEAT *Edystone* L § 213 The 'face work' of the subordinate parts. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, *Hypocrite*, a *face-wringing ballet-singer.

27. Special comb.: *face-ache*, pain in the nerves of the face; *face-ague*, an acute form of face-ache, tic douloureux; *face-airing* vbl. sb. (*Mining*), see quot.; *face-bedded* ppl. a., (a stone) placed so that the grain runs along the face; *face-bone* = CHEEK-BONE; † *face-bread*, Heb. פָּנֵי הַחֶמֶץ *le-chem happānim* = SHOW-BREAD; † *face-breadth*, extent of the face (sense 1) from side to side;

face-card, a playing-card bearing a face (of a king, queen, or knave) = COAT CARD; *face-chuck* (*Mech.*) = *face-plate*; *face-cloth*, a cloth laid over the face of a corpse; *face-cog* (*Mech.*), one of the cogs or teeth on the 'face' of a wheel; *face-guard*, a contrivance for protecting the face, esp. in some industrial processes, fencing, etc.; *face-hammer* (see quot.); *face-joint* (see quot.); *face-knocker*, one in which the fixed portion has the form of a human face; *face-lathe* (see quot.); † *face-making* vbl. sb., portrait-painting; *face-mould* (see quot.); *face-painter*, (a) a painter of portraits, (b) one who applies paint to the face; *face-painting* vbl. sb., portrait-painting; *face-physic*, *collect.* appliances for the face; *face-piece* (*Naut.*), see quot.; *face-plan* (see quot.); *face-plate* (*Mech.*), an enlargement of the end of the mandrel (of a lathe) to which work may be attached for the purpose of being 'faced' or made flat; also *attrib.*, as in *face-plate coupling*; † *face-playing* vbl. sb., the exhibition of feeling or sentiment by the play of the countenance; *face-presentation* (*Midwifery*), presentation face foremost in birth; *face-shaft* (*Arch.*), see quot.; *face-stone* (*Arch.*) the slab of stone forming the face or front, esp. in a cornice, an entablature, etc.; *face-turning-lathe* = *face-lathe*; *face-value*, the amount stated on the face (of a note, postage-stamp, etc.), the apparent or nominal value; also *fig.*; *face-wall* (*Building*), front wall; *face-wheel* (*Mech.*) = *contrate-wheel* (see CONTRATE 2); also 'a wheel whose disk-face is adapted for grinding and polishing' (Knight); † *face-wind*, a wind blowing against one's face.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. v. I gave you the 'face-ache' to look at his apples. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 211/1 Faceache I believe to be .. inflammation of the nerves. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 99 *Face airing, that system of ventilating the workings which excludes the airing of the goaves. 1863 *Archzol. Cantiana* V. 14 Jambs two feet eight inches apart, *face-bedded. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan. 1 It is rare now for a face-bedded stone to be fixed in a building. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. ii. His cheeks were fallen in, His *face-bones prominent. a 1656 B. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 238 The matter and form of the .. Tables of the *Face-bread. 1651 J. FLEAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 271 Nine *face-bredths make a square well set man. 1826 J. WILSON *Novel. Amer.* Wks. (1855) 303 Desperate had hauns .. a haun without a *face-card. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Face-card*, a court card. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech.* Eng. 133 *Face chuck, a face plate. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xlv. viii. 166 She .. seeing the coffin, withdrew her hand from mine and .. removed the *face-cloth. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Guinevere* 7 The white mist, like a face-cloth to the face, Clung to the dead earth. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 61 An axle which carries likewise another [wheel] with *face-cogs. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Face-guard, a mask with windows for the eyes. 1883 J. W. MOLLER *Dict. Art & Archzol.* 134 *Face guard* on a helmet, a bar or bars of iron protecting the face. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Face-hammer, one with a flat face. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 324/1 *Face Hammer* (Masonry), one with one blunt and one cutting end. 1874 *Ibid.*, *Face-joint, that joint of a voussoir which appears on the face of the arch. 1760 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 34 Iron *Face Knockers 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Face-knife, (a) a pattern-maker's lathe for turning bosses, cone prints, and other face-work; (b) a lathe with a large face-plate and a slide rest adjustable in front on its own shears. Transverse usually but not necessarily. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech.* Eng. *Face lathe*, a lathe chiefly or exclusively used for surfacing. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malvi* iii. ii. 'Twould disgrace His *face-making, and undo him. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222 *Face mould, a mould for drawing the proper figure of a hand-rail on both sides of the plank. 1876 in GUILT *Archit. Gloss.* 1657 Dryden's *Virgil* Ite (1709) 16 (Jod.) III *facepainters, not being able to hit the true features, .. make amends by a great deal of impertinent landscape and drapery. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* i. xiv. 276 The highest face-painters are not the loveliest women. 1852 S. R. MATLAND *Ess.* 107 note, 'He took me for a face-painter!' said a late eminent artist. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1745) 355 He was .. a landscape-painter .. till he .. fell to *face-painting. 1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* July 73 Whose picture .. shows a higher character of face-painting. 1611 DONNE *Ignatius' Conclave* (1652) 129 Women tempting by Paintings and *Face-Physick. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, *Faire Milkmaid*, One looke of hers is able to put all face-physicke out of countenance. 1850 RUDIN *Navig.* (Weale) 117 *Face-piece, a piece of elm, generally tumbled on to the fore-part of the knee of elm, to assist the conversion of the upper bolts, and prevent the cables from rubbing against them as the knee gets worn. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Face-plain, the principal or front elevation. 1841 TREDGOLD *Mill-work* 428 The *face-plate has four adjusting screws for securing the face. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech.* Eng., The term face plate is more commonly applied in the shops to the ordinary face chucks. *Ibid.*, *Face-plate coupling* = Flanged coupling. 1870 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 319 She perfectly possessed that flexibility of muscles and features, which constitutes *face-playing. 1841 RIGBY *Midwifery* iii. iii. 130 The opinion that *face-presentations were preternatural. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 345 The double semi-cylindrical *face-shafts, formerly running up the face of the piers. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones* Ven. III. App. x. 238 The *face-stone and often the soffit, are sculptured. *Ibid.* III. 238 Arches decorated only with colour and sculpture, the facestone being coloured, the soffit white. 1841 TREDGOLD *Mill-work* 428 *Face-turning lathe. 1878 F. A.

WALKER *Money* xx. 461 Some English Merchant who is bound to pay money in the United States for more than the 'face-value' of his claim. 1883 J. L. WHITNEY in *Litt. World* 8 Sept. 293/1 He must take the advertisements of publishers at their face value, and regard them as what they claim to be. 1888 *Daily News* 13 July 3/5 If postcards were sold at the face value of the stamps upon them. 1891 *Law Times* XLII. 224/1 The note is still worth its face value. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Face-wall. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 191 The axle is turned round by a *face or crown wheel fixed upon the extremity of it. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* I. 349/2 Face-wheels have their cogs or pins placed perpendicularly to the face of the wheel. a 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1757) 113 A *face or back-wind signifies little.

Face (fēs), v. [I. prec. sb.]

I. To show a bold or opposing front.

† I. *intr.* To show a bold face, look big; to brag, boast, swagger. Phrase, *To face and brace*: (see BRACE v. 2). *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 Facyn, or shewyn boold face. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* 22 A fals extorcioner Fasyngne and bostynge to scratche and to kepe. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* iii. ii. in Bullen O. PL IV. Will thou .. Face and make semblance .. Of that thou never meant to execute?

† b. In primero. (Cf. BLUFF, BRAG.) *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarie's Exam.* Wits viii. 112 To play well at Primero, and to face and vie, and to hold and giue over when time seruieth .. are all workes of the imagination.

† c. To show a false face, maintain a false appearance. *Obs.*

1570 ASCHAN *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 54 To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to face: Foure waies in Court to win men grace. 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 Thou canst cog, face and lye, as fast as a dog can trot. 1591 SHAKES. i. Hen. VI. v. iii. 142 Suffolk doth not flatter, face, or faine.

† d. To have a (specified) appearance. *Obs.*

1669 N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 106 The evil consequences thereof faced very sadly.

† 2. *trans.* a. To confront with assurance or impudence; to brave, to bully. b. *To face a lie* (upon), to tell a manifest untruth (to). *Obs.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 512 II. 205 My Lord of Suffolks men come .. and face us and fray upon us, this dayly. 1530 PALSGR. 542/2 Yet he wolde face me with a lye. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysened Bk.* Wks. 1132/2 He .. faceth himself the lie upon me. c 1540 HERWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 382 But his boldness hath faced a lie. 1481 HALL *Chron.* 59b, The straunger so faced the Englishman, that he fayednt in hys ste. 1625 BACON *Ess.* 7 *Truth* (Arb.) 501 For a Lie faces God, and shrinks from Man. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor of the East* v. i. I have built no places to face the court.

3. With advbs. a. *To face down, out*: to put down (a person) with effrontery, to browbeat; to controvert (an objection, the truth) with coolness or impudence; to maintain (a statement) impudently. Also with *sentence* as obj.: to maintain or insist to a person's face that [etc.]. b. *To face out* (a matter, etc.): to carry through by effrontery, brazen out. † *To face it out with a card of ten*: see 1 b and CARD sb. 2 a. c. † *To face out of*: to exclude shamelessly from; also, to bully out of.

a. 1530 PALSGR. 542/2, I face one downe in a mater. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysened Bk.* Wks. 1132/2 He .. scotfeth that I face out the trowth with lyes. 1580 LUPRON *Singula in Polimanteia* (1881) p. xvii, And so faced out thy poore Father before our face. 1590 SHAKES. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 6 Here's a villain that would face me downe He met me on the Mart. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin* iv. i, I'll not be faced down with a lie. 1787 WESLEY in Wks. 1872 IV. 401 The clerk faced me down I had taken the coach for Sunday. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 100 With Page's help she faced these objections.

b. 1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 59 Now, face out your matter with a card of tenne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 202 The Roscians kinsfolke have boldly adventured, and will face out their doynages. 1599 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 73 To .. face it oute lustely as sum other good fellows doe. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* i. xii. § 2 (1600) 125 Objection, and facing of the matter. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* i. iii. Cards of ten, to face it out in the game. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1876) I. i. 15 Unless they could make up their minds .. to face it out.

c. 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* iv. Wks. 1132/2 Your false heresy, wherewith you would face our Sauour out of the blessed sacrament. 1601 SHAKES. *Twel.* N. iv. ii. 101 They .. doe all they can to face me out of my wits. *Ibid.* v. i. 91 His false cunning .. Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance.

4. *trans.* To meet (danger, an enemy, or anything unpleasant) face to face; to meet in front, oppose with confidence or defiance.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 79 A great body of Nobility march .. briskly on, to face that potent Emperor Osman. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) VIII. 7 These silly rant Privolians .. face their Neighbours Hand to Hand. 1708 ADDISON *State of War* 25 We .. cast about for the Field of number of Troops to face them [the enemy] in the Battle .. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to face them. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne* v. 150 He faced the storm gallantly. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 243 To face alone The jealous vengeance of the papal throne. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xxvii. How can man die better Than facing fearful odds? 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. Fleet* ii. xviii. (1883) 250 A man will face almost anything rather than possible ridicule.

† b. To appear before (a city) as an enemy.

1645 T. TULLY *Siege Carthage* (1840) i. They .. p'ceeded .. to face Carthage with Rascall rout in 1643. 1877 SIE T. HERBERT *Trav.* 284 A small party .. with which he faced the City Walls.

5. In weaker sense : To look in the face of; to meet face to face; to stand fronting. *lit.* and *fig.*
 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 303 Facing the Judge and pleading both our best. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Nov.*, If I faced him he must see my meritment was not merely at his humour. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 275 He performed the journey... with such celerity that... he faced his enemy... on the ninth day. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* ix. 110 Might he but face the terrible enchantress. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 5/2 The great problem which faces every inquirer into the causes of colliery explosions.

6. To look seriously and steadily at, not to shrink from.

1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 116 My own quiet required that I should face it [the ideal] and examine it. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. v. 104 A lawyer in the habit of facing a question but on one side, can rarely be a philosopher, who looks on both. 1883 S. S. LLOYD in *North Star* 25 Oct. 3/7 The need for external supplies of food... must be faced.

II. With reference to the direction of the face.

7. *intr.* a. Of persons and animals: To present the face in a certain direction; to look. *lit.* and *fig.*

1594 W. S. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9, I know thy griefs, And face from whence these flames arise. 1672 DRYDEN *Cong. Granada* i. 1, He [the courser] sidelong bore his Rider on, Still facing, till he out of sight was gone. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 266 The 1st of the 20th, with one company of the 24th, were posted on the larger eminence, facing east and south. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. vii. 64 He steadfastly faced towards peace. 1882 HINSDALE *Gardfield & Educ.* i. 117 He faced to law and politics, to science and to literature.

b. Of things: To be, or be situated, with the face or front in some specified direction; to front. *Const. on, to.*

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 71 Saucers rust-coloured, large, facing downwards. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Dagger*, a piece of timber that faces on to the poppets of the bilgeways. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. iii. The little chapel that faced eastwards. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/2 The village faces full to the south. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 11/2 The really picturesque side of the hall, facing on a lovely lake.

8. *trans.* a. Of persons and animals: To present the face or front towards; to look towards.

b. Of a building, a country, and objects in general: To be situated opposite to, front towards.

a. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 364 Facing the in-land wee marched for three days. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 12 ¶ 15 Stand facing the light, that we may see you. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 216 He continues to combat... still facing the enemy till he dies. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 22 Neighing shrilly as they faced the rising sun.

b. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1847) 494/4 He gained... that part of Britain which faces Ireland. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1767) 201 The side of the Palatine mountain that faces it. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 50 Yonder tree, which faces the south. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 55 A series of vertical walls... face the observer. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 10 June 8/7 The statue... faces the principal entrance to the museum.

c. Of letterpress, an engraving, etc.: To stand on the opposite page to.

1766 *Gent. Mag.* XXXVI. *Directions for placing the plates.* The Emblematical Design... to face p. 8. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 5/9 An increased price is paid for advertisements 'facing matter'. 1890 *Ibid.* 20 Nov. 2/2 A letter from Mr. Gladstone is good, and an article from him worth several columns 'facing matter'. *Mod.* [On a plate inserted in a book] To face page 56.

d. To face (a person) with: to put before the face of; to confront with.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 109 It was Gods will to humble his... people by facing them with the temple of a cursed idol.

9. *intr.* +a. in sense of face about (sec b). Also *intr.* *Obs.*

1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 112 Upon y^e top of y^e Hill they [the Scots] face and front towards y^e prince. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 4 June, The Duke did fly; but all this day they have been fighting; therefore they did face again, to be sure. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2652/3 Upon their approach our men faced, and about 20 fired. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* vi. Having got to the top... he faced him.

b. Chiefly *Mil.* To turn the face in a stated direction (left, right, etc.). To face about, to the right about, round: to turn the face in the opposite direction. As word of command, *Right or left about face!*

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. 1, Let fall your cloak, on one shoulder—face to your left hand. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. t. lxiv. (1739) 135 He faces about therefore and... for Scotland he goes. a. 1671 LO. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1693) 51 He... made them face about, and march again into the Town. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4675/1 He commanded them to face to the Left, in order to flank the Enemy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 1 The Knight faced towards one of the Pictures. 1713 — *Englishman* No. 55 353 This elevated Machine... moved through Cornhill: whence it faced about. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1765) II. iv. 115 They immediately conjectured that the place had changed masters, and faced about. 1787 *Columbian Mag.* I. 47 To the right about face! Forward march! Halt, and face to the Front! 1820 KEATS *Cap & Bell* xxxv. Then facing right about, he saw the Page. 1823 BYRON *Ten Years* viii. xxviii. The rest had faced upon the right about. 1845 SCOTT *Woodst.* I. The minister... faced round upon the party who had seized him. 1847 LEVING *C. O'Malley* lxxviii. Left face—wheel—quick—march! 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 261 On which the Captain is to face inwards, and the Lieutenant and Ensign face to the right.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 8) 19 Right or left about three-quarters face. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 215 These men had faced to the front.

fig. 1645 *Liberty of Consc.* 28 In this Sir you have faced about, sure you are not As you were. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. Introd. 217 His Spirit was so stout No Man could ever make him face about.

10. *trans.* +a. To attract or direct the face or looks of. b. *Mil.* To cause (soldiers) to face, or present the front.

1630 LORD *Banians & Perses* 72 Certain mimical gestures, so as may most face the people to gaze upon them. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 181 The Judgments of God face us to humilitie. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 8) 30 The company... will be faced, and countermarched. *Ibid.* 31 The remaining companies first being faced to the right about.

11. a. To turn face upwards, expose the face of (a playing card).

1674 COTTON *Complete Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 344 He clasps these cards faced at the bottom. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVE *Basset Table* v. Fac't again;—what's the meaning of this ill luck to-night? 1742 HOYLE *What 10 If a Card is faced in the Pack, they must deal again, except it is the last Card.* 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 19 He places the cards before him, taking care not to face or show any of them.

b. *Post-office.* To turn (letters) with their faces in one direction.

1850 *Q. Rev.* June 75 The object... is merely to 'face' the stamped and paid letters all the same way. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 7/1 All the letters have been faced, sorted, and stamped.

III. To put a face upon.

12. To cover a certain breadth of (a garment) with another material; to trim, turn up. *In pass.* said of the wearer. Also, *To face about, down.*

1561 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. vi. 189 My gowne of browne blue lyned and faced with black budge. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* ii. 2 The Priest was faced afore with Velvet. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 446 They... face about the collars of men and womens garments. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1387/4 A black hair Camlet Gown... faced down before, and on the Cape with Velvet. 1759 *Compl. Lett-writer* (ed. 6) 229 Blue cloth, trimmed and faced with white. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi. The five Lords of Justiciary, in their long robes of scarlet faced with white. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddocks Expedition* 291 The uniform of the 44th was red faced with yellow.

absol. c. 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 20 Silke and lase... To welt, to edge, to garde, to stitche and face.

+b. *Transf. & fig.* To trim, adorn, deck, furnish.

1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 241 Would ye rather, for the better facing and colouring of your Doctrin, we should strike out this Forged Quodammodo. 1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* v. i. 74 To face the Garment of Rebellion With some fine colour. 1630 B. JOHNSON *New Imm.* i. i. Wks. (Ritldg.) 410/1 An host... who is... at the best some round-grown thing, a jug faced with a beard, that fills out to the guests. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 221, I saw the stuff... garnished and trimly faced with the commendations of a licenser. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* iii. i. Rebellion... fac'd with publick Good.

13. To cover the surface either wholly or partially with some specified material.

1670 COTTON *Experton* ii. viii. 349 The Terrass was not yet fac'd with stone. 1677 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 279 With whose heads... the savage Turk faced a great Bulkwark. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 259 Delve of convenient Depth your thrashing Floor; With temper'd Clay then fill and face it o'er. 1775 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 112 If you face the sides of the Chimney with thin Copper. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 85 The same bar was melted again, and was cast in sand, faced... by charcoal dust. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 363 The more modern fence... is faced with stones.

14. To dress or smooth the face or surface of. Also, *To face down.*

1848 *Mil. Pol. Econ.* I. 152 One lathe... is kept for facing surfaces. 1873 TRISTRAM *Meab* vi. 111 Blocks of basalt... some of them finely faced. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 225/2 The body is carefully faced down till a fine even surface is produced.

15. To coat (tea) with some colouring substance. Also, *To face up.*

1850 *Household Words* II. 277 The tea-leaf... is 'faced' by the French chalk, to give it the pearly appearance so much liked. 1865 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 277 The green tea is either natural or coloured (faced) with indigo [etc.]. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 101/1 Exhausted leaves were... faced up to do duty as fresh tea.

+IV. 16. To deface, disfigure, spoil in appearance. [? Short for DEFACE.] *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9129 Polexenn... All facid hir face with hir fell teris.

Facee, Faceal, obs. ff. of FASCIA, FACIAL.

Faceacies, Anglicized form of FACILE.

Faced (f'et), ppl. a.¹ [f. FACE v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb. a. Of a card: That has been turned face upwards.

1674 COTTON *Complete Gamester* xv. (1680) 96 Then the bottom fac'd Cards are upwards. 1868 *Pardon Card Player* 21 Faced cards necessitate a new deal.

b. Of a body of soldiers: That has faced or turned about.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 185 When the whole was halted, the proper front would be taken by the faced wing.

c. Of clothing: Turned up with another material.

1661 PERYS *Diary* 13 July. My gray cloth suit and faced white coat. 1857 *Sivert Sailors Word-bk.* Faced, turned up with facings on the cuffs and collars of uniforms.

d. Of a block or piece of stone: Having the surface dressed or smoothed.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1878) 491 These [slings-stones] were called afa ara—faced or edged stones.

e. Of tea: That has been artificially altered in appearance, coloured.

1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL. 553/1 Consumers of 'faced' tea have taken to it for the benefit of manufacturers and importers.

Faced (f'et), ppl. a.² [f. FACE sb. + -ED.] Furnished with or having a face.

1. Of persons. +a. Having a face like (a dog, etc.). *Obs.* b. In combination with some defining prefix, as bare-, dog-, full-, etc., faced, for which see those words.

c. 1500 *Bk. Maid Emlyn* in *Ang. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 20 Faced lyke an augell. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 110 Sowre countenanced, faced like death. 1599 MINSHU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 67 The Devil... brought the bluish-faced young man to the Court. 1624 FONO, etc. *Sun's Darling* ii. i. Rural fellows, fac'd like lovers of your Laws. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 293 We marched through a fiery faced plaine. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 The Bats... are faced like Monkeyes. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Sept., He is a rawboned faced fellow. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 124 Their leafy beight, that winter soon Left leafless to the cold-faced moon.

2. Faced cloth: a fabric manufactured with a 'natural lustre'.

1889 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 7/7 Advt., Faced Cloths, warranted not to spot with rain, in all the new shades.

3. Faced card = face-card, court-card.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 41 'We are all faced cards'. 'I hope... you are not all Kings'. 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL*. 1869 in *PEACOCK Gloss. Lond.* 29. 1879 in *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* 138.

4. Printing. (see quot.)

1888 *Jacobi Printer's Vocab.* 43 Faced Rule, Brass Rule with the ordinary thin face somewhat thickened.

5. Arch. Faced work, thin stone, otherwise called bastard ashlar, used to imitate squared stone work. In painting, the rubbing down each coat with pumice before the next is laid on. Used also of superior plastering. (Arch. Dict. 1892).

Faced-lined, a. *Her.* [f. FACED ppl. a. + LINED ppl. a.] Of a garment: Having the lining visible.

1825 in *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* s.v. 1889 in *ELVIN Dict. Herald.* 57.

Facel, var. of FASEL, *Obs.*, kidney bean.

Faceless (f'etl's), a. [f. FACE sb. + -LESS.] Without a face. +a. Of persons: Lacking face or courage; cowardly. b. Of a coin: Having the device and legend obliterated.

a. 1567 SENEILL *Lordis Just Quarrel* in *Ballates* (1872) 30 Quhen faces fullis sall not be settin by. 1596 *Edward III.* i. ii. 9 Faceless fear that ever turns his back. 1727-36 in *BAILEY*. 1775 in *ASH.*

b. 1855 *Frazer's Mag.* LI. 272 Specimens of the bronze coinage of the later empire... mostly trite and faceless, as a farthing of the reign of George III.

+Facely, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] Giving a face to face view; open; transl. med.L.

facialis. Cf. FACIAL a. 1.

1605 *Bell Romish Faith* 44 The cleare and facely vision of God [clarat et facialis visio Dei].

Facely, var. of FACILELY.

Facer (f'etser), [f. FACE v. and sb. + -ER.]

+1. One who puts on a bold face; one who boasts or swaggers; a braggart, bully. *Obs.*

c. 1515 *Cocke Lorells B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Crakers, facers, and chylone quellers. 1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon* bef. *Edw. VI.* Wks. I. 235 Nay; there be no greater latlers, nor boasters nor facers than they be. 1611 *BEAUM & FL. Maid's Trng.* iv. ii. A race of idle people... Facers and talkers.

2. *Post-office.* One who 'faces' letters (see FACE v. 11 b).

1850 *Q. Rev.* June 75 The act is by 'facers' called 'pigging'.

3. A blow in the face. *lit.* and *fig.*

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 243 Each of the pugilists exchanged... half a dozen facers. 1819 *Moore Tom Crib's Mem.* 24 Not to dwell on each facer and fall. 1859 J. Brown *Rab & F.* 2 The... shepherd... delivered a terrific facer upon our... middle-aged friend.

fig. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 109/2 With the right lending the Catholics such a facer, that they are unable to come to time. 1872 *BESANT & RICE Ready Money M.* xviii, 'I've had a good many facers in my life'.

+4. a. A large cup or tankard. b. Such a cup filled to the brim; a bumper. *Obs.*

a. 1527 *Will T. Sparke* (Chetham Soc.) 17 Item, 10 my cosyn yong Thomas Smith my bowndon facer and my gilde spon.

b. 1688 *SHADWELL Sgr. Alatia* ii. 1, There's a facer for you. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Facer*, a Bumper without Lip-room. 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

+Facet, sb.¹ *Obs.* Also 5 faceot, faeott, faucet. [nd. (through F. *fact*) L. *faci-us* (see FACETE a.) used as a proper name.] The book *Facetius de Moribus* (by some attributed to John Garland, which was used in schools as a book of instruction in behaviour.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 Faceel, booke. *Facetus.* c. 1475 *Babes Bk.* (1681) 1 Facet scythe the Book of curtesye. a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh. Ord.* 45 The Dean of the Chappell to drawe these chyliden... as well in the schoole of facet, as in songe. 1611 *COTTELL, Facet*, a Primer, or Grammer for a yong scholler.

Facet (f'etset), sb.² Forms: 7 fascot, faucett, 8 fasset, fossot, 8-9 facetto, 8- facot. [A. F. *facette*, dim. of *face*: see FACE sb.] A little face.

1. One of the sides of a body that has numerous faces; *orig.* one of the small cut and polished faces of a diamond or other gem, but subsequently extended to a similar face in any natural or artificial body. Cf. BRILLIANT. Also preceded by certain defining words, as *diagonal-, skill-, skew-, star-facet*; for which see those words.

1625 BACON *Ess. Honour* (Arb.) 69 Diamonds cut with Facets. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Jeweller* 69. Scagreened berill into facets cut. 1750 JEFFRIES *Treat. Diamonds & Pearls* (1751) 35 A Brilliant whose lustre is derived from the angles, or facets, of the sides only. 1800 tr. *Lavange's Chem.* II. 157 United with antimony, it gives a brittle metal with facets. 1808 SCOTT *Narrat.* iv. xi. Above its cornice, row and row of fair hewn facets. 1835 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.* xxiii. They polish rubies; that is, without cutting them in facets. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* sc. viii. § 165 (1873) The appearance of certain small obliquely posited facets on the crystal previous to polishing. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnrl.* I. xv. 344 Light reflected from . . . myriads of facets [of hoarfrost]. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts & v. Facetting*, Facets on gold and silver are cut and polished on revolving wheels. 1880 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Life R. Edgeworth* (1881) II. 260 That fact of the mind which it was the interest or the humour of the moment to turn outward.

2. *Anat.* a. A small flat and smooth articular surface of a bone.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 272/1 The atlas . . . is articulated with the occipital tubercle by a single concave facet. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 57 The ribs of the Sauria have only a single articular facet. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 228 On each side of this is an oval, convex, articular facet.

b. One of the individual parts or segments (*ocelli*) of a compound eye.

1834 McMURTRY *Critter's Anim. Kingd.* 289 Compound eyes, where the surface is divided into an infinitude of different lenses called facets. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 144 The numerous facets on the cornea of their great compound eyes form true lenses.

3. *attrib.*, as *facet-wise*. Also *facet-diamond*, a diamond whose surface is formed into facets; *facet-doublet*, a counterfeit jewel (see DOUBLET) similarly treated; *facet-flash*, a flash of light from one of the facets of a gem; in quot. *fig.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 601 Grind her lips upon a mill, Until the facet doublet doth fit their rhymes rather than her mouth. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1207/4 Two Diamond Rings with one Facetted Diamond . . . in each Ring. 1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 186 A sapphire bodkin for the hair, Or sparkling facet diamond there. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Facet*, Multiplying-glasses are cut in facets or facet-wise. 1868 BROWNING *Rings & Bk.* i. 1361 Rather learn and love Each facet-flash of the revolving year!

Facet (fæ'sét), *v.* Pa. t. and pp. *facetted* (often *error.* *facetted*). [*f. prec. sb. Cf. F. facetter.*] *trans.* To cut a facet or facets upon; to cover with facets. *lit.* and *fig.*

1870 *Echo* 17 Jan. The almond form [of the Sancy diamond] completely facetted over. Indisputably proves that was an Indian-cut stone. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nl.* cap 544 The liquid name 'Miranda'—facetted as lovelily as his own gift, the gem. 1874 WESTROP *Precious Stones* 140 Heart-shaped Amethyst. Facetted on face and back. 1881 J. PAYNE *Villon's Poems* Intro. 84 He alone divined the hidden diamonds and rubies of picturesque expression, to be . . . facetted into glory and beauty by the regenerating friction of poetic employment.

Facete (fæ'sî), *a.*; rare in mod. use. Also 7 *facet*. [*ad. L. facit-us* graceful, pleasing, witty. Cf. OF. *facet*.]

1. = FACETIOUS. *arch.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 662 Pleasant demands and facet jests. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. Ludovicus Suesanus a facete companion, dissuaded him to the contrary. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1850) 292 A facete discourse . . . can refresh the spirit. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 259 He was a man of . . . a facete and affable countenance. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. v. I will have him . . . cheerful, facete, jovial. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Acharnians* 34 By Jove! I think those two hogs are facete ones! 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. ix. 310 Such a Ruffian. . . could maintain an appearance of a facete disposition to the last.

b. *absol.*

1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 162/1 If he would . . . consider the facete and the playful to be the basis of his character. 1828 BLACKW. MAG. XXIV. 257 One or two attempts at raillery and the facete are indeed deplorable.

† 2. After Latin usage: Elegant, graceful, polished. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 Leicester . . . was much the more facete Courtier. *Ibid.* 56 He was so facete and choice in his phrase and stile. 1661 BAGSHAW in *Acc. Baxter's Suspension* 45 A man . . . of so Elegant and Facete a Style.

Hence † **Facetely** *adv.* *Obs.*, in a witty or humorous manner, pleasantly. † **Faceteness**, the quality of being witty or humorous; 'wit, pleasant representation' (J.).

1619 BRENT tr. *Serpi's Comice. Trent* (1766) 72 That which facetely was spoken by Erasmus. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. 558 As James Lermithus hath facetely expressed in an elegant Ode. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Mss.* xxviii. 361 Poole facetely excused the matter. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 170 Parables . . . breed delight of hearing, by reason of that faceteness and wittiness which is many times found in them.

Faceted (fæ'sétet), *pp. a.* Also 9 (*error.*) *facetted*. [*f. FACET sb. and v. + -ED.*]

1. Of gems, etc.: Having, furnished with, or cut

into facets. Also preceded by some qualifying word, as *many-, keenly-faceted*.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 203 The falling of a facetted spheroid from one facet to another. 1874 WESTROP *Precious Stones* 140 Amethyst. . . cushion-cut face; facetted back. 1890 HARPER'S *Mag.* Oct. 799/2 It is a many-faceted diamond of the purest lustre. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 3/1 It's [the electric light's] power is enormously multiplied by the facetted lens.

fig. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. xi. iii. 44 Friedrich . . . loves the sharp facetted cut of the man.

2. *Anat.* Provided with facets; see FACET sb. 2. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 770/2 The most remarkable modification of facetted eyes. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 22 An irregularly-shaped bony process . . . forms with this smooth facetted process a cup-shaped cavity.

Facetie (fæ'sîjî), *sb. pl.* Also 6 in anglicized form *facecies*. [*a. L. facetivæ*, pl. of *facetia* a jest, *f. facetus* FACETE.] Humorous sayings or writings, pleasantry, witticisms.

1529 MORE *Dynalog* I. Wks. 118/2 With foolish facecies and blasphemous mockery. 1657 J. SMITH *Anim. Rhet.* 78 The merry and pleasant sayings incident hereunto are called Facetie. 1833 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 324 Gilbert & Beckett . . . contributed jokes and facetie weekly.

Faceting (fæ'sétîng), *vbl. sb.* Also 9 (*error.*) *facetting*. [*f. FACET v. + -ING* 1.] The action or process of cutting facets on gems or metals.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts, Facetting*. 1877 STREETER *Precious Stones* I. iv. 32 The Brilliant depends greatly upon the faceting for its exceeding beauty. 1877 GEE *Goldworker* xi. 180 The . . . workman turning the links of gold chains between his thumb and finger . . . and while, it seems as if they are being presented in a haphazard fashion to the lap, the most perfect-shaped diamonds are being produced. This is called faceting.

Facetiosity (fæ'sîjîsîti), *rare.* [*f. next; sec. -ITY.*] The quality of being facetious; in quot. quasi-*coner.*

1822 *Liberal* I. 209 The bookseller . . . evidently . . . laughs at the customer . . . when he has the luck to get rid of some heavy facetiosity by a chance sale.

Facetious (fæ'sîjîs), *a.* [*ad. Fr. facetieux* (cited from 16th c.), *f. facetivæ*, *ad. L. facetia* (see FACETIE) + -OUS.]

1. [After *L. facetivus*.] Of style, manners, etc.: Polished and agreeable, urbane. *Obs.*

1592 H. CHETTEL in *Shaks. C. Prate* 4 His facetious grace in writing which approves his art.

2. Characterized by, or addicted to, pleasantry; joecose, jocular, waggish. Formerly often with laudatory sense: Witty, humorous, amusing; also, gay, sprightly. a. of utterances, compositions, actions, etc.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 203 It was then thought facetious. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xiv. Wks. 1741 I. 147 Facetious speech there serves only to obstruct and entangle business. 1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 11 Intermixed the serious part sometimes with a facetious accident. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 19 Aunty gave George a nudge with her finger designed to be immensely facetious. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 346 Facetious messages . . . passed between the besieged and the besiegers.

b. of persons, their qualities, etc. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* t. iii. My sweet facetious rascall. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 179, I am no way facetious nor disposed for the mirth . . . of Company. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 333 He was of a pleasant, facetious Temper. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 2 Transmitted . . . by a facetious correspondent. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* xxiv. (C. D.) 251 'Oh you terrible old man!' cried the facetious Merry to herself. 1874 MICKLETHWATE *Mod. Par. Churches* 283 The medieval parcs were many of them facetious fellows.

Facetiously (fæ'sîjîsî), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a facetious manner.

1727-36 in BAILEY. 1731 WATERLAND *Scripture Vind.* II. 9 B. answers, very facetiously. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. iii. Pages which certain droll authors have been facetiously pleased to call The History of England. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xix. Sir Mulberry Hawk leered upon his friends most facetiously. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 6 May 6/1 The private view, facetiously so-called.

Facetiousness (fæ'sîjîsnès), [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality or fact of being facetious. † a. Polish and pleasantness of manner, urbanity (*obs.*). † b. Cheerful good-humour; also, wittiness, wit (*obs.*). c. Jocularity, jocosity.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kind. & Commu.* 267 The Italians in facetiousness doe jest; That [etc.]. 1644 BULWER *Chirolo.* 135 The facetiousness of manners and elegancies of learning. 1875 HOBBS *Stigmat of Walth* Wks. 1845 VII. 386, I observe, first, the facetiousness of your title-page. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. ii. Relaxing with a wise facetiousness, he [William I.] knew how to relieve his mind and preserve his dignity. 1836 HOR. SMITH *The Trump.* (1876) 362 This is a random facetiousness. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* I. (1858) 139 With dull facetiousness.

Fach, **Fachen**, *obs. ff.* of FETCH, FALCHION.

Fachine, *obs. f.* FASCINE.

Fachon, *-oun*, *obs. ff.* of FALCHION.

Facia (fæ'sîa). [*var. of FASCIA q.v.*] The tablet or plate over a shop front on which is written the name and often also the trade of the occupier. Also *attrib.* in *facia writer*, *sign* and *facia writer*.

Facial (fæ'sîäl, -fä), *a.* [*a. F. facia*, *ad. med. L. facialis* of the face, *f. facies* FACE.]

† 1. *Theol.* In *Facial sight*, *vision* = *L. visio facialis*: Face to face, immediate, open. *Obs.*

1609 BELL *Theoph. & Remig.* 16 The clear and facia vision of God. 1633 EARL MANCH. *At Mondo* (1636) 10 Saint Steven . . . had a facia sight of his Saviour. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 17 You in that Beatific Height, Had of Trinal God a facia Sight.

2. Of or pertaining to the face or visage; frequent in *Anat.*, as in *facial artery*, *nerve*, etc.

1818 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Facial nerve*. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 226 Facial outline of the North American Indians. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 273 The facial artery arises a little above the great cornu of the os hyoides. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 213 A man of . . . great facial advantages. 1805 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 68 Biting her lips with an upward contraction of the facial muscles. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 281 The Virginian Eared Owl.—The facial disc is brown, edged with black.

b. Paleont. *Facial suture* (see quot. 1884).

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 167 The facial suture is wanting. 1884 SYD. Soc. *Lex.*, *Facial suture*, the line of division between the glabella and the free cheek on each side in a Trilobite.

c. *Facial angle*: the angle formed by two lines, one horizontal from the nostrils to the ear, the other (called the *facial line*) more or less vertical from the nostrils to the forehead.

The facial angle above described is that of Camper; various other 'facial angles' have been subsequently proposed, and to some extent adopted in craniometry.

1822 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Phys.* 146 The ancients . . . were aware that an elevated facial line . . . indicated a noble and generous nature. Hence they have extended the facial angle to 90°. 1845 DARWIN *Foy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 388 From their low facial angle they [some Lizards] have a singularly stupid appearance. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jnrl.* (1873) I. vi. 140 Many have quite the Grecian facial angle.

3. Of or belonging to the visible part or surface of anything. *Facial value* = *face-value*.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 33 The external or facial surface, forms the anterior part of the bone. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 371 To compensate for this monotomy in its [the facade's] facial line. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 328 Seeds . . . with a facial furrow. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 5 The coupons can be purchased under their facial value.

† 4. quasi-*sb.* = *facial angle*. *Obs.*

c 1871 FUSELI *Lect. Art* x. (1848) 56 Camper . . . appears to have ascertained, not only the difference of the facial [sic] in animals, but that which discriminates nations.

Hence **Facially** *adv.* † a. Face to face. b. With reference to the face.

a 1641 (D. BAKER) *Holy Pract. Devine Lover* (1659) 6 In this life only enigmatically . . . in the future facially and really. 1864 *Daily Tel.* x Aug. His Excellency is not facially remote from the portraits of Talleyrand.

† **Faciale**, *sb. Obs.* [*ad. late L. faciälem* face-cloth, *f. facies* face.] A face-cloth for a corpse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17693 (Gött.) His faciale, his winding cloth, par was hail left.

† **Facciata**, **Faciate**. *Obs. rare.* [*a. and ad. It. facciata* FAÇADE.] A façade, front.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct. The faciate of the Court and Chapel. 1654 *Ibid.* 27 June, The faciate of this Cathedral is remarkable for its historical carving.

† **Facient** (fæ'sînt), *sb. rare.* [*ad. L. facient-em*, pr. pple. of *facere* to do, make.] One who does anything; an actor or doer.

a 1670 HACKER *Abb. Williams* i. § 77 (1693) 66 Is Sin in the Fact or in the Mind of the Facient? 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 250 The shape beheld he would grant to be a making in the beholder's own brain; but the facient, he would contend, was a several and other subject.

-**facient**, formative element repr. *L. -facient-em* 'making', pr. pple. of *facere* to make, occurring in compounds as *calefacient*, *liquefacient*, *rubefacient*, *tepefacient*, etc., from pr. pple. of which are adapted the Eng. *calefacient*, *rubefacient*, etc.; on the strict analogy of these are *absorbefacient*, and similar words not formed in *L.*; and in loose imitation *abortifacient*, *calorificacient*, etc., for which *L.* vbs. would have been in -*ficäre*, and adjs. in -*ficus*, *calorific-us*. Some pronounce (fæ'sînt), but (fæ'sînt) or (fæ'sîyent) is more usual.

|| **Facies** (fæ'sîz), [*L. facies*: see FACE.]

† 1. Humorously for: Face, countenance. *Obs.* 1611 COTTER. s. v. *Abbé*, *Face d'abbé*, a jollie, fat, and red face; a færie facies.

2. *Nat. Hist.* General aspect or appearance.

1727-36 in BAILEY, *Facies* (in Botanick Writers) a face. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. 105 They present the uniform 'facies' of a thick, yet finely laminated, dark, dull grey shale. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 475 The general facies of the Carboniferous vegetation. 1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* No. 623, 531 Not only is the facies of the flora identical, but identical species appear in both continents.

Facile (fæ'sîl), *a.* Forms: 5-6 *facyl*(1)s, 6-8 *facil*(1), 5- *facile*. [*a. Fr. facile*, *ad. L. facilis* easy to do; also of persons, easy of access, courteous, easy to deal with, pliant, *f. facere* to do.]

1. That can be accomplished with little effort; = EASY 11. Now with somewhat disparaging sense. † Formerly used as predicate with inf. phrase as subject, and in phrase *facile and easy*.

1483 CAXTON *Exp.* 97 It is facile to scape out of the handes of the bynd. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 133 As the one ys ful of hardnes and difficulty. so the other ys facile and easy. 1577 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 449/1 They . . . thought it easie and facile to be chrolen. 1641 PRYNNE

Antip. Epist. 4, I gathered with no facility labour, the most of those Materials. 1676 *WORLDWIDE CYDER* (1691) 236 The more facile making of the linen manufacture. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE'S* *Serm.* xci. Vks. 1729 II. 126 All other acts of piety will be facile and easy to him. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. 357 Having won, as he supposed, his facile victory. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 250 The work appears facile.

2. Of a course of action, a method: Presenting few difficulties.

1599 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 109 The way is very facile, and without great labour. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 152 Yet have they found out this facile and ready course. 1639 *FULLER HOLY WAR* III. ii. (1649) 112 His Holiness hath a facile and cheap way both to gratify and engage ambitious spirits. a 1718 *PENN Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 703 It will render the Magistrates Province more facile. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 463 Baiting .. in the manner performed on the continent, is an infinitely more economical and facile mode of administering refreshment to a jaded animal. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* II. ix. 271 The facile modes of measurement which we now employ.

3. b. Easy to understand or to make use of. *Obs.*

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* I. v. As touchyng grammere there is at this day better introductions and than huer before were made. 1579 *DIGGES Stratol.* II. vii. 47 We have by the former Rules produced this playne and facile Aequation. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. J.* C. 34 The short and facile grammar. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* 100 Those poets which are now counted most hard, will be both facile and pleasant. 1676 *WORLDWIDE CYDER* (1691) 103 To make this curious Machine more useful and facile. 1786 T. WOOLSTON *Let.* in *Fenning Ing. Algebraists' Comp.* (1787) p. v. It having been long considered as a most facile Introduction to Algebra. 1797 *MRS. A. M. BENNETT Beggan Girl* (1813) II. 24 The harp and the piano-forte were equally facile to Rosa.

3. Moving without effort, unconstrained; flowing, running, or working freely; fluent, ready.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii. This author .. has so modern and facile a vein fitting the time and catching the courtier. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* II. 204 One man excels .. in a facile and ready expression. 1796 L. O. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 371 Your .. happy facile expression in writing. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 31 (1822) I. 246 On the facile wings of our sympathy. 1865 *SWINBURNE Atlanta* 141 Deaths .. with facile feet avenged. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* v. 144 Stesichorus was one of those facile and abundant natures who excel in many branches of art. 1886 *STUBBS Med. & Mod. Hist.* III. 57 To the facile pen of an Oxford man we owe the production of the most popular manual of our history.

4. Of persons, dispositions, speech, etc.: +a. Easy of access or converse, affable, courteous (*obs.*).

b. Characterized by ease of behaviour.

* c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* I. iii. Facile and debonaire in all his deeds. 1638 *FEATLY Transmut.* 239 A young Gentleman of a facile and affable disposition. 1782 *MAYO, D'ARBLAY Diary* 12 Aug. My father is all himself—gay, facile, and sweet. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* II. v. Manners, though facile, sufficiently finished. 1876 *HOLLAND Sev. Oaks* x. 134 He was positive, facile, amiable.

c. Not harsh or severe, gentle, lenient, mild. Const. to; also to with *inf.*

1541 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 88 Your proper nature is mylde, facile, gentyll, and witty. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 116 She was of a more facile and better inclined disposition. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. v. § 7 Q. Elizabeth .. A Princess most facile to forgive injuries. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 80 However he were facile to his Son, and seditious Nobles .. yet his Queen he treated not the less honourably. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 297 The guilty sons were too happy to avail themselves of his facile tenderness.

5. Easily led or wrought upon; flexible, pliant; compliant, yielding.

1512 *COLLET Serm. Conf. & Ref. in Phenix* (1708) II. 8 Those canons .. that do learn you .. to be too facile in admitting into holy orders. 1556 *LAUVER Tractate* 251 Be nocht our facill for to trow Quhill that 3e trye the matter throw. c 1610 *SIR J. MELVILL Mem.* (1633) 103 Facill Princes .. promote them [Flatterers] above faithful Friends. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII. xcvi. Alas, That facill Hearts should to themselves be foes. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 51 Adam and his facill consort Eve Lost Paradise. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* II. vi. 192 The tame security of facile friendly coincidence.

b. in *Scots Law*. 'Possessing that softness of disposition that he is liable to be easily wrought upon by others' (Jam.).

1887 *GRIERSON Dickson's Tract. Evidence* § 35 Proof that the grantor of a deed was naturally weak and facile .. has been held to reflect the burden of proving that [etc.].

c. *transf.* Of things: Easily moved, yielding, easily surmountable; easily conquerable' (J.).

1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 967 Henceforth not to scorn The facill gates of hell too slightly barrd.

† b. Quasi-adv. Easily; without difficulty. *Obs.*

c 1533 *WALSLEY in Fiddes Life* II. (1726) 114 His countries, whose parts non of the Lords or Commons would see facill incline unto. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 316 Whatsoever were purposed to hym they .. might easily see and facill heare the same. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* II. 80 The Muses .. maie facill your matter will consaif, Fra time that they heir your enarrative.

Facilely (fæsil'li), *adv.*; rare in mod. use. Forms: 5 facile, 6-7 facillie, -ly, -ly(e), 6-facilely. [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a facile manner.

1. With little exertion, labour, or difficulty; without effort or restraint; easily.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxi. 77 That ihenne shaffe permytte hym facily & lightly for to do his vyage safely. c 1565 *LINCOLN* xiv (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 60 Now let us see how facillly this matter .. may be brought to pass. 1611 *SIRPH Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 33 Cloyster-men .. might more facillly be swayed to bend. 1677 *LAOY CHIAWORTII* in 12th *Ref. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 39 He might

facilier do itt the second time in the way the House had ordered it. 1835 *FRASER'S Mag.* XII. 267 The .. principle, upon which the whole formerly so facillly moved, is destroyed.

† 2. Affably, courteously, graciously. *Obs.*

1528 *FOX in Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. liii. 142 His holiness very promptly and facillly had condescended unto the granting thereof. 1550 *DK. NORTHUMBERLAND Let.* 23 July in *Consid. Peace & Goodw.* Prot. 5 That your Grace may facillly condescend thereunto.

3. With (a too) ready acquiescence; without sufficient consideration, thoughtlessly.

1864 *SPECTATOR* 25 June 740 He facillly concludes that some male animals have teats, others not. 1872 *DAILY NEWS* 28 Feb. The cheers .. were no empty breath of a populace facillly beguiled by the lust of the eye.

Facileness. ?*Obs.* Also *facilnes* (s). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being facile; easiness to be persuaded; easy good nature; pliancy.

1549 *COMPL. SCOT.* xi. 94 The cite of gabine, throcht there facilnes, gef hasty credit to sextus larginus. *Ibid.* 97 That your facilnes be nocht sedulit to heir astuce and subtil persuasions. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII. xcvi. Others they with facilnes befriend! a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 292 Some have a kind of goodness and facileness of disposition. 1727-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Facilie, *obs.* F. FACILILEY.

Facilitate (fæsil'it'et), *v.* [f. F. *facilit-er* to render easy (= It. *faciliare*, f. *facilis* FACILE, after L. vbs. like *debilitare*, etc.) + -ATE 2.]

1. *trans.* To render easier the performance of (an action), the attainment of (a result); to afford facilities for, promote, help forward (an action or process).

1611 *COTGR.* *Facilitor*, to facilitate or make easie. 1621 *SIR G. CALVERT in Fortesc. Papers* 155 It will, facilitate the present negotiation. 1670 *COTTON Esperson* I. II. 64 It .. much facilitated the Duke of Guise his Victories, to have an Enemy reduc'd to such streights before he came to engage them. 1714 *LADY M. V. MONTAGUE Lett.* lxxxvi. 141 It .. may facilitate your election. 1732 *ARABUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 278 All such things as increase and facilitate the animal or natural Motions. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 102 All the alkaline bodies .. facilitate the solution of picrotoxin in water. 1883 *STUBBS Mercantile Circular* 27 Sept. 1861/2 The reformed procedure .. has not appreciably facilitated the progress of public business.

† b. To make easier or less abstruse; to simplify. *Obs. rare.*

a 1656 *HALES Tracts* (1677) 89, I thank you for .. facilitating to my understanding the scope and purpose of the XI of St. Mat.

† 2. To lessen the labour of, assist (a person).

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angell* 77 Which may more easily leade and facilitate us, to the consenting to such a just. 1650 *FULLER Pilegr.* II. 64 Here lived the Emims shrowdly smote by Chedelamer, which probably did facilitate the Moabites in their victory over them. 1890 *SAT. REV.* 6 Sept. 303/2 The author seems to aim solely at facilitating the pupil in his dealings with everyday French.

Hence *Facilitated ppl. a.*, *Facilitating vbl. sb.*, and *Facilitating ppl. a.*

1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 3 Which would have bene .. a facilitating of any enterprise, which .. that Earle was ever .. vndertaking against him. 1674 *BOYLE Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 171 Rectifying .. errors .. by the assistance of such facilitating helps. 1776 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1843) I. 288 These facilitating circumstances. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Serm.* VII. 151 Undoubtedly habit is a great facilitating principle. 1884 *PALL MALL G.* 2 Apr. 1/2 The lake district .. is in no need of facilitated means of access.

Facilitation (fæsil'it'et-jən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

1. The action or process of facilitating or rendering easy; an instance of this.

1619 *BRENT v. Sarph's Comm. Trent* (1629) 769 For facilitation hereof, it [the Synod] doth renewe the things decreed by the holy Canons. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 5 The use of their discoveries to the facilitation of commerce. 1791 *NEWTON Tour Eng. & Scot.* 102 This facilitation of conveyance would contribute much to the improvements in the northern parts of the island. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Lett. Journey* ix. 134 Impediment to free locomotion was a very much more important consideration than facilitation of it.

2. A means of facilitating or helping forwards; help. Const. to, towards. Now rare.

1648 W. MONTAGU *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 6. 118 A general habit of sincerity, which when it is referred to religious uses, proves a facilitation towards fidelity and perseverance in them. 1823 *LAND CORR.* (1870) 218 The impediments and facilitations to a sound belief are various.

Facilitative (fæsil'it'et'iv), *a.* [f. FACILITATE v. + -IVE.] Tending to facilitate.

1864 *Glasgow Citizen* 19 Nov. Tolls are restrictive, and not facilitative.

Facilitator (fæsil'it'et'ar), [f. FACILITATE v. + -OR.] One who or that which facilitates.

1824 *Ann. Rec.* 266* An apparatus for shaving which he denominates the useful and elegant facilitator. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 260 Steam and gas .. are the grand facilitators and illuminators of the intercourse of the most distant provinces. 1871 *PALL MALL G.* 29 Mar. 11 The Washington correspondent .. says the Senate is becoming the great facilitator of jobs and schemes.

† **Facilite**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Fr. *faciliter*: see FACILITATE.] = FACILITATE.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 193 By this meanes profound conceit shall be facilitated, and therewith the auditors instructed .. and moved. 1608 D. TUVILL *Ess. Polit. & Mor.* 86 b. The facilitating of treacherous .. practises.

Facility (fæsil'iti). Forms: 6 *facilitye*, (fa-cillitie, *facilytye*, *facility*), 6-7 *facillitie*, 6-facility. [a. F. *facilité*, ad. L. *facilitat-em*, I. *facilis* easy: see FACILE and -ITY.]

1. The quality, fact, or condition of being easy or easily performed; freedom from difficulty or impediment, ease; an instance of the same. Often in phr. with (*great, much, more*) *facility*.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* I. xlii. An induction .. howe children .. may be trayned .. with a pleasant facilitie. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 383, I cannot see what you may do with more facilitie and easinesse. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. iii. (1611) 191 The great facilitie of their language. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* II. 20 That difficulties deterre not from the study of Scripture, there are intermingled some facilities. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* (ed. 3) 121 The facility with which government has been overthrown in France. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* I. II. 17 The facility or difficulty of understanding. 1881 *WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 29 The relative facilities of the several experimental deductions.

2. a. in *sing.* Unimpeded opportunity for doing something. Const. of, for, to with *inf.* In early use also: † Means, resources (cf. FACULTY).

1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 27 Ye .. have had great facility Strange causes to seek. 1656 *DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE Life Dk. Newcastle* (1886) 317 To impoverish my friends, or go beyond the limits or facility of our estate. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 172 He found great facility everywhere and very little aversion anywhere. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 347 The Facility of covering the Spectators with an Awning .. was .. not one of the least wonderful Things about the Building. 1899 *MILL Liberty v.* (1865) 60/1 The limitation in number .. of beer .. bouses .. exposes all to an inconvenience because there are some by whom the facility would be abused. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 147 The utmost facility is allowed to the upper millstone of adjusting itself.

b. in *pl.* (also *every facility*): Opportunities, favourable conditions, for the easier performance of any action. [So Fr. *facilités* from 17th c.]

1809 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* IV. 357 He wishes to be permitted and to have the facilities given to him to return to France as soon as possible. 1825 *McCulloch Pol. Econ.* I. 35 The facilities given to the exportation of goods manufactured at home. 1865 *HUXLEY Lay Serm.* II. (1870) 28 Throw every facility in their way. 1876 *PATTERSON* in C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 250 The facilities for ordinary traffic are apt to break down.

3. In action, speech, etc.: Ease, freedom, readiness; aptitude, dexterity.

1532 *HERVET Xenophon's Housel.* To Rdr., His swete eloquence, and incredible facilitie. 1596 *Lodge Wits Misserie* 57 Lilly, the famous for facility in discourse. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 382 An ordinary care and skillful facility in collecting .. their descents. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 86 We are capable .. of getting a new facility in any kind of action. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 103 The stranger .. performed it with such facility and expedition, that [etc.]. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 475 Spenser composed with great facility. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 16 Facility in learning is learning quickly.

b. Of style: Easy-flowing manner, fluency. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. II. 126 The elegance, facility, & golden cadence of poesie. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref. *B 1 Both writ with wonderful Facility and Clearness. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xv. 96 He proceeds with an increased facility of style.

† 4. Easiness of access or converse, affability, condescension, courtesy, kindly feeling. *Obs.*

1550 *VERON Godly Sayings* (1846) 22 Beseching .. that ye of your wont goodness & facilitie vouchsafe to accepti this my rude labour. 1677 *MARVELL Lett. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 287 This slid over, out of their facility to an old servant. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 25 Mar. an. 1776, I wondered at this want of .. facility of manners. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 112 note. Our men were much struck .. with the facility of the Portland ladies.

5. Easiness to be led or persuaded to good or bad, readiness of compliance, pliancy. Also rarely const. to with *inf.* Liability, readiness.

1533 *MORE Apol.* xxxvi. Wks. 900/2 Of some facilytye of hys owne good nature .. easi to beleue som such as have told him lies. 1607-12 *BACON Ess.* *Goodness* (Arb.) 202 That is but Facilitie, or Softnesse; which taketh an honest Minde Prisoner. 1646 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 18 To all which ye King yields, with a facility of nature. 1702 *ENG. THEOPHRAST.* 165 Licentiously any thing that is coarse and vulgar, out of a foolish facility. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 169 The facility of Charles was such as has perhaps never been found in any man of equal sense. 1875 *MANNING Mission H.* *Ghost* viii. 216 Those who have in time past been guilty of any sin .. have a facility to fall again.

b. in *Scots Law*.

c 1565 *LINDSEY (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot.* (1778) 270 In regard of the Facility of the Earl of Arran. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. As a ground of reduction, facility is quite distinct from incapacity.

c. *transf.* Of things: Flexibility. *rare.*

1856 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xliii. 401 The swell of the ice .. transmitting with pliant facility the advancing wave.

6. Indolent ease, indifference.

1615 T. ANAMS *Two Sonnes* 68 They imagine that facilitie, a soft and gentle life is hence warranted. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson Advts.* Those who read them with careless facility.

Facilize, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FACILE + -IZE. Cf. F. *faciliser*.] *trans.* To render easy or plian.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 15 It shall not bee amisse to particularize the Natures and qualities both of good and badde soyles, to the end their distinctions may be facilitated.

Facillos: see FABEL.

Faciner(i)ous: see FACINOR-.

† **Facinorose**, a. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *facinorōsus*, var. of *facinorōsus* (see FACINOROUS).] = FACINOROUS. 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II.

Facing (fā'sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FACE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb FACE.

† 1. The action of boasting, swaggering, or brow-beating; an instance of this, a defiance. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 190 Protestations and exclamations, with facing craking and mynatorie wordes against the Cardynalles. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. xii.* 5 Their importunate facing and bracing in wordes. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Progress* iii. vi. Leave facing, 'twill not serve you. 1647 N. BACON *Dica. Govt. Eng.* i. lxvi. (1739) 140 This wrought... complainings in England, and facings between the Emperor and the Pope.

† 2. *attrib.* in *Facing-card* (see FACE v. and CARD sb.² 2a): fig. an imposing allegation or argument. *Obs.*

a 1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 33 If yee [goe away], for these facing-cards of multitudes or chaire, vnhappy are ye.

2. *Mil.* The action of facing or turning in another direction. *Facing-about*: the action of turning in the opposite direction, an instance of this. Hence *To put (one) through (his) facings*, to go through (one's) facings: *lit.* and *fig.* Also *transf.*

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* ix. (1643) 32 Facing is a particular turning of the Aspect from one part to another. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. 11 After many encounters and facings about, they fell into their several troops. 1724 De FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 232 Their facing about... put them into a great disorder. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 13 In going through the facings, the left heel never quits the ground. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* i. xli. 36 Grace, not at all unwillingly, was put through her facings. 1888 C. BLATNERICK *Uncle Pierce* i. Look in as you pass... and I'll put you through your facings.

3. The action of turning (a card) face upwards.

1674 COTTON *Complete Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 344 Lest there should be a discovery made of the facing, he palms them as much as he can.

4. *concr.* (chiefly in *pl.*): Something with which a garment is faced (cf. FACE vb. 12); *esp.* the cuffs and collar of a military jacket, when of a different colour from the rest of the coat.

1566 in PENCOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 89 Two Copes the facing taken of. 1607 TORSELL *Four. Beasts* (1673) 87 Their skins are of great use through the world... for garments, facings, and linings. 1612 BARRY *Merry Tricks* iii. i. Tawny coats, with greasy facings. 1688 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 23684 The stuff having yellow spots... with a little Silver Edging across the Facing. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* i. xx. 49, I made robes and facings of a pretty bit of printed calico. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* iii. 56 His facings bore the designation of his corps. 1853 STROUVER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v. The facings of the artillery are scarlet. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xxii. 580 The silk lining or facing is used for the summer robe only.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 WOTTON *Life Bk. Buckingham* 5 These Offices and Dignities... were but the facings and fringes of his greatness. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. S.* v. vi. 388 Well may the Hypocrite afford gaudy facing. 1808 SVO. SMITH *Puynley's Lett.* x. Dulness turned up with temerity, is a lively all the worse for the facings. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 46 Each shelf uniform, with its facings or rather backings, like well-dressed lines at a review.

5. The action of putting a new face on (anything); of overlaying (a building, etc.) with other material; of colouring (tea); the action of covering or protecting the face of. Cf. FACE v. 13-15.

1549 *Churches. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.* For fassinge of the Images in the Church ix d. Item fassinge of the tabyl that stode at the Awlter iij d. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 52 Of Facing Timber-buildings with Bricks. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* i. 1480 They [houses] are undergoing reparation by new facing. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Facing 4 the covering of brick or rough stonework with fine masonry, such as sawed freestone or marble. 1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL 525/2 We are told that the 'facing' of tea... does not affect its quality.

6. *concr.* a. A superficial coating or layer; also the material of which this is made.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 110 The inner facing of his chimney Casket. 1783 T. WATSON *Hist. Kidlington* (ed. 2) 67 If we suppose some assistance from an artificial facing, they must have been visible at a vast distance. 1832 W. HENNINGSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 2 I'll get My anvil a new facing. 1856 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 285 Exhausted tea leaves made up with... facing. 1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL 553/1 Green teas with a slight facing of colour. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 52 Nickel, brass, and steel facing for printing form.

b. *esp.* The external layer of stone or other material which forms the face of a wall, bank, etc. Also the corners, door-jambs, etc. of stone employed to set off a brick building.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 585 Facings, in joinery, those fixed parts of wood-work which cover the rough work of the interior sides of walls &c. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* i. 303 Rubble work... the facing of which with stone has chiefly disappeared. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xx. 485 The older portions of... Merton College, many of which have perhaps been disfigured by modern facings. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Facing (Hydraulic Engineering). a. Protection for the exposed faces of sea-walls and embankments... b. A layer of soil over the puddle, upon the sloping sides of a canal. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 562 Walls are most commonly built with an ashlar facing. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 434/1 The facings and window cases of all the houses are of marble.

c. An external cover or protection.

1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxix. (1862) VI. 220 The horses also were defended by facings both over the breast and head. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. xviii. 185 A small pane of glass, formerly the facing of a daguerreotype.

d. *Founding.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Facing (Founding), powder applied to the face of a mold which receives the metal. The object is to give a fine smooth surface to the casting. 1883 T. D. WEST *Amer. Foundry Practice* 364 Sea-coal or bituminous facing is mixed in with sands for heavy casting... There is a limit to the percentage of facings to be mixed with the sand, which, if exceeded on the heavy castings, causes the iron to eat into the sand.

7. *Mining.* = CLEAT sb. 5.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.*, Facing, a cleat. 1883 in GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*

8. *Brick-making.* (See quot.)

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks, Tiles, etc.* (1889) 137 The opening through which the bricks are wheeled into the kiln, and hauled out after burning... is a 'facing'... or 'abutment'.

† 9. The action of defacing or disfiguring; also the result of this; defacement, disfigurement. *Obs.* c 1400 *Deist. Troy* 9215 Refreshing his face for facyng of tere.

10. *attrib.* and *concr.*, as *facing-block*, -*brick*, -*implement*, -*machine*, -*tool*; *facing-loam*, -*sand* (see quot.).

1876 GWILT *Archit.* 555 An exterior *facing block of a better manufactured brick. 1850 DONSON *Bricks & Tiles* i. ii. 83 For *facing-bricks additional processes are employed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Facing-brick (Building), front or pressed brick. 1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Facing Implements, used for facing or renewing the vent and breach pieces of an Armstrong gun. 1881 WYLLIE *Iron Founding* 13 Fine or *facing loam, used to form the face of the mould. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 324 *Facing Machine... a machine for dressing the faces... of mill-stones. 1881 WYLLIE *Iron Founding* 73 This coal-dust sand is termed *facing sand as it... forms the face of the mould. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 204 *Facing tool.

Facing (fā'sin), *pl. a.* That faces.

† 1. Bold, audacious. *Obs.*

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* i. 33 So outrageous Untruths, so facing falsehoods. 1592 BARNINGTON *Comfort. Notes Genesis* iii. 2 Thirdly, by a bold lye of a facing Diuell shee is pulled on to her destruction. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagge Pref.* 9 Who opineth... that hee may... build his salvation upon the facing impudency of every light-skirt mountebank.

2. That is opposite to. *Facing points* (Railway): a pair of points which open towards the approaching train. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1889).

1849 *Builder* 3 Feb. 563/3 For the protection of the boxes for facing points from dust, rain, snow, &c. 1886 *Enycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XX. 238 Many accidents have been caused to trains by facing-points... turning the train unexpectedly into a siding. 1889 G. FINLAY *Eng. Railway* 75 The *Facing-Point-Lock; which is a bar of iron working in connexion with facing points.

† **Facinor(i)ous**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 facinor(i)ous.

[f. L. *facinor*, also *facinor* (see next) + (-i)OUS]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. 35 He's of a most facinor(i)ous spirit. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* Prolog. Dukes and Kings Presented for some like facinor(i)ous things.

Facinorous (fāsinōros), a. *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 6 *facynorous*, 6-7 *facinorous*, 7 *facinor(i)ous*, 6-7 *facinorous*. [ad. L. *facinorōsus*, f. *facinor*, also *facinor*, *facinus* a deed, *esp.* a bad deed, f. *facere* to do; see -OUS. Cf. OF. *facinereux*, *facinoreux*.] Extremely wicked, grossly criminal, atrocious, infamous, vile. Said both of persons and their actions. Very common in 17th c.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1609) 381 The people having in their fresh memorie the facinorous acte of there kynge. 1592 in STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* IV. App. lxii. 95 Others they have cast into... Newgate... among the most facinorous and vile persons. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* li. lxxvi. 323 The world... is not so... facinorous, as it was in times of Paganism. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 131 Things highly charged with sin... to a more facinorous and notorious degree. 1679 BROWNE *Popish Plot* Ep. a. B. Notwithstanding all their facinorous Performances. 1721 CIBBER *Perolla* Wks. 1727 IV. 314 The horrid Scroll Of Deeds facinorous. 1821 R. ELLIS *Catullus* liii. 24 This said, that father... with act impure stain'd the facinorous house.

Hence † **Facinorously** *adv.*, **Facinorouslyness**.

1692 tr. *Sallust* 154 Thus, by how much every one acted most facinorously, so much the more secure he thought himself. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Facinorously*, Villainy, Wickedness. 1822 MRS. E. NATAN *Laurel* li. 267 The facinorously of your lover. 1841 BROWNE *Zincali* (1846) I. x. 203 Constantine the Great... condemned to death those who should practise such facinorouslyness.

Facium, -um, -un, *obs. ff.* FASHION.

Fack, var. of FAKE sb.¹

Facon, *obs. ff.* FALCON.

Faconde, -ound, var. of FAOUND.

† **Facrere**, *obs.* [? F. *faire croire* to make believe.] The art of 'make-believe', deception.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 230 First ben enformed to Jere A craft, which cleped is facrere. For if facrere come about, Than afterward hem stant no doubt.

Facsimile (fæksimil), *sb.* Pl. *facsimiles*. [Orig. two words, and before this cent. usually written as such, L. *fac*, imper. of *facere* to make + *simile*, neut. of *similis* like.

The form *factum simile*, occurring in quot. 1782, is often stated to be the original; but of this we find no evidence.]

† 1. The making of a copy of anything, *esp.* writing; imitation. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) III. 206 He, though a quick Scribe, is but a dull one, who is good only at *fac simile*, to transcribe out of an original.

2. An exact copy or likeness; an exact counterpart or representation. Also in phr. in *fac simile*.

1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxvi, A fac simile might easily be taken. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) 59 He... made what they call a fac simile of the Marks and Distances of those small Specks. 1782 POWNALL *Antiq. Lett. to Asile* 178 Drawings copied *per factum simile*. 1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* (1796) III. 10 The annexed Engraving, a complete fac-simile. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 434 One of the most... ancient of those manuscripts has been printed in fac-simile. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 281 The inscription is produced in facsimile. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. vi, Masterly facsimiles.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1801 *Med. Jral.* V. 191 This is a fac simile to his declaring... that leave was given. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xvi. 42 Representing before them fac-similes [sic] of their own men selves. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gt. IV. viii. 371 Mirabeau's Gospel of Free-Trade... some seventy or eighty years the senior of an English (unconscious) Facsimile.

3. *attrib.*

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* I. 415 The first fac simile man in Europe. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 27/2 A facsimile copy of the curious little miscellany. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Annum.* 142 Much better adapted... for fac simile writings. 1861 BERESE, HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 227 Wyatt substituted facsimile plaster for stone groining in Lichfield nave. 1875 SCRIVENER *Leet. Greek Text.* 13 Those elaborate fac-simile editions of the chief codices.

Hence **Facsimilist**, one who makes facsimiles. **Facsimilize**, -ize *v. trans.*, to make a facsimile of, reproduce exactly.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 453/2 Nethercliff... is well known as a facsimilist. 1885 *Law Times* 2 May 21/2 Inglis, an expert in handwriting and facsimilist... said [etc.].

Facsimile (fæksimil), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*

a. To serve as a facsimile of; to resemble exactly. *rare.* b. To make a facsimile of; to reproduce.

1839 LADY LYTON *Cherley* (ed. 2) II. v. 163 Two... sofas facsimiled each other at either end of the fireplace. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 454/1 The signature... of Louis XIV of France, as here facsimiled. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* Pref. 14 Even romances and tales are... photographed, facsimiled in chromo-lithography.

absol. 1882 *Pail Mail* G. 15 June 5/1 They are the work of the artist who adapts, and not of the photographer who facsimiles.

Hence **Facsimiled** *pl. a.*

1887 *Athenum* 3 Sept. 313/2 With facsimiled, but uncoloured illustrations.

Fact (fækt). Also 6 *fackte*, *factt*, 6-7 *facte*, 7 *fack*. [ad. L. *factum* thing done, neut. p. a. pp. of *facere* to do. First in 16th c.; the earlier adoption of the OF. form survives with narrowed sense as **FEAT**.]

1. A thing done or performed. † a. in neutral sense: An action, deed, course of conduct. *Occas.* = effect. Also, action in general; deeds, as opposed to words. *Obs.*

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xi. 2 vij b. Let emporers and kinglyes follow this godly kynge's fact. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 2 E, Right... is the chiefest cause of obligations, the act of man the remote cause. 1605 P. WOOLHOUSE *Flea* (1877) 13 The minde doth make the fact, or good or ill. a 1626 BACON *Sylva* s. 243 As they are not to mistake the Causes of these Operations; So much lesse are they to mistake the Fact, or effect. 1643 PYNNE *Sov. Power* Parl. App. 193 The fact of him who acts the Gardian, is imputed to the Co-gardians. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man.* A history of facts done a thousand years ago. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Voy.* 206 At length he committed a Fact that completed the Destruction of himself and all his Family. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ii. xii. Gracious in fact if not in word.

† b. A noble or brave deed, an exploit; a feat (of valour or skill). *Obs.*

1543 GRAYTON *Contn. Harding* 603 For the which noble facte, the kynge created hym abbot duke of Norfolk. 1586 MARLOWE 1st Pt. *Tamburl.* iii. ii. His facts of war and blood. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 481 Henry Hotespurre... taketh prizes, exercising laudable facts. 1667 MILTON P. L. ii. 124 He who most excels in fact of Arms. 1730 A. GOROON *Maffer's Amphitheat.* 321 Whether this wonderful Fact was performed in the Theatre or Amphitheatre, Xiphiline... leaves us in doubt.

c. An evil deed, a crime. In the 16th and 17th c. the commonest sense; now *Obs. exc.* in *to reverse the fact* and *after, before the fact*, in which the sense approaches that of 2.

1539 Act 31 Hen. VIII., c. 8 Every such... person... shall be adjudged a traytour, and his facte high treason. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 47 To marke thynges that goe before the facte, as whether he hated the man or no. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xi. (1877) i. 223 He is... hang'd... here the place where the fact was committed. 1603 *Phil.* *neere* the place where the fact was committed. a 1626 BACON *Mar.* & *Uses* Conn. *Law* viii. (1632) 34 Any accessory before the fact is subject to all the contingencies pregnant of the fact. 1689 *Col. Acc. Pennsylvania* I. 252 In a Provinciall Court held in... County of Kent, where y^e fact was Committed. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 21 All who were concerned in that vile fact were pardoned. 1761 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 39 Accessories after the fact being still allowed the benefit of clergy in all cases. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 95 He was carried before Justice Russell, where he confessed the fact. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 92 An absolution after the fact might be one.

† d. Actual guilt (as opposed to suspicion). *Obs.*

1632 MASSINGER *Emperor of East v. ii*, Great Julius would not Rest satisfied that his wife was free from fact, But, only for suspicion of a crime, Sued a divorce.

† e. An action cognizable, or having an effect in law. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxi. (1635) 89 If tenant intails discontinue, or suffer a descent, or do any other fact whatsoever.

† 2. The making, doing, or performing. *In the (very) fact* = in the (very) act. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 157 b. These three articles he denied either for fact or thought. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 173 Naughtie persons. Dealing with Witches and with Coniurers, Whom we haue apprehended in the Fact. 1626 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* iii. i. Wks. (Rldg.) 360 f. A project, for the fact, and venting Of a new kind of fucus. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 795 Those effects which are wrought . . by things in fact, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination. 1650-3 *Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 382 Causes . . not of our fact and our avoiding. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 1, I have myself caught a young Jack-anapes. . . in the very Fact. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. i, I caught him in the fact. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 20 She was detected. . . in the very fact of laughing. . . at the description.

† 3. *Math.* = FACTUM 3. *Obs.*

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* i. iv. (1725) 15 A third Quantity which is called the Product, the Fact, or the Rectangle. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

4. Something that has really occurred or is actually the case; something certainly known to be of this character; hence, a particular truth known by actual observation or authentic testimony, as opposed to what is merely inferred, or to a conjecture or fiction; a datum of experience, as distinguished from the conclusions that may be based upon it.

[In class. Lat. *factum* had occasionally the extended sense of 'event, occurrence'; hence in scholastic Lat. was developed the sense above explained, which belongs to all the Romanic equivalents: Fr. *fait*, It. *fatto*, Sp. *hecho*.]

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotema* 21 They resolved that the Admirall should goe disguised . . to assure himselfe of the fact. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 52 The said Commissioners are to report to this Board the Truth of the Fact. 1745 in *Cok. Rec. Pennsylv.* v. 13 These Facts plainly shew that the French [etc.]. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gill Bl.* x. i. Facts are stubborn things. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 154 The reader, instead of observations or facts, is presented with a long list of names. 1782 PAINE *Lett. Abbe Raynal* (1791) 26 Facts are more powerful than arguments. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1805) 62 It is an undoubted fact of human nature, that the sense of impossibility quenches all will. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 283 One fact destroys this fiction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 611 The very great advantage of being a fact and not a fiction.

b. in apposition with a following clause, or with const. *of*. Now often used where the earlier lang. would have employed a clause or gerundial phrase as subject or as the regimen of a preposition; cf. mod. use of 'the circumstance that'.

1722 DE FON PLAGE (1756) 72 Persons alive . . who can justify the fact of this. 1846 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 11 The fact of resemblance between relations is sometimes called analogy. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 244 The physiological fact of the peculiar connection between the mind and the brain.

† c. Occas. applied *concr.* to a person, an institution, etc. (A strained use.)

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trils.* (1872) I. 14 The first Napoleon . . one of the eternal facts of the past. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxi, The British Empire in India was already a great fact.

5. Often loosely used for: Something that is alleged to be, or conceivably might be, a 'fact'.

1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* lix. Wks. 1738 I. 428 It would have been absurd to allege in preaching to unbelievers, a fact which presupposed the Truth of Christ's mission. 1793-7 *Spirit Pub. Trils.* (1797) I. 356 If another soldier should call you a jail-bird, and the truth of the fact be notorious. 1824 *Westminster Rev.* II. 209 This is, as usual, a false fact, supported by a supposed motive. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* June 900 1/2 The poison of false notions, and, if we may use an expression which, we believe, is in Junius, false facts. 1832 Br. THIRLWALL *Remains* (1878) III. 185 But I do not mean to deny the fact. 187-*Ibid.* 489, I am not concerned to deny the fact. *Mod.* The writer's facts are far from trustworthy.

6. (Without *a* and *pl.*) That which is of the nature of a fact; what has actually happened or is the case; truth attested by direct observation or authentic testimony; reality. *Matter of fact*: a subject of discussion belonging to the domain of fact, as distinguished from *matter of inference, of opinion, of law*, etc. (See also MATTER.)

1581 E. CAMPHON in *Confer.* ii. (1584) M b. He speaketh of a matter of fact. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 31 A . . description of the matter-of-fact. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 50 An instance. . . collected from experience and present matter of fact. 1745-9 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 115 'It is. Fact' that something uncommon was expected. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 27 The evangelists wrote from fact, not from imagination. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 35 To deny the power of the legislature to dispose of [the property] at pleasure, is to confound expediency and justice with fact. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Attem.* iv. (1852) 120 This case of deliverance. . . from the pangs of guilt. . . is fact. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 247 Imagination is often at war with reason and fact. 1848 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68 As a matter of fact we rarely, if ever, experience either.

b. *In fact*: in reality (cf. *sensu* 1 and *indeed*).

Now often used parenthetically in an epexegetical statement, or when a more comprehensive assertion is substituted for that which has just been made. *In point of fact*: with regard to matters of fact; also (and now usually) = in fact.

1707 ADDISON *Pres. State War* 36 If this were true in fact, I don't see any tolerable colour for such a conclusion. 1711 SWIFT *Tril. to Stella* 10 Nov. Three or four great people are to see there are no mistakes in point of fact. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 24 In whatever light you may consider it, this is in fact a solid benefit. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 38 In fact, a thousand questions might be asked. . . which he would not find it easy to answer. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 712 In point of fact, the influence exerted. . . has never been great. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* II. (1876) 49 Gray was, in fact, a feminine man. 1888 A. W. STREANE *Jeremiah* 102 In point of fact Jeremiah was absent from Jerusalem. *Mod.* He is very independent—extravagantly so, in fact.

c. *The fact (of the matter)*: the truth with regard to the subject under discussion.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 23 Whereas the fact is that I enquire with you into the truth.

7. *Law.* In *sing.* and *pl.* The circumstances and incidents of a case, looked at apart from their legal bearing. *Attorney in fact*: see ATTORNEY.

1718 PENN *Tracts Wks.* 1726 I. 501 The Jury is judge of Law and Fact. 1892 J. M. LELY *Wharton's Law Lex.* 616 1/2 When a jury is sworn it decides all the issues of fact.

† *Fact*, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *fact-us*: see FACT sb.] Made.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xxvi, The flesh. . . of excremental earth is wholly fact.

Factful (fæ'kʃl), a. [f. FACT sb. + -FUL.]

a. Of a person: Well acquainted with facts. b. Of a literary work: Full or consisting of facts.

1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. 19 Our fact-full friend whips out some unpleasant fact. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 337 The cheap little collection . . seldom admits numbers which are not 'matterful and factful', as some singular people say.

† *Factible* a.

c. 1630 V. OUGHTRED in *Vernon Life Heylin* (1682) 46 The difficulty of the place of [the moon's node] I saw factible at Sea.

Faction (fæk'shən), sb. Also 6 *faccion*, *fac(o)-yon*, 8 *factions*. [a. F. *faction*, ad. L. *faction-em*, n. of action f. *facere* to do, make.]

The L. senses are: 1. action or manner of making or doing; 2. a class (of persons) either professional or social; 3. a political party, chiefly in bad sense, an oligarchical clique. The popular F. representative of the word, which had only the first sense, appears in Eng. as FASHION.]

† 1. A doing or making: cf. FASHION. a. Manner of acting or behaving; an action, proceeding, course of conduct. b. The action of doing or making something; an instance of this. *Obs.*

a. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 The Pope's Factions in refusing to . . confirm those which were duly elected to Ecclesiastical Dignities. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 110 The factions of dogs for their own ease:—When they lie down, they turn round in a circle two or three times together. 1625 BONS *Wks.* (1629) 628 The prisoner of Jesus Christ, in bonds not for any faction of yours or fault of his own.

b. 1612 R. SHILDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 34 Their daily new makings, productions, factions, creations. . . of Christ. 1767 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 29 Faction, when a Testator declares this to be his last Will and Testament. 1689 *Foxes & Firebrands* iii. 216 Either by Creation or Faction from some pre-existing matter.

2. A class, sort, or set of persons. † a. *gen.*

1530 *Proper Dialogue* (1863) 13 Dyvers facciones Of collegianes monkes and chonones Haue spred this region ouer all. 1597 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 37 This fellow were a King, for oure wilde faction. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. i. 130, I will . . leave the faction of fooles. 1606 HOLLAND *Suteon.* 187 He chose . . 5000 . . young men out of the commons, who being sorted into factions should learne certaine kinde of shouts and applauses.

b. *spec.* in *Rom. Antiq.* One of the companies or organizations of contractors for the chariot races in the circus.

1606 HOLLAND *Suteon.* 188 A chariot driver . . of the greene-coate faction. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 69 The blue and green factions continued to afflict the reign of Justinian. 1869 LECKY *Eurog.* Mor. I. iii. 231 An enthusiastic partisan of one of the factions in the chariot races. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* xi. 308 The factions of the Blues and Greens were promised as many chariot-races as could be run between morning and night.

c. *Sc.* A division of a class in school; a section. 1700 *Extracts fr. Aberdeen Reg.* 23 Oct. (Burgh Record Soc. 1872) 331 Item, in tyme of prayer that each *decurio* goe to the faccione under his inspectione. 1870 J. BURNS *Allen, W. C. Burns* i. 20 He fought his way steadily . . through the class till he reached . . the highest 'faction'. 1872 D. BROWN *Life J. Duncan* ii. 14 Maintaining his position in the first faction or bench, —each faction containing only four boys.

3. A party in the state or in any community or association. Always with opprobrious sense, conveying the imputation of selfish or mischievous ends or turbulent or unscrupulous methods.

1509 FISHER *Firm. Serm. Cress. Richmond Wks.* (1876) 296 If any faccyons or bendes were made. . . she . . dyde boult it oute. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 3 Tindals faction and his disciples . . beleue lyke their master. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. viii. (1634) 25 Core, Dathan, and Abiram, and all that wicked faction. 1831 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 67 What continually warres hath the Faction of the Arrians bene the occasion of? 1640 YORKE

Union Hon. 331 Hee . . was Chiefe of the faction of the white Rose. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1877) V. 4 He hath joined himself with my Lady Castlemaine's faction. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xviii. 493 The public tranquillity was disturbed by a discontented faction. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. vi. 157 Religion was running into factions. 1849 LEWIS *Infl. Author's x. note* 385, When a party abandons public and general ends, and devotes itself only to the personal interests of its members and leaders, it is called a faction, and its policy is said to be factious. 1868 E. ENVAROS *Raleigh* I. vii. 108 The Marian faction and the Spanish faction had played into each other's hands.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1614 Br. *Hall Recoll. Treat.* 1063 The faction of evil is so much stronger in our nature, then that of Good. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. ii, The spirit and flesh man in two factions rend. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 94 If intestine Broils alarm the Hive. . . The Vulgar in divided Factions jar.

c. In Ireland applied to certain mutually hostile associations among the peasantry, consisting usually of the members of one particular family (which gives its name to the faction) and of their relatives and friends.

1830 W. CARLETON *Irish Peasantry* II. 29 His family was not attached to any faction—and when I use the word faction, it is in contradistinction to the word party—for faction, you know, is applied to a feud or grudge between Roman Catholics exclusively. 1838 S. C. HALL *Lights & Shad. Irish Life* I. 287 There's as many as twenty of my faction at the Greybeard's stone.

4. 'Party' in the abstract; 'self-interested or turbulent party strife or intrigue; factions spirit or action; dissension. † *To be in faction with*: to be in league with.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 106 Ther should be facyon and partys, wyth grete ambocyon and enuy. 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* II. Wks. 1873 I. 33 The Rogue's in faction with 'em. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 13 An Equality among Pastors, cannot hold long without Faction. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Dec. 16 But Faction hath no regard to national interests. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 247 Idle tales, spread about by the industry of faction. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 276 The man of principle . . even in the fury of faction is respected. 1860 HOOK *Lives Alps* I. vi. 348 The popularity, which faction was obliged . . to concede.

† b. A factious quarrel or intrigue. *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 18 Hurdibras allayed the factions and quarrels that he found among his people. 1623 LAUD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 263 III. 241 A faction about the choice of a new Governor. 1661-2 *Perry's Diary* 22 June, There are factions (private ones at Court) about Madam Palmer.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *faction-fight*, † *governor; faction-mad*, *-ridden*, *adjs.*

1841 in S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 427 'The "faction-fights" . . said an intelligent countryman. . . are a'most . . gone off the face of the country'. 1890 W. SMITH's *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 3) I. 438 Even in Rome faction fights frequently took place towards the declining period of the empire. 1639 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Vind. Hamilton's Wks.* (1711) 238 Hamilton was not named by a private 'faction-governor'. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 673 'An overbearing race that, like the multitude made 'faction-mad, Disturb good order. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 1/2 The distracted and 'faction ridden Republic of France.

† *Faction*, v. *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act in a factious or rebellious spirit; to intrigue; to mutiny. Also *to faction it*.

1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Answer, Nameless Cath.* 45 Preaching to them, not factioning against them. 1656 S. H. GOLD. *Law* 81 They need not faction it for their places, being already plac'd. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* iii, This rebel nature factions in my breast.

2. *trans.* To form into factions.

1656 S. H. GOLD. *Law* 35 They . . divided and factioned the people to the Hazard and Ruine of al.

Hence † *Factioned ppl.* a., † *Factioning ppl.* sb.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref., How are they commonly so faction'd and sided, that their Relations are but their Interests. 1656 S. H. GOLD. *Law* 61 Which else by such factionings and rebellions might have been endangered.

-**faction**, repr. L. *factionem*, forming nouns of action related to vbs. in -FX; properly used only where -fy represents L. *facere*, Fr. *faire*, as in *satisfaction*; but through confusion occasionally used (instead of -FICATION) where -fy represents L. *ficare*, Fr. *fier*, as in *petrifaction*.

Factional (fæk'shənl), a. [f. FACTION sb. + -AL.] Of or belonging to a faction or factions; characterized by faction.

1650 Br. *Discolimintum* 16 'It must be a National Necessity, and not a Partiall or Factionall. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 647 Aiding. . . the independent part of society . . and balancing the interested and factional parts. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 973 Jews factional, fanatical, full of hopes. 1881 *Fifeshire Tril.* 24 Mar. 4/3 There have been two factional victories in Scotland within a brief period.

Factionary (fæk'shənəri), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -ARY.] A. *adj.*

† 1. Taking part in a quarrel or dissension; active as a partisan.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 36 Remember my name is Mene-nius; always factionary on the party of your Generale.

2. Of or pertaining to a faction.

1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. 94 Whenever he [the monk] ascended to the higher eminences of the Church, he too became . . a factionary and political leader.

B. sb. A member of a faction; a partisan.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 62 Many occasions were sought

agent Anciscus by Vascus and his factionaries. *c* 1834 *Coleridge Notes on Waterland in Lit. Remains* IV. 245 The unmitigated passions of a factionary and a schismatic. *1854* tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* *Cromwell* II. 201 This religious enthusiasm... transformed a body of factionaries into an army of saints.

† **Factionate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.]
1. *trans.* To join together in a faction, band together.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 68 Whose bodies though thus diuided, their mindes continued most firmly factionated.

2. *intr.* To form factions.

1642 HALES *Tract conc. Schisme* 111 Factionating and tumultuating of great and potent Bishops.

Factioneer, *sb.* [f. as prec. + -EER.] A member of a faction, a party-man.

c 1710 *Light to Blind* fo. 626 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 142 The factioneers must have their will. *1734* SIR C. WOGAN *Lett. to Swift* 27 Feb. He [Charles II] found himself obliged to... turn cabalist and factioneer. *1806* W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* II. 139 Appoint a factioneer by any other voice than the people's, and he is ruined.

Factioneer (fækʃənɪə), *v.* *rare.* [f. prec. sb.]
intr. To busy oneself in factions. Hence **Factioneering** *ppl. a.*

1881 *Glasgow News* 22 Mar., The dupe of factioneering dogmatism.

† **Factioner**. *Obs.* [f. FACTION *v.* + -ER.] One who makes or joins a faction; a partisan.

1587 HOLINSHED *Genl. Chron.* II. 440f. The assemblée... did... appoint general fastings, especially, when some factioner in the countrie was to moue any great enterprise. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1735) 31 He was advertised by some Factioners that the Earls of Angus, Mar, etc... had an Enterprise in Hand. *1644* in *Carte Ormonde* III. 350 Ormonde's factioners meet every night.

Factionist (fækʃənɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST.]
a. One who promotes or leads a faction. b. A member of a faction, partisan. Also *attrib.*

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Annu. Nameless Cath.* 67 A Libeller by custom, a Factionist in Societie. *1625* BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* ii. xxiv. 271 Wee live with Puritans and opposite factionists. *1728* STAYNE *Life of Whitgift* i. xiii. 76 He [Dr. Still]... kept a strict hand over the growing Factionists. *1830* D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* III. i. § Leader... may degenerate into factionists. *1891* *Daily News* 31 Oct. 6/6 The Parnellites were simultaneously holding a meeting, which was addressed by the factionist leaders.

† **Factionse**, *a.* *Obs. rare* = *o.* [ad. L. *factiosus*: see next.] 'Given or inclinable to faction, seditious' (1727) Bailey, vol. II.

Factions (fækʃənz), *a.* Also 6 *factious*, *factiousness*. [ad. F. *factieux* or L. *factiosus*, f. *factio*-em: see FACTION and -OUS.]

1. Of persons and their dispositions: Given to faction; inclined to form parties, or to act for party purposes; seditious.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 44 Calling me vanynglorious... seditious, factious, a sower of heresies. *c* 1568 ASCHAN *Scholium*. I. (Arb.) 26 A discourting and a factious harte. *1593* SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 135 Chop away that factious pate of his. *1624* CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. 52 We should incur the censure of factious and seditious persons. *1750* BERKELEY *Patriotism* § 42 Wks. 1871 III. 457 The factious man is apt to mistake himself for a patriot. *c* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 62 A factious opposition sickens at the sight of prosperity. *1874* GREEN *Short Hist.* x. (1876) 742 The factious spirit, which springs from a long hold of power.

2. Of actions, utterances, etc.: Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; characterized by party spirit.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 666f. For the setting forth and aunouncing of hys [Tindale's] false factious heresies. *1606* SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 191 Ajax... makes factious Feasts. *1665* BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. xi. (1765) 239 His factious indignation at the Princes faults. *1782* PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 109 In this factious manner was the great doctrine... established. *1803* SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 25 Why can factious eloquence produce such limited effects in this country? *1882* LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 2. 120 The party chiefs used the mob more effectually for their own factions and selfish purposes.

Factionally (fækʃənli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a factious manner or spirit; with a factious purpose; in the interest of a faction.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Vanderizante*, factiously. *1637* GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 123 Why did they carry matters so factiously and violently? *1693* *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 47 They have stubbornly and factiously conspired against the Apostolical Hierarchy. *1796* BURKE *Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. 1802 IV. 509 The opposition, whether patriotically or factiously, contending that [etc.].

Factionness (fækʃənənz), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being factious; a disposition to make factions, or act in the interest of a faction; seditiousness.

1580 SIDNEY *Aradia* (1622) 16 A gentleman... friendly, without factiousness. *1581* MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 67 Some... did with their factiousness trouble the Church. *1699* KID in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 14, I have been... branded with Factiousness. *c* 1710 BR. BULL *Serm. Priestly Office* Wks. 187 I. 166 Not to add to our load... by your wayward factiousness. *1812* G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 428 Whatever might be the factiousness, or imbecility of statesmen, on either side the Irish Channel. *1884* *Manch. Exam.* 28 Oct. 5/7 The Opposition at question time displayed more than its usual factiousness.

† **Factist**. *Obs.* = [ad. F. *factiste* (Cotgr.), in OF. *factiste*, f. L. *fact-* ppl. stem of *facere* to make + -IST.] 'A poet or play-maker' (Coles 1696).

Whence 1775 in ASH.

† **Facititate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *facilitare*, freq. of *facere* to do, make.] *intr.* To work busily.

1617 LANE *Spr.'s Tale* 116 In her selfe to facititate, and proiectes to begett of greatest great.

Factitious (fæktɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *factici-*us made by art (f. *facere* to make) + -OUS.]

1. Made by or resulting from art; artificial.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 51 It becomes the chiefest ground for artificial and factitious gemmes. *1685* BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 39 Beer, Ale, or other factitious drinks. *1769* DE FOE's *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 293 The Stones of which it [Stone-henge] was composed, are not factitious. *1774* J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 236 The one was a natural eminence. The other was a factitious mound. *1801* J. JONES tr. *Byzge's Trav. Fr. Ref.* xv. 382 His factitious black lead pencils... are not prepared from the native ore, but a composition... of iron and sulphur.

2. Of soil, etc.: Produced by special causes, not forming part of the original crust of the earth. *Obs.*

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 137 Those [islands] I call factitious, that are not of the same date and antiquity with the sea, but have been made, by accidental causes. *1739* LABELLE *Short Acc. Piers Westin. Bridge* 7 This Bed of Sand, Mud and Dirt, is a factitious Bed. *1794* S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 60 Factitious soil, formed of decayed or rotten leaves. *1808* WILKINSON *Sacr.* Isles in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 298 The factitious soil of the Gangetic provinces... has been brought down by the alluvions of rivers.

3. Got up, made up for a particular occasion or purpose; arising from custom, habit, or design; not natural or spontaneous; artificial, conventional.

1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst. Pref.*, The Atheists Artificial and Factitious Justice, is Nothing but Will and Words. *1748* HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 420 The factitious... Nature of these Pleasures. *1776* GIBSON *Deck* & P. I. ix. 174 The use of gold and silver is in a great measure factitious. *1796* MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 51 Factitious wants created by luxury. *1810* BENTHAM *Packings* (1821) 67 The mass of factitious expence and delay... with which the approaches to justice are clogged. *1848* MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. xi. § 4 Its acquisition was invested with a factitious value. *1865* TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* II. 23 Factitious grammatical signs. *1872* FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 206 The monetary and factitious joy which had greeted the day of William's crowning died utterly away.

Hence **Factitiously** *adv.*, in a factitious manner. **Factitiousness**, the quality of being factitious.

1795 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 478 There is no such Fear, as is factitiously pretended, of Popery and arbitrary Power. *1836* SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiv. (1859) II. 279 Our factitiously complex... notions, are all merely so many products of Comparison. *1858* HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grals.* II. 59 Festivity, kept alive factitiously. *1868* WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. § 2. 28 Factitiousness, artificial, technical, made. *1883* T. HARDY in *Longm.* Mag. July 257 As the day passes on... and he is still unhired, there does appear a factitiousness in the smile.

Factitive (fæktɪtɪv), *a.* *Gram.* [ad. mod. L. *factitivus*, irregularly f. *fact-* ppl. stem of *facere* to make.] a. Of a verb: Expressing the notion of making a thing to be (either objectively or in thought or representation) of a certain character (e.g. 'To make a man king', 'to call one a fool', 'to paint the door green'); taking a complementary object; = **FACTIVE** 2. Also in *factitive object*, *predicate*, or *accusative*, the complementary accus. governed by a factitive verb. b. By some grammarians used for: **CAUSATIVE**.

1846 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 95 The simple infinitive was also used to denote the second object after a factitive verb. *Ibid.* 67 The factitive relation... a favorite technical term of the New or Beckerian Philology... is [etc.]. *Ibid.* 70 This second object is called the factitive object. *1871* *Public School Lat. Gram.* § 110. 251 Verbs called Factitive... because they contain the idea of making by deed, thought, or word. *1877* WHITNEY *Eng. Gram.* 166.

Hence **Factitively** *adv.*

1877 WHITNEY *Eng. Gram.* 166 Even intransitive verbs are thus used factitively.

Factive (fæktɪv), *a.* [f. L. type **factivus*, f. *facere* to make.]

1. Tending or having the power to make; concerned with making. *Obs.*

1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 35 What new existences are made of one Christ, by your productive, creative, and factive concersations. *c* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 206 The factive sciences have their excellencies, specially painting and navigation. *1649* BULWER *Pathology* i. iii. 11 Factive motion is... restriction to animal actions performed by the abilities of the Muscles.

2. *Gram.* (See quot.; = **FACTITIVE**.)

1880 *Public School Lat. Primer* 134 Factive Verbs are such as may be said to make... a thing to be of a certain character, by deed, word or thought... Factive Construction in the Passive becomes Copulative.

Hence † **Factivity**, capacity, range of activity.

c 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 82 He persuades himself it is in his factivity, because another hath done it.

Factlessness (fæktlɪsənəs), *nonce* = *adv.* [f. FACT *sb.* + -LESS + -NESS.] The quality of being devoid of or wanting in facts.

c 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 708 An instance of the 'factlessness' of the book.

Factor (fæktɔːr). Also 6-7 *factour*. [ad. Fr. *facteur*, ad. L. *factor*, agent-n. f. *facere* to do, make. Some of the obs. senses are immediately from L.]

1. A doer, agent,

† 1. One who makes or does (anything); a doer, maker, performer, perpetrator; an author of a literary work. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hastings xxxi.* Foes of vertue, factours of all evils. *1578* J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 116 Where vertue hath one affecter, vice hath many factours. *c* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 18 Their plays had sundry grave wise factors, A perfect diocess of actors. *1647* CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. (1702) I. 141 An avowed Factor and Procurer of that odious Judgement. *1863* MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiii. 321 To fasten upon the factor of his monster-crime its responsibility.

2. A partisan, adherent, approver. *Obs.* [So in med. Lat.; Du Cange regards it as a corruption of the synonymous **FAVOR**; but cf. L. *facere cum aliquo* to take a person's side.] In the latest examples with mixture of sense 1 or 3.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 177 Alle the... whiche done... bylenen in whichecraft and sorcery... and their factours. *1542* BOORDE *Intrad. Knowl.* xvi. (1870) 165 Martyn Leuter & other of hys factours, in certayne thynges dyd take synistral opinions. *1642* FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. 400 Modern Factours for the Independent congregations. *1685* STU- LINGW. *Orig. Brit.* Two very busie factours in the Arian Cause. *1725* BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 365 What is he but a vile Factor to Libertinism and Sacrilege?

3. One who acts for another; an agent, deputy, or representative. *Now rare.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt. iii.* (1881) 16 The kynge... sente anone Aurelyen his factor. *1551* EDW. VI *Lett. in Udal's Royster* D. (1847) p. xxx. note, Lycence to... Nicholas Udall and to his factors and assignes to prync... the worke of Peter Marter. *1563* 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 643 They... Authorised... the Vicechancellor, to be the common Factor for the University. *1621* GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. xv. 397 Parker was a kind of factor for English Seminaries and Nunnes beyond sea. *c* 1704 T. BROWN *Stat. Quack Wks.* 1730 I. 63 Death's busy factor, son of desolation. *1776* ADAM SMITH *W. & V.* i. (1862) II. 298 These Judges were a sort of itinerant factors, sent round the country for the purpose of levying certain branches of the king's revenue. *1862* MERVILLE *Rem. Emph.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 104 The jealousy of the emperor was peculiarly sensitive in regard to every act and word of his factor at Alexandria.

fig. *1601* DEXT *Pathw. Heaven* 72 All other vices are but Factors to Couetousness. *1673* S. C. *Art Complaisance* 70 Reason and honesty are too oft made factours to their avarice.

4. *Comm.* One who buys and sells for another person; a mercantile agent; a commission merchant. Also in *comb.*, as *corn-, cotton-, produce-, wool-, etc. factor*.

At the present time, a factor is distinguished from an ordinary agent or broker, in having actual possession of the goods he deals in, and trading in his own name.

1491 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1750) 40/4 Shall ressayne the said v. C. Frank of y^e said J. de castro and alonso or of any of them or of their factors. *1523* *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 No person... shall sell... to any marchant... or to any of his... factours... any manner of brode white wollen clothes. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. i, Bid my factor bring his loading in. *1683* *London Gaz.* No. 1852/3 A Factor... for Norwich Hose or Stockings. *1727* A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 113 Send Factors all over India to carry on trade. *1745* DE FOE's *Eng. Tradesman* II. xlviii. 212 The buyers of cheese, butter, corn and malt, are called factors. *1850* W. IRVING *Mahomet* v. (1853) 26 Mahomet... was employed by different persons as... factor in caravan journeys to Syria. *1891* P. O. *London Directory* 1689/3 Corn and flour factors. See also... Malt factors... Hop factors... Seed factors.

b. One of the third class of the East India Company's servants. *Obs.* *see Hist.*

1600 *Min. Crt. Adventurers* 23 Oct. in *Cat. State Papers*, *E. Indies* (1862) 109 Thos. Wasse to be employed as factor. *Ibid.* 38 Nov. *ibid.* 117 Three principal factors to have each 2000 for equipment... four of the second sort to be allowed 500... four of the third sort 500... and four of the fourth and last sort 200 each. *1675* = 6 in J. BRUCE *Ann. East-India Co.* (1810) II. 375 We do order, that... when the Writers have served their times they be stiled Factors. *1781* LD. CORNWALLIS *Corr.* (1839) I. 378 We... have a council and senior and junior merchants, factors and writers, to load one ship in the year. *1800* WELLINGTON in *Owen Desp.* 719 Writers or factors filling the stations of registers.

c. At Birmingham and Sheffield: A trader who buys hardware goods from the workman or 'little master' by whom they are made, usually causing his own trade-mark to be stamped upon them.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 13 The operatives pressed between reduced prices and want of work, betook themselves to the factors. The factor... advanced to the workman a small sum to purchase the requisite tools.

d. *attrib.*

1858 H. VAUGHAN *Address River Usk* Pref. 18 The factourwind from far shall bring The odours of the scattered spring. *1711* SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 304 Certain merchant adventurers in the letter-trade, who in correspondence with their factor-bookseller, are enter'd into a notable commerce with the world. *1880* BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* and *Ser. Clive* 91 This fell in my factor-days.

5. One who has the charge and manages the affairs of an estate; a bailiff, land-steward. *Obs.* *exc. Sc.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. viii. (1634) 187 If any idle Factor or Bayliffe doe devoure his masters substance. *1640* = 1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 17 That he

retin in his own hand his factor's fee. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 54 Wm Pickering of yr Province factor, to one Grouden. 1722 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) II. 672 Call for as many copies as you want. to Mr. M. Ewen's factor. 1804 J. BUSTRO *Pedestrian Tour* I. 230 Lord Kinnaird's factor, or bailiff-steward. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 326 The Steward, Factor as the Scotch call him, used to send letters and threatenings. 1885 *Act 48 Vict. c. 16 § 11* It shall not be lawful for any assessor, to be employed as a factor for heritable property or land agent.

b. A person legally appointed to manage forfeited or sequestered property. *Sc.*

1690 *Acts of Sederunt* 31 July. The factor shall be liable for annualment of what rents he shall recover. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 153 The sole office taken at Glenure, was his acting in the quality of factor on the forfeited estate of Ardsheil. 1885 *R. Bell Hand-bk. Law Scot.* § 1480 To take measures for the preservation of the estate... by the appointment of a judicial factor.

c. U. S. Law. (See quot.)

1878 *DRAKE Attachm.* (ed. 5) § 451 In Vermont and Connecticut, [the garnishee] is sometimes called a factor, and the process [of garnishing], factorizing process.

II. 6. *Math.* One of two or more numbers, expressions, etc., which when multiplied together produce a given number, expression, etc. Also, common, primary, prime factor, for which see the *adjs.*

1673 *KERSEY Algebra* I. iv. (1725) 15 The Quantities given to be multiplied one by the other are called Factors. 1780 *HUTTON in Phil. Trans.* LXX. 408 For that 2y may be positive, the signs of the two factors x and y must be alike. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vii. 1. 305 Error in either factor must involve error in the product. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 1 Every expression of a Quantity consists of two factors or components.

7. *transf.* An element which enters into the composition of anything; a circumstance, fact, or influence which tends to produce a result.

1826 *COLERIDGE Lay Sermon* 339 The reason... is the science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and aliveness as its two elements or primary factors. 1845-6 *TRENCH Hulse Lect.* 21 Ser. I. 14 This Book... is so essential a factor in the spiritual life of men. 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* 77 The first factor in the making of a nation is its religion.

Factor (fæktər), *v. rare.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

a. *intr.* To act as a factor or agent. In quot. *fig.* b. *trans.* To deal with (goods, money, etc.) as a factor; in Birmingham and Sheffield used, to procure goods as a factor does (see *prec.* 4 c.).

1612 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. ix. § 70. 527 The Pope... had his pipes and conduits to convey this stench into this land, and the wealth of it backe in lieu thereof. Which was now so factoured by his Chaplaine Martin, that, etc. 1621 S. WARD *Happines of Practice* 44 Send your Prayers and good Works to factor there for you. 1692 [see below]. *Mod. (Sheffield)*, He manufactures a few articles, and factors the rest.

Hence *Factored ppl. a.*, *Factoring vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. xlii. A carrion-crow he is... the devil's factoring knave. 1692 *SETTLE Triumphs* Lond. Ded., Chaffering or Factoring have been thought so unnecessary Preliminaries in dealing with Sir John Fleet, that [etc.]. 1883 *Birm. Daily Post* 11 Oct., The Hardware Factoring Business. 1886 *19th Cent.* Aug. 244 Articles sold under other local designations in London and all over the world are the 'factored' work of Birmingham craftsmen.

Factorage (fæktərədʒ). Also 7 -idge. [*f. FACTOR sb. + AGE. Cf. F. factorage.*]

1. The action or professional service of a factor; the action of buying or selling (goods) on commission. Also *attrib.*

1670 *SIR T. CULPEPPER Necess. Abating Usury* 8 Trading with our own stocks, honest Partnership, and discreet Factorage. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* II. 367 A celebrated house of factorage in Constantinople. 1834 *LAMB Mr. Ligon Misc. Wks.* (1837) 106 Satisfied with the returns of his factorage. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl. VI.* xx. vi. 143 Himself once a Preacher, but at present concerned with Factorage of Wool on the great scale.

2. Commission or per-centage paid to a factor on goods purchased or sold by him.

1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue of Gospel* 100 Carriage, factorage, impost and custome. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 111 Hee that exceedeth his Commission shall lose his Factoridge. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* III. 214 To engross the whole Profit of Commission and Factorage to themselves. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 70 Factorage 15. per Quarter. 1852 *MCCULLOCH Dict. Comm.*, Factorage... is also frequently charged at a certain rate per cask, or other package.

3. The place of business of a factor; or an agency.

1679 *Pior Staffordsh.* (1686) 108 The Cheesmongers of London have thought it worth their while to set up a Factorage here, for these commodities (butter and cheese).

4. *collect. a.* The whole body or assemblage of factors: see *FACTOR sb. 5.* b. The sum total of constituent elements: see *FACTOR sb. 6.*

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 121 The importance of the factorage was raised enormously in their own esteem. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Med.* 127 These were the factorage analyzed, might crop up as constituents seldom absent.

Factorium (fæktərɪəm), *rare* -1. [*f. FACTOR sb. + -ORIUM.*] The system of management by factors.

1888 *Scot. Leader* 20 Jan. 4 He lets some light into factorium that will not be relished.

† **Factorress**, *Obs.* Also 7 fact'ross. [*f. as prec. + -ESS.*] A female factor or agent.

1608-12 *Br. Hall Epist.* v. i. (1627) 363 Still the Deuill

begins with Eue. Marcion had his factorresse at Rome. 1638 *Ford Fancies* iii. Your fact'ress hath been tampering for my misery. 1663 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vie. Quer.* (1702) 290 These are our best Fact'resses, we have for doing B's nesses. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6094/3 Mrs. Ann Harland - Coal-Factorress.

Factorial (fæktərɪəl), *a. and sb.* [*f. as prec. + (-)IAL.*] *A. adj.*

1. *Math.* (See quot. and B a.)

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 155 The term factorial expression has been in some instances applied to an expression of which the factors are in arithmetical progression. 1860 *Boote Calc. Fin. Diff.* 6 The term in which they 'factorials' in Boole's sense are involved is called a factorial term. 1867 *GALBRAITH Algebra* (ed. 3) 396 Factorial functions. If the function consist of equal-difference factors.

2. Of or pertaining to a factor (sense 4).

1881 *BLACKIE Lay Sermon* v. 177 Large farms and factorial management have formed together an unholy alliance.

B. sb. Math. [In *F. factorielle.*]

a. *gen.* The product of a series of factors in arithmetical progression. In later usage sometimes with wider sense: The product of a series of factors which are similar functions of a variable that changes by a constant difference in passing from any factor to the next. Cf. *FACILITY 2 c.*

(Boole *Calc. Fin. Diff.* 6 defines the word as meaning each of the factors composing such a product, and uses *factorial term* for what other writers call a *factorial*.)

1816 *HERSCHEL in Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* App. § 370 Any quantity of the form $ax + b - 1 + c$ etc. may be resolved into factorials. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 559 Arbogast... proposed to call the different cases of $x^{(n)}$ by the name of factorials. 1867 *GALBRAITH Algebra* (ed. 3) 397 To find the difference of a factorial.

b. *spec.* The product of an integer multiplied into all the lower integers.

For example, the factorial of 6 (written symbolically 6 or 6!) is $6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 720$. Factorials are of frequent use in the investigation of Permutations and Probabilities.

1869 J. J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Camb.* (1881) 77 The number of changes that can be rung on a peal of bells is the factorial of the number of the bells.

Factorial, *a. 2 rare.* [*f. FACTORY + -AL.*]

† Pertaining to a factory; consisting in a factory.

1864 *WEBSTER* refers to BUCHANAN. 1885 *Science* VI. 100 The advisability of... securing a limited district for a 'factorial establishment' for American citizens in that region [the Kongo country].

Factorize (fæktərɪz), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE.*]

1. *trans.* (U. S. Law.) In Vermont and Connecticut, = GARNISH.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1878 [see *FACTOR sb. 5 c.*]

2. *Math.* To break up (a quantity) into factors.

Factorship (fæktərɪʃp). [*f. as prec. + SHIP.*]

The office or position of factor (senses 3, 4).

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 162 What you shall do in Turkey besides the business of your Factorship. 1611 *COTGR.*, A factorship; or, the duty and charge of a factor, *factorerie*, *factorerie*. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Let.* (1662) 188 My friend... had happily pleased my Lady L. in his Factorship. 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxiv. (1857) 342 In a few years after he had appointed him to the factorship he disposed of all his lands. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 4/6 £2,294 8s. 5d. had accumulated during his factorship.

fig. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 7/2 A class which contributes pretty largely to the factorship of immortality and sin.

Factory (fæktərɪ). Also 6-7 factorie. [*repr. med. L. factoria, f. factor: see FACTOR.* The proximate source is uncertain: the word is found in several of the Romanic langs.: It. *fattoria*, Sp. *factoria*, Pg. *feitoria* (1551 in the original of our first quot.); Fr. has *factorerie* (Cotgr. 1611), f. as FACTOR + -erie -ERY; also, *factorie* app. adopted from some foreign lang. In senses 4-5 referred to the type of *factorium* place or instrument of making (recorded in sense 'oil-press'), f. *facere* to make.]

1. An establishment for traders carrying on business in a foreign country; a merchant company's trading station.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxi. 54 b. To the intent hee might remaine in the Factorye with the Factor. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vii. vii. § 3. 573 Here [Sofala] the Portugals haue... a Fort and Factorie of very rich Trade. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1692/3 The total subversion of their Factory at Amoy. 1701 *Charter Soc. Prop. Gospel*, The maintenance of clergymen in the Plantations, Colonies and Factories of Great Britain. 1772 *Mao. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 3 Feb. He is chaplain to the British factory at St. Petersburg. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 84 Vancouver... the main factory of the Hudson's Bay Company. 1861 *PATTISON Ess.* (1889) 139 Long before... the Hanse... fixed their factories in Lisbon.

fig. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. 34 All those that seek to bear themselves uprightly in this their spiritual factory.

attrib. 1804 *VALENTIA Voy. & Trav.* (1809) I. vii. 372 The factory-house is a chaste piece of architecture.

2. The body of factors in any one place. *Obs.*

1702 W. J. BRYN'S *Voy. Levant* vi. 18 The three Statues were... sent... by the French Factory to Paris. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxxv. I feasted... with the consular and factory.

3. The employment, office, or position of a factor; factorship. (Chiefly *Sc.*: cf. *FACTOR sb. 5.*) Also, *Letter of factory* = 3 b.

1560 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* i. xx. (1864) III. 328 No disposition of factorie shall be made by [i.e. contrary to] his advice. 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 64 Diuers personis... hes maid

dyuersis handis, obligacionis, lettres de factorie. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 35 The Merchant Royall... comes to his Profession by traualle and Factory. 1752 G. BROWN in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Nov. 555/2 He... accepted the factory of the estate. 1869 *Act 32-3 Vict. c. 116 § 3* A conveyance... for the purposes of such estate or trust, or factory.

b. A document investing another with the authority of a factor or agent.

1640-1 *Kirkcaldbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 134 The factorie granted he Gilbert Browne of Bagbie to Johnne Browne, merchand. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 380 He... gave a factorie to his son-in-law, to go over with Forther and agent that business.

4. The action or process of making anything.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. lii. 864 These reasons... are far from satisfactory, T' establish, and keep up your Factory. 1678 *Ibid.* iii. ii. 1446 Gain has wonderful Effects, T'improve the Factory of Senses.

5. A building or range of buildings with plant for the manufacture of goods; a manufactory, workshop; 'works'.

1618 *USSHER Let. to Camden* 8 June, The Company of Stationers in London are now erecting a Factory for Books and a Press among us here. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 307 The spacious factory of the manufacturer. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 63 Somebody must settle whether the factory is to work for... ten... or eight hours a day.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1618 *MIDDLTON Peacemaker Wks.* 1886 VIII. 326 Come then to the factory of Peace, thou that desirest to have life. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* (1716) 21 Our corrupted hearts are the Factories of the Devil, which may be at work without his presence. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Monodoc Wks.* (Bohn) I. 433 Factory of river and of rain; Link in the alps' globe-girding chain. 1856 — *Eng. Traits*, *Univ. ibid.* II. 91 Oxford is a Greek factory. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* i. x. 216 This was no common miss, such as are turned out in scores from the young-lady-factories.

6. *attrib.* (sense 5), as *factory-girl*, *hand*, *inspector*, *man*, *people*, *spinner*, *village*. Also *factory acts* (earlier *factories acts*), the statutes 42 Geo. III. c. 73 (1802), 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 103 (1833), and various later acts, passed for the regulation of factories in the interest of the health and morals of the persons employed in them; *factory-cotton* (U. S.), unleached cotton cloth of home manufacture, as opposed to imported fabrics; also called *factory and domestic*.

1845 *Geo. MURRAY Islaford* 143 'Factory-girl, who... contrives to sport a cotton parasol. 1850 *LYELL and Visit U. S.* II. 300 There had recently been a strike of the factory girls. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Factory-hand', a person employed about a mill. 1846 *MCCULLOCH Act. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 699 The appointment of Factory Inspectors has been productive of the greatest advantage. 1845 *Budd Dict. Liver* 349 The patient, a 'factory-man, forty-seven years of age. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 71 Robert destroyed the 'factory spinner. 1842-4 — *Ess.*, *Poet* (ibid. I. 161 Readers of poetry see the 'factory-village and the railway).

Hence *Factoryship* = FACTORSHIP.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 511 He who shot Sir Alexander Boswell... is duly fitted with a factoryship.

Factotum (fæktətəm). [*ad. med. L. factotum* (f. *fac*, imper. of *facere* to do + *totum* the whole) in phrases *Johannes Factotum*, *Dominus Factotum*, *Magister factotum*, which appear to be renderings in etymological equivalents of Romanic expressions = 'John Do-everything', 'Mr. Do-Everything'; cf. It. *fa il tutto*, *fattutto* of similar formation. These phrases are found in 16th c. in Eng., and *Frère Jean Factotum* (Paré 1590), *Dominus Factotum* also in Fr.; their source has not yet been discovered. The word *factotum* without the prefixed words is used in German (as neuter sb.) from 16th c. (Grimm cites Fischart 1579), and in Fr. and It. from 17th c.]

1. *a.* In L. phrases: *Dominus factotum*, used for 'one who controls everything', a ruler with uncontrolled power; *Johannes factotum*, a Jack of all trades, a would-be universal genius. *† b.* One who meddles with everything, a busybody. *c.* In mod. sense: A man of all-work; also, a servant who has the entire management of his master's affairs.

1566 *GASCOIGNE Supposes* iii. iv. (1572) 31 He had the dishurning... of all my masters affaires... he was *Magister fac totum*. [Aristotle 1525: *era fa il tutto*.] 1584 R. PARSONS *Leicester's Conuery* 65 Throughout all England my L. of Leycester is taken for *Dominus fac totum*. 1592 *GREENE Graustyn, Will. Eiv.* Being an absolute *Johannes fac totum* [he] is in his own conceit the onely Shake-scene in a Countrey. 1618 S. WARD *Serm. Exord.* xlviii. 21-23, 65 Is there no mean between busibodies and tell-clothes, between *fac-totum* and *say't neant*? 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* ii. lii. *Tif.* Art thou the dominus? *Hos.* *Fac-totum* here, sir. 1662 *FOULIS Plots of Saints* (1674) 278 Robert Passelwe... was *dominus fac totum* in the middle... and *fac nihil* towards the end... of the reign of Henry III. 1782 *COWPER Lett.* 18 Mar. The garden where I am my own *fac-totum*. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village* 1st Ser. (1863) 9 The pensioner and *factotum* of the village, amongst whom he divides his services. 1863 *MISS BRADON Eleanor's Vict.* III. li. 25 A butler, or *factotum*,—for there was only one male servant in the house.

attrib. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xi, The small *factotum* footman.

2. *Printing*: see quot. *Obs.*

1681 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 255 *Factotum* signifies among Printers, a Border in the middle of which any Letter of the

Alphabet may be put in for use, and then taken out. 1722-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

Hence **Factotumship**, the office of a factotum. 1666 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1699) 345 During the long time of their Dominus factotum-ship, in whole Christendom.

Factrix (fækt'riks). *rare* -1. [f. FACTOR, after Lat. analogy: see -TRIX.] = FACTRESS. 1870 H. SCOTT *Fasti Scot. Eccles.* V. 204 Lady Forbes factrix for her son.

Factual (fækt'riul), *a.* [f. FACT *sb.*, after the analogy of ACTUAL.] Pertaining to or concerned with facts; of the nature of fact, actual, real.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Southey's Life Wesley* (1858) II. 8 That I should quench the ray and paralysed the factual nerve, by which I have hitherto been able to discriminate veracity from falsehood. 1846 WHEWELL *Syst. Morality* III. 58 We can never present the Factual part of a Fact, separate from the Ideal part. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antigone of Sophocles* Wks. XIV. 211 Any direct factual imitation, resting upon painted figures, would have been no art whatsoever. 1884 R. F. BURTON *Book of Sword* 202 Our factual knowledge of Mesopotamian civilisation. *absol.* 1876 W. ALEXANDER *Bampton Lect.* v. (1877) 144 The facts and the history are Jewish; but there is a typical in the factual.

Hence **Factually adv.**, in a factual manner; as matter of fact.

1852 PULSFORD *tr. Muller's Chr. Doctr. Sin* I. 28 The universal moral condition of the human race, as it factually exists. 1884 R. F. BURTON *Book of Sword* 149 Nilotic allegories and mysteries which the vulgar understood factually and literally.

Factum (fækt'um). [*a. L. factum*: see FACT. Cf. F. *factum*.]

1. *Civil Law*. 'A person's act or deed; anything stated or made certain' (Wharton 1848).

2. A statement of facts, or of the points in a case or controversy; a memorial. [After Fr. legal use.]

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 587 An action was brought against M. de Voltaire, and an odious *factum* was drawn up in the printer's name. 1872 W. H. JERVIS *Gallian Church* I. xlii. 440 The curés of Paris and Rouen put forth a series of *factums* or memorials. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 349/1 Not... a novel nor an historical monograph, but an elaborate *factum*. + 3. *Math.* The product of two or more factors multiplied together. *Obs.*

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 351 When the Factum of the proper Powers of all the Quantities is so. 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra* xvii. A factum of two unknown quantities.

Facture (fækt'ura). Now *rare*. [*a. F. facture*, ad. *L. factūra*, f. *facere* to make. The popular Fr. form is *faïture*: see FEATURE.]

1. The action or process of making (a thing). Cf. *manufacture*.

1580 BARET *Adv.* M 50 The facture, or making of a thing. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 41 The facture or framing of the inward parts. 1651 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos.* II. Professors Resident shall be bound to study and teach... the Facture of all Merchandises. 1671 MAYNWARDE *Aug. & Mod. Pract. Physick* 45 There is no other way of progress... but this of preparation and manual facture. 1888 WUSTELEN *in Sat. Rev.* 26 May 821 A new class who discovered the cheap, and foresaw fortune in the facture of the sham.

b. The result of the action or process; the thing made; creation.

1647 J. MAYER *Comm. Eph.* II. 10 We are his facture, created in Christ Jesus unto good works.

2. The manner or style of making (a thing); construction, make; workmanship.

1423 JAS. I *King's Q.* I. Bountee, riches, and womanly facture. 1616 CARMAN *Homer's Hymns To Vulcan* (1858) 107 Vulcan... whom fate gives the prize For depth and facture of all forge-dew. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 73. I thought not all the goldsmiths on earth had so much gold, silver, jewels, and craft of design and facture. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Nov. 667 The facture [of a literary work] of Mr. Lewis Morris... has been generally creditable.

|| 3. *Comm.* = INVOICE. A Fr. sense: perh. never used in Eng.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1864 in WEBSTER.

+ **Factus**. *Math. Obs. rare*. [*a. L. factus* (? sc. *numerus*), pa. pple. masc. of *facere* to make.] The product of two or more numbers or expressious; = FACTUM 3.

1669 NEWTON in RIGAUD *Cor. Sci. Men* II. 282 The factus of their denominators will be $b^5 + 10b^4 + 35b^3 + 50b^2 + 24b$. **Facty** (fækti), *a.* [f. FACT *sb.* + -Y.] Full of facts.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 5/1 A 'facty' article on 'The Political Condition of Spain'. 1884 *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 5/1. 1890 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 2/2.

+ **Facula** (fæki'la). *Astron.* Chiefly pl. *faculæ* (fæki'la). [*L. facula*, dim. of *fac-em*, fax torch.] One of the bright or luminous spots or streaks on the surface of the sun, as distinguished from the dark spots or *maculæ*.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Facula*, a little Torch: Among Modern Astronomers, *Faculae*, are certain Bright or Shining Parts, which they have sometimes observed upon or about the Surface of the Sun. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 415 When they disappear, they are generally converted into *faculae* or luminous spots. 1858 HENSCH *Outlines Astron.* (ed. 5) § 388 Strongly marked... streaks, more luminous than the rest, called *faculae*. 1881 STOKES in *Nature* No. 625. 595 Sometimes *faculae* will break out at the surface of the sun where there is no spot.

Facular (fæki'la), *a.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to *faculae*.

1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* II. 419 Facular streaks of great splendour can be seen. 1884 — in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 592 Large portions of the facular regions.

+ **Faculence**. *Obs.* -o [f. next: see -ENCE.] Brightness, clearness.

1727-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

+ **Faculent**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *faculent-us*, f. *fax* torch: cf. *luculentus*, f. *lux*.] Giving forth light like a torch; bright, clear.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 589 Vergill. In Latin tongue was most faculent, Naine mair pregnant, facund nor eminent. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

Faculous (fæki'la), *a.* [f. L. *facula* (see FACULA) + -OUS.] Consisting of *faculae*; of the nature of *faculae*.

1868 B. STEWART in *Macm. Mag.* July 251 The faculous mass seemed to be giving out its end. 1869 *Spectator* 3 July 786 The intense brilliancy of the faculous ridges.

Facultate (fækt'ite), *v. rare*. [f. L. *facultatem*: see FACULTY and -ATE 3 7.] *trans. a.* To invest with authority, empower. *b.* To authorize.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 21 Whatsoever... portendeth ruine and destruction to the lives of men... is facultated by him [God]... to transgress a Law without guilt of sinne. 1878 BARRING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* III. 41 The gift of life facultates the enjoyment of life.

Facultative (fækt'itive), *a.* [*a. F. facultatif*, -ive, f. L. *facultatem*: see FACULTY and -ATIVE.]

1. *a.* Of enactments, etc.: Conveying a 'faculty' or permission; permissive as opposed to compulsory; hence of actions, conditions, etc.: Optional.

1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 728 In forming these quotas, neither the facultative departmental centimes, nor the communal centimes shall be taken into account. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law of Nations* v. vii. (1875) 387 Creating what is called 'occasional', 'accidental' or 'facultative' contraband. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 50 What was... to use a French expression, facultative to the communes, what... they did or not as they liked. 1881 *Times* 1 July 9/6 The great schools... treat classics as obligatory, and science as merely facultative. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 403 Permit even for the Latin clergy a facultative celibacy.

b. trans. Used by scientific and philosophical writers for: That may or may not take place, or have a specified character.

1874 LEWIS *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 139 The Facultative Actions are those which... are... neither inevitably nor uniformly produced when the organs are stimulated, but... take sometimes one issue and sometimes another. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 621 The facultative [hypermetropia] is present when objects can be accurately seen at any distance. 1884 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, *Facultative hypermetropia*... those cases of hypermetropia in which objects at an infinite distance can be distinctly seen both with and without convex glasses.

2. Of or proceeding from a faculty.

1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 154 Every facultative activity that goes out from me. 1888 — *Study Relig.* I. i. 15 55 A purely inward process, viz. the play of an *a priori* facultative activity with the matter of our sensitive passivity.

Hence **Facultatively adv.**, *rare*, in a facultative manner or degree, contingently.

1877 GARNSEY *in De Barry's Fungi* 360 Certain facultatively parasitic... species of Moulds.

Facultied (fækt'ied), *a.* [f. FACULTY + -ED 2.]

a. That is accredited by a faculty. *b.* Furnished with a faculty or special capacity.

1837 WHITLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 379 The facultied students from Edina. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. v. 163 Turner was a great single facultied man.

+ **Facultive**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Of or belonging to the faculties.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* III. 15 This Facultive Gift, or Natures endowment. *Ibid.*, Could there be a Facultive subsistence... without its body.

Facultize (fækt'ize), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To endow with faculty (see FACULTY 1 c).

Hence **Facultized ppl.**, endowed with faculty; practical, shrewd.

1872 LITTLEDALE in *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 13 We... need what the Americans call 'facultized' women. Not merely capable women, educated women... but such as have capacity trained into practical efficiency.

Faculty (fækti). Forms: 4-6 *faculte*, (5 *facultee*), 5-7 *facultie*, 6- *faculty*. [ME. *faculte*, *a. F. faculté*, ad. *L. facultat-em* power, ability, opportunity, also resources, wealth, f. *facilis* easy (cf. early *L. facil* adv. = *facile* easily).]

Facultas and *facilitas* (see FACILITY) were originally different forms of the same word; the latter, owing to its more obvious relation to the adj., retained the primary sense of 'easiness', which the former had ceased to have before the classical period.]

I. 'The power of doing anything' (J.).

1. Of persons; An ability or aptitude, whether natural or acquired, for any special kind of action; formerly also, ability, 'parts', capacity in general. Sometimes (influenced by sense 4) used to denote a native as opposed to an acquired aptitude.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos.* xv. 50 To her youen the facultee and power for to reherce and saye alle thinges that sholde come in her mouth. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 7 M. Lewins extemporal *facultis* is better than M. Becons is. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 128 The facultie and use of well writing. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. viii. 68

There is no kind of faculty or power in man or any other creature, which can [etc.]. 1606 CAMDEN *Rem.* II. Many excelling in Poetical facultie. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recol. Treat.* 87 Behaviour... which if a man of but common faculty doe imitate, he makes himself ridiculous. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* iv. i. The heavenly object... would... force him [Ovid] to forget his faculty in verse. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 3 This Faculty of Weeping, is peculiar only to some Constitutions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 6. I devoted all my faculties to the ambition of pleasing them. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* III. 204 Music, though in one sense an Art, yet is in another a natural faculty. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 1 Were will in human undertakings synonymous with faculty. 1836 JOHNSONIANA 238 The faculty of teaching inferior minds the art of thinking. 1853 LYCEN *Self-Improvement* III. 68 Every self-improving man has faculty enough to become a good reader.

+ b. A personal quality; disposition. *Obs.*

c 1505 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron.* (1728) 89 They knew the king's faculties. c 1610 Sir J. MELVILL *Memo.* (1683) 30 The Queen Mother knowing his [the King of Navarre's] faculty. 1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* I. ii. 73 I am Traduc'd by ignorant Tongues, which neither know My faculties nor person.

c. General executive ability, esp. in domestic matters. (Chiefly U. S., but current *colloq.* in some circles in England.)

1859 Mrs. STOWE *Minister's Wooing* I. i. 2 Faculty is Yankee for *savoir faire*, and the opposite virtue to shiftlessness. 1884 J. D. WHITING in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 741/1 Lizzie had 'faculty', and proved a notable housekeeper.

+ 2. Of things: A power or capacity; an active quality, efficient property or virtue. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos.* I. 24 The sterres had no faculte ne power... to enlumyne the sayd place. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 It passeth the faculty of our barbarous tongue to expresse any of them. 1578 LYTE *Dodec.* II. cvi. 256 Lovage, in facultie and vertues doth not differ much from Ligusticum. 1601 SHAKES. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 67. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* v. 87 It is... of a penetrating, cooling and detestive faculty. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 49 The Electrical faculty of Amber. 1709 *Curios.* in *Husb. & Gard.* 167 Nitre is of great Use, in regard to its Faculty of contributing... to the Propagation of Plants.

+ b. One of the 'mechanical powers'.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. iii. (1648) 13 Of the first Mechanical faculty, the Balance. *Ibid.* vii. 43 That which is reckoned for the fourth faculty, is the Pulley. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 60 Leaver, Roller, Wheel, Pulley, Wedge, and Screw... fundamental Faculties of Mechaniques.

c. *Math.* A function of the form x/m , i.e. $x(x+a)(x+2a)(x+3a) \dots$ to m factors. See FACTORIAL B.

[Introduced c 1798 by Kramp, who afterwards withdrew it in favour of Arbogast's term *factorial*. The word has since been revived, but is less frequent in English than in Continental use.]

1889 CRYSTAL *Algebra* II. 374 Any faculty can always be reduced to another whose difference is unity.

3. An inherent power or property of the body or of one of its organs; a physical capability or function.

a 1500 *Collected Sow* 637 And laking teith famvilt hfr faculte That few folk mycht consaue her mvmving mowth. 1543 TRAHERON *Vie's Chirurg.* Interpr. strange Words, There ben three faculties... which gouerne man, and are distributed to the hole bodye... namely animal, vital, and natural. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 324 The bodie, and the abilities of the same, which are called corporall faculties. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* viii. (1664) 100 The Spirits... impart a faculty to the nerves of sense, and real motion. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 406 If the arteries be dilated by a faculty, then are they contracted by their gravity. *Ibid.* 612 The Visive Facultie... the Faculty of Hearing. 1656 BRANHAM *Repub.* I. 5 Sensibility and a locomotive faculty are essential to every living creature. 1684 *tr. Boue's Medec. Conspit.* I. 9 If the Faculty of the Guts be slow... and dull, they must be involuntarily excited to motion. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* I. 1874 II. 42 A man may use the faculty of speech as an instrument of false witness. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, To account for the act of digestion, they [the ancient philosophers] suppose a digestive Faculty in the stomach. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 362 Sight and hearing, for example, I should call faculties.

4. One of the several 'powers' of the mind, variously enumerated by psychologists: e.g. the will, the reason, memory, etc.

(By phrenologists applied to the congenital aptitudes supposed to be indicated by the cranial 'organs' or 'bumps': e.g. 'language', 'imitation', 'constructiveness'. This use has been chiefly influenced popular language.)

1888 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* I. 2 That ingrained gift and faculty of wit and reason. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recol. Treat.* 66 When we are born, who knows whether... we shall have the faculties of reason and understanding? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (1695) 126 The Understanding and Will, are two Faculties of the mind. 1726 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 27 You cannot form a notion of this faculty, conscience, without [etc.]. 1785 REID *Inf. Powers* 369 The faculties of consciousness, of memory, of external sense, and of reason, are all equally the gifts of nature. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 159 The Moral Faculty is intelligibly and properly spoken of as One. 1839 Lb. BACUGHAM *Statem.* *Geo. III. Loughborough* (ed. 2) 44 Changes effected while the monarch's faculties were asleep. 1859 MILL *Liberty* (1865) 24/2 No need of any other faculty than the apple-like one of imitation. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* II. 46 Our personality... is centred in one faculty which we call the will.

+ 5. Pecuniary ability, means, resources; possessions, property. *sing.* and *pl.* Also *attrib.*, as in *faculty tax*. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen. xxxi.* 14 Han we eny thing of residue in faculteis and crytage of the hows of our fader? 1611 Tobit I. 25 Tobie is turned ageen to his bous, and al his

faculte restorid to hym. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 11 Wylt thou the thynges that thou hast taken be by the restored after the value of thy faculte. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* i. 620 The faculties This house is seised of. 1649 *Alcoran* 47 Restore to them [Orphans] their faculties, and devour them not unjustly before they be of age. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* II. 28 If so heavy an expence surpassed the faculties or the inclination of the magistrates, the sum was supplied from the Imperial treasury. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 104 The prices... are beyond their faculties and occasion great misery. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 356 We raise no faculty tax. We preserve [read presume] the faculty from the expence.

II. Kind of ability; branch of art or science.

† B. A branch or department of knowledge. *Obs.*

In this sense the word is used to render the Med. L. *facultas* = Gr. *δύναμις* used by Aristotle for an art or branch of learning.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 248 To speke of love? hyt wol not be; I kannot of that faculte. c1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282 b/2 All the remaunde none n genders but of grace, in faculte of Grammar. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxiv. 232 Y^e which I remytte to theym that have experience in suche facultie. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 30 The grete learned clerkes in all faculties. 1598 F. MERES in *Shaks. C. Praise* 22 In this facultie the best among our Poets are Spencer, Daniel, etc. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 335 Books written in all faculties: Grammar... Poetry... History [etc.]. 1757 BURKE *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* II. i. He brought with him a number of valuable books in many faculties.

7. *spec.* One of the departments of learning at a University. Hence *Dean of a Faculty*.

When four faculties are mentioned, those intended are Theology, Canon and Civil Law, Medicine, Arts, of which the first three were called the Superior Faculties. Logic, Rhetoric, Astrology, Surgery, Grammar, and (in the English Universities) Music are occasionally spoken of as Faculties, and degrees could be taken in them; but the Masters teaching these branches did not form distinct bodies as those mentioned in sense 9.

† c1184 GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS *De Gestis* II. i. (Rolls) I. 48 Ubinam in iure studuerit. Preceptor autem ejusdem in ea facultate. *Ibid.* II. xvi. (Rolls) I. 73 In crastino vero doctores [hospitio suscepti] diversarum facultatum omnes. 1387 TREVISAN *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 259 When any man is l-congred here to commence in any facultie. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 97 In conyngyn of dyuynyte as in other lyberals faculties. 1581 MULCASTER *Positio* xxxvii. (1887) 162 This man, whom I now prefer to this degree, in this facultie. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 29 The... Professor... in Latin demanded... to what Faculty I addicted myself. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl.*, *Adv. Learn.* 27 We have hardly Professors for the three principal faculties. 1835 MALDEN *Orig. Univ.* 5 This faculty [of arts] originally constituted the whole university [of Paris]; and the faculties of theology, law, and medicine, were not added till a later period. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* IV. 114 In colleges, properly so called, the head will be the dean of his faculty. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 37 The Chairs of the University are comprehended in the four Faculties. The affairs of each Faculty are presided over by a Dean. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 201 At Bonn there is a Protestant faculty of theology. 1892 *Durham Univ. Calendar* cxii. Degrees in the Faculty of Music.

8. In a more extended sense: That in which any one is skilled; an art, trade, occupation, profession. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *Hist.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 244 For unto swiche a worthy man as he Accordeth nought, as by his faculte, To haven with sike lazars acquaintance. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlvii. 29 A cunningye musician; the whiche, for his excellence in that facultie, was called of the Bryttons God of Glemen. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII. c. 11* The facultie of Bowyers [is] almost destroyed. 1529 in *Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. xiv. 253 No person... shall take... any... Surraunger, to occupy the facultie of Barbary or Surgery. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 163 They lende listening eare, to... slaundersers... have them in high... favour, who profess that facultie. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 14 By facultie at first, I was a Taylour. 1675 *Art Contentum*, vii. § 2. 214 We... rely upon men in their own facultie. We put our estates in the lawyer's hand, our bodies into the physician's. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Band.* I. i. Wit, be my faculty and pleasure my occupation. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 208 A... Soap-boiler, dwelling without Aldgate... another Gentleman of the same Faculty... in Southwark. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. ii. § 66. 184 They... proposed to abolish all... crafts, faculties, apprenticeships, and restrictions of every kind. 1847 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 7 To gentlemen of the faculty of physic the study of the law is attended with some importance. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 388 Doctors in the University and the three learned faculties.

9. The whole body of Masters and Doctors, sometimes including also the students, in any one of the studies, Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts.

The use of the Latin word in this sense originated at some period in the 13th cent.; quot. 1255 indicates a use intermediate between this and sense 7.

† 1255 in *Chartularium Univ. Paris* (1839) I. 278 Nos... magistris artium... propter novum et inestimabile periculum, quod in facultate nostra imminet. 1325 *Title of Decree in Munimenta Acad.* (Rolls) I. 117 Quod facultas artium plene deliberet de tractandis in congregatione generalis. c1445 WYKES *Chron.* VIII. iv. 241 pa studysse De matere in hore facultatis Soweth. 1673 *Ray Journ. Law* C. 17 The several Faculties are distinguished by their Habits. 1687 *London Gaz.* No. 2275/3. 24 Doctors of the several Faculties, the two Proctors, and 25 Masters of Arts. 1774 WARRON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. ii. 21 Louis the eleventh... borrowed the works of the Arabian physician Rhasis, from the faculty of medicine at Paris. 1831 *ir. Simond's Ital. Ref.* vii. 152 The faculty of the Sorbonne... was acknowledged to be the first theological school in Europe.

10. *transf.* The members of a particular profession regarded as one body: a. of the medical profession (in popular language 'The Faculty').

1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII. c. 11* Calling to them such expert persons in the said Faculties [of Physicians and Surgeons]. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 185/2 One of the most cunning men in y^e facultie. 1538 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* Pref. 2 The faculty deserveth the patronage of a Prince. 1599 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. (1730) 101 A zealous Member of the Faculty. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xiii. We must do something to oblige the Faculty. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 14 Fat bacon... was once in vogue amongst the Faculty for weak digestions. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 186 Their own faculty have no remedy for this disease.

b. *Sc. The Faculty (also the Dean and Faculty) of Advocates.*

1711 *Act Faculty Edin.* 18 July in *London Gaz.* No. 4887/5 The Dean and Faculty of Advocates understanding, that several malicious Reports have been rais'd. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Faculty of Advocates*, the college or society of advocates in Scotland. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 145 A great part of the Faculty of Advocates was expelled from Edinburgh.

III. Conferred power, authority, privilege.

II. Power, liberty, or right of doing something, conferred by law or permission of a superior. *Faculty to burden*: *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1809).

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 128 They would clere take away from the Chancellor all faculty to banish... any townsmen. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 17 Duncane Hath borne his Faculties so meake. 1681 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 271 Usinge the facultie of a freeman. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 345 Pole... laid aside the marks of his legatine authority and abstained from the exercise of his faculties. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* vii. 259 Care has been manifested in... divesting Power of the Faculty of Abuse. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. In the Scotch law... a faculty to burden is the power or right of charging an estate with a sum of money. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 320 The charter of incorporation... gives it [a bank] every faculty which it possesses. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 422 Something anti-civil and anti-social which the State had the faculty to judge and the duty to suppress.

b. A dispensation, license: *esp. Eccl.* an authorization or license granted by an ecclesiastical superior to some one to perform some action or occupy some position which otherwise he could not legally do or hold. *Court of Faculties*: a court having power to grant faculties in certain cases. *Master of Faculties*: the chief officer of that court.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 21* § 3 The Archbishop of Canterbury... shall have power and authority... to give... dispensations, compositions, faculties, grants, rescripts [etc.]. 1591 LANSHARDE *Archeion* (1633) 11 The Court of Faculties, for Dispensations. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. An especial officer... called... the Master of the faculties. 1664 Bk. *Com. Prayer*, *Ord. Deacons* Pref. None shall be admitted a Deacon, except he be Twenty three years of age, unless he have a Faculty. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 75 The Bishop can grant Faculties for the building... of them. 1843 *Act 6-7 Vict. c. 90* § 8 The Master of the Faculties... is hereby... empowered to issue Commissions [etc.]. 1857 FROUDE *Short Stud.*, *Monast.* (1867) 282 An abbot able to purchase... a faculty to confer holy orders. 1869 *Times* 16 Mar. 12/4 This was an application... for a faculty or license to make some alterations in the interior of the church. 1872 PHILLIMORE *Blunt's Church Law* IV. i. 263 Private rights to particular seats, conferred by a faculty, i.e. a license from the ordinary. 1885 MOZLEY *Revin.* II. lxxv. 70 The faculties... did not assign pews to persons... but to persons and families residing in certain houses.

IV. 12. *attrib.* a. (sense 11) as *faculty-court*, *-office*. b. (sense 7) as *faculty-place*. c. (sense 10) as *faculty-composition*, *-habits*, *-influence*; and also, *faculty-pew*, *-seat*, a pew or seat in a parish church appropriated to particular persons by a faculty: cf. sense 11; † *faculty-tax*, a property or income tax.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 97 An wholly professional and 'faculty composition. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. xi. 568 The 'Faculty Court, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 97 Professional and 'faculty habits. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 64 This 'faculty influence', as Mr. Burke chooses to phrase it, was not injuriously predominant. 1715 KERSEY, 'Faculty-office. 1881 *Dict. Eng. Churchm.* 354 All... pews other than 'faculty pews in an ancient church are the common property of the parish. 1862 PRIDEAUX *Letts* (Camden) 123, I hope by this you are secured of a 'faculty place... and advise you to think of taking your D^r degree in laws as soon as you can. 1872 PHILLIMORE *Blunt's Church Law* IV. i. 263 *marg.* No jurisdiction in 'faculty seats. 1666 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 45/4 Besides a 'faculty-tax upon all personal estates. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 356 Land and offices only excepted we raise no faculty tax.

† *Facund*, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *facund*(o), *facund*(e), 5 *faciund*, *facunde*. [ad. F. *facunde*, semi-popular ad. L. *facundia*, f. *facundus* (see next).] Eloquence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 4 Paire faculte & haire skilles ere of haim self. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 Rhetorique, whose faculte Above all other is eloquent. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3748 He was... of faciund full faire, fre of his speche. c1440 *Secrete* (E.E.T.S.) 127 He chastite of daniel, be faconde of ysae. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 346/4 The... moste plentyuous wysedome of facunde and spekyng.

Facund (fæ'kund, fæ'kund), a. *arch.* Forms: 4-5 *facund*(o), 4-6 *faciund*(o), 6 *facunde*, 6-*facund*. [ME. *facunde*, *facunde*, ad. OF. *facund*, ad. L. *facundus* eloquent, f. *fieri* to speak.]

I. Eloquent; also fig., said of beauty, etc. c1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Poetes* 521 With facund voyes seyde, 'I holde your tonges there'. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 339/4 Martha was ryght facunde of speche. 1503 HAWES

Examp. Virt. IV. 43 [They] were endued with facunde pulchritude. 1530 LYNDESAI *Test. Paynges* 710 3our facunde wordis fair. 1586 FERNE *Diaz. Gentrie* 27 Poets and excellent musiciens whose braines being not moysted with the iuyce of Bacchus... be notyngie plenty nor facund. 1610 *Chester's Tr.* Joy's speche 89 The powerfull tongue of facund Mercury. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic* in *Theol.* 179 The learned and the facund Jerome... is our authority.

† 2. Inspiring or promoting eloquence. *Obs.* 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hen.* II. xl, The facund well and hill of Helicon.

† *Facundate*, v. *Obs.* -o [f. FACUND a. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To make eloquent. 1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1692-1732 in COLES.

† *Facundie*, a. *Obs.* rare -l. [ad. L. *facundia*.] = FACUND sb.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 167 For the facundie wych she oysyd there.

† *Facundious*, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *facundia* (see FACUND sb.) + -OUS. Cf. OF. *facundieux*.] Of persons: Gifted with fluent speech; eloquent, glib. Of speech: Copious, fluent.

1430 LYOG. *Chron.* Troy II. xv, Of speche ryght facundious. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ProL. 4 O prudent Gower in language... most facundious. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* II. (1540) 102 The craft of eloquence. [is] more facundious. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* 408 Our facundious Fooles. 1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1721-66 in BAILEY.

Hence † *Facundiously adv.*, eloquently. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 37 Yet Elocution. The mater exorneth right well facundiously. 1614 HEYWOOD *Gnauik*. II. 75 Eloquentie to speake, and facundiouslie to delate of that thing.

† *Facundity*, *Obs.* Also 6 *facundite*. [a. OF. *facundité*, ad. L. *facunditatem*, f. *facundus*; see FACUND a. and -ITY.] Elocution.

1530 PALSGR. *Epist.* 8 The naturall inclination... unto eloquence and facundite. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gnauik*. II. 76 Mercury... begets eloquence, facunditie, and elegancie of speche. c1652 BROWNE *Queen* II. vii, Upon my facundity, an elegant construction. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratrie* (MS.) II. 739 Eve... reproaches him. With suitable facundity.

Facy (fæ'si). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. FACE sb. + -Y.] Characterized by 'face'; insolent, impudent.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, These... facy, nasty... rogues. 1883 DARLINGTON *Folk-spr.* 5. *Chesh.* 182, 'I should ha' thowt nowt at doin' summat for him if he hadn'r ha' bin so facy.'

Fad (fæd), sb. *dial.*

1825 BROCKERT *Gloss. N. C.* Words 66 *Fad*, *faud*, a bundle of straw, twelve of which make a thrave. 1893 ROSSON *Bards of Tynes* 136 *Fad* 'thowt about the fad o' straw.

Fad (fæd), sb. *dial.* [Etym. unknown; widely current in dialects (chiefly midland), and thence recently adopted in general use. Cf. next vb.]

1. A crotchety rule of action; a peculiar notion as to the right way of doing something; a pet project, *esp.* of social or political reform, to which exaggerated importance is attributed; in wider sense, a crotchety, hobby, 'craze'.

1834 Bp. FRASER in *Hughes Life* (1887) 14 Uncle need not fuss himself about the Doctor becoming a Bishop, as it is all a fad. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. lxxvii. 363 She may take up some other fad now. 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asph.* xxx. 339 The Engadine is the last fad of the moneyed classes. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Nov. 491/2 Slitjij, the last new 'fad'.

2. A fussy, over-particular person. Only *dial.* 1877 in *N. W. Line. Gloss.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordsbk.* 138 'Everybody toud me as I should never stop ooh sich a nond fad'.

3. *Comb.* *fad-monger*, one who deals in fads; *fad-mongering ppl.* a.; *fad-mongery*.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1452. 238 Measures of the kind dear to the fad-monger. 1885 *Ibid.* 24 Jan. 104/2 The... asceticism dear to his fad-mongering friends. 1890 *Guardian* 1 Oct. 1527/3 'Fad-mongery' or 'faddism' is... becoming... a rampant and ridiculous craze.

Fad (fæd), v. Chiefly *dial.* [Belongs to prec. sb. it is not certain which is the source of the other. Cf. FIDFAD v.] *intr.* a. *dial.* (see quot.). b. *nonce-use*. To advocate 'fads'.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Fad*, to be busy about trifles. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordsbk.* 138 'The poor odd Maister canna do much now—only fad about a bit'. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Sept. 383/2 We have... a warning against listening to faddists, fad they never so charmingly.

Hence *Fad-ding ppl.* a.

1864 *Field* 28 May 383 'To condemn us old hands as finical, priggish, fadding.'

Fad: see LANGFAD, *Obs.* *Sc.*, long boat.

Faddish (fæ'diʃ), a. [f. FAD sb. + -ISH.] a. Of persons: Addicted or given to fads, whimsical. b. Of things: Of the nature of a fad.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fendish* or *Faddish*, adj., shallow in point of intellect, whimsical. 1883 MRS. C. PRAIRIE *Policy & P.* II. 194 Never was there such a faddish creature. 1891 *Athenaeum* 31 Jan. 148/1 The faddish extremes of some composers.

Hence *Faddishness*.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 1/2 If only they give up faddishness. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 184/2 Political faddishness.

Faddism (fæ'diz'm). [f. FAD sb. + -ISM.] Fondness for fads; a disposition to pursue fads.

1885 *Spectator* 19 Sept. 1221 It will... annihilate faddism. 1890 *Guardian* 1 Oct. 1527/3 'Fad-mongery' or 'faddism'.

Faddist (fæ'dist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who has a fad; one who indulges in fads.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Apr. 4 The faddists will not be deterred by such a trifle as that. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 455 He is a very fair specimen of the modern faddist Radical.

Faddity. [*f.* as prec. + -ITY.] = *FAD* sb.² I.
1882 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Jan. 92/1 It is one of the many pet little faddities of this overweening sect.

Faddle (fæ'dl), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [*Cf.* *FAD* *v.* and *FONDLE*, *DANDLE*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To make much of (a child), pet, caress. 1688 *MIEGE Fr. Dict.* 11 To faddle a Child, *carresser un Enfant*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1881 *EVANS Leicester Words* 144 'His mother had use to faddle him a deal.'

2. *intr.* 'To trifle; to toy; to play' (J.). 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1761 *MRS. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Bidulph* I. 204, I thought... to have faddled away a good while longer. 1870 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Writings*, *Faddle-after*, to pay minute attention to a person, to be solicitous about—and complying with—fads. 'Bessy's a rare place up at the owd' all; nuthin' ardy to do but faddle-after the Missis'. Hence *Fa'ddler*, one who faddles; *Fa'ddling* ppl. a., trifling, petting/fooling.

1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in Ind.* 8 It [the garden] was divided into faddling beds. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 5/1 The critic who gratified Mr. Stevenson by calling him a 'faddling hedonist'. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 19 It is to be hoped that it contains a much smaller percentage of faddlers.

Faddle (fæ'dl), *sb. dial. or colloq.* [*f.* prec. vb.]

1. Nonsense, trifling; usually *FIDDLE-FADDLE*.

1850 in *BAMFORD Gloss. S. Lanc.* 1892 *MRS. H. WARD D. Grieve* I. 26 Oh, is this? Then I spose books is faddle. 2. (See quot.)

1881 *EVANS Leicester Words*, *Faddle sb.*, a fanciful person; either fastidious in trifles or devoted to some particular hobby.

Faddom, *obs. f.* of *FATHOM*.

Faddy (fæ'di), *a.* (and *sb.*) Chiefly *dial.* and *colloq.* [*f.* *FAD* sb. + -Y.]

1. Of persons and personal attributes: Occupied with fads, particular about trifles, crotchety. Of things: Of the nature of a fad, taken up as a fad. 1824 *MRS. SNERWOOD Waste Not* I. 11 She is so faddy. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 238 The local sanitary official may be crotchety and 'faddy'. 1885 *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan. 6/4 Such a faddy thing as the planting of trees at this place. 1888 *MCCARTHY & PRAED Ladies' Gallery* II. vii. 112 A faddy old book-collector.

2. *sb.* = *FAD* sb.² 2.

1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 239 It's bad enough to be under a real missus who is a faddy.

Hence *Fa'ddiness*.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 621 The extreme faddiness of the old falconers. **† Fade**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* the vb.] The action of the vb. *FADE*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23513 (Cott.) *Phrensip bar es, witwen fade [sc. in heuin]*. 1775 *HARRIS Philosp. Arrange.* Wks. (1841) 301 A slain hero and a flower just gathered have the same drooping head, the same lifeless fade, the same relics of a form that was once fair and flourishing.

† Fade (fæd), *sb.* *dial.* [*f.* *FADE* v. 1] Mould (on cheese); oftener *blue*, *green-fade*.

1884 *HOLLAND Chester Gloss.*, *Green-Fade*, blue mould in cheese. 1887 *DARLINGTON Folk-speech S. Chesh.*, *Blue-fade*.

† Fade, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *faid*. *a.* A company of hunters. *b.* ? The leader of the hunt.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. iii. 56 Quhen... the rangis and the faid on breid Dymnis thow the gravis. 1536 *BELLENDE Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 205 Quhen the faid had brocht in the wolf afore the houndis, the skry arais, and ilk man went to his gam. 1567 *SEMPILL Inclination of King in Ballades* (1872) 2 The faid also rycht feillie could he set. 1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 25 The foremost [ship]... doth fair before with lantern and flag, as fade whom the rest should follow.

† Fade, *a.* *Obs.* Also 4 *fede*, 5 *faddo*. [Etymology unknown; the senses assigned are somewhat uncertain, and perh. the examples do not all contain the same word.]

1. Strong, doughty, brave, powerful. Also, of a thing: Great, large.

1320 *Sir Tristr.* 153 *Pe kniþes þat wer fade, þai dede as roland fade*. *Ibid.* 2474 In þat forest fede Tristrem hodain gan chast. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 149 He ferde as freke wer fade. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 616 There was no mane that durste hym lett, Thofe that he ware faddo. *Ibid.* 1165 The child sawe that he was fade. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1420 Full fele Sarazenes felle pay fade.

2. ? Cruel, ? hostile.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24025 (Cott.) *Pe folk þat was sa fade [sc. f. fad] O clai þat kay at him þe clote*. And laiket wit him sitise. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1440 If I sle hym, or he me, That never 3it was fade?

† Fade (fæd), *a.* Also 3 *vad*, 5 *faed*. [*f.* *FADE* vapid, insipid, dull, faded; according to M. Gaston Paris (*Mém. de la Soc. de Ling.* I. 90) repr. *L. vapidum* (see *VAPID*); cf. *OF. rade* = *L. rapidum*, *maussade* = *L. male sapidum*.]

The great difficulty is the anomalous representation of *L. v* by *f*; the apparent parallel in *OF. feiz* (mod. *foir*) = *v* is questionable, the *f* in that case being prob. due to sentence-combination. The ordinary view that *fade* descends from *L. fatum* foolish, also insipid (whence *Pr. fatz* fem. *fade*, in same sense), is inadmissible on phonological grounds; but it is possible that early confusion with this word may have given rise to the change of *v* into *f*. No *OF. vade* has been found, if it existed it would explain the Eng. *vade*, var. of *FADE* v., which is otherwise difficult to account for, as the Eng. dialects that have *v* for *f* usually retain *f* in Romance words. Cf. *Fr. dial.* (Lyons) *vadou* (fem. *vadousse*); repr. *L. type vapidum*.]

†1. Of colour, etc.: Dull, pale, wan, sombre. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 318/672 Of fade (*MS. Harl. No. 2777*) vad colour of hard hue. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 801 þai faire hewe is al fade. 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 173 The nettle... maketh hem [roses] fade and pale of hewe. c 1399 *Poet. Poems* (1859) II. 7 The day is gone, the nyght is dork and fade. c 1450 *Syr Genger.* 1288 With angry heart and colour fade. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* 225 Thyn een... lost they have thare light And was alle fade in fere. c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 23 in *Had. E. P. P.* I. 93 His evy countenances and his colour fade. 1854 *Syn. DOBELL Bolder* xxiii. 127 Tears Grow in the fade eyes of the relict world.

†2. Faded, feeble, languishing, withered. *Obs.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 3220 Proude wyymmen... þat are so foule and fade, That make hem feyrtre than God hem made Wyb oylanchure. 13... *Leg. Rood* (1871) 66 Þare groud neuer greis, ne neuer sall, Bot euernore be... fawre, and fade. 1388 *WYCLIF Ecclus.* xi. 12 Ther is a man fade. 1540-54 *CROKE. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 30 All ben cleane put out of place that my sowle trobled, and ben fade. 1613-31 *Primer Our Lady* 18 Our sence here fraile and fade. 1752 *BERKELEY Thoughts on Tarwater* Wks. 1871 III. 493 Tar-water... may extract... from the clay a fade sweetness.

†3. [*mod. F. fade* (fad).] That has lost taste; insipid, commonplace, uninteresting.

Some of the early instances may be the Eng. word in fig. use of 2.

1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* I. 195 Fade and unsavoury Anglo-saxon turns of thinking and speaking. 1775 *MAD. ARBLAY Early Diary* 3 Apr. Mr. Nesbit... is a young man infinitely fade. 1813 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Patrom.* (1832) I. xvi. 261 Simplicity had something too fade in it to suit his taste. 1824 *Weston. Rev.* I. 536 A picture at once crude, coarse, and fade [sic]. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 102 A fade and rapid style of set-piece compliment. 1862 *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 527 Mrs. Ope's [sic] fade and feeble sentimentality.

Hence *Fa'deness*, *Obs. rare*—1. The quality or state of being 'fade'; want of vivacity, dullness.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 550 Emily... was a blonde... yet had she none of the fadeness so common to such a complexion.

† Fade (fæd), *v.* 1 Forms: *a.* 4-5 *fade(n)*, (4 *fate*), 5-6 *faide* (c, 6 *feid*, 4-*fade*); *β.* 5-6 *vade*.

[*a.* *OF. fade-r*, *f. fade* *FADE* a. 2]

1. *intr.* Of a flower, plant, etc.: To lose freshness and vigour; to droop, wither.

a. 1340 *HAROLD. Pr. Conse.* 607 For a flour þat semes fayre and bright Thurgh stormes fades. c 1465 *2d Lett.* 45 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 2 An R. for the Rose þat is fresche and wol nat fade. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball.* (1868) 83 Lyke the widdert hays one sall they faid. 1610 *Nichols Winter Night* (cont. *Mirr. Mag.*) 356 The barren fields, which whilome flower'd as they would neuer fade. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 260 Elisian Flowers, that never fade. 1704 *Pope Autumn* 29 Ye trees that fade when autumn-heats remove. *Ibid.* 69 The garlands fade, the vows are worn away. 1859 *TENNISON Lotus-eaters* 82 The flower... Ripens and fades, and falls.

β. c 1289 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* liv. 212 Life began to fade. 1578 *LYTE Dodones v. lxix.* 648 The leaves... do not vade and perish. 1597 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 613/1 The state of this world... is flitting, and euer vading. 1597 *GERARD Herbal* I. xxxii. 8 (1598) 43 When the flowers be vaded, then followe the seedes.

fig. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 354 Faded was al hir beaute. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Contemplation* iv. Thy youth, Sall feid as dois the somer flours. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 261 Our expectation of the breach between the crowne of France and Cromwell... is fading. 1696 *TATE & BRAVY Ps.* xvi. 11 And Joys that never fade. 1828 *MRS. HEMANS Graves Household* 23 She faded 'midst Italian flowers. 1878 *B. TAYLOR Deukalion* ii. iii, Honors fade unworn.

†2. To grow small or weak; to decline, decay, fail, or faint; to shrink. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Josh.* xviii. 3 How longe faden 3 bi cowardise. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. iii. (1495) 443 A manere ryuer that... fadyth in drye wynde. c 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 114 Þou art þe lufe þat neuere sal fade. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, The heuently rychesse, that neuere shal fade ne fayle. 1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1212 The faith shalbe at that tyme so far faded, that [etc.]. 1585 J. B. tr. *P. Virel's Sch. Beastes* C b, With the touch therof [poysyn] hir heare, her eares, and nose, did fade.

†3. *trans.* To weaken; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to corrupt, taint. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 227 b No death, ne no mamer travayle hath no power myne heart so much to fade. c 1400 *Destry.* Troy 9188 A frele woman me fades. c 1425 *WYNDYND Cron.* vii. 162 Set þow hawe fadyt þi Lawte. c 1440 *York Myst.* I. 139 Set þow ar fallen into fylthe þat euernore sall fade þam. 1775 [see *FAD* ppl. a.]

4. *intr.* Of colour, light, or any object possessing these qualities: To lose brightness or brilliance; to grow dim, faint, or pale. Also with *away*.

a. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 9295 Hys wrytyng was alle to fade. 13... *FEAR(GO)LLANCE* xxxvii. A partyr perle þat never fade. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 102 The moone is somedele faded. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 5309 'Qui fades so þi faire hew?' said þe faire lady. 1430 *LYDE Chron.* Troy I. vi. When the day gan fade. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 8 Preamb. The Colours made with the which Orchell... faden away. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xviii. Thy eternal summer shall not fade. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 63-53 The strongest Colouring will fade. 1783-94 *BLAKE Songs Innoc.*, *Nurse's Song* 13 Go and play till the light fades away. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* xv. xv, Dimmer now is [the flame] fades, and now is quenched. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 74 Light... deepening at one extremity into red, and fading at the other into a pure ethereal hue.

β. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 127 Colour which will not vade.

fig. 1792 *ROGERS Pleas.* mem. I. 88 When nature fades and life forgets to charm. 1836 *EMERSON Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohm) II. 172 When the fact is seen under the light of an idea, the gaudy fable fades. 1876 *E. MELLOR Priesth.* v. 208 The old Dispensation faded away in the dawning light of the New.

5. *trans.* †*a.* To lose brilliancy (of colour). *Obs.* *b.* To cause to lose colour; to dim, dull, wither. Now rare.

1559 *CAYLLE in Baldwin's Mirrour for Magistrates* (1563) B iv 1, The freshest colours soonest fade the hue. 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* iv. 154 So hawe I seen the march wind striue to fade The fairest hewe that Art, or Nature made. 1658 *DRYDEN O. Cromwell* xv, No winter could his laurels fade. 1744 *E. HEYWOOD Female Spectator* (1748) I. 272 Ill-nature... swells the lip, fades the complexion, contracts the brow. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 587 To brighten or fade their colours. 1839 *LONGFELLOW Hyperion* Prose Wks. (1886) II. iii. 82 The early autumn gives to the summer leaves a warmer glow, yet fades them not. 1864 *N. HAWTHORNE Grimshaw's Secret* xi. (1883) 233 Tapestry, or 'carpet', still retaining much of the ancient colours, where there was no visible sunshine to fade them.

6. *intr.* To pass away or disappear gradually; vanish, die out. Also with *away*.

a. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. v. 15 He stands amazed how he thence should fade. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 155 Like this insubstantial Pageant faded. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* vii, And fades, as if into air, at my approach. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* I. 11, I saw the last blue line of my native land fade away. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 134 Religious animosity... would of itself fade away. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. vii. 66 Headland after headland... until they faded into the mysterious North. 1896 *E. MELLOR Priesth.* vi. 279 Other persons and things might fade from their memory. *b.* 1538 *STARKEY England* I. ii. 35 Thys bodily weyl soone vade and vanysh away. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 117 The glorie of thenglishemen... began... to decay, and vade awaie in Fraunce. c 1555 J. PHILIP in *Pagitt Herring* (1648) 43 To my great griefe it [a vision] vaded away.

b. humorously *trans.* To vanish mysteriously. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fairl.* 540 Florence Scape, Fanny Scape and their mother faded away to Boulogne.

† *c.* *trans.* (causatively). *Obs.*

1787 *Mirror* 295 Those lineaments which time... had almost faded away from her remembrance.

† *Fade*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*OE. fadian* = *WGer. type *fadjan*, *f. fada* (*OHG. vata*) state, condition; cf. *OHG. keunwān* to discompose, confound.] *trans.* To dispose, suit, arrange.

c 1020 *Laus of Chm.*, *Ecl.* xix, And word and weore freonda gehwylc fadige mid rihte. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 678 He and his sone Sir Ferumbas Here godelis of golde dide fade. c 1475 *Partenay Prol.* 164, I... my witte shal put to fade In-to other fourme.

† Fade, *v.* *dial.* To dance from town to country' (*W. Cornw. Gloss.*).

1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 19 A passel of maidens... begin'd for... to fade so frisks.

† Fade, *obs. Sc.* form of *FEUD* sb.²

† *Fadeable*, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* *FADE* v. 1 + *-ABLE*.] Liable to fade.

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. (1866) 884 Neither Christ's honour nor our thankfulness are fadeable things.

† Faded (fæd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ED* 1.] That has lost its freshness and vigour; withered, decayed, worn out.

1580 *BARET Abv.* F 16 Withered, faded, *flaccidus*. 1595 *SPENSER Colin Clout* 27 The fields with faded flowers did seem to mourne. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 602 Care Sat on his faded cheek. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xx. 64 Her [Nature's] faded powers with balmy rest renew. 1775 *T. PERCIVAL Philos., Med. & Exp. Ass.* (1776) III. 223 Like faded cheese. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xxxi. (1824) 705 The condition of Vivaldi, his faded appearance... were [etc.]. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* I. 90 Old Saturn lifted up His faded eyes. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* vi. 116 Every language is a dictionary of faded metaphors. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. 177 The faded glories of Arthur's Court. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/4 That unenviable cognomen of faded flowers.

Hence *Fa'dedly* *adv.*

18... *DICKENS* (Webster), A dull room fadedly furnished.

† Fadeless (fædles), *a.* [*f.* *FADE* v. + *-LESS*.]

That is exempt from fading or decay; unfading.

1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* vi. xx, Flow'rs... Which into fadeless colours flow. c 1722 *WATTS Relig. Jew.*, *Old Death* *Sir T. Abney*, Come dress the bed with fadeless flowers. 1796 *COLORIDGE To J. Cottle*, May your fame fadeless live. 1882 *D. M. MOIR Leg. St. Rosale* Poet. Wks. II. 79 Paradise, Where all is fadeless. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1860) 177 A fadeless, fadeless ray.

Hence *Fa'delessly* *adv.*

1861 *H. MACMILLAN Footn.* *Page Nat.* 189 The robe of nature is yet fadelessly green. 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* 121 Judah gave each... a last look... as if to possess himself of the scene fadelessly.

† Fader, *obs.* and *dial. f.* of *FATHER*.

† Fadge (fædz), *sb.* *dial.* and *techn.* [Etymology uncertain: it is not clear whether the word is connected with *FADGE* v. Cf. *OF. faiz* bundle (mod. *F. faix* burden).] A bundle of leather, sticks, wool, etc.; a bale of goods.

1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 180 Three hundredtre and threttene fadges of lynte. 1596 *Ibid.* 263 One hundredtre nynty and one fadge, or bundels, of lynt. DUNSTON, *Fadge*, a bundle of sticks. 1869 *SUMMONS Trade, Fadge*, a name amongst leather sellers for a covering of undressed leather including a bundle of patent or other valuable leather. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Fadge*, a bundle of a horse's load. 1883 *Aimondbury Gloss.*, *Fadge*, a bundle of cloth, wool, &c. fitted into a pack-sheet and fastened with skewers.

Fadge (fædʒ), *sb.* ² *Sc.* Also ? *fage*. A large flat loaf or bannock.

a 1609 tr. *Iter Camerarii* ix. in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 150b, All kinds of bread... that is, a fage [*L. quachetum*] symmel, wastell, and bread of trayt. [The older text of the translation (Record ed.) omits the equivalent of *quachetum*.] 1719 RANSAY *Ep. Hamilton* ii. iii. A Glasgow capon and a fadge ye thought a feast. a 1774 FERGUSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 38 A crum O kebuck whang'd and dainty dangle. 1808 in JAMESON. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Berwickshire* 77 Cakes... of barley meal, baked to a great thickness and called fadges.

Fadge, *sb.* ³ *dial.* A short fat individual.

a 1765 'Ld. Thomas & Fay Annet' viii. in Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1885) iii. lxxiii. 182/2, I s'ave had nothing to myself but a fat fadge by the fyre. 1876 in C. C. ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*

Fadge, *sb.* ⁴ *slang.* A farthing.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* xv. 161. 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1873 in *Slang Dict.* 157.

Fadge (fædʒ), *v.* Also 6-7 *fadge*, *fagge*.

[Etymology unknown: first found late in 16th c.]

The various uses of the word are substantially identical with those of the older *FAY* v. (c.-OE. *fazan*), of which, however, it can neither be a variant nor a derivative by any known process. Possibly it may have been a new type formed unconsciously on the suggestion of *fay* and some word ending in *-age*. Cf. *FADGE* *sb.* The close correspondence of the senses with those of *COTTON* v. is remarkable.]

† 1. *intr.* Of things: To fit, suit, be suitable. Const. *dat.* or *to*. Also, to agree, fit in *with* (a thing); to agree, go down *with* (a person). *Obs.*

1598 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* Pt. i. v. In good soothie, Sir, this match fadged frim. 1599 MARSTON *So. Villanie* i. l. 172 How ill his shape with inward forme doth fadge. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist.* i. 40 Ill, mee seems, that Cognizance doth fadge To such a Coate. c 1622 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* ii. ii. These clothes will never fadge with me. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iv. (1662) 12 The Study of the Law did not fadge well with him. 1670 W. SIMMONS *Hydrol. Ess.* 43 You do not... make it fadge to your purpose. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* Gen. (1693) 708 Let men avoid what fadges not with their stomachs. 1711 *Brit. Apollo*, IV. *ast* Your Rhimes ne'er will Fadge With us.

† 2. Of persons: To do with, pnt up *with* (a thing); to agree, 'bit it', rub on (with a person).

1592 NASHE *Strange News* Fij, A new kind of quicke fight, which your... slow-moving capacite cannot fadge with. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 163 The Exorcist... faggett with me now. 1604 *Pr. & Disc's Proph.* 123 in Hazl. *E. P.* P. IV. 272 The merry Crew, That with no drinke coude fadge, But where the fat they knew. 1639 SIR J. LENKE in *Memo. Perrey Pam.* (1892) i. 209 Mistress flauken and my lady do fadge. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. They shall be made, spite of antipathy to fadge together. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 11. 85 When they thriv'd, they never fadg'd, But only by the ears engag'd.

† b. To be content or willing, agree, 'make up one's mind' to do something. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xl. (1612) 195 For it did many fadge to fight. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* vii. My rambling flocks wuld never fadge to stay within my pastures. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arin.* v. (1669) 201 If you cannot love naked truth, you will not fadge to go naked for truth.

3. *trans.* † To fit (the parts of) together (*obs.*). Also, To fadge up: to fit up, piece together. *rare.* Cf. *FUDGE* *v.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 75 The Watch thus fadg'd together. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartery* iv. 28 Frocks 'faded up' out of old faded breadths of her mistress's dresses.

† 4. *intr.* To fit in with or suit the surroundings; hence to get on, succeed, thrive. Of an event: To come off. Often with *indef.* subject, *It*, *that*, *this*, *matters*, *things*, etc. *It won't fadge*: it won't act. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 142 Nothing fadgith, thati with this is at variance. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxix. (1612) 145 If gold but lacke in graines, the wedding fadgeib not. 1608 MERRY *Devout Edmout* in Hazl. *Dodley* X. 230 You see how matters fadge. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 173 The Ethiopian Priest first enters (without whom, they say, the miracle will not fadge). 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xv. (1647) 255 Why do our English merchants bodies fadge well enough in Southern aire? 1650 R. GENTILI *Considerations* 179 Either the seed doth not fadge and take root there, or it turns to poyson. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* iv. iii. 45 Well, sir, how fadges the new design? 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 44 The Fox... saw it would not fadge. 1809 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) III. 195, I shall be impatient to hear how your matters fadge. 1886 *W. J. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., 'That 'ull never fadge.'

† 5. Of persons: To make things fit; hence, to get on, succeed. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Mouldre*, Let him that cannot fudge in one course, fall to another. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Unnat. Father* Wks. ii. 136/2 He... saw that he could not fudge here [in Holland] according to his desire. 1789 COWLEY *Lett.* 6 June, We... have none but ourselves to depend on... Well, we can fadge.

6. To make one's way; to jog along; to trudge. *rare exc. dial.* [Perh. a different word.]

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 266 From hence we fadg'd to Ferry-Brige. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'He goes fudging along.' 1861 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 764 A man came fudging nimbly after me on a fresh ass. 1870 BARBER *Ferness Fide* 3 (*Laue. Gloss.*), I... fadged away up a camo well. 1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Thou fadges like an old horse.'

Hence *Fadgo* *sb. dial.*, a slow regular motion, a jog-trot. Also *attrib.*

1873 HARLAND *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Fadgo-trot*, a jog-trot.

1877 ROSS, etc. *Holerness Gloss.*, *Fadge*, a jog-trot. 1878 in DICKINSON *Cumberd. Gloss.* s.v.

† **Fadging**, *pp.* *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That fits, suits, etc.; well-matched.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xxii. 194 He... much was joy'd that single strokes should try this fadging conflict.

Fadgy (fædʒi), *a. dial.* [f. *FADGE* *sb.* ² + -Y.] Corpulent, fat, unwieldy.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1877 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*

† **Fading**, *fadding*, *sb.* *Obs.* [Etymology unknown; the Ir. *faddin* (fa-dōn) pipe, whistle, has been suggested; but cf. *FADE* v.] The name of a dance, app. Irish. 'With a fading' was the refrain of a popular song of an indecent character.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iii. v. I will have him dance Fading; Fading is a fine jig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 195 He has the prettiest Love-songs... with such delicate burthens of Dildo's and Fadings. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xvii. See you yond' Motion? not the old fadging... But one more rare. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in a Cage* iv. i. Under her coats the Ball will be found, With a fadging. 1672 JORDAN *Land. Tr.* 13 To the tune of—With a Fadding.

Fading (fædɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *FADE* v. + -ING ¹.]

The action of the vb. *FADE*; also, the period of decay. *Fading out*: a gradual dying out.

1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 178 The fading of our dayes. 1601 HIERON *Wks.* II. 233 Persons... discontinuing their attēdance herein... presently manifest a kind of slaking and fading in good duties. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 95 P. 1 That fading in her Countenance. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Laig.* v. 90 We may call it an attenuation, a fading-out.

Fading (fædɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That fades, in various senses of the vb.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxviii. 1 The fayingde flour. 1576 FLENNING *Panoph. Epist.* 364 Vading shadows. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. iv. § 5 Wonder not that he... should wish for fading Water. 1688 T. GOODWIN *Fair Prospect* 37 Like a cupboard of glasses, fair to the eye, but very brittle and fading. 1690 LOCKE *Hum.* *Und.* ii. x. (1695) 71 The Pictures drawn in our Minds are laid in fading Colours. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 5 The fading flowers, That yester-morn bloom'd waving in the breeze. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. vii. 57 The fading light warned me that it was time to return.

b. *Bot.* Of the petals: Withering before fertilization is completed.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 318 Petals... permanent, but fading.

Hence *Fadingly* *adv.*, *Fadingness*, tendency to fade.

1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 36 The cold moonshine fadingly struggled. 18... KEATS *To—* Poems (1839) 346 Do not look so sad... and fadingly. 1654 W. MONTAGU *Devout Ess.* xl. § 3 Beautie, the fadingness whereof is the great detector of our frailtie. 1735 *Dict. Polygraphum*, *Fadingness* is represented in painting, by a lady clad in green [etc.].

Fadme, *-om*, etc., *obs.* ff. *FATHOM*.

† **Fadoo'dle**, *Obs. rare* ¹. Something foolish or ridiculous; nonsense.

a 1690 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 131 When all the stuff in the letters are scann'd, what fadoo'dles are brought to light.

Fady (fædɪ), *a.* [f. *FADE* v. + -Y ¹.] Tending to fade, shading off by degrees into a paler hue.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). c 1750 SHENSTONE *Rain'd Abbey* 180 The vivid vermell left his shady cheek. 1763 — *Ess.* 105 Planted... with yew-trees, then fir, then with trees more and more fady. 1775 in ASH; and in later Dicts.

Fae, *Sc. var.* of *FOE*.

Fæcal (fækəl), *a.* Also 7-9 *fecal*. [f. *L. fecem, fax*, dregs + -AL. Cf. *F. fecal*.] Belonging to or of the nature of feces, characterized by the presence of feces, as in *fecal abscess, fistula, tumour*.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guyard's Quest. Chirurge*, Lytell celles, wherein the fecall matter taketh forme. 1623 HART *Arraigning*, *Ur.* i. ii. 6 Easier to expell the fecal excrements. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Fæcal Matter*. 1775 NOURSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 438 The fecal discharge lessened daily. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 155 The characteristic fecal odour and colour. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 2 An abdominal tumour may be... fecal. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fistula, fecal*, an abdominal fistula opening into an intestine.

† **Fæcality**, *In 7 fecality*. [f. prec. + -ITY.] *concr.* Fæcal matter.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. iv. 23 O the fair fecality where-with she swelled.

Fæcaloid (fækəlɔɪd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling feces.

1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* (Intestinal Obstruction 739), The vomit is... fæcaloid in appearance and odour.

† **Fæcation**, *Obs.* [f. NEXT + -ATION.]

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fæcation*, a term in the older chemistry for the separation of a deposit from a fluid.

Fæces (fæsɪz), *sb. pl.* Forms: 5-8 *feces*, -is, 6 *fecios*, *fecioss*, (8 *fecoes*), 7- *feces*. [a. *L. feces* pl. of *fec* dregs.]

1. Sediment; dregs, lccs, subsidence, refuse.

1460-70 Bk. *Quintessence* i. 4 Rotun fecis of wyyn. 1547 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll.* *Waters* Bvii, Every water should be cast upon his owne feces. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* i. ii. 40 The Lee or feces of y^e best sallet oyle. 1655 CULPETER *Rivierius* i. ii. 12 The feces or residens of the Powder in the bottom. 1742 *Loud. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 73 The feces or Sediment which causes the Fermentation to be fierce or mild. 1813 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Dist.* (1818) 524 Set apart the liquor, that the feces... may subside.

2. Waste matter that is discharged from the bowels; excrement.

1639 BEAUNONT & FLETCHER *J. Thomas* ii. iii Do you

mark the faeces? 'Tis a most pestilent contagious fever. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 293 If there be any Acrimony in the Faeces. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. i. 96 The Impressions which the Aliment, Bile, and Faeces, make upon the villous Coat. 1802 *Med. Jur.* VIII. 369 The expulsion of the faeces. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 139 The residue... leaves the body as the faeces.

† **Fæcical**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. fac-es* + -IC + -AL.] = *FECAL*.

1594 PLAT *Jewell* ho. ii. 35 Hee... did... also make good vinger the faccial part of thereof. *Ibid.* iii. 10 Fæcical.

Fæcula, *fecula* (fæ'kylā), *Pl. -m.* [a. *L. fecula* crust of wine, dim. of *fax*: see *FÆCES*. Cf. *F. fecule*.]

The spelling *fecula* is now the more common, but is not in accordance with analogy, as *L.* words not anglicized in termination ordinarily retain their original spelling.]

1. 'The sediment or lees which subsides from the infusion of many vegetable substances, esp. applied to starch' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). *Amylaceous fecula*: starch. *Green fecula* (*Fr. fécule verte*): see quot. 1800.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* v. 146 It is better to use the powder of the root [of *Pæony*] than the fecula. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. 11. ii. 76 The fecula remaining on the filter he compared to... Carolina indigo. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 258 Green Fecula, is extracted from the juice of vegetables: this green colour is exceedingly fugitive... The other kind, called Amylaceous Fecula, is in a great measure extracted from corn. 1810 HENRY *Elen. Chem.* (1840) II. 257 The fecula... is not dissolved, but merely suspended mechanically. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 691 The bulbs generally contain a large quantity of fecula.

2. Sediment in general, dregs. *sing.* and *pl. rare.*

1816 J. SMITH *Pæanoria Sc. & Art* II. 385 Astrengent vegetables... precipitate a fine black fecula from sulphate of iron. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 411 Linseed oil... is... filtered to free it from fecula.

Fæculence, *-ency*, *-ent*: see *FEC*.

Fæcundity, *obs.* f. of *FECUNDITY*.

Fæin, *obs.* f. of *FALIN*.

Færie, *faery* (fæ'eri), *sb.* (*a.*) *arch.* [A variant of *FAIRY*; it prob. existed in ME. (cf. OF. *faerie*), but its first known appearance is as employed *arch.* by Spenser (usually as trisyllable). In present usage, it is practically a distinct word, adopted either to express Spenser's peculiar modification of the sense, or to exclude various unpoetical or undignified associations connected with the current form *fairy*.]

1. The realm or world of the fays or fairies; fairyland, fairydom (cf. *FAIRY* *sb.* 1). Usually, the imaginary world depicted in Spenser's *Faery Queen*, the personages of which have little or no resemblance to the 'fairies' of popular belief.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. Intro. i. None that breatheth living aire does know Where is that happy land of Faery. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* Ded. i. Some victor Knight of Faery. 1835 WILLIS *Penicillings* II. xlix. 80 A grass so verdant... that it seems the very floor of faery. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. ii. 554 Men dreathed there to see The uncouth things of faerie.

† 2. = *FAIRY* *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* iv. 307 The feasts that vnder-ground the Færie did him make.

† 3. = *FAIRY* *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 15 The stout Færie... Thought all their glorie vaine. 1591 — *Tears of Muses* 31 The... light-footed Færies. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 436 No goblin or swart faery of the mine, Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* (never in predicative use), with sense: Of or belonging to 'faerie'; resembling fairyland, beautiful and unsubstantial, visionary, unreal. Also *Comb.*, as *faery-land*, *-tale*; *faery-fair*, *-frail* adjs.

1590 SPENSER (*title*), The Faerie Queene. *Ibid.* i. Intro. ii. I lay forth... The antique rolles... Of Faerie knights. *Ibid.* ii. Intro. iv. Of faery lond yet if he more inquire By certain signes... He may it find. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 20 To night at Hernes-Oke... Must my sweet Nan present the Faerie-Queene. 1652 BROME *Joviall Crew* iv. Wks. 1873 III. 417 A House... built upon Faery-ground. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. l. 781 Faerie Elves Whose Midnight Revels... some belated Peasant sees. 1804 WORDSW. *To the Cuckoo* viii, The Earth... Again appears to be an unsubstantial faery place. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* viii, Hoodwink'd with faery fancy. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* v. i. § 89 The legends of Faeryland. 1868 Lb. *Houghton Select.* fr. 11's. 174 So faery-frail, so faery-fair. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* iv. v. To taste the faery cheer Of spirits in a dream.

Fafell, var. of *FÆVEL*, *Obs.*

† **Fafle**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of echoic origin: cf. *muffle*; also *dial. faff* a puff of wind, *faff* to blow in sudden gusts.] a. To stutter or stammer; to utter incoherent sounds. b. To saunter; to fumble. c. Of a sail: To flap idly in the wind.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 9 To Fafle, balustrate. *Ibid.* 127 Fafill. 1580 in BAKER *Act.* F. 19. 1781 in HURTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v.

Fag (fæg), *sb.* ¹ [f. the vb.]

1. That which causes weariness; hard work, toil, drudgery, fatigue, *collog.*

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* 13 Apr. This was my fag till after tea. 1798 NIELSON *Let.* (1814) II. 233 As my feet has more fag than this, nothing but the... greatest attention can keep them healthy. 1847 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 8 Not worth the fag of going and coming. 1860 DIXON *Hist. Bacon* x. § 19 The fag and contest of the world.

2. In English public schools, a junior who performs certain duties for a senior. Also *transf.* a drudge.

1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* xcv. § 2. I had the character at school of being the very best *fag* that ever came into it. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Clerk & Clerk*. I. 50 She. finds herself in the situation of 'a *fag*' at our public schools. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1851) 597 He [Hastings] hired Impey with a tart or a ball to act as *fag*. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. The night-fags had left duty. *transf.* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 115 William *Fag*, Thalia's most industrious *fag*. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* I. 171 The diminutive *fag* of the studio.

3. *attrib.* as *fag-day*, -*partner* (cf. *fagging partner* under *FAGGING* *ppl. a.*).

1828 AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 713/1 A *fag partner* at whist when a better fourth hand is wanting. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 6/1 Far more exhausting than a *fag day* of five hours at Rugby.

† *Fag* (*fæg*), *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. in Comb. and dial.* [See *FAG* v.]

1. Something that hangs loose; a flap. In quot. *attrib.* See also *FAG-END*.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. j. The federis at the wyngne next the body be calde the *fag* or the *fag federis*.

2. = *FAG-END* in various senses.

1580 J. CHAPPELL *Will in Noake Worcestershire Relics* (1877) 34. 'To his sister-in-law he [a clothier] leaves a 'fag', to make her a petticoat. . . to Roger Massye. . . a white fag to make him a coat. . . a 1626 MIDDLETON *Changeling* iii. iii. To finish (as it were) and make the *fag* of all the Revels. 1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Inoc.* i. vi. 5. I have. . . presented the whole Cloath of his Book. . . Length and Breadth, and List and *Fag* and all. 1775 ASH, *Fag*. the fringe at the end of a rope.

3. *dial. a.* An odd strip of land. *b.* Odds and ends of pasture-grass.

1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/5 The *fags* along the sides of the river are being irretrievably damaged. 1884 LAWSON *Upton Gloss.*, *Fag*, generally *Old Fag*, tufts of last year's grass not eaten down.

Fag (*fæg*), *sb.* 3. [Etymology unknown; perh. senses 1 and 2 do not belong to the same word.]

1. A 'knot' in cloth.

1464 *Act. 4 Edw. IV.* c. 1. En cas que aucune autiel diversite ou Rawe, Skawe, cokell ou fagge, aveigne destre en aucun part des ditz draps. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fag*. a knot in cloth.

2. A parasitic insect which infects sheep; a sheep-tick; hence a disease of sheep. Also, *sheep-fag*. *dial. attrib.* *fag-water* (see quot.).

1789 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 71 Hippobosca ovina, called in Lincolnshire sheep fags. 1877 *W. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Sheep-fag*, a parasitic insect that infests the wool of sheep. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *fag-water*, water mixed with arsenic and soft-soap in which sheep are dipped to kill the ticks.

Fag (*fæg*), *v.* [Of obscure etymology; the common view that it is a corruption of *FLAG* v. would satisfactorily account for the sense; see quot. 1486 in *FAG* *sb.* 1. Cf. also *FAIK* v.]

† 1. *intr.* To flag, droop, decline (*lit.* and *fig.*); to fall off, *sverve from*, *into*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1530 PALSGR 543/1. I fagge from the trouthe (Lydgate); this terme is nat in our comen use. 1563-84 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1071/2 His handes fagged downward. 1624 BR. HALL *True Peace-maker* 24 Woe be to those partiall Judges. . . the girdle of whose equitie fags downe on that side where the purse hangs. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* 202 Elective Senses. . . often fagge aside into scibemes and factions. 1708-12 G. MACKENZIE *Lives* (1722) III. 292 The Italian attacked him with such. . . Eagerness, that he began to *fag*, having overacted himself. 1786 *Harvest Rig* in R. Chambers *Pop. Poems* Scot. (1862) 44 They never *fag*. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Fag*. to hang back.

2. To do something that wears one; to work hard; to labour, strain, toil.

1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Apr. All day I am *fagging* at business. 1794 LD. SPENCER in *ed. Anckland's Corr.* III. 209 Arthur *Fagot*, on whose account I am now *fagging* to Berlin. 1829 SCOTT *Tynl.* 19 Mar. I *fagged* at my review on Ancient Scottish History. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. viii. The Marquis in his travelling carriage. . . *fagged* up a steep hill. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 141 Like giving up a problem instead of *fagging* on till it is solved. 1884 LAWSON *Upton Gloss.*, *Fag*. to pull hard as at a rope.

3. *trans.* To make (one) fatigued; to tire, weary. Said of both persons and things.

1826 SCOTT *Tynl.* 9 Apr. I worked at. . . correcting manuscript, which *fags* me excessively. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keefe* xxii. He would *fag* me desperately at cricket. 1858 B'NESS BUXSEN in *Hare Life* II. iv. 235 Correcting the vast number of sheets that have come. . . has *fagged* him too much. 1879 DIXON *Brit. Cyprus* xxvii. 269 No one cares to *fag* himself with talk.

4. In Public School phraseology. *a. intr.* To be a *fag*, to act as a *fag*; to perform certain services for another. To *fag out*: to go as *fag*, *esp.* in cricket, to field.

1805 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) III. xv. 48 *Fagging* for a niggardly glutton. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. I won't *fag* except for the sixth. 1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers*, On a *Fake* 89 The ground where you had to *fag* out on holidays. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 288/2 They must. . . *fag* out at cricket.

b. trans. To make a *fag* of; to compel to do certain offices.

1824 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* I. 138 He was not high enough in the school to *fag* me. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatter.* Fam. xvi. (1887) 53 He was *fagged* in the schoolroom during the hours that he was at the mercy of

his superior fellows. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. What right have the fifth-form boys to *fag* us? 1859 A. R. HOWE in *Boy's Own Paper* 699/2 He [the prefect] used to *fag* me to blow the chapel organ for him.

5. *Naut.* (See quotes.) Cf. *FAG* *sb.* 2

1841 *Dana Seaman's Manual* 104 A rope is *fagged* when the end is untwisted. 1867 SYDNEY *Sailor's Word-bk.* 285 *Fag out*. to wear out the end of a rope or end of canvas.

6. *slang.* To beat. *Obs.* [? A distinct word; cf. *FEAGUE*.]

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fag*, to Beat. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

Fag (*fæg*), *v.* 2. *dial.* Also *vag*.

1. *trans.* To cut corn with a sickle and a hooked stick; = *BAG* v. 2

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 120 Six ridges. . . being *fagged* or cut at the ground. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. 1. 213 Some farmers *fag* a large quantity of barley. 1875 in PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s. v. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s. v. *Fag*. 'When the straw be long, *vaggin*' wuts be better'n mavin' on um.'

2. *Comb.*, as *fag-hook* = *fagging-hook*.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Fag-hook*. Hence *Fagging vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*, as *fagging-hook*, -*stick*.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 28 Little *fagging* or *bagging*. . . is performed except in the vicinity of the metropolis. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. 1. 213 The straw is cut close to the ground with a *fagging* hook. 1881 *Oxford Gloss. Supp.* s. v. A hooked stick, called a *faggin*' stick.

† *Fagald*, *faggald*. *Sc. Obs.* [Corrupt form of *FAGGOT*.] A *faggot*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 613 Gret *fagalds* [ed. Skeat *flaggats*] tharoff that maid Gyrdyt with irne bands braid. 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 897 Full feill *fagaldys* in to the dyk that cast. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 146 Congall. . . Richt mony *fagald* that that nycht carf mak. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* II. 18 I'm sure ony o' them's worth a *fagald* of thee.

Fagarie, -*ary*, *obs. ff. VAGARY*.

† *Fage*, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *faage*, 5 *fagg*; 9 *dial. fadge*. [Of unknown origin; not identical with *FADGE* v.]

1. *trans.* To coax, flatter; to beguile, soothe.

1340 *Cursor M.* 7622 (Fairf.) David come him to *fage*. 1400-50 Alexander 4669 For se bot *fage* ay be flesche & felsen it wele. 1470 HARDING *Chrom* lxvi. ii. Such subyill meane to *fage* the kyng he fand.

2. *absol. or intr.* To coax, flatter, toady; to speak coaxingly to.

1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 44 It is manere of ypocritis. . . to *fage* and to speke pleasant to men, but for yvel entent. 1382 — *Jude* xiv. 15 *Fage* to thi man. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. xiii. (1558) 26 b. Women can flatter and *fage*. 1460 — *Order of Poets* 66 He that falslyul wul *fage*. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 159 The Fox can *fage* and *fayne*. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Fage*, to 'toady', to play the parasite.

Hence † *Fager*, a flatterer; also *Faging vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* (E.E.T.S.) 20 *Fagiers* & bakbitars. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120 A *Fager*, *adulator*. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 56 Pei spaken *fagynge* words as ypocritis doen. *Ibid.* III. 175 Pis was a *fagynge* of be fendis childur.

1440 York *Myst.* xxx. 513 With-outen *fagynge*. 1450 *Mour. Salvacion* 354 She brought him iune with *faging* words. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120 A *Fagynge*, *blamidia*. *Ibid.*, *Fagynge*, *blaudus*. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Faging* or *Fagye*, deceiving, flattering, soft-sawdery.

† *Fage*, *sb.* *Obs.* [I. prec. vb.] The action of coaxing or deceiving; a deceit, fiction.

1420 J. PAGE *Siege Rouen in Archaeol.* XXII. 370. I wille have it withoute *fage*. 1450 LYDG. *Idyll. Thebes*. Hold it for no *fage*. 1692-1732 in COLES. 1717 in BAILEY.

Fag-end (*fæg-end*). [I. *FAG* *sb.* 2 + *END*.]

1. The last part of a piece of cloth; the part that hangs loose, often of coarser texture than the rest.

1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1778 *Love Feast* 21 Like base *Fag-ends* will surely be cut off. 1809 TOMLIN *Law Dict.* s. v. *Fag*, The *fag-end*. . . where the weaver. . . works up the worst part of his materials. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

b. Of a rope: An untwisted end.

1775 in ASH. 1808 WHITBRAD *Sy. in Ho. Commons* 22 Jan. Sooner than have surrendered the *fag end* of a cotton rope to England. 1840 R. DANA *Ref. Mast.* xxii. 66 There was no rust, no dirt. . . no *fag ends* of ropes.

2. *transf.* The last part or remnant of anything, after the best has been used; the extreme end, *e.g.* of a portion of space or time, a collection of persons, a written composition, volume, etc.

1613 R. TAILOR *Hog lost Pearl*, *Dodley* (1780) VI. 329. There the *fag-end* of a leg of mutton. 1856 BR. HALL *Revelation Unravel.* 81 The *fag-end* of this last century. 1677 *Plot Oxford.* 5. This wind was the *fag-end* of a Hurricane. 1687 COTTON *Martial* i. ii. (1698) 3 Where now a goodly terrace does extend. . . Was the court's *fag* and expiring end. 1691 WOOD *Alch. Oxon.* II. 174 The turning out of the *Fag-end* of that Parliament. 1729 BERRKLEY *Skel. Serm.* vi. Wks. IV. 640 The first fruits. . . to the devil, the *fag-end*, when faculty for good and evil is gone, to God. 1747 HOOSON *Miters* *Dict.* n. i. The *Fagge ends* of a certain Lordship. 1766 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1808) VIII. xxxv. 190 To be wove into the *fag end* of the eighth volume. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xlii. To . . . hum the *fag-end* of a song. 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* iv. The old Kidderminster carpet. . . burnt into holes with the *fag-ends* of cigars. 1882 MISS BRADDON *M. Royal* I. viii. 241 Vegetating at the *fag-end* of England.

Fagged (*fæg*), *ppl. a.* [I. *FAG* v. 2 + *ED*.]

† 1. Flaccid, drooping. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vi. 88 They incontinent become slacke, narrow together, *fagde*, and shorter.

2. Worn out, excessively fatigued.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* May, I felt horribly *fagged*. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlvii. 97 Leave him *fagged* out by the way-side. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* i. v. 25 You look thin and *fagged*. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHURST *Cream Leicestersh.* 300, I have seldom seen as many *fagged* faces as on Saturday.

Fagger (*fæg-er*). [I. *FAG* v. 2 + *-ER* 1.] One who *fags*.

a. One who has a junior boy as his *fag* at school. *b.* One who works hard.

a. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keefe* liv. I was the *fagged*, and not the *fagger*. 1885 *Academy* 6 June 393/3 It would be of some interest to ascertain his *fagger's* name.

b. 1833 W. JOWETT *Mem. C. Neale* (1835) 38 He had. . . never been a hard *fagger*. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 45 The hardest *faggers* and the hardest *idlers*.

Faggery (*fæg-er-i*). [I. *FAG* *sb.* 1 + *-ERY*.] The system of *fagging* at public schools.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 207 *Faggery* was an abuse too venerable. . . to be touched by profane hands.

Fagging (*fæg-gin*), *vbl. sb.* [I. *FAG* v. 2 + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *FAG*.

1. The action of working hard or wearying oneself at something; an instance of this, hard work. Also *fagging* about.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 163 After all this *fagging*, Mr. Lowndes sent me word, that he. . . could not think of printing it [the book]. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) I. 194 The ordinary indoor *fagging* of the chamber in George's Square. 1849 E. E. NAMER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 122 Hard knocks, hard fare, and hard *fagging* of every description. 1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 110, I had such a *fagging* about last year.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1775 ASH, *Fagging*, a beating or thumping.

3. The system under which a junior boy acts as *fag* to a senior. Also *attrib.*

1824 T. MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 77 Drury's kindness. . . enabled me to bear. *fagging*. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 42 In no fear of *fagging*. 1825 S. R. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1207 The *fagging* system was only to be tolerated. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 202 For elevating the tone of the School he made use of the sixth form and of *fagging*.

Fagging (*fæg-gin*), *ppl. a.* [I. *FAG* v. 2 + *-ING* 2.] That *fags*, in senses of the vb.

1806 SURIN *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 20 An idle *fagging* partner. 1852 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* i. v. 25 Mine is a *fagging* profession!

Faggot, *fagot* (*fæg-ot*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *fagett*, 4-6 *faggett*, 5 *fagatt*, -*ot*, 6 *fagget*, *Sc. fagget*, 4-*fagot*, 5-*fagotto*. See also *FAGALD*.

[*a. Fr. fagot*, of unknown origin; cf. It. *fa(n)gotto*.]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees bound together: *a.* for use as fuel.

1300 *Cursor M.* 3164 (Cott.) Jong ysaae a *fagett* broght. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* Dr P. R. xvii. Cxlix. (1495) 703 Thornes. . . ben bounde in *fagettes*. . . and bent in ounes. 1478 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 77 The price of the c *fagots* iijjs vijd. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball.* (1668) 92 As the flame burning quhair it can find the *fagot*. 1645 BURTON *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 36 Thou must take good green *Fagotts*. 1770 GOLDST. *Des. Vill.* 133 To pick her wintry *fagot* from the thorn. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 128 Goody begg'd a helping hand To heave her rotten *fagot* up. 1856 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 424 In all probability the *fagot* was of very various sizes.

† *b. Mil.* for use in fascines. *Obs.*

13400 *Soudene Bab.* 285 *Fagotis* to hewe. . . And fille the dikes faste anon. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 112 Casting *fagottes* into the ditches. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1064 [He] would oftentimes. . . carrie a *fagot*. . . before him, for the raising of the mount. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 3 The Black Prince. . . filled a Ditch with *Fagotts* as successfully as the Generals of our Times do it with Fascines.

2. With special reference to the practice of burning heretics alive, *esp.* in phrase *fire and faggot*;

† to *fry* a *faggot*, to be burnt alive; also, to bear, carry a *faggot*, as those did who renounced heresy. Hence *fig.* the punishment itself.

1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1825) 277 Running out of Germany for fear of the *fagot*. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 44 You deserued to fry a *fagot*. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consu.* III. v. 274 *Fagots* were never ordained by the Apostles for arguments to confute heretics. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 101 You answer our Arguments with Fire and *Faggot*. 1721 STURVE *Ecol. Men.* I. viii. 86 He should go before the cross bareheaded. . . carrying a *fagot* on his shoulder. 1747-8 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiv. 195 Mitres or *Fagotts* have been the Rewards of different Persons according as they pronounced these consecrated Syllables, or not pronounced them. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 206 Racks, wheels and crosses, *fagots*, stakes and strings. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 85 Wolsey caused them to carry a *fagot* to the fire. Henry placed them in the midst of actual *fagots*. 1888 J. GARNER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIII. 304 It is not easy to answer arguments in prison, with fire and *fagots* in the background.

b. The embroidered figure of a *faggot*, which heretics who had recanted were obliged to wear on their sleeve, as an emblem of what they had merited.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

3. In wider sense. † *a.* A bundle or bunch in general, *e.g.* of rushes, herbs, etc. *b. fig.* A 'bundle', collection (of things not forming any genuine unity).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 *Fagotis* and bondellis of rede. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compt.* 25 b. Yet must he. . . pryuply

bear a fagot of russes in his chamber. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 5 They founde faggottes of the bones of mennes armes and legges. 1650 W. CRADOCK in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. lxxxiii.* 1 That he may .gather the wicked into one fagot . that they may be destroyed together. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* 1. ii. 99 A little faggot of Thyme, Savory, and Parsley. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) l. xxxviii. 154 My faggot of compliments. 1782 in *Baker Biogr. Dram.* iii. (1882) 260 A faggot of utter improbabilities. 1824 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 214 The psalms and liturgies of churches are . . a fagot of selections.

4. A bundle of iron or steel rods bound together. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Item for every last of faggottes of yron iii. s. 1640 in *Excerpt London II.* 181 For a faggot of steel 1d. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Faggot of Steel* (in Traffic) the Quantity of 120 Pound-Weight. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY.* 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 338 This is termed a faggot (of iron), being about 12 or 14 inches long, and six inches square. 1821 *GREENER Gun* 221 The bars were then . . fastened into a faggot.

5. (See quot. 1851.)

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour II.* 227 He . . made his supper . . on 'fagots'. This preparation. . is a sort of cake, roll or ball . . made of chopped liver and lights, mixed with gravy, and wrapped in pieces of pig's caul. 1858 *SALA Journ. de North* 308 The curious viands known in cheap pork-butcher's . . as Faggots. 1881 in *Oxford Gloss. Supp.*

6. A term of abuse or contempt applied to a woman. *dial.*

1592 *LONCE Catharos* 4 b. A filbert is better than a faggot, except it be an Athenian she handfull. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* *Grey Dolphin.* 'What's that you say, old faggot?' 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* ii. xxi. She . . struck at me, she did, the good-for-nothing faggot!

7. A person temporarily hired to supply a deficiency at the muster, or on the roll of a company or regiment; a dummy. *Obs.*

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Faggots*, Men Muster'd for Soldiers, not yet Listed. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 105. 4/1 You may be some Faggot to pass at a Muster. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake II.* iii. 75 The Adjutants . . came to treat and settle with me about the Fagots (Men deficient of the Number of Workmen, ordered from each Regiment). 1756 LD. CHESTERFIELD *Connoisseur* cii. William, a Faggot in the First Regiment of Guards. 1802 in *JAMES Mil. Dict.* 8. = FAGGOT VOTE.

1817 *SIR F. BURDETT in Parl. Deb.* 1368 These faggots . . returned the two members to the House of Commons. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 6/6 He . . had not the slightest doubt he would win, unless he were to be swamped by faggots. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 374/4 The art of manufacturing fagots.

9. In various occasional uses: (see quot.).

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v.* *Faggots of Oranges*, Orange-Peels turn'd or par'd very thin, in order to be preserv'd. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* 287 *Fagot*, a billet for stowing casks. 1880 *E. CORNW. Gloss.*, *Faggot*, a secret and unworthy compromise.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *faggot-bearer*, -*boat*, -*flame*, -*maker*, -*making*, -*pile*, -*steel*, -*stick*, -*wood*. Also, *faggot-brief*, a dummy brief (cf. 7); *faggot-drain*, a drain made by placing faggots at the bottom of a trench and then covering them with earth; + *faggot-spray*, the refuse twigs, etc., left in making faggots; + *faggot-waisted a.*, arranged in pleats like a bundle of sticks. Also FAGGOT-VOTE.

c 1515 *Coke Lorettes B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 With lollers, lordaynes, and 'fagot berers. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornful Lady* ii. iii. If you scape with life, and take a 'faggot-boat. 1859 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 97 The briefless ones . . pretend to pore over 'faggot' briefs. 1819 *Communic. Board Agric.* 245 Many of these 'faggot-drains have failed. 1842 *SIR A. DE VERE Song of Faith* 243 Turkish cimeters Not ferrier bite than Christian 'faggot-flame. 1854 R. SCOTT *Discov. Witches.* v. 1. 73 Threewitches of great wealth . . assailed a 'faggot-maker. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* l. p. 1. Originally a faggot-maker, his mode of tying up bundles excited the attention of Democritus. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village and Ser.* (1863) 408 Its long open sheds for broom and 'faggot-making. *Ibid.* 257 The cart-shed . . and the 'faggot-pile. 1664 *EVLYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Put some Rubbish of Lime-stones. 'Faggot-spray, or the like, at the bottom of the Cases. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 234 The article known among dealers by the appellation of 'faggot steel. 1523 *Tell. Truth's N. Y. Gift* 13 Began to beabour her . . with a 'faggotstick. a 1774 *GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 7 The maid followed puss, with a faggot-stick in her hand. 1581 *RICH Farnel Mil. Prof.* (1846) 218 Their dublettes sometimes 'faggot wasted above the navill; sometimes cowbebled below the flankes. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 727/2 Boats came . . to fetch 'Faggot-wood.

Faggot (*fæggt*), *v.* [*f. prec.* Cf. *Fr. fagoter*.]

1. *trans.* To make into a faggot or faggots; to bind up in or as in a faggot. Also, *To faggot up*.

1598 *Fiorio, Affascinar* . . to fagot. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* 1. 33 Hermes . . with his Wife, Children, and whole family . . were all faggotted together to make one great bone-fire. 1649 *BURNIE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 162 All their brush being faggotted into the Faggot. 1669 *FLAVEL Husbandry Spiritualized* (1832) 210 Growing amongst them that shall shortly be cut down and faggotted up for hell. 1721 R. KRITH *tr. T. a Kempis Solit. Soul* ii. 132 Then shall they be faggotted together in Bundles for the Fire, who were here Companions in Drunkenness. 1786 *COWPER Let. 8 May*, The dunce . . cut down and faggotted up the whole grove. 1857 *LANDOR (title)* Dry Sticks Fagotted.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. viii. § 5 Titles packed and faggotted vp together. 1685 *ROSE Ball. V.* 542 If . . faggotted his Noions as they fell, And if they rhim'd and rattled all was well. a 1722 *LINNE Husb.* (1753) 173 The . . seeds are not . . faggotted together with so strong an Union. 1784 *ILARE Pict. Faith* 38 Things essentially and substan-

tially different, bundled and fagotted together for the occasion. 1882 *MOXLEY Revue.* l. iv. 352 [Newman] fagotted Hampden's pamphlet . . with several other scandals . . in the 'Foundations of the Faith Assailed'.

† c. To bind (persons) in conples; also, to bind hand and foot. *Obs.*

1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Inforced Marriage* v. Then [they] fagotted you and the fool, your man, back to back. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Faggot*, to bind Hand and Foot. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY.*

2. *Metal.* To fasten together bars or rods of iron preparatory to reheating and welding.

1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* vi. 102 These [puddle bars] are cut up and piled regularly together or faggotted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 The axes should be made of the best scrap iron fagotted.

3. To set (a person) on the faggots preparatory to burning; *lit.* and *fig. rare.*

1543 *Jove. Confut. Winchester* 24 Fagetting, burninge and slaying the true professors . . of gods holy word. 18. LAMMOOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 156 The poet is staked and faggotted by his surrounding brethren.

4. *intr.* To make or bind faggots.

1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. x. 108 Heaps of white chips . . showed that woodmoor had been faggotting. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life* in S. C. 76 After they have finished faggotting, the women rake up the fragments for their cottage fires.

† b. To carry or wear a faggot in token of recantation; to recant. *Obs.*

1535 *SHAXTON* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 149 Making onely his reformation in words; and neither faggotting nor . . any open revocation.

5. (See quot.)

1820 *E. CORNW. Gloss.*, *Faggot* . . a man who in the wrestling ring, sells his back, is said to faggot.

Faggoter (*fæggti*), *n.* In 9 fagotter. [*f. FAGGOT sb.* + *-ER*.] One who makes faggots.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 117/1 If some one would only organize a phalanx of faggoters.

† **Faggotter** (*fæggtai*). In 5 fagoter. [*f. FAGGOT sb.* or *v.* + *-ER*.] = *prec.*

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 366 To William, fagoter, for makenge of wode vij. dayes ix. d.

Faggotting, *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ING*.]

1. The action of the vb. FAGGOT.

2. In *Embroidery*. The process by which a number of threads in the material are drawn out and a few of the cross threads tied together in the middle. Hence, the work done in this manner.

1885 *Chicago Advance* 19 Feb., Bits of dainty 'faggotting'.

Faggotless (*fæggtlss*), *a.* [*f. FAGGOT sb.* + *-LESS*.] Devoid of faggots.

1873 *QUIDA Pascari* l. 78 Lifting his hands, as he peered into the faggotless cupboard.

Faggot-vote (*fæggtvot*).

App. a transferred use of *Faggot sb.* 7, 'dummy' soldier; as many faggot-votes were often created at one time by the practice (forbidden in 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 25) of subdividing a single tenement among a number of nominal owners, the word was naturally interpreted as alluding to the primary sense 'bundle of sticks'.

A vote manufactured for party purposes, by the transfer to persons, not otherwise legally qualified, of sufficient property to qualify them as electors.

1847 *SIR F. BURDETT in Parl. Deb.* 1363 Lord Lansdale had conveyed to him a certain property, on which he was to vote in that borough, as, what was familiarly called a faggot vote. 1836 *DISRAELI Lett. Reminisc.* 62 Notwithstanding . . your father's fagot votes. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/2 Attempts to tamper with the register by the introduction of what are termed fagot votes.

Hence **Faggot-voter**, -*voting*.

1880 *GLANSTONE in Pall Mall G.* 14 July 2/1 The subject of the fagot voter. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Oct. 7/2 The question of faggot-voting.

Faggoty (*fæggti*), *a.* In 9 (*erron.*) faggoty. [*f. as prec.* + *-Y*.] Of or pertaining to faggots.

Hence **Faggoty-minded**, disposed to use faggots, inclined to burn opponents.

1856 *VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) II. 5 The virulent faggoty-minded perverser Scheffler.

† **Fagnet**. *Obs. rare* -1. Some kind of net for fishing.

1588 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No Person . . with any . . Crele, Raw, Fagnet, Trolnet, . . shall take . . Spawn or Fry of Eels.

† **Fagong**. *Obs. rare*. [*corruption of Pg. fagogo stovc.*] A fire-place used on shipboard.

1772 *NEWLAND in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 90 EE [is] the fagong or fire-place. *Ibid.*, I had well secured the pot in the fagong E.E.

Fagot, var. of **FAGGOT**.

† **Fagottist** (*fagottist*). [*Ger. fagottist*, ad. It.

fagottista, f. *fagotto*; see next.] A performer on the bassoon, bassoonist.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 835 Brandt, the celebrated fagottist at Munich.

† **Fagotto** (*fagotto*). *Mus.* [*It. fagotto*. Cf.

Ger. fagott.] = *BASSOON* 1, 2 a.

1724 in *Explication Foreign Words in Music* 30. 1736 in *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Musical Terms* 52.

Fah, var. of **FAW**, *Obs.*

† **Fahlband** (*fālbānd*). *Geol.* [*Ger.*; f. *fahl* ash-coloured (= *FALLOW a.*) + *band* BAND, stripe.]

A zone or stratum in crystalline rocks.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 577 A succession of partly decomposed rocks known as fahlbands or rotten belts.

† **Fahlerz** (*fā'lērts*). *Min.* Also *fahlertz*. [*a. Ger. fahlerz*, f. *fahl* ash-coloured, yellowish + *erz* ore.] Grey copper or copper-ore, tetrahedrite.

1796 *KIRWAN Min.* II. 148 The grey Ore from the Hartz is the real Fahlerz. 1808 *SMITHSON in Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 57 A combination of galena and fahlertz. 1880 *tr. Wurts Atom. Th.* 141 The varieties of fahlerz.

† **Fahlore** (*fā'lōr*). *Min.* [Partially translated form of *prec.*] = *prec.*

1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 201 Grey Copper-Ore, or Fahl-Ore. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 189 Twenty men have been at work slowly developing some of the lodes of 'fahl-ore'.

† **Fahlunite** (*fā'lbūnit*). *Min.* [*f.* (by Hisinger, 1808) *Fahlun*, in Sweden + *-ITE*.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and iron, resulting from the alteration of idiolite.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 28 Fahlunite Kars. 112 b. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* xiv. 298 The rock contains as accessories . . hydrargillite, fahlunite, gahnite, etc.

† **Fahrenheit** (*fā'rənheit*, *fē'rənheit*). The name of a Prussian physicist (1686-1736), inventor of the mercurial thermometer. Used *attrib.* and *clipt.* to denote the thermometric scale introduced by him and still in common use in England and the U.S., according to which the freezing point of water is 32° and the boiling point 212°. Often abbreviated *F*; e.g. 20°F = 'twenty degrees (of) Fahrenheit'.

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 109 The mercury stood at 240 degrees in De L'Isle; which is 72 below 0 in Fahrenheit. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Donn. Amusem.* 65 Fire-heat at 212° of Fahrenheit produced detonation.

Faite, *obs.* f. of **FEAT**.

Faie; see **FAY V**.

† **Faience** (*fayāns*). Also 8 *fayance*, 8-9 *fayence*. [*a. Fr. faïence*, prob. an appellative use of the proper name + *Fayence*, Faenza in Italy, one of the chief seats of ceramic industry in 16th c.]

'A general term comprising all the various kinds of glazed earthenware and porcelain' (Fairholt).

1714 *Fr. bk. of Rates* 152 *Fayances* or Earthen-Ware. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vestris Anced. Paint.* (1786) IV. 28 Roman fayence, called Raphael's earthen-ware. 1835 *MARYAT Olla Podr.* xiii. Every article of *fayence*. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art. 41 The Chinese . . seek to equal the wonderful coloring of the faience of Persia. *attrib.* 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 504/2 A Henri II. faience candlestick.

Faierie, *obs.* form of **FAIRY**.

Faik; *sb.* [Of obscure origin; prob. identical with **FAKE sb.**]

1. 'A fold of anything; as a ply of a garment' (Jam.). *Sc.*

2. = **MANYPLIES**.

1890 J. H. STEEL *Diseases Sheep* 119 Impaction of the faik or manyplies.

Faik (*fēk*), *v.1 Sc.* [Belongs to **FAIK sb.**]

1. *trans.* 'To fold, to tuck up' (Jam.).

† 2. To enfold, clasp. *Obs. rare* -1.

1533 *DOUGLAS Ensis* x. vii. 88 Half lyfles thy fyngyrtys war sterand, Within thy neif doys gryp and faik the brand.

Faik (*fēk*), *v.2 Sc.* Also 5 *falk*, 9 *falk*.

[? Shortened form of *defaik*, **DEFAIK**.] *trans.*

1. a. To abate, diminish, lessen. b. To deduct.

1445 *Burgh Records Aberdeen* 18 Feb. (Jam.). Thar sal be chosin four discrete persones to faik the tax of men that has tholit skath off. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer* (1877) I. 245. Xviiiij wolkis; of the quhiliks thar is to be faikyte twa wolkis of the tyme of 30wle. 1822 *GALT Entail* I. 169 I'll no faik a farthing o' my right.

2. 'To excuse, let go with impunity' (Jam.).

1789 *BURNS 2nd Ep. to Davie* iii, Gif it's sae, ye sud be licket. Sic hauns as you sud ne'er be faiket, Be hain't wha like.

Faik, *v.3 Sc.* ? *Obs.* [Possibly the same word as **FAIK v.1**; cf. ME. use of *fold* = *falter*, *fail* (said of the limbs). But cf. OS. *fakōn*, MDu. *vaeken* to slumber.] a. *intr.* Of the limbs: To fail from weariness; to cease moving. b. *trans.* To faik

never a foot: not to cease from movement.

1768 *ROSS Helenore* (1866) 152 Her limbs they faicked under her and fell. *Ibid.* 210 The lasses . . faiked ne'er a foot for height nor how. 1808-79 *JAMIESON s.v.*, *My fiek have never faikit*, I have still been in motion.

† **Faikes** (*fāks*). *Geol.* Also *fakes*. (See quot.).

[1808-79 *JAMIESON*, *Faik*, a stratum or layer of stone in the quarry.] 1865 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Faikes* or *Fakes*, a Scotch miner's term for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones. 1876 - *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 92 *Faikes*, a thin-bedded shaly sandstone of irregular composition.

1882 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 6. 158 Micaceous sandstone—a rock so full of mica-flakes that it readily splits into thin laminae. 'This rock is called 'fakes' in Scotland.

Faikyn, *Sc. var. FAKEN a. Obs.*, deceitful.

† **Fail**, *sb.* 1 *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *falo*, 6-8 *faill*,

8 *feal*. [*? a. Gael. fail* a sod.]

1. 'Any grassy part of the surface of the ground, as united to the rest' (Jam.).

1513 *DOUGLAS Ensis* xii. ProL 88 The variant vestur of the venust wall Schrowdis the scherald fur, and every fail.

2. 'A turf, a flat clod covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward' (Jam.). Also turf, as a material.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 146 Euerie man ane flaik could mak of tre, And fallis delf into greit quantitie. 1536 BELLINDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 172 He beidit ane huge wall of fail and deuit. 1639 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 173 Close it [the port] up strongly with fail and thatch. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. I. (1743) 400 Every minister has fewel, foggage, fail, and diuots allowed them.

3. *Comb.* fail-dyke, a wall built of sods. 1536 in *Pitcarin Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 174* The overthrowing of a 'fail-dyke' built on the said lands. 17. in *Scot. Admstr. Scot. Bord.* (1803) III. 241 'Bebint you auld fail dyke, I wot there lies a new slain knight.' 1816 SCOTT *Antig. xx.* 'Auld Edie will hirlpe out himself if he can get a feal-dike to lay his gun ower.'

Fail (fai), sb. 2. Also **FALTYRE**. [a. OF. *faile*, *faillie* deficiency, failure, fault, f. *faillir* to FAIL.]

1. = **FAILURE** 1. *Obs.* exc. in phrase *Without fail*; now used only to strengthen an injunction or a promise; formerly also with statements of fact, = unquestionably, certainly. † Also, in same sense, (*It is*) *no fail* (*but*), *sans fail*: without any doubt, for certain.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 245 Per wyboute fayle, At Eccestre strong enou hii smyte ane batayle. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 245 In luf & pes sanz faille went Edward. c. 1385 CNAUCER L. G. W. 1092 *Dido*, Comaunded hire massangerys for to go The same day with outyn any fayle. c. 1430 LYNG. *Bochas* viii. viii. (1544) 188 b. In Europe stant Thraice. it is no fayle. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvi. 29 a. It is no fayle but it [the knowledge of niedecines] was percyved, by what thyngs were wholsome, & what unwholsome. 1555 ABR. PARKER *Ps.* I. I will no fayle deliuer thee. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iii. 10 The liuing God. will without faile driue out from before you the Canaanites. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 27 Dangers, by his Highnesse faile of Issue, May drop vpon his Kingdome. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 176 There is no fail of justice. yet. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 128 There might be never any Fail of Generations. 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 26 Feb. The meeting of parliament. will be next Tuesday. without fail. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* xviii. The tailor has promised the clothes on Saturday without fail.

† 2. = **FAILURE** 3. *Fori fail*; in the event of failure; as a precaution against failure. *Obs.*

1477 NORFOLK *Ord. Alch.* ii. in Asbm. (1652) 29 Of all paines the most greivous paine, Is for one faile to beginn all agayne. 1607-77 FELTHAM *Revolues* L. xci. 141 The Prince suffers in the faile of his Ambassador. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 98 Be sure you plow up. annoying weeds, and to root up such as are left. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. 834 (1740) 272 They continually watched for Colours, and for Fail, made them, to affirm this.

† 3. = **FAILURE** 2. *Obs.*

1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 207 Overmuch sorrow. upon the fail of any earthly helps or hopes. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 47 Chalkie Pillars. threatening a fail, if not a fall.

† b. *Death. Obs. rare.*

1613 SHAKS. *Henry VIII.* II. ii. 145 How grounded hee his Title to the Crowne vpon our faile.

Fail (fai), v. Forms: 3-4 failen, (4-5 faylen), 3-5 fail(i), 3-6 faille(n, faylle, 3-7 faille, (3 vaile), fayle, y, 4-6 faily(e, (4 failly, fail(ye, feile, 6 feyle, faelle, 7 fail, fall), 3-fail. *Sc.* 4-6 failse (6-7 printed failze), (6 false, 7 failyie), faillie. [a. OF. *faillir* to be wanting, miss (mod.F. *faillir* to miss, *faillir* impers. to be wanting, to be necessary) = Pr. *faillir*, *fallir*, OSP. *fallir* (in mod.Sp. replaced by the derivative form *fallecer*, f. L. type **fallecere*, Cat., OPg. *falir* (mod.Pg. *falecer*), It. *fallire* = vulgar L. **fallire* (for class. L. *fallere* to deceive), used absol. in sense 'to disappoint expectation, be wanting or defective.' The OF. verb was adopted in MHG. *vellen* (mod.G. *fehlen*), Du. *feilen*, ON. *failla*. In 15-17th c. intrans. senses often conjugated with *be*.]

1. To be or become deficient.

1. *intr.* To be absent or wanting. Now only of something necessary or desirable (coinciding with sense 5); often in pr. pple. with sb. or pron., as *failing this* = 'in default of this' (see **FAILING** prep.). In early use, † To be wanting to complete a specified quantity; also *impers.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1486 (Cott.) Matusale Lued. til bat nine hundred yeur war gan and seuenti, faild it bot an. c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 741 What if fyue faylen of fyfty be nymbre? c. 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) xvii. 184 There faylethe but 5 Degrees & an half, of the fourthe partie. c. 1400 *Laurence's Cirurg.* 63 Make bat be splentis & byndyng faile above be wounde. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4293 Forpi failis vs all infirmiteis of feuyre & of ells. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 284/3 The preues of the lignages were fayled. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 86 If suche heyres shulde fayle. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. iii. 29 Let there not faile from the house of Ionab one that hath an issue. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns.* (1732) 128 Shaded over head with Trees, and with Mats when the boughs fail. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 58 Failing proof then of invented trouble.

† b. with dat. of the person. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1426 (Gott.) Paim fayled neuer drinc ne fode. a. 1300 *Leg. Rod* (1812) 30 po be work was almost id; hem vaild a lyf tre. c. 1300 St. Brundun 510 Him faillede grace. his lyf to amende. 1424 Paston Lett. 4. I. 12 Hem fayled ropes convenient to here. purpos. 1611 BIBLE 1 Kings ii. 4 There shall not faile thee. a man on the throne of Israel.

c. To be inadequate or insufficient. Chiefly in phrase *time would fail*. Const. dat. of person.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 548 Tyl any water in be world to wasche be fayly. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 Kyng James would make no answeyr. knowing that his power now fayled, to performe the request demaunded. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xii. 32 The time would faile mee to tell of Gedeon. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 612 The day would faile mee if I should [etc.].

† 2. To become exhausted, come to an end; run short. Const. dat. of the person; also, † of, from (a place, receptacle).

c. 1250 *Old Kentish Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 29 Wyn failede at pise bredale. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 326 Alle ber store failede. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 28 He saws, that monce failede of his tresours. c. 1400 *Cato's Morals* 87 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. Loke pou spende mesureli, be gode bat pou luis bi, or ellis wille hit faile. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. i. 43 The breath gan him to fayle. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xvii. 14 Neither shall the cruse of oile faile. — Job xiv. 17 The waters faile from the sea. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. xvi. 58 Their Provisions being failede, they fed upon Hides. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consider.* Money (ed. 2) 68 Where the credit and money faile, barter alone must do. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 146 All other enjoyments faile in these circumstances. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. xviii. Soon would our food and water fail us here. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. 124 Health is none where water faileth.

b. To become extinct; to die out, lose vitality, pass away. Of an odour or sound: To die away. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xv. 68 Machometes lawe sail faile. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 If the office of Seynt Marie preist faile, 1535 STEWART *Chron.* Scot. III. 393 Of him the airis maild did faile. 1611 BIBLE *Ester.* ix. 28 These dayes of Purim should not faile from among the Jewes. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Daniel's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 5 The eldest line faileth. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 57 Where wealth and freedom reign, contentment faileth. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 239 The blood of the Kemptes shall not inherit till the blood of the Stiles faileth. 1810 SHAKS. *Ind. Sermade*. The Champak's odours faile like sweet thoughts in dream. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. viii. 120 Religion seems to be failing when it is merely changing its form. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 24 The music. Rose again from where it seem'd to faile.

† c. Of a period of time or anything that has a finite duration: To come to an end, expire. *Obs.*

1399 LANCEL. *Rich. Reddes* II. 14 Sonere hem faylidd. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b. As some as the triewis shall fylye y shal be gurdoned. 1563 GOLDING *Cesar* (1565) 95 b. The season of the yeaure mete for warrefaire fayled. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* i. 12 Thou art the same and thy yeeres shall not faile.

† d. To cease to speak of. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1650 *Mertine* 1208 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 460 Now let us of his mother fayle, And turne us to another tale.

3. 'To fall off in respect of vigour or activity' (W.); to lose power or strength; to flag, wane; to break down; fig. of the heart. Of the eyes, light, etc.: To grow dim.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 None deofles pufte ne burue 3e dreden, but 3if pet him ualse 7yur faileth. c. 1275 *Lav.* 2938 po holdede be king [Leir] and failede his mihte. 1340 HAMFOL. *Pr. Consc.* I. 727 At even late he. fayles. and dwynes to night. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 7 Eche herte of a man shal wane, or faylen. 1393 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. viii. (1495) 54 The soule vegetable faylyth and at the laste when the body deyth, it deytheth. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3549 His sight faileth. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 88 His heart fayled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 9 I perceive Thy mortal sight to faile. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 136 Let slip thine Anchor, the Wind faileth. 1743 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 20 Oct. My voice suddenly faile'd. 1820 SHAKS. *Julian* 597 The poor sufferer's health began to faile. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* iv. 67 The Wind faileth. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* 78 Her heart within her did not faile. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* 1st Ser. (ed. 7) 107 In Scotland it used to be quite common to say of a person whose health and strength had declined, that he had faile'd. 1881 S. COLVIN *Londor* 136 That kind. old lady had been failing since the spring of 1829 and had died in October.

b. with dat. of the person (approaching sense 5).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14001 (Cott.) Gang, and steuyen, and tung, and sight, All failede me bat tide. a. 1300 *Leg. Rod* (1812) 20 be strenghe him failede of is lymes. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1443 All faillis pam be force. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 47 My senses did faile me. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxi. 26 Mens hearts failing them for feare. 1678 *Trans. Ctr. Spain* II. 61 If my memory faile me not. 1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 236 His eyesight faile him now. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 116 The heart of Eustace faile'd him.

c. *dial.* To fall ill (of).

1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v. As though he was going to fail with the measles. 1876 *Surrey Provinc.* *Fail of*, to fall ill of, to sicken with.

† d. To die. *Obs.* [So Sp. *fallecer*.]

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 184 Had the King in his last Sicknesse faile'd. 1878 *Cumberd. Gloss.* *Fail*, to die.

4. To prove deficient upon trial. † Of fighting men: To give way (before an enemy). Of a material thing: To break down under strain or pressure (arch.). Of a rule, anticipation, sign: To prove misleading.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 393 For that small folk begouth to faile, And fled all skalyt her and thar. c. 1398 CHAUCER *Portune* 56 In general this sawle may not faile. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1372 With bat scho [a tower] fish noper fayle fyue score ankris. c. 1400 *Laurence's Cirurg.* 133 Or ellis pou schalt knowe bi his signe bat nevere faileth. c. 1430 *Lydc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Thynge counterfeet wyl faylen [printed faile] at assay. 1622 K. HAWKINS *Poy. S. Sea* xxxii. 76 Creatures. bred in. fresh Rivers die presently, if they come into Salt water. This fayleth in some Fishes. 1776 G. SCARLE *Building in Water* 18 The second Pier of the Foot-way, faile'd and carried off by the Floods. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 95 Loop and button failing both At last it [the cloak] flew away. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.*

155 The abundance of berries in the hedges is said to presage a hard winter, but this often fails. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xi. 2 O let the solid ground Not fail beneath my feet.

5. Not to render the due or expected service or aid; to be wanting at need. Chiefly with dat. of the person, rarely with to. quasi-trans.: To disappoint, give no help to; to withhold help from.

a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 424 Ihe schal be failli neure mo. a. 1300 K. HORN 638 M I swerd me nolde faile. c. 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 592 in E. P. (1862) 86 Forward he huld his monikes: & ne failede hem noyt. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Sir Lowys faile'd nought, his help was him redie. c. 1420 *Autours of Arth.* xlv. Freituit with fyne gold, that faillis in the fistie. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 37 Serue the kyngye. nor faylle him not for noo thyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 The inglis men dreyms that 3e haue faillit to them. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 b. Al their other weapons in fight have faile'd them. 1771 MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 44 If it [the shattered boat] should fail me. said I to myself. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* viii. Postscript (1848) 273 The language. faile him. in his endeavour to find words to express the greatness of the gift. a. 1845 LYTE *Hymn.* 'Abide with me,' When other helpers fail and comforts flee. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 22 Here again chronology faile us. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. In the afternoon the wind faile'd us.

† b. trans. with double obj. or const. of: To disappoint (of something due or expected). *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 188, I wil nought faile you my thankes. 1647 EVELYN *Menn.* (1857) III. 7 Two posts having faile'd me I commence.

II. To have a deficiency or want; to lack.

6. *intr.* To be wanting or deficient in (an essential quality or part).

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 22 Men bat faile in charite. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 8 Though somme vers fayle in A sillable. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xiii. 58 Bot 3if pai faile in sum articles of oure beleue. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K v. Beter to faile a littel in the justice, than to be superflue in crueltie. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 80 You might have faile'd in the knowledge of those particulars. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 124 The Dialogue faile in unity.

b. *To fail of*: = 7.

1307 *Elgy Edw.* I. x. (in Warton (1840) I. 94) Of gode knyghtes darh him nout fail. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 248 Of siluer in thy purs shalw nat faile. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 § 1 The King. not willing bis. subgetts to faile of remedy. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 42 If I faile not of memory therein, we [etc.]. 1651 MARIUS *Adv. Conc. Bills of Exchange* 24 The drawer of the Bill was faile'd of bis credit. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 20 When the Atmosphere begins to thicken. wee seldom faile of a Wind. 1713 *Gay Guardian* No. 149 717 A dancing-master of the lowest rank seldom faile of the scarlet stocking and the red heel. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 150 Whenever the continent shall come to faile of timber. 1867 LONGR. *Giott's Tower* 6 How many lives. Fail of the nimbus which the artists paint Around the shining forehead of the saint. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/4 Failing of any other remedy, they grumble.

7. trans. To be or become deficient in; to lack, want, be without. Now rare.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1535 A thail faylaynde he wvyst. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xxi. 269 That of the host that failt mee. c. 1400 *Soudowe Bab.* 2090 He saugh the ladies so white of len, faile bredes on here table. 1466 MARC. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* 560 II. 291 Send me word. whether ye have your last dedes that ye fayled. 1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 22 When Jacob fayled come he must nedes sende for more. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) III. xi. 44 The Primate prayed that their chosen King might never fail the throne. 1883 JEFFERIES *Stor. Heart* vii. 215, I fail words to express my utter contempt.

† 8. *To fail little, not much*: to have a narrow escape (of some misadventure). Const. to with *inf.* and of with gerund. Also, *To fail of*: to keep clear of, escape, miss. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. (1629) 13 We fayled not much to have been cast away. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 130 The Romans Rams. faile'd little to be all set on fire. 1684 *Contemp. State of Man.* II. (1699) 16 Croesus. faile'd but little of being burnt alive. 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* iv. That pernicious Counsel of sending base money hither very narrowly faile'd of losing the Kingdom. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 216 A weak prince. seldom faile of having his authority despised.

III. To fall short in performance or attainment.

9. *intr.* To make default; to be a defaulter; to come short of performing one's duty or functions. c. 1340 *Ayerb.* 173 Yef he faileth at his rekeninge: god nele nait faly at his. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 And god fayle in schal payen three pound of waxe. 1471 EARL WARWICK in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. I. 4. I pray you faile not now. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 394 Desyrdng to nak redres als far as tha had faillit. 1551 *Act Mary* (1814) 488 Gift only Lord. faileys and brekis the said act. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxi. 10 Their bull gendereth, and faileth not. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 534 Nature faile'd in mee. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 324 No one will be less likely. to fall in his religious duties.

† b. trans. To make default in; to break. *Obs.*

c. 1500 *Melusine* 12 Fals kinge, thou hast fayl'd thy coue-nant. a. 1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb.* iii. § 1 It is a great crime to fail trust. 1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 293 These menageries all fail their trust.

† c. To disappoint (expectation). *Obs.* Cf. 5.

1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* I. v. 178 Your Vncle. Hath faile'd your expectation. 1651 GATAKER in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* *Whitaker* 405 Neither did he therein either faile their estimation, or [etc.]. 1669 W. DANIER *Poy.* II. l. 105 Not altogether to faile the Readers expectation, I shall give a brief account.

10. trans. To leave undone, omit to perform,

miss (some customary or expected action). *Obs.* *also with inf.* as object.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* l. 352 To mordre who that woll assente He may nought fail to repente. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 29 He faylled not to doo grete hys deuoyr in sacrificys & oblations. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* l. cxliii. 362 We commaunde you... that this be nat fayled, in as hasty wyse as ye can. 1529 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* l. 102 II. 2 Fayle not therfor to be here this night. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* ii. 16 Let them not fail to burne the fat presently. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* l. v. (1840) 87 My morning Walk with my Gun, which I seldom failed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. xi. Burst be the ear that fails to heed. 1885 C. J. MATHEW in *Lancet Times* *Rep.* LIII. 779f He failed to keep his word.

† b. with gerund as object. *Also, To fail of:* 1723 *Pres. State Russia* l. 105 Such corrupt Habits as could not fail producing an Aversion to him. 1749 FIELONG *Tom Jones* II. ii. Thomas... whom he had hitherto seldom failed of visiting at least once a Day.

† II. *intr.* To be at fault; to miss the mark, go astray, err. *Const. of, from. Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 95/103 pou faillest of pin art. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. l. Vnnethe ere any funden pat failes noght fra halynes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 31 And *spiritus prudencie* in menyne poynt shal fayle Of pat he wenech wolde faille. 1440 York *Myst.* xxiii. 210 In 3oure faith fayland. 1538 STARKIE *England* l. iv. 119 The ordur of our law alse in the punnyshment of theft. faythly much from gud cyvylyte. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 17 b. If... Mosquetiers in taking their sights, doo faille but the lengthe of a wheate corne in the height of their point.

† b. *trans.* To miss (a mark, one's footing, etc.). *Also, To fail of. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 123 He lamsyt furth delyuerly, Sva that the tothir failseit fete. c 1430 *Syr Trynam*. 1220 He faylde of hym, hys hors he hytt. 1470-85 MATORY *Arthur* IV. xxxv. The hors faylde footynge, and felle in the Ryuer. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* l. cxliii. 201 He faylled nat the Englysshe knyght, for he strake hym. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 338 He had thought to have leapt agayne to his horse, but he faylde of the styrop.

† c. *trans.* To come short of; to miss, not to obtain. *Also absol. Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xl. 25 Pe freke pat folwed my wille failled neuere blisse. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iii. 159 Gyue gold al a-boute... to notaries pat not on hem faile.

12. *intr.* To be unsuccessful in an attempt or enterprise. *Const. to with inf.*; also *in.* Said of persons; occas. of the means.

1340 HAMPOLE *P. Const.* 1463 Now we fande our force, now we fail. c 1385 CHAUCEER *L. G. W.* 1646 *Jijthlyth & M.* He shal nat fayle The fles to wyne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* l. cxliii. 201 And thenglysshe knight thought to have stricken hym with his speare in the targe, but he faylde. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 116 Albeit he faille in probation of the remanent exceptions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 133 Our envious Foe hath fail'd. 1732 *Law Sericus* C. viii. (ed. a) 112 Poor Tradesmen that had fail'd in their business. 1775 BURKE *S. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 47 Conciliation failng, no further hope of reconciliation is left. 1796 H. HUNTER in *S. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 254 They scarcely ever fail to bring out fish. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dow.* 31 You scarce can fail to match his masterpiece. 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 60 Some occupations... can be taken up by men who fail in other work.

b. Of an action, design, etc.: To miscarry, not to succeed.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 98 My purpos is i-failed. c 1450 *Why I can't be a nun* 151 in *E. P.* (1862) 142 My teching may not fayle. 1610 SHAKES. *Temp.* Epil. 12 My project failes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 148 A revolt which failed... through the desertion of their leader. 1883 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Lancet* *Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 355 His action... would fail, and he would have to pay the costs.

c. Of crops, seeds, etc.: To be abortive or unproductive.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 414 Frute faylede all hulke 3er, & heruest late also. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 34 So semly a sede most fayly not. 1611 BIBLE *2 Esdras*. Their seedes shal faile, through the blasting, and haile. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* l. 48 Chuse not those (Grafts) that are very small, they commonly fayle. 1712 NORTHMER *Husb.* II. ii. 9 He thinks that very few (Grains) failled. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* 124 The year in which our olives fail'd.

d. *To fail of:* to come short of obtaining or meeting with (an object desired), or of accomplishing or attaining (a purpose, etc.). *Now rare exc. with gerund or vbl. sb.*

a 1225 *Aucr.* R. 404 Ase pauh a mon pet heuede longe i-swunken and failede... a last, of his hure. c 1351 SNOREMAN 3 Yf thou nelt naugt cimhe thos, Of hevne thou hest y-fayled. 1398 *REVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xii. iii. (1495) 412 Yf she faylyth... of the pray that she resyth to. 1470-85 MATORY *Arthur* II. x. He faylde of his stroke, and smote the hors neck. 1577 HANMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 145 Some failed of the purposed end. 1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* l. x. 3 Fayling of his first attempt to be hute like the highest in heaven. 1773 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 77 His man never failed of bringing in his prey. 1737 JOHNSON *Let.* 12 July in *Boswell*. Could not fail of a favourable reception. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 165 She never can fail of bewitching the reader. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 83 To fail of part of the admiration due to other endowments. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) IV. 247 Mere perception does not reach being, and therefore fails of truth.

13. To become insolvent or bankrupt. Said of individuals and of mercantile houses, banks, etc.

1681 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 127 If that Endorser fail and be insolvent. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 291 Mills, with his auctioneering, atlases, and projects, failed. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 25 June 27 Twelve capital houses have failed in different parts of Italy. 1858 BENTLEY *Walth & Politics* II. 81 Thirty-one banks failed in little more than three months.

14. a. *intr.* To be unsuccessful in an examination, to be 'plucked'. b. *trans. (collog.)* Of an examiner: To report (a candidate) as having failed; to 'pluck'.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 11 He 'faile's' them all, turns to mistress. 'Your children are perfect idiots'.

IV. + 15. *trans. nonce-use.* To deceive, cheat (*L. fallere*).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 46 So lively and so like that living sense it fayld.

† *Faillable, a. Obs.* [*f. FAIL v. + -ABLE.*] Liable to fail or give way; unreliable.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. Cijijb. Such signes are fayleable. 1576 Tyde *Tarryeth no Man* in J. P. Collier *Illustr. Eng. Pop. Lit.* xvi. 70 It is a thing but fayleable and wayne. 1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 129 This [plan] was yet never failleable to me since I found it.

† *Faillance. Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -ANCE. Cf. OF. failance.*] The quality or fact of failing; failure, neglect, falling off; an instance of the same.

In failance of: for lack of.

1612 HAYWARD *Ann. Eliz.* (Camden) 9 The faylance wherof wolde eyther change or abate their loves. 1622 PEACHAM *Coupl. Gent.* xx. (1634) 240 Such pawse... as may afforde you meanes to discern any failance. 1667 DECAY *Chr. Piety* Pref. 195 Disquisitions about our failances and aberrations. 1674 *Sc. Schaffer's Lapland* xxvii. 125 They use the root of a kind of moss... or in the failance of that, the stalk of Angelica. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* l. xii. 60 What else... should make the Success equiponderate with the Failance?

Failed (*fald*), *pp. a.* Also 5 *Sc. failzeit*, 6 *Sc. failit*. [*f. FAIL v. + -ED*.]

1. Decayed, worn out. Chiefly, of a person: Impaired in health or vigour; infirm.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* IV. 19 A persone... nyghe alle faylled and deed. 1498 *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer* (1877) I. 324 Ane ald failheit preist. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* II. 683 Malcome... The kirk of Durhame foundit of stone and lyme, That failit we. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv. After striking a few strokes, he... said to his companion, 'I'm auld and failled now, and canna keep at it'. 1880 *Antrian & Down Gloss.* *Failed*... in impaired health.

2. Unsuccessful. *Also, Bankrupt, insolvent.*

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 344 The late failed designe. 1869 *Daily News* 4 Jan. Similar proceedings were stopped in another failed company. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* vii. 17 If we ever... chance to catch hold of any failed bankers. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 6/2 Failed books... were sent off to the colonies.

Failer (*fai'ler*). [*f. as prec. + -ER*.] One who fails, in senses of the vb.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 99 Fals is a faytur, a faylere or werkes. c 1690 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 181 Cabbidge... of which you are no failer. 1728 in *Memorabilia Domestica* (1889) 12 To be paid by the party failing to the party performer. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 159 'Tis easy I and... Would give the honest failer halcyon days. 1884 BROWNING *Rashlah* (ed. 3) 143 On his sole head, failer or succeder, Lay the blame or lift the praise.

Failer, *obs. f. of FAILURE.*

Failge, *obs. Sc. form of FAIL.*

Failing (*fai'ling*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*].

1. The action of the vb. FAIL, in various senses; an instance of this, a failure. † *For, without (any) failing = for, without fail* (see FAIL *sb.*).

1322 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 27 Ther is not failng ne traunailing in hym. 1398 *REVISIA Barth.* De P. R. vii. xxv. (1495) 241 Rotyd moysture comyth vp of the stomak... and therof comyth... fayllng of teeth. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 375 He thought with hym to speke without any fayllng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 This... meltynge of the soule the prophet David calleth a fayllng of the spyrite. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1580) 185 b. (OF bees) There are sundry kinges bredde for failng. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 65 The Lord shall giue thee... failng of eyes, & sorrow of minde. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S.* Sea (1847) 127 The weight in the head and sterne by fayling of the water, began to open her planks in the midst. 1671 J. COSIN *Corr.* 23 May, Your apprehension of my failng before the Great Chapter-day. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bankruptcy*. A failing, breaking or stopping of payment, diminishes the merchant's credit... When a merchant, etc., fails to appear at the exchange, etc., without apparent reason, it is called a failing of presence.

2. A defect, fault, shortcoming, weakness.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 b. All which unreadinesses, and failings. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 179 My selfe to supplie their wants and faylings. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 94 Not aggravating failings, but hoping all things. 1770 GOLDEN. *Des. Vill.* 164 E'en his failings leand to Virtue's side. 1833 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. v. (1864) 459 His bigotry, the failing of the age. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. S.* I. ii. 257 Want of firmness has been repeatedly mentioned as his [Cicero's] principal failing.

Failng (*fai'ng*), *pp. a.* Also 4 failand, faylande, *Sc. falseand*. [*f. as prec. + -ING*].

1. That fails, in the senses of the vb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28344 (Cott.) Failand frute comis o bat tan. c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints.* Andreas 961 Fore his joy faileand bu Ay-lestand joy has chosine now. 1435 MISY *Fire of Love* (E.E.T.S.) 9 Pingis transitory & fayllng. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 404 O... much failing, hapless Eve. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. xiv. 293 My never-failing old pilot... had a pistol. 1879 *Prover. Caesar* xiv. 204 Axes... of soft iron, fair to the eye and failing to the stroke. 1885 *Lancet Times* *Rep.* LII. 642/2 Plowright was... in failing health.

† 2. *Astron.* Of a planet: Remote from some fixed point. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCEER *Astrol.* II. § 4 If [a planet] passe the

bondes of these forseide spaces, a-houe or hy-nethe... they sein pat the planete is failling for the assendent.

Hence *Fai'lingly adv.*, *Fai'lingness.*

1621 *Celestina* IV. 49 That faillessness of force and of strength. 1847 CRAIG, *Fai'lingly*, by failing. 1880 M. CROMMELIN *Black Abbey* l. xii. 163 The poor Tom-boy... struggled, failingly, to join in Hector's ever-manlier pursuits.

Failing (*fai'ling*), *prep.* [The pr. pple. of FAIL *v.*, used either with intrans. sense in concord with the following sb. or pron. (*failing this* = 'if this fail'), or in trans. sense with the sb. etc. as object (*failing this* = 'if one fail this').] In default of.

1810 H. T. COLEMAN *Treat. Hindu Law Inher.* 225 In default of these, the heritage goes to the son of the... aunt. Or, failing him, it passes, etc. 1818 WORDSWORTH in *Wks.* 1876 l. 241 Many must have opportunities of knowing him; or failing that intimate knowledge, we require, etc. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Present* 92 Failing all else, what gossip about one another. 1859 DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* *Introd.* p. xlv. By clinging... to some king or hero... or, failing that, to some squire's family.

Faille (*fai*, *fai*). Also 6 faille or fayle. [*a. F. faille* in same senses.]

† 1. A kind of head-dress. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Fayle, an uppartmost garment of a woman. 1594 EARL PERTH *Let.* (Camden) 30 A faille... is a great scarf of tafita for the best, and of worsted for others.

2. A light kind of ribbed silk fabric.

Faillie française has a larger rib than faille proper, being thus intermediate between this and 'ottoman'. Recently the term *wool faille* has been applied to a kind of 'terry'. 1869 *Le Follet*, Feb., *Faillie* is very fashionable for long dress. 1878-9 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 356 The most important of these manufactures comprise... 'Failles', black. 1887 *Yng. Ladies Jrl.* XXX. 122 The bonnet is of cream faille. 1888 *Bow Bells Weekly* 13 Jan. The train is in full folds of yellow tulle over yellow faille. 1889 *Daily News* 24 July 5/5 The finest and softest corded silk, of the sort known technically as faille française.

Faille(n, failly, faille, *obs. ff. of FAIL.*

Failure (*fai'liu*). Also 7 failer, fayler, failour, failleur, failier, failjour, faylor. [First in 17th c. in form *failer*; a. *AF. failer*, for *F. failir* to FAIL; see quot. 1641, and cf. law terms like *cesser*, *trouver*. Subsequently the ending was variously confused with the suffixes -OR, -OUR, -URE, but the original form did not become obsolete until the end of the century.] The fact of failing.

1. A failing to occur, be performed, or be produced; an omitting to perform something due or required; default.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 154 *Failer de Record* est quant un Action est port envers un, & le defendant plede [etc.]... Donques il est dit pur failer de son Record. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* l. (ed. 2) 33 There would necessarily follow... n failer of Justice in the highest Court of Justice. 1645 PAGITT *Heretog.* (1661) 307 Consecrated here in London by the Reverend Fathers of this Church, through failer of a Bishop surviving in that. 1648 FAIRFAX *Remonstrance* 31 How easie it is to finde, or pretend a failer of full performance. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmog.*... On the failer (ed. 1682 failur) of his Line. 1673 *Esses Papers* (Camden) l. 65 Haveinge all Titular Arch B's... comd^{ed} by Proclamaⁿ to depart this Kingdom, & on their Faylor to be proceeded against. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 237 On failure of the descendants of John Stiles himself, the issue of Geoffrey and Lucy Stiles, his parents, is called in. 1832 SOUTHWY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 80 To preserve to... Ferdinand VII, all his dominions, and, in his failure, to his legitimate successors. 1841 ELMINSTON *Hist. Ind.* l. 67 On the failure of issue... an adopted son succeeds. 1885 *Act 48-9 Vict.* c. 72 § 5 A failure of justice will take place if the leave [to appeal] is not granted.

† b. A lapse, a slight fault; a failing, infirmity. *Obs.*

a 1656 USSHER *Aun.* v. (1658) 73 Thorough failer of memory, or false copying. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 270 In regard of the ordinary failures of the Press... the Reader is desired to correct these faults before he begin. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 262 An unwilling faylor and error in their proceedings. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 323 This [envy] is the basest and most ungenerous of all our natural failures. a 1716 *Souvi. Serm.* (1737) I. viii. 209 He owed his death to... a little inadvertency and failure of memory.

2. The fact of becoming exhausted or running short, giving way under trial, breaking down in health, declining in strength or activity, etc.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist.* III. § 1. 152 There then needs have been an universal failure and want of Springs and Rivers all the Summer-Season. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone* L. § 259 We concluded the failure had been in the Forelock of the bolt. 1841 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. viii. 126 The mind gone... utter failure of intellect. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 28 Mar. 6/2 The house had become uninhabitable through the failure of the water-supply.

3. The fact of failing to effect one's purpose; want of success; an instance of this.

1643 NETHERSOLE *Prof. for Peace* (1648) 19 The failer of the timely discovery... happened... through your... default. 1667 LO. DIGBY *Elivira* v. 82, l. 110 other day, could scarce o'ercome The sense of a slight failour. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 509 All the Exceptions and Failers will lye, upon the account of L. 1800 MALONE *Dryden* l. II. 505 By his failure in that work he might lose the reputation which he had gained. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 219 The failure of his foreign hopes threw Edward on the resources of England. 1878 SKELLY *Stein* II. 327 We see efforts ending in feebleness and failure.

b. *concr.* A thing or person that proves unsuccessful.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, ii. This attack was a failure also. 1855 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, If you elect me and I should turn out a failure. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 813/2 Lutheranism has been from the very first a conspicuous religious failure. 1889 *Academy* 1 June 360/2 The general result of efforts directed to this end is the production of... educated failures.

4. The fact of failing in business; bankruptcy, insolvency.

1702 *London Gaz.* No. 3791/4 Divers Failures have... happened among the Traders in this City. 1709 *STEEL Tailor* No. 5 p. 5 The Bankers of Geneva were utterly ruined by the Failure of Mr. Bernard. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 25 June 2/3 Two of these failures have occurred at Milan. 1861 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) i. 41 A few years later... came the failure of the great Italian bankers.

† **Failyie**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 fail3e, (7 printed fail3ie). [a. OF. *faille*: see *FAIL* sb.] a. Failure, non-performance; also, an FAILURE. b. Consequent liability to a penalty.

1557 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 488 He sall content and pay for euerie fail3e (of an act) an hundred markis. 1552 LYONSAY *Monarchie* 3760 The straffull fail3eis Off Schieriffis, Procestis, and of Bail3eis. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbright War-Comm.* *Mfn. Cl.* (1835) 40 An thousand merks, to be payit to the Committie... in case of fail3ie. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1792) II. 225 It was a snare devised to draw gentlemen under fail3ies.

Fain (fain), a. and adv. Forms: a 1 fæ3en, fæ3n, 3 fæin, fæin, vein, vayn, 3-6 fæyn(e), (5 fæynne), 4 (fæyne), 4-5 fæyn(e), 4-7 fæine, 5 fæyne, 5-6 fæne, 6 faint, (fæyen, fæene), (7-9 fæign), 3-6 fæin. Also compar. 3 fæner. β. 3-4 fæ3e(n), 3 fæwe, 4-5 fæwe(n), (5 fæue). [OE. *fægen*, *fægn* = OS. *fagan*, *fagin*, ON. *feginn*; allied to OE. *gefeon* (pa. t. *fæah*), OHG. (*gi-*) *fahan* (pa. t. *fah*) to rejoice.]

A. adj. 1. Glad, rejoiced, well-pleased. Often in phrases, full fain, glad and fain. Const. of; also followed by *inf.* or *subord. cl.* Now chiefly *dial.* or *poet.*

a. ... *Beowulf* 1633 Ferdon forð þonon fæpelastum ferhþum fægne. c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. 5 Ic bio swiþe fægn 3if ðu me lædest þider ic be biðde. c 1205 LAY. 4891 Þe duc þer fore fain was. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20452 (Cott.). I am ful fain yee ar me mid. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 4552 Of fair dede þai sal be fæyn. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 974 Bot þen was his wrechede mon full fæyn. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* 84 Now in hart full fæyn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 589 He... of their cuning was so glaid and fæne. a 1569 KINGESVILL *Man's Est.* i. (1580) 7 He is very faine of the findyng of suche a fæilde. 1591 SHAKS. i *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 114 Are glaid and faine by flight to saue themselves. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commion.* 56 Then full faine wil thou be to have Christ Jesus receive thy soule. 1664 *Floodan F.* vii. 63 And of his welfare all were fain. 1787 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 157 My heart has been sae fain to see them. 1801 WORSW. *Cuckoo & Night.* xxvii. I should be wondrous fain That shamefully they one and all were slain. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* i. 105 My master is quite fain of his company. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iii. 176 And fain and full was my heart.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 218 So þat hii mette hem þer, boþe hii were wel fæwe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3800 War-for y am wel fæwe.

b. *Proverb.* 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 157 Fayre promys makyth folys fæyne. 1579 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 69 There may you see... the faire words that make foolis fæine. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iv. Fine words to make foolisli madmen fæin.

2. Const. to with *inf.* Glad under the circumstances; glad or content to take a certain course in default of opportunity for anything better, or as the lesser of two evils.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 28 Þei were fæyn to ask þes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 He was fæine him self to save. 1559 in *Strype Ann.* Ref. I. App. ix. 26 They were fæine to patche uppe the matter with a little piece of paper clapped over the foresaid words. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 153, I must be fæine to pawne... my Plate. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* ii. § 26. 170 Men were fæine to eate horse-flesh. 1693 LOCKE *Education* § 89. 105 Castilio was fæine to make Trenchers at Basle to keep himself from starvyn. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* xvi. (Chandos) 60 Pleas'd with the prospect he was feign To yawn, and go to sleep again. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece VII.* liv. 52 He was fæine to take shelter in a canal. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* II. vi. 215 Christabel was fæine to make the best of her life at Mount Royal.

β. c 1330 *Arth. & Merv.* 208 To fle sone he was wel fæwe. b. This passes gradually into the sense: Necessitated, obliged.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* II. 785 Pinkye... so loste his voyce, that he was fæyne to leave off. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 75 Lodowyke... was feene with teares to acknowledge his cowardize. 1636 HALL *Contempl.* 1. 103 In this condition, he is fæin to bear his burdensom Cross towards the place of his Execution. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 7 Many plants are mentioned in Scripture under such names as they are fæin to be rendered by analogy. 1685 H. MORE *Paralyt. Proph.* 315 A Cannon of so vast a bigness, that it was fæin to be drawn by seventy yoke of Oxen. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 23, I have been fæin to trust the oversight... of my work to others. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 360 Ascham, indeed, was fæin to apologise for having written in English. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* i. 93 He was fæin to acknowledge that she was right.

3. Disposed, inclined or willing, eager. Const. of, for, to with *inf.* arch. or *dial.*

c 1205 LAY. 6994 For elchen vuele he wes fein. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 237 So it fatus bi folk þat fain is to teche. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Natur passis Nurriture* 34 To fang his friendship they war fæin. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 32 The... fleet and snaw are nought at aw, If yæn were fæin to gang! 1851 GALLANGA *Mariotti's Italy* 75 The gentle and respectful behaviour of the soldiery in what they were fæin to look upon as a land of conquest. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildratan* 83 Vain for a man to think that he Can hide what a woman is fæin to know!

† b. Apt, wont. Obs. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 37 Whose stædie hand was fæine his steed to guyde. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 1. 7 To a busie man temptation is fæin to climb up together with his businesses.

† 4. Well-disposed, favourable. Const. of or dat. Also in phr. *fair and fæin*. Obs.

c 1205 LAY. 12719 Lauer king Aldroein Ofte þe wurdæ godd fein (c 1275 fain). c 1305 12,000 *Virgins* 134 in E. E. P. (1862) 69 Course of britaigne þo si fonde such a creature, so fæin & so fæyne. c 1400 *Sir Gouthere* 679 Fader, and Sone, and Holy Gost, Of owre sowles be fæyne. [a 1850 ROSSSETTI *Daute & Circ.* i. (1874) 77. I... saw Love coming towards me, fair and fæin.]

B. adv. Gladly, willingly, with pleasure. Frequent in *I, he, etc. would* († *had*) *fæin*; otherwise *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde fein pinian and sitten on forste and on snawe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 Vor uein wolde þe hexte cwemen ou. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 272/33, Ichulle þe telle fæyn. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 121 And if þou woldest neuere so fæyne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/3 The soppes of which he fæyne ete. 1533 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. iv. 64 To bring agane Enecas full fæne thai wald. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 151 The kyng... demaunded of them whyther they wolde fæynest go. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 10 A mirrhour... Wherein her face she often vewed fæyne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 72, I would fæine dye a dry death. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 86, I would fæin know wherein consists that sharpness. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. iv. He full fain would sleep. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 32 My spirit seeks thee fæin. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 85 Those who would fæin divide the community into two great castes. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iii. 173 She... kisseth hersweet and fæin. 1880 MISS DROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* ii. vii. She had fæiner not.

β. c 1330 *King of Tars* 1058 Ageyn the soudan he gan hyghe, And wolde hym sel full fæwe. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 308 Pannne wolde þay wel fæ3e, 3if þei mist helpe to þat sir Olyuer hadde be slage.

† **Fain**, sb. Obs. [f. prec.] Gladness, joy. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3852 (Laud MS.) Laban then he did to calle for fæyne of hym his frendis alle. c 1400 *Peine & Gaw.* 2086 Alsone alle he saw him stand For fæyn he liked fote and hand. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 844 Syr Garcy went crowlande for fæyne.

† **Fain**, v. Obs. Forms: 1 fægenian, fægnian, fæhnan, 2 fæzenien, 3 fæznien, fæinen, (fæwe), 3-6 fæyne, (4 fæyn), 3-7 fæine. See also FAWN v. [OE. *fægnian*, *fægenian* (f. *fægen*, FAIN) = ON. *fagna*, OS. *faganon*, *faginon*, OHG. *faginon*, *feginon*, Goth. *faginon*.]

1. *intr.* To be delighted or glad, rejoice. Const. of (earlier *genitive*), *on*, *in*; with *to* and *inf.* also, to desire, wish.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 1 Ne sceal he... to ungemetlice fægnian ðæs folces wordra. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 66 Fægnodon ealle. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mark* xiv. 11 þa hi þis gebyrdon hi fahnodon (c 1180 *Haltan G.* fægeneden). c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 Fæle shule fægnien on his burde. c 1205 LAY. 21843 þa fæne swiðe folc an hirede Of Arðures cume. c 1240 *Ureun in Coll. Hom.* 199 þi þu wilt hit iðauten iwis he wile burchun fæwe. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* v. 12 And fæyne sal alle þat hope in þe. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 14 Fæynen in lord & glades rightwis. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sol. Wks. I. 266 Clerkis shulde... fæyn to be discharged of erbeli goodis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1745 Fæyne all with fæines & fæyne at þou may. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 417 And thogh some tyme be gude the world make man to fæyne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 36 [She] fæynes to weave false tales.

b. To pretend kindness. Cf. FAWN v. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Hwonne ou ne wonted nowiht, þeonne ueined he mid ou.

2. *trans.* To make glad. Hence to welcome (a person); also, to congratulate (const. of).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1441 Eliezer... brogt him a wif... He fæynede hire wið milde mod. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlii(i). 4 God þat fæines mi youthede all. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 243 Þei... fæynede me wiþ wordis. Bote þei hateden me. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2 Fæyn wold þai here Sum furand þing efter fode to fæyn þer heist. 1480 *Robt. Deyll* to Of hys companye no man us fæyne.

3. To rejoice in, enjoy; also, to take to gladly, show preference for. *rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Calo E viij.* I wyl not that ye... suppose that... synnars fæynen [L. *luenari*] theyr synnes without to haue... punycion... in this world or in the other. 1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cl. (1612) 399 The spewrest Citie-Lads for ber wold fæine the Countre-aire.

Hence † **Faining** *phl. a.*, gladsome, affectionate; also, longing, wistful.

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12732 Clunestra... Resaynit hym... With a faynood fæine. 1596 SPENSER *Hymns* *Hom. Love* 216 His heavens queene... in his fæyning eye Whosell soe aspect he counts felicity.

Faine (e, obs. ff. of FEIGN.

Fainance (fæine, fæins), *rare* -1. [f. FAINEANT: see -ANCE; F. *fainance* occurs in Montaigne.] = next.

1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxvii. 342 The mask of sneering fainance was gone.

Fainancey (fæine, fænsi). [f. as prec.: see -ANCE.] The quality or condition of being a faintant.

1854 THOREAU in *Salt Life* (1890) 156 They may be single, or have families in their fainancey. 1884 GOW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 316 The reduction of the House of Lords to fainancey.

|| **Fainant** (fæine, fæn). sb. and a. Also 7 faintant, faintneant, faytneant. [F. *faintant* (16thc). also *fain-éant*] 'do nothing', f. *fai*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *faire* to do + *néant* nothing; really an etymologizing perversion of OF. *faignant* sluggish (still current as a vulgarism), pr. pple. of *faindre* to skulk: see FAINT.]

A. sb. One who does nothing; an idler. Often with allusion to the *rois fainants*, 'sluggard kings', a designation of the later Merovingians.

1610 SIR D. CARLETON in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 93 The two last Emperours... were both fainants. 1621 [see FACTOTUM] 1. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 13 There are yet to spare. Cashers and Faint-neants, 220,000. 1855 H. G. LIOUILL *Hist. Rome* v. xlvii. The fainants who had disappointed them could hardly appear in public.

B. adj. That does nothing; indolent, idle.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. f. 14 The faintant Merovingians. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 163 The faintant aristocrat and apathetic dullard.

|| **Faineantise** (fæine, fæntiz). Also 7 faintneantise. [Fr. *faineantise*, f. *fainant*: see prec.] 'Do-nothing-ness'; indisposition to do anything; indifference, inactivity.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Let. in Leisure Hour* Dec. (1874) 805 Nor would any fatigue... have degusted me so much as our ten years fain(neantise) has done. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 99 If the King had, by any Faineantise or Remissness, let their Line run into Opportunities. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *David Mariani* ix. He had... sent all King Henry's saints about their business, or rather about their no-business, their faineantise.

Fainer, obs. f. FEIGNER.

† **Fainhead**. Obs. In 4-5 fæynhed. [f. FAIN a. + -HEAD.] Gladness, joy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3851 (Götl.) Laban for fæynhed he did to call... his frendis alle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2446 Hit shall... fillle you with fæynhed.

† **Fainlessly**, adv. [f. *fain*, FEIGN v. + -LESS + -LY 2. Cf. FAINTLESS.] Without attempted evasion.

1652 GAULE *Nagastrom*. 261 Women... have fainelessly and willingly left their bodies and embraced their deaths.

Fainly (fæinli), adv. *rare*. [f. FAIN a. + -LY.] Gladly, eagerly.

1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 28 Lord Eolus richt fanelie did thame gyde. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 221 Grace Easily, Willingly, faine betweens another, any other, all others share with it in the common Saluation. a 1800 *Jolly Goshawk* ix. in *Child Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* IV. 360 She's gone into her west window and fainly aye it drew. 1850 BLACKIE *Aschylus* II. 268 Xerxes, stript of all his glory... Fainly comes... to the bridge that links the lands.

Fainness (fæinnes). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. FAIN a. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fain; eagerness, gladness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3851 (Cott.) Laban for fainnes did him call... his frendis alle. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 7 Pou has gifen fæynes in my hert. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 80 Tha... left all waist for fæynes for to fle. 1571 G. BUCHANAN *Admon. Trevo Lordis* Wks. (1892) 30 Causit ye... hamiltonis to fon for fæynnes. 1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. v. viii. 228 The... ballie rubbed his hands with fidgety fainness. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. ix. Foulon (in his fainness)... also claps.

Faint (fæint), sb. [f. FAINT a. and v.]

† 1. Faintness. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13477 (Götl.) If þai turn ham þair wai, For þe faint sone faille sal þai. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4193 Beues for feynt bere hym lowe. c 1340 *Sir Egeir* (Roxb.) 8814 For pure feint right now she sank. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxx. 430 Huon... was sore very for fæint, for the blude that he had loste. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 149 My hope... stumblith straight, for feeble fæint. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xli. 165 Weared with travaile, and faint of his woundes.

2. A swoon.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. xvi. The Saint, Who propped the Virgin in her faint. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* (1870) 280 In a dead faint. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 45 The night... found me still where he had laid me during my faint.

3. Comb. as † *faint-fit* = fainting-fit. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 190 Without a scream, a faint-fit or a kick.

Faint (fæint), a. Forms: 4 (and 9 in sense 1 b) feint, 4-6 faine, faynt(e), feynt(e), 6 Sc. fant(e), 4- faint. [a. OF. *faint*, *faint* feigned, sluggish, cowardly, pa. pple. of *faindre*, *feindre* (mod. F. *feindre*) to FEIGN, in early use also *refl.* to avoid one's duty by false pretences, to shirk, skulk.]

† 1. Feigned, pretended, simulated. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19535 (Cott.) Par-for tok he [Symon. Magus] baptim faint. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xl. 6 Vayn thynges & faynt spak his hert. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12391 Po lyghers... forget a faint tale vnder fals colour. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 229 A faynte frend myght he þer fynde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 144 He that loueth the faynt leue. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 93 And finished the sayde peace with an assured othe... but it semed a faynt peace, for [etc.].

b. Law. *Faint action, pleading, etc.*: = 'feigned action' etc.: see **FEIGNED**.

1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII. c. 24 The said Manour... to be recovered by faint pleader, reddition or other fraude or covyne. 1552 HULOET, *Faynte accion, actio exmatra.* 1607 COWEL, *Interpr.*, *Faynt pleader.* 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 154 *Faint* pleading is a covinous, false, and collusory manner of pleading to the deceit of a third party. 1672 in *Cowel Interpr.*, *Faynt* alias *Feynt* *Accion.* 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 577 A faint title.

II. Sluggish, timid, feeble.

+2. Avoiding exertion, shirking, lazy, sluggish. 1325 *Coer de L.* 2519 'Rowes on faste I who that is feynt, In evell water may he be dreynt I.' 1303 GOWER *Conf.* II. 5 He... had his thoughtes fent Towardes loves and full of slouth. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 *Feynt, seguis.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneids* i. vii. 33 The beis... fra their hife... Expellis... the faynt dore bede. 1680 *Temple Orig. & Nat. Gov.* Misc. 53 The spirits... are rendered faint and sluggish.

3. Wanting in courage, spiritless, cowardly. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *faint heart* (now associated with sense 4 b).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18081 (Cott.) A faint fighter me thinc er bou. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 1597 Haveth now non heorte feynt! c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1575 Ase he was mad & feint To Iesu Crist he made is pleint. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit.* Ps. cxvi (Percy Soc.) 44 Myn herte is fals[e], feynt, and drye. c 1480 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 184 Thoughte ye shold abyde beynde as weke men and feynte. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177 Thou art of a faynte corage. a 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 210 The faint spies that went to the land of Canaan. 1627 *MAY Lutan* iii. (1635) 103 To send these civill warres Having so faynt a chiefe. 1702 *Rose Tamerl.* i. i. His Party... soon grew faint. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 689 Faint heart never yet raised a trophy. *absol.* 1814 *Byrons Lara* ii. x. The fierce that vanquish, and the faint that yield. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* i. iv. 120 He made the faint of spirit take their place.

b. *Proverb.* 1569 W. ELDERTON *Ballad, Brittain's Ida* v. i. Faint heart ne'er won fair lady. 1624 *MASSINGER Park Love* ii. iii. All hell's plagues light on the proverb That says 'Faint heart'—! But it is stale.

4. Wanting in strength or vigour. +a. Of persons or animals, their faculties or condition; also (rarely) of material agents: Weak, feeble; sickly, out of condition. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 785 Febul wax he & faynt. 1399 *LANGEL Rich. Redefete* iii. 88 With many fair floyles, bouz þey feynte were. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 288 In bigger bowes fele, and fainter fewe Branches doo traile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneids* vii. viii. 74 Thi vile unvelley age, Ourset with hasart hair and faynt dorage. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cclxliij. 7 Mysprete waxeth faynte. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 143 Barley strawe... is fownde... not altogether soe faint as haver strawe. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 130 If I catch a Trout in one Meadow, he shall be white and faint. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 204 If the Sire be faint, or out of Case. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. iii. 36 Where the scantiest or faintest Land-winds are found. 1764 *HARNIER Observ.* iv. iv. 142 A very slow faint fire.

b. Of actions, wishes, purposes: Half-hearted, languid, feeble.

1596 *SPENSER P. Q.* iv. vi. 24 Turning feare to faint deuotion. 1630 in *Piction L'pool Music Rec.* (1883) i. 158 Many disorders grown... through... faint execution of those lawes. 1640 *HAMINGTON Edm.* IV. 183 The King... dismiss the Embassadors with some faint comfort. 1728 *VENERE Sincere Penitent* Pref. 4 A faint... progress in... religion. 1735 *POPE Prof. Sat.* 201 Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 581 A faint show of opposition from one or two peers. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* 37 And found there had been some faint attempt at sweeping.

5. Producing a feeble impression on the senses or the mind; dim, indistinct, hardly perceptible: a. of light, sound, odour.

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 270 The sound grew fainter and fainter. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 84 By... Turpentine, &c. all those reflections are made more faint. 1706 *PULLIUS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Vision*, *Faint Vision* is when a few Rays make up one Pencil, and tho' this may be distinct, yet it is obscure and dark. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 59 Diligent to catch the first faint gleam Of smiling day. 1818 *SHELLEY Rosalind* 1015 The summer wind faint odours brought From mountain flowers. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 96 Echo shrinks, as if afraid Of the faint murmur she has made. 1893 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* I. (1879) 10 A star of the sixth magnitude is... the faintest visible to the naked eye.

b. of a colour.

1552 HULOET, *Faynte and vnperfitte colour, dilutus color.* 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 74 All manner of Blues, from the faintest to the deepest. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5468/4 *Stolen*... a Faint Day Horse. 1730 *THOMSON Summer* 1317 (1746) From her naked limbs of glowing white, In folds loose-floating fell the fainter lawn. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 724 The faintest part of the picture. 1872 *BRYANT Little People of Snow* 111 She saw a little creature... With... faint blue eyes.

c. Of markings, etc. Applied *spec.* to the lines of a pale blue or neutral tint ruled on paper as a guide for handwriting. Hence quasi-adv. in *ruled faint*.

d. of objects of mental perception, e.g. resemblance, probability, etc. Also of conceptions or representations: 'Pale' or feeble compared with the reality.

1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* ii. viii. 166 Some faint hopes of relief. 1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) II. xvii. 333 The faint remembrance of the word of God. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 113 We form a faint idea of [it]. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. St.* x. 333 Such is a faint picture of the state of things. 1834 *MAUCH. Exam.* 11 June 5/3 There is not the faintest chance that [etc.].

absol. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* v. 417 Some first fact I' the faint of time.

6. Feeble through inanition, fear, or exhaustion; inclined to 'faint' or swoon. Const. + of, with.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 509 *Pey broyt hym to pylate, he stode ful feynt.* c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 332 He ys bope paal & feynt. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy.* ix. Which of labour were ful mate and feynt. c 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 249 Guychard... was feynte and felle down to the erthe. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1713) 30 When a Man... rises from his sick Bed... he quickly grows faint. 1837 *MAJOR RICHARDSON Brit. Legiun* ii. (ed. 2) 291 Hewas exceedingly faint with the bruises he had received. 1867 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 272, I was taken so faint afterwards. *transf.* 1548 *HALL Chron.* 230b, Knowyng his treasure... to be so voyde and faint.

III. 7. Producing faintness; sickly; + having a sickly smell. 'Of the atmosphere': Oppressive.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxvii. [clxxiii.] 530 The wether was so faynt. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggar's Bush* iii. i. The white Conyskin Though it be faint tis faire to the eye. 1673 *TEMPLE Observ.* *United Prov.* Wks. 1731 1. 46 Warm fair turns in a Night to a sharp Frost. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 182 The Weather was very wet, hot and faint. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 16 Aug. I wish La Villa Rica de Vera Cruz had not quite so faint a smell. 1870 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 345 The atmosphere was a little faint and sickish.

IV. Comb. 8. a. with adjs. of colour, as *faint-blue*, *-green*, etc. b. parasynthetic, as *faint-breathed*, *-hued*, *-lipped*, *-voiced*, etc.

1598 *SILVESTRE Du Barlas* ii. ii. i. Babylon 301 The faint-breath'd children Cryoften Bek. 1682 *Sir T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* 9 Persons... but pale in goodness, and faint lipped in integrity. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* iii. 19 Faint-lipped shells. 1832 *TENNYSON Marianna in S.* 5 A faint-blue ridge upon the right. 1844 *LD. Houghton Palm Leaves* 138 Purple and faint-green relics of the day. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* xiv. 284 Difficulties become faint-voiced.

9. quasi-adv. with ppl. adjs., as *faint-gleaming*, *-glimmering*, *-heard*, *-lit*, *-warbled*, etc.

1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 48 The meek-eyed morn appears... faint-gleaming in the dappled east. 1728-46 - *Spring* 58 The long-forgotten Strain, At first faint-warbled. 1729 *Savage Wanderer* iii. 12 The Stars... faintglimming with remains of day. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xvii. 260 Faint-heard refrains. 1867 R. LYTTON *Chron. & Char.* The faint-lit cold-wall'd corridors.

Faint (faint), v. Forms: 4-5 faints, 4-6 faynt(e, 6 faynete), feynt(e, 5- faint. [f. FAINT a.; cf. the rare OF. *feintir* = sense 1.]

1. *intr.* To lose heart or courage, be afraid, become depressed, give way, flag. Now only *arch.* after Biblical uses.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 368 For here son gun feynte & felde were manye. a 1400 *Adam Davy's Dream* 118 A voice me bede I neshulde nough feinte. 1526 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* iv. 1 As mercy is come on us we faynte not. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 50b, The stranger so faced the Englishman, that he faynted in hys sute. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* ii. 41 The soldiers blamed each other for fainting. 1701 *STEELE Chr. Hero* iii. 62 His great heart, instead of fainting and subsiding, rose and biggen'd. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iii. 187 He was depressed by many; yet he fainted not. 1827 *KEBLE Chr.* v. 24th Sund. after Trin. Why should we faint and fear to live alone. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 473 Answer and faint not.

2. To become faint, grow weak or feeble, decline. Const. *intr.* of. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13918 All feblit þe freike, fainted of strenght. 1450 *Crt. of Love* 460 All her fayme paynte In the remembrance till thow begynne to ymagine. 1530 *RASSELL Bk. Purgat.* ii. xviii. The understandyng begynneth to faynt. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* i. 1. 31 in *Hazl. Dodley* (1874) II. 190 Sometimes Esau's self will faint for drink and meat. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 45 If they perceive, that you faint in courage. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Aeneid* iv. 473 The Fires were fainting there. 1820 *SHELLEY Edipus* ii. 1. 56 Loading the morning winds until they faint With living fragrance. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Odalisque*, The day, through shadowy arches fainting.

+b. To fall short. *Obs. rare.*

1623 *BINGHAM Lepsius' Comparison* 3 It fainteth or straith from the marke, if you aime further off.

3. To fall into a swoon. Also with *away*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3550 He... fainted for febul, and felle to be ground in a swyme. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 95 Caste some waitrvpon me, I faynte I 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iv. iii. 149 And now he fainted, And cride in fainting vpon Rosalinde. 1668 *ETHICRED She Would if She Could* v. i. Oh, I shall faint! 1793 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1792) 107 Where Christ fainteth thrice, under the weight of his Cross. 1742 *WESLEY Trinit.* 18 Jan. As soon as she rose from prayer, she fainted away. 1847 *GROTE Greece* ii. lii. (1862) IV. 421 He fainted away and fell back. 1880 *OWIDA Nekhs* I. 16 She could have fainted.

b. To droop, sink into. *lit.* and *fig. rare.*

1712-4 *POPE Rape Lock* iv. 34 There Affliction... Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. 1821 *KEATS Laura* 139 A flower That faints into itself at evening hour.

4. To lose colour or brightness; to fade, die away. Const. *intr.* Now *rare*.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xvii. Coloures that may neuer faynte. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-hk.* ii. 66 The Wines doo... beginne to fayle or faint. 1675 A. BROWNE *Ars Pictoria* 90 The next [grounds]... as they loose in their distance must... faint... in their colours. 1708 H. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 67 Unskil'd to tell Or where one colour rises or one faints. 1713 *PORT Let. H. Cromwell* 12 Nov. Those... figures in the gilded clouds which while we gaze long upon... the whole faints before the eye, and decays into confusion. 1873 *MISS THACKERAY Old Kensington* xv. 124 The draperies hang fainting and turning grey and brown. 1890 W. C.

RUSSELL Ocean Tragedy III. xxxii. 193 The sky... had fainted into a sickly hectic.

b. *notice-ise.* To grow dull or insensible to.

1669 *PENN No Cross Wks.* 178a II. 93 We fainted to that pleasure and delight we once loved.

5. *trans.* To make faint or weak, depress; enfeeble, weaken. *Rare* in mod. use. Also *impers.* *It faints me.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 828 O luxurie... thou feyntest mannes mynde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11166 Purghe fayntyng of fode... faintes þe pepull. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 1090 Fie! I have seyn thair dammes feynt or quelle. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xiii. xiii. Doth he not knowe how your hert is faynted? 1583 *MULCASTER Positions* iv. (1887) 22 Neither faint it [the body] with heat, nor freese it with cold. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 103 I faints me To think what follows. 1614 T. ADAMS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxv. 3 Deferred hope faints the heart. a 1657 *LOVDAY Lett.* (1662) 195 It... faints my industry. 1755 *GUTHRIE Christians Gl. Interest* (1667) 113 This seriousness breaketh the man's heart, and fainteth the stoutness of it. 1858 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw* III. 175 Too much joy almost fainted the heart of the Mistress. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callitides* lxiv. 216 Son, whom needs it faints me to launch full-tided on bazards.

+b. To make less, diminish. *Obs. rare.*

1599 *MARSTON Sca. Villanie* iii. viii. 212 With incensing touch To faint his force.

Faint-draw (faintdrō), v. [f. FAINT a. + DRAW v.] *trans.* To draw or delineate lightly.

1728 *SAVAGE Bastard* 33 You had faint-drawn me with a form alone.

Fainted (faintēd), ppl. a. [f. FAINT v. + -ED 1.]

+a. Rendered cowardly or timid. +b. Become weak or exhausted. c. Fallen into a swoon (*rare*).

c 1500 *Melusine* 140 By one only Cowarde & feynted herte is sometye lefte & loste al a hoole werke. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 A false faynted herte. 1614 *BR. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 124 Why doth none of his gallant nobles revive the faynted courage of their Lorde with a new cuppe? 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* (1851) 296 So reviving to the fainted Common-wealth. 1847 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXXVI. 32 There she lies, not fainted... but like a somnambule.

+ *Fainten*, v. *Obs. rare* - 1. [f. FAINT a. + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make faint, depress, dispirit.

1612-5 *BR. HALL Contempl.* N. T. ii. 1, Thou wilt not be absent... so long as to fainten the heart.

Fainter (faintē), [f. FAINT v. + -ER 1.] One who faints or gives way.

1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxxiii. The soldiers chosen for this service should be... no fainters in spirit.

+ *Faintful*, a. *Obs.* [f. FAINT sb. or v. + -FUL.] Ready to faint; causing or indicating faintness.

1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* iii. 18 Faintfull and like to die. 1590 *GREENE Or. Fur.* (1861) 98 Let them stream along my faintfull looks. 1594 *LODGE Wounds Civ. War* v. in *Hazl. Dodley* VII. 195, I feel the faintfull dews of death.

Faint-heart (faint'hait), sb. and a. [f. FAINT a. + HEART.] A sb.

+1. The fact or condition of having a faint heart; want of spirit. *Obs.*

1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 760 They [men]... through faint-heart, and lack of courage, do change their first mind.

2. One who has a faint heart; a coward.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 'You are all fainthearted, not Frenchmen.'

b. adv. Faint-hearted, timid, spiritless, cowardly.

1590 *MARLOWE and Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii. That cowardly faint-heart runaway. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. x. 17 Cowards...

And faint-heart foolcs. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 501 O faint-heart thief of love.

Faint-hearted (faint'haitēd), a. [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having a faint heart; wanting energy, courage, or will to carry a thing through; timid, cowardly. Also *absol.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 Feynt hertyd, *vecors.* 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* xiii. 7 All the people were faynthearted after him. 1631 *GODD. God's Arrows* v. xi. 421 A few whick-livered, faint-hearted soldiers. 1723 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 17, I find you are faint-hearted, and unfit for our trade. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor.* 54 Young fellows like you, are sometimes faint-hearted. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 145 A fainthearted... faction soon began to show itself among those of higher degree.

absol. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 746 The punishment threatened... to the fearful and faint-hearted. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men.* *Goethe Wks.* (Bohn) I. 395 The disadvantages of any epoch exist only to the faint-hearted.

Hence *Faint-heartedly* adv., in a fainthearted manner. *Faint-heartredness*, the quality or state of being fainthearted; timidity, cowardice.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *L'aschevent*... faint heartedly. *ibid.*, *Couradise*... faintheartedness. 1605 *LD. HALL Medit. & Pows* ii. § 76 To finde such faintheartedness in my self at the first conceit of death. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus Collog.* 110 But how many Christians dye very faint-heartedly? 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 60 A faint-heartedness... always accompanies Putrefaction and Insensibility. 1874 *MOTLEY Barnveld* (1879) II. xi. 26 Baffled... by the faintheartedness of his nominal friends. 1876 *Mrs. WHITNEY Lights & Ins.* xi. 120 'It is such a responsibility to take'... I said, faint-heartedly.

Fainting (faint'ing), vbl. sb. [f. FAINT v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FAINT.

1. A growing feeble or faint-hearted; depression, discouragement.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12936 With faintyng & feblenes he fell to be ground. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. 46 Almost at faintyng ynder The pleasing punishment that women beate. 1633 G. HERRERT *Temple, Love Unknown* 2 In my faintings I presume your love Will more complice, then help.

2. Swooning.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. v. 18. This root... [ecampane] thus conected is singular good for faintings. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. (1879) 176 Fetch something, and give it Mercy... to stay her fainting. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man. i. i. 40 Hence Faintings and Stupors. 1850 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix. 344. I meant to stop your fainting.

b. *attrib.* in fainting fit, a swoon.

1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 97 Fainting Fits, or a Syncope... will ensue. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. Catharine... was... recovered from her fainting fit. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 128 Often he fell into long fainting fits, which his attendants mistook for death.

Fainting (*fai'nting*), *pph.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That faints, in senses of the verb.

1558 PHAER *Enaid* vi. 361 The feble mone doth giue sometime a fainting light. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 76 The Senate, whom I perceived in manner fainting and wearie. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. vi.* ii. v. 40 That I may kindly giue one fainting kisse. 1708 EDM. SMITH *To Mem. of J. Philips* in *Anderson B.* p. vi. 618 The fainting Dutch remotely fire. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *tr. Virg's Shipwreck* 201 Yes, O Yes! she replied in an almost fainting tone. 1771 HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 162 We had such trembling and almost fainting doings. 1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* 10 July, Translating into my fainting and inefficient pen, the divine eloquence of Plato's Symposium. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 239 His eloquence roused the fainting courage of his brethren.

Faintly (*fai'ntli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

In a fainting manner; † feebly, † faint-heartedly; like one who is fainting.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 41 This letter is not only lamentably indited, but also faintly invented. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 108 And albeit he was... likest of all other to attain the victory, yet... he faintly withdrew. 1635 SWAN *Spec.* M. ix. § 1 (1643) 470 His many knocks cause him faintly to fall. 1839 LADY LYTON *Chevelly* (ed. 2) i. vii. 135 Mademoiselle began to... incline her head faintly towards his shoulder. 1844 Ld. Houghton *Mem. Many Scenes, Dream in Gondola* 96 A deft canoe... Faintly rocked within a lonesome cove.

† **Faintingness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = FAINTNESS.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 126 Save only a faintingness when I came on shore.

† **Faintise**, *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 feint-, feynt-, -ise, -yse, (4) fentesye, 5 foyntise, 4-5 faint-, faint-, feynt-, -es(e, -is(e, -ys(e, (4) Sc. fayntice, 5 fentyse). [a. OF. *faintise*, *feintise* (mod.F. *fainte*) = Pr. *feintesa*, f. *faint*, *feint* feigned, sluggish, cowardly: see FAINT a.]

1. Deceit, dissimulation, hypocrisy, pretence.

1400 *Deit. Troy* 534 Ere he fayne any faintes, 1485 CAXTON *Chas. G.* xlv. The kyng, dysposed hym to receyue baptym... without fayntise.

2. Feebleness, weakness (of body or mind); want of energy, cowardice. Cf. FAINTNESS. *Without faintise*: without flagging or flinching.

1299 R. GLOUC. (1724) 30 Nuche ping, bat ys eldore loren porw feyntise... he wann sepe a 3eyn. c. 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 176 Philip withouten faintise did alle his trauaile. a. 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 246 For feyntise fel bat fayre fode, Nakyd he bar bat hard rode To-ward caluery. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxxviii. viii, Thei faught without feyntise.

Faintish (*fai'ntish*), *a.* [f. FAINT a. + -ISH.]

1. † a. Rather weak or feeble. *Obs.* b. Affected with a feeling somewhat like that of fainting. Also of the feeling itself.

1667 H. STUBBS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 501 Neither does all that sweat make us faintish. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 82 Those Cattel that feed on Grass are weak and faintish in comparison of those... fed with Hay and Corn. 1767 GOODY *Treat. Wounds* I. 224 He continued faintish for some days. 1824 LONDON *Edm. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 I. i. 267, I was faintish at the big squar mat. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Lea & Gain* ii. ii. (1853) 288 Charles had a faintish feeling, come over him. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro M.* 128 A qualm of faintish sickness.

2. Rather indistinct, hardly perceptible.

1712 *Nereides* 35 The Water-Lillies are a faintish sweet. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* v. 1, Upon her Cheek a faintish Flush was spread. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. i. 4, Then in a faintish, but angry voice, 'begone from my door.' 1767 EHRET in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 114 The young leaves... of a faintish green. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving in Remin.* (1881) 268 To the Louvre... got rather faintish good of the pictures there.

Faintishness (*fai'ntishness*), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being or feeling faintish; a slight tendency to faint.

1733 ARBUTHNOT *On Air* iii. v. 711. 82 The sensation of faintishness and debility. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 221 When... faintishness... renders... cordials necessary, we should recommend good wine. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 575, I felt myself assailed by a kind of faintishness. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1859) 206 While faintishness increased so that I could hardly speak.

Faintive, *a. rare* -1. [f. FAINT v. + -IVE.] Ready to faint; languid.

a. 1813 A. WILSON *Disconsolate Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 96 She poured out her mane, Sae faintive, sae plaintive.

Faintless, *a.* [f. FAINT sb. + -LESS.] Exempt from fainting; unflagging.

1593-4 SYLVESTER *Profit of Imprisonment* 323 By faintless exercise faire Vertue to maintain. 1664 PERYS *Diary* (1879) III. 96 Cramp be thou faintless.

† **Faintingly**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LING.] *A. sb.* One who is faint or faint-hearted. *B. adj.* Faint-hearted.

1614 C. B. *Ghost of Rich. III.* 333 These fayntlings never yet were prest with coyne. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1752) 82 Thou art such a faintling, silly creature.

† **Faintly**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. FAINT a. + -LY¹.] = FAINT in various senses.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 267 It being but a faintly foot. 1771 J. FOOT *Penseroso* ii. 69 Hence the spring Emits a faintly blush.

Faintly (*fai'ntli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

† 1. Feignedly, by way of feint or pretence, deceitfully. *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 152 Gode acord to make, forsoke fulle fayntlic. c. 1400 *Cato's Morals* 16 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Faintly for to speke... is falsid and blame. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxi. 287 Some men of armes passed after fayntly. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 241 Countreys... by hym stolen and faintly conquered. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 365 Gabinus... was forced to... fight for Pompey at first faintly [*i. simulate*] and unwillingly, but at last heartily.

† 2. In a spiritless manner, like a coward; timidly. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10596 Hii fouzte feintliche, 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 491 What he bygynne frescheleche, he forsake hit feyntliche as a woman. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1419, I fro this trete Iournee Fayntly fledde a way. 1580 BARET *Alu.* W. 341 Womanishlie, faintlie, fearfullie, multibriter. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 285 He faintly now declines the fatal strife.

3. In a weak, feeble, or languid manner; feebly.

c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 572 Cryst gyt krokelely hys heuy cros vndyr, And feyntly hgt berep. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 180 poun moun we se how feyntly we serve to Crist. c. 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 1617 Wel feyntlie se felt hir stere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 155 b, Perfection, which the slowly & wekly or fayntly desyre. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 29 Faintly kissing him, she breathed out her life. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 16 The tide pressing against the stream, tho faintly. 1781 GIBSON *Deel. & F.* II. xli. 504 Their valiant promise was faintly supported in the hour of battle. 1861 *Athenaeum* 29 June 854 Cavour faintly smiled.

† b. With hesitation, not actively or energetically, coldly, half-heartedly. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 Feyntly, segniler. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 33 Though I wyll bot fayntly... my wyll is to wyllie perflythly. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 177 They set forward the king, and... brought him to London... where he was faintly received, and feebly welcomed. 1627 MAY *Lucan* iii. (1635) 356 Brothers faintly would 'gainst brothers fight. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 468 p. 3 To praise faintly the good Qualities of those below them. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 180 Having but Mayow... faintly on my side.

4. In a faint or almost imperceptible degree; very slightly; in faint tones; without vividness or distinctness.

1590 SPENSER *F. O.* III. v. 24 An arrow... faintly fluttering, 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 227, I faintly broke with thee of Ariars death. 1605 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* iii. 706 Some... faintly Blue. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. The cowlspies posies, faintly sweet. 1781 GIBSON *Deel. & F.* III. 149 The wide and stony beds, whose centre was faintly marked by the course of a shallow stream. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 420 This salt detonates faintly. 1849 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 436 Faintly visible to the naked eye. 1892 *Lancet* XCIII. 459/1 The notice of objection is not signed by any elector, but is stamped faintly with a stamp signifying that 'Richard Mason' is the objector.

† b. Hardly, scarcely. *Obs.*

1529 *Suppl. to King* 90 Doo not these thinges fayntly agree with the sayenge of... Paule the Apostle. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* ii. ii. We have but faintly yet begun our journey. 1636 — *Bashful Lover* iii. iii, My enemy—I can faintly call him so.

Faintness (*fai'ntness*), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being faint.

1. The state or condition of being without strength or exhausted; exhaustion, feebleness.

a. 1440 *Sir Egilun.* 901 For feyntnes sche myght not speke a worde. 1494 FAIRVAN *Chron.* v. cxcvi. 201 He bled so sore that for feyntnes he fell from his horse. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 60 b, This miserable fayntne... encreasynge so... that the stout souldiour for faintnes could skawe weld his weapon. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. iv. 72 There followeth a... faintnesse of their ioynts. 1672 SANDERSON in *Walton Life M. i. j.* A great bodily weakness and faintness of spirits. a. 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1725) I. 63 'Tis this faintness of their Desire which is the cause of its being successful. a. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragu.* i. (1876) 14 The faintness or potency of the feeling.

† b. *transf.*

1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 For fayntnes of the sprythes... the accustomed course of the waters... diminished. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 226 To them he explained... the fayntnesse & lenesesse of hys treasure.

† c. Of flesh: Want of firmness or solidity.

1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 56 Of this fertillite proceeds the faintness of the flesh there.

2. The state of being faint in spirit; dejection, timorousness; inertness, slackness, sluggishness.

Obs. exc. in faintness of heart, etc. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxvii. (1495) 430-For his feyntnes and cowardnes the kyt is overcome of a birde that is lesse than he. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 280 In feyntnes I falter, for his fray fell. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 107 The paleness of this Flower, Beway'd the faintness of my Masters heart. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* *Introd.* They... have neglected through faintness the onely remedy of their sufferings. 1851 GALLERIA *Natally* 301 Faintness of heart and infirmity of purpose must naturally... be found in so vast a mass.

3. The feeling of being faint or ready to swoon.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, He fell downe for

feyntness and weyknes. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xx, The faintness is already gone off. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The faintness which seemed to overpower him. 1874 LITTLE *Carr. Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 29 Sudden faintnesses at the last moment.

4. The quality or fact of being faint or of feebly affecting the senses; dimness or feebleness (of light, colour, outline, etc.).

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* iii. iv. 50 It [the emerald]... will, when worn by the neglected wife, Shew when her absent Lord disloyal proves, By faintness. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 8 Littleness or Faintness... seem to have no necessary connexion with greater Length of Distance. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 40 The faintness of the sound of this letter. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix. 169 The faintness of the gathering twilight.

Faints (*fai'nts*), *sb. pl.* Also 9 faints. [pl. of FAINT a. (quasi-sb.).] The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the process of distillation. Also *attrib.*

1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 295 Is it not a great Fault among Distillers, to allow any of the Faints to run among their pure Goods? 1861 J. SMITH *Paparanas Sc. & Art* II. 180 The latter part of this running being weak, is called faints. 1883 J. GARDNER *Brewer, Distiller etc.* v. 146 The remaining weak spirit that distils over, called faints, is caught separately.

attrib. 1880 *Act* 43-4 *Vict.* c. 24 Sched. 1, A low wines and feints charger must be connected with the still. *Ibid.* 24 § 3 Spirits conveyed into a feints receiver.

Fainty (*fai'nti*), *a.* *Obs. exc. poet. and dial.* [f. FAINT a. + -Y.]

1. Faint, sickly, languid. In later use chiefly: Inclined to swoon.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. II. 257 Faith waxed feeble and fainty. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* lxix. (1636) 78 If a man use much Saffron, it will make him very fainty. 1648 GAGE *West Ind. vii.* (1655) 109, I presently found my stomach fainty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 431 The fainty Root can take no steady hold. 1700 — *Fables, Flower & Leaf* 381 The fainty knights... knew not where To run for shelter. 1796 COLERIDGE in *Mrs. Sandford T. Poole & Friends* (1838) I. 177 It left me pale and fainty. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 295 All hands... their fainty frames have flung upon the earth. 1884 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.* s.v. *Alteit*, Fainty aitches are fainting fits.

2. Causing or productive of faintness; sickly.

1590 T. WATSON *Elegy Death Sir F. Walsingham* 107 Who shall receive their faintie maladies? 1600 ARB. *Amor Exp.* *Jonah* 602 A faintie sultrie blowing. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 86 They are apt to sweat much, whence proceeds a fainty Indisposition.

Hence † **Faintness**.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 31 Green Corn or Grass... makes such Cattle... apt to faintness and Diseases. *Ibid.* 593 Causing a general faintness to attend the whole Body.

Faiple, *Sc. var.* of **PIPLE**, underlip.

Fair (*feɪ*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 feire, feyre, 4-7 faire, fayre, 5-6 fayer (6 faler), 5-7 fare, 7-fair. [a. OF. *feire* (mod.F. *feire*) = Pr. *feira*, *fiera*, *feyra*, Sp. *feria*, Pg. *feira*, It. *fiera* = Lat. *feria* holiday.]

1. A periodical gathering of buyers and sellers, in a place and at a time ordained by charter or statute or by ancient custom. (In many cases fairs are resorted to for pleasure-seeking as well as for business; and in England they sometimes survive merely as gatherings for pleasure.) Often modified by prefixing other words, indicating the things sold, the time of year, or some special object for which the fair is held; as *cattle*-, *cheese*-, *horse*-, *ram*-, *sheep*-, etc., *fair*; *Easter*-, *Michaelmas*-, *summer-fair*.

[1292 BRITTON I. xiv. § 3 *Qe il facient crier la pue de eux en citez... et en feyres et en marches*] c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 328 In feire and markete bei sale seke him oute. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl.* C. vii. 121 Ich wente to be faire With many [maner] marchandise. 1489 Ld. Treas. *Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 119 A blak horse boycht... in the fayre. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 122 b, The fairer, on the day of Saint Michael the Archangel, kepte in... the tounne of Caen. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 12 To neglect a great fair, and to seeke to make markets afterwards. 1686 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 181 Ye freemen... of New Castle... Requesting a Fare to be kept in yt Towne twice a year. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* ii. i, Has he not... made himself the fool of the fair. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 272 Where the King grants a fair or market, the grantee shall have... a court of record. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 327 Each has its market day, and its annual fairs and festivals. 1857 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 315 A mere cattle-fair; no booths with toys and sweeties. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 145 The summer fair had long gone by.

b. *phr.* *A day after the fair*: too late.

1548 *Hall Chron.* 218 b, A daie after the faire, as the common proverbe saith. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iii. i, You came a day after the fair. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Revered. Lit. Mag.* (1883) 55 It... would be the day after the fair.

c. *transf.* Applied to a 'bazaar' or collection of goods to be sold to raise money for a charitable purpose. Chiefly in *fancy-fair* (see FANCY a. 1 d), *church-fair* (U.S.).

1876 W. A. BUTLER *Mrs. Limber's Raffle* 18 A church fair, or any fair, in fact, always seems to me like a contrivance to get a great deal of money for very little value.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *fair-booth*-, *day*-, *ground*-, *place*-, *stead*-, *time*-, *town*-, *fair-like* adj.; *fair-going* a., going to a fair; *fair-keeper* (a) one who has a stall, etc., at a fair; (b) an officer charged with the maintenance of order at a fair.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 385 On the village-green stand moss-grown 'fair-booths. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 431 He...took the towns of Peppes on their 'fayre day. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 122 The Prince of Princes...went through this Town...upon a Fair-day. 1771 *WESLEY Trul.* 18 June, It being the fair-day. 1801 *BLOOMFIELD Rural T.* (1802) 6 Many a kind 'Fair-going face. 1851 *MRS. BROWNING Casa Guidi Windows* 123 The world...has grown a Fair-going world. 1881 *Echo* 9 July 3/1 The Munster pig buyers have peremptorily refused to buy on the 'fair-ground of Sir Henry Becher. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4398/3 The 'Fair-keepers resorting to the Two Fairs held in...Bristol. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 206 The guard, or 'fair-keepers'...were supplied with ale, etc., at the expense of the town. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 212 The...fairlike markets...kept in Dublin. 1795 *SPRINGING Mag.* V. 39 A battle was fought in the 'fair-place. 1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 166 Merchandise...is the Nations Head-servant...sent out to all the earth, as to a general Market, and 'fairstead to buy her provisions. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 384 In the 'feyre tyme ijd. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 122 a, Camelford, a market and 'Fayre (but not fair) towne.

Fair (fæ-), a. and sb.² Forms: a. 1 fæzer, (fæzir), 2 *Orm*, fæzzerr, (3 fæizer, -zæir, -ir, fæizer, fæizer, fæizer), 2-6 feir, -yr, feier, -yer, 5-7 faire, -yr(e, 5 feire, -yre, 3-6 faier, -yer, (5 fayir), 4-7 far(e, 2-fair. B. 2-3 feir, (3 væzer, væzer, væiezer), 3-4 vair, -yr. *Com.* Teutonic: OE. *fager* = OS. *fagar*, OHG. *fagar*, ON. *fagr* (Sw., *da fager*), Goth. *fagrs* - *Oteut.* 'fagro-z.]

A. *adj.* (In all the older senses formerly used antithetically with *foul*. This is now *obs.* or *arch.* exc. with the *sbs. weather, means.*)

I. Beautiful.

1. Beautiful to the eye; of pleasing form or appearance; good-looking. Phrases, *Fair to see* (*arch.*); *fair and free* (*obs.* or *arch.*).

No longer in colloquial use; in literature very common, but slightly *arch.* or *rhetorical*.

a. of persons; chiefly with reference to the face; in mod. use, almost exclusively of women. Also of the body or its parts.

888 H. ALFRED *Booth*, xxiii. 5 *Gwa fæzer swa swa Alci-biades*. wæs. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 547 Op-æt he Adam gearone funde...and his wif somed, freo fægestre. c. 1200 *Ornau* 6392 þatt an was swiþe fæzzerr wif. c. 1205 *LAY*, 3886 He was his we fair. *Ibid.* 25305 þa ueiegeister wifmen. c. 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 2659 So faizer he was on to sen. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 66 Fairor woman nas þo non. *Ibid.* 556 Valoure fol ne mist þe, þan wiþ him was here, a 1300 *Cursor* M. 4223 (Cott.) Joseph...was fre and fair. 1320 *Sir Beues* 538 Ne non, so faire limes hede! c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 813 Cleopatra, Sche was fayr as is the Rose in May. 1393 *TREVISS Barth.* De P. R. v. xviii. (1495) 123 Yf the chynne be porpocyonate to the forehead, it makyth it fare, a 1400-50 *Alexander* 601 þe fax on his faire hede was ferly to schawe. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 782 My dowhtyrr gente that ys so feyer and fre. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 166 b, In this troublous season...was yf quene delivered at Westmynster of a fayre sonne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 40 A Gentlewoman...of faire of bodie. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. i. 47 That Faire and Warlike forme. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 324 The fairest of her Daughters Eve. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 760 His Head, from his fair Shoulders torn. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. xxv. Of stature fair. 1834 *TENNISON Sisters*, The earl was fair to see. 1864 - *Aylmer's F.* 681 Fair as the Angel that said 'Hail!'

fig. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *Life T. Aquinas* II. 639 The noblest and fairest spirits of beautiful, wicked Athens.

b. Applied to women, as expressing the quality characteristic of their sex. So, *The fair sex* (= *Fr. le beau sexe*), a fair one.

c. 1400 *York Myster.* xlv. 259 If we bynde ouzte þat faire one in fere now. 1559 *MINSHEW Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 5 What from our fair neighbour? Yea Sir...Well, they are from a cleanly woman. 1638 *BAKER Tr. Balaad's Lett.* II. 92, 1. can by no means approve the ambition of your fayre neighbour. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 39 Persons of the fairer sex.] 1711 *SHAFESBURY Char.* (1737) 1, 331 The confessing lover...ascribes all to the bounty of the fair-one. 1766 *Adm. Copt.* R. Boyle 48 A Note...which my fair Correspondent had taken Opportunity of leaving. 1771 *BERKELEY Alcibi.* II. 1. 24 The fair sex have now nothing to do but dress and paint. 1798 *FERRIER Illustr. Sterne* v. 155 My fair readers must excuse me. 1800 *MED. Trul.* III. 442 'These melancholy cases...spread a general alarm over a considerable district among the fair sex. 1835 A. CUNNINGHAM 'Hail Sheet & Flowing Sea' 10 O for a soft and gentle wind! I heard a fair one cry.

absol. with plural sense.

1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Cuck & Fox* 624 What will not Beaux attempt to please the Fair? 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xviii. At church...the fair carry the appearance of saints.

c. of abstractions personified.

1742 *Pope Dunc.* IV. 24 There, stript, fair Rhet'ric languish'd on the ground. 1750 *GRAY Elegy, Epitaph* i, Fair science frown'd not on his humble birth. 1764 *GOLDEN. Triv.* 365 Fair Freedom, taught...to feel The rabble's rage.

† d. used in courteous or respectful address.

c. 1350 *Will. Patene* 456 Faire fader, bi mi feip follit 3e wroztien. c. 1450 *Melting* 9 Feire suster ye ought not to come in this place. *Ibid.* 53 Feire sonne, for your sake shall I suffer the death. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 92/3 11a fair sires he was but late byhed. 1530 *PALMER*, 218/2 Fayresyt, beau sire. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 205 Ye be welcome fayre sister, with my fayre Nephew your sonne. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 310 Faire sir, God save you.

† e. of animals. Hence in Hunting use applied distinctively to a roebuck of the fifth year. *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Bestiary* 734 Panther is an wilde der. Is non fairere cn wilde her. 1381 *WYCLIF Jer.* xlv. 25 The she calf fair

and shapli Egypt. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* A vjb, This is a fayr hawk. 1535 *COVERDALE Judges* v. 10 Ye that ride upon fayre Asses. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 401 A sea Gull among a sort of faire swannes. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 1 In it [the flea] are two fair eyes. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* II. 41 A partridge plump, full-fed and fair. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* I, The fairest herd in the Halidome.

f. of inanimate things.

Beowulf 773 On hrusan ne feol fæger foldbo. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He...bið al swa is an appell theowed, he bið wið-uten feire and frakel wið-innen. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 A fairer hode inne to wunien. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48/2 A fair sun in deorsete. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22511 (Cott.) Þe sun...is þe fairste on to loken at middaytime. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 2468 (Trin.) A...fair cuntre þe flom ran þourge feire to se. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1541 On hys heued a hoke fayr myter. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 16 Preamb., Divers tenementes and feier places builded ther. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 46 He byryng forth euery yere fayre floures. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 87 The fayre towne of Compaigne. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr. Induct.* I. 46 Carry him...to my fairest Chamber. 1658 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 324 He hath already a fayre and large pen in the church. 1720 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 88 He presented his Majesty with a fair guilt Cup. 1719 *Dr. Foe Crusoe* (1858) 422 The same wicker work, but much fairer. 1799 *WORDSW.* 'She dwelt' Wks. (1888) 115/4 A violet...Fair as a star, when only one is shining in the sky. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* I. i, Tweed's fair river, broad, and deep. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. iv. 104 Awakening earthquake, o'er whose couch Even now a city stands, strong, fair and free. 1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* *Inglou. Penance*, The Ingoldsby lands are broad and fair. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lambs* vi. § 20. 182 A fair building is...worth the ground it stands on.

g. of appearance, visible qualities, arrangement, etc.

c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi alle wurðon awende of þan feyre hiwe. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 4225 (Trin.) Þi godenes & þi feire hew. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3613 As fayre semblaunt thanne shewed he me. As aform didde he. 1535 *COVERDALE Judith* xvi. 7 Judith...with hir fayre bewtye hath discomfited him. 1563 *SHUTE Archid.* D iij b, Ye may fynde a faire diminishing as I have said before. 1867 *MISS BRAODON Rupert Godwin* I. i. 1 The Captain and his wife were both in the fairest prime of middle age.

h. In various plant names, as **Fair Days**, **Grass**, the Goose-grass (*Potentilla anserina*); **Fair in sight**, the Blue-bell. See also **FAIR MAID**. 1578 *LYTE Dodoeus* II. xxiii. 175 These floures [Blue bells] be now called Fayre in sight. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* 42/2 Fair Grass, or Fair Days, *Potentilla anserina*.

† 2. Of sounds, odours, etc.: Agreeable, delightful. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 566 (Gr.) Sexnas stodon on fægerne sweg. 13... E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 46 A fayr reffayr set fro hit floot.

† 3. Desirable, repentable. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 144 Efreyre hit is to have a son. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 212 (HALL. MS.) He hadde i-made many a faire marriage. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 28-9 To be cald a knyght is fair...To be cald a kyng is fairour. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* vii. 134 His two sons who slew him, got exile...too fair a reward for so foul a Patricide. 1675 *ETTERIDGE Man of Mode* II. ii, E'ne let him go, a fair riddance.

b. Of an amount, an estate, fortune, etc.: Considerable, 'handsome', liberal.

a 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 109 Pu schalt me a ueir dol of heouerliche blisse. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* IV. xii. 172 The imagination...performeth a faire deale more in the Table, than the painter. 1654 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 88 A fair fortune is come to our countryman Sir Chi. Wrey. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 112 Scotland, since her sovereigns had succeeded to a fairer inheritance, had been independent only in name. 1859 *JERISON Brittany* xviii. 289 Giles, to whom a fair heritage was no less agreeable than a fair wife.

† 4. Of language, diction: Elegant. Hence *fair speaker*. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Trent. Wyclif* 141 If hise [antichrist's] cleriks coun speke fayre latyne. 1398 *TREVISS Barth.* De P. R. xv. lxxviii. (1495) 514 Men of Grecia were fayr and moost grette speakers. c. 1445 *WYNTOUN Cron.* IX. Prolog to tret a matere in fayr dyle. c. 1440 *From. Par.* 146 Fayre spekar, orator. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Cantons) *Dieta* 145 It was...translated into night good and fayr english.

5. Of external manifestations, words, promises: Attractive or pleasing at the first sight or hearing; specious, plausible, flattering.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 899 (Gr.) Me naedre beswac...þurh fægir word. a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 12 Ic hebbe beswiken min emicristen mid faire wordes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24824 (Cott.) Wit hightes fair he wan þair wilf. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* II. 23 Faunel with feir speche hlat þroug hem to gedere. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 173 He mote be war þat faire bihestre ne veyn glorie ne couetise ne bigile him not. 1473 *WYKLIW Chron.* 7 By fayre speche...the Kynges escaped oute of the Bishopps handes. 1538 *STARKEY England* II. ii. 191 By hys dyssymulacion and Fare wordys [he] was interteynde in a long tute. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 17 A fayre speaker, and a deepe dissembler. 1611 *BINLE Gal.* vi. 12 Many...desire to make a faire shew in the flesh. 1651 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 15 A fair Tale was made to the Pastor of the Parish. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for Love* IV. xiii. After all your fair speeches...and kissing, and hugging. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* V. lvi. 125 He has fallen away from all his fair promises. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 604 The Sophists have plenty of brave words and fair devices.

b. *Proverbs.*

1471 [see FAIR a. 1.] c. 1572 *GASCOIGNE Fruits W'arre* Wks. 154 Fayre wordes make fooles fayre. 1593 *DRAVON Hail* III, 'Fair' words make fools', replieth he again. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* v. iii, Fair words butter no cabbage.

II. 6. Of complexion and hair: Light as opposed to dark.

App. not of very early origin. In the context of our first quot. 'brown' and 'foul' are treated as equivalent. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b, I shall marry a faire woman...a browne woman. 1554 J. WALLIS in *Songs & Ball.* (Roxb. 1860) 146 [Women are] Feareful than the flower delyce, Ruddye as the rose. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 201 Your Son-in-law is faire more faire than Blacke. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 392 Negrees have their beauties as well as fair folk. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* x. 58 Are Violets not sweet, because not fair? 1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 232 In all regions, the children are born fair, or at least red. 1803 *MED. Trul.* x. 547 Persons who have the fairest skin. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 193 His [face]. Sear'd by the close ecliptic, was not fair.

III. Free from blemish or disfigurement.

† 7. Of fruit, flesh, etc.: Sound, free from disease or specks. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 93 Þe fleisch is maad fairer þan it was tofore. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 83 Take faire rawe parcell. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 165 The fairest may be kept for Seed, as before of Carrots. 1671 *Eng. Rogie* IV. xi. 204 [Street cry] Fair Oranges,—Fair Lemons. c. 1770 *MRS. GLASSE Compl. Confectioner* 6 Take the fairest and firmest pippins.

8. † a. Of things in general: Clean, unsoiled, unstained. Of paper: Not written upon, unused. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorin* (1862) 39 Put hit in cofyns þat bene fayre. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 82 Put þe pork on a faire spitte. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, A fayre white linnen clothe. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys.* *Mech.* xxxvi. (1682) 142, I took a fair glass siphon. 1703 M. MARTIN *Yf. Islands Scot.* 278 They [the bones] were dry and dry. 1737 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 46 A paper book; all the leaves thereof were fair, except one. 1800 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XC. 529 The vanes are covered with a piece of fair white paper.

b. Of water: Clean, pure. Now rare. † Of colour: Clear, not cloudy.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 20212 (Fairf.) Ho...washed hir bodi in faire water. c. 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 30 Bray hem in a mortar small with feyre water. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 121 Most Bullockes...desire a faire cleere water. 1655 *CULPEPPER Riverius* I. xi. 42 Fair water may suffice to wash the Feet. 1663 *GERBIER Cimel* 108 As red as the fairest Vermilion. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 Gun-powder of a faire Azure...colour is very good. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 43 A Dish of Rice boiled in fair water. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* III. xvii. The colours of beautiful bodies must not be dusky or muddy, but clean and fair. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxxvi. A glass of fair water. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.* (1883) 3 The rinsings...spoil a draught of fair water.

c. Of handwriting: Neat, clear, legible. *Fair copy*: a transcript free from corrections. Cf. *CLEAN* a. 3. See *FAIR-COPY*.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1698) I. 355 This Letter was written in a very fair hand. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 228 A fair copy of the Statutes. 1828 *COLEBROOKE Alite. Ess.* (1873) I. 518 Let him appoint, as scribe, one...whose hand-writing is fair, etc. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chmz.* I, A fair copy of his draft of the catalogue.

d. Phrase. Cf. *CLEAN* 3 d.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 Except hir maide shewe a fayre paire of heeles. 1630 *WADSWORTH Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 83, I shewed them a faire paire of heeles.

e. Of a line, curve, or surface: Free from roughness or irregularities; smooth, even. Now chiefly *Naut.*

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* D iij b, Take a tame Malarde and set hym in a fayr playm. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1580) 42 b, The floore must be fayre and smooth made. c. 1850 *Andm. Naveg.* (Vneale) 217 *Fair*, a term to denote the evenness or regularity of a curve or line. 1888 *LONGF. in Scribn. Mag.* III. 424 Fair surfaces have fallen into neglect nowadays, our present fancy being for...wrinkled or blotchy surfaces.

9. Of character, conduct, reputation: Free from moral stain, spotless, unblemished. Also in phrase *to stand fair*.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Eauric mon þe ledeð feir lif and clene. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Manie swa leden here lif þat te biginnig was fair, and te middel fairere, and te ende alre fairst. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 14 Ailrik was...a duke of faire fame. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* I. 47 A quiet, serene, and fair Conscience. a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 6 The poor painful priest standing fair in the Opinion of the neighbourhood. 1734 *EARL OXFORD in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 64 This person...had the fairest and most unexceptionable character. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* III. i. 293 My fair fame. 1892 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LV. 417/2 To the detriment of his fair fame.

10. Of conduct, actions, arguments, methods: Free from bias, fraud, or injustice; equitable, legitimate. Hence of persons: Equitable; not taking undue advantage; disposed to concede every reasonable claim. Of objects: That may be legitimately aimed at; often in *fair game*, fig. See *FAIR AND SQUARE*, *FAIR TRADE*.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13837 (Trin.) Þo dedes lo vs be not faire c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1686 Were that feyre, To make an erles sonne myn Eyer? 1641 J. JACKSON *True Frang.* T. II. 93 The fat Calfe. Whereby, in a faire parabolical interpretation, is meant...Christ himselfe. 1647 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) I. 77 L. C. doubts not of L. J. fruces fire dealing. 1680 *ORWAY Orphan* III. I. 811 The fair Hunter's cheated of his Prey. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* III. x. (1695) 257 As fair a Man, as he...who seeketh several things under the same Name. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* *Man* I. iii. 278 Words which have the fairest light to each Class. 1790

PALEY Hort. Pann. Rom. ii. 18 [It] is rendered a fair subject of presumption. 1816 BENTHAM *Christian*. 296 In that character it becomes fair game for ridicule. 1839 T. ATTWOOD *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 14 June. They only ask for a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 567 The king... would fall for fair fighting and not by murder. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 10 The fairest of all controversial antagonists. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 150 note. It is but fair... to state. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 388/2 A fair account should be given. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 3/2 'Fair houses', i.e. firms where the rules of the Union are followed.

b. Of conditions, position, etc.: Affording an equal chance of success; not unduly favourable or adverse to either side. Phrase, *A fair field and no favour*.

1731 PUCKLE *Club* 22 note. Supposing both box and dice fair, gamblers have the peep, eclipse, thumping. 1773 FRANKLIN *Autobio.* Wks. 1840 I. 60. I was now on a fair footing with them. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL I. vii. 143 That would not matter if the ground were fair. 1883 E. PENNELL *ELMHIRST Cream Lichesters*. 202 He... asked only for a fair field and a clear course.

c. *Fair play*: upright conduct in a game; equity in the conditions or opportunities afforded to a player; *transf.* upright conduct, equitable conditions of action generally.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 67 Shall we upon the footing of our land, send fayre-play-orders, and make compromise. *Ibid.* v. ii. 118 According to the fair-play of the world, Let me have audience. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* A lib. Some... name him when they quote him; and that's fair play. 1669 MARVELL *Cor.* cxvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 287 To give the fairest play to him. 1744 BERKELEY *Lett. Red-water* 8 21 Give this medicine fair play. 1844 SCOTT *Red-gammet* xx. Fair play's a jewel. 1844 DRAKE *Coningsby* iv. v. To prevent his fine manners having their fair play. 1882 C. M. YONGE *Unknown* to *Hist.* xxxvi. Fear of the future shut his eyes to all sense of justice and fair play.

11. Expressing moderate commendation: Free from grave objection; of tolerable though not highly excellent quality; 'pretty good'. Of amount or degree: Adequate though not ample; 'respectable'.

[1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 317 The course taken by the enemy often becomes a fair rule of action.] 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* I. xviii. 133 Fair glacier work was now before us. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilt.* II. (1875) 37 Very fair drawings of animals. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii. 385 A pretty fair notion of what had happened. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 304 Edward the Sixth, was a fair scholar in both the classical languages. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 388 A person in fair health. 1881 R. KIPLING *Railway Folk* 56 A fair number of old soldiers.

b. In school reports, marking a passable degree of excellence.

1861 V. LUSHINGTON in *Working Men's Coll. Mag.* 149 Power to refuse the required certificate of school-attendance, unless the school is 'fair' for the purpose intended.

IV. Favourable; benign; unobstructed.

12. Of the weather: Favourable, not wet or stormy. Also with some notion of sense 1: Fine, bright, sunny. Now sometimes contrasted with *fine*, as 'the weather was fair, but not fine'.

c. 1205 LAY. 7594 Heo hafden swide fair weder. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1077 His seruands on a day fyre Bare him with oute to take be ayre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* iii. 15 Thy synnes also shall melt awaye, like as the yse in yf fyre warme wether. 1611 BIBLE *Matth.* xvi. 2 It will be fyre wether: for the skie is red. c. 1673 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wit* 122 At Surat, Malabar... and that coast of India, in the fair season till March. 1773 BERKELEY *Ess. Guardian* v. Wks. III. 161 Fair weather is the joy of my soul. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphora* 71 October... mild and fair as May. 1867 OUIOU *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 6 The morning was fair and cloudless.

† b. *Fair day, daylight* = BROAD DAY, DAY-LIGHT.

c. 1450 *Merlin* 610 It was than feire day. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Frois.* I. cxxxv. 392 It was fyre day or he coude get into the right waye. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 308 It was yet scarce fayr day, when... the armies... began again the battell. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vii. 52 Where am I? Faire day light?

c. *fig.*; esp. in phrases, † *To make fair weather to, with*: to curry favour with. † *To make it fair with*: to deal complaisantly with.

c. 1280 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. 365 Crist... wolde not make it fair wip þis oðrdis. 1558 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* I. 139 Ixon makes fair wether vnto Iove. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 173 Friendship maketh indeed a fair day in the Affections, from Storme and Tempests. 1867 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 5 The Roman Catholiques are making Fair Weather with the Dissenters. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 217 For fair weather the Act of 1844 works.

13. Of the wind: Favourable to a ship's course.

† *To come fair*: to become favourable.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1067 Of fyre wyndes and eke of tempestes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. ii. 123 The wind sits fair for news to go to Ireland. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 386 So soon as the wind came fair aboard away we went. 1790 BEATSON *Nar.* & *Mil. Mem.* 374 To proceed... with the first fair wind. 1879 BEERHOOF *Patagonia* I. A fair wind... soon brought us close to our destination.

14. Giving promise of success; 'likely to succeed' (J.); likely, promising, advantageous, suitable. Of a star, omen: Propitious. Phrases, † *To be, seem, stand fair for, or to with inf.*; † *To be in a fair way* † *of, to*: to have a good chance of (doing, obtaining, or reaching something).

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvii. 837 To se quethir fayr war him

till To ly about the toun all still. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1119 Now fraist we before how fairst will be. c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) 8 Ther is no better... nor no fayrer cure. 1628 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 20 A stand where you may make the fairst shoote. 1596 — *Merch.* v. ii. 20 Your selfe... stood as faire As any commar... For my affliction. 1623 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 113 They... let slip that so faire an opportunitie. c. 1618 RALPH *Ess.* (1650) E v. The Caliphes... obtained... a mighty Empire, which was in faire way to have enlarged. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 11 Many more... who might seeme faire for it (the grace of God). 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 197 Cardinal Francisco Barbarini is believed to stand faire to be elected pope. 1669 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* iv. How faire you are for everlasting salvation. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* v. ix. 386, I presently looked for the jugular veins... opened the fairst, and took away... a dozen ounces of blood. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 29, I once was, as I thought, faire for the Celestial City. 1683 DRYDEN *Vind. Dk. of Guise*, The first play I undertook was the Duke of Guise, as the fairst way... of setting forth the rise of the late rebellion. 1757 BURKE *Abridg.* *Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 563 The crown, to which he had such fair pretensions. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv.* & *Escape* 101 Being at last in a fair way of succeeding. c. 1826 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn to Castor* 20 Fair omen of the voyage. 1822 — *Trium.* of *Life* 256 The star that ruled his doom was far too fair. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 551 A fair prospect of reaching their destination.

† b. *A fair day*: success in battle. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 76 b. A famous victory and a faire daie. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 62 The Expiations thought to haue had a faire day at them. 1600 HOLLAND *Lay* vi. xxxii. 239 They (the Romans)... were but only in some good hope of having a fair day of their enemies.

† c. *To have the fairer (of)*: to get the better or upper hand of. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* x. 77 Thair ennymys Had all the fayrer off the fycht. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 682 Je troiens... pe faier de fe fyght in þe feld had. *Ibid.* 1990 If it falle me by fortune the feier to haue.

15. Of a means or procedure, and of language: Gentle, peaceable, not violent. † Of the countenance: Benignant, kindly. † Of death: Easy, 'natural'; without violence.

In *fair* means the adj. can also have the sense 20, and sometimes has a mixed sense.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 45 He wolde fare wip his folk in a faire wise To biholden here hom & non harm wirke. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 Determining either by force or fayre meanes, to bring their purpose to a conclusion. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 1261 With a faire countenance, and a majestic full of mildnesse... hee... sought to appease them. *Ibid.* 1332 To seduce men either by force or faire persuasion. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Inn* Age 101 Ferdinand... thought it his duty to draw, either by faire meanes or foul, all his Subjects to the Roman Catholick Religion. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 688 Not only doct... remit To life obscurd, which were a faire dismissal. c. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. (1726) I. 74 The Lord Treasurer Weston dyed of his fair death, flying beyond Sea. 1703 MAUNRELL *Journ.* *Jerns.* (1732) 9 Try first by fair means. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 202, I have used both fair and foul wks. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. iii. 160 They... endeavoured to obtain her by fair means.

16. Free from obstacles; unobstructed, open.

1523 FITZGERARD *Husb.* 8 19 The waye is lyke to be fayre and drye. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 69 A faire breach for the Christians to enter. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 12 Left faire to interpretation eyther way. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* Table of Contents, His horse stumbling in a very faire way. 1670 NABOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Ser.* *Late Voy.* (1711) I. 79 Keep the South-shore in fair view. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* v. They made a fair retreat. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 49 Go out on the other side... which I think is the fairst Outret. 1768 J. BYRON *Narrative* 10 The sea making a fair breach over her. 1826 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. iv. Keep back... so that each man may have A fair view of the pit. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 12 The fairst though farthest way about is the nearest way home.

17. Open to view, plainly to be seen, clear, distinct. Now chiefly *dial.*

1577 B. COOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 157 b. The whiter... are alwaies the fairst make in a Hawke, or a Bussardes etc. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. Fair on the face [God] wrote the index of the mind. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. xix. (1675) 282 The faier and wider Marks that may be hit in many places. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. 8 Although in all places of the Root they are visible, yet most fair and open about the filamentous Extremities of some Roots. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 305 All her thoughts... fair within her eyes. 1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Gloss.* s.v., Lincoln Minster's fair to see for Barton field.

18. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic, as, *fair-ankled, -born, -cheeked, -coloured, -complexioned, -conditioned, -eyed, -featured, -fortuned, -fronted, -horned, -maned, -minded* (hence *fair-mindedness*), *-natured, -outsided, -reputed, -sized, -skinned, -spaced, -speckled, -longued, -tressed, -wisaged, -weathered, -zoned*.

1875 LONGF. *Pandora* vi. Zeus... like a swan flies to 'fair-ankled Leda'. 1830 BREWSTER *Edin. Cycl.* VII. 1. 49/2 The 'fair-born children of Negroes. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 9 Let the 'fair-cheeked maid Embark, Chryseis. 1757 DRYDEN *Fleece* III. 154 'Fair-colour'd threads. c. 1773 L.D. LITTLETON *Wks.* 1776. I. 289 A very pretty, 'fair-complexioned girl. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 139 She was of the fair-complexioned... and comely type. 1634 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) VII. 92 A very honest, 'fair-conditioned man. 1592 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* xi. 'Fair-eyed pity in his heart did dwell. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elysium, Nais's Flood* 20 The bull... to the ark bring on the fair-eyed cow. c. 1845 HOOD *Lamia* v. 30, I thought This fair-eyed day would never see you from me. 1850 MRS. BACON *Poems* II. 30 O 'fair-featured maids. 1847 JAMES *Coniect* iv. I was once as prosperous and as 'fair-fortuned as himself. 1830 TENNYSON *Clear-*

headed Friend 12 *Fair-fronted Truth shall droop not now. 1777 R. PORTER *Aschylus Supplicants* 324 Does Jove approach her in this 'fair-horn'd state? 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iv. i. 1. pick my choice Of all their 'fair-maned mares. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 187 An honest and 'fair-minded man's own instincts. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improvement* iv. 96 Discipline for temper and 'fair-mindedness. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* v. ii. Young Buckingham is a 'fair-natured prince. 1637 MORLEY *Rutherford Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 A blasted and sunburnt flower, even this plastered, 'fair-outsided world. 1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 4 In the number rank'd Of 'fair-reputed callings. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox*: iv. (1889) 30 They were 'fair-sized rooms... furnished plainly but well. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 98 The 'fair-skinned tribe of martial Germans. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 273 Now no azure vein Vander'd on 'fair-spaced temples. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. i. Giv, This 'fayre-speechde quare. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Mem. B. Perthe* I. 16 Fair-speeched gentlemen as they are. 1842 FABER *Syrrian Lake* 345 He is a 'fair-tongued knight. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ix. 288 Angry with me for the sake Of a 'fair-tressed wanton. 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* xv. (1664) 157 He was comely and 'fair-visag'd. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 642 The Country [Brazil]... 'fair weathered. 1668 LIFE & *Sir Barth. Sapshull* I. 50 Suppose they have fair-weather'd countenances. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxiii. 142 'Fair-zon'd damsels from the sprightly dance.

b. Special comb. † *fair-chance*, some kind of game or lottery; *fair-curve* (see quot.); *fair-fashion* -ed, *Sc.* 'having great appearance of discretion without the reality; having great complaisance of manner' (J. Jam.); *fair-hair*, *Sc.* = PAX (Y-WAX); *fair-handed a.*, (a) † of a horse (see quot. 1614); (b) having well-formed hands; *fair-walling* (see quot. 1886); *fair-world*, 'a good time, state of prosperity' (W.).

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. xi. 235 A Pharaoh Table Cards, and a 'Fair Chance being ready. 1775 ASH, 'Fair-curve [printed *fair-curve*]. 1823 CRABT *Technol. Dict.* s.v. A Fair-Curve, in delineating ships, is a winding line whose shape is varied according to the part of the ship it is intended to describe. 1836 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. 'Hegh, sirs, say 'fair-fashion'd as we are! 1823 ELIZA LOGAN *St. Johnstown* II. 295 'Ye are aye sae fair-fashion'd... there's scarce any saying again' ye. 1614 MARIHAM *Chap. Husb.* 6 Observe in any wise to have them [mares] 'fayre-handed, that is, good head, necke, breast, and shoulders. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 528 Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, 'Fair-walling, the level, smoothly-built masonry or brickwork above the roughly-built foundations. c. 1674 MILTON (W.), They think it was never 'fair-world with them since.

B. sb. 2 [The adj. used *absol.* or *elliptically*.]

1. That which is fair (in senses of the adj.); the fair side or face; also in phrases, *By (so) and* *fair*: by fair means. *For (foul nor) fair*: for fair words or treatment.

In the expressions *Fair befall* and the like the word admits of being taken either as sb. or adv. The advb. sense is prob. original (see *Fair* advb. 6), but cf. quot. 1423 below. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. x. 85 'To turne be fayre outwarde. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. exc.* Fair and lufe befall The nyght-ingle. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 151 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 147 [Be] soft and fayre men make tame Hert and buk. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* (1868) 6 A Jorde wolde haue a gentille woman, bi faire or be force. 1594 SHAKS. *Don. & Jul.* I. iii. 90 'Tis much pride for faire without, the faire within to hide. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 37 Canst not Partition make... Twixt faire, and foule? 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 429 Thier blacke tongue can never stop the faire of virtue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. x. Nothing short of the fair and honourable, will satisfy the delicacy of their minds. 1854 TENNYSON *En. Ad.* 539 After... frequent interchange of foul and fair.

b. colloq. *To see fair* = 'to see fair play'.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv. (C. D. ed.) 218 If you will step in there... Mr. Weller will see fair. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Mar 5/2 The police... came up to see fair between both sides.

2. One of the fair sex, a woman; esp. a beloved woman. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* lxvii. That faire vpward hir eye Wold cast. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xxiv. 84 The fayre & proude pucell. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. I. i. 182 O happie faire! Your eyes are loadstars. 1638 FORD *Lia's Trial* III. i. The best, though call em... Faieres, fines, and homies, are but flesh and blood. 1649 CRASHAW *Poems* 146 Say, lingring faire! why comes the birth Of your brave soul so slowly forth? 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. (Ld. Lovat's Execution), No fair forgets the ruin he has done. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. x. 177 Pursuing his fair in a solitary street. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 169 Some prouder fair bath humbled Thy proud passion. *transf.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 202 Produce him to the Faie; And join in Wedlock to the longing Mare.

† 3. A person with a fair complexion.

1771 T. HULL *Hist. W. Harrington* (1797) III. 1. One is a fair, the other a brunet.

† 4. Beauty, fairness, good looks. Also *pl.*: Points or traits of beauty. *Obs.*

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. 3 2 þas lichoman fæger and his streon... mægon be afeored. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 þe more and þe sune wundroð of aie. c. 1225 *Juliana* 6 He sumerehise iseh here umine feir. c. 1240 *Ureclin* in *Coll. Hom.* 193 Heo neuer ne beoð seð þi pe to isonne. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 98 My decayed faire, A sunnie looke of his, would soone repaire. 1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* II. vii. 207 The greene meades, whose native outward faire breathes sweet perfumes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Eliza* II. i. His weeping spouse Eliza... all her beauteous fairs with grief infecting.

† b. *Comb.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-oth.* Song xxviii. 38 The fayre-enamoured Flood.

Fair (fēər), *adv.* Forms: *fægre*; 3-4 as those of the adj. with the addition of *-e*; 5- coincident with those of the adj. [OE. *fægre*, *f. fæger*, FAIR *a.*] In a fair manner or degree.

1. In a beautiful or comely manner; agreeably, beautifully, brightly, handsomely, nobly.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 210 (Gr.) Fægere lechte þæt lide land lagoyrnen. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Fægere he syngh. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Pa wes þes tyndes hapas alder swiþe fair isceapen. 1293 *LANC.* P. Pl. C. xxi. 71 Somme seiden he was godes son þat so faire deyede. c 1400 *Rom. Rasc* 108 Bowes bloomed fæyre. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 (Harl. MS.) The goode man . . . faire endid his liffe. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholam.* ii. (Arb.) 150 The Latin tong did faire blame. 1577 *B. Gooce Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 5 So faire he bare his age, as I tooke him to be scarce fiftie. 1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 142 The Moone shines faire. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 97 All the pictures fairest Linde are þat blacke to Rosalinde. 1632 *Sir R. Le Grays tr. Paternus* 377 The excellent Generall. . . preferred things profitable before such as showed faire. 1738 *Westley Psalms* i. 3 Spread out his boughs and flourish faire.

2. Civilly, courteously, kindly. Now only in phr. *to speak (a person) fair*.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2351 (Gr.) Him . . . fægere . . . ece drihten andswarode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þis fæge folc . . . speket . . . feire biforen heore eucenistene. c 1205 *LAY.* 4842 Wha swa oðerne imette þer faire linc igraette. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 90 Morice bider com, and faire was vnderfonge. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 347 Pempour . . . comande þe couherde curteysli and fæyre, to heue vp þat hende child. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5346 Par come a monke and prayde him faire. c 1460 *How Gode Wyf taught Daughter* 65 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* (1864) 184 Alle ben nought trewe that faire spekyen. c 1530 *Lo. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 87 They that speak fair, fair shall hear again. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii. ii. 186 So faire an offerd Chaîne. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iii. iii. I spoke you fair, dy'ee, and civil. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xlv. The work-people . . . spoke him soft and fair. a 1866 *NEALE Hymn*, 'Christian, dost thou see them', Christian, dost thou hear them, How they speak thee fair? † b. (To keep, part) fair: i. e. on good terms with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2750 He . . . twynnyis with þaim faire. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 207 Tap for tap, and so part faire. 1642 *SIR E. NICOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) I. 25 His Majesty . . . will certainly part faire with this people. 1671-2 *SIR C. LYTTLETON in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 80 The Spaniard and wee shall still continue faire together. 1700 *Dryden Palamon & Arc.* ii. 164 Fair they parted till the Morrow's Dawn. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5332/1 To keep fair with the Persian Court. 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* xxiii. We must keep fair with him.

3. In neat and legible handwriting; clearly, legibly, plainly.

1513 *MORE Rich. III* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 782 This Proclamation . . . was . . . fæyre written in Parchment. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* (1879) IV. 15 Up betimes to the office, to write fair a laborious letter. 1705 *J. BLAIR in W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* i. 151 A copy . . . which he promised as soon as it could be fair drawn out. 1774 *CHESTERF. Lett.* i. xvi. 50, I desire that you would translate and copy it fair into a book. 1832 *FR. A. KEMBLE Jnl. in Rec. Girl.* (1878) III. 187 After tea I . . . copied fair a speech I had been writing. 1838 *CARO. NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) II. 250, I then wrote it out fair for the printer.

4. Equitably, honestly, impartially, justly; according to rule. Also in phr. FAIR AND SQUARE.

c 1300 *Havelok* 224 Al was yuouen, faire and wel. 1603 *SHAKS. Mers.* for *M.* iii. i. 141 Heaven shield my Mother plaid my Father faire. 1680 *ATWAY Orphan* II. vii. I can never think you meant me fair. a 1764 *LYLOY Dial. betw. Author & Friend* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 14 Read their works, examine fair. 1805 *North Star* 1 July 3/2 Lord Randolph . . . has ever lit fair.

† 5. In a proper or suitable manner; becomingly, befittingly. Also, fair and sweetly, fair and well. 1207 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 446 Kyng Henry . . . byured ys þere [at Reading] byre ynou. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10148 (Trin.) Leue þi vere, Cloþe þe feire. c 1386 *CANTUARY Chan. Yeom. Prok.* & T. 560 He him leyde faire and wel adoun. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 68 Knele down fæyre on bothe thy knen. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* a. ii. Whiches fæyre and swetly chastised her daughters. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cccix. 467 Fæyre fared, quoth the constable, we are nat in mynde to do to our enemys so moche auantage. 1526 *TINOALE 2 Cor.* v. 11 We fare faire [Luther *fahren wir schön*] with men. 1544 *Bale Chron.* *Sir J. Oldcastle in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) i. 271 Bury them [images] faire in the ground. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholam.* i. (Arb.) 14 To ride faire, is most cumelic for him selfe. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. vi. 118 You have crafted faire. 1665 *Dryden Ind. Emperer* v. ii. Stand fair, and let my Heart-blood on thee flow.

6. With good promise; promisingly; auspiciously; favorably, prosperously. *Obs.* exc. in *To bid, promise fair*: see the vbs.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1154 Nu is abbot & fair haued begunnon. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. xi. 17 Fair mote he thee. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* ii. 123 The winde stirs faire. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* v. v. 43 Since this Businesse so faire is done.

† b. With impers. vbs. used optatively. *Fair be to you*: prosperity attend you. *Fair befall, cheve, fall*: see the vbs. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. i. 46 Fair be to you my Lord. 1867 *JFAN INGLOW Gladys* 306 O rare, The island! fair befall the island; let me reach the island!

† 7. Gently, quietly, without haste or violence. Chiefly in phrases, *Fair and easily, evenly, softly*.

a 1000 *Menol.* (Fox) 314 He fægere mid wætere owerfæwp wuldre cynebeam. c 1374 *CHAUCEUR Troilus* 347 Let it itwisely fære & softe. c 1430 *Pilgr. Iog. Marched* i. cxxxv. (1869) 71 If the [the armour] be heuy, go fæyre. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* i. xlviii. 22 The othe . . . rode fæyre and easly

all the daye. 1552 *HULOET*, Fayre and . . . softlye, *suspensio gradu*. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 210 The prover is old and true, 'Fair and softly goeth far'. 1622 *S. WARO Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 63 Sometimes he followes faire and a farr off, fingers aloofe and out of sight, etc. 1653 *URQUHART Kabeles* i. xxiii. He returned fair and softly. 1782 *COVERUP Gilpin* 85 So fair and softly, John he cried. 1804 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Pop. Tales, Will ix*, Fair and softly goes far in a day.

† b. Moderately, not excessively. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 71 Leche it faire, but not to byn. *Ibid.* 82 Roste bene fæyre.

8. Evenly, on a level. Chiefly *dial.*

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 The nine stall stood in fair with us. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'Th' table doesn't stand fair'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, The plate does not lie fair on the frames.

† 9. Directly, straight, 'due (north, etc.)'. *Obs.* c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* xx. 449 Reynaud . . . wente fæyre vpon the folke of Charlemagne. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 35, I came fair on the south side of my island. 1720 — *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 185 They stood . . . fair after us. *Ibid.* xv. (1840) 255 We stood away fair west.

b. With reference to a blow, etc.: 'Clean', 'full', plump, straight.

c 1340 *Gm.* & *Gr. Knt.* 2299 Fayre on his fote he foundez on þe erpe. 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* xiv, Striking his antagonist fair upon the breast. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 651/2 A living catapult, that if he took you fair, would knock the life out of you.

c. Completely, fully, quite. Cf. CLEAN *adv.* 5. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2388 To-morn thei schull beryed ben, As thei faire ded were. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2230 Som . . . faire fest on a fyre att þe foure gates. 1457 *AGNES PASTON in Past. Lett.* (1878) i. xxxv. 144, I had leuer he wer fæyre beryed than lost for default. 1494 *Houshe. Ord.* 130 When he cometh to the church . . . take the image and chrest downe, and beare him faire into the church. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* s.v., 'It fa cat's fair wild'.

† d. Clearly, distinctly, plainly. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ii. 2 þe feld ful of folke ich shal 3ow fæyre shewe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* ProL. 82 Here fynde shall ye faire of þe felle pepull, what Kynges þere come of costes aboute. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1863) 2 The pointe of the Lizard faire in sight. 1697 *DANPHER Voy.* (1729) I. 256 We were fair in sight of Cape Corrientes.

10. Comb. a. With agent-nouns and vbl. sbs. forming sbs., as *fair-dealer, -dealing, -doing, -seeming, -speaking*.

1746 *LOCKMAN To First Promoter Cambrick & Tea Bills* 25 A Craft, indeed, gives some 'Fair-dealers pain. 1771 *SHAFTESBURY Charac.* (1773) i. 63 There is as much difference between one sort and another, as between 'fair-dealing and hypocrisy. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 443 Let them not be weary in 'fair-doing. 1724 *SAVAGE Sir T. Overbury* i. i. 6 The Statesman's Promise, or false Patriot's Zeal, Full of 'fair Seeming, but Delusion all. 1883 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 25 b, If it will be wyth giffynge and 'faire spekyng I shall not be behynde.

b. With adjs., as *fair-fierce, -seemly, -sweet, and* with pres. pples. forming adjs., as *fair-applauding, -blazing, -blooming, -boding, -dealing, -flowing, -glaring, -growing, -revolving, -seeming, -shining, -sounding, -speaking, -spreading, -winding*.

1777 *R. PORTER Aschylus Supplicants* 1005 The voice Of 'fair-applauding fame. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 214 The officious wife prepares The fire 'fair-hilzing. 1740 *SHENSTONE Judgm.* *Hercules* 339 'Fair-blooming Health surveys her altars there. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iii. 227 The . . . 'fairest boding Dreames, That euer entred in a drowsie head. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 14. 96 A 'fair-dealing, honourable Merchant. 1580 *SIOXEY Arcadia* (1613) 224-5 She, 'faire-ferce, to such a state me calls. 1848 *CLOUGH Amours de Voy.* iii. 85 The cyress-pyres by the 'fair-flowing stream. 1649 *G. DANIEL Triumph* To Rdr. 51 The 'faire-Glaring Tulip. 1700 *BRYANT Hind* II. xli. 291 A tall 'fair-growing elm. 1878 *J. PHILLIPS Cyder* ii. 523 'Fair-revolving years. 1625 *K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argenis* iv. xviii. 303 Adulterine vertue, and 'fair-seeming vice. 1776 'C. MELMOTH 'Pupil of Pleasure I. vii. Plausible exterior, fair-seeming sentiments, etc. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ii. 30 'Fair-seemly pleasureance each to other makes. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. i. 40 Henceforward will I beare Vpon my Targuet three 'faire shining Sunnes. 1798 *Invasion* I. 227 Unsuspicious of the treachery concealed beneath words so 'fair-sounding. 1871 *E. F. BURR Ad Pilem* iii. 39 Fair-sounding terms. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* *De P. R.* vi. xiii. (1495) 198 In a good wyfe byhoueth that she be 'fæyre spekyng. 1647 *CLARENDON Contempl.* on *Ps.* Tracts (1727) 517 To grapple with our fair-speaking adversaries. 1746 *THOMSON Autumn* 246 His . . . once 'fair-spreading Family dissolv'd. 1881 *SIOXEY Astr. & Stella* lxxxii. Sweet-gard'n-nymph . . . most 'faire-sweet, do not . . . banish mee. 1746 *THOMSON Summer* 1426 The matchless vale of Thames; 'Fair-winding up to where the muses haunt.

c. With pa. pples. forming adjs., as *fair-betrothed, -bound, -built, -compacted, -contrived, -divided, -extracted, -feathered, -folded, -forged, -plastered, -sculptured, -set, -sunned, -toll, -written*. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* v. iii. 71 This prince, the 'fair-betrothed of your daughter. 1614 *BR. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 129 Some goodly 'faire bound Senecae Tragedies. 1598 *SILVSTER Du Bartas* ii. i. l. Eden 372 The 'fair-built Bridge . . . More like a trade-fall City. 1655 *H. VAUGHAN Siler-Scint.* i. (1858) 49 'Fair-compacted frame. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* 55 'Fair-contriv'd designs. 1746 *THOMSON Autumn* 832 The 'fair-divided earth. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* ii. iii. iii. xxiii. Those 'fair extracted loads Of carved stone. 1607 *A. BREWER Lingua* i. l. A speech 'faire fetherd could not flie. 1844 *L.D. Houghton Mem. Many Scenes, To Landor* 144 He . . . led his heart—as thou—on storied Fiesole's 'fair-folded brow. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ii. 2 That 'fair-forged spirit. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* xxii. 17 Lyke as a 'fæyre playstred wall in a winter house. 1870 *BRYANT Hind*

I. iv. 117 Ships with . . . 'fair-sculptured prows. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* l. 121 A full spread, 'faire-set Vine. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* II. 300 Prayers—that upward mount Like to a 'fair-sunned foam. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 153 Which 'fair told tale, allured to hym muche people. 1700 *Prior Carmen Seculare* 27 Her 'fair-written page.

Fair (fēər), *v.* Forms: a. 1 *fægrian*, 2 *feiren*, 4 *fairen*, 5 *fayre*, 7-*fair*; *β.* 4 *vayren*. Also, see Y-FAIR. [ME. *feiren*, OE. *fægrian*, *f. fæger*, FAIR.] In later use directly f. FAIR *a.*

† 1. *intr.* To appear or become fair or clean.

a 1000 *Sæfarer* 48 (Gr.) Bearwas blostnum nimad, byrig fægriad. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2903 Mury hit is sonne-rising-ly. 1. Weyes fairith. 1340 *Ayend.* 95 Þis trau greneþ and uayreþ be his uirtue.

b. Of the weather: To clear. *rare exc. dial.*

1842 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* i. 182 We are to go, if it fairs, to take tea at a show place. 1868 *Times* 16 Sept. 9 The weather fared by mid-day. 1891 *Miss Dowie Girl in Karf.* 148 When it rained he turned the furry side out . . . when it fared, he . . . reversed it.

† 2. *trans.* To make fair; to make clean or good-looking; to beautify. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53, Þus heo doð for to feiren heom seluen. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 876 Þe rihtwys sone . . . fæiredehir . . . more a housend folde. 1340 *Ayend.* 233 Þise zix leues . . . uayreþ moche þe lylve of maydenhod. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 69 Faire doughtres . . . holde it in your herte that ye putte no thinge to . . . fæyre your usages. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxvii, Faring the foul with art's false borrow'd face.

3. *Ship-building.* To make fair or level; to ascertain the correctness of curvature in the various parts of a ship. Also, to fit the beams, plates, etc., according to the curvature.

1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 1869 *SIR E. J. REEO Shipbuild.* viii. 154 The ship is fared by means of ribbands and cross-spalls. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 208/1 The frames . . . then can be fared with ease.

Fair and square, a. and adv.

A. adv. Honest, just, straightforward. *B. adv.* In a just or straightforward manner, honestly; with set purpose, determinedly. Also with ellipsis of 'acting' or the like = *fair dealing*.

1604 *FR. BACON'S Proph.* 443 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 284 Faire, and square. The gamester calls foolies holy-day. 1649 *CROMWELL Lett.* cxlvi. (Carlyle) There will clearly be no living for the Portugal unless he . . . do that which is fair and square. 1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing-Master* Epil. You are fair and square in all your dealings. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* iv. ii. 7 We'll settle it between Ourselves: Fair and Square. 1889 *G. R. SIMS Mary Jane's Mem.* 252 We're lovers all fair and square and above board. 1850 *F. R. STROCKTON in Century Mag.* 543/1 When a man sits down, fair and square, to tell a story.

Hence *Fairly and squarely adv.*

1890 *W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister* 338, I think I can fight my own battles fairly and squarely.

Fair-ration, dial. [*f.* FAIR *a.* + *-ATION*.] FAIR

play. 1861 *E. VAUGH Birtle Carter's T.* 14 Give o'er! Let's ha' fair-ration.

Fair-copy, sb. Law. [See FAIR *a.* S c.] The condition of a document copied after final correction.

1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* viii. 158 Our depositions were now produced in fair copy.

Hence FAIR-COPY *v.*, to write out in fair-copy.

1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxxiii, She could ingross fair-copy letch. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 469/2 Notice of dissolution . . . was left at the offices . . . to be fair copied.

Faird, Sc. var. of FAIR v., to paint the face.

Faird, var. of FAND Sc. motion, impetus.

† **Faïress, *Obs.* rare-1.** [*f.* FAIR-Y + *-ESS*.]

? A female fairy.

1674 *BREVINT Saut* at *Endor* 163 A Faïress, or a white witch.

Fair-faced, a.

1. a. Having a fair or light-coloured complexion.

b. Of beautiful countenance.

The two senses are in many early examples not easy to distinguish.

1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. ii. 68 (Qo.) Here is the babe as loathsome as a toad, Amongst the fairest [ed. 1623 fairest] breeders of our clime. 1607 *ROWLANDS Famous Hist.* 56 The beauteous fair-fac'd bride. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2512/4 He is a low well set Man, fair faced. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 130 A fair-faced son of an Eastern Sultan. 1864 *J. FORSTER Life Sir J. Eliot* i. 28 The fair-faced fiend . . . had received her sentence on the previous day.

2. Having a fair appearance (see FACE *sb.* 8), pretty; fair to the eye only, specious.

1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 147, I shall shew you peace, and fair-fac'd league. 1616 *HAYWARD Sanct. Tronb. Sout* i. (1620) 9 The fair-fac'd shewes of the world. 1693 *CONGREVE Double-Dealer* ii. viii. 11 Such a pleasure to angle for fair-faced fools!

Fair-farrand: see FARRAND.

Fairfieldite (fēər'fildait). *Min.* [Named in 1879 by Brush and Dana after Fairfield, the county (in Connecticut) where it was found: see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of calcium, manganese, and iron.

1879 *Amer. Jnl. Sc.* 3rd Ser. XVII. 359 Fairfieldite occurs generally in massive crystalline aggregates.

Fair-ful (fēər'fʊl). [*f.* FAIR *sb.* 2 + *-FUL*.] A quantity sufficient to make or fill up a fair.

1872 *BROWNING Fines* 164 Fix into one Elvire a Fair-ful of Fines.

Fair-haired, a.

Having fair or light-coloured hair.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* II. i. Fair-haired Calliope.
1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 145 The fair-haired Dryads of the shady wood.
1814 SCOTT *Waverley*. XX. The flash of the gun cost me a fair-haired son.
1892 GAROINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 6 The Celts were fair-haired.

† b. In the name of a plant (see quot.).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* (1598) 102 The faire haired Iacint.
† **Fairhead.** *Obs.* Forms: a. 3 fairheaded, 3-4 fair(e)d, fairheh(e)d, (3-hid), 3-5 fair-, fayrhead(e), 4 fairheh(e), fayrhead, feir(e)-, 4-6 fayrhead, (5 farhed), 6 *St.* fairheid; B. 3-4 vair-, vayrheh(e). [f. FAIR a. + HEAD.] Beauty.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2666 He was 300, 300 fairered and strengthe kuf. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2515 He king.. bi-buld hire fairheide. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. In baim is so mykyl fayrhead of vnderstandynge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Lijsthere, be angel, vor his greate uayrheide an his greate wyt, wolde by above be oþer angles. c. 1440 *Hylton Scala Perfe.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlvii. The fairheide (1533 fairness) of angels. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxxvi. Her bewtie schane stande sa greit ane glance, All fairheid it opprest. 1560 ROLLAND *Cri. Venus* II. 105 Thair was the flour of fairheid.

† **Fairhood.** *Obs.* = prec.

a. 1587 FOXE *A. & M.* (cited in WORCESTER 1846).

Fairing (fearig), (*vbl.*) *sb.* [f. FAIR *sb.* + -ING 1.]

1. A present given at or brought from a fair.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 86 The Gentlewomen that did serue her (the Emperesse) .. would vse their libertie in asking fayrings. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Prol. The Maker .. hopes, to night to give you for a Fayring, true delight. 1661 *Pepys Diary* 31 Aug. To Bartholomew Faire. Mr. Pickering bought them some fayrings. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Nov. Presenting her one of my fayrings. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 149 With kerchief full of fayrings in her hand. 1883 *Longin. Mag.* Apr. 655 The lasses get their 'fayring' from the lads in gingerbread and nuts from the stalls.

b. *transf.* A complimentary gift of any kind.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. Z. V.* II. 2 We shall be rich ere we depart, If fayrings come thus plentifully in. 1668 *Pepys Diary* 17 Sept. I.. did give her five guineas as a fayring. 1727 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* I. 135 A jewel box which Mrs. Tiller desires you to accept as her fayring. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xvii. Collin .. gives her a fayring to put in her hair. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village and Ser.* (1863) 439 To our little pet, Lizzy .. she predicted a fayring.

c. *Fig. To get, give (any one) his fayring:* to get, give (him) his deserts.

1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxx. Neist time we meet, I'll wad a groat, He's got his fayring. 1788 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii 'Mackay will pit him (Claverhouse) down .. he'll gie him his fayring.' 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. II. iv. 262 'Ane o' them got his fayring.'

2. Cakes or sweets sold at fairs; *esp.* gingerbread nuts. Chiefly *collog.*

a. 1774 FERCUSSON *Hallowfair Poems* (1845) 23 He'll .. treish her loof W! what will buy her fayrin To chow that day. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. Do you like fayrings or comforts best?

3. *nonce-use.* Buying, etc., at a fair.

1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 251 The fayring was done with shivers.

4. *Attrib. and Comb.*

1593 *Psal. Morrice* I. b. Honestie knowes what the fayring-monger will saye. 1790 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug. I placed one of my fayring work-baskets .. on a table.

Fairish (fearish), *a. and adv.* [f. FAIR *a.* and *adv.* + -ISH.] *A. adj.* Somewhat fair.

1. Moderately good, passable.

1612 COTGR. *Beaustre*, fairish, reasonably faire, passable. 1660 IN HOWELL *Lexicon.* 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 1421. I rowed in a fairish 'eight'. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 331 So ended a fairish day's sport. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. xi. 226 Sometimes .. he is in fairish spirits.

b. *dial.* Tolerably well (in health); † also, merry with drink.

1756 W. TOLBOURN *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 3 Humphry .. was now quite fairish, as he called it, and attended to nothing but spouting speeches from Shakespeare's Pistol. 1876 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* s.v. 'I be fairish.' 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Vaairish*, 'I be a veelin' varish now xvc'.

2. Considerable in amount; fairly large. *collog.*
1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, 'Theirs' prity feerish on 'em this turn. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* II. 126 Cost a fairish penny, didn't it? 1884 *Gal. Words* 229 Two fairish sized tubs.

B. *adv.* In a fair manner; to a fair degree. *collog. or dial.*

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* I. iii. I .. got laughed at pretty fairish. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v. 'Ah! gettin' on fairish w! job.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Surs! it's feerish waarm.'

Fairlead (fearlid), *a.* (see quot. 1860). b. = FAIR-LEADER.

a. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 21 What do you mean by a fair lead? In reaving a rope, to be very careful to have it so led through the block or sheave aloft, that it does not cut or chafe any of the rigging, or cross any other ropes. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Work-bk.* *Fair-lead.*
b. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 290 Of late .. fair-leads or dead-eyes of malleable cast-iron have been employed.

Similarly **Fair-leader** (see quot. 1841). **Fair-leading** *vbl. sb., attrib.* in *fair-leading block*, a block that acts as a fair-leader.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 104 *Fair-leader*, a strip of board or plank, with holes in it, for running rigging, to

lead through. Also, a block or thimble used for the same purpose. 1882 *Nares Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 59 The falls being led .. through fair-leaders in ship's side. *Ibid.* 55 A fair-leading block stopped to it.

† **Fairlec.** *Obs.* [f. FAIR a.; see -LOCK.]

Fairness, beauty.

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Feirtecant stencode beoð his schrudes. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 He 3ineð feirlec to al þat is feir in heuene & in earðe. 1320 *Cast. Love* 145 He 3af him .. Feirlec and freedom.

† **Fair-like, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FAIR a. + LIKE a.] In good condition; well-looking.

1662 HICKERINGILL *Apol. Distressed Innocence* Wks. (1716) I. 273 Naboth .. was too fat and Fair-like to avoid the Shambles of these bloody Butchers.

Fairly (fearli), *adv.* [f. FAIR a. + -LY 2.]

† 1. So as to make a fair appearance; beautifully, handsomely. Also in bad sense: Speciously. *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (839) xxii. 242 Alle the hoost cometh fayrely aftre him. c. 1400 *Dante. Troy* 512 þat .. ferdon on fote fairly to gedur. 1483 *Cath. Ang.* 120 Fayrly, ornate. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 82 Was euer booke .. So fairly bound? 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 131 Saint Germaines .. was very fairle-builed. 1819 *Byron* *Juan* II. lxxvi. To make The Skin .. apper more fairly fair. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. l. 47 Raiment .. Most fairly woven.

b. Of writing: Neatly, elegantly, arch.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. vi. 2 The Indictment .. in a set Hand fairly is engross'd. 1717 *Berkeley Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 514 The book is fairly writ on vellum.

† 2. Courteously, respectfully. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 233 Fairly I bespoke the Officer To go in person with me. 1608 — *Per.* v. i. 10, I pray ye, greet them fairly.

3. With due regard to equity; candidly, impartially; without undue advantage on either side.

1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-zebe* III. i. I interpret fairly your design. 1712 *Steele Spee.* No. 272 ¶ Circumstances fairly represented in the Charges were not just and fairly charged. 1783 *Hailles Antiq. Chr. Ch.* vi. 92 The inference that is fairly deducible from it. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 375 The counsel were by no means fairly matched. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn.* v. (1872) 47 In no corner of these islands were the Quakers treated fairly. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 260 Only in the light of that time can they be fairly considered.

4. Becomingly, fitly, properly, suitably; proportionably.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* P. I. i. 128 My cheefe care is to come fairly off from the great debts. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xx. The Bolt-heads, &c., being fairly parcelled, 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* IV. ii. § 24. 98 The Serum of the Blood is fairly substituted in its place. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 462 His time will be fairly, and I doubt not successfully employed. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* v. 74 You may fairly marry as soon as you like. 1862 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Lancet* *Rep.* LXVII. 1391 The facts .. may be fairly described in that manner.

b. By proper or lawful means, legitimately; opposed to *foolly*.

1632 J. HAWWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 145. I will kill thee fairly, as becomes a good Knight. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ [They] in decent Manner fought full fairly with their wrathful Hands. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xi. 236 We came honestly and fairly by the ship. 1797 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* III. 23 She came fairly by her death.

† 5. Gently, peaceably, quietly, softly. *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 It standes still and rymene no3t, or elles bot fairly. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 40 Guyon, with strong reason master'd passion fraile, And passed fayrely forth. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 14 They parted very fairly in test. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 168, I fairly step aside, and hearken.

6. Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 490 The door fairly set open for him by Divine Providence. 1671 GREEK *Anat. Plants* I. iii. § 11 The Pores, by the help of good Glasses, are very fairly visible. 1828 SCOTT *St. Merth* II. [1] saw the bonny city lie stretched fairly before me. 1841 *ALLIAT Nonconform.* I. 2 It becomes dissenters fairly to avow it.

7. Completely, fully, quite, 'clean'; actually, positively, really.

In written examples it is often difficult to know whether this or the very different sense 8 is intended; but in speech this confusion is prevented by the marked difference in intonation.

1596 SPENSER *State Irrel.* (1633) 9 All which they neverthelesse fairly overcame. 1604 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 249 III. 216 He would wish him fairly buried before his eyes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 73 They fairly tore out one another's throats with their teeth. 1713 *Guardian* No. 42, I fairly nodded in the elbow-chair. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xx. I had some thoughts of fairly shipping back to England again. 1804-8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 268, I never think of fairly sitting down for a conversation. 1823 *Lamb Ellis, Poor Relation*, When he goeth away, you dismiss his chair into a corner .. and feel fairly rid of two nuisances. 1867 FREEMAN *Norwic. Cong.* (1896) I. vi. 200 The star of Harold was fairly in the ascendant. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 306 Our system .. has fairly run away with us. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* IV. 64 We were fairly in the trap.

8. Moderately, passably, tolerably.

1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 10, I am fairly safe to-night. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 The structure of the ice was fairly developed. 1853 KINGSLEY *Crinoid* (1877) I. xiv. 215 He .. rode fairly to London. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 People with whom the world goes fairly well materially.

9. *Comb., as fairly-balanced, -fitted.*
1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C.D. ed.) 8 They were .. a fairly-balanced, give-and-take couple. 1870 BRYANT *Hiad* I. IV. 125 He drew The arrow from the fairly-fitted belt.

Fair-maid.

1. = FUMADE.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 54 The Italians call them (scalded pichards) *fumados*. From a corruption of this word they are universally called, in Cornwall, 'fair-maids'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 128 Quarter Hogsheds of Fairmaids.

2. In various names of plants. **Fair maid(s) of February**, the Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*; **Fair maids of France**, of Kent [= Fr. *belle-pucelle*], a double-flowered variety of Crowfoot, *Ranunculus acutiflorus*.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 331 Common Snowdrop. Fair Maids of February. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Fair*, Fair Maid of France, the *Ranunculus acutiflorus* of Linnaeus, a perennial. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Fair Maids of February*, white flowers that blossom about the end of that month. *Ibid.*, *Fair Maids of France*, 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Fair Maids of Kent.

Fairness (feariness), [f. FAIR a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being fair; beauty:

a. in the abstract; also *concr.* something that is fair, a beautiful feature, an ornament.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1223 Off hale, off fayrnesse, Off strenche. c. 1340 HANFOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 39 There as souerayne fayrenes, lighytenes, strenghe [etc.] 1398 *Revisa Barth.* De P. R. viii. xvii. (1493) 325 The mone is the fayrnes of the nyght. 1450-130 *Morr.* our Lady 177 Beholdynge in hym all fayrnesse, all power, and all vertue. 1649 JEN. TAYLOR *Gal. Exemp.* II. vii. 35 Persons of the greatest fayrness, and such who are most pleased with outward fayrnesses are most religious. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvi. § 14 For all fayrness we have to seek to the flowers.

b. of women.

a. 1000 *Liber Scint.* 168 Leas gyfu & ydel ys fægernys. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 35 For ir feirnesse, þau ho bee comen of brelle. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 47 Felyce hir fayrnesse fel hir al to skiaundre. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lof* *Harleide* I. vii. (1869) 4, I seigh a lady in my wey; of hire fayrnesse she dide me ioye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 In the whiche synne they fall commonly by the reason of theyr fayrnes. 1624 HAYWOOD *Gumak.* IV. 164 The higher powers have bestowed upon you fayrnesse above man. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertues Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) I. 17, The print gives .. some of her Flemish fayrness. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 54 And right royally she uses the prerogative of her fayrness.

c. of men and children; rarely of animals.

Obs. or arch.

a. 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* xlv. 5 (Bosw.) Mid ðinum hitne oððe wlitie and fægernysse ðinne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Sunne and mone þostreþ for his fayrnesse. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1233 Wanteð oðit child fayrnesse and mist. 1387 *Revisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 285 A woman .. wedded a bocher for his fayrnesse. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1839) II. 68 [f. Sabana] were transfugurid into his former fayrnesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* liii. 2 When we loke vpon him, there shalbe no fayrnesse. 1608 D. T. ESS. *Pol. & Mor.* 43 The beaultie and fayrnesse of his eyes. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 125 The immortal fayrness of his limbs.

† d. of inanimate things. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 7025 Myzteno .. tunge telle þe feyrnesse. c. 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxii. 12 þe fayrnes of þe feldes wyþ me. c. 1400 *Cato's Morals* 109 in *Currow* M. App. iv. No3t for þe fayrnes, bot for þi nedines, looe þou me peny. c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 27 All with feders bounden for theire bewtyenes and fayrnes. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 305, I am not of opinion that any place can be found like to this in fayrnesse. 1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* lxxvii, A Violet colour of notable fayrness. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 9, I shew'd him the Moneye, and he sook knew the Piece. from the particular Fayrness of it.

† e. of speech. *Obs.*

c. 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 146 (MS. K.) Fayrnesse of speche, *fauandia*.

2. Of the complexion or skin: Lightness of colour.
1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 331 The whitenesse thereof [ivory] was .. thought to represent the natural fayrness of man's skinn. 1796 *Moore Amer. Rev.* II. 550 Ambitious of intermynyng with Persians .. on account of the fayrness of their complexion. 1828 SCOTT *P. M.* *Perth* xv, The fayrness of his skin, where it had not .. been exposed.

3. Equitableness, fair dealing, honesty, impartiality, uprightness.

c. 1460 *Townley Myst.* 195 It is best that we trete hym with fayrnes. 1722 *Vodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 628, I hope fayrness and truth were in my eye. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv. 245 No man .. will dispute the fayrness of this construction. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 184 We do not doubt of the fayrness of the statement. 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 91 A show of fayrness was .. necessary to the prosperity of the Magazine. 1888 *Byron Amer. Commw.* III. xcix. 387 The criticisms of an outspoken press rarely assail .. their [English judges] fayrness.

† 4. Of the weather: The state of being free from storms or rain; fineness. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 146 Fayrnesse of wedur, *amenitas*. 1580 BARET *Adv.* 73 *Fayrnesse* of weather: quietnesse, *serenitas*. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 23 The Moon, Tides, and Fayrness of Weather were more fayvourable to us by Night than Day.

† 5. Courtesy. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *Lav.* 3272 Me vnder-feng þene king: mid mochele feirnesse. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1745 Feyne all with fayrnes & fayne at þou may.

† 6. Gentleness; only in *By*, with *fayrness*: by fair or gentle means. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 519 To drawen folk to heven, with fayrnesse, By good ensampyl. c. 1400 *Byron* 1396 Let assay effe ageyn, with fayrnes hym to chast. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* ix. lxxvii, Outher with fayrnes or foulnesse I shalle bringe hym to this courte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 331 The king .. will provide some remedy for us, ether by fayrnesse or otherwise.

Fairney-cloots. *Sc.*

'The small horny substances above the hoofs, where the pastern of a horse lies, but said to be found only in sheep or goats, *Elfr. For.*' (Jam.)

1822 *Hogg Perils of Man* III. 33 'Here's a tyke w' cloven cloots like a gait, fairney cloots and a' thegither.'

Fair-pleader, -ing. *Law.* = **BEAU-PLEADER.**

1670 *Blount Law Dict.* s.v., 'Neither in the Circuit of Justices, nor in Counties... any Fines shall be taken of any Man for Fair pleading, that is, for not pleading fairly or aply to the purpose. 1700 [see **BEAU-PLEADER**]. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex.*

Fair-sex, v. nonce-wd. *In To fair-sex it:* to discourse upon the fair sex.

1712 *Swift Tral. to Stella* 8 Feb. I will not meddle with the Spectator, let him fair-sex it to the world's end. 1810 *W. Taylor in Monthly Mag.* XXX. 346 He may fair-sex it (as Swift says) to the end.

† **Fairship.** *Obs.* [*f. FAIR a. + -SHIP.*] a. Fairness, beauty. b. The personality of a 'fair lady'. Cf. **BEAUTYSHIP, ladyship.**

1320 *Cast. Love* 688 There may no man here feyrship wyte. 1400 *Vernon Poems* 444 The swete face of his Lorde there. In his feyrship he may him shewen. Of hevyn he may i-se the wydenes. The feyrshope and the heyenes. 1646 *J. Hall Poems* 11 How every wit Capers... to fit Words to her fairships grief.

† **Fairsome, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. FAIR a. + -SOME.*] Beautiful; in quot. *absol.*

1641 *Sir J. Suckling in N. & Q. I.* 72 Still I'll love the fairsome.

Fair-spoken, a. Also 7 fairspoke. a. Of persons: Gifted with fair speech; courteous, pleasant; smooth-tongued.

1460 *CANGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 81 He was... fayre-spoken, but he spak but seldam. 1530 *Palsgr.* 319/1 Fayre spoken... *bien en langage.* 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 266 Arius... a sublevitied and a marvellous fair-spoken man. 1647 *HAMMOND Sermon, Christian's Obit.* Peace (1649) 7 Fair-spoken word-men, whose words are softer than butter. 1665 *DRYDEN Ind. Emperor* II. i. Kalib, ascend, my fair-spoken servant rise. 1828 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* III. 473 He was... fairspoken both to high and low.

b. Of words: Bland, civil.

1649 *MILTON Eikon. Pref.* These his faire spok'n words shall be heer fairly confronted... to his... deeds.

Fair-trade.

1. a. Trade carried on legally as opposed to dealing in contraband goods. b. In the 18th c. also applied (in popular language) in the precisely opposite sense; a euphemistic synonym for smuggling.

1774 *BURKE Amer. Tax.* (1775) 49 The contraband will always keep pace in some measure with the fair trade.

2. In recent use: The fiscal system advocated by those who consider that 'one-sided free trade' is injurious to the nation adopting such a policy, and that the principle of free trade should be applied only in dealing with nations that admit our products free.

1881 *GLADSTONE in Times* 8 Oct. 6/5 This he says he wants, not as protection, but in the name of fair trade. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Feb. 263/2 An excellent speech against 'Fair-trade'.

attrib. 1881 *Spectator* 10 Dec. 1558 The Fair trade question. 1882 *T. H. Farrer Free Trade v. Fair Trade* II. 6 The programme of the Fair Trade League is not definite in its particulars. *Ibid.* II. 8 That application is not contained in the Fair Trade programme.

Hence **Fair-trader**, (a) one who trades fairly or legally; (b) one who supports the Fair-trade programme. **Fair-tradism**, the doctrines of a FAIR-TRADER (sense b).

1673 *Essays Papers* (Camden) I. 56 Others who have found y^e encouragement from y^e farm^y of Ireland to y^e ruin of y^e fair Trade here. 1746 *LOCKMAN To First Promoter Cambridge & Tea Bills* 27 Bid the Fair-trader... bemoan His credit lost. 1881 *W. F. ECKROD Sp. at Oldham* 21 Fair Traders... wanted... an extension of real free exchange. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 674 1 The Fair-traders are at their wits' end for a compromise with Free-trade. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 12/1 Fair-tradism is apparently to be brought down from national to local application.

Fairway. Also 9 fare-way. [See **FAIR a.** 16; the interpretation suggested by the spelling *fareway* (cf. **FARE v.**) appears to be erroneous.] A navigable channel in a river or between rocks, sandbanks, etc.; the usual course or passage of a vessel on the sea or in entering and leaving a harbour.

1584 in *Binnell Descr. Thames* (1728) 62 That the fair way he kept as deep and large as heretofore. 1675 *London Gaz.* No. 1006/4 The fair way going into Plymouth Sound.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Débarcad.* an officer whose duty it is... to keep the passage, or fair-way, open. 1858 *Adm. Reg. in Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 103 Sea-going vessels... at anchor in roadsteads or fairways. 1883 *Cambridge Tral.* 523 Clear water fairways, by which the fishermen wend a speedy course from point to point. 1893 *Daily Chron.* 4 Jan. 6/1 She was in the fairway of all steamers crossing to and from New York.

attrib. 1875 *REDFOUR Sailors' Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 137 Fairway buoys are plainly marked.

Fair-weather, a.

I. Fit or suitable only for calm or fair weather.

1810 *Natal Chron.* XLV. 69 These fair-weather birds would never put to sea. 1815 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 650 The first gale would send the whole of this fair-weather armament to the bottom of the Channel. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/5 They are all fair-weather craft.

2. *fig.*

1736 *Pope's Lett.* 1 Oct. 1730 My Fair-weather friends of the summer are going away for London. 1748 *SMOLLETT Red. Rand.* III. That there fair weather Jack (pointing to the young squire). 1828 *E. IRVING Last Days* 287 What a fair-weather service there is of God! 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* II. 10 Am I to be only a fair-weather wife to you?

Fairy (fē'ri), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **feyr**, **feyr-i(e, -ye, 5 fery, 6 feirie, 4-5 fai-, fayerie, -ye, (4 fayrye), 4-6 fair-, fayr-6, -ey, -ie, -y(e, (6 fayerie, 6-7 pharie, 7-farie, phair-, pherie), 4-fairy; also FAERIE, -y. [a. OF. *faerie, faierie* (mod.F. *fêrie*), f. OF. *fae* (mod.F. *fêe*) **FAY sb.** 2] A. *sb.***

† 1. The land or home of the fays; fairy-land. *Obs.*: see **FAERIE**.

c 1320 *Orfeo* 273 The kyng of Fayre, with his route, Com to hunte all aboute. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sqr's T.* 88 Though he were comen ayeen out of faierie. c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xvi. 73 A sperhawke... and a faire lady of Fayrie sittand berby. 1593 *DRAYTON Eclogues* III. 25 [Collins] is to fayrie gone a Pilgrimage. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* I. 1, The Doctor Swears that you are... Allied to the Queene of Faerie.

† 2. A collective term for the fays or inhabitants of fairyland; fairy-folk. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Orfeo* 189 Awey with the fayr sche was ynome. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 230 Perempour wend witerly for wonder of pat child, bat feyrbely it were of feyrye. c 1489 *CANTON Sonnes of Amon* XIV. 337 The horse... that com of the fery. 1525 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxxxix. [ccxx.] 700 Suche as knowe... affymeth that the fayry and the nympes be moche conuersant there. c 1540 *Pilgrims Tale* 88 Where this man walked, there was no faery... for his blessynges... did vanquyche them. 1603 *Philost* cxxviii. Gang hence... to the Faerie, With me thow may na langer tarie.

† 3. Enchantment, magic; a magic contrivance; an illusion, a dream. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6924 That thou herdest is faerie. c 1310 *E. P.* (1862) 124 Hit nis but fantum and feiri. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. Prolog. 6 Me bifel a feryl a Feyrie nie poulte. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* n. xxvii. (1869) 89, I not wot what this tokeneth, but if it be a faerie. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Houn* clvi. 595 To y^e entente that the monke shuld not begyle hym, thus by the fayrey and enchauntement.

4. One of a class of supernatural beings of diminutive size, in popular belief supposed to possess magical powers and to have great influence for good or evil over the affairs of man. See **ELF** and **FAY sb.**

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 371 And as he were a faerie. c 1450 *Voc. in Wv.* Wülcker 571 *Canni*, fayryes. 1563 *FULKE Meteors* (1640) 68 b. Those round circles... that ignorant people ascribe to be the rings of the Fairies dances. 1583 *SEMMILL Ballades* xxxv. 210 Ane carling of the Queene of Pharies. 1650 *BAXTER Saint's R.* II. (1654) 270 Hags (or Fairies) that is, such as exercise familiarity with men. 1743 *COLLINS Ep. to Sir T. Hammer* 98 Twilight fairies tread the circled Green. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* 167, I am the Fairy Mab. 1832 *W. IRVING Alhambra* I. 128 She is small enough to be a fairy, and a fairy she may be for aught I can find out. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 5/1 The first appearance of the conventional Fairy... is made in Perrault's 'Contes' (1697).

b. **Fairy of the mine:** a goblin supposed to inhabit mines. (The designation is used by Milton; later writers use it as the equivalent of the German *kobold* or *gnome*.) † **Fairy of the sea:** a Nereid.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 12 The fayre nympes or fayeres of the sea (cauled Nereides). 1607 *TORSELL Fourty Beasts* (1693) 261 The Virgin lived among the Pharies of the Sea. 1634 [see **FAERIE sb.** 18.]. *Scot. Encycl.* s.v., The Germans believed in two species of Fairies of the Mines.

5. **transf.** † a. One possessing more than human power; an enchantress. *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 12 To this great fairy (Cleopatra), He commend thy acts.

b. A small graceful woman or child.

1838 *LYTTON Alice* 21 Miss Merton was... surprised by the beauty... of the young fairy before her.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to fairies; of the nature of fairies; enchanted, illusory, fictitious.

c 1640 *WALLER To one who libelled Cress Carlisle* III. Hast thou not heard of fairy Arthur's shield. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 286 His two Fairy Poets wrote Tragedies against him. 1713 *Guardian* No. 141 The fairy images of glory and honour. 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsyche*. 193 The fairy Isles of sunny lawn.

2. Resembling a fairy, fairy-like; delicate, finely formed or woven.

1788 *W. GILPIN Mount. & Lakes* II. 223 Little fairy scenes, where the parts, tho trifling, are happily disposed. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* II. ii. Delicate and fairy cast of Leamy. a 1839 *PRATER Poems* (1864) I. 229 Many a fairy form I've met. 1864 *TENNISON Aymer's F.* 91 [He] Show'd her... The little deeds of cowslip, fairy palms... fairy pines. 1883 *ALBION Pookapoke to Pesh* 243 Fairy textures from looms of Santarand.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1. General relations: a. simple attrib., as **fairy-arrow**, **-hook**, etc.; also in various local names for the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), **fairy-bell**, **-cap**, **-fingers**, **-glove**, **-thimble**, **-weed**; b. appositive, as **fairy-folk**, **-godmother**; c. instrumental and originative, as **fairy-born**, **-haunted**, **-pencilled** adjs.; d. parasyntetic and similitive, as **fairy-featured**, **-formal**, **-like** adjs.

1864 *TENNISON Aymer's F.* 94 What look'd a flight of 'fairy arrows. 1870 *Scott's Gossip* 1 June 135 In Anglo-Irish we call it [the Foxglove]... 'fairy bell. 1880 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* II. 213 A child... sleeping with dropt head Upon the 'fairy-bell he lately read. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 11 All these things... So wrought on her, though 'fairy born and wild. c 1620 *Concert Soule* in *Fart S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 89 And for thy food eat 'fairy bread. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village* 3rd Ser. (1863) 83 The prettier Irish name of that superb plant [the fox-glove], the 'fairy-cap. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Friar* II. 21 These 'Fayery favours are lost when not concealed. 1778 *LANGHORNE Owen of Carron* lxvii. The 'fairy-featured vale. 1878-85 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 'Fairyfingers, *Digitalis purpurea* L. 1513 *DOUGLAS Encyclovi.* 71 Nymphis and Favnis... Quibllk 'fayfolks... clepyng we. 1827 *POLLACK Course T.* III. Tales Of fairy folk and sleepless ghosts. 1864 *TENNISON Aymer's F.* 90 The 'fairy footings on the grass. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* III. cii. Bees and birds, And 'fairy-form'd and many-colour'd things. 1870 *Scott's Gossip* 1 June 135 Its foxglove's other name 'fairy glove'. 1883 *QUIDA Wanda* I. 43 A very 'fairy godmother. 1792 *S. ROGERS Pleas. Mem.* II. 3 To view the 'fairy-haunts of long-lost loves. 1603 *HARSET Pop. Impost.* 21 The poore Tenney was so 'Fayrie haunted, as she durst not goe... to Ma. Dibdale her chamber alone. 1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks. Stourbridge.* Five 'fairy lamps. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* iv. 57 Let them all encircle him about And 'fairy-like to pinch the vnclean knight. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* 1. So slight and fairy-like a creature. 1867 *DEUTSCHER Schatz* (1874) 5 Hieroglyphical 'fairy-lore. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* I. 91 Those who had looked upon the sight... Saw but the 'fairy pageant. 1810 *Associate Minstrels* 105 The 'fairy-pencilled spray. 1884 *HOLLAND Chester Gloss.* 'Fairy's Petticoats, the foxglove. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* I. Tell the Goddess of this 'fairy scene. 1590 *SHAKS. Midw. N.* II. ii. 1 Come, now a Roundell, and a 'Fairy song. 1854 *TENNISON Aymer's F.* 89 He had... told her 'fairy-tales. 1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 'Fairy Thimbles, *Digitalis purpurea* L. 1732 *BERKELEY Alchiph.* VII. § 25 They have exposed their 'fairy warts not to cheat but divert us. 1870 *Scott's Gossip* 1 June 135 In Anglo-Irish we call it [the Foxglove]... 'fairy weed.

2. Special Comb.: **fairies-arrow**, = **ELF-SHOT** 2; **fairies' bath**, *Perica coccinea*; **fairy-beads** (see quot.); **fairy-bell** (see quot. 1861); **fairy-bird** (see quot.); **fairy (fairies') butter**, (a) (see quot. 1777), (b) *Tremella albidula*; **fairy-chooses**, *Malva rotundiflora*, from the shape of the seeds; **fairy-circle**, (a) = **FAIRY-RING**, (b) a fairy-dance, (c) a circle of fairies dancing; hence **fairy-circled a.**; **fairy-court**, the court of some fairy king or queen; **fairy-cucumber** (see quot.); **fairy-cups**, (a) *Primula veris*, (b) = **fairies' bath**; hence **fairy-cupped a.**; **fairy-dance**, (a) = **FAIRY-RING**, (b) dance of the fairies, in quot. *fig.*; **fairy-dart**, = **ELF-SHOT**; **fairy-eggs** (see quot.); **fairy-fingermarks** (see quot.); **fairy-flax**, *Linum catharticum*; **fairy-grass** *Biza media*; **fairy-green**, = **FAIRY-RING**; **fairy-groat** (see quot.); **fairies'-hair**, *Cuscuta epithymum*; **fairy-hammer** (see quot.); **fairy-hillook** (see quot.); **fairies-horse**, *Senecio Jacobaea*; **fairy-lint**, = **fairy-flax**; **fairy-loaf** (see quot.); **fairy-martin**, Australian name for *Hirundo ariel*; **fairy-money**, money given by fairies, said to crumble away rapidly; **fairy-mushroom**, a toadstool; † **fairy-nips** (see quot.); **fairy-pavements**, cubes used in Roman pavements; **fairy-pipe**, an old kind of tobacco-pipe, frequently dug up in Great Britain; **fairy-purse** (see quot.); **fairy-queen**, the queen of the fairies; **fairy-rade, Sc.**, the expedition of the fairies to the place where they are to hold their annual banquet; **fairy-shrimp**, = *Chirocephalus diaphanus*, a British fresh-water crustacean; **fairy-sparks** (see quot. 1875); **fairy-stono**, (a) a fossil sea-urchin or echinite, (b) a flint arrow-head, = **ELF-SHOT** 2; **fairies'-tablo**, various fungi; **fairy (fairies')-treasure**, -wealth, = **fairy-money**; † **fairy-walk**, = **FAIRY-RING**.

1794 *SUTHERLAND in Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 25 The common people confidently assert that they [celis] are 'fairies' arrows, which they shoot at cattle. 1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 'Fairies' Bath. 1831 *J. HODGSON in Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 222 The crinoides or enchrinal fossil, which in Cumberland is called 'fairy beads. 1861 *Mrs. LANKASTER Wild Flowers* 47 The tiny white flowers [of Wood Sorrel]... are called by the Welsh 'fairy bells'. 1885 *SWAINSON Proc. Names Birds* 204 Little Tern... 'Fairy bird (Galway). 1777 *BRANU Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 339 There is a substance found... in crevices of lime-stone rocks... near Holywell... which is called Menyn Tylina Teg, or 'Fairies Butter. So also in Northumberland the common people call a certain fungous excrescence, sometimes found about the roots of old trees, 'Fairy Butter. 1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 'Fairy-Butter. *Ibid.* 'Fairies-cheses. 1653 *H. MORE Autul. Ath.* II. xi. 41 Those dark Rings in the grass which they call 'Fairy-Circles. 1711 *Acc. Dis-tentifer Tom Whigge* II. 44 Tom... trod out Fairy Circles at the Head of each Tribe. 1854 in *Proc. Heron. Nat. Club* (1873) VII. 32 In the churchyard there is a large... 'fairy circle. 1859 *TENNISON Gnuicere* 255 The flickering fairy-circle wheeld and broke flying. 1777 *WAKTON Mowday Poems* 7 Fancys 'fairy-circled shrine. a 1640 *DEUMOR*, or *Hawth. Wks.* (1712) 44 To... know the sports Of foreign shepherds, fawns, and 'fairy-cours. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Ecknie Spoke, or 'Fairy-Cucumber. 1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 'Fairy-Cup. 1863 *BROWNING Poems, By Fire-side* 59 The 'fairy-cupped Elf-needed mat of moss. 1675 *EVELYN Terra* (1776) 62 A florid green circle

or *Fairly-dance at the bottom. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 51 The twinkling fairy-dance of light and shade. 1877 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* 284 *Fairly-dance, flint arrowheads now called celtis. 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highl. I.* Intro. 3 Fishermen... often find certain hard, light floating objects, which they call sea-nuts... and *fairly-eggs. 1869 *Lousdale Gloss.* *Fairly-finger-marks, hollow marks in limestone as if fingers had been pressed upon the stones when soft. 1841 LONG *Wreck Hesp. II.* Blue were her eyes as the *fairly-flax. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Fairly grass. 1819 *Edin. Mag.* July 19 He who tills the *fairly green, Nae kull again sal hae. 1777-87 HARRISON *England II.* II. xxiv. 218 Some peeces (of corn). . . are dailie taken vp, which they call . . . *Fairie groats. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* 71 In their courses make that round, In meadows . . . found, By them so call'd the *Fairy-ground. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Fairies hair. 1815 *Clan-Albin II.* 240 *note*, *Fairly-hammers are pieces of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet. 1808-79 JAMIESON, *Fairly-hillocks . . . verdant knolls . . . from the vulgar idea that these were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that they used to dance there. 1877 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* 284 *Fairy-hillocks*. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Fairies Horse. *Ibid.* *Fairy lute. 1877 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* 284 *Fairy leaves . . . fossil sea-urchins (echini), said to be made by the fairies. 1865 GOULD *Hanbkb. Birds Australia I.* 113 The *Fairy Martin is dispersed over all the southern portions of Australia. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und. I.* iv. (1693) 38 Such borrowed Wealth, like *Fairy-money, will be left Leaves and Dust when it comes to use. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons xvii. vi.* Half-suspecting they must already have turned into withered leaves like fairy-money. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 137 Toad-stool . . . *Fairy-Mushroom. Any of the poisonous Fungi. 1656 ADEY *Candle in Dark* 129 There be also found in Women with Child . . . certain spots black and blew, as if they were pinched or beaten, which some common ignorant people call *Fairy-nips. 1787 *Archaeol.* VIII. 364 Some small stone cubes . . . which the country people called *fairy pavements. 1867 Chambers' *Encycl. s.v. Tobacco-pipes*. From their smallness, some ancient tobacco-pipes are called *fairy pipes. 1877 E. PLACOCK *Manley & Corringham Gloss.* *Fairy-purses, a kind of fungus . . . something like a cup, or old-fashioned purse. 1890 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 9, I serve the *Fairy Queen. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* 59 The chariot of the Fairy Queen. 1850 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1248 Look how she sleeps—the Fairy Queen so fair! 1810 CROMEK *Remains Nithsdale Song* 298 At the first approach of summer is held the *Fairy Rade. c. 1820 HOGG *Volgatherer in Tales & Sk.* (1837) I. 196 There have been fairy raids i' the Hope. 1857 A. WHITE *Brit. Crustacea* 263 The *Fairy Shrimp seems to live on dead animal or vegetable matter. 1874 RAY & S. *E. C. Words* 65 *Fairy-sparks or Shirl-fire: Kent: often seen on clothes in the night. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* *Fairy-sparks, phosphoric light seen on various substances in the night-time. 1846 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 That we call a *Fairyie stone, and is often found in gravel pits amongst us. 1791 FORD in *Statist. Acc. Scot. I.* 73 Arrow points of flint, commonly called elf or fairy stones are to be seen here [Lauder]. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* *Fairy stones, fossil echini. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Fairies Table or Tables. (1) *Agaricus campestris*. (2) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. (1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* v. i. 'Tis *Fairies' Treasure. 1668 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 15 Every nan keeps it [Religion] as a Fairy-Treasure. 1866 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 207 The circles in Grasse called commonly *Fairy Walkes. 1652 *Brief Char. Low Countries* 26 (Brand) She falls off like *Fairy Wealth disclosed.

Fairybabe, corrupt form of FEAR-BABE, *BABY.
Fairydom (fē'ridm). [f. FAIRY + -DOM.] = FAIRYLAND.

1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth I.* 34 The cleverest fingers in fairydom. 1884 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* II. xxxix. 336/1 An attempt to rescue a woman from fairydom.

Fairyhood (fē'rihud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.]
a. The condition of being under the influence of fairies; enchanted state. b. Fairy nature or characteristics. c. *concr.* Fairies collectively.

1832 *Fraser's Mag. V.* 475 Sipping his coffee in the blessed unconsciousness of the fairyhood of his situation. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 179 The 'Midsummer Night's Dream' displays more of the fairyhood of fairies, than the 'Paradise Lost' does of the angelhood of angels. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 85 The down-trodden fairyhood.

Fairyism (fē'rijizm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]
a. The personal qualities of a fairy; fairy power. Hence *transf.* the power (of a poet) to cast a spell over a hearer or reader. b. The conditions of fairy existence; a resemblance to those conditions; fairyland. c. Belief in fairies, fairy-lore.

1775 tr. *D'Anois Wks.* 373 The Gift of Fairyism, which I received from my Birth. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. G. Montagu* 17 May, The air of enchantment and fairyism, which is the tone of the place. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 491 The miracles of fairyism. 1803 — in *Ann. Rev.* I. 265, I would have shown you the great power of my fairyism. 1835 SIR E. BRYDGES *Milton's Contes* 182 Thomson . . . has not the distinctness and fairyism of Milton. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 26 What Rousseau . . . terms 'a false air of magnificence, fairyism, and enchantment'. 1877 OUIDA *Puck* xliii. 273 In all her . . . winged fairyism.

Fairyland (fē'riland). [f. as prec. + LAND.]
The country or home of the fairies; an enchanted land existing only in fancy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 60 When thou wast stolne away from Fairy Land. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. i, Methinks we walk in Dreams on Fairy Land. 17. GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 294 King Arthur was not dead, but translated to Fairyland. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 20 Looming like baseless fairyland. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 231 Euripides . . . entered the fairyland of dazling fancy.

Fairy-ring (fē'rijing). [f. as prec. + RING.]
A circular band of grass differing in colour from the grass around it, a phenomenon supposed

in popular belief to be produced by fairies when dancing; really caused by the growth of certain fungi.

1599 B. JONSON *Fr. Man out of Hum.* Epil. Let. turtle-footed pease dance fairy rings About her court. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 222 We tread the same Fairy-ring. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 36 So from dark clouds the playful lightning springs, Rives the firm oak, or prints the Fairy-rings. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 328 The 'fairy rings' . . . are found . . . upon dry downs. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.*

b. *attrib. in fairy-ring-champignon*, etc.
1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* *Fairy-ring Champignon, see Champignon. *Ibid.* Mushroom, fairy-ring. *Marasmius oreades* and *M. urens*.

Fairyship (fē'risip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP; cf. *his lordship*.] The personality of a fairy.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 413 Her fairyship may fairly be considered to be already sufficiently rewarded.

Faisable, -ible, obs. ff. of FEASIBLE.

Fait, sb. *Law. Obs.* [a. Fr. *fait* deed, act: see the variant FEAT.] a. A deed. b. In the translation of Perkins: Act of parties, as distinguishing from operation of law.

1562 *Act 5 Ellis. c. 14* § 12 Convicted . . . in an Action of forger of false Faytes. 1642 tr. Perkins' *Prof. Bk.* iii. § 191. 85 The difference between a license in fact and a license in Law. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 182 Amongst those Obligations in writing, which wee call Fairs or Deeds.

Fait, obs. form of FEAT.

Fait, v. 1. *Obs.* Also 4 *fayto* (n. [? Back-formation from FAITOUR].

1. *intr.* To act or speak falsely, use false pretences; to beg on false pretences.

c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3054 Falsly canestow fayt. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 208 Alle such he þei fayten. 1393 *Ibid.* C. 1. 43 Faytinge for hure fode.

2. *trans.* To deceive, lead astray.

c. 1430 *Hyuns Virg.* (1867) 76 My scissche in ouerhope wolde me fayte.

Hence *Faitting* *vbl. sb.*, deceit, pretence.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 38 But þo þat feynen hem folis, and with fayting libbeth.

Fait, v. 2. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *faitier*, f. *fail*, pa. pple. of *faire* to do.] *trans.* To arrange, construct, fit.

1635-6 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow I.* 482 Hinging of the said bell and faiting all work thairto.

Faite, v. *Obs.* [aphet. f. of APAITE.] = APAITE 4, 5.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 49 Heo wolde vn-souwen hire smok, and setten þer an here Forte fayten hire Fleisch. 1393 *Ibid.* C. ix. 30 Faite þy faunces to culle wyde soules.

Faiterous, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. *faitier*, FAITOUR + -OUS.] Characterized by deceit; treacherous.

1600 *HOLLAND Liry* III. xviii. 100 Faiterous and secret mischeve was underhand practised by the Tribunes. *Ibid.* 959 Peevish folly first and faiterous falsehood afterwards.

Faitery, *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *fai*, *fayterie*, *fy(e)*, (4 *faytrey*, 6 *faitry*). [f. as prec. + -Y.]
Fraud, deception, hypocrisy.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xl. 90 And wher-of serueith lawe . . . if nolif vndertoke it. Falsenesse ne faytreye. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyr. Manhode* II. liii. (1869) 96 Not that I sey thee thus for to putte thee in to faitourye [misstransl. Fr. *faulxart* = 'indolence']. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 447 *Faytreye, feto*. 1529 *Morre Dialogue* I. Wks. 40/1, I let passe othe the fairy and falsheid that thes therin used. 1600 *HOLLAND Liry* xxiv. xxiii. 867 He [Philip of Macedon] charged the Romanes with fraud and faiterie.

Faith (fēθ), sb. Forms: 3 *fēθ*, 3-4 *fēip*, (4 *fēizp*), 3-6 *fēith(e)*, 4-5 *fēyth(e)*, 4 *fāip(e)*, 4-6 *fayth(e)*, (5 *fath*, *feth*), 5-6 *faiithe*, 4- *faiith*. See also *FAY sb.* 1. [a. OF. *feid*, *feit* (pronounced *feid*), *feip*: see Suchier in Gröber's *Grundriss Rom. Phil.* I. 586). = Pr. *fe* (nom. *fes*), Sp. *pe*, *pe*, *pe*, *pe*. = L. *fidei*, f. root of *fid-ere* to trust. The later OF. form *fei* (whence mod. F. *foi*) was also adopted in ME., and survived in certain phrases down to 16th c.: see *FAY sb.* 1.

The L. *fides*, like its etymological cognate Gr. *πίστις*, which it renders in the N. T., had the following principal senses: 1. Belief, trust. 2. That which produces belief, evidence, token, pledge, engagement. 3. Trust in its objective aspect, troth; observance of trust, fidelity.]

I. Belief, trust, confidence.

1. Confidence, reliance, trust (in the ability, goodness, etc., of a person; in the efficacy or worth of a thing; or in the truth of a statement or doctrine). Const. *in*, + *of*. In early use, only with reference to religious objects; this is still the prevalent application, and often colours the wider use.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3405 (Cott.) In drighnt was his fayth ai fest. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 2286 (Trin.) In maumetrie furst feip he [membrat] fond. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 Observaunce. & rytes of paens, in which my spirit ne hath no feith. 1398 *TREVISA Barth De P. R.* xv. lxxxvii (1495) 522 The Germans tornyd the Lyones . . . to the worship and fayth of one god. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Tramp.* 151 Se that thy fayth be peched On thy Lord God. 1680 CROWLEY *Orphan* II. vii, Attempt no farther to deach ane fayth. 1788-9 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 235 Such an one has great faith in Ward's pills. 1823 CHAMBERS *Serm.* I. i. 18 Faith in the constancy of this law. 1837 A. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. c. 1811) v. 67 To have faith in God is to surrender oneself to God. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 168 Without faith in human virtue or in human attachment. 1855 KINGSLEY

Let. (1878) I. 442 There was the most intense faith in him . . . that Right was right.

b. Belief proceeding from reliance on testimony or authority.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 60 b, An historical faith. As I doe beleve that William Conquerour was kyng of Engelande. a. 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl.* *Faith* (1630) 15 Faith is . . . assenting to Truths for the Authority of the Speaker. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 9 When we derive the Evidence of any Proposition from the Testimony of others, it is called the Evidence of Faith. a. 1873 HUXLEY in *Hamerton Intell. Life* vii. ii. (1873) 299 The absolute rejection of authority . . . the annihilation of the spirit of blind faith.

2. Phrases. *To give faith*: to yield belief to. *To pin one's faith to* or *upon*: to believe implicitly.

1430 *Paston Lett.* No. 14 I. 30, I prey yow to gyve feith and credence touchant this matier. 1552 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 27 Fayth to be geven to the Word of God. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I vii, One oughte to geve more feithe unto the secrete conceitment of the soule, than [etc.]. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxv. 140 Opinions . . . unto which they give so much faith, that nothing can be able to remove them from it. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 69 If to the wretched any faith be giv'n. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Mar., Some pin . . . their Faith on . . . Hoody. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, You believe . . . that I am willing to give faith to wonderful stories. 1812 SHELLEY *Propos. Association* Prose Wks. I. 270 Well-meaning people, who pin their faith upon their grand-mother's apronstring. 1885 *London Society* Apr. 357 The . . . practitioner of the old school . . . pins his faith to time-honoured methods.

3. *Theol.* in various specific applications. a. Belief in the truths of religion; belief in the authenticity of divine revelation (whether viewed as contained in Holy Scripture or in the teaching of the Church), and acceptance of the revealed doctrines. b. That kind of faith (distinctively called *saving* or *justifying faith*) by which, in the teaching of the N. T., a sinner is justified in the sight of God. This is very variously defined by theologians (see *quots.*), but there is general agreement in regarding it as a conviction practically operative on the character and will, and thus opposed to the mere intellectual assent to religious truth (sometimes called *speculative faith*). c. The spiritual apprehension of divine truths, or of realities beyond the reach of sensible experience or logical proof. By Christian writers often identified with the preceding; but not exclusively confined to Christian use. Often viewed as the exercise of a special faculty in the soul of man, or as the result of supernatural illumination.

1382 WYCLIF *Fas. II.* 17 Feith, if it haue not werkes, is deed in it self. 1526 TINDALE *Profl. Moses* Wks. 7 Fayth, is the beleuyng of Gods promyses, and a sure trust in the goodnes and truth of God, which fayth justified Abraham. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to *Red.* (Arb.) 51 Abraham the father of fayth. 1561 MARBURY *Ek. of Waler* 275 Faith. maketh God & man friend. 1657 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xlii. 277 Faith is a gift of God, which Man can neither give, nor take away. 1660 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xviii, Faith, is the Assent to any Proposition . . . upon the Credit of the Proposer, as coming from God, in some extraordinary way of Communication. 1700 BURKITT *On N. T.* John I. 12 Faith is . . . such an affiance in Christ . . . as is the parent and principle of obedience to him. 1744 SWIFT *Serm. Trinity* 52 Faith is an entire Dependence upon the Truth, the Power, the Justice, and the mercy of God. 1781 CROWNER *Exposit.* 111 Faith, the root whence only can arise The graces of a life that wins the skies. 1830 WORDSW. *Russian* *Figurative* II. xi, That monumental grace Of Faith. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 475 The faith of which he speaks, is a real true confiding faith. 1860 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* III. 21 Faith. the faculty by which we realize unseen things.

4. That which is or should be believed. a. A system of religious belief, e.g. *The Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, etc., faith*. Also, *Confession, Rule of Faith*, for which see those words.

c. 1325 *Coerde L.* 4062 He is at the Sarezyns faith. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 At haly kirkes fayth alle on were bope. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xviii. 258 In a faith I lyueþ þat folke, and in a false mene. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) III. 28 Thei varien from oure Feithe. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 1 The cristen feythe is affermed. 1529 MORRIS *Dialogue* II. Wks. 179/1 The churche . . . muste . . . haue alle one fayth. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 24 They haue no law written and are of no faith. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 75 He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat. 1611 BIBLE *Jude* 3 Earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the Saints. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vii. 21, I swear to thee by the faith of Pagan, that [etc.]. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 302 Are you willing to renounce the faith of your father? 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop.* Law xiii. 81 The child should be brought up in the religious faith of the father.

transf. 1878 MORLEY *Byron Crit.* Misc. 1st Ser. 224 It was perhaps the secret of the black transformation of the social faith of '89 into the worship of the Conqueror of '99.

b. *The faith*: the true religion; usually = the Christian faith. Also, without article in certain phrases, as *contrary to faith*, etc. *Of faith*: (part and parcel of the faith).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2103 (Cott.) Jacob be mar . . . þe land o spaigne in faih he fest. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 890 (Fairf) Þat caryed kinde . . . made he [salomon] in þe faihful fuls. a. 1375 *Joseph Arith.* II. Joseph . . . hedde I-turned to be feyþ, fithi with him-seluen. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 240 A very pynacle of the fayth. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to *Red.* (Arb.) 50 *marc.* The Indians subdued to the fayth. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 A manifest falling away from the Faith. 1635 *PACIFIC Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 108 The Gospel conteineh intirely

the faith. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax.* Ch. (1845) II. App. 401 Matters contrary to faith. 1867 Br. FORBES *Explan.* 39 Art. i. (1881) 5 The uncompounded nature of God is of faith.

c. What is believed, or required to be believed, on a particular subject. † Also *pl.* points of faith, tenets.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 378 Freris pverten ho right feithe of ho sacrament of ho auter. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1638 Frechynge. The fayth of holy chyrche. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Mel. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 632/1 We assumed the common faith of our countrymen respecting the discipline of the Jew to be true. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 276 A repetition of the Hebrew poets' faith.

† 5. *Act of (the) faith*: = AUTO DA FÉ. *Obs.*

1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judoeorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 400 The Act of the Faith, which is ordinarily done at Toledo, was done at Madrid, Anno 1632. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4565/1 On the thirtieth of the last Month an Act of Faith was held in this City [Lisbon] by the Inquisition.

II. Inducement to belief or trust.

† 6. Power to produce belief, credit, convincing authority. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Ep. to Estwick* Wks. iv. 836 St. Jerom is a man of no faith with me. 1808 W. MITFORD *Hist. Greece* IV. xxxi. (app.) 124 It may not be unnecessary, towards establishing the faith of the foregoing narrative.

† 7. Attestation, confirmation, assurance. *Obs.*

1333 GOWER *Conf. III.* 326 To give a more feith... In blacke clothes they hem cloth. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F vj. The manney folde paines... makethe cleare faithe inough, that the greter follie is yowres. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xii. 27 An excellent MS. that makes faith in this particular. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphib.* 375 Relying on the Faith of Books.

† 8. Assurance given, formal declaration, pledge, promise. In phrases, *To do, make faith* (= *L. fidem facere*): to affirm, promise, give surety. *To give (one's) faith* (= *L. fidem dare*): to give assurance, pledge one's word. *On his faith*: on parole. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov. xi.* 15 He shal he tormentid with euel that doth feith [Vulg. *fidem facit*] for a stranger. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 548 Pat 3e my faith maker. In dede for to do as I desyre wille. c 1430 SIR GAWYNE (Roxh.) 996 He toke feith of frend and hond. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Lest.* 223/1 Alle made fayth to other that [etc.]. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Frois.* I. cxxi. 254 The kyng of England... trusted them on their faith. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 b. Emongest men of warre, faith or othe, syldome is perfourmed. 1558 BR. WATSON *Secr. Sacram.* xxviii. 178 Jane, here I geue to thee my faythe and trueth. I wyl marrye thee. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 807 Faith was made to them, that... they should come safe. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (679) 32/2 King William... upon faith given returns to London. 1685 H. CONSETT *Princ. Spir. Couns.* 205 If the Plaintiff doth personally make Faith, that [etc.].

b. *On the faith of*: in reliance on the security of. 1734 tr. *Roilin's Anc. Hist.* (1829) I. 344 [They] traded there on the faith of treaties. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 204 On the faith of his oath they had placed themselves in his power. 1866 CHAMBERLAIN *Banking* i. 28 The bank-note is circulated entirely upon the faith of the issuing bank. 1890 SIR R. ROMER in *Law Times* Rep. LXIII. 685/2 The plaintiff applied for shares... on the faith of the prospectus.

III. The obligation imposed by a trust.

9. The duty of fulfilling one's trust; allegiance owed to a superior, fealty; the obligation of a promise or engagement.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2187 Bi se feid ic o3 to king pharaon. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 333 He best were pan in his feith. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 The feyth that bei owen to God. 1411 *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 63 He schall never clame no thynge... bott alonly his faythe for hys... lande. c 1480 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxv. 538 Vpon the feyth that ye owe to me. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 78 Untill he were returned unto his fayth. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in *Arb. Garner* III. 15 The Lords... took their oaths of faith and allegiance unto Don Philip. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 987 Who to save Her country from a fierce destroyer, chose Above the faith of wedlock-bands. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 245 To give their faith and obedience to the French monarch.

b. In many phrases, in which the sense approaches that of 8: to engage, pledge, plight (one's) faith; † to swear, perjure one's faith; to keep († hold), break, violate (one's) faith; so breach of faith.

c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 3274 For glotonye he brake his fayth. c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Former Age* 48 Everyche of hem his feith to oother kepte. c 1400 MAUNDE (1839) xli. 238 Non of hem holdethe Feythe to another. 1483 CANTON *Cato* B j. A man ought... to kepe feyth unto his frendes. 1488 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 233 Berowne hath plighted faith to me. c 1502 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* ii. ii. Faith is not to be held with heretics. 1665 MANDLEY *Grolins Low C. Warren* 339 No Faith is to be held with such as differ from them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 25, I my Nisa's perjur'd Faith deplore. 1700 — *Palamon & Arcite* 78 For you alone, I broke my Faith with injur'd Palamon. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 129 The two princes mutually engaged their faith never to [etc.]. 1874 *Summs Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xv. 266 He led the way and kept faith.

10. The quality of fulfilling one's trust; faithfulness, fidelity, loyalty. † *To bear faith*: to be loyal to.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2678 Dat him sal feid wurdful ben boren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6950 (Cott.) Pair faith lasted listel space, hys... lefte be ligh of hir drightin. c 1393 CHAUCEUR *Interl.* Prolog. 2 Alle that him feyth bereth & obeieth. 1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 70 Thus he... feigneth under guile feith. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 127 Bearing the badge of faith to prove them true. 1593 — 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 166 Oh where is

Faith? Oh, where is Loyalty? 1649 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 40 Persons of great faith to his Majesty's cause. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 492 Illustrious for victory and faith. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 137 Confidence... in our faith and probity. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 166 Indignant at his want of faith.

II. *Good faith, bad faith*: = *L. bona, mala fides*, in which the primary notion seems to have been the objective aspect of confidence well or ill bestowed. The Eng. uscs closely follow those of *L.*

a. *Good faith*: fidelity, loyalty (= sense 10); esp. honesty of intention in entering into engagements, sincerity in professions, BONA FIDES.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6778 (Fairf.) To vse gode faid god vs hede. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxv. 230 By good feyth and trust. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 15 June Wks. 1846 III. 464 They have been able to observe good faith with their creditors. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 37 Among what... men... are fellowship and good faith possible? 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Reports* 15 Q. Bench Div. 139 It is admitted that the magistrates... acted in good faith.

b. *Bad faith*: faithlessness, treachery; intent to deceive. *Punic* (rarely *Carthaginian*) faith (= *L. fides Punicca*): faithlessness.

1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* ii. ii. The Punicque faith is branded by Our enemies. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Plinio's Trav.* xlv. 179 The bad faith of the Chineses. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 174 7 Carthaginian Faith was a proverbial Phrase to intimate Breach of Leagues. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 318 French faith became the same among us, as Punic faith had been among the Romans.

12. In asseverative phrases. a. *In (good) faith*: in truth, really, 'sooth to say'.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 858 And fayn sche wold pan in feif haue fold him in hire armes. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Chan. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 91 He is to wys in feith, as I bileue. 1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 25 In good feith to telle sooth I trowe... She wolde nought her eye swerwe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 735 Pou failest not in faith of a fowle end. 1513 *More Rich.* III in *Grafton Chron.* II. 769 In good fayth... I would not be he that [etc.]. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 28 In faith this mule hath taken degree in Zalamarca. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) 107 In good faith, we have no poor kindred now.

b. *In faith, i' faith, faith, good faith*: used interjectionally.

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xii. Nedelongs most I sitte him hy. Hi-faith, ther wille him non non butte I. 1513 *More Rich.* III in *Grafton Chron.* I. 781 In faith man... I was never so sory. c 1530 REFORMER *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 10 Do ye fele, ifayth? 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 48 Faith sir... tis but as the wisest sort doe hold opinion. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. iv. 16 Good faith, good faith, the saying did not hold. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* v. iii. Yfaith, we're well. 1709 *Tatter* No. 110 74 Faith Isaac... thou art a very unaccountable old Fellow. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sc. Scand.* III. i. Speak to me thus, and i'faith there's nothing I could refuse you. 1795 *Burns For'd That* iv. Gude faith, he mauna fa that. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* v. I'd rather be in old John's chimney-corner, faith. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN v. Good faith, he has no choice. 1855 BROWNING *Br. Blougram's Apol.* Cool i'faith! We ought to have our Abbey back you see.

c. In quasi-oaths. *By or on my, thy, etc., faith, By the faith of my body, love, etc.* *My faith* (= *Fr. ma foi*!).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 275 Now tello me, felawe, he bi feifh... sei pou euer temperour? c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lxi. But, he my faythe, with-nuten stryue. c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 36 b. By your faith seme ye good that I ought to go after him. c 1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 75 On my feyth ye be well the man. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 By my faith, by my faith... this geare goeth hard with vs. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 450 By the faith of my love, I will. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 84 Now by my faith and honour. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. iv. Strange, by my faith I the Hermit said. 1871 BROWNING *Tr. Hohenst.* 3421 Weapons outflourished in the wind, my faith!

¶ 13. An alleged designation for a company of merchants.

1486 Bk. *St. Alban's* F v j a. A faith of Marchandis.

IV. 14. *Comb.* Chiefly objective, as *faith-breach*, -breaker, -stretcher; *faith-definition*, -reformation, -tradition, *faith-breaking*, -keeping sb. and adj.; *faith-confirming*, -infringing, -workful adj.; *faith-wise* adv.; *faith-cure*, a cure wrought by means of 'the prayer of faith' (*Jas.* v. 15); whence *faith-curer*, -curist, one who believes in or practises *faith-cure*; *faith-fire*, *fig.* the flame of faith; *faith-healer* = *faith-curer*; *faith-healing*, healing by *faith-cure*; *faith-mark*, one of the leading tenets of religion; *faith-press*, the Inquisition.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 18 Now minutely Revolts vpbraid his 'Faith-breach. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 153 *Feythe breke(h), *faythgras.* 1551 T. NORTON *Catvins Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 376 They are false Faith-breakers in their office. c 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist.* 7as. II Wks. (1713) 30 They declare the king, and those that abide with him, Faith-breakers. 1852 MISS YONGE *Canons* II. xxi. 236 He was... no faith-breaker. 1655 K. LOVE tr. *Barclay's Argues* vi. vii. 244 The very instant of her 'faith-breaking. 1654 CANTON *Plen. Notes* II. viii. 133 The covetous Faith-breaking Senate. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recent.* 36 *Faith-confirming Charity. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 274 A 'faith-cure is a cure wrought by God in answer to prayer. 1888 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXXII. 507 The miracles claimed by the 'faith-curers. 1888 M. J. HERALD 20 July 1866 Great preparations are being made by the 'Faith-Curists... for their annual conference. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* in *Chr.* 209 But he will finde no such fopperies in 'Faith-definitions made by the Catholic Church. 1890

McCAVE & BREEN *Alcester Lect.* 40 Neighbouring bishops were expected to keep the 'faith-fire ablaze along their frontiers. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 276 We claim that all 'faith-healers should report as do our hospitals. 1885 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 85 Persons who believe in 'faith-healing. 1621 BRATHWAT *Natures Embassy* (1877) 24 A 'faith-infringing Polynestor. 1605 VESTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. 253 This was... given... in recommendation of loyalty or 'faith-keeping. 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstrance* 30 For point of Faith-keeping... witness his Accords with the Scottish Nation. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1849) 383 The faith-keeping Prince of the Scots. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1830) II. 8/2 When once the ancient 'faith-marks of the Church are lost sight of. 1624 T. SCOTT *Lawful.* *Netherlandish War* 14 That most intolerable... thraldome of the Inquisition, or *Faith-press. 1605 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* in *Chr.* 233 The... most refined quiteness of all 'Faith-Reformation. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 126 Those 'Faith-stretchers... that put mens consciences upon the torture. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* in *Chr.* 43 A compleat and proper notion of 'Faith-Tradition. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 72 Salvation came intellect-wise, and not 'faith-wise. 1604 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Handl. Relig.* (1603) 93 Troup full Gad was graven in this 'faithworkful stone.

† *Faith, v. Obs.* [f. *prec.* sb.] a. *intr.* To place or rest one's faith on. b. *trans.* To provide with a creed or standard of faith. c. To utter upon one's word of honour. d. To give credit to, believe, trust.

1430 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* i. vi. By whose example women may well here how they should faith or trusten on any man. 1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* v. These decrees that papistry of late days faithed the church withal. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 10 It is called faithfulness because it is fulfilled which was faithed [quia fiat quod dictum est]. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 He shall [not] have cause... to faith the other [opinion] unadvisedly. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 72 Would the reposal of my trust... in thee Make thy words faith'd?

† *Faithed, ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FAITH sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Having faith; with defining words as *feeble-faithed*, *strong-faithed*, etc.

c 1374 *Chauceur Troilus* I. 2007 They are the folk that... strengist feithed be. 1532 *More Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 507/2 Therewer nowe keane conscience of feeble-faithed folk offended. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 90 He is weake feithed which loneth and enbraceth the true doctrine... alheit he dare not defende it openly.

2. Of a promise: Given on one's faith or word of honour.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 159 Hast thou thy faithed promise broke.

Faithful (fē-fūl), a. [f. FAITH sb. + -FUL.]

† 1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Full of or characterized by FAITH (sense 3); believing. *Obs. exc. absol.*: see 7.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 5348 (Cott.) Faithful abraham. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. 141 In flame... mens hearts with the love of faithful prayer. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 155 The poor faithful man is more sure of his living, than if he had the same in his chest. 1610 B. JONSON *Atch.* II. i. You are not faithful, sir. This night, I'll change all that is mettall in thy house to gold. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* iii. 9. Faithful Abraham. 1759 DULWORTH *Pope* 66 He saw no... difficulty for a faithful mind to believe the trinity.

2. Firm in fidelity or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound by any tie; constant, loyal, true. *Const. to.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1799 (Cott.) Pair he fand a faithful frend. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 307 So faithful he bisemed Bop e rles and barons. 1393 LANCEL. P. Pl. C. II. 15 To be faithful to hym he saue sow fyue wyttes. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 221 Full faithful schall ze fynde me. 1576 *Fleming Paraph. Epist.* 162 The chiefest and faythfullest of your favourers. 1639 DR. HAMILTON in *II. Papers* (Camden) 104 My cariage... such as became your faithfulst servant. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Let. to King 4 No small part of his faithful subjects. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 80 [They] vowed themselves to be his faithful allies. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 110 His faithful dog shall bear him company. 1824 H. MARTINEAU *Demerari* III. 35 Be faithful to your master. 1856 GRINDON *Life* II. (1875) 23 We must... be faithful to His revealed law.

b. *trans.* of things.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 51 The Remedies faithful to the Intentions. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 762 His faithful Bed is crown'd with chaste Delight. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 8 A greensward smooth And faithful to the foot. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii. Whose hand was faithful to his sword.

3. True to one's word or professed belief; abiding by a covenant or promise, steadfast. *Const. to.* c 1400 MAUNDE (1839) xii. 739 For the sarazines ben gode and feyfulle, for they kepten entirely the commandeement of the holy book Alkorn. 1594 T. B. La *Princede* *Fr. Acad.* II. 157 God is so often... called faithful... because He never falsifieth His faith. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vii. 9 The faithful God, which keepeth Covenant and Mercy with them that love him. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* v. 114 Naturally good, And faithful to his word. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 100 Are ye remaining faithful to your covenant?

† b. Of a covenant, promise, etc.: Containing a pledge of fidelity, binding. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xii. 59 Bwodyn... wyth faythful Band To succoure he Fredwme of Scotland. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Univ.* xlviii. 162, I have made a faythfull vow. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 137 The faithfulst offerings... That are devotion tender'd.

4. Of persons and their conduct: Conscientious, thorough in the fulfilment of duty.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 337 Be feistful & fre & euer of faire speche. 1377 *LANC.* P. Pl. B. vi. 253 Ye freke pat fedeth hym-self with his feythful labour. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 236/2 So feythfull a prince. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* iii. (1872) 180 Faithful assiduous studies. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 144/2 The faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties.

b. Often used (? after *Prov.* xxvi. 6) with reference to the duty of telling unwelcome truths or giving unwelcome counsel. Chiefly *colloq.*

1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. ii. v. 17 Think not those faithful who praise all thy actions, but those who reprove thy faults.

5. Of persons and their actions: That may be believed or relied upon; trustworthy, veracious. † Also, of things: Reliable.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 65. I have founde 300 folk faithful of speche. 1393 *LANC.* P. Pl. C. xix. 141 Suche a surgen setteth ysewe by her neuere. Ne non so faithful fysiacion. 1611 *BIBLE Ps. cxix.* 138 Thy testimonies .are. very faithful. 1678 *PRIDEAUX Lett.* (Camden) 65 The faithfullest relations are the Grecians. 1742 *FIELDING T. Andrews* ii. xvii. Unless I had much faithfuler interest, [he] advised me to give over my pretensions. 1814 *SCOTT Waverley* iii. Memoirs scarcely more faithful than romances. 1891 *M. E. WILKINS Humble Romance* 280 Her husband .did the cooking, and he was as faithful to it as a woman!

6. True to the fact or original, accurate.

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 241/1 Any good vertuous man hath hadde the mynde in faithful wise to translate it. 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Goal.* v. xvii. 211 This is the faithful Account that I can give. 1709 *Pore Ess. Crit.* 484 When the faithful pencil has design'd Some bright Idea of the master's mind. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* i. vi. Mrs. Deborah .made a faithful report. 1782 *COWPER Truth* 161 In faithful memory she records the crimes. 1809-10 *COTTERING Friend* (1865) 59 A faithful catalogue of its many miseries! 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iii. § 42. 159 The Latin, though .more faithful than the Septuagint, is far from being perfect. 1857 *H. MILLER Test. Rocks* iii. 155 We pronounce the map .a faithful copy.

7. *absol.* Chiefly *pl. a.* In sense 1 (but with some notion of 2, 3): 'True believers'; the believing members of the church; the orthodox of any religious community. Often as *transl. Arab. al-mu'minin* (genit. *-in*), the designation given by Mohammedans to those of their own faith.

Father of the faithful (after *Rom.* iv. 11): Abraham. *Commander or Father of the Faithful*: titles applied by Mohammedans to the Caliph.

1358 *Br. WATSON Ser. Sacram.* xv. 95 Hee was one of the number of the faithful and familiars with Christ. 1563 *MAN tr. Musculus Compend.* 275 The Sacraments .be given unto the faithful only. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. xlv. (1611) 275 The faithful which departed this life before the coming of Christ. 1609 *BISSET (Douay) Hist. Table II.* 1073 Seths children and other faithful were called the sonnes of God. 1635 *PACITT Christianag.* i. iii. (1636) 102 We beleeve the faithful to eate Christs body. 1712 *KEN Hymnothec* Wks. 1721 III. 77 The Faithful, who receive baptismal Flame. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* Faithful, a designation the mahometans assume to themselves. 1792 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* ii. vi. 14 The faithful received the eucharist every Lords day. 1840 *Comit. Almanac* (Hotten) I. 248 The Sultan of Turkey .is the Father of the Faithful. 1841 *LANE Arab. Ntr.* I. 71 Another custom required of the faithful on this festival is the giving of alms. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 68 The Commander of the Faithful repaired .to the tomb of the Prophet. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 159 A communion service at which the faithful might sit. *Ibid.* 555 Sufficient evidence that he was not one of the faithful [the covenanters].

† b. *transf.* as a slang term for drunkards. 1609 *W. M. Alan in Moon* B 3/2 One of the faithful, as they prophane term him . he will drinke many degrees beyond a Dutchman.

† b. *adv.* = FAITHFULLY. *Obs.* in educated use.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A vi. I love her . faithfuler than you. 1645 *MILTON Petrarch.* Wks. 1738 I. 233 To see Covenants of greatest moment faithfullest perform'd. 1651 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) 216, I doe faithful promise and ingage myselfe that [etc.].

c. as *sb.* A faithful person. a. A true believer, one of 'the faithful'. b. A trustworthy adherent.

a. 1571 *HANMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 54 What faithful soever being penitent, shall be buried there. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius Catech.* 15 No work of godlines shall be asistent of an trew faithful hand. 1849 *CARD. WISEMAN Miracles N. T.* Essays 1853 I. 188 Nor is there reason to suppose, that every simple faithful was a Thaumaturgus.

b. 1648 *British Bellman* a Whilst the King and his Faithfuls retained their Places of Dominion. *Ibid.* 4 Your out-cries against those [his (the king's) old faithfuls]. 1850 *H. M. STANLEY Darkest Africa* II. p. xiii. The Faithfuls at Zanzibar.

† **Faithfullist.** *nonce-wd.* [f. *prec. adj.* + *-IST*.] A believer.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* ii. Prol. You have .seen. and like upright Faithfullists, have firmly beleeved all to be true that is contained in them.

Faithfully (*fai'fūli*), *adv.* [f. FAITHFUL a. + *-LY*.] In a faithful manner.

† 1. With full faith, trust, or confidence; confidently, confidently. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 107, I afferme faithfully that that is Cristis body. 1450 *LONELICH DIAL* xxxvii. 395 Faithfully now trosteth to me. 1552 *Bury Wills* (1850) 141 Most faithfully beleeving .y^e my sowle .shall rest with Abraham. 1607 *SHAKS Timon* iii. ii. 46, If his occasion were not vertuous, I should not vrge it halfe so faithfully.

† b. Assuredly, in truth. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1800 And þou faithfully a sole, & a freike maid, May be counted in this case.

2. a. With fidelity or firm allegiance; loyally, truly. *Yours faithfully*: one of the customary modes of subscribing a letter. b. With strict adherence to duty, conscientiously. c. Sincerely, truthfully.

1362 *LANC.* P. Pl. A. vii. 64, Ischal fynden hem heore fode þat feithfulle lyuen. c1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxv. 120 He beleueþ not feithfully in God. 14. *Pol. Rel. & Poems* (1866) 49 Every wyghþ þat louthy feithfully. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump.* 154 Daniel .serued his prince feithfully. 1588 *J. UDALL Demost. Discip.* (Arb.) 16 The Discipline which they receiued of Christe, they deliuered feithfully to the people. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 1082 Beleeve us . who love you not fainely, but feithfully, and in deed. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 371 He .did. feithfullie exercise his ministry. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 254 They who do their own Endeauours faithfully shall be . strengthened to do more. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxxviii. 335 Those laws .he has sworn to administer faithfully. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* III. 119 The fatal secret .was faithfully preserved. 1787 *W. PITT in G. Rose Diaries* (1860) i. 68 Most sincerely and faithfully yours, W. Pitt. 1793 *SHAKTON Edgstone L.* § 222 Faithfully remembering not to terminate the beating, [it] etc. 1873 *OUIDA Pascarel* I. 61 We all went to him faithfully.

3. In strict accordance with the facts or original; accurately, correctly, exactly, truthfully.

c1400 *Morte Arth.* 1013, I will . faithfully tellene. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 654, I will you faithfully enuise how ye fare shall. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 524, I haue said ye veritie . faithfully. 1600 *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* Pref. Thus . do [we] faithfully keep an exact register of their contentions. 1712 *Spett. No.* 527 ¶ 2 What I have faithfully related. 1792 *Genl. Mag.* 131 The church is faithfully represented in the annexed drawing. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* iii. 79 So came I . to judge faithfully with my proper eyes.

4. † a. In a convincing or assuring manner (*obs.*). b. With binding assurances (still common *colloq.*). Cf. FAITHFUL 3 b and FAITH 7, 8.

c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 455 So feithfully to me spake he. 1525 *AP. WARHAM in Ellis Orig. Lett.* iii. I. 370 To whom I have feithfully promised not to vter the same. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 212 b, Promysing feithfully shortly to sende for her. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 192 If that you were the good Sir Rowlands son, As you haue whispred feithfully you were. *Mod.* He promised feithfully to send the book the next day.

Faithfulness (*fai'fūlnēs*). [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being faithful. a. Fidelity, loyalty (to a superior or friend); trustworthiness, conscientiousness. b. Strict adherence to one's pledged word; honesty, sincerity. c. Exact correspondence to an original or to fact.

1388 *WYCLIF Esther* vi. 3 What .meede gat Mardochee for this feithfulness? 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her. A v 2*, Cherifull to feithfulness. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxii. 253 Gretepetye it shalbe yf ye sholde dye for your touth and feithfulness. 1581 *SIMNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 The beast of most .faithfulness. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra.* ii. vi. § 12 The truth and faithfulness of God. 1688 *SOUTH Sermon* (1704) I. xii. 517 The Band, that .supports all Compacts, is Truth and Faithfulness. 1700 *BURKITT On N. T. Matt.* x. 40-2 Our . Saviour encourages his Apostles to Faithfulness in their Office. 1783 *HAILES Antig. Chr. Ch.* ii. 31 The faithfulness and loyalty of the Jews to the Roman government. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 101 The valour and faithfulness of the house of Geroy. 1881 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/2 Persons . dependent upon each other's stability and faithfulness. *Mod.* I was exceedingly pleased with the faithfulness of the likeness.

Faithless (*fai'plēs*), a. [f. FAITH sb. + *-LESS*.] Without faith.

1. Without belief, confidence, or trust; unbelieving. *Const. † of, in.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6517 (Cott.) To þis fait-les lede Manna feli. 1611 *BIBLE John* xx. 27 And bee not faithlesse, but beleeuing. 1681 *LUTTRELL Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 123 The more sober sort . are not altogether faithlesse as to his innocency. 1826 *E. IRVING Babylon* II. vi. 74 Men are not now more faithlesse of Armageddon, than [etc.]. 1842 *LOWELL Sonnets* xvi. An old man faithless in Humanity. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cvi, The faithless coldness of the times.

b. Without religious faith; unbelieving. Of a heathen or a Jew: Without Christian faith. Also *absol.* The faithless: unbelievers. Now *rare*.

1534 *MORE On the Passion* Wks. 1320/2 That dede done by y^e faithlesse is not meritorius at all. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Rom. Prol.* § 11, Else shalt thou remaine euermore faithlesse. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. iii. 34 He .shall . holy Church with faithlesse handes deface. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* vi. 252 As faithlesse as the Jewes, are we. *absol.* 1577 *B. GOGGE Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1866) 138 b, A great number of others imagined by the faithlesse.

2. Destitute of good faith, unfaithful, insincere; false to vows, etc., perfidiously, disloyal. *Const. to.*

1362 *LANC.* P. Pl. A. x. 135 Fals folk and Feibles, þeoues and lyzers. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 377 The fortune that fayllin is to feithlesse peple. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. i. 123 A most vnnaatural and faithlesse Seruice. 1678 *WATLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. 81. 478/2 A man . of a . faithlesse disposition. 1725 *Pore Odyss.* xi. 322 Domestic faith in his faithless roof I stand. 1786 *BUSE H. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 214 The danger, and faithless, and ill-concerted projects of the .council of Bombay. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* ii. 142 The faithless flatterer. 1839 *KIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 65 She had never been faithless to the royal bed.

3. That cannot be trusted or relied on; unstable, treacherous, shifting, delusive.

a 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. i. 137 Oh faithlesse Coward, oh dishonest wretch. 1738 *JOHNSON London* 239 The midnight murder bursts the faithless bar. 1766 *GOLDSM. Hermit* 10 Yonder faithless phantom flies To lure thee to thy doom. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 466 Striving to tear us from this faithless anchorage.

Hence *Faithlessly* *adv.*, in a faithless manner. 1643 *PRYNNE Treachery & Disloyalty* App. 218 Had we . not faithlesly betrayed, but sincerely discharged the several trusts reposed in us.

Faithlessness (*fai'plēsness*). [f. *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

The quality or fact of being faithless. a. Want of fidelity, disloyalty, perfidy. b. Want of good faith, insincerity. c. Want of religious belief; infidelity.

1605 *Dr. HALL Medit. & Vows* i. § 10 So great distrust is there in .an . from his impotence or faithlessness. 1726 *Pope Lett. to Bethel* 9 Aug. Lett. (1737) 320, I . wish he had lived long enough to see so much of the faithlessness of the world, as to have been letc. 1758 *T. EDWARDS Canon Crit.* (1763) 344 Sharp are the puns that follow faithlessness. 1790 *BLAIR Sermon* III. xlii. 275 When the heart is sorely wounded by the ingratitude or faithlessness of those on whom it had leaned. a 1849 *J. H. EVANS in Spurgeon Treas. Daw.* Ps. lxxi. 17 The faithlessness of Abimelech, and the faithlessness of even his faithful Joab. 1849 *GROTE Greece* ii. xlviii. VI. 66 Perdikkas whose character for faithlessness we shall have . to notice. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. ix. xii. 347 Faithlessness . characteristic of this present century.

† **Faithly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. FAITH sb. + *-LY*.] 2.

1. With fidelity, faithfully, loyally, steadfastly, truthfully.

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 162 Feithli scho hir candel held aye. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 186/1 *Arb.* P. Pl. C. xxii. 70 Faithly for to speke his furs name was thessus. c 1440 *Sir Degre.* 541 Y shalle faythly fyeght Both in wrong and in right.

2. As an asseveration: In deed or truth, certainly, surely, verily.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1636 Pis gomen is your awen . . faithfully 3e knowe. In 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4032 We are faithly to fewe to fechte with them. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2279 Now faithly . fall þe so thrise, þou sall be crowned.

Faithward, *adv.* *rare.* [See *WARD*.] Towards (the Christian) faith.

1836 *J. M. LUNLOW in Hemile.* Rev. Aug. 165 Almost resistless tendencies faithward . were born of his early Christian culture.

Faithworthy, a. [f. FAITH + *WORTHY* a.] Worthy of belief or trust, trustworthy. Hence **Faithworthiness**, the quality of being faith-worthy (Worcester, 1846, citing *Quart. Rev.*).

a 1335 *FISHER Wks.* 433 Luther . neither is faith worthy . . nor he doth no miracles. 1671 *J. WEBSTER Metallurg.* iii. 56 Certain and faith-worthy Authors in the nearer Germany. 1772 *NUGENT Hist. Friar Gerard* I. 217 It is affirmed by a . faith-worthy author. 1861 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct. The lady is faithworthy in her evidence as to identity. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 9/2 So far as profound knowledge . can ensure faithworthy evidence.

Faineant, -*ise*, *obs.* ff. of FAINEANT, -*ISE*.

Faitour (*fai'tur*). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4-7 *faitour*, -*tour* (e), -*towne*, 6 *fatyer*, *seytour*, 4-*faitour*. [a. AF. *faitour*, OF. *faiteur* doct, maker: -*l. faictor-em*: see *FACTOR*. The special sense of 'impostor' seems to be peculiarly AF. and Eng.; cf. OF. *faiture* sorcery, spell.]

1. An impostor, cheat; esp. a vagrant whn shams illness or pretends to find fortunes.

App. already obsolescent in 1568, as Grafton Chron. 11. 598 glosses it 'as much to say as lolyter, vagabond, or begger'. Sir W. Scott often uses it *arch.*

a 1340 *HANPOLE Psalter* xxx. 16 *Pai* are all faitors & ypocrites & igoulors þat desaynes men. [1383 *Act 7 Rich. II.* c. 5. Gouvernours des villes & lieux ou tielz faitours & vagerantz vendront.] c 1430 *Life of St. Kath.* (1884) 23 Put me in duresse as þou I were a faitour. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxx. 69 These faitours that ben called sothe sayers. 1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1200/2 Nor to beleue euery faitour . that will saye hymselfe that he is verry sycke. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 39 Those faitours [glou. vagabonds] tiel regarden their charge. 1624 *Br. MONTAGU Gage* 104 As faitours use, you play fast and loose. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* ii. xi, Tyrant proud, or faitour strong. 1828 - *F. M. Perth* viii, Yonder stands the faitour, rejoicing at the mischief he has done.

b. *nonce-ise*. The disease of being a 'faitour'. c 1500 *Blount's Test.* 25 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 93 He was infecte . . With the faitour, or the fever lordship.

† 2. Comb. *Faitour's grass*: Spurge, the acrid juice of which was used in malingering.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 146 Faytowrys gresse, or tyttymal. 1534 *FITZBERGER Husbandry* (E.D.S.) lix, A Grasse that is called feitergrasse [i.e. 1508 feitergrass].

Faïx, var. of *FEES int.*

Fake (*fēik*), sb.¹ *Naut.* Also 7, 9 *fack*. [Of obscure origin; cf. *FAKE* v.¹]

The *MHG. vach* had the sense 'fold' in addition to those of 'appointed place, portion of space or time, compartment'; if a similar sense belonged to the etymological equivalents *O.E.* *fæc* (recorded in sense 'space of time'), *MDu.* *vak* (enclosure, partition), the word might come from either source. If it be identical with the Sc. FAIK sb. fold, a native origin seems probable.]

(See *quint.* 1867.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grant*. vii. 30 Lay it [Cable] up in a round Ring, or fake, one about another. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 163-2 How many Fakes in the Rope? 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *M.S. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 14 Oct., Hauled up the Small Rower and Sheet Cables and Coiled them down again in shorter fakes. 1810 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 18) 274 *Fake* or *Fake*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fake*, one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies disposed in a coil.

Fake (fēk), *sb.* ² *slang*. [Belongs to FAKE *v.* 2]
1. An act of 'faking'; a contrivance, 'dodge', trick, invention; as a 'faked' or 'cooked' report.

1827 MAGNIN in *Blackw. Mag.* (Farmer), The fogle-hunter's doing. Their morning fake in the priggling lay. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1861) I. 223 After that we had a fine 'fake'—that was the fire of the Tower of London—it sold rattling. 1885 *Punch* 31 Jan. 60 If I worked the theatrical fake—which I don't. 1887 *Financ. News* 24 Mar. 1/4 D. is generally regarded as the father of the testimonial fake. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/2 The abominable fakes, telegraphed to the papers by the agencies.

attrib. 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Trn.* 9 June 10/2 *heading*, Another Fake Interview Denounced.

2. A composition used for 'faking' (see *quots.*). 1866 *Islington Guardian* 3 Apr. 3/3 [Condensed milk sold to dealers to be watered down and retailed as new milk] is known in the trade under the name of 'Fake'. 1880 *See Goldsmith's Handbk.* x. (ed. 2) 240 Soft-soldering Fluid bears various names in the different workshops, such as 'monkey', 'fake'.

Fake (fēk), *v.* 1 *Naut.* [app. f. FAKE *sb.* 1, which, however, appears much later. Cf. Sc. FAIK *v.* 1 to fold.] *trans.* To lay (a rope) in fakes or coils; to coil.

1840 *Morte Arth.* 42 Fikekes one be forestayne, fakene beire cohlez. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The chain cables and messengers are faked in the chain lockers. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 281 But for subsequent shots the line may be faked on the beach.

Fake (fēk), *v.* 2 *slang*. [Of obscure origin. There appears to be some ground for regarding it as a variant of the older FEAK, FEAQUE, which are prob. ad. Ger. *fegen* (or the equivalent *Du.* or *L.G.*) to furbish up, clean, sweep.

In Rowland's *Martin Mark-ale* 1610, a *seager of loges* is explained as meaning 'one who begs with false documents' (cf. *to fake a screeve*), and the modern *fake away* appears to correspond to the earlier *fengit away*. The colloquial and jocular uses of the Ger. *fegen* closely resemble the senses mentioned in *quot.* 1812: amongst those given by Grimm are 'to clear out, plunder' (a chest, purse: cf. *to fake a cly*), 'to torment, ill treat'.

1. *trans.* In thieves' or vagrants' language: To perform any operation upon; to 'do', 'do for'; to plunder, wound, kill; to do up, put into shape; to tamper with, for the purpose of deception. In the last-mentioned application it has latterly come into wider colloquial use, esp. with reference to the 'cooking' or dressing-up of news, reports, etc., for the press. Also, *To fake up*.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *To fake* any person or place, to rob them; to fake a person may also imply to shoot, wound, or cut; to fake a man out and out, is to kill him; a man who inflicts wounds upon, or otherwise disfigures, himself, for any sinister purpose, is said to have faked himself; if a man's shoe happens to pinch or gall his foot, he will complain that his shoe fakes his foot sadly, i.e. to fake your slings, is to cut your irons in order to escape from custody; to fake your pin, is to create a sore leg, or to cut it, as if accidentally, in hopes, to get into the doctor's list, &c.; to fake a screeve is to write any letter or other paper; to fake a screw, is to shape out a skeleton or false key, for the purpose of screwing a particular place; to fake a cly is to pick a pocket. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* 352 The ring is made out of brass gilt buttons... it's faked up to rights. 1874 *Punch* 7 Mar. 188/1 Praps he'd a come to you with him [a horse] faked up for sale. 1885 *Sporting Times* 23 May 1/5 The chorister fair... faked herself up. 1885 H. P. GRATTAN in *The Stage* to July, A pair of shoes to fake the patchy (Anglice play the harlequin). 1885 *Spectator* 24 Jan. 110/2 Nine pictures out of ten in modern galleries are simply studies—'faked up'. 1897 *Times* 30 July 5/5 He now knew that... these diamonds were 'faked'. 1888 *Phonetic Trn.* 7 Jan. 4/2 'Faking' in newspaper fraze meanz... the supplying, or unimportant details which may serv an excellent purpos in the embellishment of a despatch. 1888 'BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* I. xvii, The horse-brand... had been 'faked' or cleverly altered.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To steal (only a literary misapprehension); also in *fake away* (see *quots.*).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Fake away*, there's no down... go on with your operations, there is no sign of any alarm or detection. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rootwood* iii. v. 'Nix my dolly pals fake away.' 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* 111. iv. 82 They molest not beggars, unless they fake to boot, and then they drown us out of hand.

Hence *Faked ppl. a.*; *Faking vbl. sb.*; *Faker*, one who 'fakes' (cf. *CLY-FAKER*); *Fakery*, the practice of 'faking'.

1845 BARIAM *Engel. Leg.*, *Lay St. Aloys.*, Nought is wakening Save mischief and 'faking'. 1851 *Borrow Lavengro* II. iii. 29 We never calls them thieves here, but prigs and fakery. 1872 *Morning Post* 7 Nov. 3/4 Since the 'faking' of the scales in Catch-em-Alive's year. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug. 2 'I've turned faker of dolls and doll's furniture.' 1885 *Bicycling News* 11 June 53/6 What has been termed a 'faked' machine. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 70 The gold and vellum binding with the orange-tinted edges form a pretty piece of 'fakery'. 1892 A. C. DOYLE *Advent.* S. Holmes xiii, in *Strand Mag.* IV. No. 24. 657/2, I found him [the horse] in the hands of a faker.

Fakement (fē'kment), *slang*. Also *fakeman-charley*. [f. as prec. + MENT; the origin of the longer form is unknown.] A piece of manipulation, contrivance, 'dodge'; vaguely, a thing, 'concern'; a trimming, decoration (on an article of clothing).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Fakeman-charley*, Speaking of any stolen property which has a private mark, one will say, there is a *fakeman-charley* on it; a forgery which is well executed is said to be a *prime fakement*; in a word, anything is liable to be termed a *fakement*, or a *fakeman-charley*, provided the person you address knows to what you allude. 1823 EGAN in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v. *Tell the makers to mind their fakements*, desire the swindlers to be careful not to forge another person's signature. 1838 GLASCOCK *Land Sharks* II. 4, I see you're fly to every fakement. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 52 *Pair of long sleeve Mole skin... with a double fakement down the side.* *Ibid.* I. 246 Ah! once I could screeve a fakement (write a petition). 1877 *Five Years Penal Servitude* iv. 254 You worked that little fakement in a blooming quiet way.

† **Faken, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fācen*, *fācen*, 2 *faone*; 3 *Orm. fakenn*. [OE. *fācen* = OS. *fēkn*, *fēcan*, OHG. *feichan* fraud, ON. *feikn* portent;—Otent. **faikno-m.*] Fraud, guile; wickedness, crime.

c. 924 *Law of Æthelstan* I. § 17 He ladige þa hand mid þe man tyð þæt he þæt faken mid worhte. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Mat.* xxiii. 18 Ða se Hælend hyra fac [c. 1160 *Hotton*, facel] gehyrde, þa cwæð he. c. 1200 *Ormin* 12797 An soþ Issraelishe mann þatt niss na fakenn inne.

† **Faken, a. Obs.** Forms: 1 *fācene*, *fācene*, 3 *fācen*, *fācen*, (4 *fōken*), 5 *Sc. faikyn*. [OE. *fācene* (oftener with umlaut *fācene*) = OS. *fēkn* wicked, ON. *feikn* awful, monstrous;—Otent. **faiknjo*, f. **faikno-m*: see prec.] Deceitful, fraudulent.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cvij. 10 Sva hi alyds lifes ealdor of heora feonda fācenum handum. c. 1200 *De Animo & Corpore* ed. Phillips 1838) 8 [P] tunge is ascorted þe þe fācen was. c. 1200 *Ormin* 12655 Pe frostof afakenn trowþe. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 194 Saladyn was fulle fōken [printed fōen, rime-word token], on him may not affie. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Fables, Paddock & Mous* 58 Fair thingis oftymis ar fundin faikyn.

Hence † **Fakenliche adv.** *Obs.*, craftily.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxvii. 35 Pin broðor com facenlice and nam pine bletsunga. c. 1200 *De Animo & Corpore* (ed. Phillips 1838) 8 Heo 3eodðde fakēliche & þen feonde icwemde.

† **Faki.** [Arab. فقيه *faqīh* one learned in the law.] A title given in Africa to schoolmasters.

1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 112 He changed to combine in his own person the titles of both sheik and faky. 1881 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* vi. 151 ['The Mahdi'] became the disciple of a faki (head dervish) who lived near Khar-toum. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 629 Tipping the faki or schoolmaster.

Fakir (fāki'ə, fē'ki'ə). Forms: 7 *fakier*, (fukciore, foker, quere), 7-9 *fakuir*, (8 *fackire*, fa(o)quier, fonghar), 9 *fakeer*, *faqeer*, 8-*fakir*. [a. Arab. فقيه *faqīr* lit. 'poor, poor man'; some of the early forms may be due to the pl. فُقَرَاء *fūqarā*.]

1. 'Properly an indigent person, but specially applied to a Mahomedan religious mendicant, and then loosely, and inaccurately, to Hindn devotees and naked ascetics' (Yule).

1609 Ro. C. *Hist. Disc. Muley Hamet* vii. Cii/2 Fokers, are men of good life, which are onely given to peace. 1638 W. BURNES *News from E. Indies* 27 They are called Fukeiers 1704 *Collect. Voy. (Church.)* III. 568/1 You shall take care to embark all the Faquiers. 1763 SCAFFORD *Indostan* (1790) 27 Bestowing a part of their plunder on... Faquiers. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xi. Nor there the Fakir's self will wait. 1861 DICKENS *Tom Tiddler's Gr.* i. A Hindoo fakier's ground. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 178 A fakir would hardly be an estimable figure in our society.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fakir-race*; *fakir-like* adj. and adv.

1849 SOUTHEY *Conna-pl. Bk.* Ser. ii. 390 Pilgrims... carrying bars of iron. fakir-like. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 146 The genuine successors of a fakir race. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 6/2 The fakir-like devotion with which he has fixed his eyes upon... the House of Lords.

Hence **Fakirism**, the system, faith, and practice of the Fakirs.

1866 KINGSLEY *Hours w. Mystics* Misc. I. 349 Hindoo mysticism... has died down into brutal fakirism. 1883 GOLDW. SMITH *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 806 Fakirism is devil-worship.

Fala. *rare*—†. [ad. Dn. *falie*.] A sort of kerchief worn in Holland.

1712 RAMSAY *Tartaria* 340 May she be curst to starve in Frogland Fens, To wear a Fala rag'd at both the Ends.

Fa-la (fālā). a. Used as a refrain. b. *Music*. A sort of madrigal or 'ballet' in vogue in the 16th and 17th c.

a. 1595 MORLEY 1st *Bk. Ballets* I, Sit we heere our lones recounting Fa la la la. 1665 EARL DORSET *Poems* (1721) 58 To all you Ladies now at Land... With a Fa, la, la, la, la. a. 1800 COVER *Poems, To Celia* i, No serenade to break her rest... With my fa, la, la.

attrib. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* 78 Fifths or thirds And other Crankums set and shown Many Fa la words.

b. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 Another kind of Ballets, commonlie called fa las. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 59 Your Madrigals or Fala's of five and six Parts. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 55 Ballets, or Fal-las, of the end of the sixteenth century.

Falaterie, obs. f. of PHYLACTERY.

Falau, obs. f. of FALLOW.

Falaver, -ing, obs. or dial. ff. of PALAVER, etc.

|| **Falbalā** (fæl'bālā). Also 8 *falbeloe*, *fall-bulow*. [*Falbalā*, a word found in several Romance languages from the 17th c. downwards; origin unknown. Cf. FURBELOW.] A trimming for women's petticoats, scarves, etc.; a flounce, *fur-below*. Also *attrib.*

1704 CIBBER *Careless Husband* I, As many blue and green Ribbons... as would have made me a Falbalā Apron. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 171. Freeing their fall-bulows... from the annoyance both of hilt and point. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*. xxxii, The girls went off... to get their best... falbalas. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xx. v, I have got my face wrinkled like the falbalas of a petticoat.

† **Falc**. App. some plant.

c. 1310 *Old Age* in E. E. P. (1862) 149 As falc i falow an felde.

Falcade (fælkād). *Horsemanship*. [a. Fr. *falcade*, ad. It. *falcata*, L. *falcāta*, fem. of *falcāt-us*: see FALCATE.] (See *quot.*)

1730-6 BAILEY, A falcade is the action of the haunches, and of the legs, which bend very low, as in corvets when a stop or half-stop is made. 1775 in *Asu*.

Falcate (fælkēt), a. *Anat.*, *Bot.*, and *Zool.* [ad. L. *falcāt-us*, f. *falc-em*, *fals* sickle.] Bent or curved like a sickle; booked.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 166 The mandibule of Lampyrus... are falcate. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 349 *Falcate*. 1845—*Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 56 Pod... always falcate or spirally twisted. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 273 Capsule compressed, ovate, oblique or falcate. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 39/2 The four wings... are falcate at the tip. 1884 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Falcate* cartilages, the semi-lunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

Falcated (fælkētēd), a. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

a. *Astron.* Having a sickle-shaped appearance; said of the moon or a planet when less than one half of its surface is illuminated.

1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. *Introd.* 18 Mercury, on his approach to [the Sun] is falcated like the new-moon. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron. Vocab.* 916 The Moon... is said to be 'falcated' when its illuminated portion is crescent-shaped.

† b. *Bot.* and *Zool.* = FALCATE. *Obs.*

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 224 These are tipped with large falcated Apices. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 642 In Attacus Atlas the primary wings are falcated or hooked at their apex.

† **Falcation.** *Obs.* [f. L. *falc-em* sickle: see -ATION.]

1. The condition of being falcate; *concr.* a falcate outgrowth or appendage, hook.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 The Locusts have... a long falcation or fordidated tail behind. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* v. i. (1715) 207 In whose [the Moon and Venus] Falcations the dark part of their Globes may be perceived.

2. (See *quot.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Falcation*, a mowing or cutting with Bill or Hook. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Falchion (fælʃjən), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *fauch*, *fawch*, *fawch*, -on(e), -oun, (5) *fauichune*, *fawchun*, *fouchon*, *fwalchun*, 6-9 *fauch*, *fauclh*, *fawch*, -eon, -ion, (6) *fachen*, *falcheon*, 6-7 *fau*, *fawchin*(e), 7 *falchon*, 8 *fauclhin*, 7-*falchion*; also 5 *fakien*, 7 *falcen*, perh. by confusion with FALCON. [ME. *fauchoun*, a. OF. *fauchon* = It. *falcione*—vulg. Lat. **falcion-em*, f. L. *falcis*, *fals* sickle.]

1. A broad sword more or less curved with the edge on the convex side. In later use and in poetry: A sword of any kind.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 864/5 Hys [the priest's] tung shuld be hys fauchoun. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2244 Lucafer... draw out a schort fauchoun. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 246 Y trowe youre fauchone hym f'laies, a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 141 He... toke a grete fawchoun in his handes. a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 501 He lifts his Fauchion with a threatening Grace. 1720 *Gay Poems* (1745) I. 37 In the bright air the dreadful fauchion shone. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxvi, Spears shook, and falchions flashed amain. 1852 KINGSLEY *Poems, Andromeda* 237 Curved on his thigh lay a falchion.

† b. *Single, double falchion*, case of falchions: various species of sword-play. *Obs.*

1708 J. CHAMBERLAINE *St. G. Brit.* i. iii. vii. (1743) 189 The nobility and gentry have... quarter-staff, single falchion, double falchion, etc. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 436 ¶ 2 The several Weapons following, viz... Single Falchion, Case of Falchions, Quarter Staff. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. v, He dreaded not old Lewis either at back-sword, single falchion, or cudgel-play.

attrib. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxvi. 138 Axes of were falcated asswel after fawken wise as other. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 159 A falcen sword after the Turkish fashion. 1667 PERCY *Diary* (1879) IV. 330 His Knife... was with a falchion blade.

† c. = BILL *sb.* 1 4 or BILL-HOOK. *Obs.*

1483 CANTON *Good Leg.* 343/3 Other plowmen... folowed the wulf and with their staves and fauchons deluyered the child hoole. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 8 Let thy bright Fauchion lend Me Cypress Boughes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 333 The Huntsman... with a wood-knife or fauchon at his side.

† **Falchion**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To cut with a falchion, use a falchion upon. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2216 Hold thy hande Or I shall fawchyn thy flesshe, and scrape the on the skyn.

Falcidian (fæls'i-dian), *a.* [*f. Falcidius* + *-AN*.] In *Falcidian law* (*Lex Falcidia*), a law carried by P. Falcidius, which ordained that no Roman citizen should bequeath more than three-fourths of his estate away from his legal heirs. Hence *Falcidian portion*, the fourth part thus reserved.

1666-81 in *Blount Glossary*. 1756 G. HARRIS tr. *Justinian's Inst.* II. xxii. 105 The Falcidian law was at length enacted. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* IV. xlv. 39r His successor.. was empowered to retain the Falcidian portion.

Falci ferous, *a.* *Obs.*—⁰ [*f. L. falc(i)-, falc* sickle + *-FEROUS*.] Carrying a sickle, scythe-bearing. 1656-81 in *Blount Glossary*. 1692-1732 in *COLES*.

Falciform (fæls'i-fōrm), *a.* [*f. L. falc-em* sickle + *(-i)FORM*.] Sickle-shaped, curved, hooked. Frequent in *Anat.*, as in *falciform cartilage, ligament, process*, etc.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 236 Immediately behind this fin was another, tall and falciform. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 410 The right lobe is the largest.. its falciform ligament broad. 1798 HOOVER *Med. Dict.*, *Falciform process*, the falc, a process of the dura mater, that arises from the crista galli, separates the hemispheres of the brain and terminates in the tentorium. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 13 The fold which passes upwards towards the liver is falciform. 1838 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLIII. 650 What a falciform.. and warlike organ, leads the van of Wellington's warlike countenance!

Falcon (fōl-k'n, fōl'n), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 faukun, 4 faucon, -kon, -koun, 4 faucon, 4-7 faucon(e, 5-6 facon, 5-7 faw(1)con, -kon, (5 fawken), 6-8 faulcon, (7-kon), 5-falcon. [*ME. faucon* (*faukun*), *a.* *OF. faucon*, *falcon*, *ad. late L. falcō-em*, *falco*, commonly believed to be *f. falc-*, *falc* sickle, the name being due to the resemblance of the hooked talons to a reaping-hook. Cf. *It. falcone*, *Sp. halcon*. In the 15th cent. the spelling was refashioned after *Lat.*]

1. *Ornith.* One of a family of the smaller diurnal birds of prey, characterized by a short hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power; esp. one trained to the pursuit of other birds or game, usually the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). In *Falconry*, applied only to the female, the male, being smaller and less adapted for the chase, is called the *tercel* or *tiercel*.

a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 101 That other fer a faukun bredde. 1362 *Lancel.* P. II. vii. 34 Peche he hom Faucons be Foules to quelle. 1420-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Sparre-hawke, fawken, and gentille gosse-hawke. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 12 A Faucon trowing in ber pride of place. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. (1655) 11 It [Air] stops not the high soaring of my noble generous Falcon. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* II. 94 As stoops the Falcon bold To pounce his Prey. a. 1839 *PRAEO Poems* (1864) I. 213 He laid a bet upon his falcon's flight. 1868 *Wood Homes without H.* xxix. 561 The Great Grey Shrike was formerly used as a falcon.

b. with epithet defining the species. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlvii. By comparison as faucons pelegres. 1671 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* 79 It is said to be lesser than a Peregrine Falcon. 1781 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* I. 34 White-rumped Bay Falcon. 1785 PENNANT *Art. Zool.* II. 208 Plain Falcon. 1802 G. MORTON *Ornith. Dict.* 537 White Falcon, a name for the Jer Falcon. 1821 SELW. *Brit. Ornith.* I. 39 *Spotted Falcon*: a name for the Peregrine Falcon. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire*. These cliffs are frequented by the Peregrine falcon.

2. A representation of a falcon. 1525 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Storeford* (1882) 39 For the scoryng.. the facon and the branche before seynt mighill xiiij. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1600) III. 736 A Gentleman, from whom our General took a falcon of golde with a great Emerald in the Breast thereof.

3. An ancient kind of light cannon.

[For the practice of naming species of fire-arms from birds of prey, cf. *misshet*.]

1496 LD. BOTHWELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 13. I. 31 *V.* provision of Ordinance.. is bot littill.. ij. great curtdalis.. x. falcions or littill serpentinis. 1577-87 HARRISON *England*, II. xvi. (1877) 281 Falcon hatb eight hundred pounds, and two inches and a half within the mouth. 1663 *Flagellum*; or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 103 Two demy Culvercins.. two Falcons. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xx. Falcon and culver on each tower. 1849 J. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of Gr.* xv. 163 The royal stores furnished.. falcons, or light six-pound field-pieces.

4. Comb. chiefly attrib., as (sense 1) *falcon-face*, *-fisher*, *-flight*, *-guise*, *-nest*; *falcon-eyed* adj.; *falcon-like* ndj. and adv.; (sense 3) *falcon-shot*.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 26 A quick brunette, well-moulded, 'falcon-eyed'. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karb.* xiii. 171 He had the genuine 'falcon-face' of the Huculs. 1759 tr. *Adamson's Voy. Senegal* in *Pinkerton Voy.* (1814) XVI. 649 The 'falcon-fisher'.. is a bird about the bigness of a goose. a. 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems*, *Indian with dead Child*, The arrows of my father's bow Thine 'falcon-flight' have sped. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Tent. Mythol.* 60 In the Norse mythology.. Freyja had a 'falcon-guise'. a. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Elegy G. Adolphus Wks.* (1712) 54 With full plum'd wing thou faulcon-like could fly. 1852 READE *Peg Woff.* (1853) 88 To see her falcon-like stoop upon the stage. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. viii. Cannon's tower. 'Like 'falcon-nest' o'erhung the bay. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134, 2 thousand 'Falcon shot'. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 714 It is within falcon-shot of the ships.

† **Falcon**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [*f. prec. sb.*] To hunt with falcons; to hawk.

1807 Sir R. Wilson *Trul.* 27 Aug., After dinner we went falconing.

Falconer (fōl-k'nar, fōl'nar), *Forms*: 4-6 fauconer, (4 fauconner, 4-5 faukener, -oner), 5 falconar(e, fawconer, -ken(e, 6 faconer, 6-8 faulk(e)ner, 7 faulconer, (fal, faukner), 5-falconer. [*a.* *OF. fau(l)conier* (mod. *F. fauconier*), *f. fau(l)con* *FALCON* sb.: see *-ER* 2.].

1. One who hunts with falcons, one who follows hawking as a sport.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 468 These ffauconers.. with hir haukes han the heron slayn. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 273 This youth was.. a fine faulkner. a. 1641 Suckling *Let.* (1666) 93 Faulknars that can but seldom spring right Game, should [etc.]. c. 1720 *Prior Henry & Emma* 104 A Falkner Henry is, when Emma hawks. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv. The falconer tossed his hawk away. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 12r The Common Sparrowhawk.. is employed.. by falconers. fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 68 A malicious and hungry fawconer of titles & sabbles.

2. A keeper and trainer of hawks. Also, as an official designation, *Grand* or *Great Falconer*.

c. 1440 *Promp. Part.* 152 Fawkenere [*Pysson* *falconer*], *falconarius*. c. 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 563 in *Babes Bk.* 317 The chanceler answers.. For comen, fawkeners, and hor hor-synge. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Some of his graces fauconers. 1619 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* (1886) I. 226, I sent.. a caste of marlyns.. by his own fawconer. 1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 471 1/2 The great Faulkner prepared a curious Artificial Firework for their Entertainment. 1797 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 32 The Emperor of China in his sporting excursions.. is usually attended by his grand falconer. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v. Behind him came his falconer and bard.

† **Falconer** 2. *Obs. rare*. In 6 fawconere, faulkner. [*a.* *F. fauconniere*, *f. faucon*: see *FALCON* sb.]. A game-bag carried by falconers.

c. 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 47 It was a great bagge like a fawconere And hong upon his gyrdle by a ringe. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 231 By his side, a great side pouch like a faulkner.

Falconet (fōl-kōnet), *Also* 7 fau(1)conet. [*In sense* 1 *ad. It. falconetto* in same sense (= *Sp. falconete*; cf. *Fr. fauconneau*), *dim. of falcone* *FALCON*; in sense 2 *f. FALCON* + *-ET*.]

1. A light piece of ordnance of various calibres, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

1559 *Naval Report* in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1882) VI. 168 (Culverins) mitions (and) falconets. a. 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 343 1/2 A Falconet. The Bore 2 inches. 1647 *Nve Gunner's 78 Falconets*. The mouth of the peece is 2 inches and a quarter high.. the weight of the shot one pound 5 ounces. 1645 N. STONE *Euchir. Fortification* 54 A Falconet.. carries a 6 pound ball. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 108 Planting little Falconets on the top of our Walls in Swivels. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 142 With only a couple of falconets or two-pounders, as their whole artillery.

2. A species of Shrike (order *Passerine*).

1821 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 180 The Crested Falconet (*Lanius frontatus*).. inhabits New Holland. *Ibid.* The falconets have a compressed beak almost as high as long.

Falcon-gentle. *Also* 5 falcon gent. [*After F. faucon gentil.*] The female of the peregrine falcon.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 147 As a gentil faucon soeth. c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xxii. 238 Gerfaucous, spatehaukes, faukons gentils. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 479 *Torrent*. Get her a facon gent. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* D. iiij b. There is a Fawken gentill and a Terrell gentill. 1673 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xii. 136 Nor her winged speed The falcon-gentle could for pace exceed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. iii. 314 The falcon gentle, with which, when properly trained, they go forth on horseback.

Falconine (fælkōnēin), *a.* *Zool.* [*f. L. falcon-em* falcon + *-INE*.] Like a falcon or hawk, belonging to the *Falconide*. In mod. Dicts.

† **Falconish**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [*f. FALCON* sb. + *-ISH*.] Like a falcon; proper to or characteristic of a falcon.

1587 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 133 1/2 The legat Guallo.. upon a falconish or wooluish appetite fleeced the church.

Falconry (fōl-kōnri). [*a.* *F. fauconerie*: see *FALCON* and *-RY*.] a. The branch of knowledge concerned with the sport of hawking, and the breeding and training of hawks. b. Occasionally, the practice of hawking.

a. 1575 TURBERVILLE (title) *The Booke of Falconrie*. 1626 T. H. tr. *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 62 You have a certayne bird in the mistery of Falconry, called the Hobby. a. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 117 The Grecks understood little or nothing of our falconry. 1828 Sir J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observer. Hawking* x The Art of Falconry is in danger of being entirely lost.

b. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* IX. § 1 (ed. 5) III. 361 Falconry.. became from the fourth century an equally delightful occupation. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* 206 Falconry afforded a.. picturesque sport to the great.

Falculite (fælkūlit), *a.* [*f. L. falcula*, *dim. of falc-*, *falc* sickle + *-ATE*.] Resembling a little sickle in form, small and curved.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 329 1/2 Others [of the Marsupials] are digitigrade with falculat claws.

Fald, *obs. f. of FOLD*.

Faldage (fældæg), *Law*. [*ad. law-L. faldagi-um*, *f. OE. fald*, *Fold* sb.]. In 16th c. anglicized as *FOLDAGE*.] An old privilege by which a lord of the manor could set up folds in any fields within the manor, in which his tenants were obliged to put their sheep, the object being to manure the land.

1692-1732 *COLES*, *Faldage*, the Lords liberty of folding his tenants' sheep. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 330 This Faldage in some places is termed Fold-cour or Free-fold. 1865 *Nichols Britton* II. 373 His right of faldage, i.e. to have the tenant's sheep to manure his land.

† **Faldella**. *Obs.* [*med. L., a. It. faldella* in same sense, *dim. of fald* fold of cloth, skirt.]. (See quot. 1753.)

c. 1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* 317 Leie berupon faldellas wip white of 2n ey. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Faldella*, a word used by some of the writers in surgery for a sort of compress made of list contorted together in several doubles.

Faldral, *faldrol* (fældræl, fældræp). *Also* *fal de rol*.

1. As a meaningless refrain in songs.

1791 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* IV. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 554 1/2 Wildair [sings] Fal, al, dera! [1864 *Browning Mr. Studge* *Fal-de-rol-de-rido* liddle iddle-ol.]

2. A gewgaw, trifle; a flimsy thing.

c. 1820 *Hogg Basil Lee in Tales & Sk.* (1837) III. 56 'He'll flee frae ae faldral till anither a' day's o' his life'. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 154 That his darling might never want for fal-de-rols. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 118 The little pebald is far too 'cute to trust her legs on that English fal-de-rol (a rickety fancy bridge). attrib. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pict.* vi. 67 None of your fal-de-rol lavender boots. but rigid, unmistakable shoes.

Hence **Falderal** 2, in phr. *To falderal it*: to sing faldral, to sing unmeaning sounds.

1825 L. HUNT *Poems*, *Redd Bacchus* 426 Falderalalling it With quips and triple rhymes.

† **Faldetta** (fældet'a). *Also* in quasi-Fr. form *faldetto*. [*It. faldetta*, *dim. of fald*]: see *FALDELLA*.] A combined hood and cape, worn by women in Malta.

1834 Sir F. B. HEAO *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 101 Women, semi-shrouded in their black silk faldettes. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cr. Novellist* II. (1881) 48 A maiden with the love dream nestling beneath the bridal faldetta. 1883 C. D. WARNER *Roundabout Journ.* xiii. 119 All the Maltese ladies.. wear the faldetta to church.

† **Faldfee**. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 3 (?) *faldfeey*. [*app. f. OE. fald, FOLD* sb. + *feoh* (see *FEH*).] Some kind of manorial dues.

The record quoted by Blount has not been identified; it is not the *Liber Niger Saeculari*. Possibly there is some error.

1. a. 1300 *Liber Niger* Heref. fol. 158 (Blount) W. M. tenet novem acras terras Customaria in Bosbury. et debet quadam consuetudines, viz. Tak & Toll & Faldfeey. 1679 *Blount Ana. Ten.* 155 This Faldfeey might signify a fee or rent paid by the Tenant to his Lord for leave to fold his Sheep on his own ground. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1809 in *TOMLINS Law Dict.* 1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex.*

† **Falding**. *Obs.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth; frizze.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frol.* 39r In a gowne of faldyng to the kne. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 186 Irish woollen, lynn cloth, faldyng, .bene here marchandysse. 1523 *Fitzherbergs. Zuch.* § 4 A peece.. of faldyng, or such a soite cloth. attrib. 1392 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 174 Item lego patri meo.. meam armilausem, videlicet faldyng-cloke.

b. A covering or garment of the same.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Mittler's T.* 26 His presse i-covered with a faldyng red. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Blak faldynges instede of mantels and of clokes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 147 Faldyng, clothe.. *amphibolus*. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 23, I gyff to Alice Legh.. my best typpit my faldyng and my bok in the church.

† **Faldistory**. *Obs.* *Also* *faldistory*. [*ad. med. L. faldistori-um*, var. of *faldistolium*: see *FALDSTOOL*.] The seat or throne of a bishop within the chancel.

1675 *PURKE Life Bp. Hacket* (1865) 82 The Reverend Bishop came to the faldistory in the middle of the choir. 1722 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* 273 A Faldistory is the Episcopal Seat or Throne within the Chancel. 1768 E. Buys *Dict. Terms Art. Faldistory*, the Bishop's Seat, or Throne within the Chancel. 1848 in *WHARTON Law Lex.*

Faldore, var. of *FALD-DOOR*.

Faldstool (fældstūl). See *ALSO* *FALDISTORY*. [*ad. med. L. faldistol-um*, *ad. OHG. faldstool* lit. 'a folding seat or campstool', *f. faldian* to fold + *stool* seat, chair; see *FOLD* and *STOOL*. Cf. *FAUTEUIL*. The OE. *fyldestol* appears to be from *Lat.* or *Rom.*, as the vowel of the first syll. has nmlaut due to the euphonic *i* prefixed in *Romanic* to a syllable beginning with *st*.]

1. *Ecl.* An armless chair used by bishops and other prelates when they do not occupy the throne or when officiating in any but their own church.

c. 1090 *Abbo Glosses* in *Zisch. d. dtscher Alt.* XXXI. 10 Forbuh du twyhwelnde siçe onfuh pu fyldestol (cf. 1100 *faldistol*). 1340 *Avyng.* 229 Per he yezes ane grate dyceul bet zet ope ane areydwelnde stole and all his mayne aboute him.] 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 256 In later times.. the faldstool was 'a chair of wood covered with crymen velvet'.

2. A movable folding-stool or desk at which worshippers kneel during certain acts of devotion; esp. one used by the sovereign at the ceremony of coronation.

1603 *Ceremon. at Coron. Jas. I* (1685) 3 A Fald-stool, with Cushions for the King to pray at. 1605 *St. George's Day* 6 The King knelt at a fald-stool. 1603 *ASIMOLE Antig. Berks.* (1799) 1. 10 A Judge in his Robes, kneeling at a Faldstool. 1838 *Form Coronation* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 86 The Queen, kneeling at the Faldstool set for Her. 1851 *KINGSLEY Yeast* ii. She turned and prayed at her velvet faldstool. 1862 *GOULBURN Pers. Relig.* (1864) 66 When we fail to derive from Prayer comfort and satisfaction, we become cowards, and run away from the faldstool.

3. A small desk at which the Litany is appointed to be said or sung; a Litany-stool.

1626 *BR. ANOREWES* in W. Nichols *Coun. Bk. Com. Prayer Notes* (1710) 23 The Priest... (at a low Desk before the Chancel-door, called the Fald-stool) kneels and says or sings the Litany. 1838 *Form Consecration* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 90 Then followeth the Litany to be read by two Bishops, kneeling at a Faldstool. 1869 *Daily News* 22 Dec. The Litany was chanted by two of the minor canons at a faldstool. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Ch.* 45 The small desk for the Litany to be said from, generally misnamed the Faldstool.

† **Fale**, *sb.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; it has been conjectured to be a subst. use of OE. *fēle* dear: see **FILE** a.2.] App. = 'comrade, fellow'.

1380 *Sir Ferrib.* 1845 Let anoper ys message telle, & stond þou þer, by þe fale.

† **Fale**, *a.* *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 92 Þa3 þe fader þat hym formed were fale of his hele.

Fale, *obs. f.* of **FALLOW**.

Fale, *var. of FILE* a.1. *Obs. many.*

Falern(e) (fāl'sr'n), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *poet.*

[*ad. l.* (vīnum) *Falern-um.*] = next.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 420 He likewise gave away a largesse of wine as well Chian as Falern. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 117 Their wines of Setia, Cales, and Falerne. 1703 *J. PHILIPS Splendid Shilling* 34 Wines, that well may vie With Massic, Setin, or renown'd Falern.

Falernian (fāl'sr'nian), *a.* [f. as prec. + **IAN**.] Of or pertaining to the *ager Falernus* in Campania, which produced a celebrated wine. Also *absol.* Falernian wine.

1726 *ANUERT Terra Fil.* i. 2 Whose lady kiss'd Damon the butler behind a hoghead of falernian. 1764 *LLOYD Dial. Poet. Wks.* 1774 II. 6 Gen'rous liquor. Broach'd from the rich Falernian tun. 1842 *LYTTON Zanoni* 99 Vineyards famous for the old Falernian. 1884 *Mrs. Ross in Longm.* Mag. Feb. 404 White Falernian [wine] is excellent.

Falewe, *obs. f.* of **FALLOW**.

Falk (fōk), *sb.* Also *g* falk, fauk. A name applied dial. to one of the three species of the Auk; the Razor-bill.

1698 *M. MARTIN Voy. St. Kilda* 61 The Bird, by the inhabitants called the Falk, the Razor-bill in the West of England. 1766 *PENNAUT Zool.* (1758) II. 148 Razor-bill. The Falk. 1806 *P. NEILL Tour Orkney & Shetland* 107 Hawkie, Razor-bill, Alca Torda. In the Hebrides this bird is called Falk or falk.

Falk, *obs. form of FAIR* v.2 *Sc.*

† **Falked**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* = **FALCATE**.

1597 *GERARD Herbat* n. xxxiv. (1633) 299 Crooked or falked hawkweed hath leaves... slightly indented.

Fall (fōl), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3 *fael*, 3 *south.* *væl*, *væl*, 3-7 *fal*, 4-7 *falle*, 6 *faule*, *fawle*, *foil*, 8-9 *Sc. fa'*, *faw*, 3- *fall*. [f. **FALL** v.: cf. OFris. *fal*, *fel* masc., OS. OHG. *fal*, ON. *fall* neut. The synonymous OE. *fiell*, *fiyll* (= **falli-*), f. same root, did not survive into ME., unless it be represented by the forms *fiel*, *væl* in Layamon.] An act or instance of falling.

I. A falling from a height.

1. A dropping down from a high or relatively high position, by the force of gravity.

c 1200 *Ormin* 11862 Fall þe3 fall to fallenn. a 1225 *Lee. Kath.* 2322 Nis naut grischil shide to seon fallen þat þing þæt schal arisen, þurh þæt fal, a þusentfalt to ferehe. 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 15 Betwene twosentis is the fall. 1553 *J. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 154 An other pitying his fall, asked him... how got you into that pitte? 1563 *FULKE Meteors* 8 By the fall of them [the stars], both thunder and lightning are caused. 1599 *SHAKS. Pass. Pilgr.* 136 A green plum that... falls... before the fall should be. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 76 The companions of his fall... He soon discerns. 1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 151 One of them, by a Fall from the Parapet at the Top of the Factory, was killed. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xi. 74 These leaves that redden to the fall. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 25 *Fall*, a dropping down of the roof stone. 1860 *TYNDALE Glac.* i. xi. 84 Fixing my feet suddenly in the snow, [I] endeavoured to check his fall. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-bad.* 297 That was all in his day's work like a fair fall with the bounds.

b. *fig.*; esp. a descent from high estate or from moral elevation.

c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 15 Se herre degre se þe fal is wurse. c 1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 53 Min hert so high set haue I, A fall I drede to laue therby! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 6 b. Whom they moost auance... they... gye them the greater fall. 1699 *HUNTER Hist. Ref.* an. 2543 I. iii. 266 Doctor London... did now, upon Cromwell's fall, apply himself to Gardiner. 1780 *HARRIS Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 451 The fall of these two... 1827 *HALLAM Coun. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 333 The fall of the Stuarts. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. 362 Puritanism... drew... a nobler life from its very fall.

c. *concr.* That which falls; also *pl.*

1742 *YOUNG Mt. Th.* ix. 63 Nor shall the present year... spread of feeble life a thinner fall. 1844 *FRANK R. Agric.* Soc. V. i. 168 The short and broken [straw]... goes away in

what is technically termed 'falls' or pulls. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 4/2 To clear away a 'fall', some of the blocks of coal in Aërolites were as large as trucks.

d. A descent of rain, hail, snow, meteors, etc.; the quantity that falls at one time or in a certain period. Cf. **RAINFALL**.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 551 Some gentle gust... Hindereth their [vapours] present fall by this dividing. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 125 Raine in... violent irruptions; dangerous... in the fall. 1749 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 20 A very great Fall of Hail, Snow, and Sleet. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 178 The flood was very rapid from the late falls of rain. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 151/1 Aërolites, when taken up soon after their fall, are extremely hot. 1858 *LONGF. Children* iii. The wind of Autumn, And the first fall of the snow. 1871 *LOCKYER Astron.* iii. § 316. 139 Among the largest aërolitic falls of modern times we may mention the following. *concr.* 1878 *HUXLEY Physicist* 63 A fall of snow thus acts like a mantle of fur thrown over the earth.

e. The coming down, approach, first part (of night, twilight, winter). *rare.* Cf. **NIGHTFALL**.

1655 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 674 Fifteen thousand Horse and Foot were sent... about fall of the Night. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 229 They are best... at the fall and dead of Winter. 1816 *KEATS Poems.* To my Brothers, The love so voluble and deep, That aye at fall of night our care condoes. 1823 *BYRON Juan* vii. lvi, Towards the twilight's fall.

† f. Shedding, effusion (of blood). *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* i. ii. 25 Neuer two such Kingdomes did contend, Without much fall of blood.

† g. The dropping out (of teeth). *Obs.*

1520 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 78 Hollowness of mouth, fall of teeth, faint of going.

† h. The downward stroke (of a sword, etc.).

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. v. iii. 111 Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath, That they may crush down with a heavy fall The usurping helmets of our adversaries. 1604 - *Oth.* ii. iii. 324, I heard the clink and fall of swords.

2. (In early use also more fully *† fall of the leaf*.) That part of the year when leaves fall from the trees; autumn. In U.S. the ordinary name for autumn; in England now rare in literary use, though found in some dialects; *spring and fall, the fall of the year*, arc, however, in fairly common use.

1545 *ASCHAN Topoph.* i. (Arb.) 48 Spring tyme, Somer, faule of the leafe, and winter. 1599 *RALIGH Reply to Marlowe Poems* (Aldine ed.) i. 1 A honeye tongue, a heart of gall Is fancies spring, but sorrow falls. a 1631 *CAPT. SMITH Eng. Improvement Reuised* in (1673) 59 The best time to... remove younger trees is at... the fall of the leaf. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1679) 15 His... leaves... becoming yellow at the fall, do commonly clothe it all the winter. 1714 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 726 In the spring and fall he was always disturbed. 1752 *J. EDWARDS Wks.* (1834) I. p. cxcvii, I thank you for your letter... which I received this fall. 1826 *SCOTT Mal. Malag.* i. 10 She has been bled and purged, spring and fall. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 379 The winter pruning should be performed... at the fall of the leaf. 1851 *CARYLE Sterling* i. xi. (1872) 67 His first child... was born there... in the fall of that year 1831. 1862 *MERRIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlvii. 38 It was in the fall of the year, that Agrippa sailed for the East. 1864 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 255 Frosts have been unusually backward this fall. *fig.* 1727 *Philip Quarill* (1816) 82 In the fall of life how sweet's repose.

3. The manner in which anything falls. b. *Cards.* The manner in which the cards are dealt.

1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xvi. 33 The lottes are cast in to the lappe, but their fall stoneth in the Lorde. 1885 *PROCTOR Whist* iv. 60 The fall of the cards in the first suit may... lead him to do so.

4. Birth or production by dropping from the parent; the quantity born or produced.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 1/4 The largest fall of lambs this year almost ever known. 1831 *HOWITT Seasons* 72 The principal fall of lambs takes place now. 1865 *J. G. BERTRAM Harvest of Sea* (1873) 236 The greatest fall of spawn ever known in England occurred forty-six years ago.

II. A sinking to a lower level.

5. A sinking down, subsidence (*esp.* of waves and the like); the ebb (of the tide). Also, the setting (of the sun, stars, etc.), *arch.*; † the alighting (of a bird). † *To be at fall*: to be in a low condition.

1571 *HANNER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 128 The sunne... holdeth his course to his fall. 1856 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 24 What rising, and deepest falls of waves... doth he there relate. 1598 *CHAPEMAN Iliad* ii. 396 In their falls [sow] lay out such throats, that [etc.]. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* n. ii. 214 Now they are at fall, want Treasure. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* i. 264 The perpendicular rise and fall of the spring-tides. 1868-70 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1890) 168/2 The wide sun reddened towards his fall.

fig. 1672 *TEMPLE Est. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 104 Modes of Government have all their Heights and their Falls.

b. *Astrol.* (See quot.)

1676 *LILLY Anima Astrologiz* 20 When a Planet is joyned to another in his Declension or Fall; that is, in Opposition to its own House or Exaltation. 1819 in *J. WILSON Dict. Astrol.* 99. 1835 in 'Zadkiel' *Lilly's Introduct. Astrol.* 337.

c. *fig.* Decline, decay.

c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. ii. xv. 23 Amsterdam... rose upon the fall of this Town [Antwerp]. 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* iv. 1, Remember him that prop'd the fall of Venice. 1854 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Nov., A country that was in the utmost state of fall and degradation.

d. The decline or closing part (of a day, year, life). Also rarely, *Fall of day* = the west.

1628 *VENNER Baths of Bathe* 7 The declining or Fall of the year. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* 98 Th' adventurous merchant thus pursues his way Or to the rise or to the fall of day. 1800-24 *CAMPBELL Poems.* *Caroline* ii. *To Evening Star* v. Sacred to the fall of day, Queen of propitious stars. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* i. (1883) 8 The older pictures were mostly the heads of men, taken in the fall of life.

6. The discharge or disembovement of a river; † the place where this occurs, the mouth.

1577-87 *HARRISON Descr. Brit.* xii. in Hollinshed 53 The greatest rivers, into whose mouths or falls shippes might find safe entrance. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 173 The Po... before its Fall into the Gulf... receives... the most considerable Rivers of Piemont.

7. The falling of a stream of water down a declivity; hence, a cascade, cataract, waterfall. Frequent in *pl.*, as in *Falls of the Clyde*, *Niagara*, etc.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 36 His laye... he made... And tuned it vnto the Waters fall. 1632 *LITTONG Trav.* vii. 318 The fall and roaring of Nyle. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulke & Selva* 185 The shallow waters that drill between the pebbles in the Falls of Guiny or Africa. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 265 The fall of waters, which one hears all around. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 9 Of the falls in the Rhine, near Schaffhausen. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 30 It is good angling... at the falls of mills. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 92 The falls of Clyde principally interest the stranger. 1832 *H. MONTAIGNEAU Life in Wilds* ix. 116 On that fall of the stream will be our mill. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 128 The roar of the falls is heard in the distance.

† b. That over which water falls. *Obs.*

1749 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 26 Some Pieces [of ice] stopped upon a Fall or Ridge of Stone.

† c. *Fall of a bridge*: cf. quot. 1880.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 115 Waters, when they... are strained (as in the falls of Bridges). 1880 *WALMSLEY Bridges over Thames* 6 The resistance caused to the free ebb and flow of a large body of water by the contraction of its channel produced a fall or rapid under the bridge.]

8. Downward direction or trend of a surface or outline; a deviation, sudden or gradual, in a downward direction from the general level; a slope or declivity.

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Abruptum*... that hath such a fall or steepness downe, that a man cannot go but fall downe. 1603 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 615 Neither doth this circle shine in the concauitie or in the fall of the gem. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 194 A small insensible Fall should be given these Channels. 1755 *GRAY Lett.* Wks. 1784 II. 265... a natural terrass three mile long... with a gradual fall on both sides. 1832 *SCOTT Yrnl.* (1890) II. 465 Stocked with wild animals towards the fall of the hills. 1847 *MARRIAT Childs N. Forest* xxvii, The symmetrical fall of the shoulders. 1858 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 188 Most of the Weald lands have a good fall for draining. 1865 *BARING-GOULD Wreckers* vii. 87 The girls... saw a little fall in the ground.

b. The distance through which anything descends, whether suddenly or gradually; the difference in the levels (of ground, water, etc.).

1686 *BURNET Trav.* iv. 238 The Tarpeian Rock is now of so small a fall, that a Man would think it no great matter... to leap over it. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 191 You... know exactly what Fall there is from the Top of the Hill, to the Bottom. 1739 *LABELYER Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 11 The perpendicular Height of the Fall that might be expected under a Bridge. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 223 Its waters are... poured down, by a fall of an hundred and fifty feet perpendicular. 1881 *SALTER Guide Thames* 9 Hart's Weir... has a fall of 3 ft.

c. *Naut.* (See quotes.)

1644 *MANWINGHAM Seaman's Dict.* 38 When we mention the Falls of a ship... it is meant by the raising or laying some part of the Deck higher, or lower than the other. 1680 *Lond. Gas. No. 1526/4* The Adventure Pink, Dogger built, two Decks, with a Fall where the Windles stand. c 1850 *Kudin. Navig.* (Wdale) 117 Fall, the descent of a deck from a fair curve lengthwise... to give height to the commander's cabin, and sometimes forward at the hawseholes.

9. The sinking down of the fluid in a meteorological instrument. Said also of temperature, and loosely of the instrument itself.

1806 *GREGORY Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 204 The principal cause of the rise and fall of the mercury is from the variable winds. 1815 *T. FORSTER Atmos. Phenom.* 228 The rise of the thermometer... accompanies the fall of the barometer. 1823 *SCORSBY Yrnl.* 30 The most remarkable fall of temperature I ever witnessed. 1864 *Nat. Hist. Trans. Northumb.* & *Durh.* I. 119 The violent falls in the barometer were not attended by corresponding disturbance of the air.

10. *Mus.* A sinking down or lowering of the note or voice; cadence.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. 1. 4 That straine agen, it had a dying fall. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 251 At every fall smoothing the raven down Of darkness. 1706 *A. DEFOUR Temple Mus.* ix. 186 A fall in Musick, and then a rising again to the same sound. 1760 *BEATTIE Hermit* ii. Why... Philomela, that languishing fall? 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* iii. ii. § 14 The echo of one of the falls of an old utterance. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Coll. Brakf. P.* 682 Morial sorrows... Are dying falls to melody divine.

11. A sinking down or reduction in price, value, etc.; depreciation.

c 1555 *EDW. VI. Yrnl.* 30 There was a Proclamation fighed [signed] for shortening of the fall of the Mony. 1614 *Br. HALL Recoll. Treat.* 127 Another... hanging himself for the fall of the market. a 1687 *PERRY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 99 The natural fall of Interest, is the effect of the increase of Mony. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Drk.* i. ii. xiii. (1743) 126 By the great fall of Monies now, the Sheriffs

authority... is much diminished. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 5 The speculator... anxiously looks for a fall. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* II. xi. (1852) 380 The remarkable fall... in the prices of corn. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 189 A sudden fall of rents took place.

III. A falling from the erect posture.

12. A falling to the ground: a. of persons.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 537 (Cott.) Hys fete him bers up fra fall. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 147 Fal, casus, lapsus. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 285 They cannot avoid the fall whereof they be in danger. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 82 Onely apprehended by a fall in his flight. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 224 Rising... hastened to take advantage of the hero's fall. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. ii. He felt the shock of his fall the more, after the few paces he had walked.

b. of a building, etc.; fig. of an institution, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2883 (Cott.) A wall bateil fast wit-ten fall. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* vii. 27 That house... fell, and great was the fall of it. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 282 Some are slain with the souldaine ruine and fall of a bancke. 1661 J. CHILDE *Brit. Bacon*. 131 And the Elegies they commonly sing at their (statelie Piles) fall. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 447 He relates the fall of one of these wooden structures at Fidenia. 1841 LANE *Arab. Mss.* I. 109 The other by a fall of a house.

13. Wrestling. The fact of being thrown on one's back by an opponent; hence, a bout at wrestling. Phrases. To give, shake (Sc.), try, wrestle a fall. lit. and fig. Cf. FOIL.

1553 EREN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 6 Not for one foyle or fall to be dismayd. 1600 SHAKES. *A. P. L.* II. ii. 216 You shall trie but one fall. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 76 n. Who-soever ouerthrowth his mate in such sort... is accounted to giue the fall. 1645 R. BAILEY *Lett.* (1775) II. 111 We must wrestle a fall with some kind of creatures. 1766 COTTON *Watton's Angler* II. vi. (1836) II. 371 Let him [a fish] come, I'll try a fall with him. 1866 DRYDEN *Duella of York's Paper* Defended 125 As three Foils will go towards a Fall in Wrestling. 1768 ROSS *Helenor* I. 141 Fu' o' good nature... And kibble grown at shaking of a fa'. 1801 ANDERSON *Cumbled. Ball.* 62 At rustlin, whilk o' them dare try him a fa'w? 1855 KINGSLEY *Herman* II. iii. (1868) 216, I must wrestle a fall with him. 1868 *Times* 24 Apr. 6/5 France was not then ready to try a fall with Prussia. 1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 The final falls were wrestled between Moffatt and Kennedy.

14. A falling of trees; coner. the timber cut down at one season.

1572 *Nottingham Rec.* iv. (1886) 141/29 In wyne iij. quartes... fetched... when the falle was appointed xij. d. a 1613 OVBURRY *Newses, Newses fr. verie Countrie* Wks. (1856) 176 Justices of peace have the selling of underwoods, but the lords have the great falls. 1646 BATHURST *Eng. Improv. Inq.* (1652) 160 At every fall... take a good... Sampler growing of Ash or Willow. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4373/4 The Fall of above 130 Acres of Wood Land... are to be sold. 1864 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 314 Beech woods... are periodically thinned, and the fall used by wheelers and... chair-makers. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wortbk.* s. v. The young Squire... 'ell fall a sight of timber; an' a grand fall theer'll be.

† b. The roots and stumps of felled trees. Obs.

1785 PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Nav.* 40 Grubbing up the fall at fifty years, then planting again in the same place.

c. Marl-digging: (see quot.; cf. 19 d).

1847 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 313 They... proceed to make what are termed 'falls'. this is done by... undermining at the bottom... clay wedges shod with iron... driven in at top... and... the clay splits down perpendicularly.

15. Of a city or fortress: The fact of coming into the power of an enemy by capture or surrender.

1586 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 35 Achilles and Hector, that made the fall of Troy so famous. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1837) IV. 499 The fall and sack of great cities. 1861 E. BAINES *Hist. Wars Fr. Rev.* I. xxiv. Immediately on the fall of Mantua, Bonaparte published a proclamation to his army. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 83 It was universally supposed that the fall of Londonderry could not be long delayed.

16. fig. A succumbing to temptation; a lapse into sin or folly. In stronger sense: Moral ruin.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Pet fite ping is muche scheome pet hit is, efter val, to ligen so longe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9770 (Cott.) Adam... might wit na chance Of his fall get gain couerance. c1450 *tr. P. a Kempis' Inlt.* I. xxv. 37 The religiouse man... is open to a greuous falle. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 28 Preamb. The Kinges Highnes... beyng sorry for eny, suche untrough and fall of eny of his subgoysses. 1587 *Morr. Mag.*, *Humber* xvi, Let my... fall... bee a gosse wherein to see if thou do swere. a 1656 *Br. Hall. R. Wks.* (1660) 1660 a. who before fell in over pleasing himself, begins to displese himself at his fall. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serim.* xviii. 166 They see the falls of those that profess a real love for him. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii. The moral fall of a fellow creature!

b. Theol. The fall, the fall of man: the sudden lapse into a sinful state produced by Adam's transgression.

a 1300 [see prec.]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 42 The other Sacramentes... were applied to mans nature after the fall. a 1656 *Br. Hall. Rem. Wks.* (1660) 359 Mans will since the fall hath of it self no ability to any Spiritual Act. 1698 KEIL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 189 The Theorist... ridicul'd the Scriptural relation of the Fall. 1699 BURNER *39 Art.* ix. 121 To return to the main point of the Fall of Adam. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 157 We are all conscious of the effect of the fall.

† 17. ellipt. for: The cause of a fall. Cf. to be the death of, etc. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* II. 3, I will not dryue them out before you, that they maye be fall vnto you. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. iv. 56 The fall of Angels, therefore, was pride. 1611 BIBL. *Ecl. v.* 13 The tongue of man is his fall.

18. The fact of being struck down by calamity or disease, in battle, etc.; death, destruction, overthrow.

c 1205 LAY. 635 Paet ne mihte bes kinges folc of heom falle maken. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7933 Pi falle I desseyre. 1595 SHAKES. *John III.* iv. 141 But what shall I gaine by yong Arthurs fall? 1612 BIBL. *Judith* viii. 19 Our fathers... had a great fall before our enemies. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 322 Now happened the fall of one of the greatest men in Europe... Oliver Cromwell. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Lake Regillus* xxix. And women rent their tresses For their great prince's fall.

IV. 19. As a measure.

† a. The distance over which a measuring-rod 'falls'; esp. in fall of the perch (= b). Obs.

The general sense in the first quot. may have been merely inferred by Folklingham from the specific use. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 32 Lineal Falls. Lineal dimensions are diversified... as Inches, Palmes [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. vii. 59 Acres... differ in Content according to the... lineal Fall of the Perch.

b. A lineal measure (orig. = perch, pole, rod), the 40th part of a furlong, varying in actual extent according to the value locally assigned to this.

App. peculiar to northern and north midland districts, where the furlong was larger than the present statute furlong. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particula*. Sa meikle lande as in measuring falls vnder the rod or rap, in length is called ane fall of measure, or ane lineal fall. 1662 DUCDALE *Hist. Imbanking & Drauing* 165 Another [Gote] to be set fourscore falls beneath the old Sea Gote. 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Fall*, a rood of lineal land-measure of seven yards.

c. The square measure corresponding to the above; the 160th part of a customary acre. Now only in Scotland, where it = 36 square ells.

1319 *Charter Conishead Priory, Lancs.* in Dugdale *Mon.* (1601) II. 425 Concessionem... de duabus acris, & tribus rodis terre, & triginta fallis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particula*. Ane superficial fall of Lande... contains ane lineal fall of breadth and ane lineal fall of length. 1629 *Manch. Court Let Rec.* (1886) III. 152 Adam Smith hath purchased... ffour fialles of land. 1760 in *Scotsman* 20 Aug. (1851) 5/3 Fourteen acres, thirty-three falls, and six ells of ground. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 343 At the rate of 9d. or 10d. per Scotch Fall (which is about one fifth part larger than the English Pole or Rod). 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmaronock* 303 The Green then measured eighty-seven falls.

d. Marl-digging. A measure of 64 cubic yards. (Perh. not in any way connected with the preceding; see 14 c.)

1849 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 27 The marl is calculated [in Lancashire] by the fall, which is 64 cubic yards.

V. A falling to one's share; a happening, occurrence.

† 20. What befalls or happens to a person; one's fortune, 'case' or condition, lot, appointed duty; etc. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8117 Thy fall and bi faith is soule loste. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 304 Fowle fall have I now if I feyne me now. c 1489 - *Blanchartyn* xx. 68 Held her hert... so ouer pressid with love that she had to blanchardyn that she myght noo longer hyde her falle. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) P. A sodayne falle of mischaunce. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* IV. Wks. 1874 II. 393 What must my next fall be? 1721 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 557 It is my fall to go to the next Assembly. 1785-6 BURNS *Address to Dr. W.* Black be your fa! 1832-3 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 121 Fair be thy fa! my Phoebe Graeme.

† 21. The date of occurrence (of days). Obs.

1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abis.* II. 66 [The almanac may be useful] to distinguish winter from sommer, spring from harvest, the change of the moone, the fall of euerie day.

† 22. The descent (of an estate, etc.). Obs. rare.

1579 J. STURGES *Gaping Guf* D'ij, Noble men... in their vsual conueinances do Marshall the fal of their inheritances by limitation vpon limitation.

VI. In various concrete applications.

23. An article of dress. a. A band or collar worn falling flat round the neck, in fashion during the seventeenth century.

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* III. Wks. 1856 III. 223 Under that fayre ruffe so spruceely set, Appeares a fall, a falling-band forsooth! 1668 MACHIN, etc. *Dumbl. Kvnt.* I. in Hazl. *Doddley* X. 122 The French fall the loose-bodied gown, the pin in the armpit. 1640-9 *W. H. Recreations* No. 250 A question that a why women weare a fall. 1852 THACKERAY *Enamell* II. viii. His lordship was represented in his scarlet uniform... with... a fall of Bruxelles lace. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fall*, a border of lace to the neck-part or body of a lady's evening dress.

b. A kind of veil worn by women; esp. one hanging from the front of the bonnet.

1611 *Tourneur Ath. Trag.* IV. i. There are those Falles and Tyres I tolde you of. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxiv. The Chantilly fall which embellished the front of her bonnet. 1865 *Ann. Reg.* 48 Miss Kent wore a thick fall, which almost screened her face from view.

c. In various applications: (see quotes.)

1634 T. CAREW *Calum Britannicum* a Mercury descends... upon his head a wreath with small falls of white Feathers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 281/1 Some... have... Falls or long Cuffs to hang over the Hands. 1780 SHELVOCKE *Pov. round World* (1757) 112 The Montera or Spanish cap, made with a fall to cover their neck and shoulders. 1869 MRS. FALLISER *Lace* iv. 49 The... ladies wore their sleeves covered up to the shoulders with falls of the finest Brussels lace.

24. Bot. in pl. Those parts or petals of a flower which bend downwards.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiv. 155 The three outermost of these parts... are bent downwards, and are thence called falls. 1882 *Garden* 22 Apr. 284/2 The 'falls'... are pure ivory-white.

25. The moveable front of a piano, which comes down over the key-board.

26. Mech. The loose end of the tackle, to which the power is applied in hoisting.

1644 MANWARING *Seaman's Dict.* 38 The small ropes which we hale-by in all tackles, is called the fall of the tackle. 1752 SKEATON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 495 The... line, by which the draught is made... commonly called the fall of the tackle. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 184, 7... assists... in passing the fall round the windlass. 1848 LAYARD *Nineveh* II. xiii. 80 The ends, or falls of the tackle... being... held by the Arabs.

b. An apparatus for lowering bales, etc.; also Naut. in pl.

1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* x. Overhaul the boat's falls. 1860 [see 29 fall-way]. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* I. viii. 289 The port boat's falls were... provided with patent hooks, which sprang open and released the boat the moment she touched the water.

† 27. An alleged name for a covey or flight (of woodcocks). Obs.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors. Shepe.* & G. 30. Hence 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F v j b.

VII. attrib. and Comb.

28. a. attributive (sense 2), as fall-feed, -flowing, etc. b. objective (sense 13), as fall-giver, -taker.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 76 The fall-giver to be exempted from playing again with the taker. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 11 Offering... to pay forty Beaver Skins at the next Fall-Voyage. 1788 FRAULIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 286 The orders... for insurance... for fall goods. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1835) I. 3 Whole families were frequently swept off by the 'fall-fever'. 1848 CHANDLER in *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 524 All the manure from the fall-feed is left where made. 1856 OLMPSTED *Slave States* 663 The improvement had been effected entirely by draining and fall-piping.

29. Special comb.: fall-board, a shutter hinged at the bottom; † fall-bridge, a boarding-bridge attached to the side of a ship; fall-cloud (see quot.); fall-iron door (see quot.); fall-fish (see quot.); fall-gate, dial. (see quot.); fall-pippin U. S., a certain variety of apple; fall-trap = FALL sb. 2; fall-way (see quot.); fall-wind, a sudden gust; † fall-window = fall-board; † fall-wood, wood that has fallen or been blown down.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* June 281 A pair of 'fall-boards' belonging to a window. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 419 Thai the schip on na maner Micht ger cum till the vall so neir That thair 'fall-brig mycht reit thar-ill. 1823 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* I. § 4 (ed. 3) 12 heading, Of the Status or Fallcloud. 1837 C. W. INGLETON *Tannus* 207 A 'fall iron door, which answered the double purpose of door, and draw-bridge. 1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 32 A delicious chub which we call a 'fall-fish. 14... *Brome Connpl. Bk.* (1886) 165 Ony man that hath nothe hangyd his 'fall-zates at resonable tymes. 1795 MARSHALL *E. Norf. Gloss.* (E.D. S.), *Fall-gate*, a gate across a public road. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fall-gate*, a gate across the high road. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 16 The wind is knocking down the 'fall-pippins for us. 1885 *Roe Driven back to Eden* 262 Fall pippins and greenings. c 1450 HEYRSON *Uplandis Mous & Burges Mous* 90 Poems (1865) 111 Of cat, nor 'fall-trap, I haif na dreid. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. vii. 1. 213 Deadly gins and falltraps. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, 'Fall-way, the opening or well through which goods are raised and lowered by a fall. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, 'Fall-wind, 1422 *Searchers Verdict* in *Surtees Mss.* (1896) 16 The 'fall wyndow to y^e streetward. c 1524 *Churchm. Acc.* St. Mary Hill, London (Nichols 1797) 126 Two lode of 'fawle wode. 1528 *Papers* *Earls of Cumberland* in Whitaker's *Hist. Craven* (1812) 308 Item, 3 load of falwood and bavingis, 35 4d.

30. With adverbs forming combs. (rarely occurring in literary use) expressing the action of the corresponding verbal combinations (FALL v. XI); as fall-off, fall-out, etc.

1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 145 A ferocious fall-out about an abominable little Skye terrier. 1889 *Fall Mail* G. 23 Aug. 2/1 A steady income from advertisements makes a slight fall-off in the sale of less consequence.

Fall (fəl), sb. 2. Forms: 1. fealle, 5. falle, felle, 9. Sc. fa, 8. fall. [OE. (mis-) fealle wk. fem. (= OHG. falla), f. feallan to FALL.] Something that falls; a trap-door, trap. Cf. PITFALL, SPRING-FALL.

[a 1000 *Voc.* in Wv. -Wilcker 477 *Pelx*, musfealle.] c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 147 Falle, or mowstrappe, muscipula, decipula. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 6 By a Fall is meant a wire door, hung at the top instead of the sides. 1802 SIBBALD *Gloss.*, *Fa*, trap for mice or rats. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity N. Amer.* 114, I had constructed several falls... in the vicinity of the beaver houses.

Fall (fəl), sb. 3. [Perh. a local Sc. pronunciation of whale; in Aberdeenshire whi is pronounced [i].] Whale-fishing. a. The cry given when a whale is sighted, or seen to blow, or harpooned. b. The chase of a whale or school of whales. Loose fall (see quotes. 1820 and 1867).

a. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 156 When they see Whales... they call into the Ship, Fall, fall. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Fall* a Fall! the cry to denote that the harpoon has been effectively delivered into the body of a whale.

b. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 237 When the whole of the boats are sent out, the ship is said to have 'a

loose fall! *Ibid.* II. 534 Sometimes 10 or 12 fish are killed 'at a fall'. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loose fall*, the losing of a whale after an apparently good opportunity for striking it.

Fall (fəl), *v.* Pa. t. fell (fel); pa. pple. fallen (fəln). Forms: 1. *Infinitive*. 1. *feallen*, 3-5 *falle* (n), *south. valle* (n), 3-6 *fal*, (5 *fale*, *fulle*, 6 *faul* (e), *S. faa*, *fawe*, 8-9 *S. fa*, 3- *fall*. Pa. t. 1-3 *fəll*, 2, 3 *feol*, *fol* (l), 2-3 *fall*. *veol* (l), 2-4 *ful* (l), 3 *south. vul*, 2-6 *fel*, 2 *south. vel*, 4-5 *felle*, (4 *fele*), 4 *south. velle*, 4-5 *fil* (e), *fylle*, 4 *south. vil* (l), 3- *fell*; *weak forms*: 4 *felde*, 6 *falled*. Pa. pple. 1 *feallen*, 4-5 *fallin*, -yn, (4 *faleyn*), 5-8 *faln* (e), (6 *faulen*), *S. 6fawin*, 8 *fawn*, 9 *fa* (e)n, 3- *fallen*; also 4 *falle*, 4-5 *fal*, (7 *fell*), 5-7 *fall*; also 6 *weak form* *falled*. [A Com. Teut. redupl. str. vb. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *feallan* = OFris. *falla*, OS. *fallan* (Du. *vallen*), OHG. *fallan* (MHG. *vallen*, mod. G. *fallen*), ON. *falla* (Sw. *falla*, Da. *falde*): OTeut. **fallan* (Pa. t. **fefall*), perh. -pre-Teut. **phal-u-* cognate with L. *fallere* to deceive; more certainly cognate is Lith. *paliti* to fall; the Gr. *σπάλλειν* (if f. root *spal*) is unconnected. In the intransitive senses often conjugated with *be*.]

I. To descend freely (primarily by 'weight' or gravity): opposed to 'rise'.

1. *intr.* To drop from a high or relatively high position. Const. *† in*, *into*, *to*, *on*, *upon*; also, *to the earth*, *ground*.

c 890 K. ALFRED *Metra* v. 15 (Gr.) Him on innan feld mæntes mægenstan. a 1000 *Crist 1266* (Gr.) Hi sceolon ðe feallan on grimme grund. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 þe ringes of heouene uolle for heore prude in to helle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum of þe sed ful uppe þe ston. a 1225 *Ankr.* 88 3if eni unwise put were, & best felle þer inne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24538 (Cott.) Þe tere fell o min ei. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxi. 44 Vpon whom it [this stoon] shall falle it shal togidre poune hym. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 509 þis egg, or þe kyng wist, to þe erth fallis. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2866 Malachias was þe of the toure. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de V. 1531) 166 [The ball] mysyth the hande & falleth to the grounde. 1595 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 163 All amazz'd the Priest let fall the booke. 1601 — *All's Well* iii. iii. 217 His braines are forfeite to the next tile that falls. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 190 Two of our Asses fell ouer a banke. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 222 The water falls three hundred feet perpendicular. 1818 *SHELLEY Lett. Italy* 10 Nov. A plant more excellent than that from which they [seeds] fell. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 84 A stone... fell on the deck at his feet.

b. Proverb. *Fall back, fall edge*, some what may; through thick and thin. Cf. *BACK* sb. 1. 4.

1622 *MASSEY tr. Aleman's Guesard d'Alf.* 1. 9 Fall backe, fall Edge, goe which way you will to worke. 1781 *COOPER Lett.* 13 May. 1830 *SCOTT Yrnl.* 21 Dec. Fall back, fall edge, nothing shall induce me to publish what [etc.].

c. *fig.* esp. with reference to descent from high estate, or from moral elevation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8992 (Cott.) He fell fra liue and saul hele. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 215/2 To exclude hem from the felicitie that they fil fro. 1621-51 *BURTON Anat. Met.* i. 1. xi. 29 Faine from his first perfection. 1707 *NORRIS Treat. Humility* v. 199 Pride... made them... fall from goodness and happiness. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 139 No foreign foe could quill Thy soul, till from itself it fell. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 469 A fruit fallen from what is the creditor's. 1890 *T. F. TOURIST Eng. from 1689*, 45 In 1719 Alberoni fell through a hist intrigue.

d. of what comes or seems to come from the atmosphere (e. g. hail, rain, lightning, etc.), and by extension of heaven, the stars, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Exod.* ix. 19 Se hazol him on utan feald. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. 16 Se stranga ren feallad on flys her. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 1936 Of snowe was fallen aschour. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* iv. 102 Penne falleþ þer fur on false menne houses. c 1400 *MAUNOEY* (1839) xiv. 152 The dew of heuene... falled vpon the herbes. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* i. civ. 128 Ye stones... seemed lyke thondre falled fro heuyn. 1614 *BR. HALL Recoll. Treas.* 499 What if heauen fall, say you? 1630 *LORO Perses* 44 Fire... occasioned by lightning falling on some tree. 1671 *R. BOYUN Disc. Wind* 236 Rain, falling... by Buckets-fuls. 1842 *TENNISON Morte d'Arthur* 262 Where fall not hail or rain or any snow. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* iii. 97 The thunder fell... and killed a wife.

e. *fig.* of calamity, disease, fear, sleep, vengeance, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10270 (Cott.) For þis resun Es fallen on þe þis malicoun. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 2051 Maugre on me felle 3if þe wold slok! c 1346 *Prose Psalter* lvi. 14 Drede of deþ fell vp ine. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 266 þe frenesie fil on hir. a 1533 *Ln. BERNERS Huon* li. 171 A grete mysfortune fell vpon vs. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 16 Great moreyne fell vpon brute beastes. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* ii. 21 God caused a deepe sleepe to fall vpon Adam. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. 1 § 20 Most fiercely fell their fury on the Dutch. 1751 *JOHNSON Serm.* (1771) II. x. 200 Calamities... fall vpon the good and the bad. 1806 *SIR T. MARTIN Horace* 112 Wonder fell on all. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleamings* Ser. ii. 48 A fiery persecution fell on the Lollards. 1886 *A. SERGANT No Saint* II. v. 132 A great stillness fell upon the place.

f. of darkness, night, etc.

a 1613 *OVERBURY Characters, Fair & happy milk-mayd*, When winter euening falls early. 1771 *MRS. GRIFFITH tr. l'auant's Shipwreck* 86 Night began to fall. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iii. 24 The evening fell, 'Twas near the time of curfew bell. 1841 *LONG. Excelsior* i. The shades of night were falling fast. 1862 *TYNDAL Mountaineer* ii. 11 Soft shadows fell from shrub and rock. 1885 *STEVENSON Dynamiter* 104 The night fell, mild and airless.

2. To become detached and drop off. a. Of feathers, the hair, leaves, etc.: To drop off or out. b. Of clothes: To slip off.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (1724)* 313 He let hym myd hors to drawe... þat þe peeces felle of ys fless aboute. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3569 (Cott.) þe feli fah [bigines] to fal of him. 1330 *PALSGR.* 544/1 Se howe his heaves fall. 1577 *B. GOOGE Hersebach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 165b His [peacock's] taile falling euerie yeere. 1611 *BIBLE Lev.* xiii. 40 The man whose haire is fallen off his head. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. ix. Her hair fell, and her face looked older. 1854 *Yrnl. R. Agric.* Soc. XV. ii. 353 The foetal incisors and tusches... rarely fall before this period, notwithstanding they be worn to the gums. *fig.* a 1400 in *Retr. Rev.* Aug. 1853. 419 Clerkyn lowe fal from me So doth þe lel on groyfstr. 1850 *DICKENS Child's Dream of Star in Hensch. Words* I. 26 My age is falling from me like a garment. 1889 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Thro Long Night* II. ii. xiii. 166 Some of the quainter forms of his adopted speech were falling from him. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* May 84 My fevered mood fell from me.

3. Of objects moving vertically as on a hinge: To drop to a lower position. *† The orloge falles*: (the hammer of) the clock strikes.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1866) 57 Before þat þe orloge falles, or any belles rynges. 1621 *FLETCHER Thierry & Theodoret* II. ii. The vault is ready, and the door conveys to 't Falls just behind his chair. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. iv. Let the drawbridge fall. 1816 *J. SMITH Panoram. Sci. & Art* I. 15 Such a hammer will, as it is technically termed, fall well. 1881 *GREENER Gun* (1888) 130 The block is... held in position by a spring stud until the hammer falls.

4. To drop, come or go down, in a given direction or to a required position; chiefly in *to let fall* (an anchor, curtain, sail, etc.). Also, *To let fall* (a perpendicular): to draw so as to meet a base line. Of a lash: To be brought down.

1593 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 100 Thy eyes windowes fall. 1594 — *Rich. III.* v. iii. 116, I let fall the windowes of mine eyes. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accot. Yng. Seamen* 27 Let fall your fore sayle. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 161 Let a Perpendicular line fall upon the Base. 1666 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 68 Let fall a Ladder of Ropes. 1698 *T. FROGER Voy. 69* We... let fall Anchor. 1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 18 The perpendicular is to be let fall... from the star on the meridian. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. Fleet* I. 187 The cruel cat falling at every step upon their naked and bleeding shoulders. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* II. ix. 179 The curtain fell on the fourth act.

b. To hang down, extend downwards.

1577 *B. GOOGE Hersebach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 115 His mane... falling on the right side. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 365 A party-coloured Mantle which falls no deeper than the knees. 1745 *P. THOMAS Yrnl. Anson's Voy.* 337 From the Ridge of his [Zebra's] Back down to his Belly, fall several streaks of various Colours. 1800 *PHILIPS & WILKS Sybil Ross's Marriage* i. 5 Golden hair fell in great masses upon her shoulders. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 Wild rose... falling in close exquisite veils of pink and green.

5. Of the young of animals: To be 'dropped' or born.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2081 Mare fersere in feld fell neuire of modire. 1532-3 *Act 34 Hen. VIII.* c 7 Any maner yonge suckinge calfe... which shall happen to fall or to be calued. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iii. i. 90 Let wiues with childe Pray that their huthens may not fall this day. 1671 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. 32 If a foale fall early in the yeare. 1711 *ADOLPH Spect.* No. 122 7 A Lamb no sooner falls from its Mother, but immediately [etc.]. 1844 *Yrnl. R. Agric.* Soc. v. 1. 175 Calves that fall early enough to be fattened before grass time. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. ii. 296 The lambs should fall in May. *fig.* 1892 *Standard* 12 Feb. 2/3 A plan which fell still-born.

6. Of speech, etc.: To fall from (a person, his mouth): to issue or proceed from.

1605 *BR. HALL Medit. & Vow* li. 888 It was an excellent rule that fell from Epicure. 1770 *W. HOODSON Ded. Temple of Solomon*: Wisdom falling from his Tongue. 1873 *HOCCE Queen's Wake* 182 The words that fell fra her muthe War words of wonder. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 45/1 Every word that fell from her lips.

II. To sink to a lower level: opposed to 'rise'.

7. To descend, sink *into*, *to*. Now only of inanimate things.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 287 Whanne þe spiritis fallip þan a mannes vertues fallen. *Ibid.* 350 And þan do he come to seþing on þe fier til þe herbis falle to þe botme. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 172 Flies... steady in one place of the air, without rising or falling. 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* I. i. The obsequious billows fall And rise again. 1822 *G. W. MANBY Yrnl.* (1823) 31 Those immense bodies of ice the undulating swell... caused to rise and fall. a 1843 *Sourney Incheape Rock* 7 So little they [waves] rose, so little they fell. 1891 *J. WINSOR Chr. Columbus* 238 There were signs of clearing in the west, and the waves began to fall.

b. To get into a low state, physically or morally; to decline. *† To fall in age*: to become advanced in years.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3562 (Cott.) Quen þat þe bicomis alde, Til vnweild bigines to falle. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 272 If he be feble, & his pouis falle. 1530 *PALSGR.* 547/2 You fall in age apace. 1614 *BR. HALL Recoll. Treas.* 213 Fall'n to be leuell with their fellows; and from thence beneath them, to a mediocrity. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 84 How fall'n! how chang'd From him who... didst outdozen Myriads. 1708 *VENER Sincere Penitent* Pref. 6 How easy it may be... to fall from one wickedness to another. 1820 *KATIS Isabel* xxvii. Sweet Isabel By gradual decay from beauty fell. 1845-6 *TRENCHULE. Lect.* Ser. ii. viii. 280 We fall below our position. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 49 He was ever falling and falling, and no hand was held out to help him.

† c. Of a bird or rider: To alight. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13563 His broder... Fell vnto fote, & his fole esyt. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* i. 14 She fell from the Ass. c 1575 *B. Sparhawk* (ed. Harding 1886) 16 That will make her fall at marke. 1679 *BERT Treat. Hawkes* 6 You may perhaps finde her folly give her leaue to fall again vpon the ground within... twenty yards of you.

† d. To go down hill. *Obs. rare.*

1691 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 123 For the Ships ease of falling into the Sea.

† e. Of the sun, etc.: To go down; to sink, set. *Obs.*

1633 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commu.* 19 To places pallelle, the Sunne neither riseth, nor falleth. 1668 *T. WILLSFORD Nature's Secrets* 37 Those Asterismes... That in the night do either rise or fall. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* ii. 85 The Sun... is descending, or as we commonly say he is fallen.

8. Of land: To slope.

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1578) 100 Land falling... South or southwest, for profit by tillage is lightly the best. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 31 Parts [of the earth] falling into fruitful dales. 1694 *SMITH & WALFORD Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 62 Rounds up... in white Cliffs, and falls into shores. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 428. The high ground of the plateau falls towards this narrow strait.

9. Of a river or stream: To discharge itself, issue into.

c 1205 *LAV. 1401* Per Lacire falled i þa sæ. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xiii. iii. (1495) 442 The ryuer Downow... fallith in to the See that hyghte Ponticum. 1490 *CANTON Eneydos* xxxiii. 122 The ryuer of tonyre... fallethe there in to the see. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgr.* v. i. 381 The River Ganges... fallethe into the Gulfe of Bengala. 1705 *ARBUOTHNOT Coins* (1727) 251 The Loir, and the Rivers that fall into it. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 397 Rivers that fall into Lake Huron. 1865 *F. HALL in H. H. Wilson's Vishnu Purāṇa* II. 150 A river Veni... falls into the Kfishā.

† b. *transf.* of a road. *Obs.*

1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 389 Lay ott the king's road, where it may fall into the king's old road. 1706 *Ibid.* II. 276 A Road... falling into the Road leading to Philadelphia.

10. Of water, flames, etc.: To subside. Of the tide: To ebb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1876 (Cott.) How sal we o þis waters weit Quedir þai þe fulli fallen yet? 1340 *HANFOLK Pr. Const.* 1216 Þe se. Ebbes and flowes, and fallas agayn. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 451 Quhen that the flude war fawin. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Yrnl. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 66 The Water riseth and falls perpendicular ten Feet. 1766 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. v. The tide was a little fallen. 1849 *RUSKIN Scr. Lambs* vii. § 3. 185 The ocean falls and flows. 1886 *SHORTHOUSE Sir Percival* iii. 99 Flames that leaped up suddenly and fell again. 1887 *Earth and its Story* I. 331 The water suddenly rose an inch and fell again.

fig. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 117 Not... till it [Greece] fell to the lowest ebbe. 1705 *ADOLPH Italy* Ded. A. 2 Their Hopes... rose or fell with Your Lordship's Interest. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell the Third* iv. xxii. What though... wit, like ocean, rose and fell? 1886 *Lesterre Durant* I. v. 66 The grand music rose and fell with a flood of sound.

b. Of the wind, weather, etc.: To decrease in violence; to abate, calm down. Also in phrases, as *it fell calm*, *a dead, fall calm*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24942 (Cott.) Þe storm it fell. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Yrnl. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. 17 It fell calm this afternoon. 1752 *WASHINGTON Barbador Yrnl.* (1892) 73 Ye Wind was fallen. 1840 *R. DANA Bef. Mast* x. 24 In a few minutes it fell dead calm. 1872 *HOWELLS Wedd. Journ.* 5 The storm fell before seven clock.

11. *fig.* Of the countenance: To lose animation; to assume an expression of dismay or disappointment. [Orig. a Hebraism.]

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* iv. 5 Caym was greetli wroth, and therward felle his chere. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1882 Downward his chere lete he falle. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* iv. 5 Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON F. Kettellwell* i. ii. 13 As soon as he heard the Sound of Drum or Trumpet, his Countenance did always fall. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq. vii.* The countenance of the old man fell. 1888 *Q. Troy Town* viii. 81 Caleb's face fell a full inch.

12. To be lowered in direction, droop. Of the eyes: To be cast down.

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 48 The Peacocks... stooping downe to his feet, his feathers fall with the self-sight immediately. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 118 The tender Sprouts of it, after the leaves are shut, fall and hang down. 1889 *F. M. CRAWFORD Greifenstein* II. xviii. 234 His eyes fell before her gaze.

† 13. Of anything heated or swollen: To settle down. *Obs.*

1580 *BART ALV. F. 92* The swelling fallethe or asswageth. 1632 *MASSINGER & FELLO Fatal Downy* iii. i. Fall and cool, my blood! Boil not in zeal. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 39 You shall find the parts of the upper Surface to subside and fall inwards. 1823 *J. BAOCOCK Dom. Amusem.* 186 If blisters do not fall, lay cloths over them steeped in vinegar.

† b. To be worn down. *Obs. rare*—

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4499/4 One... rough Stone weighing about 21 Carrats, a Point something fallen.

† 14. To shrink; esp. of an animal or a limb, to become lean. Also *To fall in or out of flesh*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 544/2, I fall out of fletche by reason of sycknesse. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 167 A good leg will fall. 1675 *CROOKE Body of Man* 92 His body fell to the wonted scantling. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1662) ii. 38 The cattle... will fall in their flesh, if removed to any other Pasture. 1686 *J. SMITH Natural Time* 33 A Pendulum... not being so subject to rise and fall, as others are. 1688 *R. HOLME Armory* ii. vii. 155/1 The tenth year the Temples [of a horse] fall. 1771 *SWIFT Direct. to Servants.* The cattle are weak, and fallen in their flesh with hard riding.

† b. Of the complexion: To grow pale. *Obs.* c 1350 *CHAUVER Dethe Blanche* 564 That inaketh my hewe to fal and fade.

†15. Of a horse: *To fall at or on the crest*: to have the flesh or skin of the neck drooping or overhanging. Cf. CREST-FALLEN. Obs.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3303/4 Lost... one white Nag... fallen at the Crest with the Harness. 1701 *Ibid.* 3715/4 Stolen... a Sorrel Gelding... falls on the Crest.

16. Of (the fluid in) a meteorological instrument: To sink to a lower point.

1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 154 If the water [in a weather glass] falls a degree in 6 hours. 1666 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiii, They found the suspended mercury fall a little as they ascended the hill. 1798 *tr. J. F. G. de la Perouse's Voy. round World* II. x. 188 The barometer fell considerably. 1825 A. CALDWELL *Trav. S. Amer.* I. xi. 342 The thermometer in the winter seldom falls to freezing. 1860 AOM. FITZ-ROY in *Merr. Marine Mag.* VII. 338 The quicksilver ranges, or rises and falls, nearly three inches. 1887 C. A. CROFT *Waste-Land Wand.* ii. 22 As I left the house the old mercury barometer was falling.

b. Of temperature: To be reduced.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 11 When the amount of sensible heat in a body diminishes its temperature is said to fall. 1890 *Gay. Words* Aug. 553/2 The sun's temperature... may be rising instead of falling.

17. Music. To sound a lower note.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 If the base rise or fall, you must not rise and fall just as manie notes as your base did. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 4 If your Bass should fall a seventh, it is but the same as if it did rise a second. 1796 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 177 Teaching them first to rise, or fall Six or Eight Notes.

18. Of a price, rate, rent, weight, etc.: To decrease, diminish, or become reduced.

1580 BARET *Adv. F.* 91 The price of victuals was not much fallen. 1626 CAREW *Cornwall* i. 20 b, When the price of corn falleth, men generally... breake no more ground, then will serve to supply their owne turne. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Bargain* i, Let no man know The Price of Beauty fall so low! 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* Pref., The Rents of Land are generally fall'n. 1776 AOM SMITH *W. N. v.* (1869) I. 45 The price of bullion has fallen below the mint price. 1890 *Chamb. Jnl.* 10 May 303/4 The number... has fallen from four thousand to one thousand.

b. Of articles for sale, investments, etc.: To be lowered or diminished in price or value.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 62 Wools are as yet at high rate, but I thinke shortly they will fall. 1608 B. HALL *Vert. & Vices* ii. 131 The Covetous... would despatch himself when corn falles. 1707 CUMBER *Double Gallant* v. ii, May all the bank-stocks fall when I have bought 'em. 1713 SWIFT *Jnl.* 10 Stella 6 Feb., My livings are fallen much this year. 1801 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* I. 106 Wheat has fallen in our market from 92s to 30s the coomb. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 466 The exchange fell below par.

III. To lose the erect position (primarily with suddenness): opposed to 'stand'.

*To become suddenly prostrate.

19. *intr.* To be brought or come suddenly to the ground; also, *To fall prostrate*, to fall to the ground, etc. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17160 (Cott.) Al pair idels... fel vnto be grund. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 15 Pe iwes wend bat he sould haf fallen in till dust of ded. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23695 (Trin.) Many floures... bat neuermore shal falle ne dwyne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* i. 113 He ful for sorwe For hus chaire. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 849 He stumbils... & fallis. 1486 Bk. *St. Alban's E. vij* b, Downe in to the steppis ther fallyn of his fete. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L, The extreme sorrowe... made her fall as almoste dede to the earth. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. 20, I am enioyn'd... to fall prostrate here, And beg your pardon. 1632 LATIGOW *Trav.* iii. 92 Where they fell, there they lay till the morne. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 153 Trees, and sturdy Oaks... fell in this Tempest. 1694 *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* ii. (1717) 270 One may easily fall, as upon slippery Ice. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* (1840) II. xiii. 279 My horse fell. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Starting aside I slipped and fell.

b. *fig.*; esp. in *To fall to the ground*: to come to nothing; to be discredited or futile.

1611 *Bible Prov.* xi. 28 He that trusteth in his riches, shall fall. 1634 W. TIRNHYT *tr. Balaad's Lett.* 237 Suffering that name to fall to ground. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. xi. (Rtdg.) 140 The natural power of kings falls to the ground. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 126 The injurious epithets... being proofless, fell to the ground. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 51 Falsehood is sure to fall to the ground ultimately. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 516 The proposition fell to the ground. *Ibid.* II. 161 Who... could hope to stand where the Hydes had fallen? 1879 M. J. GURST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. 346 His great hopes fell to the ground.

c. To come down on (the point of) a sword, etc. In the Bible translations, after Heb. use: To throw oneself upon.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xxxi. 4 So Saul caught his sword and felle upon it [3388 felle theronne]. c 1400 *Layfranc's Curage* 67 He [a child] fel on bat knyfe in be former partie of be prote. 1611 *Bible 1 Sam.* xxxi. 4 Therefore Saul tooke a sword, and fell upon it. 1884 [So in R.V.]

d. *Cricket.* Of the wicket: To be knocked down by the ball in bowling. (By extension, the wicket is now said to fall when the batsman is dismissed in any way.) *Const. to.*

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 13. 306 It was painful to see the Colonel's expression as the sergeant's wicket fell. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Robinson's wicket falling to Palmer's bowling. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 5/2 The sixth wicket... fell for 91.

20. Used (after Heb. idiom preserved in the Vulgate) with reference to voluntary prostration: To prostrate oneself in reverence or supplication. *Const. before, to* (a person), in early use with *dat.*, *at*, *† to* (his feet, † hand). Also, *To fall on one's face, knees.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 pas ealle ic þe sylle, 7if þu feallast to me & me weorpast. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 16 þa cyrde he... & feoll to hys fotum. c 1205 *LAV.* 12716 þe archbishop feol [c 1275 fell] to þes kinges fot. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16632 (Cott.) Þai... on knes be for him fell. *Ibid.* 25646 (Gott.) Three kinges com of thrin land to fal þi suete sun til hand and gaf him gift. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1066 Whan sche saugh hir fader... Sche... falleth him to feete. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 815 Lordis & othire Come to þat conqueour & on knese fallis. 1611 *Bible Rev.* xix. 10, I fell at his feete to worship him. 1614 B. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1069 Their Governours fall on their faces to God. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* iii. 6 We fell on our knes before her. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, 'I'm sure of it,' said Tom, falling on his knees.

21. (*fig.* of 19). To succumb to attack or opposing force. a. Of a fortified place, rarely, of a ship: To be taken.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 11 So Illion fall thou. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 81 The forts left alone ununsuccor'd, would afterwards fall of themselves. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 343 On the quarter-deck of a Spanish First-rate... did I receive the Swords of vanquished Spaniards... thus fell these Ships. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. lvi, When proud Granada fell. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw.* III. x, Stirling fell before he could advance to its relief.

b. Of an empire, government, institution, etc.: To be overthrown, come to ruin, perish.

1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 514 After a succession of centuries, the Roman empire fell. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 248 If it [the press] be to fall, it will fall only under the ruins of the British empire. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxlv, When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall; And when Rome falls—the World. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 20 The faith of Woden... was not to fall without a struggle. 1885 MRS. C. FRAED *Miss Jacobsen* I. i. 14 The Ministry was certain to fall in a short time.

22. In moral sense: To yield to temptation, to sin; esp. of a woman: To surrender her chastity.

1200 *Moral Ode* 158 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 32 It is strong to stonde longe & lilt it is to falle. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25812 (Fairf.) Wif how litel speche he most have couered mercy quen he felle. 1526 TIMOLE *Rom.* xi. 9 An occasion to fall. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. iii. 88 It is their Husbands faults If wiues do fall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 129 The first sort by their own suggestion fell, Self-tempted. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 505 When he [David] fell so criminally and publicly with Bathsheba. 1869 *Daily News* 21 May, No girls... of any age who are suspected of having fallen. 1875 MANNING *Mission H.* Ghost i. 12 The first Adam... by sinning fell and died.

23. To drop down wounded or dead; to die by violence; rarely, by disease. Also, *to fall dead*.

a 1300 *St. Andrew* 104 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 As he homward wende He ful ded. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 170 Sheo fallethe dede as any stoon. c 1370 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. i. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* 1874 II. 382 He... fought and fell in open field. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 62 The life-wreath-taker may fall dead. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 115 A brave Prince... fell by the axe of treachery. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xlv. 106 If I had fallen in my Distemper. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 75, I had no desire of falling by the Hand of Captain C. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 80 The greater part of the higher nobility had fallen in battle.

†b. To be taken ill of (a disease). Obs.

1528 HEN. VIII in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 146 Yrion of Brearton, John Cocke the potheary, be fallen of the sweet in this house. 1653 EVELYN *Memo.* 17 May, My servant... fell of a fit of apoplexy.

c. of animals. Also in *Sporting phrascol.*, *To fall to (one's rifle)*: to be brought down by.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 737 By the holy Butcher, if he [Ox] fell. 1823 SCORESBY *Jnl.* 289 Another whale... fell under our lances. 1892 H. CHICHESTER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 126/1 Seven lions fell to his rifle in one day.

†d. *fig.* To lapse, die out, expire. Obs.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxiv. 86 heading, The duke dyed without heyre, wherby the dyscencion [descend] fell. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 109 An additional excuse, that had been formerly given, was now falling. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 187 A tack... granted to a single woman, falls by her marriage.

e. Cards. To be captured by (a higher card).

1712 POPE *Rape of the Lock* iii. 64 Ev'n mighty Pam... now destitute of aid Falls undistinguish'd by the victor spade. 1889 'B. W. D.' & 'CAVENOISH' *Whist* 2 A... leads knave of spades, to which nine, eight, and seven fall. *Ibid.* 58 The knave of diamonds must fall to the king.

24. Phrases (with sense varying betw. 21 and 23). *To fall a prey, sacrifice, victim to.* *lit.* and *fig.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 85 Thousands fall sacrifices to the severer Attribute. a 1774 FERCUSSON *Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 52 The ox... fa's a victim to the bloody axe. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 523 He... fell a victim to his error. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 298 Brave men have at various times fallen a sacrifice to this kind of daring. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/6 The... books fell a prey to the flames.

25. To stumble †on, into; to be drawn or forced into (danger, fire, a pit, etc.); † to be caught in (a snare).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 15 Off he sylf on fyr, & gelomlice on water. c 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 6650 If ye fillen in her laas. 1456 *How Wise Man taught* Son 64 in Hazl. *E. P.* P. (1864) 171 Comon women... Meks jongmen... fulle yn danger. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 152 A man extending to avoid the smoke, falleth into the fyre. 1564 *Complaint Sinner* in Sternhold, etc. *Psalms*, The righteous man falleth now... or than in daunger of thy wrath. 1585 J. B. tr. *P. Viril's Sch. Beastes* C ii, To make them to fall into their nettes. 1611 *Bible Amos* ii. 5 Can a bird fall in a snare vpon the earth, where no ginne is for him? — *Acts* xxvii. 17 They... fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, strake

saille. 1694 F. BRACGE *Disc. Parables* xiv. 477 He perceives not the dangers under his feet till he falls into them. 1823 SCORESBY *Jnl.* 390 In readiness for bringing up, if we seemed to be falling into danger. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iii. vii. 62 They fell into the ambush and were all cut off.

b. *fig.* *To fall into* (error, sin, etc.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 God... 3ife us swa his will to donne... bat we nefallen naut inessune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25400 (Cott.) Lat us in na fanding fall. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3438 In swa many veniel syns we falle. c 1449 PROCK *Repr.* ii. ix. 199 So myti men... filleo into ydolatrie. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1322 Yow art fallyn in the stornge vengans Of goddis wreth. 1553 *Eben Treat.* *Newe Ind.* (Arab.) 10 Saynete Augustyne... fell into a chylidise error. 1611 *Bible 1 Tim.* iii. 6 Lest... hee fall into the condemnation of the deuil. 1649 B. HALL *Cases Cons.* i. vii. 64 The necessity into which you are fallen. 1771 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 § 4 Many new Vanities which the Women will fall into. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) III. i. 21 Many persons fall into mistakes in their notions of happiness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 202 An error into which we have fallen.

** With the additional notion of breaking up.

26. Of a building, etc.: To come down in fragments.

c 1275 *LAV.* 15949 Pine walles fulle. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxi. 9 He answered, and seide, Is falle, is falle Babilon. c 1450 *Melin* 37 The toure fallith. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 20 b, The people were faine to dwell abroad in the fields... for feare their houses would fall on their heads. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 64 Though the wide world, being broke, should chance to fall, Her may the ruines hurt, but not appall. 1755 *Lett. in Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 561 At the time the city [of Lisbon] fell... on the opposite side of the river... many houses also fell. 1829 MILMAN *Hist. Jews* xvi. (1878) 391 One of them [towers] had fallen with its own weight.

b. Of a substance: To crumble.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 30 Clay, well limed, will fall in winter.

†c. Of a vessel (in the body): To break down. Of a stitch: To give way. Obs.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 83 How shal it passe that way after those passages and pores are faine. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 91 Let the Taylor... undertake to mend a stitch fallen to their Bodies.

27. *To fall in or to † mould, pieces, powder*: to break up into fragments, and drop. Similarly, *to fall in two, asunder*. In mod. use *to fall to pieces* is often *transf.* and *fig.*; cf. *go, come to pieces* (see *PIECE*).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22798 (Fairf.) Queen godd will sua... bat mans flex to mold se fall. 1398 TREVIS *Barth.* De P. R. xvi. i. (1495) 438 By strengthe of grete drineth therth shulde falle to powder. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 133 The casual slipping out of a Pin had made several parts of his Clock fall to pieces. 1699 DANIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 215 His Ship... being old and rotten fell in pieces. 1799 E. KING *Minimonia Antiqua* I. 309 They fell to pieces on being touched. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 254 The whole mass falls asunder. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Lett. in Rec. Girldorf* (1878) III. 214 The whole concern must collapse and fall to pieces. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle Crit.* Misc. Ser. i. 200 Would it have been better... for the old belief gradually... to fall to pieces. 1882 *Standard* 9 Dec. 2/8 The crew rapidly fell to pieces.

†b. *To fall in two, to pieces*: (*Sc.*) to give birth to a child; cf. 40 c. Obs.

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 111 Mrs. Dunning... is just ready to fall to pieces. 1788 PICKEN *Poems*, *Edina* 43 She fell in two w' little din.

IV. 26. To move precipitately or with violence; to rush. Obs. exc. combined with preps., as in *To fall upon*, to assault (see branch X). † *To fall about* (a person's) ears: to assail suddenly with blows.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2867 Other folke vpon fer fell thedur thicke. *Ibid.* 13171 þai fell to me fuersly, & my folke sloge. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 1133 With þat be flammand flode fell in his egen. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 163 Many Galleyes fall towards them so suddenly. 1660-1 PERRY *Diary* 23 Mar., His master fell about his ears and beat him.

V. To be determined to a specified position or object; to have a certain incidence.

29. Of a missile or moving body, a movement; also, of light, the sight, etc.: To have or take its direction; to be determined or directed; to settle or impinge. *Const. on, upon*. So also of sound, *To fall upon the ear*.

1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 61 A Rain-bow... formed by the light rays of the Sun falling upon vapours... opposite unto him. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 74 The thin Rays... pass through them, and fell on a sheet of white paper. 1799 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 35 The rays falling on the pupil. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 229 She... fell upon the south reef near the highest part. 1844 MCOWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 290 A random spear... fell wide of him. 1865 J. G. BERRAN *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 236 The spawn falls at a considerable distance from the place where it has been emitted. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* II. xvi. 53 The sound of a closing door... fell on my ear. 1886 A. SERGEANT *No Saint* II. vi. 131 His eye fell... upon Cissy. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, The dreary forest, where full light never falls. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Apr. 474 The words fell solemnly on the stillness.

b. To have its eventual situation in a certain place, or on a certain object.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Enclid.* i. vii. 17 The point D shall fall either within the triangle ABC or without. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poete* ii. (Arab.) 86 The Cesare falls just in the middle. *Ibid.* ii. (Arab.) 92 Your sharpe accent falls vpon the last sillable. 1795 CHEYNE *Phil. Princ.* § 42. 245 Birds... lay

their Heads upon their Wings, that so the Center of the gravity... may fall upon the Foot they stand on. 1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* (1816) II. 17 When the perpendicular... falls within the triangle. 1875 *OSSELEY Harmony* iv. 61 Causes the Semitones to fall between the 3rd and 4th.

30. Of a lot, a choice, or anything that is determined by fortune or choice: To 'light upon' a particular object. See also *LOT*.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 Pe lotte felle on Reynere, and on his wif also. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1942 *Ariadne*. The lotte is fallen hym upon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 6 The lot is fallen vnto me in a fayre gowne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 417 After a long fight the victorie fell on the Englishe part. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iv. 30 The Soueraignty will fall vpon Macbeth. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* i. 26 They gaue forth their lots, and the lot fell vpon Matthias. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 60081/2 The Election by Balloting fell upon M. d'Erac. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 47 The suspicion of disaffection... fell on a man of eminent talents. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 248 The choice... fell on Whig candidates. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* ii. (1868) 241 The people stood... weeping, as the lot fell on this one and on that.

31. To come as a lot, portion, or possession; to be allotted or apportioned. Const. † with *dat.* or *to*, † *unto*; rarely *impers.* Also in phrases, *to fall to one's lot or share* (see *LOT*, *SHARE*).

c1300 *Cursor M.* 1072 (Cott.) Pat bis sal pe neuer fall. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 142 Him felle to be toþer c1400 *Rom. Rose* 1743 Sich armour as to hem felle. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 23 Your nece enheritaunce that felle to you seide progenitures. 1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* 35 Although it [victorie] fell to the lot of the better, yet [etc.]. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 28 One onely poore Farme fell to my share. c1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learning* 12 After the Flood, Arts to Chaldaea fell. 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 127 The Commanderies... fall to 'em by right of Seniority. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 71 He had an Estate fallen to him. 1742 FIELING *J. Andrews* ii. xiv. The hogs fell chiefly to his care. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 520 Many [prisoners] fell to the share of Agrigentum. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* 61 (1865) I. iii. xvi. 234 The whole fighting fell to Sir Horace. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix. 131 A greater treasure than falls to the lot of most men.

32. To come as a burden or duty. Const. *to*, *on*, *upon*; also *to* with *inf.*

1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 59 Doe you know when we watch? This night it falls to the companie. 1604 *Aec. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 174 The Loss or Gain falls upon the Merchants. 1841 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* II. 1. 25 It falls rather to the Zoologist than to the Botanist to notice them. 1852 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 2 A charge of two cents an acre... fell to be paid by the allottees. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 188/2 The expense... must fall upon the purchaser.

b. Followed by *inf.* To be under the necessity, to 'have to' (he, do, etc.). *rare* in literary use; common in *north. dial.*

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 556 These countries would fall to be excluded.

† 33. To appertain or belong; to be applicable, fitting, or proper. Const. *dat.* of indirect obj., or *for*, *to*, *till*, *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 6 Pe bischopric of Ely, þat þe yle of Ely ys, And of al Cambruge schire, þat þerto falleþ y wys. c1325 *Coer de L.* 1392 An engyne... And al the takyl that therto fell. c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 6 Wondirful cryngþ þat fallis till contemplatiþ lyf. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. 1. 50 'þenne Reddite' quath God 'þat to Cesar falleþ'. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 51 Sojournd have these marchantz in the toun A certeyn tyme, as fel to here plesance. c1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 15 'Seeste 30wre callyngye'. This worde fallis till to religiounne. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 298 Blood-letynge... fallip for oure craft þouþ we for pride take it to barbouris & to women. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 338 White clothis we saie fallis for a fonnid ladde. c1450 *Bk. Curtysey* 640 In *Babees Bk.* (1868) 321 Speke I wyllle of oper mystere þat fallis to court. 1551 *How Plowman lerned Pater Noster* 20 in Iffazl. E. P. P. (1864) 210 He coude... daube a wall; With all thyng that to husbondry dyde fall.

† b. *impers.*; also quasi-*impers.* with *inf.* phr. or subord. cl. as subject. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 446 þe bones... yburede ys þere vayre ynou, as vel to an kyng. c1300 *Seyn Julian* 9 (Ashm. MS.) It neualle noþt to me... to be iþposed to þe. c1325 *Metz. Henr.* 11 It fallis to a milky kyng, That messenger word of him bring. c1375 *Cato Major* ii. ix. in *Anglia* VII. Hit fallip mon to spendis his good. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xix. 186 'Hit fallip nat me to lye'. 1401 *Jacq. Upland, Pol. Poems* (1861) II. 20 Dede men should haue bat graves, as falleth it to dede men. 1428 *Siriers Misc.* 10 Als falliz a tiew merchant to doo. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 103 She... supped well as fallett for her state.

VI. To come casually, or without design or effort, into a certain position.

34. Of things: To come by chance; esp. † *To fall in or into a person's heart, mind, etc.*; to occur to (him); also, *To fall in one's road, way, etc.*; rarely of a person.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 15483 (Fairf.) How must hit falle in þi hert to be-gyn suchie a dede. 1413 *Lynd. Pylgr. Soule* i. 71 It myghte not fall in no mans mynde fully to descreyven it. 1530 *PAISGR.* 544/1 I wyl nat do but as it fallett in my brayne. 1583 *HOLLVAND Campo di Fior* 3 There is some thing fallen I know not what into mine eyes. 1590 *Str. J. SUTYR Disc. Weapons* 23 b. I will... answer as many of them [objections] as shall fall into my memorie. 1605 *Br. HALL Medit. & Vow* v. § 41 As for riches, if they fall in my way, I refuse them not. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* ii. iv. Nor can it fall in my imagination, What wrong you e'er haue done me. 1655 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 43 A matter of the like nature cannot possibly fall before you. 1677 *HALT Prim. Orig. Man.* i. li. 62 A... deliberate connexing of Consequents, which falls not in the common road of ordinary

men. 1751 T. HOLLIS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 379 Acquainting you with any thing that fell in my way abroad. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 The earliest notice on the subject which has fallen in his way.

35. Of persons. a. To come by chance into a certain position. Now chiefly in phrase (of biblical origin), *to fall among* (thieves, etc.).

c1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon litte from ierusalem in to ierico and fol among þous. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* x. 30 Sum man cam down fro ierusalem in to ierico, and felde among theues. [So 1535 in COVERDALE; 1611 in A.V.] 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 39. 1 sithence fell into company. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. vi. 76 Be sprightly, for you fall amongst Friends. 1631 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 84 [He] falls among five hundred light horse of Carroons and perishes. 1879 *MISS BRADDON Cler. Foot* xxvi. I fell among thieves, and got cleaned out. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxx. 296 The mixed company he falls into.

b. To happen, or be thrown † *into*, *on*, or *upon* (a period of specified character).

1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts* 370 Ye are now fallen into a time wherein there is much opposition to Christ. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 2 (1806) I. 56 You are fallen on such incorrigible times. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* vi. ii. 226 The degenerate days on which he had fallen. 1888 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit. Ser.* iii. 91 Gray, a born poet, fell upon an age of prose.

36. To come naturally, without forcing or effort. *lit.* and *fig.* † *To fall to oneself*: to regain self-control. *Obs.*

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 316 In his maner þe boon schal falle into his joinct. 1517 *TORINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 22 We... fell to an Ankyr in the Rode. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. 1. 35 He... something spoke in choller, ill, and hasty; But he fell to himselfe againe. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 287 The ship will fall into her station without any difficulty. *Mod.* When the main features of your plan are settled, the details will fall into their places easily.

37. To be naturally divisible *into*.

1641 *Br. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 66 The Text falls into these parts so naturally. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 388 The subject... falls into four divisions. 1876 F. G. FLEAY *Shaks. Mammoth* ii. l. 128 The plays fall distinctly into four periods.

VII. To pass suddenly, accidentally, or in the course of events, into a certain condition.

38. Of persons: To pass (usually, with suddenness) † *in*, *into*, † *to* some specified condition, bodily or mental, or some external condition or relation.

c1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 He... feol so into unhoþe. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19084 (Cott.) For wonder sum þai fell in suim. *Ibid.* 20496 (Cott.) All þar fell to slepe onan. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 590 *Cleop.* He was fallyn in prosperite. c1430 *Lynd. Bochas* i. x. (1541) 21 a. The wretchednes that I am in fall. c1489 *Caxton Sonnet of Aymon* xxii. 489 Yf this he wyllle do I shall falle to peas. c1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* li. 772 I am fallen in to poeure and mysery. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 14 The Abbot of Westminster... fell in a sodaine palsey. *Ibid.* 32 [Hel] fell in suche favour with the kyng. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 126 He fell to agreement with the French kyng. 1570-6 *LANHAMBE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 211 Shee fell into the travaile of childe birthe. 1655 *SIR E. NICOLSON'S N. Papers* (Camden) II. 298 I am fallen into an acquaintance with a most eminent Leuelier. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Inn* Act 139 These two, being both Officers of the same Master, fell to difference. 1709 *STEELE & SWIFT Tatler* No. 68 73 Some... fall into Laughter out of a certain Benevolence in their Temper. 1711 *ADONSON Spect.* No. 7 12, I fell into a profound Contemplation. 1751 *JORTIN Sermon* (1771) IV. 1. 54 He fell into an agony at the thoughts of it. c1852 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1873) III. iv. 102 The religious servitude, into which the Scotch fell. 1879 *Geo. ELIOT Coll. Breakf.* P. 37 Fall to sleep in the deep bosom of the Unchangeable. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xix. 186 Henry fell into one of his fearful rages.

b. *To fall in love*: to become enamoured. Const. *with*. Also *transf.* to become very fond of; or devoted to. (Cf. 40 c.)

1530 *PAISGR.* 544/2 I shall fall in love with her. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. ii. 2 'Would'st thou then counsaile me to fall in love? 1659 J. MOXON *Tutor to Astron.* 18 To make Men fall in love with Astronomy. 1768 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1869) I. 25 A young lady of fashion... has fallen in love with my cousin. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltrav.* 14 We must not fall in love with each other. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 6. I would go and fall in love... with the country round about.

39. Of things, whether material or immaterial: To pass, lapse (usually, unperceived or by neglect) † *in*, *into*, † *to* some specified condition, esp. arrears, confusion, decay, ruin, etc. (Cf. 26, 27).

c1340 *Cursor M.* 9204 (Trin.) Pat kyngdome fel in to wrake. 1530 *PAISGR.* 544/1 This castell fallett to ruynes every day. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 35 It floweth in June and July, and then fallett to seede. 1579 *FESTON Guicciard.* i. (1599) 8 If in this desire he had been satisfied, the peace of Italy had not perhaps falne into so sodaine alteration and trouble. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iii. 23 My way of life is falne into the Seare, the yellow Leaf. 1720 *OZELL tr. Vertot's Rom. Rep.* i. vii. 424 The Lex Licina fell at length into Contempt. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 167 He found everything fallen into such confusion. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1227 The form of declaring with a continuand has fallen into disuse. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxi. 306 The tribute... had fallen into arrears. 1889 *MRS. C. CARR Marg. Maliphant* II. xx. 103 The wane of the day had fallen into dusk.

40. With *compl.* (adj., sb., or prepositional phrase): To become (whatever the complement signifies).

The *compl.* usually denotes either an unfavourable condition, or one that comes to the ordinary course of events.

a. with *adj.* as complement (e.g. ill, lame, sick, vacant, etc.). *To fall due*: see *DUE*.

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxvi. 13 The man fel ryche. c1400-50 *Alexander* 856 Philip falne [was] sare seke. 1530 *PAISGR.* 545/1 My lorde entendeth to gyve him the nexte benyfyce that fallett voyde. c1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* clxii. 609 heading, To fall aquyvented with the fayre damoysele. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 241 The King fell exceeding angry. 1658 A. Fox *tr. Wurtz Surg.* ii. xi. 89 When a party is wounded in the Back... he falls lame. 1667 *SIR C. LYTTELTON in Hutton Corr.* (1878) 51 Falling very ill again... of feavor. 1751 *SNOLLETT Per. Pict.* vii. She fell sick of sorrow and mortification. 1820 *SOUTHEY Life Wesley* II. 414 His horse fell lame. 1858 *CARLYLE Frederick* 61 (1865) I. iii. 147 The Teutsch Ritters were fallen moneyless. 1879 *FROUDE Caesar* xviii. 303 All the officers fell vacant together. 1889 A. SERGEANT *Luck of House* I. ix. 129 Her tongue would fall silent.

b. with *sb.* as *compl.* Now only in *to fall heir*. 1591-2 *LD. BACON Let.* in *Spedding Life & Lett.* (1863) I. 116 His eldest son is fallen ward. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Justini's Hist.* 29 b. At last they fall friends out of a voluntarie consent. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xix. 35 'Tis gain, that makes man fall a Traitor. 1801 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 100/2 The elder... eventually fell heir to a certain estate.

† c. with *prep. phr.* as complement. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1508 *BARCLAY Ship of Folly* 41 They fall out of their mynde. 1530 *PAISGR.* 544/1 He is fallen all on a sweate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 45 b. Hey... yf it be carryed into the Loft, rotteth, and the vapour being overheated, fallett on fyre and burneth. 1578 *LYVE Doddens* ii. xxvi. 352 Them that waxe mad or fall beside themselves. 1631 *WEVER Act. Fun. Mon.* 601 Leyland. fall besides his wits. 1813 *PICKEN Poems, And Joanna* 43 Blear-ed Kate had f'n wif bairn. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fall wif bairn*, to become pregnant.

d. *To fall to be*: to come to be.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. John* 42 Our mynde ought not so to be delited in the contemplation of hye thynges that we fall to be careles of our common stocke. 1603 *GEMER Counsel* 44 The peeres of Brick or Stone between them [window-cases], will fall to be of a fit width. c1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 443 William fell to be in firm terms with his mother. 1887 *STEVENSON Misadv.* 7. *Nicholson* iv. 6 The memory of his faults had already fallen to be one of those old aches.

41. a. Of a benefice or its revenues: To lapse, revert to the feudal superior. † b. Of an office, living, holding: To become vacant. *Obs.*

1530 *PAISGR.* 544/1 So one as thou cannest se any offyce fall, come aske it of the kyng. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 948 Reversions of fermes are bought long ere they fall. 1583 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) II. 76 To remayne... in the manor house of Thirlwall, until Newbiggen fall. 1605 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 110 He... returned into England when His Place fell. 1686 R. PARR *Life Usher*, He... obtained a grant of a patent... of such impropriations belonging to the Crown, as were then Leased out, as soon as they should fall. c1715 *BURNET Own Time* II. 286 The Mastership of the temple was like to fall. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* (1885) I. xvi. 68 When the living fell, it was given elsewhere. 1839 *KIGHTLYE Hist. Eng.* II. 48 The revenues should fall to the crown. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 58 The new Minister was held to fall by the treason of his Abbot.

† 42. To change, turn *to*, *into* (something worse). *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xxi. 108 Joure franchisee þat freo was fallen is to praldom. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 7 Love is falle into discord. *Ibid.* III. 275 Which... From angels into fendes felle. 1426 *ABDELIN Poms* 12 Ale the wyt of this word fallis to foly. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. 18 Your writing... fallett otherwise to a manner of reproaching.

† 43. Of the weather: To turn out, prove to be. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Complaining* ii. A silly flie, That live or die According as the weather falls.

VIII. To occur, come to pass, befall, result.

† 44. To arrive in course of time. Cf. *COME* v. 19. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Const.* 266 In erthe sal duelle þe bodis alle. Until þat dredful day sal falle. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 323 We mowe tellen our time when þe time fallis. 1697 *DROVEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 337 Two Honey Harvests fall in evry Year.

45. Of a special day or season: To come or occur at a stated time, or within stated limits.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 277 A Seyn Austynes day yt was, as yt valþ in May. c1300 *Cursor M.* 17283+77 (Cott.) Pat friday was our leudey day. But now full selden falliz it soo. c1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* ii. § 12 The xliij day of March fil vp-on a Saturday. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* i. i. § 20 The 11 Generation after MOSES, which will fall about the time of Samuel. 1694 *HOLDER Time* viii. 101 The Vernal Equinox, which at the time of the Nicene Council fell upon the 21st of March, falls now above 10 days sooner. 1853 *MAURICE Proph. & Kings* xxx. 352 The date... falling between the years 610 and 600 before Christ. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. iv. 44 Easter fell early that year.

46. Of an event, etc.: To come to pass; to happen, to occur. *Obs. exc. poet.* a. simply; rarely with *adj.* as complement.

c1250 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 16/512 Mani miracle þar feol a-day. c1340 *Cursor M.* 12284 (Trin.) Wherefore haue ye leten his falle. 1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* xlviii. 20 He shewide thynges to come... er that they fell. c1450 *LOVELICH Graill* lvi. 64 A fayne that schold fallen in grete Bretaygne. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 174 Lykewite theywoll deale with vs if the case fell lyk. c1547 *SURRY Aeneid* ii. 807 A sodein monstrous marvel fell. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts* 521 The death of this cruel Tyrant... shall fall about two moneths after this later period. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 57 Of a sigh prevails, and sorrows fall. 1823 *LONGFELLOW Life* (1801) I. iii. 33, I am rather sorry that the Exhibition falls so late in the year. 1878 *TENNISON Q. Mary* v. i. If war should fall between yourself and France.

b. with *dat.* as indirect-obj., or *to*, *unto*. Also with *adj.* as compl. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* App. ii. 706 The comen lepanid hiderward, and þat hem fel swiþe harde. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 45 Sa hard nysschiff hym fell. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2722 þe mare vnyfryndschip þarfore fall sall þe neuire. c 1450 *Mervin* lo. It neuer fell to woman sat on only to me. a 1533 *Lo. Berners Hunn* vii. 17 The peteous adventure that fell to the two children. 1583 *Scipill Bp. of St. Androis* in *Ballates* (1892) 218 A vengeance faa him. 18. TENNYSON *Grasshopper Poems* (1830) 108 Shame fall 'em.

c. *impers.*; also *quasi-impers.* with subject clause. Now rare. Const. *dat.*, rarely with *adj.* as compl. † *Him fell well*: he prospered. † *It falleth profit*: it proves profitable. † *May fall* (in ME. = mayhap, perhaps): see MAY.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1521 Nideðe ðat tok him fel wel. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1199 (Fair). Hhyt fille ypon an holiday. . . Ihesu and other childryn in samyn went hem by the reuer to gamyn. 1375 *Cantic*, de *Creatiōe* 638 in *Anglia* I, By þe weye it fel hem hard: an addre to hem gan lepe. c 1375 *Cato Major* i. viii. in *Anglia* VII. Ofte falleþ þe wyf hit hateþ þat loueþ þe goode hosebande. c 1380 *Wycklir Sch.* Wks. III. 431 It falleþ profyte to summe men to be bounde to a stake. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2600 þof us fall now to flee we may na ferrye wend. a 1533 *Lo. Berners Hunn* ix. 270 So it fell that . . . konge Charlemayn sent for hym. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Kings* iv. 11 It fell on a day that he came thither. 1868-70 *Morris Earthly Par.* (1890) 387½ As it fell . . . an elder gan to tell the story.

d. In phrases, *Fair fall*, *Foul fall*: may good or evil befall. Also, † *Fall what can, will fall*: happen what may; through thick and thin.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1376 O. Ieue feren, feire is i-fallen. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* ProL. 277 My lady sovereyne . . . ys so good . . . I prey to god that ever falle hire faire. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 50 Faire falle þe my faire sone. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 Falle what wolle falle, y wol do more euell. 1593 *Skelton Carl. Laurel* 27 Fair fall that forster that so well can bate his hownde. 1631 *Massingier Emp. East* ii. 1, I will not come behind, Fall what can fall. 1651 *Baxter Inf. Bapt.* 100 Fair fall to the Antinomians. a 1775 *Hobbs Noble* i. in *Child Ballads* (1890) vi. clxxxix. 2½ Foul fa the breast first treason bred in. 1787 *Burns To a Haggis* i, Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face. 1860 *Martin Horace* 218 Foul fall the day. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., 'Fair-faw Johnny; he's best lad o' th' two.'

47. To come in the course of events, or of orderly treatment. Const. with *dat. infin.* To fall to be, to be (spoken of, etc.).

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 34 The feaste of saynt Anyan fell to be the same tyme at Orleans. 1535 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 317 The same gentleman that toke hym may conuaye hym to the forsaide place wher he shall faule to be upon monday next. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 87 The Gardens fall in the next place, to be spoken of. 1639 *Gentilis Seruile's Iugis.* (1676) 872 With ease they are made, because with ease they are revoked. . . as it falls to be most commodious for their businesses. a 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. iii. 372 A Church falling to be given in that way, the electors had a mind to choose me. 1865 *Burton Bk. Hunter* 30 Had it fallen to be edited by a philosophical enquirer. 1879 *Frouce Caesar* vii. 62 The campaign of Sylla in the East does not fall to be described in this place. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5½ The advance would fall to be made in the driest time.

† 48. To come as a consequence or result. Const. *by*, *from*, *out of*, *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1420 (Cott.) Was þar nan emang ham all Cuth said quat þar of suld fall. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P.* R. vii. iii. (1495) 223 Of that ythynge fallthy many scallies. c 1400 *Lainfranc's Curye*, 191 Ichenge & scabbe . . . fallip ofte of salt metis. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* Cj. Yet shalle I saye . . . how it happed . . . and what fylle therof. a 1533 *Lo. Berners Hunn* ii. 4 Wherby so many lyses haue fallen. c 1585 *R. Browne Ausu. Cartwright* 57 Other matters, which fall out of the former proofes. a 1656 *Br. Hall Soliloquies* 35 What can fall from defective causes but imperfect effects?

† b. To turn to, result in; to turn out, result.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1420 (Cott.) To þaim þat be cheping did, it fel to mikel vnspeide. *Ibid.* 20958 (Cott.) þat þi fast to saul gode mai falle. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* xii. 47 Felcyce hir faynesse; fel hir al to sklaundre. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P.* R. xvi. clxxxv. (1495) 727 Dronkenesse fallthy ofte in mannys slowthe and spouse brekynge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8934 All oure fare & oure fortune hath fallyn to be best. 1611 *Bible Ruth* iii. 18 Sit still . . . vntill thou know how the matter will fall. 1699 *Bentley Phil.* 21 Let the dispute about Comedy and Susarion fall as it will.

† c. Fall of (after 'what'): To happen to, to become of. Cf. *BECOME* 4. *Obs.*

a 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 130 And askede hym, in good feythe what felle of be children. 1485 *Caxton Paris & V.* 45 What shal felle of you my lady. 1525 *Lo. Berners Froiss.* II. lxxviii. [lxxiv.] 234 No man knewe what sholde fal of theyr bodies.

IX. Transitive senses. *causative.

† 49. To let fall, drop; to shed (tears); to cast, shed (leaves); to bring down (a weapon, the hand, etc.). *Obs. exc. in Bellringing* (see quot. 1868).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 66 It wolde make an harde hert man to falle the teris of his yen. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* v. iii. 135 To morrow in the battell . . . fall thy edgelesse sword. 1598 *Syluester Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. (1643) 120½ A spark; that Shepherds Haue fall. . . among dry leaues. 1598 *Grenv. Tacitus Ann.* i. xii. (1624) 23 Arminius wife . . . not once falling a teare, nor craving fauor. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* III. v. 5 The common executioner. . . Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck, But first begs pardon. 1610 . . . *Temp.* II. i. 296 Fall it [your hand] on Gonzalo. a 1628 *F. Greville Poems.* *Calica* xxxvi, He had falne his Fathers Canne, All of Gold in the deepe. 1632 *Nabbes Covent Garden* i. v, You've fallen my glove. 1665 *G. Havers P. della Valle's Trav.*

E. India 2 We cast Anchor without falling our sails. 1665-76 *Ray Flora* 20 Shrubs which fall their leaves in the winter. 1808 *J. Barlow Columb.* vii. 201 They . . . the sullen draw-bridge fall. 1868 *Dixson Clocks & Watches* (ed. 5) 415 in some parts of England they never raise and 'fall' the bells in order.

† b. *fig.* To 'drop', not to insist on. *Obs.*

a 1700 *Davenant (J.)*, I am willing to fall this argument.

† c. To drop, give birth to (lambs, etc.). *Obs.* 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* i. iii. 89 The . . . ewes . . . did in eaning time Fall party-colour'd lambs. 1667 *Colepreste in Phil. Trans.* II. 480 A White Lamb fawn on a Common.

† 50. To let down, lower in position or direction. To fall one's crest: see *CREST*. *Obs.*

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* n. xxii. 135 Causing a Matross to raise or fall the Gun with an Hank-spike. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* vi. V. 82 Half rearing the lids, to see who the next-come'r was; and falling them again. 1795 *J. Phillips Hist. Inland Navig.* 8 Method employed . . . to raise or fall vessels out of one Canal into another.

† b. To cause to settle or subside. *Obs.*

1789 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* II. 235 Throwing in a small quantity of oil to fall the froth.

† c. To lower (the voice), either in pitch or loudness. *Obs.*

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 105 To raise or fall his Voice still by Half-Notes. 1748 *Doosley Preceptor* Introd. (1763) I. 44 *Emphasis* is raising the Voice, *Cadence* is falling it.

† d. To lower (a price, etc.); to bring down in value, depreciate; to depress (the market). Also, of land: To become worth less (rent). *Obs.*

1677 *Yarranton Eng. Improv.* 149 The Lands fall Rents. 1691 *Locke Lower. Interest Wks.* 1727 II. 8 You fall the Price of your Native Commodities. 1717 *Newton in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Mem.* (1847) II. 425 In raising and falling the money, their King's edicts have sometimes varied a little. 1722 *Lett. from Miss's Wks. Trul.* II. 11 The turning of Money in Stocks; and raising and falling the Market. 1790 *Burke Fr. Rev.* 282 He falls the value of his land and raises the value of assignats.

† 51. To bring or throw to the ground; to overthrow. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7186 He hath take my castels; He hath falle my torellis. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. iii. 43 Berewel þat enen. . . Conscience to falle. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxviii, God may bothe mon falle and rise. 1586 *A. Day Eng. Secretary* II. (1623) 78 By desire men are enflamed, by anger kindled, fallen by error. a 1645 *Boys Wks.* (1629) 301 The serpent doth . . . bruise our heele and so fall vs.

b. Of a horse: To 'throw' (its rider). *U. S.* The wk. conjugation indicates that this is taken as another word, cf. *FALL* 30.

a 1851 *W. Colton Ship & Shore* viii. 139 The servant-boy . . . told how the animal had falled him three times.

c. To cut down (trees). *Obs. exc. dial. or U. S.*

c 1386 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 2930 The beestes and the bridles alle flieden for fere, when the wode was falle. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* n. 437 Nowe make is to falle in season best. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 134 To fall the vnder wode. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 128 A Penalty to be laid upon such as Cut or fall Marked . . . trees. 1805 *H. Repton Landscape Gard.* 75 The most beautiful places may . . . be formed by falling . . . trees. 1875 *Parish Sussex Gloss.* s.v., These trees are getting too thick, I shall fall a few of them next year. 1883 *E. Ingersoll in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 201½ We must fall a tree straight and true.

† 52. To throw, direct, cause to impinge (upon).

a 1774 *Gooldsmith Surv. Experim. Philos.* (1776) II. 235 A number of plain rays, united to fall their rays upon the same spot, would actually burn.

*not causative.

† 53. = 'To fall from', 'to fall down'. *Obs.*

c 1450 *S. Culthert* (Surtees) 5993 How a zongne man felle a tre. 1665 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (1677) 201 If we miss One step, we headlong fall the precipice.

54. To have as one's share, come in for, obtain. *Obs. exc. dial.*

[Derived from 31, by transposition of subject and object.] c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2406 A mede . . . That ye faithfully shall falle. a 1568 *A. Scott Poems* (1820) 51 Feind a crum of the scho fawis. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 89 If a minister depart this life after Michaelmas, his executors shall fall that year's stipend. 1642 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 26 If they bee under five the procter fallth none. if there bee above five the procter fallth one. 1690 *W. Walker Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 164 He heard that Dion had fallen a good estate. 1750 *Song. For a that in Collect. Loyal Songs* 43 The Whigs think a' that weal is won, But Faith they ma' na fa' that. [Cf. 1795 *Burns For a' that* iv, Guid faith he mauna fa' that.] 1889 *Manley & Corringham Gloss.* *Fall*, to get, to receive.

X. With prep. (and prepositional phrases).

Besides the prepositions *from*, *into*, *out of*, *to*, which naturally follow *fall*, it is construed with a variety of others, for which see above: in the following combinations the sense is more or less specialized.

55. Fall a —. To set about, take to, begin (some action). Now only with *vbl. sbs.* in -ing.

Cf. *fall on* (64 a), and *A pref.* 13 b.

1576 *Fleming Panoph. Epist.* 274 Democritus . . . fell a laughing at what so ever he sawe done. 1635 *Sibbes Soul's Conf.* Pref. (1638) 12 Luther when he saw Melancthon . . . falls a chiding of him. a 1644 *Chillingw. Sermon* ii. (1664) 43 He is scarce a man . . . till he fall a work. 1749 *Fleming Town Jones* v. vi, Mr. Jones now fell a trembling as if he had been shaken with the fit of an ague. 1867 *Trolove Chron.* *Barret* II. liii. 101 She reined in her horse and fell a weeping.

56. Fall across —. To come upon by chance, meet with.

1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* v, I happened to fall across Estmere . . . in the park.

57. Fall at —. † a. To be drawn or pass suddenly into (debate, strife, etc.). To fall at square: see *SQUARE*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xv. 69 Thurgh drunkenness þai fall at grete wordes. 1252 2 *Proph. St. Eng.* in *Furniv. Ballads* from *MSS.* I. 306 Ffaunders and England shall fall at decensoun. 1648 *Herrick Bag of Bee* i, Two Cupids fell at odds.

† b. Fall at hand. To be near at hand, to be going to happen. *Obs.*

1529 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1139½ Greate perilles appeare here fall at hande.

58. Fall behind —. To drop into the rear of, be outstripped or left behind by.

1866 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 443½ A man who has fallen behind his age. 1890 *T. F. Tour Hist. Eng. from 1689* 12 Dutch commerce was now falling behind that of England.

59. Fall down —. a. See *DOWN* pref.

1772 *Berkeley Pass. Obed.* § 27 Suppose a prince . . . to fall down a precipice.

b. To descend or drop down (a river, etc.).

1699 *Damier Voy.* II. i. 103 We fell down from Hean to our Ships. 1761-2 *Hume Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 296 The army quickly fell down the rivers and canals from Nimeguen. 1790 *Beaton Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 310 They fell down the river, till they came up to the 7 Dutch Ships.

60. Fall from —. a. See simple senses. † b. To drop off in opinion from; to disagree with.

c 1380 *Wycklir Sch. Wks.* III. 342 We mai see . . . how þis popis fallen for Petir, and myche more þei fallen for Crist. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* i. vii 27 Galen . . . in some things hath fallen from him (Hippocrates).

† c. To drop away from, forsake, revolt against; to renounce one's allegiance to, or connexion with.

1535 *Coverdale Jer.* lii. 3 Sedechias fel from the kynge of Babilon. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 148 b, After this spouseage, the Kynges fendes fell from hym. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 24 Suffre vs not . . . to fall from thee. 1595 *Shaks. John* iii. l. 320 England, I will fall from thee. 1649 *Br. Keynollos Hecsa* i. 37 Achitophel, a man of great wisdome falls from David.

† d. To drop out of, give up (a practice or purpose); to depart from, break (a commandment).

1573 *More in Grafton Chron.* II. 769 Thieves . . . never fall from their craft, after they once fall thereunto. 1535 *Coverdale Judg.* ii. 19 They wolde not fall from their purpos. 1542-5 *Brinklow Lament.* (1874) 85, I exhorte yow . . . to . . . fall from your accustomed ydolatrie. 1811 *Chalmers Lett. in Life & Lett.* (1851) I. 243 In the . . . life of every individual . . . this commandment is fallen from.

e. = *Fall off* (see 91 d) *from*.

1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio* 290 The French admiral . . . being ill intreated in this cruel fight, fell from the gallion Saint Mathew.

61. Fall in (= into) —. † a. To come upon by chance, light upon. *Obs.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B iv. 156, 'I falle in floireines', quod þat freke.

b. = *Fall into* 62 d.

c 1386 *Chaucer Fraukl. T.* 236 They fille in speche. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 26 As thei felle in talkinge . . . one of hem saide. 1523 *Lo. Berners Froiss.* I. clxix. 177 He fyl in seruyce with a man of armes. 1530 *Palsgr. 544½*, I fall in aquoyntance with hym. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 81 She feared . . . to . . . fall in conference with him.

c. To fall in hand to or with: to set oneself to (an action), set upon (a person). See *HAND*.

62. Fall into —. † a. To come into, by chance or otherwise; to drop into. To fall again into: to get back into, be restored to. *Obs.*

1523 *Lo. Berners Froiss.* I. clxix. 207 He fell agayne into the princes love. 1698 *T. Froger Voy.* 39 We durst not fall into the Bay till break of Day. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 83 r 1, I happened this Evening to fall into a Coffee-house near the 'Change. 1745 *P. Thomas Trul. Anson's Voy.* 108 They fell into the Harbour unknown to themselves and by mere Chance, the 16th Day.

† b. To make a hostile descent or inroad upon. *Obs.*

1665 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (1677) 244 Some Pioneers Inhabitants of Coon-sha . . . fell into his naked quarter. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* iv. 62 The Tartars of Diagrod falling into the Ukraïn. a 1725 *Burnet Own Time* (1823) I. 344 Ready either to invade them, or to fall into Flanders.

c. To take (one's place), take one's place in (the ranks, etc.). *lit. and fig.*

1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 145 Two hundred of them falling into a close order, interposed themselves. 1888 *W. J. Knox Little Child of Stafferton* iv. 49 In a moment they fell into their places. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 3½ Negotiations were opened with the lightermen . . . in the hope of getting them to 'fall into line' with those unions. 1890 *S. Lane-Poole Barbary Corsairs* i. xiv. 174 The Christian fleet was slower in falling into line.

d. To engage in, enter upon (esp. talk); to begin the discussion of (a subject). Also, to become the subject of (discourse).

c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 90 Into sic talk fell thay. 1590 *Sir J. Smyth Disc. Weapons* 2, They fall into argument of some such matters. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 14 Aug. We . . . fell into dancing. 1673 *Temple Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 109, I know not what it was that fell into Discourse tocher Day. 1771 *Aoison Spect.* No. 124 r 2 We must immediately fall into our Subject. 1851 *Dixon W. Penn* xxv. (1872) 225 The merchants and craftsmen had fallen into their callings. 1889 *F. Picot Strangest Journ.* 183 One lady had fallen into conversation with them.

† e. To come within (the range of); to be taken in or grasped by. *Obs. rare.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 11. (1625) 16 He fell into your notice. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 340 Those things you have done. Fall into the compass of a Premunire. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 10 The intire Concavity [of the dome] falls into your Eye at once.

† f. To come under, be included among. *Obs.*
1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. 90 They [letters] . . . doe for the most part, fall into the . . . Defensorie or Excusatorie kinde.
g. To comply or take up with, accommodate oneself to. Also, to have recourse to.

1714-5 ATTERTURY *Serm.* 13 Mar. We fall into all his Commands and Directions. 1783 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lii. 404 The generality of nations have fallen into the method of stamping them. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, We fell immediately into our usual Windsor life. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. from 1689*, 128 The ignorant masses fell blindly into the plans of the United Irishmen.

h. To get or drop into (a habit, etc.).
1886 A. SERGEANT *No Saint* i. vii. 141 He had fallen into a trick of walking with bent head.

63. To fall off —. a. Of an animal: To lose appetite for (food); to refuse. b. Of a vessel: To deviate from (her course). Cf. 91 c, g.

1745 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 553 As soon as a Cow falls off her Meat, give her another Dose. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 316 [He] called out . . . for the helmsman to . . . allow the ship to fall off her course.

64. Fall on —. † a. To pass suddenly or break out into, set about (an action or state). *Obs.*
1300 *Cursor M.* 1408 (Cott.) Sco fell on suilk a grete, bat al sco was v' lauerd fete. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 763 Thus should all the realm fall on a roare. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 262 The fellow fell on trembling. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1711) 52 We fall on fitting of our Rigging and getting the Ship fit. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antig.* vi. vi. § 3 If any one . . . fell on eating . . . he should be accused.

b. Mil. To make a hostile descent or attack upon, join battle with; to rush upon, assault. (With indirect passive.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10515 Fallys on hym fuersly, frap hym to dethe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 214 b. He feared lest the . . . common people . . . would fall on hym, as one that fled away. 1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) 1. 26 The Dutch . . . were fallen on our fleet at Cbatham. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 533 No merchants' ships should be . . . fallen on, till six months after a declaration of war. 1864 BURTON *Scott. Abr.* i. ii. 61 Stewart . . . fell on the episcopal city of Elgin.

transf. and fig. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 419 When the Ambassador . . . was pleas'd to fall on any with his ordinary Language. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1877) V. 179 The Parliament . . . are likely to fall heavy on the business. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 You cannot fall on a better Subject. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 38 The House of Commons were resolved to fall on all the ministry. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 126 A heavy sea falls on the coast. 1840 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.* *Bagnani's Dog*. He . . . fell tooth and nail on the soup and the bouilli. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 194 They fell on him [Clarendon] as furiously as their predecessors had fallen on Strafford.

c. To come across, light upon; † to hit upon (an expedient). (With indirect passive.)

1506 SHAKS. i. *Hen IV.* v. iv. 34 Seeing thou fall'st on me so luckily. 1652 SIR C. COTTERELL in *Cassandra* II. 107 At first he fell not on the thought of what it was. 1761-2 HUMPHREY *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lix. 199 A strange expedient was fallen on to supply this deficiency. 1790 BEATSON *Navy & Mil. Mem.* I. 96 They fell on means to heave her round. 1890 R. M. KETTLE *Old Hall's* vi. 51 They had fallen on a theme it would be unwise to pursue.

d. To have recourse to; to make use of.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 142 Presently they fall on that common place, how much mischief it [learning] may do without Grace. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 452 They fell on propositions of a strange nature to ruin them. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 175 Sir George . . . fell on some expressions which I still remember.

e. To drop back to, resume (a position).
1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 140 After which fall on the position of the guard.

f. quasi-impers. with it introducing infinitive clause: To occur to, befall (a person). *rare.*

1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. viii. 108 Some persons recollect a time . . . when it fell on them to reflect what they were.

g. To fall on board: see simple senses and BOARD sb. 12 c. Cf. 72 a.

1805 LOG in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* VII. 207 note, The Royal Sovereign fell on board of our starboard beam.

h. To fall on one's feet: fig. to fare fortunately, be well provided for.

1886 WARNER *Their Pilgrimage* (1886) 6 Mr. King . . . was put in good humor by falling on his feet, as it were, in such agreeable company.

† i. To fall on shore: to run aground. *Obs.*
1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. iv. vi. With sore tempests driven, To fall on shore.

† To fall on sleep: see ASLEEP.

65. Fall through —. To make a 'mess' of. *Sc.*

1825 JAMIESON s. v. By her foolish airs, she's fa'n through her marriage. 1826 HOGG *Meg o' Marjory*. The minister's fa'en through the text An' Meg gets a' the blame o'.

66. Fall to —. † a. To be drawn by feeling; to; to attach oneself to, become a follower of; also, to make one's peace with. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15231 (Gött.) We se þe folk alle fall till lūm. 1557 K. Arthur i. xviii. To them fell kyngye Ryence of North Wales. 1611 BIRKE i. *Chron.* xii. 19 There fell some of Manasseh to David, when he came . . . against Saul to battle.

† b. To get upon (the scent); to get the scent of, track. *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1425 Þe howndez . . . fellen . . . fast to þe fuyt. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* i. Thy hom dysyt into the depe dellus, Fellun to the femalus.

† c. To agree with, accede to (a proposal, etc.).
1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. c. lxi. 195, I wold gladly fall to any reasonable way. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 214 b. The citizens . . . fell to this pact. 1683 PENN in R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* vii. He fell to the Bounds of the Land they had agreed to dispose of, and the Price.

d. To apply or betake oneself to; to have recourse to; to take to; to begin, proceed to. With sb., inf., or gerund. Also in Fall to it: set to work, bestir yourself.

c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 647 Tel þou me . . . al þe soþe as þow art gent & free, & subþe schalle we to gadre boþe falle to fyste a-3e. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4587 A wolfe . . . When he has faute of his flesh he falls to þe soile. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b. Fall to prayer and make thy petycion to God. a 1568 ASCHAM. *Schoolm.* i. (Arb.) 32 Then will he sonest fall to beate his scholars. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 14 Growing to more yeeres, they fell to distrust him. 1630 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. 1. 3 Speake to th' Mariners: fall too't, yarely, or we run our selues a ground. 1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 112 In Marston corn feilds (the Parliamentary army) falls to singing psalms. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4329/5 They fell to their Oars. 1727 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* 18 That Licentiousness which . . . fell to corrupt our Language. 1833 LYTTON *My Novel* iv. xi. 187 He fell to patting the mare with great union. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. x. 236 He was healed instantly, and fell to religion.

e. † To fall to (food): to begin eating (it). To fall to work: to begin working.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1326 Thay felle to thaire fude. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 495 Fall nowe to worke for your luyeyng. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 52 When this is done they fall to their Meat. I saw one of these Grave-Feasts. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) I. xiv. 243 He fell to work. 1817 CORBETT *Taking Leave* col. 25 The Grazier then fell to work with his stick in such a style as I never before witnessed. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iii. (1889) 22 The four fell to work upon the breakfast.

67. Fall under —. † a. To throw oneself at the feet of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12475 (Gött.) Honurand him he fel him vnder.

b. To come or be classed under, be included in.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Linn. Mon.* vii. Riche fures, oþer than be wonned to fall vnder . . . þe yerely charges off his wardrobes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 1. 281 The present limitation . . . does not fall under either of these heads. c 1865 J. WYDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 5 Electrotyping and Gilding . . . fall under this section. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 357 Being signs they fall under the category of language.

c. To be brought under the operation or scope of, be subjected to.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 307 Them, that . . . passe over what soever falleth under their fingers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 1 To speak unto such as do fall under or near unto a popular observation. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 222 Their modes operandi . . . doth not fall under Demonstration. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 5 Absurdities . . . as ridiculous as that which falls under our present Censure. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers.* *Byron* (1832) II. 109 His 'Revolt of Islam' . . . fell under the lash of 'the Quarterly'. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* *Introd.* 35 These . . . states of matter will fall under our observation.

68. Fall unto —. = Fall to, in various senses.

1535 COVERDALE i. *Chron.* xii. 19 Of Manasses there fell certain unto David. 1587 TURNER *Trag. T.* (1837) 132 The Lady, somewhat hungrie, fell unto the Cates. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* vii. 4 Let vs fall vnto the host of the Syrians.

69. Fall upon —. † a. = Fall on 64 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15380 (Cott.) Alle þe apostels þan bi-gan to fall a-pon a gret.

b. = Fall on 64 b.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* *Eng.* cccxvi. 231 Kyng Edward . . . fyll ypon phelip of valois. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 148 Sir Edward . . . fell suddenly upon the hoste of . . . Sir Simond. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1711) 132 The Commander . . . began to fear, lest they might be fallen upon.

1668 T. FROGER *Voy.* 33 This Bird . . . perches upon some Tree . . . waiting till the Fish swim even with the Surface of the Water, to fall upon them. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. ii. He hath fallen upon me with that stick. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 106 Some of the principal Omras urged the Nizam to fall upon the Presidency.

transf. and fig. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Apr. The Dr. has . . . fallen upon Gronovius . . . But he was provok'd to it by Gronovius's first falling upon him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. iv. When I expected you would have commended me for all I have done, to be fallen upon in this manner. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x. Kit . . . falling upon a great piece of bread and meat. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xv. 278 Manenko fell upon our friends . . . she is a most accomplished scold.

c. = Fall on 64 c.

1632 LITTON *Trav.* iv. 137 At last we fell vpon a Dalmatian widow, whose pitifull looks . . . stroke my soule. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* V. 99 Some Method should be fall'n upon to prevent the Evils which threaten Us. 1777 FRINGE *Telescopes* 9 By the force of his . . . genius he fell upon this new property of light. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 77 He . . . soon fell upon the track of Mr. Robert Camp.

bell's party, which had preceded him by a day. 1852 LO. BROUGHAM *Brit. Comm.* xiii. 189 Edward III fell upon an expedition which gave very great satisfaction to all. 1874 G. W. DASENT *Tales from Field* 247 When he had walked a while, he fell upon an old wife.

† d. To begin upon, take up, set about. *Obs.*

1625 BURNES *Pers. Tithes* 2 My Purpose is not hereto fall vpon that Question. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* i. v. 43 Otherwise some Interloper may . . . fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undoe the first order. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles*

& Com. iii. These Persons . . . fell violently upon advancing the Power of the People. 1747 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 304 They immediately fell upon their favourite Subject.

e. To come (casually) to, take up with, adopt, have recourse to.

1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 231 He that falls rashly upon his determinations . . . cannot but offend. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 130 His Majesty fell upon Davids design . . . of numbering the People. 1868 SEARS *Athens* iii. v. 297 The church . . . had fallen upon the belief that he [Christ] was soon to appear again.

f. *Geom.* Of a line, point, etc.: To have a place upon, cover, come exactly upon.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. viii. 18 The line FG may fall directly vpon the line DF. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 42 The vertex of the angle c' must fall upon the vertex of the angle c.

† g. To come upon, become legally chargeable to (the parish). *Obs.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 150 Consider that Bank-Granaries . . . will be the occasion of taking infinite poor people off the Parish, and prevent others falling upon the Parish.

† h. = Fall back upon.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* I. 218 Failing of an inscription, [he] may fall upon a derivative.

† 70. Fall with —. To come upon in due course; to meet with. Chiefly *Naut.* To make (land). *Obs.*

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 112 The 12 of May we fell with the Isle of Lundy in the Channel of Bristol. 1599 *Ibid.* 11. 1. 258 The land is very high that we fall withall. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Vell. Patere.* i. Teucer . . . falling with [adaphus] Cyprus, did build . . . Salamina. 1646 J. BRINSLEY *Araign.* *Pres. Schism* 1 Opening his Bible, he fell with that of the Psalmist. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1711) 124 Expecting to fall with Indians, for I saw many Fires up in the Land. *Ibid.* 125 This Morning . . . I fell with a fine Sandy Bay.

71. Fall within —. To come within the influence, operation, or scope of; to be included in.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 228 Those things that . . . fall within the view of the sight. 1688 *Lett. conc. Present St. Italy* 92 This was indeed a matter that could fall within the Pope's understanding. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlv. 240 There may be instances . . . which do not fall within my own exceptions. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 561 This . . . work would not have fallen within the notice of our department, had it not been [etc.]. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 A charge . . . such . . . as should fall within this penalty. 1884 G. DENMAN in *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 466 Statements . . . made . . . so recklessly as to fall within the rule of fraud.

XI. With adverbs, forming the equivalent of compound vbs. in other langs.; e.g. to fall out = *L. excidère*, *Ger. ausfallen*.

(The phrases *fall foul*, *fall short*, are for convenience placed here, notwithstanding some uncertainty in the grammatical character of the adjuncts; see FOUL, SHORT, *adjts.* and *advts.*)

72. Fall aboard. a. See ABOARD 2 d.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* *Ser.* Wks. I. 294 Men þat now dremen an accident wipouten suget mal falle aborde wip þese foolis. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Aboard*. To fall Aboard of, to strike or encounter another ship, when one or both are in motion. 1791 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 187 They fell aboard a Swedish line of battle ship.

† b. To make a beginning. *Obs.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Cat & Puss Rem.* (1750) I. 93 To lose no further Time, he fell aboard. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. *Fall-a-board*, fall on and Eat heartily.

73. Fall about. a. See simple senses and ABOUT *adv.*

1874 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Mr. Smith* vii. (1876) 74, I wish you would not go falling about that way.

† b. To search around, cast about. *Obs.*
1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxi. (1862) I. 86 It is high time we were . . . falling about to try what claim we have to Christ.

74. Fall abreast of. See 36 and ABREAST 4.

1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobson* i. x. 205 The object of it . . . checked his horse and fell abreast of her.

† 75. Fall adown. See 1 and ADOWN A. 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 401 Þe on al[if] [of the body] vel adoun anon, þe oþer byleude stye in þe sadel. c 1400 *Langfance's Cirurg.* 277 Þe stoon fallþ adoun þe reynes toward þe bladder þe þe weie of þe urine. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1302 His gloues . . . shortly to grounde falled adowne.

Fall afire. See 40 c and AFIRE.

† 76. Fall after. Of a dream: To come true. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 13 To wene that dremes after falle.

77. Fall asleep. See 38 and ASLEEP 2, 3.

1393 LANGL. P. *Pl.* C. xxii. 5 Ich fell eft-sones a slepe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* n. 751 We . . . fall a slepe, when we should moste harken. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 82 She . . . fell asleep. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) I. vi. 102 The self wearing off, I fell asleep.

Fall aslope. See 39 and ASLOPE.

78. Fall astern. See 36 and ASTERN 3.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 160 If you sail against a Current . . . Swifter than the Ship's way, you fall a Stern. 1776 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine*. 1833 MARRIAT P. *Simple* 1. The boat fell astern, leaving two Spaniards clinging to the side.

79. Fall away. a. See simple senses and AWAY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16691 (Cott.) Skales fell fra his eien a-wai. c 1400 *Langfance's Cirurg.* 179 If þow wolt kepe heeris þat þe schulen not falle aweie. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herestach's Husb.* i. (1586) 39 Flowres . . . which falling away, leaveth behind them little round knoppes. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 112 The top of it . . . gradually falls away on each side with a gentle descent. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* ii. 14 Portions of snow had fallen from the upper slope. 1889 A. C.

Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 24 The breeze has fallen away to nothing.

† b. To cease to speak of a subject. *Const. from.* c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1257 Let us fall away from this matter. For it suffiseth, that this seide is here.

c. To withdraw one's support, draw off, desert, revolt. *Const. from, to.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* x. 19 Thus fell Israel awaile from the house of David. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxv. 21 The fugitives that fell away to the king of Babylon. 1889 A. C. DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxxiii. 362, I am surprised, that you should have fallen away from that allegiance.

d. With respect to religious belief or practice: To become a backslider; to apostatize (*from*).

1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* v. xlii. 84 Some fell away, from soundnes of belief. 1611 BIBLE *Luks* viii. 13 These... from a while beleue, and in time of temptation fall away. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 285, I believe a saint may fall away. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xxi. 'O Joshua... wilt thou thus fall away from the truth?' 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iv. 210 Large numbers of the Normans... fell away from Christianity.

† e. To lose flesh or substance; to shrink. *Obs.* 1530 PALSGR. 544/1, I fall away, I waxe leane of fleshe. *Je descharne.* a 1880 BUTLER *Rem.* (1799) II. 446 He delights, like a fat overgrown Man, to see himself fall away. 1790 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 354 Mrs. Jonathan... is much fallen away.

f. To decay, pine away, perish, vanish.

1576 FLEMING *Penoph. Ehist.* 223 All things... when they are at their full ripenes, then are they most fit to fall away and perish. 1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 293 Till bones and flesh and sinewes fall away. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* iv. 32 Cause the boldness of their strength to fall away. 1712 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 111 ¶ 5 How can it enter into the Thoughts of Man, that the Soul... shall fall away into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? 1827 LONGF. *Life* (1891) I. viii. 206 The cottages [are] ruinous and falling away piecemeal. 1871 R. ELLIS *Caullius* li. 6 Within me Every loss sense falleth away for anguish.

80. Fall back. a. See simple senses and BACK.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* iii. iv. Can mens prayers... Fall back like lazy mist? 1676 WALTON's *Angler* i. xix. The slime which that river leaves on the banks, when it falls back into its natural channel. 1696 *Tr. Du Mont's Voy.* *Levant* 176 A large piece of felt... which falls back on their Shoulders. 1845 H. ROGERS *Est.* (1860) I. 144 The Church would soon have fallen back... into its ancient corruptions.

b. To step back, give way. Of troops: To retreat, retire.

1607 TOUNREUR *Rev. Trag.* ii. ii. Brother fall back And you shall learne some mischeffe. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly. olb.* xii. 204 Falling backe where they Might field-room find. 1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* iv. i. Fall back on The sudden... and break out into a loud laughter. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/1 That regiment being ordered to fall back on their approach. 1823 DOUGLAS, or *Field of Otterburn* III. iii. 36 His enemies... fell back to avoid his... thrusts.

fig. 1714 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 3 Nothing but an invincible Resolution... could have prevented me from falling back to my Monosyllables. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlv. 464 They fell back a little, too, to favouring the celerity of the clergy.

c. Of a coast-line: To recede.

1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 224 The coast falls gradually back.

† d. To fall into arrears (in payments). *Obs.*

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 88 The... nabob... falling back in other payments in the same... proportion.

81. Fall back on, upon. a. *Mil.* To retire to. b. *fig.* To have recourse to (something) when other things fail.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* 287 The internal Evidence of Christianity... on which we must fall back. 1862 TREXEN *Mirac.* xxxiii. 456 A manual trade, on which to fall back in the time of need. 1877 MISS YONCE *Carnes* Ser. iii. xxii. 205 The rebel army fell back... upon Linlithgow. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* v. 254 Young men presumably with some private means to fall back upon.

82. Fall behind, behindhand. See simple senses and BEHIND, BEHINDHAND.

1530 PALSGR. 543/2 He is fallen behind the hande, within this three yere. 1885 MANCH. *Exam.* 21 July 5/2 If the tenant falls behind with his instalments. 1887 VISC. BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* i. 40 After about twenty miles the horse slowly but surely falls behind.

† 83. Fall by. a. To miss receiving something.

b. *Sc.* To be mislaid. c. *Sc.* To be affected with any ailment, esp. to be confined in childhood (Jam.).

1614 T. WHITE *Martynt. St. George* B ij b, His arme now thrusting forth. To lath the stripes for feare of falling by. 1640 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* ii. xxix. (1671) 491 Christ's papers of that kinde cannot be lost or fall by.

84. Fall down. a. See simple senses and DOWN.

a 1775 COTT. *Hom.* 221 Swa michte aeac he oðre he þer fellon doun. c. 1250 GEN. & EX. 2734 3et sal ðin þride fallen doun. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iv. 5 Cayn was wrooth greetli, and his cheir felde doun. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. The estate off þe Romans... be ganne to fall doun. 1573 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* li. viii. 6 The anycant worthy cite doun is fall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 99 There fell doun a deadly storme, at the *Grecoe Levante*. 1755 *Lett. in Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 564 At Algazist several walls fell doun. 1809 MED. *Fruit.* XXI. 474 When boiled... the black oxide of iron fell doun in abundance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 He is ready to fall doun and worship them.

† b. To pass down, descend. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 294 Advancing in our course, we fell doun from the hills in a long bottom.

c. Of a ship, etc.: To 'drop down' towards the sea. Also, † To sail to. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in *Arb. Garner* III. 24 They fall down by means of the stream. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Empire* in *Amer.* xix. 194 Before he fell down to the Havana, he should touch at St. Christophers. 1754 FLEISCHING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 34 He ordered his ship to fall down to Gravesend. 1867 in *Swath Sailor's Word-bk.* 1890 SAT. *Rev.* 13 Dec. 687/2 They... fell down to Ameralikford.

† d. To make a hostile descent, swoop down.

17. *Remarks Reign Will. III in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 490 If the troops of his most Christian majesty had fell down into the Spanish Netherlands.

† e. To take to one's bed; to sicken. *Obs.*

1757 B. FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. (1887) II. 522, I... got fresh cold and fell down again. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) III. 800 Our crew... began to fall down in fevers.

85. Fall forth. = To fall out.

† a. To drop out (*obs.*) † b. To happen, occur (*obs.*) † c. To quarrel, fight (*obs.*)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 The... teeth... will shed and fall forth of the head. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Pastions* ii. 52 Here it falleth forth... hee which is most studious, is best learned. 1607 TORSSELL *Four. Beasts* 464 The males oftentimes fall forth, for sometimes eight... males follow one lioness.

86. Fall foul. a. To come into collision. Chiefly of ships. *Const. of, on, upon, † with.*

a 1613 OVERBURNE *News*, *News from Sea* Wks. (1856) 181 A mans companions are (like ships) to be kept in distance, for falling foule one of another. 1678 PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* ii. 1. 55 Both the Ships Company began to cry out, for fear of falling foul one upon another. 1745 P. THOMAS *Fruit. Anson's Voy.* 284 The Prize... fell foul with her Head on our Starboard Quarter.

b. *fig.* To clash, come into conflict (with); to get into disputes; to quarrel.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 183 Shall wee fall foule for Toyes? 1630 M. GOODYN *Tr. Bp. Herford's Ann.* Eng. (1675) 37 Henry must of necessity fall foul with the Emperour. 1645 CROMWELL *Lett.* 14 Sept. (Carlyle), To avoid confusion and falling foul one upon another. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 156 We fell very foul. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 80 So that we may not... fall foul of the forces... of that infinite world.

c. To make an attack. *Const. of, on, upon.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xlv. 376 Yet fell they [the Danes] so foule vpon Essex... that the King was enforced to compound a peace. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 427 John Bale... falleth foul on all friars. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Glohe) 505, I have fallen foul on priesthood. 1726 CAVALIER *Mem.* iv. 338, I fell foul upon them... and put them to flight. 1846 LANOOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 126/2 You fall foul upon our miracles and our saints. 1885 MANCH. *Exam.* 13 July 5/2 The Duke then falls foul of Lord Rosebery for stating this fact.

87. Fall in. a. See simple senses and IN.

1667 *Sm. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 595 A fence... to prevent any person from falling in. 1887 STEVENSON *Talk & Talkers* ii. in *Mem. & Portraits* 177 He was all fallen away and fallen in; crooked and shrunken. *Mod.* Her eyes have fallen in.

b. Of a building, etc.: To drop to pieces towards the interior or inwardly. *transf.* Of a cliff: To drop in fragments into the sea.

1719 DE FOE *Cruise* v. (1840) I. 44 Thinking that the top of my Cave was falling in. 1766 GOLOSIN. *Vicar Wakef.* xxii. Part after part [of the roof] continuing to fall in. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* i. Almost at the same instant the roof fell in. 1829 MILMAN *Hist. Jesus* xvi. (1878) 402 During the night, the wall suddenly fell in with a terrific noise. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 68 The whole crater top fell in.

c. Of the mouth: To recede.

1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4031/4 His Mouth falls in.

† d. To make one's way in, accidentally or otherwise; to rush in with a hostile intention. *transf.* Of the sea. Also of a ship: To take a course (to land). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xii. 26 Forsooth the seruantes of the hous fellen yn by the postene. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxvii. to Achis spake: Whither fell ye in to daye? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 247 They... fell in amongst a company of Spanish soldiers... who immediately fired at them. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5374/4 A large Boat... fell in amongst them, and took one Boat. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. 137 This ship... had fallen in to the northward of the Island. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1268 These are covered by islands in the offing, so that no sea can fall in to hurt a ship.

† e. To strike in, interpose a plea. *Obs. rare.*

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 291 Nicolaus... purposed to fall in for Herod in his plea against Syllaus.

f. To happen, occur, take place. Also to appear (in a narrative). *Now rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* li. (Arb.) 99 Continue on till an other like distance fall in. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 75 What became of those Iesuites will fall in afterwards. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 163 An accident fell in... which took off much from Oates's credit. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv. xvii. (1886) 139 The report fell in at the same instant.

g. *Mil.* To get into line, take one's place in the ranks.

1750 R. PALTOCK *Peter Wilkins* II. ix. 73 Nasgig... gave Orders for the whole Body... to fall in behind me. 1847 LEVER C. O'Malley *Ikv.* 306 'Fall in, fall in there lads!' resounded along the line.

transf. 1815 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1851) II. 21 The ministers... must fall in at every procession.

h. *trans.* To form (troops) in line; to parade. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* (7th thous.) II. 311, I fell them [Sepoys] in against the wall. 1888 J. H. PARKE in H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* (1890) I. xix. 464 Stanley fell in all the men. 1889 *Fall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 3/2 The marines were fallen in for rifle drill.

i. *dial.* To meet, become acquainted. Cf. 90 a.

1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (1819) 163 Fifty shourt years hae flown owre us, Sin' furst we fell in at the fair.

j. To agree. Of things: To fit in. Of persons: To concur in an arrangement.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 130 So handsomely do all things fall in and agree together. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* *from* 1689, 300 In 1871 British Columbia... also fell in on condition of a railway being built to join them with the eastern colonies.

† k. To make up a quarrel, become reconciled. *Obs. Cf. Fall out.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. i. 112 Pand. Sheele none of him, they two are twaine. *Hel.* Falling in after falling out, may make them three. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* n. 1, They fall in and out ten times a day.

† l. To give way, yield. *Obs. rare -1.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Nov., The King is now fallen in, and become a slave to the Duke of Buckingham.

m. To come to an end, terminate. Of a debt: To become due. Of a fund: To become available. Of land, houses, etc.: To come again into the owner's disposition at the end of a lease. Of a lease: To run out.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 379, 600 millions of debt had fallen in. 1854 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. n. 258 Colleges are... taking up their bad leases, and when the lands fall in, will probably let them to respectable tenants. 1885 *Lanc. Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 18 The claim... would bind those assets when they fell in. 1887 BESANT *Katharine Regina* i, The inheritance fell in. 1891 *Pictorial World* 7 Mar. 295/2 The leases of a rookery in Bermondsey fell in.

88. To fall in for. To come in for, get incurr.

1853 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. ii. 465 Those pigs having flourished most which had fallen in for the lion's share. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small House at Allington* xvi, 'I did not mean to fall in for this' said Crosbie to himself.

89. To fall in upon. To come upon unexpectedly; to drop in upon or visit by chance.

1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 99 His creditors all fell in upon him. 1888 B. W. CHALMERS *Son of a Star* II. iii. 29 To fall in upon his generals and see the encampments suddenly and without notice... is the very thing that suits his versatile humour. 1890 *Century Mag.* 128/1, I am always glad when any one falls in on me like you have to-night.

90. To fall in with. a. To come upon by chance, light upon, meet with, get into company with. Also, † To arrive at (land).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. v. 51 After he once fell in with Mistress Shore. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 472 We fell in with a small woody Island. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. vii. 71 We had great expectation of falling in with Pizarro's squadron. 1780 COKE *Russ. Disc.* 26 Possibly the time is not far distant when some of the Russian adventurers will fall in with that coast. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 30 A Polish corps... fell in with the main body of the Russians. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon* & P. i. 5 They fell in with no other vessel till they came in sight of the shore.

b. To drop into the views of, agree with (a person); to make common cause or side with.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiii. 409 He falls in with all his neighbours that fall out. 1708 SWIFT *Sacramental Test* in *Misc.* (1711) 333 The Number of Profest Dissenters... was... exceeding upon a Dozen, and... Thirty others, who were expected to fall in with them. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 141/4 Those under its influence continually fell in with... the French party.

c. To accede to or comply with (a proposal), join in (a project).

1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 4 Leontine... was... prevailed upon to fall in with the project. 1816 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1851) II. 31 Falling in with such arrangements... as your natural superiors expect you to concur in. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* iii. ix, Sir John did not fall in with this suggestion.

d. To harmonize with, suit, match. Of a point, period of time, etc.: To coincide with.

1662 STURLING *Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 3 The reign of Argastus at Sicyon falls in with that of Atræus and Thyestes at Argi or Mycenæ. 1712 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 100 The Track... of the circular Segments, with which the Tracing-Point ought to fall in exactly. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* vi. 354 His 20th year fell in with the 4th year of 830 Olympiad. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 239 Nothing could fall in more perfectly with her views concerning Scottish affairs. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 677 It falls in exactly with his conduct directly after.

e. To agree, concur with (an opinion, the opinion of); to conform to; to humour. Also, To unite, join with.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 200 With this opinion all those fall in, who assert that Comedy is more recent than Tragedy. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 459 Hobbs in some degree falls in with Locke. 1793 SMERATON *Elysium* L. 587 Those... generally fall in with the popular opinion. 1860 TROLLOPE *Franklin* P. i. 3 He fell in with the views of his patroness. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 101 How pleasantly he falls in with their several natures and qualities.

91. Fall off. a. See simple senses and OFF.

1490 CAXTON *Enchiridion* xxxii. 121 The wax... beganne to melt and the feders to falle off. 1583 HOLBYNAN *Campe di Fior* 51 Put thy sacchell over thy arme, that it fall not off. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xii. 7 His chaires fell off from his hands. 1633 BURNET *Utopia* (1685) 165 Who does not see that the Frauds... would all fall off? 1803 *Rev. Nic. No.* i (1806) I. 16 The mask of universal philanthropy has fallen off. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 422/1 The drunkards fell off asleep.

b. To drop off in position; to step aside or back, withdraw. Also *fig.* To recall an offer.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 64 The... Lords, and Ladies... having brought the Queene To a prepard place... fell off A distance from her. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashfi.* *Lover* n. ii,

Sweet youth, fall off. 1649 Br. *HALL Cases Conc.* l. vi. 58
You have just reason . . . to fall off from the bargain. 1710
STEELE Tattler No. 247 ¶ 5 When you had consented to his
Offer, if he fell off, you would call him a Cheat. 1838
DICKENS O. *Twist* lii, They fell off, one by one . . . the street
was left to solitude.

c. *Naut.* Of a vessel: To fail to keep her head
to the wind; to refuse to answer the helm. Rarely
trans. To let (a vessel) veer from the wind.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* l. xvi. 76 In keeping
the Ship near the Wind, these terms are used. . . . Fall not off,
Veer no more, keep her to. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 22 She
would fall off 2 or 3 Points from the Wind. 1750 in BLANK-
LEY *Naval Exp.* v. v. Fall. 1841 *DANA Seaman's*
Manual xii. 74 Let her have a plenty of helm, to come to
and fall off freely with the sea.

d. *Naut.* To separate, part company; to move
away, deviate. Of a coast-line: To trend away.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Erromena* 64 The Prince . . .
fell off with a contrary wind to Fermentera. 1669 STURN
Mariner's Mag. 1. 20 Starboard give not fire until he fall
off. 1719 Dr. Foe *Crusoe* (1840) l. i. 14 The shore falls off
to the westward towards Cromer. 1795 NELSON in *Nicolas*
Disq. II. 13 As the Ship fell off, [I] gave her our whole
broadside. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 555 The vessel fell
off from her course.

e. Of lovers or friends: To part company, be-
come estranged, draw off. Of subjects: To revolt,
withdraw from allegiance.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 787 Whose
hart she perceived more fervently set then to fall off for a
worde. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* l. iii. 93 Revolted Morti-
mer? He neuer did fall off. 1614 Br. *HALL Recoll. Treat.*
1646 Like as those which purposed love, when they fall off,
call for their tokens backe againe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 30
What cause Mould our Grand Parents . . . to fall off From their
Grave. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 7 Were I always
Crave, one half of my Readers would fall off from me. 1721
Dr. Foe *Memoir* (1840) 131 The duke of Saxony fell
off, and fought against them. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son*
of a Star III. xiv. 254 He sees the . . . people falling off from
the king.

f. To decrease in amount, intensity, or number;
to diminish.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* l. ii. 126 Loue cooles, friendship falls
off, Brothers divide. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* No. IV. Pass. II.
1. 31 It was the Season of the Year for the Tides to falling off.
1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 271 Towards evening . . .
the breeze began to fall off. 1833 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.*
(1884) I. 304 The publishers . . . tell him that the sale is falling
off. 1842 L. HOWARD *Cycle of Seasons* 19 The rain now
falls off again. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* July 241 The demand
for porcelain had much fallen off.

g. To decline in health, vigour, interest, etc.;
to degenerate. Said also of health, interest, etc.

1709 ADDISON *Tattler* No. 148 ¶ 2 Many great Families are
insensibly fallen off from the Athletic Constitutions of their
Progenitors. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygeia* vii. 38 The patient
fell off in flesh. 1821 SHELLEY *Lett.* fr. Italy 22 Oct., The
'Jungfrau von Orleans' of Schiller, a fine play, if the fifth
act did not fall off. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvii. 'We have
fallen off deplorably,' said Mr. Carker. 1890 G. GISSING
Emancipated II. l. xiii. 100 Her . . . health began to fall off.

92. Fall on. + a. See I f and ON.

1535 COVERDALE *Math.* xiv. 15 Ye night falleth on.

b. To come with violence; to make an attack,
join battle. (*absol.* of G. b.)

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rölls) III. 59 When be Sabyne's fil
on. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2132 Jai fall on freshly be folk
of be cite. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 57 They fell on,
I made good my place. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5473/1 Flang-
iny fell on first with the St. Lawrence. 1855 MACAULAY
Hist. Eng. III. 425 The English were impatient to fall on.

c. To set to work, begin, make a start. Now
rare; cf. 99 c.

1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 66 We came to an agree-
ment. Upon which I fell on, and made it. . . . Navigable from
Sturbridge to Kederminster. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759)
VIII. 3 All stood ready to fall on. 1733 FIELDING *Quix.*
in *Eng. Ded.* Wit, like hunger, will be with . . . difficulty re-
strained from falling on, where there is great plenty. . . . of food.
1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 765 The squall
falleth on when the sun hath arisen.

93. Fall out. a. *intr.* See simple senses and
OUT.

1597 B. GOOGE *Hereshachi's Husb.* l. (1586) 39 The rootes
standyng upwarde that the seede may fall out. 1658 WILLS-
FORD *Natures Secrets* 172 There fell out of the Air such
multitudes of strange . . . flies. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 20
Tho' several of the Nails or Pegs of the Boat should by any
sheck fall out. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1451 The morn-
ing flood falling out too early.

b. *Mil.* To drop out of one's place in the ranks;
to drop behind a marching body.

1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 60 The Farriers and Band
fall out. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 180 To bring up any
Man who may have fallen out. 1890 *Standard* 7 Aug. 5/7
Some of the men were obliged to fall out from fatigue.

+ c. *Mil.* To make a sally. *Obs. rare* - 1.

1637 MONRO *Expedition* 11. 25 Major John Sinclair . . . not
having a hundred Musketeers within the Towne in all,
nevertheless fell out with fustie . . . and skirmished bravely.

d. To disagree, quarrel.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prorr. & Epigr.* (1867) 76 When theues
fall out, true men come to their goodde. 1654 *Nicholas*
Papers (Camden) II. 61 The Bp. of Derry and St. Rich.
Grenville are fallen extremely out. 1783 COWPER *Lett.*
2 Feb. Monarchs . . . fall out, and are reconciled just like the
meanness of their subjects. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist.*
Eng. xvii. 159 The king and the archbishop soon fell out.

e. Fall out with: to quarrel with. Rarely in
indirect pass.

1530 PALSGR 545/1 Fall nat out with your frendes for a

thing of naught. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 259 a, Pollio
had aforetime been angry and foule out with Timagenes.
a 1659 OSBORN *Luther Viind.* (1673) 403 Falshood is fallen-
out with for. . . . Love of Truth. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks Wks.*
1795 II. 213 So preach that those who do not fall out with
their sins may fall out with thee. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.*
iv. So this good woman fell out with her neighbours.

f. To come by chance into existence. *rare.*

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. Poems 1890 VI. 213
If the Iliad fell out. . . . By mere fortuitous concurrence of old
songs, Conclude as much too for the Universe.

g. To happen, chance, occur, arise, come to
pass. Now chiefly quasi-*impers.* with subject
clause. Also, To fall out to be.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 102 It must needs fall out, that
he shall have the better. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus's Ann.*
xii. x. (1622) 170 Vologeses thinking there had fell out just
occasion of invading Armenia. . . . assemble his power. 1627
PERROT *Tithes* 51 How often falls it out that a Parishioner
. . . . detains some part or the whole of his tithe. 1650 BAXTER
Saints' R. iii. (1654) 13 If anything fell out amiss. 1688
Lett. conc. Present St. Italy 101 It fell out to be the year
of Jubily, 1650. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 344/2
The death of this great mathematician fell out in the year
of Rome 542. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, Thus it fell out that
Biler . . . sought unfrequented paths.

h. To prove to be, turn out. Formerly with *adj.*
as compl., or to be; now only with adverb of manner.

1570 T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 4 marg., As things fall out,
the common sort judge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshachi's Husb.*
l. (1586) 15 b, Such kinde of bargainynge . . . maketh his ac-
comptes seeldome fall out just. 1614 Br. *HALL Recoll.*
Treat. 71 God purposed it as it is fallen out. 1642 ROGERS
Naaman 369 If there fall out to be any defect therein. 1669
STURN *Mariner's Mag.* 115 If the Division doth fall out
even, without any over-plus. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 7
When Matters so fall out that we cannot attend to Mercy
and Sacrifice both. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xiv.
130 The chronicler tells how things fell out.

+ i. To fall out in: to burst out in, to begin.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 97 Zachary . . . fell out
in praising of God.

+ j. To fall out upon: to result from. *Obs.*

1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 88 Fatal events have
fallen out upon vain prophecies.

94. Fall out of. a. See simple senses and OUT.

1230 *Cursor M.* 12666 heading (Fairf.), Ihesus raisid a
dede childe fallin out of a loft. 13400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.*
93 Pere schal fallin out of him pecis gobetmes. 1563 FULMER
Meteors (1640) 68 b, Quicksilver hath divers times fallen out
of the clouds. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 2 He fel out
of heaven into Lemnos. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I.
l. 62 The people . . . were falling out of archery practice,
exchanging it for similar amusements. 1885 *Manch. Even.*
News 6 July 2/2 Land has fallen out of cultivation.

+ b. To make a raid from *Obs.* *rare* - 1.

1535 COVERDALE *a Kings* v. 2 There had men of warre
fallen out of Syria, and charied awaye a litle daniel.
c. *Mil.* (cf. 93 b.)

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xv, Do you fall out of the line,
and wait here with me. 1859 JERISON *Brittany* xiv. 234
The men piled arms and fell out of the ranks.

d. To fall out of lease: to cease to be held on
lease.

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 154 Farms which fell out
of lease.

95. Fall over. a. See simple senses and OVER.

b. Sc. To go to sleep. + c. To go over to (the
enemy).

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. l. 127 Dost thou now fall over to my
foes? 1694 *Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 32 The Waves . . .
fall over with dashing and foaming. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc.*
Arctic Reg. 1. 466 The moment life is extinct, [a whale]
always falls over on its side. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton*
II. v. Ellen Hesketh . . . wakened me—I had just fallen over.

96. Fall short. a. Of supplies: To give out,
fail, become insufficient.

1694 *Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 106 Their [foxes'] Food
falls but short there. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 137 Apprehen-
sions of our provisions falling short.

b. Of a shot, etc.: Not to reach the mark
aimed at.

1793 HOSTE in *Nicolas Disq.* Nelson I. 329 note, The Fort
fired at us, but their balls fell short. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv.*
of Aide-de-C. xxxi, The bombs fell short.

+ c. *clift.* For fall short of finding: to miss.

1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 171 Be sure thou
wilt fall short the way at last.

97. Fall short of. a. To fail to reach or ob-
tain (an object, wages, etc.); to fail in performing
(one's duty).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 b, The matches . . .
fall . . . short of the pannes and powder. 1629 tr. *Herodian*
(1635) 112 The souldiers falling short of their hopes were
extremely offended. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 The
workmen should on no occasion fall short of the common
wages of the country. 1890 H. S. MERRIMAN *Suspense* II.
v. 114 He fell lamentably short of his duty.

b. To fail of attaining to (a certain amount,
degree, level, or standard); not to reach the same
amount, etc. as. Also + To fall short to.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 5 They fall too short of our fraile
reckonings. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 88 They
. . . will fall short to our expectation. 1662 STURLINGH. *Orig.*
Sacr. II. iv. § 1 The other Prophets fell so much short of
Moses. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 202 They fell short of
the number they told us of. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 61 ¶ 5
Though they excel later Writers in Greatness of Genius,
they fall short of them in Accuracy. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.*
(1818) 113 A felicity that never falls short of the very perfec-
tion of elegance. 1845 M. CULOCK *Taxation* III. iii. (1852)
467 The income . . . fell greatly short of the expenditure.

98. Fall through. To break down, come to
nought, fail, miscarry. + Rarely of persons.

1781 G. R. CLARK in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III.
324 Should we fall through in our present plans . . . the Con-
sequences will be fatal. 1879 MISS VONGE *Cameos Ser.* iv.
ix. 106 The charge seems to have fallen through. 1884
Manch. Exam. 22 May 5/1 The proposed amalgamation . . .
fell through.

99. Fall to. + a. Analytical form of ME,
to-fallen to happen, occur. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2719 No man . . . ferd is of fortune till it
falle to.

b. Of a gate, etc.: To shut automatically.

1889 MAARTENS *Sin of J. Aveling* I. l. x. 130 The oaken
door fell to behind them.

c. To set to work, make a beginning; esp. to
begin eating; also, to come to blows. (cf. 66 d, e.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. v. 98 My Lord, wilt please you
to fall too? 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 101 Let
us fall too, and consider of some good things to advance
the Woollen Manufactures. 1842 DICKENS *Notes* ii, We
fall to upon these dainties. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain*
iii. (1875) 223, I have seen our curé and the minister . . . fall
to with their fists on questions of faith. 1886 *Tip Cat* xv.
199 Dick, finding a spare rake, fell to and worked with a will.

+ 100. Fall together. a. Of the eyes: To
close.

b. To collapse; contract, shrink up. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762 + 75 (Cott.) To-geder fell his eghen.
1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomy* 75 He telleth him . . . that the brain
is fallen close together.

c. Fall together by the ears: see EAR I d.

33 Phrase-key. (The prepositional combinations in X,
and the adverbial combinations in XI, are not included.)

Fall *pres. conj.* (fair, foul, f, what can, etc.) 46 d; fall
a prey, sacrifice, victim 24; f. about a person's ears 28;
f. among thieves 35 a; f. at the crest 15; f. calm 10 b; f. dead
23; f. due 40 a; f. from a person, his mouth 6; f. heir 40 b;
f. in age 7 b; f. in flesh 14; f. in (one's) heart 34; f. in love
38 b; f. in pieces 27; f. in two 27 b; f. into error, sin 25 b;
f. into (a person's) heart, mind 34; f. on (one's) face, knees
20; f. on a sword 19 c; f. out of flesh 14; f. profit 46 c;
f. to be 40, 47; f. to earth, ground 1, 19; f. to (one's) lot,
share 31; f. to mould, to pieces, powder 27; f. to (one's)
rifle 23 c; f. to (one's) self 36; f. to (one's) share 31; let
fall 4.

+ Fallible, a. *Obs.* Also f-ible. [f. FALL
v. + -ABLE.] Capable of falling, liable to fall.

1548 *HALL Chron.* 177 b, The feble foundation of this fallible
building. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 487 Unless
God had made man fall-able, there had been no praise of
his workes or vertue. a 1656 Br. *HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660)
371 Man, as he was creable, fallable, saveable.

+ Fallace, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 fallas, 5
falace, 4-7 fallace. [a. F. *fallace*, ad. L. *fallacia*,
f. *fallax*: see next.]

1. Deception, tickery, falsehood; deceitfulness;
an instance of the same; = FALLACY 1, 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3664 (Cott.) If mi fader pat es now blind
Mal mi fallace oght vnderfind. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 22
The fallace of richesses strangulith the word. 1483 CAX-
TON *G. de la Tour* II, The fallaces and vanytees of
the world. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 73 Lyes and fallaces that
they did write. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III.
235 Nay without fallace they have several Beds.

2. A sophistical argument; = FALLACY 3.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 637/4 A goodly false
foolische fallace. 1605 PACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 6
Socrates . . . hath exactly expressed all the fourmes of obsec-
tion, fallace and redargution.

+ Fallace, a. *Obs. rare* - 1. [a. OF. *fallace*,
ad. L. *fallax* (stem *fallāci*), f. *fallere* to deceive.] =
FALLACIOUS.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xvii. 231 Freres . . . Meuen motifs
meny tymes insolubles and fallaces.

+ Fallaciolence. *Obs.* - 0 [ad. L. *fallā-
ciolentia*, f. *fallāci* - (see prec.) + *loquentia* talk-
ing: see -ENCE.] Deceitful speech.

1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1721-61 in BAILEY.

+ Fallaciolent, a. *Obs.* - 0 [f. L. *fallāci*-
(see FALLACE) + *loquent-em*, pr. pp. of *loqui* to
speak.] Speaking deceitfully. 1730-6 in BAILEY.

Fallacious (fāl'āsh), a. [f. L. *fallāci*-a (see
FALLACY) + -OUS. Cf. F. *fallacieux*. In early use
it appears with sense derived from that of the sb.;
subsequently (in accordance with the usual tendency
of adjs. in -ACIOUS) it came to be taken as the re-
presentative of L. *fallax*.]

1. Of an argument, syllogism, etc.: Containing a
fallacy.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. xx, Seven sophisms full hard
and fallacious Thys ydre used in preposicion upon the
people. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 228, I undertake to prove
every Argument of his . . . to be vain and fallacious. 1788
REID *Aristotle's Log.* v. § 3. 116 Such fallacious syllogisms
are considered in this treatise. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 294
Those fallacious reasonings which are correct in form.

2. + a. Of persons: Deceitful (*obs.*). b. Of
things: Deceptive, misleading.

a. 1653 COWLEY *The Complaint* viii, Teach me not then,
O thou fallacious Muse, The Court, the Palace. 1769 BURKE
Late State Nat. Wks. 1842 I. 82, This author . . . is only
slovenly and inaccurate, and not fallacious.

b. 1651 BIGGS *New Disq.* p. 305 A fallacious word, signify-
ing contrary to what it pretends. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790)
VI. 2021 A very fallacious method of judging. 1856 FROUDE
Hist. Eng. (1858) II. x. 434, No evidence is more fallacious
than that which rests upon isolated facts.

3. That causes disappointment; mocking expecta-
tion, delusive.

1657 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1046 That fallacious Fruit. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 385 False and fallacious hopes. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* i. 11 Nor is it a deceitful joy. a fallacious peace.

Fallaciously (fāl'ē-jōsli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a fallacious manner.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. Pref.* We promise no disturbance or reproof any pen that shall fallaciously reprove us. 1764 RICH *Inquiry* vi. § 5. 129 That our senses fallaciously represented them [heat, colour, etc.] as being in bodies. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 28 Chanc. Div. 15 It is often fallaciously assumed that [etc.].

Fallaciousness (fāl'ē-jōsnēs), *[f. as prec. + -NESS.]* The quality or fact of being fallacious.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 34 The fallaciousness of the Greek Nation. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 2 Every one has detected the fallaciousness of hope. 1847 HARR *Vict. Faith* 44 The groundlessness and fallaciousness of a proposition.

† **Falla'city**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *fallacitāt-em*, n. of state f. *fallax*: see FALLACE a.] Fallaciousness.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 100 The old Aphorism of Nature's obscurity. The senses fallacity. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 49 However consistent this specious reasoning may be with Justice, its fallacity will not escape detection.

Fallacy (fāl'si). *Forms:* 5-7 fallacy(e, 6-7 fallacie, (7 fallacie), 7- fallacy. [ad. L. *fallācia*, u. of quality f. *fallax* deceptive: see FALLACE a.] First in 15th c. replacing the older FALLACE sb.]

†1. Deception, guile, trickery; a deception, trick; a false statement, a lie. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 67 Ha reynard how wel can ye your fallacy and salutation don. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 159 Then make they a narrow bridge covered with earth. that the beasts may dread no fallacy. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 155 Winning by Conquest what the first man lost by fallacy surprised. 1749 FLETCHING *Tom Jones* xvi. li. Her utter detestation of all fallacy.

2. †a. Deceitfulness (*obs.*). b. Deceptiveness, aptness to mislead, unreliability.

1641 J. JOHNSON (*title*) The Academy of Love, describing the Folly of young Men and the Fallacy of Women. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 220 Let us not affirm their existence, and sit on the Fallacies of Sense. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Ren.* (1837) 381 The fallacy of human friendship. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. 264 A consciousness of the fallacy of our senses.

3. A deceptive or misleading argument, a sophism. In Logic *esp.* a flaw, material or formal, which vitiates a syllogism; any of the species or types to which such flaws are reducible. Also, sophistical reasoning, sophistry.

Not in Wilson's *Logic* (1552) which has 'deceit', 'deceitfulness', as the equivalent of *fallacia* in this sense.

1564 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 100 a. It is a false fallacie. to argue from a part to the hole. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xvii. (1627) 208 To helpe to answer the subtilties or fallacies. a 1635 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 160, I shall proceed to shew the fallacies and other weaknesses of those pretences. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* ii. v. 1. 357 The fallacy which seems to have misled those gentlemen. 1884 tr. *Lobes's Logic* 284 The commonest fallacy is ambiguity of the middle term.

4. A delusive notion, an error, *esp.* one founded on false reasoning. Also, the condition of being deceived, error.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 188 He entertaine the free'd [*Globe* ed. offer'd] fallacie. 1655 GLANVILLE *Scepts. Sci.* xlii. 75 We being then thus obnoxious to fallacy in our apprehensions and judgments. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 22 When they cannot impose a Fallacy, endeavour. to hinder Men from discerning a Truth. 1825 SYN. *Sutra Wks.* (1859) II. 59/2 A vast number of absurd and mischievous fallacies. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. 413 In adducing the authority of Hindu writers in favour of the doctrine, two sources of fallacy are discernible.

5. Sophistical nature, unsoundness (of arguments); erroneousness, delusiveness (of opinions, expectations, etc.).

1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* Pref. 30, I was enabled to see the fallacy of most of the arguments. 1825 M. CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* ii. 158 The returns under the population acts have shown the fallacy of these opinions. 1850 PERSCOTT *Peru* II. 193 Expectations of wealth, of which almost every succeeding expedition had proved the fallacy.

† b. Proneness to err, fallibility. *Obs. rare.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxvii. (1739) 120 Finding the fallacy of the infallible Chair, he hearsens unto other Doctors. 1796 GOV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 87 Experience has taught me a sincere faith in the fallacy of human opinions.

6. *Comb.* as fallacy-monger.

1849 COBURN *Speeches* 10 When the revolutions broke out, these fallacy-mongers exclaimed.

Fallage (fāl'edz). [f. FALL v. + -AGE.] The action or process of falling or cutting down trees.

1882 MAYNE *Rio in N. Y. Tribune* May, The fallage is not all done at the same time.

Fal-lal (fāl'lēl, fāl'lēl), *sb.* and *a.* Also fallol. [One of the many reduplicating formations expressing the notion of something trivial or gaudy; cf. *knick-knack*, *gew-gaw*. The suggestion may have been given by FALBALA.] *A. sb.*

1. A piece of finery or dress, a showy adornment in dress. Chiefly *pl.*

a 1706 EVELYN (Fairholt), His dress has bows and fine fallalls. 1718 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* i. And thou dost really think those Fallalls becometh thee? 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 88 One of their painted Courtizans, adorned with fripperies and fallalls. 1816 SCOTT

Old Mortal. xxxix. It was an idle fancy. to dress the honest auld man in these expensive fallalls that he ne'er wore in his life. - 1861 SALA *Dutch Pitt.* viii. 122 New bonnets... and similar feminine fallalls.

2. *dial.* Affectation in manner, fussy show of politeness.

1870 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* 'I canna believe a word e' says e's so much fallal about im.' 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.* 'He's too much fallol about him to please me.'

3. = FAL-AL.

1864 *Reader* 17 Sept. 364 The slow dance with its 'fal-lal' burthen.

† **B. adj.** Affected, snickering, foppish. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* i. xlii. 291 Humouring his old fal-lal taste. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 17 July, I was so sick of the ceremony and fuss of these fall lall people! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv. Your cockups and your fallal duds.

† b. *absol.* To be a little upon the fal-lal: to border on the affected.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xvi, The lady is a little upon the fallal.

Fallalery (fāl'lē-ri). [f. prec. sb. + -ERY.] Tawdry finery, gaudy ornament.

1733 HOOD *Public Dinner* ii. Dames in the gallery, All dressed in fallalery. 1891 G. MEREOTH *One of our Conquerors* i. iv. 65 Dancing and flirting and fallalery.

Fallalish (fāl'lē-lif), *a. rare.* [f. FALLAL a. + -ISH.] Somewhat fal-lal. Hence **Fallalishly** *adv.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xliii. 274 An old soul, whose whole life has been but one dream, a little fallalishly varied.

† **Fallation**. *Obs.* *Forms:* 6-7 fallacian, -ion, fallation. [Formation not quite clear; f. FALLACY or its source, the ending being confused with -ATION; or f. FALLACIOUS, on the analogy of *suspicious, suspicion*.] = FALLACY 3.

a 1568 ASCIAN *Scholem*. ii. (Arb.) 132 Tomilanus... hath expressed euerie fallacion in Aristotle, with diverse examples out of Plato. 1888 FRAUNCE *Lawyers Leg.* i. iv. 26 b, Fallalians be eyther in the word or in the reason. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 309.

† **Fall-away**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. vbl. phrase *fall away*: see FALL v. 79.] One who falls away from religion; an apostate.

1682 BUNYAN *Barren Fig-tree* (1684) 104 It is impossible for those Fall-aways to be renewed again unto repentance.

† **Fallax**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. L. *fallax*, neut. of *fallax* deceptive, f. *fallere* to deceive.] = FALLACY.

1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Fallaxe or decept. fallace. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 750, I answer to thargument, which I do deny as a fallax. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* viii. (1652) 104 That ever-betraying Fallax of undervaluing our enemies. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Cij b.

† **Fallaxity**. *Obs.* [f. L. *fallax*: see FALLACE a. and -ITY.] = FALLACY.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) II. 226 Great deceit, fallaxity and crafty wiles.

Fall-back, *sb.* For the stress on this and similar words, cf. BREAK-DOWN. [f. vbl. phrase *fall back*: see FALL v. 80.]

a. Something upon which one may fall back; a reserve. b. A falling back, depression.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 402 It is... advisable... to provide a 'fall-back', or adjacent stubble field into which the stock may retire at pleasure. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 162 He would leave the Mary. to serve as a fall-back in case we should lose our vessels. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 2/4 You will have occasional months of fall-back, but that will in time be made up, and every quarter will show a steady increase.

† **Fall-door**. *Obs. rare.* [f. FALL sb. 1 + DOOR, after Flemish *valdeure*.] A trap-door.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 27 And ther stode a faldore hy, and we clymened ther up... and they that laye nexte the fyre cryden that the valdore was open.

Fall-down, *a.* [f. vbl. phrase *fall down*: see FALL v. 84.] That falls down, turned over.

1829 MARRVAT *F. Midway* xxiii. He appeared in a fall-down collar. 1882 *Unif. Reg. in Navy List July 493/2 Coat*. - Blue cloth, double-breasted, fall-down collar.

Fallen (fāl'n), *pl. a.* For forms see FALL v. 1. That has come down or dropped from a high position.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1214 White as snowe falle newe. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Plants* IV. 154 Two distinct species grow on the fallen branches of trees. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 27 Fallen acorns constitute the food of the dormouse.

b. *Fallen-stars* Sc.: (see quot.).

1808 JAMIESON, *Fallen stars*.. *Tremula Nostoc*, Linn.; a gelatinous plant, found in pastures &c. after rain. *Ibid.* s.v., *See Fallen Stars*.. an animal thrown on the sea-shore in summer and autumn; *Medusa squorea*, Linn.

2. Of the sun: Having set. *rare.*

1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* i. iii. The long bright day is done, And darkness rises from the fallo sun.

3. Of flesh, etc.: Shrunken, emaciated. *Fallen fleec*: see quot. 1892.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 281 Her fallen flesh plumped up. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. xxx. 98 The old lines appearing strong in the fallen cheeks. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* No. 8 *Fallen Fleeces*. Fleec, wool, or mohair, taken from the dead carcasses of sheep, &c., and, therefore, diseased.

4. That has been laid low, or brought to the ground. Also *absol.* of men. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Epigr.* (1652) 93 Falne Okes the Axe doth into Timber hew. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 283 The branches of the fallen forest. 1819 MRS. HEWANS *Aben-cerrage* 56 There bleed the fallen, there contend the brave. a 1835 - *Marius* 82 Midst fallen palaces she sits alone. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 34 The estates of the fallen King (Harold). - 1896. *Ibid.* 62 The fallen gonfalon of Harold. 1898 J. P. HOPES *Jesus* v. 21 His delight was, to lift up the fallen.

5. *fig. a.* In a moral sense: That has lost purity or innocence; ruined. *A fallen woman*: one who has surrendered her chastity. b. With reference to rank, fortune, or dignity: That has come down from high estate.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Poems, Hum. Learning* xix, Yea of our falne estate the fatal staine is such, as [etc.]. 1645 MILTON *Tetrarch.* Wks. 1738 I. 230 God.. would.. not [have] sent word by Malachi in a sudden fal'n stile. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1711/4 It was contrived by some Discontented Antimonarchical Fallen-Angel. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 P. 1 Your Papers with regard to the fallen Part of the Fair Sex. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) i. li. 21 The Messiah was to restore fallen man. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Faliere* ii. i, The once fall'n woman must for ever fall. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 482 The fallen dynasty and the fallen hierarchy were restored. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 71 Philosophy, even in her fallen estate, has a dignity of her own.

6. *Fallen-off*: (see FALL v. 91).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. vii. 6 The Legions now in Gallia, are Full weake to undertake our Warres against The falne-off Britaines. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 188 He is.. a fallen-off branch from the good old English tree.

† **Fallency**. *Civil Law. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *fallentia*, f. *fallere* to deceive: see -ENCY.] An instance of the failure of a rule; an exception.

1603 HAYWARD *Ansu. to Doleman* iv. Lij, Alexander and Felinus doe assigne fine fallencies vnto these rules. 1860 JER. TAYLOR *Dial. Dubit.* I. Pref. § Socinus sets down 862 fallencies, (that's the word of the law), concerning the contestation of suits and actions at law.

Faller (fāl'lar). [f. FALL v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who falls, in various senses of the vb. † Also with *adv.*, as *faller off*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 147 Fallare, or he þat ofstyn tyme fallythe, *cadax*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 824 He was accounted.. a faller off from y^e true Church of God. a 1631 LAVO *Serm.* (1847) 13 Nor are we fallers out of the Church, but they fallers off from verity. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules for buying Horses*, It's a true Mark of.. a perpetual Faller. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 1/2 Six riders were brought to grief.. Being experienced fallers, however, nothing more serious than bruises resulted.

2. A feller of timber. Only *dial.*

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* s.v., The fallers bin on Esridge [Eastridge] copping agen.

3. The Hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

1885 in SWAINSON *Prov. Mans Brit. Birds* 132.

† 4. A part of a mill for scouring clothes, etc.: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 107 There are Six or Eight Fallers (or Feet) which are taken and lifted up by the Axle-tree.. and so fall down-right into a Box, or Chest, wherein the Cloth lyeth.

5. The name of various appliances in spinning machines. Also *attrib.*

1851 L. D. B. GORDON *Art Jyrl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. vii*/a As the carriage approaches the roller-beam, the spinner gradually raises the faller-wire. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 396/1 Along the top of the spindles stretch two wires called the 'fallers'.

† **Fallera**, *Falconry. Obs. rare* - 1. Also 7-8 in Dicts. fal(1)orn, falera. (See quots.)

1486 *Ed. St. Alban's Cij* a, When ye se that yowre hawkes clees was white: then shee has the fallera. 1692-1732 COLLES, *Falorn, Fall*, a disease in hawks known by their white talons. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Falera*.

Fallibility (fāl'ib-liti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *fallibilité*.] The state or fact of being fallible; liability to err or to mislead (in mod. usage limited to the former); an instance of the same.

1634 'E. KNOTT' in *Chillingworth's Relig. Prot.* iv. § 14 Nothing of the Churches Visibility or Invisibility, Fallibility or Infallibility. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. i. 131 Those Evidences of Fact.. have or may have their several allays and fallibilities. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. ix. 409 Tho' there be a great deal of Fallibility in the Testimony of Men. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 353 The fallibility which sometimes attends this method of distinguishing. 1849 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk.* (1872) 276 The fallibility of judges and lawyers. 1859 MILN. *Liberty* i. 1 The fallibility of what is called the moral sense.

Fallible (fāl'ib'l), *a.* Also 6-7 fallable. [ad. late L. *fallibilis*, f. *fallere* to deceive: see -BLE. Cf. F. *fallible*.]

The L. word appears in Papias (11th c.) with the active sense 'deceitful'; in late med. L. it has the passive sense 'deceivable'.

1. Of persons or their faculties: Liable to be deceived or mistaken; liable to err.

1430 LYDC. *Chron. Troy* i. vi, I suppose her connyng was fallible. 1638 *Perit. Conf.* vi. (1657) 135 He is fallible, and erring in judgment. 1699 BURNET *29 Art.* xxxiii. (1700) 364 An Authority to which no fallible Body of men can have a Right. 1793 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) I. 301 A fallible being will fail somewhere. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. i. 206 The papal power, the representative of fallible man, rather than of the infallible God. 1881 W. COLLINGS *Ed. Robt* i. iii. 142 These rebuffs are wholesome reminders of his fallible human nature.

2. Of rules, opinions, arguments, etc.: Liable to be erroneous, unreliable.

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2867 This worldes joye is transitorie, And the truste on it slipir and fallible. 1534 More in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* i. 117 l. 52 The fallible opinio . . of lightsome changeable peple. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 164 This argument . . is but a fallible argument. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. 1. 170 Do not satisfy your resolution with hopes that are fallible. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. 23 The . . fallible discourses of man upon the word of God. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. 1 Uncertain and fallible Reports. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. viii. 393 The rules . . of preserving health . . are not only fallible and precarious. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. 286 A slow and painful process if rightly gone into, and a very fallible one if only partially executed.

† b. Not determinable with certainty. *Obs. rare.* 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 166 This Angle of Variation being quite fallible, and always variable.

† c. Fallacious, delusive. *Obs. rare.*

1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 176 Suche waters . . make a fallible image of youth.

4. quasi-sb. One who is fallible. *rare.*

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* Wks. (1716) 70 She [Queen Elizabeth] over-liv'd this infallible fallible [Pope Pius V]. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractor. Secess. Popeny* 164 All these fallibles are added up together in one sum which shall collectively constitute the Church.

Hence Fallibleness = FALLIBILITY.

1648 HAMMOND *To Ld. Fairfax* 19 The weakness and fallibleness of these few principles. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Fallibly (fæ'liblī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a fallible manner.

1552 HULOET, Fallibly, *subdole.* 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prob.* i. ii. § 94. 87 Why doth shee employ particular Doctors to interpret Scriptures fallibly?

Falling (fō'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FALL v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. FALL.

1. In intransitive senses.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1854 (Cott.) Abute fise monetz was þat it stud Wit-outen falling þat fers fludd. c 1340 *Ibid.* 411 heading (Fair.) Þe fallinge of lucifer and his felixes, a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 11 She. in her falling cried helpe on our lady. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 13 From the tyme of the falling of theym [lambs] unto the feast of . . Seynt John Baptyste. 1563 FOLKE *Meteors* (1640) 55 b, Sleet . . beginneth to melt in the falling. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Ravallement.* a falling in price, as the falling of the market. 1621 SANDESON *Serm.* I. 214 Vzba bad better have ventured the falling, than the fingering of the ark. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 109 The falling of night would otherwise have forced us to lay aside our labour. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 378 The falling of the drops of alcohol from the beak of the receiver. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* i. vii. (1865) 38 The silent falling of snow.

2. In various specific applications. a. *The falling of the leaf:* autumn. b. Setting (of the sun). c. *Pathol.* (see quot. 1854). d. In the barometer, etc. e. *Mus.* Cf. FALL v. 17.

a. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* i. 5 In Septembre in fallinge of the lefe.

b. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 Followinge the fallinge of the sonne.

c. c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 303 For fallinge of þe maris þat is cleped dislocacioun of the maris. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* falling of the womb, a popular term for *Prolapsus uteri*.

d. 1458 WILLSFORD *Natures Secrets* 154 The often rising and falling of the water [in a weather-glass] shews the outward Air very mutable, and the weather unconstant. 1688 J. SMITH *Zoroastroph* 65 Wet and Rainy Weather come presently upon the Mercury's Falling. 1814 W. C. WELLS *Ess. Dev.* 9 The falling of the mercury in the barometer. 1860 AOM. FRITZ-ROY *in Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 340 Indications of approaching changes . . are shown . . by its [the barometer's] falling or rising.

e. 1609 DOULAN *Ornith. Microt.* i. vi. 17 The falling of a Song. 1674 SIMSON in *Campion Art of Descent* 4 foot-n. If the Bass do be more than a fourth, it must be called falling. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 186 A falling . . at the beginning of a strain.

3. In transitive senses.

1580 Lense in Hearn *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 237 At every falling he will leave for every acre fallen . . twelve trees. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 483 A libell against the last parliament about their falling of guineas.

† 4. A depression in the soil; a hollow, declivity, slope. *Obs.*

1563 COLOING *Cesar* 61 b, High rockes and steepe fallings. 1830 SIONY *A readin* iii. (1622) 50 Amphialus embushed his footemen in the falling of a hill. 1864 R. H. SCH. *Recreat.* 83 Observe . . the Risings, Fallings, and Advantages of the Places where you Bowl. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Gardens . . having no Risings, nor Fallings.

5. *concr.* Something which falls or has fallen.

a. A fragment (of a building); a ruin. b. usually in pl. A dropping, a windfall. Also fig.

a. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lxi. 4 And olde fallings thei shul re, and thei shul retonce cities forsaken. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 214 A great part of it . . is almost covered with the aforesaid fallings.

b. 1608 *Yorke. Frag.* i. 1 Apples hanging longer . . than when they are ripe, make so many fallings. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Jurinal* 180 Virro was capable of such caduca, such fallings . . such windfalls. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 103 'Tis the beggar's gain To glean the fallings of the loaded wain. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Fallings*, dropped fruit. *South.*

6. With adverbs, expressing the action of the vbl. combinations under FALL v. XI.

1440 *Prompt. Part.* Fallinge downe, idemestqued Fallinge crylle. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Catarre* . . the Catarre or falling downe of humours. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 401 The falling from of his Friends. 1612 BIBLE 2 *Thess.* ii. 3 That day shall not come, except there come a falling away first. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 200 They . . observed the falling back of the French. 1712 W. ROGERS

Voy. 315 Numbers . . are lost by the falling in of the Earth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. v. 26 All her falling away, and her fainting fits. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 181 The falling away of the gums after extraction.

b. *Falling off:* the action of the vb. *Fall off* (FALL v. 91); decadence, defection, diminution.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 47 Oh Hamlet, what a falling off was there. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 111 ¶ 4 A falling off from those Schemes of Thinking. 1802 T. BECONOE *Hygeia* vii. Should it be accompanied by falling off in flesh. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* III. 60 A falling off of the milk is immediately noticed. 1837 WHITTIER *Barclay* of the xv, Hard to feel the stranger's scoff, Hard the old friend's falling off. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 155 The grey showed no falling off from his previous form.

c. *Falling out:* the action of the vb. *Fall out* (FALL v. 92), disagreement, quarrel; also † ending. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 97 This falling out of king John with . . Geoffrey Archbishop of Yorke. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 56 The falling out of verses together in one like sounde, is commonly called . . Ryme. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) V. 194, I have heard of a falling out between my Lord Arlington . . and W. Coventry. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 337 We had a sad falling-out 'tother Day. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 251 Blessings on the falling out That all the more endears.

Falling (fō'lin), *pl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That falls, in various senses of the vb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27581 (Cott.) Þe standand fall, þe falland rise. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxiv. 4 All their hosts shall fall downe, as a falling figge from the figge tree. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 333 Presse not a falling man too farre. 1661 J. CHILOREY *Brit. Bacon.* 170 The high Hills . . break of the storms and falling Snow. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. Pro.* One falling Adam, and one tempted Eve. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 86 Dark Prophecies predict our falling State. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1763) II. xxix. 29 My Casket . . is a robe . . with very long strait falling sleeves. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 490 The vessel part on the falling tide. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 148 The weakness of the falling empire. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* vi. 99 Hein's frowning brow and falling countenance. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. iv. 28 The long throat and falling shoulders. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xxiv. § 3 The speculative holders are unwilling to sell in a falling market. 1858 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 12 Kate Hooper . . bad strong . . winds . . with falling barometer. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 852/2 The Feabody gun . . has a falling breech-block.

2. *Prosody.* Of a foot, rhythm, etc.: Decreasing in stress, having the ictus at the beginning.

1844 BECK & FELTON *tr. Musk's Metres* 8 A rhythm which begins with the arsis, and descends to the thesis, is called falling or sinking.

3. *Astrol.* *Falling houses* (see CADENT a. 2).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. xxvii. (ed. 7) 493 Those that go next before any of the four principal Angles, are called falling houses.

4. *Falling-in:* that slopes inwards from below.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 2 July 11/2 Yachts with the falling-in top-sides of a man of war.

5. Syntactical Combinations. a. *Falling-†disease*, †evil (see EVIL 7 b), †ill, -sickness (now rare) = EPILEPSY. Also humorously for 'a fall', and fig. The Eng. expressions are after L. *morbus caducus*; cf. Ger. *fallende sucht*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 Fallinde vuel ich cleopie licomes sicnesse. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyll.* Waters Cv, An ounce is good for them that have the fallinge sickness. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 171 The gall of a Ferret is commended against the Falling disease. 1652 *Woman's Universe* in Watson *Collect. Scots Poems* iii. (1713) 107 Hippocrates . . Could never cure her Falling-ill, Which takes her when she pleases. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Falling Evil*, A Disease which sometimes happens to Horses, being no other than the Falling-sickness. 1843 Sir T. WATSON *Lect. Physiol.* (1871) l. 630 Its [epilepsy's] common designation is the *Falling sickness*; or, more vaguely, fits.

b. in various other Combs., as falling-band = FALL sb. 1 23 a; † falling-door = folding-door; † falling-gate = falling-sluice; † falling-hinge, one by which a door, etc. rises vertically when opened; falling-mould, Arch. (see quot.); falling-sluice (see quot.).

1598 *Falling-band (see FALL sb. 1 23a). 1637 EARL OF CORK *Diary* in Sir R. Boyle *Diary Ser.* i. (1886) V. 39 Sent me this daie . . 6 laced falling bands & vi pair of cuffs suitable. 1753 HANWAY *Tram.* I. ii. xxiv. 231 The Divan, or open hall, is in the centre, and shuts in with *falling-doors. 1801 *Hull Navig.* Act 2559 Two clear openings . . in which shall be placed *falling gates. 1783 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 320 A *falling hinge. 1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.* *Falling Moulds, the two moulds applied to the vertical sides of the railpiece, one to the convex, the other to the concave side, in order to form the back and under surface of the rail and finish the squaring. 1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.* *Falling-sluice, a . . flood-gate, in connection with mill-dams . . self-acting or contrived to fall down of itself in the event of a flood.

Falling-star (fō'linstā), [f. FALLING ppl. a. + STAR.] A meteor; a shooting star.

1563 FOLKE *Meteors* (1640) 8 b, Thus much for the shooting or falling starres. 1690 T. BURNET *Tr. Earth* iii. 98 The last sign we shall take notice of is that of Falling Stars. 1759 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 258 This meteor . . moved with less rapidity than falling-stars commonly do. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* x. 127 He found falling stars more frequent in the equinoctial regions.

Fallicoque, obs. f. of FEUCCA.

Fallopian (fālō'piān), *sb. Anat.* [f. Fallopi-us (latinized name of an Italian anatomist 1523-1562) + -AN.] Used in the names of certain anatomical structures reputed to have been discovered by Fal-

lopius, as in *Fallopian aqueduct, arch, canal, ligament, tube*: see quotes.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fallopian Tubes*. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwife* I. 113 The Fimbria of the Fallopian tube. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 55 There is a hole . . which terminates the Fallopian aqueduct, and transmits the facial nerve from the interior of the cranium. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Fallopian tubes*, two canals inclosed in the peritoneum . . communicating from the sides of the *Fundus Uteri* to the ovaries. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 88 The fallopian canal, appears at first as a simple broad groove in the tympanum. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Fallopian arch*, a name for Poupard's ligament.

Fallow (fæ'low), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 falwe, 5 falge, (valve), 5-6 falow(e, 6-7 fallowe, 6-fallow. See also FAUCH sb. [The relation between this and the cognate FALLOW a. 2 and v. is not quite clear. The OE. *falgung*, glossed *uualia* ('fallows') and *occas* ('harrows') in *Corpus Glossary*, seems to imply a vb. **falgian* (= FALLOW v.), f. **fæalh*, recorded in pl. *fæalga* harrows, implements for breaking clods (*occas* Epinal Gl.). The sb. and adj., which have not been found in OE., were either f. *fæalh* or f. the vb. Cf. OHG. *felga* harrow, mod. Ger. (Sanders) and East Fris. *falge* fallow (sb.), *falgen* to break up ground, plough. As FALLOW a. 1 was used to denote the colour of exposed soil, it is probable that some confusion may have arisen at an early date between the two words.]

† 1. A piece of ploughed land; also collect. ploughed land in general, arable land. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2509 Thei . . drowen him unto the galwes, Nouth bi the gate, but over the falwes. c 1386 CHAUVER *Wife's Pro.* 666 Who . . pricketh his blind hors over the falwes. c 1440 *Prompt. Part.* 148 Fallow, lond erig, *novale*. c 1450 *Lato & Eng. Voc.* in Wv. Wülker 618 *Varratum*, i. *novale*, valve. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 121 Falge (Fallowe A.), *terra saccionalis*. a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 365 He must treade vpon the fallowes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 54 All our Vineyards, Fallows, Meades, and Hedges . . grow to wildnesse. 1713 ROWE *Fane Shore* ii. 1, Around it Fallows, Meads, and Pastures fair.

2. Ground that is well ploughed and harrowed, but left uncropped for a whole year or more; called also *Summer fallow*, as that season is chosen for the sake of killing the weeds. *Green, cropped, or bastard fallow:* one from which a green crop is taken.

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 13 Euery good housbande hath his barleye falowe . . lyenge rygged all the . . wynter. 1552 HULOET, *Fallowe* or tyche of land, called the somer fallowe or tylyth, *vernaculum*. c 1621 CHAPMAN *Ibad* xiii. 628 So close to earth they plow The fallow with their horns. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* ii. 38 The best Ploughs to plow up Lays or Summer Fallows with. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 375, I saw far off the weedy fallows smile With verdure not unprofitable. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. x. 369 Green fallows or what are termed fallow crops such as beans, peas, cabbages [etc.]. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxxi. The lark's shrill life may come At the daybreak from the fallow. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 353 A summer fallow, or a clean fallow, may be sometimes necessary in lands overgrown with weeds. 1889 WRIGHTSON *Fallow & Fodder Crops* 5 The superiority of cropped over naked fallows.

3. The state of being fallow; an interval during which land is allowed to lie fallow.

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 17 So shal he mucke all his landes ouer at euerye seconde fallow. *Ibid.* § 34 That is vsed, where they make fallow in a fyelde euerye fourth yere. 1797 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* 177 Ten or twelve successive crops of wheat, without an intervening fallow. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 211 To withhold the land from cultivation . . with the view of making it, by a fallow, doubly profitable the next year. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* 5 They resisted the rotation of crops and stop at their fallows.

Fig. 1772 BUNKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 356 Your fallow adds to your fertility. 1796 — *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 140 Unless the fallow of a peace comes to recruit her [France's] fertility.

4. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a fallow; esp. grown on a fallow, as in *fallow-crop, -hay*; and in local names for the Wheatear (*Saxicola oenanthe*), as *fallow-chat, -finch, -lunch, -smich, -suiler*, from its frequenting fallows. Also fallow-break: see BREAK sb. 12; fallow-field; see quot. 1851.

1576 RAY *Wingfield's Ornith.* 233 The Fallow-Smich, in Sussex the Wheatear. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Oenanthe*, the Wheatear . . In Warwickshire it is call'd a Fallow-smitch. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Fallow-finch*. 1787 WINTER SYD. *Hush.* 153 Beans are a good fallow crop. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 182 Nor wilt thou fallow-clods disdain. 1834 D. LOW *Pract. Agric.* v. 261 The culture of fallow-crops. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 254 The Wheatear or Fallowchat. 1851 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.* *Fallow-field*, a common. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 338 A large portion of the fallow-break can thus be dressed with home-made manure. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.) 9 Wheatear . . Fallow-finch; Fallow-smich; or Fallow-lunch.

.Fallow (fæ'low), a. 1 Forms: 1 falu, fealo, -u, 3 falau, (3-4 inflected falowe), 4 fale, -u, -wo, 4-6 falow(e, 6 fallo, 6- fallow. See also FAUCH a. [OE. *falu*, *fealo*, *fealu*, pl. *feawue* = OS. *falu*, (MDu. *vale*, mod. *vaal*), OHG. *falu* (mod. Ger. *fahl*, *faib*), ON. *fplr*, pl. *fplvar* = OTeut. **falkuo*, prob. cognate with Gr. *πολιός* grey, L. *pallere* to be pale.]

1. Of a pale brownish or reddish yellow colour, as

withered grass or leaves. *Obs.* exc. of the coat of an animal; now chiefly in FALLOW-DEER.

1. *Beowulf* 865 (Gr.) Fealwe mearas. a 1000 *Riddles* xvi. 1 (Gr.) Eas is min hwit and heafod feald. c 1205 *LAV.* 18449 *Pendragon* and his cnihtes. slugen feald þan felde fawle lockes. *Ibid.* 27468 Blod ut 3eoten, ueldes fawle wuorden. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1263 (Cott.) þe falau slogh sal be þi gate. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 461 On in atyr blak Com prickande ovyr the fawle felde. c 1385 *CNAUCER Knt's T.* 506 His hewe falow [*Corvus* falow] and pale as Ashen colde. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 667 Many a dere both rede and falowe to be slayne beforethem. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* lxiii. 25 An urine that is falowe lyke the hewe of a falowe beest. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* 1. i. 91 How do's your fallow Greyhound, Sir. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1854 A Fallow Dog. lost about a Fortnight since. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, The Coats and Colours of this noble Beast. are usually of three several sorts, viz. Brown, Red, and Fallow. 1759 *tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 24 His belly was of a pale blue, and his back fallow. 1805 *Athenæum* No. 1954. 484/1 The horn of a fallow-ox.

2. *absol.* (quasi-sb.), as the name of a colour. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. 1. 289 Those that are of a lively red Fallow have a black List down. their Backs.

3. *Comb.*, as fallow-coloured. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 23474 Lost or stolen. a fallow coloured Bitch. 1825 *Horse Every-day Bk.* i. 983 The fallow-coloured dog was taken away.

Fallow (fæ'low), *a. 2.* Forms: 5-6 falow(e, 6 fallowe, 6-fallow. [See FALLOW sb.]

Of land: frequent in phrases, *To lie, to lay fallow*, a. That is uncropped for the current year. b. Uncultivated. +c. Fit for tillage; ploughed ready for sowing (*obs.*). d. *transf.* and *fig.*

a. 1247 *Hunt. Hare* 12 He fond a hare full fayr syttand Apon a fallow land. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 18 He that hath a falowe felde. 1611 *COTGR. Nouvelles*, fallowes; ground that lies fallow euerie other year. a 1688 *NAVARETTE China in Churchill's Coll. Voy.* (1732) i. 52 The land in China never lies fallow. 1846 *MCCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 473 There appears to have been little or no fallow land. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlii. 457 We are... compelled to let it lie fallow the next year.

b. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 98 The tythe of ouer landes lyes falow as the floore. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 44 Her fallow Leas. The Darnell, Hemlock, and ranke Femetary, Doth root vpon. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* iv. 3 Brake vp your fallow ground, and sow not among thornes. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 40 ¶ 4 The soil must lie fallow. 1797 *MAD. D'ARLAY Lett. Dec.* He is like a fallow field. one that has been left quite to itself. 1870 *BYRON Iliad* II. xviii. 226 A broad fallow field of soft rich mould.

c. 1530 *PALSGR.* 218/2 Falloweland, terre labourable. 1580 *BARET Abv.* F 103 The Fallowe field, or that is tilled ready to be sown. a 1627 *HAYWARD Edw. VI* (1630) 32 The ridges of the fallow field lay traverse.

d. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xlii. 183 The head... hath lain fallow all night. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlemen.* 3, I suppose you do not intend to lay Fallow all Children that will not bring forth Fruit of themselves. 1752 *FOOTE Taste* i. Wks. 1799 i. 11 Then I lay fallow—but the year after I had twins. 1827 *HARE Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 459 Fields of thought seem to need lying fallow. 1842 *TENNISON Audley Court* 77 The fallow leisure of my life. 1850 *KINGSLEY Ali. Locke* xxviii. My heart lay fallow for every seed that fell.

+ **Fallow**, *v. 1* *Obs.* Forms: 1 fealwian, fealewian, foalwian, 3-4 falewe(n, 3 falewi, falwy, falowen, (*south. dial.* 3 walewen, valuwen, 4 valouwe), 4-5 falwe, 4-6 falow. [OE. *fealwian*, *fealewian*, *fealwian*, *f. fealo*, *fealu* FALLOW *a. 1* Cf. OHG. *falewūn*.] a. To become pale or yellow; hence, to fade, wither. b. Of the face, etc.: To blanch, grow pale.

a. 1200 *Salomon & Sat.* 313 (Gr.) Lytle hwile leaf beoð grene, þonne hy eft fealewioð. c 1205 *LAV.* 16114 Fajeden þa felde & þat gras fealewioð. c 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 89 Fallowen shule thy floures. a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 132 Mi fruit... is fouled and falwed. 1584 *T. BASTARD Christopher* iv. xiv. (1598) 35 Here lies a bounch of haire deepe falowed.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 þe blisse of heouene þet neuer ne walewed awh is euer grene. c 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xv. 50 Y-cast in care, Y falewe as flour. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, Johannes 175 Florysand a quihle þe be, þat 3e ma eftwritw fallow.

b. c 1205 *LAV.* 30987 Faleweden nebbes. a 1300 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 20 His [Christ's] fairer lawe falowip. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 þis uayredhe... fayleþ and ualouweþ ase þet flour of þe uelde. a 1400 *Death & its Precursors* 15 in *Rel. Aut.* 65 His hew sal falowen. c 1440 *Sir Gower* 62 Al falwyd hire face here.

Fallow (fæ'low), *v. 2* Forms: 4 falewe(n, 5 falwe, (valwe), 5-6 falowe(n, 6 fallo(we, 6-fallow. See FAUCH v. Also in *Comb.*, TWIFALLOW, TRIFALLOW, etc. [? OE. **fealgian*: see FALLOW sb.]

1. *trans.* To plough or break up (land); to prepare for sowing. Also rarely, *To fallow up*.

13.. *Chron. Eng.* 94 in *Ritson Met. Hom.* II. 274 Hy faleweden erthe, and folden wode. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Falwe londe (fallowen P.), *uovo*. c 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 618 *Varro*, ualwe londe. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 4 He setteth it in the vttremoste nycke, that is beste for fallowynge. 1591 *HARRINGTON Ortl. Fur.* Pref. (1634) ¶ 5 To heare one of my ploughmen tell how an acre of wheat must be fallowed and twyfallowed. 1604 *ANT. SCOLOKER Daiphantos* (1880) 37 He fallow vp the wrinkles of the earth. 1767 *A. A. Young Farmer's Lett.* People 263. I fallowed and ploughed two acres of light gravelly land. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 239 Fifth year, tares, which should be fed on the ground, and immediately fallowed for backward turnips or rape.

2. To plough and break up (land) without sowing (it), for the purpose of destroying weeds, etc.,

and for mellowing the soil; to lay fallow. Also *absol.*

14.. in *Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 46 In aprell it is good season to falowe land. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 8 If thou haue any leys, to falowe or to sowe otes vpon. 1616 *SWIFT & MARK. Countess Farme* 20 He shall breake vp or fallow that Earth which he intends to keepe till the year following. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. 522 Fallow your Wheat Land, which will kill the Weeds, and mellow the Ground. 1780 *A. A. Young Tour* Irel. i. 172 Scarce any fallow, a few sow clover. 1885 *HOLLAND Caster Gloss.* fig. a 1764 *CHURCHILL Journey* 27 Genius. Must, to ensure his vigour, be laid down. And fallow'd well. 1855 *Dr. MORGAN in Graves' Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) II. 501 A teacher who does not either fallow or sow another crop is sure to get into mere routine.

Fallow, *Sc. f.* of FELLOW sb., FOLLOW v.

Fallow, *obs. f.* FELLOE, FELLV.

Fallow-deer (fæ'low-dē), [*f.* FALLOW *a. 1* + *DEER*.] A species of deer (*Cervus dama* or *Dama vulgaris*) smaller than the stag or red deer. So called from its colour. Also fallow-buck, -doe.

15.. *Adam Bel* 469 We haue slaine your fat fallow deer. 1548 *THOMAS Ital. Gram. & Dict.*, *Dama*, a valow deer. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 623 With Cries of Hounds, thou mayst... chase the fallow Deer. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) l. 77 Made of the skin of sleekest fallow deer. 1851 *LONGF. Goll. Leg. iv. Refectory*, The cells hung all round with the fells of the fallow-deer.

Fallowed (fæ'lowd), *pp. a.* [*f.* FALLOW *v. 2* + *-ED*.] In the senses of the vb.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. (1568) D ij b, In the come felde and in fallowed landes. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 62 Oxen... must also be accustomed to draw... a plough in fallowed ground. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 132 O'er the fallow'd Ground How leisurely they work. 1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. x. 368 Crops... produced on fallowed landes.

fig. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 84 In the meane time wee will lay in mortgage a peece of our fallowed invention.

Fallowing (fæ'lowin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* FALLOW *v. 2* + *-ING*.]

1. The action or operation of ploughing and breaking up land; an instance of this.

c 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 618 *Varracio*, ualwynge. 1532 *HERVET Xenophon's Housh.* (1768) 63 Falowynge and stirring of the ground, helpeth very moche to the sowynge. 1577 *B. Gooze Hersbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 40 At the first fallowing they marle the grounde. 1669 *WORDSWORTH Syst. Agric.* (1681) 35 These several Ploughings or Fallowings are very advantageous to Ground in several respects. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* i. 139 [The field] had received two fallowings.

2. The method or system by which land is ploughed, etc., and then allowed to lie uncropped for a time; an instance of this. Also *bare*, *summer-fallowing*.

1669 *J. WORDSWORTH Syst. Agric.* (1681) 9 For the same reason are the Summer-Fallowings advantageous to the Husbandman, not only for the destroying of the weeds. 1765 *A. A. DICKSON Treat. Agric.* iii. (ed. 2) 392 With the assistance of fallowing, (the land) carries very good crops. 1777 *NIMMO Strlingshire* 434 The advantages which that... soil must derive from summer fallowing. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 143 When fallowing, or a preparation for rotting the green sward, is intended. 1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5/5 A... quantity of land set apart for bare fallowing.

Fallowist, *noun-ud.* [*f.* FALLOW sb. or *v.* + *-IST*.] One who favours or follows the practice of fallowing land.

a 1832 *Sir J. SINCLAIR* (in *Webster* 1832) A controversy... between... the fallowists and the anti-fallowists.

Fallowness (fæ'lonēs), [*f.* FALLOW *a.* + *-NESS*.] The condition of being fallow; idleness.

a 1631 *DONNE To R. Woodward Poems* (1633) 74 So affects my muse now, a chaste fallownesse. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* II. 14 Regions rise In thorns by fallowness.

Fally (fə'li), *a. rare.* [*f.* FALL sb. + *-Y*.] Full of falls or shallow rapids.

1802 *W. TAYLOR* in *Robberds Mem.* I. 413 The rills [are] too fallow to float a canoe.

+ **Falsage**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* FALSE *v.* + *-AGE*.] Deceit, falsehood.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 39, I am... cursyd of God for my falsage.

+ **Falsart**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 3 *pl.* falsarz. [*n.* OF. *falsart*, *faussart*, *fauxart*, *f. faux*:—L. *falx*, *falce*—*n.* sickle. Cf. mod. F. *faucard*, *fauchard*.] A bill-hook.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumh*, 966 Pay caste til hem gleyues & launce, falsarz & feperd dart.

+ **Falsary**, *Obs.* Forms: 5-7 falsarie, 6 falsery, *Sc.* falsar, 7-falsary. [*ad.* late L. *falsarius*, *f. falsus* FALSE.]

1. One who falsifies, or fraudulently alters (a document, etc.); a falsifier.

1435 in *Bp. Gray's Register*, *Lincoln* 173 Falsaries of þe popes letters. 1565 *Jewel Repl. Harding* (1611) 176 The Bishop of Rome... was found an open Falsarie, for... the Canons of his making disagreed from the very Originals. 1612 *T. JAMES Corrupt. Script.* xv. 29 A falsarie is hee that in writing addeth, or detracteth, or altereth any thing fraudulently. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* Pref. (1749) p. xiv, A Writer of his own Time cannot avoid being partial, that is, a wilful Falsary. 1828 *C. Wordsworth Charles* 123 Gauden... an habitual impostor and falsary.

b. One who forges a document; a forger. 1579 *FULKE HESKINS Parl.* 79 He that did forge this Epistle... was... an impudent falsarie. 1590 *DAVIDSON Repl. Baucroft* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 507 If this be not to

play the falsarie forger... let the chaplain himself be judge. 1678 *Acts of Sederunt* 31 July They will proceed against and punish these persons as falsaries and forgers of writs. 1697 *BENTLEY Ep. Secrates* (1836) II. 189 The ground for our falsary to forge this Epistle.

2. A false or deceitful person.

1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 141 O that there were a wyndowe in to y^e breastes of such falsaries. 1662 *GAULE Magastrom.* 331 A falsary, and an intruder into his secrets.

False (fōls, fōls), *a., adv., and sb.* Forms: 1-7 fals, (3 *Orm.* falls, 4 falsse, 3-4 vals(e), 4-7 falce, (5 fauce, 6 falls, faulse, fawse), 8-9 *Sc.* fause, 7, 9 *dial.* fause, -sse, 3-false. [*late OE.* fals adj. and sb., *ad.* L. *fals-us* false (neut. *fals-um*, used subst. in sense fraud, falsehood), orig. *pa. pple.* of *falsare* to deceive; cf. ON. *fals* sb. The adj. is found in OE. only in one doubtful instance (see sense 13); its frequent use begins in the 12th c., and was prob. due to a fresh adoption through the OF. *fals*, *faus* (mod. F. *faux* = Fr. *fals*, Sp., Pg., It. *falso*). The continental Teut. langs. adopted the word in an altered form: MHG. *valsche*, mod. G. *falsch* cf. OHG. *gīfalscōn* to falsify, OFris. *falsch*, Du. *valsche*, late Icel. (15th c.) *falskr*, Da., Sw. *falsk*.

The etymological sense of L. *falsus* is 'deceived, mistaken' (of persons), 'erroneous' (of opinions, etc.). The transition to the active sense 'deceitful' is shown in phrases like *falsa fides* 'breach of trust, faithlessness', where the sb. has a subjective and an objective sense. In mod. Eng. the sense 'mendacious' is so prominent that the word must often be avoided as discourteous in contexts where the etymological equivalent in other Teut. langs. or in Romanic would be quite unobjectionable. Some of the uses are adopted from Fr., and represent senses that never became English.]

1. Erroneous, wrong.

1. Of opinions, propositions, doctrines, representations: Contrary to what is true, erroneous. c 1200 *ORMIN* 10024 To trowewenn wrang o Godd þurth þeigre falsse lare. a 1225 *Juliana* 65 Forlore þeo þu reue wio falsse bileace. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 250 Falce understondinge of þe lawe of Crist. c 1384 *CNAUCER H. France* iii. 982 Were the tydyngs sothe or fals. c 1400 *Laurence Gouge*, 267 Summen seith that a woman may be cured for to kute off al þe brest & þat is al fals. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* E v b, Of which two sonnes cam first the paynyms and the fals lawe. 1557 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 3 To knytte true argumentes, and unknitte fals. a 1568 *ASCHAN Scholien.* 1 (Arb.) 81 Corrupt maders in lyinge, breede fals judgement in doctrine. 1595 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* xxxii. lv. (1714) 125 How can that be false, which every Tongue, affirms for true? 1631-2 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 228 This man is to be for his false doctrines, sharply censured. 1652 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic.* 107 [He] affirms that eating nuts causeth shortness of breath, than which nothing is falsar. 1670 *NARROUNO Feul* in *Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 83 The Draughts are false... for they do not make any mention of the several Islands. 1695 *DRYDEN tr. Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. p. xxvi, The Persons, and Action of a Farce are all unnatural, and the Manners False. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. iii. § 4. 66 When I see a strait staff appear crooked while it is half under the Water, I say, the Water gives me a false Idea of it. a 1797 *MASON Hymn* Wks. 181: 1. 467 Impious men, despise the sage decree, From vain deceit, and false philosophy. 1821 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 358 False systems of religion have... been deduced from the sacred record. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 279 It may perhaps correct some false notions.

b. *Law.* of a judgement or verdict.

1634 *SANDESON Sermon* II. 293 In the courts of law... false verdicts, false judgments. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 34 A writ also of false judgment lies to the courts at Westminster to rehear and review the cause. *Ibid.* 402 A jury of twelve men gave a false verdict.

c. *Arith.* *False position*: the rule also called simply *POSITION*, q. v.

2. Not according to correct rule or principle; wrong. a. *Gram.* Now somewhat arch. exc. in *False concord*, a breach of any of the rules for the 'agreement' of words in a sentence; *False quantity*, an incorrect use of a long for a short vowel or syllable, or vice versa.

1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 3 A Grammarian is better liked, that speaketh true & good Latine, than he y^t speaketh false. 1580 *BARET Abv.* F xio False verses, *carmina vitiosa*. 1588 *Marjell. Epist.* (Arb.) 38, I write false Englishe in this sentence. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 450 In the Peoples Construing Booke, the Acts of those above them have alwayes some false Latine in them. 1709-10 *GIBSON in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 237 To... correct the false spellings, &c. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 3 This Poet avoiding... a false Quantity. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* ix, A false quantity which his [Scott's] generosity may almost be said to have made classical. 1872 *F. HALL (title)* Recent Exemplifications of False Philology.

b. *Music.* Of a note: Not in tune, wrong in pitch. Also, *False cadence* (see quot. 1888). *False fourth, fifth*, etc.: a fourth, fifth, etc., when not perfect. *False intonation*: (a) the production of an unnatural or improper quality of tone; (b) singing or playing out of tune. *False relation*: the separation of a chromatic semitone between two parts. Also, see quot. 1869. *False string*: a badly woven string, which produces an uncertain and untrue tone.

1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* xxxii. xvi. (1714) 115 If false Mus. 72 Shew me... which be the true notes, and which false. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 171 A Lute-String, if it be... Unequal in his Parts... we call False. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill*

Mus. iii. 35 The fifth yields a false fourth, and the sixth a false fifth. 1870 *Byron's Poems* 102 If ye sing not, if ye make false measure, We shall lose eternal pleasure. 1869 *Quaseley Counterp.* ii. 9 By a false relation is meant the simultaneous, or immediately successive, sounding of a note of the same name, but accidentally altered pitch. 1888 *Stainer & Barrett Dict. Mus. Terms* 66 When the last chord of the phrase is other than the tonic chord and is preceded by that of the dominant, the cadence is said to be interrupted, false or deceptive. *Ibid.* 164 False or feigned music was that in which notes were altered by the use of accidentals.

c. Drawing.

1775 J. RICHARDSON *Painting* 134 If the Perspective is not just the Drawing of that Composition is false.

d. Law. *False imprisonment*: the trespass committed against a person by imprisoning him contrary to law.

1886 *Rolls Parlt.* III. 225/1 The forsaid Nichol... destroyed the kynges trewe legges... bifalse imprisonment. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. vii. 127. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/2 An action to recover damages for false imprisonment.

e. Her. (See quotes.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio). *False Arms* [in Heraldry] are those wherein the fundamental rules of the art are not observed. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xii. 81 An Orle is blazoned as a 'false escutcheon' by the early Heraldists. 1889 *ELVIN Dict. Her.* An Annulet [is blazoned] as a False Roundel. A Cross voided, as a False Cross.

f. Of a horse: (see quot.). *False gallop*: see GALLOP.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 56 In cantering to the right, a horse leading with the two near legs is 'false'. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* vi. 27 If [the horse] turn to the right when the left legs are taking the advanced steps, it is false in its gallop.

g. Of a card: (see quot.).

1879 'CAVENOSH' *Card Ess.* 163 A card [played] contrary to rule in order to take in the adversary... is technically called a false card.

3. Of a balance, measure: Not truly adjusted, incorrect. Also, Of play: Unfair. Of dice: Loaded so as to fall unfairly. † *False point*: a stroke of deceit; a trick.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2724 (Fairf.) Fals west & mette againe be laigh in lands is sette. c. 1480 J. WATSON *Spec. Chr.* 30 b, Usyng of fals weights or mesuring. c. 1520 *SKELTON Dyners Baileys* Wks. 1843 l. 26 Ware yet... of Fortunes double cast. For one fals poynt she is wont to kepe in store. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1880) 3 Those which plaie with fals dice, & would make other beleve yt they are true. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xii. 23 A false balance is not good. c. 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1833) 62 Men... Who know fals playe, rather then lose, deceive. 1634 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 293 False weights, false measures, false thumbs... in the markets and shops. 1781 *COWPER Convers.* 22 If it weigh the importance of a fly, The scales are false. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 91 Causing two grooms to lose 15l. by false play. 1828 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xciii, All things weigh'd in custom's falsest scale.

4. Of shame, pride: Arising from mistaken notions.

1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. A false pride had still operated against his interest. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral Tr.* (1816) I. viii. 61 True and false shame.

5. *False position* (F. *fausse position*): a position which compels a person to act or appear in a manner inconsistent with his real character or aims. 1830 Q. Rev. Jan. 120 It [taking tithes in kind] places them [the clergy] in what the politicians call 'a false position', with respect to the community at large.

6. (To make) a false step (= F. *faux pas*): a misplaced step; a stumble; hence fig. an unwise or improper action; formerly spec. a woman's lapse from virtue. *False start*: a wrong start in a race; often *transf.* and fig.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 207, I., unfortunately made a false step, and tumbled down again into the Boat. 1709 *Pope's Ess. Crit.* 602 False steps but help them to renew the race. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour* I. 114 Such young women as have made a false step. 1837 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mont Blanc* 20 A false step might have swept us below into an immense crevasse. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 231 If he has taken a false step he must be able to retrieve himself.

7. Defective, not firm or solid. a. Farriery. *False quarter* [= F. *faux quartier*]: (see quotes.). 1523 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 504 Some lokyd full smothely and had a fals quarter. 1614 *MARRIHAM Cheap Husb.* l. v. (1668) 64 Infirmities of hoofs, as false quarters, loose hoofs. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *False Quarter* is a Rift... seeming like a piece put in, and not all entire. 1879 J. LAW *Farrier's Vet. Adviser* 370 False quarter... is similar to a sand-crack in appearance but caused by... destruction of the secreting structure at the top of the hoof.

b. Arch.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 87 What a false Bearing, or rather what Bearing at all has it? 1876 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.* s. v., *Bearing wall or Partition*... when [the partition is] built in a transverse direction, or unsupported throughout its whole length, it is said to have a false bearing, or as many false bearings as there are intervals below the wall or partition.

II. Mendacious, deceitful, treacherous.

In senses 8-10 the phr. *false as hell* was formerly common. 8. Of a statement: Purposely untrue; mendacious. Frequently in *To bear* († *speak*) *false witness*: to testify falsely.

c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne spec þu ægin þine nexta nane false witnesse. c. 1390 S. Eng. Leg. I. 40/23 Betere is trewe dede þane fals tale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2623 (Cott.) Fals

witnes and trouth breking. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 4635 (Trin.) He was prouidene with fals reede. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 593. I have... for trewe or fals report... I lovede the al my lyve. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* i. 80 To bakbite, and to bosten, and here fals witnesse. a. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* v. i. See that no false surmises thou me tell. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Kings* ix. 12 And they said, It is false. c. 1630 JACKSON *Signs Time Wks.* (1673) II. v. 380 False-witness-bearing, and Coveting their Neighbours Goods, are far more rife amongst us than they were. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. vi. (1647) 177 Afterwards this report was controlled to be false. 1678 *EARL OF ARRAN in Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. lxxv. 100 He found all to be false as hell. 1813 Lp. ELLENBOROUGH in *Ho. Lords* 22 Mar. The accusation is as false as hell in every part! 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xviii. She came to bear false witness in her sister's cause. 1833 *CRUSK Enchiridion* i. vii. 32 Neither of the gospels has made a false statement.

9. Of a person or his speech: Uttering or expressing what is untrue; mendacious. (In *false prophet* the sense varies between this and 13 b).

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 Pat þe witnesse ne preoue heom ualse. c. 1325 *Mett. Hom.* 99 Thai... said that Crist was fals prophete. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3366 Sacrilege, and fals witnessyng. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 284 Fals glosieris maken goddis lawe derk. 1382- Mark xiii. 22 Fals Cristis and fals prophetis schulen ryse vp. 1545 *JOYE Exp. Dan.* iii. 32 David... abhorret soche false accusers. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Mal.* iii. 5, I will be a swift witness against false swearers. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iii. 32 Innocence shall make False Accusation blush. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* II. v. 5 There may be false Prophets as well as true. 1687 *CONGREVE Old Back.* iv. iii. My face is a false witness, and deserves to be pilloried. 1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* Wks. 1890 III. 395 O just and righteous Opium! that to the chancery of dreams summonest, for the triumphs of despairing innocence, false witnesses.

10. Of persons, their attributes or actions: Deceitful, treacherous, faithless. Formerly often pleonastically, expressing detestation, with sb. like *traitor*, *treason* (now only *arch.*). Const. † of, to, † unto.

c. 1205 *LAY. 31422* þa rad forð a þan felde falsest alre kinge. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Ase vox is best falsest. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Pah þi fleschliche wil fals be. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 385 Pys fals byssop Ode. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11530 (Cott.) He was traitur, fals in fai. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 565 Now are deed the sonnes of foules of moryllon by theyr false wyt. a. 1533 Lp. BERNERS *Huon* lxxvii. 275 This Angelars was false and a traytoure. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xix, My dedes... Wer shortly after treasons false esteemed. 1590 *MARLOWE Edm. II.* II. iii. Never was Plantagenet False of his word. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 241 Though his false finger haue prophan'd the Ring. 1663-72 *Woods Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 471 False to his trust. 1676 *South Sermon. Worldly Wisdom* (1737) I. ix. 349 False as hell, and cruel as the grave. 1709 *STEELER Tatter* No. 105 ¶ 3 She had been false to his Bed. 1742 *POPE Dunci.* iv. 93 They... false to Phœbus, bow the knee to Baal. 1794 *Song 'Stay, my Willie' in Burns' Wks.* (1887) IV. 117 When this heart proves false to thee. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* i. 'Get up, ye false loun.' 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 231 He might be false to his country, but not to his flag. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. ii, I banish the false wretch.

† b. *transf.* Of ground, a foundation, etc.: Treacherous, insecure. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xi. 54 An huge rocky cliff, Whose false foundation waves have wash't away. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* III. 147 Graze not too near the Banks, my Jolly Sheep, The ground is false. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* liv. 55 The Heart of Man is like a Bog, it looks Fair to the Eye, but when we come to lay any Weight upon 't, the Ground is False under us.

† c. 11. *False trust*: breach of trust [= L. *falsa fides*, where *fals* is merely pppl.]. *Obs. rare.*

1649 *Br. Hall Cases Consc.* i. vii. 71 The... goods mis-carried, either by robbery or false trust.

12. Of things, indications, appearances: Fallacious, deceptive. Of a medium of vision: That distorts the object looked at; so in † *false glass*, *mirror*, *spectacles*. *False colour* (fig.): cf. *COLOUR* sb. 2 d, 12, 13.

1531 (see *COLOUR* sb. 2 d). 1505 *BARET Abv.* F. 111 A false glasse, *speculum mendax*. 1605 *Br. Hall Medit. & Pows* II. § 79 When they will needs have a sight of their own actions, it shows them a false glasse to looke in. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 145 The Devil makes us false spectacles. 1658 *WOMOCK Exam. Titilus* A. You seem to magnify the riches of the divine Grace: but when we come strictly to examine it, 'tis by a false glass. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man* iv. 392 Wit's false mirror held up Nature's light; Shew'd erring Pride. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 391 The true import of the evidence is duly weighed, false colours are taken off. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 173 Looking on all that passed at home... through a false medium. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* III. § 7 So false is the appetite for sleep, that [etc.].

† b. *False door, postern* (= F. *fausse porte*): a secret door or postern. *Obs.*

c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 190 Yf ye doo assaille the castell, they shall yssue oute at the fauce posternes. 1554 *HULOET*, False posterne or backe dore. 1627 R. ASH in *Almanac* 44 King Almansor entered sometimes into this Hospital by a false dore. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 237 They have a false door to the alcove.

III. Spurious, not genuine.

13. Counterfeit, simulated, sham. a. Of things, esp. of metal, money, jewels: Counterfeit, spurious. Of a document: Forged.

c. 1000 *Poe.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 183 *Paracaraxinus*, fals pening [Possibly a compound of the sb., like *ON. fals-pening*]. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 False gold vorwurdeþ berinne [fure]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26395 (Cott.) A-mang myn oþer wu-lele haf I oft forged fals sele. 1340 *Ayent.* 26

Of good metal by makeþ uales moneye. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 293 Þu schalt... do aweil al medicyns þat ben false. 1598 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 121 The suspicion which we gathered of their false charter parties. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 122 The wretits... can not prove against him, because they are fals. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Consc.* I. vii. 64 Criples that pretend false soares. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *False Diamond*, one that is counterfeited with glass. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 12 note, An artificial rose is not a 'false' rose, it is not a rose at all. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 288 False Papers frequently carried by slavers and smugglers. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., *False decretals*, the collection ostensibly made by Isidorus Mercator, in the middle of the ninth century.

b. Prefixed to personal designations: Pretended, that is not really such; esp. in *false god*, *prophet*.

a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Puri false godes þe ælc biode ham selfe macede. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Pese ben false cristene. c. 1250 *Meld. Margarete* iii, He levede on þe false godes. 1382 *Wyclif Barnab.* vi. 58 It is betere a kyng for to be schewyng... a profitable vesselle... than fals goddis [1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *ibid.*, Then such false gods]. 1554 *HULOET*, False messenger, false prophet. 1870 (title), *False Heir* and other Choice Stories for the Young.

c. with the name of an author: = 'Pseudo-'. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. 629 The false Ingulf.

d. Of hair, teeth, etc.: Artificially made or adapted.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Cabellera*, a false heare, or peruke. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 168 Hired women, who for five houres space... howle bitterly, tiere their false haire [etc.]. 1879 *BYRON Beppo* lxxvi, I have false curls. 1885 *Pail Mall G.* 16 Apr. 3/2 The false teeth are nothing but animal teeth attached to the human teeth by means of small gold plates.

e. *False face*: a mask.

1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* ix, His fause-face slipped aside. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ix. (1859) 248 A white false-face or mask of a most methodical expression.

f. *False key*: a skeleton key, picklock.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3708/3 A false Key, and a Steel, were left by the said Murders. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mausf. Metal* II. 267 False keys, and all other counterfeit means of opening locks.

g. Of attributes or actions: Feigned, counterfeited, spurious.

c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxii, Least your true lone may seeme falce. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Æneid* II. 197 False tears true pity move. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 25 So by false learning is good sense debased.

h. Law. *False action* = 'feigned action'; see FEIGNED. *False plea* = sham plea.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *False Action* = Faint Action. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* 246/2 *False plea*.

14. *Nav. and Mil.* Counterfeited for the purpose of deception; feigned, pretended; as in *false attack*, *lights*, *ports*, *signal*. Also in phrases (often fig.). † *To show false colours*, *Under false colours* (see *COLOUR* sb. 6 b); † *To hang out false colours* (see *COLOUR* sb. 7 d).

c. 1400 *COLOUR* sb. [see *COLOUR* sb. 6 b]. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1179/2 One towards Mount Azine, which some look upon to be only a false Attack. 1697 *DANFIEL Voy.* (1698) I. 252 Had we enter'd the Port upon the false signal, we must have been taken or sunk. 1765-93 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* t. (ed. 12) 294 Putting out false lights in order to bring any vessel into danger. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine*, *Faux sabords*, false ports, painted in a ship's side, to deceive an enemy. 1784 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 30 Dec., A letter... which seems to shew her gay and happy. I hope it shows not false colours. 1809 *ROLAND Feining* 102 Various small motions made without longing, are termed false attacks. 1853 *STROUQUER Mil. Dict.* 25/2 *False attack*, a feigned or secondary movement in the arrangements of an assault, intended to divert the attention of an enemy from the real or principal attack. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 288 To sail under false colours... is an allowable stratagem of war. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 172 If men go through society before marriage under false colours.

b. *False fire*: † (a) a blank discharge of firearms (*obs.*); (b) a fire made to deceive an enemy, or as a night-signal.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 26 We shot and made false fires. 1642 *SIR E. DERING Sp. on Reliq.* xvi. 86 Artillery men, though nimble with false fires, are not immediately complected into true-Souldiers. 1711 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) 111. 289 Night coming on we lost sight of our consort, and made several false fires. 1720 *De Foe Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 140 We made false fire with any gun that was uncharged, and they would walk off as soon as they saw the flash. 1805 *NELSON in Nicholas Disp.* (1846) V. 11. 57 We have found the comfort of blue lights and false fires in the Mediterranean. 1853 *STROUQUER Mil. Dict.* 105/2 When an army is about to retire from a position during the night, false fires are lighted in different parts of the encampment to impose upon the enemy's vigilance.

15. Improperly so called. (Prefixed, like *quasi* or *pseudo*, to form names of things bearing a deceptive resemblance to those properly denoted by the sb.) a. in various sciences.

1594 *False ribbes* (see *HASTARO* a. 5 c). 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Bonted* 3) 222 The Five inferior of each Side are the *False* [Ribs]. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 245 Immediately on quitting the real womb, they creep into the false one. 1776 *SEIFERTH tr. Gellert's Metac. Chym.* 14 (Yellow Quartz) is called... after its colour... false topaz. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 3) 248 When all the coats of an artery are wounded, ruptured, or perforated by ulceration, the tumour is called a false aneurism. 1833 *LIVELL Princ. Geol.* III. 175 This diagonal arrangement of the layers, sometimes called 'false stratification'. 1866 *TREAS. Bot.*, *False bark*, that layer on the outside of the stem of an Endogen, which consists of cellular tissue into which fibrous tissue passes obliquely. 1869 J. R. S. CLIFFORD

in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 3457 At the sixth [segment] we come to what have been called the 'false legs' [of caterpillars], 1881 *Mivart Cat. viii.* 229 The superior or false vocal cords. 1890 G. H. WILLIAMS *Crystallography* 212 False planes, apparent crystal faces, whose position is not that of true crystal planes, may be produced by oscillatory combination.

b. in popular or literary names of plants (sometimes rendering mod. L. names formed with *pseudo*).

1598 *False Rewbarbes* [see BASTARD a. 5b]. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal Index*, False Mercurie. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower*, Pl. VI. 50 False Brome-grass. 1861 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Bottle-gourd*, The common bottle-gourd, or false calabash, is a native of India. *Ibid.* s.v. *Locust Tree*, The locust-tree of America is also called the false acacia, or thorn acacia. 1898-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, False Parsley.

† c. *False nail*: ? = AGNAIL 3. *Obs.*

1818 *Art Preserv.*, Feet 335 False nails. . arise from a want of due attention to the parts surrounding the nail.

d. *Phys. False conception*: a spurious conception, in which a shapeless mass is produced instead of a foetus.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 87. 121 It . . brought from her an abortive or false conception. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 441 They shed A slimy Juice, by false Conception bred. 1889 WAGSTAFFE *Mayne's Med. Voc.* 94 *False Conception*, an imperfect impregnation or blighted ovum.

16. † a. *False colour*: in water-colour painting, a lighter tint of any of the recognized colours (*obs.*).

b. *False dyes, colours* (= Fr. *teint faux*): fugitive as opposed to permanent dyes.

1573 *Art of Limning* 4 Azure or Byz. His false colour, Two parts azure and one of ceruse. *Ibid.* 11 Lay. . First thy false colours and after thy sadd. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 527 Dyes of the second class, are called false or little dyes. 1842 BUSCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. iii. 80 Two branches, namely, that of permanent colours, and that of false or fugitive colours.

17. (Chiefly *Mech.*) Subsidiary, supplementary; substituted for or serving to supplement the thing properly or chiefly denoted by the name. a. *False bottom*: a horizontal partition in a vessel. Also in *Mining and Metallurgy* (see quot. 1881).

1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* (1814) 117 You shall make a false bottom to that privy that you are annoyed with— either of lead or stone. 1626 *BACON Sylva* (1627) v. 127 Take a Vessel, and . . make a false Bottom of course Canvase. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* I. (1651) § 5 A false bottom where the Quick-silver must lye. 1823 J. BARCKOCK *Dom. Amussm.* 146 Each vase is to have a false bottom, made with cross bars, or stout wicker work. 1881 D. C. DAVIES *Metal. Min. & Mining* 143 False Bottom. . . a loose plate put into the stamp box; a floor of iron placed in a puddling machine; a bed of drift holding auriferous drift, and overlying the bed of the latter that usually lies on the bed rock.

b. *Shipbuilding*. Of things temporarily attached to the real or true part to assist or protect it, as in *false keel, keelson, post, rail, stay, stem, stern, stern-post*. Also in *False deck*, a grating or the like supported above the main deck by the 'close fights'.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 A grating, netting or false deck for your close fights. 1627 — *Seaman's Grammar* xi. 51 Another keele vnder the first . . wee call a false keele. *Ibid.* Fix another stem before it [the stem], and that is called a false stem. 1709 *Lond. Gas. No. 4521/2* Having our . . Back-stays cut to pieces; as also our Main and False-stay. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Civ. b. The false post . . serves to augment the breadth of the stern-post. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 *False keel*. *Ibid.*, *False rail*, a rail layed down upon the upper side of the main, or upper rail of the head. 1850 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *False keelson* or *Keelson Rider*.

c. *Gunmaking*.
1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* t. i. xi. § 2. 33 The false-breath is cut away more than I like it. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 280/1 A pair of barrels . . abutting against a false breech. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 262 A false pin is screwed into the lever, which, when removed, will leave an aperture through which the breech-pin must be extracted.

d. *Civil Engineering*.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 824/2 *False works* . . construction works to enable the erection of the main works.

e. *Arch.* in *False pillar, roof* (see quot.).

1552 *HULOET*, False rouse of a chambre, house, seller, or vault. 1611 *PERKINS Cases Cons.* (1619) 143 The other which was most outward, and lesse weightie might be vpholden by lesser proppes, which Artificers in that kind call by the name of false-pillars. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms*, *False roof*, the space between the ceiling and the roof above it. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 213 The main pipes should . . be in the false roof.

f. *adv.*

† 1. *Untruly*. With *to speak, swear*. *Obs.* or *arch.*
1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 776 3yf þou euer swore . . Yn any tyme fals or wykkedyd. c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Whanne Petre . . swore fals for a wommans vois. a1400-50 *Alexander* 298 þar haue þai fals spoken. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 136 Let him in naught be trusted, For speaking false in that. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 202 He vov'd, nothing should make him answere false.

2. *Improperly, wrongly*. Of an arrow's flight: In the wrong direction; erringly. Of music: Out of tune, incorrectly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. ii. 59 The Musitian . . plaies false . . So false that he grieues my very heart-strings. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* I. ii. 74 Thou judgest false. 1608 — *Per. I.* I. 124 If it be true that I interpret false. 1815 *MOORE Lalla R.* (1824) 139 False flew the shaft, though pointed well.

3. *Faithlessly, perfidiously*. Chiefly in *To play (a person) false*: to cheat in play; fig. to betray.

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1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. ii. 144 If . . thou play false, I doe digest the poison of thy flesh. 1593 — *2 Hen. VI.* III. i. 184 Bestrew the winners, for they play'd me false. 1596 — *Merch. F.* I. ii. 48 His mother plaid false with a Smyth. 1612 — *Cymb.* III. iv. 117 Mipe care Therein false strooke, can take no greater wound. 1825 A. W. FOMBLANQUE in *Westm. Rev.* IV. 402 Sheridan played false to his political friends on this occasion. a1859 *MACADAM Hist. Eng.* (1872) V. xxiv. 24 They had their fears that Lewis might be playing false.

c. *sb.*

† 1. *Fraud, falsehood, treachery*. In early use *esp.* counterfeiting (of coin), forgery. *Obs.*

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlv. 7 Hwi thih ure hlaford sw swa micles false? a1016 *Laus of Æthelred* vi. § 32 þæt an mynet gase ofer ealle þas þeode ælcan false. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1124 Hl halden fordon eall þat land mid here micle false. c1200 *ROMAN 7334* Crist forwerp þe þat fals & flard. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19254 (Edin.) þu leies . . and æt he have wand wiþ fals þe hall gaste to fand. a1375 *Joseph Arim.* 208 Wiþ-outen faute ofer faus. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8109 Now art þou trewly þow traitour, & tainted for fals!

2. One who or that which is false. † a. *ellipt.* for 'false person'. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4412 (Cott.) Joseph . . þat suikful fals, þat foliochour. c1340 *Ibid.* 17473 (Trin.) Ælle falses shul fare on þat wyse. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12355 Enecas . . wold haue dunghyn hym to deith, & deiret þe fals.

† b. What is false; falsehood. *Obs.* exc. as absol. use of the adj.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Men moten . . take ofte fals as bileve. a1592 *GREENE Jas. IV.* (1861) 213 Such reports more false than truth contain. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. iv. 179 I my false, ore-weighs your true. a1600 *BUTLER Rem.* (1750) I. 224 Science . . Conveys, and counterchanges true and false. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 13 Truths . . were blended with the false.

c. Something that is false; untruth; false appearance. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1824 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros*, He . . hath put a false upon thy face. 1786 tr. *Suædner's Chr. Relig.* § 273 His Understanding is full of Falses. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* III. iii, Earth's falses are heaven's truths.

† 3. *Fencing* = FEINT. *Obs.*

1637 *NABBS Microcosm.* in Dodsley O. *Plays* IX. 122 Mar's fencing school, where I learn'd a mystery that consists in . . thrusts, falses, doubles.

d. *Comb.*

1. Of the adj.: a. With agent-nouns forming sbs., as *false-buller, -coiner*; † *false writer*, (a) one who writes incorrectly; (b) a forger.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 20306 (Cott.) Fals bullers [see FALSE v. 1]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 False wyrtter, *plastographus*. 1580 *BARET Alv. F.* 109 A false writer. *mendosus scriptor*. *Ibid.*, A false coiner, *adulator monetæ*.

b. With pa. pples., forming adjs. chiefly parasyntetic, as *false-biased, -bottomed, -cyed, -faced, -faiethed, -fingered, -fronted, -grounded, -hearted* (whence *false-heartedness*), -necked, -principled, -visored.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 450 For our Equalls, what they say or do . . what is good, we make Casuall, or 'false Bypassed. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char.* I. (1655) 25 You have . . upon 'false-bottomed suggestions endeavoured to disdain his [the king's] . . honour. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recent.* 55 Then banish 'false-y'd mirth. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. ix. 44 Let Courts and Cities be Made all of 'false-fac'd soothing. 1601 *CNESTER Lord's Mart.* cv. (1878) 71 'False-faiethed Scotland. 1648 *GOODWIN Young's. Ed.* Ess. 4 'False-fingered men. 1889 A. R. HORE in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 697/2 The 'false-fronted frump. 1649 *ROBERTS Clavis Bibl.* 341 His confusion of their 'false-grounded opinion. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lv. 21 Y^e 'falsehearted folk bear in their mouth hony dipped in poison. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. xii. 39 A false-hearted People that will not be convinced by Miracles. 1847 *EMERSON Poems*, *To Rheu Wks.* (Bohn) I. 402 When love has once departed From the eyes of the false-hearted. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 7 To utter the 'falseheartednesse assonne as they come out of the doores. 1889 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 16 May, The . . false heartedness of the temperance Republicans. 1892 *Academy* 24 Sept. 270 'False-necked vases are represented in the tomb of Ramessu III. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 94 The brand of contempt should be fixed upon any . . 'false principled style of manners. 1563 *FOX A. & M.* 1355/2 The dark and 'falseisured kingdom of Antichrist.

2. Of the adv.: a. With pr. pples., forming adjs., as *false-boding, -creeping, -glozing* (see *GLOZING*), -judging, -lying, -persuading, -speaking, -warbling; with vbl. sbs., forming sbs., as *false-contracting, -dealing, -editing, speaking, -promising, -writing*.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. iii. 247 'False boding Woman, end thy frantick Curse. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* I. i. iii. *Furies* 746 Theeving, 'False-contracting, Church-chaffering [etc.]. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1517 Jealousy itself could not mistrust 'False-creeping craft. 1708 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. ii. (1862) 51 This 'false-dealing proved a safe-dealing for the good people. c1480 *JOHN WATTON Spec. Chr.* 30 b, 'Fals Editing. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Dotage* I, 'False glozing pleasures. 1885 *SOUTH Term.* (1737) II. ix. 347 A false glozing parasite would . . call his fool-bardness venus valour. 1839 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* viii. 1 § 50 A very 'false-judging pedantry. 1566 *TURNER Speech* II. 70 b, A 'falseing good lesse man. 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* 'falseing good lesse man. 1682 'False persuading love. iv. i. 56 Thanks to thy tears and 'False-promising at Court. 1684 — *Atheist* I. i, There's . . 'False-promising at Court. 1600 *SHAKS. Son. cxxviii.* Simply I credit her 'false-speaking tongue. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 286 False-speaking is wrong in itself. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 992 'False-warbling in his cheated ear.

b. With pa. pples., forming adjs., as *false-derived, -fed, -found, -gotten, -imagined, -persuaded,*

-pretended, -purchased, -spoken, -sworn, -tinctured, -whited, -termed, -written.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 190 Euery . . 'false-derived Cause. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 69 They shall not be 'false-fed . . by deceitful Teachers. a1558 Q. MARY in *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 14 Seditions have been nourished . . by printing of 'false found books. 1460 in *Plat. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 260 'Fals gotten good. c1025 *MILTON Death Fair* *Sifts* 72 Her 'false-imagined loss cease to lament! 1605 *SIRKS. Lear* t. iv. 254 (Qo.), I should be 'false persuaded I had daughters. 1553 *BALD Gardiner's De vera Obed.* Pref. Bv. 'False pretended supremacy. 1530 *FORN* *Excommuni.* in *Maskeil Mon. Rit.* II. 299 All tho ben accused . . that use wytingly such 'false purchased letters. 1849 *J. SAMFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A 'false-sworne Marchaunte. 1729 *SAYAGE Wanderer* II. 391 'False-term'd honour. 1708 *WATTS Horse Lyric* II. (1808) 167 The cruel shade apply'd . . a 'false tinctur'd glass. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Good.* II. iii. (1851) 173 A 'false-whited, a lawrie resemblance of her. 1755 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* IV. 93 Names 'false-written as Arthus for Arthurs.

c. With verbs, forming verbs, as *false-colour, -play, -point, -promise*.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 170 Genius neither distorts nor 'false-colours its objects. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 19 The Queene . . has 'false plaid my Glory Vnto an Enemys triumph. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695 I They kept on 'false pointing and backing. 1749 *bridge* did little else but 'false point. a1618 *SYLVESTER Cup of Consolation* 22 Smiling Hope . . 'False-promiseth long Peace and plenty too.

3. *Special comb.*: † *false-back* a., † *treacherously retreating*; *false-bedded* a., -bedding *Geol.* (see quot. 1876, 1887); † *false-cup*, a kind of drinking cup; † *false-heart* a. = *false-hearted* (see *Comb.* 1); *false-muster*, an incorrect statement of the number of men in a regiment or a ship's company; *false-nerved* a. *Bot.*, having no vascular tissue; † *false-winged* a. *Arch.* = *pseudo-dipteral*. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. xlviii, The 'false-back Tartars fear with cunning. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text Bk. Geol.*, 91 Sandstones are said to be 'false-bedded when their strata are crossed obliquely by numerous laminae. 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 32 The lower zone of false-bedded grits. 1876 *WOODWARD Geol.* (1887) 13 'False-bedding . . is a feature produced in shallow water by currents and tidal action, whereby beds are heaped up in irregular layers without any approach to horizontality or continuity. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 1. 124 False-bedding e.g. Current, Cross, or Drift-Bedding. 1908 *MORTUUX Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 152 'False-Cups, Tumblers. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 143, I am thy King, and thou art 'false-heart Traitor. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Jrnl.* (1756) t. 116 No. 17 There are besides several Faggots, and 'False-musters, which the General thinks proper to connive at. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'False-nerved, when veins have no vascular tissue, but are formed of simple elongated cellular tissue; as in mosses, seaweeds, etc. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 20 This Temple was . . 'false-wing'd.

† *False, v. Obs.* Forms: 3 *false-n* (fausie-n), 3-7 *false(n)*, (5-yn), 3-4 *south. dial. false(n)*, 4-5 *falses*, 4-6 *fals*, 6 *falce*. [a. OF. *false-r* (mod. F. *fausser*) — late L. *falsāre*, f. *fals-ū*; see *FALSE* a. Cf. ON. *falsa*.] To be or make false.

1. a. *intr.* Of a thing: To prove unreliable; to fail, give way.

c1205 *LAY. 2396/7* Pe helman his hweude and his hereburne gon to falsie [c1275 falsen]. a1225 *Ancre R.* 228 For none deofles pufe ne þurue 3c drede[n], bute 3if þet him ualse. *Ibid.* 277 3if he mei undergieten þet ower bileau falsie.

b. *trans.* To cause to fail or give way; to foil (a weapon).

a1225 *Ancre R.* 292 Godes stronge passiun falsie þes deoffes wepen. a1240 *Sawtes Warde in Cott.* Hume. 255 Ne mei . . na none falsi mi heorte. c1275 *Lume Ron* 124 In O. E. *Misc.* 97 Ne may no Mynur hire underwote, ne neuer falsie bene grundwal. c1300 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 2125 The fir . . falsed the siment, and the ston.

2. *trans.* To counterfeit (money); to forge (a document).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 29308 (Cotton Galba) Fals bulleres . . þat falses þe papas sele. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 536a 3yf þou dedyst euer þe myghte To false a chartre. c1450 *MYRE 709* All that falsen the popes lettres. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cl. 131 A clerk had falsed the kynges money. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 193, I denounce . . all those that fals the kynges standarde. 1553 T. BECON *Relig. Rome* (1563) 240 a, All those that fals the Popes Bull.

3. To falsify, make untrue; to introduce falsehood into; to corrupt.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 434 Men moten . . pacientliche dispose hem to deye for Crist, and fals not þe gospel for favor of men. c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's Pro.* 66, I mote reherse Hir tales alle . . Or elles falsen som of my matere. 1450-1530 *MYRR. our Ladye* 54 They that clyppe away from the money of goddes seruice, eny wordes or letters or syllables, & so fals yf from the trew sentence. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. ii. 11 *Babylon* 473 Those scattered Masons Had falsed it [Adam's language] in hundred thousand fashions.

4. To be or prove false to. a. To break, violate (one's faith, word, etc.). Const. dat. of person.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11101 Men falsen here troules. c1386 *CHAUCER Spr.* T. 619 He . . bath his trouthe falsed. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* xxii. 20 These couenauntes shoulde neuer be broke ne falsed. a1533 *L. BERNERS* *Honore* cxx. 429 Then shall I false her my promyse. 1563 B. GOUGE *Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 57 When fyrst she falsht her troth to me. 1624 *HEYWOOD Captives* II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, That false their faythys.

b. To play false to (a person); to betray, deceive. Also absol.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1053 Ther made neuere woman more wo than she, when that she falsed Troilus.
c1420 LYDG. *Temple of Glass* 63 Medee. was falsed of Iason.
c. *absol. and intr.* To defraud, deal falsely.
1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 301 To falsen and to ben unkinde.
c1450 MYCT 709 All that falsen or use false measures.
c1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 163 Never yet. Intended I to false, or be untrue.

d. *refl.* To betray one's trust. (Doubtful: the word may be adj.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 74 'Tis Gold .. makes Diana's Rangers false themselves.

5. To maintain to be false, impugn. To false (a doom): in Sc. Law 'to deny the equity of a sentence, and appeal to a superior court' (Jam.).

a 1225 *Juliana* 69 Ah false swa here lahe. a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Thus xal I false the wordys that his peyl doth testify. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* In mennis lawe oft men falsen domis, & appelen þer fro. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxv. (1869) 49 Thine argumens, that seist I have falsed and repured thy gretteste principle. 1469 *Act Parl. Jas. III.* (1814) 94 The dome gevin in the Justice are of Drumfries .. & falsit and againe callit be maister Adam cokburn forspekar .. was weile gevin & evil again callit. 1609, 1708 [see FALSING vbl. sb. below].

6. To false a blow: to make a feint.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 9 Sometimes he strook him strait, And falsed off his blowes 'illude him with such bayt. 1594 [see FALSING vbl. sb. below].

Hence Falsed ppl. a., Falsing vbl. sb. and ppl. a., in senses of the verb. Falsing of dooms: (see FALSE v. 5).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 þurh swich chastement haueð sum ancre ared betwene hire & hire prest. a valsine lue. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2378 Lo l her þe falsyng, foule mot hit falle! c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1130 Falsyng & flattery. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 30 Yet shall they shew your falsed faith. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 95 Not sure in a thing falsing. 1594 J. G. (Hille) tr. Grassi's True Arte of Defence, with a Treatise of Deceit or Falsinge. 1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xxi. The adulterate beauty of a falsed cheek. 1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* I. iii. 181 Hence, ye falsed, seying Patriotes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 70 Falsing of Domes (reduction of decreits) should be done incontinent be the partie agains quom they are given. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 244 That falsed Homily. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. iii. x. (1743) 432 Edinburgh .. assisted the Chamberlain in the falsing of dooms.

False-bray: see FAUSSE-BRAY.

† Falsedict. Obs. [A parallel formation to VERDICT, by the substitution of false for the first member.] An untrue deliverance or utterance.

1579 FULKE HESKIN' *Parl.* 499 Wee will not take the verdite or rather the falsedict at his mouth. 1616 B. PARSONS *Mag. Charter* 23 A verdit .. is a falsedict, [i.e. etc.].

† Falsedom. Obs. [f. FALSE a. + -DOM.]

Treachery, untruth; a falsehood.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 852* note, Þe vnkunde suikedom (v. falsedom). a 1300 *Siriz* 65 in Wright *Anecd. Lit.* 4 Ne can ich saien non falsdom. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2748 3yf he swere fals, or falsdom bede.

Falsehood (fōls-, fōls-hud). Also † false-head. Forms: a. 3-6 fals(e)-, (4) falce-, fals-south dial. vals-), hed(e, -ed, (4) -ede, -heed, -id, 5 -hedd, 6 -heade), 6-7 -head. b. 4-6 fals-, (6) false-), hod(e, (4) Sc. -ade), 6- falsehood. [f. FALSE a. + -HEAD, -HOOD.]

† 1. As an attribute of persons: Falseness, deceitfulness, mendacity, faithlessness. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 454 Of falshe, ne of trecherye, in þe worl hys þe nys. a 1340 HAMOLE *Psalter* xl. 2 Sothfastnes is lesed & falshe waxis. c 1440 *Geuerydes* 1539 A soille To hide your falshe. 1534 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 253 Me thynke he is full of falshe for I se none other but he purchaseth for your deth.

2. Want of conformity to fact or truth; falsity. Now almost always implying intentional falsity.

c 1340 *Parl. M.* 22805 (Trin.) Mony wenen þat ben not wise þat þat fleshe schal not hool wryse. Þat to wene is but falshe. c 1440 *Geuerydes* 5221 Falshehed and trouthe is euer atte debate. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* I. viii. Truthe and falshe þe two contraryantes. 1611 BIBLE Job xxi. 34 In your answers there remaineth falshood. 1742 JOHNSON *L. P., Synonym.* The falshood of this report. 1793 BEDFORDS *Scurry* 46 He has .. shewn the falshood of the conclusion. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 20 The shameless assertion, that truth and falshood are indifferent in their own natures.

b. That which, or something that, is contrary to fact or truth; an untrue proposition, doctrine, belief, etc.; untrue propositions, etc. in general.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 136 Logique hath eke in his degree Betwene the trouthe and falshood The pleine wordes for to shode. c 1449 PECKOK *Refr.* III. xiv. 373 Out of a treuth the foleweth not a falshe. 1691 HARTKEFFE *Virtues* 289 Such Minds, as shall have as clear Conceptions of Falshoods, as they have of Truths. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 278 Truth would be suppressed together with falshood. 1847 HILLS *Friends in C.* (1854) I. 6 Each age has to fight with its own falshoods. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1880) I. 32 It would be easy .. to exaggerate this truth .. into a falshood.

† c. An error, mistake (in writing); a slip of the pen. Obs. rare.

c 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 148 Falsheed yn boke, for yvel wrytyng, menda.

3. Deception, falsification, imposture; a forgery, counterfeit. Obs. or arch.

1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Notaries bet makeþ þe ualse lettres, and .. to ucle opre ualsheides. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 616 Panne

[he] .. fyeh on her falsheþes þat þei bifore deden. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 122 Hee .. Artificer of fraud .. was the first That practisid falshood under saintly shew. *Ibid.* IV. 812 No falshood can endure Touch of Celestial temper.

4. The intentional making of false statements; lying. (Occasionally with wider sense adopted from ancient philosophy: see quot. 1810.)

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. 3 to Herodotus was .. suspected of falshood. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi. Add not the audacity of falshood to the headlong passions of youth. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 135 Your logical falshood is—where, for example, you speak of a thing which is not true as if it were true, whether you think it true or not: your ethical falshood is—where you speak of a thing as true, believing it not to be true, whether it be really true or not. a 1839 PRATER *Poems* (1864) II. 394 Fraud in kings was held accurst, And falshood sin was reckoned. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 24 Falshood is permitted by their religion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 74 He who loves involuntary falshood is a fool.

5. An uttered untruth; a lie. Also, false statements, uttered untruth, in general.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 42/288 Alas, alas, þe deolfote calit to heore so muche falsheþe! c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 140 He seies, as blasphem falsheþe þat he makes medeful to see Cristen men. c 1450 *Gesta Rom.* xlix. 223 (Hart. MS.) He with his sotil cautellis & falsheþes blindithe & disseyuith þe soule. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* IV. i. 39, I will turne thy falshood to thy hart, Where it was forged, with my Rapiers point. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii. Why did you accuse me of having told a falshood. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* II. 15. 42 To cover brick with cement, and to divide this cement with joints that it may look like stone, is to tell a falshood. 1865 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 13, 314 A small element of truth may furnish a substructure for a considerable edifice of falshood.

† 6. Arith. Rule of falshood = 'False Position': see POSITION. Obs.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 439 The rule of Falschode, whiche beareth his name .. for that by false numbers taken at all adventures, it teacheth howe to finde those true numbers that you seeke for.

7. Sc. Law. (See quot.): in mod. law books for the older FALSET.

1699 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Laws Cust. Scot.* xxvii. 134 *Fals-*hood .. a fraudulent suppression, or imitation of Truth, in prejudice of another. 1773 in J. ENSKINE *Instit. Law Scot.* IV. iv. 66. 1861 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 378/4.

8. Comb., as falshood-free, falshood-monger.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Chaucery* (ed. 2) I. xii. 293 What will not those falshood-mongers, the poets, have to answer for. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems, Exile's Return* III. How change could touch the falshood-free And changeless thee!

† Falseleke. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. FALSE a.: see -LOOK.] Falsehood.

a 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* VIII. 32 To fet y falle hem feole, for falsleke fift folde.

† Falsely, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. In 4 falsly. [f. FALSE a. + LY¹.] False, deceptive.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* VIII. 31 My fykel fleishe, mi falsly blod.

Falsely (fōls-, fōlsli), adv. Forms: 3-5 fals(e)-liche, (4) falslich, -lik, -lyche, valsliche), 3-5 falsli, 3-8 falsly, 4- falsely. [f. FALSE a. + LY².]

1. In violation of truth; untruthfully.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 726 When þou falsly by hym swerest. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3054 Falsly canestow fayt. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 146 A man is accused falsly of a fact. 1841-2 EMERSON *Ess.* *Spir. Laws* Wks. I. 66 When a man .. has base ends, and speaks falsely.

2. Erroneously, incorrectly, wrongly.

a 1300 *Cursör M.* 23131 (Cott.) Falsli se be cristen callid. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1639) xii. 134 Thei seyn that the cristene men .. beleven folyly and falsly that Iesu Crist was crucifyed. 1553 WINZOR *Antient Livings* xxvi. Wks. 1800 II. 54 Science falslie so callit. 1597 MONTEY *Intrad.* *Am.* 183 Such things as I have either left out or falsely set downe. a 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Am. Metadormis in Poems* (1869) 240 All states are good, and they are falsly led, Who wish to be ymborne. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* I. x. How falsly is the spaniel drawn! 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 128, I have falsely represented his principles.

3. Wrongfully. a. Unjustly, for no sufficient cause, without justification. b. Dishonestly, fraudulently.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5347 3yf þou .. falsly purchasode, þat ys grete synne. c 1320 — *Chron.* (1810) 235 Gascoyne & Normandie, þat þe kyng of France chalanges falsly. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 Enpresoned falslich by enme. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xiv. (1869) 80 Thou mesurest falsliche, and stealest folkes com. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 98, I must die falsly. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 675 Success, which they did falsly hoast. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 7 For such who are treated ill and upbraided falsly.

4. Deceitfully, treacherously.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Falsliche igon to schriftu. a 1300 *Cursör M.* 818 (Göt.) þe feind .. falsli bigiled adam. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 693 A fewe Folwen fully þat cloþ, but falsliche þat vseþ. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Falseller than the fende. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Asynon* xiv. 341 Kyng yon, that so falsli hath betrayed vs. 1503-4 *Act 17 Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamb., Persones falsly and traiterously ymagynyng .. the deth .. of the Kinge. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 253 John .. falsly and unthaturally revolted unto the French king. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 478 The third witness .. falsly promises an Eden here.

† 6. Improperly. Obs.

1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* x. 270 Ful meny fayre flus falsliche washe! 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Evij þ. The daughters of Moab were falsly engendryd and goten. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 208/1 The church fell suddenly down, .. was falsly wrought. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 251 A base

foule Stone, made precious by the soyle Of Englands Chaire, where he is falsely set.

Falseſt (fōls'n, fōls'n), v. rare. [f. FALSE a. + -EN⁵.] trans. To make false or unreal.

1888 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Apr. 482 The whole action of our minds is hampered and falsened.

Falseſness (fōls-, fōlsnes). Also 4-7 falsnes(s(e, 4-8 false- (south. dial. vals-) nesse. [f. FALSE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being false.

1. Contrariety to fact; want of reality or truth; falsehood, unreality. † Also quasi-concr. anything false.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1497 3yf þe deme fals iuggement, þere falsnes ys, he shalle be shent. 1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Ualsnesse me ys sel zigge. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 52 Racio or reason demyth bitwene .. sothe and falsnesse. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 105 His rudeness .. Did livery falseness in a pride of truth. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 170, I noe whit repent me of the Collogne newes I sent you, since I was .. confident of the falsnes. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. vii. § 1 He .. did not know of the falseness of the affirmation at the time it was made. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 6 The falseness of his illusions.

2. Deceitfulness, duplicity, imposture. Also quasi-concr. a deceit, an imposture.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 265 He sent vnto þe pape, & .. a new falsnes did schape. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Poem. Prolog.* T. 423 His infinite falsnesse Ther coude no man writen. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* I. i. 7 Se 3e that no man bigile 3ou bi .. veyn falsnes. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 The said Deceits and Falseness. 1558 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 196 He was .. arreigned and judged for his falsnesse. 1649 DR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* II. 71 The falsenes .. of our corrupt hearts. 1732 WATERLAND *Christ. Viud.* 38 They that reject Superstition in Theory, and yet retain it in Life .. do but expose their own Folly and Falseness. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xx. (1862) 329 Another part of his falseness was, that [etc.].

3. Faithlessness, inconstancy, treachery. Also an instance of this.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 Falsnes brewes bale. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* xix. 173 Falsnesse ich [Iteus] fynde in þy [Iudas] faire speche. c 1470 HENRY Wallace I. 39 It was lost with tresoun and falsnes. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxx. 171 a, He wolde make y traytours derely abyte their falsnesse. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* iv. § 8. 40 Some inward guile of falsness, for which that oath must be the cloak. 1709 PRIOLEUX *Lett.* (Camden) 203 Being for his falsnesse in the management of that trust broken and discarded. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. x. 386 His predecessor .. had recorded their falseness and cruelty.

† 4. The fact of falling or 'giving way'. Obs.

1552 HULOET, Falsenes of herte, demissio. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F. 111 A falsnesse of heart, and feeble courage.

† Fals'er. Obs. Also 6 falsor. [f. FALSE v. + -ER¹. Cf. *f. fausseur*.]

1. A falsifier, forger, counterfeiter.

1340 *Ayenb.* 64 Ha ssel by demd ase ualsere. 1388 WYCLIF *Jas. Prolog.* The whiche [enuyous men] pronouncen me to be a falsere. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 53 Falsers of the kynges money are punnyshed by deth.

2. One who acts falsely; a deceiver.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Epil.* To teach the ruder shepheard how .. from the falsers fraude his folded flocke to keepe. 1597 LVLV *Wom. in Moore* iv. i. Detested falsor! a 1637 B. JONSON *Hue & Cry after Cupid.* We hope ye'll not abide him, Since ye hear this fals'er's play.

† Falsery. Obs. Also 6-7 falsary. [a. OF. *falserie*, f. *fals* FALSE a.] Deception, falsification, falsehood.

1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) 111, 397 The good emperor .. came now to make him amends for his pretty falsery. 1639 GENTILIUS *Servilia's Inquis.* (1676) 889 That Tribunal, to which that falsary [calumniation of an accused person] hath not born respect. a 1670 M. CASAUON *Treat. Spirits* (1672) 214 This Cassendus thinks is enough to prove Plutarch's falsary.

† Falseship. Obs. In 3 falseshipe, 4 falseship. [f. FALSE a. + -SHIP.] The quality of being false. a. Untruthfulness. b. Dishonesty, deceit.

c 1320 *Hali Meid.* 26 Ah ichulle scheaven hit al wið falschipe ismedet. 14. in *Pol. Kel. & L. Poems* (1866) 222 Glosinge and falseship beon riue.

Falseſome, a. Obs. exx. Sc. rare. Also 9 Sc. fause-. [f. FALSE a. + -SOME.] Deceitful, untrue.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* I. Wks. 937/1 So many falsesomes sayes in that sedicious boke. 1883 *Edin. Even. Expr.* 2 May 2/3 Of fauseſomes ways thou'st taen a scunner.

† Fals'et¹. Chiefly Sc. Obs. Also 4 falsat, 5 falssett. [app. a. OF. *falsat* (Godef. s. v. *falsat*); — late L. *falsatum*, neut. pa. pple. of *falsare*: see FALSE v.] Falsehood, treachery, fraud; an instance of this. In Scots Law = FALSEHOOD (see quot. 1609).

1375 BARBOUR *Brune* xv. 122 Falsat euimar Sali haue .. euil ending. 1482 *Certificat in Sirtees Nis.* (1890) 40 To put down all falssett and untrewit. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 44 Mony falsettes daylie done within this realm be Notars. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 161 This then standeth in force, although there appere erreure or falsset. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 69 The general crime of falsset, contains under it sundrie special crimes. As false Charters or Writtes, false money, false measures, false wechts. *Ibid.* 128 He quha is convict of falsset in wechts.

† Fals'et², Anglicized form of FALSETTO.

1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 59 A young Man singing .. with such a Voice, as seem'd not to come from Heaven .. it was a Fals'et. 1785 BURNES *Hist. Mus.* II. iv. 374 The other just came from Rome—sings in Fals'et. 1796 — *Memoirs Melastasio* II. 174 A great player on the violin in fals'et.

|| **Falsetto** (fɒlsetto). Also *8 error. falsetta*. [*It. dim. of falso FALSE. Cf. F. fausset.*]

1. A forced voice of a range or register above the natural; the head voice.

1774 WALPOLE *Lett. Earl Strafford* 11 Nov. There is a full melancholy melody in his (Leon's) voice, though a falsetta. 1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 142 The same difference . . . takes place between the natural voice and the common falsetto. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVI. 419/2 The term basso falsetto has been proposed to designate this voice [it feigned lower voice], but the term lower falsetto is more accurate. 1855 SNEYDELL *H. Coverdale* lviii. 390 'To whom do I refer?' repeated her husband in the highest note of his shrill falsetto. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* 501/2 The male counter-tenor, or alto voice, is almost entirely falsetto.

fig. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. 1808 VIII. 103 The mock heroic falsetto of stupid tragedy. 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 186 All is tuned to the same smooth falsetto of sentiment. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Studies* 249 Much of the poem is written throughout in falsetto.

2. One who sings with a falsetto voice.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 44 You are pleased . . . to compare the *falsetti* of former times with the *soprano*. 1884 NIECKS *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Falsetto*, a singer who sings soprano or alto parts with such a voice.

3. *attrib.*

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 276 A sort of falsetto tone in her speech. 1854 BUSHMAN in *Circ.* 56. (c. 1865) 1. 286/2 The falsetto voice has more of a humming character. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vii. (1879) 605 The vocal cords are seen to be wide apart when falsetto notes are uttered. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 623/2 The last sentence . . . seems to us to go perilously near making a falsetto conscience out of the antipathies of strait-laced men.

Hence **Falsetto**, one who sings in falsetto.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXVII. 73 Soprano falsettists were once common enough in France. 1892 *Daily News* 28 July 6/2 The Italian tenor . . . is an 'incomparable falsettist'.

Falsidical (fɒlsɪdɪkəl), *a. rare* -1. [as if *f. L. falsidicus* falsehood-telling (*f. L. falsum* falsehood + *-dic-* weak stem of *dicere* to speak) + *-AL-* on the analogy of *VERIDICAL*.] Suggesting as true what is really false; falsehood-telling.

1886 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* II. 284 Illusory (or falsidical) hallucinations.

Falsifiable (fɒlsɪfɪəbəl), *a.* [*f. FALSIFY v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. falsifiable.*] That may be falsified.

1611 CORNAR, *Falsifiable*, which may be falsified, adulterated, forged, sophisticated. 1685 COTTON *tr. Montaigne* II. 412 The senses are the sovereign Lords of his knowledge, but they are uncertain and falsifiable in all circumstances. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 52 The Vedāntins believe the world to be falsifiable.

† **Falsific**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. falsificus, f. falsus* false + *-ficus* making; see *-FIG-*.] Making false, falsifying, dealing falsely (Bailey 1736).

Falsification (fɒlsɪfɪkəʃən), [*n. of action f. late L. falsificāre* to FALSIFY; see *-ATION-*.]

1. The action of rendering (something) false; fraudulent alteration (of documents, of weights or measures, etc.); misrepresentation, perversion (of facts); counterfeiting; an instance of the same.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* iv. § 25. 231 He . . . sheweth vp a ruinous matter with the falsification of his Doctours. 1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* III. § 5. 137 By falsification of the wordes, wooing to endeavour that anything may seeme diuine which is not. 1607 TOPSEL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 38 Some adulterate Castoreum . . . this is a falsification discernible. 1630 J. TAYLOR (*Water P.*) *Wks.* II. 36 I am accused for lies and falsifications. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 351 If there were . . . ground of suspicion that the Figures were altered, its still the same; but . . . If the falsification were so neat that it could not so easily be discerned . . . then [etc.]. 1766 COLLIER *Ref. Ridd.* 77 Affliction is itself falsification of the whole Person. 1799 S. TAYLOR *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. ut iii. 176 Their . . . manifest falsifications . . . both of manners and history. 1831 LAMM *Elin* (1860) 358 By a wise falsification, the great masters of painting got at their true conclusions. 1863 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxvi. 655 The falsification of date.

2. The showing (something) to be groundless.

1885 *March. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/2 The complete falsification of these confident assurances.

b. *Equity*. 'The showing an item of charge in an account to be wrong' (Webster 1864, citing Story). 1845 J. W. SMITH *Man. Equity* 163 The proving an item to be wrongly inserted is a falsification.

Falsificator (fɒlsɪfɪkətɔː), [*agent-n. f. late L. falsificāre* to FALSIFY.] One who deals in falsification; a falsifier.

1609 T. MORTON *Answ. Higgins* To Rdr. 1 Lest thou shouldst stumble vpon me, as vpon a Falsificator. 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 203 You must say you took up your quotations vpon trust, or els confesse you are a falsificator. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Nov. The audacious falsificators print with old-fashioned type upon hand-made paper.

Falsifier (fɒlsɪfɪə), (fɒlsɪfɪər), [*f. FALSIFY v. + -ER-1*] One who falsifies.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 679/2 Lyons and falsifiers of scripture. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 283 Dare you deny that these were my words? If you do you are a falsifier. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 54 Diogenes . . . in his younger days was a falsifier of money. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 144 It is unjust to accuse the Evangelists and Apostles with being falsifiers. 1878 N. AUSTIN *Rev.* CXXVII. 131 A wilful falsifier of history.

† **Falsify**, *vb. Fencing. Obs.* [*f. next vb. (sense 7).*] The action of 'falsifying' a blow; a feint.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 126 Amphialus . . . let flie a down-right blow; but with a falsifie Reverser the stroke. 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronati* 1. 1 A falsify may spoil his cringe, Or making of a leg.

Falsify (fɒlsɪfaɪ, fɒlsɪfaɪ), *v.* Also 5-7 falsifie, 6 falcefy, falsefy, -ifye. [*ad. Fr. falsifier, ad. late L. falsificāre, f. L. falsificus* making false, *f. falsus* FALSE; see *-FY-*.]

1. *trans.* To make false or incorrect. a. To alter fraudulently; to introduce false matter into or give an incorrect version of (a document, etc.).

1502 ORD. *Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) vi. viii. 188 To falsifie the lettres of the pope. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 256 Those they haue falsified of late purposely. 1651 HONNES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 204 They did not therefore falsifie the Scriptures. 1741 tr. *D'Argens Chinese Lett.* v. 28 Funeral Orations had contributed very much to falsify History. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1835) II. xx. 237 He . . . falsified the document by the substitution of a paragraph. 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rise & Fall Struensee* Wks. 1846 II. 396 Accused . . . of having falsified the public accounts.

b. To give a false account of; to misrepresent.

1630 PRYNE *Anti-Armist.* 118 Which falsifies the eternal truth. 1641 DR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 152 Aemilius Probus mistook, or falsifies Thucydides. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 252 1 Good-breeding has made the Tongue falsify the Heart. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (1891) I. 379 He sat . . . in his lonely island, coldly falsifying facts and dates.

absol. 1779 JOHNSON 10 Oct. in *Boswell*, Lord Bathurst did not intentionally falsify. 1824 DINDIN *Libr. Comp.* 510 Not that Johnson designedly falsified. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* I. 217, I falsified and fabricated.

† c. To assert falsely. *Obs.*

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin* 24 b, How they might take away his life, either by treason to be falsified against him, or [etc.].

† d. To adulterate. Also of disease: To corrupt, vitiate. *Obs.*

1562 *Act & Etc.* c. 11 § 1 Divers . . . Persons . . . diminish, impair and falsify the Monies and Coins current within this Realm. 1634 W. THIRWYTT tr. *Barlaam's Lett.* 385 Those who falsify Merchandises. 1666 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judaeorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 425 Verdigrasse . . . all falsify'd with earth. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz. Surge* III. vii. 233 By diseases the joint water or radical humor is falsified.

e. To make (a balance or standard) untrue.

1611 BIRL *Amos* viii. 5 Falsifying the balances by deceit. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 404 We are not compelled to falsify our standards.

f. To alter or pervert from correct rule.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* II. (Arb.) 94 There can not be . . . a fowler fault, then to falsifie his accent to serue his cadence. 1841 D. ISRAELI *Am. Lit.* (1869) 475 He [Spenser] falsified accentuation, to adapt it to his metre.

g. To make unsonnd.

1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* 6 An unhappy spirit . . . falsified the relation between the parties.

† h. Used by Dryden in avowed imitation of *It. falsare*: (see *quot.*).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* ix. 1093 His ample shield Is falsify'd, and round with javlins fill'd. *Ibid.*, note, I use the word falsify in this place to mean that the shield of Trojans was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans.

† 2. a. To produce a counterfeit of; to counterfeit.

b. To get up in imitation of something else. *Obs.*

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 After that crystall was once found out, they deuise to sophisticated and falsifie other gemmes thereto. 1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 124 They stamp and falsified the best ancient Medals so well. b. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 370 The Lapidarie [counterfeits] pebbles and pretious stones by glasse and other substances falsified, and sophisticate by arte.

3. To declare or prove to be false.

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 50 To falsifie this present xiiijth conclusion. 1579-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 He shall have cause neither to falsifie one opinion lightly nor [etc.]. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 42 No man can falsify any material fact here stated. 1845 STOVES *Comm. Necess.* Introd. 9 Relinquishing all claim to respect by falsifying their own affirmations. 1876 MOZLEY *Unit. Sermon* (1877) 23 The rights of conscience belong so much to the morality of society now, that they must falsify any moral creed opposed to them.

b. *esp. in Law* (see *quots.*). To falsify a deed (sc. = to falsify a doct.; see *FALSE v. 5*).

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 331, It shall not lye in the mouth of the tennante to falsifye or defete the recoverie which was againe his Lord. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 104 b, To falsifie in legal understanding is to prove false, that is, to avoid or . . . defeat. 1642 tr. *Perkins's Prof. Bk.* v. § 382. 165 His wife shall falsifie this recovery in a writ of dower. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 945 The sentence was conclusive evidence to falsify the warranty. 1854 J. W. SMITH *Man. Equity* 220 To give liberty to . . . falsify the account.

c. To fail in fulfilling, or prevent the fulfilment of (a prediction, expectation, etc.).

1596 SHAKES. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. ii. 235 By so much shall I falsifie mens hopes. a. 1719 ADDISON *Evid. Christ.* viii. (1730) 66 Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours . . . to baffle and falsify the prediction. 1851 W. COLLINS *Rambles beyond Railay* vii. (1852) 124 The prognostications of our Cornish friends were pleasantly falsified. 1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 10 July 5 To consider . . . whether we are contented to falsify his high regard for us.

† 4. *intr.* To make a false representation or statement; to deal in falsehoods. *Obs.*

1629 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 112 Julian was contemned by the Souldiery, for falsifying with them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. I. ii. 6 His wisdom will hardly permit him to falsifie with the Almighty. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 338 The practice of falsifying with men will lead us on insensibly to a double-dealing with God himself. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxiii. 127 Would you either falsify or prevaricate? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, To propagate a malicious truth wantonly is more despicable than to falsify from revenge.

† 5. *trans.* To prove false to, fail to keep; to break, violate (one's faith, word, etc.). *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 585/1, I shall . . . finde Tindal himself so good a fellow, as to falsify his own wordes here & beare a poore man company. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 111 Aeneas . . . falsified his faith to Dido. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. v. Wks.* (1851) 204 Falsifying that Oath, by night with all the Horse they had . . . stole to Exeter.

† 6. *intr.* To prove faint; to fail, give way. *Obs.*

1668 PERYS *Diary* 27 Aug., My heart beginning to falsify in this business.

† 7. *Fencing.* To feign (a blow); to make (a blow) under cover of a feint. Also *absol. Obs.*

1595 SAVIOLTO *Practice, Rapier & Dagger* i, If you perceiue . . . that he go about to falsify vpon you . . . put your selfe in your ward. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xlii. 102 Now strikes he out, and now he falsifieth. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* I. i, Tigranes falsified a blow at your leg, which you . . . avoided. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. x. 94 One of them making offer at his necke with a Halbert, and falsifying his blowe, hit him under the short ribbe. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 219 As th' are wont to falsify a blow.

Hence **Falsified ppl. a.**, Falsifying *vb. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 978 They do defile and blemish the wordes of God which deck them with strange and falsified titles. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 292 Your falsified faith. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 2 With the falsif'd name of Loyalty, to colour over base compliances. 1886 *Pail Mall G.* 1 July 6/1 The falsified prediction is a good omen.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* II. 178 Lies, Corruptions, and Falsifications. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Wks. & Comm.* (1603) 78 Cloth, which by reason of exceeding falsifying and deerness of ours, groweth every day into more and more request. 1622 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 222 He shewed such excellent dexterity in warding the other's blows, slighting his falsifyings. 1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Pref.* 14 Purifying it . . . from the falsifying alloy. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fencing or Falsifying*.

† **Falsiloquence**, *Obs. rare*. [*f. L. falsiloquus* (f. *falsus* false + *loqui* to speak) + *-ENCE*.] False speaking; deceitful speech.

1710 E. WARD *Vulg. Brit.* xi. 122 Adm'd instead of Sense With Trappings of Falsiloquence. 1736 in BAILEY.

† **Falsimony**, *Obs.* -o [*ad. L. falsimonia* -a, f. *falsus* FALSE.] 'Falsity, falseness' (Bailey 1736).

Falsish, *a. rare*. [*f. FALSE a. + -ISH*.] Somewhat false.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1497 There exists A falsish fal-e, for truth's inside the same, Truth that's only half true, falsish truth.

Falsism (fɒlsɪzəm, fɒlsɪzəm), [*f. FALSE a. + -ISM*.]

1. a. 'An assertion or statement, the falsity of which is plainly apparent' (W.). b. A platitude that has not even the merit of being true.

The word owes its meaning to the antithesis with *truism*; hence the two-fold application.

1840 MILL *Dist. & Disc.* (1859) I. 209 Books like Mr. Colton's 'Lacon'—centos of trite truisms and trite falsisms pinched into epigrams. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 160 If so, it is a truism, if not, a falsism. 1855 — *Goethe* II. vi. vii. 213 The ideas are no longer novel; they appear truisms or perhaps falsisms.

2. *nonce-use*. Falsity of representation, conceived as erected into a systematic principle of art.

1883 M. BLUND *Life Geo. Eliot* 68 Realism is thus the basis of all Art, and its antithesis is not Idealism but Falsism.

Falsity (fɒlsɪti, fɒlsɪti), [*Forms: 4 falsite, falsite, 5 -e, 6 -itie, (7 fauxitie), 6 -falsity.*] [*a. OF. falsité* (mod. *F. fausseté*), *ad. L. falsitās, f. falsus* FALSE; see *-ITY*.]

1. The quality or condition of being false. a. Contrariety or want of conformity to truth or fact. Also an instance of this.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 577 Between veritie & falsitie there is no meane. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1901) 27/2 He [Solon] absolutely forbid him to teach or act Tragedies considering their falsity unprofitable. 1671 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 89 His lordship had not said a word to prove the falsity of any one sentence. 1879 GLADSTONE *Clean.* II. 33 He . . . denounced the falsity of the doctrine which was inculcated there.

b. Untruthfulness, deceitfulness, insincerity.

1603 I. C. in *Shake. C. Praise* 57 Crossed falsities. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warren* 943 Accusations of ingratitude and falsity. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 235 A Greece which had lost its genius and retained its falsity.

c. Spurious or counterfeit character.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 16. 146 Socrates was informed by it . . . of the Falsity of the Heathen's Gods.

2. Something that is false. a. An untrue proposition, doctrine, or statement; an error or falsehood. Also in generalized sense, that which is untrue; false opinion or statement, error, falsehood. 1557 M. T. (Genev.) *Epist.* 4iv, In lyes and falsitie ther is no such content and concord. a. 1665 FULLER *Worthies* III. 57 God forbid, that this Authors fauities should make us undervalue this worthy King. 1776 PAINES *Comm. Sense* (1791) 24 The most barbed falsity ever imposed upon mankind. 1833 MANSFORD *P. Simple* (1863) 428 A preamble, composed of every falsity that could be devised.

b. A counterfeit, sham. *rare.*

1780 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 22 Jan., This, as Miss Waldron said of her hair, is all a falsity.

† 3. False or treacherous conduct; treachery, fraud. *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 Dilexit Sir Adam gilerie & falsite. c. 1330 *Pilgr. Lyf Aluathalei*. cxxvi. (1859)

123 Flaterye j am cleped bi my name . . elders doughter to falsetee. 1581 LAMBAROE *Eiren*. iv. xxi. (1588) 625 Unlawfull taking of money for doing his office, or of such other falsitie.

Falstaffian (fɒlstɑːʃiən), *a.* [See -IAN.] Characteristic of or resembling Falstaff, a fat, humorous, jovial knight in Shaks. *Hen. IV. Hen. V. and Merry Wives*. Also, resembling the 'ragged regiment' recruited by Falstaff (*Hen. IV. iii. ii*).

1808 R. K. PORTER *Trans. Sh. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) i. 12 Clothing is issued to them [the Danish soldiery] once in three years; and . . you can easily imagine what a Falstaffian army they are in by the time their new wardrobe comes round. 1856 OLMSIDE *Slave States* 411 Wrapped up to a Falstaffian roundity in flannels and furs. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 676 He unwillingly tramped into Santa Fe at the head of his Falstaffian band.

† **Falsy**, *v.* *Obs.* = FALSE *v.* 4. a.

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 20 To equivoocate and falsie their oaths and faiths.

Falt, *obs.* form of **FALUT**.

Falter, var. of **FAULTER**, *Obs.*, defaulter.

Falter (fɒltə, fɒltə), *v.* 1 Forms: 5 *faltir*, 6 [*in Fisher falter, floghter*], *foltir*, 6-9 *falter*, (7 *foultir*), 7 *felter*, 4- *falter*. [Of obscure etymology.]

The current view, which connects the word with *fault*, is untenable, on the ground that *falter* has always been written with the *f*, and is so pronounced in the dialects in which it occurs, whereas in *fault* the *f* is an etymologizing insertion, which rarely occurs in spelling before 16th c., and was not pronounced, even by educated speakers, till much later. (But it is not unlikely that association with *fault* may have coloured the recent use of the word.) It seems possible that sense 1, 'to stumble', may have been developed from the sense '1. to be entangled' (FALTER *v.*). On the other hand it is noteworthy that M.E. *falden*, FOLD *v.* is used of the limbs and the tongue in the sense 'to give way, fall, falter'; perh. *falter* may be a frequentative of *falden*, formed irregularly through the influence of approximately synonymous *vbs.* like *batter*, *tatter*, *welter*.

1. Of a person or his steps; also of a horse: To stumble, stagger; to walk with an unsteady gait.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 430 Nawper falyter ne fel þe freke . . Bot styth he stait forth upon styf schonkes. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 280 In feyntnes I falter. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabins Inst.* ii. vii. (1634) 150 Hec beginneth . . to shake and folter. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 87 Which [mare] now suddenly faulting under him. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Conf. Horsem.* 30 If you doe perceive him to felter with any of his feet. 1781 COVENEY *Truth* 537 Faltering, faint and slow. 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 119, I have laid up my Rosinante in his stall, before his unsiftiness for the road shall expose him faulting to the world. 1821 BYRON *Sard.* v. i. The dispirited troops . . had seen you fall, and falter'd back. 1878 *Masque Poets* 35 Thou guidest steps that falter on alone.

b. Of the limbs: To give way, totter.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 674 O messenger, fulfild of drunkenesse, Strong is thy breth, thy lymes faltren ay. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 179 Hys leggis to faltryn guyne soedynly. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. xvii. Where the water hath come to his [the horse's] belly, his legges hath foltred. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* i. ix. 120 He felt his legs falter. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) I In descending the last steps . . the foot of the elder lady faltered.

c. Of the tongue: To fail to articulate distinctly; to speak unsteadily (see 2).

c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Ek. M. Aurel.* xlviii. (1539) 932, His tongue faultred, and his handes shoke. a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 156 Thy tongue faltereth in thy mouth. 1671 R. BOYUN *Disc. Wind* 148 Wee find the tongue more apt to falter.

2. To stumble in one's speech; to speak hesitatingly or incoherently; to stammer. Of the voice, speech, etc.: To come forth incoherently.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Faltryn yn þe tunge, *cespito*, *vel lingua cespitare*. 1530 PALSGR. 5441f, I falter in my speakyng, as one dothe that is drunken. *Se baboye*. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* iii. (1593) 63 She foltred in the mouth as often as she spake. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 124 Her speech falters. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 214 He . . falters in this discourse. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 92 He did not falter, nor could be detected in his tale? 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi. The words of welcome faulted on his lips. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 687 His voice soon faulting stops. 1821 MRS. HEMANS *Dartmoor* 288 When holy strains . . falter on its tongue. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 301 Even in the middle of his song He falter'd.

b. *trans.*; with quoted words as obj.

1824 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 230 She . . made me most happy, faltering, 'I am thine'. 1884 POE *Eustace* 69 'Why would you have Ralph discharged?' she faltered.

c. To falter forth or out: to utter hesitatingly or with difficulty; to stammer forth. Also (*poet.*), To breathe out (the soul) by gasps.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 73, I faultured out my acknowledgements. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* i. i. While gasp by gasp he falters forth his soul. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 532 She . . faulted out her commands that he would sit down. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 305 The Dean faulted out that he meant no harm.

3. To waver, lose steadfastness; to flinch, hesitate in action from lack of courage or resolution. Also of courage, hopes, resolve: To give way, flag.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 133 That we floghter not in the catholic doctrine. a 1568 ASCIAN *Scholem.* (Arb.) 128 The hier they flic, the soother they falter and fail. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 11 All other principles . . will soon be shaken and falter. 1697 DAMIAN *Poy.* (1729) I. 2 If any

Man faultred in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* 1777 II. 452 It made them falter and hesitate. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* i. xii. His hopes . . began to falter. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 168 A part of the army faultered considerably. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* i. 561 Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eye Moist, till she had lighted on his wound. a 1864 I. TAYLOR (W.), Here . . the power of distinct conception of space and distance falters. 1872 MISS BRADDOCK *To Bitter End* i. xvii. 291 The girl's spirits did not falter. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 77 The citizens . . faltered as William . . gave Southward to the flames.

† b. To fail in strength, collapse. *Obs.*

1799 *Med. Finkl.* i. 18 Until the patient in a close room falters and sinks. [1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Faltory*, to show signs of old age; to break up in constitution.]

c. *transf.* Of inanimate things: To move as if irresolutely or hesitatingly; to tremble, quiver. Also of a breeze: To flag.

The later examples are all from U.S. writers; to an English reader the use in the quot. from Irving sounds incorrect, that in the two others justifiable though unusual.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 152 Trade Wind blows . . within 60 or 70 Leagues of the Mexican Shore, where they say it sometimes falters, but often reaches to within 30 Leagues. 1810 [see FALTERING *ppl.* a.]. 1832 W. IRVING *Azambra* II. 240 He . . began to nod, and his staff to falter in his hand. 1848 LOWELL *Indian Summer Reverie* i. When falling leaves falter through motionless air. 1874 MORLEY *Barnwell* II. xvii. 227 The ancient Rhine as it falters languidly to the sea.

d. *dial.* Of a crop: To fail.

1863 *Dorset Gloss.* s. v., 'I be a-falter the teaties will falter.' Hence *Faltered ppl. a.*, *Faltering vbl. sb.*

1706 EARL BELHAVEN *Sp. in Sc. Parll.* 5 Are our Eyes so Blinded? Are our Ears so Deafened? Are our Tongues so Faltered? a 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) III. 42 In a voice, faltered by surprise. He eagerly demanded their business. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 65 The signes are a foltoring in his fore legges. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 172 Some thing made those faultings in my talke. 1722 SWEET *Hist. Quakers* (1795) i. iv. 290 He . . hath long watched for my faultering. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. xi. (1865) 89 He has no falterings of self-suspicion. 1871 *Standard* 23 Jan. There were occasional natural falterings.

† **Falter**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [perh. var. of **FELTER** *v.*, to be felted, matted, f. OF. *feltre*, *faltre* felt. But cf. Oicel. *faltra-sk* 'to be cumbered, *faltra-sk* vid *e. t.* to be puzzled about a thing' (Vigf.)] *intr.* To become entangled, catch.

c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6038 þe whele faltird in his clathes þat ware lange and syde.

Falter (fɒltə), *v.* 3 Also 7 *falter*, *foultir*, 9 *dial.* *foughter*, *fauter*. [? a. OF. **falter* (recorded form *fauter*) to strike, beat.] *trans.* To thrash (corn) a second time in order to cleanse it and get rid of the awn or beard, etc.; hence, to cleanse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. x. They haue much ado . . to thrist it cleane and falter it from the hulls and elles. 1649 BLYTHE *Eng. Improv.* 1652 182 Then foltir and beat the husk again. 1681 HOUGHTON *Lett. Husbandry* 64 In choosing Barly . . the Malster looks that it be . . cleane faltered from haines. 1788 in MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* 1876 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*

Hence *Faltering vbl. sb.* (in *Comb.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL *Faltering-irons.* 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Fautering-iron*, an iron used to knock off the beards of barley when thrashed.

Falter (fɒltə, fɒltə), *sb.* [f. **FALTER** *v.* 1] A faltering or quavering, unsteadiness.

1834 CRESS MORLEY *Dacre* i. xi. 233 With a slight falter in her voice. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 74 She fancied she heard a falter in Viola's tones.

b. A faltering or quavering sound.

c 1842 LOWELL *Rheucus Poems* (1844) 121 Far away . . The falter of an idle shepherd's pipe.

Falter, var. of **FELTER**.

Faltering (fɒltəɪŋ, fɒltəɪn), *ppl. a.* [f. **FALTER** *v.* 1 + -ING 2.]

1. That falters; in senses of the *vb.* a. of a person, the limbs, etc.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xii. 12 Your weak and foltymg knees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 846 Of his [Adam's] heart . . Misgave him; hee the faulting measure felt. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* iii. 270 With faulting feet. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xlii. Her faltering hand upon the balustrade. 1884 J. COLBORN *Hicks Pasha* 178 The poor fellow then staggered on with faltering step.

b. of the voice, tongue, accent. Also of a person speaking, a breeze.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xi. 12 Swelling throbs empeach His foltoring tongue. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 253 Speaking deeds against faltering words. 1741 MIOLOLTON *Cicero* i. iv. 318 In broken, faulting accents. 1773 GOLOSOM *Sloofs to Cong.* v. The faulting gentleman, with looks on the ground. 1830 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xiv. My dull ears Catch no faltering breeze. 1878 *Masque Poets* 80 The small sweet voices of the night Begin in faltering music to awake.

2. quasi-*adv.* = **FALTERINGLY**.

a 1741 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1749) 191 He spoke very low and falteringly.

Falteringly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a faltering manner, hesitatingly.

1611 COTGR. *Brutivement*, brutally, rudely. . . also falteringly. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 222 He had . . falteringly acquainted me, that the keys of his closet . . were under his bed's head. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi. 'May not a witness summon persons before the tribunal . . ' continued Vivaldi, falteringly. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* ix. (1885) 87 She ran falteringly.

Faltour, var. of **FAULTER**, *Obs.*, defaulter.

Falu, *obs.* f. of **FALLOW**.

Faluca, **Faluke**, *obs.* ff. of **FELUCCA**.

† **Falun** (falön), *Geol.* Usually in *pl.* [F.] (See quot. 1805.)

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 203 The *faluns* and associated strata are of slight thickness. 1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Faluns*, a French provincial term for the shelly Tertiary strata of Touraine and the Loire.

Falunian (falūniān), *a. Geol.* [f. *prec.* + -IAN.] The distinctive epithet of the group of strata represented by the *faluns*; upper Miocene.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 321 The *falunian*, sub-appennine, and diluvial stages of both continents. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 430 The mollusca of the *Falunian* or Upper Miocene strata of Europe.

† **Falx** (fælx), *Anat. Pl. falces*. [L. *falx* scythe or sickle.] A process of the *dura mater*, sometimes called *falx cerebri*. *Falx cerebelli* (see quot. 1860).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Falx* . . one of the Processes . . of the . . *Dura Mater*. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 83 In a little Process of the *Falx* is lodged. 1800 PHIL. *Trans.* XC. 435 There is a bony falx of some breadth. 1855 HOLDEN *Human Osteol.* (1878) 119 The 'crista galli', which gives attachment to the *falx cerebri*. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Falx Cerebelli* . . term for a triangular portion of the *dura mater* . . separating the two lobes of the cerebellum. 1874 JONES & SEW. *Pathol. Anat.* 231 The *falx* is occasionally found cribrated.

Falx, var. of **FAULX**, *Obs.*

Falye, *Sc. falze*, *obs.* f. of **FAIL**.

Fam (fæm), *sb. slang.* [short for **FAMBLE** *sb.*] = **FAMBLE** in various senses. Also in *Comb.* as *fam-grasp* *v.*, *intr.* and *trans.*, to shake hands, make up a difference (with); *fam-snatcher*.

1692-1732 COLES, *Fam grasp*, agree with. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Famgrasp*, to agree. 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 180 *Fann*, a gold ring. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Fann*, the hand. 1819 MOORE *Tom Cringle's Mem.* 28 Delicate fams which have merely been handling the sceptre. 1828 P. EGAN *Finish to Life in London* xiv. (1871) 309 To Jerry Hawthorn, Esq., I resign my fam-snatchers—i. e. my gloves.

Fam (fæm), *v.* [f. *prec.* sb.] *trans.* To feel or handle. 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*

Faman, *obs.* f. of **FOEMAN**.

Famatinité (fāmætinɔit), *Min.* [Named by Stelzner 1873 from the *Famatina* mountains in the Argentine Republic: sec-ITE.] An antimonic variety of enargite.

1875 DANA *Min. App.* ii. 20 *Famatinité*, Stelzner. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 3rd suppl. 1. 733.

† **Famation**, *Obs.* [? Aphetic f. **DEFAMATION**, **DIFFAMATION**; but cf. **FAME** *v.* 1 4.] *Defamation*. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 188 *Fals famacions & fayned lawez*. c 1325 *Reynolds* xxiii. Ich wile þat Y ben hanged & drave Boute Y defende me wip þe lawe Of þis famacion.

Famble (fæmbəl), *sb. slang.* [perh. f. **FAMBLE** *v.* in its (probable) original sense 'to grope, fumble'.]

1. A hand.

1567 HARNAN *Caveat* 87 He tooke his loockm in his famble. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* ii. 1, Last we clap our fambles. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 19 White thy fambles. 1815 SCOTT *Guy Ram.* xxviii. If I had not helped you with these very fambles (holding up her hands).

† 2. A ring. *Obs.*

1668 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* ii. Look on my finger . . here's a Famble. 1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2715/4 A small Famble, made up of two little Diamonds, and 4 or 5 Rubies.

† 3. = **FAMBLER** *b. Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 The thirteenth a Famble, false Rings for to sell.

† **Famble**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *famelon*. [Of obscure origin; the word may originally have had the sense 'to grope, FUMBLE'; cf. Sw. *famla*, Da. *famle* to grope, metaphetic form of ON. *falma* (Icel. *fálma*), cogn. with OE. *falm* hand.]

1. *intr.* To speak imperfectly; to stammer, stutter.

144 . . in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 224 His tongue shal stammeren, ope famelen. 1611 COTGR., *Beguayer*, to famble, fumble, maffle in the mouth. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Famble*, to Falter or Stammer in Speech. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1886 S. F. W. *Luc. Gloss.*, He fambles so in his talk.

2. (See quot.)

1877 PEACOCK *M. W. Luc. Gloss.*, *Fambling*, eating without an appetite.

Hence *Fambling vbl. sb.*, *Fambling ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Beguayer*, a fambling or maffling in the mouth. *Idit.*, *Begut* . . fambling, fumbling, maffling in the mouth. a 1693 UNQUART *Rabelais* iii. xxvi. 216.

† **Famble-cheat**, *slang. Obs.* Also *fambling cheat*. (See quot.)

1567 HARNAN *Caveat* 82 A fambling chete, a rynge on thy hand. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* Eij b, Fambling cheats, Rings. 1692-1732 COLES, *Famble Cheats*, rings or gloves. Cant. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Famble-crop, *dial.* [cf. **FAMBLE** *v.* 2.]

a 1825 FORB. *Voc. R. Anglia*, *Famble-crop*, the first stomach in ruminating animals.

† **Fambler**, *Obs.* [f. **FAMBLE** *sb.* + -ER.] a.

A glove. b. (see quot. 1725).

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* Eij b, Fambler, a pair of Gloves. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Fambler* . . Villains that go up and down selling counterfeit Rings, &c.

Fame (fām), *sh.* Also 3 fam, 6 fayme. [a. F. *fame*, ad. L. *fāma* report, fame, = Gr. φήμη (Dor. φάμη) f. root *fā-*, *phā-* (Qāryan *bha-) in L. *fāri*, Gr. *phārai* to speak.]

1. That which people say or tell; public report, common talk; a particular instance of this, a report, rumour. Now rare.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 8750 (Gitt.) Of his dome sua spread be fam, bat all spaci of his king salamon. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 71 Me schal trowe olde fame, bat is nougt wispide. 1388 *Wyclif* i. *Sau.* ii. 24 It is not good fame which y here. 1482 *Mouk of Evesham* (Arb.) 147 Not verely certidde of so soroful a fame and happe. 1513 *MORRE* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 758 As the fame runneth. a 1626 *Bacon Ess.*, *Fame* (Arb.) 580 Mucianus undid Vitellius by a Fame, that he scattered. 1679 *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 199, I hear this only from publicke fame. 1750-6 *BAILEY* (folio) s.v., Common Fame's seldom to blame. 1747 *FRANKLIN Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 20 The very fame of our strength... would be a means of discouraging our enemies. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* III. vi. i. 58 note, The King, whose zeal for Mr. Hastings was the object of common fame. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 163 At the fame of his approach, the colonists... retreated northward.

b. (quasi-) personified.

1393 *Gower Conf.* l. 330 Fame with her swifte winges Aboute flieth and bare tidings. a 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* iv. (1557) E1/2 A mischefe Fame... That moving goudes, and fitting gathfers force. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 11 These monastical persones... toke on them to... regester in the boke of fame, noble actes. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ.* *Jerusalem* (1712) 137 On each side of the Eagle is describ'd a Fame likewise upon the Wing. 1828 *SCOTT F. M.* *Perth* xvi. I would thou couldst clear him of other charges, with which fame hath loaded him.

† c. *Without fame*: ? = 'without fable', certainly. *Obs.*

c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 116 Alle things sche trowith without fame That goddis lawe techith truith to be. c1450 *Guy Warru.* (C.) 108 Segwarde was... A trewe man, wythowten fame.

2. The character attributed to a person or thing by report or generally entertained; reputation. Usually in good sense.

1225 *Auer.* R. 222 Heo schal... benchen be lesse of God and loosen hire fame. 1297 R. *GLOUCE.* (1724) 367 Per nas prince in be al worlde of so noble fame. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 574 A knyght... Curtass [and] fair and of gude fame. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) vi. 281 His virtues passed his fame. 1456 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 183 Allas I why dede we these offence, Fully to shende the olde Englishe fame. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 169 This is the most spot that was... ever mozte to be caste in the Dukes fame. 1662 *PERRY Taxes* 58 Such whose names are yet entire. 1708 J. *CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. 111 (1743) 366 They ought to... enquire into her former and present fame. 1800-24 *CAMPBELL Poems*, *Adelphi* i. A valiant champion... slew the slanderer of her fame. 1848 M. *ARNOLD Bachanalia* Poems 1877 II. 136 Many spent fames and fallen nights.

b. *House of ill fame*: see *House*.

3. The condition of being much talked about. Chiefly in good sense: Reputation derived from great achievements; celebrity, honour, renown.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 27/26 On of heom: pat was of grete fame. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vii. 1 be coy and be fame of þi name ihesu. c1450 *St. Culbert* (Suttees) 19 A man of mykil fame. 1553 *Eden Treat.* *News* II. (Arb.) 5 The fame of Achilles. 1634 *MASSINGER Very Woman* v. iv, Tho' the desire of fame be the last weakness Wye men put off. 1711 *Pope Temp.* *Fame* 505 *Fame*... that second life in others' breath. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. cxlii, Fame is the thirst of youth. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 295 Bands which had long sustained... the fame of English valour.

† b. With adj. in pejorative sense. *Obs. rare.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2476 (Cott.) Be land of sodomie... was in an iuel fame. 1651 *Life Father Serpi* (1676) 42 This Father himself... was also in a sinister fame.

† c. *concr.* One who constitutes the fame of a place; its 'glory'. *Obs. rare.*

c1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* Wks. (Ritldg.) 122/2 The learned Faustus, fame of Wittenberg.

† d. Evil repute, infamy. *Obs.*

c1325 *Poem Times Edu.* II. 111 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 These gode men fallen oft in fame. c1375 *Cato Major* ii. xxiii. in *Anglia* VII. Pei ben two wikked vices And bringe men ofte in fame. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (F.) 3413 The fame that on my hys brought. 1592 *DANIELL Compl. Rosanond* (1717) 37 Fame finds never Tomb t'inclose it in.

5. Comb.: a. objective, as *fame-catcher*, *-seeker*, *-spreader* sbs.; *fame-achieving*, *-giving*, *-thirsting*, *-thirsty*, *-worthy* adjs.; b. instrumental, as *fame-blazed*, *-crowned*, *-ennobled*, *-sung* adjs.

1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* c. (1878) 71 *Fame-achieving Arthur. c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xvi. 57 Take thou my *fame-blaz'd arms. 1682 *HICKERINGILL Black Non-Conformist* Wks. (1716) II. 3 Let *Fame-catchers mind their steps. 1817 *MARIANA STARKE Beauties* C. M. Maggi 36 Dear, classic soil, whence *fame-crown'd Tasso sprang. 1797 *POTTER Aschylus Furies* (1779) II. 294 To grace their *fame-ennobled arms with victory. 1756 *CAMBRIDGE Fakier* 51 In retirement he sigh'd for the *fame-giving chair. 1886 W. *GRAHAM Social Problem* 20 Men, not self-seekers, nor *fame-seekers. 1552 *HULOET*, *Fame spreader, *famiger*. 1649 G. *DANIEL Trinarch.*, *Hen.* V. cxlviii, Let not that Day, *fame-sung, fill up the mouth of Honour. 1598 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* ii. ii. 11. In Babylon 486 *Fame-thirsting wits that toy... to trick their gracious stile. 1605 *Play Stucley* to *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 219 Portingales *fame-thirsty king. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* 55 Athens... was more famous than *fame-worthy. 1855 *SINCLAIR Virgil* I. 146 Fame-worthy shepherd from Amphrysus.

† **Fame**, *sh.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 fayme. [ad. F. *faim*:—L. *fam-em*, *fames* hunger.] Want of food, hunger.

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxlviii. 560, I haue bene in y^e pressone to bere meet to y^e... pressoners, who cryeth out for fayme.

Fame (fām), v. Now rare. [a. OF. *famer*, f. *fame* FAME *sh.*; cf. med.L. *fāmāre*.]

† 1. *trans.* To tell or spread abroad, report. *Obs.* 1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 3654 37f he pat cunseyl fyrer fame. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 122 To Fame, *famare*. 1555 *ABE. PARKER Ps. xx.* His prayse to fame. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Chino* i. 7 It is famed, that they were both Generals in the Emperour of China's Armies. 1681 W. *ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 575 It was famed and reported frequently to him.

2. To report (a person or thing) as, for, to be (so and so), also to do (so and so). Chiefly in *passive*, to be currently reported or reputed.

c1325 *E. E. Aikitt. P. B.* 275 He waz famed for fre pat feyt loued best. c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 690 Ye wolde, Ben famed good, and nothyng nolde Deserue why. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2387 Alexander is... famed For ane of be curstest kyng bat euir crounie werid. 1550 *BALE Apol.* 68 b, Samuel shulde be famed abroad to haue bene promysed and borne by myracle. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. 26 Your Grace hath still benefamd for vertuous. 1615 G. *SANDYS Trav.* 175 This is famed to be the household Monument of certaine of the Kings of Iuda. 1638 *FORD Lady's Trial* t. iii, One however maskt In colourable priuacy, is fam'd The Lord Adurne's pensioner, at least. 1646 *BUCK Rich.* III. ii. 82 That Richard... should fame king Edward the fourth a bastard. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1094 Thou art famed To haue wrought... wonders with an ass's jaw! 1820 *KEATS Ode to Nightingale* viii, The fancy cannot cheat so well As she is fam'd to do. 1881 *DUFFIELD Don Quix.* III. xxiii. 141 She was... not so beautiful as she was famed.

3. To make famous: a. To spread abroad the fame of, render famous by talk; to talk of.

1388 *Wyclif Matt.* ix. 31 But thei... diffameden [v.r. famyden] hym throux al that lond. a 1400 *Calo's Morals* 42 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1669 pat þou be naod of þese þat men famis in fable. 1606 *SHAKS. F. & Cr.* v. iii. 254 But... thy parts of nature Thine fam'd beyond, beyond all erudition. 1616 B. *JONSON Epigr.* i. xliii, Her foes enough would fame thee in their hate. 1635 A. *STAFFORD Sep. Glory* (1869) 137 When we desire to fame some other maid. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* i. ii, His name on every shore Is famed and feared.

† b. To render famous by some quality, deed, etc. Said also of the quality or deed. *Obs.*

a 1552 *LELAND Collect.* (1725) I. ii. 549 Syr Knight, ye be cym hitler to fame your Helmet. 1552 *GREENE Poems* 31 The... cedars trees, whose stately bulks do fame th' Arabian groues. 1613 W. *BROWNE Brit. Past.* ii. iv, Of holy Ursula (that fam'd her age). c1665 *MRS. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 3 In that magnanimity and virtue, which bath famed this island.

4. To spread an ill report of (a person); to defame. [Perh. short for DEFAME, DIFFAME: but cf. FAME *sh.* 1. 4.]

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 232 þow hath famed me soule by fore be kyngre here. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 21 False and fekylye was that wyght, That lady for to fame. 16145 *Syr. loue Degre* 392 If it may be founde in thee, That thou them fame for enmyte.

† 5. *nonce-use.* To fame it: to become famous.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Hum. Lieutenant* ii. ii, Do you call this fame? I have famed it; I have got immortal fame, but I'll no more on't.

† **Fame**, v. *2* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fam-es* hunger. Cf. OF. *famer*.] *trans.* To famish, starve. Hence *Famyt* *ppl. a.*

c1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 122 Steuen wille vstraule, & famen vs to dede. a 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (1841) 105 Thyn famyt folke with this fode to fede.

Fame, obs. f. of FOAM.

Famed (fām'd), *ppl. a.* [f. FAME v. 1 + -ED 1.]

1. That is much talked about, known by report; † alleged by report; rumoured.

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gild.* Bk. II. *Aurel.* xiii. (1553) Rv/1 There haue been diuers somes of Rome... famed throughout the worlde. 1701 *Rowe Ann.* *Step-Moth.* ii. 1, The fam'd Vertue of our Ancestors. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* II. viii. 131 Complaining so heavily of... the famed acts of his [Cicero's] Son in law.

2. Celebrated, renowned, famous. Now arch. exc. as predicate (const. for).

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. i. 156 Were he as famous and as bold in Warre As he is fam'd for Mildnesse, Peace, and Prayer. 1676 *D'URFEE Mad. Fickle* iii. i, This Scull was... brought thither by a fam'd Antiquary. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 228 P 2 A Man so famed for Astrological Observations. 1748 *WASHINGTON Jnl.* 18 Mar, We... call'd to see y^e fam'd Warm Springs. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xlii, In fam'd Attica such lovely dales are rarely seen. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks.* 8 July (1837) 52 A corpulent, jolly fellow, famed for humour. 1891 W. *ALLINGHAM in Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 228 He grew Famedst monk of all the monastery.

b. With prefixed adv.

1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 30 The ever-famed 'last week of October'. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* x, The descendant of the far-famed James of Douglas. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 89 He... Lies quiet and well famed.

† **Fameful** (fām'fūl), *adj.* [f. FAME *sh.* + -FUL.] Full of fame, famous, renowned.

1591 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* i. iii, 377 Whose foaming stream strives proudly to compare... with Fame-full's Floods that are. a 1606 J. *DAVIES Bien Venu* 104 Occasion such, As now rich Opportunity doth giue To make you Fame-full.

Famelen, var. of FAMBLE. *Obs.*

Fameless (fām'les), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without fame or renown; undistinguished.

1598 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* ii. Ded. to A. Bacon 6 My fame-lesse Name doom'd to oblivion. 1646 G. *DANIEL Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 47 When I, vnto the fameles Devia, now Viter my song. 1796 *SOUTHEY Joans of Arc.* 304 Nor few, nor fameless, were the English Chiefs. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 105 Earth's unknown heroes... sink to a fameless grave. Hence *Famelessly* *adv.*

1847 in *CRAIG*.

† **Fame'lic**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *famēlic-us* hungry, f. *fames* hunger. Cf. F. *famēlique*.] Pertaining to hunger; in quotes.: Exciting hunger, appetizing.

1614 B. *JONSON Barth. Fair* iii. i, It were a sin of obstinacy... to resist the good tillation of the famelic sense, which is the smell. 1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* (1678) 112 The famelic smells of Meat.

† **Famelicorse**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *famēlicōs-us*, f. *fames*: see prec.]

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Famelicose*, often or very hungry. 1775 in *ASN*.

Famelist, var. of FAMILIST.

Famell, obs. f. FEMALE.

Famen, Sc. var. of FOEMEN.

† **Famer**, *Obs.* [f. FAME v. + -ER.] One who brands with infamy.

1646 W. *SHEPHEARD* (title), The Famers Famd.

† **Famicide**, *Obs.* [f. L. *fam-a* FAME *sh.* + -CID-]. A destroyer of one's reputation, slanderer.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† **Famigerate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *famiger-are*, f. *fāma* FAME *sh.* + *ger-ere* to carry.]

trans. To report abroad. Also † *famigeration* *Obs.* *Famigerōsus* *a.* *Obs.*

1623-6 *COCKERAM Famigerate*. 1692-1732 *COLES Famigeration*, a divulging, reporting abroad. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Famigerous*, carrying news, tales, &c.

Familiary, *a.* = FAMILIAR.

c1450 *Abee of Aristotell* 6 in *G. Eliz. Acad.* 66 Be not to fers, to familiy, but frendli of chere.

Familiar (fāmili'ār, -li'ār), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 famuler(e), (4 -iar, 5 -ier, -yer), familly, famyler, -iar(e), -ier(e), -yar(e), -yer, 5-6 fameliar, -yar, 6-7 famillar, -r familiar. [a. OF. *familiar*, *fameliar*, *famulier* (mod.F. *familiér*), ad. L. *familiār-is*, f. *familia*: see *FAMILY*.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Of or pertaining to one's family or household. (Now rare, and with mixture of other senses.) † Of an enemy: That is 'of one's own household': *lit.* and *fig.* † Of habits: Pertaining to one's family life, private, domestic.

c1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* 7. 540 O famuler so, that his service bedith! c1400 *Test. Love* ii. 343/3 Nothing is worse... than... a familiar enemy. 1534 *MORRE On the Passion* Wks. 1294/4 The false treason of his familiar enemy. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 205 Either the familiar enemies abiding at home, or the extravagant foes, lyingyngre beyonde the sea. 1558 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 105 Commaundmed... neyther... his awne famillier houshold to doe him anye kind of service. 1799-81 *JONSON Z. P.*, *Peter Wks.* III. 143 His private character and familiar practices. 1862 *STANLEY Trav.* Ch. (1877) i. ii. 35 Abram was dwelling... in the midst... of his familiar circle.

† b. Of titles, heraldic bearings, etc.: Belonging to a family. *Obs.*

1646 *BUCK Rich.* III. ii. 45 Yet neither of these foure legitimate children... were permitted to the princely familiar Title of Lancaster. *Ibid.* 46 [The Herald's] assign'd him... a shield of familiar Ensignes, the armes of France border'd with an Orle of Normandy or Guyen.

2. Of persons and their relations: On a family footing; extremely friendly, intimately associated, intimate. Const. † *till*, † *to*, *with*.

c1340 *HAMPOLE Prose* 7. (1666) 7 He apperdyde till ane þat was familiare till hym in hys lyfe. c1386 *CHAUCER Prob.* 215 Ful wel... familiar was with frankleins over al in his countree. c1450 *St. Culbert* (Suttees) 1508 Herefild... was familiar to culbert ocest. 1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* p. lviii, She was moche famylyer with Saint Birgette in hyr lyfe. c1685 R. *BROWNE Answ. Cartwright* 28 Priuate familiar fellowshippe. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. v. xix. 428 Every one was... pleased... because he might be so familiar with the Prince. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 160 P 6 Time and intercourse have made us familiar. 1821 *ARNOLD Let.* in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1841) I. ii. 37 Be as familiar with them as you possibly can. 1847 J. *WILSON Chr. North* (1857) II. 9 A familiar and privileged guest.

† b. Of knowledge: Intimate. *Obs.*

1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 285 She had attained a familiar knowledge of the Roman and Greek languages.

c. In a bad sense. Unduly intimate. Const. † *to*, *with*.

c1450 tr. *Th. a Kempis* *Imit.* i. viii, Be not familiar to eny woman. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. ccx. 224 Emma... was accus'd to be famylyer with the byshop of Wychester. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyl. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Aboute all London there was no propre prym But looqz tyme had ben famylyer with hym. 1605 *CANONEN Rem.* (1636) 279 A poore man found a Priest over familiar with his wife.

† **Familiar angel**: a guardian angel. *Familiar* † **devil**, *spirit*: a demon supposed to be in association with or under the power of a man.

141. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 146 Hir famylier aungel bet hadde hir in keypnge. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (1838) 25 That same familiar deed. 1565 *STOW Chron.* 107 b, A familiar spirit which hee had... in likeness of a Catte. a 1641 *BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* vii. 8 143 (1642) 475. People, who... had familiar spirits attending on them.

a 1707 BEVERIDGE *Wks.* II. (R.). They.. called over them that had familiar spirits, in the name of our Lord Jesus.
1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii. xvii. No familiar spirit could have suggested to him more effective words.

† *e. transf.* Of a plant: Adapted to relations with. *Obs.* rare.

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 38 Mistletoe... can never be made familiar enough with the Earth to take Root, or grow in it.

3. Of animals: Accustomed to the company of men; domesticated, tame, on a domestic footing with.

1483 CANTON *Gall. Leg.* 263/2 He had one [hound] moche famylier whiche boldly wold take brede for the borde.
1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* i. 21 It is a familiar beast to man.
1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 213 Serpents so familiar with men, that at dinner-time they will come like dogs and cats.
1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 71 This year, several... [snakes] have been familiar about the House.
1784 COWPER *Task* v. 423 Till the pampered pest is made familiar.
1849 SK. *Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* 111. 56 The tapir is occasionally domesticated and becomes... familiar.
fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 333 Good wine, is a good familiar Creature, if it be well v'd.

† 4. Of food, etc.: Congenial, suitable. *Obs.*
1620 VENER *Via Recta* (1650) 90 Womans milk is best, because it is most familiar unto mans bodie.
1626 BACON *Sylva* 6: 61 Poysons have beene made by some, Familiar.
1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 106 Roe-buck. The flesh is... familiar to mans body.

5. Of persons: Well or habitually acquainted, having a close acquaintance or intimate knowledge. Of a person's manner: Resulting from close association. *Const. with.*

1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 278 Who that wyl not make his remembrance famuler with them [the peryles of hell].
1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. vii. He was amazed, how so... groveling an Insect as I... could entertain such inhuman Ideas, and in so familiar a manner.
1733 POPE *Ess. Man* ii. 219 Familiar with her [vice's] face We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 332 Men familiar with all ancient and modern learning.
1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1886) I. 31 An assembly... with whose incapacity we are familiar.

6. Of things: Known from constant association; pertaining to every-day knowledge, well-known. *Const. to, † with.*

1490 CANTON *Eneydes* xxix. 112 As we see by example famylier whan [etc.].
1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 105 Such pointes as to you are familiar.
1581 R. GOAOR in *Confer.* iii. (1584) Xij. This place of Tertull., its a known and familiar place.
1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ix. (1627) 145 Untill the Latine be as familiar to the Scholler as the English.
1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. i. § 2 It begins to know the Objects, which being most familiar with it, have made lasting Impressions.
1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 298 An experiment familiar to nurses.
1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 44 To simplify our laws, and render them more familiar with our comprehension.
1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i. I will... endeavour to tell you nothing that is familiar to you already.
1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 180 The contradictions... become by-and-by familiar, and no longer attract his attention.

b. Of every-day use, common, current, habitual, ordinary, usual. *Const. to.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 152 Familiar in his mouth as household words.
1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 10 The familiar custome, among Princes, of violating Leagues.
1660 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iii. § 9 It is familiar among the Mingreliaus... to bury their Children alive.
1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 § 10 All ridiculous Words make their first Entry into a Language by familiar Phrases.
1780 COWPER *Pragr. Err.* 509 With such fine words familiar to his tongue.
1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Ateneum* iii. (1852) 75 The practice of impeaching the wares of others... is too familiar with mankind.
1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 618 Wine was an article of general and familiar supply.

† *c.* Homely, plain; hence, easily understood.
1529 MORE *Dynalog* i. Wks. 1561 The very straunge familiar fassyon thereof.
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 9 *Brags.* How canst thou part sadnesse and melancholy! *Boys.* By a familiar demonstration of the working.
1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 113, I doe not straine it at the position, It is familiar; but at the Authors drift.
1694 ADDISON *Eng. Poets* 139 He [Montague] unreins His verse, and writes in loose familiar strains.

† 7. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Affable, courteous, friendly, sociable. *Obs.*

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1602 Now was Jason... goodly of his speche, and famulere.
1430 ABC of Aristotle in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 11 F to fers, ne to famulere, but frendli of beheres.
1529 MORE *Dynalog* iii. Wks. 225/2 If they [men] be familer we call them light. If they be solitary we call them fantastike.
1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 76 *Christ.* was a good familiar man. he came to men's tables when he was called.
1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* ix. 416 Here I found enery where kind and familiar people.
1656 USSIER *Ann.* vii. (1658) 802 Whereupon one in a familiar lanquet... promised Caius, that [etc.].
1722 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 497 Hland and familiar to the throne he came.
1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 § 12 In his unbended and familiar intervals.

8. Free, as among persons intimately acquainted, unceremonious; oceans. Too free, taking liberties with; also in *To make familiar with.*

1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 31 In his hous as familiar was he, As it possible is any friend to be.
1485 CANTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 88 That ye suffry hym 500 famylier with you.
1645 HOWELL (title) Epistole Ho-Elianne. Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign.
1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upwear* Wks. 1730 I. 79 There's no stopping your licentious tongue, otherwise you woud not make so familiar with the head of the Church.
1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 § 2 It does look a little familiar, but I must call you *Dear Dumb.*

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. v. As if I had been familiar with your reputation.
1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1793) II. v. 110 He... was indulged at all times, with familiar access to his person.

† *b. adv.* = FAMILIARLY.

1803 tr. *Le Brui's Monsieur Botte* III. 28 A person... who continues to treat me so shockingly familiar.

9. Comb., as familiar-fond, -mannered adjs.

1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. vi. iij. 264 The ladies she is familiar-fond with.
1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. xlviii. A coarse, familiar-mannered man.

B. sh.
1. A member of a person's family or household (*obs.* in general sense). In the Roman Catholic Church, a person who belongs to the household of the Pope or a bishop, and renders domestic but not menial services.

1460 *Burgh Rec. Pables* 9 June (1872) 137 The said Sir Thomas Kenedy was in the Kyngis respit at the byschop of Sanct Andoris has of the Kyngis as famelyar tyl hym.
1536 SIR R. MORVSON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. App. lxxij. 175 We princes wrot ourselves to be familiars to popes.
1541 *Becon News out of Heaven* Early Wks. (1843) 40 A mans own household and familiars shall be his most enemies.
1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 b. T. him, and his servautes and familiars a fre and a general Pardon.
1531 LITTONOW *Trav.* vi. 268 Their victuals are brought daily to them by their familiars.
1885 *Catholic Diet.* s.v. The nephews... of a bishop, in order to be considered his familiars, must render him real service.
Ibid. The familiars of the Pope... enjoy many privileges.

b. An officer of the Inquisition, chiefly employed in arresting and imprisoning the accused.

1560 FRAMPTON *Narr.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. xx. 239 This done, we took our journey towards Sevil; the familiars... and his man well armed.
1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 216 When the said familiars goes to any house... all doors... fly open to him.
1781 GIBSON *Deus & F.* III. 245 Many of the Castilians, who pillaged Rome, were familiars of the holy inquisition.
1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 441 If my familiars have done their duty, he is on his way to the scaffold.
1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. iii. (1866) 165 It [the Holy Office]... having its familiars in every house.

transf. 1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 227, I do not like to embody myself as a political familiar.

2. A person with whom one has constant intercourse, an intimate friend or associate.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iv. 18 For whiche þing oon of þi familiars not vnwislyful axed hus 3if, etc.
1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. ccl. 280 Hugh Capet... was his famylier and chief counseller.
1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *T. a Kempis* Imit. iv. xlii. Thou, my god, art closed & hyd in council of thy familiars.
1569 KINGSWILL *Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 70 Thou whom I have chosen... one of my twelve familiars.
1640 BR. HALL *Epist.* ii. x. 139 A co-partner and a deare fameliar of... St. Peter and St. Paul.
1669 PENN *No Cross* ix. § 10 It weans these off thy Familiars.
1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 14 Retaining her maiden appellation among her familiars.

b. One intimately acquainted with (a thing).

1875 LOWELL *Wordsw.* *Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 399 The life-long familiar of the mountains.

3. A familiar spirit, a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call.

1814 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iii. xv. 65 A ffile, otherwise called a divell or familiar.
1633 FORD *Broken H.* iii. iv. You have... a familiar that posts it's air for your intelligence?
1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 249 She paid me a visit... to be introduced to my familiar.
1812 SOUTHEY *Quintana* II. 250 The old belief in familiars.
1866 ALGER *Solr. Nat.* & *Man* iii. 352 Our familiar is... a nimble and tricky spirit, like Puck.

transf. and fig.

1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xlix. Twelve days had Fear Been their familiar, and now Death was here.
1830 GALT *Laurie* T. i. vii. (1849) 22 The garret was alive with musquitos, domestic familiars.
1836 BACKWOODS of Canada 51 Vile familiars to the dormitory kept us from closing our weary eye-lids.
1867 LOWELL *Rosses* *Prose Wks.* 1890 II. 250 He... keeps a pet sorrow, a blue-devil familiar, that goes with him everywhere.
1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 379 *Style.* is one of De Quincey's familiars.

Familiarism (fā'milī'ariz'm). [*f.* FAMILIAR *a.* + -ISM.] A mode of expression usual only in familiar language; a colloquialism.

1765 *Patriotism, a Mock-heroic* (ed. 2) Index, Familiarisms and vulgarisms.
1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. To Rdr. 9. I thought it prudent to do away some of the familiarisms of the original minutes.
1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 506 *It would be.* This familiarism deserved record.

† **Familiarist**. *Obs.* rare. [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] One who is an authority on familiar spirits.

1726 Dr Foe *Hist. Devil* (1840) 246 That learned Familiarist Mother Harel.

Familiarity (fā'milī'ariti). Forms: 4 famul-
larite, -iarite, familiarite, 5-7 familiarite (e, -ie, -iarte, -i-aryte), famylyarite, (6 -tie, 7 -ty, 5 -tye, 6 -yaryte), 6-familiarity. [*a.* F. *familiarité*, ad. L. *familiaritatem*, f. *familiaris*: see FAMILIAR and -ITY.] The quality or state of being familiar.

† 1. The quality proper to the head of a household, hospitality. *Obs.* rare.

1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 18 Hardekneute may be called a fader noreshoure of familiarite

† 2. The quality proper to a member of the family; hence, behaviour due from a retainer or a familiar friend, devotion, fidelity. *Obs.*

1440 *Secrets*, *Largesse* engendrys familiarite, þat ys trow service.
1526 *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b. All this he dyd to gyue us an occasyon of reuerent familiarite.
1548 HALL *Chron.* 172 The duke of Yorke ledde the Quene

with great familiaritie to all mens sightes. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 116 A man full of familiaritie and courteous acquaintance.

† 3. Suitableness, fitness (of food, etc.). *Obs.*
1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) M vj a, A certayne familiarite that is betwene their natures.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseia. Ep.* iii. xxi. 159 There is... required in the aliment a familiarity of matter.

4. The state of being very friendly or intimate, friendly intercourse; intimacy with (a person).

1450 tr. *T. a Kempis* Imit. iii. xlii. Pese folke cometh not... to be grace of my iocunde familiarite.
1533 BEL-
LENOEN *Livy* i. (1822) 87 Nocht alanerlie had he familiarite with the saids princes of Latisis.
1583 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 27 The louing familiarite that should be betwixt the minister and his people.
1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 174 The old familiarity and kindness betwixt the two Kings.
1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 111 When this familiarity is once obtained with the evil spirit.
1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 [He] resolved to introduce Wolsey to the young prince's familiarity.
1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 61 Pope was not disinclined to pride himself upon his familiarity with the great.

b. Undue intimacy.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 163 He [Edward]... his owne morder for suspecte familiarite and homlynes deprived of al hire goodes.
1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 206 If any of them offer to have familiaritie with their wiues, they punish him most severely.

† *c. conc.* A familiar person or persons. Also collect. A circle of intimate friends or connexions.

1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 A Lady of great honour, of the Kings familiarity.
1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1728 I. 201 The leaving of Parents, or other familiarity whatsoever.
1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 125 Such frivolous Reasons... as unto all judicious Men, even those of his own Familiarity, are ridiculous.

5. Close or habitual acquaintance with (a thing); constant practical knowledge, habitation.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. ii. 3 When I haue held familiarie with fresher clothes.
1732 ATTERBURY (J.), We contract at last such an intimacy and familiarity with them, as makes it difficult and indurke for us to call off our minds.
1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist.* Ind. I. 305 The familiarity occasioned by the daily sight of its ceremonies.
1854 BUEWSTER *More Worlds* xvii. 256 Our daily familiarity with the ordinary phenomena of life.

6. Absence of ceremony, free or unrestrained intercourse, esp. with inferiors. Proverb, *Familiarity breeds, † brings, † creates contempt.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 44 Hauē þei so muche famularite or homlynesse.
1477 EARL RIVERS (CANTON) *Dietes* 40 Hyt becometh a kyng to... be conversant amongst them [his people] without ouermuche famylyarite.
1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* *John* 34 a, Familiarite bringeth contempt.
1599 MINSHUE *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* 65/2 Much familiarite oftentimes breeds contempt.
1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Ref.* i. (1843) 15/1 Olivarez had been heard to censure very severely the duke's familiarity... towards the prince.
1667 EVELYN *Publ. Employment* in *Misc. Wks.* (1835) 535 Familiarity creates contempt.
1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. To allow him an unusual degree of familiarity in conversation.
1876 MISS BRADDOX *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 102 Jim greeted his stepmother with frank familiarity.

b. An instance of familiar behaviour in action, speech, or expression; something allowed or justified only on the ground of intimacy. Usually in *pl.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 180 Any other noble, and lawful familiarities of intimacy, and deere-
ness. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 33 If you Confound these two Relations [of Master and Servant] by lavish and indiscreet Familiarities, you destroy the Respect.
1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *New Year's Eve*, Misbecoming familiarities inscribed upon your ordinary tombstones.
1875 MRS. RANOLPH *W. Hyacinth* i. 10 Too great [awe] to allow of his being guilty of a familiarity.

7. *Astrol.* (see quot.)
1819 J. WILSON *Diet. Astrol.* 99 *Familiarities*, called also configurations or aspects.

Familiarization (fā'milī'ariz-ē-shən). [*f.* next + -ATION.] The action of familiarizing in various senses; an instance of this.

1755 H. T. CROKER *Orl. Fir.* I. Pref. 6 By familiarization we reduce the force of formidable objects.
1765 MISS C. TALBOT in *Miss Carter Lett.* (1809) III. 126, I would... read to it with proper familiarisations the most striking parts.
1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. i. A constant familiarization with such scenes.
1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 45 The familiarization of foreign words.

Familiarize (fā'milī'ariz), *v.* [*f.* FAMILIAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make familiar.

1. *trans.* To make (a thing, rarely a person) familiar or well-known.

1539 WERTON *Lit. Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 478 Intending... to familiarize it [final resignation of ourselves] to us as much as I can.
1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxi. (1840) II. 271 Westminster... being desirous of familiarising the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent.
1846 JOCY *Ser. Dial.* 1-2 Your drawing compasses may familiarize to your mind the idea of an angle.
1895 W. S. HAYWARD *Lane agst. World* 14 Horses and hounds recognized that shout, familiarized to them by many a good run.

† *b.* To render familiar or accustomed; to divest of strangeness.

1608 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* 630 Long continuance and custome... Familiarizing so the it, that... one may almost forget it.
1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 § 3 The Genius smiled upon me with a Look of... Affability that familiarized him to my Imagination.
1768 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.* Wks. IX. 245 Shakespear... familiarizes the wonderful.
1779 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 45 Long habit and custom are able to familiarize to us things much more disagreeable than this.

2. a. To put (a person) on a footing of intimacy. (*rare.*) + b. To render (a person's manner) familiar or affable. (*obs.*) c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To adopt a familiar and courteous demeanour. Also in a bad sense: 'To make oneself cheap.' Now *rare.*

a. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xvii. 66, I should be glad... to be familiarized to the Ladies of your family. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Ancestral Footstep* (1883) 501 Middleton on his arrival... is familiarized at the Hospital.

b. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ¶ 9 For the Cure of this particular Sort of Madness [haughtiness] it will be necessary to... familiarize his Carriage by the Use of a good Cudgel. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 321 It was very difficult for him... to soften or familiarize it [his address].

c. 1685 GRACIAN *Courtier's Orac.* 163 He that familiarizes himself, presently loses the Superiority that his serious air gave him. 1697 CRESS *D'Anno's Trav.* (1706) 22 She at length familiarized herself, and told me, 'I was not through fear of anything else but of displeasing me.' 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 418 He... familiarized with his equals, and gave no offence to his inferiors. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 157 We had familiarized to each other long ago. 1848 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 377 Captain T. Cook... is another type of the reserved man who does not familiarize with the passengers.

3. To bring into familiar or common use; to popularize. Now *rare.*

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 17, I have familiarized the terms of philosophy by applying them to popular ideas. 1779-81 — L. P. *Pope Wks.* IV. 74 This mode of imitation, in which the ancients are familiarized, by adapting their sentiments to modern topics. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 563 The discussion served to familiarize the words congress, general government [etc.]. 1834 BRAYLEY *Graph. & Hist. Illust.* Pref. It was my wish to familiarize Archæological inquiries.

b. To give a familiar form to (a name).

1804 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. vi. 94 An invincible propensity to familiarize the names of people.

4. To accustom (a person, one's mind, etc.) to, + *into*, or *to do* (something); to habituate. Now *rare.*

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 7 They began to... suffer... their English followers to familiarize themselves into their better manners and customs. 1734 *Narr. Geo. Paulina-nazar* 214 To... exert my talents in... familiarising myself to this pretended Formosan language and character. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 52 By familiarising us... to walk uprightly. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 483 To familiarise the imagination of the reader to an Apostolical state of the Church. 1848 — *Loss & Gain* 23 Intending to familiarize my parishioners to it by little and little.

b. To make (a person or oneself) well acquainted, or to feel at ease, at home with.

a. 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* I. (1692) 17 He is familiarized with Hardships and Hazards. 1741 J. LAWRY & H. HEATON *Athenian Lett.* (1792) I. 147 Having familiarized myself much of late with the hieroglyphical imagery. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* Pref. (1850) 10 To... familiarise myself with its various treasures. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 98 Wolsey... familiarized Henry with the sense that a reformation was inevitable. 1863 IVON *Heat* iii. 61 My object here is to familiarise your minds with the general conception of atomic motion.

absol. 1834 FORD *Langue Engl. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 23 The first effect may be to startle; but the second will be to familiarise.

5. To domesticate, tame (an animal). Cf. FAMILIAR a. Obs.

1634 W. TIRRHITT *tr. Balaac's Lett.* 205 Since we are forced to live among savage creatures, we had need... to familiarise... them. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 35 Which is the method men take to tame and familiarize wild beasts.

Hence FAMILIARIZED *ppl. a.*, FAMILIARIZER, one who familiarizes, FAMILIARIZING *ppl. a.*, FAMILIARIZINGLY *adv.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 241 This familiarized Book [Bible]. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. vii. I soon grew so familiarized to the sight of spirits that... they gave me no emotion at all. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. v. 215 Their faces had become familiarized to us. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iii. 37 In the less dignified rôle of a familiariser he was not successful. 1876 BLACK *Mad-cap* V. viii. 73 She would have got familiarized with us, and stayed on indefinitely. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* x. 179 Jehovah, whom German and French Writers have taken of late, degradingly and I suppose familiarisingly, to call Jahve.

FAMILIARLY (fāmīli'ālī), *adv.* [f. FAMILIAR a. + -LY 2.] In a familiar manner.

1. After the manner of a domesticated animal.

1550 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Domesticamente*, familiarly or homely. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 101 Ptolomeus Philadelphus... having a hind-calf... brought it so familiarly tame, that [etc.]. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 59 If any shall happen to be made tame, and by custom grow familiarly in and out.

2. Like one who has an intimate acquaintance (with either persons or things); intimately.

14. — *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 162 Familiarly taghte of be holy goste. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 66 The King of England... them honorably embraced and familiarly kissed. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 231 Great Minos... used with great Chronides Familiarly of old to sit and chat. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Mar. ii. iii. 287 Two ill Men can scarce become known to each other familiarly. 1809-10 CROFT *Friend* (1865) 113 Lord Chancellor Bacon... was familiarly acquainted with all the secrets of personal influence. 1855 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 169/2 The... desirableness of doctors or lawyers being brought more familiarly together.

— 1. In a bad sense: With undue freedom. Obs. 1673 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 68 Her whom his aged father... had too familiarly vsed.

3. As an every-day matter or matter of course;

commonly, usually. Obs. exc. with words implying knowledge.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 226 Using themselves familiarly to such foule enormities. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. 77 There be... too that familiarly drink Sea-water. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* ii. iv. 178 The familiarly visible stars. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 202 Scenes with which he was familiarly conversant. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* I. 207 The form of crane... most familiarly known is that which is called the jib-crane.

+ b. In every-day language or manner, easily.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 69 These two places, which I have... familiarly... expounded. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 266 More... perspicuously... and familiarly... expressed by them. 1660 J. HARRINGTON *Valerius & Publ.* To Rdr. (1700) 475 There is nothing... I so much desire as to be familiarly understood.

4. Without ceremony, in a free and easy manner, unceremoniously.

16425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. v. 42 He... wyth þame spak familiarly. 1668 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 810 [The Duke] exhorted him familiarly... to say whatsoever he thought. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. i, We'll banish all Pomp and Ceremony, and live familiarly together. 1712 TICKELL *Spect.* No. 410 ¶ 1 She saluted him very familiarly by his Name. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Valentine's Day*, Our familiarly pious ancestors. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *U.S. Hist.* viii. 56 Called familiarly by the name of 'Pilgrims'.

FAMILIARNESS (fāmīli'ānəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. = FAMILIARITY 4-6. Now *rare.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 262 The familiarness of the matter. 1645 R. HEYWOOD *Observ. & Instr.* iii. lxii. (1666) 55 Neuer was of familiarness Contempt esteem'd the proper child. 1730-61 in BAILEY (folio), *Familiarities*. 1789 MARY D'ARLAY *Diary* Apr. She does not choose such sort of familiarness. 1854-6 FAYMORE *Angel in Ho.* i. ii. xii. (1879) 251 So near a touch Affirms no mean familiarness.

+ 2. Suitableness. Obs. *rare.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 182 The fitness of the rite to represent that to which it hath reference, and the familiarness of it for their understanding.

+ FAMILIAR, a. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. L. type *fāmīliari-us, f. *familia*: see FAMILY and -ARY 2.] Pertaining to the control of a family; domestic.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xxi, It pleas'd God... to make him [Henry VIII] the beginner of a reformation... by first asserting into his familiarly power the right of just divorce.

+ FAMILIAR, a. Obs. In 7 *familique*, -elique, -ellick. [f. FAMILY + -IO; prob. arising from a misunderstanding of FAMILIO; cf. med. L. *liber famelicus* account-book of domestic expenditure, *famelica cura* domestic management (Pertz *Script.* XXV. 676).] Pertaining to a family; also, domestic, familiar.

1650 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 47 Their familie Banners. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. A domestick animal... a Many Spaniel; and a less famelick creature... a Sound Bull Dog. 1684 ORWAY *Atheist* I. i, With as grave, a fatherly, famelike countenance as ever I saw.

+ FAMILIAR, a. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or belonging to a family; family.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 48 Arms in National Standards, and famelical Ensigns or Banners.

FAMILISM (fāmīliz'm). Also 7 *familysm*. [f. L. *familia* FAMILY + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine and practice of the Familists.

1642 CANNE in J. Ball *Anno*, l. 112 It is familism for him to say... I will have in my selfe a secret meaning from the rest. 1648 *Protest of Ministers* in Mill *Congregationalism* Yorks. (1668) 49 We are resolved... never to consent to the toleration of... Familism... or any other heresies. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 148 The Devil found it requisite... to set up his Standard in Familism or Enthusiasm. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass. Bay* I. 117 His principles were the very dregs of familism.

2. In Fourier's socialistic philosophy: The feeling existing between members of a family; fraternity.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 705 The propensity to group embraces love, friendship, ambition, and a fourth passion called familism.

FAMILIST (fāmīlist). Also 7 *famel*-, *famul*-, *famylist*. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. The head of a family, a family-man. Obs.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* 7 Then hath he descended... from Families to eury particular Familist. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* ii. § 70 Mohammed was a good familist. 1658 OSBORNE *Adv. Son* 70 If you will needs be a Familist, and Marry.

+ 2. One of the same family or household. Obs.

1631 BRATHWAY *Whimzies*, *Zealous Brother* 119 Controversies which he secretly commeth amongst his owne familists. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* ii. Wks. 1874 V. 304 If you come to live in our house, and be a Familist amongst us.

3. A member of the sect called the *Family of Love*; see FAMILY 7.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* B3 Like the Anabaptists and adulterous Familists. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 132 The cursed Familists do hold that religion standeth not in outward things. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 151 See, with what Contempt the Father of the Familists, Henry Nicolas, casts off the Use and Authority of it [Scripture]. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 391 The familists did not escape the watchful vigilance of the privy council.

FAMILISTERY (fāmīlist'ēri). *rare.* [ad. F. *familistère*, f. *famille*, f. L. *familia* (see FAMILY), formed by substituting *famili-* for the first member of the word *phalansière*.] The abode of a community living together as one family.

1855 *Reader* No. 145. 399/3 The 'Familistery' or Workman's Home. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 5/2 Familistères, reading rooms, museums... will ensue spontaneously.

+ FAMILISTIC, a. Obs. [f. FAMILIST + -IC.] a. Of or pertaining to the Familists or Familism.

b. Pertaining to a family or household.

a. 1646 PAGITT *Hieroglyph.* (ed. 3) 90 A fourth holds... Familistick Tenels. 1667 H. MORE *Disc. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 566 This Man possessed with Familistic doctrine.

b. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 42 The certain rise of familistic distinctions.

+ FAMILISTICAL, a. Obs. [f. prec. + -AL.] a.

= FAMILISTIC a.; b. = FAMILISTIC b.

a. 1653 GAUDEN *Hieroglyph.* 306 They labour... to turn the solidity of Truth... into nothing but Familistical whimsies. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. iv. (1852) 124 The suppression of an antinomian and famalistical faction.

b. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 15 Theological virtues relate to the attaining of Eternal happiness: Moral, Humane, and Familistical, to the conservation of society and peace in their several places.

Hence + FAMILISTICALLY *adv.*

1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Conc.* 24 [We] put false interpretations on the plainest precepts of Christ... and Familistically turn them into Allegories.

FAMILY (fāmīli), *sb.* Forms: 5 *famylye*, (*Sc.* *famyle*), 5-6 *famyll* (e, 5-7 *famille*, 6 *famelie*, -ly, *famuly*, *famylye*, *Sc.* *famell*, 7 *familly*, 6-*famly*).

[ad. L. *familia* household, f. *famulus* servant.]

+ 1. The servants of a house or establishment; the household. Obs. exc. in *family of servants*.

1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 213 You are my desclips, and of my familie. 1641 *Disc. Pr. Henry in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 522 His family... consisted of few less than five hundred. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 46 The proprietor keeps a large family for his defence. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 10, I was a single man... but I had a family of servants. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 39 Mr. Tyrrel... proposed... to take him into his family, and make him whippet-in to his hounds.

+ b. The retinue of a nobleman or grandee. Obs.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 171 b, The Kyng, the Queene with all their familie, shortly folowed. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 45 Na Prelat, Erie, nor Barron... sal ryde with ane greater familie (number) of men and hors.

c. The staff of a high military officer or (in India) state official.

1808 ELPHINSTONE *Let.* 5 Sept. in *Colebrooke's Life* I. 185 Mr. Seton... waived his right to nominate my family. 1809 JAS. MOORE *Camp. Spain* 72 The Staff Officers of Sir John Moore's family. 1856 J. W. COLE *Mem. Brit. Gen.* *Penin. War* II. viii. 84 The officers of his family... fell in with the same humour.

d. *Rom. Ant.* A troop, school (of gladiators).

1863 WYTHE *Melville Gladiators* I. 62 You look as if you belonged to the family yourself.

2. The body of persons who live in one house or under one head, including parents, children, servants, etc.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 48/1, I Nebucadnezar, happye and prosperous in my familie. 1631 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 44 His family were himself and his wife and daughters... two boys, and a man. 1749 S. CLARK *Serm.* (1750) II. iii. 51 Representing... all Orders of intelligent beings, as the Family of God. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* ii. I am going to prayers with my family. 1859 JERSON *Brittany* ii. 10 The difference between people who live in Society and people who live in the family.

b. *Happy Family*: a collection of birds and animals of different natures and propensities living together in harmony in one cage.

1844 in P. T. BARNUM *Sixty Years Recollections* (1889) 120 [At Coventry] we visited an exhibition called the 'Happy Family'. 1890 *Evening News* 4 Dec. 4/5 He was... on his way home with his 'Happy Family'.

3. The group of persons consisting of the parents and their children, whether actually living together or not; in wider sense, the unity formed by those who are nearly connected by blood or affinity.

Holy Family: see quot. 1875.

1657 MILTON *P. L.* x. 216 As Father of his Familie he clad Thir nakedness. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 589 We pass... through the love of our family... to love Mankind. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xxii. 218 The group which consists of a Father, Mother and Children, is called a Family. 1875 TYRWHITT in *Dict. Chr. Antig.* I. 661 *Family*—The Holy. The subject which bears this title in modern art is generally a group consisting of the Virgin Mother, bearing the Sacred Infant, of St. Joseph, and frequently of the younger St. John Baptist and occasionally of St. Elizabeth.

b. A person's children regarded collectively.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 382 Seldom at BRADON. But duly sent his family and wife. 1876 MISS BRADON *J. Haggard's Dan.* xxx. 280 'I'm a man with a long family.' *Mod. He* has a large family.

4. Those descended or claiming descent from a common ancestor; a house, kindred, lineage.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. iv. 304 Among his Kyn and his famyle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xl. viii. 136 The famell and kyndred of Volca. 1581 MARBECK *Book of Notes* 708 Plinie affirmeth also, that... ther was a Family that would go upon a great i. e. & not be touched therewith. 1593 SHAKS. *J. Hen. VI.* i. 65 Let vs assayle the Family of Yorke. 1599 — *Hen. V.* II. ii. 129 Come they of Noble Family? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 168 By strong hand his [Maccabees'] family obtain'd... the crown. 1734 POPE *Ep. Eccl.* *Man* iv. 213 Go I and pretend thy family is young. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 15/2 Every great merchant and a money-dealer wishes to be the founder of what is called a family. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1869) II. ix. 268 The abbey of Coventry... still kept in the family.

fig. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iii. The beggars are a very ancient family in most kingdoms.

b. (Man, woman, etc.) of *family*: of noble or gentle descent.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.*, *External Figure* Wks. 1764 II. 60. If dress be only allowable to persons of family, it may [be]. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. (1786) III. 32 He... married a beautiful English woman of family. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* lx. Three troops... each consisting of 200 men, who are all men of family. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 146 People of no 'family'.

c. In wider sense: A race; a people or group of peoples assumed to be descended from a common stock.

1833 STANFURD *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 25 You to me ful promise. That Roman family should spring from the auneeyre Trojan. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist.* Man 468 The Tamnacs, who belong to the same family, live on the right bank of the Orinoco. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 5) I. i. 18 By the mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* (with mixed notion of 3 and 4). A brotherhood or group of individuals or nations bound together by political or religious ties.

1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iii. 15 The Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. Of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named. 1650-3 *Disert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 348 Of all the Families and Societies of Christians, they are most hated. a 1865 E. EVERETT (W.), The States of Europe were by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one family. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 253 They [the apostles] subdued the... Greeks... the... Romans, and our... forefathers into one family.

6. A group or assemblage of objects, connected together and distinguished from others by the possession of some common features or properties.

a 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 There be two Great Families of Things... Sulphureous and mercurial. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* iv. 96 With all the mournful family of Yews. 1741 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Curves*, Family of Curves. 1796 HURTON *Math. Dict.* i. 353 Family of curves is an assemblage of several curves of different kinds, all defined by the same equation of an indeterminate degree. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 457 The classification of simple minerals into families. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* viii. 65 Persian, Damascus, Rhodian, and Lindus wares, composing a large family. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 228 We have called a certain body of languages a family, the Indo-European.

b. In modern scientific classification: A group of allied genera. (Usually, a 'family' is a subdivision of an 'order'; but in the 'natural system' of botanical classification the two words are, so far as cotyledonous plants are concerned, synonymous: English botanists chiefly using 'order', while in French Jussieu's term *famille* is retained.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The beani and the herring, though very different in genus, may yet be brought into the same Family. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 223 *Rest-harrow*, of the family *Leguminosae*. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 19 Several genera may, in like manner, be united into a family. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 1. 325 Family in botany is synonymous with order. 1881 MIVART *Nature* No. 615, 337 The order *Latertilia* is made up of a certain number of large groups, each of which is called a family, which family is again composed of genera.

7. *Family of love*: a sect which originated in Holland, and gained many adherents in England in the 16th and 17th c.; they held that religion consisted chiefly in the exercise of love, and that absolute obedience was due to all established governments, however tyrannical.

1579 J. KNEWSTUB (*title*), A Computation of monstrous and horrible heresies... embraced of a number, who call themselves the Familie of Love. 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe n. i. in Bullen O. P. L. (1884) III. 38 You are either of the Familie of Love, or of no religion at all. 1645-62 PACITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 105 This sect of the family of love... are so called because... their love is so great that they may join any congregation. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 568 Being lately informed by an Elder of the Familie... that they of their Familie that were regenerated... became Christs.

8. *slang*. The thieving fraternity. See 11-man. 1749 *Bamfylde Moore-Carew* (Farmer), No member of the Familie. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., Thieves, sharpers, and all others who get their living upon the cross, are comprehended under the title of 'The Familie'. 1838 GLASCOCK *Land Sharks* II. 100 This house... was a favourite resort of the Familie.

II. *attrib. (adj.) and Comb.*

9. Simple *attrib.*, passing into an *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to the family or household; domestic.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 47 Such familie-servantes or retinue as to be agreeable... to his dignity. 1641 HINOE *J. Bruen* 56 This Gentleman knew right well, that family exercises were the very gods and spurs unto godliness. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 5 Publick Church Prayer, and Family-Prayer are as great duties as secret Prayer. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 438 These Family-devotions at the beginning and close of the day. 1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4522/2 That Coach was preceded by his Majesty's Family-Coaches. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 23 Such was the crook made in David's lot, through his family-disorders. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 178 If this sordid... family-spirit does not soon meet with an effectual check. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 157 It was a family affair. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 329 Tell us something about their family life.

b. In tradesmen's signs, advertisements, and the like; *Family butcher, grocer, druggist*, etc.: originally one who supplies commodities for

household use, as opposed, e.g. to one who supplies them to ships or the army. *Family hotel*: one which claims to be especially for the reception of families.

c. Of or pertaining to a certain family, lineage, or kindred.

a 1715 WYCHERLEY *Ess. agst. Pride & Ambit.*, As if nobility consisted alone in being entitled to... have the family plate graced with a coat of arms. 1769 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 365 Riddle-hall, the family-seat of Sir Michael Fleming. 1773 MELMOTH *Cato Remarks* 171 Securing to the heir... a sufficient part of the family-estate to support his rank and station. 1803 BEDDOES *Hystie* x. 59 A family disposition to insanity. 1818 *Art. Preserv. Feet* 200 Sometimes accidental causes, produce what has been termed a family toe, partly in consequence of its being hereditary.

10. *Phrases.* a. *In a (or the) family way*: in a domestic manner; with the freedom of members of the same family; without ceremony. Also *in family* (= *F. en famille*).

1709 STEELE & ADONIS *Tatler* No. 136 P. 1 His Wife is the Daughter of an honest House, ever bred in a Family-Way. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 87 Dining together, in family. 1784 *Let. to Honoria & Marianne* II. 64 She would... stay some time with them, quite in the family way. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelaw Isl.* 107 At the house of this Chief they were received quite in a family way. a 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master like Man* (1811) I. 193 You'll find all in the family way. 1854 J. S. C. ANNOT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 214 We should have discussed our interests in a family way. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* II. x. 74 Why don't we ask him and his ladies to come over in a family way and dine with some other plain country gentlefolks?

b. (To be) in the family way: pregnant.

1796 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myt. Warr.* I. 90 The Countess was again in the family way. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xxvi, Esther is in the family-way. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 62 The wives... will have a fine easy time when they are in the family way.

II. Special Comb.: family Bible, a large copy of the Bible for use at family prayers (its fly-leaves often contain a 'family register' or record of the birth of children, etc.); family-boat (see quot. 1883); family circle, the company of persons and their children, and other relatives and friends, who are inmates in the household; family coach, a large closed carriage capable of containing a whole family; also, a certain game of forfeits, in which a story of the adventures of a 'family coach' is related; family-compact, a treaty made in the eighteenth century between the Bourbon dynasties of France, Spain, and the Two Sicilies for common action, esp. against England and Austria; family-council, a meeting of the members of a family to decide questions relating to their common interest; spec. see family-meeting; family-disease (see quot.); family-government, (a) the government of a family; (b) the system in which each family stands alone as a political unit; family-head (see quot.); family-likeness, a resemblance such as may be looked for in members of the same family; also fig.; family-living, a benefice in the gift of the head of the family; † family-lovist [i. family of love (see 7) + IST], = FAMILIST 3; family-man, a man with a family; also (a) one who leads a domestic or homely life; (b) *slang* a thief; also a 'fence' (cf. sense 8); family-meeting, in Louisiana and Quebec, a council of at least five relations which meets before a public notary to give advice concerning a minor or other person; family-picture, (a) a painting representing a family; (b) a picture handed down as an heirloom; family-piece, (a) a composition relating to the doings of a family; (b) = prec. (a); family-tree, a genealogical tree.

1781 JOHNSON *Let. Dr. Patten* 25 Sept. This Lexicon... might become a concomitant to the 'Family Bible'. 1822 J. FLINT *Let. Amer.* 73 The craft, called 'family boats'. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, Family boats, the name given to smacks worked by members of the same family. 1809 H. MORE *Catech.* I. 347 Being agreeable... in one's own 'family circle'. 1852 E. WARNER *Wide W. World* 82 They played the Old 'Family Coach'. 1761 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 54/2 The only reply was, that the King of Spain had thought proper to renew his 'family compacts'. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Family diseases, diseases proceeding from heredity. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 106 We must set up a 'family-government entirely new. 1803 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 29/2 In politics, they appear to have scarcely advanced beyond family-government. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Word-bk.*, 'Family-head, when the stem was surmounted with several full-length figures. 1824 MEOWIN *Covers*. Byron (1831) I. 94 In his women... there is little 'family-likeness. 1883 CLOOO in *Knowl.* 24 Aug. 115/1 The family likeness of those Indian folk-tales to those [European ones] given above. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. vii. 144 It is a 'family living. 1833 READE *Many a Slip in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132/2 Joe was ordained priest, took the family living. 1859 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* To Rd. Wks. 1883 I. 165, I meddle not here with the Anabaptists. *Family louists, Machiauellists, nor Atheists. 1788 G. A. STEVENS *Adv. Speculist* I. 221 Gamblers, or Gamblers or *Family-men. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 44 These private reserved mute family-men. 1846 SNOOWEN *Mag. Assistant* 32 Thieves: Family-men. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 17 I'm a family man

myself, with grown-up daughters of my own. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* U.S. (ed. 6), *Family-meeting. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. (1786) I. 147 The 'family' picture of the consul Mejer. 1712 HUGHES *Spec.* No. 525 P. 8 One of the most agreeable 'family-pieces of this kind I ever met with. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. (1786) II. 192 Mr. Willett... has a small family-piece of Dr. Hibbard, physician, his wife and five children. 1826 SCOTT *Provinc. Antig.*, *Selon Chapel*, It is a family-piece, comprehending the Lord Seton, his lady, and four children, painted... by Sir A. More. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Divali* (1869) 1, I once drew a fine 'family tree of my ancestors.

Fam'ilysh, a. [i. as prec. + -ISH.] In *nouces*: a. Recalling family associations. b. Exhibiting the full force of family ties, 'clannish'. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 439 Snooksville had a very familyish sound. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 420/2 They're a very familyish sort of family.

Famine (fæ'min). Forms: 4-6 *famin*, *famyn* (e), 4- *famine*. [a. F. *famine* = Pr. *famina*, f. late L. type **famina*, i. *fames* hunger.]

1. Extreme and general scarcity of food, in a town, country, etc.; an instance of this, a period of extreme and general dearth.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* vii. 309 *Famyn* schal a-Ryse porw Flores and foul weder. 1494 FABVAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxvi. 186 By reason wherof ensued a great famyne. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* 20 The violent famine dyd frustrate all these apoyntments. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 If in a great famine he take the food by force. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* I. 285 A long and general famine was a calamity of a more serious kind. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 315 Famine... war... and effete races, must be reckoned calculable parts of the system of the world.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 72 Should ye... bring a famine upon our minds.

b. personified.

1610 *Histrio-m.* vi. 16 Thin Famine needs must follow Poverty. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 185 He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend... taints the golden ear.

2. *transf.* An extreme dearth or scarcity of something specified, material or immaterial.

1611 BIBLE *Amos* viii. 11, I will send a famine in the land, not a famine of bread, but of hearing the words of the Lord. 1636 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 These negroes... have no famine of Natures gifts and blessings. 1681 R. KNOX *19 Years Captivity* in Arb. *Garner* I. 406, I... lamented under the famine of God's Word and Sacraments. 1888 *L'pool Daily Post* 26 June 4/8 The threatened water famine. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 3/3 The perennial talk of an ivory famine has as yet come to nothing.

3. Want of food, hunger; hence, starvation.

1386 CHAUCER *Parv.* T. 123 And schold hir children sterve for famyn. 1450 *Merlin* 224 The Citee... was right stronge, that nothyng ne dowed, saf only for famyn. 1586 T. B. La *Primaud.* Fr. *Acad.* 510 That ancient and usual punishment of famine. 1605 SHAKES. *Macb.* v. v. 40 If thou speake'st false, Upon the next Tree shall thou hang aloue Till Famine cling thee. 1773 *Observ.* *State Poor* 8 More really die of famine than those who are found. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 101 Their horses... had recovered from past famine and fatigue.

4. Violent appetite, as of a famished person; chiefly fig.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 32 Of love the famine I fonde... To fede. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 169 The famine of base gold Hath made your souls to murders hands be sold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 847 Death Grind horrible a gaily smile, to hear His famine should be fill'd. 1858 MIDDLETON *Shelley* I. xvii. 168 He... shall never cease thirsting, but, striving ever to quench his thirst... shall only render it so much the more the famine of his nature.

5. *Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *famine-blight*, *-prices*, *-wof*; b. instrumental, as *famine-hollowed*, *-pinched*; famine-bread, a species of lichen (*Umbilicaria arctica*); famine-fever, (a) typhus; (b) relapsing fever.

1845 Mrs. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 111 *Famine-blights that swept from east to west. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXII. 400 The so-called 'famine-bread'... which has maintained the life of so many arctic travellers. 1876 OUIOA *Winter City* III. 45 Is it not a 'famine fever which never comes near a well-laden table? 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 132 Relapsing fever prevails generally during periods of famine, and has hence been called famine-fever. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 110 This... 'famine-hollow'd brow. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 206 These 'famine-pinched wanderers of the ice. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 Bread rose to 'famine-prices. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 7/1 Russia at present is... anxious to muzzle the 'famine wolf.

† *Famine*, v. *Obs.* [i. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To distress with famine; to kill or subdue with hunger; to starve.

1520 *Caxton's Chron.* Eng. vi. 69 b/2 He was put in the castell Aungell, and was famyned to deathe. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccviii. 711 The flemynges thought by this siege to famyne them within.

2. *intr.* To suffer, or die of, hunger; to starve.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 31 For wante of viayles and food, they begonne to famyne. 1556 DELL *Sura. Popery* III. x. 412 It grieveth him to behold others famine.

Hence † *Famined ppl.* a. *Obs. rare.*

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 178 Rather... than sacrifice the remainder of a famind body to an honourable death.

Famish (fæ'mish), v. Forms: 5-6 *famyssh*, (5-ysch, 6-esh, -esch, -ish, -ish, -ysh), 6-*famish*. [alteration of FAME v., after ybs. in -ISH. Cf. AFFAMISH.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to the extremities of famine and hunger; to starve. Also, *† To famish away.*
a. 1400-50 Alexander 1406 bare sold my folk for defaulte be famysht for euire. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A. ii. iii. 96* The other cartagians that kepte the said townes . . . were famysshed. 1493 *Festiuall W. de W. 1515* 100 Tytus laye so . . . to the cyte that he famysshed the tym. 1535 *Coverdale 2001* i. 20 The shepe are famysshed awaye. 1599 *Spenser, a Hen. VI. i. iii. 175* I danc't attendance on his will Till Paris was besieged, famisht, and lost. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 91 Spinola before Breda, seeing no means to take it by force, resolved to famish it. 1790 *Burke Pr. Rev. Wks. v. 250* The regicides whom he [Henry IV] hanged after he had famished Paris into a surrender. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus xxi. 3* All . . . that shall ever in after years be famish'd.

Fig. 1546 Supplic. of Poore Commons (E.E.T.S.) 64 They would famysh the soules of the residue. 1645 *Howell Lett. (1892) II. 379* Some Females . . . to feed their Pride . . . will famish Affection. 1766 *Burke Tracts Popery Larus Wks. 1842* II. 445 Whose quality it is to famish the present hours. 1847 *Shelley Pr. Athanasius v. 38* Those false opinions which the harsh rich use To blind the world they famish for their pride.

2. To kill with hunger, starve to death. Also, *To famish to death.*

a. 1440 Bone Flor. 875 So longe leyed the sege there, That they wythynne nere famysched here. 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Hiou. I. 169* He was nere famysht for lake of sustenance. 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Hist. Jas. I. Wks. (1711) 5* Robert . . . had famished to death the king's brother David, in the castle of Falkland. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton vii. 120* We were in a most dreadful apprehension of being famished to death. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian vii.* Paulo hawailed the probability of their being famished.

† b. To deprive (a person) of anything necessary to life. *Obs. rare.*

1667 *Milton P. L. xii. 78* Where thin Aire Above the Clouds will . . . famish him of Breath, if not of Bread.

3. *intr. a.* To suffer the extremity of want of food; to be intensely hungry. *Const. for.*

1535 *Coverdale Isa. ix. 20* Yf a man do turne him to the right honde he shal famesh. 1607 *Shaks. Cor. i. 1. 5* You are all resolu'd rather to dy then to famish. 1680 *Baxter Answ. Stillings. lxxiii. 93* They . . . reproach them as covetous that will rather beg than sin or famish. 1813 *Shelley Q. Mab iii. 104* Not one wretch Whose children famish . . . rears an arm. 1826 *Disraeli Viz. Grey vi. 1* One of the most hungry mortals that ever yet famished. *Fig. 1844 Browning Colombe's Birthday i.* Poems 1887 *II. 183* Sir Chynet, You famish for promotion.

† b. To die of starvation, perish from want of food. Also, *To famish with hunger. To famish a dog's death.* *Obs.*

1530 *Palsgr. 545/1*, I famyshe for hunger, *je affame*. 1551 *Crowley Pleas. & Pain 260* If the pore famysht for lacke of fode. 1607 *Shaks. Timon ii. ii. 91* Thou shalt famish a Dogges death. 1670 *Milton Hist. Eng. v. (1852) 217* A small land where many of them famish'd. 1683 *Kyden Art. Poets. v. 186* None none famish who deserve to eat. 1796 *Moore Amer. Geog. i. 118* They had all miserably famished with hunger.

Hence *† Famisher*, one who famishes (sense 1); *Famishing vbl. sb., Famishing ppl. a.*

1553 *Bale Gardiner's De vera Ob. B. J.* This hath ben a famysher of the Kinges soudiours. 1548 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon i. 21* It was imprudent but only by famysynge. 1786 *Burke W. Hastings Wks. 1842* II. 126 Sundry documents concerning the famishlog. of the women and children of the late sovereign. 1836 *W. Irving Astoria I. 16* Their stomachs injured by occasional famishing. 1877 *tr. Bulinger's Decades (1592) 174* Darius . . . shutteth vp Daniels enemies in the same denne, to bee torne in peeces by the famishing beastes. 1836 *W. Irving Astoria III. 77* The poor famishing wanderers.

Famished (fæ'mɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED*.] In senses of the vb. Also in *comb.*, as *famished-looking adj.*

a. 1450 Kut. de la Tour (1868) 28 The pore peille . . . lene and famished for hunger. 1591 *Shaks. i Hen. VI. i. ii. 7* The famisht English . . . faintly besiege vs one houre in a moneth. 1682 *Sir T. Browne Tracts 59* Poor and half famished fellows despised him. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F. III. 167* The famished host of Radagaiss was in its turn besieged. 1828 *Miss Mitford Village Ser. III (1863) 467* A long, lean, famished-looking boy. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xii. 138* Some rode on famished horses.

Fig. 1633 G. Herbert Temple, Longing i. With sick & famisht eyes . . . To thee my sighs . . . ascend. 1877 *Bryant Poems, Third of November 1861* vi. Howling, like a wolf, flies the famished northern blast.

Famishment (fæ'mɪʃmənt). Now *rare*. [*f. as prec. + -MENT*.]

1. The state, condition, or process of being famished or starved; an instance of this, hungry appetite. Also *† a means of starving.*

a. 1470 Harding Chron. xlv. iii. For drede of famysbement He treated with the duke Androgeus. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M. (1596) 66/2* Eugenia . . . was assailed with . . . famishment in prison. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit. ix. 1* 29 Hee caused the Earle by famishment to yeelde vp his Fort. 1669 *Answ. West to North 13* The bane of Traffick, and the famishment of the poor Handicrafts-man. 1727-36 in *BAILEY*. 1847 *A. H. Clough Poems & Pr. Rem. (1869) I. 279* The sky . . . in Ireland looks upon famishment and fever. 1855 *Singleton Virgil II. 107* He with mad famishment, Three gullets opening snaps up that was thrown.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1569 *Crowley Soph. Dr. Watson i.* 206 Not to be per-taker of the mysticall supper at all, is a famishment and death. 1610-11 *J. Davies Wittes Pilgrimage V* ii. b. Laugh and bee fatt, sith al you touch is gold, Though that foode your Soules famishment affordes.

† 2. = FAMINE *i. Obs.*

1526 *Tindale Luke iv. 25* Greate famishment was throughout all the Ionde. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Mark xiii. 8* Earthquakes . . . and famishments and troubles.

Famon, *obs. f. of FOEMAN*.

† **Famo'se**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. fāmōs-us, f. fāma* (see *FAME*).] = FAMOUS.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls) I. 181* In whom grete Constantine erecte ij. famose churches. 1449 *PECOCK Repr. i. v. 27* Bicause such speche is famose in vce. 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 46* Famose poetys of antiquite. 1562 *Register of St. Andrews Kirk Session (1889) i. 182* Befoyr ane curat and famos wytnes. 1581 *MULCASTER Positionis xxvi. (1887) 103* The famosest knight, of the fellowship. 1625 *WHITELOCKE Lib. Fam. (Camden) 13* A reader . . . that was reputed the famosest in that language about the towne. 1727-36 in *BAILEY*.

† **Famo'se**, *v. Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6-7 *famoze*, 7 *famoize*. [*f. prec. adj.*] = FAMOUS *v. i.*

1590 *Tarlton News Purgal. (1844) 53* That merry Roscius . . . that famosed all comedies so with his pleasant and extemporal invention. 1631 *VEEVER Anc. Pind. Mon. 687* The red crosse, by which Saint George the Tutelar Saint of all Englishmen is famosed. 1760 *Don Bellianis 55* Our Prince, that is no lesse famosed then he. 1845 *HALLIWELL Fairy Mythology p. viii*, Robin Goodfellow was famosed in every old wives chronicle for his mad merry pranks.

Hence *† Famo'sed ppl. a. Obs.*

1583 *STANVURST Aeneis iii. (Arb.) 80* Possesseth Pyrrhus thee spouse of famosed Hector? 1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Metamorph. lxxv*, This noble conquest made him famosed. 1613 *W. Browne Brit. Past. n. i. (1772) 27* The halcyon famosed For colours rare.

† **Famo'sity**. *Obs. rare-1.* [*ad. F. famosité*, *ad. L. fāmōsität-em ill fame, f. fāmōsus*, see *FAMOSE*.] Celebrity, notoriety, renown.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot. III. 110* Ane Williame of greit famosité. 1727-36 in *BAILEY*

|| **Famo'so**, *rare-1.* [*It. famoso, ad. L. fāmōsus* see *FAMOSE*.] A notorious person.

1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell (1672) 9* Fate . . . had decreed . . . unhappy Birth of this Famoso.

Famous (fæ'məs), *a. Forms:* 4-5 *famows* (e), 4-6 *famouse*, 5 *famua*, 4- *famous*; superl. 6 *famoust*, 6- *famousest*. See also *FAMOSE*. [*a. AF. famous*, *OF. fameus* (mod. *F. fameux*), *ad. L. fāmōsus*, *f. fāma*: see *FAME* and *-OUS*.]

1. Celebrated in fame or public report; much talked about, renowned. *Const. for.* Also *† famous of renown*.

a. of persons, their attributes, etc.

a. 1400 Morte Arth. 3304 Ffamows in fierre londis, and floure of alle kynges. 1450 *St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6421* At mailros boissil, a famus man. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII. 91* His moste noble fadre of famouse memorye. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie lxx. (Arb.) 242* The famoust Queene that euer was. 1641 *Milton Reform. i. (1851) 15* The . . . Council of Nicea, the first and famousest of all the rest. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iii. 191* The . . . old Stallion . . . Famous in his Youth for Force and Speed. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav. (1760) III. 387* The body of this famous cardinal lies at Rome. 1832 *W. Irving Alhamora II. 154* The famous Italian singer Farinelli. 1833 *TENNISON Blackbird 16* The melody That made three famous once, when young.

b. of things.

1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. 1440* Hipsiph. & Medea, This famous tresore. 14 . . . *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis. (1843) 103* To see this ster most famous of renown. 1587 *GOLDING De Morany xxiii. 338* There also was her famousest Temple. 1605 *MARSHALL Grotius Low C. Warren 255* Steeneberg, famous of old for a Harbour. 1674 *BOYLE Excell. Theol. i. iii. 83* The famous answer given by an excellent Philosopher. 1748 *Anson's Voy. i. ii. 16* This Island of Madern . . . is famous, for its excellent wines. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin 4* A train-band captain eke was he Of famous London town. 1850 *M. Cosh Div. Govt. ii. i. (1874) 117* The three famous laws of Kepler. 1868 *G. VICTORIA Life Highl. 35* The stream of which [the Tummel] is famous for salmon.

† 2. Of good repute, reputable. *S. Obs.*

1555 in *Balfour Practicks (1754) 145* Twa or thré of his nightbouris, famous and unsuspect men. 1683 *Act Justiciary 8* Aug. in *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot. (1722) II. 309* For proving of this, adduced several famous witnesses.

† 3. In a bad or neutral sense: Notorious. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1388 *WYCLIF Matt. xxvii. 16* He hadde tbo a famous man boundun, that was seid Barrabas. 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl. i. iv. 41* . . . Menacrates and Menas famous Pyrates. 1680 *MORRIS Geog. Rect. (1685) 452* That famous infamous English Rebel Stuckley. 1691 *TULLOCH Sermon i. John iv. 9* Sermons 1704 *II. 460* The Death of the Cross . . . was the Death of famous [later *add.* infamous] Malefactours. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers i. iv. 160* The infamously famous Count Julian. 1817 *CORBETT Wks. XXXII. 567* A famous falsehood, which has appeared in the Morning Post. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev. (1872) II. v. ii. 174* Make the name of Mountain famous infamous to all times and lands.

† b. Of utterances, etc.; after *L. famosus*: *Li-bellous*, slanderous. *Obs.*

1543 in *Balfour Practicks (1754) 537* That na manner of man mak, write, or imprint any . . . writings . . . famous or slanderous to any person . . . under the paine of death. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie i. xxiv. (Arb.) 62* Vntue and famous libels.

† 4. That is matter of common talk; common, ordinary, usual. *Obs.*

1528 *PAYNEL Salernus's Regim. B. iv.* Coler vnaturall . . . is called famous or notable: by reason hit is ofte engendred. 1672 *BAXTER Bagshaw's Seand. ii. 9* Analogous . . . words . . . are to be taken in the most common or famous sense. 1680 *MORRIS Geog. Rect. (1685) 43* Their mention is very fre-

quent and famous during the race of the French Kings of the Caroline Line. 1727-44 *Lewis Peacock 17* Taking the word *preach* in its most famous signification.

5. Used (chiefly *collog.*) as an emphatic expression of approval: Excellent, grand, magnificent, splendid, 'capital'.

1798 *SOUTHEY Battle Blenheim 36* 'But every body said', quoth he, 'That 'twas a famous victory'. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada 141* My Irish maid . . . soon roused up famous fires, and set the house in order. 1890 *Spectator 6 Sept. 308/2* it is a famous place for a fair.

† **Famous** (fæ'məs), *v. Obs. exc. arch.* See also *FAMOSE* *v.* [*f. prec. adj.*]

1. *trans.* To make famous. † a. To render celebrated, earn celebrity for (*obs.*). b. Of a writer, etc.: To celebrate (*arch.*).

1590 *LODGE Ephraim's Gold. Leg. in Halliwell Shaks. VI. 11* To famous that house . . . shewe thy resolution to be peremptorie. 1622 *PEACHAM Compt. Gentl. 74* The wooden dove of Archytas, so famoused . . . by Agellius. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts 508* This empire was famoused . . . by an eminent King. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon. i. 465* Men . . . worthily famoused on this side, and beyond the Sea. 1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks. Ser. ii. 306* The heroic uncle, whose deeds . . . were properly famoused by the boy Homer.

† 2. To cause to be generally reputed for. *Obs.*

1614-15 *W. Browne Inner Temple Masque 26* From whose continuall store such pooles are fed, As in the land for seas are famoused. 1615 *T. ADAMS Two Sonnes 75* Our eldest, whom we have famoused for our sole and entire heirs.

Hence *Famoused ppl. a.*; *Famousing vbl. sb.* 1606 *FORD Honor Tri. (1843) 15* That famoused trophy. 1607 *ROWLANDS Famous Hist. 5* We toyl so much in other Nations praise, That we neglect the famousing of our own. 1665 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 50* Men famoused for vertue.

Famously (fæ'məsli), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.]

† 1. In a famous or celebrated manner, renownedly. *Obs.*

1579 *FULKE Conful. Sanders 670* Rome doeth set forth the merites of Peter and Paule the more famously and solemnly. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III. ii. iii. 19* This land was famously enrich'd With politike graue Counsell. 1684 *WINSTANLEY in Shaks. C. Praise 400* He became so famously witty. 1727-36 *BAILEY, Famously*, renownedly.

† 2. In or by common talk; commonly, openly. Also, in bad sense: Notoriously. *Obs.*

1553 *EDEM Treat. Neue Ind. (Arb.) 32* *Mohucca* so famously spoken of for the great abundance of sweete spices. 1592 *NASHE Interpreting of Cert. Lett. G. liij.* [Stannyhurst] had neuer been praised by Gabriel for his labour, if therein hee had not bin so famously absurd. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu. 277* Which story is famously knowne in Cambridge. 1637 *R. HUMPHREY tr. St. Ambrose Pref.*, It notoriously appeareth, and famously to their eternall infamy brands the Papists. 1701 *Grew. Carm. Sacra* v. ii. 32 They looked on the Particulars, as Things famously spoken of. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind. II. xxviii. 28* The Town is famously infamous for a Seminary of female Lewdness.

† b. Publicly; so that the fact may be widely known. *Obs.*

1563-87 *Foxe A. & M. (1684) 709/1* The said John Hus shall be famously deposited and degraded from his priestly Orders.

3. *collog.* Excellently, splendidly, capitally. *Cf. FAMOUS* *a. 5.*

1607 *Shaks. Cor. i. i. 27*, I say vnto you what he hath done Famously, he did it to that end. 1671 *Lond. Gaz. No. 544/4* The City of Argiers is famously carved and painted in her stern being a new stout Ship. 1746 in *Lecture Hour (1880) 110*, I had the terrible mortification of seeing a horse of Willy's famously beat. 1841 *LYTTON Nt. & Morn. l. i.* I've contrived it famously. 1858 *Ramsay Remin. v. (ed. 18) 119* We get on famously.

Famousness (fæ'məsni:s), [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The state of being famous. † a. The fact or state of being well-known (*obs.*). b. Celebrity, renown.

a. 1605 *A. WOTTON Answ. Pop. Articles 13* The perpetual visibility, and famousness in the world. 1677 *Cary Chronol. i. x. i. vi. 16* The famousness and long continuance of the *Annus Equabilis* in civil use among them.

b. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Luke i. 27* Not by famousness of name, nor portlyness of life. 1675 *J. SMITH Ch. Reliq. Appeal l. 28* The future famousness of a Stage-Player. 1726-36 in *BAILEY*. 1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Belinda vii.* In point of famousness, I'd sport my 'Random' against all the books that ever were . . . written. 1873 *Mrs. WHITNEY Other Girls xvi. (1876) 212* She had taken in the housemaid and small-boy view of famousness.

Famp (fæmp). *Geol.* [Of unknown etymology; originally *dial.* (north of England).] 'An indurated wavy calcareous shale' (Phillips) found among limestone rocks. Also *attrib. famp-bed*.

1836 *PHILLIPS Geol. Yorksh. ii. 28* On which is a 'famp' bed. *Ibid.*, Black beds intermixed with 'famp' and nodules of chert. 1875 *URE Dict. Aris II. 325* *Famp* is a siliceous bed, composed of very fine particles. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Famp*, Newc., soft, tough, thin shale beds.

† **Fample**, *v. Obs. rare-1. trans.* Sense uncertain; in the context, To put (food) into a child's mouth.

1530 *Hali Meid. 37* Hu muchel ha schule at eanes in his muð fampen nowder to muchel ne to lute.

Famulary (fæ'mjʊləri), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. famulāris, f. famulus* servant: see *-ART*.] Of or belonging to servants.

1840 *G. RAYMOND in New Monthly Mag. LIX. 245* The famulary group was increased by sundry other servants.

+**Famulate**, *v. Obs.*—[*f. L. famulāt* ppl. stem of *famulāri*, to be a servant, *f. famulus* servant.] 'To serve' (Cockeram 1623-6).

+**Famulative**, *a. Obs. rare*—[*f. as prec. +IVE*.] Having the attribute of serving.
 +1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 45 By means whereof... (as they pretend) the divine creative power is made too cheap... as being famulative always to brutish... lusts.

Famuler, obs. *f. of FAMILIAR*.

+**Famulist**, obs. [*f. L. famulus* + -IST.

The genuineness of this word is very doubtful. In the Latin registers of Oxford colleges, the designation *famulus* appended to a name meant sometimes one of the college servants (who used to be regularly matriculated) and sometimes a poor student who entered college as a servant to another undergraduate. Most probably *famulist* is merely a blunder for this word; but it may possibly have been jocularly current as an Anglicized form of it.]

+1818 TOWN S.V. *Famulate*, The word *Famulist* is in use at Queen's College in Oxford for an inferior member of it.

+**Famulorum**, [*L. genitive pl. of famulus* a servant.] The name given to a prayer in the Mass for the Commemoration of the living, beginning 'Memento, Domine, famulorum famularumque tuarum'.

+1380? WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 134 Here special preiere, as famulorum & benefactorum. — *Scl. Wks.* III. 447 Dai say furst... one Famulorum saide of a frere is better ben a Pater noster. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 104 Wel I wote that alle 3e gate never a peny, with the pater-noster, but with yourre famulorum... 3e gete many poundes.

+**Famulus** (*famulus*). Pl. famuli. [*L. famulus* servant.] An attendant; *esp.* on a scholar or a magician.

+1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1892) III. iii. 112 The Magician's Famulus got hold of the forbidden Book, and summoned a goblin. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. v. Faithful little famuli see all and say nothing.

Famy, obs. *Sc. f. FAMBY*.

+**Famylous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. OF. *fameil-leux*, *famelleus*, *f. L. famis* hunger.] Famished, hungry, starved.

+1475 *Parlement* 6258 To socour nedy and tho famylous.

Fan (*fən*), *sb.* Forms: *a. i. fann*, (*fən*), *Northumb. fonne*, 4-7 *fann* (*ə*), 4-*fann*. *β. 5-7 vanne*, 7-*van*. [OE. *fann*, str. fem., ad. *L. vannus*, fem., = sense i *a.* Cf. *f. van*.]

1. An instrument for winnowing grain.

a. A basket of special form (also, earlier, a sort of wooden shovel) used for separating the corn from the chaff by throwing it into the air. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
 +800 *Corpus Gloss.*, *Uanna*, *corn*. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iii. 17 His fonnae vel windgefonnae. c. 1000 *Agr. Gosp.* ibid. His fann yw on his handa. c. 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* II. 264 *Fanna*, trogas, ascena. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 129 Strouted as a fanne large and brode. c. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 148 Fann to clesse wythe corn, *vannus*. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1898) 35 Flaite, strawfower and rake, with a fan that is strong. 1616 SURREY & MARKE *Country Farme* 88 The Corne scattered from the Fanne. 1624 TRAPP *Comm.* p. xlii. 8 Chaff will get to the top of the Fan; when good Corn... lieth at the bottom of the heap. 1728 PORE *Illad* v. 612 As when, on Ceres' sacred floor, the swain spreads the wide fan to clear the golden grain. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 635 The grain shaken and winnowed by fans. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Hermttry* p. xlix, Winnowing-basket... Fan or Vane.

β. c. 1450 Lat. Eng. Voc. in W.L. WILCKER 570 *Capisterium*, a vane (for a sieve). 1602 *Hollander Pliny* II. 100 Rushes so big, that they will serve to make sieves, rangers, and vane. 1650 HEALEY *Vices Comm.* St. *Ang. Cille of God* (1650) 239 There was also the Vanne, which is otherwise called the crecle. 1725 PORE *Odys.* xi. 358 A shepherd... the oar surveys, And names a Van. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xi. 157 Who shall name The oar... a van.

b. Any kind of contrivance to blow away the chaff; a fanner; a fanning or winnowing-machine.

+1669 WORLWICH *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 A Fan is an instrument that by its motion artificially causeth Wind: useful in the Winnowing of Corn. 1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 259 They... do it, with the fan at home, I mean the leaved fan, for the kneed fan... [is] not in use amongst them... But the wheel fan saves a mans labor. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* viii. 117 For the cleansing of Corn... is commonly made use of... a Fan with Sails. 1768 *Specif. of Meikle & Mackell's Patent* No. 896 A fan to blow out the gross chaff [in a grain dressing machine]. 1836 HUBERT *Engineer's Encycl.* I. 469 Fan... a relative blowing machine, consisting of vanes turning upon an axis, used for winnowing corn.

c. transf. and fg. Sometimes with allusion to Matt. iii. 12.

+1559 T. BAYNE in FARR S. P. *Eliz.* (1845) I. 172 When William Nicoll... Was tried with their fiery fan. 1570-6 LAMARDE *Perant.* Kent (1820) 70 The fire and fan of judgement and discretion. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 27 Distinction with a lowd and powerfull fan, Puffing at all, winnowes the light away. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm.* Titus i. 25 He hath sought to purge his floor by sundry fannes of affliction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 269 He... with quick Fann Winnows the buxom Air.

+*d.* Applied to things resembling a winnowing fan (sense i *a*) in shape (see quotes.). *Obs.*

In the Chaucer passage the word is commonly supposed to mean 'quintain'.

+1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prd.* 142 Now sweete sire, wol ye lusten atte fan. 1a 1500 *tr. Vegetius* in *Primp. Parv.* 148 Olde verriours were wont to luste with fannes, and play with the pil, or the pale. *Ibid.* [Yong soldiers ought to have] a shilde made of twiggis sumwhat rounde, in maner of a gredryn, the whiche is cleped a fanne.

e. (See quot.; = FANFUL). *dial.*
 +1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Fan* (Camb.) of chaff, 3 heaped bushels.

+2. An instrument for blowing a fire; *lit.* and *fig.*
 +1530 PALSCR. 218/2 *Fanne* to blowe with, *estovillon*. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* Pref. 10 The contradiction of others is a fanne to inflame that love.

3. An instrument for agitating the air, to cool the face, etc. with an artificial breeze. *a.* A fan to be held in the hand.

A common kind, and the one always referred to in transferred senses relating to shape, is constructed so as to admit of being folded up in small compass, its form when unfolded being that of a sector of a circle.

+1555 EDEN *Decades* 154 A fanne of golde and an Idole. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii. For the least feather in her bounteous fan. 1641 SNETEVANUS *Ans.* § 2 (1653) 5 Their daughters walking in Cheapside with their fannes and farthingales. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v. 139 The ladies gave me a gale with their fans. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 32 Fans... made of a very thin kind of palm in the form of a crescent, having a stick of the same wood in the middle. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. The widow dropped her fan. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 307 The posterior pair [of wings] are folded up lengthways like a fan. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* xiii. 325 Two cunuchs holding fans over the head of the monarch.

+*b.* = PUNKAH. *Obs.*

+1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 133 Fans... hung at the Ceiling. There is also a small silken con. fastened to it, and drawn thro' a Hole into the Anti-Chamber, where a Servant is placed to keep the Machine playing. These Fans are usually hung over a Couch, or Bed.

4. *poet.* A wing. [? After *It. vanni* pl.]

a. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 238 The shame-faced birds... Did hold their other fan before their eye. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 70 Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 764 The fans Of careless butterflies.

b. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 927 His Sail-broad Vannes He spreads for flight. 1791 E. DAWSON *Bot. Gard.* i. 163 You [Syphilis]... the airy surge, Mix with broad vane. 1816 WORDSW. *Poems Sentin.* & *Reflect.* xxv. Ravens spread their plumpy vane. 1830 TENNYSON *Love & Death* 8 Love... spread his sheeny vane for flight.

5. Anything spread out in the shape of a fan (sense 3 *a*); *e.g.* a leaf, the tail of a bird, the delta at the mouth of a river, fan-like tracery in a roof.

+1599 T. MOUNT *Silkwormes* 3 Then fig-tree fannes upon their shames they wore. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxiv. 204 The Peacock spreads his Tail, and Challenges the Other, to shew him such a Fan of Feathers. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* i. 142 On the upper story live peacocks are spreading their fans. 1815 RICKMAN in *Smith's Panorama* *Se. & Art* I. 163 The squares were filled with fans, &c. of small tracery. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* i. 6 The large brown fan of a horse-chestnut leaf. 1871 TYNOLL *Primg.* *Se.* (1879) I. vi. 211 A fan of beams, issuing from the hidden sun, was spread out. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 218 The interstices between the fans are filled up in various ways. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 2/1. I detect a strain of the tendon in the fan of the off fore-heel. 1884 DAWSON in *Leisure Hour* Aug. 492/1 A great mass of similar matter was projected from it in a fan or delta.

b. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* *Calum* xvi. As the deep vane (of the palm leaf) fall and rise.

b. = Fan-light.

+1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxviii. (1886) 85 There was a light over the fan of the door.

c. Organ-building (see quot.).

+1880 HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 598 s.v. *Organ*, A long arm of iron, called a fan, extending horizontally in front of the vertical draw-roads.

6. A rotating apparatus (analogous to the later forms of winnowing fan: see i *b*) usually consisting of an axle or spindle, with arms bearing flat or curved blades: *a.* for producing a current of air as a means of ventilation, etc.

+1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 380 The effect of one of Fairbairn and Little's four-guinea fans upon a large factory is truly admirable. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 374 A fan, by which heated and compressed air could be supplied to the wash-pit. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 131 A powerful fan is used to drive air into some of the wards. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fan*, a revolving machine, to blow air into a mine (pressure-fan)... or to draw it out (suction-fan).

b. for regulating the throttle-valve of a steam-engine. Also called *fan-governor*.

+1887 EWING in *Engin. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXII. 509 The Allen governor... has a fan directly geared to the engine.

c. in a windmill (see quot.).

+1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss. 776 *Fan*, small vanes or sails to receive the impulse of the wind, and... to keep the large sails of a smock wind-mill always in the direction of the wind. 1874 in *Knicker Dict. Mech.*

d. (see quot.); also *fan-fly*.

+1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss. 776 *Fan*, an instrument... to decrease speed by its action on the air.

e. Soap-manuf. (see quot.).

+1808 CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap* vi. 138 An important adjunct to a soap-copper... for preventing the contents from boiling over... is called a fan, and... it consists essentially of a rotating paddle, whose blades just touch the top of the boiling mass.

7. *a.* The flukes or lobes of the whale's tail. *b.* *Naut.* The screw used in propelling vessels; a single blade of the same. Also *attrib.* in *two-fan*.

c. *Angling.* A similar apparatus on spinning-bait. 1785 *Specif. of Bramah's Patent* No. 1478 Fig. 25. A is a wheel... made with fans on its extremity like the water

wheel of a mill... The fans will then act as oars and force the ship forward. 1859 J. S. MANSFIELD in *Merx. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 15 Her engines... worked a two-fan screw. *Ibid.* 17 The Prince was supplied with a three-bladed fan. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 120 The other end of the brass [of the spinning bait] has fixed on it a pair of wings or fans, on the Archimedean screw principle.

+8. Confused with FANE *sb.*, VANE. *a.* A pennon. *b.* A weathercock. *Obs.*

+1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* l. 229 With fannys and banners wponne his about standande. c. 1475 *Voc.* in W.L. WILCKER 805 *Hic chernus*, a fanne [cf. *Primp. Parv.* 148 Fane of a stieple, *chernus*]. 1650 B. DISCOPOLI *Am.* 49 A red high-crown'd Cap on his head, with... a Fan or weather-cock on the top of it.

+9. The motion of the air caused by or as by a fan. *Obs.* [Properly a distinct word: *f. the vb.*]

+1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 41 The captive Grecian falls Euen in the fanne and winde of your faire Sword.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* simple attributive (sense 3 *a*), as *fan-exercise*, *form*, *stick* (whence *fanstick-maker*), *wind*; *fan-like*, *-wise* *adj.* and *adv.*; *fan-fashion* *adv.*; (sense 6) as *fan-blast*, *-blower*, *-house*, *-shaft*, *-ventilator*, *-wheel*. *b.* attributive in the sense of resembling a fan in shape, as *fan-coral*, *-crest*, *-hoop*, *-jet*, *-shell*. *c.* objective, as *fan-bearer*, *-maker*, *-painter*, *-painting*, *-carver*; *fan-bearing* *adj.* *d.* parasyntetic and similative, as *fan-crested*, *-leaved*, *-nerved*, *-pleated*, *-shaped*, *-vined* *adjs.*

a. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 552 *Fan blast machines are frequently employed... to urge the fire of steam-boilers. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fan-blower*, a blower in which a series of vane fixed on a rotating shaft creates a blast of air. 1867 QUOIA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 2 Practising **Fan exercise*. 1863 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1865) 319 This expanded, **fan-fashion*, as it rose. 1871 *Picture Training* 110 The toes... spread widely, and in **fan form*, out. 1888 *Pall Mall* G. 26 Jan. 7/1 The **fanhouse* was partly destroyed. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgrimage* iv. 46 Where loftiest trees High o'er the grove their **fan-like* foliage rear. 1836 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 688/1 The arms... are separated one from the other, fan-like. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 1069 The fan is driven by a small... engine K, connected to a crank on the end of the **fan-shaft* B. 1866 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2149/4 Two **Fan-sticks*, carved curiously with hollow work. 1761 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXI. 498 The ladies began to count their fan sticks. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6170/9 Edward Bunn... **Fan-stick-maker*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fan-ventilator*. 1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sc.* s.v. *Fan*, The force of the current created by the **fan wheel*. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 94 A **fanwynde* to the hart, to coole the same. 1882 T. FOSTER in PROCTOR *Nature Studies* 55 Feathers radiating **fanwise* from each of the fore-limbs. *Ibid.* 56 The fan-wise and rounded arrangement of the wing-feathers.

b. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 178 Great quantities of sponge and **fan-coral* are annually thrown ashore. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Expl. N. Zealand* 67 This fan-coral bed. 1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art.*, **Fan-crest* Her... an early form of decoration for the knightly helmet. 1756 COWPER *Comitator* cccxiv. Mrs. Mayore... came sitting after him in an enormous **fan-hoop*. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 326 **Fan-jet*, a form of nozzle for watering-pots and engines having a fan or spoon shaped lip.

c. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 205 The King, attended by his **fan-bearers*, returns in state. 1856 DRYTON *Mortimeria* TJ. No Apish **fan-bearing* Hemiphradite. 1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4781/3 Mr. Lewis Fortin, **Fan-maker*. 1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fan-maker*, a manufacturer of ladies' fans. *Fan and Sky-light Maker*, a manufacturer of semi-circular windows and glazed roofs. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6188/1 John Gibbons... **Fan-painter*. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 28 Rosalba Carriera... was... a fan painter of celebrity in the 17th century. 1655 CANO de AREVALO... devoted himself to **fan painting*. 1869 CHAMBER *Love's Last Shift* III. An eternal **Fan-tearer*, and a constant Persecutor of Womankind.

d. 1799 BARROW *Fragm. Nat. Hist. Pennsylv.* 2 *Mergus enallatus* **Fan-crested*-Duck. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* v. 85 The **fan-leaved* palm. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fan-nerved*, having the nerves radiating like a fan from one point as in some leaves and insects' wings. 1892 *Pall Mall* G. 19 May 1/5 **Fan-pleated* bows of lace. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 337 Grows exactly like the *Boletus versicolor*... **Fan-shaped*; scarcely 4 in. in diameter. 1807 BRITTON *Architect. Antiq.* I. (King's Coll. Chapel) 8 They appear in the fan-shaped tracery, or groining of the inner surface. 1850 LYTTEL and VISIT *U. S.* I. 134 The swamp palmetto... raises its fan-shaped leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., **Fan-veined*, when the veins or ribs are disposed like those of a fan.

11. Special comb.: *fan-banner*, a fan-shaped banner; *fan-bonnet*, a bonnet so called from its shape; *fan-fly* = *FAN sb.* 6d; *fan-forgo* (see quot.); *fan-frame* (see quot.); *fan-governor* (see *FAN sb.* 6b); *fan-groining*, *Arch.* = *fan-tracery*; *fan-mount* [= *Fr. monture d'éventail*], the frame upon which a fan is mounted; *fan-palm*, a name applied to palms having fan-shaped leaves; *fan-plant*, the palmetto; *fan-print*, a design printed upon a fan; *fan-shado*, a shade for a lamp, etc., in form like a circular fan; *fan-steam-engine* (see quot.); *fan-tracery*, *Arch.* (see quot. 1842); *fan-training*, *Horticulture*, a method of training fruit trees on a trellis or wall, in the form of a fan; *so fan-trained a.*; *fan-tree*, (*a*) = *fan-palm*; (*b*) a tree spread out in the form of a fan (in quot. *attrib.*); *fan-vaulting* = *fan-*

tracery; fan-window (see quot.); fan-work = fan-tracery. Also FAN-LIGHT, FAN-TAIL.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xviii. 128 The immense *fan-lanterns of peacocks' feathers. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 484 Black *Fan Bonnets. 1868 DENISON *Clocks & Watches* (ed. 5) 28 The simplest of all the methods of regulating the velocity of the train is the *fan-fly. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 326 *Fan-fly, a transportable form of fan and fan. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVII. 834 The *fan-frame [of an organ] is a set of backfalls having one set of ends close together, usually corresponding to the keys; the other ends are spread widely apart. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organ* 71 The communication, effected by the fan-frame movement. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 222 *Fan groining [is] itself a purely English invention. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 215/1 So inconsiderable an implement as a *fan-mount. 1865 BROWNING *Poems* I. 22 To carry pure dust in a fan-mount. 1820 T. GREEN *Universal Herbal* I. 284/2 *Chamærops Humilis*. Dwarf *Fan Palm. 1839 MARY HOWITT *Hummingbird* 12 They flit about through the fan palm tree. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 345 *Corypha umbraculifera*. Fan Palm. It resembles the common Fan Palm, or Palmyra, of the East Indies. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 177 It is sometimes called the fan-palm, because travellers use the leaves as fans. 1884 MRS. HOUSTON *Pacht Voy. Texas* II. 11 Frequent tufts of the *fan-plant; as it is here called. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed. 2) s. v. *Fan*, I have some fan-prints of various similar subjects. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 160 One of the old-fashioned *fan-shades will be found useful. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fan-steam-engine. The action of this steam is the inverse of that of the fan. The outer annular casing...discharges [steam] from its inner surface in tangential jets upon the scoop-shaped blades which are attached to a rotating shaft. 1835 RICKMAN in *J. Smith's Panopticon Sci. & Art* I. 164 We now come to a new and most delicate description of roof, that of *fan-tracery. 1842 BLOXHAM *Gothic Architecture* 196 A very rich and peculiar description of vaulting is one composed of pendant semi-circles covered with foliated panel-work, called fan-tracery. 1871 ROBINSON *London's Horticultural* viii. 325 *Fan-tracings is chiefly adapted for trees trained against walls. 1886 S. WOOD *Tree Primer* 5 A well-developed fan-trained Peach-tree. 1835 BROWNING *Parables* v. 138 Light strappings from the *fan-tree. 1846 BAXTER *Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 379 The fruit-tree method [of pruning] in which the plant is spread out in the fan-tree manner. 1835 R. WILKINS *Archit. Middle Ages* 83 This appears to be the first step towards fan-vaulting. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fan-window (Arch.), a semicircular window with radial sash. 1801 *Beauties Eng. & Wales* I. 48 The vast arched roof, with its voluminous stones displaying all the elegance of *fan-work. 1833 J. W. BARNES *Cent. Mag. Lib. Topog.* III. (1893) 314 Four fan-work groins.

† *Fan*, sb. 2. *Obs.* In 7 fann, phan. A jocular abbreviation of FANATIC.

1682 *New News from Bedlam* 13 The Loyal Phans to abuse. *Ibid.* 40 To be here Nurs'd up, Loyal Fanns to defame, And damn all Dissenters on purpose for gain.

Fan (fæn), v. Forms: 1 fannian, 4-5 south, dial. vannian, vanna, 6 fane, 6-7 fanner, (7 phan), 5-fan. [f. FAN sb.1 Cf. F. *vanner*.]

1. *trans.* To winnow (corn, etc.). † Also fig. c 1000 *Liber Scint.* ix. (1880) 168 Na fanna [L. *ventiles*] þu þe on ælcum winde. 1340 *Aeynd.* 139 Oure hord selc uanni his corn æt dæge of dome. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 149 Fanne corn, or ober lyke, vanna. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Provs.* I. ccdxxxi. 640 Their tenantes ought, to bring home theyr cornes, and some to threshre and to fanne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 15. 21 Men when they fan their corn cannot do so thoroughly cleane. 1853 SOYER *Panoptich.* 42 They take white oats...they are fanned, cleaned, and carried to a mill. 1884 C. H. FARNHAM in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 400/2 We...fan grain.

absol. 15... How Plowman lerned Paternoster in Hazl. *E. P.* I. 218 He coude eke sowe and holde a plowe...Threshre, fane, [etc.].

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 177 The lone I beare him, Made me to fan you thus. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 Let vs then...fanne ourselves. 1671 FLAYEL *Fount. Life* xiii. 38 Satan will fan thee not to get out thy Chaff.

b. To winnow away (chaff); to drive away or scatter like chaff. Chiefly with away, out. *lit.* and fig. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Pan fan owt þe holys. 1639 AINSWORTH *Annal.* Ps. cvi. 27 To sell their seed among the heathens, and to fan them in the land. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 11 They may fan away the chaff from the wheat. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 67 Phanning out of our way such advantages as the Royalists may seem to lay hold of. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* i. 11 As chaff, which, fanned, The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand in judgement. 1878 KEATS *Endym.* i. 188 To fan And winnow from the coming sleep of time All chaff of custom.

c. To sweep away as by the wind from a fan. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* ii. To fan the flies from my ladie's face while she sleeps. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 29 Fanning the sere leaf far upon the leas. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phœtois* xxx. 397 You could have fanned her out of the way with a butterfly's wing.

2. *intr.* † To make a fan-like movement; to flap. † Of a bird: To flutter. Of the wind: To blow. Now rare.

c 1235 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 457 [þe rauen] fongez to be fly3t, & fannez on þe wyndez. c 1400 MAUNDREY (ROXB.) vii. 25 þe fewle...fannez with his wenges ay till þe forsaied thinges be sett on fire. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (iv. de W. 1531) 202 b. With her wenges she fanneth...vnto she haue kyndled in them fyre. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen.* IV. i. 102 I am fanning in his face with a Peacock's feather. 1672 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 99 They [winds] depend insensibly to fanne, and agitate the Air. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 27 These Sea-Breezes do commonly rise in the Morning...in half an Hour's time...it fans pretty briskly. 1889 MARK TWAIN *Yankee at*

Crt. K. Arthur I. 67 To feel the cold uncanny night breezes fan through the place.

b. To be wafted gently along; to move as by a gentle beating of the wings. *rare.*

1622 WYTHE *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 629 Such Downe As in time of Moltling, fanns From the breasts of silver Swanns. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 66 We managed to fan along at a rate of two knots an hour. 1874 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 52 The Barn Owl...fans its way onwards with its down-fringed wings.

3. *trans.* To move or drive (the air) with a fan. *Const. dat., also in, upon.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxviii. 408 (Add. MS.) [The ape] toke vp the clothes, and fanned hem wynde. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iv. Cupids hover in the Air, And fan it in Aeneas lovely face! 1633 EARL MARCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 26 Breath, which nature fannes upon it for a while. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. xv. The birds of heaven...fann'd around them The motionless air of noon.

b. To move like a fan; to wave. *arch.*

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 40 The willows...Shall now no more be seen, Fanning their joyous leaves to thy soft lays. 1740 DYER *Ruin's Rime* 374 The gourd and olive fan Their amorous foliage.

4. To drive a current of air upon, with or as with a fan: a. with the object or effect of cooling. Also *To fan into* (shumber).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. ii. 50 The Norwegian Banners flowt the skie, And fanne our people cold. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pinto's Trav.* viii. 23 He made one of his followers to fan me with a ventilor for to refresh me. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 3 Fanned into Slumbers by successive Hands of them [Slaves]. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposuit* Wks. III. 221 The air in Bermuda is perpetually fanned and kept cool by sea-breezes. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xvii. Where Arno's stream...still doth fan itself with dancing bulrush. 1832 TENNYSON *Eldorado* 9 Thy bounteous forehead was not fann'd With breezes from our oaken glades. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Doctor's Fam.*, Mrs. Fred...took up her handkerchief and...began to fan her, cheeks.

b. with the object or result of kindling a flame; chiefly fig. *Const. into, to.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. iii. 127 Let...Your Enemies, with nodding of their Plumes Fan you into despair. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. Ad. Sec. xi. 27 (Prayer) A coele from thy altar fann'd with the wings of the holy Dove. 1709 W. KING *Ovid's Art of Love* iv. 67 By slow Degrees he fans the gentle Fire. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 60 Its unwearied wings could fan The quenchless ashes of Milan. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) i. 146 He [Edward II] employed his ambassadors...to fan the dissensions between them. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 102 His almost imperceptible spark of life had been...fanned into a...fllickering flame. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* iv. 96 The little fire...was fanned by a passing breeze to a lively flame.

5. Of a breeze, etc.: To blow gently and refreshingly upon, as if driven by a fan; to cool; rarely of a person: To breathe upon.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iii. ii. 142 High Taurus snow, Fann'd with the Easterne winde. 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* v. i. in Bullen *Q. Pl.* (1884) III. 339 The coole winds have fane the burning Sunne. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 15 Only Zephirus was let loose to fanne the Pinke. 1668 CUTPEPPER & COLE *Barthol.* Anat. ii. i. 316 The heat of the parts is fanned, cooled and tempered. 1704 POPE *Wind-sor* For. 194 Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. xii. It fanned my cheek like a meadow-gale of spring. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* i. 21 The sea, I ween, cannot be fann'd By evening freshness. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxviii. 149 Terraces, fanned by cool breezes from the sea.

6. To spread out like a fan. a. *trans.* *Naut.* To widen. Also, *To fan out* (see quot. 1871). b. *intr.* for *refl.* *To fan out*: to expand in rays. *rare.* Also fig. (U.S.) To make a display.

a. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fanning*, the technical phrase for breathing the after part of the tops. Also, widening in general. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing*, *Fanning Out*, spreading out the upper part of the paper somewhat in the resemblance of a fan.

b. 1592 R. D. *Hyperbomachia* 11 A prodigious winged horse...his wings fanning out. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To Fan out*, to make a show at an examination. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 314 What Orient splendour of colour, fanning out far beyond towards Ithaca.

7. *slang.* a. *trans.* To beat; to rate soundly. b. To feel, handle.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., I fanned him sweetly, I beat him heartily. 1862 MAYHEW *Lord. Labour* (ed. 2) IV. 319 Joe...had fanned the gentleman's pocket, i.e. had felt the pocket and knew there was a handkerchief. 1887 TRISTRAM in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 228 Fanning them, which in the tongue of coachmen, is whipping them.

Fan, irregular pa. t. of FINE, to end.

Fan, obs. and dial. var. of FANX v.

† *Fanacle*. *Obs. rare* -1. [App. meant for a dim. of L. *fannum* FANE.] A small temple, shrine.

1594 W. PERCY *Coelia* (1877) 17 Ooe day I went to Venus Fanacle.

† *Fanal* (fānāl). *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6 fanell, 9 fanalis. [A Fr. *fanal*, It. *fanale*, med.L. *fanile*, 9 fanalis, f. Gr. *φάνος* lantern, f. *φάω* stem of *φαίω* to show.] a. A beacon, a lighthouse. b. A (ship's) lantern.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 147 As shynyng fanells. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Biondi's Erotomena* 90 Seeing her with three fanels or lanterns. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 133 On the right hand...there is an elegant fanal or light house. 1848 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 395 He flashes like a phanal,—all men catch The flame!

¶ *Fanam* (fānām). Also 6 fanan, -on, 9 fanom. [Corruption of Malayālam and Tamil *panam*, f. Skr. *pana* wealth.] A small coin, formerly the usual money of account in South India.

No longer used in British India; in some native states gold and silver fanans are still current; in Travancore the former is worth 4 and the latter 1/2 of a rupee.

1510 VARYTHEMA *Hist.* in Ramusio *Nauv.* (1568) I. 159 b. Batte anchora moneta d'argento chiamato fanon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 233 This Fanan, is also a kynde of money which is in value, one ryalde of sylver. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 822/2 A Fanan is only 5d., tho they have Golden and Silver Fanans. 1792 GARRAW in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 409 The stone is...paid for at the Pollam, in the gold fanan. 1863 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 452 Their pay shall be a gold fanan for every day they do not work, and two gold fanans for every day they do. 1883 S. MATEER *Gospel in S. India* 148 A woman has given roo fanans to provide two good glooe lamps.

Fanatic (fānætik), a. and sb. Forms: a. 6 fanatike, 6-8 -ick(e), 7 -ique, 7-fanatic. β. 6 phanatik, 6-8 -io(k), 7 -ique. [ad. L. *fānaticus*, f. *fānum* temple: see -ATIC. Cf. Fr. *fanatique*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Of an action or speech: Such as might result from possession by a deity or demon; frantic, furious. Of a person: Frenzied, mad. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. (1822) 356 This uncouth and terribil buschement...ruschit...with phanatik and wod cours on thare enemys. c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 71 Such fanatike and fond observations. 1626 MINSHEW *Ductor* (ed. 2), *Fanatic*, mad, franticke, also inspired with a propheticall furie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 221 Some think, the torryd Zone, the ferie sword; and such other fanatike fancies. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 148 A fanatich fellow...gave forth, that himselfe was the true Edward. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 494/2 Persons Divinely inspired, and Fanatick. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† b. *Comb.*

1603 CHETTEL *Eng. Mour.* *Garment* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 202 They are...proud, fanatick-spirited counterfeiters.

2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Characterized, influenced, or prompted by excessive and mistaken enthusiasm, esp. in religious matters.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. (1702) I. 266 The Lord Mayor...Opposing all their fanatick humours...grew to be reckon'd in the First Form of the Malignants. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid.* *Considered* 169 Papists, Atheists, and fanatic persons. 1659-60 MONK *S.* 6 Feb. in *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 303 Be careful neither the cavalier nor phanatick party have yet a share in your civil...power. 1680 BUTLER *Kenn.* (1759) I. 215 All our lunatic fanatic Sects. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tib.* 1. 26 The two principal qualifications of a Phanatick Preacher are [etc.]. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 58 The cloisters...fell victims to fanatic fury. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* x. (1853) 39 The fanatic legions of the desert. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. s/s Banded...in fanatic and violent opposition to the measure.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A mad person. In later use: A religious maniac. *Obs.*

c 1525 *Robin Hood* 160 Fool, fanatick, baboon. 1655 M. CASAUANO *Enthusiasm* 7 One Orpheus, a mere fanatic. 1806 *Med. Trist.* XV. 213 Dr. Gall gave...hints how to treat fanatics, by using topical remedies and poultices.

2. A fanatic person; a visionary; an unreasonable enthusiast. Applied in the latter half of the 17th c. to Nonconformists as a hostile epithet.

1644 ASP. MAXWELL *Sacrosancta Regum Majestas* 44 *Gratia gratum facies*, Saving Grace, as some fanatics and fantasticks fondly imagine. 1657 JOHN GAULE *Sapient. Justif.* II. 1 Enthusiasts, Anabaptists, Fanaticks, and Familists. 1660 FULLER *Mist. Catechism* (1841) 212 A new word coined, within few months, called fanatics...seemeth well...proportioned to signify...the sectaries of our age. 1660 PERYS *Diary* 15 Apr. Since Lambert got out of the Tower, the Fanatics had held up their heads high. 1709 EVANS in *Hearne Collect.* to Nov., D. Sacheverell...thundered...against y^e phanaticks. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* (1841) 430 Henry the Fourth of France...was unexpectedly murdered by a wretched fanatic. 1859 KINGSLEY *Sir W. Raleigh* I. 20 The man of one idea, who works at nothing but that...sacrifices everything to that; the fanatic in short. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 269 The Jews...were troublesome fanatics whom it was equally difficult to govern or destroy.

b. A fanatical devotee of. 1799 BURKE *Rev. Rev.* Wks. V. 66 Those exploded fanaticks of slavery.

c. *Comb.*

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix. To show, tho' conquer'd, they abhor (Fanatick like) all sov'reign Pow'r. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 62 Robinson's mischievous intent to go a fanatick hunting.

Hence † *Fanaticness* *Obs.*, fanaticalness.

1662 J. SPARROW *tr. Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Conflexions* 17 Which is Phrenzie, Madnesse and Phanaiquesnes. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-Footing* 108 The denying Tradition is a proper...disposition to Fanaticness.

Fanatical (fānætikāl), a. [f. prec. + AL.]

† 1. Possessed by a deity or by a devil; frantic, mad, furious. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 538 A fanatical Enchaunteresse [Joan of Arc]. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus's Hist.* (1612) 82 The Aduans...with some of Viliellus Cohortes, discomfited that fanatical multitude. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1653) 89 Those Phanatical women of the Gentiles.

† b. Characteristic of a possessed person. *Obs.* 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix. 1031 The me shaking & waging their bodies too and fro after a fanatical fashion. 1663 *Plutarch's Mor.* 1345 Certaine fanatical cries and voices.

2. = FANATIC a. 2.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 96 A Christen mannis obedyence standeth not in the fulfilling of fanatical vows. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 201 The Anabaptists, and some other phantastical spirits. 1634 SAMMONSON *Serm.* II. 283 That phantastical opinion... that no ecclesiastical person might lawfully exercise any secular power. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxix. Wks. 1732-5 II. 307 Fox, a teacher of some fanatical people in Wiltshire, did conventicle there. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VI. § 25 As fanatical as any Quietist or Quaker. 1841 ELPINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 289 The present quarrel originated in a fanatical spirit, which had sprung up, many years before. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlv. 308, I call a man fanatical when... he... becomes unjust and unsympathetic to men who are out of his own track.

† b. In a weaker sense: Extravagant. *Obs.*
1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 20, I abhor such phantastical phantasms.

† 3. Of or pertaining to the 'fanatics' or Non-conformists. *Obs.*

1678 HICKES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 318. IV. 46 Many of the fanatical party... hope that the Commons... will grow jealous of these military proceedings. a 1695 WOOE *Life* (1848) 245 Mr. John Fairclough... a non-conforming minister, was buried in the fanatical burial place, near the Artillery yard London. 1703 Dr. Fox *Shortest Way with Dissenters* Misc. 421 The phantastical Party of this Land.

Hence **Fanatically** *adv.*, in a fanatical manner.
Fanaticism, the quality or state of being fanatical; fanaticism.

1674 CRESSY (*title*), Fanaticism fanatically imputed to the Catholic Church by Doctor Stillingfleet. 1792 BURKE *Petit. Unitarians* Wks. x. 57 Men... fanatically and fanatically fond of an object. 1733 KEBLE *Serm.* VII. (1848) 157 Those who maintain, profanely and fanatically, that the State... ought not to be of any religion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 422 The populace of France were fanatically catholic. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. 290 To which the notion of fierceness or fanaticalness is opposed.

Fanaticism (fānătisiz'm). Also 7-8 phanaticism. [f. FANATICO + -ISM.]

† 1. The condition of being, or supposing oneself to be, possessed. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1749) I. 36 Fanaticism, as it was used by the Antients in its original sense, for an 'Apparition' transporting the mind.

2. The tendency to indulge in wild and extravagant notions, esp. in religious matters; excessive enthusiasm, frenzy; an instance, a particular form, of this.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 133 Were not those the times to broach and vent their fanaticisms and impostures with more licentiousness and impunity? 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 John I. 6, 7, Is it not Phanaticism to talk of Fellowship with God? 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. P.* VI. v. 106 The large infusion of fanaticism mingled with its regulations should be imputed to Loyola its founder. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xxvii, Dark Fanaticism rent Altar, and screen, and ornament. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. i, This battle of Mountain and Gironde... is the battle of Fanaticisms and Miracles. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xx. 197 A sour fanaticism, which he mistook for piety.

b. In a weaker sense: Eagerness or enthusiasm in any pursuit.

1855 BAIN *Sermon & Int.* III. IV. § 21 The fanaticism that prompts to endless attempts was found in... Kepler.

Fanaticize (fānătisiz), *v.* Also fanaticise. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To infect with fanaticism; to render fanatical, make a fanatic of; to infuriate.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 148 The Duke... accused the parliamentary zealots of having fanaticized the assassin. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 106 These, that fanaticize Europe. 1860 SAT. *Rev.* X. 357/2 The object is... to fanaticize the mob against the day of trial.

2. *intr.* To act as a fanatic.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 269 Take heed lest a worse Prophecy... overtake them... for fanaticizing and rejecting the express Words of Scripture. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. i, A man... fighting and fanaticizing amid a Nation of his like. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 403 He loves humanity as a whole too truly to fanaticise for a class.

Hence **Fanaticized** *pp. a.*

1857 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 186 About two hundred, whom the French pressed in reality... by calling them the most fanaticised, etc. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 912 A party of men honest but fanaticized.

† **Fanatism**. *Obs.* [ad. *F. fanatisme*.] = FANATICISM.

1680 *Ref. late Libel on Curseye-Meroc* 38 Whimsies, Fancies, Poppies, and Phanatismcs. 1686 *Pope's Anatomy* 15 All mixture of Calvinism and Fanatism. 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Rev.* 78/2 That was the moment pitched upon to... reorganize the power of fanatism. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 312 The persecutions which fanatism and monarchy have excited against you.

† **Fanc.** *Obs. rare* = *fanc*. [a. OF. *fanc* (mod. F. *fange*).] Mud.

1340 *Avenb.* 251 Pe ilke welle ne uelh nyst þane fanc [printed fanc] ne þe erpe... of þise word.

Fancical (fānsikāl), *a. rare exc. dial.* [f. FANCY sb. + -ICAL] = FANCIFUL.

1671 *True Nonconformity* 244 Praying in words, specially extemporary and various, is... fancical. 1676 T. MACE *Musick's Monument* xxiv. 128 After they have Completed their Tuning, They will... fall into some... Fancical Play. 1854 J. BROWN *Yeomen* 12 'What kind of weaver are you?' 'I'm in the fancical line.'

Fancied (fānsid), *pp. a.* [f. FANCY v. + -ED.]

1. Formed or portrayed by the fancy; existing only in the fancy; imaginary.

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 137 Thier fancied feares. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 212 By Angel was understood a fancied Voice. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* (1840) II. xvi. 324 The fancied felicity which he enjoyed. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* III. 271 With eyes more dangerous Than fancied basilisk. 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xlii. 307 Supporting their native sovereign in the pursuit of his fancied rights.

† 2. a. Contrived to suit the fancy or whim; esp. of dress; = FANCY a. 1. b. Artistically designed. Cf. FANCY v. 3. *Obs.*

a. 1688 PRION *Ode Ex.* III. 14 vi, Fancy'd Rules and Arbitrary Laws. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, Floating on the Thames in a fancied dress. 1781 HAYLEY *Tri. Temper* VI. 42 The gracious earl... Has plann'd... A fancied ball, a private masquerade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 612 Striped and fancied silks. 1796 NED EVANS I. 92 A casimir waistcoat with a fancied pattern of silk embroidery round the button-holes.

b. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 142 § 5 His Seals are curiously fancied, and exquisitely well cut. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. iv, The prettiest fancied [buckles] I ever saw.

3. That one has taken a liking or fancy for; favourite.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. (1612) 144 A braue Esquire of Wailes, That tide her fancie to his forme, till fancied forme preuailes. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 185 What the Corinthians spake of their fancied preachers. 1873 BROWNING *Red Clo.* II. 245 Till beverage obtained the fancied smack. 1887 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 3/5 Molyneux... beat the more fancied Bloodstone.

4. Of an animal: see FANCY v. 9.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 249/2 The wide differences observable in 'fancied' animals.

Fancier (fānsiər), [f. FANCY v. + -ER 2.] One who fancies, in senses of the vb.

1. One who fancies or imagines.

1828 MACAULAY *Hallam's Ess.* (1889) 53 People who, in their speculations in politics, are not reasoners, but fanciers.

2. One who makes tasteful designs.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xiv. § 11. 203 Their... most brilliant fanciers were employed in... embroidering the robe.

3. One who has a liking for, and a critical judgement in, some class of curiosities, plants, animals, etc. Chiefly with prefixed sb., as in *dog-, flower-, pigeon-fancier*.

1765 JOHNSON *Shaks.* I. 155 Some now call that which a man takes particular delight in his *Fancy*. *Flower-fancier* for a florist, and *Bird-fancier* for a lover and feeder of birds are colloquial words. 1769 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 1. 152 It is also true that Dutchmen, generally speaking, are fanciers. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 280 Some of the nightingale fanciers... prefer a Surry bird to those of Middlesex. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 247 We have oddity-fanciers among our ladies of rank. 1859 SALA *Tr. round Clock* (1861) 167 Dog-fanciers... in many cases might as well as much propriety answer to the name of dog-stealers. 1861 DELANER *Fl. Gard.* 34 The fourth year... the fancier may look out for a prize or two. 1867 TEGENIER *Pigeons* III. 25 Numerous varieties of pigeons... are known to naturalists and fanciers.

attrib. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 3 Oct. 12/2 A 'fancier Judge'.

Fanciful (fānsifl), *a.* [f. FANCY sb. + -FUL.]

1. a. Characterized by the possession of fancy (*rare*). b. In disparaging sense: Disposed to indulge in fancies; whimsical.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 63 Some fanciful Men have expected nothing but Confusion and Ruin. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 7. 45 A fanciful Fellow... amuses himself with the Woods and Mountains which he discovers in the Skies. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 83 A careful and fanciful pattern-drawer. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 43 Milton had a highly imaginative, Cowley a very fanciful mind. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 6 Fanciful people... sometimes gave mystical interpretations to the arrangements.

absol. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* VI. § 6. 17 Not only the Melancholic and the Fanciful, but the Grave and the Sober.

2. a. Characterized by or displaying fancy in design; fantastic, odd in appearance; b. suggested by fancy; imaginary, unreal.

a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI.* 88 How foolish and fanciful were they (buildings). 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. VI. 71 He affects not phancy-full singularity in his behaviour. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 75 With all our fanciful Refinements. 1767 J. BYRON *Voy. round World* 186 The other circumstances they have mentioned... appear to be merely fanciful. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxix, The fanciful and singular female... had one of those fancies which are never seen without making an impression. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xi, She wears a petticoat... I would it were... of a less fanciful fashion. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, A variety of fanciful diseases. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academy*, Org. v. 193 The claims of Art... cannot be set aside as fanciful.

3. *quasi-adv.* = FANCIFULLY.

1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 23 June, I hope you... were dressed fine and fanciful.

Fancifully (fānsiflly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fanciful manner.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* To Rdr., What conceived old man is this... that talks thus fancifully? 1741 WARBURTON *Dir. Legat.* II. I. iv. § 4. 148 Hieroglyphic symbols fancifully adapted by Analogy. 1801 S. & H. LEE *Centur.* T. IV. 396 Carriages fancifully ornamented. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav.* France 2 Eliab... fancifully helieved himself to be ill-treated. 1835 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times* *Rep.* LIII. 80/2 A word newly or fancifully applied.

Fancifulness (fānsifltns), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fanciful.

1667 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* IV. xxiv. (1713) 347 Some... suspecting such Interpretations of overmuch Fancifulness. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. v. 168 Transported with

too much fancifulness. 1818 Bp. Horne's *Wks.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. p. xi, Charges him [the bishop] with fancifulness and presumption. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* v. iii. (1861) 218 A... fancifulness in her execution of the music.

Fancify (fānsifi), *v.* [f. FANCY sb. + -FY.] *trans.* + a. To have a fancy for; to like (*obs.*). † b. To fancy, imagine (*obs.*). c. To imagine the existence of. d. To make fanciful.

1656 EARL MORNI. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 441 The prime virtues that she most fancified in her Frenchmen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 344 The good she ever delighted to do, and fancified she was born to do. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Mar. 291/2 Much study of the 'Ivory Gate' had... 'fancified' his own views.

Hence **Fancified** *pp. a.*
1845 TRAIN *Hist. Isle of Man* II. 359 *note*, This fancified island has been bound to the bottom of the ocean.

Fanciless (fānsiləs), *a.* [f. FANCY sb. + -LESS.]

Of persons, compositions, etc.: Destitute of fancy. 1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 185 A pert, or bluff important wight, Whose brain is fanciless. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 546 These [compositions]... are fanciless, and no more fit for oe instrument than another. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, View St. Leonard's* 53 Who can be So fanciless as to feel no gratitude. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 162 Fanciless men. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 144 In this book lay absolutely truth, Fanciless fact.

Fancy (fānsi), *sb. and A.* Forms: a. 5-6 fansey, 6-8 fansie, -ye, 6-7 fancie, -ye, 6-fancy. β. 6-8 phansy(e, -cie, -cy, 6-9 phansie. [A contraction of FANTASY; cf. the forms *fantsy*, *phant'sy* under that word.] A. sb.

† 1. In scholastic psychology: = FANTASY sb. 1. [1400, 1509: see FANTASY sb. 1.] 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. vi. (1632) 56 Beasts... in actions of sense and phancie go beyond them [men]. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 101 We know matters of fact by the help of... impressions made upon phansy.

† 2. A spectral apparition; an illusion of the senses. Cf. FANTASY sb. 2. *Obs.*

[c 1360-1376: see FANTASY sb. 2.] 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* XIV. xl. 25 Dreadfull spectres and fancies shrieking hideously round about him. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 10 Forrests, where are sometimes heard great illusions, and phancies.

3. Delusive imagination; hallucination; an instance of this; = FANTASY 3.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. 732 The righteous... may have their phancies; they may... conceive worse of their own estate than reason giveth. 1693 tr. *Emilia's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xv. 157 Phancies of a deluded mind. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. IV. (1840) 107 The vision appeared to his fancy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, That may be my fancy. 1856 STANLEY *Sinal & Pal.* II. (1858) 156 Which... claims to be founded not on fancy... but on fact.

4. In early use synonymous with IMAGINATION (see FANTASY 4); the process, and the faculty, of forming mental representations of things not present to the senses; chiefly applied to the so-called creative or productive imagination, which frames images of objects, events, or conditions that have not occurred in actual experience. In later use the words *fancy* and *imagination* (esp. as denoting attributes manifested in poetical or literary composition) are commonly distinguished: *fancy* being used to express aptitude for the invention of illustrative or decorative imagery, while *imagination* is the power of giving to ideal creations the inner consistency of realities. Often *personified*.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 229 The flaming darts, That Fancie quickly burne with quenchlesse fyre. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 133 Sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* Pref. 5 What... dangerous opinions soever their phancies might give birth to. 1676 HOBBS *Leviath.* Pref. (1686) 5 In Fancy consisteth the Sublimity of a Poet. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 411 § 2 The Pleasures of the Imagination or Fancy (which I shall use promiscuously). 1713 C. TESS WINDHLESE *Alleg. Poems* 217 Wand'ring Wishes, born on Phancy's Wings. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 374 Fancy may combine things that never were combined in reality. 1811 COLERIDGE *Lect.* (1856) 45 When the whole pleasure received is derived from an unexpected turn of expression, then I call it wit; but when the pleasure is produced... by an image which remains with us... I call it fancy. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* II. x. 221 Fancy colours the prospect of the future. 1845 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* 2 Poetry... embodies and illustrates its impressions by imagination, or images of the objects of which it treats... It illustrates them by fancy, which is a lighter play of imagination, or the feeling of analogy coming short of seriousness. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. III. § 7 The fancy sees the outside... The imagination sees the heart and inner nature, and makes them felt. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 That ocean-horror in which the poetic fancy of the sea-roving Saxons saw an emblem of their high-prowed vessels.

b. A mental image.

1663 B. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 257 The very fancy of them [enjoyments] is delightful. 1793 COLERIDGE *Ode to France* I, Oft, pursuing fancies holy, My moonlight way o'er flowering weeds I wound.

5. Inventive design; an invention, original device or contrivance. Cf. FANTASY 4 d.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 223 Adorned with... fancies of Arabic characters. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Trav.* in *Acc. Ser.* *Late Voy.* I. (1711) 57 The model I imagine is to record our Ship... This Fancy we let alone untouched. 1652 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus Antiq.* xii. II. (1702) 322 The graving work... being the Phancy of a Foliage of the Vine. 1710 C. PINNES *Diary* (1888) 168 Several good fancy's of

human and animals. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 438 This fly (Salmon fly) is Mr. Blackwall's own fancy.

† b. *esp.* in *Music*, a composition in an impromptu style. *Obs.* Cf. FANTASIA, FANTASY 4 c. 1577 T. DAWSON (*title*), The Workes of a young Wyt, trust vp with a Fardell of Prettie Fancies. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 342 He. sung those tunes to the over-sweet huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and swa— they were his fancies, or his good-nights. 1663 *Præys Diary* 27 May, Mr. Gibbons being come in, to musike, they played a good Fancy. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 848 He was much admired for his composition of Fancies of various parts. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. diu.* III. vii. 408 John Jenkins a voluminous composer of Fancies for viols. 1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.* I, *Fancies*, lively little airs.

† c. *pl.* 'The ornamental tags, etc., appended to the ribbons by which the horse were secured to the doublet' (Fairholt). *Obs.*

a 1652 BRONE *Mad Couple* Prol., I've a new Suite, And Ribbons fashionable, yclipt Fancies.

6. A supposition resting on no solid grounds; an arbitrary notion.

1471 RIPLEY *Conf. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 149 To know the truth, and fancies to eschew. 1530 TAYLOR *Erasm. Pro.* (1552) 18 Menne myght loken upon it, and talke their fancies of it. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 25 Rather upon fancies, than upon anie souldiourlyke reasons. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* Wks. II. 58 After this I had another phansie . . . not altogether unreasonable. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* II. 33 'This fancy is very ancient, for Orosius hints at it. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 142 As wild a fancy as any of which we have dreamed.

7. Caprice, changeful mood; an instance of this, a caprice, a whim. Also *concr.* a whimsical thing.

1599 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 86 A foolish madd worlde, wherein all things are overruled by fanyse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 82 Cardans Mausoleum for a fye, is a meere phansie. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1648) 124 The addition of the French names would have been but a fancy. 1777 LAOY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 40 His wife's . . . expenses are no way limited but by her own fancy. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Unmy* 1 2 A fancy has taken me just now to trouble you with my reasons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 46 The antipathy of the nation to their religion was not a fancy which would yield to the mandate of a prince. 1850-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 43 Such cravings are usually called the 'fancies' of patients. 1878 *Masque Poets* 80, I have a fancy we go out to-day.

† d. Fantasticalness. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 171 This childe of fancye that Armado hight. 1602 — *Hann.* I. iii. 71 Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy; But not exprest in fancy; rich, not gawdie. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xl. xvii. A real swell, Full flash, all fancy.

8. Capricious or arbitrary preference; individual taste; an inclination, liking, *esp.* in phrases to have, take a fancy for, to; † to have no fancy with; to take, catch the fancy of.

1465 *Parson Lett.* No. 530 II. 243, I have no fansey with some of the telepph. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII* c. 21 In case it fortune, the king . . . should take a fancie to anie woman. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 200 Speake muche, according to the nature and phansie of the ignorant. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 114 b, Hee that hath a fassie to breed Horse. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 315 Each . . . would interpret the opinions of Mahomet according to their owne fancie. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 314 The Persians have a great fancy to Black hair. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 36 Phansie took us to see the Fortress. 1700 S. L. tr. C. FRYKE's *Voy. E. Ind.* 82 The Admiral had a mighty fancy to go over. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 433 The . . . tune caught the fancy of the nation. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* xxxi. (1879) 533 What could have made Miss Crowther take such a fancy to the boy? 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 86 Have you no fancy To ride the white steeds?

† b. *spec.* Amorous inclination, love. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dk. of Clarence xii, Knowing fanyse was the forcing rother, Which stiereth youth to any kinde of strife, He offered me his daughter to my wife. 1579 LYTLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 81 Philautus was . . . neuer loued for fancies sake. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 63 Tell me where is fancies bred. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, 'Fancies is free', quoth Peg.

9. Taste, critical judgement in matters of art or elegance.

c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 23 He was . . . genteel in his habit, and had a very good fancy in it. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* III. Palaces . . . built with an excellent fancy. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, I'll undertake, my little Nancy in flounces hath a better fancy. 1748 CRESS SHAFTESBURY in *Priv. Lett.* Ld. Malinesbury I. 72 A buff-coloured damask, trimmed with a good deal of fancy. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art 42 They possess . . . sense of colour, and fancy for form.

† 10. 'Something that pleases or entertains' (J.).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 39 All such as are . . . not carried with toys, fancies, and new fashions. 1712 MORTIMER *Husbandry* II. 204 London-Pride is a pretty Fancy for borders. 1721 CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* IV, A particular nice Fancy, that I intend to appear in.

† 11. An alleged name for the Pansy. *Obs.*

1712 tr. *Poet's Hist. Drugs* I. 120 Fancy, in English, is a kind of Violet.

12. The fancy: collect for those who 'fancy' a particular amusement or pursuit. a. *gen.*, as applied to bird-, book-fanciers, etc.

1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* 1863 VI. 57 note, A great book sale . . . had congregated all the Fancy. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 1771 Pigeon-fanciers are called the Fancy.

b. *esp.* The prize-ring or those who frequent it. 1811 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 11 Oct. (1856) II. 236 I have fidded the 'Edinburgh' (as the 'fancy' say) most completely. 1848

THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xiv. (1869) 64 Mr. William Ramm, known to the Fancy as the Turbary Pet. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol. viii.* (ed. 6) 187 Among leaders of 'the fancy', it is an unhesitating belief that pluck and endurance are the highest of attributes.

attrib. 1811 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 6 Mar. (1856) II. 215, I am in high condition, to use a fancy phrase.

c. The art of boxing; pugilism. Also, sporting in general.

1822 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* 12 Nov., One of Matthew's passions was 'the Fancy'. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Plato's Rep.* Wks. IX. 230 When the 'fancy' was in favour. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 5 He . . . is always . . . at home . . . to discuss the Fancy generally. 1889 *Standard* 28 Oct., Modern displays of 'the Fancy'.

13. The art or practice of breeding animals so as to develop points of conventional beauty or excellence; also one of these points. Sometimes with qualifying word prefixed, as *pigeon-fancy*.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 1772 The peculiar fancy affecting him (the carrier) is to have wattles and excrescences round his eyes and beak. 1889 *Standard* 23 Oct., The layman uninitiated in the mysteries of 'fancy'.

attrib. 1864 HUXLEY *Lett. Wks.* May 105 Birds which fly long distances . . . and are . . . used as carriers are not carriers in the fancy sense. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 249b The less important art of fancy breeding. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 1772 A pointer graces the frontispiece, using the word 'grace' in the Fancy sense.

14. = various combs. of the adj.

1841 *Week in Wall Street* 82, A very large portion of the stocks termed 'fancies', are entirely worthless in themselves. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 140 Pargoniums, both 'Fancies' and common kinds, were produced. . . Mr. Ambrose's Fancy . . . was distinguished. 1862 *Times* 17 Feb., Ordinary cloths and fancies moved off alike slowly.

b. = fancy-roller; see C 2 b.

1864 *Specif. Barradough's Patent* No. 1581. 5 The rollers c are the 'fancies' before named. 1873 E. LEIGH *Cotton Spinning* I. 144 The surface of the 'fancy' runs in the same direction as the cylinder only a little faster. 1876 W. C. BRANNWELL *Wool-Carder* (ed. 2) viii.

B. attrib. and Comb.

1. General relations: a. Simple attrib. (sense 4) as *fancy-fit*, *freak*, *woof*; (sense 12 b, c) as *fancy-lay* [see LAY sb.].

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.*, In a Balcony 101 This wild girl (whom I recognise Scarce more than you do, in her 'fancy-fit). 1884 — *Ferishtah* (1886) 4 A 'fancy-freak by contrast born of thee. 1819 TOM CRIB's *Memorial* App. 43 We, who're of the 'fancy-lay'. a 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolmaster* xvi, Weaves a 'fancy-woof', Dreaming he sees his home.

b. objective, as *fancy-feeding*, *-lighting*, *-stirring*, *-weaving* ppl. adjs.; *fancy-monger*, *-weaver*. 1599 SAVOVS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 162 Their . . . 'fancy-feeding flatterers shall all shrink from them. 1857 WILMOTT *Plas.* Lit. xxi. 132 The 'fancy-lighting damsels of Dryden. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 381 If I could meet that 'Fancie-monger, I would give him some good counsel. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xiv. 58 The Egyptian bazaar has been my . . . 'fancy-stirring lounge. a 1845 HOOD *Compass* xvii, To eye of 'fancy-weaver Neptune . . . seem'd tossing in A raging scarlet fever! 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 725/2 A certain 'fancy-weaving dervish.

c. instrumental, originate and adverbial, as *fancy-baffled*, *-blest*, *-born*, *-borne*, *-bred*, *-built*, *-caught*, *-driven*, *-fed*, *-formed*, *-framed*, *-grazing*, *-guided*, *-led*, *-raised*, *-struck*, *-stung*, *-woven*, *-wrought* ppl. adjs.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iv. 21 Thy false affections may rise up, and shake Thy 'fancy-baffled Judgement. 1759 GOLOSOM *Polite Learning* vii. Wks. 1881 II. 44 The 'fancy-built fabric is styled for a short time very ingenious. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 174 The young Factor being 'fancy-caught. 1844 LO. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 131 They wandered, 'fancy-driven. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv. 24 So shall . . . pining life be 'fancy-led. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 68 'Fancy-formed pictures. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 53 He his own 'fancy framed for defies. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 79 The 'fancy-grazing herds of freedom's pen. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 36 'Fancy-guided motion. 1777 J. MOUNTAIN *Poetical Reveries* (ed. 2) 20 'Fancy-led the ideas ran. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, Emma & Eginhard 88 Love-letters thought the poet fancy-led. 1798 SOUTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 80 Now, reader, 'fancy-raised, as swells thy mind. 1773 J. HOME *Alonso* iv, If we stay here we shall be 'fancy-struck. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*, Ser. II. vii. (1869) 149 Our ears are 'fancy stung. 1785 WATSON *Old New Year* I. 9 Fable's 'fancy-woven vest. 1801 LUSIGNAN iv. 147 A 'fancy-wrought spectre.

2. Special comb.: *fancy-bloke*, *slang* = FANCY MAN; *fancy-fit* v. *trans.*, to fit (with a garland) to one's fancy; *fancy-free* a., free from the power of love; *fancy-loose* a., ready to roam at will; *fancy-sick* a., love-sick; *fancy-woman*, a kept mistress (cf. FANCY MAN).

1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistrate's Assistant* 244 A 'fancy bloke. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* n. 220 Each, as he did please, Might 'fancy-fit his brows. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 164 The Imperiall Votress passed on, in maiden meditation 'fancy free. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk.* (1869) 98 They walk, fancy-free, in all sorts of maiden meditations. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 320 My thoughts . . . for earth too 'fancy-loose. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 96 All 'fancy sick she is, and pale of cheere, With sighes of loue. a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), When we come to the fancy-sick, there's no cure for it. 1823 JOANNA BAILEY *Poems* 219 To thee the lover, fancy-sick, will sigh. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 2/4 He brought home a female, whom he introduced as his 'fancy woman'.

C. adj. [Developed from the attrib. use of the sb.; scarcely occurring in predicative use.]

1. Of a design varied according to the fancy; 'fine, ornamental', in opposition to 'plain'; as in *fancy basket*, *bread*, *trimming*, etc. Also FANCY DRESS, FANCY WORK.

a 1761 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 118 They [wall papers] are all what they [the shops] call fancy. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) I. 116 The fancy farm-houses. I purposely pass over. 1834 MROWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 211 He had for field duty two fancy uniforms. a 1839 LONGE *Hyperion* II. ix, A very tall nian with fiery red hair and fancy whiskers. 1842 TENNYSON *Viz. Sin* 102 Fish are we that love the mud, Rising to no fancy-fies. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* June. XLVII. 680/2 A large assortment of fancy breads. 1866 Mrs. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* ix, To grow intimate over tableau plans and fancy stitches. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* June 78/1 'Fancy' flour differs from the ordinary superfine in that the middlings are ground through smooth rollers.

b. *Printing*. (see quot.)

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* s.v. *Job Letter*, Job Letter may be conveniently divided into Plain, Fancy, Text, and Script. 1888 C. T. JACONI *Printers' Voc.* 42 *Fancy rules*, rules other than plain ones of various designs. *Fancy types*, founts of type of various kinds used for jobbing purposes.

c. Of flowers, grass, etc.: Particoloured, striped.

1793 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writings 1891 XII. 378 From the fancy grass. I have been urging for years . . . the saving of seed. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 139 Mr. Ayres shewed his fancy Pargonium. 1853 *Webbs Spring Catalog* 65 *Webbs' Fancy Pansy*. *Ibid.* 80 Perpetual fancy Carnation.

d. *elipt.* That deals in, or is concerned with the sale of, fancy goods. *Fancy fair*: see FAIR sb. 1 c.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 4 Haberdashers and others in the fancy line. 1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* I, She buys a couple of begit Bristol coats at the Fancy Stationer's. 1863 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Sir Euerard's Dau.* 113 A chattel for which a fancy-upholsterer in London would ask a strangely large number of pounds. 1876 *World V.* 17 A fancy-fair is one of the diversions of a London Season. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 317/2 A good Fancy Trade.

e. *Fancy ball* = *Fancy dress ball* (see FANCY DRESS sb.).

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 24 A grand fancy ball was to take place at the Argyle Rooms. 1836 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 34 A Fancy Ball, in which the prominent American writers should appear, dressed in character.

2. Added for ornament or extraordinary use.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 169 *Fancy-line* is a rope used to overhaul the brails of some fore and aft sails. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 104 *Fancy-line*, a line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a dowlhaul. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 77 To increase the list of fancy and solo stops [in an organ].

b. *Fancy roller* (in a Carding-engine): see QUOTS.

1850 *Specif. E. Leigh's Patent* No. 13007. 2 Thirdly in the employment of a 'fancy roller' for partially stripping the main cylinder, such roller being only partially clothed with card. 1873 E. LEIGH *Cotton Spinning* I. 144 For heavy carding a fancy roller, which is a roller that overruns the periphery of the cylinder, is sometimes used with advantage. [11] fits the cotton that would otherwise get wedged in the wire of the cylinder, and thereby admits heavy carding.

3. Calling forth or resulting from the exercise of fancy or caprice. a. Of an action: Capricious, whimsical.

1646 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) 118 Their own fancy presumption which a justifying faith. a 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Stratford-on-Avon* (1863) 330 The Avon . . . made a variety of the most fancy doublings. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 417 Many a fancy flam was proposed. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, As a display of fancyshooting, it was extremely varied and curious.

b. Of a price, rent, etc.: Estimated by price, rather than by actual value. So *fancy stocks* (cf. FANCY sb. 14).

a 1838 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 28 The fancy price which a peculiar turn of mind led me to put on my liberty. 1848 J. R. BARTLETT *Americanisms* 132 *Fancy Stocks*. A species of stocks which are bought and sold to a great extent in New York. Nearly all the fluctuations in their prices are artificial. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 312 They will give a fancy price for a work by a Leighton. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 197 To take a moor at a fancy rent. 1888 T. E. HOLLAND in *Times* 18 Aug. 8/4 The bombardment of an unfortified town. for the purpose of enforcing a fancy contribution or ransom.

c. Of an animal or bird: Of a kind bred for the development of particular 'points' or qualities. Also in *Fancy-farm*: an experimental farm.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 10 A great many sorts of fancy-pigeons. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midst.* xlii, To engage him . . . to superintend his fancy-farm in Dumbarshire. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 54 A dog recommended by its beauty, or any peculiarity, is a 'fancy' animal. 1880 *Gainsburgh Times* 20 Feb. in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'What sort of a dog was it?' 'A fancy dog'. 1881 J. C. LVELL *Fancy Pigeons* Introd., *Fancy pigeons* from the lofts of well-known breeders.

d. *Fancy franchise*: one based on an arbitrarily determined qualification (see quot. 1868).

1888 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 695/2 The dual vote was early abandoned, and its abandonment involved that of all 'fancy' franchises. they proposed to give votes to all 'fancy' franchisees, who belonged to certain of the better educated professions, or who had £50 in a savings-bank or in the funds. 1889 *Tablet* 21 Dec. 1883 *Fancy franchises* were also abandoned.

4. Based upon or drawn from conceptions of the

fancy (sb. 3), as *fancy picture, piece, portrait, sketch*.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. 2 This picture is not a fancy-piece. c1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 437 The Phantasia of the ancients, modern art, in what is called fancy-pictures, has, debased. 1844 WHITTIER *Two Processions* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 116 The caricature of our 'general sympathizers' is by no means a fancy sketch. 1870 EMERSON *Sec. & Solit., Art. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 20 In sculpture, did ever anybody call the Apollo a fancy piece? 1873 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 36 We look at this wonderful character as a fancy portrait.

Fancy (fænsti), *v.* Also *a.* 6 *fancie*, 6-7 *fansie*, 8 *fansy*, B. 6-7 *phancie*, -cy, (6 *phansie*). [f. prec. sb. Cf. the older FANTASY *v.*]

I. With reference to mental conception.

1. trans. To frame in fancy; to portray in the mind; to picture to oneself; to conceive, imagine. Also (with notion of FANCY sb. 3), to suppose oneself to perceive.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 215 Severall nations and ages do fancy unto themselves different years of danger. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 110 It [Berkshire] may be fancied in a form like a lute. 1773 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, She fancies musick in his tongue. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 327 Fancysing to ourselves a confused Heap of Things. 1769 *Funius Lett.* xx. 97 The author is, at liberty to fancy cases, and make comparisons. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1862) 31, I fancy a considerable shrewdness, in his ways. *absol.* c1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 31 If all our Search has yet reach'd no farther than simile... we rather fancie than know.

b. with simple complement, or *to be*: To imagine a person, oneself, a thing) to be (so and so).

1662 STILLINGFEL. *Orig. Sac.* iii. iv. § 6 Some have fancied the earth to be as one great animal. 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 61, I fancied myself restor'd from Death to Life. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. Wks. (1757) 109 What most we wish, with ease we fancy near. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S. i. 11* Learning to fancy myself better than he is. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 218, I have fancied it a walrus. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 64 He fancies himself not in the senate, but on the bench.

c. with *inf.* as *obj.* *Obs.*

1726 J. M. *tr. Tragie. Hist. Chev. de Vaudray* 157 He, at last, fancy'd to have found the Mystery of it. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Journal* (1756) II. 194 No. 83, I fancied to myself to see my amiable Country-women engaged in a deep Debate.

d. with *obj.* and *inf.* or object clause. Also, **†** To represent imaginatively.

1551 BR. GARDINER *Explet. true Cath. Fayth* 137 Fansinge that as one waite in the water thrusteth away an other, so doth one fourme an other. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 64 The figure of Europe is fancied to resemble a Queen. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* II. 64 Employments, in which I fancy in my minde, we may spend our time. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Politia* § A device, which fanted me to passe beyond Hercules's Pillars. a1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 107 He is aptly fancied even still revengfully to pursue his hated Wife. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x. She almost fancied she heard voices swell in the storm. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 7 We read Bingham, and fancy we are studying ecclesiastical history.

e. In *collog.* use often in the imperative as an exclamation of surprise. Also *absol.*

1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 159 Fancy me boxed up in the narrow vehicle. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 13 Fancy we three meeting again in the Himalaya mountains! 1861 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On being found out* 126 Fancy all the boys in all the school being whipped. 1881 GRANT *White Eng. Without & Within* xvi. 388 Fancy, now! [in England] a very common expression of surprise.

† To fancy out: to represent by an image; to exemplify. *Obs. rare.*

1669 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* vi. 105 The two later Motions are fancied out unto us, by a Man turning a Crane-Wheel, or Grind-stone 35 times round, while a Worm... creeps once round the contrary way.

† To believe without being able to prove; to have an idea that. Frequently in *I fancy*: I rather think.

1672 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 99, I phancy the Dukes match with y' Archduchesse is a little duld. 1790 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 162 This day, I fancy, will determine whether we are to be removed to Philadelphia or not. 1845 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 33 'The estate is, I fancy, theirs yet. 1883 F. M. PICARO *Contrad.* xviii, We fancy she is engaged to a Mr. Atherton.

3. To liken (a thing) in fancy **†** to; to transform (it) into. *rare.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III. Ded.*, I fancy them to our shad-dows. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. ix, Hast thou never, in the twilight, fancied Familiar object into some strange shape? 1868 LOWELL *Witchcraft* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 356 The first child that ever bestrude his father's staff, and fancied it into a courser.

† To arrange in or according to fancy, or with artistic taste; to contrive, devise, design, plan.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iv. ii, Something I must fancy, to dissuade him from doing sudden violence on himself. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Al. v. § 2* (1643) 356 They [painters] fashion diversly according to their skill in phancying the laying of their colours. 1666 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 145 The figure of a Horse preparing to defend himself against a Lion; but so rarely fancied as gains the Sculptor praise. 1716 LANY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1763) I. vii. 32 Furniture... so well fancied and fitted up. a1759 GOLDSM. *The Res. No. 2 On Dress, Clothes*,... fancied by the artist who dresses the three battalions of Guards. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 298 The mourning Pallases at the Base

of it [a martial Figure] are both well fansied and well adapted.

† To allot or ascribe in fancy. *Obs.*

a1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. ii, I fancy'd you a beating. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 23 To fancy wings unto Daedalus. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lvi. (1739) 103 Fame hath fancied him that Title.

† To have a good conceit of, plume oneself upon (oneself, one's own actions or qualities). *collog.*

1866 *Daily Tel.* 20 Jan. 8/1 He ogles, he 'fancies himself'. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* viii, I was conceited and fancied my game at whist.

II. With reference to fondness or liking.

† To be to the fancy of; to please. **b.** To attach by 'fancy' or liking to. *Obs. rare.*

1666 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) III. 431 The saucorous fruit... fancied the sensual taste of Adams Wyfe. c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 17 Fast fancied to the Keepers bonny Lasse.

8. To take a fancy to; to entertain a liking for; to be pleased with; to like. *a.* with *obj.* a person. (In early use often = to be or fall in love with.)

1545 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 54 The people of Israel... as a people more deeply beloved and fansied. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 225 She went as simply as she might, to thentent that the king should not phansie her. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 12, I neuer yet beheld that speciall face, Which I could fancie, more then any other. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. § 8. 199 Ninus... fancied her so strongly, as (neglecting all Princely respects) he took her from her husband. 1653-4 DRYDEN *Kinal Ladies* t. ii, I do not think she fancies much the man. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 95 Carlyle breakfasted with Moore, and fancied him. *absol.* 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 53 Sheepheards can fancie, but they cannot sayne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 29 Should shee fancie, it should be one of my completion. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, Five thousand guineas in her purse! The doctor might have fancy'd worse.

b. with *obj.* a thing; also **†** with *inf.* as *obj.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Alan* in *Hunn.* i. i, Not to spend Your coynce on every bable, that you phansie. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 Burning... what they fancied not. 1669 A. BROWNE *Are. Pic.* App. (1675) 24 One phansies, to draw Pictures by the Life. 1727 POPE, &c. *Art of Sinking* 119 Throw all the adventures you fancy into one tale. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, Miss Ophelia was uneasy that Eva should fancy Topsy's society so much. *Mod.* The patient may eat anything that be fancies.

III. 9. To breed (animals or birds); to grow (plants) so as to develop in them conventional 'points' of beauty. Also, simply to breed.

1851 MAYHEW *London. Labour* I. 15 Pigeons are 'fancied' to a large extent. 1876 [see FANCYING *vbl. sb.*]

Hence **Fancying** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb in various senses; also *concr.* something that one fancies.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 6 Civil wars are... caused by peoples fanciesing that [etc.]. a1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* I. (1738) xl. 252 A childish... imagination, that God is pleas'd with their... fanciesing that they believe they know not what. 1758 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 8 Another of my fanciesings... a pair of silk blankets. a1839 PIERCE *Poems* (1864) II. 184 The fanciesings of fancy costumes. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 249/2 'Fancying' is not governed by rules identical with those which regulate breeding for economic purposes. 1893 *Athenum* 16 Nov. 667/3 The excellent fancying of the little 'genteel' colony in Bankside.

Fancy dress, sb.

1. A costume arranged according to the wearer's fancy, usually representing some fictitious or historical character. Also *attrib.* in *fancy dress ball*.

1770 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan., I was soon found out by Miss Lalause, who... had on a fancy dress... much in the style of mine. a1831 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) I. 225 'The fancy-dresses were worn almost exclusively by the young ladies.

2. A dress with ornamental trimming.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey t. i, His curly locks, and his fancy dress.

Fancy dress, v. rare-1. trans. To array or clothe in a fancy dress.

1878 MASQUE *Poets* 226 Nothing can exceed a woman's tact in fancy-dressing both herself and fact.

Hence **Fancy dressed** *ppl. a.*, **Fancy dressing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv, Never was such ingenious posturing, as his fancy-dressed friends exhibited. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Fair* lii, Pitt Crawley... reproached in strong terms the habit of play acting and fancy dressing.

Fancyette, nonce-wd. A little fancy.

a1834 COLERIDGE *Marginalia* in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) Jan., 125 [Two Fancyettes, as Coleridge names them, at the end of a volume of Fichte].

Fancy man. a. A man who is fancied; a sweetheart. **b. pl.** = *The fancy* (see FANCY sb. 11 b). *c. slang.* A man who lives upon the earnings of a prostitute.

a. 1835 MARRYAT *Fac. Faithf.* xliii, One day the sergeant was the fancy man, and the next day it was Tom. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *S. v. Fancy*, A sweetheart is still called a fancy-man.

b. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 247, I should have succeeded in astonishng the 'fancy-men'. 1870 EMERSON *Sec. & Solit.* x. 213 Fancy-men, patrons of the cock-pit and the ring.

c. 1821 P. EGAN *Tom & Jerry* 42 Although One of the Fancy, he was not a fancy-man. 1851 MAYHEW *London. Labour* I. 178 The women of the town buy of me... for themselves and their fancy men. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec. 825/2 They will bear from the 'fancy-man' any usage, however brutal.

Fancy work. Ornamental, as opposed to plain, work, *esp.* in needlework, crochet, knitting, or the like; rarely, a piece of such work.

1842 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 91 Their domestic manufactures are chiefly... fancy works, executed with the split leaves of the fan-palm. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* iv. (1867) 142 You don't do fancy-work!

b. slang. In phrase 'To take in fancy work': to be addicted to secret prostitution (Farmer).

† **Fand, fond, sb.** *Obs.* [f. next vb.] **a.** The action of trying; trial, proof, experience. **b.** The state of being tried; a trial, a temptation.

a. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 336 Of this fruit wile ic haufen fond. a1300 *Cursor* II. 4333 (Cott.) Sco brought him [Joseph] to be fand. 1610 *Ibid.* 24364 (Cott.) Hard faand I par-of fand.

b. a1300 *Cursor* II. 25175 (Cott.) Pat thorou ouer cuming o pat faand He mai be mede haf ai last[and]. 1451 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 230 Yef the commyns of Englonde Helpe the kyng in his bonde.

† **Fand, fond, v. Obs.** Forms: **a.** 1 *fandian*, -izan, 2-3 *fandien*, 2-4 *fondien*, 3-5 *fond(e)n*, *south. dial.* *vonden*, -ien, (3 *fzonden*), 3-4 *faand*, (faunde), 4-5 *fand(e)*, *Sc.* *faund*, 4-5 *founde*, (5 *foond*, *fownd(e)*). **β.** 1 *zefan*; *zefondian*, 3(1) *yvonden*, *ifonden*. [OE. *fandian*, *gefandian* = OFris. *fandia*, OS. *fandun* to tempt, visit (Du. *vanden* to visit a woman after her confinement), OHG. *fandun* to visit (the mod.G. *fahnden*, to raise huc and cry, is commonly believed to be identical in spite of unsolved phonetic difficulties).

The *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* occas. appear in contracted forms *fend* (16th c.), *fonte* (14th c.).

1. trans. To put to the proof, try, test (a person or thing); to make trial of (one's strength, skill); to taste (food, etc.); in early use with *gen.*

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xii. § 4 Pat þam weorce nanum men ær ne gerise be to fandianne þonne hær wyrtan be hit worhte. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vii. 11 And þa ferdon þa phariseis... and his fandond. c1205 *LAV.* 25842 Pat he sehten mihte and fondien [c1275 *fondie*] hine seolue. 1610 *Ibid.* 30092 Heore maines hec uonden wel uole side. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 To finde þe hwæder þu beo treowe. a1300 *Cursor* II. 2902 (Cott.) Mani man... þam-self can noþer faand [Cott. *fonde*] ne feil. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 107 Now fares Philip þe free too fonden his myght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 618, I will... se quhat fors that thai can faynd. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 3372 Fonde of the fyneste, thow freliche byeme. a1400-50 *Alexander* 682 Quod Alexander to his athill as he his arte fandis. c1460 *Towneley Mst.* 36 My seruant I will found and frast. *absol.* a1300 *Cursor* II. 542 þe erth [gis man] þe tast, to fele and faand.

b. With sentence as *obj.*: To prove, try to find out, see.

a1000 *Runic Poem* 25 (Gr.) Garsecg fandað, hwæð æc hæbbe æðele treowe. a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2410 (Gr.) Ic wille fandigan nu... hwæt þa men don. c1205 *LAV.* 2949 Ic wille fondien whulchere beo mi beste freond. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 5946 Ic sal fonden and sen Quat tiding so ic cam on ðe nigst. c1300 *Harrow. Hell* 68 Forte... fonden how we pleyen here. c1440 *York Mst.* xx. 264, I schall thyne on þam wele To fonde what is folowand.

c. To examine, scan.

13... *Pearl* xv. (Gollancz) Her figure fyn quen I had fonte.

d. To 'tempt', 'prove' (God). In early use const. *gen.* after OE.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Hwi iweað hinc swa þet 3it dursten fondian godes. a1300 *Ev. E. Psalter* cv(1). 14 Þai fandend God in drines. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 364 Thai fand god all too getrumly.

2. To endeavour to lead into evil; to tempt.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 He fondede god soll mid his wrenche. c1200 ORMIN 5945 He þurh þe lape gast Wass sibbenn fandedd þrizgess. c1275 *Passion* 28 in *O. E. Mss.* (1872) 38 For to beon yuonden of sathanas þen olde. 1340 *Aenb.* 150 Hwæ þe dyuel diuerse maneres... to uondi þe uolk. c1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 167 Scho me fandyt beslyt To syne with hyr in lichory. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xv. 120 In whiche flood þe feend fondeþ man.

b. In good or neutral sense: To try to induce (to do something).

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xviii. 276 He hym fandye... of Scotland to tak þe crowne.

3. a. To have experience of, deal with (a person); to have (carnal) acquaintance with. **b.** To make experiment with (a thing); to prove, try. *c. absol.* To have experience (of something implied).

a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 God þurh his mucele milce ne letes us nefer fand. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 I mande he fonded some stunde, he wolde seggen oder. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 860 Jongling... Foles thou wendest to fand. a1330 *Roland & V.* 470 So hard he was to fond. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 740 Hee... fondend hur fleschlych or hee fare wolde. c1420 *Pallad. en Husb.* i. 1137 But malices colde in other crasse thou founde. 1610 *Ibid.* iii. 551 Canthies nowe with crates may be fande. c1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 741 Marie fande first the auowe of glorious maydenhe.

4. To enquire; to seek, look for; to enquire into (a matter); to search (a place), explore (a track). Also const. *of*, to enquire about, hence, to care for.

a1225 *Anr.* R. 104 Of smelles... ne uond ich nout muclies. c1340 *Cursor* II. 6441 (Trin.) þis ille folk was wantoun to fonde þat moyses hadde vndir honde. 1610 *Ibid.* 10540 (Trin.) þis angel sende þe trinite... Nazareth þe toun to fond. a1400-1450 *Alexander* 4871 þai þan fonde all þe flore fiftene dayis. c1420 *Chron. Viled.* 640 þey... vonden

b' place, and made hit ryde Tyll [etc.]. c 1425 WYNTOUN Cron. vii. ix. 369 Pai fayndyd of his þe kyngis wille.

b. *absol.* To ask.

c 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1054 Lecue fader. fonde I, mee tell The sterre þat yee staren on sticketh it in heuin.

5. To attempt, try. Const. to with *inf.*

c 1225 St. Marher. to þene acoursed gast þat feonde to fordo me. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 455 þe stallewardes knyghts, þat þes kyng vonden byryng to noȝte. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21224 (Cott.) Mani oþer men in striff Fanded for to solu his liȝt. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* l. 42 The barnage. fayndyt fast To cheys a king. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 7 Elysnus bishop of Wynchestre. fonde to have þe see. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1750 Let vs fande som helpe to gett. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 304 He fonde to put y^e prerogatyue. from y munkys. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* iii. vii. 26 For in the sea to drowne herselfe she fond, Rather then of the tyrant to be caught.

absol. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 565 What may mon do bot Fonde?

b. To busy oneself.

c 1350 *Will. Paternre* 168 In þe kechene. . . am craſti men . . . þat fast fonden alday to ſten wilde beſtes.

6. To attempt, undertake (a deed). Also with *accusative* as *obj.* To take care, see (that).

Beowulf 2454 Þonne se an hafad þurh deaðes nyd dæda gefondad. c 1300 *Beket* 676 He wende him . . . into the see passage forto fonde. 1307 *Elegy* *Edw. I. v.* Thou hevest sinne, That thou the counsaill woldest fonde, To late the wille of kyng Edward To wend to the holy londe. c 1400 *Melayne Artois* 656 Ffaunde my florestez þe fſyrted. c 1400 *Melayne Artois* 120 He was in the holy lond, Dede of armes for to fſond. c 1455 *Holland Houate* xlviii, 3aipe, thoct he 3ong was, to faynd his offens.

7. To acquit oneself (well); also with *refl. pron.* c 1470 *Henry Wallace* ix. 1273 Thai had. . . fayndyt thaim rycht well. *Ibid.* x. 1026 A. . . knyght. . . fayndyt weill among his emys keyn.

8. To go, proceed; also with *refl. pron.* = *FOUND* v. 1 c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12978 (Cott.) Apon þe heist fſat he faand. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 2671 Pan fandis he furth in-to þe fild. c 1440 *York Mst.* xviii. 149 Fande þe furth faste for to flece. c 1650 *Sir Launbelle* 517 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* l. 160 A sofly pace her palray fand.

Fand, obs. p. t. of FINE.

Fandangle (fændæſſe) *dialect*. [See next]. See quot. 1876 *Robinson Whitty Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Fandangle*. . . the fanciful ornaments in personal attire, trinkets.

Hence *Fandangle* a. Pompous, showy.

1797 *Mrs. A. M. Bennett Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 277 A parcel of nonsense about jukes and lords, and their sort of fandangle trumpery.

Fandangle (fændæſſe) *colloq.* [An arbitrary formation; perh. suggested by next.] Fantastic ornament; nonsense, tomfoolery.

1880 *World of Cant* xxiv. 196 A girl is sure to keep up some of the old fandangle of her mother. 1887 *Jessop Arcady* viii. 232 A solo with no end of shakes and trills and fandangles.

Fandango (fændæſſe) *[a. Sp. fandango; alleged to be of negro origin.]*

1. A lively dance in 3 time, very popular in Spain and Spanish America.

17. . . *ELIZ. CARTER Lett.* (1808) 128 You are twirled round in the fandango of the world. 1774 *MAD. D'ARLAV Early Diary* (1891) l. 286 Upon my word, the fandango, like the allemande, requires sentiment, to dance it well. 1812 *R. ROGERS Voy. Columbus* v. 146 With gipsy maid Dancing Fandangos in the chestnut shade. 1863 *Ouida Held in Bondage* (1870) 56 Scores of Castilian girls I have seen doing the fandango.

b. *Mus.* A tune to which the fandango is danced.

1800 *H. WELLS Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) l. 258 Spanish ladies, with guitars, who never had found of a fandango. 1851 *MAYNE REIO Scap Hunt* lviii. The music commences. It is a merry air—a fandango. 1866 *ENGEL Nat. Mus.* l. 10 Gluck adopted in his ballet 'Don Juan' a well-known Spanish fandango.

2. A social assembly for dancing, a ball.

In 18th c. common in English use; now only U. S., or with reference to foreign countries.

1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulla's Voy.* (ed. 3) l. 39 One of the most favourite amusements of the natives here, is a ball, or Fandango. 1766 *C. ANSTREY Bath Guide* xiii. 14 She loves an Assembly, Fandango, or Rout. 1785 *COWPER Faithful Bird* 33 Satisfied with noise, Fandango, ball, and rout. 1854 *BARTLETT Mex. Boundary* l. xviii. 429 A perpetual fandango was thus kept up day and night.

3. = *FANDANGLE*, *rare*.

1856 *MISS MULOCK Halifax* x. (1859) 109 No fripperies or fandangos of any sort.

4. *attrib.*, as *fandango-bird*.

1871 J. F. HAMILTON in *1815* 305 The natives [of Brazil] call them Fandango birds, and say that they are in the habit of performing a dance.

Fandango, *v. nonce-wd.* To dance a fandango.

1834 *BECKFORD Italy* II. 364 Thirteen or fourteen couples started. . . and fandangoed away.

† **Fander, fonder**, *Obs.* [*f. FAND v. + ER*]. A tempter.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25369 (Cotton Galba) Fals fanders [we] here haue thrin. 1340 *Ayeb.* 116 Þe dyuel is þe uonder.

† **Fanding, fonding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*f. FAND v. + ING*].

1. The action of trying. a. A testing or putting to the proof; a trial.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7231 (Gütt.) Ofte in fanding men findes sua [etc.]. c 1400 *Garnemyn* 147, I ne did it noȝt bro'er þat for a fondyng. c 1450 St. Cuthbert 2493 And send him fandings many ma. 14. . . *Thesau* 20 in Furniv. *Ballads from N.S.S.* l. 320 Breyting of behes & fondyng of foles.

b. A trying to do or find out something; an attempt, experiment.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1452 (Gr.) He. . . of carce forlet. . . haswe culufuran on fandunga. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17756 (Cott.) All þar fanding was for noȝht. c 1340 *Ibid.* 23776 (Fairf.) Wip-outen am fonding of fligt. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 691 Thai. . . mæks fanding Off things to cum to haiff knawing.

2. Temptation.

c 1000 *Efric Interr. Sigewulfi* (Mac Lean) lxix, He wyle þæt hi beon þe ȝehungenan on þære fandunge. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Þæt ær leue beo we sceol æȝen þes fondes fondunge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25112 (Cott.) Lede þou ys in na fandung. c 1340 *HAMMOLE Pealter* xvii. 32 In þe i sall be outrefr fra fandunge. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 298 Þe fyfte is. . . a frende in alle fondynges. 1426 *Audelaf Poems* 21 Fore one fonding of the fynd fulfyll your forward. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. iii. 374/r The fende. . . stange. . . Adam. . . with his wycked fondyng.

3. ? A tempting of Providence. Cf. *FAND v.* 1 d.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* iii. 289 For-owt fayntice or yheif fayndyng.

† **Fane, sb.** 1. *Obs.* Also 5 fayne, 5-6 phane, 7 faine; and see *VANE*. [Common Teut.: OE. *fana* wk. masc. = OFris. *fana*, OS. and OHG. *fano* (Ger. *fahne*), Goth. *fana*, ON. (*gunn*-) *fani* (Da. *fane*, Sw. *fana*; the mod. Icel. *fáni*, 'buoyant, high-flying person', is unconnected).]

1. A flag, banner, pennant.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metron* 10 Fana hwearfode scir on sceafste. c 1235 *Coer de L.* 3893 They trumped and her baners displaye Off sylk, sendel, and many a fane. 1459 *Text. Ebor.* ii. (Surtees) 227 A grete salte salar gite with banars and fanes. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* iii. 31 The towres. . . with fanes waueryng in the wynde. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disch. Will* 72 The Fanes of ships. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants and Fanes. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 194 On the fane of her fore-mast, is the date.

2. A weathercock. See *VANE*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 930 O stormy poeple. . . ever untrew. . . and chaungyng as a fane. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 122 A Fayne of a schipe. . . ubi a weder cōke. c 1520 *BARCLAY Altr.* *Gd. Manners* (1570) li v, Varying as fanes crect vnto the wind. 1635 *GLAFTHORNE Lady Mother* iii. i. In Bullen O. Pl. (1883) II. 142 Light fanes erected on the tops Of lofty structures. 1773 J. NOORTHOCK *Hist. London* 611 The turret. . . from its top rises a ball that supports the fane.

Fane (fæn), *sb.* 2. *foet.* Also 7 fawne, 5-7 phano. [*ad. L. fan-um temple.*] A temple.

14. . . *LYDG. Lyfe of our Ladye* (Caxton) Hj, To haue answer. . . How long this fane rynd of asyse. . . sholde last. 1430- . . *Chron.* *Tryn* ii. xiii. In this phane. . . they knele. 1503-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 109/r The idolatrous temples and phanes. 1537 *Hytwoold Dial.* lv. 62 The phane [where the two brothers dwelt] remain. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 769 Where palaces, and fanes, and villas rise. 1844 *SCOTT Lett. of Isles* lv. x. To old Iona's holy fane. 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* lvi, Man, her last work. . . built him fanes of fruitless prayer.

transf. and fig. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Dr. Barbas, Panarctus* 656 Long live the Story Of Valiant Princes in the Fane of Glory. a 1830 *PRATO Poems* (1861) II. 524 The fane where Fashion dwells, 'Lyce's Academy for Belles'.

Hence † *Faned ppl. a.* [*+ ED*], having a fane; enshrined.

1633 *FORO Love's Sacre* ii. ii, Such. . . as might well become The shrine of some fan'd Venus.

Fane (fæn), *sb.* 3. *Obs.* (See quotes.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 138 Drenc wif feondseocum men, of circeballe to drincanne. . . fane, snul[et]c. 1597 *GERARDE Herball* Supp. to Gen. Table, Fane, white Flower deluce. 1878 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.* *Fane*, some white-flowered Iris, but we cannot determine the species.

Fane (fæn), *sb.* 4. *Sc.* [*Cf. Sw. fan the devil.*] An elf, a fairy.

1806 *TRAIN Poet. Reveries, Witch Inverness* 100 Kate was haunted wth a fane. *Ibid.* 27 Every fane. . . in thy breast.

Fane, Sc. f. of FAIN, FEIGN.

Fane, obs. f. of FAN sb.

Fane, Sc. pa. t. of FINE v. to finish.

Faneer, obs. f. of VENEER.

† **Fanega** (fanægä). Also 7 hanega. [*Sp. fanega, also hanega.*]

1. A Spanish measure of quantity, usually equal to a bushel or a bushel and a half.

1502 *ARNOLD Chron.* 158 He promysed him of whete and barley xxv. fanegas. 1600 J. POBY *tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 372 Everie Hanega of come that is ground in Fez. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulla's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 285 The fanega costs here only ten or twelve reals, or two dollars. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* viii. (1865) 65 We purchased half a fanega—a little more than a bushel—of wheat, for \$5.

2. A measure for land.

1852 *Th. Ross tr. Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 478 In this country five thousand three hundred coffee-trees are generally planted in a fanega of ground.

Fan-fan (fænfæn). [Formed by repeating the first syllable of Fanny.] A pet dog.

1834 *FRASER's Mag. X.* 160 The noble now upon his fan-fan spends Revenues large; her puppies are his friends.

Fanfare (fænfærd). *rare*. [*f. next + ADE.*] = *FANFARE*.

1883 R. BROWN in *Fortun. Rev.* 1 Sept. 386 Ushered into the world with a louder fanfare of literary trumpeters. 1884 *BLACKMORE Hist. Sir P. Umore* l. 319 The infectious fanfare of the great Rogue's March.

† **Fanfara** (fænfærd, fanfär). Also 6 famphar, 7 erroneously fanfara. [*Fr. fanfare* perhaps an echoic word.] A flourish, call, or short tune, sounded by trumpets, bugles, or hunting-horns.

1769 *GRASSINEAU Mus. Dict.* App. 20 (T.) *Fanfara*, [is] a sort of military air or flourish. . . performed by trumpets, and imitated by other instruments. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xi, Amid the fanfare of the trumpets. 1863 *LONGF. Falc. Federigo* 221 Fanfares by aerial trumpets blown. 1887 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* IV. 470 They [boms] were used. . . for playing merry fanfares. . . when the huntsmen. . . returned home.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Welcome Ld. Semp* 40 My trompet, to, sall sound The famphar of thy fame. 1628 *LE GRYS tr. Barclay's Argenis* 159 The farfars of Drummes and Trumpets. 1676 *TEMPLE Let. to King Wks.* 1731 II. 425 After all his Fanfares about a separate Peace. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Alme is Thine* II. xxiv. 130 The harsh fanfares of forced laughter.

Hence *Fanfara v. intr.*, to sound a fanfare.

1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* II. 237 As we moved the Trumpets fanfared the Drums rattled.

† **Fanfaron** (fænfäron), *sb. (a.)*. Also 7 fanfaroone, -rrone, 8 -ran, 9 -roon. [*F. fanfaron, f. fanfare.*]

1. A blusterer, boaster, braggart.

1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 62 They should not play the Fanfarones. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 137 There are fanfarons in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of Arms. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1834) III. cclviii. 78 An excellent fanfaron, a Major Washington. 1867 *SALA Dutch Pict.* xix. 297, I. . . always set him down as a vapouring fanfaron.

b. Const. of. One who makes a parade of something; a trumpeter of.

1859 *FONBLANQUE Life & Lab.* (1874) 273 He is a little fanfaron of his virtues. 1880 *MCCARTHY Own Times* I. ii. 27 He became the fanfaron of virtues which he never had.

c. *attrib.* or *adj.* Braggart, boastful.

1670-98 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* I. Pref., He must not follow them in all their Phantastical and fanfaron clothings. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Diss. upon Pallas Anglie*. 21 These Fanfaron or Thrasoonick Romi's. 1831 *Sec. Life Eng. & France* II. 74 Blood. . . seems to have been a sort of fanfaron assassin.

† 2. = *FANFARE*.

1848 *LYTTON Harold* II. ix. ii. 298 Amidst a loud fanfaron of fifes and trumpets.

Fanfaronade (fænfärdæd, fanfäronäd), *sb.* Also 9 fanfaronnade, -aronnade. [*ad. F. fanfaronnade, f. fanfaron. Cf. Sp. fanfaronada.*]

1. Boisterous or arrogant language, boastful assertion, brag; ostentation; an instance of this.

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 217 The Gasconades of France, Rodomontades of Spain, Fanfaronades of Italy. 1745 *SWIFT Prof. Bp. Sarum's Intro. Wks.* 1841 l. 379 b, The bishop copied this proceeding from the fanfaronade of Monsieur Bouffiers. 1784 *BAGE Barham Down* II. 259 He damned her ingratitude; She, his fanfaronade. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi's Journ. France* I. 24 [It] diverted me. . . by the fanfaronades that it contained. 1844 *SCOTT Diary* 24 Aug., He seems to. . . act. . . like a chief, without the fanfaronade of the character. 1865 *KINGSLEY Heron*, xii. (1866) 165 They outvied each other in impossible fanfaronades.

† 2. = *FANFARE*.

1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 The fanfaronade. . . of the favourite Hussars. 1861 *DUTTON Cook P. Foster's D.* 1, So much by way of a fanfaronade before the showman pulls the strings.

Hence *Fanfaronade v. intr.*, to bluster, swagger. *Fanfaronading vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. i. viii. 58 With ceremonial evolution and manoeuvre, with fanfaronading. . . they made oath. . . to stand faithfully by one another. *Ibid.* II. vi. viii. 422 Fanfaronading emigrants. 1878 *BAVNE Purit. Rev.* v. 157 His professed contempt for impossibility was useful only for fanfaronading purposes.

Fanfarrado, *nonce-wd.* = *FANFARE*.

1824 *GALT Rothelan* III. 230 My arrival was announced to the ducal court with a great fanfarrado.

† **Fanfreluche**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 fanferluche. [*ad. F. fanfreluche* in same sense.] *intr.* To trifle; to act wantonly. Also, to *fanfreluche it*.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. xxiii. They. . . jumd and fanfreluched at every field end. a 1693 *Ibid.* iii. xxxi. 265 By duffing and fanfreluching it. . . Thirty times a day.

Fanful (fænfül). [*f. FAN sb. + FUL.*] As much as a fan [*FAN sb.* 1 a] will contain.

1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 110, 3 corn fansful of chaff each horse per week, at 6d. per fansful.

Fang (fæſ), *sb.* Also 7 phang(e). [*OE. fang*, cogn. with OFris. *fang* m., ON. *fang* n., MHG. *fang*, *vanc* m., repr. O. Ent. **fang*o, f. root of **fauhan* (see *FANG v.*)]

1. The act or fact of catching or seizing.

† 1. A capture, catch. Also a tight grasp, a grip. *In fang with*: in the embrace, under the protection of. (*Cf.* ON. *f. fang*, in one's arms.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1725 In fang with my faire godis. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* xi. 1219 King Edward was rycht fayne off that fang. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 41 Whome he once getteth with full fang into his griping clowthes he howldeth faster then cat the mowce. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. i. 6 The Ice phange And churlish chiding of the winters wind.

b. *Sc.* In phrase *To lose the fang*: 'to miss one's aim, to fail in an attempt' (Jam.). Also of a pump (see quot.).

1825 *JAMESON Suppl. I. s. v.*, A pump well is said to lose the fang when the water quits the pump.

2. *concr.* That which is caught or taken; captured game; booty, plunder, spoils (*obs. exc. Sc.*). Hence, in *Sc. Law* of a thief: *Caught, taken with the fang*.

1016 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.). [Hi]fang woldon fon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3728 (Cott.) Was pou not at me right now, And fedd me wit bi fang i tran? *Ibid.* 15434 (Cott.) Queen. Judas has recievd had his fang. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4801 (Fairf.) Queen 3e fondyn haue 3our fange. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 71 Gif ane man apprehends in his house ane theif, with the fang of the thift. 1728 *Biggar Council Proceedings*, The fangs (plunder) being found in his house. 1790 MORRISON *Poems* 110 Snap went the sheers, then in a wink, The fang was stow'd behind a bink.

II. An instrument for catching or holding.

†3. A noose, trap. In quotes. *fig. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 1. 470 The Britis fled, and wes fane of that fang To leif the Romanis in the thickest thrang. 1794 *Piper of Peebles* 277 The Laird was fairly in a fang, An' naething for him now but hang.

4. A canine tooth; a tusk. In *pl.* applied gen. to the teeth of dogs, wolves, or other animals remarkable for strength of jaw.

1555 EOEN *Decades* 187 Theyr fanges or dogge teeth. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silber Age* 11. 157 These phangs shal gnaw vpon your cruded bones. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid* viii. 535 The fatal Fang drove deep within his Thigh. a 1771 GRAY *Poems*, *Descent of Odin* to Eyes that glow, and fangs that grin. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 58 This is done by inserting his [a leech's] three fangs into the skin. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii. The few discoloured fangs gave him the aspect of a panting dog. 1867 EMERSON *May Day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 439 Wolves shed their fangs.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel.* N. i. v. 196 By the verie phangs of malice, I swear I am not that I play. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 191 Fast in the iron fangs of that Foxe Herod. 1794 FOX *Sp.* 21 Jan. Wks. 1815 V. 159 The relentless fangs of despotism. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. 1. 28 Sufficient to bring him within the fangs of the recent statute. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lii. 89 Having strong hopes, that Grace's father might escape the fangs of justice.

b. In various transferred uses: [see quotes.].

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 123 The Phangs of a Tooth-drawer. 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusid* vii. 282 The anchor's moony fangs. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 193 The fangs on the fliers are alternately driven. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, Fang, a fin. From the fancied resemblance of their pointed ends to long teeth. 1832 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 423 The water-line was toothed with fangs of broken ice. 1878 BROWNING *La Saitias* 14 Fangs of crystal set on edge in his demesne.

†c. *pl.* The mandibles of an insect. *Obs.*

1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Non.* (1634) 102 The matter thereof [of wax] they gather from flowers with their fangs. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 3 Her [a Bee's] fangs, or Mouth, wherein are her Teeth.

d. The venom-tooth of a serpent; also the claws, provided with poison-ducts, which terminate the chelicere of a spider.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 295 The punctures made by the poisonous fangs were evident. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 1 The fang of a viper. i. a perforated tooth. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* ii. 206 Where are your spider's fangs? 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 220 Each horn is tubular, like an adder's fang. 1875 CAMBRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 294 The channel [of the poison] running completely through the fang [in a spider].

fig. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend*, The serpent fang of this error. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xiii. 224 The fang of evil pierces the heel of the noblest as he treads it down.

†e. A claw or talon. *Obs.*

Although this sense would appear on etymological grounds likely to have existed, it seems to rest solely on the authority of the Dicts. Possibly it may have been wrongly inferred from figurative applications of sense 4, in which the *pl.* is often equivalent to 'clutches', 'grasp', with little or no conscious allusion to the literal use.

1731 J. K. *New Eng. Dict.* (ed. 3), Fang, a claw. 1749 B. MARTIN, fangs, claws. 1755 JOHNSON, Fang, the nails, the talons.

†b. (See quot.)

1768 E. BOYS *Dict. Terms Art. Fangs*, (in Botany) the shoots or tendrils by means of which one Plant takes hold of another.

6. The pointed tapering part of anything which is embedded in something else. a. A spike; the tang of a tool.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), Dog, a sort of iron hook, or bar, with a sharp tang at one end, so formed as to be easily driven into a plank. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222 Fang, the narrow part of the iron of any instrument which passes into the stock. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, Fang, a prong, e. g. a yelve-fang.

b. The root of a tooth; one of the prongs into which this divides.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 381 That Tooth, which had not a phang like other Cutters. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 365 If the fangs were capable of an increase by the ossific inflammation. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 142 One or more fangs which are embedded in sockets.

†c. A prong of a divided root. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kart. Hort.* (1720) 200 Take out your Indian Tuberoses, parting the Off-sets (but with care, lest you break their fangs). 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Anemone, [Sifting earth upon the bed] till . . . there remain only above ground the fangs of these young Anemones.

III. Technical uses.

7. *Naut.* a. A rope leading from the peak of the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail to the rail on each side (used for steadying the gaff). Now usually VANO. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 8 Now the lie schreit, and now the luf, thal slak, Set in a fang, and threw the ra abak. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* Giv, The mizen-yard is furnished with fangs, or vangs in the room of braces.

b. *pl.* The valves of a pump-box. [Cf. i b.]

1867 in SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

8. *Mining.* (See quot.) [Derbyshire dialect: perh. a separate word. Also WINDFANG.]

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* 1. 230 A Spindle, a Lampturne, a Fange. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Giv b, Fange is a Place, . . . which is left as we drive along the Drift, on purpose to carry Wind along with us. 1802 MAWE *Mineral. Derbysh.* Gloss, Fang, a case made of wood, &c., to carry wind into the mine. 1836 R. FURNISS *Medicus Magnus* 51 [The devil] quite rusty with the smoke, Fleed up the Fang. [Here app. used for 'chimney'.] *Ibid.* 66 (Glossary) Fang, a passage made for conducting air after the miner.

Fang (fæŋ), v.¹ Now arch. or dial. Forms:

a. Inf. 1-2 fōn, 3 fōn; pa. t. 1-4 fong, (3 fang, south. vang, venk, 4 feyng), 3-5 fong(e, (5 fone), 8 south. vung; pa. pple. 1 fangen, 3 fōn, 5 fonge. β. Inf. 3 *Orm.* fangenn, 3-6 fong(e)n, (3 foangen), 4-6 fange, (fange, fongge), 5 fangyn, (6 fange), 7 phang, south. vang, 3- fang; pa. t. and pa. pple. 4-5 fonged, -ett, -id, -it, Sc. fangit, 4- fanged. [Com. Tent.: OE. *fōn*, redupl. str. vb. corresp. to OFris. *fā*, OS. *fāhan*, OHG. *fāhan* (MHG. *vāhen*, mod. Ger. (poet.) *fāhen*), ON. *fā* (Da. *fæe*, Sw. *få*), Goth. *fāhan*: -OTent. **fāhan*, pret. *sefang*, pa. pple. *fangan*. About 1200 the stem fang- of the pa. pple. appears as a present-stem (inf. *fangen*), and gradually supersedes the older form; a similar change has taken place independently in the other Tent. langs.: cf. Du. *vangen*, mod. HG. *fangen*, late Icel. *fanga* (Da. *fange*, Sw. *fånga*). The weak pa. t. and pa. pple., which are peculiar to English, appear first in 14th c.; the original strong forms seldom occur after the 15th c.]

†1. *trans.* To lay hold of, grasp, hold, seize; to clasp, embrace. *Obs.*

1200 ORMIN 3733 Mann mihhte himm fon & pinenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17723 (Cott.) Symeon . . . iesus tuix his handes fang. a 1400-50 Alexander 2971 Felly fangis it [a torch] in his fist. 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 299, I will him fang With my fingers. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1796 In hys hand a swerd he fone. 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 425 Soderly in armys he couid him fang.

b. To catch (fish); to take in a snare. Also *fig. Obs. exc. arch.*

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* i. i. § 1 Her beoþ oft fangene seolas & hronas. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 As þe fuhel þe is fon i þe fuheleres grune. a 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5480 Of þat fysche þat þai þus fang. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 69 Might wee that herring fang. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* v. viii. 36 He bath . . . fanged himselfe faster in the snare. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 185 May Atē fang them in her hopeless snare! 1877 — *Wise Men* 206 A little child. . . Can fang a stickleback with pin for hook.

†c. To seize upon (booty); to catch, apprehend, get into one's power (a person); to capture (a city), to seize (lands, possessions). *Obs.*

1016 O. E. Chron., Hi fang woldon fon. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 80 He might this ilk nonne fange To slake his lust. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 425 Ffange the fermes in fatthe ol alle þa faire rewmes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 956 His goddis . . . hym grace lent The fiese for to fonge. c 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 128 May I þat faitour fange. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 76 The toure of Baris, . . . was so verray strange That all the world for two men with fonge might nought it fonge. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5744 Pat na thefe suld him [a horse] fang. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxxix. iv. To assaile the citee, and haue fongid With might of menne. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1157 [He] wyll . . . streitly strangle us. And he may fange us. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 23 To Fange, *comprehendere*. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* i. Wks. 1873 III. 10 Hee's in the lawes clutches, you see hee's fanged. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 23 Destruction phang mankind. 1691 WOOD *Atth. Oxon.* II. 327 Death fang'd the remnant of his lugs. *absol.* 1658 SHURLEY *Mart. Soldier* in Bullen O. *PL* (1882) I. 242 It has ever beene my profession to fang and clutch and to squeeze.

†d. To get, get at, obtain, procure. Also, to get together, collect. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 552 For ensample, bi my sawe soþ mow 3e fonge Of iubiiter. a 1400-50 Alexander 2059 Amonta þe myhtful his men þan he fangis. c 1400 *Metayne* 984 Go fonge the another fere. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 16 Ther fanged I my fame. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. ix. 138 Furth renting all, his fude to fang full fane. 15. *Childe of Bristowe* 33 Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 112 He rought not whom he begiled, worly good to fong. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 3 He him betchoft for to fang sum defence. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Natur Passis Nurture* 34 To fang his friendship they war fane.

†e. To fang up: 'to pluck up' (the heart); to 'take up', interrupt sharply. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 Alexander 988 Fang þu 3our hertis. *Ibid.* 2107 Pan fangis him vp þe fell kyng a fuyll feyned lagtir. 2. To receive, accept. a. To receive as a gift, or as one's due; to earn as wages; also, to accept as one's lot. *Obs. exc. dial.*

Beowulf 2989 He þam frætum feng. c 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 686 (Gr.) Foh hider to me burh and breotene bold to gewearde rodora ricnes. c 1200 ORMIN 539 Seofne 3ifess þait man [of] Off Halig Gastess helpe. c 1205 *Lav.* 6240 Al eower monradene ic wulle fon. 1258 *Proclan. Hen. III.* Rigt for to done and to fongan. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 540 Þe fowre freker of þe folde fonges þe empyre. c 1394 *P. Pl.* Crede 836 It mot be a man of alko mek an herte þat myte. . . þat Holly God fongen. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 2642 Wha juges men with wrang. The same judgement sal thai fang. c 1475 *Partenay* 2423 When the Barons this answeare had fong. 1482 in *Eng. Glids* 1846 313 Every seruant that fangz yw waxyss, schalle [etc.]. 1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 27 But ded'st fang any money? as a body may say.

†b. To fang cristendom: to receive baptism, become Christian. Also, of Christ, To fang men-nishe or mankind: to assume human nature. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 God fundede from heuene to eorde to fongen men-nishe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 73 He willede anon in hys berte to fonge Cristendom. c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalen* 242 Howe mane-kynd þat he can fange. c 1385 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes* T. 279 Schewd reney hir lay, And cristendom of prestes handes fonge.

†c. To receive as a guest; to welcome. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

c 1275 *LAV.* 13378 He . . . hehte þe beste cnihthes . . . þreo hundred him come to and he 3am wolde wel fon. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 366 He fongid þo freikes with a fine chere. c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 247 Fals beleve is fayn to fonge The lewde lude of lollardie. c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 209 Þe modir þat wolde deef fong. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 1616 C. (1801) 130 Sa blyth as bird my God to fang.

3. = TAKE in various uses; esp. with obj. *arms, counsel, leave, a name, one's way*; to undertake (battle). Also const. to, unto, to be: To take (a person or thing) for (a purpose).

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 287 (Gr.) Mid swilcum mæg man reð gepencen fon. c 1205 *LAV.* 22878 Eic þer feng water & clæd. 1290 *Beket* 7 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 106 Gilbert Bekat . . . him bi-þo3te þe Croiz for to fo In-to þe holie land. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (Ar.) 1122 Armes y fenge for loue of [þe]. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 970 Pray him . . . That he the batall for ous fong, Ogain the steward. c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1556 Hir leue fayre con scho fonge. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 245 Straught into Kaire his wey he fongeth. c 1394 *P. Pl.* Crede 786 þe schuldenn . . . mene-mong con bred to her mete fonge. a 1400-50 Alexander 805* (Dublin MS.) Frist of my faire foles fang þe hundreth. *Ibid.* 3186 þe name of an Emperoure ne wald he neure fange. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3831 Yf that a man outrageousli hem [wynes] fonge, They birien witte. 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæol.* XXI. 67 As they satte here mete to fonge. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1831 They went Florencia to leman have fonge. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 133 Let us fownde a siepe to fang. 1567 *SEMPILL Ballades* i. (1872) 2 Zit neuer didd he se his maik in France Off royall bluid to fang to be hir feir.

4. *intr.* To seize, lay hold, take hold on; to take to, betake oneself to, turn to, proceed to or against; to set upon, attack.

Beowulf 1542 Heo . . . him togeanes feng. 855 O. E. Chron., And þa fengon his ii sunu to rice. a 1000 *Byrhtnoth to Gr.* þa he to wæpnum fang. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 De honde foð to . . . alle þinge þe hire beð biheue. c 1205 *LAV.* 659 þe mete forð iwat for þer fengene feole to. *Ibid.* 1707 [Heo] fuden to þa Freinscan & heo hem to fangen. *Ibid.* 5909 þa oðere . . . fengen heom to 3winenes. *Ibid.* 27762 þat whenne Rom-leoden þer comen rideþ þat heo tungen heom on. *Ibid.* 31285 þeos feng to his riche after his lader dajge. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 805 Wip-outen eny meþ on me heo fop. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 457 He [þe rauen] fongez to be flyt. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3309 He fongede faste on þe feyghes [of a wheel]. a 1400-50 Alexander 1990 *Fyng.* fole, of þi fare, & fonge to þi kythis. c 1420 *Metr. St. Kath.* (Halliwell), Yonge to Cryste sche can to fonge. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., 'I don't fang to your notions'.

5. To engage on, set about, begin on; to begin, commence to do (something).

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxix. § 4 Ic getiohhod hæfde on oðer weorc to fonne. a 1000 *ÆLFRED Interr. Sigewulf* (Mac Lean) xxi. We foð nu on þa axunge þar we hi ar forleton. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 þe feondes . . . fengen to 3eien Margaret meiden. leowse ure bondes. c 1275 *Wynn of Samaria* 4 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 84 He venk to prechic. c 1306 *Execution* *Fraser* 89 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Nou ichulle fonger ther ich er let At tellen ou of Frisel.

b. With on adv.: To begin. Cf. ONFANG v. = Ger. *anfängen*. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 31475 3et ich þe suggest wulle ane sunder xune hu þu mihte fon on þat hit ne buð nauere undon. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 þe edle meiden . . . feng on þeos bone. a 1225 *Guliana* 10 He feng on to tellen him lu his dohter droh him from deie to deie. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 175 And fo we on mid ryste dome.

†6. To promise, resolve, undertake. Const. with *inf.* (or its equivalent). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 God us 3efe in horte to fon þet we ne þenchen ufel to don. a 1400 *Cort. Myst.* (1841) 243 To do penawns luke that 3e fonge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 599, I shall fonge you to further, & my faith holde.

b. To fang to: to be sponsor for. *dial.*

[1994 O. E. Chron., Se cuning Ælfred his onfeng æt bisceops handa.] c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 558 Seynt Ede hurre self was redy tho þer. To fonge to be child as he had y teyst. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 80 He vanged to me at the Vant. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 8 Whan the vung'st to. . . Rabbins. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som.* *Word-bk.* 797 When the paas' come there wad'n nobody vor to vang to vin.

†7. *intr.* To take one's way, go, proceed; also, to swerve from. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Song Roland* 577 In Cristis name let us furthe fonge. c 1456 *Torment of Tottenham* 193 in Percy *Reliq.*, He saw Tyrry away with Tyb fang. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dostley* 1. 257 *Conscience*, Manhood, will ye by this word stand? *Manhood*, Yea, *Conscience*. I will never from it fong. 1536 *BULLENOKE Cron. Scot.* I. Proheme (1821) 13 The fatali hords ded throw thair wallis fang.

Fang (fæŋ), v.² [f. FANG sb.]

1. *trans.* To strike one's fang or fangs into. Of an anchor: To 'bite' with its fluke. *rare.*

1208 J. BARLOW *Columb.* viii. 216 And with thin moony anchors fang the coast. 1839 *Bailie Festus* (1854) 531 What though sin, Serpent-like, fanged her.

2. To fang a pump, (loosely) a well: to give (it) a grip of the water; to prime. Cf. FANG sb. i b, 7 b. Also *fig.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 654 To fang a well signifies to pour into it sufficient liquid to set the pump at work again. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 1. 19 If the wall's fanged I'll bring up a gush with a single drive. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. C. Folk* 181 Little he read, and what he did Was mostly sermons to 'fang his pump'.

Fanged (fæŋd), *a.* [f. FANG *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with fangs; in various senses of FANG *sb.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 203 My two school-fellows, — whom I will trust as I will adders fang'd. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 44 Chariots phang'd at the Axle with Iron Sithes. 1709 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. *Victory of Poles* 65 A ridge of knotty oaks Deep fang'd. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* x. 424 As two feet bounds sharp fang'd. 1794 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* xiii. The night was fanged with frost. 1816 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 34 They will make their fanged jaws meet at the very first stroke. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xvii. They be more fang'd than wolves and bears. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Herald.* Plate xlii, 52 Fanged tooth.

† **Fanger**, *Obs.* [f. FANG *v.* + -ER.] *a.* One who takes another under his protection, a guardian. *b.* One who catches or captures. *c.* That with which one catches hold (*e.g.* a tooth).

1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 4 Laved, mi-fanger [i.e. *susceptor*] art bou. 1455 *HOLLAND Houde* vii. The Scarth [was] a fische fanger. 1612 DRISKE *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 233 All the craft in that great head of yours cannot get it out of my fangers. 1763 DRI. PINO *Sp. Dict.*, *Dientes caninos*, the eye-teeth, or fangers.

Fanging (fæŋŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] 1. The action of the verb FANG in various senses. 2. The action of standing sponsor (*obs.*). *b.* The action of earning wages; *inpl. concr.* earnings. (*dial.*) 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1545) 167 b, Thurghe fongynge of chyldren at the fonte. 1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 46 Why a spent all his fangings laste Saturday nite.

2. **Mining.** (A main of) air-pipes used for ventilation in mines. Cf. FANG *sb.* 8.

1747 HOOSON *Milner's Dict.* H. That expense may be spared, and Air enough taken along by Fanging. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* s.v. *Fang*, Sometimes the term a fanging is applied to a main of wood-pipes.

Fangish (fæŋɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Of the nature of a fang; piercing.

1825 BENDON *Poems, Israelite amid Philistines* 202 A curse... Fangish enough to reach the quick of earth!

Fangle (fæŋɡl), *sb.* 1. Also 6 fangol, 7 south, *dial. vangle*. [THIS and FANGLE *v.* 2 app. arose from a mistaken analysis of NEWFANGLED, later form of *neufangle* 'eager for novelty'. As *neufangle* was said both of persons and of their actions or productions, it came to be diversely interpreted to mean either 'characterized by new fashions or crotchets' or 'newly fashioned or fabricated'.]

1. *New fangle*: a new fashion or crotchet; a novelty, new invention. (Always in contemptuous sense.) Now rare.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i Tim. iv. 6 Full grown age, which is not wonte easily to swerve into newe fangles. 1579 LVLX *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 A Pedlers packe of new fangles. 1670 MANNING *Physician's Repos.* 122 That Physician... departs from the primitive Practice, for a new fangle and fashion of Prescribing. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* lxxxix. (1878) 494 She would still scorn the new fangles of the world around her. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Words & Uses* (ed. 3) 334 New fashions and fangles of dress, of manners, and of speech.

† 2. A fantastic, foppish, or silly contrivance; a piece of finery; foppery, fuss. *Obs.*

1883 GREENE *Mamilla* i. Wks. 1881 II. 19 There was no Feather, no fangle, Gem, nor Jewell... left behind. c 1600 *Time's Alteration* in Chambers *Pop. Lit.* i. 247 French fashions then were scorned, Fond fangles then none knew. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 315 If God loathe the best of an idolaters prayer, much more the conceited fangle of his prayer. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. 230 What fangle now, thy thronged guests to winne. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Fannatio*, Fangles or vangles properly the baubles or playthings of children that are proud to be new fangled.

† **Fangle**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [? cf. Ger. (*dial.*) *fankel* spark; also, a sort of demon.] ? A spark.

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* II. IV, clxii, [Glendower] fraught wth some Rudiments of Art and strooke with fangle of his Countreman. The boasted Merlin. *Ibid.* clxvii, There may we find wth out the fangle which Fires the dry touch of Constitution.

Fangle, *sb.* 3 *Anglo-Irish.* [? a. Ir. *fainmeall* 'a handful of straw for thatching' (O'Reilly).] (See quot.)

1863 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Oct. 438 The parties returning home, probably by the light of fangles. *Ibid.*, note, Fangles... were long irregular cones of straw, tied at short intervals with twigs or slight straw bands. Being set on fire... they burned slowly, and were very useful in dark nights.

† **Fangle**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare* — 1. In 5 fangel. [? cf. Ger. *dial.* *fankeln* to trifle.] *intr.* ? To trifle. 1400 *Tutivillius* 14 in *Rel. Ant.* i. 257 For his love that 300 der boyth Hold 300 still and fangel noth.

Fangle, *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* [See FANGLE *sb.* 1.] *trans.* Contemptuously used for: To fashion, fabricate; to trick out. Also, To new fangle: to dress up anew.

1615 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Siege Jerusalem* Wks. (1630) 102 Such gibbrish, gible-gabble, all did fangle [at Babel]. 1642 MILTON *Prot. Elys.* (1851) 90 Not hereby to... new fangle the Scripture. 1755 *CARLE Hist. Eng.* IV. 136 Such was their zeal for a new religion of their own fangling. Vot. IV.

1762 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 240 If I give a charm 'Tis so metamorphos'd by your fiddling and fangling. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Er bonnit wur fangled all o'er oother ribbints.'

† **Fangled**, *phl. a.* *Obs.* [f. FANGLE *sb.* 1 + -ED.] Characterized by crotchets or fopperies.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelofs & Hipp.* (1878) 48 Mens minds wer not so fangled then as now they doe appeare. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 134 Be not, as is our fangled time, a Garment, Nobler then that it covers. 1727 in BAILEY.

Fanglement (fæŋɡlɪmənt), [f. FANGLE *v.* 2 + -MENT.] The action of fangling or fashioning; hence, something fashioned or made, an invention, a contrivance.

1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 1. § 108 (1692) 97 He adventur'd to maintain Orthodox Religion against old Corruptions and new Fanglements. 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock* *Novell* vii. (1881) 53 Round-about foreign fanglements. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 797 These here new-farshin vanglements 'bout farmerin' an that.

Fangless (fæŋɡləs), *a.* [f. FANG *sb.* + -LESS.] *a.* Without fangs, toothless. *b.* Of a tooth: Having no fang or root.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 218 His power, like to a Fangless Lion, May offer, but not hold. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 87 A sort of fangless viper. 1858 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. City* iv. 302 A lion in fangless infancy.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Straw Trest.* (1794) 29 Rebellion fangless grinn'd on Brunswick's price. 1795 *Femina* II. 198, I should dread the consequence of his iniquity even in that almost fangless situation. 1887 SWINBURNE *Loerine* iv. i. 105 So shall fear, mistrust, and jealous hate Lie foodless, if not fangless.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The mouth... furnished with fangless...teeth.

Fanglet (fæŋɡlət), [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little fang or tooth.

1843 J. DAYMAN *Inferno of Dante* xxv. 159 Then either cheek with poisoned fanglets stung.

Fangot (fæŋɡɒt), [ad. It. *fangotto*, var. of *fagotto* bundle, FAGGOT.] A quantity of warcs, esp. raw silk, from 1 to 3 ewt.

1673 *London Gaz.* No. 847/4 Lost... out of a Close Lighter at Brewers Key, one Fangot of White Cyprus Silk. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 4472/4, 4 Fangotts of Italian Raw Silk. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1768 in E. BUVS *Dict. Terms Art.*

Fangy (fæŋɡi), *a.* [f. FANG *sb.* + -Y.] Having a number of fangs; divided into fangs; resembling fangs.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 292 It makes the roots fangy. 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* x. 120 A fangy range of teeth.

† **Faniken**, *Obs. rare* — 1. [a. MDn. *vancken* (Flem. *vancken*, Kilian), dim. of *vane* (now *vaan*).] see FANE *sb.* 1 and -KEN. A small flag or banner. 1539 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* Scot. I. *298 Fanikymnis, Ansejseis, stramaras, and banaris.

Fanion (fæŋjən), [a. Fr. *fanion*, f. as *fanon* (see FANON).] See quotes.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fanion*, a Banner carry'd by a Servant belonging to each Brigade of Horse and Foot at the Head of the Baggage. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fanions*, small flags used in surveying stations, named after the bannerets carried by horse brigades.

Fank (fæŋk), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* [a. Gael. *fang*, *fang* = Ir. *fank* in same sense.] A sheep-cot or pen.

1812 P. GRAHAM *Agric. Stirling* xiv. 294 It is necessary to enclose the whole flock in the pen or fank. 1827 J. ANDERSON *Ext. State Soc. Highlands* 127 Bargains were concluded at the homes and fanks of the farmers. 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. C. Folk* 219 When he came to bye or fank.

Fank, *sb.* 2 *Sc.* [Cf. FANG *sb.* 7.] A coil of rope; a noose.

1825-80 in JAMIESON. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 255 He... is a prince of Boreas, but... like the giant Pope... he can only sit and grin at Pilgrims... and is not able to cast a fank over them as formerly.

Fank (fæŋk), *v.* *Sc.* [f. FANK *sb.* 1.] *trans.* To put (sheep) in a fank; to pen up (Jam.). Hence Fanked *phl. a.*, penned up; in quot. *transf.* of a sword: Set fast in the sheath.

18600 *Death of Percy* Reed xviii. in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* (1890) vii. cxciii. 27/6 Brave Percy raised his fankit sword, And felld the foremost to the ground.

Fankle (fæŋkl), *v.* *Sc.* [f. FANK *sb.* 2: see -LE.] *trans.* To tangle, entangle; to entammel (a horse, etc.) with a rope; hence, To get fankled: fig. to lose the thread of a discourse (see JAMIESON s.v.).

1450 HENRYSON *Lyon & Mous* xxiv. in *Evergreen* I. 196 Our ryal Lord... now is fast her fanklet in a Cord. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1885 I. 103 My long spurs... never got fankled.

Fan-light (fæŋləɪt). A fan-shaped window over a door; sometimes applied loosely to any window over a door. Also attrib.

1819 P. O. *London Direct.* 220 M'Namar, E., Metal Fan-light manuf. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* iv. In shape resembling the fan-light of a street door. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. (ed. 2) 26 At the door of this [house]... now plunged in darkness except for the fan-light. 1888 GUILT *Encycl. Arch.* 766 Fanlight frames over doors.

Fannell (fæŋəl), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 phanelle. [ad. med.L. *fannula* (Wt.-Wülck. 649) or *fanonellus* (Du Cange), dim. of *fano* (see FANON).] = FANON I.

1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Fannell for a preestes arme, *fanon*. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 29 Item vest-

mentes copes crosses aubes phanelles. 1672 J. DAVIES *Rites Durham* 16 Stoles and Fannels. 1830 *Beauties of Isle of Thanet* 1. 51 On his left side... is seen the end of the fannel or maniple.

† **Fann**, taken as dim. of FAN or FANE: A small screen or fan.

1555 *Faville Facions* II. viii. 167 For that thei sette muche by beutie, thei cary aboute with theim phanelles [Lat. text *umbrellæ*] to defende them fro the sonne.

Fanner (fæŋnɪ), [f. FAN *sb.* or *v.* + -ER.] 1. One who fans. 2. a. One who winnows grain with a fan. *Obs.*

c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Repers, faners and horners. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xiii. 8. 600 Good corn... falls low at the feet of the Fanner.

b. One who fans (himself or another person) with a fan.

1888 *Bow-Bells Weekly* 18 May, The present Emperor of China when he was a baby had... twenty-five fanners. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 6/4 Which caused a draught almost sufficient to blow the fanner quite away.

2. = FAN *sb.* 1 i. h. *lit.* and fig. Also, in later use, an appliance forming part of this.

1788 *Speif. Meikle's Patent* No. 1645. 3 Below the harp a pair of fanners may be placed so as to separate the corn from the chaff. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 99 'Fanners for cleaning grain have been long used by the most industrious of the farmers. 1800 *Farmers Mag.* (Edinb.) I. 159 James Meikle who went to Holland in 1710... brought over a winnowing machine or what is commonly called a pair of fanners. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 841/2 How from the fanners of his genius would the cock-chaffers of Cockneys fly like very chaff indeed! 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 201 The grain, after leaving the mill flannels, is put through hand-fanners preparatory to measuring.

b. *U. S.* (see quot.).

1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston, U. S.) II. 58 *Fanner*, an open basket dishing out from the bottom upwards. Originally it was used to separate the chaff from the wheat.

3. (See quotes.)

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Fanner*, a blower or ventilating fan. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fanner*... a cooling apparatus.

4. A kind of hawk so called from the fanning motion of its wings. Also *vanner-hawk*.

1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss.*, *Fanner*, a hawk. 1885 SWAINSON *Frov. Names Birds* 140 Kestrel... *Vanner hawk*, *Windfanner*.

Fanning (fæŋŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FAN *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. FAN.

1. The action of fanning or winnowing (corn).

1577 B. GOOSE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 43 The... fanning and winnowing in Sommer. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. ii. 144 Others take this fanning [Luke iii. 16, 17] for that discovery which shall be made at the day of judgment. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. vii. 1. 123 'All the fanning in the world will not make you [a cornfield] so remunerative as commerce,' said Rabb.

b. *concr.* The siftings of tea.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Nov., Common fannings mixed with broken stalks.

2. The action of moving the air with or as with a fan; an instance of this.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* Tiv, The fier, without fannynge of the aier, is schoked and quenched. 1666 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 133 Where a Man may lie and enjoy the Pleasure of Fanning as long as he pleases. 1775 DESACULERS *Fires Infr.* 41 Fanning... makes that Air feel cold or cool, which is otherwise warm. 1852 D. MOIR *Hymns to Night Wind* Poet. Wks. II. 381 The delightful fannings of thy wing!

3. The action of blowing gently as with a fan; an instance of this; a breeze.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 1 The Fanning of the Wind rustling on the Leaves. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* 562 The first glad fannings of the breeze. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 664 Exhal'd asphodel, And rose, with spicy fannings interbreath'd, Came swelling forth.

4. = *Fan-tracery* (see FAN *sb.* 1 ii).

1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. xxix. § 4. I would rather... have a plain ridged Gothic vault... than all the fanning... and foliation that ever bewildered Tudor weight.

5. Also *Fanning-out*: the action of spreading out like a fan (cf. FAN *v.* 6); an instance of this.

1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, *Fanning*, wideoing the after-part of a ship's top. 1889 GEIKIE in *Nature* 29 Sept. 438/1 The fanning-out of the ice on its southward march.

6. *Comb.*, as *fanning-machine*, *-mill*. (= FAN *sb.* 1 i b.)

1747 *Gent. Mag.* XVII. 438 A Fanning Mill, used in Silesia, for cleaning of corn from tares, &c. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, *Fanning-mill*. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Fanning-mill*.

Fanning, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That fans, in senses of the verb. *lit.* and fig.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 181 Fayre fannand faw vmbe-folde his schulderes. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 442 Fear not the fanning wind. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon* 4 *Imit.* 104 The fanning wind upon her bosom blows. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 284 Inhaling freshness from the fanning breeze. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xlv, My bark did skim The bright blue waters with a fanning wind. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fanning-breeze*, one so gentle that the sail alternately swells and collapses.

Fanny (fæni), *dial.* (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. No. 3, *Fanny*, a local term, a corruption of fanner or fanblower; that is, a wheel with vanes fixed on to a rotating shaft enclosed in a case or chamber to create a blast of air. It is used in the scissor-grinding industry.

Fanon (fæ'nŋn). Forms: a. 5 fanen, -one, -oun, -un, sc. fannowne, 6 fannom, (Sc.) -oun, fawnon, 6-8 fannom, 5- fannom. *β.* 6 phanon. [Fr. *fanon*, ad. med.L. *fanon-em*, *fanō* banner, napkin, a. OHG. *fano*, Goth. *fana*: see FANE sb.¹]

1. An embroidered band, corresponding with the stole, but shorter, originally a kind of napkin, attached to the left wrist of the officiating priest or celebrant, and of the deacon and subdeacon at mass; a manipule.

1418 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 3 j. fanon. 1496 *Dines & Paup.* (W. de W.) viii. viii. 331/2 The fanon betokeneth bounds of his [Christ's] honours. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Fawcett Fratr* 55. On him come nowthir stole nor fannoun. 1536 in *Antiq. Satib.* (1771) 197 Two Tunicles and three Albes; with divers Stoles and Fannons. 1571 *GRINDAL Articles*, Whether all Vestments . . . Stoles, Phannons, Pixes [etc.] . . . be vterly, defaced, . . . and destroyed. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 69 The usual episcopal vestments, the amice, fanon, etc.

2. (See quot.)

1844 *PUGIN Gloss. Eccl. Ornament* 120 Georgius says that the fanon or phanon worn by the Pope, is the same as the orale, and is a veil of four colours in stripes. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 466 The Roman pontiff . . . vested . . . in what is called the fanon now but formerly the 'Orale'. *Fant*, var. f. FAUNT *Obs.*, child.

Fant (f), obs. f. of FAINT a., FONT.

Fantad (fæntəd). Also fantad(d. [? An unmeaning formation suggested by FANTASTIC, FANTASY, etc.: cf. *fantigue*].) A crotchety way of acting; a fad.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fantods*, a name given to the fidgets of officers. 1880 Mrs. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxii. 440 I'd do the trick, if I was she, 'fore I'd put up with such fantods from you. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Fantods*, 'megrimms', 'mulligrubs', a stomach-ache; a fit of the sulks or other slight indisposition, mental or bodily. 1886 *BARNES Dorset Dial.* 63 *Fantod*, a fuss, fidget. 'She's always in a fantod about Meary'.

Hence *Fantod a.*, Fidgetty, restless.

1887 in *Kent Gloss.* 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, *Fantod*, A fiddling officer who is always bothering over small things.

Fan-tail (fæntəl), sb. [f. FAN sb.¹ + TAIL.]

1. A tail or lower end in the shape of a fan. 1728 *SWIFT Ladies at So's Hole*, We who wear our wigs With fan-tail and with snake. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 214 Turning the butt-end [of a sheaf] upwards, spreading out the ears, and making a sort of 'fantail'.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the form of its tail. Also *fantail-pigeon*.

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 54 They [pigeons] are call'd by some Fan-Tails. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 148 The . . . fan-tails and the . . . pouters are of my breed 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* (1849) 214 Runts, fantails, tumbler, and pouters. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* i. (1878) 16 The fantail has thirty or even forty tail feathers, instead of twelve or fourteen. 1884 *MAY CROMMELIN Brown-Eyes* i. 3 The grazing deer, and the proud fantail pigeons.

3. A genus (*Rhipidura*) of Birds found in Australia.

1848 in *MAUNDER Treas. Nat. Hist.*

4. *Mech.* A kind of joint. Cf. *dove-tail*.

1858 in *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*.

5. (See quot. 1874.)

1858 in *SIMMONS Dict. Trade*, *Fantail*, a joint; a gas burner. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Fan-tail*, a form of gas-burner in which the burning jet has an arched form.

6. *attrib.*, as *fan-tail-hat*, also, simply, *fan-tail*, a coal-heaver's hat, a son's wester; *fan-tail gentleman*, a wearer of such a hat, a coal-beaver.

1870 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 243 The two fan-tail Gentlemen soon gave in. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 47 Those heavers, too, of coals, with smutted face And fantail hats. 1877 J. GREENWOOD *Dick Temple* II. vii. 220, I fancy I see you . . . with knee-breeches and calves and a 'fantail', shouldering an inky sack.

Hence *Fan-tail v. intr.* Of a whale: To work its tail like a fan. *Fan-tailed a.*, having a fan-tail.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr. Arch. Atoms* 154 The dustman . . . doll's his fan-tail'd hat. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* 179 Does he fan-tail a little curious before he goes down? 1868 *Wood Homes without H.* xi. 211 A rather pretty bird the Fan-tailed Warbler.

Fan-fan (fæntæn). [Chinese *fan-fan* repeated divisions.] A Chinese gambling game, in which a number of small coins are placed under a bowl and the players then bet as to what will be the remainder when the pile has been divided by four. Also *attrib.*

1878 *LADY BRASSEY Voy. Sumbeay* xxiii. 401 A few natives playing at fan-fan. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 2/1 At their fan-fan tables laid of ten . . . years of age may be seen gambling away their pence. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 15/4 The home of fantan . . . is the Portuguese colony of Macao.

† **Fantaser**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *fantase*, FANTASY v. + ER-1.] A fancier; one who is in love with (some one).

a 1547 *SURREY Descr. Restless State* 145 A fantaser thou art of some, by whom thy wits are overcome.

Fantasia (fantāzīa, fāntāzīa). [a. It. *fantasia* (see FANTASY), lit. 'fancy', hence 'an instrumental composition having the appearance of being extemporaneous' (Tommaso).]

1. *Mus.* 'A composition in a style in which form is subservient to fancy' (Stainer and Barrett).

1724 *Explic. Foreign Words in Music* 30 *Fantasia*, is a Kind of Air, wherein the Composer . . . has all the Freedom and Liberty allowed him for his Fancy or Invention, that can reasonably be desired. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. 47 His [Hilton's] Compositions were for the most part Fantasias for the viols and organ. 1815 *European Mag.* July 46/1 The first movement, termed 'Fantasia' . . . is a most spirited . . . effort. 1879 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 503/1 *Fantasia* . . . was the immediate predecessor of the term Sonata.

2. The It. word is current in the Levant and North Africa, in the senses: a. Ostentation, pomp, self-importance; b. A kind of Arab dance; also, an exhibition of evolutions on horseback by a troop of Arabs.

1858 *SPARKS Biog.* IX. Eaton viii. 263 But they must have a consul with less fantasia. 1859 *WRAXALL tr. F. Houdin* II. viii. 239 Our captain had arranged for us the surprise of a fantasia. 1873 *TRISTRAM MOAB* ii. 28 A capital 'fantasia' or Arab dance . . . round our camp fire.

Fantasiad, phantasiad (fæntasid), ppl. a. *arch.* [f. FANTASY sb. and v. + ED.] a. Framed by the fancy; imaginary. b. Filled with (strange, new) fancies or imaginations (so OF. *fantasié*). c. Characterized by phantasy; dreamy, imaginative. d. Full of fancies or caprices; whimsical.

a. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* II. xiv. (1534) 230 A fantasied Ghost is thrust in place of the Manhood. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. xi. 521 Phantasiad dangers.

b. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, These our such new fantasied men of warre. 1595 *SHAKS. John* IV. ii. 144, I finde the people strangely fantasied.

c. 1882 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* II. ii. 54 The alluring world of phantasiad melody which Yvanhoe had composed.

d. 1883 C. F. WOOLSON *For the Major* iv, Mr. Dupont was conducting himself after his usual fantasied fashion.

† **Fantastious, a.** *Obs.* rare-1. In 5 fantasy-ouse. [a. OF. *fantastius*, f. *fantasie*: see FANTASY sb. and -OUS.] Full of fancies, capricious.

c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* iii. 17 The dyverse . . . conclusions that his fantasious wylle dyde present by fore hym.

Fantasm (a, etc.): see PHANTASM (a, etc.)

Fantastique (fæntæ'sk), a. and sb. Also 8 fantask. [a. Fr. *fantastique*: -L. *fantasticus*.]

Adj. Fanciful, fantastic; curious. *rare.*

1701 C. BURNABY *Ladies Visiting Day* i. 1, A clean Napkin and a plain Dish is my Feast; Garnish and Ornament are fantask. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems, Drama Exile* I. 52 Twelve shadowy signs of earth, In fantaskie apposition. *Ibid.*, *Ho. Clouds* II. 226 The fantaskie cloud-lets.

† *Sb.* *Fancy*, whim. *Obs.*

1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wp.* II. iii, *Lady Brute*. There is not upon earth so impertinent a thing as women's modesty. *Belinda*. Yes, Men's Fantaskie, that obliges us to it. 1703 *STEELE Tend. Husw.* ii. 1, I have a Scribbling Army-Friend, that . . . will hit the Nymph's Fantaskie to a Hair.

Fantassin (fæntəsīn). [a. Fr. *fantassin*, ad. It. *fantaccino*, dim. of *fante* foot-soldier.] (See quot. 1835.)

1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* ix. i, Two hundred fantassins, or foot-soldiers, of Tuscany. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 534 Fierce Isolani's fantassins. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* II. 253 Quaint fantassins with matchlock, musket, tulwar, and bow.

Fantast, phantast (fæntəst). [ad. med.L. *phantasta*, Gr. *φανταστής*, agent-n. f. *φαντάζειν*, *φαντάσθαι*. In Gr. the word meant (in accordance with the primary sense of the active verb) 'an ostentatious person, boaster': see next. Cf. Ger. *fantast*, *phantast*, which is the source of the modern use.]

1. A visionary, a dreamer; a slightly, impulsive person.

1528 J. H[ARVEY] *Disc. Probl.* 128 O vain Phantasts and fond Doterles! 1804 *COLORIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. 413 A quiet and sublime enthusiast with a strong tinge of the fantast. 1855 *LEWES Goethe* (1864) 494 She is one of those phantasts to whom everything seems permitted.

2. A fantastic writer; one who aims at eccentricity of style.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 171 Fantasts and contortionists like Mr. Carlyle.

Fantastic (fæntə'stik), a. and sb. Forms: a. 4 fantastik, 5-7 fantastike, -tyke, -tique, -tyque, 6-8 fantastick(e), 7- fantastie. *β.* 6-8 phantastick(e), 6 phantastike, 7 phantastique. 7- phantastic. [ad. mcd.L. *fantasticus*, latc L. *phantasticus*, a. Gr. *φανταστικός*, f. *φαντάζειν* to make visible (middle voice *φαντάσθαι*, in late Gr. to imagine, have visions): see FANTASY. Cf. Fr. *fantastique*.]

The form *phantastic* is no longer generally current, but has been casually used by a few writers of the 19th c., to suggest associations connected with the Gr. etymology.]

Adj.

1. † a. Existing only in imagination; proceeding merely from imagination; fabulous, imaginary, unreal (*obs.*). b. In mod. use, of alleged reasons, fears, etc.: Perversely or irrationally imagined.

a. a 1387 *TRIVISA Hiden* (Rolls V. 279 What is i-seide . . . of Merlyn his fantastik geynge. *Ibid.* VIII. 63 Kyng Arthures body [was founden] that was i-coumed as it were fantastik. 1529 *MORRIS Suffic. Souly* Wks. 338 A very fantastike fable. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw.* II (1680) 11

His fantastique Happiness. 1721 *SWIFT South Sea* viii, He longs to rove In that fantastick scene. 1775 *HARRIS Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 299 A fourth sort . . . may be called fantastic, or imaginary; such as centaurs. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. i, I could smile at such fantastick terrors. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 157 His hearers and reporters were sure to verse it on their own fantastic grounds also.

β. 1678 *CUWORTH Intell. Syst.* 481 All those other phantastic Gods, were nothing but Several Personal Names. 1742 *Young Mt. Th.* i. 94 My soul phantastic measures trod O'er fairy fields.

† 2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phantasm. *Obs.*

a. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 19/2 He shewed that he was verely rysen . . . by etyng openly, and by no art fantastike. 1491 — *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlii. 68 2/1 [I am] noo thyngne fantastique, but a sparcle of fyre; Asshes, and fleshe. 1558 *YONG Diana* 127 A meere drafte, or some fantastick illusion. 1624 *FLETCHER Rule a Wife* iv. iii, Is not this a fantastic house we are in, And all a dream we do? 1648 *BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 198 One will allow of his humanity . . . another will allow a divine soul with a fantastick body.

β. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1860) 145 That He had a phantastick Body, not made of his Mothers Flesh. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 377 Aery Banquets, Phantastick Food. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1741) VII. 16 An acial phantastick body.

† 3. Of or pertaining to phantasy, in its various psychological senses (see FANTASY sb. 1, 4) as denoting either the faculty (and act) of apprehending sensible objects, or that of imagination; imaginative.

1483 *CAXTON Cato F vijb*, By cogytacyon or thyngnyng fantastike and by illusyon of the deuyll. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* xx. ii. (1599) 47 [Phantasia] in her Balance doth their values trie, Where some things good, and some things ill do seeme . . . in her phantastick eye. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Pref. 7 43 There is as much phantastick pleasure in doing a spite, as in doing revenge. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* 29 The different Phancies in us, caused by the respective Differences of them. . . Which Phancies or Phantastick Ideas are [etc.]. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Salutist* viii. 38 The irrational soul . . . is sensitive and phantastick life.

† b. Of poetry: Concerned with 'phantasy' (Gr. *φαντασία*) or illusory appearance. *Obs.*

[See Plato *Sophistes* xxiii. ii. In quot. 1581 the word may be merely a transliteration of Gr. *φανταστική*.]

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 54 Mans wit may make Poesie, (which should be *Eikastike*, which some learned have defined, figuring forth good things), to be *Phantastike*: which doth contrariwise, infect the fancie with vnworthy objects, 1666 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. L. 18 Phantastick Poesie is that, which altogether feigns things.

4. Of persons, their actions and attributes: † a.

Having a lively imagination; imaginative (*obs.*). b. Fanciful, impulsive, capricious, arbitrary; also, foppish in attire. Now in stronger sense: Extravagantly fanciful, odd and irrational in behaviour.

a. 1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chyld* xix. 50 Whether he have a sadde knowing or felinge or elles a soden wytte or fantastyk. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gentl.* ii. vii. 47 To be fantastique, may become a youth of greater time then I shall shew to be. 1628 *WITMER Brit. Remem.* II. 1 Let no fantastique Reader now condemne Our homely Muse. 1683 *TRVON Way to Health* 57 The . . . fantastique Directions of ignorant Physicians. c 1766 *SMOLLETT Ode to Indol.* 100 And all her jingling bells fantastick Folly ring. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 312 The fantastick vagaries of these juvenile politicians. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 350 Great believers are always reckoned . . . impracticable, fantastick, atheistic.

β. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* A iij b, He that talking of a young gentleman, should say that, that he was phantastick, cholerick, amorous . . . doth hym no wrong. 1702 *STEELE Pueral* ii, I have long . . . bore with your Phantastick Humour.

5. Arbitrarily devised. Now rare. Cf. FANCY a. 1658 *BRANHAM Conscr. Bps.* iii. 29 They say . . . the . . . Protestant Bishops . . . were consecrated . . . by a new phantastick forme. 1846 *TRENCH Mirae* i. (1862) 115 Phantastick and capricious miracles. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 396 Occasionally fantastic variations of well-known inscriptions occur.

6. Having the appearance of being devised by extravagant fancy; eccentric, quaint, or grotesque in design, conception, construction, or adornment.

a. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 1077 Drusus, that fashion-imitating ape, Delights to follow each fantastic shape. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* iii. Wks. (1757) 107 The masquerade's fantastic scene! 1750 *GRAY Elegy* xxvi, Yonder nodding beech, That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high. 1841 *SPALDING Italy & It. Lit.* II. 221 Vaulted halls adorned with the usual fantastic arches. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 30 The Arab traditions . . . are too fantastick to be treated seriously. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Fant* (1875) I. vi. 109 The witch with fantastic gestures draws a circle. *β.* 1618 *WITMER Motto, Nec Curo*, Each phantastick Garb our Gallants wear. a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 242 Written in such an affected and phantastick stile.

b. Arbitrarily used by Milton for: Making 'fantastick' movements (in the dance); hence in later allusions to Milton's phrase. So in Comb: *fantastick-footed*.

1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 33 Trip it as you go On the light fantastick toe. a 1790 *WATSON On Approach of Summer* 59 Haste thee, Nymph! and hand in hand . . . bring fantastick-footed Joy. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* v. xv, Mr. St. Ledger . . . prided himself . . . on his light fantastick toe.

Sb.

1. One who has fanciful ideas or indulges in wild notions. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a. 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* iii. 148 Thou art Bedlam mad . . . And glori'st to be counted a fantastick. 1621 *QUARLES*

Dio. Poesis, Esther (1717) 111 Power. .to perverse fantasticks if conferr'd. .spurs on wrong. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. vii. The Church-men justly grow to see. .that the Force of Toleration. .Should set each canting proud Fantastick Above their Courts Ecclesiastic. 1882 SNIOTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. xv. A Fantastic, whose brain was turned with monkish fancies.

β. 1630 BRATWAT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 3. I would be glad to weane this Phantastick from a vein of lightness. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man Without Passion* 132 Opinion is the Fountain, this Fantastick which seduceth our understanding, etc.

† 2. One given to fine or showy dress; a fop. *Obs.* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.* A Phantastick, An Improvident young Gallant. 1628 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.* 20 Trimming. .which takes our late fantasticks with delight. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 131 A Fantastic is one that wears his Feather on the Inside of his Head.

† 3. A fanciful composition. *Obs.* 1641 G. H. (title), *Wits Recreations*, Containing. .Variety of Fancies and Fantasticks.

† 4. Power of fancy or imagination. *Obs.* 1764 *Public Advertiser* 31 May in N. & Q. 3rd Ser. IV. 385 11 [Mozart's playing] surmounts all Fantastic and Imagination.

Fantastical (fæntæ'stikäl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.] *A. adj.*

† 1. = FANTASTIC *a.* 1. *Obs.*

α. 1548 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 1545 My wordes wer not fantastical. .I told youe no lesinge. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1182/2 With this fantastical fear of hers, I would be loth to haue her in myne house. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poesis* (1866) 43 Than me thynkthe y see youre likenes: Hit is nat so, it is fantastical. α 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 61 Our Pains are real Things, and all Our Pleasures but fantastical.

β. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 160 A place that .more properly confuteth this phantastical purgatory, than doth this same text. 1684 BURNER *Th. Earth* II. 100 When anything great is represented to us, it appears phantastical. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* vi. (1739) 99 note, Tertullian. .runs the phantastical Genealogy thus.

† b. Of opinions: Irrational, baseless. (Passing into sense 6.) *Obs.*

α. 1546 JOVE in Gardiner *Declat. Art. Joye* (1546) 52 He. .conceyuet a certayne fantastical opinion thereof [of faith]. 1711 SNAPE *Charac.* (1737) II. l. 111. § 2. 22 Which only false Religion or fantastical Opinion. .is able to effect. β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Mysphapened with phantastical opinions. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV.* 21 He said that the lawes of the realme were in his head. .by reason of which phantastical opinion, he destroyed noblemen.

† 2. = FANTASTIC 2. Chiefly in *fantastical Body* in reference to the heresy of the Docetæ. *Obs.*

α. 1533 FRITH *Ausw. More* (1829) 174 Fantastical apparitions. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 308 Ye make of it [the Sacrament] a thing so fantastical, that ye imagine a Body without Flesh. 1728 EARBURY *tr. Burnet's St. Dead* I. 220 That the Body of Christ upon Earth was a fantastical one, as the Gnosticks held.

β. 1555 RILEY *Wks.* 200 Marcion. .said that Christ had but a phantastical body. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. vii. 285-Hee did not take a phantastical body in the Incarnation.

† b. Of colours; = EMPHATIC 5. *Obs.*

1666 HOOKE *Microgr.* 168 These colours are onely fantastical ones. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Phantastical Colours*, such as are exhibited by the Rainbow, Triangular Glass Prism, the Surface of very thin Muscovy Glass, &c.

† 3. = FANTASTIC *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 His lyghtes be ever eyther fantastical or els corporall. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* I. viii. (Arb.) 53 Even so is the phantastical part of man. .a representer of the best images. .to the soule. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. xxv. The Orb Phantastick must exert All life phantastical.

† b. Pertaining to the passion of love: See FANCY 8 b. *Obs. rare* -1.

1594 H. WILLOBBE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 7 Sodenly infected with the contagion of a fantastical fit.

4. = FANTASTIC 4.

α. 1531 ELVOT *Gov. i.* 1. They be nat in commune (as fantastical foles wolde haue all thyngs). 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. vi.* xxxi. (1612) 157 Loue is Fantastical in Women. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farme* 671 The herne is. .very fantastical, as not given to stay in any place, but such as pleaseth him verie well. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 311 The gratifying of a fantastical Appetite. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. 107 The fantastical changes of the fashion. 1862 MRS. OLIPHANT *Last Mortimers* I. v. 27 A pretty fantastical young girl.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 314 Many iudged hym phantastical. 1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. III. II. 319 An affected phantastical carac. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 129 The. .vain and phantastical abuse of this Stinking Weed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 2 The Oxonians are phantastical now they are Lovers.

† 5. = FANTASTIC 5. *Obs.*

1618 RALPH *Mahomet* (1637) 24 The care and use of his fantastical Law.

6. = FANTASTIC 6.

α. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 79 The first suite is hot and hasty like a Scotch jigge (and full as fantastical). 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. II. 111 Canons. in triangular and other fantastical forms. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. viii. 177 A portrait which, however fantastical, may still bear some remarkable resemblances.

β. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 166 Our new phantastical building. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 7 5 An Occasion wherein Vice makes so phantastical a Figure.

† b. *sb.* One who has fanciful ideas or notions. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* I. viii. (Arb.) 34 Who so is studious in th' Arte [of Poesie] . . they call him in disdayne a phantastical. 1626 J. DEACON *Tobacco tortured* 57 Als

poore Tobacco. .thou that hast bene hitherto accompted . . the Fantasticals foretesse.

Fantasticity (fæntæ'stikæ'lii). Also 7 phan-. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Fantastical character or quality; eccentricity, grotesqueness, oddity.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* III. An epitome of fantasticality. 1606 SIR G. GOOSEGAP III. i. in Bulleo *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 43 Our Lords are as far beyond them. . for person. . as they are beyond ours for phantasticity. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 154 A little fantasticality here and there, but upon the whole exquisite! 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 275 He is not quite sure. .about the fantasticality of these etymologies.

b. *concr.* and *quasi-concr.* Something that is fantastical; a crotchet, whim.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xv. § 3. 263 The Fantasticalities of their bodies. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 329 The Song he [Burns] sings is not of fantasticalities. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* G. (1865) I. l. III. 23 Ceremonials, and troublesome fantasticalities. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Edicac.* Lit. vii. 284 The graceful fantasticalities of Lyly.

Fantastically (fæntæ'stikäli), *adv.* Also 6-7 phantastically. [f. as prec. + -LY.]

† 1. Through the exercise of the fancy or imagination. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 b. Somtyme as it were an aungell of lyght: somtyme visibly, somtyme fantastically. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 121 My Soul fantastically joins with it.

† 2. In a phantasmal or unreal manner. *Obs.*

1543 BECON *New Year's Gift* Early Wks. (1843) 318 All this was not fantastically done, but truly and unfeignedly. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 64 Our Lord suffered in very deed, and not phantastically to the appearance only.

† 3. Fabulously, fictitiously. *Obs.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* B viija, As Welshe and Scottische Poetes, haue phantastically fayned. 1577-87 HOUNSHE *Chron.* I. 911 Arthur, of whom the trilling tales of the Britains. .fantasticallic do. .report wonderes.

4. According to one's fancy; capriciously, arbitrarily.

1547-64 BAULOVIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfir.) 63 He cannot be a true seruer of God, which seruerth Him. .fantastically, and in hypocrisie. 1663 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* Wks. (1669) 59 Though it may seem to some fantastically, yet was it wisely done. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. iv. One cannot so much as fantastically choose, even or odd. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus. iv.* (1867) 79 The righteous God deals with mankind not fantastically. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXI. 781 Any fantastically coined word.

5. In a fanciful or odd manner; grotesquely, oddly, strangely.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 334 A forked Radish, with a Head fantastically carud vpon it. 1662 J. DAVES *Poy. Ambass.* 129 Wooden hats, fantastically painted. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 747 Heads and feathers, fantastically arranged. 1813 BYRON *Genoa* 302 The silver dew In whirls fantastically flew. 1852 MISS YONGE *Canons* I. xlii. 365 Their dress was. .fantastically gay.

Fantasticness (fæntæ'stikälness). Also 7 phantasticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality, condition, or fact of being fantastical.

† 1. The condition of being subject to phantasms.

1547 BOOROE *Brain. Health* II. 27 Fantasticalness, or collusion, or illusions of the deuyll.

2. Addition to strange fancies; eccentricity, oddity; an instance of this.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 297 Is that point in suspection of any noueltie or fantasticalnes to haue wymen learned? 1630 R. JOHNSON *s. Kingd. & Common.* 266 Their . .phantasticalness in apparall. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Plinto's Trav.* lviii. 229 Six little Girls danced with six of the oldest men. . which seemed to us a very pretty fantasticalness. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 34 We are taught to cloath our minds. .after the fashion in vogue, and it is accounted fantasticalness. .not to do so. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 39 Their mother was plainly crazed with hypochondriacism and fantasticalness. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Septimius* (1879) 119 The fantasticalness of his present pursuit.

3. Absurd unreality.

1847 DE QUINCY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. VIII. 55 Chloes and Corydons—names that proclaim the fantasticalness of the life with which they are. .associated.

† 4. Capriciousness, whimsicality; waywardness.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 139 The wicked Fantasticalness of men in worshipping the sunne. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* iv. i. The fantasticalness of your appetite.

Fantasticate (fæntæ'stiket), *v.* [f. FANTASTIC + -ATE.] † a. *trans.* To conceive or represent in the fancy; to fancy (*obs.*). † b. *intr.* To frame fantastic notions. *rare.* Hence Fantastivating *vbl. sb.*; Fantastication, fantastic speculation.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Manducille* 66a, We call the thinges . . which are fantasticated and represented in the fantasie, Fancies. 1624 DARCE *Birth of Heresies* xii. 53 Brunus. .fantasticates, that by the Maniple is inferred the Messalian Priests special care to drive away bad affections. 1880 VERN. *Lee Belcaro* x. 282 Instead of enjoying, we fantasticate in theory. *Ibid.* vii. 179 His subtle and fantastivating style of art. *Ibid.* i. 13 All the wonderful fantastifications of art philosophers. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 31 This illimitable fantastivating in a vacuum.

Fantasticism (fæntæ'stisi'zm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

† 1. The doctrine that there is no objective reality; subjectivism. *Obs.*

α 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Morality* vi. vi. (1731) 286 But I have not taken all this Pains only to Confute Scepticism or Phantasticism.

2. The following of arbitrary fancy in art or speculation.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. vi. i. § 14 In all the trees of the merely historical painters, there is. .fantasticism and unnaturalness of arrangement. 1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* Dec. 382 Speculation. .without experiment, yields phantasticism.

† **Fantasticize**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. In 7 fantastiquize. [f. FANTASTIC *a.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To throw oneself into fantastic or strange attitudes.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iii. (1632) 193 To rave and fantastiquize, as I doe, must necessarily be to doubt.

† **Fantastically**, *adv. Obs.* = FANTASTICALLY.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. He is neither too fantastically melancholy, or too rashly choleric. 1619 DRAVTON *Idea* Ded., A Libertine! fantastically I sing!

Fantasticness. Now *rare*. [f. FANTASTIC *a.* + -NESS.] = FANTASTICALNESS.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* Pro. l. 16 Al sic terms procedis of fantastiknes ande glorios consaitis. 1661 PEYNE *Exam. Exuberances* B. Com. Prayer 31 To adorn our Bodies in a modest. .manner; without. .fantasticness. 1825 L. O. COCKBURN *Mem.* (1860) 78 When looking at an Oak-tree, you dwell. .on the Fantasticness of the Branches.

† **Fantastico**. *Obs.* [It.; corresp. to FANTASTIC.] An absurd and irrational person.

1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 30 (Qo. 1) Limping antique affecting fantasticoes [fol. 1623 ed. phantades] these new tuners of accents. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 117, I have. .seene fantasticoes.

† **Fantasy**. *Obs.* Also 7 phantasty. [f. FANTASTIC + -RY.] a. Fantastic display or show; ostentation, affectation. Also *concr.* Showy trappings. b. Visionary delusion. c. Illusory character, deceptiveness.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* § 47. 47 This strong spirit of Phantastie. .breaths in Paracelsus his books. 1670 GLANVILLE *Way Happiness* iv. § 3. 139 The indiscretions. . of some preachers, the phantasty and vain babble of others. α 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 429 There shall they stand bare and deusted of all their phantasty. 1678 CUWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 47 There is something in us superior to Sense, which judges of it, detects its Phantasty, and condemns its Imposture. 1720 R. WARD *Life H. More* 28 Fantasy and Levity. .is so much seen to abound amongst us. *Ibid.* 51 Against Fantasy and Enthusiasm it self.

Fantasy, phantasy (fæntæ'si), *sb.* Forms:

a. 4-7 fantasi(e); -ye, -azie, -aisie, -aysie, -esi(e), -esy(e), -essy, (5) fantsy, fayntasie, feintasy, 5-6 fantosy, 6-7 fantacie, -y, 4- fantasy, 6-8 phantasia, (6- esie, 6-7 phant'sie, -'sy), 6-phantasy. [a. OF. *fantasie* (Fr. *fantaisie*), (= Pr. *fantasia*, Sp., Pg. *fantasia*, It. *fantasia*), ad. L. *phantasia*, a. Gr. *φαντασία* lit. 'a making visible', f. *φανταζειν* to make visible, f. *φαίνω* to show.]

The senses of *φαντασία* from which the senses of the word in the mod. langs. are developed are: 1. appearance, in late Gr. esp. spectral apparition, phantom (so L. *phantasia* in Vulg.; 2. the mental process or faculty of sensuous perception; 3. the mental process or faculty of imagination. These senses passed through OF. into Eng. together with others (as delusive fancy, false or unfounded notion, caprice, etc.) which had been developed in late L., Romanic, or Fr. The shortened form *Fancy*, which apparently originated in the 15th c., had in the time of Shakspeare become more or less differentiated in sense. After the revival of Greek learning, the longer form was often spelt *phantasy*, and its meaning was influenced by the Gr. etymon. In mod. use *fantasy* and *phantasy*, in spite of their identity in sound and in ultimate etymology, tend to be apprehended as separate words, the predominant sense of the former being 'caprice, whim, fanciful invention', while that of the latter is 'imagination, visionary notion'.]

1. In scholastic psychology: † a. Mental apprehension of an object of perception; the faculty by which this is performed. *Obs.*

[α 1382 ORESME in Meunier *Ess. sur Oresme* 179 Il entent par fantasie apprehension ou cognoissance sensitive des choses presentes.]

α. 1400 LANFRANC *s. Cirurg.* 113 Pat place [he brayn] is propre instrument of ymagynacioun be which recyueyng pinges pat comprehendit of fantasie [res a phantasia comphensas]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. II. These are the v. wyttes remeuing inwardly. .common wytte. ymagynacyon, Fantasy, and estymacyon. .And memory. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 76 Sense perceyueith sweetness by tast or smell, light and pulchritude by sight and fantasie.

β. 1618 KALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 126 According to the diversity of the eyes, which differeth in unto the phantastie. 1654-60 RANDALL *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 478/2 It is. .likely, that all living Creatures which have Eye-balls oblique and narrow. .have a peculiar phantastie of Objects. 1669 A. BROWNE *Art Pict.* (1675) 40 Light. .is the cause. .whereby coloured things are seen, whose Shapes and Images pass to the phantastie.

† b. The image impressed on the mind by an object of sense. *Obs.*

α 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 14 When the resone es cleyfyde fra all. .figyours and fantasyes of creatures. 1596 CAREW *Huarte's Eras.* Wks. II. 155 Memorie supplieth none other office. .than. .to preserve the figures and fantasyes of things.

† 2. A spectral apparition, phantom; an illusory appearance. *Obs.*

α 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 30 in E. E. P. (1862) 134 Bis worldly blis. Is but a fylkel fantasy. 1398 TREVISA *Jerth.* De P. R. ix. xxv. (1495) 362 100 fantasyes (Revs.) II. 46 nyghte than by daye. 1404 *Pol. Poems* (Trills) II. 425 Somme fantasie of Fiton hath married this mynde. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xviii. 31 þe fantasys þus of his Dreme Mowyd hyrn mast to sla his Eme. 1530 PALSGR. 172

Phantasmie, a fantasy. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 64 All is but fantasies and enchantementes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 365 Trowand that tyme it wes an phantastie. *a* 1583 GRINDAL *Fruitful Dial.* Wks. (1843) 59 No bread.. but certain fantasies of white and round.

3. Delusive imagination, hallucination; the fact or habit of deluding oneself by imaginary perceptions or reminiscences. ? Obs.

a 1340-70 *Alisunder* 384 For fere, ne fantasie faille they nolde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1535 This fool of fantasie [sc. Cassandra]. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 60 Such as haue Mountaynes in fantasie and beggerie in possession. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 54 You tremble and look pale: Is not this something more then Fantasie? 1658 S. SIMPSON *Unbelief* ix. 66 They thought it was but meer fantasie and imagination.

B. *a* 1533 FURRI *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 83 Making .. the elders .. to wander in phantasies. 1654 Case of *Commonwealth* 50 If we falter, or be misled through phant'sie. 1675 BROOKS *Signal Presence of God* 20 Raising such a phantasy in the Lyons that they looked upon Daniel .. as on one that was a friend unto them. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 111 He will .. be sometimes misled by his own phantasy.

4. Imagination; the process or the faculty of forming mental representations of things not actually present. (Cf. *FANCY* sb. 4.) Also *personified*. Now usually with sense influenced by association with *fantastic* or *phantasm*: Extravagant or visionary fancy.

In early use not clearly distinguished from 3; an exercise of poetic imagination being conventionally regarded as accompanied by belief in the reality of what is imagined.

a 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 The Idea of her person represents itself an object to my fantasie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 35 The soules swift Pegasus, the fantasie. *a* 1621 DONNE *Elegie* Poems (1633) 153 When you are gone, and Reason gone with you, Then Fantasie is Queene. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 52 Ever in my distresses .. has Fantasy turned, full of longing to that unknown Father. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 176 Imagination, as it is too often misunderstood, is mere fantasy, the image-making power common to all who have the gift of dreams.

B. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 17 *a*. Nature is a righte that phantasie hath not framed. 1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transh.* II. 120 You have attracted by force of phantasy some extraordinary Spirit to your assistance. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* i. vii. 120 By the power of phantasy we see Colours in a Dream. 1831 LYRTON *Godolph.* xviii. Volkman himself, in the fulness of his northern phantasy, [could not] have sculptured forth a better image. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* II. (1870) III. 22 We may view it in phantasy as black or white. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. vii 258 *note*. Their union with the Deity was .. through the phantasy.

b. A mental image.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Grace before meat*, To the temperate fantasies of the famished Son of God. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serv.* Ser. III. vi. 81 Our creative shaping intellect projected its own fantasies. 1876 GRD. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vt. xlviii. Fantasies moved within her like ghosts.

c. A product of imagination, fiction, figment.

1362 LANGEL. *P. Pl.* A. 1. 36 Iapers and Janglers .. Founden hem fantasies. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 371 If 3e fynde fables or folyr ther amonge, or any fantasie theyffened that no frute is in. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* III. 1471 Centaurs, Satyrs, Griffins, &c. [are] Forced Figures .. Fiction or Fantasy .. to express a Novelty.

d. An ingenious, tasteful, or fantastic invention or design.

a. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 123 (Harl. MS.) A silkyne gyrdill, sotilly i-made; for the damyselle comonly lovthe swiche fantasys. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1561) Vvja. Some questions of this rule may be varied above roove waies; but I would have you forgete suche fantasies, tyll a tyme of more leysure. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xliii. There was a monstrous fantasy of rusty iron.

B. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Balades, plaies, rimes, songs, and other phantasies. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xlvii. A solled glove, whereon Her silk had played in purple phantasies.

e. *esp.* in *Music*; a fantasia. (Cf. 6.)

1597 MORLEY *Introk. Mus.* 181 The chiefest kind of musick which is made without a littie is the fantasie, that is, when a musician taketh a point at his pleasure, and wresteth and turneth it as he list. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. 34 This is called the Dupla or Semibreve Time .. its Mood .. is usual in Anthems, Fantasies, &c.

5. A supposition resting on no solid grounds; a whimsical or visionary notion or speculation.

Now more emphatically contemptuous than *FANCY* sb.

a. *c* 1400 *Destin.* *Troy* 2669 His olde fader fantasie bai flet in bert. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4652 Leveall these fantasies. .. ye shall not fynde it thus. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b. The mynde .. is mooste apt to .. waueryng fantasies aboute dyverse thynges. 1655 MAXLEY *Gratius* Lew C. *Warres* 953 The Minds of the common People would be divided, according as any one would teach his Fantasies. 1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xiv. 443 All that would be to them less than fancy—mere fantasy. 1878 MORLEY *Vauquengues* Crit. Misc. 20 Many pernicious and destructive fantasies.

B. 1886 COGAN *Harven Health* cxliiii. (1636) 306 Yaine .. is their phantastie that thinke it ingoodly to flee from .. the plague. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epistulae Man.* (1656) 30 Keepe thy minde fass against all such phantasies. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 6 Not a phantasy in religion .. but might there soar or flutter.

b. In *my fantasy*: = 'as I imagine'; modestly used for 'in my opinion'. Obs.

a. 1543 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1561) Lj. And yet in my simple fantasie these thynges offer themselves .. to be studied for above progression. 1570-5 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 101 In mine own fantasie it watebth not the fete of sound reason to stand upon.

B. 1570-5 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 237 There standeth a Towne yet called Sturmer, which (in my phantastie) sufficiently mainteineth the knowledge of this matter.

6. Caprice, changeful mood; an instance of this; a caprice, whim. *†* Often in *ad.*, after, according to, upon one's own fantasy (obs.).

a. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 Alle good women .. aught to leve all suche fantasies. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 His wyf. he leoued .. of fyne lone without fayntasie. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsl.* I. 7 Every man after his fantasy Will write his conceit. 1598 BARNET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 146 Whosoever shall kill his souldier vpon his owne fantasie, without just cause. 1649 MILTON *Elkon.* xi. (1851) 420 The Kingdom .. must depend in great exigencies upon the fantasie of a Kings reason. 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, It was .. out of no light fantasie .. that he thus refused it. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xvii. Fate plays her wonted Fantasie .. with thee and me. 1883 C. F. WOOLSON *For the Major* iv. Little ways .. considered to belong to the 'fantasies of genius'.

B. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 137 b. The Dolphyn tooke upon hym, the rule .. orderyng causes .. after his awne .. phantasie. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 55 Our strength and labours were idely consumed to fulfill his phantasies.

† 7. Inclination, liking, desire. Obs.

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 51 The lambyssh poeple .. Hadden no fantasie to debate. *c* 1386-7 Miller's T. 5 Al his fantasie Was torned for to lerne astrologye. *c* 1450 *Melvin* 213 Soche a fantasie fill in his herte that he cowde not it remove. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 435 II. 83 If .. ther be sent swyche downe to tak a rewyl as the pepyll hath a fantasie in. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 158 Throw fantasie this Roxiana, Of hir sic plesour he had. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 4 He fell into a fantasie and desire to .. know how farre that land stretched. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Ken.* (1644) 83 Every man prefers his fantasie in that appetite, before all other worldly desires.

B. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 65/1 Diverse men [worship] diuerse gods; so as euerie one hath in himselfe a mind or phantasie to worship.

Fantasy (fəntasī), *v.* Forms: *a*. 5-7 fantasie, -ye, 5-6 fantasie, 6 fantasie, -aise, 7 fantasie, 5-6 fantasie. *B.* 6-7 phantasie, -y, (6 phantasey, 7 phantasy, -zy), 9 phantasy. [*a*. OF. *fantasie*-r, *f. fantasie* FANTASY sb.]

1. *trans.* = *FANCY* *v.* 1; rarely, to fantasie with oneself. Now *arch.* with the sense: To imagine in a visionary manner.

c 1430 LYOC. *Bochas* Prol. 3 Men of craft may .. Fantasie in their inward sight Devises newe. 1543 GRAFTON *Contin. Harding* 496 Dreames .. his awne feare fantasie. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion*. 1 Euerie manne phantysing and deuising a sondery waie by hymself. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 231 It was not the same very present Body of Christ, as the Priests did phantasie. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commun. Eng.* (1609) 5 As wise men have .. fantasied foure simple bodies which they call elements. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 182 The image of the young gentleman was well phantized in her brain. 1818 KEATS *Eneydos* 509 A dream .. so phantised. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. 17 He fantasied in his imagination a kind of religion, half Catholic, half Reformed.

b. With *obj.* and *inf.* or object clause.

c 1430 LYOC. *Chron.* *Troy* i. ii. Day by day cast and fantasieyth How his venim may .. Upon this Jason be fully execute. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 51 *a*. Som dyd phantasey one thyng to be the cause and som an other. 1582 BENTLEY *Alon. Matrones* 77 Fantasizing with themselves that I doo it .. of hatred. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 51 The Syrian Leper .. vainly fant'sied, that Gods appointment could not put a difference between things that knew no other.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1548 UOALL etc. *Erasm. Par.* *John* x. 13 He fantasieyth thus; In case thei go to wracke, what than?

† 2. *trans.* To wear the appearance (*φαντασία*) of. Obs. rare-1.

c 1611 CHAMPAIN *Ilind* xxiii. 60 At every part the form did comprehend His likeness; his fair eyes, his voice, his stature, every weed His person wore, it fantasied.

† 3. To take a fancy or liking to; to be favourably inclined to; to fall in love with. Also with *inf.*, to 'take it into one's head' (to do something). Cf. *FANCY* *v.* 8. Obs.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 104 b. He .. favored her sytte, but muche more phantised her person. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4 b. As if one should fantasie to praise a Goose before any other beast. 1592 WARNER *Alc. Eng.* vii. xxiv. (1612) 168 Death, late feared, now he fantasie. 1641 PRYNNE *Amph.* 79 That he [the King] should neither phantsey nor regard the serious Petition of the importunate Commons.

absol., 1560 *Ilucos* *Treat. Fasting* xi. Wks. II. 89 b. Nether do they direct their fustes vnto any godly end, as eaery one fantasieyth, so do they fast.

† 4. *intr.* To play fantasias; to extemporize. rare (but often in Carlyle).

1840 CARLYLE *Wks.* (1858) II. 323 He [Hoffmann] could fantasie to admiration on the harpsichord. 1858 — *Fredk. Gl.* II. x. vi. 650 Fantasying on the flute in an animated strain.

Hence **Fantasying** *phl.* sb.

1543 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1561) Zv b. You should .. not have taken a question of your owne fantasysing. 1555 L. SAUNDERS *Lett. in Coverdale Lett. Martryrs* (1564) 184 The fantasying of the flesh-poties of Egypte. 1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichrist* II. ix. 135 We are charged with a Corinthian fantasysing of mens persons.

Fantekyn, var. *f.* FAUNTEKIN Obs.

† **Fanterie**. Obs. [*a*. OF. *fanterie*, nd. It. *fanteria*, *f. fante* foot-soldier (literally boy, short for *infante* = INFANT • cf. FAUNT.)] Infantry; *pl.* foot-soldiers.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruits War* clii. in *Wks.* (1587) 146 Fyue bands of English Fanteries. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 128 Trusting vpon their Caualery and Fanterie, wherein they are strong.

Fantigue (fənt'g). *dial.* Also *fanteng* (ue), *fanteng*, *fantique*. [Cf. FANTAD.] A state of anxiety or excitement; an instance of this, *esp.* a fit of ill-humour.

1825 UNIO. *Songster* ii. 142 Don't put yourselves in a fantique. 1839 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii. 'Involving our precious governor in all sorts o' fantegs.' 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *Elster's Folly* I. v. 117 You need not have put yourself in a fantique. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wort-bk.*, The Missis is in a pretty fantique. 1882 W. Worcester'sh. Gloss., 'E's allus on with some ue 'is fantegues.'

Fantoccini (fəntɔʃ'fɪni). Also 8 fantocino, 9 *ulgar* fantocenny. [It. pl. of *fantoccino*, dim. of *fantoccio* puppet, *f. fante* boy, servant, etc.: see FANTERIE.]

1. *pl.* Puppets made to go through certain evolutions by means of concealed strings or wires.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 306 The exhibition of the Fantoccini in London. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 60/1 Are there no Punches, Fantoccini, Dancing dogs .. or even Barrel-organs? 1876 BISHOP & RICE *Goth. Butterfly* xxx. (1884) 227 As awkward as a pair of fantoccini.

2. A dramatic representation in which these are the performers; a marionette show.

1777 MRS. J. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Mahesbury* (1870) I. 215, I was much pleased with the 'Fantocini' I saw last night. 1817 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Harrington* (1852) 132 He had refused to go .. to the Fantocini. 1851 MAXHEW *Labour* (1865) III. 60 'The Fantocini', he said, is the proper title of the exhibition of dancing dolls: attrib. 1817 HAZLITT *Char. Shaks.* (1838) 220 The fantocini exhibition. 1822 — *Tablet* II. xii. 274 A little fantocini figure .. playing a number of fantastic tricks before the audience.

Fantom, obs. form of PHANTOM.

Faon, obs. form of FAWN.

† **Fap**, *a*. Obs. Drunk, intoxicated.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 183 The Gentleman had drunke himselfe out of his fute sentences. And being fap, sir, was (as they say) casheerd. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 44 Getting daily fap with ale.

Fapes: see FEABERRY *dial.*, gooseberry.

Faquir, var. of FAKIR.

Far, sb. Obs. [Latin.] A coarse kind of wheat; spelt.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* xii. 1 Novembre wol with whete & far besowe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 As for the bearded wheat Far, there is a certaine worme breeding in it like to a moth. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* v. iii. Cockles from Chios, frank'd and fatted vp With Far and Saffa, Flower and cocked Wine.

Far (fā), *adv.* Forms: 1-4 *feor* (r, 3 south, *veor*), 2-3 (9 *dial.*) *fur*, 3-6 *for* (r, 3 *forre*), 2-6 *fer* (r, 3-4 south, *vor* (r, 2 *fir*, 3 *feor*, *fejer*, *feir*, 4 *ferre*, 5 *feor*), 3-7 *farr* (r, 4-7 *faro*), 3-*far*. *Compar.* 1 *fier* (r, *fyrr* (r, 2-4 *fir*, 3-4 (9 *dial.*) *fur*, 4-5 *furte*, *fyrr*, 7 *furr*, 5 *far*, 2-6 *ferre*, (4-6 *ferre*), 2-3 *ferro*, 4-7 *farrer*, 5-6 *farrar*. *Superl.* 1 *fyrrst*, 3-5 *ferrest*; 3-6 *farrest*, (4 *furrest*, 7 *farst*). [OE. *feor* corresponds to OFris. *fir*, OS. *fer* (Du. *ver*), OHG. *fer*, ON. *farr*, Goth. *fairra*:—OTent. **fer* (the OTent. form of the suffix is not determinable with certainty; a distinct but synonymous type appears in OS. and OHG. *ferro*, MHG. *verre*), *f.* OTent. root *fer*:—OArjan *per*-, whence Gr. *πέπρ*, Skr. *paras*, beyond.]

The forms with final -e in 13-14th c. belong etymologically to the derivative FERREX; subsequently the monosyllabic *ferre*, *farr*, is a mere variant spelling of *fer*, *far*. The OE. comparative *fierr*, *fyrr* (= *ferre*) began in 12th c. to give place to a new formation on the positive, *ferrer*, -or; this survived till the 17th c. in the form *farrer*; after that period the comparative and superlative remained only in dialects, being superseded in educated use by *farther*, *farthest*: see FARTHER.]

1. At a great distance, a long way off. Const. *from*, (colloq.) *off*. Also with *advbs.* *away*, *off*, *out*. *a*. In space.

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* t. i. § 3 We witan heonan noht feor oþer ealond. *c* 1025 *Interl.* v. *Knt. St. Benet* I. 85 þa eallunga feor synd on gewincne. *c* 1205 LAY. 543 Achalon hehte an slum þe nes noht feor from heom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4933 (Cott.) Theues .. of a cuntre þat heþen es far. 1340 *HASHOLE* *Pr. Conc.* 7650 Ilk plantte es ferre þan oþer fra us. *c* 1380 *Wyclif Sel.* Wks. III. 184 Sum ferre and sum nerrer. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xvi. A marchand of this cite was fer oute in a nothir cuntre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Par.* 156 Fer, or fer a-way, *precl.* *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 112, I was not farre hence. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 40 Which caused grete fere and drede vnto the countreys nygh neighbours and also ferre of. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 80 He vil see an schip farrar on the seye. 1550 *Crowley Epigr.* 211 A Spittlehouse, no farre from where his dwelling was. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. iii. Things near seem further off; first off, the nearest at hand. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* iv. 17 The painted lizard, and the birds of prey, be far away. 1721 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 63 7 Not far from these was another Set of

merry People. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. 1. Far upon Northumbrian seas. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10 He is likely to be not far off himself. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild H.* (1884) 263 The Green Mountains... seen careering along the horizon far to the south-west.

b. *Far and near or nigh*: in every part, everywhere. *Far or near*: anywhere. *Far nor near*: nowhere.

c. 11000 *Crist* 390 (Gr.) Fear and neah. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 To beon iwardede fæ and neor. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 921 East and west, fear and neor. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 213 (Cott.) Marie... loked farre & negehe. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 107 Perre is no man fear ne neer. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 96 The brute was blowing abroad both farre and nye. [1629 (see 5.)] 1631 Gough *God's Arrows* III. 67, 305 Memorable matters, worthy to be knowne farre and neare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 295, I... have sought these farre and nigh. a. 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) I have been hunting... far and near... to find out a remedy. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XIII. But I could see nothing of them far or near.

c. in past time. Cf. FAR-OFF.

1362 LANGLE *P. Pl.* B. xv. 226 In a ferres frokke he was yfounde ones Ac it is ferre agone in seynt Fraunceys tyme. 1612 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* IV. iv. 442 Farre then Deucalion off.

d. fig. with reference to unlikeness, alienation of feeling, etc. Often elliptically in phrase (*So far from* —ing) (used when something is denied and something opposite asserted). Also interjectionally, *Far from it*.

1534 WHITTINGTON *tr. Tullies Offices* I. C. v. This maner is as ferre distanc from office... that [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *P's.* lxxlii. 17 They that are farre from thee, shall perish. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xix. (1700) 116 Gods love is so far from resembling the usual sort of Friends. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 130 So far from imitating the industry of their Ancestors... that [etc.]. 1840 DE QUINCY *Essays* III. Wks. 1890 VII. 166 So far... from shocking his [the Jew's] prejudices... the error of the early Christians would lie the other way. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 221 It was in a far from unfriendly fashion. 1874 DASENT *Yales from Field* 128 He was not far off losing both wit and sense. 1882 WICKSTEDT *tr. Kuenen's Hibbert Lect.* III. 127 The truly religious tone... not unmixed, indeed, far from it, but unmistakable.

e. Phrases. *Far be it from (me, etc.)*: a form of deprecation = 'God forbid that (I, etc.)'. *I'll be far (enough) if, etc.*: a strong negation or refusal (*outgar*). *Far to find, seek*: (a) hard to discover, out of the way; (b) of persons: at a loss. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlv. 17 JOSEPH answered, Fer be it from me, that Y thus do. 1393 LANGLE *P. Pl.* C. xi. 77 Bef ferre vertues and beep nautt fer to fynde. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 123 Bee it ferre from me to utter any such speache. 1669 EARL OF CARDIGAN in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 9 Farre be it from me... to enter into dispute with your Lordship. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 4 Far be it that I should attempt to lessen the Acceptance which Men of this Character meet with in the World. 1752 FOOTER *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 23 I'll be fur enough if it en't a May-game. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone* viii. (1852) 225 Far, infinitely far, be such imputation from our thoughts. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 667 If instances must be cited, they are not far to seek. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vii. 285 Many minds... are far to seek for the grounds of social duty. 1888 SHEFFIELD *Gloss.* s. v. 'I'll be far if I do' means 'I will not.'

s. 2. To a great distance; to a remote place.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 22 Tohownd dryhæn gewite ðu feor: c. 1205 LAY. 1720 He ferde to ferre ut from his iueren. c. 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 2616 Wilt ðu, leuedi, ic go fear out. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2781 To fle... fer away from be see. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2184 Farrer fra men to be remoued. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Martyrs* Dij. I wisht the popes dominion Might stretch no furrr than Callis Ocean. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 110 She... is so farre from Italy remoued. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 727 He ceas'd Contending, and remou'd his Tents far off. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 329 A... habitation, from which it seldom ventures far.

s. 3. To a great distance in various directions; over a large area; widely.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 45 Carite sprnt his bowes on bræde and on londe swiðe ferr. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 216 þi fame shall go fer. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 80 So sall þe folke no farrar sprede. 1692 J. BARNES *Prof. Verses* in E. Walker *Epicletus' Mor.*, An Heathen, far for vertue Fam'd.

f. c. To cast far: to make far-reaching plans. (Cf. FAR-CASTER.) So to bethink far. Obs.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8260 (Cott.) Ferr and deue he vmbi-thoght. c. 1394 P. Pl. Crede 485 Fer he [þe deuell] casteth tofern þe folke to destroye.

3. To or at an advanced point of progress. a. in space. (Down to the 15th c. the vb. go is often omitted after will, shall, may, can, etc.)

a. 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 210 When the sonne hath thider i-drawe the mist thurff hire hette, Hit ne mai no fur for the colde. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 392 (Cott.) I Iesus made him semblant as he wald ferre goo. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 308 Ferrere mot he nouht, Scotland forto see. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Frans's T.* 89 Sayde this yman, 'Wiltow fer to day?' c. 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 303 It is sett undir a mannes eris to drawe out þe emeroides þat sittith hed fer yn. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6001 Ay þe ferre þat he gase. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 276 No far thou shall. 1583 STURGES *Anat. Abus.* II. 1 How farre purpose you to trauell this way. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 114 ¶ 1 We were now got pretty far into Westminster. a. 1801 R. GALL *Tint Oney Poems* 173 Here, or we gae farer ben, Abilins it's fittin to let ken to them wha reads, that [etc.]. 1824 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. We travell'd fast and far. c. 1845 *tr. Sue's Wandering Jew* xvii. 86 Long bamboos which are driven far into the ground.

b. fig. with reference to progressive action or condition: To a great length or degree. *Far gone*: in an advanced stage. *To go far* (to produce a certain effect): to tend greatly. † *To speak a person far*: to go to great lengths in his praise.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11011 (Gött.) Bot elizabeth was ferrer gane. 1360-80 WYCLIF *Tracts* xxii. (1879) 311 Þei shewen ferrere how þei ben discipils of fals pharisees. c. 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 311, I kan sey no furre. 1545 BRINKLOW *Coupl.* 8 This matter is so farre gane, that there is no remedy. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* Q. ij. b. Least by presuming to farre, I should loose my selfe. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xc. 278 a. Who is so mad... vnlesse he be to farre gone, that standeth not in feare of them? 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 382 Maister Heskins store is farre spent. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 24 You speake him farre. 1668 HALL *Prof. Rolles' Abridgm.* 3 Where the subject of any Law is single... prudence... may go far at one Essay to provide a fit law. 1704 SWIFT *P. Thel Apol.* When these two enter far into the composition of any work. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 4 There's no carrying a Metaphor too far, when a Lady's Charms are spoke of. a. 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1823) I. 377 To do all they could to hinder him to engage too far. c. 1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Cathc.* IV. 19 Both... very tipsy... one... so far gone, that she could not walk straight. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 233 This was going too far. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 361 This high duty... went far to enable the distillers to fix the price of spirits. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 191 The Corinthians had gone too far... to admit of listening to arbitration. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 You are already far gone in your love.

c. in time. † With genitive, *Far days, nights*: late in the day or night (cf. *Gr. ὥππορ τῆς ἡμέρας, τῆς νυκτός*); in later use also *far-day, -night* (cf. 8).

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3900 Be þai had syneschid his fist was ferre in with euyñ. c. 1440 *Generides* 66 A man right ferre in age. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 45 She happed to abide so longe on a sonday that it was ferre dayes. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* I. (1822) 135 He was waik, and fer run in yeris. 1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* K. ij. b. It was farre in nighte. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1148-12 It is far nights. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. (Arb.) 4 But the day is farre spent, M. Recorder. 1631 *Celestine* viii. 98 O how farre daies is it? 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 278 It was far-nigher ere we got away. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 26 The day being now far spent. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 2 Far gone as the day was. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 A heavy downpour which continued far into the night.

4. By a great interval, widely. a. of separation in place; fig. of estrangement or alienation.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3483 His mercy was to ferre bihynde. 1548 *Gtst. Pr. Masse* I. vi. The heaven saintes who be farrer distanced... from us then... London... from Cambridge. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 12 These two Sees were farre asonder, that is to say, Caunterbury and Yorke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* 649 Following not far after himself. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 306 He... leaves the Scythian Arrow far behind. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1284 Far distant from their native soil. 1823 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xvii. Mortham's lord grew far estranged from the bold heart with whom he ranged.

b. qualifying adjs., advbs., or their equivalents, implying excess, defect, or variation from a standard. † In 16-17th c. often prefixed to adjs. or advbs. of negative import, as in *far unfit* = far from fit.

a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 552 Þei were weri of-fourten and feor over-charged. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 348 This man gothe fer wyde from the streight waye. 1555 PHILIPOT *Let. in Coverdale Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 229 God knoweth it is written far unlesly. 1564 GRINDAL *Finn. Serm.* *Emp. Ferdinand* Rem. (1843) 29 Preparations afore death... far out of square. 1614 K. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 390 Then my Lord, ynr father is far impatient. 1631 WEEVER *Ann. Fun. Mon.* 532 A match thought farre vnfit for such a man. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xli. 545 We were often far underfied. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 They were not far wrong.

c. of inequality or unlikeness. Often with comparatives or superlatives; sometimes more emphatically *far (and) away*. Also with vbs., as *to differ, exceed, excel*, etc. *Far other*: widely different. † *To distinguish far*: to make a wide distinction.

c. 900 *Beda's Hist.* III. xiv. § 2 Feor on oþre wisan. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3922 A beste... Fere fersere þan an olifaunt. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 6 They be sold far under the Price that they be worth. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 75 a. He passed farre his grandfather in synne. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 20 Ye be better fed then taught farre awaie. 1563 SAUTE *Archit. Vitru.* Which differeth not farre from the declaration of Vitruvius. 1587 GOTOINE *De Moray* xxiv. 373 One that belid a farre other beauty... and tasted a farre other pleasure than of the worlde. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 84 Which far exceeds his barren skill to show. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 A farre most excellent weight of glory. 1646 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 124 No Englishman will... hold... that Scotland must be satisfied with it, farre lesse that it be of the Scots framing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 862 To answer and resound far other Song. a. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* I. (1691) 26 In France... the Hugonots are... far the greatest Traders. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 9 Of this various Matter... the far greatest Part of the Terrestrial Globe consists. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 92 ¶ 1 With us it is far otherwise. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi. 156 You will allow it to consist with me, as a Roman, to distinguish far between a Protestant and a Pagan. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* II. 53 Paul uses this argument to prove charity far preferable. 1773 MAD. D'ARLBY *Early Diary* (1886) I. 187 The delight... more far away than I have ever received. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Ellis. Democrit.* 22 A slight surrender of principle was a far surer road to success. 1883 W. E. NORMIS *Thrifty*

Hall xxxiv. You are far and away the greatest scoundrel I ever saw. 1885 *Law Reports* 29 Ch. Div. 528 The testator's estates were... incumbered... to an amount far beyond their value.

† 5. From a remote source. *Obs. exc.* in Comb.: see FAR-FETCHED, etc.

1629 MAXWELL *tr. Herodion* (1635) 65 For this purpose all kinde of wilde beasts were brought farre and neere. 1697 *tr. Cless. D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 34 Here's the Etymology of a Word drawn far enough.

6. Preceded by *as, how, so, thus*, the word (like many other quantitative advbs. and adjs.) often undergoes a change of meaning, the notion of definite quantity being substituted for the primary notion of great quantity. Hence the following modifications of the preceding senses:

a. To or at a definite distance.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1238 Bi also ser so a bose mai ten dor sat his moder. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 506 (Cott.) How farre is in to hell pite. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 4 When there is a Battle in the Hay-Market Theatre, one may ear it as far as Charing-Cross. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xvii. 215, I had not thought it possible to see so far through so dense a storm.

b. Up to or at a particular point of advance.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2253 (Cott.) Now we haue vs sped sa ferr. c. 1409 CAXTON *Sources of Aymon* II. 60 Sith that it is so ferre come that ye wyl not here vs, we shall kepe our peas. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xviii. 16 Who am I? and what is my house, yf thou hast brought me thus farre? 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* II. 64 Thus farre are the words of Jeremiah. 1666 BACON *Synt.* § 105 If a man would endeavour to raise or fall his Voice... as farre as an Eighth. 1724 DE FOE *Manu. Cavalier* (1840) 172 The king was almost as far as Banbury. 1833 CRUISE *Eusebius* I. v. 29 Thus far Josephus. 1841 ELLIOTSTONE *Hist. Ind.* 469 Menander... went on as far as the Isamus. 1885 THOMAS *Newcomen* I. 221 She could make an ornol bracelet go as far as another woman's emerald clasps. *Mod.* So far no great harm has been done.

c. To a certain extent or degree.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16386 (Cott.) Sacles es he sa feir se sum i can. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2209 Hated bothe of olde and yong, As fer as Gawayn the worthy, Was praised for his curtesie. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dietes* (Caxton) 1 As fer as my wretchednes wold suffyse. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereschell's Hush.* III. (1586) 116 The bay [horse] is most of price as farre as I see at this daye. 1579 LVLV *Euphras* (Arb.) 197 For thou... wilt not permit any las farre as in thee lyeth to be well employed. 1601 J. MANNINGHAM in *Shaks.* *Prinse* 45 A Citizen gaene soe far in liking with him. 1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 18 How far I shall be abill to prevail with him I cann not yett tell. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. viii. 35 He may be so farre a good man, as to be free from giving offence. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* 1771 I. iii. 46 Such persons may so farre conduce to the temporal prosperie of a nation. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Mess. Syst.* III. (1871) 149 But this law so far as it prescribed a new bushel, had never been executed. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 44 To decide how far he deserved it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 477 Let us endeavour to ascertain how far we are consistent with ourselves.

7. quasi-sb. a. † *Of, on far*: see AFAR. † *Upon far*: at a distance. *From far*: at a distance (cf. FERREN). *By far*: by a great interval (= sense 4); see BY 18 b. *In so far*: to such an extent.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6655 (Cott.) Pam thoght him horned upon farr. 1611 13457 (Cott.) Fra ful ferr can þai tll him seke. 1612 27643 (Cott.) Sin es fowler þan any deuil in hell by fer. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 Sum of hem comen farr ferre. c. 1400 MAUNSEY (Roxb.) xix. 86 To þat ymange men comen farr ferre in pilgrymage. 1513-25 *Diary Occurrences* (1832) 276 Their was the greiter slaughter be over far maid vpon the Inglis. 1547 H. MORE *Philos. Devol.* 43 Lo! from farre I you salute. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* I. xix. § 10 Thus far of his apology was made. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 28 That, like the circle bounding earth and skies, Allures from far. 1871 SALES *Charac.* x. (1876) 282 By far the largest class of readers. 1888 BYRNE *Amer. Commu.* I. viii. 104 Eloquence... imagination... or extent of knowledge, are all in so far a gain to him that [etc.].

b. † *To have far to*: to have a long way to go to, be far from. *Obs.*

1377 LANGLE *P. Pl.* B. xix. 477 Þe vykter had fer home & faire toke his leue. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xii. 196 Folwe forþ þat fortune wol; thou hast ful fer to elde.

8. Combinations.

a. When *far* (in senses 1-5) qualifies a ppl. adj. used attributively, it is usually hyphenated, thus giving rise to an unlimited number of quasi-compounds, as *far-beaming, -branching, -embracing, -extending*, etc.

1533 MORE *Ausur. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1041/1 Making one perfit person and one far-reaching perfit person of God and man together. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* 2 The manner rather of desperate men farre driven. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* I. 19 Far-shooting Phœbus. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Tray.* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. I will... live in some far-removed continent. a. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 These saphyre far-extending heights. 1688 ADDR. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2356/1 Your far distanced New England Subjects. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 127 O Queen! whose far-reounding fame, is bounded only by the stary frame. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 272 Their Arms far-gleaming, dart the same united Blaze. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Swift* Wks. III. 404 Variegated by far-sought learning. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 184 Mighty winds that sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood. 1812 BYRON *Ch.* Har. II. xli. Leucadia's far-projecting rock of woe. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xlix, Far-heard clarionet. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 69 Expressing profound and far-reaching thoughts in the simplest words. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.*

Art 139 Consider what a far-branching, far-embracing good you have wrought. 1864 *Engel Mus. Anc. Nat.* 232 Far-spread popularity.

b. rarely in similar quasi-comb. with *vbl. sbs.*, as *far-flashing*, *withdrawing*.

1822 *SHELLEY Hellas* 331 The far-flashing of their starry lanes Reverberates the dying light of day. 1866 *HOWELLS Vuel. Life* xvii, Their... strange effect of far-withdrawal.

c. Special combinations: *far-back a.*, ancient; *far-being vbl. sb.*, the state of being at a distance; *far-born a.*, born long ago; *far-darter*, one who sends darts to or from a great distance; *far-day*, the latter part of the day [cf. 3 c]; *far-eastern a.*, belonging to the extreme east; *far-farer (rare)*, = *far-goer*; *far-foamed a.*, fringed with foam for a great distance; *far-goer*, one who goes far, *lit.* and *fig.*; *far-gone a.*, advanced to a great extent; *far-northern a.*, lying in the extreme north; *far-point (Optics)*, the extreme range; *far-seeing a.*, = *FAR-SIGHTED* 1; *far-seen a.*, seen at a distance; also *Sc.* = *FAR-SIGHTED*; *far-shot a.* = *far-shooting*; *far-southern a.*, at the extreme south; *far-went a.*, that has wended or travelled far; *far-western*, belonging to the extreme west.

1890 *CHILD Eng. & Sc. Ball.* vii. ccix. 126/2 Some 'far-back reciter of the Scottish ballad. 1860 *STORREY Arcadia* (1622) 124 The desolation of the 'far-being from comfort. 1672 *WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* iii. i, Nine-and-thirty years old, mistress? I'd have you to know I am no 'far-born child. 1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* i. 91 This is cause why heaven's 'Far-darter darts These plagues amongst us. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) i. 10. 50 Dimly he remembered... the sight Of the Far-darter. 1655 *H. VAUGHAN Silex Scint.* i. 74 'Far-day sullies flowers. 1861 *DASENT Burnt Njal* li. 354 Thorwald Kodran's son, the 'far-farer. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* ii. 172 Murrums, which his first endeavouring tongue Caught infant-like from the 'far-foamed sands. 1847 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) VI. 358 The party which the 'far-goers at least of the delinquents, believe to be the least undeserving of the two. 1778 *CONQUERORS* 39 A drunken men who 'rave the dangerous fight O'er sparkling glass in the 'far-gone night. 1831 *T. L. FENCOCK Crochet Castle* xvi, Which the far-gone innamorate found irresistible. 1866 *KANE Arct. Expl.* i. xxiii. 309 The temperature of these 'far-northern regions. 1876 *BERNSTEIN Five Senses* 72 The 'far-point of the eye. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* viii. ii, Though wise and 'far-seeing, Harold was not suspicious. 1730-46 *THOMPSON Autumn* 790 From lofty Caucasus 'far seen by those, Who in the Caspian... toil. 1827 *KEBLE Chrn. Y. Monday* bef. Easter, Two silent nights and days in calmness for his far-seen hour He stays. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odyssey* vii. 453 Useful Mercury And 'far-shot Phebus. 1866 *KANE Arct. Expl.* i. xxiii. 228 Commodore Wilkes in his 'far-southern discovery of an Antarctic continent. 1809 *DR. W. BARLOW Ausus, Nameless Cath.* 191 The Gibonites came to Iosua like 'far-went Travellers. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Arte Eng. Poetic* 121 [Northern English] is not so Courty... as our Southerne English is, no more is the 'far Western man speech. 1844 *BR. S. WILBERFORCE Hist. Amer. Ch.* (1846) 314 The peculiar services of a far-western clergyman.

FAR (fär), *a.* Forms: 1-4 *feor*(r), 2-6 *fer*, 3-7 *farr*, 5-7 *farre*, 3-*far*. *Compar.* 1 *fyrre* (fem. and neut. -e), 3-4 *fyrre*, *furre*, 3-6 *ferre*(r), 3 *ferre*(e), 3 *ferre*(e), 3 *ferre*, 4 *ferre*, 4 *ferre*. *Superl.* 1 *fyrrest*, 3-5 *ferrest*, 3-6 *farrest*. [OE. *feorr* = OFris. *fer*, *fir*, OS. *fer*, OHG. *fer*; -WGer. type **ferro*. As the adj. does not occur in Gothic or ON., it is prob. derived from the adv.]

1. Remote: *a.* in space; chiefly of countries or places; occas. of persons, etc. *The far east, north, west, south*: the extreme eastern, etc. parts of a region, or of the world. *The Far West*: now esp. the western parts of the U.S. or of North America. †*Far absence*: absence in a distant part.

a 1000 *Wife's Complaint* 47 (Gr.) *Feorres foldondes*. a 1225 *I. G. Kath.* 1565 Into þe ferreste ende of Alixandre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4820 (Cott.) Wee are o far cuntry. Of a land halt chanaan. 1340 *Ayene* 204 Huerof yealde slofoses him uledden into uerre stedes into to desert. 1382 *Wynter Tact* iii. 8 They shule selle him to Sabels, a fer folc. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1643 Thiek folewastoure son... departed to ferre lande. c 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 585 Polke cam. from ferre ways for to seke hym. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 101 h. The Englishmen considering... the farre absence of their frendes. 1553 *Eoan Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 8 To returne home from these farre countreys. a 1605 *MONTGOMERY Misc. Poems* (1886) xxiii. 38 Far soullis hes ay fair fethers, sum will say. 1682 *DUNOON Mac Fl.* 131 To far Harbadoes on the western main. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* i. 45 A far dim watch-lamp's thrice reflected beam. 1822 *SHELLEY Hellas* 813 What hearest thou? *Malinud*, A far whisper. 1839 *DAILEY Ferus* (1854) 26 It is fear which beds the far to come with fire. 1850 *HOWELLS in Harper's Mag.* Nov. 965 The great plains... in the far West.

abol. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 494 To visite The ferrest in his parish.

b. *fig.* of remoteness or difference in time, relationship, or nature.

1531 *ELVOR Goe.* ii. vi. (1557) 100 A vice moste ugly, and farrest from humanitie. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 309 How farre this feldle is to that which bordereth upon it. 1630 *CRASHAW Parnassus* 129 Pulling far history Nearer. 1859 *THOMPSON Elaine* 709 Sir Torre... Past up the still rich city to his kin His own far blood. 1866 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Fawn* (1879) 11. xx. 200 So many far landmarks of time.

c. *The far end, †the far*: the very end, or extremity; the last stage (of life, strength, or resources). Now only *dial.*

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 178 In this shall faithfully be founden to the ferre end, All þe dedis. *Ibid.* 8272 The next tym þou noyes me, þou neghis to be fer. 1637 *RURHERFORD Lett.* clxxxiii. (1862) I. 447 What standeth beyond the far-end of my sufferings... He knoweth. 1790 *W. COMBE Devil upon Two Sticks in Eng.* (1817) II. 58 Whose... love of pleasure will soon get to the far-end of a moderate fortune. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* He seems almost at the far end. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss. s.v. Far end*, 'Ah'm ommast at t' far end.'

2. Extending to a distance, long. *Far traveller*: one who comes from or goes to a distance. †(*A person*) of a far fetch: far-reaching, far-sighted. †*Far way*: a long way, by far.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1785 (Laud.) For els might not tho thre hawe ragned to ride so farre way And cme to cryst thilk day. 1393 *LANGP. P. Pl. C.* xvii. 51 Of wyt and wysedome þat fer way is bettere Than richesse. 1508 *FISHER Psalms* N vj b, Her grete & ferre Journey. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* xxix, A merchant-man maketh far voyages and great journeyes. 1574 *HELLOWES Guenara's Fann.* Ep. (1577) 314 Some men so euill and of so farre a fetch, that [etc.]. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 30 A verie farre way from Africa. 1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 204 Far travellers may lye by authority. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxix, You could not miss the road... it was neither far way nor foul gate. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 287 It would not be a far stretch of intellect to infer.

† b. Of authority: Extensive.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 29 God 3au him no farrer power.

† c. Of a difference in kind or value: Great. *Obs.* 1509 *FISHER Fim. Serm. C'tess Richard* Wks. (1876) 304 This shall be a farre difference. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fim. Mon.* 578 Valued, at a farre vnder rate, to bee worth... ten pound.

† d. Of a person: Advanced (in age or knowledge). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15124 (Trin.) Dis ihesus... was so wis & so fer in lore. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 218 As one farre in elde.

3. The remoter of two; in early use also in the comparative. †*The far side* (of a horse, etc.): the off or right-hand side. *The fur ahin* (Sc.): the hind right-hand (horse) in a team of four.

Prob. far-hine represents the original compar. form *fyrre*. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1227 With him Rowland and Olyver Appon the ferre syde. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 9054 Priam the pryce kyng... was feyghting in the feld on the fer syde. 1486 *Bl. St. Albans* Djb, Iff yowre hawke nym the fowle at the fer side of the Ryuer. Then shee sleeth the fowle at the fer Jutty. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 The farre ende of high holborn. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. 4 The white fore-foote, on the right side, commonly call the farre side. 1642 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 12 To give them [lambs]... the botte on the farre buttocke. 1724 *Loud. Gaz. No. 6294/3* The Coronett of the far Hoof before. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* 95 She sat in a low chair on the far side of the shop. 1786 *BURNS Inventory* 20 My fur ahin's a wordy beast. 1883 *STEVENSSON Treasure Isl.* iii. xiv. 110 On the far side of the open stood one of the hills.

† **FAR**, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 1 *feorran*, 3-5 *ferre*, *ferre*, 4 *south*. *dial. verri*, *pa. pple.* *yverred*. [OE. *feorran*, *fyrre* = OHG. *firren*, ON. *firra*; -Oteut. type **firjan*, f. **ferr*, FAR *a.*]

trans. To put far off, remove. In *mod. dial.* only in the expression of a wish (see *quots.*). Const. from; rarely with double obj.

Beowulf 156 Grendel... ne wolde wið manna hwone feorh-bealo feorran. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvii. 19 Neighburgh and frend fered þou fra me. 1340 *Ayene* 240 þe stat of religion sel by 7uo yuerred uram þe wordle þet [etc.]. c 1380 *Sir Ferrib* 3625 Richard was noȝt so ferred ys fon, þat hy lyn þe ne seȝe. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. lxxviii. (1869) 101 Thou thou were foreveyed other ferred from the wey. 1855 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xvii, Poolh, wench! latter days be farred I 1863 - *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. 189, I wish the man were farred who [etc.].

b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *rell*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 He furred (note 7 *firres* [printed *firres*]) him awei uormard ure stefne. c 1315 *SIBTHORPE* 164 God wysste wel that man schold... uerþ [printed *verry*] Fram alle healtie. 1340 *Ayene* 188 þe uogel him uerrep... uram þennes huer me brekþ his nest.

FAR, *obs.* I. of FAIR and *St. f.* FARE *sb.* and *v.*

FAR, *obs. var.* of FARROW, young pig.

Far-about, *adv.* and *sb.*

A. adv. †a. To a great distance around, everywhere (*obs.*). †b. At a great distance (*obs.*). †c. Far astray, out of the way (*obs.*). d. By far, very much (*dial.*).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21821 (Cott.) Thoru him i regned ferr a-bute. c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 241 Wherefore concord ys put ferre aboute. 1483 *Cant. Acad.* 128 Ferr a-boute, millum datus a via regia. 1848 *A. D. EVANS Leicester-shire Words* 35 Oh! that's the nearest way, fur-about.

† B. *sb.* A digression, wandering. *Obs.*

1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. xxix. (1647) 280 But what need these far-about?

Farad (færad). *Electr.* [short f. *Faraday*, name of a great English electrician (died 1867): a term adopted at the Electrical Congress in Paris, 1881.]

1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 246 The practical unit of capacity is called the Farad. 1892 *Gloss. Electrical Terms in Lightning* 3 Mar. Supp. 7 The Farad is the capacity of a conductor in which the electrical pressure is raised one volt by the addition of one coulomb.

Faradaic (færadæ'ik), *a.* [f. *Faraday* (see *prec.*) + -ic.] Used as a distinctive epithet of inductive electricity and of the phenomena pertaining to it.

1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 37 When the faradaic current elicits a response it should always be employed. 1881 *D. F. HUGHES in Nature* XXXII. 522 There is a Faradaic induction of 50° at both poles. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. '568 Sensation and faradaic contractility were normal.

Faradism (færadæ'iz'm), [f. as *prec.* + -ISM.] = **FARADISM**.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 16/1 Induced Electricity, or Faradism.

Faradic (færadæ'ik), *a.* [ad. Fr. *faradique* (Duchenne 1851), f. *Faraday*.] = **FARADAIC**.

1878 *A. HAMILTON Nerv. Dis.* 275 Duchenne reports two cures by the faradic current. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faradine, *var. f.* of **FARANDINE**.

Faradism (færadæ'iz'm), [a. f. *faradisme*, f. *Faraday*: see -ISM.] Inductive electricity; the application of this for therapeutic purposes.

1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 97 Electricity, in the form of galvanism or faradism, should not be neglected as a local stimulant. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faradization (færadæ'izə'zən), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of faradizing; the application of induced currents of electricity to the body.

1867 *CHAMBERS' Encycl.* s.v. *Tubes dorsalis*, For this disease Duchenne recommends Faradisation. 1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 292 Faradization of the diaphragm.

Faradize (færadæ'iz), *v.* [ad. f. *faradiser* (Duchenne), f. *Faraday*: see -IZE.] *trans.* To stimulate by means of faradaic currents.

1864 *S. W. MITCHELL, etc. Gunshot Wounds* 138 It is the muscle itself, and not the nerve, which we desire to faradize.

Hence **Faradizer**, an instrument for faradizing.

Farage, *var.* of **FARRAGE**, *Obs.*

Faraginous: see **FARR**.

Farand, etc.: see **FARRAND**.

† **Farandine**. *Obs.* Also 7 *fara*-, *faren*-, *farin*-, *farran*-, *ferrandine*, *farrerend*, *far*-(*r*)endon, *farwendine*, 8 *farandain*. [a. f. *fer*randine, said to be f. *Ferrand* name of the inventor c 1630 (Littre Suppl.).] a. A kind of cloth used in the seventeenth century, made partly of silk and partly of wool or hair. b. A dress made of this material. Also *attrib.*

1663 *PREY'S Diary* 28 Jan., Her new ferrandine waistcoat. 1666 *LADY HATTON in Hatton Corresp.* (1878) I. 50 Farrender for a gowne. 1668 *SUDLEY Mulberry Gardens* v. 1, I must... wear black ferrandine the whole year about. 1672 *WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* v, I know a great Lady that cannot follow her husband abroad... because her ferrandine is so ragged. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2078/4 Six Breadths of Peach-Colour Farandine. 1673 *FOUNTAINALL in Suppl. Dec.* (1862) III. 2 Farandains... are part silk, part half.

† **Farandinical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*-1. [f. *FARANDINE* + -ICAL.] Of the nature of ferrandine; hence, second-rate, worthless. Cf. the use of *bombast*, *justian*, *linsey-woolsey*.

1675 *T. DUFFETT Mock Tempest* i. i. 4 You lousy farandinical Soits, Reputation!

† **Farandman**. *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 7 *fairand-man*. [f. *farand*, *obs. pr. pple.* of **FARE** to travel + **MAN**.] A stranger, a traveller.

The *Law of Farandman* provided that a pedlar, not residing within the shire, should have the right of bringing to trial, 'within the third flowing and ebbing of the sea', any person who had committed theft or felony against him. [c 1205 *LAY. 4262* Alken farandne mon ȝef slaht oþer hafde þeoðe idon.] 14. *Fragmenta in Sc. Stat.* i. App. v. 726 Partis striffande be þe law of farandman or pipuderos. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.*, *Farandman*... an stranger or Pilgrimer. 1609 - *Reg. Mag.*, *Burrow Lawes* clx, The law of Fairandman, or Dustift.

|| **Farandole** (færandol). [Fr. *farandole*, ad. mod. Fr. *farandoula* in same sense. Cf. Sp. *farandula* troop of travelling comedians.] A Provençal dance in 3/4 time (see *quots.*).

1863 *Denise* II. 23 The fite began with a farandole, that singular southern dance of the whole unmarried population. 1881 *Leeds Mercury* 3 May, A farandole is a kind of jig in which all the dancers in hands, winding in an interminable circle, and going from room to room, upstairs and down, to the tune of fast polka music.

Farant, *var.* of **FERRAUNT** *obs.*, iron-gray.

Farash, *obs.* form of **FERRASH**.

Far-away (fæ'jəwæi, fæ'jəwæi), *a.*, *adv.* and *sb.* [f. *FAR* *adv.* + *AWAY*.] *A. adj.*

1. Situated at a great distance; remote: *a.* in space; *b.* in time; *c.* in relationship.

1816 *SCOTT Antiqu.* xxix, 'Relics, fetched frae far-away' kirks. 1818 - *Rob Roy* xiv, 'Pate's a far-away' cousin o' mine.' 1851 *H. MELVILLE Whale* xxvi. 126 This far-away domestic memory of his young wife and child. 1876 *GRO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* III. xli. 324 Far-away ancestors. 1883 *STEVENSSON Treasure Isl.* iii. xiii. (1886) 107 They... gave a cheer that started the echo in a far-away hill. 1891 *L. PEACOCK N. Druden* I. 56, I am really most gravely interested in these far-away matters.

2. Of a look, eye: Directed to a distance, absent, dreamy.

1881 *Dr. Gheist* 204 That far-away look so characteristic of the human face when under the dominion of an all-

absorbing idea. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* i. ii, The girl kneeled with far-away eyes.

Hence **Far-awayness**, the state or fact of being far away, remoteness.

1888 *Univ. Rev.* II. 566 The far-awayness of Europe. 1888 *Athenaeum* 13 Oct. 480/3 The presence is to be remarked of (as it were) 'far-awayness' of touch (in a picture).

B. adv. See **FAR** adv.

C. sb. What is far away; distant parts; the 'dim distance'.

1823 HOOD *Ode Autumn* v, In the hush'd mind's mysterious far away. 18. LONCR. *To the Stork* i, O Stork! that dost wing thy flight from the far-away!

Far-between, a. Occurring at long intervals; infrequent. (Chiefly in predicative use, after Campbell's echo of Blair's phrase.)

1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 589 Its Visits Like those of Angels' short, and far between. 1797 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 372 Like angel-visits, few and far between. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Em. Elect.* 1. 37 Occasions for their coming into direct collision are neither few nor far between. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* I. 48 Travellers being so few and far between. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* x. 312 These pines are few and far between; growing alone or in pairs they stand like monuments upon the hills.

† **Far-cast**, v. Obs. [f. **FAR** adv. + **CAST** v.] *trans.* To cast to a distance off; in derivatives fig.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 5 Dost þe whilk wynd fercestis fra þe face of þe erth. *Ibid.* xxx. 28, I am ferkasten fra þe clere syght of þi fairheid.

† Hence **Far-cast sb.**, the action or quality of casting (one's thoughts) to a distance; forethought, shrewdness, cunning. Cf. **CAST** sb. VI and VII.

Far-caster, one who exercises forethought. **Far-casting** *vbl. sb.*, forethought, cunning. **Far-casting** *phl. a.*, scheming, shrewd.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1447, how fortune is felle & of fer caste. *Ibid.* x. 4351 The fynde, with his falsheid & his fer caste, onswaret þe pepull. *Ibid.* viii. 3950 Wise of his dedis, In fele thynges forwise, & a fer-caster. c 1400 *Maunde*, (1839) xx. 219 Of malice and of fer-casting þe passen all men vnder heuene. 1387 TREVIS *Hyden* (Rolls) VI. 23 Nachomen was a wonderful man and fer castyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxlii. 146 He was a fell man and a subtil eniuous and ferre castyng. 1567-83 *Leg. Ep. Sanctiandros* 43 in *Semphill Ball.* 201 Then finding oute ane new far cast [printed fac cast].

† **Farce**, sb.¹ Obs. Forms: 4-5 fars, 7-8 farce. [a. OF. *farce*, f. *farsir*, *farsir* = L. *farsire* to stuff.] **Farce-meat**, stuffing.

c 1390 *Form of Curp* (1740) 75 Make a Coffyn an ynche depe & do þe fars perin. c 1400 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Take of the fars, and lay on þe cake. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Calves Ears*, They must be .. unsewd' when ready, but so as the Farce may not fall out. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vi. 116 Make a farce with the livers minced small. 1823 CROSBY *Technol. Dict.*, *Farces*, meat chopped small, and well spiced.

Farce (färs), sb.² Also 6-7 farse, 6 Sc. farseche. [a. (in 16th c.) *F. farce*, app. a metaphorical use of *farce* stuffing; see prec.]

The history of the sense appears to be as follows: In the 13th c. the word (in latinized form *farsa*, *farsia*) was applied in France and England to the various phrases interpolated in litany between the words *kyrie* and *eleison* (e.g. 'Kyrie, genitor ingenuit, vera essentia, eleison'); to similar expansions of other liturgical formulae; and to expository or hortatory passages in French (sometimes in rhyme) which were inserted between the Latin sentences in chanting the epistle. (The related vb. *farsire*, OF. *farsir* to stuff, hence to 'pad out', interlard, was used in the same connexion in the expressions *epistola farsita*, *un benedicamus farsit*. See Du Cange s.v. *farsita*, *farsia*, and Burney *Hist. Music* II. 256.) Subsequently the OF. *farce*, with similar notion, occurs as the name for the extemporaneous amplification or 'gag', or the interludes of impromptu buffoonery, which the actors in the religious dramas were accustomed to interpolate into their text. Hence the transition to the modern sense is easy. (The Eccl. Lat. *farsa*, *farsire*, referred to above, have been anglicized by mod. writers on liturgical antiquities as *FARSE* sb. and v.)

1. A dramatic work (usually short) which has for its sole object to excite laughter.

[14. *La Vie de St. Fiacre in Mysteris inditits* 15^{mo} Siècle (1837) I. 332 Cy est interposé une farse.] 1530 PALSGR. 17 Suche as writte farses and contrefait the vulgare speche. 1530 LYNDESAI *Test. Payngro* 41 In ballatts, farses, and in plesand playis. 1668 *Perry's Diary* 31 July, To the King's House, to see the first day of Lady's 'Monsieur Ragou' .. a farce. 1726 AMHURST *Terræ Fil.* xlv. 235 Excellent farces so frequently .. perform'd in her [Oxford's] convocation-house. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* I. 274 A tragedy, pantomime, and farce, were all acted in the course of half an hour.

b. That species of the drama which is constituted by such works.

1676 DRYDEN *Epith. Etheredge's Man of Mode* 3 Those Nauseous Harlequins in Farce may pass. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* x Jan., The scenes were pretty, but the comedy itself such intolerable low farce. 1756 HUND *Provinces of Drama* Intro. Wks. (1811) II. 30 By Farce I understand, that species of the drama 'whose sole aim and tendency is to excite laughter'. 1877 A. W. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 438/1 English comedy seemed inclined to leave to farce the domain of healthy ridicule.

2. Something as ridiculous as a theatrical farce; a proceeding that is ludicrously futile or insincere; a hollow pretence, a mockery.

1666 *Dr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 296 The Farce is too gross and visible. 1704 PRIOR *Ladle* 139 A Ladle, is what I want .. you have pray'd ill; what should be Great you

turn to Farce. 1705 W. WOTTON *Defense* 57 'Tis all with him a Farce and all a Ladle, as a very facetious Poet says. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xv, Unless every one's Life and Opinions are to be looked upon as a farce. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 255 It is quite a farce to talk of his liberty. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* I. 246 The buzz of notoriety and the farce of fashion. 1888 *Breves Amer. Commu.* III. lxxxix. 204 These delegates .. duly went through the farce of selecting and voting for persons already determined on by the King.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *farce-scribbler*, -tragedy; *farce-like* adj.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Horace his Art Poet.* 362 in *Some New Pieces* (1684) 19 Satyrs, Whose Farce-like Gesture, Motion, Speech, and Meen Represent those of modern Harlequin. 1695 DRYDEN *tr. Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. p. xxvi, Farce-Scribblers make use of the same noble invention [laughter], to entertain Citizens. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxviii, Those miserable, awful farce tragedies of April and June.

Farce (färs), v.¹ Obs. or arch. Also 4-9 farse, (5 farce, 5-6 fars). [ad. OF. *farsir* (Fr. *farcir*) = Pr. *farsir* = L. *farsire* to stuff.] To stuff, to fill full of something. Const. *vith*.

1. *trans.* In cookery: To stuff (an animal, a piece of meat) with force-meat, herbs, etc. Obs.

13. *Medical Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 51 Farce the catte within als thu farses a gos. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 41 Broche þin Pygge; þen farce hym. 1530 PALSGR. 545/2 This conye is well farced. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 252 Pigge .. farced with sage. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. xviii. 173 If any farse a henne, the needle must be threaded the day before. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Breast of Veal*, Farce it between the Skin and small Ribs. 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* 235 To farce Cucumbers. *absol.* 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* ii. li. 1231 Martiall was culk tilt roist, seith, farce and fry.

† b. *To farce together*: to make into force-meat. Obs.

1653 B. *Discolliminum* 46 Polcatts Lites, and Hedgehoggs Livers .. farced together with the galls of Wizards. 17. In embalming (see *quots.*). Obs.

1563 *Homilies* i. *Idolatry* iii. (1859) 264 They bury dead bodies farced with spices. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 325 Some used to embalm .. the belly .. farced with cassia.

† c. To cram (the stomach, etc., oneself) with food. Also, To fill out (what is lean or shrunken) with.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 398 With gud morsellis [thai] farsis thair panch. 14. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 154 She was .. farsed wþ gostly fodes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* viii. Prolog. 52 A Gus .. To fars his wame full. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Plan out of Hum.* v. v, If they would st farce thy leane ribbes with it too, they would not rub out so many doublets. a 1623 T. TAYLOR *Gos's Judgem.* i. i. ix. (1642) 20 Never ceasing to farse his greedy throat with continual sustenance. 1669 *Address Young Gentry England* 39 They farse themselves with the most exquisite delicacies.

† d. *gen.* To cram full of; to pack; also, to overlay thickly. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 233 His tyet was ay farsud ful of knyfes. 1569 STROCKER *Diad.* Sir. ii. xiii. 124 b, A couer .. made of cowe hides farsed with wolle. 1577 HELLOWES *tr. Ghenar's Chron.* 60 The ayme seemed to be farced or compaign with dust. 1583 STANHYURST *Enchiridion* i. (Arb.) 31 When they [bees], cels at farcing with dulce and delicat hoonyne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 137 Hisap-case farsed with thyngs of great value. 1610 SPERD *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. viii. (1692) 593 A Helmer of excellent prooffe full farsed with Mayle. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xi. iii. (1678) 278 The wound must .. be enlarged .. that so there may be free passage .. for such thyngs as are farced .. therein.

5. *fig.*; *esp.* To season, 'spice' (a composition, speech). Also with *up*. (Cf. **FARSE** v.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 13 Pal held þaire pride farsid in felonyse. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1569 *Hipsith.* & *Medea*, Wordes farsid with plesance. c 1400 *Apoll. Lat.* 49 Stofid and farsid wþ gold. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 13 Farsid was I with hertes gladnesse. c 1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 116 The book .. is farced with many untruths. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 84/1 With what stuffe our old historiographers haue farced vp their huge volumes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* Induct., Stale apothegmes .. to farce their Scenes withall. 1631 MASSINGER *Beltane as You List* iii. ii, Farce thy lean ribs with hope. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* vii. 233 Such notable sayings are many of our late Critics farced withall. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. xi. 243 Their invectives were well farced for the gross taste of the multitude. 1834 SOUTHEY *Let. in H. Tays Autobiog.* (1885) I. xvi. 280 Farcing it [a book], with quotations.

† 6. To staff or force (something) into something else; also *To farce in*; in *quots.* *fig.* Also to force (something) through (a strainer). Obs.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 30 Take mustarde .. Stomper hit in a mortar fyne, And fars hit burghie a clothe of lye. 1799 FULKE *Heskings' Parl.* 257 He farceth in another slaughter of vs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. iv. 361 Other prodigious miracles he farseth into his storie.

Hence **Farced phl. a.** in senses of the vb.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Pygges farsyd. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 41 Capoun or gos farced. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Iija, Well farsed tables. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 280 The farsed title running 'fore the King. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carp*, Farced Carps.

† **Farce**, v.² Obs. [Cf. prec. 4 and **FARD**.] *trans.* To paint (the face).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2285 Farce not thy visage. c 1430 *Lydc. Bochas* i. xiv, To shere my berde, and farce my visage With oymments. To make it souple.

Farce, obs. f. **FORCE** v.² and 3.

Farcedom (färsdöm), *noun-nd.* [f. **FARCE** sb.² + **-DOM**.] Farceical spirit or style.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Greek Chr. Poets* 148. The broad farcedom of the earlier, however episcopal writers.

† **Farcement**, Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. **FARCE** v.¹ + **-MENT**. Cf. OF. *farcement*.] Forcement, stuffing. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xciii. 145 They often spoil a good dish with .. unsavoury farcements.

Farcer (färsär), [f. as prec. + **-ER**. Cf. **F.** *farceur*.] One who writes or acts a farce.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1859) II. 132 These were rather the low humour of the Mimes, than of the Atellan farcers. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Remarks Excurs. Italy* 300 note, [Some] consider Punch as a lineal representation of the Atellan farcers. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 459 When a nation has once produced a great farcer.

Farcere, var. of **FARSURE**, Obs., stuffing.

† **Farcetta** (färsätä), rare⁻¹. [as if ad. It. *farsella*, dim. of *farsa* *FARCE* sb.²] A short farce.

1835 *Musical Library* II. Supp. 48 After this came an exceedingly laughable Farcetta.

† **Farceur** (färsör), [F. *farceur*, f. *farcer* to act farces, f. *farce* sb.] A joker, wag.

1828 J. P. COBBETT *Tour Italy* (1830) 8 This wag, or *farceur*, as his countrymen would call him .. 'Aha' exclaimed the farceur. 1877 LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xvii. (1878) II. 21 That rattling talker and farceur. 1884 *Standard* 30 Jan. 5/4 Mr. Barnum is a chartered farceur.

† **Faric**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. **FARCE** sb.² + **-IC**.] = **FARICAL** a. 1.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 437 All the farcie droll'ry to suspend.

Farical (färsikäl), a.¹ [f. as prec. + **-AL**.]

1. Of or belonging to farce; of the nature of farce.

1716 GAY *What d'ye Call it* (ed. 3) Pref., They deny the characters to be farical, because they are actually in nature. 1744 ARENSIDE *Let. to Dyson* Poems (1845) 276 A Dutch tragedy .. farical beyond anything in Aristophanes. 1818 FOSTER in *Life & Corp.* (1846) II. 4 A farical and operatic cast. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 65 The Comedy of Errors is Shakespere's one farical play.

2. Resembling farce; extremely ludicrous; that is matter only for laughter; absurdly futile.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 63 Vice and farical folly. 1796 *Campaign* 1793-4 I. i. ix. 83 Fine farical shew and parade. 1821 EDGEWORTH *John* i. 69 My farical marriage and more farical divorce. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Ct. VI.* xvi. iii. 162 Nor is Death a farical transaction.

Hence **Faricality**, a. in a farical manner. **Faricalness**, farical quality.

a 1779 LANGHORNE (T.), Images that are farically low. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 54 That disposition to treat high and serious subjects farically. 1864 WESTER, *Faricalness*.

Farical (färsikal), a.² [f. **FARCY** + **-IC** + **-AL**.]

Pertaining to the farcy.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. i, I wish, that every imitator had the farcy .. and that there was a farcial horse, large enough to hold them. 1847 YOUTT *Horse* xv. 317 A mare had been the subject of farcial enlargements.

Farciality (färsikäliti), [f. **FARCICAL** a.¹ + **-ITY**.] Farcial quality; an instance of this.

1849 THACKERAY *Let.* 3 Sept. (1) laughed .. but it was at pure farciality, not at wit. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The farcialities of the actors were .. tragically interrupted. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 3/1 An exercise the farciality of which shocks even reverent sceptics. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 7/0 A mixture .. of risky but pardonable farcialities.

Farcied (färsid), *phl. a.* [f. **FARCY** + **-ED**.] Affected with farcy.

1830 A. W. FOMBLANQUE *England Under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 50 Sir Robert, the best, but farced and touched in the wind. 1893 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 6/2 To render the slaughter of farced .. horses compulsory. 1892 *Ibid.* 28 July 7/2 Eight horses, all glandered and some farced .. in a stable.

† **Farceful**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. **FARCE** sb.² on false analogy of *fanciful*.] Ludicrous, farcial.

1731 MEDLEY *Kobben's Cape G. Hope* I. 326 He had been several times diverted with her farceful extravagancies.

Farcoify (färsioify), v. [f. **FARCE** sb.² + **-(I)FY**.] *trans.* To turn into a farce.

1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brannen* 86 They .. farcily below stairs the 'comedy of errors' which they catch an occasional glimpse of above. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 173 Covent-Garden has had the vigour to farcoify it for the merriment of mankind.

† **Farclite**, *Min.* Obs. [f. **FARCE** sb.¹ + **-(I)LITE**.] Padding-stone; conglomerate.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 133 The calcareous Farclite .. is formed of rounded calcareous masses .. cemented by a calcareous cement. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrif.* I. 139 From their composition, they come under the denomination .. of farclites.

Hence **Farclitic** a., consisting of farclite. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 256 Farclitic mountains are .. common in the north of Scotland.

† **Farcement**, Obs. [as if ad. L. **farcementum*, f. *farsire* to stuff.] Stuffing; seasoning.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 160 Pastyes, Puddings, many farciments and biscake. 1681 *tr. Willis Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Farciments*, stuffings or fillings of anything.

† **Farciminous**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *farsim* = *farce* + *min* = *farce* to stuff; see **FANCE** v.¹ + **-OUS**.] Of the nature of farcy.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 60 The humors which annoy the body of oxen are many .. the fourth is farciminous, wherein this whole body breaketh forth into mattry lumps. 1748 *tr. Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 9 There are seven species of this Maul. The moist .. and the farciminous.

† **Farcin.** Obs. exc. dial. (in form *fashion*). Forms: 5 *farseyn*, 6-7 *farcion*, -yon, *fashion*, 6 *farcine*, -yn, 7-8 *farcin*. Also in *pl.* 6 *fasons*, 6-8 *fashions*. [a. Fr. *farcin*:—L. *farcin*-*minum*: see *prec.*] = **FARCY** 1.

a. 1425 *Bk. Hunting* xiii. (MS. Bodl. 546 fol. 52 b), Fleyng manyew... compe moste comuneliche a boutte pe houndesers and yn hure legges þan yn any oþer places as be farsyn. 1523 FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 93 The farcyon is an yll sorauce. 1568 TURNER *Herball* iii. 17 The farcy or fassones. a. 1592 GREENE & LOOGE *Looking Glass Dram.* Wks. (1831) i. 67 If a horse have outward diseases as the spavin... or fashion we let him blood. 1610 MARCHAM *Masterp.* ii. iii. 392 The farcy (of our ignorant Smiths called the Fashions). 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2158/4 A black brown Colt... very full of Knots, like the Fashions. 1727 BRADLEY *Farm. Dict.* s.v., The Farcin in Horses is the same as the Small-pox in Men. attrib. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 211/4 A fine light Bay Stone-horse... having some Fashion spots upon him.

b. A farcy-bud.

1453 *Paston Lett.* No. 188 i. 255 Hese hors hath j. farsenyn and grete rennyng sorys. 1617 MARCHAM *Caval.* i. 22 Foule Farcions and other cankerous sores.

† **Farcinate, v. Obs.** [f. *farcināt*-pp. stem of *farcināre* to stuff.] *trans.* To cram, fill, stuff: a. (a place) with something; b. (the stomach) with food.

1634 STR. T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 Their too much farcinating and late over-charging their stomachs with fresh victual. *Ibid.* (1638) 318 Each Varella farcinated with ugly... Idols. 1775 in *ASH*.

Farcin (fārsin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FARCE* v. 1 + -ING¹.] 1. The action of the vb. *FARCE*, in various senses; an instance of this.

c. 1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory in France Addit. Narr. Pop.* Plot 36 Continual ingurgitations and farcings of our carayne Bodies. 1611 FLORIO, *Farsata*, a farcing or stuffing of meat. fig. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 75 b, It ministered some stuffe to the farcing of that fable.

2. *concr.* Stuffing, forcement.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 614/2 Neuer was there pudding stuffed so full of farsynge. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* iv. v. in *Hazl.* Dostley II. 256 Good herbs. To make both broth and farcing. 1677 *Complete Servant-Maid* 107 Take out the farsing and put it in a dish.

3. *attrib.*

1615 MARCHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 68 A bunch of the best farcing herbs. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* i. 235 He who looks Shall find much farcing Buckram in our Books.

Farcinous (fārsinəs), *a.* [f. *FARCIN* + -OUS.] 'Relating to, or being affected by farcy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Far-come (fārkəm), *a.* [f. *FAR* adv. + *COME* ppl. a.] That has come from a distance.

... *Laws* *INCH.* Feor cumen [MS. cuman; v.r. cund] man. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* t. iii. 32 His ship farre come. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* xiv. 399 His far-come friend to entertaine withal. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 7 (1822) i. 53 Gilbert Beckett took to his arms... his far-come principles.

† **Farcostr.** Obs. Also 3 *ferr* cost, fare-, south, varecoste, 4 *fercost*, 7 *fercost*. [ad. ON. *farkostr*, f. *far* journey, ship + *kostr* means, condition (Da. and Sw. *farkost*).]

1. A kind of boat or ship.

1284 in GILBERT *Dist. & Ann. Doc. Ireland* (Rolls) 190 De qualibet navi que vocatur Farcostr. 4. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2485 (Cott.) þa þat in þat ferr cost far. 14100 *Morie Arth.* 143 Wyghtly on þe wale that wyte up þaire ankers, In floyens and fercest, and Flesnesche schyppes. 1455 *Will. of Walsley* (Somerset Ho.), Dimidum vnius le Farcostr vocat le Kateryn. 1597 SKEENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Fercostra*, Ane Fercostr... is inferior in birth and quantity to a ne ship. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Alex.* II. 19 Ane schip or fercostr, or other vessell.

2. Condition, welfare; pl. circumstances.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 30735 Brien hine gon fraigne of his far-coste. *Ibid.* 32028 Vnder þissen ure-coste he summede ferde.

Farcate (fārkət), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *farcit*-us, pa. pple. of *farcire* to stuff + -ATE².] 'Stuffed, crammed or full; without vacuities' WEBSTER 1832 (citing Martyn, who app. has only the L. *farcus*).

Farcy (fārsi), *sb.* Also 5-6 *farsy* (o, 7 *farsey*, *farcie*, 8 *fassce*. [variant of *FARCIN*.]

1. A disease of animals, esp. of horses, closely allied to glanders.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 400 Medesyn for a horse that had the farsy xij. d. 1552 HULOT, *Farsy*, a sore vpon a beast or horse. 1614 MARCHAM *Chap. Book*, i. xlix. (1668) 61 For the Farcy... with a knife slit all the knots... and then rub in the Medicine. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4614/3 Has had the Farsce. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* ii. vi. 5 An Horse troubled with Farcy... cured himself of it in a short time by eating Hemlock. 1847 YOUNG *Horse* viii. 185 Farcy is intimately connected with glanders. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 115 Glanders and Farcy are less frequently caught in knackeries than in stables.

b. = *farcy-bud*.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1989/4 The Horse has a Sore or Farcy on the Off-side. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 135 Horses... sent to the salt marshes... Leave there their glanders and their farcies.

2. The same disease as communicated to men.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. i, I wish from my soul, that every imitator... had the Farcy. 1855 *Morning Star* 4 Jan., A cabman died of 'acute farcy'.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *farcy humeur*, *sore*, *ulcer*; *farcy bud*, one of the small tumours which

occur during the progress of farcy; *farcy button* = *prec.*, esp. applied where there is little thickening of connective tissue; *farcy cords*, *farcy pipes*, the hardened lymphatic vessels found in most cases of farcy; † *farcy horse* = *farcied horse*: see *FARCIED* ppl. a.

1533 *Surtees Alisc.* (1890) 34 That no man put any farcy horses... of the common. 1802 BLAINE *Outlines Veterinary Art* (1816) 411 Every diffused swelling... even ossifications and ligamentary enlargements are termed farcy humours. 1842 T. H. BURGESS *Man. Diseases Skin* 182 The matter... of a farcy-bud will produce glanders. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 76 Tumours or a knotty condition of the subcutaneous glands, called 'farcy buds'.

Farcy (fārsi), *v. nounce-wd.* [ad. Fr. *farcir*: see *FARCE* v.] *trans.* To stuff.

1830 S. J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk. Own Times* (ed. 2) II. 186 Poetry, with which the publishers were crammed and the public farcied.

† **Fard, fard, sb.** 1. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *fard*, 7 *ferd*. [Prob. identical with ME. *FERD*:—OE. *fjrd*, *fjerd*, etymologically a verbal abstract f. *faran* *FARE* v. to go, though recorded only in the sense expedition, army.] Motion, rush, impetus. Hence, Impetuosity, ardour; a violent onset.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. xi. 12 He persavis... comand throu greysward his derrast son Ence with hasty fard. 1536 BELLENOEN *Chron. Scot.* x. viii. Ee ij a/r King Ferdech... ruschit with sic fard among his ennymes, that he was excludit fra his awin folks. 1563 WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 33 *Margin. note.* At this place... John Knox maid a fel fard. 1639 R. BAILLIE *Let.* 28 Sept. *Let.* & *Jrnl.* (1775) i. 170 Well understanding that the ferd of our hot spirits could not long abide in edge. 1681 COLVIE *Whigs Suppl.* i. 85 None gained by those bloody fards But two three Beggars who turn'd Lairds. 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy* 7, *Couper* 45 E'en tho' there was a drunken laird To draw his sword and make a fard in their defence.

† **Fard** (fārd), *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. arch.* [a. Fr. *fard* (OF. *fart* masc., *farde* fem.); of obscure etymology; Diez refers it to OHG. *gi-farwit* coloured, painted (fcm. *giavarida*, glossed *fucata*), pa. pple. of *farujan* to colour.] Paint (esp. white paint) for the face.

1540 PALSGR. *tr. Aclostus* t. i. A certain gay glosse or fardie, such as women paynte them with. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* II. 959 Fard and foolish vaine fashions of apparell are but Bawds of allurements to vneleanness. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 160 Rouge and fard are more peculiarly necessary in this Country. 1791 J. WHITAKER *Review of Gibbon* A The skeleton of history, not merely animated with life... but... rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French fard. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Strange Mask* II. x. 8 The enamels and fards employed to conceal the mark of Time's finger.

fig. 1589 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Locutus* xxvii, Though yee colour all with coats of ryght No fayned fard deceaves or dimmes his sight. 1663 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Religious Sloie* viii. (1695) 75 The fard of Eloquence. 1839 THACKERAY *2nd Lect. Fine Arts*, Why will he not stick to copying her majestical countenance instead of daubing it with some... fard of his own?

† **Fard** (fārd), *v. Obs.* Also 7 *Sc. fard*, *fard*, *fard*. [ad. Fr. *farder*, f. *fard*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To paint (the face) with fard, to hide defects and improve the complexion.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 69 A lady... that folke said she popped and farded her. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 69, I farded have my face with fard most rare. 1653 A. WILSON *Ser. l.* 56 That Beauty... so farded and sophisticated with some Court Drug.

absol. 1584 HUSON *Dn Barias* *Judith* in *Sylvesters* *Dn Barias* 738 He fristles and lie fards, He oynts, he bathes.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* To embellish or gloss over (anything).

1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 16, I thocht it nocht necessari til hef fardit and hardit this tracteit with exquisite temis. 1606 BURNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1838) 11 Our funerals wherewith we but feard death. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. ii. 31 The... inveigling trinkets, wherewith the Romish Whore doth fard... her self. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dufl. Proportion* A v, Euphonical Nonsense, farded with formality. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxi, Nor will my conscience permit me to fard or daub over the causes of divine wrath.

Hence † *Farded* ppl. a. † *Farding* vbl. sb., the action of the vb. *FARD*, the effect produced by this.

† *Farding* ppl. a.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* lxxxii. (1862) i. 208 This farded and overgilded world. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 458 They... mask a feigned heart with the veil of farded language. 1763 SHERSTONE *Economy* ii. 140 The farded pop, and esseude beau. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Nankynde* Prol. (1634) 6 Vttery alharing and deying all farding, painting, and counterfeit cast colours. 1681 COLVIE *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 153 Like farding on a face that's wrinkled. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Aijj, Her comely countenance is miscoloured with the farding lustre of the mother of Harlots.

Fard, obs. f. *FRAMED*, afraid.

† **Fardage.** Obs. [a. Fr. *farlage* (=Sp. *far-daje*, Pg. *farlagem*, It. *fardaggio*), f. *farde*: see *FARDEL*.]

1. The impedimenta of an army, baggage.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. N. India* x16 Cortes departed with his army in good order, and in the midst of them went the fardage and artilerie. 1600 HOLLAND *Living Lib.* lxiv. 1153 Perseus... putting his fardage and carriage before.

2. = *DUNNAGE*.

(Used in charter parties about 1800; now obs. among English shippers.)

Fardel (fārdəl), *sb.* 1. *arch.* Forms: 4-6 *fardele*, 4-7 *far*, *ferdel* (le, (6 *ferdle*), 5 *fardille*, 6-7 *farthel* (le, 6-9 *fardle*, (7 *fardal*), 3- *fardel*. [a. OF. *fardel* (later *fardau*), dim. of *farde* burden, cognate with Sp., Pg. *fardo*.]

It has been suggested that the source of the Rom. word is Arab. *فرداك*: see *Devic* s.v.]

1. A bundle, a little pack; a parcel. Also *collect.* Occas. in *pl.* Baggage (of a company of men).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5004 (Cott.) þai... did þair fardels be vndon. *Ibid.* 24947 (Göt.) Wid all þair fardel and þair fere þai com till land. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* iii. 432 Sum... on his bak ber a fardel. 1388 WYCLIF *Ruth* ii. 9 Also if thou thirstist go to the fardels and drynke wattris. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5136 Foure hundredth Olfauts in fere þis fardille to bere. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) i. 273 This ferdell of gere I ley vþ my bakke. a. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Huon* iii. 176 He promysed to serue me and to bere my fardel. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxi. 15 We trusted vþ our fardels and went vþ to Ierusalem. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 783 There lyes such Secrets in this Farthell and Box, which none must know but the King. 1681 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 259 'Tis not easy to imagine the infinite fardels of papers. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix, A little diminutive pony... under such a fardel. c. 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* v. 228 You are to walk behind Lady Jane, and carry her fardel. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* (1856) 262 The tinker... resumed his fardel, and followed Leonard to the town.

2. *fig.* A collection, 'lot', parcel (of immaterial things).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Suche... sentences as we haue gathered of holy fathers... togyder, as in one fardill. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recol. Treat.* 459 What is their Alcoran, but a fardle of foolish impossibilities? 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xix. (1713) 279 This fictitious Fardel of Transubstantiation. a. 1703 BURRITT *On N. T. Rom.* xi. 2 Let them prove that their fardels of traditions were delivered to the church from the mouth of the apostles. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. 49 note, A fardel of myths.

b. *Fig.* A burden or load of sin, sorrow, etc.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. 208 Pe fardel of his wickednesse. 1483 CAXTON *Good. Leg.* 119/3 Goo fro me thou fardel of synne. 1576 FLEMING *Paupol. Epist.* 356 His fardle of troubles. 1644 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 124 None sees the fardel of his faults behind. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxvi, These fardels of the heart. 1835 LYTON *Kienzi* x. viii, Who can... sit tamely down to groan under the fardel of the Present?

† 3. That in which something is wrapped; a wrapping, wrapper. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezech.* xxvii. 24 In fardels of iacinet and of clothis of many colours. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 249 About their heads they luy such fardels of linnen, as they seeme comparable to the heads of Giants. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.*, *Henn.* V, cccxxix, In a Petty-Coat Wrapt, a night fardel.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1597 TURNER *Trag.* T. v. 333 Jewels for to save, Trust us in fardell wise. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 6/2 An emancipation of all down-trodden, fardel-bearing... slaves.

† **Fardel, sb.** 2. Obs. Also 7 *Sc. ferdall*, *farthel*. Also *FARTHINGDEAL* and *Sc. FARL*. [repp. OE. *flōrða dāl* fourth part; see *FOURTH* a. and *DEAL* sb.] A fourth part of anything. *Fardel of land* (see *quots.* 1641, 1706). Also in *pl.* Quarters, pieces, fragments.

c. 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* 1019 The scheld in fardellis can fle, in feild away fer. 1627 *Dunbarton Burgh Rec.* in J. Irving *Hist. Dunbartonshire* (1860) 483 It is... ordan... that he be onlie four kaiks in the peck, and thrie ferdalls in ilk kaik onlie. 1641 *Nov. Compl. Lawyer* (1651) 57 Two Fardels of Land make a Nook of Land, and two Nookes make half a Yard of Land. c. 1666 W. SUTHERLAND in *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. App. 101, I... bought a Farthel of Bread and a Muckin of Ale. 1706 PULLARS (ed. Kersey) *Fardel of Land*, the fourth part of a Yard-land. 1833 *Sermons Eng. Village Community* 57 There were also holders of fardels or quarter-virgates, and half-fardels or one-eighth-virgates.

† **Fardel, sb.** 3. In 6 *ferdele*, *fardell*. Also *FORDEAL*. [a. Dn. *voorleel* advantage.] Profit.

1523 *HEM.* VIII in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. 45 Whereby... shall ensue grete advantage and ferdele to the common affairs of the Kings grace. 1569 Sir T. GRESHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ii. 183 II. 318 Her Highnes maie paie ite be the waie of exchanging... to her gret fardell and profit.

† **Fardel, v. Obs.** Also 6-7 *fardlo*, 7 *fardell*, 7-8 *farthel* (l. [f. *prec.* sb.; cf. OF. *farleler*, and *sc. FARL*, *FURDL*, *FURL* vbs.])

1. *trans.* To make into a bundle; *fig.* in *quots.* Also to *fardel* up.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam.* *Wits* i. (1596) 10, I haue alwaies held it an error, to heare many lessons of diuers matters, and to carry them all home fardled vp together. 1660 FISHER *Kustick's Alarm* Wks. 443 Prophecies, Psalms, Proverbs, Parables... found and fardelled together. 1792 BURNLEY *Apoq. Quest.* 33 So that all I can suppose, is, that it is Fardled up in the Four First Trumpets.

2. *Attrib.* = *FURL*.

1582 N. LICHTFIELD tr. *Castaileda's Cong.* E. Ind. 72 b, The Captaine generally commanded... to fardle vþ their spirts sailes. 1598 BARNET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 21 This Ensigne... if fardled vp, all they are to do in the like order. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elizium* vii. 98 A pretty handsome Packe, Which she had fardled neatly at her backe. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Farthell*, *Farthelling*; is the same with what the Seamen now call *Furl* or *Furling*.

† **Fardelage.** Obs. [ad. OF. *fardelage*, f. *farleler* to pack; up, f. *farlel* *FARDEL* sb.] A package.

1589 CAXTON *Faytes of A. t. xiii.* 34 Baggage and far delages inust be taken.

Farden, obs. and dial. var. of FARTHING.

Farder, obs. var. of FARTHER a., adv., and vb.

Fardin(g), fardind(g)-, see FARTHING, etc.

† Fardlet. Obs. Also 5 fardellet. [ad. OF. *fardellet*, dim. of *fardel*, FARDUL sb.] A little bundle.

1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* ii. xliii. (1859) 49 Justyce . hadde me litake my sorry fardellet. 1611 Cotgr., *Fardellet*, a fardlet, a little fardle.

† Fardredeale. Obs. rare-1. [? f. FARTHER + DEAL sb.; cf. FARDUL sb.] ? Advantage.

1521 *Pace in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* i. 36 The Frenche Kynges . is at a grete fardredeale.

† Fardry. Obs. In 5 fardrye. [ad. OF. *farderie*, f. *fardre* : see FARD and -RY.] The action of painting the face, the effect produced by this.

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xlviii. (1869) 161 This fauce visage is cleped Fardrye, with which whan j am celled and become riuclod . j make me shyngyne in despit of nature.

Fare (fear), sb. Forms: 1 fear, faru (inflected), 3-4 far, 4-5, 8 fair, 4-6 fayr(e), 5-6 faire, (6 fairer, 4, 8 phare), 2- fare. [Orig. two words, both f. root of FARE v. : OE. *far* str. neut. = OHG. and ON. *far* : -Otent. **farom*, and OE. *faru* str. fem. = OFris. *far*, MHG. var. ON. *far* : -Otent. **farð*.]

I. † 1. A going, journeying; comise, passage, way; voyage. Obs.

1200 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke ii. 44 Anes dages far. 1205 *Byrthfeth's Handbock in Anglia VIII.* 305 Hyt byð geradlic þæt we ascruption his fare. 1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1220 And on þam fare wurdon adrience þas cynges twegen sunan Willem and Ricard. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 137 Dare mucchele burgh de zelaste ðrife daiðes fare. 1205 *LAV.* 4092 Sudðen he turnde his fare. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 379 Almost redi was here fare. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4754 (Cott.) þæt flum þat rennes þar Til ioseph has it has þe fare. 1235 *E. E. Allit. P.* c. 98 Fyndeð he a fayr schyp to þe fare redy. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 627 God furthir vs in-till our fair 1 a. 1400 *Alexander* 2250 A Jentill man . . . Folowes þare fare ai on frote. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 133 The ioyfull fare, the end of strife. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. x. 16 Nought the morrow next moite stay his fare. 1613 *B. Browne Brit. Past.* ii. iii. 70 Her Dolphins . plyde So busily their fares on every side. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Fare, a voyage or passage.

† 2. An expedition. *Herring-fare*: a voyage to catch herrings. Obs.

1200 *Cardines Exod.* 54 (Gr.) Fullaste mast, se ðas fare ledch. 1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1228 Se firste fare was on Urbanes dai. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) i. 12 After his phare was pees in Seythia. 1530 *PALSGR.* 825/r A heryng fare, *fischer des harencs*.

† 3. Equipment for a journey; rigging out (of a ship); apparel, belongings. Obs.

1230 *Sir Triest.* 926 Fair was his schip fare. 1393 *Gower Conf.* i. 119 He in all his proude fare, Unto the forest gan to fare. 1400 *Alexander* 2604 Of fetherhame & alle fare, as feetely enjoyned. 1475 *Rauf Coliçear* 419 Sa saw he quhair the Coliçear came with all his fair.

† 4. A road, track (obs.). B. spec. The track of a hare or rabbit (obs. exc. dial.). † 5. A ferry (obs. rare-1; perh. merely suggested by Ger. *fahr* in the original).

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxv. xxi. Ye had forsaken The lowe vale, and up the craggy fare . . . the hie waye had taken. 1610 *FLETCHER Faithful Sheph.* iv. 1. Not a Hare Can be started from his fare. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xvi. 269 Coming in her course to cross the common fare. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* iv. 548 A fare over the Mosel and Tarforst. 1879 *Shropshire Word-bk.*, Fare, a track, as of a rabbit. -*Oswestry*.

† 6. A number of persons prepared for a journey; a troop, multitude. Also, a swarm (of flies). Obs.

1205 *LAV.* 3904 Swule fare of fleocen her was. 1611 30666 Brien bonned his fare. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 52 þe emperour say, þat ys fare nas not here. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12763 (Cott.) þe lues tipand of him (John) hard, And of his far þat he wil fard. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11069 þai folowest fast on þe fare, with hor fell dyntes dang him to dethe.

transf. 1634 *W. TIRWYTT tr. Balzac's Lett.* 324, I have observed among man onely a fare of flatteries, foolies and Cheaters.

4. † 8. A passage or excursion for which a price is paid; hence B. Cost of conveyance (now only of persons; formerly also of goods); passage money. 1245 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. xviii. 226 Pare suld nane pay mare Pan four pennys for þe fare. 1514 *FITZHERN. Just. Peas* (1538) 194 b. These articles to be kept upon payne to forsayt treble the fare. 1535 *COVERDALE Joinal* i. 3 He payde his fare, and wente aborde. 1570-6 *LAMBAROE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 438 Making the whole fare (or passage) worth four shillings. 1620 *Z. Bovo Zion's Flowers* (1855) 8 Most willingly I'll pay thereof the fare. 1765 *FOOTE Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 8 What's your fare? 1797 *Babler II.* No. 76. 57 That person . . . who cannot . . . take an eighteen-penny fare in occasional sedan. 1806-7 *J. BERSFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv. xviii. Being asked by the coachman three or four times the fare. 1864 *SKEAT Oldland's Poems* 49 Boatman, come, thy fare receive.

5. The passenger, or (now rarely) company of passengers, that engages a vehicle plying for hire. [Presumably transf. from 4; certainly so apprehended in present use.]

1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 Thy fares over the water thou shouldst row. 1630 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Fearful Summer* Wks. i. 602 Those . . . water-men . . . land their fares in Heaven or Hell. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3149/4 The Fare was taken up in Grivell-Street, and set

down in Channel-Row. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 498 # 2 A hackney-coachman . . . set down his fare, which . . . consisted of two or three very fine ladies. 1798 *CANNING, etc. Loves of Triangles in Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 124 'Shoot we the bridge!' the exulting fair reply. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. lxxi, Germany, wherein they muddle Along the road, as if they went to bury their fare. 1841 *S. C. HALL Ireland* i. 69 Elevating what serves for a whip if they think a fare is approaching. 1876 *SAUNDERS Lion in Path* xvii, For his fare two persons.

b. † The 'load' (of an animal). Obs. Also U. S. The cargo of a vessel; a load or 'catch' of fish.

1600 *HEYWOOD 1. Edw. IV.* 39 Drive Dun and her faire softly downe the hill. 1884 *E. E. HALE Fort. Rachel* ii. 25 Stopping to telegraph to his partner . . . of the fare taken.

II. † 6. Mode of proceeding, bearing, demeanour; appearance, aspect. Obs.

1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2743 þo he adde ysowed me longe in þisse fare. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4375 (Cott.) þai tender fare For child þat þai ha born. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 861 Your fare is to strange. 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xli, He foundes into the freke with a fresche fare. 1508 *DUNBAR Godyn Targe* 225 On syde scho lukit with a fremit fare. 1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* vi. 84 She wold bee gladder of peax, then she maketh fayre of. 1540 *HYNDEN tr. Piers' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X vj, Let the wise . . . shew example of sober fare.

† 7. A proceeding, action; 'doings'; hence, fighting. Obs.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1096 þe sawe þat þe sente to segge of þoure fare. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 130 Ich haue ferly of his fare in faith. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 742 Furse was þe fare þo syn men betwene. 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 90 This fare wille I no longer frayne. 1450 *MVRC* 332 Souge and cry and suche fare, For to stynte þow schalt not spare. 1548 *Thrie Priests Pebbis* in *Pinkerton Scot. Poems* i. 38 Allace . . . this is ane haisty fair.

† 8. Display, pomp; commotion, uproar, fuss.

1300 *Cursor M.* 13212 (Cott.) þai ledd his licam vte o tun, Til sebastin wit mikel far. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16263 He made gret fare flor þat Oswey was nought fare. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xx. 126 Swa did he [Croune his young sonne] With gret fare and solemnity. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) i. 419 Waves of þe sec . . . brekeþ in þare Wip suche noyse and fare. 1400 *Gamelyn* 199 Why makestow this fare? 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 698 Baucillas, lat be thy fare. 1440 *Pronp. Paris.* 15015 Fare, or boost, *jactancia, arrogancia*. 1475 *Rauf Coliçear* 149 The King . . . maid ane strange fair.

† 9. Condition, state, welfare; state of things, prosperity, success. What fare? what is the state of things? (cf. *What cheer?*) Obs.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2771 For to loken hiderness fare. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4238 (Cott.) Leue we now iacob in his care To tell of ioseph and his fare. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 150 For miche wilndene þe weight to witen of here fare. 1375 *Cato Major* v. xvii, in *Anglia* vii, Of oþer menues euel fare Envye makeþ him glee. 1400 *Alexander* 2019 Fra þat I fraist haue þat fair of my fairde lady. 1412 3257 þi wale gode . . . fully feld alle þe fare þat falle suld on erthe. 14 . . . in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 77 He askede hur of hur fare. 1549 *LATIMER 14 Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 218 He knoweth hys fare by this . . . he is either in joye or in payne. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 95 How now faire Lords? What faire? What newes abroad? 1611 *CHAPMAN Mlad* xv. 214 Add thy care, O Phœbus . . . that this so sickly fare Of famous Hector be recur'd.

8. Food, regarded with reference to its quality; supply or provision of food, regarded as abundant or scanty. † To make a fare : 1 to provide plentifully (cf. 6 c). Bill of fare: see BILL 10.

1205 *LAV.* 10236 Her was unimete fare a bissere folie riche. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 537 He made a fare on þat fest, for þe frekeþ sake. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xlv. 46 He maid thame mekill fest and far. 1475 *Rauf Coliçear* 112 Her is bot hamelle fair. 1521 *ELVOT Gov.* iii. xxii, The excesses of fare is to be lusty reproved. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 44 Whose knees are weak, through fast and euill fare. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1028 After such delicious fare. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 191 Careless of to-morrow's fare. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1772, 212 Their daily wretched fare, limpets and periwinkles. 1816 *SCOTT Tales Land.* Ser. i. Introd., Such fare as the mountains of your own country produce. 1874 *LISLE Carr. Jud. Gwynne* i. ii. 62 Such homely dainties were not 'company fare'.

fig. a 1592 *H. SMITH Sermon* (1866) II. 168 What is the fare? Peace, joy, righteousness. 1651 *DANFORTH Gendibut* ii. 1. 61 Truth we grudge her as a costly fare. 1679 *GURNALL in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 132 This is no more than family fare, what thou promisest to do for all that love thee. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* xiv. 389 So few there are, Who will conform to Philosophick fare. 1772 *Dr. Fox Prot. Monast.* iv, I shall have Neighbours Fare.

III. 9. attrib. and Comb. (sense 4 b), as fare-free adj. Also fare indicator, an instrument for registering the fares paid in a public conveyance; † fare-maker, a boaster.

1893 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 35 All the world knows that he is travelling 'fare free'. 1892 *Pail Mall G.* 11 Nov. 213 A 'fare-indicator' for cabs. 1440 *Pronp. Paris.* 150 Fare makers, or bostowers, *jactator*.

† Fare (fear), sb. 2 Obs. exc. dial. [f. FARE v. 2; see FARROW sb.] A litter of pigs.

1557 *TUSSER 100 Points Husb.* lv, The losse of one fare of thy sowe is greater, then losse of two calves of thy kowe. 1674-91 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 97 A Fare of Pigs is so many as a Sow bringeth forth at one time. 1726 *BAILEY Housh. Dict.* 221 When a sow has brought a fare of pigs. 1787 in *GROSE Pronp. Gloss. Suppl.* 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

† Fare, sb. 3 Obs. Also 8 phare. [ad. It. *faru* in same senses, ad. L. *pharus*, Gr. *pharos* PHAROS.] The name of a promontory (marked by a light-

house) at the entrance of the Strait of Messina. Hence, the strait itself. More fully *The Fare of Messina*.

1628 *DUGES Voy. Medit.* (1868) 26 A shippe plying to gett into the fare of Messina. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5827/r Before they could gett out of the Phare. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), Fare, a watch-tower at sea, as the Fare of Messina. 1739 *Encour. Seaf. People* 38 He stood in about the Point of the Fare towards Messina.

† Fare, sb. 4 Obs. [Belongs to FARE v. 3.] A certain game at dice.

1530 [see FARE v. 3]. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

Fare (fear), v. 1 Pa. t. and pa. pples. fared.

Forms: *Inf.* 1-2 faran, 2-5 faren (Orn. farenn), 4-5 faryn, 3-4 south. vare, veare, 4-5 far, 6 farre, 4-7 fair, fayr(e), 2-3 faar(e), 6 faer), 3- fare. Pa. t. (str.) i fôr, 2-3 for (south. vor), 4-5 fore, (4 fer, foure, 4-5 foore), 4-7 fur(e), 6 Sc. fuir(e), 8 Sc. foor. Pa. pples. (str.) 1-4 faren, 3-5 farin, -yn, 4-6 farn(e, fare, 5 fairen). Pa. t. and pa. pples. (weak) 5 faryd, 6 fard(e, 7 feared), 6- fared. [A Com. Teut. str. vb. : OE. *faran*, pa. t. for, pa. pples. *faren*, corresponds to OFris. *fara*, fôr, faren, OS. *faran*, fôr, (gi) *faran* (Du. *varen*, *voor*, *gevarn*), OHG. *faran*, fuor, (gi) *faran* (MHG. var(e)n, vuor, gevar(e)n), ON. *fara*, fôr, farenn (Da. *fare*, fœr, faret, Sw. *fara*, fôr, farit), Goth. *faran*, fôr, farans : -Otent. **faran*, fôr, farano-, f. pre-

Teut. **for-*, *fôr-*, f. Aryan root **per*, *for*, *por* to pass through, whence many derivatives in all the Aryan langs.: cf. Sk. *par*, *pr* to carry through or across, Gr. *poros* way, passage, ford, L. *portare* to carry; also the words mentioned under FAR, FOR.

The change from the strong to the weak conjugation seems to have been due in part to the influence of the derivative vb. *Fere*, which in Eng. had the same sense, though in the other Teut. langs. its equivalent expressed the transitive sense 'to carry'. In the present stem this vb. became obsolete before 14th c. also; but its pa. t. and pa. pples. *ferde* (in northern dialects also *fard(e)*) continued in use, virtually serving as inflexions of *fare*. The irregular wk. vb. thus produced (*fere*, *fard*) became regular (*fare*, *fared*) before the 16th c. The strong pa. t., already comparatively infrequent in ME., seldom appears after 15th c. exc. in Sc.; of the strong pa. pples. we have no examples after 16th c.]

I. To go, travel.

1. intr. To journey, travel, make one's way. Now arch. or poet. † In early use occas. with cognate obj. To fare a voyage, a way (cf. *way-farer*, -ing).

971 *Blick. Hom.* 15 Nu we farah to Gerusalem. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 On þis gære for se King Henr over sæ. 1205 *LAV.* 2422 Alch mon mihte fare þend hire lond þaih he bere red gold. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3295 (Cott.) I am a man farand þe way. 1314 *Wylf. Warw.* (A.) 1101 Now is Gij to Warlike fare. 1350 *Wylf. Patene* 509 He had ferrest to fare. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xl. 530 To the castell thai thought to fare. 1450 *MVRC* 265 Whenne they duth to chyrche fare. 1530 *LYNDESAY Test. Paynyng* 100 Quhere euer I fare, I bure hir [the bird] on my hande. 15 . . . *Sir A. Barton* in *Surties Misc.* (1890) 64 Nor a Burgesse voyaige we der not fare. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. l. 11 Resolving forward still to fare. 1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Trav.* xv. 194, Enens, madly Faring Through flames. 1664 *Floeden F.* l. 5 And how he fare was into France. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 940 On he fares . . . half on foot, half flying. 1725 *POPE Dyllys.* n. 683 Sadly they fared along the sea-beat shore. 1794 *BURNS There was a lass* 16, Or the meor they lightly foot. 1831 *CHARLVE F. Rev.* iii. i. iv, Abbs Sicard, with some thirther other Nonjurant Priests . . . fare along the streets. 1855 *M. ARNOLD Poems, Resignation* 69 Through the deep nocturnal heats we fare.

fig. 1837 *CHARLVE F. Rev.* ii. v. v. Altars . . . changing to the Gobel and Talleyrand sort, are furing by rapid transmutations to -shall we say, the right Proprietor of them?

2. In wider sense = Go. † a. of persons, lit. To let fare : = to let go. Obs.

a 1213 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 þa heofod men heoð betwænan foran. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3935 (Cott.) þe angel hadð [farc] lette him far. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 2209 *Ariadne*, She . . . kyssed . . . The steppes of hys fete, where he hath fare. 1400-50 *LYNDESAY* 5549 Sum . . . farand as bestis. 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 739 To morowe ye shall on hunting fare. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 15 One knocked at the dore, and in would fare.

† b. fig. Obs.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 He of wreðde for neh ut of his iwitte. 1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 5325 First wyll I to the Scripture fare.

† c. To depart from life; to die. Obs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal faran to þan eche liue for his treowscipe. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 15 *Ar* ðane he of ðese liue fare. 1220 *Bestiary* 731 Hise loðe men sulen to helle fare. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1395 Hwi ne hihe we for to beon i-fultnet . . . ear we faren henne! 1230 *Cursor M.* 2356 (Cott.) His fader was farn o liue. 1300 23441 (Cott.) Fast i fund to fare. 1330 *Arth. & Merk.* 70 Out of this world y most fare. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 310 We . . . lene þat þe soule . . . schal fare to blisse. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* vii. 98 Whan he shal hennes fare.

† d. To fare on : to rush upon, assault. Obs.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) l. 10 He . . . fair on thame with sic a fellow force.

† e. Of a liquid, a stream : To flow, 'run'. Of immaterial things, esp. time : To go, pass, proceed. Obs. or arch.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2153 De vii. fulsum 3eres faren. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1034 (Cott.) Flummies farand in fer landes. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 149 A fame þat fer in felle kynges londes.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3901 Four hours full farne & he fite neghes. 15. *Synthe & Dame* 327 in Hazl. E. P. 111. 213 That bloud out gan fare. 1827 *Hood Hero & L.* xciv. The crystal skin Reveals the ruby tide that fares within.

† *To fare astray* († *misliche, amiss*): = to go astray. *Obs.* or *arch.*

† 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 He scal misliche faran on monie gedwillingan. 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 237 Why and wherefore hyt bys. That ȝoure sygh fareth amys. *Ibid.* 2756 Thou levest wykked conel iure. That makes the fare amys. 1596 *Sturmer Hymn Head. Love* xxviii. (1611). When we fared had amis. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 219 Is it earthly music faring astray.

† *G.* To 'go', range, have a place. *Obs.* rare -1. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 293 The fields and boats fare before schools or books.

† *h.* To 'go', pass, change into something else.

1398 *TREVISA Barith. De P. R. v.* lxx. (1405) 183 When the trewe heetyb, therof comyth whytnesse as it faryth in food.

3. rarely *trans.* † *a.* To tread (under foot). *b.* Of a horse: To take (a person) along.

† 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 120 Under my feete I shalle thaym fare. Those ladys that wille [not] lere my fare. 1867 *CARLYLE Reiner.* (1881) II. 139 Others farsing two alone in the world, the good [pony] 'Larry' fursing us.

II. With reference to behaviour or condition.

† *4.* To 'go on', behave, conduct oneself, act.

† 1300 *Cursor M.* 11807 (Gött.) Pat wil wolf, þat for sna fals. *Ibid.* 16762-4 (Cott.) Mony grete clerkez. Seghen þe son fare now. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 599 He. fares als an unresonabel beste. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 654, I will you faithfully enforme how ye fare shal. Your worship to wyn. 1470 *MALORY Arthur* xx. xii. Ye fare as a man that were aferd. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 65/6 He fared as one out of his wits. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Aeneid* vi. 534 Thus fares the Queen, and thus her fury blows Amidst the crowd.

† *b.* To 'go on' impetuously, rage, rail (against). *Obs.* Cf. *FARE sb.* 1 c.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 98 One who being bidden to reade . . . a poore seely Epigram . . . taketh on and fareth against the paper wherein it is written. 1609 - *Anon. Marcell.* xvi. jv. 60 Constantius having intelligence hereof, fared and fumed. *Ibid.* xvi. xi. 73 They fared and ragged about their wonted manner.

† *c.* With *prep.* *by, with*: To deal with, treat, *esp.* in *To fare fair or foul with*. Also in indirect passive. *To fare with oneself*: to behave. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 266 Wif him fare as a fol þat failde his wittus. 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7825 So faren they by women. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 It is gret drede to fare foule with hem in suche materes. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxiii. Dame Lyones. . . soo faryd with her self as she wold haue dyed. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 9 b. He is a man. . . that few men can. . . fare wyth all. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 34 b. When they se him [Christ] so foule fare with. 1526 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* v. 21 We fare fayre with men. 1614 *RALPH Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 3. 622 Demetrius. . . fared very angrily with his brother.

† *d.* To fare with (a thing): to make use of, employ, possess; to live upon (food). *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* c. 9 My fas. sware þat it is ypocrysy þat i fare with. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 202 Fode for to fare wif. *Ibid.* 242 To witen of þe wisdom þat se wif faren. *Ibid.* 618, & al þat welles in þis word scholde wif fare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2454 Quat faris þou with?

5. † *a.* Followed by *as though, as if, that*: To act so as to cause an expectation or belief; to pretend. Also *To let fare*. *Obs.*

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 17 b. If thou be wyse fare as thouwe thou knowist nott. a 1535 *MORE De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 73/2 It maketh the stomak wamble, and fare as it would vomit. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. tr. *Erasm. Paraph.* John vii. 19, 20 They let fare as if they thought the multitude did not knowe their wickednes. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 He would. . . fare in shew as though he would have slowne in their faces. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter* 86. (Camden) 21 Thai fare that this singularit in philosophi is like to grow to a shrode matter. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* 1. 121 Doe ye fare, as if the Lord bade yee come hither?

† *b.* To seem likely, bid fair. *dial.* (With *inf.* it is often little more than a periphrasis for the finite vb.)

1849 *DICKENS Dav. Coff.* xlv. 'How do you fare to feel about it, Mas'r Davy?' 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'She [a cow] fares a cauving.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'His ailment fares to go hard with him.' 1883 *18th Cent.* Oct. 595 Fares as if they moos' of 'em goes up country. 1884 *Mechalah* 1. 7 When she fares to say or do a thing, there is no staying tongue or hand. 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Col. Quaritch* III. v. 77 'The skill'. . . do fare to take the skin off your throat.

† *G. impers.* To 'go'; to happen; to turn out.

Occas. with *well, ill, etc.* Const. † *by, with*. 1320 *Hali Meid.* 7 Sekerliche swa hit fareð. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 795 So it faryþ by þou folk þat fillen þou silen. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 83 He forgeteth that one wyth that other and so faryþ by me. 1586 *COGAN Harvea Health* ccxiii. (1636) 223 It fareth by them as it doth by a lampe. 1555-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 31/2 It fares alike with good and bad. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* III. 443 So fares it when with truth fals-hood contends. 1713 *SWIFT Freazey of J. Denay.* Beware. . . that it fare not with you as with your predecessor. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xlv. How fares it with the happy dead?

7. To 'get on' (well or ill); to experience good or bad fortune or treatment.

† 1000 *ALFRIC On M. T.* (Gr.) 20 Hu mæst se man wel faran. þe [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11900 (Cott.) Send him quar he faris wert. 1375 *HARBOUR BRUCE* III. 548 The king then. . . spert. . . How thai. . . had fare. 1382 *WELSH 3 John* 2. I make preyer, thee for to entre, and fare welcomy. 1450 *Melvin* 11 He farith well and is in hole. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 62 For we fare war than ever we fowre. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Sect.* II. 6 How he fuit that tyme. . . It war

our lang. . . to tell. 1587 *TURBURY Trag. T.* (1837) 10 Remember how fonde Pheton fard. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 193 His children had their heads cut off, and all his race feared the worse for his sake. 1612 *ROWLANDS Knaue of Harts* 41 The world did wrangle for their wealth, And Lawyers fard the better. 1703 *Pope Theobis* 500 So fares a sailor on the stormy main. 1721 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 330 p. 1 Fearing that his Poultry might fare the worse for it. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. vii. 50 Colonel Tatton . . . kindly asked me. . . how I fared of my wound. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 341 Ill fares the traveller now. 1829 *LATTON Disowned* 6 How fares your appetite? 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 161 Sculpture fared as ill as painting. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 77 We shall see hereafter how he fared on his errand.

† *Phrase.* 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 412 That ancient chick of going far and faring worse. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* I. ii. 38 We may go much farther and fare much worse.

8. *Spec.* To be (well or ill) entertained with food; to feed (well, ill, hardly, sumptuously, etc.).

1393 *LANGEL P. Pl. C.* vi. 8 Whenne ich hadde myn hele . . . and loude wel fare. 1532 *MORE Confut. Thidale* Wks. 651/2 Synt John. . . fasted and fore hard. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* III. vi. 37 Feast you eares with the Musike awhile: If they will fare so harshly. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xvi. 19 A certain rich man. . . fared sumptuously euery day. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* (1879) IV. 215, I do not think they fared very hard. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 3, I fared very well at dinner. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 324 No animal fares more sumptuously. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 169 Our breakfast, for all fare alike, is hard tack.

9. Used in imperative with *well*, as an expression of good wishes to a parting friend, or as a mere formula in recognition of parting; = *FAREWELL int.*

arch. a. with the person as *subj.* (see sense 7).

† Also *occas.* in infinitive.

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B.* xiii. 180 Frendes, fareth wel. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* ProL 501 Let him farwel, God give his soule rest. 1440 *Prol Myst.* xvii. 204 Fares wele, 3e be bygid. 1533 *GAU Richt Yaf* (1888) 109 Fair now weil. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 166, I byd you moeste hartely well to fare. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* 1. (Arb.) 37 Well fare the life. I ledde ere this. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xv. 29 Fare ye well. 1826 *BEDDOES Let. to B. Procter* Poems 173 Fare, as you deserve it, well. 1859 *TENNISON Elaine* 692 A diamond is a diamond. Fare you well. A thousand times!

† *impers.* (see sense 6) with *dat.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 544 If they prefer gain before godliness, fare them well. 1676 *HOMER Iliad* xx. 321 Fare him well. 1816 *BYRON Fare thee well!* For ever, fare thee well. a 1833 *PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 247 Beloved, fare thee well! 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Fares-le-wel!*: fare thee well.

† III. 10. To ache, throb. *dial.* † *Obs.*

[Perh. etymologically 'to go on', 'rage': cf. 4 b.]

1781 in *HURTON Tour to Caves* Gloss. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

IV. In phraseological combination with advbs.

† 11. Fare about. To go about, set oneself. *Obs.*

1563 J. PILKINGTON *Burn. Paules Ch.* v. sig. Qij. Theym that fare about to doe againste the ordinance of God.

12. Fare forth (analytical form of OE. *ford-faran*). See *FARE v.* 1 and *FORTH*.

a. To go forth, depart, start.

1200 *Tin. Coll. Hom.* 225 To heueriche bie sulle fare forð mid ure drihte. 1375 *HARBOUR BRUCE* III. 345 All hyr company, Lap on that hors, and furth thai far. 1400 *Alayne* 206 Rowlande. . . Fares forthe with Baners brade. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 1. i. xvi. Like Doves so forth they fore. 1727-38 *Gay Fables* 1. i. xiv. 5 Forth he fares, all toil defies. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hyphalia* xxi. 258 Before sunrise. . . Raphael was faring forth gallantly.

† *b.* To go on, advance, with respect either to space or time. In the latter sense also quasi-*impers.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 390 When he is fared so forþ fer in his age. 1530 *Will. Palerne* 3260 It was forþ [to] nist faren bi þat time.

† *c.* To go by, pass away. *Obs.*

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1629 Pinen, þe fare' forðinan hondhwile.

† 13. Fare up. To get up. *Obs.*

1400-50 *Alexander* 545 þan faris scho vp and farkis furth a fute or tway.

Fare, v. 2 *Obs.* [var. of *FARROW v.*] *intr.* Of a sow: To litter. Hence *Faring ppl.* *a.*

1573 *Tusser Hush.* (1878) 74 Sow ready to fare. *Ibid.*, Good faring sow.

† *Fare, v.* 3 *Obs.* To play at the game called 'fare': see *FARE sb.* 4 *Obs.*

1330 *PALSGR.* 545/2, I fare, I playe at a game so named (at the dyse). 15. Jack Juggler in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 115 A corner. . . Where boys were at dice, faring at all; When Careaway with that good company met, He fell to faring withouten let.

Fare, obs. var. FEAR v.

Fareden, var. of *FOREDEN*, ME., cnmity.

† *Fare-free. Obs.* rare. [f. *FARE v.* + *FREE sb.* 2]

A fee paid on quitting a tenancy.

1523 [see *FAREWELL B.*]

† *Farelet. Obs.* rare -1. See quot. [Perh. a mistake for *FORCELET*.]

1602 *FULDESCHE Pandectes* 43 He that couenanteth to defend a castelle or farelet is not bound, if warre be raised, through his fault, to whome hee made the couenant.

Farendino, var. of *FANDINE*, *Obs.*

Farer (fē-rar). Also 6 *S. farar*. [f. *FARE v.* + *ER* 1.] A traveller. Chiefly with defining sb., as *SEAFARER*, *WAYFARER*, etc.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aecis* v. xiii. 30 The wind. . . followeth fast the se fararis behynd. 1831 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 52 Open as the highway to all farers.

Fareway, var. f. of *FAIRWAY*.

Farewell (fē-rwēl), *int.* Also *sb.* (a.) and *adv.* Forms: 4-6 farwel (l(e, 4-8 farewel, (5 fayrwell, 6 fairwewell, farewele), 5-farewell. [The phrase *fare well* (see *FAREW.* 9) treated as oneword.] *A. int.*

1. An expression of good wishes at the parting of friends, originally addressed to the one setting forth, but in later use a mere formula of civility at parting; Goodbye! Adieu! Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*, and chiefly implying regretful feeling.

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B.* xi. 47 'See, farewel phippe!' quod fauntele. c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 458 Fayrwell! Godson, thouwe grant vs thy byssing. 1509 *HAWES Past. Plan.* xvi. vii. Fare wel, she sayde, for I must parte you fro. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. i. 36, I am your accessory, and so farewel. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 718 And now farewel. 1821 *BYRON Mar. Fan.* iv. i, Farewell! - we meet no more in life! - farewell! 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xlvii. 9 Farewell company true, my lovely comrades.

2. *fig.* An expression of regret at leaving anything, or a mere exclamation = Goodbye, to no more of. Also *farewell to*, and *farewell it*.

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.* 39 Whan I. that the floures ginnen for to springe Farwel my book and my deuocioun! c 1386 - *Knt's T.* 1902 Farewel physike; go bere the man to cherche. c 1475 *Sgr. love Degre* 941 Farewell golde, pure and fyne; Farewell velvet, and satyne. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* iv. ii. 33 All the vertue thereof is gone, and farewel it. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parina's Iron Age* 139 And if she yielded, farewel Bavaria. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* viii. 82 Farewell ye secret Woods, and shady Groves. 1766 *FORDYCE Serm. Yig. Wom.* (1767) I. v. 193 Farewel to real friendship, farewel to convivial delight! 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 247 So farewell envy of the peasants' nest.

† *b.* Proverb, *Farewell feldfare*; said to one of whom the speaker wishes to see no more, with allusion to the feldfare's departure northward at the end of winter. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* III. 812 The harme is don, and farewel feldfare. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5513.

C. In the name of a plant (see quot.).

1878-86 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, Farewell Summer, *Saporiaia officinalis* L. . . From its flowering in the months of August and September.

B. *sb.*

1. *a.* The *int.* used *subst.* as a name for itself, and hence for any equivalent, as in *To say farewell to*. With this has now coalesced the originally distinct use in *To bid farewell*, where *farewell* represents historically the *infinitive*, not as elsewhere the *imperative*, of the vbl. phrase. *b.* An utterance of the word 'farewell'; any expression or act equivalent to this; a parting salutation, formal leave-taking, adieu.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 268 But farewell she was ago Unto Pallás. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xviii. 21 Bad them seare wel. 1520 *NORTH Doni's Mor. Philos.* (1888) IV. 229 For a farewell. . . he wil yerke out behinde and put him in daunger of his life. 1587 *JAMES in Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 113 But we, little regarding their curtesie, gaue them the gentle farewel, and so departed. 1633 *FORD Broken H.* iv. iv. She. . . begg'd some gentle voice to tune farewell To life and griefs. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* II. 12 So their Visitor bid them farewell. 1710 *ADDISON Whig Exam.* No. 2 ¶ 14, I inke my farewell of this subject. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 490 He was going to bid all things here an everlasting farewell. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 367 Fondly look'd their last, And took a long farewell. 1848 *LYTTON Alice* 53 She had wept her last farewell on her mother's bosom. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* cxxiii, I cannot think the thing farewell. 1880 *QUINA Moths* I. 216, 'I came to bid you farewell', he said softly. 1884 *Hunt. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 4102 The 'farewells' . . . of actors and singers are not always to be depended on.

† 2. A payment on quitting a tenancy. *Obs.*

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 25 b. The tenant. . . shall make a fyne with the lorde for his dep[ar]tyng. . . and it is called a farefee or a farewell.

† 3. *transf.* An after-taste, twang. *Obs.*

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 183 The Jacke. . . leaves a clammy farewell in the mouth, and adds a double benefit to the stomack. 1648 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 245 Temporal advantages of wealth [etc.], have a very ill farewell with them at the last. 1759 *BOYER Fr. & Eng. Dict.* s. v., This wine has a sad farewell with it.

4. *attrib.* passing into an adj.: Pertaining to a farewell, accompanying or signifying a farewell. (In this use the stress is variable: most commonly *farewell*.)

a 1721 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 182 He num'rous Farewell-Blessings on them pour'd. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 445 ¶ 2 Writers, who have taken their Leave of the Publick in farewell Papers. 1773 *TICKELL Prospect of Peace* 41 The hardy Vet'ran. . . Leans on his Spear to take his farewell View. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Conf. de partance*, a farewell gun. 1822-56 *DR. QUINCY Confess.* (1862) 108 A few final or farewell farewells. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. x. 215, I accompanied them with my dogs as a farewell escort for some miles.

† *b.* applied to the point where one 'bids farewell to', or parts from a person or thing.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Stag.* A ij, The Lizard being the farewell Cape to most Ships that sail out of the British Seas. 1865 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms* ed. 2, *Farewell Rock*. The familiar term in the South Welsh coal-field for the Millstone Grit, because on striking it the miner bids farewell to all workable seams of coal.

† *C. adv.* (cf. *ADIEU adv.* 1) *To go farewell*: to go away, be dismissed. *Obs.*

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 23 Let A & F [two stars] go farwel til agayns the dawenyng a Gret while.

Farewell (fə'rewəl), *v.* Also *farwell*. [f. prec.] *a. trans.* To take leave of, bid or say good-bye to. *b. intr.* To say good-bye.

1607 SIDNEY AGRICOLA (1622) 93 She brake from their armes . . . And fare-welling the flocke, did homeward wend. 1606 *tr. Rollock's Lect.* on 1 & 2 *Thess.* i. xxvi. 325 After tryell if thou findest it [his doctrine] sound . . . keep it; if not, fairewell it. a 1657 R. LOVEYARD *Lett.* (1663) 28 It put some doubts to flight that you had farwell'd Barningham. a 1693 DOURHART *Rabelais* iii. xliii. 356 Pantagruel . . . farwell'd . . . the President. 1885 R. F. BURTON 1001 *Nights* I. 122 She farewelled me with her dying eyes.

|| **Farfalla**. *Obs. rare.* [It. *farfalla* a candlefly or moth.] (See quot.)

1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. (1641) 208/1 [New Farfalla] in her radiant shine, Too-bold, I burn these tender wings of mine. 1626 COCKERAM, *Farfalla*, a Candle-fly.

Far-famed (fā'fāmd), *a.* [f. FAR *adv.* + FAMED *ppl. a.*] That is famed to a great distance; well-known, widely celebrated.

1624 MASSINGER *Part. Love* ii. iii. The far-famed English Bath. 1725 POPE *Ode* 5. 162 Stern *Æetes* came The far-fam'd brother of the enchantress dame. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 539 That far-famed sanctuary of the laws. 1855 KINGSLAY *Heroes* v. (1863) 66 The far-famed slayer of the Gorgon. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. vii. 168 This was the far-famed valley of Eschol.

† **Far-fet**, *a. Obs.* [f. FAR *adv.* + fet, *pa. pple.* of FET *v.* *Obs.*]

1. = FAR-FETCHED 1.

1579 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 93 Farre fet and deere bought is good for Ladies. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* (1622) 536 Those far-fet helms. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* iii. iii. Your far-fet viands please not My appetite. 1671 MILTON P. R. ii. 401 Others . . . whose pains have earn'd the far-fet spoil.

2. = FAR-FETCHED 2.

1533 MORE *Ansu. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1123/2 In . . . hys farre fet reason, neyther is hys maior true, nor hys argument toucheth not the matter. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 350 Therewith he told her a farre-fet tale. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 116 For Metaphors, he uses to chuse the . . . most far-fet that he can light upon.

3. as *sb.* (See quot.) *rare* -1.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poete* iii. xvii. (Arb.) 193 The figure *Metaphis*, which I call the far-fet, as when we had rather fetch a word a great way off then to use one nether hand to expresse the matter aswell and plainer.

† **Far-fetch**, *sb. Obs.* [Back-formation from FAR-FETCHED.]

1. A deeply-laid or cunning stratagem.

a 1562 C. CAVENTISH *Life Wolsey* (1827) 129 Ye may see . . . how she can compass a matter to work displeasure by a far fetch. 1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMARN *Jocasta* ii. 1. This minde of mine doth fleet full farre from that farfetch of his. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1584 Jesuits have deeper Reaches In all their Politick Far-fetches.

2. Fondness for far-fetched ideas.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonymy* (1856) 61 Wieland had too fine a smell; his reader must be practised, to be aware of his far-fetch.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* = FAR-FETCHED.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astral.* xviii. 365 Had he neuer printed it, this farre-fetch derivation had neuer bene dearely bought.

† **Far-fetch**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To derive in a far-fetched manner.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. ii. (1647) 168 It seemeth a forced and overstrained deduction, to farfetcheth the name of Tartars from an Hebrew word. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bk.* Ser. i. (1873) 193 There is such a difference between far-reaching and far-fetching.

Far-fetched (fā'fētʃt, fā'fētʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. FAR *adv.* + FETCHED; cf. FAR-FET.]

1. Brought from far. *Obs. exc. arch.* † Of a pedigree: Traced from a remote origin.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abis.* i. (1879) 33 Farfetcheth and deare boughte is good for Ladies, they say. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* clxxxvii. (1639) 169 Indian pearles be greatest and more desired as being far fetched. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* Ded. The first fruites of my farre-fetcht experience. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. (1703) II. 162 A far fetch'd Pedigree, through so many hundred years. 1658 W. BURTON *Lin. Anton.* 20 Oysters . . . conveyed thence to Rome, among other farfetcht Dainties. 1769 DE FOE'S *Tour Gr. Brit.* I. 254 According to the old Saying, Far-fetch'd, and deare bought, is fittest for the Ladies. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 243 He . . . brings his bevrage home, Far-fetch'd and little worth. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 71 She reached her fine strong hand anear The far-fetch'd thing.

† *b.* Devious, circuitous. (Cf. to fetch a compass.) a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 48 Others by secret and far-fetch't passages escaped home.

2. Of an argument, notion, simile, etc.: Studiously sought out, not easily or naturally introduced; strained.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 99 Democritus and other . . . give other reasons, but they seem to be far fetched. 1649 COWLEY *Mistress, Wish* iv. Pride and Ambition here, Only in far-fetch'd metaphors appear. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. § 1, shall not trouble you with authorities, or far-fetched arguments. 1844 H. ROGERS *Exc.* (1860) I. 76 Some far-fetched conceit, or unpardonable extravagance. 1850 TROLLOPE *He Knew* lxxxi. (1878) 450 Far-fetched ideas respecting English society.

Hence *Far-fetchedness*, the state or fact of being far-fetched.

a 1849 POR. *Browning* Wks. 1864 111 415 A certain far-fetchedness of imagery. 1866 *Times* 6 Apr. 5 No excuse for extreme quaintness, oddity, and far-fetchedness.

Far-forth, *adv.*: see FAR and FORTH; also 5 *ferthforthe*. Now usually as two words.

† 1. To a great distance or extent; far, far on.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxii. (1812) 120 She ferforth with child was then begonne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C vii. And it was thenne ferforth on the day. c 1500 *Melusine* xix 123 These tydings were ferforth brought in the land, that Vryan knew of it. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 53 The humid night was farforth spent. 1858 M. PORTER *Souther Johnny* 30 Farforth to range.

† *b.* quasi-*adj.* *Farforth day*: late in the day, 'high-day'. *Obs.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvii. The soules that are in this state are not all lyke ferforth. c 1450 *Merlin* 282 It is so ferforth that it is to late for vs to repente. 1560 INGELNED *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 312 In my bed, Until it were very farforth in day.

2. To a definite degree, or distance; in phrases, *how, so, or thus far-forth, as or so far-forth as, so far forth that*.

† *a.* in reference to distance or advanced position in space, time, or order. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22711 heading (Trin.). Now we be Jus ferforth come. 1430 *Lynd. Chron.* *Troy* i. vi. So ferforth as this my lyfe may endure. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 51 Soffre yethus farre forth. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 171 He gave also, the royaltie of the water on each side, so farre forth as . . . a man might cast a short hatchet out of the vessell unto the banke.

b. in reference to degree or extent. Now only in phrase *So far forth*, with sense 'to the specified extent and no more'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9204 Alle þes were ægen þe kinge, as verþuorþ as hii couþe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1285 (Trin.) þe fende wende . . . þat al mankynde shulde han ben his So ferforþ þat god not mygt fetc. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 792 As fer forth as I han my arte. 1413 *Lynd. Pilgr. Soule* i. xxvii. (1839) 31 Crist. 500 ferforth remitted his rigour. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 486 II. 152 As fertheforthe as I kan undyrstand yet, they shall have grace. 1533 HEYWOOD *Parad. & Friar* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 207 Many a man so far-forth latched grace. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Arg't. Knowyng well how farfurth his disciples, had nede of lyght meate. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* L. ii. 178 Know thus far forth, By accident most strange, bountifull Fortune . . . hath mine enemies brought to this shore. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 170 [They] are so farre forth orthodox that they retain a saving profession. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. ii. § 2 Every Offence . . . may . . . be also punished equally, and as far forth as it may in a Commonwealth. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* vi. i. § 2 Induction. so far forth as it is an argument, may, of course, be stated Syllogistically.

Hence, *Far forthly adv. Obs.*, to a great or definite extent; also, entirely, excellently.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 158 Dowel on Domesday Is digneliche [v. r. ferforliche] i-preist. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 52 God wote for I have, As ferforth as I have kunnyng, Bene youred. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 19 So ferforthly that alle creatures schal have nede to hym. 1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flaminius* Fiv. That knyght whiche advanced himself most ferforthly . . . in the bataylle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxi. 127 The people . . . was wonderfully mynnyshed . . . so ferforthly, that . . . the quicke bodies suffysed not to bury the ded.

† **Farger**, *sb. Obs.* ? A kind of false dice.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1839) 38 Their Cheates, Bard-dice, Flattes, Fargers, . . . and many others.

Fargite (fā'gīt), *Mün.* [f. (Glen) *Farg* in Fife-shire + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 427 *Fargite* is a red natrolite from Glen Farg, containing . . . about 4 p. c. of lime. 1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 423 *Fargite*, consisting of two equivalents of natrolite and one of scolecite.

† **Fargood**, *New England. Obs.* ? An outrigger. 1756 PENHALLOW *Ind. Warr* (1859) 53 But having no fargood, and their boat a dull sailer, ours gained on so much, that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 54 The enemy making too near the wind (for want of a fargood) came to stay several times.

Far-hand, *sb. Sc.* [f. FAR *a.* + HAND.]

But perhaps a corruption of *farand*, northern *pr. pple.* of FARE to travel; cf. FARANDMAN.] The condition or standing of an artisan who seeks employment away from home. Only in phrase *at far-hand*, and *attrib.*

1820 CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 32 Fee for a Stranger, or what is called at far-hand. *Ibid.* 38 The Crown receives Three Pounds for the stamp on the Far-hand tickets. *Ibid.*, The Far-hand entrants are exempted from bucket-money.

Farina (fā'rina, fā'fānā). See also FERINE, FARINHA. [a. *L. farina*, f. *far* corn. Cf. *F. farine*.]

1. The flour or meal of any species of corn, nut, or starchy root. 1338 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. lxvii. (1495) 643 Mele is properly called farina when the corn is well ground. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 29 The Meale was called Farina. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 265 The farina of wheat does not give carbonate of lime by incineration. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 133 Two scruples of the farina of the Croton nut should be given in a little gruel. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 316 Starch is the farina of seeds and soft cellular roots and stems.

b. A powdery substance, dust.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 33 A white substance which we call Farina (Meal) to nourish the new-born Plant. 1764 J. GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 534 note, Small seeds, covered with a red farina. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Comm.* I. 194 Some have the surface covered with a fine white powder, or farina. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 32 Rub off the farina, should any adhere.

c. A preparation of maize used for puddings.

2. In various scientific uses. *a. Bot.* = Pollen.

1721 BRATLEY *Wks. Nat.* 27 The Farina of each . . . Plant. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 486 Impregnated by the farina of the male plant. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 15 June 619 The bee and its congeners . . . by carrying the fructifying farina from flower to flower, convert flowers into fruit.

b. Chem. A fine white powder obtained from cereals, the potato, etc.; starch.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 11 Farina or the pure matter of starch. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 345 This white matter will at length subside; it may be collected on a filter and dried; it is then starch or farina.

c. Entom. A mealy powder found on some insects.

1828 STARK *Elevat. Nat. Hist.* II. 327 Body cylindrical, brown, covered with farina.

d. Geol. *Fossil farina* (see quot. 1859).

1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) I. 170 Fossil farina . . . appears in thin, white crusts . . . attached to the lateral or lower surfaces of beds of shell limestone, &c. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Fossil Farina*, a mealy-looking infusorial or microphytal earth—the Berg-mahl of the Swedes and Laplanders.

3. *Comb. farina-boiler, U.S.*, a utensil used for cooking farinaceous articles. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Farinaceous (fā'rinā's), *a.* [f. *L. farinaceus*, f. *farina* (see prec.) + -OUS. Cf. *F. farinac.*]

1. Consisting or made of flour or meal.

1656 [see FARINOUS], 1755 *Genl. Mag.* XXV. 8 It cannot be absolutely affirmed to be a rarely farinaceous, but it does not appear to be compounded of any animal substance. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 81 During the symptomatic fever, a mild, vegetable farinaceous diet is proper. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Zool.* (1873) I. xi. 278 Their farinaceous food creates a great craving for fish.

2. Containing or yielding flour or starch; starchy. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 485 A Farinaceous or Mealy Tree, serving to make bread of it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 322 Their Aliment ought to be light, of farinaceous vegetables. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 217 The greater fineness of the meal, and the less solubility of its farinaceous part. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 156 This large class of farinaceous seeds.

3. Of a mealy nature, resembling meal in texture or quality.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 10 One is a kind of Crystalline Stone, and almost all good Lead: the other not so rich and more farinaceous. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 13 The granulations of the crust much larger, but equally soft and farinaceous. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 81 The root becomes farinaceous, tasteless and inert. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flor.* 343 Cystoletons thick, fleshy or farinaceous.

4. Having a mealy appearance. *a.* Finely comminuted, powdery; now only *Pathol.*: see quot. 1884.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* i. 47 This farinaceous Seed of Wort. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Farinaceous*, in Medicine, the term is applied to epidermal exfoliations which are pale and very minute, so as to resemble flour.

b. Covered with farina or fine dust. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xv. 141 All farinaceous or mealy winged animals, as Butter-flies, and Moths. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 126 Crane Fly. Farinaceous wings; being covered with a mealy substance easily coming off upon a touch. 1829 LONDON *Cyclop. Plants* 1016-7 Farinaceous outside, pink inside.

Farinaceously (fā'rinā'sli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] *a.* In a farinaceous manner: see quot. 1840.

b. In the direction of or with an inclination towards farinaceous food.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Farinaceously* *Tomentose*, covered with a mealy kind of down. 1853 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLVII. 680 So farinaceously disposed were the guests . . . that the introduction of a cake . . . would frequently spur a jaded appetite to new efforts.

Farinar, *obs. form* of FOREIGNER.

Farination (fā'rinā'sh-n), *rare* -1. [f. FARINA + -ATION.] The action of making into flour.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Cent. Afr.* in *Frail. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 401 It is hard, waxy, and unfit for friction.

Farine: see FARINHA.

† **Farined**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *F. farine* (= FARINA) in spec. sense powder for the complexion + -ED 2.] Powdered.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 230 Our effeminate Farined Gallants.

Faring (fə'rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FARE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FARE; journeying, travelling; an instance of the same.

1594 CAREW *Quarte's Exam. Wils* i. (1596) 8 This faring, that a man takes from his owne Country. 1533 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* i. xxi. Through this troubled faring. 1 guidess past. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. vi. His deplorable farings and voyagings draw to a close.

2. Condition or state; esp. a passing condition of body. *dial.*

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* II. 103 One woman asked another how her husband fared. It was answered, that he had strange farings. 1857 WRIGHT *Dist. Obs. & Provinc. Eng.*, *Farings*, feelings, symptoms. *East.* 1882 WHITTIER *Poems, An Autograph* xiii. 54 Age brings me no despairing Of the world's future faring.

3. *concr.* Entertainment, fare; in *pl.* made dishes.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 328 Broths, Potage, Farings, Sauces. 1681 COLVIL *Whites Supplie* (1751) 125 Watered meal of oats . . . we prefer . . . To all the king of Babel's faring. 1803 C. CAUSTIC *Terrible Tractation* iii. (ed. 2) 122 Who cook up most delicious farings From cheese rinds.

b. To get one's faring: see FARING *sb.* 1 c.

1846 L. S. COSTELLO *Tour to & fr. Venice* 253, I am . . . glad to see how the old demon gets his faring.

† **Faring**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That has a specified condition or state; (well-, better-, best-) conditioned. (Cf. FARRAND.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 204 Oon of the beste farynge man on lyue. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4119 He is... a wel faryng king. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. 4, She thougt she sawe neuer... a better farynge knyght. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) vi. i. He hadde neuer seen... so wel faryng a man.

Faringee, var. of FERINGHEE.

† **Faringly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Like one in a specified condition; in a (well-, ill-, etc.) conditioned manner.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6735 The Sowdan... forth past Throw the Keyne wele faryngly. 1530 PALSGR. 830/1 All yll faryngly, tout mausadement.

|| **Farinha** (fari'nã). Also 8 farina, and in anglicized form farinæ. [Pg. *farinha* = L. *farina*; see FARINA.] = CASSAVA 2.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 52 Boiling the water and soaking a quantity of this Farina in it. 1863 *Bates Nat. Amazon* i. 28 Both are products of the same root, tapioca being the pure starch, and farinha the starch mixed with woody fibre. 1870 DASENT *Ann. Eventful Life* (ed. 4) i. 4 Salt-fish, and farine, and alive-wives. 1893 *Act* 56-7 *Vict. c. 88* Sched. I, An extraordinary quantity of manioc, or cassada, commonly called farinha.

attrib. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 170 Two Bags of Farine Bread.

Farinose (færi'nôs), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *farinôsus*; see FARINOSUS.]

a. adj. Yielding farina; also *Bot., Zool., and Path.* (see quot. 1845.)

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Farinose*, full of meal, mealy. 1845 S. PALMER *Pontaglot Dict.*, *Farinoseus*, a farinose: an epithet employed to designate... 2. In Botany and Zoology the parts, or organs, of Plants and of Insects which... are sprinkled with a white powder, resembling farina: 3. in Pathology a species of herpetic eruption. 1856 LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 42 The soridia... give it [a thallus]... a farinose or mealy appearance.

b. sb. Chem.

1882 VINES *Sack's Bot.* 57 At every point of a starch grain both constituents occur together; if the granulose is extracted, the farinose remains behind as a skeleton.

Hence **Farinoseus** *adv.*

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Farinosely*, covered with a mealy kind of down. 1847 in CRAIG.

Farinoseus (færi'nôs), *a. ? Obs.* [ad. L. *farinôsus*, *f. farina*; see FARINA and -OUS. Cf. F. *farineux*.] *a.* Containing farina. *b.* Covered with a white mealy substance.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Farinaceous* or *Farinous*, mealy or full of meal, be meal, be meal. 1727 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Age*, If you are troubled with farinose or running 'Peters'. 1742 *Land & Country Brev.* i. (ed. 4) 12 The farinose Part loses a great deal of its essential Salts.

Farinulent (færi'nulnt), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *farinulentus*, *f. farina*; see FARINA and -ULENT.]

'Covered with minute dots resembling white or yellow powder, or with a fixed whitish powder on a dark surface' (*Cent. Dict.*).

|| **Fario** (fæ'riô). [L. *fario* salmon-trout.] (See quot. 1753.)

[a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Icthyogr.* 189 Ausonii zeteat maximi & seniores Salmones dicebantur, media magnitudinis & setatis Saronios aut Fariones.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Fario* in Zoology, a term for a salmon when about half-grown. 1854 BADDHAM *Illust.* 7 They are all poached farios.

Farish (fæ'rif), *a. dial.* Also farish. [f. FAR + -ISH.] Somewhat far. Only in phr. *farish on*.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'We're getting farish on in years.' 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Farish* on, advanced in years; also nearly intoxicated. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v. *Farish* on, 'He's farish on by this time; I should say he'll be 'Lunnun by three o'clock.'

Farl (fæ'li), *sb. Sc.* Also 8 farle, 9 farrel. [Contraction for FARDEL sb.²] Originally, the fourth part of a thin cake made either of flour or oatmeal; now applied to a cake of similar kind and size, whether quadrant-shaped or not.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1753) i. 91 Sowens, and farles, and blaps. 1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* vii, An farls bak'd wi' butter. 1830 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* iii, I have tasted no food since daybreak but a farl of oat-cake.

† **Farl**, *v. Obs.* In 7 farlo. [Contraction for FARDEL; cf. FURL.] = FARDEL v.

1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Sea Voyage* i. i, Farle up all her Linnery.

† **Farland**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. FAR + LAND.] Coming from a distance; foreign.

a 1595 SIR J. MAITLAND *Admou. Mar* 36 in *Maitland Poems* (1830) App. 125 Farland fules scime to half fedderis fair. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 33 Marchants... whose vent was to furnish the far land Jewes.

Farland, *obs. form* of FORLEAND.

Farleu (fæ'liu). *Lav.* Also farley, farliou.

[Etymology unknown.] (See quot. 1670.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Farley* or *Farliu*, In the Mannor of West-slapton in Com. Devon, if any Tenant die possessed of a Cottage, by custom he must pay sixpence to the Lord for a farley which probably may be in lieu of a heriot; for in some Mannors Westward, they difference Farleu as the best good from Heriot the best Beast. 1706 in *Phillips* (ed. Kersey). 1851 N. & Q. 25 Oct. 317 Devonshire leaves for lives often reserve a money payment on the death of each life as a 'heriot' or 'farliu'.

'Farley, -i(-e, -ik, -y-o: see FERRY.

Farlot, var. of FIRLOT.

† **Farly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. FAR + -LY².] Far, to a great extent or distance.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 298 Farlee may we fownde and fare For myssyng of our master Iesu. 1555 ABR. PARKER *Pvs. cvi*, God sware unto them all that he would... sparple them, as runnegates in countries farly wyde.

† **Farm**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 *feorm* (Northumb. *feorm*), 2 *ferm*, 3 *south*, 4 *veorm*, 5 *farme*.

[OE. *feorm* str. fem.; -prehistoric *fermā.]

'Not found outside Eng., and no satisfactory Teut. etymology has been proposed. On the assumption that the primary sense was 'fixed portion of provisions, ration', it would be admissible to regard the word as a late L. *firma*, and so ultimately identical with *Farm* sb.² In Domesday Book *firma unius noctis* is equivalent to *anes nites feorme* of quot. c 1122 below; and mediaeval Lat. writers in England used *firma* in the sense of 'banquet'. If the hypothesis of its Latin origin be correct, the word must have been adopted at a very early date: it occurs frequently in the oldest poetry. The derivative *feorman* to feed, is found in the *Corpus Glossary* a 800 ('foet', foemat, broedeþ'); the corresponding OHG. gloss. 'foet', foet' in *St. Gall. MS.* 913 may be derived from an OE. source, the vb. being otherwise unknown in OHG.]

Food, provision; hence, a banquet, feast.

.. Becorulf 451 No ðu ymb mines ne heart lises feorme leng sorgian. a 900 *Charter* xli. in *O. E. Texts* (1885) 449 Hio forgið fitegn pund for ðe mon ðas feorme ðe soel gæste. c 1000 *AS. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 4 Nu ic gægearewode mine feorme, mine færras and mine fugelas synt oflesgne. c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Peterborough) an. 777 Cyðbrigt geaf bone abbote l. punde... & ilca gear anes nites feorme. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 At ferme and at feste. c 1205 *LAV.* 14126 Þæt þe king makede weorne wide store. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) vii. 217 þif he wolde come to his form he schulde have salt mete i-nowe. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 1752 This hasty ferme had bene a feast.

Farm (færm), *sb. Forms:* 2-7 *ferme* (e, 5 *ferme*, foreme, 6 *ferme*), 5-7 *farme*, (8-9 *Hist. form*, pseudo-arch. *feorm*), 6- *farm*. [a. F. *ferme* = med. L. *firma* fixed payment, f. *firmare* to fix, settle, confirm, f. *firmus* FIRM a. (The med. L. word, by a different application of the etymological sense, means also 'confirmation of a document, signature'; so Sp. and It. *firma*: see FIRM sb.)]

† L. A fixed yearly amount (whether in money or in kind) payable as rent, tax, or the like (as opposed to a 'rent, tax, etc., of variable amount, e.g. one calculated at a certain proportion of the produce). Also *Rent and farm*. *Obs.*

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 350 Euerych gret hows in wham me workeþ þe wythes, shal to þe ferme v.s. by þe jere. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156 *Feerne*, a rent, *firma*. c 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 156 in *Babes Bk.* (1668) 319 Of þe resayuer speke wyll þe pat fermyss resayus wytyrly. 1465 *Bury Wills* (1850) 49, I wyl eche of hem alle haue iij. d. to drynke whanne they pay þe ferme. 1463 M. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 975 II. 431 They... haskyd hem rent and ferme and they seydyd hem had payed yow. 1487 *Churchill. Acc. Wigfor*, *Lincolnshire* (Nichols 1797) 84 Robert Peby oweth for ferme of a salt-panne of 16 stone of lede 12. 2d. 1527 *Bury Wills* (1850) 118 The yearlie ferme of iij acres lond. 1552 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 11 Takaris of our mekil mail or ferme to the herschipe of the tenentis. 1642 PERKINS *Prov. Bk.* xi. § 751. 329 If a man be bounden unto 12. in 1000. to grant unto him the rent and ferme of such a mill. 1700 TYNELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 814 All... Thythings shall stand at the old Farm, without any Increase. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 320 The most usual and customary form or rent... must be reserved yearly on such lease.

2. A fixed yearly sum accepted from a person as a composition for taxes or other moneys which he is empowered to collect; also, a fixed charge imposed on a town, county, etc., in respect of a tax or taxes to be collected within its limits. Cf. *FARM v. Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prot.* 252 b (Hengwrt) He was the beste beggere of his toun. c 142 yaf a certeyn ferme for the graunt. 1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 12 § 1 The said Alneger... standeth charged with the Payment of a great annual Farm to the Queens Majesty for the said Alneger. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. 15vii. (1739) 172 The King... raised the values of the Farm of Counties granted to the Sheriffs. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 184 He got undertakers to offer at a farm of the whole revenue. 1861 RUSSELL *Liber Albus* 39 One half of the farm of the City due to the King. 1896 FREEMAN *Norw. Comp.* V. xxiv. 439 He [the Sheriff] paid into the Exchequer the fixed yearly sum which formed the farm of the shire.

b. The letting-out of public revenue to a 'farmer'; the privilege of farming a tax or taxes. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1667 *Pevens Diary* 3 Aug., I find them mighty hot... against the present farm of the Customs. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) II. 108 [The French King] has the revenue of the farms. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1839 I. 86 The oppressions of the tithes, the tailles, the corvées, the gabelles, the farms and the barriers. 1835 EDWARDS in *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 580 The first farm of postal income was made in 1672.

c. The body of farmers of public revenues.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1839) I. 547 A late contract by the Farm has [etc.]. *Ibid.* 568 They despair of a suppression of the Farm.

3. In certain phrases, senses 1 and 2 pass into the sense: The condition of being let at a fixed rent; now only with reference to revenue, the condition of being 'farmed out'. † *At, in farm*; to

have, hold, let, put, set, take, etc., † *in, out* or † *forth* to, to farm. Cf. med. L. *ad firmam, accipere, recipere, committere, locare*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7773 He sette is tounes & is londres to ferme wel vaste. *Ibid.* 8566 Hor londres & hor rentes þe king huld in is honde & oþer wile to ferme tok. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2499 3yf þou haue a þyng yn ferme. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 16 *Liberum arbitrium* hath þe bonde to ferme. 1434-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII. 433 Venerable Anselme... deposited mony abbottes and putte þeire places to ferme. 1439 E. W. *Ills* (1882) 115 The wich I hold to ferme of the mayster and couent. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 157 *Fermyng* or take a þyng to ferme, *firma*, vel *ad firmam accipio*. c 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 432 II. 79, I must selle or lete to ferme all that I have. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9 So dothe y. profyte ryse to the lordes, wheder they go by way of improvement or set to ferme. 1524 *Churchill. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 10 In rents at ferme. 1557 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1599) I. 314 A Cursemay, which the Emperour sometime letteth out to ferme. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 126 Quene Hithe taken of the king in ferme. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 73 The Publicanes had Salt in ferme. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1641) 83 Letting the Realm to farm to mean persons. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* xiii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 41 The Excise we hear is to be lett to ferme by 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade M.* II. (1731) 141 That no bishop, clergyman, or monk, do take to farm any estate or office. 1776 AOM SMITH *W. N. v. ii.* (1866) II. 50r Taxes upon consumable commodities... may be let in farm for a rent certain. 1785 BURKE *Speeches* 1785 *Arctol's Debt* Wks. IV. 273 Districts which were in a condition to be let to farm. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 583 The lease of a district in farm. 1845 M. CULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 30 Government may let them in farm for a rent certain. 1854 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 274 Your learning is let out to farm.

b. in the operative words of a lease.

1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 26 *Preamb.*, His late Majesty... did... demise, lease, and to farm-lett... all those houses. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 68 The words demise, lease, and to farm let, are the proper ones to constitute a lease.

† 4. A lease. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Fragmenta Collecta* c. 24 in *Sc. Stat.* I. 569 It is well leful till him till giff or to sell his ferme to quham souer he likis. 1596 SPENSER *State Tral.* (1633) 58 It is a great willfulness in any such Land-lord to refuse to make any longer farmes unto their Tenants. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxii. (1739) 47 Hence the Leases so made were called *Peormes* or *Farmes*.

5. Originally, a tract of land held on lease for the purpose of cultivation; in mod. use often applied without respect to the nature of the tenure. Sometimes qualified by sb. prefixed, as *dairy-, grass-, poultry-farm*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Ilus.* § 123 Though a man... shall have hys farm .xx. yeres. 1553 N. GRIMALD *tr. Cicero's Dutis* 135 b. If they who offer to sell a good farm (L. *uilla*), etc. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. Termin* *Lau* 91 *Farme* or *ferme* is the chiefe message in a village or towne... used to be let for terme of lyfe, yeres, or at wille. 1612 BULE *Ilust.* xxii. 5 But they... went their wayes, one to his farme, another to his merchandise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 418 The pleasant Villages and Farmes. 1737 *Pore Hor. Epist.* ii. 259 There mingled farms and pyramids appear. 1817 W. SELWYN *Lau* *Ilust. Prins* (ed. 4) II. 676 Proceeding by ejectment to turn him out of the farm. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 693 The farms of Lothian have become models of agricultural skill.

6. A farm-house.

1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iv. 35 As when two greedy Wolves doe breake by force Into an heard, farre from the husband dome. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 577 *Farmes* or *granges* which contayne chambers in them. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xlii. 1401 *note*, Neere unto this causey Caesar had a ferme or mannor house. *Mod.* Mr. Smith lives at the White Farm at the end of the village.

7. A place where children are 'farmed'.

1869 GREENWOOD *Curses* Lond. iii. 45 'There can be no question that he has a better chance... than... at the 'farm'.

8. slang. The prison infirmary. To fetch the farm = to be ordered infirmary diet and treatment.

Cf. *farmery*, FERMERY.

9. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attributive (sense 5), as *farm-bailiff*, -boy, -building, -cart, -gate, -holding, -labour, -labourer, -produce, -rent, -servant, -stock, -work, etc.

1551 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 72 My... wyfe... shall have full enter in all such fermeholding as I have in ferme and occupation at this daye. 1655 SIR E. NICOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 349 The most revenue being farm rents. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 170 The low price of farm produce. 1825 LOOSON *Encycl. Agric.* § 7064 *Farm-servants* (in Angus) live chiefly on oatmeal. 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 26 The decided advantages of employing oxen in general farm work. 1845 HURST *Poems* 77 The farm boy with his shining spade. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 44 The farm-lads stretched down gently into a beautiful rich valley. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archaeol. Cantuarii* II. 99 *note*, The farm-buildings near the church. 1875 W. MONTAGU *Guide Wiltshire* 132 Some of the villagers are... farm labourers. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/5 The need for some farm-labour training on the part of the emigrants. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 86 The farm-cart had been gone a long time.

b. Special comb.: *farm-court* = FARM-YARD; *farm-crossing*, a railway-crossing from one part of a farm to another; † *farm-dish*, a fixed quantity of ore payable as rent for copper mines; cf. *toll-dish*; *farm-furrowed* a., *nounce-wd.*, cut up into farms; *farm-hand*, any person that works on a farm; *farm-instructor*, n teacher of agriculture; *farm-meal*, *Sc.*, meal given in payment of rent;

farm-office, usually *pl.*, the out-buildings on a farm; † farm-place = FARM *sb.* 6; farm-room, † a rented room or a leasehold; farm-stock, the cattle, etc., implements, and produce of a farm; farm-stocking, the cattle on a farm; farm-store = farm-produce. Also FARM-HOLD, FARM-HOUSE, FARM-STEAD, FARM-STEADING, FARM-YARD.

1866 Miss YORGE *Stokesley Secret* xiv. (1881) 329 He could look down into the 'farm-court'. 1858 REDFIELD *Law of Railways* (1869) c. 488 Cattle-guards at 'farm-crossings'. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5141-4 To treat about further Sets of the same [Copper-Works] for Years at a Toll or 'Farm-Dish'. 1857 EMERSON *Parnassus* 332 This... 'Farm-furrowed, town-incrusted sphere'. 1884 S. E. Dawson *Hanabell, Canada* 9 'Farm-instructors are appointed to teach the Indian adults... to till their lands'. 1811 G. S. KERR *Arm. Aberdeenshire* vii. § 4. 244 Before 1782, the 'farm meal' was commonly paid of this inferior oats. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour in Ireland* 55 They have convenient 'farm-offices' for their cattle. 1825 LONDON *Ecn. Agric.* § 7039 The farm-offices... consisting of a barn, cow and ox sheds and hog-sties. 1826 TINDALE *Matl.* xxii. § 5 They... went their ways: won to his 'ferme place'. 1850 S. CLARKE *Ecn. Hist.* (1854) I. 6 He was persuaded to betake himself to a certain 'farm-place'. 1833 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxvi. (1848) 54 An inheritance in this world (God forgive me, that I should honour it with the name of an inheritance, it is rather a 'farm-room'). 1860 A. MORRIS in *Northwick Amer. Reader* 78 Exclusive of 'farm-stock'. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 230 The chamberlain should... levy an annual tax upon the crops and 'farm-stocking'. 1848 CLOUGH *Boothie* ix. 93 Market-carts... bringing in... Flower, fruit, 'farm-store'.

Farm, *v.* 1. *Obs.* exc. dial. Forms: 1 *feormian*, 2 *fermien*, 5-7 *ferme* (4 *feerm*), 7- *farm*. [OE. *feormian*, of unknown etymology; cf. OHG. *fermi* 'squalor' (*Ahd. Glossen* I. 177).] *v.* trans. To cleanse, empty, purge.

c. 1000 *Ass. Gosh.* Luke iii. 17 He *feormað* his barnes flore. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* x. 2 Thow shalt fynde two men byside the sepulchre of Rachel... *feormynge* gret dichlis. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 44 Hane we not to... *ferme* the dikkes. 1440 J. SHURLEY *Delethe K. James* (1818) 16 To clense and *ferme* the said privy. 1530 PALSGR. 548/1, 1 *ferme* a siege or privy, *ferme*. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 30 The fellow sat a long howe farming his month. 1881 *Oxford Gloss.* Supp. s.v. 'Farm out th' 'en-us idol ec'?

Farm (*fāim*), *v.* 2. Forms: 5-7 *ferme*, 6-7 *farm*, 7- *farm*. [f. FARM *sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* To take or hold for a term nt a fixed payment. † a. To rent (land, etc.). *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 157 *Fermyn*, or take a hynde to ferme. 1530 PALSGR. 548/1, 1 I have *fermed* his house and all the lande he hath in this towne, *for* *ferme* [etc.]. 1602 SNAKES. *Han.* iv. 20 (Qo.) To *gain* a *ferme* patch of ground... To pay five ducats, five I would not farm it. 1695 Dr. PATRICK *Comm.* Gen. 259 Abram... *fermed*... some ground of them. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Tunis* (1721) Add. To The Valley is *farm'd* of the Grand Signior at 1200 Dollars per Annum.

fig. absol. 1644 MILTON *Præl. Epic.* (1851) 88 To betake them... to that... overgrown Covert of antiquity thinking to *farm* there at large roome.

b. To take the fees, proceeds, or profits of (an office, tax, etc.) on payment of a fixed sum.

1569 J. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, None of you shall ferme one cure... within this Diocess. 1606 HOLLAND *Snelon*. Annot. 12 These Publicanes, so called for that they *fermed* their Cities revenues. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxvii. (1647) 276 The Guardian *farmeth* the Sepulchre of the Turk at a yearly rent. 1667 PERVIS *Diary* (1879) IV. 427 The two women that *farm* the well. 1778 JOHNSON *London* 53 Let such... Collect a tax, or *farm* a lottery. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 The Tidemann *farm'd*... the tin-mines belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall.

trans. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/1 Colonel Mapleson... as he could get no one to farm him... had... to farm others, and he became an impresario.

2. To let to another during a specified term on condition of receiving a specified payment. Also, To farm out.

a. To lease or let (land) to a tenant. Now rare. 1593 SHAKES. *Rich.* II. i. iv. 45 We are inforc'd to *farm* our royall Realme. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antip.* Pref. 3 The Lands were *farm'd* out for near the full Rent in money. 1722 STURVEY *Ecn. Mem.* II. iii. 264 To raise money for the King, by *farm*ing out his lands. 1847 JAMES *Convict* vi. Is not the land you cultivate your own, as much or more than his that he farms to others?

b. To lease or let the proceeds or profits of (customs, taxes, tithes, an undertaking) for a fixed payment.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. (Arb.) 35 My promise for *farm*ing my tithes at such a rate. 1672 PERRY *Pol. Anal.* 362 The customs... yielded anno 1657, under 100000, but was *farm'd* anno 1658, for above twice that sum. c. 1704 T. BROWNE *W. Oxford Scholar* Wks. 1730 I. 9 If I be minded to *farm* out my Tythes. 1819 COLCROUGE *Biog. Lit.* 272 The concern should be *farm'd* to some responsible individual. 1845 McCULLOCH *Nation* Intro. (1852) 31 Any attempt to *farm* taxes on income... would excite the most violent clamour. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 249 Augustus had *farm'd* the copper-mines to Herod the Great.

c. To let the labour of († cattle, persons) for hire.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1638) 55 Other buy Kie to *farm* them out to other. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. III. 182 They *farm'd* out the Indians. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 83 They have... continued to *farm* their subjects... to that very nabob. *trans.* 1790 BOSWELL in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* Oct.,

I would *farm* you out myself for double, treble the money!

3. To contract for the maintenance and care of (persons, an institution, etc.) at a stipulated price. Also To farm out.

1666 PERVIS *Diary* (1879) IV. 100 A proposal made heretofore to *farm* the Navy. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 39 The patrons of the practice of *farm*ing workhouses. 1791 BENTHAM *Paraph.* II. 82 Oh, but this contract-plan—it's like *farm*ing the poor. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 3/1 The parish authorities... resolved, that Oliver should be 'farm'd'. 1862 W. W. STORRY *Roba di R.* III. (1854) 34 The support of these... criminal slaves is *farm'd* out... to some responsible person at the lowest rate that is offered.

4. To cultivate, till.

1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 88 Many of the proprietors *farm* their own estates. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 179 He *farm'd* a small spot of land belonging to a Bramin astrologer. 1846 M. CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 557 The different degrees of skill and economy with which they are *farm'd*.

5. *intr.* To follow the occupation of a farmer; to till the soil.

1719 Dr. FOR CRUICE (1840) II. i. 6, I *farm'd* upon my own land. 1807 CRABBE *Village* i. 40 Fields and flocks have charms For him that *gazes*, or for him that *farms*.

Hence *Farmed ppl. a.*

1888 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 4/6 A drop of 14 per cent. had occurred in labourers' wages over the *farm'd* surface of England. 1889 *Ibid.* 25 Nov. 5/3 The survivor of the *farm'd* children.

† **Farmable**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 *farmeable*. [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] That may be *farm'd* or leased.

1611 COTGR., *Affordable*. *farmeable*, leasable, lettable. 1727-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASHL.

Farmacie, *-y.* *Obs.* forms of PHARMACY.

† **Farmage**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 *fermage*. [a. F. *fermage*; see FARM-*sb.* and -AGE.] a. The system of *farm*ing taxes, tithes, etc. b. Leasehold tenure. To let in *farmage*: to let on lease. c. see quot. 1611. d. Cost of cultivation.

1528 ROY *Kede me* (Arb.) 102 They do by *farmage* Brynge the londe into a reargae. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 12 Which to gentillmen they let in *farmage*. 1611 COTGR., *Fermage*, *farmage*: the profit made of, revenue coming in by, a *farm*. 1650 ELDONFIELD *Tythes* 123 It seems they were willing to deduct the charge of the *Fermage* before they marked the Tythes.

† **Farme**, *sb.* [prob. dial. var. of FORM.] a. 'shape' for a pudding.

1613 MARRIHAM *Contur.* Content. II. i. ii. 68 Then put thereto at least eight yells of Egges, a little Pepper, Cloves, Mace[etc.], and then fill it vp in the *Farmes* according to the order of good housewifery. *Ibid.* 69 When all is mixt well together... fill it into the *farmes*.

† **Farmer** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *fyrrmar*, 6 *fermer*, *fermourer*. [f. FARM *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who cleanses or purifies. In comb. *gong-farmer*. *Obs.* c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 203 *Gongge fyrrmar* [i.e. *gongefarmer*], *cloacarius*. c. 1545 *Cocke* *Lettell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 3 Than came a *gongge fermourer*, Other wyse called a *masser scourer*. *Ibid.* 12 *Stynkyng gongge farmers*.

Farmer 2 (*fā'mær*). Forms: 4-7 *fermourer* (e, 5 *fermowre*), 5 *farmor*, 5-7 *fermer*, -or, 6 *farmar*, -our, *fermar*, 6- *farmer*. Also 6-7 *Sc. FERMEROR*. [a. AF. *fermer* (Britton), F. *fermier*; -med. L. *fīrmārius*, f. *fīrma*; see FARM *sb.* 2] Now usually apprehended as agent-n. f. FARM *v.* 2 + -ER 1; some mod. uses may be properly regarded as belonging to this formation and not to the older word.

In the early recorded words the suffix -er has been replaced by -our, so that the word apparently corresponds to the synonymous med. L. *fīrmātor*, one who takes something on lease (Du Cange), agent-n. f. *fīrmātor* in sense to contract for, become responsible for.]

1. One who undertakes the collection of taxes, revenues, etc., paying a fixed sum for the proceeds.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. C. W.* ProL 358 Hym ought nat be... *crewed* As is a *fermour* to don the harm he can. 1420 E. E. WILLS (1882) 52 My goodez that is... in be *fermors* handes off my rent. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 14 The Bailly *fermour* or receivour... for the tyme of the said Kyng. 1569 J. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, No Parson Vicar, propriorie or *fermer* of any benefice, dole [etc.]. 1587 FLEMING *Contur.* *Hollished* III. 1539/1 Thomas Smith... *farmer* of hir majesties customs inward. 1641 *Act Impachment*. Bp. M. Wren in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 354 He... sold... the profits of his Primary Visitation... and for the better benefit of the *Farmer*, set forth a Book. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* I. § 5. 3 If a Monke be *farmour* unto the Kings Majestie. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 205 Questioning the *Farmers* of the Custom-house, for levying Tunnage and Poundage. 1706 T. HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Feb. The Priests and Tyth *Farmers*. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 114 These Commodities being under Monopolies in France, the *Farmers* of them took [etc.]. 1788 PRESTLEY *Ecl. Hist.* v. liiii. 508 Taxes are raised... by means of *farmers* who advance the money as it is wanted. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlii. 57 He might go out as a *farmer* of the taxes to Sicily. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* I. v. 98 Contractors, speculators, *farmers* of revenues, and others.

b. *Mining*. The lessee of 'the lot and cope of the king' (see COPE *sb.* 3).

1653 MANLOWE *Lead Mines* 3 Then one half meer at either end is due And to the Lord or *Farmer* doth accrew. *Ibid.* 5 See that right be done... Both to the Lord, and *Farmer*, on the Mine.

c. The lessee of a government monopoly.

1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 194 The King of Persia

farms out the fishing... which brings him in... many times more than the *Farmer* makes thereof.

† 2. *gen.* One who rents or has a lease of anything; a lessee. *Obs.*

1523 *Act 14-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Every owner, *fermer*, and occupier of the said wares.

3. *spec.* One who rents land for the purpose of cultivation; = *tenant farmer*. Now chiefly as a contextual application of 5.

1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 16 The Occupier and *Fermer* of them... to be discharged against his Lessor of the Rent. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 123 'Though a man be but a *farmer*, and shall have hys *farm* xx. yeres. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) l. 133 The yeomen are for the most part *farmers* to gentlemen.

† 4. One who cultivates land for the owner; a bailiff, steward. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 1 Ther was sum riche man, that hadde a *fermour*, ethir a bailly. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1532) 281 They shall have y^e kyngdome of lieuen, not as baylyes or *fermers*, but as possesyoyers. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 145 Architas... sent for his *farmour*, vnto whome he sayde, if I [etc.]. 1580 BARRETT *Abv.* F 146 *Fermer*, or gouernour of a ferme, *villanus*.

5. One who cultivates a farm, whether as tenant or owner; one who 'farms' land, or makes agriculture his occupation.

1599 T. M[OUTER] *Silkwormes* Ded., Meaner Theams beseme a *farmers* quill. 1647 CLARLINDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 40/2 Many gentlemen and *farmers*, had... good farms... of their own inheritance. 1666 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 86 Many *farmers* broke... come being soe cheap. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. II. 18 July, I eat like a *farmer*. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 15 The general experience of *farmers* had long before convinced the unprejudiced. 1849 CORNEN *Speeches* 2 We appear here as the *farmers* friends.

b. *dial.* The eldest son of the occupier of a farm. c. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., One labourer would ask another, 'Did my master set out that job?' And would be answered, 'No, ny master didn't, but the *farmer* did'.

6. One who undertakes to perform (a specified work or service) at a fixed price.

1865 *Morn. Star* 26 June, It might be the interest of the farmer [of the permanent way] to starve the repairs... as much as possible.

b. One who undertakes the charge of children for a fixed sum. Usually *baby-farmer*.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 83/1 'It's very much blotted, sir', said the *farmer* of infants. 1869 GREENWOOD *Seven Cens Lond.* III. 45 It is to the 'farmers' interest... to keep down their expenditure in the nursery. *Ibid.* III. 57 Anyone however ignorant... may start as a *baby farmer*.

7. *slang*. a. An alderman. 1848 DUNCOMBE *Sinks of Lond.* Gloss. 1859 MATSELL *Locubulum* s.v. (Farmer).

b. A hare (*Kent*).

8. *Comb.* a. Simple attributive, as *farmer-commonwealth*, *proprietary*. b. Similitive, as *farmer-like*, *farmer-looking* adjs.

1851 *Literary Gaz.* 27 Dec. 924/3 His burly form and uncouth, farmer-looking appearance. 1868 BRIGHT in *Star* 14 Mar., Would it not be possible... to establish to some extent... a *farmer* proprietary throughout the country? 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. 3 Each little-farmer-commonwealth was girt in by its own border. 1891 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 2/1 A field whose profusion of weeds would have sorely exercised the *farmer-like* soul of Mr. Poyser.

Farmerage (*fā'mærɪdʒ*). *nonce-wd.* [f. FARMER 2 + -AGE.] The body of farmers collectively.

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 493 The whole *farmerage* and shopkeepery of the place, with a goodly proportion of wives and daughters, came pouring in apace.

Farmeress (*fā'mærɪs*). [f. FARMER 2 + -ESS.] a. A woman who farms land. b. A farmer's wife.

1672 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 80 A gallant widow brought up a *farmeress*. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 171 She was an excellent *farmeress*. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 265 The *farmeresses* and yeomen's wives of the Melford district.

Farmer-general. [tr. F. *fermier-général*.] One who, under the old French monarchy, 'farmed' the taxes of a particular district.

1711 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 126 The said *Farmer-General*, or his *Clarks*. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 159 *Paris*, The *farmer-general* was just as inquisitive about our taxes. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Writings I. 60 A mitigation of the monopolies of our tobacco by the *Farmer-general*.

trans. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct. 1847 no *farmer-general*. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 5/1 The right to sell programmes at 6d. is *farm'd* out... and the *farmer* is often a *farmer-general* whose privilege includes a whole batch of theatres.

Farmerhood (*fā'mærhʊd*). [See -HOOD.] The state of being a farmer.

1890 *Times* 19 June 9/3 A man... cannot glide into complete *farmerhood* by the easy and imperceptible gradations which the Committee seem to contemplate.

Farmering (*fā'mærɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* *dial.* [f. FARMER 2 + -ING 1.] The business of a farmer.

1888 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Farmering*, *farm*ing as a pursuit.

Farmering (*fā'mærɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] Engaged in the occupation of a farmer.

1883 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* June 96/1 A *farmering* man wants to have four eyes.

Farmerish (*fā'mærɪʃ*), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ISH.] Somewhat resembling a farmer.

1883 J. S. LYON *W. Costellans* II. ix. 49 There was one *farmerish* looking lad.

† **Farmerly**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] Like a farmer.

a 1674 CLABENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. (1793) II. 513 Some Farmerly Men.. which had good reputations of affection .. to the King's Service. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1793 W. JONES (of Nayland) *Let. John Butts, Esq.* 2 Thomas Bull is a plain farmerly man, given up to the business of his calling.

† **Farmerish**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The state or occupation of being a farmer, or steward; stewardship.

1551 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ii. The lucky first fruites that the Gospell brought forth for his rent and fermership. 1624 *Ge. Foot out of Siare* 85 Give an account of thy Farmer-ship.

Farmery (fā'mərī), *sb.* [f. FARM sb. + -ERY.] 1. The buildings, yards, etc., belonging to a farm.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Don Zara* (1719) 8 The first thing there fore debated on by our Don was (as an Inquisitor) what food the Farmery afforded. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 81 The farmeries of Norfolk are large and convenient. 1851 J. J. MEEH *and Paper Brit. Agric.* 30 Our present ill-arranged farmeries. 1891 *Daily News* 2 July 8/1 A farmery and three cottages.

2. = FARMING 2.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 579 A rustic and rusticated fashion for farmery.

Farmery, *a.* [f. FARMER + -Y.] Farmer-like.

1851 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 312 Makes his cheese with farmery care.

Farmery, var. of FERMERY, *Obs.*

Farmhold (fā'mhōld), [f. FARM sb. + HOLD sb.] A quantity of land held and cultivated as a farm.

1449 *Plumpton Corr.* 68 He thinks to have the farmhold for xvij. viij. in one year; but he shall not. 1504 *Plumpton Cor.* 14 I will not let Tho. Croft vive.. occure his fermehold. 1507 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) I. 275, I gave to my wif Agnes.. the leas of my fermehold during hir lyf naturall. 1628 *Coke Littleton* 53, A ferme is called in Lancashire a fermehold. 1774 L. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 151 Grants fermeholds, annuities, corridors. 1882 G. ORMSBY *York* 27 Under a corrupted form it [the name Jacob viij] probably still survives in the appellation of a farmhold.

Farm-house, [f. FARM sb. + HOUSE.] The chief dwelling house attached to a farm.

In this word and FARM-YARD the Dicts. mark the principal stress on the first syllable; but in England this pronunciation is unusual, exc. when the word is attrib.

1598 SHAKS. *Mer. W.* u. iii. 91, I will bring thee where Mistress Anne Page is at a Farm-house a Feasting. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* iv. i. Tiberius sitting at his meat, In a farm-house they call Spelunca. 1711 T. HEARNE *Collect.* (Ox. Hist. Soc.) III. 103 The great Farm-House call'd Chiswell Farm. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1839) 46 Every antique farm-house.. is a picture. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 142 The farm-house garden.

Farming (fā'mɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. FARM v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FARM.

1. The action or system of farming (out) or letting out to farm (the revenue, etc.).

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Arrendamiento*, letting, farming. 1672 *Petry Pol. Anal.* 360 This and other practices of farming.. hath been a great trade in Ireland. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 121 The farming out of the defence of a country.. could have no real object but to enrich the contractor at the Company's expense. 1845 M'COLLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 31 Bentham.. has endeavoured to show that farming is in every case the preferable mode of collection. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prin.* vi. 88 His farming of the realm.

2. The business of cultivating land, raising stock, etc.; agriculture, husbandry.

1733 W. ELLIS (i. Young), Chiltern and Vale Farming explained. 1767 A. FIFE *Farmer's Lett. People* 294 When I am told that farming answers to gentlemen.. I never believe it. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 464 Capital.. expended on what is called high farming. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 90 As agriculture becomes more a science, farming will require greater skill.

3. attrib. and Comb. Simple attributive (sense 1), as *farming-system*; (sense 2), as *farming-country*, *-interest*, *-land*, *-life*, *-operation*, *-plan*, *-regulation*; *farming-office* = *farm-office*; *farming-stock*, the live stock and produce of a farm.

a 1764 LLOYD *Sp. Contradiction* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 144 Friend Jerkin.. rented, on the farming plan Grounds at much greater sums *per ann.* 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. t.* xi. (1809) I. 152 The ordinary profits of farming-stock in the neighbourhood. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 131 A very .. commodious house, with farming-offices, on the most ample and solid scale. 1799 *Morning Post in Spirit Publ. Frills* (1800) III. 10 Any bye-laws or farming-regulations. 1828-40 TYLER *Hist. Scot.* (1841), 240 note, The farming operations of ploughing and harrowing. 1845 M'COLLOCH *Taxation* ii. (1852) 202 The farming interest was far more depressed after the peace. 1873 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 257 Large areas of farming and garden land.

Farming (fā'mɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That farms, in senses of the vb.

1551 ENW. VI. *Disc. Ref. Abuses in Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 482 True gentlemen (I mean not their farming gentlemen, nor clarking knights). 1836 EDWARDS in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 580 It put a board of postmasters in room of n farming postmaster-general.

Farmlet (fā'mlət), *rare.* [f. FARM sb. + -LET.] A little farm.

1881 *Albion* 9 Apr. 4903 They retire from business, buy a farmlet.. and resolve to live happily ever after.

† **Farthest**, *a. Obs.* [f. FAR + -MOST; irreg. superlative of FAR.] Farthest; most remote.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. v. 179 From off.. the farmost watch-tower of the Northern world. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigismunda & Guscaro* 264 Within the farmost entrance of the Grot.

Farmstead (fā'msted), [f. FARM sb. + -STEAD.] A farm with the buildings upon it, a homestead. Also attrib.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 401 note, A farmstead, named Camus-tun. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 203 Mr. Dunlop.. passed a farmstead. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Part* III. iv. 83 The raven hanging o'er the farmstead gate.

Farm-steading (fā'mstedɪŋ), [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] = prec.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 507/1 It [a kind of rat] establishes colonies in farm-steadings. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots* Fr. III. vi. (1881) 490 The present structure being merely part of a small farmsteading.

Farmy (fā'mɪ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Marked by the presence of farms.

1818 L. HUNT *Sonnet, Hampstead*, A leafy rise, with farmy fields in front. 1857 Mrs. GORE *Two Aristocracies* I. xv. 262 A fair landscape stretching far into the distance—farmy fields and stretching parks.

Farm-yard (with regard to the stress see FARM-HOUSE). The yard or inclosure attached to a farm-house or surrounded by farm-buildings. Also attrib.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 258 In this very farmyard. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) I. 361 Farmyard Management. 1807 *Med. Junt.* XVII. 354 He soon came out, and crossing the farm yard, attacked a hullock. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 50 Guano.. 'a most powerful auxiliary to farm-yard manure'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 The English muse loves the farmyard.

Farness (fā'nes), [f. FAR + -NESS.]

1. The state or fact of being far; remoteness. Also occas. of sight: Far-reachingness. Now rare.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) 69 The syzite demyth a grete sterre but smalle.. for fernesce of place. 1580 NORTH *Pharuch* (1676) 650 Fearing the farness of the journey. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* II. (1628) 29 Here is no neeressence of affinitie at all, but as much farness as needeth to be. 1621 LADY M. WORTH *Urania* 29 By reason of the farness from the Court. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. ix. 208 Farness of sight and fixedness of belief. 1883 S. A. BROOKER in *Homilet*, *Monthly* Dec. 152 In their farness from the strife and trouble of men.

† b. Amount of distance. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. i. Every bataille an arrowe shotte from the other, and all like fernes from the Englishe armye. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 78 Having nearness or farnesses between each other.

2. *concr.* Distant parts. (*From, in*) the farness: 'the distance'. *arch.*

1571 GOLDING *Catrin* on Ps. lxx. 6 Thou that art the hope .. of the farness of the sea. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 263 In the farness lay the moonlight on the Mountains of the Nile. 1855 FRASER'S *Mag.* LI. 94 From the farness, To the castle.. rode a knight in flashing harness.

† **Farnet**, *Obs.* Also fernet, farned. [? a. ON. *fern-neyle* company of travellers.] A band, company, train of attendants.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2497 (Cott.) Wit al pair farnet and pair fere Pai com til land. c 1340 *Ibid.* 6090 (Fairf.) Pe farned [C. fernet] bar-wih [be lambel] salle be fedde.

Farn(t)ick, *ed.* var. FERNICLE, -ED, *dial.*

Faro (fā'ro). Forms: 8-9 pharaoh, *erron.* pharaoh, pharo, (8 pharoon, farro), 8- faro. [f. PHARAOH, after F. *pharaon*, It. *farao*.]

Why the name was given is not clear; some mod. Dicts. assert that one of the cards used in the game formerly bore the picture of Pharaoh.]

1. A gambling game at cards, in which the players bet on the order in which certain cards will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack.

1739 *Act 12 Geo. II.* c. 28 § 1 Games of the Ace of Hearts, Phamoli, Basset and Hazard. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) II. cxc. 233 Silver-pharaoh and whist for the ladies that did not dance. 1797 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 142 Convicted in the penalty of £50 each for playing at the game of Faro. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Black Mosquitair*, He Lost large sums at faro. 1859 TUCKERAY *Virgin*. xxvii. Preferring smoke and faro to fresh air.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *faro-player*, *-table*, *-winings*; *faro bank*, (a) a gaming-house where faro is played; (b) the banker's deposit of money against which the other players put their stakes; *faro banker*, the proprietor of a faro bank.

a 1735 ARNUNTOR *Harmony in Uprair* Mrs. Wks. 1751 II. 24 The Tricks of a Faro-Table or a Bowling-Green. 1758 Mrs. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1804) 187 Mr. Hay's profit is from the .. farro bank. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* 236 Let.. stately Cumberland [pinch] her faro winnings. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 21 May 24 The threatening notice taken by the Lord Chief Justice of the Ladies' Faro Tables. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 7 The villany of a female Faro banker. 1801 MAR. EDGEMOYER *Belinda* iv, Mrs. Lutteridge.. being a great faro-player. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 53 Kill time.. at lansquenet and the faro bank.

† **Faro** (fā'ro). [F. *faro*.] A kind of beer made chiefly at Brussels and in its neighbourhood.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar. You stop on the road to drink faro. 1865 *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 7/3 Faro and brown beer flowed almost for the asking.

Faröelite (fā'ro,elsit), *Min.* [f. (by Heddle) *Farö* where it was found + -LITE.] A variety of Thomsonite occurring 'in spherical concretions, consisting of lamellar radiated individuals, pearly in cleavage' (Dana).

1858 GREGG & LETTSOM *Min.* 157 Faröelite may rank as a distinct species.

Far-off (fā'ɔpɔf), *a.* [f. FAR adv. + OFF adv., formerly written as two words.]

1. Far distant, remote. a. In space. b. In time. c. In relationship.

a. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 194 Like farre off mountaines turned into Clouds. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 74, I hear the far-off Curlew sound, Over some wide-water'd shore. 1794 Mrs. RADELIFF *Myst. Udolpho* vii. The far-off low of cattle. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* u. i. 199 Our far-off friends. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II. xiv. The far-off places in which he had been wandering. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. viii. 280 Their humble posture of far off adoration.

b. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* i. Who shall.. stretch a hand thro' time to catch The far-off interest of tears? 1857 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 78 The far-off result of the working of many minds in many ages. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 18 Those far-off days of Cheops and Chephren.

c. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 90, I.. am but a far-off kinswoman.

2. absol. In the far off: in the distance.

1884 SALA *Journ. du South* t. xxv. (1887) 339 The eternal but subdued resonance of Niagara in the far-off.

Hence *Far-offness*, the state or fact of being far-off, distance.

1873 R. S. CANOLISH *Serm.* v. 93 My.. helpless far-offness from God. 1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* iv. II. 208 But ah! the weariness, the far-offness of it all.

† **Farouche** (fā'ruʃ). Also *Sc. farouchie*. [Fr. *farouche*, of unknown origin; the received connexion with L. *ferocem* cruel is untenable.] Sullen, shy and repellent in manner.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann.* (1857) IV. 412 The King.. has great sweetness in his countenance instead of that farouche look which they give. 1814 BYRON in Moore *Life & Lett.* (1832) III. 56 It is too farouche; but.. my satires are not very playful. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S. xlv*, She has been very farouche with me for a long time. 1880 OUIDA *Motifs* I. 298 She is a little farouche.

† **Farrage**, *Obs.* Also 7 farago. [a. F. *farage*, ad. L. *farrago*: see FARRAGO.]

1. Fodder for cattle. Also attrib., as *farrage rye*.

1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxiii. ff. 220 In those countries such kinds of farage are mowed up. 1659 TORRANO, *Farragging*, dredge, bollmong, or farage rye.

2. = BULLMONG 1.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. vii. 459 *Farrago* is none other thing but barley, otes, and such lyke graynes mingled together.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xvi. 573 That kind of dredge or farage.. ought to be sowne very thicke.

3. = FARRAGO b.

1698 F. B. *Modest Cens.* 29 A farrage of jejune Learning.

† **Farraginary**, *a. Obs.* rare = 1. [f. L. *farragin*, FARRAGO + -ARY.] Confused, miscellaneous.

1538 LATIMER *Lett.* 25 Aug. in *Serin. & Rem.* (1845) 401 This foolish farraginary scribbling.

Farraginous (fā'rā'dʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Miscellaneous, indiscriminate, 'hotchpotch'.

Also of a person: That makes a hotch-potch.

1615 [see BULLMONG 1 b]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* t. iii. 10 A farraginous concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sex, and ages. 1669 W. SIMON *Hydrod. Chym.* 103 The stomach.. becomes tantaliz'd by the farraginous mixtures of concretes. 1765 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. § 6 Notes (ed. 4) 131 The great farraginous body of Popish rites and ceremonies. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 226 In some [mountains] different species [of stone] are jumbled together, these I call farraginous. a 1843 SOUTHWY *Doctor* xxii. (1862) 301 The Laureate has somewhere in his farraginous notes.. a story of certain Polish physicians who [etc.]. 1863 KIRBY in *Atter Round* 3 Oct. 123/2 Bailey was one of the farraginous fools of the unscientific science.

Farrago (fā'rā'go). Also 8-9 farago. [a. L. *farrago* mixed fodder for cattle, hence fig. a medley; confused mixture, f. *farr*, f. *spelt*, corn.] A confused group; a medley, mixture, hotchpotch.

† a. of material things or of persons. *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *Mag. Lady* i. vii. Hec.. holds.. their causes, a farrago, Or a made dish. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 149 The People were a Farrago, collected and gathered out of the neighbouring Nations. 1789 G. WHITE *Seckmore* (1853) II. xxx. 245 Among this farrago also were to be seen some maggots.

b. of immaterial things.

1657-80 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 371 A strange miscellanee, farrago, and hotch-potch of Poperie, Arminianisme, and what not. 1783 POTT *Chirurg.* Wks. II. 7 Ancient surgery was.. loaded with a farrago of external applications. a 1827 CANNING *Poet.* Wks. (1827) 41 No longer we want This farrago of cowardice, cunning, and cant. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Loud.* 120 A farrago of the Lord's Prayer, the Litany of the Church of England, and the extemporaneous effusion of Dr. Cumming himself.

Farrand, *farrant*, *a. Sc. and north. dial.* Also 4 farand(e). [prob. an application of *farrande*, northern pr. ppl. of FARR v. 1; cf. the sense 'to suit, besit' of ON. *fara*; also quots. s.v. FARMING *phl. a.*]

† 1. Of a person: Well-favoured, comely, handsome. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 607 If [ay wɹy3e] wer farande

& fayre to beholde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 514 Othir ladyis fayr and farand.

2. Of things: Becoming, dignified, pleasant.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 864 Lest les pou leue my talle farande. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 107 Vch farand fest. 1882 in *Lanc. Gloss.*

3. Having a specified appearance, disposition, or temperament. With qualifying word prefixed, as *auld-, evil-, fair-, fighting-, foul-, well-farand.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 848 Sicke ille farande fare. c. 1440 *Ipomydon* 282 So goodly a man and wele farand. a 1455 *HOLLAND Houlate* 133 That appert to the Pape... Fair farand and fre. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. viii. 147 Sum the maist semyly farand personage Tytist to the feild. 1635 D. *DICKSON Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 88 A sore matter for a sinner to be corrected and yet to go light-farand under it. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words s. v. Farand, Fighting-Farand*, in a fighting humor. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xlii. 'Ochiltree, is very skeely and auld farand about mony things.' 1830 *Galt Lawrie T. I.* viii. (1849) 29 'Ye're an auld farand chappie.'

Farrandly, farrantly (fæ'rændli, -tli), *adv.* *Sc. and north dial.* [f. FARRAND, -ANT + -LY².] Pleasantly, handsomely, splendidly.

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 433 Farrandely on a felde he fetezle hym to bide. 1613 I. *PORTS Disc. Witches* (Chet-ham Soc.) K b, What is yonder that casts a light so farrandly. c. 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* 49 Yo coom'n farrantly off. 1805 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 100 Hoo wouidno behave so farrantly, if hoo yerd what I're talkin' abeawt.

Farrantly (fæ'rændli), *a. north dial.* Also 8-9 *farr.* farrantly. [f. FARRANT a. + -LY¹.]

1. Of a person. a. Comely, handsome, good-looking. b. Genteel, respectable.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 17 Farrantly, handsome. 1790 *MRS. WHICLER Westm. Dial.* (1821) 20 Whya hang thee, thou er farrantly enuff the leak at. 1794 *MRS. DARWALL Poems* I. 95 Five farently youths for her wasted their prime. 1807 *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 731 So took up wi' a farrantly whench.

2. Of a thing: Becoming, fit, proper.

c. 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* 72 There's none sitch farrantly tawk abeawt'. 1839 *Cumbld. & Westm. Dial.* 13 Tae spin too for bord clathis en sheets, wou hev been mitch mair farently then ritin books. 1855 E. WAUGH in *Harland's Lanc. Lyrics* 136 A farrantly bargain he'd be.

Farrate (fæ'rɪt), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *farrāt-us* pa. pple. of *farrēre*, f. *farrēum* cake of spelt-bread, neut. of *farrēus*: see FARBEUS.] a. Of persons: United in marriage by the offering of spelt-bread (see CONFARRATION). b. Of marriage: = CONFARRATE a.

1830 *MURHEAD Gaius* i. c. 122 No person is elected to the office... unless born of farrate parents. *Ibid.* Digest 545 No one... who was not the issue of a farrate marriage.

Farreation (fæ'rɪtʃən), *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *farrētiō-em* the use of spelt-bread in marrying, f. as prec.] = CONFARRATION.

1656 in *BULLOKAR*; 1818 in *TODD*; and in mod. Dicts.

Farrel, *dial. form of FARLE.*

Farrement, *Obs. rare.* Also farment. [a. OF. *ferrement* = L. *ferrementum* implement of iron.] In pl. iron fittings.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Deliv. K. James* (1818) 15 The farrements of the chaumbur wyndos...wer...strongli sowidly yn the stonys with molyne lede. 1458 *Falton Ch. Wardens' Accts.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 100 For...farmentes, hokys, and othir thynges to the chorch eue.

Farrendre, -ine, -on, var. of FARANDINE, Obs.

Farreous (fæ'rɪʊs), *a. Med.* [f. L. *farrē-us* made of corn, f. *far* corn + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Farreous, scurfy; applied to the urine when it deposits a branny sediment.

Farrier (fæ'rɪər), *sb.* Forms: 6-8 *ferrier*, *farrar*, (7 *farrior*, -yer), 6- *farrier*. [a. OF. *ferrier* = L. *ferrārius*, f. *ferr-um* iron, in med. L. (often *ferrus*) horseshoe.

The synonym *Ferreour*, current in Eng. in 14-16th c., is a different formation.]

1. One who shoes horses; a shoeing-smith; hence, also one who treats the diseases of horses.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 4* § 3 The...Crafts...of...Smiths, Farriers. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bl. War* v. il. § 6 An excellent Smith or Farrier who shall ever be furnished with Horse-shoes, nayles, and drugges, both for inward and outward applications. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 80 Essential Oil is much in use amongst our Farriers. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xvii. 146 Blacksmith and ferrier. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* x. The light stroke of a hammer as when a farrier is at work. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 178 Farriers or shoeing smiths appeared first in Germany.

2. An official who has care of the horses in a cavalry regiment Also *Farrier-major*, *Corporal-serjeant-farrier*.

1823 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 60 The Farriers and Band fall out. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 373 The Troop Farrier is carefully to examine each foot of every Horse. 1868 *Ibid.* 377 The Farrier Major is liable to be reduced for misconduct to the rank and pay of Farrier. 1885 *Ibid.* 279 Serjeant-farriers at home (including corporal-farriers of the Household Cavalry) are required to train men to become efficient as shoeing smiths. *Ibid.* 281 The services of the farrier quartermaster-serjeant are to be placed entirely at the disposal of the veterinary surgeon.

3. With sb. prefixed, as *serjeant-, yeoman-farrier* = FERROUR 3. Obs.

1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* 33 Three Yeomen ferriers. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 47914 John Willis, late Serjeant-Farrier.

4. *Comb.* as *farrier-like* adj.

1809 *Med. Frnl.* XXI. 508 Relieving them [strictures] in some scientific way; not by the Farrier-like...methods too commonly practiced.

Farrier (fæ'rɪər), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To treat (an animal) as a farrier does. 1814 *Selby & M. Weighon Road Act* II. 7 Beasts...re-turning from being shod or farried.

2. *intr.* To practise farriery.

Hence *Farriery* *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 154 The Art of Farriery and Cow-leeching. a 1873 *LIVINGSTONE in Boy's Own Paper* (1889) 77. Sept. 783 Carpentering, gun-mending, farriery.

Farriery (fæ'rɪərɪ), [f. as prec. + -Y³.] The art of the farrier; now = veterinary surgery.

1737 *BRACKEN (title)*, Farriery Improved. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cil. W.* lxxxv. Several of the great here...understand as much of farriery as their groom. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xiii. His extraordinary practice in farriery. 1880 *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* xxxix. They were acquainted with the elements of farriery.

Farro, *obs. form of FARO.*

Farrow (fæ'rɔw), *sb.* Also 1 *faerh*, *fearh*, 3 *far*, 8-9 *dial. farry*. Cf. *FARE sb.*² [OE. *farh* str. masc. corresp. to OS. **farh* (whence diminutive *MLG. ferken*, *Dn. viarken*), OHG. *farh*, *farah* (MHG. *varch*; diminutive OHG. *farhelin*, MHG. *verkel*, mod. G. *ferkel*):=O. Teut. **farho-* = boar;=pre-Teut. **porikos* = Gr. *πόρκος*, L. *porcus*: see PORK.]

1. A young pig; Obs.

a 700 *Æthel. Gloss.* 811 *Porcelth*, *faerh*. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 321 *Porcelth*, *fearh*. c. 1300 *K. Alis*, 2441 *Heo*, *flodeden*. so *faeren* in *feld*.

trans. 1820 *BYRON Morg. Mag.* lxiii. Another, to revenge his fellow farrow, Against the giant rush'd. 2. An act or instance of farrowing. [Properly another word; f. the vb.]

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 220 One sow may bring at one farrow twenty pigges. 1859 *Daily News* 8 Dec., Mr. Lynn and his man...proved the dates of the farrows.

3. Hence *concr.* A litter of pigs; occas. in sing. (after Shakespeare) with numeral to indicate the number of young.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 149 b, If you will have two farrowes in one yeere. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* IV. i. 65 Powre in Sowes blood, that hath eaten Her nine Farrow. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 519 The Lavinians were much troubled about the signification of such a monstrous farrow. 1787 *HUNTER in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 236 In that time she had eight farrows...and had in all seventy-six pigs. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 313 A fine Chinese sow and nine farrow. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xvii. Two farrows of pigs ready for the chapman.

4. Of the sow: In or with farrow: with young. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 150 So shall the damme...be sooner with farrowe againe. 1884 *Farm & Home* 25 Oct. 2752 Boars do not usually pay much attention to sows in farrow.

5. *allrib.*, as *farrow-sow*.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 182 She rides upon a farrow-sow.

Farrow (fæ'rɔw), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5 *Sc. ferow*, 6-8 *Sc. furrow*, 7- *farrow*. [Of unknown derivation; *farrow* cow corresponds formally to Flemish *verwroke*, *varwroke* (De Bo), in 16th c. 'verroke', *taura* (Killian), which means a cow that has ceased to be capable of producing offspring.]

Of a cow: That is not with calf (see quots.). Also in *To be, go or run farrow*. *Farrow-farrow*, barren in two successive seasons.

1494 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 363 Twa ferow ky. 15... *Depredations in Argyll* 51 (Jam.) Sc. furrow cows. 1688 R. HOLME *Annuary* II. 1752 A Farrow Cow is a Cow that gives Milk in the second year after her Calving, having no Calf that year. 1725 *RANSAY Genl. Sheph.* III. iii. My faulds contain twice fifteen furrow nowt. 1856 *AND. Poet. Wks.* 193 Farrow, ill-haired, and lean. 1879 *Mem. Ochiltree* 52 If the same animal had no calf the following year, she was farrow-farrow.

fig. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setv.* 19 Whatever is big with or positive of eternity, cannot go farrow, or be privative of real entity.

Farrow (fæ'rɔw), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *Sc. ferrie*, (6 *far-owe*), 7-9 *dial. farry*, 4- *farrow*. Also 3 *iveruwe*, 4 *yvarje*; and see *FARE v.*² [f. FARROW sb.]

1. *trans.* Of a sow: To bring forth (young).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 pus beoð beos pigges iwerued. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. vi. 72 A. grete sow ferit of grysith thretty heid. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 126 Many Sowes...will deuoure their Pigges when they haue farro'd them. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cil. W.* lxxviii. A sow...farrowed fiftē pigs at a litter. 1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 The Laminish sow had farrowed her pigs. *fig.* 1823 *LANGU Lett.* (1858) II. 61 If Evelyn could have seen him, he would never have farrowed two such prodigious volumes.

2. *intr.* To produce a litter.

1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Pe 203e huane hi hep yuarzed wel blepleiche byt men ycloped mid huyt. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 707 On the wallis that can cry, 'That thair sow ferriyt was thair I!' 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 346 For that same sow I hail ordour sic drif...Sall gar hir ferrie sone at the mysdyde. 1605 *HOLLAND Pliny* viii. II. 229 Swine...farrow commonly twice a yeere. a 1658 *Ford*, etc. *Wicks Edmonton v.* II. To cast her Pigs a day before she would have farried. 1777 *SWIFT Baucis & Philemon*, Thought whose sow had farrow'd last. 1838-42 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* I. i. 2 She laid down and farrowed, and her litter was of thirty young ones.

† b. Of other animals. (See also FARROWING *ppl. a.*) *Obs. rare.*

1580 *HOLLIVAND Treas. Fr. Tong, La Muette*...the place where a Hare doth farrow.

Hence *Farrowed*, *Farrowing ppl. adjs.*, *Farrowing vbl. sb.* Also *allrib.*

1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 Her mylckwhit farrowed hoglings. 1510-20 *Compl. 100 tale mayest* (1862) 8 A farrowynge bytche. 1398 *TREvisa Barth De P. R.* xix. lxiii. (1495) 899 A sow is moost thicke in farrowynge tyme. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 149 b, Her farrowing times are 51 divided for the nonce. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 518 Barly...at the farrowing causeth an easie and safe pigging.

† **Farry**, *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from *FARRIER*, taken as agent-n. in -ER¹.] = *FARRIER v.* 1. Hence *Farrying vbl. sb.*, in quot. *farrying*.

1807 *Beverly & Kexby Road Act* 6 Horses...going to be...farried. 1825 *Beverly Lighting Act* II. 17 Shoe, bleed, kill or farry any horse. 1678 E. R. (title), The Experienced Farrier; or Farring Completed, in two books Physical and Chyrurgical.

|| **Farsang** (fā'sæŋ). Also in Arab. form

farsakh. [Pers. *فرسنگ* *farsang*: see PARASANG.]

'A Persian measure of distance—the *Parasang* of the ancients—about four miles' (H. H. Wilson *Gloss. Ind. Terms*).

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1864) 65 From hence they reckon their way by farsangs. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxiii. 154 We travelled three farsangs over mountains. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* iii. 119 A reservoir...40 farsangs in circumference. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 8/r A distance of 12 farsaks, or 48 miles.

Farse (fā'is), *sb. Eccl. Antiq.* [A mod. adaptation of med. L. *farsa* (see *FARCE sb.*)] An amplificatory phrase inserted into a liturgical formula; also, each of the hortatory or explanatory passages in the vernacular interpolated between the Latin sentences in chanting the lesson or epistle.

1842 *Hook Church Dict.* 296 The subdeacon first repeated each verse of the epistle or *lectio*, in Latin, and two chorists sang the *Farse*, or explanation.

Farse (fā'is), *v. Eccl. Antiq.* [ad. OF. *farsir*, in pa. pple. latinized as *farcitus*: see *FARCE sb.*] *trans.* To amplify (a liturgical formula) by the insertion of certain words; to provide (an epistle) with a 'farse' or interpolated vernacular comment. Also, to insert (a passage) by way of 'farse'.

1857 *Ecclesiastical* XVIII. 204 A very curious farced Epistle. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 320 The 'kyrie' was simple, not farced...Between each kyrie is farced...one of the ten Commandments. *trans.* 1875 H. T. KINGDON *Fasting Communion* 17 A wonderful instance of 'farsed' history.

Farse, *obs. form of FARCE.*

† **Farsset**, *Obs. rare* = 1. A casket, small case. 1639 *HORN & ROB. Gale Lang. Unl.* I. § 552 Store-houses to keep things in, are chests [hutches], coffers...cases, caskets, farsets, little boxes. Hence 1671 in *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.*

Far-sight. Ability to see far. Also *allrib.* 1839 *Fall Mall G.* 15 June 2/a A far-sight machine, by means of which he [Edison] hopes to be able to increase the range of vision by hundreds of miles.

Far-sighted (fā'sɪtɪd), *a.* [f. *FAR adv.* + *SIGHT + -ED*.] Furnished with a capacity for distant vision.

1. *fig.* Looking far before one; forecasting, shrewd, prudent.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt. Wks.* 1738 I. 75 The fair and far-sighted eye of his natural discerning. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 262 To man she has given understanding, far-sighted faculty. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 116 This far-sighted commander had...salted down...many of these birds. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* xi. 303 A few far-sighted thinkers.

2. *lit.* Able to see objects at a distance more clearly than those near at hand.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 820/r This kind of eye is called hypermetropic, or far-sighted.

Hence *Far-sightedly adv.*, in a far-sighted manner. *Far-sightedness*, the state of being far-sighted. *lit. and fig.*

1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1861) 138 Any measure...truly, largely, and far sightedly conservative. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 June 5 The mother country must show herself far-sightedly liberal. 1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 243 Verily our Prophet did well and with far-sightedness in forbidding the human form...to be graven. 1881 *LE CONTE Monoc. Vision* 48 This defect is often called...far-sightedness.

† **Farsure**, *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *farsere*, *farsor*. [ad. L. *farsūra*, f. *farsire* to stuff.] = *FARCE sb.*¹

1381 in S. Pegge *Form of Curry* (1780) 100 Make a Farsure and filful the skyn. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Of alle þo thynges þou make farsure. 14... *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 116 Tak pork and hennes flesh and good pouders and make a farsor ther of.

Farsyn, var. of *FARCIN*, *Obs. rare.*

Fart (fā't), *sb.* Not in decent use. Also 5 *fert* (o, *fartt*, 5-6 *farte*. [f. the vb.; cf. OHG. *firtz*, *furs*, mod. G. *farz*, ON. *frétr*.] A breaking wind. Often in *let* (+ *let fecit*) a *fart*.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 620 This Nicholas anon let flee a fart. 14... *Madman's Song in Rel. Ant.* I. 260 Onys I fley and let a fart. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.*

(1867) 21, I shall geat a fart of a dead man as soone As a farbyng of him. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 220 The Guineans are very careful not to let a fart. 1728 SWIFT *Dial. Mad. Mullinix & Timothy* In doleful scenes that break our heart Punch comes, like you, and lets a f—t. 1825 THURLOW *Ess. Wind* 6 There are five or six different species of farts.

† **f.** As a type of something worthless. *Obs.*
1460 *Towneley Myst.* 16 Bi alle men set I not a farte. 1612 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 233 Hee... cared not a f—t for it. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice v.* A fart for your family.

† 2. A ball of light pastry, a 'puff'. *Obs.* [*cf.* *F. pet* 'beignet on boule'.]

1552 HULOET, Fartes of Portingale, or other like swete conceites, *collybia*.

Fart (fart), *v.* Not now in decent use. Also 3 *verte-n*, 4 *farten*, 5 *farton*, 6 *farte*. [Common Teut. and Indo-germanic: OE. **fortan* = OHG. *ferzan* (MHG. *verzen*, and with ablant variants *verzen*, *varzen*, mod.G. *farzen*), ON. *frela*: OTeut. **ferlan*:—OArvan **ferd*. (Skr. *pard*, *pr̥d*, Gr. *πέρδω*; Lith. *pėrdau*, Russ. *пердохъ*; the L. *pēdere* is unconnected.)]

1. *intr.* To break wind (see BREAK *v.* 47).
1386 *Cuckoo Song*, Bulluc sterpē, bucke uertē. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 152 He was somdel squamous Of fartynge. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150 Farton, *fedo*. c. 1532 DENES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 941/1 To farte or to burste, *crepiter*. 1610 B. JONSON *Al. i. 1*, I fart at thee. 1740 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1884 II. 59 Now they are always in a sweat, and never speak, but they f—t.

fig. [after L. *oppedere*.]
1580 BARETT *Alc. F.* 149 To fart against one; and Metaphorice, To denie with a loud voice, *oppedere*. 1672 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 503, I cannot sufficiently admire, that there are not some men who fart against those meū.

2. *trans.* To send forth as wind from the anus.
1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iv. 1, Tho' the devil fart fire, have at him! 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/3 What is meant, when we say, a Man Farts Franksence.

Hence *Farted ppl. a.* *Farter*, one who breaks wind. *Farting ppl. sb.*, in quot. used attrib.

Farting ppl. a.
c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150 Fartare. *Ibid.* Fartyngē, *feditura*, *bombicacio*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trans. Fr. Tong.* *Cest vn gros .vessieur*, a great farter. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* v. (1882) 35 The same starching (brothell) houses (I had almost said farting houses) do serue the turn. 1648 HERRICK *Nesfer* i. 216 The farting tanner. 1653 UNQUHART *Rabelais* (1694) ii. xxviii. 166 Are your Farts so fertile?... here be brave farted Men. 1660 HOWELL *Lett. Telenglo.* A Farter, *pelcur*. c. 1687 C. COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 9 He was... the loud'st of Farters.

Farth, holmed synonym of FARROW *sh.* 2.
1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* ii. 234/4 The young ones... of a sow... are called a Farth, a Farrow of Pigs.

Farthendeale, var. of FARTINGDEAL. *Obs.*

Farther (fā'thə), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: 3-6 *forder*, *ferdre*, 4 *ferpor(e)*, 4-6 *ferther*, 4-8 *farder*, 5- *farther*. [ME. *ferper* (whence by normal phonetic development *farther*) is in origin a mere variant of FURTHER, due prob. to the analogy of the vb. *ferpren*:—OE. *fyrðrian* to FURTHER. The primary sense of *farther*, *farther* is 'more forward, more onward'; but this sense is practically coincident with that of the comparative degree of *far*, where the latter word refers to real or attributed motion in some particular direction. Hence *farther*, *farther* came to be used as the comparative of *far*; first in the special application just mentioned, and ultimately in all senses, displacing the regular comparative *farrier*. In standard Eng. the form *farther* is usually preferred where the word is intended to be the comparative of *far*, while *further* is used where the notion of *far* is altogether absent; there is a large intermediate class of instances in which the choice between the two forms is arbitrary.]

A. adv.

1. More forward; to or at a more advanced point.
a. in space, or in a course of procedure or development.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6831 (Göt.) Helpim or þu ferber wend. c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 1491 He no may ferber far. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 8 The kynde drynesse of the erthe suffryth not the flytynge reetes of the see passe ferdre. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 17248 Thou art no farder, thy fame for to lose, þan I may lyue leuer leue in þe place. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 276 We may no farther walk. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 231 Or we procede any farder. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 1611b, The capitaines folowed no farther the chase. 1616 R. C. Times *White* ii. 845 The fool was never farther than the grammar schoole. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 5 Having little Prospect of... carrying on these observations any farther. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 130, I shall run no farther into this Argument. 1823 LIT. MARTINIAUX *Charmed Sea* i. 5 If you can bear your load no farther, say so. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 12, I wish... to carry the affirmative portion of my propositions greatly farther.

b. in time; longer.

1448 FORREST *Plat. Poese* 26 A ferdre in reigne grue their continuance. 1640-1 Kirkcaldy *War Comm.* *Ann. Bk.* (1853) 47 Until the next Committie day, and farder during their plesor. 1721 ANDERSON *Spec.* No. 120 P. 5 Some Creatures cast their Eggs as Chance directs them, and

think of them no farther. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 45 Then we need argue no farther.

c. *Farther gone*: at a more advanced stage.

1708 SWIFT *Sacramental Test Wks.* 1824 VIII. 355 The Observer is... farther gone of late in lies than his Presbyterian brother.

2. To a greater extent, more completely.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 774 Yet feare I no farther then the law feareth. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 21 Not doubting... but you will accept my... traueilis in good parte, (sen I requyre no farder). 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 33 Sit downe For thou must now know farther. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xvii. § 7 Punishment cannot act any farther than in as far as the idea of it... is present in the mind.

3. In addition, also, besides, moreover.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 345 Se we ferber hou þis stward may erre in ordenance of the Chirche. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxviii. (1483) 75 He knoweth al thyng, therefore there is nought farther to seken by discours. 1486 *Certificate in Surtres Misc.* (1890) 46 And farder ententidde to examyne in that behaue. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 13 Farder, sen all men hit this word reformation in mothe... we [etc.]. 1652 MILTON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 99 And have this farder, which I thought my parte to let you know of, that [etc.]. 1719 Dr. Fox *Crusoe* II. i. 2 Nay farther, the common Motive of foreign Adventures was taken away. 1794 *Fletcher's Wks.* VII. Pref. 6 The Reader is farther requested, to remember that [etc.].

4. To or at a greater distance; by a greater interval. To wish (any one) farther.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* II. 107 Ech man shulde sue him or ferpere or nerpere. 1489 CAXTON *Fygites of A. iv.* xvii. 280 It is farder from the lyght more than any of the other colours be. 1578 LYTE *Donsens* i. lii. 76 The leaves be... standing farder asunder one from another. 1585 COGAN *Haven Health* (1659) 135 Flesh of a drie complexion is better nere calving time than farder from it. 1765 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef. vi.* (1806) 71 He could hop on one leg farther than I. 1782 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug. Miss Plautia... only wished the maid farther for never finding us out till we began to be comfortable without her. 1822 KEATS *Isabel* iii, He would catch Her beauty farther than the falcon spies. 1847 HALLWELL *S. v.*, I'll be farther if I do it, i. e. I won't do it. 1876 J. PARKER *Parcel* i. vii. 106 Can anything be farther from theology... than stone-cutting?

5. *Comb.*, as *farther-spreading* adj.
1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liii. 90 The expression of something... with... farther-spreading roots.

B. adj.

1. Prior, anterior; front; = FURTHER *a.* 1. *Obs.*
1378 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 104 Kynde settith in the eyen in the ferdre and the ouer partie of the beest. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullies Offices* t. (1540) 16 Where as there be two maners of contentions... the ferdre is appropriated unto man, the seconde unto wyld beasts. *Ibid.* iii. 127 Of the two farther maners Panecius did declare in three bookes. Of the thyrd maner he wrote [etc.].

2. More extended, going beyond what already exists or has been dealt with, additional, more.

c. 1520 SIR W. GOLDFRITH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* iii. II. 218, I could not make no ferdre serche. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 117 b, Avoydyng farther effusion of christen blood. 1641 HINDS *J. Brien* xlvii. 146 For the clearing of this point, and the farther satisfaction of such as delight therein. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol. There is one farther objection made by those who have answered this book. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* iv. 1, For fear he should ask farther questions. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 209 The king took no farther notice of what had happened. 1837 DICKENS *Picken* xii, Down he sat without farther biding.

3. More distant, remoter.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 332 The farther syde of London. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* 83 The Hierocæsarienses felchte their matter from a farther beginning. 1653 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxvii. 207 To hinder them from a farther prospect. 1675 ASHMOLE *Diary* (1774) 348 Great pain in my farther tooth, on the left side of my upper jaw. 1743 POPE *Thebais* 420 Whose ghost... Expects its passage to the farther strand. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiv. 367 These Gifts were subservient to a farther end.

Farther (fā'thə), *v.* Now rare. Also 7 *farder*. [The regular phonetic development in standard Eng. of ME. *ferpre-n*: see FURTHER *v.*] *trans.* To help forward, promote, favour, assist (an action, movement, etc., rarely, † a person); = FURTHER *v.*

a. 1000-1390 [For examples of the forms with *fer-* (OE. *fyr-*) see FURTHER *v.*]. 1570 NORTH *Doni's Mor. Philos.* (1888) III. 197 That I might... farther and advance my poore familie. 1605 CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100, I praie that you will please to farder the motion. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 2. 6 Though the benefits of this life may be much farthered by mutual help. 1793 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Ducl* t. ii, I love mischief so well, I can refuse nothing that fartherers that. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. ii. 1. xv. § 9 It has been said... that the sense of beauty never farthered the performance of a single duty. *ibid.* 1579 DIGGS *Stratol.* v. 10 This... is sufficient for Division, more would rather discourage than farther. 1669 A. BROWN *Art. Pict.* (1675) 9 The more the capacity is wanting, the more my Labour will farther, when need requirith.

† **Fartherance**. *Obs.* rare. [*f. prec.* + -ANCE.] = FURTHERANCE.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 329 Conduce to the fartherance of human salvation.

† **Fartherer**. *Obs.* [*f. as prec.* + -ER 1.] = FURTHERER.

1494 [see CONDUCTRICI]. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Mth.* (1621) vi. 25 Florence was not onely forward in his owne person but also a fartherer of others. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* § 13. 47 A great favourer and fartherer of the truth.

† **Farthermore**, *adv.* and *a.* *Obs.* Forms: see FURTHER and MORE. [var. FURTHERMORE, *q.v.*]

A. adv. = FURTHERMORE in various senses.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10238 (Göt.) I bidd þe enm na ferpermare. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 431 Ferpermer we shal suppose þat bodilyliche abyte... nakiþ not men religiose. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3926, I shall repente ferthermore, For the game goth alle amys. 1450-1530 *Alvyrr*. *Our Lady* 199 Farthermore the prophetes were sory. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld* ii. 7 Some causes of his wythdrawyng I wyl shew now or I wryte ferdre more of any matere. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 112 Now fardermoir in that matir tilt mute, Tha passit all into the yle of Bute.

B. adj. More remote; = FARTHER *a.* 3.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* t. 643 The hithermore is called Tullie... the farthermore is named Barry.

Farthermost (fā'thə'məʊst), *a.* [var. of FURTHERMOST: cf. FARTHER.] Farthest, most remote or distant.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. v. 90 The Illyrians... inhabit at the farthermost roots of the Alpes. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4145/4 She... is lame on the farthermost Shoulder. 1865 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xix. 237 The farthermost expansion of Smith's Strait.

Farthest (fā'thest), *a.* and *adv.* Also 4 *ferpest*, *ferdest*, 5-7 *fardest*. [var. of FURTHEST; used as superlative of FAR: see FARTHER.]

A. adj.

1. Most distant or remote. Also with *off*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 239 þe ferthest ende of norfolke. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. i. (1495) 78 The fyre that is ferdest from the mydle of the erthe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 156 The fardest ligne of thescheker. 1549 LATIMER *4th Sermon* *leff. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 121 He was a manne the fardest from the feare of God that ever I knewe. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlv. (1611) 266 Which more... imagine to be fardest off. 1622 MALINE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 232 The Prouerbe is true, That he who is farthest from his goods, is nearest to his losse. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 397 And that time for there were better farthest off. 1726 Tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 11 If it be most Direct and farthest off the Earth. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems & Ess.* 179 The farthest limits of the kingdom. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystall.* 31 With the edge at which those planes meet, the farthest from you.

2. Extending to the greatest distance, longest.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 109 In Navigation, the farthest way about. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.*, It was the farthest piece of travel accomplished.

3. *absol.* At (the) farthest: *a.* of space: At the greatest distance. *b.* of future time: At latest. *c.* of degree: At the outside.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* t. ii. 122 Let it be so hasted that supper be readie at the farthest by fyue of the clocke. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos.*, Within one, two or (at farthest) three miles of London. 1670 NAKHOURUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Ser.* *Late Voy.* t. (1711) 33 When I was at the farthest... I could not see any sign of People. 1765 CHICESTER *Lett.* ccclii. (1774) IV. 221 You may depend upon what I promised you before Midsummer next, at farthest.

B. adv. To or at the greatest distance. Also with *off*.

1598 YONG *Diana* 174 Sometimes striuing who could smite a stone fardest with them. 1607 *Tournever's Revenger's Tring.* iv. I tñ, Here's the comfort my Lord... When it seemes most it threatnes fardest off. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 247 Fardest from him is best Whom reason hath equald.

C. Comb. forming the superlatives of compounds of FAR *a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 282 In the farthest-set construction. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lat. Asia* 10 The wisest one, The farthest-seen in Scriptures.

Farthing (fā'thɪŋ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *feorðing*, 2 *feorping*, 2-3 *ferping*, -yng, 3-4 *south* verb, verthing, 3-6 *ferthing*, -yng(e), 4-6 *ferdyng(e)*, 6 *farthinge*, -yng(e), 6-8 *farding*(e), -yng, 9 *dial* *farden*, -in, 6-*farthing*. [OE. *fēorðing*, *fēorðung*, f. *fēorð* a FOURTH; corresp. to ON. *fjórðungr*, of which it may possibly be an adoption.] A quarter of some particular denomination of money or measure.

1. The quarter of a penny; the coin representing this value. (Until 17th c. chiefly a silver coin; subsequently of copper alloys; now of bronze.) In translations of the N.T. used for the two Roman coins as and *quadrans*, respectively the tenth and the fourth part of a *denarius*.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 42 Tuogē stycas þæt is feorðung pennings. — *Luke* xxi. 2 Geselc Donne an widan ðorfordlic sendende macelennō feorðungas tuogē. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 1290/20 To gelden ech ferping. 1325 *Act 9 Edw. III.* i. c. 3 Que nul esterling, maille ne ferthing soit fondu pour verser. 1340 *Ayrb.* 193 þe poure wysfman þet ne hedde bote tuogē verþinges þet hi offrede to be temple. c. 1430 *New Gen. Wif* *taun's Doctir* 184 in *fabrics Bk.* (1868) 46 Ne perfore spende neuere þe more of a farthing. 1502 *Orl. Crysten* *Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. xviii. 136 Unto y^e last ferdyng. 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* *Eng. vi.* (1520) 91 b/1 The kyng ordeymed that the sterlyng halpenny and ferthing sholde go throughout al his lande. 1564 J. HEWSON *Pror. & Epigr.* (1867) 165 She thinkt hir farther good syluer. 1612 *Hamlet* *Matt.* x. 29 Are not two Sparrowes sold for a farthing? 1642 [see BRASS *sb.* 7]. 1667 E. CHAMPRAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. (1684) 12 A small piece of copper, called a Farthing. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2407/4 The new Tin Farthings... are to be delivered out at the Tinn Office in Bishopsgate-street. 1740 *FIELING* *Town Jones* vi. xlii. Here, then, take every farthing I am worth. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. t. ii. (1866) 32 A miser... hoards a farthing. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Night* xxiii. (1878) 556 Nor can you touch one farthing of her money.

† b. *Under farthing*: marked with a farthing. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5365/4 Sheep .. gabel'd on the Left Ear, the Right Ear under Farthing.

2. *transf.* † a. A very small piece of anything. *Obs.* Hence b. *fig.* A very little, 'an atom', 'a bit', *esp.* in *Not to care or matter a farthing.* a. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 134 In hire cuppe was no ferthing sene Of grees.

b. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8884 Hit neuer fortherit me a ferthing to flyly my goodes. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 828 Thou knowest not therbi to make the sicke man one farthing better. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 43 It matters not a farthing whether he be Presbyterie or Independent. 1707 PRIOR *The Ladle* 18 Else all these Things we toil so hard in, Woud not avail one single Farthing. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 522 ¶ 6 The gentleman who has told her he does not care a farthing for her. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. 347 Declared that he did not care a brass farthing.

† 3. *Farthing (of gold)*: a. A quarter noble; also *farthing-noble*. (The AF. statute of 1421 has *ferling*.) b. A quarter royal (see quot. 1494).

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 15, I bequethe to .. Davn John Wulpet .. a ferthing of gold. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 655 This yere [1464-5] was a newe coyned orde by the kynge .. namyd the royall .. in value of .x. shyllinges, the halfe royall .v.s. and the ferthyng ii. s. vi. d. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 220 [In 1351] the kynge establisshyd his coyne .. and ordayned that .. a noble of golde shulde go for halfe a marke and xx.d for a farthyng of gold, and xii of those farthynges of golde dyd way an ounce.

† 4. The name of various measures of land: a. ? The quarter of a hide; = VIRGATE; cf. FARDEL sb. 2. b. ? The quarter of a virgate. c. ? The quarter of an acre, a rood (see quot. 1669 for *farthing-land* in 5 b). *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Exon Domestick* fol. 356 Oltredus .. reddidit gildum pro iii virg. et iii ferfin' et c. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 56 a. Commonly thrie Acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish Acre, and four Cornish Acres, a Knight's fee. 1630 RISSON *Surr. Devon* § 68 (1810) 65 Moyhun was seized of three rods and three farthings of land.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Costing or valued at a farthing, as *farthing-candle*, whence *farthing-candle-light*, *farthing-fee*, -*loaf*. Also *objective*, as *farthing-coiner*.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 878 He .. bar þe mete to be castel, And gat him þere a ferþing wastel. c. 1350 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 3if þe ferþinglof is in defawte of wyzte over twelf pans. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 28 As moche ferþing white breed as comyth to iij s. ij d. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 181 To every man and woman and child of the contrie a fardying loaf. 1596 J. DEE in *Records of Gr. Aris* 11. 324 Directly against it [the price of wheat] in the second colunne you may find the waight of the farthing white loafe. 1597-8 Br. HALL *Sat.* i. iv. c. Stryming his tipstoes for a farthing fee. 1633 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) B. Then was .. read the severall confessions of the 2 farthing coyners. 1672 E. PEARSE *Best Match* vii. § 5-6 Not so much as the light of a Farthing-Candle is to the light of the Sun. 1691 tr. *Emiliaune's Frands Komish Monks* 247 Her sisters would never be at a Farthing charge to procure Prayers for her. 1795 VOLCOFF (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) IV. 180 A sun with us .. yields to every Farthing Candle. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xliii. That sort of farthing candlelight which glimmers When reeking London's smoky caldron simmers. 1848 GARNETT *Ess.* 120 The farthing-candle style of the notes. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 66 The farthing, as first issued, was called a farthing token.

b. Special comb., as *farthing-boat*, a boat on which the fare is a farthing; *farthing-cut*, a mark with which horses were branded by the owner; *farthing-gleek*, see GLEEK; *farthing-land* (see quot.); † *farthing-man*, *Sc.*, some official of a guild; *farthing-noble*, the fourth part of a noble; *farthing-office*, the office from which farthings were issued; *farthing-shop*, one where articles priced at a farthing are sold; *farthing-trout*, a name of the Samlet or Parr.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 58 She took the 'farthing boat'. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2694/4 Stolen or strayed .. one black Nag .. with a 'farthing cut in the near Ear. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 4877/4 A farthing Cut on his Left Ear. a. 1652 BROME *Mad Couple well Matched* 11. i. At Court and Pare, or 'Farthing glecke. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36 a. Commonly thrie acres make a 'farthing land. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 A Farding Land, or Farundale of Land, is the fourth part of an Acre. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 193 Three kinds of land, Assart, Farthing-land and Cozman-land. 15.. *Stat. Gild* in Balfour *Practicks* 77 Quhen the Alderman, Thesurare, 'Farthing-man or Dene .. convene the gild brother for the common affairs. 15.. *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) 5 The nobylle, half nobylle and 'ferdyng-nobylle. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 714/4 The 'Farthing-Office .. for the delivering out of Farthings will be open on Tuesdays only. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 5/4 The 'farthing shop is in Dorset-street. 1865 Couch *Fishes Brit. Isl.* IV. 245 Samlet. 'Farthing trout.

Farthingale (fārdingāil). Forms: 6 farthyn-gall, 6-8 fardingal (1, 7 *Sc.* fartigall, 7-8 farthingal, 7- fard, farthingale. β. 6-8 vardingal (e, 6-verdynggale, 7-verdingal (e, (vertin-gale, virdingal). [nd. OF. *verdugale*, *vertugalle*, corruption of Sp. *verdugado* a farthingale, f. *verdugo* rod, stick. (So called because distended by cane hoops or rods inserted underneath.)]

A frame-work of hoops, usually of whalebone, worked into some kind of cloth, formerly used for

extending the skirts of women's dresses; a hooped petticoat.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gospels* iii. 166, I warrant you they had bracelets and verdynggales and such fine gere. 1607 DERRICK *Westw. Hoe* i. Wks. 1873 II. 282 To learne how to wear a Scotch Farthingale. 1673 RAY *Town. Low* C. 499 The Women wear great Vardingales, standing .. far out at each side. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 124, I cannot esteem those who part with regret from their high-heads and vardingales. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* 11, Her majesty's old fardingale is not more out of fashion. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sytia Brit.* 47 The maids of honour had just stripped off their fardingales. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 280 Whatever he was saying or doing, he stopped short at the sight of a farthingale.

attrib. 1711 J. DISTAFF *Char. Don. Sacheverell* 4 A large Fardingale Petticoat.

Hence **Farthingaled** a., having a farthingale.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 19 Like the faithful, ruffled and farthingaled wife on a fifteenth century tomb.

Farthing-bag (fārdingbæg). *dial.* Also 8 farding-bag. See quot.

a. 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1752) 248 They quite choaked up their first stomach called the farding bag. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* Farthing-bag, the second stomach of a cow. 'Ers bund i'the farthin' bag.

† **Farthingdeal**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 forthing-dole, 6-7 fardhende, 7-8 fardingdeal (e, farthingdole, far(r)undell. [repr. OE. *fēorðan dæl*, accus. of *fēorða dæl* fourth part, see FORTH and DEAL sb. Cf. HALVENEAL, THRIDENEAL. The first element was afterwards regarded as a form of FARTHING.]

1. *gen.* A fourth part. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3844 Als fast as þai þe forthing-dole had of þe flode past.

2. *spec.* a. The fourth part of an acre; a rood. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 208 A Rod of lande, whiche some call a roode .. 1600 T. HYLLIES *Arith.* 67 a. A fardhende or roode of lande. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* Farding deale alias Farundell of land signifieth the fourth part of an acre. 1692-1732 in COLLS. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1835 *Rep. Municipal Corporations Comm.* II. App. 1248 The remaining .. acres are divided into quarter acres, called 'farthingdols'.

b. See quot.; = FARTHING 4 b. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkleys* (1883) I. 156 Quarter of a yard land called a farundell.

Farthingless (fārdinglēs), a. [f. FARTHING sb. + -LESS.] Without a farthing; destitute. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 695 You being farthingless.

Farthingworth (fārdingwɔ:θ). [f. as prec. + -WORTH.] As much as is bought or sold for a farthing, a very small amount. Also *fig.*

c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 100 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 A prest. That can noht a farthingworth of god. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* II. 515 þe kyng may not take fro hem an halfpeny ne ferþingworth. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 360 A farthingworth of synkelsede. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 519 A farthingworth of bruised Licoras. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 108 Not one farthing's-worth of service.

† **Farfure**. *Obs.* [nd. L. *fartūr*-a, f. *fart*-, ppl. stem of *farcire* to stuff.] = FARSURE, stuffing. 1657 TOMLINSON *Kenoi's Disp.* 87 As Salture and Farfure rather seem to appertain to a cooks (shop).

Farundell: see FARTHINGDEAL.

Farwelterd (fārweltērd), a. *dial.* Also *far*-, *fow*-, *welterd* a. [f. WELT v., a. ON. *welta* to overturn; the first element is perh. ON. *fār* harm, mischief, as in *fār-welkr* very ill.] (See quot.)

1870 TENNISON *North. Farmer, New Style* viii. An 'e ligs on 'is back .. Woorse nor a far-welterd f'ootnote, Or fow-welterd d' yowe. 1877 M. W. LINC. *Gloss.* Farwelterd, overthrown; said of sheep.

Farwendine, var. of FARANDINE *Obs.*

† **Fary**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *farie*. Cf. FEERY-FARY. [? Related to FARE sb. 6 c.] A state of tumult or consternation.

1500-20 DUNBAR *'Full oft I miss'* 39 Lat us .. evir be reddy and adrest. To pass out of this fawfull fary. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prolog. 107 Amyd the virgultis all in fill a fary, As feminine so feblit fell I down. 1513 — *Aeneis* x. xiv. 31 Megentius .. baith hyss handis in that sammyne steyd Toward the hevyn vphvis in a fary.

Fary (Levins 1570), var. of FARROW v.

† **Fas**. *Obs.* (Since OE. only *Sc.*) Also 6 *fasse*, *fæs*. [OE. *fæs*, *fas* str. neut., cogn. with OHG. *faso* m., *fasa* f. (MHG. *vase*), also MHG. *vaser*, mod. G. *faser*, of same meaning.]

1. A border, fringe.

c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 Wif .. geneolecde .. and zehran fas wedes his. 1474 *Ld. Treas. Accts.* Scot. (1877) 12. 22 Item vj vnice of silk for fassis. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxviii. Fas, nor other frenzies, had it none. 1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* I. 137 With fassis syne nane fairer mycht be found.

2. As the type of something worthless.

1508 *Ballad in Golagr. & Gaw.* sig. b, v. Silk gouernance I call noucht vvorh a fasse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iv. Prolog. 155 Scant worth a fas.

† **Fascēs** (fæsi:z), sb. pl. [L. *fascēs* (sing. *fascis* bundle) in same sense.]

1. A bundle of rods bound up with an axe in the middle and its blade projecting. These rods were carried by lictors before the superior magistrates at Rome as an emblem of their power.

1508 GRENEWAY *Tacitus* Ann. i. iii. (1622) 5 The fascēs or knitch of rods. 1713 SWIFT *The Fagot*, In history we never found the consuls' fascēs were unbound. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiii. 401 The consular fascēs, the emblem of the hated Roman authority.

b. *Her.* As a badge. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.* s.v. *Fascis*, The Fascēs are now frequently given to those who have held magisterial offices.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. The ensigns of authority or power, *esp.* in *To take, lay down, resign the fascēs*; hence also, authority.

1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Valentinian* v. v. He must take the fascēs. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 139 The Duke .. shook aloft the Fascēs of the Main. 1673-95 WOOD *Life* (1848) 184 The sent. proctor .. laid down the fascēs of his authority. 1799 BURKE *Lect. Affairs Irel.* Wks. 1812 V. 321 You must submit your fascēs to theirs. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* 1. 292 Diocletian's self-corrected mind The imperial fascēs of a world resigned. 1827 MACAULAY *Machian. Ess.* (1854) 49/2 He pines for .. the fascēs of Brutus.

† b. The punishments threatened by the fascēs; flogging or beheading. *Obs.*

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* ii. vii. 109 That Tragedy, whose Epilogue was Flame and Fagot, or at least the Fascēs to younger men.

c. *humorously*. The birch rod.

1762 FOOTE *Orator* i. Wks. 1799 I. 197 The fescues and fascēs .. have been .. consigned to one, or more matron in every village.

Fascet (fæsēt). A tool used to introduce glass bottles into the annealing oven.

1662 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 Fascets are Irons thrust into the bottle to carry them to anneal. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Shipp.* 1825 in W. HAMILTON *Hand-bk. Terms Art & Sc.*

Fascia (fæsiā). Pl. fasciæ. In architectural uses also -as. Forms: 7 fascia, facena, 8 facio, -tio, 9 facia (with English plural), 6- fascia. [a. L. *fascia* in senses 1 and 2.]

† 1. in *Lat.* sense: A band, fillet. *Obs.*

1587 T. UNDERDOWN tr. *Heliodorus* 85 Caricia tied a part of her fascia that was fowl, about her head. 1594 DRAYTON *Ideas* Wks. (1748) 399 Poor rook [Cupid] do pawn thy fascia and thy bow. 1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (1842) 534/2 A Veile .. bound with a Fascia of several coloured silkes.

2. *Archit.* Any long flat surface of wood, stone or marble, *esp.* in the Doric order, the band which divides the architrave, and in the Ionic and Corinthian orders, each of the three surfaces into which the architrave is divided. (Hence the use explained under *FACTA*.)

1563 SHUTE *Archit. Dija*, The lowest Fascia .. the second Fascia .. the third Fascia. 1663 GERBIER *Counsell* (1664) 71 Budes in the Fascia, cut at round. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 13 A broad Plinth, or Fatio. 1766 ERRICK *London* IV. 81 The present edifice [is] built partly with brick, and stone facies. 1769 DE FOE *Tour Gr. Brit.* I. 169 This Work .. is crowned with a Fascia and Torus of wrought Stone. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* introd. p. 46 One [Round Tower] at Ardmore has fasciæ at the several stories, which all the rest .. seem to want. 1881 F. YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1354 To the ends of the rafters a fascia should be nailed.

† 3. A ceiling covered on two opposite sides only. 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 39 A Fascia is the same as a Conca, and terminates to the wall.

1715 *Ibid.* (1721) I. 83 The Hall is arch'd with a Fascia.

3. *Anat.* A thin sheath of fibrous tissue investing a muscle or some special tissue or organ; an aponeurosis.

1788 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 263 Tendinous expansions, or Fasciæ, support the muscles. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 38 A tumour formed apparently beneath the fascia of his thigh. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 412 The palmar fascia and the transverse ligament of the metacarpal bones. 1854 OWEN *Skelet. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The temporal fascia in the turtle. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 24 The superficial fascia of muscles.

b. The substance of which this muscle is composed.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 133 This muscle is only covered by skin and fascia.

4. Any object, or collection of objects, that gives the appearance of a band or stripe. a. *Astron.* The belt of a planet. b. *Conchol.* A row of perforations. c. *Bot., Zool., and Ornith.* A band of colour. d. *Her.* = FESSE.

a. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Fasciæ, in the Planet Mars, are certain Rows of Spots, parallel to the Equator of that Planet, which looks like Swathes or Fillets wound round about his Body. 1825 W. HAMILTON *Hand-bk. Terms Art & Sc.*, Fasciæ, the belts seen on the discs of the superior planets.

b. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 571 The ambulacra .. are not arranged in fasciæ.

c. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 152 There are three brown fasciæ running over it of considerable breadth. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 302 The secondary wings are black with an orange fascia near the posterior margin. 1839 JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II. 80 An ill-defined ochraceous fascia across the vent.

d. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 694/2 The Fess, fesse, fascia, is a strip placed horizontally across the middle of the field.

Fascial (fæsiāl), a. 1 rare-1. [f. FASCES + (-)IAL.] Of or pertaining to the (Roman) fascēs.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 148 Dost thou list .. the fascial rods, Recovered, to behold?

Fasciāl (fæsiāl), a. 2 *Anat.* [ad. L. *fasciālis*: see FASCIA and -AL.] Of or pertaining to the fasciæ; aponeurotic.

Fasciate (fæ'si:et), *a.* [ad. late L. *fasciāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fasciāre* to swathe, *f. fascia*: see FASCIA.] *Bot.* = FASCATED.

Fasciate (fæ'si:et), *v.* [f. late L. *fasciāt-* ppl. stem of *fasciāre*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To bind with or as with a fascia. Also, to fasciate together.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. The armies not lying fasciating or wrapt up, after the Grecian manner. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1776) 543 The fatal prediction of... accidents fasciating the boughs and branches of trees. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 148 A broad flat stalk, as if there were several of them fasciated together.

Fasciated (fæ'si:et), *ppl. a.* [f. FASCIA *v.* + -ED.] Cf. *Fr. fasciè.*

1. *Bot.* See *quot.* 1835.
1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 382 *Fasciated* [is] when several contiguous parts grow unnaturally together into one. 1858 DARWIN *Anim.* & *Pl.* I. x. 365 The flower-stem [of the Cockscomb] is wonderfully 'fasciated' or compressed.

b. *Crystallog.* Massed together.
1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* II. 133 Very small crystals, elegantly fasciated in various directions.

†2. Of a roof: Coved on two opposite sides only: see FASCIA 2 b. *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1721) I. 79 The Arches of the... Rooms near the Galleries, are fasciated.

3. Marked with bands or stripes; striped.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 152 The bluish, fasciated Porcellana. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1777) IV. 119 Red fasciated with black or white, along the spires. 1798 — *Hindostan* II. 204 The columns are ribbed and near their tops doubly fasciated. 1801 LATHEAN *Hist. Birds* and *Supp.* 312 Fasciated Sandpiper.

Fasciation (fæ'si:et-jən), *a.* [F. *fasciation*: see FASCIA and -ATION.]

1. The binding up of a limb, etc., with bandages.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xix. 190 By their constant and foolish Fasciation the Bones... may be incurved. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Fasciation is a binding of Swathes about a Limb that is to be cured. 1889 WAGSTAFF *Mayne's Med. Voc.*, Fasciation, the binding up of a diseased or wounded part with bandages.

†b. *concr.* A bandage. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 107 Even Diadems... were but fasciations, and handsome ligatures, about the heads of Princes. 1658 — *Hydrob.* i. 5 The fasciations and bands of death.

2. The process of becoming fasciated; also, fasciated condition (see FASCATED 1).

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 148 The fasciation... being as it were an attempt for two stalks. 1881 J. GIBBS in *Science Gossip* No. 203, 254 The growth of several buds from the same node, does not often give rise to fasciation of the branches.

Fascicle (fæ'sik'l), *Also* 7 *fascikle*. [ad. L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*: see FASCES.]

1. A bunch, bundle. Now only in scientific use. Formerly also *fig.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iv. v. 138 This Fascicle or bundle of virtues. 1792 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 462 The middle fascicle of hair... is wrapped in a large quill of silver. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 368 Lamellæ arranged in groups or fascicles. 1877 COUES *Fur. Anim.* vii. 198 The hairs of the tail... grow... in somewhat isolated fascicles.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* A cluster of leaves or flowers with very short stalks growing closely together at the base; a tuft. Also, a bunch of roots growing from one point.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Select Ind. Plants* Wks. 1807 V. 113 Each blossom, that opens in the fascicle. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 320 *Fascicle*, a term... synonymous with compound corymb. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 246 In Larch... and Cedar... the acicular leaves are numerous, in dense fascicles. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 147 An umbel... is sometimes called a Fascicle.

c. *Anat.* = FASCICULUS 1 c.

1738 STUART *Muscular Motion* i. 44 A fascicle or bundle of... small muscular fibres. 1839 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* III. 606/1 The nerve-tubes separate from the primary trunk into smaller fascicles. 1845 TOWN & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 71 The tendons are for the most part implanted by separate fascicles into distinct depressions in the bones.

2. A part, number, 'livraison' (of a work published by instalments); = FASCICULUS 2.

1647 MAYNE *Serm. Viud.* 19 In the next fascicle, you say... that I maintain some things. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. ii. 606 Sulm translates; sends it to him... fascicle by fascicle, with commentaries. 1887 *Household World* 1 Nov. 521 The Sixth Fascicle completes this beautiful work.

Fascicled (fæ'sik'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] = FASCICULATE 1.

1792 ROXBOROUGH *Astetic Res.* III. 470 Flowers Papilionaceous... fascicled. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 247 Leaves... sometimes fascicled in consequence of the non-development of the branch. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Fascicled*-whorled, arranged in parcels but forming a whorl, or circle. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1. 21 note, Fascicled. Roots are those which form in clusters. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 379 Fascicled branches.

Fascicular (fæ'sik'ul-er), *a.* [f. FASCICULUS + -AR.]

†1. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1656-81 *Blount Glossary*, Fascicular, belonging to a bundle or fardel. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

†With allusion to FANCES.

1866 SALA *Barbery* 29 A fascicular bundle of canes of which a Roman lictor might have been proud.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fascicle. *n. Bot.* Also, *Fascicular tissue*, 'a term which

includes all the varieties of cellular tissue of plants which are collected into bundles or fascicles' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

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b. *Crystallog.* Massed together.

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b. *Crystallog.* Massed together.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* II. 133 Very small crystals, elegantly fasciated in various directions.

2. = FASCICLE 2.

1844 LANGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 282 He collected entire psalms... in eight separate fascicles. 1872 ELLACOMB *Ch. Bells Devon* vii. 161 An elegant folio fasciculus descriptive of the bell and shrine. 1880 *Athenæum* 29 May 699 We have received the first fasciculus of a new monthly periodical in Hebrew.

†**Fascina-de**. *Obs. rare.* [f. FASCINE + -ADE; cf. *stockade, palisade*.] (?) A defensive work composed of fascines.

1736 LEDIARD *Marlborough III.* 171 A Bridge of Hurdles and Planks... by which their Fascinades were joined.

†**Fascinage**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *fascinage*, *f. fascine*: see FASCINE sb.] = *prec.*

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5347/1 A great part of the Fascinage had been torn away by the Rhine.

Fascinate (fæ'sin-ēt), [f. L. *fascināt-* ppl. stem of *fascināre* to enchant, *f. fascinum* spell, witchcraft. Cf. F. *fasciner*.]

†1. *trans.* To affect by witchcraft or magic; to bewitch, enchant, lay under a spell. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. ix. I was fascinated, by Jupiter: fascinated: but I will be unwitch'd, and reveng'd, by law. 1621-3 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. ii. 96 Why do witches and old women, fascinate and bewitch children? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 108 Such as... promise to fascinate and cure stinking breaths.

2. †a. To cast a spell over (a person, animal, etc.) by a look; said *esp.* of serpents. b. In later use disconnected from the notion of witchcraft: To deprive of the power of escape or resistance, as serpents are said to do through the terror produced by their look or merely by their perceived presence.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* 17 Man is a... Basilisk... fascinating with an envious eye the prosperity of his neighbour. 1845 TOWN & BOWMAN *Physiol. Anat.* I. xii. 300 The serpent fascinate his prey, apparently by the power of his eyes. 1848 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 582 James... remained at Whitehall, fascinated... by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xii. 124 The pet dove of the castle fascinated in the forest by a serpent.

3. *fig.* †a. To enslave (the faculties), the judgement of (a person) (*obs.*). b. To attract and retain the attention of (a person) by an irresistible influence. c. Now usually, To attract and 'hold spellbound' by delightful qualities; to charm, enchant.

a. 1651 *Relig. Wotton, Disp. Buckham, & Essex* 54 A certain innate wisdom and virtue... with which he... fascinated all the faculties of his incomparable master. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 44 note, Aristotele, fascinated by the prejudice of the times, divides mankind into... freemen and... slaves.

b. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn I. 378) He delighted to fascinate Josephine... in a dimly-lighted apartment by the terrors of a fiction. 1862 BURTON *Ed. Hunter* (1863) 111 The eye of the Ancient Mariner fascinated the wedding guest.

c. 1835 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 30 I lured by a wit that would fascinate sages. 1832 LYTTON *Engene A. I. v.* The gay Ellinor was fascinated into admiration. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 23 They so fascinated the imagination... that [etc.].

absol. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn III. 189) This power [eloquence]... fascinates and astonishes.

Fascinated (fæ'sin-ēt), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fascinated*, bewitched. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 56 (Paris) Tilting at it like fascinated knights. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kelama v. xii*, Her fascinated eyes. 1817 — *Life* (1850) IV. 233 Are they rendered absolutely helpless by fear, like a fascinated bird?

Fascinating (fæ'sin-ēt-ing), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ING.] That fascinates, in senses of the vb.

Now chiefly, Irresistibly attractive, charming.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xix. § 3. 353 Such temptations and fascinating vanities. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* I. 9 Bewitching and fascinating flowers. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 111 M. Cousin's fascinating lectures on the history of philosophy.

Hence **Fascinatingly** *adv.*

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 538 Our enamel smilingly and fascinatingly displayed. 1870 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXIX. 191 Heroines... lovely... and fascinatingly attired.

Fascination (fæ'sin-ēt-jən), [ad. L. *fascinā-tion-em*, n. of action f. *fascināre* to fascinate.]

1. The casting of a spell; sorcery, enchantment; an instance of this, a spell, incantation. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 3. 46 Fascination is the power and act of Imagination intensive upon other bodies. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 60 We deny that fascination or bewitching is done only by sight. 1666 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxix. V. 48 When Elijah sought that holy Fascination upon Elijah to spread his mantle over him. 1681 GLASVILL *Sadducianus* i. 1 The odd Phenomena of Witchcraft and Fascination. 1702 C. MATHUR *Mag. Chr.* I. iv. (1859) 66 They began to suspect that the Indian soverers had laid the place under some fascination. 1855 *Scientific Opinions* 204 A belief in Fascination... appears to have been very generally prevalent in most ages and countries.

†b. The state of being under a spell. *Obs.*

1651 J. FRAKEKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philo.* 101 Fascination is a binding, which comes from the spirit of the Witch, through the eyes of him that it bewitched, entering to his heart. 1767 FAWKES *Theocritus v. note*, The antients imagined that spitting in their bosoms three times... would prevent fascination.

2. The action and the faculty of fascinating their prey attributed to serpents, etc.

1796 Monse Amer. Geog. i. 219 They [Rattle Snakes] are supposed to have the power of fascination in an eminent degree. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. 1. The fascination of the serpent on the bird held her mute and frozen.

b. The state of being so fascinated.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 43 Mrs. A. described herself as at the time sensible of a feeling like what we conceive of fascination.

3. Fascinating quality; irresistibly attractive influence; an instance or mode of this.

1697 EVELYN *Natural History* ix. 301 Unaccountable Fascination, or other material Quality of Mastering Spirits. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 101 Some to the fascination of a name Surrender judgment hoodwinked. 1806 K. WHITE *My own Character* 42 in *Rem.* (1816) i. 29, 1. can't withstand you know whose fascination. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vie. Paris* (ed. 5) 209 A Frenchwoman... will ever be felt... to be a creature of fascination. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1820) i. 185 The career thus thrown open had all the fascinations of a desperate hazard. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men Wks.* (Bohn) i. 285 Like a master... drawing all men by fascination into tributaries. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transp. Am.* i. xix. 203 That perilous fascination which haunts the brow of precipices.

Fascinative (fæs'inetiv), a. [f. FASCINATE v. + -IVE.] Disposed or tending to fascinate.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 96 Vipers... That fascinative seek the tender breasts Of wilful maidens and sing their souls to sleep. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transp. Am.* i. vii. 119, I acknowledge Lady Diana's marvellous fascinative force.

Fascinator (fæs'inetor), a. [a. L. *fascinator*, agent-n. f. *fascinare* to FASCINATE. Cf. *fascinateur*.] One who fascinates. a. A magician. b. A charming or attractive person.

a. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Nitr.* Stones 52 Nor does this happen merely from the sight, but from the soul of the fascinator. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 147 The dread Fascinator from whom it had been taken.

b. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xvii. The demdest little fascinator in all the world. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Wom.* i. Sacha was considered an irresistible fascinator.

Fascinatrice (fæs'inetres), [f. prec. + -ESS. Cf. *fascinatrice*.] A fascinating woman.

1878 H. JAMES *Daisy Miller* 42 'Sbe's an enchantress... a charmer', I said, 'a fascinatrice'.

Fascine (fæs'in), sb. Also *fachine*, *g facine*. [a. *f. facine*, ad. L. *fascina*, f. *fascis* a bundle.] 1. *Mil.* A long cylindrical faggot of brush or other small wood, firmly bound together at short intervals, used in filling up ditches, the construction of batteries, etc. Usually in pl.

a. 1688 Sir T. MORGAN *Relat. Progr. France* (1699) 14 The major-general... ordered the two battalions... each man to take up a long fascine upon their muskets and pikes. 1692 *London Gaz.* No. 2807/2 Orders are given to provide a great number of fascines, in order to storm the Castle of Ebernburg. 1776 C. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) i. 158 They are employed in making fascines, for constructing three redoubts. 1801 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* i. 361 They ought to be provided with fascines to fill a part of the ditch. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 241 Of round-shot, of gabions and fascines.

b. *transf.* in various non-military uses, esp. in *Civil Engineering*.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 412 He... made a Sort of floating Island of Fascines, Earth, and other Materials. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* i. 351 A large Dike or Peer made of Fascines and Earth. 1852 BURNELL *Rudin. Hydraulic Engineering* 11.94 The lower part of the majority of wooden jetties is... covered either by a mass of concrete, of loose stones, or of fascines. 1866 LEE tr. *Keller's Lake Duell. Switz.* 70 The upper beds of fascines... lock into one another at the ends and form one continuous mass.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 121 This fascine of citations... is in truth nothing to the purpose. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 70 The pine is a natural fascine or fortification against the ravages of the elements.

3. *attrib.* a. Suitable for fascines, as *fascine-stick*. b. Consisting or made of fascines, as *fascine-battery*, *-bridge*, *-platform*; *fascine-dwelling*, a laeustrine habitation supported on fascines; hence *fascine-dweller*; *fascine-horse* (see *quoth*).

1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xxxiii. (1804) 213 A body of sailors who made themselves masters of... the 'fascine batteries'. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xii. 150 When clearing away the jungle to construct the fascine battery. 1796 STEOMAN *Surinam* i. iv. 82 To throw a 'fascine bridge over the marsh. 1882 R. MUNRO *Anc. Scot. Lake-dwellings* 12 The civilisation of the 'fascine-dwellers'. 1866 LEE tr. *Keller's Lake Duell. Switz.* 69 The 'fascine dwellings' seem only to have been adopted in lakes of small depth and extent. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (ed. 9) 254 A 'fascine horse' is formed with two pickets... driven about 1 foot obliquely into the ground, so as to cross each other at right angles 2 feet above the surface of the earth; and they are fastened together at their point of meeting with cord. 1866 LEE tr. *Keller's Lake Duell. Switz.* 72 This gentleman... noticed... parts of a 'fascine platform'. 1870 *Daily News* 18 Oct. The country... affording facilities for binding and 'fascine sticks to any extent.

Hence **Fascine** v. *trans.* to fill up with fascines.

1870 *Daily News* 29 Nov. The pioneers had... fascinated the track.

Fascinery (fæs'inəri), [f. FASCINE sb. + -ERY.] (See *quoth*.)

1866 BRES *Terms Archit.* etc. *Fascinery*, a description of cradling or hurdle-work, employed to retain earth.

† **Fascinous**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *fascinum* witchcraft + -OUS.] 'Caused or acting by witchcraft or enchantment' (J.).

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xix. (1672) 38, I shall not here undertake the task of discussing the possibility of fascinous Diseases.

† **Fase**, Obs. [ad. L. (Vulg.) *phase*, a. Heb. *pesah* passover.] The passover.

1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xii. 21 Take a beeste by your meynes and offre 3e fase [1382 paske]. *Ibid.* 43 This is the religiousyn of fase [1382 phask].

Fase, obs. form of *foes*, pl. of *FOE*.

† **Fasel**, sb. Obs. -o. In 5 *fasyll*. [f. next.] A ravelling, a shred.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150/2 A *fasyll* of a clothe (or other lyke, P.), *fractillus*.

† **Fasel**, v. Obs. rare. Also 6 *fasyll*, 7 *fazle*. [Cf. Ger. *fascien*, Du. *vezelen*, cogn. with OE. *fus Fas.*] *intr.* To ravel. Also, to *fasel out*.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150/2 *Fascelyn* as clothyis (*fascelyn P.*), *villu*. 1530 PALSGR. 546/1 My sleeve is *fascylen*. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 58 Which hath *fascylen* and entangled this controversy.

† **Fasels**, sb. pl. Obs. Forms: 6 *fascelles*, *facilles*, 7 *phaselles*, *faceles*, *fascells*, *fesels*, 7 *fasels*. [ad. L. *fascell*, pl. of *fasculus* in same sense. Cf. OF. *fascels*.] a. Chick peas: see CHICK-PEA. b. Kidney-beans: see BEAN 3.

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis's Ser.* 712, A kind of little grain called in Latine *fasceli*, in Engliche *facilles* and cyche peason. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 86a, *Phasiolus* may be called in Engliche *fascella* until we can fynd a better name for it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 496 The Pulse named *Dolychos*, which is *Fasels* or *Kidney* beanes. 1616 SURF. & MARKII. *Cuntry Farme* 147 *Fasels* or long Pease. 1628 MAY *Virgil's Georg.* 2. 247 Disdain not *Fesels*, or poor Vech to sow. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. viii. 68 Pease, Beans, *Fasels* [etc.].

Fash (fæš), sb. 1. Sc. and north. dial. [f. FASH v.] Trouble, vexation; bother, inconvenience; also, something that gives trouble. To *take (the) fash*: to take (the) trouble, to be at the pains.

1794 BURNS *Add. to Toothache* iv. Of a'... The tricks o' knaves, or fash o' fools, Thou bear'st the gree. 1808 ELIZ. HAMILTON *Cottagers of Glenburnie* (ed. 2) 50 We have never ta'en the fash to put it by. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. 'Clergy and captains can gie an unco deal o' fash in thae times'. 1832-53 *Whistle-buick* (S. Songs) Ser. III. 211 *Wet kennin'* it [cask] only had breed me mair fash. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fash*, trouble, inconvenience. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 175 When there's any fash or trouble, The devil a thing you'll do at. 1868 G. MACDONALD R. *Falconer* II. 252, 'I didna think ye wad ha'e ta'en sae muchle fash'.

Fash (fæš), sb. 2. dial. [? var. of *FAS*, OE. *fæs*.] A fringe; anything resembling a fringe.

It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here: the word might be a. OF. *faisse*:—L. *fascia* band. 1558 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) XXVI. 128 A *fash* of silke and sewed with gold. 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL*. 1877 *Holmness Gloss.*, *Fash*, the long hair of a horse's legs.

b. *dial.* The tops of carrots, turnips or mangolds.

c. 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lauc. Dial.* *Fash*, the tops of turnips, etc. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

c. A rough edge or ridge left on nails, cast bullets, etc.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 215 The perfection of cut nails, consists principally in the shank being... free from fash. *Ibid.* 335 The teeth [of the saw] are severally filed to a sharp point, and the wry edges, or fash... completely removed. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fash*, the mark left by the moulds upon cast bullets. 1883 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Fash*, a burr or roughness on anything.

Hence **Fash** a., hairy.

1877 *Holmness Gloss.*, 'His legs is varry fash'.

Fash (fæš), v. 1. Chiefly Sc. and north. dial. Also 6-7 *fash(e)*, *fash(e)* (?6 *fach*). [a. OF. *fasher* (Fr. *fâcher*).]

1. *trans.* To afflict, annoy, trouble, vex. Also, to give trouble to, bother, weary. Also *refl.* and *To fash one's beard, head, thumb*: to take trouble.

1533 BULLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 393 The Venis war sa fascit be continuall ambitious and desire of honouris. 1565 J. HEYWOOD *Spicer & P.* vii. 128 Behold... How thordiance lieth flies far and nerte fash... how euerie pecc... Hath a spider gotten with red fire fash. 1627 RUMFORD *Lat. cal.* (1862) 132 *Fash* Christ (if I may speak so) and importune Him. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 45, Be not fashed if you miss a letter. 1725 RAMSAY *Cent. Sheph.* II. ii. How'er I get them, never fash your beard. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. ii. 21 Ne'er fash your head w' your father's doudrums. 1824 SCOTT *Redgaitnet* Let. xi. 'Never fash yourself w' me... but look to yourself'. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 125 What gars your horse's tail wag that way? it's fashed w' a weakness. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* ii. He... never fashed his thumb about his debt. 1874 HELPS *Sec. Press.* iv. (1875) 60 People fash themselves about... dim and distant dangers. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Decent fash your beard anent it'.

2. *intr.* *refl.* To weary, be annoyed; to bother or trouble oneself; to take trouble. Const. of. 1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Passie* (Arb.) 71 Then wounded I... how they did them selfs so far begyle, To fash of tyme. 1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherie & Sae* 597 Of our fellowship 304 *fash(e)*. *Ibid.* 1435 For feir folk maun not fash. 1721 J. KELLY *Calit. Prov.* 390 You soon fash of a good office. a. 1810 TANNHILL *Poems* (1846) 70 Wha... wad fash to scribble, Expecting scorn for a' his trouble? 1821 GALT *Am. Parish Dalaunig* 229 The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to

fash. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. 178 'They didnae stop to fash with me!'

Hence **Fashed**, ppl. a. Troubled, worried.

1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherie & Sae* 296 The mair I wrestlit with the wynd, The fasher still myself I fynd.

Fash (fæš), v. 2. dial. [f. FASH sb. 2.] To cut off the tops (of turnips, etc.).

1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Fash*, to pare, to cut off. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fashing* turnips is generally done by piecework.

Fashen, *Se.* Also *feshen*, *foshen*. [pa. ppl. of *FETCH* v.]

1768 ROSS *Helene* iii. 123 Just as their ain, she's fashen up, an' ta'en For Dick's ae dather, now by ilka ane.

Fashery (fæš'eri), *Sc.* and north. Also 6 *fasherie*, -ery, (*fasherie*, *fashrie*), 7-9 *fasherie*. [ad. OF. *fasherie* (Fr. *fâcherie*), f. *fasher* (*fâcher*) to FASH.] Annoyance, trouble, vexation, worry; also something that causes worry. *rare* in pl.

1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate*. We geve noch occasion of fasherie to the Redare. 16... in *Poet. Allic.* (1845) 33 My muse began to tire, Through daily fasherie of my owne affairs. a. 1605 MONTGOMERY *Sonn.* v. 3 With frosts of fashrie frozen is that heet. 1621 MULLER *Campanar. Lib. Lib.* III. vi. 167 Fence the mind from the fasherie and troubles that molest it. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 173 Nobody gives you so much fasherie. 1822 SCOTT *Monst.* iv. You kirk-folk make sic a fasherie. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fashery*, all kinds of 'botheration'. 1882 STEVENSON *Men & Bks.* 389 Not without some cross and fasherie of mind and body.

Fashion (fæš'in), sb. Forms: 4 *facioun*, -un(e), 4-5 *fascoun* (4-*zoun*), 4-6 *Se. fascoun*, (-s)owne, 5-6 *facion* (e, -eyon, -oun, -ssion, -oun, -s)yon(e, 5 *fascoun*, -schyoun, 6 *facon*, -son, -sson(e), *fastyon*, *facion*, -scyoun, -shin, -sshon, -s)shyon, -sshesion, *fassyon*), 6-*fashion*. [a. OF. *façon*, *fazon*, ONF. *fachon* (mod. Fr. *façon*) = Pr. *faisso*, It. *fazione* (the Sp. *faccion* is of learned origin).—L. *faction*-em, n. of action f. *fâcere* to make: see *FACTION* sb.]

† 1. The action or process of making. Hence, the 'making' or workmanship as an element in the value of plate or jewellery. *Obs.*

1463 *Maun. & Housch. Exp.* 154 For the fasyon of the same schene, v. marc. 1575-6 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 15 This they [Goldsmiths] take not above the rate of xij d. for the ounce of Golde (besides the fashon). 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 29 The... chargefull fashon... doth amount to three odd Ducks more. 1594 T. B. *La Primard. Fr. Acad.* II. 393 Of the fashon of a childe in the wombe, and how the members are framed. 1664 *Pervs Diary* (1879) III. 62 They judge the fashon to be worth above 5s. per oz. more. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 630, 40 or 15 thousand pounds weight [of silver plate], which, besides the fashon, would be [etc.].

2. Make, build, shape. Hence, in wider sense, visible characteristics, appearance. Said both of material and of immaterial things. *arch.* † *Out of fashion*: out of shape.

Some of the earlier instances may belong to 2 c. a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 2232 (Cott.) Fair in faciu for to sei. c. 1320 *Sir Beves* 2155 Me wolde penke be his fashon, Pat hit were Beves of Hamtoun. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 402 A dere damiselle... of alle fashon be fairst. 14... *Tundale's Vis.* 2062 A crowne Off gold that was of semly fashyown. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150/2 *Fassyone*, or *facyone*, forme of makynge, *forma*, *formefactura*, *formefactio*. c. 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Introd.* 35/1 There be dyuers people of fasion in our lande... there be people that haue the body of a man and the hede lyke a dogge. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* xii. 56 Ye can skyll of the fassion of the erth, and of the skye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utop.* i. (Arb.) 31 Under the line equinoctiall... all thynges bee... out of fasyon, and comelnesse. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 85 a, *Phalaris*. hath a sede... whyte in fashon. 1581 MULCASTER *Postillions* xxx. (1887) 111 If the infirmite in fashon be casual... exercise... will make that streight, which was crooked. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 29 The fashon of his countenance was altered. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 2c. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 261 This country, in fashon, is like a bended bow. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 21 A massy slab, in fashon square or round. 1793 BURNET *Rev. Policy Allies* Wks. 182, 1, 591 The fashon of some constitution which suited with their fancies. 1866 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Before Parting* 21, I know... The fashon of fair temples tremulous With tender blood. 1871 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 221, I knew not The fashon of his nature.

† b. Spoken of as an attribute, that may be imparted and possessed; form as opposed to matter.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peraub.* Kent (1826) p. v. The craftsman that bringeth it to fashon. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 185 b. The... common sort [of bees] when they begin to have fashon, are called Nymphes. 1594 T. B. *La Primard. Fr. Acad.* II. 394 The seede... receiueh not fashon presently vpon the conception, but remaineth for a time without any figure. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treas.* 897 When wee have matter, wee can give fashon: thou gavest a being to the matter, without forme.

† c. Face, features. *Obs.*

[A very common use in OF.; perh. associated with *face*.] c. 1300 *Cursor* II. 2139 (Cott.) Matheu o man he has faciu, Luce has of ox. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys. Maudsl.* III. xxxviii. (1869) 135 She shadwde hire visage and hire faciu under hire hood.

3. A particular make, shape, style, or pattern. *Somewhat arch.*

c. 1325 *Sege Merc* 41 in E. E. P. (1862) 119, I made he Mon... Offeure like myn owne fashon. a. 1450 *Le Myrille* *Arth.* 2531 Gales grete of fele fashone. 1522 *Bury Wille* (Camden) 116 A quarte wyne poit of the olde fashon. 1576 *FLIMING Panopli. Epist.* 299 Two standing cuppes of silver,

differing from the fashion of this time. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 The very Romane Service was of two fashions, the new fashion, and the Old. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 62 Besides, our fashions of Utensils differ mightily from theirs. 1714 J. FORBESQUE-ALANO *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 32 The Author... puts in his Franco-Germanick, of the Latin fashion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 464 A limited monarchy after the modern fashion. 1849 JAMES Woodman iv, Spreading out at the edges in the fashion of a basin.

b. *esp.* with reference to attire: a particular 'cut' or style. Cf. 8 c. 9.

1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 52 Sometime cappe, sometime hood; now the Frenshe fashion, now the Spanyshe fashyon. 1605 SHAKS. *Leary* iii. vi. 84, I do not like the fashion of your garments. 1674 CLARENDON *Surg. Leivath.* (1676) 81 To wear his Clothes of that fashion which he likes best. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 6 Her dress... of no very modern fashion.

† c. A device, material or immaterial. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) b1j, Against this fashion they have used to make a fashion like unto a paire of sheres. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1363 Se first quhat fashion may be fund To pacifie his pains.

4. Kind, sort. Now rare. Also † *In fashion* to: of a kind to.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 73 b, Suche fasshon of figure is not in a Mirt-berry. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 61 Thou friend of an ill fashion. 1596 — *Merch.* V. i. ii. 23 This reason is not in fashion to choose me a husband. 1608 — *Per. iv.* ii. 84 Gentlemen of all fashions. 1611 COTGR., *Pantier*, a fashion of Trunke made of Wicker. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 87 Consider the difference between these two fashions of compromise.

5. Manner, mode, way, *esp.* in *After*, † *of*, *in*, † *on*, *this*, *such*, *a*, *my*, *his*, etc. *fashion*. *rare* in pl.

13.. E. E. ALIT. P. A. 1100, & comde wern alle of þe same fassoun. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvii. 300 Paleysoun Be stentit on syndry fassownys. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 351 To hevy a bourdon for to lede of this facyon. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 173 [They] passed through the Cytie in good ordre after A warlike facyon. 1567-83 *Sempill Ball.* 98 Ay selling calli, The best fassoun I may. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 111 He hath importund me with love, In honourable fashion. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 338 We do, in all fashions of sorrow becomme ourselves. 1654 tr. *Soudery's Curia Pol.* 7, I have governed my Subjects in such a fashion that [etc.]. 1715 DE FOE *Farm. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) 1. 109 After quite another fashion. 1822 LAND *Elia* Ser. i. *Distant Corr.*, Subjects serious in themselves, but treated after my fashion, non-seriously. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. viii. 58 In zigzag fashion. I continued to ascend.

b. In depreciatory sense, *After*, *in*, *a* or *some fashion*: somehow or another, in a sort, tolerably, not too well.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 459 Whom yet Rome harbours, and, in a fashion, graces. 1860 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 5 Work... which I can do after some fashion. 1869 TROLOPE *He Knew* vi. (1878) 89 Providence... has made me a lady after a fashion.

† c. A method of doing anything. *Obs.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K. vij, And this is the fashone be the whiche al the reames and dominions... I presently do possede, have benne gotten. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Herb.* i. (1586) 42 b, To wynewme it after the olde fasshon with the winde. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 404 To say nothing of the fashion of their Cures. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 39 A good fashion of singing. 1743 LOND. & COUNTRY *Brev.* II. (ed. 2) 134 He would I believe alter his Mind and Fashion.

6. Mode of action, bearing, behaviour, demeanour, 'air'. Now rare.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 29 Be what similit facoun Meche peple to his favour he drew. a 1535 MORR. *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 761 With some good grace and pleasant fashion. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 237 He... takes a whiffe with graceful fashion. 1719 D'URFUY *Pills* (1872) IV. 304 She keeps her cruel Fashion. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 81 With such a grace, with such a fashion.

b. pl. Actions, gestures, 'ways'. Now rare.

1559 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 182 With spifeful wordes and wanton fashions. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 28 He... gave himself in fashions to be somewhat like a Tyrant. 1605 JACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. 37 Those eyes do dwell on the faces and fashions. 1852 MISS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv, He shall beg my pardon, and promise better fashions.

† 7. Outward action or ceremony; a mere form, pretence. *Obs.* exc. in *Se* phrase, *To make fashion*: to make a show, pretend.

1571 GOLINGE *Calvin on Ps.* xl. 7 Worshipping God slightly for fashyon sake. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* IV. i. 18 Thou but ledest this fashion of thy mallice To the last honre of act. 1637 RUTIMORF *Lett.* No. 120 (1862) 1. 296 The memory of his love maketh me think Christ's glooms are but for the fashion. 1633 UQUARIAT *Kahilias* II. xxi, Panurge made the fashion of driving them [i. e. dogs] away. 1816 SCOTT *Antiqu.* xvi, He... only just pits a bit on the plate to make fashion.

8. A prevailing custom, a current usage; *esp.* one characteristic of a particular place or period of time.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 544 A Nightie... presented... a fayr knyff, after the facyon of the londe. 1583 STURM *Anat. Abs.* Dvij, How unseemlie... a fashion that is, let the wise judge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 98 The fashion of the world is to avoid cost. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 870 Ingeniously, as his fashion is. 1764 GOLDSM. *Tram.* 279 The mind still turns when shifting fashion draws. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxiv, Let every man Follow the fashion of his clan! 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Altre. Syst.* II. (1871) 125 The old fashion of 140 gallons... to the butt... was then restored. a 1839 PRATER *Poems* (1861) I. 366 New follies come, new fashions, new fashions. 1876 MORLEY *Univ. Ser.* i. 7 As a fashion of thought the idea... passed away.

† b. In pl. often = 'Manners and customs' (of nations), 'ways' (of men); chiefly in phrases, *To know, learn, see (the) fashions*. *Obs.*

1555 WATERMAN (title) The fardle of fashions. 1599 MINSHU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 36, I will dye and live with this Peter, for thou knowest fashions. 1689-90 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) IV. 164 Any that come among you to see fashions. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. v. 196 To see the country, and to learn fashions (as the word goes). 1721 STRYVE *Ecl. Mem.* II. ii. v. 287 The king had sent him [Barnaby Fitz-Patric] thither to remain in his [the French king's] court to learn fashions.

c. *spec.* with regard to apparel or personal adornment.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knoul.* xiv. (1870) 159, I wyll not change my olde fathers fashyon. 1576 PETTIE *Pal. Picas.*, New fashions in cutting of beards. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. ii. 72 'Tis some od of humor pricks him to this fashion, Yet oftentimes he goes but meane appareld. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 225 Fashions crosse the Seas as oft as the Packet Boat. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 P. 4 An opportunity to introduce fashions amongst our young gentlemen. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 105 To dress themselves in Miss Black's fashions. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xv. 241 A tall stout man, dressed in country fashion. 1865 WHIGHT *Hist. Caricature* vi. (1875) 103 During the feudal ages, the fashions in France and England were always identical.

9. Conventional usage in dress, mode of life, etc., *esp.* as observed in the upper circles of society; conformity to this usage. Often personified, or quasi-personified.

(The first quot. may belong to 2 or 6.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 161 The glasse of Fashion, and the mould of Forme. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 205, I am... become a courtly Tobacconist; more for fashion then for liking. 1711 SHAFTESS. *Charac.* (1737) III. 288 The man of quality... must, for fashion-sake, appear in love. 1739 CIBBER *Appl.* (1756) I. 71 Taste and fashion with us have always had wings. 1781 COWPER *Exposition* 38 At Int'rest biass'd knaves, or fashion fools. 1793 BRODOES *Catarrh* 169 To break the spell of Fashion would he an achievement. 1806 MED. *Yrnl.* XV. 91 Fashion, that destroying angel. 1829 LYTTON *Deverex* II. vii, Some better object to worship than the capriciousness of fashion. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 10/2 Fashion and *bon ton* are by no means the same thing. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/5 Fashion is the all-absorbing subject.

b. Fashionable people; the fashionable world.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salvage*. (1824) 161 Days... When heart met heart in fashion's hall. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Mt.-cap* 125 Paris fashion's blame.

10. The fashion: a. The mode of dress, etiquette, furniture, style of speech, etc., adopted in society for the time being. To lead, set the fashion: to be an example in dress, etc., for others to follow.

To be in the fashion: to adopt the accepted style.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 34 A scarlet Robe with a hooode (as the fashion then was). 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 276 Her loue is... as vnconstant as the fashion. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 105 It is come to be the fashion. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* 13 Let vs haue standing Collers, in the fashion. 1710 STEELE *Taller* No. 77 P. 1 Alexander the Great had a wry Neck, which made it the Fashion in his Court, to carry their Heads on one Side. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 10 Several persons qualified to lead the fashion both by birth and fortune. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disf.* (ed. 2) I. 474 It is the fashion to say it would have been difficult to make a breach. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* Pref. 7 It was then very much the fashion... to publish reviews and conceal methods. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, The fashion being of course set by the upper class.

b. The person or thing that it is fashionable to admire or discuss.

1790-1811 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) II. 217, I should not be tempted to marry him, if he were not the fashion. 1824 MOWBRAY *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 55, I was the fashion when she first came out. 1837 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. v. 78 Another book... is much the fashion.

11. In, out of (the) fashion: in, out of, vogue or customary use, *esp.* in polite society; according or contrary to the customary rule or standard. Also To bring, come, grow into, go out of fashion.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. v. 5 Slaying is the word, It is a deed in fashion. 1601 — *All's Well* i. i. 170 Virginitie like an olde Courtier, wears her cap out of fashion. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 505 The Hungarians did very auafully bring them [war-coaches] into fashion. 1608 W. SCOTER *Malachy* (1650) 103 Sins, when they are grown into fashion, are swallowed up as no sins. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 664 Shall nothing but our soules be out of the fashion? 1630 K. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 55 Let him... take heed, that the apparell he wears, be in fashion in the place where he resideth. 1719 D'URFUY *Pills* (1872) V. 154 Would you be a man in Fashion? 1728 W. CLELAND *Lett. Publisher Pope's Dunciad* 19 Out of power, or out of fashion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 157 Solitary pilgrimages were... much in fashion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 179 The decorous gravity which had been thirty years before in fashion at Whitehall. 1850 TAIT's *Mag.* XVII. 532 A Little dogs that had come into fashion. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* vii, Aunt Dora's gowns... were always in the fashion.

12. (Man, woman) of fashion: † a. (In early use often more fully of high, great, good fashion.) Of high quality or breeding, of eminent social standing or repute. [Cf. sense 4 and OF. *gens de (bonne) facon*.] This gradually merges into the current sense b. That moves in upper-class society, and conforms to its rules with regard to dress, expenditure, and habits.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlviii. 187 They... defended them vigorously, as men of high faction. 1597 SIR R. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 234 III. 43 A Gentleman of excellent fashion. a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 7 It is strange that men of fashion and Gentlemen should so grossly bely their owne knowledge. c. 1675 Housch. *Orl.* 354 Persons of good fashion... that have a desire to see us at dinner. 1702 W. J. BRYAN's *Voy. Levant* x. 37 Greeks of Fashion, who are not for herding with the Populace. 1752 HUMS *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 204 Augustus was obliged... to force men of fashion into the married state. 1755 E. MOORE in *World* No. 151 (1772) III. 278 A woman cannot be a woman of fashion till she has lost her reputation. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, Intimacy with people of the best fashion. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Monrrey Fam.* II. 76 A person of her fashion and figure. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) II. 50, I... was in favour with Brummell (that was alone enough to make a man of fashion).

13. attrib. and Comb. a. Simple attrib.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* XI. 399 This practice of blushing for unmodish friends... belongs to the fashion-mania.

† b. Forming with preceding adj. a quasi-adj. or adjectival phrase. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* a. i. 4 What fashion Cloaths the Roman officers... used. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 83 The great Square... has old Fashion Houses on the East and South Sides.

c. Forming with a preceding sb. or adj. an adverbial phrase. Cf. -WISE.

1494 FARVAN *Chron.* vii. 313 He had deused new engynes after towere facyon. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv. xxxiii, Made like an Ivie lea, broad-angle-fashion. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 66 Flint stones, neatly made broad Arrow-fashion. 1710 LEND. *Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A Silver Hungary Water Bottle Flask fashion gilt. 1721 BAILEY *Capon Fashion* (in Archery), the same as Bob-tail. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 295 Take the leg of a small beef... and cut it ham-fashion. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* ix, Laying the outer-most part of your feather this fashion next to your hook. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Couq.* (1876) I. App. 624 The tardy bridal was done Christian fashion. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 216 Picked up the puppy, holding it baby fashion in his arms.

d. objective, as *fashion-following* sb., *fashion-fancying* adj.; instrumental, as *fashion-fettered*, -led adjs.

1621 S. WARD *Happin. Pract.* (1627) 43 Sabbath-breaking, and fashion-following. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 These fashion-fansying wits Are empty thimbrin'd shells. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 779 Whom do I advise? the fashion-led. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 11/2 Fashion-fettered fops.

14. Special comb.: fashion-fly, fig. one who sports in the beams of fashion; fashion paper, a journal of fashionable life; fashion-picture, a representation of fashionable costumes; fashion piece, *Naut.* (see quot.); fashion plate, 'a pictorial design showing the prevailing style or new style of dress' (W.); fashion-timber, = *fashion-piece*. Also FASHION-MONGER.

1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 63 Many a careless *fashion-fly. 1895 E. D. GERARD *Walters Hercules* xxx, She snatched up the 'fashion-paper'. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 780/1 The subject... is a mere *fashion-piece. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gramm.* II. 2 From it [the Stempost] doth rise the two *fashion pieces, like a paire of great hornes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Fashion-pieces* are those two Timbers which describe the breadth of the Ship at the Stern. 1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* xlii, My... fashion pieces were framed out. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Velea) 117 *Fashion-pieces*, the timbers... fashioning the after-part of the ship in the plane of projection, by terminating the breadth and forming the shape of the stern. 1864 WEBSTER, **Fashion plate*.

Fashion (fash'-on), v. Forms: 5 facoun, 6 faeion, -yon, fation, fasshon, 7 fashon, 6-fashion. [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *façonner*.]

1. trans. To give fashion or shape to; to form, mould, shape (either a material or immaterial object). Also, To fashion out.

1413 LYNG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxx. (1483) 78 That this statua be faciond duely and fourmed as it sholde. c. 1550 *Melusine* 50 Tentens... so meruaylously facyoned. 1551 T. WILSON *Legike* (1580) 45 Leather when it is made or fashioned for the foote, is called a Shoe. 1608 D. T. *Exp. Pol. & Mor.* 66 b, To polish and fashion out his then rough-hewn fortune. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxi. 15 Did not one fashion vs in the wombe? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. ii. 2 Every one... who shall go about to fashion in his Understanding any simple Idea. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 41 A course Stone is presently fashion'd. 1713 GAY *Fan* i. 112 *Poems* (1720) I. 35 Here the loud hammer fashions female toys. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Kj. Adv.* (1813) 83 Our stage is so prettily fashion'd for viewing. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 128 Young people fashion and form each other. 1863 LYTTON *Antiq. Man* 18 Fragments of rude pottery, fashioned by the hand. 1878 *Maquet Potts* 76 The wish I might have fashioned died in dreams.

† b. Said of the constituent parts of anything.

1668 CALFEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xx. 51 A Cavity fashioned by the *Os sacrum*, the Hip and Share-bones.

† c. To make good-looking; to beautify. *Obs.*

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Epist. * f, He was disfigured to fashion vs, he dyed for our life.

2. a. To form, frame, make. *rare*.

c. 1549 *Hist. Lucres* A iij, Her breves bente, facioned with fewe heares. 1608 D. T. *Exp. Pol. & Mor.* 4 b, Favonius... had reason... to fashion them this reply. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1851) 304 Many have to perish, fashioning a path through the impassable. 1863 LONER *Wayside Inn* Prel. 275 The instrument... was fashioned of maple and of pine. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 13 Bringing his saw and

jack-plane again into play, he fashioned companies.. out of maple blocks.

† b. To contrive, manage. *Obs.*

1540 *Pilgr. T.* 79 in Thynne *Animado*. App. i. 79 Then could he fation in the best way many a deynite dyche. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 194 They have conioyned.. To fashion this false sport. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 297 You, and Dowglas.. As I will fashion it, shall happily meete. 1604 — *Oth. iv.* ii. 242 His going thence, which I will fashion to fall out betweene twelve and one.

3. To give a specified shape to; to model according to, after, or like (something); to form into (the shape of something); to shape into or to (something). Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom. viii.* 29 Fashioned unto the shape of his sonne. 1585 *Adv. SANDVS. Sermon.* (1841) 421 We are exhorted to fashion ourselves according to that similitude and likeness which is in him. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iii. 142 Fashioning them (the Hotblouds) like Pharoas souldiours. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 157 Coines.. i. fashioned like point-angles. 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* ii. 1. 83 The Mould; about which, the other more passive Principles gathering themselves, they all consent and fashion to it. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol. I.* 467 This they fashioned to a conical figure. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 149 Some of them are fashioned into the figure of shells. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav.* France 242 Chairs fashioned according to the designs. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xx. 508 A smith to fashion his steel into picks or awls. 1872 BACHEM *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 216 Communities are fashioned after the structure of the elder world..

b. With complement or complementary obj.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 65 When Talbot hath.. fashion'd thee that Instrument of Ill. 1605 — *Learn* i. ii. 200 All with me's mee'te, that I can fashion fit.

† 4. To change the fashion of; to modify, transform. With compl. *like*, or const. *to*. *Obs.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr.* Man 97 b. When a man fealeth.. him self.. altered and fashioned lyke unto Christe. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Falling from God* i. (1839) 84 Be fashioned to him in all goodness requisite to the children of God. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 382 Fashion yourself to sobernesse. 1592 H. SMITH *Sermon.* (1866) 312 Fashion thyself to Paul. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. 1. 220 Send him but hither, and Ile fashion him. 1612 BIBLE *Phil.* iii. 27 Who shall change our vile bodie, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body. 1753 FOOTE *Eug. in Paris Epil.* Wks. 1799 I. 31 His roughness she'll soften, his figure she'll fashion.

† b. To counterfeit, pervert. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. iii. 31 It better fits my blood to be disdain'd of all, then to fashion a carriage to rob loue from any. 1599 — *Hen. V.* i. ii. 14 God forbid.. That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading.

5. To give (a person or thing) a fashion or form suitable to or to do (something); to accommodate, adapt to. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Now *rare*.

1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* ix. 22 In all thyng I fashioned my selfe to all men. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 135 How shall I fashion me to weare a cloake? 1599 — *Much Ado* v. iv. 88 A halting sonnet.. Fashioned to Beatrice. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 88 b. There are some that fashion themselves to nothing more, then how to become susceptible into another. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* vi. 50 It was spoken corruptly, according as the peoples tongues would fashion to it. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 50 This Cardinal.. fashion'd to much Honor from his Cradle. 1623 MASSINGER *De. Milan* ii. i. Lies.. fashion'd to so damnable a purpose. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 529 We fashion our selves to extoll the ages past. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 146 Doctrines fashioned to the varying hour. 1871 TINDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1870) II. i. 3 These priests fashioned that which they did not understand to their respective wants and wishes.

† 6. To present the form of; to represent. *Obs.*

1590-6 SPENSER (*title*). The Faerie Queene, Disposed into twelve books fashioning XIIII Morall vertues.

c. *intr.* To bring oneself, 'have the face' (to do something). *dial.* (Cf. quot. 1591 in 5.)

1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* (1858) 11 Aw wonder how yah can fashion to stand theear y' idleness. *Ibid.* 29 She did fly up, asking how he could fashion to bring that gipsy brat into the house. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* 'Why don't you go and ask him for it?' 'I cannot fashion'.

6. *Naut.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Civb, The knees.. fashion the transoms to the ship's side. [*Ibid. supra*: The knees which connect the beams to the sides.]

Fashion, var. of FARCIN *Obs.*, farcy.

Fashionability (fæ'shəb'li). [f. next: see -bility, -ITY.] = FASHIONABLENESS.

1839 G. DARLEY *Introd. Beauv. & Fl. Wks.* I. 30 Fashionability is a kind of elevated vulgarity. 1882 BLACK *Beautiful Wretch* I. 28 There was far too much finimness and fashionability about their social circle.

Fashionable (fæ'shəb'l), a. and sb. [f. FASHION v. and sb. + -ABLE.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Capable of being fashioned, shaped, or moulded. Const. *to*, *unto*. Of a damaged article: Capable of being brought into shape. *Obs.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 238 Hee that.. can endure the heaving, and growth more and more fashionable vnto good things. 1612 SPENCER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 835 Nine yeares olde, a most fashionable and waxen age for all impression. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. viii. Wks. II. 256 Peter's.. power by them [keys].. to exclude all that were not fashionable to this rock and corner stone. 1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 27 Could the iron be pliable and fashionable to the minde of the smith. 1656 in PICTON *Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 152 Some cups are broken and not fashionable.

† b. Conformable to. *Obs.*

1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrology* 15 It is most fashionable to Reason, That Job, by Musick.. understands [etc.].

† 2. Pertaining to outward form or ceremony; merely formal. *Obs.* (Cf. FASHION sb. 7.)

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 612 A fashionable observation of the outward Letter. 1633 — *Hard Texts* 110 His fashionable disciples.. went away from him. 1656 — *Satiloquies* 73 Not that we should.. fall suddenly into a fashionable devotion. 1616 S. WARD *Coale from Alar* (1627) 47 No maruell if his service be formall and fashionable. *Ibid.* 82 To confess the truth of the fashionable Christian.

† 3. Of a good fashion or appearance; good-looking, stylish. Also, fashionable-like. *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 135 We have fashionable attendance. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Dili a. Some of them Bear-like-whelps (by licking and smoothing) have gotten some fashionable like shape. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. 244 A Cap.. made of a Hare-skin, very convenient and fashionable enough. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5865/4 A light dapple grey Nag.. fashionable and full aged.

4. a. Of persons: Observant of or following the fashion; dressing or behaving in conformity with the standard of elegance current in upper-class society.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 165 A fashionable Hoste.. slightly shakes his parting Guest by th' hand. 1609 W. M. *Alan in Moore* (1849) 42 A finical fellow he is, and very fashionable. 1738 CHESTERF. *Common Sense* 11 Feb. No. 16 Taste is now the fashionable Word of the fashionable World. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 86 Nor do I believe a less fashionable man would have paid any attention. 1845 *Florist's Jnrl.* 139 A numerous and fashionable company. 1892 *Speaker* 30 July 1417 Reviewers are apt to be.. slavishly fashionable in adjectives.

absol. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 1 The polite and the fashionable.

b. Of things, esp. dress: Conformable to fashion; in accordance with prevailing usage; of the kind in vogue among persons of the upper class. Of immaterial things: Approved by custom, generally accepted, current (now in depreciatory sense).

1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 103 It.. was grown so fashionable, that it seemed to be no sin. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. vi. (1840) 125 His.. attire more fashionable. 1650 — *Pisgah* ii. viii. 177 Such chariots were.. fashionable in their fights. 1665 GLANVILLE *Spec. Sci. Add.* to R. Soc. 62 The eminence of your condition will.. make philosophy fashionable. 1668 ROKEBY *Let.* 6 Oct. in *Memo.* (Surtees) 17 A riding cloake of y^e best worsted camlett of a fashionable sorte. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pygmalion* 45 Fashionable robes her person deck. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 229 The fashionable opinions of the court. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 157 A newer and more fashionable mansion. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 329 A fashionable dress. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 515 Artificial ringlets clustering in fashionable profusion round his shoulders. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 119 His illusions.. were not of a fashionable sort.

5. a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of persons of fashion. b. Treating of the world of fashion. c. Frequented or patronized by people of fashion.

a. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 4 These rascals.. carried it with a fashionable haughty air. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 221 That mode of life emphatically distinguished by the appellation of fashionable. 1884 J. HALL *A Chr. House* 75 A hollow and conventional 'fashionable life'.

b. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 169 Nor are Sacred Books wanting to the Sect [of the Dandies]; these they call Fashionable Novels. 1882 PENROD *Eng. Journal* xi. 78 *The Morning Post*.. made a name for itself by its fresh and sparkling paragraphs of Court and fashionable gossip. c. 1815 tr. *Duc de Levis's Engl.* 19th Cent. i. 170 Ramehag pleases them much: it is even called fashionable [*orig.* il reçoit même l'épithète de fashionable]. 1838 ERICSON *Nat. Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohm) II. 214 In fashionable or political saloons. 1839 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 43 The Waal branch of the fashionable river. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii. Burgess & Co., fashionable tailors (but very dear). 1877 JOHNSTON *Dict. Geog.* 1234/1 Scarborough.. is now the most fashionable watering-place on the N.E. coast. 1882 LADY HERBERT *Edith* i And drew up at a door in a fashionable quarter.

B. sb. A fashionable person. Chiefly in pl.

a 1800 T. BELAMBY *Beggar Boy* (1801) I. 178 All the fashionables in town. 1800 H. WELLS *Constantia Neville* I. 240 That he was merely a fashionable, she could not believe. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 265 Our fair fashionables. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 150 Fashionables of all countries. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix A very pleasing and witty fashionable. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Girl of Period* II. 17 She will probably end her days as a frantic Fashionable.

Fashionableness (fæ'shəb'lns). *rare*. [f. prec. + -DOM.] The fashionable world.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 338 A grand entertainment.. given in Fashionableness.

Fashionableness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. Superficiality, formality. Cf. FASHIONABLE 2. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Epist.* iii. 13 All which that Babylonish religion shiffeth off with a careless fashionableness. 1612-5 — *Contempl.* N. T. *Bloody Issue* Wks. (1634) II. 139 Outward fashionableness comes into no account with God; that is only done which the soule doth.

2. † a. Elegance, attractiveness (*obs.*). b. The quality or state of being in vogue or in conformity with fashion.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 128 (To give the world.. her due) she hath for the time a kind of a pleasing fashionableness. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Scrip.* 187 A Fashionableness which within a short while will perhaps be Ridiculous. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* § 37 This outside fashionableness of

the Taylor or Tire-woman's making. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 165 The fashionableness and scarcity of the wine. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. iv. 95 The ultra-fashionableness of a professed elegant.

Fashionably (fæ'shəb'li), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a fashionable manner.

† 1. With respect to the fashion or external form; outwardly, superficially, in appearance. (Cf. FASHIONABLE 2.) *Obs.*

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 85 How few are there, that doe otherwise than fashionably professe him [Christ]. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 336 A Pettifogging Attorney.. may take bribes from both parties, and please both fashionably. 1628 BR. HALL *Contempl.* IV. xii. 74 Neither doth Saul goe fashionably to worke, but does this service heartily. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 25 Those many arts.. of dressing and adorning, which.. ingenuity.. had found out, and fashionably used.

2. Conformably to the prevailing fashion or usage, esp. that standard in upper-class society.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Seruing Man* (Arb.) 83 A Seruing man.. is cast behind his master as fashionably as his sword and cloake are. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* ii. ii. ii. (1737) 11. 148 However fashionably we may apply the Notion of good Living. 1716 SOUTH *Sermon.* (1737) II. vi. 215 He might so fashionably and gently.. have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *Ibid.* VI. iii. 94 A rotten, fashionably-diseased body. 1781 BR. COWPER *Hope* 92 A mind, not yet so blank, or fashionably blind. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1849) 125 They were dressed fashionably, but simply.

† Fashional, a. *Obs.* Also fashionall. [f. FASHION sb. + -AL.] = FASHIONABLE 2 and 3.

1617 DONNE *Sermon.* cxlvii. VI. 15 False and Fashional Christians. 1618 *Ibid.* cxlviii. V. 389 The fashionall man that will do as he sees great men do. 1631 — *Let.* (1633) 360, I think it now most reasonable and fashionall for mee to breake. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madu.* 98 The fine Flourishes of his Fashionall Rhetoricke.

† Fashionary, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. FASHION sb. + -ARY.] Formal; = FASHIONABLE 2.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrifice of Faithfull* (1648) 176 Your formal repentance.. your fashionary prayers.

† Fashionate, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. FASHION v. + -ATE.] a. Fashioned or formed after an image or model. b. Well formed, perfect.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil Madrigal* xxii, That figure fashioneth Which in the jettie mirror lurks. 1599 LODGE *Will. Longbeard* Addr. to Rd., Men are in the thalme to their fashionate manners. 1609 DRYDEN *Colly. Horu-bk.* (1812) 64 Your mediterranean isle [middle aisle of St. Paul's] is then the only gallery wherein the pictures of all your true fashionate and complemental gulls are.. hung up.

† Fashionative, a. *Obs.* Also 6 fashionative. [f. FASHION sb. and v. + -ATIVE.] a. † Prone to fantastic behaviour; affected. b. Tending to fashion or form; formative of.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* 18 b, It is idleness that maketh amorous; it is idleness that maketh fashionative. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xlii. 348 A Third Act, fashionative of another Member.

Fashioned (fæ'shənd), ppl. a. 1 [f. FASHION v. + -ED.] Wrought into fashion or shape; formed with art or skill. *Rarely* of persons.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 16 Let them conuerse.. that.. saye to fashioned ymagis: ye are our godes. 1601 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 83 Fashion'd Plate sell's for more than its Weight of the same Silver. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jnrl.* 9 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 305, I had expected to see a gentleman, but I never saw one less fashioned. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 86 A character is a completely fashioned will. 1881 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 299/2 It was necessary to seam them [stockings] up the selvages of web shaped on the frame (fashioned work).

b. preceded by adv. of manner.

1496 [see *Evit. adv.* 8 c]. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4691/4 Florence O'Donoghue.. a.. clean Limb'd and well-fashioned Man. 1769 *Dublin Mirror* 16-19 Sept. 9/1 Black-Nose.. has given such proof of his getting the finest fashioned foals. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. 1, Less warlike or worse fashioned weapons.

Fashioned (fæ'shənd), ppl. a. 2 Also Sc. fawsoned. [f. FASHION sb. + -ED.] Having or provided with a fashion (i.e. an appearance, manner, or shape) of a peculiar kind. Only in parasynthetic combinations as *honest*, *long*, *many*, *what-a-fashioned*; also OLD-FASHIONED, *Extension*-fashioned (nonce-*wd.*): possessed of the property of extension.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 10 A newe and a strange fashioned Mill of your owne devise. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 58 Many, and many-fashioned Gods. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* xiii. (1821) 631 Thus may your honour see what a fashioned warre, I doe conceiue to be leest in charge. 1668 CULPEPER & COLT *Barthol. Anat.* i. vii. 24 The Peritonaeum.. is like a Bladder, or a long-fashioned Egg. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bnk & Sele.* 64 One figure being as much extension fashion'd as another. 1787 BURNS *Two Dogs* 142 Decent, honest fawsoned folk.

Fashioner (fæ'shənə). [f. FASHION v. + -ER.] One that fashions; one that gives fashion or shape to; a creator, maker.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. i Cor.* xi. 11 The man is principall doer and fashioner. 1615 tr. *De Monarch's Surv.* *Indies* Pref. Bja, The Fashioner of this work. a 1673 E. J. CARL in *Spurgeon Treas. Div.* 50, cxxxix 14 God is J. CARL in *Spurgeon Treas. Div.* 50, cxxxix 14 God is the.. fashioner of us all. 1809 MRS. J. WEST *The Mother* the.. fashioner of all Mankind. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii, A fashioner of doublets. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 27 A new era of which he was.. the fashioner.

b. One who makes articles of dress; a tailor costnmier, modiste. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[*Cf.* *F. Jacquemier*, 'ouvrier qui travailla aux ouvrages façonnés' (Littér.).]

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v. i.* Where is my Fashioner. . Linener, Perfumer, Barber? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kelsey), *Fashioner*, as the Queen's Fashioner, or Taylor. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 254 Mr. Cosgrave, the fashioner in Shuffolk Street. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malag.* i. 52 Those humble fashioners. . went to work by measuring the person of their customer. 1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fashioner* . . a tailor. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 323 Fashion and its fashioners.

Fashioning (fæ'shəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FASHION; an instance of this.

1580 BARET *Alv. F* 161 A fashioning of a thing, *formatura*. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Pr. Acad.* ii. 399 The conception and fashioning of man. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* (1617) 673 Earnest exhortations . . for my better fashioning unto good correspondence and agreement. 1628 PRESTON *New Court* (1634) 337 It is the inward fashioning of every man's apprehension that makes him happy. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 35 Art and Nature had spent their excellencies in his fashioning. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Ling. Lit.* 141 The occasional dressing of leather and fashioning of gloves. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 67 A mind that ruled the fingers' fashionings.

attrib. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Menadoc Wks.* (Bohn) I. 435 Wax their fashioning skill betrays.

b. *spec.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.*, as *fashioning-needle*, -*point*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Fashioning-needle*, one of the needles in a knitting-machine which lift loops from some of the bearded needles and transfer them to others, in order to widen or narrow the work. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Fashioning*, the process of shaping the stocking-leg and foot, also the shirt-sleeve and pant-leg, and back. This is done by hand by means of small points with which some of the loops are removed to narrow the stocking or pant at the ankle. . In the steam-work these fashioning points are forced through the material by pressure.

2. Style in which a thing is fashioned. Also *concr.*

1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Liudisf.* 81 Stones of Norman fashioning. 1885 S. O. JEWETT *March Island* xiv, A fair young girl of . . flower-like fashioning. 1887 HALL CAINE *December* xl. 261 Beehives of a rude fashioning. 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Social Departure* 412 Rich fashionings in wood and precious metals.

†3. The action or habit of following fashions (of dress). *Obs.* *rare* -1.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootoonia* 173 As much Pride might be in affected Gravity, as in changeable fashioning.

Fashioning (fæ'shəniŋ), *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That fashions.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 111 A fashioning or plastic spring of lifesomness.

Fashionist (fæ'shənɪst), [*f.* as prec. + -IST.]

1. A follower of the fashions; one who conforms to the prevailing style of dress; a fashion-monger. 1616 CHARNAN *Honour's Hyms* Epil. For ostentation humble trim still flies, And all confederate fashionists desert. 1750 E. SMITH *Complete Housewife* Pref. The Israelites grew Fashionists, and would have a King. 1850 LYVELL and VIRT *U. S.* II. 15 'There go two of our fashionists', pointing to two gaily-dressed ladies, in the latest Parisian costume.

2. One who prescribes or sets the fashions. *rare* -1.

1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 27 Signior Dandolo, the court fashionist.

Fashionize (fæ'shənaɪz), *v.* *rare* -1. [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (a garment) fashionable; to alter (clothes) according to the fashion. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 450 His taste compelled him to send this suit to his tailor every month to be fashionized.

Fashionless (fæ'shənɪləs), *a.* [*f.* FASHION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fashion or shape.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 43 Misshapen and fashionless. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* iii. 48 Fashionless, illfashioned, vnhandsome lies the land With heaps of snow. 1833 WHITTIER *Prospect* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 309 We grapple with the fashionless air. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* ii. vi. The fashionless cloud of fair time.

† **Fashionly**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [*f.* as prec. + -LY 1.] ? Subject to the sway of fashion.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. ix. (1614) 784 Thou . . mightest see as Monier-like fashions at home, and more fashionly monster of thy self.

Fashion-monger. [*f.* FASHION *sb.* + MONGER.] One who studies and follows the fashion or fashions.

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanite* 166 Each quaint fashion-monger, whose sole repute Reste in his trim gay clothes. 1644 HENWOOD *Gunaik.* vi. 293 Wild fashion-mongers, and fashioleque gallants. 1782 *European Mag.* I. 247 A knot of fashion-mongers assembled in the drawing room of a French dancer. 1846 MISS MITCHELL *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 425 A thrifty fashion-monger.

Hence † **Fashion-monging** *pp. a.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 94 Fashion-monging boyes.

Fashions (fæ'shənz), *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 *fæ'shənz*, 7 *fæshions*, 6-7 *fashious*, (8 *fashious*), 9 *fash'o'ous*, 7- *fashious*. [*ad.* OF. *fashenhe* (Fr. *ficheux*), *f. fasher* (*fischer*) to FASH.] Causing or giving anxiety or trouble; tiresome, vexatious. *rarely* of a person.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlv, It were bot ane fashious and vane labour. 1599 JAS. I. *Baria. Δαυορ* (1603) 125 To free mens heads . . from the fashious thoughts on their affaires. 1664 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & J. Fr.* (1775) I. 221 The way of proceeding was fashious both to ours and the English commissioners. 1789 DUNN *Lett. to Jas. Tennant* 56 For, faith, they'll abhins fin' them fashious. 1811 SCOTT *Lett. 25 Aug.* in *Lockhart*, Wearing on as easily as this fashious world will permit. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, A fashious kind of a body.

Fasiane, *obs.* var. of PHEASANT.

Fasing, *obs.* form of FACING.

† **Faskidar**, *Sc. Obs.* A name applied to the Northern Gull.

1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. Western Isl.* 73 The Bird Faskidar (is) about the bigness of a Sea-maw of the middle size. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1770) IV. 25 The arctic gull is . . the Faskidar of Martin.

Fason, -*oun*, -*owne*, *obs.* ff. FASHION.

Fassaite (fæ'ssəɪt), *Min.* Also *fassait*. [Named in 1796 by Dolomieu, and in 1817 by Werner, after *Fassa* (in the Tyrol) where it was found: see -ITE.] † *a.* Foliated zeolite (*obs.*). b. A variety of pyroxene, containing a little alumina in addition to the elements of sahlite.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen*. 46 Foliated zeolite . . Fassait. *Ibid.* 5 Fassait of Werner is a variety of augite.

Fasse: see FAS.

† **Fasse-phierre**, *Herb. Obs.* = SAMPHIRE. 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 316 He should likewise plant in Borders of the same Walls, his Fasse-phierre, or Samphire.

Fassee, *obs.* form of FACET.

Fasset, *obs.* form of FACET, FAUCET.

Fashin, -*ashon*, -*ashyon*, *obs.* ff. FASHION.

† **Fasson**, *Obs.* In 5 *fayyon*, *fassyone*. [*ad.* med. L. *fassio*-em (Papias), *f. l. fatērē* to confess.] 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1502 Fassone, or knowlechyng [fayon, P.], *fassio*, *confessio*.

Fasson, -*oun*, -*(s)syon(e)*, *Sc.* *fassoun*, -*(s)sowne*, *obs.* ff. FASHION.

Fassone, var. of FASCIN *Obs.*, *farcy*.

Fast (fast), *sb.* 1 Also 3-6 *faste*, *Orm.* *faste*. [Early ME. *faste*, prob. a. ON. *fasta* (Da. *faste*, Sw. *fasta*) = OS. *fasta*, OHG. *fasta* (MHG. *vaste*), f. OTeut. *fastjan* to FAST. The OE. synonym was *fasten*: see FASTEN *sb.*]

1. An act or instance of fasting: a. as a religious observance, or as an expression of grief.

c 1200 *ORMUN* 11239 All wiputenn mete & drinnch Heold Crist his faste here. 1390 *Cursor M.* 6523 (Cott.) But sum o þaim þis fast forsake, And þai þis riche manna toke. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 134 The seke men be not constrained to þat fast. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* *De Invent.* vi. iii. 1164, He kepeth not the true fast whyche forbearth flesh, or forgoeth his supper. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxvii. 9 Because also the tyme of the Fast was now passed. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* i. iii. I have . . even star'd w' My veins with daily fasts. 1700 S. L. T. *C. Fryke's Voy.* *E. Ind.* 250 We kept a Fast in our Ship, to beg Gods assistance. 1751 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. 133 The day appointed for a general fast. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 515 The reformed clergy . . appointed a public fast. 1876 *Cursor M.* 20031 (Cott.) þe thrid es better þan þe twa wit gastli fast all giles for-ga. 1845 BRANCKLOW *Compl.* 57 The Scripture teacheth what true fast is . . that is to say; To lett them out of bondage which are in danger . . to deale thy bread to the hungry, &c. (See *Jsa.* i. viii. 6.)

b. in general. To break (*one's*) fast: see BREAK *v.* 9 c.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/ Fast of abstinence, *jejunium*. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrant*, *Love* ii. i, She's . . refus'd to cast One glance to feed me for so long a fast. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 247 That fast To virtue I impute not. 1843 HOOD *Song of Shirl* v, I hardly fear his terrible shape . . It seems so like my own, Because of the fasts I keep.

† c. The action of fasting; abstinence from food. Also *personified*. *Obs.* *rare*.

[a 1300, 1545; see 1 fig.] 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 130 Surlet is the father of much fast. 1632 MILTON *Pens.* 150 46 Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet. 1795 *Montford Castle* I. 13 Ate with a voracity obviously the result of pining fast.

2. A day or season appointed for fasting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6570 (Cott.) Qua held þe fast mang ober men? 1565 CALFHELL *Answe. Treat. Crois.* v. 125 b, That which bred in the Church a miserable schisme. . . the Easter fast. 1611 BIBLE *Joah* iii. 5 The people of Nineveh . . proclaimed a fast. 1734 LAW *Serious C.* i. (ed. 2) 13 All the Feasts and Fasts of the Church. 1847 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 75 In March 1550, the people of Zurich broke the fast and ate eggs and meat. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Mittele Kom.* xvi. (1883) 477 Except on . . the Fourth of July, the autumnal cattle-show, Thanksgiving, or the annual Fast.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fast-book*, -*sermon*; † *fast-lost a.*, lost through a fast; *fast-mass*, Shrove-tide; † *fast-spittle* = *fasting-spittle*; *fast-week*, *Sc.* the week preceding the celebration of the Sacrament, and including the fast-day. Also FAST-DAY, FAST-GONG.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 180 Feast won, fast lost. 1637 LEO *Star-Chambr.* 14 June 29 The Prayer for seasonable weather was purged out of this last Fast-booke. 1681 CHITMAN *Angler's Vade-m.* (1695) 52 The stinging of Hornets is cured by . . applying outwardly Cow-dung and Fast-spittle. 1681 WOOD *Lett. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)* II. 514 Mr. Birch . . preached the first sermon at St. Maries. 1866 CHAMBERS *Engycl.* s. v. *Shrove-tide*, These days were sometimes called

. . Fast-mass. 1891 J. M. BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) iii. 21 A garret in which the minister could sleep if he had guests, as during the Fast week.

Fast (fast), *sb.* 2 *Naut.* Also 5 *fest*. [ME. *fest*, a. ON. *fest-r*, *f. festa* to fasten, *f. fast-r* FAST *a.* In mod. Eng. assimilated to the adj.] A rope, etc. by which a ship or boat is fastened to a wharf.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 158/1 Fest or teyngne of a schyppre, or bootys, *scadamus*. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Fast, rope to fasten a boat or ship, *pyrmusium*. 1763 S. T. JANSSEN *Smuggling laid open* 222 The Captain . . employed . . His Majesty's Officer . . to cast off his Fasts, fastened on Shore. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxix. 104 The topmasts were at the mast-head, the fast just ready to be cast off. 1855 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 35 We succeeded in changing our fasts to another berg. 1883 in ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 246 While their keels at the fest.

† 2. = ANCHOR-HOLD. *Obs.* 1638 T. JACKSON *Creed* ix. xv. Wks. 1673 II. 984 The cable [may be] very strong, when the fest or Anchor-hold is slippery. *Ibid.* ix. xix. II. 998.

Fast (fast), *sb.* 3 [The adj. used *absol.* or *ellipt.*] Something that is fast or fixed; *spec.* (see quotes.).

1836 POLWHELL *Corn. Eng. Voc.* 76 *Fast*. The fast is the understratum supposed never to have been moved or broken up since the creation. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 73 Forming an icy margin or beach known technically as the 'land ice', or 'the fast'. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-Mining Gloss.*, *Fast*, the first hard bed of rock met with after sinking through running sand or quick ground.

† **Fast**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* [*ad.* Fr. *faite*, *ad.* L. *fastus*.] Arrogance, pompousness.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6027 He examines . . the Fast and Gravity of the Spanish language. 1762-71 H. WALFOLLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* i. Wks. 1798 III. 27 Perhaps the generous sentiment implied in his motto . . contained more true glory than all the Fast couched under Louis's [XIV] emblem of the sun.

Fast (fast), *a.* Forms: 1-2 *fast*, 2 *fest*, 3 *Orm.* *fast*, 4 *south. dial.* *vest*, 4-6 *faste*, 3- *fast*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fast* corresponds to OFris. *fest*, OS. *fast* (Du. *vast*), OHG. *festi* (MHG. *vetz*, mod. HG. *fest*), ON. *fastir*; prob. repr. OTeut. **fastu-* (the word having, like other adj. *u* stems, passed into the *o* and *i* declensions), cogn. with Goth. *fastan* to keep, guard, observe.]

I. Firm.

1. Firmly fixed in its place; not easily moved or shaken; settled, stable. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as said predicatively of something fixed as in a socket (e. g. a nail, a post), where the sense approaches 4.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xii. Se þe wille fast his timbran ne sceall he hit ne settan upon þone hestan cnol. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 268 Ealle mast hit [steorran] synd faste on þam firmamentum. 12374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 313 Als fast As in a tempest is a roten mast. 1400 *Langland's Cyrrig.* 321 It is necessarie þat þe patient ligge also stille as he mai wipouten remeyving þil be boon be fast. 1535 COVERDALE: *Chron.* xvii. [xvi.] 30 He hath made the compass of the world so fast, that it can not be moved. 1575 FLEMING *Panopt.* *Epist.* 179 If you lay like such a fast foundation. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 291 Pain of the Colic is moveable; of the stone, fast. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 A great heap of fast and loose bodies huddled up together. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* v. (ed. 2) 159 In lands . . where the fast stones have been carefully digged out. 1820 SCROSVIC *Acc. Artie Reg.* II. 264 It was ready to drop out. Some . . expressed a wish that the harpoon were better fast. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stim. Chr.* 36 Structures hollowed in the fast mountain. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* iv. (1886) 161 Something . . which sets a fast gulf between them and those who are . . irredeemably saturated with corruption.

b. In immaterial sense; *esp.* Of a person, his attributes, feelings, etc.: Not easily turned aside, constant, firm, steadfast. Now only in *fast foe* (*arch.*), *fast friend*; in the latter the adj. is commonly apprehended in sense 4.

c 900 *Bede's Hist.* iv. iii. § 4 Þonne eode he to cirican . . & on sealmsonge fæste mode awunode. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Þe holi gost . . allithe hem of brihtere and of fester bileue þe he hieden er. c 1340 HAMMOLE *Pantler* i. 1 Ife is man þis fast & stable ageyns esc. 1340 *Aynb.* 116 Vayre zute under make ourte herten esc & fast. 1485 CANTON *Parv.* f. 69 He had alle waye faste bileue in our Lord. 1508 FISHER *Illcs.* (1876) 213 Mose in Grafion *Chron.* II. 778 *Chronicles* . . founde him [Hastings] so fast that [he]. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. iii. 102 If he should still malignantly remaine Fast Foe to the Welch. 1611 *Stiled Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. § 23, 716 He had been in wealth. 1697 *Danier's Voy.* (1698) I. 158 The Indian neighbourhood . . were our fast friends, and ready to receive and assist us. 1793 BOURKE *Cont. Minorities* Wks. 1842 I. 621 England must be the fast friend, or the determined enemy, of France. 1831 H. T. MARTINEAU *Learning & Logic* ii. v. 92 We shall . . be fast friends. 1878 BOWRING *La Saissas* 68 There's the nice distinction 'twixt fast foes and faulty friends.

† c. Pleonastically. *Fast and sure*: well assured, certain. *Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 504, I make the faste and sure. c 1550 BALE *A. Johan* (Camden) 20, I wyl not breke þy, ye may be fast and surer.

d. † Of sleep: Deep, sound, unbroken. Of persons: = *Fast asleep*. *Obs.* *exc. dial.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 1 Fast I warrant her. 1605 = *Macb.* v. i. 9 All this while in a most fast sleep. 1743 FIELDING *Journey* i. 1, She was in a fast sleep. 1743 *Foot's Orators* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 211 Smoke the justice, &c

is as fast as a church. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xli. 'They waked we sharp enough; but as for she! she's fast.'

e. *Fast aground, ashore*: (of a vessel) fixed on the ground, the shore. *Fast asleep*: fixed in sleep, sound asleep, in a deep sleep.

In these phrases *fast* seems to have been originally the grammatical predicate; now it is usually apprehended as an adv. qualifying *aground, ashore, asleep*.

1555 T. HAUKES in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) III. ii. 260 The old Bishop... was fast asleep. c. 1630 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 12, I see a man... Hard fast asleep. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 331 Running fast aground. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* ii. We were fast ashore before you knew anything of the matter. 1771 — *Humph. Cl.* (1846) 229 In half an hour I was fast asleep in bed. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* viii. That fat boy, for once, had not been fast asleep. 1867 *Savvy Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fast aground*, immovable or high and dry.

f. *Of a colour*: That will not quickly fade or wash out; permanent.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 80 Fast and firm colours, as Umber, Oke. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 92 Its texture is strong and neat; its colours are fast. 1884 I. LEVINSTEIN in *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/5 The fastest red dye known on cotton.

g. *Fast line* (Surveying): see quot. *Hard and fast line*: see HARD a.

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 73 When a line is measured whose position is determined, it is called a *fast line*.

†2. *Firmly or closely knit together, compact, dense, solid, hard. Obs. exc. dial.*

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 114 Deos wyrt... bið cenned... on fæstem stowum. c. 1300 *Ormin* 1602 Wyþ fast & findig laf & hard. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R.* xviii. ii. (1493) 598 'Tres that ben moost sad and faste. 1581 MARNER *Bk. of Notes* 1038 Then is hayle ingendered, because y^e thing is become more fast. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. xl. The Cherrie tree wood is firme and fast. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Cj. The stuffe (new Fustian) is so fast that it holdeth the sting. 1661 J. CULPEPER *Brit. Bacon.* 16 Tin is a fast metal, and not apt to dissolve. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 376 The half of the earth, *ef*, with the fast land below, is thrown into the furrow E. F. 1805 SCOTT *Lair Minstr.* iv. xvii. In close array and fast. 1881 *Leicester's Gloss.*, This 'ere bread cuts so fast.

†b. *Of style*: Compact, terse. *Obs.*

a. 1658 ASCHAN *Scholem* II. (Arb.) 113 If Osorius would... translate Demosthenes, with so strait, fast, and temperate a style in latine, as he is in Greeke.

†3. *Of a fortress*: Strong. *Of a place or district*: Secure against attack or access. *Obs. Cf. FAST-NESS.*

c. 900 *Beda's Hist.* iii. xvi. Seo burg was to þon fast þæt [etc.]. c. 1205 LAY. 9775 Sone he goon faren... in to Ex-chestre, þa burh was þa fastre. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 113 They found the country fast with woods, bogges, and paces trenched. 1595 SPENSER *State Ircl.* (1633) 100 Robbers and Outlawes... lurking in Woods and fast places. 1633 I. STAFFORD *Pae. Fik.* vii. (1821) 86 A strong and fast Country.

4. *Firmly attached to something else; that cannot easily escape or he extricated; fixed to the spot; lit. and fig.* Said both of persons and things.

c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 352 Presse hem þæt bei become fast togidere. a. 1400–50 *Alexander* 747 (Dublin MS.). In rapas fast for ryffing of berues. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/2 Fast, or festyd be cleynge to, or naylynge, *fixus, confixus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. lxxviii* [v. 8], I am so fast in prison, that I can not get forth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 685 Being... almost fast in the deep mud. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 86 France... by keeping herself fast with them... hath drawn no small advantages from them (Swiss). 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. I am now fast in your Country. 1700 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's *Voy. E. Ind.* 41 The Hook struck into his Throat, and had him fast. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2236 Captain King... remained fast till the return of the boat. 1806–7 J. J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. Introd., If you and your mind and your nerves are so fast cronies. 1827 SCOTT *Trial* (1890) II. 13 Mr. Scrope, who is fast with the gout. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 120 We must bind And keep you fast, my Rosalind. 1898 H. PHILLIPS *Poems fr. Sp. & Germ.* 16 Prisoner fast was Virgil taken.

b. *Of a knot, band, etc.*: Firmly tied, not easily loosed. Also fig. of an alliance, etc.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 40 For that faste kined and alliance, which is betwixt us. 1583 HOLLYNARD *Camfio di Fior* 21 Tye the latheth of a loose knot, and not of a fast one. 1641 MILTON *C. Govt.* Wks. 1738 l. 63 Our Prelates... have enter'd into fast League with the principal Enemy against whom they were sent. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 232 To lie still as if their Chains were fast.

c. *To make fast*: to bind, connect, or fix firmly. In nautical use also absol.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 16684 (Trin.) Abonen his heed... a bord was made fast. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 174 Per ben maad fast wiþ be ballokis lj. vessels. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xvi. 24 Which iayler... made their fete fast in the stocks. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 In stead of tying, sea men alwayes say, make fast. 1697 DAMPER *Voy.* (1698) I. 17 (He) took the end of a Line, and made it fast about his Neck. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* N. J. Pass. I. 45 Captain More... made fast to another Piece [of ice]. 1805 MARRIAT *Jane Faithful* vii. Make the boat fast, there's a good lad. 1874 C. GIBSON *For the King* i. The horses were made fast in one corner of the court.

fig. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 37 Betre is make forewardes faste, then afterward to mene ant mynne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 144 A Gentleman, being handfasted to a Gentlewoman... afterwards lost her, being made faster to another manne, then ever she was to hym. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 469 Je se man mak fast that salbe to 3ow fad.

d. *Fig. in a perplexity or difficulty; 'in a fix'.* To be fast for: to be in want of. *dial.*

1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, I sent to borrow your saddle, for I... was fast for one. 1897 *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'I've

getten fast among it.' 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, 'Why don't you get on with your job?' 'Nay, Au'm fast.'

e. *Whale-fishing*. Of the whale: Having a harpoon sticking in it. Also of the boat, to which the harpoon is attached. Cf. *Fast-boat, -fish, -ship* (see 11).

1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* II. 320 Whether the fish, at the time of being harpooned by the second ship, was fast or loose? 1823 — *Trin.* 444 Amongst this run of fish, the king George was fast to three. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 181 The immense creature almost flew... throwing tons of spray high into the air, shewing that he was 'fast.'

f. *Constipated; costive. Obs. exc. dial.*

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 74 Gif mannes innod to fast sy. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Fast*, costive.

5. *Of a door, window, etc.*: Close shut, bolted, or locked. Also, *To make (a door, etc.) fast*.

c. 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 416 in E. E. P. (1862) 82 Make faste þe dore after þe. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 86 Thorgh the fast gate he con in teo, At the owt-goyng he lett hit fast be. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* 1355 (P.) The wyf fonde the dore faste. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1869) 160 He that cumth last make all fast. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* v. ii. I'll first make fast the door. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 290, I thought I heard her coming to open the door... but it was only to draw another bolt, to make it still the faster. 1823 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* i. 9 He... walked round the cottage to see that the windows were fast. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphalia* xxviii. 359 The door... was fast. With a single blow he burst it open.

6. *Gripping, tenacious. Const. of. Obs. exc. in To take fast hold (of).*

c. 1510 *More Picus* Wks. 5/2 A merueouse fast memorie. 1608 Br. HALL *Charm. Virtues & V.* ii. 76 He greets his friend... with... so fast a closure, that [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iv. 13 Take fast hold of instruction. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 557 Roses Damask & Red are fast Flowers of their Smells. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 272 These Conductors... laid... fast hold on their hands. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 62 Laying fast hold of the Skirt of my Waistcoat.

†b. *Close-fisted, mean, niggardly. Obs.*

c. 1775 *Lamb. Hon.* 143 Pa feste Men þa pet mel lutel to wreche. a. 1300 *Pop. Science* 275 A slouy wreche and ferblet, fast and loth to geve his god.

7. *Mining. a. In fast country, ground, applied to that part of the bed of minerals which lies next the rock (cf. 4).*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 206 The (then real but now imaginary) surface of the Earth, which is termed by the Miners, the Shelf, Fast Country or Ground that was never moved in the Flood. *Ibid.* 209 When we come to the Shelf or Fast Country. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Fast Ground or Fast Country.

b. *Fast end, wall (see quotes.). Cf. 1.*

1851 GREENWELL *Coatridge Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 25 *Fast Wall*, a sheth wall; the wall in which, at the top or bottom of a course, the bearing up or bearing down stopping is placed. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fast-end*, a gangway with rock on both sides. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal min. Gloss.*, *Fast End*, the limit of a stall in one direction.

II. *Rapid.*

[This sense was app. developed first in the adv., and thence transferred to the adj.: see FAST adv.]

8. *Of action, motion, or progress*: Quick, swift. Hence of an agent: (a) Moving quickly; (b) Imparting quick motion to something.

[In the first quot. the sense may be 'strong, vigorous' (cf. 1, 2 and the adv. 1 d).]

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7160 (Cott.) Sampson... gau a braid sa fers and fast, þæt all þe bandes of him brast. 1552 HULOET, Fast writer, *infiger scriba*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. l. 103 Idle Weeds are fast in growth. c. 1610 SPEED in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 109 With a fast eye you had overune it. a. 1667 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. i. A fair, fast, legible hand. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav. E. Ind.* 20 A hundred Boats, all which row for the fastest. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec. I am slower, but MD is faster. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 287 His ship... foul to a degree that must necessarily hinder her fast sailing. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. The vixenish mare with the fast pace. 1837 APERLEY *The Road* (1851) 32 The average price of horses for fast coaches. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 5/2 The want felt in Lancashire of a good fast bowler. 1886 T. HOPKINS *Twixt Love & Duty* xli. The fast train was exchanged for a local one. 1888 *Steel Cricket* li. 164 It is strange that English first-class cricket is so devoid of really fast bowling.

b. *Coming in quick succession. freq. in Shelley; otherwise rare.*

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 533 For as fast years flow away The smooth brow gathers. a. 1822 — *Coliseum* Ess. & Lett. (Camelot) 59 Like the fast drops of a fountain.

c. *Of a clock or watch*: Indicating a time more advanced than the true time.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 405/1 In an observatory it is always desirable that a clock should be... be slow rather than fast. *Mod. My watch is fast.* 'It is six by my watch.' 'I think you must be fast.'

9. *Adapted to, or productive of, quick movement.*

a. *With reference to locomotion or transport.*
b. *Cricket and Football.* Said of the ground when hard and dry. c. *Billiards.* Said of a table of which the cushions are very elastic.

a. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* 245 As it was not a 'fast' station, we were subject to the possibility of waiting two or three hours for horses. *Mod.* A fast line of railway.

b. 1888 *Steel Cricket* iii. 150 Finishing his stroke as he would do on a fast wicket. 1891 *Field*, Mar. 345/3 The ground [at a football match] was very fast.

c. 1873 HENRY & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 21 By a moderately fast table is meant one on which if a player strikes a ball as hard as he can, it will run five times the length of the table.

10. a. *Of persons*: Living too fast (see FAST adv. 7); extravagant in habits; devoted to pleasure, dissipated; usually implying a greater or less degree of immorality. Also in *fast life, living*, etc. b. Often applied to women in milder sense: Studiedly unrefined in habits and manners, disregardful of propriety or decorum. c. *Of language, etc.*: Characteristic of 'fast' people. d. *Of a place*: Inhabited or frequented by 'fast' people.

1745 F. HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 273 In deep consultation... how to repair the defects of age and fast living. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* i. 179 All the fast men were anxious to make their acquaintance. 1852 L. OLIPHANT *Journey to Katmandu* 191 Lucknow is a fast place. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet Ouhlt*. 120 Is a fast young lady be detectable anywhere, what must she be in a country parsonage? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* i. (1880) 211 college was decidedly fast. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 1881) 219 I never heard... all these fast terms. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xxiii. 203 My lot was cast in a fast set.

III. II. *Comb. and locutions*: fast-boat, a whaling-boat which has made itself fast to a whale, i.e. has harpooned it; † fast-fingered a. = CLOSE-FISTED; fast fish, a whale which has been harpooned and is therefore fast to the boat; fast-freight, U.S. (Railways), goods for rapid transportation, whence *fast-freight-line*; fast-gated a., dial. going at a rapid rate; fast-goer, one who goes fast; † fast-hand v., to grasp tightly; † fast-handed a. = CLOSE-FISTED; fast-hold, (a) a stronghold; *lit.* and *fig.*; (b) confinement, durance; fast-pulley, also in *fast and loose pulley* (see quotes.); fast-ship, a ship which has secured a particular whale, by means of its boats; fast-shot (see quot.). Also FAST AND LOOSE.

1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 480 It frequently drags the 'fast-boat' with such speed through the water, that it is... soon out of sight. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 165 Those in the 'fast' boat haul themselves gently towards the whale. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 339 How 'fast' fingered and close handed are they, when any thing should come from them to a good purpose? 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 244 The first effort of a 'fast-fish' or whale that has been struck, is to escape from the boat. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar. The Commercial Express 'Fast-Freight' line. 1875 WAGTON *Old Cronies* iv. In *Trifles* Heather (1892) I. 221 A 'fast-gated' spendthrift. 1895 MISS BRADDOON *Wyllard's Weird* I. vii. 183 In a hunting country, the 'fast-goers' generally get together. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromica* 104 She perceived it was a woman who 'fast-handing' a little plankie, floated on the sea. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* Proem, Nature in those gifts hath bene both liberal... and prodigal, though Fortune as sparing and 'fast' handed against me. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 207, The King also being fast handed and loth to part with a second Dowry. 1602 *Hatfield* III. 152 A banditti, secured themselves from punishment by retreating to this 'fast hold'. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 586 The wild cat, the fox, and the badger, are almost entirely exterminated from their fastholds. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6 When the last fasthold of priestly influence is rapidly disappearing in the West. 1856 BRES *Terms Archit.*, etc. 'Fast and loose pulleys, a very simple... contrivance for disengaging and re-engaging machinery, consisting of two pulleys. One pulley is fixed on an axle, another, having a bush, is loose. The band conveying the motion may consequently be shifted from one pulley to the other at pleasure. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fast-pulley* (Machinery), one keyed to the shaft so as to revolve therewith. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 250 These signals serve to indicate... the exclusive title of the 'fastship' to the entangled whale. 1846 BROOKETT *Gloss. N. Country Words* (ed. 3) 161 When a shot has discharged without disturbing the coal, it is said to be a 'fast shot'.

Fast (fast), *adv.* Forms: 1 *fæste*, 3 *fæste*, *feste*, *south. dial.* *vmste*, *veste*, 3–6 *faste*, 3 *Orm.* *faste*, *south. dial.* *vaste*, 3–fast; *comp.* 1 *fæstor*, 3 *fæstre*, *south. dial.* *vastre*, 3–faster. [OE. *fæste* = OS. *fasto* (Du. *vast*), OHG. *fasto* (MHG. *vaste* firmly, fixedly, closely, quickly, mod.G. *fast* almost), ON. *fast*:—OTent. **fástō*, f. *fastu*. FAST a.]

1. In a fast manner, so as not to be moved or shaken; *lit.* and *fig.*; firmly, fixedly. Often with *stand*, *sit*, *stick*, etc. † *To sit fast upon*: to insist upon.

c. 900 *Beda's Hist.* II. xiii. Pa seant he mid þy spere, þæt hit sticode fast on þæm herize. c. 1205 LAY. 9562 Heore grið heo setten fæste. c. 1300 *Becket* 1306 When ech man of the lond fæste aȝen him is. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 188 It wole make his heeris longe & make him sitte fæste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81. Persons that... stycke fast in theyre own byndis & fæst. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. xxxiii.* 9 For... Ioke what he commaundeth, it stondeth fast. 1553–7 *For. A. & M.* (1684) III. 112 Whose faith may be the faster fixed on Gods verity. 1566 T. STURTON *Ret. Untr. Travel* I. 37 He sitteth so fast upon the bare words. 1611 *Bible* I. Cor. xvi. 13 Stand fast in the faith. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 202 Their fire had little or no effect. All stood fast as we. 1777 H. GATES in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 548, I have seen the Mohawk River fast frozen on the 10th of November. 1789 COWPER *Amer. Mem.* 1789. 45 The symbol of a righteous reign Sat fast on George's brows again. 1815 SCOTT *Paul's Letter* (1839) 124 Stand fast, 95th... we must not be beat. 1843 MACALLAN *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia*, No cries were there, but teeth set fast. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* i. 1, Stick fast to the hand-rail.

b. *To sleep fast*: to sleep soundly.

(For *fast asleep* see FAST a. 1 c.)
c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 20r Summe men shloped faste and summe napped. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2780 In eiler [stone] a dragon þer inne slepe vaste. c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules*

94 Tooke rest, that made me to slepe faste. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* viij. Why he fast slept she cutte away the heerys of his heede. 1557 *K. Arthur* (W. Copland) vi. 1. So syr Launcelot slepte passing fast. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 182 Him fast sleeping soon he found. 1758 JOHNSON *Let. of Jan.*, I must have indeed slept very fast. 1819 BYRON *Juan* l. xcix. The day before, fast sleeping on the water, They found a turtle. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Sonnets, Comfort*, He sleeps the faster that he wept before.

† c. Expressing fixity of attention, effort, or purpose: Earnestly, steadily, diligently, zealously. c. 1200 ORMIN 9241 Menn him sohhtenn faste to, For him to seon & herenn. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2148 Panne bihelden he him faste. c. 1325 *Poem Times* Edw. II, 57 The clerkes of the cuntre wolen him faste wowe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 42 The barnage . . . Assemyblt thaim, and fayndyt fast To cheys a king that land to ster. *Ibid.* iv. 616 Elytr the syr he lukyt fast. 14 . . . *Tundale's Vis.* 2053 Tundale lystenyt fast and logh. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam*. 65 Syr Marrok, hys steward, Was faste aboutwarde To do hys ludy gyle. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy* (1822) 413 The army at Veos desiryt fast to have thare money for thare wageis. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* x. 23 She loked fast vpon him, & fell downe vpon the earth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 21 Thou art so fast mine enemy. 1644 MILTON *Arcof* (Arb.) 69 Others as fast reading, trying all things.

† d. Expressing vigour in action: Stoutly, strongly, vigorously. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 399 Hil. . . bysegede þe cyte, & asaylede vaste. c. 1320 *Syr Trist.* 2783 Tristrem as aman, Fast he gan to fyt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xlii. 129 Be thai [presit] . . . A little fastar. . . thai discumfit soyn sall be. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlvii. Fast he foundes atte his face With a squerd kene. c. 1450 MYRC 1627 Wepeth faste and ys sory. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamaleon* Wks. (1892) 51 Albeit Chamaleon . . . ragit neur sa fast the contrait was concludit.

2. With firm grasp, attachment, or adhesion; so as not to permit of escape or detachment; tightly, securely. Often with *bind*, *hold*, etc. *lit.* and *fig.* See also *Hold v.*

c. 883 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 2 Swipe faste to sonne gelimed. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 þe man þe halt faste his sinne . . . he is demd for heuene to helle. c. 1205 LAY. 15337 þa we uortigerne væste iþunden. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 212 And feste ðe forðward fast at thin herte, ðat tu firmest hightes. c. 1300 *St. Brigid* 93 With bole huden stronge y-nou y-nalled therto faste. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 684 This is the leef that hangis noght faste. c. 1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 315 Pan take faste þe boon & drawe it to his place agen. 1483 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 283 Kyng Richard was depused and was kept fast in hold. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Pinnes . . . such as shal . . . haue the heads sodered fast to the shanke. 1576 FLEMING *Pampl.* Epist. 308 Something to hold fast, among many things that I have read. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* P. ii. v. 53 Fast binde, fast finde, A prouerbe neuer stale in thirfite minde. 1609 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 543 Let each . . . gripe fast his orb'd Shield. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2095/3 All the Ships in the Downs Ride fast. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 31 Clinging fast to the side of our vessel. 1836 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. 290 Fear binds us fast to guilt. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* li. 306 To exhort them to choose and hold fast the good. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Rom. of Page*, And wedded fast were we.

† b. *fig.* Of a command or prohibition: Strictly. c. 1300 *St. Swithin* 76 In E. E. P. (1862) 45 His men faste he bad þat hi ne scholde him burie noght in church. 13 . . . *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1147 To defowle hit euer vpon folde fast he forbedes. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxv. 14 The wordes . . . are fast and surely kepte.

† c. Of defence or concealment: Securely. *Obs.* 1481 *Bl. St. Albans* E iv b. In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xii. 13 A cite, which was very fast kepte with byrgdes.

d. With passive notion: So as to be unable to move. To stick fast: often *fig.* to be nonplussed, unable to get any further.

1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 41 The foore parte stucke fast and moved not. 1635 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) vii. 174 When he saw the man and his horse stuck fast in the quagmire. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* 15 Providentially we stuck fast between two great rocks. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi. Many of them stuck fast . . . and attempted to clear themselves in vain. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 68, I found my children completely set fast from the intensity of the cold.

† e. quasi-*int.* (See quot. *Obs.*) 1720 STRYVE in *Stow's Surv. Lond.* l. xxix. 250/t [The charter of the Fraternity of St. George, 1537, ordained] that in Case any Person were shot . . . by any of these Archers, he was not to be . . . molested, if he had immediately before he shot, used that common Word, *Fast*.

3. In a close-fitting manner; so as to leave no opening or outlet. Often with additional notion of security.

c. 1205 LAY. 15320 þa wæten heo tunden uaste. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2788 (Trin.) Faste þe dores gon he bare. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 7 þe Jews . . . sett a coron on his heued and thrust it þeron so fast þat þe blude ran doune. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Do it ouer þe fyre & hele it faste. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 167 Each one of these cels is shut fast with a little doore. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 190 Some rich Burgher, whose substantial dores, Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 658 While Bigotry . . . His eyes shut fast, his fingers in his ears. 1850 KINGSLAY *All. Locke* xxxvii. Crosswall have kept his face fast buried in his hands. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* iv. (1852) 55 With their hats pulled fast over their brows. 1854 H. MILLER *Footst.* *Croak* i. (1874) 2 Fast jammed in between a steep hill and the sea.

4. Of proximity; *lit.* and *fig.* Close, hard; very near. Now only in *fast beside*, *fast by* (arch. or poet.), and with *vbs.* expressing following, where the sense approaches 6.

c. 1275 LAY. 9 Faste by Radistone. c. 1325 *Song Yesterday* 68 in E. E. P. (1862) 135 To ward vr ende we drawe ful fast. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 15782 (Trin.) Wip þat word. . . þei bigon to awake And him faste aboute biset. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 228 The See that touched & was fast to the mount. c. 1440 *Destr. Troy* 326 There were fyldes full faire fast þere besyde. c. 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* viii. 169 If Aust be fast nygh September. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* 3009 (P.) Faste by hym he hyrste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) Welche worlde . . . decaynge drawe fast to an ende. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 25 Fast þerfore the king he did alight. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 1117 A mill fast without the town. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 725 The Snake Sorceress that sat Fast by Hell Gate. 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* i. ii. 48 Lautrech with the French army lay still fast about Bononia. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 314 And, fast beside him, once-fear'd Edward sleeps. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 399 The Globe of Light Drops sudden; fast pursued by Shades of Night. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 394 Which brought the vessels in our rear fast up. 1801 WORDSW. *Cuckoo & Nightingale* xx. The next bush that was me fast beside. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 17 Fast by the springs. . . Were strewn rich gifts. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 72 Fast on its appearance had followed the troubles of the reign of . . . Eadward.

b. *Fast upon or on*: near upon (a specified quantity). Cf. *Ger. fast* almost. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxx. 177 After he had gone about with them a fortie yerres or fast vpon it. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* xxix. 735 So there were . . . killed in the place . . . fast upon a thousand. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'I gev fast on ten pounds for her.'

† 5. Closely, at once, immediately. *As fast as*: as soon as (cf. 6). *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 823 (Gött.) Als fast as þai had don þat sinne, Bigan all vr bare to biginne. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* *Prolog.* 7. 552 When he cometh, as fast schul ye see A wonder thing, which ye saugh never er this. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3944 Pan come a flitir in of fowls, as fast as it dawid. c. 1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 322 It is necessarie as faste þat a mannes rigboun is out of þe joynt þat it be brougt yn agen auoun. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1809) 9 Was done afterwarde als fast folowys. c. 1440 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. C.) 56 Say a paternoster and an ave fast pereon. 1645 HAMMOND *Pract. Catechism* i. iii. 50 He . . . gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 231 My Opinion was to execute it as fast as ever we could. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 117 And still as fast as he drew near, 'Twas wonderful to view, How [etc.].

6. Quickly, rapidly, swiftly.

For the development of this sense from the primary sense 'firmly', cf. x, 4, 5, and expressions like 'to run hard'. It does not appear that this sense is recorded in OE., but it belongs to MHG. *vaste*, *On. fast*. c. 1205 LAY. 7986 He warnede alle his cnihtes . . . & fuden an veste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 401 þo þe Cristyne yt vnderste, 326n hii wende vaste. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3866 (Cott.) It was ferli . . . How fast þai multiplid þar. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4003 Takens, war-thurgh he may understande, þat þe dayes of domez is fast comande. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7437, I prayde my felowes fast to ryde. 1548 IIAL *Chron.* 113 b. The Frenchemen . . . fled into the toune so faste, that one letted the other to enter. 1585 J. B. tr. P. Virel's *Sch. Beastes* B viij b. Men doo not so fast breake them, as she repairer and amendeth them. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 298 The Camell . . . hath a most slow and lazy pace . . . neither can he goe faster although he would. 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 71 The Mercury then generally Rises very fast of a sudden. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) l. xv. 268, I found he . . . would make it go almost as swift and fast again as I could. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1860) l. 264 The rate of profit . . . is . . . highest in the countries which are going fastest to ruin. 1824 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* li. xiii. Barendoun fled fast away. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* li. 3 His health was breaking fast. 1893 SIR L. W. CARR in *Law Times* XCV. 265/ The frequent applications to commit for contempt of court are fast bringing the law itself into contempt.

b. In quick succession; one close upon another.

1591 SHAKS. i *Hen. VI.* iii. 82 The Bishop and the Duke of Glosters men . . . Doe temp it fast at one anothers Pate, That [etc.]. 1610 . . . *Temp.* i. ii. 281 Where thou didst vent thy groanes As fast as Mill-wheels strike. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1843) 22/2 His honours had grown faster upon him than his fortunes. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 169 My tears fell faster than his. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Song for Tasso* 12 My thoughts come fast.

c. Readily, with alacrity. *Obs.* exc. in colloq. phrase *fast enough*.

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xviii. Thou dele fast of the gode, To tho that fales the fode. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 30 They . . . attended frely and fast a fote. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 2 The one affirmyng for his parte, and the other denyng as faste againe for his parte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. i. 69 Hee teaches him to hic and to hac; which they'll doe fast enough of themselves. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 314, I cannot but admire as fast what they think is become of judgement, and fast in other men. *Mod.* He would do it fast enough, if you paid him for it.

7. To live fast: a. to expend quickly one's vital energy; b. to live a dissipated life. Cf. *FAST* a. 10.

a. 1700 DRYDEN *Char. Good Paragon* 9 Of sixty years he seemed; and well might last To sixty more, but that he lived too fast. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) l. 126 As if they liv'd the fastest who took the greatest pains to enjoy least of life. 1821 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 78 Cold-blooded animals live much faster . . . at high temperatures, than at low; so that they die much sooner.

b. 1699 T. BROWN *Colley. Erasmi* iv. 26 Living very fast, as they say, [he] has brought his Noble to Nine. pence. 1754 *World* 19 Sept. p. 2 He has lived rather fast formerly. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* *J. Bull* (1865) 389 They fear he has lived too fast.

8. Comb. with ppl. adjs. and (rarely) vbl. sbs.

a. (sense 1) as *fast-dyed*, *-grounded*, *-rooted* (whence *fast-rootedness*), *settled*, ppl. adjs.

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* ix. The only true, old, undoubted, and fast-grounded faith. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. 1 In the world we see a steddie and fast-settled order. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 83 The flower . . . Fast-rooted in the fruitful soil. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Impr.* ii. 31 The fast-rootedness of religious vitality. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/7 The fast-dyed black goods retain their popularity.

b. (sense 2) as *fast-anchored*, *-bound*, *-plighted* ppl. adjs.; † *fast-fancied*, attached firmly by fancy. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 181 Fast anchor or tied, *religatus*. c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 79 Thou com'st in post from merry Fressingfield Fast-anchored to the Keepers bonny lass. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* cccxviii. 5032 His fast plighted troth. 1633 FORD *Tis Pity* v. v. Our fast-knit affections. 1784 COWPER *Tasit* l. 151 Were they the wicked above all, And we the righteous, whose fast-anchored isle Moved not? 1814 BYRON *Hebr. Mel.* *Destr. Jerusalem* ii. The fast-fettered hands. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* iii. iii. 56 The darbies are the fetlocks—the fast-keepers my boy—the bail for good behaviour. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xxv. (1848) 382 There still remains with us a fast-cleaving and mysterious evil. 1897 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) li. iii. 193 Bring I thee Fast bound in welded fetters the knave.

c. (sense 3) as *fast-closed*, *-shut*, ppl. adjs. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 447 Our fast closed gates. a. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* (1711) 18 A fast-shut prison.

d. (sense 6) as *fast-sailing*, vbl. sb.; † *fast-falling*, *-going*, *-sailing*, etc., ppl. adjs.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 162 Even my Foes will shed fast-falling Teares. 1593 . . . *Rich.* II, iii. iv. 34 Goe thou, and like an Executioner Cut off the heads of too fast growing sprays. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 187 A good fast feeding grass, most strongly that doth breed. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iv. 603 Fast-gath'ring tempests. 1800 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* Iv. 200 A fast-sailing Polacca of about 70 Tons. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* li. 338 That valuable property of a ship, called fast-sailing. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 49 Fast-fading violets cover'd up in leaves. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Bigotry* 1. 3 The fast-fleeing hind. 1822 in *Cobbett Ar. Riders* (1835) 1. 96 The fast-sinking Old Times newspaper. a. 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Penitent's Offering* *Poems* (1875) 496 That fast-flowing rain of tears. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii. The fast-darkening scene. 1892 *Fall Mail* G. 12 Oct. 5/1 The fast-going autumn.

† *Fast*, vbl. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fæstan*, 3-5 *fæst* (o, n, -yn, 3-4 *fasten*, 5-6 *faste*, 5- *fast*. *Pa.* l. 3-5 *fæst*, 4 *fast*, *fæsted*, -id, -yd, 5-7 *fasted*. *Pa. fpl.* 3-5 *fæst* (e, 4 *fast* (o. [OE. *fæstan* (rare; also in compounds *ge*, *oð-fæstian*), corresp. to OFris. *fæstia*, OS. *fæstian* (Dn. *vesten*), OHG. *fasten*, *festan* (MHG. *fæsten*), ON. *festa* (Da. *fæste*, Sw. *fästa*), -Oteut. **fastjan*, f. **fast-u*. *FAST* a.

Before *st*, the umlaut of a in OE. was *æ* (instead of *ɛ*), and in ME. dialects this is divergently represented by *a* and *e*. The wide prevalence of the form *fæsten* in ME., however, is prob. in part due to Scandinavian influence.]

1. To make fast to something; to attach with bonds or nails; to bind together. Const. *on*, *till*, *to*, *unto*. a. with reference to material things. Also, To fast up (a wound): to bind up.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 162 De spinner. *fæsted* atte hus rol hie soderes. a. 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schultz) 10 Pan scie hidde . . . in þe cradel fast him fete. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 (Gött.) [Noe] himself festid [*Fairfax* feste] bath band and lace. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Fire þei fest on it alle, & brent it [þereðe haule] þat et felle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5275 þe neyles þat hym thurgh hand and fote til þe hard rode tre fast fested. 1382 WYCLIF *Euch.* xxx. 21 Boundyn in clothis and fastid . . . with smale linnen clothis. c. 1440 *Syr Geur.* (Roxb.) 2717 On his legges thou doo fast Strong fetures. 1523 FITZGER. *Serm.* xxv. (1539) 48 To faste the teme to the same. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm.* *Par. Gal.* 14 Jesus Christ was for your sakes faste vpon the crosse. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 4 Which cord was all fest together, over the cover. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch.* & *Gard.* iii. c. (1668) 29 Cover your wound, and fast it up. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Ank. Int.* *Seamen* 27 Fast your Anchor with your shank painter. 1665 G. HAYERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. India 348 At the foot of that Cross three Nails, to signifie those which fasted our Saviour unto it.

b. with reference to immaterial things.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 553 Wo so fæsted hope on him, he sal him folgen to helle dim. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* xii. 1 A perfit man . . . has . . . fested þaim [desires] in ihesu crist. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitt* (1879) 94 Firmly fast thy fnyth on him, that's true continually.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* With *on*, *to*: To attach oneself to, take hold of, seize upon. Cf. *To fasten on*.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3797 A fier magti ðat folc fest on. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26782 (Cott.) Þai þaim to þair filthes fest. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6772 Nedders þar on þam sal fest. c. 1420 *Avon.* *Arth.* vii. Thier was non so hardy Durste on the fynde fast. 14 . . . *Kyng & Hermit* 475 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) i. 32 Thier is no dore in this foreste And it [an arrow] wolde onne hym feste, Dot it schuld spyll his skale.

d. To make fast in wedlock; to betroth, wed. Const. *to*, *with*.

c. 1300 *Sat. Kildare* in E. E. P. (1862) 155 He is sorf of his lif þat is fast to such a wif. 1377 LANGE *P. P.* li. ii. 123 þow hast fest hire to falk. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam*. 643 They schulde faste hur with no fere.

2. To fix in something else; to fix firmly; to establish, settle, in material or immaterial sense; and with sentence as *obj.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosf.* Luke xxiii. 46 In hondum ðinum . . . ic lætio [commendo] gast minne. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1574 Dor wurd wið him treude fest Alhimalec. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 120 Þat ich hym wolde myd treweþe siker faste on honde. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10113 (Gött.) Iacob þe mare . . .

the parties togider. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2849 *pat* .fessinit
the fyete. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3498 Hevenly thinges
and erthly hym likk eft fystyn to gidere. 1483 *Act*
Rich. III. c. 8 *Preambt.* Dyers..upon the Lists of the
Hammle Clothes festen and sowe great Rissies. 1552 of the
HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 77 Samekil is the lufe of the
neighbour fessinit and linkit togidre. 1590 *SHAKS.*
Com. Err. i. 1. 85 My wife and I, fastened our selues at
myeher end the mast. 1661 J. J. DAVIS in *Nandellos Trav.*
1662 *Col.* *Ind. Ind.* fasten and cement them together. 1696 *Col.*
Pennsylv. i. 497 Men that are fastened to the Country
by visible estates. 1751 *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 74
When they saw it [my hair], really fastened to my head.
1766 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) 11. 1875
the chaise arrived, the trunks were fastened on. 1837 DICRENS

Picku, iv. Fastened up behind the barouche was a hamper. 1840 E. HOWARD *Tack Ashore* III. xv. He consented to be again fastened up; he walked about as much as the limits of his chain would permit. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN vii. The visitor proceeded to fasten his horse to a large iron hook. 1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 137 The canvas... had been fastened on a pole.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make one's boat fast. In whale-fishing: *To fasten to* (see quot. 1820); also in *indirect pass.*

1700 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's *Voy. E. Ind.* 207 As soon as we could come to fasten by her [the ship's] side. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg. II.* 534 Each boat 'fastens to,' or strikes a distinct fish. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale*. 46 'Fastened to,' means, when a harpoon with a line attached is fixed in his body. *Ibid.* 165 The two boats that have not yet 'fastened,' give chase.

5. a. To bind (a servant, an apprentice) by a contract or agreement (*dial.*); cf. *fastening penny*. + b. To join in a contract *with* (obs.).

1262 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ii. 51 In Marriage. To beo fastnet with fals. 1245 Sc. Acts, 1st Parl. Jas. I. c. 20 Pe schirf sall assigne xl dais to sic ydill men to get palm masteris, or to festyn ban to leful carthes. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* viii. 353. I fastned Iohn Browne with him to accompany his returne. *Mod.* (Sheffield) He's a sort of a prentice, but he's not fastened.

6. To attach together the parts of (a fabric or structure). Obs. exc. *Naut.*

1562 TURNER *Baths* 16 a. They that are... not well fastened together, ought not to tarye so long in the bath. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Chalmers Air* c. 27 § 2 They fasten and bindes them not with leather or glew. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 71 Their ships are fastened not with Iron but wood. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 284 A ship fastened with yellow metal.

7. To make fast, secure (a tie, band); to secure (an article of dress), e.g. with a clasp, pins, buttons, etc. Also, with pregnant sense, *to fasten* (a person) in a garment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 (Cott.) [Noe] he self fastned bath band and lace. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1720 Sche... fastened hire in hat fel wiþ ful god ponges. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 24 The corners of which mantle are... fastened about their shoulders. 1666 tr. *Don Moute's Voy. Levant* 130 Breches fasten'd with Buttons. 1727 De For *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 31 No chain can bind him, but the chains fastened on him by Heaven. 1767 J. BYRON *Voy. round World* 51 Skins... fastened about their necks by a thong.

b. *To fasten off* (a thread): to fix with a knot or extra stitches.

1833 Mrs. Leach's *Fancy-work Basket* May 146/s Run ribbon through holes... and fasten it off at wrist with neat bow.

8. To make fast (a door, etc.) with a latch, bolt, etc., or (an envelope, etc.) with a seal. Hence, *to fasten* (a person or animal) in or out.

1749 FIELONG *Tom Jones* vii. vi. I will fasten the door. 1764 LLOYD *Rhyme* 135. Clapt up and fasten'd in the pound. 1797 Mrs. RANDCLIFFE *Italian xlii.* I have not caused this gate to be fastened. 1801 *Southey's Thalaba* ix. xlii. Her ears are closed with wax, and her prent finger fastens them. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxxvii. The door was fastened. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vi. 103 The lattice was not quite fastened. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 216 The rooms were swept... the shutters fastened. 1858 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *To fasten out*, to turn the Moor-sheep to the moor for the season, excluding them for good from the enclosed land.

+ 9. To close (the hands, teeth) with a grip. *To fasten hold*: to take hold firmly. Obs.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 254 Fastynnyng þour fingaris faste. 1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* v. xxx. 153 To the end their adversaries should fasten the lesse hold upon them. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 15 This treasure... well I prove. To be this maidens with whom I fastned hand. 1599 MINSIEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 51 Two hands fastned together, alwaies hath bene a token of friendship. 1607 TORSILL *Serpents* (1653) 750 When it once biteth and fasteneth teeth, it never letteth go.

10. To fix or hold securely in position; to make fast (what is loose).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8223 (Cott.) Bot þat þa wandis þan had rote, þat festind were in erde sua fast. c 1400 *Amor. Loll.* 86 Festining it wiþ time þat it fal not. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 156 For to fastne þe schuldre þis boon rostral is putt in maner of a wegge. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 1 (Harl. MS.) þis nigromancien... fastenyed it [ymage] in þe wall afore him. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* ii. lxxxv. 264 Axen of Rosemarie burnte, doth fasten loose teeth. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 24 A great Cross, fasten'd in a great piece of timber. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 223 Pitch the other sides to be turned flat carefully against the Hole... fastening them with Wax. 1821 SNELLER *Boat on Serchio* Poems (1891) 566/s Sit at the helm—fasten this sheet.

b. with immaterial object; also with *inf.* as *obj.* c 1200 OMNIN *Deid.* 219 He wolde festenn swa Sob trowwe i þe gire hrestess. *Ibid.* 2441 Ioc hafe festenned i min þohht To libbenn i clennesse. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xiii. 9 Freres wollen... fastne þe in here fraternite. c 1430 *Hymns l'ing.* (1867) 26 Fastne here in þee my þought. 1513 MOUR. *Rich. III.* Wks. 45/s Suchie uylly oppynion once fastened in innenes heartes. 1613 SHAKS. *Wind T.* ii. iii. 15 He... Fasten'd, and fix'd the shame ont in himselfe. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* i. 74 Time will... fasten things as they are and should be. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* 481 When once a trust is sufficiently created, it will fasten itself upon the estate.

c. *To fasten down*: to fix (a thing) so as to prevent its rising; *fig.* to fix definitely.

1731 MEXLEY *Kelben's Cape of G. Hope* i. 63. I have... recued the character of the Hottentots from the brutish simplicity to which it has been fastened down by all the authors. 1876 CLARKE *Contemp. Rev.* June 12 To

fasten down its sense, the affix 'Evangelical' may suffice. *Mod.* The lid of the box is fastened down.

+ d. *intr.* To take hold; to attach oneself; to make one's abode. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1429 Of a sparke unspasid... May feston þy fyre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 26 The Damzell well did vew his Personage And liked well, ne further fastned not, But went her way. 1625 FLETCHER & SHURLEY *Nt. Walker* i. i. A very pretty girl she was... But he was too wise to fasten. a 1657 K. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 258 We are here in London, where I think we shall fasten for most part of this ensuing Summer. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 531 We... Spring from our fetters; fasten in the skies.

+ e. *trans.* To deliver effectively (a blow); to imprint (a kiss). *Const. on.* Obs.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 850 Strokis festnit in the shelde. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. i.* xvi. Or he coulde fasten on the other any violent stroke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. (1614) 370 A mutual kisse... is fastened on the cheek. 1632 J. HAWWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 170 Wee could never come once to fasten a blow on him. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. xxiii. 243 I could never fasten a salley yet upon him, but with losse to myselfe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Ded. Ej. Cou'd he fasten a blow... when not suffer'd to approach.

12. In various *fig.* applications of senses 4, 7, 10: To fix (something) upon (a person, etc.).

a. To direct (feelings, thoughts, attention, etc.) intently or keenly towards.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 53 Y schal fastne myn eyen op on þe. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 793 Hire hert vpward on heven was festined night & day. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Bv. If he once fasten hir eyes on a nother, he shall enjoy hir. 1602 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* iii. i. 203 Fasten your care on my aduising. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* iv. 20 The eyes of all... were fastened on him. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Times* 320 To that man whose heart is fastned upon thee. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xli. The attention of the sly little fiend was fastened upon them. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Intro. (1883) 50 My eyes fastened themselves upon the old scarlet letter. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 572 A madman armed with a knife, upon whom a steady eye must be fastened.

b. To fix (a nickname, imputation, etc.) on a person; to impute or attach to.

1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 38 Thinke how little paines Doth fasten credit upon lucky straines. 1638 WILKINS *New World* ii. (1707) 20 Some of the Ancients have fasten'd strange Absurdities upon the Words of the Scripture. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* i. v. (1673) 12 To form and fasten this charge upon them. *Ibid.* iii. v. (1673) 368 The story... fastened upon Philip the Emperor. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leivath.* (1676) 304 He hath not been able... to fasten the least reproch upon them. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) i. Pref. 18 To fasten doctrines upon them which they never approved. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 310 Those very Londoners... now fastened on the prince... the nickname of Butcher.

+ c. To induce acceptance of (a gift, etc.); to propose (a health). Obs.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 50 If I can fasten but one Cup upon him. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 256 If you fasten a guilt upon him, his thanks be liberal. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 431. I neuer saw one... to pledge or present his Malesities health; but as many other healths as you list; they will both fasten, and receive from you. 1673 RAY *Journ. Lov.* C. 435 We could scarce fasten any money upon them. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 341. I did not know how to fasten a Present upon Mr. Ratcliff.

d. To impose (something unwelcome) on a person. Now chiefly in *To fasten a quarrel upon*: to drag into a quarrel against his inclination.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* i. i. He... could never fasten a quarrel upon you. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 8 Endeavouring... to fasten such a Sheriff upon them. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 42. 294 Divert her Malice by fastening a new Spark upon her. 1797 GOOWIN *Enquirer* i. vi. 36 No practice... fastened upon us by decrees and penalties. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 325 The... Macdonalds... fastened a succession of quarrels on the people of Inverness. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* v. (1889) 36 He... had fastened himself upon him.

13. *intr.* *To fasten on, upon*: + a. to obtain a firm hold upon, become fixed on (obs.); b. to seize on, lay hold of; to single out for attack or censure; to avail oneself eagerly of (a pretext, etc.).

a 1245 *Leg. Kath.* 1180 O godd... ne mei nan uel festnit. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Pe fiends arrow... ne wuned þe naut bite hit festni oþe. 1533 MORR in *Grafion Chron.* II. 783 No colour could fasten upon these matters. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 175. I will fasten on this sleeve of thine. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 48 Experience often hath... taught, that when advantage I do see, To fasten on occasion and begin. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xl. (1739) 60 Yet could not that custom fasten upon the Saxons. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 57 They break down the houses adjoining... that it [fire] may not fasten on other more solid structures. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 230 An English Mastiff... had the Impudence to fasten upon my Rival by the Arm. 1844 THURLOW *Greece* VIII. 389 The senate... viewed Persens as a prey, on which it resolved to fasten. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. ii. 25 One object on which our... imaginations may fasten. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Dogs* I. n. 20 He is fastened upon by the man with the bundle. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. vii. (1866) 282 The whole mob... fastened upon the company of male martyrs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 283 Sickness... has fastened upon him.

Fastened (fa'shnd), *apl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] + 1. Settled, confirmed. Obs.

1596 SPENSER *Hymns, Har. Beaut.* 239 They... in their fastned mynd All happie ioy and full contentment fynd. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. II.* L. 79 O strange and fastned Villaine.

+ 2. Rendered firm in consistency. Obs.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 27 The which [extremity] being... somewhat fastened or stiff.

3. Fixed or bolted together. In *comb.*, as *coffer, iron-fastened* (see the sb.).

1803 R. PERING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 60 Iron-fastened ships. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 284 The copper-fastened vessel will obtain the best rate.

Fastener (fa'snər), [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who fastens or makes fast.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1798 JANE AUSTIN *Northang. Abb.* (1838) II. vii. 142 The possibility of the door's having been at first unlocked, and she herself its fastener.

2. That which serves to fasten anything.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 151 Individuality of character, the only fastener of the affections. 1874 W. CHROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-printing* 223 The modified Gallipoli oil acts... as fastener of the red lake. 1884 *Birm. Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 317 The fastener [of a trap-door] was not properly adjusted. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 165/s Small hooks or fasteners on the metal busks of the corsets.

+ 3. One who fastens on something. Obs.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Plain Country Fellow* (Arb.) 49 He is a terrible fastener on a piece of Beefe.

+ 4. *slang.* A warrant for arrest. Obs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Fastner*, c. a Warrant. 1785 in GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

Fastening (fa'snɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. FASTEN in various senses.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* 8 Matrymoney... es lawefull festynnyng betwix man and woman. 1605 TIMME *Querist.* iii. 102 Of all fastnings or closing up of glasses... the seal of Hermes is most noble. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 24 Firm and unswayed as at their first fastening. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 244 The fastening of the circle of stones... upon their respective cubes. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 33 There is no fastening of the shaft or stock into the socket.

b. *attrib.* *Fastening penny* (*dial.*): a small sum of money paid on hiring a servant, to secure the agreement. Cf. FASTEN v. 5.

1872 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 578 A bargain was struck, and considered thoroughly binding by the acceptance on the part of the servant of what was called 'the fastening penny.'

+ 2. The condition of being fastened; a. of being set on a firm basis. b. *In fastening*=in prison.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* 302 Thorgh whaim oþer ere broght til stables & festynnyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xv. 309 He [John of Lorn] was lang time in festynnyng.

3. *concr.* That which fastens or makes secure; that which connects one person or thing with another, or secures (a person or thing) in position; + that which confirms or establishes.

c 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 þos ilke bode wisliche þing of oðre is ful festning. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Platler* xviii. 1 Lord my festnyngye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxlvii. 126 The church doers bene shytt with keyes and with other fastnyngye. 1611 BIBLE *hab.* ii. 11 The stone shall crie out of the wall, and the beame [margin, note fastening] out of the timber shall answer it. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 2/4 Brass Shaft Fastenings. 1850 PRESCOTT *Penn* II. 340 Pizarro, unable... to adjust the fastenings of his cuirass, threw it away. 1869 C. GIBSON *R. Gray* v. Crumlie was not likely to break from her fastenings. 1885 *Lan. Reports* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 A bar... was kept in its position by means of a fastening.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Confession* iv. Smooth open hearts no fastning have.

Fastening, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

That fastens, in various senses of the vb.

1621 S. WARD *Happin. Practice* (1627) 1 The fastening Nayle of the chiefe Master of the Assemblies. 1811 BYRON *Cain* i. i. In his eye There is a fastening attraction. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 221 His tent... was of silk; the fastening chains were richly gilt. 1855 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 970. I shall have... no face of children born Or feeding lips upon me or fastening eyes For ever.

Fastenment (fa'shment), *dial.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] A fastening of any kind.

1877 *Auctioneer's Catal.* (Church Stretton) Door-fastenments. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* 'Put a fast'nment of the brew'us door.'

Fastens. Also 7 fastins. [short for next.] 1616 *Chron. Snathense* in *Yrnl. Statist.* Soc. XXI. 413 To be paid betwixt Candlemas and Fastins. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* *Fastens*, Shrove-tide.

Fastens-eeen, -eve, -even. *Sc.* and *north.* *dial.* Also 4 fast(e)ryn(g)s. 5-6 fastoringins, 6 fastarns, -trin-, -tron-, 8 fasten-, 8-9 fast-ing(s), 9 fastarns. [f. OE. *fastenes*, gen. of *fasten* FASTEN sb. + EYEN or EVE.] The eve of (a day before the fast (of Lent); Shrove-Tuesday.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* x. 372 On the fastern evyn rycht In the beginning of the nycht. 1496 *Lut. Trans. Acts.* Scot. (1871) i. 319 The vij day of February was Fasterning's evyn. 1566 in *Pictou. L'fcol. Minic.* Rec. (1883) I. 35 Fasten's eve or Shrove-tide. 1674 G. COLLIER *Ray* M. C. 110/s Fasten's-eeen or Even. 1750 COLLIER (Tim Dolbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68 Feegurns-eeen on it matter't nuw mitch. 1780 M. LONSDALE *The Upshot* it in *Jollie's Sketch of Cumberland Manners* (1811) 5 An upshot lang an' sair To keep up fasten's-even. 1785 BURNS *Ep.* to J. Lapraik 7 On fasten-even we had a rockin. 1834 H. MILLER *Shaksp. & Leg.* cxviii. (1857) 416 On Fasten's-eeen, the Schoolmaster... would call on the boys to divide, and choose for themselves 'Head-stocks.'

Fasten(s)-Tuesday. Also 9 *dial.* *fastans;* -ens. [see prec.] = prec.

1585 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 211 Betwene thys and Fastens Tysdaye nexte cummyng. 1588 C. B. ROMANOV *Yrnl. Statist.* Soc. XXI. 413 Shrove Tuesday being called Fastins Tuesday. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Fastans-tuesday*, Shrove Tuesday.

† **Fastingong.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 fastyn-gong(e), (5 fastyngon), 5 fastyngange. Also, corruptly, 6 festigam. [*f. fastin* var. of *FASTEN sb.* + *gong*, *GANG*, *going*.] *SHROVE TUESDAY.* Also *Fastingong Eve, Fastin-gong Tuesday.*
 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 69 Y^e sonneday next after Fastyn-gong. c1442 in Blomefield *Hist. Norfolk* II. 111 John Gladman... on Tuesday in the last end of Cresse-messe viij. Fastyn-gong Tuesday made a Disport with hys Neighbour... coronned as Kyng of Cresse-messe. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxxxvii. ii. Southward came thei... vpon the fastyngange eue. 1477 Sir J. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 786 III. 174 Wretyn at London... the Fryday a for Fastyn-gong. 1530 *PALSGR.* 804/1 At Fastyn-gong, a *Quaresme prennant*.

Hence **Fastingong Sunday** = **Shrove Sunday.**
 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 78 I. 110 All the tenawntes ben charged to pay al her rent... be Fastyn-gong Sunday. 1541 R. BARNES *Workes* (1573) 222/2 The Thurseday before Festigam Sunday.

Fastish (fa'stish), *a.* [*f. FAST a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat fast.

1854 S. PHILLIPS *Ess. fr. Times Ser.* II. 339 A short, stout, empty, good-natured, and over-dressed in other words a 'fastish' young man. 1873 MISS BRADTON *Str. & Pilgr.* II. ii. 167 Fastish nohlemen. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 115 A useful bowler, fastish as a rule.

Fastland. [*f.* as *prec.* + *LAND*; after *Ger. festland*.] The mainland, as distinguished from islands; the continent.

1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 524 The irregular banks of these islands shielded them from all outlook from the fastland.

† **Fastlings**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. FAST adv.* + *-LING* with *advb. genitive -s*.] ?Almost, nearly. (*Cf. FAST adv.* 4. b.)

a 1600 A. Scott *May iv.* Now all sic game is fastlings gone But gif it be amangs clovin Robbys.

Fastly (fa'stli), *adv.* *Arch.* [*f. FAST a.* + *-LY* 2]. Now replaced by *FAST adv.*

† 1. In a fixed or steady manner. *Obs.*

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxix. § 7 Sio nafa... fæþ micle fastlicor... ðonne þa felgan. a 1225 *Aner. R.* 234 Pet tu ber-ester þe wislucor wite him, hwon þu hæuest ðeicst him: & te westlucor holde. 1340 *Aenb.* 166 Hit be-houþ þe he hym hwealde vestliche in his wyllie. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. P.* xxiv. 2 For he hath fastly founded it aboute the sea to stand.

† 2. Firmly, unwaveringly, steadfastly; with confidence. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal... festliche winnan wið onsigendne here. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 Cumen festliche to use saule leche and unhehlen him use saule wundes. c 1205 *LAV.* 1300 Imong þan eorlen he stod & fastliche hit wið-soo. c 1350 *Prose Psalter* 196 Þe which bot if ich man haue bileued twelwlich & fasteliche. c 1440 *HYLTON Seala Perse.* (W. de W. 1494) III. xiii. Put forth fastly all thy good dedes to hym in as moche as they be good. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 766 The Lord Hastings... perswaded the lords to beleve that the Duke of Gloucester was sure & fastly faithful to his prince. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 306 Faith, that fastliche beleveeth sinnes to be forgiven freebie by Christ.

† b. Without intermission or cessation. *Obs.*
 971 *Blithl. Hom.* 47 Gif þa lareowas þis nellah fastliche Godes folce beboodan. a 1000 *ÆLFRED Juge.* iv. 24 Hið fastliche weoxon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 237 Of þe folce we sigged þat hit cumþ fastliche.

† 3. Closely, securely. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Lat. & A. S. Glosses* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 354 *Artius*, fastlicor. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 Cleue to his mercy & goodnes the more fastly. 1597 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. v. (1641) 42/2 A score of Anchors held her fastly bound. 1646 Sir I. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 174 At the first glittering their eyes are fastly closed. 1800 *Æpist. to Sir W. Parnham in Spirit Publ. Jnl.* (1801) IV. 175 Men, who love their places... And fastly hold them with unblushing faces. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 305 Their desires might bind them fastly to the Imperial cause.

4. Quickly, rapidly, speedily; hence, readily. *Now rare.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 2774 Ford heo gunnen fusen... & fastliche heom to bugen. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 61 Towards this afflicted fancy fastly drew. c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1810) 13 Seeing them come fastly to her house. a 1806 K. WHITE *Rev.* II. 84 The sand of life Ebbs fastly to its finish. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 207 The life of the child was fastly on the wane.

Fastness (fa'stnes). [*f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality or state of being fast.

fixedness, stability. † Also, firm attachment.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Behealdþa nu... ða fastnesse þisses heofenes. 1340 *Aenb.* 107 Pet no þing þe moze beualle ne moze oon ondo of þe like fastnesse ne of þis grace. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Curing.* 49 If þat ikec þee have no fastnes to be fool loon do þat þee awey. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2259 (Dubb.) Suld not þe funde in hym fastnes. 1523 *Firzius. Husb.* § 139 The wynde is lykely to blowe it beyde the heed, for it hath no fastnes in the wode. c 1603 *Florio Montaigne* I. ix. (1634) 16 Falsehood, which therein can have no such footing or settled fastnesse. 1677 *GILPIN Diamond.* (1867) 429 His words be so far from the fastnes of naiks that they shall be as wind. 1885 E. KENNEDY tr. *Benedit's Coal Tar Colours* III. 201 Shades... characterised by their extreme fastness.

† b. Fidelity, loyalty, firm adherence. *Const. 10.* c 1577 *STANHYST Epitaph Buryn of Louth* (Arb.) 151 The fastnesse of foster brotherhood. 1648 *SYMONDS Vind.* Chas. I. 331 Your tender care, and constant fastness to our Sovereign.

† 2. Close nlliance. *Obs. rare.*

a 1631 Sir R. Cotton *Advice* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* I. 471

Nothing can prevent the Spanish Monarchy, but a Fastness of those two Princes.

† 3. The quality or state of being compact or close; density, solidity. Also of style: Conciseness, pithiness. *Obs.*

c 1555 *Fordale Facions* I. ii. 30 This earth then brought by y^e heathe of the soone into a more fastnesse. a 1568 *ASCHAN Scholem.* (Arb.) 114 To bring his style, from all lowse gnosnesse, to soch firme fastnes in latin, as is in Demosthenes in Greeke. 1621 *AINSWORTH Anat.* Ps. xix. 31 Solid gold, called Paz, which hath the name of strength, fastnesse, or solidity. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 17 They think to hinder their quick descent by the fastness of the ground. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 103 The fastness and fullness of the flesh. 1673-4 *GREW Anat. Trunks* II. vii. § 4 Its Fastness [depending] on the closeness of the true Wood.

† 4. Capacity for gripping tightly or retaining; tenacity, retentiveness. *Obs.*

1552 *HULOET, Fastnes, tenacia, tenacitas.* 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* v. (1887) 27 We finde also in them [children], as a quickenes to take, so a fastnesse to retaine.

† 5. Security from invasion, difficulty of access; safety, strength. *Obs. Cf. 9.*

1596 *SPENSER F. Q. v. x.* 18 To those fennes for fastnesse she did fly. 1600 *DVMOR Ireland* (1843) 23 It is very hard to hurt him, by reason of the fastnes of his cuntry. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Æneid* IX. 940 The Poes had left the fastness of their Place.

6. Rapidity, swiftness.

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 452/1 Our... Ships have... advantage... by reason of their fastness by a Wind. 1727-36 *BAILEY, Fastness, swiftness.* 1871 Sir H. HOLLAND *Recoll.* (1872) 268 The increased fastness of living, incident to all classes and occupations of men.

7. Of persons: The quality of being 'fast' in manners, talk, or mode of living. *Cf. FAST a.* 10.

1859 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 1 There is a growing taste for fastness. 1865 *Land. Rev.* 31 Jan. 126/1 Her fastness is more impulsive and less calculating, very much the result merely of animal spirits and impatience of restraint. 1881 C. NEW *Serm.* 101 Fastness is not manliness, but emptiness and weakness. 1889 H. JAMES *London Life* XI. 211 Putting an appearance of 'fastness' upon her.

II. Concrete senses.

† 8. That which fastens or keeps fast. a. Sup-port, help. b. A fastening. *Obs.*

a. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* xxiv. [xxv.] 14 Fastnesse is the Lord to me dreadend hym. a 1400 *Primer* (1891) 109 Oure lord is a fastnesse to hem that dreedith hym.

b. 1676 *Worlidge Cyder* (1691) 117 Weights of... lead, with rings, cords or other fastnesses to them. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* That theer bull's bin 'lin the dur o' 'is place, an' bruk the fastness.

9. A place not easily forced; a stronghold, fortress.

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* ix. § 12 (Z.) 41 Munimen... fastnys. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Hollinshed* II. 157 They... ouertooke them at a fastenes fast by the woods side. 1650 *CROMWELL Lett.* 30 July (Carlyle). They would rather tempt us to attempt them in their fastness. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* II. i. 11 Separate herds... which inhabit distinct fastnesses. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 341 A strong and almost inaccessible fastness at Bandi.

† 10. *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 200 In the impregnable fastness of his great rich nature he [the Roman] defies us.

† **Fastrede, a. Obs. rare.** In 1 faestred, 3 faestrede. [*OE. fastræd, f. fast, FAST a.* + *ræd* purpose.] Firm in purpose, inflexible, steadfast.

Beowulf 510 Gehyrde on Beowulfe folces hyðre faestredne zepohi. c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xix. Se wisa & fastræda Cato. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 211 He is nu ripe and fastræde Ne lust him nu to none unrede.

† **Fasts, sb. pl. Obs. rare.** [Anglicized form of *FASTI*; *cf. f. fastes*.] Annals, records.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2019 Two Ages after the same Fasts were compos'd by King Atlas.

† **Fastship. Obs. rare.** [*f. FAST a.* + *-SHIP*.] The quality of gripping tightly; parsimony.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 202 Simonie: Gavel: Oker: Uestschipe of 3eoue, oðer of lone. *Ibid.* 276 Vestschipe salue [is] ureo heorte.

† **Fastuose, a. Obs.**—^o [*ad. L. fastuosus*: see *FASTUOUS*.] = *FASTUOUS*.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

† **Fastuosity. Obs.** [*f. L. fastuosus* (see *FASTUOUS*) + *-ITY*.] The quality of being fastuous; haughtiness, ostentation, pomposity.

1656-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 45-53 That new Mode of Ethicks, which hath ben obtruded upon the World with so much Fastuosity, 1680 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 25 The excessive pride and fastuosity of the Idolatrous Hierarchy. 1685 — *Illustr. Dan.* xi. 45 Either a solid Greatness, or a tumid Fastuosity and affected Greatness. 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio).

Fastuous (fæ'stuəs), *a.* Now rare. [*ad. L. fastuosus*, *f. fastus* haughtiness, arrogance: see *-OUS*. *Cf. f. fastueux*.] Haughty, arrogant, pretentious, ostentatious.

a 1638 *MUDE Paraphr.* 2 *Pet.* iii. 3 Wks. 1672 III. 616 That supposed fastuous style of Saporos King of Persia to Constantius the Emperour, *Æt. Regum*, etc. 1653 *HAMMOND Or. N. T. Mark* vii. 22 Fastuous and vain-glorious behaviour. 1707 *COLLER Refl. Riddle* 101 A pompous display of a fastuous Learning. 1786-8 J. WILLIAMS *Child. Theat.* 17 Too fastuous for exquisite passion's digestion, Too fair for a hero. 1836 M. J. CHAPMAN in *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 22 Lei no man, With vain conceit and fastuous humour swellings, Sneer idly. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Oct. 418/1 The... fastuous rates of dysentery.

Hence **Fastuously adv.**, in a fastuous manner. **Fastuousness**, the quality of being fastuous.

a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* 2 *Tim.* iii. 2 Wks. 1686 III. 318 De-meaning our selves insolently and fastuously toward them. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 123 He behaved himself fast[uously]; no person must whisper while he played. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* I. Add. § 5. 58 Diogenes trampled upon Plato's pride with a greater fastuoussness and humorous ostentation. a 1677 *BARROW Pope's Suprem.* (1680) I. iv. 66 Then there was no fastuoussness in the Church. 1752 T. BIRCH *Life Tillotson* 430 He had nothing of pride or fastuoussness.

Fastyon, obs. form of FASHION.

Fasure. *Obs.* Also *fasor*, *fassure*. [*?a. AF. fassure, f. faire* to make.] Fashion, form.

13. E. E. *Allib. P. A.* 431 That freles flece of hyr fassur. 1613. 1083 So ferly þer of watz þe fassure [printed fassur]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3956 Polidamas... [was] a fassure man of fassure [M.S. fassure] & of syn strenght. [But is *fassure* a form of *favour*!]

Fasyll(e, var. of FASEL, Obs.

Fasyon(e, faszsashion, obs. forms of FASHION.

† **Fat** (fæt), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 fæt(t), 2-4 fet, south. vet., (3 feat), 4-8 fatt(e, 5-7 fate, (5 faat), 4- fat. See also *VAT*. [*OE. fæt* str. neut., corresp. to *MLG.*, *Du. val.*, *OHG. fag* (MHG. *vaz*, mod.G. *fass*), *ON. fat* (*Da. fad*, *Sw. fat*):—*OTeut. falo-m*:—*Teut. root *fal-* (—*pre-Teut. *pod-, fōd-*) to hold, contain; *cf. OFris. falia*, *MDu. vatten*, *OHG. fazzon* (MHG. *vazzen*, mod.G. *fassen*) to grasp; also, *Lith. pudas* (—*pōdas*) vessel; *OE. fætel*, *OHG. fæzzil* (MHG. *vezzel* sword belt, mod.G. *fessel*, *fetter*), *ON. fetell* band.]

1. a. In early use *gen.* A vessel.

Beowulf 2761 Geseah... he... fyrmanna fatu. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 7 Gefylled zic ða fattu of uttre. a 1000 *Ælenc* 1026 (Gr.) Heo þa rode heht... in seolfren fæt locum belucan. a 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xl. 11 And ic nam þa winberian & wrang on þæt fat and sealde færaone. c 1050 *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 347 *Acerra*, fete oððe gledfete. a 1215 *S. Marher.* 18 þe reue... bed... hringen forð a uet ant fullen hit of wettre.

Æg. c 1320 *Hali Meid.* 13 Þe uertu þat halt use bruchle feat þat use is feble flesch... in hal halnesse. 1340 *Aenb.* 231 Hi bereþ a wel precious tresor hie a wel fyebble ut.

b. *Spec.* A vessel of silver, or other metal, of a particular form; esp. one to contain holy-water. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1054 A fende... pelt me in an holy fat. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 175 A gylted cop called a fate covered. 1484 *Churchw. Acc.* *Wigfort Bsten* (Nichols 1797) 79 For saundring of the holy water fate. 1536 in *Antiq. Sarish.* (1771) 198 A Fat of Silver for holy water. 1571 *GRIMAL Insuper. Clergie & Layte* Biv. The Churchwardens... shall see... that all... Holy water stocks or Fattes... be utterly defaced.

2. A vessel of large size for liquids; a tub, a dyer's or brewer's vat, a wine cask. *Cf. VAT.*

In the A.V. *esp.* the vat in which grapes are trodden. [a 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 Saloman þe wise... bitunde us in ane tunne, ant comen babillones men... ant broken þæt feat. 13. E. E. *Allib. P. B.* 802, I schal fete-yow a fette your fette for to wasche.] c 1400 *Sowdow Bab.* 312 Kinge Charles... lade him ordeyne a grette fat To baptysse the Sowdowyer. c 1460 *Bury Wylles* (Camden) 46 The occupier... shall have his wetyng of his barly in the fate of the seid Sowdowyer during malyng tyme. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 100 3 [He] made hym to be caste in to a fette or a tonne full of hote oyle. 1538 *BALE Three Lawes* 447 Whan alle is in the fatt, 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 27 Harvest smeard with treading grapes late at the pressing fat. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. II.* vii. 122 In thy Fattes our Cares be drown'd. a 1610 *HEALEY Theophrastus To Rdr.*, A great water-pot like a Diers fat, or chaldron. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* v. viii. 219 The golden fat out of which they take the water. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wine*, The Liquor... should stand in the Fatt about fifteen days. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 521, 5 Fatts red Wine £ 1661: 16.

b. Proverb.

1583 *BADINGTON Commandm.* vi. (1637) 53 They would have every fette... stand on his owne bottom. 1678 *DUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 37 Every Fatt must stand on his own bottom.

3. A cask or barrel to contain dry things. *Occas. more explicitly, dry-fat.*

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VII.* c. 14 For the freight of a drie fette of the biggest sort, vi. s. viii. d. sterling. 1624 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 134 Our pipes and fatts of bread. c 1647 A. WHELOCKE in *Lett. App. Usher* (1686) 546 The Lambeth Books... as yet... remain in Fatts, or great Chests. a 1680 *BUTLER Rens.* (1759) I. 227 Wares, That come in dry Fatts of oar from France. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 260/1 All Goods... in Barrels, Hogsheds, Fatts, Chests or Packs. 1715 tr. *D'Ancot's Wks.* 386 The Fairy... return'd with a huge Fat full of Feathers. 1812 J. SWINT *Pract. Customs* 37 Battery, in fatts.

4. Used as a measure of capacity (see *quots.*).

1413 *Act 1 Hen. V.* c. 10 Un mesure use deins la dicte Citee appelle le Faat. 1433 *Act 11 Hen. V.* c. 14 Une vessell appelle le Fat, que contient viij bussels dez blees on un autre bussell mys a ycell pur une quartier. 1600 *Hewer Edw. IV.* I. II. i. I would give... a fat of leather, to marcher to some justice. 1607 *COWEL Interpr.*, Fate or Fat: is a great wooden vessell, used... to measure mault hye, containing a quarter. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. *iv. Bkht.* The basket or mound, containing 8 bales or 2 fatts. 1766 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Fat* of Ising-glass, a Quantity from Three Hundred Weight and a quarter to Four Hundred Weight. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & P. r.* I. x. 166 This measure [of 9 gallons] called a fatt was prohibited by statute.

5. Comb.

1883 *Calh. Angl.* 123/2 A Fattmaker, *enparius*.

Fat (fæt), *a.* and *sb.* 2. Forms: 1 fæt(t), 2-4 fet(t), south. vet. (to), 3-7 fatt(o, 3 south. vat(t), (4 faat), 4- fat. [*OE. fæt*, corresp. to *OFris. fæt*, *MDu., Dut., MLG. vel* (mod.G. *fett*) adopted from

LG.), OHG. *feizgit* (MHG. *veizet*, *veigt*, mod. G. *feist*). — OTEG. *faizido*, pa. pple. of **faizjan* to fatten (OHG. *weizzen*, ON. *feita*), f. **faizo*-adj. fat, represented by OS. *feit*, MHG. *veiz*, ON. *feitr* (Da. *fed*, Sw. *fet*); the existence of the primary adj. in OE. cannot be proved, as the form *feil* in MSS. is prob. only a variant spelling of *fett*.]

A. adj.

1. With respect to bulk or condition.

1. Of an animal used for food: Fed up for slaughter, ready to kill, fatted.

c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xv. 27 *Pin fæder of sloh an fat* (c1260 *Hatton Gosp.* *fet* self. c1300 *Cursor M.* 3643 (Cott.) O kyddes fatt þou fett me tuin. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxv. 6 A feste of fatte bestes. c1386 *Chaucer Prolog.* 349 Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in mew. c1400 *MAUNOEY.* (1839) xvii. 179 *Sif thet* [the children] ben fatte, þei eten hem anon. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Sethe a mawdelarde þat fat is þenne And cut in peses. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 151 *f* Fat fowle, or beste, mestyde to be slayne, *allite*. 1552 *Hilbert*, Fatte by feeding, as in a francke or penne, *allitis*. 1739 *De Fox Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 79 The party concluded it was to see whether he or she was fattest and fittest to kill first. 1849 *Lo. Houghton in Life* (1891) I. x. 439 Fat beasts sold for the price they were bought lean. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 Animals which... have won prizes as 'fat', that is to say, as ripe for the butcher.

2. Of animals or human beings, their limbs, etc.: In well-fed condition, plump; well supplied with fat (see B).

c893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* iv. xiii. § 5 *Ge sindon nu utan fette & innan hlane.* c1000 *EDD.* xxii. 20, & þonne hie etap & fulle beoþ & fette. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 [He] lueuþ his sunnen alse deþ þet fette swin þet fule fen to ligen in. c1225 *Anncr.* R. 138 *Hit regibbed anon, ase uet kelf & idel.* 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 429 *Ballede he was, & bycke of breste, of body wat also.* c1300 *Cursor M.* 4566 (Gott.) þe seuen of palm... were selcuth fat and fair ky. 1333 *LANGL.* P. Pl. C. x. 208 *Faltours in frere cloynghe hadde fatte chekus.* c1450 *Mertin* 227 *Her flesch whitter than snowe, and was not to fette ne to sklander.* 1598 *SHAKS.* *Merry IV.* v. v. 14 *A Windsor Stage, and the fattest* (I think) *1th Forrest.* 1625 *Bacon Sylva* § 899 *The Beare, the Hedgehog, wax Fat when they Sleepe.* 1688 *DAVENANT Man's the Master* ii. 1. The chief reason why I am not fat is... because I am in love with three of our neighbours' maids. 1731 *ARBUOTHNOT* *Aliments* vi. 190 *You may see in an Army forty thousand Foot-Soldiers without a fat Man.* 1774 *GOLDEN.* *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 45 *Their bodies are fat and muscular.* 1864 *WESS ALICE in Mem.* (1884) 78 *My fat Baby.* Is a great darling. 1883 *GILMORE* *Mongols* (1884) 102 *The Mongols like to be careful of their camels, even when they are fat and strong.* *abol.* c1205 *LAV.* 19445 *Ne durste þær bilæuen na þæ natte no þe lene.*

b. In unfavourable sense: Overcharged with fat, corpulent, obese.

c1000 *Riddles* xli. 105 (Gr.) *Mara ic eom and fættra, þonne amæst swin.* c1400 *Desir.* *Troy* 3068, *A necke... napper fulsom, ne fat, þet fetis & round.* c1400 *Lansfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B) 5 Of seknesse of a wommans tety to grete to fette oþer to lene. 1494 [see CORPULENT a]. 1598 *SHAKS.* *Merry IV.* iv. v. 25 *There was... an old fat man enow now with me.* 1646, 1771 [see CORPULENT 2]. 1856 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 294 *So fat a man one rarely sees.*

c. fig.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 b. He is fatte of my benefites and good dedes. 1558 *Bp. WATSON* *Ser. Sacram.* i. A j b. By the Sacramente... we are nourished to everlasting life, and made fatte with God. 1596 *SHAKS.* *Mech.* V. i. iii. 48, *I will feede fat the ancient grudge I beare him.* 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 280 *Advantage feedes him fat, while men delay.* 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xi. 25. 1620 *MAY HEIR* i. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XI. 515 *'Twill feed me fat with sport, that it shall make.*

d. fig. in vulgar phrase *To cut up fat*: see CUR v. 59 k.

3. transf. Of things: Thick, full-bodied, substantial; spec. of printing types. Also *† To beat fat* (Typog.): see quot. 1683. *† Of the voice*: Full.

c1250 *Gn.* & *Eth.* 2104, vii *carves wexen fette of coren.* 1298 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxi. (1495) 942 *The voyces ben fatte and thycke whanne moche spyryte comyth out as the voyes of a man.* 1578 *LIVE.* *Dodens* ii. xlii. 200 *The white lillie his leaues be somewhat thicke or fat.* 1596 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 141 *There are... Traders riding to London with fat Purse.* 1676 *MOXON Print. Lett.* 5 *The... Draughts of the Letters will shew him what parts of a Letter must be fat or lean.* *Ibid.* 7 *The Stem or Broad stroke in a Letter is called the Fat stroke.* 1683 *MOXON Dict. Printing.* *Beat Fat*, If a Press-man Takes too much Ink with his Balls, he Beats Fat. The Black English Faced Letter is generally Beaten Fat. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 247 *The leaves of the seeds... appeared twice as fat or thick.* 1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Printing.* *Fat Face or Fat Letter* is a letter with a broad stem. 1867 *G. P. MARSH in Nation* 3 Jan. *The substitution of full-faced... I have heard it called fat by printers... small letter for capitals.*

b. Naut.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH* *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 *If it [the Tuck] lie too low it makes her haue a fat quarter.* 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* s.v. *If the Trussing in, or Tuck of a Ships Quarter under Water, be deep; They say she hath a Fat Quarter.* 1867 in *SOUTH SAILOR'S Word-bk.* s.v.

II. With respect to the component parts.

4. Containing much fat, oil, etc.; consisting of fat, greasy, oily, unctuous. *To cut it (too) fat*: lit. referring to a slice of meat, fig. (vulgar) to make a display. See CUR v. 8 b.

c1000 *Agg. Ps.* lxxx. 15 [lxxxii. 16] *He hi fedde mid fæte lynde, hwæte and huneig.* c1200 *ORMIN* 995 *Brad... snerred wel wip clesew & makedd fatt & nesses.* 1377 *LANGL.*

P. Pl. B. xii. 264 *þe lark... of flesch, by fele folde fatter and swetter.* c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 159 *f* *Fet, or fatte, as flesche and oþer lyke, þingnis.* 1577 *B. GOODE* *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 147 *Fat and newe Milke.* 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 143 *If you be not too much cloud with Fat Meate.* 1607 *TOPSELL Four. & Beasts* (1673) 332 *It shall be needful, to use some fat broth.* 1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 7 *Mixed with Tallow or any Fat Thing.* 1662 *J. DAVIES Voy. Ambass.* 201 *The Milk... is so fat, that it makes a Cream two fingers thick.* 1701 *ADDISON Lett.* Italy 134 *The fat Olive.* 1824 *MRS. CAMERON Marten & Scholars* vii. 43 *This nice fat cheese which brother gave me.* 1836 *W. INVING Astoria* II. 205 *Which he began to relish, pronouncing them 'fat and tender.'* 1836-9 *DICKENS* *Sk. Bos* *Scenes ix.* *Promenading about... with surprising dignity, or as the gentleman in the next box facetiously observes, 'cutting it uncommon fat.'* 1842 *Comic Almanac* 49 *A goose, even tailors have, who cut it fat.*

b. transf. Of figs: Full of juice, juicy. Obs.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xv. (1495) 121 *Leaves of trees in whyche is fatte humour fallith not.* c1400 *Lansfranc's Cirurg.* 212 *Medle þerwif fatte figis* 1656 *RIOCLEY Pract. Physick* 292 *Take fat Figs* 12 o2.

c. fig. † Indecent, 'smutty'. Obs.

1758 *W. TOLDOREY Hist. Two Orphans* III. 157 *He... sings as many fat songs as the best man in the Garden.*

d. Of wood: Resinous (U.S.); also † of amber.

Of coal: Bituminous.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* viii. 74 *Fat Amber* let the Tamarisk distill. 1831 *MACCULLOCH Syst. Geol.* II. xlii. 356 *A resinous plant such as fir... would produce a fatter coal than an oak, because the resin itself is converted into bitumen.* 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 234 *The resinous substance called fat-pine being usually found in places where the living pine is least abundant.* 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 335 *The room was filled with smoke of the fat light-wood.* 1877 *DODGE Hunting Grounds* *West* xxvii. 393 *They [the Indians] procured some 'fat' pine knots.* 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining Terms*, *Fat Coals*, those which contain volatile, oily matters.

5. Of mould, clay, etc.: Containing much soluble or plastic matter; having a 'greasy' feeling to the touch; sticky. Of limestone: Containing much lime, and few impurities; hence, Pure.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 168 *Y^e erthe muste... be nyether too fat ne to gravelly.* 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 335 *The grounde of the country... is so fatte, that if it rayne there three dayes... the ordinance wolde sticke... in the myre.* 1563 *FULKE Melvior* (1640) 14 b. *A Comet is an Exhalation... fat and clammy, hard compact like a great lump of pitch.* 1611 *BIBLE Song* 3 *Child.* 22 *marg.* *Naphtha, which is a certain kind of fat and chalkie clay.* 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 687 *Fat Pitch, and black Bitumen, add to these.* 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 233 *A fat Earth full of Allom.* 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 332 *It appeared very fat between the fingers.* 1794 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 116 *The distinction of fat and meagre limestones.* 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 682 *The fat clay... is mixed with a meagre or sandy clay.*

† 6. Full of stimulating elements, rich. Obs.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 268 *Fat, warm and subtle Nourishments.* 1797 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Livory of London* Wks. 1812 II. 441 *Pine-apples ne'er grow on cold raw clay But fat manure.*

7. Of fluids: Charged with solid or extraneous particles. † a. Of water: Thick, turbid.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 259 *Fatte water.* 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. vi. (1879) 1. 160 *The fattest standing water is alwaies the best.* 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1653) 744 *This Serpent is bred in fat waters and soils.* 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 233 *When the Water is fattest and fullest of Foam.*

b. Of wine or ale: Fruity, full-bodied, sugary.

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ezek.* xxvii. 18 *The Damascene was thy merchant... in fatte wine.* 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* iii. 102 *These Cloysters haue a brauer life for good cheare [and] fat Wines... than any... Friers can elsewhere find.* 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xi. *A species of fat ale.*

c. Of air, mist, etc.: Charged with moisture or odours; dense, rare. † Of a room: Full of dense air.

1596 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 1 *Come out of that fat room.* 1659 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 186 *When a fat mist we view, we coughing run.* 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vii. *or Make fat with Frankincense the sacred Fires.* 1837 *EXTENSION Addr.* *Amer. Schol.* Wks. II. 189 *Public and private avarice make the air we breathe thick and fat.*

† d. See quot. Obs.

1683 *MOXON Dict. Printing*, *Fat Ashes*, *Founders* call their Ashes Fat, if they are considerably Heavy, because then they have much Mettle in them.

8. Fat oil or oils: in various senses (see quotes.).

c1790 *IMSON Sch. Art* II. 37 *Take four ounces of fat oil, very clear, and made of good linseed oil.* 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 433 *Fat oils become solid by long exposure.* 1875 *J. C. WILCOCKS Sea Fisherman* 179 *Train-oil, a name given to it on the spot to distinguish it from whale, or seal oil... called fat-oil.* 1877 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* IV. 179 *Fat or fixed oils... resemble one another in not being capable of distilling without decomposition.*

III. With reference to the amount of produce or supply.

9. Yielding or capable of yielding excellent and abundant returns. a. Of land: Fertile, rich.

1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xiii. 224 *On fat londes and ful of donge fount welles groweth.* c1420 *Pallad.* *on Husb.* i. 92 *To see this lande... fatte and swete.* 1562 *TURNER Herbat* ii. 12 *The fat grouse.* 1674 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* i. i. (1673) 1 *The blood of Christians making the Churches so full of fat and fertile.* 1771 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 98 *The roots... multiply amazingly with the heat of the climate in a fat soil.* 1837 *POLLON Converse* T. ii. *Turned fat lands to barrenness.* 1852 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* xi. 103 *The broad, fat fields of Kent lay smiling in the sun.*

b. of a source of income (c.g. a benefice, office). c1380 *Wyclif* *Ser. Vks.* III. 519 *3if þe benefice be faat.* 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xli. (1887) 250 *To leaue his old poore place for a fatter rowme.* 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* (1851) 305, *I would wish him the biggest and the fattest Disshoprick.* 1720 *STEELE Tatter* No. 228 *7* *A worthy Gentleman has lately offered me a fat Rectory.* 1852 *THACKERAY* *Esmond* i. iii. *'Church! priesthood! fat living!'* 1883 *American* VI. 38 *Congress as the creator of fat jobs.* 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Nov. 5/3 *His fat sheriffship.*

c. Of a dispute or suit at law.

1644 *MILTON Educ.* (1738) 136 *The promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees.* 1646 *J. COOKE* *Vind. Law* 26 *A recreation which they have... to recreate the spirit of the Judges and Advocates, which they call a Fat case.* 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* (1865) I. iii. xiii. 219 *Never was such a Lawsuit—so fat an affair for the attorney species.*

† d. Of a prisoner: That can pay a good ransom. Obs. rare.

1548 *HALL Chron.* 123 b. *So with greatre riches, and fatte prisoners, he returned again to Paris.*

e. Typog. Fat take, fat work, in type-setting, work or a piece of work especially profitable to the compositor who works by the piece. Hence, Fat page: one having many blank lines or spaces.

10. Well supplied with what is needful or desirable. † a. Of a person: Affluent, wealthy. Obs.

1612 *BIBLE Ps.* xcii. 14 *They [the righteous] shalbe fat, & flourishing.* a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fat Cull*, a rich fellow. a 1716 *SOUTH (J.)* *Persons grown fat and wealthy by a long and successful imposture.* a 1764 *LLOYD Fam. Epistle fr. Hanbury's* Ho. 19 *Mark the fat Cit, whose good round sum, Amounts at least to half a Plumb.*

b. Of things: Abundant, plentiful; esp. of a feast, pasture, etc. Also, Well-stocked.

1563 *HOMILIES* ii. *Gluttony & Drunkenness* (1850) 306 *He that loveth wine and fat fare shall never be rich.* 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 185 *The best and fattest pasturages.* 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. (1885) 267 *Finalle he returns with a fat prail.* 1611 *BIBLE Ezek.* xxxiv. 14 *In a fat pasture shall they feede.* 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 28 *Scotland is a thin and lean Kingdom... England is a fat Kingdom.* a 1790 *FRANKLIN Way to Wealth*, *A fat kitchen makes a lean will.*

IV. 11. Displaying the characteristics of a fat animal; slow-witted, indolent, self-complacent.

1588 *SHAKS* *L. L. v.* ii. 268 *Well-liking wies they haue, grosse, grosse, fat fat.* 1602 — *Ham.* i. v. 32 *Duller shouldst thou be then the fat weede That rots it selfe in ease.* 1602 *Wouldst thou not stirre in this.* 1612 *BIBLE Isa.* vi. 10 *Make the heart of this people fat, and make their eares heavy, and shut their eyes.* a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL.* *Wit without Money* i. 1. *Grounding their fat faiths upon old country proverbs.* 1790 *BURKE Wks.* (1871) II. 373 *The fat stupidity and gross ignorance.* 1849 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* iv. xxi. *With loose fat smile, The willing wretch sat winking there.* a 1854 *J. WILSON* (W.) *How could it enter into his fat heart to conceive [etc.].* 1899 *Temple Bar Mag.* No. 227 *A fat smile of complacent wisdom on his face.*

V. 12. With the senses mixed.

c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* 1188 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 *The fere wrole to the diegre, if the cors is fat.* 1596 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 559-60 *Sher.* *A grosse fat man.* *Car.* As fat as butter. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxix. 70 *Their heart is as fat as grease.* 1642 *FULLER Hoby & Prof.* St. v. xix. 437 *These countreys were fat enough to be stewed in their own liqour.* a 1732 *GAY Songs & Ball.* *New Song on New Similes*, *My cheeks as fat as butter grow.*

VI. Combinations.

13. Parasynthetic (chiefly in sense 2), as *fat-backed*, *-barked*, *-beneficed* (sense 9), *-brained* (sense 2 or 11), *fat-cheeked*, *-eyebrowed*, *-fleshed*, *-hearted* (sense 2 or 11), *fat-kidneyed*, *-legged*, *-punched* (sense 2 b), *-rumped*, *-tailed*, adjs. Also *FAT-FACED*, *FAT-WITTED*.

1607 *A. BREWER Lingua* iii. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* IX. 386 *Your... 'fat-backed... drbnes.* 1616-61 *HOLYOAKE Persins* 297 *'Armes, and the man I sing.' Perchance you'd dare To call this frothy, 'fat-bark'd [i.e. cortice] þingnis!'* 1634 *E. KNOTT* *Charity Maintained* i. vi. § 21 *Such 'fat-beneficed Bishops.'* 1597 *DRAYTON Mortimeriades* 60 *'Fat-brained Flemings.'* 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Jeunins*, 'fat checked.' 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *'Fat eie browed.'* 1863 *MISS POWER Arab. Days & N.* 109 *Those 'fat-fleshed' fair ones.* 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 230 *The 'fat-hearted Israelites.'* 1596 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* ii. v. 5 *Pence ye 'fat-kidney'd Rascall.* 1719 *D'URNEY Phil.* vi. 33 *Glud [sic] Kate and 'fat legged Lissy.'* 1801 *R. KIRKPATRICK City Drenth.* Nt. 79 *Quaint Lissay, with fat-legged balustrades on the roofs.* 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 1691/2 *The 'fat panned bishop.'* 1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Mannf.* II. 280 *The head is like that of the 'fat-rumped [sheep].'* *Ibid.* II. 320 *The Doomba, or 'fat-tailed sheep of Cabool.'*

14. Special comb., as *fat-bird*, a name (a) of the Guacharo *Steatornis caripensis*; (b) of the Pectoral Sandpiper *Actodromas maculata* (U.S.); *fat-face*, (a) a term of abuse; (b) *Typog.* *fat-face*, less commonly fat letter (see quot. 1841), and *attrib.*; *fat-fed a.*, fed up to fatness: of a man, full-fleshed; also *transf.*; *fat-guts*, one having a big belly, used as a term of abuse, also *attrib.*; *fat-headed*, (a) having a fat head; (b) dull, stupid; *fat-lute*; *fat-rascal* (see quotes.); *† fat-sagg a.*, hanging down with fat; *† fat-ware*, cattle fattened for market. Also *FAT-HEAD*.

1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 179 *ANSWER me 'fat-face!'* 1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Printing*, *Fat Face or Fat Letter* face! is a letter with a broad stem. 1871 *Amer. Encyc.* *Printing*, *Fat Face Letter*, Letter with a broad face. 1607 *TOPSELL*

Four-f. Beasts 181 This kind of Dog . . is mighty, grosse, and 'fat fed. 1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilgr. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 329 Fat-fed friars. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 204 The fat-fed smoking temple. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 32 Peace ye 'fat guttes, lyse downe. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 278 'Till fat-gutts Everard open'd, and quite marr'd it. 1853 HICKIE *tr. Aristoph.* (1879) II. 536 Pray sit down here, you fat guts. c 1510 *Geat Rolyu Hode* II. 38 With that cam in a 'fat-headed monk. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commens.* (1878) 99 The lazie Monkes, and fat-headed Friars. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 188 This I leave to thy own fat-headed prudence. 1768 *Life & Adv. of Sir Barth. Lapskull* II. 66 The fat-headed majority, intoxicated by the fumes of excess. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketches* Bk. *Christmas Dinner* (1865) 276 A fat-headed old gentleman next him. 1883 W. BROMLEY DAVENPORT in *19th Cent.* Sept. 402 A few obese fat-headed carp. 1858 SIMMONS *Diect. Trade*, 'Fat-lute, a mixture of pipelaid, and linsed oil for filling joints. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, 'Fat-rascal, a kind of rich tea-cake compounded with butter or cream, and with currants intermingled. 1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. 1886 VIII. 12 With her 'fat-sagg chin hanging down like a cow's udder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxvi. These forsooth they feed in mule, and franke them up like 'fat-ware, with good comenle.

B. sb.

1. The adj. used *absol.* The fat part of anything. † Rarely in *pl.*

1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. XXII. 280 That cast for to keke a crokke and saue be fatte aboute. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xvii. 6 Burne the fat for a swete sauoure vnto the Lord. c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 222 Take the fatte of capons or hennys. 1616 SURL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 31 He shall make prouision of Fats, or of the marrowes of the bones of Mutton. 1667 MILTON P. L. XI. 439 Then sacrificiing, laid The Inwards and thir Fat. At the cleft Wood. 1795 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 238 Pour the fat out of the pan. 1890 MRS. BRETTON *Cookery* Bk. 19/1 Droppings of fat and gravy..fall from the roast meat.

2. In various *transf.* senses: † a. The soft part of a fruit or tree.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 278 Anyoynting the ende of the borowed feather in the fat of a figge. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* II. (1586) x10 The fat, the softest and the worst part of the tree.

† b. The fat of glass: = Fr. *suin de verre*, SAND-DIVER, GLASS-GALL. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *tr. Dodoe's Herbal* 116 That which .. swimmeth upon the stuffe whereof Glasses are made, is now called in Shoppes *Axungia vitri*: in English, the fatte or flour of Glasse.

c. The richest or most nourishing part of anything; the choicest produce (of the earth). Hence also, Plenty, superabundance. *Obs.* exc. in phrase (*To eat, live on*) the fat of the land.

1570-6 LANDAUER *Peregrin. Kent* (1826) 233 This Realme .. wanted neither the favour of the Sunne, nor the fat of the Soile. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiv. 18 Ye shall eat the fat of the land. — *Dent.* xxiii. 14 The fat of kidneis of wheat. 1653 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. ii. In this plenty, And fat of peace. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 188 The fat and moisture of the earth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Aulm.* & *Alin.* introd. Sulphurs, which are the fat of the earth. 1832 L. HUGHES *Poems* Pref. 9 We have the poetry.. of the 'fat of the land' in Thomson. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xiv. For thirteen years he has lived on the fat of the land.

3. a. The oily concrete substance of which the fat parts of animal bodies are chiefly composed; any particular variety of this substance. Often modified by a sb. prefixed, as *beef-, candle-, cow-, mutton-, ox-, etc. fat*. b. *Chem.* Any of a class of organic compounds of which animal fat is the type.

1539 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 285/4, 1592 Ludlow, Candle fat 12 lb. 6 s. 1/2. 1552 HUTOFF, Fatte or grease, *argina*. 1731 ABBOTINOT *Aliments* II. 474 This Membrane separates an oily Liquor call'd Fat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 4 The muscles of the body are very strong, and without fat. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 848 But, beneath the skin, fat has been accumulated in prodigious quantities. 1850-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 50 Butter is the lightest kind of animal fat. 1884 *Athenaeum* 12 Apr. 465/1 Fats were dear in the early time. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lect.*, Fat, a greasy substance consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and a little oxygen. Fats are contained in both plants and animals and are compounds of glycerin with acids, chiefly palmitic, oleic, or stearic. 1891 *Brit. Med. J.* suppl. 78/1 Fats are digested with the expenditure of a small amount of energy.

c. Phrases: † *To lick the fat from the beard of*: to forestall the results of (a person's) enterprise or industry. † *The fat sits from (a man's) beard*: he lets go the advantage he has gained. (*All*) the fat is in the fire: in early use expressing that a design has irremediably failed; now used when some injudicious act has been committed that is sure to provoke a violent explosion of anger.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 169 b. Other.. marchantes.. sore abhorring the Italian nation, for lickying the fat from their beards, and taking from them their accustomed living. 1562 J. HERWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1867) 6 Than farewell riches, the fat is in the fire. 1717 I blame me not to have, for feare, the fat cleane slit from my berde. 1579 SPENCER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 123 But they that shooten nearest the prickie Sygne, other the fat from their beards dond lick. 1644 OMANSON *Let. in Carte Life* (1735) III. 261, I hear nothing of the armes, ammunition or provisions, without all which all the fat is in the fire. 1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Livory of London* Wks. 1812 III. 440 Should we once complain The fat will all be in the fire. 1850 CAVELL *Latterd. Pamph.* IV. 4 The fat in the fire will be a thing worth looking at.

4. The habit of body marked by the deposition of fat; corpulence, obesity.

1726 *Adm. Capt. R. Boyle* 45 The two first [women] were very handsome, a little inclining to Fat.

5. In the phraseology of various trades or occupations, applied to especially lucrative kinds of work. † a. (see *quot. a 1700*). b. *Printing* (see *quot. 1841*). c. *Newspaper* (see *quot. 1890*). d. *Theatrical*, a part with good lines and telling situations, which gives the player an opportunity of appearing to advantage.

a. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Fat, the last landed, inned or stow'd of any sort of Merchandize..so called by the several Gangs of Water-side-Porters. 1785 in GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

b. 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), Fat amongst printers means void spaces. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, Fat, with compositors, short pages, blank pages, and light open matter; with pressmen, light forms, forms that require one pull at wooden presses.

c. 1890 *Answers* 6 Dec. 24 If he [the liner] has a piece of 'fat' (that is, a good piece of exclusive news).

d. 1883 *Referee* 18 Mar. 2/4 They have nothing to do, all the fat having been seized by Terry. 1885 W. C. DAY *Behind the Footlights* 116 Lest any of his 'fat' should be lost through the self-grimaces of his fellow comedian.

6. attrib. and *Comb.* a. attrib., as *fat-basis*, *-cell*, *-corpuscle*, *-deposit*, *-drop*, *-gland*, *-globule*, *-granule*, *-vesicle*; *fat-like* adj.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 129/1 Growths of 'fat-basis. 1845 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 355 Some..presented a resemblance to conglomerate 'fat-cells.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 96/1 Deposition of peculiar altered 'fat-corpuscles. *Ibid.*, The relationship of 'fat-deposit to the morbid changes in Bright's disease. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 44 Dark globules, resembling 'fat-drops. 1866 CHAMBERS *Encycl. s. v. Skin*, The sebaceous or 'fat glands. 1846 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 326 'Fat-globules were detected under the microscope. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 130/2 We have occasionally seen 'fat granules in these tumours.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 95 A 'fat-like Substance. 1845 TROO & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. iii. 82 The 'fat vesicle of the human subject.

b. objective, as *fat-engendering*, *-reducing* adjs. 1883 *Kuon*, 20 July 34/2 'Fat-engendering repose. 1883 *Ibid.* 27 July 49/2 Dangerous 'fat-reducing systems.

c. Special combs., as *fat-free* a., free from fat; *fat-gude*, *Shetland dial.* (see *quot.*); *fat-trap*, a device for catching fat in drains, etc.

1860 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 160 The dog and the rat can live on 'fat-free meat alone. 1860 BALFOUR *Odal Rights & Feudal Wrongs* 114 'Fatgude, a term used in Zealand for the Butter or Oil paid to the Donatory. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/1 Gullies and 'Fat-Traps.

Fat (fæt), v. Forms: 1 *fætting*, 3 *south-vetten*, 4 *fætten*, 4-6 *fætte*, (5 *fætt*, 6 *fate*), 3, 6-*fæt*. [*OE. fætian*, f. *fett* (FAT a.)]

† 1. *trans.* As lit. rendering of Heb. פָּרַשׁ *dishshên*, Vulg. *impinguare*: To anoint, 'make fat' (the head); to load (an altar) with fat. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xliiij. 5 Du faettades in ele heafud min. a 1300 E. E. *Palter* xliiij. 5 Pou fatted in oil mi heved ywhit. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxv. 8 The offering of the righwis fætteth the auter. 1668 NORMAN *Pract. Disc.* IV. 114 The Sacrifices with which they fatted their Altars.

† b. To bedaub with fat or grease; hence, *transf.* to cover thickly. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 HOLBYARD *Juvenal* III. 42 Durt fats my thighs. 2. *intr.* To grow or become fat. Also *to fat up*.

a 1225 *Jncr.* R. 128 Nout se swin ipund ine sii uorte neuten & forte greden ægin be cul of her eaz. 1308 TREVISY *Barth. D. P. R. v.* xli. (1495) 158 Yf the mylte mynyssyth and fadyth, the body fætteth. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 The harder they [fowl] lie, the sooner they fætte. 1607 TORSSELL *Countryf. Beasts* (1673) 466 If they fat of their own accord, it hath been found that the tail of one of these Sheep have weighed ten or twenty pound. 1794 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writings* 1892 XIII. 24 The hogs which have been fattening. 1860 VANDERVOER *Anim. Decon* (1813) 355 Proper time being allowed, [they] will commonly fat to six score per quarter. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 167 They were fattening on the grass.

Fig. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxv. 13 [Lxx. 12] Fætistad endad woenstennes. a 1300 E. E. *Palter* liij. Fat sal faire of wildernes. c 1300 *Song. Mundunum*. 32 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 251 Falshippe fætteth. 1595 J. NONNEN *Præp. Pietie* (1847) 130 The heaviness of sin, wherein they lie fattening in all delights. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGUN *Whale Creature* xv. § 1. 251 Vanities, on which our Prodigall eates, but neyther feeds, fills, nor fats.

3. *trans.* To make fat, fatten; usually, to feed (animals) for use as food. Also *to fat up*.

13. E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 56, and my fædde foulez [arn] fatted with schact. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 562 To faat hem is avayling and pleasaunt. 1515 BARCLAY *Argyles* I. (1570) A vi/3 When they [four hogges] be fatted by costes and labour. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* IV. 137 b. A heard of swine: which they [Analapists] fondly faine to haue ben fatted up by the Lord. 1612 DEKKER *If I like not good* Wks. 1733 III. 275 Churles..fat their rancke gutts whilst poor wretches pine. a 1633 LEARNED *tr. Charvoin's Hist.* III. xlii. § 5 (1670) 436 The..presence of the Master, saith the Proverb, fætteth the horse and the land. 1769 GRAY *Trin. in Lakes* Wks. 1814 I. 278 Numbers of black cattle are fatted here. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 172 The first who fat up the peacock for the feasts of the luxurious. 1877 BAKING-GOULD *Myss. Suffering* 48 His ideal of beauty..was woman fatted on milk till she could not walk.

absol. c 1440 *Secrets. Proseversion* (E. L. T. S.), þese fattyx and moyestes: Rest of body, gladnesse of wyll [etc.]. 1524 LYLE *Campana* I. ii. [Apelles] proueth that mulche eæter

it is to fatte by colours, and telles of birdes that haue beene fatted by paynted grapes.

Fig. c 1386 CHAUCER *Seneca*, T. 172 Who so wol preye, he moot..fatte his soule and make his body lene. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturgies*, etc. *Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 525 If they be watered, and fattened with the dew of Gods word. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Odour* II, This broth of smells, that feeds and fats my minde.

b. *refl.* lit. and *fig.*

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* III. C vj, A long denoued cove which grasteth here..And fattes her selfe for you. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 43 Fattening themselves with great and gainfull offences. 1679 PENN *Adm. Prnt.* II. v. (1692) 179 She..hath fattened herself with the Flesh of Saints.

c. Said of the food.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 61 Dieting þat fætth þe makþ him glad. 1528 PAYNEL *Salernie's Regim.* Q iij b, The substance or ineate of cherries..fatteþe the bodye. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* Prol. in *Hazl. Dodley* XII. 451 Making your huge trucks To fat our crows. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* I. i. iii. (1713) 24 Knot-grass..its long knots will fat swine. 1829 *Bone Marrow*, *Rep. Domest. Com.* 25 This improved and fattened the sheep.

absol. 1528 PAYNEL *Salernie's Regim.* G ij, Grene chese nourysheth and fætteth.

4. *To fat off*: to fatten for sale or slaughter.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 90 Bull steers..fed with hay during the labouring part of their lives..then fatted off. 1850 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 679 Decided to fat off the wethers as early as possible.

5. To enrich (the soil) with nutritious or stimulating elements; to fertilize.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52 b, Horned clauer..fætteth the ground. 1594 BUONOEVI *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 564 The floud Nilus, which by his inundations doth yearly..fatte the country of Egypt. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. v. (1640) 30 If the sheeps dung did not fat the ground. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 135 Which with the ashes left after the burning fætteth the ground. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 660 Till Austria's titled hordes, with their own gore, Fat the fair fields they lorded long before.

Fatal (fætäl), a. Also 4 fathel, 5-6 *Sc. fatell*, 6-7 *fatall*. [*ad. L. fätäl-is*, f. *fätum* FATE. Cf. Fr. *fatal*.]

† 1. Allotted or decreed by fate or destiny; destined, fated. *Const. to, unto. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1 The fathel destyne, That Joves hath in disposicion. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xiv. (1554) 214 a, Was neuer seine prince nor princess That more proudly toke their fatal death. 1513 DOUGLAS *Bucis* x. Prol. 178 Prynce Enee, That, for his fathel cuntrie, of behest Sa feill dangeris sustenit. c 1620 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1683) 67 It appeared to be fatal to him, like better of flatterers..than plain speakers. 1658 ROWLAND *Monfey's Theat.* Ins. 909 Obnoxious to..very much rain, a thing fatal to Islands. 1663-8 BUTLER *And.* I. iii. 530 It was Still fatal to stout Hudibras..when least He dreamt of it to prosper best. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 104 With perpetual inroads to alarme, Though inaccessible, his fatal Throne. 1713 BENTLEY *Collins' Freethinking* I. xxvi. 142 It is fatal to our author ever to blunder when he talks of Egypt.

† 2. Condemned by fate; doomed. *Const. to.*

1509 HAVES *Past. Pleas.* VII. ii. More lykly..Unton place which is celestiall, Than to certayne mancion fatal. c 1592 MARLOWE *Agassere at Paris* I. iv. Now have we got the fatal, straggling deer Within..a deadly toil. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242 The Guilian Scot Fattall to Seas of blood. a 1634 KANDOLPH *Amyntas* IV. viii. A fathel oake, at which great Jove Levels his thunder. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i. She, whose fatal and unexperie'd heart too soon believ'd thy many oaths.

3. Of the nature of fate; resembling fate in mode of action; proceeding by a fixed order or sequence; inevitable, necessary.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 33 As though..fatal necessity concurred..with voluntary motion in giving the name. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* v. ix. (1620) 198 Every cause is not fatal, because there are causes of chance, nature and will. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 134 Nature is a blind and fatal Agent. 1751 JORTIN *Serv.* (1771) II. I. 14 We must not charge our transgressions upon a fatal necessity. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 114 What a hardy plant was Shakspere's genius, how fatal its development. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 776 'Instinct' is 'fatal' but blind.

4. Concerned or dealing with destiny. Of agents: Controlling the destinies of men. (*The*) fatal

dames, ladies, sisters: the Fates, or Parcae. *The fatal thread*: that supposed to be spun by the Fates, determining the length of a man's life; so *fatal web*, *fatal shears*.

1447 BOKENHAM *Synodus* (Roxb.) 8 Not to hastily My fatal thread a sundry smyte. 1552 HULOET, *Fatal ladies, parca*. a 1592 R. D. *Hyperbata machia* 9 b, Abiding the prooffe of their paine and the cutting in Sunder of their fatal thread. 1622 FLETCHER *Spanish Curate* v. v. Fatal Dames, that spin mens threds out. 1624 HENWOOD *Gumuk* 1. 45 The Parcae (or fatal Goddesses) are three. 1704 S. DALE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 210 Death cut the fatal thread of life. 1708 PORE *Old St. Cellia* 94 How wilt thou now the fatal sisters move! a 1721 M. PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 56 Nor Birds nor Goddesses can move The just Sisters of Fatal Jove. 1880 BREWER *Reader's Hand-bk.* 237/1 The three Fatal Sisters were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

† b. *Prophetic. Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Vrt.* VII. 129 Poetes that were fatal. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* VIII. iii. They [the poet]. Pronounced trouthe under cloudy figures, by the inventory of their fatal scriptures. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* II. 323 They..taking direction..from the fatal Bookes, buried alive two men. 1635 COWLEY *Davids* I. 917. As he [Isaiah] went his fatal Tongue to sell.

†c. Foreboding or indicating mischief; ominous. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iii. The black and fatal. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 195 Now I fear that fatal Prophecies. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 35 Such fatal fowls as croaking Ravens. 1658 WILSON *Natures Secrets* 173 For seven nights after his death, there was heard hideous howling... fatal Birds screaming in their Cities. *Ibid.* 188 These fatal Meteors are great motives to humble Man, to make him repent.

5. Frangit with destiny; fateful. Often with mixture of 6 or 7.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law* s. T. 163 The woful day fatal is come. c 1430 LYDGE *Boke* i. viii. (1544) 13 Her father had fatal heere... the which did him assure Manly to fyght against his mortal foone. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iv. 294 With out respit cummy was that fatali wound. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 125 The fatalle daye of her obstinacie was come. 1632 MONMOUTH *Abr. Chron.* in *Nisc. Scot.* l. 7 Who transported the marble fatal chayne to Westminster. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 725 The Snake Sorceress... kept the fatal Key. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* l. iii. What anxious moments pass between The birth of plots, and their last fatal periods. 1728 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix. The fatal spot where the unhappy Bonnet-maker's body was lying. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1866) l. xi. 179 In these same fatal days the Emperor Nicholas did much to bring his good faith into question.

6. Producing or resulting in death, destruction, or irreversible ruin, material or immaterial; deadly, destructive, ruinous. Const. 10. Also in phrase to prove fatal (to).

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysum* (Percy Soc.) 10 That fatal fruite which kyndled all theyr care. 1685-8 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 454 O that my sorrows were ended, by the most fatal hand. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evermout's Ess.* 24 Suspicions fatal to the merit of Strangers. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* iv. 369 A Palsy... when it seizeth the Heart, or Organs of Breathing, [is] fatal. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* l. ii. 87 His death was fatal to the Catholic religion. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 144 A stroke as fatal as the scythe of death. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* l. A removal in her present state must be fatal. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* x. 315 Influenza... is by no means a fatal disease. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* v. 80 The Spartan power had suffered a fatal blow. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* l. ii. § 14 To carry away this conclusion... would be a fatal error. *Mod.* A fatal accident occurred on Monday.

b. Of a weapon, bait, etc.: Sure to kill, deadly.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 17 Your eyes which hitherto have borne in them... The fatal Balls of murdering Basilisks. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 293 A crooked sting... that fatal instrument which renders this insect so formidable. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 358 A gudgeon is a fatal bait. Nothing is so certain to take.

7. The hyperbolic use of the word in sense 6 gives rise to a weakened sense: Causing serious harm, disastrous, gravely mischievous.

Cf. *F. fatal*, which is often used in a trivial manner unknown in English.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achil.* 146 By their Monarch's fatal mercy grown, From Pardon'd Rebels, Kinsmen. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xviii. 513 Incredible, did not fatal experience too much shew it. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 181 Wars had also a fatal influence on population. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) l. Intro. 42 To develop itself in other still fatal ways. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 371 Never would such disasters have befallen the monarchy but for the fatal law which [etc.]. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Last Poems*, *Ld. Walter's Wife* x. Now, you no longer are fatal, but ugly and hateful.

8. *Contb.* with pr. and pa. pples., as *fatal-looking*; also (quasi-adv.) in *fatal-boding*, *plotted*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 47 Giue the King this fatal plotted Scrowle. 1594 LONGE *Wounds Civ. War* iii. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 149 The screech-owl chants her fatal-boding lays. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* l. Brandishing pike and torch (one knows not in which case more fatal-looking).

†9. *sb.* in pl. Fatal persons or things. *The three Fatales*: the three Fates or Parcae. *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 556 The three fatales. *Ibid.* l. 985 The Fatalis three... bad me pas, stand to my destiny. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*, 162 Providence is in the ordering of casuals as well as fates.

Fatalism (fātāl'izm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. *Fr. fatalisme*, *It. fatalismo*.]

1. The belief in fatality; the doctrine that all things are determined by fate; a particular form of this doctrine.

In early use not distinguished from 'the doctrine of necessity', i.e. the doctrine that all events take place in accordance with unvarying laws of causation. In strict etymological propriety, and in the best modern usage, it is restricted to the view which regards events as predetermined by an arbitrary decree.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 6 We shall oppose those three Fatalisms... as so many false Hypotheses of the Mundane System. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 6 Pantheism, Materialism, Fatalism are nothing but Atheism a little disguised. 1774 FLETCHER *Hist. Ess.* Wks. 1795 IV. 20 Fatalism, in which the greatest Infidels unaviciously shelter themselves. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* ii. v. You are... a believer in the fatalism of Spinoza. 1876 L. STRECHER *Eng. Thought* 18th Cent. (1881) l. 298 Fatalism assumes what necessity excludes, the existence of an arbitrary element in the universe.

2. Acquiescence in the decree of fate; submission to everything that happens as inevitable.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 61 *warg.*, A Turk convinced against fatalism. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* l. vi. 194 The fatalism of the Greeks was very remote... from the dogma. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. (1878) 188 This acquiescence which is really not so far removed from fatalism.

Fatalist (fātāl'ist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. *Fr. fataliste*.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of fatalism; one who believes that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 38 The most notorious Fatalists. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 105 They [the ancients] were generally fatalists. 1887 T. FOWLER *Princ. Morals* ii. ix. The Fatalist, as distinguished from the Determinist, imagines himself to be completely at the mercy of some external power.

2. One whose conduct is regulated by fatalism; one who accepts every event as an inevitable necessity.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 61 It is commonly known that the Turks are fatalists. 1763 SCAFFTON *Indostan* (1770) 215 Those who know what strong fatalists these eastern people are. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 185 The confidence which the heroic fatalist placed in his high destiny. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* l. 202 'What a fatalist you are.'

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 407 Every Fatalist... scheme destroys merit. 1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* i. He preached 'higher doctrine', i.e., more fatalist and antinomian than his gentler colleague. 1865 *Corrh. Mag.* Apr. 403 The fatalist resignation... now quitted him. 1874 LADY HERBERT *Hübner's Rauble* ii. ii. (1878) 513 The moral basis of society lies in a fatalist submission.

Fatalistic (fātāl'istik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fatalism.

1832 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* (1835) II. 29 Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that fatalistic sense? 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 240 The fatalistic forces of nature. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 197 A fatalistic view of jug-breaking. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) l. 12 The doctrine of innate tendencies they derive as... fatalistic.

Hence **Fatalistically** *adv.*, in a fatalistic manner; according to the fatalistic doctrine; like a fatalist.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 267 Power... working fatalistically for given ends. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 53 The point at which life itself is despised as compared with what he... fatalistically calls his 'course'.

Fatalité (fātāl'ité). [ad. *F. fatalité*, ad. late *L. fatalitatem*, f. *fatalis* FATAL: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being predetermined by or subject to fate or destiny; subjection to fate, as attributed to the universe generally; the agency of fate or necessity, conceived as determining the course of events.

a 1631 DOWNE in *Select* (1840) 83 We banish from thence, all imaginary fatality. 1665 GRANTVILLE *Scpts. Sci.* 29 To suppose every action of the Will to depend upon a previous Appetite or Passion is to destroy our Liberty, and to insert a Stoical Fatality. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 7 The Will of Man... may contract upon itself such Necessities and Fatalities, as it cannot upon a sudden rid it self of at pleasure. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* l. 12 The blind impulses of Fatality and Fortune. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 276 Marriages are governed... by an over-ruling fatality. 1736 BURLER *Aval* l. vi. 147 A Fatality supposed consistent with what we certainly experience does not destroy the proof of an intelligent author and Governor of nature. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 583 An irresistible force, a something we cannot explain nor account for its existence... we call a fatality.

b. *fig.* 1609 BENTLEY *Phal.* 299 There was... a kind of Fatality in his Errors. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. iv. (1869) 83 There is a fatality about our affairs. 1874 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 61 The Viceroy... as fatality would have it, was struck.

c. A decree of fate. 1763 TUCKER *Freewill* § 42. 192 If he sows oats in his field, does he think anything of a fatality against his reaping wheat or barley?

d. That which a person or thing is fated to; a destined condition or position, a destiny.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* ii. (Arb.) 124, I took them both for a good boding, and very fatalitie to her Maiestie. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xxix. (1632) 398 Our fatalitie which lieth not in us to avoide or advance. 1648 STERRY *Clouds* 35 He cannot discern... the Fatality of Persons and Kingdomes. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Old Man & Lion* 95 All the Father's Precaution could not Secure the Son from the Fatality of Dying by a Lyon. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* x. 52 A fatality that it was hopeless to avoid.

†e. Used for: Belief in fatality; fatalism.

1674 HICKMAN *Quintusart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 14, I do not find him... charged with Fatality.

2. The condition of being doomed by fate; predestined liability to disaster.

1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 116 There is a strange fatality... attends all our intentions and designs. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* viii. 33 There [is] a fatality attending every measure you are concerned in. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* iii. v. A sad fatality had attended her family. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 The fatality attending an accursed house.

3. The quality of causing death or disaster; fatality; a fatal influence.

1490 CAXTON *Howte Die* 21 Satanhas with all his cruell fatalityes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xli. 208 7. times 9, or the year of sixty three... is conceived to carry with it, the most considerable fatality. 1766-7 FARQUHAR *Beauz's Strat.* ii. l. Love and Death have their Fatalities. 1793 E. DARWIN in *Beedoes Lett. Darwin* 62 Young men and women... if they knew the general fatality of their disease... would despond. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 185 Tiny beauty hath fatality. 1865 KANE *Art. Expl.* l. xx. 243 The insidious fatality of hot countries.

4. A disastrous event; a calamity, misfortune. 1648 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 19 This was the tragedy

of Tuesday... Since this fatality, some talk of an inclination in Surrey to associate. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Poetry* Wks. l. 463 Their interviews are usually solemnized with some fatality and disaster. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 254 *note*, Fatalities to which the human race is liable. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* l. v. 83 A long series of fatalities ended in the wreck of two ships.

b. A disaster resulting in death; a fatal accident or occurrence.

1640 BARRAM *Inglol. Leg.* *Look at Clock*, The shocking fatality Ran over, like wild-fire, the whole Principality. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., The only fatalities were the five above mentioned, while a large number were more or less injured.

Fatalize (fātāl'ize), v. [f. FATAL + -IZE.]

a. *intr.* To incline to fatalism. b. *trans.* To render subject to fate or inevitable necessity. Hence *Fa'talized*, *Fa'talizing* *ppl. adjs.*

1834 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* (1836) p. lii, Melancthon... expressly rejected the fatalizing Scheme. *Ibid.* 155 The fatalizing dogmatism. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1877) 85 The Universe would be without a God a fatalized organism. 1888 - *Study of Religion* I. ii. l. 243 Its ways seem fatalized.

Fatally (fātāl'i), *adv.* Also 7 *fatallic*. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a fatal manner.

1. As decreed by fate; in a predestined manner.

1574 *Petit. to Q. Eliz.* 22 Mar. in *Cal. State Papers*, *Colonia* 1574-1660. 1 Sundry rich and unknown lands fatally reserved for England. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 33 Fatally predestinate To consecrate it selfe unto your love. 1661 *Origin in Phetia* l. 54 The inferior Spirit of the World acts not by choice but fatality. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 82 He trod so fatally the paths of Fame. 1880 VERN. LEE *Bakers* vii. 195 Inevitably, fatally... the work... must be the ideal of all purely devotional art.

2. In a deadly or disastrous manner: a. Destructively, with destructive results.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 54 When Cressy Battell fatally was stricke. 1635 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. 584 Backward the Winds his active Curses blew, And fatally round his own Head they flew. 1812 H. R. in *Examiner* 4 May 283/2 A few yards of rope, which, by an unlucky snap, might... convince them too fatally of their mortality. 1859 C. BARKER *Associative Principles* iii. 66 These wars operated fatally upon the noble order of knighthood.

b. Ruinously, by or with disastrous results.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 21 Which like an Anti-Comet here Did fatally to that appear. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 7 8 How fatally human sagacity was sometimes baffled. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* Wks. 1842 l. 621 It is fatally known, that [etc.]. 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) l. 125, I must be fatally wrong. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas* l. III. i. 65 The possible dangers which afterwards were so fatally realized. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) ii. xvii. 98 The Venetian fine lady... fatally hides her ankles in gauds.

c. With death as the result, esp. of disease, to end, terminate fatally.

1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 278 The attack... terminated fatally. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 56 Those who fight the most frequently and fatally are the French creoles. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jnrl.* L. 56 Many of the cases... ended fatally.

Fatality (fātāl'ité). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fatal.

1. 'Invincible necessity' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON; and in *mod. Dicts.*

2. a. Disastrous nature. b. Destructive or deadly quality.

1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. B 8/2 Master Cuffe being then a man of no Common note... for the fatality of his end. 1652 SPARKS *Prim. Doctr.* (1663) 76 Whether for their readiness cheapness, fatality, I argue not... but with stones destroyed they this servant of. Jesus Christ.

|| **Fata Morgana** (fātā mōrgā'nā). [It. *fata*

a fairy; *Morgana*, sister of the British legendary hero Arthur, app. located in Calabria by the Norman settlers.] A kind of mirage most frequently seen in the Strait of Messina, attributed in early times to fairy agency. Also *fig.*

1818 R. JAMIESON in *Burl's Lett. N. Scotl.* II. xxiii. 111 In mountainous regions, deceptions of sight, fata morgana, &c. are more common. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* l. viii. 78 He [Coleridge] preferred to create logical fata morganas for himself on this hither side. 1892 *Daily News* 17 May 5/4 A fata Morgana seen last autumn near... Karlova. *attrib.* 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 61 Cloud mountains, and fatamorgana cities.

† **Fatary**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. FATE *sb.* + -ARY 1.] One who foretells fates.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*, 147 Why doe our fataries and fortunaries so confound them... in their prognostications?

† **Fatation**. *Obs. rare*. [f. FATE *sb.* + -ATION.] The exercise of inevitable and irresistible influence.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*, xviii. § 6. 148 If there be necessitating and enforcing fatation upon things. *Ibid.* xviii. § 19. 154 What fatation, or fatal necessitation to man, among all these?

† **Fatch**, *sb.* *Obs.* [var. of VETCH.]

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) C viij, Let her chawe in her mouth very small a few fatches. 1547 *Recorde Judic. Ur.* 47 In bynesse of a small fatche, and red coloured, which you mai call therefore red fatches, because of their lykenesse. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconerie* 365 *Berries* as bygge as pease or fatche.

Fatch, *obs.* form of FETCH *sb.* and *v.*

Fate (fāt), *sb.* [ad. *L. fātum*, lit. 'that which has been spoken', neut. pa. pple. of *fari* to speak. The primary sense of the *L.* word is a sentence or doom of the gods (= Gr. *θεσφατον*); but it was

subsequently used as the equivalent of the Gr. *μοῖρα*, which, originally meaning only a person's 'lot' or 'portion', had come to express the more abstract conception explained below (sense 1), and its personification as a mythological being.

Cf. *OF. Fate*, Pr. *Fat*, It. *fato*, Pg. *fado*, Sp. *hado*. (The pl. *fata* gave rise in popular L. to the fem. sing. *fata* fairy; for the Rom. forms of this see *FAY sb.*) The immediate source of the Eng. word is doubtful. Chaucer uses it in *Trilogies* (where he translates from Boccaccio's Italian), and in rendering the Latin of Boethius he uses only *destinē*.

1. The principle, power, or agency by which, according to certain philosophical and popular systems of belief, all events, or some events in particular, are unalterably predetermined from eternity. Often personified.

The OE. synonym was *wyrd*; see *WEIRD*.
c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1550 The fate wold his soule shold vnbode. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. 1. 32 Stand fast good Fate to his hanging. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 107/1 Concerning Fate, Plato held thus: All things are in Fate, yet all things are not decreed by Fate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 232 When everlasting Fate shall yield to fickle Chance. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 161 Fate, and the Laws or Commands of the Deity, concerning the Mundane Oeconomy, being really the same thing. 1701 ROWE *Ant. Steph. Moth.* i. 1, Fate, Or somewhat like the force of Fate was in it. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 24 Jove, and all-compelling Fate. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* Pref. 25 Fate was something that even the gods often endeavoured... to resist. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 106 We... Fate's fixed will from Nature's wanderings learn. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishment* viii. (1853) 345 The idea of fate sets us free from the sense of blame. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & P.* i. 21 What is He but a vast formless Fate?

b. *fig.*
1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* v. ii. 68 So pertaunt like would I o'sway his state That he be to my foole, and I his fate. 1701 ROWE *Ant. Steph. Moth.* iv. 1, I am Fate in Persia And Life and Death depend upon my Pleasure.

2. *Mythol.* a. The goddess of fate or destiny; in Homer *Moira*. b. *pl.* In later Greek and Roman mythology, the three goddesses supposed to determine the course of human life (Gr. *Moirai*, L. *Parcae*, *Fata*).

In Gr. the three Fates are called Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; these names were adopted by Latin poets, but the mythologists give as native names Nona, Decuma, and Morta.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 199 *Pir...* Like Limander am I trusty still. *This*, And [I] like Helen till the Fates me kill. 1709 POPE *Jam. & May* 193 Bless the kind fates, and think your fortune rare. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* v. 338 Thread, which is spun by the fates in one part uniform and strong, in another weakened. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxx, Your slightest desires seem a law to the Fates. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 443 We three Sat muffled like the Fates.

3. That which is destined or fated to happen. a. *gen.* Also in *pl.* Predestined events.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 737 What I will is Fate. So spake th' Almighty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 738 Th' inspected Entrails could no Fates foretell. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 73 Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, This is the best way of meeting fate. 1865 CARLYLE *Fryd. Gl.* xvi. i, There lay in the fates a Third Silesian War for him.

b. Of an individual, an empire, etc.: The predestined or appointed lot; what a person, etc. is fated to do or suffer.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 209 He curseth... His byrthe, hym self, his fate, and ek nature. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. of Clarence* iv, To flye thy fate. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* i. ii, How blest a fate were it to us. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1843) 57/2 By a very extraordinary fate [he had] got a very particular interest... in many worthy men. 1668 LAOY CHAWORTH *Intell. Ref. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v, 10 Mr. Ho... deserves a better fate. a 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) i. 25 It has been commonly thy Fate to fare hardier. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 164 The general fate of sects is to obtain a high reputation for sanctity while they are oppressed. 1848 W. H. DARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iv. (1879) 68 A noteworthy comment on the fate of human pride.

c. In etymological sense: An oracle or portent of doom.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 50 The solemn knell fell in with the tale of life and sin, Like a rhythmic fate sublime.

4. What will become of, or has become of (a person or thing); ultimate condition; destiny. Often in *to decide, fix, seal one's fate*.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 584 The lover waits for the decision of his mistress to fix his fate. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 322 Anxiety for the fate of the Edystone. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian xli*, If she is now discovered her fate is certain. 1838 LYTON *Leila* i. ii, The base misers... deserve their fate. 1841 ELMHURSTON *Hist. Ind.* II. 581 It only remained to the brothers to decide on the fate of its tenant. 1856 PROCTOR *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. ii. 163 He was obliged to bear the... fate of a minister, who, had thwarted the popular will. 1888 BYRON *Amor. Comm.* III. xc. 246 More of it may share the same fate. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 142 Plumer's fate was sealed.

b. Death, destruction, ruin.

c. 1430 LYNG. *Bocher* ix. xvi. (1554) 97 b, Cirrus was passed into late. 1635 SIBBLEY *Cornet* iv, Will you noli, and run a fate with us. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's L.* ii. 114 In the common Fate, The adjoining Abby fell. 1701 ROWE *Ant. Steph. Moth.* i. 1, Thou and vulgar fates Which their Druggs daily have. 1854 MISS YONGE *Cameo* i. xl. 345 Their fate has been well sung by Lord Houghton.

c. An instrument of death or destruction. *poet.*
1700 DRYDEN *Had.* i. 74 He... Feather'd Fates among the Mules and Sumpters sent. 1715-20 POPE *Had.* i. 68 Hissing fly the feather'd fates.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *fate-spell*, also *fate-like* adj.; b. objective, as *fate-denouncing*, *foretelling*, *scorning* ppl. adjs.; c. instrumental, as *fate-environed*, *fenced* (implied in *fate-fencedness*), *-folden*, *-furrowed*, *-menaced*, *-stricken* adjs.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 48 The Bird of Night With *Fate-denouncing Outcries takes his Flight. 1835 TALFOURD *Jou n.* i, Why should I waste these *fate-environ'd hours. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 80 His own *fate-fencedness, or, as he would call it, his luck. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1882) 93 An enchanted sea From all the world's *fate-folden. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* 173 The *fate-foretelling seer, Amphiaras. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 329 Relentless Justice I with *fate-furrow'd brow! 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xv, The expression of the creatures (rattlesnakes) was... *fate-like. 1834 WRANGHAM *Homeric* 7 Knew'st thou what misfortunes lie, *Fate-menaced, on thee homeward way. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 282 Proud Oedipus, *Fate-scorned. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonnets* iv, Vnder that *Fate-spell only are fore-shown Eternal praises. 1866 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads* (1868) 172 Our greatest from his throne *Fate-stricken, and rejected of his own.

Fate (*fāt*), v. [*f. prec. sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To ruin irrevocably. *Obs.*

c. 1490 *Destr. Troy* 502 A fame [may] be defouled, & fated for ever.

2. To preordain as by the decree of fate. *Const. to and to with inf.* *Obs. exc. in pass.* in sense: To be appointed or destined by fate. Often quasi-imper. with subject clause.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. 20 Heaven... hath fated her to be my... helper to a husband. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 129 A treacherous Armie leu'd, one mid-night Fated to th' purpose. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 248 Fated to wander. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Char.* i. 1. i. 4 It was fated that England should be the theatre of the first of a series of Revolutions. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 310 Whatever is fated, that will take place. 1875 LAOY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 152 The breathing-time... was fated to be of short duration.

†b. *Ellipt.* To destine to death. *Obs.*

1788 COWPER *Stanzas* for 1788. 18 Could I prophetic say Who next is fated.

Fate, *obs.* form of **FAT v.**, **FAT.**

Fated (*fātəd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. FATE sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Appointed, decreed or determined by fate.

1715-20 POPE *Had.* i. 282 Thy injured honor has its fated hour. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Med. Leg.*, *Wallace* xvii, Each upon his fated day. 1864 POSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 239 God's judgments were not... a mere fated thing.

2. Doomed to destruction.

1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 38 A blazing comet may cross this fated planet. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 14 Cavalry... were fast approaching the fated city.

3. Invested with the power of fatal determination' (J.).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. i. 232 The fated slye Gives vs free scope.

4. Controlled, guided, or driven on by fate.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ii. xxii, The fated Fire moved on. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* ii. ii, Fated in thy sufferings. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* T. vii. 448 The fated crew... warred Against the chosen saints. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. i. 303 He purified His fated hands of that unlooked-for guilt.

5. Of armour: Made proof by spells, charmed. *rare*—2.

(Suggested by Ariosto's *armi fatede*; the It. *fatare* to render proof by spells, to charm, corresponds to OE. *fær* :—popular L. *fātäre*, L. *fātā* fairy (see *FAY sb.*); but the etymological notion as apprehended by Dryden was prob. 'protected as by a decree of Fate'.)

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* Ded., His fated Armour was only an Allegorical Defence. *Ibid.* viii. 716 Bright Vulcanian Arms, Fated from force of Steel by Stygian charms.

6. Preceded by some qualifying adv.: Having a particular fate or destiny. *rare exc. in ILL-FATED*. a 1721 PRIOR *Epil. to Phædra* 25 Her awkward Love indeed was oddly fated; She and her Poly were too near related.

Fateful (*fātful*), a. [*f. FATE sb.* + *-FUL*.]

1. Of a voice or utterance: Revealing the decrees of fate; prophetic of destiny.

1715-20 POPE *Had.* xix. 466 Then cease'd for ever, by the Furies ty'd, His fate-full voice. 1794 COLERIDGE *Melancholy*, A mystic tumult and a fateful rhyme. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d.* *Pamph.* L. 1872) 28 That fateful Hebrew Prophecy. 1863 LOUSE *Wayside* Jun ii. Prel. 105 The fateful earnings of the crew. 1898 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* ii. v. 84 The fateful words, 'Rise brother'.

2. Fraught with destiny, bearing with it or involving momentous consequences; decisive, important. Chiefly of a period of time.

1800 COLERIDGE *Death of Wallenstein* iii. viii, A fateful evening doth descend upon us. 1850 W. LIVING *Mahomet* ix. (1857) 95 The fateful banner of Khaled. 1861 *Romance of a Bull* *Life* xiii, 97 Each minute seemed fated to her. 1834 ROR *Nat. Ser. Story* xii, in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 907/1 A fateful conference... was taking place.

3. Marked by the influence of fate; controlled as if by irresistible destiny.

1854 S. A. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* 130 The Bride of Lammermoor, as great in fateful pathos as Romeo and Juliet. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 6/4 That fateful inability to review their position. 1891 *Times* 14 Feb. 7/5 Peasants... begin..

their... wanderings from place to place in a aimless, fateful sort of way. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 229 As fateful as a Greek tragedy.

4. Bringing fate or death; deadly; = **FATAL**. 6. 1764 J. GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 174 Nor fateful only is the bursting flame. 1798 CANNING & HANNON *Progr. Man in Anti-Jacobin* No. 16 Resounds the fateful dart. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 316 The soldier's fateful steel.

5. Having a remarkable fate; of eventful history. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Ireland & Celtic Church* (1888) 103 *note*, This fateful book is said to be still in existence.

Hence **Fatefully** *adv.*, in a fateful manner. **Fatefulness**, the quality of being fateful.

1863 S. HIBBERD in *Intell. Observer* III. 439 If she [the bee] is so fatefully mechanical as to build and furnish a cell without knowledge of what it is. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xvii. iii, Those fatefully questionable months. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 3 Assigning much mock fatefulness to Sir Crimmon Fluid. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 274 A whimsical air of fatefulness.

Fateless, a. *rare*. [*f. FATE sb.* + *-LESS*.]

Without fate; in which fate has no existence.

1881 J. THOMSON *Vane's Story*, *Weddick & O.* iv. xxxv, Fateless Heaven.

Fat-faced, a. [*f. FAT a.* + *FACE* + *-ED* 2]. Having a fat face. a. Of persons. †Also *fig.* (nonce-use) of land, with allusion to the sense **FAT a.** 9 a, fertile. b. *Printing*, as *fat-faced Egyptian* (see **FAT a.** 3).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 231 The curling playnes of fat fac'd Palestine. 1728 *George Bateman* ii. 2 A short, thick set, fat-faced man. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, A fat-faced puss she is. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old House* (1883) 30 A, fat-faced individual came into my private room.

Fath, *obs.* and dial. form of **FAITH**.

†**Fathe**, *Obs. rare*—1. See *quot.*

a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* Intro. (1882) 3 De dolore pectoris qui angere dicitur fath.

†**Fathead**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. FAT a.* + *-HEAD*.] = **FATNESS**.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1547 Heuene dew, and erdes fetthed.

Fat-head, [*f. FAT a.* + *HEAD*.]

1. One having a fat head; a stupid dolt.

1842 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Nursery Reminis.* 7 You little Fat-head, There's a top, because you're good. 1885 MRS. RHOODE *Mitre Court* xix, He is a fathead—a great blundering John Bull.

2. a. A labroid fish *Semicossyphus* or *Pimelometopon puleher*. b. A cyprinoid fish *Pimephales promelas*, the Blackhead or Blackheaded Minnow. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Fat-hen (*fæt'hēn*). A name for certain plants of the Goosefoot tribe, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* and *Atriplex patula*. Also, in Australia, applied to various species of *Chenopodium* and *Atriplex* which are eaten as vegetables.

1795 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XIII. 240 Chickweed, fumitory, fat-hen, and persicaria. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* ii. 40 The fat-hen... grew abundantly on the reedy flats. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borneo* 172 Atriplex patula. *Fat Hen*. 1863 in *Prior Pop. Names Brit. Plants* (1879) 75. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 182 Fat-hen (Fr. falhen) is kind of indigenous spinach. 1889 MRS. CAMPBELL *Frazer Romance of a Station* 46 To gather fat-hen, to do duty as cabbage.

Father (*fā'ðər*), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *fæder* (1-yr), *feder*, (3 leader), 2-6 *fader*, (3 *Orm.* *fader*), (*south. dial.* 3 *væder*, *veder*, 3-4 *vader*), 3-4 *fadre*, 4-5 *fadir* (e, -ur), 6-yr, 4 *faper*, 6-father. [*Com. Tent.* and Aryan: OE. *fæder* corresponds to Ofris. *feder*, *fader*, OS. *fadar*, *fader* (LG. *Du. vader*, *vaar*), OHG. *fater* (MHG. and mod.G. *vater*), ON. *fæder*, -ir (Sw., *Du. fader*, *far*), Goth. *fadar* (found only *Gal.* iv. 6, the ordinary word being *atta*):—OTent. *fadr*, ? *fader*:—O Aryan *pal̥r* (*pal̥r*, *pal̥r*), whence *Skr. pītr*, Gr. *patēr*, L. *pater*, OIr. *athir*.

The spelling in our quotes is uniformly with *d* until 16th c., exc. that *fader* occurs sporadically in the Cotton and Göttingen MSS. of the *Cursor Mundi* (a 1300); but the pronunciation (ð) may have been widely current in the 15th c. or even earlier; in 14-15th c. the spelling with *-der* is very common in words like *brother*, *father*, *leather*, though this spelling cannot in all cases be supposed to indicate that the writers pronounced the words with (d). The mod. Eng. *-ther* (ð) for OE. *-der*, *-dor* in *father* and *mother* is often wrongly said to be due to the analogy of *brother*, or to Scandinavian influence; it is really the result of a phonetic law common to the great majority of Eng. dialects; other examples in standard Eng. are *gather*, *either*, *together*, *weather*. At present nearly all dialects pronounce *father* and *mother* with (ð) as in standard Eng.; in various parts of the north of England and the north Lowlands (d), alveolar or dental, is sometimes heard. The representation of OE. *z*, *a* by (ð) in this word is anomalous; the only parallel case, setting aside the class of instances in which the symbol (a) is used in this Dicl., is *rather*. Among the chief variant pronunciations in dialects are *fa'dər*, *fə'dər* (by writers of dialect books often spell *fai'ther*, *sey'ther*, *fə'dər*, *se'dər*, etc.).

In OE. the genitive had the two forms *fæder* (cf. OS. *fader*, OHG. *fater*, ON. *födur*) and *fæderes*. The uninflected form survived in occasional use down to the 15th c.]

1. One by whom a child is or has been begotten, a male parent, the nearest male ancestor. Rarely applied to animals.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxvii. 10. Forðon feder min & modur min forleornet mec. c1000 *Ælfric Deut.* xxiv. 16 Ne slea man fæderas for suna gylton. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 De sunne wusshed he fader deað ar his dai cume. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 14/157 He liet .. maken him king of al is fader lond. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 241 A kowherde, sire... is my kynde fader. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4863 Whanne fader or moder am in grave. 1473 *Warkw. Chron.* 10 Herry Percy, whos fader was slayne at Warkw. felde. 1571 *LYNDSEY MS. Collect.* The littil birdis stralkis thir fader in the face with thir wings. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Answ. Inglish Railer* 12 Brutus..Quha slew his fader howping to succed. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. 11. 144. Gineti... proved his Fathers own Son. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xiv. 62 For a son to call his father by that endearing name. 1884 *TENNYSON Becket* v. ii, His father gave him to my care.

b. fig. (Quots. 1597² and 1802 have given rise to proverbial phrases.)

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. i. (1495) 591 Aristotle sayth that the erthe is moder and the sonne fader of trees. 1577 B. *GOODE Herusbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 75 b. So shall the branch [when grafted] live, being both nourished by his olde Mother, and his newe Father. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. l. 8 Eury minute now Should be the Father of some Stratagem. *Ibid.* iv. v. 93 Thy wish was Father (Harry) to that thought. 1604 *JAS. I. Counterb.* (Arb.) 102 The four Complexions, (whose fathers are the four Elements). 1802 *WORKS. Rainbow.* The child is father of the man. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) L. 7 He... too often makes the wish father to the thought.

c. (More explicitly spiritual father.) The teacher to whom a person owes his religious life.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* iv. 15 If 3e han ten thousandis of litte maistris in Crist Jhesu, but not manye fadris. 1769 H. *YENN in Life* (1835) 152 A lady said to me, 'You, sir, are my spiritual father.' a 1858 *Br. D. Wilson in Bateman Life* (1860) II. 208 As our Father Scott used to say.

d. Proverbs.

1519 *LATIMER 3rd Serm. besf. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 97 Happye is the chylde, whose father goeth to the Deuyll. 1616 *SURFEL & MARKIN Country Farme* 402 This is it which some vetter in a prouerbe, That he that will plan his father, must cutt off his head. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 118 He will be a wise child that knows his right father.

e. Colloquially extended to include a father-in-law, stepfather, or one who adopts another as his child (more fully adoptive father).

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. l. 2 My Father Capulet will have it so. 1599 *Much Ado* v. iv. 1. 21 Stand thee by Frier, father... Will you with free and unconstrained soule Giue me this maid your daughter. 1605 *Much Ado* iv. l. 63 If you would not [weep for him] it were a good signe, that I should quickly have a new father. 1798 *COLEBROOK tr. Digest Hindu Law* (1801) III. 147 Sons inferior to these... claim the family of their adoptive father.

f. Applied transf. to the relative or friend who 'gives away' a bride.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. iv. 15 You must be father to your brothers daughter, And giue her to young Claudio. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. vii. 174, I was father at the altar... and gave her away.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent, esp. the founder of a race or family, a forefather, progenitor. In pl. ancestors, forefathers. So in Scriptural phr. To be gathered, + to be put to or sleep with one's fathers: to be dead and buried. Also loosely for 'a man of old', 'a patriarch'.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 55 Sine gepresenec to faderes usas. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 9, & ne cwæpð betwux eow we habbað abraham us to fader. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 226 Vre foremes faderes gult we abuged alle. 1397 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* iii. 126 3wofre fadre she felled þowf bales bihste. 1382 *WYCLIF Judg.* ii. 10 Al that generacioun is gedrid to her fadris. — 1 *Kings* i. 21 Whanne my lord kyng shal sleep with his faders. c1400 *MAUNOV.* (1839) vi. 66 The Sarazines... han the place in grei reuerence for the holy faders, the patriarkes þat lynn þere. c1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 34 He decessid, and was put to his faders. 1528 *STARKE Engeland* 1. 12 Their cryuile ordynance and statutys, deuysed by their old fathers, in eury secte. 1621 *BIBLE Acts* xiii. 36. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 351 God who fedd Our fathers here with manna. 1792 *COWPER Vardley Oak* 14 One man alone, the father of us all, Drow not his life from woman. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 20 Nor were the arts of peace neglected by our fathers during that stirring period.

3. One who institutes, originates, calls into being; a constructor, contriver, designer, framer, originator. Also one who gives the first conspicuous or influential example of (an immaterial thing). The Fathers (U.S.): the framers of the constitution.

Often in designations of Biblical origin. The Father of Lights, etc.: applied to God. The father of faith, of the faithful: Abraham. The father of lies (after John viii. 44): the Devil.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 14 He is Fader of Fei. 1382 *WYCLIF Rds.* i. 17 The fader of lityis. 1555 *EÖEN Decades Pref.* to Rds. (Arb.) 51 Abraham the father of fayth. 1588 *Marb. Epist.* (Arb.) 31 Iohn Cant. was the first father of this horrible error in our Church. 1669 *WORKHOUSE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 124 In Germany no young Farmer is permitted to Marry... till he... hath planted, and is a father of such a stated number of Walnut Trees. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables Pref.* Wks. (Globe) 499 He [Chaucer] is the father of English poetry. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 275 Hannibal was called the father of warlike stratagems. 1795 *HULL Advertiser* 14 Nov. 3/3 Dr. Hooper the father of the canal. 1825 J. NEAL *Jonathan* II. 5 The Father of Lies himself. 1829 *SCOTT Trin.* (1890) II. 290 Words... sung by the Fathers of the Reformation. 1844 *SIR D. GOUGH Diaries* (1892) 54, I may... I think, claim to be the father of express trains. 1867 *SWINT Sailor's Wordbk.*, Father, the dockyard name given to the person who constructs a ship

of the navy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. ix, To represent Plato as the father of Idealism. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commun.* II. xli. 105 In 'the days of the Fathers'.

b. pl. The Fathers (of the Church): the early Christian writers; usually applied to those of the first five centuries, but by some extended further. Apostolical Fathers: see APOSTOLICAL.

1340 *Aynb.* 155 Ase 2ayp be boc of collaciouns of holy uaderes. 1549 (Alar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref. If a manne woulde searche out by the ancient fathers. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* iv. ii. 153 As a certaine Father saith... a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* iii. 54 (1642) 200 To this discourse of Basil, other Fathers agree. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithe* 141 Irenaeus and Origen, and other Fathers. 1776-81 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xvii. note, The Greek as well as the Latin fathers. 1839 *LONGF. Hyperion* iv. vii, I gazed with rapture on the vast folios of the Christian Fathers. 1837 *LOWELL Democr. Prose* Wks. 1890 VI. 14 A Father of the Church said that property was theft many centuries before Proudhon was born.

4. One who exercises protecting care like that of a father; one who shows paternal kindness; one to whom filial reverence and obedience are due. (In OE. applied to a feudal superior.)

... O. E. *Chron.* an. 924 Hine geceas þa to fæder & to hlaforde Scotta cnyning. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxix. 16 Fader I was of pore men. 1460 *EARL OF MARCH in Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 5. l. 9 Oure...lyght noble lorde and stadur. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. l. 98 A Father of the Common-weale. 1627 *MASSINGER Gl. De. Florence* i. ii, For her love I will be a father to thee. 1877 H. *KNOX Lett.* 39 Mar. Washington's writ. 1891 XI. 123 note, The glorious republican epithet, The Father of your Country. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iii. 243 It was meant to assert that Scots... owed no duty to Rome... but only to their Father and Lord at Winchester.

b. with reference to patronage of literature.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. Prol. 85 Fader of bukis, protectour to science. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. v. l. 17. 339 Francis I. has obtained a glorious title, the Father of French literature.

c. Applied to a religious teacher or counsellor (cf. 6).

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* i. 120 3e sholde be here fadres, and techen hem betere. c1465 *Eng. Chron.* 28 *Hen. VI* (Camden 1886) 64 There they slow him horribly, that fader and their bisshope. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. 13 He was commonly called Father Gilpin. 1757 in *Sidney Life of S. Walker* (1838) 281 Dr [dear] Father in the Lord. 1828 *GRIMSHAW Mem. of L. Richmond* (1829) 332 He was regarded by them [the communicants] as a father. 1833 in *Sidney Life of R. Hill* (1834) 408 The minister who read the... service, substituted the word father for that of brother.

5. a. Applied to God, expressing His relation to Jesus, to mankind in general (considered either as His offspring, as the objects of His loving care, or as owing Him obedience and reverence), or to Christians (as His children by regeneration or adoption). Also applied to heathen gods.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxviii. 27 He geceod mec fader min ðu eard god min. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 9 An ys eower fedyr se on heofonum ys. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 25 And [be] steih in to heuene, and sitt on his fader swiðre. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 þe is also faderles þet hæuð þurh his sunne vorlore þene Veder of heouene. c1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 757 He hapaglite his fader celestial. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xv, Ioye and honour be to the fader of heuen I. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay To Rdr.* (1888) 3 Grace marcie and pece of god our fader. 1562 *WINGET Last Blast* Wks. 1888 I. 41 The lauchfull vocatioun of His Heuineil Fader. 1775 *HARRIS Philos. Arrangement* Wks. (1841) 322 Through which relation they are called his offspring, and he their Father. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus* Unb. i. 354 Most unwillingly I come, by the great Father's will driven down To execute a doom of new revenge. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* lix, O Tibert I father Tibert, To whom the Romans pray. 1865 *TENNYSON En. Ard.* 785 Uphold me, Father, in my loneliness A little longer I. 1891 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 Some... austere step-son of the Christian God, jealous of the divine benignity... of his father's house.

+ b. Applied to Christ. Obs. rare.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xiv, Fayr fader ihesu Cryste I thanke the. [Hence 1859 *TENNYSON Guinevere* 558 Our fair father Christ.]

c. Theol. (God) the Father: the First Person of the Trinity.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiv. 26 Se halize frofre gast þe fader sende on minum naman. c1175 *Langb. Hom.* 53 þe fader and þe sunne and þe halie gast isclide us þer wið. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* Gloria, Blisse to be Fadre and to be Sone, And to be Hali Gast. c1450 *Mvnc* 459 Leue on fader and sone and holy gost. 1648 tr. *Luther's Chief Articles Chr.* Faythe A v j b, The Holy Gost from the Father and the Sonne procedyng. 1737 *Pork. Hov. Epist.* ii. l. 102 And God the Father turns a School-divine. 1851 *NEALE Medix. Hymns* 127 Honour, laud, and praise addressing To the Father and the Son.

6. Ecclesiastical uses.

a. The title given to a confessor or spiritual director. Also explicitly spiritual and (arch.) ghostly father (but the former, in Eng., has more usually the sense i c).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27357 (Cott.) O scrift þon do þi faders rede, sua þat þi saut mai be quite. *Ibid.* 28077 (Cott.) Til our lauerd crist be, þi gastli fader, yeild i me. 1393 *GOWER Conf. I.* 104 Min my fader, so I will. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W.) 1531 9 b, Takynge penaunce of our gostly fater for our transgressyon & synne. 1677 *LANY CHAUNORTH in Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 43 The [Duchess] of Portsmouth... has promised it to her ghostly father. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* ii. vi, Penance, father, will I none.

b. A priest belonging to a religious order or congregation. Also the title given to the superior of a monastic house in relation to those subject to his rule.

1571 *HANMER Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 48 He... became father of the Monks of Saint Illarie. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 11 'Blessye you good Father Frier. 1711 *ADONIS Spect.* No. 164 P. 3 A Father of a Convent. 1739 *GRAY Fint. in France* Wks. 1884 I. 244 It [the Chartreuse] contains about 100 Fathers, and Freres together. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 278 S. Maria di Galera is a beautiful church, and belongs to the fathers of the oratory. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 99 The skill and care with which those fathers [Jesuits] had... conducted the education of youth.

c. Applied to bishops. Right Reverend, Most Reverend Father in God: the formal designation respectively of a bishop and an archbishop.

1508 *Fisher's Seven Penit. Ps.* This treatise... was... compiled by the ryght reuerente fader in god Iohan Fyssh... bysshop of Rochester. 1521 (title), The sermon of Iohan the bysshop of Rochester made... by the assignement of the most reuerend father in god the lord Thomas Cardinal of Yorke. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iii. vii. 61 He is within; with two right reuerend Fathers Diuinely bent to Meditation. 1688 S. *HOLLINGWORTH in MS. Bodl. Rawl. Lett.* LIX. fol. 190 To the Right Reuerant father in God His Grace William Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 354 He had yielded to the intrigues of the fathers of the Church. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 89 The Pope and the assembled Fathers. *Mod.* The most Reverend Father in God (William), by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

d. The Holy Father: the Pope.

c1400 *MAUNOV.* (1839) xxxi. 314, I...schewed my lif to oure holy fadir the Pope. a 1502 G. *CAVENISH Life Wolsey* App. (1827) 519 They... by force imprisoned our holy Father the Pope.

e. As a prefix to the name of a priest. Also abbreviated F., Fr.

Formerly, as still in Continental use, restricted to the regular clergy (see b). In the present century this has become the customary English mode of designating a Roman Catholic priest, even among those not of his own communion: but some secular priests still refuse the title as incorrect, preferring to be addressed as 'The Rev. A. B.' The abbreviated forms are seldom used exc. by Roman Catholics.

As the prefix 'Father' was in the 16th c. used only with the names of members of religious orders, its use was of course not continued in the reformed Church of England. Of late years the title has been applied, among a section of the High Church party, to Anglican priests, and some prominent members of that section are very commonly designated by it.

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* Wks. 140 The good Scottish freer father Donald. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 265 Father Simon was courteous. 1741 *CHALLONER Missionary Priests*, The same year were banished Father William Weston, S. J., Father John Roberts, O.S.B., Mr. Antony Wright and Mr. James West, priests. 1890 *Dublin Rev.* XXIV. 236 Our readers do not need to be told who Father Faber was.

7. At Cambridge; see quots.

1574 M. *STOKES in Peacock Stat. Cambridge App.* A. (1841) p. vi, The Father shall enter hys commendaciouns of hys children. 1772 *JEBB Remarks* 20 The students enter... preceded by a Master of Arts... who on this occasion is called the Father of the College to which he belongs. 1803 *GRADUS ad Cantabrigiam*, Father, one of the Fellows of a College... who... attends all the examinations for Bachelor's Degree, to see that... justice is done to the men of his own College. 1884 *DICKENS Dict. Cambridge* 34 Then the Senior Wrangler... is presented to the Vice-Chancellor by his Father (or Praeceptor) and receives his degree on his knees.

8. A respectful title given to an old and venerable man, and (with personification) to a river.

1559 *CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasse A iv b, How often doth father Moses in his v. bookes, make mention of Babilon. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v.* i. 3 He call'd me Father. 1704 *Pope Windsor For.* 197 In vain on father Thames she calls for aid. 1742 *GRAY Eton Coll.* 21 Say, Father Thames... Who foremost now delight to cleave With plant am thy glassy wave? 1835 *SOUTHEY Old Man's Comforts* 1 You are old, Father William, the young man cried.

9. The oldest member of a society, etc. (Chiefly, with reference to duration of membership; occas. with reference to age.) Father of the City, the senior alderman of the City of London.

1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 13 Sept., St Robert Clayton... Alderman, the Father of y^e City. 1837 *APPELLEY The Road* (1851) 61 Mr. Warde the father of the field, may... be called the father of the road also. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* vi, You'll be the Father of the Marshalsea. 1880 *ATHENAEUM* 18 Dec. 820/1 Sir Edward Sabine, now in his ninety-second year, is the father of the Society. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 8 July 7/3 The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., 'Father of the House of Commons', was robbed of his watch on Thursday.

b. Father of the Chapel: see CHAPEL 10.

1683 *MOXON Printing* xxv. 356 The Oldest Freeman is Father of the Chappel. 1888 in *JACOBIN Printer's Vocab.*

c. Hence, The presiding member, or president; also, The leading individual of a number.

1600 J. *PORY tr. Leo's Africa* i. 13 They call Abagni the father of rivers. 1704 *Pope Windsor For.* 219 Thou too, great father of the British floods I. 1759 *JOHNSON Rascals* i. 2 The mighty emperor, in whose dominions the Father of Waters begins his course. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1846) 251, I will take your place... and think myself happy to be bailed 'Father of the Feast'.

10. pl. (rarely sing.) The leading men or elders of a city or an assembly.

1590 T. *FENNE Fruits* 57 A grave father of Carthage who boldlie stood forth. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* i. 9 From whence

the Race of Alban Fathers come. 1776-81 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. p. 13 The fathers... of the council were awed by this martial array. *Ibid.* 11. 93 A council of senators, emphatically styled the Fathers of the City. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. They were... the fathers of the city. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told* T. (1851) II. ii. 34 The Selectmen of Boston, plain, patriarchal fathers of the people.

b. esp. The senators of ancient Rome. Sometimes *Conscript Fathers*, see *CONSCRIPT* a. 1. Also used for: The Patricians.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* II. (1822) 158 The samii yere decessit Menenius Agrippa, quibik wes luft baith with the Faderis and small pepill. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. iii. 1. Hears me graue fathers. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 382 The authority of the Fathers, and the interests of the Republic. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays, Regillus* viii. The Fathers of the City are met in high debate. — *Horatius* xxxiii. The Tribunes beard the high, And the Fathers grind the low.

11. attrib. and Comb. a. appositive (sense 1), as *father-bird*, *-dog*, *-fool*, *-widower*; (sense 1 b) as *father-cause*, *-fount*, *-grape*, *-stock*, *-tree*; (sense 5) as *father-God*; (sense 6) as *father-abbot*, *-confessor*, *-director*, *-jesuit*, *-preacher*, *-saint*; (sense 9) as *father-fool*, *-ruffian*; b. attrib., as *father-strength*; c. objective, as *father-slayer*; also *father-sick* adj.

1797 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* xi. The ceremony began with the exhortation of the *Father-Abbot. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time* 56 Soon every *father bird and mother Grew quarrelsome. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 1 The first and *father cause of Common Error. 1756-7 T. Keyser's *Trav.* (1760) I. 295 The admonitions of his *father-confessor. 1797 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Italian* x. He who appeared to be the *Father-director of the pilgrimage. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 459 The *father-dog was kept tame. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 390 One of these old *father-fools. 1884 J. HALL *A Chr. House* 46 The *Father-fount of nature. 1875 W. P. MACKEY *Grace & Truth* 213 Christians have been made sons of such a *Father-God. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 7 Such [poet] whose *father-grape grew fat On Lusitanian summers. 1630 WAOBORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 24 Obedience the Students are bound to bestow upon *Father Jesuits. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) 1. 243 Before the age of Homer or till such time as this *father-poet came into repute. 1691 tr. *Emilianus's Frands Romish Monk* 277 The one half of the Alms... belongs to the *Father-Priester. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxix. The *Father-ruffian of the band. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 108 Hear holy lessons from the *Father-Saints. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. lix. 281 So *father-sick I so family-fond. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320 A *Fader slaer, *patricida*. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. ii. iii. Colonies 536 From fruitful loyns of one old *Father-stock. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Paust* (1875) II. iii. 206 The child in that bright scene galeth The *father-strength. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. i. Vocation 139 Fruits that... have a vertue given... to draw their *father-tree to heav'n. 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child Isl.* (1846) 132 The *Father-widower. Strokes down his youngest child's long silken hair.

12. Special combinations: *father-better* a. *Sc.*, better than one's father [cf. ON. *fdur-betrings* sb.]; *† father-broeder* = *father-forger*; *father-dust*, the fructifying powder in the anther of flowers; = *POLEN*; *father-forger*, one who counterfeits writings of the Fathers; *father-general*, the head or chief of the Society of Jesus; *† father-queller*, a paricide; *father-waur* a. *Sc.*, 'worse than one's father' (Jam.). Cf. *father-better*, and ON. *fdur-verrings* sb. Also in syntactical combinations of the uninflected genitive, *father-brother*, *-sister*, *Sc.*, a paternal uncle, paternal aunt; *FATHER-KIN*.

1645 K. BAILLER *Lett.* (1841) II. 295 Her glowing sonne, whom I pray God to bless, and make *father-better. 1624 CATAKER *Transubst.* 130 Under his name our Popish *Father-breeders have of late set out many of Sermons and Treatises. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* vi. vi. 37 We stand content... That ay remane the chaist Proserpina Willin hir *faderis broderis boundis and ring. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 33 The father brother of the fathers side. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 540 From family diffused To family, as flies the *father-dust. The varied colours run. 1624 CATAKER *Transubst.* 64 Our Popish *Father-forgers have set out divers things. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1326/1 Their *father generally deluering them what he hath in office. 1679 OATES *Mynt. Inip.* 16 All these... do serve as Intelligencers to the Father General. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 *Fader Qwellare, *patricida*. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 22 b. A most arrant father queller. a. 1643 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. § 52 (1642) 280 They would never endure *Father-killers* to rule over them. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Eneya*, The *father sister and her bairnes suld succede.

Father (fā-dā), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To be or become the father of; to beget.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 320 To Fadyr, *genitare*. 1583 STANVURST *Æneis* I. 285 By Mars fierly fathered twins. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Catall's Geomachie* 81 If the child be right fathered. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. i. Vocation 997 Ismael... lives... father mighty Progenies. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 25 Towards *Father* Coward & Base things Syre Base. 1877 S. LAMIER *Poems, Florida Sunday* 103 I m'n one with all the kinsmen things That e'er my Father fathered. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. iii. 132 Had I fathered him I had given him more of the rod than the sceptre.

b. *fig.* To originate, bring into existence; to be the author of (a doctrine, statement, etc.).

1548 GRST *Pr. Masse Dijh* I The true meaning of them who fathered the Canon. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 When some grave personage fathereth a lie. 1824 TENNYSON *Lore & Duty* 7 Shall Error in the lock of time Still father Truth? 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Lancelotti*, As wild Icarus... never were fathered by a red Republic.

2. To appear or pass as, or acknowledge oneself, the father of; † to adopt.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 On his wise may fai fader anoyr maner childe. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 148 Who so the Childe shall get... Vulcan... shall father it. 1678 DRYDEN *True Widow* Prolog. 32 He's a sot, Who needs will father what the parish got. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 213, I would father no brats that were not of my own getting. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 8 The charge of... fathering a supposititious child.

fig. 1737 PORE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 170 Use will father what's begot by Sense.

b. To appear or acknowledge oneself as the author of; to adopt; to take the responsibility of. Also † To represent oneself as the owner of.

1591 HORSEY *Trav. App.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 282 They shall not... father any other mens goods but their owne. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Sefar.* (1840) 242 The report goes that he was not the... author of it, but another did it, and got him to father it. 1662-3 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly-Man* To Rdr., Unwilling to father other mens sins. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, Men of wit, Who often father'd what he writ. 1827 SCOTT *Ym.* (1830) II. 25 A singular letter from a lady, requesting I would father a novel of hers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 408 By these two distinguished men Paterson's scheme was fathered. Montague undertook to manage the House of Commons, Godfrey to manage the City. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlv. heading, No other writer should be sought for to father any of the Psalms, when David will suffice.

3. To act as a father to, look after; † to carry out (a law).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 192 Suppose... there were no magistrate to execute and as it were to father those laws. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. ii. 395, I good youth And rather Father thee, than Master thee. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 34/1 The way in which Khama fathers his people.

4. † a. To trace the father of. Obs. b. To father oneself; to indicate one's paternity. Obs. *etc. dial.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 112 The Lady exerts her selfe: be happy Lady, for you are like an honorable father. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 14 A Child is fathered sometimes by its resemblance. 1878 *Cambrid. Glass*, s.v. *Fadder*, A child having features resembling those of its father 'fadders it self'. *fig.* 1868 SCOTT in *Lockhart* xviii. This spirited composition as we say in Scotland fathers itself in the manliness of its style.

5. To name or declare the father of (a child). With const. *on, upon*: To fix the paternity of (a child) *on or upon*; to affiliate to.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/1 To Father, *patrem nominare*. 1611 SKECE *Theat. Gt. Brit.* I. 9/1 Brute should have had more sons fathered on him. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xxii. 141 Neptune, upon whom... our Ancestors have fathered all the men of extraordinary huge stature. 17... *Young Tamlane* 67-8 Father my bairn on whom I will, I'll father name on thee. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 7/3 He advised her to father her child. *Ibid.*, He had asked her to father it upon the gardener.

6. *fig.* of 5. To name the author of, *rare*. With const. *of, on, upon*: To ascribe (some thing) to (a person) as his production or work; to attribute the authorship of (something) *to* (a person).

1542 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. xxii. 21 This saying... is fathered on Socrates. 1548 GRST *Pr. Masse* I viij, The canones whiche the catholiques father of y^e apostles. c. 1590 CARTWRIGHT in *Presbyt. Rev.* Jan. 1888 120 Especially if these be their workes which are fathered of them. a. 1635 NAUGHTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37 It is a likely report that they father on him. 1764 FRANKLIN *Narrative* Wks. 1887 III. 269 To father the worst of crimes on the God of peace. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* xix. 398 And coolly fathered the traffic on the Missionaries.

b. To father (a thing) *upon* (something else): to trace to (something) as a source or origin; to lay to the account of.

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iii. Fathering his riots on his youth. 1680 BOYLE *Sept. Chem.* vi. 433 Such Phantastick and Un-intelligible Discourses... father'd upon such excellent experiments. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 290 We father upon love several dealings and intercourses in which it is not concerned. 1774 FLETCHER *Fict. & Gen. Creed* Pref. Wks. 1795 III. 313 The principle on which such a doctrine might be justly fathered.

c. *loosely*, const. *on, upon*: To put upon, impose upon, attach to.

1816 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xvii. 47 This interpretation has been fathered upon them. 1874 H. R. REV. NOLIS *John Bapt.* III. § 1. 247 note, Some attempt to father on the Christian Church the limitations and orders of the Jewish priesthood. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXI. 190/2 The word 'land' is to bear the meaning which is fathered upon it by subsect. 30 (i).

† 7. With complement: To assert to be (something) in origin; to declare to have been originally. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxiii. (1612) 346 The Scots... do father it The Stone that Jacob... Did sleaze upon. 1620-55 L. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 13 Jeffrey Monmouth... was the first... that father'd Stone-Heng their Monument.

† **Father-age**. Obs. [f. *FATHER* sb. + *AGE*.]

a. The time of life when one is a father; hence, a mature age. b. An age earlier than the present, a period gone by.

1596 Q. ELL. *Lett.* in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 350 Were it in the nonage of a prince, it might have some colour; but in a Father-age it seemeth strange. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* I. ix, Tell me, ye Muses, what our father-ages Have left succeeding times to lay upon.

Fathered (fā-dād), *pp. a. rare*. [f. as prec. + *-ED*.] *Provid.* with or having a father.

1601 SHAKS. *Jud.* C. II. i. 297 Think you, I am no stronger than my Sex being so Father'd, and so Husbanded? 1605

— *Lear* III. vi. 117 That which makes me bend makes the king bow, He childed as I father'd! 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 648 Not much worse off in being fatherless Than I was, fathered.

Fatherhood (fā-dā-hud); also † *fatherhead*.

Forms: a. 4-5 *fader*, *-ir*, *-ur*, *-yr*, *-hed* (e), *-heed*, 5 *fatherhed* (e), 6 (*fathered*), 8 *fatherheid*, 6-7 *fatherhead*. β. 5 *fader*, *-ir*, *-hode*, *-hood*, (*fathyrod*), 6 *fatherhood*, *-hoods*, 6-*fatherhood*. [f. *FATHER* sb. + *-HOOD*, *-HEAD*.]

1. The attribute of being a father; the relation of a father to a child; paternity. Also in spiritual sense.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sec.* II. 178 Frute of such faderhed schal be joye of heven. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1576) 21 Patres Conscripti, which is a name of Father-head. c. 1647 FILMER *Patriarcha* I. § 9 (1884) 19 The right of fatherhood. 1759 JOHNSON *Lett. to Simpson* in *Boswell*, In his refusal to assist you there is neither good nature, fatherhood, nor wisdom. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 119 I'll lay hold of them by their fatherhood.

transf. 1889 *Boys' Own Paper* 23 Mar. 400/1 The fatherhood of the game [stool-ball] to cricket is unmistakable.

b. applied to God in his relation to mankind.

1611 PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 368 He beares in his person the image of Gods paternite, or father-hood. c. 1650 DONNE *Sermon* xxxviii. 380 Now we consider God in a two-fold Paternity a two-fold Fatherhood. 1830 E. IRVING in *Mackintosh Life* II. 477 We pray for those orphans who have been deprived of their parents and are now thrown on the fatherhood of God. 1876 A. SWANWICK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 116 This conception of the universal Fatherhood of God... has changed... the aspect of the world.

c. with especial reference to *Eph.* iii. 15 after the Vulgate rendering (*paternitas*).

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. 15 Oure Lord Jhesu Crist, of whom ech fadirhed in hevenes and in erthe is named. 1583 GOTOING *Cabin on Deut.* xxxvii. 214 We hear that all fatherhood proceedeth of God. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cantabrigia's Catech.*, Prayers 36 To the Father... frome quhome al fatherhed in heaven and earth is named.

† d. *confused use*. The attribute of having a certain father.

1846 KEBLE *Lyr. Innoc.*, *Children Like Parents* 7 To descry The welcome notes of fatherhood, In form, and lip, and eye. 1878 GROSART *H. More's Poems* Mem. Intro. 41/1 His conception of our common Fatherhood and Brotherhood was Christ-like.

2. The relation of an author, originator, or perpetrator. *rare*.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Our Living Poets* 462 Any more than Sillico and Ruggiero... lack... fatherhood to fine sayings. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Jan. 5/1 To adopt the fatherhood of such atrocities is an easy way of obtaining credit.

† 3. Authority of or as of a father in various senses; paternal authority, headship. Obs.

c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 894 And in fatherhed that longyth to my dygnetye Vn to yow^r grete I wyll gyf credens. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 195/2 Yet had Becket no cause to claime fatherhood ouer the King. 1610 Dr. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 4 Others... content to allowe the Pope's Fatherhood in spiritual matters. 1645 MURTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 165 Shall fatherhood, which is but man, for his own pleasure dissolve matrimony? 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ii. (1694) 5 We might have had an entire Notion of this Fatherhood, or Fatherly Authority.

† 4. The personality of a father; in *Thy, your*, etc. *fatherhood*, a form of address, denomination, or title given: a. to ecclesiastics, esp. those of high rank. *His Holy Fatherhood*, the Pope. Obs.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 314 And [I] besought his holy fadirhood, let my boke myghte be examined. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 247/1 What thing is in me y^t hath displeyd thy faderhed. 1524 *Hildebrand* (W. de W.) vj. Although he haue fulfilled the penance of thy fatherhood enjoyned. 1546 BATE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 22 b. Gregory the vj. had nohyng left hym, to sustayne his owne holy fathered... but the bare offerenges and a fewe rentes there besydes. 1614 Dr. HALL *Recoll. Trent* 870 Sixe whole books, should, by their father-hoods of Trent, be... imperiously obayed upon God, and his Church. 1641 PHRYNE *Autip.* 133 Never to make an end, till both parties hath given some possessions to his Holy Father-head. a. 1662 FULLER *Worthies* III. 147 He reproved Pope Sergius his fatherhood, for being a father indeed to a Base Child.

b. To God.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 904 That my prayour be resoundable to y^e fatheryd In glory. 1531 TINDALE *Eph.* 1 *John* 22 His fatherhed geueth pardon frely.

c. To a literal father; hence *gen* to persons having a claim to respect.

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Nor. Fab.* 46 Not to displeare your Fatherhood. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 410 li. 32, I submytt me lowly to your good faderhood. 1608 MIMMURTON *Trick to Catch Old One* I. iv. Now to the judges, 'May it please your reverend honourable fatherhoods.' 1682 BURNAN *Plays* II. 256 If what we have said shall not by thy Fatherhood be thought best.

† **Fathering**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [f. *FATHER* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *FATHER*; an instance of this.

1549 COVORALE *Erasm. Par. Rem.* I. 1 A favourable and gentle fathering. *Ibid.* 6 Ye Romanes are... by adoption & fathering, called all to the... Surname of Iesus Christe.

Father-in-law (fā-dā-rin-lā). Also 5 *fadyr* in, yn, lawo, fadorlaw, 6 *fatherlaw*. [App. in *law* = in Canon law. Cf. *BROTHER-IN-LAW*.]

1. The father of one's husband or wife.

c. 1385 CHARTER *L. G. W.* 2372 *Philomena*, Un-to his fadyr in lawe gan he preyre. 1467 *Mann. & North. Exp.*

172 John Hohes and is faderlaw. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 221 Gerard.. called to hym his father in law, his wyfes father. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iii. 187 The fairest of her sex rep'ld. Most reverend father-in-law, Most loved, most feared. a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 25 This ungenerous father-in-law.. discreetly hanged himself. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Story*. 51 We are before the door of your intended father-in-law. fig. 1650 B. DISCOURAGEMENT 35 Pretended Necessity [is] the Father-in-law of intended iniquity.

2. = STEPFATHER. Now commonly regarded as a misuse.

1552 HULOET, Father in lawe, *vitricus*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 81 All comfort that the darke night can afford, Be to thy Person, Noble Father in Law. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tactius' Ann.* iii. vi. (1622) 72 A.. hand of alliance.. betwixt the father in law, and his wies children. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. xxiii. 132 Nancy could not bear a father-in-law. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* I. ii. Father-in-law has been calling me a whelp and hound. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* iv. I am not their father, I'm only their father-in-law. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. I did not like my father-in-law to come home.

Hence **Father-in-law** v. *nonce-ud.*, to call (a man) father-in-law.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv: v, I'll teach you to father-in-law me.

† **Fatherkin**. Obs. [OE. *fæder cyn* (= ON. *fǫður kyn*), f. *fæder*, genit. of *fæder* FATHER + *cyn* KIN. OE. had also *fæder(c)ren cyn*, where the former word is an adj.] Descent by the father's side.

O. E. Chron. an. 755 & C. And hiera rýht fæder cyn gæp to Cerdice. [a 1000 *Crist*. 248 (Gr.) Nu we æreccan ne mægon þat fædercynn.] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 *Fadercygn*, or *modrykyn þuhtela*. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Synder* & F. xxxix. 71 From which grownd, by my fatherkin I will not starte.

Fatherland (fā-ðælənd). [f. FATHER sb. + LAND.]

1. The land of one's birth, one's country. † *In fatherland*, at home (opp. to *abroad*). Cf. MOTHER-COUNTRY.

1623 WODROUPE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 270, I thanke my lucke that hath caused me to find here my Countryman, and one of my Fatherland. 1635 T. ONELL (*title*). A brief and short Treatise called the Christian's Fatherland. 1683 F. ELLIS *Let. in Hedges' Diary* (1887) 120, I hope.. to meet with much better [justice] in Father-Land for y^e inexpressable damage done me. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 399 Through thee alone the fatherland is dear. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 130 Returning to their fatherland in peace. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* v. 138 Stesichorus acknowledged an Ionian colony for his fatherland.

D. Used to translate the Dutch or German *vaderland*, *waterland*. The *Fatherland*: now usually = Germany.

1672 TEMPLE *Ess. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 100 The Dutch.. instead of our Country, say our Fatherland. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1828) III. 31 The glorious history of its independence under the title of *Vaderlandsche Historie*—the history of Fatherland. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* of the attachment which the Dutch show to their *Vaderland*, or Fatherland, as they commonly term it. 1864 *Macin. Mag.* Oct. 433 Its (Tübingen's) famous University.. more identified with the spiritual.. development of Germany than any other single institution in the Fatherland. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 6 A German has his dream of a great Fatherland.

2. The land of one's fathers; mother-country. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracegirdle* I. 13 The ancient and genuine characteristics of my father land. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 558 *They* (the Americans) look to a dreadful breaking-up of those old establishments, under the shelter of which have grown.. the liberties of their 'father-land' [Great Britain].

Hence **Fatherlandish** a. [+ -ish], of, or pertaining to, one's fatherland.

1831 *tr. Tour Germ. Prince* III. x. 279 Two genuine Nürnberg housewives, dressed in their fatherlandish caps. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 117 The immovable and unchangeable fatherlandish friend,—the majestic Mont Blanc.

Father-lasher. The name of two species of sea-fish, *Cottus bubalis* and *scorpius*.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words*, Fishes 104 *Father-lasher*, *Cor-nubiensibus pueris dictus*: *Scorpena Bellony*. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xx. 125 The *Father-lasher*.. when full-grown do not exceed nine inches in length. 1863 COUCH *Fishes Brit. Isl.* II. 9 The *Father-lasher*, or *Sting-fish*, will live long out of the water.

Fatherless (fā-ðæləs), a. [See -LESS.] In the OE. *fæder-leas* the first element is the normal form (not elsewhere occurring) corresponding to ON. *fǫður* genitive of *fader*; the word is therefore not in origin a true compound, but a syntactic combination; cf. ON. *fǫður-lauss*.

1. Having no father. c 1205 LAY. 21879 þu haust.. vre children imaken faderlese. a 1295 *Ancr.* r. 10 Helpen widewen & faderlese children. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 42 þe faderles barn. c 1450 *Mertin* ii. 35 Shide ye yet have sought the faderles childe. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Litaney, That it may please thee to provide for the fatherlesse children and widows. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. 64 Our fatherlesse distresse was left vnmoan'd. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. 76 The commonwealth was half fatherlesse as it were, for the losse of a Consull. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Sc. Connoisseur* 127 We can be satisfied we are not.. exposed here in a Fatherless World. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. 12 The widow'd mother and the fatherless boy. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vii. 229 How shall I, Brotherless, friendless, fatherless, alone, Live on? *abol.* c 1000 *Agas. Ps.* xciii. [xciv.] 6 Widwan & wrecan of slogun & fæder-leas of slogun. c 1300 *Havelok* 75 To þe faderles was he rath. 1382 *Wyclif Jas.* i. 27 Pupilles,

that is, faderles or modirles or bothe. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxviii. 5 A father of the fatherlesse. c 1737 DOODLEY *Epit. Q. Caroline* Misc. (1777) 227 Ask the cries of the Fatherless, they shall tell thee. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 28 Hearerst thou not The curses of the fatherless?

2. Of a book, etc.: Without a known author; anonymous. Obs. exc. with intentional metaphor.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. ii, There's already a thousand fatherless tales amongst us. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. i. 67 A fatherlesse Treatise of Timothy's Martyrdom. 1734 *London Mag.* I. 78 To call that a fatherless story. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 14 (1806) II. 261 She humanely adopted several fatherless essays.. that were wandering about the world.

Hence **Fatherlessness**, fatherless condition.

1737-36 in BAILEY. 1832 in WEBSTER; and in later DICTS. **Fatherlike** (fā-ðæləlik), a. and adv. [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] Like a father.

A. adv.

† 1. Resembling one's father. Obs.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 135 Fadre-lyk in all hys Dedis. 1614 R. WILKINSON *Faire Sermon*. 11 It were well for the child, if it were not so fatherlike.. as it is.

2. Having the aspect and bearing of a father.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 2/1 One of the most loveable and father-like men I have ever seen.

3. Such as is proper to a father; such as a father would do; fatherly.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 122 Fatherlike, *paternus*. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 138 This manner of breaking of bread was verie fatherlike and commendable among the elders of olde time. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* iv. § 67 (1642) 296 He gave them young like education. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1668) 127 Young men will herupon take occasion.. to despise their.. father-like authority. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1079 This is right father-like. 1876 WHITTY *Gloss.*, *Father-like*, fatherly.

B. adv. As a father, in a fatherly manner.

1604 DRAVTON *Owl* 539 How father-like he gives affliction bread. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 567 Observe how fatherlike he melts and mourns over them. 1834 H. F. LYTT *Hymn*, *'Praise my Soul'* Fatherlike he tends and spares us. 1864 TENNISON *En. Arch.* 154 The feeble infant.. Whom Enoch took.. and fondled fatherlike.

Fatherliness (fā-ðæləlɪns). [f. FATHERLY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being fatherly; fatherly character, function, or feeling.

1551 CHEKE *Math. Let.* iv. (1843) 116 His fatherlines in life, his authoritie in knowledge. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 147 Although a fleshly Father doth give of his own, whether the name of Paternity or fatherliness is given unto him. 1727-36 in BAILEY. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 16 (1822) 1. 124 Ah, young gentleman, said he (for so he called me in the fatherliness of his age). 1856 *Lit. Churchman* II. 90/1 The fatherliness of God, as distinguished from His justice.

Fatherling (fā-ðælɪŋ). (Only in nonce-uses.)

[f. FATHER sb. + -LING.] A little father. Used a. as an affectionate mode of address; b. in contempt. 1625 USSHER *Answr. Jesuit* 288 These hasted fatherlings in their Nicene Creed, did not only insert this clause.. but, etc. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 847 In what nation.. but the German, does a daughter address her father as her 'dear little fatherling'?

Father-long-legs. = DADDY-LONG-LEGS (the crane-fly, and long-legged spider).

1766 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 226 *Father Long Legs*, Phalangium. Several species. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXI. 169 A spider, or father long-legs. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. xxii. (1879) 600 Mary climbs like a cow, and Ethel like a father-long-legs.

Fatherly (fā-ðælɪ), a. [OE. *fæderlic*, f. *fader*, FATHER + *-lic*: see -LY.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to a (natural or spiritual) father; paternal. Obs.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 75 By that fatherly and kindly power, That you have in her. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit*. (1629) 33 Of his owne meere fatherly and Apostolical motion. a 1633 LENNARD *tr. Charon's Widd.* I. xlviii. § 3 (1679) 174 Now this fatherly power.. is almost of it self lost and abolished.

† 2. Of or pertaining to ancestors; ancestral. Hence also, Venerable. Obs.

a 1000 *Elene* 431 (Gr.) þy læs.. þa fæderlican lare [sien] forlæten. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 418 Poetrie is.. of most fatherly antiquitie. 1634 CANNON *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 154 Ecclesiastical decrees, constitutions, provincial and synodal statutes, fatherly customs.

2. Resembling a father; † a. In age, hence, venerable (obs.). b. In character or demeanour.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 19 That place is more fit for such olde fatherly men as you are, than for such young men as I am. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 71 The bishops are graue, ancient, and fatherlie men. 1777 MAD. D'ARLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 277 How friendly, and fatherly, sweet soull! 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 89 A gentleman.. who.. having no children is so fatherly as to take care of the children of others. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* iv. (1891) 47 He had been fatherly with Susan Posey.

3. Of the feelings and conduct: Such as is proper in or from a father; natural to a father; paternal.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lib. 232 (Harl. MS.) Crist.. hath to vs a faderlye affection. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 Y.. thankid him that he wolde white spere to chaste me.. in a faderly chastment. 1526 *Plig. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 The father of heuen showed hymselfe in a fatherly voyce, sayenge. 1533 GAU *Rich. Pav* (1888) 86 Lat vsz know thy faderlie lwiff. 1623 JAS. I. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 283. III. 141 With my fatherlie blessing. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Conc.* III. iv. 264 Humbly to submit yourselfe to his fatherly directions. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* II. Wks. 1799 II. 122 Per-

haps it was a fatherly weakness. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. xiii. 'Twas fear, Fatherly fear and love. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. i. ii. 16 The fatherly admonition was received in silence.

Fatherly (fā-ðælɪ), adv. [f. FATHER sb. + -LY.] In a fatherly manner, as a father; with a father's care and affection.

a 1500 *Oral. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 364, I am so faderly admonished. 1589 *Passquill's Return* D. ij. Exhorting him fatherly to giue over that course. a 1723 J. MATHER *Ind. New Eng.* in *Andros Tracts* II. (1869) 27 God hath for a while Fatherly Chastised them by those Rods. c 1848 LOWELL *Changeling*, I cannot lift it up fatherly. And bliss it upon my breast. 1853 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems*, *Runaway Slave*, The sky.. That great smooth Hand of God stretched out On all his children fatherly.

Fathership (fā-ðælɪʃp). [f. FATHER sb. + -SHIP.] The position, state or relation of a father; paternity, fatherhood. † Also in *His Fathership*: the personality of an ecclesiastical father.

1583 *Golding Cabin on Deut.* lxxx. 489 Let vs beware of such manner of fathership. 1670 G. H. HIG. *Cardinals* I. 1. 60 His Fathership. 1755 JOHNSON, *Paternity*, fathership: the relation of a father. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 168 After the fathership, and sonship, and all the other ships have been exhausted. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Apr. 457 There was not a throne which did not acknowledge in his (the Pope's) fathership the palladium of its liberty and strength. 1875 M. COLLINS *Blacksmith & Scholar*, etc. (1876) III. 107 The man whose fathership she disowned. 1890 T. W. ALLIES *Peter's Rock* 468 The civil bond sprung from a spiritual fathership.

† **Fa-tholt**. Sc. Obs. rare. [? a. Du. *vathout*, f. *vat* cask + *hout* wood.] ? Staves for casks.

1543 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.) xij hundredth fatholt at forty sh. the hundredth.

Fathom (fæ-ðəm), sb. Forms: 1 *fæðm*, *fædm*, 2-4 *fedme*, 4 *fepme*, *fademe*, 3 *fadim*, *fadum*, *fathum*, *south.* *veðme*, 4-5 *fadme*, 4-6 *fadom* (e), 5-6 *fadam* (e), *fathem*, (Sc. *fadowme*, *fawdom* (e), 5 *fadmen*, *fadym*, *south.* *vathym*, *veð(e)ym*, 6 *faddam*, *faddom*, Sc. *faldom*, *faudom*, *south.* *vadome*), 6 *fatham* (e), 6-7 *fathome*, 7 *faddom* (e), 7- fathom. [OE. *fæðm* str. masc. (also fem.) corresponds to OFris. *fethm* sing., OS. *fathm*s pl., the two arms outstretched (Du. *vadem*, *vaam*, measure of 6 feet), OHG. *fadium* cubit (mod.G. *faden* measure of 6 feet), ON. *fapmr* (Icel. *fædmr*, Da. *favn*, Sw. *famn*) the outstretched arms, embrace, bosom, also measure of 6 feet:—OEtut. **fapmo*-s, cognate with Goth. *fapa*, MHG. *vade* enclosure, f. Teut. root *fep*-, *fap*:-—pre-Teut. *pet*-, whence also Gr. *πετάλος* spreading, broad, *πεταννίνα* to spread out.

Formally identical with this word are the MDu. *vadum*, OHG. *fadium*, *fadam* (MHG. *vadem*, *vaden*, mod.G. *faden*), thread; cf. O Welsh *etern* in same sense. Possibly the two widely divergent senses of the type **fapmo*- may be explained as different applications of the etymological sense 'stretching out.'

† 1. In pl. The embracing arms; in sing. = BOSOM 1 b. OE. only.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxvii. 25 (Gr.) Freonda þa ma þa.. hi lufan fæðmum fæste clyppað. a 1000 *Andreas* 825 (Gr.) Ða.. het lifes brytta.. englas sine, fæðmum ferigeann.. leofne.

† b. fig. Grasp, power. Obs.

Beowulf 3210 *þehwearf þa in Francna fæðm feorh cynings.* a 1000 *Crist* 1486 (Gr.) þe ic alsyde me feondum of fæðme. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Tern* Induct., I grasp best part of the autumnal blessing in my contentious fathom. 1622 FLETCHER *Prophesies* II. i. He beleeves the earth is in his fathom.

† c. The object of embrace, the 'wife of thy bosom'. Obs. rare—1.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 209 Thy Bride.. She that is now thy fathom.

2. † a. A stretching of the arms in a straight line to their full extent. Also in *to make a fathom*.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 29 The length.. fro the both toppys of his myddell fyngers, whan he maketh a vadome. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 717 The first of these hornes.. heing of the length of my fadome. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 The extent of his fathome.. is equal unto the space between the soale of the foot and the crowne. 1788 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxlii. note, Take an opportunity of going.. to a bean-stack, and fathom it three times round. The last fathom of the last time you will catch in your arms the appearance of your future conjugal yoke-fellow.

b. fig. Breadth of comprehension, grasp of intellect; ability. Obs. exc. arch.

1604 SHAKS. *Off.* I. i. 153 Another of his Fadome, they haue none. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 69 This.. is beyond my fathom to determine.

3. A measure of length.

† a. The length of the forearm; a CUBIT. Obs. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wulcker 158/10 *Cubitum*, *Fædm* hundu elbozan and handwyrste. c 1000—*Gen.* vi. 15 *Preo* hund fapma þip se arc on lence. c 1205 *Cott. Hom.* 225 An arc þreo hund fadme lang. c 1205 *Lav.* 27686 *þai* sþer þurh wæhte fulle an uðme. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 21532 (*Gut*) He right depe bad doluen dare, Ma þan tuent fadim or mare. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 *Fadme*, or *fadm*, *ulna*.

b. The length covered by the outstretched arms, including the hands to the tip of the longest finger; hence, a definite measure of 6 feet (formerly for some purposes less: see quot. 1751), now chiefly used in taking soundings.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.*, *Paisius*, *fædm*, uel *tuegen* stridi.

c. 1300 *K. Alis*. 546 His taile was fyve fedme long. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1393 These trees were sette. One from another in assise fyve fadme or sixe. c. 1450 *Merlin* 31 This tour is iij or iiij fadme of height. c. 1490 *Boteser llin.* (Nasmith 1778) 175 Arches of x vethym yn hyth. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Act. Scot.* (1877) l. 297, vj fawndome of smal pailounne tow, ilk fawndome ijd. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 28 The shipmen..sounded and founde it .xx. faddoms. 1580 *BARET Alv.* F 199 As big as four men could compass with their armes, or four fathom broad. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 396 Full fadme fuyth Father lies. 1643 *WINTHROP Jrnl.* (1790) 325 They..presented the court with twenty-six fathom more of wampum. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii. 163/2 The deepness of Water is sounded by Faddoms. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ii. 219 We could not find ground with sixty fathom of line. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., There are three kinds of fathoms. 1. The first, which is that of men of war, contains six feet; the middling, or that of merchant ships, five feet and a half; and the small fathom, used in buoys, fly-boats, and other fishing-vessels, only five feet. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iii. xx, 'Where lies your bark?' 'Ten fathom deep in ocean dark!' 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* ix. 197 'We..handed him two busses of cotton cloth. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 176 The Gulf Stream itself is not more than 100 fathoms deep.

† c. (See quotes; perh. some error.) *Obs.*

1692-1708 *COLES, Fathom*, three feet in length. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Fathom is..used in several countries, particularly Italy, for the common yard or ell.

d. in *pl.* Depths. *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *fig.* expressions *Fathoms deep, fathoms down*; cf. 6.

1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to Catch Old One* iii. i, Swallow up his father..Within the fathoms of his conscience. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. iv. iv. 502 All..the profound seas, hides in unknown fadoms. 1880 *MISS BRADON Just as I am* xviii, You will sink fathoms deep in my respect.

4. *Mining* (see quot.) (1881).

1778 W. PRICE *Mn. Cornub.* Gloss. 320/1 Work in the Cornish Mines, is generally performed by the fathom. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 315 [Cost of stopping \$12 or \$18 per fathom (of ore). 1881 *Mining Gloss.*, A fathom of mining ground is six feet square by the whole thickness of the vein.

5. A certain quantity of wood; now, a quantity 6 ft. square in section, whatever the length may be. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xxii. (1877) l. 340 Our tanners bule the bark..by the fadame. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 317 A Fathom of Wood is a parcel of Wood set out, six wether make a Coal Fire. 1681 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, When a Ship is past service they saw the wood of it in length, and sell it by the fathom, which is six foot, two broad, and six high. 1835 *TARIFF Tables* in McCulloch *Dict. Commerce* 1133 Lathwood in pieces under 5 feet in length, per fathom, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high [duty] £4 5s. od.; 12 feet long or upwards, per fathom, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high, £13 12s. od. 1875 T. LASLETT *Timber & Timber Trees* 252, 18000 fathoms of firewood were imported into London in 1874.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fathom lot*; *fathom-deep* a. = *fathoms deep* (see 3 d), excessively deep; *fathom health*, a health (drunk) fathoms deep (see prec.); *fathom line*, the line used in testing the depth of the sea in fathoms; also *fig.*; *fathom-proof* (*nonce-ud.*), unfathomable; *fathom-tale* (*Mining*), a fixed sum for every fathom excavated; *fathom-wood* [cf. Sw. *fänived*, Ger. *fadenholz*] (see quot.) (1867).

1835 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 75 *Fathom-deep in murders and debaucheries. 1850 *TENNISON in Mem.* x. 18 If..the roaring wells should gulf him fathom-deep in brine. 1600 *DEKKEN Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 l. 71 Carowse me *fadome healths to the honour of the shoemaker. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 204 The depe, Where *Fadome-line could neuer touch the ground. 1826 *BYRON Pr. of Chillon* vi, The fathom-line was sent from Chillon's snow-white battlement. 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsy.* 90 The brief fathom-line of thought or sense. 1792 *ELIZABETH Percy* l. 91 As if he thought what passed, a smooth surface, but not *fathom-proof. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Fathom-tale..probably arises from the payment for such work by the space excavated, and not by the ore produced. 1867 *SAYVIT Sailer's Word-bk.*, *Fathom-wood, slab and other offal of timber, sold at the yards, by fathom lots.

Fathom (fæ'dəm), v. Forms: 1 *fædman*, 3 *fadmo*, 4 *fapme*, 6-7 *fadom(o)*, *fathame*, 7 *fadome*, 7- *fathom*. [OE. *fædman* = OHG. *fademōn*, ON. *fapma* (Icel. *fadma*, Da. *favne*, Sw. *famma*):—O'Eu. **fapmjan*, f. **fapmo*-FATHOMSB.]

1. *trans.* To encircle with extended arms.

c. 1300 *Ilseleik* 1295 And mine armes weren so longe, That I fadmede, all at ones, Denemark, with mine longe bones. 1637 *POCKLINGTON Altare Chr.* 92 It contained too many Cubits for him to..fathome it round about. 1646 J. HALL *Hor. Fac.* 71 No man ought to graspe more then he can well fathome. 1775 in *Asiu.* 1810 J. HODGSON *Let. in Raine Mem.* (1857) l. 65 Ten trunks each more than I can fathom. 1828 *SCOTT Jrnl.* II. 187 Trees..so thick that a man could not fathom them.

trans. and *fig.*

Recusant 3133 *Ilseleik*..fod fædman fætwæ hyrde. a 1000 *Andreas* 1574 (Gr.) *Wæter fædmedon*. 1616 *MASINGER Rom. Actor* v. i, Caesar..in his arms Fathoming the earth. 1644 *DICKE Nat. Hist.* Ded. (1658) 15 Flashy wits..cannot fadom the whole extent of a large discourse.

† b. To clasp or embrace (a person). To *fathom* together; to embrace mutually. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 397 *Fremdez* sellen in fere fahmed to-geder. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 *Fadmyng* (fadowyn, P.), *also*. 1639 T. ADAMS *Fatall Banquet*, *Shet Wks.* 1661 l. 242 Lascivious Delights..fadowed him in the arms of lust.

† c. Of two or more persons: To encircle by extending the arms in line, with the view of measuring the girth. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1555 *EDEN Decades* 68 Seven men..with their armes stretched furthe were scarcely able too fathame them (trees) about. 1652-62 *HEVLIN Cosmogr.* iii. (1682) 148 Stocks of Vines..as big in bulk as two men can fathom. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 135 Mr. Musgrave and I could but just fathom it. 1874 *DASSETT Tales fr. Fjeld* 261 We will fathom it [a tree] and then we shall soon see.

b. Of one person: To measure in fathoms by means of the two outstretched arms. *rare.*

1680 *Playbill* in Rendle & Norman *Imms Old Southw.*, He [the Gyant] now reaches ten foot and a half, fathoms near eight feet, spans fifteen inches. 1785 *BURNS* [see FATHOMSB. 2 a].

† 3. *intr.* To *fathom* about: to try what the arms will take in; to grope about. *Obs.* *rare.*

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 273 *Per* he festnes þe fete & fathmez aboute, & stod vp in his stomak.

4. *trans.* To measure with a fathom-line; to ascertain the depth of (water); to sound.

1634 *BRETON Trav.* (1844) 5 Fathoming the depth of the water over against Brill, we found [etc.]. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 233 In other places..[the Ocean] never hitherto has been fathomed. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea xiii. § 563 Attempts to fathom the ocean, both by sound and pressure.

Fig. 1613 *HIERON Spirit. Somne-ship* ii. *Serm.* 372 This loue, to bee Sonnes, who can fadome it? 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xvii. 314 O God, who can fadome thy eternitie? 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 742 To sound the depths and fathom..The Peoples hearts. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 17 An abyss of wisdom which our line cannot fathom. 1875 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* viii. l. 281 A..French nobleman whose ignorance I have frequent opportunities offathoming.

b. To get to the bottom of, dive into, penetrate, see through, thoroughly understand.

1625 *MASSINGER New Way* i. The..statesman..believes he fathoms The counsels of all Kingdoms on the earth. 1686 J. SMITH *Baroque* 91 Causes..very difficult for Human Wit to fathom. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ix. 400 There was some treachery designed him, which he could not yet fathom. 1781 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* May, [His] character I am at this moment unable to fathom. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* l. 443 He could conceal his own designs and fathom those of others. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villeter xxxvii.* (1876) 416, I saw something in that lad's eye I never quite fathomed.

5. *intr.* To take soundings. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, To *fathom* into: to enquire into.

1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trav.* l. iii. And deeply fadom'd into all estates. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1848) l. 84 When fathoming, I could find no bottom. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. vi. ii. 389 The philosopher..went fathoming on..in the very abysses of human thought. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 72, I can fathom by no plummet-line sunk in life's apparent laws.

Fathomable (fæ'dəməbəl), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being fathomed or sounded.

1607 *DAMPFER Voy.* (1698) l. 531 Southward of all the Soundings, or fathomable ground. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

b. *fig.* Comprehensible; intelligible.

1633 *AMES Agit. Cerem.* ii. 178 These [arguments]..seem more fadomable. 1647 *Br. HALL Satan's fiery darts quenched* iii. vi. 303 Things..not fadomable by reason. 1781 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* 26 June, Mr. Crutchev..continues the least fathomable..of all men I have seen.

Fathomer (fæ'dəmə), Also 6-7 *fadomer*, 7 *fæthomer*. [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. One who fathoms: in the senses of the vb.

1598 *FLORIO, Seandagliatore*..a fadomer of the sea. 1616 *LANE Spr. T.* ix. 25 Time, the fæthomer of wittes and spoile. 1660 *HOWELL Lex. Technol.*, A Fadomer, *toiseur*. 1790 *COWPER Iliad* l. 726 Fathomer of my conceal'd designs.

2. An instrument for ascertaining the depth of the sea (see quot.).

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 4. 59 The object of the Fathomer is to obtain soundings without heaving-to.

Fathoming, *vbl. sb.* [f. ns prec. + -ING.]

1. The action of encircling with the arms.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 *Fademyng, uhacio*. 1630 *DONNE Serm.* lxxii. 736 A net is a large thing past thy Fadoming if thou cast it from thee, but if thou draw it to thee, it will lie upon thy arme.

2. The action or process of ascertaining the depth (of the sea, etc.).

1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 181 The fadoming of so bottomlesse depth. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 79 Very expert in the Art of Fathoming.

b. *attrib.*, as *fathoming-line*.

a 1800 *COWPER Comm. Milton's P. L.* ii. 934 A fathoming-line..for the purpose of sounding an abyss. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* vi. § 1. 364 The prophet here plunged his fathoming line into a deep ocean.

Fathomless (fæ'dəmləs), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

† 1. That cannot be clasped with the arms. *Obs.* 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 30 Wil you..buckle in a waste most fathomlesse With spannes and inches?

2. That cannot be measured with a fathom line; of measureless depth. Often of a metaphorical 'abyss'.

1638 G. SANOVY *Paraphr. Div. Poem* Ex. xv, God, in the fathomlesse profound, Haile all his choice Commanders drown'd. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* (1738) 126 Fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 6/5 That fathomless abyss of reason of state. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vi. vi. Adown..Plunge the whole waters; so precipitous, So fathomless a fall. 1830 *TENNISON Ode to Memory* iii, The half-strain'd futurity, Tho' deep not fathomless. 1871 E. F. BURN *Ad Fidem* xv. 293 Passing up through fathomless azure.

3. *fig.* That cannot be penetrated or fully understood; incomprehensible. Cf. *FATHOM* v. 4 b.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* (1851) 184 Heer lies the fadomles

absurdity. 1713 *YOUNG Last Day* i. 229 Oh joys unmix'd, and fathomless delight! 1885 E. CLODD in *Knowl.* 15 June 352/2 The fathomless mystery of the universe. 1891 *Speator* 14 Feb., His ignorance..is fathomless.

Hence **Fathomlessly** *adv.*

1822 *BYRON Werner* iv. i. 506 His death was fathomlessly deep in blood. 1878 *Masque Poets* 29 The smile so fathomlessly bland.

† **Faticane**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [ad. L. *fatican-us*, f. *fati*-comb. form of *fatum* FATE + *candere* to sing.] A singer of fate; a prophet.

1652 *GAULE Magastrom*, 162 What fatuous thing is fate, then, that is so obvious, as for the faticanes to foretell!

Fatidic (fæ'tidik), a. Now *rare*. [ad. L. *fatidic-us*, f. *fati*-comb. form of *fatum* FATE + *dicere* to speak.] Of or concerned with predicting fates; prophetic.

1671 J. DAVIES *Sibylls* i. xviii. 48 The Fatidick Books. 1692 J. EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 310 The earth became old, so that the fatidick virtue was worn out. 1721-36 in *BAILEY*. 1844 T. MITCHELL *Sophocles* l. 72 note, A verb applicable to fatidic purposes. 1851 in *Jrnl. Sacred Lit.* XIV. 175 When Moses, in the fatidic furies, foretold the future prosperity of Israel.

Fatidical (fæ'tidikāl), [f. L. *fatidic-us* (see prec.) + -AL.] a. = prec. b. Of persons, trees, etc.: Gifted with the power of prophecy.

a. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1653) 685 This Beast is..indued..with a fatidical or prophetic geographical delineation. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 209 To understand what is spoken..in this fatidical passion. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* ii. xvi. (1715) 335 Urns, into which the Loïs or Fatidical Verses were thrown. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1837) II. 98 The fatidical fury spreads wider and wider. 1855 *SWEETLEY Occult Sciences* 331 A tablet, on which certain fatidical verses were written.

b. 1641 *BRIGHTMAN Predict.* 2 Our ancient Prophets, Bards, and fatidical Vaticinators. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1688) IV. 486 The Ancients write of some Trees, that they are Fatidical. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom*, 255 Fatidical Mars. 1864 W. BELL in *M. & Q.* V. 442 One of those fatidical women, who..ruled the destinies of the nation.

Hence **Fatidically** *adv.*

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxv. 210 As fatidically, as under the Emperor Valence.

Fatidicate (fæ'tidiket), v. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *intr.* To declare or predict fates. Hence *Fatidicating vbl. sb.*, in quot. used *attrib.*

1867 J. B. ROSE *tr. Virgil's Æneid* 229 Carmenta deified Fatidicating power.

† **Fatidicency**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] A method of foretelling fate; divination.

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xix. 154 Let us make trial of this kind of Fatidicency.

Fatiferous (fæ'tifərəs), a. [f. L. *fatifer* (f. *fati*-comb. form of *fatum* FATE + *fer* producing)]

+ -OUS.] Fate-bringing; deadly, mortal, destructive. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1755 in *JOHNSON*; whence in mod. Dicts.

Fatigable, **Fatiguable**, a. [a. OF. *fatigable*, ad. L. *fatigabilis*, f. *fatigare* to FATIGUE.]

a. Capable of being fatigued; easily tired. † b. Wearying, tiring. *Obs.* -o

a. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* ii. ii, *Lip*, Indefatigable, boy, indefatigable. *Shr.* Fatigable, quoth you! 1853 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* III. iii. § 26. 127 An imperfect, childish, and fatigable nature.

b. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Fatigable*, wearying or tiring. Hence **Fatigableness**, **Fatigableness**.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 18 That other character of the imagination, fatigableness.

† **Fatigate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *fatigat-us*, pa. pple. of *fatigare* to FATIGUE.] Fatigued.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* Admon. in Ashm. (1652) 191, I was fatygate. 1530 *LYNDOY Test. Pafyngto* 474 My wytt bene wail, my fyganyngs fatygate. 1531 *LYOT Gov.* l. vii, Suffre nat the childe to be fatygate with continual studie. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. ii. 121 His doubled spirit Requicken'd what in flesh was fatigate.

† **Fatigate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *fatigat-* ppl. stem of *fatigare* to FATIGUE.] = *FATIGUE* v. 1.

1535 *BONNER Let.* in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 177 The Party adverse, which..goeth about to fatigate and make weary the Consistory of the disputations. 1549 *Comp. Scot.* vi. 37 The lang conteneuacion of studie..did fatigat my reason. 1577 *HELLOWS Guevara's Chron.* 309 The Romans were fatigat..with warres. 1622 *SIR R. HAWKINS Observations* (1878) 127 With which extreme heate the bodie fatigat, greedily desirith refreshing. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 249 This kind of divine inspiration..did..[not] fatigate and act upon the imagination. 1749 *FILIPING Tent Jones* IV. 197 She will soon be fatigat with the journey.

Hence **Fatigated** *ppl. a.*

1552 *HULOT*, *Fatigat*, *defatigatus*. 1625-6 *PERCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1837 These sweet seasoned Songs of Arcadian Shepherds..did recreate my fatigatéd cares. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* vi. 297 *Fatigat* travellers.

† **Fatigation**, *Obs.* Also 6 -*ation*, -*acyon*. [a. OF. *fatigation*, ad. L. *fatigatiō-em*, n. of action f. *fatigare* to FATIGUE.]

1. The action of fatiguing; an instance of this.

a 1529 *SKELTON Image Ipoec.* ii. 393 Other like veatiōis; As..Fatigatiōis. And dissimulatiōis. With like abominatiōis. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Without frustate or wilful delay..or any other manner of fatigatiōis.

2. The state of being fatigued; weariness.

1504 W. ATKINSON *tr. d. Kempis Imit.* i. xviii, These zymies..have served God..in great fatigatiō. 1570 *FAIR A. & M.* l. 22/1 Cyprus and Albania, which be after long

fatigue of siege, at length overcame. *a 1652 J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* vi. iv. (1821) 215 He speaks of those fatigations that Daniel complains of. *1720 STRYVE Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. i. xviii. 144/2 Keeping watch. as they had many times.. been compelled, to their great Fatigue and unquieting.

Fatiguable, var. of **FATIGABLE**.

Fatigue (fât'g), *sb.* [*a. Fr. fatigue* fem., *f. fatiguer* : see next. Cf. *Sp. fatiga*, *It. fatica* fem.] 1. Lassitude or weariness resulting from either bodily or mental exertion.

1719 De For Cruise 1. 323 It having been a Day of great Fatigue to me. *1776 Trial of Nundocomer* 31/2 Imminent danger of expiring from fatigue. *1843 PRESCOTT Mexico* vii. iii. (1864) 434 Extremities of famine and fatigue. *1874 MORLEY Compendium* (1886) 8 The mortal fatigue that seizes catholic societies after their fits of revolution.

b. trans. The condition of weakness in metals caused by repeated blows or long-continued strain. *1854 BRAITHWAITE in Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.* XIII. 463 Many accidents on railways... are to be ascribed to that progressive action which may be termed the 'fatigue of metals'. *1874 KNIGHT Diet. Mech.* I. 827/1 To fatigue is ascribed the breaking of car-axes. *1885 Engineering* 10 July 31 The law of the fatigue and refreshment of metals.

2. That which causes weariness; + fatiguing labour, 'trouble' (*obs.*); + fatiguing duty or performance, labour, toil.

1669 TEMPLE Let. to Pr. Tuscany Wks. 1731 II. 196 The glorious Fatigues which have hitherto been the Diversion of your Highness. *1691 WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 644 When the Treaty for the delivery of it [Oxon] up for the use of the Parliament was in agitation, he [Rushworth] was often posting to London upon intermessages and fatigues. *1695 WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 37 A Question... which hath... given no small Fatigue to Learned Men. *1712 W. ROGERS Voy.* 364 The Governor's Deputy... had the Fatigue to get our Provisions together. *1780 BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 381 The fatigues of the election are over. *1844 H. H. WILSON Brit. India* II. 305 The men were much distressed by... the fatigues of their previous march. *1866 GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 12 Sight had become one of the day's fatigues.

3. The extra-professional duties of a soldier, sometimes allotted to him as punishment for misdemeanour; an instance of this.

1776 A. WARD in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev. (1853) I. 191, I... have ordered all the men, not on actual duty, to turn out upon fatigue every day. *1844 Regul. & Ord. Army* 275 The levelling of ground in the vicinity of the Camp or Barracks, and making communications between different parts of them, are duties of fatigue. *1881 Through the Ranks to a Commission* 57 For the two weeks that I was a private I took my turn at the daily fatigues.

b. Short for fatigue party, and in pl. for fatigue-dress.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict. 135/2 *Fatigue*.. a party of soldiers told off for any other duty than a dress parade necessitates. *1892 W. G. BROWNE in 19th Cent.* Nov. 850 Change into stable fatigues.

a. attril. and Comb., as *fatigue-blouse*, -*cap*, -*jacket*, -*uniform*=*fatigue-dress*; *fatigue-call*, the call to fatigue-duty; *fatigue-dress*, the dress worn by a soldier on fatigue-duty; also *transf.* *fatigue-duty*=*FATIGUE sb.* 3; *fatigue-party*, a party of soldiers on fatigue-duty; *fatigue-work*=*FATIGUE sb.* 3.

1890 Century Mag. Aug. 617/2 A thin *fatigue blouse. *1833 MARRIAT P. Simple* xvi. A soldier in his *fatigue dress. *1847 EMERSON Repr. Men, Goethe Wks.* (Bohn) I. 387 He had put off a gay uniform for a fatigue dress. *1879 ESCOTT England* II. 213 The black gown is the fatigue dress of judges. *1873 BURTON Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 72 The soldier never slept till he had done his *fatigue-duty. *1852 LEVER Daltons* II. iv. 35 A creature that... carries a broad bag over its shoulder through the streets in a *fatigue jacket. *1840 DE QUINCEY Cassini. Rom. Meals Wks.* 1863 III. 271 A *fatigue party of dustmen sent upon secret service. *1844 Regul. & Ord. Army* 2 A... Fatigue-Party, is not entitled to exemption from a Tour of Duty. *1860 RUSSELL Diary India* II. xvi. 304 The men of a fatigue party... were emptying out shot. *1890 Illust. Lond. News Christmas No. 2/1* A grey *fatigue-uniform. *1889 WOLSELEY in Times* 15 Feb. 12/3 *Fatigue work, such as carrying coals.

Fatigue (fât'g), *v.* [*ad. F. fatiguer* (=Pr., *Sp. fatigar*, *It. faticare*), *ad. L. faticare*, *f. stem* **fati-* (in *ad-fatim* enough), prob. meaning 'yawning'; cf. **FATISCENT**.]

1. *trans.* To tire, weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour' (J.).

1693 Lond. Gaz. No. 2911/3 Many false Allarms to harass and fatigue their Men. *1725 De For Voy. round World* (1840) 345 Five of them... extremely fatigued themselves in pursuing them [cattle]. *1784 COWPER Task* iv. 706 Heroes and their feats Fatigued me. *1848 LYTTON Harold* vi. vii. Thou fatiguest thyself in vain. *1863 FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 34 My morning's work had fatigued me.

2. To weaken by straining; to strain (a mast).

1794 Rigging & Seamanship II. 273 Augmenting the number of sails... at the risk of fatiguing the masts. *1869 SIR E. J. REED Shipbuild.* v. 83 To render the angle-iron frames less fatigued.

+3. *intr.* To undertake fatigue.

1697 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj. ii. (1709) 163 Age is not vigorous enough for Business and Fatiguing.

Fatigued (fât'gd), *pp. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED* 1.] *a.* Wearyed. *b.* Strained by over-pressure.

1791 COWPER Illud v. 947 His arm failed him fatigued. *1820 KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xviii. The popped warmth of sleep oppress'd Her soothed limbs, and soul fatigued away. *1856 OLMDIST Slave States* 12 Struck with her fatigued appearance, he made some inquiries. *1869* [see **FATIGUE** v. 2].

Fatigueless (fât'glès), *a.* [*f. FATIGUE sb.* and *v.* + *-LESS*.] Without fatigue; unwearying; tireless.

1818 J. BROWN Psyche 42 Endow'd them with fatigueless care. *1879 JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. C.* 132 Riders upright and fatigueless. *1889 TALMAGE Sermon in The Voice* 2 May. The angels are a fatigueless race.

Fatiguesome (fât'gism), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -SOME*.] Of a fatiguing nature; wearisome.

a 1734 NORTH Exam. iii. vii. § 16 (1740) 515 The Attorney General's Place is very nice and fatiguesome, and the other quiet. *1746 TURNBULL Justin* xxvii. iii. 218 Antiochus was overcome the second time; and after a fatiguesome flight of several days, came at last to [etc.]. *1827 Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 475 His 'Excursion' would have been far less fatiguesome.

Fatiguing (fât'gin), *pp. a.* [*f. FATIGUE v.* + *-ING* 2.]. That causes fatigue; wearisome.

1708 LUTTRELL Brief Rel. (1857) VI. 32 Vendosme... by fatiguing marches gained the Dender on the 5th. *1774 GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 289 It would be fatiguing... to go through a particular description. *1833 J. KENNIE Alph. Angling* 64 A heavy [trouting] rod is... fatiguing. *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* i. xi. 77 The most fatiguing position.

Hence **Fatiguingly** *adv.*, in a fatiguing manner.

1807 SOUTHEY Esprilla's Lett. II. 241 The most unpleasant part of this expedition, fatiguingly steep as it was. *1840 T. HOOK in New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 155 They dance quadrilles fatiguingly. *1871 LE FANU Checkmate* II. ix. 93 [She] was... most fatiguingly well up in archaeology. *1880 MISS BIRD Japan* II. 149 One makes one's way fatiguingly along soft sea sand.

+ **Fatiloquency**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. as next* : see *-ENCY*.]

a 1693 URRQUHART Rabelais III. xxv. By Gastromancy, which kind of ventral Fatiloquency was... used in Ferrara.

Fatiloquent (fât'lokwent), *a.* [*f. L. fât-il*, comb. form of *fâtum* *FATE* + *loquent-em* speaking; after *L. fâtiloquus*.] Declaring fate, prophetic.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossary*. *a 1693 URRQUHART Rabelais* III. xxi. 182 Fatiloquent Southsayers. *1886 BETHAM-EDWARDS in All Year Round* No. 854 N. S. 65 A voice fatiloquent.

+ **Fatiloquist**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. fâtiloquus* (see *prec.*) + *-IST*.] One who declares or foretells fates; a fortune-teller.

1652 GAULE Magastromancer 145 Fatiloquists... taken from talking they know not what. *1727-36* in *BAILEY*.

+ **Fatiloquy**. *Obs.*—*o* [*ad. L. fâtiloqui-um*, *f. fâtum* *FATE* + *-loquium* speaking, *f. loqui* to speak.]

Soothsaying. *1653-6* in *COCKERAM*.

Fatiscence (fât'sens), *Geol.* [*f. next* : see *-ENCE*.] The condition of being open in chinks or clefts.

c 1784 KIRWAN cited by Webster 1828.

Fatiscient (fât'sent), *a.* [*ad. L. fatiscient-em*, pr. pp. of *fatiscere* to open in chinks or clefts, *f. *fati-yawning*; see **FATIGUE v.**] Having chinks or clefts; cracked.

1807 HEADRICK Arran 51 Fatiscient granite.

+ **Fatist**. *Obs.* [*f. L. fât-um* or *Eng. FATE* + *-IST*.] = **FATALIST**.

1615 J. STEPHENS Ess. & Char. Worthy Post 154 Hee is an enemy to Atheists; for he is no Fatist.

Fatless (fât'less), *a.* [*f. FAT sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without fat or greasy matter.

1825 Blackw. Mag. XVIII. 155 A mere wafer of fatless ham... constituted a breakfast. *1872 HUXLEY Phys.* vi. 137 Four pounds of fatless meat.

Fatling (fæt'lin), *sb.* [*f. FAT v.* + *-LING*; cf. *nursling*.] A calf, lamb, or other young animal fatted for slaughter.

1566-34 TINDALE Matt. xxii. 4 Beholde, I have prepared my dyner; myne oxen, and my fatlinges are kyllid, and all things are redy. *1570 BRON in Farr S. P. Etic.* (1845) II. 335 My fatlings then I'll tender, And offerings to thee make. *1611 BIBLE Isa.* xi. 6 The calf and the yong lion, and the fatling [shall lie down] together. *1725 POPE Odyssey* viii. 53 Twelve fatlings from the flock. *1877 BRYANT Poems Sella* 303 The herd Had given its fatlings for the marriage feast. *attril.* *1870 BRYANT Iliad* I. ix. 275 Chines of a sheep and of a fatling goat.

Fatling (fæt'lin), *a. rare*. [*dim.* of **FAT a. (see *-LING*), suggested by *prec. sb.*] Small and fat.**

1847 TENNYSON Princ. vi. 122 The babe... began... to reach its fatling innocent arms and lazy, lingering fingers.

Fatly (fæt'li), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.]. + *a.* Grossly, greasily. + *b.* Plentifully. + *c.* To a great extent, largely. + *d.* Like a fat person, clumsily.

1515 BARCLAY Eclogues iv. (1570) C/v. Some beast agayne still leane and poore is seene, Though it fatly fare within a medowe greene. *1611 COTGR. Graissement*, fatly, giossely, greasily. *1866 WHIFFLE Char. & Charac. Men* 322 An old dowager lady, fatly invested in commerce and manufactures. *1866 HOWELLS Venet. Life* xi. 160 Renaissance angels and cherubs in marble... fatly tumbling about on the broken arches of the altars. *1873 MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* I. 132 Largely, fatly, staringly plain.

Fatner, *obs.* form of **FATTENER**.

Fatness (fæt'nès), [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.]

1. The quality or state of being fat.

a. The condition of having the flesh interspersed with fat; plumpness, fullness of flesh, corpulence.

c 1000 AGS. Ps. xviii [9] Hi habebat callem heora fatnesse... utan bewunden. *c 1100 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 *Hi* pat he bodi... ben mene bitwene fatnes & lenes pat is neiber to fat ne to leane. *1581 MULCASTER Positions* xvii. (1809) 76 Wrestling... taketh awaite fatness, puffs, and swellings. *1553 WATSON Angler* 187 Eeles have all parts fit for generation... but so small as not to be easily discerned, by reason of their fatness.

1756 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters I. 177 We can account for the extraordinary fatness of cooks, butchers, and other persons. *1885 Truth* 28 May 850/1 Fatness alone prevented her from continuing to shine as a lyric star.

fig. *1602 SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 153 In the fatnesse of this pursie times, Vertue it selfe, of Vice must pardon begge.

+ *b.* *Typogr.* Breadth or thickness. *Obs.*

1676 MOXON Print Lett. 23 Measure the Fatness of the left hand Arch of e.

+ *c.* Of a tree: Oiliness; juiciness. Of the soil: Unctuous nature; hence, fertility, luxuriance. *Obs.*

exc. in Biblical phraseology.

1382 Wyclif Rom. xi. 17 Fatnesse of the olyue tree. *1555 EDEN Decades* 4 The greate moystenesse and fatnesse of the grounde. *1621 BIBLE Gen.* xxvii. 28 God giue thee of the dew of heauen, and the fatnesse of the earth. *a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.)*, By reason of the fatness and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals.

fig. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 Makynge it to increase in a spiriutuall pathes of deuocyon.

+ 2. That which makes fertile; a fertilizing property or virtue; fertilizing matter. *Obs.*

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. xii. 7 Valey ther hilles fatnesse hath rest. *1563 FULKE Metcours* (1630) 16 Comets... betoken... barrenness... because the fatnesse of the earth is drawn up, whereof the Comet consisteth. *1611 BIBLE Ps.* lxxv. 11 Thy paths drop fatnesse. *1652 BENTLEY Sermon* 5 Dec. 29 Water... to... feed the Plants of the Earth with... the fatness of Showrs. *1738 WESLEY Hymns, Eternal Wisdom*, Thee we praise *vb.* They sink and drop Their Fatness on the ground.

+ 3. *concr.* A greasy or oily substance, fat. *Obs.*

c 1000 AGS. Ps. xviii [11] Fætynesse heora hi becdyson. *1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. liiil. (1495) 181 In the best is fatnes that is callyd Adeps, Aruna without.

c 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 257 Summe seien pat he fatnes of grene froggis... hap vertu for to make men heere. *c 1430 Stans Puer* 39 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 29 In ale ne in wyin with hond leue no fatnes. *1450-1530 Myrrour our Ladye* (1873) 113 The fatnesse of oyle may not burne, tyl a weyke or matche be put thereto. *1641 FRENCH Distill.* iii. (1651) 71 There will distill into the receiver a fatnesse. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 547 Whose offer'd Entrails shall... drip their Fatness from the Hazle Branch.

fig. *a 1400 Prymer* (1891) 9 As wib grece and fatnesse fyld be my soule. *1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* 1. 4 This is the iuste vengeance of God, to drawe a fatnesse ouer their hartes. *1621 BIBLE Ps.* liiil. My soule shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatnesse.

+ *b.* In the soil, etc.: An unctuous substance; an unctuous layer or deposit. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb. i. (1586) 20 b, A kinde of pith and fatnesse of the earth... called *Marga*. *Ibid.* 23 b, The fatnesse that the water leaues behind it. *1626 Bacon Sylva* § 355 Earth and Water... mingled by the helpe of the Sunne, gather a nitrous Fatnesse. *1715 tr. Pausanias Rerum Men.* II. ii. 283 Chalky Earth... beaten and steeped in Water, affordeth a Cream of Fatness on the Top.

+ 4. The richest or best part of anything. *Obs.*

c 1000 AGS. Ps. lxxxvii [17] Of fætynesse hwætes. *c 1300 E. E. Poet.* cxlii. 14 And with fatnes of whete filled be wele. *1544 G. PLATTES in Hartlib Legacy* (1655) 176 Cities, which... deuoured the fatness of the whole Kingdom. *1665 DRYDEN Ind. Emper.* i. ii. Those ghostly kings would... all the Fatness of my Land deuour.

Fattable (fæt'ab'l), *a. rare*. In 9 fatable.

[*f. FAT v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being fatted.

1859 KINGSLEY Misc. II. 145 Pigs being as greedy and fatable under Free-trade... as they were under Protection.

Fatted (fæt'ed), *pp. a.* Somewhat arch. [*f. FAT v.* + *-ED* 1.] In senses of the *vb.*; now only *Pattened*.

[*To kill the fatted calf*: proverbially used with reference to *Luke* xvi.]

1556 HULOT, Fatted or dressed with fatte, *adipatus*, *a. um*. *1580 BARET Ake*. F 215 A fatted hogge, *saginnatus porcus*. *1621 BIBLE 1 Kings* iv. 23 Beside... fallow Deere, and fatted soule. *1647 COWLEY Mistress, The Welcome* i. Go, let the fatted calf be kill'd. *1660 HEXHAM, Geneset landt*, Dugged or Fatted land. *1725 POPE Odyssey* ix. 49 The fatted sheep. *1870 BRYANT Iliad* II. 11. 54 Agamemnon Offered a fatted ox of five years old. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 52 Pictures of the lean dogs and the fatted sheep.

Fatten (fæt'n), *v.* [*f. FAT a.* + *-EN* 5.]

1. *trans.* To make fat or plump. Also to *fatten up*. Usually: To feed (animals) for market, inake fit to kill. *Const. on.*

1552 HULOT, Fatten or make fatte, *crasso*. *1622 MASSINGER Virg. Mar.* ii. i, You snatch the meat out of the prisoner's mouth, To fatten harlots. *1632 LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 95 Wandering Laton... In spite of Iunio, fatted with Ioves balme. *1745 tr. Columella's Husb.* viii. i, Such fowls as are shut up in coops, and fattened. *1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1880) II. 284 His legs... have been fattened up by the gout. *1849 CODDEN Speeches* 3 His idea seems to be that men in time of peace were only being fattened up for a speedy slaughter. *1853 SOVER Panophy*. 165 To fatten turkeys... give them mashed potatoes [etc.]. *1873 TRISTRAM Moab* viii. 148 Myriads of larks in combined flocks fattening themselves upon the *absol.* *1650 BULWER Anthropomet.* 241 All Bodies may be made lean; but it is impossible to fatten, where, etc.

b. Said of the food.

c 1500 GREENE Fr. Bacon x. 59 Whose battling pastures fatten all my flockes. *1665 SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 299 Wine and Music fattens them [Persian women]. *1728 GIBBON Decl. & F.* III. 213 The forests of Lucania, whose acorns fattened large droves of wild hogs. *1834 Brit. Husb.* III. xiii. 59 The same food is given... to fatten cows or oxen.

c. transf. and fig. To *fatten into*: to bring into a certain state by pampering (*rare*). To *fatten out*: to drive out by fattening.

1666 DRANT Hor. Sat. vi. vi. I... praye him... to fatten all I have, except my witte alone. *1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 235 Choosing rather to fatten themselves by

a contented notion, than by curious inquisition to perplex their other recreations. 1784 *Cowper Task* iv. 504 The excise is fattened with the rich result Of all this riot. 1840 *Arnold Lett.* in *Stanley Life* (1881) II. ix. 163 It is then quite too late to try to fatten them [men] into obedience. 1848 *Lowell Biglow P. Poems* 1890 II. 36 John Bull has suffered the idea of the Invisible to be very much fattened out of him.

2. *intr.* To grow or become fat. *Const.* †*in*, *on*. †Of a letter type: To become thicker. *Obs.*

1676 *Moxon Print Lett.* 49 The Belly fattens downwards. 1693 *Dryden Juvenal* xiv. 210 The good Old man and Thrifty Housewife spent their Days in Peace, and Fattened with Content. 1712 *Granville Poems* 100 Tygers and Wolves shall in the Ocean breed, The Whale and Dolphin fatten on the Mead. 1745 E. Herwood *Female Spectator* (1748) III. 132 They . . . rejoice and fatten in the blood of slaughtered millions. 1755 in *World No.* 113 ¶ 12 I therefore propose to you that . . . we severally endeavour . . . you to fatten, and I to waste. 1790-1811 *Coombe Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) III. 271 After having, for some years, fattened in the ruin of others, he was at length ruined himself. 1813 *Shelley Q. Mab* v. 273 The meaneast world That . . . fattens on the dead. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1. 252 The ewes readily fatten. *b. fig.*

1638 *Baker tr. Balsac's Lett.* II. 13 Methinks . . . shee fattens and grows graceful with these prayes you give her. 1761-2 *Hume Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lviii. 357 Such persons, who fatten on the calamities of their country. 1813 *Shelley Q. Mab* iii. 108 Those gilded flies That, basking in the sunshine of a court, Fatten on its corruption! 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 318 Foreigners who . . . were to fatten on English estates and honours.

3. *trans.* To enrich (the soil) with nutritious or stimulating elements; to fertilize.

1563 *Fulke Meteors* (1640) 50 The river Nilus, whose overflowsings doe marvellously fatten the earth. 1583 *Struvers Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 44 They are not ignorant also . . . what kind of dung is best to fatten the same againe. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* I. 661 Just Heav'n thought good To fatten twice those fields with Roman blood. 1709 *Swift Merlin's Prophecy*. One kind of stuff used to fatten land is called Marle. 1809-10 *Colebrooke Friend* (1865) 190 Genuine philanthropy, which, like the olive tree . . . fattens not exhausts the soil from which it sprang. *transf. and fig.* 1697 *Dryden Juvenal Sat.* iii. 112 Ob-scene Orontes . . . fattens Italy with foreign Whores. 1797 *Curios. in Herb. & Gard.* 259 How efficacious Water is, when it has been fattened and heated by Dung. 1842 *Tennyson Golden Year* 34 Wealth . . . shall slowly melt in many streams to fatten lower lands.

Fattened (fæt'nd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] That has been made fat.

1613-6 *W. Browne Brit. Past.* II. i. 92 Full of well-fleec'd Flocks and fatted Doves. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* iv. 318 Where prolific Nile With various simples clothes the fattened soil. 1872 *Yeats Techn. Hist. Comm.* 63 Fattened hogs of five years old are mentioned by Homer.

Fattener (fæt'nai), *[f. as prec. + -ER.] a.* One who or that which makes fat. *b.* One that grows fat. *c.* With adj.: An animal that fattens (early, late, slowly, etc.).

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Grassier*. a. Grassier, or fattener of cattell. 1733 *Arbuthnot Mart. Scribl.* (1742) 14 The wind was at West; a wind on which that great Philosopher bestowed the Encomiums of Fattener of the earth [etc.]. 1817 *T. L. Peacock Melincourt* xl. Fatteners on public spoil. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 193 Their character as rapid and early fatteners. 1884 *W. Wren in Pall Mall G.* 14 May 17/1 There is a difference between cammels and chicken fatteners.

Fattening (fæt'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] The process of making fat or becoming fat. Also the action of thickening (a type).

1614 *Markham Cheap Husb.* vii. xxi. (1668) 124 Peacocks being . . . eaten, it mattereth not much for their fattening. 1623-6 *Cockram* II. A Fattening . . . sagination. 1676 *Moxon Print. Lett.* 32 The Fattening is made by setting off 5 on either side the Centre. 1846 *J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 114 Nothing contributes more to expedite the fattening of cattle, than moderate warmth.

Fattening (fæt'nin), *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That fattens. *a.* That makes fat. *b.* That grows fat.

a. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* I. 119 Load with fat'n'd Dung thy fallow Ground. 1866 *B. Taylor Poems, Alaudum* 255 Fed by fattening rains. 1876 *Foster Phys.* II. v. (1879) 395 Sugar or starch . . . is always a large constituent of ordinary fattening foods.

b. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* vi. 6 Apollo . . . bade me feed My flocks Flocks. 1790-1811 *Coombe Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 185 An occasional sermon for the service of fattening ignorance, or idle opulence. 1804 *Eari. Laveren. Publ. Wealth* (1819) 178 Cattle and sheep of n peculiar fattening kind.

Fatter (fætai), *sb.* [f. *FAT* + -ER.] *a.* One who makes fat. †Said also of the food. †*b.* With adj. prefixed: An animal that grows fat (quickly, etc.). Also †*fatter up*.

1548 *Paynel Salerne's Regim.* Gij, Grene chese . . . is a nourisher and a fatter. 1671 *II. M. tr. Enim. Collig.* 71 This Hen . . . hail . . . had niggardly fatter of her up. 1806 *W. Taylor in Ann. Rev.* IV. 83 Where food is plentiful the Java hog is the quickest fatter. 1882 *Athenum* 26 Aug. 271/5 Those who . . . buy up lean chickens for the fatter's coop.

Fattily (fæt'ili), *adv.* [f. *FATTY* + -LY.] As by a morbid deposition of fat. Only in *fattily-degenerated*.

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* v. *Heart, degeneration of, fatty.* The fatty-degenerated heart is often enlarged and dilated.

Fattiness (fæt'inis), [f. *FATTY* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being fatty.

1572 *J. Jovian Bathes of Bath* II. 14 b, Some man will

saye . . . that fattines is not in all waters. 1574 *Newton Health Mag.* 26 Fattinesse in meate. 1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 659 Even salt it selfe hath a certeine fattinesse and unctuousity in it. 1638 *tr. Bacon's Nat. Hist.* II. 40 We are to come next to the oleosity or fattiness of them. 1870 *A. W. Ward tr. Carthus Hist. Greece* I. i. 29 Excessive fleshiness and fattiness of body were equally rare.

†*b. concr.* Grease. *Obs.* 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 308 The sweat or fattinesse of unwashed wooll.

Fatting (fæt'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FAT* + -ING.]

1. The action or process of making (an animal or person) fat.

1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 165 b, M. Audifidus Surco, who first beganne the fattening of this Foule. 1681 *W. Robertson Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 668 He is a mere glutton, born for the fattening of his belly. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 45 [They] gained, the first three weeks of fattening, two pounds and a quarter each per diem.

†2. The process of growing or becoming fat.

1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* I. iii. 314 Clarence . . . is well repayed: He is frank'd up to fattening for his paines. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 242 Three causes . . . which impede the fattening of Man. 1772 *Ann. Rev.* 106/1 The fattening in the valuable parts of the body.

3. The process of enriching (land) or making (it) fertile or fruitful.

1600 *Surflet Countrie Farme* I. xv. 93 The dung put aside for the fattening of the meadows. 1617 *Hieron Wks.* II. 464 Salt . . . is very good for the fattening of the earth.

4. *attrib.*, as *fattening-house*, a place in which to fat animals; *fattening-land*, land suitable for fattening animals; *fattening-stock*, stock for fattening.

1580 *Barret Adv.* F 214 A fattening-house, *saginarium*. 1722 *Lisle Husb.* (1752) 251 It is best to have the sides of the fattening-house open. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* II. 490 The value of fattening land being different. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., The requisite fattening stock.

Fatting (fæt'ing), *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.]

a. That makes fat. *b.* That is growing or being made fat.

1533 *Elvort Cast. Helthe* (1539) 88 a, The diete of fatteninge thinges dothe nourishe abundantly. 1602 *Middleton Blurt, Master Constable* v. ii, I've fattening knavery in hand. 1767 *A. Young Farmer's Lett. People* 86 Fed off . . . by some fattening sheep. 1825 *Cobbett Rur. Rides* 458 A stout horse will eat much more than a fattening ox. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* 2nd Ser. I. 255 We believe in it [the pulper] for the young fattening animal.

Fattish (fæt'ish), *a.* [f. *FAT* + -ISH.] *a.* Somewhat fat; fairly supplied with fat. †*b.* Somewhat greasy or unctuous. *Obs.*

a. c. 1369 *Chaucer Dehe Blaunche* 954 She had . . . armes ever lith, Fattish, fleshy, nat great therewith. 1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* iv. 161 For fattening, the best are those [poultry] that have the skinnes of their neckes thicke and fattysh. 1668 *Culpepper & Cole Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 149 In the Lobe it is so mingled with Flesh, that it becomes . . . fattysh, fleshy and spungy. 1815 *J. W. Croker in Croker Papers* (1884) I. iii. 65 Talleyrand . . . is fattysh for a Frenchman. 1864 *Carville Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. II. iii. 58 The jolly Ambassador . . . Camas, o fattysh man.

b. 1589 *Fleming Virg. Georg.* III. 51 Pitch of trees on Ida hill, and fattysh was with grease. 1610 *W. Folkingham Art of Survey* I. x. 32 Clay mixed with a viscous and fattysh Earth. 1671 *J. Webster Metallurg.* xiii. 216 Thin plates of white silver in a fattysh stone. 1726 *Leoni tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. III. 404, The fattysh sort [of mortar] is more tenacious than the lean.

Hence **Fattyshness**, the quality of being fattysh. 1662 *H. Stubbe Ind. Nectar* III. 28 The body of the water . . . did shine with a visible Fattyshness.

Fatrels (fæt'rélz), *sb. pl. Sc.* [ad. *F. fatraile* 'trash, trumpery, things of no value' (Cotgr.).] Ribbon-ends.

1786 *Burns To a Louse* 20 Now haud you there, ye're out o' sight, Below the fat'rills, snug and tight. 1788 *E. Picken Poems Gloss.* 231 *Fatrels*, ribbon-ends, &c.

Fatty (fæt'i), *a.* [f. *FAT* + -Y.]

1. Resembling fat, of the nature of fat, unctuous, oleginous, greasy.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxiv. (1495) 577 Yf a stone is not fatty it well all to fall by maystry of drynesse. 1563 *Fulke Meteors* (1640) 64 b, These liquors concret, that be moist and not fatty. 1616 *Surflet & Markii. Countrie Farme* 548 The bread which is made thereof is . . . fatty, slyme, heaue. 1731 *Arbuthnot Aliments* vi. 104 Spirit of Nitre will turn Oil of Olives into a sort of fatty substance. 1851 *Carpenier Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 160 The fatty matters must be received back into the blood. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 398 The fatty ink employed.

†2. Besmeared with fat; greasy. *Obs. rare*—1.

1572 *Hulort* (ed. Higgins) s.v. *Fat*, The boye handled the pot with his fatty [unctis] fistes.

†3. Of animals, their limbs: Full of fat, plump, well-fed. Of a leaf: Full of sap; juicy. *Obs.*

1552 *Hulort*, Fatte or Fatty, *adepts*. 1589 *Fleming Virg. Bucol.* vi. 16 A shepherd it behooves To feed his fatty sheepe. 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 216 The leaves be whiter and fattyer.

3. Full of fertilizing matter. Of soil: Fat, rich. 1590 *Sprenger F. Q. L.* I. 21 As when old father Nilus gins to swell . . . His fatty waves doe fertile slime duwell. 1855 *Singleton Virgil* I. 113 For fatty lands These fit, for lighter those.

4. Consisting of or containing fat; adipose.

1615 *Crooke Body of Man* vi. v. 331 The fatty veine called *Adiposa*. 1804 *Arbuthnot Surg. Obs.* 30, I have known several fatty tumours growing at the same time. 1861 *Hume tr. Mequin-Tenden* II. 1. 41 The Fatty or Adipose Tissue consists of vesicles . . . filled with an oily fluid. 1884 *Syd.*

Soc. Lex., *Fatty ligament*, a synonym of the *Mucous* ligament of the knee-joint. *Fatty membrane*, the subcutaneous areolar tissue which contains the fat. A *Fatty tumour* is a mass of soft yellow fat, generally enclosed in a . . . thin fibrous capsule.

5. Marked by morbid deposition of fat, tending to the production of fat, *esp. in fatty degeneration* (see quot.). *Fatty heart or kidney* = fatty degeneration of the heart or kidney.

1866 *A. Flint Princ. Med.* (1880) 55 In fatty infiltration of a cell, the protoplasm is displaced by the fat. 1877 *Roberts Handbk. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 51 Fatty Degeneration is sometimes a part of a general tendency to fatty changes. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fatty degeneration*, that condition in which a part or the whole of any tissue or organ is replaced by fat. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 14/1 He . . . dies within a few years from inertia or fatty heart.

6. *Fatty oil*: = fixed oil. *Fatty acid*; *fatty acid series*: see quot.

1831 *J. Davies Manual Mat. Med.* 364 Catapucia Oil . . . a fatty oil, extracted from the seeds of the *Euphorbia lathyris*, Linn. 1863-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* I. 616 *Fatty acids* or *Soap acids*. 1868 *Hoblyn Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 9), *Fatty Acids*, a group of acids extracted from fats and fixed oils in the process of saponification. The *fatty acid series* is a term synonymous with the *acetic series of acids*. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 119 Its fatty acids form insoluble salts with lime.

†**Fatuant**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. fatuant-em*, *pr. pple. of fatuāri*: see **FATUATE** v.] Behaving fatuously, foolishly, silly.

1641 *D. Hollis in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 316 A Sorrow not womanish and fatuant, but accompanied with indignation, and vigorous magnanimous Resolution.

†**Fatuate**, *pp. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. fatuat-us*, *pr. pple. of fatuāri*: see next.] Used as equivalent to the later **FATUATED**.

1601 *B. Jonson Peolaster* v. iii, *Crisp*.—O—oblatrant—furibund—fatuate—strenuous. 1678 *R. [Russell] Celer* II. 1. II. iii. 47 Their heads are fatuate and void of Humane Reason.

Fatuate (fæt'iut), *v. arch.* [f. *L. fatuat-*, *pr. pple. stem of fatuāri* to talk foolishly, *f. fatuus* foolish.] *intr.* To become silly, to act foolishly.

Hence **Fatuated** *pp. a.*, rendered fatuous.

1656-81 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Fatuate*, to play the fool. 1692-1708 in *COLLES*. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 464 Full-grown infant pumpkins, fatuated, empty of anything solid or digestible.

Fatuism (fæt'iūz'm), [ad. *F. fatuisme*, *f. L. fatu-us*: see **FATUOUS** and -ISM.] = **FATUITY** 2.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fatuitous (fæt'iūt's), *a.* [f. *L. fatuit-us* (see **FATUITY**) + -OUS.] Characterized by fatuity.

1734 *North Lives II.* 129 The extremity of fatuitous madness. 1849 *C. Bronte Shirley xxix* 427, I may be the most fatuitous . . . of men. 1869 *Ruskin Queen of Air* i. 59 In proportion to the degree in which we become narrow in the . . . conception of our passions . . . their expression by musical sound becomes broken, fatuitous, and at last impossible.

Hence **Fatuitousness**. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

Fatuity (fæt'iūti), [ad. *F. fatuité* = *pr. fatuitat*, *f. L. fatuitatem*, *f. fatuus* foolish.]

1. Folly, silliness, stupidity. Now chiefly (?) after 2) in stronger sense: Crass stupidity, 'idiotic' folly; mental blindness caused by 'infatuation'.

The *F.* word, being associated with its etymological cognate *fat* sop, has usually the sense of 'conceited folly, silly affectation'; this sense, if it occurs in Eng., is only a Gallicism.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* v. 28 It had argued . . . extreme fatuitie of minde in mee, so far to binde My own hands at their request. 1660 *Waterhouse Arms & Arm.* 53 They descend to the fatuity of bringing wild beasts into their Gods and Emperours places. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian xxiii.* (1824) 66 He confounded delicacy of feeling with fatuity of mind. 1812 *H. & J. Smith Regi. Addr.* s. (1873) 92 The applause of unintellectual fatuity. 1859 *Thackeray Virgin* lxxv. O strange fatuity of youth. 1878 *Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 10 Attacked with a strange fatuity the very Church on whose teaching the monarchical enthusiasm mainly rested.

b. Something fatuous; that which is fatuous. 1538 *Bale Thre Lawes* 1386 In wayne worship they teacheynge mennys fatuete. 1887 *F. Hall in Nation* (N.Y.) XLIV. 141/2 Star-gazing . . . and kindred fatuities and markities.

2. Idiocy, mental imbecility, dementia. Now *rare*. 1621-51 *Burton Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. 34 ff., the animal spirits are . . . cold, [follows] fatuity and sottishness. a 1650 *Hale Hist. Pacif. Cent.* (1736) I. iv. 29 Ideocy or fatuity a nativitate. 1707 *Floerby Physic. Pulse Watch* 93 The Ancients imputed Fatuity to the Refrigeration of the Head. 1748 *Hartley Observ. Man* i. 331 391 A species of Madness; as Fatuity or Idiocy is. 1799 *Johnson Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 6 Apr., Death is dreadful, and fatuity is more dreadful. 1797 *M. Baillie Mort. Anat.* (1807) 434 He has met with this appearance in cases of fatuity. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Fatuosity**, *Obs. rare*—1. [as if *f. fatu-us*, *f. fatuus* **FATUOUS** + -ITY.] = **FATUITY**.

1681 *Glennville Sadducismus* 1. 90 Which opinion, is stiffly held . . . not without some Fatuosity and Superstition.

Fatuous (fæt'iūs), *a.* [f. *L. fatu-us* foolish, silly, insipid + -OUS.]

1. Of persons, their actions, feelings, utterances, etc.: Foolish, vacantly silly, stupid, besotted.

1633 *Struther True Happiness* 20 Mathematicians are fatuous. 1652 *Gaule Magistrom.* 165 What fatuous thing is Fate. 1665 *Glennville Seeps.* Sci. xiii. 73 We pray, or laugh at those fatuous extravagants. 1844 *Liverk. J.* 184 ix, A fatuous, stupid indifference to everything. 1864 *II. Ainsworth Techn. Law* I. iv. The veteran courtier, fatuous

as he was, was not duped by professions of regard. 1877 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 277 The fatuous commonplaces of a philosophic optimism. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 33 Roman Senate, in their fatuous disregard for intellect.
2. That is in a state of dementia or imbecility; idiotic. Now rare exc. in *Sc. Law*.

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* i. vii. § 48. 139 Fatuous persons, called also idiots.. who are entirely deprived of the faculty of reason and have a uniform stupidity and inattention in their manner and childishness in their speech. 1842 M'GLASHAN *Sheriff Courts Process* § 441 When a fatuous or furious person has been cognosed. 1858 *Act* 31-2 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 Such person shall be deemed insane if he be furious or fatuous.

3. *Fatuous fire*: = IGNIS FATUUS. So *fatuous light, vapour*, etc.

1661 A. BROME *Epist.*, *New Year's Gift*, Those fatuous Vapours, whose false light Purlbuds the World. a 1668 [see FATUUS]. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxii. (1846) 354 The fatuous fire of Man's weak judgment. 1859-8 SEARS *Athanas.* iv. 31 A fatuous light that shall lead him astray.

4. In Lat. sense. Tasteless, insipid, vapid. 1608 D. T. ESS. *Poet. & Mor.* 8 b, Truth and Knowledge.. where with whatsoever is not seasoned, is fatuous and unsavoury. 1624 DONNE *Devotions* 25 Instantly the tast is insipid and fatuous.

Hence *Fatuously adv.*, in a fatuous manner; *Fatuousness*, the quality or fact of being fatuous; imbecility, stupidity.

1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* v. 154 The fair maid [Ophelia] who must be the tenant of this grave so fatuously dug. 1882 MISS BRADNOR *Genl. Royal* 1, Such wild youths, she told herself, fatuously, meant make the best men. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 27 In both orders alike there is only too much of this kind of fatuousness. 1884 *Westmorland Gaz.* 1 Nov. 5/1 The fatuousness of the policy.. pursued in South Africa.

Fatuous, rare -1. Short for IGNIS FATUUS. a 1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learning* 160 Thence Fatuus fires and Meteors take their birth. 1820 COTTLE *Exposit. Let. Lat. Byron* 165 To.. turn aside Wbo'er may take thy fatuus for a guide.

Fat-witted, a. [f. FAT a. + WIT + ED 2.] Of slow wit, dull, 'thick-headed'.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 2 Thou art so fat-witted.. that thou hast forgotten to demand that truly, which thou wouldst truly know. 1797 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 275 Grave and pious, or fat-witted sophisters. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1839) I. 62/1 If they are endowed, professors become fat-witted. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 374 These.. lawyers, slow-paced and fat-witted as they must needs be..

Faubourg (*fôbur*). Forms: 5 faubourgh, fabo(u)r, 6 faubor, (foubour), (fourbourgh), 7-8 fauburgh, 7-9 faubourgh, 9 fauberg, 7- faubourg. [late ME. *faubourgh*, *fabo(u)r*, a. F. *faubourg*. From the 15th c. to the beginning of the 17th c. the word was more or less naturalized, esp. in Scotland; it is now used only as foreign, with Fr. pronunciation or (more frequently) semi-anglicized as *fô-bûr*, -bûrg.

Littre considers *faubourg*, formerly also spelt *fauz-bourg* (= false borough) to be a corruption of the earlier-recorded synonym *forsbourg* (f. *fors* outside + *bourg* borough), which is the source of some of the Eng. forms given above. The word *faubourg*, *fauz-bourg*, seems not to be known in F. before 15th c., but its existence in 1380 is implied by L. *falsus burgus* in a charter cited by Du Cange. Its origin may possibly be found in the MHG. *phalburgere* (also spelt *phalburgere*), which according to German scholars originally meant 'burghers of the pale', i.e. 'persons living outside the city wall but within the palisade'; it afterwards denoted a special class of non-resident burghers, having only partial civic rights. The word occurs frequently in the imperial charters of 13-14th c., sometimes latinized as *phalburgenses*; and a charter of 1365, according to a French translation given by Laguille (1727) speaks of 'des faus bourgeois dits en allemand Falbourgers'. From these facts it seems not unlikely that *faubourg*, *fauz-bourg*, may have been evolved from *phalburgensis* or its punning translation *falsus burgensis*, *fauz-bourgeois*.]

A portion of a town or city, lying outside the gates; a suburb. (In Paris the name is still retained by various parts of the city which were originally suburbs, but have long been included within the walls.)

1470, 1489 [see FAUBOR]. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 308/4 The other kept the cytees the townes the castells and the faubourghs. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* I. cccxv. 596 They forerewyrd went to the faubouries of Sence. 1582-8 *Hist. Gas. VI* (1829) 6 Neir the town wall and faubourgh thereof. 1608 LD. HERBERT *Trav. Fr. Paris in Life* (1886) 90 note, You must conceive they're.. come To Fourbourgs St. Germans. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 315 My lo. of Buckingham lyes here in these faubourgs. 1739 GRAY *Jrnl.* in *France Wks.* 1884 I. 243 A charming view.. just before you come to Lyons, of the Faubourgs of that City. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Life Gas. I.* I. 40 The Canonage, one of the faubourgs of Edinburgh. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxiii. 355 At the further end of this fauberg stood a fortified tower.

Faucal (*fôkäl*), a. and sb. [f. L. *fauc-ës* (see next) + *-AL*.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the fauces or throat. In phonology applied chiefly to certain deep guttural sounds, esp. in the Semitic languages.

1854 in WEBSTER. 1876 T. DOUSE *Grimm's L. App. A.* 179 Its more usual affinity being for the faucal a. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. iii. § 3. 180 The 'faucal breaths' as well as the linguals, are characteristic of the Semitic languages. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Faucal*, relating to, or arising in connection with, the *Fauces*.

B. sb. A faucal sound.

1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. iii. § 3. 180 'Ain is the most difficult of the faucals. *Ibid.* I. iii. § 3. 181 *Cheeth.* a. 'fricative faucal', was a strongly marked continuous guttural sound produced at the back of the palate.

|| *Fauces* (*fô'siz*), sb. pl. Also 6 faulses. [Latin.] See also FAUX.

1. *Anat.* The cavity at the back of the mouth, from which the larynx and pharynx open out.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Demande. Whereof seruth the encla, and the amygdalles and faulses and where are they sette? 1746 R. JAMES *Intreat. Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 3 The alimentary Mass. is.. towards the Fauces. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 114 Will.. inducing much affection of his salivary glands and away I 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* (ed. 3) 33 The au... fauces are greatly narrowed.

transf. 1800 HURDIS *Fan. Village* 17 E'er he pours into the distant deep, Through the wide fauces of yon hiant cliffs.

2. a. *Bot.* The throat of a calyx, corolla, etc. b. *Conch.* That portion of the first chamber of a shell which can be seen from the aperture.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Fauces*, the gaping part of monopetalous flowers.

Faucet (*fô'set*), sb. 1 Forms: 5 fauoett, fawcett, 5-6 fawset, 6 faucete, -set, (fasset, faulset, -set), 7 faucit, -sset, 7-8 fosset, (forset), 4-faucet. [a. F. *fauisset* (in sense 1); of unknown etymology.]

1. A peg or spigot to stop the vent-hole in a cask or in a tap; a vent-peg. Obs.

c 1300 *Wyclif's Job* xxxii. 19 (MS. V.) Lo! my wombe is as must with out faucet [1388 spigot] ether a venting that breketh newe vessels. 1616 SMITH & MARSH *Country Farme*, To give it layre] when the fosset is halfe out. 1632 B. JOYNSON *Man. Lady* ii. i. With a faucet or peg. 1743 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. v. 266 Give it Vent.. with a Hole made with a Gimblet; into which put a Peg or Faucet.

2. A tap for drawing liquor from a barrel, etc. Now dial. and U.S.

Formerly more fully *spigot and faucet*, denoting an old form of tap, still used in some parts of England, consisting of a straight wooden tube, one end of which is tapering to be driven into a hole in the barrel, while the other end is closed by a peg or screw. The peg or screw when loosened allows the liquor to flow out through a hole in the under side of the tube. Properly, the *spigot* seems to have been the tube, and the *faucet* the peg or screw (as still in the Sheffield dialect); but in some examples the senses are reversed, and each of the words has been used for the entire apparatus. In the U.S. *faucet* is now the ordinary word for a tap of any kind.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 205 Vernage.. In faucetez of fyne golde. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 77 He asketh allowance for tubbys, treyes, and faucettes. 1468 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 268 For claretts and fawcetts vi d. 1530 PALSGR. 740/7 Our men be to thrustyte to tarye tyll they drinke be drawn with a faulset. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* G iv b, He founde a backe faulset set in his wyne vessell. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* (1652) 16 Thi Nose like a Faucet with the Spicket out. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1723) I. 285 In spite of his Spigot and Faucet, The Statesman must go to old Nick. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 190 A hole in the rock, which is shut with a spigot and faucet. 1881 MISS LAFAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 379 This was furnished with a half-dozen faucets, which could be turned on at will. 1898 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Faucet*, a wooden tap-screw for a barrel. 1890 *Harper's N. Eng.* Apr. 75 The dripping of the water from the faucet in the sink sounded sharp and distinct. fig. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitté* A ij, To Lety Talbot, It is.. more commendable to learne to suppress thy tongue, than to seeke the fasset to set abroch the same. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* III. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 160 In every man there are all humours to him that can find their faucets.

1b. A contemptuous appellation for a tapster. 1614 B. JOYNSON *Barth. Fair* ii. ii, My chayne, you 'false faucet you. *Ibid.* II. iii, Speake in thy faith of a faucet.

3. Used as a synonym of ADUTAGE.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Experim. Philos.* (1776) I. 407 The contrivance of the fosset or ajutage.

4. U.S. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Faucet*, the enlarged end of a pipe to receive the spigot end of the next section.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fauces-hole*, -seller. Also U.S. *fauces-joint* (see quot.).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. II.* i. 79 Hearing a cause betweene an Orendre wife and a Forset-seller. 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 108/1 *Tap* is the Forset hole made in the head of the Barrel to draw the Liquor out. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Faucet-joint*, u. An expansion-joint for uniting two parts of a straight metallic pipe, which is exposed to great variations of temperature. 2. One form of breech-loader in which the rear of the bore is exposed by the turning of a perforated plug.

† *Faucet*, *Fauset*, sb. 2 Obs. [Corruption of FACET.] = FACET. Also applied to a faceted stone. *Comb.* *fauces-cut*, cut like a faceted stone. 1684 R. WALKER *Nat. Exper.* 131 The faucets i. e. those [diamonds] that are ground of their own Octoedral Figure, seldom or never failed. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 20284 Lost.. a little Drap containing one large Stone.. and three little Faucets weighing about two Grains and half each. 1712 *Ibid.* 5055/3 The 2 Side-drops faucet-cut.

Fauch, *Faugh* (*fāx*), sb. Chiefly Sc. Also 9 north. fauf, fawf. 'A single furrow, out of lea; also the land thus managed, Ang.' (Jam.); = FALLOW sb. 2 and 3. Also *attrib.* *faugh sheep*, sheep fed on a fallow.

15 *Scotish Field* in *Percy's Folio* MS. I. 228 On the broad hills we busked out standards, And on a faugh vs be-idead. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 17 Well

happed sheepe are the best for an hard faugh. *Ibid.* 27 Our faugh sheepe doe not afforde soe fine a wooll. 1736 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1807) 16 Farmers faugh gar lairds laugh. 1792 G. S. KEITH in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 534 Their outfields and fauchs are rated at from 3s. to 10s. 1794 R. MICHIE *Ibid.* X. 239 The fauchs are a part of the outfield never dugged. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fauf*, a fallow. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* s. v. *Fauf*, A 'potato faul' is when the land is ready for the sets, and also after the crop has been taken out.

† *Fauch*, a. 1 Sc. Obs. Also 6 fawch. [From the sense app. a variant of FALLOW a. 1; the abnormal form may be due to association with FALLOW a. 2, of which *fauch* (see next) is the normal representative in Sc.] = FALLOW a. 1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. 1. 74 A linge wattry garmond dyd hym vaill, Off colour fauch [L. *glauco*]. *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 108 Sum grece, sum gowlis.. Blanchit or browne, fawch fallow many ane.

Fauch (*fāx*), a. 2 Chiefly Sc. Forms: 8 faugh, 9 north. fauf, 6 fauch. [Northern var. of FALLOW a. 2 (= OE. **fæalh*).] = FALLOW a. 2

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. 68 Among the fauch rispiss harsk and star. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 499 It was in ane fauch eard and rid land quhair they moved for the tyme. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/1 Faugh ground, or ground lying Faugh.. the same to Fallow. 1721 RAMSAY *Wks.* (1848) III. 56 He likes best To be of good faugh riggs possesst. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* s. v. *Fauf*, 'A fauf-field', a fallow-field. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Fauf*, To 'lie fauf' as when the soil is left to mellow.

Fauch, *Faugh*, v. Chiefly Sc. Also 6 faucht, 9 north. fauf. [var. of FALLOW.] *trans.* To fallow (ground).

15. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Sayand at [= that] hewald nochit eir nor faucht his land sa air in the yere. 1703 THORNTON *Let. to Ray* 27 Apr. Yorksh. Wds. (E. D. S.), *Faugh*. 1799 A. JOHNSTONE in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XXXI. 139 A part of folding ground, enriched by the dung of sheep and of cattle.. or fauched (a kind of bastard fallow) and manured by a little compost dung, bore three, four or five crops. 1810 CROMIEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* (1880) 69, I brawlie can faugh yere well-ploughed lea. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Faugh*, to fallow. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* s. v., They say a man is faufing his land when he is cleaning it with no crop on it.

Faucheon, -ion, -on, var. ff. of FALCHION.

Faucial (*fô'siäl*, -äi), a. [as if f. L. *fauci-*, *faucis* (see FAUCES) + *-AL*. Cf. FAUCAL.] a. Of or pertaining to the fauces. Of a sound: Proceeding from the fauces. b. *Bot.* Pertaining to the fauces or 'throat' of a flower.

1807 *Ann. Reg.* 932 That hoarse faucial noise before mentioned. 1840 *For. W. Wilson Wks.* (1864) I. 423 My rival had a weakness in the faucial or guttural organs. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 60 Stamens.. arising from the outside of an annular faucial disk.

Faucitis (*fô'sitis*). *Path.* [f. FAUCES + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the fauces.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 50 In faucitis, the strength of the solution [Nitrate of Silver] may vary from fifteen to thirty grains. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faucon (e, -oun, -onet, obs. ff. FALCON, -ET.

Faucille, obs. form of FOUILLE.

Faud, dial. form of FOLD.

Faudom, obs. Sc. form of FATHOM.

Faue, obs. form of FAIN a.

† *Faufel* (I. Obs. [a. Arab. *فافل faufel*.] = ARECA.

1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* v. vi. (ed. 7) 545 That Indian tree which is called Fauffel. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Betel and Faufel (the first of the Pepper, the latter of the Palm kind). *Ibid.* 766 The Indians chew the Leaves instead of Betel with the Faufel or Arequa. 1755 JOHNSON, *Faufel*, the fruit of a species of the palm-tree. And in later Dicts.

Faugh (*fô*). *int.* Also 6 fah, 6-7 foh, 7 fough. An exclamation of abhorrence or disgust.

1542 UDALL in *Erasm. Apoph.* 320 b, All y^r compaignie.. crying foh at suche a shameful lye. c 1597 NASHE *Let.* in Grosart *Wks.* I. Intro. 64 Had I bene of his [Sir J. Harrington's] consayle, he shold have sett for the mott, or word before it [H.'s *Ajax*]. Fah I 1599 B. JOYNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. ii, Fough, he smells all lamp-oyle. a 1679 LD. ORREY *Gumman* iv, Faugh, what an unsavory Smell assaults my Nose! c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism*, Wks. 1716 I. 108 Foh I no more of them. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* i. ii, Faugh, the nauseous fellow! he stinks of poverty already. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 201 'A monkey! faugh I.. I hate the nauseous animal'. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Dand* vii, Faugh! the wicked little beast!

Faugh, var. of FAUCH.

Faucht, *fauht* (e, obs. ff. *fought*; see FIGHT v.

Faughter, dial. f. of FALTER v. 3

Faughter, var. of FAULTER sb. Obs., a defaulter.

Faughty, obs. form of FAULTY.

Fauhn, obs. form of FAWN v.

Faujasite (*fô'zāsīt*). *Min.* [Named after

Faujas de Saint-Fond, French geologist: see -ITE.] 1844 DANA *Min.* 524 Faujasite occurs in square octahedrons. 1867 W. WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 617 Faujasite, a silicate occurring, together with black augite in the mandelstein of the Kaiserstuhl in Baden.

Fauld, Sc. and dial. form of FOLD.

Fauld (*fôld*). *Min.* [Perh. = *fauld*, the tymparch

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 827/2 *Fauld*, the tymparch or working arch of a furnace. 1881 in RAYMOND *Min. GL.*

Faul (e, obs. form of FALL.

Fault (fôlt, fôlt), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 (8, 9 *dial.*) *faute*, (5 *fautee*, *faute*), 4-6 *faute*, 5-7 *faute*, *faute*, 5- *faute*. [*ME. faute*, (a. OF. *faute* fem. (also *faute* masc.) = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *falla* = popular Lat. **fallita*, a failing, coming short, f. **fallitus*, popular Lat. pa. pple. of *fallere*: see *FAIL v.*]

The earliest recorded spelling in Fr. is *faute*; the etymological *l* was inserted by some writers in 15-17th c., and this example was followed in Eng. (our first certain instance being in the MSS. of Barbour written in 1387-9); from 17th c. the standard spelling has been *fault*, but in Pope and Swift it rimes with *thought*, *wrought*, and Johnson 1755 says that in conversation the *l* is generally suppressed. In many dialects the pronunciation is still [fôlt].

† 1. Deficiency, lack, scarcity, want of (something specified). *rare* in pl. Also used *absol.* (like *want*) = want of food or necessities. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4504 (Cott.) Man pat. . . thoru his welth, na fautes feil. *Ibid.* 5385 (Cott.) Faut o bred was in pat tide. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 303, & when we faren to fed we finde no faute. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* ix. 318 [He] has the castell tan, Throu fall of vach. c 1450 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* 60 The Fowles faire for falt they fell off feete. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 628 He fande faute of honeste. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 95 The pore, for faute late hem not spyle! 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. clix. 193 They had gret fait in their hoost of vitayle. 1591 *CONINGSBY Stege of Rouen in Camden Misc.* (1847) i. 30 You shold have thoughte there had bene noe faulte of men.

† b. The amount deficient (in an account). *Obs.* 1665 *Perrys Diary* 20 Mar. He. is ready to lay down in ready money the fault of his account.

† c. For (the) fault of; in default of; in the absence of; through deficiency or want of. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 397/154 His fon hauep moch of his lond for be faute of be ynone. c 1330 *Arth. & Merz.* 1834 Ded me weren leuer by Ihesus Than he start for faute of ous. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr. T.* 435 She swooned. . . for faute of blood. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 699 For faute of that gete other thinges goode. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 56 For the faute of swethe issue the remandye therof to the next heyre. c 1533 *LD. BERNERS Good. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N iij, Rome is fallen. . . not for faute of money and armes. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. 45 One it pleases me, for faute of a better, to call my friend. 1620 *Frier Rush* 30 His Masters shoone. . . for faute of greasing. . . were very hard. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orae.* 221 Seriousness is wanting, for faute of which great qualites have no lustre in them. 1794 *BURNS Gane is the day*, We'll ne'er stray for faute of light.

† 2. Default, failing, neglect. *Without (any) fault* (= *Fr. sans faute*): without fail; hence, for a certainty. Cf. *FAIL sb. i. Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1214 Thou schalt . . have. . . folk inowe with thee; In us schall no faute be. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 34. Who-so. . . be nouthe pere. . . he schal paie a pound of wax for is faute. c 1477 *CAXTON Yason* 45 b. If ywelle telle me your name without any faute, I shal telle you myn also. c 1480 — *Sonnes of Asynon* ix. 215 Now shall they be longed to morowe withoute faute. c 1500 *Melchise* 318 My swete loue. . . there shall be no faute of it. 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 62 For faute of thithing and offryng rectly, gently forgothyng is. iij. d. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. xviii. 22 Your enemies. . . be within iii. myle of you. . . they shall ye fynde them without faute. 1597 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1627) 182 They are bred by euill meate, and faute of drinking good water.

3. A defect, imperfection, blameable quality or feature. a. in moral character. (Expressing a milder censure than *vici*.)

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xi. 209 Ne vnder-myn nouste foule for is none with-out faute. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 100 We are not so sikir pat we be wip out faute, error, and vnkunning. c 1420 *Chron. Willel.* 1225 In me forsothe no faute per nys. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* *Porrex* vii. Can I excuse my selfe deuolue of faute. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xiv. 308 That godly King. . . had some defects, but few faults. 1784 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 i. 123 A benevolent man should allow a few faults in himself. 1785 *BURNS Epist.* to *J. Lapraik* xvii. 1846 Is nee wee faute they whies lay to me, I like the lasses. c 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Contr.* Wks. 1846 i. 464 Great men too often have greater faults than little men can find room for. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* ii. 44 His independence and love of the English were his only faults.

b. in physical or intellectual constitution, appearance, structure, workmanship, etc.

c 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 120 The fairest man . . Withouten faute fra heid to fote. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii. i. 26 The comyn fautes and mysordours of the same. 1599 *MIRV Dial. Sk. & Eng.* (1623) 57 The women generally . . have three faults. . . little eyes, great mouthes, and not very smooth skin. 1651 *HONNES L'enth.* ii. xvii. 86 Do not see . . my fault, in the administration of their common business. 1695 *VILLIERS* (Dr. Buckham). *Ess. Poetry* 74 Where can one [poet] be seen without a fault? 1733 *SWIFT Cadmus & Panacea* 63 She ow'd not the wandering of her thoughts, But he mist answr for her faults. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 197 An essential fault of the Pythagorean theory.

c. In phrase *To a fault* (qualifying an adj.): to such an extent that it becomes a fault; excessively, extremely.

1752 *Swift Mag.* XV. 41/1 This was good-natur'd to a fault. 1762 *GORDON, North Wks.* 1839 IV. 89 She was . . generous to a fault. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 120 His dress is plain to no fault.

d. Comm. *With all faults* (now sometimes abbreviated 'A.F.' or 'Job A.F.'): with all defects, i.e. the seller will not be answerable for them. 1716 *Leid. Gaz.* No 5400/4 To be taken away with all faults.

† 4. An unsound or damaged place; a flaw, crack; *Mil.* a gap in the ranks. *Obs.*

all the holes where thou can fautes se. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. ii. 33 Patches set vpon a little breach Discredited more in hiding of the fault. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fern. Mon.* iii. (1623) G iij, First, lift vp the stalls. . . then setting them downe againe. . . mend all brackes and faults about them. 1698 *SIR T. MORGAN Progr. in France in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 388 Major Morgan, observing the enemy mending faults, and opening the intervals of the foot, to bring horse in.

5. Something wrongly done. Phrase, *To commit* (rarely *do, make*) *a fault*. a. In moral sense: A dereliction of duty; a misdeed, transgression, offence. Also *occas.* Delinquency in general, 'something wrong'.

13.. B. GOOD *Mit. P. B.* 177 For sele fautez may a freke forfete Surco, &c. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1858) 66 Forto clensuy. Romaine fautes that she had done. 1514 *BARCL. Clut. & Uplondyshyn.* (Percy Soc.) 3 Faustus. . . To them imputyng grete fautes. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump* 753 Winky not at fautes. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xi. 9, I doe remember my faults this day. 1748 *BUTLER Sermon.* Wks. 1874 II. 370 Distresses. . . brought upon persons by their own faults. . . c 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon.* Ser. ii. xvii. 219 A restless, indefinable sense of fault. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 250 A fault which is most serious, I said; the fault of telling a lie.

b. A failure in what is attempted; a slip, error, mistake. Now somewhat *rare*; lady teachers often use it in marking school exercises (after *Fr. faute*). In early use *esp.* † a clerical error or misprint.

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. Author's Pref. If any faute be in this my rude translatyoun. 1559 W. CONNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* *Glasse* A iij b. If faults escape . . with penne speedily amende it. 1583 *HOLIBAND Campo di Fior* 359 Leave more space betweene both lines. That there maye be place to mende your fautes. 1633 *E. Campion's Hist. Irel.* (at end), Faults escaped. 1701 *DE FOE True-born Eng. Pref.* The Book is Printed; and the I see some Faults, 'tis too late to mend them. 1725 *WATTS Logic* iii. iii. There must be some fault in the deduction. 1774 *GOLDSM. Grecian Hist.* II. 35 The other army . . had made another fault, not less considerable. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 775/1 The . . faults of the Florentine MS. are corrected.

c. *spec. in Rackets and Tennis.* A faulty stroke; a stroke in which the server fails to make the ball fall within the prescribed limits.

1599 *CHAPMAN Humorous Days's Mirth* E ij, I gaue him fifteene and all his faults. 1611 *COTGR. Bigne*, a fault at Tennis. 1679 *SHADWELL True Widow*, I'll play with you at a bisk, and a fault, for twenty pound. 1886 H. F. WILLIAMS *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 210/2 (*Rackets*), Two consecutive faults put a hand out. 1888 J. MARSHALL *ibid.* XXIII. 182/2 (*Tennis*), It is a fault if the service be delivered from the wrong court.

G. a. *To find (a) fault*: to discover or perceive a fault (senses 3-5) in a person or thing. b. Hence, idiomatically, *To find fault* (with, † at): to express dissatisfaction (with), criticize unfavourably, censure.

a. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 479 Faute per- lene jil pat he fynde Mak no scornynge me be-lynde. c 1400 *Rom. Rost* 3837 Grete faute in thee now have I founde. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 183 Fautez nowe are founden fele. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform.* St. Andros Wks. (1892) 9 Geif the regent find quhairof the nomenclator has nocht advertist hym. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 3 The only fault I find in our present Practice. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* i. 63 If he find any fault in her within three days.

b. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4850 Rule vs by rightwisnes . . bat no faute with vs founden be. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 6 Finding fault with him for one thing or another. 1593 *Tell-Troths N. Y. Gift* 9 A man will finde fault without cause. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* vii. 2 When they saw some of his disciples eate bread with defiled . . hands, they found fault. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* (1662) 4 Eyes . . over-curious to find fault at Art. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* (ed. 3) III. xi. 257 You find fault with me. 1776 *BENTHAM Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 i. 230 If nothing is ever to be found fault with, nothing will ever be mended. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161, I am not given to finding fault. 1892 T. W. ERLE in *Law Times* XCIII. 47/2 No fault was found with my suggestions.

7. a. With reference to persons: Culpability; the blame or responsibility of causing or permitting some untoward occurrence; the wrongdoing or negligence to which a specified evil is attributable. *To be in* († *one's*, † *the*) *fault*: to be to blame. *To lay, put* (a) *fault* † *in, upon*: to impute blame to. *To bear the fault*: to bear the blame. *It is my* (his, etc.) *fault*: I am (he is, etc.) the person to blame for what has happened.

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. x. 103 And leyden fautes vpon he fader bat fourmed vs alle. c 1475 *Ranf Coliager* 290 He will be found in his fault, that wantis. 1530 *CROISE in Sirpse Eccl. Mem.* III. App. x. 20, I doo nott putt faute in no man. 1530 *PALSGR.* 429/2, I am . . in the faute that a thyng is a mysse, *jay tort.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Northmild.* xix. This was my hap, my fortune, or my faute. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Contestagio* 206 To lay the faute upon Anthony. 1655 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xi. (1845) 235 Their Superiors are in the fault. 1700 S. L. tr. C. FRYKE's *Exp. Ind.* 349 The Master was in all the fault. 1715 *DR. FOR. Fam. Instruct.* i. v. (1841) i. 96 Lay the fault on me. 1766-31 *TINOGAL Rapia's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvi. 675 Who nre in the greatest faults. 1735 *PORR Ep. Lady* 73 Lei blood and body bear the fault. 1756-7 tr. *Krayer's Trm.* (1760) i. 319 All is lost, but not through any fault of mine. c 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 22 When weak poets go nstray, 'The stars are more in fault than they'. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* ii It will be our own faults if we lose sight of this one. 1834 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* i. 1 It was not any fault of mine.

† Incorrectly in plural, by the attraction of poss. adj. referring to two or more persons.

1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 242 Where this happens, it is their own Faults. 1774 *MITFORD Ess. Harmony Lang.* 228 It is our own faults if we err greatly.

b. The defect, the 'something wrong' (in things, conditions, etc.) to which a specified evil is attributable. (Phrases as in a.)

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 298 Giff. he thar-of failje, The faul may be in his trawalle. 1590 *SIR J. SMITH Dyr. Weapens* 21 By the negligence of the Harquebutiers . . or by the fault of the touch-boxes. 1665 H. PHILLIPS *Porch. Path.* (1676) 15 The fault lies in those false rules and customs. 1803 T. BEDDOES *Hygeia* xi. 15 Rich sauces eaten in profusion . . are very frequently in fault. 1807 *Med. Jml.* XVII. 244 The fault . . is not in the practitioner but in the patient. 1859 *TENNISON Geraint & Enid* 1115 Creatures voiceless thro' the fault of birth.

8. *Hunting.* A break in the line of scent; loss of scent; a check caused by failure of scent. † *Cold fault*: cold or lost scent. *To be, † fall at* (a) *fault*: to overrun the line of scent owing to its irregularity or failure; to lose or be off the scent or track. *To hit off a fault*: to recover a lost scent.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 694 The hot scent-snuffing hounds. . . have singled . . the cold fault clearly out. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 107 Suddenly the hounds fell at a fault. 1637 *SHURLEY Lady of Pleasure* ii. ii, Give him leave To follow his own nose. . . while he hunts In view. —he'll soon be at a fault. 1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* v. i, Your blood-hound has made out the fault. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. vi, Bad bounds. . . never hit off a fault themselves. 1781 *BECKFORD Hunting* (1802) 163 If a long fault make his [the huntsman's] assistance necessary. 1833 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/5 They [bloodhounds] are at fault. . . by overrunning the line. 1888 P. LINDLEY *ibid.* 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound. . . took up the stale trail. . . without a fault.

b. *fig. At fault*: puzzled, at a loss.

[1525 *WOTTON in Reliq. Wotton.* (ed. 3) 550 We are. at a fault, in the Hunter's term.] 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Lom & Luger* i. v. 87 One's conscience being at fault, an appeal to the law must settle the matter. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mass.* i. 1 My little knowledge of a vessel was all at fault. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Grange* ii, There was sufficient diversity in the characters of the rejected to place conjecture at fault. 1886 *SHORTHOUSE Sir Percival* iv. 121 The walls and courts . . were so full of. . . relics of the past that the wisest antiquarians were at fault.

† c. The phrase *at fault* is sometimes incorrectly used in the sense 'not equal to the occasion', 'in the position of having failed'. With still greater impropriety, it is (according to Mr. Fitzward Hall) frequently employed by American and occasionally by Eng. writers in the sense of 'in fault'.

1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Thought* i. vi. 324 The many difficulties in nature . . when made the groundwork of an argument . . imply that the creator has been at fault.

9. *Geol. and Mining.* A dislocation or break in continuity of the strata or vein. Cf. *Fault*.

1796 *Phil. Trans.* 351 They discovered. . . a fault. . . in the strata. 1813 *BAIKWELL Introd. Geol.* (1815) 263 Faults generally decline a little from a vertical position. 1839 *LYNELL Princ. Geol.* i. 43 The faults and dislocations of the strata. 1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* vi. 108 Every coal-field is. . . split asunder and broken into small fragments by 'faults'. 1860 *TYNDALE Glac.* ii. xxvii. 392 The [ice] beds were bent, and their continuity often broken by faults. 1863 *LYNELL Antiq. Man* (ed. 3) 199 A valley. . . follows a line of fault in the chalk. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terr. Coal Mining* 103 There are several kinds of faults, e.g. Faults of Dislocation; of Denudation; Upheaval; Trough Fault; Reverse or Overlap Fault; Step Fault.

b. (See quot.)

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, In coal-seams, sometimes applied to the coal rendered worthless by its condition in the seam (slate-fault, dirt-fault, etc.).

10. *Telegr.* An imperfect insulation; the condition of being in contact with anything which impairs or weakens the current; a leakage.

1863 *CULLEY Handbk. Pract. Telegr.* iv. 64 These faults are called 'earth' and 'contact'. *Ibid.* iv. 65 Suppose. . . a fault to occur connecting the wire to the earth. . . This leak will lessen the total resistance.

11. *Comm.* Chiefly objective, as *fault-finder* sb.; *fault-finding* sb. and adj.; *fault-hunting* adj.; attrib. (sense 9) *fault-line*. Also *fault-reader*, one who can trace the correspondence of strata interrupted by a fault; *fault-rock*, *fault-stuff* (see quot.); *fault-slip*, the smooth surface of the fractured rocks in some types of faults.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Cassiodore's Countryer* Epist. Cij b, I confesse to my 'faultfinders'. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Peetr* (Arb.) 49 Fault-finders. . . will correct the Veibe, before they vnderstande the Nounce. 1822 *ROBERTSON Sermon.* Ser. iv. xxv. (1863) 273 Social faultfinders. . . who are ever on the watch for error. 1626 *BERNARD Isle of Man* 20 II. liveth upon 'fault-finding'. 1865 *MISS MULLOCK Chir. Mistake* 90 Small backbitings and fault-finders. 1622 *DAVIES Orchestra* lxx, Correspondence. . . That no 'fault-finding' eye did ever blame. 1630 M. GOUNWY tr. *Bp. Godwyn's Ann. Eng.* 43 'The most fault-finding could not complain of any want in that kinde. 1612 *CHAPMAN Withdore* Tr. in *Dodley O. P.* (1720) VI. 210, I must. . . be sure to give no hold to these 'fault-hunting' enemies. 1869 *PHILLIPS Ventr.* vi. 117 On such a 'fault-line' atmospheric vicissitude has been effective. 1891 R. KIRLING *Chir. Drafts*, II. 85 A good 'fault-reader' . . must more than know geology. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* i. 4 & 357 Fragments of the adjoining rocks mashed and jumbled together in some cases burst into a solid mass called fault-stuff or 'fault-rock'. 1822 *GRIKIE Trav. Hk. Geol.* iv. vi. 524 The line of fracture is marked by n belt or wall-like mass of fragmentary rock.

known as 'fault rock'. 1883 *Gresley Gloss. Terms Coal Mining*. *Fault-slip. 1811 J. FAREY *Agric. Derbysh.* I. i. § 3. 120 Extraneous matters filling the Fault. I shall call them 'Fault-stuff'. 1877 [see *Fault-rock* above].

Fault (fôlt, fôlt), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *faut* (e, n, fawt, e, 6 *fautte*, 6-7 *falt*, 9 *Sc. faut*, 6- *fault*. [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *fauter*, which may be the source in the older senses.]

†1. *intr.* To be wanting or absent. Const. *dat.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurence* 178 Pat was to pat like end. Gif fawt fawtyt, It til amend. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. ix.* 66. I synde pat holicherche Shulde lynch hem pat hem fawteth. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth De P. R. xix.* 1. (1495) 860 Yf lyghte lacky and fawtyth: the qualyte of colour is not seen. c 1460 *Launfal* 200 Today to cherche y wolde have gon, But me fawtete hosyn and schon. 1525 *Lo. BERNERS Provis.* II. xxx. 87 Here fawteth company.

†2. To be deficient in, to be lacking in. *Obs.* 1504 *ATKINSON tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxxix, Worldlye wyse men fawteth in the wysdome, good lorde. 1599 *E. K. in Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Epist.*, Minding to furnish our tongue in this kind, wherein it fawteth. 1586 *A Day Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) A iij. I will blush for mine errors, where I fault in ability I will shew you my will. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* Annot. 11 Hee faulted in common civilitie.

†3. *trans.* To stand in need of, lack, want, be deficient in. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. ix.* 66 Foles pat fawten luitwite. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2710 A thing, þornes be wyngis, And fawtis be fetherharnes. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iii. i. I fawte [i. knight], for so many have ben slayne. c 1475 *Parvency* 6379 She nocht fawteth pat have shold A lady. *absol.* 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 31 Be this way the ost may never fawt.

†b. *impers.* = Fr. *il faut*. To be needful. *Obs.* 1502 *Ord. Crysten-Men* (W. de W.) v. iij. 377 It fawteth not for ymagen that they ben lesse ferefull in hell.

†4. *intr.* To come short of a standard; to make default, fail. *Obs.*

141. *tr. Leges Quatuor Burgorum* c. 19 in *Sc. Stat.* (1844) I. 36 Gif he faltis twyis he sall be chastyte twyis for his forfawte. Gif he faltis thre [etc.]. 1486 *Stanley's Ord. Lichfield Gild* 12 If the seyd, persons wy absent themself. [they] sall pay ij pound of wax; and as ofte as any of them so fawteth after iij times monysshed to be discharged. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 36 If shotinge faulte at any tyme, it hydyes it not. but openly accuseth and bewrayeth it selfe. c 1613 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* (1621) ii. iv. iv. Decay 512 Let not our Feruor fault, Through length of Siege. a 1677 *MANTON Sermon* Wks. (1871) II. 187 He hath exceedingly failed and faulted in his duty.

†b. *quasi-trans.* To fail or omit to (do something); to miss (one's aim). *Obs.*

1522 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* vi. 103 Wherein His Grace shall not faulte to indeuour Himselfe after his best power. 1527 *KNOTT in J. S. Brewer Henry VIII.* xxviii. (1884) II. 224 The contents whereof I shall not fault to follow according unto your Grace's pleasure. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 He mend the fault, or fault my aime.

5. *intr.* To commit a fault, to do or go wrong, hence sometimes, to sin. *Obs. exc. arch. rarely quasi-trans.* with neut. pron. as obj. Const. *against, to, toward.* Also *rarely, To fault it.*

c 1400 *Apel. Loll.* 66 He faulted by error & be vnkuning. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2659 'Quat has he faulted?' quod he frek. c 1450 *HENRISON Mor. Fab.* 74, I faulted neuer to you truelie. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* cxxx. 182 Men shalle saye that he faulted in dede. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Luke* xvi. 132 Whatsoeuer I haue faulted, I haue faulted against him alone. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 122 I exort you.. that gyt on o' you heis faultit countour comont veil.. that ge correct your selfe. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. (1610) 211 They.. die in lingring Torments, who fault to their Inquisition. 1602 *T. CARTWRIGHT Confut. Rhem. A. N.* (1612) 7; He that marrieth another, faulteth against the former wife. 1625 *B. JONSON Staple of News* ii. i. And where my dogs haue faulted, Remove it with a broom. a 1632 *T. TAYLOR God's Judgement.* i. xlii. (1642) 86 The people of Cesarea faulted greatly when.. they called King Herod a god. 1647 *WARO Simp. Collier* 88 Poore Colliers weil may fault it now and then. They're ever mending faults for other men. 1835 *SCOTT Tatian.* xx. He hath faultily faulted towards me, in failing to send the auxiliary aid he promised. 1871 *BROWNING Balaustr.* 96 Had I died for thee I had faulted more.

†b. of things. *Obs.*

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. li. (1612) 265 Somewhat somewhere faulteth. 1608 *Br. Hall Char. Virtues & V.* ii. 101 Euerie thing faulteth either in too much or too little.

†6. To make a mistake, be in error, blunder. 1530 *PALSGR 546/2* It is no marvayle though I faulte yet, I am but a begynner. c 1550 *CHESAIRE Matt.* xviii. v. 95 Hee faulteth heer in y^e number. 1684 *BEDELL Lett.* vi. 95 Hee faulteth himselfe in the same kind, that hee imputes to another. 1692 *Cont. Grace Conditional* 47 If they faulted in any thing about the Matter in controversie, it was in giving too much to Faith. 1765 *CHESTERLE Lett.* (1890) 178 His tongue stammering and faulting.

7. *trans.* To find fault with, to blame or censure. Somewhat *rare.* Also † *To fault (a person) with or that*: to charge with, find fault with because. Now chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.*

1559 *BALDWIN Mirr. Magistr.* (1563) vi. b. Or shal I fault the fates that so ordayne? 1585 *ABR. SASVOY Sermon* (1841) 53 If it fall upon his head, let him fault himself. 1590 *T. WATSON Elegiac death Sir F. Walsingham* 276 (Arb.) 160 My mind.. gins fault his giuing place to sorrows source. 1633 *T. AOMAS Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 The lion was faulted by the lionsess, that his breath stank. 1677 *CARY Chronol.* ii. ii. l. iij. 293 Josephus is to be faulted, for saying that it was in the 25th year. 1791 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 415 Fault the poor Flea and quarrel with the Fish. 1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* xxi. What's that you're faulting now? is it my deal seats without cushions?

1850 *MRS. F. TROLLOPE Petticoat* 161 Her manner.. could not, to use an American phrase, be 'faulted'. 1866 *LOWELL Biglow P. Intro.*, The Americanisms with which we are faulted.

b. To impugn or mark as faulty. *rare.* 1585 *ABR. SANDYS Sermon* (1841) 233 Any deformity.. in the body of a naked man.. is soon espied and faulted. 1635 *SHELTON Learned Disc.* 54 God's house is abused by them which bring hither hawks and dogs, which is faulted in our Church-homile. 1665 *J. SERGEANT Sure Footing* 58 If Protestants faulted not the Rule. 1822-3 *J. J. MOMBERT in Schaef Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* i. 736 Twenty-nine passages.. faulted by Lawrence as incorrect.

8. *Hunting.* To put (a hound) at fault; to throw off the scent. *rare.*

1873 *W. S. MAYO Never again* xii. 164 A way! By which we'll fault their staunchest hound.

9. *Geol. and Mining. trans.* Chiefly *pass.* To cause a fault (see *FAULT sb.* 9) or break of continuity in; to dislocate. *To fault down or through*: to depress (part of a stratum), to drive (part of it) through (another) with the result of causing a fault.

1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* vii. 139 It is faulted on the north-west against Old Red Sandstone. 1863 *DANA Man. Geol.* 111 If the stratum were inclined at 15° without faulting, it would stand as in fig. D. 1872 *W. S. SYMONDS Rec. Rocks.* Black slates at Llandeleio are faulted through the Caradoc beds. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* ii. 8 Portions of the already solidified crust were faulted down or depressed. 1883 *Science* I. 101 An undulation which has overturned the folds, and has faulted them in some places.

Fig. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 39 Correct reasoning would suddenly be faulted, as it were, by a vein of wild credulity.

Faulted (fôlt, fôlted), *pp. a.* [f. *FAULT sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having faults.

1. Having faults of character, faulty. 1668 *MACHIN Dumb Knight* iii. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 157 A maid so faulted seldom proves good wife.

2. *Geol. Cf. FAULT sb.* 9. 1828 *GEIKIE Hist. Boulder* xi. 228 The contorted and faulted strata. 1863 *DANA Man. Geol.* 777 The inequality of the faulted parts of the veins. 1881 *E. HULL in Nature* XXIII. 289 Durness limestone and its faulted position.

†3. Reproached as faulty, impugned. *Obs.* 1628 *Br. Hall Old Reliq.* xvi. § 2 (1633) 40 Our Saviour.. tells him.. That these faulted Traditions were of old.

† **Faulter.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 *falter*, -our, *faulter*, (faulter, 7 *faulter*, *faulter*), 6-9 *sc. faulter*, -or, 6-8 *faulter*. [f. *FAULT v.* + -ER 1, and -our, -or; OF. *had faulter* adj. guilty.] One who commits a fault; a culprit, delinquent, offender.

1555 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 544 Of sic faltrous thair half the brocht syve hunder. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* xxiv. 10 The faulter.. To saue his lyfe, apcalth to be reprite. 1602 *Heuley in Arden Rolls.* A Presentment of all the faultes and faulter 13 Oct. 1602. 1634 *HERWOOD Mayden-head well* Lost ii. Wks. 1874 IV. 120 Punish the faulter, and the innocent saue. 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* I. ii. ix. (1743) 81 To the Lord High Admiral belongs.. the goods of Pirates, Felons, or Capital Faulter.

a 1796 *BURNS Herie's his health in Water* 2 Tho' he be the faulter.. Yet here's his health in Water. 1840 *Whistle-binkie* (1890) I. 253 I'm no be sic a faulter.

Faulter, *obs.* form of *FALTER v.* 1, 3. **Faulter**, -our, bad forms of *FAULT*.

Faultful (fôlt, fôltful), *a.* [f. *FAULT sb.* + -FUL.] Faulty, culpable.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 65 Such meteors were the Ensignes of his wrath, That hastened to destroy the faultful towne. 193 *SHAKS. Lear.* 715 So fares it with this fault-full Lord of Rome. 1621 *LLOYD M. WORTH Urania* 36 You are the children of men, and like them fault-full. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. ix. § 4 The limiting lines between virtuous contentment and faultful carelessness.

1876 *J. ELLIS Caesar in Egypt* 313 Thy mercy much exceeded, As our faultful nature needeth.

Hence **Faultfully** *adv.*, in a faultful manner.

1859 *RUSKIN Arctura* I. 299, I have been myself faultfully answerable for this too eager hope in your mind.

Faultily (fôlt, fôltli), *adv.* [f. *FAULT v.* + -LY 2.] In a faulty manner.

1. In a defective manner; defectively, imperfectly, incorrectly. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 42 Philosophie doth.. faultily teach many things touching God. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Incorrectement, faultily. 1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Micro.* 69 Many of those Priests.. does read those things.. so faultily, that they doe not only hinder the deuotion of the faithful, but also [etc.]. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 125 The Inscriptions are also most faultily taken. 1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 198 However faultily preached.. these Indians had heard the one Gospel which must save the world.

b. = 'To a fault.' See *FAULT sb.* 3 c. 1855 *TENNISON Maid* ii. 6 Faultily faultless.

2. In a blamable manner; blamably, culpably. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sc. Dict.*, *Criminalmente*, faultily. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 22 If they be not faultily indisposed to receive impressions from it. 1768-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1852) II. 590 A man may be faultily scrupulous, as well as laudably conscientious. 1773 *MRS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 286 Depend upon it the corruption has.. been faultily induced.

Faultiness (fôlt, fôltiness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being faulty.

1. The quality or state of having blemishes or defects; defectiveness, imperfection. † *To faultiness*: = 'to a fault' (see *FAULT sb.* 3 c.). 1530 *PALSGR 219/1* Faultynesse, *faulness*. 1561 *T. NOR-TON Calvin's Inst.* iii. 263 Their good workes are but

begonne and sauoring of the faultiness of the flesh. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. iii. 33 *Cle.* Bear'st thou her face in mind? It's long or round? *Mess.* Round, cunct to faultiness. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* (1808) II. 331 The first atheistic instance of the faultiness of things. 1726 *SULLYVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 326 The faultiness of our ship. 1793 *BEATTIE Moral Sc.* i. l. § 11. 182 Pleased, or displeased, according to the degree of excellence or faultiness. a 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks.* (1846) I. 69 Adducing a few instances of faultiness in Byron.

2. The quality or state of having moral blemishes, of being in fault or to blame; depravity, viciousness, culpability, guilt.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. xxv.* 21 As though David requyre to be preserved cleere from all faultynesse. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 31 Such as I could not free him from much faultynesse. 1818 *MRS. SHELLEY Frankenstein* i. (1865) 63 My father would be unjust if he ascribed my neglect to vice, or faultiness on my part. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk. vi.* (1889) II. 242, I bow my head.. Break myself up in shame of faultiness.

Faulting (fôlt, fôltig), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FAULT v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *FAULT* in various senses; an instance of this. *Obs.*

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. lix, Nature compleineþ some of faulting & of greauance. 1622 *W. WHATELY God's Husband* 127 Some grosse outward faultings therein. a 1665 *J. GOODWIN Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 155 His faulting of the translation.. doth not at all commend his skill in the original. 1679 *KING in G. HICKES Spirit of Popery* 50 So much silence and faulting even amongst Ministers.

2. *Geol.* The process of producing faults, dislocation of strata; an instance of this.

1849 *DANA Geol. xiii.* (1850) 574 In the faulting of a rock. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Map* 345 The most wonderful shiftings and faultings of the beds are observable.

Faulting (fôlt, fôltig), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That faults. a. That commits faults.

b. That is at fault. See *FAULT sb.* 8. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. Pref. 8 Faulting foolcs and youthly heades. 1837 *BROWNING Strappado* iv. ii, Pym's faulting bloodhounds scent the track again.

† **Faultive**, *a.* *Obs.* In 5 faltive. [a. F. *faul(tif, -ive)*; see *FAULT sb.* and -IVE.] Faulty.

1496 *Seal of Cause* in *Pennecuk Blue Blauke* (1722) 14 Quhair it beis fundyn faltive, to forbid the samyne.

Faultless (fôlt, fôltless), *a.* [f. *FAULT sb.* + -LESS.] Free from fault.

1. Without defect, imperfection, or blemish; irreproachable. Said with reference to moral character, physical or intellectual qualities, workmanship, beauty, etc.

131. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 794 Of alle seturez ful syn & faultez boþe. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 640 Fyrt he vztat funden faultez in his vye wyttes. a 1674 *CLARENDOON Hist. Reb.* ix. (1843) 577/1 A very faultless young man. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 253 Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see, Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. 1770 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxix. 203 A faultless, insipid equality. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 88 A singularly beautiful bird, faultless in its purity of white. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 506 The faultless model of a ruler. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xxxi. 358 Resplendent in yellow coats and faultless hats.

2. That has committed no fault; that is not to blame; guiltless, innocent. *Obs. exc.* with mixture of sense 1.

1513 *MORF in Grafton Chron.* II. 758 Finally were he faultie or faultlesse, aintained was he by Parliament. 1540 *Order in Battayll* C iij b. As well for the faultlesse, as the gyltie. 1624 *FAIRFAX Godfr. of Boulton* i. 30 For our sinnes hee faultlesse suffered paine. 1667 *DRAVEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 710 Take the Traytors Head, For the faultless Flock the disse Contagion spread. 1825 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 305 Rochester.. expressed a wish to be informed of the grounds on which the Admiral had been declared faultless.]

†b. *occas. trans.* Not caused by any fault. Also in *faultless pardon*, a pardon for an alleged offence never committed. *Obs.*

1556 *J. HERWOOD Spider & F.* ii. 151 To take all faultles failes, reioisigling. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. ix. (1611) 317 In whome there is no other defect beside his faultlesse lacke of baptisme. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 575 Obliging the most deserving of his subjects to ask a faultless pardon.

Faultlessly (fôlt, fôltlessli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a faultless manner. †a. Blamelessly (*obs.*). b. Without flaw or blemish; irreproachably, perfectly.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 127 Give thus much leave to a poore woman, in tender affection, faultlessly to bewaile her spouse. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 245 The fidelity of the clansmen to their leaders was faultlessly beautiful. 1880 *OUIDA Moths* II. 366 She is faultlessly made. 1893 *C. H. HERFORD in Bookman* June 83 '2 No doubt the translation is faultlessly correct.

Faultlessness (fôlt, fôltlessness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being faultless. †a. Freedom from blame; blamelessness (*obs.*). b. Freedom from defect or blemish.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 429 The wrong.. you doe vnto me, to thinke me.. so childish, as not to perceive your faultfull faultlessness. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Wills* iv. iij. (ed. 4) 292 Our ideas of excusableness or faultlessness. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* iv. 99 His excellence is by no means faultlessness. a 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. ii. 107 Perfection is more than faultlessness. 1868 *DORAN Cr. Fools* 4 Venus.. proud in the conviction of her faultlessness.

Faultress. rare. [fem. of FAULTER: see -ESS.] A female offender.

1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 16 Faultress dire to laws above.

Faultsome, a. rare. [f. FAULT sb. + -SOME.] Full of faults, faulty.

1891 R. KIRLING in *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 95, I like that fault. Be more faultsome.

Faulture (fōlt-, fōltiū). rare-1. [f. FAULT v. + -URE.] A failing; in quot. *concr.* Decayed remnants.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* (First Version) l. 70 What I had seen... Seem'd but the faulture of decrepit things To that eternal domed monument.

† **Faultworthy, a.** Obs. rare. [f. FAULT v. + WORTHY.] Deserving of blame, blameworthy, culpable.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie To Gentl. Inner Temple*, Such things which... he judgeth faultworthy. a 1665 Br. HALL *Revelation Unveiled* § 11 In both which extremes these last times have been too faultworthy.

Faulty (fōlt-, fōlti). a. Forms: 4-5, 9 dial. faulty, 4-5 faulty(e), 5 fawte, 6 fawtie, faultye, 6-7 faultie, (6 faulte), 7 faultye, 7- faulty. [f. as prec. + -Y, perh. after F. *faulx*.]

1. Containing faults, blemishes or defects; defective, imperfect, unsound.

a. of material things.

1435 MISVN *Mending of Life* 108 So how settis bi-self on a fawte grounde. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4082 þe walles of cuthbert oratory he fande þaim mekil faulty. 1530 PALSGR. 312/1 Faulty as fruite is that is nat sownde. 1577 Nottingham Rec. IV. 171 Many stretes is orde of order for mending were faulte. 1643 PYNNE *Open. Gl. Seal* 2r Some of the seales for ill clothes, to have faultie engraven in them. 1697 DAMPIER *Foy.* (1698) I. 443 Here they made a new Boltspirit... our old one being very faulty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil*, *Life* (1721) I. 29 He (the colt) came of a faulty mare. 1759 Tr. Duhaues's *Husb.* II. i. (1762) 115 To pluck up the faulty cars as fast as they appeared. 1846 GREENER *Se. Ginnery* 187 If a barrel be faulty, or locks inferior. 1852 HUXLEY *Ecol. Wrkgs. Men* 47 Faulty as these layers of stone in the earth's crust are, defective as they necessarily are as a record. 1887 S. Chess. *Gloss.* s. v. Faulty, 'These tatooes bin turnin up very faulty.' 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, Faulty, anything... with part decayed is so described.

b. of immaterial things.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 364 God takip þis ordenance in his churche as... in no wise faulty. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Undate* 17 Whether my correction... be a diligent correction, and (Tindale) translation faulty or no. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 34 b. It is a faultie argument. 1649 W. DUGDALE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 174 If Mr. Leicester do knowe it [my comparing of Domesday] to be faulty... that I will not deny. 1744 BENKLEY *Viris* § 68 The origin of the gout lies in a faulty digestion. 1789 BURNS *Lett. to Miss Williams*, Where the expression seems to be perplexed or faulty. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 185 Those... may consistently blame the faulty principle, and rejoice in its destruction.

2. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Having imperfections or failings; apt to do wrong or come short of duty.

1574 Tr. Marlorat's *Apocalyps* 40 The cause why our afflictions are faultie, is for that they runne headlong, and have no stay of themselves. 1621 Br. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 5 Our best endeavour is... faulty. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 506 ¶ 6 The ladies are generally most faulty in this particular. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 I. 21 To forgive injuries... peculiarly becoming an imperfect, faulty creature. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iii. 14 His reputed faulty morals. 1878 BROWNING *La Salsine* 68 The nice distinction 'twixt fast foes and faulty friends.

3. †a. That has committed a fault, error, or offence; guilty of wrong-doing (obs.). b. That is in fault or to blame (for some undesirable results).

1331 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 742 Quat if faulty be fre and faulty þyse offer Schalt þow shortly al schende & schape non oper. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 364 Ellis men mosten say þat God is and was faulty in ordenance of boþe his lawis. 1389 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 7 Qwat man or woman be faulty, he schal paye... d. li. w. 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 130 A fooler þat are faulty and failles of youre feithe. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 Reynard... knewe hym self faulty and gylty in many thynges. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Folly* (1570) 54 Howbeit I knowe my wordes shall suche greue, As them selfe knoweth faulty and culpable. 1556 *Aurelio & Isib.* (1608) Bv. What soever person that be faultye faultie of like error. 1611 PHAEM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* i. 1, Thou art faulty; I sent for thee. Thou cam'st not. 1614 *Heutein-Arden Rolis*, Wee Doe present william Kerbee shoemaker faulty. 1632 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 19 How often hath the City been more faulty to divers of our former Kings. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 166 Workshops for faulty apprentices. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Adde.* 102 As it now stands, 'one fiddle' among many, the faulty individual will I hope escape detection. *ibid.* 1533 MOKR *Debell. Salem Wks.* 955/1 Yf he would compare the faulty wyth the faulty. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 757 It is an old policy of the faulty, to complaine first.

4. Of the nature of a fault; censurable, wrong. 1545 UDALL *etc. Exam. Pir.* Col. ii. 18 A faultie humblenes it is, through Angers to loken for that which shuld of Christ himselfe be asked. 1699 BURNET *30 Art.* xxii. 217 No reserve is made in Scripture for this [i.e. Idolatry] as being faulty only because it was applied wrong. 1851 HENRY *Capital Power* II. 65 Thus Rome grew now by means of whatever was faulty in the Church. 1869 GOREN *Port. Helms* Pref. 11 A faulty habit of mind.

B. quasi-adv. = FAULTILY adv. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1751) II. xiv. 28 What an hamfling thing is the consciousness of having lived faulty.

Faulty, var. of FOUGHTY a., musty.

† **Faulx.** Obs. Also falk. [a. OF. *faulx*, Fr. *faux* in *faux du corps* small of the back.] A trick in wrestling; a grip round the 'small of the back'.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 76a. Many sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto [wrestling]... such are the Trip, fore-Trip, Inturne, the Faulx, forward and backward. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 6 They practise... The forward, backward, falk.

Faun (fōn). *Myth.* Also 6-7 fawn. [ad. L. *Faunus*, proper name of a god or demigod worshipped by shepherds and farmers, and identified with the Gr. Pan; also in pl. *fauni* (cf. Gr. *Nāves*), a class of similar deities. (Chaucer's *fauny* is the L. plural.)

One of a class of rural deities; at first represented like men with horns and the tail of a goat, afterwards with goats' legs like the Satyrs, to whom they were assimilated in lustful character.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1544 On satyry and fawny more and lesse, Pat halce goddes ben of wilderness. c 1386 — *Knt's T.* 209 Nimphes, Faunes, and Amadriades. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 7 Here han the holy Faunes resourse. 1631 MASSINGER *Euph.* East iii. iii, The poets' dreams of lustful fauns and satyrs. 1728 SWIFT *Lett.* 14 Sept. in Wks. (1841) II. 105 The muses and the fawns... will crown you with joy. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* iv, These silvans, satyrs and fauns. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxviii, Arise and fly the reeling Faun, the sensual feast.

Faun, obs. form of FAWN.

Fauna (fōnā). Pl. faunae; also faunas. [mod. L. *fauna*, an application of the pr. name of a rural goddess, the sister of Faunus (see FAUN); used by Linnaeus in the title of his work *Fauna Suecica* (1746), a companion volume to his *Flora Suecica* (1745). Cf. FLORA.]

1. A collective term applied to the animals or animal life of any particular region or epoch.

1771 *Let.* in G. White *Selborne* (1876) 143 He should be able to account for the... manner of life of the animals of his own Fauna. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* Pref. 7 A few additions were afterwards made to this division of the British Fauna by Ray. 1844 *Vest. Creat.* (ed. 4) 99 Fossils do not form the sole memorials of the extraordinary fauna of this age. 1846 M. CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 133 The fauna of tropical America. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 448 The crustacea were represented in the carboniferous fauna. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 323 A narrow isthmus now separates two marine faunas. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 155 There are... geographical faunas and florae and geological faunas and florae.

2. A treatise upon the animals of any geographical area or geological period.

1885 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVIII. 16 A rapid survey of the ornithological works which come more or less under the designation of 'Fauna'.

Faunal, a. rare. [f. FAUN + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a Faun, or to Fauns.

1592 R. D. *Hyperboreomachia* 97 b, Horned faunes... solemnizing their faunal feasts. 1849 FRASER's *Mag.* XXXIX. 105 A pastoral, or rather 'faunal', sketch.

Faunal, a. 2 [f. FAUN + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the fauna of a country.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 161 The whole earth has been divided into six principal faunal regions. 1884 *Athenaeum* 10 May 602/2 Their faunal distribution. 1889 ARTH. *Birds Oxfordsh.* Pref. The series of county faunal works.

Faund (e, obs. form of found, pa. t. of FIND).

Fauness (fōnēs). nonce-*vd.* A female faun. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Oct. 437/1 The fauness or satyress... grows a little monotonous.

† **Faunic**, a. Obs. -o [as if ad. L. **faunice* us, f. *Faunus*: see FAUN and -IC.] (See quot.)

1674-81 BLOWNT *Glossary*, *Faunick* (*faunice*), wild, woodish, rude. 1692-1732 in COLES.

Faunist (fōnist). [f. FAUN + -IST.] One who studies or treats of the fauna of a country or district.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 173 The critical Faunist may possibly censure us. 1813 G. Low *Fauna Orcad.* Pref. 10 To assist the young Orkney Faunist in classing. 1851 FRASER's *Mag.* XLIII. 253 The male *nugit*... was caught as faunists are in the habit of catching male moths.

Faunistic (fōnistik), a. [f. prec. + -IO.] Of or pertaining to a faunist; hence, relating to a fauna. *Faunistic position*: the place in a fauna assigned by a faunist to a certain animal.

1881 *Nature* 25 Aug. XXIV. 370 The definition of their faunistic position and geographical distribution. 1890 *Ibid.* 17 Apr. XLI. 556 A number of faunistic papers in the Journal of the Linnean Society.

Faunistical (fōnistikal), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence *Faunistically* adv., in a faunistic manner, as a faunist would.

1885 *Athenaeum* 8 Aug. 179/1 Specialists of different orders and families... treat the subject faunistically.

Faunological (fōnolodjikal), a. [f. next + -IO + -AL.] Of or pertaining to faunology.

1884 *Nature* 31 July XXX. 326 Faunological and systematic zoological work.

Faunology (fōnolodji). rare. [f. FAUNA + -ology: see -LOGY.] That department of zoology which treats of the geographical distribution of animals.

† **Faunsere.** Obs. rare-1. [app. a corruption of OF. *faussure* (= mod. F. *faussure*)] A vaulted roof.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1817 The rof abone unlek, And the faunsere [v.r. faussure, vasure] ek. As hyt wolde asonder.

Faunship (fōnʃip). [f. FAUN + -SHIP.] The attribute of being a faun.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fawn* xii. (1883) 128 The fact of his faunship being otherwise so probable.

† **Faunt.** Obs. Also 4 fant, fawnt. [Aphetic form of OF. *enfant*, *enfant*: see INFANT. The shortened form has not been found in Fr., but it has the corresponding *faute* boy, servant, foot-soldier, whence Ger. *fant*.] An infant, a child, a young person.

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 161 At þe fote þer-of [i.e. of þe crystal clyffe] þer sete a faunt. 1382 WYCLIF *Lett.* xii. 3 The eizt day the fawnt shal be circumcidid. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4629 For quik a frek is bot a fant þan is he first simple.

† **Fauntekin.** Obs. Forms: 4 faun-, fawnt-(e)kyn(e), 5 fanteukyn. [dim. of FAUNT: see -KIN.] A little child, an infant.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 213, I shal dwelle as I do my deuore to shewen, And conform fauntekyne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xi. 182 Fauntekyne and foolles. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 845 He has fretyne... als fele fauntekyne of freeborne chyldeyr. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 260 (Harl. MS.) Whanne I was a fanteukyn, I was fonde in a tounne, in a cradyl.

† **Fauntelet.** Obs. [Aphetic f. OF. *enfantlet*: see FAUNT and -LET.] A little child.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 310 'Se, fawel fype', quath fauntelet.

† **Fauntelte.** Obs. [A badly-formed abstract noun from prec.] Childishness.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 146 Withouten fauntelte or foly.

† **Fauntempere.** Obs. rare-1. A dish in old cookery.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 19 Fauntempere—Take Al maunde mylke, & floure of rys, Sugre [etc.].

Faurd, Sc. pronunc. of *favoured*; only in compounds, as *ill-, well-faurd*.

Fause, Sc. and dial. form of FALSE a.

Fause-house. Sc. [f. *fause*, Sc. f. of FALSE a. + HOUSE.] A hollow made in a corn-stack, with an opening on the side most exposed to the wind, for the purpose of drying the corn.

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* x, Nell had the fause-house in her min, She sits herself and Rob in.

† **Fausen**, sb. Obs. Also 6 valson, 7 valsen, 9 dial. fazen. A kind of eel. Applied variously to a fresh or salt-water eel, and to a small or large eel (see quot.). Also *fausen-eel*.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxxvii. 35 b, Take the fauses of a valson ele. 1625 *Carroll* (1733) 31 Of fauses there are two sorts: the one valson, of best taste, coming from the fresh rivers... the other, bred in the salt water & called a Conger Eel. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xxi. 150 The wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and other fish Did shoal. c 1640 J. SMITH *Hundred of Birkely* (1883) 319 A faunson, or great fat eel. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* II. 325/1 An Eel [is] first a Fausen, then a Griggs. 1783 MONTREUX *Rabais* iv. ix, Fausens, and Griggs. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Fazen* adj. The *fazen* eel is a large brown eel, and is so called at Sandwich in contradistinction to the silver eel.

† **Fausen**, a. Obs.

1591 *Troub. Raigue K. John* (1611) 53 The Friars chest filled with a fausen Nunne. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. v. 57 Fausen sluts, like Bartholomew Faire pig-dressers.

Fauserite (fōsērit). *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt (1865) from *Fausen* name of a gentleman at Pesh + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1868 DANA *Min.* 645 Fauserite. From Herregrund in Hungary. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 611 Fauserite, a native magnesio-manganous sulphate.

Fauson, obs. form of FASHION.

† **Fausonry.** Obs. Also 7 fauxonry. [ad. OF. *faussonerie*, *fauxonerie*, f. *faussoner* to deceive, f. *faus* FALSE.] Fraud, in the legal sense; falsification of deeds or measures, coining false money, etc. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxii. (1739) 121 Felonies of Manslaughter... and Fausonry, are to be punished with loss of Member and Estate. *Ibid.* 122 Fausonry is of several degrees or kinds... as falsifying the King's Charter... falsifying of Money... or falsifying of Measures.

Faussebraie, -braye (fōs,bi;ē). *Fortif.* Forms: a. 5 fawce-, faweso-, (6 faws-) braye, 9 fausse-braye, 7- faussc-brayo. B. 7-8 false-bray, (7 falsbray). [A. f. *fausse-braye*, f. *fausse*, fem. of *faux* false + *braye*: see BRAYE.] An artificial mound or wall thrown up in front of the main rampart. In early use, a covered way.

a. c 1480 Caxton *Sommes of Armon* iii. 77 A fawcebraye vpon a roche, thurgh y^e whiche reynaude... wente oute vnder couerte. *Ibid.* v. 149 Also he made y^e portecolles, fawsebrayes, & barbacanes well defensible. 1523 *St. Papers Henry VIII.* IV. 38 Having noo bulwarkes v^r fawsebrayes. 1688 CART. J. S. *Fortification* 57 The only end of this Faussebray, is the defence of the Moat. 1757 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xi, All his trumpetry of raps, mines... fausse-braye, and cuvettes. 1828 NAPIER *Pemba. Her* x. vii. (Rildg.) II. 74 A second wall, about 12 feet high, called a *fausse braye*, surrounded the first. 1855 SURINAT *Occult Sciences* 211 note, One of the pinnacled battlements of the fausse-braye.

b. 1604 E. GRIM-TONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 34 Others... were in the Fauss Braye. 1667 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2174 Ost men are now busily employed in placing new Pallisades upon the Falsbray. 1702 W. J. *Erign's Voy. Let.* and 1711 One may more properly call that of the outward Wall a False-bray, or Under-falswall.

attrib. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VIII. 551 Having escalated the fausse braie wall.

† **Fausse-brayed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*]. Provided with a fausse-braye.

c1530 L. BERNERS *Arth. Lgt. Bryt.* (1814) 187 A house well bolted and fausbrayed.

Faussee, var. of **FOSSEE**, *Obs.*

Faus(s)et, obs. form of **FAUCET**.

Faust (fōst), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *faust-us*, f. *favere* to favour.] Happy, lucky.

1692-1732 in COLES. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise of Christendom* 73 The Emperor... ascending the Capitol amidst faust acclamations in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues.

Fausted, var. of **FORSTO**.

† **Faustitude**, *Obs.*— [as if ad. L. **faustitudo*, f. *faustus*: see **FAUST**.] 'Good luck'.

1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Faustity**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *faustitatem*, f. *faustus* (see **FAUST**).] 'Good luck, happiness'.

1656-81 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1729 M. RALPH *Alf. Poems* 243, I send you Health... And length and faustity of Days.

Faut(e), var. of **FAULT**.

Fauterer (fōtərə), [f. *fauter*, for **FAUTOR** + *-ER*.] = **FAUTOR**.

a 1662 in Heylin *Laud* (1668) 1. 98 Thou art the fauterer of all Wickedness. 1817 MAR. EGGWORTH *Ormond* vi. (1832) 60 Father Jos was by no means... a friend or fauterer of sir Ullick.

† **Fauteuil** (fōty), [a. F. *fauteuil*, f. OF. *fauteuil*, *faudeuil*; —med. L. *faldistolium* FALDSTOOL.] An arm-chair.

1744 GRAY in GOSSE *Life* (1882) 74 Squatted me into a fauteuil. 1771 H. WALFORD *Lett. Entert.* (1857) V. 324 The mountain-gods... pulling their fauteuils across a continent. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 71/2 Sofas, fauteuils, console-tables, girandoles. 1866 Mrs. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxiv. (1874) 299 Her grandmamma's fauteuil.

† **Fautive**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. type **fautivus*, f. *favere* to favour.] Tending to favour, favourable. Const. of, to.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Load* 37 Such instances as were by wise men observed Fautive of its progress. *Ibid.* 110 No corner of the... Land to be fautive to it or polluted by it.

Fautor (fōtər, -ər), *Forms*: 4-7 fautour(e), (6 fautour), 5-6 fawter, -or, -our, 6-7 fawter, 4, 6- fawter. Also 6-7 erron. fawter, -or, -our. [ad. F. *fauteur*, ad. L. *fautor*, f. *favere* to favour.] One who favours; a favourer.

1. An adherent, partisan, supporter, abettor.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 Him and his fautores be cursed euerloun. 1387 *Revisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 443 But Symon and Iohn, with here fautores, stopped be wayes all aboute. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8358 With pair fautores all in fere. 1519 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 141, I shall... never more... hide... such heresies... nor their autours or fautors. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Worresten* xx, For princes fautes his fautores all men teare. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 693 This matter was with great heat debated... either part having great fautores. 1713 *Dryden's Phys.* *Theol.* v. 1. 212 Carter hath been thought by some to be a Fautor of Atheism. 1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* (1798) I. 398 His lordship and his fautores will do well to contend stoutly... for their doctrine of language. 1832 *Austrian Jurist*, (1879) I. vi. 283 [Hobbes] is not of the apologists and fautores of tyranny. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise of Christendom* 472 Montalembert, the great fautor and defender of the monks.

† 2. A protector, patron. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 304 The archbishop... cursed him for contumace, and great fautore of hereticks. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exposition Scot.* Ded. in Arb. *Garner* III. 52 His most benign fautor and patron. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 346 Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, a noble fautor of good letters. c1615 CHAMBERLAIN *II*. 141 O thou that all things see'st Fautor of Chryseas. 1686 *Goode Celest.* *Bodley* II. xii. 321 He [a star] is the Fautor of Serenity. 1691 *Wood Ath.* *Oxon* I. 24 By the favour of his Patron, and fautor of his Studies... he was... made Scholar or Pastor.

Fautorship (fōtərʃɪp), [f. *prec.* + *-SHIP*.] The fact or condition of being a fautor; partisanship. 1863 ALFORD *Grk. Test.* (ed. 5) I. Prolegomena 76 The comparative absence of blind fautorship of the received text. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I. 167 This final effort... was naturally construed as fautorship of heresy.

† **Fantress**, *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ESS*.] A female fautor: a. a patroness; b. an instigator. 1596 *DRAYTON Legends* III. 313 The only Fantress of all Noble Arts. 1621 G. SANOV *Orvid's Met.* III. (1626) 48 Mans Fantresse, *Callas*, stood by. 1702 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 116 Pallis, the Fantress of my Master's Arms. 1717 *GARTH Orvid* Ded. He comes from Banishment to the Fantress of Liberty. 1732 in COLES.

† **Fautrix**, *Obs.* [a. L. *fautrix*, fem. of *fautor* (see **FAUTOR**). Cf. F. *fautrice*.] = *prec.*

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xcii, Melissa mother is, and fautrix to the Bee. 1621 G. SANOV *Orvid's Met.* VIII. (1669) 153 Him Pallis, fautrix of good wits, sustains. 1630 M. GOODYN tr. *Bp. Herford's Ann.* Eng. III. 325 The Queen... was so exact a fautrix of justice.

Fauvel, var. of **FAVEL**, *Obs.*

† **Fauvette** (fōvet), [F. *fauvette*, f. *favere* follow.] The name given by French writers to a family of Warblers, and adopted by Bewick.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 209 The Fauvette. *Pettichaps* (*Motacilla hippolais*, Linn., *La Fauvette*, Buff.). *Ibid.* 212 The lesser Fauvette. *Passerine Warbler*. *Ibid.* 213 The Winter Fauvette. *Hedge Warbler*. *Ibid.* 214 This disposition... is common to all the Fauvettes. 1802 G. MONTAGU

Ornith. Dict., Fauvette (*Sylvia hortensis*, Bechstein). 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 345 *Sylvia Hortensis*, the Garden Warbler. Fauvette. Garden Fauvet.

† **Faux** (fōks), *rare*. [Assumed nom. sing. to L. *fauces*; the sing. has classical authority only in the ablative.] = **FAUCES** in various senses.

1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 293 The sweet fluid which many of them (plants belonging to Dionæa, Drosera, &c.) secrete near the faux. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Faux* (the gorge), the throat.

Fauxety, -ity, obs. forms of **FALSITY**.

Fauxonry, var. of **FAUSONRY**, *Obs.*, fraud.

† **Faux pas** (fōpā), [Fr. *faux* false + *pas* step.] A false step, fig.; a slip, a trip; an act which compromises one's reputation, esp. a woman's lapse from virtue. Cf. *False step* in **FALSE** a. 6.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i. Before this faux pas, this trip of mine, the world could not talk of me. 1762 POOTE *Lyar v.* Wks. 1799 I. 288 A firework, well designed? Sir F. Superb. F. Wild. And happily executed? Sir F. Not a single faux pas. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 350 Terræ Filius... taxes them with any faux-pas, or irregularities they may have committed. 1823 BYRON *Quian* xiv. 1x, Foreigners don't know that a faux pas in England ranks quite on a different list. 1840 *BARHAM Jugol. Leg. Acc. New Play*, His Lordship... Conceiv'd that his daughter had made a faux pas.

† **Faux-prude**, *Obs.* [Fr.; *faux* FALSE and *prude* PRUDE.] A man who simulates prudishness. 1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* iv. i. Wks. (1888) 323 In Paris the mode is to flatter the prude, laugh at the faux-prude.

† **Favaginous**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 faviginous. [f. L. *favus* honeycomb; perh. on false analogy of *farraginous*, or of L. *fabaginus*, *oleaginus*.] Formed like or resembling a honeycomb in appearance; cellular.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 515 A like ordination there is in the favaginous Sockets... of the noble flower of the sunne. 1686 *PLOR Staffordsh.* 201 A third [membrane]... faviginous like a honeycomb or tripe, without. 1692-1708 COLES, *Favaginous*, 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Favell**, *a. and sb. Obs.* *Forms*: 4 favuel, favelle, 5 favell(e), (favyll), 6 favell, 4-6 favell. [a. OF. *fauvel*, f. *favre* fallow-coloured, a. Tent. **falwo*—see **FALLOW** a. 1]

The OF. word had all the uses found in Eng., so that there is no ground for treating sense 3 of the sb. as a distinct word, though it is possible that it may have been associated by some ME. writers with OF. *favelle* idle talk, cajolery—L. *fabella*, dim. of *fabula* FABLE. The phrase 'to curry Favel', OF. *estriker, torcher Favel*, comes from the *Roman de Favel* (1310), the hero of which is a counterpart of Reynard the Fox (see P. Paris, *MSS. Bibl. du Roi* I. 306); it has been adopted in Ger. as *den fahlen hengst streichen*. It is not clear whether before the date of this poem a 'fallow' horse was proverbial as the symbol of dishonesty; the same notion is found in German, 'to ride the fallow horse' (*den fahlen hengst reiten*—recorded from 1511 c.) having the sense 'to play an underhand game, act deceitfully'.]

A. *adj.* Of a horse: = **FALLOW** a. 1 (The exact colour denoted by the adj. in early use is uncertain.) c 1489 CANTON *Sonnet of Aymon* i. 33 There came rydnye a messenger vpon a horse fauell.

B. *sb.*

1. As the proper name of a fallow-coloured horse. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 230 Two stedes found the kyng Richard, That one hight fauell, that other Lyarde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 Siben at Japhet was slayn fauelle [printed fauelle] his stede. c 1375 *Morte Arthur* 2766 One fauuelle [printed fauuelle] of fryslande to fieraunt he rydys.

2. The fallow horse proverbial as the type of fraud, cunning, or duplicity. Only in phrase *To curry Favel*: see **CURRY** v. 5 a.

3. Hence used as a mere personification of cunning or duplicity.

1362 *Lancel.* P. Pl. A. II. 6 Bope Fals and Fauuel and al his hole Menye I. 1406 HOCCEVE *La Male Regle* 223 O thou, fauele, of lesynges amour. 14... *Kyng & Hermit* 157 in Hazl. E. P. P. (1864) 1. 99 Were I oute of my hermyte wede, Off my fauyl I wold not dred. 1522 *SKELTON* *Wylf not to Curd* 92 *Fauell* is false forsworne. 1576 R. EDWARDS *Parad. D. Devils* (1578) III. 0 fauvel false, thou traitor borne, what mischief more might thou devise!

† **Favella** (fāvēlā), *Bot.* Pl. —æ. [mod. L.; used by J. G. Agardh (*Köngl. Vetensk. Acad. Handl.* for 1836, p. 43); his description and drawing suggest that he intended *favella* to stand for 'small beans', in which case the word would be an incorrect dim. of L. *fabā* bean, influenced by the F. form *favē*.] See quot. 1884.

1857 [see next]. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 274 When such a fruit is wholly external... it is called a favella. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Favella*, a form of the conceptual fruit of florideous Algae in which the spores are collected into spherical masses which lie on the outer surface of the frond.

Favellidium (fāvēlīdīum), *Bot.* [f. (by J. G. Agardh 1842) *FAVELLA* + Gr. dim. ending -īdion (improperly used, as no diminutive sense was intended.)] See quots.

1842 AGARDH *Algae* 60 Sunt sporæ numerosæ in glomerulum arcte congestæ, pericarpio hyalino... circumdata; has *Favellidia* appellavi. 1857 HERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 144. 170 Thus by the evolution of one cell, a favella... is formed; by the evolution of several detached but adjacent mother-cells, a compound favella or favellidium results. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 273 Such a fruit is called a favellidium

and occurs in Halymenia. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Favellidium* (dim. of *Favella*), a form of the conceptual part of a florideous Alga, in which the spores are collected into spherical masses, which lie entirely embedded in the substance of the frond, as in Halymenia; or project somewhat, as in Gigartina.

Faveolate (fāvēlēt), *a.* [f. mod. L. *faveolus*, dim. of *favus* honeycomb + *-ATE* 3. Cf. F. *faveolē*.] Honeycombed, cellular.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faverel (fāvērēl), [var. of next.] A name of various plants. a. An onion. b. *Draba verna*, whitlow-grass. c. See quot.

a. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Faverell* is *Cepæa*. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Faverell*, an onion. *Linc.*

b. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Herb. Brit.* II. 249 *Draba verna*, Whitlow Faverel. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Faverel*... *Draba verna*.

c. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Faverell*, an old name for *Veronica Anagallis*.

† **Faverole**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *faverolle* (in Normandy the broad bean, *fabā vulgaris*).] A name of various plants: see quots.

c 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr. Wülcker 555 *Fabaria*, *faverole*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Faverole* is water Dragons. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Faverole*... *Calla palustris* L. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Faverole*, an old name for *Arum Dracuncul.*

† **Favificious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. **favificus* (f. *favus* honeycomb + *-ficus* making: see *-FIC*) + *-ous*.] That makes combs.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 126 Maggots or Worms that are Favificious; or making of Combs. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2066 They are probably the favificious and gregarious kind.

† **Faviform** (fāvēfōrm), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *favus* a honeycomb + *-FORM*.] Formed or shaped like a honeycomb, honeycombed; esp. in *Surg.* (see quot. 1753).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Faviform*, in surgery, a term used to express certain ulcers, which when pressed upon with the finger emit a sanies thro' several small holes. 1775 in *ASH*. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Favillous (fāvēl'us), *a.* [f. L. *favilla* a hot ashes + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *favilleux*.] Consisting of or resembling ashes.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxii. 231 The avolation of the light and favillous particles. 1775 in *ASH*.

† **Favissa**, *Pl. favissæ*. [L. *favissa* pl. underground cellars near the temples, used as store-houses.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Favissa* [with Antiquaries], a hole, pit, or vault under ground, wherein some rarity of great value was kept. 1803 *Nation* 19 Jan. LVI. 53/2 The favissæ of temples, the vaults in which were buried... ex-votos.

Favonian (fāvēn'ian), *a.* [ad. L. *favōnīan-us*, f. *Favōnius* the west wind.] Of or pertaining to the west wind; hence, favourable, gentle, propitious.

1656-81 in BLOUNT Glossogr. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 686 Soft Spring, with breath Favonian. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks Wks.* 1795 II. 267 The favonian breathings and sighs which attended his preaching and prayers. a 1821 KEATS in *Life & Lett.* (1848) II. 263 Softly tell her not to fear Such calm favonian burial! 1854 W. JOHNSON *Jonian* (1858) 78 Thou Shouldst breathe upon that pallid brow Favonian airs of mirth and glee.

† **Favonious**, *a. Obs.*— [f. L. *Favōnī-us* the west wind + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the west wind. 1692-1732 in COLES.

Favonius (fāvēn'ius), *poet. or myth.* [a. L. *Favōnius* the west wind, f. *favere* to favour.] The west wind, Zephyr.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. (1872) 61 The feyrd cardinal vynd is callit Favonius or occidental. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* I. (Arb.) 37 If to the torrid Zone her way she bend Her coole breathing of Favonius lend. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 242 Favonius, breathe still softer, or be chid.

Favose (fāvēs), *a. Bot. and Path.* [as if ad. L. **favōs-us*, f. *favus* honeycomb.] (See quots.)

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Favose*, pitted, like the cells of a honeycomb. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Hence *Favose* *adv.* (see quots.).

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Favosely*, *scrobiculate*, excavated in little pits or hollows. 1847 CRAIG, *Favosely*, in the manner of a honeycomb.

Favosites (fāvēs'ītēz), *Geol.* Also anglicized as *fa.vosite*. [mod. L. (Lamarck) f. **favōsitis*: see *prec.*] A genus of fossil zoophytes, resembling a honeycomb in appearance.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1845 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* I. 566 *Favosites*, a genus of fossil Zoophyta, common in the Silurian strata of Norway and Wales. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* IV. § 62 (1848) 65 The Pocilloporæ, Favosites, and many Cyathophyllidæ.

Favoso-, combining form of **FAVOSE**, occas. prefixed to other adjs. to indicate a favose form.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Favoso-areolate*, divided into spaces resembling the cavities of honeycomb. *Ibid.*, *Favoso-dehiscent*, appearing honeycombed after dehiscence.

Favour, *favor* (fāvēr), *sb.* Also 4-6 favore, favoure, (5-6 favyre, favore, favowre, 6 favower, favyer), 5 dial. favver. [MF. *favor*, -our, a. OF. *favor*, -our (mod. F. *favor*) = Pr. and Sp. *favor*, It. *favore*—L. *favēre*, m. f. *favere* to regard

with goodwill, side with, show kindness to, protect. As in other words with the same ending, the spelling with *-our* is preferred in the British Isles, while in the U.S. *-or* is more common.]

1. Propitious or friendly regard, goodwill, esp. on the part of a superior or a multitude. To find favour in the eyes of (orig. a Hebraism): to gain the goodwill of. † Formerly also with *a* and *plural*: A liking, preference. † *To have a favour to*: to have a liking or regard for.

To curry favour: corruption of *to curry Favel*; see CURRY v. 5b, and FAVEL sb. 2.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 3 *pai* doe wickidly, to get *paim* be favour. of his world. **c 1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* 111. 424, & fals not be gospel for favor of men. **c 1400** *Dest. Troy* 5419 The Mirmidons his men, bat mekill ioy hade, And favour of bat fre, pen any folke ellis. **1526** TINOALE 1 *Cour.* xvi. 23 The favour of the lorde Jesus Christ be with you all. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xliii. [iv.] 3 Thou haddest a favour to them. [So in 1611.] **1551** ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 56 An other woulde haue the favour of the Swychers wonne with money. **1584** POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 94 To procure him the Kings favour. **1601** SHAKS. *Tuel. N.* i. iv. 7 Is he inconstant sir, in his favours. **1611** BIBLE *Esther* v. 8, I have found favour in the sight of the king. **1641** DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 106 Your May. . . of whose . . . favour I have had so manie . . . testimonies. **1700** DRYDEN *Theodore & Honoria* 19 He . . . found no favour in his lady's eyes. **1781** GIBSON *Decl. & F.* 111. 247 Such assiduous zeal secured the favour of the saint. **1807** CRADBE *Hall of Just.* 74 His favour was my bliss and pride. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D. x.* His young Life-guardman, for whom he seemed to have taken a special favour. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* v. 309 The oration . . . opens with a congratulation on the favour of heaven. **1856** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xlii. (1878) 271 To create a favour toward each other.

b. Approving disposition towards a thing; inclination to commend, sanction, or adopt.

1827 POLLOR *Course* T. ix. 521 The first and highest place in France's favour. **1862** H. MANBY *Year in Sweden* 11. 247 St. Brita's onion found . . . great favour in their sight. **1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 154 Those who looked with favour on his enterprise.**

c. Objectively. (To be, stand high, etc.) in a person's favour: in his good graces. Also *In, out of favour, to bring into favour, etc.*

1514 BANCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondshun.* (Percy Soc.) p. xliii. Thou mayest suspect and trowe Him more in favour and in concept then thou. **1526** PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7b. Familiar & great in favour with princes. **1548** [see FALL v. 38]. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 293 The king of Navarre . . . was out of the french kings favour. **1580** BARET *Alt.* F 251 To bring one in favour with a man, *insinuaré aliquem alteri*. **1676** LADY CRAWFORTH in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 28 She is still highly in favour. **1688** MITCHE *Pr. Dict.* s.v. *Bring*, 111 bring you again into his favour. **1701** DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 1 Fools out of Favour grudge at Knaves in Place. **1848** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 1. 447 Rochester . . . stood high in the favour of the King. **1860** AULER *Pauvre's Prov. Poetry* 11. 21 The various kinds of Provençal poetry were not in equal favour among the Castilians. **1876** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* 1. i. iv. 216 As slaves, or as captives . . . they were taken into favour by the dominant nation.

† d. The object of favour; a favourite. Obs.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 413 Ellseda favour of cicerones [L. *favor civium*] and drede of enemies. **1667** MILTON *P.* L. ii. 664 Man, His chief delight and favour.

† e. The action of favouring; patronage of an object. Obs. rare-1.

1692 TEMPLE *Ess. Anc. & Mod. Learn.* in *Misc.* 11. (ed. 3) 65 The favour of learning was the humour. . . of the age.

2. Exceptional kindness; gracious or friendly action due to special goodwill, and in excess of what may be ordinarily looked for. † For favour: out of goodwill, freely.

The envelope of a letter sent by hand occasionally bears the words 'By favour of Mr. —' (the friend who conveys the letter).

13.. E. E. Allit. P. A. 967 Of þe lombie I haue þe knyghte For a 3yrt þer of þurȝ gret fauor. **c 1460** FORTESCUE *Alt. & Lim. Mon.* vi. For the flauour þat we do to the persones þat kepe ham, with flauoure þe Scottis do not. **1509** FISHER *Fun. Sermon. Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 299 The good deserueth . . . to haue fauoure shewed to them. **1580** BARET *Alt.* F 251 For fauour, *gratiosé*. **1769** PHIL. *Trans.* LIX. 190 note, A crocodile, which I lately saw by the fauour of Mr. John Hunter. **1818** SCOTT *Hist. Midl.* xxxviii. I have a friend . . . who will . . . do me so much fauour.

b. An instance of this; something conceded, conferred, or done out of special grace or goodwill; an act of exceptional kindness, as opposed to one of duty or justice.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* 1. i. 23 Doe me the fauour to dilate at iull, What haue befallen of me. **1608-12** DR. HALL *Medit. & Lives* 1. § 23 So shal I . . . accept of small favours with great thankfulness. **1667** ANNE WYNDHAM *King's Concealment* (1631) 55 A Gentleman . . . desired the fauour of him, that he would please to step forth. **1714** FORTESCUE *ALAN'S Pref. Fortescue's Alt. & Lim. Mon.* 39 He had extraordinary Favours shewn him from his Prince. **1783** COWPER *Tablet*. 263 Religion, richest fauour of the skies. **1814** D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 11 We were allowed to mix with the officers . . . as a great fauour. **1864** TAYLOR *En. And.* 284, I came to ask a fauour of you. **1875** JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) 111. 309, I wish that you would do me the fauour of considering temperance first.

c. A complimentary term for: Communication, letter. (Now, at least in England, almost confined to commercial correspondence.) Also explicitly in † d. Faueur of your letter.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* 1. iv. viii. Since I was beholdden to you for your many Favours in Oxford I have not heard from you. **1679** PERYS *Let. to Dr. York* 9 June, The . . . excuse of my no earlier owning the fauour of your Royal Highness, by Captain Sanders. **1706** WALSH in *Pope's Let.* (1725) 1. 56 At my return. . . I receiv'd the fauour of your Letter. **1738** FRANKLIN *Let.* 13 Apr. Wks. 1887 1. 476, I have your favours of the 21st of March. **1751** T. SHARP in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 374 Last post brought me the fauour of yours of the 2^d inst. **1786** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) 11. 3 Your fauour of June the 14th is come to hand. **1816** SCOTT *Let. to Terry* 12 Nov. in *Lockhart*, I have been shockingly negligent in acknowledging your repeated favours. **1855** MARSH in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) 111. 56, I received your favor of April 8.

d. Euphemistically. Formerly also The last favour (= Fr. les dernières faveurs).

1676 WYCHENLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. iii. She . . . granted you the last favour, (as they call it). **1695** CONGREVE *Love for L.* 111. xiv. You think it more dangerous to be seen in Conversation with me, than to allow some other Men the last favour. **1824** MEOWIN *Convers.* *Byron* (1832) 1. 87 One who had bestowed her favours on many.

3. Kind indulgence.

a. Leave, permission, pardon. Chiefly in phrases. By, with (your, etc.) favour; by the favour of. Also, Under favour: with all submission, subject to correction. *Obs. or arch.*

1580 BARET *Alt.* F 255 Sauing your displeasure . . . or, with your fauour. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* 111. i. 68 By thy fauour. . . I must sign in thy face. **1590** SWINBURKE *Testaments* 287 If the wife . . . depart from her husband, without his good fauour. **1611** B. JONSON *Cataline* 1. i. With fauour, 'twere no losse, if 't might be enquir'd What the Condition of these Armes would be. **1633** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* 1. i. 168 Pray giue me fauour Sir. **1622** CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 21 Under the fauor of these books. **1662** STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* 1. i. § 20 (ed. 3) 21 By the fauour of so learned a man, it seems probable. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 135 Under fauour, I say it's an *Anagast*. **1700** DRYDEN *Cock & Fox*, With your fauour, I will treat it here. **1750** G. JEFFERYS in *Duncombe's Letters* (1773) 11. 253 Under fauour, poetical justice is so far from being 'a chimera', that [etc.]. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D. xv.* Under fauour, my Lord . . . the youth must find another guide.

† b. 'Lenity, mildness, mitigation of punishment' (J.); an instance of this, a lenient net. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Alt. & Lim. Mon.* v. To shew rigour þer as fauour aught to be shewid. **c 1475** RAUF *Coltgar* 90 Now faundis to haue fauour with thy fleichingis. **1535** COVERDALE: *Josh.* xi. 20 And no fauoure to be shewed vnto them. **1596** MERCH. v. iv. i. 386 Provided . . . that for this fauour He presently become a Christian. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 136 Prisoners . . . put to ransom, by a singular fauour of the Prince of Orange. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* vii. I could not discover the Lenity and Faueur of this Sentence. **1780** BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 1. 267 Who . . . would construe . . . doubtful appearances with the utmost fauour.

† c. An indulgence, privilege. *Obs.*

1624 DOCUMENTS *agst. Prynce* (Camden) 66 Hee should not haue the fauour to answer in this Courte. **1639** *tr. Du Bos's Compl. Woman* A lib. A fauour reserved to few, to become witnesses of a vertue so extraordinary. **1646** SIN E. NICHTOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 67 She is proffered the fauour of continuage a tenant. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 310 Those . . . had not the fauour of a sepulchre. **1737** WILSTON *Joseph's Hist.* iv. v. § 3 At length . . . they had the fauour to be slain.

4. Partiality towards a litigant, competitor, etc.; personal sympathies as interfering with justice. Challenge to the favour (Law): see CHALLENGE sb. 3.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 179 The Sampnites to him brought A somme of gold and him besought To don hem fauour in the lawe. **1413** LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* 1. xxxii. (1859) 36 Without fauour iuge the trouthe. **1482** ENG. *Gilds* (1870) 318 Awe noe fawer more to one than to a nother. **1632** MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii. Not swayed or by fauour or affection. **a 1677** BARROW *Sermon*. Wks. 1716 11. 83 Faueur . . . to their own habitual depravations of nature. **1839** in *Bouvier Lat. Dict.* 447 Nor shall you [the Grand Jury] leave any one unpunished for fear, fauour, affection.

5. Aid, support, furtherance, whether proceeding from persons or things. *Obs. exc. in phrases* (now somewhat rare) *by, under (the) fauour of.*

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1746 We haue . . . fele fryndes and fauer out of fer londys. **1434** MISVN *Mending of Life* 128 Our gostely ec . . . þat light in it-self as it is . . . may not se, & 3itt it felys it þat it is þere, & whilis it haldis with it fauor & heet of þat light knawen. **1523** FITZGERB. *Husb.* § 66 At winter he [the calf] wyll be bygge ynoughe to saue hym self amonge other beastes, with a lyttell fauour. **1580** BARET *Alt.* F 249 He hopeth that by the fauour of some man, he may be helpen in this crime. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ix. (1821) 116 The Armie . . . in attempting the Castle, without the fauour of the Cannon, must haue endured great losse. **1653** H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* to By the fauor of daylight we perceived a great many sails. **1699** DAMPER *Joy.* 11. ii. 46 Under fauour of this Supposition, the Priuaters marched through the Streets. **1726** SHILLCOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 319 By the fauour of thick weather, and a hard gale of wind, they got clear. **c 1850** *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 626 By fauour of six good rowers . . . we arrived at my country house. **1854** J. S. C. ANNOT *Napoleon* (1855) 11. xxix. 537 He begged permission, under fauor of the night, to surprise the Bellerophon.

6. In favour of (= Fr. en faueur de). Used as a prep. in various senses. a. In defence or support of; on behalf of; on the side of. To be in fauour of: to be on the side of, to be disposed to support or advocate.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) 1. I too well haue you spoken in the fauour of the women. **1653** H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xlviii. 184 They . . . resolved to write a letter in fauour of us to the old Queen. **1782** PEARLEY *Corrupt.* *Chr.* 1. 1. 97 Thirty six of the bishops present were in fauour of it.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 11. 155 He attempted to interest in his fauour those Roman Catholics.

b. To the advantage of. (Rarely, † in fauour to.) Also Comm. with reference to a bill, etc.: So as to be payable to.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G vij, Them that in their owne fauour haue approved and made the lawes. **1640-1** *Kirkcudr. War-Comm. Alin.* Bk. (1655) 66 Ane act, allegit purchasit in his fauores be Mr. John Dikson. **1654** *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 13 When such an accident hapeneth, it is usually in fauour of those extraordinary persons in whom [etc.]. **1776** *Trial of Nundocomar* 232 Bollakey Doss drew a draught on Benares in fauor of Lord Clive. **1818** *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 58 Trusts, in fauour of his wife and children. **1852** SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 377 There remains a balance of strength in fauour of the bridge.

† c. In consideration of, for the sake of. *Obs.* **1605** CANON *Rem.* (1637) 46 One Regilianus . . . got the Empire there, only in fauour of his name.

d. Out of a preference for.

1893 *Lav Times* XCV. 109/2 Builders . . . have refused land in Middlesex in fauour of land in a non-register county.

7. (concr. of 1.) Something given as a mark of fauour; esp. a gift such as a knot of ribbons, a glove, etc., given to a lover, or in medieval chivalry by a lady to her knight, to be worn conspicuously as a token of affection.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 130 Hold, Rosaline, this fauour thou shalt wear. **1592** GREENE *Goodf. W.* 111 (1617) 14 She . . . returned him a silke Riband for a fauour, tyed with a Truelouers knot. **1594** MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* 111. Wks. (Rldg.) 261/2 Favours of more soveraign worth Than Thats hangs about Apollos neck. **1712** *Syl. tator* No. 436 ¶ 6 That custom of wearing a mistress's fauour on such occasions [fencing contests] of old. **1842** BROWNING *My last Duchess*, My fauour at her breast. **1846** KIRK *Chas. Bold* 1. ii. iii. 508 A time when he should . . . wear her favours in the tilling-field.

b. A ribbon, cockade, or the like, worn at a ceremony, e.g. a bride's, coronation, wedding fauour, in evidence of goodwill; also, a similar decoration worn as a party-badge.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 160 Here Fluellen, wear thou this fauour for me, and sticke it in thy Cappe. **1657** PERYS *Diary* 20 Feb., Observing Sir W. Pen's carrying a fauour to Sir W. Coventry, for his daughter's wedding. **a 1693** UNQUHART *Kabala's* 11. xxx. I will send you the Bride's Faueur. **1702** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 166 The motto of the coronation favours was, God has sent our hearts content. **1741** H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) 1. ix. 27 The city shops are full of favours. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 254 A bride's fauour . . . he now wore in his cap. **1825** C. M. WESTACOTT *Eug. Spy* 1. 34 Choice of jackets, hats, and favours. **1859** JERSON *Brittany* xi. 183 He wears in his button-hole a fauour of blue, green, and white ribbons.

8. That which conciliates affection or goodwill; attractiveness, comeliness, beauty; an attraction, charm. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 2844 An harpoun . . . made n lay of gret fauour. **13.. E. E. Allit. P. A.** 428 Bot ho hir passed in sum fauour. **c 1430** *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 126 A woman . . . With fauour in here face þar passyng my rexon. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vii. 25 Wyth quhalis [Japis'] fauour vmquille strangely caught, This God Apollo gladly has hym taucht. **c 1585** *Faire Em.* 1. 228 Not very fair, but richly deck'd with fauour; A sweet face. **a 1592** GREENE & LOOGE *Looking Glasse* (1862) 124 Now ope, ye folds, where queen of fauour sits. **1611** BIBLE *Ecclesi.* xi. 22 Thine eye desireth fauour and beautie. **1630** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* 91 The general contentment, which our English women afford, without sophisticate and adulterate favours. **1847** HELLS *Friends in C.* (1854) 1. 116 It takes away much of the fauour of life.

9. Appearance, aspect, look. Now arch. or dial.

c 1450 *HELVINSON Mor. Fab.* 34 The fauour of thy face . . . is soule and disfigure. **a 1529** SKELTON *Poems agst. Garneche* 9 The fauour of your face is voyd of all grace. **1551** ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* 1. (Arb.) 29 A man . . . whome, by his fauoure and apparell . . . I iudged to be a mariner. **1595** SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 50, I do loue the fauour. . . Of this most faire occasion. **1650** FULLER *Pisgah* 1. viii. 23 Palestine . . . tricked and trimmed with many new Cities, had the fauour thereof quite altered. **1657** W. RANO *tr. Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* 1. A 84, It was your pleasure also to learn the fauour of this Countenance from his Picture. **1863** MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 197 He is the 'counterfeit presentment' of his sister in external fauour.

b. The countenance, face. arch.

1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* 11. ccxlviii. [ccxliii.] 759 He was lyke kyng Richard in fauoure. **1581** C. T. in *Fair. S. P. Edit.* (1845) 11. 306 My fauour is harde, My body crouke. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 861 Courteous were sent out . . . with certain notes also of the fauour of the man. **1676** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1126/4 He is of low stature, and thin fauor. **1691** RAY *Creation* 11 (1704) 439 By thy virtuous behaviour compensate the hardness of thy Faueur. **1822** H. CORNWALL *Poems, Love cured by kindness*, I . . . know Whence comes this noble fauour. **1875** THANNYON *Q. Mary* v. ii. What makes thy fauour like the bloodless head I fall'n on the block?

† c. A feature. *Obs.*

1566 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* 111. ii. 136, I will . . . staine my favours in a bloody Maske. **1598** DRAVTON *Heroic. Ep.* 111. 23 In thy Face, one Faueur from the rest I singled forth. **1655** DICKINS *Compl. Ambass.* 343 The Gentleman . . . is void of any good fauour, besides the blemish of the small pox.

d. Family likeness. Cf. FAVOUR 21. 8. dial.

Med. dial. (Staffordshire), I knew her by fauour, as soon as I saw her.

10. Comb. † fauour-urrier = CURRY-FAVOUR; fauour-carrying *spl. a.*: see CURRY v.; † fauour-ribbon, a ribbon worn as a love-token.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK in *Examiner* 14 Aug. Long floods of favour-carrying gable. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hot* (1889) 13/2 They train the lads up eaves-droppers and favour-carriers. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II, 291 Drinking and dipping their favour-ribbands in the wine.

Favour, favour (fī'vōr), *v.* Forms: 4 favoure, favure, 4-6 faver, 4-7 favoure, (5) favoryn, favir, *Sc.* fawowr, 9 dial. favver, 5- favour, favor. [a. OF. *favorer*, med.L. *favōrāre*, f. *favōr-em*: see FAVOUR sb.]

1. *trans.* To regard with favour, look kindly upon; to be inclined to, have a liking or preference for; to approve.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 740 Whi faure 3e. falce godus? c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1390 When Vlixes. persayuit, pat he to Circes was son. He faurt hym more faithfully. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xiv. 24 He loured ludas euer with his hert, and faoured him. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 251 Not fauouring learning, not minding, *aversus a Musis.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* v. 495 Men fauour Wonders. 1662 STUHLING *Org. Sacr.* II, iv. 4 Joseph seems to fauour the diuision of the City into three parts. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 485 The doctrines they most fauoured. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* Wks. 1842 I, 620 That party which Mr. Fox inclined most to fauour. 1841 LANE *Arab. Hist.* I, 113 God fauour and preserve him. 1873 BURTON *Nat. Sci.* v. ix. 285 It was one of the difficulties in the case to find what religion he fauoured.

2. To show favour to; to treat kindly; to countenance, encourage, patronize; † to indulge (oneself, a feeling).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III, 81 Rynges with Rubyes þe Regratur to fauere. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sct. Wks.* III, 489 Faveriden hem in þese open erouris. c. 1475 *Raisf Coilyear* 903 Now haue I ferlie, gif I fauour the ocht. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K j b, Yf she be good, he ought to fauer her, that she may be the better. 1540 COVERDALE *Examm. Par.* Rom. vii. 7 This wyse therfore fauouring my selfe, I was in manner ignorant. 1552 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1586) 78 Man onely. ceaseth not to fauour his sorowe. 1568 GRAFON *Chron.* II, 22 William fauoured them by gyltes and easy lawes. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cii. 12 The time to fauour her. I beseech. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II, 193 I am come. y. fauour me soe much as to hint unto his Majesty my misfortune. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II, vi. If there be a strong bias within, to fauour the deceit. 1765 *Med. Tral.* XV, 112 If he will 'fauor me', by perusing my last communication. 1857 WHWELL *Hist. Induct.* Sc. I, 220 The former [John the Grammarian] was fauoured by Amrou, the conqueror of Egypt. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 38 No religion. would have fauoured the idea.

† b. To indulge with permission (to do something). *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5203 A fole to be fauoret folli to speke. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I, 160 What her bashfulness Conceals from you, fauour me to disclose.

c. To indulge or oblige (a person) with something. *I am fauoured with*: often used as a courteous form of acknowledgement.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. j. 4 Fortune. fauored[ce] me with lyzite goodes. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 14/2 The manner of his death gave Laertius occasion to fauour him with this Epigram. 1717 WOOROW *Corr.* (1843) II, 308, I am fauoured with yours of the 10th August. 1793 T. TWINING in *Country Clergyman.* 1848 c. (1818) 185 A lady. 'was asked to 'fauor us with a song.' 1839 LYVTON *Deverex* II, v. Fielding twice fauored me with visits. 1842 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 48 Agriculture has been fauoured with many privileges. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) p. xxiv. Having. been early fauoured with copy of the original work.

† 3. *intr.* To show favour to, unto. *Obs.*

1333 GOWER *Conf.* II, 77 She to nouthur part fauoureth. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 98 b, All those that haue. fauoured unto his said uncle of Winchester.

4. *trans.* To treat with partiality. Also, to side with, take the part of.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1371 Heigh king of heuene for bi holy name, ne fauore noust so my [fo]. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII, xxviii, He fawowryd þe Part, pat langyd Schyr Alysawndyr Mowbray. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij b, I shall haue many wyll fauoure him in the same. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 251 He fauoured Cate-line. 1635 N. K. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Elis.* Intro. Margaret of Alencon. fauoured the Protestant's Religion. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I, 23 Uncertain which o' th' two to fauour. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I, 170 Antigonus suspecting. that he fauoured Cassander. *Mod.* The examiner was accused of having fauoured his own pupils.

5. *Comm.* In market reports of a commodity: To be at prices favourable to (buyers, sellers).

1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2/6 Oats fauour buyers.

5. To aid, support; to show oneself propitious to. 1595 T. MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 23 God fauoring me, they (the Spanish ships) would have bin mine. 1601 MARSTON *Passiol & Kath.* i. 258 Fortune fauours foolies. 1783 WATSON *Philip III.* II, (1839) 65 They were secretly fauoured by Henry IV. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV, 123 If Providence should. fauour the allied arms. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/1 The willingness of the House. to fauour its progress.

absol. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III, 213 Wel the more god fauoureth. When he the criste favingr socoureth. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* II, ii. Crum fauoirand. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arab.) 99 Fortune fauoures not and al thynges backward go. 1597 DRYDEN *Enoid.* I, 522 A Name, While Fortune fauour'd, not unknown to Fame. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 27 Had but fortune fauored.

b. Of a circumstance, fact, etc.: To lend confirmation or support to (a belief, doctrine, rarely, a person); to point in the direction of.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 The sentence also of the prophete Osee fauoureth moche (as me semeth) that it sholde be so. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I, iv. § 9 This relation is fauoured by the name of Litchfield. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxvii. 12 The sense fauours them there. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 209 ¶ i Every Circumstance. fauoured this Suspicion. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* xviii. 337 His opinion. appears to fauour you. 1808 *Med. Tral.* XIX, 105 Seems to fauour the opinion of Mr. Pott. 1884 LD. SEBORN in *Law Times* *Rep.* 10 Apr. 229/2 Those cases which fauour the doctrine. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* II, 22 Every indication fauored rain.

6. Of circumstances, weather, etc.: To prove advantageous to (a person); to be the means of promoting (an operation or process); to facilitate. 1634 SIR T. HEROERT *Tram.* 12 That night not fauouring us, we cast anchor. 1659 DAMPER *Voy.* II, n. 29 The Wind fauours them. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 97 ¶ 2 The Silence and Solitude of the Place very much fauoured his Meditations. 1710 — *Whig Exam.* No. 4 No one Place about it weaker than another, to fauour an Enemy in his Approaches. 1786 W. THOMSON *Philip III.* v. (1793) II, 115 The darkness of the night fauoured the enterprise. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III, 210 The argillaceous stratum. by its yielding nature, fauoured the waste and undermining of the. limestone. 1862 ANSTEO & LATHAM *Channel Isl.* II, xvi. (ed. 2) 379 They had been fauoured by the wind. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* I, (ed. 5) 10 The unity of the Empire. had fauored the spread of Christianity.

absol. a 1440 FOUND. *St. Barthol.* 44 Marchauntys of flaudryns. faueryng the see, purposid to Lundone.

7. To deal gently with; to avoid overtasking (a limb); to ease, save, spare. Now *colloq.* (esp. in stable parlance) and *dial.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 Faouur thy body. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 A Preacher. must haue his reader at his elbow, to fauor his voice. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II, 42 When a horse doth stand and bite vpon. three feet. fauoring the other. 1667 PERVS *Diary* (1877) V, 361 Walking in the dark, in the garden, to fauour my eyes. 1711 BUOGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 12 A thread-bare loose Coat. which. he wore to keep himself warm, and not to fauour his under Suit. a 1745 SWIFT (*Worc.*) [He a painter] has fauoured her squint admirably. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsman* 228/2 He will set his foot in the ground warily, and endeavour to fauor it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop.* I, This habit. fauours my infirmity. 1837 C. M. GOODRIDGE *Voy. S. Seas* (1843) 55 This [oil-can]. fauoured our other cooking apparatus. 1884 UPTON *Gloss.* 'He seems to fauour the off foreleg.'

8. To resemble in face or features; rarely, to resemble generally, have the look of. -Now *colloq.* 1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* III, iii. This young lord Chamont fauours my mother. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat.* *Anglo-Lat.* 176 He fauours you in the face. 1712 STEELE *Spectator* No. 398 ¶ 1 The Gentleman fauoured his Master. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gramm.* (ed. 5) I, 431 'The manager, in countenance, fauoured his friend'. It should have been, 'resembled his friend'. 1866 S. LAVOCC in *Harland Lanc. Lyrics* 191 The fauours this dad! 1867 WAUGH *Dalesgate* 19 'Conto make 'em eawt?' 'Nawe.' but they fauor'n Todmorden chaps'.

Favourable, favorable (fī'vōrābl'), *a.* [ad. F. *favorable*, ad. L. *favōrābilis*, f. *favor*: see FAVOUR and -ABLE.]

† 1. Winning favour; hence, pleasing, agreeable, beautiful, comely. *Obs.*

In some examples the word may owe its shade of meaning to FAVOUR sb. 8 'beauty', or 9 'appearance, countenance': cf. *personable*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX, iv. (1495) 896 Hony is full fauourable and lykynge to the taste and to ete. c. 1430 LYOG. *Charle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 12 Hit maketh men. fauorable in euery mannes sight. a 1529 SKELTON *Enc. Acquaintance* 8 Of all your feturs fauorable to make tru discrepion. 1590 SPENSER *Muioptomas* 20 Of all the race. Was none more fauorable, nor more fair, Than Clarion.

† b. Admissible, allowable. *Obs.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 31 Bodies may be said, in a very fauorable sense, to haue those Qualities we call Sensible.

2. That regards with favour (a person, project, opinion, etc.); inclined to countenance or help; well-disposed, propitious. Const. *to, unto, † of.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1344 Til þam be world es fauorabel. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 15 Be fauorable eek, thou Polyamia. 1441 PLUMPTON *Corr.* p. ix, Such as were fauorable of their said malicious purpose. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I, xvii, Yr goddes were to hym so fauourable, that he slewe moche of the people of his brother and compellyd hym to fle. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. *Com. Prayer* Offices 34 b, Bee fauorable to thy people. 1556 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 40 Happier the man whom fauorable stars A lots thee for his loudly bedfellow. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* III, xxxiii. 204 They would surely haue made them more fauorable to their power. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 507 O fauorable spirit. Well hast thou taught the way that might direct Our knowledge. 1749 BERKELEY *World to Wise Wks.* III, 451 It is to be hoped this Address may find a fauorable reception. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Cent. Amer.* 37 The Indians. are particularly fauorable to the English. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV, xviii. 123 King Swegen was lending a fauorable ear to their prayers.

† b. Gracious (said of a superior); kindly, obliging. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 159 Unto the most holyst and fauorablist Prince in erthe. 1530 HEN. VIII in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I, 106. II, 17 To haue the fauorable and loyng assistance of the noble men. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 2 Vnlesse some dull and fauourable hand Will whisper Musick to my wearie Spirit. 1642 I. BASIRE in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III, 3 To give you thanks for your fauorable communication. a 1822 SHELLEY *Home's Hymn to Moon* 25 Hail Queen, great Moon. Fair-haired and fauorable [Gr. *npōpōp.*]

† c. Of a reader or hearer: Disposed to interpret generously. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX, xii. (1632) 696 Polydore Virgil must haue a warie and fauourable Reader. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65/2 Herein Damachus had need of fauourable hearers.

† 3. Showing undue favour, partial. Const. *to.* c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II, 380 One said that Omer made lies. And was to the Greekes fauourable. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III, 225 Thus was the steward fauourable, that he the trouthe plein ne tolde. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim.* Mon. xv. And to make hem also fauourable and parcial.

4. Of an opinion, report, etc.: That is in favour of, approving, commendatory.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II, iv. § 23 The fauorablest expression of him falls from the pen of Roger Hoveden. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 8 If you would be so far my Friend as to make a fauorable Mention of me in one of your Papers. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 Giving a fauorable account of the place. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 764 That great defect would cost him. Men's fauorable judgment. 1833 LAMO *Elia* (1860) 247 To institute. fauorable comparisons. 1870 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I, 335 Most fauorable reports of the arm.

† b. Tending to palliate or extenuate. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Juvenal* viii. 590 Since none can haue the fauorable Thought That to Obey a Tyrant's Will they Fought. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxviii. 336 Faunorable circumstances, alleged before the judge, may justify a doubt whether the prisoner be guilty or not.

5. Of an answer, etc.: That concedes what is desired. Of appearances: Boding well, hopeful, promising.

1734 M. PHILLIPS in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV, 73 [His answer] was as fauorable as I could well wish for. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III, 61 The eunuch. soon returned with a fauorable oracle. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, I trust they haue assumed a fauorable aspect. 1875 W. S. HAWVARD *Love agst. World* 77 How eagerly I hope for a fauorable answer.

6. Attended with advantage or convenience; facilitating one's purpose or wishes; advantageous, helpful, suitable. Said *esp.* of the weather, etc.

c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim.* Mon. xii, Thai haue not so much fredome in thair owne godis, nor be entred by so fauorable lawes as we be. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 175 b, The Wynd [was] so fauorable to the Erles purpose. 1555 EOEN *Decades* 245 The fauourable influence of the beauen and the planettes. 1659 B. HARRIS *Partais's Iron Age* 38 This was the first battle of this age, which proved fauorable to the Hollanders. 1659 *London Chanticleers* xii, in *Harz. Dodsley* XII, 350 Or a fauorable spider drop into the cream, and drown himself, that he may poison them. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II, viii. 364 A place very fauorable for the making Leues of Men. 1745 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 I, 282 Incapacity and ignorance must be fauorable to error and vice. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 325 Sail with a fauorable breeze. 1890 M. COSH *Dir. Govt.* II, iii. (1874) 230 The cultivation of virtuous affections is fauorable to the health. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 153 The term 'fauorable'..state of the exchanges. 1877 LAOY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* ix. (1878) 146 Make the passage under fauorable circumstances.

Favourableness (fī'vōrābl'nes), [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality or state of being favourable. † a. Kindliness, leniency (*obs.*). b. Suitability. c. Eulogistic or approving character.

a. 1545 UDALL *Examm. Par.* Luke xvi, He. exhortet them to a more larger fauourableness. 1571 GOLING *Calvin on Ps.* xlvii. 5 The universall fauourableness wher-with he embraceth all mankind. 1625-8 CAMDEN'S *Hist. Elis.* III, (1684) 441 Her fauourableness in taking Contributions. 1656 *Arif. Handson.* 199 To the fauourableness of your Lawe tutor censure. be pleased to add the fauour of your pardon. 1727-31 in BAILEY vol. II.

b. 1795 ADAMS *Amer. Int.* 457 The fauourableness of the soil. 1790 PRICE in Burke *Rev.* 79, I mean the consideration of the fauourableness of the present times to all exertions in the cause of liberty. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II, 251 The speedy capture of a whale depends on. the fauourableness of situation and weather.

c. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* iv. 51 The fauourableness of their report.

Favourably, favorably (fī'vōrābl'), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY.*] In a favourable manner.

1. With favour or kindness; graciously, indulgently.

1388 WYCLIF *Protr.* xi, We moun fauorably excuse hire [Judith] for dedlyly synne in this doynge. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. viii. 25 He. tredit þe Scottis fauorably. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 314 He had fauorably harde his proctours. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 298 Why lokest thou fauorably vpon them that despye the? 1611 BIRLE *Wid.* vi. 16 She. sheweth herselfe fauorably vnto them in the wayes. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* Intro. Pref. (1845) 25 The Thoughts, which haue been the fauourablist entertain'd by the Readers of my other Books. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II, 130 Men. judge too fauorably. where themselves and their own interest are concerned. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III, 68 Hippo had been less fauorably treated than the other cities of the province. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* II, 29 It has a claim to be fairly and even fauorably considered.

† b. With undue favour or partiality. *Obs.* 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I, 339 Som men feyneþ and fauorablic seip þat Seynt Patryk clenst þat lond of. venablicus bestes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robert III* 52 Inquisitions taken fauorably, and be ignorant persons.

2. In favourable terms, or with a favourable result; to the credit or advantage of a person or thing.

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II, 239. I do not wonder they write fauorably of their Protectors.

affaires. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr.* ch. iv. 116 Epictetus had spoken favourably of the Christians. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 17 Inyo was mentioned favorably in last year's report. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Sept. 5/2 Clemenceau's decision and vigour... contrast favourably with the timid and halfhearted utterances of M. Brisson.

3. Comb.

1854 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rigveda* II. 158 Creator of the Maruts, favourably-minded towards us, grant us those blessings which are most dear to thee.

Favoured (fā'vərd), *pp.* a. 1 [f. FAVOUR v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb. Often used for: Favoured by Nature, fortune, or Providence; having unusual advantages or blessings.

Treaties often contain a clause providing that each of the contracting powers shall allow to the other all the advantage, with regard to customs duties, permission to trade, etc., that are granted to 'the most favoured nation'.

1725 POPE *Ode* vii. 273 Of some favoured traveller they stray. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 245 The same privileges that France granted to the most favoured nation. 1805 W. SANDRICKS *Min. Waters* 112 One of those choice and favoured spots. 1805 WOODW. *Vagenger* iv. 29 The rude shepherd's favoured glance. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 There were more favoured districts. 1891 *Daily News* 6 May 4/8 The favoured explanation of this action was [etc.].

Favoured (fā'vərd), *pp.* a. 2 Also *fa'ard*, *fa'rd*, *fau'd*. [f. FAVOUR sb. + -ED.]

1. Having an appearance or features, etc. (see FAVOUR sb. 9) of a specified kind. Only in parasyntetic combinations as *black*, *crab*, *evil*, *hard*, *ill*, *well-favoured*, etc.: see these words.

2. Having or provided with favours or rosettes (see FAVOUR sb. 7 b). Only in comb.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Conclusion Go those white-favoured horses wait.

Favouredly (fā'vərdli), *adv.* [f. FAVOURÉD *pp.* a. + -LY.] In comb., as *evil*, *ill*, or *well-favouredly*: see these words.

Favouredness (fā'vərdnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of having a specified appearance or look. Only in *evil*, *ill*, *well-favouredness*: see these words.

Favourer (fā'vəra), Also 6 *St. favorar*. [f. FAVOUR v. + -ER.] One who favours.

1. One who countenances, encourages, or sides with another; a well-wisher, friend, or follower.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/4 A Faverer, *favourer*. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Preamble. The same persones... were adherents, assistants, confederatis, favourers. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* vii. 7 Let him be punished with all his frendes and favourers. 1634 LITTONOW *Trav.* III. 84 He was a great favourer of the French Nation. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 318 Being supposed a favourer of King James. 1741 RICHIARSON *Pamela* IV. 62 That modest Freedom... which... some of my Favourers attribute to me. 1876 LYTTON *Pausanias* 49 A favourer of the Persians.

† b. Const. to, towards. *Obs.*

1547-64 BAULOWIN *Mor. Philos.* (1811) 56 They are not... faithful fathers, friends, and favourers to their country. 1586 R. CARVILLE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 225 III. 119 A favourer towards the maintenance of peace and amitie.

† c. A patron: = FAUTOR 2.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* vi. xxi. 138 Go, Souldiers, with the gods your favourers, and subdue those men. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 18 A particular favourer, and Patron of Ariobarzanes.

2. One who supports or promotes a movement, opinion, project, etc.; a furtherer, promoter.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 91 Those whiche saye they be the favourers of the Gospell. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 4 (1823) 53 Learned, or singular favourers and advancers of learning. 1662 H. MONT *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 They were no enemies to the opinion of the Soul's Preexistence, but rather favourers thereof. 1703 J. SAUNDERS *Leit. Antients* clxx. 394 Whether Matters will be refer'd to any favourer of Peace. 1791 MAN. D'ARLWAY *Diary* V. vii. 304 The French Revolution, of which she is a favourer. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* i. v. They think me favourer of this marriage.

† **Favourers.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FAVOURER + -ERS.] A female favourer.

1616 HAKELWILL *Ann. Dr. Carier* 184 A principal favourer of the Protestant religion. 1660 HELHAM, *En ginneresse*, a Favourer.

Favouring (fā'vərin, -v'rin), *pp.* a. [f. FAVOUR v. + -ING.] That favours, in senses of the vb.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 52 Your entirely favouring and careful loving friends. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 23 Thy favouring hand. 1633 T. JAMES *Foy*. 6 With the first favouring wind, we proceeded. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Cuista Poem* (1777) 137 As favouring lots ordain. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 104 Here the poet meets his favouring muse. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* vi. 262 To Bolton's sacred Pile On favouring nights, she loved to go. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* II. 14 As fast as... favouring circumstances enable him to do so.

Hence **Favouringly** *adv.*, in a favouring manner.

1829 LYTTON *Discord* II. ii. (ed. 3) 21 The ancient servant, on whom four years had passed lightly and favouringly.

† **Favourish**, *v. Obs. rare* 1. [a. OF. *favoriss* lengthened stem of *favorer* to FAVOUR.] *trans.* a. = FAVOUR v. b. To bring into favour with.

1490 CAXTON *Excerpt* xii. 45 The goddess in their despatches have favoured the well with luno.

Hence † **Favourished** *pp.* a. favoured.

1555 *Arctis & Ant. F. v.* Vener colours that you gave to your faverished [printed favourished] knights.

Favourite, favorite (fā'vərit), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 *favorit*, 7 *faforeite*, *favorit*. [a. OF. *favorit* (Cotgr.), var. of *favori*, pa. pple. of *favorir* to favour; = It. Sp., and Pg. *favorito*.]

A. sb.

1. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, one preferred above others. Const. of *with*.

1583 STANHYST *Ennis* i. (Arb.) 18 This luno fearing, and old broyls bludde recounting, Vsd by her Greeke favourites. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 175 This new Favorite Of Heav'n, this Man of Clay. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* viii. 38 There is another man, who is the favourite of his Country. 1781 T. GILBERT *Relief Poor* 9 Some of these Parish Officers are too apt to gratify themselves and their Favourites. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) II. ix. 205 Their cousin Jane, was the general favourite. 1802 WORDSW. *To the Daisy* 80 Thou not in vain Art Nature's favorite. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i. The king smiled slightly at the ardour of the favourite of his army. 1839 LONGP. *Hyperion* II. vii. Of all operas, this was Flemming's favorite. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* vii. 155 Some persons are... favourites of heaven.

b. *spec.* in *Racing*, etc. The competitor or competing animal generally favoured or 'fauied', as being most likely to win.

1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 240/1 By the 3d round, Carter became the favourite (as it is termed). 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy. Liv.* iv. 26 All the favourites were out of the race early. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* v. ii. 7 He was a student of mark—first favorite of his year, as they say of the Derby colts.

2. One who stands unduly high in the favour of a prince, etc.; one chosen as an intimate by a superior. Const. † to.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 9 Like favourites, Made proud by Princes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iv. 1. 237 A Favorite is a Court-dial, whereon all look whilst the King shines on him. 1660 T. FORD *Theatre of Wits* 36 The Duke of Sulliv was a Favorite to Henry the 4th. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 95 Committing to a wicked Favorite All publick cares. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* L. xvii. 443 He bestowed on his favourites the palaces which he had built. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5 The favourite [Piers Gaveston] was a fine soldier.

3. A curl or lock of hair hanging loose upon the temple: worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. [Cf. *F. favoris* whiskers.]

1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 189 Frelange, Fontagne, favorite. 1720 GAY *Espanols* 74 in *Poems* II. 376 Sooner I would... with immodest favourites shade my face. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 78 They [curls]... ill deserved the name of 'favourites'.

† 4. = FAVOURER 1. *Obs.* [perh. apprehended as if f. FAVOUR sb. + -ITE.]

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art. Pref.* (1607) 12 They have prevailed but too much already with their too credulous favourites. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 12 Neither the breeders nor favourites of discord. 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 190 This factious bandying of their Favourites.

B. *adj.* (Not regarded as an *adj.* by Johnson, who places quotes. 1711 and 1725 under the sb.) Regarded with especial favour, liking, or preference; beloved, chosen, favoured above others. *Favorite* son: U.S. (see quot. 1888).

1711 AOSION *Spect.* No. 262 P. 9 Every particular Master in this Art [criticism] has his favourite Passages in an Author. 1725 POPE *Ode* i. 402 So Fathers speak... Their sage experience to the favorite child. 1747 GRAY (*title*), Ode on the Death of a Favorite Cat. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxxix. When Fortune fled her spoiled and favorite child. 1830 FR. A. KEMBLE *Let. in Record of a Girlhood* (1878) II. iii. 106 Portia is my favourite of all Shakespeare's women. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt.* 52 Their favourite anecdotes had all been told. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commu.* II. ix. 552 A Favorite Son is a politician respected or admired in his own State, but little regarded beyond it.

Favouritism (fā'vəritiz'm), [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. *F. favoritisme*.]

1. A disposition to show, or the practice of showing, favour or partiality to an individual or class, to the neglect of others having equal or superior claims; undue preference.

1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 82 The declared... enemies of... favouritism. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 409 We conduct war upon the principles of favouritism. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 261 Truth will always prevail over literary favouritism. 1880 AORV in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 695 Young men were appointed by favouritism, or interest... more than from any proved capacity or talent.

2. The state or condition of being a favourite; favour. Also, of a race-horse: Relative position in public favour.

1808 CONNITT *Pol. Reg.* XIV. 691 Faction and favouritism are the high roads to power. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. v. We left our hero, Juan, in the bloom of favouritism. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. List.* E. Ford. I. 220 As the productive... of one sort declines, a new sort into favouritism. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* xvi. 158 She... would have had as good a right to favouritism for any race as Lady Elizabeth herself. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 5/2 Her [a mare's] favouritism went back to the 10 to 1 mark.

Favouritize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise favouritism. Hence **Favouritizing** *pp.* a.

1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 222 A job-loving, favouritizing senior.

† **Favourizo**, *v. Obs.* Also *savo(u)riso*. [ad. *F. favoriser*, *i. favour*: see FAVOUR sb. and -IZE.] = FAVOUR v. Hence **Favourizing** *vb.* sb.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* i. xvii. 19 b [They] aided and favoured all the enterprises of the

Emperour. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 185/2 Without favourizing the childie any thing therein. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 29 Factions... favourizing this or that colour of the Chartiers. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatine* 16 He would not favorize them with one good word toward the Emperour.

† **Favourless**, *a. Obs.* [f. FAVOUR sb. + -LESS.] Without favour. a. Not showing favour, unpropitious. b. That has no attractiveness or beauty.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fools* (1570) 166 O cruell death, O fury favourless. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 7 Such happiness Even doth to me envy, and fortune favourless. 1591 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. i. *Dido*. Is not Aeneas fair and beautiful? Anna. Yes; and Iarbas foul and favourless. 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 618 Those favourless phisnomie doth devlie declare His vices.

† **Favourous**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS. Cf. OF. *fav(u)reux*.] a. Full of favour, obliging.

b. Adapted to win favour, pleasing.

1485 *Disby Myst.* (1882) III. 673 To wypp my fete þou wer nat so favourous. 1560 ROLLANO *Cr. Venet* I. 591 Lise is facond; and life is favourous. *Ibid.* IV. 110 With humble hart... and fassounis favourous. 1597 BRETTON *Wit's Treach.* *more Wks.* (1879) 9/2 When women were wont to be kind, harred, conceits in men were verie favourous. 1775 ASH (citing CHAUCER), *Favourous*, favourable.

† **Favoursome**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] That is an object of favour; acceptable.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii. Pray Phaebus, I proue favoursome in her fair Eyes.

Favours (fā'vəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *fav-us* honeycomb + -OUS.] a. Resembling a honeycomb. b. Resembling the disease favus.

1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* i. 8 to (1682) 196 Its Surface favourous, like that of Poppy. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fawver, -owre, *obs.* forms of FAVOUR.

† **Favus** (fā'vəs), *Path.* [L. *favus* honeycomb.] A contagious disease of the skin, characterized by pustules, so called from its resemblance to a honeycomb. Also *attrib.*

1398 TREVISA *Earth. De P.R.* VII. iii. (1495) 223 Constantine callith suche a scabbie *favum*, an hony combe, for suche whelkes have small holes, out of whiche matter cometh as hony out of the hony combe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersy), *Favus*, an Ulcer, mattery Sore or Scab. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 168 The favus, when it happens on the face, and the vesications behind the ears, often arise from the same cause. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Favus*, a contagious disease of the skin.

Favver, *favyr*, *dial.* and *obs.* ff. FAVOUR.

Faw (fā), *sb.* [Application of *Faa*, the surname of a tribe of Scotch gipsies; prob. a cognomen originally identical with next *adj.*] A gipsy. Also *attrib.*, as *faw-gang*, a gang of gipsies.

1756 *Yarrow Par. Reg.*, Francis Heron, king of y^e Faws, bur. 13 Jan. 1777 BRANO *Pop. Antiq.* (1840) III. 100 Gipsies still continue to be called 'Faws' in the N. of England. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. *Words* 60 *Faw-gang*, a company of ruffian. 1827 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II. 767 *nat.* Tinkers, doggers, egglers, and others of that worthy race called Faws. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Faw-gang*, a gang of rogues and beggars.

† **Faw**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *faaz*, *fāz*, 2 *foaz*, *fogh*, 3 *fah*, *foh*, *south*, *vaaz*, 4 *fowe*, 4 *faw*. [OE. *fāz*, *fāh* = OHG. *fāh*, Goth. *fāhis* = OTent. **faiho-s* = pre-Tent. **paiho-s*, cognate with Gr. *moitaios* particoloured. (The mod. Eng. form would normally be **faw* or **fough*; *faw* is from northern dialects.)]

1. Coloured, stained, streaked; particoloured, variegated. Also in Comb. as *gold-faw*. 1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 61 *Arvins* [varius]: *faaz*, *Beewulf* 1631 *Lagu* *druxed* *water* under wolcunum wrel dreore *fax*. 1800 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 *Ram* *zeallan* *bone* *lagan* *cnua* on niwe *enlo*. 1850 *Semin-Sax.* *For.* in *W.-Walker* 542 *Fulmns*, *ucl* *faun*, *fouh*. 1875 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 *Pas* *gise* *neddre* *bitacned* *his* *faze* *foe* *be* *wuned* *in* *his* *weorlde*. *Wileð* *eow* *þe* *æt* *þe* *no* *h* *not* *þe* *scage* *neddre*. 1895 *LAV.* 2453 *Sum* *hafde* *gode* *grene* *ae*, and *alches* *cunnes* *fah* *clād*. *Ibid.* 30984 *Gold-uage* *sceldes* *scanden* *bilfes*. 1840 *Gaw. & Galaran* II. 23 in *Pinkerton* *Scot. Poem.* (1792) 111. 218 *Ferly* *fayr* *was* *the* *feild*, *fekerit* *and* *faw*, *With* *gold* *and* *gouls* *in* *greyne*. 1573 *Douglas* *Entic* VII. x. (1839) 500 *The* *God* *of* *bestis* *and* *of* *feildis* *faw*.

b. In the plant-name **Fawthistle** (*lit.* coloured thistle), the card thistle or tansel. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/5 *Fawthistle*, *labrum ventris*.

c. Of objects that reflect light: Bright, glancing, gleaming, twinkling.

1800 *Agis. Ps.* lxxxviii] 36 *Fultum* *þu* *him* *afyrdet* *fagan* *sweordes*. 1840 *Morte Arth.* 747 *The* *pyce* *schipper*, *fonder* *wyth* *fulle* *salle* *ower* *the* *fawe* *ythce*. 2. *quasi-sb.* The *adj.* used *absol.* coupled with *gray*. A species of fur, e.g. ermine (see quot. a 1100). Cf. OF. *vair* et *gris*.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 361 *Ne* *scal* *þer* *þeo* *fo* *no* *grei* *et* *cunig* *ne* *ermine*. 1275 *Doomday* 28 in *O. E. B.* 111. 14 *Mon* *of* *thise* *liche* *that* *were* *den* *foh* *and* *gray*. 1314 *Gay* *Warw.* (A) 4174 *Gij* *him* *schred* *in* *foh* *and* *gray*. 1310 *Sir* *Trist.* 1220 *þat* *rafi* *me* *fowe* *and* *guis*, *And* *þus* *wounded* *þai* *me*.

Faw, *dial.* and *Se.* form of FALL v.

Faw, *obs.* form of FAIN, FEW.

Fawcebray, *obs.* form of FAUSSEBRAY.

Fawcot (t.-set, *obs.* forms of FAUCET.

Fawching, -chyn, *obs.* forms of FAUCHON.

1581 N. LICHFIELD in *Cantabrigia's Comp. F.* 161. 25 b. Their enemies... were cutting of it [the gabel] with their wood-linies or fawchings.

Fawcht, Sc. form of **FOUGHT**.

Fawconer(e, obs. forms of **FALCONER** 1 and 2.

Fawd, *dialect*. Also **faud**. [Of obscure origin; cf. **FAD** *sb.* 1, **FEALD**; also *fawdom*, Sc. var. of **FATHOM**.] A bundle.

1641 **BEST Fawn**. *Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Where you see that the water gets yssue. yow may thrust in and ramme downe fawdes of strawe. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Faud*, a truss of straw; as much as the two arms will compass.

Fawd, **Fawdom**(e, obs. Sc. *f.* **FOLD**, **FATHOM**.

Fawen(-er, obs. forms of **FAIN**, **FAVOUR**.

Fawessbraye, obs. *f.* of **FAUSSEBRAIE**, -**BRAYE**.

Fawf, var. of **FAUCH** *sb.* Sc.

Fawkener(e, obs. forms of **FALCONER**.

Fawkenet, obs. form of **FALCONET**.

15. in *Beauties of Thanet* (1830) II. 34 After the discharge of ii fawkenets, the forte was won.

Fawn (*fōn*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-5 **foun**(e, (5 **fowen**), 5 **foun**, 5-7 **fawne**, 6-7 **faun**(e, 5-**fawn**. [a. OF. *faon*, also *foun*, *foun*; -med. L. **fēion*-em, *f. factus* offspring.]

† 1. A young animal, cub. Obs.

[1274 *Grands Chron. S. Denis* (Ker. Gall. & Franc. Script. (1818) XVII. 354) Jones fauns de bestes sauvages.] 1481 *CANTON MYRR.* II. vi. This best hath but ones yong fawnes. a 1603 *Jas. I. Psalm* xxix. 6 Lyke to the faune of unicornis Will leape when he doth speke. 1603 *OWEN Pembroke* 1. xv. (1892) 127 The Fawne [of a seal] at the first is white.

2. A young fallow deer, a buck or doe of the first year. In *fawn* (said of the doe): pregnant.

1369 *CAUCER Delte Blanche* 429 Of founes, sorbes, bukkes, does Was ful the wode. c 1400 *MAUNOE*. (Roxb.) xxxi. 143 Dappeld and spotted, as it ware founes of daes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. iv. And ye speke of the Bucke the fyrst yere he is a fawne. 1535 *COVEDRAL Fer.* xiv. 5 The Hynde shal forsake the yonge fawne, because there shalbe no grasse. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 404 As a Tiger, who by chance hath spied / Two gentle Fawnes at play. 1774 *Goldsom. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 137 The fawns continue to follow the deer eight or nine months in all. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of the Lake*, II. The doe awoke, and to the fawn. led her fawn. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* II. 38 The does are now in fawn. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* II. 38 The does are now in fawn. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* II. 38 The does are now in fawn. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* II. 38 The does are now in fawn.

3. Short for **fawn-colour** (see 4).

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 1/2 A Russian costume in fawns made of fancy crepe. *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 1/3 Slight moustache and hair of a fawn that we associate rather with Caledonia than the Netherlands.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **fawn-colour**, a light yellowish brown (hence **fawn-coloured** adj.); **fawn-skin**; also **fawn-brown**, -like adjs.

1800 *Tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 177 They acquire a strong fawn brown tint. 1865 *GOSS Year at Shore* 73 Light olive, fawn-brown, or pure white. 1880 *Tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 284 Of a red, inclining to fawn-colour. 1844 *Dr. G. Biso Urin. Deposits* (ed. 2) 133 From the palest fawn-colour to the deepest amber. 1893 *DAVY in Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 261 They gave dense fawn-coloured precipitates. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* II. 391 The little fawn-coloured bullocks. 1838 *LYTTON Lilla* I. iv. That elastic and fawn-like grace. 1863 *SHIRLEY Ngaia* Crit. III. 152 Little cousin Annie, with her shy fawn-like glances. 1873 *DOUGLAS Enels* VII. 126 Sum wer cled in pilchis of founes skynnis. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* I. 10 Many allusions about a fawn, and fawn-skin, in the Dionysiaca. 1854 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 1389 Their leaves that nod Round thy fawnskin.

† **Fawn**, *sb.* 2. Obs. [f. **FAWN** *v.* 1]

1. An act of fawning; & a servile cringe, a wheedling courtesy.

1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 48 Infida.. plied Francisco with her flattering fawnes. 1601 *B. Jonson Poetaster* v. 1, Thy.. wholesome sharpnesse.. pleasest Caesar, more than servile fawnes. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Poet. Misc.* 78 Will rare and chide.. But soon to smiles and fawns turns all his heat. a 1657 *R. LOVEDAY Lett.* (1663) 146 The fawnes of Fortune. 1744 *E. H. LEYDARD Female Spectator* (1746) I. 131 You may know him by.. a servile fawn on all who can.. contribute to exalting him.

2. = **FAWNER**. rare-1.

1635 *BRATHWAIT Arcad.* Pr. 80 Had he plaid buffoun, Fawn or knave.

Fawn (*fōn*), *v.* 1. Forms: 4 **faghne**, **fayn**, 4-7 **fawne**, 4, 6-8 **faun**(e, (4 **faunne**), 5 **fawny**, 6 **Sc.**, 9 **dialect**, **fan**, 5-**fawn**. See also **FAIN** *v.* [app. a variant, with specialized sense, of **FAIN** *v.* to rejoice. The OE. forms **fagnian** and **fahnian** (whence respectively **fain** and **fawn**) are derived from different forms of the adj., viz. OE. **fagen**, whence **fain** adj., and OE. **fagen**, whence ME. **fawe**.

Prof. Sievers suggests that the divergent forms are due to suffix-*ablaut* (*eu*, *an*, *un*) in primitive OE.]

1. *intr.* Of an animal, esp. a dog: To show delight or fondness (by wagging the tail, whining, etc.) as a dog does.

a 1225 [see **FAWNING** *vbl.* *sb.* 1.] 1377 *LANGL P. PL.* B. xv. 295 [ere ne was lyoun ne leopard.. pat ne fel to her feet, and fawned with her tailles. 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. xviii. iv. (1495) 751 A lambe.. fawneth with hys taylle whan he hath founde his moder. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1321 Fawny as howndys, *applaudo*. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 421 As the grim lion fawneth o'er his prey. 1611 *DEKKER Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 215 He can both fawne like a Spaniell, and bite like a Mastiue. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 526 Off he bowd His turrett Crest.. Fawning. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 202 The old dog Argus.. fawned with his ta'l, Lui

could not rise. 1791 *COWPER Odyssey* xvi. 11 Thy dogs bark not, but fawn on his approach. 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* *Satia te Sanguine* 54 A tame beast.. fawns to be fed.

b. To fawn on, upon: (of a dog, etc.) to show delight at the presence of; to lavish caresses on, to caress.

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 41, I barke upon the foolos and fawne upon the wysemen. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 196 The Lion.. fawned gently upon hym. a 1605 *MONTGOMERY Descr. Vane Loovers* 42 A Dog.. will.. fan on him vha givis him fude. 1632 *J. HAYWARD Tr. Biondi's Eremena* 193, I wondered to see her [a Deere] so gently fawne upon me without any feare. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* I. ii. A puppy fawns upon its dam. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 49 The calf.. came to me, and fawned upon me. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* iii. (1889) 28 Jack [the dog].. was fawning on him as if he understood every word.

Fig. 1573 *TUSSER Husb. cxiv.* (1878) 216 Though Fortune smiles, and fawnes vpon thy side. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* iv. xlii. (1609) 166 I was no long time that fortune fawned upon the Equians. 1796 *BURKE Let. noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 271 In the same moment fawning on those who have the knife half out of the sheath.

† c. quasi-trans. To wag (the tail). Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12354 (Cott.) Pas oher leons.. honurd him faunand pair tail.

† 2. trans. = To fawn on (sense 1 b): To caress; to pat (the head of a dog). Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12353 heading (Cott.), pe leonis fawned iesus. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1919 Hor houndez fay her rewarde, Her hedeiz pay fawne & frote. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eufemia* 133, & faynand hir bare talis knet. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 294/4 They ranne to this hooly vyrgyne in fawnynge her.

3. *intr.* To affect a servile fondness; to court favour or notice by an abject demeanour. Const. on, upon (a person, his looks, etc.).

a 1310 [see **FAWNING** *vbl.* *sb.* 2.] c 1440 *LYOC. Secres* Prol. 675 Smothe afore folk to fawnyn and to shyne. c 1520 *MORE Piers Wks.* 16/1 If the worlde fawne vpon the. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 171 Such as fawne on them with flatterie. 1577 *Tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 225 By fawning on his angrie lookes she turnes them into smiles. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* iii. 3 Nor further fawned [they] vpon God then to get out of his hands. 1692 *E. WALKER Epictetus Mor.* xxxi. Nor flatter, fawn, forswear, assent or lie. 1823 *LAMB Lett.* (1889) II. 62 How the knave fawned when I was of service to him! 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. vii. 398 Even our greatest writers prostituted their abilities by fawning upon the prejudices of their patrons. 1855 *KINGSLEY Herein* x. They fawn on a damsel with soft words. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* I. xii. 128 He stooped to fawn where he was used to smite.

† b. To fawn upon (a thing, an object of desire): to aspire to. Obs. rare-1.

1634 *FORO P. Warbeck* v. i. Could I be England's queen, — a glory, Jane, I never fawn'd on.

† 4. trans. To cringe to (a person). Obs. rare. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 83 Though, for their private matters they can follow, fawne, and flatter noble Personages.

Fawn (*fōn*), *v.* 2 [f. **FAWN** *sb.* 1; cf. OF. *faoner*.]

1. *intr.* To bring forth young. Now only of deer.

1481 *CANTON MYRR.* II. vi. [They] lionesses] come to fede their fawnes the iii day after theyhaue fawned. 1530 *PALSGR. 546/2* Hauve your dere fawned yet? 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 91 Because the Dear dyd then fawn, or bring forth their young. 1721-1800 in *BALYU*.

2. trans. Of deer: To bring forth (a fawn).

1576 *TURBURY Venerie* 141 The Bucke is fawned in the end of May. 1618 *EARL OF CORK in Sir R. Boyle's Diary* Ser. i. (1886) I. 192 The first fawn that was fawned in my Park.

Hence **Fawning** *vbl.* *sb.*

1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xi. § 2 (1615) 81 When that our Agistors doe meete together for the fawning of our wilde beasts. 1685 *R. BRAVO Tr. John's Charter of Forests* § 7 in *Hist. Eng. App.* 141 The third Swinmote shall be holden .. concerning the fawning of our Doines.

Fawn, obs. form of **FAUN**.

Fawner (*fōnə*). [f. **FAWN** *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who fawns, cringes, or flatters; a toady.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 146/1 Faynare, or flaterere, adulat. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 106 b, Flatterers, fawners, and southors of mennes saynges. 1685 *GRACIAN'S Courtiers* Orac. 156 All the Fawners.. are so many Monsters of impnerience. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) I. 68 His diary.. represents him as an abject fawner on the Duke of Buckingham. 1812 *SOUTHEY Omniana* II. 322 Certainly he was no fawner. 1864 *E. SARGENT Peculiar* I. 280 He.. began to play the fawner once more.

† **Fawnery**. Obs. [f. prec. + -Y 1.] The bearing or tricks of a fawner; flattery, sycophancy. 1661 *K. W. Conf. Charact.*, *Temperizer* (1860) 51 This puppet of policy differs from the foregoing spanniell of fawnery only in time and degrees.

Fawney (*fōni*), *slang*. [a. Irish *fáin* (*v'*e ring).]

1. A finger-ring.

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Fawney*, a finger-ring. 1834 *H. AINSWORTH Rookwood* III. v. Fogles and fawnies soon went their way. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 423 He wears a stunning fawney on his finger.

2. a. = **Fawny** *rig*. To go on the fawney: to practise the fawney-*rig*. b. One who practises the fawney-*rig*.

1781 *G. PARKER View Society* II. 167 There is a large shop in London where these kind of rings are sold, for the purpose of going on the Fawney. *Ibid.*, The Fawney says, 'I dare say some poor woman [etc.]'. 1789 — *Life's Painter* 174 *Fawney*, an old, stale trick, called ring-dropping.

3. *Comb.*, as **fawney-dropper**, -**dropping**, **fawney-bouncing**, selling rings for a pretended wager; **fawney-bouncer**; **fawney-*rig*** (see quot.).

1781 *G. PARKER View Society* II. 166 The Fawney *rig*. 1823 *EGAN Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Fawney* *rig*, a common fraud thus practised:—a fellow drops a brass ring, double gilt, which he picks up before the party meant to be cheated, and to whom he disposes of for less than its supposed, and ten times more than its real, value. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 351, I do a little in the Fawney dropping line. 1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Intlg. Tongue* 33 Fawney droppers gammon the flats and take the yokels in. Hence **Fawneyed** [-ED 2], *ringed*.

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Fawnit*, or *fawney-fan'd*, having one or more rings on the finger. 1834 *H. AINSWORTH Rookwood* III. v. My fawnied fannus.

† **Fawnguest**. Obs. [f. **FAWN** *v.* + **GUEST**.]

Possibly an etymologizing spelling of some dialect word. Nashe was an East Anglian; can the word be identical with *fawngast*, given by Sir T. Browne without interpretation in his list of words peculiar to that region (*Misc.* Tr. viii. 146)? Hickes (*Agg.* Gr. 1689), however, says that in Norfolk a *fawngast* *wench* meant 'virginem viro jam nunc maturam et virum quasi expetentem'.

a. A fawning parasite, a sycophant, toady. Also *attrib.* b. One who robs or swindles another under the guise of friendship.

1592 *NASHE Strange News* Wks. Biv/1 Nuntius, a Fawnguest Messenger twixt Maister Bird and Maister Demetrius. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* Tiii/f He may be a fawn-guest in his intent neuertheles. 1602 *ROWLAND Greene's Ghost* (1880) 15 There be certaine mates called Fawnguests, who.. will.. say.. a friend of yours.. gaue me this bowed sixpence to drinke a quart of wine with you for his sake. *Ibid.*, Such Fawnguests were they, that [etc.].

Fawning (*fōniŋ*), *vbl.* *sb.* [f. **FAWN** *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* **FAWN**.

1. Said of animals: see **FAWN** *v.* 1.

a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 290 Spit him amide be bearde.. pet.. fies3 and dogge fawnynge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12350 (Cott.) Abuse his fete be quipes ran. 9 With wair fawning mad him cher. 1382 *WCLIF Trist* xi. 9 With the fawning of his tail he toged. c 1400 *Ysaie & Gaur.* 2002 The lyoun wald nocht fyght. Grete fawning made he to the knyght. 1601 *SHAKS. 7th C.* iii. i. Low-looked curties, and base Spaniell fawning. 1607 *TORSELL Fowr's Beasts* (1673) 109 The lower and stiller [voice of a dog] is called 'whining', or 'fawning'. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* III. vii. (1845) 159 With.. how many Fawnings does he [a dog] court me to fling it him? 1844 *LOWELL Columbus Poems* 1890 I. 153 O days whose memory times to fawning down The surly fell of Ocean's bristled neck!

2. Cringing, servile flattery or homage; an instance of this.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* iv. 23 Fyth of other ne darth he fleo, that fleishishes fawnynf pur for-eode. 1382 *WCLIF Judith* xiv. 13 Vagio.. made fawnynf with his hondis. 1533 *UOALL Flowers Latine Speaking* (1560) 67 b, Nor suffre our selues to be wonne.. with fawnynf. 1592 *WYRLY Armorie* 145 Let no man.. To highlie of her [Fortune's] lended fawnyns boost. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vte.* IV. xxxi, No fawning, sir.. cried the baronet. 1862 *L.N. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* I. 3 A spirit of fawning and truckling towards those in authority.

Fawning (*fōniŋ*), *apl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That fawns or shows pleasure or fondness as a dog does; caressing, fondling. Said also of the arm, tail, or tongue.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12354 (Trin.) Pese oþere leouns.. honoured him wif fawnynf tail. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* I. xvi. When that these grayhounds had me so espied, With fawnynf chere of great humilite In goodly haste they fast unto me hyed. a 1559 *KINGSLEY Godly Advice* (1580) 1 The subtle fawnynf spaniell. 1581 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 13 She.. Hung on his necke with fawnynf ammes. 1697 *DRYDEN Hist. Georg.* iv. 741 Pierce Tigres couch'd around, and loll'd their fawnynf tongues. c 1750 *SHENSTONE Arcades* 7 The fawning cats compassionate his case And purr around. 1842 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) V. viii. 120 As a king giving names to fawning brutes. Fig. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* I. vi. (1718) 25 Let wit or fawning fortune bite your best.

b. quasi-adv.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 Pe nyzyngale.. Twytterp wel fawnynf Wif full swete song; in be dawenyng. 1398 — *Barth.* De P. R. xii. xxiii. (1495) 428 The byrde Kaladrius settyth his syghte on hym and beholdyth hym as it were fawnynge and playynge.

2. Showing servile deference, cringing, flattering. 1585 *APR. SANOVY Sermon* (1841) 137 Drunkenness is a fawning devil, a sweet poison. 1650 *HUBBERT Will Formality* 81 The fawning Parasite, and Saint-seeming devil. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3768/1 Edward Troupe.. with a fawning Scotch-like Tone. 1769 *FUNNUS Lett.* xxxv. 164 A fawning treachery against which no prudence can guard. 1838 *Lytton Lett.* I. v. The voice.. smoothened into fawning accents of base fear. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xi. 652 A fawning and hypocritical race.

Fawningly (*fōniŋli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fawning manner: a. Caressingly, jocularly.

b. Cringingly, flatteringly, servilely.

a. 1790 *BEWICK Quadrupeds* (1807) 358 The sagacious animal.. leapt fawningly against the breast of a man. b. 1591 *HARINGTON Orf. Fur.* 332 note, Those Princes.. that (as is said of them) 'Never see lookes, but fawnlingie disguised'. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xii. 38 They [i.e. the Pharisees] had nothing to say for themselves, but fawnlingie to call him Master. a 1711 *KEN Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 178 Lucifer.. Strove fawnlingie t' attract good Edmund's Ear. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 401. 'It was set down in my instructions', answered Jeffreys, fawnlingie, 'that I was to show no mercy to men like you.'

Fawninness (*fōniŋnəs*). [f. as prec. + -NESS] A fawning disposition or demeanour; cringing behaviour, servility.

1573 *G. WALKER Educ.* II. 20 It is much easier to bend a natural mis-inclination to its neighbour virtue.. as.. fawninness to complaisance. 1827 *DE QUINCY Murder*

Wks. IV. 45 I'm for peace, and quietness, and fawningness, and what may be styled knocking-underness.

Fawnsome (fōnsūm), *a. dial.* [f. FAWN *v.* + -some.] Of an animal: Disposed to fawn; showing fondness.

1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.*, The calf... is grown so fawnsome it will follow us like a dog. 1873 *Swailedale Gloss.*, *Fansome* adj., winsome.

Fawntekyn, var. FAUNTERIN *Obs.*, an infant. **Fawny** (fōni), *a.* [f. FAWN sb. + -y.] Of a colour: Inclining to fawn.

1849 *Beck's Florist* 260 Madame Angelina, that most unique Rose in its creamy fawny tints. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 223/1 The sepals are of a pale fawny yellow.

Fawoure, obs. form of FAVOUR.

Fawse, obs. and dial. form of FALSE *a.*

Fawson, *Se. var.* FASHIONED.

Fawt(e), obs. forms of FAULT.

Fax, *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 fōax, north. fœx, 1-2 fex, 3-6 fax, 5 faxe, 6 facts, 7 faix, 7.6 pl. fassiss). *B.* 3 vœx, vax(o). [OE. fœax = OFris. fax, OS. and OHG. fahs (MHG. vahs), ON. (and mod. Norw.) fax. The word occurs in the proper names Fairfax, Halifax.]

1. The hair of the head.

Beowulf 2967 Swat ædrum sprong forð under fœxe. c. 900 *Beda's Hist.* ii. xvi. He... hæfde blac fœx. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 110 Wip þæt ðæt mannes fœx fealle. c. 1205 *Lav.* 24843 (Heol) lukan heom bi uaxe [c. 1275 þan heere] and laiden heom to grunde. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7244 (Cott.) Thoru his fax his force was tint. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, Marth 7 Scho was far of fax and face. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1545 Then they lowsyd fur fyre faxe, That was yelowe as the waxe. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* ii. vi. 51 His fax and berd was fadit quhar he stuide. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 10 b, Y^e fassis of their head set ful of new devised fawns. 1560 *Rolland Cr.* Venus i. 915 With countenance and facts virginal. 1606 *Hollano Sueton.* Annot. 302, Thos lokes and faix were so slycke and glibb with sweet wyse, that they shone againe. [1610 = Camden's *Brit.* i. 723 Fax in the old English tongue signifieth the haire of the head.]

2. *derisively.* The face.

[Perhaps a misunderstanding of the obsolete word as preserved in poetic phrases; some other *Se.* examples in 16th c. would admit of a similar interpretation.]

1513 *Douglas Æneis* viii. ProL 32 The fillok hir deformit fax wald haue a fair face.

Faxed, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED²; cf. ON. *faxior*.] Having hair, hairy. *Faxed star*: a comet, from the resemblance of its tail to hair.

891 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Same men cweþan on Englice þæt hit (cometa) sce feaxede steorra. c. 1259 *MATTHEW PARIS Chron. Maj.* an. 891 (Rolls) i. 428 Cometa apparuit quæ Anglice 'feaxde sterre' nuncupatur. [1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1636) 26 The old English... could call a Comet a Fixed (sic) starre; which is all one with *Stella crinita*.] 1851 *Cumbril. Gloss.*, *Faxed Star*.

Fay (fē), *sb. 1* *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 fei, feyo, fni, 4-6 foy, 4-7 fay, 5 fa, 4-6 faye, 6 foy. [ad. later OFr. *fei* = earlier *feil*, *feid*: see FAITH.

Feith, FAITH was the original, and became the ordinary, Eng. form: but *fey*, *fay* also passed into Eng. from contemporary Fr. a 1300, and was for a time almost as common as the earlier form, especially in certain senses, and in phrases such as *par fay*, by my fay = OFr. *par fei*, *par ma fei*.]

1. Religious belief; = FAITH sb. 1-4.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7562 (Cott.), I haue in drightin fest mit fai. c. 1315 *Shakespeare's Poems* (1849) 139 Her-to accordeth our fay. c. 1320 *R. BRUNNE Met.* 18 þat ys preved by crystes leyce. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv, 117 Pou schalt be fouden, þe fay Hosedel. 141. *Pok. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 153 Illis faileþ al oure fay. 1414. *Chesler Pl.* (1847) II. 116 Newe tonges shall haue to preach the fay. c. 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 332 Mannes resoun may not preue our fey. c. 1450 *Morte* 362 For who so beleueþ in the fay, 1590 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 107 Both of their doctrine and of their fay. 1595 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. viii. 19 That neither hail religion nor fay.

2. Credit, authority; = FAITH sb. 6.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. ii. 112 For as moche ns þe fey of my sentence shal be þe more ferme and haboundant.

3. Promise, assurance; = FAITH sb. 8.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11570 (Cott.) He [heroude] was traitur, fals in fai. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2046 Par-to sche sykered þanne hure fay, to help hem be hure myte. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1847 *Lucerne*, They answerde alle unto hire fey.

4. Allegiance; = FAITH 9; also in *To hold, keep, owe, swear (one's) fay*; = FAITH sb. 9 b.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.*, *St. Dominic* 246 Bi þe fei, þat i schal to þe. c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 318 þe maner wore his fay. 1375 *Bartholme Bruce* xiii. 545 [He] held him lelely his fay. c. 1425 *Weston Chron.* viii. 111. 59 þe Folk come to þe Fay. c. 1450 *HENRYSON Mer.* Pab. 53 For to pray that... Lords keepe their fay Vnto their Sovereigne King. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. x. 41 Did foy and tribute raise.

b. To be al, to take til (-to) any person's or persons' fay: to be in, to take into allegiance or subjection to him or them.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12924 (Cott.) þe kinges all ar at mit fai. 1375 *Bartholme Bruce* xiii. 401 Boithwell... then at ynglis mennys fay wec. c. 1425 *Weston Chron.* viii. 111. 53 He tuk þame til þe Scottis Fay: Til hym þare Athis of þat made fai.

5. Fidelity; = FAITH sb. 10. Also *To bear fay*.

c. 1300 *Harold* 255 Alle þe englis ðe he weren þat he schuld him ghod fey beren. 1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) i. 215 So fikel in heare fay, That seiden ielze is sone forȝete. c. 1520 *SKYTON Dk.* *Alamy* 47 In loyale and foy lyke to Ector of Troy.

6. In asseverative phrases: *a.* In (good) fay; = FAITH sb. 12 a.

c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 6952 He... thoughten in god fay. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13603 (Trin.) He is oure son þe seide in fay. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* 9. lix. Here is, in fay, the tyme. c. 1475 *Rauf Coltzar* 88 In gud fay, Schir, it is wiþ that 3e say. c. 1532 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1046 In good fay I thanke our Lorde. *Med. dial.* (Devon.) Iss fay!

b. In quasi-oaths. *By, upon my (etc.) fay*: = FAITH sb. 12 c. Also in Fr. form, (Par) (ma) fay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13593 (Gött.) 'A prophete', said he, 'bi mi fay'. c. 1300 *Harrou.* *Hell* 81 Par ma fey I ich holde myne Althe tho that bueth heryne. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 201 If I say fals, say nay, upon thy fey. — *Clerk's T.* ProL 9 Tel us som mery tale, by your fay. — *Parv. T.* 793 Par fay the resoun of a man tellith him [etc.]. c. 1460 *Play Sacrau.* 589 Between Douyr & Calyce... dwellth non so cunnyng be my fey. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 36 Ma fa! I sone I hope he shalle. 1547 *GARDINER in Strype Cranmer* ii. (1694) 76 To say [etc.]. by my fay is overflor out of the way. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. xxii, Nephew, quoth Heron, by my fay. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* x. By my fay, the place seems a fortress instead of an abbey.

Fay (fē), *sb. 2* Also 6 in Fr. form fēe, 8 faye, pl. 7 faies. [ad. OF. *fac*, *faie* (Fr. *fēe*) = Pr. and Pg. *fada*, Sp. *hada*, It. *fata*: = Com. Rom. *fata* fem. sing., f. L. *fata* the Fates, pl. of *fatum* FATE.] = FAIRY 4.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* i. 193 My wife Constance is fay. [a 1533 *L. BERNERS Huon* cxlv. 536 The noble queene Morgan le faye.] 1570 *B. GOSSE Pop. Kingd.* ii. (1880) 15 a, As pleaseth him that fightes with Fées. 1633 *B. JONSON Tale Tub* ii. i, You'd have your daughters and maids Dance o'er the fields like faies to church. 1746 *COLLINS Dirge in Cymbeline Poems* (1771) 97 The female faies shall haunt the green. c. 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) i. 177 Be she a Fiend, or be she a Fay, She shall be Otto's bride to-day. 1873 *G. C. DAVIES Mount & More* xiv. 113 Which needed but little imagination to transfer them into faies and water sprites.

Fay (fē), *sb. 3* Forms: 8-9 feigh, 9 fay, feagh, fee. [f. FAY *v.* 2] The clearings from the surface; the surface soil, the dross of metals.

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Mj, This [the Limp] the Washers use for to throw off the Feigh from the Ore out of the Sive. 1802 *MAWE Mineralogy* 204 *Feigh*, *Nes*. Refuse washed from the lead-ore. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. iii. 40 *Fee*, pronounced 'Fay', a red rubbish thin-bedded rock, with some marl. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fay*, *Fie*, the surface soil in contradistinction to the sub-soil. 1893 *SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION Professional Notes* V. 66 They commenced removing the surface soil, or 'fey'.

Fay (fē), *v. 1* Forms: 1 fēz-an, 3-4 fezen, 3 feien, (fien), south. veien, 4 fey, south. vio, 5 fye, 6 faie, 5- fay. [OE. *fēz-an* = OS. *fēgian* (Du. *voegen*), OHG. *fuogen* (MHG. *vūegen*, mod. G. *fūgen*): = OTeut. **fēgian* to fit, adapt, join (cf. OFris. *fēgia*, which differs in conjugation), f. **fēg-* (cf. OHG. *fuoga*, mod. G. *fuge* fitting together, joining), ablaut-form of Teut. root *fag-* in *fag-ro* FAIR a.]

† 1. *trans.* To fit, adapt, or join (whether in material or immaterial sense); to put together, add, compose; to fix or fasten in position. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxvi. 9 (Gr.) Heo... fēzēð mee on fasten. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 111. 206 Herculeum fēzēðð frop(n)dscepe fēzð. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 *Fader* shud us and fader he lēnes to use licame. *Ibid.* Forþin we clepeþ him fader for þat he us feide here. c. 1200 *ORPIN* 1501 Fort manness bodij fēzēðð is Off fowwre kinne shafte. *Ibid.* 1523 3if þu fēzest þreo wiþ þreo þu findest to þær sex. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Vordi uicēð isaie hoð & silence boðe togedes. *Ibid.* 36 *Foy* Louerd... to twēamede his soule ouer his bodie vorto uicien ure boðe togedes.

† 2. To fit, furnish with. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 649 He lette makien enne die... & feide heo mid bornen.

† 3. To *fay upon long*: to fix at a distant point (in time); to postpone. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5616 The ferrer þat we fay our fare opon longe. The more we procure our payne.

† 2 *intr.* To suit; to match with. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Agst. Pride Ladies in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 The bout and the barbet with frountle shule feze.

b. *U.S.* Of a coat: To fit. To *fay in*: to fit into its place; also *trans.* to fill up (a gap).

1866 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 374 Ther's gaps our lives can't never fay in. 1868 *Mrs. WATNEY P. Strong* xi. (1869) 128 One of the things that fayed right in. 1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, 'Your coat fays well'.

3. To suit, do, go on favourably, succeed. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c. 1300 *Beket* 658 That ne vieth nothing. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* 2981 (P.) That may nouȝt fye And he se the with hys eye. He wyl knowe the anon right. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus.* *Apoph.* ii. 336 b. This waye it will not frame ne faie. Therefore must we proue another waye. 1863 *BARNES Dorset Gloss.*, 'Things don't fayn as I should wish em.' 1886 *T. HARDY Mayor of Casterbridge* xx, It came to pass that for 'fay' she said 'succeed'.

4. *Ship-building*, etc. [Special uses of 1, 2.] *n.* *trans.* To fit (a piece of timber) closely and accurately to (another). *b.* *intr.* Of the timber: To fit close, so as to leave no intervening space.

a. 1754 *M. MURRAY Shipbuilding* 188 *Fay*... to fit two pieces of wood so as to join close together. The plank is said to *fay* to the timbers when it bears, or lies close to all the timbers. 1769 *FAYCONER Diet. Marine* (1775) Civl, The wingtransom... is *fayed* against the stern-post, and bolted to the head of it. 1775 *FALCK Day's Diving* i. cset 5 Two-

inch planks... were fayed and nailed to all the timber of the external frame. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. 1794 *Kiggling & Seamanship* i. 23 The mast where it fays is paid over with soft tar. c. 1850 *Rudin. Narr.* (Weale) 102 The butts are rabbeted, and must *fay* close. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, The plank is said to *fay* to the timbers, when it lies so close to them that there shall be no perceptible space between them.

Hence *Fayed ppl. a.*; *Faying vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. *FAY* 1; also *attrib.*

1748 *F. SMYTH Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass.* i. 133 The House was... built of Logs of Wood laid one on the other, with two Sides plain or fayed, that they might be the closer. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 *Digeliche* hit al dithte þat en elch feinge is hem on sene. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 þis is nu be reison of þe feuinge. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Faying* in maritime phraseology, the union of two pieces so close that no intervening space occurs. 1869 *Sir E. J. REED Shipbuild.* x. 193 The rivet-holes shall be punched from the faying surfaces. *Ibid.* xvii. 338 Care being taken to punch from the faying-side.

Fay, *feigh* (fē), *v. 2* Forms: 3 fēzen, fæien, fegen, fezen, 4-5 fyeen, 6 fie, 7 fea, 7-8 fee, 4, 7-9 fey, 7-9 feigh, fay. [a. ON. *fēgia* to cleanse, polish: = OTeut. type **fēgian*. ON. had also a synonymous parallel derivative from same root, *fāga* (= MDu. *vāgen*: = OTeut. type **fāgōjan*) whence the Eng. *Fow v.* The ON. words appear to be related by ablaut to Du. *vēgen*, MHG. *vēgen*, mod. G. *fegen*, to polish, clean, sweep.

In South Yorkshire it rimes with *weigh* (wē), not with *day*, *way*, say (dē, wē, sē); perh. the best spelling is *feigh*.] *trans.* To clean, cleanse, polish; to clear away (filth, etc.). Now only *dial.* in specific applications: To clean out (a ditch, pond); to pare away (surface soil); to clean (seed); to winnow (corn).

c. 1205 *LAV.* 7957 Heo... fēzēðen heoren wepen. *Ibid.* 8057 þe king... hehten [þehte] heom alle... feien heore steden. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 210 Fez 3e ðus of ði best feide. c. 1350 in *Archæologia XXX.* 353 þis drinke al fien fō herte Glet & rewme. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 1114 He feied his fynesmye with his foule hondez. 1572 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 54 At midnight tripe soule prunes to fice. *Ibid.* 133 Choised seede to be picked and trimlie wif fide. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxi. xxxvii. (1609) 414 Such a deale of mow there was to be digged, faied, and thrown out. 1611 *BURTON Anal. Met.* i. ii. iv. 16, To empty kays, fay channels, carry out durt [etc.]. 1641 *BEST FARM.* Bks. (Surtees) 4 Oates threshed and feyed. *Ibid.* 52 Fey up dursed corn, and lye strawe on the floores. 1674 *KAY N. C. Words*, *Fey*, to winnow. *Fey, Feigh*, to do any thing notably. To fey meadows is to cleanse them: to fix a pond, to empty it. 1704 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) 11. 39 Hee has already feyd and ring'd 'y seller and enclosed a garden. 1796 *PEACE Anonym.* (1809) 91 *To fey*, or *to feigh*, as they speak in Derbyshire, is to cleanse; so *to fey out* is to cleanse out. 1813 *CULLUM Hist. Hawsted & Hardwick Gloss.*, *To fay* or *to fey* a pond or ditch, to clean by throwing the mud out of it. 1864 *F. GREVILLE in Field* 29 Oct. The pond had not been cleaned out, (or as we say in Norfolk, fayed out)... for fifty-five years. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'Fey that hedge bottom out.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fay*, to fan, to winnow with the natural wind. 1889 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fey* to remove the surface soil, e.g. to obtain marl, sand, &c.

Hence *Faying vbl. sb.*; used *attrib.* in *faying-cloth*, a winnowing cloth.

1641 *BEST FARM. & Act.* Bks. (Surtees) 5 2. 115 An old coverlette... and a feyning cloth for to lye upon them.

† **Fay**, *v. 3* *Obs.* In 3 feahon, feazhen, [Only in southern ME.; a Scandinavian origin is therefore unlikely, so that the word can hardly be identified with prec.; the sense also differs. Perh. repr. OE. *fāgan* ('fāht pingit' Epinal Gl.: cf. *afāgan* to depict), f. *fāh* coloured, *Faw.*] *trans.* ? To adorn.

c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Al 3et þet falled to hire [þet þe feazēð hire C.]. c. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 45 Feahe þi meidenhad wið alle gode þeawas.

Hence *Faying vbl. sb.*

c. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 43 *Nis* ha nawt in clades ne in feahunge utewið.

Fay, obs. form of FOR.

Fay, obs. var. of FEY *a.*, fated to die.

Fayalite (fē'ailit). *Min.* [Named by Gmelin in 1840 after *Fayal*, one of the Azores: see -ITE.]

A silicate of iron and other bases, found in Fayal and elsewhere.

1844 *DANA Min.* 526 *Fayalite* of Gmelin, from the Azores. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* xiii. 263 A mineral which, in chemical composition, is allied to the iron-olivine, fayalite.

Fayd, var. of FADE *v.* 2 to suit; in quot. *intr.*

14... 'It d'iding of Sir Gawain 214 in Furniv. *Perry Folio* 1. 129 'Thys may nott fayd', said Gawen.

Fayonce, var. of FAIENCE.

† **Fayer**, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *FOWAN*. [f. FAY *v.* 2 + -en 1.] One who cleanses.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Escureur*, a scower, cleanser; feyer. *Ibid.* *v. Fr.* *Maître ffe*, feyer of priuies.

Fayettism (fē'etiz'm). [nd. F. *Fayetteisme*, f. (La) *Fayette*: see -ISM.] The doctrine and practice of the followers of La Fayette.

1793 *BURKE Policy of Allis Wks.* VII. 138 *Fayetteism*, Condorcetism, Monarchism, or Democraticism. 1794 *ARRAR BARRELL Hist. Clergy during French Rev.* (1775) 227 All the known friends of Fayetteism. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. L. L. L. Hist. Ten Y.* i. 313 Unhappy men immolated on pretence of Fayetteism.

† **Fayful**, *a. Obs.* [f. *FAY sb.* + *-FUL*.] = FAITHFUL. Hence † **Fayfully** *adv.*, in a faithful manner. *a. Loyal.* *b. Reliably.*
 ? *a. 1400 Morte Arth.* 1715 They have the furthe forsette alle of be fayre wayte, That fayfully of forte feigte us byhowys.
 1426 AUOELAY *Poems* 10 Fayfully wrytyn in hole wryt.
Fay-land (*fā'land*). [f. *FAY sb.* + *LAND sb.*] The land of the fays, fairy-land.
 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. ii. 622 For some green summer of the fay-land light Tripping she went.
Fayler, *-or*, obs. forms of FAILURE.
Fayles, *Obs.* [The writer of *Ludus Anglicorum* (see quot. c 1330) connects the word with *FAYL v.*; the game being usually decided by the failure of one of the players to make a throw that would enable him to move. Godef. has two examples of the OF. phrase *jouer a la faille*, which, though figurative, may contain an allusion to this game.] An obsolete form of Back-gammon.
 c 1330 *Ludus Anglicorum* in *Royal MS.* 13. A. xviii. 158 a, Est et alius ludus qui vocatur Fayls. [The game is described at length.] 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Alau* in *Hum.* iii. iii, Hee'll play at Fayles, and Tick-tack.
Fayllard, *a. (quasi-sb.) Obs. rare* -1. [? AF. f. *Fr. failleur*: see *FAYL v.* Cf. *Fr. hqillard*, etc.] That fails or offends; offending, delinquent.
 c 1310 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 145 No wily lufe na clerik fayllard.
Fayme, **Fayne**, *obs. f. FAME, FAIN, FEIGN.*
Faynd, *v. Sc. Obs.*: see *FAND*.
Fayre, *obs. f. FAIR, FAKE.*
Fayrey, *-ie*, *-ye* (*obs. f. FAIRY*).
Fayssyon, *obs. form of FASHION.*
Fayt(*te*), *obs. form of FEAT.*
Fayte(*n*), **Fayth**(*e*), **Fayto**(*u*): see *FAITH*.
Fayver, *obs. form of FAVOUR.*
Fazart, *sb. (a.) Obs. Sc.* Also 6 fazard, fasert. [Of unknown etymology; according to Jamieson *fazard* is used in some parts for a hermaprodite fowl.]
 1. A coward, dastard.
 1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 377 To fazarts, hard hazarts is deid or they cum thair. *Ibid.* 632 30n fazairds durst not... Climb up the craig.
 2. *attrib. or adj.* Cowardly, dastardly.
 1508 KENNEDY *Fyting w. Dunbar* 517 Fowmart, fasert, fozist in filth and fen.
Faze (*fā'ze*), *v. U.S. trans.* To discompose, disturb. Cf. *FEZE v.*
 1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston, U.S.A.) *Notes from Louisiana* 11. 70 'You didn't faze him' = you did not disturb him. 1890 Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch* 22 July, This blow, altho' a fearful one, did not 'faze' me.
Faze, *obs. var. FEAZE v.*
Fazenda (*fazendā*). Also *fazende*. [Pg. *fazenda* = Sp. *hacienda*.] An estate or large farm. Also the home-stead belonging thereto.
 1825 A. CALDWELL *Trav. S. Amer.* II. xvii. 185 The few fazendas in the neighbourhood were... occupied in pressing the sugar cane. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1873) 24 On such fazendas as these the slaves pass happy lives. 1846 G. GARDNER *Trav. Brazil* 522 The Fazenda of Padre Correa is situated in a hollow surrounded by bare hills.
Fazendeiro (*fazendiro*). In quot. *fazendero*. [Pg.; f. *fazenda* (see prec.).] One who owns or occupies a fazenda.
 1825 A. CALDWELL *Trav. S. Amer.* II. xvii. 243 Few fazenderos used the same piece of land for more than two consecutive years.
Fazle, *var. of FASEL v. Obs. to ravel.*
Fazoun, *obs. form of FASHION.*
Fe, *obs. form of FEE.*
Feaberry (*fē'berri*, *fē'berri*). *dial.* Forms: *a.* 6 feaberrio, 7, 9 fe-, 9 fa-, fæ-, fayberry, 7-feaberry. *b.* 7-9 pl. feab(e)s, 9 fables, fapes, feaps. *c.* pl. 7 thebes, thepes, 9 thapes. [Possibly corruption of **theve berry*, f. ME. *THEVE* = OE. *þēfe* prickly shrub (in *þēfe-porn*) + *BERRY*; the shortened form *thebes* appears to preserve the original initial. Cf. *DYBERRY* (perh. a variant).] A gooseberry; in Norfolk applied only to the unripe fruit (forby). Also *attrib.*
 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1143 In English Gooseberrie, Gooseberrie bush, and Feaberrie Bush in Cheshire, my native country. 1611 COTGER, *Graiselles*, gooseberries; thornberries; fea-berries. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* 1660 76 The best sauce for green Geese is the juyce of Sorrel and Sugar mixt together with a few scalded Feaberries. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 65 Feabes or Feaberries: Gooseberries, Suff. Thebes in Norfolk. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Feabs* or *Fea-berries*, a Country-Word for Gooseberries. *a.* 1825 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Fapes* s. pl. gooseberries. Various called also *feaps*, *feabs*, *fapes* and *thapes*; all abbreviations of feaberries. On that day [the Guild-day] a fape-tart is an indispensable regale at every table. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 104 'Fayberry cake'... or such like homely buttry-stuff.
Feable, *obs. f. FEEBLE*; and *var. of FIALE*, *Obs.*
Fead, **Feadary**, *obs. Sc. f. FEUD sb.*, *FEUDARY*.
Feague (*fēg*), *sb.* *dial.* Also 7 feak. [Cf. Du. *feeks* of same meaning, referred by native etymologists to the vb. *vegen* (see *FEAGUE v.*). Also cf. ME. *VECKE*.] (See quot. 1781.)
 VOL. IV.

1664 BOLD *Poems* 134 Three female idle feaks who long'd for pig's head. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Canes* Gloss., *Feague*, a dirty, slutish, idle person. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*
 † **Feague**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *FEAGUE v.*] In phr. *by fits and feags* = 'by fits and starts'.
 1600 ANNOT *Exp. Jonah* 171 Neither that we apprehend grace, by fits or feags as we are urged by any present thing.
 † **Feague**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 fegue, 8 feag. [Prob., as suggested in Bailey 1721, this and the earlier recorded variant *FEAK v.* (and the later *FAKE v.*) are ad. Ger. *feigen* lit. to polish, furbish, sweep (for the joenlar applications see Grimm s.v.), or the equivalent Du. *vegen*. But there may be mixture of a native word; cf. *FEAK v.* 3.]
 1. *trans.* To beat, whip. Also *fig.*
 [1589-1598: ? Implied in BUNFEAGE.] 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if she Could* iv. ii, Let us even go into an arbour, and then feague Mr. Rakethell. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. Curs, keep off from snapping at my heels, or I shall so feague ye. 1691 RABSHALEH *Vapulans* 5 Well-on my Faith, he feagues these Black-coat Sparks. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Feag*, to beat with Rods, to whip.
 2. To 'do for', 'settle the business of'; = *FAKE v.*
 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if she Could* iii. iii, Oh my little rogue... how I will turn, and wind, and feague thy body [in a dance]! *Ibid.*, 'Tis with a bottle we feague her. 1671 *Chowne Juliam* 1, I hope the Cardinal will feague 'um all. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* 1, Sly intrigue, That must at length the jilting widow feague. 1690 D'URFUY *Colin's Walk London* 1. 6 Had not th' Times his honour feag'd. *Ibid.* n. 84 When Cataline a league Had made, the Senators to feague.
 b. (See quot.) Cf. *FAKE v.*
 1785 GROSE *Class. Dict.* s.v., To feague a horse, to put ginger up a horse's fundament, to make him lively and carry his tail well.
 3. To feague away: to set in motion briskly. Also *fig.* To agitate (a point) in one's thoughts. Also, *To feague it away*: to work at full stretch. (Cf. *To fake away*.)
 1671 SHADWELL *Hinnourist* iii, Come in... and feague your violins away, fa, la, la, la. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 55 When a knotty point comes, I lay my head close to it... and then I feague it away 'f faith. 1691 SHADWELL *Scenars* iii. iii, Come out... I'll feague thee [partner in a dance] away. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 240 From that hour [three] till ten... I was feaguig it away.
 † **Feaguer**, *Obs.* [f. prec. in unrecorded sense = *FAKE v.*; cf. *FAKER*.] See quot.
 1610 ROWLANDS *M. Mark-all* Cij, A Feager of Loges, one that begeth with false passes or counterfeit writings.
Feak (*fēk*), *sb.* [Perh. related to *FEAK v.* 3; possibly a sing. inferred from *feax*, *FAX*, mistaken for a pl.] A dangling curl of hair.
 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Cinco*, a feake, or quantite of heare. 1598 MARSTON *Pagant*, Sat. i. 128 He that... Can dally with his mistres dangling feake, And wish that he were it. 1600 ANNOT *Exp. Jonah*, 52: It doth not bewere ithe to go with such feakes and lockes. 1690 BULWER *Anthropol.* ii. (1653) 72 If anything be lopped off their feaks or foretops.
 † **Feak**, *v.* *Obs.* [var. of *FEAGUE v.*] *trans.* To beat, to thrash.
 1652 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 117 The foole was feakt for this.
 Hence *Fea'king vbl. sb.*; in quot. *attrib.*
 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* xxiv, Being without his feaking stick, he is without himselfe.
Feak (*fēk*), *v.* *2. Falconry.* Cf. *FEAT v.* 2. [ad. Ger. *feigen* to cleanse, sweep.] *a. intr.* Of a hawk: To wipe the beak after feeding. *b. trans.* To wipe (the beak); also, to wipe the beak of.
 c 1575 *Perfect Bk. Kepping Sparrowhakes* (ed. Harting 1886) 19 They must... haue tyme to feake. 1618 LATHAM and Bk. *Falconry* 146 When she hath fed, feaked, and rejoiced. 1686 BLONIE *Gentl. Recreat.* i. 48 When she [your Hawk] hath fed, say she Feaketh her Beak and not wipeth it. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iii. 28, I gently pulled her off the pelf, feaked and hooded her.
Feak (*fēk*), *v.* *3. dial.* Also 9 feek. [Cf. *FIKE v.* and ON. *fjika* to drift, fly away, and its causative *fyka* to blow, drive away, to rush.]
 1. *trans.* To twitch, jerk, pull smartly.
 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Dichomare*... to feake the heare awaie. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, 'I know wen our Maister's in a bad 'umour, fur e' alays feaks 'is wescut down'.
 2. *intr.* (See quot.).
 1775 ASH, *Feake* (v. int. in the Scotch dialect), to flutter, to be officiously busy, to be idle. 1811 W. RIDING *Gloss.*, *Feak*, to fidget, to be restless or busied about trifles. 1878 CUMBRID. *Gloss.*, *Feek*, to be uneasy or anxious.
 † **Feal**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 feall, feall, 7 fiell. [In sense 1 perh. originally a subst. use of next adj., with the sense 'one who owes fealty'; but it appears to have been interpreted as if f. *FEAL sb.* or *v.* + *-AL*, and this derivation prob. gave rise to the other senses. Cf. OF. *feal* pertaining to a fief (f. *fit* = *fief*), and med.L. *fealiter* (Du Cange) = *feodaliter* 'by feudal law'.]
 1. *a.* A feudal tenant, vassal, liegeman. *b.* A servant 'feod' or hired for a term.
 a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 123 The Cardinalis banner was that day displayed, and all his feallits war charged to be under it. c 1575 Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 127 All tenentis... haldand landis of ane Baron,

sould swear... that thay sall be leill fealis to him. 1663 SPALING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II 280 Commanding all prentessis, seruandis, fellis, not to change their maisteris.
 2. The condition of being held in fee.
 1478 Acts *Lords of Council* (1839) 10 Be perones that has the landis in the Lenexan in feale of be lord Glammys. 1630-56 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Strathairn*. (1813) 253 John Gray of Skibo had the lands of Ardrinch in fall from John... Earle of Sutherland.
 3. A payment due to the lord of the fee; also *gen.* a periodical payment, stipend, pension.
 1543 Sc. Acts *Q. Mary* (1814) 439: To gadder with be fealis of be chanterie and denrie of Glasgw... pertenyng to be said lord for his fee. 1581 Sc. Acts *Jas. VI* (1814) 245 Exceptand... the gift and feall grantit by ws till... Gilbert Prymois... for all the dayis of his lyf. 1607 Jas. VI *MS. Let. to Ld. Scone* (Jam.), There being a particular yearly feall appointed to him for the discharge of the said office.
attrib. 1581 Sc. Acts *Jas. VI* (1814) 236 The saidis abbot and convent ar nocht able to pay the feall thirde of the said abbay according to the first assumptioun.
Feal (*fēl*), *a. arch.* [a. OF. *feal*, altered form (by substitution of suffix: see *-AL*) of *feal* = *L. fidelem* faithful, f. *fidēs* faith.] Faithful, firm in allegiance, constant.
 1568 A. SCOTT in *Bannatyne Poems* 251 Prent the wordis... Quhillis ar nocht skar, to bar on far frae bowrdis, Dot leale, bot feale, may haell, avall thy Grace. c 1575 Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 243 Ane tenent... sould... say... Hear ze, my Lord, I sall be leill and feal to zou. 1603 J. SAVILE *Salut. Poem* Jas. I in Arb. *Garner V.* 636 France, and froward Ireland... Are feal subjects to your royal hand. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Feal*, the Tenants by Knights-Service us'd to swear to their Lord to be Feal and Leal, i.e. Faithful and Loyal. 1814 SCOTT *Wat.* xix, His right feal, trusty, and well-beloved cousin. 1827 - *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 15 My old and feal friend James.
Feal (*fēl*), *v. north. dial.* Also 4-5 fele. [A northern and north midland word, a. ON. *fela* to hide, also to commit, commend = Goth. *filhan* to hide, bury = OTeut. **filhan*, str. vb. (pret. *falhi*, pp. *fale*, **folgano*). In ME. and mod. dialects always conjugated weak.
 App. equivalent in form, though the relation in sense is obscure, are OE. *folan* (*fealh*, *folgen*) to stick fast, to reach, attain, OHG. *fēlan* to put together. The compound vb. OE. *bi-folan* to entrust, commit, command, corresponds in form and sense to OFris. *bi-fella*, OS. *bi-fēlan* (Du. *bevelen*, OHG. *bi-fēlan* (MHG. *bevelen*, mod.G. *be-fellen*).
trans. To hide, conceal.
 c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 3 In al thing es he nouht lele That Godes gift fra man will fele [printed *sele*]. *Ibid.* 12 For his [Christ's] Godhed in feis was felid Als hok in bait. ? *a. 1400 Morte Arth.* 3377 Thurghe that foreste I fiede... flor to fele me for ferde of the foule thynges. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 67 My counsellors so... No wryt from me ye fele. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 207:30 To Feale, velare, abscondere. 1664 *Flodden* F. vii. 1899 The smothering smook the light so feald, that neither Army other saw. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* (1691) 17 He that feals can find. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1873 in *Sutherland Gloss.*
Feal, *var. of FAEL sb.*, q.v. Chiefly in the law-phrase *Feal and Divor*: see *DIVOR*.
Feald, *dial.* [? var. of *FOLD*; cf. *FAD*, *FAWD*.] A bundle of straw.
 ? 14... *Carte of Carville* 239 in *Sir Gawayne* (1839) 264 Had it not bene for a feald of straw Kayes backe had gone in 2.
Feale, *obs. form of FEEL.*
Fealty (*fēlty*). Forms: 4-6 feaute, (5 feauty, 6 feautie), 4-5 feute(e), 4-6 fewt(e), (5 fewthe, fewtwe), 4-7 fealtie, -ye, (5 fealte, feaute, 6 -ie), 6- fealty. [ad. OF. *feaute*, *feaulte*, *fealte* = Pr. *feallad*, *fedellat* = *L. fidelitatem*, f. *fidelis* faithful, f. *fidēs* FAITH.]
 1. The obligation of fidelity on the part of a fental tenant or vassal to his lord.
 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 427 Schir byschop... Gyff thowwald kep the fewte Thow maid nae sic speking to me. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nwrture* 1204 Peys haue knoeche of homages, service, and fente. 1507 FLEMING *Contiu. Holinshed* 111, 1362:1 From all debt or dutie of fealtie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 45, I am... pledge for his... fealtie to the new-made King. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 367 This obligation on the part of the vassal was called his *fidelitas* or fealty. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. viii, Each bent the knee To Bruce in sign of fealty. 1842 TENNYSON *Mortd'* *D'Arthur* 75 Not rendering true answer, as besem'd Thy fealty.
 2. The recognition of this obligation (see quot. 1635). Also pl. Frequent in phrases to do, make, receive, swear, etc. fealty.
 c 1300 K. ALIS. 2511 Alle heo duden him feute. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1310) 3 The toke his feaute of alle bat lond helde. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 95 To whom [Swane] be men... bat dwelled at be norp side of Watlyng strete gefen ostage and sworn feute. c 1400 *J'waive & Gau.* 3762 Sho sal hald hir land of the, And to the tharfor mak feute. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 38 Prince Edward... received thaire homages and feute... in the name of King Edward. 1511 c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Ar.* non xxvi. 571 They of the londe receyved him to be thair lord & made to him feut & homage. 1523 FLETCHER... *Surre.* 12 These tenants maye holde thair landes by... fealtie. 1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20 § 5 Making... othe & feaute only to the kinges majestie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 416 Solomon... received feaute of all the Princes and People of the Land. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Us. Crim. Law* (1625) 32 Fealty is to take an oath upon a book, that hee will be a Faithfull Tenant to the King. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princir* v. 149 The Bishops were also obliged to swear fealty to the Prince. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Cr.* (1864) IV. vii. ii. 58 Where there was no fealty there could be no

† c. To drive by fear to, into. *Obs.*
1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 788 a, It should somewhat touche them
to be sene by werynes of pryson to feare him to it. 1566
J. HALL *Poems* i. 68 Nor will I .. Lillies scare Ioto a
Iandise.

II. To feel fear; to regard with fear.

3. *refl.* (cf. 1 b) To be afraid. † Formerly const. of. Now only *arch.* in phrase *I fear me*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* l. 294 (Fairfax MS.) So lowde his belle is runge . . . That of þe noise . . . Men feeren hem . . . Welmore þan þei don ofþonder. 1530 PALSGR. 547/2, I feared me alwayes that it wolde be so. 1590 MARLOWE *Educ.* II, ii. iv, I fear me he is slain. 1608 S. WARD in *Abh. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 26, I fear me, he will hardly get Copies. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1856) I. 167, I fear me that . . . some . . . earthly love mingles with his friendship. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 966 A flash, I fear me, that will strike my blossom dead.

4. *intr.* in same sense.

† a. To fear of (rarely at) : = sense 5.

13400 Destr. Troy 1929 We fors not his friendship, ne fere of his hate. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Follys* (1874) I. 173 He or she that marriage doth breke may fere of deth eternal when they dye. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxv, Fearing of love's tyranny. 1606 G. W[OODOCKE] *tr. Hist. Iustine* 97 a, The men . . . which feared not at the command of King Phillip.

b. with dependent clause: To feel alarmed or uneasy lest (something should happen).

(Closely approaching the trans. use with clause; cf. 7 b.) 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasne* 38, I ever feare lest th' Earth . . . should fall to the other part of the Heavens. 1691 *tr. Emiliann's Obs. Journ. Naples* 135 Fearing lest some Insurrection might be caus'd. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Are. Mt. Blanc* 20, I. feared lest I should drop down.

c. *simply.* (Blends with the absol. use of senses 5 and 7.) Phrase (colloq.), *Never fear* : = 'there's no danger of that'.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. 108 If she fear. By this [pale white cheeks] you shall not know. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Ridge) 100/1 'Tis but a surfeit; never fear, man. 1611 BIBLE Gen. i. 19 And Joseph said unto them, Feare not. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 2. 7 To take heed, provide so that they may not fear. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iv. ii, Fear not thou wedding guest! 1800 COGAN *Philos. Treat. Passions* i. ii. (1802) 102 As soon as we cease to fear, we begin to hope. 1838 LYTTON *Lady of Lyons* ii. i, I'll find the occasion, never fear! 1888 MRS. PARR *Runaways in Longm.* Apr. 640 I'm not going to blab on myself—never fear! 1893 MORLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3/2 Those only see aright into the future of civilised communities who hope—not those who fear.

5. *trans.* To regard with fear, be afraid of (a person or thing as a source of danger, an anticipated event or state of things as painful or evil).

1460 FORTESCUE *Ads. & Litt. Mon.* x, Ther shulde non off hem growe to be like unto hym; wiche thyng is most to be fered of all þe worlde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 97 Thoo that sawe not yesterday Alexander ferede him gretely, and now thoo that see him fereth him not. 1530 PALSGR. 547/2 He feareth me above all the men lyvinge. 1563 GOLDING *Cassar* 30 b, They feared not the enemy, but the narrowness of the wais. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xii. 13 It shall be feared above all the kingdoms that were before it. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 116 To fear the losse of the bell, more than the losse of the steeple. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 282 His violence thou fearest not. 1697 DRYDEN *Ann.* x. 1261 Nor Fate I fear, but all the Gods defy. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 92 Every . . . person whom thou fearest. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* ii. iii. 155 What man cannot understand he fears.

transf. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnies of Aymon* vi. 149 It [yo castle] fered no sawting on no side of it.

b. with *inf.* (vbl. sb., etc.) as object: To hesitate (to do something) through fear of the consequences; † to fear offence = to fear to offend.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 563 As if he feared to attedate . . . us. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphig.* 114 He . . . would have spoke, but . . . found his want of Words, and fear'd Offence. 1754 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xiv, Dorothea . . . feared to obey. 1799 *tr. Diderot's Natural Sin* ii. 26 You feared disturbing our tranquillity.

6. To regard with reverence and awe; to revere.

Now only with *God* as obj.; formerly in wider sense. 14100 PRYMER (1891) 101 Grettly is thi word fyred. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 33 Lett the wyfe see that she feare her husbande. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. i. 32 This . . . Womhe of Royall Kings, Fear'd by their breed. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* ciii. 13 The Lord pieth them that feare him. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) I. 10 If you fear God . . . as your father. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* iv. 135 Who . . . feared nought but God.

7. To have an uneasy sense of the probability of (some unwelcome occurrence in the future); to apprehend. Opposed to *hope for*.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 87 He that but feares the thing, he would not know Hath . . . knowledge from others eyes; That what he feard, is chanc'd. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xviii, If they have less to fear, they have less also to hope. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 London had ceased to fear a foreign foe.

b. with *subord. clause*. To be afraid that (something will be or is the case). In negative sentences the clause may be introduced by *but* or *but that* = that . . . not. Also with direct obj. and *to be* or simple complement; rarely, with *inf.* as obj. Also parenthetically.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 b, I feare sore that many chrysten people . . . do as the chyliden of Israel dyd. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ix. 112 Vere not but ye shalbe well payed. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. 12 The Theefe doth feare each bush an Officer. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balcan's Lett.* I. 25 Never feare that I will impaire his ill nights. 1658 *tr. Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 47, I fear they are troubled with King's evil. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 628 What power of mind . . . could have fear'd, How such united force of Gods . . . could ever know repulse. 1692 *tr. Zingis* 11 He feared with reason to be unable to do any thing for Zingis. 1726

Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 47, I fear'd it would be . . . two hundred Pounds. 1777 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr. Vland's Shipwreck* 255, I fear much that of the sixteen persons . . . three only of us have survived. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 225 He might do so without fearing that the Five Mile Act would be enforced. 1857 TROLOPE *Three Clerks* v, I fear we are all in your black books. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 16 The account . . . will hardly, I fear, render my letters very interesting.

8. a. † *trans.* (Perh. originally const. *dat.* : cf. *L. timere aliquid*). To be apprehensive about, to fear something happening to (obs.). b. In same sense *intr.* ; const. *for*, † *of*.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 11, I feare off you, lest I have bestowed on you labour in wayne. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (814) 213 Arthur fered his horse, lest that the lyon sholde have slayne hym. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. 137 His Physitians feare him mighty. 1611 TOURNEUR *Arth. Trag.* v. 1, If any roote of life remains within em . . . feare 'em not. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. 1. (1739) 6 The people . . . feared their own Foes holds. 1686 DRYDEN *Horace* i. xxix, 10 Let the greedy merchant feare For his ill-gotten gain. 1695 PRIOR *Ode death O. Mary* 47 For such she fears for William's life. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 11, I fear for thee that the same will befall thee. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 284 note, We feared for his recovery.

† c. In 18th c., when the vb. was conjugated negatively, a following negative was often illogically omitted, so that the vb. seems to mean: To apprehend the non-occurrence of (some event).

a 1699 STILLINGF. *Serm.* Wks. 1710 I. 619 We need not fear a gracious answer. 1747 S. FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* I. ii. 63, I liked him, and was so accustomed to the Addresses of every Man by whom I was seen, that I did not at all fear his immediately becoming one of my Train. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) iv. 211 If I apply for it, I don't fear its being granted.

† 9. To regard with distrust; to doubt. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. *tr. Cong. W. India* 16 The gouverneur feared the wisdom and courage of his kinsman. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1653) 681 If a bird it tast . . . It dies assured death, none need it fear. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Fear* . . . to doubt or question.

Fearable (fear'abl), a. *rare*. [f. *FEAR* sb. + *-ABLE*.] Giving cause for fear; to be feared.

1886 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Asclepiad* III. 187 Is virus from a poisoned animal less fearful?

† **Fear-babe**. *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* fairrybabe.

[f. *FEAR* v. + *BABE*.] A thing fit only to frighten a baby. Cf. SCAREBABE.

1800 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1652) 299 As for their shewes & words, they are but fear-babes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. ii. 2, All the bugbears of the night, and terrors and fairybabes of tomes . . . are before their eyes.

Fear'd, **Feare**, *obs.* Sc. fl. of *FARD* v., *FARE*.

Fear'd, *var.* of *FERE*, *Obs.*, and of *FEIR*, *Obs.* Sc.

Feared (fi'ed), *pph.* a. Forms: 3-6 fer(e)d, (3 ferid, 5 fard, feerd, 6 Sc. feired, ferit), 4-6 ferde, 5-7 feard, (4, 6 *comp.* and *superl.* fearder, -est), 8-dial. feart, 6-feraed. [f. *FEAR* v. + *-ED*.]

† 1. Affected with fear, frightened, afraid; timid. Const. of, *for*, indicating either the cause of fear, or less frequently (= about) the object of concern;

with *inf.* = afraid to (do something). *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 1834 (Gott.) [Pa]l nuohut fered of his manace. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1998 Of þe ym bope was he nought ferd. 1340 CURSOR *M.* 2423 (Fairf.) Þe kinge was ferde for goddis grame. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 394 Pulve wolde be ferde to dwell in his servise. 1386 CHAUCER *Nut's Pr.* T. 566 The veray hogges so fered were for berking of the dogges. 1400 FVAINNE & GAVO. 2566 Whoso es ferd i rede he fle. 1400 Destr. Troy 13842 The . . . kyng [was] of his lyf ferd. 1449 PROCTOR *Repr.* 550 So . . . ferd forto trespace. 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lv. 450 The swerd, Of whiche many men was afyr ferd. 1451. *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 91 Fearder I never was. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1322/1 That passyon . . . of which he was so ferd. 1578 *Ps.* cxviii. in *Gude & G. Ball.* 113 Of thy hand labour thou sall eit, be not ferd. 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Mont-gomerie* 788 Ferd flyer . . . I sall dunt with I say thee. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iii. xiii. (1662) 506 Conscience grows feared. 1698 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 247 They . . . would have copen away in a feared manner. 1715 WATSON *Corr.* (1843) II. 67 A few such feared fools, as I am reckoned hereabout. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* ix. (1873) 84 What are they fear'd to? 1816 SCOTT *Ann.* xxxix, 'I'm maist fear'd to speak to him.' 1828 HOOD *Lamia* iii. 40 Jove I was feared. 1859 C. GIBSON *R. Gray* iii, You'll no be ferd to sail on a Friday.' 1891 E. ARNOLD *Lt. of World* 82 Thyself More feared of Caesar than of wrongfulness.

† 2. Apprehensive, having an uneasy foreboding. Chiefly with clause introduced by *lest* or *that*;

rarely const. to with *inf.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

1440 PHIBITION *Corr.* 155 He is feard lest they wyll not appeare without a suppena. 1450 MERLIN 27 He was ferde to lese his londe. 1460 TROILEY *Myst.* (Surtees) 116, I am fule fard that we tary to lang. 1455 MORE *Sargeant & Freer* 233 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. III. 122 Yet was this man well fearder than, lest he the frier had slaine. 1884 J. PURVES in *Gd. Words* Nov. 761/1 'Wives are feared a man gets another sweetheart in six months' time away fra' hame.

3. In senses of *FEAR* v. 5 and 7: Regarded with fear; anticipated or suspected with uneasiness;

† apprehensively supposed to be such.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 14 Their professed and feared Enemies. 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* Ec. Ded. (1628) 2 The fear'd continuance of the like abuse. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 83 Addresses to divers . . . feared . . . displeasure of the Deity. 1719 WATSON *Corr.* (1843) I. 451 The feared stand the success of the gospel is at 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* n. 380 Pondering in their minds each

feard's event. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/7 Feared loss of a Liverpool ship.

Hence † **Fearredly** *adv.*, fearfully, timidly.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 255 Ferdly scho ast, 'Allace! qubar is Wallace?'

† **Fearredness**. *Obs.* Also 3-5 ferd(e)nes(s(e), (3 ferrednes, 4 ferdnis, 6 Sc. feirdnes). [f. prec. + *-NESS*.] The condition of being frightened or

afraid; terror, fear. Also, rarely, a cause of fright.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 3996 (Gott.) Man þat þu wil helpe in nede, Ne thar him neuer na ferrednes drede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2231 Hym in-to wanhope for to bring . . . thurgh þe ferdes þat he sal tak. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 We ware mare deuote . . . for ferrednes of deuils þat appered til vs. 1450 *tr. Girald. Hist. Ireland* 10 The slaughter of þese fewe be ferrednes to many. 1450 HENRYSON *Flor. Fab.* 83 Hee for fearednesse hes flyed vp the way. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 18 Horribly sightes and dredefull ferrednes of wycked spyrites come to some.

Fearly, *var.* of *FERLY* a. *Obs.* strange.

Fearer (fi'er), [f. *FEAR* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who fears.

1535 COVERDALE *John* ix. 31 Yf eny man be a fearer of God . . . him heareth he. a 1601 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxix. H. With thy fearers all I hold, Such as hold thy biddings best. 1630 R. JOHNSON *'s Kingd. & Commw.* A. ii, The Italians . . . are fearers of the Spanish greatness. 1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 350 Calvert was a great fearer . . . all through the contest. 1844 WARDLAW *Lect. on Prov.* (1869) I. 25 The true fearers of God are sadly in the minority.

Fearful (fi'ful), a. Forms: 4-5 ferful(I), (4 feruol), 4-6 fereful(I), ferful(I), 4-7 fearfull(I), 6-7 fearfull(e, 6- fearful. [f. as prec. + *-FUL*.]

1. *objectively.*

1. Causing fear; inspiring terror, reverence, or awe; dreadful, terrible, awful.

1340-70 *Alisander* 291 Þei lete file to þe flocke ferefull sondes. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxviii. 17 And [Jacob] dredeynge seide, Howe ferful is this place! 1400 Destr. Troy 7737 This ferful freike frusshet into batell. 1461 Paston *Lett.* No. 400 II. 25 She shuld be . . . put in ferful place, in shortynge of hyr lyve dayes. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hiou* xlii. 140 When he was in dyspleasure, he had a ferful drede. 1563 V. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 20 b, A flying Dragon . . . very ferful to looke upon. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 38 Feare this glorious and ferful Name, the Lord Thy God. a 1694 HILLSTON (J.), That ferful Punishment, shal be inflicted on them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 98 My ferfullest danger. 1792 S. ROGERS *Poem. Mem.* i. 43 At mid-nigh ferful hour. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten.* i. 11, go M. de Choulot . . . made him take a . . . ferful oath.

† b. Const. to, *into*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 166 As his person was ferful . . . to his adversaries present : so his name. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1475 They [Apes] are ferful . . . to Birds that make their nests in Trees. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramplart* Wks. (1687) 428 A Glorious King, ferful to your Enemies.

c. *Comb.*; adverbially as in *ferful-sounding*.

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iv. iii. *Schisme* 106 If thou their metall by that touch-stone try Which ferful-sounding from thy mouth doth fly.

2. Applied to bad or annoying things in intensive sense. Cf. *awful*, *terrible*, *dreadful*, etc.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 39 The . . . ferful stench of the unburied bodies. 1811 LAMB *Guy Ranz.* They make a ferful outcry against the violation of every principle of morality. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xvi. 112 He complained of ferful thirst. 1884 *Christian Commw.* 21 Feb. 440/1 Their ferful departures from Apostolic practice.

b. *dial.* Enormous in quantity.

1877 N. W. LINCOLN *Sh. Gloss.*, 'There's a ferful lot o' apples 't year'.

c. *adv.* = **FEARFULLY**. *Obs.* in educated use; in some dialects merely intensive = **AWFUL**.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 In Angola the people are ferful blacke. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* (1821) 66 He leant es if he wor ferful weel pleast. 1862 HAMERTON *Painter's Camp* I. 42 'You see theyve heard tell . . . at there's a feefil 'ansome young chap'.

II. *subjectively.*

3. Frightened, timorous, timid, apprehensive.

a. *simply.* Now somewhat rare.

c 1374 CNAUCER *Troilus* II. 450 Criseyde . . . was þe ferfullest wyght That myght be. 1328 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xviii. vi. (1495) 752 The female lambes ben . . . more ferful than the male. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnies of Aymon* xv. 361 'Ha, thet . . . how ferful thou art now.' 1586 MARLOWE 1st *Pl. Tambur.* i. ii, With their ferful tongues they shal confess. a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Boisworth* 7, 783 Gain thou some Hours to draw thy ferful Beauty. 1653 WATSON *Angler* 52 Chubs . . . be a very ferful fish. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. i. 11, But now my ferful people mutiny. 1722 ANDISON *Dial. Medals* x. (1727) 45 'Th' impatience Greyhound . . . Bounds . . . to catch the ferful Hare. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 11 Women are more ferful than men. 1807 KENNE *Chr. Year*, *tr. Sunday in Lent*, It was a ferful joy . . . To trace the Heavens toil. 1831 MRS. SHELLEY *Swiss Peasant* in *'Keats'* 125 His ferful family would count in agony the hours of his absence.

absol. c 1400 PRYMER (E. E. T. S.) 30 Seynte marie . . . helpe ferful, and refresche be sereful.

b. Const. of (also to with *inf.*), or with clause introduced by *lest* or *that*.

c 1360 VERN. *MS. Min. Poems* 524 Þe lator þou art of good worching be more ferful þou schalt be of bi-gynnyng. 1400 BERYN 2971 Beryn and his company were . . . ferful how to spede. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. iv. 225, I . . . now grow ferful. 'That you protect this course. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 1650 JOHNSON *'s Kingd. & Commw.* 100 Somewhat ferful of our desperate wanderers. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 207 As a man blindfolded would do his hands when he is ferful to of running against a wall. 1725 PORE *Odys.* vi. 173 Ferful to

offend. At awful distance he accosts the maid. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x. Adeline was fearful of observation. 1798 WEBBE in Owen *Welshes Desp.* 5, I am fearful that... an attack upon him now is more likely to end in discomfiture. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) i. iv. 204 This great minister's knowledge of the queen's temper... made him sometimes fearful to act. 1850 KINGSLEY *Att. Locke* i. She would have led me in a string... so fearful was she lest I should be polluted. 1879 Low *Afghan War* iii. 279 The Afghan chief, fearful of trying an assault, determined to invest the place.

† c. Anxious, concerned; with *about*, of indicating the object of anxiety or concern.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* iv. 13 His herte was fearful aboute y^e Arke of God. 1590 MARLOWE and *Pt. Tamburl.* iii. v. Thou art fearful of thy army's strength. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vi. 87 Edward shall be fearful of his life.

4. Of looks, words, etc.: Indicating or giving signs of fear or terror.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* iii. 3. I beganne to speake fearful wordes to the most hely. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 181 Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. 1638 CHILCINGHAM *Relig. Prot.* i. i. § 7.3 A wavering and fearful assent. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii. Adeline... threw a fearful glance around. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiii. 119 Hasty, yet faltering in his fearful speech.

† 5. Cautious, wary. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Fearfull in prosperities and pacyent in aduersities. 1640 Br. RYNDOLDS *Passions* ix. It is fit that... considering the deceitfulness of things... we should bring a fearful judgement. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 58 The march of the reinforcement was tardy and fearful. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Vks. VI. 98 Our courts cannot be more fearful... than prudent.

6. Full of awe or reverence.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxvii. (1611) 359 A kinde of fearful admiration at the heaven. 1602 F. DAVISON in *Farr S.P. Edm.* (1845) II. 323 That I to thy name may beare Fearfull loue. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 332 Paul saw in him the spirit of loving and fearful duty.

† Fearfully (fī'arfuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Objectively: With communication of fear.

1. So as to cause fear; dreadfully; terribly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 245 b. The... impenitent synners... be... drawn downe to hell most terribly or fearfully. 1586 COGAN *Haen Health* cxxli. (1636) 272 That hee bee not waked sodainly and fearfully. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea. vi.* i. 77 There is a Cliffe, whose... bending head Looks fearfully in the confined Deepe. 1641 HININ; *J. Bruen* xlv. 148 This wicked fellow... within three dayes died most fearfully. 1821 SMILES *Adams* iv. I am borne darkly, fearfully, afar. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi. I was yesterday fearfully undeceived.

2. To a fearful extent or degree. Often hyperbolically as a mere intensive: cf. FEARFUL 2.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* ii. Smoking fearfully. 1852 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 95 The evils arising from the use of alcohol have been fearfully aggravated by the invention of distillation. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* vii. 76 It was fearfully warm. 1878 Mrs. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* I. 25 Dinner? that's right, I am fearfully hungry.

II. subjectively: With a feeling of fear.

3. In a manner indicating fear; timidly, in fear. 1548 UOALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Math.* iii. 7 They demaunde of him fearfully what he thinketh best for them to do. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. 1 I might observe The graver statesmen whispering fearfully. 1658 CLEVELAND *Gravest Rampant* Wks. (1687) 501 The Abbot... fearfully summons in his Friends to guard him. 1730 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 8 Walk as prudently as you can, though not fearfully. 1832 MARRVAT *N. Forster* xix. A black head was seen to rise... fearfully out of the fore-scuttle.

† 4. a. In a state of apprehension or uneasiness; anxiously. b. Cautiously, with hesitation. Obs.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 28 This pure living (once in manner lost, afterwards recovered and yet still fearfully kept). 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 147 Whosoever shall... march slow or fearfully. 1630 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 18 The Spaniards... compelled our foot to retire fearfully. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Hunt. His old Hounds... will hunt leisurely and fearfully.

† Fearfulness (fī'arfulness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of inspiring fear; dreadfulness.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xv. 23 Sende now also thy good angell before vs (o Lorde) in the fearfulness... of thy mightie arme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* *Turkie* ii. xv. 50 A great Earthquake... with horrible fearfulness and damage. 1831 PORE *Assassins of Paradise* 18 Its very fearfulness the sound endeared. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 410 He beheld death in all its fearfulness.

2. The quality or state of being affected with fear; timidity, timorousness. Const. of.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vi. cxxxii. 180 The lordes... went vnto the kyng... and blamed as they durst his fearfulness. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxx. 13 A fearfulness will I sende in to the Egipcians londe. 1564 TURNER *Baths* 8 These bathes... are good for fearfulness of the hart. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. § 47 Is it credible that... our professed fearfulness to ask anything... should be noted for a popish error. 1652 DAVENANT *Gondibert* iii. l. 232 With a Lover's fearfulness he spake. 1666 SOUTH *Serm.* 25 Nov. A third thing... is fearfulness of... bold, popular offenders. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iii. 125, I was frequently rallied... on account of my fearfulness. 1842 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 46, 411 We cannot but be protected from all fearfulness of spiritual despotism.

† Fearing (fī'arjng), *vb. sb.* [f. FEAR v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. FEAR. a. The being in fear or dread, + an instance of this. † To have in fearing; to be in dread of. b. The action of distrusting or doubting; + an instance of this.

In the Lancashire dialect used *collect.* for ghosts, fairies, goblins, etc. By dialect writers spelt *fēarjng*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 44 Decade of cleane sweepyng folke had in fearyng. 1633 P. FLITCHER *Purple Ist.* viii. x. 209 Sending often back his doubtful eye By fearyng taught unthought of treachery. A 1662 HEYLIN *Land* (1668) i. 123 Long he had not been in Spain, when there were many fearings of him in the Court of England. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* iii. 126 Poor Hobhowebin puts you in this fearyng.

† Fearing (fī'arjng), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That fears; often in comb. with prefixed object, as in *ghost*, *God-fearing*; see the sbs.

1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 14 The aristocratic is... the fearing, while the democratic is the hoping, party.

Hence Fearingly *adv.*, † a. in a terrifying manner (*obs.*); b. with fear, timidly.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P.* lvi. Which shall make that ieper much by affection... to comfort spiders spitefully. Rather then discomform them thus fearfully. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 247 Not with cold wonder fearfully Bort Orpheus-like. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 198 The Conformist... fearfully doubted its consequences.

† Fearlac. *Obs.* Also 3 *far*, *ferlac*, 4 *forlak*.

[f. FEAR sb. (2 or v.): see -LOCK.] Fear, terror.

1225 *Ancr.* R. 306 Kume uord þe efter ferlac. A 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 39 þurh ferlac of eisule preates. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 672 Ne hap he ferlak for no fo.

† Fearless (fī'arless), a. [f. FEAR sb. + -LESS.]

Without fear.

1. Unaffected by fear; bold, intrepid. Const. of; rarely, with *inf.*

A 1400-50 Alexander 4993 Jone is a ferles foute. 1591 SPENSER *Fears of Muses* 303 Fearless... To tumble. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 151 A man... fearless of what's past, present, or to come. A 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. xxi. (1640) 249 He... hath a bold audacious fearless heart. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶ 2 The Hero stood as fearless as if invulnerable. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 15 The hardy chief... Fearless of wrong, repod's his weary strength. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxix. Arise! my love and fearless be. 1870-4 ANONIMOUS *Missions Amer.* Ed. III. xiii. 218 The fearless missionary spent ten days with these 'deceitful and bloody' men.

† b. Without doubt about; confident of. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trar.* 78 He was fearless of his establishment in his Fathers Royalties.

c. Of the bearing, demeanour, etc.: Showing no sign of fear.

1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 242, I have said, a fearless defence. 1815 — *Sp. in Am. Con.* 27 Apr. ibid. 317 The uncourtly and fearless turbulence of this House. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 116 The Hebrew historian moves over it with a fearless step. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 430 His mien and his language were... noble and fearless.

† 2. a. Not regarded with fear. b. Giving no cause for fear, free from danger. *Obs.*

1599 SYLVESTER *Miracle Peace* xxix. Scap't from ship-wrack... and... shuytering on the fearless back. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxy. xxxviii. (1609) 578 Men are least... secured against that which fortune saith is fearless. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 988 He [God] can... make him [Satan] if not usefull, yet fearless. 1745 WARBURTON *Serm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 17 p. 8 So... will an honourless King promote the Worship of a fearless God.

† Fearlessly (fī'arlessli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a fearless manner; boldly, intrepidly.

1585 AB. SANDVS *Serm.* (1841) 441 Happy is he who can fearlessly stand before the Son of God. 1685 PANTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. x. 27 What I speak to you alone... that publish fearlessly to all the World. 1774 PENNANT *Four Scott.* in 1772, 327 In the eagerness of the chase will fearlessly spring over. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* viii. Mrs. Squeers waged war... openly and fearlessly. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 399 The Esquimaux dog... encounters the wolf fearlessly.

† Fearlessness (fī'arlessnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being without fear; boldness, intrepidity. Const. of.

1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 110 Their fearlessness of earthquakes and deaths argued the truth of their religion. 1528 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* ii. 672 Faith hath pow'r to teach men fearlessness. A 1665 J. GOODWIN *Pilled v. the Spirit* (1867) 23 The devil... filling them with... fearlessness of God. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. ii. There is... a certain fearlessness, with regard to what may be hereafter. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 9 They proceed not from confidence of right, but fearlessness of wrong. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. xxv. All within Was magic ease, and fearlessness secure. 1839 V. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 141 That... fearlessness of consequences... leads to positive crime. 1893 C. H. PEARSON *Nat. Life & Char.* 278 The old trick of thought that regards fearlessness in word and act as the true virtue of the man.

† Fearling, *nonce-wd.* A creature that fears.

1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes, Birds* I. 216, I am a Libyan bird, the Fearling called.

† Fearn(e), *obs.* and dial. form of FERN.

† Fearnoothing. *Obs. rare.* = FEARNOUGHT 1.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 9380/13 Charles Banton... Spinner and Carder for Fearnoothing.

† Fearnought (fī'arngt). [f. phrase: FEAR v. (in imperative) + NOUGHT.]

1. A stout kind of woollen cloth, used chiefly on board ship in the form of outside clothing in the most inclement weather, also as a protective covering or lining for the outside door of a powder magazine, the portholes, etc. Cf. DREADNOUGHT. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 31 A Magellanic Jacket made of a thick woollen stuff called Fearnought. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 The wadding... is made of... fearnought or shepherd's cloth. 1836 Sir J. ROSS *Narr.* 2nd *Voy.* viii. 120

A skreen lined with fearnought. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 210 A wooden plug covered with fearnought. *Artil.* 1772-5 COOK *Voy.* (1777) I. l. ii. 20, I... gave to each man the fearnought jacket and trousers allowed them. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 77 A ragged fear-naught great coat. 1882 NARES *Steamship* (ed. 6) 96 It is passed through fearnought shoots.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1883 *Athensbury Gloss.* (E.D.S.), Fearnought, a machine for mixing wool, shoddy, and mungo before putting upon the condenser.

3. A drink to keep up the spirits.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* iv. x. 231 This is the fear-naught of the tentmen.

† Fearsome (fī'arsum), a. [f. FEAR v. or sb. + -SOME.]

1. Fear-inspiring; frightful, dreadful.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 372 The foremost looks a fearsome chiel. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii. War's a fearsome thing. 1842 BARNAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Nell Cook*, The masons three... saw a fearsome sight. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. viii. 236 Iron fencing... with fearsome spikes at the top. *Comb.* 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxix. 'A muckle stoof fearsome-looking wiff she was as ever I set een on.' ¶ 2. *erron.* Timid, apprehensive, frightened.

1863 A. FONBLANQUE *Tangled Stein* III. 205, I was... fear-some of this very danger. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1873) I. viii. 120 I'm but a silly, fearsome thing!

Hence Fearsomely *adv.*, in a fearsome manner.

a. So as to excite fear. ¶ b. Timidly. Fearsomeness, the quality of being fearsome. a. Dreadfulness; terror. ¶ b. Timidity.

1876 B. L. FARJON *Love's Victory* ii. He looked about him fearsomely. 1883 *Daily News* 5 July 5/2 A prisoner... as fearfully exciting as the elegant baron of fiction. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* i. ii. The fact... lent Tess's supposed position, by its fearsomeness, a far higher fascination. 1893 *Black & White* 11 Mar. 286/2 The women... were hiding fearfully in their innermost rooms. 1893 *Daily News* 6 June 3/4 There is even a fearsomeness in her expression, as if she dreaded to move.

† Feasance. *Obs.* Also 6 *sesaunce*. [ad. AF. *sesance*, -*aunce*, *faisaunce* (Fr. *faisance*), f. *faire* to do. Cf. MALFEASANCE, NONFEASANCE.]

The doing or execution of a condition, obligation, feudal service, etc.

1538 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* v. 76 a. This is nat proved that the feasaunce of the condycion... oughte to be made vpon the lande. 1642 tr. *Perkins Prof. Bk.* x. § 673, 292 For the scowering of a ditch or for the covering of a house... he shall not have an assise because they lie only in feasaunce. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gaskell* i. 3 Under this Term [Gavel] were comprehended all Socage Services whatsoever which lie in Render or Feasaunce.

† Feasex. A provincial name for the Arctic Gull (Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* 1866).

† Feasestraw. *Obs.* Also feas-, festraw(e).

[A corruption of *festue*, *FESCUE*, influenced by *STRAW*.] = FESCUE (see quot.).

1595 G. MARKHAM *Trag. Sir R. Grinnile* xxiii. [She] with her eyes festrawe points a storie. 1611 FLORIO, *Festuca*, a fesque or festraw that children use to point their letters. 1638 FEATLEY *Strut.* in *Lyndonastigem* I. 192 To set up a man of straw, and push him downe with a festraw. 1648 tr. *Swanill's Paraphrase upon Job* 408 Those Stones... make as little impression upon his body, as a festraw would which the hand of a child should push. 1660 S. FISHER *Rustich Alarim* iii. iii. 98 A... Type, Figure, Festraw, or Finger, that points [etc.].

† Feasibility (fī'zibiliti), [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being feasible.

1. Capability of being done; practicability.

1624 T. JAMES in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 308 If he did turn away his mind wholly from Chelsey, I durst presume of more feasibility [sic] and possibility here of doing good. 1642 331 To give proof of the feasibility [sic] of the Work to the common profit of the Church. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* App. 206 The Excellency and feasibility of his invention. A 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1698) 162 The alike easiness and feasibility of all things unto him. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Stone. According to the different circumstance of Difficulty or Feasibility of it. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 539 They changed their minds on the feasibility of their enterprise.

b. quasi-*concr.* Something feasible.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. 17 Men often swallow... feasibilitys for possibilities [i.e. *real* possibilities for feasibilitys], and things impossible for possibilities.

† 2. Capability of being made. *Obs.*

1655 in *Ref. Commun.* B. 33 My confident Assertion of the feasibility of *Agua vitæ* out of grain unmalted.

† Feasible (fī'zib'l), a. Forms: 5 *faysyble*, *feasable*, 6 *fays*, *feo-*, *feo-* (fice)-*able*, 6-7 *faisable*, *feasible*, 7 *fac*, *feas*, *fa(i)s-*, *fa(i)cible*, *foizable*, -*ible*, *foisible*, 7-8 *feas(o)*, *feasable*, -*ible*, 7-*feasible*. [a. OF. *faisable*, -*ible*, f. *fais*-impf. stem of *faire* (= L. *facere*) to do: see -BLE.]

1. Of a design, project, etc.: Capable of being done, accomplished or carried out; possible, practicable.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab.* & *Lim.* Mon. ix. Such an enterprise is more feasible. 1587 RALEIGH *Let. to Ld. Burghley* in *N. & Q.* (1864) V. 207 The matter and service will be very feasible. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 63 To an infinite power all things are equally feasible. A 1687 *Perry Pol. Arith.* (1690) 114 It is... a very feasible matter for [England] to gain the Universal Trade of the whole Commercial World. 1789 MAN. D'ARRELY *Diary* Dec. This seemed a most feasible way of producing some variety in our intercourse. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. ii. iv. (1869) 89 The mind... runs

back to what was so... feasible at one time. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Alcott*. i. vii. 200 We are so ready... as a nation, to go to any feasible expense to obtain what we want. *absol.* 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 111 It is the natural product of the political spirit, which is incessantly thinking of... the immediately feasible.

2. Of things in general, rarely of persons: Capable of being dealt with successfully in any way, either in a material or immaterial sense.

Cf. Sc. *Feasible*, neat, tidy. Roxb. (Jam.) 1612 SPEED *Hist. Ct. Brit.* ix. 122 Paris... not being feasible, he retires into Britain to refresh his Armie. 1614 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gage* To Rdr. 3 (H) am like enough to draw you my Parishioners with me, at least to make you more feasible, then otherwise you would be. 1624 — *Let.* 22 Nov. in *Br. Court's Correspondence* (1869) I. 27 Yet is it [the living] feasible for a good exchange. 1649 BLUTHIE *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 48, I know all Lands are not so Feasible as others are. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Corn-Selling Engine*, a very easy and most feasible Instrument. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *XIV.* II. 87 The whole place was so feasible. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 307, I should so like a Scotchwoman, I could get any feasible Scotchwoman. 1856 MACGREGOR *1000 Miles in Rob Roy Canoe* 5 The difficulty was to find... what rivers were at once feasible to paddle on and pretty to see.

3. Of a proposition, theory, story, etc.: Likely, probable.

Hardly a justifiable sense etymologically, and (probably for that reason) recognized by no Dict., though supported by considerable literary authority.

1656 HOBBS *Sir Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 323 A proposition uttered, to the end to have it... examined whether it be true or not true, feasible or not feasible. 1726 *Adv. Capt.* R. Boyle 57 Now Mirza kept the Key of the Gate, so that my Story was feasible enough. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* xvii, 'As you say, James,' cried Mr. Fenton, 'this account seems pretty feasible.' 1833 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 105 The only feasible theory... that has yet been proposed. 1856 DOVE *Legic Chr. Faith* v. l. § 2. 277 There might be some feasible doubts as to whether [etc.]. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 129 It seems feasible that a legitimate... trade might take the place of the present unlawful traffic.

4. As *sb.* in *pl.* Things feasible. Obs. 1661 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sci.* iii. 114 We conclude many things within the list of impossibilities, which yet are easie Feasables.

Hence *Feasibly adv.*, in a feasible manner; *Feasibleness*, the quality or fact of being feasible, feasibility.

1649 BLUTHIE *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* (1653) 86 Improve it by floating, which may very Feasibly be done according to the direction of the fourth... Chapter. 1722 COLLIER *Ess.* (1725) IV. 331 They have made the Project look feasible, and contriv'd Ways and Means to prevent Discovery. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 107 The feasibility of the Action intended. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 177 The feasibility of the offers which had been made of seizing Gloucester. 1850 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* i. A demonstration of the feasibility of infant instruction.

Feasor: see TORT-FEASOR.

Feast (*first*), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *fest* (e), 4-6 *feaste*, *feest* (e), (6 *St. feast*), 9 *dial.* *veast*, 6- *feast*. [a. OF. *fest* (Fr. *fête* = Pr., Pg., It. *festa*, Sp. *fiesta* : Com. *rom. festa* fem. sing., a. L. *festa* *festal* ceremonies, neut. pl. of *festus* adj. *festal*; but the Lat. word equivalent to *feast* was *festum*, the neut. sing. of this adj.]

The L. *festus* is prob. a *pl.* formation containing the same root as *feria* (— older **fesia*) : see FAIR *sb.*

1. A religious anniversary appointed to be observed with rejoicing (hence opposed to a *fast*), in commemoration of some event or in honour of some personage. *The feast*, in the N.T. *esp.* the Passover.

Movable feasts: those (viz. Easter and the feasts depending on it) of which the date varies from year to year; opposed to *immovable feasts*, such as Christmas, the Saints' Days, etc.

1225 *Ancr.* R. 22 3if hit beo holihtu vor þe feste of nie leasens bet kumod amoren. 1275 *Pastoral* 85 in O. E. *Misc.* 39 As hit neyrluchet to heore muclehe feste. 1297 R. GLOUCE. 1722 441 Hys Ester feste. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1028 (Trin.) Men shulde... fair cloping on hem... for her hege festes sake. 1350 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 238 þei holden wel his feste. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The Saturday neight after the fest of Saint Michael. 1470 HENRY WALLACE xl. 352 He said, it was bot till a kyrkyn fest. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiii. 1 'The feaste of swete breed drue nye whiche is called ester. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. vi. For honor of the feast. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 124 As the Romanes did their feast of Fugalia, or chasing out of the Kings. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xii. 14 You shall keepe it a feast by an ordinance for euer. 1740 GRAY *Let.* Wks. 1884 II. 85 Corpus Christi Day, the greatest feast in the year. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud.* Nant. (1799) III. 308 It is the feast of Jupiter. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 651/2 A principal feast was made... in commemoration of the return of warmth and the sun. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, *Feasts of the Church*, Days on which the Church joyfully commemorates particular mysteries of the Christian religion or the glory of her saints.

b. *Double feast* (L. *festum duplex*): the designation given to the most important class of feasts in the Roman Catholic church; for the (disputed) origin of the name see *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Feast*.

1225 *Ancr.* R. 70 Euerich urideu... holded silence bute 3if hit beo duble feste. 1500 ARNOLD *Chron.* (1811) 68 On sondayes and other solempne and double festes.

c. A village festival held annually, originally on the feast of the saint to whom the parish church is dedicated (cf. Fr. *fête de village*), but now

usually on a particular Sunday of the year, and the one or two days following. In some places called *wakes* or *revells*.

In England the village 'feast,' where it continues to be observed, is the great annual occasion (second to or rivaling Christmas) for family gatherings and the entertainment of visitors from a distance.

1559 *Mir.* Mag. Worcester xvii, When I should have gone to Blockam feast. 1621 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 33 Statute and feast his village yearly knew. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. II, The great times for back-swording came round... at the feast. *Ibid.*, The 'veasts' were not the common statute feasts. 1864 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 476 At the feast, at the cool eventide, I walk'd on wi' you.

2. A gathering for pleasure or sports; a fête.

1485 CANTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 13 The kyng... made his maundement that they shold come with their armes and hors for to Ioust... and they that shold do best in armes... they shold haue the prys and the worship of the feste. 1489 — *Sonnes of Aynon* vii. 175 They sholde kepe wel the feast, that noo noyse nor noo stryffe were there made.

3. A sumptuous meal or entertainment, given to a number of guests; a banquet, *esp.* of a more or less public nature. Also a series of such entertainments. *To make a feast*: to give a banquet. *† To hold a feast*: to give or join in a banquet.

1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Untimeliche eten alhuse and a ferme and at feste. 1375 LAY. 14425 Pe king makede feste [1205 uormes]. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 78 Anon me him thinge tolde þat þe admiral wolde feste hōlde. 1350 *Wyll. Patern.* 5074 þe fest of þat marriage a monep fulde lasted. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 954 Ful busy was Grisilde in every thing, that to the feste was appertinent. 1389 in *Eng. Glde* (1870) 4 þe brethren and sustren... shul... hold together... a fest. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 205 He cast hym ful comly be cause of this thyng, In a Cite be-yside to somyn a fest. 1400-50 *Alexander* 480 þis dere kyng. Had parrelld him a proude feste of princes & dukis. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Friss.* I. lxxx. 1603 The nexte day she made them a great feast at dyner. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. vi. 75 Make not a Cite feast of it, to let the meat colde, ere we can agree vpon the first place. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 53 The Duke of Yorke comes to towne to the Artillery feast to-day. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (1785) 164 Mr. Carnal Security did again make a feast for the town of Mansoul. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Savage* Wks. III. 344 Savage was... distinguished at their public feasts. 1854 BYRON *Corair* ii. i, Seyd, the Pacha, makes a feast to-night.

b. Hence rarely: The company at a feast.

1400-50 *Alexander* 492 All þe fest was a-ferd & opire folke bathe.

4. An unusually abundant and delicious meal; something delicious to feed upon; *fig.* an exquisite gratification, a rich treat. *To make a feast*: to enjoy a good meal, eat luxuriously (*cf.* upon).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 30 Eke min ere hath over this A deinty feste. 1440 York *Myst.* xv. 44 Say felowes, ward! fynde yhe any fest Me falles for to have parte, parde! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 b, They attayne to greater festes, and more... haboundant ioye of the spiryete. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 85 Folke saie, enough is as good as a feast. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* viii. 43 This makes thy morsell a perpetual Feast. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) l. xv. 266 And make a feast upon me. 1739 GRAY *Let.* Wks. 1884 II. 48 Two eunuchs' voices, that were a perfect feast to ears that had heard nothing but French operas for a year. 1744 PORT *Just.* *Hor. Epist.* i. vii. 25 Pray take them, Sir—Enough's a Feast. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1025 The death-birds descend to their feast. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Distant Corr.*, The moment you received the intelligence my full feast of fun would be over. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Mo. Ser.* *Gables* xix. (1883) 338 He would make a feast of the portly gentleman. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 247 How little of a feast for the senses. 1870 DICKENS *E. Druod* iii, We had a feast.

5. Rejoicing, festivity. Obs.

1300 *St. Brundun* 75 We seide him that we hadde i-beo in alle joy and feste, Bifore the gates of Paradys. 1315 SHOREHAM (Percy Soc.) 148 Ac nys no blyssne ne no feste [printed seste] Ayejens the joye of conqueste Thet hys thory god. 1644 MILTON *Educ.*, Living out their days in feast and jollity. 1667 — P. L. vi. 167 Ministring Spirits, traird up in Feast and Song.

6. *To make feast* (= Fr. *faire fête*): a. To make merry, rejoice; in later use with narrower sense, to enjoy a delicious repast, to feast. *arch.*

1225 *Ancr.* R. 222 He... bringed hire on... a last makien feste. 1330 *Seynt Julian* 33 To gadere hi made gret feste. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvi. 730 To be scottis folk... maid fest and faw and blew horns and fyes maid. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 188/5 As some as his salutacion entrid in to myn cerys the chylde... made joye and feste. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Univ.* vii. 16 My hert is not very joyfull to synge nor to make fest. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Part.* *Cupid & Psyche* (1890) 107/1 Come, sister, sit, and let us make good feast! 1881 TENNYSON *Cup* ii. Poems (1888) 762/2, I would that every man made feast to-day Beneath the shadow of our pines!

b. To show honour or respect to, make much of (a person). Cf. Fr. *faire fête à*. Also *absol.* To pay one's court. Obs.

1340 *Ayenb.* 156 þe Ihord... him froteþ and makeþ him greate feste. 1369 CHAUCER *Dethle Blanche* 638 With his hede he maketh feste. 1400 *Kou. Rose* 5064 She... laugheth on hym, and makith hym feste. 1450 *Melrin* 88 He... merveilid why the kyng made hym soche grette feste. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Univ.* lvi. 189 His daughter came to hym to make him feast.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *feast-cake*, *companion*, *guest*, *house*, *night*, *-rite*, *-robe*; *feast-famous* adj. b. objective, as *feast-goer*; *feast-finding* adj.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ii, Every household... managed to raise a 'feast-cake'. 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 40 His 'feast-companions. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 243 Dainty Salmons, Cheviens thunder-scar'd, *Feast-famous Sturgeons. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 817 *Feast-finding minstrels. 1592 HULIOT, *Feast-gestes which be invited to the banquet or feast. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ii, The frightened scurrying away of the female *feast-goes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 A *Feast house, *comminarium*. 1539 CRANMER in *Strype Life* i. (1694) 246 Every ahouse and tavern, every feasthouse. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xx, This 'feast-night. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 404 Shall I be led to share thy 'feast-rites. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. (1617) 94 Keeping on his 'feast-robe only.

8. Special comb.: † *feast-bed*, a couch for reclining at meals, a triclinium; *feast-day*, a day on which a feast (senses 1-3) is held; *feast-maker*, the giver of a feast; *feast-master*, one who presides at a feast; *feast-won* a, won by a feast.

1661 HOLYDAY *Jurnal* 628 Lazing on their 'feast-beds. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13131 (Cott.) Sant Ion al-wais in prison lai, 'Til it com on a 'fest dai. 1282 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* i. 41 The festdays theof ben turned in to mourning. 1240 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 þai drink na wyne comounly, bot on hegh feste days. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* v. 21, I despise your feast days. 1746 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* (1768) 138 On the feast-day of Castor and Pollux. 1870 DICKENS *E. Druod* xiii, It would never do to spoil his feast-days. 1551 ROBINSON *Tr. More's Utop.* Epist. (Arb.) 26 Geuyng no thanks to the 'feaste maker. 1661 HOLYDAY *Jurnal* 50 It [the word *trechedipna*] is sometimes taken for the feast-maker. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug.*, *Cite of God* 521 Doh not the Bridegroom turne all the 'feast-maisters... out of his chamber. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Part.* III. iv. 168 Then needs the feast masters strive 'Too pensive thoughts away to drive. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 180 *Feast won, fast lost.

Feast (*first*), *v.* Forms: 3-5 *fest* (e, n, -in, -yn, 4 *feaste*, 5 *feest*, 6 *feaster*, 6- *feast*. [M.E. *feستن*, ad. OF. *fester* (Fr. *fêter*), f. *feSTE* *FEAST* *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make or partake of a feast, fare sumptuously, regale oneself. Also with *on*, *upon*, and *to* *feast* it.

1300 K. *Alis.* 1578 Teller of jeste is ofte myslike Ribaud festeh also with tripe. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 2157 *Ariadne*, There festen they, there dauncen they and synge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/a To Feste. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. 65 Did this Companion... Reuell and feast it at my house to-day? 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxviii. 48 When the Sun-bak'd Peasants goe to feast it with a Gentleman. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virgins* 71 They honour a Martyr by feasting on his Festival. 1849 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 365 The Cyclops... Now feasts on the dead. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1236 Geraint... had the host Call in... his friends And feast with these in honour of their Earl. *fig.* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xvii, With my loves' picture then my eye doth feast. 1768 *Verse of Oxford Newsmen* in *Oxford Sausage* (1822) 177 At length we change our wonted note And feast, all winter, on a vote. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 13, I have, as it were, feasted upon the passions. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xiv. (1887) 226 The princess... let her eyes feast incessantly on a laughing sea.

b. To keep holiday, give oneself to pleasure; to enjoy oneself. Obs.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. iv. 107 Feast here awhile, Until our stars that frown lend us a smile.

c. *To feast away*, to drive away by feasting; to pass (time) in feasting.

1621 BR. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 6 Feast away thy cares. 1733 FIELDING *Don Quix.* in *Eng.* ii. v, Then hungry homeward we return, To feast away the night.

2. *trans.* To provide a feast for, regale. Also *refl.*

1340-70 *Alisander* 978 Whan hee is fare for fight his folke for too feaste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 335 Religious þat riche ben shulde rather feste beggeres þan burgeys. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xxi, The kyng and all... that were fested that day. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 256 The Lorde Bartholomew... magnificently feasted there the Queene. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v, Here lies a dish to feast thy fathers gorge. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* iii. v. 80 Hope, the worlds... standing Guest, Fed by the Rich, but feasted by the Poor. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 179 Our men might be said not to refresh but to feast themselves here with fresh provisions. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN v, Arrangements made for feasting the number of forty in the stranger's hall. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xx, The guests were all feasted after this initial ceremony.

fig. 1300 *Havelok* 2938 Hauelok... bigan... His denshe men to feste wel With riche lande. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 318 *fiat nobilitas tua festeb* him che day. 1607 SHAKS. *Tit. Andronicus* iii. vi. 26 Feast your eares with the Musike awhile. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth. 1791 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* v. v, We'll charm our ears with Abell's music; feast our eyes with one another. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xiii, With the Gypsies he had feasted only his understanding. 1826 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. i. 163, I know not why My soul thus longs to feast itself on terror. 1818 JAS. MILT. *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 256 To feast the Company with the most flattering accounts of the state of their affairs. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 45 Pope, at twelve feasted his eyes in the picture galleries of Spenser.

3. In a more general sense: To entertain hospitably and sumptuously.

1490 CANTON *Encydes* xiii. 48 She doeth make grette appareyles for to feeste Enes ryghte highly. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 b, They were of Philippe, duke of Bourgoyne, wel receyved and fested. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Bourgoyne* 30 The Duke of Medina Sidonia feasted the King, with chasing of bulls. 1607 SHAKS. *Tuel. N.* iii. iv. 2 How shall I feast him? What bestow of him?

Hence *Feasted ppl.* a. *Feasting ppl.* a. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 138/1 Festyd, or fed wythe good mete and drynke, *congratuat.* 1652 BENLOWES *Theop.* i. v.

lii. 58 That I may enter with thy feasted friends. 1674 *Dryden State Innocence* 17 All these are ours, all nature's excellence. Whose taste or smell can bless the feasted sense. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 86 Her beauty makes This Vault a feasting presence full of light.

Feasten (f'st'n), *a. rare.* [f. **FEAST** sb. + -EN 4.] Made for a feast.

1891 *Athenaeum* 10 Oct. 486/3 The admirable collection of feasts and ceremonial cakes.

Feaster (f'st'ar). [f. **FEAST** v. + -ER 1.]

† 1. The giver of a feast, host, entertainer. *Obs.*
c 1425 *Festivals Church* 204 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 220 Neuer festour fedde better. 1548 *Udall, etc. Erasmi. Par. Matt.* xiv. 18 A feaster and a feeder of the bodies. 1587 *Turberv. Trag. T.* (1837) 40 The feaster prayde eche one to take his place. 1612 *Cotgr., Festinant*, a feaster or feast maker.

2. One who is in the habit of feasting; a luxurious liver.

a 1633 *Austin Medit.* (1635) 84 Thou shalt have more Ioy . . . than the worldly Feasters have. a 1661 *Holyday Juvenal* 50 Implying, that the Romans once plain and thrifty were now become feasters. 1670 *Milton Hist. Eng.* i. Wks. (1847) 482/2 Lud was hardy, and bold in war; in peace, a jolly feaster. 1725 *Pope Odes* iii. 401 While lawless feasters in thy palace sway. 1806 *W. Taylor in Ann. Rev.* IV. 231 The pampered feaster.

3. One who partakes of a feast; a guest.

1813 *Scott Rokeby* iii. xlv, Among the feasters waited near, Sorrow. 1790 *Morris Earthly Par.* iii. IV. 187 What music on the feasters fell.

Feastful (f'st'ful), *a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.] The formation was prob. first suggested by the sound of **FESTIVAL** *a.*; cf. **FESTYFUL**.]

1. Occupied in or addicted to feasting; of the nature of feasting; festive. † *Feastful day*: originally=festival day, but in late examples the adj. has the general sense.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* ii. 1. 35 When the goldyne path of the son reduced to vs the desirid ioyes of festful celebritie. 1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (Roxb.) 49 Upon a festful day Clepyd of the temple the dedycacyoun. 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 75 The feastful day of the Epiphanye. 1645 *Milton Sonnet* ix. 12 The Bridegroom and his feastful friends Pass to bliss. 1671 = *Samson* 1741 The virgins also shall, on feastful days, Visit his tomb with flowers. 1725 *Pope Odes* i. 117 His herds and flocks in feastful rites devour. *Ibid.* iv. 901 They rise, and to the feastful hall remove. 1849 *J. Sterling in Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 416 For this he bade to smile The feastful city with all joy's excesses. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* iv. 346 So fell the noisy day to feastful night.

2. Filled with feasting, full of food and wine.

1820 *Lamb Poems, Salome*, The feastful monarch's heart was fired.

Feasting (f'st'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FEAST** v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. **FEAST** in various senses; an instance of this.

c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* ii. 1669 He spendith iustith and makith festynges. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xi. 188 30wre frendes wil . . . fonde 30wre to quite 30wre festyng and 30wre faire 3ifte. 1538 *Starkey England* i. iii. 95 For ther was neuer so grette festyng and bankettyng. 1655 *Manley Grotius Low C. Warren* 13 The Commons, whose whole study was Merchandizing and feasting. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4659/2 Publick Feastings have been made at Court twice every Week. 1774 *J. Bryant Mythol.* iii. 133 They were giving themselves up to feasting and jollity. 1840 *Thirlwall Greece* VII. lix. 339 Ptolemy celebrated his second deliverance . . . by sacrifices and feasting.

attrib. 1503 *Homilies* ii. *Place & Time Prayer* ii. (1839) 350 Come . . . and cheerfully enter into Gods feastinghouse. 1641 *Brome Football Crew* iii. Wks. 1873 III. 389 The Master of your Feast and feasting-House.

Feastings even, *erron. form* of **FASTENS EEN**.

Feastivity, *obs. form* of **FESTIVITY**.

† **Feastly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. **FEAST** sb. + -LY 1.]

Festive, fond of feasting, jolly.

c 1386 *Chaucer Sgr.'s T.* 273 A . . . feestlych man as fressh as May.

† **Feastly**, *adv. Obs.* In 3 festelike. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] As men do at a feast; merrily.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3407 Letro . . . at wið moysen festelike.

Feastraw (e), *see* **FEASTRAW**.

Feastress, *rare.* A female feaster.

1836-48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph.* 9 note, The plays of the Feastresses and the Frogs.

Feat (f't), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 fait(e), -yt(e), 4-6 fete, (4 fet), 5 faytte, 5-6 faiete, faeate, fett(e), feet(e), (6 faytth), 5-7 feate, 6, 9 Sc. fate, 6- feat. [a. OF. *fait*, *fait* (later *faict*):=L. *factum*: see **FACT**.]

† 1. In neutral sense: An action, deed, course of conduct; = **FACT** 1 a. Also *Feats and deeds*. To do, perform or work the feat: to 'do the deed'. To work one's (full) feat: to effect one's full purpose.

c 1420 *Chron. Viled.* 246 To Wylton he bytte 30w gon To performe be fette. 1491 *Caxton Wyat's Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. ix. 13/2 Saynt Iherom . . . prayed that he wold recouite to hem of his faytes & his dedes. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamb., Dyvers feetes between theym conserved and conspired. 1738 *Leland Itin.* IV. 6 Of the which [treasure]. he took a certain part . . . to a Feete at his own Pleasure. a 1555 *Rioley Wks.* 18431 65 Thou . . . shalt be lawfully called to do thy feat and to play thy part. 1576 *Tyde Tarryeth no Man*, Thy money is English, which must work the feat. 1577 *Holinshed Chron.* II. 310 To come to their succours in time, and yet the Englishmen had wrote their full feat. 1587 *Turberv. Trag.* T. (1837) 101 He that had resolve . . . to doe his feat, and home agayne. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 34

Where numbers . . . and weapons have not . . . prevailed, there hath money alone done the feat. 1659 *B. Harris Parival's Iron Age* 7 The Tartars . . . as soon as they have done their feat . . . betake themselves to their heels. 1678 *Burley Hud.* iii. i. 511 If you have performed the Feat The Blows are visible. 1732 *Pope Hor. Sat.* ii. ii. 15 If then plain bread and milk will do the feat, The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat.

† 2. Action in general; overt action; deeds, as opposed to words. By way of feat (Law; = F. *par voie de fait*): by violence. *Obs.*

1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. i. 160 James be gentil bond hit in his Book, Pat [Fey] withouten [fruit] Is febelere ben nougt. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4366 All bare fete . . . in falshe it endis. 1426 *Oath of Lords* in *Hall Chron.* (1809) 135 Not suffer that any of the saied parties . . . procede or attempte by waye of feat against the kynges peace. *Ibid.*, Redressing all such manner of proceding by waie of feit or force. 1560 *Proude Wyntes Pater Noster* 35 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 152, I can nought gete of him by fete nor wyle.

† 3. A business transaction. *Obs.*

1588 *J. Mellis Briefe Instr.* F iv b, Put your feates downe . . . appare in a leafe . . . after your doing.

† 4. By feat of: by the agency of, by dint of. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* i. i. 1 Executed by fayt of dylygence and witte. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* i. xi, Men said; he chaoged his mortal frame By feat of magic mystery.

2. An exceptional or noteworthy act or achievement; esp. a deed of valour; a noble exploit. Often in *feat of arms*. Now somewhat *arch.*, and with some mixture of 3.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3105 All be feete at oure fadirs in he fold hade. 1485 *Caxton Paris & V.* 9 Knyghtes redy to do fayte of armes. 1507 *Justes Blonchets May & June* 182 *Hazl.* in *E. P. P.* II. 127 Noble actes and faytes merccall Shall be had in remembrance immortal. 1555 *Arr. PANKER* P. cvi. 305 Noble faytes in Egypt done. 1585 *Jas. I Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 167 Martiale and knightly faitis of armes. 1611 *Bible Judith* ix. 8 Thou only art . . . wonderful in feates of warre. 1642 *R. Carpenter Experience*, A peece of sanctified and blessed waxe, which shall . . . make the Devill runne, and doe many such feates. 1667 *Milton P. L.* ii. 537 With feits of Arms From either end of Heav'n the welkin burns. 1813 *Scott Triumf.* ii. xxvi, For feits of arms as far renowned As warrior of the Table Round. 1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* i. i, Those personal feats . . . dazzled the populace. 1856 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1838) 161 Othniel performed the feat of arms that wold him the daughter of Caleb.

† 5. Man or folk of feat: man or folk of deeds or might. Cf. *Fr. gens de fait*.

c 1500 *Melusine* 119 They were folke of faytte and of grette enterpryse. *Ibid.* 211 Prysonners . . . al men of estate & faytte.

3. An action displaying dexterity or strength; a surprising trick, a 'tour de force'.

1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** Among the Painims . . . men are able to worke their feates. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll.* Treat. 988 Hee had rather send for his magicians to wolve feates. 1635 *Se. PORPAGE Medal Rev.* 281 The jugling feat is plainly seen. 1770 *Goldsm. Des. Vill.* 22 Sights of art and feats of strength went round. 1822 *Imison Sc. & Art* i. 22 Feats of balancing. 1826 *J. Wilson Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 240 What tricks did the imps perform? They werena tricks, they were feates. 1867 *Lady Herbert Craill* i. vi. 155 A wonderful feat of architectural skill.

† 4. An evil deed; a crime. *Obs.* = **FACT** 1 c.

1481 *Caxton Godfrey* 224 This fals tru . . . had don this feat. 1490 = *Euclydes* iv. 20 The bloody faytte vpon me doon by the false . . . Plasmator. 1599 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xii, Towarde his feat to set me more on fire.

† 5. A kind of action; one of the operations practised in any art or profession; also, in more comprehensive sense, a department of action, a pursuit, employment, art or profession. The feat of merchandise: mercantile business. (The) feat of war: warfare. Feats of war: military duties or exercises. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10039 Wise men in werr . . . Of all fetis enfourmit, pat to fight longit. c 1500 *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 80 Freemen occupied a bowte the faite of marchandise in ferre contris. 1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 1 To serve the Kyng . . . in feilt of Warre. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* i. viii. (1537) 24 By the feate of portraiture . . . a capityne maye dyscrysue the cuntry of his aduersary. 1539 *Cranmer in Strype Life* ii. (1694) 243 The smith . . . will not sell . . . the tools of his occupation. For then how should hee work his feat? 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 3 Suche persones . . . exercise barbari, as washyng, or shaunging, and other feates thervnto belongyng. 1555 *Act* 2-3 *Ph. & M.* c. 11 § 4 No . . . Weaver . . . shall . . . exercise the feat or mystery of a Tucker. 1574 *J. Dee in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 38 A good boke or Instrument for Perspective, Astronomy, or some feat of importance. 1577 *Tr. Bullinger's Decades* iii. i. 268/1 The feate of merchandising is no where condemned throughout the holye Scriptures. 1600 *Holland Livy* xxx. xlv. (1609) 407 A nation unskillful altogether in the feat of assaulting towns. 1648 *Milton Tenure Kings* (1650) 57 They . . . practise feats in the Artillery-grounds. 1652 *Nedham tr. Seldens Mare Cl.* 498 People . . . using and exercising the craft and feat of Fishing.

† 6. The art, knack, or trick of doing anything.

c 1385 *Chaucer Clerk's T.* 373 Grisildis . . . Coude al the fete of wifly homeliness. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1529 Masons . . . pat mykull fete couthe. 1548 *Udall, etc. Erasmi. Par. Mark* iii. 27 None knewe better the feate howe to worke mischief. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturgies, etc.* (1844) 496 More . . . than that I, by any feat of utterance, may easily express it. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 107 They want the right feat, how to salt and season them. 1633 *Ford Leve's Sacr.* i. ii, I have got the feat on't. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadoctimus* ii. 39 These Men having . . . the Feat . . . of Colouring, Painting and Fucusing.

† 7. Fact, actuality. In phrases: The feat of:

the facts that relate to. *In, of feat*: in fact. *Obs.*
13. = *E. Allit. P.* B. 1106 *Hil ferde freloker in fete* in his fayre honde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 30 Jai . . . Of he fold & of he firmament welle be fete cuthe. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 182 Than shulde worshup unto oure noble be, In feet and forme to lorde and mageste. c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 133 Always in feet ye have refused him. 1481 = *Mirr.* iii. iv. 17 iv b, Will ye thenne after see the fait of the mone. 1490 = *Euclydes* iv. 20 To have knowleche of this myrade and of alle the faytte therof. c 1500 *Melusine* 184 Of faytte there was grette scarmysing and grette losse.

† 8. Upon the feat of (*Fr. sur le fait de*): on the subject of, concerning. *Obs.*

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Guyng councayll to the sowles upon the fayte of theyr consyence. 1483 = *G. de la Tour* (1868) 167 Ones it befell to Syre Fouques delawal, as he told me vpon the fayt of this Ensamble. c 1489 = *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 76 The proude pucelle . . . spake . . . vpon the faytte of her werre.

8. Comb. objective, as *feat-worcker*.

1617 *Punchias Pilgrimage* iv. xviii. § 5 (ed. 3) 504 Tumblers, and other feat-workers.

Feat (f't), *a. and adv.* *Obs. exc. arch. and dial.* Forms: 4-6 fete, 6 feete, (fette, fait, feacte), 6-7 feate, 5- feat. [a. OF. *fait* made:=L. *factus*, pa. pp. of *facere* to make.

In *Fr.* the word seems always to have retained its distinctly ppl. sense. But *fait jour* (lit. 'made for') is now used in much the same way as *feat for*, to (sense 1).]

A. *adj.*

1. Fitting, suitable, proper. Const. *for*, to.
c 1325 *Coe de L.* 3024 Mete and drynk that is nought fete To hys body. 1555 *Eorn Decades* 181 A name very fete and agreeable to many of them. 1562 *J. Hewwood Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 73 Shewing him selfe a new man, as was feate. 1570 *Der Math. Prof.* At tymes fete, and in places convenient. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 14 This place . . . of nature is foormed so fete for the purpose.

2. Of speech or action (hence of speakers or agents): Apt, apropos; smart, adroit. Of movements: Dexterous, graceful.

1519 *Hornman Vulg.* Q iij b, The feat conveyans of a speche that soundeth well to the eare. 1532 *Morr Conful.* *Tindale* Wks. 421 He cometh furth with his fete proper taunte. 1557 *Tattell's Misc.* (Arb.) 157 Who hath plaid a feater enst. Since iugling first begoon. 1579 *Livy Enphus* (Arb.) 46 Their wit . . . forgeth them some feate excuse to cloake their vanitie. 1593 *Baculus Bountie* in *Hark Misc.* (Malh.) II. 273 This youth was a feate fellow and a fine faulkner. 1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* v. v. 88 Nener Master had A Page. So feate. a 1625 *Fletcher Night-walker* iii. vi, She speaks feate English. 1647 *Jer. Taylor Dissuas. Popery* ii. Introd., His reasoning, and deducing from those principles such feat conclusions. a 1699 *Stirlingh. (J.)*, That feat man the controversy. 1714 *GAY Shepl. Week* Monday 49 The featest maid That e'er at wake delishtsome gambol play'd. 1719 *Cibber Love in a Riddle* ii. i, Shew your Skill, and who's the featest Fellow! 1787 *Grose Provenc. Gloss.* s.v., A feittelly, a dexterous fellow. 1851 *S. Judd Margaret* ii. (1871) 380 With featest strokes she drives forward her canoe.

3. Of dress, etc.: Becoming, well fitting, neat, elegant. Hence of the wearer: Neatly attired.

c 1430 *Lvce. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 37 Feat was hir army. c 1450 *Crt.* of *Love* 1087 Patens faire and fete. 1560 *Proude Wyntes Pater Noster* 47 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 153 Women . . . Go feate and fresshe and trymme in theyr gere. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* ii. i. 273 Looko how well my Garments sit vpon me, Much feater than before. 1613 *Witwen Epithal.* Juvenil. (1633) 364 In your neat'st and featest adorning. 1880 in *Autism & Down Gloss.*

4. Neat in form or appearance, pretty, 'nice', elegant.

a 1471 *MS. Cantab.* F. f. ii. 38, f. 48 (Halliiv.) Ye fete her fete, so fete ar thay. 1513 *HORMAN Vppl.* T. v, She wereth corked slippers to make hir tal and feet. a 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 62 Her mouth proper and feate. 1594 *PLATT Jewell-ho.* iii. 7 Small and feate Leaden vveights. 1607 *Torsell Four-f.* *Beasts* (1673) 229 The Sarmatian kind of Horses is feate and well fashioned. 1623 *Bingham Xenophon* 60 A woman of the featest fashion. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 93. 3/2 To what Use, can I put this feate Creature? 1785 *BURNS Holloween* iii, Lassies feate, an' cleanly neat.

5. Affected, finikin.

1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) K ij, She shal not . . . use hir voyce to be feate and nice. a 1647 *Ess. on Death* in *Bacon's Wks.* (Spedding) VI. 603, I hold such to be but feate boldness, and them that dare commit it, to be vain. 1693 *SHADWELL Volunteers* ii, 'Tis the featest finikin fellow. I ever saw! 1705 *HICKINGILL Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 44 Would Pinkethman . . . screw his Chaps into such feate Grimaces. 1709 *SKEELE Tatter* No. 66 7 11, I proposed to flux him; but Greenhat answer'd, That if he recovered, he'd be as prim and feate as ever he was.

6. Comb., as *feat-bodied*, -looking *adjs.*

1613 *BRADU & F. Coxcomb* iii. liii, This is a feat-bodied thing I tell you. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'She's a feat-lookin' lass.'

B. *adv.* In a 'feat' manner.

a 1455 *Houtate* 518 To fecht for the faith fete. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Upplondshim.* (Percy Soc.) 27 That can gambould or dance feat and gent. 1597 *Shaks. Lover's Compl.* 48 Letters . . . With sleided silk feat and affectedly Enswath'd.

† **Feat**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 fete, feete. [f. the *adj.* Cf. OF. *faitier*, *FAIT* v. 2]

1. *trans.* To equip, furnish, make fit.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4632 We are fetid full faire, & bes oure fyve wittis. 1613 *P. FORBES Comm. Revelat.* xv. 151 The preachers are feated by swallowing of the little booke. *Ibid.* 152 These Ministers of the last wath are feated and prepared to this great execution.

1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxiv. 249 Tell your mad relative to feather-edge him. He is all front.

Feather-edged, a. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Having one edge thinner than the other, so that the section is wedge-shaped. Also quasi-adv. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 131 That thick feather-edged board, generally nailed round the Eaves of a House. 1713 VANDER TRAP *Annals* (ed. 2) 115 Two Boards slit feather-edged will cover the House. 1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 396 Two feather-edged pieces of brass. 1806 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) 1. 198 Mr. Rogers' Norfolk ploughs lay their furrows quite flat; but the Essex ones feather-edged. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 282 The officers are to understand that the term feather-edged is applicable to such Slabs only as are rendered feather-edged by the natural convexity of the tree. 1861 J. H. WALSH *Horse xxvii.* 567 The disadvantages... of the feather-edged shoe.

2. Of ribbons, etc.: Having a tufted edge.

Featheret (fe'vôrët). [f. as prec. + -ET.] A small feather.

1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* I. xii. 212 Dowl is the stuff, the featherets no finger can remove.

Featherfew. Forms: 4 feperfoy, 5 federfu, fedyrfoy, 6-8 featherfew, 7-featherfew. [Corrupted var. of FEVERFEW.] The popular name of *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.

c1325 St. Patrick's *Purg.* cxlvii. Mint, feperfoy and eglen-tere. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 152 Fedyrfo, or fedyrfoy, herbe, febrifugia. 1589 MASCALL *Gent. Cattle* (1627) 99 If beasts be sicke yee shall give them madder, long pepper, the bark of a walnut tree, with featherfew. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 552 Herbs... of a strong bitter Quality, as Wormwood, Featherfew, Tansie, and the like. c1759 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 57 Here's featherfew, gilliflowers and rue. 1863 R. PRIOR *Plant-n.* Featherfew, the feverfew... from confusion of name with the feather foil. [An erroneous statement.]

Feather-footed, a. a. Having feet covered with feathers. b. fig. Moving silently and swiftly.

a. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Coulon, or pigeon Parth.* feather-footed doves or pigeons. 1868 DARWIN *Anim.* & Pl. I. viii. 295 There is a feather-footed breed.

b. 1606 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* v. 31 He had the feather-footed hours go harness in his horse. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iii. Wks. 1874 VI. 137 Swift feather-footed Time. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets xxiii.* Fancy's light Dwarfs! whose feather-footed Strains, Dance... through a Vaste of Brains! 1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1823) 11, 110 The feather-footed Rosa... darted along the paddock. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 231 Soft as a featherfooted cloud on Heaven.

† **Featherham.** Obs. Forms: 1 feðerhama, -homa, 2 feperhome, 5 Sc. fetherham, fethrame, 6 Sc. fedderame, fed(d)rem, -rum, fethreme. [OE. feðer-hama, f. feðer FEATHER sb. + hama a covering.] A covering or appendage of feathers; plumage, wings.

a800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1984 Talarin feðrhomam. a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 670 (Gr.) Gesco ic him his englas ymbe hweorfan mid feðerhaman. c1175 *Laub. Nom.* 81 Her he uette feper-home and wenge. c1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxv. iii. Afterward a Fetherham he dight. To flye with wynges as he could beest descerne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. v. 93 Slyd with thi fedderame, to some Troiane prence. 1570 *Sempill Ball.* xiii. (1872) 77 Tak the fedderum of the Caw In syne of woe and colour. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 23 It wold make our caw-dowden fedrum fal.

Feather-head. a. An empty or light head. b. A silly, empty-headed person.

a. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1857) I. 88 To me, in my poor feather-head, [he] seemed a somewhat unhandy gentleman. b. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 154 Show the haughtiest feather-head, that a soul higher than himself is actually here. 1898 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 19 Our periodical feather-heads do not know that we dwell in the modern land of Canaan. 1898 TENNISON *Q. Mary* v. 1. A fool and feather-head.

attrib. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Social Problem* 190 Mere feather-head folly.

Feather-headed, a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Empty-headed, hare-brained, silly.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 30 Many Gentlemen... estates are deplored by their feather-headed wives. 1716 CHIFFER *Love Makes Man* ii. ii. Ah! thou hast miss'd a Man... so far above this feather-headed Puppy. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liv. 106 Some feather-headed lady or gentleman. 1881 IRVING in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 305 It was little more than a concealed and feather-headed assumption.

2. Having a feathery top. rare.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 173 Feather-headed grasses.

Featheriness (fe'ðæriness). [f. FEATHERY + -NESS.] a. Feathery state or condition. b. Lightness, fickleness.

1689 W. BATES *Surv. Trial Uprightness* 130 There is such a levity and featheriness in our Minds. 1838 BLACKB. *Mag.* XLIV. 612 Pulling off bright wings, and destroying the lustrious featheriness. 1892 L. F. DAY *Nature in Ornament* iv. 53 The very featheriness of its flower-heads.

Feathering (fe'ðæring), *vbl. sb.* [f. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. FEATHER in various senses.

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 8/1 That bird of whom Suidas speaks, which dies in the very act of his feathering. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 26 North Carolina is left out... because it furnishes tar for feathering. 1875 SHARKE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 372 This king [Henry V of England] directed the sheriffs of counties to take six wing-feathers from every goose for the feathering of arrows. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celtic's Arb.* iv. (1887) 35 Roving their short, deep stroke, without any feathering, but in perfect time.

b. *Arboriculture* (see quot.).

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 237 What the workmen

call 'the feathering'; that is, the position of the capillary rootlets upon the primary rootlets or branches, which are always found pointing outwards from the body of the Tree.

2. In various concrete senses: The plumage of birds; the feather of an arrow; feather-like structure in the coat of an animal.

1530 PALSON 210/1 Feddering of a shafte. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 57 The Beauty of whose Shells... is as remarkable as the diversity of Feathering in Birds. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 268 The ptarmigan shows a singular backwardness in assuming the summer feathering. 1875 G. W. DASENT *Vikings* I. 46 An arrow on which a golden thread was twisted in the feathering. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 121 His [the Irish setter's] coat... where it extends into what is technically known as feathering, is like spun silk in quality. 1891 J. L. KIRKING *Beast & Man in India* viii. 199 In Indian horse lore the set of these featherings... ending sometimes in circles or whorls, are all mapped out like currents on a mariner's chart.

b. *Archit.* (see quot. 1842-76).

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 132 The parts of tracery are ornamented with small arches and points, which is called feathering or foliation. 1842-76 GUILT *Encycl. Archit. Gloss.* Featherings, the cusps, plain or decorated, at the ends of a foil in tracery. 1854 J. L. PETIT *Archit. Studies France* 84 Some windows of a single light, with a free trefoil feathering in the head.

c. *Gardening.* A feather-like marking or pencilling in a flower.

1833 HOGG *Suppl. Florists' Flowers* 25 The feathering elegant and various, heavy and light, close in some [Tulips], and slightly broken in others. 1882 *The Garden* 28 Jan. 67/1 The outer surface... suffused with purple featherings.

3. *attrib.*

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* vii. (1891) 165, I have established a pair of well-pronounced feathering-calluses on my thumbs. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 407 Wherby a 'feathering movement' is effected.

Feathering (fe'ðæring), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That feathers; in the sense of the vb.

1789 W. GILPIN *Wye* 93 The ruins... with the feathering foliage. 1839 M. F. OSSOLI in *Mem.* (1862) I. 260 His wit is so truly French in its... sparkling, feathering vivacity. 1848 LYTTON *Arthur* iii. xxvii. Where o'er the space the feathering branches bend.

b. Of an oar, paddle-wheel, float, etc.: see FEATHER v. 11.

a1740 TICKELL (W.). The feathering oar returns the gleam. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wd.-bk.* Feathering-paddles. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xv. 278 Feathering paddle-wheel shafts are sometimes carried on brackets secured to the ship's side. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Feathering Paddle-wheel, a wheel whose floats have a motion on an axis, so as to descend nearly vertically into the water and ascend the same way, avoiding beating on the water in the descent and lifting water in the ascent.

Featherless (fe'ðærləs), *a.* [f. FEATHER sb. + -LESS.] Without feathers, in various senses.

c1400 *Beryn* 1764 To shete a fetherles bolt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 Fedrya or with outwtn faders, inplumis. c1510 BARCLAY *Alirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Fiv. Yonge fetherlesse founles streyght taken from the nest. 1590 V. VALLANS *Tale two Swannes.* A haunted ducke... Was taken up all fetherlesse and bare. 1640 HOWELL *Dendrologia, Rheumism* 74 That featherless bird, which went about to begge plumes of other birds to cover his nakednesse. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramant* Wks. (1687) 407 Some with Bows and featherless Arrows. 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* iv. A featherless cocked-hat adorns his head. 1850 LVELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 223 Plato's definition of a man, 'bipes implume', 'a featherless biped'.

Hence **Featherlessness**, the state of being without feathers. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Featherlet (fe'ðælət). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small feather.

1834 SOUTHWY *Doctor Pref.* 41 The episodes and digressions fringe [the story] like so many featherlets. 1866 *Morn. Star* 19 Dec. A fine bird, with... a tail of magnificent red, flecked by some snow-white featherlets.

Featherly: see *List of Spurious Words*.

† **Feather-maker.** Obs. One who dresses feathers; one who deals in feathers or plumes.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Vu plumassier*, a feather maker. 1620 ROWLANDS *Pair Spy-kenes* (1872) 8 Point the Feather-maker not to fail to plume my head with his best Estridge tayle. 1681 *London Gaz.* No. 1635/4 His Majesties Feather-maker (who dwells in the Pall-Mall).

Featherman. [f. FEATHER sb. + MAN.] One who deals in feathers or plumes.

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Ritldg.) 626/1 With Feathermen and Perfumers. a1634 RANOLPH *Muses Looking-glasses* ii. And you sweet Featherman, whose ware though light Orewighs your Conscience. 1724 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Exam. Drugs.* The several trades... which depend on ours... such as that of heaves, coaches, coffins... feather-men and bell-ringers. c1813 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxi. 202 Mother was so busy with that feather-man, that it was of no use to ask her to hear me.

Feather-stitch. A kind of stitch in ornamental needlework, producing a decorated zigzag line. (See quot.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Feather Stitch.* The two varieties of this stitch are the Opus Plumarium of ancient writers, used... for filling in Embroideries worked in silk and crewels upon silk, cloth, and serge materials, and Feather and Double Feather Stitch used to make the ornamental lines that decorate underlinen [etc.].

attrib. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* viii. 81 This was aptly called 'feather-stitch' work.

Hence **Feather-stitch v.** Feather-stitching

vbl. sb. (in quot. *concr.*)

1884 *Draper's Price List*, Longcloth, scallop, feather

stitched. 1891 Miss Dowrie *Girl in Karp.* xii. 149 The... feather-stitching on my pink shirt.

Feather-tongue, v. trans. To provide with a tongue or projection for fitting into a groove. Cf. FEATHER sb. 16 c.

1821 Beck's *Florist* 50 For the bottom, the boards are placed lengthways, ploughed and feather-tongued, and bolted together with ½ bolts and nuts. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 27 Three inch deal... feather-tongued.

Feather-tongued, a. [f. FEATHER sb. + TONGUE + -ED.] Of a person: Light-tongued; talkative.

a1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* 205 The light-foot, feather-tongued Dame Had far and wide spread... the fame Of Job's Misfortunes.

Feather-weight.

1. That which has the weight of a feather; hence, a very small thing.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 283/1 He turned... to observe the effect of the slightest featherweight in his favour. 1885 A. M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 108 The feather-weight of his carelessness, however, kicked the beam.

2. *Racing.* The lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap. Hence sometimes applied to the rider.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 136 The animals rode a feather weight. 1858 *Jockey Club Rules* in *Blaine's Rural Sports* (1870) 376 A feather weight shall be considered 4 st. 7 lb. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHURST *Cream Leicestersh.* 132 (He) was going like a youth and a feather-weight.

fig. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. 313 Burchley and Walsingham... were no feather-weights, like the frivolous Henry III.

3. *Boxing.* Applied to a pugilist who is very light, as distinguished from a heavy, middle-, or light-weight.

1859 E. B. MICHELL *Boxing* 147 The boundary between heavy and middle weight, down to feather-weight (9 stone).

So **Feather-weighted ppl. a.**, trifling, unimportant.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 274 Finding that he can make those feather-weighted accidents balance each other.

Feather-work. [f. as prec. + WORK.] a. The art of working in feathers; also *concr.* (see quot. 1882). b. = FEATHER-STITCH.

a. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 217 Their Curiosity in Feather-works was such, that it surpasseth all Credit and Belief. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy. v.* 173 The Natives... are very expert in Feather-work. 1784 Mrs. MONTAGU *Let.* 3 Feb. in *Lady of Last Cent.* (Doran 1873) 326 My great piece of feather-work is not yet completed. 1843 PRISCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 32 Cotton dresses, and mantles of featherwork, exquisitely made. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Feather Work.*... consists of covering buckram or other stiff foundations with birds' feathers arranged in designs and sewn entirely over the foundation.

b. 1872 O. SHURLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 339 A certain kind of needlework is called in ancient inventories 'opus plumarium' or feather-work, from the way the stitches overlap each other like the feathers on a bird.

attrib. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec. That wondrously variegated featherwork tapestry which the old Aztecs used to work such marvels in.

Feathery (fe'ðæri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.]

1. Of birds: Clothed with feathers; feathered.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 346 Might we but hear... the village cock Count the night-watches to his feathery dames. 1753 DODSLEY *Agriculture* 1. 241 His feathery subjects in obedience flock Around his feeding hand. 1800 HURDIS *Fair Village* 125 Beneath my chair Sit budge, a feathery bunch. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 18/2 The... bird... joins once more in feathery society.

b. Of a dog: Curly-haired.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 6/1 Groups of feathery setters... strain on their couplings.

2. Fringed, tipped, or flecked with something feather-like.

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 220 The beacon's glimmering height That faintly tips the feathery surge with light. 1826 Mrs. HEMANS *Forest Sanctuary* i. iii. Sighing through the feathery canes. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 25 Silver arrows of pale summer moonlight pierced the feathery pine-branches. 1884 F. D. MILLET in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 520/1 The sky... feathery and soft in texture.

b. Of the voice: Husky.

1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 42 Sir Piers, whose voice had become... somewhat 'feathery'.

3. Resembling feathers or plumes. a. in appearance: Feather-like, plume-like, *esp.* of snow.

1580 CTESS PENROBE *Po.* cxlviii. Von feathery snowes from wynters netes. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. (ed. 2) 555 Which seems to be some feathery particle of snow. 1791 COWPER *Gladiolus* 336 As the feathery snows Fall frequent. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 300 The feathery appendages to the seeds of Dandelion. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxv. (1856) 323 The prolongations... passed into detached feathery clouds. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Florn* 180 Valeriana... Calyx limb... developing into a feathery deciduous pappus. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Thrice* I. 1. Diamond stars trembling amongst her feathery golden hair.

b. in lightness. Hence of immaterial things: Light, fickle. Of material things: Light, flimsy.

1601 J. MARSTON *Passion & Kath.* I. 281 So turns her feath'ry fancie to and fro. 1699 W. BATES *Spir. Perfect* *Unfolded* xii. 420 Our Resolutions are Light and Feathery. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vi. Blowing the feathery ash from his cigar. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catalus* lxiv. 63 Holds not her yellow locks the tiara's feathery tissue.

c. *humorously.* Of a feather-dealer.

1813 MOORE *Post-bag* (ed. 8) 54 Fine and feathery artizan... Make for me a prince's plume.

Featish (fē'tiſh), *a.* [Altered form of ME. *fetis* (see FEATOUS) with the ending assimilated to the suffix *-ish*.] *†a.* Elegant, neat (*obs.*—: see FEATOUS and next word). *b. dial.* Pretty good, tolerable, considerable; fairly well in health.

1825 J. BRITTON *Beauties of Wiltsh.* III. 373 'How do you do?' 'Featish'. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v., 'There's a featish crop o' pears upo' that tree.' *Ibid.*, 'They be featish liars i' Swillinton.' 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Featish*, 'There be a featish lot on um.' *Ibid.*, 'I be got rid o' the doctor, an' be a-veelin' quite veatish like now.'

Hence *†Featishness*. *Obs.* neatness. 1530 PALSGR. 219/1 Featishnessne, properness, *factise*. *†Featless*, *a. Sc. Obs.* [*f.* FEAT *sb.* + *-LESS*; cf. FECKLESS.] Inept, silly.

1599 Jas. I. *Barth.* *Amor* 162 A featless arrogant conceit of their greatness. 1721 J. KELLY *Scott. Proverbs* 104 Featless Folk is ay faim of other.

Featly (fē'tli), *adv.* and *a.* Somewhat arch. [*f.* FEAT *a.* + *-LY* 2]. *a. adv.*

1. Fitly, properly, suitably, aptly; neatly, elegantly. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 385 He bat featly in face fettled alle eres. 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 135 Featly with helpe sche can consent To sett a cokewold on the hys benche. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vii. 142 Clense it featly wel. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Proo.* (1552) 55 Gellius applyeth this prouberie vey featlye to these grosse and rude men. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutiles* 63 You will haue it [wine] smelling sweetlike, coloured featly. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* iii. The giuing vp of the godlies ghost may featlie be compared to three things. 1671 EICHARD *Obsers. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 62 We are blundy told, not neatly and featly. 1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* t. viii. (1853) 37 Frills and fringes, with gay variety of colour, featly appended. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'It was all done varry featly.'

†b. Exactly, precisely. *Obs.* 1450 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1893) 8 Bynd hem to gydur fetely so bat be croupp may jylly entur alle in to he seyde helle. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* iv. 29 In this also the allegorie featly agreeth. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 74 A curious frame of well-ranged bulks so featly set together.

2. Cleverly, deftly, skillfully. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 Thynges wyth whiche they fetely bere our eye. 1534 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 488/2 He.. featly conuayed himself out of the fryng panne, fayre into the fyre. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* vi. (1623) Olij, Sweetes, which the flets featly draw from them. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Featly*, dexterously. 1800 K. WHITE *Christend.* xvi. In homely guise I featly framed My lowly speech. 1838 G. H. RADFORD *Occasional Verses*, Let the gentle angler stand.. And featly cast his specious fly.

b. With reference to movements, *esp.* dancing: With graceful agility, nimbly.

1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1758 Pe lady.. fetly hym kyssed. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 176 She dances featly. 1635 BRONIE *Spargus Garden* iii. ix. How featly she holds up the neb to him! 1704 POPP *Fan. & May* 620 So featly tripp'd the light-foot ladies round. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds* Scot. 9 Featly athwart the ridge she runs. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxiii. Their chargers featly prance. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xxx. 215 His.. wife.. danced as featly as a fairy. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Ingol. Penance* ii. Featly he kisseth his Holiness' toe. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind.* 181 The Sapphic.. moves featly to our modern accentuation.

†3. Oddly, strangely. (Cf. FEAT *a.* 5.) *Obs.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 29 If my soul does not thus featly stick out of my body. 1727 BAILEY *vol. II.* *Featly*, oddly, after an unusual or uncouth manner.

B. adj. Graceful. Of a dress: Neat, well-fitting. 1801 MOORE *Ring* iii. Some the featly dance amused. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 269 Her dainty person clad in featly cloak.

Hence *Featliness*, featly quality; gracefulness. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. vi. The admirable 'featliness' of the Count de la Roche.. was rivalled only by the more majestic grace of Edward.

Featness (fē'tnēs), [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*.]

1. Elegance, shapeliness, spruceness, trimness. 1576 FLEMING *Tr. Cains' Days* in Arb. *Garner* III. 248 Featness with neatness hath neighbourhood enough. 1615 *Lives Women Saints* 25 The feattness.. of the bodie.. is the fouling.. of the soule. 1652 WHARTON *tr. Rothman's Chironmancy* Wks. (1683) 532 The Lines and other Signatures, are.. by their Featness more perspicuous. 1699 BOVER *Fr. & Eng. Dict.* s.v., Featness.. *propred*.

†b. Nicety. *Obs.* 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 12/2 The language carrieth such difficulty with it.. for.. the curious feates of the pronunciation, that, etc.

†2. 'Oddness, uncouthness' (Bailey, folio, 1730-6).

†Featous, *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *fetis(e)*, *-ys(e)*, 5 *fetyce*, 6 *Sc. fettis*; see also FEATISH. *b.* 5 *fet(e)ous*, 6 *feytous*, (feat-, fetus(se)), *feat(e)ous*, 6-7 *feat(u)ous*, 7 *fetuous*. [ME. *fetys*, *a.* OFr. *fetis*, *fetilis*, *faitilis*, f. L. *facticus*: see FACITIOUS. In 15-17th c. the ending was confused variously with the suffixes *-ish*, *-ous*, *-eous*, *-uous*, and the word seems to have been apprehended as a derivative of FEAT *a.*, to which in later use it approximates in sense.]

1. Of persons and their limbs: Well-formed, well-proportioned, handsome.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 174 Fetyse of a fayr forme, to fote & to honde. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 188 Fette nailles. 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 150 In comen tombestores Fetis and smale. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 829 He was.. So faire, so jolly, and so fetise. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159/2 Fetyce, or praty, *parmenticus*. 1477 MARG. PASTON in *Let.* No. 809 III. 215 I ham waxse so fetys that I may not be gyrt in no barre of

no gyrdyl that I have. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* 23865 This king.. Thre sonis had bath fetis, fair and fyne.

b. Of things: Skillfully or artistically fashioned; hence, in wider sense, elegant, handsome, becoming. Often of dress.

1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 157 Full fetise was hire cloke. 13400 *Rom. Rose* 532 This dore.. was so fetys and so lite. *Ibid.* 133 In clothing was he ful fetys. 13460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 66 Wyne canels.. of box letice & fyne. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* i. 83 Those that teache in schooles, With.. featusse knacks will lewre the little foolles. 1570 — *Serm.*, *Eastre Wk.* 220 b, Ye think it fine and featus to be called roses.. and Lilies. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 126 Upon this featus do both stand Something for shew-bread.

2. 'Dexterous.' 1755 in JOHNSON.

†Featously, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* prec. + *-LY* 2].

1. With respect to attire, or ornamentation: Beautifully, handsomely, elegantly.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1462 Pe copourenes of he canacles bat on pe cuppe reys. Wer fetysely formed out in fylloles longe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 162 Fael [sat] on a flat[er]ere fetislich attend. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. v. 163 Fetisly stekit with pyrrnit goldin thedis. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 180 His bottis sat cleyne and claspdy feytuously. 1605 DRAVON *Eglogs* iv. 142 A hood.. Ywrought full featusously.

2. With reference to actions: Cleverly, dexterously, nimbly, properly. Of speech: Elegantly, with correctness and propriety.

1350 *Will. Palerne* 98 Pe herdes wif.. fetisliche it [bat child] bapede, & wroust wi it as wel as zif it were hire owne. 1386 CHAUCER *Prof.* 124 Frenche she spake ful fayre and fetisly. 1400 *Beryn* 142 The firere feynyd fetously the sprynghil for to hold. 1555 SPENSER *Prothul.* 27 They.. croupt full featusously The tender stalkes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iv. v, While hobby-horse doth foot it featusously.

Featuously, var. form of FEATOUS *a. Obs.*

Featural (fē'tiū'al), *a.* [*f.* FEATURE *sb.* + *-AL*.]

Of or pertaining to the features.

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* i. vi. 50 There was no featural resemblance between the two faces.

Hence *Featurally*, *adv.*, with regard to features. 1804 *Monthly Mag.* XVIII. 4 Never were cases more featurally distinct.

Feature (fē'tiū), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *fetour(e)*, 4-6 *feture*, *feyture*, 5 *fetur*, (fay(c)ture), *feture*, fe(i)ter, *fetour*, 6 *fetur*, *fewter*, 7 *fenture*, 6-*feature*. [*a.* OF. *feture*, *faiture* (= Pr. *faitura*, *fatura*):—L. *factura*: see FACTURE.]

1. Make, form, fashion, shape; proportions, *esp.* of the body; a particular example of this. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1325 *Song of Mercy* 41 in E. E. P. (1862) 119, I made pe Mon.. Of fetureliche myn owne fasoun. 14.. Why I can't bea Nun 1341 *Ibid.* 142, I behelde welle her feture. 1410 *Sir Cleges* 11 He was a man of high stature. And therto full fayr of feture. 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 306 b, In all feture of body.. I was moost lyke vnto thy Grace. 1600 DRYDEN *Ireland* (1843) 5 Horses of a fine feture. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. f. (1614) 558 Apes.. twice as bigge in feture of their limmes. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 602 The king fell much enamoured of her feture. 1672 H. M. *tr. Erasm. Collig.* 320 A woman appeared to him in his sleep, in a wonderful feture. 1684 J. HOCRIN *God's Decrees* 18 Pleasantness.. is very visible in the complexion and feture of true Religion. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* iii. 88 An image, huge of feture as a cloud. 1875 TENNYSON *O. Mary* i. i, Courtenay.. of splendid feture.

†b. Good form or shape; comeliness. *Obs.* 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. 19, I, that am.. cheated of Feture by dissembling Nature. 1594 PARSONS *Succession to Engl. Crown* Ep. Ded., His excellent partes of learning, wit, feture of body, curtesie [etc.].

†c. concr. Something formed or shaped; a form, shape, creation. *Obs.* Cf. CREATURE 1.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 258/2 Alle fetures and creatures prayse the moder of lyghte. 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* u. i, No doubt of that, sweet feture. 1618 SYLVESTER *Arctophilos* Epist. to Arctos 84 Nature.. Adorns her shop still with the matchlesse feture. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 279 So sented the grim Feture, and upturn'd His Nostril wide into the murkie Air.

†d. As a term of contempt: = CREATURE. [So OF. *faiture*; in Eng. perh. confused with FAITOUR.] 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 60 Feture, for thy sake, Thy shalbe pent to pyne. *Ibid.* 120 To telle those fetures I am bowne. 14.. Chester *Pl.* (1847) II. 162 Fye on thee, feture, fie on thee.

†2. a. In *pl.* The elements which constitute bodily form; the build or make of the various parts of the body. Hence in *sing.* with distributive adj. *b. concr.* A part of the body; a limb. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 794 Alle fetures ful fyn & fantelez bope. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 46 Prout of my faire fetures. 1447 BOKENHAM *Sermys* Intro. (Rebb.) 5 Hyr oo foot is both flesh and boon.. Men may behoden eche feture Ther of sel the greth too only. 1460-70 *Comp. Criste* 200 in *Pol. Ref. & L. Poems* 172, I sende the bodily helthe.. fayrenes and also feturs tele. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 240 How many lacke theyr armes.. and other fetures of theyr bodies. 1599 WEEVER *Ephig.* iv. xxii. E vj, Theyr resoi-tainted fetures cloth'd in tissue. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. vii. 103, I agreed in every Feture of my Body with other Yahoos, except, etc. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. i, Shall I stab Her lovely image stamp on every Feture?

3. In narrower sense. *a.* In *pl.* and distributively: The lineaments of the face, the form or mould of its various parts. Also *collect.* in *sing.*

1350 *Will. Palerne* 857 Vanne.. meliors myht se his face, sche pout.. bat leuer hire were haue welt him at wille pan of

pe world be quene, So faire of all fetures be frek was. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 255 The fetures of her face In which nature had alle grace. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Timule's Vis.* 112 They began to behold.. hys feyr face Consyduring hys fetures.. With greet insight. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 12 Under such simple and homely feture, lay.. a most subtil.. wit. 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 4 That rich treasure Of rare beauty and sweet feture. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) II. xiii. 225 Men of sensibility desire in every woman soft fetures. 1824 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 222 The features of the *Tschuk-tschu*.. pronounce them of American origin. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xvi. 331 [He] equalled him in.. refinement of feature.

fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Sat. Hum. Learn.* ii. Rem. 1759 I. 223 Words are but Pictures.. To draw the.. Features of the Mind. a 1788 MICKLE *Siege Marcellus* i. i, Oft.. have I beheld A little, wayward, giddy litle Show its capricious features. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. v.* 738 Redeeming features in the face of Time. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 25 Tenderness for animals is no unusual feature in the portraits of holy men.

b. concr. Any of the parts of the face; the eye, nose, mouth, forehead, or chin.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. There was daring.. in the dark eye, but the other features seemed to express a bashful timidity. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Visit Wm.* (Bohn) I. 404 Say, what other metre is it Than the meeting of the eyes? Nature poureth into Nature Through the channels of that feature. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Ferns* II. 23 Hitting the poor Venus another.. blow on that unhappy feature.

4. *transf.* A distinctive or characteristic part of a thing; some part which arrests the attention by its conspicuousness or prominence.

a. of material things.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Eusemius's Ess.* 164 Examine separately each feature of the Picture. 1791 BURKE *French Affairs* Wks. 1842 I. 570 The several kingdoms.. have.. some features which run through the whole. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Canbal* (1842) II. 225 The grand feature of the country is the Indus. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 220 These Irish rings possessed.. the features of a true coinage. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 362 Another feature of the locomotive is the blast-pipe. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 186 String-courses or other architectural features.

b. of immaterial things.

a 1822 LO. CASTLEREAGH *Speech*, The feature on which this position chiefly hinges. 1835 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii. The principal feature in him was lightness of heart. 1875 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Friends* 163 A great feature of the day were the recitations.

c. Comb.

1792 BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* 8 Nov., The emphasis, or what I would call the feature-notes of the tune. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 145 A feature-mark, a seminal speciality.

Feature (fē'tiū), *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To resemble in features; to favour; *esp.* with reference to family likeness or resemblance. Now chiefly *dial.*

1755 JOHNSON, *To feature*, to resemble in countenance. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v. xxxviii, 'Ye feature him, on'y ye're darker.' 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Ben faichurs is faither, but all the rest favour the mother's side. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Food* t. xx, She featured her mother's family more than her father's.

2. *a.* To affect, or mould the features of. *b.* To stand as a feature or distinctive mark upon.

1810 CRABBE *Borough* iv, Fear, hope, dismay.. featured every face. 1832 DE QUINCY *Chatterbox* Wks. XIII. 160 Differences by which they are severally marked and rated. 1863 KINGLAND *Criminal* (1877) V. 1. 85 Knolls and ridges which featured the landscape. 1878-9 S. LAVER *Remonstr.* 3 Forbear To feature me my Lord by rule and line.

3. To sketch the features of; to outline, picture, portray. Also, To impress the features of upon (something).

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1850) II. 62 The characters cannot be very distinctly marked. 1822 BEDDOES *Bride's Tragedy* ii. iv, Something in the air.. Featured its ghastly self upon my soul. 1864 Reader 19 Mar. 351 Which some keen spirits are already featuring to themselves.

Hence *Featuring* *vbl. sb.*; in quot. *concr.*

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. vii. 202 Documents and more explicit featuring.

Featured (fē'tiūd), *pp. a.* [*f.* FEATURE *sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

†1. Fashioned, formed, shaped. Usually preceded by *adv.* of manner, as *civil*, *fair*, *fine*, *ill*, *well* *featured*, for which see those words. *Obs.*

1500 *Three Kings* Sons 111 They were passing well fetured. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 376 O prince of hell, dressed in fashion abominable. 1543 GRAFTON *Contin. History* 468 Richard duke of Gloucester.. was.. euill featured of lymmes. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 51 The rich ring.. without the fayr feathered synger, iz nothing. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* i. iii. § 3. 32 Horses better featured.. then now. 1633 B. HALL *Hard Texts* 279 Thy nose.. is.. featured like some curious Turret.

†b. Well-formed; comely, beautiful. *Obs.*

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 10, I at natures hand no feture face could gaine. 1587 *Trag. T.* (1837) 63 Their fetured limmes bedeckt. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 257 Love-worsh Maacha.. baire To David feated Absalom. 1774 LANGHORNE *Country Justice* i. 123 In the free Eye, the featur'd Soul display'd, Honour's strong Beam.

2. *a.* Shaped into features. *b.* Expressed by features or external form.

1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* ix. 70 The well-stain'd canvas, or the featur'd stone. 1779 LANGHORNE *Sturdy Park Poems* featur'd stone. 1779 From Jones's hand the featur'd marble (Chalmers) 418 Let.. From Jones's hand the featur'd form glow. 1794 MATTHIAS *Pars. Lit.* (1798) 349 Each strange form in motley masque, Featur'd grimace, and impudence pourtray'd. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. ii. 50 Her

smile was a featured sunbeam. 1850 LYNN *Theo. Trin.* xii. 231 Our earth, the featured Definite Has meanings all divine. 3. Furnished with or having features of a certain cast, usually preceded by some qualifying word. 1799 PENNANT *Lond.* (1813) 302 Angelic faces . . featured with impudence. 1759 GOLDSM. *Voltaire* Wks. 1831 IV. 43 The Marquis d'Argentan was graceful in person, regularly featured. 1850 EN. ELLIOTT *Mor. Verse & Prose* I. 18 Who is that small Napoleon-featured pleader? 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 405 That hard-featured . . old forester.

Featureless (fī-tū-lis), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] 1. Without good features; ugly. *rare.*

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi. Let those whom Nature hath not made for store, Harsh, featureless, and rude, barrenly perish. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 831/1 A guard of featureless barbarians. 2. Wanting facial features. Also, Having no marked or prominent feature.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 224 The other [face of Janus] . . maimed, featureless, and weather-bitten. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* vi. 11. Featureless spectres . . they seemed in their shroud-like robes. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 203 The stunted form of Beauty . . Now prostrate, powerless, featureless and cold. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 66 Indiscriminate lovers . . turn blemishes into beauties . . the featureless are faultless.

3. *transf.* Without any prominent mark or point of interest; uninteresting.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. ii. 22 The low and featureless form of the ground. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Apr. The absolutely featureless country house of George III.'s reign. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 717 Not recognising a single landmark on the featureless shore. 1891 *Punch* Christmas No. 7/2 The month [of March] will be so featureless.

b. Of business, esp. on the stock market: Giving no occasion for remark; uneventful.

1879 *Standard* 21 May 9/1 Business in Discount to-day was absolutely featureless. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Apr. 4/1 Canadian Pacific shares were featureless.

Hence **Featurelessness**.

1883 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. Malay Penin.* ii. in *Leisure Hour* 21/1 Yet with all this . . featurelessness . . Malacca is very fascinating.

Featurefully (fī-tū-lī), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] Having strongly marked features; characteristic; typical.

c. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 133 More intellectually vigorous and more featurefully warriors of Christian chivalry. 1853 LYNN *Self-Improv.* iii. 59 Chaucer . . giving us the featureful expression of his own age.

Hence **Featurefulness**.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 117 Don Quixote's leanness and featurefulness.

Featy (fī-tī), *a.* [f. FEAT + -Y.] + *a.* Neat, pretty (*obs.*). b. Handy, clever, wide-awake (*rare*). 1621 MOLLE *Camerac. Lib.* 11. i. 73 The featie conceits this Epitaph sheweth to have. 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 101 A maiden of Alfrude's degree could not travel . . without a featy handmaid attendant upon her.

Hence **Featily** *adv.*, in quot. = FEATLY 2 b. c. 1630 in *Ridson Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 239 They . . foot it on the grass as feately.

+ **Feauges**. *Obs. rare*—1.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 180 Many that went abroad, through weakness were subject to be suddenly surprized with n disease called the Feauges, which was neither paine nor sickness, but as it were the highest degree of weakness.

Feaver, *our*, etc.: see FEVER.

Feawd, *obs.* form of FEUD sb., enmity.

Feawterlocke, *obs.* form of FETTERLOCK.

Feaze (fī-z), *v.* 1. *Obs. exc. Naut.* Forms: 6 faze, 9 faize, 8—feaze. [In some way related to OE. *fas* (see FAS) fringe; possibly as a naut. term f. MDu. *veze*, *veze* fringe, frayed edge, which is related by ablaut to the OE. word.]

1. *a. trans.* To unravel (a rope), etc. b. *intr.* Of a rope or thread: To unravel at the end. Also of a stick: To wear rough at the end.

1568 SIR T. SMITH *De recta Ling. Angl. Script.* 31 b. Fāz, in *sila dūdicere* [Smith's 'fīz' = 'faze'; cf. 'fāz' = 'faze']. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. (1587) 83, I find it [a brace] fazed almost quite in sunder. 1647 FARRINGTON *Serm.* Pref. 28 The Schoolmen did feaze and draw it out, and then made it up into knots. 1721—1800 BAILEY, *Feazing* [Sea Term] is the Ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope at the Ends. 1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss., *Feaze*, to have the wof at the end of a piece of cloth or ribbon rubbed out from the warp. 1825 JAMIESON, 'That thread 'll no go through the eye of the needle; its a' feazed at the point.' 'Get a verule put to your staff, the end o' it's a' faiz'd.' 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Feaze*, to untwist, to unlaid ropes; to tease, to convert it into oakum.

2. *intr.* (see quot.) 1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss., 454 *Feaze*, to have the edge of a razor . . turned to a side, instead of being blunted by use.

Hence **Feazings** *vbl. sb. pl.*; *Sc. fais*, *faizins*. 1825 JAMIESON, *Faizins*, *Faizins*. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Feazings*, the fagging out or unravelling of an unthipped rope.

+ **Feaze**, *v. 2 Obs. rare*—1. (See quot.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 97 Such olde sheepe and lambes as doe shoote are to be . . feazed, i. e. to have all the woll under their taylor . . clipped away.

Feaze, *var.* of FEZE sb. and v.

Feble, *obs.* form of FEBBLE.

Febre, *obs.* form of FEVER.

Febriçant (fī-brī-sānt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare*. [nd. L. *febriçant-em*, pr. pple. of *febriçant*] (see next). Cf. F. *febriçant*.]

A. adj. Affected with fever; feverish.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* Contents iii, All Agues, and all Febriçant diseases, as is, the Rose, the Plague. 1670 Phil. *Trans.* V. 209 A Fetus febriçant whilst in the womb. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Febriçant*.

+ **B. sb.** One who is affected with fever. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeuticke* 2 Diiij b, Vj. C. tymes have we washed many febriçants incontinent after y^e fyrste actes [read access]. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* xxii. 245 The Amplifying force . . which formeth out in length the bones of Febriçants, as wax.

+ **Febriçitate**, *v. Obs.*—^o [f. L. *febriçitāt-* ppl. stem of *febriçare* to have a fever, f. *febriç* fever.] *intr.* To be ill of a fever.

1656—81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1721—1800 in BAILEY.

+ **Febriçitation**, *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of state f. L. *febriçitāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] The state of being in a fever, feverishness.

1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestolex* xv. 11 Phisition Mirus talkes of saluation Of Tophes and Pustules and Febriçitation. 1663—76 BULLOCKAR, *Febriçitation*. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Febricity (fī-brī-sī-tī), [nd. L. *febriçitāt-em*, n. of state f. *febriçitāre*: see FEBRICITATE and -ITY.] The state of having a fever or being feverish.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. At-cap* 174 In those three months' febriçity Which followed.

Febriçose (fī-brī-kō-s), *a.* [nd. L. *febriçō-sus*, f. *febriç* a fever.] 'Feverish' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Febriçula (fī-brī-kū-lā), *Med.* [a. L. *febriçula*, dim. of *febriç* a fever. Cf. F. *febriçule*.] A slight fever, of short duration.

1746 SIR R. MANNINGHAM (*titld.*) The symptoms, nature, causes, and cure of the febriçula . . commonly called the nervous or hysteric fever. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 528 Many find themselves affected by that febriçula, which the English alone call a cold. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 204 This febriçula . . is not usually followed by any mischief.

Febriçulose (fī-brī-kū-lō-s), *a. Med. rare*. [nd. L. *febriçulō-sus*, f. *febriçula*: see prec.]

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Febriçulose*, having a slight fever, relating to a Febriçula.

Hence **Febriçulosity**. *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Febriçulosity*, the same as Febriçitation. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Febriçulosity*, feverishness.

+ **Febriçulous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [nd. L. *febriçulō-sus*: see prec. and -ous.] Slightly feverish.

1656—81 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Febriçulous*, that hath or is subject to a Feaver. Whence 1692—1732 in COLLS.

+ **Febriçent**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [nd. late L. *febriçent-em*, pr. pple. of *febriçere* to have a fever.] Feverish, sickening of a fever.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 248 An infant of a year old, who is dentient and febriçent.

Febriçicient (fī-brī-sī-sēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *febriç* (f. *febriç*) fever + -FACIENT.]

A. adj. Fever-producing.

1803 T. BEDDOES *Hygia* xi. 48 The fermentations from which the febriç-facient effluvia spring. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. sb. Something that produces fever.

1832 in WEBSTER (citing BEDDOES).

Febriçiferous (fī-brī-fī-rō-s), *a.* [f. L. *febriç*, *febriç* fever + -FEROUS.] Producing fever.

1874 DUNGLISON, *Febriçiferous*, fever-bearing, as a febriçiferous locality. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Febriçif (fī-brī-fī-k), *a.* [nd. F. *febriçifique* (Cotgr.), f. L. *febriç*, *febriç* fever + -fic-*us* making: see -FIC.] a. Producing fever. b. = FEVERISH.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 203 A Febriçif Glyster. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. 113, The aliment . . will aggravate the febriçif symptoms. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 242 The febriçif humour fell into my legs. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Febriçifugal (fī-brī-fī-gū-l), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Adapted to mitigate or subdue fever; anti-febrile.

1663 BOYLE *Nat. Philos.* ii. v. x. 212 Nor the mixture hath been . . noted for any Febriçifugal Vertues. 1853 *Cham. Jnrl.* XX. 28 The remedies prescribed were depletory and febriçifugal. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) 483 The plants of this order have . . febriçifugal properties.

Febriçifuge (fī-brī-fī-gū), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *febriçifuge*, f. (on L. type **febriçifugus*) L. *febriç*, *febriç* fever + -fug-*are* to drive away.]

A. adj. = FEBRIFUGAL.

1707 CURRIE, *Husb. & Gard.* 235 Perriwinkle is vulnerary, astringent and febriçifuge. 1725 N. ST. ANDRÉ in *Land. Gaz.* No. 6349/2 Testaceous Powders and Febriçifuge Juleps. 1803 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 268 Barks supposed to be possessed of febriçifuge properties. 1850 PIRSSÉ *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 171 Nearly all the bitter plants are called febriçifuge from their power to cure fever.

B. sb. A medicine adapted to drive away or to reduce fever; hence, a cooling drink.

1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Leonery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 487 Divers other ingredients, thought to be Febriçifuges. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 7 It hath been found an admirable febriçifuge. 1860 READE *Cloister & H. V.* 305 The grand febriçifuge of anchorites—cold water. 1891 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsman*, *Præpar.* vi. 96 He had however some effervescent lemonade, so I contented myself with that febriçifuge.

transf. and *fig.* 1845 SCOTT *Guy R.* viii. Chanting a rhyme which she believed sovereign for a febriçifuge. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 364 Geometry seems to have acted as a febriçifuge. 1859 DE QUINCY in H. A. PAGE *Life* I. iii. 34 The rough febriçifuge which this awaking administered.

+ **Febriçifugous**, *a. Obs.* Also *8 febriçifugious*. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = FEBRIFUGAL.

1683 W. HARRIS *Pharmacologia* xii. 177, I have generally thought it necessary to give some such . . Febriçifugous draught. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Quinquina*, The resinous febriçifugous substance of this Barke.

Febriçile (fī-brī-l), *a.* [a. F. *febriçile*, ad. L. *febriçilis*, f. *febriç* fever.] + *a.* Of a person: Affected by, or suffering from, fever (*obs.*). b. Of or pertaining to fever; produced by or indicative of fever; feverish.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 194 Teach Physitians to fear how they expose their febriçile patients. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morh. Angl.* ii. (1672) 6 The Febriçile heat continuing its aduction upon the dryer fleshy parts, changes into a Marcid Feaver. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. iii, The acidity occasioned by the febriçile matter. 1783 POTT *Chirurg.* Wks. II. 137 Calculated . . to quiet the febriçile heat. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 255 We were . . all in a febriçile state. We could not eat. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* v. 69 The febriçile irritation of the frame.

Hence **Febriçility**, the state of being febriçile, feverishness. + **Febriçilous** *a. Obs. rare*—1. = FEBRILE b.

1873 R. BARNES *Dis. Women* 96 There is a state of febriçility, . . of swimming of the eyes. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 54 In proportion as the local process is less acute . . there is less attendant febriçility. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 194 Their febriçilous essence of heat.

+ **Febriçis**. *Obs.* Also 5 febrisy, 6 febres. [a. L. *febriçis* fever.] A fever.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 230/3 Al that yere she was seke and laboured in the febrisy. 1527 ANDREW BRUNNRYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* n. A ij. It [Sorell water] is good for the hote ague or febrisy. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 1120 Vter that tyme . . Into the Walis seik in the febrilis.

Febriçonian (fī-brī-sō-ni-ān), *a.* [f. *Febriçionius* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to (Justinus) Febriçionius; a pseudonym under which J. N. von Hontheim of Treves wrote in the 18th century, maintaining the independence of national churches. Hence **Febriçonianism**, the doctrine thus maintained.

1856 *Literary Churchman* II. 66/1 The extract on the Erastianism, or 'Febriçonianism', of Austria is as follows. 1882 SCHAFF *Engyel. Relig. Knowl.* I. 722 In harmony with the Febriçonian principles. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 24/2 *Febriçonianism* . . may be roughly described as an exaggeration of Gallicanism. *Ibid.* 34/6 The notorious Church reforms of Joseph II may be fairly called Febriçonian.

February (fī-brī-vā-rī). Forms: 3 feoverel, -rer, 3-5 fever(r)er, -yer(e, (3 -zeer), 4-5 fevergere, (3 -Se feveryher), 4-6 feverel(le, (4 -yl), 4-7 februar, (9 -Se febewar), 4 februar, 6-7 februarie, (6 february), 7-8 februar, (7 -ere), 4- February. Also abbrev. *Feb.* [ME. *feverer*, ad. OF. *fevierier*, = Pr. *fevrier*, Cat. *febrer*, Sp. *febrero*, Pg. *fevereiro*, It. *febbraio* = popular L. **febrārius*, L. *febrūārius*, f. *februa* pl. (*februum* sing, a word of Sabine origin signifying purification), the Roman festival of purification, held on the 15th of this month. The ME. form *feverel* appears to be of Eng. origin, the dissimilation being parallel to that in *laurel* from *laurer*. It is noteworthy that Welsh has the form *chwefrawl*, -ol (the L. type of which would be **febrūālis*), beside *chwefrawr*, -or repr. L. *febrūārius*. The later forms are taken directly from Lat. or refashioned after Lat.]

1. The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days, except in bissextile or leap year, when it has twenty-nine.

[a 1000 *Menologium* (Gr.) 18 Swylce emb feower wucan þætete solmonað siðeð to tunc, butan twani nihtum; swa hit gætealdon geor, Februaris fæst, frode gesealas. 1297 *Juliana* 78 Ope sistentie dei de feouereles moned. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 8238 In þe monþe of feuerer. 1398 *Revisia Barth.* De P. R. ix. x. (1495) 354 Olde error of nacyons . . halowed . . February to the nether goddes. 1459 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7099 Of feuergere þe samyn kalend. 1470 *Henry Wallace* vii. 1 In Feuerher befell the febrill cace, That Inglishton tuk trewis with Wallace. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H iiij, S. Matthias day y^e 24 of februar. 1660 WHARTON *Disc. Pears.* etc. Wks. (1683) 83 februar. 1684 *Febra*, that is to sacrifice, because then the Romans sacrificed to Pluto . . for the Souls of their Ancestors. 1745 tr. *Colman's Heb. 454* The xx of February Leu (the Lion) ceases to set. 1870 TANNIAHL *Februar* Poet. Wks. (1846) 157 Thou couldst gloomie Feberwar, O gin thou wert awa'. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 135 A warm day in February is a dream of April.

b. *personified*. 1398 *Revisia Barth.* De P. R. ix. x. (1495) 355 February is paynted as an olde man sittynge by the fyre. 1821 SHELLEY *Dirge for Year Poems* (1891) 568/2 February bears the bier. 1863 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* I. 222 February comes in like a sturdy maiden, with a tinge of the red hard winter apple on her hardy cheek.

2. Proverbs. **February fill-dike**: a popular appellation indicating the prevalence of either rain or snow in this month.

1557 TUSSEN 100 *Points Husb.* cii, Feuerell fill dyke, doth good with his snowe. 1573 — *Husb.* xxxvii. (1578) 87 Feb, fill the dike With what thou dost like. 1633 B. JONSON *Vol. 1* 1. i, Febrere Dith cut and shear. 1670 *Ray Prov.* 100 All the months in the year curse a fair Febrerary. *Ibid.* Februry fill dike, Be it black or be it white. But if it be white, It's the better to like. 1787 *First Angling* 165 The Welchman had rather see his dam on the bier, Than see a fair Februer. 1889 *ALLAN Weather Wisdom* 15 If in

February there be no rain, 'Tis neither good for hay nor grain.

3. *attrib.*; February Red, a kind of fly.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 41 What's the matter? That you have such a February face. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 200 The February red .. belongs to the Perleides. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 422/2 Late February days.

† **Fēbruāte**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *februāt-us* pa. ppl. of *februāre*; see next.] Only in *A day februate*, one devoted to purification.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 675 Hee .. calleth this feast day, a day februate, that is a day of purgation, etc.

† **Fēbruāte**, *v. Obs.*—o [f. L. *februāt-* ppl. stem of *februāre* to purify, f. *februum* a means of purification.] 'To purge souls by sacrifice or prayer' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–81).

Februātion. Now *rare*. [ad. L. *februātiō-nem*, n. of action f. *februāre*; see *prcc.*] A ceremonial purification or cleansing.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ii. 37 Those charms and februations anciently in use upon the appearing of an eclipse. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 172 To reconcile his peevish and touchy Greatness by some Februations. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1876 MARTIN tr. *Keil's Comm. Ezek.* i. 207 The passing of children through fire without either slaying or burning; a februation by fire.

† **Fec**. *Obs.* since 12th c. [OE. *fec*, corresp. to OFris. *fek*, *fak*, OS. *fak* (MLG., Du. *vak*), OHG. *fak* (MHG. *vach*, mod.G. *fach*); the continental sense is chiefly 'compartment', 'bounded space'. The normal mod.Eng. form would be *fack*.]

A definite interval in space or time; a limited distance, fixed period.

c 1000 AGS. *Gosse*. Luke xxiv. 13 On þæt castel þæt wæs on fæce [L. *in spatio*] syntig furlanga fram hierusalem. a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Hi bi eñe fise to his curt eone sceodele. *Ibid.* 235 Eñe fise eand þes lare and laze swiðe acodele þurh manifold sennæ.

Fecal, **Feces**, etc.: see **FECAL**, etc.

Fecche, var. of *fetch*, *obs.* and dial. f. of **VETCH**.

Fech(e, *obs.* form of **FETCH** v.

Feche, *obs.* form of **FISH**, **FITCH**.

Fecher, *obs.* form of **FISHER**.

Fechia (fē'chia). Also 8 in Ital. form *fecchia*.

[a. It. *fecchia*—vulgar Latin **fecia*, altered form of L. *fec-em* (*fec*): see **FÆCES**.] Dregs of wine.

1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4077/18. The Goods left unsold .. will be lowered to the following Prices .. the good Sherries to 18s. per But; the Fecchia to 24s. per C.

Attrib. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 33 Fecchia

Ashes are the ashes of the grape-vine.

Fecht, *Sc.* var. of **FIGHT**.

Fecial, var. of **FETIAL**.

Fecifork (fē'sif'fork). *Entom.* [f. L. *fec-* (see **FÆCES**) + **FORK**.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* IV. 353 *Fecifork* (*Fecifurca*), the anal fork on which the larvæ of *Cassida*, etc., carry their feces.

Fek¹ (fek). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5–6

fek, 6 *fecce*, *fect*. [app. aphetic f. **EFFECT** sb.]

† 1. = **EFFECT** 2 b. The purport, drift, tenor, or substance (of a statement, intention, etc.). Sometimes coupled with *form*. ? *Obs.*

With first quot. cf. Chaucer *Merch. T.* 153 Theffecte of his entente.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 2938 This is the fek of our entent. 1535

STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 684 In forme and fect as it was wont to be. c 1550 A. SCOTT in Sibbald *Chrou. Scot. Poetry* III. 148 Wald ye fairs the forme, The fassoun, and the fek, Ye suld it fynd innow, With bawdry yow to bleik. 1600

HEYWOOD *i. Eduw. IV.* iv. 4. So the fek .. of all your yow purgation .. is no more .. but the King wants money.

2. [Cf. **EFFECT** 1 b.] Efficacy, efficiency, value; hence, vigour, energy.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 677 Quiklik semis weil to be Of lyttill fect or 3it auctorite. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 631 Thay ar maire fascious nor of fect. 1789 BURNS

Ellegy on 1788, 22 Eighty-eight .. gied you .. E'en monie a plack, and monie a peck, Ye ken yoursels, for little fek.

1811 WILLIAM W. RIDING *Gloss.*, *Fek*, might, activity, zeal, abundance. 1823 GALT R. Gilhaize III. 169 Your laddie there's owre young to be o' ony fek in the way o' war.

3. Amount, quantity. *The (most) feck* is the bulk, greatest part, 'practically the whole'.

The corresponding sense of **EFFECT** sb. was not recognized in the proper place in this Dictionary, but an example of it prob. occurs in Chaucer *Fr. Tale* 153 My purchas is theeffect of al my rente, which may be rendered 'My gains are the fek of all my income'.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 700 Swa sail we fend the fek of this Henry. 1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 526 The lordis .. for the most fekt, Among thame self held Donewald suspect. a 1774 FERGUSON *Leith Races* Poet. Wks. (1845) 35 Great feck gae hirplin hame like fools, The cripple lead the blind. 1794 BURNS *Carle of Kelburn* Braes 53, I have been a devil the fek o' my life. 1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-Farm*. 266 'I hope you have lost none.' 'No mony.' 'What feck, think ye?' 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xxiii, 'Naething will be said .. for .. the feck of three hours.' 1876

WHITLY *Gloss.* s.v., 'He did t' feck o' t' wark.' *Ibid.*, 'There's a rare feck on t'.' 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* 139 'He had a feck o' books wi' him—mair than had ever been seen before in a' that presbytery.

† **Fek**². *Obs.* Also *fack*. [var. of **FAIK** sb.]

One of the stomachs of ruminants; ? the omasum or manyplies.

1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* L. v. 29 Three Stomachs:

the Panch, the Read and the Feck. 1725 PEGGE *Kenticism* (E. D. S.), *Fack* of a bullock; that stomach that receives the herbage first, and from whence it is resumed into the mouth to be chew'd. 1887 in *Kent Gloss*.

Fekket (fē'ket). *Sc.* An under waistcoat.

1795 BURNS *To Mr. Mitchell* iv, [Death] gat me by the fecket, And sair me sheuk. 1810 AINSIE *Tam o' the Balloch* in *Pilgr. Land*. Burns 245 Wi a fecket sac fu', an' a stocking sac steit. 1851 *Glasgow Past & Present* I. 138 Flannels and feckets will festoon all the windows.

Fekful (fē'ful), *a.* Also 7 *fectful*. [f. **FEC** 1 + **FUL**.] Efficient, vigorous, powerful.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 108 Gif he be feckful, and have grace to correct maneris in wicked persones. 1606 tr. *Kollock's Lect.* 2 *Thess.* iv. ii. 49 Wher boldnes in preaching the Gospell is, there is effectualnes in it, & the man who hes this boldnes, is a feckfull man. 1678 R. MACVARD *Let.* in *Scots Worthies* (1826) 429 He was the most faithful, feckful compassionate and indefatigable elder. 1721 RAMSAY *To Will. Starvat* 27 Feckful folks can front the bauldest wind. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Life Wallace* III. 28 Great room be made .. Till mony a feckful Chiel that Day was slain. 1821 WILLIAM W. RIDING *Gloss.*, *Fekful*, strong and brawny.

Hence **Fekfully** *adv.*

1723 MEWARD *Contentings* 153 That great man of God, who hath so faithfully, so feckfully, and so zealously served his Generation.

Fekkins: see **FEGS**.

Fekless (fē'less), *a.* Also 7 *feetless*. Originally *Sc.* and *north. dial.*, but now not infrequent in literary use. [f. as *prec.* + **-LESS**.] Of things: Ineffective, feeble, futile, valueless. Of persons, their actions and attributes: Destitute of vigour, energy, or capacity; weak, helpless.

1599 JAS. I. BARRI *Dunp.* (1682) 33 A fecklesse arrogant conceit of their greatnes and power. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xix. 4 Their feckles flying is not worth a flie. 1619 Z. BOYD *Lat. Battell* (1629) 242 My Faith is both faint and fecklesse. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 91 Let others take their silly, feckless heaven in this life. a 1774 FERGUSON *Hallowfair* Poet. Wks. (1845) 15 W! that he gat another straik .. That gart his feckless body ache. 1823 CARLYLE *Early Let.* II. 252, I am so feckless at present that I have never yet had the heart to commence it. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxxvii, I'm a poor black feckless sheep—childer may clem for aught I can do. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* vii. (1878) 41 They're feckless, idle young ladies.

Hence **Feklessly** *adv.*, in a feckless manner;

Feklessness, the state of being feckless; want of energy, feebleness.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. iv. 71 Lamely, fecklessly, incapably. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 362 Love overlooketh blackness and fecklessness. 1893 *Athenum* 21 Jan. 82/3 Great general fecklessness and want of resource in not trying to save the ship after she took the ground.

Fekly (fē'li), *adv.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. as *prec.* + **-LY**.]

† 1. Effectually, indeed. *Obs.*

c 1680 [F. SEMILL] *Banishm. Poverty* in Watson *Collect.* 1. 14 Her .. kindness which I feckly fand, Most ready still for my behoof.

2. For the most part, mostly; almost. Also *maist feckly*.

a 1774 FERGUSON *Poet. Wks.* (1845), Auld aye maist feckly glowers right dour Upon the aillings o' the poor. 1786 BURNS *Inventory* 29 Wheel carriages I hae but few, Three carts, and twa are feckly new. 1846 Ball & Songs *Yrshire Ser.* I. 112 Tho' she's feckly twie my age I lo'e her best o' ony. 1891 H. HALLIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 90 Na'e doot its feckly wrang to lee.

Fek's: see **FEGS**.

Feky, see **FIKIE**, *Sc.*

† **Fect**, *v. Obs. rare*. Aphet. var. of **INFECT**.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Qijb, Yf the father were fecte. 1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis* Secr. 432, A very good remedie .. to drive it away after he is fected with it.

† **Fectually**, *adv. Obs.* Aphetic variant of **EFFECTUALLY**.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 643, I telle þe fectually I have thynges to seyn to þe.

Feculence (fē'kü-lens). Also 8 *feculences*. [a. F. *feculence*, ad. L. *feculentia*, f. *feculentus*; see **FECULENT**.]

1. The quality or state of being feculent; foulness. In quot. fig.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 433/2 The fullness, as well as the feculence, of the mercantile body.

2. *concr.* Feculent matter; dregs, lees, dross, scum. Also (now chiefly) in stronger sense, filth. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1648 *Digby Closet Open.* (1677) 97 It is not amiss that some feculence lie thick upon the Ale. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Ale.* § 24, 17 How forcibly Nature will throw out the feculence. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* (1807) 60 Contriv'd To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist its feculence. 1742 Young *Th. II.* th. 589 All feculence of falsehood long thrown down. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 365 Slaves of dulness and ignorance, who dreg in feculencies, which may be easily recognized in the feculence or foam of the sea. 1854 BADHAM *Halit.* xix Ed., often taste of the weeds and feculence where they dwell. 1855 FARADAY in B. Jones *Life* (1870) II. 363 Near the bridges the feculence rolled up in clouds.

b. = **FÆCES** 2.

1733 CHRYNE *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 3 The Peristaltick Motion, so necessary .. [to] the Expulsion of the Feculence,

† **Feculency**. *Obs.* Also 7 *feculancy*, *feculency*. [ad. L. *feculentia*; see *prec.* and **-ENCY**.]

1. = **FECULENCE** 1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 85 Mortality, feculency, and turbulency. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* viii. 122 Nothing of impure sulphurous feculency. 1699 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. v. (1713) 347 Spiritual Bodies .. raised and sublimed from this drossy feculency.

2. = **FECULENCE** 2; *lit.* and *fig.* In *pl.* Impurities.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 811, I cold never as yet finde .. drossy matter, or other feculency. 1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 215 The feculency of urine, that sinks to the bottom of the glass. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* vi. 418 That crust or dry feculency .. called Tartar. 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 The reciprocal attraction of the particles of singlass and the feculencies of the beer. 1822 BURROWS *Cycl.* X. 287/1 The liquor sometimes thickens too fast to permit the feculencies to rise in the scum.

Feculent (fē'kü-lent), *a.* Also 6 *feculent*, 7–9 *feculent*. [a. Fr. *feculent*, ad. L. *feculentus*, f. *fec-*, *fec*: see **FÆCES** and **-ULENT**.]

1. Containing or of the nature of feces or dregs; abounding with sediment or impurities; thick, turbid. Now usually with stronger sense: Laden or polluted with filth; foul, fetid.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. in Ashm. (1652) 140 Feculent feces. 1578 BANISTER *Phil. Man* v. 81 The grosse and feculent part of blood. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 71 Any feculent or dreggy refuse. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 445 A misty Air, Fog and Feculent. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Rev.* xxii. 1 A River, not of muddy or feculent water, but clear as crystal. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 8 Air which has performed its office in the lungs, is feculent and noxious. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 469 The evacuation of feculent matter.

fig. 1653 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) I. 300 Such feculent stuff. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 200 Heralds .. distinguishable from the feculent plebs .. by their gay Coats. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 93 (1740) 373 Every Word here is feculent and stinks. 1866 *Land. Rev.* 4 Aug. 130/1 The most feculent corruptions of modern civilization.

† 2. Covered with feces; filthy. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 61 Both his bandes most filthy feculent.

Feculite (fē'kü-lit). *Chem.* [f. **FECULA** + **-ITE**.] (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Feculite*, a term given to pulverulent vegetable substances .. which are soluble in hot water, and when treated with nitric acid yield oxalic and malic acids.

Fecund (fē'künd, fē'künd), *a.* Forms: 5–7 *fecund*, 5 *fecounds*, 7 *fecuend*, 6– *fecund*. [a. F. *fecund*, ad. L. *fecundus* fruitful. In the 16th c. the spelling was refashioned after Lat.]

1. Of animals, the earth, etc.: Capable of producing offspring or vegetable growth abundantly; prolific, fertile. In *lit.* sense somewhat arch.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 77 Make a dyche, and yf the moode abounde And wol not in agayne, it is fecunde. *Ibid.* i. 985 That wol make all fecundone On every side. 1537 tr. *Lutimer's 2d Sermon*, bef. Convocation i. 42 He was fecund a father, and had gotten so many children. 1671 GREW *Anal. Plants* i. iv. App. (1682) 33 Thorns, from the outer and less fecund Part. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 594 Animals fecund enough. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 489 The most Benign and fecund Begetter of all things. 1721 BRANLEY *Wks. Nature* 30 The Nourishment and Growth of the Embrio Seed after its Germie is made fecund.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 294/2 Al your workes were cleped fecund. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Authentic Mem. Warren Hastings* 54 The most considerable .. of Mr. Burke's political apophthegms seem to quit their fecund parent .. when they are matured. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lambs* vi. § 4. 166 This is .. fecund of other fault and misfortune. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 19 The printing presses of Paris .. so prolific and fecund in all kind of fruit. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 784/2 The most brilliant and fecund era in the history of music.

2. Producing fertility, fertilizing. Cf. **FECUNDITY**.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. x. 289 We are troubled with Aquatique Signs, as if our Aspect was most Fecund. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xv. 28 Which yielded, in return for the fecund gift, a scanty growth of grass.

Hence **Fecundness**, the state of being fecund.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fecundate (fē'kündet, fē'kündet), *v.* [f. L. *fecundat-* ppl. stem of *fecundare*, f. *fecundus* fruitful.] *trans.* To render fruitful or productive.

a 1631 DONNE *Sermon* xxxi. 304 He .. actuates and fecundates our Soules. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 4 (1653) 77 These meditations .. may .. fecundate ev'n the best mould they fall upon. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 110 Paradise .. is fecundated With the waters irrigated From these rills. 1863 *Jnl. Pract. Med. & Surg.* Oct., Fresh researches may possibly fecundate this ingenious application. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Even the Trouvères .. could fecundate a great poet like Chaucer.

absol. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ef.* vii. vii. 352 It may be thought that Mandrakes may fecundate since Poppy hath obtained the Epithite of fruitful.

b. *esp.* To make the female (individual or organ) fruitful by the introduction of the male element; to impregnate.

1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 31 Guarded with Petals or other Membranes; and yet are fecundated by the Dust of Male Flowers. 1781–7 R. WATSON *Chem. Ess.* V. 144 The eastern practice of fecundating the female palm tree. 1795 DE SIERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 503 The germen .. is probably fecundated through its receptaculum. 1876

DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* i. 7 Nature has something more in view than that its own proper males should fecundate each blossom.

Hence *Fecundated ppl. a. Fecundating vbl. sb. Fecundating ppl. a.*

1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 502 Which opens itself afterwards to let loose the fecundated seeds. 1800 *Ibid.* *Fertil.* III. 259 The heart is the first visible object in the punctum saliens of the fecundated egg. 1872 PEASE *Over. Timours* 12 The fecundated ovum increases in size while traversing the oviduct. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 300 The Fecundating Principle. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 101 It must necessarily happen that the fecundating Spirit is dissipated. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XC. 452 This fecundating force, this power of prompting efforts at reproduction is possessed by every writer. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 39 The fecundating material itself is a thickish fluid. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Fecundating corpuscles*, the spermatozoa. *Fecundating dust*, the pollen of plants.

Fecundation (fē-, fēkūndā'-shən). [n. of action f. L. *fecundare*: see *prec.* and *-ATION*.] The process of fecundating; fertilization; impregnation.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Or that ye make fecundation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. 350 A common conceit, that Rachel requested these plants as a medicine of fecundation. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 31 This Fecundation is done by the help of the Wind, which conveys the prolific Dust into the Tubes of the Pestsils. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 486 Everything indicates that the contact of the Spermatozoon with the Ovulum is the one thing needful in the act of fecundation.

Fecundator (fē-, fēkūndā'-tōr). [agent-n. f. L. *fecundare*: see *FECUNDARE*. Cf. F. *fecundateur*.] One who or that which fecundates.

1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* III. i. vii. 789 There may the filarial disease exist, with the mosquito as the fecundator and carrier.

Fecundatory (fēkūndā-tōrē), a. [f. *FECUNDARE* + *-ORY*.] Of or pertaining to fecundation.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 208 The heavens, light, and fire, or the fecundatory powers of nature.

† **Fecundify**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. *FECUND* + *-(IFY)*.] = *FECUNDARE*.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1763 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/2 The eggs are deposited almost immediately after they are fecundified.

Fecundity (fēkūndī-tē). [nd. L. *fecunditas*-em fruitfulness, f. *fecundus*: see *FECUND* and *-ITY*. Cf. F. *fecundité*.]

1. Of female animals: The faculty of reproduction, the capacity for bringing forth young; productivity.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys* (Roxb.) 50 When thou... hast fecunditye than schul they yifte acceptable be. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 217 The fecundity of the beast that beareth them. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Bees*, His fecundity is such almost throughout the year, that [etc.]. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no *Tyr.*, They multiply with the fecundity of their own rattlesnakes. 1856 GRINDON *Life* ix. (1875) 112 The most astonishing examples of fecundity occur among fishes and insects.

2. *Bot.* The faculty or power of germinating.

1691 *Ray Creation* (1714) 300 Some seeds that retain their fecundity forty years. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Fecundity*, in Botany, the capacity of a seed for germination.

3. Of the earth: The quality of producing abundantly; fertility.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husband.* i. 57 Ffecunditee thowe see thus in this lande. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 320 The... fecundite or plentuousness of the soyle. 1548 HALL *Chroic.* Hen. VII. an. 22. 41 a. The Cornyshe men inhabiting the least parte of the realme... and without all fecunditee, complayned and grudged greatly. 1622 F. J. SCOTT *Belg. Pliny* 2 The Earth... prevented by desires with overflowing fecunditee. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xx. § 7 It [the Earth] has never failed, nor entirely lost its fecundity. 1843 *Frescott Mexico* iv. vii. (1864) 257 The marvellous fecundity of the soil.

4. Productiveness in general, the faculty or power of being fruitful, fertility: a. of material things.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 266 It norrysbeth the fecunditie of thynges generate. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 137 This fecundity lasts all night, till the returne of the Sunne makes both the flowers and leaves drop off. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 102 That Fecundity, which... antient Physicians... attributed to a Sympathy, or Love among Trees. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 573 It is not the heat of the Tropics which gives to this tree a fecundity so constant, and so varied. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 181 A few drops of a vegetable fluid impress us with an idea of the... fecundity of nature. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vi. 93 The monks seemed to multiply with greater fecundity than the population of the most flourishing cities.

b. of immaterial things.

1621 DONNE *Serm.* xliii. 427 The Fecundity of the words. 1691 *Ray Creation* (1714) 18 A demonstrative Proof of the... fecundity of His Wisdom and Power. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* xii. § 17 The mischief... is... in point of fecundity pregnant to a degree that baffles calculation. 1824 W. IRVING tr. *Trav.* II. 54 The extreme fecundity of the press. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. 10 That fecundity of fancy, which can adorn whatever it touches.

5. The capacity for making fruitful or productive, fertilizing power.

1642 H. MORRIS *Immortal of Souls* iii. iii. 169 The fixed sunne... through his fecundity Peoples the world. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Aert.* (1685) 443 The River Nilus is famous for its Greatness and fecundity. 1860 PUSEY *Alin. Proph.* 144 The ancients thought that the waters of the Nile must have some power of fecundity. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xii. 120 The fecundity of 'the springs'.

Fecundize (fē-, fēkūndā-iz, v. [f. *FECUND* + *-IZE*.] = *FECUNDARE*.

1828 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 652 It fecundizes the imagination with poetic forms.

† **Fecundous**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 fecundulous. [f. as *prec.* + *-(OUS)*.] = *FECUND*.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 103 The... fecundous fat of the Goose's Axungia. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 408 The press from her fecundous womb Brought forth the arts of Greece and Rome.

Fed (fed), sb. U.S. [Short for *federalist*.] = *FEDERALIST* sb. 2.

1807 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xii. 187, I had three or four good Feds sprawling around me on the floor.

† **Fed, fede, a. and sb. Obs.** Also *fedd, feid, pl. fede, -es, -is*. [app. repr. OE. **gefēged* (weak decl. **gefēgida*, -e), pa. pple. of *gefēgan* (early ME. *īfēcn*, *īfēcn* to set at variance: see I-FAY v.), f. *gefēd*: see *FOR*.]

a. adj. At variance, hostile.

c. 1250 *To Fortune in Old Eng. Misc.* 86 Wyb freemen þu art ferly fedd. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8535 (Cott.) Cartage... to come was euter fedd.

b. sb. An enemy; spec. the fiend, devil.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7935 (Cott.) 'þat man,' he said, 'cs godds fedd. 12948 (Gott.) Pan said þe laured to be fede Man maught lue allane wud brede'. 12746 (Cott.) Again v. feddes thrin to striff, v. flexs, þis wold, and be warlaun.

Fed, obs. form of FEUD sb. 1, enmity.

Fed (fed), ppl. a. [Pa. pple. of *FEED* v.] In various senses of the vb. a. Supplied with food; hence, nourished; lit. and fig. Chiefly with adv. prefixed, as *highly, well fed*; also in comb. with prefixed sb., as in *bacon-, bounty-, grass-, rump-, stall-fed*, etc. (see the sb.). † b. = *FATTED* (obs.).

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 224/2 Fedd, pastus, cibatus. 1579 *Fulke Heskins' Parl.* 389 One of the feedd and fed seruants of y^e Pope. 1601 SHAKS, *All's Well* II. ii. 3, I will shew my selfe highly fedd. 1611, II. iv. 39 A good knaue faith, and well fedd. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 378 His fedd imagination... is so soone made to sterue againe. 1887 *Ruskin Præterita* II. 235 A clear dashing stream, not ice fedd, but mere fountain and rainfall. 1892 R. KIPPLING *Barrack-b. Ballads* (ed. 2) 140 To the cod and the corpse-fed conger-eel. b. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xv. 27 Thy father hath slayne a fedd calfe because he hath receaved him safe and sounde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The fox folloitt the fedd geise. a. 1623 W. PEMBLE *Worthy Rec. Lord's Supper* (1628) 61 The blood of bullocks, and fat of fedd beasts.

Fedam, obs. form of FEYDOM.

† **Fedarie, Obs.** Also *foedarie, federarie*. [var. of *foedary* *FEUDARY*, q. v.; but used by SHAKS. in sense due to erroneous association with L. *fedus*: see *FEDERAL*.]

The form *foedarie*, which would be a correctly formed derivative of *fedus*, but occurs only in a single passage of the First Folio, is perhaps a misprint or a scholarly correction, as the usual form *foedary* suits the metre better. The Second Folio and most subsequent edd. read *foedarie*, -y, in all the passages.]

A confederate, accomplice.

1603 SHAKS, *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 122 Else let my brother die, If not a fedarie but only he Owe, and succeed thy weakness. 1611 - *Cymb.* III. ii. 21 Art thou a Fedarie for this Act? 1611 - *Wint.* T. II. i. 90 Shee's a Traytor, and Camillo is a Fedarie with her.

|| **Feddān** (fedā'n). Also *fedan*. [Arab. فدان *fādān*, *faddān* a yoke of oxen; an acre.] An Egyptian measure of land, a little more than an English acre in extent.

a. 1817 BURKHARDT *Arabic Prov.* (1830) 134 A piece of ground comprising seventeen feddāns. 1877 M. COAN *Egypt as it is* ix. 183 The small proprietors who own from fifty to several hundred feddāns. 1888 *Standard* 13 Oct. 5/4 Two hundred thousand feddāns or acres of land.

† **Fedde, sb. Obs.** In 5 feddiū, 7 fedde. [perh. repr. (with some change of sense) OE. *fidels* fatted bird, f. *fdān* to *FEED*.] One who is made much of; a pet, favourite. Also *attrib.*

[a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* A 67 *Altitia*, foedils. c. 1000 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr. Wülker 190 *Altitia*, fedels.] a. 1400-50 *Par* fad and *pat* bridis... of sefir fresch as any fame, as ere *bir* fedill dowlis, *pat* [etc.]. 1621 COTGR., *Bedaund*, a fedde, minion, favourite. 1621, *Cocheumer*, make a fedde of. a. 1603 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xviii. 146 It will be my dainty Fedde-darling.

† **Fedde, v. Obs. rare.** [f. *prec.* sb.] (See *quot.*)

1621 COTGR., *Cadeler*, to cocker, pamper, fedde, cherish, make much of. 1621, *Mignoter*, to dandle, feedle.

Hence † **Feddled ppl. a.** † **Feddling vbl. sb.**

1621 COTGR., *Cadellē*, -ē, cockered, pampered, fedled, cherished. 1621, *Mignotise*, a dandling, feeding, cockering.

Feddōm, obs. form of FATHOM.

Fede, var. of FADE a. 1, and FEUD sb. 1, enmity.

Feder, obs. form of FATHER, FEATHER.

Federacy (fēdērāsī). [f. late L. *federātus* *FEDERATE* ppl. a., after *CONFEDERACY*; see *-ACY*.]

1. The state of being joined by a treaty; an instance of this, an alliance. *rare.*

1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 32 Forreigne federacies. 1695-1732 in COLES. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 240 Dardania's chosen chiefs Have come entreating fedracy of arms.

2. A body of federated states; = *CONFEDERACY* 3. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* I. 354 To render Europe a united whole within itself... a great fedracy. 1862 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. 58 The central government in a Fedracy is of necessity feeble.

Federal (fēdērāl), a. and sb. Also 7-8 *foederal*. [a. F. *fédéral*, f. L. type **federalis*, f. *feder-*, *fedus* covenant (-pre-Lat. **bhoideh-*) cognate with *fidēs* FAITH.] A. adj.

1. † a. gen. Of or pertaining to a covenant, compact, or treaty. *Obs.*

1666 STILINGFL. *Iren.* i. iv. (1662) 91 The sprinkling of the blood which was the main thing intended here as a federal rite. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iii. iv. 113 The Romans compell'd them... contrary to all Federal Right and Justice... to part with Sardinia. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 336 Not so the sage: inspired with pious awe He hails the federal arch. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 15 Our connection had been federal only, and was now dissolved by the commencement of hostilities.

b. spec. (Theol.) Pertaining to or based upon the Covenant of Works, or Covenant of Grace. Also, Constituting or expressing a covenant entered into by an individual with God. See *COVENANT* sb. 8.

Federal theology: the system based on the doctrine of covenants made by God with Adam as representing mankind, and with Christ as representing the Church. *Federal head* = covenant-head (*COVENANT* sb. 10 b), applied to Adam and Christ.

1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 418 There is a federal sanctity, or external and visible holiness at least in children of believing parents. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* II. viii. 71 Our restitution and access to the first federal condition. 1672 *True Worth. God* 30 The Sacrament of Christs Body and Blood... being a Federal Banquet. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 424 The Service of the Holy Communion carries in it something of a federal Nature, is a kind of covenanting or stipulating Act. a. 1800 COWPER *On Milton's P. L.* Wks. 1837 XV. 339 Christ becomes the federal head of his church. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) VI. 91 As one of the leading exponents of 'federal' theology, he (Cocceus) spiritualized the Hebrew Scriptures to such an extent that [etc.].

2. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, that form of government in which two or more states constitute a political unity while remaining more or less independent with regard to their internal affairs.

This sense arises from the contextual meaning of phrases like *federal union*, in which the adj. was originally used in sense 1.

1707 SETON *Spl. in Sc. Parl.* in *Parl. Hist.* VI. App. 142 Sweden and Denmark were united by a federal compact under one monarch. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 197 The celebrated league, that united the Five Nations in Canada into a federal republic. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 July 8 The establishment of a permanent federal system. 1823 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* s. 88 A federal government is when an union is formed between several States. 1837 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 166 The party who believed that this was Federal Republic. 1857 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. xii. 449 The scheme of constituting a federal union of the British North American provinces. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ii. 26 There was not... any federal bond among the several tribes.

b. Of or pertaining to the political unity so constituted, as distinguished from the separate states composing it.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 576 They have passed a bill rendering every person holding any federal office incapable of holding at the same time any State office. 1796 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writings* 1802 XIII. 342 One or other of the proprietors in the Federal City. 1844 THURLOW *Chancery* VIII. 181. 83 The federal sovereignty resided in the general assembly. 1876 MATTHEWS *Coinage* xxi. 198 It was not until several years after the declaration of Independence (1776) that a Federal coinage was issued. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/4 Into both federal and cantonal legislation the Referendum has been introduced.

3. U.S. *Hist.* a. Favouring the establishment of a strong federal, i.e. central government.

1788 *Lond. Mag.* 21 [The people of Massachusetts] forward in promoting the federal interest. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 576 Everywhere the elections are federal. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 587 Marylanders... are in general very federal. 1839 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 391 He (Hamilton) is the... impersonation of the national or Federal School... as Jefferson is of the State Rights Republican School. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. 332 The disappearance of the Federal party between 1815 and 1820 left the Republicans masters of the field.

b. In the American Civil War of 1861-65: Of or pertaining to the Northern or Union party, or its supporters, troops, etc.

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Pages Jr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 2 A sad disaster to the Federal army. 1863 DICKEY *Federal* St. II. 241 The stories of the barbarities and cruelties inflicted by the Confederates on Federal prisoners. 1898 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 258 A loud Federal cheer was heard, proving Jackson to be hard pressed.

4. United in a league, allied, confederated. *rare.* 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 105 No fleet of mine was federal 'gainst Troy.

b. sb. Chiefly pl. One on the side of the Union in the American Civil War of 1861-65; esp. a soldier in the Northern army.

1870 A. H. STEPHENS *Hist. War betw. States* II. xxiii. 582 Two grand campaigns were now again clearly divided by the Federals. 1871 SIR S. NOTHCOTE *Life, Lett. & Diaries* (1890) II. 38 Timidly putting in a plea for a few flowers to two or three graves of Federals also.

Federalism (fēdērālizm). [ad. F. *fédéralisme*, f. *fédéral*: see *FEDERAL* and *-ISM*.] The federal principle or system of political organization (see *FEDERAL* a. 2 a); advocacy of this principle. In U.S. *Hist.* the principles of the Federal party: see *FEDERAL* 3 a.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 133 We see every man that the Jacobins chuse to apprehend... conveyed to prison... whether he is suspected of royalism, or federalism, modernism, democracy royal, or [etc.]. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 207 Federalism would have been too loose a tie. 1843 WHITTIER *Democr. & Slavery* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 112 State after state revolted from the ranks of federalism. 1844 SIR J. GRAHAM in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiii. 20 In Ireland... Federalism... with growing discontent, is gaining ground. 1876 H. C. LODGE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 116 The chapter on 'The Treasury and Federalism'.

Federalist (fē'dērālīst), *sb.* [ad. F. *fédéraliste*: see FEDERAL and -IST.]

1. One who advocates or supports federalism or federal union.

1792 *Explan. New Terms* in *Ann. Reg.* p. xv, Federalists, or friends to a federal union; such as that... among the United States of America. 1794 BURKE *Prof. Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 318 The Girondin faction on this account received also the name of federalists. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* II. xii. 436 The federalists in Switzerland have only yesterday baffled both those evil powers. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 275 The federalists say that if all the productive societies are in direct connection with the Central Wholesale Society a [etc.].

2. U.S. Hist. A member or supporter of the Federal party. See FEDERAL a. 3.

1787 MADISON in *Federalist* No. 10 Cherishing the spirit and supporting the character of Federalists. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 20 The federalists are the great partisans of commerce. 1888 BAKER *Amer. Comm.* II. iii. 325 The advocates of a central national authority had begun to receive the name of Federalists.

3. *attrib.*
1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 117 Federalist motions and intrigues. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 289 The federalist merchants and lawyers consider the clergy so little fit for common affairs as to call them a set of people between men and women. 1876 N. Amer. Rev. July 130 The Federalist party was a very remarkable political organization.

Hence **Federalistic** a., inclined to federalism.
1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 398 Before 1848, Italy was more 'federalistic' than unitarist.

Federalization (fē'dērālīzē'jōn). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of federalizing or the state of being federalized.

1864 in WORCESTER (citing STILES). 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 12/2 This advantage they will gain by the federalization of the fleet. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug. Obviously the people of San Salvador do not desire federalisation.

Federalize (fē'dērālīzē), *v.* [f. FEDERAL a. + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To make federal, unite in federal union. b. To decentralize; to take from the central authority and hand over to federal bodies in the state, or to federal states in a union.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 116 *Fédéraliser*, to federalize; to form confederacies, or factions, as that of the Brissotines, or Girondists. 1847 CRAIG, *Federalize*, to unite in compact, as different states; to confederate for political purposes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 12/1 Advice which may be condensed into one short sentence—Federalize the fleet. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/2 We are asked to federalise our institutions. 1889 *Times* 30 Oct. 8/2 He was not likely to suppose that we could federalize a part of a realm.

Hence **Federalized**, **Federalizing** *pp. a. & v.*
1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 11/2 He established in Australia 300 federalized branches of the National League. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 627/2 The federalising revolution even Mr. Morley himself ridicules.

Federally (fē'dērālī), *adv.* [f. FEDERAL a. + -LY.] In a federal manner. a. *Theol.* On the basis or faith of a covenant. b. After the manner of a federation.

1644-5 in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* I. (1658) 83 They are Christians and federally holy before Baptism. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* viii. 94 A share in all which is there federally offered to us. 1793 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* xxii. 33 Their souls are yet alive, federally alive unto God. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 142 A company of nations, federally bound of God.

† **Federalness** (fē'dērālīnēs). *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being federal; federal character. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Federarie: see FEDARIE, *Obs.*

Federate (fē'dērēt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *federātus*, pa. pple. of *federāre*: see next.]

A. *adj.* Federated, confederate, allied, in league. 1770 SHAFESBURY *Adv. to Author* II. 2. 82 Those compos'd of federate Tribes, or mix'd Colonies. 1766 WARBURTON *Alliance betw. Church & State* II. iii. (ed. 4) 191 In a federate Alliance, the two Societies still subsist intire. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* i. 3 The possibility of the maritime superiority of France, and her federate powers. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 427 [M.] who have followed Trojans' fedrate arms. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 2/1 There may be the greatest inequality between the federate States.

B. *sb.* 1. One of the parties to a covenant. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* iii. 6 Redemption... differs from the Covenant of Grace... in regard of the Federates.

2. *French Hist.* Used as a translation of Fr. *fédéré*. a. A member of one of the armed associations formed during the first French Revolution, or during the Hundred Days in 1815; or a member of the Commune in 1871. b. A deputy to the Fête of the Federation, July 14, 1790.

1792 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 49 They invited armed federates, as they were called, in July 1791, to Paris. 1837 CARLYLE

Fr. Rev. II. i. xi, From all points of the compass, Federates are arriving. 1871 *Echo* 12 Apr. 3 It seems to me that the Government of Versailles has all along taken a wrong estimate of the federates of the Commune.

Federate (fē'dērēt), *v.* [f. L. *federāt-* ppl. stem of *federāre*, f. *feder-*, *fédus*: see FEDERAL.] a. *intr.* To enter into a league for a common object. b. *trans.* To band together as a league; to organize on a federal basis.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. viii, Thus, at Lyons... we behold as many as fifty, or... sixty thousand, met to federate. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 1/2 We shall be compelled to grant Home Rule, and Home Rule will drive us irresistibly to federate the empire. 1884 J. DOUGLAS in *19th Cent.* Dec. 854 A strong recommendation to federate, which came from a Royal Commission... at Melbourne. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* II. 162 Did the Chancellor himself, too, dream of federating the Continent against England?

Hence **Federated** *pp. a.*; **Federating** *pp. a.*
1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Despatch* XII. 43 To hold them as dependent or federated states rather than as colonies. 1883 W. WESTGARTH in *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/1 Although annexation is refused to Queensland, to a federated Australasia it would be allowed. 1885 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 1/2 The mutual consent of the federating communities.

Federation (fē'dērē'jōn). [a. F. *fédération*, ad. L. *federātio*-em, n. of action f. *federāre*: see FEDARIE *v.* and -ATION.]

1. The action of federating or uniting in a league or covenant. Now chiefly *spec.* the formation of a political unity out of a number of separate states, provinces, or colonies, so that each retains the management of its internal affairs; a similar process applied to a number of separate societies, etc.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Federation*, a Covenanting. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 98 There must have been, if not centralization, at any rate something like federation. 1888 SIR C. G. DUFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 27 If federation of the colonies be partly accomplished.

b. *Federation of the (British) Empire, Imperial Federation*: a proposed readjustment of the relations between the various parts of the empire, by which the colonies would share with the mother country the control and the cost of all measures taken for the safety and well-being of the empire as a whole.

1885 MRQ. LORNE (*title*), *Imperial Federation*. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 11/1 A paper was read by Sir George F. Bowen on 'The Federation of the British Empire'. He adopted Mr. Forster's definition of 'Imperial Federation'—viz., such a union of the mother country with her colonies as would keep the British Empire one State in relation to other States, through the agency of an organisation for common defence, and a joint foreign policy.

2. A society or league formed for joint action or mutual support; now chiefly, a body formed by a number of separate states, societies, etc., each retaining control of its own internal affairs.

Now often in names of political societies and trade-unions, as, the Miners' Federation, the National Liberal Federation, the Social Democratic Federation, the Shipping Federation. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 126 Is he obliged... to keep any terms with those clubs and federations? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. 325 The Batavian federation. 1859 *Islands Friends in C. Ser.* II. I. Addr. to Rdr. 5 There would be a federation amongst the sensible... people. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1880) I. 40 All this was in the century preceding the formation of the Hanseatic federation. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hilliers & Burtons* lxii, The Australian Federation... need not despair of finding a casual belid among themselves. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 5/8 In Durham the Federation means the union of the Durham collieries.

3. *attrib.*
1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. ix, Our sublime Federation Field is wetted... with French blood. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 5/2 At an evening meeting Shipping Federation cards and books... were burnt.

Hence **Federationist**, an advocate of federation. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 5 The object of the Federationists. 1887 *Athenaeum* 28 May 703/1 The federationist leaves this problem 'outside the discussion'.

† **Federatist** (fē'dērātīst). [f. FEDERATE *v.* + -IST.] = FEDERATIONIST.

1884 J. DOUGLAS in *19th Cent.* Dec. 853 The Imperial Federationists.

Federative (fē'dērē'v), a. [f. L. *federāt-* (see FEDARIE *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. F. *fédératif*, -ive.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to the formation of a covenant, league, or alliance. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1690 LOCKE *Govt.* n. § 146 This [power] contains the Power of... Leagues and Alliances... and may be called Federative. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 277 The power to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the federative capacity of this kingdom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 9 (1876) 697 The Scotch proposals of a federative rather than a legislative union were set aside.

2. Of or pertaining to a federation; forming part of a federation; of the nature of a federation.

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. Lxx.* (1828) VIII. 395 A vast... idea of uniting Italy in a great federative republic. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 78 Our first essay, in America, to establish a federative government had fallen... very short of its object. 1846 GROTE *Greece* iv. II. 430 Argos, with the federative cities attached to her. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* 39 This federative work develops... difficulties.

3. Inclined to form federations.

1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* XXIX: 506 The numberless corporations of the federative Saxon race. 1886

Blackw. Mag. CXXXIX. 582 They acquire... a sort of clannish and federative spirit.

Hence **Federatively** *adv.*

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 51 All the inferior powers... had contracted... federatively and individually, an alliance with the Emperor Napoleon. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 89 The authorities and tribunals federatively combined in our political constitution. 1854 ST. ANDRÉ *Land of Refuge* 55 Any established body not federatively constituted.

† **Federatory**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = FEDERATIVE 1.

1692 *Covl. Grace Conditional* 56 When God for his part performs the federatory action.

† **Federed**, *pp. a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *federātus*: see FEDERATE a. and -ED.] Allied or leagued together.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvii. 9 Who with an other sermoun reherceoth, seuereth the federed.

Federo-, used by Jefferson as combining form of FEDERAL: see QUOTS.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Rev.* (1859) II. 12, I had applied that [appellation] of Federo Americans to our citizens. 1804 *Ibid.* (1830) IV. 16 A bastard system of federo-republicanism [i. e. a mixture of Federalist and Republican principles].

† **Fedifraction**, *Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. **fedifraction*-em, f. *fédus* compact + *fractionem* a breaking. Cf. next.] Breach of covenant.

1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 45, I... shall be allowed the full benefit of all... plenipotentialities and fedifractions that I... can devise.

† **Fedifragous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *fedifragus* (f. *foedus* compact + root of *frangere* to break) + -OUS.] Compact-breaking, faithless, perfidious.

1600 ABR. ANNOT *Exp. Jonah* 359 Perfidious, and fedifragous, and barbarous Princes. 1651 C. LOVE'S *Case* 53 Such desultory and fedifragous practices. 1730 *absol.* 1632 VICARS *tr. Virgil's Aeneid* xii. 384 Jove... whose thunders great Do truces tie, fright the fedifragous.

Fedill, earlier form of FIDDLE *sb.* *Obs.*

† **Feding**, *Obs. rare.*

1506 *Ord. Chr. Men* (W. de Worde) l. iii. 33, I the commande... accused spyryge fedynge [*spiritus immunde*] that thou go thy wayes. 1551 *Gray's N. Y. Gift* in Furnivall *Ball. fr. MSS.* I. 419 They clerely deface vs with their popish fedynge [*prime* *wd.* proceedings].

† **Fedity**, *Obs.* Also 6 feditee, 7 fedity. [ad. L. *feditat*-em, f. *fédus* foul: see -ITY.]

1. Foulness, impurity, loathsomeness, whether moral or physical.

1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Xenocrates... began sumwhat to declare of the feditee of riot and drunkenness. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atkeon.* x. xi. § 4 (1622) 116 All these delicacies... when they come into the belly, they are wrapt up together, in one and the same fedity. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. x. (1654) 375 The fedity and unnaturalness of the match. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 342 Being conscious... of the feditee of his own desire. 1677 TONLISON *Renoi's Disp.* 186 The... fedity of the skin. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. *pl.* Foul or disgusting practices.

1539 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 417 When comperites doth shew what fedities doth grow. 1640 BR. HALL *Epsic.* l. ii. 9 All the superstitions and fedities of the Romish Religion. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig.* *Appeal* II. 23 Charging them... with the devouring of their own Children... and many other fedities. 1755 G. LIVINGTON *Moravians compared* 65 Some Fedities common amongst the Gnosticks, not fit to be named.

Fedme, fepme, *obs.* forms of FATHOM.

Fedylle, *obs.* form of FIDDLE.

† **Fee**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 fioh, f60, 1-3 feoh, 3-4 fee, 3 south. vco, 2-3 feh, 2 *Orm.* feh, 2-6 fe, (3 f6i, feih), 5-7 fe, (6 *Sc. fye*), 3-7 fee. [Common Term and Aryan: OE. *feoh*, *fioh*, *f60*, str. neut., corresp. to OFris. *fia*, OS. *f6hu* cattle, property (Dn. *vee* cattle), OHG. *fihu*, *f6hu* cattle, property, money (MHG. *vioh*, *vehe*, and mod. Ger. *vieh* has only the sense cattle), ON. *f6* cattle, property, money (Da. *f6* cattle, beast, Sw. *f6* beast), Goth. *faihu* property, money:—OTeut. **f6hu*:—OArvan **f6ku*—whence also Skr. *paçu* masc., L. *pecu* neut. cattle (cf. L. *pecunia* money).]

1. Live stock, cattle, whether large or small.

Wild fee: deer.

c 900 K. ALFRED *Laws* xlii, Gif he become oðres monnes gemesles f6h on hand... 7ecyðe hit him. a 1000 *Salomon & Sat.* 23 (Gr.) Feoh butan zewitte. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 783 Do sente he after abram... And gaf him lond, and aste, and fe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1059 (Cott.) Pis abel was a hird for fee. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* x. 151 Ene That husband ves, and with his fee Offis hay to the peill le he. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 80 The keeper of the fe For verne woxe wanner not the weid. In 1500 *True Thomas* 67 in Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* II. 15, I ride after the wilde fee; My raches renein at my derde. 1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 343 Disoyit war all bowis, f6kis and fe.

2. Movable property in general; goods, possessions, wealth.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 2 pa ungesceadwisan neo-c tena ne winlup nanes opres f6e. c 1000 *Ag. Pr. c. viii.* (ix.) 11 His feoh onfon fremde handa. c 1175 *Lamf. Hom.* 109 Feoðre unþeu is bet þe ricche mon... bihude his fe. c 1205 LAY. 4429 Þe king him sette... feoh & færdæ. c 1275 *A Lure* *Kon* 10 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 95 He had he schuld cum him to c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 418 He had he schuld cum him to help And he schuld haue half his fe. c 1460 *Towneley Mfist.* 28 Do get in oure gere, oure cattle and fe, In to this vesselle bere. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1993 Alasse, where is

nowe my golde and fe? 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 74
Whose labour'd Anville only was His Fee.

3. Money.

Beowulf 1380. He þa fahðeo feo leanize. c 870 *Codex Aeneas* v. 10. O. E. Texts (1883) 175 Mid uncre claene fee. c 900 *Beda's Eccl. Hist.* iii. xiv. [ix. 1] (1891) 216 Forðon 3if þu hisses monnes fea [fæm] in 3innom deades ne ofenge, ne burne his wite on þe. c 1000 *Æt. Gosf. Matt.* x. 9 Nabbe 7e gold ne soelfer ne feoh on cōwrum bigzdrum. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Pa. .salden heore ehte and þef feh bihtan þam apostles. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15968 He selþeþ Hally Cast forr fe. c 1205 *LAY.* 9176 He midte æt-halden heore feoh þe Julius her fatte. c 1225 *Aur.* R. 326 Vor sunne is þes deofles feþ þe he 3iude to gaud. c 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 25 Floriz ne let for ne feo To finden al þat need beo. c 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* vii. viii. 754 Corrupte . . wyth þe kyng of Inglendis Fe. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 30 in Hazi. E. E. P. II. 254 God give you good of your gold, she said. And ever God give you good of your fee.

4. Comb. fee-house, (a) in OE., a treasury, (b) a cattle-shed.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc. Sup.* in Wr. Wülcker 184 *Ærarium*, feohhus. 1283 *Cath. Angl.* 125/1 A Feehouse, *bostor*.

Fee (fī), sb.² Forms: 4-5 feo, feo, fey, 6 flo, 3-fee. Pl. 3 fez, 3-4 feez, 5 feso, 5-6 feeze, 6 feso, feis, 4- fees. See also FEU, FEUD sb.², FIEF sb.². [A. F. fee, *fe* = OF. *fē*, *fī*, *fī*, *fīet* (app. implied in *fiez* pl.), *fīe*, *fīeu*, *fīu*, Pr. *feo*, *fīu*, *fīeu*, It. *fio* (prob. from Fr. or Pr.; the Lombardic Lat. *faderfium* is a compound of Teut. *fehu* FEE sb.¹, med.L. *foedum*, *feudum* (first cited by Du Cange from a charter of Charles the Fat, A.D. 884), also *feum*, *feum*, *fedum*, in Sicily *fegum*.

The mutual relation of the various Romanic and med.L. forms is somewhat obscure. According to some scholars, *fē* is a vbl. sb. *f* *fever* to grant in fee, *f* *fīu*, which, as well as the other forms of the sb., descends from *foedum* or its Teut. source. The ultimate etymology is uncertain. A prevalent view is that the word is f. OHG. *fehu* cattle, property, money (= FEE sb.¹), + *ōd* wealth, property. This must be rejected, because such an etymology could directly yield no other sense than that of 'movable property', which is very remote from the sense of *foedum* as used in early records, viz. usufruct granted in requital of service (often opposed to *alodis*, originally meaning 'inheritance'); cf. the synonyms, Ger. *lehen*, OE. *læn* (the same word as Eng. *loan*), and L. *beneficium*, i. e. something granted to a subject by the kindness of his lord. A more tenable theory is that the OF. *fē* is an adoption of the Teut. *fēhu* in the contextual sense of 'wages, payment for service'; the Rom. word certainly had this meaning (see branch II below), and it is conceivable that the feudal sense is a specific application of it. The *d* of the L. forms, *foedum*, *foedum*, however, is left unexplained by this hypothesis; some regard it as a euphonic insertion (comparing It. *chiudo* nail from vulgar L. **clo-nim* from *clavum*); others think that it is due to the analogy of *alodium*; and others suppose *foedum* to be a vbl. sb. *f* *fundare* = *feum dare*; but each of these views involves serious difficulties. It is not impossible that two originally distinct words may have been confused. A conjecture proposed by Prof. Kern, and approved by some German jurists, is that *foedum* represents an OHG. **fēd*, related to the vb *fēhōn*, which is recorded only in the sense 'to eat, feed upon', but is supposed on etymological grounds to have had the wider meaning 'to take for one's enjoyment'. This would account fairly well for the sense, but involves too much hypothesis to be accepted with confidence. It is curious, if the word be of Teut. formation, that there is no direct proof of its having existed in any Teut. language, nor is it found even in the L. text of the Frankish laws.]

1. Feudal Law. An estate in land (in England always a heritable estate), held on condition of homage and service to a superior lord, by whom it is granted and in whom the ownership remains; a fief, feudal benefice. † To take (a person's) fee; to become his vassal. Now only Hist.

Ecclesiastical fee (L. *foedum ecclesiasticum*): one held by an ecclesiastical person or corporation, and not owing any but spiritual service. *Knights' fee*, *lay fee*: see KNIGHT sb., LAY a.

[1292 BRITTON i. ii. § 1 Plusours maneres des fees sont et de tenures.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 63 Perfor vnto þam to he gaf Griffyns feez. c 1400 *Melayne* 1371 Allas. That ever I take the fee! 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* 23 A generale resumption of alle lordschippes . . and feys graunted be the Kyng. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 105 Feodum, or fee, is that which is held of some superior, on condition of rendering him service. 1836 *BAINES Hist. Lanc.* III. 204 The great fee or lordship of Pontefract was vested in them. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 43 The word fee anciently meant any estate feudally held of another person. 1863 H. Cox *Justit.* ii. xi. 583 [Of the Counties Palatine] there remain now only those of Lancaster and Durham, the latter formerly an ecclesiastical fee belonging to the Bishop of Durham.

b. Phrases, (As) in or of fee (= L. *in, de feudo, ut in feudo*): by a heritable right subject to feudal obligations. Now only Hist. Also *transf.* and *fig.* [1292 BRITTON i. xxi. § 4 'Autres qe il ne avoient en leur demeyne cum de fee.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 William be Conqueror his ancestres & he Held with grete honour Normundie in fe. Of alle kynges of France. c 1470 *HENRY VI. Wallace x. 977* Schyr Armer hecht he suld it haif in hyr Till held in fe and othir landis mo. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 12* § 5 That every recovery so had be as gode . . as if the King were seised of the premises in his demesne as of fee. 1494 *FARHAM Chron.* vi. xxviii. 236 To . . holde it [the lande] of hym as in fe. c 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xx. 305 Sith we hold all things of him [God] in fee, we owe him fealty and homage. 1854 Miss Yonge *Chanoes* (1877) II. v. 57 The sovereignty of the provinces he now held in fee were made over to him.

2. Common Law. An estate of inheritance in land. Also in phrases as in 1 b. (A fee is either a FEE-

SIMPLE or a FEE-TAIL; but *in fee* is usually = 'in fee-simple'.)

In Eng. Law theoretically identical with sense 1, all landed property being understood to be held feudally of the Crown. In the U.S. the holder of the fee is in theory as well as in fact the absolute owner of the land.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 700 The baronie he gaif To Durhame kirk in heretage and fee. 1628 *Coxe On Litt.* iii. iv. § 293, 189 It is to be understood that when it is said . . that a man is seised in fee . . it shall be intended in fee simple. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 184 To purchase lands in fee. 1809 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 262 Peck. . . covenanted that Georgia . . was legally the owner in fee of the land in question. 1818 *CRUIST Digest* (ed. 2) I. 160 If a woman, tenant in tail general, makes a feoffment in fee, and takes back an estate in fee. *Ibid.* VI. 265 Here the fee was expressly given to the trustees. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 149 An estate of which the deviser was mortgagee in fee. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1879) 43 A fee may now be said to mean an estate of inheritance. 1858 *POLSON Law & L.* 197 Seized in fee.

b. fig. esp. in phrase To hold in fee, to hold as one's absolute and rightful possession.

1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iii. iv. (Arb.) 52 One madde properte these women haue in fey. When ye will, they will not. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiv. 64 My fee [A.V. inheritance] Is sweeter then Virgin-Combes. c 1674 *MILTON Sonn.* xii. Which after held the sun and moon in fee. 1802 *WORDSW.* *On Extinction Venet. Rep.*, Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 38 Powers. . . such rather as were evidently his own in fee. 1850 *TENNYSON In Memoriam* lxxix. I know thee of what force thou art To hold the costliest love in fee.

c. Base fee: see BASE a. II. Also (see quot.).

1883 F. POLLOCK *Land Law* 108 The curious kind of estate created by the conveyance in fee-simple of a tenant in tail not in possession, without the concurrence of the owners of estates preceding his own, is called a *base fee*.

d. In s.w. dialect. (See quotes.)

1630 *RISON Surv. Devon* § 91 (1810) 87 This town consisteth of three parts, the fee, the manor, and the borough; the fee is of such freeholders and gentlemen as do dwell in Devonshire. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Fee*, freehold property. 'Our house is fee'.

e. At a pin's fee: at the value of a pin.
1602 *SHAKS. Ham. i. iv. 65*, I doe not set my life at a pin's fee. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* VI. xvi. x. 260 The present Editor does not . . value the rumour at a pin's fee.

3. A territory held in fee; a lordship.

[1292 BRITTON iii. ii. § 1 Qe les seignurs des feez eyent les gardes de lour feez.] 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxvi. (1483) 7 Vnder thy lord god as chyef lord of the fee. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1056, 131 fosters. . . that were kepars of that fee. 15.. *Adam Bell* 56 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 162 Forty fosters of the fe These outlaws had y-slaw. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 49 The Tenements within the Fee were not partible. 1851 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 20 It [the castle] was the chief place of his honour or fee. 1869 *LOWELL Singing Leaves* 84 My lute and I are lords of more Than thrice this kingdom's fee.

transf. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 960 þat folk þat in þose fees [cities of the Plain] lenged. c 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* vi. ii. 49 Sum heithen man. . . Mycht yspre Crystyn Feys.

† 4. a. The heritable right to an office of profit, granted by a superior lord and held on condition of feudal homage. Only in phrases *in, of, to fee*.

b. The heritable right to a pension or revenue similarly granted. Obs.

a. [1292 BRITTON i. xii. § 9 Une autre defendoms a touz ceux qi cleymant aver garde des prisons en fee.] 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 456 Schir robert of Keith. . . wes Marshall of all the host of fee c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 1026 In heretage gaiff him office to fee Off all Straitheir and schirreiff off the toun. 1690 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. The word Fee is sometimes used . . for a perpetual right incorporated; as to have the keeping of Prisons . . in Fee. 1700 *tr. Charter of Edw. I.* in *Tyrrill Hist. Eng.* II. 820 No Forester . . who is not a Forester in Fee . . shall take Chiminage.

b. [1292 BRITTON ii. x. § 2 Une autre manere de purchaz est que home fet de annuel fee de deners ou de autre chose en fee.] 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Fee* . . a rent or annuity granted to one, and his heirs, which is a *fee personal*.

† 5. Homage rendered, or fealty promised, by a vassal to a superior. Also, employment, service.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 þe moneth of Novembre. . . com kyng William. . . & þer sald him his fee. 1485 *Certificate in Surtees Hist.* (1890) 49. I accept hym to be of my fee and counsell. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. x. 21 Venus Damzels, all within her fee.

† 6. To be at, in, of, to, with: to be in the pay or service of, under an obligation to; hence, to be in league with. Also, to have (one) in fee: to retain, hold in one's service. *Obs.*

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* 8 Are not all the lerned men in your realme in fee with them. 1590 *WEBBE Trav.* (Arb.) 34 Beeing then in yeerly fee to the King of Spaine. 1600 *HOLLAND Ltry XLII.* v. (1609) 1118 In fee as it were with him, in regard of many courtesies and gracious favours received at his hands. 1633 *BR. HALL Hard Texts* 324 As if ye were at a fee with death and Hell. 1793 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 208 Some of those Bricklayers that are in Fee with 'em. 1796 *NUGENT Gr. Tour IV.* 33 He will endeavour to carry you to his own favourite house, which has him in fee.

II. Denoting a payment or gift.

[This branch is commonly referred to FEE sb.¹, but the A.F. is *fee*, and the med.L. *foedum*, both in England and on the continent; cf. It. *fio*. The two sbs., however, being coincident in form, were certainly confused, and in many instances it makes no difference to the sense whether the word is taken as sb.¹ or as sb.² Senses 6-8 seem to have been influenced by branch I; sense 9 agrees with a continental use of *foedum*.]

† 6. A tribute or offering to a superior. Obs.

c 1369 *CHAUCER Dethe Blanche* 266 This . . god . . May winne of me mo fees thus Than ever he wan. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 4466 Pan fall 3e flatt on þe fold, with fees þam adours. *Ibid.* 5139 Four hundred fellis 3it to fee. 1602 *DEKKER Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 253 Knees Are made for kings, they are the subjects Fees.

7. The sum which a public officer (? originally, one who held his office 'in fee': see 4 a) is authorized to demand as payment for the execution of his official functions.

[1292 BRITTON i. xii. § 7 Ne ja par defaute de riel fee ne soit nul prison ou suet tenu.] c 1450 *Ek. Curiaze* 598 In Baloch Bk. (1866) 319 Sex pons perfore to feys he takes. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 279 To the Chaumberlens for there fese xxvijs. viijd. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 6 Any such Ordynary . . shall nat in any wyse take for the same above the fees lymyted by this Act. 1546 *Mem. Rypen* (Surtees) III. 25 To the Auditor for his Fee xiiij. iijd. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* iii. i. (1588) 333 Two Justices of Peace, may license such as he delivered out of Gaoles, to beg for their fees. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 217, I should rob the Deaths-man of his Fee. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 2 The fee of the seale, ten pounds. 1680 *Tryal & Sent. Eliz. Cellier* 18, I came to pay the Clerk of the Council his Fees. . . I was obliged to pay the Fees myself at the Council. 1727 *SWIFT Deser. Morning.* The turnkey now his flock returning sees, Duly let out a-nights to steal for fees. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 936 The captain had paid an extra fee in order to procure his clearances. 1858 *KINGSLEY Poems, Earl Haldan's Dan.* 6 The locks of six princesses Must be my marriage fee. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. x. 471 The greedy secular clergy refused the first sacrament except on payment of a fee.

b. Extended to denote the remuneration paid or due to a lawyer, a physician, or (in recent use) any professional man, a director of a public company, etc. for an occasional service.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 16 The lawyers I would wish to take lesse fees of their clients. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/1 Litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. 1655 *CULPEPER Riverius* Epigram, Who spend Their Life in Visits, and whose Labours end In taking Fees. 1727-38 *GAU Fables* ii. ix. 21 The fee gives eloquence to his spirit. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1784 (1847) 800/2 Physicians . . generously attended him without accepting any fees. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) i. vi. 34 What fee, doctor . . shall I give you for saving his life? 1863 P. BARRY *Dock-yard Econ.* 48 Few of them [Lawyers] are proof against the fee. 1865 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. II. 11 The remuneration [for public lectures] was equivalent to the fees at that time paid in this country for the like services.

c. The sum paid for admission to an examination, a society, etc.; or for entrance to a public building. Also, admission, court, entrance-fee.

1889 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 88 He schal . . payen his fees and sythyn for hys entres. 1891 *Cambridge Univ. Calendar* 22 A fee of £2 2s. is paid to the Common Chest by every student on each admission to a Special Examination. 1893 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 30 University Museum. Open . . to visitors (without fee) from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

d. Terminal payments for instruction at school.
1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1428 For double fees A dunce may turne a Doctor. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. lit.* III. 358 Private schools are taught, for small fees, by . . priests. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. 467 In 1746 the council [of Kirkcaldy] enact that the fees shall be paid quarterly.

† 8. A perquisite allowed to an officer or servant (esp. a forester, a cook or scullion). Fee of a bullock: see quot. 1730. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.* T. 945 Thus hath here lord . . hem payed Here wages and here fees for here servise. 1474 *Housh. Ord.* 32 The larders hath to their fees the neckes of mutton two fingers from the heade. [a 1490 *BORLASE Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 371 Et ipse emebat de cocis lez feez.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F. iv. The Right shulder . . yeueth to the foster for that is his fee. 1557 *Order of Hospitals* H. ij b. The Butler . . You shall have no manner of Fees, but your ordinarie wages. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 831/2 The outscourings or fees of the kitchen. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iii. 23, I, here's a Deere, whose skins a Keepers Fee. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 833 Certain young men . . snatch it [food] hastily up as from their fees, and like greedie Harpies ravened it downe in a moment. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *The Fee of a Bullock*, the bones of a bullocks thighs and shoulders, having the meat cut off (but not clean) for salding for victualling ships.

† 9. A warrior's share of spoil; a dog's share of the game. Obs.

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1622 He com, gayn, His feez þer for to longe. 14.. *Venerie de Twely* in *Rd. Ant.* I. 153 The houndes shall be rewarded with the necke and with the bewells with the fee. 1616 *SURF.* & *MARKH. Country Farnes* 697 The hare being killed, it will be good to give the dogs their fees, the better to encourage them.

transf. 1659 P. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 101 The Clergy hath ever served as Fee, or prey to the seditious.

† 9. Any allotted portion. Obs.

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 73 Give sheepe to their fees the mistle of trees. *Ibid.* 78 In pruning and trimming all manner of trees, reserve to each catel their properly fees. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Discharge* v. Only the present thy part and fee. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* i. ii. xiii. There Psyche's feet impart a smaller fee Of gentle warmth.

† 9. A fixed salary or wage; the pay of a soldier. Also pl. Wages. Obs. exc. Sc. or Hist.

c 1400 *MAUNFORD* (1839) xv. 170 He that kepeth him [a sacred ox] hath every day grete fees. 1533 *GAU Right Voy* (1888) 16 That that holdis their seruandis feis fra thyme. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 133 Men of weir that wald tak mite and fee. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 149 Mr. Bruce. . . hes 40 crounes monethlie for his intertainment, and 500 crounes of fee. 1686 G. STUART *Jaco-Ser.* Diss. 26 Ye shall nev'r crave twice of me The smallest Penny of your Fee. 1724 *RANSAY Teat.* Misc. (1733) II. 194 Her fee and

bountith in her lap. 1773 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* III. vi. § 7. 507 Servants fees, being given that they may maintain themselves in a condition suitable to their service... cannot be arrested. a 180 TANNAMILL *Poems* (1846) 103 For I have waird my winter's fee. 1878 *SIMPSON Sch. Shaks.* I. 10 Holding the post of King's standard-bearer, with the fee of six shillings and eight pence a day.

10. +a. A prize. a reward. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2400 The fairest of þe fele shull þat fe haue. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* XI. 460, 'I wald fayn speke with the...'. 'Thow may for littill fee.' a 1541 *WYATT in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 81 Chance hath... to another geueth the fee Of all my losse to haue the gayn. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. x. 3 Yet is the paine thereof much greater then the fee. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. ii. *Fathers* 91 Thy God, thy King, thy Fee, thy Fence I am. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Busnesse* viii. Two deaths had been thy fee.

b. An occasional gift, a gratuity, given in recognition of services rendered. Phrase, without fee or reward.

a 1592 *GREENE Geo.-a-Greene Wks.* (Rldg.) 267½ Fetch me A stand of ale... this is for a fee to welcome Robin Hood. 1768 *FOOTE Devil on 2 Sticks* II. It is a part of the world where a fee is never refused. 1832 *W. IRVING Alhambra* II. 90 'God forbid,' said he, 'that I should ask fee or reward for doing a common act of humanity.' 1865 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1884) 145 The attendants... expect fees they on their own private account. 1873 *TRISTRAM MOAB* xv. 291 The not unacceptable fee of a kid-skin of fresh butter.

+c. In bad sense: A bribe. Obs.

1549 *COVERDALE Erasim. Par.* 2 Pet. ii. 15 Being corrupt with wicked fee. 1596 *SHAKS. John* ii. 170 Draws those heauen-mouing pearles from his poor eyes Which heauen shall take in nature of a fee. c 1643 *MILTON Sonn.*, To Lady *Marg. Ley*, Unstain'd with gold or fee.

III. attrib. and Comb.

11. General relations (in senses 7-10). a. attrib., as fee-system, -table, -theatre. b. objective, as fee-seeker; fee-catching vbl. sb.; fee-checking, -gathering also vbl. sb.; -paying, -yielding adjs. c. instrumental, as fee-fed adj.

1820 *BENTHAM Packing vbl.* (1821) 184 A mere pretence for 'fee-catching. *Ibid.* 187 So 'fee-checking an innovation. 1808 — *Sc. Reform* 71 'Fee-fed lawyers always excepted. *Ibid.* 9 The Technical nr 'Fee-gathering system. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 468 Fee-gathering is the real foundation of all the laws of England have been framed! 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxix. 703 The profession would not be merely vena and fee-gathering. 1893 *Daily News* 12 July 5½ 'Fee-paying schools. 1890 *Ibid.* 7 June 2½ Lawyers and 'fee-seekers. 1891 *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 2½ The 'fee system seems to me one of the most outrageous and indefensible. 1892 *J. QUINCY in Life* 234 If... we... mete out contributions for national safety by our 'fee-tables. 1808 *BENTHAM Sc. Reform* 8 Sale of a 'fee-yielding office.

12. Special comb. + fee-buck, (a buck received as a perquisite; fee-estate (see quot.); fee-expectant: see EXPECTANT a. 3; + fee-Gloucester, a Cornish tenure; fee-fund (see quot.); + fee-grief, a grief that has a particular owner; fee-liege (see LIEGE); + fee-Morton, a Cornish tenure (cf. fee-Gloucester); + fee-penny, an earnest of a bargain; + fee-pie (in humorous phrase to eat fee pie, ? to receive bribes); fee-royal (see ROYAL). Also FEE-FARM, FEE-SIMPLE, FEE-TAIL.

a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Siege* iv. ii. You... Put of your Mercer with your 'Fee-buck for That season. 1775 *ASH, 'Fee-estate*, lands or tenements for which some service... is paid to the chief lord. 1651 *tr. Kitchen's Jurisdictions* (ed. 21 301 If it [land in frank-marriage] was given to them in taile to haue to them and their heirs, they haue taile and 'fee expectant. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.*, 'Fee-fund... the dues of Court payable on the tabling of summonses... etc., out of which the... officers of the Court are paid. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 38 b, They pay in most places only fee-Morton reeve which is after five markes the whole Knights fee... whereas that of fee-Gloucester is five pound. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 196 Is it a 'Fee-griefe Due to some single brest? 1695 *G. RIDPATH (Lilr)* Sir T. Craig's Scotland's Sovereignty Asserted... against those who maintain that Scotland is a Fee, or Fee-Liege of England. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 38 b, Fee-Morton... so called of John Earle first of Morton. 1552 *tr. GRESHAM in Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. C. 147 When the Kings Majesties father did first begin... to take up money upon interest... he took his 'feepeny in merchandise. a 1640 *Dav. Perergr. Schol.* (1881) 72 Sailing he was a wise Justice to eat 'fee-pie with his clarks. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 145½ He gaf to them... the 'fee ryall of that busage.

+ Fee, sb. 3. Obs. Also 5 fey. [a. OF. fee, feie (F. foie)]. The liver.

14. — *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 96 Tak and dight the pouche and the fee of a pik. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* (1889) 101 Kepe the fey or the lyuer, and kutte away the gall.

Fee (fē), v. 1. Also Sc. 4-6 fey, 5-6 fei, 6 fie. [f. FEE sb. 2.]

+ I. 1. trans. ? To invest with a fief; ? to grant as a fief. Obs. —

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124½ To Fee, *feoffare*.

II. (From senses 7-10 of the sb.)

2. trans. To give a fee to. To fee away (nonce-use): to induce by a fee to go away.

a 1509 *SKELTON Ware the Hauke* 151 So the Scribe was feed. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 278 He that fees me best, speeds best. 1716 *SWIFT Philis*, Suppose all parties need agree, The writings drawn, the lawyer feed. 1803 *Med. Jurid.* IX. 62 The Governor and a few others... chose to focus for attendance in their respective families. 1805 — *J. BERESFORD Miserics Hum. Life* (1826) v. xxvii, You cannot drive or even fee them away as they are paid for torturing you by some barbarians at the next door. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 35. 203, I had... feed the steward.

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1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 14½ You must fee the waiter when you give the order.

absol. 1806-7 *J. BERESFORD Miserics Hum. Life* (1826) v. xix, After having feed'd very high for places at Mrs. Siddon's benefit. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 14½ At the hotel the guest who does not fee in advance soon finds the zeal of the waiters fall off.

3. To engage for a fee; Sc. to hire, employ (servants, etc.); + trans. to make use of (an occasion).

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* IX. 40 Semen he feyt and gaiff thaim gudlye wage. 1529 *LYNDESAI Compl.* 39 The father of Fameill... Quikill... Feit men to wyrk in his wyne zaird. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* i. Wks. 1846 I. 39 Gredynes of preastis not onlie receive false miracles, bot also thet cherise and fies knaiffs for that purpose. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. ii. 204, I haue... feed'e euery slight occasion, that could but nigrardly giue mee sight of her. 1701 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 78 A lawyer sends me word he is offered to be feed against me. a 1820 *TANNAMILL Poems* (1846) 12 That day ye feed the skelpor Highland callan. 1806-7 *J. BERESFORD Miserics Hum. Life* (1826) xxi. xvi, Learning to be too too—i. e. feeling a great raw-boned fellow to thresh you as long as he can stand over you. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* viii. (ed. 4) 149 Young lads and lasses came to fee them from the country to be feed, and farmers... came in to fee them.

+ b. In a bad sense: To bribe. Obs.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 485 heading, Heire the Inglis knycht feys a trautour. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 515 How Nathologus feyt ane Man to follow Dorus... for to slay him. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* vi. 2537 Fee, but the Summer, and he shall not cite thee. 1727 *DE FOE Protest. Monast.* vii, Without Feeing the Journalists or Publishers. c 1800 *K. WHITE Cliff. Gr.* 318 Should honours tempt thee, and should riches fee.

4. intr. for refl. To hire oneself.

a 1810 *TANNAMILL Poems* (1846) 17 Blythe was the time when he feed'd w't my Father, O, Happy war' the days when we herded thegither. O. 1875 *G. MACDONALD Sir Gibbie* xviii. 129 They would not fee to it [a situation] for any amount of wage.

Fee (fē), v. 2 Mining. See quot.

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining, Fee*, to load up the coal, etc., in a heading into tubs.

Fee, var. of FAY sb. 3

+ Feeable, a. Obs. Also 5 foable, feble. [f. FEE sb. 2 + -ABLE.] Subject to fees. In quot.,

That may be taken as a perquisite (see FEE sb. 2). 1461 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 73 When theges byn of wyne and vessels feble or perused. 1469 *Ibid.* 95 The remanent to be feable. *Ibid.*, The panyers of sea-fishes to be feable; and their fees to be divided to the yoman groomes and pages. 1847-8 *HALLIWELL* (citing HALL), Feable, subject to fees.

+ Feebility, Obs. rare. In 5 febylyte, febylto.

[f. FEEBLE a.; see -bility, -ity.] = FEEBLENESS.

1413 *LYOC. Pilgr. Soule* II. li. (1859) 54 By their owne fleschly febyltye. c 1450 *CARGO St. Kath.* (E.E.T.S.) 180/156 þat god hymself no þing wrotthe schuld be... wyth þi febyltye.

Feebly, obs. form of FEEBLY adv.

Feeble (fēbl), a. and sb. Forms: 2-6 feble,

(4 febele), 3-5 febul (10, 3-6 fieble, (4 fyble, 6 fybul), 4-6 feable, febil (1, -yl (o, 7 feoble, 6- feeble. Compar. 3 foblere; Superl. 4 fyebleste, 6 feobleste. [a. OF. feble, fieble, foible (mod. foible), later forms of feible weak: -L. febilis that is to be wept over (cf. FEEBLE a.), f. fere to weep. Cf. Pr. feble, fieble, freble, Sp. feble, feg, febre, It. fevole of same origin and meaning.]

A. adj.

1. Of persons or animals, their limbs or organs: Lacking strength, weak, infirm. Now implying an extreme degree of weakness, and suggesting either pity or contempt. + Const. of, also to with inf.

c 1175 *Laub. Hunt.* 47 þa bi-com his licome swiþe feble. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Auh wostu hwat awileged monnes feble eien þe is leic iclumben? 1207 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 7665 Pe deicnis no mete ne founde... & so þe forelure we. c 1305 *St. Christopher* 216 in E. P. (1862) 65 þu er wel feble to fite. c 1320 *Seyn Sag.* 350 (W.) He was lene and febil of myght. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Isalter* xxxvii. 15 As aran þan þe whilk na thynge is febler. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 313 If the patient be marded febl wi' medicyns laxativis. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 3507 He was so febil he myght not ga. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Cvij b. And this lady felt herself al wery and feble of the aduysyns. a 1520 *SKELTON Boice of Court* Prol. 27 His heed maye he carde, but feble his brayne. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS' Non* liv. 182 Huon was mounted on his lene feble horse. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxx. 42 The feebler were Labans. c 1630 *MILTON Passion* 45 Though grief my feble hands up loock. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 147 The feebler heart. 1829 *HOOD Eugene Aram* xiv, A feeble man and old. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.*, Prudence Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 Bring them hand to hand, and they are feeble folk.

absol. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 þus ure Louerd spared a uormest þe junge & þe feble. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xviii. 92 Rycht oft makis þe febil wyght. 1808 *Med. Jurid.* XIX. 424 If acidity be troublesome, as often happens to the feeble and dyspeptic.

+ 2. Of things: Having little strength; weak, frail, fragile; slight, slender. Of a fortress, etc.: Having little power of resistance. Obs.

1340 *Ayend.* 227 Hit is grat wonder þe hi lokeb zuich ane fiesene castel ase hare feble body. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 42 This were a feble fundament. 1387 *TRAVISA Higien* (Rolls) i. 235 Hens semede þat þe legges were to feble for to bere such an ymage. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 322 'The firste boon in a mannes necke is bounden with manye feble ligaturis. c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) vii. 80 Before the Chirche of the Sepulchre, is the Cytee more feble than in

any other partie. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* XI. 1010 Thus semlyt thia about that febil hauld. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Some houses be feble and very lyke to fall downe. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 163 The Stem, too feeble for the freight. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 16 Bunches lateral... stem feble.

absol. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 24 The feble meind was with the strong So might it nought wel stonde long.

b. spec. with reference to a sword. [ad. F. faible: see B. 4.]

1684 *R. H. School Recreat.* 57 The feble, weak or second Part is accounted from the Middle to the Point. 1809 *ROLANO Fencing* 35 The fort part of your blade against the feeble part of your adversary's.

3. Lacking intellectual or moral strength.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 He... al te seched þat pone þe was er swo feble. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xv. 341 Wherefore folke is þe feblere and nougt ferme of bilieue. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 1710 He þoht him sa feble, He dresstis to him in dedebye... a ball... he barne with to play. c 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 169 3e febill of fithte! folke affraid. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe* (W. de W. 1531) Gb. We sholde not be ignorant, feble & weyke in these... thynge. 1639 *DR. HAMILTON in H. Papers* (Camden) 77, I shall never proue false or feble. 1692 *BENTLEY Serin.* 3 Oct. 29 Though we be now miserabill and feble, yet we aspire after eternal happiness. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 105 He was feble and without volition. a 1859 *MACAULAY Misc. Writ.* (1860) II. 107 Rigid principles often do for feeble minds what stays do for feeble bodies.

+ 4. Wanting in resonances; ill-supplied, poor. Const. of. Obs.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) p. 448 (lxxxix. 10) A feble lord þou seruest. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 355 Tharfor he þought the cuntre was Febill of men. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxlviii. 791 The Duke of Aniove began to wax feble, bothe of men and of money.

+ b. Of a grant of money, a meal: Scanty. Obs.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 500 The sayd iij. astatys ordeynyd a more feble money than they before hadde made. 1562 *TURNER Bathis* 12a, Ye may go to a feable diner. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 246, I knew not of the friars feeble fare.

+ 5. Of inferior quality, poor, mean. Often said of clothing, food, dwelling, etc. Obs.

c 1275 *Lutet Soli Serin.* 41 in O. E. Misc. 188 Boþe heo makeþ feble heore bred and heore ale. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 15/84 Vpon a seli ase he rod: in feble clothes also. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23100 (Trin.) For here is feble abydinge. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xv. 343 Þe merke of þat pone is good ac þe met is feble. c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 292 And fewe or feble grapes in the same Have growe. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 452 The man kest off his febil weid oft gray.

+ b. Of a period, evnt, etc.: Miserable, ill-starred, unhappy. Obs.

1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 6125 Febleliche he liuede al is lif, & deyde in feble deþe. 14140 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 224 In feble tyme Christe yode me froo. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1438 Feble folke forfaren with a feble ende.

+ c. In moral sense: Mean, base. Obs.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1072 Wicke and feble was here 303t. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 60 (Add. MS.) To fulfill her will in feble dede.

6. Wanting in energy, force, or effect.

a. of natural agents, powers, qualities, or operations.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 745 For-whi þe complecion of ilk man was sythen febler þan it was þan. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1996 (Trin.) Now is for synne & pride of man þe erþe febler þan hit was þan. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 221 þan I tastide hir pouis & it was wondir feble. *Ibid.* 373 In feble men... þou muste use feble medicyns. 1595 *SHAKS. John* v. 45 35 The old, feble, and day-wearied Sunne. 1671 *R. BOHUN Wind* 14 Air alone might seeme able to create but a very feble and languid Wind. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Palamon & Arcite* i. 164 Some faint Signs of feble life appear. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* v. iii. 99 We may have some feble Branches on them. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* iv, Her light was yet too feble to assist them. 1806 *Med. Jurid.* XV. 438 A feebler action of the poison. 1847 *JAMES Woodman* v, He has but feble health.

b. of the mind, thoughts, etc.

1393 *LANGL P. Pl.* C. ii. 183 Þat feith with-out feith ys febelere þan nouht. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xx. 92 My feble witte. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Esdras* v. 14 My mynde was feble and carefull. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. 11. 35 My earthie grosse conceit: Smothered in errors, feble, shallow, weak. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxvii. 214 My feeble Reason. 1836 *J. GILBERT Chr. Atomum* ix. 1852 278 The thought of danger would possess but feeble power to resist temptation.

c. of actions, feelings, utterances, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14819 (Fair.) A feble counsaill 3e do to dragh. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 318 That was a feble dede of armes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3189 When the lede hadde left of his speche, Fele of þe folke febill it thughten. 1580 *BARET Alv.* F 318 Feble orations made to the people, without spirit or life. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. vii. 10 A true-deouted Pilgrime is not weary To measure kingdomes with his feeble steps. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Aeneid* viii. 621 Feeble are the Succours I can send. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* II. 14, Shall all their feeble Threats deride. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* i. xvii, Grief in Zeinab's soul All other feebler feelings over-power'd. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. v. 166 The brilliancy of the exploit had no feeble attractions for the imagination of Clive. 1840 *THURWALL Greece* VII. 281 A feble attempt was made by two generals. 1862 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xlii. 161 The feble conduct which lost Normandy. 1865 *TRAVELMAN Macaulay* II. iii. 66 He proceeded to reply with a feble and partial argument.

7. Of an effect, phenomenon, etc.: Faintly perceptible, indistinct.

1860 *TYNALL Glac.* i. iii. 30 The effect became more and more feble, until... it almost wholly disappeared. 1876 *TAIT*

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Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc. ix. 215 The feeble bands which cross the comparatively dark space between the spectra.

8. quasi-adv. = FEEBLY.

1768-74 TUCKER *Nat. Hist.* (1852) I. 202 Every one's experience may convince him how feeble she [reason] acts unless [etc.].

9. Comb., parasynthetic, as, feeble-bodied, -eyed, -framed, -hearted, -minded (whence *feeble-mindedness*), -winged.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. viii. 180 The viper... is but a slow, feeble-bodied animal. **1834** WORDSW. *Excursion* viii. 203 Those gigantic powers... have been compelled To serve the will of feeble-bodied Man. **1860** FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. xii. 5 Weak Cupid was too feeble eide To strike him sure. **1808** CONNELL *Pol. Reg.* XIV. 193 The law gives him so much power over the poor feeble-framed creature. **1850** BAILE *Image Both Ch.* i. ii. D iv b. If thou be 'feble harted saye, lorde encrease my fayth. **1836** J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* i. 1819 150 Ere it reach Heaven's gate, Blows frustrate o'er the earth thy feeble-hearted prayer. **1834** TINAOLE *2 Thess.* v. 14 Comfort the 'feble mynded. **1892** *Daily News* 1 Mar. 3/2 The desirability of better provision being made for the care of 'feble-minded' women. **1819** W. SCLATER *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* (1830) 481 The Nature of 'feble-mindedness. **1846** WORCESTER (citing E. IRVING), *Feeble-Mindedness*. **1834** FORD *P. Warbeck* i. ii. Your goodness gives large warrants to... My 'feble-wing'd ambition.

B. sb.

†1. A feeble person. Obs.

(Quots. 1631 and 1826 refer to *K. Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 179.) **1340** *Ayenb.* 148 Pe guode man and be wyse berep and uoreberp alway befoles and feebles. **1563** T. POWELL *Town All Trades* (New Shaks. Soc. 1157) The Taylor, who... had thrust himself in amongst the Nobilitie... and was so discovered, and handled... from hand to foot, till the Gaurd delivered him at the great Chamber door, and cryed, 'farewell, good feeble!' **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. i. The most forcible of feebles.]

†2. Weakness, feebleness. Obs.

Only in phrase for *feeble*, which may be explained as ellipsis: 'For feeble that one is'; the substantival character of the sense is thus doubtful.

1325 *Coer de L.* 778 That him ne thorst yt not wyte, For febyl his dynt to synite. **1400** *Nestr. Troy* 8704 Suche a sorow full sodenly sanke in his liert, hat he fainted for feble. **1400-50** *Alexander* 4280 Ne for na febill at we fele.

= FOIBLE 1.

1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* i. i. You shall find 'em sway'd by some who have the luck to find their feeblies. **1694** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxcvi. (ed. 6) 543 Every Man has his Feeble. **1823** BYRON *Juan* xv. xxii. Modesty's my forte, And pride my feeble.

4. Fencing. The portion of a sword from the middle to the point; = FOIBLE 2.

1545 *City Alarm* 1. There's no good fencing without knowledge of the feeble of your sword. **1776** G. SERRUE *Building in Water* 54 Like taking a sword in the feeble of the Point. **1877** *Black's Pop. Encyclopedia* III. 325/2 It should always be the care of the swordsman to receive the feeble of the enemy's weapon on the forte of his own.

Feeble (fē'b'l), *v.* Forms: 3 febli-en, (febly), feble, 4-5 feblil, (5 -yl), 4-6 feble, (5 febel, febl-yn), 6 feable(n), 6-7, 9 feable. [f. the adj.; OF. had *foibler* (fēbr), and *foibloier* (fēbloier).]

†1. intr. To become or grow feeble. *Obs.*

1225 *Auer. R.* 368 Leste here lioome feble to swude. **1297** R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 778 King willam... bigan to febli waste. **1375** *Bannour Bruce* li. 384 On thaim! On thaim! I that feble fast! **1465** *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. vii. 39/4 In that feble that they ben endlesse & elden not, ne feble not.

†2. trans. To make feeble; to enfeeble, weaken. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 40 Pai ere noght febild my steppis. **1380** WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 403 Jys shuldest not feble pes rewmes. **1449** *Pecock Repr.* iii. vi. 175 Thou infirmist and feblist... the euydens. **1450-1530** *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 49 Woman what menest thou with thy great wepyng so to feble thy syght. **1546** *Puian Bk. Childr.* (1553) S v. a. When a child neseeth out of measure... the brayn and vertues animal he febled. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 23 And her [a castle's] foundation forst, and febled quight. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* iii. xxxix. (1668) 83 A Shrew Mouse... if it only run over a Beast, it feebleth his hinder parts. **1646** E. F[ISHER] *Mol. Divinity* i. (1752) 27 His understanding was both febled and drowned in darkness. **1831** *Mirror* XVII. 162/1 Every blow is febled with the touch of woe.

Hence *Feebled ppl. a.*; *Feebling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMARSH *Yocasta* v. ii. Then with his feebled armes, she doth endure Their bodies both. **1597** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 226 My feibit eyis grew dim. **1621** FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* i. iii. 'Tis true, you're old and febled. **1632** W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 128 It is good that the body finite sometimes this feebling by the vigorous worke of the spirit. **1624** *Trag. Nerv.* iii. vi. in Bullen O. P. I. 29 Peoples love could not but by these feebling ills be mov'd. **1632** LITTON *Trav.* x. 461 Least by an impatient Minde, and feebling Spirit, I become my owne Murthrer.

Feebleness (fē'b'l'nēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being feeble (in the various senses of the adj.); an instance of this.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2869 (Cott.) Jys man... for-sakes penance neuer be lese, and legges febleness of flesse. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 154 Me pare in malys and feblenes be kynd of anyther troubled es. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 134 Wrath cometh of febleness of courage. **1517** TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 39 Our Savior... for very febleness fell... to the ground. **1533** MORE *Debell. Salem* pref. 7 b. The febleness of his answer shal appere. **1568** G. H. GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 107 King Richard walking unwisely about the Castell, to espye the febleness thereof. **1583** BURNET *tr. More's Utopia* (1681) 79 Women... deal in Wool and Flax, which sute better with their febleness. **1794** S. WILLIAMS *Vermont*

1735 The feebleness of the weapons. **1809-10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 190 It is feebleness only which cannot be generous without injustice. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi All* III. cxv. 80. Committing himself to the fashionable feeblenesses. **1884** *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/4 His grand defect lay in feebleness of will.

b. concr. (nonce-use).

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. 120 Ready to strike that daring feebleness from the stool.

†Feebler. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. FEEBLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

One who or that which makes feeble or weak.

1886 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxviii. 245 Excessive joy... a great feebler of melancholic persons.

Feebleless. *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 3-4 feblesse, 3-5 feblesse, 4 fe-, feblesse, 6 feblesse, 9 feobless. [a. OF. *feblesce, foiblece, mod.F. foiblesse, f. feble, foible* FEEBLE *a.*] Feebleness, infirmity; infirm health.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 442 Pe kyng hyre fader was old man, & drou to feblesse. **1325** SHONCHAM 18 The tokne of feblesse [read -esse] of his goste. **1340** *Ayenb.* 33 Zuo bet he ualþ ine syflesse and ine zuiche ziknesse. **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. ii. 112 Yif so be þat gode be stedfast þan shewep þe feblesse of yuel al openly. **1485** CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 81 For feblesse he fyl to the erthe. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 37 Great feblesse... did off assay Faire Amoret that scarcely she could ride. **1856** J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Fasti* vi. 932 The hours unreined old age and feeble bring.

Feeblish (fē'b'lsh), *a.* [f. FEEBLE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat feeble.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 68 They that are weakly, tender, and feblish. **1832** WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 1. 865 Performers with feblish faces that must frown. **1857** HUGHES *Town Brown* ii. v. He... is feblish, about the knees. **1882** CANNYLE in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 23 Rather a feblish kind of County Town.

†Feeblish, v. Obs. Forms: 4 febliss, 4-6 febliss(h), 6 feeblysh, 5-7 feeblish. [a. OF. **febliss-*, lengthened stem of **feblir* (recorded forms *foibler, feblir*), f. *feble*: see FEEBLE *a.*] *trans.*

To render feeble, weak, or infirm; to enfeeble; = FEEBLE *v.* 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 349 With hungry he thought thame to febliss. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 64 Alle thynges be amunysshed & feblissid by Injustice. **1528** PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Cij b. They assende and gether to gether feblissynge the guttes. **1599** HANLYTT *Voy.* II. i. 68 All Christendome was sore decayed and feblissid by occasion of the warres betweene England and France.

Hence *Feeblishing vbl. sb.*

1630 BARBER *Adv.* F 346 Feblissing, *infirmation*. **1634** H. R. *Salerno's Regim.* 116 Except yee dread great feblissing of Nature.

†Feeblishment. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Enfeeblement.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 157 b. Whiche promise he caused to bee performed... to the... feblishment of the Duchy.

Feeblose, a. rare-1. [f. FEEBLE *a.* + -OSE.]

Rather feeble; weakly.

1882 J. BROWN *John Leech*, etc. 267 Peter had a gentle, sweet, though feeblose... strain of poetic feeling.

Feebly (fē'bli), *adv.* Forms: 3 febleliche, -like, 3-4 febleliche, (5 febleliche), 4 febilly, (5 -ylly), 4-6 febly, (4 febli, 5 feabli), 6 feablely, feebly, 7 feably, 7- feebly. [f. FEEBLE + -LY 2.]

In a feeble manner.

†1. In a sorry manner or plight; inefficiently, insufficiently, niggardly, poorly, scantily. *Obs.*

1290 S. ENG. LEG. *Edmund Conf.* 112 Ake febleliche hire spedd. For seint Edmund hadde ane smate scorde. **1297** R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 6125 Febleliche he lueved al is lif & deyde in feble depe. **1300** *Havelok* 418 Feblelike he gaf him clothes. **1300** *Beket* 178 Such a man... So febleliche wende over lond. **1450** *Kit. de la Tour* i. 1668 30. Y holde hym that dothe it but febly coosled. **1450** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* *Upl. Mous* 37. Poems (1865) 109 Ane sober wane. Of fog and fairn full feblie we-maid.

2. In a weak, ineffective, or half-hearted manner, without strength, energy, or force; weakly. *Of sight:* Dimly.

1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3050 Febli þou camst hayte. **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlv. 1. I may noght sild now bot febilly.

1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 67 Pe pouise began to appere febleliche. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 Febylly, *debilitate, imbecilliter*. **1533** MORE *Debell. Salem* i. xiv. 204 b. He hath... defended... his boke... wythe myche worke full febly. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 177 He was faintly receyved, and febly welcomed. **1591** SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 221 Ye see huge flames... Efoosens consum'd to fall downe feblely. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 87 The deeds of Coriolanus Should not be vtted febly. **1682** DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 197 Thy gentle numbers feebly ereep. **1757** *Footst. Author* ii. Which were as feebly resisted. **1856** KANE *Art. Expl.* i. xix. 232. 1. see feebly in prospect my recovery. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 275 In dreaming we feebly recollect.

3. In a small degree, slightly, poorly.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 133 Others feebly represented in our own country. **1838** T. THOMPSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 698 The acids act but feebly upon caoutchouc.

4. Comb., as feebly-toiling adj.

1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 179 The feebly-toiling heart that shrinks appalled.

Feed (fēd), *sb.* Also 5-7 fe(ō)de, [f. the vb.]

1. The action of feeding; eating, grazing; also, the giving of food; an instance of this.

1576 TURNER *Venerie* 112 The feeding of an hart or such like... is called the feede. **1614** B. HALL *Recol. Turf.* 112 Long forbearance whereof [meates] causes a surfet, when we come to full feede. **1626** BACON *Max.* 4 *Urs Com. Law* iv. (1635) 23 Pasture answerable to the feed of so many

Deere as were upon the ground. **1686** GOLO *Celest.* Bodice i. ii. 3 Birds coming late from Feed. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iii. 40 He should pay for the feed of his cow. **1873** W. B. TEGEMETER *Poultry Bk.* xxix. 370 Five or six [pellets] are given at one feed for each bird.

b. Phrases. At feed: in the act of eating or grazing. *Out at feed:* turned out to graze. *To be off one's feed* (of animals, and *colloq.* or *slang* of persons): to have no desire for food; to have lost one's appetite. (*To be*) *on the feed* (said of fish): (to be) on the look out for food; also, (to be) eating.

1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 275, I like a Deare at feede, start vp for feare. **1680** ORWAY *Orphan* v. ix. 2231 All his little flock's at feed before him. **1816** JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 156 A horse that is off his feed. **1823** LAMB *Elia* (1860) 21 The cattle, and the birds, and the fishes, were at feed about us. **1834** MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 166 Towards evening he set out on the feed. **1862** HORLOCK *Country Gentleman* 172 Jack... was quite off his feed. **1867** F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 108 The fish are well on the feed. **1871** BROWNING *Balaust.* 1317 And pipe... Pastoral marriage-poems to thy flocks At feed. **1879** MOSLEY *Letter on Challenger* ii. 30 A shoal of porpoises on the feed. **1888** *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Vead*. A horse is said to be 'out at vead' when turned into a meadow to graze.

2. †a. A grazing or causing (cattle) to graze; also, the privilege or right of grazing (*obs.*). **†b.** Feeding-ground; pasture land (*obs.*). **c.** Pasturage, pasture; green crops.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xvi. (1878) 34 Pasture, and feede of his feed. **1594** NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Essex* (Camden) to Ther is win the Nase... Horsey llande, verie good for feede. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. iv. 23 His Cotte, his Flockes, and bounds of feede are now on sale. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* ix. 597 For such pleasure till that hour At Feed or Fountain never had I found. **1712** PRIOR *Aux Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 30 The... Feed of the Church-yard is the Minister's. **1795** BURKE *Thoughts Scarcely* Wks. 1842 II. 254 The clover sown last year... gave two good crops, or one crop and a plentiful feed. **1858** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 144 Tall feed, i.e. high grass. **1864** TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (Old Style) x. Their warrant not feed for a cow. **1879** MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Words.* 'I hanna sid more feed' of the groun' fur many a ear'. **1888** *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Vead*. Green crops for sheep, as turnips, swedes, rape, etc., are called 'vead'.

3. Food (for cattle); fodder, provender.

1583 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 93 (Qo. 1) As the one is wounded with the bait, the other [sheep] rotted with delicious feed [honey-stalks]. **1898** *Cumbril. Gloss.*, *Feed*, provender for cattle. **1884** F. J. LLOVO *St. Agric.* 243 There arose the necessity of providing them with feed. **1884** *Minnow* (Dakota) *Teller* 13 June, J. D. is prepared to grind all kinds of Feed.

b. An allowance or meal (of corn, oats, etc.) given to a horse, etc. Also *Milit.* in *short-feed*, *heavy-horse-feed*, *light-horse-feed* (see quot. 1823).

1735 SHENBURN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 117, I can give your horses... a feed of oats now and then. **1749** *Fielding* *Tom Jones* xii. xlii. Prepare them [horses] for their journey by a feed of corn. **1823** CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *A short feed* is a portion less than the regulated quantity. *Heavy-horse-feed*, a larger proportion given to the heavy draughts, in distinction from *Light-horse-feed*, which is given to the hussars and the light horse. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (ed. 9) 220 One feed of oats in the nose-bag. **1885** G. MENNETH *Diana* i. viii. 176 The mare 'll do it well... She has had her feed.

4. colloq. A meal; a sumptuous meal; a feast. Cf. *FEAST*, *SPREAD*. Also, a full meal.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 122 A feed now and then at the first tables. **1830** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIII. 14 It is the custom to entertain a distinguished visitor with what, in the South Seas, as in modern London, is called a feed. **1839** MARKVAT *Diary in Amer.* Ser. 1. ii. 228 'Will you have a feed or a check?' **1853** KANE *Grinnell Expl.* xii. (1866) 375 What a glorious feed for the scurvy-stricken ships! **1862** *Sala Accepted Addr.* 193 Snug little feeds preparatory to the grand banquet. **1875** *Chamb. Jmnl.* No. 133. 66 Little boys... having a feed of ice-cream.

5. The action or process of 'feeding' a machine, or supplying material to be operated upon.

1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mech.* 663 The Hoe automatic tension brake for graduating the feed of the paper to the exact speed of the machine.

b. The material supplied; also the amount supplied; the 'charge' of a gun.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 59 A cock by which the engineer can regulate the feed to the quantity required. **1869** *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 389/1 By carrying less feed, less power may suffice. **1882** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 330/2 The actual feed to the boiler is regulated by a controlling cock. **1881** *Times* 24 Feb. 'The time was taken in which the guns could be cleaned and could fire three 'feeds'. **1883** *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/5 'The length of the feed is determined by the clutch.'

c. Short for feed gear, feed-pump, etc.; a feeder.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 139 The water would fall lower and lower in the boiler, if not replaced by the feed. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 340/2 The oil falls... on the wool as it passes along the 'feed' to the teasing cylinder.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, (sense 3 and 3 b) as *feed-bag*, *-crop*, *-mill* (U.S.), *-rack*; (sense 5) as *feed-cock*, *-hole*, *-pipe* (also *feed-pipe-cock*, *-strainer*, *-strum*), *-pump*. **b.** objective, (sense 3) as *feed-crusher*, *-cutter*; (sense 5) as *feed-hating*, *-roller*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 828/4 **Feed-bag*, a nose-bag for a horse or mule, to contain his noonday feed or luncheon. **1885** W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.* 49 **Feed-cock*, a cock near the bottom of a marine boiler for regulating the supply of water to the boiler. **1887** *Daily News* 14 May 5/1 **Feed* crops. **1881** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 527/4 **Feed-crusher*, a mill for flattening grain to render it more easily masticated.

1874 *Ibid.* I. 829/1 *Feed-cutter. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 207/1 He grinds all day at the feed-cutter. 1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mot. Mech.* 284 Power developed without *feed-beating. 1892 *Cooley's Cycl. Pract. Receipts* I. 300/2 Another complete but empty hives with open *feed-hole, placed below an over-full one. 1884 *Milton* (Dakota) *Teller* 13 June. A Steam *Feed-Mill... to grind all kinds of feed. 1829 Nat. *Philos.* (Useful Knowl. Soc.) *Hydraulics* II. 13 The stop-valve, covering the top of the *feed-pipe. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 59 At the end of each feed pipe is a cock. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms* 182/2 *Feed-pipe cocks, those used to regulate the supply of water to the boiler of a locomotive engine. *Ibid.*, *Feed-pipe strainer, or strum, a perforated, half-spherical piece of sheet iron... placed over the open end of the feed-pipe. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 109 The engine supplies itself with water by a pump communicating with the hot well, called a *feed pump. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 273 A small working cylinder... can be placed upon the top of the boiler to work the grate and the feed-pump. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 830/2 *Feed-rack, a stock-feeding device with grain-trough and hay-rack under shelter, which sometimes is extended to the stock also. 1836 *Ure Cotton Manuf.* II. 17 The willowed cotton... is carried forward... to the *feed-rollers [of the blowing machine].

7. Special combinations: Feed-apron = feed-cloth; feed-bed, (a) a feeding place (of rats); (b) the level surface along which the supply passes to the machine; feed-cloth, a revolving cloth which carries the cotton or other fibre into a spinning, carding or other machine; feed-door, the door through which the furnace is supplied with fuel; the furnace door; feed-hand (see quot.); feed-head, (a) a cistern of water for supplying the boiler from above; (b) *Founding* (see quot. 1874); feed-motion, a contrivance for giving a forward movement to material in a machine; feed-rod = feeding-rod; feed-screw (see quot.); feed-tank, -trough, a tank or trough containing a supply of water for a locomotive; a supply trough; feed-wheel (see quot.). Also FEED-WATER.

1836 *Ure Cotton Manuf.* II. 16 The *feed-apron is about eight feet long. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 7 Dec. 278/3 We shortly espy a *feed-bed in the edge of the marsh. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 7/1 Each letter in its passage along the feed-bed of the machine strikes a lever. 1836 *Ure Cotton Manuf.* II. 16 The... cotton is... spread upon the *feed-cloth of the cards. 1881 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 337/2 *Feed-door. 1874 *Ibid.* I. 829/2 *Feed-hand... a rod by which intermittent rotation is imparted to a ratchet-wheel. 1849-50 *WEALE Dict. Terms* 182/2 *Feed head. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 829/2 *Feed head... the metal abutting exterior to the mold which flows into the latter as the *feeding contracts. *Ibid.* 830/1 *Feed-motion. *Ibid.* 830/1 *Feeder (Lathes), a long screw employed to impart a regular motion to a tool rest or to the work. 1889 C. FINLAYSON *Eng. Railway* 208 A tender picks up water from the *feed-trough while in motion. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 827/1 *Feed-wheel, a continuous... or intermittently revolving wheel or disk which carries forward an object or material. 1881 *Ibid.* IV. 353/1 A plate on the feed wheel holds up the coal when the box is again brought forward.

Feed (fd), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. fed. Forms: *Inf.* 1-2 fēden, (1 *Northumb.* foedan), 2 feden, 3 south. vedon, 2-3 fēdde, 3-4 foede, 3-6 fede, south. vede, 4-7 feeda, 6 feade, 6- feed. Pa. t. 1 fōdde, pa. pple. fēded, fēdd; pa. t. and pa. pple. 3-5 fedde, (3 feedd, fad), 4 south. vedde, 4-5 fēda, 9 dial. feeded, 4- fed. [OE. *fēdan* = *Olfr.* *fēda*, OSax. *fōdean* (Du. *voeden*), OHG. *fuotan* (MHG. *viēten*), ON. *fāda* (Da. *fōde*, Sw. *fōda*), Goth. *fōdjan* - *OTent.* **fōtjan*, f. **fōt*-ā: see *Food*.]

1. *trans.* To give food to; to supply with food; to provide food for. Often followed by *of, on, with* (a specified food).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 26 Eower fader see heofunlic fodeþa [heofun fūdes]. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxxij. 1 b. He bi fedde mid sære lynde hwate. a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He us is... fader for he us fett. c 1205 *LAV.* 804 He hine lette ueden... her he bi-uoren come. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1274) 375 He... made ut al forest & lese, þe bestes vorto fede. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13372 (Trin.) þe folke... was fed of breed & flesche. c 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 296 Fede vore hawke and sey not geve here mete. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* xvi. i. (1714) 71 The Body's Life with Meats and Air is fed. 1648 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 115 Seeke for some allowance... to feede us. 1714 *NELSON Life Bp. Bull* § 76. 437 About sixty necessitous People... were fed with Meat. 1756-7 *W. R. Kysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 205 Gregory... was feeding twelve indigent men. 1798 *WEBER* in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 9, I doubt whether there are any well-grounded expectations that they could feed themselves. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 394 The Leeds people are better fed. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* etc. 142 Dogs fed on oil or sugar... become diseased. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 314 It was not yet the practice to feed cattle in this manner.

b. To suckle (young); in OE, also *absol.* c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 19 Wæ uutedlice ðam berendum & foedendum in ðam dædum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5640 (Cott.) Þis womman... It [the child] fedd til it cūk speck and gang. 1530 *PALSGR.* 547/1 This bytche fedeth her whelpes. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18) 170 Pelias... was fed by a mare. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Feed*, to suckle.

c. To put food into the mouth of (c. g. a child, a sick person, a fowl).

c 1440 *Pap. Part.* 152/2 Feede chylidryn wythe pappe mete, *prop.*, 1611 *CORC.*, *Apasteler*, to feed by hand, or with the hand; or, as a bird feeds her young. 1638 *MARR-*

HAM Farewell to Husbandry 162 The Bitter is ever best to be fed by the hand, because when you have fed him, you may tie his Beake together. 1748 W. CADOGAN *Ess. Nursing* 19 A sucking Child should be fed... once with the Broth, and once with the Milk. 1872-4 L. WRIGHT *Poultry* 79 The fowl when fed is... held with both hands under its breast. 1882 J. W. ANDERSON *Med. Nursing* iv. (1883) 73 A patient... will not have the feeding cup, and yet must be fed in some such way. 1893 H. D. TRAILL *Social England* I. Intro. 54 His meal might be served up to him on costly dishes, but he fed himself with his fingers. *Mod.* He is so weak that he cannot feed himself.

d. To graze, pasture (cattle, sheep, etc.). 1382 *WYCLIF* *Sec. xxviii.* 13 Thi brithren feed [1388 kepen, 1611 feed] sheep in Siclemys. 1757 *HOMER Douglas* II. i. My name is Norval; on the Grampian Hills My father feeds his flocks.

e. *Feed-the-dove.* A Christmas game mentioned in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 278.

2. *fig. of I.* Const. as above.

a. simply; *esp.* in spiritual sense.

977 *BLICH* *Homo* 57 Seo saul, gif heo ne bið mid Godes wordes feded. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Eche hege dai [þe hodeðe shode] fede mid Godes wordes þe hungry soule. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Sec. III.* 50 Þe soule is fedde wþ charite. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* 58 Chosyn sawlis... wþ heavenly lyking is feed. 1579 *FULKE Heskyn's Parl.* 274 A spiritual meate, to feede vs up to eternal life. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 167 He grinds his Teeth In his own Flesh, and feeds approaching Death. 1882 E. P. HOOD in *Literary Hour* Apr. 225 The logic of satire has often been fed on fear.

b. To gratify, minister to the demands of (a person's) vanity, desire of vengeance, or other passion); to sustain or comfort (a person) with (usually, fallacious) hopes. Cf. *Food* v. + *To feed forth, up* (earlier to *feed forth*): to beguile, keep (one) quiet, with flattery, etc.; = *AMUSE* v. 4, 6. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 528 She [Fortune]... fedith hym wþ glorie veyne. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 53 The said mair... fedde hem forthe wþite sportis and plaies tilte [etc.] 1530 *PALSGR.* 547/1 You have fedde me forthe wþ fayre wordes longe ynough. 1577 *NORTHROOKE Dicing* (1843) 141 [He]... so continueth feeding himself with looking for the change of the dice. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iv. 65 To feed my humor, wish thy selfe no harme. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 76 This mornye my vengeance shall be amply fed. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* 656 Craftily feeding him with the hope of libertie. *Ibid.* (1621) 114 Feeding him up with faire words. 1666 *TEMPLE Let. to Bp. of Munster* Wks. 1731 II. 15 He seems to feed himself and his Friend with the Hopes of a speedy Peace. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 66 a, Others, feeding themselves with great hopes of times to come. 1866 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 All that can feed the senses and passions... is in the open market.

c. in phrases, to feed one's eyes, to feed one's sight. Also, of the tongue, to feed the ear.

1590 *STENSON F. Q.* II. vii. 4 In his lappe a masse of coyne he told, And turned upside downe, to feede his eye... with his huge treasury. 1625 *BACON Ess. Masques*, The Alteration of Scenes... feed and relieve the Eye. 1634 *SIR T. HARRINGTON Trav.* (1638) 150, I found few [monuments] to feed my eyes upon. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 26 He fed his eyes by being a spectator of those wickednesses. 1738 *WESTLEY Hymns*, *Who's this, who like the Morning Star, His Tongue the Ear with Music feeds. 1833 *SCOTT Trin.* III. xix. The knight With these high marvels fed his sight.

d. To feed with money; to bribe. *Obs.*

1567 J. HAWKINS *Let. Sir W. Cecil* in *State P.* Dom. Eliz. 44. 13 They were by the Merchants feedd so plentifully with money. 1780 *NORTH PUTNARH* (1676) 190 Anytus was the first that fed the Judges with Money.

3. *intr.* (rarely + *refl.* in same sense). To take food; to eat. Of persons now only *collog.* Const. as in 1.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Roll.) VI. 19 Þe corn... herof þe colver oft schulle fede hym self. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij. a. She fedith on all maner of flesh. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1523) 2 b. The shale of the nut to be broken that he may feed of the cornell. 1556 *Aurelie & Isab.* (1608) N. Of her delicate fleshe they [the Lions] feede them. 1632 N. R. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* II. 120 He fed hard at supper on sallats. 1703 *Port. Theat.* 68 Devouring dogs... Fed on his trembling limbs. 1719 *DE FROISSA* (1840) I. x. 173 It was a good while before they [kings] would feed. 1757 *CURTISS Lett.* IV. cxxix. 06 Go pretty often and feed with him. 1834 *McMURRIE Currier's Anim. Kingd.* 145 The ostrich feeds on grass. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 252, I did wrong at that time not to 'feed better'. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* i. (1889) 8 No one feeds at the high table except the dons.

b. *transf.* To feed on (a person): to live at his expense.

1733 *POPE Ess. Man* III. 61 All feed on your vain patron. c. *fig.*

1540 *CRANMER Wks.* I. 25 Many holy martyrs... did daily feed of the food of Christs body. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Whose milk... enabled them to feed... of tougher knowledges. 1599 *WARN. Faire Wom.* II. 230 The people's eyes have fed them with my sight. 1612 *ROWLANDS Knaue of Harts* 29 On others miseries and woes, I feede. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* to The Eye... may be pleased... by feeding on the parts separately. 1769 *SIR W. JONES's Hist. Fortune Poems* (1777) 16 Grant me to feed on beauty's rifed charms. 1827 *POWELL Course* T. I. In Disappointments fed on ruined Hope. 1883 *Standard* 20 July s. Cholera feeds upon impurities of every sort.

4. *trans.* To yield or produce food for; to be, or serve as, food for. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Sarnum* II. in *E. P.* (1862) 6 Þe sijte of god him sal fede. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 26 Suche is the delicacie Of love, which min herte fedeth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Illust.* I. (1860) 38 b, Fodder... very good to feede both

cattel & Poultrye. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 28 One Acre of this Grass will feed you as many Cows as six Acres of other common Grass. 1697 *IRVINE Virg. Georg.* III. 812 The Water-Snake, whom Fish and Paddocks fed. 1891 *FARMER Slang* II, *To feed the fishes*, to be drowned, *absol.* 1666 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 23 The air feeds not.

5. To supply with nourishment; to nourish, cause to grow, support, sustain.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 70 (Gr. *Se*... meted... set eall þætte groweð wæstmas on weorode. a 1300 *Seren Sins* 33 in *E. P.* (1862) 19 Is fule bodi fede mid is silur and is gold. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (1495) 93 By the beneyce of blode al the lymmes of the body preyuale and be fedde. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1077 A mountain-spring that feeds a dale. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 486 Be mindfull, With Store of Earth around to feed the Root. 1719 *WATTS Hymns* I. xlviii, God... feeds the strength of every Saint. 1759 *Tr. Duhamel's Husband.* I. i. (1762) 3 The trees had been fed by other roots. 1784 *COVET Task* III. 662 Some [flowers] clothe the soil that feeds them. 1801 *SOUTHWY Thalaba* I. xlii, The ebony... A leafless tree... With darkness feeds its boughs of raven grain. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* I. II, A rich valley, its green meads fed by a clear and rapid stream.

fig. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 114 Musick feedeth that disposition of the Spirits which it findeth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 132 Poetry feeds and waters the passions.

+ b. To nurture, bring up. *Obs.*

c 1320 *SIR Tristr.* 287 Fifteen þere he gan him fede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 633 Your-selfe... þe fresshist and fairest fed vpon erthe.

6. To fill with food, to pamper; to fatten, make fleshy; occas. of the food. *dial.* To feed (full and) high, to feed up: to supply with rich and abundant food.

1552 *HULOT*, Feade fatte in a francke or penne, *allit.* Feade full, *substant.* 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 79 This choice [the Steere] is altogether exempted from labour, and fed up for food. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 391 Feed him full and high. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'I mean to feed him, I intend to fat him. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anim.* 62 A small dog... not to be fed too high. 1877 N. W. LINN. *Gloss. s.v.*, He feeds five-an'-twenty steers every summer. 1886 S. W. LINN. *Gloss. s.v.*, Milk will feed anything quicker than water.

fig. 1556-1620 [see *FAT* a. c.], 1874 *MOTLEY Barneveld* I. vii. 237 He remained in Paris... feeding fat the grudge he bore to Barneveld.

b. To feed off: to fatten (an animal) for sale or slaughter.

1852 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. i. 224 The owner... feeds off a large number of sheep... annually. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. i. 112 The hoggets are... fed off before New Year.

c. *fig.* + *With* on adv.: To encourage the growth of (obs.). To feed into: to bring into by pampering. Also, (*Theat. slang*) To feed a part: to fill it out by the addition of details or incidents of minor importance.

1850 *NORTH PUTNARH* (1676) 91 Publicola... was very diligent... to feed on further and increase the same [sedition]. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1838) 95 Fed into gigantic bulk. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 2/3 After this, endless complications all centring on Mr. Penley... feeding the part would be the stage term.

+ d. To give 'body' to (a liquor). *Obs.*

1667 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* v. iii, Your vintners feed their hungry wines. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) Pref., Receipts for feeding, fining, and preserving Malt-Liquors.

e. *Tanning.* To give 'substance' to. Also, *intr.* of the leather: To gain substance; to thicken. 1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 383/2 The [kid] skins are... 'fed' with yolk of eggs and salt. 1884 *Health Exh.* *Catal.* 38 This rest allows the leather to 'feed'.

f. *intr.* To grow fat. *dial.*

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Feeding*, growing in Flesh by eating. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midland Counties Gloss.*, *Feed*, to grow fat. 1877 N. W. LINN. *Gloss. s.v.*, I never seed anybody feed like...

7. a. To keep (a reservoir, watercourse, etc.) supplied; to supply (a fire, etc.) with fuel.

1582 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 426 Water courses... to feede your poudes. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. ii. 266, I have ingag'd... my friend to his meere enemye To feede my meanes. 1611 - *Cymb.* I. vi. 110 The smokie light That's fed with stinking Tallow. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* 68 A fiery Deluge, fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1705 *ADONIS Lett.* 274 The warm Springs that feed the... Baths. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 8 This manner of feeding the fire will be found a very great convenience. 1818 *SCOTT Lett.* *Midl.* vi, The mob fed the fire with whatever they could find. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 319 Cisterns at the top of every barrack should feed the ablution rooms. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlix. 608 Islands... large enough to feed small rivers. 1878 *Dow. Smith Corthage* 428 Cisterns... were fed... by the aqueduct of which they formed the termination.

b. To supply (a machine, a workman) continuously with material to work upon. Also *intr.* of the material: To pass in (to a mill).

1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 51 The Corn feeds not until you set the same [Engine] down again. *Ibid.* 52 In case you drive apace it feeds apace. 1707 *MORTIMER Hum.* 277 The breadth of the bottom of which [hopper] must be... near as long as the Rowlers, that it may not feed them too fast. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 303 She. Fed the turning spindle with the twisting thread. 1891 *FARMER Slang* II, *To feed the Press*, to send up copy slip by slip. *absol.* 1866 *BEAL in Phil. Trans.* XI. 384, Two ordinary Labourers... (the one feeding, and the other grinding);

8. a. To cause to be eaten by cattle; to use (land) as pasture. Often with complementary adj. or adv. to feed bare, close, down, off.

a 1651 SIR RICHARD WESTON in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 242 You may then feed the ground with Cattel all the Winter, as you do other ground. *Ibid.* 243 As it springs again, feed it with Cattel. 1652 ARNOLD BEATT in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 139 It is very ensie, by mowing or feeding it [corn] down with Cattel, to prevent it. 1660 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1687) 23 As soon as you have feed it bare, then is it best to over-fur. *Ibid.* 28 The best Husbandry is to graze it, or feed it [grass] in Racks. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 29 Take care to feed it [the grass] close before the Winter. 1807 R. PARKINSON *Experienced Farmer* 1. 409 If he cannot feed it [Buck-wheat] off with some cattle. 1850 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. li. 430 The crop being well grown, it only remains to feed it well off.

b. To deal out (food) to animals.

1883 P. E. GIBBONS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 629/1 Mangel-wurzel... is fed to the cows in winter. 1893 K. D. WIGGIN in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 184/1 He has been feeding bread and butter to the dog.

c. *transf.* (Cf. 7.) To supply continuously (material to be consumed or operated upon). Also, To feed down: to bring (a tool) down, gradually as required.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 82 Gold is fed into a vessel containing aqua regia. 1864 WESTER S. V. *Drill-press*. The tool B rotates and is fed down by hand or automatically. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 10 Mar. 574/1 The wood is fed to the saw by means of a roller. 1881 KNIGHT *Diect. Mech.* IV. 744/2 The string... is fed from a tin canister. 1883 H. TURTLE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/2 The wet sand... is fed into the opening. 1884 W. H. RIDING *Ibid.* May 895/1 Long... tubes... feed them to exquisitely adjusted scales.

† d. *Stock-exchange*. To deal out (stock) in portions. *Obs.*

1814 *Stock-Exchange Laid Open* 28 Feeding out stock to less dealers.

9. Of cattle: To eat, eat off, feed upon. Also, to feed down, off.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 452 A tim'rous hind... feeds the flow'ry lawns. 1858 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 206 The fifty-two cows had... more than they could feed down. 1883 JEFFRIES *Nature near London* 237 The sheep have fed it too close for a grip of the hand. 1891 *West. Horn. News* 24 Sept., A crop of swedes... is again fed off by sheep.

b. To feed down: to eat off the food of.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 132 'Bunny'... feeds down the sheep.

Feed (*fīd*), *phl. a.* [f. FEE v. + -ED 1]

† 1. Bound to feudal service. Only in *feed man*: see FEEDMAN. *Obs.*

2. Paid by fees; hired; bribed; *Sc.* employed for wages.

1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 389 One of the feed and fed servants of y^e Pope. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 303, I am no feede poast, Lady; keepe your purse. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* vi. l. Wks. 1856 I. 117 When will the Duke hold feed intelligence? 1628 VENER *Baths of Bathe* (1630) 365 Such are his feed Agents. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4562/4 [He] is Brother-in-Law to John Herstone of the Feed Gunners belonging to the Office of Ordnance. 1815 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, She's no feed's servant. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 114 One of the feed's speakers.

Feed, *obs.* *Sc.* form of FEED sb. 1, enmity.

Feedable (*fīdāb'l*), *a.* [f. FEED v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being fed. † a. That may be eaten off or grazed (*obs.*). b. That may be fed (with something).

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* iii. 12 Nor is [the land] grazable and feedable so soon. 1858 MISS MULOOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 44 A kissable, scoldable, sugar-plum feedable plaything.

Feeder (*fīdər*), [f. as prec. + -ER 1] One who or that which feeds.

1. One who feeds or supplies food to (a person or animal); formerly often in contemptuous use, one who maintains (a parasite, a spy, etc.).

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. lxiv. 88 b, Often calling his Feeder by his name, and the better to persuade him, flattery hym with [etc.]. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 130 The horse remembers... his feeder. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 387 Idleness, with fulnes of Bread, begat pride a d perpetual contention with their Feeders the despis'd Laity. 1683 *Loyal Observer* 11 His feeders... have... put him upon another jobb. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 461 Those who... Blaspheme their feeder. 1826 DISRAELI *Fitt. Grey* ii. xv, Your Playing-up today, who, unconscious to its feeder, is always playing up to its feeder's weaknesses. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. viii. 203 The feeder should be provided with an elastic ramrod. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herew.* (1866) I. x. 229, I am Hereward, the land-thief—sea-thief—the feeder of wolf and raven. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 269 A handsome steed... Neighs to new feeders.

b. *Sport*. A trainer (of cocks or horses). ? *Obs.*

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 57, I have inquired of my feeder... how he mixes up his meat. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 55 The long main between the gentlemen of Staffordshire, Gosling feeder, and the gentlemen of Lancashire, Gilliver feeder, was won by the former.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 66 The Tutor and the Feeder of my Riots. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. South.* ii. 1620/30 The comforts thereof are... feeders thereof with sweet poison. 1634 M. SANDYS *Prudence* 176 Flattery... is the poisoning of Mans understanding, the Feeder of humors. 1824 LAMB *Elia* ii. *Blakesmoor in H—shire*, The solitude of childhood... is the feeder of love. 1849 *The Florist* 319 Numerous fibrous roots... act as feeders. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 291 Feeders, in pilot slang, are the passing spurs of rain which feed a gale. 1887 GARNSEY *tr. De Bary's Funct.* 358 The plant or animal on which a parasite lives is termed its host or feeder.

2. One who or that which eats or takes food; an eater; usually with adj. prefixed, as *large*, *quick*, etc. Also, *feeder upon* (a specified food).

1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 Thone beyng an eater greedy nnd grante, Thother a weakle feeder. 1612 WOOLALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 392 He... was a very large feeder. 1646 S. T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 98 The missell thrush, or feeder upon missell. 1655 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 2) 277 He [the barbel] is a curious feeder. 1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* 302 The ravenous Feeders riot at their ease. 1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* ii. vii. § 2 (1734) 186 No... full Feeder was ever opened, but he was found with some gross Fault in his Liver. 1798 R. PARKINSON *Experienced Farmer* I. 175 They [Downs Sheep] are... quick feeders. 1847 F. PARKMAN *Oregon Trail* xxv. (1872) 352 The carcass was completely hollowed out by these voracious feeders. 1885 CLOND *Myths & Dr.* ii. iv. 165 The New Zealanders... were systematic feeders on human flesh.

b. One who eats at another's expense; a person dependent upon another for his food; a servant.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. ii. iv. 99, I will your very faithfull Feeder be. 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iii. i, Now servants he has kept, lusty tall feeders.

c. *transf.* Of a plant; also of a flame.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 133 The latter [potato] being a more tender feeder. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* I Flame the stealthy feeder! 1882 *The Garden* 4 Feb. 87/3 The Fig... is a gross feeder.

d. *pl.* Cattle for feeding off or fattening.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Midland Counties Gloss.*, Feeders... fattening cattle. 1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, Stockers and feeders were dull.

e. *dial.* One who grows abnormally fat.

1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, The whole family of them are feeders.

3. An instrument, organ, or appliance for feeding (scnses 1 and 2): a. a spoon (*slang*); a child's feeding bottle; a bib; b. *Entom.* one of the organs composing the mouth-parts.

a. 1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum*, Feeder, a spoon. To nab the feeder; to steal a spoon. 1821 D. HAGGART *Life* (ed. 2) 69, I do not remember what became of the feeders. *Ibid.* 73, I bought two wedge table-feeders. 1836 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Feeder, a child's bib; also a feeding-bottle, or cup with a lip. b. 1846 KIRBY & SPENCER *Introduct. Entom.* IV. 308 Feeders retracted (*Trophii retracti*) when in a perfect mouth the *Trophii* are not capable of being much pushed out or drawn in. Feeders retractile, when... the *Trophii* can be considerably pushed forth or drawn in.

4. One who attends to the feeding of a flock; a herdsman, shepherd. ? *Obs.*

1611 DIBLÉ *Gen. iv.* 2 Abel was a keeper [margin feeder] of sheep. 1720 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* v. 9 When, with the Flocks, their Feeders sought the Shade. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vi. 309 They had only advanced... from being hunters, to being feeders of flocks.

b. *fig.*

a 1400-50 Alexander 2661 'Is his nozt Philip son be firs be fedare of grece? 1423 *Vilg. Pilgr.* *Scule* iv. xxix. (1859) 62 O thou wretchful herd and fals feeder of the hows Israel. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 98 He ys my God my lousier and my feeder. 1599 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxxii. (1611) 438 They are commanded to be... leaders, feeders, supervisors amongst their pwne. 1659 DURNHAM, *Pastore*... a Pastor or a Preacher, as it were a Feeder of souls.

5. One who feeds up or fattens (an animal), esp. one whose business it is to feed cattle for slaughter.

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. iv. (1860) 2 A foulere ojer a feedere of brides. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1683) 176 In fattening of Geese... The Jews... are esteemed... the skillfullest Feeders that be. 1893 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 5/8 The trade would become paralysed and both feeders and labourers suffer immensely.

† b. *humorously*. A crammer, tutor. *Obs.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii, Mr. Thornhill came with... his chaplain and feeder. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. 869/2 A Feeder, by which is meant a person who... crams into the head of a candidate for a degree certain ideas which [etc.]. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey Mr. Feeder*, B.A.]

6. A stream which flows into another body of water; a tributary; also *attrib.*, as *feeder-stream*.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navigation* Addenda 94 To make navigable the cut or feeder from the town of Wendover, to join the canal at Bulbourne. *Ibid.* 97 No water to be taken from the feeders of the river Witham. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 249 An immense torrent, becoming one of the feeders of the Lake. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Antr.* Wks. 1855 L. 48 Just as I had cleared the feeder-stream... up springs a reindeer. 1832 *Act 2-3 Will. IV.* c. 65 § 5 The point at which a burn or river joins a lake. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 37 The Kennet... is one of the main feeders of the Thames.

transf. and *fig.*

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 12 The downfall of great states has usually been produced by a disregard of the sources of alienation, and the feeders of discontent. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* ii. 49 Dialects have always been the feeders rather than the channels of a literary language. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Eng. Ch. Eng.* I. 71 As a feeder to this great college, Wolsey founded another. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 5/7 It is proposed to construct lines of a less substantial character, to act as feeders to the main lines. 1893 *Times* 27 Apr. 9/5 The Post office actually increases the business of the banks by acting as a feeder.

b. *spec.* 'A water course which supplies a canal or reservoir by gravitation or natural flow' (W.).

1825 *Beverly Lighting Act* ii. 11 Canal, aqueduct, feeder, pond. 1837 WHITROCK *Ch. Trades* (1842) 201 The feeder is constructed so as to promote a current in its waters to the head of the reservoir. 1866 CORNHILL *Mag.* Mar. 367 Another sweet-water canal, which is to be an essential feeder of the principal channel.

c. In wider sense: A centre or source of supply. In quot. *fig.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 377 Our religious opinions, out of which... all our other opinions flow, as from their spring-head and perpetual feeder. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Brack.* i. iii. (1871) 80 The sources from which a man fills his mind,—his feeders, as you call them.

attrib. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 5/1 Looking down... from the edge of the great glacier feeder basin.

7. *Mining*. a. A smaller lode falling into the main lode or vein.

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 403 Small Branches opening into them in all Directions; which are by the Miners term'd, the Feeders of the Lode. 1805 MURPHY *Ibid.* XCV. 165 Towards the feeder it seemed loose and crumbly. 1859 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 610 Feeder, a spur falling into a reef increasing... its size and richness.

b. An underground spring or runner of water.

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 35 When once you know how large your feeder or spring is. 1789 BRAND *Newcastle II.* 679 They know when any feeder of water is picked. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/7 Abnormally heavy feeders of water.

c. A stream of gas escaping through a fissure in the ground; a blower.

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1883 in GRESLEY *Coal-mining Terms* 104.

8. One who or that which supplies material for consumption or elaboration.

a. One who 'feeds' material to a machine.

1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 584 By this... may two workmen, and one feeder, grind 20 bushels of Apples in an hour. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 155 The person who attends this machine... is called the feeder. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 5/1 On a raised platform stands the feeder, with his spade, and it is his duty to shovel the quartz into the hopper. 1888 JACONI *Printers' Voc.* 43 Feeder, the lad who lays on the sheets in a printing machine.

b. The player who tosses the ball to the batsman (in 'Rounders' and similar games). Hence, the name of a particular game resembling rounders.

1844 *Boy's Treasury* 17 The players next toss up for the office of feeder. *Ibid.* 18 This game [Rounders] differs from feeder only in the following particulars. 1875 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* iii. i. iv. § 1. 686 The feeder is allowed to feign a toss of the ball.

c. An apparatus or a portion of an apparatus, often in the form of a hopper, into which the material to be treated is introduced in order to be supplied to the machine in regulated quantities.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 51 Observe whether it will hold out... and accordingly proceed and rectify the Feeder. 1823 J. DADCOCK *Dom. Anussem* 79 The feeder, which coming from an air-tight vessel... full of oil, it drops slowly into the centre of the iron vessel. 1870 *Public Opinion* 16 July 81 The new feeder is a single-acting plunger pump. 1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mech.* 859 Automatic... feeder... to feed the grain easily.

d. The lower chamber in an organ bellows which supplies the upper chamber or reservoir with wind.

1852 SEIOEL *Organ* 36 The lower one, called the feeder... when pressed down, produces the wind. 1870 E. J. HOPKINS *Organ* 14.

e. *Naut.* A reserved compartment between decks for filling up the vacancy in the hold caused by the settling down of grain, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/8 The cargo was secured in the usual way... seven large feeders in the 'tween-decks.

9. *Metal-casting*. a. (See quot. 1858.) Also *attrib.*, as *feeder-head*. b. 'The opening made in a foundry mould for the introduction of the feed rod' (Lockwood).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 149/2 Feeder... a large head or supply of fluid iron to a runner, or mould in heavy castings. 1892 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms* 136 Feeder-head... a mass of metal which has been utilised for feeding a mould.

10. *Electrical Engineering*. a. A wire bearing a subsidiary current. b. A branch-wire to supply a house, etc.

1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/2 The Northampton Electric Light and Power Company have equal weights of distributing mains and feeders.

11. *Theatrical*. (See quot.)

1886 *Stage Gossip* 70 A part or character that is constantly giving cues for another character to 'score off' or 'cannot off' is known as a 'feeder'.

Feeding (*fīdīn*), *phl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] 1. The action of the vb. FEED, in its various senses.

c 897 K. ALFREDO Gregory's *Past.* v. 42 Sio feeding *dara* scapain. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 39 he fyrst ys a hody fedynge. 14... *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 120 This day is named Phaghyphanye... For this word phagy... Is seyd of fedynge. c 1475 *Babes Bk.* (1668) 7 In your fedynge luke goodly yee be sene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Pampyring... our bodies by... moche fedynge of delicate meates and drynkes. 1676 KAY *Corn.* (1848) 122 Skill in the feeding... of singing-birds. 1725 STOANE *Jamania* II. 285 According to its feeding on venomous or not venomous food, 'tis wholesome or poysonous. 1803 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 272 The feeding of leather in the slow method of tanning. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* viii. There was not a gleam of... anything but feeding in his whole visage. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* i. 15 A feeding up into monstrosity. 2. *concr.* That which is eaten; food. Now rare. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xviii. i. (1495) 736 Some bestys gadre store of mete and fedynge. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 152/2 Fedynge, or fode, *fastum*. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Beoffe, mutton, porke, and veale... is the

common feeding of . . . poor persons. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 Will ye let the fry encrease, where the feeding failes? 1653 WALTON *Angler* 148 His [the Pike's] feeding is usually fish or frogs. 1866 *Handy Horse Bk.* 20 So should the horses feeding be augmented by one-third . . . more than usual.

† b. To take feeding. (of) : to feed (upon). In quot. fig.

c 1500 *Melusine* 298 Her of whom myn eyen toke their feeding.

† c. Nourishment, sustenance. *Obs.*

1547 ROODE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Consider if . . . the sickness in the external partes have any fedyng from the internal partes.

3. Grazing-ground or pasture land; pasturage, feeding-ground. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. clx. (1869) 116 He . . . ouerthroweth here feedynge [pasturage]. 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47 Alle the landys, medewes, pasturys, and fedyngys callyd Southwode. 1554-5 *Act 2-3 Phil. & Mary c. 3* Lands or feedings, apt for milch kine. 1607 *STEED England* iii. § 4 Kent in some things hath the best esteeme as in . . . feedings for Cattell. 1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 The Spring and Autumn feeding, whereon six or eight Cattle usually grazed. 1768 *Boswell Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 40 Sheep . . . have fine feeding. 1804 *SPURDENS Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. 'You turned your horse into my feeding.'

4. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *feeding-barley*, *-cake*, *-cock*, *-ground*, *-house*, *-land*, *-linseed*, *-machine*, *-metal*, *-pipe*, *-place*, *-stuff*, *-vessel*, *-work*. 1884 *York Herald* 19 Aug. 71. *Feeding foreign barley. 1893 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 511. *Feeding cakes, pulse, and other . . . feeding stuffs. 1897 *FAREY Steam Engine*, 369 Regulate the feeding cocks, so as to give the requisite supply. 1847 *MARRIAT Childr. N. Forest* xiv. It is all good *feeding-ground. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1831) 87 A gentleman . . . judiciously distributing his *feeding-houses . . . over all the highest parts of his farms. 1873 *TEGETMEIER Poultry Bk.* xxix. 300 Supply a bed of clean straw in the feeding-house. 1885 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Feeding land, grazing land. 1887 *Daily News* 28 June 2/3 Not much business passing in feeding linseed. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 142 *Hand-feeding machines. 1891 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* Terms 136 The *feeding metal is . . . supplied in small quantities. 1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* (1681) 52 Just behind the Share and *Feeding-pipe. 1611 *BIBLE Nahum* ii. 11 Where is . . . the *feeding place of the young Lions? 1883 *Feeding-stuffs [see *feeding-cake*]. 1859 *LUARD in Archæol. Cant.* II. 8 *Feeding-vessels for the chickens. 1682 *HICKLINGILL Black Non-Comformist Wks.* (1716) ii. 144 This necessary *feeding-work of a good Shepherd.

b. Special comb., as *feeding-bottle*, a glass bottle for supplying artificial food to infants; also *attrib.* in figurative sense; *feeding-box*, (a) a compartment in which a horse is placed to be fed; (b) in *hot air feeding-box*, an appliance for 'feeding' hot air to a stove; *feeding-cloth* = *feed-cloth*; *feeding-cup* (see quot.); *feeding-drum*, a drum used for feeding certain kinds of furnaces; *feeding-engine*, *-head*, *-needle* (see quotes.); *feeding-piece*, grazing ground; *feeding-rod*, a small metal rod used for keeping an open passage to a casting during the process of feeding; † *feeding-stand*, a pasture; *feeding-time*, (a) a time for taking food; meal-time; (b) *dial.* genital or growing weather (for crops); *feeding-trace*, a track showing where animals have obtained food; *feeding-tube* (see quot.).

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* 1492 *Feeding-bottle. 1884 *St. James Gaz.* 2 Feb. 3/1 Napoleon foresaw the results of this feeding-bottle policy. 1887 *Hackney Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/7 Fitting up infant's feeding-bottles. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 511.7 When the manure is made in *feeding-boxes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Cant.* 65/1 Grates . . . with . . . hot air feeding box. 1821 *Specif. of Barker & Harris's Patent* No. 4574.4 The material [fur] to be cleared being taken off the feeding cloth or endless web. 1882 J. W. ANDERSON *Med. Nursing* iv. (1883) 73 See that the *feeding cup and all vessels used for food are kept clean. 1884 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Feeding-cup*, a vessel with a spout for the feeding of a sick person whilst lying down. Also, an oblong shallow vessel with a tubular end, to which a teat can be affixed for the artificial feeding of young children. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 151 As each scraper comes in turn under the *feeding-drum, the coal which has fallen between the sides of them will be carried forward. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 830/1 *Feeding engine, a supplementary engine for feeding the boiler, when the main engine is stopped. *Ibid.*, *Feeding-head (Founding), an opening in a mould . . . which supplies metal as the casting contracts. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 289 A *feeding-needle [in the tambering machine] which by a circular motion round the working-needle, lodged upon the stem of the latter the loop of the thread. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midland Counties Gloss.*, *Feeding-piece. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* Terms 136 *Feeding-rod. 14. Voc. in Wv. Wülcker *Engin. Pasca*, a *feeding-stade. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, 'It's a rare *feeding time for the turmits.' 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 116 A bell rang. There's feeding-time, we'd best go down. 1865 *KANS. Agric. Expt.* II. iii. 38 The numerous *feeding-tracks (for rabbits) among the rocks. 1884 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Feeding tube, an elastic tube . . . which is passed into the stomach.

Feeding (fīdīng), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That feeds.

† 1. That nourishes; nutritious. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. ii. ix. (1495) 37 This one meite . . . very fedyng is founden. 1651 in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 101 [It] is much more feeding than any other Hay. 1666 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 136 A fat, rich, deep, moist, and feeding soil. 1722 *LISLE Illust.* (1757) 422 The

feedingest ground makes the toughest timber. 1877 *Holder-ness Gloss.* s.v., 'Whotmeal's a vary feedin thing.'

2. That is taking food, of an animal: Grazing. a 1861 *Clough Poems, Ite Domum Saturna* 22 Doth he sometimes in his slumbering see The feeding kine. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. C.* 275 A feeding flock. 1888 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/2 Feeding trout generally keep within casting distance from the shore.

b. *transf.* Of a gale or storm: That increases gradually in violence, or in its effects. Sometimes hyphenated. Also fig.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Fris.* (1846) 1. 352 This is a feeding storm. 1819 *Calcd. Mercury* 30 Dec. (Jam.), We had a pretty copious fall of snow. At one time everything seemed to portend what is called a feeding-storm. 1826 *SCOTT Frim.* (1890) 1. 76 This seems to be a feeding storm, coming on little by little. 1828 *Crazen Dial.*, *Feeding-storm*, a continuance or succession of snow, daily feeding or adding to what is already on the ground. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 291 *Feeding-gale*.

† 3. That eats away; corrosive. *Obs. rare.*

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 221 It cures feeding and malignant Ulcers.

4. That keeps up the supply (of a river, machine, etc.).

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 106 The feeding snows are more abundantly dissolved. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 154 Cardings introduced in pairs at the feeding rollers. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 291 Feeding-part of a tackle, that running through the sheaves, in opposition to the standing part.

† **Feedman**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 feed(e)man. [f. FEED *pp. a.* + MAN.] a. One holding a FEE (sb. 2), a vassal. b. A soldier serving for pay.

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii, He shall have than a greter myght . . . than he hath now off his oþer feed men. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 532 II. 248 Doo warne our fevred men and servants . . . that they be ther than in our levee. 1485 *Plumpton Corr. p.* xcvi, 38 Knights of his feedmen. 1555 *BRADFORTH in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xiv. 131 Lettres touching my Lord Pagette, that he should be the Kinges feode man. 1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 476 The Emperor is a Vassal or a Feedman of the Church of Rome. 1722 *Br. WILSON in Keble Life* xv. (1863) 484 With . . . intention of lessening the Governor's authority . . . over the Feedmen in the Garisons.

Feed-water. A supply of water for the boiler of an engine. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *feed-water-apparatus*, *-heater*, *-pump*, *-purifier*.

1862 *Reports of Juris. Exhibition* 1862 v. 5 A medal was awarded to Mr. Baleson for his feed-water heating apparatus. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 1875 *BEYBROD Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 210 The feed water passes through a coiled pipe in a cistern. 1886 *Auckland Weekly News* 26 June 3/4 The boiler . . . has a feed-water-heater. 1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mech.* 284 Feed-Water Evaporators.

Fee-farm (fī-farm). *Law.* Also Sc. FEU-FARM. [a. AF. *fee-ferme*, OF. *feufierme*, *foffierme*; Anglo-Lat. (12th c.) had *feudofirma*, *feudifirma*, and the phrase *firma in feudo tenere*; in continental use occur *feudum firmum*, *feudalis firma*, *firma feudata*; see FEE sb. 2 and FARM sb. 2.]

1. That kind of tenure by which land is held in fee-simple subject to a perpetual fixed rent, without any other services; the estate of the tenant in land so held; rarely, the land itself.

It is a debated question whether a fee-farm merely implies a perpetual rent of any kind, or whether it should be confined to a perpetual rent-service, or to a perpetual rent-charge equivalent to at least a fourth of the value of the land.

[1114 *Charter in Clr. Mon. Abington* (Rolls) II. 110 Quoddam pratum . . . in firma perpetuo habendum pro xx solidis reddendis unonoque. 1292 *BRITTON* i. § 6 Si la franchise ne soit grantee en fee ferme . . . par nous. *Ibid.* ii. 11. § 2 Fee fermes sont terres tenues en fee a rendre par eux par an la verreye value, ou plus ou meyn. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x, In grete lordshippes, maneres, fee stemys, and such other demaynes. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 438 He graunted to the cyterzys the fee ferme of London for .ccc. li. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 249 Such as had the same in fee ferme. 1627 *SPEED England* xxviii. § 7 Hurstingston . . . was the Fee-farm of Ramsey Abbey. 1643 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 304 The King is forced to set many of his lands to fee-farm. 1650 *WELDON Crt. Jas.* 1, 60 Hee [Salisbury] would them they buy Books of Fee-farmes. 1652 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 289 What was in lease from the Crown . . . he would secure us in fee-farm.

fig. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. 11. 53 How now, a kisse in fee-farm? 1678 *MARVELL Growth. Poverty* Wks. 1875 IV. 326 Were not all the votes as it were in fee-farm, of those that were intrusted with the sale?

2. The rent paid for an estate so held.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* iv. 4 Alle his synys flor flauis ne his fee ferme. c 1520 in *Fiddes Wolsey* ii. (1726) 26 Towelching the mynyshing of our Fee ferme enest the lorde of Ruteland. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xxi. § 4 (1615) 201 Paying unto the King a certein fee ferme or rent for y^e same. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 32 King John . . . granted . . . to the Citizens . . . the Sherifwick of London and Middlesex . . . by the fee-farm of 300l. per Annum.

3. *attrib.* esp. in *fee-farm-rent*.

1638 *SIR R. COTTON Abstr. Rec. Tower* 12 Their abilities will settle the Fee-farm-rent. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4702/3 To be sold a Fee-Farm-Rent of 20l. per Annum. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vi. 287 The fee farm payment to Rome. 1881 *Act 44-5 Vict.* c. 49 § 34 The land commission shall . . . dispose of all fee farm rents for the time being vested in them. 1882 *EARL OF BELMONT in 19th Cent.* July 126 By way of fines and fee-farm grants.

Hence **Fee-farming** *vb. sb.*, the action or practice of putting out to fee-farm.

1549 *LATIMER 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 168 He hath inuented fee fermynge of benefices.

Fee-farmer (fī-fārmaz). *Law.* Also Sc. FEU-FARMER. [a. AF. *feefarmer*, OF. *feufiermer*, med.L. *feudifirmarius*, f. *feudifirma*; see FEE-FARM.] One who holds a fee-farm.

1468 in *Rolls Abridgment* (1668) 150 Les Fee-farmers del Roy. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 Preamb., Femeours, Feefermours, Officers and Occupiers. 1591 in *Hearne R. Brunne* (1840) 418 Her majesties fee-farmer. fig. 1609 J. DAVIES *High Road* cxviii, As when bright Phebus . . . And his Fee-farmer Luna, most are parted.

Fee-faw-fum (fī fō fūm). Also 7 fie, foh fumme, 8 fe fo fi fum, 7-9 fee fa fum.

1. The first line of doggerel spoken by the giant in the nursery tale of 'Jack the giant killer' upon discovering the presence of Jack.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. iv. 188 His word was still fie, foh, and fumme, I smell the blood of a British man. 1711 *Chap-bk.*, *Jack & the Giants* ii, Fe, Fi, Fo, Fum I smell the blood of an English Man.

2. a. An exclamation indicating a murderous intention. b. Nonsense, fitted only to terrify children. Also *attrib.*

1690 *DRYDEN Amphitryon* ii. i, The bloody villain is at his fee, fa, fum, already. 1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum*, I am not to be frightened by fee, faw, fum. 1825 *MACAULAY Milton* Ess. 1854 I. 12 They have . . . none of the fee-faw-fum of Tasso and Klopstock. 1830 A. FOMBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 10 To the fee-faw-fum style of rhetoric. a 1850 M. F. OSSOLI *At Home & Abroad* (1860) 400 It is they who invent all the 'fe, fo, fum' stories about Italy. 1855 *BROWNING Men & Women. I. Lover's Quarrel* 16 The valiant Thumb Facing the castle gum And the giant's fee-faw-fum! 1890 *Review of Reviews* II. 538/2 This is all fee-faw-fum.

3. Used to express 'a blood-thirsty person'.

1678 *DRYDEN Limberham* v. i, That Fee-faw-fum of a Keeper would have smelt the Blood of a Cuckold-maker. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* xiv, I feel so much of the fee, fa, fum about me, that I can scarcely ask you to trust your self with me.

Hence **Fee-faw-fumish** *a.*

1846 *GEO. ELIOT Let. in Life* ii. 81 The note in this proof shows just as fee-faw-fumish as the other.

Feel (fīl), *sb.* Also 3, 5 fele, 5-6 Sc. feill.

[f. next vb.]

1. The action of feeling; an instance of this, in senses of the vb.; in quot. † a sounding of a person's intentions, etc. (*obs.*); the perceiving (something) by sensation. *rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 475 II. 50, I dede a gode fele to enquer . . . when the said Yelverton shuld go to London. 1832 L. HUNT *Sonn.* Poems (1832) 208 Catching your heart up at the feel of June.

† b. A tentative suggestion, hint. *Obs.*

a 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 923 Off Gyane, thus, quhen Wallace hard a feill, 'No land', he said, 'likit him half so well.'

† 2. *Sc. and north.* a. Consciousness, sensation.

b. Apprehension, sense, understanding, knowledge.

a 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 Pe muclehe swetnesse of be reumes me fele of pine. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 547 (Cott.) Man has his fele, O thing man likes, il or wellle. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 850 Has hou na force in bi fete ne fele of bi selfe? c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii. 14 Thocht Inglis men thar of had litill feille. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2854 That . . . was knyght that had most feill. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* i. 467 Of that Text thow hes bot litill feill. 1603 *Philotus* cxviii, Hes thow not tint thy feill.

3. The sense of touch. Now only in *the feel*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17017 (Cott.) Hering, sight, smelling and fele, cheuring or wittes five. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 180 It is harsher to the feel. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 433 A rough texture to the feel. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *North. Brads* xxiii. (1884) 237 [It the bed-cel-] . . . is firm to the feel.

4. A feeling or sensation, mental or physical.

1737 H. WALPOLE *Crt.* (1820) I. 16 With all sorts of queer feels about me. 1788 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary & Lett.* IV. iv. 194, I put aside the disagreeable feel of exciting that wonder. 1818 *KEATS in Life & Lett.* I. 120 Among multitudes of men I have no feel of stooping. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* vi. 117 To tell by the feel when the sun was going down. 1879 *BROWNING Ivan Ivanovitch* 225 The feel of the fang furrowing my shoulder!

5. As a quality of a material object: The kind of (tactual or vague organic) sensation which it produces.

1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* xxviii. 135 We must judge then by the Feel of the Surface of the Bone. 1759 *MRS. POZZI Journ. France* II. 376 The general feel of the air is very mild. 1794 G. ADAMS's *Nat. & Expt. Philos.* I. App. 543 Fixed oils . . . possess . . . An unctuous feel. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Atlas. Vessels* . . . That rough and harsh feel to the fingers and tongue, which characterises the insipid hard waters. 1864 *MRS. GATTY Parables fr. Nature* Ser. iv. 155 Twinnette was on the cold pavement. But she didn't like the feel of it at all. 1882 *EDNA LYALL Donovon* xx, It reminded him of the feel of little Dot's tiny fingers.

6. *Comb.* of the vb, stem, as *feel-horn* (rare -ly) = FEELER 3 [after Ger. *fühlhorn*].

1770 J. R. FORSTER *tr. Kabin's Trav.* N. Amer. I. 134 Their antennæ or feel-horns were as long as their bodies.

Feel (fīl), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. *pple.* felt (felt).

Forms: *Infim.* 1 *fēlan*, 3 *fēlen*, (5 *feelen*), 3-5 *feill*, 3, 5-6 *feil*, (6 *feild*), 3-6 *fele*, 3-4 *soith*, *vele*, 4-5 *felyn*, *feyle*, (5 *feyll*), 4-7 *feele*, (6 *feale*, 8 *feell*), 4, 6- *feel*. Pa. t. and pa. *pple.* (3 *feild*, *feilde*, 3-6 *feild(e)*, 4-5 *fe(e)ild*, *felyd(e)*, 4-6 *feeled*, 3-7 *felte*, 3- *felt*. Also with *pre*, (*esp.* in pa. t. and pa. *pple.*) 1-2 *3e*, 2-3 *i*, *ȳ*.

[Com. WestGer.; OE. *fēlan* (also *gefēlan*) corresponds to OFris. *fēla*, OS. *gīfōlian* (Du. *voelen*), OHG. *fuolen* to handle, grope (MHG. *zuolen*, mod.G. *fühlen* to feel), Da. *føle* to feel (prob. adopted from some LG. source); —WGer. type **fōljan*, f. root *fōl* — OAr. *pāt*, *pl*, occurring in OE., OS. *folm*, OHG. *folma* hand, Gr. *παλάμη*, L. *palma*, Skr. *pāṇi*, OIr. *lám* (—*plāma*).]

I. To examine or explore by touch.

1. *trans.* To handle (an object) in order to experience a tactual sensation; to examine by touching with the hand or finger.

1893 K. *Elferio Oros*. i. vii. (Sweet) 38 Pysrhernes... swa gedrefedlic þæt hit man gefelan mihte [*tenchris crassitudine palpatibiles*]. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvii. 22 Whanne he hadde felded hym, Isaac seide [etc.]. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 208 If þou fellest þe place with þi fyngir. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 195 b, by king Edward, which loved well both to loken and to fele fayre dammoles. 1621 BURL. *Judg.* xvi. 26 Suffer mee, that I may feele the pillars. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Evromia* 15 You neede feele no other pulse than my heart. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 108 He was felt, and found to be Circumcis'd. 1740 *Th. 409* The maids... were not shy of being seen, nor of having their hair felt. 1776 *Trial of Nunodocmar* 33/1, I felt his pulse. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xvii, 'Let me feel your pulse, dear Ramorny.'

B. In wider sense: to try by touching, e.g. with a stick or the foot; to move or lift gently and cautiously by way of trial.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* (1844) 48 By feeling the bit gently with the bridle-hand, the horse is to be made to step back. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 279 Feeling the fish... consists in raising the point of the rod so as to tighten the line sufficiently to enable you to feel the 'tug, tug, tug', made by the fish in detaining the worm. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining*, *Feel* (S.S.), to examine the roof of a thick seam of coal with a long stick or rod by poking and knocking upon it. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 161 Feeling first one line and then another for a bite.

c. To feel (†*out*) one's way; to find one's way by groping; to proceed by cautious steps. *lit.* and *fig.*

1436 *Polit. Poems* (Rolls) II. 165 Kyng Edward... felde the way to reule welle the see. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 14. 108 While we have our eyes, we need not feele out our way. 1688 MIERGE *Pr. Dict.* s.v. *Feel*, A blind man that feels his way with a stick. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxii, We but feel our way to err. 1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* ii. xxviii, An aging moon was feeling her path somewhere through the heavens. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 237 Cæsar... feeling his way with his cavalry.

d. To feel out: to ascertain the configuration of (something) as if by touch.

1892 H. R. MILL *Realm of Nature* xi. 188 The form of the floor of the ocean has thus been gradually felt out point by point.

†e. To grope after. *fig.* (Merely a literalism of translation). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 27 To seke God, if perauenture thei felen [*attracted*] hym eyther fynden. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xvii. 27 That they shulde seke the Lorde, yf they mighte fele and fynde him.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* a. To use the hand or finger as an organ of touch. *Const.* *at*, *of* (now only *dial.* and *U.S.*), †*to*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. I.* i. iii. 26 Then I felt to his knees, and so... upward, and all was... cold. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 The part [of Wood] that shineth, is... somewhat soft, and moist to feel to. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xlviii. (1883) 140/2 There were many large heaps of ore lying, which I felt of. 1780 CHARLOTTE BERNES in *F. Emery's Early Diary* i. 189 One Character came to feel of it [his mask]. 1864 E. SUGGEST *Pencil* ii. 262 Josephine... felt of the bosom of Clara's dress till [etc.]. 1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Papir Canoe* 99 Crowds of people came to feel of the canoe.

b. To search for something with the hand (or other tactile organ); to put out the hands, etc. to discover one's position or find one's way; to grope. *Const.* *after*, *for*. Also with *about*.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 10 As withoute eyen we han felid 1530 PALSGR. 547/2 Fele this way alonge by the wall, tyll you come to the wyndowe. 1577 B. GOODE *Herzabach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 133 Take the Taille, and feele betwixt every joint. 1740 *Ibid.* in. 136 Let him... feele for the blaines, or blisters. 1812 BURL. *Acts* xvii. 27 If haply they might feele after him, and finde him. 1725 ADAM. *Capt. R. Boyle* 22 Putting my Hand in my Pocket to feel for something else. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 192, I searched all my pockets, opened all our parcels, and looked and felt in every fold of them. 1838 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 46 Moving the tail slowly from side to side... as if feeling for the boat. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arl.* 774 Feeling all about the garden-wall, Lest he should... tumble. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 204 The king began to feel about for further augmentations of his revenue.

†c. To feel of: †to handle, administer. To feel together: to come into contact. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 It is necessary to hem... to fele of þe sacraments of God. c. 1450 *Mertin* 38 As soone as these dragons felen to-geder they will fighten strongly.

3. With *subord. clause*: To try to ascertain by handling or touch. †Formerly sometimes also with material obj.

a. 1300 *Cursor*, M. 3693 (Cott.) Latte me fele, If þou be he i loue sa wele. 1740 *Ibid.* 18695 (Cott.) Thomas þou fele and see Quer I me self or nocht it be. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 270 þou mist fele in what place þe goon in. 1612 BURL. *Gen.* xxvii. 21 Come neere... that I may feele thee... whether thou

bee my very sonne Esau, or not. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* iii. lix, Three times he... felt How to unbuckle his out-shined Belt. *Mod.* The surgeon felt if any bones were broken.

†d. *fig.* To test or discover by cautious trial: to 'sound' (a person, his feelings or intentions). *Obs.* a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 2902 (Cott.) Mani man, for ouer-wele, þam-sel can noþer faand ne feil. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 174 Bot yit some faunt must we feytle, Werfor that he shuld dy. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 520 II. 221 Fele what he menyth. 1476 *Ibid.* No. 771 III. 154, I shall fele hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 223 b, Thei had felte the myndes and ententes, of the rude people. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* ii. liiii. (1519) 90 Adding... that to that purpose he had felt the cohort. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* ii. 94 He hath writ this to feele my affection to your Honor. 1664 SIR C. LYRTELTON in *Halton Corr.* (1878) 41 To feele the French how they will concerne themselves between us and y^e Dutch.

5. *Milit.* a. *trans.* To examine by cautious trial the nature of (the ground), the strength of (an enemy). b. *intr.* To feel for: To try to ascertain the position or presence of.

a. 1793 BENTINCK in *Ld. Anckland's Corr.* III. 47, I mentioned my wish of feeling that ground to Ld. Loughborough. 1839 NAMER *Penins. War* vi. vii. (Rldg.) I. 36 LOISON felt the Portuguese at Pezo de Raposa. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-camp* vii, Order Colonel Kempt to throw forward the whole of his light infantry... to 'feel' the enemy.

b. 1839 NAMER *Penins. War* vii. vii. (Rldg.) I. 334 Syveira... had orders to feel... for the enemy. 1847 *Infantry Man* (1854) 96 An advanced guard... must proceed with... precaution if feeling for an enemy.

II. To perceive, be conscious.

6. *trans.* To have the sensation of contact with; to perceive by the sense of touch.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C. xx.* 145 Al þat þe fyngres and þe fust... felen and touchen. 1515 *Frere & Boye* 91 in Ritson *Acc. Pop. Poetry* 38 When he the bowe in honde felte. 1538 STARKIE *England* l. i. 20 Thos thyngys wych we se, fele, or her. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 19 The lawyer can not understand the matter yf he fele his mony. 1580 J. FRAMPTON *Monard's Dial.* of Iron 155 b, Pouder, that being taken between the fingers is [not] felt between them. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 67, I am glad... that I can lay hold of something, I can feele. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 52 It shaked its Tail to and fro... all the while it felt the water. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 86, I felt under my naked foot... some hard substance or other. 1869 TENNYSON *Pellens & E.* 428 Back as a hand that pushes thro' the leaf To find a nest and feels a snake, he drew.

b. In wider sense: To perceive, or to be affected with sensation by (an object) through those senses which (like that of touch) are not referred to any special 'organ'; to have a sensation of (e.g. heat or cold, a blow, the condition of any part of the body, etc.).

a. 1000 *Kiddes* xxvi. 9 (Gr.) Heo... feled sona mines gemotes. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 183 þo kyng Arture yf [þe]dunt yelde. a. 1605 MONTGOMERY *That his hairt is wondrit* 17, I the force thairof [a dart] did felde. 1639 tr. *Di. Desq's Compl.* Woman II. 82 We feele a wound, not knowing the hand which strikes us. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 65 We... felt not the cold. 1665 HOOKE *Micragr.* 142 A Nettle is a Plant so well known... that it needs no description; and there are very few that have not felt as well as seen it. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 394 A stiff Gale, which prevents our feeling the Heat of the Sun. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 265 The hand holding the inflated animal, feels a constant boring motion of the spines.

c. With clause, or obj. with inf. (not preceded by *to*) or complement: To know by sense of touch or organic sensation.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 362 The deth he feleth thurgh his herte smite. 1398 TREVISIA *Bart.* De P. R. ix. viii. (Tollem. MS.), Watres of depe pithes... þeþ felde more hoot in wynter þan in somer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 119 Whan we may fele our pulses beat quickly. 1534 TINDALE *Mark* v. 29 She felt in her body that she was healed of the plague. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 274 When the Genowayes felt the Arrows pearing thorough their heades, armes and breastes. 1726 ADAM. *Capt. R. Boyle* 13 He felt the blood trickle about his Legs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., In the manage, they say to feel a horse in the hand; that is, to observe that the will of the horse is in the rider's hand. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 239 One of the men... cried out that he felt him still warm. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 65 A Sardinian captain bathing... felt one of his feet in the grasp of one of these animals.

d. To feel one's legs, wings; *fig.* to be conscious of one's powers; to be at one's ease.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., So flew *Virgile*, as not yet well feeling his wings. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., It was not until the last act that he 'felt his legs'.

e. *absol.* and *intr.* To have or be capable of sensations of touch, etc.

1340 *Ayent.* 154 Pet ech serui of his office... Ase þe esen to æyenne; þe yearen, to hyere... þe honden and al þet body to vele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. lxxi, Even oysters and the earth-worms, if a man touch them, doe evidently feele. 1631 D. WIDOWOWS *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 49 About this time [at thirty days] the Childre begineth... to feele. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* iii. 8 The under skinne... hardly feeleth, though it bee prickd with a Lancet. 1800 WORDSW. *Heart-leaf* *Welt* ii. xxi, The meanest thing that feels. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Apr. 184 If the skin felt everywhere exactly alike.

7. To perceive by smell or taste. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a. 1220 *Bestiary* 510 Whan he felen, he aren fagen. c. 1300 *Cursor* M. 3695 (Gut.) Quen he had felt his smell and clath. 1740 *Ibid.* 23456 (Cott.) In this liff has man gret liking... suete spicer to fell and smell. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 658 Hauie 3e... felde þe sauer. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 281

He shall well felen ate laste, That it is sowte. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 43 Com nere son and kys me, That I may feyle the smelle of the. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 27 There was no smell of fyre felt vpon them. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gerten* i. ii, To feele how the ale doest tast. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 112 By his own election he would rather feele the sauer of a Sinke. 1624 CART. J. SMITH *Virginia* i. 2 They felt a most delicate sweete smell. 1706 W. STORR in *Lorksh. Archæol. Tral.* VII. 51 It was a very loathsome smell to feel all over the lordship. 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ.* *Scott. Dial.* 83 You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I feel it. 1846 J. TAYLOR *Upper Canada* 101 My conductor exclaiming, 'I feel the odour of the spring.' 1861 E. WAUGH *Birdie Carter's Tale* 7 There's that bit o' pickle 't' h cubborn... Fotch it ewnt, an' let him feel at it. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) 118, I feel a smell of tea. 1884 *Eastern Morn. News* 19 Apr., He felt a nasty smell.

†8. To perceive mentally, become aware of.

Obs. [After L. *sentire*.] *Const.* as in 6 b, c. a. 1000 *Riddles* vii. 8 (Gr.) Hi fæes felað. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 29 And when ich fele þat folke telleþ my furste name is sensus. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 357 þi wale gode þat, fully felde all þe fare þat fall sould on erthe. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 467 II. 126 As I feele hym disposed I shall send you maystreship answer. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 435 With full glaid will to feil that thingys true. 1740 *Ibid.* vi. 289 The queyne felde well how that his purpos was. 1483 CAXTON *Gol. Leg.* 340/4 Whanne he [Bede] felt [printed fete] this He reuoked hit in his relectrations.

9. To be conscious of (a subjective fact); to be the subject of, experience (a sensation, emotion), entertain (a conviction).

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 76/196 Grete feblesse he feld. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* ProL. 106 In myn herte I feele yte the fire, That made me to ryse er yt wer day. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 88 Panne þe sike man schal fele to greet lieete & brennyng. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2537 Off care no thynge they feld. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Chron.* vi. 29 Yf eny man fele his plage and disease. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 312 [She], scorns the heat he feels. 1634 W. TIERNEY *Balzac's Lett.* 309, I have not at all felt the emotion I shewed. 1717 *Port. Eloisa* 366 He best can paint 'em [woes] who shall feel 'em most. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 25 Francis I. felt a curiosity to hear his book read. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. lxxxiii, Mankind have felt their strength. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* i. i. 44 Timour... felt some misgivings about his past course.

b. with clause, or obj. with infinitive or complement.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Gif he feled þat he is wuðe herto þenne understande he þat husel. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Ne felestu þi fesch al toloken. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 He asked him how he him felt. c. 1325 *Song Know* *Thyff* 45 in E. P. (1862) 131 þif þou fele þe sykter and sounde. c. 1449 *Prook Refr.* 243 Ech of these men feild weel in himself that he hadde nede for to have help and reuling. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 37 Feleest thou thy selfe well? c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rldg.) 109/1, I feel thy words to comfort my distressed soul! 1600 E. BLOWIT tr. *Conestaglio* 42 Feeling himselfe die by degrees. 1733 POPE *Rp. Cobham* i. 263 You'll... Shall feel your ruling passion strong in death. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 49 We felt ourselves warm and comfortable. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 173 He would... feel himself running counter to that which [etc.]. 1881 C. GIBSON *Heart's Problem* li. (1884) 33 Maurice felt his eyes dazzled by a blaze of light.

c. *intr.* (for earlier *refl.*) with complement. To have the sensation of being (what is -predicated) to be consciously; to regard oneself as. To feel (quite) oneself: to seem to oneself to have one's accustomed health or powers. To feel up to (one's work, etc.): see *Up*.

1816 J. WILSON *City of Plagne* i. i. 89 Now, that your soul feels strong, let us proceed. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, I feel indebted to you for the service you have rendered me. 1865 MRS. H. WOOD *Mildred Arkell* i. iv, I don't feel myself. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* li. (1887) 295, I, for my part, felt small. 1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 231/1, I did not feel up to much fatigue.

d. *intr.* with *adv.* or *adj.* To entertain a certain sentiment, be in a particular frame of mind. Also with *as if* — *like*.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxx. 3 Si non humilliter sentebam... if I not mekly felyd: bot i heghid my soul. That is if i had not mekly felyng. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 58 While we were asunder, we felt as if a limb was wanting. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. iv, She felt like one Half-waken'd from a midnight dream of blood. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. ii. 18 How feel you to this work! 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 174 The captain felt certain that he was going to 'sound'.

e. In various expressions, *colloq.* or *vulgar.* To feel like (doing something): to have an inclination for (? orig. U.S.; now common). To feel to (do something): (a) to feel or imagine that one does; (b) U.S. to feel inclined to do.

1836 *Going to Service* xii. 141 People would take liberties with her, and I should feel to have to take care of her. 1864 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 144 To feel to do a thing. 1865 GRANT in *Century Mag.* Nov. (1889) 142/2, I now feel like ending the matter, before we go back. 1891 A. FORBES in *19th Cent. Dec.* 1018 In reading which one feels to hear the turmoil of the battle.

10. To have passive experience of, undergo consciously. †Also *intr.* const. of (in OE., genitive case; see quot. a. 1000 in 6 b).

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 3if eni ancre is þet ne veldð none nondunse. c. 1300 *Cursor* M. 1372 (Gut.) þat þai mocht of an onfer sele. c. 1300 *Beket* 2250 Lutw he me miste 1775 BARNOUR *Brice* i. 204 He was worth na seyle. That myght of name anoyis fele. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 32 So feleth he ful ofte guile [i.e. finds himself deceived], whan

are assessed by the steward .. assisted by two .. 'fearers' ..
'fearers'.

Feers, obs. form of FIERCE *a*.

Feerth(e), obs. form of FOURTH.

†Feery-fary. *Obs. Sc.* Forms: 6 feery fary, fe(i)rie farye, fiery fary, 7 feery fary, 8 fearie fary. [reduplicated form of FARY.] 'Bustle, confusion' (Jam.).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 109 The ferie farye... Weis made that tyme at marines of our king. 1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 252 Quha ref me, and left me in sik a feerie farye. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Frut. & Lett.* 1779 l. xxviii. 285 Chamber and table discourse, for argument, flum-fums, and feerie-faries, could not be treasons. *a 1724 Battle of Harlaw* ii. in *Evergreen* (1761) l. 78 All Foks war in a fiery fary.

Fee-simple. *Law.* [a. AF. *fee-simple* (Littlton); see FEE *sb.* and SIMPLE: in Anglo-Lat. *feodum simplex* or *purum*, in AF. *fee pur*. The combination is not found in continental use; it seems to have been intended to denote a 'fee' in the unqualified sense of the word, as opposed to a FEE-TAIL.]

An estate in land, etc. belonging to the owner and his heirs for ever, without limitation to any particular class of heirs. In *fee-simple*: in absolute possession.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 31 The seid lond to remayne to me infysmple. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 b. Tenantes in fee simple. 1577 NORTHBROOK *Dicing* (1843) 115 It causeth manie of them... to bring their fee simple into fee single. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. x. 27 Heere's the Lord of the soile come to seize me for a stray, for entering his Fee-simple without leave. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 260 Unless we could buy the fee-simple of it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 104 Tenant in fee-simple... is that hath lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to hold to him and his heirs for ever. 1849 BRIGHT *Sp. Burden on Land* 15 Mar. A rise in the value of the fee-simple of an acre.

transf. and *fig.* 1607 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 311 He will sell the fee-simple of his salutation. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* in. iv. l. iii. (1651) 661 They are the true heirs, leave the Fee-simple of heaven by a peculiar donation. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 590 Is sparkling wit... The fixed fee-simple of the vain and light? 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* I. iv. Here were four women, of any one of whom he had the fee simple.

b. *attrib.* (*lit.* and *fig.*) as *fee-simple-blood*, *-estate*, *-ground*, *-land*, *-purchase*, *-rights*.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 31 Fysmple ground. 1607 HEYWOOD *Feyre Mayde* Wks. 1874 l. 47 Their owne fee simple wits. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Challenge Knts.* Err. Wks. (1711) 233 We of hereditary and fee simple blood. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4723/3 A Fee Simple Estate... inclosed with Quick Fences. 1807 YANCOOVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 308 Fee-simple purchase of 140 acres.

Feet, pl. of FOOT.

Fee-tail. *Law.* [a. AF. *fee tail* (the final *e* being dropped as in some other legal words)=Anglo-L. *feudum talliatum*; the second word is the pa. pple. of OF. *taillier* (mod.F. *tailler*) *lit.* 'to cut', whence, to fix precisely, limit.]

An estate of inheritance entailed or limited to some particular class of heirs of the person to whom it is granted; a limited fee. *Fee-tail* expectant: see EXPECTANT *a*. 3.

1524 *Year-bk.* 21-2 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 365 Feodum talliatum. *Ibid.* 64 l. La out home feite un autre en fee pur e nent de fee taylor. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 § 2 Londres... not being his owne inheritance... in fee taylor. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Pernass* iv. ii. (Arb.) 52 Nay thatt plaine in Littleton, for if that fee-simple, and the fee taylor be put together, it is called hotch-potch. 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll.* Cur. l. 78 In his demesne, as of fee-tail. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 27 b. Tenant in Fee Tyle. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 78 In Fee or Fee-Tail expectant on an Estate for Life or in Tail. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 115 Whether he had an estate in fee, fee-tail, or for life. 1831-2 *Act 2-3 Will. IV.* c. 80 § 3 in *Off. & Caub. Enactm.* 161 Tenants in fee tail.

Feeless (*frilles*), a. [f. *feet*, pl. of FOOT + -LESS.] Without feet. Cf. FOOTLESS.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1870) 231 Three feeless Birds. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xvi. 196 Mangled, headless, headless, feeless corpses. 1656 J. SERGEANT tr. *T. White's Peripat.* Inst. 97 Something like this is the creeping of feeless Creatures.

Feetly, obs. form of FEATLY.

Feeze (*fiz*), *sb.* Forms: 4 veze; 6 feas(e, 6-7 feese, 7 feaze, 7-feeze, 9 U.S. pheese, -ze. [f. FEEZE *v*.]

I. A rush, impetus; hence, a violent impact. Also, a rub. Now *dial.* and *U.S.*:

1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1127 And there out came a rage and such a veze, That it made all the gate for to rese. 1592 WYKLEY *Armorie* 50 They light vpon him... and beare him downe with mightie fease. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1607) 878 Both their [galleys] beakes were with the feaze broken off. 1847 MATHER in *Whistelinkie* (1800) II. 165 Wt' a lick o' sweet oil an' a feaze o' her hand. 1855 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) I. 349 Even the locust's cry is no longer a mere impertinent feeze of sound.

†b. To fetch or take (one's) feeze: to take a short run before leaping. To take one's full feeze: to start at full speed. Obs.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* in. ix. (1633) 120 Advising you though you have fetched your feaze, yet to look well ere you leape over. 1580 BARRI *Alh.* R. 41 To leape, taking his race, or fetching his feaze, *ex procrus salire*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* l. lxx. (1609) 87 b. They [the Roman soldiers] took their full feaze, and ran up the hill. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 19 If a man do but goe back a little to take his feeze, he may easily jump over it.

2. U.S. chiefly *collog.* A state of alarm or perturbation.

1846 WORCESTER, *Phrest.* a fit of fretfulness. 1855 LOWELL *Let. in Atlantic Monthly* Dec. (1852) 799/2 So I am in a feeze half the time. *a 1865 HALIBURTON* (Cent. Dict.) When a man's in a feeze, there's no more sleep that hitch.

Feeze (*fiz*), *v*.¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 fésian, 3-6 fese(n, -yn, 3 south. vese(n, 5, 7 fesse, -ze, 6 pheeeze, 7 feize, pheese), 7 south. veeze, veize, veze, 6, 9 fease, south. vease, 6-9 feaze. [OE. *fésian* (also *fésan*), *fysian* to drive, corresponds to ON. **feysa* (mod. Norwegian *fýsa*, Sw. *fösa*), app. :-**fauþjān*, *fauþjan*. It is possible that this word and ON. *fúka*, *feyka*, of similar meaning, are from a Teut. root *feu*, *fai*, differentiated by *s* and *k* (pre-Teut. *g*) suffixes.

Totally unconnected with OE. *fysian*:-**fauþjān* to hurry, which survived into early ME. as *fysen*(*g*): see FUSE *v*.]

†1. *trans.* To drive; to drive off or away; to make (one) run, put to flight; to frighten away. Often with *away*. Also to *feaze about*. Obs.

c 890 *Laus Edoard & Guthrum* xi. Donne fysic hi man of earde. 1014 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) xxxiii. 162 Dat oft on zefohte an feseþ tynce. *a 1300 Signa ante Judicium* 172 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 12 Al he fentis sal. be fesisid in to helle. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) l. 339 Powder of erpe of bat lond i-sowe in oper londes vsep [z. r. vespel] away wormes. c 1400 *Beryn* ProL 351 Shal I com þen, Cristian, & fese a-wey be Cat? 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasin. Par. Luke* viii. 29 He should be driuen and fessed of the deuil into deserte places. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 10/2 They feazed awaie the Irish. 1583 STANVURTH *Ennis* t. (Arb.) 31 Lyke bees... Feaze away the droane bees with sting, from maunger, or hucot. 1689 C. MATHER *Mem. Providence* 62 A Devil would... make her laugh to see how he feaz'd 'em about.

b. To impel.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.*, Sir N. Burdet xvi. 480 Those eager imps whom food-wad feaz'd to fight amaine.

2. To frighten, put into a state of alarm.

c 1400 *CARGRAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 611 Bete hir weel, right for hir blasphem, To fese hem alle that troste in hir doctryne. 1460 *Christ's Compt.* 471 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 198 Ful foule schulde þi foos be fessid If þou myzte our hem as y our bee may. 1889 *Kent Gloss.*, *Feaze*, to fret, worry.

3. The threat 'I'll feeze you' seems to have given rise to the following senses: a. *vaguely*, to 'do for', 'settle the business of' (a person). b. To beat, flog.

a. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr. Induct.* i. 11e pheeeze you infaith. 1613 BAUM, & FL. *Coxcomb* i. vi. I'll feeze you. 1650 FLETCHER *Chances* ii. i. H'as giv'n me my quiclus est: I felt him in my small guts: I'm sure he'll feez'd me.

b. 1606 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. 1, Come, will you quarrel? I will feize you, sirrah. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* iv. ii. Countryman. Lookers! Had I one of you zingle, with this twig I would so veeze you! 1674 J. WRIGHT *Alack-Thyestes* 101 Your Toby I'll so feaze with this Rod... That [etc.].

Feeze (*fiz*), *v*.² *dial.*

1. *trans.* To twist or turn with a screw-like motion; to screw. Also with *off*, *on*, *up*.

1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 43, I downa feeze my hiddle-string. 1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss., *Feeze*, to turn a screw nail.

b. *fig.* To insinuate.

1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss., *Feeze*, to insinuate into unmerited confidence or favour. 1824 JAMIESON s. v. One feezes himself into the good graces of another.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To wind in and out; to hang off and on.

17... in *Ritson Scot. Songs* (1794) I. 287 My ewie never play'd the like But feez'd [printed tees'd] about the barn-yard wa'.

Feff, Feffment: see FEEFFE.

Fegary (*fīgē'ri*). *dial.* and *collog.* Also 7 fagurie, -ary, 7-8 fagary, (7 aguary), 8 fleegerie, 9 fee-, fleegary. [A corruption of VAGARY.]

1. A vagary, prank, freak; a whim, eccentricity. 1600 *Decker Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 116 Your body is little mended by your fetching fegaries. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* iii. v. I have a great desire to be taught some of your fagaries. 1659 *Lady Almonny* n. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIV. 289, I know all their fagaries to a hair. 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cronwell* (1672) 60 Capricious of Biennial Parliaments and the like Fegaries. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1817) V. 183 The world must stand still for their fagaries.

2. Gawkaws, trifles; fancies in dress.

1724 RAMSAY *Love inviting Reason* iii. Dinna prefer your fleegeries to me. 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gude* 56 iii. 2 Grave dames in a' their nice fegaries. 1823 TENNANT *Caral. Beaton* l. iii. As braw a hizzie, wi' her fardagles and her fleegeries, as any.

Hence Fegary (also *flagary*), *v. intr.*, to busy oneself about trifles in dress.

1821 H. DUNCAN *Young S. Country Weaver* (ed. 2) 45 Did I come hame... to stan' and look at your flagarying there?

Feg(e, fegg, Sc. and north. forms of FIG.

Fegs (*fegz*). *Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.* Forms: 6-7 feekins, 6-8 fackins, 7-8 faikine, 8 feggings, 9 faikins, 7 fac, feck, 7-9 facks, 8-9 fags, 9 faags, faiks, fecks, s. faiz, 8- fegs. [The forms here collected are distortions of FAY *sb.*1, FAITH,

perh. with suffix -KIN(s), frequent in such trivial quasi-oaths; cf. *bodykins*, *byrlakins*.]

1. As an (unmeaning) *sb.* in exclamatory phrases expressing asseveration or astonishment. See also FEGGS.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iii. By my fackins, 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. I*, iii. 11, No, by my feekins! 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. ii. How! Swear by your fac? *a 1627 MIDDLETON* *Quiet Life* ii. ii. By my facks, sir. 16... *Robin Hood & Q. Kath.* go in Furniv. *Perry Folio* I. 42 By faikine of my body. *a 1654 WEBSTER & ROWLEY* *Cure for Cuckold* iv. iii. By my feck. 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ.* Lond. m. i. No, by good feggings. 1768 BEATTIE *To Mr. A. Ross* v. O' my fegs. 1880 JAMIESON s. v. My faiks! 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, *Good Fegs!*

2. As simple asseverative.

1638 BRODIE *Antipodes* v. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 322 Nay facks I am not jealous. 1790 A. WILSON *To W. Mitchell* Poet. Wks. (1846) 113 Fegs. 1804 ANDERSON *Cumbrid. Ball.* 104 Sae faikins we mun hae a sweat. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 86 Faix they've got a warnin'. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, Why! you are 'smart, fegs! 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* II. 191 Na, faags! it was waur than that.

Fegue, obs. form of FEAGUE.

Feid, obs. Sc. form of FEUD *sb.*1, enmity.

Feien, Feier, obs. forms of FAY *v*.1, FAIR.

Feigh (*fēy*). *int. Sc.* An expression of disgust or abomination. Cf. FAUGH, FIE.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. vi. Ye stink o' leeks, O feigh!

Feigh, var. of FAY *v*.2

†Feign, *sb.* *Obs. rare*-1. [f. next vb.] The action of feigning; pretence, deceit. In phrase, *without feign*.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1482 Another that come fro hevyn, without feyn.

Feign (*fē'n*), *v.* Forms: 3-7 feigne, feine, -yne, 6 feygne, (3 feinyhe, 5 feyn-yn), 3-5 fene, (4 feny), 4-7 fain(e, -yn(e, (6 feane), 6-7 faigne (6 faynd), 6- feign. Sc. 4 fenyhe, 5 fenyge, fenyge, 6 fenzie, feinzie, feynge, (*prinid* feynze), 7 fane. Also 4 i-feyn. [ME. *feinen*, *feigen*, ad. OF. *feindre* (pr. pple. *feign-ant*)=Lat. *fingere* to form, mould, feign, whence FICTION, FIGMENT.

Cf. Pr. *feither*, *finher*, Sp. *Fig.* *figuir*, It. *fingere*.]

I. 1. *trans.* In material sense: To fashion, form, shape. *Obs. exc.* as nonce-use after Lat.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xciii. [xciv.] 19 Pat feinyghes egh, nocht sees with-al? 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* t. 71 A dull fretful child Crushes its toys and knows not with what skill Those feeble forms are feigned.

II. To fashion fictitiously or deceptively.

2. To invent (a story, excuse, accusation); to forge (a document).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22007 (Cott.) Nothing sal I fene yow neu. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 421 Somme feynede a delay. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 175 Thou hast feigned this tale. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 373 Somme fables be feynede for cause of delectation. 1534 CANNON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. in. II. 317 All that ever she said was fayned of her owne ymagynacion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. iii. § 7 As I find little, so I will feign nothing. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* I. ii. vii. 265 There is nothing in the Characters, which would raise a Thought of their being feigned. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* Rom. ii. 19 Shall we say that the author... feigned this anecdote of St. Paul? 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 128 Fables, feigned by the superstition... of the people.

†b. To feign (a slander, fault) upon, against: to allege falsely against, attribute falsely to. *Obs.*

1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* r. Sclaunders fayned upon me. c 1675 *Lives Women Saints* 31 She fayned her owne falte on the chaste yow prince. 1654 tr. *Martinus Coug. China* 205 Having feigned many crimes against the Priests.

†c. To invent, 'coin' (a word). *Obs.*

1607 TOWSE *Four. Beasts* (1673) 413 In Germany they call it 'Pile' and 'Zisel'; and of this German word was the Latine 'Citellus' feigned. *Ibid.* 107 [see FEIGNED *pple.* a. 2].

†d. To contrive (a deception). *Obs.*

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 170 They fain a wile... among themselves.

3. To relate or represent in fiction; to fable. Const. with simple complement, with *obj.* and *inf.*, or with sentence as *obj.* Now *rare*.

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* v. viii. (1483) 99 Orpheus was so swete an harpoure as the clerkes feynen that [etc.]. *a 1569 KINGESMILL* *Godly Advice* (1580) 15 The Poets... fained there were iii She Goddesses in contention for their beaute. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 75 Harpyes... whome the Poets feynz to represent theus. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* ii. (1603) 118 Diogenes is fained to see the rich King Crassus among the dead. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. viii. 77 Well did the Poets feigne Pallas Patronesse of arts and armes. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* in. 34 They fained a Post to come puffing upon the stage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 627 Things... worse Than Fables yet have feign'd. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic.* i. ii. (1840) 41 Atlas... is feigned by the ancients to carry the world upon his shoulders. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1799) I. 65/2 The poets feign of Hercules, that only with a club and lion's skin he travelled over the world. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* in. l. 343 Drest is she all in white, as Poets feign The angel Innocence.

†b. *absol.* and *intr.* To make fictitious 'statements'; to indulge in fiction. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* in. 388 On seyde that Omere made lyes, Feynyng in his poetries. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 419 Ouyd... feynit in his fablis. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* l. 15 Nor vnaadvisedly we speake, nor rashly therof fayne. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* n. i. He that should write But such a fellow, should be thought to faine Extremely. 1666 R. JAMES *Iren Lanc.* (1845) 4 If stories do not faine.

4. (More fully, + to feign to oneself.) To conjure up (delusive representations); to picture to oneself, imagine (what is unreal). Now *rare*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. Prol.* 36 Somme... Feynen hem fantasies. 1525 TINDALE *Matth.* ix. 15 marg.-note, They

fain themself no pain. 1578 *Timme Caluine on Gen.*, Cain.. feigned to himself so many enemies, as there were men in the world. 1608 Br. *HALL Char. Virtues & V.*, Either there be bugs, or he feaineth them. 1635 R. N. *Cainden's Hist. Ellis.* i. 32 Some.. feigned unto themselves vain dreames. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 200 Men have but deceived themselves.. when they have feigned a Glory and a Beauty of the Church in other things. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasies of Living* I. 499 A sane.. mind.. can feign voices where there is silence.

† b. To imagine, believe erroneously and arbitrarily. Const. with *obj.* and *inf.*, or object clause. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb. 1227) The soules.. Are not in such a place, As foolish folke doo feigne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. xii. 19 Art thou yet alive, whom dead I long did feigne? 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. vi. 137 We feigne, that some Angel and intellectual Spirit dooth walk with the Comet. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. iv. § 11 The Straights, where they feigned Hercules his pillars to be. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 29 The ancients.. feigned that this Island.. had been as big as all Europe.

c. To assume fictitiously for purposes of calculation. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1688 M. PRIOR *Ode Ex. iii.* 14 vi. And he too.. Studies new Lines, and other Circles feigns. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* i. 3 The bounding line of the horizon is feigned to be a circle. *Ibid.* x. 77 It becomes necessary then, to feign an observer in the center of the earth.

5. *trans.* To assert or maintain fictitiously; to allege, make out, pretend. Const. † with simple *obj.* or complement (rare), with *obj.* and *inf.*, or with sentence as *obj.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter xciii.* [xciv.] 20 Wor sete of wicknes sal cleve to be, Pate feynghes swinke in bode to be? 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 932 *Dido*, Feynghing the hors y-offred to Minerve. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 61 Pe kyng.. wolde.. feyne trespas for to bynne hem [Englishes] here money. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 139/1 To feigne God to be displeased with your king. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 232 b, Feynghing that he was thycke of hearyng. 1554 LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. app. xxxiv. 90 That which is feyned of many, I for my Parte, take it but for a Papistical Invention. 1583 STANVOURST *Alceus* ii. (Arb.) 61 The right valeant (whose soon thou art [printed thwart] feigned) Achilles. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, And feynghing that his doing so was needful to the welfare of the cookery. 1863 DRAVER *Intell. Devel. Europe* i. 4 [Man] has been feigned.. to possess another immanerial principle.

† 6. To put a false appearance upon; to disguise, dissemble, conceal. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 She hath her.. body feigned. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 34 Poeyetis.. With sniblis and falsheid feyned pre speche. *Ibid.* 253 The falsheid he feynit vnder faire wordes. 1500 *Laucelot* 237 The lady feynit.. The lowe quich long hath ben to her thoct. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iii. 20 Both doe strive their fearefulness to feigne.

† 7. *refl.* a. To disguise one's sentiments, practise dissimulation, dissemble. Also *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.* 1320 R. *Eng. Leg.* I. 186, Vincent 49 Dov feineist pe. 1390 R. *Glocc.* (Rolls) 2376 Naples he feined him, pat me vnder sete it nozt. 13.. *Leg. Road* (1871) 85 All for nocht hou feynes pe. 1381 Wyelw *Ecclis.* xxiii. 73 If he shul feyne [si dissimulaverit] he shal trespasen double. 1450 *Mertins* 14 When she it sough, she feyned her. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. vii. 6 It was counsailed to the kyng.. hym selfe to feyne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mortimers* xix, Bid them beware their enemies when they feigne.

† b. To assume a deceptive bearing. *Obs.* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 208 Quhen Wallace feld that curage was so small, He feinted him for to comfort thaim all. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 Fayne thy self to appere outwardly more perfyte.. than thou art.

8. *trans.* To make a show of, put on an appearance of, put on, pretend, simulate, sham; † to pretend to utter (words).

1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 10 Ypocrites.. feyne gude dede with-outwene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* i. 344 To feynhe foly quihile is wyte. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 85 Duke Edrik.. feynghing a vomet.. seide pat he was seek: 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 121 She feigned wordes in his ere. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3597 Fayne euer feire chere. 1508 R. [Tottell] *Months Minde* G v, All was feained, 'twas not from the hart. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 334 Each man straines To feigne a jocund eye. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 385 Escaped death, only by feigning it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 437 The serenity that is not felt, it can be no virtue to feign. a 1839 *Prado Poems* (1864) II. 162 The agony Which others feel or feign. 1856 KANT *Art. Expt.* II. vi. 72 They are both feigning sickness this morning.

b. *absol.* To practise simulation.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Ytius* i. 2 He seemeth to feigne, by uttering things clean contrary to his mind. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 474 It may stand him more in stead to.. feign. 1724 RANNEY *Acad. Golds.* (1733) 1. 99 Tho' she be fair I will not feigne. 1774 ALDIS *Madrigal* 3 Wks. (Globe) 691 Myra, too sincere for feigning. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xiii, She cannot feign; she scorns hypocrisy.

9. With *refl. pron.* as *obj.* followed by simple complement, † as, or to be: To make oneself appear, put on an appearance of being. † Formerly in wider use, with the *refl. obj.* followed by *inf.*, that as that.

1297 R. *Glocc.* (1724) 336 He feynede hym somdel syk. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4233 He sal hym feyn first als haly. 1386 CHAUCER *Mech.* T. 706 Sch feyned hir als that sche moste goon. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 59 A wel fals traytour.. pat coupe wel feyne hym self trewe frende. 1393 LANGR. *P. Pl. C.* ix. 128 Tho.. feynede hem blynde. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 66 A mysdoer.. bat.. through his enchantmentes feyned him aungell. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 97/1 She feyned her alway to be seke. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 204 The Queene.. did feyne her selfe that shee would go on pilgrimage. 1611 BIBLE *a Sam.* xiv. 2 Faine thy selfe to be a mourner. 1726 Dr. Foe *Hist.*

Devil i. xi. (1840) 164 Satan made David feign himself mad. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. 53 To.. reconcile myself to it.. is more manly than to feign myself to be it.

b. *intr.* To pretend, make oneself appear. Const. to with *inf.* † Formerly with the same constructions as the *refl.* use above.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 10 He made signe of etyng and feyned as he had etyn. 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6344 He feynd als he tounge walde kys. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 79/1 He that hath no Faith, and yet feaineth or pretendeth to haue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. i. 9 Feynghing.. in every limb to quake thorough inward feare. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 6 Feynghing to goe recreate himselfe.. gave order publicly. 1737 HAN. MONT. *Florio* ii. 185 Yet feigned to praise the gothic treat. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 47, I have sometimes feigned sick, when I had no other succedaneum for avoiding their parties. 1843 EMERSON *Carlyle Wks.* (Bohn) III. 312 Such an appeal to the conscience.. as cannot be.. feigned to be forgotten. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. xvi, Tremlow feigns to compare the portrait.

10. To counterfeit, imitate deceptively (*esp.* a voice, handwriting).

1484 CAXTON *Esop* ii. ix, The wulf.. frynghing the gotes voyce sayd. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 1 Tuyn, whose shape she [deceit] well can feigne. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iv, It was not difficult to disguise or to feign a voice. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 213 Feigning dwarfs, they crouch and creep.

† b. To adulterate. *Obs. rare.*

1368 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. v. (1495) 636 The tree of aloes is feyned [sophistication] with a tree that is lyke thereto in weight & in knotes. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devills Banquet* 324 Sometimes they feine it [this Balm] with water.

† c. To pass off (a thing) for something else.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 17 Lo, how they feignen chalk for chese.

† 11. To pretend to make (a pass) or to deal (a blow); also *absol.* to make a feint. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Kut.* T. 1757 He feyneth on his foot with a tronechoun. 1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* x. xix, Some while they feyned, some while they strake as wyld men. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 3 Making with his point towards the others face, and feining a passage.. The Prince.. feined at him divers feynes.

† 12. *Musie.* a. To sing softly, hum an air. b. To sing with due regard to the 'accidentals', which the old notation did not indicate. [See *Musica ficta* in *Grove Dict. Mus.*; cf. also *P. par feinte* 'by the alteration of a semitone'] *Obs.*

c 1440 *Prunp. Parv.* 133/1 Feynyn yn syngynge, or syngne lowe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, Not.. feynynge, but with a full brest & hole voyce. a 1529 SKELTON *Conceit Coyntroine* 53 He techyth them.. to soif & to fayne. — *Boece of Conste* 233 His throte was clere, and lustely coude fayne. 1530 PALSGR 548/1 We maye nat syngne out.. but lette us fayne this songe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 He feyneth to the lute marvellously sweetly.

† III. 13. [After *Of. feindre, se feindre.*] *intr.* and *refl.* To avoid one's duty by false pretences; to shirk, shirk, hang back. Also with *inf.*: To be reluctant or afraid to do something; to avoid, shirk (doing). *Obs.*

1390 K. *Alis.* 584, Perdicas feyned noughth, For als a wode lyoun he laughth. 1390 CHAUCER *Delite Blaunche* 317 Noode of hem.. feyned to singe. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1734 Feyne 300 nought feynit.. Bot luke 3e fyghte faythfully. 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 3971 Never this archer wolde feyne To shete at me. *Ibid.* 2996 If I may helpe you in ought, I shall not feine. 14.. *Lyce. Temple of Glas* 996 She me consyngred. To 3oure seruise, & neuer forto feyne. 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 14721 Ye se me feyne neuer a dele. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 172 On both parties thus I play, and feyns me to ordan The right. 1523-5 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlii. 104 b, There they made a great assault. The Englyshmen fayned nat. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 566 Exhortand thaim.. for na tray to feynit no to fle.

† b. *trans.* To shirk, avoid fulfilling (a command): to 'shuffle out of' (one's word). *Obs.*

1390 *Becket* 42 Gilbert.. feigned his word her and ther: and ne grantede nozt. 1385 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 473 Lordes hestes mow not ben i-feynit.

Feigned (fēnd, ppl. a. Also 5 feynit, Sc. 6 feynait, fēnzoid, iel, fei, feynzeit, feinzoid, feynzeit. [f. prec. + ED 1.]

† 1. Fashioned, formed, shaped. *Obs.* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 85 His feynar haþ hopid in his feynid pingis.

2. Fictitiously invented or devised. Also, related in fiction, fabled. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1374 CHAUCER *Comp. Pl.* Mars. 273 This is no feyned mater that I telle. 1450 HENRYSON *Alor.* Fab. 3 Feined Fables. 1554 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Communion, Feined excuses. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1816 I. 74 Quhilk reportis ar all.. fenzet, and untrew. 1607 TORSILL *Fourty.* *Beasts* (1673) 102 A peculiar voyce which the French call by a feigned word, 'Reere'. 1623 LISLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 74 The feigned games of Homer and Virgil. 1670 TENISON (*title*), Creed of Mr. Hobbes Examined, in a feigned conference between Him and a Student of Divinity. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Intro. 6 The Priests.. had filled up the interval with feigned Kings. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 19 To be found in history, whether actual or feigned.

† b. Contrived for deception. *Obs.*

1440 *Prunp. Parv.* 133/1 Feynyn sleithe of falsbede.

† 3. Fictitiously or arbitrarily supposed; imaginary. *Feigned price*: = 'fancy price'. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 About the necessite of nature they will have they feigned necessaryes. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 232 What feined prices are sett

vpponn litle stones. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astronomy* I. 319 As many Degrees of the feigned Equator.

4. Of attributes, actions, diseases, etc.: Simulated, counterfeited, pretended, sham.

1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* vi. xxx. (1483) 80 Another thyng is a veray hede and another a feyned hede. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L v b, They gyeue out of their brestes grete and gayned syghes. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 105 All her gyltes she hid With feined teares. 1609 SKENE *Rig. Max.* Stat. Robert I. 33 Inquisition salbe taken, ifg be done be fenzeid furie, or not. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experiencie* iii. v. 108 We must be.. carefull that these Acts in their exercise, be true.. not feigned and superficial. 1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 1. 6 Personating Feigned Sorrows. 1776 GIBBON *Decl.* & F. I. 414 Their mutual feires produced.. a feigned reconciliation. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 72 Feigned and Concealed Diseases. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 163 Mortal enemies.. came every day to pay their feigned civilities.

† b. Prefixed to personal designations: That is such only in pretence; pretended. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Malib.* P 289 Yourre trewe freendes and yourre feyned counsellours. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 211 A feined, false, and a coloured frende. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform.* & *Pettit*, 175 Wee are but fayned Christians, we heare the name onely. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. iv. 16 Feined Friends, becoming unfained Foes.

† c. Of things: Counterfeit, spurious, sham.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Travi.* (1677) 223 Mosques.. are in their Cupolae curiously ceruleated with a feigned Turquoise. 1793 MAUNORELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1733) 74 Took down the feigned Body from the Cross.

d. Of a name, etc.: Assumed, fictitious. Of a voice, handwriting, etc.: Disguised.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glass* A v j b, I have reduced it into the forme of a Dialogue: the names of the personages indede feined [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 7 To hide her feined sex. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxlii. Wks. 1872-3 II. 457, I know not tell whether it be a true or a feined name. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. (1763) 141 The Poets.. represent real Characters under feigned names. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. i, I copied them.. in a feigned land. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 29 The feigned address he had previously assumed.

† 5. *Mus. a.* (see FEIGN v. 12 b.) b. = FALSETTO 3. *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith.* *Micro.* 24 The feined Scale exceeds the others both in height and depth. For it addeth a Ditone vnder Vt base, because it sings fa in A, and it riseth above cels by two degrees, for in it it sounds fa. *Ibid.*, Feined Musick is.. a Song made beyond the regular Compasse of the Scales. Or, it is a Song, which is full of Conjunctions [i.e. accidental flats]. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 43 Increasing of the Voice in the Treble Part.. in Feined Voices, doth oftentimes become harsh.

6. *Latv.* (See *Quots.*)

1483 Act i. *Rich.* III. c. 6 § 1 Feyned playntes. 1547-8 Act 35-5 *Hcn. VIII.* c. 4 The aforesaid false and feined recovery. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 5 G, The feined consent is by Lawe for some fact, when the consent of both parties appeareth not, and yet inasmuch as the fact is done, they are by Law both feined and deemed to consent. a 1709 ATKINSON *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 317 The feigned Assent.. the Lord Chief Justice seems to justify. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iiii. xxvii. 452 As no jury can be summoned to attend this court [Equity], the fact is.. directed to be tried.. upon a feigned issue. For (in order to).. have the point in dispute.. put in issue) an action is feigned to be brought. 1718 *Crise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 159 Any such feigned recovery. 7. *Mus.* = FALSE a. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. i. 35 Feined skirmishes. 1783 WATSON *Philipp III.* (1839) 69 A third detachment was sent to make a feigned attack in another quarter. 1879 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 135/1 A feigned assault.. for the purpose of diverting the enemy from the real point of attack.

† 8. Of persons, their manner, faces, etc.: Made up to a certain appearance, got up for a purpose; hence, deceitful, insincere. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Auel.* & *Arc.* 97 He was fals, hit was but feyned chere. 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 264 O feyned woman, all that may confounde Vertu and innocence.. Is bred in the. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 They.. by fallas of feined wordis make him wene, That black is white. to 139 LYNOESAY *Test. Papyng* 195 Hauyng scy traist in to thy [Fortune's] fenzeit face. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii [1] My prayer, that goeth not out of a feyned mouth [1611 *Ibid.*, Feined lips]. 1536 STANKEV *Let. to Cromwell* in *England* (1878) p. xlii, You schal neuer fyod me faynyd man. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Descr. Vane Lovers* 46 Vhar thou finds thim faynd refrane. 1654 tr. *Scindery's Curia Pol.* 124 Amnath.. in a feined manner.. seemed inclinable to offer me the Crown.

Feignedly (fēndli), *adv.* [f. prec. + LY 2.] In a feigned manner.

1. Pretendedly, not really; deceitfully. 1353 COVERDALE *Dan.* xi. 34 Many shal cleve vnto them feynedly. 1602 WARNER *Al. Eng.* x. ix. (1612) 264 Yet better plainly to reprove than feinedly to kisse. 1790 TYNRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 723 Others, tho' feignedly, adhered to him. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1958 The conversion was not with the whole heart, but feignedly.

2. *Latv.* By a fiction; fictitiously.

1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 12 C, Consent is sometimes used in deede and sometimes feinedly as in law.

Feignedness (fēndnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being feigned; † deceitfulness; insincerity.

1435 MYSYN *Fire of Love* 58 With-outte cessyng to loy of godis sight, all feynednes put bak. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclis.* i. 30 Thy hert is full of feynednes and disceite. 1591 J. HAKMAR *Beard's Serm.* iii. 39 The church is not the school of feinedness. 1683 WILKINSON in *Mem. J. Story* *Revised* 7 He.. greatly abhorred Feignedness. 1711 SHAPTELL *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. 11. 162 A certain Subtely and Feignedness of Carriage.

Feigner (fē'nēr). [*f.* FEIGN *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which feigns, in various senses of the vb.; † a fashioner, constructor, inventor; the contriver of a fiction (*obs.*); a simulator, pretender, counterfeiter.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xiii. 5 That prophete or feyner of swerens shal be slayn. c. 1400 *Apoc.* lxxviii. 85 Wat profitif a grauen ping? for his feynar hah hopid in his feynid pingis. 1488 *Caxton Chast. Goddesses Chyd.* 28 In goddess sighte they ben very feynid feyners. 1525 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. III. 276 Ane freir.. flatterer and feynar. 1591 *Sylvester Du Barlas* i. v. 715 The greene Parrot, finer of our Words. 1598 *Ibid.* ii. ii. 11 *Babylon* 614 The fluent fairer of Orlando's error. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. (Rldg.) 761/2 A poet is.. a maker or a feiner: his art, an art of imitation, or feining. 1678 *Cuoworth Intell. Syst.* 693 This Notion.. was from the first Feigner or Inventor of it, propagated all along and conveyed down, by Oral Tradition. 1827 *Examiner* 50/2 Either Farmers are dreadful feigners, or their present endurance cannot last long. 1863 *Holme Lee A. Warleigh's Fort.* III. 104 She was a bad feigner.

Feigning (fē'nin), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 1.] 1. The action of the vb. FEIGN in various senses; an instance of this. *Without* († *but*) *feigning*: unfeignedly, sincerely.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* i. 74 He suld swer that, but feynynge, He suld that abyrdie disclur. c. 1380 Wyclif *Sci. Wks.* III. 341 He was clepid be pope.. afterward camen oher names bi feynynge of ypocritis. c. 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* 1556 *Hypsip.* 4 *Alece.* With feynynge, and with every subtil dede. c. 1400 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 209 Tryp on this tose, without any feynynge. 1490 *Caxton Encylos.* xvi. 65 That yf it were aperceyved.. men shold were that it were a manere of a feynynge. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 186 Craftie and imagined faynyngs. 1601 *Shaks. Twel.* II. iii. 110 'Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feignynge was call'd complement. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. (Rldg.) 761/2 His [the Poet's] Art [is] an Art of imitation, or feining. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ.* France I. 91 The Lombards.. please you without feigning. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 143 Poets are also the representatives of falsehood and feigning.

† *b.* *Feigning of person*: personification. *rare.* 1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 283 S. John by a fayning of person sayth, from whose face fledde away both heuven and earth.

† *2.* *quasi-concr.* A creation or production (of the mind); an assumption, fiction, fable. *Obs.*

1383 Wyclif *Jer.* i. 38 The lond.. hath glorie in false feynynge. c. 1430 *Lyce. Bochas* i. iv. (1541) 6 b, *Obs.* poetes the feignynge to unfold. 1568-70 *Forc. A. B.* (1596) 141/2 The like faynyngs and monstrous miracles. 1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* ii. 250 All which faynyngs.. Josephus and Herodotus have sufficiently answered. 1627 *Speed England* xxv. § 3 Poets in their faynyngs will have the Nymphs residence in shady greene groves.

Feigning (fē'nin), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That feigns.

† *1.* Given to inventing; imaginative. *Obs.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 125/1 Feynynge, fictitious. 1600 *Shaks. A. V. I.* iii. 110 20 The truest poetrie is the most feining. 2. Dissembling, deceitful.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 966 He.. welcomed hom nill With a faynyng fare vnder faire chere. c. 1569 *Kingsmyle's Mair's* i. (1578) 8 Those faynyng folkes. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* i. 1. 31 Verses of fayning love. 1705 *Rowe Androm.* *Steph.* *N.* iv. iii. 2002 Suspect this feigning Boy.

† *3.* Shirking, cowardly. *Obs.* Cf. FEIGN *v.* 13. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 456 His feyned fare is forthoryng to hom. To assemble.. souldiers ynogh.

† *4.* Of the voice: see FEIGN *v.* 12. *Obs.* 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* i. 1. 31 Thou hast by Moone-light at her window sung, With fayning voice.

5. *quasi-adv.* Pretendedly, seemingly. 1620 *Quarles Jonah* (1638) 11 How feining deafe is he? Hence *Feigningly adv.*, in a feigning manner; artfully, dissemblingly.

1387 *Revisas Higden* (Rolls) II. 375 Pe ordre of tellynge of be ping.. is feynyngeliche to lode. c. 1422 *Hoccleve Lettre to Die* 359 Whether he veraily or feynynge Repente. c. 1500 *Melusine* 28 All this said she feynynge to thende that the other shuld nat perceyve to what thinge she tended. 1561 *T. How tr. Castiglione's Courtier* 24 iij b, To sett out her beawtye.. as feynynge ly as she can. 1605 *Stow Ann. West Saxons* an. 1011 Peace.. to the which they feynynge assented. 1650 S. Clarke *Ecl. Hist.* (1654) 542 The King feynynge complained that since the death of Cromwel, England was much troubled with beretical factions.

Feil, var. form of FELE *a.*, much.

Feild(e), obs. forms of FIELD.

Feil-beg: see FILABEG.

Feile, *Fein*, obs. forms of FAIL, FAIN, VEIN.

† **Feind**, *feint*. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; it can hardly be a var. of FIEND; a subst. use of FEIGNED, FEINT *adj.*?] ? A phantom, goblin.

1628-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 64 Those feints, which come nearest the shape of man, are most ugly and dangerous. 1793 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 7 There are really no such standing Species of Animals, and Vegetables [as fawns, mermaids, etc.] in Nature, tho' the belief of such feints hath been propagated by Orators.

Feind(e), obs. forms of FIEND.

Feindill, error for *seindill*, SENDLE.

1560 *Rolland Cart. Venus* Pro. 31 The last.. is callit Melancoly. Heuie heidit, and feindill in game or giew.

Feint (fēnt), *sb.* [*a.* Fr. *feinte* (= Pr. *fenha*, *fencha*, *OSP.* and It. *finta*), abstr. noun, *f.* *feindre* to FEIGN.]

1. A feigned or false attack. Also in phrases in *feint*, to make a feint.

a. *Fencing and Boxing.* A blow, cut, or thrust aimed at a part other than that which is the real object of attack.

1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* i. iii. 67 A finta, or fained shew of a downe right blow. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 63 To take.. a Feint on this Guard will signifie little or nothing. 1706 in *Pullins* (ed. Kersey). 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1817 *Scott Rob Roy* xxv, He exhausted every feint and stratagem proper to the science of defence. 1825 *Watterson Wand.* S. Amer. iii. iii. 251, I made a feint to cut them down. 1872 *Baker Nile Tribut.* viii. 117 A feint at the head causes them to raise the shield. 1879 *Farrar St. Paul* II. 73 He aimed straight blows, and not in feint, at the enemy.

b. *Mil.* A movement made with the object of deceiving an enemy as to a general's real plans.

1683 *Temple Mem.* Wks. 1731 i. 458 Friburg had been taken by a Feint of the Duke. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3731/1 Some troops were ordered to make a Feint. 1783 *Watson Philip* III (1793) II. v. 108 By making a feint of storming which he hoped to save Vercelli. 1809 *Wellington in Gurw. Desf.* V. 30 These movements are intended only as a feint. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 65 She.. may make an attack on India by way of feint.

2. *transf. and fig.* An assumed appearance; a pretence, stratagem.

1679 *Sir C. Lyttelton in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 206 All this is but a feint. 1740 *Somerville Hobbinol* II. 410 A Feint he made With well dissembled Guile. 1754 *Sherlock Disc.* (1759) i. ix. 265 This Objection is not a mere Feint. 1832 *Lander Adv. Niger* i. iv. 182 We imagine that it is only a feint of Malsoula to detain us. 1851 *Gallenga Italy* 49 That protest.. would have been merely a feint. 1854 *Dickens Christmas Bks., Haunted Man.* (C. D. ed.) 206 Mr. Williams.. made a feint of accidentally knocking the table with a decanter.

b. *Rhetoric.* (see quot.)

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Feint*, a figure whereby the orator touches on something, in making a show of passing it over in silence.

† *3.* *Music.* (see quot.) [So formerly Fr. *feinte*.]

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Feint*, *sb.* (in *Music*) a semi-tone, the same that is called *Dieis*. 1823 in *CRABD.*

Feint (fēnt), *a.* [*a.* Fr. *feint*, *pp.* *ppl.* of *feindre* to FEIGN.] Feigned, false, or counterfeit; sham; = FAINT *a.* 1. Now *rare.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19335 (Rim.) Before toke he haptene feynt [i.e. feint]. c. 1400 *Tom. Rose* 413 She grun.. To make many a feynt priere To God. c. 1568 *Locke Cond. Underst.* § 33 Dressed up into any feint appearance of it. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/2 The Major.. made a feint Retreat. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 3986/2 Amusing the French with.. feint Marches. 1855 *Thackeray Newcomes* II. 90 We wear feint smiles over our tears and deceive our children.

Feint, *v.* Also 6 faint. [In sense 1 *f.* F. *feint*, *pp.* *ppl.* of *feindre* to FEIGN; see the variant FAINT *v.* In sense 2 *f.* FEINT *sb.*]

† *1.* To deceive. *Obs.*

1320 [see FEINTING].

2. *Mil., Boxing and Fencing.* *a.* *intr.* To make a feint or sham attack. *Const. at, on, upon.* *b.* *trans.* To make a feint upon. *rare.* *c.* To pretend to make (a pass or cut).

1823 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 130 Feint cut 'Two'; and shift leg to 'First Position'. *Ibid.* i. 149 Feint 'Third Point' under, and deliver 'Second Point' over the arm. 1854 *Badham Jubilee* 419 He watched them.. as they feinted, skirmished, or made onslaught. 1857 *Hughes Tom Brown* ii. iii, Feint him—use your legs I draw him out. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 381 Ben-Hur feinted with his right hand. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 296/2 He feinted at his enemy's toes.

Hence *Feinting vb.* *sb.*, in senses of the vb.; also *attrib.*, and *pp.* *a.*

c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 444 Erl Jonas.. Loke wip him be no feynting. 1579 *Lyly Euphros* (Arb.) 210 They flatter themselves with a feinting farewell, deferring ever until to-morrow. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 71 Feinting or Falsifying. Of these there are several kinds. 1853 O. W. Holmes *At Breakf.* (1863) 68 Feinting, dodging, stopping, hitting, countering. 1871 *Daily News* 24 July, It was obvious that force had been thus disposed for feinting purposes.

Feintise, var. of FAINTISE.

Feints, var. of FAINTS.

Feinye, *-yie*, obs. Sc. forms of FEIGN.

† **Feir**. *Obs. Sc.* Also 4-6 fere, 5, 7 feare, 6 fier. [*aphet.* *f.* EFFERIK.] Appearance, demanour, look, show; = *affer* (AFFAIR) 6, EFFER *sb.* 2.

c. 1440 *Gaw. & Goll.* xiii, He was ladlie of lait, and light of his fere. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* ix. 101 Tell me his feyr, and how I sall him know. c. 1500 *Felton Sowe Kokyke* in *Whitaker Hist. Craven* (1805) 418 Scho rase up with a felon fere. 1528 *Lyndesay Dreame* 447 Quha wald behauld his countynance and feir, Mycht call hym, weil, the god of men of weir.

b. *In feir of war*: in martial array.

1449 *Sc. Acts* 7as. II (1557) § 25 Gif onie man.. risis in feire of weir against him [the King]. 1550 *Lyndesay Syr. Meldrum* 1231 Thrie scoir.. Accowterit weil in feir of weir. c. 1565 *Lyndesay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 215 The Queen made proclamation.. that all men should be at her in Fier of War.

c. *pl.* Gestures, ways, 'points' of a person's exterior.

c. 1375 *Barbour Troy* bk. II. 2501 He kend him be his feirs. *Ibid.* II. 2902 With brokine speir and with waik feirs. 1523 *Douglas Eneid* ix. ix. 14 Bot he was Greik be all his vther feirs. c. 1548 *Thrie Priests of Pells* in *Pinkerton Scot. Poems* (1793) i. 19 He feinyeit him ane fule, fond in his feirs.

Feir, var. FERE *v.* *Obs.* to ascertain, be proper.

Feir, obs. and Sc. form of FEAR.

Feird, obs. Sc. var. of FOURTH.

† **Feirie**, *a.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 5, 6 fery, 7, 8 feerie. [? repr. OE. **fērig*, *f.* for action of going (see FOKK) + *-ig*, *-y* 1: cf. the synonymous FERE *a.*] Fit to travel; hence nimble, vigorous. *Const. of.* c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. ix. 10 His eldare Swne Wes noucht fery. 1513 *Douglas Eneid* vi. v. 20 Als fery and als swipper as a page. c. 1548 *Thrie Priests of Pells* in *Pinkerton Scot. Poems* (1793) i. 18 The king was.. Ane feirie man on fute. 17.. in *Watson Collect.* i. (1706) 59 Of foot he is not feerie. 1794 *Burns Deuk's Dang O'er My Duddy*, O haud your tongue, my feirie ald wife.

b. *quasi-adv.* Cleverly, actively.

1810 in *Cromek Rem. Nithsdale & Annandale Song* (1880) 54 An feerie can cross it in two braid cockle shells.

Hence *Feirly adv.*, nimbly, actively.

1550 *LYNDESAY Syr. Meldrum* 475 Quhen thay saw him sa feirelle Loup on his Hoers. 1552 = *Dreme* 12 Sumtyme in dawning, feirelle I flang. 1763 W. Thum *Dundonaldian*, Wks. (1799) 368 It wad be better if it was a' dun bi ane that cou'd gae thow it feirly and cannily.

Feirschipe, var. of FAIRSHIP.

Feit, obs. form of FEAT.

Feitergrasse, var. of *saitour's grass* obs.: see FAITOUR 2.

Feith, *Feizable*, obs. ff. FAITH, FEASIBLE.

Feitisso: see FETISH.

Fel, obs. var. of FELL.

Fela, obs. form of FELLOW.

Felanders, obs. form of FILANDERS.

Felapton. *Logic.* A mnemonic word representing the fourth mood in the third figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal negative, the minor premiss a universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* Hija, Fe. No vertue should be eschued. *Lof.* All vertue hath her wo with her. *Ton.* Therefore some wo should not be eschued. 1741 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Felapton*. 1827 *Whately Logic* ii. (ed. 2) 98 Felapton. 1871 *tr. Taine's Hist. Eng. Lit.* (1873) i. 135 They still set their Barbara and Felapton, but only in the way of routine.

Felau, *Felde*, obs. ff. FELLOW, FIELD.

Feldfaiir, *-faiir*, obs. forms of FIELDFARE.

Feldspar, *felspar* (feldspar, felspar). *Min.* Forms: *a.* 8 feldspat(h), feldspat. *B.* 8 feldspar, 8- feldspar. *γ.* 8-9 folspar. [The forms *feldspat(h)*, *feldspat* are adoptions (the latter through Sw.) of Ger. *Feldspat*, *h.* *f.* *feld* FIELD + *spat* (h) spar. Almost contemporaneously appear the wholly or partially translated forms *field*, *feldspar*. The corrupt spelling *felspar* was introduced by Kirwan on the ground of a supposed derivation from *fels*, and is still more common than the correct form.]

A name given to a group of minerals, usually white or flesh-red in colour, occurring in crystals or in crystalline masses. They consist of a silicate of alumina with soda, potash, lime, etc.

1757 E. M. Costa *Nat. Hist. Fossils* 287 The opaque quartz or feldspat. 1772 *tr. Crystall's Min.* App. 8 If the characters of this field-spar are accurately examined. 1776 G. EDWARDS *Fossilology* 54 A black felt-spat.. found in Sweden. 1784 *Kirwan's Elem. Min.* 102 Sandstone mixed with mica and felspar. 1785 J. Hutton *Tr. Earth in Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* i. 229 Strata consolidated by feldspar. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 30 D. Hoffman discovered that red blende and feldspar were luminous when pieces of either were rubbed together. 1794 *Kirwan Min.* i. 31 note. This name seems to me derived from *fels*, a rock.. hence I write it thus, felspar. 1835 *Sir J. C. Ross Narr.* 2nd Voy. xxix. 406 Large crystals of felspar. 1860 *Mauv Phys. Geog.* Sea X. § 494. 272 Granite is generally composed of felspar, mica, and quartz.

attrib. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 501 The felspar glaze does not melt at the heat requisite for fusing the colours. 1830 *LYELL. Princ. Geol.* i. 263 Traversed in all directions by veins of felspar porphyry. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* § 85. 80 *Feldspar*, *Euphotide*,.. consisting of a minutely-granular feldspathic base with disseminated diallage or smaragdite. 1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* iv. 113 Criccieth Castle stands on a felspar rock.

Hence *Feldsparic a.*, resembling feldspar; = *FELDSPATHIC*. *Feldsparito* = *FELDSPAR*. *Feldsparry a.*, containing feldspar.

1811 *Pinkerton Petral.* i. 157 Hardness, of course felsparic. 1832 *Boase Geol. Cornwall* 211 Felsparite or Felspar-Rock. 1852 J. L. Ross *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* i. ii. 98 The feldsparry lavas of the Peak.

Feldspathic, *felspathic* (feld-, felspar-*hik*), *a.* [*f.* *feld*, *d.* *spath* (see prec.) + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or containing feldspar.

1832 *LYELL. Princ. Geol.* II. 295 The decomposition of feldspathic lavas. 1845 *Darwin Zool. Nat. vi.* (1873) 486 Feldspathic rocks have produced a clayey soil. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram.* Art 56 Artificial porcelain may be made from.. felspathic clay.

Fel(d)spathose, *a.* [*+ -OSE*.] = prec. 1811 *Pinkerton Petral.* II. 448 It contains many felspathic ore points. 1879 *DANA Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 74 *Feldspathose*.

Feldfyar, dial. form of FIELDFARE.

† **Fele**, *adv.* (*quasi-sb.*) and *adj.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1-2 feila, feola, north. feolu, feolo, 2-4 feole, (3 feola, feole), 3-4 fale, 3-6 feil(l)o, 4-5 feel(e), 4-6 fel(e), feil(e). *B.* (2 reale), 3 vale, (vale), 3-4 vele. *Compar.* 4 feler, 5 felire. [OE. *feola*, *feolr* (Mercian and Northumb.), *feola*, *fela* (WSax.) are respectively the accus. and the

oblique case nenter (used adverbially, and hence as quasi-sb.) of a Com. Tent. adj., of which the other Tent. langs. have in their early forms only the accus. neut. as adv. and quasi-sb.: OFris. *fele*, OS. *filu*, *filu* (Dn. *veel*), OHG. *filu*, *filu* (MHG. *vil*, *vile*, mod. Ger. *viel*, the latter also inflected as adj.), ON. *fiel* (chiefly in comb.), Goth. *filu*:—OTent. **felu*:—pre-Tent. **felu* (with ablaut var. **polh*) much; cf. Skr. *purī*, Gr. *πολύς*, OIr. *il*.]

A. adv.

1. To a great extent or degree, much. Also in so, too *fele*.

Beowulf 1379 *þær þu findan miht fela-synnigne secz*, c.950 *Liudisf. Gsch.* Luke vii. 47 *Forðon lufade feolo*. c.1000 *Wife's Compl.* 26 (Gr.) *Seolc ic*... mines fela leofan fæhðu droegan. a.1250 *Prov.* *Ufsef 106 in O. E. Misc.* (1872) 114 *Ne lilef þu noult to fele uppe þe secz*, a.1300 *Cursor M.* 8091 (Cott.) *Thoru wimman þat he lueud sa fele*. c.1300 *Ilavelok* 2442 *He bounden him so fele sore*. c.1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 1881 *Syn þe fre is so faire, & so fele vertus*. c.1470 *Henry Wallace* i. 56 *Fell awfull in effer*. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy. I.* 192 *The Beere, That they drinke fele too good clepe*.

2. quasi-sb. Much, a great number or quantity. Chiefly with putative genitive: Often qualified by *how*, *like*, *so*, *too*.

After the OE. period this use is seldom distinguishable from the adj.; later instances are placed here only when their grammatical character is evidenced by inflexion of the following sb.

Beowulf 1060 *Fela sceal geþidan leofas and laðas*. c.825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii. 16 *ic segge*... *ðe ondredað dryhten þu feolu dyde sawle minre*. a.900 *Charter* in O. E. *Texts* (1885) 444, & swae fela suffa. c.1000 *Agz. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 19 *Fela ic hæbbe gepolod todæg þurh gesehyde for hym*. c.1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 208 *Ne forlaet þu þæs breodra to fela on ænne sif*. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* g. Monie and feole oðre godere werke. a.1300 *Sinners Beware* 87 in O. E. *Misc.* 75 *Sunnan seouene þat bringeþ vt of heouene swiþe vele manne*.

B. adj. (Indeclinable; but as the word after 11th c. was used all but exclusively of multitude, not of quantity, the final e was prob. felt in ME. as a pl. ending. A solitary instance of *felen* dat. pl. occurs in the Aenbite.)

1. With sb. in pl. Many. Often preceded by *as*, *how*, *so*; also in *many and fele*.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 963 (Laud MS.) *Se biſcop*... *bohte þa feola cotlifæt se king*. *Ibid.* an. 1124 *Fela soðfeste men seoidon* [etc.]. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 *Fela stunnisse beoð*. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 3067 *Suche stones, so grete & so uale*. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 18268 (Cott.) *Hu fele pines al sal þou fele*. c.1305 *Laud Cokayne* 95 *Per þæt briddes mani and fale*. 1340 *Aenb.* 5 *þou ne selt habbe ucle godes*. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxiv. 22 *As feol arm sercils*. c.1420 *Chron. Vilob.* 586 *Sekemen come þedur mony and fele*. c.1425 *Seuon Seg.* (P.) 1110 *He..hadde..of the queene many gyftis fele*. c.1500 *Lancelot* 768 *Galiot haith chaught hymne to tak als fell folk*. 1513 *Douglas Eneid* i. l. 83 *Sa fele yeris*. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy. I.* 201 *So fele shippes this yeere there ware, That moche losse for wfreight they bare*.

b. With sb. in sing. Much.

a.1300 *Cursor M.* 4050 (Cott.) *þat..sufferd sa fele peril*. c.1400 *Pwaine & Gau.* 1392 *þat so fele folk led abowt*. c.1440 *Geuerydes* 6701 *With kyssing fele*. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* II. 54 *Fell folk als out of Germania*.

2. In predicative use: Much, many, numerous. Also in compar.: More in number, more numerous. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 14079 (Cott.) *þe folk him foluand was ful fell*. c.1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1391, *I wouche hit saf synly, þæt feler hit were*. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 528 *So fale folen wen þe folk*. a.1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 486 *þai are feler of folke*. c.1400-50 *Alexander* 2.84 *A pake out of noubre, Felire þan his folke þe full fyue thousand*.

3. *absol.* in pl. Many persons.

c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 *He mei-findan fele þe beoð bet þiozen and iostoen þene he*. c.1200 *ORMIN* 7640 *Fele shulemn fallenn & fele shulemn riseun up*. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 8495 (Cott.) *þis writte wit fele was red and sene*. 1340 *Aenb.* 102 *God, þet..yeff mo beplechele..to uelen þanne to onen allone*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 64 *In sum bargis sa feill can ga..That that outumnyllit*. c.1450 *Bk. Curtayne* 522 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 316 *Few ar trow, but fele ar fals*.

b. quasi-sb. Many of. Cf. A. 2.

a.1300 *Cursor M.* 7012 (Cott.) *Fourti thousand of israel*. O beniamin negh als fe. c.1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 547 *Fele of bise pointes*. a.1455 *HOLLAND Howlat* 522 *Fele of the fals folk, that fled of befor*.

4. In comb. with sb., forming an adj., as *fele-kyn*, of many kinds, various; or an adv., as *fele-sith*, -sysse, *felesynnes* many times; often... Also FELEFOLD. c.1200 *ORMIN* 3573 *Hire sune was himm lic O fele kinne wise*. [c.1205 *LAY.* 1717 *On feole kinne wisen*.] a.1300 *Cursor M.* 28380 (Cott.) *Oure fele-sith haf i ben to spend þe gode wit skil þat godde me send*. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1837 *Of mony kyndes, of fele-kyn hues*. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 652 *Felesysse, quhen thou art way*. *Ibid.* xx. 225 *þat 3he haf done till me feill siss*. 1382 *Wyclif Eccles.* xx. 18 *Hou ofte sithes and hou fele shul hit scorne hym?* c.1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 3014 *Of hir fairheide feltesmyde hade þe freike herd*.

† *Fele*, a.2 *Obs.* Also 3 *felle*, 4 *fale*, *feele*, *fel*, 5 *fall*. See also FIEL. [OE. *fēle*, corresp. to OHG. *feili* purchasable (mod. G. *feil*).] a. In OE: One's own; dear, faithful, good. b. In ME.: Proper, of the right sort, good.

c.1000 *Agz. Ps.* (Gr.) lxxviii. [lxxix.] i. þin fale hus. *Ibid.* cxviii. [cxix.] 105 *þæt fale blacern minum fotum*. a.1250 *Owl & Night.* 1376 *Ah schaltu, wrecche, lueve tele*... *vich lueve is fele*; [i] tweone wepmen and wimman? 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 *As þei God..Made þat lond so*

feele To be celer of al heele. a.1400 *Sir Perc.* 729 *Thou art fele*, That thou ne wille away stele.

Fēle, *obs.* form of FILE v.2

† *Fēlefold*, a. (*adv.*). *Obs.* [f. FELD a.1 + FOLD.] = MANIFOLD. Also *absol.* in *By fēlefold*: by a great deal, many times over.

c.1000 *Agz. Ps.* (Spelm.) xxxvii. 6 *Domas þine newelows micellu oððe fēlefold*. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 *Als wa of aue sede cumeþ fele folde wete*. c.1205 *LAY.* 1249 *Beoð on beoken fole feld bisnen*. a.1225 *Anr. R.* 180 *Boðe [temptaciuns] beoð fēlefold*. c.1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1545 *Hit were a fole fele-folde*. c.1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. l. 30, *I vnderstonde þe fēlefold colour & decettes of þilke merneillous monstre fortune*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 320 *It was fouler bi fēlefold þan it firste semed*.

b. As *adv.* In manifold ways.

1340 *Aenb.* 212 *Naȝt wordes afaired and y-sliked uleuold*. Hence † *Fēlefold* v. *Obs.*, to increase, multiply.

a. *trans.* b. *intr.* for *refl.*

a.1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 2 *Hou fele-fold are þai, þat droves me to do me wa*. *Ibid.* xi. 9 [xii. 8] *Men sones fēle-faldes tou*. *Ibid.* cxviii. [ix.] 18 *Over se-sand fele-falde sal þai*.

Felenous(e), *obs.* form of FELONOUS.

Felet, *obs.* form of FILLET.

Fel ewote, *obs.* form of VELVET.

Felf, *obs.* and dial. var. of FELLOE, FELLY.

Felfar, *obs.* form of FELDFARE.

Felghe, *obs.* form of FELLOE, FELLY.

Felicide (fēlisid), [f. L. *feli*, *fēles* cat + -cide 2.] The action of killing a cat, cat-slaying.

1832 *SOUTHEY Correspond.* with C. Bowles (1881) 259 *Those repeated acts of felicide*. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 568 *He hurled it, with premeditated felicide, in the direction of his supreme abomination*. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 Jan. *One poor woman.. confessed to having committed an act of felicide*.

Felific (fēlisif), a. *Ethics*. [ad. L. *fēlicificus*, f. *fēlici*, *fēlix* happy + *-ficus* making; see -FIG.] Making or tending to make happy; productive of happiness.

1865 *J. GROTE Moral Ideas* x. (1876) 205 *Concentrate your felific effort where.. none of it will be lost*. 1874 *Snowwick Meth. Ethics* xiv. 373 *Its felific tendency is not at first apparent*. 1877 *J. SULLY Pessimism* 164 *Knowledge of the real felific value of life*.

Felificability (fēlisifikābiliti), [f. **fēlicificable* (f. *PREC.* + -ABLE; see -bility, -TRY).]

1865 *J. GROTE Moral Ideas* iii. 33 *Felificability or capacity for happiness*.

Felificative (fēlisifikativ), [f. as if L. **fēlicifare* (see next) + -ATIVE.] Tending to make happy. Hence Felificativeness, tendency to make happy or produce happiness.

1865 *J. GROTE Moral Ideas* ii. (1876) 33 *The original egence of God.. is in another word felificativeness*.

† *Felificity*, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. as if ad. L. **fēlicifare*, L. *fēlici*, *fēlix* + *-ficare*; see -FY.] *trans.* To render happy; also *absol.*

1863 *E. HOOKER Pref. Ep. Postage's Mystic Div.* 92 *Whom.. the allwise.. and most mercifull God mai.. sanctifi, tranquillifi and felifici*. 1698 *Whole Art of Knowledge* i. § 31. *23 The temper of true government most felifices and perpetuates it*.

† *Felicious*, a. *Obs.* Also in 5 felecycows. [f. L. *fēlici*, *fēlix* + -OUS.] a. Happy, joyous. b. Fortunate, prosperous..

c.1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 947 *Of felichyp most felecycows*. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physique* 1101 *His brethren.. have.. experimented the same, with felicious event*. a.1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 16 *In all which [warres] she was felicious [1735 felicious] and victorious*. 1654 *CORANIE Dianica* iv. 352 *These words I were attended by a felicious shout*.

† *Felicitate*, pa. pple. *Obs.* [ad. L. *fēlicitat*, us, pa. pple. of *fēlicare*; see next.] Made happy. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. l. 77, *I am alone felicitate In your deere Highnesse loue*.

Felicitate (fēlisitē), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *fēlicare* to make happy, f. *fēlici*, *fēlix* happy.] 1. *trans.* To render or make happy; also *absol.* Now rare; see FELICITATED ppl. a.

1628 *WITHER Brit. Remem.* iii. 261 *Of themselves, nor paines, nor pleasures can Felicitate*. 1668 *Dryden Evening's Love* v. l. *Since I cannot make myself happy, I will have the glory to felicitate another*. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. xvii. 254 *A glorious Entertainment.. would felicitate his Spirit, if [etc.]*. 1792 *A. BELT Southey's Life* (1844) I. 436 *Your occupations.. have a tendency to.. felicitate our days*. 1825 *T. BARBER Scrm. Inport. Relig. Nat. Educ.* 40 *It settles, composes, and felicitates the soul*. 1866 *J. MACNAUGHT Doctr. Inspiration* (1857) 193 *It has felicitated the death of all who have learned in it to talk with God*.

† b. To render prosperous. *Obs.*

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 92 *A city in Bengala and felicitated by Ganges*. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Psend. Ep.* vi. vii. 307 *The Sunne's.. Influence is conceived.. to felicitate India more then any after*.

2. To reckon or pronounce happy or fortunate; to congratulate. Now only with obj. a person. Const. on, upon.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 182 *A glorious miser felicitating his death, so it be in contemplation of his rich idolatry*. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Psend. Ep.* vi. ix. 201 *Speeches, felicitating the good, or deprecating the evil to follow*. 1715 *Wadraw Corp.* (1843) II. 77 *This comes to felicitate you upon your wife's safe delivery*. 1812 *D'ISRAELI Calam. Auth.* (1867) 215 *A great poet felicitated himself that poetry was not the business of his life*. 1855 *MACAULAY*

Hist. Eng. III. 645 *The enemies of France.. eagerly felicitated one another*. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* vi. 175 *The victor might be felicitated on his good fortune*.

† 3. a. *trans.* To offer congratulations on (something). b. *intr.* To join in congratulations with. 1684 *J. PETER Siege Vienna* 104 *Of other Princes.. there were great numbers that came to felicitate his Majesties happy return*. 1799 *NELSON* in *Nicolas Disp.* III. 447, *I felicitate with you on the happy success of the allied arms*.

Hence Felicitated ppl. a. Felicitating ppl. a. 1755 *AMORY Mem.* (1769) I. 280 *It commands us to acquire a felicitating temper, and to communicate happiness adequate to our power*. 1772 *JOHNSON* 27 Mar. in *Beowulf*. *The happiness of an unembodied spirit will consist.. in the possession of felicitating ideas*. 1806 *A. KNOX Rem.* I. 21 *This felicitating influence of our divine religion*. 1830 *tr. Pfeiderer's Developm. Theology* ii. ii. 118 *A life of invigorated and felicitated God-consciousness*.

Felicitation (fēlisitēʃən), [noun of action

f. *prec.*: see -ATION. Cf. F. *félicitation*.] The action of congratulating; an instance of the same; a congratulatory speech or message. Also *attr.*

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 45712 *The.. Empress came to make her the Compliments of Felicitation*. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 103 *A felicitation on the present new year*. 1801 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) III. 464, *I thank [you] for your kind felicitations on my election*. 1817 *Br. R. WARSON Anecd.* I. 108, *I did not.. break in upon you, either with my acknowledgments or felicitations*. 1860 *W. COLLINS H'm.* *White* ii. vi. 211 *Pray present my best respects and felicitations*. 1882 *Times* 4 Mar. 5 *A number of felicitation cards have been left*.

Felicitator (fēlisitētər), [agent-n. f. as *prec.*] One who offers congratulations.

1830 *Times* 2 Jan. 3/1 *A compliment which his Majesty.. paid to none other of his felicitators*.

Felicitous (fēlisitəs), a. [f. FELICITY + -OUS.] Characterized by felicity.

1. a. Indicative of or marked by extreme happiness; blissful. *rare*.

1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 606, *I am well aware of that felicitous palpitation of heart*. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. i. 29 *In the refinement of their highly educated.. benevolent, and felicitous lives*.

† b. Fortunate, prosperous, successful. *Obs.* 1735 [see FELICIOUS].

2. Of an action, expression, manner, etc.: Admirably suited to the occasion; strikingly apt or appropriate.

1789 *P. STUART Let. to Burns* 5 Aug., *His manner was so felicitous, that he enraptured every person around him*. 1802 *PALRY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1803) 519 *A felicitous adaptation of the organ to the object*. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* (1858) 3 *A Reform Ministry has 'put down'.. Chartism in the most felicitous effectual manner*. 1848 *W. H. BARTLETT Egypt to Pal.* xxvii. (1879) 528 *We esteemed it a felicitous rounding off of our journey*. 1866 *FELTON Ane. & Mod. Gr.* II. x. 190 *This striking essay.. abounds in.. felicitous comparisons*. 1878 *R. W. DALE Lect. Preach.* v. 120 *A felicitous illustration*.

b. Of persons: Happy or pleasantly apt in expression, manner, or style.

1821 *LAMB Elia Ser. I.* *Old Beuchers I. T.*, *Felicitous in jests upon his own figure*. 1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 165 *The witty, the felicitous, the inimitable Fontaine*. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & Ft.* I. l. 11. 389 *He is.. sometimes singularly felicitous, in striking out insulated views*.

Hence Felicitousness, the quality or state of being felicitous.

1727 in *BAILEY Vol. II.*; and in mod. Dicts.

Felicitously (fēlisitəsli), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a felicitous manner.

1. Happily, prosperously, successfully.

1599 *CROMWELL* in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. iii. xvii. 196, *I.. shall pray.. that.. your most dear Son, may succeed you to Reign long, prosperously, and felicitously*.

2. In an admirably fitting manner; with striking appropriateness or grace.

1828 *MISS MITFORD Villagè Ser.* iii. (1863) 70 *Never had painter more felicitously realized his conception*. 1832 *J. J. PARK Dogmas of Constit.* Pref. 17 *Sciences.. felicitously denominated by the French authors, 'les sciences d'observation'*. 1863 *A. B. GROSART Small Sins* (ed. 2) 77, *I emphasise the word 'spoil'.. it is exquisitely and felicitously descriptive*. 1893 *Publishers' Circular* 3 June 621/1 *Cruikshank's.. designs.. felicitously render the grotesque.. character of the tales*.

Felicity (fēlisiti), *Forms*: 4-6 *feli*, *felycite* (e, -yte, 6-7 *felicite*, -ye, (6 *Sc.* *felyscitie*, -syte), 5- *felicity*. [af. OF. *fēlicité* (Fr. *félicité*), ad. L. *fēlicitatem*, f. *fēlici* happy.]

1. The state of being happy; happiness (in mod. usc with stronger sense, intense happiness, bliss); a particular instance or kind of this.

c.1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 53 *We mighten live in more felicitie*. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 206, *I selle from alle felycitee*. 1552 *LYNDSEAY Monarchie* 503 *Fairwell all vaine felycitee!* 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 358 *Absent thee from felicitie awhile*. 1651 *Ld. Digby, ed. Lett. conc. Relig.* l. 2, *I aspire yet to a farr greater felicity*. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 217 *The enjoyment of an humble.. expectation of felicity hereafter*. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* i. *Conjugal felicity and parental duties divided his attention*. 1807 *Med. Viril.* XVII. 541 *Sincerely wishing you every felicity*. 1839 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1855) III. 118 *Felicitie.. consists not in having prospered but in prospering*. 1799 *R. WARNER Walk* (1800) 83 *Those felicity hunters, the teasing insides of fashion*.

† b. Phrases: To have, take felicity in or to with inf.: to take delight or pleasure in or to

To place, set one's felicity in: to find one's chief delight in.

1542 UBALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Setting his moste delight and felicitie in the veray infamie of the same. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 517/1 The Northern Nations... took no felicity in that country. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 153 A man known to put his felicity in that vice. 1691 HARTLIFEE *Virtues* 7 The more polite... sort of Men place their Felicity in Honours. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 175 He took a felicity to set out sundry Commentaries upon the Fathers works.

2. That which causes or promotes happiness; a source of happiness, a blessing.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2588 *Hyperborea*. This thought her was felicity. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 105 O felycite merueillouse wherof I shulde be well happy. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 182 His going... is his only hope and felicity. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *Balauch's Lett.* 159 The happiness of your Family... is a public felicity. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 211 God bestoweth personal felicities on some far above the proportion of others. 1734 tr. *Kolfin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) Pref. 27 A woman who formed his felicity. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* viii. 221 He also had many felicities be was thankful for.

3. Prosperity; good fortune, success. Now rare.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 He hath of propere Good speede and great felicity. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 550 It is not possible for that Kyngedome to stande in felycite. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 171 The Faderis... faucht with grete felicity aganis the Volschis. 1652-62 HUYLIN *Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 7/1 He was... vanquished by the valour and felicity of L. Sylla. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 274 The old Clergy... were intoxicated with their new felicity. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 464 Athens... enjoyed more than all others the general felicity. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt. V.* xv. 1. 271 This General's strategic felicity and his domestic were fatally cut-down.

4. b. Prosperous circumstances; successful enterprises; successes.

1625 BACON *Ess. Adversity* (Arh) 505 Describing the Afflictions of Job, then the Felicities of Salomon. 1664 FALL *Jersey* i. 29 The Spaniards; Whose aims... were defeated by the Felicities of that Queen. a 1731 ATTENBURY (J.). The felicities of her wonderful reign may be complete.

c. A stroke of fortune; a fortunate trait (in an individual).

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 326 The easy subduing of this insurrection... was a singular felicity to the protector. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 6 It was the felicity of Pope to rate himself at his real value. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 284 It was the felicity of Cromwell to detect this gift of government.

d. Singular fortunateness (of an occurrence). Cf. 4.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 157 By a rare felicity of accident.

4. A happy faculty in art or speech; admirable appropriateness or grace of invention or expression.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. Ded. § 2 Your Maesties manner of speech is indeed... full of facilitate, and felicity. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 82 Many painters... have with felicity copied a small-pox. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. iii. *Pop. Fallacies* (1865) 411 We must pronounce [this pun] a monument of curious felicity. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* x. 336 Moschus is remarkable for occasional felicities of language. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. S. I.* ii. xii. 295 A style, which adapts itself with singular felicity to every class of subjects.

b. A happy inspiration, an admirably well-chosen expression.

1665 J. SPENSER *Vulg. Prophecies* 74 The extempore felicities of the Orators of those times. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Denham* Wks. II. 78 Those felicities which cannot be produced at will by wit and labour. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 176 It is from such felicities that the rhetoricians deduce... their statutes.

5. Of a planet: A favourable aspect. Obs.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 4 They have a fortunat planete in hir assendent & 3it in his felicity. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 116 And upon such stande St. Jupiter in his degree.

Felid (fēlid). [ad. mod. L. *fēlid*-n, f. *files* cat.] One of the *Felidae* or cat-tribe.

Feliform (fēliform). [f. L. *fēli*-, *fēles* cat + -FORM.] Having the form of a cat.

Feline (fēlin, -lin), a. and sb. [ad. L. *fēlin*-nis, f. *fēles* cat.]

A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to cats or their species, cat-like in form or structure. b. Resembling a cat in any respect, cat-like in character or quality.

a. 1682 GREW *Blasphemy Reg. Soc.* 16 From which [the Bevir] he [the Outer] differs... in his Tail, which is feline, or a long Taper. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 149 The feline quadrupeds. 1850 LYTTEL *and Visit U. S.* II. 1. 335 The feline tribe and the foxes. 1876 C. M. DAVES *Unorth. Lond.* 159 Fanaticism has within it more than feline tenacity of life.

b. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. 1. The feline care with which he stepped aside from any patches of mire. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Wade* xli. 204 Human madness is oftentimes a... most feline thing.

B. sb. An animal of the cat tribe.

1861 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 196 The large savage feline that ranges the waste lands. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 3/3 The eyes are... as bright as a feline's in the dark.

Hence **Felinely** adv., in a feline manner; **Felineness**, the state of being f. line.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* vii. iv. The rings through which scratched so felinely the paw of... Griffin. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt. V.* xiv. v. 202 Noailles has us in a perfect mouse-trap, *souricière* as he felinely calls it. 1893 *National Observer* 25 Mar. 467/2 His gait was felinely nimble.

Felinity (fēlinity). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being feline; a cat-like disposition; the typical qualities of the cat-tribe.

1855 'M. HARLAND' *Hidden Path* xxviii. 270 This idiosyncrasy of his felinity tormented Bella more than ever. 1882 F. W. HARPER in *Spectator* 30 Dec. 1882 Felinity, at least the highest part of it, is included in humanity.

Felicle, var. of **Filicle** Obs.

Felk, var. of **Fellose**, **FELLY**.

Fell (fel), sb. 1. Forms: 1. *fel* (l), 2-7 *fel*, 3-6 *felle*, 2- *fell*. Also 3-4 *vel*, *velle*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fēl*, *fēll* str. neut., OFris. *fēl*, OS. *fēl* (Du. *vel*), OHG. *fēl* (MHG. *vel*, mod. Ger. *fell*), ON. (*ber*-) *fiäl*, Goth. (*bruts*-) *fiäl* n.: -O Teut. **fello* (n): -pre Teut. **fello* - **felno*-, cognate with Gr. *φέλα*, Lat. *pellis* skin; a derivative from the same root is **FILM.]**

1. The skin or hide of an animal: a. with the hair, wool, etc.

Brownell 2088 (Gr.) Sio was orponcum call gesyrvd... dracan fellum. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 334 Nim merewines fel. a 1175 *Cot. Hom.* 225 God ham geworhtia þa reaf of fellan and bi were mid fellen gescride. c 1220 *Bestiary* 135 For his fel he [nedder] der leteð. 1340 *Ayeb.* 210 Zuych difference ase þer is be uene, þe uelle and þe beste. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Relees* iii. 24 The herie... fiedith him on þe venym, his felle to anewe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5083 Sum fellis of fischis. c 1483 *Caxton Vocab.* 9b. Of shipes fellis. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mor's Utop.* (Arb.) 98 They carie furth... purple died felles. 1612 *Drayton Polyol.* vii. 104 Her Woolle whose Staple doth excell... the golden Phrygian Fell. 1757 *Dyer Felle* (1807) 68 In loose locks of fells she most delights. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* i. viii. 37 The Horse I ride has his own whole fell. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* III. iv. 6 A lion's skin... So wrought with gold that the fell showed but dim Betwixt the threads.

2. b. as distinguished from the hair, etc. Obs.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 478 Uelles wel i-tauwed. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 168 Of Scotlande the commodities Ar felles, hydes, and of wolfe the fleesce. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Conf.* ii. (1876) 51 Of our felles they make Spanish skins, Gloues, and Girdels. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 20 His fell good, his fleesce good, his flesh good. 1719 *D'Urfev Pills V.* 294 Wool, New pull d from tanned Felles.

c. *Proverbs*.

1548 *Hall Chron.* (1809) 106 The old Proverbe... which saith 'If Shepe ronne wilfully enomgett Wolves they shall lese other Life or Fell'. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 The wooll fettes in weathers felles.

2. Said of the human skin, rarely of the skin covering an organ of the body. Often in phr. *Flesh and fell*: see **FLESH**. Now only as *transf.* from 1.

c 1000 *Juliana* 591 (Gr.) Næs... ne feax ne fel fyre gemaled. 1200 *Ormin* 891. I fell & fleth wifubuten dæh. c 1300 *Sarum* vii. in *E. P.* (1862) 21 vel le þe wif-wute. 1387 *Trevisa Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 247 An evel þat was bytwene vel and fleesche. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6076 In synnes, in Ioyntes, in fell, and fleesche. 1561 *Hollinsh. Hom. Apoth.* 179 b. The celles or felles that enuiron the harte. 1606 *Holland Sutan.* 239 That kind of dropsy wherein water runneth between the fell and the flesh. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* (1858) 23 The rest of his body sheeted in its thick natural fell. 1890 H. M. STANLEY in *Times* 6 May, A light brown fell stood out very clearly.

fig. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 120 Nis þer, þeonne, bute worwopen sone þer ruwe vel abute þe heorte.

2. b. 'The flesh immediately under the skin' (*Burns Gloss.*) Obs.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Gloucester* xiii. She haply with her nays may claw hym to the fell. 1567 *Turberv. Epitaphes*, etc. 108 b. Augmenting still his secret sore by piercing fell and skin. 1786 *Burns Ordination* xii. 5 See, how she peels the skin an' fell As ane were peelin onions!

3. A covering of hair, wool, etc., esp. when thick and matted; a fleece. Often in phr. *a fell of hair*, a head or shock of hair.

1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 55 We are still handling our ewes and their Fels you know are greivous. 1605 *Nach. V.* v. 11 My Fell of hair... Would at a dismall Terrence rowze, and stirre As life were in't. c 1640 J. SMITH *Lines Berkeleys* (1881) I. 162 A Sheepskin according to the growth of the fell. 1844 N. A. WOODS *Tour Canada* 14 Their flat Tartar features half hidden under a fell of coarse, unkempt hair. 1844 *Lowell Columbus*. The surly fell of Ocean's bristled neck! 1872 *Lowell Dante* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 204 note, Reason (Virgil) first carries him down by clinging to the fell of Satan.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *fell-rot* (Sc.), -ware, -wound. Also *fell-ill* Sc. (see quot.); *fell-poake* Sc., waste clippings or parings resulting from the preparation of skins (used for manure); *fell-wool* (see quot. 1888), and *FELL-MONGER*.

1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agrie. Roxb.* 149 Aged cattle... are liable to be hide bound, a disease known here... by the name of the 'fell-ill'. a 1803 J. GIBBON in *A Hunter's George. Ess.* (1803) III. 139 Get your fell-poake on your head-band by the latter end of October. 1799 *Ess. Highland* Sc. III. 465 Many different kinds of rot... as the... 'fell-rot', the bone-rot and others. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Relees* iii. 150 Ffurris of floyne and oþer 'felle-ware. 1552 *Act 5-6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 Minging 'Fell-wool and Lamb-wool... with Fleesce-wool. 1677 *Piot O'Fordsh.* 278 This Fell wool they separate into five or six sorts. 1888 *Elvorth W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Fell-wool*, the wool pulled from sheep-skins in distinction from the fleesce wool shorn from the living animal. 1382 *Wyclif Lev. xiii.* 19 In the place of the bocche aperith a 'fel wounde [Lat. *cicatriz*]. 1382 - *Jer. xxx.* 17 Y schal helen parfally thi felle wounde to thee.

Fell (fel), sb. 2. Also 4-5 *felle*, 4-7 *fel*. [a. ON. *fiäl* (Sw. *fiäl*, Da. *fiäl*) mountain, perh. -O Teut. **felsan*, related by ablaut to **falis*-, OHG. *fēlis*, mod. G. *fels* rock.]

1. A hill, mountain. Obs. exc. in proper names

of hills in the north-west of England, as *Bowfell*, *Scawfell*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6461 (Cott.) Moyses went vp-on þat fell, and fourti dais can þer-on duell. *Ibid.* 25334 (Cott.) Þe dais up-rise, þe fells dun fall. c 1400 *Mundev. (Roxb.)* xiv. 64 Thurg þe straytes of mountaynes and felles. c 1470 *Harding Chron.* ciii. vii. His graue is yet... vpon the fell. 1535 *Stewart Chron. Scot.* III. 435 With clarions... Quhomeof the sound did found attour the fell. 1610 *Holland Can. den's Brit.* i. 755 High topped billes and buge fells standing thicke together.

2. A wild, elevated stretch of waste or pasture land; a moorland ridge, down. Now chiefly in the north of England and parts of Scotland. Formerly often in phr. *Frith* (*firth*) and *fell*: see **FIRTH**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7697 (Cott.) In frith and fell, Saul soght dauid for to quell. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iv. Thay questun, thay quellun þu frythun, by fellun. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. 3a, Whereseouer ye fare by fryth or by fell. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 66 The laif of ther fat flokkis folloult on the fellis. 1562 *Turner Herbal* ii. 57a, Feniculum... growth in... wild mores, called felles. 1612 *Drayton Polyol.* xvii. The Syluans that... did dwell, Both in the tuffy Frith, and in the mossy Fell. 1769 *Gray Lett.* Wks. 1836 IV. 145 Greystock town and castle... lie only 3 miles (over the Fells) from Ulz-water. 1867 *Jean Ingelow Gladys* 169 With fell and precipice, I ran down steeply to the water's brink. 1872 *Jenkinson Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 121 The fell is ascended by the side of a ravine. 1880 *Miss Broughton Sec. Th.* iii. 1, Fells and becks, whose cool memory has often come back... to her.

3. b. In 16-17th c. understood to mean: A marsh, fen.

1514 *Fitzh. Just. Peas* (1538) 115 Lowe grounds for medowes, felles, fennes. 1583 *Stanyhurst Zenis* i. (Arb.) 23 Throgh fells and trenches chee chase thee companye tracked. 1611 *Speed Theat. Gt. Brit.* Pref., Her Fells and Pens so replenished with wilde foule. 1612 *Drayton Polyol.* iii. 42 Ye... be gract With floods or marshie felles.

c. Sc. 'A field pretty level on the side or top of a hill' (*Burns Glossary* in *Poems* 1787).

1794 *Burns New Westlin Winds* ii, The partridge loves the fruitful fells; The plover loves the mountains.

3. attrib., as in *fell-berry*, -foot, -gate, -head, -land (hence -lander), -mouse, -mutton, -range, -ridge, -sheep, -side, -top; *fell-bloom*, the flower of Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Jam.); *fell-thrush*, the missel-thrush.

1824 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 4/2 We make wonderfully good **fell-berry* puddings. 1761 in *Wesley's Grm.* 18 Apr. (1827) III. 49 'Take the galloway, and guide them to the **Fell foot*'. 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fell-head*, the top of a mountain not distinguished by a peak. 1890 *Westmoreland Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/3, 2,640 Acres of **Fell Land*. 1774 T. WEST ANTIENT *Furness* p. xiv, The **fellanders* of Furness. 1794 DASENT *Tales fr. Field* 332 There was no end to the **fell-mouse's* greediness. 1769 *Gray Lett.* Wks. 1836 IV. 158 **Fell-mutton* is now in season. 1863 *Spring Labl.* 55 The great dividing **fell-range* between Norway and Sweden. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 5/2 The ptarmigan... soaring over the **fell-ridge* with a low chuckle. *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 4/1 The **fell sheep* suffered severely. 1862 T. SNIORTER in *Weldon's Register* Aug. 24 His early **fell-side* neighbours. 1872 *Jenkinson Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 322 A point on the fellside is reached where are two paths. 1879 *Cumbril. Gloss.* Suppl., **Fell thrush*. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 5/2 That **fell top*, appeared to be uninhabited by any [m]ptarmigan.

4. **Fell**, sb. 3. Obs. rare-1. [a. L. *fēll*-, *fēl* gall.] Gall, bitterness; hence, animosity, rancour.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xi. 2 Untroubled of vile feare or bitter fell.

Fell (fel), sb. 4. [f. *FELL* v.; in some senses perh. repr. OE. *fēll*: see **FALL** sb.]

1. The action of the vb. **FELL** in various senses.

a. A knockdown blow.

1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'If thoo didn't 'mind ah sal be givin tha a fell ino'.

b. A cutting down of timber; *concr.* the timber cut down at one season; = **FALL** sb. 1.

165. CROWWELL in *Carlyle Lett. & Sp.* (1871) I. 280 Ordinary fells. 1663 *Pepys Diary* 11 Dec., When a fell is made, they leave here and there a grown tree. 1727 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Coppice*, Leave young Trees enough, you may take down the worst at the next Fell. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 156 A small fell will amount to... thirty pounds. 1888 *Kiber Haggard Col. Quaritch* I. x, The trees were gone... 'Cut down this spring fell'!

c. The sewing down (a fold, etc.) level with the cloth (see **FELL** v. 6); *concr.* a 'felled' seam.

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Fell*, a form of hem in which one edge is folded over the other and sewed down; or in which one edge is left projecting and is sewed down over the previous seam. 1885 *Brietzke & Rooper Plain Needlework*, 29 The fell... means, hemming neatly the turned down edge on to the material itself. 1885 *Mrs. Croly Alan. Needlework* 9 Hem, fell, gather and buttonhole.

d. A 'fall' of lambs. Obs. exc. dial.

1625 B. JOXSON *Pan's Anniversary*, So shall the first of all our fells be thine. 1823 in *Moon Suffolk Words*.

2. 'The line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted' (Ogilvie).

1748 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* s.v. 1882 in *Caulfield Dict. Needlework*, s.v. *Felling*.

3. Comb., as *fell wood*, timber ready to be felled; felleable wood.

1736 *Neal Hist. Purit.* III. 21 The Londoners were distressed... for coals, which obliged them to have recourse to the... cutting down all fell wood on the estates of Delinquents.

Fell (fel), *sb.* ⁵ *Mining.* a. Lead ore in its rough state. Cf. *BOUSE sb.* ² b. Lead ore siftings.

1653 *MANLOVE Lead-mines* 266 *Fell*, Bous and Knock-barke. 1851 [see *BOUSE sb.*]. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Fell*, the finer portions of lead ore which fall through the meshes of the sieve when the ore is sorted by sifting.

Fell (fel), a. and adv. Forms: 3-5 *felle*, 3-6 *fel(e)*, 3- foll. [a. OF. *fel* = Pr. *fel*, It. *fello* fierce, cruel, savage;—popular Lat. *fello*, nom. of *fellon-cru* sb.; see *FELON*.] A. adv.

1. Of animals and men, their actions and attributes: Fierce, savage;—cruel, ruthless; dreadful, terrible. Also in *cruel and fell*, *fierce and fell*. Now only poet. or rhetorical.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3974 (Cott.) Esau . . was fel and wald noght spare. 1603 *Shakespeare* (Cott.) [P]aul . . bicomme . . schep o wolf, and mek of fell. 1340 *Alenb.* 61 *pe* felliste best bet me clepe hyane. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3614 *po* bi-gan þat batayle. . . Feller saw neuer frek from Adam to his time. 1400 *MAUNOUE* (Roxb.) xi. 44 Herode was a full wikkid man and a fell. 1450 *Gesta Rom.* xxii. 125 (Add. MS.) By a felle lyon thou shalt lose thi lyf. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 109 Quhen fechtynge was fellast. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* x. 14 Alle proude hertys that be felle. 1553 *BRENDE C. Curlius* Svij. He beheld them with a fell countenance and rose up to have stricken at them. 1622 *DEKKER Virg. Martir* i. Wks. 1873 IV. 10 My fell hate. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 257 *Fell* Charybdis murmured soft applause. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78 Such fell and cruel people, as the Chineses were. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 1842 The . . Ban-dog . . is fierce, is fell, is stout, is strong. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. xxiii. 238, 'I will risk all consequences' said the fell wretch. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. xv. And earth from fellest foe men purge. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* iv. xxvi. His fell design. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Dæmonic Love* Wks. (Bohn) i. 465 Even the fell Furies are appeased. 1864 *BURTON Scott Abr.* i. iii. 118 With all the fell ferocity of men falling on their bitterest feudal enemy. 1877 *C. GEIKIE Christ* xxiii. (1879) 235 The soul . . drawn down to earth by a fell necessity.

2. Of things, esp. of natural agents, weapons, disease, suffering, etc.: Keen, piercing, intensely painful or destructive. Of poison: Deadly. Still dial. in colloquial use; in literature only poet. and rhetorical: Dire, appallingly cruel or destructive.

13. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 421 [The Ark] Flote forth with the flyt of þe felle wyndez. 1603 *Shakespeare* (Cott.) [P]aul . . bar a spere kene & fel. 1377 *LANGOL P. Pl.* B. xvi. 31 *pe* flesshe is a fel wynde. 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 72 *pe* fellest freese þat euer I felyd. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1273 Hys sekenes was so felle. 1475 *Raif Coltegar* 74 The wedderis ar sa fell, that fallis on the feild. 1550 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasse 66 Like as the Zones . . the midst of them all men eschew, the burning is so fell. 1567 *TURBERV. Epitaphes*, etc. (1837) 386 Small arrows, cruel heads, that fel and forked be. 1633 *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 803 To guard its Leader from fell banes. 1729 *T. COOKE Tales, Proposals*, etc. 139 With the fellest Venom swells his Veins. 1742 *GRAY To Adversity* v. Despair, and fell Disease, and ghastly Poverty. 1757 *SHOULTEF Repertal* Epil. Such fell seas of trouble. 1787 *BURNS Winter Night* i. Biting Boreas, fell and dour. 1831 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 309 Common ashes are solemnly labelled as fell poison. 1867 *G. MACDONALD Poems* 194 Hunger fell is joined with frost.

b. of an incident, portion of time, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22428 (Fairf.) *pe* cruel dais & felle be-for domis-dai þai salle be sene. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. ii. 53 For drede of fellare chawms sum of þaim þan fell in Fravins. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 120 Bot fell titihings was brocht Þerste befor. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.*, *Golden Meane* (1870) 256 Of lofty ruling towers the felle the feller be. 1799 *SHERIDAN Pizarro* iii. ii. The last and fellest peril of thy life. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Act. Leg.*, *Columb.* xlv. The injured Hero's fellest hour.

c. Sc. With reference to taste: Keen, pungent. 1785 *BURNS Cotter's Saturd. M.* 96 The dame brings forth . . her weel-hain'd kebluck, fell.

þ. Hot, angry, enraged, virulent. Obs.

1382 *WYCLIF Ecclesi.* xxiii. 22 A fel soule as fyr brennende shal not be quenchid. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 86 Amon was right fel and wrothe. 1558 *Dr. WATSON Sec. Sacram.* xxix. 186 The manne ought not to be bitter and fell agaynste his wyfe in vsing brawlinges. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. n.* i. 20 Oberon is passing fell and wrath.

4. Full of spirit, sturdy, doughty. Obs. exc. dial.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 125 *pe* burgeis were felle felle. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 129 A faire man of feturs, & fellist in armys. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 64 To make the Romaines more egir and fellir in that batayle. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodley* i. 252 So fell a fighter in a field was there never y-found. 1593 *DRAVON Elegies* iv. 122 Fell was he and eager bent in Battaille. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxii. A fell child at the vermin. 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s.v., 'I wasn't i' fell order', not in able condition.

b. Const. *For*, *on*, *to*: In earnest, eager; bent or intent upon. Obs. exc. dial.

1666 *Perris Diary* 15 Jan. I am so fell to my business that I . . will not go. 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s.v., 'Thoo's mar fell for thy dinner than rife for a race.' 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Col. Quaritch* xxviii. I am rarely fell on seeing them and having a holiday look round Lunnon.

þ. 5. Shrewd; clever, cunning. Obs.

c 1275 *Lav.* 5302 Mid hire felle [c 1205 preat] wrenches. 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xii. 16 Who fursoth dissimulith wrongis is fel. c 1400 *Beryn* 1255 Eyward was his name, that sotill was and fell. 1497 *Parthenay* 1277 Till they wer growyn ryght large, wyse, and fell. 1561 *KANONLIKE Lat.* 7 Dec. in *Keith Hist. Ch.* 4. *Sc. Scot.* (1734) i. 205 Liddington hath a crafty head and fell Tongue. 1725 *RAISAY Gent. Sheph.* ii. ii. The fellest fortune-teller e'er was seen.

6. In weakened sense: Exceedingly great, huge, mighty. Obs. exc. Sc.

1515 *Scot. Field* 44 There they fell, at the first shotte

Many a fell fothir. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentric* 22 This Harrit hath spent a fell time in bussing like a preacher. 1889 *J. M. BARRIE Window in Thrums* xiv. 131 'It had a fell lot o' brass about it.'

þ. 7. quasi-sb. The adj. used absol. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1124 (Cott.), 'Caym ware es þi broiher abell?' 'I wat neuer,' said he, þat fell. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1565 *þer* þe felle bydez.

8. Comb., as fell-like adj. (dial.)

1854 *Phemie Miller* vii. 179 She did think it was a fell like thing that any one . . should be thinking of nonsense.

B. adv.

1. In a 'fell' manner; + cruelly, fiercely (obs.); eagerly, vigorously, excessively (obs. exc. dial.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23997 (Cott.) Quen i sagh þa juns snell, Rise again mi sun sua fell, þu wanles wex i þan. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 97 He . . Was wounded in þat fist Ful felle. 13. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1040 *þat* fel fretes þe flesch & festred bones. c 1370 *HARROWING Chron.* cxviii. v. He ehasised them no feller as was sene. 1597 *MONTGOMERY Misc. Poems* xxii. 10 'Fell pear', quod Cupid, 'thou appeirs'. 1822-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Se. Song) Ser. iii. 114 Our Sawmies and Maggies . . At e' clyenly will dance, yet work fell the neist morn. 1863 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), A plough goes too fell when going deeper than is wished. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* He eats his meat vairy fell. 1889 *J. M. BARRIE Window in Thrums* xvi. 148 She was 'complaining fell (considerably) about her back the day'.

2. Comb. with ppl. adjs.

1589 *Misfort. Arthur* i. ii. in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 268 Cast off this . . fell-disposed mind. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 146 These fell-burking Curses. 1795 *Fate Sedley* II. 62 Goaded by the fell pointed spear. 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s.v., *Fell-bred*, of a vicious kind.

Fell (fel), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. ppl. felled (feld).

Forms: 1 fellan, fyllan, Northumb. fellan, 2-5 felle(n), (5 fellyn), 4-6 fell, 3- fell. [OE. *fellan*, *fellan*, *fyllan* = OFris. *falla*, *fella*, OS. *fellian* (Du. *vellen*), OHG. *fallen* (MHG. *vellen*, mod. Ger. *fällen*), ON. *fella* (Da. *fælde*, Sw. *fälla*)] = O-Ent. **fulljan*, causative of **fall-au* FALL v.]

trans. To cause to fall.

1. To cut, knock, or strike down (a man or animal). + Also, to bring down (with a missile). Often with *down*, to the ground, etc.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxxxviii. 16 [cxxxix. 19] 3if þu syððan wylt þa firenfullan fyllan mid deaðe. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cvii. 26 He feld heni down in wilderness. a 1330 *Ottel* 60 Amve of Nubie . . felle Oltier to ground. 1375 *Barbour Brice* xii. 524 Mon worthy men . . wes fellit in that ficht. a 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (1841) 65 Opyin in the feldes the fend he shal felle. 1489 *CAXTON Sommes of Armon* xii. 288, I felle hym down ded afore me to therthe. c 1500 *Lancelot* 3299 Sun in the feld fellit is in swon. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxiii. 490 Most of them were felled and stricken stark dead. 1671 *NARROUROUGH Jrl.* in *Acc. Sen. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 168 A great White Bear . . which he shot at, and fell'd her down. 1698 *FRYER Acc. India* & P. 41 On the top of a withered Stump sate perching a Chameleon . . I caused a Black . . to fell him with an Earthen Pellet. 1702 *Pope Wife of Bath* 416, i, with one buffet fell'd him on the floor. 1843 *LEVYER J. Hinton* xxix. Straight between the eyes the weapon struck me, and felled me to the ground. 1854 *R. F. BURTON Falconry in Vall. of Indus* v. 60 If two [hawks] are flown they are certain to fell the game. 1855 *SNEOLLY H. Caverdale* ii. With one blow of this fist I believe I could fell an ox.

absol. c 1400 *Melayne* 266 Thay felle faste of onre chevalrye. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 332 Bot still that stude drotter nother fell nor felle. 1542-5 *BRINKLOW Lament.* (1874) 86 When he striketh, he felleth to the ground.

þ. b. To fell along: to lay (a man) at full length. 1665 *DRAVON Indian Emp.* ii. ii, I fell'd along a Man of bearded Face. 1668 — *Evening's Love* v. i, A huge giant seized my torch, and felled me along.

þ. c. To kill. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22903 (Cott.) An hungry leon . . þis wof . . feld and ete him al. 1362 *LANGOL P. Pl.* A. xii. 65, I shal felle þat freke in a fewe dayes! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3011 (Dublin MS.) Full felle fleys may not felle bot a few wasspez. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 58 They felled all our hens and cocks.

d. Of a disease, hunger, etc.: To lay low, lay prostrate; + to kill. Obs. exc. dial.

c 900 *Bada's Hist.* iv. xvii. [xiii.] (1891) 302 Heo mid arlesne eawle fyde warcon. c 1200 *Trin. Col. Hom.* 177 Penne hit þat tuderinde wileðes and cumeð eodeð oðer qnalmi and michel þerof fellð. a 1505 *MONTGOMERY Flying v.* *Potwar* 305 The fersie, the falling-cuill, that fells many freikes. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Ref.* ii. iii. (1845) 106 Feavers burn us. Epilepsies fell us, Colicks tear us. 1855 *ROMINSON Whitby Gloss.*, 'Felled with his ailment', prostrate with sickness.

þ. e. fig. To cast down, defeat, ruin, humiliate. Obs. Also dial. of anything startling: To 'knock (one) down'.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxxiii. 22 [lxxiv. 23] Fyll þa ofer hydgian. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* exxi. x ill inf fellis us down in til the erth. 1535 *COVERDALE Ex.* x. 33 He shal . . fel the lie mynyed. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. 1, Stark feld with brushing stroke of ehance. 1855 *Mrs. GASKELL North & S.* xxvii, 'I'm welly felled w' seeing him'.

2. To cut down (a tree). Also, + To fell down. a 1000 *Riddles* ii. 9 (Gr.) He . . becamas fyllæ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12395 (Cott.) He im selld xi timber fell. 14200 *Morte Arth.* 1247 He fellez forestez felle. 1520 *CAXTON's Chron.* Eng. ii. 121b Brute caused to fell downe woddes. 1545 *BRINKLOW Comp.* xxiii. (1874) 58 Ye must fell down to the ground those rotten postys, the bishopps. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 105b, The chesnut may be felle every seventh yeere. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 575 Oak or Firr with branches lopt in Wood or Mountain fell'd. 1725

Dr. For. Voy. round World (1840) 340 They found three trees . . and they . . felled and shaped them. 1669 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* ii. i. 195 Gigantic forests were felled.

absol. 1847 *MARRIAT Chilir.* N. Forest xiii, They went out to fell at a cluster of small spruce fir about a mile off.

þ. 3. To break down, overthrow, knock down (a building, construction, or erection of any kind).

a 1000 *Crist* 486 (Gr.) Hergas fyllað. 1603 *Gr. 73* (Gr.) þa us myllan fyllan ongan ealle to eorðan. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 366/43 *þe* prince for wraþleþ of his [seint Iacobi's] prechinge þe laddre a-down gan felle. 1397 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 526 A wynd. . . So grete yt com, þat yt velde many hous adoun. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 402 Amalek he smote on the crown That two quarters he feld a-down Of his helme. 1467 *Mamm. & Housch. Exp.* 172 The walls of the salte howses . . schal be felled or it be long. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 785 The . . web . . if one throw or cast doun upon it . . will rather be distended and stretched, then either undone, broken, or felled down.

þ. b. To knock (fruit or leaves) off a tree. Obs.

1393 *LANGOL P. Pl.* C. xix. 128 That elde felde efte þat frut. c 1400 *Konn. Rose* 911 Nyghtyngales . . The leaves felden as they flyen.

þ. 4. To cause to stumble; to trip up; in quot. fig. Obs.

c 975 *Rushow. Gosp. Matt.* v. 29 Gif þanne þin ege þat swiþe fülle þee aloch a hit & awerp from ðe. 1377 *LANGOL P. Pl.* B. iii. 126 3owre fadre she felled þow fals bihste.

þ. 5. Without the notion of suddenness or violence: To bring or let down, lower, abate. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1480 (Cott.) Pan sal þai fel þat fals strijþ. 1603 *Shakespeare* (Cott.) *pe* mikel luue o rebecca Pan feld þe sorn o dame sarra. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 890 Y shal 3ow tell what shal best þys tempest felle. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 48 *þe* burgeis of London . . said þei said fond to felle Knoutes pride. c 1400 *Tent. Love* i. (1560) 275 b/y My blisse and my mirth arn felle. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2712 His hote loue I shal fell. 14. — *How Gode Wif Taught hir Daughter* 25 in Hazl. E. P. 9 Ne goe thou noht to tauerne thi wurchipe to felle. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 177 To felle alle fowle defame. c 1620 *A. HUME Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The Circumferer accout both lifes and felles the syllab that it possesseth.

6. To stitch down (the wider of the two edges left projecting by a seam) so that it lies flat over the other edge and leaves a smooth surface on the under-side of the seam. Also, to fell a seam.

[Etymological identity with the other senses is not certain; but the general sense 'cause to fall' appears applicable.]

1758 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1887 III. 7 It is to be sewed together, the edges being first felled down. 1824 *BARNHAM Ingol. Leg. Aunt Fanny*, Each . . began working . . 'Felling the Seams', and 'whipping the Frill'. 1887 *Spect. Housch. Manag.*, *Workroom* 801 Fell down the turnings, or only overcast them. 1892 *Weldon's Ladies' Jmt.* Oct. 73 This opening is turned in once on the wrong side, over which is felled a piece of binding.

absol. 1862 *M. T. MORRALL Needle-making* 41 I'm teaching little Mary to gather and to fell.

Hence *Felling ppl.* a.

1597 *DANIEL Cio. Wars* iii. lxxxv. Now wardes a felling blow, now strikes again.

Fellable (fel'əbəl), a. [f. FELL v. + -ABLE.]

That may be felled; fit or ready to be cut down.

1581 *Act* 23 *Elliz* c. 5 Preanb., Fellable Woods serving for Fewel. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1837/3 A good quantity of Timber, great part of it fellable. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Tiller*, A little Tree left to grow till it be fellable. 1830 *Mrs. BRAY Fitz of F.* xii. (1884) 102 These woods cannot possibly be considered under the clause of *cædua sylva*, fellable wood.

Fellage (fel'ledʒ), rare. [f. as prec. + -AGE.]

The action or process of felling or cutting down.

1839 *BAILEY Festive* (1848) 4/2 Why score the young green bole For fellage?

Fellah (fel'lä). Pl. fellahen, fellahs. [a.

Arab. *فلاح* *felläh* husbandman, f. *فلاح* *falahä*

to till the soil.] A peasant in Arabic-speaking countries; in Eng. applied esp. to those of Egypt.

1743 *Pococke Descr. East I.* 177 The Mahometan inhabitants of Egypt are either original natives, in the villages call'd Filaws, or they are of the Arab race. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 742 The Fellahs . . are the farmers and husbandmen of the country; 1866 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 22 note, 'Fellah' and 'Fellahin' the inhabitants of villages and cultivated ground. 1877 *A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* xxii. 714 Farther on, the brown Fellahen, . . are cutting crop.

Felle, obs. form of FALL sb.², trap.

Felled (feld), ppl. a.¹ [f. FELL v. + -ED.]

1. Of timber: That has been cut down.

1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III. 123 A thick abatis of felled trees and brushwood. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambezi* 546 The felled wood was gathered into heaps. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 369 On a felled oak tree we sat.

2. Of a seam: Sewn down so as to be level with the material.

1885 *BRITZCKE & ROOPER Plain Needlework*, 29 A felled seam, when finished, must lie perfectly flat on both sides.

Felled (feld), ppl. a.² [f. FELL sb.¹ + -ED.]

Having a fell. Only in comb., as *full-felled*, *white-felled* adjs.

1618 *CHAPMAN Hesiod* i. 364 Full-fell'd sheep are shorn with festivals. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* xvi. 384 Lands where dwells the sluggish white-felled bear.

þ. **Felleous** (fel'əʊs), a. Obs. [f. l. *fello-us* (f. *fel* gall) + -OUS.] = *BULLYAN*.

1864 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 232 When the felleous humour . . is voided upwards. 1868 *THE FELLEOUS Ferment.* 1884 in *Syl. Soc. L.*

time. c1320 *Cast. Love* 508 Wyndham is not worth an bawbe But Pes therwith be felawe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4824 Who so frend is & felow to pat foule vise. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 8 Good hope... is the best felawe and companion. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 12 Order is a jolly felowe.

† d. of animals. Obs.

c1300 *St. Brendan* 213 The fowel... to his felawes weunde. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1702 A keneit kryes herof, he hunt on hym callis, His felawes fallen hym to. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 161 Those... eate up either their owne Egges or their felowes. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cccxxxix, A Certain Shepherd had One Favourite Dog... and took more Care of him... then of any of his Fellows.

e. of things.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 553 In delues breef this cannes eyon doo, And iche hafe a fote his felawe froo. 1697 *Dryden's Virgil* Postscript, If the last Æneid shine amongst its fellows. 1725 *Pope's Odyssey* iii. 383 Five tall barkes the winds and waters tost far from their fellows. 1871 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 201 A height of less elevation than some of its fellows.

3. a. *Good or jolly fellow*: an agreeable or pleasant companion; usually, one who is fond of feasting and good company, a convivialist; = 'boon companion'. In pl. a set of jolly or sociable companions. † To be playing the good fellow: to be enjoying oneself in gay company.

c1305 *Pilate* 34 in E. P. (1862) 112 For bat on was god and bat oþer schrewe: gode felawes neene hi nere. c1386 *Chaucer's Proh.* 395 He was a good felawe. c1450 *Martin* 318 Thei wente to sitte doune alle v together as goode felowes and trewe. 1535 *Coverdale's Eclis.* xiii. 6 He shal be a good felowe with thee. 1570 *Buchanan's Admiration* Wks. (1892) 21 Ministeris gettis all and leavis na thing to gode felawis. 1640 *Bastwick's Lord Bps.* vii. G. b. They fill themselves with strong drinke, and are good Fellows. 1657 *Pepys's Diary* 14 Oct., I suppose he is playing the good fellow in the town. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 98/a A Raic... we should interpret by the phrase Jolly Fellow. 1870 *Emerson's Soc. & Solit. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 2 Good fellows, fond of dancing, port, and clubs. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kiltvostan* 62 Sick of clubs and jolly fellows.

† b. *Good fellow*: a docile, manageable or tractable person or thing. Obs.

1576 *Turberv. Venetie* 101 When... you perceyve she begins to bee muche better fellowe... and that she seemeth to beginne to be reclaimed. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* i. 31 The Oate is not daungerous in the choysse of his grounde, but groweth lyke a good fellowe in every place. *Ibid.* iii. 128 Which will make him [a steere] in three dayes, as good a fellowe as you would wishe him to be. 1639 *Lady Denton in Verney Papers* (1853) 274 The child was feloe good a nofe in my house.

c. *Fellow well-met*: a boon companion. To be (hail) fellow well met: to be on terms of free and easy companionship with (a person).

1581 *Petrie's Gualtero's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 171 Being as you say haille fellow well met with his servant. 1858 *Gen. P. Thompson's Aut. Alt.* i. xxvii. 137 The High Church Tory... offers... to be fellow well met with any of them. 1885 W. J. Fitzpatrick *Life of T. N. Burke* i. 308 The best fellow-well-met in the world.

4. The complementary individual of a pair; the mate, 'marrow'.

† a. Of a person: The consort, spouse, husband or wife. Also of animals. Obs.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 9405 (Cott.) He wrought a felaw of his ban till adam. c1460 *Towneley's Myst.* (Surtees) 6 Eve, my felow, how thynk the this? 1538 in *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials* Scot. i. 251* His (the King's) derrest fallow the Quene. 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1631) 16 It is good for man to haue a fellow. 1601 *Holland's Pliny* I. 224 When they be but heifers of one yeare, they are let go to the fellow and breed. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* iii. i. 84, I am your wife, if you will marrie me... to be your fellow, You may denie me; but I'll be your servant.

b. That which makes a pair with something else; a counterpart, match.

1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* iv. viii. 42 Giue me thy Gloue Souldier; Look, here is the fellow of it. 1623 *Sir R. Boyle's Diary* (1886) II. 85, I gaue Sir W. parsons Lady a fair bay coach gelding and am to send her a fellow to him. 1712 *Amosson's Spect.* No 86 ¶ 6 In... such Cases the Soul and the Body do not seem to be Fellows. 1739 *De Foe's Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 53 Two shoes that were not fellows. 1856 *Kane's Art.* *Expt.* I. xxxi. 430, I ran... throwing off first one mitten and then its fellow to avoid pursuit. 1874 *Carver's Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 68 While one leg was convulsed, its fellow remained quiet.

c. That which matches or resembles another; the like.

1605 *Shaks. Macb.* iii. iii. 68 *Macb.* 'Twas a rough Night. Len. My young remembrance cannot parallell A fellow to it. 1668 R. L'Estrange, *Viz. Quer.* (1708) 310 So terrible an Upstart, and Disorder in Hell, that... the oldest Devil never knew the Fellow of it. 1741 *Richardson's Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 46 Four other shifts, one the fellow to that I have on. 1871 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 240 His march must... have been the fellow of the great march which carried Harold from London to Stamfordbridge. 1884 J. Payne: 1001 *Nights IX.* 101 The watch, whose fashion also is of my own invention, nor is there the fellow of it in Bassora.

d. quasi-adj. An equivalent to: a match with.

1607 *Tournier's Rev. Vng.* i. i. Had his estate beene fellow to his mind. 1674 *Lady Chaworth in Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 27 A very old perspective almost fellow to that you have. 1884 *Bushnell's Serm.* *New Life* 33 They... have nothing fellow to God in their substance.

5. One who shares with another in any attribute; one belonging to the same class:

a. in position or rank: An equal, peer. Now chiefly pl.

c1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Engles hwas felahes ha beoð. a1300

Cursor M. 2278 (Cott.) Pir men sal be þan his felaghes. a1340 *Hamfild's Psalter* xxii. 21 Proude men þat raises þaim up singularly & suffers na felaghis. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 132 in *Hazl. E. P.* i. 175 Thy wyfe... Thofschsche be servant in degre, In som degre sche felaw ys. 1529 in *Fiddes's Wolsey* ii. (1726) 173 He us'd himself more like a Fellow to your Highness than like a subject. 1580 *Godly Admonition in Living Serr.* O. Elia. (Parker Soc.) 573 Servants are become... fellows with masters. 1600 *Fairfax* tr. Tasso *Godfrey of Bulloigne* i. xii, His fellows late, shall be his subjects now. 1721-1800 in *Bailey*.

b. In ability, qualities or value: A 'match'.

1428 *Sc. Act* 22 *fas. 1*, 1 Mar. (Record ed. II. 15/1), Of their rentis, ilk punde sal be vtheris fallowe to the Contribution of be said Costes. c1450 *Holland's Howlat* 913 So fair is my fetheren I haf no falowe. 1551 *Robinson's Tr. Mor's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 28 In reasonyng, and debating of matters... he hadde few fellows. 1583 *Hollyband's Campo di Fior* 53 Varro... amongst the learned maisters of this schoole hath no fellows. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Ugroar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 St. Longinus and St. Amphibalus... have not their fellows in the almanack. 1738 *Swift's Directions to Servants*, Feeling has no fellow. 1751 *Smollett's Pers. Eccl.* (1870) i. xii. 57 Mr. Jennings is gone, and Mr. Keyppstick will never meet with his fellow. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 8 Dec. 435/1 The strange poetic nature... has had no fellow even in Rembrandt.

c. in kind: One's fellow-man, 'neighbour'; also of things: Another of the sort.

1477 *Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes* 11 Wyl noon of you do to your felowe otherwise than ye wolde be don to. 1631 *Hobbes's Leviath.* ii. xvii. 87 Irrational creatures... as long as they be at ease... are not offended with their fellows. 1764 *Goldschmidt's Trav.* 62 Some spot... Where my worn soul... May gather bliss to see my fellows blest. 1818 *Byron's Mazeppa* iii, Danger levels man and brute, And all are fellows in their need. 1868 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. viii. 241 There was no acknowledged legal right in churl... to make open war upon his fellow.

d. A contemporary. Chiefly pl.

1874 *Green's Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 425 Shakspeare had now passed far beyond his fellows. 1886 *Swinnburne's Middleton* in *19th Cent.* Jan. 138 Fellows and followers of Shakspeare.

6. One of a company or party whose interests are common; a member.

c1386 *Chaucer's Reeve's T.* 191 Men woln us foles calle, Bathe the wardeyn, and eek out felaws alle. c1450 *Martin* 171 A felowe of the rounde table. c1450 *Robin Hood & Monk* lxxx, in *Child Ballads* (1888) v. cxxx. 1002/a, 'I make þe maister', said Robyn Hode... 'Nay... lat me be a fellow', said Litill John. 1481 *Caxton's Almyr.* i. v. 22 He recorded their reasons heyring alle the felawys. 1547-64 *Baillwyn's Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 120 One vicious fellow destroyeth a whole companie. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Synhol.* § 27 b, The general societie of goodes... extendeth to all thinges of the partners or fellows. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xlii. 32 Sisters, Hesper a fellow of our bright company.

7. In college and university use:

a. orig. The name (corresponding to the Latin *socius*) given to the incorporated members of a college or collegiate foundation (whether in a University or otherwise: see COLLEGE 4); one of the company or corporation who, with their head, constitute a 'college'; e.g. 'the Provost and Fellows of Chelsea College, of Eton College, or King's College, Cambridge'; 'the Warden and Fellows of All Souls, Oxford'.

In colleges chiefly devoted to the purposes of study and education, the Fellows were, in early usage, often included under the term *scholars*; the latter term is, in later use, mostly restricted to junior members of the foundation, who are still under tuition, the term *fellow* being applied to the Senior Scholars, who have graduated, or otherwise passed out of the stage of tutelage. In those colleges that have become educational institutions, undertaking the school or university teaching of youths not on the foundation, the Fellows consist of those graduate members who have been co-opted upon the foundation with emoluments from its corporate revenue, and who constitute with their Head (usually elected by themselves from their own number) the governing body of the institution. Most colleges of this class have now also *Honorary Fellows*, who receive no emoluments, and have no share in the government. When a distinguished man vacates his fellowship, he is often elected an honorary fellow.

c1449 *Pecock's Repr.* iii. xviii. 401 That the maister and the felawis kepe the statutus of the collegis. 1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 5 Any... person being fellowe or scolar of any of the said Colleges. 1644 *Huntton's Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 41 In the Colleges, the Fellowes have an effectual, and more then morall limiting Power. 1691 *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* I. 17 Thomas Lynacre... was chosen Fellow of Allsoul's Coll. in 1484. a 1704 T. Brown *Table Talk* in *Coll. of Poems* 124 Nothing is so Imperious, as a Fellow of a College upon his own Dunghill. 1823 *Coleman* in *Stanley's Arnold's Life & Corr.* (1844) I. i. 9 Twenty fellows and twenty scholars, with four exhibitors, formed the foundation [of Corpus]. 1886 *Laurie's Lect. Rise Univ.* xiii. 247 It was thus a college composed solely of 'Fellows'.

b. On the analogy of the preceding use, the designation 'Fellows' is now applied, in some universities, to the holders of certain stipendiary positions (called 'Fellowships') tenable by elected graduates for a limited number of years, on condition of pursuing some specified branch of study.

The Radcliffe and the Craven Travelling Fellowships are the only examples in the ancient English Universities. Fellowships in this sense have been founded in the Scottish Universities, in the University of Durham and the Victoria University; and in some universities and colleges in the U.S. 1888 *Histor. Reg. Univ. Oxf.* 110 Every Fellow is required to spend at least eight months of each year of his tenure of the [Craven] Fellowship abroad. *Ibid.* 112 The first two Fellows were elected [to Radcliffe's Travelling Fellowships] in July 1745. -1892-3 *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 537

Scholars, Bursars, or Fellows must apply to the Convener of the Science Degrees Committee.

c. In some of the younger British universities and colleges, and in some of those in the U.S., the 'Fellows' are the members of the governing or administrative body; in others the title is merely honorary, conferred as a special distinction on a limited number of graduates. Cf. sense 8.

1837 *Charter Univ. Lond.*, The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows... shall constitute the Senate of the said University.

8. The title given in various learned societies, either to all their members (as in the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries), or to a specially privileged class among them.

In the case of the Royal Society, the official Latin equivalent is *sodalis*.

1664 (*title*), A List of the Fellows of the Royal Society. 1709 *Steele's Teller* No. 15 ¶ 2 A Fellow of the Royal Society, who had writ upon Cold Baths. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 314 A Fellow, that is, any Member who resides within seven miles of London. 1886 *Act* 49-50 *Vict.* c. 48 § 6 A fellow of a college of physicians.

† b. A bencler of an Inn of Court. Obs.

1536 *Whitthursley Chron.* (1875) I. 57 An attorney of the lawe and felowe of Graies Inne.

† c. *Fellow of the (order of the) Garter* = Knight of the Order of the Garter. Obs.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 46 The full noble knight, a fellow of the Garter, ser Johan Chaundos. 1584 *Powell's Lloyd's Cambria* 397 Chosen to be Fellowe of the order of the Garter.

9. A familiar synonym for: Man, male person. (Cf. COMPANION 5, and *F. companion*.)

a. with qualifying adj., as *good, bad, brave, clever, foolish, old, young*, etc., and in phrases like *what a fellow*, etc. (Cf. 3, from which this use was app. a development). *Poor fellow*: often used exclamatorily as an expression of pity.

c1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 31, I hope I have her felaws fonde. 1549 *Lattimer's Ploughers* (Arb.) 29 Moyses was a wonderful felawe, and dyd his dutie being a married man. 1570-6 *Lambarde's Peramb. Kent* (1826) 280 This our good felaw was not so cunning (belike) as Dionysius was. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. 105 Vitruvius an excellent fellowe in building. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* i. i. 229 Thou hast seg'd him a worthy Fellow. 1642 *Rogers's Naaman* 108 Precise preachers and zealous fellows. 1711 *Steele's Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 4, I am an old Fellow, and extremely troubled with the Gout. 1749 *Fielding's Tom Jones* iii. vii. You don't know what a devil of a fellow he is. 1752 *Hunt's Est. & Treat.* (1777) II. 373 A good-natured, sensible fellow. 1811 *Combe's Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 40 A most pleasant fellow of a clergyman. 1857 *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 330 He looked dreadfully weak still, poor fellow!

b. used in familiar address in phrases, *my dear fellow, my good fellow* (the latter now implying a tone of remonstrance or censure), *old fellow*.

1836 *Murray's Mish. Easy* xxi. I'll tell you how it is, my dear fellow.

c. In some dialects, and in unceremonious colloquial speech (*esp.* among young men), used without adj. as the ordinary equivalent for 'man'. *A fellow*: often = 'one', 'anybody', vaguely indicating the speaker himself.

1861 *Hughes's Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix, They don't deny themselves the pleasure of looking at a fellow as if he were a Turk. 1855 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & B.* xii, The names of the fellows who got bailed up by young Hillyar.

d. applied by schoolboys to themselves and each other.

(Possibly orig. a use of sense 6; not now so apprehended.) c1838 in *Stanley's Arnold* I. 157 'He calls us fellows', was the astonished expression of the boys when... they heard him speak of them by the familiar name in use among themselves. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Persens & W.* xv, One of our 'old fellows', as we used to call those who had left school. *Mod.* After morning school some of our fellows went for a spin.

e. jokingly applied to an animal or a thing.

1816 *Scott's Antiq. xxi.* The red cock's... been roasting, poor fellow, in this dark hole. 1818 - *F. M. Perth* ii, This fellow laying his hand on his purse... was somewhat lank and low in condition.

10. † a. Used as the customary title of address to a servant or other person of humble station. Obs.

In 14th c. it implied polite condescension, = 'comrade', 'my friend' (cf. *mod. F. mon ami* similarly used). In Shakspeare's time this mod. F. had disappeared, but the word when addressed to a servant does not seem to have necessarily implied haughtiness or contempt, though its application to one not greatly inferior was a gross insult (cf. c).

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 275 *temperour*... clepud to him þe couherde & curteysly seide; now telle me, felawe... 1501 *ever temperour?* c1477 *Caxton's Jason* 23 *Vaisalle* or *felawe* [orig. *vassall*] thou hast done me now the most gretteste dishonour. 15... *King & Hermit* 328 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 25 Unto the knave seyd the frere *Fellow*, go wytyth here. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. i. 103 Thou fellow, a word. Who gaue thee this Letter? 1594 - *Rich.* III. ii. ii. 108 Gramercie fellow: there, drinke that for me.

† b. One of the common people. Obs.

c1430 *Freemasonry* 99 Of lord my fellow, whether he be, Of hem thou take no manner of fe. 1483 *Caxton's G. de la Tour* Liv b, Of lordes and of felawes.

c. contemptuously. A person of no esteem or worth.

c1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 3 Pis felowe... we with folye fande. 1535 *Coverdale's Nicoll* 12 A fleshy fellowe and a preacher of lyes. c1570 *Sempill's Ballates* x. (1872) 54 This... fellow of na kin... begonoth to reule. 1594 *Shaks. Rich.* III. v. iii. 325 A paltry Fellow, Long kept in Britaine at our

Mothers cost, A Milke-sop. c1660 *South Sermon*. John vii. 17 Sermon. 1715 I. 229 Fellows that set up for Messias's. 1734 *Pope's Essay*. Man iv. 203 Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow. 1749 *Fielding's Tom Jones* xvii. ii. You... have so disdainfully called him fellow. a 1776 *Liege Van* vii. in Child *Ballads* ii. li. (1884) 448/2. I see by thy ill colour Some fellow's deed thou hast done. 1826 *Disraeli's Viv. Grey* v. xlii. This is some vile conspiracy of your own, fellow. 1837 *Dickens's Pickwick* xv. 'Sir', said Mr. Tupman, 'you're a fellow'. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 68 'The fellow's drunk', ejaculated Randolph.

II. attrib. and Comb.

II. *appositively* (quasi-adj.). Prefixed to sbs., forming an unlimited number of quasi-compounds (in which the use of the hyphen is optional). Equivalent to the earlier *EVEN-Comb.* 2, and to *Co-, JOINT a.*

No instances of this use are found in our material earlier than Tindale and Coverdale 1534-5; *Fellow-bachelor* is printed in *Gower Conf.* III. 292, but the best MSS. have *fellow or fellow*; *Palsgrave* 1530 has *fellow man, woman*, but here the second word is only added for distinction. Cf. quot. c1400 in a.

a. Denoting a person or thing that agrees with another in belonging to the designated class, as in *fellow-angel, -apostle, -being, -bishop, -Christian, -fault, -man, -planet, -sinner, -worm*; *FELLOW-CREATURE*.

1625 *Quarles Fun. Eleg.* vii. It sigh'd... To be... enthron'd Among his 'fellow Angels. 1647 *SANDERSON Sermon*. II. 218 He taught Judas to be so much wiser... than his 'fellow-apostles. 1870 J. CONDER *Reverie in Associate Minstrels* 9. Can I trust a 'fellow-being? 1884 *BURTON Scot Abr.* I. iii. 149 A fat philosopher... totally innocent of the death of a fellow-being. [c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 39 Bernard seip to pope Eugenij, bi 'fellowis bishops here bei at be to haue, etc.] 1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1611) 176 The true Councils, which we have received from our holy fellow-bishop Cyrillus of Alexandria. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Spect.* Wks. (1847) 82/2 To proclaim a crusade against his 'fellow-Christian. 1853 *LAMOUR Last Fruit* 131 A fellow-Christian... enjoying a secret pleasure in saying unpleasant things. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. li. 373 Euerie one fault seeming monstrous til his 'fellow-fault came to match it. 1756 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1887 II. 460 These kindnesses from men I can only... return on their 'fellow-men. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 329 On desert sands 'twere joy to scan The rudest steps of fellow man. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 194 The earth with the rest of its 'fellow-planets. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 16 Man... is himself a 'fellow-sinner with them. 1860 *HOOK Lives Abps.* (1866) II. ii. 111 We have to labour among our fellow-sinners. 1869 C. MATTHEW *Mem. Prov.* 24 The Devils are seldom able to hurt us, without a Commission from some of our 'fellow-worms. 1793 *WATTS Hymns* II. xlii. Worms were never rais'd so high Above their meanest fellow-worm.

b. Denoting a person or (occasionally) a thing that is associated with another in companionship or co-operation in what the sb. implies, as *fellow-boarder, -captive, -cause, -clerk, -communicant, -emigrant, -guest, -labourer, -lodger, -passenger, -prisoner, -student, -sufferer, -traveller, -worker, -workman*. Also *FELLOW-SOLDIER*.

1871 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1884) II. x. 325 He is a 'fellow-boarder with your son. a 1569 *KINGSWILL Conf. Satan* (1578) 36 He is a 'fellow-captive with Paul. 1749 *JOHNSON Irene* I. i. A galley lies Mann'd with the bravest of our fellow-captives. 1821 *BYRON Juan* iv. lxxx. He saw some fellow captives. 1851 W. CLARKE in *Confer.* iv. (1854) 45 iv. b. It should be a 'fellow-cause in our justification with Christ's righteousness. 1836 T. HOPKINS *Twixt Love & Duty* xlii. He did not grudge a holiday to his 'fellow-clerks. 1690 *Devout Communion*. (1688) 122 Interceding with him for... our 'fellow-communicants. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 534 He... found among his 'fellow emigrants men ready to listen to his evil counsels. 1792 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Communicant* a 'fellow-guest. 1799 *SHAKESPEARE Moralists* II. § 2, 7. I... being so violently decry'd by my two Fellow-Guests. 1625 *USHER Answer*. *Jesuit* 31 The word of God... was both by themselves and others of their 'fellow-labourers delivered by word of mouth. a 1704 T. BROWN *Quakers Sermon*. Wks. 1730 I. 105 Our dear brother and fellow-labourer hath gone a little astray. 1832 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* v. (1863) 318 Men... persuading their fellow-labourers to join them at every farm they visited. 1678 *DRYDEN Lamberham* II. Wks. (1883) VI. 49 This is Mr. Woodall, your new 'fellow-lodger. 1755 *SHELLETT Quir.* (1803) II. 193 His fellow-lodgers were persons of rank. 1879 *HOWELLS L. Arrostook* I. vi. One never can know what one's 'fellow-passengers are going to be. 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* xvi. 7 Andronicus and Junia my kinsmen and my 'fellow prisoners. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 61 He thought his two fellow-prisoners might be trusted. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* I. iv. The two were fellow-prisoners... in yon accursed Tower. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. 177, I pray thee, do not mock me, 'fellowstudent. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 526 ¶ 3 Fellow-students, fellow-students. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* I. xxv. 184 A former fellow student. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* I. 503 Her friend and 'fellow-sufferer in the plot. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 182 He... bequeathed most of what he had to his fellow-sufferers. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 125 Elphenor his 'fellow-traveller being dead. 1711 *AOOISON Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 12 The Impatience of my Friends and Fellow-Travellers. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* iv. viii. My veteran fellow-traveller took leave of me. 1611 *BIBLE Col.* iv. 11 These... are my 'fellowworkers vnto the kingdom of God. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worthy Communion*. Introd. 7 Fellow-workers with God in the laboratories of salvation. 1535 *COVERDALE Acts* xiii. 25 The 'fellowworkmen of the same occupation. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Commun. Angells* 24 Angells... whom he vouchsafeth to use as fellow-workmen... with himself. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2). I. 141 He and his fellow-workmen have taught them.

c. (with sb. of relative signification.) Denoting a person or thing that stands in the designated relation.

lution to the same object as another, as in *fellow-burgess, -burgher, -disciple, -member, -servant, -townsman, -tribesman*; † *fellow-brother*, a member of the same brotherhood; *fellow-collegian, -collegiate*, a member of the same college; *fellow-craftsman*, one of the same craft; *fellow-subject*, a subject of the same sovereign. Also *FELLOW-CITIZEN, -COUNTRYMAN, -HEIR*.

a 1575 *ABP. PARKER Corr.* 425 To... give some testimony of my 'fellow-brothers. 1638 *SANDERSON Sermon*. II. 115 We ought... so to behave our selves in the house of God... as becometh fellow-brethren. 1638 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH.* *Irene* Wks. (1711) 164 To... wander amongst... his slaughter'd acquaintances and 'fellow-burgesses. 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Prairies* xxxii. The atrocious murders of their 'fellow-burgesses. 1797 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1729. I do not find that he formed any close intimacies with his 'fellow-collegians. 1667-9 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 318 He... talks of authors as familiarly as his 'fellow-collegiates. 1836 H. ROGERS 7. *House* vi. (1863) 160 He had been an intimate friend and fellow-collegiate of Stowe's. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 65 The... youth shrank from the... riotous companionship of his 'fellow-craftsmen. 1611 *BIBLE John* xi. 16 Then said Thomas... vnto his 'fellow-disciples, Let us also go. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 17 [He] has almost battered out the brains of a fellow-disciple. 1640 *SANDERSON Sermon*. 148 Though they be our 'fellow-members, yet have we little fellow-feeling of their griefs. 1863 A. B. GOSWART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 48 A divided heart toward some fellow-member. 1534 *TYNOLL Col.* iv. 7 Tichico... which is a... 'felloweservant in the Lorde. 1511 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. iv. 105-1067 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 225 Nor less think we in Heaven's of thee on Earth than of our fellow servant. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 1. 9 He treats us Senators like his Fellow-Servants. 1648 *SYMMONS Vind. Chas.* I. 40 His poor people... are most mercilessly butchered... by their 'fellow-subjects. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 8 We should not... regard our Fellow-Subjects as Whigs or Tories. 1876 *BAGGOTT Hist. U.S.* III. xi. 451 That from Rhode Island... claimed... equal rights with their fellow-subjects in Great Britain. 1866 *LAMPSON Imag. Conv.* I. 231/2 Valour in a 'fellow-townsmen is the exciter of our pride. 1853 *HICKIE Tr. Aristotle*. (1872) II. 422 Call your 'fellow-tribesmen to your aid. 1857 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xlii. (1891) 158 His descriptions of the future which was in store for the great bulk of his... 'fellow-worldsmen.

d. Sometimes prefixed pleonastically to sbs. which themselves imply companionship or participation. Now rare.

1552 *HULEOT, Fellow-companion, comes.* 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 19. I would be glad to receive some instruction from my fellow-partner. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH.* *Hist. Jas.* III. Wks. (1711) 47 He had only for his fellow-companions astrologers and sooth-sayers. 1750 *STERNE Sermon*. (1773) I. 127 She looked upon him as a fellow-partner. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & L. Jynis*. (1883) 63 Seeing in England more of my fellow-compatrits than ever before.

12. rarely attrib. with the sense: Equal, befitting an equal.

1638 *FORO Fancies* iv. ii. The great duke... would lift up my head to fellow-pomp amongst his nobles.

13. Comb. with vbl. sbs., agent-nouns, and pples., imitating L. words with *co(m)-, con-*. Only in a few words originating in 16-17th c., as † *fellow-bordering ppl. a.* (= L. *confinis*), contentious, neighbouring; *fellow-helper* (= L. *coadjutor*), one who helps in the way of co-operation; † *fellow-inspired*, endowed with a like gift of inspiration; † *fellow-knower* (= L. *conscious* sb.), one who is privy to (a secret); so † *fellow-knowing* ppl. a.; † *fellow-yoked* pple., mutually yoked. Also *FELLOW-FEELING*.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 28 [This Emperor]... got credit with his 'fellow-bordering Princes. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Exdras* vii. 1 The other landlodes with their companions... were 'fellow helpers with the olde rulers of the Iewes. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Cor.* vii. 23 He is my partner and fellow helper. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 342 This Angel and John... were 'fellow-inspired Souls... both endowed with the Spirit of Prophecy. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Par Helmont's Oriat.* 103 Not that I am... a 'fellow-knower of, or a searcher into divine Counsel. *Ibid.* 88 The same God might be a conscious or 'fellow-knowing revenger... of our sin. 1620 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY World's End at Tennis* 571 Wks. 1886 VII. 177 I'll not be 'fellow-yok'd with thee.

Fellow (fe'lou), v. Forms: 4 *felaghe*, south. *velaghe*, 4-6 *fellow*, 5 *felowe*, 6 *Sc. fallow*. 6-*fellow*. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To conjoin, associate (a person or thing) in partnership or companionship *with*, to (another). *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMFOLLE Psalter* v. 11 Wham swa hai may felaghe wiþ þaim. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Þou him uelagist mid þe huanne þou zayst: 'yef ous' and he zayst nyst 'yef me'. c 1420 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* lvi. (Gibbs MS.) 110 He ioyneþ and felawþ hym to hem homely. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Lady 146 That... they may... deserve to be fellowed to thy chosen. a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commun. Eng.* xi. (1589) 13 A man... is... desirous to fellow himself to another, and so to live in couple. 1589 T. L. *Advt. Q. Eliz.* (1651) 47 Who being fellowed in glory with the highest. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 96 Blush of scorn fellow with that of shame.

b. To put on a level *with*; to make, or represent as, an equal or match to.

1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Lady 251 O moder of lyfe, whiche by thine obedience ys mekely fellowed vnto vs. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* xx, Lat no nettill vyle... Hir fallow to the gudly flour-de-lyce. 1648 *BR. HALL Select Thoughts* § 100 Who... called every wold his brother... fellowing himself with every thing that had life. 1884 W. H. WARD in

Century Mag. XXVII. 820 It is this quality... which fellows him... with Milton.

† 2. a. To be a fellow to; to accompany, be associated with. b. To be a partner or sharer in.

1434 *MISYN Mending of Life* 119 So þat it be not greuous to an [vnp]rofitabill seruand to felo his lorde. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius* 6 Easing thy Labor with fellowing of thy paine. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. i. ii. 142 Affection... With what's vnreal thou coactive art, And fellow'st nothing. 1614 *SVYESTER Little Barlas* 454 All Delights of Earth have ever been Fellow'd or follow'd by some tragick Teen. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. (1647) 8 The conquer'd fellow for the most part the religion of the conquerors.

3. To produce a fellow to; to equal, match.

1656 *HEYLIN Surv. France* 74 It will be a palace... not followed in Europe. 1716 *CIBBER Love makes Man* III. iii. It's impossible to fellow it, but in Paris. 1862 *LAOY MORGAN Mem.* II. 469, I have at this moment, perfuming my rooms, twelve Hyacinths... fellow me that in your garden!

† b. To arrange in pairs; to pair. *Obs.*

1654 [see *FOLLOWED* *ppl. a.*]. 1751 R. FALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xlvii. (1883) 137/2. I here found... so many shoes, as when I had followed them, served me as long as I stayed.

4. *notice-usc.* To address as 'fellow'.

1752 *FELIOWING Amelia* vii. vi. 'Don't follow me'.

Hence † *Fellowed ppl. a.*, joined together in pairs.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 115 He can teach... whether the Kidneys be fellowed or single, and how many Hearts most Men have. 1698 T. MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 216 Naturally fellow'd in Pairs. 1775 in *ASH.*

† *Fellowable a. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *feoleable*. [f. *FELLOW v.* or sb. + *-ABLE*.] Agreeable as a fellow or companion; sociable.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 154/1 *Feable, socialis.*

Fellow-citizen. [*FELLOW sb.* II c.] A citizen of the same city or polity as another.

1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 448 The angels, and holy souls of men, are most blessed fellow-citizens. 1611 *BIBLE Eph.* ii. 19 Yee are... fellow citizens with the Saints. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Epist.* Wks. 1730 I. 109 This may serve, fellow-citizens, to give you some idea of the man. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 348 A single man can scarcely be industrious, where all his fellow-citizens are idle. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vi. 389 He is partially coerced into... co-operation with his fellow citizens.

Hence *Fellow-citizenship*.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 323 The city of Neuchatel has also a strict alliance of fellowcitizenship with Berne. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 311 The 'Fraternity'... aims to neutralize by fellow-citizenship the diversities... of nature.

Fellow-commoner. [In senses 1 and 2, see *FELLOW sb.* II b; in sense 2, see *FELLOW sb.* 7 a.]

† 1. A joint-partaker of anything along with others; esp. one who eats at the same table or shares in a common meal: see *COMMONER sb.* 5, 6. 1591 *FLORIO Sac. Fruits* 87 We have been... fellowe commoners at the vniuersities. 1609 *TORSELL Fourn. Beasts* Pref. They were ordained... to be fellow-commoners with Man. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvii. 328 Their General was Fellow-commoner with them.

2. A privileged class of undergraduates in certain colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and at Trinity College, Dublin. See *COMMONER* 6.

So called from having the privilege of dining at the Fellows' table, being thus 'commoners with the Fellows'. At Oxford the existence of a higher grade of undergraduates (in some colleges called 'fellow-commoners', in the majority 'gentlemen commoners') is still recognized by the University Statutes, but the only house that has fellow-commoners on its books is Worcester College. At Cambridge, there were formerly fellow-commoners at most colleges, but the status is now nearly obsolete.

1639 *EVELYN Diary* 10 May, The Fellow Commoners in Balliol were no more exempt from Exercise than the meanest scholars there. 1664 *PERRY Diary* (1879) III. 48 Sir John Skeffington, whom I knew at Magdalen College, a fellow-commoner. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 33 ¶ 9 Did not fall asleep till ten; a young fellow-commoner being very noisy over my head. 1811 *BYRON Th. Present State Greece* Wks. (1846) 766/2 He is... better educated than a fellow-commoner of most colleges. 1848 *THACKERAY Br. Snake* xlii. The lads with gold and silver lace are sons of rich gentlemen, and called Fellow-Commoners: they are privileged to feed better than the pensioners, and to have wine with their victuals. 1893 *DUBLIN Univ. Cal.* 15 Fellow-Commoners... have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

b. *Camb. Univ. slang.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Fellow commoner, an empty bottle, so called at the University of Cambridge, where fellow commoners are not in general considered as over full of learning. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1084/2 A bottle decanted was denominated a fellow commoner.

3. One who has a right of common with others.

1690 *LOCKE Gov.* II. v. § 32 He cannot inclose, without the Consent of all his Fellow-Commoners, all Mankind.

Fellow-countryman. [*FELLOW sb.* II c.] One belonging to the same country with another; a compatriot.

1813 *STOCKER Hist. Civ. Warres Low C.* I. 111 They... keepe their faith... with their fellow country men. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xvi. 106 The... corpses of their fellow-countrymen. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) III. 202 A fellow-countryman from Scotland. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lxxvi. When... fellow-countrymen [would] have stood aloof. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* iii. (1878) 22 The cry of our fellow-countrymen in prison.

Fellow-creature. [*FELLOW sb.* II a, c.] A production of the same Creator; now applied only to human beings and (less frequently) animals.

a 1648 L. O. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 57 All herbs and plants, being our fellow-creatures. 1684 *ORWAY Venice Preserved* 10

† c. The crew of a vessel. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 169 My lorde. 35afe. to the felseche of the Kervel. 1573 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i. vi. 158 Thi schippis and fallowschip on the samyn wise.

d. In the Eucharistic service, the words *cum omni militia celestis exercitus* have from an early date been rendered 'with all the holy fellowship of heaven'; possibly with some allusion to 6 b.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 116 In hon^r of ihesu crist... and all the holy felichipe of heuen. c. 1450 *Bidding Prayer* iii. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 71 All be fere falychyp bat is in heuen. 1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 90 Al the heunly feloschip from the earth such a monster abound.

† e. An ordinary meal or entertainment for a company or household. *Obs.*

1494 *Housch. Ord.* 121 As for the Shrove Thursday at night there length none estate to be kepte, but onely a fellowship.

† f. A guild, corporation, company. Now rare. *Fellowship of Porters*: see 11 b.

1515 SIR R. JERNEGAN in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. vii. 13 The same passport may be sent. to the Master of the fellowship. 1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 All wardens and maisters of fellowshipes of all and euery such handie craftes. 1560 *Grant of City of Lond.* 1 Feb. in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 228 Being freemen of this city in the fellowship of the stationers. 1622 *MISSELDEN Free Trade* (ed. 2) 74 That... fellowship of the Merchants Adventurers of England. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2799/4 Mr. Thomas Johnson Clerk to the Fellowship of Carmen. 1740 in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. i. ix. 43 Any subject... hath a right to be made free of the said fellowship. 1819 E. MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* (1827) 706 note, Waites, or Musicians, were an ancient fellowship. *transf.* a 1626 Br. ANONIMOUS *Serm.* (1661) 700 A fellowship or Society, which is called the fellowship or corporation of the Gospel.

† b. collect. The members of a corporation or guild. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 35 (Add. MS.) His felishipp put out his eye. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 The Wardens and Fellowship of the craftes of Surgeons enfranchised in the City of London. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 325 The Master Wardens... and Fellowship of the sayde occupation. 1649 *Lawsuites Present Gov.* 9 The Mayor of London and his Fellowship received him.

c. In wider sense: An association or union of any kind; also a brotherhood, fraternity.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 246/1 Wee beleue... that holy church is a communion or fellowship of holy men. 1683 in *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 59 It was desired that every one of the fellowship that sends Commissioners... would be conscientious in choosing of them. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Islands Wks.* X. 424 Land is sometimes leased to a small fellowship. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* x. 191 The peaceful fellowships in villages... had also the right. 1861 *MILL Utilit.* v. 90 A person's fitness to exist as one of the fellowship of human beings. 1883 O. B. FROTHINGHAM in *Schaff Enyel. Relig. Knowl.* 2381 The public... gave to the little fellowship the name of the 'Transcendental Club'. 1889 *Luz Mundi* iv. (1890) 178 Building up a new cosmopolitan fellowship.

8. The position or dignity, or the emoluments, of a 'fellow' in a college, university, learned society, etc. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 83 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 The said... Chautries, free Chapelle Fellowshipes, Scolershippes. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 148 In some Collegges the Fellowship follows the Schollership. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. (1704) III. 56 They placed... such other of the same leven in the Fellowshipes. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 271 He had it in contemplation... to offer himself a candidate for a fellowship in the London College of Physicians. 1868 M. PARRISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 57 The proposal to commute fellowships into scholarships.

† b. collect. The body of 'fellows' in a college or university; the society constituted by the 'fellows'. *Obs.*

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 58 The seid maistr, presedent, or reuler, and phelasphech of the seid collage. 1569 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 278 The said Richard Barber... shall call the whole fellowship then present within the College together. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 53 Any one that ever entered that Fellowship. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 437 Adjudging and conferring degrees, which exclusively belongs to the fellowship as a learned faculty.

9. *Arith.* The process by which a partner's share of gain or loss is determined in proportion to his share of the capital.

1561 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* Yj, Thus you are... sufficiently instructed in the rule of fellowship. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Enric.* i. xii. (ed. 7) 36 This it to be wrought according to the Rule of fellowship. 1661 HODDER *Arithmetick* 148 The Rule of Fellowship without time. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 60 This *Thea*, helps to demonstrate the Rule of Fellowship. 1805 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 120 Fellowship is either Single or Double. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 908 Fellowship or Partnership.

10. pl. Short for *Fellowship-porters*. (See 11 b.) 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi, The Fellowshipes don't want you at all.

11. attrib. and Comb., (sense 7) as *fellowship-merchant*; (sense 8) as *fellowship-examination*, -honour; also, *fellowship-meeting*, an association formed for the purpose of religious converse.

1866 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* I. 307, I shall be going up for my 'fellowship examination'. 1893 *Daily News* 7 July 11/3 The only American woman, holding the 'fellowship honour' of the Royal Geographical Society. 1899 J. FINLAY in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 185, I bear my testimony to the 'fellowship meetings of the Lord's people'. 1896 FOSBURN *Beauties Scot.* III. 176 All the fellowship-meetings of the parish of Cambuslang assembled. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 3 § 2 No protection be... allowed in the Courte before... Fellowship merchants of the Staple at Calais.

b. Fellowship porter, a member of the 'fellowship' of the Porters of Billingsgate, a guild having certain monopolies in the City of London; see quot.

There was also a Guild of Fellowship Porters in Edinburgh, who joined the Trone-men in 1694 (Walford *Hist. Gilds* 87). 1620 *Draft Act Common Council* 5 Oct. in *Acts & Rep. Com. Council* (Guildhall Lib.) No. 4 That the Company and fellowship of Porters of Billingsgate... shall... continue to be from henceforth one Company or Brotherhood. 1681 DELAUNE *State of London* 341 The Porters of London are of two sorts. 1. Ticket Porters... 2. Fellowship Porters. To these belong the... landing, housing, carrying or recarrying all measurable Goods, as Corn, Salt, Coals, &c. 1854 *Rep. Parl. Comm. Corporation of London* 23 The Fellowship of Porters, which exists as a separate body, created by an Act of Common Council. No person can be admitted as a Fellow of this body who is not free of the City of London. 1890 *Daily News* 18 July 7/2 The complainant is a fellowship porter.

Fellowship (fel'owship), v. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. trans. To unite in fellowship; to connect or associate (a person or thing) with or to another; refl. to enter into companionship. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. vi. 53 Contrarious þinges ne ben not wont to ben felowshipped togidres. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvi. 7 She was to hym felowshipped thurȝ mariage. c. 1440 *Secrecies* 182 Two men bat felowshipped men to gedre in a way. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1493) i. xlix. 98 a/1 They can not be compatyble ne felowshipped wyth the other. 1551 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* Vv yv b, To felowship him self... with men of the best sort.

† 2. To accompany. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. iii. 121 Grete peyne felowshippeth and foloweth hem. 1438 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 405/1, I shal yet felowship the unto the gate.

3. To admit to fellowship, enter into fellowship with. Now only in religious use.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 135 (Hart. MS.) Then pes seyenge hir sistris alle in acorde... she turned ayene... then pes was felashipp among hem. a. 1860 *Eclectic Rev.* (Worcester), Whom he had openly felowshipped. 1882 A. MAHAN *Autobiog.* xi. 242 A charity which felowshipped anything.

4. intr. To join in fellowship; to associate with. Now only in religious use, and chiefly U.S.

c. 1410 LOVE *Bonavent.* *Mirr.* lvi. (Gibbs MS.) Oure lorde Jesu came... and felishippede with hem. 1472 in *Surtees Mss.* (1890) 26 Derrick his lepre, & his not abyll to felychep emunge the pepell. 1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* A ij b, Like maye felowship... with his like. 1883-4 J. G. BUTLER *Bible-Verk* II. 109 He [Peter] felowshipped freely with Gentile believers. 1886 *Chr. Life* x May, He never felowshipped with any of our churches.

Hence **Fellowshipping** vbl. sb., the action of forming a fellowship; in quot. *concr.* as the alleged proper term for a company of yeomen.

1886 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A felishipping of yomen.

Fellow-soldier. One who fights under the same standard as another; a companion-in-arms.

1526-34 TINDALE *Phil.* ii. 25 Epaphroditus... my... fellowe soudier. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 70 Come, fellow Souldier, make thou proclamation. 1777 W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1782) II. 244 To avoid the imputation of cowardice from their fellow-soldiers. 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 161 He met with his former fellow-soldier.

† **Felly**, a. *Obs.* [f. FELL a. + -LY 1.] = FELL.

1401 *Fol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 17 The fellist folke that ever Antichrist made. * 1749 *Exile's Lament*, in *Jacobite Songs & Ballads* (1889) 263 Driven by fortune's felly spite.

Felly (fel'i), adv. Forms: 3 fellik, 4 fellely, 4-5 felliche(e), (4 fell liche, fellyche), 4-6 fellie(e), (6 fellye), 4-felly. *Compar.* 4 fellaker. [f. FELL a. + -LY 2.] In a fell manner.

1. Fiercely, cruelly, harshly; with deadly malignity or destructive effect.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4143 (Cott.) Ful fellik þai a-gain answard, 'Quar for suld we of oght be ferd?' a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 53 Temptacioun bat felly smytes be hertes of foles. 1340 *Aynb.* 174 Pe more he him smit be more fellaker: huanne he him yzib onlost and sleauou. c. 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* 576 The feight sa felly that fang. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 89 The kyng her saith so felly, that my fadre nor I dyde hym neuer good. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. viii. 179 The more thei haue, the fellier gnaweth their longing. 1566 DRANT *Horace* Sat. ii. iii. With fere quartayne, felly toste. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. xxvii, The hearts do ne're agree But felly one another do upbraid. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. xliii, He sat him felly down and gnaw'd his bitter nail. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins. Knt. & Friar* i. liii, In the field, where late he fought so felly. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* li, Never hath the harp of minstrel rung Of faith so felly proved, so firmly true! 1866 READE *Griffith Gault* xxv, He tore the purse out of Leonard's hand: then seized him felly by the throat.

b. † Bitterly, keenly; terribly (*obs.*); hence dial. exceedingly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 479 He wes woundit so felly in the face, That he wes dreadand of his lif. *Ibid.* xvi. 217 That war so felly fleit that That [etc.]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3647 Our mody kyng of Mescedone. Seis þaim faille so ethfully and felly was greued. 1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 58 They clymb, in Jethhand, with shields, tools fellye rebating. 1807 J. STACE *Poems* 37 They ran... Till a' war felly spent.

† 2. Craftily, cunningly, artfully. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* ix. 4 Thei that dwelten in Gabaon... fellych they kyng, token to hem meetis [etc.]. 1387 TREVISIA *Flyder* (Rolls) II. 317 Perfore he bypout hym felliche and gyllichly to bere a down be children of Israel. c. 1400 *Beryn* 311 With myrr a slepely eye pourid fellich vndir hir hood. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 44 The more effectually... that prayer is... the more felly... laboureth the malycyous enemy to lette it.

Felly (fel'i), v. dial. [variant of FALLOW v. 2.]

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Felly*, to break up a fallow. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Felly*, to break up the fallow ground, to plough up the stubble before sowing the crop.

Felly, alternative form of FELLOE.

|| **Felo-de-se** (felo di sē) Pl. felonēs, felos-de-se. [Anglo-Lat. *felo* FELON, *dē sē* of himself.]

1. One who 'deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or commits any unlawful malicious act, the consequence of which is his own death' (Blackstone).

[c. 1250 BRACON III. II. xxxi, Eodem modo quo quis feloniam facere possit interficiendo alium, ita feloniam facere possit interficiendo seipsum, quia quidem feloniam dicitur fieri de seipso.] 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 124 He that murders himself, is by us teamed *Felo de se*. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* iv. 30 How desperately they stab themselves, and are *Felonēs de se*. 1814 BYRON in *Moore's Life* (1875) 421 That 'felo de se' who... Walk'd out of his depth and was lost in a calm sea. 1874 G. W. DASENT *Half a Life* I. 85 Dick... pronounced him... to be, in fact, *felo de se*.

b. fig.

1678 *Lively Orac.* iii. 40 Making their Natures a kind of *felo de se* to perpetrate the destroying itself. 1704 E. WARD *Dissenting Hypocrite* 34 That Church is Moderate and Easy T excess, which would be *Felo de se*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xiv, That Protestants... should be... such *Felonēs de se*, I cannot believe it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 31 This *modus* is *felo de se* and destroys itself. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks.* 1862 X. 164 A man who [etc.]. would be a madman and a *felo de se*, as respected his reliance upon that doctrine.

attrib. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 171 This *felo de se* system.

c. In etymological nonce-use (see quot.)

1690 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 198 He is literally *felo de se*, who deprives and robs himself of that which no body but himself can rob him of.

2. A case to which the verdict 'felo de se' is appropriate; self-murder, suicide.

1771 E. LONG *Trial of Dog 'Porter'* in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* II. 205 Your worship should incline to deem it a *felo de se*. 1840 HOON *Up the Rhine* 202 Werther, who brought *felo-de-se* into vogue. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 45 'The crown's quest' had pronounced the wretched creature guilty of *felo-de-se*.

Felon (fel'on), a. and sb.¹ Forms: a. 3-5 felon(e), -un(e), 4-6 felown(e), *Sc.* fellow(e), 5 felon(e), (feleyn), 6-8 fellow(e), 3- felon. β. (in adj. only) 4-5 felo(u)n(s); cf. *felunus* s.v. FELONLY. [a. OF. *felon* adj. and sb. = Pr. *felon*, *felson*, *fellon* adj., Sp. *fellon*, It. *fellone* adj. and sb.: vulgar L. **fellōn-em*. From its formation, the word must have been originally a sb., *fel* (= *fello*), whence *FELL* a., being the subj. case, and *felon* (= *fellōn*) the obj. case; but so far as documentary evidence goes, both forms were indiscriminately used in OF. as adj., and the recorded subst. use of the latter is derivative. The curious Eng. form *felounis* adj. may perh. be due (like *fiers* FIERCE) to the -s of the nom. case in OF. (in this instance a product of analogy).

The ultimate etymology is uncertain. Of the many conjectures proposed the most probable is that *fellōn-em* is a derivative of L. *fel*, *fel* gall, the original sense being 'one who, or something which, is full of bitterness' (or 'venom', the two notions, as many linguistic facts show, being closely associated in the popular mind). In support of this view it may be pointed out that the sb. has had the senses of 'an envenomed sore' and 'cholera' (see FELON sb. 2); moreover, this etymology accounts perfectly for the strangely divergent senses which the adj. has in the Rom. langs.: 'wicked', 'angry', 'brave', 'melancholy', sad' (It. *fellone*), 'intensely painful'. Of the other suggestions that have been made the most plausible is perhaps that of Prof. R. Atkinson of Dublin, that *fello* was originally a term of obscene abuse, f. L. *fellare* as used in a peculiar sense by Martial and Catullus. Some scholars think that *fello* is from OHG. *fillo*, an unrecorded derivative of *fillen* to scourge (cf. med. L. *fello* rascal); others have sought to connect it with the obscure second element in the OE. words *wælfel* (from *wæl* carnage; occurring only once, as an epithet of the raven) and *ælfel*, *ælfel* (usually supposed to be from *eal* all; only twice, as an epithet of *ættor* poison). The mod. Du. *fel* horrible, disgusting, has also been compared; the MDu. *fel* is adopted from Fr. The Celtic words often cited are out of the question; the OF. word cannot have come from Wales or Ireland, and Gaulish appears not to have possessed the sound f; the Welsh *ff* and the Irish *f* do not correspond etymologically.]

A. adj.

1. Of persons and animals, their actions, feelings, etc.: Cruel, fierce, terrible; wicked, base. Now poet.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1160 (Cott.) Quen felauscipe... Mought te drau fra felon dede. *Ibid.* 1896 (Cott.) It become a worme felon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 147 Enwy, that is a felon(e). c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iii. 205 Se bigan they to smyte amonge their felon eomyes. 1513 DOUTLAS *Aeneis* xii. 1, 95 Hys fellow fa is kyllit thus. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ProL 14 Fechtand be fellone forse. 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 553 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 With that Symone a fellow flap lait fe. 1575 J. STILL *Gammie's Gurtion* i. iii, in *Dodsley* III. 179 Perchance some fell spirit may haunt our house indeed. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 1170 Courtiesies... No gratitude in felon minds beget. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 712 Vain fancies of love to veil his felon hate. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* iv. 1180 The felon undermining Hand Of dark Corruption. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 677 The steel Which taught the felon heart to feel. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 33 Both gods and stars the mother felon calls.

B. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9973 (Trin.) Mary mayden . . stondeþ for shelde & targe aynes alle our felouns fow. c 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 39 Tho felons folke [Jewes] Sir, first was fonn In kyng Pharo þoure fadyr dayes. c 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* 14 Curtesye . . aught to refraine felons proude herte of man and woman.

b. *transf.* Of things and places: Savage, wild; (of weapons) murderous.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1446 With a spere felon He smot him in þe side. c 1450 *Merlin* 269 It semed by her armes that they were come from felon place. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. x. 19 And felloun stormis of ire gan hir to schaik. 1566 *DRANT Horace Sat.* vii. D v j b. The hellone tongue of Rupili. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 91 He asked. . . the felon winds, What hard mishap had doomed this gentle swain? 1781 *COWPER Truth* 445 Often unbelief. . . Flies to the tempting pool, or felon knife. c 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 204 To snatch the victim from thy felon wave. 1814 *SCOTT Massacre Glencoe* 26 The hand that mingled in the meal, At midnight drew the felon steel.

† c. Angry, sullen. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 199 With felon [i.e. fellow] look and face dispoituse. 1567 *DRANT Horace Epist.* ii. 63 Like a woofle. . . Incensed, with felon fasting face.

† 2. Brave, courageous, sturdy. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 454 He was bath þounge, stout, and felloun. 1556 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. (1887) 131 Fergus . . is namet first King of Scottis . . for his felloun fortitude.

† 3. 'Terribly' great, 'tremendous', huge. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1450 *HENRYSON Mar. Fab.* 74 The man. . . was in an felloun fray. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. iii. 30 The bustus barge, yclepit Chimera Gyas with felloun fard furth brocht alswn. 1536 *BELLEDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. p. xxxvii. With ane felloun stoure. c 1590 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xx. 25 In felloun feir at me thay speir. c 1605 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 208 Fore store of lambes and lang-tailde wedders. . . In felloun flocks.

† 4. With sense derived from the sb.: Feloniously acquired, stolen. *Obs. rare*—1.

1631 *FULLER David's Hainous Sinne* xix. (D.), Whose greedy pawes with felon goods were found.

B. sb.¹

† 1. A vile or wicked person, a villain, wretch, monster. Sometimes applied to the Devil or an evil spirit. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11481 (Gött.) Herodes, þat fals felonue. *Ibid.* 12982 (Gött.) 'Ne seis þu noght', said þe felune. 1340 *Ayngb.* 93 Þe uour werreser þet þe felonue heþ. c 1400 *Oleonian* 245 He . . bad hym fynd a championn To feyght with that foule felon. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 100 The frensch men ben moche felons. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 27 This felon then his made rage tempereth. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Æneid* vi. 804 He, the King of Heav'n. . . Down to the deep Abyss the flaming Felon strook. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iii. xxiv. Yet sunk the felon's moody ire Before Lord Ronald's glance of fire.

† 2. In good sense: A brave man, a warrior. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400—50 *Alexander* 819* Fers felons with hym fangez & florens enowe.

3. *Law.* One who has committed felony.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9668 Al þat þe felon hath, þe kinges it is. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xi. 240 þau þe fader þe a frankelayne and for a felon þe hanged. c 1460 *PLAY Sacram.* 505 Hold prestly [i.e.] on thus felony & faste bynd him to a poste. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 389 Mansleers, sfelons, Outlawes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 They dey leade the bounden as they do theues or felons. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* iv. 158 Ralle the felon that brake Maister Askewe house. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 69, I do . . apprehend thee for a Felon here. 1683 *Cot. Rec. Pennsylv.* l. 72 It was proposed that no felons be brought into this Contrey. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* l. 281 With less reading than makes felons space. 1796 *BURKE Regis. Peace Wks.* 1842 l. 318 A gang of felons and murderers. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) 111, 267 Pursued with hue and cry as a felon. 1878 *EMERSON Disc. Papers, Fort. Republic Wks.* (Bohn) 111. 398 The felon is the logical extreme of the epicure and coxcomb.

transf. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 168 Each sounding Horn proclaims the Felon [a Fox] dead. 1768—74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) l. 26 All this we ascribe to Roger, for we say he brought down the felon [a hawk].

† b. *Felon-de-se, felon of oneself*: = *Felo-de-se*.

1648 *Br. Hall Sel. Thoughts* 8 34 Nothing is more odious amongst men than for a man to be a felon of himself. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 3 A stake is. . . the monument generally erected for Felons de Se. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery Wks.* 1875 iv. 322 If a House [of Parliament] shall once be felon of itself and stop its own breath.

† 4. = *FELONY* 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Cursor M.* 22861 (Edin.) Þoru þair felon and þair sine. c 1340 *Ibid.* 13244 (Fairf.) To þe þe wes full of felonit lit ham he made his sarroun.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *felon-bushranger, felon-worshipper*; *felon-sotter* (*Anglo-Irish*), a thief-taker. Also *felon-setting* *whl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* l. 99 A country infested with 'felon bushrangers' of the most desperate character. 1864 *People* (Dublin) Feb. The Irish people believe that Mr. Sullivan has more than once acted the part of a 'felon-setter'. 1890 *PLAY Mail G.* 20 Sept. 4/3 The 'felon-setting' policy in which they have been engaged for a long time past. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* 111. 272/1 There appear to be three great classes of 'felon-worshippers'.

Felon (fel'lon), sb.² Also *fellon*. [Perh. a. OF. *felon*; a 16th c. quot. in Godef. s.v. has *felons* app. corresponding to *ulceribus* in the L. original; but the translation is loose, and the word may mean 'cholera', as in Cotgr.; cf. quot. c 1116 below. The sense is consistent with derivation from L. *fell*, *fel* gall; see prec.]

1. A small abscess or boil, an inflamed sore.

[c 1116 *RADULPHUS Ep. ad Elgenses* in *Acta S.S.* v. (1867) 468 Morbus, quem vulgo fellonem nuncupant, felle suo viroso me miserum graviter occupavit. (The disease, described in absurdly bombastic terms, seems to have been a scrofulous swelling of the neck.)] 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2995 Kyllles and felouns and apostyms. 14. . . *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in W. Wicliffe 564 *Antrax*, the felon. 14. . . *Pict. Voc. ibid.* 791 *Hec Antrax*, a felon, blyen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Felone, soore, *antrax*. 1547 *BOORDE Breui. Health* xxiv. 15 b. In Englyshe it is named a Felon, and is lyke a Carbocle. 1689 *MOYLE Sea Chyrurg.* ii. xxv. 80 To ripen these Boyles and Felons apply this Cataplasm. 1740 *BERKELEY Let. Wks.* 1871 iv. 263 What you call a felon is called in the books a phlegmon. 1826 J. WILLIAMS *Last Legacy* 11 Felons. . . or any such tumor on the hands or feet or elsewhere. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Fellon*, inflammation.

b. *esp.* A whitlow under or near the nail of a finger or toe.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* vi. lix. 747 The felons or noughtie sores which rise about the toppes of toes and fingers. 1667 *SIR W. WILLOUGHBY in Lauderdale Papers* (1885) 11. xx. 28, I am troubled . . with an effeminate disease called a felon on my fore finger. 1746 *HOWELL in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 228 The Felon, or worst kind of Whitlow. 1874 *HARDY Madding Crowd* xxxii. He's had that felon upon his finger.

2. With reference to animals: a. in prec. sense, b. (see quot. 1855).

c 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* l. 301 A wykked felone is swolle of such maner coverte that no man may hit hele, that the hawke schal not dye. 1595 *MARKHAM Bk. St. Albans* l. 23 If your hawke have a felon swolne on her. 1748 *tr. Vegetius Dispenz. Horses* 62 He will have Fellons or small Biles in his Back. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Felon*. . . In farriery, a term for a sort of inflammation in animals, similar to that of whitlow in the human subject. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitey Gloss.*, *Fellon*, the soreness of a cow's skin from cold or checked perspiration.

3. *attrib.* In various names of plants, herbs, etc., as *Felon-berry* (see quot. 1715); *Felon-grass* (a) *Imperatoria Ostruthium* (? mis-called 'angelica' in quot. 1824); (b) *Helleborus niger*; (c) *Geranium Robertianum*; *Felon-herb* (see quot. 1878); *Felon-weed*, *Senecio Jacobaea*; *Felon-wood*, (a) *Solanum Dulcamara*; (b) *Imperatoria Ostruthium*; *Felon-wort* (see quot. 1878).

a 1715 *BIDDLE MS.* in *Britten & Holland Plant-n.*, 'Fellon-berry, *Bryonia dioica*. 1824—80 *JAMIESON*, 'Fellon-grass, the plant called Angelica. 1878 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Felon Grass*. *Ibid.*, 'Fellon-herb, (a) *Artemisia vulgaris*. . . (c) *Hieracium Pilosella*. 1879 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1632) 577 It healeth felons [i.e. it is called 'fellow-weed'. 1878 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Felon-weed*. 1881 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* iv. 70 (Woody Nightsbade, or Bittersweet). . . The plant is in some places called 'Felon-wood'. 1878 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Felon-wood*. 1796 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Felon-wort*, an Herb. 1878 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.*, *Felon-wort*, (a) *Solanum Dulcamara*. . . (2) *Chelidonium majus*. . . (3) *Imperatoria Ostruthium*. . . (4) *Geranium Robertianum*.

Feloness (fel'lonis), rare. [f. *FELON* sb.¹ + -ESS.] A female felon.

1845 *BROWNING Flight Duchess*, His mother's yellowness. . . When she heard what she called the flight of the feloness.

† **Felonian**, sb. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *FELON*-Y + -IAN.] = *FELON*.

1594 *GREENE Selimus Wks.* XIV. 266 These are some felonians, that seeke to rob me.

† **Felonish**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *FELON* + -ISH.] = *FELON* a. 1.

1530 *PALSGR.* 312/2 Fell or felonyshe, *felonneux*.

Felonious (fel'loni-əs), a. [f. *FELONY* + -OUS.]

1. Wicked, atrociously criminal. Cf. *FELON* a., *FELONOUS*. Now chiefly poet.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gorton* iii. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 219 Diccons devil. . . Of Cat and Chat, and Doctor Rat, a felonious tale did tell. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 129 Vnesse it were a bloody Murderer, Or foule felonious Theefe. 1599 *WARN. Faire Wom.* ii. 126 How sayest thou to these felonious murders, art thou guilty or not guilty? 1601 *HOLLAND Phyl.* 112 The wicked rable. . . committed such felonious outrages, as [etc.]. 1651 *SIR H. WORTON* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 254 note, That felonious conception. c 1750 *SHENSTONE Elegies* vii. 63 Does not felonious Envy bar the road? 1827 *POLLOK Course T.* ix. 204 With most felonious aim.

2. *Law.* Of or pertaining to felony; of the nature of felony. Hence, in popular lang. of an act or purpose: Thievish.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 196 O thievish night! Thy should'st thou, but for some felonious end, In that dark lantern thus close up the stars? 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 188 Felonious homicide . . the killing of a human creature . . without justification or excuse. *Ibid.* IV. 227 Such breaking and entry must be with a felonious intent. c 1780 *ERSKINE St. Trial Lord G. Gordon* (1810) l. 82 A felonious riot. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 14 An act was passed. . . making them felonious. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 7 Condemning the appropriation of tenants' improvements as 'felonious'.

b. Of a person: That has committed felony.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 271/2 He sees no longer the respectable . . Mr. Redpath, but only the felonious clerk.

Hence **Feloniousness**, the quality or state of being felonious.

1727 in *BAILEY vol. II.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 4/1 A young man . . does not forge a cheque for a paltry £20 in a mere access of playful feloniousness.

Feloniously (fel'loni-əsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a felonious manner.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 59 Preamble, Evely disposed persones . . intendyng . . feloniously to have broken the hous of your seyd Subget. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 6

55 b, [They] of their set malice, then, & thether, feloniously kylled & murdered the sayde Richard Hun. 1720 *Proc. in Old Bailey* 7 Dec. Feloniously stealing 27 pound weight of Sugar. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 1 No man, be he ever so feloniously disposed, can run away with an acre of land. 1874 *MOTLEY Barneveld* II. xiv. 128 The Cloister Church had been . . surreptitiously and feloniously seized.

† **Felonly**, adv. *Obs.* [f. *FELON* a. + -LY.] In a 'felon' manner, wickedly; fiercely, bitterly, cruelly, severely, also in weaker sense, grievously.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12286 (Cott.) Yur sun uru . . felw feldw strij And felunsi him broght o lijf. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1358 Who so demyþ felunsi. . . He shal no mercy haue. *Ibid.* 1441 A man . . þat felunliche dyde ewere wrong. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3028 Þe felonokor þey hem abated. c 1475 *Rauf Coliour* 18 Sa feilsris fra the Firmament, sa felonlie it fure. 1533 *BELLEDEN Lry* v. (1822) 473 The Gaulis als war felony [read felonly] invadit þe pestilence. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 166 Overflowing number . . doth festure felonly . . with most rebellious enterprises.

† **Felonment**, adv. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *felonement*, f. *felon* *FELON* a. + -ment advb. suffix.] Fiercely, feloniously.

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* clii. ii. Surmittyng hym of robbery felonement. *Ibid.* ccx. vi. Some gaue hym batayle full felonement.

† **Felonous**, a. *Obs.* Also 4-5 felonous, (4 felon, 5 fellenouse). [f. *FELON* + -OUS.] Of the nature of a felon; like a felon.

1. Wicked, evil, mischievous.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* l. iv. 18 Swiche pinges as ewere felonous man hab conceyved in hys þouht æteins innocent. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) vi. 65 Thei ben right felonous & foule. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 367/1 A ryght felonous deuyll. c 1533 4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 1 Felony and felonous steallage of the same goodes. 1591 *SPENSER Virgil's Gnat* 295 He spide his foe with felonous intent. 1594 *First Pl. Contention* (1843) 35 A murderor or foule felonous theefe.

2. Fierce, cruel, violent. Also, bold, sturdy.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* P 364 Whan that meinie is felonous and damageous to the peple by hardnesse of high lordeship. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxviii. 291 He is a full felonous Best. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 23 A tyrant felonous. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxiv. 648 He . . answered them with a felonous regarde. 1596 *SPENSER F.* Q. iv. x. 33 He . . bit his lip for felonous despight.

3. Thievish, rare—0.

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 225 Felonouse, *furax*. Hence **Felonously**, adv.

1436 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 498 Þe said William felonously and fleschly knewe and ravynished þe said Isabell. 1515 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xciii. [xc.] 261 They sayd it was falsly and felonously done. 1532—3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 If any disposed person . . do attempt felonously to robbe . . any person.

Felony (fel'loni), [f. *FELON* + -RY.] The whole body or class of felons. Originally applied to the convict population of Australia.

1837 J. MURPHY *Felony* N. S. Wales Introd. 6 The author has ventured to coin the word *felony* as the appellation of an order or class of persons in New South Wales. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. 23 Interesting White's felons who are not idle, but have enlisted into the Devil's regiments of the line. 1858 T. MCCOMBE *Hist. Victoria* xv. 214 The inundation of the Australian colonies with British felony.

Felony (fel'loni), sb.¹ Forms: 3 *feluni* (e), *felonnie*, (*felun* (n)e, -i, 4 *felunnye*), 3-5 *felony* (e, 3-7 *feloni* (e, -ye, 4 *felone*, -ounie, -y, -owny, 6-7 *felony*, 3- *felony*). [ad. Fr. *felonie* = Pr. *felonia*, *felnia*, *feunia*, Sp. *felonia*, It. *felonia*; —Com. Romanic **feloni'a*, f. *fellone* *FELON*; see -Y.]

† 1. Villany, wickedness, baseness. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 317/5 Ake þat for al is felonie, ne bi-leffe ore loured nougt þat [etc.]. c 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 1003 With gret felonie and with woughþ. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 371, I shall . . tellen hem thy felonie. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 466 He hathw well shewed aft this tyme a grete parte of his grete felony.

† b. Anger, wrath. *Obs.* After OF. in which it is very common.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 62/299 For ore loured ewenede himsulf to a tomb . . And for it is with-out felonie, and mildre ase ibesu crist. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 440 Fra his presence went in hy, For he dred sayr his felony. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* (1868) 38 Sodeynly the doulphyn was weored in grete felonie. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. viii. 100 Tamus smytyn full of felony. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxv. 510 So moche rose the felony of the romayns y' such as were next to y' conclauce . . brake y' the dore of the conclauce.

† c. Daring, recklessness. *Obs.*

1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 109 The admyrall bygan to lawbe for felonye.

† 2. Guile, deceit, treachery, perfidy. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1446 He bypote him of felonie. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4047 The Sarezynes, for felonie, Soone senten out a spie, That hadde be Crystene in hys youth. c 1400 *Beryn* 1169 She hid so hir felony, & spak so in covert. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 78 He answered to him with a mowthe ful of felonny that [etc.]. c 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* ii. 4 Whan by hys felony he slew Baudouyn.

† 3. A crime, misdeed, sin. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 16852 (Gött.) Ioseph . . of arimathie, Ne granted neuer wid wil ne werk, to þaire gret felone. 13. . . E. Z. *Abh.* P. 205 Þe fyrste felonie þe false fende wrought. c 1400 *Prynor* 63 Schewe to me my felonies & trespassis! 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. vii. 5 She . . lamentably recounted to hym all the felonies and injuries done to her.

† **Felter** (fel'tar), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 *fylder*, 5 *filter*, 6 *feltir*, 8 *falter*; and see **Fewter**. [*ad.* OF. *feltre*, *f.* *fellre* felt = It. *feltro* :—mod. L. *feltum* : see **FILTER** *sb.* Cf. It. *feltare*.]

1. *trans.* To tangle (hair, etc.); to mat together. Also, to *felter together*.

131. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1689 Fax felytered. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1078 His fax and foretope Was filterede to-geders. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 85 With a hede lyke a clowde felterd his here. 1509 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 68 Hyr hayr. vas feltryt & trachilt out of ordour. 1593 *Toffe Alva* (1880) 40 Phoebus no more doth combe his tresses faire, But careles lets them felterd hang in th' aire. 1625 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* u. v. (1668) 123 So divide the wooll, as not any part thereof may be feltered or close together. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 They [pea-roots] pull the best when they are the most feltered together. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.*, *Felter*, to clot.

† *b. intr.* To make a feltered or matted surface. 1621 *MARKHAM Prov. Hunger* (1655) 158 Bird-lyme. doth so stick and felter vpon the same [feathers], that it is almost in no wise to be taken away.

2. *trans.* To entangle or catch as in a net. Of a garment: To cling about, encumber. Cf. **FALTER** *v.*

1567 *Sat. Poems Reform.* iv. 129 Quhair Venus anis gettis . . . Sic sylt subiectis felterit in hir snair, Wisdome is exilt. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) 1. 109 Quhen now in wardlie affairis thay war sa feltered. 1597 *JAMES I. Demonol.* iii. Wks. (1616) 229 That hee may thereby have them felterd the sliker in his snares. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 1. 57 An' Lindy's coat ay feltering her aboon. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Felter'd*, entangled; stunned or confused.

† *3. intr. a.* To be huddled together. *b.* To mingle in carnal intercourse. *c.* To join in strife; also, to *felter together*.

13. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 224 Fylder fenden folk forty dayez lenche. *Ibid.* B. 696, & fylder folly in fere, on femellez wyse. *Ibid.* B. 1291 Pay fest & pay fende of, & fylder togeder. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 986, I schal fonde, bi my fayth, to fylder wyth be best.

† *4. trans.* = **FILTER** *v.* *Obs.*

1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 152 They may so drop continually water on them in the forme of feltring. 1630 B. *JONSON Alch.* ii. iii. Let the water in Glasse E be felterd.

Hence **Feltring** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the *vb.* **FELTER**. In quot. *concr.* a matted lock.

1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. v. (1668) 123 She' shall cut away all the course locks, pitch, brands, tard locks, and other felterings.

† **Feltered**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [*f. prec.* + **ED** 1.]

1. In various senses of the *vb.*

1400 *Morte Arth.* 2149 Fincez fetlede unfaire in filterede lakes. 1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* 161, Heavy helmet on thy head and felterd locks to beare. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions xxxix.* (1887) 211 [Her hair is] a feltryd borough for white foote beastes. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* iv. vii. 56 His felterd lockes. 1879 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Falter'd*, revelled, dishevelled.

2. Having matted hair or wool.

1460 *Emare* 540 A fowll felterd fende. 1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iii. 219 Like a well-grown bell-wether, or felterd ram.

b. Filthy-feltered: matted or clogged with filth. 1581 *NUCE Seneca's Octavia* i. iv, Griesly Plutos filthie felterd denne.

Feltrick (fel'trik). Also 7-9 *feltric* (k, pl. *feltricks*). A disorder of horses (see quot. 1876).

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 38 Swelling under the belly, which is a disease called the feltrick. 1798 R. PARRINSON *Exper. Farmer* I. 279 Some get what is called the feltrick. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Feltricks*, knotty enlargements beneath the hair and skin of horses.

Felting (fel'tin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FELT* *v.* + **ING** 1.]

1. The action or process of making felt.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 109 Beside Wool, for . . . Felting. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* iv. 772 Felting is a much simpler process than weaving. 1844 J. RENNIE *Bird Archit.* 207 The goldfinch is more neat in the execution of its felting than the chaffinch. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Conn.* 261 Felting is a process by which the different kinds of hair and wool are interlaced or intertwined.

2. *concr.* Felted cloth.

1849 *Florist* 32 A paper-manufacturer presented us with some felting. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/2 Protected from the intense cold. . . by double wools and felting.

3. *altrb.*

1805 *LUCCOCK Nat. Wool* 34 Such a valuable property in wool as the felting quality. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 101 The felting quality of wool is owing to the rough nature of the surface of its filaments. 1859 *SALA Gas-light* & D. 98 A felting comb with all the back teeth knocked out.

Feltness (fel'tnès). [*f. FELT* *ppl. a.* + **NESS**.] The quality or state of being felt.

1891 E. BELFORD *Bax Outlooks from New Standp.* iii. 185 Its whiteness, its quality, is but the 'feltness' of the second moment of the synthesis.

† **Feltrike**. *Obs.* [Of obscure formation; prob. a corruption of the L. name *fel terra* 'gall of the earth', given to the plant on account of its bitterness and perhaps also its yellow colour.] = *Earth-gall*; prob. the Yellow Centaury (*Chlora perfoliata*).

The name *earth-gall* appears to have been sometimes applied also to the Lesser Centaury (*Erythraea Centaureum*), and perhaps to other gentianaceous plants.

[c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 126 Wif aslegenum lice, brom & feltere; 2earre; hofe.] c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 154/4 Feltryke, herbe, fistra, fel terre, centaurea. 1530 *PALSGR.* 219/2 Feltryke an herbe.

Feltwort (fel'twurt). *Bot.* [OE. *feltwyr*, *f.* *FELT* *sb.* + *wyr*, *Wort*.] A name given to the Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 174 Deos wyr be man verbasum, & odrum naman feltwyr nenned. 14. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in *Wt.-Wulder* 584 *Anodioma*, feltwort. 1878-86 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant.-u.*, *Feltwort*.

Felty (fel'ti), *a.* [*f. FELT* *sb.* + **Y** 1.] Somewhat resembling felt, felt-like. Also in comb. *felty-looking* *adj.*

1846 C. SPENCE in *Harp of Perthshire* (1893) 130 High on thy crest The wagtail builds her felty nest. 1847-9 *Food Cycl. Anat.* IV. 84/1 A felty-looking mass. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 94 Its perianth densely covered with a felty mass of white wool.

Feltyfare, *-flier*, *dial.* forms of **FIELDFARE**.

1839 *MAGILLIVRAY Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 105 *Turdus pilaris*, the chestnut-backed Thrush, or Fieldfare. *Feltyfare*, *Feltyflier*, *Grey Thrush*.

Felucca (fel'uk-kä). *Forms:* 7 *fal*, *feluke*, *-uque*, *felucca*, *filucca*, 7-8 *falucca*, (7) *fallucca*, *-oquo*, 7 *phalucco*, 8 *felouca*, 8-9 *-uca*, 9 *felouk*, *-ucco*, 7- *felucca*. [*a.* It. *felu(c)ca*, *Fr.* *felouque*, *Sp.* *faluca*, *Pg.* *fahna*, mod. Arab. *فلوك* *falukah*, also *فلاك* *fulakah*.]

Devic considers it to be of Arabic formation, cognate with Arab. *فلك* *falk* ship, *f.* root *فلك* *falka* to be round.

A small vessel propelled by oars or latcen sails, or both, used, chiefly in the Mediterranean, for coasting voyages. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* I sent out my pinnace and a fallucca. 1655 *Thophania* 2 The chief Lord of the place . . . entered into a Fallucco that waited for him. 1662 J. BAR-GRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1861) 38 Brancaccio. . . fled in a felucca (a boat about as big as a Gravesend barge, J. B.) towards Rome. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. iv. 279 The Felucca . . . landed them privately at Cape Zafan. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv b, A felucca is a strong passage-boat used in the Mediterranean, with from ten to sixteen banks of oars. 1799 *NELSON Lett.* (1841) II. 104, I have been with Acton to get a felucca, to send Ball's dispatch to you. 1879 *LADY BRASSEY Sunsh. & Storm* (1880) 19 Some officers had started at night in a felucca.

Hence **Felucca** *v.*, to put on board a felucca.

1728 *De Foe Mem. Capt. C. Cardeton* (1841) 30 He again felucca'd himself, and they saw him no more till [etc.].

Felwet, *obs.* form of **VELVET**.

Felwort (fel'wurt). [OE. *feldwyr*, *f.* *feld* field + *wyr* root.] *a.* *Gentiana lutea*, and other species of gentian. *b.* *Suertia perennis*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 110 Deos wyr be man gentianam & odrum naman feld-wyr nenned. 1516 *Grete Herball* lxxxvi. l v, *b.* *D.* *gentiana*, felwort or baldymony. 1578 *LYTTE Dodone* iii. xii. 332 Gentian is called . . . in English Felworthe. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 46 Take of . . . the leaves of Fel-wort. 1756 *WATSON in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 820 Dwarf Autumnal Gentian, or Felwort. 1878-86 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant.-u.*, *Felwort*, *Gentiana amarella* . . . and other species of gentian.

b. 1820 T. GREEN *Univ. Herb.* II. 640 *Suertia perennis*, Marsh *Suertia* or Felwort.

Female (fem'el), *a.* and *sb.* *Forms:* 4-6 *femelle*, (4) *femelle*, *-el*, 5-6 *femelle*, (6) *faemelle*, 5-7 *femal* (le, *S.* *famell*, (7) *foemal*), 4- *femelle*. [*ME.* *femelle* (14th c.), *a.* OF. *femelle* *sb. fem.* (= *Pr. femela*) :—L. *femella*, dim. of *femina* woman.]

In class. L. *femella* occurs only with the sense 'little woman'; but in popular Lat. it appears to have been used, like the equivalent mod. Ger. *weibchen*, to denote the female of any of the lower animals, and hence as a designation of the sex in general; cf. *masculus*, lit. 'little man', but used already in class. Lat. both as *sb.* and *adj.* = 'male'. The *Fr.* word has always been chiefly a *sb.* (though a few instances occur of OF. and *Fr. femel*, med. L. *femellus* *adj.*); but from the earliest times it was often used in apposition with an epicene *sb.*, thus becoming a quasi-*adj.*, and in modern *Fr.* it is to some extent used as a genuine *adj.* (the form *femelle* serving for both grammatical genders). In Eng., on the other hand, the adjectival use is by far the more prominent: the feeling of the mod. lang. apprehends the *sb.* as an absolute use of the *adj.* In 14th c. the ending was confused with the adjectival suffix *-el*, *-al*; the present form *femelle* arises from association with *male*, with which it rhymes in Barbour c 1375.]

A. adj.

I. Belonging to the sex which bears offspring.

1. *a.* of human beings. In *Law*: *Heir, line female*. Also predicatively.

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* i. 27 God made of nouyt man to the ymage and his likenes. . . maal and femaal he made hem of nouyt. 14. *Black Bk. of Admiralty* II. 122 Heyres female. 1425 *WYRTOUN Cron.* iv. xix. 34 He sulde be Kyng of all þe hale Dat cummyng was be Lyne female. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 154/4 Femelle, *femininis*. 1594 *BARNFIELD Compl. Chastitie* iv, Euerie faemelle creature. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 59 Lands halde be frie Socage, quhen heires male and famell baith persews. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 115 Twelve female beauties. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 711 Who is this, what thing of Sea or Land? Femal of sex it seems. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (2) iv. 394 The word issue equally comprehends male and female children. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth xxx*, His female vassals. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* i. note, White female slaves are kept by many men.

b. of animals; often = *she*.

1383 *Wyclif Hex.* xiii. 3 As a femal here, whanne the whelps ben raunschyng. a 1400 *Otonian* 310 A femal ape. 1485 *Blk. St. Albans* E iija, Other while he is male. . . And other while female and kyndelis by kynde. a 1500 *Colkelbie*

Sow 850 Twenty four chiklynis of thame scho bes, Twelf mail and twelf famell be cronculis cleir. 1558 *Hutor*, Female dragon, *dracena*. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 490 The Femal Bee, that feeds her Husband Drone. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 298 He enclosed a female scorpion. . . in a glass vessel. 1870 *PENNELL Mod. Pract.* Angler 148 A female Salmon.

absol. c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3716 Ye se. . . How a rauen sattes and cries allane. . . It es the femal of the thre. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 45 She sigh the bestes in her kinde. . . The male go with the female. 1861 *CHAILLU Equat. Afr.* xx. (ed. 2) 355 In both male and female the hair is found worn off the back.

2. *transf.* of plants, trees: *a.* When the sex is attributed only from some accident of habit, colour, etc.; sometimes after L. *femina*.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (1881) 12 The male [gym-pennel] hath a crimson floure, and the female hath a blew floure. 1551 — *Herbal* v. (1568) Cij b, Pympernell is of .ij. kyndes: it that hath the blew floure, is called the female. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 102b, The female Elmes . . . have no seede. 1578 *LYTTE Dodone* iii. ix. 400 Two kyndes of Fernes. . . the male and female. *Ibid.* vi. li. 726 The wilde Cornell tree, is called . . . in Latin, *Cornus femina*: in English, the female Cornell tree. 1590 *SHAKS Mids. N. iv.* i. 48 The female Iuy so Enrings the barky fingers of the Elme. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* i. 272, The female Larch Tree. . . is almost of the Colour of Honey. 1788 *RUSSELL in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 275 The Female Bamboo. . . is distinguished by the largeness of its cavity from the male. 1846 *ELIAS Elgin Marb.* i. 105 The female myrtle. 1879 *KINGSLEY in Gd. Words* 210/1 A male and female papaw, their stems some fifteen feet high. 1878-86 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant.-u.* 178 Female Hems. 'Wild hemp' 1879 *PRIOR Plant.-u.* 78 Female fern, of old writers, not the species now called Lady-fern, but the brake.

b. sp. in Female hemp = *fumble-hemp*; see **FIMBLE** *sb.*

1523, 1877 [see **CARL HEMP** 1]. 1577 [see **CARL HEMP** 2]

c. Of the parts of a plant: Fruit-bearing; resulting in a new individual.

1791 *Genl. Mag.* 2/2 The ear. . . is the female part [of maize]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 118 The stamen . . . is called . . . the male part; the pistil, being the recipient, is called the female. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 271 The female cell or oosphere.

d. Of a blossom or flower: Having a pistil and no stamens; pistillate; fruit-bearing.

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 128 In the Ribes alpinum, the male and female flowers are sometimes found on different plants. 1880 *GRAY Struc. Bot.* vi. § 3, 191 Flowers are . . . Female, when the pistils are present and the stamens absent. 1882 *The Garden* 11 Mar. 1895 Little red-tipped female blossoms give promise of a good crop.

II. Of or pertaining to those of this sex.

3. Composed or consisting of women, or of female animals or plants.

1552 *HULOT*, Female, of the feminine sorte. 1631 *WIDOWES Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 49 There be sexes of heabes. . . namely, the Male or Female. 1659 *HAMMOND On P.* lxviii. 11 Annot. 333 All the female quire . . . solemnly came out. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 610 That fair female Troop . . . that seemd Of Goddesses. 1669 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 795 Heifers from his Female Store he took. 1710-11 *Swifts Lett.* (1767) III. 111 They keep as good female company as I do male. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 261 An use of the term *female sex*. . . not altogether justified by usage.

4. Of or pertaining to a woman or women.

1635 A. STAFFORD (title), The Femall Glory; or, the Life . . . of our blessed Lady. 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Metam.* xii. 809 By a Female Hand. He was to die. 1712-4 *Pope Rape Lock* iv. 83 There she collects the force of female lungs. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.* Pope Wks. IV. 123 The whole detail of a female day. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. lxviii, Nor shrink the female eye. 1823 F. CLIFFORD *Ascent of Mont Blanc* 22 note, Female intrepidity may finally surmount danger. 1868 *CROCKETT Ess.* II. 277 All this comes of a female instead of a masculine education.

b. Engaged in or exercised by women.

a 1690 *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 358 Sergeant Francis, and one Mr. Palford were committed for encouraging this Female Riot. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* x. (1765) 180 *Declar.* & F. I. 133 A female reign would have appeared an inexplicable prodigy. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/4 Female suffrage was . . . contrary to the manifest order of nature.

5. Peculiar to or characteristic of womankind.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* tit. 83, I . . . clothed him in a female habite. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 999 Fondly overcome with female charm. 1717 *LADY M. V. MONTAGUE Lett.* II. xlvii. 39 A true female spirit of contradiction. 1732 *AMSTUTNOT Rules of Diet* 258 Chestnuts are good in Female Weaknesses. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 210 'My dearesting' each other with . . . female fervour. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 385 These letters. . . Johnsonian in aim, and intensely female—we do not mean feminine—in style.

† *b.* Womanish; effeminate; weakly. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS Rich.* II. ii. 114 Boyes. . . clap their Nashe Joines In stiff vniwieldie Armes. 1594 *MARLOWE* & Nashe *Dido* iv. iii, I may not dure this female drudgery. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ii. 65, I have heard them often demand the English . . . what they did with such Leprous stuffe [Zante currents]. . . A question . . . worthy of such a stuffe. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng-Zeb* iv. Wks. (1883) V. 245, I smile at what your female fear foresees. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* i. 469 Your female discord end, Ye deedless boasters! 1771 *GOLDEN Hist. Eng.* II. 227 The king remained in his tent, awaiting the issue of the combat with female doubts and apprehensions.

III. Applied to various material and immaterial things; denoting simplicity, inferiority, weakness or the like.

† *a.* Simple; plain, undisguised. *b.* Inferior.

1601 B. *JONSON Postaster* iv. i, To tell you the femall truth (which is the simple truth) ladies. 1649 *DUNNE Eng. Impr.*

Impr. (1653) 48 Where there can be a Male-Improvement offer not to the Common-Wealth a Female.

8. Said of the inner layer of horn on a horse's foot, or of bark on a tree.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 72 If the foot be bruised with the shoe, or that the femal horn be hurt. 1884 BOWSER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 557 The...superficially-formed layer (called the male) is removed from the stem, a new periderm appears... This periderm grows quicker than the external male cork, and is used technically as 'female cork'.

9. Said of precious stones, on account of paleness or other accident of colour. Cf. 2 a.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 158 Thei [the dyamandes] grown to gedre, male and female. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxvi. xvi. 587 That [loadstone] of Troas is blacke, and of the female sex, in which regard it is not of that vertue that others be. *Ibid.* xxxvii. vii. 617 The female Sandastres... carrie not such an ardent shew of fire. 1865 EMANUEL *Diamonds* 112 The ancients called sapphires male and female... the pale blue, approaching the white, [was] the female.

†10. *Female rime*: = *feminine rime*; see FEMININE. 1581 SUDNEY *Apot. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 Ryme... in the last syllable, by the French named the Masculine ryme... in the next to the last, which the French call the Female. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* To Sir R. Howard, The Female Rhymes... are still in use amongst other nations. 1685 — *Albion & Albans Pref.* Wks. (1883) VII. 234 Our scarcity of female rhymes.

IV. 11. A distinctive term for that part of an instrument or contrivance which is adapted to receive the corresponding or male part.

a 1856 H. MILLER *Paper in O. R. Sandst.* (1874) 342 The male half of the hinge belongs to the head, and the female half to the jaw. 1889 *Mayne's Med. Voc.* Female... the part of a double-lined instrument which receives the male or corresponding part.

b. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xii. 433/1 There is no difference between the male and female Trepan, but for the Pin in the middle which the female wants.

c. *Female gauge*, an internal or bored gauge' (Lockwood 1888); *Female joint*, the socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint' (Ogilv.); *Female screw*, socket, a circular hole or socket having a spiral thread adapted to receive the thread of the male screw.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 11 A Female Screw, to receive the Male-screw of the Stop-cock. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 106 Two Male Screws fitted into two Female Screws. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 72 The female screw... must be of such a size as to admit the projecting thread of the male screw. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Male. 1874 A screw working in a female socket.

B. sb.

1. A female animal: a. of lower animals. Often in his female; his mate.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xl. 331 In euenynges also 3[de]l males fro females. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. xiv. 97 Byrdes that ben females may not abyde there. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 15 The females (elephants) are of greater fierceness than the males. 1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* D iv. This bird [Halcion] loveth singularly his female. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 416 The Wars the spotted Linx's make With their fierce Rivals, for the Female's sake. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* i. xii. 410 A female, with a calf at her foot, is not to be approached without danger. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv. The stag... was... acting as a sentinel for the females. 1881 LUBBOCK *Ants, Bees & Wasps* 8 The abdomen of the females sometimes increases in size.

b. generally, including the human species.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Proel.* 122 To knowe a femel fro a male. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1542 Femel, n. male, femella. 1540 HYNDRE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* ii. v. j b. As sone as the man lokkede upon the femelle of his kynde, he beganne to loue her aboue all thynges. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. i. 24 Man... Are masters to their females, and their Lords. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 272 The Female genereth in her selfe, the Male not in himselfe but in the Female. 1800 *Med. Jur.* iv. 320 The female of every animal in a state of parturition is possessed of a placenta, or substance analogous thereto. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 503 Conception and Parturition, in the Human female.

2. A female person; a woman or girl.

a. In express or consciously implied antithesis with male; esp. one of the female individuals in any class or enumeration comprising persons of both sexes.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 44 Me schel the mannes lenden anelye. The navelle of the female. 1375 BARBOUR *Crone.* l. 59 Ther mycht succed na female. 1535 STEWART *Brus. Scot.* III. 139 Of king William the succession did fail... bayth of famell and mail. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Conc.* iv. v. 436 If the like exorbitancies of the other sexe were not meant to be comprehended, females should be lawlesse, and the law imperfect. 1652 GAULF *Magastrom.* 243 Saturne did onely eate up his male children, not his females. 1838 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 355 The females... incapable of performing any military service. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 159 The Danish and Swedish laws, harsh... to all females.

b. As a mere synonym for 'woman'.

Now commonly avoided by good writers, exc. with contemptuous implication.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* II. 408 Two femals shulen be gryndyng at a queene. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 311 Of femellys a quantite here fynde I parte. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 441 Cupid is a knaushid lad Thus to make poore females mad. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x. 478 Females have extremes, and two we see, Either too wicked, or too good they be. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 457 1, I would strictly recommend to any young females not to dally with

men [etc.]. 1773 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 141 Just putting on my hat, to attend the females to church. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* vi. i. 263 Dancing... an essential part of a young female's education. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 112 The 'Totty' of the present day: and his female, (for the creature can scarcely be dignified by the name of woman). 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 193 This is performed by females, hundreds of whom annually find well-paid occupation at the gutting-troughs. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 71a They are no ladies. The only word good enough for them is the word of opprobrium—females.

3. attrib. in certain noun-words, as *female-bar*, *female-bane*, transl. of Gr. *θηλυφύων* aconite, lit. 'a thing deadly to females'.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 42 Pharamond The founder of this Law, and Female Barre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 271 Others, for the reason before shewed, call it [Aconite] Theliphonon [*var.* Femalbane]. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 445 A thousand such instances are not able to make me a misogynist, a female foe.

Femalely, adv. *nonce-wd.* So as to suit a female.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Flower* xviii. Before the door... stand many horses, malely and femalely saddled.

Femaleness, *nonce-wd.* The character or qualities of a female.

1892 W. W. PLYTON *Memor. Jesus* iv. 94 In maleness and femaleness there is a likeness to the divine nature.

†Femaleism. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FEMALE + -ISM.] = prec. In quot., curiosity.

1779 SYMPH. 1. 207 But femaleism prevailed, and I examined the contents.

†Femaleist. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FEMALE + -IST.] One devoted to the female sex.

1613 MARSTON *Insatiate Countess* iv. iii. 54 Beauty can... make him [War] smile upon delightful Peace, Courting her smoothly as a femaleist.

Femaleity (fēmēlītī). Somewhat humorous. [f. FEMALE sb. + -ITY. Cf. OF. *femelle*.]

1. Female nature or characteristics.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxii. 117, I was afraid of your Femaleity, when you came face to face. 1773 *Lady's Mag.* IV. 3 My femaleity, or in other words, my curiosity was greater. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 115 Femaleine element spoken of as Femaleity.

b. pl. Samples of female character, females.

c 1801 T. SELWYN *Warning to Bachelors* ii. (MS.). Knights of the chace To be hunted yourselves were a pitiful case; Suspect these femaleities.

2. Effeminacy, unmanliness.

1716... *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy) 68 Disband femaleity, let courage be your portion.

Femaleize (fēmēlāīz), v. [f. FEMALE a. + -IZE.]

†1. intr. To become effeminate or unmanly. *Obs.* 1674 T. DUFFETT *Sp. Rogue* ii. Men are so Femaleiz'd, so idle grown, They court the Coy, and slight what may be won.

2. trans. To give a feminine designation or ending to. [See quots. for ppl. a.] Hence Femaleized ppl. a.

1709 SHAFESPE. *Freedom of Wit & Humour* (1711) I. iii. § 1. 105 note, When they consider... the very Formation of the word *Κατασκευασμένη* upon the Model of the other femaleiz'd Virtues, the *Εὐφροσύνη*, *Σωφροσύνη*, *Δικαιοσύνη*, etc., they will no longer hesitate on this Interpretation. 1887 N. & Q. 7th Ser. III. 95 The following femaleized Christian names: Alexandrina, Andrevina, and Williamina.

Femay, var. of FUMAY, *Obs.*

Femble, var. of FIMBLE.

Feme (fem). Also 6 feeme, 6-7 fem, 8-9 femme. [a. OF. *feme*, Fr. *femme* woman, wife.]

1. Law. (Chiefly conjoined with *baron*.) Wife.

(The technical spelling is *feme*; but in non-professional use the mod. F. form has often been adopted. So also in *feme-covert*: see below.)

[1292], 1294, 1611 [see BARON sb. 5]. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. (1636) 2 The feme is entitled to dower. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 161 If a Feme Copyholder for Life takes Husband, who commits a Waste, this shall bind the Wife. 1813 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1847) 217 Divorce ruins the poor femme. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 334 The feme did leaving issue; then the baron died. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. ix. viii. 442 An ancient custom of the land described the man and wife as baron and feme.

†2. In 16th c. often used (in verse and somewhat playfully) for: Woman. *Obs.*

1567 TURBERK. *Ovid's Epist.* 76 So bolde Away to have a Greekish femme purloyned. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigrammes* 58 Three ills that mischeffe men... The Fem, the Flud, the Fire. 1594 WILLOHE *Avisa* (1880) 15 Nature hath begot Of Fleeting Feemes, such fickle store. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* i. 6 The Fem was concerned as (in desire) one.

Feme covert (fēm kōvərt). Law. [a. AF. *feme covert* a woman 'covered' (= mod. F. *covert*), i.e. under protection.] A woman under cover or protection of her husband; a married woman. (Cf. COVERT a. 4.)

[1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* (1532) 2 marg., Graunt de feme covert est void.] 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pl. Parall.* 4 A feme covert cannot make a contract. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 70 My poor wife... being a Feme-Covert, not an Officer durst come near her. 1743 FIELDING *Wedding Day* iv. v. Do you know, sir, that this lady is a femme covert? 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 111 On petition of... femes covert. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop.* Law xxv. 189 An infant, lunatic, feme covert, or [etc.].

b. *Humorously*: Wife.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 1. 862 Those... femme coverts to all mankind.

Feme-sole (fēm sōl). Law. [a. AF. *feme soule* a woman alone.] a. A woman who has not the protection of a husband; an unmarried woman, a spinster; a widow. b. A married woman who with respect to property is as independent of her husband as if she were unmarried.

Also attrib., as *feme-sole merchant, trader*, a married woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband (Webster).

[1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* (1532) 2 Mes si feme soule soit executrix. *Ibid.* 2 b, Si feme soule... fist fait del graunt.] 1642 *Ibid.* (transl. of prec.) i. § 20 If... the wife as a feme sole... grant a rent. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 90 If the Cattle of a Feme-sole be taken, and afterwards she marry. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) i. vii. 121 The Queen Consort... being privileged as a feme sole. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop.* Law xii. 73 She becomes, after the judicial separation... a feme sole, a single woman, with respect to property.

Feminine, obs. form of FEMININE.

Femerell (fēmērel). Forms: 5 fomerel(l), fumrell, 5-6 fymrell(le, fumerill, 6 fymerelle, fomerill, fum(m)erell(l), 5- fomerell. [ad. OF. *fumeraille* altered form of *fumerole* = It. *fumaruolo* = L. *fūmāriolum*, dim. of *fūmārium*, f. *fūmus* smoke.]

'A lantern, louvre, or covering placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, etc. for the purpose of ventilation or the escape of smoke' (Weale, 1849).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 169/2 Fomerel of an halle, *fumarium*. *Ibid.* 182/2 Fumrell of an hows, *fumarium*. 1446 *Churchw.* ac. Yatton (Som. Rec. Soc.) 84 It. paid to Welyam Stonhowse for setting in of to fomerell in the stepyl, x^d. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* P. viij. *Fumerale*, a fumerill. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 335 Ye fymerelle of y^e chymney. 16... *Frul. Bk. Expenses* in Gutch Coll. *Cur.* (1781) I. 204 Spent about the Fomerell of the New Kitchen... xviii. vii. 1885 *Law Hampton Court* i. xiii. 174 The inside of the fomerell was as richly decorated as the rest of the roof.

Femetorie, obs. form of FUMITORY.

Femicide¹ (fēmīsid). [f. FEME + -(1)IDE: see -CIDE 1.] One who kills a woman.

1828 R. MACNISH (*title*), Confessions of an unexecuted Femicide.

Femicide² (fēmīsid). [f. FEME + -(1)CIDE: see -CIDE 2.] The killing of a woman.

1801 *Satirical View Lond.* 60 This species of delinquency may be denominated femicide. 1848 WHARTON *Law L. Femicide*, the killing of a woman.

Feminacy (fēmīnāsī). [f. L. *femina* + -ACY, after EFFEMINACY.] Female nature, femininity. 1847 LYTTON *Lucrèce* (1853) 37 The face took from the figure the charm of feminacy.

†Feminal, a. *Obs.* Also 4 femynalle. [a. OF. *feminal* = Pr. *feminal*, f. Lat. type **fēmīnālis*, f. *femina* woman.] Of or pertaining to a female or woman; femal.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxli. (1495) 698 Rewe is yeven ayenst femynalle fluxe. 17... WEST *On Abuse Travelling* xlii. in *Dodst.* (1748) II. 82 For wealth, or fame, or honor feminal.

Feminality (fēmīnālītī). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of a female; female nature. Now rare.

1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 148 If in the minority of natural vigor, the parts of feminality take place. 1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* iv. ii. Not half so much as devoting 'em [a beautiful face and person] to a pretty fellow. If our feminality had no business in this world, why was it sent hither? 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Social Ess.* II. 10 Thinking... womanhood a mistake in exact proportion to its feminality.

2. pl. only concr. or quasi-concr. a. The personality of a woman; a female person. b. A female trait or peculiarity. c. Something that women delight in; a knick-knack.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 262 Ladies are not permitted to advance their feminilities beyond so chaste a threshold. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* i. 204 Certain feminilities... peep through every page. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 199 All these pretty 'feminilities'.

†Feminary, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *femina* + -ARY.] Womanish.

1630 LENNARD *Tr. Charron's Wisd.* iii. iii. § 13. 277 A feminary, sotsish calmeness, and vitious facility.

†Feminate, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *fēmīnāt-us*, f. *femina* woman.] a. Resembling a woman; effeminate. b. Female, feminine.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) LI. With halfe a berde, as a feminate man. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall of Princes* 82 a/1 Money doth not only breake the feminate and tender hartes, but also the hard and craggy rockes. 1633 FROBEN *Broken H.* v. iii. A nation warlike... cannot brook a feminate authority.

Hence †Feminately adv. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO. *Inazzare*, to goe walking wantonly, idly or feminatly vp and downe the streets.

†Femine, a. *Obs.* Also 5 femyn(e). [Contracted f. FEMININE.] = FEMININE a.

1530 PALSGR. 156 All the feestes of the yere be of the femyne gendre. 1564 GOLDING *Justine* 17 b. In Xerxes was to be sene a kind of femine fearfulness. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* Lady Ebbe xv. To do the like against the femine kind.

Femininity (fēmīnītī). [f. L. *femina* + -ITY.] The quality or

nature of the female sex; womanliness; womanishness.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers., etc.* I. 72 The very essence of femininity seems to speak in the true and touching words. *Ibid.* II. 228 Of all men I ever knew Wordsworth has the least femininity in his mind. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 188 It had so much woman in it,—nurtured, as well as femininity.

Feminicide (fēmin'isoid). *rare.* [f. *L. femina* + -(i)CIDE 2.] = FEMICIDE 2.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 545 Our transcendent powers of cold-blooded feminicide.

Feminicity [f. *L. femina*, after *rusticity*.] The quality or condition of a woman; womanliness.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 226 Beautiful are both these women in their graceful feminicity.

Feminie (fēminī). *arch.* Also 5 *femyne*, *femynye*, 6 *femynie*. [a. OF. *feminie*, f. *L. femina* woman.] Womankind; a 'set' of women, esp. the Amazons; also the country of the Amazons.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 8 He conquered all the regne of Feminie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6669 The qweine of femyne pat freike so faithfully louty. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xcix. (1869) 111, I wot neuer whether I be in femyne, ther women haue the lordship. 1561 *Schole-house of Women* 9 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 106 A foole of late contrived a boke, And all in praise of the femyne. 1692 COLES, *Feminie*, the women's country. 1822 *Brown Wernier* IV. i. You bid me... look into the eyes of feminie. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 639 The dingy feminie who cry their brooms. 1836 M. J. CHAPMAN *Ibid.* XIV. 22 At the good deeds of feminie let no man... sneer idly.

+ **Feminile**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L. femina* + -ILE; cf. *feminile*.] Peculiar to a woman; feminine.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* III. 64 This forehead is also called a great forehead, if it be compared with a feminile forehead.

Feminility (fēminī-liti). [f. *prec.* + -ITY.] The character or disposition peculiar to a woman; womanliness, womanishness. Also *quasi-concr.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 89 True feminility is oftener found contemplating the exquisite points of some soul-subduing picture. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* III. 53 The corresponding character (feminility) is not found so often.

Feminine (fēminin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *femynye*, 5-6 *femenine*, -yn(e), 5 *femynyng*, 6 *feminin*, -yne, (cf. *famenone*), 7-8 *feminine*, 4- *feminine*. [a. OF. and Fr. *feminin*, -ine, ad. *L. femininus*, f. *femina* woman.]

1. Of persons or animals: Belonging to the female sex; female. Now *rare*.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 275, I sawe perpetually ystaled A feminine creature. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 313 The prete, which is feminine. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* 279 Edmond... None issue had neither male ne feminine. c 1500 *Melusine* 369 And now for a serpent of femynine nature ye shake for fere. 1532 MORE *Confut. Thidale* Wks. 1342, I had as leue he bare them both a bare charite, as with y^e frayle femynine sexe fall to fere in loue. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 83 But... a soule Feminine saluteth vs. 1633 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1625) 319 Of which Manly feminine people (Amazons) ancient authors disagree. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* I. 423 Those Male, These Feminine.

b. *humorously*. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 106 A side of feminine beef was... obtained.

2. In same sense, of objects to which sex is attributed, or which have feminine names, esp. one of the heavenly bodies.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 44 They say that the Moone is a planet Feminine. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 20 Under her conduct and standard marcheth the whole feminine army, envy, avarice, pride, &c. 1653 H. MORE *Confut. Cabal.* (1713) 83 Five is acknowledged... to be Male and Female, consisting of Three and Two, the two first Masculine and Feminine numbers. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Hermaphr.* 6 Wks. 1687, 19 We chasiste the God of Wine With Water that is Feminine. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. 1841, 130 The earth... is universally female. 1839 BAILEY *Pictus* (1854) 121 Ye jived stars... Henceforth ye shine in vain to man: Earthy, or moist, or feminine, or fixed.

3. Of or pertaining to a woman, or to women; consisting of women; carried on by women.

c 1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* xlix. 189 She left asyde her femynine wyll. c 1500 *Melusine* 322 How be it dyuers haue sith sen her in femynin figure. *Ibid.* 354 Which cryed with a femynine voye. 1583 STANHYURST *Ensis* I. (Arb.) 36 Or wyl you sojourne in this my feminin empire? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. I. ii. 31 Take notice of some principall of the orders shee made in those feminine Academies. 1649 MILTON *Elkon*. vii. (1851) 388 Govern'd and oversaid at home under a Feminine usurpation. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii. Feminine society. 1865 MISS BRADSHAW *Only a Clod* xxxviii. They were growing too serious for feminine discussion or friendly sympathy. 1876 — *J. Haggard's Dan*, I. 9 The feminine element in the business was supplied by his maiden sister.

4. Characteristic of, peculiar or proper to women; womanlike, womanly.

14... *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 113 Scue answered most femynine of chere full prudently to eery question. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1542 Femynine, or woman lyke, mulierite. 1555 *Exon Decades* 340 Of complexion feminine and flegmatike in comparison to gold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 232 To such as be of a feminine and delicate bodie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 458 Her (Eve's) Heav'nly forme Angelic, but more soft, and feminine. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 149 ¶ 21 My sister... the young ladies are hourly tormenting by every art of feminine persecution. 1835 LYTON *Reveries* I. i. There was something almost feminine in the tender deference with which he appeared to listen. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.*

Ser. II. 23 The most virile of poets cannot be adequately rendered in the most feminine of languages.

† b. Such as a woman is capable of. *Obs.*

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. to Friend* xix. Some dreams I confess may admit of casie and feminine exposition.

5. Depreciatively: Womanish, effeminate. ? *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiv. (1554) 53 b. Last of eche one was Sardanapall, Most feminine of condicion. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 18 Rebuking their timorous heartes, and Feminine audacite. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. II. i. § 2. 217 Ninias being esteemed no man of warre at all, but altogether feminine. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) 1. 41 He was of so unhappy a feminine temper, that he was always in a terrible fright. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 112 Not onely to women, but also to men of feminine courage.

6. *Gram.* Of the gender to which appellations of females belong. Of a termination: Proper to this gender. † Of a connected sentence: Consisting of words of this gender.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282a So speak I in feminine gender in general. 1632 LUTGOW *Trav.* x. 472 Spewing forth also this Feminine Latine: *Nam mausula et misericordia est Ecclesia, O Ecclesia Romana* I. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 41 Cora... was... a feminine title of the Sun. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18) 55 Most feminine nouns end in Π or Π. 1845 STODART *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 301 Every noun denoting a female animal is feminine.

b. *Prosody.* *Feminine rime*: in French versification, one ending in a 'mute e' (so called because the mute e is used as a feminine suffix); hence in wider sense, a rime of two syllables of which the second is unstressed. So *feminine ending, termination* (of a line of verse); *feminine caesura*, one which does not immediately follow the ictus. The e *feminine*: the French 'e mute', and the similar sound in ME. (dropped in the later language).

1775 TYRWHITT *Chaucer's Wks.* Pref. Ess. III. § 16 Nothing will be... of such... use for supplying the deficiencies of Chaucer's metre, as the pronunciation of the e *feminine*. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 34. 31 The Alexandrine... had generally a feminine termination. 1844 BICK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 27 The former close, because it terminates in a thesis, and is on that account, less forcible, is called feminine, the latter, masculine. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 247 Of feminine rhymes we find... *fami, justit, justit*. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* II. (ed. 2) 92 Verses with a double ending—which in English verse at least are not in themselves feminine.

b. *sb.*

1. The adj. used absolutely.

† a. *gen.* She that is, or they that are feminine; woman, women. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Songz & Carols* 15th C. (Percy) 65 Not only in England, but of every nation, The femynyn wyl presume men forto ryd. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (S. T. S.) III. 25 The facultie of famenene is so, Vnto thair freind to be his so. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 893 Not fill the World at once With men as Angels without Feminine.

b. With defining word: The feminine element in human nature.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 3/1 The volumes... display the above-noted characteristics of the eternal feminine in its singing moods.

c. A person, rarely an animal, that is feminine; a female, a woman. Now only *humorously*.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2021 Doctryne Fer aboute the age of so yonge a femynine. 1599 HAKLUYT *Poy.* II. i. 235 When... the Elephant is so entangled, they guide the femynines towards the Pallace. 1606 DAY *It of Guts* II. v. Sweete Feminine, clip off the taile of thy discourse with the sissars of attention. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scops.* Sc. xv. 87 While all things are judg'd according to their suitableness... to the fond Feminine. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 202 The Deity was represented as a feminine. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 67/1 We are two lone femynines.

2. *Gram.* A word of the feminine gender.

1607 TORSILL *Poivy's Beasts* 114 They call it Zebi, and the feminin herof Zebiah. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 105 These femynines want the singular number; *exuvia, phalere*. 1612 — *Lud. Lit.* 128 In words of three terminations, the first is the Masculine, the second the Feminine, the third is the Neuter. 1706 A. BEORFOR *Temple Mus.* VII. 117 All Femynines of the Singular Number, do end in Π. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 55 Eliza... It was made a feminine in aftertimes. 1885 MASON *Engl. Gram.* 25 Seamstress and songstress are double femynines.

† **Feminine**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To make feminine; to weaken, effeminate.

1883 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 170 Musickle... dooth rather feminine the minde.

Femininely (fēminīnli), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a feminine manner, like a woman; womanishly. Also, in the feminine gender.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 365 Nor as any peculiar Dialect of this tongue, using this word sometimes femininely. 1874 BYRON *Lara* I. xxvii. So femininely white [that hand] might bespeak Another sex. 1821 — *Juan v.* lxxx. Now being femininely all arrayed... He look'd in almost all respects a maid. 1856 TENNYSON *Enid* 1124 Femininely fair and dis-solutely pale.

Feminineness (fēminīnēss). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being feminine; womanliness.

1859 *Times* 23 Nov. 8/4 Buoncompagni... is gentle even to feminineness. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 258/2 Without derogating from her feminineness.

Femininism [f. as *prec.* + -ISM.]

1. The state of being feminine.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Phren. Jnrl.*), and in mod. Dicts.

2. A feminine or woman's word or expression.

1892 F. HALL in *Nation* 13 Oct. 282/3 The locution [very pleased] has been, all along, in the main a femininism.

Femininitude, *notice-wd.* [f. FEMININ + -ITUDE.] The characteristic quality of feminine persons; womanishness.

1878 J. THOMSON *Plenipotential Key* 19 The spite is but his [Froude's] femininitude.

Femininity (fēminī-niti). [ME. *femininité*, f. as *prec.* + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *femininité*.]

1. Feminine quality; the characteristic quality or assemblage of qualities pertaining to the female sex, womanliness; in early use also, female nature.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 262 O serpent under femynynpitye. 14... LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1045 Hir face, of femynynite: Thurus honest drede abashed so was she. c 1430 *Complaynt* 326 *Ibid.* App. 63 In whame yche vertue is at rest... Prudence and femynynpitye. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 230 She was all that my most romantic dreams had fancied of femininity. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 4/2 What she [the American woman] conspicuously lacks, on the other hand, is essential femininity.

concr. a 1876 G. DAWSON *Biog. Lect.* (1886) 194 A perfect femininity of architecture, the Venus of Golitic creation.

2. In depreciative sense: Womanishness.

1863 E. L. SWIFTE in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 264 A certain femininity, which our *paterfamilias* call changeableness. 1879 T. P. O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 136 Features delicate almost to femininity. 1855 *Manch. Exam.* 22 July 3/1 The femininity of Fénelon's nature.

3. In applied senses: a. The fact of being a female. b. Feminine peculiarity (in shape).

1867 *Morn. Star* 26 Nov. There is no doubt of her femininity, though her counterfeiter of a man is... perfect. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 A part for which the exuberant femininity of her physique obviously disqualifies her.

4. *concr.* Women in general; womankind.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Apr. 7 Crinolines... has, enlightened us respecting the not faultless ankles of femininity. 1878 Mrs. RIDDELL *Mother's Dairy* II. xv. 134 She had changed... into a tenderer and softened specimen of femininity.

Femininize, *v.* *rare*—1. [f. FEMININ + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (a word) feminine, to give a feminine form to.

1868 F. HALL *Benares* 8 The name of King Champa, feminized, became that of the metropolis of Anga, Champā.

Feminism (fēminiz'm). *rare.* [f. *L. femina* + -ISM.] The qualities of females.

1851 in OCLIVE.

Feminity (fēminī-ti). [ME. *feminite*, a. OF. *feminite*, f. Lat. type **feminitas*, f. *femina* woman.]

1. = FEMININITY 1.

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 262 (Lansd. 360) O serpent vnder femynite. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xiv. The thyde sonne... wedged dame Blanch, ful of femynite. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 71 Here is mary, ful fayr and ful of femynite. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 43 Goodness, the Role of all vertue Which Rotide is in your femynite. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clute* 515 She is the... mirror of femynite. 1854 MARION HARLANO *Alone* iv. She laughed at the ludicrous repetition of femininity in the second line. 1858 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 299 Put forth each charm And proper floweret of feminite.

2. = FEMININITY 2.

1669 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* vi. 83 There being all these symptoms of Feminity in the Church of Rome. 1890 J. FORSTER in *Academy* 23 Aug. 149/2 There is... a decided note of femininity in his genius; a want of manly strength.

3. = FEMININITY 4; also a band of women.

† **Queen of femininity**: queen of the Amazons.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 14 a. Theseus... Weddid Apollita... The hardy queen of femynite. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1633 Nexte in ordre... Was our blessed lady, flour of femynite. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 171, I hail watchit... Quhairreiv blumis femynite. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxii. I tell thee, Mary, Hector's understanding, and far more that of feminite, is inadequate to comprehend the extent of the loss. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxi. Provided... this feminite be followed by... Fifine!

Feminivorous (fēminī-vōras), *a.* *rare*—1. [f. *L. femina* woman + -(i)vōr-us devouring + -OUS.] That eats the flesh of women.

1820 *Examiner* No. 644. 523/1 Our feminivorous bridegroom however is somewhat inconsistently represented.

Feminization (fēminīzēsh'n). [f. next + -ATION.] a. The action of making feminine. b. The giving of a feminine inflexion to a word.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 510 There is a sweetness, a softness, and feminization of tone, in the lower passages. 1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* III. II. xxxiv. 52 'To save it [the sex] their nisation!' she asked. 'From the most damnable feminisation!' careless and light-hearted feminisation of a verb.

Feminize (fēminīz), *v.* [f. *L. femina* + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *feminiser*.] a. *trans.* To make feminine or womanish; to give a feminine cast to (a description).

b. *intr.* To become or grow feminine.

1652, 1653 [see FEMINIZE]. 1776 'COURTNEY MELMOTH' (S. T. Pratt) *Pupil of Pleaf.* II. 98 'It only served the more to feminize... and to recommend her to the spectator. 1790 Mrs. A. M. JOHNSON *Memmouth* I. 175 Let not an idea of her feminize a soul that should now burn but for glory and a crown. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 85 Feminize this description... and you see Harriette. 1866 *Ch. Times* 6 Jan. 2/3 Any more than a boy is feminized by learning music. 1892 *Nation* 21 July 45/2 May it not be said that he feminized him too much?

b. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 85 The women... would make those present look very small... but that they are feminizing.

Hence **Feminized** *phl. a.*, **Feminizing** *vbl. sb.*
1652 WRIGHT tr. *Canus Nature's Paradox* 113 Her vigorous exertion made them incline to the thought of her being a Male Feminiz'd. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 45 The Serpent said to the feminized Adam. 1865 *Ch. Times* 6 July 236/4 The feminizing of the clerical mind is one of many evils. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 320/1 The husband, if he has become sufficiently feminized, may go to the House.

Femishing: see **FUMISHING** *Obs.*

|| **Femme de chambre** (*fam də ʃɑ̃br*). [*Fr.*]

1. A lady's maid.

1762 *STERN* Let. 12 Aug. I have got a decent *femme de chambre*, and a good-looking *lagnais*. 1824 MEOWIN *Convers.* Byron (1832) I. 48 Fletcher's wife... was at that time *femme de chambre* to Lady Byron. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lviii. (1885) 564 Martha... as *femme de chambre*, accompanied her young mistress.

2. A chambermaid.

1890 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Christmas No. 272 The crisp and beaming *femmes de chambre* of our neighbours across the Channel.

Femoral (*fem'orāl*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. femor-, femur thigh + -AL*]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the femur or thigh. Chiefly *Anal.*, as *femoral artery, bone*, etc.

1782 S. SHARP *Surgery* Intr. (ed. 10) 50 The largest crooked needle... should be used... in taking up the femoral arteries in amputation. 1800 *Med. Trnsl.* IV. 333 The phenomena which occurred in a case of deep-seated femoral hernia. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx. Flubbertigibbet... thrust a pin into the rear of the short femoral garment. 1840 HOOO *Kilmansegg, Her Accident* xx. The femoral bone of her dexter leg. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 636 They may enter the femoral, umbilical, and ischiatic openings.

B. sb. = *femoral artery*.

1859 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* V. 542/1 In the Sloth... the brachials and femorals are split up. 1881 MIVATT *Cat* 213 The femoral gives off a large branch called the deep femoral.

|| **Femorals**, *sb. pl. Obs.* In 7 femoralles. [*a. OF. femoralles* = late *L. femoralis*, *f. femor-, femur thigh*.] Clothing for the thighs; breeches.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* vi. 20 The priest shall be vested with the tunike and the linnen femoralles.

Femur (*fem'ūr*). *Pl. femurs* (*fem'ūrz*), *femora* (*fem'orā*). [*a. L. femur thigh*.]

1. *Anat.* The thigh bone in man and other vertebrata.

1799 in *Med. Trnsl.* II. 482 The femur... was found in blackish fragments. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* § 615 A case of false joint in consequence of the fracture of the neck of the femur. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* i. 12 The femur, or thigh, is much lengthened and slightly curved. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 314 The thigh-bone or femur, corresponding with the humerus in the fore-limb.

2. *Entom.* The corresponding part in an insect; the third articulation of the foot.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 327 The ambulatory organs of locomotion consist of... a femur, etc. 1875 W. HOUCHTON *Sc. Brit. Insects* 128 In some genera the femur of the hind legs is enormously swollen.

3. *Arch.* 'The space between the channels [of the Triglyph]' (*Gwilt*).

1563 SUETE *Archit.* Djb. The pillar shall be garnished with Canalicoli... and the fifth parte is for Strize, which are also called Femora.

Fen (*fen*), *sb. 1* Forms: *a.* 1 *fen* (*n*), 3-7 *fenn* (*e*), 4 *feen*, 6 *finne*, *fene*, 2- *fen*. *b.* 2 *ven*, 2-4 *venn* (*e*). [*OE. fen, fenn neut.*, *pl.* = *OFris. fenne, fene masc.* (*MDu.*, *MLG. venne*, *Du. ven fem.*, *Du. veen neut.*) water-meadow, bog, OHG. *fennafem*, *fenni neut.* (*Ger. fenne neut.*, *fenn fem.*) marsh, *ON. fen neut.*, *quagmire*, *Goth. fanū neut.*, *mud* = *OTeut. *fanjo(m -jo-z, -jū)*.]

1. Low land covered wholly or partially with shallow water, or subject to frequent inundations; a tract of such land, a marsh.

Beowulf 104 (*Gr.*) Se þe moras heold fen and fæsten. c. 888 K. ALFREDO *Boeth.* xviii. § 2, and heald þæt his fennas & moras genumen habbað. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1813 He... drof friske men 3eond waters and 3eond fenes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 146 Grantebrigg & hontendone most plemente depven. c. 1325 *King of Almaine in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 90 He liath robbed Engeland, the mores aut thif fenne. c. 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 126 They will see me, be fenne or frith. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1321 In Lema, the Grekis fen. 1600 HAKLUYST *Voy.* (1810) III. 584 Mexico, which is seated in a great fen. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1028 The joyless sun... draws the copious steam from swampy fens. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 593 Win from the waters every stagnant fen. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. iii. xiv. (1886) 111 The margin of the broad, reedy fen.

See 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 36 He did... cut Poe-dike to let in a Flood of all Heresies, upon the Fenns of Christianity. 1802 WOROSW. 'Milton! thou should'st be living', England hath need of thee; she is a fen Of stagnant waters. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat.* & *Man* iii. 129 The hot fen of emulation and vice.

b. csp. + The fen (*obs.*), *the fens*: certain low-lying districts in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and some adjoining counties.

905 O. E. *Chron.* and 905 Ball of 8a fennas nord. c. 1540 *Pilgr. Tale* i. in *Thynne's Animad.* (1875) App. 1. 77 In lincolneshyr, fast by the fene, ther stant a hows. 1631 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 59 Divers lands and wast grounds called the Fennies. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 115 Two hundred thousand acres are drowned in the Fens here. 1809 *Med. Trnsl.* XXXI. 92 A short visit to the Fens of Cambridgeshire. 1890 MURRAY's *Handbk. Lincolnshire* 4 Large flocks of geese are still kept in the Fens about Spalding.

† 2. Mud, clay, dirt, mire, filth. Also, excrement.

c. 897 K. ALFREDO *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 304 He underfehð ðæt fenn ðan ðweandran. c. 1000 ALFRIC *Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker* 147 *Limus, lutum, fenn.* c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 *Jeremie.* stod... in þe uenne up to his mude. c. 1250 *Gen.* 47 *Ex.* 490 Or on flum noe sprede his fen. 1340 HAMMOLE *Pr. Cons.* 655 Of be comes mykel foul thyng, Als fen, and uryr and spytting. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 62 To... bahe hem in lustis as swyn in feen. 1450 *Lykeus Disc.* 1500 Bothe maydenes, and garssoun, Fowyll fen schull on the throwe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. iv. 177 The vile belleis of thai cursit schrewis Aboundis of fen maist abhominable. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 440 The loving in ane mannis mouth, Maid of him self, stinkis lyke ony fen Into the eiris of all vther men.

See 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 17 Virgile souzt gold of wit and wisdom in the fen of Enmi þe poete.

3. *slang.* (see *quots.*) ? *Obs.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Fag the Fen*, drub the Whore. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Fen*, a Strumpet, or Bawd, a common Prostitute.

A. attrib. and Comb. *a.* simple attributive, as *fen bank, -boat, -boot, -country, -duck, -dyke, -earth, -fowl, -frog, -grass, -land* (whence *fen-lander*), *-river, -rush, -skale, -skater, -skating, -soil, b.* objective, as *fen-affecter, -dweller, -farmer, -farming, -paring, c.* originative, as *fen-born, -bred, -sucked* adjs.

1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachon.* 17 The farre-fam'de 'Fen-affecter. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 73 The 'Fenbanks in the Isle of Ely. 1890 *Daily News* 12 June 6/2 A fen-bank about six miles from Peterborough. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 272 One of the little 'fen boats. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* V. 407 The hard seam of his 'fen-boots. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. 63 That 'fenborn serpent. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs* *bcf. Snurise, Eve of Revolution* 296 These fen-born fires. 1597 DRAYTON *Mortimeria* 116 The 'fen-born vapours. 1830 T. ALLEN *Hist. Lincolnsh.* I. iii. 65 Other rivers of the 'Fen Country. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 441 The great religious houses of the fen country. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* iii. 65 The 'Fenducke, or Moore-hen. 1610 'Fen-dweller (see *FEN-MAN*). 1647 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Worse* 7: (1842) 84 Strange that those fen-dwellers should approach the fiery region. 1878 MILLER & SKERTCHLEY *Paleont.* xiii. 416 The spleen of fen-dwellers is often enlarged. 1790 C. FENNIS *Diary* (1888) 127 Ye 'fendiks... are deep ditches with drains. a. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) I. 205 The surface of Black 'Fen Earth. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *The Onse* 196 The 'fen-farmers still gather in its marketplace on Thursdays. 1854 CLARKE *Rept. Sketches* 262 The unexampled improvements which have taken place in the fen-farming. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi. Listen ye 'fen-frogs all! 1844 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 28 A covering of 'fen-grasses. c. 1090 *Guthlac* (1848) 50 He burh þa 'fenland reow. 1090 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1090 þæt Englisc folc of eal þa fen landes comen to heom. 1856 LONER *Hiam* Intro. 30 In the moorlands and the fen-lands. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1812) II. 21 *Apud Girton*, that is, amongst the 'Fenlanders. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agrie of Suffolk* 161 A very complete and effective tool, called a 'fen-paring plough, the furrow of which is burnt. 1546 LANCELEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. vii. 45 a. A kind of 'fen-rishins y^e grew in the marshy grounds of Egypt. 1892 BARDINSTEY *Litr. Skating* vi. 268 A standard type of 'Fen skates. 1882 N. & A. GOODMAN (*title*), Handbook of 'Fen skating. 1846 J. BAXTER *Litr. Pract.* *Agrie* (ed. 41) I. 375 Light 'fen soils. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* II. iv. 167 You 'Fen-suck'd Foggies.

b. In various plant-names, etc.: as, *fen-berry*, the cranberry (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*); *fen-cress* = *WATERCRESS* (*Nasturtium officinale*); *† fen-down* = *COTTON-GRASS*; *fen grapes* = *fenberry*; *fen lentil*, water lentils (*Lemna minor*); *fen-rue* (see *quot.*); *† fen whort* = *fen-berry*. 1578 LYTE *Doctens* vi. xi. 671 Those which the Germanyes doo call Veenbesien, that is to say Marsh or 'Fen-berries. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., *Fen-berries*. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (1879) 77 *Fen-berry*, from its growing in fens, the cranberry. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 18 Wif heafod wærc, zenim... 'fencersan. 1818 *Town, Fen-cress*, 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 19 With no scalded fethers nor 'fen downe nor none other unlawful and corrupt stuffes. 1720 STURVE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. 317/2 They... bought Fen Down... for an Half penny a Pound, and sold the same among Feathers for 6d. a Pound. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. clxvi. 1367 Mossbeeren, Veenbesien; that is to saie 'Fen grapes or Fen berries. 1878-86 BRITTER & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Fen Grapes, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus* L. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 378 After the manner of 'Fen-lentils or Duckesmeat. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (1879) 77 'Fen-rue, from its divided rue-like leaves and place of growth. *Thalictrum flavum* L. 1578 LYTE *Doctens* xi. xi. 671 Marrishe or 'Fen Whortes grow... in low, moist places.

5. Special comb. *† fen-canopy* (see *quot.*); *fen-cock* (see *quot.*); *fen-cricket*, the mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*); *fen-fever*, a malarious fever; *fen-fire* = *IGNIS FATUUS*, a will of the wisp; *fen-goose*, usually the Grey-Lag Goose (*Anser cinereus*); *fen-nightingale* (see *quot.*); *fen-oak* (see *quot.*); *fen-pole*, a jumping pole for crossing ditches, etc.; *fen-reeve*, an officer having charge of fen lands; *fen-runners*, a kind of skates suitable for fen-skating; *fen-shake*, the ague; *fen-slogger*, a name given to the Fen-men; *fen-thrush* (see *quot.*). Also *FEN-HOOD*, *FEN-MAN*. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 957 Our Countrey men that live about the Fens have invented a... 'Fen-canopy... made of... Cowes dung... with the smell and juice whereof the Gnats being very much taken. Let them sleep quietly in their beds. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, 'Fencock, the water-lark. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, A 'Fen-cricket, *gryllotalpa*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Fen-cricket*, a name given by some people to the gryllotalpa. 1772 J. LIND (*title*), A Treatise on the Putrid and Remitting 'Fen Fever.

1814-5 SHELLEY 'The cold earth' iii, As a 'fenfire's beam on a sluggish stream, Gleams dimly. 181. SWINBURNE *Athena*, Mocked as whom the fen-fire leads. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 426 The wilde 'Fen-goose. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) 40. II. 482 Grey Lag, the Fen-Goose of Lister. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 147 Fen, or Marsh, goose. a. 1825 FORBY *Proc. E. Anglia*, 'Fen-nightingale, a frog. 1868 W. H. WHEELER *Fens & Linc.* 69 Nor must the mention of the fen nightingales or frogs be omitted. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, 'Fen-oaks, willows. 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 10 It was a 'fen-pole, such... as our fenners yet use. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 172 The common lands are under the charge of 'fen-reeves'. 1873 KINGSLEY *Plays & Puritans* 76 How merily their long 'fen-runners whistled along the ice-lane. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 350 What they (imported Irish reapers) call the 'fen-shake. 1856 P. THOMSON *Hist. Boston* 644 The Fennmen... were a century later known as Sloggers or 'Fen-Sloggers. 1893 BARING *Goulo Cheap Jack* Zita I. 57 Sons or grandsons of half-wild fen-sloggers. 1854 BAKER *Gloss. Northampton* I. 226 'Fen-thrush, the mistle-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 2 Mistle Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*)... Fen Thrush (Northants).

Fen (*fen*), *sb. 2 dial.* [*OE. fyne* mildew; the mod. form (with *e* for *OE. y*) is Kentish; cf. *FENNY a. 2*, *VINEWED*.] A mould or parasitical fungus that attacks the hop-plant.

1721 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 33 Hops were all infected with mould or fen. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 249 The mould or fen most commonly attacks at a somewhat later period. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmers' Encycl.*, *Fen*, the name of a distemper to which hops are subject. It consists of a quick-growing mould or moss.

|| **Fen**, *sb. 3* [*fen*, in *L.* version of Avicenna, *ad. Arab.* *فن* *fann* species, class.] A section in Avicenna's Canon.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parv.* T. 562, I suppose that Ayreen Wrot never in canoun, ne in non fen Mo wonder sorwes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gyrdon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q. ij, Sayth Ayreen in his fyrste fen of the fyrste boke of his Canon.

† **Fen**, *v. 1* *Obs. rare*. [*f. OF. fen* dung (see *FIENTS*); but cf. *FEN sb. 1*.]

The word occurs several times on the page, always in the form *fenon* (*inf.* and 3 pers. pl.).

intr. Of certain animals: To void dung.

1486 *Ek. St. Albans* Fija, All bestis that bere talow and stonde vpright Feymenen when thay do so say as I the kenne And all oder fenen that rowken downe thenne.

Fen (*fen*), *v. 2* Also *fain*. [Usually taken to be a corruption of *FEND v. 1* trans. To forbid. Only in 'Fen (larks, etc.)!'], a prohibitory exclamation, used chiefly by boys at marbles, etc., in order to balk, bar, or prevent some action on the part of another.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 125 Fen slips over again. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xvi, 'I'm fly,' says Jo. 'But fen larks, you know! Stow hooking it.' 1864 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, 'Fen play', I forbid you to play. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Fen*, If one player says 'ven knuckledown' this means that his opponent must shoot his marble without resting his hand on the ground.

† **Fenage**, *rare* = 1. [*a. OF. fenage*, *f. fener* to make hay; = late *L. fennare*, *f. L. fenum* hay.] Hay crop.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Act of Survey* i. x. 25 The sowing of the seede of Trefoyle... doth much enrich Meaddows... both in Forrage and Fenage.

Fenace, *obs.* form of *FINANCE*.

† **Fenbrede**, *Obs. rare*. [*perh. f. FEN sb. 1* + *BRED*, board.] = Mould-board.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 3 The fenbrede is a thyn borde, pyuned or nayled... to the lyfte syde of the shethe in the fether ende, and to the ploughie tayle in the hynder ende.

Fence, *sb.* Also 4 *fens*, 6 *fenst*. [*aphet. f. OF. DEFENCE*.]

† 1. The action of defending; = *DEFENCE*. Also, the attitude of self-defence; in *To stand at fence*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8638 Pen Octa studied in his bougt: To stonde to fens annaill nought. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xx. 384 That for default of fens so was To fruschit in-to placis ser. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam*, 552 He stode at fence ayeine them. a. 1400-50 Alexander 4753 For northire fondis he to flec ne na fens made. c. 1500 *Felou Sowe Rokeby* in Whitaker *Craven* (1878) 569 Yet, for the fence that he colde make, Scho strake y^e fro his hande.

† **b. Cap of fence**: see *CAP sb. 4*. *Coat of fence*: see *COAT sb. 5*. So *Doublet of fence*: see *DOUBLET*.

House of fence: a fortified house. *Man of fence*: a defender. *Obs.*

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxi. 12 De Hous of fens of Dalwolsy. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (1841) 138 Fusten... for to make doblittys of fence. c. 1470 Henry Wallace v. 1095 No man of fens is left that house within. 1488 *Will of Sharneton* (Somerset Ho.), Dockette of fence. 1544 *Will of R. Peko of Whit.* 4 June. All my cotties of fence of manse boide. 1555 *Reg. Gild Corp. Christy York* (Surtees) 202 My coote of fenst, and steyle cappe. 1664 *Flooden F.* 1. 5 Each house of fence to stoffy.

2. The action, practice, or art of fencing, or use of the sword. *To make fence*: to assume a fencing attitude. Also, *Master, teacher of fence*.

1533 UDALL *Flowers Latine Speaking* (1560) 133 *Disciplina gladiatoria*, i. the waie of trayning men... the schooles that maisters of fence keepe. 1535 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 131 Dennyss, a poore schooler, I he proue it on his fence. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 75 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. body... Despight his nice fence. 1655 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. 22 Trusting to the false rules of a master of Fence. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perith* iv, A man must know his fence, or have

a short lease of his life. 1831 *Examiner* 17/2 He will point his sword at shadows, and make fence at your cat. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. IV.* 459 A man of . . consummate skill in fence. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char. iii.* 87 Orsic . . comes to announce . . the wager at fence with Laertes.

b. transf.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 790 Enjoy your . . gay rhetoric, That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlvii. 254 Fence of tongue was the weapon with which they were to maintain . . their honour. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* 1. 79 The Sophists were cunning masters of fence. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 871 That shrewd critic and experienced professor of Parliamentary fence.

† 3. Means or method of defence; protection, security. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 155/1 Fence, defence for ennyes, *proteccio, defensio.* 1565 *JEWEL Repl. Harding* 550 It is thought to be the surest fence, & strongest warde for that Religion, that they should be kepte still in ignorance. 1627 *MAV Lucan* ii. 408 His choicest buildings were but fence for cold. 1691 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 39 To deliver up his Majesty's Ships to the . . Worm . . wholly unprovided of any Fence against them. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. ix. 67 Employment is said to be the best fence against temptation. 1756 *NUGENT Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. xii. ii. 261 The subject has no fence to secure his innocence.

Proverb. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Seto.* 98, I dare be bold to say, 'Tis such a flail as there can ne're be fence for. 1730 *SWIFT Poems, On Stephen Duck* 115 The Proverb says; No Fence against a Flail.

4. *concr.* That which serves as a defence.

† a. Of persons: A bulwark, defence. *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Troy* 7363 He was fully the fens . . Of all the tulkers of Troy. 1552 *Godly Prayers in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 248 O Lord Jesus Christ, the only stay and fence of our mortal state.

b. Of things: A defence, bulwark. *arch.* (now with mixture of sense 5).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 155/1 Fence, or defence of cloyng (clothing, p.). 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasim. Par. Luke* x. 4, I send you forth naked, without weapon or fence. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* (1682) ii. 17 The Skin is the Fence of the Cortical Body. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 483 A hilly Heap of Stones above to lay, And press the Plants with Sheds of Potters Clay. This Fence against immoderate Rain they found. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 183 [The river] is a mighty Fence to the City Oodia. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. 1278 My whole body wanted a fence against heat and cold. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* ii. xix. Deer-hides o'er them cast, Made a rude fence against the blast. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 278 They hastily formed a high fence out of the wrecks round the fleet.

fig. 1732 *LEDIARD Setkos* II, Strangers would not believe there was a sufficient fence against crimes. 1860 *POSEY Min. Proph.* 311 They sin, who first remove the skin . . or outward tender fences of God's graces.

† c. *spec.* The tusk of an elephant (= Fr. *defense*). Also, the involucre of a flower. *Obs.*

1727 *Phillip Quarll* 219 The Fences of an Elephant, and the Tusks of a wild Boar. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 127 Involucrum, or fence, 2 leaflets . . to each floret.

5. An enclosure or barrier (e.g. a hedge, wall, railing, palisade, etc.) along the boundary of a field, park, yard or any place which it is desired to defend from intruders. *Sunk fence*: one placed along the bottom of a depression in the ground; sometimes applied to a ditch. Often preceded by a qualifying word, as: *gun-, pale-, quick-, ring-, snake-, wire-, etc. fence*, for which see those words.

1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 Owre fence be twice our medo and Wilford Pastur. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 63/16 A Fence, vallum. 1611 *BIBLE Ps. lxxi.* 3 As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a tottering fence. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* ix. 457 The famished lion. O'erleaps the fences of the nightly fold. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No 56 p. 3 This huge Thicket of Thorns and Brakes was designed as a kind of Fence or quick-set Hedge. 1767 *A. YOUNG Farmer's Lett. People* 62 They . . keep their fences in admirable repair. 1786 *GILPIN Obs. Pict. Beauty Cumbria* I. 136 The lake performing the office of a sunk fence. 1832 *Act 2-3 Will. IV.* c. 64 Sched. O. 1648 That point in a stone fence which is immediately opposite a . . pool. 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Ireland* i. 2 A turf bank, was the best kind of fence used. 1891 *Encr. in Law Times* XC. 395/1 An ordinary fence, consisting of a ditch and a bank.

b. transf. and fig.

1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. iii. (1840) 4 When the fence of order was broken. 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* 105 Those who have broken through all the Fences of Law. 1712-4 *Pope Rape Lock* ii. 119 Oft have we known that seven-fold fence (petticoats) to fail. 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 250 To throw down all fences of the constitution. 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser. i. Christ's Hosp.* Breaking down the strong fences of shame, and awkwardness.

c. Phrases: chiefly U.S. (To stand or sit) on or upon the fence: (to be) undecided in opinion, or neutral in action. (To be) on a person's, the other side of the fence: (to be) on his side, on the side opposed to him. To descend on the right side of the fence: to take the side of the winner. To put one's horse at a fence: to spur him on to leap it. To make a Virginia fence: 'to walk like a drunken man' (Lowell *Biglow Papers* Introd.).

1745 *FRANKLIN Drinker's Dict.* Wks. 188/11. 26 He makes a Virginia Fence. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Poems 180/11. 82 A man represents not the feller that sent him, but them on the fence. 1862 *Ibid.* 287, I mean a kin' o' hangin' round 'an' settin' on the fence. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 11's allers best to stand missy's side the fence. 1863 *HOLLAND Lett. Jounes* v. 80 Any man who would stand upon the fence. 1887 *A. LANG Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II.

350 Mr. Morgan . . puts his hobby at its highest fence. 1891 *SALISBURY in Guardian* 28 Jan. 1892 They gently descended on the right side of the fence.

6. Technical uses.

a. A guard, guide, or gauge designed to regulate the movements of a tool or machine.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 72 The Fence of the Plow [a grooving-plate] is set to that Distance off the Iron-Plate of the Plow, that you intend the Groove shall lie off the edge of the Board. *Ibid.* 79 The Handle should on either side become a Fence to the Tongue. *Ibid.* 90 These Nails are . . to serve for Fences to set, and fit each piece into its proper place. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 222 Fence of a Plane.—A guard, which obliges it to work to a certain horizontal breadth from the axis. 1872 *J. RICHARDS Wood-working Machinery* 185 A long strip or fence passing behind as well as in front of the saw.

b. (See Quots.)

1867 *SAVTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Fence, the arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 1835/2 Fence (locks), an arm or protection which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence.

c. A ferrule, rare.

1862 *Borrow Wild Wales* I. 231 A thin polished black stick . . at the end was a brass fence.

7. A state of prohibition. *rare exc. attrib.*; cf. *fence-date*, *month*, *season*, *time* in 11.

1874 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. xii. 537 [By the Great Charter] all rivers placed in fence [L. in *defensio*] were thrown open.

8. Thieves' slang. a. A receiver of stolen goods.

1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1708 *J. HALL Mem.*, The fence and he are like the devil and the doctor. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 209 Habberfield . . was considered the safest fence about town. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xiii, Ill-treating the boys, you . . in-sa-it-a-ble old fence.

b. A receiving house for stolen goods.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 May 232 The keeper of the 'fence' loves to set up in business there. 1848 *Punch* XIV. 149 Let M. Gallignani rejoice; and let his Bibliothèque . . still remain the greatest library 'fence' in Europe. 1863 *W. B. JERROLD Sign. Distress* iii. 26 The slums of London — the fences and padding-kens.

9. *Sc. Law.* [from the vb.] The action of fencing in various senses. Cf. *FENCE* v. 8.

1541 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 2 June (1834) 57 For be losen of any fens maid be said Allex', apoun a wob of Jonat Hunter. 1575 *BALFOUR Practicks* 273 The affirmation and fence of the court, that na man tak speech upon hand . . except the persewar and defender.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* General relations: a. ap- positive (sense 5), as *fence-wall*. b. attributive (sense 2), as *fence-school*; (sense 4 b), as *† fence-fabric*; (sense 5), as *fence-corner*, *-post*.

1876 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 6/1 He sallies from his siesta in a 'fence' corner. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xxix. ix. 253 The 'Fence-fabrics and all devices esse requisite for a siege, were in readinesse. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 A device . . used for driving 'fence-posts. 1888 *H. C. McCook Tenants of Old Farm* 196, I was standing by a fence-post. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warr.* i. 1. 7 As one that vseth often the 'Fence-schools. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. x. 285 He was diligent in . . beating down . . the Mantichans, in whose Fence-school he was formerly brought up. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 338 'Fence-Wall—A wall used to prevent the encroachment of men or animals.

11. Special comb.: *fence-guards* (see quot.); *fence-jack* (see quot.); *fence-lizard* (see quot.); *† fence-man*, a gladiator; *fence-month*, (a) originally the time of fawning for deer, a period of about 30 days at the end of June and beginning of July, during which hunting was forbidden; (b) more broadly: the close season for fishing, etc., during the time of breeding, not always being restricted to one month; *fence-play*, † (a) a gladiatorial combat; (b) *transf.* discussion; † *fence-roof*, a roof for defence = *L. testudo*; *fence-season*, *fence-time*, a close season or time for fish, swans, etc. (see *fence-month*); *fence-shop*, a shop at which stolen goods are sold; *fence-viewer*, (U.S.) an officer whose duty it is to see to the erection and maintenance of boundary and highway fences.

1883 *W. S. GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining*, 'Fence-guards, rails fixed round the mouth of a pit-shaft, to keep people and things from falling in. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 'Fence-jack, a lever jack adapted for lifting the corner or lock of a worm-fence in order to lay in a new bottom-rail. 1889 *Century Dict.*, 'Fence-lizard, the common small lizard or swift of the United States. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* ii. (1558) 98 With hired 'fence-lizards he suppressed all Publius Clodius attempts. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Gladiateur* . . a maister of Fence, a fence man. 1594 *CROMPTON Jurisdiction* 197 'Fence month is alwaies xv daies afore Midsummer and xv daies after. 1766 *PENNYANT Zool.* (1769) II. 245 There is no law for preserving the fish in it during the fence months. 1855 *DORAN Queens Eng. Ho. Hanover* II. vii. 117 The bucks were denied, and he himself once shut out, on pretence it was fence month. 1580 *North Plutarch* (1676) 434 Games . . Wrestling, and Fence-plays. 1878 *BROWNING La. Saitia* 255 Passing lightly in review . . a certain fence-play-street. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* xxix. xiv. 372 The Romans . . fitted their shields close one to another in manner of a 'fence-roof. 1830 *Times* at Dec. 6/1 To stop the alleged traffic of salmon during the 'close' or 'fence' season. 1780 *C. PARKER Lett. Painter* x. 153 In Field-lane, where the handkerchiefs are carried, there are a number of shops called 'Fence-shops, where you may buy any number. 1546 *Plumpton Corr.* 231 Ye shall come no time wrong, 'fence-time then ther. 1584 in *Binnell Descr. Thanes* (1758) 63 Fence . . Times, in which these Fishes are not to be taken. 1886 *J. Hopkins Univ. Stud.*

IV. 20 In 1647, *fence viewers were appointed, by whom . . every new building had to be approved.

Fence (fens), *v.* Also 5-6 **fens** (a. [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* a. To practise the use of the foil or sword. b. To use the sword scientifically either for offence or defence.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. iii. 14 Alas sir, I cannot fence. 1684 *R. H. School Recant.* 57 Defending your self from the Thrusts or Blows of those you Fence with. 1737 *FIELDING Hist. Reg.* iii. Wks. 1882 x. 225, I do a warrior! I never learnt to fence. 1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* iii. Wks. 1873 II. 181 Captain, thou hast fenced well! 1829 *LITTON Discovered* 147, I hope you both fence and shoot well.

c. transf. of animals.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 343 The bellowing Rivals . . fence, they push, and pushing loudly roar.

d. *fig.* Frequently of a witness: To fence with (rarely *trans.* to *fence*), to parry, try to evade (a question).

1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iii. vi. (1845) 158 He rather fences with sin. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 9 The Friends . . fence to get all the Estate. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* (1864) I. 121 For several months . . diplomatists fenced among themselves. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. VI.* xx. xii. 47 Seldom in the Arena of this Universe did a Son of Adam fence better for himself. 1880 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. v. 175 The gallant French . . could only fence with an evil so great. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady* vi. 181 The question he seemed disposed to fence with. 1890 *Standard* 22 Feb. 5/2 The Chairman . . ought . . to be able to overcome the tendency to 'fence' awkward questions.

2. *trans.* (Const. against, from.) To screen, shield, protect: a. the body, or a part of it.

1549 *OLDE Erasim. Par.* 2 Cor. vi. 7 On euery syde surely fenced with the armour of iustice. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxvii. (1887) 106 The arme in this [arm ball] is fenced with a wooden barre. 1896 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* (1625) 139 His pined corps, whom furres must fence from the least blast of cold. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Sam. xxiii.* 7 The man . . must be fenced with yron. 1650 *FULLER Pigsal* i. v. 11 All fishes in armour fenced with shels. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1704) 378 The extremities of their Toes were fenced with Hoofs. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 249 Running down the street with an umbrella . . to fence their lodger . . from the . . shower. 1876 *BLACKMORE Cripps* v. (1877) 27 With one hand fencing her forehead.

b. a building, locality, esp. from weather or wind.

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 12 b, I lay my come upon a fayre floore, closely fenced and seled against Mise. 1600 *HAKLUVT Voy.* (1810) III. 360 We rode at anker in a place well fenced from the wind. 1650 *FULLER Pigsal* ii. 6 [Jordan] is fenced by its own breadth and depth against all Passengers. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 7 A spacious Harbour. 'Fenc'd to the West. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 5 This city is fenced from the violence of the waves by several small islands. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xxvi, Moss . . and leaves combined To fence each crvice from the wind. 1841 *JAMES Brigand* ii, The kitchen was well fenced from the wind and rain.

c. *gen.* in material or immaterial sense.

1510 *MORE Pious Wks.* 8/1 Fensyng my selfe with the crucifixe. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 57 Every creature living should fence it self against outward violence. 1593 *SILKES 3 Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 75 Where's Captaine Margaret, to fence you now? 1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 16 By the continual practise of nations . . the right of Primogeniture . . is fenced, supported and defended. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* ii. iii. (1840) 119 Fencing his former villanies by committing new ones. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 378 Another of those Ministries . . is to fence . . its Peace. 1692 *tr. Alton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 460 We may fence ourselves against the latter [open enemies]. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* II. 160 Fence every gate with valiant-hearted men. 1884 *TENNYSOON Becket* 143 He fenced his royal promise with an if.

† 3. *trans.* To equip for defence. *Obs.*

1599 *HAKLUVT Voy.* II. 131 A ship . . well fenced with munitions.

† 4. *intr.* To set up a defence against; to provide protection against. *Obs.*

1766 *TEMPLE Let. to Sir E. Dearing* Wks. 1731 II. 357, I made use of this Circumstance to fence against this Resolution of the States. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1692) 149 Feathers very thick set upon their Breasts . . to fence against the cold of the water. 1702 *A. CHARLETT in Pepys's Diary* VI. 246 The relapse of which I must fence against. 1709 *SWIFT Adv. Relig.* Wks. (1778) II. 82 The common prudence of mankind . . is in no sort able to fence against them. 1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* I. Ded. Epist., I live in a constant endeavour to fence against the infirmities of ill health.

5. *trans.* To keep out, ward off, repell. Said both of persons and things. Also to fence off, out. Often with mixture of sense 6. *arch.*

1502 *GREENE Poems, Shepherd's Ode* 66 A cloak of grey The fenc'd the rain. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. ix. 14 The Bosphorus was too narrow a ditch . . to fence the Pagans out of West Christendome. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* viii. (1652) 285 They fenced off thy worth with a shield. 1710 *C. FIENNES Diary* (1888) 130 These high banks are made to . . fence out y^e water. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 327 They had . . no bows to fence off the waves. 1749 *SUNSTON Schoolmistr.* 65 A russet kirtle fenc'd the nipping air. 1785 *PALEY Moral Phil.* (1818) II. 342 Government is well warranted in fencing out the whole sect from situations of trust and power. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xix, A cup of sack shall fence the cold.

6. *trans.* To surround with or as with a fence (see *FENCE* sb. 4, 5); to enclose, fortify, protect.

1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 355 They fens to fens it [Fest Croft] ham welfe at thayre awne cost. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. 466 V. Englysshe hovre . . was myghtely fensyd with wood and tryes. 1535 *COVESTER Ezek.* xxvii. 35 The . . broken downe cities, are now stronge and fensed agayne. 1583 *STANVURST Æneid* ii. (Arb.) 54 Whate forte were best lo be fenced? 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* v. 2 Hee fenced it, and gatiered

out the stones thereof. 1631 T. MAY tr. *Barclay's Mirrour of Minutes* ii. 39 The lands of priate men . . . were fenced with ditches. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. ii. 317 The roofs were flat and fenced with battlements. 1729 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) i. x. 173 Well fenced either with hedge or pale. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IV. 4 Which are all fenced with a good stone wall. 1832 LYTTON *Engene A.* i. 1. 3 The greater part of them fenced also from the unfenced road a little spot.

absol. 1892 *Midland News* 4 Mar. 6 We must fence more, and we shall be. Also absol.

fig. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 110 The Minds of the Utopians, when fenced with a Love for Learning. 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Poems, Conference*, Thy writings so well fenced in Law. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 26. 306 The Jews were . . . fenced against communion with them. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 46 Vincentius . . . takes care . . . to fence his proposition with . . . limitations. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Bks.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 77 The men themselves were . . . fenced by etiquette.

b. with *about, in, round, up*. To fence off: to keep off by a fence. Also absol.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xiv. 7 Let vs buyde vp these cities, and fence them rounde about with walles. 1611 BIBLE *Job* ix. 8 Hee hath fenced vp my way. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 100 Which makes the country people to fence in those places. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 697 On either side Acanthus. . . Fenc'd up the verdant wall. 1697 DANPIER *Voy.* i. viii. 222 These leaves are fenced round with strong Prickles about an inch long. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 3. 15 His Property is fenced about with Laws and Privileges. 1822 'B. CORNWALL' *Poems, Let. Boccaccio v.* Her dwelling was Fenced round by trees. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields of Victoria* 610 Fencing in a Claim, making a drive round the boundaries of an alluvial claim to secure the wash-dirt. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* viii. 349 It will be difficult to fence in securely on the side of Pantheism.

c. To part off by a fence or fences. In quot. fig. 1881 C. DE KAY *Vision of Nimrod* ii. 9 Nation I fenced from nation.

† d. Of a thing: To serve as a fence for. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 125 Yf it [thy dyche] be .v. fote brode [than it wolde] . . . fence it selfe & the lower hedge wyll serue.

7. *intr.* Of a horse: To leap a fence.

1884 A. WATSON in *Longm. Mag.* III. 612 What he lacks in speed is . . . compensated for by the cleverness with which he fences. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 338 1/2 Harlequin and Fast Day went to the front . . . the way they fenced was a treat to see.

8. *trans.* (Sc. Law.) a. To open the proceedings of (the Parliament or a Court of Law) by the use of a form of words forbidding persons to interrupt or obstruct the proceedings unnecessarily.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrences* (Bannatyne Club) 214 He post to William Pikis hous . . . and their fensit the Parliament. c. 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 109 The Queen . . . stayed till the Parliament was fenced. 1607 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 158 The Court should be fenced. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) i. 198 I know not if this court kept with my soul be fenced in Christ's name. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1792) i. 191 The parliament is fenced. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi. 'They wanna fence the court.'

b. To prohibit by law, edict, or proclamation. 1596 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* 6 Aug. (1876) i. 180 Bot to fens the same fra doing thairfor.

c. To point or arrest for debt.

1570 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 20 Nov. (1834) 72 For this geyr . . . quhilk was fenced in his hand be Jhone Underwood officer.

† d. Hence, To fence a band: to make a league (L. *ferire fœdus*). *Obs.* rare.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. (1822) 41 Commandis you me to fens aene band with the Fader-Patrate of Albane pepill?

9. In the Scottish Presbyterian Churches: To fence the tables: to deliver an exhortation calculated to deter unworthy persons from communicating.

1709 W. STEWART (of Pardovan) *Worship Ch. Scot.* ii. iv. 140 He fenceeth and openeth the Tables. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 406 The oburgation, or fencing the tables, was concluded. 1879 JAMESON *Scot. Dict.* s.v. *Bicker-raid*, A clergyman in fencing the tables at a sacrament, debarred all who had been guilty of [etc.]. 1882 [see DEBARRATION].

10. To close for hunting or fishing (a forest, river, etc.).

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 39 The rivers that were fenced . . . were directed to be laid open.

† 11. To keep in position by a gauge or guide. Cf. FENCE sb. 6 a. *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 90 Should you not thus Fence them . . . one piece being never so little out of its due Position, would drive the next piece more out.

12. *slang.* a. To purchase or sell with guilty knowledge (stolen goods). Also absol.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* Cij/2 To fence property [printed properly], to sell anything that is stolne. 1780 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 153 Fenced is disposing of anything stolen for a quarter of the value. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Memo.* i. xii. 141 He knew where to fence the book. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xviii. Does old Nanny fence?

b. To spend or lay out (money).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fence*, to Spend or Lay out. *Fence his Hog*, to Spend his Shilling. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Fenced (fens), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] In various senses of the vb. a. Furnished with defences, fortified. Now only in Biblical phraseology. b. Provided with a hedge or rail, railed off, enclosed. *lit.* and *fig.* Also fenced in. c. *Sc. Law.* Pounded; see FENCE v. 8 c.

c 1440 *Promp. Par.* 155 1/2 Fencyd, or defencyd, defensu, munidu, defensatus. 1535 COVERDALE *7 Judith* iii. 6 Holofemes . . . conquered all strong fenced cities. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ii. lxxv. In fenced towres bestowed is their graine.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xvii. 9 They built them high places . . . from the tower of the watchmen, to the fenced city. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) i. 207 Fenced goods that ye cannot intronit with. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 203, I might have beheld our fenced cities encompassed with armies. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 77 The fenced enclosures of a university. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* xii. 198 He speaks . . . of its villages and fenced cities.

Fenceful (fensful), a. [f. FENCE sb. + -FUL.]

Affording defence; protecting or shielding.

1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* (1858) 8 Their fenceful bucklers were The middle rounds of can' sticks. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 194 [H.C.] firms the conquest with his fenceful mound. 1751 G. WEST *Education* xlviii. High o'er his Head he held his fenceful Shield.

Fenceless (fenslēs), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. a. Without an enclosure or hedge; unenclosed, open.

1587 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonnets* (1837) 397 As plant shall proove upon the fencelesse land. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 432 Utterly to lay this vineyard waste, fencelesse, fruitlesse. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 307 These fenceless fields the sons of wealth divide. 1807 R. MELKER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 75/2 The fenceless, treeless landscape of the steppe.

b. Without a fortification; unfortified.

1740 C. PITT *Æneid* xi. 789 Before him . . . the fenceless city lay. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* iv. vi. (1878) 509 The fenceless villages of Sparta.

2. Without means of defence; defenceless.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 60 Fencelesse my brest, why stay you it to cleave? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 303 The Wall Immovable of this now fenceless world. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Love & Hon.* Wks. (1764) i. 327 On my fenceless head it's phial'd won't May fate exhaust. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xvi. O'er my friend my cloak I threw, and fenceless faced the deadly dew. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 254 The Greeks Our fenceless chiefs. . . Mowed down.

absol. 1887 *Century Mag.* July 334 Look what arms the fenceless wield, Frailest things have fraility's shield!

Hence Fencelessness, † lack of skill in fence (*obs.*); the condition of not being protected by a fence.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matth.* vii. 3 A general doctrine, not applied, is as a sword without an edge, not in itself, but to us, through our singular fencelessness. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 34 The fencelessness . . . of the free virtue lead[s] to the loving . . . order of eternal happiness.

Fencelet (fenslet), rare. [f. FENCE sb. + -LET.]

A small fence or hedge.

1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 396 1/2 A sort of second fencelet planted on the edge of the dyke.

Fencer (fensər). [f. FENCE v. + -ER.]

1. One who fences. a. One who fights, or practices fencing with a foil or sword; a swordsman.

1581 PETTIE *Guzado's Civ. Conv.* i. (1886) 37 b. A fencer, who making at his enemies head, striketh him on the legge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii. 13 As blunt as the Fencers foiles. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consu.* ii. 103 Whether of the two is the better Fencer. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 ¶ 6 The two do not thrust with the Skill of Fencers. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 39 There has been, even by good Fencers, some controversy respecting this parade. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* i. iv. You are the best fencer in the school.

† b. One who fences in public shows; a hired or professional swordsman. *Obs.*

1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. § 5 All Fencers. . . Common Players in Interludes, & minstrels, not belonging to any Baron. 1583 FLEETWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. II. 292 One Dwelles, a fenser nere Cicell howse. 1607 SHAKS. *Twel.* II. iii. iv. 307 He has bin Fencer to the Sophy. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 158 He . . . appointed certaine Ruffians and Fencers to watch her house.

† c. A gladiator. Also fencer at the sharp. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiii. 349 They had not made their wonted shewes of Fencers. 1632 LE GYVS tr. *Velleius Patere.* 225 Most magnificent shewes of fencers at the sharpe. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 137 The clamour of gamesters, the slaughter of fencers. 1693 CONGREVE *Juvenal* xi. 15 A man . . . Able for arms . . . 'Mongst common Fencers, Practices the Trade, That End debasing, for which Arms were made.

d. fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 206 A Quibbler . . . is a Fencer of Language. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 254 Here were a couple of fencers engaged in disputes.

2. *Austr.* One employed in putting up fences.

1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P. I.* 241 'Where is father?' . . . 'In the office setting with the fencers.' 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 7/1 This shuts Kanakas out from the business of . . . sawyers, splitters, fencers.

3. A horse that jumps fences. Chiefly with prefixed *adj.*, as a *good, bold*, etc. fencer.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlv. 249 Don't know that I ever rode a better fencer. 1876 *World* No. 120. 12 Few ares . . . require a bigger or bolder fencer.

4. *slang.* [see QUOTE.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queere-cole-fencer*, a Receiver and putter off [of] false Money. c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Fencer, receiver of stolen goods.

5. *Comb.*, as fencer-like *adj.*; † fencer-month = fence-month.

1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 208 Ye glory in your Fencer-like Faculties of Disputing. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Season of Beasts*, a Hart or Buck begins at the end of Fencer-Month.

Hence Fenceress [f. -ESS], a female fencer.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 93 What young face Caught Hippia thus? for which she chose disgrace, To be instuld the fenceress!

† Fenche. *Obs.* Some part of the carcass of a deer. c 1560 J. LACY *Wyl Bucke his Testament* a iiij, The fenche rostid and y^e flet, and noubels rostid.

Fencible (fensibl'), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6 fensable, 5-6 fensabil(e), 5-7 fensible, (6-ibil), 7- fencible. [Short for *defensible*, DEFENSIBLE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a person: Capable of making defence; fit and liable to be called on for defensive military service. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3296 For we have herinne Syxty thousand men fensable. c 1475 *Raif Colzear* 329 One thousand . . . of fensabil men. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 47 All other men commadit for to tak. . . That fensabil war. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk.* (1842) 519 The toune of Aberdeen was charged, that all fensible persons appear in their arms. 1693 E. HALLIEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 601 The whole Force this City can raise of Fencible Men, as the Scotch call them, is about 9000. 1756 *Ibid.* XLIX. 880 There can be no increase at all of our fencible men. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv. Where is the roll of fencible men liable to do suit and service to the Halidome? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. iv. Let fencible men . . . keep watch and ward.

2. Of arms and armour: Capable of being used for defence. *Sc.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 87 The soldouris caist . . . from thame thaire pickis . . . and uthers weaponis fensable. 1585 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 20 (Jam.) To consider . . . euery nychtbour quhay he fensabil geir & vappynnis.

3. Of a fortress, town, etc.: Capable of being defended; strong, well-fortified.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 10 No fort so fensible . . . But that continuall battery will rive. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 132 A roade . . . made very fensible with strong walls. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 299 Houses, being Walled and fensible against the Arabs. a 1682 SIR J. TURNER *Allem, Battle of Preston*, Baillie had . . . lodged the foot . . . among very fencible enclosures. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix. This old tower of thine is fencible enough.

b. *transf.* of a building: That is in good repair. 1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 13 Pat the foresaid Thomas make hys pryve fensible als it awe to be.

4. Such as will serve as a fence or enclosure.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 84 All fences . . . must be left . . . in a fencible condition.

5. The sb. used *attrib.*: Belonging to the corps called *Fencibles*.

1795 *Hist. Enrope in Ann. Reg.* (1796) 50/2 The expences accompanying the fencible cavalry. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurv. Desp.* II. 642 To station the fencible battalion at Surat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 4 Officers of Fencible and Militia Regiments rank together.

B. sb. A soldier liable only for defensive service at home. Also, *land-, river-, sea-fencible*.

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 279 A military hero, whom the tactics of the day denominate a fencible. 1803 G. ROSE *Darling* (1860) II. 57 Captain Essington, commanding the Sea Fencibles at Dover. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fin.* 12 The river fencibles were stationed close to the entrance. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlv. 'A' the sea fencibles, and the land fencibles are our fit. 1827 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) i. 305 Captain in the Perthshire Fencibles. 1839 J. STEVENSON *Justiciary Garland* 75 A fencible I'll guard at home.

† Fencibly, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. *adj.* + -LY.] So as to be capable of being defended.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. ccix. 250 A square toure thick walled, and fensably furnished for the warre.

Fencing (fensɪŋ), nbl. sb. [f. FENCE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. FENCE.

1. The action or art of using the sword scientifically as a weapon of offence or defence; the practice of this art with a blunted sword, foil, or stick.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xviii. (1887) 79 Concerning fencing, or skill how to handle the weapon. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 185 Fencing is warre without anger. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Martin Scrib.* vii. in *Pope's Wks.* (1741) II. 26 These . . . could no more be learned alone than Fencing or Cudgel-playing. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* i. iv. Fencing is an accomplishment in which Gerald is very nearly my equal.

fig. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 62 'Pray you, without any more virginal fencing. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* II. 33 After long fencing push'd against a wall, Your salvo comes, that he's not there at all. 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1854) II. 9 There is skillful fencing even in your talk. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 117 A piece of diplomatic fencing.

¶ In wider sense: (see quot.)

1692 O. WALKER *Hist. Illustr.* 158 Fencing, Pugilatus, was fighting with Fists.

2. The action of protecting, or of setting up a defence against (evil). † Also quasi-*concr.* Means of defence (*obs.*).

1489 CAXTON *Feytes of A.* i. x. 27 In sawtyng or fensyng of a fortresse a sylngis is good. a 1661 FURR *Worthies* (1840) I. ii. 4 Providence having given men hands . . . all clothing and fencing is . . . bestowed upon him. 1668 CUTPERFER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. i. 88 The more noble parts require great fencing. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvii. 308 The fencing against the pains and infirmities under which he laboured occupied a great part of his time.

3. The action of putting up fences or enclosing with a fence or protection; also fencing in.

1628 BR. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1634 II. 311 All this provision . . . Fencing, Stoning, Planting, were wanting without a con- . . . tinnall over-sight. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 274 I went on with my . . . planting and fencing. 1817-8 CORBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 107 Fencing . . . presses itself upon the attention of the . . . Farmer. 1892 LOCKWOOD *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Fencing In.—The enclosure of machinery. . . Fencing is compulsory.

b. *concr.* An enclosure or railing; fences collectively; sometimes preceded by some qualifying word, as *rail-, stone-, wire-fencing*. Also the materials of fences for farms (U.S.).

c1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 44 Let [him]... shewe... an orchard... without... some safe inclosing or fencing. 1857 *Ruskin Elem. Drawing* 326 A decayed fragment or two of fencing fill the gaps in the bank. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XII. 190/1 For... Sussex, where... the fencing for the most part [is] what is called cramped.

4. The action of leaping a fence.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 203 With our first fox we had some very severe fencing. 1861 *White-Melville Mkt. Harbrough* 275 When hounds run best pace, horses have not wind for extraordinary exertions in the matter of fencing.

5. *Sc.* The opening of a Parliament or Court of Justice with the prescribed formula denouncing penalties against disturbers. Cf. *FENCE* v. 8.

1708 *Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4464/4 Our Proclamation to be... read in Open Court immediately after Fencing thereof. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 232 That ye... be present at the said Justice-court, before the down-sitting and fencing thereof.

6. *slang.* The action or habit of receiving or dealing in stolen goods.

1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* I. 235 Their 'fencing'... does not extend to any plate. 1880 *Standard* 12 Apr. 5/2 Receiving stolen property, or 'fencing'... is largely practised in London.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* (sense 1), as *fencing-foils*, *grace*, *hall*, *master*, *match*, *school*, *skill*, etc.; (sense 3), as *fencing-branch*, *wire*; also, *fencing-cully*, a receiver and storer of stolen goods; *fencing-gauge* (see quot.); *fencing-ken* or *repository*, a storing place for stolen goods; *fencing-machine*, a machine for shaping, fitting and finishing posts, rails, etc. for fences (*Cent. Dict.*); *fencing-nail* (see quot.).

1669 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* (1681) 101 The Black-Thorn [etc.]... yield a very good 'Fencing-branch. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 'Fencing Cully, a Broker, or Receiver of Stolen goods. 1829 *Lytton Devereux* II. i. A table was covered with books, a couple of 'fencing-foils... and... letters. 1874 *Knigh Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 'Fencing-gage, an implement to space and bold boards against a post while nailing them. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 206 This is the right 'Fencing grace... tap for tap, and so part faire. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 434 Our common 'fencing-halls, and places of publick exercises. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 'Fencing-ken, the Magazine... where Stolen goods are secured. 1648 L. D. *Herbert Life* (1870) 34 The good 'fencing-masters... present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars. 1779 *Sheridan Critic* II. ii. As smart as his in a 'fencing-match. 1874 *Knigh Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 'Fencing-nail, a heavy nail of its class adapted for fastening on fencing-boards. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 209 A convenient 'fencing repository. 1837 *Nabbes Microcosm* I. I was bred up in Mars his 'Fencing-schools. 1712 *Budget Spect.* No. 539 F. Like him who comes into a fencing-school to pick a quarrel.

Fend (fend), *sb. Sc. and dial.* [f. next vb.]

1. A shift or effort which one makes for oneself. *To make a fend*: to make a venture.

1724 *Borrevouston Mous* in *Ramsay Evergreen* I. 144 Scho maid an easy Fen. 1794 *Burns Tan Glen* II. I'm thinking, wi sic a brow fallow, In poorth it I might mak a fen'. 1810 *Tannahill Poems* (1846) 25, I think, through life I'll make a canny fen', Wi hurcheon Nancy. 1824 *Scott St. Roman's* xx. Out I wad be, and out John Bowler gat me, but wi' nae sma fight and fend. 1855 *Robinson Whitty Gloss.*, 'They make a good fend for a living'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, 'He disn't seem to mak a bit o' fend'.

2. Activity in making shifts for oneself, energy.

1788 *Marshall Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Fend*, activity, management, assiduity, prowess. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.*

3. Provisions, fare.

1804 *Tarras Poems* 54 Naesumptuous fend, but hamely food.

4. *Naut.* = *FENDER*, *Obs.*

1658 *Phillips*, *Fends*, things hung over a Ships side to keep another Ship from rubbing against it.

5. *Comb.*, as *fend-bolt* (*Naut.*) = *FENDER* 2 b; *fend-full* a. *Sc.*, full of shifts or expedients.

1678 *Phillips*, *Fenders*, pieces of old Cables [etc.]... hung over a Ships side... called also 'Fend-bolts. 1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fend* or *Fender Bolts*, made with long and thick heads, struck into the outermost bends or wales of a ship, to save her sides from hurts and bruises. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 321 Else yere grov'n less 'fendfou than I ever saw ye.

Fend (fend), *v.* Also 4-6 *fende*, (4 *fenden*), 7-8 *Sc.*, 9 *dial. fain, fen*. [Shortened from *DEFEND*.]

1. *trans.* = *DEFEND* v. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 2885 (Cott.) Almus... fendes his saul fra be fend. c1330 R. *Brunne Chron.* (1810) 195 He com right son, Normundie to fend. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 46 He... fendede him fro foule vuelles. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 If pat we kunne fende him fro a fevere. c1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 615 Wallace in fire a burly band can draw... To fend his men with his deyr worthi hand. 1503 *Dunbar Thistle & Rose* 133 And said, 'In feild go furth and fend the laif'. 1568 *Fulwell Like Will to Like* in *Hazl. Dodley* III. 322 Fend your heads, sirs, for I will to it more once. 1647 H. *More Song of Soul* I. xxvii. O heavenly Salems sons! you fend the right. 1774 *Ferguson Poems* (1789) II. 32 My trees... Shall fend ye frae ilk blast o' wind. 1845 W. E. *Frye Tr. Oehlensch.* Gods 83, I only sought my realm to fend by wizard spell and mystic song. 1863 *Emerson Boston Hymn* 16 Freedom... shall... fend you with his wing.

b. *refl. and intr.* for *refl.*

c1330 R. *Brunne Chron.* (1810) 216 Po bat per puruiance of Oxenford not held, With scheld & with lance fend him in be feild. c1400 *Destr. Tray* 1042 The freike with a fauchon fendit hym well. 1753 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 106 How he suld fend from furie and thair fend. 1724 R. *Falconer* *Tor.* (1769) 101 What will come, will come,

and there's no fending against it. 1837 R. *Nicoll Poems* (1842) 17 To fend against the winter cauld The heather we will pu'. 1804 *Sir J. K. James Tasso* (1805) II. xiv. xxiv. An agent prompt to fend and to attack. 1865 S. *Evans Bro. Fabian* 49 Goodman true, wouldest fend thyself From witchcraft and midnight elf?

2. *intr.* To fend and prove: to argue, wrangle.

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 17 Thus, with fending & proving, with plucking & tugging. c1698 *Locke Cond. Underst.* xxxi. Being able to fend and prove with them. 1702 *VANBRUGH* *False Friend* I. Instead of fending and proving with his mistress, he should come to... a-parrying and thrusting with you. 1721 *STRYVE Eccl. Mem.* II. xxviii. 478 That delighted not in fending and proving. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Fending and Proving*, arguing and defending. 1877 N. W. *Line Gloss.*, After fendin' an' provin' about summat.

3. To ward or keep off, turn aside, keep out or at a distance. Also, to fend back.

c1572 *GASCOIGNE Fruites Warre* (1831) 217 So might we... fend our foes with blowes of English blade. 1607 *DYDEN Virg.* III. 466 With Fern beneath, to fend the bitter Cold. 1712 MRS. *CENTLIVRE Perplexed Lovers* I. i. You shall not want a friend to fend that blow! 1787 *BURNS Holy Fair* 73 Here stands a shed to fend the show'rs. 1804 *TARRAS Poems* 22 To... fend the heat o' simmer blinler. 1823 *CRAIB Technol. Dict.*, 'Fend the boat', prevent it striking against anything. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea II. § 143 Warm water... in contact with a cold non-conducting cushion of cold water to fend it from the bottom. 1876 *BLACKMORE Cripps* II. (1877) 12 Fending the twigs from her eyes and bonnet. 1877 *KINGLAKE Crimean* VI. vi. 364 It enabled him to fend back the masses confronting him.

b. *esp.* with *off*.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1031 Par a cite he assailes... Bot wees wistly with-in be wallis ascendid, Freschly fendid of & fersly with-stude. c1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* IV. i. in *Hazl. Dodley* II. 364 To fend and keep him off awhile, until his rage be out. 1669 *PENN No Cross* xxi. § 23 Do you think that Words will fend off the Blows of Eternal Vengeance? 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxxvii. 'Ye had aye a good roof over your head to fend off the weather.' 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xlii. (1880) 127 Catch hold of the long boat-hook, and fend her [the boat] off. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambezi* xxiv. 481 A spoonful in hot water... to fend off a chill and fever.

absol. 13. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1191 Pay fest & pay fende of, & fylter togeder. 1864 E. *SARGENT Peculiar* III. 125 The man of nerve looks boldly at the danger and fends off accordingly.

4. *intr.* To make an effort, strive or try to do something; to make a shift; to take precautions against. *Sc. and dial.*

15. in *Sibbald Chron. Scot. Poetry* II. 46 Few for fallett now may fend. c1680 [F. SEMPLE] *Banishin. Poverty* in *Watson Collect.* I. 13 Then I knew no way how to fen. 1712 MRS. *CENTLIVRE Perplexed Lovers* IV. We must fend against that. 1788 *MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Fend*, to strive as for a livelihood. 1794 *BURNS Game is the day*, Semple-fol maun fecht and fen. 1850 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* (ed. 4) I. 45 I'd make a shift, and fend indoor and out, to give you more liberty. 1865 E. *WAUGH Lanc. Songs*, God bless him that fends for his livin', An' bouds up his yed through it o'!

b. *To fend for*: to make shift for, look after, provide for. So in *to fend for oneself*. Chiefly *dial.* or *collog.*

1629 *JACKSON Treat. Div. Essence* II. Wks. 1673 II. 139 They do not... direct their brood in their motions, but leave them to fend for themselves. 1660 H. *MORE Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 24 They are such as... fend for themselves as well as they may. 1785 *HUTTON Brann New Wark* 468 When the awner will not fend for his sell. 1877 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, I ha twa bairns to fend for. 1838 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xx. 'Ane wad hae carried me through the world, and friended me, and fended for me.' 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* 94 'Lads as could fend for their sens.'

c. = *FARE* v. 1 7. *dial.*

1781 *HUTTON Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *How fend you*, how fare you? 1790 MRS. *WHEELER Westmid. Dial.* (1821) 113 I'd kna haw they fend all. 1794 *BURNS Carle of Kellburn Braes* II. He mei wi' the devil; says, 'How do you fen?' 1872 *BLACK AD. Phacton* 23 'How fen te, Jack? gaily!'

5. *trans.* = *To fend for* (4 b). Hence, to provide sustenance for, support, maintain. Chiefly *Sc. and dial.*

1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 223 Fend thyself, I will hold my grips of thee no longer. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words*, To fend; to shift for. 1774 *FERGUSON Poems*, *Rising of Session* 18 Hain'd muter hauds the mill at ease And fends the Miller. 1879 *BURNS Death of Maitle* 32 Gie them guid coo-milk their fill, Till they be fit to fend themselves. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* v. 'They are puirly armed, and warse fended wi' victual'.

6. To forbid. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. *FEN* v.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 9, I fend, Godes forbot, that ever thou thrife. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Ee fain un vrum gwaiv pun eez graevn.

Hence *Fend'd pbl. a.*, *Fending pbl. a.*

1867 *EMERSON May-Day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 This Oreads' fended Paradise. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Fending* = *industrious*.

Fend(e, obs. form of FIEND.

Fendable (fendä'b'l), *a. dial.* Also *fendible*. [f. *FEND* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of fending or shifting for oneself.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 18 *Fendable*, one that can shift for himself. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, 'A brave fendable body in a family', a famous household manager. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'She's a gay fendable body'.

Fender (fendär), *obs. exc. dial.*

1. = *DEFENDER*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1389 Pe fendere of grece. c1440 *Proup. Paro.* 155 Fendowre, or fendowdre. 1672 *Four*

for a Penny 3 He [a Pawnbroker] is... the Common Fender of all Bulkers and Shoplifts in the Town. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.*, *Fender*, a defender in all senses.

2. Something that serves to fend or keep off something else. a. in gen. sense.

1615 E. S. *Britains Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 627 Fenders or long poles. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 247 'This bone constitutes a fin, or fender. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iv. 322 Protected with the shield or arrow fender. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 29 July. The coal bunkers... in a state of repletion are the best kind of 'fenders' for the protection of the boilers from shot and shell. 1882 *BUCKLAND Notes & Jottings* 159 The loose feathers of the neck forming a fender to the shoulder of the wing. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVIII. 468 The fenders... the tiaras of the chaperones.

b. *Naut.* A piece of old cable, or other yielding material, hung over a vessel's side to preserve it from chafing or collision with a wharf or with other vessels. Also (see quot. 1850).

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 They serve for lunkers, fenders and braded plackets for breasts of defence. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Fenders are peeces of old Hawkers called Lunkes hung over the ship sides to keep them from brusing. 1821 A. *FISHER Jrnl. Arctic Reg.* 34 We were obliged to put fenders of junk over the ship's side to prevent her from being damaged by the ice. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 *Fenders*, two pieces of oak plank fayed edgewise, perpendicularly, against the top-sides abreast the main hatchway, to prevent the sides of the ship from being rubbed by the hoisting of anything on board. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Shippers & Sh.* 212 A sailor slipped a cork fender over the side.

c. A large piece of timber placed as a guard in front of any structure, esp. a pier, dock-wall, etc. Also *fender-pile* (see 7).

1739 *LABELYE Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 19 The Use of these Fenders... was to secure the Works from the Approach of Barges. 1838 *SIMMS Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* II. 7 The wing walls... of the lock are defended by detached guards or fenders of timber. 1856 in *BREES Terms Archit.* etc. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/6 The wheel of his van struck a fender immediately outside some hoarding.

d. In various other technical uses (see quotes.). 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Fender*, an attachment to a cultivator-plow to keep clouds from rolling on to the young corn. [Also.] A rub-plate on the bed of a wagon or carriage to take the rub of the wheel when the vehicle is turning short. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Fender*, a screen against a carriage or car-stop to keep dirt or mud from being thrown upon it by the wheels. A fender board.

e. See quot. Cf. *FENCE* 4 c.

1894 M. GRANT in *Cent. Mag.* XLVII. 352/2 The double fenders or brow-antlers [of the moose] do the most damage.

3. A metal frame placed in front of a fire to keep falling coals from rolling out into the room.

1688 *MIEGE Fr. Dict.*, *Fender*. 1730 *SWIFT Jrnl. to Stella* 24 Dec. Only a mouse within the fender to warm himself. 1765 *LAYARD in Phil. Trans.* LVI. 17 An iron fender. 1834 MRS. *CARLYLE Lett.* I. 12 She actually borrowed one of the brass fenders. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xxx. Sitting with our feet on the fender.

b. A fire-guard. ? *U.S.*

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

c. *Building*. 'A dwarf wall in the basement of a house, built up to carry the front hearth of a fireplace' (Gwilt).

4. A sluice-gate. Sometimes applied to the whole sluice.

1847 C. G. *ADDISON Law of Contracts* II. i. § i. (1883) 248 A sliding fender used to prevent the escape of water from a mill-stream. 1868 *Law Reports* Q. Bench Div. III. 289 In that part of the dam... is placed a fender or set of fenders. 1884 *Daily News* 23 July 5/2 The paddler of a canoe got sucked under a fender into a swift stream.

5. A device made of rushes, leaves, or plaited paper, with which seals were sometimes encircled to secure them from injury.

1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 399 'Feeders' of this kind have been found attached to seals as early as 1380. 1891 J. P. *EARWAKER in Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 29 Feb. 255 The seal is... protected by a twisted rush fender.

6. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1682 J. *COLLINS Salt & Fishery* 14 [Crude sea-salt is] carried in wicker Baskets or Fenders to Brine Wells.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fender-maker*; *fender-beam*, (a) (see quot. 1874); (b) = *fender-stop*; *fender-board* (see quot. 1884 in sense 2 d); *fender-bolt* *Naut.*, (a) (see quot. 1867), (b) a bolt by which a fender is attached to a ship, etc.; *fender-pile* = *FENDER* sb. 2 c; *fender-post* (see quot.); *fender-stool*, a kind of long footstool usually placed close to the fender; *fender-stop* (see quot.).

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Fender-beam* I. The horizontal beam into which the posts of a saw-mill gate are framed at top. 2 The inclined advance piece of an ice-breaker. 3 A beam suspended over a vessel's side to ward off ice and preserve the planking and sheathing of the vessel. 1678 A. *LITTLETON Lat. Diet.* s.v., **Fender-bolts*. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Gb. *Fender-bolts*... driven into the wales, stem, or sides of... small vessels... to defend their timber-work. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fender Bolts*. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 2/5 The season has been a busy one for 'fender and fire-iron makers. 1739 *LABELYE Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 36 The 'Fender-piles which guarded the North-point of this Pier. 1793 *SEATON Edystone L.* § 224 Fixing the Fender Piles on the east side of the rock. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fender-piles*. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Fender-post*, one of the guiding stanchions of a saw-gate. 1870 *MISS BROUGHTON Red as Rose* I. 260 Let me put you down in the raffle for a 'fender-stool. 1856 *BREES Terms Archit.* etc., **Fender Stop*, the beams fixed at the

extremity of a line of rails. . . to stop the carriages and prevent their running off.

Fender (fendər), *v.* [f. prec. sh.] To provide with a fender or fenders.

Mod. (techn.). Specifications for fendering the river banks.

Fenderless (fendərləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Having no fender.

1878 *Daily News* 2 Jan. The fenderless grate. 1880 *Ibid.* 15 Oct., House after house . . . fenderless, without fire-irons.

Fendillate (fendil'it), *v.* *Min. rare.* [f. F. *fendill-er* (dim. of *fendire*); -L. *fendire* to split] + -ATE.] *trans.* To crack with many small fissures. Hence **Fendillated** *ppl. a.*; **Fendilla'tion**, fendillated condition.

1853 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 168 This rock is much fendillated. *Ibid.* III. xxxii. 401 Fendillated crystals of pyroxene and mesotep. *Ibid.* 402 These, by their fendillation and open crevices, seem to establish that permanent communication between the surface of the soil and the interior of the globe.

Fending (fend'ing), *abl. sb.* [f. FEND *v.* + -ING 1.] 1. The action of the *vb.* FEND; an instance of this; *esp.* in *fending and proving* (cf. FEND *v.* 2).

1853 Rich *Phylotom. & Emelia* (1835) 31 After greave fending and prouing had in the matter. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. iii. § 9 Much fending, and proving there was betwixt them. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 P 2 The whole discipline of fending and proving. 1771 *Contemplative Man* ii. 10 There's no fending against Wind and Water. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 407 With fendings and prouings of personal slanders.

2. *Sc. Provision.*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi. 'That has stouth and routh, and fire and fending, and meat and clath.'

Fend-off (fend'off), *sb.* [f. FEND *v.* + OFF.] The action of fending off; hence *concr.* something that fends off. Also *attrib.*

1830 *Examiner* 177/2 A Committee . . . is the fend-off to importunity, and the contrivance for obtaining time. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, *Fend off bob*, a beam hinged at one end and having a free reciprocating motion fixed at a bend in a shaft. . . to guide the pump rods passing round the bend. 1880 *Antim. & Down Gloss.*, *Fend off post*, a post set in the ground to protect an object from injury by carts, etc., coming in contact with it.

Fendy, *a. dial.* [f. FEND *v.* + -Y 1.] (See *quots.*)

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ.* *Sc. Dial.* 101 *Fendy*. Dexteros at finding out expedients. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xviii. Alice . . . he said, was both canny and fendy. 1851 *Cumbril. Gloss.*, *Fendy*, thrifty, managing. 1863 J. BROWN *Howa Subs.* (1882) 90 A fendy wife. 1870 DR. BARBER *Forness Folk* 32 She's a gay fendy, lile body.

Fene, *obs. form* of FEIGN.

† Fenerate, *v. Obs.* -o [f. L. *fanerāt*-*ppl.* stem of *faner-āre*, f. *faner-* var. of *fanor-*, *fanus* interest: see -ATE.] *trans.* To lend on interest.

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Fenerate*, to put money to usury.

† Feneration, *Obs.* [ad. L. *fanerātion-em*, n. of action f. *fanerāre*: see FENERATE *v.*] The action or practice of lending on interest; usury.

1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man v.* (1603) 549 True love . . . hath respect only to his friends necessity, without merchandize or feneration. 1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* iv. iii. Giving to the poor is feneration to God: the greater bank, the more interest. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 120 What vices therein it [the hare] figured; that is . . . feneration or usury from its fecundity. 1721 in BAILEY. 1798 H. T. COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest of Hindu Law* (1801) I. 7 Feneration at the rate of an eightieth part by the month.

b. Interest on money lent. In some *mod. Dicts.*

Feneratious, *a. Obs.* -o [f. L. *fanerāti-cus* (f. *fanerāre*) + -OUS.] 'Taken or given to usury, or pertaining thereto' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

† Fenerator, *Obs. rare* -1. [a. L. *fanerātor*, agent-n. f. *fanerāre*: see FENERATE and -OR.] A money-lender, usurer.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seynys* (Roxb.) 158 Two detours quoth cryst to oon fenerator Were whylom Symund in a cuntre.

Feneratorial, *a. rare* -1. [f. L. *fanerātorius* (f. *fanerātor*) + -AL.] Pertaining to usury.

1793 J. BERESFORD in *Looker-on* No. 79 The magic of the feneratorial rod was not wanting for the purposes of converting his watches into wealth.

Fenestella (fenestel'ä), [a. L. *fenestella*, dim. of *fenestra* window.]

1. *Arch. a.* A small window-like niche in the wall on the south side of the altar, containing the piscina and often the credence.

1797 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVII. ii. 649 A fenestella in the South wall of the chancel. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Asholme* 226 The fenestella, or small niche, contained a vessel, basin, or piscina, for washing the hands. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 56 A fenestella with Credence-shelf.

b. A small window.

1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Eccles.* 57 The dwarf-wall is pierced by a broad fenestella with a trefoiled head. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 183/4 *Fenestella*, a little window.

2. *Zool.* (See *quots.*)

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. (1867) 188 The species [of Lower Silurian Zoophytes] with a net-like form, *Fenestella* and *Retepora*. *Ibid.* x. (1867) 217 The beautiful little cup-shaped *Fenestella* of the Wenlock limestone. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Fenestella*, a polypoon; known by many fossil remains in Devonian limestones and other rocks.

Fenestellid (fenestel'id), *Palæont.* [f. L. *fenestell-a* + -ID.] One of the *Fenestellide*, a family of palæozoic polypzoans.

1832 *Athenæum* 24 June 1798/3 A new Spiral *Fenestellid* from the Upper Silurian Beds of Ohio.

† Fenester, *Obs. Forms:* 3-5 *fenestre*, 6 *fenester*. [a. OF. *fenestre* (Fr. *fenêtre*): -L. *fenestra*: see next.] A window.

1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 229/337 Po cam þare-in a fuyri arewe at a fenestre a-non. a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 114 in E. E. P. (1862) 159 All þe fenestres þat þef of glasse. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 13 Then was faith in a fenestre and cryde. a 1400 in Eng. Gilds (1870) 362 By leue of þe baylyues . . . nyme þe dores & þe fenestres. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 370/4 Thyse three fenestres or wyndowes betokene clerly the fader the sone and the holy ghost. 1510-20 *Compl. too late married* (1862) 7 Breke I dyd dores and fenestres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 169 Cleir fenestaris of glas. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 605 In the Fenestres and wyndowes were images resembling men of warre.

|| **Fenestra** (fines'trā). Pl. *fenestræ*. [L. *fenestra* window, f. root of Gr. *phaivw* to show.] A small hole or transparent spot resembling a hole.

1. *Anat.* A small hole or opening in a bone, etc.; *esp.* applied to the two openings on the inner wall of the tympanum of the ear, *fenestra ovalis*, *rotunda* (see *quot.* 1884).

1844 HOBLIN *Dict. Med. Terms* 121/1 *Fenestra ovalis* and *rotunda* . . . the oval and round apertures of the internal ear. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 33 The alisphenoids, form the anterior half of the fenestra ovalis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* An interorbital fenestra. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Int.* *Anim.* vii. 400 An oval fenestra, covered only by a thin and transparent portion of the integument. 1884 BARR *Dis. Ear* iii. 1 260 The fenestra ovalis or opening into the vestibule and the fenestra rotunda or opening into the cochlea. The fenestra ovalis is in the upper and back part of the inner wall, at the bottom of a recess. The fenestra rotunda . . . is also situated at the bottom of a recess in the bone.

2. *Zool.* (See *quot.*)

1881 VINES in *Nature* No. 620. 463 *Fenestræ* . . . openings [in the zoarium], connected by the general substance of the zoarium.

3. *Bot.* See *quot.* Also 'an opening through a membrane' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* ii. 459 The part at which the seed has separated from the ovary is indicated by a small mark or scar, called *fenestra*.

† Fenestral, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *fenestralle*, 6 *fenestrell*. [a. OF. *fenestral*, f. *fenestre*: see FENERATE.] A window-frame or lattice, often fitted with cloth or paper as a substitute for crystal or glass; a window. Rarely of the filling in of the frame: A window-pane.

1201 *Accts. Exors. Q. Eleanor in House. Exps.* (Roxb.) 135 Pro canabo ad fenestralles . . . iij d. 1399 *Ment. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 129 Et in j parva serura emp. pro j fenestral infra capellam Beate Marie, 24 d. 1430 *Lyoc. Chron.* Tray ii. xi. All the windowes and eche fenestral Wrought were of beryle & of cleare crystall. 1430 - *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 To telle what shuld hire baggyes been, Whoos fenestralle were hard to glase. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 242 Paper or lyn clothe straked a crosse with losyngz: make fenestralis in stede of glazen wyndowes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1387 The fenestral, Glistryng and glistryng and gloriously glazid. 1530 PALSGR. 219/2 Fenestral, chassis de toile, ou de paupier. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. l. 33 The windows were usually fitted with . . . lattices or fenestrals.

transf. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* ii. xlii. (1869) 92 Thou shuldest not weene that the soule haue neede of these eyen . . . For bifore and bihynde, with oute bodelych fenestralle, he seeth his gostlich good.

Fenestral (fines'tral), *a.* [ad. L. *fenestral-is*, f. *fenestra*; see FENERATE.]

1. Of or pertaining to a window.

1674-81 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 699 Collections of monumental and fenestral inscriptions. 1696-9 BP. W. NICHOLSON *Eng. Hist. Lib.* ii. 145 Anth. Wood Collected the . . . Fenestral Inscriptions. . . in the County of Oxford. 1776 R. GRAVES *Enghrosyne* i. iv. On almost every occasion of human life. Fenestral, Parietal, and what not.

2. *Anat. and Surg.* 'Having small openings like windows' (Wagstaffe). *Fenestral bandage*, 'a bandage, compress, or plaster with small perforations or openings to facilitate discharge' (Dunglison). Cf. FENERATE *v.*

3. *Biol. a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fenestra. b. Furnished with fenestra.

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 156 Pseudopodia that project through the fenestral apertures.

Fenestrate (fines'trät), *a.* [ad. L. *fenesträt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *fenesträre*, f. FENERATE.]

1. Having small perforations or openings like a window. Chiefly *Bot. and Zool.*

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 21 The . . . phragma has a slit in its centre, and is said to be *fenestrate*. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 514 Parietes fenestrate. 1860 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 555 The replum . . . sometimes exhibits perforations, becoming fenestrate. 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 132 The sporidia in *Hysterium* proper are . . . sometimes fenestrate.

2. *Entom.* = FENERATED 3.

1842 in BRANDE.

Fenesträte (fines'trät), *v. rare.* [f. L. *fenesträt*-*ppl.* stem of *fenesträre* (f. FENERATE); see -ATE.] *trans.* To furnish (a bandage) with small holes or openings.

1887 *Lancet* 24 Sept. 604/1 Harelip strapping . . . is fenestrated, and cut into strips.

Fenestrated (fines'trät'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *fenesträt-us* (see prec.) + -ED 1.]

1. *Arch.* Furnished with windows.

1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 183/4 *Asylar* and fenestrated ought. . . to be merely convertible terms; but as they are not [etc.]. In *mod. Dicts.*

2. In scientific use: Pierced with a hole or with holes; perforated. *'Fenestrated membrane'* (*Anat.*): that form of the elastic tissue of the middle or contractile coat of the arteries, in which it presents a homogeneous membrane the meshes of which appear as simple perforations' (Hohlyn, 1868).

1849-52 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1370/1 Fenestrated membrane. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 156 The shells [of Polycystina] are siliceous . . . Their walls beautifully fenestrated with large angular or circular perforations. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 476 The coracoid . . . is not unfrequently fenestrated. 1886 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise of Marchesa II.* 188 Fleshy, fenestrated leaves.

3. *Entom.* Having transparent spots.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 301 The male *Locustæ* have a fenestrated ocellus.

Fenestration (fenest'atr'jon), [n. of action f. L. *fenesträre*: see FENERATE *v.*]

1. The arrangement of windows in a building.

1846 *Civ. Eng. & Archit. Jnrl.* IX. 293 The fenestration of Soane's building was praiseworthy. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 159, I see no difference of principle in the fenestration of the Early French and the Early English Pointed styles.

2. *Anat.* The process of becoming perforated; the formation of small holes. b. The condition of being fenestrated or perforated.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 150 Reduced by extreme fenestration to mere series of filaments. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 329 Fenestration—denoting that a solid structure has dissolved itself at one spot or more, so as to give rise to an aperture perforating it.

† Fenestrelle, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *fenestrelle*, dim. of *fenestre*: see FENERATE.] A small window.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 534 A toure with plaine and whitened walls, And fenestrelles iiiii. *Ibid.* 545 In every fenestrell [sic MS.; printed -tell].

Fenestriform (fines'trif'orm), *a. rare* -1. [f. L. *fenestra* window + (-1)FORM.] Window-shaped.

1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 359 The most westernly [bay] . . . carries outside fenestriform panelling.

Fenestrule (fines'trul'), *Zool.* [ad. L. *fenestrule*, dim. of *FENESTRA*.] (See *quot.* 1881.)

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 196 The branches of the cœcium unite with one another in such a manner as to form ovate interspaces or 'fenestrules'. 1881 *Nature* 15 Sept. 463/1 Fenestrules.—The square, oblong, or partially rounded openings in the zoarium—connected by non-cylindrical dissepiments—of *Fenestella*, *Polypora*, and species allied to these.

† Fenfield man, *Obs.* (See *quot.*)

1630 RISPON *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 There are certain tenants dwelling in and about the moor, which are called *Fenfield Men*, in ancient times *Fengfield*, and these be the king's special tenants, pay him yearly rent . . . They may winter in the . . . forest so much cattle as they can keep, so that it be by day.

† Feng, *sb. Obs.* Also 3 *south. dial. veng.* [OE. *feng* str. masc. = OFris. *feng*, *Eng.* *fengr*.: -Oute. **fango-z*, f. root of **fanhan*, OE. *fōn*: see FANG *v.*] a. = FANG sb. 1. b. = FANG sb. 2.

1715 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Lett eower stale and eower reafac for his per nan feng on. 1205 LAV. 1773 Swa heo ferdan to heora scipa mid allen heora uenge. *Ibid.* 8610 We scullen . . . 3emen þes fehtes & nawiht þes fenges. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1285 At eche fenge Thiū fallst mid thine ahene swenge.

Fengite: see PHENGITE.

Fen-hood, *uncounted*. Fens collectively.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 324 A place enclosed in fenhood.

Fenian (fē'nian), *sb. and a.* [f. OIr. *fēne* 'one of the names of the ancient population of Ireland' (Windisch), confused in modern times with *flam* fem. collect., the name of a body of warriors who are said to have been the defenders of Ireland in the time of Finn and other legendary Irish kings.]

a. sb.

1. (See *quot.* 1879.) *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxx. [A pretended translation from Ossian] Do you compare your psalms To the tales of the bare-armed Fenians? 1861 E. O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials Anc. Ir. Hist.* 302 Goll Mac Morna, the great chief of the Connacht Fenians. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 751 According to popular tradition the Fians, or Fenians were mercenary tribes acting as a permanent military force for the support of the Ard Rí, or king of Eire.

2. One of an organization or 'brotherhood' formed among the Irish in the United States of America for promoting and assisting revolutionary movements, and for the overthrow of the English government in Ireland.

1864 *Leeds Mercury* 11 Mar. The men known under the general name of Fenians . . . are regarded with no friendly eye by the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland and America. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Mar. 240 Rebels [of late called Fenians]. 1880 M. CARPENT *Own Times* IV. liii. 139 Several Fenians were taken and shot.

b. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the Fenians (FENIAN sb. 1).

1861 E. O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials Anc. Ir. Hist.* 299 The Fenian Poems, many of which are attributed to Ossian.

and Fergus. 1862 W. F. SKENE in *Bk. of Lismore* Intro. 80 Districts in which the Fenians enter most largely into the topography of the Highlands.

2. Of or pertaining to the Fenians (*sb.* 2) or to Fenianism. *Fenian Brotherhood* (see quot. 1890.). 1865 *Ann. Reg.* 172 The new conspiracy commonly known by the name of 'Fenian'. *Ibid.* 175 A. secret society called the Fenian Brotherhood. 1870 C. L. NORTON *Polit. Americans* 43 As generally understood in America, the 'Fenian Brotherhood' is a league pledged to the liberation of Ireland.

Fenianism (fē'nianiz'm). [*f.* prec. + -ISM.] The principles, purposes and methods of the Fenians. 1866 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1329 The revival of Fenianism is as formidable as its outbreak. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 131 The...invisible omnipresence of Fenianism. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* IV. liii. 147 Their deaths did not discourage the spirit of Fenianism.

† **Feniculaceous**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [*f.* L. *feniculum* fennel + -ACEOUS.] Resembling fennel. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 240 Wilde Parsnip... its stalk and muscary being feniculaceous.

Fenix, obs. form of PHOENIX.
† **Fenk**, *v.* Obs. In 4 fenke, venko. [*ad.* OF. *venere* (mod. F. *vaincre*) = L. *vincere*.] *trans.* To vanquish; conquer. Also *absol.*

c 1320 *Seiyn Sag.* (W.) 2024 Overcomen, venkud, and bitrad. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 323 Philip fenkes in fyght. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 339 Haddest þou fenked þe fon... þat in þi flech dwellen.

Fenks (fēnks), *pl.* Also *finks*. The fibrous parts of the blubber of a whale, which contain the oil; the refuse of the blubber when melted. Also in *Comb.*, as *fenk(s)-back*: see quot.

1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 399 A 'fenk-back' or depository for the refuse of the blubber. *Ibid.* II. 434 The fenks... form an excellent manure. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Covers, Whale Fishery* 232 The men... stir the blubber with poles... to prevent the fenks from sticking to the sides. 1896 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Finks*.

† **Fen-lich**, *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *fenlic*, *f. FEN sb. 1* + -lic, -ly; the mod. form would be **fenly*.] Fenny, dirty, marshy, miry. Hence *Fenliche adv.*, filthily.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 45 *Paluster*, fenlic. c 1000 *St. Guthlac* (1848) 22 Betwux þa fenlican gewirde þæs widgillan westenes, þæt he an ongan eardian. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Hwo se nule ide muchele fulde uenliche uallen. c 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 202 Ich ham wið hore horie fenliche ifuled.

Fen-like, *a.* Resembling a fen, marshy. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 225 b, Altogether frogglylike and fenlyke. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Fennie, fen-like, *murescens, paluster*.

Fen-man. An inhabitant of the fens.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 491 Givij that is, as some interpret it, Fen-men or Fen-dwellers. 1612 CORRA s.v. *Boef*, As our fenne-men [say], rather catch a ducke than feed an Oxe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 660 The Fen-men who take the Sewers must be kept. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. 254 Stares... do great damage to the fen men by roosting on the reeds. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 644 The fenmen... were, a century later, known as the Slodgers, or Fen-Slodgers. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel. 19 After the snow would come the fenman's yearly holiday.

† **Fenne**, obs. rare-1. ? A dragon. 1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* vi. 25 And that the water Fenne the golden spoyld did keepe.

† **Fennec** (fē'nek). *Zool.* Also *fennio*. [Arab. *fenek*, a name vaguely applied to various furbearing animals.] The name of an animal (*Canis serda*) found in Africa, resembling a small fox, but having very long ears.

1790 BRUCE *Trav.* V. 135 After leaving Algiers I met with another fennec at Tunis. 1848 CRAIG, *Fennia*. c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 264 Various species of foxes and fox-like animals, among which we may notice the fennec. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist. V.* 412 The Fennec is a pretty little animal, ranging over a large part of Africa.

Fennel (fē'nēl). Forms: 1 *finuzl*, *finule*, *fenol*, *finol*, 3, 5 *fenylle*, (4 *fyne*), 5, 7 *fenil*, 6 *foenall*, 4-7 *fenel* (1 *e*, 6-7 *fennell*, 7- *fennel*). See also FINKLE. [OE. *finuzl*, *finule* wk. fem., *fenol*, *finul* masc., *ad.* popular L. *feniculum*, *fenochum* (substituted for class. L. *feniculum*, dim. of *fenum* hay); from the same form come OF. *fenoil* (mod. F. *fenouil*), Pr. *fenollh*, It. *finocchio*, Sp. *hinojo*.]

1. A fragrant perennial umbellifer (*Feniculum vulgare*) having yellow flowers, cultivated chiefly for its use in sauces eaten with salmon, etc.

a 700 *Æthel Gloss.* 451 *Finiculus*, finuzl. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülker 322 *Feniculum*, fenol. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 44 The fenyl ant the fille. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 129 His herbe. 'The vertuous fenel. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv b, Wassh the flesh... in y^e Juice of fenell. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1539) 41 a, Wyne... wherein the rootes of persely or fenel be steiped. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Foenell, Feniculum. 1662 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 180 There's Fennell for you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 581 A savorie odour... more pleas'd my sense Than smell of sweetest Fenel. 1732 *ANONYMOUS Rules of Diet* 260 Fennel... contains a subtil Spice. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 234 With aspen boughs, and flowers and fennel gay. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 291 Garnish with fennel and parsley. 1842-6 LONGF. *Goblet of Life* v. The fennel with its yellow flowers. 1879... *Phedipides* 82 This herbage I bear—Fennel, never it beide.

b. With qualifying words indicating different species; *esp.* **Indian Fennel**, *Feniculum Panmorium*, an annual variety of *F. vulgare* employed in India in curries and for medicinal purposes. **Sweet Fennel**, *Feniculum dulce* or *officinale*, grown in kitchen-gardens for the sake of its leaves.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garten*. xvi. (1813) 267 Sweet fennel is an annual, cultivated for its seeds in medicine. 1811 A. T. THOMPSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 34 The root of... the common fennel, and the seed of... the sweet fennel, are official.

2. Popularly applied to plants resembling the preceding, as **Dog or Dog's Fennel**, *Anthemist Cotula*; **Hog's Fennel**, *Pucedanum officinale*; **Horse Fennel**, *Seseli Hippomarathrum*; **Sea Fennel**, *Crithmum maritimum*; **Sow Fennel** = **Hog's F.**; **Water Fennel**, *Callitriche verna*.

1523 PIERRE *Husb.* § 20 Doggefennel. in the comynge vp is lyke fenell, and beareth many white floures. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 73 f The dog Fennel hath small deep dark leaves. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 7 Another kind of Fennel... bears the Name of Sea-Fennel. 1863 *Prior Plant.-u.* (1879) 77 Dog's Fennel.

b. **Fennel-flower**, a herb of the genus *Nigella*. Also with distinguishing epithets, as *Common*, *Spanish*, *Small*, *Wild Fennel-flower*.

1863 *Prior Plant.-u.* (1879) 77 Fennel-Flower, from its fennel-like finely divided leaves. 1868 HEREMAN *Paxton's Bot. Dict.* 392 f The species of Fennel-flower are curious and ornamental.

c. **Fennel-giant** (*Ferula communis*), a plant of the genus *Ferula*; also with distinguishing epithets, as *Broad-leaved*, *Furrowed*, *Knotted*, etc. = **Giant-fennel**.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxix. 269 The seconde kinde is called... wilde Fenell, and great Fenell: and of some Fenell Giant. 1591 SYLVESTER *Dr. Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27 f The Hearb Sagapan [*side note* Fenelyant] serves the slowe Asse for meat. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 70 A Ferula, or Fennel-giant, as some term it. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 237 It [Ferula] is so lofty and large a plant as to have acquired the name of Fennel Giant. 1848 in CRAIG.

3. As an emblem of flattery.

1584 LVLV *Sappho* II. iv, Fancy is a worme, that feedeth first upon fenell. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 2 Womans weeds, fennel I mean for flatterers. 1634 *Phyala Lachrymarum* (Nares), Nor fennel-finkle bring for flattery.

4. *altit.* and *Comb.*, as *fennel-plant*, *-root*, *-seed*, *-stalk*; *fennel-like*, *-rubbed* adjs.; also † *fennel apple*, the name of a variety of apple; *fennel oil*, 'the oil of common fennel containing anethol and a terpene' (Watts); *fennel water*, a spirituous liquor prepared from fennel seed, = FENOUILLETTE. 1664 ÆVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 225 Apples... *Fennel Apple. 1721 in BAILEY. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 65 Blooming 'fennel-plants And giant lilies tossing to and fro. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeet.* (1851) 288 To see clearer then any *fennel rub'd Smeet. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 28 *Finol sæd... gnid to duste. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 156, I haue... A Ferping-worþ of Fenel-seed for þis Fastynge dayes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 528 Take Earth made with Marjoram... bruised, or stamped, and set in it Fennel-Seed. 1691 *Rare Creation* I. 75 You can by no Culture... extend a *Fennel Stalk to the stature and bigness of an Oak. 1787 A. COOPER *Distiller* II. v. (1760) 126 Simple Waters now commonly made are... Cinnamon-water, *Fennel-water, etc. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 76 f The fruits... are used for the preparation of oil of fennel and fennel water.

Fenner (fē'ner). *rare*. [*f.* FEN sb. 1 + -ER.] = FEN-MAN.

1844 [see FEN sb. 1] 5).
† **Fennilich**, *a.* Obs. [*f.* FENNY + -lich, -ly 1.] Dirty, filthy, miry.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Fule ant fenniliche i fleschliche fulthen. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Into fulde fenniliche akasteð se monie.

† **Fennin**, *fenny*. Obs. [Corruption of Ger. *pfennig* (vulg.) English names for the German coin *pfennig*, now worth about a tenth of a penny.

1612 CORVAT *Creditus* 465 Tinnie money called fennies. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 61 In most of the king of Prussia's dominions, the moneys are expressed by crowns... grosses, and fennies.

Fennish (fē'nish), *a.* [*f.* FEN sb. 1 + -ISH.] 1. = FENNY a. 1.

1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 27 f land it selfe is... called... fennish, where the water is... continues. 1602 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 54 To turne... ground into firme ground. 1661 LOWELL *Hist. Am.* 145 In Fennish and watery places. 1727 in BAILEY.

2. Belonging to or produced from... Also of a bird: Inhabiting the fen.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Ausu.* iii. § 30. 378 f... fenish waters in a whole Country. 1600 *Maid.* 11. in Bullen O. Pt. I. 120 Where fennish foggies... do abound. 1661 LOWELL *Hist. Am.* 145 f... 4 Titmouse, great fennish. 1851 *College Life* III. 411 f... 3 Symonds fell a victim to the fennish male.

3. Savouring of the fen; muddy. 1651 J. CHILDFREY *Brit. Bacon* 88 The S... were made to feed Pikes and Tenches fat, and to sc... from their muddy Fennish taste.

Fenny (fē'ni), *a.* 1 [OE. *fenig*, *f. fenn FEN.*] 1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, fen; boggy, swampy.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülker 147 *Uliginosus ager*, fennig æcer. c 1240 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II. 22 The fenny field it is not forto plowe. c 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 12 Right vncleene it was and as a mayrce dunge

with water. 1553 *Eden Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 19 They are... engendered... in fennie & marrish groundes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 162 Large Fenny wholmes Marshes. 1712 *Sterle Spect.* No. 466 f 4 They journey through the fenny Moors. 1805 *Luccock Nat. Wood* 136 Almost the only animal of the kind known through the fenny district. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* vi. (1824) 192 Muddy rivers, with their fenny shores, tenanted by hideous alligators.

2. Inhabiting, growing, or produced in a fen. Now only of plants.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurge.* II. ix. 42 He must abstaine also from maryshe fyshes and fennie, and drye... oysters. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 128 A fenny goose. 1597 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) 1. 343 Fennie bote, broome, turf, etc.]... will be good merchandise euen in the cite of London. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 12 Fillet of a Fenny Snake, in the Cauldron boyle and bake. 1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1608) 705 Dragons... fenny, and living in the marshes. c 1629 LAYTON *Synop Plea Ep. Ded.*, Fenny. Bitters in their hollowe canne make a terrible noise. 1660 LOWELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Mm.* 181 They are a fenny fowl. a 1721 *Prior Solomon* I. 324 In the troubl'd stream and Fenny Brake. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 80 Winding through palmy fern, and rushes fenny. 1822 *Hoan Lycus*, like a long silver rivulet under The long fenny grass.

† 3. Muddy, dirty. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's P.* xiii. 74 Gif sio [hond]... bið... fenneguz. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1113 þæt þou be man fenny, & al to marled in myre... þou may schyne þurȝ schryfte. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 50 Vayn ianglyng þat is in fenny wittes. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xiv. (1718) 118 What fenny trash maintains the smoth'ring fires Of his desires!

4. *Comb.*, *fenny-seated a.*, situated in a fen; † *fenny-stones*, a kind of Orchis.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun.* Mon. 58 That famous fenny-seated Monastery. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. cv. 174 Of Fennie stones. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Fenny-stones*, a plant somewhat of the nature and kind of the Cynos Orchis or Dog-stones. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Fenny-stones*.

Fenny, *a.* 2 Obs. cxc. dial. Also 1 *fyne*, 8 *vinny*. [OE. *fyneig*, *f. fyne*, FEN sb. 2 mould. Cf. FINEW.] Spoiled with damp, mouldy, musty.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* ix. 5 Finie hiafas. 1577 *Tusser Hush.* xxxv. (1878) 83 More fennie the laier the better his lute, more apt to beare hops when it crumbles like dust. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 65 Fenny cheese, mouldy cheese, Kent. 1736 LEWIS *Thanes Gloss.*, Fenny, rotten, mouldy cheese 'vinny cheese'. c 1860 *Keith's dial.*, 'This bread is fenny mām, all through lying in that damp place.'

Fennyche, obs. form of PHOENIX.

Feno(c)chio, obs. f. FINOCHIO, sweet fennel.

Fenoe, *Fenoe*, var. of FINEW, FINEWED, Obs.

† **Fenory**. Obs. rare-1. [*f.* L. *fenor*, *fenus* interest + -y 3.] Interest of money.

1572 T. WILSON *Usurye* 85 b, Usurye or fenorye is a gayne demanded aboue y^e principal.

† **Fenouil**. [in F. *fenouillet*, *f. fenouil FENNEL*] = *Fennel apple*; see FENNEL 4.

1664 ÆVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Apples... John Apples, Robillard, Red Fenouil.

† **Fenouillette**. Also 8 *fenouillet* (a. [a. F. *fenouillette*, *f. fenouil FENNEL*] Fennel water.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4280 f French Wines, most Claret, Prunes, Brandy, and Fenouillette. 1715 *Dr. Swift's Real Diary* 5 (D). He's a silly fellow. Went home to take some fenouillet I was so sick of him. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1772) 282, 1. found a scent of Fenouillette.

Fenow (e, -ed, var. of FINEW, FINEWED, Obs.

Fensabill, -bly, obs. f. FENSIBLE, FENSIBLY.

† **Fensive**, *a.* Obs. [Shortened form of DEFENSIVE.] = DEFENSIVE.

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Fensive service. 1595 BARNFIELD *Sonn.* i, Skin, the bodies fensive wall. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* 15 The Trojans... seeke to retire into their fenitive towne. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, *Esther* (1717) 157 The Hills His fenitive Bulwarks are.

† **Fensure**. Obs. Also 6 *feanser*. [*f.* *fen*, obs. f. FENCE v. 4 + -URE.] A fence.

1552 HULOET, Fence or fensure, wallum. a 1700 *Lord of Lorn in Roxb. Ball.* (1874) II. 352 The Lady is a handing gone over fensure that is so high.

Fent (fēnt), *sb.* Also 5 *vent*, 5-7 *fente*, 7 *fenth*.

[*ad.* Fr. *fente*, *f. fendre* = L. *findere* to split.]

1. A short slit or opening in a robe, *esp.* the opening at the throat, usually closed by a brooch, trimmed with fur, etc. Also a packet or packet-hole. Now chiefly *dial.*

c 1430 *Syr Gen.* (Roxb.) 5941 The stroke vndre the fent. Quently al a-side it came. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156 Fente of a clothe, *fibulatorium*. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 55 Flours fair furred on euerie fent. 1459 *Wardour Sir T. Fastolf in Archæologia* XXI. 253, i jacket of red felwet, the ventis bounde with red lether. a 1500 *Assembly of Ladies*, The collar and the vent... With great peyles were couched al after one worching. 1502 *Privy Purv. Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 69 Item for a nayle of sacrent for fentes for the same gowne iiiiij. 1530 *Palscon* 219 f Fent of a gowne, *fente*. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *La fente d'une chemise*, the fent of a shirt. 1652 *URQUHART Fent Wks.* (1834) 241 A cloth of gold petticoat, in the anterior fente whereof was an asteriskish ouch. 1814 *Law Case* (Jam.) He put his hand... into the fent of her petticoat.

2. † a. A crack in the skin (*obs.*); b. (see quot. 1776); c. an opening or rift in the ground.

1597 LOWE *Chirurge.* (1634) 188 Cliffs or Fenths in the Fares or Nose. 1776 DA CUNTA *Conch.* 242 The fent (Rima) is the opening of the Shell on the Slopes. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. li. 244 A ravine, or rather a deep fent in the soil.

3. *dial.* The binding of any part of the dress. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fent*, the binding of a woman's dress.

4. A remnant (of cloth). 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fents*, remnants of cloth in varieties. 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico-Printing* 312 If a fent mordanted for black and purple be dipped in hot caustic soda, it will [etc.]. 1865 B. BRERLEY *Irkdale* 1. 156 A couple of fents of his own weaving.

5. *attrib.*, (sense 4) as *fent-dealer*, *-merchant*. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/3 Mr. M... started in business as a fent and general merchant. 1892 SIMMONS *Trade Dict. Sup.*, *Fent-Dealer*, a piece broker, a retailer of remnants of cloth.

† *Fent*, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* = 1. [*f.* *prec. sb.*] *trans.* ? To make slits in.

1859 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 227 For fentinge tenne moryons ijs. iiijd.

Fent, *-ly*, *obs.* and *dial.* *ff.* FAINT *sb.*, FAINTLY.

Fenugreek (*fenugrīk*). Forms: 1 *fenugreum*; 4-5 *fene*, *feynrek*, (4 *feyn greke*), 6 *fene*, *feny-greke*, *fen(e)*, *fenugrek(e)*, (6 *fenc-cryck*, 7 *fenugreke*), 6-7 *feni*, *feny*, *fenu-grec(k)*, (8 *fenegry*), 7 *fenu-Greek*, 9 *fenu-greek*, 7- *fenugrek*. [*OE.* *fenugræcum*, *L.* *fenugræcum* for *fenum Græcum* Greek hay, the name given by the Romans (see quot. 1861). The *ME.* and later forms are ad. *Fr.* *fenugrece* = *Pr.* *fenugrece*, *fenugrece*.]

1. A leguminous plant (*Trigonella Fenum Græcum*) cultivated for its seeds, which are used by carriers.

1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 181 With sarum magan eft fēdo on wearme ele þa wyrt þe hatte fenugreum. 13. *Med. Receipt in Rel. Ant.* I. 51 Tak. *feyn greke*, and farse the catte. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II. 43 *feyn grek*... is to be sowe... in this Janes ende. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 50, The flour or meal of Fenekegre. 1631 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. Table Hard Words, *Fenugrek* is an Herb which hath a long slender trailing stalk. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* ix, The herb *fenugrek*, with pickles, oil, and wine, was a Roman dainty. 1851 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. II. 97 *Fenugrek*... so called by the Romans from their having adopted... the practice of cutting and drying it for fodder. 1877 ERICSEN *Surg.* I. 15 The patient should be roused by the use of vinegar or fenugrek.

2. *attrib.*, as *fenugrek-flower*, *-seed*. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. v. (1668) 41 Take... of Fenu-greek-seed one ounce. 1643 J. STEER *tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 25 A Decoction of Fenekegre or Melelot flowers. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. n. iii. 136 One dram of fenugrek seed. 1853 SOYER *Pantraph.* 144 Cook it in a saucapan with... fenugrek seed.

Fenum, *obs.* *f.* *FENUM*, *dial.* *f.* of VENOM.

Fenyece, *obs.* form of PHENIX.

† **Fenyent**, *a. Sc.* *Obs.* *rare*. [*a. OF.* *feynant*.] = FAINEANT *attrib.*

1444 *Sc. Acts* 19 Jan. (*title*), Act for the way-putting of Fenyent Fules.

Fenyhe, *-ye*, *-yie*, *obs.* *Sc.* forms of FEIGN.

Feny(ne), *obs.* form of FEIGN.

Fenysh, *obs.* form of FINISH.

Feo, *obs.* form of FEE *sb.* 1 and 2.

Feeble, *obs.* form of FEEBLE.

Feodary, **Feodatory**: see FEU-.

Feod(e), *obs.* forms of FEUD *sb.* 1 and 2.

Feoff, *var.* form of FIEF *sb.*

Feoff (*fef*), *v.* Forms: 3 *feoffen*, 3-7 *feff*, 6-7 *feoffe*, (*feoffe*, *feoffee*), 4-7 *feoff*, (9 *dial.* *feff*). *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *feoffed*; also 5-6 *feff(e)*, 7 *feoff*. See also FIEF *v.* [Early *ME.* *feoffen*, ad. *AF.* *feoffer*, *OF.* *fieuffer*, *fieffer*, *f. fiet*, *fief*: see FEE *sb.* 2, FIEF *sb.*]

1. *Law. trans.* To put in legal possession (properly confined to freehold interests in corporeal hereditaments; formerly sometimes inaccurately used of leasehold); = ENFEOFF *v.* 1. ? *Obs.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 463/33 To feoffen here children þare-wiz echon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 758 Men of religion of Normandy... He feffede here land londes. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 35 þe abbey of Rumeie he feffed richly With rentes. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Justina* 648 þe bischope gert þane a nunny make & feffit for Justinis sake. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 454 Every script and bond, By which that sche was feoffed in his land. 1415 E. E. WILLS (1882) 24 The londes rentes that 3e bun feoffed In. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. 347 He feffe þe kyrk... Wyth gret and fayre and fre Franchys. c. 1430 *How Wise Mon tairst Son* 96 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 51 For richesse take hir neuere þe more þous sche wolde þe bope feffe & ceese. 1520 *Carton's Chron.* Eng. v. 49 b/2 Whan Arthur had thus his knyghtes feoffed. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* cxlii (1878) 213 Gentrie standes, not all by landes, Nor all so feff. 1620 BR. HALL *Hov. Mar. Clergie* II. 8 Anastasius... feoffed in some Temporalities which hee would rather die than not leave to his issue.

b. To feoff (one person) to the use of (another): to invest with the legal estate, subject to an obligation to allow the use to (the other person).

Until 1535 this proceeding was very commonly resorted to to evade the burdens incident to ownership of land. The Statute of Uses passed in that year provided that in all cases of feoffment to uses the *cestui que use* should have the legal estate.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.*, c. 20 § 7 Persones feoffed or seased to thuse of them.

† c. *fig.* *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 Men gyf God þe best, þe feffe him with a ferping. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 193 Til alle his felawes were first feffed to here paine. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iii. 38 þo feffedest þou fortune with glosynge wordes. c. 1450 *Cril. of Love* 932 Nay God forþid to feffe you so with grace. c. 1460 *Towneley Hyst.* (Surtees) 125 Ye two are welte feff, sam in a stede. c. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 154 That we may be feoffed in that blessed inheritance.

d. † In wider sense: To present (a person) with anything (*obs.*). Also *dial.* (see quot. 1855).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* II. 146 And feffe false-wythes with florenes ynowe. c. 1450 *Merlin* 374 The kyng hym feffed with his right glove. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Feffed*, legally secured with a maintenance. 'He feffed his wife on so much a year.'

† 2. To confer (a heritable possession) upon. Chiefly *fig.* *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 7 God feoffeth abundance of all good thinges upon them. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxv. (1612) 169 Those Stiles... were strange, but thay Did feoffe them on the base-borne Muffie. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempt.*, O. T. x. vi. He makes his son his priest, and feoffes that sinne upon his sonne which he received from his mother. 1649 — *Cases Comm.* III. i. (1654) 169 Feoffing a supernatural vertue upon drugges.

Feoffee (*feffr*). *Law.* Forms: 5-6 *feffee*, 5 *fefee*, -i(e), 5-7 *feoffe*, 5-8 *feoffe(e)*, 7 *feoffy*, 9 *feoffee(e)*, 6- *feoffee*. [*ad. AF.* *feoffe*, *pa. pple.* of *feoffer*: see *prec.*]

1. The person to whom a freehold estate in land is conveyed by a feoffment.

1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.*, c. 5 § 17 The donees, feoffees, lessees, and devisees thereof. 1660 BOND *Sent. Reg.* 92 The Feoffee his title is only from the Feoffor. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 427 In this case... the feoffee hath an estate upon condition. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 49 The grantor is called the feoffor, the grantee the feoffee.

2. *spec. a.* (More fully *feoffee in or of trust*.) A trustee invested with a freehold estate in land. Now chiefly applied in *pl.* to certain boards of elected or nominated trustees holding land for charitable or other public purposes. Also in *Feoffee to Uses*: see *FEOFF v.* 1 b.

1275 *Stat. Westm.* I. 3 *Edw. I.*, c. 48 Et si lenfaunt seit aloingne ou destourbe par le gardein ou par le feoffee ou par autre par quel il ne puisse saisir suire. 1411 E. E. WILLS (1882) 19 Tenementes... stondeyng in feffes handes. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.*, c. 2 § 5 THORNDEN *Spec. Brit.*, M. ser. i. 22 The schole is in the disposition of sixe governors or feoffees. 1506 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1693) 19 Desmond... conveyed secretly all his lands to Feoffees of trust. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom all Trades* 145 In the gift of the Executor, Heire, or Feoffee of such Donor. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* ii. 21 As children who have lost a father, and whose fortunes by his care are left to Feoffees in trust. 1655 GONGE's *Comm. Heb.*, *Life*, He was chosen a Trustee or Feoffy. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 26 A meeting of the feoffees of the poor of our parish. 1735 H. GREGG *Wald. to Walmsley* in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1736, It taking up some time to inform the feoffees [of the school] of the contents thereof. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xii. 417 The attempt which the Puritans were... making to strengthen their party, by means of a Corporation of Feoffees to buy up impropriations.

fig. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xl. (1666) 392/1 Art thou not God's feoffee in trust to take care of their souls?

† b. (More fully *feoffee in mortgage*.) A mortgagee. *Obs.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 93 In this case... the feoffee cannot devise the corne growing upon the said lande. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 209 b, The Feoffee in mortgage.

Hence **Feoffeshipp**, the office of a feoffee.

1652 GAULE *Magastron.* 239 Whether you shall waxe rich by... offices, places, executorship, feoffeshipp, &c.

Feoffment (*feffment*). *Law.* Forms: 4-6, 9 *dial.* *feff(e)ment*, (5 *feoffe*, *feff(e)ment*), *feoffa*-*ment*, 5, 9 *dial.* *feffment*, 6-7 *feoffe*, *feoff(e)*-*ment*, 6- *feoffment*. [*a. AF.* *feoffement*; see *FEOFF v.* and *-MENT*.]

1. The action of investing a person with a fief or fee. In technical lang. applied *esp.* to the particular mode of conveyance (originally the only one used, but now almost obsolete) in which a person is invested with a freehold estate in lands by livery of seisin (at common law generally but not necessarily evidenced by a deed, which however is now required by statute).

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 Edward... salle gyue Philip þe Kyng Alle holy Gascoyn... After þe forty dayes of þar þeffement, Philip... salle gyue [etc.]. 1439 E. E. WILLS (1882) 118 By wey of graunt or feoffement. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 153 *Feffement*, *feoffamentum*. 1465 *Mazn. & Househ.* Exp. 475 Item, to go thro wyth the feffement of my lordes of Norfolk. 1531 *Dial. on Laws* Eng. I. xxi. (1638) 39 He hath the estate, may lawfully... make a feoffment thereof. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 25 *Feoffment*... is the most ancient and necessary Conveyance which is used by the Common Law. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. II. xx. 311 By the mere words of the deed the feoffment is by no means perfected. 1875 POSTE *Garis* II. *Comm.* (ed. 2) 172 The essence of a feoffment is livery of seisin.

b. *spec.* (more fully) *feoffment in, of, upon, trust*: *feoffment to use*: see *FEOFF v.* 1 b.

1489 *Plimpton Corr.* 70 A feoffment of trust indentured made by your mastership unto me. 1490 *Ibid.* 97 William Plimpton... shewed to me a copy of estate & feffment, made by my master... to certaine feoffes, to his boefe [= to his

own use] of lands... for terme of his lyfe. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 14 To whom he left his Land in Feoffment without Declaration of Wille to any use. 1552 HULOF, Feoffment of trust, *fidei committum*. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton* § 23. 165 The Jurisdiction as touching feoffments upon trust. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 58 This feoffment was judicially suppressed. Feb. 13, 1633. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 344 The practice of feoffments to uses.

c. *dial.* An endowment.

1561 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 151, I will that all suche feoffaments and annuities as I have made unto Symonde... Askwith the shall stand according to the effecte of my graunte therof made. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Feffments*, portions of property belonging to an endowment.

d. *Deed of feoffment*: The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

1545-6 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 252 Hys dede of feoffment. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iii. He... ha's caused A deed of feoffment... To be drawne vnder. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 79 By the custom of gavelkind, an infant of fifteen years may by one species of conveyance (called a deed of feoffment) convey away his lands in fee simple. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 111 The lower province was granted by two deeds of feoffment.

† 2. = 1 d. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* II. 72 Symonye and cyuile... vnfoldeth þe feffement. 14. *Plimpton Corr.* 46 My nephew... shewed to me a weyll made upon a feffment. 1679 PETTY *Pol. Anal.* (1691) 7 Forgd Feoffments.

3. The fief conferred.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 Fo [v. r.] To wil þe feffementes ald & þei granted bertille.

Feoffor, **feoffor** (*fe'for*). *Law.* Forms: 5 *feffer*, (6-*or*), -*our*(e), *feffowre*, 6 *feoffer*, -*ffour*, 7 -*ffeer*, 5- *feoffor*, 6- *feoffor*. [*ad. AF.* *feoffour*, *f. feoffer* *FEOFF v.*]

1. One who makes a feoffment to another. Rarely *Hist.* in feudal sense: One who invests another with a fief.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 153 *Fefowre*, *feoffatus*. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III, c. 1 The Sellers, Feoffors, Donors, or Grantees. 1594 WEST and PL. *Symbol. Chancery* § 37 The feoffor... may reenter and have hys land again. 1673 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 133 A good Liurey of seisin if the other enter in the feoffors life time. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. II. xx. 311 Unless the feoffor... hath given it a longer continuance. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 6 The first feoffor or the lord of the most ancient fee has a better right. 1888 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* III. 41 Can a feoffor dispose of a fief without the written consent of his feodary?

† 2. Formerly often misused for *FEOFFEE*.

1426 E. E. WILLS (1882) 71, I praye my fellows þat þay wolde enteffe Philippe Dene on .viij. marces of rente. 1535 J. ARWELL in *Wells Wills* (1800) 82 My feoffors of all my lands in Bromfiede. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 91 Hee is a bayliffe, steward, and Feoffor in trust.

† **Feoffydye**. *Obs.* = Feoffment in trust (Anglo-L. *feoffamentum fidei*; ? abbreviated *feoff. fidei*).

1544-5 J. MERE *Let. in Abp. Parker's Chr.* (Parker Soc.) 18, I would most heartily desire you... to know who receiveth the feoffydye of West Walton in Marshlands.

Feoh, *obs.* form of FEE *sb.* 1

Feole, variant form of FELE *a.* and *adv.*

Feon, **Feond**, *obs.* forms of PHEON, FIEND.

Feood, *obs.* form of FEUD *sb.* 1

† **Fer**, *v.* App. meaningless: see context of quot.

1599, of which the phrase in 1611 is prob. an echo. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. iv. 29 Boy. He says his Name is M. Fer. *Pist. M. Fer.* Ile fer him, and fike him, and ferret him. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* II. i. i., could haue ferd and ferkt y'away a wench As soon as care a man a lue.

Fer, *obs.* form of FAR; *FEAR sb.*; *FIRE*.

Fera, see FERRA.

Feracious (*fērē'fəs*), *a.* [*f. L.* *ferāci-*, *ferāx* (*f. ferre* to bear) + *-ous*.] Bearing abundantly; fruitful, prolific.

1637 POCKINGTON *Allure Chr.* 148 This feracious and pregnant Plebiscite. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 303 Which being very feracious would surrept all aliment from their wheat. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* II. 363 Like an oak, Nurs'd on feracious Algidum. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 139 A world so feracious, teeming with endless results.

Feracity (*fērē'siti*), *rare*. [*ad. L.* *ferācitatē*-em, noun of quality *f. ferāx*: see *prec.* and *-ACITY*.] The quality of being feracious; fruitfulness, productiveness. † Of a person: The profit he makes. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* XII. 68 [The olive] wagged with wynde of feracitee. 1448 MS. *Records Grocers Company*, *Fayncmille Copy* 292 That eny seche brocour... shulde be contributory to the werkes of the place. Every Brocour after his feracitee. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Thythes* 124 The earth, cursed... into a... natural fertility of briars and thorns. 1793 BEAUMONT *Novel* Sc. IV. I. § 3. 57 Such writers, instead of brute, would say fragile, instead of fruitfulness, feracity. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langrath* III. 290 The lack of feracity arising from the lower orders becoming desiccated.

Feral (*fī-rāl*), *a.* 1 [*ad. L.* *ferāl-is* or of pertaining to funeral rites or to the dead.]

1. Of a deadly nature; deadly, fatal.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* I. i. II. xi. (1651) 30 Thence come... vicious habits... feral diseases. 1652 GAULE *Magastron.* 323 Caesar himselfe had noted, that the Ides of March would be feral to him. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 298 The feral tempter... stalks noiseless round him.

b. *Astrol.* (See *quots.*)

The astrologers identified this with *Feral a.* 1647 LULLY *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 89 *Feral Signs* are ♏ [Leo] and last part of ♏ [Sagittarius]. *Ibid.* clvi. 648 § 3 in [Leo] and last part of ♏ [Sagittarius], argues death by Distraction. the seventh in feral signs, argues death by Distraction. 1658-1706 PHILLIPS, *Feral Signs* are Leo and the last part

pleisant. 1483 — *G. de la Tour Mij*, To wyne 38b
ouches or fermaylles. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* ii. 38b
One fermaulx lozengie. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* iv. xv.

1660) 344 He beareth... on a chief... as many fermailles or buckles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 304/2 Buckles are called Fermails or Fermails. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1054 494/2 A Charact Fermail of the fourteenth century. 1877 L. JEWITT *Halfpence*. Eng. Antiq. 126. A circular object... intended for a mirror, or for a circular brooch or fermail.

Fermance, var. of FIRMANCE.

† **Ferme**. Cant. Obs. A hole.

1620 DEKKER *Villanies Discovered* xvii. Pij. A short staffe... having in the Nab or head of it, a Ferme (that is to say a hole). 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii. 308 *Ferme*, Hole, Cave, or hiding place. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Ferment, var. of FERMAMENT, Obs.

Ferment (fèr'ment), sb. Also 6 fermente, 7 firment. [a. Fr. *ferment*, ad. L. *fermentum*, f. root of *fervere* to boil.]

1. orig. Leaven or yeast. Hence gen. an agent which causes fermentation (see FERMANTATION 1).

Modern chemists recognize two classes of ferments: *organized ferments*, which are living vegetable organisms, as the yeast plant and other microscopic fungi; and *unorganized or chemical ferments*, which are certain compounds of organic origin, as *diastase*, *pepsin*, etc.

1620 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 524 Use this ferment For musty brede. 1693 ROBINSON in *Kay & Corr.* (1848) 138 The venom... may chiefly consist in a subtle acid ferment. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* ii. 59 He taught the nations the use of ferment. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 198 Hence he concludes, that albumen... is the true ferment. 1871 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) i. v. 138 Pasteur... proved the real 'ferments'... to be organised beings.

Fig. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. 267 The... ferment of all... Religious actions, is Wisdom. 1690 LOCKE *Coat. ii.* xlii. (Rildg.) 224 This hypothesis lays a ferment for frequent rebellion. 1722 WATSON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 173 Gentle ferments working in our breasts. 1777 TYNDALE in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 215 A ferment long confined to individuals, but which may... become the leaven of the race.

† b. *spec.* in Alchemy (cf. FERMANTATION 1 b); sometimes applied to the 'philosopher's stone'.

Also in cosmological speculations (see quot. 1677). 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. (1652) 175 Ferment which Leven we call. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. ii. The red ferment Has done his office. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 884 By Ferments be means the aforesaid Principles, (or Seminal sparks hidden in matter) actually put into motion, and by the variety of that motion producing the variety of bodies. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 193 Those Shells arise de novo, not barely from the Plastic power of the Earth... but from certain Seminal Ferments brought thither.

2. = FERMANTATION 1.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* l. vii. 28 The more strong the wine shal be, the more sharpe the ferment of the vineger. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* ii. 75 He through the Mass a mighty Ferment spread. 1707 KLOVE *Physic. Pulse Watch* 208 Abating the Ferment and Quantity of Humors. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Quinquina*, Stopping the Ferment of Intermitting Fevers. 1744 BERKELEY *Stris* § 121 The first ferment of new wine.

3. fig. Agitation, excitement, tumult; = FERMANTATION 2.

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* l. 33 The Ecclesiastical Rigours here were in the highest ferment. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* 140 Several Factions from this first Ferment, Work up to Foam, and threat the Government. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 88 The minister... attempted to allay the general ferment. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 240 A ferment of sister feelings. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 20 The foreign embassies were all in a ferment.

Ferment (fèr'ment), v. [a. F. *fermenter*, ad. L. *fermentare*, f. *fermentum* leaven: see prec. sb.]

1. intr. Of material substances (in early use primarily of dough or saccharine fluids): To undergo the action of a ferment; to sniffer fermentation; to 'work'. (The precise meaning has varied with that of the sb. FERMENT, FERMANTATION.)

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxviii. (1499) 644 Soure dough byghte fermentum, for it makyth paast ferment and maketh it also arye (*exacerescit de fervere paast pastum*). 1663 CHURLEY *Verses To Royal Society* iv. All their joyce did Ferment into a... refreshing Wine. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 120 Flies swarming about any piece of flesh that does begin a little to ferment. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 436 The tainted Blood... Begins to boyl, and thro the Bones ferment. 1709 CURRIE in *Husb. & Gard.* 66 These mineral Substances... ferment, rise up in Vapours and Steams. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 As it approaches more and more towards nature [smaller iron] it adheres less; and when the tools come clear up out of the mass, he judges it to be fermented enough (cf. FERMANTATION 1 d). 1873 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 6 Duing which has fermented. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 370 The blue precipitate... is removed into a copper boiler till it assumes the appearance of effervescing, or till it ferments. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 290 We allow bread to ferment.

b. fig. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 619 My griefs... ferment and rage. 1771 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 3 July. These reflections fermented in my mind. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxvii. 686 Fanaticism fermented in anarchy. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1885) i. 1. 65 The northern counties were fermenting in a half-suppressed rebellion. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* ii. 10 His mind was doubtless fermenting with projects.

2. trans. To subject to fermentation; to cause fermentation in.

1672 J. GREW *Anat. Roots* ii. § 18 (1682) 83 The Sap... is fermented therein. 1815 J. SMITH *Am. and Am. Sc.* & Art. ii. 52 Liquors are fermented for the use of the table. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* i. 372 The yeast, made use of in the process of fermenting the dough. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* i. 272 There was as much moisture as was necessary to ferment the straw.

Fig. 1759 R. HURD *Dial.* i. *Sincerity in Commerce* 29

Fanaticism... fermented with the leaven of earthly avarice. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 459/1 His vast... curiosity fermenting his immense book-knowledge.

3. trans. and fig. To work up into a ferment or agitation; to excite, stir up.

1667 DEWY *Chr. Piety* ix. § 5 When bitter zeal was once fermented. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 93 Ye vigorous swains, while youth ferments your blood. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation*, Ferce winds... with their furious breath ferment the deep. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x. Ladies who are endeavouring to ferment themselves into hysterics. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Intro. (1857) 25 A mere contemplative enthusiasm... fermented into life and form. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The Christianity which fermented Europe.

b. To exacerbate; to foment, inflame.

1660 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) i. 306 Findings... the same disputes... fermented... against the merchants. 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Satire* Wks. 1730 1-28 He fermented the passions of the vicious. 1764 FORT *Mayor of G. ii.* Wks. 1799 i. 186 To... ferment a difference between husband and wife. 1868 *Times* 21 Jan., To shew him fermenting the Garibaldian movements.

Fermentable (fèr'mentà'b'l), a. [f. FERMENT v. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being fermented.

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Wine*, Fermentable Bodies. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 271 This fermentable sap portends the dry-rot. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 347 The cells which contain the saccharine and other fermentable matters. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 96 Organic fermentable liquids change very slowly.

Fig. 1732 *Hist. Littéraria* IV. 22 He proceeds to range fermentable Subjects into Classes. 1840 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 408 The... fermentable elements of French society.

2. Capable of causing fermentation. *rare.*

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 133 The fermented liquor must be separated as much as possible from the yeast or fermentable matter.

Hence **Fermentability**, the quality of being fermentable.

1788 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 85 Newman... was unwilling to admit of the fermentability of milk.

† **Fermentaceous**, a. Obs. [f. FERMENT sb. + -ACEOUS.] Having the properties of a ferment.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Vau Helmont's Oriat.* 140 Fermentaceous Odour dwells every where. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 41 Hunger is caused from fermentaceous particles.

† **Fermental**, a. Obs. [f. FERMENT sb. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a ferment or fermentation.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vii. 783 Cucumbers... may also debilitate the... fermental faculty of the stomach. 1676 NEWTON in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 389 The frame of nature may be not only then condensed by a fermental principle. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 152 Intense cold... prevents their Fruit-bearing by suspending the fermental action of the Principles.

Fermentarian (fèr'mentà'ri-an), Eccl. Hist.

[f. L. *fermentarius* (f. *fermentum*: see FERMENT sb.) + -AN.] A name applied in reproach by Latin Christians to those of the Greek church, as using fermented bread in the Eucharist. 1775 in ASI.

† **Fermentarius**, a. Obs. [f. L. *fermentarius* (f. *fermentum*: see FERMENT sb.) + -OUS.] Made of leaven; belonging to fermentation.

1666-8 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 to ASI.

† **Fermentate**, v. Obs. [f. L. *fermentat-* ppl. stem of *fermentare*, to ferment.] trans. To cause to ferment; to leaven.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Ek. Physicke* 208/2, Rye meale to be fermentated with sower leaven. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 218 A certaine paste should... bee fermentated... into the form of a man. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 105 The conditure is excellently fermentated.

Fig. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. 179 The largest part of the Lords were fermentated with an Anti-episcopal Sourness.

absol. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* in Phenix (1708) II. 394 Every confection ought to be so pure as not to admit of... any thing that may fermentate.

Hence **Fermentated** ppl.a.

1666-8 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676-1717 in COLES. 1860 in WORCESTER (citing BACON).

Fermentation (fèr'mentà'sh-n), [ad. L. *fermentatio*-em, n. of action f. *fermentare* to FERMENT.] The action or process of fermenting.

1. A process of the nature of that resulting from the operation of leaven on dough or on saccharine liquids.

The features superficially recognizable in the process in these instances are an effervescence or internal commotion, with evolution of heat, in the substance operated on, and a resulting alteration of its properties. Before the rise of modern chemistry, the term was applied to all chemical changes exhibiting these characters; in Alchemy, it was the name of an internal change supposed to be produced in metals by a 'ferment', operating after the manner of leaven. In modern science the name is restricted to a definite class of chemical changes peculiar to organic compounds, and produced in them by the stimulus of a 'ferment' (see FERMENT sb. 1); the various kinds of fermentation are distinguished by qualifying adjs. as *acetous*, *alcoholic*, *butyric*, *lactic*, *putrefactive*, etc. (see those words). In popular language the term is no longer applied to other kinds of change than those which it denotes in scientific use, but it usually conveys the notion of a sensible effervescence or 'working', which is not involved in the chemical sense.

a. in applications covered by the modern scientific sense.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiii. vii. II. 170 Some ypres to put thereunto (the juice out of mulberries) myrrhe and cyresse, setting all to fire and take their fermentation to the sun. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 26 Made by hindring and keeping the must from fermentation or working. 1728 QUINCY *Compt. Disp.* 8 The second is the inflammable Spirit of Vegetable, and what is procured by the help of Fermentation. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xiii. (1813) 170 The dung of animals... is put together for fermentation. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 110 Others contended, that chymification results from simple fermentation of the alimentary mass. 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 3 These cells are capable of producing fermentation in certain liquids.

† b. in Alchemy. Obs.

1738 CHAUCER *Cant. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 264 Oure cementynge and fermentation. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. (1652) 173 Trew Fermentacyon few Workers do understand. 1599 THYNNE *Animadu.* (1875) 32 Fermentacione ys a peculiar terme of Alchymye. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. 1, Because of your fermentation, and citation.

† c. in various other vague applications. Obs.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 9 Others impute the heat... to the fermentation of several minerals. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 30 (1682) 6 The General Cause of the growth of a... Seed, is Fermentation. 1678 *State Trials*, *Earl of Pembroke* (1810) 1347 Claret, and... small-beer... set the blood upon a fermentation. 1797 CURRIE in *Husb. & Gard.* 67 An acid salt mingles it self with an Alkali: from which Mixture results a Fermentation, and very sensible Heat. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 569 The torpid sap... in fluent dance, And lively fermentation, mounting. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* i. 65 As soon as our continents were thus delivered from the waters, the fermentations... ceased.

† d. *Iron-smelting*: see quot. Obs.

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 174 The hottest part of the mass begins to heave and swell... The workman calls this appearance fermentation.

2. fig. The state of being excited by emotion or passion; agitation, excitement, working. Sometimes (with more complete metaphor): A state of agitation tending to bring about a prurer, more wholesome, or more stable condition of things.

c 1666 J. GIBSON in Spurgeon *Trans. Dav.* cxix. 9 A young man, in the highest fermentation of his youthful lusts. 1682 EARL ANGLESEY *State Govt.* in Somers *Tracts* II. 196 Predicting... the happy, future State of our Country; and that the best Fermentation would be perfective to it. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) l. 288 The minds of men being once... put into fermentation. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rankes's Hist.* Ref. II. 162 Whether in such a state of fermentation, they would wait patiently. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 61 In the intellectual fermentation of Germany, etc.

Fermentations (fèr'mentà'sh-n), a. [f. FERMENTATION: see -OUS.] Of a disease: That is produced by some morbid principle or organism acting on the system like a ferment.

1888 *Scott. Leader* 6 Dec. 5 The vast increase they show in deaths from other 'zymotic' (or 'fermentations') diseases.

Fermentative (fèr'mentà'tiv), a. [f. L. *fermentat-* ppl. stem of *fermentare* + -IVE. Cf. Fr. *fermentatif*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fermentation; developed by fermentation.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 122 Vegetation, which is set a moving by the putrification and fermentative heat. 1693 BLANCARD *Phys. Dict.* 205/2 Some filthy and fermentative Matter. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. ii. (1760) 10 The succeeding Separation or fermentative Motion, is a very different Thing. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 350 Watching it during the continuance of the fermentative process. 1809 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 5) 20 The organic matter may... commence to undergo fermentative changes.

2. Tending to cause or undergo fermentation.

1661 CHURLEY *Brit. Bacon*. 43, I doubt whether either of them hath any thing of a fermentative power in them. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 31 (1682) 7 Beer, or any other Fermentative Liquor. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. l. 46 The fermentative Disposition of the fresh Chyle. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* ii. i. 219 The fermentative activity of yeast.

Hence **Fermentatively** adv., and **Fermentativeness**.

1684 TYSON *Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 172 (T.) The white of the egg he concluded, from its fermentativeness, to be impregnated with air. 1890 WEBSTER, *Fermentatively*.

Fermentatory (fèr'mentà'tor-i), a. [f. Lat. type **fermentatōrius*, f. *fermentare* to ferment.] = FERMENTATIVE 1.

1765 BROWNIDGE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 227 Liquors, which... by their fermentatory motion, generate more air than they can imbibe. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 302 A fermentatory process is carried on in the stomach.

Fermented (fèr'mentəd), ppl. a. [f. FERMENT v. + -ED.] Of a liquor: That has been through the process of fermentation. Of bread: Leavened.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 258 Fermented breade dipte in a spoonfull of wyne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 82 From the distillation of fermented urine... ariseth an Aqua vite. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 261 All fermented Spirits, the [stimulating] Effects of which are very sudden. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 136 The spirits distilled from different fermented liquors differ in their flavour.

Fermentescible (fèr'mentès'ib'l), a. Also (erron.) -iscible. [f. as prec. + -escible (see -ESCE and -IBLE).] a. Having the power to cause fermentation. b. Capable of being fermented.

1684 tr. *Boul's Merc. Compit.* xix. 730 Fermentescible and often bilious Humours bred of... Meat corrupted. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XXII. 198 The albumen... was so altered... without having lost its fermentescible action. 1844 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 129 To excite fermentation in a fermentescible fluid. 1865 *Reader* No. 117. 346/3 Fermentescible liquids.

Fermenting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as' prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FERMENT; also *attrib.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ix. in Ashm. (1652) 173 Fermenting in dyers' maners is don. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 13 What a fermenting-vat lies simmering and hid! 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 11. 415 Twenty gallons in each fermenting tub. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xi. 37 My... study-lamp is now fixed under a barrel to... raise a fermenting temperature.

Fermenting (fə'mentnt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That ferments; in senses of the verb.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 20 When with fermenting Juice the Vat o'erflows. 1705 ADDISON *Campaign* 108 Their Courage dwells not in a trouble'd Flood Of mounting Spirits, and fermenting Blood. 1816 J. SCOTT *V. Paris* Pref. (ed. 5) 4 The fermenting mischief burst forth. 1872 TAUNT *Map of Thames* 15 The bung flies upwards from the fermenting beer.

Fermentitious (fə'mentntiʃəs), *a.* [f. assumed L. *fermentitici-us (f. fermentum FERMENT sb.) + -OUS.] Of a fermenting or effervescent nature.

1807 A. KNOX *Let. Butterworth Rem.* (1834) 1. 67 It can deceive us by no fermentitious feeling. 1820 — *Let. H. More Rem.* (1837) III. 464 Mr. Southey... seems to take... pleasure in showing off the annoying spectacles of fermentitious religion.

Fermentive (fə'mentntiv), *a.* [f. FERMENT sb. or v. + -IVE.] Tending to produce fermentation.

1672 Phil. *Trans.* VII. 409 Seeds, which by the virtue of their fermentive Odours perform these transmutations upon Matter. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 2 Were not Diseases themselves... in a manner poisonous and Fermentive. 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 2473 The fermentive organism is... absolutely essential to the setting up of destructive rotting.

fig. 1866 *Artif. Handson.* 104 Which is as strong a leaven to puff the mind, as any thing, and no less fermentive when natural, than when artificial.

Fermerer¹, *Obs.* [f. FERMERY + -ER¹.] The superintendent of a (monastic) infirmary. Cf. ENFERMERER.

1386 CHAUCEUR *Sompn.* T. 151 So did our sextein, and our fermerere, That han ben trewe ferres fifty yere. 1483 *Cath. Augl.* 1273 A Fermerer, *infirmary.*

Fermerer², *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 fer-mor-er, 7 fer-mar-er, -or-er. [f. fermer, FARMER 2 + -ER¹.] = FARMER sb. 2 and 3.

1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref. vi.* (1632) 298 Their Factours and Fermentors. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. David* II. 43 Fermentors borne of husband men... may not fight for the libertie of their predecessors. *Ibid.* Table 79 *Fermerer*, or tenant to any man.

Fermery, farmery. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: a. 4-6 fermerie, -y(e), 4-7 fermori(e), -y(e), 5 fermario(e), 7 *Hist.* fermario, firmorio, firmary. β. 6 farmarie, -erye, -ory, 7 farmary, 6- farmery. [aphet. f. OF. *enfermerie*, ad. med. L. *infirmary*; see INFIRMARY.] = INFIRMARY; chiefly, the infirmary of a monastery.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiii. 208 If se fare so in 30wre fer-morie. 1394 P. Pl. C.rede 212 Fermery and fraitir with fele mo housses. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhood* iv. 14 (1869) 205, 1 wole lode bes with me... in to be fermerye to rexe. 1550 BALR K. *Johan* 82 Geit the to be farmerye. 1593 Rites & Mon. *Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 44 A chamber called the Dead Man's Chamber in the said Farmery. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. viii. § 62 The rehearsal... of his dying in the Farmery. 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.* *Firmarium* al. *Fermarium*, Angl. a fermarie. 1655 PULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. ii. 287 Infirmary or the fermorie. 1691 W. H. St. J. *Hope* in *Venerables Chron. de Parco Lude* Intro. 55 Out the farmery (*infirmary*), very little has been made out. *attrib.* 1490 BOWEN *Ihn.* (Nasmith 1778) 83 The fermerye chyrch continet in longitudine 34 virgas.

Fermete, var. of FIRMITY, *Obs.*

Fermillet. *Obs.* Also 6 formelet. [a. OF. *fermillet*, *fermaillet*, dim. of *fermail* FERMAIL.] An ornamental clasp, buckle, or setting.

1475 *Partenay* 1082 A formelet, of gret ualure beyng, With precious stonis gemmed that thyng. 1633 J. DONS tr. *Aristotes Hist. Septuagint* 49 Those Stones were sustayned... by Buckles and Fennillets of Gold for more firmnesse.

Fermison. *Obs.* Forms: 4 fermyson, -soun, 5 fermeson. [a. AF. *fermyson*, OF. *fermyson*, *fermyson* = L. *firmitiō-em*, n. of action f. *firmitas*, in med.L. to close (F. *fermer*).]

1. A close-time for the male deer. *attrib.*

(1248 *Foot of Fines* (Record Office), co. Stafford, Quod Hugo et heredes sui... quolibet anno possint capere in predicto parco unam damam in fermisone inter festum Sancti Martini et Purificationem Beate Marie et unum damum in pinguedine inter festum Sancte Crucis in Mayo et festum Sancte Crucis in Septembri. c. 1235 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 174 Assez par my la mesoun De treste du fermeyson (Eng. *Gloss.* taken of gres tyme.) c. 1340 *Gau.* & *Gr. Ant.* 1156 De fe lorde hade de-fende in fermysoun tyme pat per schulde no mon mene to be male dere. 121400 *Morte Arth.* 180 Flesch fluriste of fermysone.

2. A place where deer were kept.

1420 *Antours of Arth.* (Camden) i. By fermesones by crythys, and felles.

Fern, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 fyrn, 3 for(ren), (furno), 3 *Layamon* v(e)orne, 4-5 fern, (4 fern, 6 farne). Also (as *adv.* and in *Comb.*) with prefix, 1 zefyrn, 2 zefern, 3 ifurn, ivurn, ifeorn, iv(e)orn, 4 yfern. [Perh. repr. two different but synonymous formations (from different ablaut-grades of the same root). The OE. *fyrn*

with y from u, an -i stem that has passed into the -o declension, seems to be a peculiarly Eng. formation (perh. in origin a sb., as the form with prefixed ge may suggest), cognate with OS. *farn*, *forn* adv. formerly (also in *comb.* an *furnadagon* = OE. *on fyrnadagum*), OHG. *forn* (MHG. *vorn*) formerly, ON. *forn* adj. ancient (Sv. *forn*). The sense 'of last year', though not recorded before the ME. period, seems to point to an OE. **ferne*, which would correspond to OS. *farn* past (of years), OHG. *firni* old (MHG. *virne* old, *verne* adv. last year, mod. Ger. *firne* old, of last year), Goth. *fairneis* old = O Tent. **ferno*-, cognate with Lith. *pernai* adv., last year.]

A. adj.
1. Of time: Former, ancient, of old.
After 15th c. only in phrase *old fern days* or *years*; cf. 3 and FERNYEAR.

a 1000 *Riddler* lxxx. 9 (Gr.) Fyrn forð-gescaft. c. 1275 *Lay.* 24795 Julius. Pat in vorne dace bi-wan hit mid fite. c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 6356 Feorne men... Clepeth heom Agofay. a 1400 *Oleonian* 477 Hyt ys wyl fern men seyden so. 1529, 1562 [see FERNYEAR A. 1.] 1571 Br. LESLEY *Title Success.* II. 6 b, I might here fetch the fourth olde farne dayes.

2. *Fern year*: last year: see FERNYEAR.

3. *Comb.* fern-days, days of old.

a 1000 *Andreas* 715 (Gr.) Pis is se ilca elwalda god pone on fyrnadag fæderas cūdon. c. 1205 LAY. 27118 pat Merlin i farn dajen seide.

B. adv. Long ago, of old, formerly, a long time.
a. a 1000 *Guthlac* 841 (Gr.) pone bitran drync pone Eve fym Adame geaf. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 Ferem it is bat we and ure heldrene habbað ben turnd fro him. *Ibid.* 161 Hit is ferren alieien helle tūðe. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 226 It is ferre [v. fern] ago in seynt Franconys tyme. c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Sgr.* T. 248 For they han knowen it so fern. c. 1422 HOCCELEVE *Jerusalem's Wife* 199 It is ago fern syn I spak yow to Of loue.

β. c. 1000 *Wulfstan* (Napier) xviii. 104 Eah, zefyrn is, þæt þurh deofol fea þinga misfor. c. 1205 LAY. 24017 þa iurn here stoden. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 136 Heo were ifurn of prestes mupe Amansed. c. 1275 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 193 Iurn ich habbe isuned mid worke and mid worde. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3207 Wel y-ferm þai holpe oos nouȝt.

Fern (fərn), *sb.* Forms: 1 fearn, 3 south. værne, 4-7 ferne, 6-7 fearn(e), 6 *Sc.* farne, 7 fyrne, 9 dial. fearn, 7 ferron, 6- fern. [OE. *fearn* str. neut. = MDu. *væren* (Du. *varen*), OHG. *farn*, *farn* (MHG. *varn*, *varm*, mod. Ger. *farn*) neut. and masc. (not recorded in ON., but cf. Sw. dial. *fänne* = ON. **ferne*) = O Tent. **farno* = O Aryan **porno*, whence Skr. *parjā* neut., wing, feather, leaf. The primitive meaning of the word is doubtless 'feather'; for the transferred application cf. Gr. *πτερόν* feather, *πτερίς* fern.]

1. One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants constituting the N.O. *Filices*; a single plant or frond of the same; also *collect.* in *sing.*

Flowering or Royal Fern: *Osmunda regalis*; see OSMUND. **Hard fern** = *Blechnum*. **Lady-fern** = *Athyrium filix femina*. **Male fern** = *Lastrea filix-mas*. **Prickly fern** = *Polystichum aculeatum*.

For bladder, buckler, hare-foot, holly, maidenhair, tree, exc. fern, see those words.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* *Filiis*, fern. c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Eoeth.* xxiii. § 1 Ato ærest of þa þarnas & þa fyrnas & þæt fearn c. 1205 LAY. 22817, I wude i wildeerne inne hæbe & inne uætere. c. 1330 *A. & M.* 8375 No gaf he ther of nouȝt a fern. c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Sgr.* T. 247 Vit is glas nouȝt like æsschen of fern. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 307 Tenen made of black Fern. 1407 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Of Ashes of Fern. 1523 FITZHEAR. *Surv.* 61 b, Broke, gorse, fyre, broken, fern. 1621 SIR R. BOYLE in *Liamore Pap.* (1886) II. 76 He is to vse fyrmes and heath, but not wood to brew withal. 1639 T. de GRAY *Comp. Horsemans* 315 Take the root of male brake or fern. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph.* CL (1815) 259 A brown desert... that produces nothing but heath and fern. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xix. The tall fern obscured the lawn. 1844 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 201 Hidden deep in fern.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple *attrib.*, as fern-ashes, -bracken, -bush, -covert, -jaggot, -frond, -harvest, -leaf, -plant, -root, -spore, -stalk, -stem, -tuft; objective, as fern-gatherer, -grower, -thief; instrumental and parasynthetic, as fern-clad, -crowned, -fringed, -leaved, -thatched *adjs.*; similitive, as fern-like *adj.*

c. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Sgr.* T. 246 To maken of *fern asshen glas. 1745 *Beverley Beck Act* II. 2 Every quarter of fern asshen. 1807 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* II. 255 In like order of reason he might have saide it is not a *fern bush. 1880 LYLE *Euphies* (Arb.) 319 It is a bynde Goose that knoweth not a Foxe from a Fern-bush. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley *evil*, An apparently endless succession of 'fern-clad hills. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feveril* xxi, A pine overlooking the 'fern-covert. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xvii. 23 The 'fern-crown'd Flood. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 47 Heath, Brake, or *Fern Eggots. 1842 FABER *Syrian Lake* 131 The 'fern-fringed wall. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 204 Columna in 1648 compared the 'fern frond to butcher's broom. 1886 HALL *Cant. Son of Hagar* ix. xi, I'm a 'fern-gatherer. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 15 The amateur 'Ferngatherer. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* II, The 'fern-harvest was over. 1838 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iv. 602 He beareth Argent, a *Fern leaf, Vert. 1840 Mrs. NORTON *Dream* 82 *Fern-leaved Mimosa. 1650 How

Phytologia Brit. 77 *Muscus filicinus* Park. *Fernlike Mosses. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 179 In... Fern-like plants tubes are found. 1882 VINES *Shact. Bot.* 225 Bulbils from which *Fern-plants are directly developed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccli. 322 Poure peple made hem brede of *fern rotes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Fern-root* was frequently prescribed by the antients in diet-drinks, for removing obstructions. 1839 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 13, I think the mad slave, hath tasted on a *ferne-stalk, that he walkes so invisible. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 289 A number of *Fern-stems with leaves in many rows. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 29 Their *Fern-thatch Towns. 1888 *Athenæum* 21 July 1052 Some *fern thieves were captured. c. 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Poems*, *Hour of Romance*, Under the *fern-tufts.

b. Special *comb.*: fern-allies, plants of a nature allied to that of ferns; fern-bracken = BRACKEN (Britten & H.); fern-brake, (a) = prec.; (b) a thick of fern; *fern-bud; a kind of fern-fly, used by anglers; fern-chafer, a beetle (*Scarabeus* or *Amphimallia solstitialis*); fern-cup, the cup-like form of the fern just after coming through the ground; fern-fly, a fly frequenting fern; fern-gale, the Sweet Fern (*Myrica Complanata*); fern-moss, a genus of mosses, *Fissidens*; fern-oil (see quot.); *fern-sitter, a name given to the hare; fern-tree = tree-fern; fern-web, a beetle (*Scarabeus* or *Melolontha horticola*). Also FERN-OWL, -SEED, 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 1002 Groups... often spoken of... as *Fern-allies. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 352 A bath of *fernebraks for your fustie bodie. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. i, Your breech is safe enough: the wolf's a fern-brake. 1760 Walton & Cotton's *Angler* App. (1760) 121 *Fern-Bud, this fly is got on Fern. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* ix. 103 The appearance... of the 'fern-chafer. 1816 KIRBY & St. Entomol. xvi. (1828) II. 5 Of this nature seems to be that of the cockchafer and fern-chafer. 1888 *Pall Mall* G. 4 July 5/1 In their nightly gambols through my garden they too often destroy... my choicest *fern-cups. 1866 COTTON *Angler* II. 330 The *Fern-fly... is of the colour of Fern or Bracken. 1886 Plot *Stafford.* 233 The Fern-Flyes... feed on the young corn and grass, and hinder their growth. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1883) 230 The Fern Fly... known to children... as 'Soldiers and Sailors'. 1871 J. PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 398 Our common *Fern Moss. 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 181 Marsh Fern Moss... Rock Fern Moss. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Fern-oil in pottery, a name given... to a sort of varnish, which the Chinese use in their porcelain manufactures. It is also called lime-oil. a 1325 *Names of Hare in Ref. Ant.* I. 124 The hare The light-foot, the 'fermsitire. 1847 HELLER in Bischoff *Van Dieen's* Land (1852) 166 *Fern tree twenty feet in height. 1884 BOLDBROOD *Metb. Mem.* x. 147 Picnics to fern-tree gullies... were successfully carried out. 1796 W. MARSHALL *V. Devon. Gloss.* *Fern-web, 1889 BLACKMORE *Lorna* D. vii. (ed. 12) 37 With a hook and a bit of worm on it, or a fern-web.

Hence **Ferned** *ppl. a.*, fern-grown; **Fernist**, one who cultivates or takes an interest in ferns; **Fernless** *a.*, devoid of ferns.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 155, I tread on ferned and laurelled hills. 1805 *Athenæum* No. 1959. 648/3 The fernist of meaneast capacity. 1888 — 21 July 1052 Fairlight Glen, once the loveliest spot on the southern coast, now almost fernless. 1893 T. E. BROWN *Old John*, etc. 177 Rose plot, fringed pool, Ferned grot.

Fern, *sb. 2* *Obs.* [perh. repr. OE. *fyrn*, ON. *firn* pl., orig. a crime, monstrous thing; for the sense cf. mod. Icel. *firni* 'a great deal, a lot' (Vigrf.).] A huge quantity or number.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3998 (Cott.) O þis gret agbt þou has me lent I sal gret fern be-for me sent. c. 1325 *destr.* *Hom.* 126 A lazer... Com and asked Crist his helo, Bifor that fern of folc sa fele.

Fern, *sb. 3* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4, 6 verns, 7 feorne. [ME. *verne*, perh. f. *VERNE* to go round, a. F. *virromer*, f. *viron* circuit.] A windlass.

[a 1327 *Acc. Works Westm. Palace* in *Prompt. Parl.* 510 note, Gynes vce fernes. 1328 *Ibid.*, Circa factum custodiam vernas vce ingenii.] 1246 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. vii. 47 b, Cranes or Vernes to wind up great Weights. 1574 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 155 The vce of a ferne to lode the tymber wyth. 1611 COTGR., *Almibus à brassières*, the barrell of a windlass or ferne. *Ibid.*, *Cherie*, the engine called by architects, etc. a ferne. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Fearn*, a windlass. *Enc.*

Fern (fərn), *v.* [f. FERN sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To cover with fern.

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 338 The mapul, ooke and assche endureth longe In floryng yf thou ferme it wel. 1862 *Macm.* Mag. Sept. 426 How was it [island] lichen and mossed, ferned and heather?

2. *intr.* To feed upon fern. ? *Obs.*

1596 TURNER *Venerie* 153 When he feedeth on ferne or rotes, then it is called rotting or ferning. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 1352 For the Feeding... if... Boar and Swine... be in open Grounds, on Heaths... they are Ferning.

Fernambuck. *Obs.* Also 6 fernandobuck, 6-7 fernan(d)uck, 8 fernebourge. [Corruptly f. *Pernambuco*, the name of a sea-port in Brazil.] = BRAZIL sb. 1. Also *attrib.*

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 13 In this place was great store of fruite and much fernandobuck. 1598 *Florida*, *Scotlan.* a red wood called brasil or fernambuck. 1617 FYNES *Morvson* *Ithin.* II. 534 Fernanduck wood. *Text* *Ferne-bouge*, half a Pound, and Rain Water. 1712 tr. *Pomati Hist. Drugs* I. 68 Most in Use is the Brazil-Wood, call'd Fernambuck. 1723 *Act. Encour. Silk Manuf.* in *Local Gaz.* No. 6040/7, Brazil or Fernambuck Wood.

Fernery (fē-nē-ri). [f. FERN sb.1 + -ERY.] A place or a glass-case where ferns are grown.

1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns Introd.* (1844) 11 A fernery . . . should possess . . . a pure atmosphere. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* 1.70 The whole forest glade formed a vast fernery.

Fernicle, var. of VERNICLE, *Obs.*

† **Fern-osmund**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. FERN sb.1 + OSMUND.] The Royal Fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* Table of Hard Words, *Fern Osmund* is an herbe of some called *Water-Ferne*, hath a triangular stalk . . . and it grows in Boggs. *Ibid.* 1. lvi. 39. [Some later editions have the misprinted form *fernsund*, which has been copied into mod. Dicts.]

Fern-owl. [f. FERN sb.1 + OWL.] a. The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*; b. the Short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus*.

a. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 1. iii. 3. 107 The Fern-owl . . . or Goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus*. 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xxx. 22 Not long after a fern owl was procured. 1832-5 E. JESSE *Glean. Nat. Hist.* (1843) 221 The fern-owl, or night-jar. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 44 'Midst bitter's boom and fern-owl's cry.

b. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 129 Short-eared owl. Fern-owl (Ireland).

Fern-seed. The 'seed' of the fern. Before the mode of reproduction of ferns was understood, they were popularly supposed to produce an invisible seed, which was capable of communicating its invisibility to any person who possessed it.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 96 We have the receipt of Fern-seeds, we walke invisible. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* 1. Wks. (Ridd.) 411/1, I had no medicine, sir, to go invisible. No fern-seed in my pocket. 1756 SMART *Horat. Canons Friendsh.* 76 Ask thy heart, if Custom . . . Hath sown no undiscovered fern-seed there. 1815 SCOTT *Guy Mann.* xlv. 'They say she has gathered the fern-seed and can gang only gate she likes.' 1859 SAGA *Tu. round Clock* (1861) 266 We . . . are in the receipt of fern-seed, and can walk invisible.

Fernshaw (fē-nš). [f. FERN + SHAW.] A brake or thicket of fern.

1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duchess xiii.* Some story or other Of hill or dale, oakwood or fernshaw.

Fern-tickle (fē-n'tikl). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 fern-tikyle, fern-tikyle, 6 fayrntickle, 9 fantic(k)le, farnitic(k)le, 8c. fairntickle. 'A freckle on the skin, resembling the seed of fern' (W.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 123/1 A Fern-tikyle, lenticula. *Ibid.* 128/1 A Fern-tikyle, cestia. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* v. (1568) Pijja, Rocket. taketh away freckles or fayrntikles with vinegre. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.* *Farniticles* . . . the brown 'pin point' pops' clustered in the complexion.

Hence Fern-tickled ppl. a., freckled.

1493 *Cath. Angl.* 123/1 Farnitkyle, lenticulosus. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* VI. 351 Pluggy fac'd Wat. . . And . . . farnitickled. 1880 ANTRIM & DOWN *Gloss.* *Farnitickled*.

Ferny (fē-ni). [f. FERN sb.1 + -Y.]

1. Abounding in fern, overgrown with fern.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* 50 That sykness is moste commonly on . . . ferny ground. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 525 The Surface thereof . . . is Heathy, Ferny and Furry. a 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1752) 4 A red, sandy, ferny ground. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. xv. The wild buck bells from ferny brake. 1860 DONALDSON *Bush Lays* 87 The flat ferny wastes all lie sleeping.

2. Of or pertaining to fern, consisting of fern. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* vi. 29 When Locusts in the Feary Bushes cry. a 1737 PARNELL *Flies* 72 Your ferny shade forsakes the vale. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 67 Woodless its banks but green with ferny leaves. 1884 BAZAAR to Dec. 62/5 A . . . gorsy, ferny growth.

3. Of a fern-like nature, resembling fern.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1. 76 Ferny foliage. 1870 J. RHODES *Poems* 131 Every pane is hoar with ferny time.

† **Fernyear**, fern year, sb. and adv. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 fyrngear, 4 fernjere, -yere, (5 ferner), 5, 8, 9 fernyear, 9 Sc. foirnyear. β. 3 ivurnjear. [OE. *fyrngear*: see FERN a. and YEAR. From 14th c. often as two words, the adj. being inflected in ME.] A. sb.

1. A past year.

c 1000 *Gnomic Vers.* (Cott.) 12 (Gr.) Fyrngearum frod. c 1205 LAY. 25139, I þan iurn 3ere. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xii. 5 How fele fernjeres are faren so fewe to come. 1481 CANTON *Keynard* (Arb.) 32 Yf myn aunte . . . bethought her wel of olde ferners she wolde not suffre that I shold have any harme. 1529 *Morle Supplic.* *Soulys* Wks. 269/1 Old farne yerres. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 4 Ye regarde . . . good prouerbes of olde ferny yerres.

2. Last year, 'yester-year'. [Cf. mod. Ger. *fernewein* wine of last year.]

† Skinner took Chaucer's *ferne yere* to mean February! Hence in COLES 1692-1732.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1176 Farwel al the snowgh of ferny yere! 1406 HOCCELEVE *La Mire Egre* 423, I dar nat speke a word of ferny yere. 15 . . . *Sir Egeir* (1711) 19 He . . . then told him a fern-yer-year. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* xviii. 14 If I live anither year, I'll ca' this year fern-yer.

B. adv. a. In past years. [Cf. OE. *fyrngeara*, where the second element = YORE adv.] b. In the course of last year.

[c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) xciv. 9 [xcv. 8] Swa on grimnesse, fyrngeara dydan.] 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 440 The kyndnesse þat myne euene-cristene kiddle me fernyere. 1786 *Harvest Rig* in Chambers *Poet. Poems* Scot. (1862) 62 They'll reckon up what time fernyere The kirk was held. 1806 J. NICOL *Poems* II. 3 (Jam.) He, fairnyere, 'gainst the en'mie's power, Wi a choice gang had wander'd.

† **Feroce**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *ferocē-m*, *ferox*.] = FEROCIOUS a.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* 1. 70 Feroce and belluine men [shal cohobit] with the meek and placable.

† **Ferocious**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ferocient-em*, pr. pple. of *ferocire*, f. *ferox* ferce.] Raging ferociously.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 94 So ferocious it [fire] was, as the Ambassadors . . . hardly . . . escaped. 1655-64 H. MORE *Autid. Atheism* (1662) 182 [Apostate spirits] that are more ferocious. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* vi. 276 *Vitriolate Acidity* . . . able to . . . conglutinate the ferocious Spirits.

Ferocity (fērō'si-sif), v. [f. L. *ferocē*-stem of *ferox* + -FY.] trans. To make ferocious or fierce.

1855 in OGILVIE *Supp.*

Ferocious (fērō'si-sas), a. [f. L. *ferocē*-, *ferox* ferce, ferocious + -OUS.]

1. Of animals or persons, their dispositions or actions: Fierce, savage; savagely cruel or destructive.

1646 SIR T. BRIDWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 144 The Lyon a . . . ferocious animal hath young ones but seldom. 1797 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) III. 87 He was by no means that ferocious . . . character. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 188 The most . . . ferocious beasts are alarmed by it. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth xiii. One whom they had been taught to consider as a ferocious . . . libertine. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* II. (1858) 76, I cannot see which of them is that ferocious struggle. 1886 SHILLDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 1. And pits for ferocious animals.

Comb. 1849 JAMES Woodman ii, Is he a ferocious-looking man?

2. Indicating or characterized by ferocity.

1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 328 Slow rose a form . . . shaking . . . And each ferocious feature grim with ooze. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. (1828) IV. 418 Their prominent or ferocious eyes.

Hence Ferociously adv., Ferociouslyness.

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 223 Roughness, and even ferociousness, in a man, we often overlook. 1775 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 303 He [Dr. Johnson] feeds nastily and ferociously. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 52 The respect which was felt . . . mitigated in all the rancour and ferociousness of hostility. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 394 They [rats] gnawed her feet and nails so ferociously that we drew her up yelping. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* 1. 20 They hate me so ferociously.

† **Ferocitate**, v. *Obs.* [f. FEROCITY + -ATE.]

trans. To make ferocious; to taint with fierceness.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 49 The salin . . . is apt to ferocitate and irritate the spirits.

Ferocity (fērō'si-ti). [ad. Fr. *ferocité*, ad. L. *ferocitāt-em*, f. *ferox* FEROCIOUS.] The quality or state of being ferocious; habitual fierceness or savageness; an instance of the same.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvi. (1612) 355 With such perseverant hatred and ferocity. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* 11. iv. Grimalkin . . . degenerates not in ferocity from the elder branches of her house. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. 182 I. 394 Such their ferocity . . . that no engagement would hold with them for three months. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1837) II. 212 These ferocities and Sibylline frenzies. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. l. xiv. § 28 It [fear] is always joined with ferocity.

Ferocize (fērō'soiz), v. *rare* -1. [f. L. *ferocē-em* + -IZE.] trans. To make ferocious.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 537 That hatred of war which . . . ferocizes man.

† **Ferous**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *fer-us* wild + -OUS.] Wild, savage.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 75 To chase away those ferous, and indomitable Creatures.

-ferous, in actual use always -iferous (i-fēros), an adjectival suffix f. L. -fer producing (f. *ferre* to bear) + -OUS. In Lat. the suffix -fer was always preceded by *i*, either belonging to the stem as in *pestifer*, substituted for the stem-vowel as in *sensifer*, or inserted as a connecting vowel as in *arifer*; so that the suffix practically appears in Lat. as -ifer, and in Eng. as -iferous. In Eng. it appeared first in words taken from Lat., either directly or through Fr. adaptations in -fere, as in *auriferous*, *bacciferous*, *biferous*, *cruciferous*, *frugiferous*, *glandiferous*, *lactiferous*, *metalliferous*, *odoriferous*, *pomiferous*, *rosiferous*, *soporiferous*, *thursiferous*, *vociferous*. On the analogy thus established -iferous became a living English suffix, capable of combining with any Latin stem, and forms an unlimited number of derivatives, esp. in Natural History, as *acidiferous*, *arguliferous*, *carboniferous*, *cocciferous*, *fossiliferous*, *luciferous*, *sanguiferous*, *umbelliferous*.

Ferow, obs. form of FARBOW a.

Ferox (fērōks). [a. L. (*salmo*) *ferox* lit. 'fierce salmon', the scientific name.] A fish (*Salmo ferrox*), the great Lake Trout.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 403 Lough Melvin . . . contains salmon grilse, charr, ferow. 1884 M. G. WATKINS in *Longm. Mag.* June 176 Every now and then we had a ferow for dinner.

Ferrade, var. of FERRED *Obs.*

Ferrage, obs. form of FERRAGE.

Ferrail, obs. form of FERRULE.

† **Ferrament**, *Obs.* Forms: 5 *ferremen*(t), 5-7 *ferrement*, (ferment). [a. OF. *ferrement*, ad. L. *ferrāment-um* implement of iron, after which

the word was refashioned. Cf. FARRIMENT.] In pl. Articles of iron; iron instruments or tools; irons, shackles; iron fittings, ironwork.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 37 Hym-self so chargid with ferramentys and Iryns. 1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 84 It. paid for ferments to the stepyll wyndows . . . viii. xd. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* m. v. (1860) G vj, The ferremens and Instrumētis that bagen on the gurdell. 1489 — *Paytes of A.* II. xxiii. 137 Cartes with ferremētes for to carie the rodde for the engins. *Ibid.* II. xxxv. 153 With grete mastes armed abow wyth sharp ferremētes. 1597 *Lowe Chirurg.* 1. ii. (1634) 9 How many kinds of ferraments oughte the Chyrurgion . . . to carry. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 66 The ferments of iron in the windows. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 34 Their Bergamasque . . . a poor . . . Crab-house . . . cloyster'd up within these ferraments . . . hath not room to breathe.

Ferrandin, var. of FARANDINE, *Obs.*

† **Ferrane**, **Ferranea**, *Obs.* See quot.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 388 There are 2 compounds of iron and chlorine . . . one . . . formed by burning iron wire in the gas . . . I have called it *Ferranea* . . . The other . . . is a dark gray opaque substance . . . and . . . may be named *ferranea*.

† **Ferrara**, *Obs. rare* -1. A broadsword; more fully, an 'Andrea Ferrara'. Cf. ANDREW 1.

1762 CHURCHILL *Poems, Proph. Famine*. There saw I . . . the Ferrara . . . Unwilling grace the awkward victor's side. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Ferrara*, An Andrea Ferrara has become the common name for the glaymore, or highland broadsword.

† **Ferrary**, *Obs.* [ad. L. (*ars*) *ferraria*; bnt cf. FERRURIE.] The smith's art; iron-working.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xiii. xxxvii, Vulcan works in heavenly Ferrarie. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xiv. 141 The God of ferrary.

Ferrate (fērēt). *Chem.* [f. L. *ferr-um* iron + -ATE.] A salt of ferric acid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 439 A solution of ferrate of potash is obtained. 1873 WATTS *Fountain's Chem.* (ed. 11) 455 A class of salts called ferrates.

Ferrateen, *rare* -1. Cf. FERRETING sb.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiv, Thou false man of frail cambric and ferrateen.

† **Ferraunt**, a. *Obs.* Also 4 farant, fera(w)nt, feraunte. [a. OF. *ferrant*, f. *fer* = L. *ferrum* iron.] Of a horse: Iron-grey. Also absol.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 3460 With him cam many stede farant. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2140 Fewteirs in freely on ferraunte stedes. *Ibid.* 2451 One ferraunt stedes. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 371 On a sted ferraunt.

Ferray, obs. form of FORAY.

† **Ferre**, *Falcoury*, *Obs.*

[1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Djb, Iff yowre hawke nym the fowle at the fer side of the Ryuer . . . from you Then she sleeth the fowle at the fer Jutty and if she see it upon that side that ye ben on . . . ye shall say she hath sleen the fowle at the Jutty ferry.] 1602 HEYWOOD *Woman Killed Wks.* 1874 II. 99 Your's [i.e. your hawk] missed her at the ferre.

Ferr(e), obs. form of FAR sb., a., and v.

† **Ferreall**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *ferrē-us* (f. *ferrum* iron) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to iron.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 379/2 [Recipe for] the ferreall poudre, called *Crocus Martis*.

Ferrean (fērē'an), a. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AN.] = FERREOUS 2.

1658-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ferrean*, iron-like; hard-hearted, cruel. 1828 SOUTHEY *Girdiron* vi. in *Life* (1850) V. 364 From the air The ferrean atoms came. [In some mod. Dicts.]

† **Ferred**, **ferhede**, *Obs.* Forms: a. (1 geferrēden), 3 ferredēn, færedēn, fer(r)eden, 3-4 ferrede, ferred(e), (4 ferrade). β. 3 fer-, verhede. [aphetic f. OE. *geferrēden*, f. *gefēra* FERE sb.1 + *rīeden* condition: see -RED. As in other similar compounds of sb. ending in -r, the suffix -red was in 13th c. replaced by -hede (see -HEAD).]

Companionship, society, fellowship; a company.

a. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Ich ileue þat halgan . . . habben ferrede on alle hollinesse. c 1205 LAY. 6020 Heo gunnen senden of Romanisce ende fewer ferredene. a 1225 *Log. Kath.* 703 Tu schalt . . . beon þenne underfon i þe feire ferreden & i þe muir of meidnes. c 1314 *Guy Ward.* (A.) 1354 Leuer os were heron be dede, Than thou werd in our ferrede. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2278 Him followed ful great ferrede. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Köhl.) 3528 With gret ferrade [ferrine-wad. mod. a. c 1380 *Sir Ferriant*. 2060 Pou art now . . . among þes fair ferrede.

β. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2917 He wende in þis verhede [i.e. ferhede] Toward bataille. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 3660 The riche king of Mede, Hadde never suche ferhede. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1920 Him followed ful great ferbede.

Ferrekyne, obs. Sc. form of FIRKIN.

Ferrel(l), obs. form of FERRULE v.

Ferrell, *dial.* See quot.

1861 *Fml. R. Agric. Scot.* XXII. n. 248 There occur in spots blocks of concrete, cemented gravel, clay, and iron, *Hauphton*, 'verrells' or 'ferrells'. 1883 *Hamph. Gloss.* 104 *Ferrol*, an indurated lump of gravel, sand, and iron. These ferrells frequently occur in the heath-lands of North Hampshire.

† **Ferren**, *adv.* and a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *feorran*, *feorran*(n)e, *feorrene*, 2-4 *ferren*(e), (3 *feren*, *verren*, 4 *feyrinne*, *furrene*), 3 *feorre*(n), 3-5 *ferne*, 6 *farren*. Also (after preps. of, on) *ferrom*(e), *ferrum*; see AFFERRUM. [OE. *feorran*, *feorran*, *feorreie*, corresp. to OS. *ferana*, *ferran*; OHG. *ferrana*, -no, f. O'ent. **ferr*- FAR adv. The

adj. appears first in 12th c.; its development from the adv. is paralleled in the mod. G. *fern*.] *A. adv.*

1. From far, from a distance.

Beowulf 839 (Gr.) Feorran and nean. *a. 1000 Cadmon's Gen.* 1836 (Gr.) Uncer twega feorren cunmen. *a. 1000 Elene* 993 (Gr.) Feorran gefereðe. *a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 70 3ifeni god mon is feorrene ikumen. *a. 1250 Owl & Night.* 1320 Hwat canstu.. of storre, Bute that bi-haitest hi feorfe?

2. Afar, far away, at or to a distance.

c. 888 K. Ælfred Boeth. xxxix. § 5 Ða ongon he sprecan swiðe feorran ymbuton. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 58 Petrus hym fylfide feorran. *c. 1205 LAY.* 25733 Ða iseseþ heo nawiht feorren a muelch for smoken. *a. 1225 Tuliawa 71* Ða.. belial þat ha hefde ibeaten feorren to bihinden. *c. 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 2601 Maria dower ful ferren stod. *c. 1315 Short-ham 137* The sonne and monne and many sterren By easte arisethe swythe ferren.

3. Preceded by prep.; of, on (o), from ferren (*ferrom*): from or at a distance; see AFERROM.

a. 1240 Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom. 249 A sonde.. of feorren icumen. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 11744 (Göt.) Ða lokið þaim on ferrom fra. *Ibid.* 27392 (Cott.) O ferrom to to spi. *c. 1300 Hauelok* 1864 Gleyes schoten him fro ferne. *1352 Minot Poems* vii. 89 He saw þe toun o-ferrom bren. *c. 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xvi. 7 Ðe wilth men may see on ferrom. *a. 1400 Alexander* 5520 In holiks of iren flesch on ferrom þaim fra. *c. 1470 HARDING Chron.* vi. iii. 5 Shyppes came.. Fro ferrome sene.

B. adj. Distant, far, remote.

c. 1160 Hailton Gosp. Luke xix. 12 Sum æthelboren man ferde on ferren [c. 1000 *Corpus* fylren] land. *c. 1205 LAY.* 3331 37 ferrene kinges hilder þa tidigne. *c. 1250 O. Kent Serin.* in O. E. Misc. (1871) 27 Ðo þrie kinges of hepenesse bet comen fram verrene londes ure loured to seche. *c. 1305 S. Kather.* 20 in E. E. P. (1862) 30 Mo soche folc of furene lond. *c. 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* vii. 60 Al þow þat renoune y-spradde passyngge to ferne peoples goþ by dyuerse tonges. *c. 1386 — Prol.* 14 Þanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. To ferne halwes. *c. 1400 Chron.* Prol. 745 Þere come foure clerkes to Wyltoun from ferne lond. *1548 Gest Pr. Masse* 126 In farren contris.

Ferrous (fer'us), a. [f. L. *ferre-us* (f. *ferrum* iron) + -ous.]

1. Of or pertaining to iron; consisting of or containing iron.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. ii. iii. 67 Veyned.. with a few magnetical and ferrous lines. *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 69 It carried away all ferrous and earthy parts. *1842-3 GROVE CORR. Phys. Forces* (1874) 129 A magnet being itself moved will move other ferrous bodies.

2. Hard as iron; iron-like. *rare.*

1822 Blackw. Mag. XII. 280 Nothing too tough and ferrous for their digestion.

3. Entom. 'Of a metallic-grey hue, like that of polished iron' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Ferrer (fer'ar). *Obs.* exc. dial. [ad. OF. *ferriere* = see BARREL-FERRER.] a. = BARREL-FERRER. b. (see quot. 1877.)

a. 1483 Liber Niger in Housch. Ord. 75 Ther sergeant [of the cellar] hatte in keepinge.. ferrers and portatives. *1877 N. W. Line. Gloss.* Ferrer, a cask having iron hoops.

† **Ferror, ferrour, Obs.** Forms: 4-8 ferrer, 4-5 ferrour, 5-6 ferror, -our (e, f, farrou, 5 ferrere, -owre, ferrur, 6 farrer, ferrar). [a. OF. *ferror*, *ferrour* (Fr. *ferrure*) = Sp. *herrador*, It. *ferratore* = med. L. *ferrātor-em*, agent-n. f. *ferrāre* to shoe horses, f. *ferrum* iron, in med. L. horseshoe: see FARRIER.]

1. A worker in iron; a smith.

c. 1380 Wycluf Serin. Sel. Wks. I. 407 God is a ferour and he is Goddis instrument. *c. 1400 Destr. Tray* 1593 Ferrers, fchours, fele men of crafte. 14.. *Nominalis* in W. W. Wölcker 686 Hic ferrator, a ferrur. *c. 1440 Promp. Parv.* 1574 Ferrowre, symthe, *ferrarius*, 1583 GOLDING *Cabin on Deut.* cxxviii. 845 The Farrou or locksmith bath an anuel. *1609 HOLLAND Anon. Marcell.* xiv. xi. 28 Andruscus.. sbe taught the Ferrars craft for to get his living.

2. = FARRIER 1.

1426 E. E. Wills (1882) 76, I make myn executours.. Iohn Carpenter, counoun clerk, & Iohn Spore, feroure. *c. 1515 Cocke Loret's B.* (Perrey Soc.) 9 Brydel bytters, blacke symthes, and ferrars. *1554 HUTOER* Ferroure, horschele, or symthe whyche cureth horses, *veterinarius medicus*. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* II. 480 Poppaea.. was knowne to cause her Ferrers ordinarily to shoe her coach-horses.. with cleane gold. *1798 Sporting Mag.* XII. 21 Encouraged by the nobility.. as riding-masters or ferrers.

3. With sb. prefixed as *sergent-, valet-, yeoman-ferrer*: An official who had care of the horses in a large household.

1455 Housch. Ord. 23 In th' office of the Stable—Sergeant Ferrour—Yoman Ferrur. *a. 1512 FABIAN Chron.* vii. 686 A tall yoman, somtyme sergent ferrour to the kyng. *1541 Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 16 The seriant or chief ferrour.. shall.. bringe with him the serynge yrons. *1601 F. TATE Housch. Ord. Edw. II.* § 56 (1876) 44 He shal haue a vallet ferrour under him to shue the horses.

Ferret (fer'et), sb. 1. Forms: 4 fyrette, 5 for-, feret(te), 5-7 firret(te), 7 ferrit, 6- ferret. [a. OF. (? *furel*), *fureil*, *furel* (mod. F. *furel*) = It. *furello*, dim. of the Com. Rom. word which appears in OF. as *furon*, *furon* (= L. type **furon-em*), *furon* = Pr. *furon*, Cat. *furd*, Sp. *huron* (earlier *furon*), Pg. *furão*—late L. *furon-em*, recorded in 7th c. by Isidore *Etym.* xii. ii. § 39; usually identified with late L. *furon-em* robber (f. L. *fur* thief; common in the Langobardic laws), whence It. *furone* robber.

The F. dim. was adopted as MDu. *foret*, *furet*, *fret*, mod. Du. *fret*, mod. G. *frett*, *fretchen*; the OF. *furon* appears

in early mod. Du. *veure*, Westphal. *vrin*, denoting the same or a similar animal.]

1. A half-tamed variety of the common polecat (*Putorius fatisidus*), kept for the purpose of driving rabbits from their burrows, destroying rats, etc.

1398 TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. xviii. lxxv. (1493) 829 A fyrette hyghte Migale and is a lityll beest it was a wesel. *c. 1440 Promp. Parv.* 1212 Forette, or ferrette, lityll beste. *a. 1500 Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 51 Heare are beares.. squirrels, and fyrette. *1581 LAMBARDE Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 444 If any.. Labourer have used fyretts.. to take or destroy Deere. *1616 SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 647 Good hunters will neuer put their ferret into any earth, whose mouth they see stopt. *1647 H. MORE Song of Soul* i. ii. lxxxv. Strait Graculo with eyes as fierce as Ferrit Reply'd. *1766 PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 78 Warreners assert that the Polecat will mix with the ferret. *1844 Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 1671/2 Ferrets should not be fed before they are taken to the warren. *1879 Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 103/1 The ferret is peculiarly intolerant of cold.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1626 L. OWEN Spec. Jesuit. (1626) 66 These Ferrets (or if you will Jesuites). *1641 MILTON Reform.* i. (1851) 31 Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbits in these studies.. have bin but the Ferrets and Moushunts of an Index. *1856 BOKER Poems* (1857) II. 25 A cunning ferret after doubtful phrases. *1861 Daily News* 19 June 7/3 He engaged him as a kind of ferret or detective.

2. *slang.* a. A dunning tradesman (see quot. 1700). ? *Obs.* b. (See quot. 1889.) † c. A pawnbroker (Bailey 1736). *Obs.*

a. 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Ferret, a Tradesman that sells Goods to young Unthrifths, upon Trust at excessive Rates, and then continually duns them for the debt. *1745 in New Cent. Dict.* 1889 BARRERE & LELAND *Slang Dict.* Ferret, a young thief who gets into a coal barge and throws coal over the side to his coöfederates.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple *attrib.*, as *ferret-eye*; *parasyntetic* and *simulative*, as *ferret-eyed*, *faced*, *like* adjs. Also † *ferret-claw* v., *fig.* to scratch, claw like a ferret; to strip bare; *ferret-eye*, 'the spur-winged goose, so called from the red circle around the eyes' (Webster 1890).

1591 GREENE Disc. Coynage. So 'ferret-claw him at cards that they leave him as bare of money, as an ape of a tale. *c. 1620 FLETCHER Wom. Pleased* iii. 158 His light legs else I had so ferret-claw'd him. *a. 1856 SIONEY (J.)* Having threatening.. in her ferret eyes. *1601 SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 186 Cicero Lookes with.. Ferret eyes. *1781 BENTHAM Wks.* (1838-43) X. 104 A hook nose and ferret eyes. *1837 MARRYAT Snarlseyow* (ed. 2) III. iii. 36 Vanslyperken, whose.. small ferret eyes, and downcast look, were certainly not in his favour. *a. 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* 'Ferret-eyed': or Eyes as red as a Ferret. *1800 Es. ELLIOTT More Ferret & Prose* i. 18122 To prayenness Want, his plunderer ferret-eyed. *1870 L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* v. 156 They are really ferret-eyed this morning. *1840 BARNHAM Ingle. Leg.* *Spectre of Tapp.* A little 'ferret-faced woman. *1843 JAMES Forest Days* ii. A shrewd merry, 'ferret-like face.

Ferret (fer'et), sb. 2. Forms: 6 feret, 7 ferrit, 7- ferret. See also FLORET. [Usually believed to be ad. It. *fioretti* floss-silk (rendered 'ferret silk' by Florio: see quot. 1598), pl. of *fioretto*, dim. of *fiore* flower; the corresponding F. *fleur* has senses answering to both those explained below.]

† 1. *attrib.* Ferret-silk = floss silk. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE Steele Gl. (Arb.) 80 When perchmentiers (i. e. makers of trimmings, F. *parapementiers*) put in no ferret Silke. *1598 FLORIO, Fioretti*.. a kind of course silke called floss or ferret silke. *1612 Sc. Bk. Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 326 Filosell or ferret silk the pound viii li.

2. A stout tape most commonly made of cotton, but also of silk; then known as Italian ferret. *Greenferret*, *fig.* of officialism (cf. *red-tape*). Also *attrib.*, as *ferret-ribbon*, *ribboning*.

1649 Gild Law in Mackenzie Newcastle II. 666 note, They shall wear no show strings better than ferret.. ribbon. *1668 DRYDEN Evening's Love* v. iii. There's your ferret-ribboning for garters. *1697 Lond. Gaz.* No. 3331/4 Leather Breaches, tied at the Knees with green Ferret. *1715 Ibid.* No. 5327/2 The working of Gallons, Ribbons, Ferret, &c. by Mills. *1783 W. F. MARTYN Grog Mag.* II. 268 The inhabitants (of Amiens) carry on a manufacture of ferrets. *1812 H. & J. SMITH Ref. Addr.* (1839) 54 Red wax and green ferret are fixed at the foot of the deeds. *1826 Miss MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 426 The bobbin, the ferret, shirt-buttons, shoestrings. *1836 in Mrs. Papendiek Cr. G. Charlotte* (1887) II. 167 The venetian blinds I had new strung at home with silk ferret. *1852 DICKENS Bleak Ho.* x. Mr. Snagsby has dealt in.. red tape and green ferret.

† **Ferret**, sb. 3 *rare*—1. *Glass-making.* [a. Fr. *ferret*, *feret*, dim. of fer iron.] See quot.

1662 MERRETT tr. Neri's Art of Glass 364 Ferrets are the Irons wherewith they try whether the Metall be fit to work, as also those Irons which make the Ring at the mouth of Glass Bottles. *1753 in CHAMBERS Suppl.* Hence in mod. Dicts. *1874 in KNIGHT.*

Ferret (fer'et), v. [f. FERRET sb. 1; cf. F. *fureler* (16th c. in Littre), which may be the source.]

1. *intr.* To hunt with ferrets.

a. 1500 LYDG. in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 26 With hem that fyrtethyth rabbie conyngtherys. *1576, 1673, 1879* [see FERRETING vbl. sb. 1.]

b. *trans.* To hunt over (ground) with a ferret; to clear out by means of a ferret.

a. 1483 Liber Niger in Housch. Ord. 66 To geve any servants occasion to furret.. any mannyis warreyne. *1879 JEFFERIES Wild Life* in S. C. 214 Even if the burrows be ferretted, in a few weeks this great hole shows signs of fresh inhabitants. *Ibid.* 248 In ferretting this place.

2. *trans.* To take (rabbits, etc.) with ferrets. Also, to drive forth by means of a ferret.

1577-89 HOLMESHOE Chron. III. 833/2 Some fell to drinking, some to ferreting of other mens conies. *1579 GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 These prettie Rabbits very cunningly ferretted from their borrows. *a. 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* Ferretted, hunted as Conies. *1724 SWIFT Wood's Execution Wks.* 1738 IV. 234 Rabbit-catcher, I'll ferret him. *1884 York Herald* 26 Aug. 6/2 The tenants.. have permission to ferret and dig rabbits.

3. Of actions resembling a ferret's.

a. To hunt after; to worry. Also with *about*. *1599 SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. iv. 30 He fer him, and fike him, and ferret him. *1605 Old King Leir* in Nichols *Six Old Plays* (1779) 461 I'll ferret you are night for that word. *1663 BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 236 And.. vov'd He'd ferret him, lurk where he wou'd. *1713 STEELE Guardian* No. 132 74 She does so ferret them about.. that they.. give her immediate warning. *1870 LAMB Let. to Manning* (1883) 115 He ferrets me day and night to do something.

b. To drive from, off, out of (a place). Also, to ferret about, away, forth, out.

1601 DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils 287 You are almost quite ferretted forth from all your starting holes. *1607 TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 177 With Terrier Dogs they ferret him out of his den again. *1655 GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* iv. (1669) 193/2 Speak.. did the Lord ever ferret thee out of this burrow? *a. 1679 EARL ORRERY Guzman* III. I'll ferret him away. *1683 WYCHERLEY Country Wife* iii. I'll ferret her out to you presently. *1691 Wood Ast. Ozon.* II. 124 Dr. Laud.. sifted and ferretted him about from one hole to another. *1727 A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* i. viii. 86 They.. took Council to ferret them off their Island. *1844 W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 241 Measures were accordingly taken.. to ferret this vermin brood out of the colonies.

c. *intr.* To rummage, search about; † to be restless, worry; also, to ferret up and down.

1580 NORTH Plutarch (1676) 993 Souldiers, who went ferretting up and down in his Hoose. *1624 GEE Foot out of Snare* 52 Making him [a duellist] ferret vp and downe, from tongue to toe. *1693 SOUTHESSE Maid's last Prayer* v. ii. You must be.. ferretting in my Borough. *1792 A. YONGE Trav. France* 201 Ferret among the booksellers and find more tracts.. upon agriculture than I expected. *1866-7. BERESFORD Miserics Hum.* Life xx. (1826) 276 How would these conjurors ferret and sweat. To see us pair off. *1891 E. GOSSE Gospel in Library* xii. 150 He has to ferret among the pawnbrokers for scraps of finery.

d. *trans.* To search (a place); also, to question (a person) searchingly. *rare.*

1583 STANHYURST Æneis i. (Arb.) 27 Æneas.. vpgot, too ferret al vncouth Nooks of strang country. *1601 STANHYURST Du Bartas* i. v. Magnificence 198 Ferret all Corners of this neather Ball. *1647 WHARTON Wks.* (1683) 271, I have proposed.. to ferret the poor Quack in point of Art.

e. To burrow (a passage). *rare.*

1583 STANHYURST Æneis iii. (Arb.) 93 Alpheus.. this pas-sage ferretted.

4. To ferret out, up: To search out, discover, bring to light.

1577-89 HOLMESHOE Chron. II. 35/2 That he were able to ferret out such.. brats. *1581 J. BELL Haddon's A. Ann.* Oup. 122 b, Let us now fyrrite out the other, and see what vermine it is. *a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* v. iv. Let's in, and ferret out these cheating rake-hells. *1775 WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XII. 324 Rather ferret them out, and dragg them into open day. *1847 ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xxix. (1849) 379 She had been out in the village, and ferretted up all the guides. *1852 DICKENS Bleak Ho.* ix, I have ferretted out evidence, got up cases.

5. *slang.* To cheat.

a. 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. Ferretted, cheated.

Ferreter (fer'etar). [f. prec. + ER 1.] a. One who searches for rabbits, etc. with a ferret. b. One who searches minutely; a rummager. Also with *out*.

a. *1601 F. TATE Housch. Ord. Edw. II.* § 58 (1876) 43 A ferretter, who shal have ij ferretes and a boy to help him. *a. 1652 BROME City Wit* t. Wks. 1873 I. 288, I have heard my Mother say his Father was a Ferretter. *1878 JEFFERIES Gamekeeper* at H. 33 Assistants, who act as beaters, ferreters, etc. *1887 W. RYE Norfolk Broads* 13 The Poet found it [rabbit] in the ferreter's bag.

b. *1612 COTGR.* Ferreuter, a ferreter, searcher. *1857 PLANCHET Fairy Tales* 261 Monkeys are always great ferretters by profession. *1863 Scotsman* 7 May, Croker.. that indefatigable ferreter out of mistakes.

Ferretting (fer'et'ing), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb in various senses. a. The action of taking rabbits, etc. with a ferret. b. The action or process of searching minutely.

1576 TURNER Venerie 180, I accompte ferretting one of the coldest.. chases that can be followed. *1673 News from Channell* in Ansted *Channell Isl.* t. iv. (1862) 69 Whether we commonly go a ferretting. *1859 HELPS Friends* in C. Ser. II. I. v. 201 Notwithstanding all the ferretting that has gone on, we know.. little of Shakespeare's life. *1879 JEFFERIES Wild Life* in S. C. 136 The guns are laid aside, though some ferretting is still going on.

Ferretering (fer'et'ing), sb. [f. FERRET sb. 2 + -ING 1.] = FERRET sb. 2

1670 Overseer's Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb. Tape and Ferreting for Bullocks girls. *a. 1754 S. GALE in Dict. Topog. Brit.* III. 21 Waistcoats.. edged and trimmed with black ribbands or ferretering. *1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL Whistley* 27 A.. straw hat, with a piece of black coarse ferretering dangling from it.

Ferretto (fer'e-to). Also ferretto. [a. It. *ferretto* (d. *Spagna*), dim. of *ferra* iron:—L. *ferrum*.] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to colour glass.

1662 MERRETT tr. Neri's Art of Glass 29 To make Ferretto is nothing but a simple Calcination of Copper. *1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* Ferretto, n substance which serves to

Ferriferous (feri-fērōs), *a.* [*f. L. ferr-um* + *-(i)ferous*.] Producing or yielding iron; *ferriferous rock*, a rock containing iron ore. . .

Ferroso- (ferō'w'so), *Chem.*, combining form of mod.L. *ferrōsus* FERROUS. Only in *ferroso-ferric oxide* (see *quots.*).

1. A ring or cap of metal put round the end of a stick, tube, etc. to strengthen it, or prevent splitting and wearing.

1635 *COTGR.* *Cartibés d'un moulinet*, the ferrels, or bands of iron whereby the ends of a windlass are strengthened.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2034/4 A Joynt Cane, wrought with a Gold Head on it, and a Brass Ferrel. 1709 F. HAUSER *Phys. Mech. Exp.* v. (1719) 104, I took a fine Glass Tube cemented on it.

The upper Orifice had a Ferrel . . . 1715

KERSEY, *Verril* or *Verril*, a little Brass or Iron ring, at the small end of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool, etc. 1794 W.

FELTON Carriages (1801) I. 222 The dragstaff . . is made of strong ash, with iron ferrules on the ends. 1820 L. HUNT Indicator No. 33 (1822) I. 257 Instead of the brass ferrul poking in the mud. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick*, xxv, Producing a fat green cotton one [umbrella] with a battered ferrule. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 10 The Lance of the Standards and Guidons to be nine feet long (spear and ferrul included). [So in 1860; the word is not used in recent editions.]

attrib. 1799 *Spirit Pub. Journals* (1800) III. 209 Taking especial care that the ferrule end . . be sufficiently dirty.

2. A ring or band, usually either giving additional strength or holding the parts of anything together.

1632 SHERWOOD, Verrill, or iron band for a wooden toole, *virale*. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 117, 4/2 Dropt . . a Cane . . with a Silver Ferrule. 1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 79, I fix'd a Leadn Pipe . . of 2 Inches in the Bore, by means of 3 Ferrules, or short Communication-Pipes. 1730 SAVERY *ibid.* XXXVI. 298 The Glass Concave was fix'd in the great End of a thin Brass Ferrule. 1773 *Ibid.* LXIII. 418, I cover this part of the tube with a brass ferrule. 1782 BABAGE *Econ. Manuf.* i. (ed. 3) 10 A glazier's apprentice, when using a diamond set in a conical ferrule. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 37 A broad and thick ferrule of cartilage. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint*, 296 Flat brushes, in German-silver ferrules. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. 1. 7 A handle of ebony . . is attached by a brass ferrule and two screws.

3. (Steam-engine.) 'A bushing for expanding the end of a flue' (Webster).

4. The frame of a slate. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

5. Nail.

1823 CRABB, *Ferrule*, a small iron hook fixed on the extremity of the yards, boom, etc.

Ferrule, ferrel (fèr'el), v. Also 5 *vyrell*, 7-ferrel (1, 8 ferri). [f. prec.] *trans.* To fit or furnish with a ferrule.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 8 Thenne vyrell the staffe at both ends wyth longe hopis of yron. 1670 NARRKOURGH *Trul. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 89 The Staves . . were headed and ferrelled with Silver. 1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 196 Wooden Pipes . . are ferried and girdled with Iron. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 10 If you ferrel it [the rod], observe that they [pieces] fit. 1870 THORNBURY *Old Stories Re-told* 247 To ferrelle the pikes.

Ferruled (fèr'el'd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + ED².] Provided with a ferrule.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 318 A spliced rod is very little heavier than a ferruled one two feet shorter. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 2/2 The feruled ends of dripping umbrellas. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 8/3 Ferruled tubes having been put in, she [the *Vulcan* torpedo-depot-ship] has now realised the original expectations.

Ferruminate (fèr'min'at), v. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *ferruminat-*, ppl. stem of *ferruminare* to cement, f. *ferrumen* cement, f. *ferrum* iron.] *trans.* To cement, solder, unite.

1623 in COCKERAM, a 1641 Bp. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 281 A course directly tending to break asunder that which he intended to ferruminate and to foment. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 23 The Terrestrial Atomes are fixed, coagulated, and ferruminated into a solid Concretion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 399* The flave [Borns] is best for ferruminating gold.

fig. 1819 COLERIDGE *Lit. Revu.* (1836) II. 275 Other passages ferruminated by Jonson from Seneca's tragedies.

Ferrumination (fèr'min'at-shun). Obs. or *arch.* [ad. L. *ferruminat-shun*, n. of action f. *ferruminare*; see prec.] The action of cementing together.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 *Ferrumination* is the joining together of a fracture in one and the same Metal. by a Mineral flux. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 124 It helps the ferrumination of broken bones.

fig. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 10, I mention this by way of elucidating one of the most ordinary processes in the ferrumination of these centos.

Ferrup (fèr'up). Obs. exc. *dial.* Used in exclamations, 'what a ferrup, what the ferrups' (= 'what the dence'), by the ferrups.

1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* iii. li, Put up, and vanish; they are coming out: What a ferrup, will you play when the dance is done? c 1880 STATION *Reys fr' the Loomenary* 38 Nay by the ferrups. 1865 MISS LAHÉE *Betty & Yeps Tale* (1870) 20 Whoy, what the ferrups don you myen?

Ferrur, var. of FERRER Obs.

† **Ferrure. Obs.** -o [a. Fr. *ferrure*, f. *ferrer* to shoe (horses) -L. *ferrare*, f. *ferrum* iron.] Horse-shoeing, farriery.

1692-1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

† **Ferrurie. Obs. rare.** Also *ferrurye*. [f. *ferrour*, *FERRER* + Y³.] = *FARRIERY*.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edu.* II § 56 (1876) 42 A vallet carnauer that hath knowledge in marshauss & ferrurie.

Ferry (fèr'i), sb.¹ Forms: 5 *ferrye*, 5-6 *fery(e)*, 6 *ferry*, 5- *ferry*. [f. the vb.; its late appearance seems to exclude the supposition that it is a. ON. *ferja* of equivalent formation. Cf. *Dn. veer*, MHG. *vere*, *ver*, mod. G. *fähre* in same sense.]

† 1. A passage or crossing. *Obs.* c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xl. 243 At þe Ferry of þe Hill þai meie.

2. *esp.* A passage or place where boats pass over a river, etc. to transport passengers and goods.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 Ferry over a watyr. c 1470 HENRY Wallace i. 285 Besyd Landoris the ferrye our thai past. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iii. 28 They folowed him, & wanne y^e ferrye of Iordane. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* i. 31 There be 4. Placis namid as ferryis upon the Water of Landis. 1611 CORVAT *Cruillides* 20 The ferry where we were transported into the Ile of France. 1775 WYNDHAM *Tour Wales* 42

Just above the ferry is the seat of Mr. Vernon. 1825 J. NEAL *Barn. Jonathan* II. 95 We blow . . when we come nigh the taverns . . or post offices, or ferries.

3. Provision for the conveyance of passengers, etc. by boat from one shore to the other.

c 1480 CANTON *Blanchardyn* viii. 33 The knight of the Ferry attended to receive him. 1700 *Mod. Law Reports* iii. 294 The Defendant had petitioned the king to destroy the Ferry. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* x. 193 Not to interfere with the ferry of Poschawaraw. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 20 A ferry was established where London Bridge now stands.

fig. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* v. 32 We have all of us our ferries in this world.

† b. = *FERRY-BOAT. Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vi. 19 She soon to hand Her ferry brought. 1596 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* iii. iv. 53 Bring them I pray thee . . to the common Ferrie Which trades to Venice. 1701 *London Gaz.* No. 3722/1 The French had sunk divers Ferries and other Boats in the River. 1798 R. P. *Tour in Wales* 24 (MS.) We here engaged a ferry over the Wye.

4. *Law.* The right of ferrying men and animals across a river, etc., and of levying toll for so doing.

1721 *Termes de la Ley* 344 *Ferry*, is a Liberty by Prescription, or the Kings Grant. 1708 *SHOWER Reports* 257 If a Ferry were granted at this Day, he that accepts such Grant, is bound to keep a Boat for the Publick Good. 1843 MEESON & WELSH *Exchequer Reports* x. 161 The defendants . . were possessed of a certain ferry across . . the River Mersey. 1862 *Law Reports XXXI.* Common PL 247 The plaintiffs are the lessees of an ancient ferry.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Chiefly attributive, as *ferry-boy*, -*craft*, -*place*, -*pole*, -*receipts*, -*service*, -*warden*, -*way*.

1812 *Examiner* 21 Dec. 816/2 James Dean, a *ferry-boy. c 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 136 For *ferry craft na franch he thocto to craue. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 *Ferry place. 1665 *Pepys Diary* (1879) III. 193 Mr. Carteret and I to the ferry-place at Greenwich. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 173 The ferry-place at Postsea. a 1661 *Holoday Juvenal* 23 There are. A *ferry-pool, and frogs in Stygian waves. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 186 The surplus *ferry receipts . . are . . given up by the State. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/2 It is proposed to build a pier here, and . . to establish a *ferry service. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz. c. 10* § 10 Thesaid *Ferry-warden. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 809/1 The town voted to discontinue the *ferryway and the ferry.

b. Special comb., as *ferry-bridge* (see quot.); *ferry-flat*, U.S. a flat boat used for crossing (and sometimes descending) rivers; *ferry-house*, the residence of a ferry-man, also *attrib.*; † *ferry-look* (see quot.); *ferry-louper*, one who has crossed from the mainland, *Orkn.*; *ferry-master*, U.S. a person in charge of a ferry; also, one who collects the tolls at a ferry (*Cent. Dict.*); *ferry-nab* (see quot.); *ferry-railway* (see quot.). Also *FERRY-BOAT*, *FERRY-MAN*.

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* **Ferry-bridge*, a form of ferry-boat in which the railway-train moves on to the elevated deck, is transported across the water and then lands upon the other side. 1828 FLINT *Mississippi Valley* I. 230 The *ferry flat is a scow-boat. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, There was a light in the *ferry-house window. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 329 A ferryhouse stretches out like a sickle in the blue sea. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 153 [The keeper of this ferry has the right] to dredge for Oysters within the compass of his *Ferry-look which extends . . 60 Fathoms, on each Side of the Castle. 1868 D. GORRIE *Sumu. & Wint. Orkneys* iv. 143 This misguided man was a *ferry-louper. 1883 *All Year Round* 19 May 465 Shouts [came] for a boat, as if from the *ferry-nab, or point, on the other side. 1847 *Knight Dict. Mech.* **Ferry-railway*, one whose track is on the bottom of the watercourse and whose carriage has an elevated deck which supports the train.

† **Ferry, sb.² Cookery. Obs.** [Etymology unknown; OF. had 'pain feré', explained by Godef. as 'bread for a festival'.] More fully, *Caudle ferry*: A kind of spiced drink made with wine and eggs. Also app. some kind of sauce.

c 1390 *Form Cury* xli. 27 *Caudle ferry*. Take floor of Payndemayn and gode wyne, etc. c 1475 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 32 *Caudelle ferry*. Tak clene yolks of egge welle betene, etc. 1504 in *Leland Collect.* VI. 21 Carpe in ferry.

Ferry (fèr'i), v. Forms: 1 *ferian*, *feris(e)an*, 2-3 *ferien*, 4-5 *fery*, *fere*, 6 *fèrrie*, 6- *ferry*. Also 3-4 *verie(n)*, (5 *veryen*). [OE. *ferian* = OHG. *feren*, ON. *ferja*, Goth. *farjan*: -O Tent. **farjan*, f. *far-om*: see *FARE sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To carry, convey, transport, take from one place to another. *Obs.*

Beauwill 333 (Gr.) Hwanon ferigeað ge fætte scyldas? a 1000 *Elene* 108 (Gr.) Heht . . wigenð . . þæt halige treo him beforan ferian. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 3if he 3eher-godme mon fered to burien. c 1205 *Lay. 10559* He uerde forð in so uereden hine vden. c 1300 *Scen. Sins* 42 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 10 þe fend him deriþ . . and is soul to helle he ferith. 13 . . *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1790 þe kyng . . watz kanz þe heles. *Ferryed* out bi þe fete. 1283 *Stubbs Anal. Abns.* ii. (1882) 82 We . . ferrie it to the deul.

2. *esp.* To transport or convey over water (now only over a stream, canal, etc., formerly also over the sea) in a boat or ship, etc. Often to *ferry* (a person, etc.) *over* or *across*.

a 1000 *Andrew* 293 (Gr.) We þe . . willað ferizan freolice ofer fises bæc. a 1200 *Kiddle* 7 (Gr.) Mec . . merehengest fereð ofer a 1297 F. JAMES in *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 199 For ferrieunge oure horses . . from Lambeth . . *ed.* 1624 *FULBECKE and Pl. Parv.* 21 In this case without ferrying over the horse there was nothing due

vnto the bargeman. 1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Troy* v. xi. 6 Charon is tyrd, with ferryng soules to hell. 1701 *London Gaz.* No. 3722/2 Before night almost half of them were ferried over. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 38 They themselves once ferried o'er the wave . . are emancipate and loosed. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* II. iii. 45 A girl who had ferried me over the Severn. 1877 *MISS YONGE Canons* IV. i. 15 He was ferried to the French bank.

absol. 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 365 Pedit to Tomas Smyth, for ferrying v. days at y^e Bryges. 1843 *MARRYAT M. Vindh* xlii. The owner of a ferry . . ferries only when he chooses.

b. To work (a boat, etc.) *across* or *over*.

1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 92 The rotten canoe, that he had however contrived to ferry over. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xv. 281 He promised a napoleon to every boat which was ferried across.

c. Of a vessel: To serve as a ferry-boat over.

1872 W. F. BUTLER *Great Lone Land* iv. (1875) 55 A steamer ferries the broad swift-running stream.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To convey oneself, go; now only, to pass over water in a boat or by a ferry. Of a boat: To pass to and fro.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 179 (Gr.) Þæt min sawul to þe sifian mote . . mid fride ferian. c 1280 *Wulfst. Sermon* Sel. Wks. II. 178 Crist seide to hem verie we over þe fern. c 1450 *LONG-licht* *Grail* I. 176 In to here schip forto take him, forþ veyren ouer that lake. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 29 She saying to Styx, thow ferriest ouer to Phlegeton. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* v. i. (1609) 138/2 *note*, They that would goe to it, used to ferry over in small punts or whirries. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 631 Upon these waters doe ferry fittle thousand Boats. to serve the use of the Cliffe. 1787 *BURNS Vers.* When death's dark stream I ferry o'er. 1833 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 267 It irks me to think that . . thou shouldst ferry over . . in crazy Stygian wherry. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 333, I intended to remain until the weather cleared before I ferried back. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 72, I ferried across it.

† b. *fig.* To *ferry over*: to pass over, pretermitt. 1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 787 III. 175, I may not wryght longe, wherfor I ferry over all thyngs tyll I may awayte on you my self.

Ferryable (fèr'i'ab'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Of a water: That may be crossed in a ferry-boat. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 242 A place . . on the Indus, where it is fordable or ferryable.

Ferry-boat. [f. FERRY sb. + BOAT.] A boat used for conveying passengers, etc. across a ferry.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 *Ferryboat, portemina*. 1493 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 220, vs. viij. receptis de profectis de ferrybotes de tempore. 1580 *BART ALB.* B. 895 A ferry boate to carry ouer horses. 1644 *EVELYN Arbo.* (1819) i. 123 The Tiber . . I crossed in a ferry-boat. 1725 *De Foë's Tour* 170 *round World* (1840) 322 One large float with sides to it, like a punt or ferry boat. 1811 *WELLINGTON in Gurn. Des.* VII. 418, I shall pay the proprietor of the ferry boats any reasonable sum for the time. 1858 W. ELLIS *Visit Madagascari* viii. 235 A windlass for the large ferry-boat.

Ferrying (fèr'i'ing), vbl. sb. [f. FERRY v. + -ING I.] The action of the vb. *FERRY*; an instance of the same. Also *attrib.*, as *ferrying-fer*, *station*.

1873 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius's Hist. Greece* I. ii. 31 The 'Parali' lived by . . ferrying . . and fishing. 1879 J. TODDUNTER *Alcestis* 47 Methought I waited . . For Charon's dismal ferrying. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 4/2 The . . fishermen . . would practically be deprived of the ferrying-fer between the steamers and the grotto. 1873 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius's Hist. Greece* I. ii. 271 A mere ferrying station.

Ferrying (fèr'i'ing), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That ferries.

a 1683 *OLDHAM Poet. Wks.* (1686) 55 *Ferrying* Cowls Religious Pilgrims borne, O'er waves without the help of Sail, or Oar.

Ferryman. [f. FERRY sb. + MAN.] One who keeps or looks after a ferry.

1464 *Mann & Househ. Esch.* 162 [I] payed to the ferrymanes wyffe . . xij. d. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *De Clarence* xxvii. As wise as goose the ferry man. 1615 C. SANDYS *Trav.* 134 Charon grim Ferry-man, these streames doth guard. 1753 *HARWAY Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xli. 55 The ferry-man began to be insolent. 1833 H. L. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i. 1 He was a pretty ferryman to let a passenger stand calling for his boat. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iv. 35 The ancient ferryman of Hades.

attrib. 1801 M. G. LEWIS in *Tales of Wond.* I. No. 1 7 The ferryman-fend.

† **Fers. Chess. Obs.** Also 5 *fiers*, 6 *fèrse*, 7 *feers*. [a. OF. *fierce*, *fierche*, *fierge* (in med. L. *fercia*, *farzia*), ad. (ultimately) Pers. *فَرز* *fēr-zā*, Arab. *فَرَزَان* *firzān*, also *فَرَز* *ferz*. The Pers. word means 'wise man', 'counsellor'.]

1. The piece now known as the queen.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Deithe Blanche* 654 She stal on me and took my fers and wban. I saw my fers aweye Als I couthe no longer pleye. a 1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 21 And when your fers is had, And all your warte is done. 1663-76 *BULLOKAR, Fers*, the Queen at Chess-play.

2. A pawn which has passed to the eighth square (see quot.).

1474 CANTON *Chesse* iv. vii. (1860) Liv. He may not goo on nyther side till he hath been in the fardest ligne of theshchequer, & that he hath taken the nature of the draughts of the quene; & than he is a fers.

3. *The ferses twelve*: according to Prof. Skeat, all the men exc. the king (the bishops, knights, and rooks, being counted as one each).

c 1369 CHAUCER *Deithe Blanche* 723 Thogh ye had lost the ferses twelve. [1671 SKINNER, *Fers, Fers, Fers*, men at Chess. 1692-1732 in COLES.]

Fers, obs. f. FANCE v., FIERCE a., FURZE, VERSE.

† **Ferse**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 feorsian, fyrsian, 3 fersien, firsin, fursen, *Orm.* fersenn. [OE. *feorsian*, *fyrsian*, *f. feor*, *FAB.*] *trans.* To remove, put at a distance; hence, to forsake; with *refl. pron.* as *obj.* to withdraw, go away.

† **1200** *Ag. Ps.* (Lamb.) *lxviii.* 27 (Toller) *Da þe fyrsiab his fram þe.* c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205. Fersien hit fro him so þat he nabbe. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 19663 Nohht he birp þe fersenn þe Ne fien fra þe 32300 of tune. c. 1225 *Angr.* R. 76 He fersed him awin uromard ure stefne. c. 1225 *Juliana* 16 Ne schal me fersin fram nouwer deouel ne mon.

Fersie, *obs. Sc. form of Farcy.*

† **1598** D. FERGUSSON *Scott. Prov.* (1785) 12 Fire is good for the fersie. c. 1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying w. Polwart* 305 The fersie, the falling-euill, that fels manie freikes.

Ferte, *var. of FART* *sb.*

† **1505** J. COOPER *Thesaurus, Scribita*, a delicate meate of paste stuffed and wounded like a rote: a ferte of Portugal.

† **Fertee**, *Obs.* — [a. OF. *fertid* = Pr. *fiertat*, *fiertat* = L. *fertid* = *f. ferus* ferce.] *Fierceness.*

† **1380** Sir *Ferumb*. 664 *Firumbas* þe heþene kyng was a man of gret fertee.

Ferter, *v. Obs.* [f. ME. *ferter* shrine: see FERETORY.] *trans.* To put in a shrine, enshrine.

† **1325** *Metr. Hom.* 143 *He...* bar thir bannes menskelye And ferted thaim at a nurye. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6995 And bare he fertid þaim [thanes] in hy.

Ferth, *obs. form of FORTH.*

Further, *obs. form of FURTHER.*

† **Fertilage**, *Obs.* [f. FERTILE + AGE.] The action or process of fertilizing.

† **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. viii. 12 Fertilage consists in the enriching of the Soyle. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 333/3 Fertilage is an enriching of Soil.

Fertile (fɜːtɪl, -tɔɪl), *a.* Forms: 5-6 fertyl(e), -yll, 7-8 fertill, (6 fertyll, 6-7 fertile, -ill, 7 fertill, fertile), 5- fertille. [a. OF. *fertil* (Fr. *fertile* = Pr. *fertil*), ad. L. *fertilis*, *f. ferre* to bear.]

1. Bearing or producing in abundance; fruitful, prolific. Const. of *in*, rarely *to*. a. *lit.* of the soil, a district or region, rarely of animals.

† **1460** FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* iii. Dwellyn that in the most fertile reume of the worlde. 1484 CAXTON *Esof* v. viii. This yere shall he the most fertile of alle maner of corne. 1581 SINKE *Apol. Patrie* (Arb.) 62 The fertilest ground must be manured. 1624 CARR. SMITH *Virginia* iii. 87 The ground was exceeding fertile. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. ix. A soil, not fertile of any thing but weeds. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* i. 3 The plains... are fertile in native plants. 1853 C. BRODIE *Villatte* xv. These September suns shone... on fertile plains.

b. *transf. and fig.*

† **1481** CAXTON *Myst.* ii. iv. 68 It [Prohane, Ceylon] is moche pletuous of gold and syluer and moche fertyle of other thynges. 1603 DRAWTON *Odes* li. 43 That Spray to fame to ferte. The Loue crowning Myrtle. 1730 A. GORNON *Maffet Amphit.* 23 Augustus... being of a fertile and jovial Disposition. 1791 *Genl. Mag.* 26/2 The offspring of his fertile imagination. 1819 T. JEFFERSON *Outing* Wks. 1859 i. 121 He was... fertile in resources. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 216 One family, singularly fertile of great men. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) iii. xiv. 335 England was... a land fertile in warriors.

2. Causing or tending to promote fertility.

† **1597** Bp. HALL *Sat.* i. li. The coole streame that tooke his endles name, From out the fertile hofe of winged steed. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. li. 248 The Brise... most pleasant and fertile. 1657 AUSTEN *Crut. Tree* i. 71 Lay Pigeons dung... (or the like stuffe, that is very hot, and fertile) to the roots. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* Wks. (Bohn) i. 485 They thank the spring-flood for its fertile slime.

† **1596** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 131 With... good store of Fertile Sherris.

† **3. Copiously produced, abundant.** *Obs.*

† **1607** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 274 *Oh* How does he loue me? *Pis.* With adorations, fertill tearles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 801 Shall... the fertill burden ease Of thy full branches.

4. Comb. fertile-fresh *a.*, having luxuriant foliage; fertile-headed *a.*, (a) many headed; (b) rich in expedients.

† **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W. v.* v. 72 Greene let it be, More fertile-fresh than all the Field to see. 1672 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* i. i. Cerberus... loud and fertile-headed. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) i. 230 The fertile-headed Woman... whipt a ten-peck Bag over her Gallant's Head.

Hence † **Fertile** *v. Obs.* — = FERTILIZE *v.*;

Fertilely *adv.*; **Fertilness** *rare* = FERTILITY.

† **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 155 Who... could not but fertily requite his fathers fatherly education. 1581 — *Apol. Patrie* (Arb.) 19 The fertillness of the Italian wit. 1673 MARKHAM *Eng. Husb.* ii. i. v. (1695) 27 According to the fertillness of the soyle in which they grow. 1627-47 FLETCHER *Resolves* i. ix. 259 He that hopes too much shall cozen himself at last; especially if his industry goes not along to fertile it. 1661-62 Wood *City of Oxford* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) i. 395 The meedes adjoining are fertilly soyled.

† **Fertilent**, *a. Sc. Obs.* — [f. prec. after analogy of *opulent*, *pestilent*.] Abundant, plentiful.

† **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 553 Palaeios... Quhilk furmeist war rycht riche and fertilent, With gold and siluer.

† **Fertilite**, *v. Obs.* [f. next, after *debelitate*.] *trans.* To render fertile, fertilize.

† **1634** Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1633) 193 A sweet rivulet playes... through the Towne, fertilizing the... Gardens. 1650 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxviii. (ed. 2) 151 A Cock will in one day fertilize the whole... cluster of eggs.

Hence † **Fertilizing** *phl. a.*

† **1646** Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. vii. 352 From whence... we cannot inferre fertilizing [printed fertilizing] corrected in ed. 1658] condition or property of fecundation.

Fertility (fɜːtɪlɪti). Forms: 5 fertylite, 6-8 fertilitie, -illity(e), (fortylite), 6- fertility. [a. Fr. *fertilité*, ad. L. *fertilitas* = *f. fertilis* FERTILE.] The quality of being fertile; fecundity, fruitfulness, productiveness. a. *lit.* of the soil, a region, etc.; also of plants and animals.

† **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xxv. 92 The troienne folke multiplyed... in grette quantite... for the fertylite of the ground. 1528 STARKE *England* i. i. 12 Maruelous culture and Fortylite. c. 1620-25 *Women Saints* (1886) 189 The first fruite of our mothers fertilitie. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxvi. Thy waste More rich than other climes' fertilitie. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 75 The fertility of this clover absolutely depends on bees visiting the flowers.

b. *transf. and fig.*

† **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 103 Such iarres proceeded from their fertility of Gods, differing in each severall iurisdiction. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Let. to Sir R. Howard. The quickness of the Imagination is seen in the invention; the fertility in the Fancy. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 4. I found some... fertility of fancy. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. Th. 495 All the fertility of his invention. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 637 Halifax... in fertility of thought... had no rival. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 136 Himilco... was a man... of fertility of resource.

c. *pl. Productive powers.*

† **1626** J. LD. FALKLAND in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 379 A general... valuation of the different Fertilities. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Tent. Wks.* (1778) IV. 219 The fertilities of the soil. 1868 ROGERS *Poet. Econ.* xii. (1876) 164 Ground-rent... is a payment made for a particular site because it has certain conveniences, productive powers, or... fertilities, which another site... would not possess.

Fertilizable (fɜːtɪlaɪzəbəl), *a.* Also -isable. [f. FERTILIZE + -ABLE. Cf. F. *fertilisable*.] a. Of land, etc.: Capable of being fertilized. b. Of the female, or an ovum: Susceptible of impregnation.

† **1832** R. MUNIE *Bot. Annual* 140 The ovary is the important part of the fertilizable organ. 1879 HUXLEY *Anat. Int.* Ann. vii. 446 The perfect fertilizable female. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xviii. 197 Unfertile but fertilizable clay.

Fertilization (fɜːtɪlaɪzəʃən). Also -isation. [n. of action f. as prec. + -ATION; cf. F. *fertilisation*.] The action or process of rendering fertile.

† **1863** J. G. MURRAY *Comm. Gen.* xii. 21 The two sides of the Nile, its fertilization by a natural cause.

b. *spec. Biol.* Fecundation; see FERTILIZE 2.

† **1857** WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* II. 223 The fertilization of the date-palm. 1862 DARWIN *Fertit. Orchids* i. 23 These species... require the aid of insects for their fertilization. 1882 VINES *Sachs Bot.* 525 The first manifest result of fertilization in the oospore is the division of its nucleus.

Hence **Fertilizational** *a.*, of or pertaining to fertilization.

† **1888** J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Trans.* XX. 233, I venture to call this principle Fertilizational Segregation.

Fertilize (fɜːtɪlaɪz), *v.* [f. FERTILE + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make fertile; to enrich (the soil).

† **1648** W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xi. § 1. 128 Our earth needs no rain to fall upon it... to fertilize it. 1760 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) i. 97 He... fertilised bogs, and cultivated barren sands. 1866 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 8 Three great rivers which had fertilized happier portions of Europe.

b. *gen.* To render productive. *lit. and fig.*

† **1828** MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 2 May Wks. 1846 III. 487 The members of the Legislature... attempted to exclude all the industry... of other countries from flowing in to enrich and fertilise their shores. 1866 LIDON *Engl. Lect.* v. (1875) 225 Intense religious conviction fertilizes intellect. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm*. ii. 11 Can nothing be done to fertilise the vast majority of our streams?

2. *Biol.* To make (an ovum, an oospore, a female individual or organ) fruitful by the introduction of the male element; to fecundate.

Chiefly *Bot.*; in Zoology common with reference to ova, but otherwise rare.

† **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 79, I have not found a single terrestrial animal which can fertilize itself. 1861 DELAMER *Pl. Gard.* 145 If... the Moss Rose... is fertilized with Rosa Gallica, interesting hybrids are the result. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 8 It is a great advantage... that the flower should be fertilized by pollen from a different stock.

Hence **Fertilized** *phl. a.* **Fertilizing** *phl. sb.*, also *attrib.* **Fertilizing** *phl. a.*

† **1631** R. CROLD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 34 In other places they have a like fertilizing faimess. 1655 In *Hartlib's Legacy* 193 A rich earth for Compost worth twenty shillings a load at the least for the fertilizing of land. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 275 Fertilizing showers. 1849 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* vii. 128 Gypsum has a remarkably fertilizing effect when applied to certain crops on certain soils. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm*. v. 54 A tiny fish creeps from each fertilized egg. 1884 *Athenaeum* 21 Jan. 49/3 The author attributes the supply of fertilizing mud in Egypt to the White Nile.

Fertilizer (fɜːtɪlaɪzə), [f. prec. + -ER.]

1. One who or that which fertilizes (land).

† **1661** FULLER *Worthies, Kent* ii. (1662) 57 Saint-foine, or Holy-hay... being found to be a great Fertilizer of Baren-ground. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 377 The agency of snow as a fertilizer. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 500 The torrent, now the fertilizer, now the ravager of districts. 1872 SPURGEON *Trans. Dav. Ps.* lxxv. 12 The march of Jehovah, the Fertilizer, may be traced by the abundance which he creates.

b. *said esp. of manures.*

† **1846** J. BAXTER *Liv. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 67 Nitrate of potash... when employed as a fertilizer, is generally sown by hand.

attrib. 1893 *Act* 56 & 57 *Vict. c. 56* (title) The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

2. An agent of fertilization in plants.

† **1844** DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 30 Flies are good fertilizers. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 473 Suitable fertilisers and other favourable conditions.

Fertlet, *obs. var. of FIBLOT.*

Ferula (fɜːrʊlə). [a. L. *ferula* giant fennel, a rod.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of plants; the giant fennel.

† **1398** TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxi. (1495) 645 Ferula is an herbe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 1 b. The nature of Ferula is the sorest enemy that can be to Lampreys. 1693 Sir T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 465 Vossius... affirms them to be Arborescent Ferula's. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 175 This species of ferula is a native of Persia. 1868 Mrs. H. L. EVANS *Wint. in Algeria* 25 The beautiful feathery leaf of the ferula.

2. From the use of the fennel-stalk in Roman times: A cane, rod, or other instrument of punishment, esp. a flat piece of wood (see FERULE 2 quot. 1825); fig. school discipline.

† **1580** NORTH *Plutarch* (1566) 612 Many... do put forth their hands to be stricken... with the ferula. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xix. (1627) 215, I have laboured and striven by ferula, and all meanes of severity. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 123 We... had Ferula's made to punish Swearing. 1840 P. Parley's *Ann.* 316 They had never known the infliction of chastisement from either cane or ferula. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. iv. (1872) 27 His ever-changing course... which was passed so nomadically under ferulas of various colour.

3. *Surg.* A long splint.

† **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 444. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ferulaceous (fɜːrʊləˈʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ferulaceus* (f. *ferula* a giant fennel) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Resembling the ferula; having a stalk like a ferula.

† **1657** Phys. *Dict.*, *Ferulaceous*, like the herb ferula. 1691 RAY *Creat.* i. (1692) 194 These [Fountain] Trees are of the Ferulaceous kind. 1755 PORTER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 253 The asa fetida is drawn from a ferulaceous plant.

Ferularic, ferulic, a. Chem. [f. FERULA + -IC.] In *Ferulic acid*: see quot.

† **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 598 The resin [Assafœtida]... contains ferulic acid, C₁₀H₁₀O₄ which forms iridescent prisms. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. *Ferulic acid*.

† **Ferular**, *Obs.* Also 7 ferular, feriler, -uler. [ad. L. *ferulār* is of or belonging to the giant fennel.] = FERULA 2.

† **1594** O. B. Quest. *Profitable Concernings* K iv a, A Feruler to admonish them with. 1600 Abr. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 364 The wicked are the worse when they are under the ferula. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 20 What advantage is it to be a man... if we have only cast the ferula, to come under the fescu of an Imprimator? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 312/1 The Ferular is an Instrument used by School-Masters to correct their Scholars. 1766 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1775 in ASH.

Ferule (fɜːrʊl), *sb.* Also 6 ferrall 6-7 ferul (f. [ad. L. *ferula*: see FERULA.]

1. = FERULA 1. Also a plant or stalk of it.

† **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1049 Take ferules eke or sally twiggies take. 1529 FLEMING *Bucol. Virg.* x. 30 Syluanus... came... Shaking his flourishing ferul. 1620 BRINSLEY *Virg. Eclog.* 95 The ferule is a... big herbe like vnto fennel giant.

2. = FERULA 2.

† **1599** Bp. HALL *Sat. iv.* i. 169 My rimcs relish of the ferule still. 1636 B. JONSON *Divorc.* (1641) 115 From the rodde, or ferule, I would have them free. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 304 Whilst he was under the ferule. 1825 HOME *Every-day Bk.* I. 967 The ferule... was a sort of flat ruler, wielded at the inflicting end into a shape resembling a pear... with a... hole in the middle, to raise histers. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* i. 23 He resumed the ferule. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* i. ii. 24 To learn at the point of the ferule—trash.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as † *ferule-rod*; † *ferule-fingered a.*, whose fingers are liable to the ferule.

† **1528** *Impeachment, Wolsey* 192 in Furnival *Ball.* I. 358 Be ware of the Ferral Rodde! 1620 Bp. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 127 Those ancient ferule-fingered Boy-Popes.

Ferule, *var. of FERRULE* *sb.* and *v.*

Ferule (fɜːrʊl), *v.* Also 6 ferrulle. [f. prec.]

trans. To beat, strike, with a ferule.

† **1579** GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24, I should... bee Ferruled for my faulte. 1873 CHANNING in *Salt Thoreau* (1890) 26 So he did... by ferruling six of his pupils. 1878 Mrs. STOWE *Paganuc P.* xiv. 121 To ferule... disorderly scholars.

Feruler, *var. of FERULAR.*

† **Fervefy**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *fervefacere*, f. *fervere* to boil: see -FY.] *trans.* To make boiling hot. Hence **Fervefyed** *phl. a.*

† **1599** A. M. tr. *Gabelthuer's Bk. Physique* 27/2 Cause then your Armes... with a fervefyede clothe to be... rubbed. *Ibid.* 65/4 Take a Horseshoe, and fervefy the same. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 159 To fervefy or decoct.

† **Fervence**, *Obs.* Also 5 ferveence, fervens.

[a. OF. *fervence*, as if ad. L. **ferventia*, f. *ferventem*: see FERVENT and -ENCE.]

1. Boiling or glowing heat. Also, Violent ebullition, fermentation.

† **14...** *Lydc. Temple of Glas* 356 For bouze I brenne with fervence and with hete, Wyþ-in myn hert I mot complein of cold. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 447 Of fynest must in oon metetre Or it be at the state of his fervence. 1437-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 429 An holy welle, whiche is of so grette fervence that hit casteth owte thynges caste in to hit. 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge for Honour* Plays 1873 III. 332 Rays lascivious... ingender by too piercing fervence intemperate... heats.

2. *fig.* Warmth of the emotions, intensity of feeling or desire, fervency.

† **1439** *Lydc. Black Knt.* xxx. If that any now be in this place, That fele in love brenning of fervence... Lat him of

routh lay to audience. *c1485 Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1093
Pey woli with veruens of love me seke. *a1529 SKELTON*
Pr. to H. Ghost 1. O fiery fervency, inflamed with all grace.
a1538 HEN. VIII. Let. to A. Boleyn in Select. Harl. Misc.
(1793) 147. I think... my fervency of love causeth it. *1591*
Troub. Raigne K. John ii. (1611) 84 Zeale... Spurs them
on with fervency to this shrine.

Fervency (fɜːvənsi). Also *5 farvence*, *6-7*
servencie. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. The state or quality of being fervent; glowing
or burning heat, intensity of heat. *Now rare.*

1598 CHAPMAN *Ilad* vi. 185 Flames of deadly fervency
flew from her breath and eyes. *1633 P. FLETCHER* *Pisc. Ecl.*
i. 2 About his head a rocky canopie... Rebutting Phœbus
parching fervency. *1879 G. MEREDITH* *Excist* III. x. 214
It is the sole star which... preserves an indomitable fervency.

† b. Of cold: Intensity, severity. *Obs.*
1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 693 The fervency Of that sharp
night would kill me.

2. fig. 'Heat of mind', intensity of feeling or
desire, warmth of devotion, zeal, ardour, eagerness;
† an instance of the same.

1554 KNOX *Faythful. Admon.* Dv j b, Peter in a fervencie
first left his bote. *1600 E. BLOUNT* tr. *Conestaggio* 6 They
continued their new navigation, with greater fervencie.
1672-5 CONDER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 368 The Motives that
ought to excite our Fervency. *1734 WATTS* *Relig. Juv.*
(1789) 216 He drew some practical inferences... with some
degree of fervency. *1824 SOUTHEY* *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 173
The prayer which was preferred with increased fervency at
a martyr's grave. *1865 KINGSLEY* *Hereward*, xv. She would
never have known the fervency of your love.

Fervent (fɜːvənt), *a.* Forms: *4-6 feruente*,
vervente, (*5*) *ferfent*, *furvaunte*, *6 farvente*,
fervant, *4- fervent*. [a. F. *fervent*, ad. L. *ferv-*
ent-em, *fervens*, pr. ppl. of *fervere* to boil, glow.]

1. Hot, burning, glowing, boiling.

a1400-50 Alexander 3871 Flawmes feruent as fyre. *c1400*
Lanfranc *Cirurg.* 311 In his casis we mowen use hoot
feruente oyle. *1514 BARCLAY* *Cyt. & Upplandysch.* (Percy Soc.)
p. lxxx. The Sunne is not fervent. *1572 J. JONES* *Bathes of*
Bath ii. 10 Actual fyre, working upon the water itself cannot
put into it a greater degree of heat, than the degree of fervent
heat. *1611 BIBLE* 2 Pet. iii. 10 The Elements shall melt with
feruent heat. *1704 J. PIRTS* *Acc. Mohometanus* 56, I have seen
many... to work all day... in the most fervent Harvest time.
1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. 300 The
short but fervent summers at the polar regions. *1874 S. COX*
Pilgr. Pr. vii. 147 A fervent waste in which it is lost.

fig. *1529 MORE* *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 119/2 Let them all... lerne
that god deliteth to se the fervent here of y^e hartis deuocion
boile out by y^e body.

† b. In medieval pharmacy, of drugs: = *Hot*.
1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. xix.* lxxvii. (1495) 903 Some
thynges that drawyth laxeth also and be feruent as Scam-
monia. *1578 LYTE* *Dodoens* ii. xxx. 187 The common
Camomill... is not so fervent as the Romaine Camomill, but
more pleasant.

† c. Of cold: Intense, severe. *Obs.*

1448 R. FOX *Chron.* (Camden) 116 Hit was a fervent coolde
weder. *1473 WARWICK* *Chron.* (Camden) 3 Ther was one
fervent froste through Englande. *1535 STEWART* *Cron. Scot.*
II. 337 The fervent frost so bitter wes. *1634 HARRINGTON*
Salernus Regim. 182 A fervent cold Country.

2. Of persons, their passions, dispositions, or
actions: Ardent, intensely earnest. From 17th c.
almost exclusively with reference to love or hatred,
zeal, devotion or aspiration.

c1400 Destr. Troy 2154 Than was Priam... more feruent
to fight. *14...* *Why I Can't be a Nun* 7 in *E. E. P.* (1862)
138 They was as ferlent as ony fyre To execute her lordys
bydding. *1534 TYNDALE* 1 Pet. iv. 8 Above all things have
feruent love amonge you. *1561 DAUS* tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.*
(1573) 25 b. We of this Church who have bene feruenter
xxx. yeares ago than we be at this day. *1591 SPENSER*
Gnat 296 He spide his foell... feruent eyes to his de-
struction bent. *1673 Lady's Call*, ii. § 1 p. 23. 65 By
the ferventest praisers implore... God. *1738 WESLEY* *Ps.*
xiii. 8 My Heart in fervent Wishes burns. *1768-74* *TUCKER*
Lt. Nat. (1852) II. 215 It proves the glow of his kindness
the ferventer. *1856 MRS. BROWNING* *Aur. Leigh* i. 944
Many fervent souls stroke rhyme on rhyme.

b. Of conflict, uproar, formerly also of pestilence,
a wild beast, etc.: Hot, fierce, raging. *Now rare.*

1465 MARG. *PASTON* in *Let. No.* 523 II. 226 The pestylens
is so fervent in Norwiche that [etc.], *1494 FABIAN* *Chron.*
iv. lxxv. 46 Whiche persecution... was so sharpe & feruent,
that [etc.], *1551 ROBINSON* tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 139
When the battell is... most fierce and feruente. *1609 TORSELL*
Four-f. Beasts (1658) 543 There appeared unto them a Boar
... having fire-burning eyes, a despitful look... and every
way feruente. *1814 WOOD* *White Doe of Ryl.* i. 43 A
moment ends the fervent din.

† **Fervent**, *v.* *Obs.*-o [f. prec.] *trans.* To
nter fervently. Hence *Fervented ppl. a.*

a1626 W. SCLATER *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 68 Their... fer-
vented supplication to have life prorogued.

Fervently (fɜːvəntli), *adv.* [f. FERVENT *a.* +
-ly.] In a fervent manner.

† 1. Burningly, intensely, severely. *Obs.*

1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. cxxliii. 203 He myght not wel
endure no whylle so feruently he was take. *1561 HOLLYNUSH*
Hom. Apol. 272, He that hath the jaundis so fervently
and sore. *1627 HAKWILL* *Apol.* ii. vii. § 1. 110 It continued
so feruently hot.

2. With warmth of feeling; ardently, earnestly,
hotly, passionately. *Now rare* exc. in expressions
of love, desire, prayer, etc.

c1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* iv. 1356 The whiche frendes
fervently hym preyre To senden efter more. *1494 FABIAN*
Chron. v. cxxii. 86 Chilperich herying of the... takinge of his
sone, was... more feruently amouyld. *1568 GRAFTON* *Chron.*

II. 27 The king... pursued them more fervently then circum-
spectly. *1611 BIBLE* Col. iv. 12 Alwaies labouring feruently
for you in prayers. *1749 FIELDING* *Tom Jones* III. 94 Mrs.
Fitzpatrick then renewed her proposal and very fervently
recommended it. *1794 SULLIVAN* *View Nat.* 1. 9 Most
feruently do I love my God, my king. *1825 T. JEFFERSON*
Autobiog. Wks. 1859 i. 83, I had fervently pressed the
Treasury board to replenish this particular deposit. *1848*
C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1873) 3, I wished fervently he might
not discover my hiding-place. *1874 STUBBS* *Const. Hist.*
(1875) III. xviii. 31 Henry... was fervently orthodox.

Ferventness (fɜːvəntnəs). *Now rare.* [f.
FERVENT + -NESS.] The quality of being fervent.

1. Boiling, burning, or glowing heat; = *FERVOUR* 1.
1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. x.* ix. (1495) 379 Smalle
asshes... slaktyth... the feruentnes of the cole. *1533 ELVOR*
Cast. Helthe (1541) 73 a, It [melancholy] may not be so
littell, that the blood and spirites in their ferventnes, be as
it were unbridlyd. *1586 BRIGHT* *Melanch.* xxvii. 153 Although
it [water] be hote, yet inferior in degree to the heate of
feruentnes. *1600 F. WALKER* *Sp. Manderiville* 46 b, The
great feruentnes of the hot starres.

2. Ardour, eagerness, vigour, zeal; also an
instance of the same; = *FERVOUR* 2.

c1430 Wyclif's *Nun.* xxv. 11 (MS. S). Y my silf schulde
not do awai the sones of Israel in my greet hete (feruentnesse
of veniaunce). *1477 EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 133
Whyche wil not be wele... stered for the feruentnesse of the
same tempest. *1528 TYNDALE* *Parab. Mammon* Wks. i. 84
Christ here teacheth Simon by the ferventness of love. *1612*
SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 581 The Archbishops
feruentness in using such eager persuasions. *1631 Celestina*
iii. 40 His... feruentness of affection is sufficient to marre
him. *1727 BAILEY* vol. II. *Ferventness*.

Fervescence (fɜːvəsəns), *a.* [ad. L. *fervescē-*
ent, pr. ppl. of *fervescere*, inceptive verb f. *fervere*
to be hot.] Growing hot.

1683 SALMON *Daron Med.* i. 162 Fixing the fervescence and
corrosive Humors. *1730-6* in *BAILEY* (folio). *1775* in *Ash*.

Fervid (fɜːvɪd), *a.* Also *7 fervide*. [ad. L.
fervid-us burning, vehement, f. *fervere* to glow.]

1. Burning, glowing, hot. *Now poet. or rhetorical.*

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike 6/2 Let it stand
a day or two in some fervide place. *1667 MILTON* *P. L.* v.
301 The mounted Sun Shot down direct his fervid Raies.
1718 POPE *Ilad* vii. 939 Sol bad driven His fervid orb
through half the vault of heaven. *1794 SULLIVAN* *View Nat.*
II. 55 The more fervid the lightning, the more animated
they appear. *1833 N. ARNOTT* *Physics* (ed. 3) II. 62 His
attention was soon recalled to the fervid land of the sun.
1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 59 To hang on in the
dust behind the fervid wheels of the parliamentary chariot.
transf. *1865 SWINBURNE* *Poems & Ball.* *Hendecasyllables*
5 Flame as fierce as the fervid eyes of lions. *1871 M. COLLINS*
Mrg. & Merch. II. iii. 61 The Christmas night had been
fervid... There had been a dinner.

2. fig. Glowing, intensely impassioned.

1650-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fervid*, fierce, vehement. *a1717*
PARNELL *Happy Man* 16 The fervid wishes, holy fires,
Which thus a melted heart refine. *1779-81 JOHNSON* *L. P.*
Wks. 1816 X. 122 He is warm rather than fervid. *1828*
CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 211 Of Burns's fervid affection...
we have spoken already. *1838 DICKENS* *Nich. Nick* xxvii.
It is your... fervid imagination, which throws you into a
glow of genius and excitement. *1855 MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.*
IV. 335 The fervid loyalty with which Charles had been
welcomed back to Dover. *1872 BLACKIE* *Lays Highl.* 155
Without the call of fervid preacher.

Hence **Fervidity** [+ -ITY]: *a.* Intense heat. *b.*
Passion, zeal (j.). **Fervidly** *adv.*, in a fervid
manner; earnestly. **Fervidness**, the state or
quality of being fervid.

1652 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* Serm. vi. 183 A kind of injury
done to him by the fervidness of St. Peter. *1727 BAILEY*
vol. II. *Fervidity*. *1775 ASH*, *Fervidity*, heat. *1847 CRAIG*,
Fervidity, very hotly, with glowing warmth. *1872 GEO.*
ELIOT *Middlem.* I. A young lady... knelt down... by the side
of a sick labourer and prayed fervidly.

Fervor, obs. form of *FEARFUL*.

† **Fervorous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also *7 -erous*. [f.
next + -OUS.] Full of fervour; ardent, warm.

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 36 b, As. feruorous in the loue
of God, as they are... fyry in sensual appetyt. *1658 SLINGSBY*
Diary (1836) 203 Faithful and fervorous Professors. *1669*
WOODHEAD *St. Terran* i. xv. 94 They had a mind to cool
the fervorous employment of the Will.

Fervour, *fervor* (fɜːvɔːr). Also *6 fervoure*,
7 fervor. [ME. *fervor*, *-our*, *a.* OF. *fervor*, *-our*
(mod.F. *ferveur*) = Pr. and Sp. *fervor*, It. *fervore*,
ad. L. *fervore* = *m.* f. *fervere* to be hot. For use of
fervor or *fervor* see *FAVOUR*.]

1. Glowing condition, intense heat.

c1440 HUYTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1944) ii. xxxiv. They
... panten soo strongly that they brast into bodily fervours.
1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 116/4 These prayers... of his
holye Martiris, in the fervoure of theyr torment. *1625*
PURCHAS *Pilgrims* ii. 1317 A number of Lamps which...
yeelds unto the tooome an immoderate feruor. *1725 POPE*
Odys. x. 184 Some power divine... Sent a tall stag. To
cool his fervour in the chrysal flood. *1794 MRS. PIZZI*
Synon. I 207 Such effects follow naturally the fervour of
an African climate. *1813 SHELLEY* *Q. Mab* viii. 71 Those
deserts... whose... fervors scarce allowed A bird to live. *1891*
SIR R. BALL in *Melbourne Argus* 16 May. The moon was
also doubtless in a condition of equal fervor.

† b. Of water: Boiling, seething. *Obs.*

a1440 Farnad *St. Bartholomew's* 43 The swellynge [sea],
yn his feruor... left vp hym-self. *1465 tr. Hobbes* *Etem.*
Philos. (1839) 324 All fervor or seething is not caused by
fire.

2. Warmth or glow of feeling, passion, vehem-
ence, intense zeal; an instance of the same.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 290 Fervor of thogh. *1382*
WYCLIF *John* ii. 17 The fervour of loue of thin hous hath
etun me. *1483 CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 363 b/1 She... had more
feruour of deuocion. *1531 Dial.* on *Larus Eng.* ii. liii. (1653)
160 A venial sinne... letteth the fervour thereof [charity].
1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 30 Such fervour is as well
beseeeming fresh soldiers as young Fryers. *1732 Law*
Serious C. xiv. (ed. 2) 240 And begin to know what Saints...
have meant by fervours of devotion. *1830 D'ISRAELI* *Chas.*
I. iii. 196 The fervour of loyalty vivid with the pride of
magnificence. *1882 A. W. WARD* *Dickens* iii. 50 A fervour
unique even in the history of American enthusiasms.

Fery, obs. form of *FARROW* v.

1337 in *Liber Pluscardensis* ix. xxxvi, Isal ger thi sow
fery agayn hir wil.

Feryage, obs. form of *FERRIAGE*.

Fesande, obs. form of *PHEASANT*.

Fesapo. *Logic*. A mnemonic word representing
the fourth mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms,
in which the major premiss is a universal negative,
the minor premiss a universal affirmative, and the
conclusion a particular negative; the middle term
being subjct of the major and predicate of the
minor premiss.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* ii. (ed. 2) 98 Fesapo. *1864 BOWEN*
Logic vii. 200.

Fesaunt, *awnt*, obs. forms of *PHEASANT*.

Fescennine (fɛsɛnəni), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L.
Fescenninus pertaining to *Fescennia* in Etruria,
famous for a sort of jeering dialogues in verse.]

A. *adj.* esp. in *Fescennine verses*. Pertaining to
or characteristic of *Fescennia*; usually in a bad
sense, licentious, obscene, scurrilous.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 443 Wanton Fescennine cata-
monies. *a1637 B. JONSON* *Underwoods* (1640) 243 We...
dare not aske our wish in Language fescennine. *1726*
AMHURST *Terra Fil.* i. (ed. 3) 1 A merry oration in the
fescennine manner. *1815 SCOTT* *Guy M.* xxxvi. To repeat a
certain number of Fescennine verses. *1873 SYMONDS* *Gk.*
Poets viii. 252 A rude Fescennine license.

† *B.* *sb.* A song or verses of a licentious or
scurrilous character. *Obs.*

1541-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. i. 1. 409 Menander... did
... write Fescennines, Attellanes, and lascivious songs. *1660*
JER. TAYLOR *Dind. Dubit.* ii. iii. rule 5 § 1, I have seen
parts of Virgil changed into impure fescennines.

Fescue (fɛskjuː), *sb.* Forms: *4-6 festu(e)*, (*6*)
-ew, *-ure*, *-we*, *7 -er*, *6 fe(e)skew*, *7 fes(t)kue*, *8*
fesou, *8-9 fesque*, *9 dial.* vester, *6- fescue*. [a.
OF. *festu* (Fr. *fétu*) a straw; -popular L. **festi-*
cum = class. L. *festuca*. Cf. Pr. *festue* masc., *fu-*
tuca, *fesfuga* fem., It. *fesucio* masc., *fesfuca* fem.]

† 1. A straw, rush, twig; a small piece of straw,
a mote in the eye (with ref. to Matt. vii. 3).
Hence, a thing of little importance. *Obs.*

1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. x. 278 þe beam lithe in 3owre
eyghen. And þe festu is fallen for 3oure default. In alle
manere men. *1382 WYCLIF* *Matt.* vii. 3 What seest thou
a festu, or a littil mote, in the eie of thi brother. *c1440*
Prompt. Parv. 163/1 Fyschelle of fyshewer, or festu, *futuca*.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 400 b/1 He demanded hym of the
festue and of the beme. *1502 G. HARVEY* *Pierre's Supr.* 51
A pretty feat for amber, to inggle chaffe, festues or
the like weighty burdens. *1610 HOLLAND* *Candides* *Brit.* i.
720 Thin straws and fescues small.

2. A small stick, pin, etc. used for pointing out
the letters to children learning to read; a pointer.

1513 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. *Canterb.*, Payd for iij
festewys ijdd. *1533 MORE* *Ansu. Poynted Bk.* Wks. 1102/1
I shall... lay it afore him agayn, and sette him to it
a festue, that he shall not say but he saw it. *1589 NASHE*
Martins Month's Minde 7 Though their festue eene went
pointed at Capitall letters. *1612 Two Noble K.* ii. ii. Ay,
do but put A feskue in her fist. *1714 GAY* *Walt d'ye call*
it i. 1. 8, I... Taught him his Catechism, the Fescue held
it. *1762 FOOTE* *Orator* i. Wks. 1799 i. 197 The fescues and
fascies, which have been... consigned to one, or more matrons
in every village. *1825 J.* *JENNINGS* *Dial. W. Eng.* Glos. 81
Vester... a fescue. *1876 BROWNING* *Pachiaristo* 19 Play
schoolmaster, point as with fescue.

fig. *1644* [see *FERULAR*]. *1648 EARL WESTMRLD.* *Olis*
Savra (1879) 53 As Appetite, Not Reasons Fescue shall direct.

† 3. *transf.* (*nonce-us.*) *a.* The shadow on a sun-
dial. *b.* A plectrum for use with the harp or lyre.

1607 WINTWORTH [Smyth] *Puritaine* iv. 47 The feskewe
of the Diall is upon the Chriss-crosse of Noone. *1616*
CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn to Apollo* 288 And with thy golden
fescue play'st upon Thy hollow harp.

4. More fully *fescue-grass*: A genus (*Festuca*) of
grasses. *Hard, Sheep's, Meadow Fescue*: transla-
tions of the botanical names of species, *F. durius-*
cula, *ovina*, *pratensis*.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 138 *Sheeps fescue* is a
well known grass, always to be found in sheep commons.
Ibid. 139 *Meadow Fescue*, one of the best grasses for cul-
tivation, has a culm for two feet high. *1796 MORE* *Amer.*
Geog. I. 187 *Fescue* grass (*Festuca*) many species. *1813*
SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* viii. (1814) 362 Tall fescue
grass stands highest. *1854 HOOKER* *Himal. Grnls.* II. xxiv.
176 Short sedges and fescue-grass. *1855 MORTON* *Cycl. Agric.*
1863 2 v. *Festuca*, The hard fescue. *1864 TENNYSON*
Agincourt P. 530 Sweeping the frothily from the fescue.

† **Fescue**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To direct
or assist in reading with a fescue.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 201 Fescu'd to a formal
injunction of his rote-lesson. *1714 MAKEDEVILLE* *Fab. Hist.*
ii. (1733) 9 They... want more Fescuing and a broader Ex-
planation. *a1749 PHILLIPS* *Odes* (1807) 83 Fescu'd now
perhaps in spelling.

Fese, **Fesels**, var. of **FEEZE** v. **FASELS**, *Obs.*
Fesician, **Fesike**, obs. ff. **PHYSICIAN**, **PHYSIO**.
Fesion, obs. form of **PHEASANT**.

† **Fess**, *Obs.*

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5439/4 A black Mare. With a Fess Tail, lately dock'd.

Fesse¹ (*fes*). *Her.* Also 6 *feces*. [a. OF. *fesse* = L. *fascia* band; mod. F. has *fasse* ad. L.]

1. An ordinary formed by two horizontal lines drawn across the middle of the field, and usually containing between them one third of the escutcheon.

1846 *Bk. St. Albans Her.* b ij. All the bastards of all cot armurists shall be a fesse. c 1500 in *Q. Elis. Acad.* (1869) 98 Pales, bendis, feres cheveronis. 1562 *LEIGN ARMORIE* 113 b. The fiele Argente, a Fesse, Azure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. iii. 34/1 Fesse, Gules. 1763 *Brit. Mus.* IV. 238 Argent, on a fesse, azure, three lozenges, or. 1872 *RUSKIN Engle's N.* § 235 The Fesse, a horizontal bar across the middle of the shield, represents the knight's girdle.

b. In fesse (see quot. 1889). *Party per fesse*: (of the shield) divided by a horizontal line through the middle.

1572 *ROSSEWELL ARMORIE* ii. 54 He beareth d'Argente, fue Fusilles in Fesse Gules. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 12 Dec. A Book Expensed in Fesse. 1830 *ROBSON Brit. Herald.* III. Gloss. *Fessways* or *in fesse*. 1889 *LEIGN Dict. Herald.* 60 In Fesse, a term to express the position of charges when they occupy the position assigned to that ordinary.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fesse-line*; *fesse-point*, the exact centre of the escutcheon; † *fesse-target* (see quot. 1889). Also *fesse-ways*, *fesse-wise* *adv.* = *in fesse* (see FESSE 1 b).

1775 *ASH, "Fesse line*, the line that constitutes the fesse. 1562 *LEIGN ARMORIE* 42 a. The "Fesse poynt. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist.* & *Pop.* v. 23 The heraldic Cross, is produced by the meeting of two vertical with two horizontal lines, about the Fesse point. 1866 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 206 Adding to the same a "Fesse Target, or scutcheon of pretence. 1889 *LEIGN Dict. Herald.* 60 *Fesse-Target*, an old term for Escutcheon of Pretence. 1725 *COATS Dict. Herald.* (ed. 2) 144 "Fesse-ways or in Fesse denotes things born after the Manner of a Fesse. 1830 *Isac* 1 b1. 1775 *ASH, "Fessewise*. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist.* & *Pop.* xxi. § 11 (ed. 3) 369 Two buckles, their tongues fesse-wise.

Fesse². *Obs. exc. dial.* A pale blue colour. 1577-87 *HARRISON England* iii. viii. The flour (of the Saffron Crocus) begoneth to appeere of a whitish blew fesse, or skie colour. 1847-87 *HALLIWELL, Fess*... a light blue colour. *Somerset.*

Fessel, obs. form of **VESSEL**.

† **Fessely**, a. *Her. Obs.* [f. FESSE sb. + -LY¹.] = *Party per fesse*; see FESSE 1 b.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans Her.* b ij b. *Fysesly* is called in ormys iij manere weyes, *fisy* baggy, *fesy* target, and *fesy* general. 1889 *LEIGN Dict. Herald.* 60 *Fessely*, party per fesse.

† **Fessey**, a. *Her.* Also 5 *fesey*. [f. FESSE + -Y.] Of a coat of arms: Containing a fesse.

1886 [see FESSELY]. 1886 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 180 This Scutcheon following is also a fesse Armes.

Fessin, Sc. form of **FASTEN** v.

1552 *AMP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 177 Samekil is the lufe of God and our nychboor fessint and hokit togidder.

† **Fessitude**. *Obs. rare*⁰. [as if ad. L. *fessitudo*, f. *fessus* wearied.] Weariness, fatigue. 1056-82 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† **Fessive**, a. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. L. *fess-us* wearied + -IVE.] Wearied, fatigued.

a 1774 *FERGUSON Poems, Saturday's Exp.* 136 So we, with fessive joints and lingering pace, Moved slowly on.

Fessoun, obs. Sc. form of **FASHION**.

1508 *DUNBAR Twa Mariit Wemen* 189 He has, a forme without force and fessoun.

Fest, *fest*, obs. ff. **FAST**, **FAST**, **FEAST**, **FIST**.

|| **Festa** (*fe'stā*). [It. *festa*: = L. *festa* (see **FEAST** sb.).] A feast, festival, holy day; also *attrib.*

1818 *SMELLEY Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 242 The day on which I visited it, was festa. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* vii. 966 Sure that to-morrow would be festa-day. 1886 *RUSKIN Praterita* I. 391 The day it came home was a festa.

Festal (*fe'stāl*), a. and sb. [a. OF. *festal*, *festel*, f. L. *fest-um*: see **FEAST** and -AL.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a feast or festivity.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 The festal daie of Seynt Michell Tharchangel. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* n. (1749) 139 Blind British Bards... on festal Days Shant chant this mournful Tale. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xi. 67 She presented herself in her festal dress. 1847 *DE QUINCEY S. Hill Nour* viii. (1853) 16 A place... radiant with festal pleasures.

b. Of a person: Keeping holiday. Of a place: Given up to feasting or festivity.

1798 *SOTHEY T. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 15 At Bourdeaux festal town. 1802 *SOTHEY Thalaba* lv. xxviii. From tents of revelry, From festal bowers, to solitude he ran. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* 251 The aspect of Greenwick park, with all those festal people wandering through it.

2. Befitting a feast; hence, gay, joyous.

1749 *CNESTERF. Lett.* II. ccxii. 31 No warmth of festal mirth. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 364 He touches nothing that does not borrow health and longevity from his festal style. 1858 *DE QUINCEY Autobiogr.* Sk. Wks. I. 200 The ball-room wore an elegant and festal air.

b. quasi-*adv.*

1747 *COLLINS Passions* 87 Amid the festal sounding shades.

B. sb. A feast, festivity, merry-making.

1818 *SMELLEY Rev. Islam* v. lvi. Gory or poison none this festal did pollute. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 140 Off to the cheerful festivals of the Sea!

Hence **Festally** *adv.*, in a festal manner.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wanderer in Syria* 279 The way could not have been more festally adorned. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq.* (1886) 5 The chapel bell... sounded most festally that sunny Sunday.

† **Festel**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *festyllo*. [f. *fest*, var. of **FAST** v. + -EL.] Something that makes fast. a 1300 *E. Psalter* cxlix. 8. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 A festylle, firmatourium.

Festement, obs. form of **VESTMENT**.

† **Festenance**, **festynens**. *Obs. Sc.* [f. **FASTEN** v. + -ANCE.] Confinement,urance.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I (1814) ii. 11/2 The schirif sal ger... kep palm in festynance. 1533 *BELLENDEN Liny* III (1822) 225 I will kepe him in festynens.

Fester (*fe'stā*), sb. Forms: 4-6 *festre*, *festure*, (5) *festyre*, 4- *feaster*. [a. OF. *festre* (for the change in termination from -*eto* -re cf. Fr. *chapitre*, *épître*: see **CHAPTLE**, **EPISTLE**) = Pr., Sp., It. *fiatola* = L. *fiatula*: see **FISTULA.]**

1. In early use = **FISTULA**; subsequently, a rankling sore, an ulcer. In mod. use: 'A superficial suppurating resulting from irritation of the skin' (*Quain Dict. Med.* 1882).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1824 (Cott.) *be fester thrid his bodi thurgh*. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 275 To the Canker and Festure [orig. *fiatulan*]. *Ibid.* xvii. xiv. *Festre*. c 1400 *Laufnare's Chirurg.* 89 *Festre*... hap wipinne him a calose hardnesse al aboute as it were a goos penoe or ellis a kane. *Ibid.* 202 *his hole is cleidid a feste* of *be ers*. 1547 *BOOKER Brev. Health* xxv. 15 b. The pyles or Emoroids, Fystles, and Festures. 1607 *TOWSELL Four. Beasts* (1658) 501 *Sheeps wool*... mingled with Hony is very medicinal for old sores or festers.

fig. 1834 *LITTON Pompeii* iv. ii. Thus, in the rankling festers of the mind, our art is... to divert... the pain.

† 2. A cicatrice, scar. *Obs.*

14... *Nom.* in *Vr.-Wulcker* 708 *Hec cicatrix*, a festyre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 A Fester, *cicatrix*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeutike* 2 H3b, Yf ye wyl bryng ye vlcere to a fester.

3. [from the vb.] The action or process of causing a fester; = **FESTERING** vb. sb.

1860 I. TAYLOR *Ultimate Civilization* 117 Used to the fester of the chain upon their necks.

Fester (*fe'stā*), v. Forms: 5 *fo(e)stryng*, (*foester*), (5) *festur*, *feystor*, 5-6 *festyr*, (6) *feaster*, 4- *feater*. [f. prec. sb.; OF. *had festrir* in similar senses.]

1. *intr.* Of a wound or sore: To become a fester, to gather or generate pus or matter, to ulcerate.

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xvii. 92 So festred ben his woundis. 1414 *BRAMPTON Feit.* Ps. xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 18 My woundes festryng and rotyng with inne. 1530 *PALSGR.* 548/2 Though this wounde be closed above, yet it feastreth byneath and is full of matter. 1635 R. BOUTON *Conf. Aff.* *Conc.* viii. 315 I draw a skione oncey over the spiritual wound whereby it festers and rankles underneath more dangerously. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 92 A Prick or cut that festers. 1862 *MERRIVALE Rom. Emp.* V. xliii. 205 The wound festered in silence and coagulation.

b. Of poison, an imbedded arrow, a disease: To envenom the surrounding parts progressively; to rankle. Hence fig. of resentment, grief, etc.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1866) 18 His owne poison would haue festered in his owne flesh. a 1639 *WORTON in Relig.* (1631) 112 There had been ancient quarrels... which might perhaps lye festering in his breast. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* iii. 489 Th' Almighty's Arrows Fester in their Heart. 1781 J. MOORE *Vicco Soc.* II. (1790) I. xii. 132 A strong resentment... festered in the breasts of some individuals. 1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* II. v. 301 An appalling amount of moral evil is festering uncontrolled. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 119 The troubles of Saxony... if they had not yet broken forth, were already festering in silence. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 145 Fever or plague... festered in the wretched hovels.

c. To fester into: to become or pass into by festering, lit. and fig.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hrub.* xi. 49 But kytte not to nygh, lest thail... festern into a wounde. 1777 *BURKE Lett. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 141 Smitten pride smarting from its wounds, festers into new rancour. 1790 - *Fr. Rev.* 212, I must bear with infirmities until they fester into crimes.

2. To putrefy, rot; to become pestiferous or loathsome by corruption.

1540 *TAVERNER Epist. Ester daye, Postil.* The leven of malice rot & festred in us. 1599 *SNARKS Hen. V.* iv. iii. 28 These fields: where (wretches) their poor bodies Must lye and fester. c 1600 - *Sonn.* xciv. Lillies that fester smell far worse then weeds. 1628 *FRYNE Cens. Cozens* 70 Their sickly Soules fester, rot and pine away. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Lake of Geneva* 33 Eye long to die... And fester with the wildest. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 218/1 The slimy old moat that once festered under the palisade wall.

3. *trans.* To cause festering in (*lit.* and *fig.*); to allow (*maulnes*) to rankle.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 47 All which humors are by so much the more easier to be purged, by how much the lesse they have festred the sinewes. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* I. i. 1... festred rankling malice in my breast. 1697 *CONGREVE Mour. Bride* 111, Remorseless chains... festring thy limbs With rankling rust. 1706 *ESTRACE Fair Examp.* A terror strikes through me... And fester my soul. *ibid.* a 1592 *GREENE Orphanion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 16 Giuing them one day an incarnate to heale, and the next day, a contrary medicine to fester.

+ 4. = **CICATRIZE** 1. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1945 The leche had helyd hyt ovyr tyte. And hyt was festurd wythowte delyte. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeutike* 2 Fiv b, Lykewyse in the vlceres... that yt is equal to be festred [Lat. *Galen Methodi Med.* iv. v. Quod aquabile est, cicatrice induci].

Festered (*fe'stārd*), ppl. a. [f. **FESTER** v. 1 + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.; *lit.* and *fig.*

1430 *LYDG. Chiron.* Troy II. xii. Neve made festred sores. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b. Vnto the openyng of the foresayd closed and festred woundes. a 1533 *FRITH Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 220 My youth hath disclosed their festred ignorance. 1602 *FULBECK 1st Pl. Parall.* 15 Else the secrete fault was some festred and inueterate disease. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 186 Apt words... are as balm to fester'd wounds.

Festering (*fe'stāring*), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. **FESTER**; an instance of this. Also *concr.* a fester.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 158/2 Feestryng of wondyndis, *cicatrificatio*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therapeutike* 2 F1, Vlcere that come nat to festering. 1608-11 *Br. Hall Medit. & Vowes* ii. § 4 What can ensue, but a festering of the part? 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 28 It appears more like a common festering produced by a thorn.

Festering (*fe'stāring*), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That festers, in senses of the vb.

1556 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. vi. 5 Inward corruption and infected sin... And festering sore, did rankle yet within. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. urkg. Provid.* iii. 5 Lest from their festering Teeth a Gangrin grow. 1704 J. TRAFF *Abra-Mule* iv. i. 1707 My festring sorrows smart. 1843 *CARLYLE Past. & Pr.* (1838) 224 Draining off the sour festering water. 1884 *BIBLE (R.V.) Isa.* i. 6 Wounds, and bruises, and festering sores.

Festermēt (*fe'stāment*), [f. **FESTER** v. + -MENT¹.] a. The process or state of festering. In quotes. fig. b. *dial.* A rotting mass.

1833 *CHALMERS Const. Man* (1834) II. vii. 5 The brooding fountain of so many... festermēts. 1845 *North Brit. Rev.* II. 488 The population... have been thrown... into the festermēt of an universal discontent. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v. A festermēt of weeds.

Festerous (*fe'stāros*), a. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. as prec. + -OUS¹.] In a festering condition.

1854 *Syd. DOBELL Belder* ix. 46 His branchless trunk Rose festerous through the morning.

† **Festial**, sb. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *festialis* (perh. error for *festivālis*), in many MSS. of the original work translated by Caxton.] = **FESTIVAL** sb. 2.

1483 *CAXTON Liber Fest. Prol.* I will and pray that it be called a Festial [ed. 1493 festival]. 1725 *HEARNE R. Brunne Pref.* xvii. An excellent MS. of the Book called Festival or Festial.

† **Festial**, a. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. L. *festum* (see **FEAST** sb.) + -(I)AL¹.] Pertaining to a feast.

1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* 461 The Feast and the Covenant were... one federal feasting, or festival covenanting.

† **Festiere**. *Obs. rare.* Also *festierie*. [a. F. *festiere* (Cotgr.), *festier* (15th c.) ridge-tile, f. OF. *fest* (mod. F. *faîte*) ridge of a roof.] = **FESTIGIUM** 2.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 552 The images wherwith the festeries & lovers of the said church stood adored. *Ibid.* 552 The festiers and lanterns of temples.

Festike, var. of **FISTIC**, pistachio nut.

Festilogy (*fe'stīlōgi*). *Eclat. Antig.* Also *festology*. [ad. med. L. *festilogium*, f. L. *festum* feast, after *martyrologium* corrupt form of *martyrologium*; the word was a translation of Middle Irish *féilire*.] A treatise on ecclesiastical festivals.

1845 *PETRIE Round Towers* 355 In the Festilogy of Engus this Constantine is set down as *Rez Rathen*. 1854 *Br. FORBES in Liber Ecl. Terrenarii de Arbutuott* Pref. 73 Some allusions in the Irish Festilogies. 1867 *Tr. De Montalbert's Monks of West III.* 293 Under the name of sanctilogy or festilogy... this circle of biographies was the spiritual reading of the monks. 1882 R. C. MACLAGAN *Scott. Myth* 145 The Festilogy of Angus.

Festin, obs. form of **FESTOON**.

† **Festinance**. *Obs. rare*⁰. [a. OF. *festinance*, ad. L. *festinantia*, n. of state f. *festinant-em*, pr. pple. of *festinare* to hasten.] Haste, speed.

1730-6 in *BAILEY* (follo). 1775 in *ASN*.

† **Festinancy**. *Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *festinantia*: see prec. and -ANCY¹.] Haste, hurry.

1660 *BURNEY Keß. & dōpōp* Ep. Ded., Sermons... which... come without festinancy to the Presse.

† **Festinate**, a. *Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *festināt-us*, pa. pple. of *festinare*: see next.] Hasty, hurried.

1605 *SNARKS Lear* iii. vii. 10 Aduide the Duke where you are going, to a most festinate [pr. festinate] preparation.

1822 *Mrs. E. NATHAN Langrath* III. 292 [A pedantic speaker says:] Let me not be too festinate in hoping [etc.].

Hence **Festinatly** *adv.*, hastily, speedily.

1888 *SNARKS L. L. L.* iii. 16 Bring him festinatly hither.

Festinate (*fe'stīnēt*), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *festinare* to hasten.] + a. *intr.* To hasten, make haste (*obs. rare*¹). b. *trans.* To hasten, accelerate.

a. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Licia* 128 This fair Process festinated rather to her servant, than those.

b. 1812 *SMELLEY Lett. to Ed. Eldonborough* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 383, I warn you against festinating that period.

1812 *Lett. in Hogg* I. (1858) II. iii. 200 It is possible to festinate, or retard, the progress of human perfectibility.

Festination (*fe'stīnā'shon*). [ad. L. *festinatio*, n. f. *festinare*: see **FESTINATE** v.] The action of the vb. **FESTINATE**; haste, speed. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1540-1 *ELYOT Image Govt.* (1556) 86 To come... to Rome at his leisure, without festination or travayle. 1613-18 *DANIEL*

Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 173 The solemnity with much festination, and little reverence is performed. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Colledge Butler* (1860) 71 He's a . . . Cervus in his speed and festination. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* viii. 177 The temerity of a blind festination.

b. *spec. (Path.)* Involuntary hurrying in walking, as observed in some nervous diseases.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 407 Any attempt at locomotion is attended by what has been called 'festination'.

† **Festine** (*festine*). [variously ad. Sp. or Fr. *festin* and *It. festino*.] = next.

1520 SIR R. WINGFIELD in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 55 By reason of the festyne kept the Sondaye at nyght. 1670-58 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 137, I saw divers palaces of Noblemen upon occasion of their Festine. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* I. iv. 526 As the Festine would not allow to see him that Day, he sent him Word, that he was welcome to his Court. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 85 Not to mention the splendid festins of our noblesse.

† **Festino** (*festino*). Obs. [a. *It. festino*, dim. of *festia* FEAST sb. Hence Fr. and Sp. *festin*: see prec.] An entertainment or feast.

1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. iii. 9 How excessively obliging to go to Madame Grifoni's festino. 1766 STERNE *Lett.* 5 Feb. Wks. (1892) 419/1 Nothing but operas, festinoes and masquerades. 1865 LESLIE & TAYLOR *Sir J. Reynolds* II. vi. 100 The balls and festinos. attrib. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* II. iii. With festino tents and opera pavilions.

Festino (*festino*). *Logic*. A mnemonic word, representing the third mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal negative, the minor premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative; the middle term being the predicate of both premisses.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* H. j. b. *Fes*. No true diuine contemne philosophie. *Ti*. Some Englishe preachers contemne philosophie. *No*. Ergo some Englishe preachers are no true diuines. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxii. I. 437 Festino, in the second figure, is thus only *Ferio* in the first, with its sumpcion converted. 1893 W. MITRO *Logic* 178 Thus Festino is reduced to *Ferio*.

† **Fetisio**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [var. of *fetisso*: see FETISH.] A fetish.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1668) 487 Keeping their Festisoes day or Sabbath on the Thursday.

Festival (*festivā*), a. and sb. Forms: 4 *festivale*, 5-7 *festi*, *festivā* (1), 6 (*festivā*, *festivā*), 4, 6- *festival*. [a. OF. *festival*, *vel*, ad. med. Lat. *festivālis*, f. L. *festivus* (see FESTIVE).]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a feast, befitting a feast-day. Now apprehended as the sb. used attrib.; hence no longer in predicative use.

13. E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 136 Ne no festival frok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 *Festivale, celebr.* 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 108/2 How many festival high dayes to worship saints have they made themselves. 1568 FULKE *Ausu.* Chr. *Prot.* (1577) 23 Such dayes are festival to those Saints, that [etc.]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 1. 76 This blessed day, Euer in France shall be kept festival. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxiii. 5 Thou entertainest me with wine and oyle in the most festival manner. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* iii. 112 Sung to the harp by the poets of Provence at festival solemnities. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 216 Knowing no other festive recreation. 1884 BIBLE (R. V.) Isa. iii. 22 The festival robes and the mantles.

2. Glad, joyful, merry. Obs.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 97 The aerie Teda belovd of the mountains, Celebrated and preserved for the festival Oreades. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 220 Our most festival and freer joys. 1686 ROXB. *Ball.* II. 138 My Festival Fellows was Roisterous Boys.

B. sb.

1. A time of festive celebration, a festal day. Also occasionally, a festive celebration, merry-making. Also, to hold, keep, make, proclaim festival. *Harvest festival*: see HARVEST.

1599 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 152 There was I, unseene of them, the Festival to see. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. vi. 26 Her Ashes . . . shall be at high Festivals before the Kings and Queenes of France. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 22 Those storms . . . which happened about that festival. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1598 The morning trumpets festival proclamd Through each high street. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 472 These Holidays or Saints-Days . . . were in the ancient Church called Festivals. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxxviii. Here to repair, and hold high festival. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 30 Of all the old festivals, that of Christmas awakens the . . . most heartfelt associations. 1822 K. DICKEY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. *Tancredus* 89 St. George . . . his festival was celebrated as early as the time of Constantine. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 209 Children always ready to make a festival.

b. A musical performance, or series of performances, at recurring periods, mostly of three years e.g. the *Handel Festival*, the *Birmingham and Norwich Festivals* (see GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Festivals*).

† 2. The name given to a book in use before the Reformation, containing an exhortation for every festival-day, and frequently illustrative narratives.

1491 [see FESTAL sb.] 1508 (*title*). The Festuall, or Sermons on Sundays and Holidays. 1630 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harv. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 77 Or, if . . . you dare not read the scriptures, read your legends and festivals.

Festival-day. [f. FESTIVAL a. or sb. + DAY.] The day on which a festival is held or kept.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 45 On candle . . . brenned euery festiual dai thorow-out ye yere. 1489 CANTON *Faytes* of A. iv. xiv. 270 The festiual dayes be ordeyned for to serue

god onely. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* vii. 2 The festival day of the Iewes, Scenopieus, as at hand. 1623 COCKERAM, *Vigill*, the eue or day before a festiual day. 1844 DICKENS *Chuzzlewit* xxvii. (1890) 431 'If the biler of this vessel was too bust, sir . . . this would be a festival day in the calendar of despotism.'

† **Festively**, adv. Obs. [f. FESTIVAL a. + -LY².] a. Joyously, gaily. b. In a festival or holiday manner, like a festival.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 59 How a man scorned festiually and myrly swiche vanite. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3818 TH his hove he brought it with alle his myght festiually. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 Festiually, festiue, solenituer. 1612 BREWERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xv. 156 They [Grecians] solemnize Saturday . . . festiually. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iii. 255 With these Peace festiually clad is come. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 37 We [Christians] as festiually remembered Jesus Christ our true Passeeover.

Festive (*festiv*), a. [ad. L. *festivus*, f. *festum*: see FEAST and -IVE. Cf. F. *festif*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a feast; such as befits a feast. 1651 SHERBURNE tr. *Marlin's Eptir*. II. xli. All festive jollities forbear. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 400 The glad Circle . . . yield their Souls To festive Mirth. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Affairs* Wks. 1842 I. 578 The appointment of festive anniversaries. 1849 LYTTON *Disowned* 56 The ancient ones were in purple and festive pomp. a. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 108 Around the festive board. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* II. 36 The Grecian festive games. 1886 MISS A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv. A festive scene burst upon them.

b. Mirthful, joyous, glad, cheerful.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. II. 4/1 His vein was chiefly festive and satirical. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey v. xi. Her air was not festive, she seemed abstracted and disturbed. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 104 The festive character which ran through the whole transaction.

2. Of persons: Employed in, or fond of feasting; convivial, jovial. Of a place or season: Appropriated or devoted to feasting.

The festive season: spec. = 'Christmas-tide'. 1735 NIXON to W. Somerville in Somerville *Chase*, The festive Night awakes th' harmonious Lay. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 226 The parlour splendours of that festive place. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. On silken carpets sate the festive train. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 The new-magistrates . . . belonged to a more festive party. 1857 WILMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 330 A short review of his friend's festive evenings.

Hence **Festively** adv., in a festive manner. 1806 WORDSW. 'Where lies the Land'. Festively she [a ship] puts forth in trim array. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov. 5/2 After studying his pages one may . . . keep festively the birthdays of Fraulein Goethe's acquaintances.

Festivity (*festiviti*). Forms: 4-6 *festivite*, (5) *festivyte*, 6 *festivitie*, 7 *festivite*, 7- *festivity*. [a. OF. *festiviti*, ad. L. *festivitas*-em, f. *festivus* festive.]

1. † a. Festive quality, condition, or nature; fitness for occasions of rejoicing; mirthfulness, cheerful urbanity; also (of writing, etc.), agreeable elegance. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Festivite*, mirth, pleasantness. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 108 Soules, adorned with white robes, that is . . . glorified with perfect righteousness, purity . . . and festuitie. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peirece* II. 274 Your . . . Urbanity and pleasant jesting has not bin by me answered and recompensed with like festivity. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 517 The festivity of his poems. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* 286 The contrivance of the Prophetick Parable is of admirable elegance and festivity.

b. Rejoicing, mirth, gaiety, such as befits a feast. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 139 The vintage is a time of general festivity. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vi. xxiv. The music of festivity. 1832 C. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* 240 The old man . . . was honoured with a sort of triumph, succeeded by general festivity. 1884 RITA *Vivienne* v. iii. There were laughter and mirth and festivity in the air.

2. A festive celebration, an occasion of feasting or rejoicing. In pl. Festive proceedings.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 110 It byfel in a festivity bat . . . o knight offered nouht. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 197 At his grete festive Kynges and yerles . . . were there presente. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 798 That our festiuitie may be made in remembrance of the reste. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 94 In his Easter-day Sermon turning his Speech to the Festivity itselfe. 1678 SOUTH *Serm.* II. x. 356 There happening a great and solemn festivity . . . he [David] condescends . . . to beg of a rich . . . man some small repeat. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. 244 The King . . . ordered . . . the office for his [Becket's] festivity to be dasht out of all Breviaries. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. Tupman again expressed an earnest wish to be present at the festivity. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. 1. Several persons bustling into London to share in the festivities of the day. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 45 The Great Hall, serving . . . as a banqueting-room for the off-recurring festivities.

Festivous (*festivus*), a. [f. L. *festivus*, f. *festum* a feast + -OUS.] = FESTIVE in all senses.

The older pronunc. was (*festiv*)-ous. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes*, page-heading, Festivous Notes Upon Don Quixot. 1654 J. SPEED *Verses*, *Brit.* 12 b. A magick circle of Festivous wit. 1665 MANLEY *Grindus* Lew C. *Warres*. 685 Superabundant and festivous Gratulations. 1782 W. F. MARTIN *Geog. Mag.* I. 67 The Georgians . . . on festivous occasions indulge in the most unbounded excess. 1849 SCOTT *Anne* G. xxx. Some pretty pageant or festivous mummery. 1865 *Spectator* 21 Jan. 70 Thanksgiving Day . . . is not regarded as a festival, and not very festivous.

Festology: see FESTOLOGY.

Festoon (*festūn*), sb. Also 7 *festin*, 8 *feston*. [ad. Fr. *feston* (=Sp. *feston*, Pg. *festão*), ad. It. *festone*; believed to be f. *festā* FEAST sb.; the etymological sense would thus be 'decoration for a feast'.]

1. A chain or garland of flowers, leaves, etc., suspended in a curved form between two points.

1686 ACHLONBY *Painting Illust.* Expl. of Terms, *Festoon*, is an Ornament of Flowers, employed in Borders and Decorations. a. 1732 GAY *Story of Arachne* 209 Festoons of flowrs inwove with ivy shine. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Deane* 6 July, I have not yet got shells large enough for the festoons. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 22 Here . . . see . . . vines, trained in festoons, from tree to tree. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 368 Strings of dried apples and peaches hang in gay festoons along the walls. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* 204 A rich festoon of nine banners. 1866 KANE *Expl. I.* s. 106 Steaks of salt junk . . . soaked in festoons under the ice.

b. *transf.* Something hanging in this shape.

1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 102 Thundercloude are Jove's festoons. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rat. Skirl.* II. 8 Large festoons of blue and white ribbon. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 398 The curved rock from which the waterfall leaps into its calm festoons.

2. *Archit.* A carved or moulded ornament representing this. *Festoon and tassel border*, in pottery: a band representing alternately festoons and a hanging or drooping ornament.

1676 COLES, *Festoon*. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 394 We saw . . . an Altar or Pedestal for a Statue, with Festins carved about it. 1692 SETTLE *Triumphs Lond.* An Arch, on which is erected the King's Arms in a most noble Shield, with Festoons of Silver on each side. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) III. 291 It represents Flora . . . and boys in auto-relievo supporting festoons. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* x. 88 On which are represented . . . festoons of fruit. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 10 The pteal which this coin presents has on each side a lyre suspended by a festoon.

3. *Ornith.* A lobe on the cutting edge of a hawk's beak.

1855 DALLAS *Nat. Hist.* II. 360 The True or Noble Falcons, which are distinguished . . . by . . . a slight festoon or sinusity on the lateral margins of the upper mandible.

4. Collector's name of a moth.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 432 *Apoda Tendo*, the Festoon.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *festoon-curtain*, *vineyard*, *work*. Also *festoon-like*, adj.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 17 To a set of *festoon Curtains for a Coach. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 32 In several *festoon-like coils. 1717 BERKELEY *Trinl. Tour Italy* 9 June. *Festoon vineyards right and left. 1893 HUXLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 4/3. I was not overburdened with love for such dialectic *festoon-work.

Festoon (*festūn*), v. [f. prec.; Fr. has *festonner*.]

† 1. *intr.* To hang in festoons. Obs. 1789 MRS. PTOZZI *Journ. France* I. 236 With vines richly festooning up and down them.

2. *trans.* To adorn with or as with festoons.

1800 MOORE *Anacreon* xlv. 18 Clusters ripe festoon the vine. 1841 EMERSON *Nat. Meth.* *Nat. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 224 Vegetable life, which . . . festoons the globe with a garland of grasses and vines. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxvi. 349 The arcades were festooned.

3. To form into festoons; to hang up in or like festoons. Also with *up*.

1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* I. 267 The curtains . . . were festooned up with gold and silver cord. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Men* II. 350 We should gladly have been festooned for you the last garlands of our hospitality. 1859 JENKINS *Brittany* II. 19 Curtains, which were tastefully festooned in graceful folds. 1872 C. KING *Mountain, Sierra Nevada* 286 Vigilance Committees . . . quickly began to festoon their . . . fellow-men from tree to tree.

4. To connect by festoons.

1832 JENNISON *Dream Fair Women* 70 Growths of jasmine turn their humid arms festooning tree to tree. Hence *Festooned ppl. a.*; *Festooning ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 84 Their undulating and festooned form. 1860 TENDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 205 A festooned curtain formed entirely of minute ice crystals. 1884 JYD. *Soc. Lex.*, *Festooned-rings*, the tendinous rings of the annulo-ventricular and arterial openings in the heart.

Festoonery (*festūnēri*). [f. as prec. + -ERY.] *collect.* A group of objects arranged in festoons; a festoon-like arrangement.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 352 Everything in them so bent . . . as if conscious of . . . their festoonery of silver. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* viii. (1891) 91 The singular aspect of the room . . . the spider festoonery, and other strange accompaniments. 1881 MAYNE REID *Free Lances* I. v. 57 The drooping festoonery of the trees.

Festooning (*festūn*), a. *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ING.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a festoon; in quot. of a person: Making festoon-like movements.

1864 WEBSTER quoting Sir J. Herschel. 1884 HARING-THOUD *Melchah* xxi. 287 The close [of her round] saw her thick of speech, leery of eye, festooning of walk.

Festraw, var. form of FEASTRAW, *festenc*.

† **Festry**, a. Obs. [f. FASTER sb. + -Y¹.] Full of festers, festering.

c. 1400 *Laurence's Cirurg.* 341 A good oymement for to make clene ulcers pat ben hot & festri & polipum. 1505 JEWEL *Del. Apol.* (1611) 547 Somewhat to salve a festry matter, ye tel vs a long tedious tale.

† **Festual**, a. Obs. [f. L. *festum* FEAST + -UAL, after *spiritual*, etc.] Festival, festal.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 83 To keipe the festuall and the fasting day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv. viii. 107 With . . . festuall burgonies arrayit. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* *De Invent.* II. iv. 42 a. Their festuall dayes. 1616 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Poem in Drummmond's Wks.* (1711) 150 Happy Day, to which . . . (the consecrated) Festual Pomp is due. 1637

Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. ii. 22 It is not necessary to keep any festuall day.

† **Festucaceous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. festūc-a stalk + -ACEOUS.*] Stalk-like.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 361 It emits from one root many . . . festucaceous aurles.

† **Festucous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. as prec. + -EUS.*] Like a straw.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* ii. 123 Electrick bodies, drawing up festucous fragments.

Festucine (fēstū'sīn), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -INE.*]

a. Straw-coloured. *b.* (See quot. 1823.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 Herein may be discovered a little insect of a festucine or pale green, resembling in all parts a Locust, or what we call a Grasshopper.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Festucine* (Min.), an epithet for a shivory or splintery fracture. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmig.* III. i. 3 Her turquoise eyes suited her festucine hair.

† **Festucous**, *a. Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -OUS.*]

a. Straw-like. *b.* (See quot. 1656; ? a mistake.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 81 If we speake of straws or festucous divisions lightly drawn over with oyle.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Festucous*, belonging to a young tender sprig or stalk of a tree or herb from the root upward.

† **Festy**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. OF. festi-er, festier* = vulgar *L. *festicare, f. festum* FEAST *sb.*] = FEAST

v. in various senses.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* viii. 9, I purposide this to bringe to me, to festeye with me. c1386 CHAUCER *Syr.'s T.* 337 This Cambuscan his lordes festeying, lit that weligh the day began to spring. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E. b. [They] festyed and chyered their fader. 1490-91 Eneydos xvi. 63 Mercury drewe thyderwaye for to festye the sayd athlas. c1500 *Melusine* 49 They all shalbe . . . wel festyed bothe of deleyceous meetes and drynkes.

† **Festyfull**, *a. Obs.* [*Altered form of FESTIVAL; cf. FEASTFUL.*] = FESTIVAL. *a.*

c1400 MAUNOEVE (1839) xix. 208 To these ydoles bei zeuen to ete at grete festyfull dayes. 1586 SIR E. HOBY *Pol. Disc.* Truth xi. 41 The festyfull dayes, which many dedicate to Bacchus and Venus.

† **Fet**, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *fetian*, *fetiz(e)an*, 3-6 *fett(e)*, *fete*, 3 *south. vette*, 3-5 *fott(e)*, *fot(e)*, 4-5 *fatto*, 4 *fat*, 5 *fautt*, *feytte*, 3-7 *fet*, 9 *dial. fot*. *Pa. i.* 1 *fetode*, 1-6 *fette*, 2 *fette*, *fatte*, *featte*, *south. vatte*, *vætte*, *vette*, 3-4 *fotte*, 4-7 *fet*. *Pa. pp.* 1 *fetod*, *feotod*, 4-6 *fett(e)*, 3-5 *fott*, 4-5 *fotte*, 4 *fate*, 6 *fatt*, 4-7, 9 *dial. fet*. [OE. *fetian* (also *gefetian*), a verb app. of the Teut. *-fjan* class. Its affinities are obscure; possibly it is related by ablaut to OE. *fet* step, *fet* vessel, OHG. *fazzen* (MHG. *fazzen*, mod. G. *fassen*) to grasp, seize. See FETCH *v.*]

After the OE. period chiefly used in the *pa.* and *pa. pp.*; hence the normal form *fete* of the present-stem was from an early date commonly replaced by *fet*, *fette*, by assimilation to the more frequent forms.]

A synonym of FETCH in various senses.

1. = FETCH *v. i.*

a. with obj. a person; = FETCH *v. i. a.*

Berwulf 2625 Wæs to bure Beowulf fetod. c1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2666 (Gr.) He. heht him feitigan to sprecan sine. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Ure loured thes cristie fete adam ut of helle. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 9218 pe bissope vette Alexandre of lincolne. c1300 *Cursor* M. 15065 (Gütt.) Gas fet hir me. c1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4872 Fete hir to me. c1325 *Coer de L.* 205 The kyng . . . bad that his daughter were forth fette. c1386 CHAUCER *Senph.* T. 451 Forth he goth . . . And fat his felaw. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1931 Hurre soule was fat to heuene w' angels fer. c1440 *York Myst.* xx. 226 Go furthe and fette youre sone. 1519 *Four Elem.* in *Hazl. Dodley* I. 43, I will go fet hither a company. 1548 *Hall Chron.* (1800) 665 A farre fend is not some fet. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 194 The sayd Piers was fet home againe. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. ix. 27 David sent, and fet her to his house. 1673 WITHER *Abuses Stript* II. i. Juven. (1633) 127 Till death doth fet yee.

b. with a thing as obj.; = FETCH *v. i. b.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2744 He comen water to feten. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 3073 Geans wule vette pulke stonys vor medicine. c1300 *Cursor* M. 12310 (Gütt.) Water fra pe wellie to fott. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 852. The wyne men forth hym fette. c1400 MAUNOEVE (1839) iv. 32 Men comen for fer . . . for to fetten of that gravelle. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxv. 282 (Harl. MS.) He went home, and fette a long rope. 1521 *Bury Wills* (1850) 124 For fetting hom of lede . . . from Berwulf xvij. c1553 *Udall Royster* D. iv. viii. (Arb.) 76 Shall I go fet our goose? 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 304 Jehu . . . caused . . . all the images to be fet out of the temple of Baal. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 287 Let a little water be fett. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 349 Nought But what was fet farre off. 1865 HARLAND *Lanc. Lyrics* 76 He said he'd 'n' fot it every neet. 1876 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. s.v. Fet*, I ha' 'bin an' fot a bit coal.

2. = FETCH *v. 2.*

c1000 *Prov.* (Kemble) 61 (Bosw.) Ælc ydel fet unhælo. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 173 pei . . . fette to hem grete strengthe. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 122 Therof [water] uppe wol be fette By rootes. 1559 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 94 For my charges goinge to Herford fette be a situation. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 230 This Spanish Inquisition is a Trappe, so ixe-like set, as into it Wise, Godly, Rich, by Blanchers bace are fet.

3. = FETCH *v. 5.*

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 He uatte þet he nes and nawiht ne leide of þet he wes. c1205 *LAV.* 29673 Moni mon þer uatte hele. c1225 *Leg. Kath.* 499, I þe munt of Synai þer Moyses fette þe lahe at ure lauerd. c1275 *LAV.* 6460 þe king . . . toward þan deore þare he deap fette. c1340 *Gau.* & *R. Knt.* 451 To þe grene chapel þou chose, I charge þe to fette, Such a dunt as þou hatz dalt. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.*

2346 Crokette & maymotte fatton þere hurre hele. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 þere [Colchos] Iason fette þe golden flees. c1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 447 At quat place the bretheren . . . shul fetten her wax. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 17 Thus am I comen bofettes to fott.

4. = FETCH *v. 6, 6 b, c.*

c1300 *Cursor* M. 36 (Cott.) He fettes for þe rote his kynd. 1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 44 Wherof the worldis ensample fette May after this. c1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 20 To se their kyng . . . From two wewes trowly fet the lyme. 1560 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 b, Thou shalt . . . fette . . . thy confort of his blessed deed and passion. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scattes* 272 To fet our examples not out of strange countreys. 1588 *FRANCE Lorraine Log.* i. l. 4 b, An argument is either inhaerent or fet elsewhere.

5. = FETCH *v. 7.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xiii. 1 The flie . . . fet such a persing sigh. 1624 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. iii. lxvii, These two old ones their last gap had fet.

6. = FETCH *v. 9.*

1297 R. GLOUCE (1724) 437, & verrore her wey uette To þe kynges owe ost of France. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (Percy Soc.) 957 The bore . . . bygan tothes to wette, And to the tre byre he fette. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. ii, He . . . fette bis cours . . . hurlynge upon sir palomydes. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin* on *Dent.* xi. 61 After the people had fet a windlasse and trayled about the mountaine Seir. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, Tailor 177 He leapt, and fet a frisk, or two.

7. = FETCH *v. 10 a.*

c1547 *SURREY Aeneid* ii. 35 They . . . with that winde had fet the land of Grece. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. lxxi, In a while we fet the shore.

8. Idiomatically combined with advbs.: see FETCH *v. II.* To *fet again*: to restore to consciousness. To *fet in*: to take in a supply of. To *fet off*: to 'pick off', kill.

c1553 *UOALL Royster* D. iii. iii. (Arb.) 46, I will rubbe your temples, and fette you againe. 1602 SIR H. DOCKWRA *Let.* in *Myerson Itin.* ii. iii. 1, 299, I . . . fet in turkie, for fellw. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turke* (1621) 416 None . . . could stirre within shot, but he was forthwith fet off. *Ibid.* 582 In danger to be fet off with shot. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Eliz.* iii. xxviii. 285 Cuba . . . where they fet in fresh . . . water.

Fet, obs. form of FAT.

Fetch (fets), *sb.* [*f. FETCH v.*]

1. The action of fetching, bringing from a distance, or reaching after; *lit.* and *fig.*; a long stretch, a far-reaching effort. Also to take a fetch.

1549 CHALONER *Erasmus* on *Folly* N. iii. a, To the ende he myght shew his learning to the people . . . he toke a new fetche in his matter. c1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 88 With all their fine long fetches and . . . arguments. 1622 SHELTON *Quix.* i. i. viii. 52 Nor did he hold the Fetch of Adventures to be a Labour. 1662 *GLANVILLE Lux Orient.* viii. (1682) 61 There being vast fetches in the divine wisdom which we comprehend not. 1681-2 *Sadnecians* ii. (1726) 450 Certainly Wit is not . . . a Wild fetch. 1692 BR. PATRICK *Answe. to Touchstone* 74 From that which follows, there is a wonderful fetch. 1821 E. IRVING *Expos. Rev.* I. 354 Deep fetches from the secrets of God. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* iii. ii. § 14 We can . . . leap from one passage to another, by the remotest fetches. 1881 *SHAIRAF* *Exp. Poetry* ii. 59 What but a great fetch of imaginative power?

† *b.* A 'sweep', sweeping movement. *Obs.*

1617 *HALL Gvo Vadis* Wks. § 26, 59 So haue we seene an Hauke . . . after many careless . . . fetches, to towre vp vnto the prey intended. c1625 *FLETCHER Nine Valour* iv. 1, Gave his cuffs With such a fetch and reach of gentrie. c1654 *SOLDEN Table* 4. (Arb.) 90 Some mathematicians . . . could with one fetch of their Pen make an exact Circle.

2. A contrivance, dodge, stratagem, trick; also, a fetch of law, policy, state, and to cast a fetch.

c1530 *REDFOUR Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 8 Beware the fetchys Of Tediuousnes. 1549-62 *STRICKHOLD & H. Ps.* xli. 7 And cast their fetches how to trap me with some mortall harme. 1575 *GRINDAL Let.* to *Burleigh Wks.* (1843) 352 By lease or any other fetch of law. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Eliz.* iii. 355 The crafty fetches of the wilde Prince of Orange. c1677 *BARROW Sermon* (1683) II. ix. 135 No struglings of might, no fetches of policy. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 49, 355, I know the Sex too well, not to understand . . . their Termagant Fetches. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 267 This might be another of their polittick Fetches. 1762 *FOOTR Liar* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 300 A mere fetch to favour his retreat. 1848 *LOWELL Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (1879) 135 A fetch, I must say, most transparent and flat. 1858 *BUSHNELL Nat. & Supernat.* xi. (1864) 365 It is no ingenious fetches of argument that we want.

3. *Naut. a.* An act of tacking. *b.* (See quotes.)

a. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 231 They remained . . . above that cape with many fetches compassing the wynd. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 51 After several Fetches to and again, at last they were within Call of us.

b. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fetch* of a bay or gulf, the whole stretch from head to head or point to point. 1880 T. STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 456/2 The line of greatest fetch or reach of open sea. 1888 *Ibid.* XIV. 615/1 What is wanted is to ascertain in such shorter seas the height of waves in relation to the length of 'fetch' in which they are generated.

4. *dial. a.* An indrawn breath, a sigh. *b.* A difficulty in breathing.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 18 Peggy said, and gave a fetch, 'Then I'll go and attend him'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss. s.v.*, 'I have a fetch and a catch', a stitch in the side. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Fetch*, an indrawn breath.

5. *nonce-use.* A decoy-bird.

1624 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* v. iii, This fellow . . . looks as if he were her call, her fetch.

† *6.* with adv. *Fetch-about*: a roundabout phrase, a circumlocution. Cf. FETCH *v. II. Obs.*

1540 *COVERDALE Fruitf. Less.* Pref. Wks. 1844 I. 207 Though the grace of the Holy Ghost use not long fetches

about. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* vi. 82 After many florishes and fetches about.

Fetch (fets), *sb.* [*Of obscure origin.*]

Although Grose in our first quot. assigns the word to the north of England, there seems to be no other evidence that the simple sb. was ever in popular use elsewhere than in Ireland. The supposition that it is shortened from *Fetch-life*, or some equivalent compound of the vb. stem, would plausibly account for the sense. On the other hand, it may be noted that the *Corpus Glossary* a 800 has 'Faece maere'. As *fæce* seems to admit of no explanation as a Lat. word, it may be conjectured to be OE., and the source of the present sb.; in the archetype followed *fæce* and *maere* (nightmare) may have been given as alternative English glosses on some Lat. word, and the compiler may have mistaken the former for a Lat. lemma.]

1. The apparition, double, or wraith of a living person; see quot. 1825.

1379 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Fetch*, the apparition of a person living. *North Country*. 1825 J. BANN *Tales O'Hara Fam.*, *The Fetches*, In Ireland, 'a fetch' is the supernatural facsimile of some individual, which comes to ensure to its original a happy longevity, or immediate dissolution; if seen in the morning, the one event is predicted; if in the evening, the other. 1830 *SCOTT Denonval* vi. 177 His . . . fetch or wraith, or double-ganger. 1862 MARY LEADBEATER *Ann. Ballitore* I. vi. 188 She believed she had seen his fetch as a forerunner of his death. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* i. 408 The Earl of Cornwall met the fetch of his friend William Rufus.

fig. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 342 Presentiment is the Fetch of danger.

2. ? *Comb.* fetch-like = sense 1.

1841 S. C. HALL *Irel.* i. 13 Seeing his fetch-like before me.

† **Fetch**, *sb.* *3 Naut.* *Obs.* var. or perversion of FISH *sb.* 2

1670 *NARBOROUGH Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 112, I was much afraid that I should lose my Main-mast, it fetched such Way, and broke the Spikes that fastned the Fetches with working.

Fetch, obs. form of VETCH.

Fetch (fets), *v.* Forms: 1 *feccon*, *feccon*, 2 *feccon*, 2-4 *feo(c)hen*, 3 *Orm. fecchenn*, 3-5 *fecchenn*, *south. vecchenn*, (3 *fecchen*, *fecchin*, 4 *feo(c)hyn*, 5 *fetehyn*), 4-6 *fec(c)he*, *south. vecche*, 4-5 *fech*, *fo(c)c(e)he*, 5-6 *fac(c)h(e)*, *south. vacche*, (4 *fochhe*), 3-6 *fetche(n)*, *fatoche*, (5 *fotche*), 9 *dial. fatch*, *votch*, *Sc. fesh*, 6- *fetoh*. *Pa. i.* 3 *fæhte*, 5 *fæight(e)*, 8 *fought*, *Sc. fush*, 6- *fetohed*. [OE. *fec(c)an*; according to Platt (*Anglia* VI.) and Sievers an altered form of *fetian* (see *FET v.*), the originally syllabic *i* having, it is supposed, become consonantal, and the resulting combination (ty) having developed into the closely resembling sound expressed by *cc*, i.e. either the geminated palatal stop, or something between this and its mod. representative (tʃ). Cf. OE. *orecard* orchard from *ort-gard*.

Although no other instance is known in which the change of *i* into *cc* (tʃ) has occurred, the correctness of the explanation is strongly supported by the fact that in OE. the forms with *cc* are confined to those parts of the vb. in which the regular conjugation of *fetian* has an *i*. Thus *fetian*, *fette*, *fetiað* gave place to *feccon*, *fecce*, *fecceð*, but *feta*, *fetast*, *fetad* remained unchanged.]

1. *trans.* To go in quest of, and convey or conduct back. The first part of the notion is often additionally expressed by *go* or *come*.

a. with obj. a person or animal.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlii. 34 Þæt ge hisne cowerne broþur feccon. c1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1121 He his dohter let feccon. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Wanne þu lest wenst dead cumeð to fecchende þe. c1225 *Anc. R.* 368 He wule . . . uechchen hire allunge to him to glorie buten ende. c1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 109 Go fourthe, Joseph . . . And fatche our sonne. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 732 þey wolden þæt theffe oust fache. 1535 *COVERDALE I Sam.* xvii. 31 Saul . . . caused him [David] to be fetched. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 53 He goe fetch thy sonnes To backe thy quarrell. 1600-1 *A. Y. L.* iii. i. 1, I will fetch vp your Coates. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Diandri's Eromena* 104 The Frigat . . . went to fetch her aboard. 1747 *ROADLEY Susp. Husb.* i. i, The Devil fetch me, Child, you look'd so prettily, that [etc.]. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 30 There were some small boats and we called to them to fetch us. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 17 We are everywhere fetched . . . in the carriages of the nobility. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 83 His hearers . . . went armed to fetch him.

b. with obj. a thing.

c1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 17 Ne ga be nyðyr þat he ænig þing on his huse fecce. c1200 *ORMIN* 8633 He baddt tath 3ho brulde himm þa an litell water fecchenn. c1205 *LAV.* 17305 Shottes . . . comen . . . to fachen þa stanes. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2889 Hem-seluen he fetcheden ðe chaf. c1340 *Cursor* M. 8716 (Fairf.) He bad ga fochce his brande. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. V.* 1347 Dido, And bad hire norice . . . gon To fecchyn fyr. c1400 *Desto. Troy* 4099 Poterhas & Proteleson . . . fecchid out of Phylace . . . fyfte shippes. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 199 A stoylle Go foteche us. c1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Ancr.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 They can goen vnder the water & feteche so the fysshes out of the water. 1546 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 26 A horse to fache the rope. 1612 *LITURGICAL Temp.* iv. i. 213, I will fetch off my bottle. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy. I.* Trav. x. 477 Goe fetch me Wine. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy. I.* Trav. x. 477 Our Guide made . . . signs for us to fetch . . . some of our meat. 1722 *DE FOE Hist. Flinders* (1840) 46 Step and fetch my flute. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* II. 1175 150 He had then gone home to fetch a knife. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii, The first cab had been fetched from the public-house.

† *c.* To steal. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGOL P. Pl.* B. iv. 51 Bothe my gees & my gryss his gadelynges feccheth. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggars* B. vi. i,

What's the action we are for now? ha?.. The fetching of a back of clothes or so.

CARRY 2); *fig.* to run backwards and forwards with news, tales, etc. Hence (nonce-wd.) *fetch-and-carry* adj., tale-bearing.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 274 Her Masters-maid.. hath more qualities then a Water-Spaniell.. Imprimis, Shee can fetch and carry. 1596 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3229/4 A brown Gelding.. will fetch and carry like a Dog. 1770 *FOOTE Lane Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 80 Miss is so fond of fetching and carrying. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 226 A raven.. may be taught to fetch and carry like a spaniel. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xlix. That fetch-and-carry tell-tale. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xii. 145 As if nobody had nothing to fetch and carry, But spying all the doings of one's neighbor.

2. To cause to come, as by a summons or constraining force; to succeed in bringing; to draw forth, elicit (e.g. blood, tears, etc.). Now rare.

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 341 To your routh, and to your trowth I crye, But well away, to ferre been they to fetch. 1554 HULOET, *Fetch* by callinge, *accers.* 1553 *BALE Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) I. 348 They can fetch their frendes sowles from flaminge purgatory. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1590) 427 Shee.. with a pitiful cry fetched his eyes unto her. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 48 Thy hounds shall.. fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth. 1621 BR. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* 84 An unwonted extremitie of the blow shall fetch blood of the soule. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 219 A new Star.. fetch the Sages of the East to.. worship him. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 228 The infant after divers times drawing fetch'd some milk. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 442 The way of fetching Fire out of Wood. 1733 POPE *Est. Man* iii. 222 Fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 25 Sympathy would fetch the tear from each young list'ner. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii. The great bell fetches us into a parlor.

b. To make (the butter) 'come' by churning. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 74 The old barrel-churn.. will fetch it [butter] in cold weather in a quarter of an hour. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life, Dorset Dial.* A Witch 21 Tha cooden vetch the butter in the churn.

c. To fetch the water, and (hence) to fetch the pump; to obtain a flow of water by 'priming'.

1769 FALCONER *Diet. Marine* (1780). *Charger la pompe*, to fetch the pump. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 170 Water is commonly poured thereon down the pipe, vulgarly called fetching the water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fetching the pump*.

d. To restore to consciousness; = 12 b. *Obs.* 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 493 Shee.. then fainted againe, and againe they fetched her. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* i. viii. Give her another Glass.. This you see, fetches her. 1744 *Much Ado in S. Fielding's Lett. D. Simple* (1752) II. 185 She is coming, Madam, to herself—I believe we have fetched her.

3. Of a commodity; To 'bring in', realize, sell for (a certain price). + Also rarely of money: To purchase, procure (commodities).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. 48 b. As money will fetch all other commodities, so this knowledge is that which should purchase all the rest. 1605 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value of Money* (ed. 2) 103 During such a state, Silver in the Coin will never fetch as much as the Silver in Bullion. 1752 *FOOTE Taste* 1. 3 The Guido, what did that fetch? 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* iv. 57 His land.. fetched 15s. an acre. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 358 Wretched creatures.. exposed for what little they could fetch in the Roman Forum.

4. To move to interest, admiration, or goodwill by some happy contrivance or telling feature; to attract irresistibly. Also *absol.* to 'take', attract, be telling or effective. Not in dignified use.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. ii. I apprehend What thoughts he has.. That this would fetch you. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoet* ii. ii. *Earl. H.* *Bird.* O, I thought I should fetch you. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bussie Body* i. l. Wks. 1872 II. 64 If thou'rt in Love with two hundred, Gold will fetch 'em. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 2 (1822) I. 10 A venerable piece of earthenware.. will fetch his imagination more than ever it fetched posterity. 1828 BESANT *All Sorts* xxx. You shall.. come on dressed in a pink costume, which generally fetches at an entertainment. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 109 To say that the child has got its father's nose.. fetches the parents.

+ 5. To go and receive; to obtain, get (an object of pursuit); to 'come by' (one's death). *Obs.*

1200 *Moral Ode* 22 Ich elches wodeshe wile her me mahte feche. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Marie mannishe folgeden ure drithe.. sume to fechen at him here hele. 1205 LAV. 6460 piderward wende be king.. to-ward bon deore her he dæd fechte [1275 feaute]. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 306 pou schal seche me bi-self.. & fech se such wages As pou deles me to day. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 169 If he deuel help To folwen after he [Dunmow] fliche, feche he it neuere. 1489-90 *Punpion Cor.* (1839) 91 Fech your pardon and my ladies. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 179 Christ sent this man unto the priest to fetch there his absolution. 1656 WALLER *Panegyric to Cromwell* iv. The seat of empire, where the Irish come.. to fetch their doom.

b. *collog.* To obtain, 'take out' (a court summons, etc.) against a person. Also *To fetch law of*: to bring an action against.

1832 *Examiner* 412/2 They were better pleased at what they had done than if they had 'fetched law' of him.

6. To draw, derive, 'borrow' from a source, *esp.* from one more or less remote. *Const. from or out of.* Now rare.

1554 HULOET, *Fetch* out of boke, *depruere.* 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 72 Italic now is not.. so fitte a place.. for young men.. to fetch either wisdom or honestie

from thence. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 8 The right [river] Ockla.. fetcheth his head from the borders of the Chrim. 1604 SHAKS. *oth.* i. ii. 21, I fetch my life and being, From Men of Royall Seige. 1621 WELVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 277 A.. fashion.. fetched from the French. 1651 R. CHILD in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) xi. I desire not to fetch Causes afar off, and to tell you of the sad Conjunctions of Mars and Saturn. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* xii. i. 363 The Cure of this Disease.. you must fetch.. from the Chapter treating thereof. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 P. 13 He fetched this beautiful Circumstance from the Iliad. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., To fetch a parallel case out of Roman history. 1871 R. H. HURTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 37 A so-called 'equivalent' for concrete fact.. has.. been fetched out of actual existence.

+ b. To derive as from a cause or origin; to infer (an argument, conclusion). *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 The third difference is fetched from their last or savor. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 2 Nor to fetch any Argument from that Tenet to prove the point in hand. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. iii. 83 That they were the more Eastern Chaldeans.. Scalliger.. fetched from the signification of the words. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anal.* i. ix. 20 From the indignation (of the Pyrolus) he fetches the cause of the Palsie. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 251 Some fetch an Argument of Providence from the variety of Lineaments in the Faces of Men.

+ c. To deduce (the origin of); to derive (a pedigree, etc.). To fetch far or higher: to find a distant or higher origin for. Also *absol. Obs.*

1553 BALE *Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) I. 355 To fetch this thinge from the first foundation. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Hush.* i. (1586) 4 b. As farre as I can fetche my pedigree, all my Ancestours were occupiers of husbandry. 1581 PETER *Giazze's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 99 b. By the example of Lysimachus.. Ye, and without fetching so farre, wee see [etc.]. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Ells.* ii. 113 Touching this Rebellion (to fetch the matter a little higher). 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. 1. § 11 Many great Families.. fetched their pedigree from the Gods.

+ d. To derive (a word) etymologically. *Obs.*

1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100 Some [words] are directlie fetched from the latine. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 75, I rather would fetch *Hoel* from *Halitus*. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Reet.* (1685) 43 The more Iudicious fetch their Name from the Bay.. called by Mela, Sinus Codanus.

7. To draw, get, take (breath, + a breathing); now rare. Hence by extension, To heave (a sigh); to utter (a groan, scream); to drain (a draught).

1554 HULOET, *Fetch* breath or winde, *prospiro.* 1565 COOPER *Theatrum, Astina*, a disease, when.. a man can hardly fetch his breathe. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 267 Damocles.. had fetched many a sower breathed sigh. 1705 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 23 The Horse will fetch his breath short. 1623 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Bionds's Ermenia* 106 The sickle woman.. (fetching a deepe sigh) return'd her this answer. 1691 G. EMILIANNE *Observations* 248 They drink in good earnest, and fetch the greatest Draughts they can. 1709 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 53 Fetching up a dreadful Groans. 1735 LD. G. LITTLETON *Lett. fr. a Persian* (1744) 32 She fetched a Scream. 1748 J. BLASON *Libert.* 24 You are not to get your Breath.. till you come to the Period. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygia* vii. 62 The child.. was still fetching deep sobs. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiii. 'Very good,' said Mr. Tappertit, fetching a long breath. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 145 The young girl.. fetched a long sigh.

b. *absol.* (See quot.)

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Fetch*, painfully to draw in the breath.

8. To deal, strike (a blow); to make (a stroke). Now chiefly *collog.* + *To fetch a fetch*: to try a stratagem.

13.. E. E. ALIT. P. A. 1157 No-pyng mysl me dere To fetch me bur & take me halte. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jas. I* *Scot.* iii. He false traytour.. To get the crowne, began to fetch a fetch. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xix. 5 His hand fetcheth a stroke with the axe. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shyrt* 68 To fetch a stroke with the Oares. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 72 Apollyon was fetching of his last blow. 1865 PUNCH XLIX. 228 Fetch 'im [a donkey] a good whack 'ith your rummerell! 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. I'll fetch thee a nope [knock].

+ b. Hence, To 'have at', reach, strike (a person).

1556 J. HETWODE *Spider & F. VII.* Bbbj. Vies yonder copweb castell.. Behold.. How thordiance hath: flies fer and nere to fatch. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. l. 17 I'll fetch thee with a wannion. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Viciissitude* (Arb.) 575 The Conditions of Weapons, and their Improvement are; First, the Fetching a farre of.

9. To make or perform (a movement); to take (a walk, run, leap, etc.). Of a river: To make (a turn, winding, etc.). *Obs. exc. arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 548/2, I fetche a gambolde or a fryske in daunsyng. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 73 Colts, Fetching mad bounds. 1601 HOLLAND *Phnyl* i. 108 The river.. fetcheth such windings to and fro. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Alaid's Trag.* iii. i. She.. did fetch so still a sleep. 1632 LUTICOW *Trag.* v. 205, I would often fetch a walke, to stretch my legs. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* iv. i. Some faint Pilgrim.. resolv'd to fetch his leap.. Runs to the Bank. 1700 CONGREVE *Illy of World* iv. iv. If so be that I might not be troublesome, I would have fought a walk with you. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Autobio.* (1861) III. 508 According to the country phrase, yesterday Sally and I.. fetched a charming walk'. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* i. 213 The River fetches a large Winding. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxix. Suddenly.. he fetched a gambol upon one foot. 1795 *Junima* I. 105 They are all.. gone to fetch an airing. 1829 SOUTHWY *Corr. with C. Bowles* (1881) xxi. I shall.. in vulgar English, fetch a walk. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgins* (1879) I. 364 Mr. Warrington.. was gone to fetch a walk in the moonlight.

b. Phrases. + *To fetch one's berr, course, feeze* (see BERR 2, COURSE sb. 11, FEEZE sb. 1 b); to

fetch a circuit: see CIRCUIT 3 d; to *fetch a compass*: see COMPASS sb. 11 d.

1535 [see COMPASS sb. 11 d]. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* 213 As one that intendeth to make a grete leape, I muste.. ronne backe to fetche my course. 1547, 1551 [see CIRCUIT 3 d]. 1552 HULOET, *Fetch* a compass in speaking; *ambagio.* 1621 BURTON *Anal. Met.* ii. ii. 11, A long-winged hawk.. mounts aloft and.. fetcheth many a circuit in the air. 1653 MILTON *Firebrings Wks.* (1851) 384 Traind'up.. by the Scripture.. without fetching the compass of other Arts and Sciences. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 147 Leaving Stepey, they fetched a long Compass. *Ibid.* 16 My Brother.. fetch'd a Round farther into Buckinghamshire. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. Ixii.* He fetched a large circuit.. avoiding the hamlet. 1837, a 1847 [see COMPASS sb. 11 d]. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. viii. iv. 350 It is.. necessary to fetch a circuit of many miles. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 907/1 He had fetched a compass of the whole [isle].

10. *Naut.* (see also branch II). a. To arrive at, come to, reach; to come up with (a vessel).

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 98 It was the 12 day of October before we could fetch Dartmouth. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/5 After the Enemy had fetched them [ships]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. ii. 129 The Gloucester.. spent a month in her endeavours to fetch the bay. 1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 13 We could have fetched the Sans Culotte. 1825 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii. You'll not fetch the bridges this tide. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve*. 69 A poor nigger-black, who never fetched the shore alive. *transf.* and *fig.* 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 212, I know that.. ye intend to fetch heaven.. and to take it with the wind on your face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 137 If Earth industrious of her self fetch Day Travelling East.

b. To get into (the wake of a vessel); to get into the course or current (of the wind). + *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 239 Outward they touch to take in fresh water, and fetch the wind. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 19 The Chase is about, come fetch her wack. 1671 R. BOHUN *Vind* 90 They should make a circuit without the Tropicks, to fetch their Western Winds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* vi. viii. 377 Little more than a league distant from the galeon, and could fetch her wack.

c. To fetch headway or sternway: 'said of a vessel gathering motion ahead or astern' (Adm. Smyth).

d. To fetch way: to move or shift (from the proper place); to break loose. *Exc.* 13.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 113 My Main-mast.. fetched such Way. 1769 FALCONER *Diet. Marine* (1789). The mast fetches way. 1800 *Naut. Chron.* IV. 55 A shot has fetched way in the gun. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xxiii. The upper part of the cargo fetched way a little, for it was loosely stowed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *To fetch way*: said of a gun or anything which escapes from its place by the vessel's motion at sea.

e. *intr.* To take a course; to reach a specified position, bring one's vessel up.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iii. iii. 256 The Persian fleet and men of war.. Have fetched about the Indian continent. 1669 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 8 Two points of land by which a man may fetch into any part of the Bay. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1811 We stood over to Cape Elizabeth, under which we fetched at about five in the afternoon. 1836 MARRIAT *Indian Voy.* xiii. He.. tacked in shore, and fetched well to windward of the low point. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xix. The *Dort*.. tacked, and fetched alongside of the frigate. 1883 J. D. J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 447/2 A boat.. with ability to fetch to windward.

+ f. To fetch of, upon: to gain upon. *Obs.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 312 Our ships.. fetching abundantly of them. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/2 The Admiral.. of the Blue.. fetching very fast upon us.

II. Idiomatically combined with advs. (For non-specialized comb., see the simple senses and the advs.)

+ 11. *Fetch about.* a. *trans.* In sense 9, g b. *To fetch about a compass; to fetch a way about.*

Hence with ellipsis of object: To take a round-about course or method. + Also *refl.* in same sense. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utro.* ii. (Arb.) 72 Which fetcheth about a circuite or compass of v. c. miles. 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 6 What neede hee have fetched about and made suche ado. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 24 Like a shifted winde vnto a saile, It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* iv. i. You fetch about well, but lets talke in present. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Channing* (Arb.) 441 It is strange, how.. farre about they will fetch. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Prime.* (1659) 551 Tacking and fetching yourselves about as the wind serves. 1815 MRS. SHERWOOD *Young Forester in Howlton Tracts* i. ii. 5 Fetching a way about, in order that his brothers might not trace his steps.

b. To swing round (the arm, a weapon) so as to gather impetus for a stroke. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) x *Kings* xvii. 49 Fetching it [the sling] about [he] stroke the Philistin in the forehead. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Ble & Set.* 122 To gather strength enough [as the arm does by fetching about].

+ c. To contrive, devise, plan. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE = *Sann.* xiv. 30 To fetch about this forme of speech. 1669 H. MORE *Dic. Dial.* i. xxvii. (1713) 56 This is cunningly fetch'd about.

12. *Fetch again.* + a. *trans.* To take or get back; to recon, make good. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sann.* viii. 3 He wente to fetch his power agayne. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treas.* 917 When God had fetcht agayne all the life which he had given. 1619 ILLIUS *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 251 To fetch agayne those losses which he hath receyved.

+ b. To revive, restore to consciousness. *Obs.*

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 49 To fetch her agayne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 694 (1627) 174 For smells, wee

see their great and sudden Effect in fetching Men again, when they swoone. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Cille* 252 Revivings, that, (like Aquavive) do fetch again, and cheer up the soul.

13. Fetch away. *intr.* To move or shift from its proper place; to get loose. Cf. 10 d.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). *Chock*, a. wedge used to confine a cask. . . to prevent it from fetching away when the ship is in motion. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 123 We fetch away, and are tossed to the farthest side of the cabin. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 152 Even anchors and quarter-boats, have 'fetched away'. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trng.* II. xxi. 182 Every article on the breakfast table fetching away with a hideous crash.

14. Fetch down. *trans.* = bring down (BRING v. 18), but more colloquial and expressive of vigorous action. a. To bring to the ground by a shot or a blow. b. To force down (prices, etc.).

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 298 This vast Number of Shot . . . were not sufficient to fetch him [Elephant] down. 1726 *Adv. Capt.* R. Boyle 155, I levedd' all at Hamet, and . . . had the good Fortune to fetch him down. 1801 WINDHAM *Sp.* (1812) 11. 30 There were but few whom they were able to fetch down at a blow. 1841 R. B. PEAKE *Court & City* i. iii. The late war has fetched down the price of women. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* I. 7 Fetching down the young rooks from the tree tops.

15. Fetch in. *† a. trans.* To gain for an adherent. *Obs.*

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 248 All the powers and craft of hell cannot fetch him in for a customer to evil. 1647-8 COTTERELL *David's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 13 Like artifices were used to fetch in the rest.

† b. To close in upon, surround; to enclose, take in. Also to include (in one's voyage).

1563 GOLDING *Cesar* (1565) 68 They fetched in on every syde and slew those that stoode in good booe . . . of wyning they Campe. 1594 BLUNN *Evil Exera.* v. (ed. 7) 565 He . . . turning to the South, did fetch in all the Sea-Cosses until he came to Capo Razo. 1690-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 65 A cage of Iron . . . so high that it fetcheth in a world of Laurel.

† c. To 'take in'; cheat. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 242 They were all fethered of one wing to fetch in young gentlemen. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* 33 Who will be drawne at Dice and Cards to play. . . And be fetch'd in for all that's in his purse?

16. Fetch off. *† a.* To bring out of a difficulty; to deliver, rescue. Cf. *bring off*. *Obs.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 16 This heretical and ridiculous soul fetcheth off himself thus. 1690 R. STARVELIN *Strada's Low-C. Warren* n. 62 The whole Market-place . . . strove to fetch off the prisoners.

† b. To 'do' or 'do for'; to get the better of; to make an end of. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 324 As I returne, I will fetch off these Iustices. 1613 *Notorious Cousinages of F. & A. West* vi. She hath fetcht off Usurers and Misers, as finely as they fetch off young heires. 1618 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 423 My Lord of Essex was fetcht off by a trick. 1633 BR. HALL *Occas. Medit.* lxviii. 190 What fine devices . . . to fetch off lives. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. xl. (1712) 122 We may add a third [Question], which may haply fetch off the other two.

† c. To drain, drink off (a draught). Cf. 7. *Obs.*

1657 W. RANO *tr. Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* ii. 99 He fetcht off the Lusty Bowle of wine. *Ibid.* n. 137 Novellius Torquatus . . . is reported to have fetcht off at one draught . . . three Congii or Roman Gallons of wine.

17. Fetch out. To draw forth; to bring into clearness; to develop and display.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* These ways . . . if there were any Secret excellence among them would fetch it out. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 215 P. 2 Marble . . . shows none of its inherent Beauties, till the Skill of the Polisher fetches out the Colours. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar. Honey* x. (1848) 134 It fetches out . . . the most beautiful strength of the human heart.

18. Fetch over. *† a. trans.* To succeed in delivering (a blow). *Obs.*

1640 J. BALL *Anst. to Can* i. (1642) 119 He might fetch over a sure blow upon us.

† b. To get the better of. *Obs.*

1660 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* n. ii. (1881) 35 'Tis he that I fetch'd over for the sattin suite and left him in pawn for the reckoning. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Eras.* 199 They have fetch'd me over many and many a time.

† c. To go over; to repeat. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 666 What might be the cause why Isaac fetch over the blessing the second time.

19. Fetch up. *† a. trans.* To bring to a higher level or position; to elevate, raise. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 35 The strong wind Mercury should fetch thee up, And set thee by Ioves side. 1609-12 BACON *Ess.* *Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 216 Hee fetched one of his browes up to his forehead. 1705 ANDERSON *Italy* (J.), Any of those arts . . . may be fetched up to its perfection in ten . . . years. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 219 P. 3 They have . . . fetched themselves up to the Fashion of the polite World.

† b. To vomit. Also of a medicine, etc.: To promote expectoration of. Cf. *bring up*.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* n. iij b. Butter . . . fetcheth up fleame cloddred about the breast and lungs. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* v. i. Fetch up What thou hast swallowed.

† c. To recall (to the mind); to bring to light.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 434 To fetch up olde wordes from forgetfulness. 1847 CHALMERS *Astron. Dic.* iv. (1852) 93 The knowledge . . . he cannot fetch up himself from the obscurity of this wondrous . . . scene.

† d. To rouse or stir up (a horse). *Obs.*

1595 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Egus*. To fetch up with the spur. 1573 in BARET *Adv.* F 401.

† e. To overthrow, 'trip up'. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Nauig.* 43 The strongest Sampson has been fetched up by this wrastler.

† f. To make up (lee way, lost ground, time, etc.). 1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 227, I shall have the custody of the parish school. If that will serve you, command it; we shall be able, I hope, to fetch it up again before my time be out. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 122 Penitents . . . will . . . fetch up the Time they have lost. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 122 Mrs. Jewkes lies snoring in bed, fetching up her last night's disturbance. 1794 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 112 The time is coming when we shall fetch up the lee-way of our vessel. 1825 Thomas *Broom in Houlston Tracts* i. xvi. 3 Thomas did not mind playing a day or two in the week, for . . . he knew he could easily fetch it up again. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. n. 686 [They] have much lee way to fetch up.

† g. To come up with, overtake. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 179 Being out of hope to fetch up this shippe. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 14 The Moon must go longer 2 days . . . before she can fetch up the Sun, to come into Conjunction with her. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxxiii, Says he [the Hare], I can fetch up the Tortoise when I please. 1751 PATLOCK *P. Wilkins* i. v. 45 We fetched her up, and . . . fired a shot.

† h. *Naut.* To come or get to (a place); to reach; to come in sight of; (also) To fetch up the sight of) to sail along. *Obs.*

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1580) 108 It is hard to fetch up to a towne here if a shippe ouer shoote it. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 96 As we fetched up the sight of Nicetas. *Ibid.* v. 181 We fetched up the coast of Cylicia. *Ibid.* ix. 398 We fetched up the little Ile of Strombolo.

† i. *intr.* for *refl.* To come to a stand; to 'pull up'; to stop.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* V. 705 When in quest of any particular point, are likely enough to fetch up at some other.

Fetch-, the vb.-stem in *comb.* with adv., as fetch-after, see quot. 1888; with *sb.* as *obj.*

† fetch-fire *attrib.*; fetch-water, a water-carrier.

1598 CHAPMAN *Itiad* vi. 495 But spin the Greek wives' webs of task, and their fetch-water be. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 10 In a country-town a much less change would have been a sufficient topic for a fetch-fire gossip, or a bake-house conversation. 1888 *Lancet* 30 June 1308 The forms of caterpillar known . . . popularly . . . as 'fetch-afters', from their mode of progression.

Fetch-candle. = FETCH-LIGHT.

1852 H. WENWOOD in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VI. 17 The superstition . . . in Pembrokeshire appears in the shape of the fetch-candle. (In mod. Dicts.)

Fetched (fet'ch), *pp. a.* [*f. FETCH v. + -ED* 1.] Only in *combs.*, as DEEP-FETCHED, FAN-FETCHED.

Fetcher (fet'ch), [*f. FETCH v. + -ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which fetches, in various senses of the verb. Also in phrase *fetcher and carrier*, and in *comb.*, as *water-fetcher*, etc.

1552 HULOET, Fetcher of water. *Agnarins*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trens. Fr. Tong.* *Faiseur de subreantils*, a fetcher of gambols, a tumbler. 1608 WREVER *Mirr. Mar.* B viij, The fetcher of Euridice from hell. 1757 *Gray Wks.* (1825) II. 161 You will take me for a mere poet and a fetcher and carrier of sing-song. 1863 THACKERAY *Mrs. & Mrs. Berry* ii. The poor fellow has been employed . . . in the same office of fetcher and carrier. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimes* VI. vi. 97 The wood and the water fetchers went out.

† b. *spec.* (see quot. 1890). *Obs.*

1890 P. H. BROWN *George Buchanan* ii. 27 Lads proceeding to Cambridge from the remoter districts went in a body under a 'fetcher'. 1890 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 24 The students . . . were collected by 'fetchers' brought to Oxford, &c.

2. With advbs., as *fetcher in*.

1611 CHAPMAN *Itiad* i. 167 Of fight (the fetcher in of this) My hands baue most share. 1660 HOWELL, Fetcher in, *amateur*.

Fetching (fet'ch), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FETCH v. + -ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *FETCH* in various senses.

† *Fetching of boards*: = taking; see BOARD sb. 15.

1574 CAUCER *Traylus* v. 890 Switch wreche on hem, for fetchyng of Eleyne, Ther shal ben take. 1644 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* II. 377 For fetchyng of money at Retforde by ij tymes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 To procure easie fetchyng of ones breath, it is verie soneraine. 1622 MARRIOTT *Alcman's Gueman d'Alf.* I. iii. v. 216 Let me line . . . in a spacious Country, . . . where there is few fetching of boards. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 76 Fuel costs nothing but fetching. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magie* v. iii. 89 To give them Job's goods merely for fetching. 1882 MISS BRANNON *Al. Royal* i. ii. 57 I hate such fetching and carrying. 1884 H. M. LEATHES *Notes Nat. Hist.* 110 Their [dogs'] natural propensities for hunting, watching, and fetching.

2. With *again*, *etc.*: see *adv. combs.* of verb.

1523 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 770 The fetching forth of this noble man to his honour and wealth. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 252 The reuiling and fetching againe of a decayed Christian! 1633 BR. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 205 'The fetching up my soul from this vale of misery and tears. 1673 PENN *Chr. a Quaker* xxii. 583 It is not Fetching in this Thought . . . that gives Right Peace.

Fetching (fet'ch), *pp. a.* [*f. FETCH v. + -ING* 2.]

† 1. That contrives, plans, schemes; crafty, designing. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazod's Civ. Conv.* n. (1586) 97 b, Such fetching heads . . . consume themselves in a manner awale, in devising new kindes of extortion. 1585 ROME *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 575/4 What cannot the fetching practise of the Romish Prelates bring about?

2. Alluring, fascinating, pleasing, 'taking'.

1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 284 There is nothing . . . so fetching as a beautiful voice. 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asph.* xxvii. 297 'What a fetching get-up,' said Edgar. 1891

Athenum 21 Nov. 685/2 The imitation from Wordsworth is particularly 'fetching'.

Hence **Fetchingly** *adv.*

1889 *Cath. News* 3 Aug. 5/1 She was fetchingly attired.

† **Fetch-life.** *Obs. rare* 1. In quot. *liefe*.

[? *f. FETCH vb. + LIFE*.] ? A messenger sent to 'fetch' the soul of a dying person.

1583 STANHOPE *Æneis* iv. 486 (Arb.) 112 On thee turrets the skirch howle, lyke fetchlife yetted, Her burial roundel doth ruck.

Fetch-light. [Of uncertain formation; perh.

f. FETCH sb. 2, if that be an old word. But it may be *f. FETCH v.*, as the 'corpse-candle' is supposed to be a light sent to 'fetch' the doomed person.]

A name given (app. in South Wales) to the 'corpse-candle' (Welsh *canwyll corff*), a spectral light supposed to be seen before a person's death travelling from his house to his grave.

1692 *Athenian Mercury* VI. vi. 1/1 Before the Death of any person in the Family, there is an Appearance vulgarly called a Fetch-light.

Fetchling, var. of VETCHLING.

1651 R. CHILN in *Hartill's Legacy* (1755) 1 Saint Foine, called by Parkinson. . . Medick Fetchling.

Fête (fê't), *sb.* [*a. F. fête*: see FEAST sb.]

1. A festival, an entertainment on a large scale.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) II. 308 The great fête at St. Cloud. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* iii. Wks. 1873 II. 184, I suppose Thames . . . to compliment Britannia with a fête in honour of the victory. 1828 BYRON *Mazeppa* iv, He gave prodigious fêtes. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 212 Titled dames gave fêtes upon the water. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* i, The guests at my Lord So-and-so's fête.

2. The festival of the saint after whom a person is named; in Roman Catholic countries observed as the birthday is in England.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 143 It is the fête of little Jacob yonder, whose brothers and sisters have all come from their schools to dance at his birthday. 1877 [see 3].

3. *attrib.*, as *fête-day*; also *fête-contractor*, one who contracts to provide a fête or entertainment.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 270 The towns of France have all their particular fête days. 1877 J. T. FIELDS *Underbrush* (1881) 224 A Councillor of the Parliament, sent her on her fête-day, a bouquet. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* viii, Life was like one long fête day. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 2/5 Public caterer, decorator, and fête contractor.

Hence **Fêteless** *a.*, having no fête.

1861 CUNNINGHAM *Wheat & Tares* 50 The poor fêteless children haunted him.

Fête (fê't), *v.* [*ad. F. fêter, f. fête*: see prec.]

trans. To entertain (a person) at a fête; to feast; also, to give a fête in honour of, commemorate (some event, etc.) by a fête.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 221 He was in general too fond of flattering and 'feting' his master. 1845 BARHAM *Inglot, Leg., Hermann*, The murder thou dost, Hennann's fêted and thanked. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvi, The . . . two footmen . . . intoxicated the page at a wine-shop, to fête Laura's recovery. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* 36 Great nobles fêted him. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Sept. 239/2 The Government . . . judging . . . that the anniversary of the invasion of the Tuileries by the people . . . ought not to be fêted.

Hence **Fêted** *pp. a.*

1852 MRS. SWINTHES *Bride Elect* xxxiii, Fair and fêted guest as she was!

Fête, *obs. form* of FEAT.

† **Fête-champêtre.** [*Fr. f. fête* (see FÊTE sb.)

† and *champêtre* rural = L. *campēstre*, *f. campus* a field.] An outdoor entertainment, a rural festival.

1774 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1857) VI. 88 He gives her a most splendid entertainment . . . and calls it a fête champêtre. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xi, He began to talk of the last fête champêtre at Frogmore. 1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* III. 281 The battue system developed into the sort of fête champêtre, with hot lunch, champagne, and liveried attendants.

Fetesh, *obs. form* of FETISH.

Fetel (es, var. FETLES, ME, vessel.

Fetessor, *obs. form* of FETISHER.

Fetfa, var. of FETWA.

Fether (e, *obs. form* of FEATHER.

† **Fetherfooted.** *Obs. rare* 1. [*f. OE. *fōðer* = *comb. form* of *flower*, FOUR. Cf. OE. *fōðerfōt*, *fōte* in same sense.] Fourfooted.

1715 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Innan pan ilke sea weren un-aneomned deor summe fether footed, summe al bute fet.

† **Fethok.** *Sc. Obs. rare* 1. [A variant form of FETCHEW.] A polecat.

1424 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I (1814) II. 6 And for x fulmartis kynnyis, called fethokis, viij.

† **Fethre**, *v. Obs.* In 3 south. *veððre*. [*repr. OE. *fōðran, f. fōðer* a load: see FOTHER.] *trans.*

To load.

1425 *Anor.* K. 140 Lonerd . . . þu hauest imaked uoðer to heui uoðer uoðren mid þe soule. *Ibid.* 204 Uor hit is uoðerþet þe is, icharged.

Fetial, *fecial* (fê'si'al), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. fectialis* (erroneously *fec*-.): of unknown origin.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the *fetiales* (see B.); hence, heraldic, ambassadorial. *Fetial law*: the Roman law relating to declarations of war and treaties of peace.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 16 The fecial lawe of the people of Rome. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts*

lxxxii. 279 Every Servile and Mechanick-fellow, ferial Messengers, and Caduceators. 1826 KENT *Comm.* 6 The ferial law relating to declarations of war. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law Nations* vi. vi. (1875) 106 The Romans, whose ferial college, etc. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 631 The members of the Ferial profession.

B. sb. One of the *fetiales*, a Roman college of priests, who fulfilled the function of heralds, and performed the rites connected with the declaration of war and the conclusion of peace.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* i. (1822) 41 'Deliver to me,' said the Fetial, 'the herbe.' 1602 SEGAR *Hum. Mil. & Civ.* i. iii. 4 It was not lawful for . . . any Souldier to take Armes, untill the Fetials had so commanded or allowed. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. 173 It does not appear that they were employed, like the Italian Fetials, to make formal declarations of war. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xiii. (1877) 76 Striking the ferial a blow.

Feticide: see FEG.

Fetid, fœtid (fetid, fœtid), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 foetide, (7 fetode, 8 fœtid), 7- fetid. fœtid. [*ad. L. fœtidus* (often incorrectly written *fatidus*), *f. fœtore* to have an offensive smell.]

A. adj. Having an offensive smell; stinking.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 159/2 It maketh to blister both hands, & feet, out of which issueth foetide, and stinking water. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 157 Heron, the flesh is better . . . though some count it fœtid. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 362 Animal Humours, by Heat, stink and grow foetid. 1775 AARH *Amer. Ind.* 209 A kind of wild sheep, . . . which are of so fœtid a smell. 1851 MAYNE *Reio Scap. Hunt.* v. 41 They [buzzard vultures] tore out the eyes of the quarry with their fetid beaks. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xxi. 107 Sent up their fetid odours, rank with fever.

fig. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. vii. 109 The foetid heroes of the Dunciad. 1870 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 205 Any such fetid mass of dead letter, as the labyrinth composed of the books of practice. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) III. xviii. 77 The fetid atmosphere of a court.

b. Fetid gum (see quot.); **fetid pill**, a pill containing Asafoetida.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 299 The patient may . . . take . . . foetid pills every six hours. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 593 Foetid gums are of the nature of Gum-resins . . . and are distinguished by their powerfully disagreeable odour. Those most in use are Asafoetida and Galbanum.

+ B. sb. pl. Fetid drugs. *Obs.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 333 Drawer of Fetids. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 394 I know that Fetids will repress Vapours in Women. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. ii. 183 The Smell of those Fetids which revive.

Hence **Fetidity** [+ -ITY], the quality or state of being fetid; a fetid nature or condition; foulness, ill savour, offensiveness. **Fetidly** *adv.*, in a fetid condition or manner; offensively. **Fetidness** = **FETIDITY**. Also *concr.* something fetid.

1704 R. BROWN tr. *Pluralis's Morals* III. 465 Salts with the Sea-water, collating whatever is foreign and superfluous, suffer no fetidness or putrefaction to breed. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mammal Mat. Med.* 283 Of a penetrating smell, and remarkable for its fetidity. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 124 What an image . . . of the fetidness of sin. 1869 *Daily News* 5 Jan. Often foully dirty and so fetidly uncomfortable. . . the Marylebone cells call strongly for reformation.

+ Fetida. *Obs. rare.* [Short for ASAFOETIDA.]

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 218 There goeth out of Chaul . . . great store of Fetida. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 250 Let the person . . . take cocca pills or foetida.

Fetiferous: see FEG.

Fetir, *obs.* form of **FEATURE**.

Fetis (*var.* of **FEATOUS** *a. Obs.*)

Fetish, fetich(e) (fetif, ftrif), *sb.* Forms: 7-8 fetisso, (8 fetisso), (7 fatesish, 9 feteesh, -tishon, -tishie, -tiss), 8- fetich(e), *a. fetish*. [*a. F. fêliche*, *ad. Pg. fêlipo sb.* charm, sorcery (from which the earliest Eng. forms are directly adopted) = Sp. *hechizo* in same sense; a subst. use of *fêlipo* *adj.* 'made by art, artificial, skillfully contrived' = Sp. *hechizo*, It. *faticcio*, OF. *faitis* (see **FEATOUS**) : -L. *facticinus* **FATICINUS**.]

1. *a.* Originally, any of the objects used by the negroes of the Guinea coast and the neighbouring regions as amulets or means of enchantment, or regarded by them with superstitious dread. *b.* By writers on anthropology (following C. de Brosses, *Le Culte des Dieux Fétiches*, 1760) used in wider sense: An inanimate object worshipped by savages on account of its supposed inherent magical powers, or as being animated by a spirit.

A *fetish* (in sense 1 *b*) differs from an *idol* in that it is worshipped in its own character, not as the image, symbol, or occasional residence of a deity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 651 Hereon were set many strange Rings called *Fetissos* or *Gods*. 1666 OVERTON *Voy. Swat* 67 They [these Africans] travel nowhere without their Fetich about them. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1725) 102 There is also at Cabo Corso, a publick Fetich, the Guardian of them all; and that is the Rock Tabra. 1746 J. BARROW *Descr. Guinea* 230 The . . . gold is . . . cast into sundry shapes and sizes, which some there call Fetichs, signifying in Portuguese charms. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 294 The chief fetich is the snake. 1803 T. WINTERBORN *Sierra Leone* I. vii. 123 The gree-gree, or fetish, hung round their neck. *Ibid.* I. xiv. 228 Idols. These are called Feteeesh. 1809-10 COTTERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 84 As well might the poor African prepare for himself a fetich by plucking out the eyes of the eagle. 1851-9 PRICHARD in

Man. Sci. Eng. 265 Others . . . worship fetiches or visible objects in which they suppose some magical or supernatural power to be concealed. 1805 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxv. 523 A greegree or fetich is thrown away as useless when the consecrating nostrum is discovered to be inoperative. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 118 If the wishes of the worshipper be not granted . . . the fetich . . . is kicked, stamped on, dragged through the mud.

c. fig. Something irrationally revered.

1837 EMERSON *Addr. Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 183 Some fetich of a government . . . is cried up by half mankind. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 192. He was a worshipper of Constitutional Monarchy. It was his fetich. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 140 Public opinion, the fetich even of the nineteenth century.

+2. In representations of negro language: Incontinent, worship; a magical or religious rite or observance; an oath. *Obs.*

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* x. (1721) 123 They cry out, Let us make Fetich; by which they express as much, as let us perform our Religious Worship. *Ibid.* If they are injured by another, they make Fetich to destroy him. 1727 W. SHELGRAVE *Acc. Guinea* (1734) 22 The Lord of the Place had taken his Fetich or Oath. *Ibid.* 59 They have all their particular Fetiches. . . Some are to eat no Sheep, others no Goats. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Grateful Negro* (1832) 245 *note.* An old Koromantian negro . . . administered the fetich, or solemn oath. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Amer. Jamaica* II. xix. 404 To take a fetich is to take an oath, and to make a fetich is to render worship.

+3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* vi. (1721) 65 Gold . . . mixed with Fetichs, which are a sort of artificial Gold composed of several Ingredients.

a. attrib. and Comb. *a.* simple attrib., as *fetish-ceremony*, *-day*, *-gold*, *-house*, *-priest*, *-worship*. *b.* objective, as *fetish-monger*, *-worshipper*, *-worshipping*; also *fetish-man*, *-woman*, (*a*) one who claims to have communion with and power over fetishes, a *fetish-priest*; (*b*) a *fetish-worshipper*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 649 Causing her to eat salt with divers 'Fetisso ceremonies hereafter mentioned. 1819 BOWDICH *Miss. to Ashantee* iv. 266 In Ashantee there is not a common 'fetish day. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1725) 183 The 'Fetich-Gold is that which the Negroes cast into various Shapes and wear as Ornaments. 1819 BOWDICH *Miss. to Ashantee* vi. 254 The gold, deposited with their bones in the 'fetish house . . . is sacred. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1725) 101 The Cuning of the 'Fetish-Man (or Priest). 1836 MARRIAT *Mish. Enay* 9 He . . . went away in wrath to the fetishman, and . . . asked for a fetich against his rival. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 134 A rude tribe of fetishmen and idol-worshippers. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 9 Oct. 4 The innate separatism of the Unionist 'fetishmonger stands confessed. 1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 10 The power possessed by the . . . 'fetish priests is by no means small. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1725) 104 At Accra they have 'Fetich-Women . . . who pretend Divination. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilt.* i. (1875) 22 The Fetish women in Dahomey. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 539 The Veneration for the Lares was originally a 'Fetich-worship. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gal. Sahara* i. 16 Traces of fetish worship in Algiers. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 345/2 Miserable 'fetish-worshippers. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 54 One must go among 'fetish-worshipping savages.

+ Fetish, v. Obs. [*f. prec.*] *a. trans.* To provide or adorn with a fetish: see **FETISH sb.** 1. *b. intr.* for *refl.* To adorn oneself, dress up.

1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1725) 61 The Women are fondest of what they call Fetishing, setting themselves out to attract the good Graces of the Men. *Ibid.* 73 The Natives are . . . better fetished than their Neighbours. *Ibid.* 88 The Women fetish with a coarse Paint of Earth on their Faces. *Ibid.* 95 She . . . being always barefoot and fetished with Chains and Gobbets of Gold, at her Anles.

Fetisheer, fetisher (fetifj-er, fetifj-er), *Forms:* 7 fetissero, (7 fetessor, 9 fetisser), 8 feticheer, -er, (9 fetisheer), 7- fetisher. [*ad. Pg. fêlitoiro, f. fêlitoiro*: see **FETISH sb.**; influenced in the later forms by Fr. *fêliche* or Eng. *fetish*.]

1. A charmer, sorcerer, 'medicine-man': a priest. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. xv. (1614) 653 A certain water offered them to drink by the Fetissero. 1687 J. HILLIER in *Phil. Trans.* (1697) XIX. 687 The Fetishers had done all they could to save his [the King of Feton's] Life. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 676 Each feticheer or priest, has a fetich of his own. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* II. ix. 237 The Fetisser or priest now muttered over the board certain incantations. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 458/1 The priests or fetisheers are all-powerful in Dahome.

2. = **FETISH sb.** 1.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 9 Mokisses, fetissors, deformed Idols being indured amongst them. 1699 DANIEL *Voy. II.* ii. iv. 103 The Natives call him . . . and say he [Hippopotamus] is Fetissoro, which is a kind of God.

Hence **Fetisheeress**, a female fetisher.

1854 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 155 A quarter of the female population in Dahome may be fetisheeresses.

Fetishic (fetifj-ik), *a.* [*f. FETISH sb.* + -IC.] Characterized by adoration of a fetish.

1883 *Academy* No. 562. 100 Snake-worship was . . . one of the commonest forms of fetishic religion.

Fetishism, fetichism (fetifjz'm), [*f. FETISH + -ISM*. Cf. Fr. *fétichisme*.] The worship of fetishes; an instance of this; the superstition of which this is the characteristic feature.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 646 He detects everywhere fetishism or the worship of tools. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. 1462 An original fetishism in which particular objects had themselves been supposed to be endowed with life. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyfatin* xxx. 382 Dabbling in magic, astrology, and barbarian fetishisms.

Fetishist, fetichist (fetifist), [*f. as prec.* + -IST. Cf. Fr. *fétichiste*.]

1. One who worships a fetish.

1845 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 384 As well might we charge the people of Massachusetts with being fetishists. 1865 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* XXVIII. 35 The Fetishist thinks . . . that his Fetish is alive. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilt.* i. 4 These races were Fetishists before they became Buddhist.

2. quasi-*adj.* = **FETISHISTIO**.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Yrnt. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 330 'The faith of ancient Egypt . . . was essentially fetishist. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Doctr. Progress* 6 The negro and fetishist populations of Africa.

Fetishistic, fetichistic (fetifistik), *a.* [*f. prec.* + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or resembling fetishism.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. p. xlii. Suppose one of the travellers to be . . . still in the fetishistic stage. 1868 FISKE in *Fortn. Rev.* IV. 295 It is the primitive fetishistic habit of thought. 1877 E. R. CONOER *Bas. Faith* i. 5 Some germs of fetishistic religion.

Fetishry (fetifiri), [*f. FETISH sb.* + -RY.] *collect.* Objects regarded as fetishes; an example or specimen of these.

1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* I. ii. vi. 76 The black man passes the bit of rag or broken stick or other fetishry.

Fetisly, -liche, *var. ff.* of **FEATOUSLY**.

+ Fetissan, a. Obs. rare-1. [*f. fetiss*, **FETISH** + -AN.] Of the nature of a fetish; fetish-like.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. xv. (1614) 652 If this Fetissan portion did not pacifie their angrie mood, by daily presents of meat and drinke.

Fetisso, Fetissero, *obs. ff.* **FETISH**, **FETISHER**.

+ Fetles. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 fêtels, fêtels, *Orn.* fetless, south. vetles, 3 fet(e)les. *b.* north.

dial. 3-4 fêtel, -il. [OE. *fêtels* str. masc., perh. related by ablaut to *fet*, *FAT sb.*, *VAT*. In northern ME. the final *s* disappeared, as in mod. *burial* from *burials*.] A vessel or receptacle; a bag, cask, sack. In religious lang. used fig. = 'vessel'.

a. c. 892 K. ALFRED *Orig.* I. i. § 21 Twegen fêtels full calad oððe wæteres. c. 1300 *Sax. Leech.* III. 16 Do . . . on swylc fætels swyllc ðu wille. c. 1300 *Orn.* 24450 Þe fiste fetless was Bredful of water filled. c. 1325 *Ancr. R.* 164 þis brucheles uetles, þet is wummones vlesch. c. 1345 *Juhana* 18 Ower mix mawmæt þæt beoð þes feondes fetles. c. 1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 267 Dar arche was a feteles copen. 1390 *St. Margaret* 207 He . . . in a strong vetles oue brogte; & in a put oue caste.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20032 (Cott.) Of chesing fêil wrought he was. c. 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 140 Len me sum fêtel thate, Quarin I mai thin almos do. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 21623 (Edin.) A fêtel that it war noȝte tinte [was] set wðir that licur for to hinte.

Fetlock (fetlɒk), *sb.* Forms: 4 fætlakk, 4-5 fet(e)lak, 5 fytlo(e)k, (7 fytlock), 6, 8, 9 foot(e)lock, (6 fetlocke), 6 fete-, 7 feetlock, 6- fetlock. [ME. *fetlak*, *fytlok*, corresponding to MHG. *fylach*, *vislach* (mod. Ger. *feslock*); the formation is obscure; connexion with Ger. *fessel* pastern has been suggested. The word was early interpreted as *f. FOOT sb.* + *LOOK* (of hair), and this notion has influenced the spelling of some of the forms. Sense 2 is due to confusion with **FETTERLOCK**.]

1. That part of a horse's leg where the tñt of hair grows behind the pastern-joint; the tñt itself.

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 5816 Up to the fætlacks in blood. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 5892 To be fytlokes in þe blod. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2049 þat foles ferd in þe flosches to be fetelakis. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xvii. Her horses went in blood up to the fytlokys. 1599 SHAKES. *Per.* 4 Ad. 295 Fetlocks shag, and long. 1596 *W. BARLOW Three Serms.* i. 21 Falling to the ground they laie so thick, that they couered the horse footelockes. 1611 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1626) 82 Where Titan's panting steeds . . . bathe their fierie fet-lock in the Deepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 739 White were the fetlocks of his steed. 1798 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 397 This wilderness, where the horse sinks to his fetlocks at every step. 1837 W. IRVING *Gen. Bonnevillie* i. 47 The horses were often to the fetlock. 1830 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls*, *Mulleykeh* 36 Her fetlock is foam-splashed too.

b. trans. of a human being.

1645 Z. BOVO *Holy Songs in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 12/2 These . . . dance and leap . . . With nimble fetlocks.

2. An apparatus fixed on the leg of a horse to prevent running away; = **FETTERLOCK**.

1695 MORTIMER *St. Olon's Morocco* 171 Each Horse, is only fasten'd to a Stake and Fetlocks. 1828-40 BERRY *Engel. Herald.* I. *Fetlock* or *Fetterlock*, a horse fetlock. 1856 [see 3]. 1889 in *ELVIN Dict. Heraldry*.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fetlock-chain*, *-hair*, *-joint*; *fetlock-boot* (see quot.); *fetlock-deep* *a.* (*adv.*), so as to cover the fetlocks.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Fetlock-boot*, a protection for the fetlock and pastern of a horse. 1856 WHITTIER *Old Burying Ground* 19 The farm-house drags his 'fetlock chain. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 82 Wounded steeds Fret 'fetlock deepe in gore. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herat.* vi. He reined up his horse, fetlock deepe in water. c. 1730 GINSON *Farrist's Guide* i. vi. (1738) 94 Whereon the 'Footlock hair does grow. 1725 BRADLEY *Farm. Dict.* II. s.v. *Parts Horse's Body*, The Pastern or 'Footlock joint. 1843 YOUBART *Horse* xvi. 317 A serious affection of the fetlock-joint.

Fetlocked (fetlɒkt), *a.* [*f. FETLOCK sb.* + -ED -1.] *a.* Having a fetlock. *b.* Hobbled or fastened by the fetlock; hence, hampered, shackled.

1725 PATTISON in *Prior's Poems* (1733) III. xli, The Careless Husband and the Peevish wife; 'The Troubles of the Fetlock'd-Couple shew. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 157 A language... not yet fetlocked by dictionary and grammar mongers.

Fetor, fëtor (fëtor). Forms: (5) fetoure), 7-9 fëtor, 6- fëtor, fëtor. [a. L. *fëtor* (incorrectly *fator*), f. *fëtere*: see FETID.] An offensive smell; a stench.

c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 136 Filles a man at eende with rotyennesse and fetoure. 1515 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 313 His holour did incres. With foull feter that was intollerabill. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 201 The Factor whereof may discover it self by sweat and urine. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 275 The fetor of these waters is not owing to mere stagnation. 1851 H. D. WOLFF *Pictures Spanish Life* (1853) 179 The fetor of coke and oil will drown the perfume of the lily and the rose. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xix. 235 This flesh... of the female seal... has not the fetor of her mate's.

|| **Fettbol, bole** (fetbol). Min. [Ger. *fettbol* (Friesleben 1831), f. *fett* FAT sb.¹ + *bol* BOLE.] A variety of CHLOROPAL.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* II. 207 Fettbolle. Massive; composition impalpable. 1868 DANA *Min.* 461 Fettbol has a liver-brown color, a slightly greasy lustre.

Fette, obs. form of FAT, FEAT.

Fetter (fëtor), sb. Forms: 1 fëtor, feter, fetor, 3-7 feter, 4 fet(t)re, south. vëtre, 5 fëder, fëttir, -our, -yr, fetur, -yr, 6 fëter, fëttar, 6- fëttar. [OE. *feter* fem., cogn. with OS. *feteras* pl. m. (Du. *veter* m. lace), OHG. *fëzzera*; MHG. *fëzzar* (early mod. Ger. *fesser*) fem., ON. *fëttur* m. (Sw. *fättar* pl.); -OTent. *fëterā, -ro-z, f. *fet* (-OArvan *fëd*-) ablaut-form of *fët* Foot. Cf. L. *pëdica*, Gr. *pëdō* of identical meaning and root.]

1. A chain or shackle for the feet of a human being or animal; hence *gen.* a bond, shackle. (rare in sing.)

c800 *Corpus Gl.*, *Pedo, vel paturum*, fetor. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 Forðon ofust mid fëtorum. 1020 *Wes.* c1000 *Ag.* Ps. lxxviii. 11 On fetorum fæste. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10720 Ake eueve he hadde a peire fetores. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1255 Fëttred fettes to her fete under sole wömbes. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1313 Of al hure chaynes he hap him raft; & ek hure vetres oundo. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2741 A pare of fetures on him fëst. c1480 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 370 His fetters that were on his fete. 1541 *WYATT in Tottell's Misc.* (Arb) B2 clinking of fetters would such Musick craue. 1654 *ASHMOLE Theat. Chem.* 262 Rynkyng of Feteris maketh no mers sown. 1794 *BURKE Sp. W. Hastings*, They... loaded their limbs with fetters. 1896 *HUMPHREYS Coin Coll. Man.* ix. 107 Antony presented Artavasdes... to Cleopatra in golden fetters.

b. pl. = Captivity.

1704 *ADISON Poems, Campaign*, Those who 'scape the fetters and the sword. 1839 *PRÆTOR Poems* (1864) I. 210, I... thought that freedom was as sweet as fetters.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that confines, impedes, or restrains; a check, restraint.

c1000 *Wanderer* 21 (Gr.) Ic modesean minne sceolde... feterum ælan. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* I. 866 Deliviering it... To the beitar angel... But falt or fetter. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. iii. 25 We will fetters put upon this fene. 1666 *DRYDEN Aureng.* Prol. 9 Passions's too fierce to be in Fetters bound. 1781 *COOPER Hope* 449 The sacred book... Bound in the fetters of an unknown tongue. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 530 The Court of Chancery will not loose the fetters he has put upon himself. 1851 *ROBERTSON Sermon* I. xviii. (1866) 305 He who puts fetters on the mind. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 66 Fortresses, which became in truth the fetters of England.

Fetter (fëtor), v. Forms: 4-6 fetter(e), fet(t)re, (5) fedre, -dyr, fether, fet(t)yr, fetur, 6- fëttar. [f. prec. sb.; cf. OFris. *fëtera*, OHG. (ka-) *fëzzarin*, ON. *fëttar*.]

1. *trans.* To bind with or as with fetters; to chain, fasten, shackle.

c1300 *Havelok* 2758 He...dille him binde and feterer wel With gode fetures al of stel. c1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 371 Elles had I dwel... I-fetered in his prison for evere moo. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 942 He hadde y fëdydrye to gedur his leygus two. c1480 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 369 He made to be broughte a grete payre of yrens, and fetred hym wyth theym. 1535 *STEWART Cron.*, The king... in presoun strang, Fëttir richt fast. 1647 *WARO Simp. Collier* 54 Is *Mayestas Imperii* growne so kikkish, that it cannot stand quiet... unless it be fettered? 1791 *MRS. RANGLIFF Rom. Forest* xii, See that he is strongly fettered. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prætoris* 226, I now fettered my horse to prevent his straying. 1847 *GROTE Greece* (1862) III. xxxi. 145 The actual chains in which the prisoners had been fettered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To impose restraint upon; to confine, impede, restrain. Also with *down*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 172 Synne, in the whiche we are wrapped and fettered. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcad.* II. xxii. 200 Nether her worthiness... nor his owne suffering for her... could fetter his fickleness. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 79 Fond man, that thinks such fire and aire to fetter. 1681 *TEMPLE Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 359, I never could... endure to be fetter'd in Business. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 2074 The generality of the World are fettered by Rules. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 142 All the other mills... have their wheels fettered with icy chains. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. lxxv. 521 The best faculties... may be sunk and fettered by superstition. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) III. xxv. 420 Can any... human doctrine fetter down our hearts? 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* (1859) I. v. 207 The surest way to fetter our own progress.

† 2. To bind (a wheel) with a tire. Obs. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 5 The wheel... muste be well fetted with wood or yren.

† **Fetter**, v. 2 Obs. -1 [? f. *fetter, corruption of FAITHFUL.] *trans.* See quot.

1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1633) 25 Also there be many men that fetter them, which is, to cut the dew-lap before on the brislet.

Fetter, obs. form of FEATURE.

Fettered (fëtor), ppl. a. [f. FETTER v. + -ED.] 1. Bound with fetters or chains.

a1325 *Prose Psalter* c111. 21 He herd þe waie-mentynges of þe fettered. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* II. B. 1, The fettered fide. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Wks. 1836 I. 107 May I be fetter'd slave to coward Chance. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 32144 Two black Geldings, the one... side fettered. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* III. ix, He, fast as fetter'd limbs allow, pursued. 1880 *MISS BRADDOCK Just as I am* vi, His fettered wrists hanging in front of him.

b. *fig.* Hampered by disadvantageous conditions.

1856 *OLMISTED Slave States* 140 It is the old, fettered, barbarian labor-system.

2. (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Fettered, in Biol., applied to the limbs of animals when, by their retention within the integuments, or by their backward stretched position, they are unfit for walking.

Hence **Fetteredness**, the state of being fettered. 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 112 Gracefulness is...averse to this slavery and fetteredness.

Fetterer (fëtor), [f. FETTER v. + -ER.]

One who fastens fetters on (a person). *lit.* and *fig.* 1611 *CORR.*, *Entrevener*, a fetterer, a shackle. 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Com.* I. 75 Which was the fetterer?

Fetterfoe, obs. var. FEATHERFEW, feverfew.

1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 120 Here be more erbes... Fynter fanter and fetter foe.

Fettering (fëtor), vbl. sb. [f. FETTER v. 1 + -ING.] The action of binding with fetters.

a 1623 *GOSSEN in Spurgeon Trans. Dav. Ps.* cxlix. 8 If he once fall to fettering of princes... no flesh shall be able to knock off their bolts again. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* V. lix. 332 The Perth citizen's familiar way of treating the fettering of a Highlander. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 98 That sign shall be... the fettering of such unwilling tongue. *attrib.* 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 6212 The old man was... pushed forward to the fettering block.

Fetterless (fëtor), a. [f. FETTER sb. and v. + -LESS.] Without fetters; unfettered; that cannot be fettered. *lit.* and *fig.*

1604 *MARSTON Malcontent* I. iii, A tongue As fetterlesse as is an emperour. 1804 *MOORE To Boston Frigate* 9 Though man have the wings of the fetterless wind. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 202, I would rather see them as wild, lawless and fetterless as the bold Arab. 1892 *M. FIELD Sight & Song* 40 Fetterless her ample form.

Fetterlock (fëtorlock). Also 5 fetter-, ir-, -yr-, 6 fether-, 7 fæwtar, fæwtar-. [f. FETTER sb. + LOCK; in sense 1 a corruption of FETLOCK.]

1. = FETLOCK 1. Also used *attrib.*

1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1627) 135 They clippe away all the hayre sauing the fetterlocke. 1607 *MARSHAM Caval.* I. q His ioyntes beneath his knees great, with long fæwtar cleave. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 13384 A grey Mare... charmd' upon the 4 fetter-lock joints. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 1541 The Fetter-lock. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 54704 The Fetter-Locks behind bigger than the other. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 85 Our horses' feet were sinking at every step above their fetterlocks.

b. *transf.* of a human being.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 91 To set at large his Fetter-locks.

2. An apparatus fixed to the foot of a horse, to prevent his running away.

c1440 *Prompt. Par.* 1501 Fetyrlokke, sera compeditalis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 22012 Fetterlocke, serrure a gonyon. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 510 The forme of the Keepe... built like a fetter-lock.

fig. 1841 *JAMES Brigand* xxi, Despotism suspicion had not invented the fetter-lock of passports.

b. The same represented on a badge, shield, etc.

Also a jewel of the same form.

It is figured as a cylinder to which a chain or steel band is attached in the form of a D, one end being permanently fixed and the other secured by a lock.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 37 A litil fetirlok of gold with a lace of perle and smal bedys therio of blak. c1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1856) 2 An F. for fetterlock pat is of grette substance. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 346 King Edward... bare his white Rose, the fetterlocke before specified. 1646 *Buck Rich.* III. i. 115 The device was, A Faulcon encompasped with a Fetter-lock. 1820 *Scott Ivanhoe* xxix, A fetter-lock, and a shacklebolt on a field-sable.

† **Fetterry**, a. Obs. -1 [f. FETTER sb. + -Y.] Of the nature of fetters; binding, constraining.

1654 *CANTON Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 123 The fettery Hand-Cuffs of Gines Passamont.

Fettle (fëtl), sb. 1 Obs. exc. Sc. and dial. [OE. *fetel* = OHG. *fëzzil* (MHG. *vëzzil*, Ger. *fessell*) chain, band, ON. *fëttill* bandage, strap; -OTent. *fëtilo-z, f. root *fät*-to hold.] a. In OE. A girdle, belt. b. A bandage. c. A handle in the side of a large basket, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *fettle strap*.

c888 K. *ELFRIC Boeth.* xxxvii. § 1 Mid fëtlum & mid zyldeum hylt swordum. a 1000 *Boeth. Rhet.* xxv. 19 Swordum & fëtlum. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhoer's Bk. Physicke* 30612 We must rowle the same [a wound] with narrow rowles, or with fettes, according to the constitution of the disease. 1812 J. HENDERSON *Agrie. Surv. Cathin*, 69 Each cassie has a fettle or handle in each side. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Fettle*, a cord used to a pannier. 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Fettle-strap*, the strap which sustains a pannier.

Fettle (fëtl), sb. 2 [f. next vb.]

1. Condition, state, trim; in phr. (to be) in (good, high, etc.) fettle. Also in pl. the points, 'ins and outs' (of anything); but this may belong to FETTLER sb.¹

c1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect. Gloss.*, *Fettle*, dress, case, condition. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 23 Her tongue for fear tint fettle in her cheek. 1804 E. ANDERSON *Cumbrid. Ball.* 90 We were young, and death fettle. 1829 J. R. BRIST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 365 A critic, who knows what the north-countryman calls the fettle of the business, may suspect an equivocation. 1850 *Tales Kirrh.* Ser. II. 279 I'm in terrible poor fettle with the toothache. 1857 E. WATSON *Lanc. Life*, A Shetland pony in good fettle. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* xii. (1891) 212 The young man John is... 'in frustrate fettle'. 1890 W. BRATBY-KINGSTON in *Fortn. Rev.* May 1929 It would... be surprising were they not in fine fettle.

2. The material used for 'fettling' a furnace.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 4202 The molten metal is thoroughly stirred or 'rabblid' to make it uniform and secure the incorporation of the 'fettle'.

Fettle (fëtl), v. Forms: 4-6 fettel, 4-7 fettle, (5) fëttill, fëtyl, 5-6 fettle(e), 9 dial. fottle, 4- fettle. [Possibly f. OE. *fetel*, FETTLER sb.¹; the primary sense would then be 'to gird up'.]

1. *trans.* To make ready, put in order, arrange. Now only *dial.* to put to rights, 'tidy up', scour; also, to groom (a horse), attend to (cattle).

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 585 He þat fetly in face fettle alle eres. *Ibid.* C. 38 In þe tyste þere þyse two arn on tyme layde. Hit arn fettle in on forme. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 656 Now alle þese fyve syþez, forsoþe, were fettle on þis knyght. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 626 And faste by his enfourme was fettle his place. 1561 *Schole-house of Women* 571 in *Hazl. E. P. P. IV.* 127 Our filly is fettle unto the saddle. 1787 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss.*, 'To fettle th' fitts, to dress the horses. 1849 A. BRONTE *Agnes Grey* (1858) 360, 1. fettle up th' fireplace a bit. 1864 T. CLARKE in *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan., Wolf had fettle him a noice loil poi i' thoon. 1880 *Dorothy* 46, I can... Fettle both horses and cows.

b. *techn.* To line (a puddling furnace, etc.); to scour (rough castings).

1881 C. R. A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIII. 3241 In fettleing the furnace either oxide of iron bricks moulded to fit the furnace are built in, or, etc. 1884 *Imp. & Alach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 67162 A castings-cleaner, capable of holding a ton of rough castings and fettleing them in an hour.

c. To 'do for' (a person), to beat.

1832 *KINGSLY Water-bab.* 322 Tom offered to... fettle him over the head with a brick. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., A mother will threaten her child 'I'll fettle thee'.

d. To mull (ale or porter); see FETTLER below.

† 2. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To get (oneself) ready; to prepare; to address oneself to battle. *Obs. exc. dial.* (see quot. 1855).

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 435 On a fælde he fettlez hym to bide. c1325 *WYRTON Cron.* viii. xvi. 127 The Scots... Tuk the fælde and mankyly fetylyt wyth thare fäts in ficht. 1515 *Scot. Field* 304 In Furvy. *Percy Folio* I. 227 He fettle them to sowpe on a banke. 1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. 43 He... sels his teeme and fettleth to the warre. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxi. xvi. (1609) 402 They rather trembled... than fettle themselves to consultation. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words*, Fettle, to set or go about any thing. 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Gloss.*, 'We are just fettleing for off'.

b. To busy oneself; to fuss.

1745 *SWIFT Direct. Servants* iii, Pretend to velle about the Room. 1838 *CARLYLE Fradk. Gt.* (1865) II. vii. vii. 325 He is getting his saddle altered: fettleing about this and that.

Hence **Fettled** ppl. a. in senses of the vb.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 309 Ylle fetyld. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 420 A pint of fettleed porter. 1863 *MISS BRADDOCK F. Marchmont* I. 95 A mug of fettleed beer. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fettled Ale*, ale mullid with ginger and sugar.

Fettler (fëtor), dial. and *techn.* [f. FETTLER v. + -ER.]

One who 'fettles'; *spec.* in various trades. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Aug., The cloth finishers, dressers, fettlers, and willeys, are taking steps to obtain a general advance. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Fettler*, one who cleans up; especially one whose business it is to clean machinery, engines, &c. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fettler*, one who sharpens the knives of the fustian cutters. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Fettler*, the person who cleans out the fudd and dirt that accumulates in the cards of the scribbler and condenser.

Fettling (fëtl), vbl. sb. [f. FETTLER v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb FETTLER in various senses; an instance of this.

1865 *CARLYLE Fradk. Gt.* I. X. xx. ii. 18 Friedrich calculated there would be considerable fettling and haggling. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'I gev him a good fettling'.

b. *spec.* The action of lining a puddling furnace; hence, the materials used for this. Also *attrib.*

1854 *PERCY Iron & Steel* 669 Iron puddled with limestone fettling is always rotten. 1872 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6 His judgment... was against Sunday fettling. 1890 *Iron & Steel Trades Tril.* 4 Jan. 202 Sales of cokes and fettling minerals are recorded in large quantities.

|| **Fettstein** (fëstoin). Min. [Ger. *fettstein* (Werner 1808), f. *fett* fat + *stein* stone.] = *ELEOLITE*. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. Geol.* (1818) 32 The fettstein consists of 44 silice, 34 alumine, 4 oxide of iron, a small portion of lime, and 16 parts of soda and potash. 1859 *PAGE Geol. Terms* s.v.

Feture, Fetus: see FATURE, FETUS.

|| **Fetwa** (fëtwä). Forms: 7-9 fetfa, 8 fetwa, 9 fethwa, fetwa. [Arab. *ḥukm* *fetwa* (pronounced by the Turks *fetfa*), f. *ḥukm* *fata*, in 4th conj. to in-

struct by a legal decision (pr. pple. مفتي MUFTI.)

A decision given (usually in writing) by a Mufti or other Moslem juridical authority.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1608 Fefta's that is, Declarations, or Judgements of the Muftie. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abram. Mufti* v. 1. 2000 In less than half an hour, The black deposited Fefta will be sign'd. 1802 *Paris* as it was II. lxviii. 334 A fefta or diploma of the Grand Signior. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* I. 134 The Nâib . . . desires the plaintiff to procure a fefta (or judicial decision) from the Muftie. 1882 *Times* 5 Apr. 9/4 The fefta from the great Mahomedan Academy will be awaited with curiosity.

Feu (*fiu*), *sh. Sc. Law*. Forms: 5-8 few, 6-feu. [a. OF. *feu*, *fiu*, *fiu*; see the variant **FEE** *sb.* 2.]

1. = **FEE** *sb.* 2. 1; also, a tract of land held in feu. (Used by modern Scottish jurists indiscriminately with *fee* as a rendering of med.L. *feudum*.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table, s. v., Gift the vassal committis ante trespas aganis his overlord: he times his few halden of him. lib. 2. c. 63, 4. [The word is not in the text, which renders *feudum* by 'lands'.] 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 136 Allodial goods are opposed to feus. 1768 — *Instit. Sc. Law* (1773) I. 209 When mention is made of a feu or subfeu, we are not necessarily to understand a grant of lands holden in feu-farm, but a feudal grant in general . . . unless where the subject treated of naturally confines it to a feu-holding.

2. A feudal tenure of land in which the vassal, in place of military service, makes a return of grain or money (opposed to **WARD** or military holding and **BLANCH** or holding at a nominal rent); a grant of lands on these conditions; in mod. use, a perpetual lease for a fixed rent (= **FEU-FARM**). Phrases: *In, upon feu*: subject to such payments or performance of duties; also *to hold feu*, *set into feu*.

1497 *Ld. Trans. Acc. Scot.* I. 315, I resauit fra the Lord of Telling . . . of the relief of feu and blanchferme of the entre of John Lord Glammy, threty thre lib. 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 2685 Set into feu your temporall lands. 1590 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 30 Thocht thair was sum that tuik thir rowmis in feu. 1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5866/3 A small Part holding Feu of the Earl of Strathmore. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) II. iii. 74 By granting feus, and perpetual leases of lands. 1826 SCOTT *Provinc. Antig.* II. 110 A grant for disposing of it, in feu. 1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/4 To hold land upon feu from the landlord.

b. A piece of land held 'in feu'; a holding.

1792 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 375 A small piece, or feu of ground in Fifeshire. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* I. The vassals of the church . . . were permitted in comparative quiet to possess their farms and feus. 1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnoch* 313 On the other side some feus were uncultivated.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; simple *attrib.*, as *feu-grant*, *-parchment*, *-rent*, *-system*; special *comb.*, as *feu-annual* (see quot. 1710), hence *annual*; *feu-charter* = next; *feu-contract*, the contract regulating the giving out of land in feu, between the superior and vassal; *feu-duty*, the annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior for tenure of lands; *feu-holding*, a tenure of lands in feu; *feu-right*, the right of holding (land, etc.) in feu.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign. s. v. Annuell*. In the Actes of Parliament made by Queen Marie 4 Parlia. 29. Maj. c. 10 mention is maid of ground annuell, feu annuell and top annuell, quhairfor I . . . am incertaine quhat they do signifie. 1710 J. DUNOAS *View Feud. Law Gloss.* 127 *Feu-annuals*, that which is due by the *Keddendo* of the Property of the Ground, before the House was built within Burgh. 1751 *Sc. Acts* Q. Mary (1597) s. 20. 134 b. The feu annuallaris. 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Sc. Law* (1773) I. 207 The word 'feu-charter' is never made use of but to denote the special tenure by feu-farm. 1823 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. lii. 879 The feu-contract is in the nature of a perpetual lease and is in Scotland the usual mode of letting land for building purposes. 1597 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. s. 246 In ease it sal happen . . . any vassall or fewar . . . to failzie in making of payment of his feu dewtie. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 356 Paying a large arrear of feu-duty. 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Sc. Law* (1773) I. 222 The vassal's loss of his feu-grant. 1748 *De Feud's Tour Gl. Brit.* IV. 39 Converted into Blanch and Feu holdings. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* v. lxiv. 444 Some of the beneficial interests thus conveyed were mere leases, others were feu-holdings. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 12 Oct. (1894) II. 353 A grim old Antiquary . . . all feu-parchment, snuff, and . . . whisky toddy. 1856 MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* xv. 267 Houses . . . the feu-rents of which made the estate . . . more valuable every year. 1774 *Petit*. in M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnoch* App. lii. 305 The reddendo of this feu-right is £7 Scots yearly. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* The 'feu' system is a custom in use in Scotland under which a piece of land is purchased by a perpetual yearly payment.

Feu (*fiu*), *v.* [f. *FEU* *sh.*] *trans.* To grant (land) upon feu. Also *to feu off*, *out*.

1777 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* II. 23 Temporalties feu'd to themselves. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 59 He had recourse to wadsets; or feu'd off a part of his property at a quit-rent. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 301 A little bit of ground, which he had failed in getting feu'd out for buildings. 1866 MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* vii. 209 To find out the exact extent and divisions of his property, and to whom it was feu'd.

† **Feuage**. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *feuage*, *fouage*, f. *feu* fire.] (See quot.)

1618 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 214 The Prince of Wales . . . imposing a new taxation upon the Gascoignes, of Feuage or Chymney money . . . discontented the people. 1706 PULLIS (ed. Kersey), *Feuage* or *Fouage*, Hearth-money, an Imposition of Twelve-pence for every Fire-hearth.

Feuar (*fiu-ai*). *Sc.* Forms: 6 fear, fewar, 7 fier, 8 feuer, 9 feur, 7- fewar. See **FIAR**. [f. *FEU* *sb.* 2. + *-ai*.] One who holds land upon feu.

1513-75 *Dinm. Occurrents* (1833) 237 Alexander Stewart fear of Garleis. 1597 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. s. 246 One vassal or fewar, haldand landes in few-ferme. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 105 The fier of Fimray. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 865 Except of feuar of 312 Scots of valued rent. 1843 SCOTT *Monast.* i. note, Descendants of such fewars . . . are still to be found in possession of their family inheritances. 1896 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. ii. 109 Neighbouring fewars and proprietors.

Feud (*fiud*). Forms: a. (after the early 14th c. almost exclusively *Sc.*) 3-6 fede, 4 fed, (6 fade), 6-7 fead, feed(e), 4-8 feid(e). b. 6 food(e), feood, fude, 6-7 fuid(e), 6-8 fowd(e), 7 feaud, feode, feude, 7- feud. [The northern ME. *fede* is a. OF. *fede*, *feide*, *faide* (the phrase *fede mortel* = 'deadly feud' is recorded from 13th c.), ad. OHG. *fēhida* (whence MHG. *vēhede*, *vēde*, mod.G. *fēhde*) = OE. *fēhþ(u)* enmity = OTeut. **faihiþa* str. fem., noun of quality or state f. **faiho-* adj.: see **FOE**. In 14-15th c. the word occurs only in *Sc.* writers, the form being always *fede*, *feide*, or something phonetically equivalent. In the 16th c. it was adopted in England (being often expressly spoken of as a northern word), with an unexplained change of form, as *food*(e), *feod*, *fuid*, *feud*, whence in 17th c. the form now current. The ordinary statement that the change of form was due to the influence of **FEUD** *sb.* 2 is obviously incorrect; **FEUD** *sb.* 2 is not recorded in our material until half a century after the appearance of the forms *food*(e), *feud*, and would not account for them even if it were proved to have existed earlier; moreover, even in the 17th c. it was merely a rare technical word used by writers on the 'feudal system', and its sense is too remote from that of the northern *feide* for the assumed influence to have operated.

A plausible supposition is that there was an OE. **feod* str. fem. (f. *feozan* to hate) corresponding to Goth. *fēhþwa* as *fried* friendship to Goth. *frijþwa*. This would in ME. normally become *fede*, coalescing with the Rom. word of similar sound and meaning; but there may have been a northern Eng. dialect in which the word was pronounced with a 'rising' diphthong icf. mod. Eng. *four* from OE. *flōwer*, and from which the *f* forms were adopted. In 17th c. the word was occasionally altered into **FOEHOOD**.]

† 1. Active hatred or enmity, hostility, ill-will.

a. [Boswell] 109 Ne geseah he fare þeseð. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 27455 (Cott.) He haldes wreth in hert and fede. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, Margaret 476 For bare vertu fed he l. 1470 HENRY Wallace l. 354 A mar quiet sted, Quhar Wilham mycht be bettir fra thair fede. 1475 *Ranf. Coll.* year 969 His wyfe wold he nocht forget, for dout of Goddis fede. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 111 Nother to spair, for lufe nor fede. To do dew Justice to the dede. 1570 LEVING *Manif.* 205/34 *Fede*, odium. 1596 DALRYMPLE in *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 92 The fade and inimic borne towards thair parents. 1787 BURNS *Yam Samson's Elegy* x. Till coward death behind him jumpit, Wt deadly fede. f. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 2 Two . . . cities . . . bare eche other . . . deadly feode. 1598 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 26 Deadly feode. 1598 FLORIO, *Alizza*, anger, fude, moode. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 3. 187 This Immortal feude against worshippers of the true God. 1705 *Dyct of Poland* 4 A Vice which rankles up to Feud.

b. *Sc.* Used in contradistinction to *favour*.

a. 1530 LYNDSEAY *Test. Paynyng* 622 The veritie . . . thay sulde declare, Without regarde to fauour or to fede. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (1837) 1 Thay tike na cure of na manis fauour nor feid. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 137 For feed or fauour of anie man. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 446 Thus have I . . . spoken nothing . . . but the trueth, and that impartially, without feed or fauour to any.

b. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 145 Decided without feed or fauour.

2. A state of bitter and lasting mutual hostility. (From 16th c. often with allusion to 3.) Phrases: *to be at (deadly) feud*, *to have (a person) at feud*. a. 1425 WYNTOUN *Comm.* VII. ix. 529 In bare ire Of awl Fede, and gret dyscord. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 201 Synesuir on bell and bulik, That euerie on to vther sould be trew In tyme to cum for ald or for new. 1775 *Hobie Noble* ix. in *Child Ballads* (1890) vii. clxxxix. 2/2 The land- sergeant has me at feid.

b. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* iv. 21 Hee will always bee at deadly feode with mee. 1621 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. lxxiv. 308 Crows and Owles are at mortal feud one with another. 1621 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 His Queene and his . . . heire were at deadly feide with him. 1614 BR. HALL *Keroll. Treat.* 603 Of which sort there are divers at this day . . . at deadly feode with the other Jewes. 1661 ARGYLE's *Will in Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/2 He [Argyle] was at Feud with all his Superiors in Scotland. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 6 Seeds of lasting feuds and animosities. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 189 Their ancient feud against Korkyra. 1871 FREEMAN *Norra. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 77 A partizan of Tostig would naturally be at feud with Oswulf.

3. A state of perpetual hostility between two families, tribes, or individuals, marked by murderous assaults in revenge for some previous insult or injury. More fully *deadly feud*. Cf. **VENDETTA**. Phrases as in 2.

a. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 225 That nothing done . . . be complit as deadlie fead in judgement. 1599 JAS. I. *Heard. Dowry* (1603) 47 Rest not, until yee roote out these barbarous feides. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 46 For the main-

teining of weir (or deadlie fead) quhilk he lies with anye other. 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 68 His Maiesties sentence and decreit being reul concerning all feedes and matters of blood betwix the Hayes and Gordons. b. 1668 LAMBARO: *Αρχαιολογία Βίη*, Capitales inimicitie, Saxonicæ fœp̄h [sic], nomen . . . a boreallibus Anglis hac nostra memoria usurpatum. Illi vero dictione non ita multum a priori dissidente, feud, et *Deadly feud* appellanti. 1601 Act 43 Eliz. c. 13 Whoesoevver shall . . . take any of her Maiestie's Subjects . . . or make a praye or spoile of his Person or Goodes, upon deadlie feide or otherwise. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. xi. 525 Mutual feuds and batels betwix their severall Tribes and kindreds. 1797 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Deadly feud* is a profession of an irreconcilable hatred, till a person is revenged even by the death of his enemy. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. iv. Until these feuds so fierce and fell The Abbot reconciles. 1845 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. i. vi. 317 A tribe which was at deadlie feud with the Joasims. 1868 FREEMAN *Norra. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 108 Carrying out an ancestral deadly feud.

† 4. A murderous conspiracy. *Obs. rare* - 1.

So OF. *feide*. This is our only southern instance of the word before 16th c.

c 1300 K. ALIS. 96 Kyng Philippe, of gret thede, Maister was of that feide.

5. A quarrel, contention, bickering.

a. 12565 LINGESAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 6 If it shall chance us to continue any further in this feid it shall redound to his advantage. b. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 1 We see how small a matter will beget a feud between learned men. 1721 BERKELEY *Alphib.* v. § 17 The perpetual feuds between the patricians and plebeians. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. iv. 23 We were in the midst of a feud when you arrived. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 279 The domestic feuds which agitated the family of Temenus. 1841 D'ISREYLI *Asien. Lit.* (1869) 53 The hero had come not to seek feud, nor to provoke insult.

6. *attrib.*, as *feud-foe*. Also, *feud-bote*, *Hist.* [ad. OE. *fēhþ-bōt*], a recompense for engaging in a feud, a compensation for homicide.

[c 1000 *Laus Ethelred* ix. § 25 And ne þearf enig mynster-munc alþar mid rihte fēhþ-bote biddan ne fēhþ-bote betan.] 1581 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Feud-bote*. 1706 PULLIS (ed. Kersey), *Feud-bote*. 1721-2000 in BAILEY. 1640 KING'S *North. Man* 343 in Hazl. E. P. IV. 306 If that I doe ever meete with your feud foes, Ise sweare by this staffe that their hide I won bang.

Feud 2, **feod** (*fiud*). [ad. med.L. *feudum*, *feodum*; see **FEE** *sb.* 2.]

1. = **FEE** *sb.* 2. 1.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 61, I might with casting about, frame the nature of Feuds, or Patronage. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 336 Feud is a right which the Vassal hath in Land. 1818 CRUICKSHANK *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 152 The Conqueror conferred the estates . . . on his principal followers as strict feuds. 1871 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 256 The Benefice began to be converted into the hereditary Feud.

2. = **FEE** *sb.* 2. 3.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 117 His Majesty conferred on him the title of Duke of Bronte, annexing to it the feud of that name. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1869 I. 97 Residing constantly on their patrimonial feuds. 1865 MARFEE *Brigand Life* II. 271 The old papal feud of Beneventum.

Feudal (*fiu-dal*). a. 1 and *sb.* Forms: 7 feudall, 7-9 feodal, (8 *Sc.* feowdal), 7- feudal. [ad. med.L. *feudalis*, *feodalis*, f. *feud-um*, *feod-um*, **FEU**. Cf. *f. feodal*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a feud or fief; of the nature of a feud or fief.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 188 Neither did the Provinces make them otherwise then Personal. For they were not annex to them as Feudall. a 1677 HALE *Comm. Law Eng.* ix. 183 Wales, that was not always the Feudal Territory of . . . England. 1710 J. DUNOAS *View Feudal Law* xii. 47 The Money got for a Few is mearable . . . Not Feudal, for it does not succeed in place of the Few. 1851 KEMP *Comm.* (1893) III. liii. 497 The conversion of allodial into feudal estates.

b. *Hcr.* (See quot.)

1847 GLOSS. *Heraldry, Arms of Succession*, otherwise called *feudal arms*, are those borne by the possessors of certain lordships or estates.

2. Of or pertaining to the holding of land in feud. 1639 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* xxiii. 38 There was no . . . intervening Lord to claim them by any feudal Tenure. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 39 In all countries where the feudal policy has prevailed. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 48 The first rudiments of the feudal tenures. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 203 The feudal arrangement of attachment to the soil.

b. *Feudal system*: the system of polity which prevailed in Europe during the Middle Ages, and which was based on the relation of superior and vassal arising out of the holding of lands in feud. 1755 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. i. xi. 251 Poland, where the feudal system still continues to take place. 1875 KINGSLEY *Herecu.* ix. The feudal system never took root in their soil.

3. Of or pertaining to the feudal system; existing or such as existed under that system. *Feudal lawyer*: one learned in feudal law. *Feudal writers*: those who treat of the feudal system.

1665 *Surrey Aff. Netherl.* 32 By the Feodall (printed Feodall) Law that King, their Lord, had forfeited his Right to his Fee. 1756 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 241 According to the known distribution of the feudal writers. 1807 CROFT *Reg.* II. 266 Like them, in feudal days their valiant lords. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii. Those feudal institutions which united the vassal to the liege lord, and both to the Crown. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Shannon in Brittany* II. 166 The ruins of two ancient feudal castles. 1885 STONES *Mod. & Mod. Hist.* 64 It is time . . . that we had a feudal map of England.

b. *Feudal vassal, lord*, etc.: one holding that position in the sense implied in the feudal system.

1639 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* ii. 4 Their Feudal Vassals... enjoyed their Feuds... from year to year at the pleasure of their Lords. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 65/1 Otho, the feudal proprietor of this stronghold. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 18 That loyalty with which the people followed the standard... of their feudal superiors.

c. Occasionally of persons or their opinions: Adhering to the principles of the feudal system.

1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 463 Lawyers... would naturally look at everything with feudal eyes. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 89 We are very feudal still.

† B. sb. pl. Feudal privileges. *Obs. rare.*

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* ii. iv. § 5 All sorts... shall enjoy their Feodalls and Rights, to which they are truly borne.

Hence *Feudally adv.*, in a feudal manner or spirit; under feudal conditions.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. ii. § 44 The Pope... cannot depose these princes... unless they are feudally his vassals. 1850 MAZZINI *Royalty & Repub.* 158 Abjectly... trembling before the people when it arose... yet feudally insolent when the lion was quieted again. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Navy* II. 184 A very aged, ignorant, and feudally loyal couple.

Feudal (*hū'dāl*), a. *rare*. [f. FEUD 1 + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a (deadly) feud.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. viii. The havoc of the feudal war. *Ibid.* iii. iv. The foemen's feudal hate.

Feudalism (*hū'dālizm*), [f. FEUDAL a. 1 + -ISM.] The feudal system, or its principles.

1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 82 The peculiar usages of feudalism. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xiv. 39 Feudalism had originated in France. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 91 There was no systematic feudalism, but the elements of feudalism were there. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 154 Feudalism had grown up from two great sources, the Benefice and the practice of Commendation.

Feudalist (*hū'dālist*), [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A representative of the feudal system.

1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XII. 268 The Castle [of Edinburgh], the architectural chrysalis of those grey and rugged feudalists below. 1831 CRYSTON *from Commons* 28 To make each Border feudalist rejoice.

b. An adherent or supporter of the feudal system.

1870 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 4 Those wretched feudallists [the Prussians]. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* v. 149 That kind of civilization which I said the feudallists could not give. 1888 *Truth* 10 July 98/1 The Emperor is far more of a feudallist than the Prince [Bismarck].

2. One learned in feudal law; = FEUDIST.

Feudalistic (*hū'dālistik*), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of feudalism; inclined to feudalism.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 719 The new medieval forms, hierarchical and feudalistic. 1886 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Yrnl. Philol.* July VII. 152 The main tenor of his life was feudalistic.

Feudality (*hū'dāliti*), [ad. F. *feudalité* (Cotgr.), *feodalité*, f. *feodal* (Cotgr.), *feodal*: see FEUDAL a. 1 and -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being feudal; the principles and practice of the feudal system.

1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* Wks. V. 395 The leaders teach the people to abhor and reject all feudality as the barbarism of tyranny. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 7 [The holding of Assizes] had a powerful tendency... to check the influence of feudality and clanship. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 265 The very essence of feudality was... the fusion of property and sovereignty. 1858 DUGGLE *Civiliz.* (1864) II. ii. 111 There followed that struggle between feudality and the church. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. iii. 36 The many means of raising money that feudality afforded.

b. pl. Feudal principles.

1814 *Witness* i. iii. It was a breach in your feudalties To change the place.

2. A feudal regime or system; a feudal-like power; a feudal holding, a fief.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino*, II. viii. All the great Bohemian feudallities. 1821 *Examiner* 237/2 Capital in Great Britain has become a feudality. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 366 He... strove to connect himself with... the old false Feudallities which he once saw clearly to be false. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 203 A principle recognised throughout the feudality of India.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1701 KENNET *Cowell's Law Dict.*, *Feodalitas*, Feodality or Fidelity paid to the Lord by his feudal tenant. Hence 1797 TOMLINSON *Law Dict.*, *Feodality*, fealty. 1847 in CRAIG.

Feudalization (*hū'dālāizən*), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of the vb. FEUDALIZE; the reduction (of a country) under the feudal system.

1862 LD. BROUGHTON *Brit. Const.* xi. 147 William had... completed the feudalization of the whole kingdom. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. xi. 360 The tendency towards feudalization of the governmental machinery. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 460 The feudalization of Europe.

Feudalize (*hū'dālāiz*), v. [f. FEUDAL a. 1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To make feudal, bring under the feudal system, impart a feudal character to; to convert (lands) into feudal holdings. Also, to reduce (persons) to the condition of feudal dependants.

1828 *Examiner* 147/1 Could human beings be stultified and feudalized, like the peasantry in days of yore, into something a very little beyond the clouds they trod upon. 1862 LD. BROUGHTON *Brit. Const.* iii. 42 Allodial property was daily diminished in amount by proprietors feudalizing it. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ii. 15 The Norman Conquest feudalized the Church... of England.

Hence *Feudalized ppl. a.*; *Feudalizing vbl. sb.*

1851 OCHSNER, *Feudalizing*, reducing to a feudal form. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 365 Its strongly feudalized

condition. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 252 The feudalizing process went on vigorously. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iii. 91 This is no doubt true of feudalized countries.

Feudary, feodary, sb. and a. Obs. exc. arch. Forms: 4-9 feodary, 5-7 -ie, (5 feodury, 6 feodary, 6-7 feudary, (7 -ie), (7 feodar, feadary, fead-, feodory). [ad. med. L. *feodari-us*, f. *feodum*, *feudum*: see FEUD sb. 2 and -ARY.]

A. sb.

1. One who holds lands of an overlord on condition of homage and service; a feudal tenant, a vassal.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 191 So bat after [at tyme he [lohn] and his heires schulde be feodaries to be churche of Rome. 1494 FAWCAY *Chron.* vii. 315 To holde it euer after... as feodaries of y^e pope. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 222 The King of Scottes bound himselfe and then to be Feodaries to the Crowne of England. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 134 He seemed absolutely the Popes Feudary. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* II. ii. Our confederates and freindes Founde it as firme as fate, and seaventeene Kinges, Our feodaries. 1650 FULLER *Seignior* I. ii. 5 Accepted of the Jewish King to be honourary feodaries unto him. 1836 M. J. CHAPMAN in *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 26 *Ehren.*... shall to the despot homage yield, All power and all dominion shall be his by thee, his feodary.

b. A subject, dependant, retainer, servant.

1620 FORD *Line of Life* Ded. The sacrifice is a thrifful loue... and the Presenter a feodary to such as are maisters... of their... owne affections. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 459 The Senate was ready to do him all friendly offices, provided, that he became their feodary. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxiii. 68 O am I to live the god's slave? feodary be to Cybele?

† 2. An officer of the ancient Court of Wards (see quot. 1641). *Obs.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 32* Preamble, The Office of Feodary in the Countie of Essex. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 46* All suzerors and feodaries, that shalbe appoynted by the said court... a 1630 RUSSELL *Surre. Deput.* (1724) II. 77 it became Mr. Eveleigh's Feodary of his County. 1642 *Services de la Ley* 160 Feodary is an Office in the Court of Wards, appoynted to... receive all the rents of the Wards lands within his circuit, etc. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 249 The inquisitions post mortem taken by escheators and feodaries.

† 3. A confederate. (See FEDARIE.)

B. adf. Feudally subject. *Const. to.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1166/1 His kingdom made feodary to Rome. 1648 MILTON *Observ.* Art. Peace Wks. 1738 I. 351 A whole Feudary Kingdom. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 74 A Subject... himself is either mediately or immediately Feodary to the King. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. iv. § 26 Iohn... being... not free, but feodary.

† **Feudatory, a. and sb. Obs. Forms:** (6 feodotarie, 7 feodotary, -otary, feudatnaire, -arie, feodotary, -otarie), 7-9 feudatory. [ad. med. L. *feudatōri-us*, f. *feudat-* ppl. stem of *feudare* to enfeoff, f. *feudum*: see FEUD sb. 2 and -ARY. Cf. Fr. *feudatnaire*.]

A. adf. = FEUDATORY A. 1.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 211 Such as are amongst vs feudatary marquesses. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 65 Prusland... whose Duke is Feodatory to the Duke of Poland. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 19 Sovereign Princes are not here meant, but only Feudatory.

B. sb.

1. = FEUDATORY B. 1.

1856 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 141 There is also a King, and he a homager, or feudatory to the estate and Maieste of another King, as to his superior lord. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 29 Now it acknowledges no superior. But so many as... do, as feudatories to other Princes, are excluded. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* vii. 489 The Unfaithful are the Devils Feudatories. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. (1743) 164 All the Lords of England... are feudatories to the King. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 32 The perfect integrity of Louis... accustomed even the most jealous feudatories to look upon him as their judge.

2. = FEUDARY B. 2.

1607 in COWELL *Interpr.*

Feudatorial, a. [f. next + -AL.] = FEUDAL.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 126 A settled system of feudatorial life.

Feudatory (*hū'dātōri*), a. and sb. Also 7 feodatory. [ad. L. type *feudatōri-us*, f. med. L. *feudare* to enfeoff, f. *feudum*: see FEUD 2 and -ORY.]

A. adf.

1. a. Of a person: Owing feudal allegiance to another; subject. b. Of a kingdom, etc.: Under the overlordship of an outside sovereign. *Const. to.*

a. 1592 BACON *Observ.* *Liber* Wks. 1751 I. 519 Any beneficiary or feodatory king. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rec.* (1685) 217 He is Feudatory to the Pope. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 219 Low or feodatory nobility. 1838 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 9 The petty chiefs... had for a long period been feudatory to the Norwegian crown.

b. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1802) I. 1. 207 If the one crown had been considered... as feodatory to the other. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept. 5/1 The armies kept up by the feudatory states. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/6 Feudatory India.

2. Of or pertaining to vassals or retainers.

1851 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 23 From... all the feudatory festivals, Men miss'd Tannhäuser.

B. sb.

1. One who holds his lands by feudal tenure; a feudal vassal.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. iv. 45 The feudatory could not alienate or dispose of his feud. 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry*

(1874) 49 The barons or great feudatories of the crown. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* iv. v. (1864) 236 The Indian Monarch had declared himself the feudatory of the Spanish.

transf. 1825 BENTHAM *Indical. Lat. Euton* 10 Court, sitting as yet in public, cannot convert itself into a sinecure: this accommodation it cannot afford to any but its feudatories.

2. A feud, fief, or fee; a dependent lordship.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Nov. The kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, pretended feudatories to the Pope. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rec.* (1685) 210 Lorrain... the Duke whereof is a Prince of the Empire, and the Country was reckoned a Feodatory thereof. 1783 W. F. MARTY *Geog. Mag.* I. 424 A feudatory of Thibet. 1873 LOWELL *Among y^e Bks.* Ser. II. 104 If he made the gift, the pope should hold it as a feudatory of the Empire.

Feudee (*hū'dē*), *rare*-1. [f. FEUD 1 + -EE.] One to whom a feud has been granted; a tenant.

1875 J. FISHER *Landholding in England* tv. 38 The feudee only became tenant for life.

† **Feu de joie** (*fū dō zwa*). Also pl. *feux de joie*. [Fr.; lit. 'fire of joy'.]

† 1. A bonfire; also fig. *Obs.*

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Anst.* *Unpublished Cath.* 11 The Iesuites... would... have been pleasant Spectators thereof, as at a Feu-de-joy. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxia* i. 10 Unexpected calamities will quench the feudejoy of a long fore-set gratulation. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 159 To illuminate our feux de joye. [1888 J. PAYS *Myst. Mirbridge* vii. The news that the Home Farm was on fire, which he announced as though it were a feu de joie.]

2. (See quot. 1867.)

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 146 They had fired a feu-de-joye opposite their Major's house. 1869 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Feu-de-joye*, a salute fired by musketry on occasions of public rejoicing, so that it should pass from man to man rapidly and steadily down one rank and up the other, giving one long continuous sound.

† **Feudigrapher, Obs.** [f. med. L. *feudum* (see FEUD sb. 2) + -GRAPH + -ER 1.] (See quot. 1688.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* vii. To Rdr. 3 It behoves an honest and faithful Feudigrapher... to approuve himselfe an intelligent and diligent Improver. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 138/2 Feudigrapher is a Surveyor of Farnes and Freehold Lands.

Feudist (*hū'dist*). Also 7 feodist, pheudist. [f. FEUD 2 + -IST. Cf. F. *feudiste*.]

1. A writer or authority on feuds, one versed in feudal law. Also attrib.

1609 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Feallie*, Tbis oath... is vsed among the feudists. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* vii. li. 67 Many Feudists doe holde that Feudatarius hath not an entire property in his Fee. 1639 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* xxiii. 27 The Feudists therefore call them *Catuae*. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* viii. (1684) 150 The Feudist term *Ligens a Ligando*. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 50 The oath of fealty, which made in the sense of the feudists every man that took it a tenant or vassal. 1845 STEPHEN *Larus Eng.* I. 185 *Alodium*, the name by which the feudists abroad distinguished such estates of the subject as were not holden of any superior.

† 2. a. The holder of a feud or estate. b. One living under the feudal system. *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. i. 80 All... Rents, Services, Issues, and profits according and renewing to the Feudist or Possident. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 275 The Greeks, the Romans... and even originally the feudists, divided the lands equally.

† **Feudistical, a. Obs. rare.** [f. prec. + -IC + -AL.] = FEUDAL.

a 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 72 The civil, or feudistical laws.

Feu-farm (*hū'farm*). *Sc. Law.* [ad. OF. *feu-farme*: see FEE-FARM.]

1. That kind of tenure by which land is held of a superior on payment of a certain yearly rent.

Also, to hold, let, set in feu-farm. Cf. FEE-FARM 1. 14.. *Engl. Laws* xcv. (Sc. Stat. i). Of landys latin till feufarme in burgh. 1457 *Sc. Acts* Jas. II. (1597) § 72 Upon setting of few-farme of his awin land. 1473-4 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 3 Composit for the fewferme of Johne of Sollaris for the grene jardis hesyde Striueline, composicio xx li. 1564 *Sc. Acts* Q. Mary (1597) § 88 Confirmation to be obtained upon infestments of few-farme of the Kirk-landes. 1597 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. § 246 Ony vassall or fewar, haldard landes in few-farme. a 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Sc. Law* (1773) I. 209 A grant of lands holden in feu-farm. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Esc.* 138 It was not allowable... for the tenants in 'Ward and Blench' to sublet their lands in feu-farm.

2. The annual duty or rent paid to a superior by his vassal for tenure of lands.

1828-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 224 The rentis, few fermes, and mealls of the lands of Pendreich.

Feu-farmer, Sc. Law. [ad. OF. *feu-farmier*: see FEE-FARMER.] = FEE-FARMER.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 32 The fewfermer thereafter constrained by necessitie, is compelled to sell the lands.

Feuge, obs. form of FUGUE. Mus.

† **Feuillage, Obs. rare.** [F. *feuillage*, f. *feuille*: see FEUILLE.] Foliage.

1714 JERVAS *Let. to Pope* 20 Aug. in *Pope's Lett.* (1737) 107, I... inclose the out-line... that you may determine whether you would have it... reduced to make room for feuillage or laurel round the oval. 1858 SIMMONDS *Diet. Trade, Feuillage* (French), foliage; a row of leaves, branched-work.

† **Feuillantine, Obs.** [F.; prob. from the *Feuillantes*, a congregation of nuns.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Feuillantins*, small Tarts. s. v. filled with Sweet-meats. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v.

Tarls, It may be garnish'd with Fevillantes or small Fleurons of all sorts of Fruits.

Feuille (fœy). [a. F. *feuille* leaf.] †a. A thin plate; a leaf (*obs.*). b. The name of a colour: see *quot.*

1662 *Petty Taxes* 35 If bullion be .. beaten into feuilles.
1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 755/2 A very light green, known as Feuille.

|| **Feuilemorte** (fœymort), a. More commonly in anglicized and corrupted forms: see *FILEMOT*. [Fr.; lit. 'dead leaf'.] Of the colour of a dead or faded leaf, brown or yellowish brown.

1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* iii. xi. (ed. 3) 204 To make a Country-man understand what Feuilemorte Colour signifies.
1876 *Outra Winter City* ii. 22 She had feuile morte velvet slashed with the palest of ambers.

b. *Comb.*, as *feuilemorte-coloured* adj.

1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* ix. An ample feuilemorte coloured cloak.

† **Feuillet**¹, *Obs.* Also 8 *feuilletta*. [a. F. *feuilletta*: med. L. *foliella* a measure of wine.] A half-hoghead.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4989/3, 44 Feuillettes, or half-hogheads of Burgundy. 1794 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 243 Four feuilletts of the best Burgundy.

|| **Feuillet**² (fœyie). *Diamond-cutting*. [F. *feuillet*, dim. of *feuille* (see *FEUILLE*).] (See *quot.*)
1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Feuilletts*, the projecting points of the triangular facets in a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid.

Feuilleton (fœyztôn). [a. F. *feuilleton*, f. *feuille*, dim. of *feuille* leaf.] In French newspapers (or others in which the French custom is followed), a portion of one or more pages (at the bottom) marked off from the rest of the page by a rule, and appropriated to light literature, criticism, etc.; an article or work printed in the feuilleton.

1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 42 The tendency of the newspaper feuilleton, in France, to absorb the entire literature of the day. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Dec. 62 The *Cassier des Quinaine* have the usual merits of French feuilletons. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 304 Most of the journals [Russian] are furnished with a *feuilleton* in the shape of a romance. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 2/2 The *St. Pierre* published feuilletons daily on literature, history, fine art, science, and fiction. 1892 *Nation* 16 June 453/4 He writes a feuilleton on current musical topics for the *Vienna Neue Freie Presse*.

Hence **Feuilletonism**, aptitude for writing feuilletons; **Feuilletonist**, a writer of feuilletons; **Feuilletonistic** a., characteristic of or suitable for a feuilletonist.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 524 The number of young *feuilletonists* .. is now very considerable in France. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 674 The *Feuilletonists*, or short story-tellers. 1885 C. LOWE *Bismarck* II. x. 42 The Count .. worried his Chief with the matter called 'feuilletonistic' remarks about the difficulties of his social .. position in Paris. 1888 *Tyrrill in Fortu. Rev.* Jan. 59 If men refrained from dignifying .. feuilletonism .. with the name of scholarship.

† **Feute, fewte**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fêfer*, -or, 2 *feofor*, (3 *fe*), 3-5 *fevere*, (4 *feavor*), 4-5 *fevre*, *fyver*, (6 *fe*, 5 *febre*, (*fevire*, -oure, *fever*), 6-8 *feaver*, 7 *feavour*, (*feavor*, 7-8 *fevour*), 3-*fever*. [OE. *fêfor* str. masc., ad. L. *fêbris* fem., whence OF. *fièvre* (mod. F. *fièvre*), Pr. Pg. *febre*, Sp. *fièvre*, It. *febbre*; adopted independently in the Teut. langs.; OHG. *fiabar* (MHG. *vieher*, mod. G. *fieler*) neut., Sw. *feber*, Da. *feber* (not in Du.).]

The etymology of *fêbris* is obscure. Brugmann (*Grundriss* II. 92) regards it as a reduplicate formation (—pre-Latin **bheh-eh-*) on the root which appears in Skr. *bhūr-* to be restless.]

I. **Pathol.** a. A morbid condition of the system, characterized by undue elevation of the temperature, and excessive change and destruction of the tissues; an instance of this. b. The generic name of a group of diseases agreeing in the above general characteristics, each of which is specially designated by some distinctive appellation, as *intermittent*, *puerperal*, *scarlet*, *typhoid*, *yellow*, etc. *fever*, for which see under the defining word.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 148 Gif him fêfer deger. c1000 *AgS. Gosh. Matt.* viii. 25, & he rathan hyre hand, & se fêfor (c1160 *Hutton G.* *feofor*) his forelet. a1225 *Arn. R.* 112 Pet was oðe fêfe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 20563 (Cott.) Man þat in feuer was vnfer. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 Men of þat lond haueþ no feuer. c1400 *Alxander* 2546 Pat he was fallen in a fevire. 1494 *Farnham Chron.* vi. clxv. 160 The Emperoure Charlys remoued to the Cytye of Mantue, where he was grudgyl with a fevoure. 1547 *Boorde Drev. Health* cxxxv. (1557) 49 b. A fevur is an vnnatural hote humoured in the heart and lyver. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum.* ii. iii. I will once more strue .. to .. shake the feaver

off. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* i. viii. (1668) 48 Feavers of all sortes as the Quotidian [etc.]. 1678 *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 169 Have a care of coming near those that have the feavour. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. 134 *foot-n.* She .. died of a fever on the road. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* v. The fever has left him. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 57 His [an Englishman's] hilarity is like an attack of fever. †c. *Feuer ague* [ad. OF. *fièvre ague*, lit. 'acute fever']: = *AGUE*. *Feuer lent* [ad. OF. *fièvre lente*]: a slow fever. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 15729 Pe feure agu ful sore hym hatte. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P.* xviii. cxxxvi. (1495) 692 *Oleum rosaceum* helpyth ayenst. fyre ague. c1400 in *Kel. Ant.* I. 54 For the fevre lente: quha that has the fevre ague, that men calles lente evell, if the sekeman heved werkes that he may nocht slepe, tak [etc.]. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 163 *Fyvere ague*, querquera.

† 2. In pl. with singular sense. *Obs.*
c1000 *AgS. Gosh. Luke* iv. 38 Da was simones sweger gesweicened on mycelum feferum (c1160 *Hutton G.* *feofren*). 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* viii. 14 He say his wyves moud liggynge and shakun with feueris. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5583 Jar was a clerk .. þat þe fevers had. 1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xl. 60a/1 She hadde the febres or asces. a1605 *MONTGOMERY Flying* 314 The feavers, the fearie, with the speimie flees.

3. A state of intense nervous excitement, agitation, heat; an instance of this.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 666 There are .. two causes intermingled, which breed this fianticke feaver of our France. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 333 An envious Feaver Of pale and bloodlesse Emulation. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exerc.* ii. Ad Ser. xii. 57 The spirits leap out from their cells of austerity and sobriety, and are warmed into feavers and wildnesses. 1737 *POPE Rom. Epist.* l. i. 58 This Feaver of the soul. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Feb. Both she and Miss S. were in fevers .. from apprehension. 1814 *SIR R. WILSON Diary* II. 353 The fever excited by the news from France has not yet been allayed. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (ed. 2) v. viii. 120 A mode of life free from .. fever of mind. 1873 *BLACK P. Thule* v. 75 A fever of anticipation .. seemed to stir in his blood. 1885 E. PENNELL *ELMHURST Cream Leicestersh.* 424 A fine fox set the field in a fever.

A. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib. as *fever-bale*, -*dream*, -*fit*, -*glow*, -*hospital*, -*life*, -*nest*, -*patient*, -*spasm*, -*thirst*, -*vomit*, -*ward*; *fever-like* adj. and adv. b. objective, as *fever-cooling*, -*destroying* adjs. c. instrumental, as *fever-cracking*, -*haunted*, -*madened*, -*shaken*, -*sick*, -*smitten*, -*stricken*, -*troubled*, -*weakened* adjs.

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Bertha* ix. I lose that 'fever-bale And my thoughts grow calm again. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 668 The spreading tamarind .. shakes .. its 'fever-cooling fruit. 1861 Mrs. NORTON *Lady La G.* iv. 331 Nor fresh cooling drinks Towoo the 'fever-cracking lip. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Fever-destroying tree, the *Eucalyptus globulus*. 1834 Mrs. HEMANS *Eng. Martyrs* i. 2 The cavern of the prisoner's 'fever-dream. 1681 *TEMPLE Menu.* iii. Wks. 1731 l. 343 Being free of any Return of his 'Fevers Fits. 1830 *SCOTT Denonol.* i. 39 A sudden and temporary fever-fit. 1842 *EMERSON Lect.*, *Transcendentalist Wks.* (Bohn) II. 289, I wish to exchange .. this 'fever-glow for a benign climate. 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Teut.* i. (1875) 13 Nothing was left save 'fever-haunted plains. 1877 GEN. GORDON in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. (1884) 11/1 It is a 'fever life I lead. a1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 5 And 'feverlike I feede my fancie still With such repast as most empires my health. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyeb.* vii. Argst, When the Higre takes her, How fever-like the sickness shakes her. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Fevers-nests, localities where .. fever is generated. 1802 *Med. Tril.* VIII. 562 The reception of 'fever patients. 1683 *CHALKHILL Theatrum & Cl.* 26 Like a distempered Body 'Fever-shaken. 1599 *PEELE David & Belshazzar* Wks. (Ridg.) 466/1 Lie down upon thy bed Feigning thee 'fever-sick and ill-at-ease. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Feversick. 1834 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 4 Vera Cruz, that .. 'fever-smitten port. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 152 Of which revolution is the 'fever-spasm. 1818 *SHELLEY Margharitviii.* The 'fever-stricken serf. a1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Ancestral Song* 77 All the 'fever-thirst is still'd. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 87 That 'fever-troubled state. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. lxxxii. 713 If there be 'Feaver vomit. 1802 *Med. Tril.* VIII. 562 By converting these 'fever-wounds .. to the purpose of a general house of recovery for all infectious fever which might occur in the town. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. l. 140 The Wretch, whose 'Feaver-weakened ioyns, Like strengthlesse Hindges, buckle vnder life.

5. Special comb.: *fever-bark*, bark useful in cases of fever; *fever-blister* (see *quot.*); *fever-bush* (see *quot.* 1884); *fever-fly*, the *Dilophus vulgaris*; *fever-heat*, the high temperature of the body in fever (on some thermometers marked at 112° F.), also *fig.*; † *fever-hæctic*, = *hæctic fever* (see *Hæctic*); *fever-nut*, the seeds of *Cesal-pina Bonducella*; *fever-powder*, a remedy for fever; *fever-root* (see *quot.* 1884), also *fever and ague root*; *fever-sore* (see *quot.*); *fever-trap*, a place where one is liable to be caught by fever; *fever-tree*, -*twig* (see *quots.*); *fever-weed*, a plant of the genus *Eryngium*; *fever-wood* (see *quot.*); *fever-wort*, (a) (see *quot.*); (b) a plant of the genus *Eupatorium* (Worc.). Also *FEVER-LURDEN*. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 A kind of 'fever bark is obtained .. from *Rondeletia febrifuga*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Fever blister, the herpes of the lips which occurs frequently in feverish or catarrhal disturbances of the body. 1794 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 97 The Spice-wood (*Laurus benzoin*) or .. 'Feverbush, is .. common in New-Hampshire. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Feverbush*, the *Benzoin odoriferum* and also the *Prinos verticillatus*. 1889 *MISS E. A. ORMEROD Injurious Insects* (1890) 129 'Fever Fly.

1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* li. vi. (1849) II. 367 Nimenes whose zeal had mounted up to 'fever heat .. was not to be cooled by any opposition. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friar* vii. 309 The feeling of the country was approaching fever heat. 1607 *TORRELL Serpents* (1653) 725 For 'Fever-hecticks they prepare them thus. 1795 R. ANDERSON *Life Johnson* 14 He had for his school-fellows Dr. James, inventor of the 'fever-powder, Mr. Lowe, [etc.]. 1833 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.* (ed. 9), 'Feverbush, [etc.] *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Feverbush*, the *Pterispora austrorodica*; also the *Triosteum perfoliatum*. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 630 The English call it the 'Fever and Ague-root. 1860 WORCESTER, 'Feverbush, the common name of a species of caries or necrosis. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 109 More recent visitors .. have remarked upon their tons and villages as 'fever-traps. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 11 July 375/3 The large tribe of the *Eucalyptus* (honey or 'fever trees). 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Feverbush, the *Pinckneya pubens*. *Ibid.*, 'Feverbush, the *Celastrus scandens*. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, 'Feverbush, an *eryngium*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Feverbush, the *Benzoin odoriferum*. 1611 *COTGER, Sacoit*, 'feauervort. 1836 *LONDON ENCYC. PLANTS* 170 *Triosteum*, feverbush.

† **Fever**, sb.² *Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *fevere*, *fevre*, *fevre*, *fabre* = Pr. *fabre*, It. *fabbro*, OSP. *fabro* = L. *fabrum*, *faber*.] A smith.

1415 *York Myst.* Intro. 22 Feuers, Courours [etc.]. **Fever** (fēvər), v. [f. *FEVER* sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To put or throw into a fever; lit. and *fig.* Also, † to *fever* (one) into.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 138 The white hand of a Lady Feaver thee. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gumnix* ix. 439 His words .. feavered her all over. 1689 *RYCAUT Hist. Turci* II. 189 His passion feavered him into a desperate sickness. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* ii. 265 'To his licentious wish each must be blest, With joy be feavered. 1820 *KEATS Isabella* vi. The ruddy tide .. Fev'd his high conceit of such a bride. a1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. iii. xx. 262 A heart which sin has feavered. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Maritima* l. xvi. Tending .. to wear out and fever her body.

2. *intr.* To become feverish, to be seized with a fever. Also (*nonce-use*) of the eyes, To *fever* out: to start out with fever or excitement.

1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwife* III. 380 She fevored and died. 1791 *NEWTON Tour Eng. & Scoll.* 171 He never fevored with the fracture, and very soon recovered. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* i. 138 This passion .. made .. His eyes to fever out, his voice to cease. 1827 *SCOTT Tril.* 5 Jan., I waked .. for five or six hours I think, then fevored a little.

fig. 1814 *BYRON Lara* i. xxvi. A hectic tint of secret care That for a burning moment fev'd there. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxxii. Of its own being is the mind diseased, And fevers into false creation. 1834 *DISRAELI Eng. Epoch* ii. vii. That eager blood That in old days .. So oft hath fevored o'er victorious dreams.

Hence *Fevering* ppl. a.

1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Eng.* 70 That high day of fevoring you. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autob.* i. ix. 98 At this moment of fevoring unrest.

† **Feverable**, a. *Obs.*—1 [f. *FEVER* sb. or v. + -ABLE.] Affecting with fever; fever-like.

1568 G. SKEYNE *Descr. Pest Aij*, Ane fevorable infection, maist cruelle.

Fevered (fēvəd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] a. Of the body: Affected with fever, extremely heated. b. Of the mind: Excited, over-wrought. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. lxxxiv. 241 A fevored Body; a boyling Stomacke. a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* li. 41 For Fevored Minds, who .. find noe Ease. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Eneid* iv. Her blood all fev'd. 1804 *SOUTHEY Thalys* v. i. He lifted his fever'd face to heaven. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 148 A gale from heaven fanned his fevered brow. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast.* Ord. (1867) 278 Her attempt to guide or crush the .. fevored spirits of the time. 1865 Mrs. CARLILE *Leit.* III. 283 It is such a pity to arrive at home entirely fevored.

Feverel, var. of FEBRUARY.

† **Feveress**, *Obs.*—1 [f. *FEVER* sb. + -ESS².] Feverishness; fever.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P.* xviii. cxxvi. (1495) 680 In them is moche superfluyte of watry moisture .. that is matere of longe duryng feueresse.

Feveret (fēvəret). Also 8 *feveretto*. [f. as prec. + -ET.] A slight fever.

1712 *THORNTON Diary* II. 149 This new distemper .. by physicians called a Feveret. 1769 *St. James Chron.* 3-5 Aug. 4/2 You will certainly throw yourself into a violent Fever .. or at least a Feveret. 1796 C. BURNETT *Mem. Metastasio* II. 129 Your most welcome letter found me struggling with a catarrh and feverette. 1863 T. THOMSON *Aut. Influenza* 59 Throughout the whole course of this feveret, the patients expectorate largely. *fig.* 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 211 They kept me in a perpetual feveret.

Feverfew (fēvəfju, fēv-). Forms: 1 *fēfer-fu3e*, -*fuzle*, 5 *fevryfue*, 6 -*fewe*, *fewerfue*, 7 *feverfue*, *feaverfew*, *Sc.* *feverfoyle*, 5-*feverfew*. See also *FEATHERFEW*, *FETTERFOE*. [OE. *fēferfuge*, *fuzle*, ad. late L. *febrifuga*, L. *febrifugia*, f. L. *febris* (*febris*) fever + *fug-are* to drive away.] The mod. form cannot directly descend from the OE.; its source is the AF. **fevrefue* (c1265 in *Wr. Willek* 556), which normally represents the Lat. Under *FEATHERFEW* (a corruption suggested by the 'feather-like' appearance of the leaves) will be found forms in *-foi* (—OE. *fugle*). The name *feverfew* has by botanical writers been applied to another 'feather-leaved' plant: see *FEATHER SB.* 19.]

a. The plant *Pyræthrum Parthenium*. b. *diol.* The *Erythraea Centaurium*.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr. Willek* 134 *Febrifugia* .. feferfuge. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 134 Carmelle feferfuge.

c1425 Eng. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 645 *Hec febrifuga*, fevryfew. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 79 b. The new writers hold . . . that feverfew is better for women. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 234 Feverfew comforteth the stomacke, and is good for the feuer quotidian. 1673 WOODBURN *Voc.* 18 (Jam.) *Matricaria*, feverfoyle. 1741 *Compl. Fann. Piece* i. iv. 258 Feverfew, Catmint, Pennyroyal, each 3 Handfuls. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* iii. 314 Common Feverfew.

Feverish (fēvərɪʃ), *a.* [f. FEVER *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. *a.* Having the symptoms constituting fever (see FEVER *sb.* 1 *a.*). + *b.* Ill of a fever (*obs.*).

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Cure* ii. Drink which feverish men desire. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 70 A Feverish Man cannot judge of Tastes. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* ix. 47, (1) have had a restless, feverish night. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Ascham* Wks. IV. 635 He was for some years hectically feverish. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 228 Though heavy and feverish . . . a good night's rest was to cure her.

2. *fig.* Excited, fitful, restless, now hot now cold.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 8 Men . . . Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 174 To turn the active heat of Religion into a feverish desire, zeal about words. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) i. 165 This feverish uncertainty, in human conduct seems unavoidable. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 228 A few hours of feverish joy were followed by weeks of misery.

3. + *a.* Pertaining to fever. *Feverish matter*: the impurity in the blood supposed to give rise to fever (*obs.*). *b.* Of the nature of fever; resembling fever or its symptoms.

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xliii. (1495) 256 Rysynge and stondeynge of heere . . . comith in the bodi of feurysshe matere. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 230 The fevorish matter doth not swim in the blood. 1680 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 497 This month . . . is an odde feaverish sickness dominant. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* i. 575 Her Feaverish Thirst driks down a Sea of Blood. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 324 The Regiment . . . in the Article of Feaverish Rigors. 1802 MED. *Jrnl.* VIII. 428 Its effects in abating the feaverish exacerbations are so considerable. 1830 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxviii. In feaverish flood, One instant rushed the throbbing blood.

4. Of climate, food, etc.: Apt to cause fever. Of a country: Infested by fever.

1669 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 14 A Fish larger than a Bonetto, but . . . feaverish diet. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* i. 315 The feaverish shore of St. Domingo. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 253 Tracts which are exceedingly feaverish in summer. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 34 The climate of Soopah was occasionally very feaverish for Hindoos.

Feverishly (fēvərɪʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a feverish manner: + *a.* *lit.* With the symptoms of fever (*obs.*). *b.* *fig.* As if under the influence of fever; excitedly, fitfully, nervously, restlessly.

1647 R. STAPFOLTON *Jrnl.* 227 If they . . . find . . . Gallita feaverishly inclind, They post up prayers. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Comput.* xvi. 575 The Blood fermenting Feaverishly through excess of Sulphur. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 396 Feaverishly looking for this night's repetition of the folly. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. He watched Eva feaverishly day by day. 1893 *Daily News* 29 June 6/4 In spite of a slight rally the closing was feaverishly weak.

Feverishness (fēvərɪʃnəs), *[f. as prec. + -NESS.]* The state or condition of being feverish; an instance of the same. *lit.* and *fig.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Akk.* § 76. 97 It is to their great benefit, in taking off from them . . . feverishness. 1709 LO. SHAFESBURY *Character* (1711) II. 129 Satiety . . . and Feaverishness of Desire, attend those who passionately study Pleasure. 1764 ELIZ. CARTER *Let. Jan.* (1809) III. 237 Lord Lyttelton has a slight feaverishness. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 55 Feaverishness is generally supposed to be a symptom of fever—in nine cases out of ten it is a symptom of bedding.

Feverite, *noun-verb*. One who is ill of a fever.

1800 LAMB *Let.* (1888) I. 143. I have . . . obtained two young hands to supply the loss of the feverites.

Feverless (fēvərɪləs), *[f. FEVER *sb.* + -LESS.]* Without fever, devoid of heat.

1819 KEATS in W. M. ROSSSETTI *Life* 161 Claret . . . fills one's mouth with a gushing freshness—then goes down cool and feverless.

+ **Fever-lurden**. [f. FEVER *sb.* + LURDEN (imitating medical names of fevers). Said to survive *dial.* as *fever-lurgan*, -lurgy, -largie.] The disease of laziness.

c1500 *Blowb's Test.* 75 in Hazl. E. P. I. 93. I trow he was infecte certeyn With the faitour, or the fever lordyyn. 1547 BOORNE *Brev. Health* cl. (1557) 55. I had almost forgotten the feuer lurden, with the whiche manye . . . yonge persons bee sore infected nowe a dayes. 1636 HEVILIN *Sabbath* II. 149 They have a feaver-lurdane, and they cannot stirre. 1808 JAMIESON *Fever-lurdane*, expl. 'Two stomachs to eat, and none to work'; county unknown.

+ **Feverly**, *a.* *Obs.*—1 [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] = FEVERISH 3.

1477 NORTON *Ordl. Atch.* v. in Ashm. (r652) 62 Feaverly heate maketh no digestion. 1847 CRAIG *Feverly*, like a fever.

Feverous (fēvərɪs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. Ill of fever; affected by fever; = FEVERISH 1. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xcix. (1495) 665 Swete poniegarnades ensith . . . feuerous men. c1400 *Lainfranc's Cirurg.* 222 It wole make a man yvel disposed & feverous. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* ii. 24 They are lesse hurtfull, for such are feuerous, then other wines are. 1796 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations* Poems I. 206 Cool drops on a feverous cheek.

transf. and *fig.* 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 301 The fevrous kettle with internal evil . . . totters on the bars. 1820 KEATS *Ever St. Agnes* x. A hundred swords Will storm his heart, Love's fevrous citadel.

2. *fig.* = FEVERISH 2.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 75. I do feare thee Claudio . . . Least thou a feaverous life shouldst entertaine. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xv. (1851) 450 The feaverous rage of Tyrannizing. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. i. Whose fevrous life . . . feels the incessant throb Of ghastly paine! 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. ix. 139 His intellectual powers were never stimulated by fevrous energy. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* p. xv. Fevrous haste . . . has become the law of their being.

3. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a fever; = FEVERISH 3.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 147 This fevrous malady. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virg.* ii. 237 Exlyngne the fevrous frosty coldnes. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 42, The . . . fevrous burning of the Heart. 1645 BR. HALL *Kennedy Discontents* 53 They finde themselves overtaken with fevrous distempers. 1796-7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 30 A dreamy pang in morning's fevrous dore. 1820 KEATS *Isabel* xlv. What fevrous hectic flame Burns in thee, child? 1854 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 230 A night of fevrous wakefulness.

4. Apt to cause fever. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 786 Southern-Winds . . . without Rain, do cause a Fevrous disposition of the Wind. 1827 H. COLERIDGE *On Infancy* in *Lit. World* 21 Mar. (1890) The fevrous summer's beam alike she dreads. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* xli. Hark! from . . . Fevrous alley . . . Swells the wail of Englishmen. 1890 Longman's *Glad.* July 284 He was glad . . . to retire from the fevrous autumn.

Hence **Feverously** *adv.*

1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 77 A Minny Desperately hot, or changing fevrously. 1829 *Anniversary, The Poet* 249 He, who . . . fevrously grasps at a splendid loss. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. i. 4 Either she would talk fevrously, or sit in the gloomiest silence.

+ **Fevry**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Affected by fever; feverish.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iii. ii. And all thy body fevry. ?1612 CHAPMAN *To Live with Little Wks.* 1875. 158 A fevry man's thirst.

Few (fju), *a.* Forms: 1 *fēawe*, *fēawa*, *fēa*, 2 *fēu*, 2-3 *fēawe*, *Orm.* *fēawe*, 4 *south.* *veawe*, (3 *fēawe*), 3-6 *fēawe*, 3-4 *south.* *vewe*, 3-5 *fēu*(e), (3 *fēuwe*, *fawe*, *south.* *vawe*, *fowe*, 6 *fēuwe*), 3 *fa*, 3-5 *fo*(e), *fon*(e), (3 *foun*, *fune*, 5 *fēwne*, *fōyn*(e), 4-*few*. *compar.* 4 *fewere*, *Sc.* *fewar*, *foner*, 6-*fewer*. *superl.* 5 *fewis*(t, 6-*fewest*. [Common Tent.: OE. *fēawe* pl. (usually *fēawa*) on the analogy of the adverbial *fela*, *FEL*e many), contracted *fēa*, corresp. to OFris. *fē* (very rare), OS. *fih*, OHG. *fao*, *fō*, pl. *fōhe*, ON. *fā-r* (Sw. *fā*, Da. *fao*), Gt. *fawai* pl.; repr. OTent. **fawo*, cognate with L. *pau-cus*, Gr. *pau-por* of same meaning, L. *paullus* little (= **pau-r*-los), *pau-per* poor, and perh. with Gr. *paueu* to stop.

The equivalent words in OHG. and ON., and the synonymic cognates in Gr. and Lat., were occasionally used in sing. with the senses 'rare', 'not numerous', 'small in quantity'. In OE. the sing. is not recorded, unless *fēa* with partitive genitive (as in *fēa wordan* may sometimes be neut. absol.; cf. similar use of ON. *fatt*, Fr. *un pen de*). The use of *fēa* as adv. 'little, not much' is another survival of the prehistoric use of the sing. The word is not found in the extant remains of Old Northumbrian. The ME. forms *fā* (northern), *fō* (northern and midland) have the appearance of being from ON.; the forms *fōne*, *foun*, *fēwne*, etc. seem to have arisen from the addition of *n* as a plural suffix, but the *n* remains in the comparative *fewer*.)

1. Not many; amounting to a small number. Often preceded by *but*, *full*, *so*, *too*, *very*, *well*.

Without prefixed word, *few* usually implies antithesis with 'many', while in a *few*, *some* few the antithesis is with 'none at all'. Cf. 'few, or perhaps none', 'a few, or perhaps many'.

a. qualifying a plural sb. expressed or to be supplied from context.

c900 *Beda's Hist.* i. xvi. [ANX.] (1890) 88 *Patte* her wære mīcel rip onweard & fēa worhton. 1190 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1138 Mid fēu men. c1200 *Fl. & Virtues* (1888) 253 Dis understandeþ auct to fēawe saules. c1275 *Law.* 6666 [Hil] loope to þan Brutus and fēu his þar neman. c1300 *Cursor M.* 27864 (Cott.) Par es sinnes foun . . . wers for to mend. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 764 Fone men may now forty yere pas, And foner fifty. c1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) vii. 24 In Egipte er bot fewe castelles. c1420 *Sir Anandace* (Camden) lxx. There is ladis now in lond fulle fōe That wold have seruit hor lord soe. c1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 72 With wordes fēwne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 123 b. The gyfte of prerogatyve called discrecyon . . . is but in fewe persons. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 111 That ever this Fellow should have fewer words than a Parret. 1599 — *Much Ado* i. 1. 7 How many Gentlemen have you lost? But fewe. 1621 BIBLE *Job* xiv. 1 Man that is borne of a woman, is of few dayes. 1734 BERKELEY *Hylas* & P. (ed. 3) ii. Wks. 1871 i. 306 Few men think, yet all have opinions. 1751 ORRERY *Remarks on Swift*, Gullity in so few sentences of so many solecisms. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) III. 47 No fewer than twenty-eight views. 1845 BUDD *Diss.* *Liver* 280 Among the numbers of bodies that I examined . . . very few . . . had gall-stones. 1870 E. PRACOCK *Raf. Shirl.* II. 189 A man of few words.

b. *absol.* = *few persons*. *Beowulf* 1412 (Gr.) He feara sum beforan gengde. c975 *Ruskw. Gosp.* Matt. x. 16 Monige forþon sindun geæceged & fēawe soðlice gecoren. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.*, And fēawa gecorene. c1225 *Leg. Kath.* 950 For his him no derure for to adwischen fēole þen fēawe. c1300 *Cursor M.* 8496 (Cott.) Fa it wist quat it wald mene. c1340 *Ibid.* 19498 (Trin.) Of fēwere þen of þre may no biishop sacred be. c1430 *Syr Tryvan.* 540 Fewe for hym wepyth. 1484 CAXTON *Parables of Avice* (1899) 1 Many of one ben frenedes of wordes only, but fēwe ben in fayt or dede. 1548 *Hall's Chron.* 162 Many sought for him, but fēw espied hym. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* i. 8 The Enemy . . . entering the

Town by few at a time. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 47 That curiosity very few have an opportunity of gratifying. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 184 Few dare, and few who dare Win the desired communion.

c. followed by partitive genitive, and later by *of*. *Beowulf* 2662 (Gr.) Fēa worda cwæð. 918 *O. E. Chron.* an. 918 Hira fēawa on weg comen. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 37 Witodlice mīcel rip ys, and fēawa wyrhtyna. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 402 Pere of scapewe vewe alyue. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 242 He went to play a wife with fo of his banere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 14 Fewe of them . . . miscaryed. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vii. 7 Ye were the fewest of all people. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 445 Few of the members of the late cabinet had any reason to expect his favour. 1875 HELPS *Ess.* *Aids Contentment* 11 How few of your fellow-creatures can have the opportunity.

d. *predicatively*.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvii. 39 Fēa gewordne sindun. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* cviii. [1] Sallen deagas his fēa. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. [3] 39 Pai ere fone made. c1300 *Cursor M.* 8599 (Cott.) Pair clathes was sa gneude and fa. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 129/2 To be Fewe, *rare*. 1504 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. (1676) 71 It behoveth our words to be wary and few. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 p. 1 We are always complaining our Days are few. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 212 If few their wants, their pleasures are but few. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 441 The gunmakers of Utrecht were found too few to execute the orders. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 4 They may be fewer in number than was supposed. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sc. Fisherman* (1875) 163 The weed becomes very troublesome, and the fish consequently few and far between.

e. *Some few*: an inconsiderable number of. Also *elipt.*, *absol.*, and followed by *of*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 4 The king . . . lately landed With some few priuate friends. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGUE *Diatribe* 256 Vnesse 'some few' and 'many' in your language be all one. 1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffon* v. 111 Dram. Wks. (1875) 294 *Jud.* He is the first subject that ever made himself a Knight. *Her.* Not by some few, my lord. 1747 S. FENNING *Let. David Simple* (1752) II. 158 Some few women. *Alod.* Some few of the survivors are still living.

f. *The few*: a specified company small in number; often with qualifying adj. Now often = 'the minority'; opposed to *the many*.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm.* *Par.* 2 Cor. vi. 17 They are but few, but onles ye auoyde the same fewes companie. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 28 A Few of the Few . . . have been carrying on a constant Conspiracy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* ix. 244 The wakeful few, the fuming Flaggon ply. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1783) I. Pref. To the favour of the few may silence the clamour of the many. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 283 A life not for the many, but for the few.

+ *g.* *elipt.* In *few* = in few words; in short. Also, To speak few (= *L. pauca loqui*). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 246 b. Be euer doynge wyl & speke but few. 1566 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 116 To say all in few, they refused the name. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* i. 1. 122 In few; his death . . . took fire and heat. *a.* *Heu.* 1612 B. JONSON *Catiline* iii. ii. 'I'll . . . end in few. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 129 He thust to Eve in few: Say Woman, what is this which thou hast done? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* i. 476 The firm resolve I here in few disclose. 1742 YOUNG *Nt.* *Vh.* ix. 533 In few, to close the whole. The moral muse has shadow'd out a sketch. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 71 Who shall tell in few the many fresh pains and travails that I saw?

h. *At (the) fewest*: at the lowest estimate of number.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 3599 Of sithid chariotis him sued . . . At þe fewist, as I find a fourtene thousand. *Ibid.* 3738 Of females at þe fewist four & xx4 Mille.

2. Like the cardinal numerals, *few* may be used to form with a plural sb. a virtual collective noun, preceded by *a*, *every*, or (rarely) *that*, but construed with plural verb. (Cf. ME. *an fcew mile*, *an fourti jer*; and see EVERY 1 *e.*)

a. *A few*: a small number of. *Not a few*: many. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 18 þe kyng with a fewe men hym self flew at þe laste. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 641 A fewe termes coude he. c1400 *Rom. Romance* 5988 He shall in a fewe stoundes lese all his markes. 1550 SIR R. MORVINE *Let.* 17 Dec. in Tytler *Edw. VI.* I. 345 I pray you let me now and then have a few lines from you. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 283 Heere's a few Flowres. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 82 The . . . constant use of tar-water for a few weeks. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 474. I will deliver my thoughts . . . in a few words. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 220 One rock or a few feet square.

b. with ellipsis of sb. Often followed by *of*. Also *absol.*, a few persons; occas. with an adj., as *a faithful, select, etc. few*, in which it approaches the nature of a sb. + *a fewer*: a smaller number of. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19782 (Cott.) He badd þa men be all vte-don, but in þat hus left bot a fōn. c1380 *Sir Ferunth.* 953 Al þe feldes þo wern y-fulde of dede men on þe grounde, Saue an vewe þat leye & zulte. c1400-50 *Alexander* 2051 Fra his faies with a fewe þe filde to de-voide. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 105. I shall say thertyle of good wordes a fōyne. 1547 LATIMER *Seru.* & *Rem.* (1845) 426 Of which sort we have a fewer amongst us than I would. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. 1. 73 Loue all, trust a few, Doe wrong to none. 1719 DE ROE *Cruise* (1880) 540 Thieves, of which, it seems there were not a few. 1753 POPE *Let. to Swift* 12 Jan. To pass my days with you, and a few such as you. c1745 *Swift's Wks.* 1778 VI. 358 Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. xlii. A faithful few Press through the thorn to join him. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 A level which had . . . been reached only by a few. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 175 A select few of tried old friends.

c. *That few*: rarely used for *those few*. 1854 TENNYSON *To F. D. Maurice* 5 That honest few Who give the Fiend himself his due. 1861 PRESIDENT

LINCOLN *Message to Congress* 3 Dec., A few men own capital, and that few avoid labour themselves.

d. A good few: a fair number (cf.); (*dial.* and *collog.*). Quite a few (U.S.): a considerable number. 1863 Mrs. Toocoon *Yorksh. Dial.* There were a good few apples on it. 1864 CARLYLE *Frank. Gt. IV.* 122 Of cannon a good few. 1865 *Ibid.* V. xix. v. 499 A good few sorrows. 1865 J. G. BENTHAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 85 As soon as they are able to eat—which is not for a good few days. 1883 P. ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706/1 There's quite a few about among the rocks.

e. Every few (hours, miles, etc.): every series or group of a few; chiefly in advb. phrases.

†3. Of a company or number: Small. So of a leader, to be few in number. Obs.

1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 357 l. 526 The Duc of Excestre and other, with a few mayne. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse.* He saw so few a companie of the Romans. 1531 *Elvort Gen.* i. xviii. A few nombre of houndes. 1565 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 120 The earl of Angus was come... and but a few number with him. 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Memo.* (1735) 13 He... did ride to the Parties himself with a few company. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxviii. 30, I being few in number. 1712 *Swift Lett.* 10 July, There was a drawing-room 10-day... but so few company, that [etc.]. 1828 C. WORRUM *Charles I., Author of Icon Basilike* 133 Their number assuredly has not been few.

4. Of quantity: Not much. A few: a little. a. qualifying a sb. in sing. Obs. exc. *dial.* in a few broth, gruel, porridge.

[Possibly a survival of the use of the sing. of the adj. as in ON.; but the sb. to which it is now prefixed are treated in dialects as plural, and after to with pl. pronoun.] 1364 *LANG.* P. Pl. A. vii. 269 A few Cruiddes and Craym. 1550 *LEVER Seru.* (Arb.) 122 Hauyng a fewe porage made of the brothe of the same byefe. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 199 Broath... to sup now and then a few. 1641 *Best Fawm.* Bks. (Surtees) 68 A pecke... of malte and some few honey. 1803 S. PROCTOR *Ancient Eng. Lang.* xvi. (1844) 281 'Stay a few while,' a Londoner says. 1825 *PROCKERTON N. C. Words* 73 A 'little few broth'. 1881 *Leicester's Gloss.*, 'Av' a few moor broth... thee're very good to-dee!

b. absol. A few. Used *collog.* or *slang* in ironical sense, = 'a good bit'; also *adverbially*. Also, Not a few: considerably.

[Perh. orig. a comic Gallicism, after Fr. *un peu*.] 1764 A. MURRAY *Citizen* II. i. 1. throw myeyes about a few. 1778 SUSAN BURNEY *Let. in Hand. D. Arby's Early Diary* July, Your letter which diverted him not a few. 1807 W. IRVING *Naivages* (1824) 199 He was determined to astonish the natives a few! 1837-40 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* (1862) 177 You must lie a few to put em off well. 1855 *SMEDLEY H. Coverdale* v. 26 'Can you sit a leap?' 'I believe you, rayther, just a very few.' 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* III. vii. If one man in a town has pluck and money, he may do it. It'll cost him a few. 1865 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) I. 347, I am... a little few (*un petit peu*) vexed.

5. Comb., parasynthetic, as few-acred, -celled, -flowered, -layered, -seeded, -whorled.

1847 *LONGER. Ev. n. ii.* 9 Few-acred farmers. 1875 *DAWSON Daron of Life* vi. 139 'Few-celled' germs. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 138 'Few-flowered'. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* VI. 25 Few-flowered Sedge. Spikelet of from four to six flowers, the two upper barren. 1884 *BOWEN & SCOTT De Bary's Flower & Ferns* 518 Narrow one- or few-layered hands. 1830 *LINCOLN Nat. Syst. Bot.* 175 'Few-seeded fruit. 1851 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 83 Shell involute... few-whorled.

Fewd (e, obs. form of FEUD sb.)
† Fewe. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *fuic*: -L. *fuga* flight; cf. FEUTE. The synonym FUSE seems to have arisen from the plural of this word; otherwise a misprint for fewle might be suspected.] = FEUTE sb.

1525 *LD. BERNERS Proiss.* II. xxvii. 32 b. He was ryght desyrus to folowe his pray, and folowed the fewe of the hart. Fewel, obs. form of FEEL.

Fewer, Fewle, obs. forms of FEVEN, FOWL.
† Fewmand, v. Obs.-1. [Belongs to the imaginary Sherwood dialect of the piece; cf. FUMISH.] *trans.* To foul, to soil.

1637 B. JOHNSON *Sad Sheph.* n. ii. They [a young badger and a ferret] fewmand all the clithes.

Fewness, Fewmishing: see FU-
Fewness (fū'nēs). [f. FEW + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being few.

1. Scantiness in number; paucity, small number. 1900 *Birds of the World* III. xv. [xxxi.] (1891) 222 See feanis nedde bara sacerda hette aan biscope sceolde beon ofer Iuu folc. 1000 *AE. Ps. ciii.* 24 Feanisse deza minra sege me. 1300 *E. E. Psalter. Ibid.*, Feunesse of mi daies. 1382 *WYCLIF Ibid.*, Fewenesse of my dayis. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 89 The fewnes of spyrtuall men. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 387 For feynnes that did le. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxvii. (1632) 385 Seeing the fewness of their pursuers. 1709 *HLARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 282 Spoke in vain because of the fewness of Auditors. 1859 *JIMSON Britany* II. q. I congratulated myself... on the fewness of the things which I possessed.

† b. Fewness and truth: in few words and truly. Obs.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* I. iv. 39 Fewness, and truth; tis thou, your brother, and his lower haue embrac'd.

2. Scantiness in amount; small quantity. rare. 1857 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 265 The pollen, so important from its fewness. 1884 *TEMMON Dicker* II. iii. Doth not the fewness of anything make the fulness of it in estimation?

Fewsty, obs. form of FUSTY.

Fewt(e, fewtho, -tyo, obs. ff. of FEALT.

Fewte, var. form of FEUTE, Obs.

† Fewter, sb. Obs. Forms: 4 feuter, (few-tyre), 5 fewter, -tir(e), -tra. [a. OF. *feutre*, *fautre* (-late L. *filtrum*: see FELT, FILTER), lit. 'felt', hence a felt-lined socket for a spear.]

The rest or support for a lance or spear attached to the saddle of a knight or man-at-arms.

12350 *Will. Palerne* 3437 Wip spere festened in feuter. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 1266 A faire floreschete spere in fewtyre he castes. 1450 *Merlin* 127 Gryppinge his spere in the fewtre. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* III. 168 Their cheyff chlythan... In fewtir cast a fellone aspre sper. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. ii. Syre Ector... in fewter cast his spere and smote the other knyghte a grete buffet.

† Fewter, v. 1 Obs. [f. pre. sb.] *trans.* To put (a spear) into the 'fewter' or rest.

14000 *Melayne* 1474 Thay ferlyde why he fewterde his spere. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. vi. And themne they fewtyrd their sperys. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) v. ix. When syr Gawayn espyed this gaye knyght he fewtred his spere and rode straigh to hym. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. vi. 10 He his threathful spere gan fewter.

† Fewter, v. 2 Obs. Also FEUTER. [ad. OF. *feutrer* to make into felt.] a. *trans.* To pack or set (men) close together. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To close in battle, come to close quarters.

14100 *Morte Arth.* 1712 Fifty thosandez of folke... are fewterde on fronte undyr zone fre-bowes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* xi. vi. 366 Thai fewtyr fut to fut and man to man.

† Fewterer, Obs. Forms: a. 4-5 fewter. b. 6-8 feuterer, futerer, pheu-, pheuterer, 6-fewterer. [ME. *weuter* and early mod.E. *fewterer* appear to be corrupted adoptions of AF. *ventrier* (= Anglo-Lat. *veltrarius*) in same sense, f. OF. *ventre*, *vantre*, *veltre* (later F. *vantre*) = Pr. *veltre*, It. *veltro*: -popular L. **veltrum*, corruption of L. *vertrum* (nom. -us) greyhound, a Gaulish word, f. Celtic *ver-* intensive prefix + root *trag-* to run.]

A keeper of greyhounds. Also in a wider sense, an attendant. Also with defining word prefixed; as fox-, yeoman-fewterer.

13340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1146 To trystrors fewters 30d. 1450 *John Curysse* 631 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 320 po fewter, two cast of brede he tase. Two lesche of grehounds yf pat he base. 1545 *JOYE Exp. Dan.* iii. Evb. These pharisaical foxe fewterers. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii. And perhaps stumble upon a yeoman pheuterer, as I doe now. 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* II. ii. A dry nurse to his coughs, a fewterer To such a nasty fellow. 1692 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Vautrier*, Hence our corrupted word Fewterer, for a Dog-keeper. 1741 *Compl. Fann.* Piece II. l. 312 He that is chosen Fewterer, or that lets loose the Greyhounds. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 Fewterer, a dog-keeper.

Fewterlock, dial. form of FETTERLOCK.

Fewtir(e, var. of FEUTER, Obs.

† Fewtrier, Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *feutrier*, f. *feutre* felt.] A felt-maker, a worker in felt.

14... Lat.-Eng. *For.* in Wr.-Wulker 582 *Fedorarius* [read *foderarius*], a fewterer.

Fewtrils (fū'trils), sb. pl. dial. Little things, trifles. Cf. FATTRELS.

13750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial. Gloss.*, *Fewtrils*, little things. 1854 *DICKENS Hard T.* I. xi. 'I ha' got decent fewtrils about me ague.' 1857 J. SCHOLDS *Jaint to see Queen* 28 (Lanc. Gloss.) Peg had hur hoppet ov hur arm wi her odd fewtrils.

† Fewty, Obs. sb. In 6 fewtie. [f. FEW + -TY.] The condition of being few; scarcity.

1596 *DALRYMPLE in Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 89 The rarinie and fewtie or scant of sum of thame.

† Few, Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *fer.* Cf. FACES.] Sediment, waste, excrement.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Blackynode* (1564) 73 b, A watery substance, thicke like bryne, or other fec mixed with water.

Fey, var. of FAX, Obs., hair.

Fey (fē), a. chiefly Sc. Forms: 1 fēze, 3 fēize, south. vāize, vāize, fēie, south. vāie, fāie, 3-4 fēie, south. vāie, fēye, 4 fēize, south. vāize, fēi, 4-5 fāy, (8 fē), 4- fēy. [Common Teut.; OE. *fēge* = OS. *fēgi* (MDu. *vēge*, Dn. *vēg*), OLG. *fēigi* (MHG. *vēge* in some sense, also timid, cowardly, mod.G. *fēige* cowardly), ON. *fēigr*: -OTent. **fāigjo*; the older etymology is uncertain: see Kluge and Franck.]

1. Fated to die, doomed to death; also, at the point of death; dying. In literary use now arch. Still in popular use in Scotland: see quot. 1861.

1600 *WILLIAM 1568* (Gr.) Bil cal burbwod fēgne fāschomam. *Ibid.* 2141 *Nas. in fāze* b. 527. 1600 *Byrthnott* 119 (Gr.) *Æt* totum faile fāze cōm. 1605 *LAV.* 517 *He* weren summe faile fāze fēye. 1693 *LANG.* P. Pl. C. xvi. 2 As a frek bat fēye were forth gan ich walke. 1695 *HENRYSON Mor. Fib.* 58 Death on the fayest fāf. 1697 *HENRY Wallace* v. 92 Fey on the feld he has him left for deid. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 378 Throw mysyding, or than the man was fey. 17... *Joek o' the Side* xxx. in *Scot. Minstrel. Scot. Dord.* (1890) 103 There'll nae man die bul him that's fey. 1790 *BURNS Sheriffrin* II. i. Thro' they dash'd, and hew'd, and smash'd, Till fey men died awa' man. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xiv. Man! art thou fey! 1861 *RANSAY Kinn.* Ser. II. 75 When a person does anything that is contrary to his habits or dispositions it is common... to say, 'I wish the bodie be na fey'; that is, that this unwonted act may not be a prelude to his death. 1882 A. LANG *Helen of Troy* VI. xvi. O'er strange meat they revell'd like folk fey.

absol. a 1000 *Andreas* 1532 (Gr.) Fæge swulon... on geofene. 1205 *LAV.* 31227 Feollen pa naitze. 1250 *Proc.* *Elfred* 70 in O. E. *Misc.* 112 For nys no wrt... Pat ever mwe have fæye furp vp-holde 1799 A. JOHNSON in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XXI. 148 The Fye gave due warning by certain signs of approaching mortality. *Ibid.* 149 [Superstition having diminished,] the Fye has withdrawn his warning, and the elf his arrows. [In Hone's *Every-day* Ek. II. 1019, followed by many later writers, *fye* in quot. 1799 is taken as a synonym of FETTER. This seems to be a mistake.]

† 2. Leading to or presaging death; deadly, fatal. Obs.

1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1342 Full fey was maid that rout. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* x. ProL 124 Bittyr was that frute for his ofspring and fere. 1799 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XXI. 150 What Fye ioken do ye see about me?

† 3. Accursed, unfortunate, unlucky. Obs.

1000 *Crist* 1534 (Gr.) On þæt deope dæl... gefeallað... synfulra here... fæge gastas. 1340-70 *Alisander* 337 For dis feye folk ðer so foul was harmed. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* III. ix. 48 And of the company of fey Vlixes.

† 4. Feeble, timid; sickly, weak. Obs.

1000 *Guthlac* 281 (Gr.) Nis min breostfæa forht ne fæge. 1350 *Md. MS. in Archæol.* XXX. 376 Parwyne... beryth blo flour, His stalkys arm... feynt & feye. 1420 *Avon.* Ar. iv. Feye folke will be fere. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* XII. v. 41 That now, thus sleuthfully, sa fant and fey Huiis still on thair feldis.

Hence Feydom, the state of being 'fey'. 1823 *GALT Entail* I. 156 'I would have thought the halfot an unco amous fraye you. I hope it's no a sedam afore death.'

Fey, var. of FAX sb. 1 Obs. faith.

Fey, obs. form of FAX v. 2, FEE sb. 2, FOE.

Feyde, Feyer, obs. forms of FEED, FAR.

Feyffe, obs. form of FIVE.

Feygne, feynze, feynyn, obs. ff. FEIGN v.

Feylour, var. of FELOURE, Obs.

Feyn(e, obs. forms of FAIN, FEIGN.

Feynd, faynt, obs. and Sc. forms of FIEND.

Feynt(e, Feyre, obs. forms of FAINT, FEAR v.

Feysaunte, obs. form of PHEASANT.

Feyt, obs. form of FIGHT.

Feythhed, Obs. [f. OE. *fithþ* enmity + -hd, -HEAD.] Hostility.

1799 P. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. G 59 Cloten... his forefend [v. r. feythhed] for howede.

Feytous, var. of FEATOUS a. Obs.

Fez (fēz). [a. (? through F. *fēz*) Turk. *فيس* *fīs*; the name of the town Fēz (in Morocco) is spelt in the same way, and it is alleged that the *fēz* is so called from the town, where formerly it was chiefly manufactured.]

A skull-cap formerly of wool, now of felt, of a dull crimson colour, in the form of a truncated cone, ornamented with a long black tassel; the national head-dress of the Turks.

1803-7 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1832) II. 347 The clergy and the aged wear under it [a high cap] the Fēz, or a red, woven calotte. 1851 *LAYARD Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* VII. 196 Round his fēz... endless folds of white linen. 1863 *Stress Discov. Nile* 261, I gave each of my men a fēz cap. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 426/6 The island sailors with their blue baggy trousers, red fēzes, and bare legs.

Hence Fezzed ppl. a., furnished with or wearing a fēz. Also Fezzzy a., *nonce-vad.*, in same sense.

1891 *New Review* Dec. 571 Fezzed officials. 1896 G. MEREDITH *Branch. Career* I. iv. 63 The fezzed defenders of the border fortress.

Fezan, fezzan, dial. forms of PHEASANT.

† Fiable, feable, a. Obs. [a. OF. *fiabile*, *feable*, faithful, confident, f. *fer* to trust.] Faithful; in quot. quasi-sb.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 437/2 Fader wylte thou receyve

thys hoostye... for all the fyaibles of god that are or lyue.

Hence Feably adv., confidently.

1490 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* (E.E.T.S.) 128 Seeng þat

feable he myght speke without doubte or fear.

|| Fiacre (fi'akr). [F. *fiacre*; it is said that the vehicles first so called belonged to an innkeeper (in 1648) who lived at the sign of St. Fiacre (De Broe *Anc. Régime* II. 188).] A small four-wheeled carriage for hire, a hackney-coach, a French cab.

1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* xii. They are most, even Fiacres or Hackneys, hung with Double Springs. 1741 tr. *D'Alembert's Chinese Lett.* I. 5 This miserable vehicle, which the French call a Fiacre (it is a Hackney-coach). 1866 *LONGE in Life* (1891) I. vii. 81 Cabriolets, fiacres, and carriages of all kinds. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xxvii. Hailing a fiacre, he jumped in.

Fialle, obs. form of PHIAL.

† Fiançailles, sb. pl. Obs. In 5 fyançialles,

7 fiançialles, fiançals. [a. F. *fiançailles* sb. pl.,

a betrothal, f. *fiancer* to betroth.] A betrothal.

1747 *CAXTON Jason* 127 During the fyançialles and troublighting of Iason and Creusa. 1625 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* 6 May in *Crt. & Times Chas.* I. (1848) 1. 18 The fiançialles were performed on Thursday. 1655 *DICKENS Compl. Ambass.* 183 Might she with a good Conscience substitute a Papist for her sons Proctor for the Fiançials.

† Fiance, sb. Obs. Forms: 4-5 fiancée, 5-6 fyaunce, (5 fyeence), 6 fiancée. [a. OF. *fiance* f. *fer* to trust.]

1. Confidence, trust.

1340 *Aynb.* 161 Pe uestre poynte of prowesse he clepeth magnanimitie. 1600 *For fiancee.* 1600 *Rom. Rose* 5484 In whom no man shulde affye, Nor in hir yefis have fiancee.

c1440 *Generosus* 5610 In whom surely is all her fyence.
a1555 *Philott* tr. *Curio's Def. in Exum. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 348 They admonish me that I neither give any fiance to thee.

2. A promise, word of honour.
1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. iii. Syre Ector... made fyance to the kyng for to nourishe the child lyke as the Kyngge de-syred. 1592 *WVRLY Armorie* 70 From his gag'd faunce cleere I set him free.

† **Fiance**, *v. Obs.* [*f. F. fiancer, f. fiance* a promise; see *prec.*]

1. *trans. a.* = AFFIANCE *v.* 2. b. To give one's troth to; to take as one's betrothed.

a1450 *Kut. de la Tour* lxxvii. 99 He wold graunte and fyance her to a man whiche was a paynym. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidone's Comm.* 433a. The Duke of Florence had fianced his daughter to Ascanio the Byshop of Romes nephew. 1613-8 *Daniel Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1629) 29 Harold was fyanced to... the Duke's daughter.

b. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 159 b/2 Another lous... hath fyanced me by his fayth. a1533 *LD. BERNERS Hunn* xviii. 30 To fyance and to kys the tymes the fayre Esclaramonde. 1587 *HARNAR tr. Beza's Sermon* i. 9 He hath... fianced & betrothed to himself his church.

2. To make to promise, put upon one's parole.
1592 *WVRLY Armorie* 74 Rich prissoner were woun and fiened ypon their faiths.

† **Fiance** *masc.*, **Fiancee** *fem.* (*fiāns*). [*F. fiancé, fiancée*, pa. pple. *f. fiancer* to betroth.] A betrothed person.

1853 *LD. MOUNTAIN in Life* (1891) I. xi. 490 Nobody much here except Clough and his fiancée, a clever-looking girl. 1864 *London Society* VI. 58 The bride elect, the fiancée, the trousseau... she took under her most special charge. 1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 10/2 The fiancée, Prince Henry. 1890 *BESANT Demosie* ii. 26 He would not trust himself to see his fiancée, Elinor Thane.

Fiansals, *obs. form* of FIANÇAILLES.

† **Fiant** (*fiānt*). Also 6 *fiant*, *fyante*. [*L. fiant* (3rd pers. pl. pres. subj. of *fieri*: see FIAT), in the formula *fiant litem patentes*, 'let letters patent be made out', with which these documents formerly commenced.]

A warrant addressed to the Irish Chancery for a grant under the Great Seal. By Spenser used *transf.*

1534 *SKEFFINGTON in St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 193 There he seteyne fyantes made, to be put up to the Kynges Highnes, for offis in Ireland. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 144 Through his hand alone must passe the fiant. 1614 in *Cal. State Papers, Ireland* 7 Dec. 530 Warrant to draw forth a fiant of pardon unto Connor Keo Magwire, Esq. 1875 *Seventh Rep. Deputy Keeper Records Ire.* 27 The 'Fiant's'... extend from the 12th year of Henry VIII to the present time.

† **Fiants**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6-7 *fiance*(s), *fyant*(s), 7-8 *fiant*(s), 8 *fuaunts*. [*a. OF. fient* *masc.*, *fiente* *fem.* *dung* (repr. popular *L.* types *feminitum*, -a, *f. femus*, *L. finis* *dung*), also *fients*, pl. of *fien*, repr. *L. finum*. The specialization of sense seems to be Eng.] The dung of certain animals, e.g. the badger, fox, etc. (see *quots.*). 1596 *TURBERV. Venerie* 184 The Badgerd pigges at coming out of the earth do commonly... cast their fyants. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 93/2 A Deeres Feyments, a Bore or a Beares Leasses, a Hare or Conneys Crottoyes, a Fox or a Badgers Feance. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Badger*. One of them casts his Fiant long, like a Fox. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. 1. 297 The Hog-Badgers... use to cast their Fiant or Dung in a small Hole.

Hence † **Fiant** *v.*, of an animal: to cast its excrements; to dung. *Obs.*

1596 *TURBERV. Venerie* 184 They fyant within it [a hole] and hide it.

† **Fiar** (*fiā*), *sb. Sc.* Also 6, 8 *fiar* and see *FEAR*. [*PL. FEE sb.* + *-AR*, -ER.] The owner of the fee-simple of a property, as opposed to the life-renter. *Conjunct* *fiar* (see *quot.* 1597).

1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Feddum*. In this case the husband is proprietor and the wife is conjunct fear or life-renter. 1646 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 204 If the partie Delinquent be... a Fiar, or hes any estate contracted to him. 1734 *R. KEITH Hist. Ch. Scot.* 50 *note*. The Persons contained in the Summons were these viz. Norman Leslie, Fear of Rothes, &c. 1815 *SCOTT Guy* li. xxvii. The old lady was certainly absolute fiar. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. i. 858 The fiar (i.e. dominus or reversioner) may enter and work them. 1883 *LD. R. CLARK in Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 315/1 The trust purposes fail, so that the trust is the fiar of the trust estate.

† **Fiars** (*fiārs*), *pl. Sc.* [*Pl. of fier, FEER* a standard.] The prices, annually fixed, of the different kinds of grain. Also more fully *fiar's prices*, and *sheriff-fiars*. *Fiars-court*, the court at which the prices are fixed.

1723 *Acts Sederunt* 21 Dec. (1790) 278 Act declaring and appointing the Manner of striking the Sheriff-fiars. *Ibid.*. That there is a general complaint, That the said fiars are struck... without due care. *Ibid.* 279 Determining and fixing the fiar-prices. 1835 *Act 5-6 Will. IV.* c. 63 § 76 The Fiar Prices of all Grain in every County shall be struck by the Imperial Quarter. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. The prices fixed by the opinion of the jury and sanctioned by the judge are termed the fiars of that year. 1887 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. At a Fiar Court for the county of Renfrew held... in Paisley, the prices of the season's crops were struck.

† **Fiasco** (*fiāsko*). [*a. in* (sense 2 through *F.*) *It. fiasco* (see FLASK) lit. 'a flask, bottle'.

The fig. use of the phrase *far fiasco* (lit. 'to make a bottle')

in the sense 'to break down or fail in a performance is of obscure origin; Italian etymologists have proposed various guesses, and alleged incidents in Italian theatrical history are related to account for it.]

1. A bottle, flask.

1887 *Athenaeum* 12 Nov. 635/3 A fiasco of good Chianti could be had for a paul.

2. A failure or break-down in a dramatic or musical performance. Also in a general sense: An ignominious failure, a 'mull'.

1855 *LD. LONSDALE in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxix. 325 Derby has made what the theatrical people call a fiasco. 1868 *M. PATRISON Academ. Org.* vii. 329 We have lately had some rude reminders... in the fiasco of our railway system, &c. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II. 317 They would take care that he should cause no second fiasco by turning their theologic jealousies against each other.

† **Fiat** (*fiāit*). [*a. L. fiat* 'let it be done', 'let there be made', 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *fieri*, used as passive of *facere* to do, make.]

1. *orig.* The word 'fiat' itself, or a formula containing it, by which a competent authority gave his sanction to a proposed arrangement, to the performance of a request, etc. Hence, an authoritative sanction, an authorization. † *Fiat in bankruptcy*: see *quot.* 1848.

[Compare the following examples in med. L.: Ita fiat ut ego Chlodoveus volui (*Grant by Clodovis in Mabillon De Re Diplomatica* vi. li. (1682) 463). Signature autem Papales expeditur ab ipsa sanctitate per Fiat simplex, vel per Fiat geminatum, vel per Fiat proprio motu, vel per Fiat, ut petitur (*Compend. Benefic. Expos.* in Du Cange s.v. *Fiat*).]

1536 *SANDERSON Sermon* II. 60 Unless the Lord be pleased to set His fiat into it, and to confirm it with His royal assent. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. Concl. (1739) 201 Nothing can be concluded without the King's Fiat.

a1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* i. § 101. 90 That all the Lecturers... be Licensed... with a Fiat from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. 1768 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* I. 157 Mr. Wilkes not being in custody, the Attorney-General has refused his fiat to the writ of error which he wishes to sue out. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* iv. ix. I tell thee I have the fiat of the praetor. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* *Fiat in Bankruptcy*, the authority of the Lord Chancellor to a commissioner of bankrupts, authorising him to proceed in the bankruptcy of a trader mentioned therein. 1865 *CARLYLE Franks* Gl. vi. xlv. i. 132 The decisive fiat was given: 'Yes; start on it, in God's name!'

b. *gen.* An authoritative pronouncement, decree, command, order.

a1750 *A. HILL Wedding Day* Wks. 1753 III. 173 Our hands, at length, the unchanging fiat bound. 1810 *SHELLEY Zastrozzi* xvii. Still Zastrozzi stood unmoved, and fearlessly awaited the fiat of his destiny. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 570 To determine by the fiat of the king alone the course of national policy. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 44 Whose fiat in matters of fashion was law.

2. With reference to 'Fiat Lux' (let there be light) Gen. i. 3 in the Vulgate: A command having for its object the creation, formation, or construction of something.

a1631 *DOANE Storm* 70 So that we (except God say Another 'Fiat') shall have no more day. 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 60 If it be a Spirit that immediately produces every effect by a fiat or act of his will. 1779 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 215 Put into movement... by the fiat of a comprehensive mind. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragu. Sc.* (1879) I. i. 6 Was space furnished at once, by the fiat of Omnipotence, with these burning orbs? 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 328 St. Petersburg... sprang into existence by the fiat of royal will.

3. *attrib.*, as *fiat-power*; fiat-money, U.S. money (such as an inconvertible paper currency) which is made legal tender by a 'fiat' of the government, without having an intrinsic or promissory value equal to its nominal value.

1880 *E. KIRKE Garfield* 30 We shall still hear echoes of the old conflict, such as... the virtues of 'fiat-money'. 1887 A. JOHNSTON in *New Princeton Rev.* IV. 176 The verdict of approval, however, has usually taken a form which implies a certain fiat power in the Convention. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commv.* II. iii. lvi. 369 *note*, Greenbacks, or so-called 'fiat money'.

† **Fiat** (*fiāit*), *v.* [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To attach a 'fiat' to; to sanction.

1831 *Frazer's Mag.* IV. 246 Their adjudication is all but fiat when they go out of office. 1862 *LE FANU House by Churchyard* (ed. 2) i. 7 My uncle filed the sexton's presentment, and the work commenced forthwith. 1871 *Times* 25 Feb. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald to-day gave a presentment for 500*l.* to the family of M'Mahon.

Fiaunt, *obs. var.* of FIANT.

† **Fib** (*fib*), *sb.* ¹ *collog.* Also 8 *phibb*. [Of obscure origin; possibly shortened from FIBLE-FABLE.]

1. A venial or trivial falsehood; often used as a jocular euphemism for a 'lie'.

1611 *CORNE, Bourde*, a least, fib, tale of a tub. 1726 *De For. Hist. Devil* iv. iv. (1840) 221, I think it is a fib. 1773 *GOLDSM. Sloops to Cong.* in *Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no fibs*. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* x. A fib never failed a fanatic. 1842 *THACKERAY Fitz-Boodle's Prof.* i. He must not... tell fibs about himself or them. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* ii. 48 No one... was used to offering hollow welcomes or telling polite fibs.

2. One who tells 'fibs'; a fibber, a liar.

1568 *HIST. Jacob & Esau* v. vi. in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 254 What sayest thou, thou fib? 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. ix. 140 'Oh! you dreadful fib', said Flora.

† **Fib** (*fib*), *sb.* ² [*f. Fib* v.] A blow.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 111 A fib... which he gave the Black under the left ribs.

† **Fib** (*fib*), *v.* ¹ Also 7 *fibb*, 8 *phib*. [*f. Fib sb.*] *intr.* To tell a fib; to lie.

1690 *DRYDEN Amphitryon* iv. i, I do not say he lies neither: no, I am too well bred for that: but his Lordship fibbs most abominably. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* iv. iv. Any particular mark... whereby one may know when you fib. a1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 8 Both were very apt to fib! 1863 A. SMITH *Dreamthorp* 11 Could I have fibbed... Could I have betrayed a comrade?

† Webster 1864 cites De Quincey for a transitive use, 'To tell a fib to'; see *quot.* 1830 s.v. *FIB v.* Hence *Fibbing* *vb.* *sb.*, the action of the *vb.*, an instance of this; *Fibbing* *phl. a.*

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xiii. xii. At the expence of a little fibbing. 1820 *LAMB Final Mem.* iii. To Miss Hutchinson 255, I shall certainly go to the naughty man some day for my fibbings. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxviii. No one could doubt his talent for elegant fibbing.

† **Fib** (*fib*), *v.* ² *slang. trans.* To strike or beat, to deliver blows in quick succession upon, as in pugilism. To *fib about*: to knock about. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1665 *R. HEAD Eng. Rogue* iv. 32 *Fib*, to beat. 1692 *COLES, Fib*, to beat. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Fib*, Fib the cov's quartern in the rumpard for the lout in his bung, beat the fellow in the highway for the money in his purse. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 77 Gully... fibbed him and kept him from falling. 1812 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 19 Crib... fibbed until Molineux fell. 1831 *Mirror* XVII. 247/1 If two men choose to stand up and fib each other about... why let them do it. 1865 G. F. BERKELEY *My Life* I. 311, I fibbed at half-a-dozen waistcoats and faces with all my might and main.

fig. 1811 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 256 As you will see in the 'Quarterly', where I have fibbed the 'Edinburgh' (as the 'fancy' say) most completely. 1830 *DE QUINCEY Bentley Wks.* VII. 90 Here, again, Bentley got Bishop Greene under his arm, and 'fibbed' him cruelly.

Hence *Fibbing* *vb.* *sb.*, the action of the *vb.*, an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Fibbing-gloak*, a pugilist; *fibbing-match*, a boxing-match. 1844 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 72 Oliver got at the fibbing system. 1846 *Times* 25 Jan., Explain the terms, fibbing—cross buttock, bang up—and—prime. 1840 *BARNHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Bagnan's Dog*, Muses More skill'd than my meek one in fibbings and bruises.

† **Fibber** (*fi'bər*). [*f. Fib v.* + *-ER*.] One who fibs or tells fibs; a petty liar.

1723 *DYCE Dict.*, *Fibber*. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 381 Molly... was received as a great Fibber. 1798 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 533 At length then, you fibber, you are return'd. 1882 *PAYN For Cash* only xxvi, For one's lover to be a fibber is had enough.

† **Fibbery** (*fi'bər*). [*f. prec.* + *-Y*.] The practice of a fibber; falsehood, lying.

1857 'DUNCAN ANGELUS' *Vulg. Tongue* 42 'The Leary Man' 6 And if you come to fibbery, You must mug one or two. 1870 *Standard* 12 Dec., An official report, full of delicate fibbery, was placarded to reassure the public.

† **Fiberkie**, *Sc. Obs. rare*. [*f. fiber*, FIBRE + *-kie*, *Sc. diu. suffix*.] A small fibre; a fibril.

1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* ii. lii. 97 The Pericardium, is firmly fastened... by little small Fiberkies.

† **Fibiches**, *pl. Obs. rare*. In 4 *febichis*, *fybieches*.? Contrivances, cheating tricks.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 136 3et am bere febiechis of Forellis of many mennes wittes. 1377 *Ibid.* B. x. 211 3et am bere fybiechis in forceres of fele mennes makynge.

† **Fible-fable**, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *fybble-fable*. [reduplication of FABLE.] Nonsense.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 407 The most fybble-fable y^r ever could be imagined. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Fible-fable*, nonsense.

† **Fibling**, *phl. a.*? *nonce-rod*. [Added as pr. pple. of **fibble* v., *f. Fib sb.* or *vl.*] Assented to telling little fibs.

1681 *HICKERINELL Viud. Naked Truth* ii. 36 A fibling, quibbling, fribling, fumbling Arch-Deacon.

† **Fibra**, *Obs.* Pl. *fibrae*, *fibra's*. [*L. fibra* FIBRE.] A fibre, filament.

1642 *WILKINS Math. Magick.* v. (1648) 29 There are besides divers fibres or hairy substances. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Practice of Faith* 15 The youngest plants thrust their fibra's into the earth. a1661 *FULLER Worthies* i. 330 The many fibre appendant to the root thereof. 1775 *ASH, Fibra*.

† **Fibrate**, *v. Obs.* ^o [*f. L. fibra* + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To supply (something) with fibres or filaments. Hence *Fibrated* *phl. a.*

1681 *tr. Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Fibrated, that has small and hairy strings.

† **Fibre** (*fi'bər*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *fybre*, 7 *fuer*, *fiver*, 7, 9 *fiber*, 9 *fifer* (*dial.*), 7- *fibre*. [*a. F. fibre* (=Sp., Pg., It. *fibra*), ad. *L. fibra*, of uncertain origin; variously referred by etymologists to *L. roots* *fid-* (as in *findere* to split) and *fis-* or *fi-* (as in *filum* thread). The spelling *fiber* is common in the U.S., but is now rare in England.]

† *L.* After Latin usage: a. A lobe or portion of the liver. b. *pl.* The entrails. *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxix. (1495) 153 The endes of the lyuer hygh fybre for they... beclepyth the stomake. 1598 *GREENEY Tacitus* *Ann.* xiv. x. They... aske counsell of their gods by the aspect of manintrales and fibres. 1621 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 312 The lobes or fibres in the small Liuers of certaine Mice.

2. *Phys.* One of a number of thread-like bodies or filaments, that enter into the composition of animal (muscular, nervous, etc.) and vegetable tissue. a. in animals. *Fibres of Cori*: see *CORTIAN a.*

1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 99 His blood... hath no fibres or small veins in it. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1626) 113 The threads of life, his furies, wrathful Delius shrills. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xv. 142 Wormes... whose bodies consist of round and annular fibres. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 5 Her wings look like a Sea-fan with black thick ribs or fibres, dispers'd... through them. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 33 The Fibre it self strengthens by Use. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiq.* xx. 98 In cold countries the fibres of the tongue must be less flexible. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* i. 7 The natives eat the myrtle berries as an astringent; their fibres being rendered extremely lax by the climate. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 4. The optic nerve... might contain as many as a million of fibres. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* i. ii. i. 305 Its two thousand fibres of Corti stretched.

fig. a 1634 CHAPMAN (W.), Yet had no fibres in him, nor no force. 1638 W. GRANT in G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Dio. Poesis* Pref. Verse, Truth... so sweetly strikes Upon the Cords, and Fivers of the Heart. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* v. 1059 The tender ties, Close-twisted with the fibres of the heart. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 329 Every fibre of him is Philistine. 1847 EMERSON *Poesis, Moutaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 435 And of the fibre... Whose throbs are love. 1853 ROBERTSON *Add.* ii. (1858) 55 They are bound up in every fibre of my being.

b. in plants.

1663 COWLEY *Ode Dr. Harvey*, No smallest Fibres of a Plant... His passage after his withstood. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 254 A Worm... gnaws asunder the Roots and Fibres of it. 1703 PORE *Vertumnus* 16 The thirsty plants... feed their fibres with reviving dew. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* i. i. iii. 52 The vascular fibres of the bark. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies ii. v. 984 There is... an attraction between vegetable fibres and watery liquids. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 462 They also used the fibres of the cocoa nut for making threads.

3. One of the thread-like filaments of organic structure which form a textile or other material substance; also *transf.* of inorganic substances.

1827 FARAOUGH *Chem. Manuf.* iv. 49 A silk fibre. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 32 Twisting the fibres of wool by the fingers would be a most tedious operation. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 282 Delicate... fibres of glass joined with the greatest nicety. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 A very liquid lava may be caught by the wind, and drawn out into delicate fibres.

4. *collect.* A substance consisting of fibres, whether animal or vegetable. Also, Fibrous structure.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 273 The woody fibre... does not undergo any change. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 7 Nervous fibre: this is the peculiar substance of which the brain and nerves are composed. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Moutaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 349 He has contrived to get so much bone and fibre as he wants. 1854 II. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 183 note, Pieces of coal which exhibit the ligneous fibre. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 42 Even these primary tissues may be regarded as consisting of other parts still more simple,—namely, membrane and fibre.

b. fig.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. iv. § 17 A man of the political fibre. 1872 BACHEOT *Physiq. & Pol.* (1876) 47 There is an improvement in our fibre—moral, if not physical. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 398/1 This love of fierce and cruel sport was in the fibre.

5. *esp.* A fibrous substance fit for use in textile fabrics.

1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 70 Vegetable fibres find India their most prolific home. 1875 D. KAY in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) i. 565/1 The most important fibre is the crin vegetable, produced from the dwarf palm. 1879 J. PATON *Ibid.* IX. 137/2 Textile Fibres... include all substances capable of being spun, woven, or felted. 1892 K. TYNAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 [The roses] were swathed in cocoanut fibre and sacking.

6. A subdivision of a root, a small root or rootlet; occas. of a twig.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Fibres, the smal threads, or hair-like strings of roots. 1694 *Acc. Sea, Late Voy.* ii. 56 The Root consists of many small Fibers. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 153 Their numerous fibres or lateral roots will extend themselves horizontally. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys.* Bot. 105 After they [plants] have begun to throw out new fibres, it is more or less dangerous... to remove them. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xxv. Where weeping birch and willow run With their long fibres swept the ground. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 154 To the last fibre of the loftiest tree. 1840 SPURGEON *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia, Fibers*... fibrous roots.

fig. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1697) IV. ii. 65 To apply Christ, is... to strike forth a Sprig or Fibre from every Faculty into him. 1869 GOULDEN *Pura. Holiness* vii. 55 Whatever fibres there are in our nature by which we cling and cleave to those around us. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 177 A man who had tried... to extirpate the very fibres of the church.

† 7. In Kepler's system of celestial physics: see *quot. Obs.*

1618 KEPLER *Epit. Astron. Copernic.* v. (1635) 643 Posuimus, in cuiuslibet planetæ corpore duplices inesse fibras... fibræ latitudinis fere quidem in parallelo situ manent tot circuitu. 1715 T. GRIGORY *Astron.* i. i. lxviii. 139 [The Planet] will come nearer to the Sun, till the Right Lines drawn according to the direction of this part (that is, the Fibres along which this attractive Virtue is propagated from the Sun)... are no more inclined to the Sun. *Ibid.* lxix. 143 In each Planet there are Fibres (which he calls from their Office, the Fibres of Latitude).

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as fibre-cultivation, -machine; also fibre-basket (see *quot.*); fibre-cell (see *quot.* 1884); fibre-gun (see *quot.*).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fibre-basket, Schultze's term for the sustentacular tissue of the retina. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 31 The... contractile fibre-cells constitute the first form. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fibre-cell, Kölliker's term for the fusiform, nucleated, cellular structures which form the involuntary muscles. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 7/1 The progress made in fibre cultivation in the colony. 1874

KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fibre-gun, a device for disintegrating vegetable fibre. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 12/1 A few leaves... were recently passed through Death's fibre machine.

Fibre (fai-bai), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* Of plants: To form or throw out fibres.

1869 *Daily News* 6 Feb., The plant is sufficiently strong, with ample room to fibre as prodigally as it likes.

Fibred (fai-baid), *pp. a.* [f. FIBRE sb. + -ED 2.] Furnished with fibres; chiefly in comb., as *finely-fibred, three-fibred*, etc. Also *fig.*

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 14 Serpyllifolia... leaves... 3-fibred. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxiv, The wild hop fibred closely.

fig. 1869 BUSHNETT *Wom. Suffrage* viii. 177 They have a nature fibred and feathered for the highest inspirations. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 67 Some of the kindest and most finely-fibred affections.

Fibreless (fai-bailès), *a.* [f. FIBRE + -LESS.] Without fibres or fibre; without strength, nerveless.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, More nerveless and fibreless than a screeching soprano in the Papal choir. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/3 The fibreless Liberals who went into alliance with men.

Fibrement (fai-baimènt), *rare.* [f. FIBRE + -MENT.] The process of making fibre or flesh.

1876 LANIER *Poesis, Clover* 118 The pasture is God's pasture; systems strange Of food and fibrent he hath.

Fibriform (fai-brifam), *a.* [f. FIBRE + -FORM.] Having the form of a fibre or fibres; fibre-like.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 700 Corolla calcareous, consisting of fibriform tubes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Plaur.* § Ferns 497 They then always belong to the 'fibriform' category, resembling woody fibres in shape.

Fibril (fai-bril), [ad. mod. L. *fibrilla*: see next, Cf. Fr. *fibrille*.] A small fibre.

1. *Phys.* The subdivision of a fibre (see FIBRE 2) in a nerve, muscle, etc.

1681 tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Fibrils*, little small strings of fibres, or of the nerves or veins. 1713 CHESLOEN *Anat.* iii. xv. (1726) 247 The nervous fibrils probably do not communicate. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 286 The corresponding fibrils of the two retinas. 1805 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 8 Three large superficial nerves... give off fibrils at right angles. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iii. 53 An extremely delicate fibril less than 1/10 of an inch in length.

2. *Bot.* The ultimate subdivision of a root.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 51 Theophrastus gives us great caution... to preserve the roots and especially the earth adhering to the smallest Fibrils. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 237 The minute subdivisions [of the root] have been... called radicles... others name them fibrils. 1850 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 11 A Root... gives off fibrils irregularly.

3. Something resembling a small fibre.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii. xx, Her dark hair curling in fresh fibrils as it gradually dried.

Fibrilla (fai-brilä), Pl. fibrillæ (fai-brilä), [mod. L. *fibrilla*, dim. of L. *fibra* FIBRE.] = prec.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* i. 317 A Nerve, or a Fibrilla related to it is touch'd. a 1754 MEAD *Wks.* (1762) II. 535 Rays of light, falling on the small arteries, instead of the nervous fibrillæ. 1757 WATSON *Chem. Ess.* V. 120 Fibrillæ of feathers. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 112 The most delicate of the elementary tissues of animals, such as... the ultimate fibrillæ of muscles. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 222 If the fibrillæ of the optic nerve are capable of being affected by light.

Fibrillar (fai-brilä), *a.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a fibrilla or fibrillæ.

1847-9 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* IV. 119/2 Fibrillar substance occurs in Growth in many varieties of form. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 33 The coagulum or clot being distinguished from that of albumen... by the fibrillar arrangement of its particles.

Fibrillary (fai-briläri), [f. FIBRILLA + -ARY.] = FIBRILLAR.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* § 365 The... fibrillary Substance begins and proceeds thence every where. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 312 When the poison is applied... fibrillary contractions... are induced in the muscles.

Fibrillate (fai-brilät), *a.* [f. FIBRILLA + -ATE 2.] = FIBRILLATED.

1884 tr. *De Barry's Fungi* i. ii. § 17. In large compound sporophores the surface of sections or broken pieces may often appear fibrillate even to the naked eye.

Fibrillate (fai-brilët), *v.* [f. FIBRILLA + -ATE 3.] *intr.* Of the blood: To turn into fibrillæ; to form fibrils or fibres.

1839-47 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* III. 745/2 Place a drop of the colourless liquor sanguinis, before it fibrillates, on each of the large slips. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* ii. 29 It appears as an homogeneous granular blastema... with more or less marked tendency to fibrillate or form actual fibres.

Hence *Fibrillating* *pp. a.*

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* ii. 30 A thin layer of... fibrillating material... unites and holds together the divided surfaces. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* p. xxii, Its circumference is dark and fibrillating.

Fibrillated (fai-brilëtéd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Arranged in fibrils; having a fibrillar structure.

1847-9 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* IV. 138/2 Simple condensation of the original fibrillated fibrin. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 319 The fibrillated network forming the buffy coat undergoes the slow contraction. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Tur. Anim.* ii. 104 A... cortical layer, fibrillated in a direction perpendicular to the surface.

Fibrillation (fai-brilè-jon), [f. as prec.; see -ATION.] The process of becoming fibrillated; the state or condition of being fibrillated; an arrangement into fibrils; also *concr.* a fibrillated mass.

1839-47 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* III. 743/2 But in the ordinary fibrin of the blood, the fibrillation is less distinct. 1846 TOOD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 227 A nerve... presents itself as a pale cord with a longitudinal fibrillation. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 22 The coagulation or fibrillation of the fibrine. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* p. xxii, From this fibrillation the posterior set of fibres pass.

b. A quivering movement in the fibrils of a muscle or nerve.

1882 QUAIN *Med. Dict.*, *Fibrillation, muscular*, a localised quivering or flickering of muscular fibres.

Fibrilliferous (fai-briliféras), *a.* [f. as next + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or provided with fibrils. In some mod. Dicts.

Fibrilliform (fai-brilifam), *a.* [f. FIBRILLA + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a fibril or fibrils.

1847-9 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* IV. 398/1 The fibrilliform fronds of the fresh-water algae. 1870 BENNETT *Bot.* 37 Inexactly interwoven... so as to form a loose fibrilliform tissue.

Fibrillose (fai-brilwès), *a.* Also fibrilous. [f. as prec. + -OSE.] a. Covered or supplied with fibrils; composed of fibrils. b. Marked with fine lines as if composed of fine fibrils; finely striate.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1099 *Fibrillose*, covered with little strings or fibres. 1846 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 173 The... stalk... is pale, a very little fibrillose. 1866 BERKELEY in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 95 Pileus silky or fibrillose.

Fibrilloso, comb. form of prec.; only in *Fibrilloso-striate*. a. [+ -STRIATE], = FIBRILLOSE b. 1846 BERKELEY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 190 Cup... minutely fibrilloso-striate.

† **Fibrillous**, *a. Obs.* [f. FIBRILLA + -OUS.]

a. Full of fibrils; composed of fibrils. b. Of or pertaining to a fibril.

1737 D. BAYNE *Nerves* 14 Hence arise those uneasy Sensations, Pains, fibrillous Spasms, &c. 1746 ARDERON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 427 Its little fibrillous Fins are always in Motion. 1748 *Ibid.* XLV. 322 The Distemper still gained Ground; and... a fine fibrillous Substance grew out from it. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxi, The brain being tender and fibrillous.

Fibrin (fai-brin), Formerly also fibrine, and in L. form *fibrina*. [f. FIBRE + -IN.] An albuminoid or protein compound substance found in animal matter; coagulable lymph.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 375 The substance called fibrin by the chemists. 1802 *Med. Jur.* VIII. 297 A disposition to the formation of Fibrina. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* vi. (1814) 275 Fibrine constitutes the basis of the muscular fibre of animals. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digest.* (ed. 4) 292 Fibrin is that whitish and tenacious mass which constitutes the solid part of coagulated blood. 1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 434 The fibrin of flesh appears to differ from that of blood.

b. A similar substance in vegetable matter.

1819 J. E. CHLOREN *Chem. Anal.* 293 Vegetable fibrin was obtained by Vauguelin from the juice of the papaw tree. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 2 We give him beans, which abound in fibrine. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 33 Gluten, fibrin, albumen, caseine, etc., form the basis of all vegetable... tissues.

2. *Comb.*, as fibrin-peptone (see *quot.*).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fibrin-peptone*, the peptone resulting from the digestion in gastric juice of fibrine.

Fibrination (fai-brinè-jon), [f. FIBRIN + -ATION.] The action or process of adding fibrin to the blood. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fibrine (fai-brin), *a.* [f. FIBRE + -INE 1.] Having the appearance of fibres; fibre-like.

1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Five Lance* II. 248 Fibrine... shot out... in fibrine forms like the wreathing of innumerable tendrils of plants.

Fibrino (fai-brino), used as a comb. form of FIBRIN, chiefly *Phys.*, as *Fibrino-albuminous a.*, consisting of fibrin and albumen. *Fibrinogen* [+ -GEN], a proteid substance, entering into the composition of fibrin. *Fibrinogenetic*, *Fibrino-genic* [see -GENIC], *Fibrinogenous* [+ -GEN + -OUS] *adjs.*, producing fibrin. *Fibrino-plastic a.*, concerned in the formation of fibrin. *Fibrino-plastin* = GLOBULIN. *Fibrino-purulent a.*, containing a mixture of fibrin and pus.

1835-6 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 49/1 *Fibrino-albuminous matter. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 69 *Fibrinogen, is exceedingly like globulin. 1876 WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 155 Fibrinogens are not only those coagulating spontaneously, but almost all serous fluids. *Ibid.* 155 The humors of the eye... have no *fibrinogenetic property. *Ibid.*, *fibrinogenetic substance peculiar to the intercellular fluids. *Ibid.* 228 Its quantity stands... in almost direct ratio with its contained *fibrinogenous substance. *Ibid.* 155 A *fibrinoplastic substance belonging to the contents of cells. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 70 The interaction of two substances... *globulin or *fibrino-plastin, and fibrinogen. 1876 WAGNER's *Gen. Pathol.* 259 Abundant admixture of these constitutes the fibrinopurulent exudation.

Fibrinous (fai-brinés), *a.* [f. FIBRIN + -OUS.]

a. Full of or composed of fibrin. b. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fibrin.

1830 R. KNOX *Declar'd Anat.* 305 The muscular flesh is less red, and more gelatinous and fibrinous. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 563 The fibrinous concretions were softer. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 512 About the very existence of the fibrinous polypus there is some doubt.

Hence **Fibrinosity**, the quality of being fibrinous. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 228 Schmidt has examined 93 transudates with respect to their fibrinosity.

Fibro- (fibrō), used as a comb. form of **FIBRE**, employed chiefly in *Phys.* terms, to indicate a fibrous condition. **Fibro-adipose a.**, consisting of fibrous and adipose tissue. **Fibro-areolar a.**, consisting of fibrous and areolar or connective tissue. **Fibro-blast** [+ -BLAST], one of the cells in which fibrous tissue is immediately formed. **Fibro-bronchitis** (see quot.). **Fibro-calcareous a.**, consisting of fibrous tissue and containing calcareous bodies. **Fibro-cartilage**, a firm elastic material partaking of the structure and character of fibrous tissue and cartilage; hence **Fibro-cartilaginous a.**, of the nature of fibro-cartilage. **Fibro-cellular a.**, composed of fibrous and cellular tissue. **Fibro-chondritis**, 'inflammation of a fibro-cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fibro-cystic a.**, consisting of fibrous tissue and cysts. **Fibro-cystoma**, a tumour containing fibrous tissue and cysts. **Fibro-fatty a.**, relating to fibrous tissue and to fat' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fibro-ferrite** (*Min.*), ferric sulphate occurring in fibrous silky tufts and in masses of a yellow colour. **Fibro-intestinal a.**, in 'fibro-intestinal layer, the innermost of the two layers into which the mesoderm of some Invertebrata divides' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fibro-ligamentous a.**, consisting of fibrous tissue and ligaments. **Fibro-membrane** (*Bot.*) = *fibrin-membranous tissue*. **Fibro-membranous a.**, (a) 'possessing the nature of fibrous and of mucous membranes' (Ogilv. citing *Dunglison*); (b) *Bot.*, consisting of fibrous and membranous tissue. **Fibro-mucous a.**, consisting of fibrous and mucous tissue. **Fibro-muscular a.**, 'pertaining to or consisting of fibrous and muscular tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fibro-myoma**, 'a myoma in which the tumour contains a large proportion of fibrous connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); whence **Fibro-myomatous a.** **Fibro-neuroma**, 'the form of neuroma which consists chiefly of fibrous connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fibro-nucleated a.**, composed of fibrous tissue mixed with elongated nuclei. **Fibro-plastic a.**, fibre-forming; said esp. of a tissue organized from the lymph exuded on wounds. **Fibro-sarcoma**, a tumour intermediate in character between a fibroma and a sarcoma. **Fibro-serous a.**, possessing the nature of both fibrous and serous membranes. **Fibro-vascular a.** *Bot.* (see quot. 1845).

1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 148/2 The dense 'fibro-adipose cushion' found in the sole of the foot. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 43. The superimposed 'fibro-areolar tissue'. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 373 Cells in this metamorphosis are called 'fibroblasts'. 1875 R. FOWLER *Med. Voc.* (ed. 2), 'Fibro-bronchitis, bronchitis accompanied with the formation and expectoration of solid fibrinous, or tubular membranous, casts of the bronchial tubes. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 111 With calcareous matter 'fibro-calcareous'. 1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 250/1 'Fibro-cartilages are useful... as elastic cushions placed between the bones. *Ibid.* 249/2 The triangular cartilage of the wrist joint... does not appear to me to be 'fibro-cartilaginous in its structure. 1839 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 137, 'I... saw some strange things... 'fibrocartilagenous tissue, the most beautiful thing you can imagine. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 239 Fibro-cellular tumours... cause much local distress. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* IV. 159 Cyst-like cavities, filled with clear fluid and... found in fibrous tumours, constituting thus a 'fibro-cystic variety. 1872 PEASELEY *Ovar. Tumours* 26 'Fibro-cystoma. 1844 DANA *Min.* 226 The 'Fibro-ferrite of Pridéaux. 1884 *Ibid.* 656 *Fibro-ferrite*, delicately fibrous. 1847 YONATT *Flora* ix. 218 An interposed 'fibro-ligamentous substance'. 1882 *The Garden* 28 Jan. 69/1 The corn tunic consists of soft 'fibro-membranous tissue. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 3 The entire lining of the bone has been sometimes called a 'fibro-mucous membrane. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 117 'Fibro-nucleated and recurrent tumours. 1857 BULLOCK *Casarex Midwif.* 66 In the oviduct nothing but cellular tissue and 'fibro-plastic elements are to be met with. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 137 The spindle-celled kinds... are most common in 'fibro-sarcoma. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 842 The heart, contained in a 'fibro-serous envelope. 1845 LANDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1854) 159 Vascular tissue... usually occurs mixed with fibrous tissue, and hence the mixture of the two is called 'fibro-vascular. 1882 VINES *Sachs Bot.* 420, 'I was unable to satisfy myself as to the true form of the fibro-vascular system.

Fibroid (fibrō'id), a. and sb. [f. **FIBRE** + -OID.] A *adj.* Resembling fibre or fibrous tissue; *fibroid change, degeneration*, a morbid change into fibre or fibrous tissue.

1852 PAGET *Surg. Pathol.* II. 155, 'I have proposed the name of Recurrent Fibroid tumour. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* II. 30 Masses of fibrine... become fibroid tissues. 1874 *Ibid.* IV. 124 Fibroid degeneration is somewhat allied to induration. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 30 The simple growths include what are known as 'fibroid tumour.

B. sb. *Pathol.* A fibroid tumour. 1872 PEASELEY *Ovar. Tumours* 20 Scanzoni considered it an ovarian fibroid. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 385 Tumour... So-called fibroma or fibroid.

Fibroin (fibrō'in). [f. **FIBRO** + -IN.] A chemical substance which is the principal constituent of silk, cobwebs, and the horny skeleton of sponges.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. II. 90 Sponge is composed of an animal matter which has been compared to albumen and to mucus (Fibroine, Mulder). 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 367 In a study of fibroin from silk, Schützenberger concludes that it differs from ordinary albumin. 1887 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXII. 61/1 Silk fibre consists essentially of a centre or core of fibroin. 'Fibroin... has a composition represented by the formula $C_{15}H_{23}N_5O_6$.

Fibrolite (fibrō'lait). [f. **FIBRO** + Gr. *λίθος* stone; see also -ITE.] A fibrous mineral consisting chiefly of aluminium silicate.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 289 Fibrolite... always... either of a white colour, or of a dirty gray. 1803 *Nicholson's Zool.* IV. 14 Fibrolite accompanying the matrix of corundum. 1884 DANA *Min.* 375 Fibrolite was much used for stone implements... in the 'Stone Age'.

Hence **Fibrolitic a.**, containing fibrolite.

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 72.

Fibroma (fibrō'mā). *Path.* Pl. **fibromata** (fibrō'mātā). [mod.L., f. L. *fibra* FIBRE + -oma; cf. **CARCINOMA**, **CYSTOMA**.] A fibrous tumour.

1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 130/2 The nature of fibroma leads it simply to enlarge, without change in, or around, itself. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 385 Fibromata are for the most part sharply circumscribed.

Fibrome (fibrō'm). [a. Fr. *fibrome*.] = *prec.* 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 66 The structure... was altogether similar to that of these fibromes.

Fibrose, a. ? *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *fibrōsus*: see **FIBRE** and -OSE.] = **FIBROUS**.

1697 J. PETER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 681 The Roots fibrose and whitish. 1752 *Ibid.* XLVII. 511 Their external appearance will show them fibrose. 1775 in *ASH*.

Fibroso- (fibrō'so), comb. f. of *prec.* or next, as in *fibroso-calcareous* adj. = *fibro-calcareous*; *fibroso-cartilaginous* adj. = *fibro-cartilaginous*.

1866-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 83 Gorgonia, the crust polyfibriferous, fibroso-calcareous, persistent. *Ibid.* II. 69 *Chimæroides*, cranium fibroso-cartilaginous.

Fibrous (fibrō's), a. [ad. mod.L. *fibrōsus*: see **FIBRE** and -OUS. Cf. **FIBROSE** and Fr. *fibreux*.]

1. Full of fibres; formed of fibres:
a. in animals. *Fibrous tissue*: the ordinary connective tissue in the body. *Fibrous tumour* = **FIBROID**.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Poly. Flying-Ins.* III. 7 Their [Bees'] back and breast is a kind of reddish fibrous flesh. 1651 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. Their lungs are single, fibrous... and fungous. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 350 Blood... separates into two portions, the coagulable or fibrous part, and the serum. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* II. 23 Outside the muscular coat is a sheath of fibrous or connective tissue. 1885 CREIGHTON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVIII. 369/1 The fibrous tumors may become cystic in their interior.

b. in plants.
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 616 There are of Roots, Bulbous Roots, Fibrous Roots, and Hirsute Roots. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 144 Which large Violet from a fibrous root sendeth forth many leaves. 1713 CRESS WINSHEA *Misc. Poems* 232 Branches... Of fibrous cordage and impending shrouds. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 279 From its fibrous bark we procure the comfort of linen. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 300 *Cyclamen hederifolium*... tuber fibrous all over.

c. in minerals and metals.
1704 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 452 Fibrous asbestos, alumen plumosum, is mild magnesia, combined with silic, calcareous earth, and a small proportion of argill, and iron. 1805-36 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 232 In the fibrous fracture we have to attend to the thickness... and the position of the fibres. 1813 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 217 Thin strata of beautiful white fibrous gypsum occur in marl. 1858 GREENE *Gunnery* 83 The metal has been changed from the molecular to the fibrous.

2. Resembling fibre or fibres; fibre-like.
1707 CURRIE in *Hush. & Gard.* 81 There are fibrous Tubes in Trees, for the Sap to mount. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 94 Yon fibrous cloud... Were scarce so thin, so slight.

3. Comb., as *fibrous-rooted* adj.
1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xx. (1813) 399 Divide fibrous rooted perennial flowers. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* VIII. (1858) 134 Generally bulbous, sometimes fibrous-rooted.

Hence **Fibrously** adv., in a fibrous manner; like fibres; and **Fibrousness**, the state or quality of being fibrous.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Fibrousness*, fullness of fibres. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 12 Fibrousness is its essential character. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 342 The fibrousness produced by this operation is again removed. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* II. 33 They never show any organized arrangement beyond a low grade of fibrousness. 1881 J. S. in *Art Jm.* 102/1 The two faded leaves drawn so very fibrously. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/1 Low-hanging firs... all fibrously a-glitter.

Fibry (fibrī), a. [f. **FIBRE** + -ry.] a. Resembling a fibre. b. Abounding in fibres.

1802 W. FORSYTH *Cult. Fruit Trees* xiv. (1824) 254 Cut off all the small fibry roots with a knife. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 477, 814 Hundreds... of fibry roots. 1882 *The Garden* 14 Jan. 31/1 Insert them... in small pots filled with fibry turf.

Fibster (fīb'stā). [f. **FIB** v.1 + -STER.] One who firs; a fibber, petty liar.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, You silly little fibster. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. xx. You wicked old fibster!

Fibula (fīb'ulā). Pl. **fibulæ**, -as. [a. L. *fibula*, f. *figere* to fix, or the synonymous *fixare* (festus).] 1. *Antiq.* A clasp, buckle, or brooch.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 346 Rings, Fibulæ and abundance of other implements. 1736 POPE *Lett. to Cromwell* 30 Dec. 1710, His robe might be subducted with a Fibula. 1831 WORDSW. *Highland Broach*, The Fibula, whose shape... Still in the Highland Broach is seen. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. vii. 226 A small fibula of bone. 1869 T. NICHOLS *Handy Bk. Brit. Mus.* 349 There is also a large collection of fibulas or garment-fastenings.

2. *Anat.* The long or splint bone on the outer side of the leg (app. from its resemblance to the tongue of a clasp, of which the tibia forms the other part).

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 287 The sharpest Angle of the Fibula is anterior. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 377 It arises... from the fore part of the inner surface of the fibula. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 183 The femur does not articulate with the fibula.

Fibular (fīb'ulār), a. [f. **FIBULA** + -AR. Cf. F. *fibulaire*.] + a. Resembling the fibula: see **FIBULA** 2 (obs.-). b. Of or pertaining to the fibula.

1729 SCHEUCHZER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 98 The Bark... is not so easily roll'd up into a fibular Form. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 731 Anterior Fibular Artery. It... perforates the inferior extremity of the interosseous ligament. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 64 A fibular ridge projects slightly from the... tibia.

Fibulate (fīb'ulēt), v. [f. L. *fibulāt*, ppl. stem of *fibulāre* to clasp, f. *fibula*: see **FIBULA**.] + a. *intr.* (nounce-use) To perform the action of buttoning and unbuttoning; to fiddle with one's buttons (obs.-). + b. *trans.* (see quot. 1656-81). c. To put a button on (a foil). Hence **Fibulated** ppl. a. **Fibulation** (see quot.).

1640 BROME *Antipodes* II. II. Your fingers fibulating on your breast. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fibulate*, to joyn, or fasten together. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Fibulation*, a buttoning, or joyning together. 1832-4 DE QUINCY *Caesars* Wks. 1862 IX. 138 Perhaps buttoned, fibulated as in the case of our own folds.

+ **Fibulous** (fīb'ulūs), a. In 7 *fibulus*. [f. **FIBULA** + -OUS.] Resembling a fibula.

1662 J. BARCLAY *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 129 A tongue... with a small fibulus button at the end of it.

-**fic**, suffix, repr. L. *-ficus* 'making, -doing' (f. weakened root of *facere* to make, do), forming adjs. (1) from sbs., with the sense 'making, causing, producing', as in *honorificus*, *pacificus*, or 'performing', as *sacrificus*; (2) from adjs., with the sense 'performing actions of a certain kind', as *magnificus*, also (in late and med.L.) with the sense 'bringing into a specified state', as *beatificus*; (3) from vbs., with the sense 'causing to', as *horrificus*, *terrificus*; (4) from advbs., only in *beneficus*, *maleficus*, adjs. of agency to the phrases *bene*, *male* *facere* to do good, do ill (to). Except in the two last-mentioned words, and in *veneficus* (contr. for **venēficus*), the suffix *-ficus* is always preceded by -i-, which is either the stem-vowel or a substitute for it, or a connecting-vowel appended to a consonant-stem. Most of the L. adjs. in -(i)*ficus* appear in Fr., the termination being adapted as -(i)*fique*; and in It., Sp., Pg., the form being *-fico*. In Eng. the suffix prob. first occurred in adoptions from Fr., like *magnifico*, and was often spelt -(i)*fique* down to the 17th c. In mediæval and mod.L. new formations with -(i)*ficus* were very common, and many of them have passed, in adapted forms, into the Rom. langs. and Eng., as *prolific*, *scientific*. In scientific nomenclature new words are still sometimes formed by the addition of the representative of -(i)*ficus* to L. stems; such words, if accepted at all, are usually of international currency, and it is often uncertain in which lang. they were first used; Eng. examples are *acidific*, *chylific*, *feticific*, *moribific*.

Several L. adjs. in *-ficus* form their comparatives and superlatives, and their nouns of quality, from a stem in *-ficent*. In Eng. (but not in Romanic) the adapted forms of these words end in *-ficent*, as *beneficent*, *magnificent*, *maleficent*, *munificent*.

Ficary (fīkārī). *rare*. [ad. mod.L. *ficāria* in *Ranunculus Ficaria* the lesser Celandine.]

1848 MARY HOWITT in *Tyas Field Flowers* I. 26 Our garden fence... With ficaries like a golden rain Shower'd on the earth below.

-**fication** (fīkē'fōn), suffix, repr. L. *-ficātion-em*, the regular formative of nouns of action (see -ATION) from vbs. in *-ficāre*: see -FY. Many words of this formation (chiefly post-classical) were adopted in Fr. with their related vbs., the sbs. in learned form with the suffix *-fication*, and the vbs. in semi-popular form with the suffix *-fier*; on the analogy of these many new formations with these suffixes arose in Fr. From the 14th c. F. vbs. in *-fier*

with their corresponding agent-nouns in *-fication* have been freely introduced into Eng., as *purify*, *purification*, *sanctify*, *sanctification*; and hence the suffix *-fication* has become the recognized means of forming nouns of action corresponding to vbs. in *-fy*, except such as represent L. vbs. in *-facere* (see *-FACTION*). In general, however, such nouns of action are (unless as mere nonce-wds.) formed only on assumable mod.L. types; but *beatification* has been in use since 17th c., and words like *Frenchification*, *transmogrification*, *negligation* may occasionally be met with. In scientific language the suffix forms many sbs. (some of which have no corresponding vb.); examples are *aceticification*, *acidification*, *chylification*, *dentification*, *ossification*, etc.

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) 1. 85 Excuse the damned city-countryfication of that [cottage].

† **Ficche**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 4-5 *fitch(en)*, (*fichyn*, *fichch*, *fichene*, *fychche*), *ficche*, *fich*, (*fyehch*), 4-6 *fych(e)*. [a. OF. *fichier* (mod.F. *ficher*) = Pr. *ficar*, Sp. *hincar*, *fincar*, *fear*, Pg. *fincar*, *ficar*, It. *ficcare*: referred by Diez to a popular L. **figicare*, extension of L. *figere* to Fix.]

1. *trans.* To fix, fasten, make firm, establish; both in a material and an immaterial sense.

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 658 Alle þese fyche sybez... were... fyched upon fyue poyntes. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 45 Hauwe certeynly to fychyn þi house of a myrie site in a lowe stoon. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* iv. 3 In the place of tentis, where þe this nyxt fychen tentis. 1412-13 HOCCELEVE *Counsel to Hen. V.* 9 God dreede and fychie in him your trust. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* *Troy* v. xxxvi. To fychie fynally the date. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 94 Whan she hadde put all these thinges in a balance and fyched in her engyn she began to recomforte meden. [1530 PALSGR. 549/1. 1 *Fyche* (Lydg.) I stedye or make ferme or steadfast, *Ye fische*. This terme is nat yet [i.e. no longer] admytted.]

b. To stud, furnish with something infixed. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Catharina* 852 Foure quehills... Of þe quhikills þe felyis all With scharpe houkis ficht þe sall. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr.* *Sauile* vi. 49. (1483) 52 The compas of this whele was fichted full of hokes.

2. To pierce, penetrate; *lit.* and *fig.* 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxiv. 16 Thei ben scatterid and not fischid with sorowe. 1410 *Morie Arth.* 2098 Thay fitt fülle freschly þe frekez, fischene with fetheris thurgh þe fyne maylez. 1410 *Arthur* 462 Quarles, arwes, þey fly smerte; þe fyched Men þruz hede & herte.

Hence *Fioching* *vbl. sh.*, in quot. *concr.* the place where anything is fixed, the 'print'.

1382 WYCLIF *Joh.* xx. 25. I schal se in his hondis the fisching of naylis.

Ficelle (*fisel*). [a. F. *ficelle* pack-thread.] Only in comb., as *ficelle colour*, the colour of pack-thread; *ficelle-lace*, string-coloured lace.

1882 *Queen* 22 July 94/1. No dress looked prettier than a thin canvas of dark ficelle colour. 1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 A white muslin trimmed with wide flouncings of ficelle lace.

Ficesyn, obs. form of **PHYSICIAN**.

Fich, obs. form of **VECH**.

Fich, Fich-: see **FITCH, FITCH**.

Fichant (*fjánt*). [a. F. *fichant*, pr. pp. of *ficher* to fix: see **FICCHE** v.] (See quot.)

1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 30 The Fichant or fixed line must not exceed a Musquet-shot. 1796 PEARLERS (ed. Kersey), *Line of Defence Fichant or Fixed*. *Ibid.*, *Flank Fichant* is that from which a Piece of Ordnance playing, fixes its Bullets in a direct Line in the Face of the opposite Bastion. 1867 SAWYER *Sailor's Word-book*, *Fichant*, in fortification, said of flanking fire which impinges on the face it defends.

Fiche, obs. form of **FISH, FITCH**.

Fichtelite (*fihtelit*). *Min.* [Named by Broemeis in 1841 after the *Fichtel* Mts., Bavaria, where it is found: see *-ITE*.] A mineral resin occurring in white crystalline scales on fossil pine wood.

1844 DANA *Min.* 514 The Fichtelite of Broemeis... is a similar substance.

Fichu (*fifit*, *fi-fiu*). [a. F. *fichu*, app. a subst. use of *fichu* adj. in the sense 'carelessly thrown on'.] A triangular piece of some light fabric, worn by ladies, now as a covering for the neck, throat, and shoulders, formerly also for the head.

1803 *Morning Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Frills* (1804) VII. 17 Must there be a particular act, regulating every piece of dress?... we should read... of the Fichu Bill being committed, the Landau Bill being reported [etc.]. 1824 *Ladies Monthly Museum* July XXX. 54 Bonnets of white sarsnet are tied down with a *fichu*. 1825 *Ibid.* June XXI. 347 The mantelcap... is of white gauze, the front ornamented with *fichu* points. 1826 *Ibid.* Mar. XXII. 171 A small *fichu* is thrown carelessly over the neck. 1832 *Mrs. F. Throlope Dom. Man.* Amer. xvii. (1834) 146 A scarlet *fichu* relieved the sombre colour of her dress. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* II. She wore a *fichu* of fine lace.

Ficiform (*fifisim*), *a.* [f. L. *fici-*, combining form of *ficus* fig + *-FORMIS*.] Fig-shaped.

1824 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ficinite (*fifinait*). *Min.* [Named by Bernhardt in 1827 after Prof. *Ficinus*: see *-ITE*.] A hydrous sulph-phosphate of iron and manganese. 1852 SIEFARTH *Min.* 404 *Ficinite*, Bernhardt. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 585 *Ficinite*.

† **Ficker**, jocular perversion of **VICAR**.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Title-p., Compiled for the behoofe and overthrow of the vntpreching Parsons, Fyckers, and Currats. *Ibid.* (1843) 53 Fickers, parsens and currats.

Fickle (*fi-k'l*), *a.* Forms: 1 *ficol*, 3-4 *fik*, 4 *fick*, 4-6 *fyck*, 5-6 *fek*, *fykel(e)*, *-ell(e)*, *-il(l)*, *-kil(l)*, *-le*, *-ul*, *-yl(l)*, 3 *south*, *vikel*, 7 *ficle*, 6-*fickle*. [OE. *ficol*, f. **fic-ian* to deceive (cf. *besician* in same sense), cognate with *gesc* deceit, *fiene* deceitful: see **FAKEN** a.]

† 1. False, deceitful, treacherous. Obs.

a 1000 *Gloss.* on Prov. xiv. 25 (Cott. Vesp. D. 6) *Versipellis*, *ficol* vel pretti. a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 268 *Fikele & swikele* reades. a 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* R. 185 Cunfort on corbe þet is fikel and fals. c1300 *Hawelok* 2799 We haue misdo mikel, þat we ayeen you haue þe fikel. c1325 *Scot* Yesterday 30 in E. E. P. (1862) 134 Þis corpeili ious, þis worldly blis is but a fykel fantasy. c1400 *Scot* Roland 147 'Al fials man' quod the kinge 'Fekill is thy thought.' c1425 *Seven Sag.* 983 (P.) With fykyll wordis and with fals. c1450 *Londelich Graill* xlvi. 40 Kyng Crwdelek was so fekel and felle. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bh. M. Anecr.* (1546) X viij. Otherwise theyr conuersacion shulde be fekyll to the people. *absol.* c1440 *Bene Flor.* 2184 Thes four fekyll That harmed feyre Florence.

b. Of places: Treacherous, dangerous. Now *Sc.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxix. (1495) 938 Actus is a place there beystys þen othe drynen and is slypper and fykyll. 1883 *Mrs. Oliphant* *Ladies Linlores* II. xvi. 41 It's a fickle corner in the dark... A wrong step... and there would be no help.

2. Changeable, changeful, inconstant, uncertain, unreliable:

a. of persons, their attributes, feelings, etc.; also often, with personification, of Fortune, Chance, etc.

a 1275 *Prov.* *Elfred* 355 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 125 For moni mon hauit fikil mod. 1550 *Bale Apol.* Pref. 12 b. I maruile What hath moued the fickle heades of our doctours. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. 60 O Fortune, Fortune, all men call thee fickle. 1630 *Prvnt Anti-Armin.* 114 It makes the fickle wauering, vncconstant will of man, the very basis. 1663 *Cowley Agric. Wks.* 1710 II. 708 An impudent, fickle, and painted Harlot. 1667 *Milton P. L.* II. 233 When everlasting Fate shall yield To fickle Chance. 1783 *Watson Philist* III (1793) II. vi. 164 Though sovereign princes... be naturally capricious and fickle in their attachments. 1814 *Scott* *Ld. of Isles* vi. 17 Versed in the fickle heart of man. 1861 *Holland Less. Life* III. 44 Friends may prove false, and fortune fickle. 1870 *Bryant* *Iliad* I. III. 85 The younger men are of a fickle mood.

b. of things, natural agents, etc.

c1450 *Henryson* *Compl. Creseide* 550, 1. clame upon the hekill queheil sa hie. 1513 *Douglas* *Æneid* xii. l. 106 Persaue of weir the fykyll war onstabil! 1563 B. Goog *Eglog.* etc. (Arb.) 84 The surest Staffe, in fyckle Dayes. c1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* cxxvi. O Thou my lovely Boy who in thy power, Doest should times fickle glasse. 1612 *Davies Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 15 The popes donation and the Irish submissions were but weak and fickle assurances. 1774 *Beattie* *Minstr.* II. iv. Fancy now no more Wontons on fickle pinion through the skies. 1828 *Scott* *Rob Roy* i. He who embarks on that fickle sea, requires to possess the skill of the pilot. 1835 *Ure* *Philos. Manuf.* 398 The fickle health of childhood. a 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) I. 234 Through shine and shower My fickle shallop dances. 1861 *Holland Less. Life* I. 12 The weather being very fickle.

3. As *adv.* only in combination with ppl. adjs.

1611 *Sylvester* *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 1199 Our glory stands so fickle-founded thus. 1596 *Fitz-Greyff* *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 54 Fortune... stoode not on her fickle-rolling wheele.

4. Comb., as *fickle-fancied*, *-headed*, *-minded* (whence *fickle-mindedly* *adv.*) adjs.; *ficklewise* *adv.*; also *fickle-tongue* *a.*, given to falsehood; † *fickle-hammed* *a.*, ? weak in the hams.

a 1670 *Hacket* *Appl. Williams* I. (1692) 41 Thes 'fickle-fancy'd men. 1875 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 993/4 A Red Roan Nag about six, and *fickle hammed. 1877 *Harrison* *England* II. vii. (1877) 1. 168 The 'fickle headed tailors. 1661 *Hickeringill* *Jamaica* 97 Thes fickle-headed Soldiers. a 1600 *Hooker* *Ecl. Pol.* vi. (1617) 280 Speaking of *fickle-minded men. 1875 *Hovells* *Foregone* *Concl.* III. 68 I've behaved rather *fickle-mindedly. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl.* C. III. 6 Bopz fals and faul and *fykel-tonge lyere. 1877 *Laurel* *Poems*, *Bee* 9 And flew Most *ficklewise about.

† **Fickle**, *v.* 1. Obs. Forms: 3 *fikelo*, 4 *fyckel*, *fykel*, 6 *fykkel*; also 3 *vikel* i. [frequentative of **FIKE** v.; cf. Ger. dial. *ficheln* (Grimm) in same sense.] *intr.* To flatter. Also to *fickle* with.

a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 84 Þe vikelare... put him preon in eien, þæt he mid vikelde. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 845 Þis was þo þe gode doster þat nolde vikeln nost. Oþe þing þat is iikelde to worse ende is brost. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxvii. (1495) 787 A lounde oþe fycklyth and fawnyth wyth his taylor on men. 1537 *St. Papers* *Hen. VIII.* II. 480 They goo aboute to fykkel with Iryshe men.

Hence **Fickling** *vbl. sh.* flattery; **Fickling** *ppl. a.* Also **Fickler**, a flatterer.

a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 86 Uikelares beoð þreo kunnes. *Ibid.* 224 Attrit speche is... bacþunge, & fiklung. *Ibid.* 224 To wenen þet hit were uikelunge þifheo speke uere. *Ibid.* 257 Leouere me beoð hire wunden þen uikelinde [i.e. fiklingde] coxer. a 1240 *Saules* *Ward* in *Cott. Hom.* 253 Of þeo fikelinde world. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 30 Heo no koupe of no fikelyng, and ne onswerde not so.

Fickle (*fi-k'l*), *v.* 2. *dial.* [Cf. **FICKLE** a. 1. b.]

trans. a. To puzzle. b. (see quot. 1736.) 1567 (implied in **FICKLE-FOUR**). 1736 *Peck* *Knickerbocker*, *Fickle*, to fickle a person in the head with this or that, to put it into his head; in a badish sense. 1816 *Scott* *Antiq.* xxxix. 'She may come to fickle us.' 1859 *Smiles* *Self-Help* 49 Then other questions were put to 'fickle' him.

† **Fickledom**. Obs. rare -1. [f. **FICKLE** a. + *-DOM*.] The realm of fickleness.

a 1754 *Richardson* *Corresp.* (1804) III. 315 Who would wish for so transient a dominion in the land of fickledom!

† **Fickle-force**. nonce-wd. [f. **FICKLE** a. + *-FORCE* (sense 1) + *FORCE*.] (See quot.)

1567 *Maple Gr. Forest* 1 Adamant... yeeldeth or giueth place to nothing, wherefore the Greekes call it Fickle-force.

Fickleness (*fi-k'lnes*). [f. **FICKLE** a. + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being fickle.

† 1. Falseness, deceit, treachery. Obs. rare.

c1397 *Chaucer* *Lack Steef*, 20 From Right to wronge from trowht to fekylnesse.

2. Changeableness, inconstancy, variableness.

1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 43 This journeyng from place to place was not the disease of fickleness or of vnstableness. 1665 *Boyle* *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 291 The Mutability and Fickleness of Prosperity. 1716 *Anon* *Frederick* No. 25 p. 1 There are some who ascribe this to the fickleness of our climate. 1828 *Scott* *P. M. Perth* xxv. It could not be levity or fickleness of character which induced his spruik to act with so much apparent inconsistency. 1875 *Spurgeon* *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 2 All things sawe of the changes of the moon and the fickleness of the sea.

Ficklety (*fi-k'lti*). rare -1. = prec. 2.

1888 G. ALLEN *Devil's Die* II. xxv. 122 They hate the imputation of ficklety or falseness.

Fickly (*fi-k'li*), *adv.* Now rare. Also 7 *fickley*.

[f. as prec. + *-(l)y* 2.] In a fickle manner, variably, inconstantly, & deceitfully.

a 1300 *E. Psalter* v. 11 With þar tungen fikeli þai dide.

c1425 *WYNTOUN* *Cron.* viii. xxxiii. 134 Bot Fortowe, þowcht scho fald fekkily Will noucht at anis Myschellis fall. 1660 *Howell* *Lexicon*, *Fickley*, *inconstantly*. 1666 *Peiris* *Diary* 30 Mar. Having given her mistress warning ficklely. 1721 *SOUTHERN* *Spartan* *Daniel* I. A present powr, that's ficklely held By the frail tenure of the people's will.

|| **Fico** (*fi-ko*). [It. *fico* = L. *ficus* Fig sb.] For sense 3 see under **FIC** sb.]

† 1. = **FIC** sb. 1. 4. Obs.

a 1577 *GASCOIGNE* *Herbes* *Wks.* (1587) 153 To suppe sometimes with a Magnifico, And have a Fico foysted in thy dish. 1630 *Johnson's* *Kingd. & Commonw.* 30 To reward most of his great Captaines with a Spanish fico. *Ibid.* 57 A poisonous trick of an Italian fico.

2. = **FIC** sb. 1. 4. Obs. exc. arch.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 68 Ile... cry, a Fico for the Crittike spleene. 1666 *MARSTON* *Fawn* I. ii. Bivb, For wealth he is of my addiction and bid's a fico for the phrase. [After *Shaks. Merry IV* I. iii. 33.] 1886 *BYNNER* *A. Surriest* xxix. 343. I wouldn't give a fico for all you ever recove from there.

† 3. = **FIC** sb. 2. To give the fico. Obs.

1596 *Lodge* *Wits* *Misery* 23 Giuing me the Fico with his thombe in his mouth. 1602 *CAREW* *Cornwall* I. 22 b. Hauing ouce recovered his fortress, he then giues the Fico, to all that his aduersaries can... attempt against him.

Ficoid (*fi-oid*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *ficoidea*, f. L. *ficus* fig; see *-OID*.]

A. adj. a. = **FICOIDAL** a. 1. b. Resembling a fig; fig-like.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ficoid*, belonging to, resembling, or having an arrangement of parts as in the Genus *Ficus*. Also, resembling a fig; fig-like.

B. sb. A plant of the N. O. *Mesembriaceae*.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 362 In a warm day give a little Water to your most succulent Ficoids. 1846 *LINDLEY* *Veg. Kingd.* 525 The seed-vessels of the Ficoids exhibit remarkable phenomena.

Ficoidal (*fi-oidāl*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] *A. adj.*

1. Related to or resembling the genus *Ficus*.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the Natural Order *Ficoideae* or *Mesembriaceae*. *Ficoidal* alliance, a name given by Lindley to a group containing the *Mesembriaceae* and three other orders.

1846 *LINDLEY* *Veg. Kingd.* 523 The Ficoidal Alliance.

Ibid. 525 Ficoidal Exogens.

B. sb. A plant belonging to the *Ficoidal* Alliance.

1846 *LINDLEY* *Veg. Kingd.* 525 They are to Ficoidals... the princes of their race.

|| **Ficoides** (*fi-oidēs*). [mod.L. *ficoidea*: see **FICOID**.] A botanical name, applied to various plants; in quots. the Ice-plant (*Mesembrianthemum crystallinum*).

1753 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Ficoides*. 1784 *COWPER* *Talk* III. 579 The spangled head, Ficoides, glitters bright the winter long. 1811 *Mrs. M. STARK* *Beauties of C. M. Maggi* 48 Nymph on whose breast the gem'd Ficoides beams.

Ficous (*fi-kəs*), *a.* [f. L. *ficus* fig + *-OUS*.]

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ficous*, like a fig or like the disease *Ficus*.

† **Fict**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [ad. L. *fictus*, pa. pp. of *fingere* to fashion, **FEIGN**.] *A. adj.*

1. = **FEIGNED** 2. In quot. *absol.* or quasi-*adv.*

1677 T. HARVEY tr. *J. Owen's* *Epigr.* I. xxii. Poets of things past write false and fict.

2. *Mus.* = **FEIGNED** 5. a. Only in *Fict* *voice* (1-*vox ficta*), a note altered by an accidental flat according to the rules of *Musica ficta*, i.e. music in which the accidentals were supplied, instead of being left to the singer's discretion. See *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 413/1.

1609 *DOULAND* *Ornith. Mitrol.* 87 The placing of *Restis* in a Counterpoint is... tolerated... To auoid *Fict* *Voices*, and the forbidden Intervals.

B. sb. A note occurring in certain Hexachords when altered as above. Also *Scale of ficts*.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 25 The Scale of ficts or Symenon and how the Mutations are made.

† **Fict.** *v. Mus. Obs.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To undergo the alterations required by the rules of *Musica ficta*: see *prec.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 25 Musick may Fict in any Voyce and Key, for Consonance sake.

† **Fictation.** *Obs.* [f. *L. fict.* (rare), ppl. stem of *fingere* to fix + *-ATION*. Cf. med. *L. fictation-em.*] = *FIXATION* (of a volatile substance).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 271.

† **Fictilage.** *Obs.* [f. next + *-AGE*.] (See *quots.*)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vii. 14 Fictilage is the forming and transforming of y^e Matter in form or substance: as in making of Tile . . . Brick, Pots . . . Glasse, etc. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 333/2 Fictilage is an ordering of Claye Ground for what use we would have it.

Fictile (fikt'il), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. fictil-em*, f. *fingere* to fashion: see *-ILE*.] **A. adj.**

1. Capable of being moulded, suitable for making pottery. Now rare.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 8 The several Fictile clays. fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* (1872) I. i. ii. 6 OURS is a most fictile world; and man is the most fingent plastic of creatures.

2. Moulded into form by art; made of earth, clay, etc. by a potter.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 84r Fictile Earth is more fragile than crude Earth and dry wood than green. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. 92, I was but fool'd To worship in his room a fictile deity. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* i. 5 And why may not the *Tori*, Brawn, or Collops of fat be express'd by these raised Figures, and they *Torose* plump, and . . . *en bon point*, as well as Fusil and Fictile ones? 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) i. 96 The Etruscans, who were famous potters, used to make fictile coffins. 1855 MUSGRAVE *Ramble Normandy* 282 Curiousities . . . fictile and fossil.

3. Of or pertaining to the manufacture of earthenware, etc.; having to do with pottery. Also (rarely) Skilled in or devoted to fictile art.

1654 THOREAU *Walden* (1863) 281, I was pleased to find that so fictile an art was ever practised in my neighbourhood. 1864 C. P. SMYTH *Inher. in Gl. Pyramid* i. i. (1880) 5 That too graphic religion which the fictile nation on the Nile ever delighted in. 1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 46 And Fictile Craft grew with his [man's] knowledge.

B. sb. A fictile vessel.

1850 in *WEALE Dict. Terms.* 1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 45 These Fictiles tell the story of his first Art-instincts.

Hence **Fictileness**, the quality or fact of being fictile.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. **Fictility** (fikt'liti), [f. prec. + *-ITY*.] The quality or condition of being fictile. In *quot. concr.* An article of fictile ware.

1892 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 271/2 The array of ancient 'fictilities' was unhappily diminished by an accident.

Fiction (fikt'ſən). **Forms:** 4 *flection*, (5-6 *fyeccion*, -*cyon*, -*tion(e)*), 7 *fixion*, 5- *flection*. [*a. Fr. fiction* (= *Pr. fiction*, *ficcio*, *Sp. ficción*), ad. *L. fiction-em*, n. of action f. *fingere* to fashion or form: see *FEIGN*.]

† 1. The action of fashioning or imitating. *Obs.* 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 415 In some parts of Germany . . . it [the shrew] is called . . . Zissmuss, from the fiction of his voice. 1712 SHAFESB. *Charac.* vi. v. (1737) III. 381 The . . . Art of Painting . . . surpassing by so many Degrees . . . all other Human Fiction, or imitative Art.

† 2. Arbitrary invention. *Obs.*

a 1629 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes Wks.* (1629) 422 The King having made positive lawes . . . disdaines that a Groome should . . . annull those to . . . advance other of his own fiction. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* v. 277 We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right . . . to force a currency of their own fiction in the place of that which is real.

† 3. *concr.* That which is fashioned or framed; a device, a fabric. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 The other syttes drawing Mathematical fictions. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* iii. v. (1660) 123 Thunder and Lightning . . . they have in . . . their imaginary fiction conjoynd. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 416 Renounce the odours of the open field For the unscented fictions of the loom.

† 4. Feigning, counterfeiting; deceit, dissimulation, pretence. *Obs.*

1483 CANTON *Cato* A iv b. He that sheweth him a frende by fiction and layning for to dysceyne him. 1508 *Orn. Crayster Men* (W. de W. 1506) iii. 38 Without bayning fyeccion in his worde. 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1021, I say without fiction. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 7 (1873) 56 A man of the purest goodness, without all fiction or affectation. 1609 BIRLE (Douay) *Wisd.* vii. 13 Which I lerned without fiction.

5. The action of 'feigning' or inventing imaginary incidents, existences, states of things, etc., whether for the purpose of deception or otherwise.

(The reproachful sense [= 'fabrication'] is merely contextual.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 8. 21 Hee that will easily beleewe . . . will as easily augment rumors . . . so great an afflictive hath fiction and beleefe. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 151 To be pleased in the fiction of that, which would please a man if it were real, is a Passion . . . adherent to the Nature . . . of man. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* i. (1737) 14 Truth is the most powerful thing in the World, since even fiction itself must be governed by it. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* u. i. 39 The extreme Mischief which Fiction and Fraud occasion in the World. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII.

99 The scene may appear to us so memorable, as to have afforded temptation for fiction.

6. That which, or something that, is imaginatively invented; feigned existence, event, or state of things; invention as opposed to fact.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. i.* (1495) 3 They wisely . . . vse poetes in their fictions. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* Proem v. Whose [i.e. Lydgate's] fatal fictions are yet permanent. Grounded on reason. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. Prose Add. (1612) 332 The waues solicited (a Poetical fiction) by the wife of Iupiter. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuet. N. iii.* iv. 141 If this were plaide vpon a stage now, I could condemne it as an improbable fiction. 1612 T. WILSON *Chr. Diet.* 375 The popish Priest-hood is an imaginary and blasphemous fiction. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 251 Fiction is always more feeble than truth. 1847 EMERSON *Kepr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) i. 362 Few real men have left such distinct characters as these fictions. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. viii. iii. 336 Unit fact . . . has become clearly distinguished from fiction. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Symp.* 34 The fictions of the Virgilian age establish no presumption adverse to it.

7. A statement or narrative proceeding from mere invention; such statements collectively.

1611 BIRLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 What a fiction or fable was deused. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 601/r Let us cast away all fiction. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. 317 Though this was all a Fiction of his own, yet it had its desir'd Effect. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* xxxvi. 326 Such an anecdote may be rejected as an improbable fiction. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 581 The messengers . . . might . . . have related mere fictions without incurring the penalties of perjury. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* i. 17 He had been playing off a fiction upon me.

8. The species of literature which is concerned with the narration of imaginary events and the portraiture of imaginary characters; fictitious composition. Now usually, prose novels and stories collectively; the composition of works of this class.

1599 R. LINCHE (*title*), The Fountaine of Ancient Fiction 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 428 Dramatic fiction copies real life. 1829 LYTON *Devereux* iv. 15, Old people like history better than fiction. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nte.* i. 65 The Arabs . . . enjoy a remarkable advantage over us in the composition of works of fiction. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 10 The existing school of French fiction.

9. A work of fiction; a novel or tale. Now chiefly in depreciatory use; cf. 3 b.

1875 MANNING *Mission H.* *Ghost* ix. 258 They read nothing but fictions and levities.

10. A supposition known to be at variance with fact, but conventionally accepted for some reason of practical convenience, conformity with traditional usage, decorum, or the like.

a. in *Lav.*

Chiefly applied to those feigned statements of fact which the practice of the courts authorized to be alleged by a plaintiff in order to bring his case within the scope of the law or the jurisdiction of the court, and which the defendant was not allowed to disprove. Fictions of this kind are now almost obsolete in England, the objects which they were designed to serve having been for the most part attained by the amendment of the law.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 165 It were against all right . . . that he should be indged the father of that child, by fiction of law. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 273 That ancestor, from whom it is supposed by fiction of law to have originally descended. 1775 L. MANSFIELD in *Moslyn v. Fabrigas, Smith's Leading Cases* (ed. 9) i. 652 It is a certain rule, that a fiction of law shall never be contradicted so as to defeat the end for which it was invented, but for every other purpose it may be contradicted. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 26 It became a fundamental maxim, or rather fiction of our law that all real property was originally granted by the king. 1861 MAINE *Adv. Law* ii. (1876) 26, I employ the expression 'Legal Fiction' to signify any assumption which conceals, or affects to conceal, the fact that a rule of law has undergone alteration. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 17 The same spirit of legal fiction . . . shows itself . . . in the way in which the facts of the great confiscation are dealt with.

b. *gen.* (chiefly *transf.*)

1828 L. D. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 11 To reduce debt by borrowing . . . is a manifest fiction in finance. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii. By a like pleasant fiction his single chamber was always mentioned in the plural number. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* i. 2 The elements of algebra . . . are as full of fictions as English law.

6. *Comb.*, as *fiction-mint*, -*monger*, -*writer*.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) viii. 84 note, These fiction-mints. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 43/r The rest are the regular property of the fiction-writer. 1891 J. WYSSOR *Columbus* vi. 112 The credulous fiction-mongers who hang about the skirts of the historic field. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 3/s He is no mere fiction-monger.

Hence **Fiction v. trans.** To feign. *rare* - 0.

Fictioned *ppl. a.*

1820 PRAED *Sirly Hall* 238 His fictioned flame.

Fictional (fikt'ſnəl), *a.* [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fiction.

1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden Berkingholt* 9 Poisoning the springs of fictional literature. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXIII. 754 There is a fearful dearth of invention just now, especially in the fictional department. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 227/r He is . . . the outcome of these fine fictional theories. 1869 ARBER *Introd. Monk of Evesham* 8 The confusion in construction . . . tends to prove the fictional character of the work.

Hence **Fictionally** *adv.*, in a fictional manner; by means of a work of fiction.

1885 HISSY *Tour in Phacton* 34 A somewhat similar old house, in like manner made fictionally historic.

Fictionary (fikt'sənəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ARY*.] Existing only in fiction; imaginary, pretended.

1882 D. C. MURRAY *Valentine Strange* xxxi. Then out came from his fictionary uncle's care Gerard's half sovereign.

Fictionist (fikt'sənist), *c.* [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] A narrator of or writer of fiction; a story-teller, novelist.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* XI. 490 He stands among the foremost of the prose fictionists of the hour. 1836 LYTON *Athena* (1837) II. 402 The stories of the popular and oral fictionist in the bazaars of the Mussulman. 1875 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 309 Some of our fictionists have left this traditional groove.

Fictionize (fikt'sənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] *trans. a.* To turn into fiction. *b.* To give a fictitious form to.

1831 S. R. MATLAND *Erwin* vi. 125 One of the writers who has thought fit to fictionize the truths of revelation. 1864 A. & Q. V. 13 The unicorn, as fictionized in heraldry, is a white horse.

† **Fictious**, *a. Obs.* [as if ad. *L. *fictiōsus*, f. *fictiōnem*: see *FICTIO*.]

1. = **FICTITIOUS**.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orn.* i. My report . . . Was counted fictious. 1688 PRIOR *Exod.* iii. 14, vi. And study'd Lines and fictious Circles draws. 1720 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/2 Thy Fictious Performance would ne're be so dull. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 315 His R— has assumed the fictious name of Morgan. 1804 J. LACKINGTON *Confessions* Pref. 7, I have called my old acquaintances by fictious names. 1817 T. BUSBY *Luciferus* i. 122 The poet's fictious tales. *Ibid.* II. 361 A mighty army fills the plain with fictious war.

2. Addicted to or characterized by fiction.

1641 T. HAYNE *Luther* 13 Go, fictious Greece, go tell Alcides, then, his club is nothing to great Luthers pen. 1660 *tr. Paracelsus Archidoxis* ii. 26 As long as thy Fancy . . . adheres to thy Fictious Books. 1813 G. COLMAN *Br. Grims, Vagaries* *Vind.* xxvii. From fictious verse could stubborn facts ensue.

Fictitious (fikt'fəs), *a.* [f. *L. fictici-us* (f. *fingere* to fashion, *FEIGN*) + *-OUS*: see *-ITIOUS*.]

1. † *a.* Artificial as opposed to natural (*obs.*).

b. Counterfeit, 'imitation', sham; not genuine.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 84 Able to distinguish between natural and fictitious precious Stones. 1665 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 29 Chymists distinguish Vitriol into natural and Fictitious, or made by Art. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xviii. 356 Three vases heap'd with copious fires display O'er all the palace a fictitious day. 1734 *tr. Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xix. 295 By shedding fictitious tears. 1783 WATSON *Philipp* III. i. (1839) 19 The fictitious attack on the fort. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi. The fictitious old woman ushered in Catharine. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 45 Two treaties were drawn up, one on white paper, the other on red, the former real, the latter fictitious.

2. Arbitrarily devised; not founded on rational grounds.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dnbit.* i. ii. 76 Those things which by abuse . . . are passed into a fictitious and usurped authority. 1662 H. STURGE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 4 The . . . unpractised (and in many parts false, and fictitious) Doctrine. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 96 The notion . . . of a moral scheme of government is not fictitious but natural. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 5 Nations, who have no money . . . have been constrained to invent a fictitious measure in order to express values.

3. Of a name: Feigned, assumed or invented, not real. Of a character, etc.: Feigned, deceptively assumed, simulated.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 92 Philip Melancthon thinks, they [Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthazar] were not true, but fictitious Names. 1735 POPE *Let.* 7 Mar. 1731, I may . . . make use of Real Names and not of Fictitious Ones. 1783 WATSON *Philipp* III (1793) I. iv. 406 Men who act a fictitious part. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiii. Her haughtiness . . . was . . . a fictitious character, induced over that which was natural to her. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii. A fictitious name must be bestowed upon the old Cathedral town.

4. Feigned to exist; existing only in imagination; imaginary, unreal.

1621-32 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. ii. 644 St. Christopher, and a company of fictitious Saints. 1634 HAMBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.), Nobler comfort . . . then vice Ere found in her fictitious Paradise. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* iii. ii. He laughs At the fictitious Justice of the Gods. 1827 HARE *Guesces* (1859) 273 The facts in Poetry, being avowedly fictitious, are not false. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 148 The Portuguese would, by fictitious claims, reap all the benefit. 1877 R. GIBSEN *Stock Exch. Secur.* 64 Such fictitious securities . . . as the loans of Honduras.

5. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fiction.

1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 144 Those fictitious stories that so enchant the mind. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi. 358 Marvels which would be intolerable in a fictitious narrative. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1853) 107 Out of the fictitious book I get the expression of the life of the time.

6. Constituted or regarded as such by a (legal or conventional) fiction.

1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 261 Being under a sense of transgression for a wholly fictitious offence. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Custom* iv. 100 The growing popularity of Adoption, as a method of obtaining a fictitious son.

Fictitiously (fikt'fəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a fictitious, imaginary, pretended or counterfeited manner; falsely; by way of pretence or sham.

1616 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xx. 263 These pieces fictitiously set downe, and having no copy in Nature. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 185 Not fictitiously . . . but from a real tenderness of shedding his brother's blood. 1879 *Cassell's*

Techn. Educ. I. 58 If the ceiling is flat all ornament upon it... must not fictitiously represent relief.

Fictitiousness (fikt-i-shə-nēs). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being fictitious. 1660 INGELO *Benet's* & *Ur.* (1682) II. 108 To free it [Truth] from all suspicion of Fictitiousness. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 125 ¶ 13 [comedy's] essence consists... in the fictitiousness of the transaction. 1852 *N. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 42 Notwithstanding the fictitiousness of the point of view.

Fictive (fik-tiv); *a.* [*a.* *F.* *fictif*, -ive, *f.* *L.* type **fictivus*, *f. fingere* to fashion, FEIGN.]

1. In active sense. +*a.* Given to feigning. *Obs.* c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 28 In goddess sighte they ben very fytifis feyners.

b. Adapted to or concerned with the creation of fiction; imaginatively creative.

1865 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 156 The personages whom by his fictive art he had called into being. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 122 Having a... great fictive faculty.

c. Adapted to fashion or form; moulding. *rare.* 1875 L. MORRIS *Food of Song* v. Too formless to inspire The fictive hand.

2. In passive sense. *a.* Originating in fiction, created by the imagination, fictitious. Of a name: Assumed.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 93 Time... to those things whose grounds were verie true, Though naked yet and bare... gave fictive ornament. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 636 It must be some list of a party... or else the names are fictive. 1860 L. LYTTON *Lucile* II. iv. 1. 60 What was there in such fictive words To thrill a whole theatre?

b. Of a counterfeit or fictitious character, not real, feigned, sham.

1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 93 Dabbling in the fount of fictive tears. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 117 The fictive advice of Agamemnon to return home is taken in good earnest.

+**Fictly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* *FICT* *a.* + -LY 2.] Feigningly, insincerely.

1677 T. HARVEY tr. *J. Owen's Epigr.* 1. 77 When in the Temple... you pray, You two, not fictly, Abba, Father, say.

+**Fictor** (fik-tōr, -ōr). *Obs.* [*a.* *L.* *fictor*, agent-n. *f. fingere* to fashion.] One who frames or fashions; *esp.* an artist or modeller in clay, etc.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 139 Not such Beasts as are in Nature, but rather as issue from the Poets or Fictors brains. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 420 The whole of the New Creation... is to be ascribed to Christ... as the Creator, Fictor and Effector thereof. [1824 *ELMES Dict. Fine Arts*, *Fictor*, in ancient art an artist who models or forms statues and reliefs in clay. (Hence in mod. Dicts.)]

+**Fictose**, *a.* *Obs.* -o [*f.* *L.* *fictus*, *pa.* *pple.* of *fingere* to FEIGN + -OSE.] Feigned, counterfeit.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

+**Ficture**, *Obs.* *rare.* [*ad.* *L.* *fictura*, *f. fingere* to FEIGN.] A feigning.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

+**Ficunean**, *a.* *Obs.* -1 [*f.* *L.* *ficulneus* -us.] Of fig-tree wood, i.e. worthless (see *Horace Sat.* i. viii. 1). 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 278 So also are the few Ficunean Arguments and Infrunite Pamphlets of the Nestorian Arianism... wholly outshun and outdone.

Ficus (fik-kūs). *Path.* [*a.* *L.* *ficus* fig, fig-tree.] See *quots.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (MS. A) 287 Ficus is a maner wexynge bat arisip upon a mannes 3erde tofore. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* clxxi. 165 At Goddess ordynance he had that euill called ficus. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ficus*, *Pathol. Surg.*, name given to a fleshy substance or kind of Condyloma resembling a fig.

Fid (fid), *sb.* Chiefly *Naut.* Also 8-9 *fid.* [Of unknown origin; it is doubtful whether all the senses belong to the same word.]

1. A conical pin of hard wood, from 9 to 30 in. long, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 629 Fids or Hammars. c. 1842 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 342 Fids and Marling Spikes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Epissoir*... a... splicing fid. 1779-80 *Cook Voy.* II. 39 Shaped somewhat like a large fid or sugar-loaf.

2. A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the weight of the topmast and also the topgallant mast. 1644 MANWYNG *Seaman's Dict.* s. v., The pin in the heele of the top-mast which beares it upon the chest-trees, is a fid. 1794 *Rigging & Seamen's Ship* 1. 29 Fids are made square. 1824 *Am. Reg.* 271 An improved fid for the upper masts of ships. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. A pling of oakum for the vent of a gun.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 31 Their fids and leads to keepe dry the touch hole. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. ? *transf.* A pling or quid of tobacco.

1793 *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Fid* of Tobacco. 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

5. *dial.* A small but thick piece of anything.

1878 in HOLLOWAY *Provincialisms*. 1851 NEWLAND *The Erie* 71 It [a trout] was already cut into fids of five or six inches in length. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Fid*, *sb.* a piece. *Ex.* 'A fid of cheese'.

6. *dial.* See *quot.* [Perh. a different word; cf. *FAD*, *FAWD*, *FEALD* in same sense.]

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Fid* (Kent), a thatcher's handful of straw.

7. 'A wooden or metal bar or pin, used to support or steady anything' (Webster).

1851 J. S. SPRINGER in *Harper's Mag.* III. 519 After having knock'd out the 'fid', which united the chain that bound the load, the log rolled suddenly upon him. 1857

COLQUHOUN *Oarsman's Guide* 31 A fid is a wedge passed through a hole to secure anything.

8. *attrib.*, as *fid-hammer*, -hole.

1644 MANWYNG *Seaman's Dict.*, *Fid-hammer* is a Fidd made sharpe at one end, to splice a rope, and a Hammer at the other end. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Fid-hammer*, 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 217 A top-mast inverted: the fid-hole to slip the tiller in. 1865 SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* xvi. 315 Thus steel yards have snapped in the truss, topmasts in the fid-hole.

Fid (fid), *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To fix (a topmast, etc.) with a fid.

1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 31 Sept., Rigg'd the maintopmast and fidded it. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 18 Top tackle pendants, and falls... are used for Fidding or housing the mast.

|| **Fidalgo** (fidæ'lgō). Also 8 *phidnlgō*. [*Pg.* *fidalgo* nobleman, contraction for *filho de algo* (*obs.*) son of something. Cf. *HIDALGO*.] A Portuguese noble. Also see *quot.* (1705).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 117 Whether the behaviour of the Fidalgo displeased our Sea men, or that they understood them not... I know not. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xix. 361 The Vice-roys, here called Phidalgos or Governadors, which compose the first State of the Kingdom. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 236 Our young fidalgos resemble this Cavaliero as little as they do the Circassian gentry.

+**Fidder**, *sb.* *Obs.* = *FID* *sb.* 1.

1644 MANWYNG *Seaman's Dict.* s. v. *Fidd*, But when we splice cabells we use fidders of wood. 1678 in PHILLIPS *s. v. Fid*.

+**Fidder**, *v.* *Obs.*

1611 CORN., *Frenouiller*, to fiddler, to rake, to pudder in. *Fidder*, *obs.* *Sc.* var. of *FOTHER* *sb.*

Fiddle (fid'l), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *fid*, *fid*, *fidhel* (e, (4) *fidhel*, *south*, *vipele*), 4-5 *fythel* (e, (5) *fythal*, -il, -ylle), 4-6 *fidel* (e, (5) *fed*, *fidylle*, (6) *fidell*), 5-6 *fydel*, (5) -il, -yll, 6 -delle, -dylle), 6- *fiddle*. [*ME.* *fipele*, *OE.* **fidele* *wk.* fem. (implied in deriv. *fidelere*) = *MDu.* *vedelle* (*Dn.* *vedel*, *veel*), *OHG.* *fidula* (MHG. *videle*, Ger. *fiedel*), *ON.* *fipla* (Da. *fiddel*).

The ultimate origin is obscure. The Teut. word bears a singular resemblance in sound to its med. *L.* synonym *vitula*, *vitula*, whence *OF.* *virole*, *Pr.* *viula*, and (by adoption from these langs.) *It.* *Sp.* *viola*: see *VIOL*. The supposition that the early Rom. *vitula* was adopted independently in more than one Teut. lang. would account adequately for all the Teut. forms; on the other hand, **fipula* may be an OTeut. word of native etymology, though no satisfactory Teut. derivation has been found.]

1. A stringed instrument of music; usually, the violin, but also (with defining word as in *bass fiddle*) applied to other instruments of the viol kind. Now only in familiar or contemptuous use.

c. 1205 *LAUS.* 7002 Of harpe & of salterium of fidele & of corium. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. ix. 102 Wolde neuere be faithful fider his fithel were entempred. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Hovlat* 761 The lit pyge and the lute, the fyddil in fist. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sanc.* xviii. 6 With tymbrels, with myrth, and with fyddels. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* E ij b, I must tunc my fyddele, and fetch some more rozen. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I, 158 Till all you built appear'd Like that, Amphion with his fiddle rear'd. 1740 SOMERLEV *Hobbinol*, 323 Shrill Fiddles squeak Hoarse Bag-pipes roar. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 22 Engaged in London in giving private lessons on the fiddle. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, The dear old country fiddles are playing... dance music.

b. In colloquial phrases: *As fit as a fiddle*: in good 'form' or condition. *To hang up one's fiddle*: to retire from business, give up an undertaking. *To hang up one's fiddle when one comes home*: said of persons who are entertaining abroad but not in their family circle. *To play first (or second) fiddle*: to take a leading (or subordinate) position. *To have one's face made of a fiddle*: to be irresistibly charming. *To have a face as long as a fiddle*: to look dismal.

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* (1780) I. viii. 84 Your honour's face is made of a fiddle; every one that looks on you loves you. 1778 *Learning at Loss* II. 79 Our Friends... returned, with Jack Solecism the first Fiddle as usual. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii. How could I help it? His face was made of a fiddle. 1822 O'MEARA *Napoleon in Exile* I. 227 He was of opinion that Prussia should never play the first fiddle in the affairs of the Continent. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. ix. 140 It was evident that... he had been playing... second fiddle. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *At. Royal* III. xi. 253 'Is Salathiel pretty fresh?' asked the Baron. 'Fit as a fiddle.' 1889 D. HANNAH *Capt. Maury* ix, He did not entirely banish his fiddle up when he came home. 1889 H. O'REILLY *50 Years on Trail* 11, I arrived at my destination feeling as fit as a fiddle.

2. Applied to the player.

a. = **FIDDLER**. The fiddles: the band of fiddlers.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 71 Envy began to dance among the Bishops first, the good Constantine brought them the Fiddles. 1773 BAYPONE *Sicily* i. (1809) 7 Barbella, the sweetest fiddle in Italy, leads our little band.

b. *transf.* One to whose music others dance; hence, a mirth-maker, jester.

1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Madcappe* 64 Wks. (Grosart) 9 He may be but a fool, and she a fiddle. 1693 LOCKE *Thoughts conc. Educ.* § 165, 208 You would not have your Son the Fiddle to every jovial Company. 1728 *Port. Dunc.* i. 224 At once the Bear and Fiddle of the town. 1739 CHUBB *Apol.* (1750) I. 43 His easy humour, whenever he is called to it [company], can still make merry the fiddle of it. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-fend* v, He was... the fiddle of the ship's company.

3. Something resembling a fiddle in shape or appearance: *a.* *Naut.* (See *quot.* 1867); *b.* *Agric.* (See *quot.* 1874); *c.* *Gunmaking*. (See *quot.* 1881).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. 5/2 A heavy sea, which... caused the production of 'fiddles' on the saloon tables at lunch time. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fiddle*, a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fiddle*... a wooden bar about 11 feet long, attached by ropes at its ends to the traces of a horse, and used to drag loose straw or hay on the ground, [etc.]. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 248 The value of a stock is greatly enhanced by a species of cross pattern, or 'fiddle'.

4. In various slang uses: *a.* (See *quot.* 1700).

b. A watchman's rattle. *c.* *Scotch* (+ *Welsh*) *fiddle*, the itch. *d.* *Stock-exchange*: the sixteenth part of a pound. *e.* A sixpence (Farmer).

a. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fiddle*, a Wit to Arrest. 1785 in *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

b. 1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Ton & Jerry* II. ii, *Log*, There's the Charles' fiddles going. *Jerry*, Charles' fiddles-I'm not fly, Doctor. *Log*, Rattles, Jerry, rattles!

c. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Welsh-fiddle*, the itch. 1826 J. RANDOLPH *Lel.* 20 Feb. in *Lift* *J. Quincy* 421, I have not caught the literary Scotch fiddle.

d. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Jpy* II. 138 To do business with me at a fiddle. 1887 ATKIN *House Scraps* 13 Done at a fiddle.

5. Used interjectionally = **FIDDLESTICK**.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. vi, *Fore*, Hussy, you shall have a Rod. *Miss*, A Fiddle of a Rod, I'll have a Husband.

6. The action of fiddling, or fig. of fussy trifling. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 89 The eternal whirl and fiddle of life, so characteristic of our... neighbours across the Channel.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* simple *attrib.*, as *fiddle-lore*, -make. *b.* objective, as *fiddle-fabulant*, -fancier, -holder, -lower, -maker; *fiddle-making* *vbl.* *sb.*; *fiddle-scrapping* *adj.*

1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 271 The noted Tyrolese *fiddle-fabrics. *Ibid.* ix. 269 An ingenious *fiddle-fabricant.

1848 J. BISHOP tr. *Otto's Violin* App. v. (1875) 85 L. Spohr invented what he called a 'fiddle-holder'. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 1/2 Now is the time for all *fiddle-lovers to go and rub up their *fiddle lore. 1864 SANDYS & FOSTER *Hitt. Violin* ix. 125 A large instrument of the 'fiddle make'. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 181 A good *Fiddle-Maker.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 2/1 The great emperor of all fiddle-makers, Antonius Stradivarius. 1884 E. HERON-ALLAN *Violin-making* II. vi. 129 The wood used in *fiddle-making should be thoroughly dry. 1879 BESANT & RICE *Treatise on Trafalgar's Bay* II. (1893) 21 She came to comparing her son—the 'fiddle-scrapping son—with his late father.

8. Special comb.: *fiddle-back*, a back (of a chair) shaped like a fiddle, also *attrib.* in *fiddle-back wood*, a name given to various ornamental woods used for the covers of books; *fiddle-block* *Naut.* (see *quot.* 1858); + *fiddle-brained* *a.*, foolish, frivolous; *fiddle-dock*: (see *quot.* 1823); *fiddle-faced* *a.*, pulling a long face, unhappy looking; *fiddle-fish*, (*a.*) a name given to the Angel-fish or Monk-fish; (*b.*) (see *quot.* 1867); *fiddle-flanked* *a.*, having hollow flanks like a fiddle; *fiddle-grass* (see *quot.*); *fiddle-lipped* *a.*, of a flower, having a lip shaped like a fiddle; *fiddle-pattern*, the pattern of 'fiddle-headed' spoons and forks; *fiddle-patterned* *a.* = **FIDDLE-HEADED** *b.*; *fiddle-shaped* *a.* *Bot.* (see *quot.* 1866; rendering *mod. L. panduriformis*); *fiddlewood*, (*n.*) the *Citharexylon*; (*b.*) (see *quot.* 1878-86).

1890 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 312 A tall, old Chippendale arm-chair, with a quaintly-carved *fiddle-back. 1868 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Fiddle-block, a block with two shaves, one over the other; the lower one smaller than the other. 1881 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 44 The lower end [is] spliced round the fiddle block. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Fiddle dock (Bot.), the *Rumex pulcher* of Linnaeus. c. 1785 *Johns. Thompson's Man* (1829) 17 *Fiddle-faced, wretched-choked. 1885 W. WESTALL *Larry Lochengrin* I. v, White-choked, strait-laced and fiddle-faced. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 268 The Torpedo, or numbing fish, which is in shape very like the 'fiddle-fish'. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 19, 151 The 'fiddle-fish' (shaped like the butt of a fiddle). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fiddle-fish*, a name of the King-crab (*Limulus polyphemus*). c. 1785 *Johns. Thompson's Man* 15 (Foul-brecked, rep-shanked, 'fiddle-flanked'. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-u.*, *Fiddle Grass, *Ephedra virgata*, L. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 4, *Zingiber margarit.*, *fiddle-lipped. 1842 BARNUM *Ingl. Leg. Minat.* *Margale*, I could not see my table-spoons. The little 'fiddle-patterned' ones I use. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XIV. s. v., *Fiddle-choked, contracted in... is oblong, broad at the two extremities and contracted in the middle, like a fiddle or some sort of guitar. 1866 *Treat. Bot.*, *Fiddle-shaped*, obovate, with one or two recesses or indentations on each side. 1713 J. PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 216 Barbadoes *Fiddle-wood, *Citharexylon Americanum*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 205 Black-heart Fiddlewood, 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-u.*, *Fiddle-wood*, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

Fiddle (fid'l), *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To play the fiddle or violin; now only in familiar or contemptuous use. Also *fig.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 231 For I can noither tabre re trompe... ne fythelen at festes, ne harpen. 1530 *Palsgr. Parv.* 159/2 Fydelen, or fyeielyn, *violin*. 1539 *Palsgr.* 549/3 Can you fyddell and playe upon a taboure, to t the Ford Lover's Mel. v. i, What dost think I am, a fiddle Feller shouldst fiddle So much upon my patience I could not fiddle. *Worthies* (1662) 120 This man [John Smith] could not fiddle. I could not tune himself to be pleasant and plausible to all Companies. 1742 *Port. Dunc.* iv. 598 Others... Teach Kings to fiddle, and make Senates dance. 1836 W. LANE *Astoria* I. 216 They feast, they fiddle, they drink, they sing.

b. quasi-trans. with cognate obj. In quot. *fig.* 1377 'LANGU. P. Pl. B. xiii. 447 A lered man, to lere be wote our lorde suffred... And fithel be without flaterynge of gode friday be storye. 1870 *The Universe* 21 May, We had used to say they were ignorant, but now when we see a... monk-taught boy we fiddle another tune.

c. trans. with adverbs (nonce-uses).

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 739/2 All maner of people be he pope or pedeler..monke or myller, frere or fider, or anye of the remenaunt that thys fonde frere fiddleth forth here by letters. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 39 b, Blowne vp honour, honour by antick fawning fided vp. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph*. To Rdr. 163 Let Nero fiddle out Rome's Obsequies. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 403 That impulsive band which proposed to fiddle down the walls of our Social Jericho.

d. techn. (See quot.)

1883 GILL in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 244 s.v. *Micro-meter*. Each movable web must pass the other without coming in contact with it or the fixed wire and without rubbing on any part of the brass-work. Should either fault occur (technically called 'fiddling') it is fatal to accurate measurement.

3. To make aimless or frivolous movements; esp. to play, to toy about, at, on, over, with (a thing, rarely, a person); to act idly or frivolously. Also to fiddle about.

1530 PALSGR. 549/1 Loke you fyddell nat with your handes when your maister speketh to you. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. ii. § 3. 133 Some men you have alwaies fiddling about their garments. 1663 *Perivs Diary* 13 July. The ladies.. talking, and fiddling with their hats and feathers. 1705 W. KING *Art of Love* xlii. 13 Her fingers or her tongue would fiddle. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conivers.* ii. He took a pipe in his hand, and fiddled with it till he broke it. 1747 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 64 Some are perpetually fiddling about their Cloaths. 1761 Mrs. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* (1767) IV. 134. I had pretended to be fiddling at it all the time we were at tea. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi* 13 You'll take Your hand away that's fiddling on my throat. 1883 H. SMART *Hard Lines* I. iii. They've had him fiddling about so long in the school, he's most likely forgot how to gallop. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 40/1 A Ministry fiddling with Franchise Bills.

b. slang. (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 199/1 A lad that had been lucky fiddling (holding horses or picking up money anyhow).

c. trans. To fiddle away, to fritter away.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xiv. (1713) 132 [They] fiddle away their time as idly as that which pill Straws. 1861 BRESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 1018 C. vi. 221 The commonplace way of treating it is that of simply fiddling it away.

4. a. trans. To cheat, swindle. Now only slang. Also with *into*, *out of*. **b. intr.** (see quot. 1850).

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 170 There was one more that fiddled my fine Pedlers. 1703 DE FOE *Villainy of Stockjobbers* Misc. 268 There people can... Fiddle them out of their Money. 1738 CHESTERE *Common Sense* 14 Oct. Somebody else would have been fiddled into it again. 1850 *Lloyd's Weekly* 3 Feb. (Farmer), I understand fiddling—that means, buying a thing for a mere trifle and selling it for double or for more. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 424 The way the globe man does is to go among the old women and fiddle (humb) them. 1861 *Ibid.* III. 130 We are generally fiddled most tremendously.

5. slang. To take liberties with (a woman).

1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* ii. iii. Fiddling ladies, you molecatcher!

Fiddle-bow. The stringed bow with which a fiddle is played; = FIDDLESTICK.

1827 W. HERSE in *Genll. Mag.* Dec. 484 Thine elbow instinctively moving to the fiddle-bow even after sleep had settled upon thy weary eyelids. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 180 Drawing a rosin'd fiddle-bow across it. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 40 The fiddle bow was playing.

Fiddle-case.

1. The case in which a fiddle is kept. Also attrib., fiddle-case boots: boots as big as a fiddle-case.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27 To spend their lives in making fiddle-cases for futulous womens phantasies. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. IV.* xli. Heads.. as empty as a fiddle-case. 1783 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 71 Half a dozen tall footmen each bearing a fiddle case. 1852 R. S. SUTHER *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxvi. 536 Tweed trousers thrust into fiddle-case boots.

2. pl. (See quot.)

1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Fiddle-cases, *Rhinanthus cristae-galli*.

† Fiddlecome, a. Obs. [short for next, used attrib.] Nonsensical, silly, trumpery.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* iv. i. 103 A fiddlecome tale of a draggled-tail girl. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* iv. i. Do you think such a fine proper gentleman.. cares for a fiddlecome tale of a child?

† Fiddle-come-fiddle. Obs. rare. [Altered form of FIDDLE-FADDLE, with *come* for CUM.]

1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman St.* iii. viii. They have their Sympathies and Fiddle-come-fiddles in their Brain.

Fiddlededee (f'id'lid'di). *inf.* and *sb.* [f. FIDDLE *sb.* or *v.*, used in a contemptuous sense with a nonsensical appendage.]

A. int. Nonsense!

a 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell's Life* (1848) Appdx. 837/1 All he [Johnson] said was, 'Fiddle-de-dee, my dear.' 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 182 Fiddle-de-dee then; I'll venter it! 1855 TROLOPE *Belted Est.* xxix. 352 'He is a man very estimable.' 'Fiddle-de-dee. He is an ape,—a monkey.'

B. sb. Nonsense, absurdity.

Mod. That is all fiddle-de-dee.

Fiddle-faddle (f'id'l,fæd'l), *sb.*, *a.* and *int.* [This and the vb. are reduplications of FIDDLE or FADDLE; cf. Ger. *fickfack*, and contemptuous formations like *flim-flam*, *skimble-skamble*, etc.]

A. sb.

1. Trifling talk or action; in *pl.* trivial matters, trifling occupations or objects of attention.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* 103 This more then neding fiddle-faddle smacks somewhat of ambition. 1592 G. HARVEY *Piccole's Super.* Wks. 1884 II. 98 Away with these pautlring fiddle-faddles. 1684 *tr. Agrippa's Van. Arts* xxx. 86 The fiddle-faddles and Trifles of Mathematicians. a 1734 NORTH *Exault.* ii. v. § 141 (1740) 403 Come leave your Fiddlefaddles of Presumptions. 1760 in Macaulay *Ess. Pitt* (1854) 308/2 No more they make a fiddle-faddle About a Hessian horse or saddle. 1847 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 July, The fiddle-faddle of arranging all the things was troublesome. 1849 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 377 Describing species of birds and shells, &c., is all fiddle-faddle. 1851 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* 103 Where you just look on fiddlefaddles while your dinner is behind a screen. 1887 JESSOP *Arctay* iv. 134 Collecting cards.. and all the petty fiddlefaddle that is growing so stale.

2. An idler, trifler; a gossip, chatterbox.

1602 BRETON *Merry Wonders*, Maid Marian in a Morrice-dance, would put her down for a Fiddle-faddle. 1756 Mrs. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Deane*, Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Gosling, and two or three fiddle faddles. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 337 Your true fiddle-faddle Somebody, who would be in high repute among his fellows. 1883 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. A 'fiddle vaddle or viddle vaddler'.

B. adj. Trifling, petty, fussy: said of persons as well as of things.

1617 COLLINS *Dev. Bp.* *Ely* 208 A great deal more of such fiddle-fiddle stuff. 1727 *De Mor Protest. Monast.* 16 In any other fiddle faddle part of Life. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* in Arb. *Garner* (1883) VI. 603 They [livermen] said, 'She was a troublesome fiddle fiddle old woman!' 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 164 So fiddle-faddle and so coquettish. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 69 The fiddle-fiddle etiquette of the Court.

C. int. Nonsense! Bosh!

1671 SHADWELL *Humorists* v. Fiddle fiddle on your Travelling and University. 1705 VANDRUGH *Confut.* II. i. Fiddle, fiddle; han't I wit enough already? 1779 M. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 11 Jan., Dr. Johnson: Phol! fiddle-fiddle; do you suppose your book is so much talked of and not yourself? 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xv. 101 Oh, fiddle-fiddle, my lord!

Fiddle-faddle (f'id'l,fæd'l), *v.* [See the *sb.*] *intr.* To be busy about petty trifles; to fuss, 'mess about'.

1633 FORD *Broken H.* i. iii. Ye may as easily Outrun a cloud driven by the northern blast As fiddle faddle so. 1776 Mrs. DELANY *Let.* Ser. ii. II. 202 Had you been bred up only to fiddle faddle, you would have fiddle faddled all your life. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 226 She has.. fiddle-faddled about the garden, picking off half-a-dozen dead roses.

Hence **Fiddle-faddling** *vb.* *sb.* and *pl.* *a.* Also **Fiddle-faddler**.

1834 T. MEOWIN *Angler Wales* I. Pref. ix, But lest I should chance to be considered here one of the tribe of that fiddle-faddling, dull old prosing pedant. 1846 WORCESTER (citing *Qu. Rev.*), *Fiddle-faddler*, a foolish trifler. 1850 CLOUGH *Poems and Pr. Rem.* (1869) i. 168 Whatsoever your hand findeth to do, do it without fiddle-faddling. 1851 MISS BRADDON *Lady Lisle* (1883) 36, I don't want him to be a fiddle-faddling girl. 1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 11/2 The mistaken notion.. that detail is a substitute for spirit and fiddle-faddling for acting.

Fiddle-head. [f. FIDDLE *sb.* + HEAD.]

1. Naut. The ornamental carving at the bows of a vessel, the termination of which is a scroll turning aft or inward like the head of a violin.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. App. State of Navy, *Neptune*, The fiddle-head.. had.. a bad effect. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* xli, I hope Captain O'Brien will take off her fiddle-head, and get one carved.

2. A local name for a young fern frond.

1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* IX. 563 Young fern fronds—"fiddle-heads", as they are named—are greedily devoured as substitutes for green vegetables.

3. A head as empty as a fiddle.

1887 W. F. ANSTAY in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 262/2 He hasn't two ideas in his great fiddle-head.

Fiddle-headed, a. [f. prec. + -ED².] *a.*

Naut. Having a fiddle-head. *b.* Of a fork, spoon: Having the handle made after the pattern of a fiddle. *c.* Empty-headed. *d.* (see quot. 1883).

1840 HOOD *Kilnmansegg, First Step* iii, In short a kind of fork that is fiddle-headed. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White* viii. 43 A projecting piece of scroll work fashioned after a ship's fiddle-headed beam. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* v. (1855) 104 'You've broke it, you fiddle-headed brute!' 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 66 *Fiddle-headed*, along, gaunt, wolfish head, like what one sees in some Mastiffs.

Fiddlement, noun-*vd.* [f. FIDDLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of fiddling, an instance of this.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 157 An egregious fiddler.. used to attract large crowds in the street beneath listening to his complicated fiddlements.

Fiddler (f'id'lar, f'id'lər). [OE. *fidelere*, f. **fidelan* to fiddle, f. **fidele* FIDDLE *sb.* Cf. ON. *fídlari*.] One who fiddles.

1. One who plays on the fiddle; *esp.* one who does so for hire. *Fiddler's fare*, money, pay, wages: see quot. 1597, 1608, a 1700, 1785.

a 1700 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wulker 311 *Fídlan*, *fídelere*. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6568 There were trumpets and fídelers.

1463 *Manni & Housh. Exp.* 230 Govyn to a fedelere, the sayd day at nyte, iiii. d. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 735/1 He.. fareth as he wer from a frere waxen a fider. 1597 *1st Pt. Returne fr. Parass.* i. i. 380 He.. gave me fider's wages, and distimbe mee. 1608 MARRIAM *Dumb Knight* iii, Let the world know you have had more than fiddlers fare, for you have meat, money, and cloth. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 The gammuth of every municipal fider. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crev.* *Fiddlers-pay*, Thanks and Wine. 1721 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 20 As fiddlers flourish carelessly, before they play a fine air. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Fidler's money*, all six-pences. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salina*, (1824) 350 The fiddler puts the whole assembly in motion. 1886 HALL CAINE *Sou of Hagar* II. xvi, The fiddler's function was at au end for the present.

b. Fiddler's Green (*Naut.*): 'a sailor's elysium, in which wine, women, and song figure prominently' (Farmer).

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 404 My grannan.. used to tell me that animals, when they departed this life, were destined to be fixed in *Fidler's Green*. 1836 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* I. xv. note, It is.. believed that tailors and musicians after death are cantoned in a place called 'Fiddler's Green'. 1837 MARRVAT *Dog-fend ix*, We shape a course for Fiddler's Green. 1883 J. D. J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 441/2 The pitiless narrows which lead to Fiddler's Green, where all good sailors go.

† 2. A trifier. Obs.

1591 R. CECIL in *Unto's Corr.* (Roxb.) 197 This discourse grows by many fiddlers in your cause. 1735 DYCHE & PARSON *Dict.*, *Fidler*.. a trifling, foolish, or impertinent Person.

3. slang. A sixpence.

1885 *Household Words* 20 June 155/2 A more easily explained name [for a sixpence] is a Fiddler.. probably from the old custom of each couple at a dance paying the fiddler sixpence.

4. a. See quot. 1750 and 1887. **b.** A local name for the Sandpiper (*Tringoides hypoleucis*).

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 82 Fiddlers. This fly.. much resembles a cockroach. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 196 *Fidler* (Hebrides). 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Fiddler*, the angel or shark-ray.

c. A small crab of the genus *Gelasimus*. Also *fiddler-crab*.

1734 J. LAWSON *Carolina* 162, Fiddlers are a sort of small Crabs, that lie in holes in the Marshes. 1867 W. B. LORD *Crab. Shrimp, & Lobster Lore* 90 A 'Fidler-Crab' (as it is sometimes called) comes from the rapidity with which it works its elbows. 1883 S. L. CLEMENS ('Mark Twain') *Life on Mississippi* xlviii. 426 The drainage-ditches were everywhere alive with little crabs—"fiddlers".

5. attrib. and Comb., as *fiddler lad*; *fiddler-like* adj. and adv.

1842 SCOTT *Redgumtlet* Let. xii, 'Deil's in the fiddler lad' was muttered from more quarters than one. 1628 VENER *Baths of Balne* (1650) 359 It is Fidler-like. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 128 He was dismissed Fidler-like, with meat, drink, and money.

† Fiddlery. Obs. In 6 fiddlery. [f. prec. + -ry³.]

The art or craft of a fiddler.

1888 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* i. vi. 36 As though Humphrey Crowther were a whole integrall thing made and consisting of these two partes, goodness and fidlery.

Fiddlestick (f'id'lstik), *sb.* [f. FIDDLE *sb.* + STICK *sb.*]

1. The bow strung with horsehair with which the fiddle is played. *The devil rides on a fiddlestick*: = here's a fine commotion.

14. *Nom. MS. Reg.* 17 in Wr. Wulker 693 *Hic arcubus*, fydylstyk. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 535 The Deuill rides vpon a Fiddlestick. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 106, I lent you indeed my Fiddle, but not my Fiddlestick. 1701 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 13 Apr., Give him a fiddle and a fiddlestick, and he can do nothing. 1842 ABOV *Water Cure* (1843) 210, I might as well inquire whether the fiddle or the fiddlestick makes the tune.

2. humorously. Something insignificant or absurd, a mere nothing. Often substituted for another word in derisively repeating a remark. Also, *fiddlestick's end*. *Not to care a fiddlestick*: to care not at all.

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* iii. iv. Shot with a fiddlestick: who's here to shoot ye? 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir I. Wildair* iv. ii, Golden pleasures! golden-fiddlesticks! 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* *Tongue* (ed. 3), *Fiddlestick's End*, Nothing. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salina*, (1824) 140 We do not care a fiddlestick.. for either public opinion or private ill-will. 1868 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* viii, 'We purify the boys' bloods now and then.' 'Purify fiddlesticks' ends,' said his lady. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* x, She proposed to do of a broken heart. 'A broken fiddlestick! 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 214 'Beware the awful fiddlesticks!' she slippantly answered.

3. Hence as int. An exclamation equivalent to Nonsense! fiddle-de-dee! Often in *pl.* Also, *fiddlestick's end*!

1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 130 A fiddlestick! ne're tell me I am full of words. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* vii, Do you suppose men so easily change their natures? Fiddlestick! 1854 H. AINSWORTH *Filth of Bacon* ii. 17 'And she refused you.' 'Fortu nately she did, my dear.' 'Fiddlestick's end! I dare say you preferred her.' 1857 HUGHES *Ton Brown* 18 (1871) 186 Fiddlesticks! it's nothing but the skin broken. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* i. ii. (1886) 16 'Wounded? A fiddlestick's end!' said the doctor. 1887 JESSOP *Arctay* vi. 219 Once a labourer always a labourer! Fiddlesticks!

Fiddle-string. [f. as prec. + STRING.] One of the strings on a fiddle, which by their vibration produce the sound. Also *fig.*

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. (1757) 108 *Fid' l* is the c.

whores, and fiddle-strings! 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* iii. § 20 A Fiddle-string, moistened with Water will sink a Note in a little time. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 43, I do but fret myself to fiddlings. 1884 E. HERON-ALLEN *Violin-making* ii. xii. 210 The manufacture of fiddle strings.

Fiddley (fɪd'li). *Naut.* The iron framework round the deck opening that leads to the stoke-hole of a steamer; usually covered by a grating of iron bars; the space below this.

1881 *Standard* 17 Nov. 2/3 The coverings of the fiddleys or openings to the stoke hole. 1885 RUNEMAN *Shippers & Sh.* i. A few men were crouching in the fiddley. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 4/2 They have had to sleep amidst the 'fiddleys' around the engine boilers.

Fiddling (fɪd'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FIDDLE in various senses.

1. Playing the fiddle.

c1660 *Emure* 390 Bothe harpe and fydyllyn. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 7 Th' Arcadians. 'Whom nothing in the World could bring To civil Life, but fiddling. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. 1721 I. 530 We see Nero's fiddling and Commodus's skill in fencing on several of their Medals. 1879 BESANT & RICE *Trafalgar*. *Bay* ii. (1891) 22 There could be no fiddling that evening.

2. Fussy trifling; petty adjustment or alteration. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* iv. i, Hell on your fiddling! 1705 W. KING *Art of Love* ii. 63 Some times your hair you upwards furl. All must through twenty fiddlings pass. 1762 *Songes Costume* (Percy Soc.) 240 'Tis so metamorphos'd by your fiddling and fangling, That I scarce know my own. 1878 in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 249, I am sick of this fiddling about.

Fiddling (fɪd'lin), *ppt. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] 1. That plays the fiddle.

1580 SIONEY *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 217, I curse the fiddling fingers out of music. 1780 COWPER *Poet. Rev.* xii. A casked buntsman and a fiddling priest. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) i. 290 He lighted by chance on a fiddling fellow.

2. a. Of persons: Busy about trifles; addicted to futile and petty activity. b. Of things: Petty, trifling, unimportant; contemptible, futile.

b. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 374 The Fruit of their fiddling Minds. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentleman Dancing-Master* ii. ii, You grow so fiddling and so troublesome there is no enduring you. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 4 A sort of fiddling, busy, yet, unbusy man.

b. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 301 Putting himself into every fiddling business. a 1672 Wood *Life* (1848) 70 For fear of making their meetings to be vain and fiddling. 1705 W. KING *Art of Love* 62 The most fiddling work of knitting. a 1745 SWIFT *Dirce. to Servants* ii. *Wks.* (1778) II. 358 Good cooks cannot abide what they call fiddling work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done. 1886 J. R. REES *Plea. of a Bk. Worin* v. 166 The quantity of fiddling, complaining criticism with which many of our critical journals abound.

Fide (fɪd), *v. rare* -t. [f. L. *fide* -to CONFIDE.] *trans.* To confide or entrust to.

1863 Ld. LYTTON *Ring Anaisis* iv. 66 The request that her infant daughter might be fided to the care of her friend.

Fideal, *a. rare* -t. [f. L. *fide* - (fides) + -AL.] Pertaining to or based upon faith.

1854 *Notes Biogr. V. Lau* p. xxi, His far-seeing fideal realizations.

† **Fideding**, *a. Obs. Sc. rare* -t. [ad. L. *fides dignus*, worthy of credit.] Trustworthy. In quot. *ellipt.* & trustworthy person.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 432 Schawin him be ane richt fideding. Ane man of gude.

† **Fideicide**, *Obs.* -o. [f. L. *fidei*, gen. of *fides* faith + -ICIDE¹.] 'A faith-destroyer; a breaker of word or trust' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

1676-1717 in COLES. **Fideist**, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *fide* - (fides) + -IST.] (See quot.)

1881 *Dublin Rev.* Ser. III. V. 230 Writers who have exaggerated the influence of faith, he [Ollé-Laprune] would call, fideists.

Fideicommissum (fɪdɪˈkɒmɪsɪsm), *n.* [ad. L. *fidei commissum*, neut. pp. ple. of *fidei commissum*, f. *fidei*, dat. of *fides* faith + *commissum* to entrust, COMMIT.] A bequest which a person made by bequeathing his heir or legatee to transfer something to a third person.

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ii. xx. 327 The fideicommissum... was the disposal of an inheritance to one, in confidence that he should convey it or dispose of the profits at the will of another.

So **Fideicommissary** [ad. L. *fidei commissarius*: s.c. -ARY], of, belonging to, or of the nature of a fideicommissum. **Fideicommissarily** *adv.* [+ -LY²], in a fideicommissary or precatory manner; through a fideicommissum. **Fideicommission**, the action involved in a fideicommissum; an instance of this. **Fideicommissioner** [+ -ER], one who receives a fideicommissum. **Fideicommissor**, 'he that commits a thing to be disposed of by another' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. **Fidei-Commissum**. A praetor was erected, whose business was restrained to the single matter of fidei-commissions. *Ibid.* The fidei-commissioner refused to accept the trust. 1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* xxv. § 3 A fideicommissary gift may be left even by a mere nod. 1880 - *Grius* II. § 247 Fideicommissary inheritances. *Ibid.* § 250 Compent for a testator to bequeath single things by fideicommissary gift. *Ibid.* § 259 He cannot be appointed fideicommissarily. 1880 - *Ulpian* ii. § 8 He to whom free-

dom is given fideicommissarily is a freedman not of the testator's but of the manumitter's.

Fidejussio (fɪdɪˈdʒʊʃiən), *n.* [ad. L. *fidejussio* -ent, n. of action f. *fide-jubere*: see next.] A giving or being surety or bail; suretyship.

1657 FARINCRON 30 *Serui*. i. 15 If he will be a surety, such is the nature of fidejussio and suretyship, he must.

Hence **Fidejussory** *a.*

1880 MURHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 137 [He] gave his fidejussory undertaking for Lucius Titius for something indefinite.

Fidejussor (fɪdɪˈdʒʊʃɔr), *or.* **Civil Law**. [a. L. *fidejussor*, agent-n. f. *fide-jubere*, f. *fide*, abl. of *fides* faith + *jubere* to order.] One who authorizes the bail of or goes bail for another; a surety.

1539 *Sc. Acts* Jas. V (1814) II. 354 Certain vtheris his collegis caucioners & fide jussoris. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xviii. 239 If he would have appointed Godfathers... to be fidejussors to them [Children]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 108 They... take recognizances... of certain fidejussors in the nature of bail. 1880 MURHEAD *Gaius* iii. § 115.

Fidejussory (fɪdɪˈdʒʊʃɔri), *a.* [ad. L. *fidejussori-us*, f. *fidejussor*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to surety or bail.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 325 Relief against the debtor is implied in fidejussory obligations. 1774 BR. HALLIVAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 18 Any one that offered the Fidejussory Caution.

Fideli, *a. obs form of FIDDLE.*

† **Fidele**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *fydell*, 7 *fidell*. [a. F. *fidelle*, ad. L. *fideli-is*, f. *fides* faith.] Faithful, sincere, true.

1530 HEN. VIII. *To Sir T. Wyatt* 10 Mar. (R.). They were true and fidele unto us. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Marrynde* R. iv. He is one of the moost fydel & faithfullst Apothecaries in London. 1671 *True Noucon*. 133 Our Lord... hath in his fidell discharge... fully defined the former. 1677 GALE *Art. Gentiles* iii. Pref. An humble fidele mind.

† **Fidelious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fideli-is* + -OUS.] Faithful.

1650 S. SHEPPARD *Candido* 14, 1. have found thee cordially fidelious. 1655 *Narrow of Compliments* 114 Your fidelious servitour. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 16 The Champion and his fidelious Land-loper Soto.

Fidelity (fɪd'li-ti), *a.* Forms: 5-6 *fydelite*, -itie, -itye, -yte, -ytie, 6-7 *fideliitie*, (6 *fidelite*), 6- *fidelite*. [a. F. *fidelié*, ad. L. *fideli-tat-em*, f. *fideli* faithful, f. *fides* faith.]

1. The quality of being faithful; faithfulness, loyalty, unwavering allegiance to a person, party, bond, etc. Const. to, towards.

1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* (1874) II. 92 Amonge these wasters is no fydelyte. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 25/1 They kepte fydelyte to the Romayns. 1553 Q. JANE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. ii. 4 Our special trust is in your... fidelities in this matter. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* 520 Gods mercies... and fidelities to his people. 1683 BURNET *Tr. More's Utopia* (1684) 163 They serve those that hire them... with... great Fidelity. 1791 BENTHAM *Paupers*. Wks. 1843 IV. 225 Fidelity to engagements is a virtue. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 279 The conduct of Arses raised Alexander's suspicions of his fidelity. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. vii. 90 A strict, stanch fidelity to the expedition.

b. To make fidelity: to take an oath of fealty. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cxxxviii. 277 That... Kynges of Scotlande, shuld make theyr homagie and fydelyte vnto the Kynges of Englonde. 1606 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* (1774) 79 Ane other fidelitie... shall be... made be the woman, and her heires, in the same forme and words as homagie should be made. *Ibid.* Table 80 He quha maries ane widow, sould make fidelity to the heire of hir first husband.

c. Conjugal faithfulness.

1694 *Accl. Sweden* 70 Some of them are accounted more eminent for Chastity before Marriage, than Fidelity after. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 227 If we are not barren, our fidelity is proved.

d. Word of honour, oath, pledge; also to give, break one's fidelity. By my fidelity: upon my word. *Obs.*

1531 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 105 The benché dyd examen the foresayd [persons] upon theyre fydelyties. 1594 WHURCH *Def. August.* iii. Wks. 1851 I. 306 None is admitted to any degree... but the same is first presented... to the university, by some one... who giveth his fidelity for them. 1878 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 165 Pharao... was punished for breaking his fidelitie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iv. ii. 160 By my fidelity this is not well.

2. Strict conformity to truth or fact.

a. Of persons: Honesty, truthfulness, trustworthiness, veracity (*obs.*). b. Of a description, translation, etc.: Correspondence with the original; exactness.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1344/2 Ought we to doubt of his fidelitie and testimony? 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 19. 29 The principall thing required in a witness is fidelitie. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* ii. vi. § 1 How then can the fidelity of a Prophet be discovered by the event? 1709 STARR *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 252 He trusting to their fidelities, set them down as he received them. 1725 POPE *Lett.* 22 Jan. 1709 Be very free of your Remarks... in regard... to the Fidelity of the Translation. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men. Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 359 The only critics who have expressed our convictions with any adequate fidelity. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* Intro. 26 By this means [photography on wood] almost complete fidelity is ensured.

Fidepromissor (fɪdɪˈprɒmɪsɔr), *n.* [ad. L. *fidepromissor*, agent-n. f. *fide-promittere*, f. *fides* faith + *promittere* to promise.] One who promises or pledges himself as security for another; a bail, surety.

1875 POSTE *Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 403 The sponsor and fidepromissor have vanished from the legislation of Justinian. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains Digest* 604 Fidepromissors could become accessory only to verbal obligations.

Fidaf (fɪd'af), *sb. and a.* [Short for FIDDLEFADDE.]

A. *sb.* a. One who gives fussy attention to trifles. b. A petty matter of detail, a crotchety.

1544 *World* No. 95 The youngest... is, in everything she does, an absolute fidaf. 1875 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Patricia Kenball* II. 31 The fidafes, called improvements, which were not wanted. 1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Gd. Words* XXII. 52 He built himself a house, and fitted it with every fidaf that could be suggested.

B. *adj.* Krivolous, fussy, petty.

1830 R. HILL in E. Sidney *Lyle* (1834) 351 With the tinkling cymbal fid-fad musicians may try to tickle the fancy of such half-witted admirers. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 299 From exuberant 410, down to the fid-fad concentration of 120.

Fidge (fɪdʒ), *sb. dial. or colloq.* [f. next vb.]

1. The action or habit of fidgeting; the state of being fidgety: in phr. to be in a fidge; also, a commotion, stir, fuss.

1731 SWIFT *Tim & Fables* Wks. 1778 IX. 158 The twist, the squeeze, the rump, the fidge and all. 1790 J. MACAULAY *Poems* 129 No ane gie's e'er a fidge or fyke, Or yet a moan. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 36 He's in a fidge To get to Beamish forge. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 189 'There'll be such a fidge about you, when you're gone.'

2. A restless person.

1884 in *Cheshire Gloss.*

Fidge (fɪdʒ), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* See also FID² [Of obscure origin; the sense closely resembles that of FICE, but etymological connexion is hardly possible, unless the form has undergone onomatopoeic modification. Cf. Ger. *ficken* to move about briskly.]

1. *intr.* To move about restlessly or unceasingly; also, to fidge about, abroad, to and fro. Of a limb: To twitch.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* t. iv. in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 184 Where ha' you been fidgeing abroad, since you your neele lost? 1577 BRETON *Wks. Young Wit* (T). Some [dame] would fidge, as though she had the itch. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* III. i. What is it, that makes you fidge up and down so? 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. 77 The good Judge... fidgets off and on his Cushion. 1718 SWIFT *Mulliner & Timothy*, You wriggle, fidge, and make a rout. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* i. Kilmarnock wabsters fidge and claw. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* t. iii. (1886) 20 Look... how my fingers fidgets.

b. To be eager and restless. To fidge fū fain: (Sc.) to express pleasurable eagerness by restless movements.

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* vi. Auld Coila, now, may fidge fu' fain, She's gotten Poet's o' her ain. 1790 - *Tam O'Shanter* 185 Even Satan glow'd and fidge'd fu' fain. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cambridg. Ball.* 57 The barn and the byre... Will seem like cronies yin's fidgein to see.

2. *trans.* To twitch, shrug, rare.

1786 BURNS *Prayer to Sc. Representatives* vi. N'er claw your lug, an' fidge your back, And hum an' haw.

Hence **Fidging** *vbl. sb.*

1604 T. M. BLACKB. Middleton's Wks. V. 395 The fidgeing of gallants to Norfolk and up and down countries. a 1724 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 124 (1740) 392 It was by their perpetual fidgeing about from Place to Place.

Fidget (fɪdʒət), *sb.* [f. FIDGE v., perh. in imitation of *ricketts*.]

1. A condition of vague physical uneasiness, seeking relief in irregular bodily movements. App. first used in the *fidget(s)* (now always pl.) as if the name of a malady or pathological symptom (sometimes in definite pathological sense: see quot. 1876). Hence *transf.* a condition or mood of impatient uneasiness or restlessness.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 134 'Tis a... thing that I got the fidget. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* xxvii. Jess Maria! Madam Bridget... (Cried the Square-hoods in woful fidget) 1753 *World* No. 7. 39 Fits of the fidgets. 1778 MAR. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug. I was really in the fidgets from thinking what my reception might be. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 208 Weavers of long tales Give me the fidgets. 1800 MRS. HERVY *Mourtray Fann.* I. 45 Their arrival, owing to the fidget and hurry of Mrs. Mourtray, was somewhat premature. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. viii. (1862) 44 The landlady and her daughter are on the fidgets. 1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* I. 51, I have got the fidgets in my right arm. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* (1865) 41 Palmer... still... felt... some fidget and nervousness. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Med.* (1891) 403 Wakefulness from... unrest of the peripheral nerves (fidgets), and similar causes, will generally be relieved by the bromides. 1893 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* (ed. 2), *Fidgets*.

2. [From the vb.] One who fidgets or worries unnecessarily, or who causes the fidgets in others.

1837 F. COOPER *Recoll. Europe* I. 208 He... betrayed himself immediately to be a fidget. 1881 LADY HERRICK *Edith* 159 Lord St. Aubyn is a terrible fidget. 1884 *Thine in Norway* II. 10 Dispense with that creaking-boated fidget, the waiter.

3. [From the vb.] The action or habit of fidgeting, bustling about or worrying; also the rustling of a dress, etc.

1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 36 The fidget of silk and of crinoline. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov. The policy of legislative fidget carried to the most mischievous excess.

Fidget (fɪdʒət), *v.* *Pyles.* fidgeted, -eting (often incorrectly with double t). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make movements indicative of im-

patience, restlessness, or uneasiness; to move restlessly to and fro. Also, to fidget about.

1754 See FIDGETING *ppl. a.* 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* iv. iv. (1840) 217 The governor snapping his fingers and fidgeting with delight. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iii. 18 Davison fidgeted about in his chair. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. Joe... had been fidgeting in his chair with divers uneasy gestures. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamia* xxxiii. 138 The Major... has been fidgeting about pairing parties off. 1867 J. HAYDON *Tallants of B. xviii.* The chairman fidgetted uneasily in his seat.

b. To be uneasy; to worry.

1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 25 Nov. 5/1 They can but fidget and fume. 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* (1886) 58 Mother fidgetted because I looked ill.

2. *trans.* To cause (a person) to fidget; to make uncomfortable, trouble or worry; *refl.* to take trouble. To fidget into: to force into a specified condition by fidgeting; hyperbolically, to fidget to death.

1795 [See FIDGETING *ppl. a.*] 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ii. ix. 197 She says I fidget her to death. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* i. 85 The fever into which I had fidgetted myself. 1845 *Foro Handbk. Spain* i. 55 Spaniards never fidget themselves to get quickly to places where nobody is expecting them. 1847 ALD. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxv. (1879) 229 The heat fidgetted them all by day.

3. To move about restlessly and uneasily. *rare.*

1819 *Metropolis* i. 86 Fan-firting, and fidgetting the body about.

Hence Fidgeted *ppl. a.*, Fidgeting *vbl. sb.*

1765 C. SMART *Fable iv. in Poems* (1791) II. 11 Susan... all the rites of rage perform'd, As scolding... fidgetting, and fretting. 1775 MAO. D'ARLEY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 17 'How can you say so, Sir?' cried Bell... colouring, and much fidgetted. 1845 *Foro Handbk. Spain* i. 66 Nothing is gained by fidgetting and over-doing.

† Fidgetation. *Obs.*—1 [f. FIDGET *v.* + -ATION.]

The action of fidgeting; a fidgety movement.

1742 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. II.* 248 Your Grace asks me if I have left off footing, and tumbling down stairs; as to the first, my fidgetations are much spoiled.

Fidgetiness (fidgetines). [f. FIDGET *v.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being fidgety; nervous restlessness, uncausiness.

1774 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 529 This fidgetiness (to use a vulgar expression for want of a better) is occasioned wholly by an uneasiness in the skin. 1850-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 55 A nurse will be careful to fidgetiness about airing the clean sheets. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxviii. (1889) 269 That's some of uncle's fidgetiness.

Fidgeting (fidgeting), *ppl. a.* [f. FIDGET *v.* + -ING.] In senses of the vb.

1672 WYCHERLY *Love in a Wood* ii. 1, He is a fidgetting, censorious, gossiping, quibbling wretch. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. li. 319 My fidgetting Lord thrust in... his sharp face. 1785 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* 25 Nov. 'This was rather fidgetting intelligence. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 5 He had warred for quiet through the fidgetting reign of William. 1855 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 1 Some fidgetting little matter of exchange.

Hence Fidgetingly *adv.*, in a fidgetting manner.

1882 'BASIL' *Love the Debt II.* xxviii. 270 A small parcel which Mabel had seen her take up, furtively and fidgettingly half a dozen times. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 570 Pamela is fidgettingly handling the little objects.

Fidgety (fidgety), *a.* [f. FIDGET + -Y.]

1. Inclined or disposed to fidget; uncasy, restless. 1730-6 in BAILEY *foliol.* 1788 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* IV. iv. 187 He declared if I was fidgety he should have no comfort. 1827 SCOTT *Fyrril* 10 Aug. This is a morning of fidgety, nervous confusion. 1880 MISS BRAOON *Just as I am* xviii. He held the somewhat fidgety horse.

2. Producing fidgetiness, disquieting. *rare*—1. 1882 *Trav. 11 June 27/4* Dining-rooms... fidgety with glitter. Hence Fidgetly *adv.*, in a fidgety manner.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* ii. iii. Gillian fidgetly watches her.

Fidging (fidging), *ppl. a.* Sc. [f. FIDGE *v.* + -ING.] That 'fidges', restless, fidgety.

1637 ABB. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 60 As... manly as he is fiding. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 8 A fiding Mare should be well girded. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 619 The fiding Prentices, their elbows claw. 1862 HILOR *in Scot. Prov.* 5.

b. In pbr. fiding fain, eager to restlessness or discomfort. Const. to with *inf.*

1700 MAGGIE *Lander in Songs of Scot.* (1811) II. 111 Maggie, I'm fiding fain to see thee. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* v. 1826 J. WILSON *Nat. Annot.* Wks. I. 322 The people in the pit, a fidgin fain to see her. 1892 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

|| Fidibus. [Ger.; of uncertain etymology; for conjectures see Grimm.] A paper match for lighting pipes. Also attrib.

1829 LONGE *in Life* (1891) I. 172, I was just lighting my pipe... the 'fidibus' fell from my hand. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 6/1 Sleeping in mosquito curtains and with 'fidibus' pastilles.

† Fiducinal, *a.* *Obs.*—1 [f. L. *fiducina*, *fidicen*

lute-player + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a player on stringed instruments.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* I. iii. i. 255 Pulsatile instruments... in contradistinction to those of the fiducinal or stringed kind.

Fidimplimentary, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Eccl. L. *fid-*

fid- *impl-* implicit faith + -ARY.] That puts 'implicit faith' in another's dic'tum.

1652 UNQUART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 198 Fidimplimentary gown-men... satisfied with their predecessors' contrivances. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 Fidimplimentary conceits.

† Fidious, *a.* *Obs.*—1 Short for PERFIDIOUS. 1640 SHIRLEY *Aradia* ii. i. Oh! fidious rascal! I thought there was some roguery.

† Fided, *a.* *Obs.*—1 [badly f. L. *fid-* stem of *findere* to split + *ped-*, *pes*.] = FISSIPED.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 4 Sea gull, white, cinerous, piscatoric, black, sterna, fided.

† Fiduce, *Obs.* [f. L. *fiducia*.] Confidence.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tid.* vi. 20 note, Their [the Protestants] sole faith, their fiduce, their apprehension of Christs justice. 1615 BFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* i. 4 (1869) 35/1 Faith... stands in three things:—desires; fiduce, or confidence; persuasion.

Fiducial (foidiū'fāl, fidiū'fāl), *a.* [ad. L. *fiducialis*, f. *fiducia* trust, confidence: see -AL.]

1. Theol. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, trust or reliance.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 164 Such a... Faith, as is both an intellectual and fiducial assent to divine Promises. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 43 Every thing has a fiducial Knowledge of God in it. 1703 BURRITT *On N. T. John* xv. 5 Abide in me... by a real and fiducial adherence. 1711 KEN *Divine Love Wks.* (1831) 312 Teach us to live... with a fiducial dependence on thy fatherly goodness. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxi. 3 II. 66 The words... appear to... fasten upon the Lord with a fiducial grip.

2. *humorous nonce-use.* Willing to trust.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B. I.* ix. 169 Taverns... not hospitable—not fiducial—don't trust.

† 3. Trusted, trusty. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Saut* ii. i. iv. iii, Prop fiducial Of all those lives and beings cleeped Naturall. 1730-6 in BAILEY *foliol.*

4. In *Surveying, Astronomy*, etc. Of a line, point, etc.: Assumed as a fixed basis of comparison.

1721 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 30 Note the degrees cut by the line fiducial. 1644 *Nav. Gunner* (1670) 44 The Line Fiducial, because from this line proceeds the beginning of the degrees in the Circle. 1828 HURTON *Course Math.* II. 55 These sights and one edge of the index are in the same plane, and that is called the fiducial edge of the index. 1873 MAXWELL *in Life* xiv. (1882) 435 We need some fiducial point or standard of reference.

5. = FIDUCIARY.

1832 in WEBSTER quoting Spelman.

Hence Fiducially *adv.*, in a fiducial manner.

1647 T. HILL *Best & Worst of Paul* (1648) 22 God hath given thee a sweet persuasion of soul to rest fiducially. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 204 Fiducially trusting upon Christ. 1726 SOUTHERN *Sermon* Wks. 1737 VI. 472 It is the Spirit of God alone, that... enables the soul fiducially to... rest upon that object. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fiducially*, honestly, trustily. 1847 in CRAIG.

† Fiduciality. *Obs.*—° [f. *prcc.* + -ITY.] *a.*

Trustiness. B. a firm reliance; religious confidence.

1727-36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Fiduciary (foidiū'siəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fiduciarius*, f. *fiducia*: see FIDUCIAL and -ARY.

Cf. F. *fiduciare*. In Rom. Law *fiducia* denoted the transfer of a right to a person subject to the obligation to transfer it again at some future time or on some condition being fulfilled.]

A. *adj.*

1. *a.* Of a person: In trust of a person or thing;

holding something in trust. *Obs. exc. in Rom. Law.* 1647 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 197, I doe acknowledge my selfe to be but a fiduciary possessor of them vnder God. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 254 Guthrinnus King of the Danes, was... settled in Northumberland as a Fiduciary Client... to Alfred. 1788 L.D. BULKELEY in Dk. Buckham. *Crt. & Cabinets Geo. III* (1853) I. 445 The Prince... in his quality of Fiduciary Regent. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulphian* xi. 5 He who has manumitted a free person... becomes that person's tutor... and is called a fiduciary tutor.

b. Of or pertaining to a trustee; pertaining to or of the nature of a trusteeship.

Fiduciary coemption (Rom. Law): the formal purchase of a married woman, the purchaser being bound by a 'fiducia' to remanipate her to some one of her choice.

1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 17 The Receivers possession is fiduciary. 1846 M. CULLOCU *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 159 The fiduciary system of the Roman Law, adopted by the clerical chancellors. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* ii. viii. 495 note, It is not every fiduciary possession of property which constitutes a trust. 1875 POSTE *Gains* i. § 166 Fiduciary guardianship arises when a free person... is manumitted by the alienee. 1879 CASTLE *Law of Rating* 71 The persons in actual valuable occupation of property are rateable, though they occupy in a merely fiduciary character. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* i. § 115 *a.*, Fiduciary coemption was also had recourse to of old to enable a woman to make a will.

2. Of a thing: In trust of a person; held or given in trust.

1641 SPELMAN *Admiral-Turisd.* (1723) 224 The High Admiral himself cannot grant it for longer than his own time, being but a Trust and fiduciary Power. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 41 Scotland was once acknowledged a fiduciary Kingdom to the Crown of England. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 53 Uses of land... were considered as fiduciary deposits and binding in conscience by the clergy. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) i. vi. 344 Such fiduciary estates were well known to the Roman jurists. 1884 W. S. LILLY *in Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 264 Christianity... regarded authority as limited and fiduciary.

b. Of or pertaining to something held in trust.

1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 333 The incidents, that formerly attended it [the land] in its fiduciary state.

† 3. Of the nature of, proceeding from, or implying trust or reliance. *Obs.*

1640 GARDNER *Love of Truth* (1641) 32 Fiduciary assurance and the like. 1640 HOWELL *Didona's Gr.* 19 Elaiiana which can relye no where upon meere love and fiduciary obedience.

1648 *Bikon Bas.* 80 That fiduciary and fervent application of their spirits wherein consists the very life and soul of Prayer. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* ii. 242 The Christian, when he... hath greatest victory over it [sin], even then must he renounce all fiduciary glorying in this. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 245 It was this... edged the fiduciary importance of the souls under the altar.

4. Of a paper currency: Depending for its value on the confidence of the public or on securities.

The Bank of England issue of £16,000,000 on securities is called a 'fiduciary issue'.

1878 H. H. GIBBS *Corres. in B. Price's Pol. Econ.* 562 It is wholly impossible that a convertible Circulation of fiduciary (or security) notes should ever fall to that point [15 millions]. 1880 *Mauch. Guard.* 25 Oct., The system of a fiduciary paper money began in Russia during the Crimean war. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 7/1 The fiduciary issue would then stand at 253 millions. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 2/3 The fiduciary currency of the United States.

5. Of or pertaining to a person that is trusted; confidential. *rare.*

1822 F. ANSTEE *Vice Versa* xii. 216 Every right-minded boy ought to feel himself in such a fiduciary position towards his master.

B. *sb.*

1. One who holds anything in trust; a trustee.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 11 You know they are faithful fiduciaries in the election. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, Persuade the good Sir Hugh to make me his... fiduciary in this matter.

† 2. One who identifies justifying faith with assurance of one's own salvation. *Obs.*

1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* xiii. 120 The second obstructive... is that of the Fiduciary... having resolved Faith to be the only instrument of his justification. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decr.* 359 Some bold Fiduciaries... confidently pretend that their names are certainly written in the Book of Life.

† 3. Something that secures confidence; credentials. *Obs.*

1593 ABB. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* iii. xiii. 106 Let euerie of them deliuer the instructions from their Churches... together with the Fiduciary or Letters of credence.

Hence Fiducially *adv.* † (a) trustfully, confidently (*obs.*); (b) under the conditions of a trust.

1653 W. SLATER *Fun. Sermon* (1654) 31 He really and fiducially intended it. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* vi. viii. 497 Equity... has annexed to the fiduciary position of property a multitude of rules in favour of the persons fiducially entrusted.

† Fiduciate, *v.* *Obs. rare*—° [ad. L. *fiduciāt-*

ppl. stem of *fiduciare*, f. *fiducia* trust.] *trans.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fiduciate*, to commit to trust, or make condition of trust.

Fie (fi), *int.* Forms: 3 fi, 3-8 fy, (4 fy3),

5-9 fye, 6-7 phy, 5- fme. [ME. *fi*, *fy*, app. a. OF. *fi*, *fy* (mod. F. *fi*) = L. *fi*, an imitation of the sound instinctively made on perceiving a disagreeable smell. Cf. ON. *fy* (Da. *fy*, also *fy skam dig*, fie shame to you! Sw. *fy*), of similar origin.

The ON. may possibly be a joint source of the Eng. word, but the early instances either occur in translations from Fr. or imitate the Fr. construction *fi de*.]

1. An exclamation expressing, in early use, disgust or indignant reproach. No longer current in dignified language; said to children to excite shame for some unbecoming action, and hence often used to express the humorous pretence of feeling 'shocked'. Sometimes more fully *Fie, for shame!*

Const. † of (= on), on, upon.

1597 R. GLOVE. (1724) 390 'Fy a debles', quap he kyng. 1630 *King of Iars* 612 'Fy on ow evericrion! 1638 *Sir Farnsb.* 158 'Fy', quap Moradas, 'wat erit how; bat test of me so lyte' 1676 CHAUVER *Man of Law's Pro.* 80 Of all swiche creature I say fy... 1683 *Nurs. Pro.* 71 Ye ben a very sleper, fy for shame. 1683 *Pilgr. Lay* 1683 *Manhood* iii. xvi. Chastitee... when she seeth me scith fy. 1640 *York Myst.* xxiii. 103 Fye on hym, dastard! 1599 *HAWKS Past. Pleas.* xi. xxv. Fye upon slouth, the noursyher of vyce. 1553 UNALL *Royster D.* iii. iv. (Arb.) 52 What weepe! Fye for shame! And blubber? 1583 BARNINGTON *Commendm.* ix. (1637) 91 Fie of that affection, that dameth our soules! 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 611 Fie, fie, he saies, you crush me, let me go. 1665 Sir. G. Gossespae iii. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 53 Fie for shame; I never heard of such an antedame. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 113 Phy! how depraved is mans nature altogether! 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* viii. ix, Fy upon it, Mr. Partridge... are you afraid of facing a little cold? 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* ii. i. Fye Mr. Bruin, how can you be such a bear to your wife. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. ii, Fie, neighbour, fie, what's the good of profaneness. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 111 'Fie!' said Beppina in a state of great delight.

2. *quasi-sb.* † *a.* qualified by an *adj.*: as *Double*,

much *fic* (*obs.*). *b.* as *obj.* in *To cry* († *bid*, † *spit*)

fic upon.

1550 R. WEAVER *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Doddley* II. 87 Now much fie upon you! how hawdy you are! 1555 HARTSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 173 Fie and double fie upon the impudency of this... shameless divine. 1599 BRETTON *Author's Dreame*, Folie, he hadde Fie upon Wisdom. 1662 J. SPARKS *en. & Behave's Rem. Wks.*, Def. agst. *Kicker* 13 The Libeller spits Fy, and filth, against the Repentance. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, 'My relations won't cry fie upon me', Becky said.

3. as *sb.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* in Wks. 1870 II. 245 These phy, and many more. Pore Philomene may meane. 1643 W. CARRWORTH *Ordinary* iv. v. in Hazl. *Doddley* XII. 208 What argy pishes, and what fies. The list'ning taper heard there sworne. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* I. ii. 105 The child red-dened... while the mother, with many a fye and nay pshaw [etc.].

† **Fie**, *v. 1* Obs. In 4 fye, 5 phy. [ad. Fr. *fier*, Pr. and Sp. *fiar*, It. *fidare*—popular L. **fidare*, f. L. *fidus* faithful.] *trans.* To trust; also *refl.* = Fr. *se fier*. Const. in.

1340 *Aenb.* 136 He hin fyeth nuore in opres uirtue hanne ine his. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1068, I his lover and casue wyll phy.

† **Fie**, *v. 2* Obs. [f. FIE int.] *intr.* To say Fie! c1394 *P. Pl. Crude* 616 [He] fyep on her falsheides pat bei before deden.

Fieble, obs. form of **FEEBLE**.

Fief (fif), *sb.* Forms: *v.* fief, 7-9 foef(f, 7-fief. [First in 17th c.; a. F. *fief*: see **FEE** sb.²]

1. = **FEE** sb.² 1. *Male fief, fief masculine*: one that could be held by males only.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Fief*, a Fief; a (Knights) fee; a Mannor, or inheritance, held by homage. a1613 *Overbury Observ.* France Wks. (1850) 238 They pawned all their Feifs to the church. 1671 *F. Phillips Rel. Necess.* 419 An Estate in Tayl or Fief Masculine. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour* II. 27 'Tis he only that can give away the great feifs of the empire. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* I. a male fief. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist.* 820 (1846) I. xiv. 267 Proprietors who received their land as an hereditary fief. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* 43 The cession of the kingdom as a fief of the Holy See.

transf. and *fig.* 1686 *DRYDEN Ode to Mrs. Killigrew* 98 To the next Realm she stretch her Sway. And the whole Fief, in right of Poetry, she claim'd. 18. W. SAWYER *New Year Numbers* xii. Not of thy strength nor cunning didst thou come, Into the fief and heritage of life. 1873 *SVINODS Grk. Poets* i. 27 The cities of Greece became the fiefs of foreign despots.

b. *In fief=in fee*: see **FEE** sb.² 1 b.

1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. v. 313 The knights hold the said Islands in Feof from the king of Sicily. 1821 *BYRON Mar. Pal. v.* I. In fief perpetual to myself and heirs. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. Pref. 10 Faust receives the seashore in feoff for ever.

2. *Comb.*, as *fief-holder*, one who holds a fief from a superior.

1864 *KIRK Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 419 The fief holders of France were still more assiduous in the cultivation of martial exercises. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Euclyp. Relig. Knowl.* I. 484 The power of the feudal lords or fief-holders increased.

† **Fief**, *v.* Obs. [f. prec. sb. Cf. **FEOFF** v.] *trans.* To grant as a fief. Also *to fief out*.

1792 *A. YOUNG Trav. France* 327 The seigneurs, who possess the same rights, sell and fief them at a still cheaper rate. *Ibid.* 394 Seigneurs, who will not sell, but only fief out these wastes.

Fiefdom, [f. as prec. + **-DOM.**] = **FIEF** sb. 1. 1814 *Mrs. J. WEST Alicia de Lacy* I. 130 To forfeit one of our fiefdoms, is not enough.

† **Fieffal**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + **-AL.**] Of or pertaining to a fief.

1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheg.* i. 3 The Fieffal is the feudal Jurisdiction, by the Reason of the Fiefs, that is, where the feudal Lord had power to do Right to his Tenants upon any Complaints.

Fie-fie (faisi), *a.* Also *fi-fi*. [f. FIE by doubling.] Jocularly used for: Improper, of improper character.

1812 *G. COLMAN Br. Grins, Two Parsons* vii. What would (if we were sinless) become of all the fie-fie ladies? 1837 *T. Hook Jack Brag* xiv. There is such a long fie-fie story about that. 1860 *TROLOPE Framley P.* vi. One or two fie-fie little anecdotes about a married lady. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Jan. 9 She was rather fiff.

Hence **Fie-fie sb.**, a woman of tarnished reputation. **Fie-fie v.** *a. intr.* To say Fie! *b. trans.* To say Fie! to.

1820 *LADY GRANVILLE Let.* 25 Aug. (1894) I. 164 A mixture of... Dowager Lansdowne, fy-fyes, and venerable peers. 1836 *Lib. Fiction* I. 371 In 'fie, fieing' the excesses of divers gentlemen. 1892 *Punch* 13 Aug. 72½ Purists may fie-fie, or sneer.

† **Fiel**, *a.* Obs. [perh. a survival of ME. **FELFE** a.2] Comfortable.

1792 *BURNS Bessy & Spinnin Wheel* 4 Frae tap to tae that cleeds me buns And haps me fief and warm at e'en! 1808 *A. SCOTT Poems* (ed. 2) 193 Her blankets air'd a' feil an' dry.

Field (fild), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 feld, 3-6 feild(e, feild(e, 3 feld, south. veld(e, vald(e, (5 fald(e, fald(e, 3-4 south. veld(e, 3-5 felt(e, fild(e, (5 fild(e), 4-6 feild(e, 6-7 feld(e, 6-8 feld. [Com. WGer.; OE. *fild* str. masc. corresponds to OFris. and OS. *fild* masc. (MDn. *velt*, Dn. *veild* neut.), OHG. *fild* (MHG. *feld*, mod. Ger. *Feld*) neut.: OTeut. **felpu*-z masc., **felpu* neut. Not found outside WGer., the Sw. *fält*, Da. *felt* being from Ger.; but the Finnish *pelto* field is believed to have been adopted from prehistoric Teut. or pre-Teut.

Prob. related by ablaut and Verner's law to OE. *folde* earth (see **FOLD** sb.); it is uncertain whether the Teut. **felpu*, **folden* are formed with a suffix from a pre-Teut. root **fel-*, represented in OSL. *folte* plain, field, or belong to the Aryan root **felth* or **felh*, whence Skr. *arthat* earth, Gr. *παράς* broad.]

1. Ground; a piece of ground.

† 1. Open land as opposed to woodland; a stretch of open land; a plain. Obs.

c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handb.* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 On þære stowe se felda feld is geardeod swete hunig. a1123 *C. E. Chron.* an. 1112 Swiðe wifstull on wudan and on feldan. c1200 *ORMIN* 1568 Wude, & feld, & dale, & dun. 1297 *R. Glose* (1724) 565 To wodes & to feldes [þi]ll hund hom day & nite. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3608 (Cott.) Bath in feld and in forest. c1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 664 That feld hath eyen,

and the woode hath eeres. 1420 *Arthur* 472 Þe feltes full of men ysceyn. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. ii. 52 Wyld feldeys and wodyes. 1593 *MARLOWE in Pass. Pilgr.* xix. Hilles and vallies, dales and feldes. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 759 They...strew'd his mangled Limbs about the Field.

† b. with reference to that which grows upon the surface. Obs.

a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vi. Weaxð hraðe feldes blostman. c1200 *ORMIN* 925 Itt was hunif þe feld. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii[il]. 15 Als blome of feld(e) sal he [man] weynen awa. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6080 (Cott.) Letus wuld þe quilk þat groues on þe feld. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xii. 28 The hey which to day is in the feld. c1449 *PECKOK Repr.* i. vi. 28 The feld is the fundamēt of the flouris. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* ii. 5 Every plant of the field.

† 2. The country as opposed to a town or village. Obs. exc. arch. or dial.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6237 Fulle many a seynt in feeld & toune. c1400 *Garnyng* 672 He moste nedes walke in feld(e) þat may not walke in towne. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* xv. 21 They compellid...Simon of Cerene (which cam out of the feld(e))...to bear his crosse. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* N. ii. 1. 238 In the Towne, and Field You doe me mischief. 1862 *BORROW Wild Wales* III. 160, I don't think your honour is a Durham man either of town or field.

b. That part of the open country which is hunted over (perh. originally *transf.* from sense 8). Cf. *hunting field*.

1732 *LAW Serious C.* xii. (ed. 2) 190 The next attempt after happiness carry'd him into the field...nothing was so happy as hunting. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* i. 6 King John was particularly attached to the sports of the field. 1864 *Field* 2 July 9/3 His [the huntsman's] character in the field...has given the highest satisfaction.

† 3. The territory belonging to a city. Cf. L. *ager*. a1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1539) 140 b. In the feld(e) of Elinos, vnder a marble, is the pouders of Sysifo Seneno. 1572 *J. JONES Bathes of Bath* n. 11 b. The hot wellse, in the feld(e) of Padua.

4. Land or a piece of land appropriated to pasture or tillage, usually parted off by hedges, fences, boundary stones, etc. Often with defining word prefixed, as *clover*, *corn*, *hay*, *turnip*, *wheat-field*. c1025 *Interl. v. Rule St. Benet* (1888) 73 Geswinc felda gif hi nabbað munecas. c1220 *Bestiary* 401 [De fox] goð o feld(e) to a furg. 1297 *R. Glose* (Rolls) 7798 Feldes were vol of corne echon. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* ii. 2 Y shall goo in to the feld and gedre eeris. c1449 *PECKOK Repr.* 275 Feeldis...in which...thel hem self tilien. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* v. lvi. 516 That with the pale...flowers groweth in drie medowes, and in the feld(e)s also. 1659 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* I. 56 The Flanders Cherries bear well in Orchards and Feilds. 1765 *A. DICKSON Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 194 There is scarcely a field, in which we will not observe weeds of the two first kinds. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* iv. Fields...through which the New River took its winding course.

b. pl. The fields, used in collective sense. Formerly sometimes = 2 (cf. F. *les champs*) or 2 b. a1533 *LD. BERNERS Norton* lxxxvii. 276 He was in the feldes a hawkynge. 1561 *Norton & Sackv. Herbold* v. ii. Children...play in the streetes and feldes. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No King* II. ii. How fine the fields be, what sweet living tis in the Country! 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 51 The fields I...All spring and summer is in them.

c. Common, open field: see those words.

d. A piece of ground put to a particular use, as *bleach*, *camping*, *print-field*: see **BLEACH**, etc.

5. An extent or tract of ground covered with or containing some special natural formation or production. Chiefly with defining word, as *coal*, *diamond*, *gold*, *oil fields*: see those words.

1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 55 Bowls filled with the precious metal, and...labelled with the name of the field from which it was taken. 1875 *WOOD & LAPHAM Waiting for Mail* 39 You've tried the best Victorian fields.

6. The ground on which a battle is fought; a battle-field. More explicitly *field of battle*, *conflict*, *fight*: *field of honour*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 6432 (Cott.) Wit israel was left þe feild. a1400-50 *Alexander* 450 Pan founden Philip to be fygt & þe fild entres. c1460 *FORTESCUE Abas. & Linn. Alou.* ix. The Erlis of Lecestrir and Glocestre...toke hym and his sonne prisoners in the feld(e). 1592 *R. D. Hyphrotomachia* 22 Instruments of war. for the feld. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 85 They have vs'd Their dearest action, in the Tented Field. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display. 1718 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4737/3 The Quarter-Masters of the Army are gone to mark a Field of Battel. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 102 The victor is obliged to fight several of those battles before it remains undisputed master of the field. 1824 *W. LIVING T. Trav.* I. 52 My forefathers have been dragoons, and died on the field of honour. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 658 These three chiefs...fled together from the field of Sedgemoor. 1851 *E. S. CRESSY 15 Decisive Battles* (1864) 22 The Greeks could not stand before the Persians in a field of battle. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xi. 182 The English Ambassador remained upon the field of the conflict.

b. *fig.*

1340 *Aenb.* 231 A ueld of uiy3t luerinne him behouep cure to...wy3te mid dycleyn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 721b. Well exersyed in the feld(e) of vertues and holy workes. 1615 *CROAKE Body of Man* 56 Before we leue the field, it shall not be amive to dispartle all the forces of our adversaries. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 961 III. 75 He is so far master of the field, that no London printer dare publish any paper written in favour of Ireland. 1775 *SARADAN Durand* I. iv. If I could hamper him with this girl, I should have the field to myself. 1848 *H. ROGERS Ser. I.* v. 322 To drive the sophists from the field. 1885 *B. L. FARJON Three Times T.* 4. 1 bade her good-day, and left Captaio Bellwood in possession of the field.

c. Phrases: *To keep, maintain the field*: to continue the fight, lit. and *fig.* Also (chiefly *fig.*) *To conquer the field*: to gain one's point. *To hold the field*: to hold its ground; not to be superseded or displaced. *To leave (another) the field*: to give up the argument or contest. *To leave the field open*: to abstain from interference. a1456 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 Ye wyll speke riotously...therfor y will leue you the feld(e). 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* II. i. This tongue...may keep the field against a whole army of lawyers. c1686 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 125 He conquer'd the field: Then they both were initiated, 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* iii. His Majesty, pursuant to the law, hath left the field open between Wood and the Kingdom of Ireland. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip* II. i. 4, Four knights were prepared to maintain the field against all comers. 1870 *TENNISON Pelles & Ellarre* 161 All day long Sir Pelles kept the field With honour. 1887 *A. BIRRELL Obit. Dicta* Ser. II. 66 The last edition will...long hold the field.

7. In wider sense: The country which is to be, or has become, the scene of a campaign; the scene of military operations. *In the field*: engaged in military operations. *To keep the field*: to remain in the 'field'; to keep the campaign open. *To take the field*: to commence military operations; to open the campaign. a1612 *SIR R. CECIL Let.* in *Naunton Frngm. Reg.* (Arb.) 61 They will...learn the strength of the Rebels, before they dare take the field. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxix. 174 The forces of the Commonwealth kept the field no longer. 1676 *TEMPLE Let. to Pr. of Orange* Wks. 1731 II. 410, I did not believe Your Highness would do any thing in those kind of Affairs till Your Return from the Field. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1830) 10 All the military part of the court was in the field. 1769 *Julius Lett.* II. 23 A sincere...attachment to his King and Country...first impelled him to the field. 1835 *I. TAYLOR Spir. Desol.* III. 85 Their [the Greek people's] eye was directed...to the senate or the field. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* III. i. Esmond...took the field...under Webb's orders. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* III. viii. 713 An army in the field abroad.

transf. and *fig.* 1614 *SAUL Chesse-play* xi. (heading), All the men being in the field. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 3 The greatest mathematicians of the age took the field.

8. A battle; now rare exc. in such phrases as *A hard-fought, hard-won field*. *A single field*: a single combat. Also *to fight*, *to give, lose, to make, win (a, the) field*. Hence, *to Victory*, *to in to get, have the field*.

a1400 *Arthur* 480 The fald(e) was hys & Arthourez. c1435 *Torr. Portulac* 213-5 Of the fynd the maystry to have, Of hym to wyn the feld. Of hym he wane the fild yat day. 1473 *WARW. Chron.* 6 The Walschmenne losse the feld(e). 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* III. iv. The eggle...gat the feld and vanyquysshed...the bestes. 1487 *WROTTESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 2 A feld that they made against the Kinge. 1507 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) p. xxvii. A feld(e)...bytweene the Kyng and y' Duke of Yorke. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Mac.* x. 30 A mightie sone feld(e)...continuyng till the Sonne wente downe. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 43 Ennimes...of sic strengh and multiud that he micht not well gef thaim feld. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 25 The commons...made a feld(e) agaynst the kyng and lost it. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eug.* IV. xxi. (1880) 80 The Danes...got the feld. 1598 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. ii. 26 This Symyatre...won three felds of Sulian Solymann. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* v. (1621) 128 Batailles or Foughten feldes. 1669 *MILTON P. L.* I. 103 What though the field be lost? 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xlix. In their...single fields, What deeds of prowess unrecorded died! 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 293 Many a bloody day was to be fought.

transf. 1862 *J. PYCROFT Cricket Tutor* 77 Every old player will...recall many a hard-fought field.

† b. Order of battle, disposition of men in the field. Phrases, *To pitch, set a field*, to choose one's battle-ground, to dispose one's men 'for fighting'; *to gather a field*, to collect an armed force. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* p. xxvii. Y' Duke of Yorke set his feld(e) at Brent Heith. c1540 *Order in Battail* A vii. Let him study to breake hys [foe's] feld(e). 1548 *HALL Chron.* h. Hen. VI. An. 4. 96 b. That my said lord of Wimbetter, intended to gather any feld or assemble people, in troubling of the kynges lande, and against the kynges peace, a1561 *G. CAVENISH Wolsey* (1893) 274 Who pitched a feld(e) part ayenst theme. 1600 *HOLLAND Liny* vi. xv. 226 Either part beholding their captaine, as it were in a pight fild 1698 *WANLEY Wond. Lett. World* v. ii. § 32. 470/2 Nicephorus...was slain in a pitch'd fild(e) against the Bulgarians.

† c. *Officer of the field* = **FIELD-OFFICER**. *General of the field*: the general commanding in a battle or campaign. Obs.

1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* I. Diij. Equal in respect of theyr fight in...batailles, as the General of the fild(e) and the common Souldiours are. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Rep.* VII. (1703) II. 269 There were...above twenty Officers of the Field...slain upon the place.

9. With mixture of sense 4: An enclosed piece of ground in which some outdoor games are played, as *cricket*, *football field*: see **CRICKET**, etc.; also *ellipt.* with sb. to be supplied from the context. a1788 *CANNING in 'Bat' Crick. Man.* (1850) 36 The poet will be equally circumstanced in the field. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* *ibid.* 57 No substitute in the field shall be allowed to bowl. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, Neither Spofforth nor Boyle were in the field.

b. *Baseball*. The ground in which the fielders stand, divided into **INFIELD** and **OUTFIELD**. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 406/2 The theory of the game [base ball] is that one side takes the field, and the other goes in. 1891 *N. CRANE Baseball* vi. 45 The pitcher is the only player whose position on the field is prescribed by the rule.

10. collect. Those who take part in any outdoor contest or sport.

a. *Sporting*. Also, in restricted sense: All the competitors in a race except the favourite. *To bet, back, lay against the field*: to back one (often one's own) dog, horse, etc. against all other competitors.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket II*. 149 Camillus against the field, for a hundred guineas. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxx. Bet on the field—never back the favourite. 1885 *Truth* 8 May 853/2 The Great Northern Handicap... brought out a better field than usual. 1888 *Daily News* 29 June, Pillarist was backed against the field.

transf. and fig. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi All*. III. cxxiii. 101 To speak up for 'Victor Emmanuel against the field'. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 189 An historical prize will bring together a much larger 'field'.

b. *Hunting*. Those who take part in the sport. *To lead the field*: to be first in the chase.

1866-7 J. BERKESTON *Miseries Hum.* Life (1866) III. iv. In hunting... while you are leading the field. 1830 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1874) II. xiii. 77 The field which had been out with the King's hounds. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk II*. 15 The hounds and huntsman, with the field at their heels. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 135/1 Fields of hunting and riding men are very large.

c. *Cricket*. The 'side' who are 'out' in the 'field'; see 9; also the players on both sides.

1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man*. 51 The disposition of the field depends entirely upon circumstances. 1857 HUGHES *Tow Brown II*. viii. The ball... sticks... in the fingers of his left hand, to the utter astonishment of himself and the whole field. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 43. 305 Our field worked like tigers. 1862 *Sporting Life* 14 June. On the reappearance of the 'field', H. H. Stephenson took the wicket. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 2 June. The first over was sent down... by Palmer... his field being arranged thus.

II. *Cricket and Baseball*. One who stands on the field; one of the side that is 'out'; a fieldsmen; also in names descriptive of his position in the field, e.g. in Cricket, *Long field to the hip* (see quot.). *Long field* (+ *straight*) off, on (see quots.; now usually *long off*, on). In the *long field*: at the position of long field off or on. In Baseball: *In-, out-, right-, centre-, left-field*.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 174 That exceedingly bad field... caught him out. 1833 J. NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1893) 47 *Long field, straight on*, should stand at some distance out from the bowler's wicket, to save two runs. *Ibid.*, *Long field to the hip*. The fieldsmen must stand out to save two runs opposite to the popping crease. *Ibid.*, *Long field, straight off*, should be an active man... His station is on the off-side between the bowler and the middle wicket. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man*. 48 *Long Field Off*, on. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305 Southey... a good bowler and 'field'. 1889 *Pauline VIII*. 24 The out-going batsman... ought to have been caught in the long field. *Ibid.*, A good long field.

III. An extended surface.

12. A large stretch; an expanse:

a. of sea, sky, etc.

1608 SHAKS. *Per. I*. 37 Without covering, save you field of stars. 1897 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iv. 103 The nimble Horsemen scour the Fields of Air. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 41 Yonder arid fields above. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* iv. 20 The orb of day... o'er ocean's waveless field Sinks sweetly smiling. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. vii. iv. 140 note. Detached bars, darker or lighter than the field [of cloud] above.

b. of ice or snow.

1813 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1835) 55 Vast masses of rock... are sometimes enveloped in fields of ice. 1818 SIR J. LESLIE in *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 16 *North West Passage*. A very wide expanse of it [salt-water ice] they call a field. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita II*. 178 The snows round... are the least trodden of all the Mont Blanc fields.

c. of immaterial things; cf. 15.

1577 GOSSE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 17 What divinitie there is in it, and what a feed of the acknowledged benefits of God, you have heard. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 60 Love had... wrap him in a field of woes. 1722 BLACKMORE *Creation VI* (1818) 203 Who can this field of Miracles survey. 1847 L. HUNT *Men Women & B.* II. xi. 265 He discloses to us the whole field of his ignorance. 1865 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 190 The whole field of English history.

13. The surface on which something is portrayed. a. *Her.* The surface of an escutcheon or shield on which the 'charge' is displayed. Also the surface of one of the divisions in the shield.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 690 Hys field was of fyn gold, freche to behold, With treys lanchoun. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1720 So Torment ordyneth hym a shield. It was ryche in every feld. 1579 BOSWELL *Armorica II*. 56 The field is parted per fesse embattelyd. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry II*. ii. (1660) 52 The Field is the whole Surface... of the Shield overlaid with some Metall, Colour, or Fur, and comprehendeth in it the Charge. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Dec. The Arms... are A-field Jupiter. 1802 REES *Cycl.* 5 v. Bar. When the field is divided into four... or more equal parts, it is then blazoned, Barry. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 661 Sir Lancelot's azure lions... Ramp in the field.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 72 This silent warre of Lillies and of Roses... in her faire face field. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 414 A field of sincerity, charged with deeds of piety.

b. The groundwork of a picture, etc.

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* iv. 162 How to make white trees in a blacke Field. Take [etc.]. 1695 DRYDEN *lr. Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* xlv. 51 Let the Field, or Ground of the Picture, be clean. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lambs* vi. 14. 175 Shadow is frequently employed as a dark field on which the forms are drawn.

c. *Namism*. (See quot. 1876.)

1876 HUNPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* vii. 82 The field... is the VOL. IV.

plain part of the coin not occupied by the principal figure or type. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 6 The setting sun is illumining with his rays the whole field of the medal.

d. Of a flag: The ground of each division.

1857 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 301 The flags of the British navy were severally on a red, white, or blue field.

14. *Green field*: the green cloth of a counting house. *Obs.* (Can this be the sense in quot. 1599?)

1470 *Liber Niger in House. Ord.* (1790) 51 And such days as the Kings chappell removeth, every of these children then present receiveth iiiid. at the grene feald [M.S. in Brit. Mus. read *scald, fald*] of the counting-house for horse hyre dayly, as long as they be journeying. [1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. iii. 17 His Nose was as sharpe as a Pen, and [I read on] a Table of greene fields.]

III. Area of operation or observation.

15. An area or sphere of action, operation, or investigation; a (wider or narrower) range of opportunities, or of objects, for labour, study, or contemplation; a department or subject of activity or speculation.

1340 *Ayeb.* 240 Huanne oure hord wolde by vounded of pe deyule: he yede in to desert. uor be desert of religion: is ueld of voundinge. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1622) 19 A very good Ora or might have a fair field to use eloquence in, if [etc.]. 1526 BACON *Sylva* § 228 As for the increase of Verue generally... it is a large Field, and to be handled by it self. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 82 A large and plain Field doth here open it self unto us. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 4 This... Failure... opens a large Field of Rallery. 1730 BEAVER *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 2 The wide field for trade that now lies before us. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 143 A very interesting field of investigation. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 350 The philosopher and the practical man... each is in his own field, supreme.

b. (without a or the.) Scope, opportunity, extent of material for action or operation. *Obs.*

1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* III. i. Thou hast not field enough in thy young breast, To entertain such storms to struggle in. 1681 TEMPLE *Memo.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 343, I thought I had Field enough left for doing them good Offices to the Duke. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*, The Matter... will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on.

16. The space or range within which objects are visible through an optical instrument in any one position.

1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 32 Kill her, and... place her Body on the Field of a Microscope. 1765 MATY in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 305 It filled the field of the telescope. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 474 The visible field is... twenty degrees in diameter. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 307 Organisms... shooting rapidly across the microscopic field. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 302 A very superior achromatic glass... giving a... flat field.

b. *Field of observation, view or vision*: the space to which observation, etc. is limited.

1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 718 The whole field of view through the foot-wide arch. 1817 CHAMBERS *Astron. Disc.* II. (1852) 53 That circle by which the field of observation is enclosed. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 3 The eye can take in a wide field at once. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 They are not seen in the picture, being much to the left of our field of view. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. lii. 300 The field of vision is overclouded.

fig. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 83 No scintillation of its existence twinkles within the field of our knowledge.

17. *Physics*. The area or space under the influence of, or within the range of, some agent. *To be in, out of the field*: see quot. 1884. *Magnetic field*: any space possessing magnetic properties, either on account of magnets in its vicinity, or on account of currents of electricity passing through or round it.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* II. § 55 (1870) 37 The exact equivalent of the power employed to move the medal in the excited magnetic field. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 45 The electric field is the portion of space in the neighbourhood of electrified bodies, considered with reference to electric phenomena. 1884 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 48 In physics a body which is within the range of the action of another body is said to be in the field of that other body, and when it is so distant from that other body as to be sensibly out of the range of its action it is said to be out of the field.

IV. *Attrib. and Comb.*

18. General relations: a. simple attrib. (sense 1), as *field-dew, -flower*; (sense 2), as *field-craft, -dweller, -honour, -male, -pastime, -properties* (of a greyhound), *-smell, -lent*, (senses 2 and 4) *field-trial*; (sense 4), as *field-crop, -gate, -hedge, -husbandry, -path, -rent, -road, -seed, -stones*; (sense 7), as *field-battalion, -cap, -duties, -equipment, -evolutions, -exercise, -insignia, -movements, -service, -troops, -watch*. b. objective (sense 4), as *field-purging ppl. adj.* c. locative (sense 4), as *field-faring ppl. adj.*

1875 G. P. COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 595/1 An infantry regiment [in the Prussian army] has three... field battalions. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* viii. 140 He wore the ample blue cloak of the Prussian Cavalry, with fur cape and 'field cap'. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 52 No one... expects to fill his bag save by 'field-craft'. 1890 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* (1866) 105 The injuries done... in our 'field-crops'. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 7/1 Indian agricultural field crop seeds. 1890 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 422 With this 'field dew consecrate'. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 127 Subordinate Officers understand their 'Field Duties'. 1875 in *Russia at close 16th C.* (Hakluyt) C. Introd. 9 The... Tartars are barbarous and 'fylide dwellers'. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Desp.* IV. 29 A 'field equipment with a pro-

portion of horses. 1875 G. P. COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 597/2 The war establishment of a field equipment troop is 6 officers and 233 men. 1853 STROCKEQUER *Milit. Encycl.*, A regiment is... instructed in the 'field exercise and evolutions. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 2/2 A sketch of 'field-faring women. 1853 WALTON *Angler* 21 'Field-flowers... perfume'd the air. 1823 LYTTON *Falkland* 59, I see him... gathering the field-flowers. 1891 S. C. SCRIVER *Our Fields & Cities* 33, I was... glad to see the horse turning towards a 'field-gate. 1823 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) 1. 399 A 'field-hedge and bank. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1738) 5 'Field-honours... Achiev'd by leaping hedge and ditch. 1760 J. ELIOT (*title*), Essays upon 'Field-Husbandry in New England. 1823 J. BABCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 34 This stick, or baton... became the 'field insignia of a general. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 36 The feather'd 'field-mates, bound by Nature's tie. 1798 WELLINGTON in *Guw. Desp.* I. 12 Wellesley... practising them in combined 'field movements. 18... WORDSW. *Sonnets* (1838) 151 To chase mankind, with men in armies packed For his 'field-pastime. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 66 It was agreed to spread from the 'field-path to the road way. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 294 Through old field-paths we'll wander. 1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 305 The... 'field properties of a greyhound. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E v j b, 'Feeld-purging Februarius. 1880 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Champart*, 'feilde rent. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 418 While along the 'field-roads... the movement is the slowest. 1888 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 2/5 A fair amount of business is now being transacted in 'field seeds. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 57 The Youth for 'field-service... armed and under continual Discipline. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 118 On field service... the same duties are enjoined. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 1110 'Field smells known in infancy. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth*, 'Field stones... were gathered off the land, where it seemed to be fit for tillage. 1892 *Jrnl. Archæol. Inst.* No. 194. 155 Small field-stones concreted with sticky gravel. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quiz*. (1803) IV. 174 Among these trees we have picketed some 'field-tents. 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 60 Such 'field-trials as appear to me likely to throw light upon it. 1875 G. P. COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 595/2 'Field troops [in the Prussian army] in peace time form the standing army. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., The last intermittent French 'field-war is definitely ascertained to have quitted Bondy. 1882 SEEDHOE *Eng. Village Comm.* I. (1884) 4 A common 'fieldway gives access to the strips.

19. Prefixed to the names of many animals, birds, and insects, often in the sense of 'wild', to indicate a species found in the open country as opposed to house or town, as *field-duck, -cricket, -mouse, -rat, -slug, -spider*; *field-auss*, the little bustard (*Otis tetrax*) found chiefly in France; *field-finch* (see quot.); *field-lark* (*Alauda arvensis*); *field-martin* (*Tyrannus carolinensis*); *field-plover* (*U.S.*), a name for two species of plover, and for a sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*); *field-sparrow* (*U.S.*) (*Spizella pusilla* or *S. agrestis*); *field-titling*, *†tor-toise* (*jacular*), *†vole* (see quots.).

1824 WYCLIF *Jer. II*. 24 A 'field asse vsid in wilderness. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hisp. Inc. Fables* A iv. Those 'field-Crickets... play the parrots so notably. 1868 WOOD *Fields without II*. viii. 161 The black-bodied Field-cricket (*Acheta campestris*). 1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* 185 The 'field-finch, *Syalis luteola*. 1890 BART *Abv.* M 531 A 'field-mouse with a long snout. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* III. 69 The small field-mouse, with wide transparent ears, Comes softly forth. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 60 b. The roote of Myrrhis dronken in wyne helpeth the bytynge of 'feldespyders. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. v, Unless that wiser men make't the field-spiders loom. 1884 J. C. ATKINSON *Provincial names of Birds*, 'Field Titling, sb. Prov. name for the Tree Pipit, *Antopus arboreus*. 1808 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xliii. A 'Field-Tortoise, alias, called a Mole. 1868 WOOD *Homes without II*. xxvi. 598 The Short-tailed Field Mouse otherwise termed Campagnol or 'Field Vole (*Arvicola arvensis*).

20. In many names of plants growing in the fields, as *field-bindweed, -forget-me-not, -mush-room, -rhubarb, etc.*; *field-ash* (*Pyrus aucuparia*); *field-basil*: see BASIL 1 2; *field-brome-grass* (*Bromus arvensis*); *field-cypress*: see CYPRESS 1 2 b; *field-kalo* (*Sinapis arvensis*); *field-madder*, *†(a)* rosemary, *(b)* a common modern book-name for *Sherardia arvensis*; *field-nigella* or *nigel-weed* (*Lychnis Gilhago*); *field-southernwood* (*Artemisia campestris*); *field-weed* (*Anthemis Cotula*, also *Erigeron philadelphicus*) (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); *†field-wood*, 7 gentian (*? = OE. feldwyr*).

1578 LYTE *Dodons* vi. lxx. 748 'Feelde Ashe. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 118 'Field balm, *Calamintha Nepeta*. 1825 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 495. 708 The 'field-bee, commonly called the mangold-würzel. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 17 'Field Bindweed... this plant is one of the most troublesome weeds. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 369 The... 'field-brome grass... is found in some of the best pastures. *Ibid.* I. 151 The... large red... 'Field Carrot, was the only variety employed for agricultural purposes in England. 1578 LYTE *Dodons* i. xviii. 28 Called... in English... Ground Pyne... and 'field Cypress. 1867 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* VII. 105 'Field Forget-me-not. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 6 'Field Gentian... contains in every part of it some of the tonic bitter principle common to the tribe. c 1000 *Durham Gloss.* in *Sax. Leech.* III. 305/1 *Rosmarinum*, sun deav & bothen & 'feld medere. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 144 Field Madder, Corolla funnel-shaped. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 331 The 'Field Mushroom... is one of the most common... cultivated in this country. 1578 LYTE *Dodons* vi. 151 160 Cockle or 'felde Nigelweede, hath straight stemmes. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Leche degallina*, white stemmes. 1868 HERENAN *Paxton's Bot. Dict.*, 'Field *field onion. 1868 HERENAN *Paxton's Bot. Dict.*, 'Field Rhubarb. 1838 CLARKE in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. 163

Field-work. [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + WORK.]

1. Work done in the field or in the fields.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 277 In Peru negroes... are employed in field-work. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 35 Those who think it impossible for negroes to endure field-work. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 245 The beginner in field-sketching... should commence his field-work in a road. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 109 Mr. Kennedy... used October and November for Arctic field-work. 1891 N. CRANE *Baseball* 43 There is no department of the game so full of life... as field work.

2. *Mil.* A temporary work or fortification thrown up by troops operating in the field.

1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Field-works* are... for the most part, formed by the excavation of the soil. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 169 The manner of attacking field-works is very different from that employed in the attack of fortresses.

† **Fieldy**, *a.* Obs. [*f.* FIELD *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Level, open; exposed.

1730 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 214 [Crist] stood in a field place. 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* 280 In the field place of Moab. 1576 FLEMING *tr. Cains' Dogs* in Arb. *Garnier* III. 238 In fieldy lands rather than in bushy and woody places. 1598 FLORIO, *Piaggioso*, fieldie.

2. That grows in or inhabits the fields.

1382 WYCLIF *Wind*, xix. 18 Feeldi wilde thingis in to watri ben turned. 1598 FLORIO, *Campanaccio*, fieldie, that grows in the fields.

3. Forming a field or fields. Cf. FIELD *sb.* 12 a.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 451 In fieldy clouds he vanisheth it away.

Fiend (fnd). Forms: 1-2 *féond*, *north. fiend* (*pl.* fiend, *fýnd*, *féond*, *fond*, *north. fiend*, *fiondas*; *dat. sing.* fiend, *fýnd*, *féonde*), 3-4 *féond* (*pl.* féond, fiend, féondes), (3) *feont*, *fond*, *south. veond*), 2-7 *fend*(e), (3) *fent*), 3-6 *fnd*(e), 3-7 *feind*(e), (4) *south. vyend*), 4-6 *feynd*, *fýnd*(e), (5) *fýnt*), 4-7 *feend*(e), (4) *fende*, 7 *feigne*, 8 *Sc. fiend*, *fint*, 4- *fiend*. [Com. Text.: OE. *féond* = OFris. *fíand*, OS. *fíand*, *fíund* (MDu. *viand*, Du. *viand*), OHG. *fíant* (MHG. *víent*, *vínt*, mod.G. *fiend*), ON. *fíande* (Sw. *fiende*, Da. *fiende*), Goth. *fíjands*; originally the pr. pp. of OTeut. **fijjan* (OE. *fíogan*, OHG. *fíen*, ON. *fíá*, Goth. *fíjan*) to hate. The formation is parallel with that of FRIEND.]

† 1. An enemy; foe. Obs.

Beowulf 2289 Stonc þa æfter stane, steareheort onfund feondes folast. 1755 RUSKIN, *Gasp.* Matt. v. 43 Hate þine fiend (cf. 1000 and c. 1100 *feond*). c. 1050 *Byrhtferh's Handbooc* in *Anglia* VIII. 323 Gelfitgeorne & godes fiend. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Bt twone fiend and fend. c. 1225 *Anscr.* R. 98 Ueond þet þuncheð feond is swike ouer alle swike. c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medil.* 1124 And þe fiende bonde to make to þe. 1340 *Aeynd.* 29 He ys wel renay þet þet land þet he halt of his lhorde dep into þe hond of his uyende.

2. *spec.* The arch-enemy of mankind; the devil. More fully: *fiend of hell*, *foul fiend*, *old fiend*.† *Fiend's limb* = limb of Satan (see LIMB).

a. 1000 *Hymns* viii. 25 (Gr.) Ðu fiend geseledest. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 294 Hit æc deah wið feondes costungum sylfum. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ure fiend nefre ne linnen [cease] for to fenden us mid sunnen. c. 1225 *St. Mark.* 1 Quercomen ant akasten. þe feont. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1056 (Cott.) Caim was þe fíndes fode. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14880 (Trin.) Leuer had þe þe fiend of helle þen him amonges hem to dwelle. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 257 It falliþ ofte... þat a tyrant and a fendis lyme is þis þusor a lyme of Crist. 1393 LINGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 18 Fecche þat þe feond cleyneþ. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 953. I shalle yow blisse to saue yow alle from the fendis blame. 1515 *Scot. Field* 598 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II. What it is to be false, and the fínde serve! 1526 *1600* LANE *Shaks.* vii. 29 And was caryed of the fende into wilderness. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* iii. vi. 9 Beware the foule Fiend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 233 The Gates... belching outrageous flame... since the Fiend pass'd through. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 99. 32 Drugs of more Force Than e'er was conceiv'd, by the subtil Old Fiend. 1748 MRS. JAMISON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 The fiend is the worst part of the picture.

b. In forms of asseveration or execration: † *The fiend on thee!* *The foul fiend!* Also *Sc. Fiend* a (*crum*, etc.), *fiend ant*, *haet* = 'Devil, never a one, crumb, whit', etc.

a. 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1820) 51 Feind a crum of the scho fawis. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shep.* II. ii. O, the fiend, and the 1 car, take them hence. c. 1774 FERGUSON *Rising of Session Poems* (1845) 29 The fiend ant there but pays his score. 1785 BURNS *Two Dogs* 16 The fiend a pride, nae pride had he. *ibid.* 150 Fient haet of them's ill-hearted fellows. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Laurel* vi. What the foul fiend can detain the Master so long?

3. An evil spirit generally; a demon, devil, or diabolical being; more fully *fiend of hell*.

a. 1000 *Guthlac* 392 (Gr.) No þær þa fendas gefeon þorfon. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ah a þer is waning and graming... and feonda bitinga. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2961 It was on fendes wise wrogt. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. Prolog.* to Fírfes and fíendes been bi lyte a sonder. c. 1440 *Geuzendyde* 2520 But suerly they þe fendez. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 24 To redeme you from the fendes of hell. 1605 CAMDEN *Reu.* 7 They yellen as fends do in hell. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* iv. 152 Reuile... makes a man a fiend incarnate. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* lvii. 4 Inslamd with Rage like Fiends in Hell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. A frightful fiend Doth close behind him tread. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. (1854) 545/1 In the language of Goethe's scoffing fiend.

4. *transf.* a. A person of superhuman wickedness. (Now only with reference to cruelty or malignity.) c. 1220 *Betiary* 450 For wo so... ðenkeð fíel on his mod

fox be is and fend iwis. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2229 He with his hend Ne drop him nouth, that sor fend. 1393 LINGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 58 Feres foloweden þat feonde [Antichrist] c. 1475 *Raisf Coitcar* 892 Fy on that foul Feind [sc. Mahoun]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 50 That cursed man, that cruel fiend of hell. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* 1. 327 Where human fiends on midnight errands walk. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 45 He is at times a perfect fiend.

b. † A grisly monster (e.g. a dragon) (*obs.*). Also applied to baleful or destructive influences or agencies personified.

c. 1400 *Deutr. Troy* 97 It is playnly your purpos... With such fyndes to fight. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 22 Those corage when the feend [the monster Error] perceived to shrink. 1784 COWPER *Tasit* II. 185 He calls for famine, and the meagre fiend blows mildew from between his shrivel'd lips.

c. Applied with jocular hyperbole to a person or agency causing mischief or annoyance.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1845) 545 If you do but stir abroad, these fiends [sc. women; transl. *umbræ* in Petronius] are ready to meet you at every turn. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 305 It is that fiend Politics, Asem—that baneful fiend, which bewildered every brain. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* *Swinburne's Trag.* (1871) 162 This sorcery which the fiend of technical imitation weaves about his victims. *Mod.* The autograph-fiend; the cyclist-fiend; the interviewer-fiend; the newsboy-fiend; the organ-fiend.

d. A kind of firework.

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 75 How to make fiends, or fearful apparitions.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *fiend-breed*, *-face*. b. objective, as *fiend-compelling*, *-fraying* adjs. c. instrumental, as *fiend-begotten*, *-drawn*, *-tenanted*, *-tied* adjs. d. originative, as *fiend-born* adj. e. parasynthetic, as *fiend-hearted* adj.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. v. Aught that... Von *fiend-begotten monk can tell. 1802 SCOTT *Thomas the Rhymer* III. 18 in *Minstr. Scot.* *Border* II. 289 Brangwain was there... And *fiend-born Merlin's gramarye. 1885 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xiii. (1897) 62 Brute... suppressed so the state of all the *Fiend-bred Albionites. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 108 Solomon achieved his *fiend-compelling wonders by his aid. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* I. 126 As one checks a *fiend-drawn chariot. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 56 Horrified, hideous, frank *fiend-faces! 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* xviii. 69 The *Fiend-fraying Holy-water. 1847 CRAIG, *Fiendhearted, having a very wicked or depraved heart. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/5 Who was grasping his *fiend-tenanted fiddle so firmly by the throat. 1754 ARMSTRONG *Forced Marriage* iv. 1 Misc. (1770) II. 80 My quick revenge Shall burst this *fiend-tied most unnatural knot.

† **Fienden**, *a.* Obs. rare. [*f.* prec. + -EN.] = FIENDISH.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM 85 I-schelde ouis... Fram alle fendene jeywse. 13... E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 224 Fylter fenden folk forty dayez lenceþe.

† **Fiendful**, *a.* Obs. rare—1. [*f.* as prec. + -FUL] Proceeding from fiendish agency.

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Final Chorus, Faustus is gone, regard his hellish fall Those fiendful fortune may exhort the wise. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Fiendfully** adv. 1847 in CRAIG.

Fiendhead. [*HEAD*] = FIENDSHIP b. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 356 He will find a more flattering treatment of his fiend-head.

Fiendish (fndiʃ), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ISH.] Resembling, or characteristic of, a fiend; superhumanly cruel and malignant.

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1187/1 This woman was so fendish. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. 6 It hath a fiendish look. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. x. Through the vampire corpse He thrust his lance... Its fiendish tenant fled. 1823 PRAED *Troubadour* II. 563 And Satan will grin with a fiendish glee. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. 74 The fiendish brutalities practised by him. *transf.* 1836 KINGSLEY *Let.* I. 35 The wavy lightning glared over the sea with fiendish light.

Hence **Fiendishly** adv.; **Fiendishness**.

1613 BP. HALL *Holy Panegyricke* 39 Those Dames which vnder a cloke of modestie hide nothing but pride, and fiendishness. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xvii. Asmille That kindled to more fiendishness Her hideous features. 1879 BLACK *Macleod* of D. viii. A calm and dignified silence is the best answer to the fiendishness of thirteen.

Fiendism (fndiz'm), *n.* rare—1. [*f.* as prec. + -ISM.] Fiendish spirit or manner.

1852 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1888) 380 The wretch maintained his domestic fiendism to the last.

† **Fiendkin**. Obs. rare. [*f.* as prec. + -KIN, dim. suffix.] A little fiend or evil spirit.

1377 LINGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 371 Fendes and fendekynes bifor me shulle stande.

Fiendlike, *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -LIKE.] a. Resembling a fiend. b. Characteristic of a fiend.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 69 His Fiend-like Queene; Who... by selfe and violent hands, Tooke off her life. 1716 ROWE *Ode New Year* 19 Ev'ry Fiend and Fiend-like Form. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 160 The last circumstance recalls a fiend-like appearance drawn by Shakspeare. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 501 Their little ones, Tremble beneath the white man's fiend-like frown! 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. viii. 150 With fiendlike ferocity they hurled themselves upon each other.

Fiendly (fndli), *a.* [OE. *fíondlic*, *f. fiend*, *FIEND* + *-lic*, -LY.]

† 1. Hostile, unfriendly. Obs.

After the OE. period per. always with mixture of sense 2. c. 1050 *OE.* in *Wulker* 168 *Hosticus*, *uel hostilis*, *fíondlic*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 [W]e mayen þurh godes fultse þa fíondliche sunnan mid icome oueruman. c. 1205 LAY. 866 He fúsde heom to mid feondliche strengðe. c. 1386

CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 750 He semed frendly. But he was fendly, both in werk and thought. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xvi. He ranne upon his brother as a fendly man. c. 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 346 To feyze yourselves frindly And be nothing but fendly.

2. Resembling or befitting a fiend; fiendlike, devilish, diabolical.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 605 This fendly wrecche... Out of his bosom took a bechen cole. c. 1422 HOCLEVE *Jerusalem's Wife* 784 It manly is to synne. But fendly is longe lye ther-ynne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xli. A horribly & a fendly dragon. c. 1510 BARCLAY *Myrr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G v. This is their chief study and fendly policy. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* viii. v. j. b. Caus fendly eprie. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xxvii. 'Curse thee!' cried the fiendly woman. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* viii. xvi. Yes it is Hate, that shapeless fendly thing. 1831 WILSON in *Black. Mag.* XXX. 554 You talk as if you suspected the Fers of having profited by the Fiendly Advice.

Hence **Fiendliness**, the state of being fiendly. 1850 *Lit. Churchm.* VI. 264/1 The ferocious fiendliness to which the whole... population had been brought.

† **Fiendly**, adv. Forms: 1 *fíondlice*, 3 *-liche*. [OE. *fíondlice*, *f. fiend*, *FIEND* + *-lic*, -LY.] In a fiendly manner. a. Like an enemy, angrily. b. Like a fiend, terribly.

a. 1000 *Juliana* I. 18 (Gr.) Hyre þa þurh yrrre ageaf and sware fæder fíondlice. c. 1205 LAY. 85 Vt of þan fíchte fe was fíondliche stor, Eneas the duc mid ermed at-wond.

† **Fiend-rese**. Obs. [OE. *fíondres*, *f. fiend*, *FIEND* + *-res*, RESE.] Fierce or hostile onset.

a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 900 (Gr.) Ic færcðlice fíondres gefremede. c. 1205 LAY. 2360 Froile him to fúden mid his feond rase.

† **Fiend-scathe**. [OE. *fíondscada*, *-scada*, *f. fiend*, *FIEND* + *-scada*, *scada* enemy.] A monster.

Beowulf 554 Me to grunde teah fah fíondscada. c. 1105 LAY. 26339 Aris feond-scade to pine sear-side.

Fiendship (fndʃip). [OE. *fíondscipe*, *f. fiend*, *FIEND* + *-scipe*, -SHIP.] † a. Enmity (*obs.*). b. [A new formation.] The personality of a fiend.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* III. xiv. (1890) 208 He... Rædwaldes fíondscipe feah. c. 1205 LAY. 22966 3if on uolke fíondscipe areðeð an æur æt time betwene twon women. 1874 M. & F. COLLINS *Frances* I. 104 If we may believe his Fiendship.

† **Fiend-slaught**. Obs. In 3 feond-slaht. [ME. *feond-slaht*, *f. fiend*, *FIEND* + *slaht* = OE. *sleahst* slaughter.] Slaughter of foes.

c. 1205 LAY. 16456 Fare we heom to 3annes & makien feond slahtes.

† **Fiend-thews**, *sb. pl.* Obs. [ME. *feon-thewis*, *f. feon*, *FIEND* + *thearwes*, *pl.* of *thear*, OE. *thaw* manner.] Evil-conduct.

c. 1205 LAY. 579 Monie þar feollen þurh heora feon-thewza.

Fier, var. of *FER* *sb.* 1 2, *FEIR*, *FERE* *a.* Obs.

† **Fierce**, *sb.* *Her. Obs.* (See quot.).

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 144 This [the Pale] in ancient time was called a fierce, and you should then have blazed it thus, hee beares a fierce Sables, between 120 fierses, or.

Fierce (fírs), *a.* Forms: 3-6 *fíers*(e), (4) *fírs*, 4-6 *fíers*(e), *fíers*(e), (6) *fearce*, -se, (5) *fíers*, 7-8 *fuerse*, *furse*, 5-6 *fíers*(e), (6) *fayrse*, *fíers*, 3- *fíerce*. See also *FEER* *a.* [a. OF. *fíers*, *fíers* in same senses, nom. form of *fer*, *fier* (mod.F. *fur* proud) = Prov. *fer*, It. and Sp. *fiero* = *L. ferus* wild (of an animal), untamed, fierce.]

1. Of formidably violent and intractable temper; like a wild beast; vehement and merciless in anger or hostility.

Less emphatic, and less associated with the notion of wanton cruelty, than FEROCIOUS, which was never used, like this word, in a good sense (see 2).

a. of persons, their dispositions or attributes.

a. 1300 *CURIAL* II. 2197 Nembrot... was fers, prud, and fell. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel.* & *Ar.* I. Vow fers god of armes Mars the rede. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 26 Hys sygh and regarde fyers & malyceous. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* 10 With countenance fere and grim. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 57 A Souldier... not fierce and terrible Onely in strokes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 44 Moloc... the fiercest Spirit That fought in Heav'n; now fiercer by despair. 1712-4 *Port. Rape Lock* iv. 7 Tyrants fight that unrepenting die. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii. Montoni turned upon him with a fierce and haughty look. 1811 J. WILSON *Life of Palm* II. 578 Fierce savage men Glare on them. 1891 MISS YONGE *Carnegie* I. xxxii. 277 Hugh Lupus, the fierce old Earl of Chester, was likewise a Lord Marcher.

absol. 1840 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 251 Thus winding timidly among the fierses.

b. of animals.

1377 LINGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 300 God sent hem fode bi foles and by no fiersse bestes. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3924 A beste... Fere fersere þan an olifaunt. 1593 GOLDING *Calis* in *Deut.* xvii. 281 Swine... bee not so ferece as to fall to rending downe of the tree. 1611 BIBLE *Job* x. 16 Thou huntest me as a fierce Lion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 711 Fiers Tigers cou'd not around. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 251 Poetry disarms The fiercest animals with magic charms. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* v. 84 It is amazing how fierce some of the small snakes are.

absol. c. 1400 *Deutr. Troy* 888 So þe fursere by-flamede æt

with fyre hote.

† 2. High-spirited, brave, valiant. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3910 Al so þe douse þers of frenz were þer echon þat so noble were & fers. 13... E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 101 Be þay þers, be þay feble for-loter none. 1475 *FE* *Noblesse* 2 Next after came the fers manly Danish knight. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 74 Oliuer was so fyere of lavy. c. 1513 LD. BERNERS *Huon* IV. 185 Our man is fyers and of gret

hardynes. — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij, A lusty lye fierse and flingyng.

†3. Proud, haughty. *Obs.* Cf. *F. fier*.

†4390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 272/34 With grete nobleye; swybe fierce and proute. †1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. xlii. (1869) 30 But of yow j have no neede; have your herte neuere be more feers. †1430 *A B C of Aristotle in Babes Bk.* (1868) 11 (Note) to fers, ne to famuler, but frendli of cheere. 1593 *Shaks.* 2 *Ilen. Vt.* iv. ix. 45 He is fierce and cannot brooke hard Language.

4. Of natural forces, e.g. fire, wind, etc.; also of passion, disease, conflict, persecution, etc.: Angry, violent, vehemently raging.

†1300 *Cursor M.* 23239 (Gött.) Pa dintes er ful fers and fell. †1340 *Ibid.* 1854 (Trin.) Aboute fyue monches hit stode Wipouten falling pat fers flode. †1350 *Will. Palerne* 436 Saua a fers feintise folwes me oft. †1400 *Destr. Troy* 569 Flamys of fyre han so furse hete. †1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 4579 Persecucion fers and fell. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* lxii. 162 The bataylle was fyre. 1508 *Fisher Wks.* (1876) 279 The assassins of death was fyers and sharpe. 1508 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) p. xliii. The Duke of Burgon was dryen in to Englund with a fers streynable wynde. 1611 *Bible Jer.* xxv. 37 The fierce anger of the Lord. 1607 *Dryden Virg. Past.* ii. 14 The... Locusts... fry'd with Heat, and I with fierce Desire. 1708 *Pope Ode St. Cecilia* 118 Music the fiercest grief can charm. 1799 *G. Smith Laboratory* I. 9 If the rocket burst as soon as it is lighted the charge is too fierce. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 173 A mind heated by a fierce conflict. 1863 *Bryant Poems, Little People of Snow* 289 Cruel we, Who suffered her to wander forth alone in this fierce cold! 1874 *Deutsch Renn.* 419 Two centuries and a half of fierce discussion.

5. Ardent, eager; full of violent desire; furiously zealous or active. †Const. *for, to, upon, and to with inf.*

†1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. v.* 67 To affairen hire flesche pat fierce was to synne. †1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 7260 For to gyue she was full fers. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* x. vii. 102 He on cace was feand fers as flynt. 1601 *B. Jonson Poetaster* (1602) v. iii. And, Lupus, for your fierce Credulity. One fit him with a paire of larger Eares. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iv. (1702) I. 239 One of the fiercest men of the Party. 1654 *Sir E. Nicholas in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 149 He is... fierce for the Duke of Gloucester returne. 1704 *Eng. Theophrast.* 314 It is not good to be over fierse upon anything. †1744 *Pope Odyssey* viii. Vengeful slaughter, fierse for human blood. 1871 *Browning Balans.* 1821 The feast was fierse But brief. 1874 *Moxley Compromise* (1886) 115 The... fiercest hunt after the grosser prizes.

b. *dial.* Brisk, lively, vigorous.

†1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 'If thoo's so fierse over thee work' i' th' mornin' thoo'll be dauled ot afore neet.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* 'Ah'm glad to see ye luke so feece to dee.' 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* 'Oh, they were fierse; they were as merry as crickets.'

†6. Of a number; Great, immense. *Obs.*

†1400 *Destr. Troy* 1617 Fuele was be nowmber Of lordes of be lond. *Ibid.* 2271 So feue sightyng folke be a fuisse nowmber.

7. quasi-adv. = Fiercely.

†1300 *Cursor M.* 1765 (Cott.) Be pain it fell sua fers and fast. 1591 *Shaks.* 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 14 Mid-day Sunne, fierse bent against their faces. 1771 *Gołosun. Hist. Eng.* IV. 164 The war... continued to rage as fierse as ever. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. 102 The war, which was now all but extinguished, might blaze forth fierse than ever.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. parasynthetic, as *fiere-eyed, faced, fanged, minded, natured*. b. adverbial, as *fiere-descending, flaming, looking, menacing, rushing, trotted*.

1735 *Thomson Liberty* v. 45 By... No *fiere-descending wolf... Disturb'd. 1873 *Symonds Grk. Poets* vii. 227 They will slay me, those... *fiere-eyed... dread goddesses. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* IV. liv. 110 A fiere-eyed temptation. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 3/1 These... *fiere-faced beasts, with their noiseless footfall. 1851 *H. Melville Whale* xlii. 209 The *fiere-fanged tiger in his heraldic coat. 1740 *C. Pitt Enaid* xii. 1337 His Eyes, *fiere-flaming, o'er the Trophy roll. †1859 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* V. 23 Accosted by *fiere-looking captains. 1735 *Somerville Chase* iii. 302 Another pard... Grins... *fiere-menacing. 1785 *Crittwell Bible*, 3 *Macc.* vi. 18 Forgetfulness seized his *fiere-minded confidence. 1625-8 *Camden's Hist. Elis.* ii. (1688) 246 This Parsons was... a violent *fiere-natured man. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xliii. 75 A Boar *fiere-rushing in the sylvan war.

Hence †*Fiercehead*. [+ HEAD] = Fierceness.

†1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 156/6 *Ferchede, ferocitas, severitas.*

†*Fierce*, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make fierse; to inflame.

1565 *Golding Ovid's Met.* iii. (1593) 63 And for to fierse hir ire, Another thing... there cometh in the nicke.

†*Fierceful*, *a. Obs.* rare-1. [f. as prec. + -FUL] Full of fierceness; ferocious, savage.

1607 *TopSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 412 If it had as much strength, as... courage, it would be as fierseful as any Bear.

Fierceish (fi'ersh), *a. rare*-1. [f. as prec. + -ISH] Somewhat fierse; inclined to fierceness.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 82 He strode with... head erect, and rather fierseish galle.

Fiercely (fi'ersli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY] In a fierse manner; furiously, impetuously, violently; †sternly, haughtily.

†1300 *Cursor M.* 16793 (Gött.) Sua fersli be erd quock, be grauis it vndid. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 337 Thenne oure fader to be fisch ferslych bidde. †1350 *Will. Palerne* 1766 Fersely on here foure fet as fel for swiche bestes. 1471 *Ripley Comp. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 142 Fersely brennyng as Fyre of Hell. †1533 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxxxi. The gayler answered fersly with grete pryde. 1611 *Bible Esther* vi. 7 He looked very fersely upon her. 1631 *Goode God's Arrowes* iii. § 6. 195 The more fiersely Christians are assaulted, the more closely they will cling together. 1715-20

Pope Iliad xxi. 703 Fiercely rushing on the daring foe. 1719 *Young Busiris* iii. 1, Sending his soul out to me, in a look So fiercely kind, I trembled, and retired. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* viii. xxix, Up she raised her bright blue eyes, And fiercely she smiled on him. 1829 *ALFORD in Life* (1873) 462 Read mathematics very fiercely being afraid of the paper to-morrow. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* vi. 202 The noon-day sun flamed fiercely down upon us. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 496 The Parliament was wrangling even more fiercely. 1809 *Wordsw. Feelings of the Tyroless* iii, The gales Of fiercely-breathing war.

Fiercen (fi'ersn), *v. rare.* [f. *FIERCE* a. + -EN] a. *trans.* To make fierse. *To fiercen up* to brush up, enliven. *dial.* b. *intr.* To become or grow fierse. Hence *Fiercening* *ppl. a.*

1831 *J. Wilson Unimore* ii. 150 The Naiad in the fiercening foam her prow Buries. 1881 *MYERS Wordsworth* 73 A metel which can grow for ever brighter in the fiercening flame. *Mod. Staffordsh.* 'I think it has fiercened her up a bit.'

Fierceness (fi'ersnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being fierse.

1. a. Formidable violence; intractable savageness of temper; vehement and merciless fury.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Macc.* iv. 8 Dreede 3e not inwardli the feernesse of hem. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.* R. v. xviii. (1495) 123 Yf [thim] thynne [of beastes] be broke all theyr cruelties and fyersnes saylle. 1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 268 God smote the said Henry for his gret fernesse. 1526 *TINDALE Eph.* iv. 31 Bitternes, fearnes [of god], and wrath. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 The females are of greater fiercenesse then the males. 1695 *Ld. PRESTON Boeth.* ii. 74 note, The Fiercenes of the People being not wholly subdued. 1712 *SWIFT Proposal* *Corr. Eng. Tongue* 27 The same Defect of Heat which gives a Fiercenes to our Natures, may contribute to that Roughness of our Language. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xxi, The priest looked at him with something of honest fiercenes in his eyes. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed.) ii. 111. 288 He is like a wild beast, all violence and fiercenes.

†b. Sternness, severity. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* xi. 22 Therefore se... the feernesse of God; sothli feernesse into hem that felden doun. †1400 *Apol. Loll.* 17 Pe fernes be nober to mikil ne to litil. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* *Introd.*, To... pacify the fiercenes of this gentle Ordinance.

†c. Bravery, high-spirit, mettle. *Obs.*

†1400 *Destr. Troy* 4825 The fame of our fuernes fares abroad. †1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* iii. 18 The fyersnes of the sayd courser. 1692 *E. WALKER Epictetus Mor.* xxii, Who... admires the... mainly Fiercenes that adorns his Face.

d. Eagerness. †Const. *to with inf.*

1533 *BELLENOE Lity* i. (1822) 73 That withtill himmare... for fernes to fle, left the ak stikhand in the kings hede.

2. Of natural agents, disease; also of passions, conflict, etc.: Intense vehemence, furious activity.

1425 *MISYN Fire of Love* i. xviii. 58 Grete ferines of turmentis. 1541 *R. COPLAND Galen's Theraptyke* 2 C ij, Lay upon the sayd vceres a playster... vntyll that the yre and fyersnesse be abated. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius Low C. Warres* 355 It proved very dangerous by the fiercenes of the Frost and cold. 1718 *Kowe tr. Lucan* vii. 1040 They... curse the cruel Gods, in fiercenes of Despair. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 The present fiercenes of trade competition throughout the world. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* i. 271 The fiercenes of the storm was over.

†*Fiercety*. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6fe-, fi-, fyerste(e). [f. as prec. + -TY.] = FIERCENESS.

1382 *WYCLIF Judith* ii. 11 And 3it ner the latere these thingus doende thei mysten not swagen the feerste of his brest. †1450 *Alivour Saluacion* 4233 The fiersest of this streit dme is noted be virgines ten. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 394 The northyn wynde blew with such fyerste. †1500 *Melusine* 119 He considered... the fyerste of his vysage.

†*Fierdhalfe*. *Obs.* [f. *fierd*, FOURTH + HALFE.] A fourth part, a quarter.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Sekt.* 21 Such a kind of somewhatkin, as truckles beneath the very tynness of an half nothing, and is forsooth a fierdhalfe nothing.

Fierding. *pseudo-arch.* [a. Sw. *fjerdning*: = ON. *fjördung*: see FARTHING.]

Introduced from a Swedish writer by Blackstone in his disquisitions on Teutonic legal antiquities, and by some later writers mistaken for a term of early Eng. law.]

An alleged name for a quarter of a hundred or of a shire. Also *attrib.* in *fierding-court*.

1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 34 The ancient Gothic courts in their lowest instance, or fierding-courts. 1872 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 120 note, The district between the Hundred and the greater Shire—the Fierding or Quarter. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Fierding-court*, one of an early class of English courts, so called because [etc.].

†*Fieri* (fi'eri). [L. *fieri*, inf. to be made, come into being. Cf. *in esse, in posse*] Used in med. L. phrase *in fieri*: in process of being made or coming into being. †Formerly sometimes treated as an Eng. phrase, as *in the fieri, in our very fieri*.

1640 *Br. HALL Episc.* i. ii. 8 The Roman Church, then in the fieri of reforming. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 117 Many of these formed stones seem now to be in fieri. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 5 There is a certain magical influence of nature... that tempers us all diversly in our very fieri. 1766 *A. HORNECK in Glanvill's Sadducismus* 363 The things then being in fieri, when it [the book] was printed. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* II. (1885) 190 The contract is still *in fieri* as between obligor and obligee.

†*Fieri-facias* (fi'eri-fies). *Lav.* [L. *fieri-facias* cause to be made, i. *fieri* (see prec.) + *facias* cause, 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *facere* to do, make.] 'A writ wherein the sheriff is commanded that he cause to be made out of the goods and chattels of the defendant, the sum for which

judgment was given' (Blackstone); the common process for executing a judgment. Often quoted as *Fi. fa.* (fi'fai').

†1463 *Paston Lett.* II. No. 474. 135 A *fieri facias* is come out of the Exchequer for Hue Fen. 1544 *tr. Nat. Brew.* 177 He shal have excecucion against them by the statute of acton Burnel by a fieri facias. 1685 *KEBLE King's Bench Rep.* i. 247 Recovery of Debt on Fi. fa. directed to the Sheriff into London. 1728 *CARTHEW King's Bench Rep.* (1747) 419 There were two distinct Writts of Fi. fa. brought to the Sheriff. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed.) II. 174 Nor were lands originally liable to a private person's debts, nor any execution but by *fieri* or *levari facias*. 1829 *MAULE & SELWYN King's Bench Rep.* VI. 120 The plaintiff claimed as a purchaser of a term, seized and sold by the sheriff under a writ of fi. fa.

†b. *punningly*. (Cf. *FIERY* a. 4 b.) *Obs.*

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* Wks. V. 44 Pursuants with red noses... a pursueant... with the verie reflexe of his fire facies. 1608 *Penyless Part. in Harl. Misc.* (Mahl.) III. 74 They that drink too much Spanish sack shall... be served with a fiery-facies. 1611 [see FACIES i.]. 1667 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* u. ii, I use to tell him of his Title, Fiery facies.

Fierily (fi'eriili), *adv.* [f. *FIERY* a. + -LY².] In a fiery manner.

1. With the appearance or colour of fire.

1824 *tr. Hoffmann's Devil's Elixir* I. 75 The rising sun, which now ascended fierily. 1859 *J. C. MANGAN Poems* 69 The sun ere he fierily sinks. 1885 *G. MEREDITH Diana* III. xv. 304 Her musings on him... fierily brushed her cheeks.

2. With ardour; ardently, eagerly, passionately.

1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 37 The Prophet so fierily is set, and so hotely enflamed to run from his dutie. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 448 Long, and eagerly, and fierily I gazed. 1880 *G. MEREDITH Trag. Com.* viii. (1892) 112 He lived with the pulses of the minutes, much as she did, only more fierily.

Fieriness (fi'eri-nés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being fiery.

†1. The attribute of containing the element fire; igneous nature. *Obs.*

1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 74 As if a burning Mountain had been cast into the Sea, the earthiness and fieriness thereof being so contrary... to Water.

2. The condition of being hot as fire, or of glowing like fire.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Ignition*, .firiness; the being red-hot. 1698 *J. FRYER E. India & Persia* 104 Water is sprinkled, to mitigate the Fieriness of the Sun.

†b. Inflammation; fieriness of the face = Erysipelas. *Obs.*

1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 206 It queneth the fieriness of the face. 1656 *A. Fox Wurtz Surg.* ix. xxviii. 139 All the fieriness and burning is gone [from a wound].

c. Of a liquid or viand: see *FIERY* 4 c.

1698 *J. FRYER E. India & Persia* 157 Their Relishing Bites have not the Fieriness of ours. 1837 *WHITTOK Bk. Trades* (1842) 393 Flavour, mellowness and a due strength without fieriness, comprised all that need be desired to produce a British Brandy.

3. Ardour of temper; tendency to 'fire up'.

1625-8 *Camden's Hist. Elis.* iv. (1688) 568 The Fieriness and Heat of his Youth. 1704 *AOISON Italy* (1733) 37 Natural Fieriness of Temper. 1842 *DICKENS Lett.* (ed.) 21. 76 Katey (from a lurking propensity to fiery-ness) [is named] Lucifer Box.

†*Fierize*, *v. Obs.*-1 [f. *fier*, FIRE sb. + -IZE.] *intr.* To become fierse, assume the properties of fire.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. ii. (1641) 11/2 But Aire turne Water, Earth may Fierize.

Fierk, *obs. f. of FIERK.*

Fiersday, *Sc. form of THURSDAY.*

Fiers(e), *obs. forms of FIERCE.*

†*Fierté* (fi'erte). [F. *fier*, i. *fier*: see FEER a.] Haughtiness, pride; high spirit.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* ii. 1, I assume something of fierie into my countenance. 1841 *HAN. MORE in W. Roberts Mem.* (1835) I. 353 This preposterous pride Mrs. Palmer seemed to think a noble fierie. 1841 *LADY BLESSINGTON Idler in France* I. 171 A certain fierie... of aspect.

Fiery (fi'eri), *a.* Forms: 3 *fuire*, *fy*, *fuire*, *-i*, *-y*, 4-6 *fyre*, *-ie*, *-y*, 4-7 *firie*, *-ye*, (5 *fery*), 6-7 *fierie*, (6 *fyeri*), 6-9 *fir(e)y*, 6- *fieri*. [f. FIRE sb. + -Y¹. Cf. OFris. *fuirech*, Du. *vuirig*, Da. *fyrrig*, MHG. *viuere*, *viuric* (Ger. *feurig*).]

1. Consisting of or containing fire; flaming with fire. *Fierie-drake*, *-dragon* = FIRE-DRAKE.

†1275 *Passyon* 660 in O. E. *Misc.* 56 Pe holy gost heom com vpr-on in fury tunge. †1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/175 A fiery drake har-poon: a-3ein heom cominde huw seize.

1339 *GOWER Conf.* II. 183 For to wessen hem by night A fiery piler hem alight. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 3 b, The holy goost appered on 3 apostles in fyry tonges. 1611 *Bible Dan.* iii. 23 These three men... fell doun bound into the midst of the burning fiery furnace. †1800 *COWPER Heroism* 85 Where no volcano pours his fiery flood. †1822 *SHELLEY Satire upon Sat.* 34 And rains on him like flakes of fiery snow. 1832 *DE LA BECHE Geol. Man.* (ed.) 113 One vast flood of burning matter... rolling to and fro his 'fiery surge'.

†1866 *B. TAYLOR Palm & Pine*, Passion's fiery flood.

6. Fier-bearing; esp. of an arrow, dart, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

†1300 *St. Brandan* 332 Tho ther com in a furi arewe at a fenestre. †1386 *CHAUCER Knt.* t. 706 Loue hath his firy dart so brenningly Ystiked thurgh my... heri. †1500 *Lancelot* 1227 Loues fyre dart... smat one to the bart. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 447 He deals his fiery Bolts about. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 26 The

Father of Day, with his fiery shafts. *a 1822 Shelley To Italy 3* As the earthquake's fiery flight.

C. In biblical allusions: Attended with or performed by a display of fire.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Problem Wks.* (Bohn) I. 401 Ever the fiery Pentecost Girds with one flame the countless host. 1850 HARE *Mission Conf.* 9 The fiery baptism of the day of Pentecost. 1859 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 233 The awful fiery Law [see *Deut.* xxxiii. 2]. delivered by God Himself.

2. Depending on or performed by the agency of fire; in *fiery trial* with reference to the testing of metals; also, of a metal, tested by fire. *† Fiery weapons* = FIRE-ARMS. *Fiery wound*: a wound inflicted by fire-arms.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxv. (1535) 127/1 He [Mars] dispothe the able to fyre werkes and craftes. 1555 PHILIPOT in *Strype Ecol. Mem.* III. App. xlviii. 156, 1 crowneth ye therfor to the fyre Gold of the Deity of owre Christ. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. 1. 2 The wars are much altered since the ferie weapons first came vp. *Ibid.* 3 Well wishing in my hart . . . that this infernal fire engine had never bin found out. 1611 BIBLE *1 Pet.* iv. 12 Think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to trye you. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 113 The whirling pheasant feels the fiery wound. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 395 The fiery trial which England went through.

3. Having the appearance of fire; brightly glowing or flaming, of a blazing red.

1. *MS. Herald's Office in R. Glouc.* (1724) 484 note, In whiche entred appered in the West ii. sterres of fyry colour. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 252 Many sterres . . . fyll down to the erth leying behynde hem fery bemes. 1501 BURR. *Paules Ch. Aij.* On Wednesday . . . was scene a inuolucous great fyrie lightning. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. lxxv. 7 Flyeth fyre light. 1601 T. MARSTON *Pasquill & Kath.* 1. 208 Your nose is ferie enough. 1607 TORSELL *Fourty. Beasts* (1658) 6 The head, and back parts to the tail, are of a fiery colour. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 102 These fiery appearances are nothing but certain collections of matter exhale by the influence of the sun from the earth. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Nov. Forest* xi. The sun threw a fiery gleam athwart the woods. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Carlyle 165 Veiled by purple or fiery clouds of anger.

b. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* rare.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. xiv. 239 Hair amounting to a positive fire.

C. Of eyes (with mixture of sense 5): Flashing, glowing, ardent.

1568 R. GRAFTON *Chron.* (1812) II. 192 The king . . . having black eyes, which when he waxed angry, would seeme to be fyrie. 1601 SNAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 86 Cicero Lookes with such Ferret and such fiery eyes. 1819 SNEELCY *Cyclops* 463 So will I, in the Cyclops fiery eye. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Is. I.* 32 The dark fiery eye and marked features of the Neapolitan fisherman.

4. Hot as fire; blazing, burning, red hot. *† Fiery-triplicity*: see quot. 1730.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 105/146 Nomen huy pich and brumston . . . And ope hire nakede tendre bodi al-fuyri it casten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6866 Pat heo wolde poru fyre yre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 461 One spark out of anye fyre brand. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. § 54. 115 The sword which is made ferie doth not only cut . . . but also burne. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 157 The fiery Suns too fiercely Play. 1726 T. GREGORY *Astron.* i. Pref. 5 That the Sun and Stars were fiery or red-hot Stones. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Fiery triplicity, are those signs of the zodiack which surpass the rest in fiery qualities, as Leo, Aries, and Sagittarius. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 186 The throne of God appeared like a fiery flame. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 291 The sky became clearer . . . and the atmosphere more fiery.

fig. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 140 pe worde þat is fyry thorgh þe haly gast. 1593 SNAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 87 Hath thy ferie heart so parclit thy entrayles?

b. Of a tumour, etc.: Burning, inflamed. *Fiery face*: one affected by erysipelas.

1500 SURLEY *Couturie Farme* ii. xlv. 291 Of these two ointments, the first is better for . . . skurfs, and fiery faces. 1759 J. S. *Le Drac's Observ. Surg. Dict.* (1771) B bb, *Antrax*, a red fiery Tumour. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 183 Bids a plague Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin.

c. Acting like fire; productive of a burning sensation or inflammation.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xiv. 39 The frute shalbe a fyrie worme. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 5 This is that fyrie serpent, that as many as looke vpon him should lye. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 6 Fierie serpents. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 553 Like a fiery plague breaks out anew. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* ii. 15 The fiery taste of alcoholic liquors.

5. Of persons, their actions and attributes:

a. Ardent, eager, fierce, spirited.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2292 *Philomene*. He caste his fery herte up on hyre. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 Sardana-pallus. . . Was. . . Fall into thilke fyre age of love. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1219/1 *Fy*re affection that we beare to our owne filthy fleshe. 1594 SNAKS. *Rich.* II. iv. 111. 54 Then firee expedition be my wing. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill-Fornality* 24 Very firee and zealous for the maintenance of Episcopacy. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achil.* 156 A fiery Soul, which working out its way, Fretted the Pigmy-Body to decay. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 450 Adventures irresistibly attractive to his fiery nature. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 290 Such fiery real implies the firmest belief.

b. Fiercely irritable; easily moved to violent anger.

1590 SNAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 53 Als how fiery, and how sharpe he lookes. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 259 His speeches did so fascinate the old fiery little man. 1710 TAILOR *No.* 231 2 A terrible Apprehension of his fiery Spirit. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. i, Rome calls me fiery: Let her find me so! 1806 SERR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 273 The signor and his fiery Montagu exchanged some fierce looks. 1852 MISS YONGE *Canoes* xl. xv. 163 Charles, in his fiery petulance, declared that he would go.

c. Of a horse: Mettlesome, spirited.

1593 SNAKS. *Rich.* II. v. ii. 8 The Duke . . . Mounted vpon a hot and fierie Steed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 130 The fiery Courser. . . Pricks up his Ears. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* x. My horse was . . . the most fiery. in Paris.

6. Of a vapour, esp. gas in a mine: Liable to take fire, highly inflammable. Hence of a mine, etc.: Containing inflammable gas, liable to explosions from firedamp.

1751 Bp. R. POCOCKE *Trav. Eng.* (1888) I. 206 They are much troubled with what they call fiery air. . . When it is very bad, they lei down a candle by a rope, to set fire to the fiery damp, as they call it. *Ibid.* 207 Nothing but the vapours or fiery damp that come out of the spring. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 27 A furnace of the width of 10 feet. . . will . . . be sufficient for any mine, however fiery. 1858 *Daily News* 30 Nov., The seam of coal was known to be . . . a fiery one. 1887 *Ibid.* 30 May 5/3 Both pits are situated in what the miners . . . call a 'fiery' district.

7. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* a. adverbial, as *fiery-bright*, *fiery-flaming*, *fiery-hot*, *fiery-kindled*, *fiery-liquid*, *fiery-rash*, *fiery-seeming*, *fiery-shining*, *fiery-red*, *fiery-short*, *fiery-sparking*, *fiery-twinkling*.

b. parasyntetic, as *fiery-faced*, *fiery-footed*, *fiery-helmed*, *fiery-hoofed*, *fiery-mouthed*, *fiery-pointed*, *fiery-spangled*, *fiery-spirited*, *fiery-sworded*, *fiery-tressed*, *fiery-unsaided*, *fiery-unwheeled*, *fiery-winged*. Also, *fiery-new*, *† (a) = BRAND-NEW* *obs.* (cf. *fiery-new*); (b) of wine, not yet mellowed; *fiery-puissant*, transl. of L. *ignipotens*, working powerfully with fire.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* ii. vi. The eieen *fyrie bright. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xiv, Legions of loves. . . Darting their deadly arrows, fyrie bright. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log.* Ded., A raging and *fieryfaced Aristotelean. 1819 SNEELCY *Cyclops* 486 The Cyclops eye so *fiery fierce. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Baies* ii. ii. *Columbus* 469 David . . . Holds a fierce Lyon's *fiery flaming Crest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 2 Scarcely had Phœbus . . . harnessed his *fyrie-footed team. 1592 SNAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 2 Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. xxxii. A fiery-footed boy, Benempt Dispatch. 1755-20 POPE *Thad.* xii. 52 In aid of Troy, came, Mars *fyrie-helmed. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-ob.* i. 3 Where Titan still nyrokhes his *fiery-hoofed Team. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xi. xxi. 381 Whan *fyrie hote yren is quenched in water. 14. Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 221 Now thou art frosty cold now *fyrie hot. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memor.* cxiv. Some wild Pallas . . . fiery-hot to burst Al barriers. 1595 SNAKS. *John* ii. i. 358 Backe to the stained field You equal Potents, *ferie kindled spirits. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silix Scint.* i. *Midnight* (1858) 54 Thy heav'ns . . . Are a *fiery-liquid light. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 40 The *fiery-mouthed steeds. 1644 *Feast of Feasts* 2 Take a taste of their new, *fiery-new Divinity. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Water* 98 The vintage, yet unkept, Had relish, fiery-new. 1593 SNAKS. *Lucr.* 372 The fair and *fiery-pointed sun. 1573 TWYNE *Enchir.* v. E. j. Take that shield which . . . The *fyrypuissant god univert gaue thee. 1621 WEEVER *Anc. Fun.* Mon. 212 Which *ferie-rash temper of his. 1593 SNAKS. *Rich.* II. ii. 111. 58 Here come the Lords. . . *ferie red with haste. 1846 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 228 The urine was usually of a fiery-red colour. 1628 F. FLETCHER *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 149 An infinite swarme of *ferie-seeming worms flying in the aire. 1594 GREENE *Soliman* Wks. XIV. 288 Mars Mounted upon his *fiery-shining waine. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 297 *Fiery-short was Cyril's counter-scuff. 1586 MARLOWE *1 Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. Even from the *fiery-splangled bed of heaven. 1596 FIFE-GEFFRY *Sir F. Drake* (1851) 63 The *ferie-sparking precious Chrysolite. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nature's Paradise* 266 The *fiery-spirited Beast . . . carried Liant towards the besieger's Trenches. 1821 BYRON *Cain* i. 1, Guarded by *fiery-sworded cherubim. 1745-6 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* 97 The *fiery-tressed Dane . . . O'erturn'd the fane. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 15. 16 Mong . . . fiery twinkling gleams Of warm vermilion swords. 1813 SHELLEY *G. Mob* vii. 87 the *fiery-visaged firmament expressed Abhorrence. 1632 MILTON *Perseroso* 51 The *fiery-wheeled throne. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iv. 211 *Fiery-winged winds. . . rous'd by sudden storms.

c. In the names of birds and animals: *fiery-brandtail*, the redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*); *fiery-flare*, *flaw* = *fire-flare*, the sting-ray; *fiery-tangs*, *dial.* (see quot.); *fiery-topaz*, a species of humming bird.

1813 J. HEADRICK *Agric. Surv. Forfars.* App. 55 Both these species (scab and lobster) are called in Angushshire. *Fiery-tangs*. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fiery-flaw* or *fiery-flare*, a northern designation of the sting-ray (*Raja pastinaca*). 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxix. 554 The oddly shaped nest . . . is made by the Fiery Topaz (*Topaza pyra*). 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* *Fiery-bran-tail*, the Redstart.

Fiery-cross: see FIRE-CROSS.

Fife (fai-f), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 fiphe, fyfe, 6-fife. B. 6-7 phi, phyfe, pho. [First appears in 15th c.: it is uncertain whether it is directly a HGer. *pfife* (see PIPE *sb.*), or a corruption of F. *fyfe* file, filer (15th c. in Littre), a. OHG. *pfifari* (mod.G. *pfiefer*) piper, filer, f. *pfifan* to PIPE.]

1. *Mus.* A small shrill-toned instrument of the flute kind, used chiefly to accompany the drum in military music.

1555 WATREMAN *Paralle Facions* II. xi. 248 Thei [Turkes] vse Drumme and a fiphe. 1556 assemble their Bander. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 259 Out of little and small phyfes, come a voice cleare and shrill. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 5 When he hears the sound of the Trumpet, the File and Drum. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* v. 52 In thee The rudeness of my rural life I see. 1846 GROTT *Greece* i. viii. (1862) II. 212 Their step was regulated by the fife.

b. (See quot.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Fife*, an organ stop. A piccolo, generally of two feet in length. 1627 The sound of this instrument; in quots. *transf.* 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* ii. iv. And blasts with whistling fives new rage inspire. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxxi, The lark's shrill life may come . . . from the fallow.

3. One who plays the fife; a fifer.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 166 For one moneth wages . . . for iij. drummes and two fyfes, every at xl. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 18 Instructing the Drummes and Phifes their seuerall soundes. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 15 The Phiphes (if there he more then one) the eldest shall march with the eldest Drumme. 1649 Ann. *Barter. Surgeons Lond.* (1890) 406 Paid to the Drumme & Phiffe. 125. *Mod.* They sent the drums and fises to drown his voice.

4. *attrib.*, as *fife-bird*. Also, *fife-major* (*Mil.*), a non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a regiment.

1854 WHITTIER *Lit. Rec. & Misc.* 241 I heard a mellow gush of music from the brown-breasted fife-bird. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Fife-major*.

Fife (fai-f), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To play on a fife. b. *trans.* To play (a tune)-upon or as upon the fife.

1837 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 322 All blowing and drumming and sifing away like mad. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* 17 Winds that in darkness fied a tune.

Hence *Fifing vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

c 1817 BYRON *To T. Moore* vi, Fifing and drumming. . . Oh Thomas Moore! 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* i. xxi. § 1x, The fisting and fifeing expire, the drumming remains.

Fifer (fai-fai), [f. as prec. + ER.] One who plays the fife.

1540 in *Vicary's Auit.* (1888) App. xii. 242 Item, for John Pretre, fyfer, wagis . . . xxs. viij. 1585 Jas. I. *Ess. Poem* (Arb.) 17 Syne Phifers, Drummes, and Trumpets cleir do craue The pellmell chok with larum loude alwhair. 1659 TORRIANO, *Fifaro*, a piper, a fifer, a fluter. 1809 PISKNEY *Trav. France* 247 This is some fifer who has obtained this leave. 1840 Act 3-4 *Vict.* c. 96 § 53 Drummer, trumpetier, fifer. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* ii. (1870) 147 The fife [must] stop His dancing notes the pensive crowd that chide.

Fife-rail (fai-fai), *Naut.* [Said by sailors to be so called because the fifer sat on this rail while the anchor was being got in.] *† a*. 'Rails forming the upper fence of the bulwarks on each side of the quarter-deck and poop in men-of-war' (Adm. Smyth, 1867) (*obs.*). b. The rail round the main-mast, encircling both it and the pumps and furnished with belaying pins for the running rigging.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Fife Rails*. 1804 A. DURCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 19 Drift-rails, fife-rails, sheer-rails, waist-rails, etc. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. f. 168 [It] whitened the rigging and the fife-rails.

Fiff (fi-f), *v. nounce-wd.* [Echolc.] To play on the Pandean pipes. (In quot. quasi-trans.)

1886 TENNYSON *Mag.* July 65 The man with . . . the Pandean pipes . . . trying to fit himself into a Consumption.

Fifish (fai-fish), *a. Sc.* [said to be f. *Fife* the name of a Scotch county + -ISH; applied originally as a term of opprobrium to people from that county.] Somewhat deranged.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* iv. Very, very Fifish, as the east-country fisher-folks say. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* vii, 'Just Fifish, woe! — a wee bit by the East-Loock or sae.'

Fift, *obs.* Form of FIFTH.

Fifteen (fiftēn, fiftin), *a. and sb.* Forms: 1 fift, fiftēne, -tēne, 3-6 fift, fytten (e, 3 south. vyttēne, (3 fytthene), 3, 5 fivetēn (e, 7-8 -een, 5-7 fyve-tēne, 6-7 fiftēne, 9 Sc. foifteen, 6-fifteen. [OE. *fiftēne*, -tēne corresponds to OFris. *fiftēn*, OHG. *fünf-zehen*, LG. *föftein*, Du. *vyftien*), ON. *funtán*, Goth. *finfstaihan*, f. OTent. **fimfi* FIVE + **tehu* TEN: see -TEEN.]

The cardinal number composed of ten and five, represented by the symbols 15 or xv.

A. as *adj.*

1. In concord with sb. expressed. *Beowulf* 1582 (Gr.) He . . . sloh . . . fyttyne men. a 1000 GUTHKE 908 (Gr.) He on westenne weicard geacas fiftyn gear. 1160 *Hailton Gosp.* John xi. 18 Ofer fytthēna furlēga. 1199 Gen. & Ex. 415 For fiftene ser badde adam; 6an cam of eue cam. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 416 A . . . comete . . . hym ssewede vyttēne nyrt ylowe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2737 (Cott.) Pir ar fe springes o wreth fytthēne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Cousc.* 4564 Afir fair drede . . . Anticrist sal regne, yhit fytthēne psalmes. 1400 *Prover.* (1891) 59 Heere bygmeth the fytthēne shealings not sumwytting. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxii. 272 Saint Nicholas Day . . . fiftēne hundred Miles from Mosco away. 1647 Ful. *Good Yh.* in *Worst T.* (1841) 92 An agitation . . . to bring down jubilees to fiftēne, twelve, or ten years. 1765 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 235 Taken in clasp-net of fifteen yards length. 1819 SUTCLIFF *Peter Rill* vii. 23 For fifteen months. 1882 STEVENSON *Treat.* tit. li. Fifteen men on the dead man's chest.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context. *The Fifteen*: the Court of Session (formerly) consisting of fifteen Judges. Also, the first Jacobite rising (in the year 1715). c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handb.* in *Anglia* VIII. 303 Gif þæt sym fiftene to lufe todelad þa call swa þa oðre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8863 (Cott.) This temple . . . of heght it had fiftē

[eln]. 1660 SIR B. RUDDIER *Poems* 83 Give me a Virgin of Fifteen. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 58 Hail, wayward Queen! Who rule the sex to fifty from fifteen. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16-19 Sept. 2/a A Black Gelding... about fifteen high. 1799 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II.* i. 266 A man engaged in the former rebellion or as the Scotch call it in the Fifteen. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* lxxiv. 'Ye were just as ill off in the fifteen.' 1815 — *Guy R.* xxxviii. 'A man's eye the better thought of' in our country for having been afore the fifteen.' 1842 ANDERSON *Croft* viii. 75 From adolescent fifteen... to mature twenty-five.

† *S.* = FIFTEENTH *sb.* *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* ii. 17 On the fyften day. c. 1430 *Free-masonry* 251 The fyfene artycul maketh an ende, For to the mayster he ys a frende. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Prose* II. cxxv. [cxi.] 356 To be at Hamton the fyfene day of May. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* vi. vi. (1622) 130 The fyfene Kaleds of November. 1623 *Bill of Compl.* in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1889) 498 In the fyfene year of his Ma^{ty}'s raigne.

B. as *sb.*

1. Eng. Hist. = FIFTEENTH *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 480 In this yere also the Kynge helde his parliament. in the whiche was graunted vnto hym thre fyftenys. 1540 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 379 To Master Meyre in money to make owe the Fyften *v.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 23. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 23 Both the Houses gave halfe tenth and halfe a fyfene, to be disposed of as the Lords thought fit, for the defence of the Realme.

2. A set of fifteen persons or things: a. A set of fifteen players forming a 'side' at Rugby football. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/4 The two Universities... always place strong fifteens in the field. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 2/5 The visitors brought a powerful fifteen, and secured the victory after a splendid game.

† *b.* (see quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 231/2 A pair of Beads called Fifteens, containing fifteen Pater Nosters and 150 Aves.

c. *Cribbage*. An exact sum of fifteen pips counted on two or more cards, a court card reckoning as 10. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* ix. 108 That makes you six Games, because there is two fifteens and a pair. 1830 HOYLE *made familiar* 58 They neither form a pair, a fifteen, a sequence nor a flush.

3. A game at cards: see quot.

1884 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/6 During a game of fifteen, a species of poker, several cards were marked.

C. *Comb.* as *fifteen-spined* adj.; fifteen-pounder, a gun throwing a shot that weighs fifteen pounds; fifteen-shilling *a.*, worth fifteen shillings. 1634 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 *Fifteen pounders. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 698 The ministers... resolved to issue... fifteen-shilling bills, for the payment of the troops. 1832 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 7 The 'fifteen-spined stickleback.'

Fifteen (fifteen). [*f.* prec. + -EN¹] A book printed in the fifteenth century.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 306 An ardent devotee of Fifteeners. 1876 CUTTER *Rules Dict. Catal.* 68 Such... books are fifteeners or the rarest Americana.

Fifteenth (fifteenth), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 *fifteide*, -eōða, -e(ō)ðā, 3 *fifteoða*, *south*. *fiftheite*, *vyfteope*, 3-4 *fiftend(e)*, 4 *south*. *vyfteope*, 6 *Kent* *vifftend*, 4-7 *fifteenth(e)*, (4 *fiftenpe*), 5-6 *fyste(n)th(e)*, (6 -*teenth*), 6-7 *fyfete(e)nth*, 6- *fifteenth*. [OE. *fifteþa* (fem. and neut. -e), *f. fifteine* on the analogy of *teōða* TENTH. From the 14th c. the forms descending from the OE. become rare, being superseded by a new formation on FIFTEEN + *TH*, which still remains. A third form of the ordinal, *fiftend(e)*, appears in the Ormulum, Hampole and the Cursor Mundi, and appears to be due to Scandinavian influence; cf. ON. *fimtánde* (Sw. *femtende*, Da. *femtende*). The other Tent. langs. agree with the ON. in having the ordinal suffix as -*d* instead of -*p*; OFris. *fifteinde*, OS. **fifsteindo* (Du. *vijftiende*), OHG. *fünfte* (MHG. *vünfte*), mod. Ger. *fünfte*), Goth. *fimfta-taihunda* (= fifth + tenth).] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal fifteen.

A. *adj.*

1. In concord with *sb.* expressed. c. 900 *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxvii. [xxvi.] (1891) 358 Þy fifteðan gear. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 100 Mone se fifteðā. c. 1200 ORMIN 9170 On his fifteende winter. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 522 The vyfteite peni of hor god. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxviii. 17 In the fifteithe day. a. 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1869 One the fyfethe day. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* *Tom.* 23 In the fyfthe yere of Amasias. 1749 FIELDING *Tom. Jones* ix. xii. And here we put an end to the fifteenth book. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 30 Dull inventions of the fifteenth century.

2. With ellipsis of *sb.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. vi. 25 A counsell, from which by any thing that can be learnt from the fifteenth of the Acts, no faithful Christian was debarred. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 125 She having had a very bad Night from the Fourteenth to the Fifteenth.

3. *Fifteenth part*: one of fifteen equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 798 A Fifteenth Part of Silver. 1662 GRAUNT *Bills of Mortality* vii. 42 London... bear[s] the fifteenth part of the charge of the whole Nation in all Publick Taxes.

B. *sb.*

1. A fifteenth part; esp. in *Eng. Hist.* A tax of one-fifteenth formerly imposed on personal property.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 66 Men supposen alle þes passen þre fiftenes. 1496-7 *Act Hen. VII.* c. 12 (title) An Acte for Fyffenthes and Tenthes. 1518 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Cantuar.*, Paid for 11 wrytys for allowans off þe vifftend. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxxv. (1739) 133 He took a fifteenth which was granted to his Father. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. viii. 298 Tenths and fifteenths were temporary aids... granted to the king by parliament. 1879 CASTLE *Law of Rating* 21 The collectors of the tenths and fifteenths granted to the King in the City of London.

2. *Mus.* a. (see quot. 1876.) b. (see quot. 1880.)

a. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 An eight, a twelfth, a fifteenth, and so forth... be perfect cordes. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microf.* 79 Others are tripled, to wit, a fifteenth, which is equal to the sound of an Vnison, and an Eight. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Fifteenth, the interval of a double octave.

b. 1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, In the choir organ... 1 small principal or fifteenth of metal. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. i. x. 149 Of the stops of an organ, the most usual are the Diapasons... Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth [etc.]. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.*, Fifteenth is a stop or set of pipes in an organ sounding 2 octaves or 15 notes above the Open diapason.

Hence *Fifteenthly* *adv.*, in the fifteenth place.

a. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 322/1 Fifteenthly, they ought to take Account. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 170 When he shall yet further consider Fifteenthly.

Fifth (fifth), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 *fifta*, (fem. *soth*), 2-7 *fift(e)*, (3 *fift*, 4 *fyft*), 3-4 *soth*. *vifte*, 3-6 *fyfte*, -*the*, (3 *fyvet*, 5 *fyvet*), 4-5 *fyve*-(*pe*), -*th(e)*, (4-5 *fyfte*, -*the*), 5-7 *fith(e)*, 6- *fifth*. [OE. *fifta*=OFris. *fifta*, OS. *fifto* (Du. *vijfde*), OHG. *fimfta*, *fimfo* (MHG. *vünfte*, *vünfte*, mod. Ger. *fünfte*), ON. *fimte* (Sw. and Da. *femte*), Goth. **fimfta*-1-OTeut. **fimfton*-, f. pre-Teut. **penigto* (Gr. *πεντῆς*, Lat. *quin(c)tus*), f. **penge* FIVE. The normal form *fift* still survives in dialects; the standard form, which first appears in the 14th c., is due to the analogy of *fourth*.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal five.

A. *adj.* 1. In concord with *sb.* expressed.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xix. 25 Ær þam fiftan gear. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Fife mægen is. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þeo fife sunne is Tristitia. a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 198 Þe vifte hweoþe hette Inobedience. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9232 (Cott.) To reken forth þat leuedi kin, þe fife eld wil we be gin. 1340 *Aenb.* 12 Þe vifte article 2uo is þet [etc.]. c. 1380 WYCLIF *St. Wks.* III. 444 Þe fyft heresie. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7553 heading. Of the Fyuet Batell in the Felde. 1486 *BE. St. Albans* E j b. The fithre yere a grette stagge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 307 b. By the vertue of the fyfth worde that thou spake for great mystery. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 447 The fift position. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 168 With smiling aspect you serenely move in your fyfth orb, and rule the realm of love. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 414 Just made fift chaplain of his patron lord. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii. The fith form would tag us, and I and some more struck, and we beat 'em. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fifth ventricle* [of the brain], the cavity which lies between the two layers of the septum lucidum.

b. To smite, 4 *stab* in, under the *fifth rib*: to strike to the heart. *lit.* and *fig.*

The Revised Version (agreeing with the older Eng. versions) has 'in the belly'; the translators of 1611 regarded *דִּמְיוֹת* *hamesh* as the same word as *hamesh* fifth part; the two are from different roots, as the other Semitic langs. show.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* ii. 23 Wherefore Abner with the hinder end of the spear smote him under the fith ribbe. 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Teares* I. Death... stabs them in the fith rib. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* i. 104 Smiting each Bishop under the fith rib.

c. The *fifth wheel* of a coach, waggon, etc.: proverbially used for something superfluous.

1891 *Law Times* XCI. 205/4 The functions of the grand juror are too often those of the fifth wheel in the coach.

2. With ellipsis of *sb.*

O. E. *Chron.* an. 827 Fifta was Eadwine Norþan bymra cýning. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Fifte is þet þu scalt forþeun monnne þe wif þe agult. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23235 (Göt.) Of helle pines... þe fift is vndemes of dint, þa wreches þar sal hint. 1584 T. N. SCOT *Discov. Witche.* i. viii. 13 Statutes made in the fift of Elizabeth. 1678 B. R. LEL. *Pop. Friends* 8 That cursed, unfortunate Fife of November. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 395 The lots were cast on four; Myself the fifth. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. ix. 5 Each fifth shall give The expiation for his brethren here.

3. *Fifth part*: one of five equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxv. 230 The kyng axed the fithre part of all the meoble goods of england. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus Cochlearium*... two fift partes. a. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 The same Lands will produce a fith part more of Food.

4. *quasi-adv.* In the fifth place, FIFTHLY.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 292 Fyftly, they be mortified from that inordinate affection of parentes.

B. *sb.* 1. = *Fifth part*. See A. 3. Also, a fifth part of moveable goods granted to the king.

1557 RECORD *Whetst.* B ij b. *Sesquiquinta*, 6 to 5 : 12 to 10. (14) a fite more. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 6 The kings fiftes and revenues. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 209 To set down 3 Fourths and 4 Fifths. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. (1726) 147 When the Publick shall have lost... Four Fifths of its Annual Income for ever. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 370 The spoil... after setting apart the king's fifth, was divided among 480 persons.

2. *Mus.* a. A note five diatonic degrees above or below a given note; the interval of three tones

and a semitone, embracing five diatonic degrees of the scale.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 A third, a Fifth, a Sixth. 1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 8 He... Knows Thirde, Fifths, Eights, Rests, Moods, and Time. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* V. 80 *La Quinte*... a Fifth, or the Proportion of Five in Music. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Music.*, *Fifth*, a note in music, of which there are three species, viz. the perfect fifth, called also dominant, the diminished and augmented. 1864 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nature* Ser. iv. 131 All the fifths were either too flat or too sharp.

b. The concord of two tones separated by this interval.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* iv. xxix. 372 The Organ [of hearing] will... make that Concord which is called a Fifth. 1674 [see CONCORD *sb.* 5].

3. *pl.* Articles of the fifth degree in quality; fifth-rate material.

1881 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/4 Butter... thirds, 106s.; fourths, 99s.; fifths, 78s. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 6/3 Formerly only as low a quality as good fifths were imported.

C. *Comb.* fifth-chain (see quot.); fifth-essence = QUINTESSENCE; fifth-penny, = fifth part; fifth-wheel (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 839/2 **Fifth-chain*, the chain by which the single lead horse in a team of five is hitched to the end of the tongue. 1885 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 35 Pour out my friends, there your *fifth-essence fyne. 1732 SWIFT *Prop. Pay Nat. Debt.* Wks. (1841) II. 123 The lands of the primacy... are let so low that they hardly pay a *fifth penny of the real value. 1809 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 416 Torksey and Hardwick paid the fifth-penny of the tax of the city of Lincoln. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 839/2 **Fifth wheel*, a wheel or segment above the fore-axle of a carriage and beneath the bed... the fifth wheel forms an extended support to prevent the careening of the carriage bed.

b. When prefixed to certain *sbs.*, as *form*, *rate*, etc., *fifth* forms a combination, which is used attributively, passing occas. into an *adj.*, and through the absolute use into a *sb.*

1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 38/4 A Fifth Rate Fregat, called the Sweepstakes. 1672 LACY *Dumb Lady*, Prol. My less than fifth rate wit. 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2451/4 Admiral Herbert had with him... 10 fourth Rates, 1 fifth Rate, and 2 Tenders. 1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 22 Captains of a fifth rate. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ix. For most of the sixth spent their evenings in the fifth-form room.

Hence *Fifthly* *adv.*, in the fifth place.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b. Fyftly, they must despyre y^e deuyll with all his pompes. 1681 II. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Ap. iii. 297 Fiftly, if he be demanded why, etc. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Ch. Law* (1747) III. 252 Fiftly and lastly, That Christ also was that Jehovah and divine Lord and King... is evident. 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 82 Fiftly by immersing the eyes in water.

† **Fifth monarchy**. *Obs.* Christ as the head of the 'fifth monarchy'; see next.

1658 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman* St. Epil. *Wks.* 1710 II. 893 So great and gay a one [Congregation] I ne'er did meet At the Fifth Monarchy's Court in Coleman-street. 1660 *Biblioth. Panat.* in *Hart. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 70/2 He had resolved to keep it till the Coming of the fifth Monarch.

Fifth monarchy. The last of the five great empires referred to in the prophecy of Daniel (Dan. ii. 44), in the 17th c. identified with the millennial reign of Christ predicted in the apocalypse. Also *attrib.*, esp. in Fifth-monarchy man, one of those in 17th c. who believed that the second coming of Christ was immediately at hand, and that it was the duty of Christians to be prepared to assist in establishing his reign by force, and in the meantime to repudiate all allegiance to any other government.

1657 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Aug. Desperate zealots, call'd the Fifth-Monarchy-Men. 1679 LK. LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (1883) III. lvii. 89 How soon they [the disaffected in W. Scotland] may take arms no man can tell; for... they are perfectly fifth monarchy men. 1702 SEWALL *Diary* 31 Jan. (1879) II. 52 William Parsons of 88 years, is buried. Was in the fifth-monarchy fray in London: but slept away in the Crowd. 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. i. 76 He [Calamy's schoolmaster] was a sort of Fifth Monarchy man.

Hence *Fifth-monarchical*, *a.*, of or pertaining to the Fifth-monarchy; *Fifth-monarchism* *noun-verb.*, the principles of the *Fifth-monarchy-men*; *Fifth-monarchist* = *Fifth-monarchy-man*.

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* Ded. A j b. An Antichristian pretence of a Fifth Monarchical Sovereignty over all the Kings and Princes of Christendom. 1705 E. VARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. ix. Fifth-Monarchical Fanatics. 1756 *Plea Sacram.* Test 10 Venner, and other Fifth-Monarchists in England. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Caesars Wks.* 1862 IX. 9 The fanatics of 1650 who proclaimed Jesus for their king... were usually styled Fifth-Monarchists. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 235 The turbid lead of Fifth-Monarchism.

Fiftieth (fiftieth), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 1-2 *fifti-goða*, -*geða*, *fifteogoða*, -*geða*, 2-3 *fiftuða*, -*ðe*, 3 *fiftugeða*, 4-6 *fif*, *fyfth(e)*, *e*, -*tyth(e)*, 6- *fiftieth*. [OE. *fiftigoda*—earlier **fiffigunpa*, corresponding to ON. *fimftugánde* (Sw., Norw. *femtande*, Da. *femtende*), f. FIFTY on the analogy of TENTH.

In the other Teut. langs. the ordinal suffix is different: OFris. *fiftichsta* (Du. *vijftigste*), OHG. *fünfstagste* (MHG. *vünfstagste*, mod. Ger. *fünfte*).

The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal fifty. *Fiftieth part*: one of fifty equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 283 *Quinquagesimus*, se fifti-goða. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Þe fiftuða dei fram þan

estertid. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. vii. 17 De fiftigede dai after estrene dai. 1382 Wyclif Num. viii. 25 Whanne the fyfthite geer of age thet him fulfilled. 1530 PALSON. 372 Cinguan-tieme. f. fyfth. 1579 FULKE Heskins' Parl. 495 The fiftieth Chapter sheweth the understanding of the same text by Effrem. 1611 BIBLE Lev. xxv. 11 A lubile shall that fiftieth yeere be unto you. 1721 NEWTON Opticks iii. xxi. (ed. 3) 325 The fiftieth part of an Inch. 1868 LOCKYER Heav. (ed. 3) 310 The fiftieth part of a second of arc. 1800 YOUNG in Phil. Trans. XC. 48 Their difference was exactly one-fifth of an inch. To this we must add a fiftieth.

Fifty (fifti), a. and sb. Forms: 1 fiftiz, 2-4 fifti, 3 f. fiftiz, south. v. fifti, 3-5 f. fyte, 3-6 fyfty, 4-6 fiftie, -tye, (6 fyvetie), 7 fivety, 4, 7- fity. [OE. *fiftig* = OFris. *fiftich*, *fiftech*, OS. *fiftich* (Du. *vijftig*), OHG. *fimfzig* (MHG. *fünzfzig*, *fünzfzig*, mod. Ger. *fünzig*), ON. *fimm tigr* (Sw. *femtio*, Norw. and obs. Da. *femti*), Goth. *fims tigaz*, O. Teut. **fimf* FIVE + **tigwiz*, pl. of **tegz* decade: see -TY.]

A. adj. The cardinal number equal to five tens, represented by 50 or 1. Also with omission of sb., and in comb. with numbers below ten (ordinal and cardinal), as *fifty-one*, *fifty-first*, etc.

Beowulf 2733 (Gr.) Fiftiz wintra. c 1000 ÆLFRIC Dent. xxii. 29 Fiftiz yntena seolfres. a 1775 Cott. Hom. 225 Fifti fedme wud. c 1205 LAY. 1285 Fiftiscipen fulle. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 518 Arst he adde illece an erthe vnssirned vifti zer. c 1325 Metr. Hom. 18 A man haht him fifty penis. c 1380 Wyclif Wks. (1880) 192 Fourty or fyfty in a queer. c 1400 Destr. Troy 464 In hor company come clene shippes fyftid. 1483 Cath. Angl. 1324 Fiftie sicke, quinquagesima. a 1561 G. CAVENTISH Metr. Vis. in Life Wolsey (1825) II. 31 This fyvetie or threescore yere. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. IV. iii. 242 A withered Hermite, fise score winters worne, Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. 1611 BIBLE Gen. ix. 28 And Noah lived after the flood, three hundred and fifty yeeres. 1683 PENNYN. Archives I. 57 To secure the Paeyment of fifty pounds of like money. 1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer. (1783) II. 377 Near the fifty-third degree of latitude. 1847 TENNYSON Princ. v. 305 Some fifty on a side. 1878 MONLEY Carlyle Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. 199 The disruption of the French monarchy fifty years afterwards.

b. Used indefinitely as a large number.

1818 BYRON Juan I. cviii. When people say, 'I've told you fifty times,' They mean to scold. 1870 KINGSLEY in Gd. Words 204/1 A merchant... who had fifty things to tell us of his own special business.

† c. = FIFTIETH. Obs.

1539 TONSTALL Serm. Palm Sund. (1823) 58 Expoundinge the gospel of John in the fiftiety tye. 1558 KENNEVY Compend. Treatise in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) 123 The Apostols resavat the gift of the Haly Gaist the fiftiday, callit in our language Wytsunday. 1578 TIMME Caluine on Gen. 156 As we may read in the fiftie Psalme.

B. sb.

1. A set of fifty persons or things.

c 1000 AGS. Gosp. Mark vi. 40 Hi þa seton hundredon & fiftigon. 1382 Wyclif Luke ix. 14 Make hem to sitte to mete by feestis, fyftiges. 1611 BIBLE 2 Kings i. 23 He sent againe a captain of the third fiftie, with his fiftie. — 1 Mac. iii. 5 Judas ordained .i. captains .i. ouer fifties, and ouer tennes. 1844 LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1851) II. ix. 64 Every deacon read. .two fifties (fifty psalms). 1894 Times 23 Feb. 8/4 The price rose by fifties to £3.450.

2. a. The age of fifty years. **b. The fifties:** the years between fifty and sixty in a particular century or in one's life.

c 1214 PORE Inuit. Hor., Epist. i. vii. 73 Near fifty and without a Wife. 1855 TENNYSON Maud i. vi. 31 Ah, what shall I be at fifty Should Nature keep me alive? 1880 MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th. II. iii. iv. 157, I know that I am somewhere in the fifties, and that I was born on a Monday. 1889 R. B. ANONSON tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythol. 9 A series of works published in the fifties and sixties.

† 3. A fifty-gun ship. Obs.

1778 BURKE Corr. (1844) II. 249 Two ships of the line, two fifties, and about four lesser frigates. 1799 Naval Chron. I. 292 Ships of the line 188, Fifties 27.

C. Comb., as in fifty-fold adj. and adv.; fifty-gun-ship; fifty-per-cent a., usurious; **fifty-weight,** half a hundredweight.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. (Z) 285 Quinquagenarius, *fiftizfeald. 1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. i. ii. 70 Till the worst of all follow him laughing to his graue, fifty-fold a Cuckold. 1872 PROCTOR Ess. Astron. xi. 156 Exceeding fiftyfold the volume of the Sun. 1806 A. DUNCAN Nelson 58 Ten sail of the line, and a *fifty-gun-ship. 1832 MARRVAT N. Forster xiii. A fifty-gun ship, frigate, and two corvettes, made their appearance. 1825 KNAPP & BALDWIN Newgate Cal. III. 406/1 No tradesman of a *fifty per cent. conscience. 1667 PRIMATT City & C. Build. 105 Nine hundred and *fifty weight of Lead taken up in Ledges and Gutters. 1840 W. S. MAYO Kalsalah 140 Packing on my back about fifty weight of iron bolts.

Fiftyless (fiftiles), a. [f. prec. + -LESS.] Without fifty; in quot. = not fifty years old.

1767 G. CANNING Poems 87 Let not your fiftyless lover despair.

Fig (fig), sb.¹ Forms: 3-5 fige, 4-6 fig(g)e, 4 figs, 5-8 figge, 6-9 fig, and 9 dial. vig, 9 dial. vig. 5- fig. [a. OF. *fige*, *figue*, ad. Prov. *figa*, *figua* = Sp. *higa* (obs. rare), It. *fica* (rare); popular Lat. **fica* fig, f. *L. ficus* (u-stem) fig-tree, fig. The *L. ficus* was taken into OE. as *fic* (see FICE sb.) and was represented directly in OF. by *fi* (= It. *fico*, Sp. *higo*, Pg. *figo*), and **fica* by *fic*.]

1. The fruit of the fig-tree or *Ficus*, esp. the fruit

of the *Ficus carica*. † *Figs* of Pharaoh: the fruit of the Sycamore Fig (*Ficus Sycomorus*).

a 1225 Ancr. R. 150 Swete frut, þet me cleped figes. c 1325 Coer de L. 1549 Fygges, raysins, in frayel. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iii. 29 Ne on croked kene þorne kynde fyggys wexe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 50 Fygge trees þat beren no leues but fyges vpon the smale branches, & men clepen hem Fygges of Pharon. c 1430 Two Cookery-bks. 15 An sethe fygys in Wyne & grynde hem. 1591 SILVESTER Du Bartas i. iii. 373 The milky fig, the Damson black and white. 1671 SALMON Syn. Med. iii. lxxvii. 713 Apply a Cataplasm of Fygges and Raisons stoned. 1730-46 THOMSON Autumnu 679 Beneath his ample leaf the luscious fig. 1801 SOUTHWY Thalaba II. xxxvii. Before their guest They laid... the luscious fig. 1870 MORRIS Earthly Par. I. ii. 552 In the orchard hangs aloft The purple fig.

b. = FIG-TREE. Any tree of the genus *Ficus*, esp. *Ficus carica*. **Indian Fig:** the Banyan (*F. indica*), or the Pipal (*F. religiosa*).

1382 Wyclif Num. xx. 5 The whiche ne fige getith, ne vynes, ne powmgarnettis. c 1400 Rom. Rose 1364 Fygges, & many a date tree There wexen. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 159 Fygge or fyge tre, *figus*. 1664 EVELYN Kal. Mort. (1729) 222 Figs and Mulberries will be propagated by their Suckers. 1763 CHURCHILL Gotham i. The Fig, which... gave our first Parents Cloaths. 1860 DELAMER Kitch. Gard. 150 The Fig — *Ficus carica*.

c. In the East and West Indies popularly applied (like the corresponding words in Fr., Sp., and Pg.), to the Banana, also to the Cochinal Cactus.

1522 N. LITCHFIELD tr. Castaneda's Discov. E. Ind. ix. 22 Fruits: that is to say, Pomegranats, Fygges of the Indias, Oranges. 1700 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's Two Voy. into E. I. 31 Pisang Fygges, which are a long kind of Figg. 1712 tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs I. 17 The Indian Fig... call'd Jamaican... is the same Plant that... bears the Cochineal. 1794 [see COCHINEAL 2].

† 2. A poisoned fig used as a secret way of destroying an obnoxious person. Often *Fig of Spain*, *Spanish*, *Italian* fig. *Obs.*

c 1589 Theses Martiniana 21 Have you given him an Italian figge? 1616 R. C. Times' Whistle iii. 1151 This boy... long he shall not see, if figs of Spain... their force retain. 16... NORTH Thet's Lives (1652) 45 Tamberlaine... did cause a Fig to be given him, and after his death married his widow. 1670 G. H. Hist. Cardinals iii. 1. 233 Some report he was poyson'd with an Italian Fig. 1692 BETHEL Provid. God 33 He... durst not have disobeyed for fear of a Dose, or a Fig.

3. As the name of a disease, from the resemblance in shape. **† a.** In human beings: The disease *Ficus*, or the piles. Also *pl. Obs.*

14... NEM. in Wv. Wülfker 707 *Hic figus*, the fyge. 1483 Cath. Angl. 120/1 Fe Fygges, quidam morbus, *ficus*. c 1550 LLOYD Treas. Health (1585) M ij. It is good if the fygge blede.

b. Farriery. An excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot, somewhat resembling a fig.

1607 TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts 414 Of The Fygge. A Horse having received any hurt... in the sole of his foot... there will grow in that place a certain superfluous piece of flesh, like a Fygge. 1616 SURPL. & MARKH. Country Farme 142 You must pare the hoofe... betwixt the sole of the foot and the figge. 1753 CHAMBERS Cyc. Suff., Fig in the manège, is a sort of wart on the frush and sometimes all over the body of a horse. 1823 in CRABB Technol. Diet.

4. As a type of anything small, valueless, or contemptible; also, **† a dried fig; a fig's end.** In phrases: **† Never a fig** = not at all; **(to) † bid, care, give** a fig, or fig's end for; to mind, value (a person or thing), be worth a fig or fig's end.

c 1400 Destr. Troy 1206 He fortherit neuer a fyge with his sight yet. c 1450 Cr. of Love xxviii. A Fygge for all her chastite. 1571 HAMMER Chron. Pre. (1633) 125 If hee threaten as an enemy, a figge for his Monarchie. a 1572 KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 I. 173 A fig for the fead, and a buttoun for the braggye of all the heretiks. 1 in Scotland. 1600 ROWLAND Let. Humours Bloo. i. 7 All Beere in Europe is not worth a figge. 1632 SHAKESPEARE S. Fygge, Not to care a figge for one, *faire la figure*. 1634 WHITHALS Diet. 557 *Ficus umbra non meruit*. I will not give a fig's end for it. 1710 Birt. Apollo III. 3/1 No Man Does care a Fig for such a Woman. 1728 VANBR. & CR. Prom. Huab. ii. i. 49 Pshah! a Fig for his Momy! 1840 THACKERAY Catherine vii. We have it from nature, and so a fig for Miss Edgeworth. 1852 — Esmond ii. ii. Nor... is the young fellow worth a fig that would. 1865 ROBINSON Whitley Gloss. A fig's end for it. 1889 Poor Nellie (1888) 185 Charlie does not care a fig about it.

† b. Used contemptuously; so *Fig's end* used as a substitute for some other word. Also as an exclamation. Cf. *Fiddlestick's! Fiddlestick's end! Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. Oth. i. iii. 322 Vertue? A figge, 'tis in our selues that we are thus, or thus. *Ibid.* ii. i. 256 Rodio. She's full of most blessed condition. *Iago.* Blessed figges-end. 1752 FOOTE Taste II. Wks. 1799 I. 23 This is Mylnheer Baron de... Lady. Mylnheer Figs-end.

5. Dial. A raisin.

1787 GROSE Prov. Gloss., Figs, raisins, W. 1880 in W. Cornw. Gloss. 1882 Hlangsh. Gloss.

6. slang.

1793 EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ. I. 315 Coiners give... names to... the various kinds of false money which they circulate; such as *flats*, or *figs*, or *figthings*.

7. Soap-making. (See quots.)

1885 CARPENTER Manuf. Soap I. 12 The appearances known as 'grain' or 'strike' in a hard soap and 'fig' in a soft soap, are due to the crystalline character of soap. *Ibid.* v. 161 To produce a grained soft-soap (or 'fig').

8. Fig (of tobacco): a small piece. Cf. *Fig.*

1837-40 MALIBURTON Clockm. (1862) 137 How are you off for tobacco? said Mr. Slick. Grand, said he, got half a fig

left yet. 1893 MRS. C. PRAEO Outlaw & Lawmaker I. 193 Running round to the store for a fig of tobacco.

9. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *fig-box*, *-drum*, *-juice*, *-plaster*, *-skin*, *-tart*, *-wash*, *-wheel*, *-yard*; *fig-like* adj. **b.** objective, as *fig-gatherer*, *-lover*, *-seller*.

1868 LESS. Mid. Age 126 The one man of the company set his foot upon the old *fig-box. 1864 THORAU Cape Cet x. (1894) 324, I saw a great many barrels and *fig-drums. 1552 HULOET, *Figge gatherer, *figtor*. 1853 HICKIE tr. Aristoph. (1872) II. 637 Found together garlic with *fig-juice. 1845 LINDLEY Sch. Bot. iv. (1858) 28 b. The roots have long *fig-like fibres. 1552 HULOET, *Figge lover, *figtor*. 1884 BROWNING Perishalt (1885) 56 Try a *fig-plaster: may it ease thy pangs! 1483 Cath. Angl. 129/2 A *fig-celler, *figarius*. 1855 BROWNING Fra Lippo 85, I starved. On *fig-skins. 1552 HULOET, *Figge tartes, *collybia*. 1883 G. ALLEN in Knowl. 3 Aug. 66/1 The *fig-wasps lay their eggs in the fruit of the caprifico. 1875 POLLEN Anc. & Mod. Fam. 33 *Figwood, willow, plane, elm, ash [etc.]. 1570 LEVINS Manif. 210/29 The *Fyggyeard, *figetum*. 1874 FARRAR Christ 55 Winding thro' the rich figyards and olive groves.

10. Special comb., as fig-apple, a kind of apple (see quot.); **fig-banana**, a small variety of the banana common in the West Indies (*Cent. Diet.*); **fig-bean**, a name for several species of *Lupinus*; **fig-bird**, (a) = BECCAFFICO; (b) see quot. 1834; **fig-blue**, soluble blue (*Cent. Diet.*); **fig-cake** (see quot. 1858); **fig-dust**, finely ground oatmeal, used as food for caged birds (*Cent. Diet.*); **fig-eater**, (a) one who eats figs; (b) = BECCAFFICO; **fig-fauns** = *L. fauni ficarii* (see Forcellini s. v. *ficarii*); **fig-finch** = BECCAFFICO; **fig-flower**, a fig of the first crop; **fig-frail**, a frail or basket of figs (see FRAIL sb.); **fig-gnat**, a gnaw, *Culex ficarius*, injurious to the fig; **fig-marigold**, a name given to several species of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*; **fig-pecker** = BECCAFFICO; **fig-peepul**, the Indian Fig (see above, sense 1 b); **fig-shell**, a shell somewhat resembling a fig; **fig-sue dial.**, a posset of bread, figs, and ale; **fig-Sunday dial.**, Palm Sunday; **fig-water**, a decoction of figs. Also **FIG-LEAF**, **-TREE**, **-WORT**.

1707 MORTIMER Husb. 542 The *Fig-apple is also newly propagated, the Tree yielding no Blossoms... nor hath the Fruit in it any Core. 1657 W. COLES Adam in Eden eccl. 333 They are usually called Lupines... yet some call them *fig-beanes after the Dutch name. 1878-86 BUTTER & HOLLAND Plant-n. *Fig-Bean*. 1576 NEWTON Lemniti's Complex. (1633) 195 *Figge-birds. 1854 J. W. WARTER Last of Old Squires xlii. 138 The chif-chaffs; one of which Sussert people call the fig-bird. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. Aristotle's Phaines II. 29 She once supplied us with fig-cakes and figs. 1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, *Fig-cake*, a preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste, and pressed into round cakes like small cheeses. 1552 HULOET, *Figge eater, *ficarius*. 1678 RAY Wiltshire's Ornith. 216 The Beccafigo or Fig-eater. 1750 BIBLE (Douay) 2er. I. 29 Therefore shall dragons dwell there with the *fig-fauns. 1655 MOUTRY & BENNET Health's Improv. xviii. 162 The *fig-finch, the Thrush and the Oisters. 1719 LONDOX & WISE Compl. Gard. v. 94 Figs bear twice a year, viz. first in July and August, and are usually call'd *fig-flowers. 1607 MINDERTON Fig. Gallants iv. v. Upon paths made of *fig-frails. 1668 ROWLAND Mowet's Theat. Ins. 951 *Culex ficarius*, i. e. *Fig Gnat. 1731 MDOLLY Kolben's Cat. G. H. 110 p. 11. 255 African *Fig-Marygold with a long triangular leaf and a flesh coloured flower. 1821 E. HOLDS SERV. Tr. in S. Africa I. i. 16 Fig-marygolds of various kinds are especially prominent. 1647 R. STAPLTON Jurnel 257 The ficedula or *figpecker, called by the Italian 'beccafigo', because it feeds most on figtrees. 1864 A. V. KIRWAN Hist. & Genet. I. 2 Several species of dates, fig-peckers, roebuck, and wild boar. 1859 LANG Waud. India 203 The tamarind, *fig-peepul, the pomegranate, and others of the plains. 1752 SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim. 151 The *fig-shell, with the depressed clavicle. 1888 Riverside Nat. Hist. I. 352 The species of *Ficula* are known from their shape as fig or pear shells. 1851 CUMBRID. Gloss., *fig-Sue, bread and figs boiled in ale. 1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 68/2 *Fig Sunday. 1747 MRS. DELANY Autobiog. (1861) II. 480 *Fig-water has cured him.

† Fig (fig), sb.² *Obs.* [ad. F. *figue* (in phrase *faire la figue* to make the gesture described), ad. It. *fica*; cf. Sp. *higa* in *dar la higa* to 'give the fig'.

By some identified with *Fig sb.* (for a story purporting to account for the use, see Littré s.v.). According to others, It. *fica* had an indecent sense: see Tommaseo's Dict.]

A contemptuous gesture which consisted in thrusting the thumb between two of the closed fingers or into the mouth. Also, *fig of Spain*, and *To give (a person) the fig*.

1579 ULR. FULWELL Art of Flattery ii. Civt/ For a taken I thee send A dotinge Figge of Spayne. 1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. iii. vi. 62 The Figge of Spaine. 1600 SHAKS. Slumbergo in England's Delicacy Ivi. With scowling browes their follies check and so give them the Fig. 1891 C. J. NORTON Dante's Hell xlv. 133 The thief raised his hands with both the figs, crying, 'Take that God!'

Fig (fig), sb.³ [f. FIG v. 2.]

It has been asserted that in fashion prints 'full fig' (abbr. for *figura*) and 'Demi-fig' were formerly used for front and back or side views of the figure; but we have failed to find confirmation of the statement.]

1. Dress, equipment, only in phr. in full fig.

1841 T. Hook Fathers & Sons xxi. In full fig for the ceremony. 1839 DE QUINCY Casuistry Rom. Meats Wks. III. 269 All belted and plumed, and in full military fig. 1868 MOTLEY Corr. 24 Aug. II. 247 We all turned out in full fig the other day.

2. Condition, form.

1833 *SHERER At Home in India* 203 Lord Alaric was in great fig. *Mod.* The horse was in good fig for the race.

† **Fig.** *v.* 1 *Obs. rare.* [f. *FIG sb.* 1] *trans.* only in + *To fig away* (a person): to get rid of by means of a poisoned fig. *Obs.* Cf. *FIG sb.* 1 2.

1609 *Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 23 Cardinals Allen and Tollet; yea Pope Sixtus quintus himself, all fig'd away in a trice. *Ibid.* 209 What an excellent veine both Popes haue in Figging each other away.

† **Fig.** *v.* 2 *Obs.* [f. *FIG sb.* 2] *trans.* To insult (a person) by giving him the fig: see *FIG sb.* 2

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 123 When Pistoll lyes, do this, and figge me, like The bragging Spaniard.

† **Fig.** *v.* 3 *Obs.* Also 7 figge. [var. of *FIKE v.* 1; cf. also *FIDGE v.*] *intr.* To move briskly and restlessly; to jog to and fro. Also, to fig about.

1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 148, I trotted from my trotter stall, And figd about on neatfe feete neatly drest. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. *Handie-Crafts* 505 Like as a bound that . . . upon the senth doth ply, Figs to and fro, and fals in cheerfull cry. 1644 *QUARLES Barnabas & B.* (1651) 73 They that . . . run to sermons, figge to lectures, pray thrice a day [etc.]. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. iii. § 125 (1740) 204 Multitudes of factious People incessantly figed about.

Hence **Figging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1577 *B. Goode Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 6 Not meddling with figging, chopping, & changing, nor seeking their living by handicrafts. 1601 *DEACON & WALKER Answ. to Daret* 190 Your violent fiskings and figgings about those your idle vagaries. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* iii. ii. Their short figging little shuttlecock heels! a 1659 *OSBORN Observ.* *Turks Wks.* (1673) 334 They daily figging up and down the streets . . . unattended. a 1693 *UNQUART Rabelais* ii. xxxii. Their . . . figging Itch, wringing Mordancancy. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* i. 99 His figging about at the first entrance.

Fig (*fig*), *v.* 4 [var. of *FEAGUE*.]

1. *trans.* = *FEAGUE v.* 2 b. *To fig out* (a horse): to trot out in lively condition. Also to fig up, to make lively or spirited.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 182 He said the horse . . . was figged with ginger. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib's Mem.* 24 In vain did they try to fig up the old lad. 1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* i. 177 Fig out two lively ones [horses].

2. *To fig out*: to dress, 'get up'. Also to fig up: to furnish up, make 'smart'.

1837 *MARRIAT Dogfend* xx. Landsmen are figged out as fine as Lord Harry. 1841 *THACKERAY Sec. Fun. Nap.* i. Towards fig themselves out, as 'salvage men'. 1872 *Punch* 9 Nov. 196/1 It [a house] wants a little figging up. 1883 *W. C. RUSSELL in Longin. Mag.* 111. 123 The waiter's costume, as he styled the dress I had figged myself out in.

† 3. ? To stuff. *Obs. rare*—1.

Johnson explains this: 'To put something useless into a person's head. Low Cant.'

1622 *R. L'ESTRANGE Tables cecili.* 378 Away to the Sow she goes, and Figs her in the Crown with another Story.

† **Fig.** *v.* 5 *slang. Obs.* [Of doubtful origin; perh. (like *FEAGUE*, *FIG v.* 4, *FAKE*) repr. Ger. *figen*: see *FAKE v.* The spelling *figge* (see *FIG-BOY*) seems to support this.] *intr.* To pick pockets. Hence **Figger** (see quot.). **Figging** *vbl. sb.* only in figging-law (see quot. 1785).

c 1550 *Dice-Play* B v. a, Hygie law robbery; Figginge law, picke purse crafte. 1611 *DEKKER Roaring Grls* Wks. 1873 111. 220 All his traine study the figging law. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tong.* *Figger*, a little boy put in a window to hand out goods to the diver. *Ibid.* *Figging law*, the art of picking pockets.

† **Figadore.** *Obs. rare*—1. [corruptly ad. *L. pygarg-us*.] = *PROARG*.

1388 *WYCLIF Dent.* xiv. 5 A figadore.

Figary. var. form of *FEAGRY*, vagary.

Figate. ? obs. form of *FAGGOT*.

1645 *N. DRANE Siege Pontefr.* (Surtees) 69 They made figates, of which they made a barricado. This evening the enemy was seene to bring . . . figates.

† **Fig-boy.** *Obs. slang.* [f. stem of *FIG v.* 5 + *Boy*.] A pickpocket.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* D v. b, Where by fyne fingered Fegge boye . . . picked shalbe his purse. 1602 *W. WATSON Quodlibets Relig.* § State 61 Practicall science inuented by fig-boyes, and men of the Bernard high lawe.

† **Fig-dote.** *Obs.* Also 5-dode, 7-date. [Conjectured to be ad. Pg. *figo doudo*, wild (lit. 'mad') fig. = Fr. *figue folle*. Cf. Du. *vijghe dote*, *doddesche vijgh* (Kilian) in same sense. In the S.W. counties *dough-fig* is used for a dried fig, the word *fig* alone meaning a raisin.] An inferior kind of fig.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 351 Item, for a topet of fygge dodes ljs. 1552 *HULOT, Figge dote, buscon.* 1655 *MOURRET & BENNET Health's Improv.* xxii. 204 Let Dioscorides commend his . . . yellow figs, and Praxetis his Mariscas or Fig-dates.

† **Figgee.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *fygey* (e, 5 figee, figge. [Perh. originally a. OF. *figé* a dish of curds, subst. use of pa. pple of *figer* to curdle; in later use associated with *FIG sb.* 1] A dish in old cookery: a. of fish (see quot. 1381); b. of figs, etc.

1381 in S. Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 114 For to make Figgey. Nym Lucys or tencis and hak hem in morsells [etc.]. 14. *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 119 A figge. To make a figge tak figges and boile them in wyne, then [etc.]. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 94 Figgey. Take figges and caste hem in a potte And [etc.].

† **Figent.** *a. Obs.* Also 6 figgent, 7 figient, fighent, fighant [? f. *FIDGE v.* 4 + *ENT*.] Fidgety, restless.

1598 *E. GILPIN Skial.* (1878) 51 He . . . is an odd figgent iack

called lealoussie. 1605 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastw. Hoc* iii. ii. Divb, Quick, What kind of figment memory haue you? *Pet.* Nay then, what kind of figment wit hast thou? 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Coxcomb* iv. iii. He was somewhat figment with me. a 1616 — *Fr. Lawyer* iii. i. I haue known such a wrangling advocate. Such a little figment thing. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* iii. iii. I neuer could stand long in one place yet; I learnt it of my father, ever figient.

† **Figger.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *figier* (mod.F. *figurier*), f. *figer* *FIG sb.* 1] A fig-tree. Also *figer-tree*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 804 (Cott.) I pai cled pam pan in bat mister Wit leues brad bath o figer. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5784 Appel trowes and ygeres. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3082 Ful ner be gat pai abade Vnder a figer tre. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 86 On Firres and fygers hei fongen heore seetes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 112 The curse that Crist gaf to Pharisies, figured in the figre tree.

† **Figitive.** *a. Her. Obs.* Also 5 figityve, 7 figitive. [ad. heraldic Lat. *figitivus* irregularly f. *L. figere* to fix: see *-TIVE*.] = *FITCHED*.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. C v j b*, Thys cro is founde other while pyche or figityue in armys. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* ii. vii. (1611) 69 Crosses that haue the whole fourth part figitive. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* i. *Figitive*, fitched.

Figged (*figd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *FIG sb.* 1 + *-ED*.] = *FIGGY* 2 and 3.

1720 *Humorist* 157 Then they . . . eat figged pudding. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts, etc.* s.v. *Soap*, Interspersed with the figged granulations of stearate of potash.

† **Figgery.** *sb. rare.* [f. *FIG sb.* 3 or *v.* 4 + *-ERY*.] Dressy ornament.

1841 *THACKERAY Sec. Fun. Nap.* i. Coquettes . . . cover their persons with figgery, fantastically arranged.

Figgery-four, vulgar U.S. pronunc. of *figure* (of) four (trap); see *FIGURE sb.* 19 c.

Figging (*fig'ing*), *sb.* [f. *FIG sb.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] The granulation produced in soft soap by the addition of tallow in the manufacture.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts, etc.* s.v. *Soap*.

† **Figgin.** *Obs.* [A variant form of *FIGS*.]

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. v. By my figgins, godmother, I cannot as yet enter in the humour of being merry. a 1693 *Ibid.* iii. iii. By my Figgins, I helieve it.

† **Figgle.** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. *FIG v.* 3 and *DRAGGLE*, *DRAGGLE, etc.*] *intr.* To fidget about.

a 1652 *BROME Love-sick Court v.* ii. Our fleecy sheep, Who shake their heads, figgle, and writh their tails.

† **Figgm.** *Obs.* ? Juggler's tricks.

1616 *B. JONSON Devil an Ass* v. viii. Tay. See, he spits fire. *Pec.* O no, he plaies at Figgm, The Diuell is the Author of wicked Figgm.

Figgy (*figi*), *a.* [f. *FIG sb.* 1 + *-Y* 1.]

1. Resembling figs, sweet as figs; in quot. *fig.* 1548 *HOOPER Declar. 10 Commandm.* iv. 39 A gentle, swete, and fyggie god that . . . will not see thahomination.

2. Made with figs, i.e. raisins; see *FIG sb.* 1 5.

1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 34 A thoomping figgy pudden. 1867 *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Figgy-dowdie*, a west-country pudding, made with raisins, and much in vogue at sea among the Cornish and Devon men.

3. In *Soap-making*: Containing white granulations, like the seeds of figs, of stearate of potash.

1862 *O'NEILL Dyeing & Calico Print.* 185/1 The quality of soft soap is thought to depend in some measure upon the existence of white particles diffused through the mass producing the appearance called 'figgy'.

Fight (*foit*), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 *foeht* (e, 2-3 *fiht* (e, 3 *foeht* (e, *fahte*, *foht* (e, *south*, *veht*, *foiht*, (*foeht*, *fiht*, *fiht*, *fiyte*), 3-5 *fiht* (e, *south*, 3 *vihte*, 4 *vi* (y)st, 4 *feht*, *fiht*, *fiyte*, *south*, *vyhte*, *fiyte*), 4-5 *fiyht*, (5 *feht*, *feyghte*, *fiyhte*), 5-6, 9 *Sc.* *fecht*, 8 *Sc.* (*faught*), 9 *dial.* *feight*, 3, 5-*fiht*. *β.* 1 *sefoeht*, 2-3 *fiht*. [f. next vb.; OE. had three words, *foeht* wk. fem., *foeht* and *sefoeht* str. neut. Cf. OFris. *fiuchte* wk. fem., OS. and OHG. *fehita* str. fem. (MHG. *vehite* fem.); also Du. *geuecht*, OHG. *gifeht* (MHG. *geueht*, mod.Ger. *gefecht*) str. neut.]

1. The action of fighting. Now only arch. in phrase (*valiant*, etc.) in *fight*. † *In fight*: engaged in battle.

Beowulf 959 (Gr.) We wæst ellenweorc . . . feohtan fremedon. c 1000 *As. Ps.* cxliiii. 1. God . . . trecep handma mine to feohte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Beoht stronge on fihte. c 1205 *LAY.* 23028 To gedre heo fuden and veht heo bigunnen. 13. — *E. E. Allit. P.* l. 275 He watz famed for fre bat feot leost best. 1340 *Ayenb.* 219 Moyse ouercom amalec. . . nazt be uist: ac be his holy biddings. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxii. For Fraunce haue ze frely with zaure fihte wonne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* x. vi. 76 Thar syre that . . . companyon was in fecht To Hercules. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 256 The Erle of Warwick after long fight, wisely did perceiue his men to be ouerpresse. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 114 The god of fight. 1666 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) ii. 5 The Duke of Albemarle was still in fight. 1680 *MORDEN Geog. Rec.* (1685) 88 No River . . . affordeth more . . . sufficiency for Fight. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 223 So that I be not fall'n in fight.

b. In obvious phrases: *To fang*, *take* (the) *fight*, to give fight, to make (a) *fight*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5515 (Cott.) If pai tak agains vs fight. c 1450 *Colagras & Gaw.* 762 Of their strife sa strang, The fecht so felly thai fang. 1831 *Examiner* 89/1 Suppose they . . . should make fight upon the occasion. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple x*, They . . . had resolved to 'give fight'. 1847 — *Childr. N. Forest* xx, We will make a fight for it. 1884 *Times* 5 Mar. 5/2 Apparently . . . he made a great fight.

c. Method of fighting. *Obs.*

1603 *KNOXES Hist. Turks* (1638) 89 After the manner of the fight of that time. 1613 *HAYWARD William* I 77 After-

ward the English, being trained to that fight [i.e. the practice of archery] did thereby chiefly maintaine themselves with honourable aduantage against all nations;

2. A combat, battle.

a. A hostile encounter or engagement between opposing forces; = *BATTLE* 1. Now arch. or rhetorical.

c 893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* i. ix. § 1 *Pæt* . . . sefeohht betuh Cretense & Atheniense pam folcum. c 1205 *LAY.* 1869/3 Alle ha seuten niht ilaste pat selliche feohht. c 1310 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 *Sire Jakke* ascapede . . . Out of the fylte. in wel machede drede. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 58 Thou hast talk'd . . . Of . . . the current of a headdy fight. 1600 *HOLAND Lity* ix. 327 The conflicts and fights at sea, in the first Punic warre. a 1671 *LD. FAIRFAX Mem.* (1699) 68 This was the issue of Hornsby fight. 1789 *COWPER Ann. Mem.* 1789, 23 Siege after fight, fight after fight. 1821 *SHELLEY Helios* 474 The sea-conuulsing fight. 1852 *TENNISON Ode Death Dk. Wellington* 96 He that gain'd a hundred fights.

b. A combat between two or more persons or animals. Not now usually applied (exc. rhetorically) to a formal duel, but suggesting primarily either the notion of a brawl or unpremeditated encounter, or that of a pugilistic combat.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2668 So was bi-twenen hem a fihit Fro þe norwen ner to þe niht. a 1400 *Octonion* 1093 The Sarsyns cryde . . . To haue God Mahone To help her geaunt in that fight. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 90 As you and Lord Aeneas Consent upon the order of their fight. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. 84 The ancient Errant Knights Won all their Ladies' Hearts in Fights. 1712-4 *Pope Rape Lock* v. 77 Nor fear'd the Chief th' unequal fight to try, Who sought no more than on his foe to die. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* i. viii. 4 An Eagle and a Serpent wreathed in fight. 1826 *J. WILSON Nect. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 1. 174 You hear . . . faint far-off echoes of 'fechts wi' watchmen. 1840 *BLAINE Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 4077 (1852) 1229 New rules of the ring . . . adopted after a fatal fight between [etc.].

c. With various qualifying attributes. *Running fight*: a fight kept up while one party flees and the other pursues. *Sham fight*: a mimic battle (intended to exercise or test the troops engaged, or simply for display) † *Single fight*: a duel. *Stand-up fight*: one in which the combatants 'stand up' manfully to each other.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 100, I . . . will . . . Try fortune with him, in a Single Fight. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vii. 751 Herilus in single Fight I slew. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. s.v. *Fights*, Running Fights [at Sea]. 1876 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 111 The running fight between the two fleets lasted throughout the week. 1834 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 1/2 We can all understand a stand-up fight on a clear issue. 1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 362/2 The sham fight near Grosswarden in Hungary.

3. *fig.* Strife, conflict, struggle for victory; = *BATTLE* 7.

c 1000 *Bi Mauna Mode* 66 (Gr.) Wearð seo feohte to grim. a 1225 *Ankr.* R. 162 Ure Louerd schil stont per bi þe ulithe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20114 (Göt.) Loued scho nouper fith na strue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 A ueld of uijst huerne him behouep eure to libbe. 1526-34 *TINDALE 1 Tim.* vi. 12 Fyght the good fyght of fayth. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 30 Well hast thou fought The better fight. 1794 *BURNS Contented wi' little* 6 Man is a soder, and life is a faught. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* v. ii. 7 What secret fight Evil and good. 'Vaged thro' that silent thron.

4. Power, strength or inclination for fighting; pugnacity. Also in *to show fight*.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 Which ultimately took the fight out of him. 1863 *H. KINGSLEY A. Elliot* i. xv. 188 Until—something or another happens to make little Eleanor show fight. 1886 *MC CARTHY & PRAEO Right Hon.* i. vii. 120 Their hand had fight enough in her yet. 1892 *G. HAKE Mem.* 80 I ears lxiv. 272 Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, a man of fight.

† 5. A kind of screen used during a naval engagement to conceal and protect the crew of the vessel. Usually in *pl. Obs.* See also *CLOSE-FIGHT*.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 142 Clap on more sailes, pursue: vp with your fights Giue fire. 1631 *HEYWOOD Fair Maid of West* iv. Wks. 1874 II. 316 Then now up with your fights. 1673 *DRYDEN Amboyna* iii. iii. *Song*, Up with your Fights and your Nettings prepare. 1678 *PULLIERS, Fights* in Navigation, are the Waste-*Printed Mast*-clothes which hang round about the Ship, to hinder men from being seen in fight, or any place wherein men may cover themselves and yet use their Arms. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

† 6. *Foremost fight* (nonce-use): a breastwork on a rampart; = *forefight*, *L. propugnaculum*.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xii. 271 They fiercely set vpon . . . The Parapets . . . ras't euerie foremost fight. The Greeks yet stood, and still repaire the forefronts of their wall.

† 7. A division of an army in battle array. Cf. *BATTLE sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1622 *DRAYTON Poly-oth.* xxii. 221 The King into three fights his forces doth diuide.

7. *Comb.* as in *fight-field*, *time*. Also *fight-rac't* (? = *-racked*), a., overthrown in battle; † *fight-wite*, a fine for taking part in a disturbance.

1611 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. iv. *Decay* 93/1 Till one winding Cave Become the *Fight-Field of two Armies brave. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iv. 499 His fall was like a *fight-rac't towre. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 626/1 Pat our fos with no fanished in þe *fyght time, Sese not our Cité. c 900 *Laws Edw.* & Guth. xiii. *Pæt* *fyht-wite. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Termis in Rel. Ant.* i. 33 Fichtwite, quite de medite de lanerit.

Fight (*foit*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* fought (*foi*). Forms: *Insuf.* 1 *fohtan*, *fohtan*, *north*, *fehita*, 3 *fehten*, *south*, *vehten*, (3 *fehten*, *fahten*,

fuhten), 3-5 fezt(e, (4 fett), 3-6 feghte, 4-8 Sc. fecht; 2-3 feihten, (4 feyhte), 5-6 feyght(y, (5 fayhte, 6 Sc. feicht), 6, 9 dial. feicht; 2-3 fhten, *Orm.* fihhtenn, 3-5 fhten, fhten, (4 south. vizte, (4 fhtte, fypt), 4-5 fhtte(n, 4-6 fyghte, 9 dial. foight, fught, 3- fight. *Pa. t.* 1 feaht, fahht, *pl.* fuhton, (2 feight, 3 faht, fahht, feaht, feht, feoht, feuhht, fuht), 3-5 fahht(e, 3 south. vagt, (3 fachte, fagt, fahpt), 3-5 fozte, (5 foghte, fughte), (3 fougte, 4 fohhte, 6 fouhte, foughted, fowght, 9 fout), 3-5 faughte, -ghte, (4 fauht, -th, fawght, 5 faughth, fawte, 6 faucht), (5 fet, 8-9 dial. or vulgar fit, 6- fought. *Pa. pple.* 1 fohten, 3-6 foghten, (3 fughten), 4 fougten, (foozte, fozhte), 5-9 arch. fougten, (4 -yn, 6 fochin, 6 fowth, 6- fought), 7-9 dial. or vulgar fit, fhten. [A. Com. W. Ger. strong vb.: OE. *fehtan* = OFris. *fuhtta*, OS. **fehtan* (not recorded, but cf. the sb. *fehita*; *Du.* *vechten*), OHG. *fehtan* (MHG. *vehten*, mod. Ger. *fechten*): -OTent. type **fehtan* (*fahht*, *fuhtum*, *fohtono*).

The conjugation of this vb. is peculiar, because in all the other vbs. that have the *-u-* and *-o-* grades these are caused by the presence of a liquid or nasal; possibly the forms have been influenced by the analogy of *fehtan* to plait. Outside Teutonic the formal equivalent is L. *pectere* to comb, though the difference in sense causes some difficulty; see Brugmann *Grundriss* II. § 860.]

1. *intr.* To contend in battle or single combat. c900 *Pol. Lavus Alfred* vii. *Be* don de mon on cynges healle feohte. c1000 *Riddle* v. 5 (Gr.) *Nec* min fra feohtan hatoð. c1200 *Lav.* 3959 *He* bi-gunnen to fuhten. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3227 *He* ne moget fhten agen, for [he] wiðtæn wopen ben. c1300 *Cursor M.* 5666 (Cott.) *Ke*ghtand fand he luus tua. c1350 *Minot Poems* v. 78 *Sir* Edward, oure gude king. *Faght* we on þat flude. c1430 *Lyov.* *Bechas* viii. xxix. (1554) 194 *h*, *Howe* King Arthur. *Fet* with his knyghtes, and lueth in *Fayrie*. c1480 *Caxton* *Sommes of Armon* xii. 291 *Yf* we fyghte strongly, he is deed without remedy. 25. *Sir* A. Barton in *Surtres* *Mem.* (1890) 73 *Fight* till ye heare my whistill blowe. 1596 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 151 *We* rose both at an instant and fought a long houre by Shrewsburie clocke. 1603 *Florio* *Motaigne* i. iii. (1632) 7 *Captaine* Bayart. *having* stoutly foughten so long as he could stand. 1700 *CONGREVE* *Way of World* iii. x. *I* thought once they would have fit. 1719 *De Foe* *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 263. *I* resolved to die fighting to the last gasp. 1866 *BLACKMORE* *Lorna D.* ii. *Not* that I was afraid of fighting. *I* had. *..foughten* all that time.

b. *Const. against*, *þon* or *þupen*, with (a person); hence, to fight together.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 514 *Stuf* & *Wiltgar* fuhtun wip *Brettas*. c1000 *Ag. Gasp.* *Luke* xiv. 31 *Odde* gylt hwylic cynyng wyle faran & feohtan agen oðerne cynyng. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 *þe* King constantinus ouer com al þat folc þe feiht to-geines him. c1200 *ORMIS* 1842 *He* sholde fihhtenn Onngan an drake. c1300 *Cursor M.* 6405 (Cott.) *A* lauerding hight amalec, þat on þam faght, and þal on him. c1340 *Ibid.* 7462 (Trin.) *Oufre* sende he to me hider *A* mon þat we may fyhte to gider. c1400 *Burgh Lavus* xli. (Sc. Stat. I.) *He* may nocht fecht apon þe burges. 1473 *WARKW.* *Chron.* 6 *Ther* thei faughte strongly togedere. 1535 *COVERDALE* *1 Macc.* xii. 13 *The* kynges aboute vs haue foughten agaynst vs. 1611 *BIBLE* *1 Sam.* xvii. 10 *Glue* me a man, that we may fyght together. 1678 *LAW CHAWORTH* in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 48 *Some* of [the King of France's] ships have fought with some Dutch ones. 1775 *De Foe* *Fau.* *Instruct.* (1841) I. iv. 86 *I* may be your mother may fight with you. 1804 *R.* *ANONSON* *Cumbrid.* *Bail.* 83 *What* .. a lickin *Tou* gat when *tou* fit wif *Tou* Whyete.

c. *Const. for* = on behalf of (a person, etc.); on account of (a thing); hence in indirect passive.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 15735 (Cott.) *Al* redi for to fight, On him he suld ha fughten fore. c1350 *Sir Tristr.* 1024 *He* fust for ingland. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlix. 220 (Harl. MS.), *I* wolle fite for him. 1571 *GOLDING* *Calvin* on *Ps.* lv. 19 *Angels*, whome we reke to feyght in battellary for us. 1672-3 *MARVELL* *Rel. Transp.* Wks. II. 212. *I* think the cause was too good to have been fought for. 1782 *WOLCOT* in *J. J. Rogers* *Ofie* (1878) 22 *He* .. is ready to fight up to his knees in blood for her Majesty. 1847 *Mrs. A. KERR* *Hist. Servia* xx. 364 *The* principle of emancipating the Christian population, for which the Servians fought.

d. *Proterb.*

?a 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 272 *Wel* fyht þat wel flyp quop Hendyng. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvii. 420 (Add. MS.) *It* is an olde sawe, *He* feughte wele that seith faste.

e. To bring or get (oneself) into, out of, to (a certain condition, etc.) by fighting.

1640 *Layfulness* *Expedi.* Eng. 3 *We* must doe as a man that fighteth himselfe out of prison. 1643 *S.* *MARSHALL* *Let.* 26 *So* many unworthy Gentlemen .. fight themselves and posterity into slavery. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 630/2 *His* sentence is to fight himself to death with trained gladiators in the amphitheatre.

f. Phrases. To fight with one's own shadow: to struggle vainly; to talk at random. Cf. Gr. *σκιμαχία*. For to fight at sharp, to fight (for) one's own hand(s), to fight one's heart out, to fight the tiger, to fight tooth and nail: see HAND, HEART, SHARP, TIGER, TOOTH. For *That cock won't fight*: see COCK sb. 1 c.

1579 *FELKE* *Heshins* *Parl.* 377 *In* which argument he feighteth with his owne shadowe.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* a. To contend, strive for victory, struggle, engage in conflict. *Const.* as in 1. a 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* 499 (Gr.) *Ponne* feohted se feond. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 *Fihht* wif þe alde neddre. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 *þe* flesliche lustes he fihhte togenes þe soule. a 1310 *MANFOL.* *Psalter* xviii. 5 *His* body in þe whilke he

faght wip þe fend. 1393 *LANGL.* *P. Pl. C.* xxii. 65 *To* fighten and fenden ouer for falling in to synne. 1483 *CAXTON* *G. de la Tour* diij. *Alwey* fyghtyngte ageynst the fite of lecherye. 1582 *BENTLEY* *Mon. Maltrones* ii. 17 *Against* whome for my sake thou foughtest so sore on the crosse. 1611 *BIBLE* *1 Cor.* ix. 26 *So* fight I, not as one that beateh the ayre. 1645 *E.* *CALAMY* *Indictm.* *agst.* *Eng.* 9 *Men* that fight against a Reformation. 1733 *Pope* *Ess. Man* iii. 305 *For* Modes of Faith let graceless zealots fight. 1855 *TENNISON* *Maud* iii. vi. 57 *I* t. *Be* better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill. 1875 *J. C.* *WILCOCKS* *Sea Fisherman* 263 *These* larger fish fight well, sometimes requiring five or six minutes to kill them.

b. To fight up against: to struggle against (something of overwhelming power).

1768 *STERNE* *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 54 (*Sword*) *The* Marquis .. had fought up against his condition with great firmness. 1877 *COLERIDGE* *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 142 *I* soon felt that human nature itself fought up against this willful resignation of intellect. 1838 *LYTTON* *Alice* vii. v. *Lumley* fought up against his own sensations.

c. To clash or jar with. *rare.*

a 1624 *SWINBURNE* *Spousals* (1686) 8 *This* distinction feighteth with the former definition of Spousals. 1645 *RUTHERFORD* *Tryal & Tri.* *Faith* (1845) 81 *It* cannot be meant of Christ personally, for so it should fight with the scope of Paul. 1876 *MISS* *YONGE* *Womankind* xv. 116 *One* of those tints that 'fight' with the fewest colours.

d. To operate as an argument, 'militate.'

1587 *GOLDING* *De Moray* xiv. 213 *All* the reasons which thou alledged against the immortalitye of the soule, doe feight directly to the prooffe of it.

3. *quasi-trans.* with cognate object. Also *to fight it*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17090 (Cott.) *Hu* he again ur wyperwin, ur bateil tok to fight. 1523 *LD.* *BERNERS* *Proiss.* I. xxxi. 45 *There* was a sore batayle, and well foughten hant to hande. 1526-34 *TRINOLE* *1 Tim.* vi. 32 *Fyght* the good fyght of fayth. 1593 *SHAKS.* *2 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 220. *I* shall never be able to fight a blow. 1606 *G.* *WOODCOCKE* *tr.* *Iustin* 68 a. *Their* was a field fought betweene the feugitive senators and himselfe. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Georg.* ii. 766 *His* wanton Kids .. Fight harmless Battels in his homely Yard. 1769 *GOLDSMITH* *Roman History* (1786) II. 498 *The* senate dispatched their ambassadors to Alaric, desiring him .. to give them leave to fight it with him in the open field. 1776 *HURST* in *Trial of Nundocomar* 64/1 *The* battle of Buzar was fought the 23d of October. 1819 *SHELLEY* *Peter Bell* vi. ix. 5 *I*'ve half a mind to fight a duel. 1847 *MARRVAT* *Childr.* *N. Forst* xxvii. *A* severe action was fought in the streets.

b. To maintain (a cause, quarrel) by fighting. Often *trans.*, to fight an action (at law), a case, etc.

1600 *SHAKS.* *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 49. *I* have had four quarrels and like to have fought one. 1713 *ADONSON* *Cato* i. i. *He* fights the cause Of honor, virtue, liberty, and Rome. 1784 *BAGE* *Barham* D. I. 239 *We* fought this business four whole days. 1868 *YATES* *Rock Ahead* iii. v. *Gilbert* Lloyd saw that there was no use fighting the question any longer. 1893 *LAW TIMES* XCIV. 559/2 *If* I had had my way, *I* would have fought every one of these actions.

c. To win or make (one's way) by fighting.

1859 *TENNISON* *Enid* 870. *I* will not fight my way with gilded arms. All shall be iron. 1861 *HUGHES* *Tom Brown* at *Oxf.* iv. (1889) 36 *No* one knew whether a boy .. would have to fight his own way in the world.

4. *trans.* To combat; to engage or oppose in battle; to war against.

1697 *DRYDEN* *Æneid* vii. 655 *To* fight the Phrygian and Ausonian hosts. 1794 *SOUTHEY* *Bolney Bay* *Ec.* ii. *'Tis* a fine thing to fight the French for fame! 1859 *TENNISON* *Enid* 221 *Then* will I fight him and will break his pride.

b. *trans.* and *fig.*

1784 *COWPER* *Task* iii. 560 *The* shifts which he that fights a season so severe Devises. 1850 *TENNISON* *In Mem.* cxiv. *She* cannot fight the fear of death. 1852 *M.* *ARNOLD* *Tristr. & Iselt* xiv. *Some* ship that fights the gale.

c. To beat, flog. Chiefly *absol.* *Obs.* *exc.* *dial.*

1573 *TUSSER* *Husb.* lxxvii. (1878) 169 *A* wand in thy hand, though ye fight not at all, makes youth to their business better to fall. 1875 *SNYDER* *Gloss.* *'I* wants more learning and less fighting. 1877 *N. W.* *Linc.* *Gloss.* *'I* sha'n't let our Bob go to school no more, mate floghis bairns. 1877 *N. W.* *Linc.* *Gloss.* *'I* sha'n't let our Bob go to school no more, mate floghis bairns.

5. To contend in single combat for (a prize).

1826 *SCOTT* *Woodst.* xiv. 1. *I* have fought prizes. 1835 *BROWNING* *Paracelsus* iv. 119 *While* we fight the prize, *Troop* you in safety to the snug back-seats.

6. To cause to fight; to set on to fight.

1680 *HICKERINGILL* *Wks.* (1761) II. 528 *The* Prince of Poets .. never fights his Champion Achilles, till he has first buckled on him his Armour of Proof. 1828 *SCOTT* *F. M.* *Perth* xvi. *The* nobles and gentry had fought cocks. 1865 *DICKENS* *Mut. Fr.* i. iv. *Rubbish* was shot, dogs were fought.

7. To command, manage, or manoeuvre (troops, a ship, gun, etc.) in battle.

1779 *BURGOINE* *Let. to Constituents* (ed. 3) 15 *My* intention of fighting my own regiment as colonel. 1812 *J. B.* *SKEWRETT* in *Examiner* 28 Sept. 615/1 *Gallantly* fighting his gun. 1843 *BLACKW.* *Mag.* LIV. 216 *He* fights his vessel well. 1862 *GEN. LEE* in *Century* *Mag.* May (1887) 150/1 *General* A. P. Hill .. fights his troops well.

8. With adverbs. To fight back: to resist. To fight down: to overcome. To fight off: (a) *trans.* to deliver oneself with effort from; to repel, lit. and fig.; (b) *intr.* to try to back out of anything.

† To fight over: to fight one after another. To fight out: to settle (a dispute) by fighting, to fight to the end; often to fight it out. 1548 *W.* *PATTEN* in *Arber's Garner* III. 109 *If* they had meant to fight it out. 1588 *SHAKS.* *Tit. A.* v. iii. 102 *That* true hand that fought Rome's quarrell out. 1610 *SHAKS.* *Temp.* iii. iii. 103 *But* one fend at a time *Ile* fight their Legions ore. a 1732 *T.* *BOSTON* *Crook* in *Lot* (1809) 99 *It*

is better to yield to providence, than to fight it out. 1787 *BURKE* *Corr.* (1844) III. 49 *You* perceive the manner in which Anderson fights off. 1800 *DUNDAS* in *Owen* *Wellesley's* *Desp.* 556, 1 *I* must therefore fight it down. 1810 *BENTHAM* *Packing* (1821) 51 *After* fighting off till judgment. 1831 *Examiner* 193/2 *Stand* to, and fight it out without fear. 1833 *T.* *Hook* *Widow & Marquess* (1842) 242 *Fight* off the wedding, if you please: be ill—make any excuse. 1886 *LAW TIMES* *Rep.* LV. 283/1 *The* issues which are not fought out. 1890 *70th* *Bull.* 5 Apr. 229/2 *These* people were fighting back the diseases manfully.

9. To fight shy: perh. orig. to lose confidence in battle; recorded only in the sense: To keep aloof, avoid intercourse with a person, evade an undertaking, etc. *Const. of.* Similarly in 15th c. *To fight sore at heart.*

c1489 *CAXTON* *Sommes of Armon* iv. 125 *He* knewe wele he sayd trouth and beganne to fyghte sore atte his herte. 1778 *MAD.* *D'ARBLAY* *Diary* Nov. 1 *I* fight very shy with Mr. Seward, and .. he takes the hint. 1786 *MACKENZIE* *Leuner* No. 98 ¶ 2. *I* fought a little shy, as the saying is. 1811 *W.* *IRVING* *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 44. *I* have .. had to fight shy of invitations that would exhaust time and spirit. 1867 *FROOVE* *Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 138 *The* better sort of people fight shy of him.

Fightable (foi'tab'l), a. [*f.* prec. + *-ABLE*] Ready for fight, in fighting trim.

1823 *C.* *WESTMACOTT* *Points of Misery* 32 *Drover* very abusive, coachee very fightable. 1837 *New Monthly* *Mag.* L. 422 *If* the chap's fightable, I'm his man. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Nov., *The* Sanspareil .. came out of action a fightable ship.

Fighter (foi'tai). [*f.* OE. *fehtere* (Lye) = OHG. *fehltari* (MHG. *vehtere*, mod. Ger. *fechter*); see *FIGHT* v. and *-ER* 1]

1. One who fights; occas. a fighting man, a warrior. c1300 *K.* *ALLIS*. 5703 *Alle* his gode fighteres. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* xl. 102 *He* had of fechtaris with hym that are hundreth thousand men and ma. 1483 *CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 66/1 *This* geaunt hath ben a fighter for his chyldhed. 1685 *BAXTER* *Paraphr.* *N. T.* Matt. x. 16 *Sheep* and *Doves* are no good fighters against Wolves and Hawks. 1773 *CHURCHILL* *Ghost* i. 173 *Whether* repletion is not bad, and fighters with full stomachs mad. 1823 *BYRON* *Juan* xiv. 11 *I*'ve seen them [writers] balance even the scale with fighters. 1883 *STEVENSON* *Treasure* *Isle* i. ii. (1886) 12 *He* did not look much like a fighter.

fig. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18081 (Cott.) *A* faint fighter me thine er pou. c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 64 *My* lord these cristie whyche is þe hope and croune of alle is þe fechtar. 1656 *S.* *WINTER* *Serm.* 181 *Lest* you seem to .. be found fighters against the Lord of hosts. 1861 *TRENCH* *Epitlm* *Churches* 86 *These* daring fighters against God.

† b. One employed to fight; a champion, bully. 1611 *BEAUN.* & *FL.* *Maid's* *Trag.* iv. 1. *I*'ve grown a glorious Where, where be your Fighters? c1653 *BALL.* V. 215 *Keep* Frank still for your writer, And *Poindney* for your fighter.

† 2. A pugnaeous person: a brawler. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 1750 *The* fortune of fighters may be fell chaunce. 1473 *LVGD.* *Pilgr.* *Soule* iv. xxv. (1483) 83 *Robbours* .. fyghters and debatoours. 1552 *Act* 5 *Edu.* VI. c. 4 § 3 *Fray-makers* and *Fighters*. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) 1 *Tim.* iii. 3 *No* fighter, not couetous.

Fightersse (foi'tar'is), rare. [*f.* prec. + *-ESS*] A female fighter or soldier, an Amazon.

1864 *R.* *F.* *BURTON* *Dahome* II. 69 *foot-n.*, *The* King .. keeps the fightersesses for himself.

Fighting (foi'tin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *FIGHT* v. + *-ING* 1]

1. The action of the vb. *FIGHT* in various senses; an instance of the same.

a 1225 *Auer.* R. 228 *þe* uorðe uroure is, sikernes of Godes helpe iðe vithunge 3ein. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 239 *He* hedde arend and ymad manye weren and manye vyinges. 1483 *CAXTON* *Fables of Æsop*, etc. (1889) 11. 210 *The* fyghtyngte of the wyymmen. 1525 *COVERDALE* *1 Eudras* iv. 6 *The* other y medle not with warres and fightinge. 1724 *Dr. Foe* *Mem.* *Cavalier* (1840) 58 *I* have had fighting enough .. upon these points of honour. 1828-40 *TYLER* *Hist. Scol.* (1861) 1. 172 *It* was impossible to come to close fighting. 1871 *FREEMAN* *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 231 *While* they were .. receiving the rewards of their fightings.

† 2. An alleged designation for a company of beggars. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F v j b. *A* Fightingy of beggers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as fighting-day, -face, -gear, -ground, -line, -order, -ship, -strength, -trim.

1778 *Biog. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 240 *note*, *He* was a coward who had his 'fighting days'. 1879 *BROWNING* *Halbert* & *Hel* 58 *With* an outburst blackening still the old bad 'fighting' face. 1816 *SCOTT* *Pibroch of Donuil Dhu*, *Come* with your face. 1845 *JAMES* *A.* *'fighting* gear, broadswords and targes. 1845 *JAMES* *Neil* vii. *We* might contrive to get into better 'fighting' all the ground. 1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/4 *Detachments*. 185 No full 'fighting order'. 1863 *P.* *BARRY* *Dockyard Econ.* 185 *No* 'fighting ship' is worth anything now-a-days without coal and speed. 1872 *BLACK* *Ad.* *Phaeton* xxviii. 379 *Now* this is a 'fighting song'. 1580 *SIDNEY* *Ps.* xviii. 11 *My* 'fighting strength, by thy strength, strengthened was. 1885 *J. K.* *Laughton* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 389/1 *The* urgent necessity of keeping the ship at all times in perfect 'fighting trim.

b. Special comb.: fighting-cock, see COCK sb. 1 2 b.; fighting-fold = BATTLE-FIELD; fighting-lanterns, lanterns used during night actions; fighting-sails (see quot. 1867); † fighting-school; a gymnasium; † fighting-stead *Sc.*, battle-field; fighting-stopper *Naut.* (see quot.); † fighting-wise, battle array.

1676 *DRYDEN* *Aureng.* ii. i. 935 *In* 'fighting fields' where our Acquaintance grew. 1867 *SURVY* *Sailor's* *Wend.*

bk., **Fighting-lanterns*. 1527 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 If you see your chase strip himself into *fighting sails. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fighting-sails*, those to which a ship is reduced when going into action; formerly implying the courses and topsails only. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iv. 12 He durst make a *fighting sole vnder y^e castell. 1775 BARBOUR *Brace* xv. 378 [He] was dead right in that ilk *fechtung-sted. 1881 *Hamersley's Naval Encycl.*, **Fighting-stopper*, an arrangement of two dead-eyes, connected by rope lanyards, and furnished each with a tail of rope. When a shroud is parted in action, the tails embrace the severed parts, and then they are hauled together by the lanyard. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 267 Had I founded in fere, in *feysting wyse, I have a haubergh at home and a helme bope.

Fighting (foit'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] 1. That fights, able and ready to fight, bearing arms, militant, warlike.

a. of persons, their attributes, etc.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 1 Tabernakill propirly is þe mansyon of fechtung men. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 p15 fighting kirke. 1a1400 *Arthur* 318 þow sandez ten Of hardy & welle feghtung Men. c1500 *Melusine* 128, xxiv thousand feghtung men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 113 O spite betweene her, and her fighting Soule. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 59 No more .. then Souldiers fight without a fighting Captain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 233 The fighting men of the garrison.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 345 To note the fighting conflict of her hew, How white and red, ech other did destroy.

b. of natural or mechanical agents.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 404 On folde no flesch styrryd þat þe fiod made al frenen with festande wazez. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magicke* ii. iv. (1648) 173 These fighting elements. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 705 The shock Of fighting Elements.

2. *Comb.*: fighting crab (see quot. 1868); fighting fish, a Siamese fish (*Betta pugnax*); fighting sandpiper, the ruff (*Macchetes pugnax*).

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* iv. 90 The Fighting Crab (*Gelasinus bellator*).

Hence **Fightingly** *adv.*, pugnaciously.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* i. iii. She frown'd .. and look'd fightingly. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* l. 60 Why should they be so fightingly inclined?

Fightist, *slang or jocular.* = FIGHTER.

1877 *Daily News* 8 Oct., Turkey had just acquired reputation enough as a 'fightist' to daunt half a dozen second-rate powers.

† **Fight-lac.** *Obs.* [OE. *foht-lac*: see FIGHT sb. and -LOCK.] Fighting, battle.

c1000 *Laws Ethelred* ix. iv. Si hit þurh feot-lac si hit þurh reaf-lac. a1250 *Owl & Night*. 1697 *Jed ich* ow alle wolde rede .. þat [3c] ower foh-lac leteth beo.

† **Fightless**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. FIGHT sb. + -LESS.] Without fight or fighting.

1595 G. MARKHAM *Trag.* Sir R. Grinville (Arb.) 69 Yet should we fightless let our shyns force fle. a1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 782 Fight-lesse to fight, and without force to force.

† **Fighty**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Warlike.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 546 Of hem worn ðe setenes boren, Miht men, and fighl.

Fig-leaf. [f. FIG sb. + LEAF.]

1. The leaf of a fig-tree; chiefly in reference to Gen. iii. 7.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 7 They .. sowed fygge leaves together. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* ii. (1688) 19, I would as soon look upon a Picture of Adam and Eve, without fig leaves, as any of you. 1854 LOWELL *Fruit in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 16 The evening is so hot that Adam would have been glad to leave off his fig-leaves.

b. *transf. slang.* (See quot.)

1801 FARMER *Slang Fig-leaf*, an apron. In fencing, the padded shield worn over the lower abdomen and right thigh.

2. *fig.* A device for concealing something shameful or indecorous; a flimsy disguise. *rare* in sing.

1553 LATIMER *Fruitf. Sermon*. (1584) 26b. It is all but fig-leaves what man do. 1621 BACON *Submission to His Lords* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) l. 29 Without Fig-leaves I do ingeniously confess and acknowledge, that [etc.]. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) II. 29 Fig-leaves are as necessary for our minds as our bodies. 1843 LOWELL *Glance b.f. Curtain*. For men in earnest have no time to waste in patching fig-leaves for the naked truth. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* x. They tore off .. even the fig-leaves of decent reticence.

3. *attrib.*, as *fig-leaf covering*, *defence*.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 37 The novice hath .. driven you to .. a mere Fig-leaf defence. 1698 SINCLAIR *Disc. Govt.* ii. 32 (1704) 139 These are imperfect Fig-leave coverings of Nakedness. 1850 WHITTIER *Old Portraits* 2 The tearing off of the fig-leaf covering of its sin.

Hence **Fig-leaf v. trans.**, to cover with a fig-leaf, or fig-leaves. **Fig-leaved** *ppl. a.*, a. made of fig-leaves; b. (see quot. 1820).

1880 S. L. CLEMENS ('Mark Twain') *Tramp Abroad* l. (1881) 515 Yet these ridiculous creatures have been thoughtfully and conscientiously fig-leaved by this fastidious generation. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 2/1 Adam made himself a pair of Fig-leaf'd Breeches. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1383 VII. 309 A husband is a charming cloak, a fig-leaved apron for a wife. 1820 GREEN *Univ. Herb.* l. 289 *Chenopodium Serotinum*, fig-leaved Goosefoot.

Figless, *a.* [f. FIG sb. + -LESS.] Without figs. 1623 T. ADAMS *Barren Tree* Wks. (1626) 968 The Figless Fig-tree, the graceless Christian, is good for nothing.

† **Figling**. *Obs.* A little fig.

1612 *tr. Benvenuto's Passenger* l. ii. 175, I finde in my selfe daily a great desire to these figges, or fat figlins.

Figmalirie, var. of WHIGMALERIE *Sc.*

Figment (fig'ment). [ad. L. *figmentum*, f. *fig-* short stem of *figgere* to sign, fashion.]

† 1. Something moulded or fashioned, e.g. an image, a figure, a model. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 34 b. The excellencie, delicatnes and perfection of this figment and workmanship cannot be sufficientlie expressed. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 Some are of opinion, that this Achaian Hart was but an invention or figment made in bread. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* viii. 24 This Statue is become the .. eternal God of Heaven and Earth .. though it be really a mere figment.

2. A product of fictitious invention.

a. An invented statement, story, doctrine, etc. † In early use also: A fraudulent device.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) l. 177 [The Greeks] retheyne to them the figmentes of Simonis, the fallace of Vlixes. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.*, The fond figmentes of heretical persons. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum.* iv. iv, *Deliro*. I heard he was to meet your worship here. *Punt*. You heard no figment, sir; I do expect him. a1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* ii. xxiv. 1640 9 It is a sin to lie, even for Gods cause, and to defend even his justice with false tales and figments. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* l. 340 From this abuse of terms the silly figment took its rise. 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, On half a loaf 235 Have we .. invented a monstrous figment about going to shoot pheasants with Mac in the morning? 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 516 Royal prerogative was not .. a figment of theorists.

b. Something which exists only as an arbitrarily framed notion of the mind.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 33 We have .. great reason to reject it, as a figment of mans braine. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepiss Sci.* 71 Therefore [space] has a kind of being that is no arbitrary figment. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 335 Beauty, virtue, and such like are not figments of the mind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 201 We must not conceive that this logical figment had ever a real existence. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xii. 184 A self-conscious being .. existing alone in an unconscious world, is a figment of abstraction.

Figmental (fig'mentl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

Of the nature of a figment; fictitious, imaginary, not real.

1655 H. MORE *Antid.* (1662) 170 These figmental impressions. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 74 From this original by figmental additions came the Caniahen. 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II.

Figmentary (fig'mentari), *a.* *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec.

1887 T. GIRT *Victims* i. x. 276 The same girl who had been wont to start from shadows the most figmentary.

† **Figmentitious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITIOUS.] Added to the framing of figments.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 323 Whence can this Whistle and Whimsy within the circumference of thy Figmentitious Fancy?

Figmentor. *Obs.* [f. FIGMENT + -OR.] One who makes up figments, or fictitious tales.

1638 T. HERBERT *Tran.* 307 Frier Oderic of Friuli .. a contemporary and fellow Traveller and Figmentor with our Sir John [Mandeville].

† **Fignade**. *Obs.* *rare.* ? = FIGEE.

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 For standand fygnaðe Fyrst play by water with honey and salt, Grynde blanchyd almondes [etc.]. *Ibid.* 54 For the secunde course .. Take ryse and fetande fygnaðe.

† **Figgo**. *Obs.* [a. OSP. and P. gigo = FIGO.] = FIGO in various senses.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 60 The Figgo for thee then, 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 740 A fruit which they [natives of the Moluccas] call Figgo. 1741 LEMMONS, cucumbers, cocus, figg, sagu. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Ladies Priolee* v. You do not mean to make a gul of me, a figgo for a thousand.

† **Figonale**. *Obs.* ? Some kind of basket.

c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 833 Syne for ane figonale of frut thai strait in the steid.

Fig-tree. [f. FIG sb. + TREE.] A tree of the genus *Ficus*, esp. the *Ficus carica*.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 31 He smate þaire vmyzdis & þaire fige trese. c1430 LYNG. *Charle & Byrde* (Koxh.) 1 He myght not forsaken his fatnesse Ne the figge tree his amorous sweetesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1107 The Fig-tree—not that kind for fruit renowned, But such as, at this day, in Malabar or Decan spreads her Armes. 1762 WALDOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) l. ii. 28 The milk that flows from the leaf of a young fig-tree. 1862 KENDALL *Poems* 119 How lone we sit beneath this old Fig-tree. *attrib.* 1552 HULOER, Figge tree staffe or stalcke. *Ibid.*, Figge tree droue, or groue. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 3/2 The seventh and ninth columns from the fig-tree corner of the Ducal Palace.

† **Figulate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *figulat-us*, pa. pple. of *figulare* to fashion as a potter does, f. *figulus* potter, f. *fig-*: see FIGMENT.] (See quot.)

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Figulate*, made of earth or potter's clay.

† **Figulated**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *figulat-us* (see prec.) + -ED 1.] = prec.

1670 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3). 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Figuline (fig'ulin, -in), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *figulinus*, f. *figulus* potter.]

a. *adj.* a. Such as is produced by the potter; made of earthenware. b. Of earth: Suitable for the potter, fictile.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenot's Disp.* 146 Turpentine may not only be well reserved in an iron or glass vessel, but in a figuline also. 1686 *Proc. Shalgher*. 124 The Smectic and figuline Earths. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalis.* viii. 280 Improving Figuline Ware by Palissy's White Glaze. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 171 Wedgewood .. making it the repository of his figuline ware.

B. *sb.*

1. An earthen vessel; in *pl.* pottery.

1878 LONGF. *Kéramos* 106 This Potter .. whose figulines and rustic wares scarce find him bread.

2. Potter's clay.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 383 The figuline, a greyish-brown clay, is procured from river-beds.

Figurability (fig'urabili'ti). [f. next; see -bility, -ITY.] The quality of being figurative.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Figurability* of Body or Matter, is that universal Disposition thereof, whereby it is under a Necessity, of appearing or putting on some Sort of Figure. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. App. 492 What are .. properties of matter? 1. Extension or magnitude, and consequently figurability. 1848 in CRAIG.

Figurable (fig'urabl'), *a.* [f. FIGURE v. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of receiving a definite figure or form.

1605 Z. JONES *tr. De Loyer's Specters* 45 Much lesse can they take a body of the Ayre for that is not figurable. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvi. (1645) 177 Wax remaineth figurable, whether it be melted or congealed. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. Thus lead is figurable, but not water. In mod. Dicts.

2. Capable of being represented figuratively.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag.* Com. xvi. (1892) 228 He waited, figurable by nothing so much as a wild horse in captivity.

Figural, *a.* Also 6 *figural* (e). [a. OF. *figural*, ad. late L. **figūralis* (implied in *figūralis*), f. *figura* FIGURE. sb.]

† 1. = FIGURATIVE I, 4. *Obs.*

c1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 22 Overhauled with types figurall. c1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1898) 142 Scripture is to be expounded .. by the allegorical or figurall .. and by the tropological sense. 1621 W. SCLATER *Pythes* (1623) 82 Their caeremonies .. were shadowy and figurall.

† 2. *Arith.* Of numbers: Representing some geometrical figure, such as a square, cube, etc.; consisting of factors. Cf. FIGURATE a. 3a. *Obs.*

Figural arithmetic: in quot., the arithmetic of 'figural' numbers.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Aij b. Defin., Formes [sc. produced by arrangements of points in rows] .. whiche I omitt .. considering that their knowledg appertaineth more to Arithmetike figurall, than to Geometrie. 1557 - *Whetst.* Aij b. Many numbers are referred to some figure .. So if I saie that 16 is a square number, because it is made of 4, multiplied by 4, then is 16, here to be called a figurable number. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 173. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*

quasi-sb. 1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3183/4 Treatise of Arithmetick in all its Parts, viz. Integers, Fractions, . Figurals, etc.

3. † a. Pertaining to figure or shape (*obs.*). b. Of or pertaining to figures. *rare.*

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) vi. xiv. 287 Yet equal incongruities have been commonly committed by Geographers and Historians, in the figurall resemblances of severall regions on earth. 1837 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 175 Keeping is a bad word, though a painter's term for figurall perspective. 1884 SCHUMANN in *North Amer. Rev.* CXXIX. 526 We also see in the wall-paintings figurall representations.

4. *Mus.* = FIGURATE a. 4.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Figurally**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By way of a figure, figuratively. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 6 [Joan] is Hely figuralli. c1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 77 This fortakened a virginis ymage with hir childle figurally. 1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* vi. He came and performed all things in deed that they had figurally in their sacrifices. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* iii. (1842) 23 Who doth not see that these things are to be taken figurally of God?

2. See FIGURAL 2. To multiply figurally: to multiply into itself, so as to raise to a higher power.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 206 When a Fraction is given to be multiplied Figurally, multiply the Numerator by himself .. and the Denominator likewise.

† **Figurance**. *Obs.* [f. FIGURE v. + -ANCE.] The action of figuring or expressing some form or shape.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

|| **Figurant** (fig'uran) *mas.*, **Figurante** (fig'uran) *fem.* [Fr. *figurant*, *figurante*, pr. pple. of *figurer* to FIGURE.]

The pl. *masc.* was formerly sometimes written *figurans*. It is often impossible to determine whether *figurante* is intended for the F. or the It. word: see next.]

1. A ballet-dancer.

1790 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) I. 126 The lascivious agility of his figurantes. 1807 T. HORNE *tr. Goede's Trav.* II. 264 The theatre at Paris .. its staitists and figurantes. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* ii. (ed. 2) 42 A sort of ballet the figurans and figurantes in which were inmates of a mad-house. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. (1862) 32 The poor figurante must devote years of incessant toil to her profitless task.

2. A supernumerary character on the stage who takes no prominent part, and has little or nothing to say.

1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1837) VI. 195 Plays, in which comedians, singers, dancers, figurantes, might all walk at a coronation. 1846 J. SCOTT *Vie. Paris* (ed. 5) 342 The women can be little more than the figurantes, receiving a mock reverence merely to carry on the drama. 1886 *Athenæum* 2 Jan. 15/1 [In the play] Shakspeare is a mere figurant. *transf.* 1893 *Nation* 21 Sept. 211/2 They were Lut figurants in the great drama.

|| **Figurante** (*figurante*). Pl. -ti, occas. -tes. [It. *figurante*, pr. pple. of *figurare* to FIGURE.] = prec. 1.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1809) I. viii. 81 The figuranti will divert you beyond measure. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. lxxxv. As for the figuranti, they are like The rest of all that tribe. 1826 HEBER *Journ. India* (1828) II. xxviii. 283 The bundles of red cloth which swaddle the figuranti of Hindostan.

transf. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 20 The green figurantes.. came capering and frisking.. with great glee. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 269 The spangles of conversational gymnasts and *figurantes*.

Figure (*figürät*), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *figürät-us*, pa. pple. of *figüräre* to form, fashion, f. *figūra* FIGURE.] *A. ppl. a.*

1. *Framed* according to, or exemplifying, 'figures' of grammar or rhetoric. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 394 *Auoyr course*.. for *auoyr courouse*, and many such be figure by syncope. 1669 MILTON *Accidence Grammar* Wks. 1738 I. 607 Of figure Construction, what is useful, is digested into several Rules. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dufl. Proportion* Ded. A. v. Figure and measured periods.

† *b.* = FIGURATIVE *a.* *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 34 In these woordes.. there laie priuily hidden some figure & mystical manner of speaking. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 361 Some do scarce admit those figure signs. 1728 in *Barbery v. Burnet's St. Dead* II. 47 The Diction of holy Scripture is figure.

† *c.* As *pa. pple.*: *Figured, prefigured. Obs.*

1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 85 The sacraments of the Euangell exhibit in deid and veritie thai graces figurat only and hoipit for in the Auld Testament.

d. Expressed by figures as opposed to letters.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XLII. 229 That system [of numerical signs] is neither literal, like the Grecian.. nor altogether figure, like the Arabic.

2. *a.* Having definite form or shape.

Now only in medical use, as *figure facies* (opposed to *diffluent*)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 602 Plants are all Figure and Determinate, which Inanimate Bodies are not. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 80 Tertullian.. drives the business so far, as to make the Soul it self.. Figure. 1755 JOHNSON, *Figure*, resembling anything of a determinate form, as figure stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

b. Formed into figures or patterns.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 133 The symmetrical and figure dispositions of siliceous crystals.

3. *Math.* † *a.* = FIGURAL 2. *Obs.*

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 1 A rationally figure number is a number that is made by the multiplication of numbers between themselves. 1636 *Records of the Gr. Artes* 559 A Figure Number is a number made by the multiplication of one number or more by another. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 179 Figure Fractions are deferred to the Fourth Chapter.

b. *Figure numbers*: numbers, or series of numbers, formed from any arithmetical progression in which the first term is a unit, and the difference a whole number, by taking the first term, and the sums of the first two, first three, first four, etc., terms as the successive terms of a new series, from which another may be formed in the same manner, and so on. So *Figure arithmetic*, the science of such numbers.

Thus from the arithmetical series 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., a second series 1, 3, 6, 10, etc. ('triangular' numbers) is formed as above described; and from this again a third series, 1, 4, 10, 20 ('pyramidal' numbers).

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 163 The Sums of Numbers in a Continued Arithmetic Proportion from Unity are call'd Figure.. Numbers. 1785 HUTTON *Math. Tables* 7 The several orders of figure numbers, which he [Vieta] calls triangular, pyramidal, etc. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 528 Ex. 2 The sum of the *x* first terms of any progression of figure numbers being required.

1666 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 122 As to Figure Arithmetic, it is largely handled in Maurolycus.

4. *Music.* = FLOWID. Cf. FIGURED 7 *a.*

1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Descant*, *Figure* or *Flord Descant*, is that wherein Discords are concerned, as well (though not so much) as concords. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 28 *Figure*.. we now employ to distinguish flord from more simple Melody. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 199 Haydn's masses are more figure than those of his predecessors.

B. sb.

1.10 Something possessing form or shape. *rare.* 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ix. 62 The Content Solid is of Timber, Stone, and other Bodies or Figures.

2. A figure number: † *a.* a number consisting of factors; esp. an integral power of any number. *Equilateral figure*: a square number. Cf. A. 3 *a.* *Obs.*

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 4 The figure 4 is made by one multiplication of one number by it self. *Ibid.* An equilateral figure is made of equal numbers, or of one number multiplied by it self.

b. (See A. 3 *b.*)

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 469 Malcolm's Arithmetic, p. 395, where the subject of Figures is treated in a very.. perspicuous manner.

† **Figure**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *figürät*-*ppl.* stem of *figüräre* to FIGURE.]

1. *trans.* To give figure or shape to; to shape.

1615 CROOK *Body of Law* 263 The harder and more solide parts are figurated together, but not together perfected. For of the bones some are sooner perfected, some later.

Ibid. 307 Sixe dayes it is in Milke.. Twelue figure the flesh. 1623 in COCKERAM.

2. To present in figure, outline, or visible shape.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 38 So do Chronological Tables figure to us the Series and Concatenation of Times.

3. *a.* To represent by a figure or emblem; to typify. *b.* To speak of in a figure, or figuratively. *c.* To treat as figurative. *d.* To liken or compare to.

a. 1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* 451 They did in their gesture and rite figure a certain amage of a sacrifice. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. v.* Wks. 1856 I. 62 The glove worne figures my valour. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xiv. Comm., Melchisedec.. knew how to figure his eternal priesthood. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 274 The Fathers.. call the figure, by the name of the thing figured.

b. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 22 It is well figured in Scripture by sleep.

c. a 1806 S. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 408 Those.. who have improved upon St. Austin's hint of figuring this passage.

d. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 22 This feynit Foxe may well be figure to flatterers.

4. To furnish with figures of speech.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 292 There is neither definition, distribution.. or any scheme figuring a speech.

5. *Math.*: cf. FIGURATE *a.* 3 *a.* and FIGURAL 2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 289 To Figure any Cossick is Cossically to multiply the same.. by it self.

Hence *Figured ppl. a.*; in quotes. = FIGURATE.

1642 F. POTTER *Interpr. of No.* 666, 195 The number 30 is a figured number, because three times ten, or five times six, make this number. 1660 INGELD *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 202 After the dissolution of Figured matter. 1848 CRAIG, *Figured*, having a determinate form.

† **Figurately**, *adv. Obs.* [See -LY 2.]

1. = FIGURATIVELY 1 and 2.

1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* II. Gijijr He dare not vnderstonde this thynge as figurately spoken. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (L.), Doing it then mediately and figurately by his prophets.

2. According to a grammatical figure.

1530 PALSGR. 402 They use *voulte* figurately by Syncope for *voulte*.

3. (To multiply) figurately = FIGURALLY 2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 249 Let then 100 be multiplied Figurately to the 10th Power.

Figuration (*figürät*[-*ön*]). Also 5 *figuracion*.

[*a.* f. *figuration*, ad. L. *figürät-ion-em*, n. of action f. *figüräre* to fashion, FIGURE.]

1. The action or process of forming into figure; determination to a certain form.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xiv. (1634) 230 Finally the figuration of Christ, hath with them the place of begetting. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Pri.* 4 The inward figuration of our brain or spirits into this or that representation. 1677 GREW *Anal. Fructus* vi. 2 The Vessels serve for the Figuration of the Fruit. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 230 A mysticism like that of Tauler strives to escape all image and 'figuration'.

b. *quasi-concr.* The resulting form or shape; contour, outline.

1432-50 tr. *Helden* (Rolls) I. 190 The chiefe cite.. is callede Brudsum.. in that hit holdethe in the figuration of hit the similitude of the hede of an herte. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 771 Constantine caused a Crosse after the same figuration to be made of gold and precious stones. 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* iii. 53 Quincunical forms.. are also observable in animal figurations. 1697 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 249 The different shapes and figurations of letters in several ages of the world. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 8 The figuration and the motion of bodies strike our senses more immediately than most of their other properties. 1842 DR QUINCY in *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 13 Their very figurations.. now appeared to reflect and repeat each other. 1890 J. H. STRLING *Gifford Lect.* IV. 71 Finite things were the figurations, the lineations of extension.

2. The action of representing figuratively; an allegorical or figurative representation.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 12 It [this Apocalyp] sheweth vs also sondry descriptions and figurations of matters most weightie. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 266 The sacrament is not a bare figuration of the flesh of Christ. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 213 In Prophetick Figurations one individual Beast signifies a Multitude of men. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (1739) 28 The.. dark intimations of the legal Types or Figurations. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xvi. The.. faun has been made the figuration of the most implacable of fiends. 1871 MACDOUG *Mem. Patmos* xix. 256 The island-home.. may have possibly added power and reality to the figuration.

3. The action of framing figures or shapes: *a.* in dreams; in quot. *quasi-concr.* *b.* Ornamentation by means of figures or designs. *rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 176 There is neither vertue nor efficacy in such fabrications, or figurations, from God, Angels, nature. 1730-6 BAILY (folio), *Figuration*, a cibematic vision. 1865 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xxvi. 36-7 The figuration is wrought not by the loom, but by the needle.

4. *Math.* *a.* The making of arithmetical figures.

b. The multiplying of a number into itself (see FIGURATE *v.* 5); involution. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art of Nonbrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 2 Figure is cleped for protractione of figuratione. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 373 Figuration of the Sinister part of the Divisor.

5. *Music.* Employment of figure or flord

counterpoint; alteration of a theme or counterpoint by the introduction of passing-notes, rapid figures, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 90 *Ph.* What is Figuration?

Id. When you sing one note of the plain-song long, and another short, etc. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Nicene Creed* Wks.

(1649) 53 The Singing of the Nicene creed.. with all the Ornaments and figurations of Harmonie. 1883 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 759 The process is rather that of free figuration of two or three parts, giving in general a contrapuntal effect to the whole. 1889 *Ibid.* IV. 761 The mixed style, in which the figuration introduced consists chiefly of suspended concords [etc.].

Figurative (*figürätiv*), *a.* Also 4-5 *figuratif*, 4-6 *figurative*, -tyf, -tyve. [*a.* Fr. *figuratif*, -ive, ad. late L. *figürätivus*, f. *figüräre* to FIGURE.]

1. Representing by a figure or emblem; emblematical, typical.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxvii. (1495) 217 Dremes ben somtime wrapped in figuratyf mystyk. 1504 tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xi. This royall souper, in the which thou hast nat purposed to be eten the figuratyf lambe. 1597 HOOKER *Ecel.* Pol. v. xv. (1611) 208 This they will say was figurative, and serued but for a time. 1650 BULWER *Antrophomet.* 174 The Nails were made.. fur a figurative token. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Priit.* 22 They were a part of the divinely appointed constitution of the Jewish church, and had passed away with the rest of its figurative and mystic ceremonial.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pictorial or plastic representation.

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 156 Serpents.. in whose heads are many pretious stones, with such natural seals or figurative impressions as if they were framed by the hand of man. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 77 This is the representative or figurative writing, which forms the lowest stage of hieroglyphics. 1889 J. HIRST in *Archaeol. Inst. Jm.* No. 181. 34 Transmission of both geometric as well as animal and figurative decorated forms from East to West.

3. Pertaining to the use of graphic symbols.

Figurative arithmetic: algebra. Also, Of the nature of a symbolic diagram. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 335 Division is done in Figurative Arithmetic.. by applying some Line of Separation between the Dividend and the Divisor. 1800 tr. *La-grange's Chem.* I. 13 Let us still exhibit a figurative table.

4. Of speech: Based on, or involving the use of, figures or metaphors; metaphorical, not literal.

14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 134 Legendes & figuratif spekynges. a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faith* xxvii. By a figurative and borrowed speech he declareth the horror.. of the damned. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* i. iv. (Arb.) 24 The utterance in prose.. is also not so voluble.. nor in fine allowed that figurative conveyance.. as meter is.

1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1653) 653 A witty cheek, or a figurative flout. 1721 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 217 Customary or Figurative Syntax is that which is used in the Forms of Speech.. wherein Words are put together according to a Metaphorical or borrowed Sense. 1785 REID *Int. Power* 15 There is a figurative sense in which things are said to be in the mind. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 291 Will it be contended that this was not figurative language?

1859 *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 26 The mistake of confounding a figurative expression with a literal one.

b. Metaphorically so called.

14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 128 The figuratif body of Chryste hat is holy churche. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Ecel. Hist.* (1619) 5 Also Princes, whom the prophets.. have.. made figurative Christs. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Term.* v. 44 Confound real with figurative Sovereignty. 1845 *Lover Handy Andy* ii. He saw a real instead of a figurative bliser.

5. Abounding in or addicted to figures of speech.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* ii. vii. (Arb.) 166 Which thing made the graue iudges Aenapagies.. to forbid all manner of figurative speeches.. in their consistence of Justice. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Pref. Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and with the most figurative expressions. 1740 J. CLARKE *Edue. Youth* (ed. 3) 88 Tho' they are.. easy Authors, yet they are more Figurative than Caesar. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect.* I. xiv. 274 They will pour forth a torrent of Figurative Language. 1789 BISHAM *Ess.* I. ii. 25 Shakespeare.. is the most figurative writer.. in our language. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Critic* 113 La Roque.. broke bounds Of figurative passion.

6. *Mus.* = FIGURATE *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1744 *Suflp. Harris's Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Counterpoint*, Counterpoint is divided into simple and figurative. Figurative Counterpoint is of two Kinds, in one, Discords are introduced occasionally, as passing Notes.. in the other, the Discord bears a chief Part of the Harmony.

Figuratively (*figürätiv*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a figurative manner.

1. In or by means of a figure or emblem.

1393 LANCEL *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 294 And how fynde hym lete figuratifiche a ferly me hynke. c 1430 *Spectrum* (1883) 33 In Gedeones flece was this shewed figuratively. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit.* P. oiiiij. There be thre partes of penance whiche this holy prophete sheweth derkely and figuratively by the symlytude of thre dyvers byrdes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 121 The sense is still the same; for therein are figuratively intended Vzziah and Ezechias. 1780 G. HORNE *Disc.* (1794) III. xvii. 379 Figuratively and sacramentally presented in the temple on earth.

2. By or ns a figure of speech; metaphorically.

1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 151 He dare not vnderstand this thing as figuratively spoken. 1651 *Moers Levant.* II. xxxv. 220 Figuratively, those men also are called Holy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. ii. To express myself less figuratively, he determined to go to sea. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Not wisely* II. 282 It is very, very difficult figuratively to get into another person.

Figurativeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being figurative.

a 1720 S. CLARKE *Serm.* II. cxvii. 45 From the figurativeness.. of these expressions. 1816 J. GUTHRIE *Philos. Elym.* 227 Dispense with the figurativeness of Bacon's style! 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. § 8 The precepts.. of Revelation, notwithstanding their brevity and figurative-ness. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 328 The figurativeness of another kind of which.. Rossetti's sonnets are so full.

cursed every ynche, and therefore he was figured to Antecryst. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Fraser*. i. cccxcix. 691 Sermons made... figuringe them to the people of Israel, whome kynge Pharaon kepte long in seruitude.

9. +a. To predicate in a metaphorical sense (*obs.*). b. To express by a metaphor or image.

1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7922 (Ellesmere) Marriage is figured between Crist and holy church. 1836 EMERSON *Nat. Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 171 The difference... is happily figured by the schoolmen, in saying that the knowledge of man is an evening knowledge... but that of God is a morning knowledge. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 225 That image of desolation under which the noble old man figured his immeasurable grief.

+10. To frame (a discourse) according to rhetorical figures; to adorn with figures of speech. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Feve/Wks.* (1834) 292 Ironical... cromatick, or any other way of figuring a speech by opposition, being formulas of oratory. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. s. v. *Figures* (*Theatrical*), Orators... figure their Discourses.

11. To adorn or mark with figures; to embellish or ornament with a design or pattern.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 116 Blue velvet figured with tawny. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 53 Had I seen the vaultie top of heaven Figur'd quite ore with burning Meteors. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xl. 19 Hath the goldsmith figured it with gold? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 808 A goblet of capacious mold, Figur'd with art to dignify the gold. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 769 1/2 Crimson satin, figured with velvet flowers.

12. a. *trans.* To mark with (numerical) figures; to express or indicate by figures. Also, + To figure (a sum of money) on (a person): (*slang*) to total up against.

1683 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* v. 11 So what was figured twelve, to thull dight Appeared full twenty-one. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 654 His antagonist... figured on him (as his phrase is) at the game of two-hand'd whist, about £200. 1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 3 Oct. Your draft is worded for twenty pounds, and figured for twenty-one.

b. *intr.* To use figures in arithmetic. Also *trans.* To figure up; to reckon up with figures. To figure out: see 15 c.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1858) 52 He wrote and figured well. 1884 *Bread Winners* 245 I'll figure it all up and take my pay.

c. *trans.* *Mus.* To write figures over or under (the bass) in order to indicate the intended harmony. Cf. FIGURED *tbl.* a. 7.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* ii. 5 You find here only mentioned and figured a third, fifth, and eighth. 1881 G. A. MACFARREN *Counterpoint* v. 20 It is recommended to figure the bass throughout these exercises.

13. *intr.* *Dancing.* To perform a figure or set of evolutions (see FIGURE sb. 16). Also, to figure away, down, out (see 15 d).

1744 *Coll. Country Dances* 2 Foot it again and half figure. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 366 We... Teach him to fence and figure twice a week. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* *Christmas Eve* (1865) 251 The squire himself lived down several couple with a partner. 1828 LONGER in *Figure* (1891) I. 139 One passing regret that he cannot... figure away in the dance with the best of them.

14. *intr.* a. To make an appearance; to appear; often with as: To appear in the character of, stand for; also, to look like. + To figure for: (a) to pose as a claimant for, pretend to; (b) to stand for, represent. To figure in: to come upon the scene. Cf. FIGURE sb. 6.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 253 The Duke of Guise, who earst had figur'd for the Crowne. 1634 D'AYE-*NANT Temple of Love Dram.* Wks. 1872 I. 287 On the other side an Asiaticque in the habit of an Indian borderer... figured for the Asian monarchy. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 50 When he first figured at Bath, there were few laws against this destructive amusement. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* xvii. (1873) 166 Like great Jove, the leader figuring in, Attunes to order the chaotic din. 1845 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubbeconia* 106 note. This gentleman... formerly figured as shopman at an oil warehouse. 1826 DISNEY *Vin. Grey* ii. xiii. On the door of one of the shabbiest houses in Jermy Street the name of Mr. Staplyton Toad for a long time figured. 1837—*Venetia* i. viii. The intervening woods figured as the forests of Thessaly. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 One of those robust and incisive constitutions, to which doubt figures as a sickness. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 454 1/2 Propositions of this kind will not figure upon the Statute-book yet awhile.

b. To make a distinguished appearance; to be conspicuous or notable. Also, To figure away, off: to 'show off'. Cf. FIGURE sb. 7.

1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*. (1749) iii. 233 Persons who figured afterwards in the rebellion. 1774 CHURCHILL *Ghost* iv. Whilst my Lord figur'd at a race. 1762 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 8 May (1889) I. 112 Dr. King... came in and figured away to his own satisfaction before Mr. Garrick. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 501 We shall get entangled in European politics, and figuring more, be much less happy. 1812 FOSTER *Let. 7 Feb.* in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxxv. 426 Without obtaining, against the monopolists of the bar, even the opportunity of fairly figuring off in this jabber. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* v. 147 Such a testimony would have been taken in all our elementary treatises. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 236 1/2 Yorkshire then begins to figure as a cloth-making country.

15. *Figure out.*

+a. *trans.* To display or exhibit in visionary forms or shapes. Also, To exhibit obscurely, shadow forth. *Obs.*

1602 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* iii. II. No Time... for me to... leave for Sleep to figure out the rest. 1721 R. KEITH *Tr. to Kempis Solit. Soul* xiii. 207 If... thou dost figure out by such a Document... somewhat... both just and reasonable.

+b. To portray, represent.

1657 W. RAND *Tr. Gassendi's Life Peiret* t. 59 He never... refused to suffer himself to be painted or figured out in a Statue. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 490 The Emperor... holds a Globe in his hand, to figure out the Earth.

c. To work out (a sum) by means of figures.

1884 *Punch* 15 Mar. 125 1/2 Whitewash... on which you could... figure out a sum.

d. *intr.* To step out and perform a figure in dancing.

1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 36 When 'twas her turn to figure out, soushe she flapp'd on her back.

Figure-caster.

+1. One who practises the casting of figures (see CAST v. 39 and FIGURE sb. 14); 'a pretender to astrology' (J.). *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xl. xxi. 169 The vaine and trifling tricks of figure-casters: 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1852) 306, I, by this figure-caster must be imagin'd in... distresse.

2. One who casts up figures (see FIGURE sb. 19).

1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* vii. Movable troops for which this figure-caster (the Logothete) makes no allowance. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 10 A whole tribe of finger-counters and figure-casters.

Figure-casting, vbl. sb. The action or practice of casting a figure (see CAST v. 39).

1600 ARP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 287 Figure-casting... to judge of natiuities... is a lying vanity. 1625 HART *Anal. Ur.* ii. 123 Figure-casting, with a world of other forbidden trash. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 299 Foolish fears... from the... opposition of planets, and from figure-casting.

Figured (fig'ard, -iud), *pp. a.* [f. FIGURE v. and sb. + ED 1 and 2.]

1. In various senses of the vb.: Shaped into a figure or figures; represented by figures, etc.

1554 HULOET, Figured like an Image, *imaginatus*. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 52 He refus'd to take her figur'd proffer. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 704 This Goblet, rough with figur'd Gold. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 335 The figur'd Streams in Waves of Silver roll'd.

2. Having a particular figure or shape. In comb. with adverbs, as *fair, soul, ill* figured.

121400 *Morte Arth.* 2153 The faireste figured folde that figured was ever. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys. Manhode* iv. ii. (1869) 175 Thilke beste was... so foule figured that [etc.]. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clv. 593 Thoughte they were ones fayre lowd they be foule and yll figured. 1821 T. DWIGHT *Travels* II. 141 Its summits are finely figured, and richly diversified.

+3. Having definite shape; also, formed into figures or patterns. Cf. FIGURATE A. 2. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 588 Trees and Herbs, in the growing forth of their Boughs and Branches are not figured and keep no order. 1786 R. WILLAN in *Jed. Commun.* II. 118 He had a figured natural stool, and... two or three loose motions. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xli. 272 Geese and cranes... move in figured flights.

4. Adorned or ornamented with patterns or designs. *Figured card* = COURT CARD.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* ii. 15 Riche tapysserie of the destruction of Troye, Well and alonge figured. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 150 Ile give... My figur'd Goblets, for a Dish of Wood. 1596 HARNWON *Melam. Ajax* 36 Figured satten and velvet. 1611 COTGR. *Velours* a *fond de satin*. Figured Satin. 1779 SHERIDAN *Scand.* ii. i. A pretty figured linen gown. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* v. 1. The figured curtain of sleep. 1882 Mrs. Raven's *Templ.* II. 87 She wore... a figured shawl.

5. Adorned with rhetorical figures; figurative.

1500—20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 10 Figurit speiche, with facis tua. 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 32 (1762) 127 Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 108 Style is divided by the rhetoricians into the proper and the figured. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pof. Educ.* France 170 The figured language of which he is a master.

6. Of a dance: Consisting of figures.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 91 Enthusiasm, which is... wrought upon by Chalcies, Candles, Robes, and figur'd Dances. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 95 Nor any missing of their figured dance.

7. *Mus. a.* = FLOUID. b. *Figured bass* = thorough bass: see BASS sb. 5.

1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v., Figured Counterpoint is where several notes of various lengths, with syncopeations and other ornamental devices, are set against the single notes of the Canto fermo; and Figured melody, or *Canto figurato*, was the breaking up of the long notes of the church melodies into larger or more rapid figures or passages.

8. *Her.* (See quot. and cf. GLOSS sb. 10 c.)

1830 in ROSSON *Brit. Her.* III. GLOSS. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.* s. v., Charges on which human faces are depicted, are blazoned Figured, as the Sun, Crescents, etc.

Hence *Figuredly* adv.

1636 ARP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* i. 11 Not so figuredly and distinctly in the later.

Figure-dance. A dance, or exhibition of dancing, consisting of several distinct figures or divisions (see quot. 1801).

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. v. 175 The grand figure-dances... are... pantomimical representations of historical and poetical subjects, expressed by fantastic gestures.

fig. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 327 The giddy figure-dance of political changes.

Figure-dancer.

1. A performer in a figure-dance.

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Yrnl.* No. 25 They all had the Honour of Kissing a Figure Dancer. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i. French spies... disguised like fiddlers and figure-dancers. 1883 *Metropolis* II. 202 The figure-dancers, flower-girls, characters [etc.].

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Figure Dancer*, one who alters figures on bank notes, converting tens to hundreds.

Figure-finger. A contemptuous synonym of FIGURE-CASTER 1.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1271 Simon Penbrooke... a figurefingler, and vehemently suspected to be a coniuirer. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1674) 113 1/2 Every Astrologaster or Figure-finger was called a chaldean. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 407 Mr. Gadbury the Figure Finger mentions the Custom in one of his Almanacks.

So **Figure-fingling** vbl. sb. = FIGURE-CASTING.

a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 734 Not by starre-gazing, or figure-fingling, or conjuring, or any curious act. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 60 A fantastical figure-fingling. 1723 HEARNE in *Rem.* 1 July (ed. 2) II. 165 Being much addicted to astrology, he gave over his trade and set up the trade of figure fingling and publishing of almanacks.

Figure-head.

1. A piece of ornamental carving, usually a bust or full-length figure, placed over the cut-water of a ship.

1705 *Ann. Reg.* 185 His Majesty's ship... will soon have a new figure-head. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 113 If her figure-head... be finished off by the same builder, she's perfect. 1887 BESANT *The World went xviii.* 207 The beautiful carved group... once served for a figure-head.

b. humorously for: Face (of a person).

1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* v. [It] had... knocked his figure-head all to smash. 1884 *PAE Enstace* 91 If you don't want your figure-head spoiled.

2. Said depreciatively of one who holds the position of head of a body of persons, a community, society, etc., but possesses neither authority nor influence. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Congregationalist* Dec. 1019 Mere diocesan figure-heads with no opinions at all. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 610 1/2 A mere figure-head president. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 832 A mere figure-head to the Government.

3. *Arch.* A grotesque head, animal, etc., carved in stone on the corbel of a building; a corbel-head.

1874 *Archæol. Assoc. Yrnl.* Dec. 416 The row of figure-heads is continued inside that portion of the church.

Hence **Figure-head-dress**, without a figure-head. **Figure-headship**, the position of figure-head.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* I. xv. 219 The figure-headless ironclads of the present degenerate days. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3 1/2 The figure-headship of the Opposition.

Figureless (fig'ulés, -iulés), *a.* [f. FIGURE sb. + -LESS.] Without figure or a figure.

1. Without shape, shapeless.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. t. (1642) 198 1/2 If heer... I write... These Figures figure-less. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gl. Enigma* 287 They are figureless and formless.

2. Not bearing a figure.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 262 The plain, figureless, wooden cross, borne in procession during Passion-tide.

3. *Mus.* Devoid of figure (see FIGURE sb. 24).

1887 E. GURNEY *Tercentium Quid* II. 30 Figureless counterpointless see-savings.

Figurement (fig'ament, -iument), *rare.* [f. FIGURE v. + -MENT.] a. Presentation of figures to the mind. b. Introduction as a figure or ornament.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 237 But yesternight, with figurement most clear, I dreamt. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Ægoist* I. xiv. 255 An embellishment... such truly as should one day gain for them an weaving and figurement—in the place of bees, ermine tufts [etc.], upon the august great robes.

Figurer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who figures. +a. One who serves as a figure or type of. +b. One who makes use of a figure or type.

+c. One who figures or counterfeits; an imitator. +d. = FIGURE-DANCER. e. = FIGURE-SKATER.

1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* 104 Aaron... was a figurer of Christ. 1505 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1612) 331 And whatsoever they were that used this word, Figure, in this matter of the Sacrament, D. Steuen Gardiner scornfully calleth them Figurators, Figurers. 1665 HERBERT *Trans.* (1677) 383 Parrat... painful figure of humane voice. 1782 T. VAUGHAN *Fashionable Follies* I. 204 The prettiest figurer at the opera.

1882 N. & A. GOODMAN *Fen skating* 10 The contempt felt by figurers for fen skaters.

Figuresome (fig'usəm, -iūsəm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] Bent upon making a (prominent) figure.

1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upton*. I. xv. 234 A figuresome member of the Opposition... had given notice of a question.

Figurette (fig'ure'te), *rare*—1. [f. FIGURE sb. + -ETTE.] = FIGURINE.

1850 LEITCH *Tr. Müller's Anc. Art* § 307. 349 The silver inlaid work on bronze figurettes in the museum at Naples.

+ **Figuretto.** *Obs. rare*—1. [?error for It. *figurato* figured (stuff).] (See quot. 1678.)

1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 473 Figurettes with silk or copper. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Figuretto*, a kind of stuff so called from the flowers or other figures which are wrought upon it. 1721 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Figural (fig'ür'al), *a.* Represented by figure or delineation' (Craig 1874).

Whence in mod. Dicts.

Figurine (fig'ür'n), [*a. F. figurine*, ad. It. *figurina*, dim. of *figura*: see FIGURE and -INE.]

A small carved or sculptured figure.

1854 *Tr. Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 333 Copper frames ornamented with wooden figurines representing personages from history. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 2 1/2 A Roman girl... selling figurines at the doors of a temple.

Figuring (f'gərin, -jūrin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FIGURE** *v.* + **-ING** 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* **FIGURE**. Also with *out*. 1534 *MORE On the Passion* Wks. 1335/1 Hys blessed bodye and bloude in the sacrament, though they seme dead, for the more full representation and fygyrnyng of the same bodye and bloude remaynyng deade on the crosse. 1648 *W. MOUNTAGUE Devout* Ess. xiii. § 6. 168 Chaynes which vain Lovers forge for the figuring out the powerfulness of beauty. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 5 'There's the spirit of God in all things... it's the figuring and the mechanics.' 1881 KRAUS in *Metat World* No. 24. 371 The apprentice should acquire a knowledge of... practical figuring.

attrib. 1752 N. DUKES (*title*), A concise and easy Method of learning the Figuring part of Country Dances.

† 2. *a.* ? Configuration, form (or perh. emblematic significance). *b.* An impressed shape. *Obs.* c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 298 This flour... bereth our alder pris in figuring. 1665 GLANVILLE *Seeps*, Sc. xxii. 221 Let us consider... the divers figurings of the brain.

3. = **Figure-skating**.

1869 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure-skating* i. 24 From these two figures [3 and 8]... we get the terms 'figure-skating', or 'figuring'.

† **Figurist**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + **-IST**.] One who maintains the figurative nature of something (e.g. of the presence of Christ in the Eucharist).

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 289 The Symbolists, Figurists, and Significatists... are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's supper do receive nothing but naked and bare signs. 1625 B. P. MONTAGU *Apparal to Caesar* 297 The Figurists, Significatists, Symbolists, taught you this Doctrine. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 453 Dr. Cudworth's notion is in no way favourable to the Figurists, or Memorialists.

† **Figuristrian**. *Obs.* (Meaning not clear).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 45 The infamous Class of Mechanick Figuristrians.

† **Figurize**, *v.* *Obs.* -1 [f. **FIGURE** *sb.* + **-IZE**.] *intr.* To indulge in figures of speech.

1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Consid.* 11 Will the way to helpe our selves be to fall a Figuring and Allegorizing?

Figury, *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *figuré* figuré.] = **FIGURED** (of satin, velvet, tinsel, etc.).

1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 262 Duas manicas de saten figur', 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* 1. 73 A gowne... of blac satyne figury. 1480 *Wardr. Act. Edw.* IV. (1480) 116 Velvet russet figury. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp.* Edw. IV. (1502) 69 A gowne of satyn figury. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 302 Cloth of gold or tinsel figury.

Figury (f'gəri, -jəri), *a.* [f. **FIGURE** *sb.* + **-Y** 1.] Having plenty of 'figure' or pattern.

1893 *Tines* 12 June 13/6 Small plain logs are difficult to sell, but large and figury logs are scarce and wanted.

Fig-wort. [See **FIG** *sb.* 3 *a.*] The name of certain plants reputed to cure the 'fig'. *a.* The pilewort (*Ranunculus Ficaria*). *b.* The genus *Scrophularia*, esp. *S. aquatica* and *S. nodosa*.

a. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (E. D. S.) 42 The second kynde called in latine *Chelidonium minus* is called in englishe Fygwort. 1578 LYVE *Doctens* i. xx. 31 The lesser [celandyne] is called... in English Pyleworte or Fygworte.

b. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxxix. 579 There is another Fygwort called *Scrophularia Indica*. 1668 WILKINS *Reat Char.* ii. iv. § 5, 105 Fygwort, an Herb [*Scrophularia*]. 1758 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* III. 507 Matfelion and figwort flourish here remarkably. 1805 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 7 The figwort with its brown head-like blossoms.

† **Fike**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fike*, 3, 5 *fike(s)*, 5 *fike*. [OE. *fic*, ad. L. *ficus* -us.] *a.* A fig; also *attrib.*, as *fike-tree*. *b.* A fig-tree.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 19 And forwisnade sonze se ic. - *John* i. 48 Midday ðu were under ðam fice tree ic. *Mich.* a 1300 *Cursor* li. 804 (Gott.) Þai clad þaim... wid lewis of a fike tre. 14... *Nom.* in *Wr.* Wäclker 713 *Hec ficus*, a fike or a fikes.

Fike (f'ik), *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7-9 *fike*. [f. **FIKE** *v.* 1.] † 1. Something that causes one to fidget; esp. the itch. Also, the *fikes* = the fidgets. *Obs.*

In first quot. possibly a different word; 1 the piles. Cf. *Ficus*. a 1605 *MORSE* *enough Flying* 313 The frenzie, the fluxes, the fike and the felt. 1736 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) xliii. 87 Ye have gotten the fikes in your arse or a waist clew. a 1758 RAMSAY *Address of Thanks* xlii, a Briton... as his fancy takes the fikes, May preach or print his notions. 17... LAOY DAVENPORT in *Lives of Lindays* (1849) II. 322 Your mother's cold was another of my fikes.

b. A restless movement.

1790 MACAULAY *To Cheerfulness* Poems 129 No ane gies e'er a fidge or fike Or yet a moan.

2. Anxiety about what is trifling, fuss, trouble. 1719 HAMILTON and Epist. to Ramsay i. O sic a fike and sic a fistle I had about it! 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 193 As bees bizz out wi' angry fike. 1808 E. HAMILTON *Cottagers of Glenburnie* 169, I dinna fash wi' sae many fikes. 1847 SCOTT *Surg. Dav.* ii. Have I been taking a' this fike about a Jew.

3. Dalliance, flirtation. 1808-80 JAMIESON, 'He held a great fike wi' her.' 1810 J. COCK *Simple Strains* 144 (Jam.) They had a fike thegither.

Fike (f'ik), *v.* 1 Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4, 5, 7-9 *fike*, (6) *fike*, 3, 7- *fike*. [? a. ON. *fijka* (rare in Icel.) = MSw. *fijka* to move briskly, be restless or eager. Cf. ON. *fiken* eager. See **FIG** *v.* 3, **FITCH** *v.*, **FIGGE** *v.*]

1. *intr.* To move restlessly, bnstle, fidget; *fig.* to be fussy or restless, vex oneself. Also, to flinch, shrink. *To fike and fling*: to caper about; also *fig.* c 1220 *Bertrary* 656 Fiked and fondeð at his mist ne mai he it forðen no wist. c 1325 *Coeur de L.* 4749 The Samrynes

fledde, away gunne fike. c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 2274 Nawper fyked I, ne flage, freke, quen þou myntest. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160/1 Fykin a-bowte. 1595 BUREL *Pilgr.* in *Watson Collect.* ii. 26 The Bee... From hole to hole did fike. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 105 We forsooth must fike and fling, And make our Pulpits sound and ring With bulkie words, against the Test. 1786 BURNS *On a Sc. Bard* 21 Wha can do nought but fike an' fumble. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 88 Nae langer grane nor fike, nor daidle, But brandish ye the lang-shanked ladle. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, To fike and fling at piper's wind and fiddler's squealing. 1825 BROCKETT *N.-C. Words, Fike*, to fidget, to berestless. 1833 MRS. OLIPHANT *Wizard's Son* vii, Old Blair-allan comes fiking.

b. To dally, flirt.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 58 No to fike wi' yon wild hirzie Janet's dochter i' the glen.

2. *trans.* To vex, trouble. *To fike one's noddle*: to trouble one's head. Also, to shrug (the shoulders).

1572 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 124 Blind Jamie tauld me ells That quyetly yit news did fyke yame. 1808-80 JAMIESON, 'This will fike him.' 1809 *Christmas B'g'ing* in J. Skinner *Atisc. Poetry* 123 Some baith their shoulders up did fike. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 263 It snoozes on thro' rain and snaw, Nor fykes its noddle.

† **Fike**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [repr. OE. **fician* (? *fle-*); cf. OE. *besician* (? *besician*) to deceive, gestic deccit; prob. cognate with **FAKEN**.] *intr.* To flatter, fawn, act or speak deceitfully.

a 1225 *St. Myrher.* (1862) 13 Thū fikest quoth ha ful thing. a 1225 *Aur.* R. 205 þe scorpion... fiked mid te heaved & stinged mid te teile. c 1250 *Meid.* *Maregrete* xiii, Meidam Maregrete nulle we nout mitte fike. c 1325 *Advice to Women* in Wright *Scot. Lyr. Poetry* 46 Wymmo, war the with the swyke, That eair freoly ys to fike.

Hence **Fiking** *phl. a.*, fawning.

a 1225 *Aur.* R. 256 Leouere me beoð hire wunden þen uikiunde cosses.

Fikel (e, obs. form of **FICKLE**).

† **Fikening**. *Obs.* rare -1. [f. **fikeu* (en) *vb.*, extension of **FIKE** *v.* 2.] Deceit.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Idelpyng... þenne mon mid fikenunge fearð and deð for 3elpe mare þenne for godes luue.

Fikery (f'ikəri), *Sc.* [f. **FIKE** *v.* + **-ERY**.] Fidgetiness, fussiness; fuss.

1823 *Galt Entail* i. 306, 'I canna understand... what for a' this fykerie's about a jumb o' yird.' 1823 *Petticoat Tales* I. 330 'I couldna be fashed wi' sic fikery.' 1850 CARLYLE in *Froude Life in London* xviii. (1884) II. 51 His fussiness and fikery has brought angry growlings.

Fikie, *fiky* (f'iki), *a.* *Sc.* [f. **FIKE** *sb.* + **-Y**.] Fidgety, restless. Also, That costs much trouble, minutely elaborate.

1768 ROSS *Helmore* i. 28 Your fiky dress. 1823 GALT *Ringan Gilhaie* i. xiv. 514 My Lord there is hyte and fiky. 1825 BROCKETT *N.-C. Words, Fikie*. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T. u. v.* (1849) 55 Sooth to say, I was disturbed and fiky.

† **Filace**. *Law.* *Obs.* Also 5 *filas*, 6 *fylas*, 8 *filaze*. [a. AF. *filaz*, ad. med. L. *filacium*, either f. L. *filum* thread, **FILE** *sb.* 2, or perh. shortened from late L. *chartophylacium* (ad. late Gr. *χαρτοφύλακιον*) place for keeping papers.] = **FILE** *sb.* 2 3 *b.*

[1293 BRITTON ii. xvii. § 12 Et si le bref soit perdu ou remuë malicieusement de filaz, adoune cesse le poer la Justice.] 1434 *Proc. & Ordin. Priv. Council Eng.* (1835) IV. 266 A cedula annexed to be articles þat remayne in þe filaz in office of þe priue seal. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 33 Other lettres and remembrances be kept upon a filace. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 Yf the clerke of the petite bagge... wyll not receyve the same office... and putt yf on the fylas to remayne of recorde. 1537 in *State Pap.* (1834) II. 501 The fylices and recordes of the Chauncery.

Hence † **Filace** *v. trans.*, to place on a file, to file.

1537 in *State Papers* (1834) II. 499 Before a bille of complainte be exhybid and filaced with the Master of the Rolles clerke.

† **Filaceous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *filum* thread + **-ACEOUS**.] Consisting of thread-like parts.

1616 BACON *Sylva* 5 614 It is the Stalk that maketh the Filaceous matter. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1693) 194 Of the filaceous matter of the Bark... Cables... are made.

Filacer, *flazer* (f'ilāsər, -zər). Forms: *a.* 6 *felyssour*, *alliser*, 7-8 *flizer*, *flizur*, 9 *flysler*, 7- *flacer*, *-azer*. *β.* 7-8 *philaser*, *-azer*, *-iser*, *-izer*. [f. **FILACE** + **-ER**.] A former officer of the superior courts at Westminster, who filed original writs, etc. and issued proceesses thereon. Also a corresponding officer of the Irish superior courts.

[1432 *Act to Hen. VI.* c. 4 Que null Filacer, Exigenter, ne autre officer desore enavaunt ferial tiele entree en ascun seute.] 1512 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 The Fellyssour or exigenter in whose office suche sute is taken. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 1 § 5 All Attornies, Protonotaries and Philizers. 1613 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 23 The profits of the office of a Filacer, &c. cannot be put in execution. 1667 *Wool Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 105 John Hickmote of Windsor in Berks, esq. a philizer. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. m. (1743) 266 A List of the Philizers of the Court of Common Pleas, with the counties belonging to each respective Philizer. 1818 HALLAM *Mfd. Ages* (1872) III. 68 A petition... to... forbid filizers... from practising. 1827 BINGHAM *Reports* IV. 63 A praecipe into Cambridgeshire had been filed with the filacer of the County of Cambridge. 1837 *Act 1 Will. IV.* c. 30, Sched. A, Offices abolished by this Act. On the Plea Side of the Court of Queen's Bench: The Office of... Filacer... In the

Court of Common Pleas: The Office of... Filacers for the several Counties, Cities, and Towns in England and Wales. 1883 *General Advertiser* 2 June, William Woodcock, Esq., Solicitor, formerly Filacer of the Court of Equity.

† **Filacery**. *Obs.* In 7 *filazarie*. [f. prec. + **-RY**.] The office of a filacer.

1625 Sir H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 358 In an assize of an office as of a filazarie.

Filagree: see **FILIGREE**.

Filament (f'ilāmēt). [ad. mod. L. *filamentum*, f. late L. *filāre* to spin, f. *filum* thread. Cf. **F. filament**.]

1. A tenuous thread-like body, resembling a fibre of tow; a minute fibre. Often in scientific use, as applied to animal or vegetable structure.

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 31 The... filaments... are little long threads, slender & white, solide & strong. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 66 Those long filaments of which the substance of Brain... consists. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. vi. § 9 (1682) 43 Every one having a Seed dependent to it, whose Coats it entrench by a double Filament. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 264 The rivers conveyed down their streams fine filaments of brass. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthellet's Dyeing* I. i. 11. 123 Differences in wool consist in the length and fineness of its filaments. 1841 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandil.* i. 12 The stone... was of... filamentary texture, the filaments radiating in straight lines from the centre to the circumference. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 6 The suspending filament should be... unspun silk. 1855 BUN *Serics & Int.* i. ii. § 14 The part where the filaments of the nerve are distributed. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 1 The filaments drawn out of the leaves of plants.

fig. = 'Scrap', 'shred'.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 356 Is there the least filament of truth in it? 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Sp. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 274 From the slenderest filament of fact a good fabric is constructed.

b. spec. The infusible condensor (usually some form of carbon) placed in the glass bulb of an incandescent electric lamp and raised to incandescence by the passage of the current.

1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr.* § 374 In these lamps the carbon filament is mounted upon conducting wires... which pass into a glass bulb, into which they are sealed, the bulbs being afterwards exhausted of air.

2. *transf.*, e.g. in *filament of air*, *light*, etc.; also in *Hydromechanics* (see quot. 1850).

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 80 Effluviū passing out in a smaller thred and more enlengthened filament... stretch not the bodies interposed. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creatin* ii. (1718) 51 The ever-rolling Orb's impulsive Ray On the next Threads and Filaments does bear. 1810 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxi. 222 Part of that exceedingly fine filament of light was intercepted. 1822-26 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 73 Slender as a filament of air. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunn.* (ed. 2) 200 The lateral pressure of a filament of fluid is equal to its vertical pressure. c 1850 *Rudim. Nat.* (Weale) 154 A Filament is an imaginary portion of a stream, of very small breadth, consisting of a row of corpuscles, or of an indefinite number of particles, following each other in the same direction. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* i. xxi. 146 The fog was drawn away in long filaments by the wind. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 128 The action of the helix... upon filings, consists in grouping them under the forms of filaments parallel to the axis.

3. *Bot.* That part of the stamen which supports the anther; also (see quot. 1884).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 123 Vegetables that have three distinct Filaments or male generative parts in every flower. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Misc. Tracts Nat. Hist.* Introd. (1762) 30 Six long thready substances called the filaments each terminated by an oblong body... called the anthera. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 22, 10 Stamens in each, and the Filaments not united. 1858 CARPENTER *Vet. Phys.* § 9 The filaments of the Berberry stamen. 1884 *Proc. Soc. Lez.*, *Sexual Filament* 4, the one-called stalk of the oogonium of some Algae when it also bears an antheridium.

4. *nouveau-uses*. *a.* A thread-like band. *b.* (with etymological reference) A spun thread.

1715 *Tr. Pancicollus* *Rerum* Mem. I. iv. ii. 157 The Pagan Priests had a Cap upon their Heads, which... they bound... with a woollen Filament. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* viii. 345 Hung them numerous from the roof diffused Like spider's filaments.

Filamentar [f. prec. + **-AR** 1.] = next. 18... *Yrnl. Microsc.* Sc. XXVIII. 425 (Cent. Dict.) Even such slips of mesentery... often exhibit a filamentar (crispated) thickening.

Filamentary (f'ilāmētəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-ARY**.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a filament or filaments.

1841 [see **FILAMENT** 1]. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquarian Nat.* 277 Its head... is provided with numerous filamentary tentacula. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxx. 407 They should change the expressions which refer... the structure to the sliding of 'filaments' past each other... Such filamentary sliding easily take place in a truly viscous body. 1859 F. FRANCIS *Angl. vi.* (1880) 297 A series of small filamentary appendages, serving as fins. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 322 In the higher organized Entozoa a filamentary nervous system has been recognized.

Filamented (f'ilāmētəd), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-ED** 2.] Provided with filaments.

1889 BUCK *Handbk. Med. Sc.* IV. 626 The cells were larger and were not filamented.

Filamentiferous (f'ilāmētīfərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-IFEROUS**.] 'Bearing a filament or filaments; filiferous' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Filamento-, comb. form of **FILAMENT**. 1. *filamento - cribrate*, having sieve-like openings fringed with filaments. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 513 Parietes filamento-cribrate.

Filamentoid (filā'mēntōid), *a.* [f. FILAMENT + -OID.] Having the appearance of a filament; like a filament. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Filamentose (filā'mēntō's), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] = FILAMENTOUS.

1848 in CRAIG. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 194 Gills filamentose. along the sides of the back. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 15 The anatomical filamentose elements of lichens.

Filamentous (filā'mēntəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. *a.* Composed of or containing filaments or thread-like parts. *b.* Resembling a filament or thread; thread-like.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 8 (1682) 12 The filamentous Extremities of some Roots. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Alum*. Stone alum; it is nothing but a filamentous Talk soft to the touch. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 355 A saturated solution of the salt . . . shoots into long filamentous chrysalis. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* IV. 101 A small platinum wire or other piece of filamentous matter. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 609 A layer of dense and close filamentous cellular tissue unites the muscular to the mucous membrane. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 165 Ranging among the filamentous leaves of the Myriophyllum. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 74 The backs of the feathers . . . are filamentous or plumose.

2. *a.* Of a plant: Bearing filaments or thread-like parts.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 125 Some of the filamentous triehs. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 295 Many of these filamentous species [of Algae] . . . multiply themselves by the contents of the cells which form their filaments.

3. *a.* Of or pertaining to a filament or filaments.

1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* II. xxxiii. 421 The seams . . . were developed . . . where . . . filamentous sliding was entirely out of the question.

Filamentule, *rare* -1 [f. as prec. + -ULE.] A small filament; *spec.* (see quot.).

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. Introd. 78 These filamentules have the same relation to the filament, their shaft, that the barbules of the feathers have to their barb.

Filament(r)t: see FILEMOT.

Filander¹ (filā'ndər). Chiefly *pl.* Forms: 5 fylaundris, 7 felanders, fillanders, -enders, fylanders, 6- filander-s. [a. OF. *filandre*: = popular L. **filandula*, dim. f. (*lāna*) *filanda* wool to be spun.

The word is used in mod.F. for a gossamer thread, also for various fibres in animal and vegetable organisms.]

In *plural*, Thread-like intestinal worms causing a disease in hawks; the disease so caused.

1486 Bk. St. Albans B viij b, A medecyne for wormys in an hawkke wiche sekenesse is called the Fylaundris. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 252 These filanders . . . are small as theere. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* 7 These occasions of extraordinary and untimely heate, may . . . ingender the filanders. a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Hawks Hawk* (1684) 115 This . . . may probably destroy that obstinate Disease of the Filander or back-worm. 1891 HARTING *Gloss. in Bibl. Accipitrarius* 22 *Filander*, intestinal worms.

† **Filander**². *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *phelandrinus*, Gr. *φελάνδρινος*.] The plant *Stavosacre* (*Delphinium Staphisagria*).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 286 To scowre by medicine. Take . . . graines of filander otherwise called Stauesaker.

Filander³ (filā'ndər). A name given to a species of *Macropus* (*M. Brunii*). Also, *Filander Kangaroo*.

1737 tr. C. De Bruyn's *Trav. Mosc. & Persia* II. 101 When I was at our general's country seat [in Java] I saw a certain animal called Filander. 1841 WATERHOUSE *Marsupialia* 225 *Filander Kangaroo, Macropus Brunii*.

Filander, *v.*: see PHILANDER.

Filar (fōilār), *a.* [f. L. *filum* thread + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a thread; *esp.* in *filar micro-meter*, *microscope*, one having threads or wires across its field of view.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Filar micro-meter*. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLLEN *Astron.* 90 By the filar micrometer we can determine the distance apart in seconds of arc of any two stars A and B. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. *Filar suspension* (Electricity), said of a magnetic needle, which is suspended by a filament of silk.

Filarial (filār'ial), *a.* [f. mod.L. *filari-a*, f. *filum* thread + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Filaria* of parasitic worms. *Filarial periodicity* (see quot.).

1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 203/3 A paper by Dr. Manson, 'On the Periodicity of Filarial Migration to and from the Circulation', was communicated by Dr. Cobbold. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Prev. Med.* vii. 788 In the filarial disease the filarial embryos are found in the blood of the person affected by them. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *F. periodicity*, Cobbold's term for the phenomena of the periodical daily appearance, in the blood, of the embryos of the *Filaria sanguinis hominis* during the night or the hours of sleep, and their absence during the daytime or the hours of waking.

Filiarian (filār'ian), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = *prec.*

Filiariate, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To infect with *Filaria*. Hence *Filiariate* *pp.* *a.*

1884 MANSON in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Ser. II. Zool.* II. 368 We may settle the relationship of the mosquito to the *Filaria* . . . By hatching a man . . . by means of *Filiariate* metamorphosed in passing through the mosquito. *Ibid.* 369 The blood of a filarated man.

Filiariform (filār'isfəm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Of the form of *Filaria*.

Filarious (filār'ios), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Infected with *Filaria*.

1883 MANSON *Filaria Sang. Hom.* 48 Hooihoah, a highly filarious district. 1884 . . . in *Trans. Linn. Soc. Ser. II. Zool.* II. 370 My . . . filarious patients.

Filate (fōilēt), *a.* *Entom.* [f. L. *filum* thread + -ATE².] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 294 Margin. *Filate* . . . when the edge is separated by a channel, often producing a very slender threadlike margin. *Ibid.* IV. 324 *Filate* . . . when the antennae have neither a terminal nor a lateral bristle.

Filiterie, *obs. form of PHYLACTERY.*

Filatory (fōilātōri), [ad. med.L. *filātōri-um*, f. *filare* to spin, f. L. *filum* thread.] A machine for forming or spinning threads.

1818 . . . Tooke (Webster 1832), This manufactory has three filatories, each of 640 reels.

Filature (filātūrā), [a. F. *filature* (as if ad. L. **filātūra*; cf. It. *filatura*), f. late L. *filare* to spin, f. *filum* thread.]

1. The action of forming or spinning into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons.

1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 27 Buying up the cocoons for the Italian filature. 1860 URR *Dict. Arts* II. 277 *Floss-silk* is the name given to the portions of raw silk broken off in the filature of the cocoons.

b. attrib. in *filature-silk* = *floss-silk*. 1804 COLEBROOKE *Hush. Bengal* (1806) 153 The prime-cost of filature silk [sic].

2. An establishment for reeling silk.

1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 165/1 The public filature at Savannah. 1772 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 IV. 477 note, Fifty-four pounds [of silk] had been reeled at the filature of private persons. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art. Frail. Illust. Catal.* 11**/4 The process of Reeling the Silk from the Cocoons is carried on . . . in establishments called filatures. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 270 In the rear of the filature is a large fireproof building.

Filaw, *obs. form of FELLAW.*

Filaze, **Filazer**: see FILACE, FILACER.

Filbert (filbər't). Forms: *a.* 4 philliberd, 6-7 philbert, (7-ibert), (8 philberd, -bud). *β.* 5 fel-, 5-6 fyl-, 6-9 filberd(e, (7-iburd, fillberd), 6-9 dial. filbeard(e, (6 fyl-, 6 filberte, (fylbert), 6-7 filbird(e, (6 fylbyrd), 4- filbert. [prob. short for *filbert* (i. e. *Philibert*)-nut, dial. Fr. *noix de filbert* (Moisy *Dict. Patois Normand*) from being ripe near St. Philibert's day, Aug. 22 (O.S.). Cf. Ger. *Lamberts-nuss*.]

1. The fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

[1292 BRITTON II. xxiv. § 1 Et as foiles, et as flours (v. r. e a phillibers).] a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 92 Pe fyge and be filbert were fode med so fayre. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160 Fylberde, notte, *filum*. 1533 ELYOT *Cat. Helthe* (1539) 21 b, Fylberdes and hasyll nuttes. . . are more stronge in substance than wall nuttes. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* vii. 127 Filberds are wholsomer then the common Hasell-Nuts. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 70 Something bigger, and more oval than a Filbeard. 1774 GOLOSOM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 29 The acorn, the philbert, the chesnut, and the wilding. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Princ. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 264, I grew two hundred weight of filberts . . . upon fifty-seven trees.

2. The tree bearing the nut; = *filbert-tree*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 30 And after Phillis philiberd This tre was cleped in the yerd. c 1450 LYCG. *Compl. Loveres* Life 68 The filbert eke, that lowe doth encline Her bowes grene. c 1475 *Sqr. love Degre* 37 The fyllybrydes hanging to the ground. 1523 FITZGERBERG *Hush.* § 140 Fylberdes and walnuts may be set on the nuttes in a gardenyng. 1616 SURLF. & MARKII. *Country Farme* 341 Filberts. . . doe grow of smal shoots. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* vi (1813) 80 Filberds are raised from nuts or suckers. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 21 Filberts must be planted by the same rules.

a. attrib. and *Comb.* *a.* simple attrib., as *filbert-grove*, *-hedge*, *-nut*, *-tree*, *-walk*. *b.* similitive, as *filbert nails*; *filbert-formed*, *-shaped* adjs. Also, † *filbert-mouse*, the common dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), so called from its fondness for filberts.

'Filbert nails' are often referred to as a beauty, but sometimes regarded as a symptom of consumptive tendencies.

a 1845 BARHAM *Inglot. Leg.* *Lady Roshia*, A pretty little hand with . . . 'filbert-formed' nails. 1552 HULOET, *Filberde groue, *coryletum*. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iii. iv, A short Walk, shaded on each side by a *Filbert Hedge. a 1822 KEATS *Poems*, 'I stood tiptoe' 35 A filbert hedge with wild briar overwinded. 1867 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 545 Of the Nut-mouse, Hasell-mouse, or *Filburd-mouse. 1861 TROLOPE *Franklin* P. I. i. 9 Clear white hands, 'filbert nails'. 1552 HULOET, *Filberd nutte, *abellina*. 14. *Nom.* in W. WILCKER *755 Hec morus*, a 'fylberdree'. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. (1568) M liij a, The gardeyne nut tree [is] called the fylberde tree. 1751 Phil. *Trans.* XLVII. 176 The fruit of the nut and filbert-tree will be most numerous. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, 'I never sid the fylbyrd-trees covered ooth lamb-tails [catkins] as they bin this ear' [1879].

Filch (filf, filft), *sb.* [Belongs to next vb.] It is uncertain whether the sb. in sense 1 was the source of the vb., or derived from it; in the other senses it is f. the vb.]

† 1. A staff with a hook at one end, used to steal articles from hedges, open windows, etc. *Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. i. Thus we throw up our Nab-cheats. . . And then our filches. 1632-48 DEKKER *Eng. Villants* M liij f. [He] carries a short staffe . . . which is called a Filch. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, A good Filch, a Staff, of Ash or Hazel, with a Hole through, and a Spike

at the bottom, to pluck Cloathes from a Hedge or any thing out of a Casement. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. That which is filched or stolen; also, 'a good taking'.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers besides Women* v. ii, Save ev'ry hour a filch or two, Be it money, cloth or pulled. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hay Wks.* 1812 IV. 424 He put a fine parcel of money into the pockets of the proprietors: quite a Filch.

† 3. One who filches or steals; a filcher. *Obs.* 1775 in ASH. 1810 POOLE *Hamlet Travestie* II. iii, A very Filch, that more deserves to hang, Than any one.

4. The action of filching or stealing.

1877 *Five Years' Penal Servit.* iii. 246 She were an out and outer in going into shops on the filch.

Filch (filf, filft), *v.* Also 6 filche, filtch, fylche. [Of unknown origin; see *prec. sb.*]

Originally slang, and, like many other slang words, first recorded in 16th c. The following passage is often quoted as an earlier instance, but the various reading *filched* ('filched', 'given away') seems preferable, and in any case the present vb. yields no good sense:—

12300 *Song* in *Langtoft Chron.* (Rolls) II. 264 In tounne herd telle, Their baghel and their belle Ben filched and fedde.

1. *trans.* To steal, *esp.* things of small value; to pilfer. *Obs.* in weaker sense: To take away surreptitiously.

1561 AWOELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 3 Or els filch Poultry, carying them to the Alehouse. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* 1. 65 Let such as haue filched Church-livings, marke this. 1602 and *Pt. Return* *f. Parnass.* 1. ii. (Arb.) 9 Those eggs which haue ben filcht from the nest of Crowes and Kestrells. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 155 From him they filcht that proud, uncivil humour. 1714 GAY *Trivia* iii. 58 The wily Fox, Who lately filch'd the Turkey's callow Care. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) 1. 94 If he filched a book out of a Library. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 138 A mere contrivance to filch wealth and power to themselves. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* v. 671 I did not filch.—I found the child. 1873 SYMONOS *Grk. Poets* vii. 212 He would filch me hence.

absol. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 32 They be . . . skillfull in . . . filching. 1688 L. DELAMER *IVks.* (1694) 26 For when Servants are pinch, they will be filching. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 56 If I don't lie and filch somebody else will.

b. with away, off.

1577 *Test. 12 Patriarchs* (1604) 52 Ye shall purloin the Lord's offering, and filch away pieces of it. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 1. 176 What made thee . . . filch the Ladie's Heart away? 1823 LYTON *Disowned* 4 The rascals would filch off the corner of your garment. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* v. ii. (1864) 283 He . . . succeeded in filching away much of the territory of his royal kinsman.

† c. To introduce stealthily into. *Obs. rare* -1. 1589 NASHE *Annot. for Parrat* 3 Thou shouldst filche thyselfe . . . into our government.

2. To rob (of something). *rare.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 29 If they meete with a woman . . . such they filche and spoyle. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* iii. 243 No man is in danger of . . . being filched of his purse.

† d. To beat, strike. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 To fylche, to beate, to stryke. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Marck-all* (1874) 38 *Filch*, to beate.

Hence *Filched ppl. a.*

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xiii. E. iv, Drunken Pyrrhe beares her wool her fyciesse filched gaine. a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* 1. ix, I foster up your filch'd Iniquities! 1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 74 The filched lead the church's roof affords. 1856 BOKER *Poems, Anne Boleyn* i. i, This same haughty moon That floods our prospect with her filched beams.

Filcher (filfər, filftər), [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who filches; a petty thief, pilferer.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 25 Purliners and filchers, that loath to lurk. 1622 MOLLE *Camarar. Liv. Libr.* i. xii, 39 Begins to fall upon these filchers. 1724 W. J. BRYAN *Voy. Levant* xxxviii, 152 The Ambians are the greatest Filchers in the World. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow* B. xxxviii, 376 A filcher of caps and napkins from a washerwoman's basket.

Hence *Filchery*, the art or practice of a filcher.

1607 R. CHAREW *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* xv. 82 Feates of filchery and cunning conveynance.

Filching, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb *FILCH*.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* E. viij b, Thy facte not lesse in this thy filchinge meanes. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 35 Avoyde filchinge and robbing.

2. *coner.* That which is filched or stolen.

1834 LYTON *Pompeii* iv. ii, By what reserved filchings from marketing . . . hast thou been enabled to make them serve thee? 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi, To pay some call where she distributed her small filchings.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filching-sack*, *-trade*.

a 1592 GREENE *James IV* (1861) 192 The filching trade when time serves. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Knights* t. iii, I'll flay you for a filching-sack.

Filchings, *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That filches; pilfering.

1570 B. GOODE *Pep. Kingd.* iv. 54 To looke that no disorder be, nor any filching hand. 1592 WYKLEY *Armorie* 151 Ah filching death, thou felonous bloodie thief. 1699 *Gentl. Calling* (1660) 110 This filching Devil, that thus steals from men their precious hours, a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Filching-cove*, a Man-thief.

† **Filchingly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a filching manner; stealthily, surreptitiously. 1583 GOLDING *Catlin on Deut.* clviii. 97 They will not go filchingly to cut downe a patche of medowe. 1598 FLETCHER *Araba*, by stealth, filchingly. a 1693 URGUARTH *Katels* iii. xviii, 149 Cull'd by fervent lovers filchingly.

† **Filchman**. *Obs.* [f. *FILCH* v. (? or sb.) + -man as in many other slang words; cf. *darkman*, *fakeman*, etc.] = *FILCH* sb. 1.

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* 4 An Upright Man is one that goeth with the truncheon of a staffe, which staffe they call a Filchman. 1573 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 60 A short Truncheon, which he calls his Filch-man.

Fild(e, obs. form of FIELD.

† Fildor. Obs. In 4 fildore, fyldor. [a. Fr. *fil d'or* or thread of gold.] Gold thread. Also attrib. a 1370 in Wright *Lyr. P.* ix. 33 A fyldor [printed fyld or] fax to folde. 1370 E. E. Allit. P. A. 106 As fyldor fyn her biþolkes brent. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 189 Fyldor in wyth fildore aboute þe fayre grene.

File (fai), sb.¹ Forms: 1. *fiil*, *fēol*, 3. *south. vile*, (5 vyle), 4-7 *file*, 4-*file*. [OE. *fēol* (Anglian *fil*) = MDu., MLG. *vile* (Du. *vijl*, LG. *file*), OHG. *fila*, *figila*, *fihala* (MHG. *vile*, *vigel*, mod. Ger. *feile*); ON. with anomalous initial consonant *pēl* (mod. Icel. *pjöl*, MSw. *fäl*, MDa. *fel*; the mod. Sw. and Dan. *fil* are prob. adoptions from LG. or HG.).

The O.Eut. **fihla* is commonly referred to the Aryan *pink*, nasalized form of the root *peil*, to which the primary sense 'to scratch, mark' is assigned; cf. OSI. *pisati* to write, L. *pingere* to point. The OSI. (also Russian, Bohemian, etc.) *pila* file, saw, Lith. *pela*, *pelycia* file, have a remarkable similarity of sound to the Teut. word, but etymological affinity cannot be affirmed.]

1. A metal (usually steel) instrument, having one or more of its surfaces covered with numerous small raised cutting edges or teeth, for abrading, reducing, or smoothing surfaces. To *bite*, *gnaw* a file: *fig.* to make an attempt that can result only in vexatious failure (in allusion to the fable); similarly to *lick a file* (see quot. 1647?).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* (Sweet) 1234 *Lima*, *fil.* c 1000 *Riddles* lxx. 4 (Gr.) Ic. com. *laf* fyres and feole. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlv. 12 The yren smyth with the file wroyle. 1432 E. E. *Wille* (1882) 21 A vyle, and a forger with loke and kye. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop* iii. xii, She [the serpent] fond a fyle which she beganne to gnawe with her teethe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 28 *More Song of Sout* i. xi. cxi, Like the mistaken Cat that lick'd the file. 1549 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 26 As soome as they have done licking of this. 1597 *Evelyn Numism.* vi. 214 The File, which they use for the smoothing of the edges. 1786 *Beattie Mistr.* ii. xiv, So gnaw'd the viper the corroding file. 1824 *Trevelyan Ess. Cast Iron* 90 These bars yielded freely to the file. 1880 *W. Corr. Mod. Eng. Hist.* i. 105 He bit at the file of English obstinacy, and broke his teeth.

b. *fig. esp. with reference to the polish imparted by a file.* (Cf. the use of L. *lima*.)

a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 284 He is þi uile þe misseid þe oðer misseid þe. 1521 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metaphor.* Wks. (Rldg.) 628r. From a tongue without a file Heaps of phrases and no style. a 1530 Wotton in *Relig. Wotton*. (1685) 341 If it shall pass the file of your Judgment. 1749 *Akenside Odes* ii. i, The nice touches of the critic's file.

† 2. = *file-shell*. Obs.—¹

1705 J. PETER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1955 The fine bluish Jamaica File.

3. *slang.* An artful, cunning, or shrewd person. Also, a man, 'fellow', 'cove'.

[Cf. Fr. *slang* *ling source*, lit. 'as 'lent file', in similar sense.] 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* i, *File*, a person who has had a long course of experience in the arts of fraud. Is termed an *old file upon the town*, a man who is extremely cunning. Is a *deep file*. 1819 *Metropolis* i. 61 You're an old file. I know you well; you're as deep as Garrick. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 233 The Dodger, desired the jailer to communicate 'the names of them two files as was on the bench'. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv, All the old files of the Ring were in it. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iv. (1871) 84 Old blow-hard was a dry old file. 1877 *Holiness Gloss.*, 'A deep and old file.'

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *file-chisel*, *cut*, *dust*, *handle*, *smith*, *stroke*, *trade*. b. objective, as *file-cleaner*, *cutler*, *grinder*, *maker*; *file-cutting*, *finishing*, *grinding*, *grinding*, *tempering* vbl. sbs.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-chisel*. *Ibid.*, **File-cleaner*. 1888 HASLUCK *Mech. Workshop Handybk.* 86 This method of crossing the *file cuts... is recommended. 1877-83 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 58 *File-cutters also use it to make their Chisels. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 4/2 The knife-grinders and file-cutters in Sheffield. 1893 REES *Cycl. s.v. File*, The most likely machine for *file-cutting. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. 539 The *file-dust which cometh of lead. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 31 s.v. *File*, Little shavings or shreds, called file dust. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 2/8 The *file-grinders still stand out. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-grinding Machine*, a machine for surfacing forged or rolled file-blanks to bring them to form previous to cutting. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.*, **File Handle*. 1842 *Bk. Trades* 230 Some *File-makers are in the habit of using the coal of burnt leather. 1859 *Times* 1 Jan. 4 Mighty little will be done by such *file-nibbling or tinkering over law of entail. 1859 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4 A meeting of the *File-smiths' Union. 1877 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 15 The Smooth file is to take out those cuts, or *file-strokes, that the fine file made. 1888 HASLUCK *Mechanic's Workshop Handybk.* 84 Without stopping the file-strokes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-tempering*. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/6 In the *file trade there is apparently a slight change.

5. *Special comb.*, as *file-blank*, a piece of soft steel, shaped and ground ready for cutting, to form a file; also *attrib.*; *file-card*, a card used for cleaning files; *file-carrier* (see quot.): † *file-fast adv.*, † securely; *file-shell*, a species of *Pholas*, so called from the roughness of its shell; *file-stripper* (see quot.). Also *FILE-FISH*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-blank*. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *File-blank Forger*, a workman who

prepares the crude material for the file-cutter. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV, **File Card*. 1888 HASLUCK *Mech. Workshop Handybk.* 86 These file cards are used in the same way as the scratch brushes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-carrier*, a tool-holder like the stock of a frame-saw. a 1225 *Anic. R.* 244 Pe ueond... wearid ibunden *uileueste mid to holer monnes beoden. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 177 The West Indian *File-shell. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-stripper*, a machine in which a worn-out file after being softened by heat, and slow cooling, is smoothed to prepare it for being re-cut.

File (fai), sb.² Also 6-7 *fyle*. [Properly two different words, ultimately of identical etymology: (1) a. Fr. *fil* = Pr. *fil*, It. *fil*, Sp. *hilo* = L. *filum* thread; (2) a. Fr. *file* = Pr., and It. *fila*, Sp. *hila* = Com. Romanic **fila*, fem. sing.; according to some scholars a vbl. sb. f. *filare*, to spin, draw out threads, f. L. *filum*.]

1. Senses chiefly repr. F. *fil*.

† 1. A thread. a. *fig.* The thread of life. b. *transf.* Of the nerves: A nerve-cord. Obs.

1606 N. BAXTER *Sidney's Mourning* Nijb, The fatal Sisters would not cut her file. 1607 TORSELL *Four: Beasts* (1658) 223 A dubble file or threed to the top of the tail.

† 2. The thread, course, or tenor (of a story, argument, etc.). Obs.

1560-1 Schort *Somme* 1st Bk. *Discipl. Ch. Scot.* § 14 Following the file and dependence of the text. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. vi. 37 Ill fitting for this file To sing of hills and woods 'mongst wars and knights. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* iii. x. 1. 209 You must promise me that you will not interrupt the File of my doleful Narration. a 1639 Wotton in *Relig. Wotton*. (1685) 223 Let me resume the File of my Relation. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* i. xlv. (1739) 73 If the file of his purposes be rightly considered.

3. A string or wire, on which papers and documents are strung for preservation and reference. In recent use extended to various other appliances for holding papers so that they can be easily referred to.

1725 in *Picary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 214 Thapothecaries shall kepe the bills that they serue, vpon a fyle. 1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 233 Their examinations remaining still upon fyle in Manchester. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 9 Dec., Burning all the unnecessary letters which I have had upon my file for four or five years backward. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 175 Keep the tradesmen's notes upon a file. 1768 *Footie Devil on 2 Sticks* n. Wks. 1799 ii. 259 There are some of their names, I am sure, that I never desire to see on my file. 1865 W. COLLINS *Armada* li. iv. iii, 277 Some place in the City where all the papers are kept, as he calls it, in file. 1882 BLACK *Shandon Bells* vi. A printed slip which the latter pulled off a file.

Fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annot. Osor.* 275 We hang uppe this accusation also upon the file of your other launders lyes. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 200 This commination standeth upon the file in holy Scripture.

b. *esp.* one in a court of law to hold proceedings or documents in a cause, etc.; the list of documents, etc., in a cause.

In the Court of Chancery the pleadings themselves were filed; in the Common Law Courts the pleadings and judgments were enrolled, and only affidavits and collateral documents were filed.

1607 in COWEL *Interpr.* 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 42 The sentence of the court was, that the bill should be taken off the fyle, that [etc.]. 1728 *Prior Solomon* ii. 722 Causes undjudg'd disgrace the loaded file. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) v. 285 They will not, however, order the fine to be taken off the file. 1833 MYLNE & KEEN *Reports* II. 247 This was the only bill upon the file relative to the testator's estate. 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* lii. 681/2 A motion was made to take the affidavits off the file.

† c. A catalogue, list, roll. Obs.

1566 PARTIDGE *Hist. Plasidas* D iij, Thus ended they their mortal race, their file was at an end. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 10 Our present Musters grow vpon the File To fue and twenty thousand men of choice. 1620 DEKKER *Dream* 10 With Pens of Steele, Eternal Files to keepe Of every Nation, since the Earth began. 1697 DRYDEN *Disc. Epic Poetry* Prose Wks. 1800 III. 442 The file of heroic poets is very short. 1702 C. MATHER *Magin. Chr.* iii. iii. (1852) i. 544 It would not be improper under this file to lodge the singular and surprising successes of his prayers. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 335 Catalogued files of murders.

4. A collection of papers placed on a file, or merely arranged in order of date or subject for ready reference.

a 1626 BACON *Adv. Villiers* Wks. 1740 III. 566 After you have raked them into several files, according to the subject matter. 1699 GARTN *Dispens.* 32 Then from the Compter he takes down the File And with Prescriptions lights the solemn File. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 123 Files of newspapers. 1806 WILBERFORCE in G. ROSE *Diarist* (1800) II. 232 Having just this moment got a file of letters. 1847 Ld. Houghton in *Life* (1891) i. ix. 401 You can get at... the newroom a file of the *Times*. 1851 D. JERROLD *S. Giles* xli. 121 A man who has a file of receipts to show for everything. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* 302 She sent to Leeds for a file of the 'Mercuries' of 1812, '13 and '14.

5. *Her.* = LABEL (but sometimes distinguished; cf. quot. 1727). [So in Fr.]

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 107 He beareth Argent a fyle with iij Lambcaux Azure, for a difference. Some will call them a Labell of three points. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) i. 120 The Cheveron... distinguished by a file with five labels to shew that he was a fifth brother. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 May, A Shield with a Cross Saltire and a File of 3 points. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *File*, Some distinguish File and Labell, calling the File the upper horizontal Line, and the Labell the Point that issues from it. 1839 ELVIN *Dict. Herald.*, *File* or *Label*.

6. A disease, ? from its producing an appearance of lines or threads: † a. in trees = Fr. *fil* (obs.); b. in cattle. *dial.*

1600 SURFLET *Comtrie Farme* iii. xlvii. 520 The file is a disease in trees that fretteth their barks. 1688 in R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 861. 1892 *Northumberland Glen. s.v. File*, 'File in the foot' is a disease peculiar to cattle and sheep.

II. Senses repr. Fr. *file*.

7. *Mil.* The number of men constituting the depth from front to rear of a formation in line, etc. In *file*: one behind the other. For *Indian*, *Single file* see those *adjs.* Rank and file: see RANK.

The front of a file is one man (the *file-leader*), the depth may be any number; but in the modern English formation of infantry it is only two, consisting of the front and the rear rank men.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 37 By file, I vnderstand all the line... of all the souldiers standing consequently one after another, from front to the traine. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 6 A File... ought never to be about ten persons deepe. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 524 It was impossible for men to march but in file. 1667 MILTON *F. L.* vi. 339 His Chariot... stood retir'd From off the files of war. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* v. 9 Each squadron had... 8 in depth, for that was the usual depth of the files. 1790 BURNS *Sheriffmuir* 15 Great Argyle led on his files. 1796-7 *Int. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 34 The others... will first cover in file with precision. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 208 The 16th are very strong; when I saw them the other day they were 59 file a squadron. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxiii. Even as they fell, in files they lay. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* 41 (1846) i. x. 406 Riding along their broken files. 1864 GREAT *Uthland's Poems* 243 The brave Fernando, Searching through the files of war.

transf. and fig. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 109 Hunger and cold ranke in the same file with him. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 15 That we be not in the first file of enhancers. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Stradd's Low C. Warra* ii. 44 He was by the Emperor valued in the first file of Nobility. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 31 In all his actions it [valour] ever marched in the same file with wisdom. 1700 BLACKMORE *Song of Mela.* The foaming files o'ertook them in the chase. 1773 YOUNG *Last Day* ii. 142 'The radiant files of angels. 1832 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 178, I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time.

b. *Phrases*: † To accept the files, to open one's own ranks for a charging enemy to enter. To double the files: to put two files in one and so make the ranks smaller; also *fig.* To close their files, see CLOSE v. 10 b. To take the right-hand file, to take precedence.

1616 BINGHAM *Ælian's Tactics* xxix. 137 notes, Double your files to the right or left hand. 1629 MASSINGER *Pitior* iii. v, There are Many... who may take... the right-hand file of you. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. i. 3 In her husband's absence she is wife and deputy-husband, which makes her double the files of her diligence. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *File*, To Double the Files. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* IV. v. 163 It used to be said of the foreigners that they 'accepted the files'.

c. A small body of men, formerly varying in number from two to twelve or more, but now usually two. Also, when 'marching in files' (see *file-marching* in 11), the two soldiers walking abreast.

1616 BINGHAM *Ælian's Tactics* xxix. 136 notes, When 16 men (that is a file) are so extended, that they possess as much length as 32 should doe (that is, as 2 files). 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 239 They met with a file of Salvages that let fly their Arrows. 1647 SPRIGER *Anglia Rediv.* n. iv. (1854) 105 Twelve files of men with firearms and pikes. 1704 STEELE *Funeral* v. 70 A file of Men. Bumpkin, is six Men. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxi. 142 The General was escorted by a file of musqueteers. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 45 A File, two Soldiers placed one behind the other when formed in ranks, but abreast when marching in file. 1836 MARRYAT *Mish.* Easy viii, I shall send a sergeant and a file of marines to fetch you. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 262 A Non-commissioned Officer, with a file of men.

8. A row of persons, animals, or things placed one behind the other. The common file = 'the common herd' (obs. or arch.) In file: one after another, in succession.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 144 The greater file of the subject held the Duke to be wise. 1607 - *Cor.* i. vi. 43 The common file... did judge from Rascals worse than they. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* 364 This Horse Seemeth to be nothing but the dividing of the air into innumerable and very small Files. 1722-4 PORE *Keck's Lett.* 137 Here files of pins extend their shining rows. a 1734 North *Lives* III. 134 He furnished... one state-apartment of seven rooms in file. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* vi. 230 Before him march in Files The rural Minstrelsy. 1794 DRYDEN *Guilt & Sorrow*, Long files of corn-stacks. 1846 *Diary of Wm. Grey* iii. viii, I push my way into court through files of attorneys. *Ibid.* vi. i, A double file of wine-glasses and goblets. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xviii. (1852) 24 An endless file of bare gloomy cliffs. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* 41 (1846) i. xi. 432 Those military prowess had raised him from the common file. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1872) 31 When the ants came to the road they changed their course, and in narrow files reascended the wall. 1856 KANE *Ant. & Expl.* i. xvi. 192 The men were standing in silent file. Each side of it. 1867 LAOY HERBERT *Cradle* L. iv. 121 A file of camels.

9. *Chess*. One of the eight lines of squares extending across the board from player to player. An open file: one on which no piece or pawn of either colour is standing. To seize the open file: to place a rook or the queen on the first square. 1614 SAUL *Chesse-play* i. 3 Imagine that the blacke King for his first draught playeth his owne Pawne into the

house in his own file. 1680 *Cotton Compl. Gamster* iv. (ed. 2) 39 The Rook goes backward and forward in any file. 1860 *Pardon Handbk. Chess* 15 The horizontal rows of squares are termed *rauks* and the vertical squares *files*.

10. The run or track of a hare; also, To run her file (see quot. 1838).

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 109 It is strictly necessary to look into the hares' files for wires. 1838 *Holloway Provincialism*. When sportsmen say the hare runs her file, that is runs round the same track continually to foil or deceive the dogs.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *file-closer*, *-leader* (+*-lead*), *-mark*. Also, *file-firing*, *-firing*, firing by files, now called independent firing (opposed to volley-firing); *file-marching*, marching in files, by turning from a formation in line to the right or left, so that the line becomes a series of files facing to the right or left flank; *file-word*, Gerarde's rendering of botanical *L. filig*, the name of a genus of plants.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 788 The officers hidden as 'file-closers behind their companies. 1857 *New Boyal Styles in Househ.* Words 9 May 346 The usual 'file-fire of glances was exchanged. 1837 *CARLYLE P. Rev.* III. vi. iii. 324 His Jurymen are charged to make feu de file, 'file-firing till the ground be clear. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 Independent or file firing may commence. 1775 *ASH, 'File-lead* the foremost man in the file. 1616 *BINGHAM Elian's Tactics* v. 42 Hee that leadeth the file, who is also called the 'file-leader. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 18 The file leaders preserve such distances as they ought from which ever hand they are to dress to. 1809 *W. IRVING Knickerb.* (1861) 135 Most people require a 'file-leader. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 49 'File marching may be adopted. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, 'Filework is *Filago* minor.

† *File*, sb. 3. Obs. [a. OF. file (Fr. *fil*) girl:—*L. filia* daughter.] A girl, woman; also in a bad sense, a concubine, a whore.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 4540 To rage wyb ylka fyle [gl. mayderle]. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vii. 135 Dame purne a prestes file, prioresse worth hie neuere.

† *File*, sb. 4. Obs. [a. ON. *filja* foulness, fig. foul person, f. *fill* FOUL a.] A worthless person (male or female); a rascal.

1300 *Cursor M.* 715 (Cott.) Sornful biem þat fals fyle. 1300 *Havelok* 2199 Men mithe thetane a mile Here him rote, that fule file. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 93 Pat did Robert trauaile for nouht, he was a file. 1350 *Douce MS.* 559 (Bodleian) Quest. 240 My brotheres wyle may be a fyle.

† *File* (foil), sb. 5. *slang.* Obs. Also 7 foyl, 8 foile. [First appears in the longer form *foyl-cloy* (later *file-cloy*); possibly this is not a comb. of *file* sb., but the original from which the latter is shortened; but the etymology is unknown. Cf. to file a cly (FILE v. 4).] A pick-pocket. Also, *file-cloy*, *-lifter*.

1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 101 The sixth is a Foyl-cloy. 1676 *Warning for Housekpr.* Title-p. Budg and Snudg, File-lifter, Tongue-padder, the private Theft. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antiq. Gloss.* s. v. *Putta*, a file, or pick-pocket whore. 1708 *MORTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 218 Pickpockets, Divers, Buttocking-Foiles. 1721 *BAILEY*, Bulk and File, is when one jostles you while another picks your pocket. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *File-Cloy*, a Pickpocket, Thief or Rogue. 1743 *FIELDING Fy. Wild* iv. xiii, A Pick-pocket, or, in truer Language, a File.

† *File*, sb. 6. Obs. Apparently = *Fylde*, proper name of a district in Lancashire.

1775 *SIR E. BARRY Observ. Wines* 426 The .. files of Lancashire.

File (foil), sb. 7. *U.S. local.* [app. a. Du. *feil*, given in Bomhoff's Dict. as variant or synonym of *dweil* floor-cloth, corresp. to ON. *þveigill* towel:—O. Teut. *þveigilo-2 f. *þveahan (OE. *þvehan*) to wash.] A cloth used for wiping a floor or a table after scrubbing, a house-flannel.

1851 *ELIZ. WARNER Wide W.* World II. xxii. (1852) 368 'A file!' said Ellen. 'O I remember now. I didn't know what you meant. Margery calls it a dish-cloth, or a floor-cloth, or something else'. 1860 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 1889 in *FARMER Americanisms*.

File (foil), v. 1. Forms: 3 *south.* vile, 4-7 fyle, (5) fylin, 6 fill, 5-*file*. [f. FILE sb. 1; cf. OHG. *filōn* (MHG. *filen*, mod.G. *feilen*), Du. *vijlen*.] 1. *trans.* To rub smooth, reduce the surface of, with a file. To file (one's) teeth: (fig.) to render harmless. To file in (or + a) two: to cut in two by filing.

In the contextual use 'to sharpen' (weapons) sometimes associated with AFFILE.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 And nis þet iren acursed þet iwarded þe swarture & þe ruhure so hit is ofture & more iwarded? 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Kut.* 225 A demez ax. Fyled in a fyor. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 354 And a file to file his nayle a two. 1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Pinnes .. shal .. haue .. the point well and rounde, filed, canted and sharpened. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 16 He fyleth and wheteth his horne on a stone. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* i. 6 It is .. time enough to file your teeth, or muzzle you. 1696 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 65 Some persons are committed for fying the edges of new shillings. 1787 *Holcroft tr. Life Baron Trenck* (1886) II. 33, I filed the iron which passed through it on the outside. 1876 *VOYLE Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *File*, Leaving the surface that has been filed more or less smooth.

absol. 1680 *Cotton Compl. Gamster* i. (ed. 2) 10 Others have made them [false dice] by filing and rounding. 1888 *HASLUCK Workshop Handybk.* 85 Take an old file and file away steadily.

b. *fig.* To remove the roughness of; to smooth, polish, elaborate to perfection. Also, to wear down; to bring into (a certain condition) as if by filing.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 3812 His tunge was fyled sharpe & square. 1551 *RECORDE Pathon. Knowl.* title-p. All freshe fine wittes by me are filed. 1568 *T. HOWELL Arb. Antie* (1879) 101 Nor he that files his smoothed speeche. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxxv, Precious phrase by all the Muses fild. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 494 Dante had begun to file their language, at least in verse. 1757 *WESLEY Wks.* (1892) IX. 192 The Treatise .. which he has had leisure for many years to revise, file, correct, and strengthen against all objections. 1820 *Scott Ivanhoe* ii, And file your tongue to a little more courtesy. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xlii, His bones [were] sharp and thin .. in the iron teeth of confinement and privation had been slowly filing them down for twenty years. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 406 Lads who would be filed into business shap.

2. To remove (roughnesses, part of a surface, etc.) by filing. Now only with *away*, *off*. Also *fig.* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 He is þi uile & uiled awei al þi rust. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xxvii. (1611) 241 They that would file away most from the largeness of that offer. 1618 *RALEIGH Advice of Son* (1657) Death hath already filed from you the better part of your natural forces. 1625 *FLETCHER Noble Gent.* i. 1, That .. Files off all rudeness and uncivil haviour. 1670 *CLARENDON Ess.* Tracts (1727) 216 He will never file away the stain. 1707 *NORRIS Treat. Humility* iii. 154 It [Humility] .. files off the roughnesses of our passions. 1823 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal* II. 291 They adjusted the balance by filing away some of the thickness of the longest part of the beam. 1850 *H. ROGERS Ess.* II. iv. 204 What was required was to file away asperities [in language]. 1859 *TENNISON Vivien* 621 So grated down and filed away with thought.

File (foil), v. 2. Forms: 2-3 *fulen*, 3 *filen* (n), 3-6 *fele*, 4-8 *fyle*, (6) *fyll*, 7 *feel*, 3-*file*. [OE. *filan (in combs. a-, be-, gefilun)=MDu. *zuilen*, OHG. *fulen*:—O. Teut. *filjan, f. *filo- FOUL a.]

In early northern ME. the spelling *fulen* represents both this vb. (the n being sounded r) and the originally intransitive vb. FOUL:—OE. *fulian*.]

1. *trans.* To render (materially) foul, filthy or dirty; to pollute, dirty; to destroy the cleanness or purity of; = *DEFILE* v. 1 2. Obs. exc. dial.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 136 No festuall frok but fyled with werkze. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Const.* 2348 A thyng es fouler þat may file þan be thyng þat it fyles. 1475 *Rans Collyer* 446 Oft fylit my felt in mony foull fen. 1494 *FARVAN Chron.* vi. cxcviii. 202 He fyled the holy lyker with the fruite of his wombe. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* 41 If any shepe .. be fyled with dounge about the tayle. 1611 *G. WILKINS Miseries Inforced Marr.* v. in *Old Plays* (1825) V. 86 As not to file my hands in vaine's blood. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 384 You need not file the House for want of Legs to carry you to the Middings. 1733 *Stewart's Trial App.* 8 A piece which is laid by foul, with file one's finger. 1792 *BURNS Willie's Wife* iv, Her face wad file the Logan Water. 1825 *SOUTHEY Tale Paragony* iii. 44 No art of barbarous ornament had .. filed her face. 1888 *EL WORTHY IV. Somerset Word-bk.*, *File*, to defile.

fig. 1607 *TOURNOUR Rev. Trag.* II. Wks. 1878 II. 64 A word that I abhorre to file my lips with. 1666 *BYSSHE Civ. Life* 78 He will not vouchsafe himselfe to file his hands vpon so base .. a person.

b. *Proverbs.*

1250 *Out & Night*. 100 Dahet habbe that ilke beste, That fuleth his owe nest. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. iii. in *Harl. Doodley* II. 216 Claw a churl by the tail and he will file your hand. 1823 *GALT Entail* II. xx. 190 It's a foul bird that files its ain nest.

† *c. intr.* for *refl.* To become soiled. Obs.

1565 *CALPHILL Answ. Treat. Cross* (1846) 132 His garments never filed; nor his shoes .. waxed old.

† *d. absol.* Also *intr.*, to void excrement. Obs.

1560 *Beson New Cath.* Wks. (1844) 62 If doves, or any other fowls or beasts file upon their (i. e. the images) heads, they perceive it not. 1611 *G. WILKINS Miseries Inforced Marr.* vi. in *Old Plays* (1825) V. 40 Oaths are .. like smook from a chimney that files all the way it goes.

† *2. trans.* To taint with disease, infect. Obs.

1456 *Sc. Acts James I* (1814) § 6 And not lat þame pas away fra þe place .. to fyle þe cuntre about thame.

3. To render morally foul or polluted; to destroy the ideal purity of; to corrupt, taint, sully; = *DEFILE* v. 1 3. Obs. exc. arch.

12175 *Scott. Hom.* 205 Ich habbe .. mid flesches fulde ifuled me. 1320 *ORRIN* 1959 Pat nan ne sholde filed ben Wiþ bæpennod þurh macche. 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 287/314 Alle þo .. þat he ordre fuylden out with .. wordles feo. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Prol. To confourme men þat be fyled in adam til crist in newnes of lyf. 1434 *MISYV Mending of Life* 129 No man flys hym-self with wardly bysines after þat he truly has ioyd in lufe euerlastyng. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* IV. Prol. 104 Is that trew luf, guid faith and fame to fyle? 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* III. i. 65 For Banquo's Issue haue I fild my Mind. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* III. cxlii. Had I not filed my mind, which thus itself subdued. 1860 *ROBERTS Framley P.* xxxiii 539 Why had he thus filed his mind?

† *4. To violate the chastity of; to deflower; to debauch.* Obs. = *DEFILE* v. 4.

† *a 1400 Morté Arth.* 978 He has forsed hir and fylede. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 75 For me was she never fyled. 15. *Peelies to Play* xviii, Ye fyld me; fy, for shame! quoth she.

† *5. To sully the honour of, dishonour.* Obs. = *DEFILE* v. 1 6.

1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 3498 Tac ðu noyt in idel min name[n] Ne swer it les to fele in gamen. 1400 *Destr. Tray* 810 Euerlyde will be lakce and þi lose file. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 62 (Harl. MS.) He made the new laue, & fylid not

þat othir. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* ccxviii. v. They the trewe had broken and did fyle. 1500 *Doctr. Ord. Scrivants* 10 A good name that none dooth fyle. 1502 *Ord. Crvants* 10 (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 251 If he hatb broken and fyled the preuyleges of the chyrche. 1594 *Jas. VI* in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 217 That so wise and provident a prince [Elizabeth] .. should be so fyled and contemned by a great number of her own subjects. 1668 *D'AVENANT Siege* III. (1673) 75 The bold warrior, that hath deserv'd Fame .. once feild [unod. ed. fild] his victories Are quite forgot.

† *6. To charge with a crime, accuse.* Obs.

1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 273 To thare prynces they can hym fyle. 1560 *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 64 Mr. Ratlyf was in great greif that Doon shuld fyll his man Dixon for certain shepe. 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 376 You are busy to clear your self when no Body files you. 1759 *Fountainhall Decisions* I. 14 They .. were ready to file, by their delation, sundry gentlemen.

† *b. To find guilty, condemn.* Obs.

1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 173 þe courte opon him sat, þe quest filed him & schent. 1355 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* Scot. I. 131 Quhill þai bad .. fyllit þame þe said slauchtir. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* IV. i. § 5 Gif anie man is fyled or condemned of that crime. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 387 He was noted as if he had fylled him.

Hence † *Filed ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 *Filed*, *deturpatus*. 1550 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. i. 62 She lightly left out of her filed bedd, And for her weapon ran. 1593 *Q. ELIZ. Beeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 95 His fyled conscience.

File (foil), v. 3. Also 5-7 fyle, (fill, fyll). [f. FILE sb. 2.]

1. *trans.* † To string upon a thread (obs.); to place (documents) on a file; to place (papers) in consecutive order for preservation and reference. Also, † to file together, up (obs.).

1601 *HOLLAND Pity* II. 612 Their maner is to bore holes through them and then to file them vp into chains and collars. 1625 *B. JONSON State of N.* i. 1, They .. sort and file And read the news and issue them. 1653 *H. COLE tr. Pinto's Treat.* xxxvi. 142 At her arm-pits hang a many of little idles .. filed together. 1682 *GREW Anat. Plants* Pref. 3 A Letter .. now filed amongst others in the Custody of the Royal Society. 1770 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1887) IV. 364 No care is taken to file the newspapers. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* III. ii, Miss Abbey filed her receipts.

trans. and fig. 1871 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Ocor.* 292 Let not this accusation of Osorius be filed up amongst the other hys false reproches and lyes. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. ii. 32 Dan Chaucer .. On fames eternal beadroll worthe to be fyled. 1632 *MASSINGER Maid of Hon.* IV. iii. 1 nm no churchman: Such a one must file it on record. 1647 *FANSHAW Pastor Fido* 187 Thou dost file One Lye upon another well. 1753 *SHORT in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 14 F. Frisil .. files it up, as the sixth of the errors, which he says have been discovered in the Principia. 1778 *Armistien Mag.* I. 201 Let I should be filed upon that chain.

b. *spec.* To place (a document) in a due manner among the records of a court or public office; esp. to file a bill (in Chancery), an information. Also, † to file up (obs.).

1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 3 The same accomptes .. to be taken and filed up in the Pipe. *Ibid.* § 5 The Kinges said lettres missives annexed and fyled to the same Accomptes. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* III. Wks. 213/4 He .. therwith brought in those letters and filed them among the records of the court. 1677 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1211/4 If they do not forthwith File and Enter all such their Proceedings. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* v. 305 When an information is filed. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 80/1 An office copy of the executors' accounts .. filed the first of October, 1774. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 20 Leaving two daughters, who .. afterwards filed a bill in Chancery against the trustees. 1853 *MARSDEN Early Purit.* 387 The king .. cancelled the judgments filed against him. 1886 *WILLIAMS in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XX. 342/1 The difference between filing and registration is that the documents filed are filed without alteration, while only an epitome is usually registered.

fig. 1619 *MIDDLETON Inner-Temple Masques* C i b, Thy faire desires in Vertue's Court are filed. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vii. 502 Let conscience file the sentence in her court.

† *2. To arrange in consecutive order.* Obs.

1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 435 in *Babes Bk.* 313 Gromes palettes shyn fyle and make ltere. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* VII. i, In balade thus it shall be made and fyled. 1607 *FLETCHER Woman-hater* i. ii, I would have my several courses and my dishes well filed. 1676 *GREW Anat. Flowers* i. § 4 (1682) 164 Not being filed one just over another but alternately.

† *3. To arrange (men, soldiers) in a file, or files.* 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* III. i. 44 The other half is to be brought vnto the traine of the pikes, and there filed in like manner. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 87 They stood a hundred deepe .. filing themselves one opposite to the other. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. III. xviii. 200 The King of Sweden never filed his men above six deep in one company. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* II. § 1 One man is ranked with another, another filed before him, according to the quality of his desert.

† *4. intr.* To march or move in file. Also with *away*, etc. To file off, 'to wheel off by files from moving in a spacious front, and march in length' (*Stocquerel Mil. Encycl.*).

1616 *BINGHAM Elian's Tactics* xix. 109 *notes*. The first [kind of Rhombes] both filed and ranked, this neither fileth nor ranketh. 1703 *Long. Gaz.* No. 3914/5 Some of their Battalions filed up several steep and narrow Passages. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4054/4 At night they filed and stood to the Northward. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4473/3 The Enemy filed off .. towards the Thickets. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. iii, This fair creature entering the field of battle, immediately filed to that wing where .. etc. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 80 The whole divisions then file from their reverse flanks. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* I. xxxi, Till, filing from the gate, he past That noble train. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desq.* XI. 101 *note*. The French troops shall file out tomorrow

morning. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Il. Jnls.* (1872) 1. 70 A party of Americans filed into his studio. 1876 F. E. TROLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. iv. 48 The players file off in the wake of the host. 1883 E. E. HALE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 145/2 They filed away for the south.

† b. To march in line, keep pace with; in quot. *fig. Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 171 My endeavours have euer come too short of my Desires Yet filled [mod. *edd.* filed] with my Abilities. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* I. ii. Too light. To file with her affections.

c. U.S. To file upon: to march upon, occupy (vacant land).

1879 H. KING in *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 132/1 Intervals not yet 'filed upon' or 'opened up'.

5. trans. To cause or order (soldiers) to file off.

1831 *Examiner* 338/1 When the soldiers had returned... they were filed off in four divisions to receive billets for the night.

Hence *Filing ppl. a.*

1616 BINGHAM *Elia's Tactics* xix. 110 notes, The filing Rhombic began at the front point & reare-point & proceeded to the flanks.

† *File, v. a slang. Obs.* [Cf. *FILE sb.* 5] To pick pockets. Also, To file a chy.

1700 B. E. Dict. *Can. Crew* s.v. *Tout*, Do you Bulk and I'll File, if you'll jostle him, I will pick his Pocket. *Ibid.* s.v. *Chy*, Filed a Chy, Picked a Pocket.

Hence *File, a* pick-pocket. *Filing vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. *FILE*, in comb. *filing-lay*, pocket-picking.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* i. (1680) 5 Filers, Budgies, Droppers, &c... may all pass under the general... appellation of Rooks. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* 111. 200 A filer my Sister, a Filcher my Brother. 1743 FIELONG *J. Wild* iv. ii. I am committed for the Filing-Lay.

File, obs. var. of *VILE*, *FOIL sb.*

Filed (fild), *ppl. a.* [f. *FILE v. 1* + *-ED* 1.] In senses of the vb.: chiefly *fig.* of speech, etc.: Polished, smooth, neatly finished off or elaborated; fine (now rare). Also with defining word prefixed as *fair-filed*, *true-filed* adjs.

c. 1530 LU. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryl.* (1814) 477 Thy tong is fayre fyled. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat. Pref.* Verse, That fyled phrase. 1570 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* n. 22 b. Their eloquence, and fyled tongue. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physike* 379/2 Take fyled Iron. 1603 KNOLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 328 Wee goe not about with fyled speech and rich rewards to circumvent thee. 1623 B. JONSON *Pref. Verses* in *1st Po. Shaks.*, In his well torned, and true-fyled lines. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxx. Thou hast a better fyled tongue than either Crèvecoeur or I. 1888 HASLWICK *Mech. Workshop Handybk.* 87 With regard to finishing fyled work. 1892 *Nation* 4 Aug. 88/3 Mr. Aldrich's fyled lines... show his even power.

File-fish, [f. *FILE sb. 1* + *FISH sb.*] † a. = *file-shell* (*FILE sb. 1*). *Obs.* B. a fish of the genus *Balistes*, having its skin granulated like a file.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. iv. 61 The latter [kind] are called Pholades or File Fish. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* 111. 971/2 The incisors of the File-fish.

Filemot (fil'mot), *a. and sb.* Forms: a. 7-8 feuil(m)ort, (7) feuillemort, f(i)euilamort(r)t, fil(l)-amort(r)t, -imot, (8) foliomort, 8-9 fillemot, 8-filemot. β. 7 philia-, phylia-, phyllamot, 7-8 philemot, 7-9 phillamot, (8-m)ort, -omort, 9 phil(l)imot. [A corruption of FEUILLEMONTE.]

A. *adj.* = FEUILLEMONTE a.

1647 R. STAPFORD *Juvenal* 98 Her feulamort old gownes lie beys. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 247/1 The Wings of a feuil-mort colour. 1698 J. PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 334 They are of a Tawny or Phyllamort Colour. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3835/4 A Feulamort Persian Silk. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 p. 5 One of them was blue, another yellow, and another Phylamot. 1794 MARTYNN *Roussseau's Bot.* xvii. 239 The leaves fade first to purple, and then to feuillemort colour. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 313 Let Vidal change... His murrey-coloured robe for phillamot, And crop his hair. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 177 Each compartment crowded with labelled folios all filemot with age and use.

b. Comb. *filemot-coloured* *adj.*

1681 CUTHMAN *Angler's Vade-mecum* xxiv. § 8 (1689) 188 Philomot coloured Mohairs. 1847 JAMES T. MARSTON *Hall* xxvii. A filemot-coloured cloak lined with light blue.

B. *sb.* The name of a colour, viz. that of a dead or faded leaf; (may have a plural).

1655 W. ROBERTS in *Surtees Misc.* (1858) 16, I would have it trimmed with a... phillamot or some pretty colour. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 Instead of the fresh and lively greens... these [islands] were appareld with Russsets, or at best Phyllamorts. 1659 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 160 Lucasta... stills new life in fields of feuillemort. 1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. W. Isl.* (1716) 135 It's of a dark colour, and only dyes a Phillamot. 1721 CIBBER *Double Gallant* I. A motly crowd of Blacks, Tawny, Olives, Feulamots, and pale Blues. a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, The colours you ought to wish for are blue, or filemot, turned up with red. 1841 BRAND'S *Pop. Antiq.* II. 173 The Egyptians [use] yellow, or filemot. 1844 JAMES AGNEW *Art* I. 37 His tight-fitting hose were of a light phillamot, or brownish yellow.

File¹ (fai-lai). [f. *FILE v. 1* + *-ER* 1.] One who files or works with a file; *spec.* † one who files down gold and silver coin.

1598 FLORIO, *Limara*, a filer or maker of files. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, A Filer, *limar*. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 554 Several clippers, coiners, and filers taken up in the Mint on all Sunday last, and sent to Newgate. 1882 *Birm. Weekly Post* 24 June 5/5 Gun-action Filers wanted. 1884 *Birm. Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 Spur Filer and Finisher wanted.

File² (fai-lai). [f. *FILE v. 3* + *-ER* 1.] a. One who places something upon a file. b. An apparatus for filing or holding papers.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 377 Notice is given to the filer of the caveat. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Filer*, an office device for holding bills and loose papers.

File³: see *FILE v. 4*

File (e, obs. form of *FILLET*.

Filial (fi-lial), *a.* Also 6 feliall, fyliall, 6-7 filiall. [ad. late L. *filialis*, f. *filii*-us son. Cf. F. *filial*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a son or daughter.

a. Of sentiments, duty, etc.: Due from a child to a parent. *Filial fear*: see *FEAR sb.* 3 d.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* ix. 216 Vs no final [7. r. filial] loue with his folke. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 700/1 Christen people receive the spirit of feliall loue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 306 Disciplina'd... from servil fear To filiall. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. vii. 494 James had hitherto treated his mother with filial respect. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* xii. Now her filial cares were ended. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xi. 67 The filial piety of her children for poor auld Scotland.

† b. That is the due of a son or daughter. *Obs.*

1558 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) II. 175, I gieve to my said Sonne Rob't in full contentacion & payment of his filiall portion... of all my goodes. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xv. (1718) 121 At length corrected by the filial rod Of his offended, but his gracious God. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 6 The sum of the plaintiff Mary's filial portion.

c. Of a relation, designation, etc.: Characteristic of a son or daughter.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 150 The primitive Christians did... include this filial title of our Saviour together with his names into the compass of one word.

transf. 1874 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. iii. 52 The foundation of new villages... standing in a filial relation to the original settlement.

2. 'Bearing the character or relation of a son or daughter' (J.). Now only *transf.* and *fig.* of a thing: That is the offspring of something else.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 722 Thus the filial Godhead answering spake. a 1721 KEN *Psyche* Wks. 1721 IV. 185 Paternal God gave filial God to die. 1778 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 202 Where the old Myrtle her cold Influence sheds; Sprigs of like Leaf erect their filial Heads. 1762 tr. *Boswell's Syst. Geog.* IV. 213 A collegiate church, to which... belong four other filial churches. 1889 *Times* 13 Aug. 3/1 The size of the parent seed was reproduced in the filial seed.

† b. Entertaining the sentiments of a son or daughter. *Obs. rare.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. ii. 20 You ever affectionate and filial friend.

† c. *absol.* (quasi-sb.) An offshoot. *Obs.*

1558 LELAND *Itin.* (1711) VII. 48 The Body of the Cathedral Chyrch [in Cardis] is of an older Building then the Quyer. And yt ys as a Filial deriued from S. Oswalds fast by Pontfreyt. 1762 tr. *Boswell's Syst. Geog.* IV. 214 This church is a filial of the parish of St. Veit.

Filiality (fil-i-ali-ti). [f. *prec.* + *-ITY*. Cf. Fr. *filialité*.] a. The relation of a son or daughter to a parent. b. The quality of being filial.

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 70 There are that challenge a filiality—as the Jewes—we have one Father even God. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* I. 4. 75 Infinite good things we partake, if we be sonnes; but all lies in the assurance of this filiality. 1775 ASH. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 53 Paternity connotes filiality. 18. R. THOMAS in *Chr. World Pulpit* No. 432. 87 Irreligion is as unnatural as want of filiality in a child.

Filially (fi-lial-i), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a filial manner; with filial feeling or affection.

1613 BR. HALL *Holy Panegyrick* 25 There is no seruant of God, but fears filially. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xxx. (1852) 520 His prayers were observable for the... filially familiar strains of them. 1843 GILSTONE *Glean.* V. i. 37 Dutiful affection filially accorded to their own [Church].

Filialness (fi-lial-nis). [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being filial; filial affection or conduct.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH. 1874 DR. MACER in *Harvard CCXIX.* 27 There is something very one-sided in this cry for fatherliness from the Bishops when they meet with no filialness.

Filiate (fi-li-eyt), *v.* [f. med.L. *filiiat-* ppl. stem of *filiare* to have a child, f. *filii*-us son; see *-ATE* 3.] trans. = AFFILIATE *v.* To filiate itself: (fig.) to declare its author.

1791 HARRISON *Mem. F. Wesley* II. 191 The language, in several passages, filiates itself. 1824 *Examiner* 11/2 A young girl... brought... before a Magistrate, in order to filiate her expected offspring. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxxxi. (1848) 624/1 Many parts... bearing so strong a likeness that no one can hesitate at filiating them upon the *spissimus* Luther.

Hence *Filiated ppl. a.*

1820 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 139 On these the filiated societies model their opinions. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1841) 217 The great paternal... fire... wherein All filiated nature censeth work.

Filiation (fil-i-ay-shen). Also 6 filiacon. [a. F. *filiation*, ad. med.L. *filiacon-em*, n. of action f. *filiare*, recorded in sense 'to give birth to', f. L. *filii*-us son.]

1. *Theol.* The process of becoming, or the condition of being, a son.

Many Dicts. have a sense 'adoption as a son', illustrated by the first of our quotes from Donne. The sense is etymologically justifiable, and may probably exist; but quot. 1623 seems to show that it was not intended by Donne.

a 1529 SKELTON *Prayers, To the Father* 18 The only Sonne of God by filiacon. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* vi. (1640) 55 God hath forgot all these paternities, all these filiations... these Inviscerations of Israel into his owne bosome. 1712 57 God shall forget his former Paternities and our former Filiacons. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 155 Those Ex-pressions of Image, or Form of God, relate to Christ's Sonship or Filiacon. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Alld. Theol.* 491 Continuous incarnation is progressive filiation.

2. The designating (of a person) as a son; ascription of sonship.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 105 After our Saviour's nomination immediately followeth his filiation.

3. The fact of being the child of a specified parent. Also, a person's parentage; 'whose son one is'.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xix. § 4 Yee be borne within this Land... and all the three Estates of the Land have... knowledge of your birth and filiation aforesaid. 1799 MALONE in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1744, Mr. Cus't's reasoning, with respect to the filiation of Richard Savage. 1895 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. viii. v. 569 Where the monogamous relation makes filiation clear.

4. The fact of being descended or derived, or of originating from; descent, transmission from.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 323 The resemblance... by no means evinces the filiation of the latter from the former. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. Pref. 13 The institutions of modern Europe are derived by more direct filiation from those of Rome. 1874 MAHAFFY *Mod. Life* Grece vii. 199 The filiation of Aristophanes' comedies from these choruses.

5. The relation of one thing to another from which it may be said to be descended or derived; position in a genealogical classification.

1799 KIRWAN *Min.* I. p. xv. The intricate filiation and connection of these productions. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 371 And would give the filiation and origin of each tongue. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 131 This he asserts to be the true filiation of the sciences.

6. Formation of branches or offshoots; chiefly *concr.*, a branch or offshoot of a society or language.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* 110 The order of Alcantara was instituted a filiation of Calatrava. 1814 BERRINGTON *Lit. Hist. Mod. Ages* v. (1846) 231 The northern dialects... were filiations from one Common Stock. 1831 Blackw. *Mag.* XXXI. 65 The democratical party, with their numerous filiations, in the towns. 1890 J. T. FOWLER *Cistercian Statutes* 5 That great system of filiation and visitation which went so far to make up what has been called the 'Cistercian idea'.

7. = AFFILIATION 3. *fil. and fig.*

1561 in *Child-Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 86 Margaret Wilkison came to the Vicar of Budworth with a filiation. 1839 LB. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geol.* III (ed. 2) 60 A mandamus to the Justices to make an order of filiation upon a foreign ambassador's secretary.

fig. 1793 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1761, The filiation of a literary performance is difficult of proof. 1887 SAINTSWORTH *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* xii. (1890) 448 The direct filiation of euphuism on Spanish originals is no doubt erroneous.

Filibeg (fi-libeg), *sc.* Also 8 philebeg, 8-9 philibeg, -ibeg, allibeg, feilbeg, 9 philibeg, phillibeg. [ad. Gael. *feileadh-beag* the kilt of modern shape, f. *feileadh* a fold, plait + *beag* little, as distinguished from *feileadh-mor* the large kilt of primitive form.] A kilt.

1746 Act 19-21 Geo. II. c. 39 § 17 The... philebeg, or little kilt. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* I. (1790) 211 The fall beag, i. e. little plaid, also called kilt... is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 Sept., Old Malcolm in his filibeg. 1794 DRYDEN *Jolly Beggars*, John Highlandman, His philibeg and tartan plaid. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Com.* 111. 203 Persian robes and Scotch philibegs.

Filibuster (fi-libustay), *sb.* Forms: 6 filibutor, 8-9 sibustier, 9 alibustier, allibustier, filibuster. [The ultimate source is certainly the Du. *vrijbutter*, in Kilian *vrij-bueter* (see FREE-BOOTHER). It is not clear whether the 16th c. Eng. form *sibutor*, of which we have only one example, was taken from Du. directly or through some foreign lang. Late in the 18th c. the F. form *sibustier* was adopted into Eng., and continued to be used, with occasional variations of spelling, until after the middle of the present century. About 1850-54, the form *filibuster*, ad. Sp. *filibustero*, began to be employed as the designation of certain adventurers who at that time were active in the W. Indies and Central America; and this has now superseded the earlier *sibustier* even with reference to the history of the 17th c.

The mutual relation of the forms is involved in obscurity. It is possible that the corruption of *sibi* into *may be due* to the influence of the word *FLYBOAT* (Du. *vlieboot*, whence F. *sibot*, Sp. *sibote*); but against this it may be urged that in our first quot. the word seems to be applied to marauders on land. In Fr. the form *frībustier* (which may be a corruption of Eng. *frechooter*) occurs in Du Terte *Hist. des Antilles* (1667) III. 151; but *sibustier* is app. first recorded (1686) in Oexmelin (Esquemeling) *Hist. des Aventuriers* 'corair'; writer says that it comes from the Eng. *sibustier* 'corair'; in the earlier ed. of the work in Dutch (1678) the word does not occur. It is possible on the one hand that it may have form of the Du. word may be of Eng. origin, and may have been taken into F. from its use in the Eng. colonies in the W. Indies; or, on the other hand, that the F. form arose in the European wars of the 16th c., and is the immediate source of Garrard's *sibutor*. In any case the invention of

the s probably originated in Fr. as a mere sign of vowel-length, though from the *Dictionnaire de Trévoux* we learn that the s was already pronounced in 1704. In the *Dict. étymologique* of Ménage (who died in 1692), s.v. *filibot*, the form *filibot* occurs, with the explanation (doubtless erroneous) 'celui qui gouverne un filibot'. The Sp. *filibustero* is presumably ad. F. *filibustier*.

† 1. *gen.* = FREEBOOTER. *Obs. rare*—1.
 a. 1577 GARRARD *Arte Varre* (1591) 236 Such... as bring wares to the campe, he [the High Marshall of the Field] must take order that they be courteously...ved., procuring them a conuoy...to the intent they may...remain...satisfied, without suspect of being robbed...of theues and filibusters. *Ibid.* 154 Clearing...the hye wayes...from fleebooters.

2. *spec. a.* One of a class of piratical adventurers who pillaged the Spanish colonies in the West Indies during the 17th c.

1792 BURKE *Heads for Consid.* Wks. VII. 93 The Filibusters...about a century back...brought...calamities upon the Spanish colonies. 1822-56 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 6 This...man is a buccaneer, a pirate, a filibuster.

b. A member of any of those bands of adventurers who between 1850 and 1860 organized expeditions from the United States, in violation of international law, for the purpose of revolutionizing certain states in Central America and the Spanish West Indies.

1854 LOWELL *Camb.* 30 *Y. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 85 He who was ordained to-day might...accept a colonely of filibusters to-morrow. 1855 THOREAU *Let.* in *Atlantic Mo.* (1893) LXVII. 744/1 The gold-diggers and the Mormons, the slaves and the slaveholders and the filibusters. 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama*, *Haschisch* ix, A raving Cuban filibuster!

attrib. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. ii. 6 To avoid a collision with the filibuster power [i. e. the U.S.A.].

c. In wider sense: One who resembles a 'filibuster' (sense a or b) in his actions; now *esp.* one who engages in unauthorized and irregular warfare against foreign states.

1860 W. G. CLARK *Vnc. Tour* 31 The contrast which these filibusters (Garibaldians) presented to the royal troops was exceedingly striking. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. (1865) 95 The Greek colonists were filibusters; they seized by force the women wherever they settled.

d. *nonce-use.* A vessel employed in filibustering; a pirate craft.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xviii. 455 The coast of...Dunkirk swarmed with their...craft, from the flybooter or filibuster of the rivers to the larger armed vessels.

3. *U.S.* One who practises obstruction in a legislative assembly: see FILIBUSTER v. 2.

1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Frnt.* 14 Jan. 2/2 A humiliating 'treaty' with a single determined filibuster.

Filibuster (fīlīb'ustā), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as a filibuster.
 1853 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 247 Youths...rather inclined to filibustering in Cuba. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 135 He prayed with fervour as he went filibustering.

b. *quasi-trans.* Also *trans.* To subject to the methods of a filibuster.

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Ab.* Ser. II. ii. 67 When the inmates [of a prison] have enjoyed a satisfactory period of rest and seclusion, they join in companies, and filibuster their way out. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 122, I was...endeavouring to filibuster a constituency.

2. *U.S.* To obstruct progress in a legislative assembly; to practise obstruction.

1882 SIR M. H. BEACH in *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/2 The objectionable practices of 'filibustering' and 'stone-walling'. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Frnt.* 20 Feb. 2/3 Ex-Confederates Filibuster to Prevent a Vote on the Bill.

Hence **Filibustering** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* and *pl. a.*; also **Filibusterer**, one who filibusters.

1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 433 They are willing to find a safety valve for a portion of their filibusters and loafers. 1856 *Genl. Mag.* New Ser. I. 111/1 The President has recognised Walker, the filibustering chief of Nicaragua. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xiv. 89 America has long been engaged in two courses of avowed and notable injustice, 'filibustering' and slave-dealing. *Ibid.*, Nobody would look...for economy...to a filibustering nation. 1859 JERSON *Britany* II. 14 Palmy days of...filibustering prosperity. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Jan. 1/2 A filibustering expedition to Cuba is being prepared. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commv.* I. i. x. 133 Systematic obstruction, or, as it is called in America, 'filibustering'. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 Dec. He found that the men...were high-minded, law-abiding citizens instead of filibusters.

Filibusterism (fīlīb'ustoriz'm). [f. FILIBUSTER sb. + -ISM.] The practice of filibustering; inclination to, or tendency to support, filibustering.

1862 J. SPENCER *Amer.* 74 Filibusterism is another branch of the same tree [as Repudiation]. 1880 *American* XII. 361 Filibusterism had excited the troubles.

Filibusterous (fīlīb'ustorəs). [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Resembling the conduct of a filibuster.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3 It would be hard to say why that was a less less filibusterous than the occupation of New Guinea. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 64/2 In a manner gallant but slightly filibusterous—the word deserves coining—he broke down the resistance of the Mexicans.

Filical (fīlīkāl), a. [f. L. *filic-*, *filix* fern + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ferns.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 93 The Filical alliance, consisting of vascular Acrogens.

Filicanline (fīlīkō-līn), a. [f. L. *filic-*, *filum* thread + *caul-em* stalk + -INE.] Having a thread-like stem. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Filicide ¹ (fīlīsīd). [f. L. *filic-*, *filix* son, daughter + -CID-: see -CID- 1.] One who kills a son or daughter; a slayer of his own child.

1823 *Douglas* III. xx. 267 Fearful of being discovered by the intended filicide. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (Moxon) 365, I told how it [the adoe]...discharging its pistol...shot The botanical filicide dead on the spot.

Filicide ² (fīlīsīd). [f. as prec.: see -CID- 2.] The action of killing a son or daughter.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 217 Homicide, Filicide, Fratricide. 1839 F. BARHAM *Adamus Exul* 47 Let not the race Of mortal men...utter perish, thro' our filicide. 1879 A. E. SPOUL in *Boston Herald* 3 May, Additional details of the Fossett filicide are given below.

Hence **Filicidal** a. concerned with the slaughter of sons and daughters.

1852 J. B. OWEN in *Ld. Ingestre's Meliora* I. 133 His ruin realized the filicidal fable of Saturn.

Filiciform (fīlīsīfōm), a. [f. L. *filic-*, *filix* fern + -(i)FORM.] Having the form of a fern; fern-shaped.

1846 in *SMART Suppl.*, and in mod. Dicts.

Filicoid (fīlīkōid), a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -OID.] A. *adj.* Resembling a fern.

1847 in *CRAIG*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 268 The same gigantic coniferous and filicoid plants are found.

B. *sb.* A plant having the appearance of a fern. 1847 in *CRAIG*.

Filicology (fīlīkōlōjī). [f. L. *filic-*, *filix* fern + Gr. -λογία discourses: see -(o)LOGY.] The science or study of ferns. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Filiety (fīlīēti). *rare*. [ad. late L. *filicūl-em* sonship, f. *filix* son.] = FILIATION 2.

1851 MILL *Logic* (ed. 3) I. i. ii. § 7. 45 The concretes, father and son, have, or might have, the abstracts, paternity, and filiety, or filiation.

Filife: see FIVE-LEAF.

Filiferous (fīlīfēras), a. [f. L. *fil-*, *filum* thread + -(i)FEROUS.] Bearing or provided with thread-like parts.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 61 The presence of a prehensile apparatus of filiferous capsules. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 513 Cells...filiferous within.

Filiform (fīlīsīfōm), a. [f. as prec. + -(i)FORM, cf. F. *filiforme*.] Having the form of a thread; thread-like.

1757 PULTEY in *Phil. Trans.* I. 66 The style is filiform. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 310 The amorphous lava...sprinkled with filiform crystals of felspar. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 152 This [tile] was crossed...by the delicatest of filiform suspension bridges.

Hence **Filiformed** *pl. a.* in same sense.

1851 DARWIN *Cirripedia* I. 9, I distinctly saw a long filiform organ, bearing excessively fine hairs in lines.

Filigrane (fīlīgrān), sb. Forms: a. 7-9 *filigran* (e, *filagreen*), 7 *filagram*, *fil'gran*, *filogreen*, *filograin*, 8 *filagrain*, -green, 8 *filigreen*, *filigrane*, -green, -green, 8- *filigrane*. b. 7 *philigrin*, 7-8 *philagrain*, -green, -grin: [a. Fr. *filigrane* (in 17th c. often -gramme), ad. It. *filigrana*, f. L. *filum* thread and *grānum* grain.] 1. = FILIGREE sb. 1.

1668 LAOY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 10 A cabinet of cristall and philigran. a 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) I. 183 As if it had been wrought in Filigran. 1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1721/1 Coco-nut Cups set in Filigrane. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 226 Their Embroiderers work in Filigran very curiously. 1794 W. COMBE *Boydell's* *Thames* I. 90 Taste has run into the contrary extreme of frillery and filigrane. 1850 LONGF. *Blind Girl of Castil* *Cullid* III. 68 The crown of filigrane suspended from the low-arched portal.

b. *transf. esp.* of architectural ornament.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Caramel*, The Sugar thickens and...a kind of curious Filigran or Net-work, will be form'd. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 194 For airy towers of almost filigrane we have none to be compared with those of Rheims. 1775 — *Let. to Sir H. Mann* 22 Apr. Adam, our most admired, is all gingerbread, filigrane, and fan-painting.

2. *attrib.* = FILIGREE 2. Also *filigrane-work* = FILIGREE-WORK.

1680 ASHMOLE *Diary* 358 A gold chain...composed...of philagreen links in great knobs. 1687 E. BROWNE *Trav.* (ed. 2) 147 A curious Filigrane Handkerchief, and two fair Filigrane Plates. a 1689 A. BENN *Novels* (1722) II. 194 This case shall be...like those delicate ones of Filigrin Work, which do not hinder the sight. 1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 194 In filigran casset. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* x. 122 A golden Sun of Filigran-Work. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A small Cabinet...in which were...several Filigran Curiosities. 1715 tr. *Mad. D'Anjou's Wks.* 416 All in large Plaskets of Filigran Gold. 1742 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 169 A fine present in a large filigrane silver box. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 96 The great number of its filigran ornaments. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1823) 67 Drawing from a filigran tree, a parchment. 1847 ASSTED *Anc. World* viii. 144 Their edges appear like golden filigrane-work.

† **Filigrane**, v. *Obs.* = FILIGREE v. Hence † **Filigraned** *pl. a.*

1690 EVELYN *Fop's Dict.*, *Fil-grain'd*, Dressing-boxes...or whatever else is made of silver wire-work.

Filigrée, *filagree* (fīlīgrī, -grī), sb. Forms: a. 7-9 *filagree*, 8-9 *alligree*, 7- *filagree*, 9 *filigree*. b. 8 *philagree*, *phil(l)igree*, -grew. [Abbreviated from *filigrane*: see FILIGRANE.]

1. 'Jewel work of a delicate kind made with

threads and beads, usually of gold and silver' (*Encycl. Brit.*).

1693 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, A cabinet of silver filagree. 1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6014/3 Fine chanc'd Philigree and Houshold-Plate. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Trav. France* I. 118 Ear-rings of silver filagree finely worked. 1821 BYRON *Yvan* III. lixiii, Gold cups of filigree. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, A beautiful Venetian mirror, in a frame of silver filigree.

transf. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt.-cap* 69 Filagree-panes Pinholed athwart their windowed flagree By twinklings sobered from the sun outside.

b. The art of making this work.

1800 *Spirit Pub. Frnt.* (1801) IV. 366 Having her daughters taught French and filagree.

2. *attrib.* (= made of, or worked in, filigree); also *filigree glass* (see quot.), FILIGREE-WORK.

1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 8 June, It is set in enamelled meadows, with philagree hedges. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 299 Goldsmiths, who make filigree buttons. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian xi*, Enclosed within a filigree screen of gold, lay the image of the saint. 1803 GEN. MAG. in *Spirit Pub. Frnt.* (1804) VII. 44 Filigree tea-caddies. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii, A collar or necklace of uncut jewels set in filagree gold. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 264 Filigree glass...consisted of spirally-twisted white and coloured enamel glasses, cased in transparent glass. 1886 SHELTON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 4 Gold filigree baskets containing flowers.

Filigree (fīlīgrī), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To ornament with filigree work, to work in filigree. Hence **Filigreed** *pl. a.*

1831 TRELVANS *Adv. Younger Son* lvi, A little filigreed basket of fruit. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 383 Vestiges of pre-Adamite existence found filigreed into fossils, or intaglioed on stones. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Unoc.* Adv. xiv. 95 A domed and filigreed white temple...burst upon us.

Filigree-work. [f. FILIGREE sb. + WORK.]

1. Work in filigree.

1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 433 A thick board cut through like filigree-work. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, An uncut jewel, set in Byzantine filagree work.

fig. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. 66 The Rape of the Lock...the most exquisite specimen of filigree work ever invented.

2. *transf.* Stone-work resembling filigree.

1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 94 Quatre-foils of pilligree-work. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* I. 38 Columns of an elder Alhambra, roughened with...exquisite filagree work.

Filism, *nonce-ud.* [f. L. *filic-*, *filix* + -ISM; after NEPOTISM.] Undue partiality for one's own son.

1823 in *Examiner* 681/2 The *filism* and *secretaryism* of the Earl of Eldon here are as great evils as nepotism ever was in Rome.

Filing (fīlīn), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. FILE v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of FILE v. 1 *lit.* and *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.* R. xvi. xiv. (1495) 568 The powdre that fallith by the gren wyth fylyngre. 1557 RECORD *Whetst.* B ij b, The filing, sharpening, and quickening of the witte. 1633 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 53 An Instrument of great use for flat Filing. 1694-5 PEPYS *Let.* 10 Jan. in *Academy* (1890) 9 Aug. 111/2 Our Friend's Learning...wants a little filing.

attrib. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 147 The clipping and filing affair compels him to keep a little private.

2. *concr.* usually *pl.* One of the particles rubbed off by the action of the file.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.* R. xvi. iv. (Tollem. MS.), The vilynge of golde take in mete. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Limaduras*, the filings. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. 165 For medicinal uses, wee take downe the filings of Iron or Steele. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 79 The filings of the foremost loaves given with water help the fettings in Horses. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) IV. 489 A mixture of iron filings and brimstone. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 259 Filings of copper are usually employed. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 154 The minutest filings from the chains of St. Peter.

3. *Comb.*, as *filing-block*, a block of wood grooved to hold small rods or bars while being filed; *filig-machine* (see quot.); *filig-pin*, a piece of hard wood used in silver manufacture to file against.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 843/1 **Filing-block*. **Filing-machine*, 1. A machine used in the mint to reduce the weight of coin planchets, when above the standard...2. A machine in which a file is mounted as a jig-saw; or to reciprocate in a manner similar to that of a file in the hands of a workman.

Filing, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. FILE v. 2.] The action of the

v. b. FILE v. 2 *concr.* excrement.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 2345 Now er hai made soule and ugly Thurg fylyng of hair syn any. c. 1460 *Urbanitatis* 52 in *Babes B.* (1868) 14 Kepe by hondys fayre & welle Fro fylyngre of the towle. 16... *Childe Waters* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) II. xxxv. 213 And take her up in thine arms twaine, For filing of her fettee. a 1622 R. HAWKINS in *Hawkins's Voy.* (1878) 196 Nor in any of their nestes, was to be found...the filing of any fowle.

Filing (fīlīn), *vbl. sb.* 3 [f. FILE v. 3 + -ING 1.]

The action of FILE v. 3; an instance of this. a.

The action of putting a document on a file. b. *lit.* The action of forming a file or files.

a. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. xi, Fees...for enrollings, exemplifications...filings of words. 1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 The filing by a debtor of his own petition.

b. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 8 Filings, formations, and in general the movements of manœuvre. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 9 Filing is an operation of the squadron.

† **Filole** ¹. *Obs.* Forms: a. 4 *fylyole*, 5 *fylyole*. b. 6 *fyall*, -ell, *phioll*. [a. OF. *fillole*, -elle, *fillole*, also *fole*, -lle, *fyole*, app. a column, turret.] ? A column, turret, or pinnacle.

13... *E. E. Alt.* P. B. 1462 *Pe* coprounes of *pe* canacles *Wer* fetysely formed out in *fylyoles* longe. 1475 *Sgr.*

b. To put a person or thing into (a vacant place).
 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI, iii. 1. 16 No Harry. 'tis no Land
 of thine, Thy place is fill'd. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.*
 (1876) II. App. 588 The people at large claimed a voice in
 filling the episcopal chair.

III. To satisfy; to fulfil, complete.

10. To produce a sense of fullness in; to satiate,
 satisfy, glut; in both material and immaterial
 sense. Chiefly of a personal agent; occas. of a thing.
 Const. with.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6842 (Cott.) Pe pour men hunger for to
 fill. *Ibid.* 17227 (Cott.) Mi flexil lust to fill. 1340 *Ayenb.*
 77 Hi onderstondet bet al pe worlde ne is nact a guod
 snode: uor mannes het to uelle. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.*
 1601 Fyll wythe mete, sacio. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 31
 Coude not be contente ne fylled to beholde hyr fayre loue.
 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dk. Suffolk xvii. How fast she fylde me
 both with prayes and prysse. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. 1. 271
 To see meate fill knaues, and Wine heat fooles. 1607
 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 A Lion. when he
 is satisfied and filled he layeth aside that savage quality. 1651
 PERVS *Diary* 23 July, I sat before Mrs. Palmer. and filled
 my eyes with her. 1715 CNEVNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* ii. ii.
 70 Nothing. but the absolute and increased Infinite, can
 adequately fill and super-abundantly satisfy it [the desire].
 1821 KEATS *Isabel II.* Her full shape would all his seeing fill.

† b. intr. To become satisfied or satiated. Obs.
 c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 229 Some after-
 ward þey fylled of Leyre. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 548
 Glutton-like she feeds, yet never filleth.

† II. To make satisfaction for, atone for (a fault).
 a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24700 (Gött.) Sulik fausts mai men fill.

12. † a. To carry out in or to its fullness, execute,
 perform (a command, duty, promise, etc.); to ful-
 fil (a prophecy, etc.). Also to fill forth. Obs.

c. 1000 *Azarias* 42 (Gr.) Fyl nu þa frumspæce. c. 1200
 ORMINIY He ne namn nan go to fillenn all his wikkenn.
 c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Luue fülleþ be lawe. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.*
 1463 Ðat he sulde fillen þat quede ðat he abraham
 quilem dede. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14531 (Cott.) He com for.
 þe prophetic to fill. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1407 To fylle
 þe same forwarder þat þay for-byre made. c. 1380 *Wyclif*
Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 324 Goddis wille is fillid asideli. c. 1400
Destr. Troy 602 But this forward to fille, first ye me sweire.
 c. 1500 *Lancelot* 3353 That. All redy war to fyllyn þe
 command. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16th c. II. 131 To fulfill his
 Fathers will, I'll fill furth that he said.

† b. To make perfect, accomplish, complete,
 finish (a work, period of time, 'one's days'). Also
 with *inf.* as *obj.* Obs.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 þet seofode is cherite, heo fülleð alle
 þa oðre þing and ended. c. 1300 *Havelok* 354 Deth him tok
 þan he best wolde liuen, þat hyse dayes were fulde. c. 1330
 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 34 Auhþ 3ere was he kyng, his
 daies alle filled. 1382 *Wyclif Ex.* xxxvi. 8 Alle the wise men
 in herte made to fille the werk of the tabernacle. 1388—
 7er. li. 63 Whanne thou hast filled to rede this book. c. 1400
Destr. Troy 1109 To fyllyn our fare & our fos harme. 1611
Bible Isa. lxxv. 24 An olde man, that hath not filled his dayes.

c. Comm. To execute (a trade order). Also
 (U.S.). To make up (a prescription).

1866 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 369, I sat down and did what
 I could to answer ('fill'), I think, is the proper word) your
 order. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 72 In order to fill this one
 order by a single firm. 1891 H. TUCKLEY *Under the Queen*
 25 The individual who fills their prescriptions.

IV. With the introduced contents as *obj.*

† 13. To put (wine, etc.) into a vessel with the
 view of filling it; hence, to pour out. Also, To
 fill about, out (see 16 c). Obs. *exc. arch.* (Cf. Ger.
füllen.)

c. 1430 *Erle Tolous* 314 Fylle the wyne, wyghtly he badd.
 1530 *Palsgr.* 549f, I fyll drinke. . . *Je verse a boyre.* 1615
 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. 1. (1608) 12 Having filled it
 (milk) into a clean vessel. 1637 T. MORRISON *New Eng.*
Canaan iii. xiv. 434 Fill sweet nectar freely about. 1705
 W. BOSMAN *Guinea* 238 Brandy in the Morning and Palm
 Wine in the Afternoon are very briskly filled about. 1730
 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 ¶ 4, I desire the young lady may
 fill tea one week longer. 1840 FOMBLANQUE *Life & Lab.*
 (1874) 318 Let there be well-paid publicans to fill gills of
 whiskey.

absol. c. 1500 *Robin Hood* 1, 'Fyll of the best wyne' said
 Robyn. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* i. 1. I fill'd into
 your cups. 1611 *Bible Rev.* xviii. 6 In the cup which she
 hath filled fill to her double. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxi. He
 hath no pleasure save to fill, to swill, and to call for more.

14. To fill a receptacle with (any material); to
 put or take a load of (corn, water, etc.) on board
 a ship. To fill powder (see quot. 1867).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 13 He lette sende his messageres in
 to al Grece. . . And lette fulle corn, and oyl, & wyn, by iche
 syde. 1496 [See FILLER 1.] 1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt
Voy. (1589) 114 Here we filled water, and after set saile.
 1697 *Dampier Voy.* I. xv. 404 Having fill'd our Water, cut
 our Wood, and got our Ship in a sailing posture. 1725 *De*
Foe New Voy. (1840) 35 Having the long-boat and the
 shallop, with about six-and-thirty men with them, away they
 went to fill water. 1797 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* II. 224
 Eighteen rounds of powder filled. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's*
Word-bk., *Filling powder*, taking gunpowder from the casks
 to fill cartridges.

V. Idiomatically combined with adverbs. (For
 non-specialized combinations, see the simple senses
 and the advbs.)

15. Fill in.

a. trans. To complete (an outline). b. To put
 in, esp. by speech or in writing, what will occupy
 a vacancy or vacant place. c. *Naut.* (see quot.).

1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Vop.* iii. 178 A chamber filled-in
 with harmonious, exquisite pictures. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's*

Word-bk., *Filling-in*, the replacing a ship's vacant planks
 opened for ventilation, when preparing her, from ordinary,
 for sea. 1878 BOSW. SMYTH *Carthage* 269 The outline is com-
 manding. . . and there is no detail with which our materials
 enable us to fill it in at all, which is not in perfect harmony
 with the whole. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Sept. 302 T. Apoposesis
 is seldom filled in. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times*
Rep. LXXVIII. 430/1 He had left the date blank for the
 plaintiff to fill in.

16. Fill out.

a. trans. To enlarge or extend to the desired
 limit. Cf. 4.

a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Whom pomp and greatness sits so
 loose about, That he wants majesty to fill them out. 1707
 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 278 They may not . . . so fill out
 the sails of our reputation in this world.

b. intr. To become distended, or rounded in
 outline.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 360 As each set of
 muscles is relaxed, the veins. . . fill out again. 1888 *Illustr.*
Sport. & Dram. News, 21 Jan. 511/1 Merry Hampton [horse]
 is thickening and filling out.

c. trans. To pour out (wine, etc.). Cf. 13.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Fill out
 Greeke wines. 1740 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. v, Filling
 out a glass of wine. 1864 G. DYCE *Bella Donna* II. 145
 The tea was filled out and getting cold.

d. = Fill up (see 17 g). 1880 [see FILLED *þpl.* a. 2].

17. Fill up.

† Up is often used without much addition to the force of the
 verb 'J.).

a. trans. To fill to repletion. b. To complete
 the process of filling; to fill the vacant parts or
 places in (anything); to supply the deficiencies in.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. iii. 62 Your Wives, your Daughters
 . . . could not fill up The Cesterne of my Lust. 1712 STEELE
Spect. No. 432 ¶ 11 When you want a Trifle to fill up a Paper.
 1780 A. MCDONNELL in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III.
 136 They have passed very decisive laws for filling up their
 regiments for the war. 1803 SCOTT *Bonnie Dundee*, Come
 fill up my cup, come fill up my can. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag.*
Conv. (1846) II. 209 He has left us a design to fill up. 1891
 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 72 These people could
 fill up their time at agriculture.

c. To supply (a deficiency, a vacancy); to pro-
 vide an occupant for (a vacant post).

1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV, iv. ii. 35 Such haue I to fill vp
 the roomes of them which haue bought out their seruices.
 1611 BIBLE *Col.* i. 24 Who. . . fill vp that which is behind of
 the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. 1694 F. BRADGE *Disc.*
Parables v. 181 A numerous progeny to. . . fill up the vacancies
 left by the fall of the rebel angels. 1891 *Law Times* XC.
 419/2 He has had to fill up two High Court judgeships.

† d. To come up to the measure of; to equal.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 193 How many inches doth fill
 vp one mile?

† e. To complete the measure of. Obs.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* ii. 16 Forbidding us to speak to the
 Gentiles, that they might be saved, to fill up their sins
 alway. 1642 CNAUNY in *Bradford Plymouth Plantation*
 (1856) 306 God sometimes hides a sinner until his wickedness
 is filled up.

† f. To fulfil, satisfy. Obs.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 160 Comes. . . to fill vp your
 Graces request in my sted.

g. To write what is requisite in the blank space
 or spaces of a cheque, form, etc. Cf. 15 b.

1803 L.D. ELDON in *Vesey's Reports* VII. 78 A blank, left
 for the name of the person. . . was not filled up. 1885 *Act* 48
Vic. c. 15 Sched. 1, Forms, Part ii. Form (A). You are
 hereby required to fill up accurately the under-written form.
 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 4/1 One of them [cheques] be
 filled up for £1,000.

h. To stop up; to do away with (a hole) by filling.

1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV, iii. ii. 126 To fill the mouth of
 deepe Defiance vp. 1611—*Wint. T.* v. iii. 101 He fill up your
 Graue vp. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 96 A commoner
 cannot fill up rabbit burrows made by the lord. *Mod.*
 There was a pond here, but it has been filled up.

i. intr. 'To grow full' (J.) Of (the bed of)
 a sea: To silt up.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1702) 49 Neither the
 Palus Meotilis . . . nor any other Seas, fill up, or by degrees
 grow shallower.

VI. 18. Comb. The vb-stem is prefixed to
 various sbs., forming sbs. with the sense 'be who
 or that which fills something', as fill-basket, a
 name applied by gardeners to certain large or pro-
 liferous kinds of peas, potatoes, etc.; fill-belly,
 a glutton; fill-(the)-dike, -ditch a., epithets of
 the month February; fill-knag, ? a drunkard;
 fill-paunch (see quot.); fill-pot, ? a tippler;
 fill-sack, fill-space (see quots.); fill-square
 (Geom.), one of the complements of a square.

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, 'Fill basket, a large kind of
 pea. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1553) 48 They are
 'fyllybelys and Epitaphes. 1611 CONR. See call it [Febru-
 ary]. 'Fill-dike. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in S. C. 314
 February. 'Fill-dike, as the old folk call it. a. 1605
 POLWART *Flying vp. Montgonerie* 790 Buttrick bag, 'fill
 knag! 1650 TORRIANO, *Tiro-bancia*, a stretch-gut, a gulch-
 bellie, a 'fill-paunch. 1609 *Eu. Woman* in *Hum.* i. i. in
 Bullen O. P. IV. 315 *Hist.* There, my fine 'fill-pots; give
 the word as you passe. a. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.)
 55 The people then called him, 'Fill-sack, by reason of his
 great wealth. 1827 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 194 The artist
 (who had clapt in Miss merely as a 'fill-space). 1551 *Re-
 corde Pathw. Knewl.* i. xvi. When there are more then one
 [square] made about one bias line, the 'filsquares of eury
 of them must needs be equal.

Fill(e, obs. pa. t. of FALL v.

Fillable, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of
 being filled.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 Fyllabyll, *saciabilis*. 1870 *Graphic*
 14 May 563/2 When the white bands of April are fillable
 with blossoms.

† Fillady, filliday. Obs. Some bird in
 Newfoundland.

1622 N. H. Let. 18 Aug. in Whitbourne *Newfoundland*,
 The Fowles and Birds of the Land are Partridges, Curlews,
 Filladys. . . and such like. 1623 *Ibid.* 7 Filladys, Nightin-
 gales, and such like small birds. 1674 J. JOSSELYN *Two*
Voy. to N.-E. 100 Filladys are small singing birds.

Fillam(o)r(t), -ander, obs. ff. FILEMOT, FI-
 LANDER 1.

† Fillatrice, rare⁻¹. [a. F. *filatrice*, woman
 who spins; also (17th c.) a stuff with a woof of
 floss-silk, f. *filor* to spin.] attrib. in *Fillatrice-stuff*,
 a sort of stuff? made of floss-silk.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 41 Fillatrice-Stuff, as mercery, per
 100 weight.

† File 1. Obs. [OE. *file*, app. shortened from
cerfilie, *CHEVIL*.] ? = *CHEVIL*.

In W. Wülcker 323 (c. 1050) it glosses *serpillum*, which
 properly means thyme. Halliwell's Dict. has 'Fill, the
 plant Restharrow', but gives no authority.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 34 File and finule. a. 1310 in Wright
Lyric P. xiii. The fenyl ant the file.

† File 2. Obs. [a. F. *feuille*.]

1. A leaf.

c. 1450 *Med. Rec. in Thornton Rom.* p. xxxvi. Take vervayne
 or vetyone, or fillles of wormod, and make lee therof.

2. As the type of something worthless. [Perh.
 another word.]

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 297 Al nas worþ asfylle. c. 1305 *Pilate*
 87 in E. E. P. (1862) 113 Pilatus. . . ne 3af noþt worþ asfile.

Filled (fid), *þpl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. In various senses of the vb.

1580 BARET *Alt. F.* 494 Filled, satisfied, *saturatus*. 1769
 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Y y ij, The filled cartridges,
 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 9/1 A Chinese. . . offered me a filled tobacco
 pipe. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 8/2 Barges laden with
 filled shell are arriving. 1892 Lockwood *Mech. Engin.*
Dict., Filled Rail, a point rail, or a stock rail, which has
 one or both sides filled up flush.

b. Made up by the addition of foreign materials;
 adulterated. Of cotton fabrics: Faced or sized
 with certain preparations serving to give the ap-
 pearance of greater substance.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 12/1 A word in defence of the
 much abused 'filled' cottons. 1888 *Nature* 26 July 294/1
 The methods of production of 'filled' (i. e. adulterated and
 watered) soaps. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 5/5 A mysterious
 product analogous to margarine, known to the trade as 'filled
 cheese'.

2. With adverbs: see FILL v. 15-17.

1849 *Florist* 264 The variety caused by numerous petals
 and a filled-up outline. 1865 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 179, I will
 . . . take them before and after my filled-up hours. 1866
 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvi. 248 A filled-up canal. 1880 *Daily*
News 26 Aug. 2/3 The booking clerk gives him a filled-out
 memorandum.

Filler-mot, -ender, obs. ff. FILEMOT, FILANDER.

Filler 1 (fī-lā). [f. FILL v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which fills: in various senses
 of the verb.

1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 291 To be fillers þat filled
 grauell at Trent side. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.*
Chirurg. The fyller and noursyrer of the other. 1641 *Best*
Farm. Bks. (Surtees) 59 Hee that forketh the waine is to
 stande on the stacke [i. waine] and forke to the stacke
 and fillers. 1755 *Young Centaur* Wks. 1762 V. 179 Centre
 of all good! Filler of immensity! 1816 BYRON *Lt.*
to Moore 5 Jan. The fifteen hundred fillers of hot rooms,
 called the fashionable world. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 14/1
 The peaches come in large pans, and each 'filler' selects
 with a fork only the perfect halves.

b. Sc. A funnel.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 118 A filler, a
 funnel. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. Something used to fill a cavity, stop a gap,
 complete a load or charge, make bulk, etc.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1592) 22 Laying in the mouth
 of the sack certaine choise coles, which they call fillers, to
 make the sack shew faire. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (1709)
 297 It [an epithet] is a mere filler, to stop a vacancy in the
 Hexameter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Filler, a filling
 piece on a made mast. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 4 A cigar
 consists of three parts, the wrapper, the bunch, and the filler.
 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 608/2 It consists of . . . marble blocks
 inclosing a 'filler' of cemented granite stones.

3. With adverbs, as filler-in, filler-up.

1726 LEONTI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 44 b. Those parts which . .
 lie between these principal parts, are very properly call'd
 fillers up. 1735 POPE *Lett. to Cromwell* 17 Dec. 1710, A
 Mixture. . . of force and inextricable Conceits, and of needless
 fillers-up. 1796 'COURTNEY MELMOTH' *Pupil Pleas* I. 217
 Detraction is a necessary filler-up of the vacuum. 1877
N. W. Linc. Gloss., Fillers in, small stones in the inside of
 a rubble-wall.

4. Comb.: filler-box, a receptacle for prepared
 clay in a brick machine.

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* v. 177 It is impossible to
 fill the charge-boxes, or as they are also termed, the 'filler-
 boxes', with any degree of regularity in dry-clay machines.

Filler 2 (fī-lā). Also 7 fillar, 9 viller. [f.
 FILL sb. 2 + -ER 1.] A thill- or shaft-horse. Also
 attrib., as filler-horse.

1605 KENNETT *Par. Antiq. Gloss.* s.v. *Pullanus*. The horse
 which goes in the rods is commonly called the fillar. 1852
 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 3 Just as the filler-horse was con-

gratulating himself that it was all plain sailing now. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Villor.*

Filleroy, obs. form of PHILLYREA.

Fillet (fîlèt), *sb.* Forms: 4 filete, philett, 4-5 felett, 5 flett, 5-6 fl-, fylette, south. vylette, 6 fylett, (6 fylet, filott, 7 filot, 7-8 fillit(t), 6-7 phillet, 4-7 fillet, 6- fillet. [a. Fr. *fillet* = Pr. *fillet*, Sp. *filete*, It. *filetto*, a Com. Romanic diminutive of L. *filum* thread.]

1. A head-band. a. A ribbon, string, or narrow band of any material used for binding the hair, or worn round the head to keep the headdress in position, or simply for ornament.

Also *fig.*, esp. with reference to the *vitta* with which in classical antiquity the heads of sacrificial victims were adorned, or to the 'snood' formerly worn as a badge of maidenhood.

1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 Habbe he a fauce fillet, be halt hire heed heze. 1400-50 *Alexander* 438 Our paramours vs to plesse ne pride bime bewenes, Nouthire furrers, filets, ne frengs. 1456 *Paston Lett.* No. 568 ll. 298 She wuld fayne have a new felet. 1530 *Palsgr.* 220/1 Fillet for a maydens heed, *fronteal.* 1553 *Eden Treas. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 18 All... of the kinges band, have a silken fyllet of scarlet colour tied about their heades. 1626 T. H. (AWKINS) *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 93 Euen those, which have yet the fillet of shamefastnes vpon their browes, suffer themselves... to runne, after the torrent of Examples. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* ii. 675 Ye sacred Muses... Whose Priest I am, whose holy Fillets wear. 1704 *Port. Windsor For.* 178 A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair. 1795 *Burke Lett. to Elliot Wks.* 184 ll. 241 These priests... begin by crowning me with their flowers and their filets. 1839 Mrs. HEMANS *Poems, Lady of Castle.* Those long fair tresses... Bursting their fillet. 1879 *Beerhorn Palagonia* vi. 91 Their hair is kept from falling over their faces by a fillet tied round the head.

attrib. 1847 *Emerson Poems, Mithridates Wks.* 1. 140 Ivy for my fillet band; Blinding dog-wood in my band.

† b. (See quot.) ? *no-use* (transl. Gr. *διὰ δῆμα*). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 5/1 Of a Crown, the Diadem, or Royal Fillet, is that part which compasseth the head.

c. In the harness of a horse (see quot.). 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* ii. 12 Cauezan, or any other binding fillet ouer the nose of the horse.

2. A strip of any material suitable for binding; a band or bandage; † the edging or list of cloth.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 1. 259 The brims & borders of the sea, called for the resemblance of fillets or lists in a cloth, *Taniz.* 1623 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* x. xxxvii. 144 Her daintie breasts, like to an Aprill rose From green silk fillets yett not all unbound. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) 1. ii. 126 The body was swathed in lawn fillets. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALO *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 301 When it is almost cold bind it up with a fresh fillet. 1834 *Lytton Pompeii* i. ii. She will bind the door-posts of her husband with golden fillets. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* v. 114 Fillets of the inner bark of a tree wound spirally round each curl.

transf. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 1. 7 Yellow anthers of flowers, suspended by fillets of white.

3. A surgical bandage.

1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* viii. (1805) 122 The fillet is almost always strapped across [a fracture] for the sake of giving firmness and strength to the bandage. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 409 A band, or fillet, which goes round the head.

c. *Obstetr.* (See quot. 1884.)

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 35 In this Case a Fillet is necessary. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Fillet*... a loop or noose used from very ancient times for the extraction of the head of the child.

3. A thin narrow strip of any material. In many mechanical applications, e.g. in *Coining*, the ribbon of metal out of which the blanks or planchets are punched; in the *Carding-engine*, a strip of card-cloth; 'a perforated curb to confine the curds in making cheese' (Knight); etc.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 15 A fillet of Lead. 1724 *SWIFT Prometheus*, The Mixture [i.e. the metal for Wood's half-pence]. In Fillets roll'd, or cut in Pieces, Appear'd like one continu'd Spec'es. 1779 *BAILEY Adv. Arts* 11. 24 An Iron Fillet [of a plough] six inches and a quarter long; its extreme breadth is two inches and a half, and three sixteenths of an inch thick. 1859 *All Year Round* 2 July 239/1 Fillets, or ribbands of gold [for coining]. 1893 *Daily News* 9 June 5/4 Some of them [coins] perhaps have been cut from the... cracked parts of the fillets.

† 4. In etymol. sense (after Fr. *fillet*): A thread or string: a. *fig. pl.* The 'threads' of life. b. In plants: A fibre of the root; a rib or vein of a leaf; the pistil or stamen of a flower. c. The 'string' of the tongue. *Obs.*

1590 *GREENE Or.* *Fur.* (1599) 10 Seek not. To... slice the slender fibres of my life. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 1. 557 All other corne... have many small fillets or strings appendant to the roots. 1660 *HEXHAM Ribbons* die door de bladders loffen, Fillets or Sprouts which run through the leaves of Trees or Herbes. 1693 *URQUHART Accutell* 11. xxxiv. 287 To have the Fillet of her Tongue untied. 1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)* *Fillet* is used to signify those threads that are usually found in the middle of flowers, as the Lily, Tulip, etc. 1735 *DYCHE & PARSON Fillet*... in Anatomy, 'tis the Extremity of the Ligament under the Tongue, called the *Frenum*.

5. A band of fibre, whether muscle or nerve; a flap of flesh: † a. A muscle. *Obs.* 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 85 b, Excessive multitude of humors... do extende the muscules or fylletes. 1543 *TRAHERON Vico's Chirurg.* l. i. 1 b, A muscle is a membre compounde of synnoves, ligamentes, and fleshie fylletes, or as it were, threads fylled wth fleshe.

b. (See quots.) 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 27 A band of fibres is continued from its nucleus to the fibres of the lateral part of the medulla on

which it lies; this band is the *fillet* of Riel. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fillet*, a tract of obliquely-curved white nerve-fibres seen on the surface of the pons Varolii, and occupying a triangular area at the side of the tegmentum.

† c. A lobe of the liver. Cf. *FIBRE* 1 a. *Obs.*

1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 402 The... fillets of the liver of a mouse. 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 279 The liver of it had no fillets. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antig.* iii. ix. (1733) 70 The Fillets of the Liver.

d. pl. *The fillets*: the loins (of an animal, rarely of a man).

12400 *Morte Arth.* 1158 His [Arthur's] flawnke and his feletez, and his faire sydez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130 A Felett of be bakke, *pala.* 1523 *FITZHERB. Rusb.* § 76 The .ix. properties of an hare... the .ix. to have two good fylletes. 1611 *MARKHAM Country Cont.* (1649) 6 His [the hound's] fillets would be thick and great. 1625 *CROOKE Body of Man* ii. 65 The Loynes... the fleshy parts on either side are called in Greeke *φῶς*, *Palpa* & *palpando*, in imitation whereof we call it the Fillet, as it were Feete it. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) 11. 27 The Reins of a Horse, or what we commonly stile the Fillets. 1790 *BURNS Lett. to Nicol & Feb.*, She had been quite strained in the fillets beyond cure. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Fillets*, the hollow between a horse's ribs and haunch bones.

† e. (See quot.; app. a misunderstanding.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 154/1 The Fillets, are the fore-parts of the shoulders next the Breast. Whence 1721 in *BAILEY*.

6. *Cookery.* a. A fleshy portion of meat near the loins or ribs of an animal, easily detachable; the 'undercut' of a sirloin or rump of beef; a similar fleshy part in the body of a fowl. b. One of the thick slices into which a fish is easily divided; also, a thick slice of meat, tongue, etc.

The fillet, of beef is sometimes cooked like the fillet of veal (sense c); see quot. 1747. In the above senses sometimes with Fr. spelling *filet*.

1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 31 Take filetes of porke and half hom rost. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Take lardes of Venysoun... or of a Bere, & kerue hem pinne as Fylletes of Porke. 1668 T. MAYERNE *Archimag.* *Anglo-Gall.* xlii. 7 The Phillets, of Beef. 1725 *BRAOLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pike*, A Pike Fillet fry'd. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 174 Cite a Fillet of Veal into 3 or 4 Fillets. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* 21 A Fillet of Beef... is the inside of the Sirloin: You must carefully cut it all out from the Bone... roll it up tight; tie it with a Packthread. 1824 *BYRON Yuan* xv. lvi, Young partridge fillets. 1841 *THACKERAY Misc. Ess.* (1885) 385 The beefsteak cut from the fillet, as is usual in France. 1846 *SOVER Gastron. Reg.* 166 A small fillet of tongue. 1846 Take out the fillet from beneath a rump of beef. 1846 Carefully skin and bone the breast [of a turkey] without separating the fillets. 1846 Pass a knife down the back-bone [of a hare]... keeping it close to the ribs till you have extracted the fillet. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1854) 130 The fillet of a large Ivory one [sea-gull] is a morceau between a spring chicken and our own unsurpassed canvas back.

c. A 'joint' consisting of the middle part of a leg of veal, boned, rolled and tied with a string or 'fillet'; a piece of beef, fish, etc. prepared in a similar manner.

1700 *DRYDEN Fables* 213 The rest They cut in Legs and Fillets for the Feast. 1732 *FIELDING Miser* iii. iii, A fillet of veal roasted. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* 93 To Roast a Fillet or Collar of Sturgeon. Take a Piece of fresh Sturgeon... take out the Bones, and cut in Lengths... then begin to roll it up as close as possible... and bind it round with a narrow Fillet. 1769 Mrs. RAFFALO *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 100 Take a fillet of a cow calf, stuff it well. 1835 *MARRIAT Jac. Faithful* III. i, We dine at half-past three—fillet of veal and bacon—don't be too late for dinner. *attrib.* 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* 1. 125 Firmly united by a fillet-of-veal skewer.

7. Any object having the appearance of a fillet or band.

1611 *SPEER Theat. Gt. Brit.* i. xvi. 31/1 From a split clove... a white bluish Flowre shortly springeth from whence Fillets of Saffron are gathered before the Sunne, and dried. 1666 *AUBREY Misc.* (1721) 35 The Two Fillets, which cross the greater Circle... were of a pale colour. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 247 Above the moon was a huge volume of deep black cloud, while a very thin fillet crossed the middle of the orb. 1862 *TYNALL Mountaineer* vi. 43 We once halted beside a fillet of clear spring water to have a draught. 1863 *Heat v.* § 192 (1870) 153 Every fillet of mercury freezes the water with which it comes into contact.

8. *Arch.* a. A narrow flat band used for the separation of one moulding from another; a fascia. b. A small band between the flutes of a column.

1379 *Mem. Rikon* (Surtees) III. 101 Item fac. filletes et alia necessaria pro clo... totam sept. 35. 1473 *Churchin. Acc. St. Mich. Cornhill*, For sconceons and a felet for the same pewes. 1563 *SHUTE Archib.* D j b, At the toppe of the pillar lieth Astragalus and his fillet being half so high as the Astragalus. 1639 *Contract in Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 3 June (1823) 374 The fillets of the Moulds... fairly built. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archib.* (1818) 108 Reason would place the small fillet of the architrave upon the greater. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Camb.* (1842) 1. 107 A fillet, formed by stones projecting a very little from the wall. 1879 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Lech. Archib.* 1. 248 The heaviness of large roll mouldings was often relieved by fillets.

9. *Her.* a. A horizontal division of a shield, one-fourth of the depth of a CHIEF. † b. A hand running round near the edge of a shield, one-third or one-fourth of the breadth of a BORDURE or an ONLE (*obs.*). † c. A band usually drawn from the sinister chief across the shield; usually called *fillet of bastardy* (*obs.*).

1572 *ROSSWELL Armorie* 11 b, A Fillet... conteyneth the fower parte of the cheefe. 1634 *PEACIAM Gentleman's*

Exerc. iii. 151 A Fillet the fourth of an Orle. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Fillet* is also used for an ordinary, drawn like the bezel, from the sinister point of the chief across the shield; in manner of a scarf: though it is sometimes also seen in the situation of a bend, fesse, cross, etc. 1756-7 tr. *Kepuri Trav.* (1760) I. 185 Two coats of Arms; one, three wheels and a sword; in the other two fillets and six balls. 1766 *PORNY Heraldry* (1787) 53 The Chief is an Ordinary... Its Diminutive is a fillet, the content of which is not to exceed one fourth of the Chief. 1882 *CUSSANS Heraldry* iv. 37, I cannot recall to my memory any instance of a Fillet being employed in English Armory.

10. *Ent. and Ornith.* a. A coloured band or stripe. b. In a spider: The space between the eyes and the base of the mandibles or chelicerae.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 153 Grey plover... which hath a black fillet about the eyes. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Brit. Ins.* ii. 175 A fillet is a longitudinal stripe, and a band or fascia is a transverse one.

11. In various technical uses:

a. A raised rim or ridge on any surface, esp. 'a ring on the muzzle and cascabel of a gun' (Adm. Smyth); also, the thread of a screw.

1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 90 These Stones are let into each other with a fillet fram'd round about the cavity. 1874 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* v. 78 The [socket] of these javelin heads are... finished with a circular raised fillet. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Fillet*, the rounded corner of a groove in a roll.

b. *Carpentry.* A narrow strip of wood fastened upon any surface to serve as a support, etc. or to strengthen an angle formed by two surfaces.

1779 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 101/1 These fillets will... form, as it were, a sort of small ledge on each side of all the joints. 1866 S. C. BREES *Terms, Fillets* are also used as steps to rooms and closet doors. 1881 *Every Man his own Architect* § 1281 Nail or screw a fillet 2 in. square down the centre of the three rafters.

c. *Bookbinding.* A plain line impressed upon the cover of a book. Also, a rolling tool used for impressing the line.

1641 *Camillon's Disc.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Math.) V. iii Curiously bound up in leather or parchment, with fillets of silver or gold. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxxi. 13 The black outer lid is surrounded in turn by a gilt fillet or line. 1890 *ZAEHNHOFER Bookbinding* xxiii. (ed. 2) 118 Tools and Materials required for Finishing.—Rolls, fillets, pallets.

d. *Printing.* 'A rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border' (Knight).

e. *Gilding and Painting.* (See quots.)

1730-6 *BAILEY (folio)* *Fillets*, a little rule or riglet of leaf-gold, drawn over certain mouldings, or on the edge of frames, pannels, &c. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* II, Gloss, *Fillet*, a narrow painted border, not exceeding one inch broad.

12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as fillet gutter, 'a sloping gutter, with a leadboard and fillet thereon, to divert the water' (Gwilt); fillet-plane, a moulding-plane for dressing a fillet or square bead (Knight, 1874); fillet-swift (see quot.).

1861 *SWINHOE N. China Camp.* 16 The anxious screech of the fillet swift (*Cypselus vittatus*).

† *Fillet*, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare*—1. (See quot.)

1879 *HARRISON England* ii. xv. (1877) 1. 272 Which bill [of dishes] some doo call a memoriall, other a fillet, but some a fillet, because such are commonlie hangd on the file.

Fillet (fîlèt), *v.* [f. *FILLET sb.* 1] Pples. filleted, filleting.

1. *trans.* To bind with or as with a fillet.

a. To bind or tie up (the hair) with or as with a fillet (see *FILLET sb.* 1); also with *up*.

1604, 1638 [see *FILLET a.* 1] 1602 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antig.* v. x. (1733) 127 That Experiment... of filleting and twisting up his Locks. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 513 For whom do you comb, brush, and fillet your tresses? 1832 *Moss Poems, Remembered Beauty*, Her golden tresses... Were filleted up with roses.

b. † To bind or tie up, to confine or swathe with a bandage (*Obs.*). Also *Surg.* To bandage (a limb).

1533 *FORO Broken H. v.* ii, Quick fillet both his arms. 1758 J. S. L. *Drum's Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 288 Stop the Blood, by... filleting the Arm. 1764 *HADLEY in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 8 The feet were filleted... being first bound separately, and then wrapped together.

c. *gen.* To encircle or gird with an ornamental band; also with *about*.

1611 *BIBLE Ex.* xxxviii. 28 He made hookes for the pillars, and overlaid their chapters, and filleted them. 1754 *COWPER Task* v. 402 A stump... filleted about with hoops of brass. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 459 Amber mouth-pieces filleted with 'sparklers', as the English cracksmen... calls diamonds.

transf. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1658) 342 The great round roof... being all enameled and filleted, with the pictures of Saints.

2. *Cookery.* To divide (a fish) into fillets. *Al-* to cut the fillets out of (a fowl, etc.).

1846 *SOVER Gastron. Reg.* 105 Fillet a brill by passing a good knife from the head to the tail of the fish close to the middle bone [etc.]. Proceed in like manner until you have got off all the meat from the bones. 1846 Fillet a poularde by splitting the skin up the breast, and passing your knife down the bone, keeping close to the ribs until you have scooped them [i.e. the fillets] out.

3. *Building and Carpentry.* To close or cover the interstices between boards, slats, etc. with fillets. Cf. *FILLET sb.* 11 b.

1843 *HILL in Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 358 In filleting, &c. under edge of each floor-board is cut away, and a fillet, &c.

inch wide, and three-fourths of an inch thick, is introduced.

4. To mark or ornament with fillets; now chiefly in Bookbinding.

1621 *Quarles Argalus & P.* (1678) 88 Armors of Steel, fair filleted with Gold. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xxiv. 227 The second edition of the Temple by Zorobabel, as it was new forelled and filleted with gold by Herod, was a statelier volume then that first of Solomon. 1665 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 250 His *Argyraspides* who had their Armour damasked and filleted with Silver. 1747 *Franklin Let.* 1 Sept. Wks. 1887 II. 91 A book whose covering is filleted with gold.

Hence **Filletter**, one who fillets: sense 4.

1884 *Birn. Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Japanners—Wanted, a good Cash-box Filleter.

Filletted (fil'etéd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Bound with or as with a fillet or fillets. Also, *filleted about*. Of a victim: Having the head bound with a fillet.

1604 *Decker King's Entert.* Wks. 1871 I. 318 Her hair—filleted about with snakes. 1638 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 338 They were their hair very long, and filleted. 1755 I. AMORY *Memoirs* 11. 223 We... had a sign of the filleted subject [a mummy]. 1768 *Footie Devil* I. Wks. 1799 II. 255 The purple pinnions, and filleted forehead. 1879 *Browning Philopides* 47 The filleted victim.

2. *Cookery*. Cut into fillets.

1871 *Daily News* 29 May, Dinner, which consisted of filleted soles, boiled chicken, and cold beef.

3. Marked or decorated with a fillet: see **FILLET** sb. senses 7, 9, 10 c.

1611 *Cotgrave, Vetade*, the filleted Cockle. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 149 These kinds of piers have their shafts sometimes filleted. 1830 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxx. 20 The binding will be artistic... filleted in gold, and lettered.

† **Filletted**, *ppl. a.* 2 Obs. [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having fillets (see **FILLET** sb. 5 d); only in comb., as *broad-, full-, narrow-filletted*.

1617 *Markham Caval.* vi. 3 Your running Horse... somewhat long filleted between the huckle bones, and the short ribbes. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 81 The men... are... well filleted. 1737 *Bracken Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 27 The strait or narrow filleted Horse. *Ibid.* 124 The muscular flesh full upon the Loins or Fillets, which is what we call Broad-filletted.

Filleting (fil'et'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. **FILLET** in various senses. 1598 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 274 To the mason for the filleting of the church, jr. liiij. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Ensl.* 100 Filleting... consists in covering the meeting-joins with fillets of slates.

attrib. 1643 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 192 Six dayes and a halfe woken in filleting and playstering worke.

2. *concr. a.* A woven material for binding; tape; a piece of the same; a band or bandage.

1639 *De Gray Compl. Horsem.* 79 Take a peece of Filleting and bind it above the Pastern-joyn. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz Surg.* II. xxviii. 197 I tied... on the roulers two filletings. 1764 *Hadley in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 6 The filleting... went round the upper part of the body. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) v. Manchester, Tapes, filleting, and linen cloth. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*. Filletings, an unbleached and very heavy description of Holland Tape.

b. A head-band; = **FILLET** 1.

1648 *Herrick Hesper.* (1844) II. 218 Put on thy holy filletings.

c. Fillets or ornamental lines, e.g. of gilding on the covers of a book.

1747 *Franklin Let.* 1 Sept. Wks. 1887 II. 91 The whole filleting round the cover [of the book].

Filli-, see also **FILI-**.

Filling (fil'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. **FILL** v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses. Also with advbs., as *filling in, out, up*: cf. **FILL** v. V. Only gerundial.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 160/2 Fyllinge, implecio. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 253 Fyllung yv of be dyke. 1580 *Hollinband Treas.* Fr. Tong, Remplissement, a filling. a 1610 *Healey Cebes* (1636) 147 They... imagine the filling of that [the belly] the full fruit of all their expected good. 1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 209 This Wall being made all round, you begin the Filling in of the Bottom. 1726 *Leon Albert's Archit.* I. 38b, One thing is proper... for the outward Face of the Wall, another for the crammeling and filling up the middle Parts. 1793 *Smeaton Bixton L.* § 114 The interior filling of the walls was with rough Rubble. 1816 *Chalmers Let.* in *Life* (1852) II. 31 Such a filling up of the time as will keep you away from the evil communications. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* (1886) 190 He... does his filling-in rather shabbily. 1884 *Birn. Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Wadding, several Boys, used to Filling-in and Finishing. 1888 *Lockwood's Mech. Engin. Dict.* *Box Filling*, the filling up of a moulding box with its body of sand enclosing a pattern.

2. *concr. Also pl.* That which fills or is used to fill a cavity or vacant space, to stop a hole, to make up a bank or road, the interior of a wall, etc. Also, † a full supply or 'fill' (of food, etc.).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1665 pat is be filling of fode pat ilk flesch askis. c 1430 *Filger Lyf Manhode* ix. xix. (1869) 185 We hadden many goode vessels in which we hadden put filling [emphase] of the grete tresores of Paradyss. 1506-7 S. FINCHE in *Hist. Croydon App.* (1783) 153 Great flinte and challe for the buidlinge, and small for fillinge. 1611 *Bible Ex.* xxviii. 17 Thou shalt set it in settings [marg. fill in it fillings] of stones. 1640 *Sanderson Sermon* II. 174 Binding them [the stones] with fillings and cement. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 59 The foreman to lye the courses [of hay]; another to lye the fillings and to fill after him. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 110 The Bank of any common filling. 1830 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 174

A few feet of the fillings of its foundation walls. 1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. xviii. § 1 The fillings of the aperture are unimportant. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 74 The enamel at the margin of the filling is fractured. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 3/3 The excavated material will form good 'filling'.

b. Something of inferior quality put in to occupy space.

1640 *Fuller Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 176 (Heraldic coats) of a later edition... are so full of filling that they are empty of honour. 1733 *Swift On Poetry*, The prefaces of Dryden... meerly writ at first for filling To raise the volume's price a shilling. 1737 *Bentley Remarks Disc. Free-thinking* III. 6 § 54 Why that spiteful Character given to all Crowds? meer Fillings of his own, without warrant from his Original. 1860 *Wornum Anal. Ornament* 19 All such superficial decoration is... mere filling. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 12/3 The practice of putting into higher class goods... even the smallest quantity of filling.

3. Similarly in various technical uses (see quotes.).

1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Fillings*, prepared wort, added in small quantities to casks of ale to cleanse it. 1874 *Knight Dict. Arch.* I. 841/5 *Filling*, an embankment of stone, gravel, earth, etc., to make a raised bed for a road, railroad track, or canal. An artificial, elevated way. *Ibid.* I. 841/2 *Filling* (Weaving), the web-thread which fills up the warp. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 439 For this coat, which is called filling, use one half ground lead and any good mineral.

b. *Naut.* (See quotes.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 24 *Fillings* are pieces fayed to the side of the mast, edges of the front-sheer, and cheeks. 1857 P. COLOUQUON *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 The oar or scull is 'filled' with harder wood between the shank and loom, called the upper and under fillings. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 67 What is termed the 'filling'?... the intervals between the frame timbers are filled up solid... so that if the outside planks be injured a watertight surface would remain.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *filling-earth, -machine, -room, -stones*. Also *filling-nail* (see quot. 1850 and quot. 1867 s.v. **FILL** v. 1 d); *filling-thread*, one of the threads for the woof or tram; *filling-timber* (see quot.); *filling-transom* (see quot.).

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 1265 Their fellows... put them, yet alive, in the mines, which served them for so much 'filling earth'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Meat Cutting and Sausage-Making Machines... *Filling Machines. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) VI. 1945 Some expert swimmers were one day detected under the ships, drawing out the 'filling nails from the sheathing. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Filling nails* are generally of cast iron, and driven very thick in the bottom planks instead of copper sheathing. 1799 *Capt. Watkins in Naval Chron.* I. 205 It was impossible to fill cartridges as fast as they wanted them, though the 'filling rooms were crowded. 1855 *Higgins tr. Junius's Nomenclator* 202 The 'filling-stones, rubbish conveyed between the two outside of a wall. 1639 *Fuller Holy War* I. xiii. (1647) 20 Hungary might bring filling-stones to this building. 1642 — *Holy & Prof.* St. II. xviii. 116 Their walls though small, needs must be hollow, wanting filling-stones. 1886 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXVIII. 483 To make one yard of cloth, a shuttle carrying the 'filling-thread is thrown across the web perhaps 1,500 times. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Filling-timbers, the intermediate timbers between the frames that are got up in their places singly after the frames are ribanded and shored. 1867 *Smith Sailors' Word-bk.* *Filling-transom, is just above the deck transoms, securing the ends of the gun-deck plank and lower-transoms.

Filling (fil'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fills or is adapted to fill.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 300 Things that are Sweet and Fat, are more Filling. 1674 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 267 The world to come, not this, is the filling world. 1691-8 *Norris Pract. Disc.* IV. 179 Can a Man Sin with this great and filling Thought before him? 1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xlv. 'Crumpets is not wholesome'... But they're so cheap... and so very fillin' at the price'. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Nov., 'The most convenient, not to say filling, luncheon.

Hence **Fillingly** *adv.*, in a filling manner.

1611 *Cotgrave, Fillingly*, completely, perfectly.

Filling (fil'ing), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *fillippe*, -op (pe, fyl(l)ippe, -yp (pe, -op, 6-9 *flip*, (6-9 *flip*, (8 *flip*), 6-*flip*, 6-7 *philip*, (6 *phil*(l)ippe, phyl'yp, 7 *philip*, -lop). [app. onomatopoeic; cf. **FLIP**, **FLINT**, used in similar sense. The sb. and vb. appear nearly contemporaneously in 16th c.; it is uncertain which is the source of the other.]

1. A movement made by bending the last joint of a finger against the thumb and suddenly releasing it (so as to propel some small object, or merely as a gesture); a smart stroke or tap given by this means.

1530 *Palsgr. 220/5* Fyllippe with ones fyngar, *chiquemado*. 1589 *Pasquil's Rel.* 20 Their Bookes be Glasse, give them but a fill, they run to powder. 1594 *Plat Jewell* ho. III. 44 Gestures... or actions, as... a crosse made on the forehead for a C, a phillip for D. 1619 *Rich Irish Hubbub* (1623) 24 Hee... gives the cup a phillip to make it cry Iwango. 1721-1800 *Bailey, Fillip*, a throw of a Piece of Money with one's Finger or Nail. 1791 *Boswell Johnson* 10 Apr. 1772, The Prince... by a fillip, made some of it (wine) fly in Oglethorpe's face. 1862 *Mervale Rom. Emp.* (1869) IV. xxxvi. 224 He could... draw blood from a slave's head with a fillip.

b. Something of small importance; a trifle. Also, a short space of time, a moment.

1621 *Molle Camerac. Liv. Libr.* v. xvii. 386 The rest is not a fillip with the finger. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 171 If the Lord then crosse thee so, not in some petty filip of a finger, but in a tedious sort. 1821 *Byron Sardan.* I. ii, Eat, drink, and love; the rest's not worth a fillip. 1880 *Griffiths Jap. Fairy World* xvii. (1887)

150 The tortoise... in a fillip of the finger was down in the gardens of Riu Gu.

2. In a wider sense: A smart blow (with the fist, etc.). Now rare.

1543 *Becon Invert. agst. Swearing* 28a, Suche a fylippe, as shal fylippe them downe into the botome of hell fyre. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurlon* v. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 238 There was a knave not far, Who caught one good fillip on the brow with a door-bar. 1618 *Fletcher Chances* III. iv. One, if foule play Should fall upon us... Will not bie back for phillips. 1772 tr. *Galland's Arab. Nts.* IV. 151 One give poor Bakbarah a fillip on the nose with all her strength. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 250 The Marquis de la Fayette, with several others, have lately received a fillip for having assembled to sign a memorial to the King.

3. Something that serves to rouse, excite, or animate; a stimulus.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Give Nature a Fillip*, to Debauch a little now and then with Women, or Wine. 1740 *Chyenne Regiment* 80, I willingly allow, that fermented... Liquors, are excellent Remedies, temporary Fillips, Whips or Spurs. 1817 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* 238 This *bon mot* gave a fillip to my spirits. 1837 *Whittock Bk. Trades* (1842) 273 A remission of two-thirds the duty on flint-glass... has given the trade a fillip. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 144 Without the fillip of a little scandal.

Fillip (fil'ip), *v.* [See the sb.]

1. *trans.* To put into motion by a fillip; to toss (a coin) with a fillip. Also with *away, down, forth, off*.

1543 [see **FILLIP** sb. 2.] 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIII. xxx. 338 When he hath filipped the monie... he must saie; What is it? 1622 *Donne Sermon* xvi. 157 Not be able to nip or filip away from one of his own wormes. a 1680 *Charnock Attrib. God* (1834) II. 70 That can... fillip nature with his finger into that nothing whence he drew it. 1783 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* 9 Dec., I was forced to begin filipping off the crumbs... from my muff. 1831 A. FOLANQUE *Eng. under Administ.* (1837) II. 155 Had our aforesaid merchant filipped a nut sharply against his bullying giant. 1871 *Taylor Prim. Cnt.* I. 61 The use of an elastic switch to filip small missiles with.

transf. and fig. 1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 17 These playn testemonies... wolde take no place with Tindal for... he... agest me fylippt them forth betwene his fynger and his thombe. 1624 *Br. Mountagu Gage* iii. 42, I like not that the ancient Fathers should so be philipped off, and sent away. 1689 *Answ. Lords' & Commonsers* Sp. 21 Those Tests [etc.]... which... were so easily filipped down by his Vigorous Successor.

b. To stimulate, urge. Also with *forward*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Cvijij, They will... with good indeuoure, filip nature forward. 1829 *Snelley Cyclops* 145 Pour: that the draught may filip my remembrance.

2. To strike with a fillip; to tap smartly with the nail-joint of the finger. Also with *out*.

1580 *Baret Aliv.* F 505 To fillip one, *talitrum impingere, incutere, infringere aliquid*. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmshed II.* 86/1 There is not a meane subject that dare extend his hand to fillip a peere of the realme. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 725 If you filip a Lute-string, it sheweth double, or Treble. 1681 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 249 My Lorde... did arise from his seate and philipped him over the nose. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 49 Others poised themselves over a fire, and without mercy filipped their noses. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxviii. 288 Like earthen vessels; that properly filipped... should perforce reveal a... fracture. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Luces* 35 A good example of it may be obtained by filipping the inflated cheeks.

transf. and fig. 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* v. iii. 59 Then let the Pibbles on the hungry beach Fillop the starres. 1667 *Drumham Direct. Paint.* II. ii. 66 How the hard Pellets fell away as dead, by our enchanted Timber filipped. 1857 *Reade Course of True Love* II. (1868) 42 Patrick... could not bear to be filipped. 1876 T. HARVEY *Hand of Ethelberta* I. 148 To escape the risk of having his eyes filipped out by the twigs that impeded his progress.

3. *geru.* To strike smartly.

1577 *Holmshed Chron.* (1808) IV. 220 There was one [stone] that lent him a blow on the shoulder, an other of them philipped him on the fingers. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 255 If I do, fillop me with a three-man-beetle.

4. *intr.* To make a fillip with the fingers. Also, to filip with (one's) fingers, and to filip it.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) II. 110 b. If you do but filip with your finger upon the other end. 1599 *Porter Angry Wom. Abingd.* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 300 When he scarce can trim His gony fingers, thus he'll filip it. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 283 If you... filip upon the Brim, or outside. 1670 *Lassels Voy. Italy* II. 407 Of such a rare timber, that one filipping upon one end of them, you heare it easily at the other end. 1842 *Tennyson Godiva* 25 He laugh'd... Then filipp'd at the diamond in her ear. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. iii. 40 Just see me filip with my fingers.

b. *quasi-trans.* To give a fillip with (the fingers). 1712 *Hearne Collect.* III. 371 Then filip your Finger and Thomb.

Hence **Filipped** *ppl. a.*, **Fillipping** *vb. sb.*

1611 *Cotgrave, Chiquenaué*, filipped. 1622 *Massinger Virg. Mar.* v. i. Tush, all these tortures are but fillippings, Fleabittings. a 1693 *Unquhart Rabelais* III. x. 169 Interlarded with a double row of bobs and finger fillippings. 1866 *Dobell Eng. in Time of War, Shower in War Time*, The drip did whip the filipped pool.

Fillipeen, var. of **PHILLIPPE**, a game of forfeits. **Filliser**, obs. form of **FILACER**.

Fillister (fil'ist'ar). [Of unknown origin.]

a. A rabbeting plane used in making window-sashes, etc. b. (See quot. 1874-)

1819 *Rees' Cyc.* xxvii. s.v. *Plane*, There is also a third sort [of rebating planes], called *fillisters*, used for sinking, or cutting away the edge of the piece of wood to form the rebate. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* I. 841/2 *Fillister*, the

rabbit on the outer edge of a sash-bar, to hold the glass and the putty.

† **Fillock.** *Obs.* Forms: 5, 6 fillok, (6 fyllok), 6, 8 fillock. [Of obscure formation; the original sense is perh. 'filly' (cf. Welsh *filawg* filly, wanton girl, in Salesbury 1547 *filok*, which may be an early adoption from Eng.). The word may be f. *FILL*-y + -OCK, or represent (with Northern pronunciation) an OE. **fylice* wk. fem., corresponding to OHG. *fulihha* = OTeut. **fulikhōn*, f. **ful*-, *fol*:- see FOAL.]

A wanton young girl. Also attrib. 12450 *Hoccleve's Let. Cupide* 262 [MS. Arch. Seld. B 24] *Swyche fillocks* [other texts filthes] as weren vertuesse. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 74 So many fillok with fuk sailis Within this land was never hard or sene. 15.. *Hye way to Spytell Hous* 142 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 29 Mychers, hedge-creepers, fyllocks, and lusher. 1569 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churchyard* (1579) Gjb, Yong fillock Jylles, and bawdie Jacks.

Fillop, **Fillost**, *obs.* forms of **FILLIP**, **FILLET**. **Filowite** (fī'lōwīt), *Min.* [Named by Brush and Dana 1879 after A. N. Fillow: see -ITE.] A phosphate of manganese, iron, calcium and sodium, found in transparent yellow or brown crystals. 1879 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. II. XVII. 363 Filowite occurs in granular crystalline masses.

Fill-up, *sb.* [f. verbal phr. to fill up: see FILL v. For the stress see BREAK-DOWN.] That which serves to fill up a hollow or stop a gap.

1872 *Daily News* 2 Sept. They are falling by spadefuls into the cart, and have now to do service.. as a fill-up for some pestilential ditch. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 4/2 The incident of the 'Sempiternal Club'.. looks.. a little like a 'fill-up'.

Filly (fī'li), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 (in Comb.), 6 fely, (6 felee, felly), 5-8 fillie, (6 file, fille, fylye, 8 filley), 6- filly, 7 philly. [? a. ON. *fylyja* wk. fem. = **fuljōn*, f. *ful*-, *fol*:- see FOAL.]

1. A young mare, a female foal. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 51 Atter and foxe, fille, mare alsoe. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 206 To Thomas Milner, hir sone, a file with a white foite. a 1642 *SUCKLING Answ.* to *Let. Wks.* (1666) 99/2 An unback'd Filly may by chance give thee a fall. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4597/4 Stolin or stray'd, a black Fille, two years old. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trng.* III. 93 What's good for the filly, is good for the mare, say I.

b. To slip her filly: *transf.* of a woman, to miscarry.

1665 *PERVS Diary* 31 Mar., My Lady Castlemaine is sick again—people think, slipping her filly.

2. *transf.* Applied to a young lively girl. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornful Lady* III. 1. A skittish filly will be your fortune, Wexford. 1668 *SEDLEY Mulb. Gard.* I. i, I believe nobody will be very fond of a Hide-Park Filly for a Wife. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 211 p. 9, I am joined in Wedlock for my Sins to one of those Fillies who are described in the old Poet. 1849 *MISS MULOCK Obituaries* I. (1875) 390 Katharine's a young filly that will neither be led nor driven. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* I. 41 You are but a filly yet.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filly-foal*; † *filly-stag*, a filly foal.

1523 *FITZHERN. Husb.* § 68 It is a horse foole, bycause a horse gate it, though it be a *felly sole. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept. Advt., Brown draught brood mare, with filly foal. 1378 *Will of J. Delmarsh in Test. Karl.* (1893) 125 Item, Johanni, filio Thomæ Sympon, unum *felystag.

Hence † *Filly* v., to give birth to a filly. **Filly-ing**, *vbl. sb.*

1508 *FLORIO, Partorire*.. to calue.. to fillie. *Parto*.. a caluing,.. a fillying, etc.

Filly, *obs.* form of (FELLOE), **FELLY**.

Filly-folly (fī'li-fō'li). [One of the onomatopoeic reduplications expressing the notion of something trivial; cf. FAL-LAL.] A foolish or ridiculous notion; a foolish hobby.

1505 *JEWELL Def. Apol.* (1612) 511 Ye doe but trifle with your Filly Follies. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxxi, 'Tis the sporting little filly-folly which carries you out for the present hour,—a maggot, a butterfly, a fiddle-stick.

Film (film), *sb.* Forms: 1 fil-, fylmen, 5 vilm, 5-6 fylmo, (6 philomo), 6-7 filmo, 7-film. [OE. *filmen* str. neut., membrane, caul, prepene, cognate with OFris. *filmene* skin; the WGer. **filmin* (n) is an extension (with suffix repr. OTeut. -fo-) of **felmen*-, -on- (OE. *ig-felma* skin of an egg), f. the same root as **FELL** *sb.*]

† 1. A membrane, animal or vegetable. *Obs.* 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 204 Her sint can aheadodre lifre, ge on ham leppan, & heolcum & filmenum. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 241 Retinna bat is be pinne skyn. Pat is cleidþe vilm of þe ze. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 160/2 Fylme, of a notte, or oper lyke, *folliculus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 220/1 Fylme that covereth the brayne, *layer*. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 31 b, Rounde cornes divided one from an other by filmes yf rhyne betwene. 1610 *HARROUGH Meth. Physick* I. ix. (1639) 13 The filmes and tunics of the stomack. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint.* Compl. Gard. 47 In a Wallnut.. one part goes to make a Green, Tough, and Bitter Bark, another part the Shell lin'd with Films. 1743 *Lond. & Country Dir.* III. (ed. 2) 193 Twelve Eggs, their Shells being only bruised, but the Films not broken. 1764 *HARNER Olserv.* I. vii. 313 The papyrus, a sort of bulrush.. whose stalk was covered with several films, or inner skins, on which they wrote.

† b. Applied to the tongue. *Obs. rare*—1. 1644 *Dr. Hall Sermon* 9 June Rem. Wks. (1660) 201 This loose and busie film, which we carry in our mouths.

2. An extremely thin pellicle or lamina of any material.

1653 *QUARLES Embl.* II. x. (1718) 102 The painted film but of a stronger bubble. 1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 54 These wingless are composed of exceeding fine and thin Films. a 1799 *Black Lect. Chem.* (1803) II. 677 An ingot.. appears fine, even when cut through with a chisel, because this carries a film along with it from the surface, which covers the rest. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xvi. 138 Even silver and gold, when beaten into thin films, are transparent. 1853 *MERSCHER Pop. Lect. Sc.* vi. § 29 (1873) 245 As if the two media were separated by an exceedingly thin film of air. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 318 A tube made of a film of glass. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. vi. 44 The small bubbles of air ruptured the film of water.

b. Often applied to the emanations from the surface of bodies ('Simulacra.. Quae quasi mem-branæ summo de corpore rerum Direptæ volitant', Lucr. IV. 35), which in the philosophy of Epicurus were supposed to be the objects of perception.

1682 *CREECH tr. Lucretius* IV. 38 Images of Things Which like thin films from bodies rise in streams. 1692 *BENTLEY Folly of Ath.* (ed. 4) 8 Those fleeting superficial films of bodies. 1785 *REID Int. Powers* II. xx, The films of Epicurus.. are the productions of human fancy.

3. *esp.* A thin pellicle forming a coating or overlying layer.

1577 *GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) IV. 184 The Hony.. is covered with a thinnie rine, or filme. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 34 A slimy film floated on the top of the water. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 18 Cover'd with an oily Film of several Colours. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 724 An icy gale.. o'er the pool Breathes a blue film. 1784 *COWPER Task* IV. 292 The sooty films that play upon the bars. 1806 *Med. J. XLV.* 148 A semi-transparent white film, which proved to be new cuticle. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 294 A reddish film which burns like phosphorus is deposited. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 218 The pearly film of the Nautilus shell. 1863 *LYELL Antip. Man* 34 The film of matter which is thrown down annually upon the plain during the season of inundation.

b. **Photography.** A thin pellicle or coating of collodion, gelatin, etc. spread on photographic paper or plates, or used by itself instead of a plate.

1845 *THORNTWATTE Guide Photogr.* 52 The film of isinglass.. peels off and will be found to bear a minute copy of the original. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 9) 175 If.. the sensitive film of Iodide be allowed to lie loosely upon the surface of the Collodion, the picture will be very feeble. 1890 *WOODBURY Encycl. Photogr.* *Film Negative Process*, or film photography, is a term applied to processes in which flexible films are used instead of glass plates.

4. A morbid growth upon the eye. Also said of the growing dimness in the eyes of a dying person; sometimes *film of death*.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 367 The webs, filmes, and cata-racts which trouble the eyesight. 1722 *Pope Messiah* 39 He from thick films shall purge the visual ray. 1762 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VI. x, The film forsook his eyes for a moment. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* I. vii. 147 An odd fancy, like a film before the eye. 1877 *L. MORRIS Epic Hades* II. 104 O'er his glaring eyes the films of death Crept.

Fig. 1626 *T. HAWKINS Caussin's Holy Cr.* 60 The euill spirit, instantly spreadeth a filme over their eyes. a 1711 *KEN Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 253 From sensual Films when freed, she saw strange sights. 1846 *GROTE Greece* I. xvi. (1862) 1. 370 They looked at the past with a film of faith over their eyes.

5. *transf.* A slight veil or covering of haze, mist, or the like. *lit.* and *fig.*

1833 *L. RICHIE Wand. by Loire* 31 The interminable vineyards of the Loire, already covered with the film of early twilight. 1837 *SVO. SMITH Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1839 II. 265/4 A slight film thrown over convenient injustice. 1847 *H. MILLER First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 244 An incipient frost, in the form of a thin film of blue vapour. 1883 *Times* 10 Aug. 2/3 The brown.. walls show through a film of peach and almond blossoms.

6. A fine thread or filament, as of gossamer, silk, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 63 Her Whip of Crickets bone, the Lash of Philome. 1781 *COWPER Anti-Thelyphthora* 73 When.. floating films envelope every thorn. a 1822 *SHELLEY Unf. Drama* 230 Floating on the line Which, like a film in purest space, divided The heaven beneath the water from the heaven Above the clouds. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 161 They were.. in undulations like films of silk blown by the wind. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* iv. § 10. 102 A riband.. spoils all that is near its wretched film of an existence. 1859 *I. TAYLOR Legie in Theol.* 203 We must not trust ourselves to any such films of correspondence.

7. *Comb.*, as *film-like*, -winged adjs.; also † *film-broke*, ruptured; † *film-bursting*, hernia; *film-fern*, a fern with filmy fronds, *esp.* one of the genus *Hymenophyllum*; *film-free* a., free from film, not obscured, clear.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 281 Men þat weren *filme broke. 1578 *Lute Dodecims* I. lvi. 83 The leaues pound and hayde too healeth *filme [printed filme] burstings [Fr. *hergnes*]. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 352 Out of the crevices many species of *Film-ferns.. project their tufts of pellicul fronds. 1880 *BROWNING Dram. Idylls, Pan & Luna* 19 From each web of mist Utterly *film-free—entered on her race The naked Moon. 1855 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* I. 9 Dreams.. are *film-like images which fly off from the surfaces of real objects. 1875 *LAMIER Poems, Symphony* 139 All shynesses of *film-winged things.

Film (film), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a film. Also, to film over, † *up*.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. iv. 147 It will but skin and filme

the Vicerous place. a 1666 *BR. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 251 Grosse infidelity that hath filled up thine eyes. 1700 *C. DAVENANT Disc. Grants* Intro. 7 They do but film over a sore which breaks out afterwards with greater ranour. 1794 *COLERIDGE Relig. Musings* Wks. (1829) 1. 90 And curse your spells, that film the eye of Faith. 1876 *FARRAR Marf. Serm.* xxix. 290 Would you linger by the stagnant pool because its surface is filmed with the iridescence of decay?

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To become covered with a film (as the eyes); to grow dim or obscure as though covered with a film; hence (*poet. rare*) of distant objects, to become hazy, fade away. Also, to film over.

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Dead Pan*, Straight her eyeballs filmed with horror. 1850 *NEALE Med. Hymns* (1859) 51 Eyes are filming o'er in death. 1877 *LAMIER Poems, Florid.* *Ghost* 5 Past far-off palms that filmed to nought.

Filmed, *ppl. a.* [f. **FILM** v. and sb. + -ED.] a. Covered with a film. b. Having films.

1637 *NABBES Microcosm.* IV. Eijj, Colours do not take My filmed eyes. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* Hen. I. cxi, Soe the Autumnall Gossamer.. knits the Sun, (within his narrow film'd Cordage) to all his wealth. 1898 *B. TAYLOR Deukalion* IV. iij, Wash thine filmed eyes And look around thee.

Filmart, -mert, *obs.* and *dial.* ff. **FOUMART**.

Filmiform (fī'lmi'fōrm), *a.* [f. **FILM** sb. + -(I)FORM.] In the form of a film, film-like. 1831 [POT] *Assassins of the Paradise* 43 The loaded air.. Floats filmiform.

Filmograph. [f. as prec. + -(O)GRAPH.] A name given by Pumphrey to a camera adapted for the use of films (1890 *Woodbury Encycl. Photogr.*).

Filmot, var. of **FILEMOT**.

Filmy (fī'lmī), *a.* [f. **FILM** sb. + -Y.]

† 1. Of membranous structure. *Obs.*

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. 37 The ventricles.. is filmy, and therefore cold, hard, dry, and glutinous. 1865 *EVELYN Diary* 9 Feb., Its lower beak.. being filmy, stretches to a prodigious wideness when it devours a great fish.

2. Forming a thin pellicle or coating.

1628 *WOTTON Let.* 14 Dec. in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1683) 411 A little Excrescence.. upon the uttermost ball of his Eyes, a filmy matter, like the rudiment of a Pin and Web. 1723 *N. TORRIANO Gangr. Sore Throat* 94 As these filmy Membranes came away, the Weasand or Throat became freer. 1771 *PRIESTLEY in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 219 The water.. had deposited a filmy kind of matter. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii (1866) 344 The area of filmy ice. 1883 *R. BUCHANAN Annals Water* iii, Encrusting its black sides with a species of filmy salt.

3. Resembling a film, of extremely delicate texture, gannze-like; consisting of slender filaments, as of gossamer.

1664 *DRAYTON Owle* 164 The Spiders.. in his traine their filmic netting cast. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 30 Another pair of filmy Tiffany long wings. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Helvelin* II. 190 The luxurious Wasp His filmy Pennons struggling in vain. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. 11, It seem'd a veil of filmy lawn. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 21 The filly shroud Of many a mild transparent cloud. 1871 *R. ELIUS Scitulus* lix. 3 Some robe most filmy.

Fig. 1794 *COLERIDGE Lines on Friend who died of Fever*, Vanity her filmy net-work spread. 1820 *HAZLITT Let. Dram. Lit.* 75 A veil of words and filmy abstractions. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) II. ix. 1. 120 The filmist evanescence of the feeling has to be.. anatomized.

b. **Filmy-fern**, **Filmy-leaf**, names of a genus of ferns, *Hymenophyllum*. (Cf. *film-fern*, **FILM** sb. 7.) 1829 *LOVEJOY Encycl. Plants* 886 *Hymenophyllum*, *Filmy Leaf*. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* VI. 154 *Order Filices*.. (Filmy Fern). 1882 *The Garden* 5 Aug. 111/3 The Filmy Fern House in the Pine-apple Nursery.

4. Covered with or as with a film; beclouded, dim, hazy.

1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* III. 345 With eyes no longer white or filmy. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* l. 3 The filmy orb of the moon. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 137 Gradually the filmy trees defined themselves.

5. *Comb.*

1821 *SHELLEY To Night* iv, Thy sweet child Sleep, the filmy-eyed.

Hence **Filmily** adv.; **Filminess**.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Filminess*. 1831 *FRASER'S Mag.* 111. 483 The haze and filminess dropped from our 'optic nerve'. 1870 *H. MACMILLAN Bible Teach.* xiii. 262 The milk-white filminess of the onyx. 1890 *HARPER'S Mag.* Oct. 802/2 Something that filmily wavers before their senses.

|| **Filon** (fī'lōn). *Mining.* [a. F. *filen* vein, lode, f. *fil* thread (see **FILE** sb. 2).] A mineral or metallic vein, a lode.

1845 *GIBSON in Cambrian J. Nat.* (1863) 149 The collateral cross the main filon in angles of incidence.

Filoplumaceous (fī'lōplū'mē'jōs), *a.* **Ornith.** [f. mod. L. *filoplūma* (see next) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a filoplume.

1890 *COUES Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. § 3. 128 Types of Feathery Structure.. 3. The hairy, bristly, or filoplumaceous.

Filoplume (fī'lōplū'm). *Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *filoplūma*, badly f. L. *filum* thread + *plūma* feather. (The correct L. form would be **filēplūma*.)] (See quot. 1890.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Filoplume*. 1890 *COUES Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. § 3. 128 Different kinds of Feathers + *Filoplumes*, *filoplūms*, or thread-feathers, have an extremely slender, almost invisible stem.. and usually no more than a terminal tuft of barbs may be held for such.. These are the nearest approach to hairs that birds have.

Filose (fīlō's). *Bot. and Zool.* [as if ad. L. **filos-us*, f. *filum* thread.] Having a thread-like termination.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Filose*, ending in a thread-like process; an epithet applied to insects and plants. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Filose*, in Botany.

† **Filose**lla. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 7 *filo-*, *filozella*, 8 *filozella*. Also 7 *philizella*, *philozella*. [Corruptly ad. It. *filosello*, according to Mussafia a perversion (after *filu* thread) of **foliello*—popular L. **follicellus* cocoon (whence OF. *foucel*), dim. of L. *follicis* bag.] A kind of stuff; = *FILOSELLE* b.

1611 COTGR., *Filozelle*, the stuff *Filozella*. 1619 PURCHAS *Mercatorius* xxvii. 267 The new devised names of Stuffs and Colours... *Veletato*, *Philizello*, *Paragon*. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 169 Silk say calimancoes and *philoselles*, broad, the dozen yards or ad. 1678-96 PHILLIPS, *Filozella*, a kind of Stuff.

Filozelle (fī'ložel). Forms: 7 *fil(l)-*, *fylozel*, 7-9 *filosel(l)*, 7 *filosell*, 9 *filoselle*. Also 7 *philiselle*. [a. F. *filozelle*, fem., OF. *filloiselle* masc., ad. It. *filosello*; see prec.] a. 'Ferret or floss silk; gromam-yarn' (Simmonds).

1612 Sc. Bk. *Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 326 *Filozell* or ferret silk the pound viii. 1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 464 *Fylozell* or Paris silk. 1876 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* iv. It was a wonderful piece of work of woven gold and silver and *filozell*.

Attrib. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 1/2 It is a wide ribbon, which has the appearance of plaited *filoselle* silk.

† b. A kind of stuff (? a mixture of silk and wool).

a 1605 in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 16 *note*, The paragon, peropus, and *philiselles* may be affirmed to be double chamberlets. *Ibid.*, To make this a *philiselle*, a peropus, a paragon, or a buffin is but to alter the breadth.

† **Filozetta**. *Obs.* Also *filizetta*. [App. altered from It. *filosello* by substitution of the It. suffix *-etta* for *-ello*. But cf. Sp. *filoseda* mixture of silk and wool.] = prec.

1598 Florio, *Filozello*, a kinde of course silke which we call, *filosetta* or *flouret* silke. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* 4 Shag, *Filozetta*, *Damaske* and *Mockado*.

Filozofie, *-phie*, *obs.* forms of **PHILOSOPHE**, -y. **Filoz**, *obs.* form of **FILLET**.

† **Fylour**, *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *fylo-*, *oure*, *-owre*, 5 *filour*. [Shortened ad. OF. *afilour*—med. L. *affilātorium*, f. *affilare*; see **AFFILE** v.] A tool for sharpening steel, a hone or whetstone.

c 1340 *Gauw. & Gr. Knt.* 225 With a borelych bytte. Fyled in a fylor, fowre fote large. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160/2 Fylowre, of barbowes crafte acientella, *filarium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 A *Fyloure*, *affilatorium*.

Hence † **Fylour**, v. *Obs.*—trans. To whet, sharpen. 1483 in *Cath. Angl.* 130/2.

Fylour, var. of **FELOURE** *Obs.* foliage. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2690 Gilden platys, Flamband all in filour & fewis en-blanchid.

[**Fylour**, explained in some Dicts. as 'a curtain-rod', is from *Bk. of Curtayne* 447, where *fyloir* is prob. a bad reading for *fyloir*, **CELURE**.]

Filozofe, *-fie*, *obs.* forms of **PHILOSOPHE**, -y.

† **Filsen**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 3 *filstzen*, 4 *fulszen*, *fylsen*, 5 *felsen*, *-yn*, *filsum*, *fylys* (n. [ME. *fuls* (t)ne-n, f. *FILST* sb.; cf. *-EN* b.]) *trans.* To minister to, aid, support; to further, promote.

c 1200 ORMIN 6170 Himm biſp he filstenn wiþ þin fe. c 1220 *Bestiary* 44 His fader him filstede swa ðat he ros fro dede. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1644 þe souerayn of heuen Fylsened euer by fader. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4871 Yche freike is here frynd to filsom here spede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4693 *sc.* fage ay þe flesche & felsen it wele.

† **Filsne**, v. *Obs.* rare—1. [f. ON. *fylsni* (sb. pl.) hiding-place (cf. Goth. *fulsni* sing. in same sense), f. OTeut. **fulg-* ablaut-var. of **felh-* to hide; see **FEAL** v.] *intr.* To lurk.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 881 Sire, see 3e 3one farlande, with 3one two fyrez, þar filsnaz þat fende.

† **Filst**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fullēstan*, *fullēst*, *fylstan*, 2 *felstan*, 3 *fulstan*, *south*, *ulstan*, *filstan*. [OE. *fullēst*, *fullēst*, *fylst* = OFris. *foliste*, *folste*, *fulliste*, OS. *fullēsti*, OHG. *folleist*, *follist*; connected with next verb.] Assistance, support, furtherance.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxiii. 14 Mid Godes fylste. a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 554 (Gr) Is... mægenwisa trum, fullēsta mæst. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He ne mei habben nane mihte... butan godes fulste. c 1205 *Lav.* 1747 þa Corine of wode com... Brutun to fulste. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Hire forme fulst is siððe.

† **Filst**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fullēstan*, *fullēsten*, *fylstan*, 2 *felstan*, 3 *fulstan*, *south*, *ulstan*, *filstan*. [OE. *fullēstan*, *fullēstan*, *fylstan* = OS. *fullēstian*, OHG. *folleisten*.]

The word is a compound of the OTeut. vb. **līstjan* to follow, attend upon; with regard to the prefixed element see **FOLLOW** v.]

trans. To aid, help.

c 893 K. ALFRERO *Oros.* iii. xi. § 10 Pirrus him... fylste. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke v. 7 Hig bicnodon hyra geferan... þæt bi comun ant him fylstan [c 1160 *Hattin* felsten]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þese two þe ben heilic and lust ulstred þe þridde þæt he þe flesche lust. a 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 135 þe bet sal he þe felsten to don al þine wille.

b. *refl.* To give one's aid to.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 He deled him fro gode and fulstet his to deuel.

Filth (*obs.* f. of **FILCH**).

Filtre (fīl'tar), sb. Forms: 5-9 *filtre*, (6 *fyltre*, -*ture*), 6- *filter*. Also 7 *philtre*. [ME. *filtre*, a. OF. *filtrer*, ad. med. L. *filtrum*; see **FELT**.]

† 1. = **FELT** sb. Also a piece of felt. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 125 þan es he sette upon a blak filtre, with þe whilk þai lift him vppe and settez him in his throne. *Ibid.* xxiv. 152 þai dwell all in tentez made of blakk filtre.

2. A piece of felt, wollen cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquids are passed to free them from matter held in suspension.

Now only with reference to chemical manipulation, where the filter is usually of unsized paper.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 765, Distill them by a fyltre or thorowe a lytle barge, or by a peece of clothe. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 241 Dissolve the Vitriol and purify it through a Filtre. 1769 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 220 The clear liquor being decanted, the remainder was passed through a filter. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 285 The whole is then to be poured upon a filtre of cloth. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 53 Collected on a filter, washed and dried.

b. 'A twist of thread' (or a strip of cloth) 'of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it' (J.). *Obs.* exc. in *capillary filter*.

1559 MORWYN *Enonym.* 75 Distillation by a filter, or a list of wollen cloth. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxv. 263 We resolved, instead of a List of Cotton, or the like Filtre, to make use of a Siphon of Glass. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 455/2 *Capillary-filter*, a simple mode of freeing water of its larger impurities by means of a cord of loose fibre.

c. In wider sense: Any contrivance for freeing liquids from suspended impurities; esp. an apparatus consisting of a vessel in which the liquid is made to pass through a stratum of sand, charcoal, or some porous substance.

1791 J. PEACOCK *Patent No.* 1844 The filters will be cleaned by drawing out the head or body of water or fluid. 1834 S. BAGSHAW *Patent No.* 6708 An improved filter for water or other liquids. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 339 Nevertheless the natives had scraped small holes in the sand, as filters. 1879 A. B. MACDOWALL in *Engel. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 167/2 The filter was occasionally cleaned with an exhausting and condensing pump.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 TIMME *Quærit.* i. v. 20 The common salt... passing thro' the philter of the earth. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1803) 241 This natural filter (the bills of a duck). 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) VIII. i. § 39. 159 The whole information... was strained through the imperial filters. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 228 A heavy conversation of ponderous compliments passed through the dragoman filter.

3. A contrivance for arresting dust, smoke, disease-germs, etc. in the air which is breathed.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.vv. *Filter*, *Air-filter*.

4. A material for filtering. *rare*.

1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 26 The burning it over and over again... produces a better filter than at first. 1870 TYNDALL in *Nature* 27 Jan. 341 This [cotton-wool] was the filter used by Schröder in his experiments on spontaneous generation.

5. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filter-shop*; also *filter-bed*, a pond or tank with a false bottom covered with sand or gravel, serving as a large filter; also *fig.*; *filter-faucet* (see quot.); *filter-paper*, porous paper to be used for filtering; *filter-press*, (a) a filter in which the liquid is forced through by pressure; (b) a machine for extracting oil from fish.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 846/2 **Filter-bed*, a settling pond whose bottom is a filter. 1886 *Weekly Notes* 7 Feb. 24/2 The water... was filtered through filterbeds on their premises. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 May 2/1 All that is known here of the Transvaal... comes through the political filter-beds of Cape Town. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 846/2 **Filter-faucet*, one having a chamber containing sand, sponge, or other material to arrest impurities. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 7/1 The sludge is next forced into a 'filter press'. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* II. iv. 112, I have seen water like it at the **Filtex* shops.

Filtre (fīl'tar), v. Forms: 7 *fyltre*, 7-9 *filtre*, 6- *filter*. Also 6 *philtre*. [ad. mod. L. *filtrare*, f. *filtrum* **FILTER** sb. Cf. F. *filtrer*.]

1. *trans.* To pass (a liquid) through a filter, or some porous medium, for the purpose of removing solid particles or impurities. Also with *off.* Also *absol.*

1576 G. BAKER *Jewell of Health* i. 2 The dropping caused by a Lyste, or piece of Wollen cloth... which manner of dooing the Chymistes name Fylying. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* *Chim. Concl.* 23 Some use to filter this Lee divers times. 1605 TIMME *Quærit.* i. ix. 36 They dissolve many times, they fylyer, and coagulate. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 31 The Sap... not being filtered through so fine a Cotton. 1747 WESLEY *Prin. Physic* (1762) 86 *The Tincture thro' Paper*. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 507 Sages strove in vain to filter off a crystal draught Pure from the lees. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 355 Putrid and stinking water may be rendered sweet by filtering it through charcoal-powder. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 200 We then filter, washing the blue-coloured sulphate of lime remaining on the filter till it becomes red. 1853 SOYER *Pan-troph.* 27 The liquid was several times filtered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 291 The Chamber of Deputies, though filtered through every process which policy could invent. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 5 The passage would no doubt strike you more in the quotation than in the original, for I have filtered it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Jan. 5/3 At present his instructions to counsel are filtered through a solicitor. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 1/3 Each of these images is 'filtered' through a colour screen.

c. Said of the filtering material.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 37 The sea-weed filters the salt-water. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 648 Paper which filters slowly may be improved in quality by this treatment.

2. To cause (a liquid) to pass drop by drop, or slowly, through a porous medium (now only in *passive*); also, † to give forth through the pores, exude. *rare*.

1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 71 The tre.. of swart blud filtered abundance. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* i. xx. 183 That streame [of atoms]... clymbing and filtering it selfe along the stones streame. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea x. § 466 Rivers... some of which are filtered through soils... which yield one kind of salts.

3. *intr.* To pass as through a filter; to percolate. Also with *away*, *down*.

Cf. F. *filtrer*, used *refl.* and *intr.* in this sense. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 100 The water... will filter through the sand. 1864 MARSH *Mau & Nature* 438 A stratum of snow... causes almost all the water that composes it to filter down into the earth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 687 Water will filter through the cell-walls into the cavities of the wood.

transf. and *fig.* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 207 The sunbeams, filtering small, Freckling through the branches fall. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* ii. iii. A perpetual stream of... people... would filter... through her... drawing-rooms.

4. To obtain by filtering. Also *transf.* *rare*.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 387 The liquid filtered from these solutions had a sweetish and biterish taste. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 5 Fine dust, which appeared to have been filtered from the wind by the gauze of the vane at the mast-head.

Hence **Filtered**, **Filtering** *pp.* *adjs.* Also **Filterer**, that which filters or serves as a filter.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Filtered*, strained through a Paper, Cloth, etc. 1794 SCHMEISSER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 421 The remaining filtered liquor was saturated with purified pot-ash. 1809 J. F. ARCHBOLD *Patent No.* 3225 It [sea water] is passed through a filterer. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 162, I love to watch thy [an hour-glass's] filtering burden pass. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iv. The filtered tribute of the rough woodland. 1853 SOYER *Pan-troph.* 412 Eight barrels of filtered water. 1859 CORMWALLIS *New World* i. 38 The stretcher might have been directly under this water filterer.

Filter, var. form of **FELTER** v., **PHILTRE**.

Filtering (fīl'terīng), *vb.* sb. [f. **FILTER** v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb **FILTER**.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* i. 191 The filtering of this rain through the ground. 1845 J. WILKINSON *Patent No.* 10984 The whole process of filtering is effected by pressure. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlii. 235 There's been a good filtering of our blood into high families.

2. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filtering-apparatus*, *-bag*, *-box*, *-funnel*, *-material*, *-medium*, *-paper*, *-stand*, *-vessel*; also *filtering-basin* (see quot. 1874); *filtering-cup*, a cup of porous wood used to illustrate the pressure of the atmosphere; *filtering-press* = *filter-press*; *filtering-stone*, any porous stone through which water is filtered; *filtering-tank* = *filtering-basin* (Knight).

1845 J. WILKINSON *Patent No.* 10984 Which [a cistern] must be considerably above the level of the 'filtering apparatus. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 846/2 **Filtering-basin*, the chamber in which the water from the reservoir of water-works is received and filtered previous to entering the mains. 1792 G. COWEN *Patent No.* 1200 A quantity of sand, or any other 'filtering material. 1791 J. PEACOCK *Patent No.* 1844 The ascent of the fluid through the 'filtering medium. 1757 LEVINS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 167 The colourless sorts of 'filtering-paper are preferable for this use to the coloured. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 311 Filtering Paper is an almost pure form of celluline. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 846/2 **Filtering-press*, a press in which the passage of a liquid through a body of filtering material is expedited by pressure applied thereto; a pressure-filter. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* i. 17 The 'filtering stands are of this kind. 1822 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 234 'Filtering Stones... Duty—for every £100 value. 1811 J. ASHLEY *Patent No.* 3472 An improved 'filtering vessel for purifying... water.

Filth (fīl'th), sb. Forms: 1 *fīl'th*, 2-4 *fēl'de*, 4 *south*, *veolthe*, 5 *fēlthe*, 5-6 *fulde*, 3-6 *fīlth*, (9) 3 *fuylpe*, 6 *faylt*, *fylt*, 3-5 *fīlthe*, 3- *fīlth*. [OE. *fīl'd* str. fem. = OS. *fīlitha* (Dn. *znilth*), OHG. *fīlitha*;—OTeut. **fīlithā*, n. of quality f. **fīllo*-FOUL a.]

† 1. The quality or state of being foul; a filthy state or condition; filthiness; in *pl.* foul treatment, indignities. *Obs.*

c 1300 K. ALIS. 6370 Veolthe loveth al heore lynage. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 304 What fylthes the turkes made them to suffice. 1579 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 38 The Lacedæmonians were wont to shewe their children drunken men... that by seeing their filth, they might shunne the lyke fall.

2. *concr.* Foul matter.

† a. Putrid matter, corruption, rottenness; in later use, purulent matter, pus. *Obs.* c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 27 And hig synt innan fulle

deadra bana, and ealre fylde [1160 *Hatton feldre*]. *a* 1050 *Liber Sciuntill*. viii. (1889) 38 Pænne fylð [putredo] seo þe innan weald byr utathorpen to hæle sar byð zeopenud. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 49 þe temporal kyng . . . whiche ys now proude in hys power and to-morwe schal be fylthe and wormes. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, He scraped yf stynkyng fylth & corrupcyon of her deed body. *1561 HOLLYBUS Hom. Apoll.* xi. To draw the fylt out of the bead. *1666 PENEY tr. Sydenham's Wks.* iii. ii. 116 The Inflammation which the Small-Pox has impressed upon the Blood . . . no less indicates Blood-letting than the filth [L. *colluvies*] which has been gathered together does Purgung.

b. Uncleanly matter, dirt. Now only in stronger sense, expressing violent disgust: Loathsome dirt. Rarely in *pl.* filth of various kinds, filthy matters. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 191/52 Pare fool out of eiber eise Fylythe ase þei it were slym. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22397 (Cott.) All þe filthes of bis maugh sal brist vte. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 468 (Trin.) In þat court þat is so clete No fulpe may dwelle ne be sene. *c* 1430 *Lyot.* in *Turner Dom. Archit.* iii. 39 Voydyng fylythes lowe into the grounde. *c* 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 161/1 Fylthe of mannys nose, snotte, *folpus*. *1555 Nottingham Rec.* iv. 109 He . . . swafres mywe and fylthe to be powered yn yf hy strett. *1626 Bacon Sylva* § 397 Waters . . . found in Rising Grounds of great Cities. . . must needs take in a great deale of Filth. *1721 STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* iii. xxii. 180 The Chamber. . . on one side of which was the Sink and Filth of all the House. *1836 EMERSON Nat., Prospects Wks.* (Bohn) ii. 173 The sordor and filths of nature, the sun shall dry up. *1873 OUIOU Pascarel* i. 30 A palace with superb staircases reeking in filth.

c. Vermin († formerly *pl.*). In mod. use (? *dial.*) restricted to insect parasites. *c* 1400 *MAUNOEY*. (1839) v. 61 In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne Ewtes. For there were wont to ben many suche manere of Filthes. *Mod. (Yorks.)* A dirty brute, with his head swarming with filth. The current bushes are covered with filth.

3. fig. a. Moral defilement, vileness; corruption, pollution; obscenity.

a 1023 *WOLFSTAN Hom.* (Napier) xxxiii. 161 *note*. To maneze . . . ane ewenan zemanum ceape bigað . . . and wið þa ane fylþe adrogað an æfter anum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 þe bacstfære . . . opened so þe fulde þe hit stinked wide. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 165 in *Hazl. E. P.* i. 63 And liute in fulthe and in sunne. *c* 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 299 þen ben blaunchid wiþ-out as seculeris, and wiþ-inne ful of fylþe. *a* 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 77 The prince . . . suffered suche felthe to be done. *1638 Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 209 The filth of sin is purged by the Laver of tears. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. agst. Woman Wks.* 1730 i. 56 Wallowing in all the filth of boundless luxury. *1813 SHELLEY O. Mab* v. 159 Every slave now dragging through the filth Of some corrupted city his sad life. *1860 Hook Lives Abbs.* i. v. 226 Forbidding . . . all the filth of the wicked.

þ. *pl.* Moral impurities, corrupt or impure actions, transgressions, Obs.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 131 Holi maiden of þanke, and clane of alle felthes. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 3 Biwite thou mi bodi the is hitahte from fleschliche fulthe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10105 (Trin.) To make me falle in fulþes felc. *c* 1440 *York Myst. x.* 180 All filthes of fleschly synne. *1853 Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. Pref. 60 Compared to swyne returning to the myre, In their awin filthes to get their fames defiled.

c. Foul or obscene language; vile or loathsome imputations.

1730 Swift Traullis i. 25 Among the rout He wildly flings his filth about. *1879 Froude Cesar* xv. 237 Instead of scolding and flinging impotent filth.

4. Said of a person: A vile creature; a scoundrel; a slut, drab, whore. Obs. exc. *dial.*

c 1350 *Wylf. Palmerie* 2542 Lest þat foule felþe schuld have hem founde þere. *1402 Hoccleve Letter of Cupid* 262 These ladies . . . were noon of thoo . . . but swyche filthes as weren vertuesse. *1565 HARDING in Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 27 Iou of Kent, that filth . . . was she a sister of yours? *1607 SHAKS. Timon* iv. i. 6. *1608 - Lear* (Q. 2) iv. ii. 39 Filthys savor but themselves. *1612 R. SHELTON Sermon. St. Martin's* 65 Their filthes lie by their sides to satisfie their abominable pleasures. *1790 MRS. WHEELER Westminster* (1821) 13 Nea yan can bidie wie him, an arrant filth! *1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Filth*, a disreputable woman, a scoundrel. *1871 R. Ellis Catullus* xlii. 13 O ugly filth, detested Trull.

5. attrib. and Comb., as filth-disease, -ferment; filth-created, -ful, -sodden adjs.

1825 Da. Guy in Ld. Ingestre Meliora i. 96 *Filth-created fever and disease. *1885 Science* vi. 101/1 Typhoid-fever and other preventable *filth-diseases. *1891 Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/5 How . . . is the *filth-fed oyster to be distinguished? *1891 C. CREIGHTON Hist. Epidemics* 589 Spots of soil, so situated in cups of the hills as to retain and multiply the *filth-ferment. *1871 NAPIEY Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 264 A *filth-sodden porous earth.

Hence Filthless a. [-LESS], without filth; undefiled. Filthous a. [-OUS] = FILTHY.

1411 Balade in Command. our Lady 51 (Chaucer's Wks. 1561) Fountain all filthesles, as birell current cleare. *1546 HALL Eng. Votaries* ii. (1550) 9 b, And so sent hym forth abroad. . . to maynteyne all kyndes of ydolatri and fleschly fylthoune luyryng.

† Filth, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make foul, defile.

c 1450 *LONFELICH Grail* xliii. 21 Alle blak becomen they . . . and i-fylthed. *1598 E. GRINER Skel.* (1878) 31 Filthing chate eares with theyr pens Gonorrhoe.

† Filthy. Obs. rare-1. [f. as prec. + -ERY.] = FILTHINESS.

a 1656 *USHER Ann.* (1658) 370 Wallowing in all filthy of glutony and luxury.

† Filthhead, -hood. Obs. Forms: a. 3 fulþ-hede, 4-5 filth-, filt-, fylthede, -head, (5 filthet). *β.* 6 filthood. [f. FILTH sb. + -HEAD, -HOOD.]

Filthiness, uncleanness. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *concr.*

filth. *To do one's filthhood:* to void excrement. *1297 R. GLOUC.* (1724) 290 þe chylde . . . duede hys kunde fulþ-hede. *1382 WYCLIF Lxxviii.* 7 The filth-hed [Vulg. *turpitudinem*] of thi fader, and the filth-hed of thi moder thou shalt not discover. *Ibid. Rom.* i. 27 Mawlis in to mawlis worching filthhede. *c* 1440 *lrd. Girald. Hist. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 31 The fylthede of the lond folk yn which they ladde har lyf. *1583 STANWORTH Ennis* i. (Arb.) 52 With dust al powdered, with filthood dusty beaded.

Filthify (f-ilþif), *v.* [f. FILTHY a. + -FY.] *trans.* To make filthy; *lit.* and *fig.*

1790 J. WILLIAMS Shrove Tuesday (1794) 13 Filthified they flounder to Remorse. *1821 BENTHAM Wks.* (1843) x. 524 He was . . . covering myclean napkin with his 'flag of abomination' filthified. *1828 WHEWELL in Todhunter Account of Writings*, etc. (1876) ii. 94 Mathematics with which Mr. Thompson has filthified his subject.

Filthily (f-ilþil), *adv.* [f. FILTHY a. + -LY 2.] In a filthy manner.

1552 HULSTED, Filthily, fide. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. (1887) 144 In the ixth year of his regne, quhilk he sal filthilie he had ruled. *1633 PYNNE Histrio-Mastix* i. vi. iii. 366 For the liberty of doing filthily and obscenely, is next to the liberty of speaking filthily and obscenely. *1709 STEELE Tatler* No. 31 71 The ancient Romans would scold, and call Names filthily. *1812 BYRON Ch. Har.* i. xvii, For hut and palace show like filthily.

Filthiness (f-ilþines), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being filthy.

1. In physical sense: Foulness, uncleanness. *a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 15 The puttyng awaye of fylthynes of the fleshe. *1558 BR. WATSON Ser. Sacram.* xiii. 78 The prieste washeth his handes, that no outward filthynes should seclude hym from the communion. *1611 BIBLE 2 Mac.* ix. 9 The filthinesse of his smell was noysome to all his army.

† b. *concr.* Filth; spec. matter, pus. Obs.

1531 TYNDALE Exp. i. John (1537) 8 Ye water once in the yere casteth al fylthynesse unto the sydes of it. *1580 BARRT Alb. F* 511 The matter, or filthinesse that cometh out of a bile. *1611 BIBLE Isa.* xxviii. 8 All lables are full of vomite and filthinesse. *1649 DRYDEN Upon Death of Ld. Hastings* 54 Was there no milder way but the Small Pox, The very Filthiness of Pandora's Box?

2. Moral corruption or pollution; obscenity; vileness, wickedness.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 185 b, Than the deformite & fylthynes of synne is taken away. *1684 Contempl. State of Man* ii. x. (1699) 246 This deformity and filthiness of sin. *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela* i. 138 A Woman that seems to delight in Filthiness. *1834 LYTTON Pompeii* t. vi, Men reeking with all the filthiness of vice.

† Filthish, a. Obs.-2 [f. FILTH sb. + -ISH.] Filthy.

1530 PALSGR. 312/2 Fylthyshe as ones eyes be that have whyte slyme in them, *chassien*. *Ibid.*, Fylthyshe as mysse women of yll luyng, *putative*.

Filthy (f-ilþ), *a.* [f. FILTH sb. + -Y 1.]

1. Full of filth; besmeared or defiled with filth; dirty, foul, nasty, unclean. † The filthy parts: the private parts.

In early use often hardly more emphatic than the mod. *dirty*; it is now a violent expression of disgust, seldom employed in polite colloquial speech. Cf. the similar development in FILTH sb. 2; also in FOUR a.

1382 WYCLIF Tract. iii. 3 Jhesus was clothid with filthi clothis. *1393 TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xcv. (1495) 842 A serpent . . . loutyth fylthi places. *1553 EDEN Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 17 The inhabitants . . . haue almost no apparell, covering onely theyr fylthy partes. *1581 MULCASTER Positiones* xxv. (1887) 132 To go home thorough stinking streates, and filthy lanes. *1682 OTWAY Epil.* 21 *Apr.* From the filthly dunghill-faction bred, New-form'd rebellion durst rear up its head. *1712 STEELE Spect.* No. 509 73 The benches around are so filthy, that no one can sit down. *1832 TENNISON Pal. of Art* 207 In filthly sloughs they roll. *1865 KINGSLEY Herew.* xiv, He was filthly and ragged.

† b. Of air or clouds: Murky, thick. Obs.

1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. iii. iii. 31 The coole and temperate Wind of Grace O-re-blowes the filthly and contagious Clouds. *1605 - Macb.* i. 12 Hower through the fogge and filthie ayre.

2. Fond of filth, delighting in filth.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 18 The fylthy and stynkyng lust of the body. *1635 SWAN Spec. M.* Pref. (1643) i Like a filthie sie she seeks all over the body for a soare. *1778 BR. LOUNN Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 156 The filthy animals that frequent such places.

3. Morally foul or polluted; obscene.

1535 COVERDALE Zeph. iii. i. Wo to the abominable, fylthie and cruel cite. *1596 SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* iii. 49 Ballads . . . sung to filthy tunes. *1611 BIBLE Col.* iii. 8 You also put off all these, anger . . . filthly communication out of your mouth. *1682 BUNYAN Holy War* 264 Being filthy, arch, and slye they quickly corrupted the families. *1712 AMESON Spect.* No. 271 74 The Matron . . . commended the Discretion of the Writer, for having thrown his filthly Thought into Greek. *1871 ALABASTER Wheel of Law* 23 From this heaven the filthly one . . . descends to the earth to tempt and excite to evil. *Mod.* He could not stand their filthly talk.

† 4. Disgraceful, contemptible, low, mean, seamy, disgusting. Obs.

c 1400 *DESTR. Troy* 10362 Neuer so filthy a fare hade fallyn in his bond. *1545 DRINKLOW Compl. xxiv.* (1874) 65 Antychrist had found out that fylthy auricular confession. *1577-89 HOLMESHEED Scot. Chron.* (1805) li. 419 This murder . . . was one of the most filthiest acts that ever was done. *1596 SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* iii. 70 Doulas, filthly Doulas. *1610 BR. CARLETON Jariad.* 166 Taking other errors from other filthie heretiques. *1648 MILTON Tenure Kings* 42 The filthly love of gaine. *1728 VASSER & CH. Proc. Hush.* v. ii. 97 What's his filthly Name? *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth* xvi, Thou filthly weaver of rotten worsed.

b. Filthy lucre: dishonourable gain = Gr. *cl.* *χρὸν κέρδος* (Tit. i. 11). Sometimes jocularly used for: Money; also *abol.* 'The filthy'.

1526-34 TINDALE Titus i. 11 Teachinge thinges which they ought not, because of filthy lucre. *1680 HICKINGILL Merop* 30. *1709 ADDISON Tatler* No. 116 71, I did not make that Judgment for the Sake of filthy Lucre. *1877 BLACKMORE Cruffs* (1887) 225, I can catch my own without any appeal to 'the Filthy'.

5. quasi-sb. A filthy person.

1682 OTWAY Soldiers Fort. i. i, Damn'd Whores, bout ye filthes.

6. quasi-adv. = FILTHILY.

1616 Rich Cabinet 93 b, Modesty shutteth a young mans lippes . . . so that he will not talke filthy. *1692 LUTHER Anthropol.* xi. 180 Which makes them shew filthy face.

7. Comb.

1823 in Cobbett Rur. Rides (1885) i. 318 Filthy-looking people. *1824 J. SYMONS tr. Agamem. Æsch.* 70 Where filthily-handed Myrmion dwells.

Filtrate (f-iltrét), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *filtratum*, f. *filtrare*: cf. FILTER v. and -ATE 1.] The liquor which has been passed through a filter.

1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. Simon's Anim. Chem. ii. 125 The lead contained in solution in the filtrate was separated. *1875 DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 89 The filtrate contained as much of the fibrin as had been digested.

Filtrate (f-iltrét), *v.* Also *7* filterate. [ad. mod.L. *filtrat*- ppl. stem of *filtrare* to FILTER.]

1. *trans.* = FILTER v. 1.

1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks. (1653) 245 Calcine them, and after inballe and filtrate them, etc. *1764 HARNER Observ.* xxvii. iv. 192 They filtrate it [the wine of Schiraz] through a cloth, and then it is very clear. *1852 TH. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* ii. xxiv. 439 Leaves of the plantain . . . used to filter the liquids. *c* 1865 LO. BROUGHAM in *Circ.* 51. i. *Introd.* Disc. 23 The process of vegetation filtrates or distills the liquid, so as to produce from the worst, the purest water.

fig. *1776 JOHNSON in Boswell Life* ii. 408 He never clarified his notions, by filtering them through other minds. *1885 H. N. OXENHAM Short Studies* 331 A Christianity filtered of all its sectarian dogmas.

2. To cause to percolate; = FILTER v. 2.

1661 BOYLE Spring of Air ii. Index, A vessel by which Air may be filtrated thorough water. *1794 SULLIVAN's Nat.* i. 68 The waters, filtrated through these bodies.

3. *intr.* = FILTER v. 3.

1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. *Milk*, A white liquor which filtrates thro' the Glands of Women's Breasts. *1798 SCHOTT in Phil. Trans.* LXX. 480 Digging a pit into the sand . . . into which the water filtrates from all sides. *1831 PANDELT Afr. Sk.* v. 210 Through which the stream . . . filtrates silently and unperceived.

fig. *1876 Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 43 The corruptions of the higher stratum of society had been slowly filtrating to the lower.

Hence **Filtrated ppl. a., Filtrating vbl. sb.** in quots. *attrib.*

1665 HOOKER Microgr. 128 The filtrated Oyl. *1730 SWART in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 356 A small Quantity of filtrated Bile. *1772 MONRO Ibid.* LXII. 30 The water being taken up by the spongy filtering paper. *1811 J. ASULEY Patat.* No. 3472 The water . . . ascends through the filtering medium. *1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 350 The filtrated water losing itself in the crevices.

Filtration (f-iltré'shən). Also *7* filteration. [a. Fr. *filtration*, f. *filtrer* to FILTER.]

1. The action or process of filtering.

1605 TIMME Quersil. ii. iii. 115 Chymical workings at distillations . . . filtrations. *1758 Elatolatory laid open* *Introd.* 60 Filtration is generally practised, by means either of flannel cloth, or paper. *1824 AMESON Sc. & Art.* ii. 7 Filtration is a finer species of sifting. *1862 STANLEY Geol. Ch.* (1871) v. 100 Vessels of stone, used . . . for the filtration of the delicious water from the sediment of the river-bed.

fig. *1843 PRESCOTT Mexico* i. vi. (1864) 55 It is not easy to render his version into . . . English rhyme, without the perfume of the original escaping in this double filtration.

2. A gradual movement like that of water passing through a filter; percolation.

1664 POWER Exp. Philos. i. 70 For Motion the Spine move impetuously down the Nervous filaments . . . but for Sensation they only creep by a filtration down their Coats. *1797 Curries in Hush. & Gard.* 69 If we pursue this Sap in its incomprehensible Filtration through the Pores of Plants. *1798 G. AGASSIS Nat. & Exp. Philos.* ii. xxi. 414 [The pervasiveness of light and heat] has been overlooked as an accidental filtration.

† Filtrature. Obs.-1. [f. FILTRATE v. + -TURE.] = FILTRATION 2.

1670 W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Ess. 145 The sabulous matter . . . by its various filtratures and percolations.

Filtz, var. form of FITZ.

Fimashing: see FUMISHING.

Fimble (f-im'bl), *sb.* Also 5-6 femble, 6 fembul, femle, flemble, (fyrblo). [a. Du. *femel*, LG. *femel*, a. F. (*chanvre*) *femelle*, lit. 'female hemp', this name being popularly applied to what modern botanists call the male plant.]

1. The male plant of hemp, producing a weaker and shorter fibre than the CARL HEMP or female plant. Formerly also the fibre of this as prepared for use. Also more fully, fimbile hemp.

1484 Churchw. Acc. Wiclyffe, Boston (Nichols 1777) 1. Paide for femble, and for making yhar of in lallage. *1515 sd.* *1577 Wills & Inv.* A. C. (Surtees) i. 415 Tenn dore femle hempe vñl. *1577 B. GOODEN Herbach's Hush* i. 17. The Female or fyrbie flempe. *1669 WORLIDGE 34th. Ann.* (1681) 277 Gather the Fimble, or earliest Hemp and Flax. *1707 MORTIMER Hush.* 118 The Light Summer-hemp, that bears no Seed, is called Fimble hemp. *1731-52 Murray*

Gard. Dict. (ed. 7) s.v. *Cannabis*, The Fimble Hemp .. is the male Plants. 1877 *N.-W. Line Gloss.*, The fimble, or female hemp, was applied to .. domestic purposes. 1877 [see CARL HEMP 1].

2. attrib.

a 1519 *Invent. in Gentl. Mag.* Apr. (1864) 501 Ij payr of fembull Sheets, 15 viij. 1548-9 *Will of A Peyron* (Somerset Ho.), A payre of shettes a lynnynne & a Fimble. 1622-3 *Invent. in Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 162 note, Three [pound] of femble hair, 4s.

† **Fimble**, sb. 2 Obs. [? var. of THIMBLE.] App. a ring for fastening a gate.

1597 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* App. p. xxxviii. For a hoke and fimble for Great Norrells gate.

† **Fimble**, v. Obs. exc. dial. [app. an onomatopoeic variant of FAMBLE or FUMBLE, altered to express a more delicate movement.] a. *intr.* To move the fingers lightly and frequently over anything. b. *trans.* To touch lightly and frequently with the ends of the fingers. See also quot. a 1825.

1577 *DEE Relat. Spir.* i. 1 (1659) 6 She is much fimbaling about the Stone on her breast. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. 11. lxxxiij. When he the black silk rope soft fimbaling felt. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, Fimble, to pass through without cutting. Ex. 'My scythe fimbles the grass.'

|| **Fimbria** (fimbriā), [L. *fimbria* thread, fibre, fringe.] A fringe; *spec. a. Anat.* the fringed end of the Fallopiian tube; *b. Bot.* (see quot. 1847). 1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 304 There runs all round the sides of the fish a kind of fimbria. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwife* i. ii. § 2. 97 The cavity of each [of the Fallopiian tubes] ends in an open mouth .. from the brim of which is expanded the Fimbria. 1847 CRAIG, *Fimbria*, in Botany, the dentated or fringe-like ring of the operculum of mosses, by the elastic power of which the operculum is displaced. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 625 The Fallopiian tube of each side is connected with the ovary by one fimbria.

Fimbrial (fimbriāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a fimbria. In some mod. Dicts.

Fimbriate (fimbriēt), a. [ad. L. *fimbriātus* fringed; see -ATE 2.] a. *Her.* = FIMBRIATED. *b. Bot. and Zool.* Fringed; bordered with hairs or filiform processes.

1829 *LONDON Encycl. Plants* 33 *Eleusine* .. Scales truncate, fimbriate. 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 666 Tentacles long fimbriate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Florae* 50 *Dianthus plumarius* .. petals fimbriate. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 59 The fimbria .. portion of the mantle.

Fimbriate (fimbriēt), v. [f. L. *fimbria* fringe + -ATE 3. Cf. L. *fimbriātus* fringed.] *trans.* To finish or decorate with a border of any kind.

1486 [see FIMBRIATED]. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. xxiv. 271 Besides the divers tricking or dressing [heraldick crosses]; as piercing, voiding, fimbriating.

Fimbriated (fimbriēt), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] a. *Her.* Of a bearing: Bordered with a narrow band or edge. *b. gen.* Having a fringe; fringed. Chiefly in scientific applications, as *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Zool.*

a. 1846 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Dja*, Thys cros fimbriat or borderit. 1886 *FERNÉ Blas. Gentrie* 174 He beareth B on a crosse Gwelles fimbriat or bordered Argent. 1620 *GULLIAM Heraldry* ii. vii. (1611) 73 In the crosse fimbriated the edges thereof doe occupie the least portion thereof. 1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 1 (ed. 3) 356 A pall of the last, fimbriated and fringed gold.

b. 1608 J. PETER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 405 A Calyx whose Divisions are fimbriated. 1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 153 The small, flatted, and, as it were, fimbriated Porcellana. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Norb. Anat.* (1807) 401 The fimbriated extremity of the Fallopiian tubes. 1862 *DARWIN Fertit. Orchids* vi. 283 The labellum is covered with longitudinal and fimbriated ridges. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv.* Anim. iii. 154 Tentacles, which may be slender and cooical, or short, broad and fimbriated.

Fimbriation (fimbriē'ʃən), [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The condition or fact of being fimbriated; in quot. *concr.* a fringe or border.

1864 *BOUTELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxii. (ed. 3) 475 A red fimbriation to represent the red field of the National Flag itself. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 376 The error consists in the width of the white border or fimbriation of the St. George's cross.

Fimbriato- (fimbriē'tō), used as combining form of FIMBRIATE a.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fimbriato-laciniate*, having the edge cut up into divisions which are fimbriated.

Fimbricate (fimbrikēt), a. [Erroneous var. of FIMBRIATE a., perh. due to association with imbricate.] = FIMBRIATE a.

1846 *WORCESTER* (citing P. Cyc.), *Fimbricate* (Bot.), fringed; jagged. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fimbricate*.

Hence Fimbricated a.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154 1/2 The ciliary organs or fimbriated margin of its [the oyster's] beard.

|| **Fimbrilla** (fimbri'lla), *Bot. and Phys.* [mod. L. dim. of FIMBRIA: see -ILLA.] A minute fringe.

1884 [see next].

Fimbrilliferous (fimbri'llifē'ras), a. *Bot.* [f. prec. + (-)FEROUS.] Bearing small fringes.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fimbrilliferous*, bearing many little fringes, as the receptacle of some composites. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fimbrilliferous*, having small fringes or a fimbriilla.

Fimbrillose (fimbri'llō's), a. [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Bearing a fimbriilla.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Fimbrious**, a. Obs. [f. L. *fimbri-a* + -OUS.] = FIMBRIATE a.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 295 With broad; mucronated, fimbrious, crisped leaves. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 246 The tongue is clothed with a fimbrious or seamy coat.

† **Fime**, Obs. [ad. L. *finus* dung.] Dung. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 11 Renewe þe fyne oonyis in þe wike. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 319 1/2 Take nue Horse fime. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 203 The fime or dung of such Females as live in the Mountains. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 73 Inward parts. Lie close upwrapt in that dull sluggish fime.

Fimetarious (fimetē'ri-ous), a. [f. L. *finet-um* dunghill + -ARIOUS.] Growing on or amidst dung. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fimetic (fimetik), a. *nonce-vd.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or concerned with dung. 1880 *RUSKIN in 19th Cent.* VII. 944 The necessary obscurities of fimetic Providence.

Fimicolous (fimi-kōlō's), a. [f. L. *fin-us* dung + *col-ere* to inhabit + -OUS.] Inhabiting dung. 1874 *COOKE Fungi* (1875) 245 Only seven or eight .. do not occur on dung, whilst fifty-six are fimicolous.

Fin (fin), sb. Forms: 1 *finn*, 3-7 *finne*, (7 *finn*), 4-5 *fyn*(ne), (south. *vyn*(ne)), 7- *fin*. Also 7 *phin*. [OE. *finn* str. masc., cognate with the synonymous MDn. *viinne* (mod.Dn. *vin*) fem., MLG. *finne* fem.; the mod.Ger. *finne* is prob. adopted from LG. The L. *pinna* fin is prob. the same word.]

1. An organ attached to various parts of the body in fishes and cetaceans, which serves for propelling and steering in the water. With prefixed adj., as *anal*, *caudal*, *dorsal*, *pectoral*, *ventral*, etc., indicating the part to which the organ is attached. Applied also to similar organs in other animals, as the flipper of a seal, the modified wing of a penguin, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLVIC Lxx. xi.* 9 Ne ete ge nanne fisc buton þa þe habbaþ finnas & scilla. a 1225 *St. Althorp*, 9 þe fishes þat i þe fodes fleted wið finnes. c 1300 K. *Alis* 6591 They liveth, so theo heryng .. Feet and hond but heore vyynes. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7008 Swimme. Bet than a fish doth with his finne. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 104 Take a Sturgeon, and kut of the yyn for the taylor to be hede, on þe bakke. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy. II.* l. 107 The .. fish had on eury side a wing, and toward the taile two other lesser as it were finnes. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* ii. 345 All fish .. of shell or fin. 1699 *HACKE Coll. Voy.* ii. 62 Penguins .. have .. only two Fins or Flaps, wherewith they are helped to swim. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xii. (1803) 253 If you cut off the pectoral fins, i.e. the pair which lies close behind the gills, the head falls prone to the bottom. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 395 1/2 *Balanoptera* [has] a small falcate dorsal fin.

b. (Fish) of every fin: = of every species. Cf. FEATHER.

1725 *POPE Odys.* xix. 134 Fish of every fin thy seas afford. c. A finned animal; a fish.

1549 *LATIMER 6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 178 Wee .. haue not caught one fynne. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, There 'asnt n fin i' the stank. 1893 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 5/3 It is to be hoped that Mr. Watson will add fins to fur and feathers.

† c. Phrase, to put out one's fins: fig. ? to bestir oneself eagerly.

1461 *MARG. PASTON in Lett.* No. 369 I. 544 And now he and alle his elaweshup put owte their fynnes, and arm ryght flygge and mery.

2. Something resembling a fish's fin.

a. *jocularly*. The arm and hand (of a man), or simply the hand.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Fin, an arm. 1801 *NELSON in A. Duncan Life* (1806) 140, 'I am Lord Nelson; see, here's my fin' .. shewing the stump of his right arm. 1885 *SIMPLEY H. Coverdale* ii. 12 Lend us a fin, old man, for I feel precious staggery-like. *Mod. (slang)*. Tip up your fin (= shake hands).

† b. The lid (of the eye). Obs.

1604 *MARSTON Malcontent* i. iii. Here's a knight .. shall .. ride at the ring Till the fin of his eyes look as blue as the welkin. 1623 *WESTER Duchess of Malfy* ii. i. The fins of her eye-lids look most teeming blue.

c. The balen of a whale (f. obs.). Hence, a blade or thin strip of whalebone.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parcy's Chirurg.* xxv. xxi. 1013 The finnes that stand forth of their [whales'] mouths, which are commonly called Whale-bones, being dried and polished, serve to make buskes for women. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4238/4 Cut-Whalebone .. in Fins. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, Fin, a blade of whalebone.

† a. A lobe of the liver or lungs. Obs. rare.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 121 In brute beasts it [the Liver] is diuided into foure, five, or six Lobes or Finnes. *Ibid.* 385 Each Lung is diuided into two Lobes or Finnes.

b. A sharp lateral projection on the share or the coulter of a plough.

1653 *BLINNE Eng. Improv. Impr.* 197 Be carefull in keeping your yrr .. Share phin as sharp as may be. 1677 [see *CHER*]. 1717 *Dict. Rust. s.v. Plough*, Some set on the right side of the Coulter a small Wing or Fin, which cuts in two the bottom of the Roots. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. viii. (1762) 44 A hollow plow-share .. has a fin both ways; which fins must also begin at the point. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Decoon* (1813) 113 When the land is designed to be ploughed clean .. a long pointed share, with a small fin or wing, is used.

c. *Mecl.* (see quotes.).

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 846 1/2 Fin, a slip inserted

longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip thicron, but not rotate. *Ibid.* I. 847 1/2 Fin, a tongue on the edge of a board. 1876 *ATKIN Gans (Brit. Manuf. Indust.)* 21 Presses fitted up with cutting-out tools, punch out, trim, and relieve the stampings from the superfluous metal, or 'fins' left after stamping.

4. dial. The herb restharrow. Also fin-weed. 1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* xviii. (1653) 120 They bear plenty of .. Phins, Moss, and Shargrass. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Libl. Count. Gloss.*, Fin, *anotis arvensis*, rest-harrow. 1821 *CLOSE Vill. Minstr.* i. 204 Where the blushing fin weed's flower closes up at evening hour.

5. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as *fin-apparatus*, -membrane; b. objective, as *fin-cutting* vbl. sb.; c. parasyntetic and similitive, as *fin-shaped*, -tailed, -winged; *fin-like* adjs.

1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 173 1/2 The connexion which exists between the 'fin-apparatus and the body of Clio. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 5/2 Discovering that the pike gorged our perch ravenously with and without their fins .. we gave up the 'fin-cutting. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* 157 Ere .. 'fin-like oars did spread from either side. 1889 T. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idylls* 43 He stood in his boat rubbing his fin-like hands. 1874 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* 569 The 'fin-membranes are brown. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 651 1/2 'Fin-shaped caudal processes. 1892 *Ld. LYTTON King Poffy Prol.* 319 Tritons stall Their 'fin-tail'd steeds in azure caverns. 1820 *SHELLEY Vision of Sea* 150 A blue shark .. The 'fin-winged tomb of the victor.

6. Special comb.: *fin-back* = FINNER; also *attrib.*, as *finback calf*, *whale*; also *fin-backed whale*; *fin-fish* = FINNER; *fin-foot*, (a) a swimming-foot; a peiopod; (b) a name for birds of the genera *Helionis* or *Podica*; *fin-footed* a., *Ornith.* (a) web-footed; (b) having the toes furnished with flaps or lobes, lobate-footed; (c) 'in Mollusca, pteropod' (*Cent. Dict.*); *fin-keel*, a keel shaped like a dorsal fin inverted; *fin-leg*, the leg of an aquatic insect, used as a fin; *fin-ray*, one of the hard spiny or soft jointed processes which support the skin of the fins; *† fin-scale*, another name for the RUDD; *fin-spine*, a spine or spiny ray of a fish's fin; *fin-spined* a., having spiny fins, acanthopterygious; *fin-toed* a. = *fin-footed* (b); *fin-weed* (see sense 4); *fin-whale* = FINNER.

1725 *DUNLEY in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 The 'Finback Whale is distinguished from the right Whale, by having a great Fin on his back. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxi. 151 The Fin-back is not gregarious. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 33 'Fin-backed whale (*Batanoptera* boops). 1694 *NARBOROUGH in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. 3 A 'Fin-fish swam by our Ship. 1787 *HUNTER in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 375 When they [whales] are of a certain size, they are brought to us as Porpoises; when larger, they are called Grampus, or Fin-fish. 1843 *Zoologist* i. 34 It [a whale] is well known among fishermen .. by the names of finner, fin-back, fin-fish. 1849 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 423 Which appendages .. are used in swimming, or are 'fin-feet. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 223 1/2 The .. group formed by the .. *Helionis*, and the .. *Podica* .. to which the name 'Finfoots' has been applied. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. l. 234 It [the Pelecan] is .. 'fin-footed like Swannes. 1804 *BRIDGEMAN Birds* (1847) II. 153 Linnaeus .. describes it as a genus distinct from .. waders in general, on account of its being fin-footed. 1893 *Westw. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 11/2 Boats .. exhibiting all the most recent devices in bulb and 'fin keels. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 57 The 'fin-legs could not be well made out. 1863 *Spring Lapd.* 162 The same, both in shape, colour, number of scales, and 'fin-rays. 1677 *Plot Osforshire*, 184 A Fish of the squamous kind, which they call a 'Finscale, somewhat like a Roach. 1771 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 318 note, The fish .. is supposed to be the same with the rud or finscale. 1896 *PAGE Acc. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 228 Detached 'fin-spines known to the palaeontologist as ichthyodermites. 1674 *RAY Collect. Eng. Words* 95 Such whose toes are divided, which I may call 'Fin-toed. 1847 *HILL in Goss Birds of Jamaica* 439 A bird with fin-toed feet. 1885 S. TROMBOLT *Aurora Borealis* II. 283 The family of whales which have been named 'fin' whales, from a fin on the back.

Fin (fin), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* a. To cut off the fins from (a fish).

b. To cut up (a chub).

1513 *Bk. Keruyng in Babes Bk.* (1868) 265 Fynne that cheuen. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 10 Fin a chub, cut him up. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 694 When he puts the slice into a fish, he truncheons eel, fins chub, [etc.].

2. *nonce-use*. To keep supplied with fish. Cf.

FIN sb. 1 c.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* viii. 484 Swarms .. Repeople still the shoals and fin the fruitful tide.

3. *U.S.* Of a fish: To wound with its fins. Also *intr.* of a whale, To fin (out): to lash the water with its fins when dying.

1889 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 15 Feb. He had never been bitten by a dog, but .. had been finned by fish.

Hence *Finning* vbl. sb., in quot. *attrib.* (sense 1 a).

1893 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Finning and fitching knives.

Fin, obs. f. FINE.

Finable, *finable* (fain'ābl'), a. 1 [f. FINE v. + -ABLE.] Liable or subject to a fine.

1. Of a person, also of an offence: Liable to be punished by a fine.

1485 *Act i. Hen. VII. c. 7* The said Offences of Huntings .. [shall] be .. but Trespass finable. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 276 All such aliantes and strangers beinge founde with a faulte, shall be fynable. 1647 N. BACON

Disc. Court. Eng. i. lxxix. (1739) 180 Before this Law, this crime was but finable. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. App. i.

100 If any of them. give him assistance they are finable to the king. 1860 WYNTER *Chivits*. 503 The Legislature should make it a fineable offence to work a dry stone without a fan.

2. Of a tennre: Subject to the payment of a fine on renewal. Of a tenant: Liable to pay such a fine. Also of a writ: On which a fine or fee has to be paid.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornu.* (1728) 25 Their tenure is ad voluntatem Domini, and at every taking finable at the Lordes pleasure and heriotable. 1611 CORGER, *Questable*, finable, taxable, as some tenants are at the pleasure of their Lords. 1641 *Tenures de la Ley* 84 b, Some Copyhold is fineable.. that which is fineable, the Lord rateth at what fine he pleaseth. 1646 Grant in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. lxvii. 308 A grant was made.. of all such part of fineable writs.. as former Lord Keepers have had.

Hence **Finableness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Finableness*, liableness to be fined, or to pay a Fine or Amercement.

Finable (fɪˈnəbəl), a. 2 [f. FINE v. 2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being clarified, refined, or purified.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Finably**, adv. Obs. [f. OF. *finable* final + -LY 2. Cf. OF. *finablement*.] = FINALLY.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 361/1 In such wise.. finably she myghte come to heuen. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapentyke* D iv, Fynably of the Elebore what it is.

Final (fɪˈnəl), a. and sb. Also (f. 4 fenal), 4-6 fynal(1), 4-7 fynnall(e). A. F. *final*, ad. L. *finalis* is of or pertaining to an end, f. *finis* end.]

A. adj.

1. Coming at the end (of a word, a series).

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 28 Every femynyn shellel endeth in S, added to the E fynnall of his singular. 1821 SULLIV *Hellas* note, The final Chorus is indistinct and obscure. 1838 DR MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 202 A colon placed after the final letter. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* xiii, 340 In this final chapter let me present the reader with a brief summary. 1881 *Football Annual* 91 In the final tie they were beaten by the Walsall Swifts.

† b. *Her. in quadrate final*, according to Ferne a field bearing a 'token of arms' other than a representation of a living creature. Obs.

[1486 see **FINAL** a.] 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 206 The armes called Quadrates were nine in number, and they were either final, or Royall.

c. Law. **Final process** (see quot.). **Final proof**: (U.S.) the process observed in paying for pre-empted land after six months' occupancy.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xix. 279 Mesne process is.. sometimes put in contradistinction to final process, or process of execution. 1884 MILNER (Dakota) *Teller* 5 Sept., He.. makes final proofs and attends to all business of that kind.

2. Marking the last stage of a process; leaving nothing to be looked for or expected; ultimate.

c 1365 CHAUCEUR *L. G. W.* 2103 *Ariadne*, This is the fynal ende of all this thyng. c 1440 GOLT *Lordschipes* (E. E. T. S.) 48 He made many mores epistles to Aristotele of greet delyt to haue his secree fynal. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. kvi, Dyrecte it by thy grace continually in this lyfe unto the fynal cuntrye of euerlastyng peace. a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 578/x By his word electes, he meneth the final and eternal electes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* Pref., A Person.. who hath.. payd his final debt both to Nature and his Faults. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. li. 38 Delay of punishment is no sort nor degree of presumption of final impunity. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* i. iii. 37 The final basis of all character. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Philosophic candour and intelligence are supposed to have hit their final climax.

3. Putting an end to something (rarely const. of, to); putting an end to strife or uncertainty; not to be undone, altered, or revoked; conclusive.

Formerly often in phr. *final peace* or *concord* = med. L. *finalis pax, concordia*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 338 Pe parties wold mak a finale pes. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Frankl. T.* 259 Taak this for fynal answer as of me. c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardin* x. 40 His resolucion fynal was. 1550 MIRR. *Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xi, But syth we could no fynal peace induce. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 51 At last, resold to work his final smart, He lifted up his hand. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 489 Examples, where Sea-Fights have bene Final to the warre. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 95 Treason does ever produce fatal and final destruction to the offender. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 253 You would long since have received your final dismissal and reward. 1797 G. WASHINGTON in Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* (1831) II. 26 Nothing final in Congress has been decided respecting the institution of a National Board of Agriculture. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xxxiv, Time shall be final of all things. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xii. 89 We made a series of final measurements.

4. Having regard to end or purpose; chiefly in **Final Cause** (see CAUSE sb. 4 b); **final clause** (Gram.), a clause expressing purpose or intention.

c 1400 Test. *Love* ii. (1560) 231 b/2 Aristotle supposeth that the acties of every thing been in a manner his final cause. 1583 EREC. *For Treason* (1675) 42 The very causes final of these Rebellions.. have bene to depose her Majesty from her Crown. 1606 Sir G. Goosetapple ii. in Bullen *O. P.* III. 53 We're not for women, who of all mens pompes are the true final causes. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* Crit. Misc. 76 All predispositions are destined to develop themselves according to their final purpose. [See also CAUSE sb. 4 b.]

B. sb.

1. The adj. used absol. † a. *For final* = finally, conclusively. *In final* = in conclusion (obs.). b. That which comes last; completion, end, finish. Now rare.

c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Tryllys* iv. 145 Thembassadors ben an-

swered for fynal. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 383 And now to speke as in final Touchend that I undertoke. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 20 b, Those two Pilots had.. traualled to bring to final and execution their diuelliish intent. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Elv II. x. 427 The heele is the final, the bottome of Gods workmanship. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxv. 186 Finish each stern power To such an exquisite final that it ends a plumed feeling.

2. In various applications due to elliptical uses of the adj.: e. g. a. The final letter of a word. † b. *Music.* (see quot. 1885). c. *Athletics.* The deciding game, heat, or trial. d. The last of a series of examinations; also pl. (Oxford *collog.*).

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microb.* 15 Euery Song ending in the Finals, is regular and not transposed. 1841 Euery crooked Final, whether it ascend or descend, is a Breefe. 1627 ABR. USSNER *Lett.* (1686) 383 Without any difference of Initials and Finals. 1880 A. GIBSON (title), Aids to the Final [Law examination]. 1880 *Amateur Athletic Assoc. Laws for Meetings* 21 The best three competitors of the first trial shall be allowed three more tries each for the final. 1885 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 166/1 The intervals of each 'mode' [of plain chant] are derived from a fundamental sound, called its 'final'. (Note. Analogous to the tonic or key-note of the modern scale.) 1894 GRANT ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 2/1 Taking a pass degree in Finals. *Mod.* The initials and finals of these words form a double acoustic.

Hence **Finalism**, the belief that the end or limit has been reached. **Finalist**, one who believes that the end or limit has been reached.

1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 18 The infallibility of this finalism was most obnoxious to a mind so strong-minded. 1883 - *Apost. Life* II. 265 They were not finalists; they felt that something more might be possible.

¶ **Finale** (fɪˈnæl). [It. *finale* adj. (used subst.) = L. *finalis*: see prec.]

1. *Music.* a. 'The last movement of a symphony, sonata, concerto, or other instrumental composition.' b. 'The piece of music with which any of the acts of an opera are brought to a close' (Grove).

[1724 *Explic. Foreign Words in Music* 31 *Fin, Fimis, or Finale*, is the End or last Note of a Piece of Music.] 1783 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* 1 Jan., The conclusion [of the opera] is a long historical finale. 1784 *New Spect.* No. 27. 3/2 Several of them [the new airs] were encored, as was the finale. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 147 He has treated me with the overture of the piece.. we shall have a grand finale at home. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, II, The finale concluded, the dancers promenaded the room. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* i. 10 Weber.. has introduced in the Finale of the first act, an Arabian melody. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* x. 51 A fugue on the original theme will often make a good finale to a set of variations.

fig. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 57 This, the finale of his praises, sounded in his ears.. by his sergeant trumpeter [etc.].

2. The last scene or closing part of a drama or any other public entertainment.

1814 BYRON *Lett.* 14 Feb. in Moore *Life*, It doubtless gratifies me much that our finale has pleased, and that the curtain drops gracefully. 1851 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 209 Scherz has promised to read his lecture on Faust by way of finale.

3. The conclusion, end; the final catastrophe.

1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Yarn. Indisr.* (1786) II. 114 Her finale of the matter was, that [etc.]. 1816 GENTL. *Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 60 In the real battle.. we are most pleased with the finale. 1811 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) i. 340/1 It seems to us no bad finale of the pious labours of those who [etc.]. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 166 The natives remembered the crucifixion of 3000 of their countrymen, the finale of their.. attempt at revolt.

Finale, v. *intr.* *nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] To conclude, wind up.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 199 Mrs. Brown.. generally finalled with, 'God knew, hundreds soon went'.

Finality (fɪˈnælɪti). [ad. Fr. *finalité*, ad. late L. *finalitatem*, f. *finalis*: see FINAL and -ITY.]

† 1. An end in view; a guiding object. Obs.-1

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapentyke* 2 D iv b, Thou shalt prepose two finalities of curacyon.

2. The relation of being an end or final cause; the principle of final cause viewed as operative in the universe.

1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 247 On the contrary he [Naudin] brings in his principle of finality. 1877 E. CAIRN *Philos. Kant* ii. xii. 486 A relation between the parts of a living being, which can only be expressed by the category of finality.

3. The quality, condition, or fact of being final; the condition of being at the limit; also the belief that something is final. (First used in this sense with regard to the Reform Bill of 1832.)

1833 CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. 200 Althorp's explanations as to the finality.. of the Bill. 1842 GROVER *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 166 Instead of approaching finality, the more we discover the more infinite appears the range of the undiscovered. 1846 S. B. WILLIAMS *Princ. Railw. Managem.* 26 Let us not devise our future works and arrangements with the idea of 'finality' to cramp our exertions. 1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Land.* 167 They claim finality for the revelation of Emmanuel Swedenborg. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Ren.* i. 21 Calvin.. fell into the error of finality.

b. *concr.* Something that is final, a final action, state, or utterance.

1833 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life* I. 352 I have just taken my last peep into that.. heart-stirring House of Commons.. There is something sad in these finalities. 1859 HAWTHORNE

Fr. & It. Studs. II. 293 I cannot bear to say that word as a finality. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 223 Each propagandist ready with his bundle of finalities.

4. *attrib.*

1839 *Tail's Mag.* VI. 630 John Russell.. To Reform he has been detrimental.. He is our own Finality John. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingents* vi. iii, Odious distinctions were not drawn between Finality men and progressive Reformers. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 115 The perceptive class and the practical finality class are ever in counterpoise.

Hence **Finalityship**, *nonce-wd.* (cf. quot. 1839 in 4).

1839 *Tail's Mag.* VI. 631 The vehement patriotic desire, entertained by his Finalityship [Lord J. Russell], to keep out the Radicals and the Tories.

Finally (fɪˈnəli), adv. Also 4 fynally, 5-6 -ally, 5 fynallich. [f. FINAL a. + -LY 2.]

1. In the end, lastly, at last, ultimately.

c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Tryllys* iii. 1006 For þer-with mene I fynally be peyne.. Fully to slen. c 1400 BERYN 151 Fynallych to the end of hir accordement. 1611 BOKENHAM *Synops.* (Roxb.) 2 What was the entent Of the autour fynally. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 206 Fynally the forse of the paynynms was so gret that at length they coude not abyde it. a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 134 And finally, confirmeth the body in perfect soundnesse. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 36 Evil prevailing finally over good. 1851 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 8 Finally, after having beaten him at everything else, he beat him at his own.. game. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ix. 64 We finally swerved to the right.

b. Indicating the last point or conclusion of a discourse, treatise, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Fynally, I beseeche all.. to pray for me wretche. 1611 BIBLE 2 Cor. xiii. 11 Finally, brethren, farewell. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 206 Finally, let us all fear God.

quasi-sb. 1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* x. (1885) 164 The poor old parson's interminable nineths and finalities.

2. So as to make a complete end; in a manner not to be reversed or altered; once for all, decisively, conclusively.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10802 Lest his folke in the feld were fynally destroyed. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII* c. 18 § 14 All manner of Officers.. [shall] be utterly acquyted & fynally discharged for ever. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. ix. 430 Devils he cast out of men so finally, that they entred no more into them. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. 229 Many men are finally lost. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) i. 130 Finally settle the great account. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/4 The arrangement.. would.. deal finally and effectually with a national question.

Finance (fɪˈnæns), sb. 1 Forms: 5 *fenaunce*, 5-6 *fin*-, *fynance*, (5 *fynance*), 5- *finance*. [a. OF. *finance*, n. of action f. *finer* to bargain, to settle a dispute or a debt, pay ransom, to bargain for, to furnish, procure, f. *fin*: see FINE sb. The senses now current are adopted from mod. Fr.]

Johnson 1755 and some mod. Dicts. mark the stress on the first syllable, though all editions of Bailey 1721-90 have the stress on the second syllable, which is now usual.]

† 1. Ending, an end. Obs. rare.

a 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (1841) 223 God, that alle thyngs dede make of noth.. puttyst each creature to his fenaunce. 1616 in BULLOCKAR.

† 2. a. Settlement with a creditor; payment of a debt; compensation or composition paid or exacted. Obs.

c 1400 BERYN 2534 To make for your wrongs to þe righte highe fenaunce. 14.. *Lament. Mary Magd.* (Chaucer's *Wks.* 1561), There is no more, but debte is my fynaunce. 1491 HENRY WALLACE viii. 926 Thar fynaunce maid, delyuent gold full sone.

† b. *esp.* A payment for release from captivity or punishment; a ransom. Phrase, to put to (one's) *finance* = Fr. *mettre à finance*. Obs.

1439 *Rolls Parl. V.* 22/1 Where as the seid Countess.. hath made a Lone of a MCCII. to the seid Erie of Somerset for the payment of his fynaunce. 1475 *Bk. Nobles* 14 The said King Johan was put to fynaunce and ransom of the millions of scutis of gold. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frut.* l. cccxi. 193 Y^e other knyghtes.. were put to their fynaunce. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 120 The sayde Foulkes for his fynaunce had lyeen a certayne of tyme in prison, was for his fynaunce delivered. 1597 *Guistard & Simond* B ij, for your fynaunce give that ye love best.

† 3. Supply (of goods); stock of money; treasure, substance. To make *finance* [= OF. *faire finance*]: to furnish supplies. Obs.

1475 *Bk. Nobles* 9 Thoroughlak lak of provision of men of armes, tresour, and fynaunce of sufficient nombre of goodes. 1489 *Act Dom. Con.* 120 That nain of thaim.. supplye the said James in making of fynaunce or vtherwaies. 1524 *Ord.* *Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1560) iv. xxi. 225 Yf the procurer & tuter of any faderlesse chyldren gnyeth their fynaunce with usurye. 1692-1732 in COLES.

† 4. Borrowing of money at interest. Obs. 1554 CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* 8 Jan. in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xiii. 349 The Emperor.. sought.. to have what he could by finance and other means. 1721 *Straytr Rld.* II. xiii. 377 There was no money to be had at finance in Antwerp until 16 in the hundred for one year.

† 5. A tax; taxation; the revenues of a sovereign or state (in pl. passing into 6). Obs.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. xiv. 200 A pryncce.. sayd before hande to.. see where and how his fynaunce shal be made and taken. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 161 In like maner followed the Lordes.. of the fynaunce. c 1560 LAWRENCE *Office of Alienations* in Bacon's *Wks.* 1778 II. 401 All the finances or revenues of the imperial crown, be either extraordinary or ordinary. 1670 *Corfo 4 Exemption* II. vii. 2^d Bulion.. Sur-Intendant of the Finances.

6. *pl.* The pecuniary resources, *a. primarily*, of a sovereign or state; *b. transf.* of a company or an individual.

a. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 33 To their wisdom was committed the supreme administration of justice and of the finances. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 444 The management of the finances of a great nation.

b. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 169 The finances of the other house held it not above one season more. 1766 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 13 My finances will never be able to satisfy these craving necessities. 1783 Fox *Sp. E. India Bill* I Dec. in *Sp.* (1815) II. 247 The finances of the East India company. 1842 BARHAM *Jugol, Leg.*, *Sir Rupert* 16 These, and a few less defensible fancies Brought the Knight to the end of his slender finances.

¶ *c.* Expenditure. ? *nonce-use.*

1730 GAY *Let. to Swift* 6 Dec. (1766) II. 118 The duchess is a more severe check upon my finances than ever you were.

7. The management of money, *esp.* public money; the science which concerns itself with the levying and application of revenue in a state, corporation, etc. ¶ *Man of finance* = FINANCIER.

1770 JUNIUS *Let.* xxxix. 201 His first enterprise in finance. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XII. 119 The law on finance yesterday passed the House of Peers. 1816 BENTHAM *Law Taxes Wks.* 1843 II. 581 It is too much to expect of a man of finance, that [etc.]. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* III. i. (1852) 417 No scheme of finance can be bottomed on sound principles which disguises these necessary consequences of war.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *finance-chamber, committee, -minister* (sense 7); ¶ *finance-making* vbl. sb. (sense 2 b).

1845 S. AUSTIN *Rauke's Hist. Ref.* III. 251 The emperor had been required to restore to the empire its 'finance chambers' (Kammern). 1867 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spir. Publ. Fruls.* (1868) XI. 112 That 'Finance Committee. 18467 GREGORY *Chron.* 452 Withoute any 'finance making or ransom. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* 1808 V. 405 The plain obvious duty of commerce 'finance minister. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* III. iii. (1852) 468 Our finance ministers can claim no credit for peculiar... ability in this respect.

¶ *Finance, sb. 2. Obs.* Also 6 *finance*. [*a.* AF. *finance*, *f. finer* to refine, *f. fin* FINE *a.*] *Fineness* (of precious metals).

1473 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. III* (1814) II. 105 *pe* new pennys... have *be* course... vnto *be* tyme *bat* *be* *finance* of fame *be* knowne. 1478 *Ibid.* (1814) II. 118 *pe* his hienes... sall... mak a sett & Reuyle (rule) of his moneys baith gold & siluer of *be* wecht & *finance* *bat* it sall halde. 1555 *Sc. Act. Mary* (1814) II. 499 *pe* That na goldsmith ynder... siluer vnder the iust *finance* of elluvin penny fyne vnder the pane of deid.

Finance (fin-, finæns), *v.* [*f.* FINANCE *sb.* 1] ¶ *1. a. trans.* To put to ransom. *b. intr.* To pay ransom. *Obs.*

1478 *Plumpton Corr.* p. lxi. Some of them labored and bynted by them to make them *finace*, as they had bene the Kings enemies. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 362 [They] caryed away with them many of the cytezynes, beyngye ryche, and *finayncyd* theym at great summes of money.

2. *trans.* To furnish with finances or money; to find capital for.

1866 *Times* 2 Feb. 7/5 To finance a business... a new verb... is to supply it with capital to make a daring speculation. 1893 F. P. HENRY in *Law Times* 28 July 247 *pe* It was alleged that Manning... had financed or backed Hannan, a cattle dealer, lending him money to trade with.

3. *intr.* To conduct or engage in financial operations, to manage monetary affairs; to provide oneself with capital.

1827 [see next]. 1888 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 5/7 *He* financed, in the most successful manner, with paper money.

Hence *Financing* vbl. sb.; also *attrib.*

1827 HOWE *Every-day Ek. II.* 12 They [our ancestors] had no counting-houses, no ledgers, no commerce, no... financing. 1866 *Morn. Star* 12 Mar. 1 The old board allowed this man to do what was sometimes called financing. 1881 CARLYLE in *Froude Life in Lond.* II. xxiv. 481 Those millions you have heaped together with your financing work.

Financier, var. of FINANCIER *v.*

¶ *Financier. Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + ER 1.] = FINANCIER 1.

a. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commw.* 166 His Financers and Officers used for the collection. 1660 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Financier*, an Exchequer-man, Receiver, Under-Treasurer or Teller in the Exchequer. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3712 The Financers and Partisans were here [Paris] for some time in a little ease. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* I. 421 The financiers or farmers of the public revenue.

Financial (finænsjəl), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + (1) AL.] 1. Of, pertaining, or relating to finance or money matters. *Financial year*: the annual period for which accounts are made up.

1769 BURKE *State of Nation Wks.* 1808 II. 112, I shall make no objections whatsoever, logical or financial, to this reasoning. 1812 G. CHAMBERS *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit.* 102 A financial operation was performed... which gradually relieved the embarrassments of the State. 1861 LINCOLN in *Raymond Life* 168 The financial year ending on the 30th of June 1861. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* I. 16 She had hardly ever given a thought to her financial position.

2. Of a member in a society: That pays (his subscription), 'paying' as opposed to 'honorary'. Also, that is not in arrears with his payments.

1892 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 5/5 The Miners' Federation... contains in round numbers 180,000 paying or 'financial' members, as they are called, among the 'bottom workers'. Hence *Financially adv.*, in relation to financial matters, from a financial point of view.

1795 BURKE *Thoughts on Scarcity Wks.* 1808 VII. 474,

I consider... the stopping of the distillery, economically, financially, commercially... as a measure rather well meant than well considered. 1864 BR. of LINCOLN *Charge* 5 Financially, the diminution of grants received... has not been... great. 1882 *Morn. Mag.* XLVI. 439 Progress in this respect must be attempted only when financially safe.

Financialist (finænsjəlist), [*f.* FINANCIAL + -IST.] = FINANCIER 2.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Apr. The astute financialist who created this great agency (the Crédit Mobilier). 1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 374 *pe* Certain great cosmopolitan financialists who hold large amounts of Unified Bonds.

Financier (finænsjən), *rare* -o. [*f.* FINANCE *sb.* + (1) AN.] = FINANCIER.

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Month. Rev.*).

¶ *Financial, a. Obs.* rare. [*f.* as prec. + -IC + -AL.] = FINANCIAL.

1800 *Ann. Reg.* 230 The financial difficulties of France... formed the proximate cause. [And elsewhere in same vol.]

Financier (finænsjən), [*a.* F. *financier*, *f. finance*: see FINANCE *sb.* 1]

¶ *1. Fr. Hist.* An administrator, collector, or farmer of taxes before the Revolution. *Obs.*

1768 in PHILLIPS *App.* 1741 HUME *Ess.* xv. 185 The only Gainers by it [the oppressive fiscal system in France] are the *Financiers*, a Race of Men... hated by... the whole Kingdom. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Financier* (in italics as a foreign word), one who collects and farms the public revenue.

2. One who is concerned with finance; one who is skilled in levying and managing public money.

1618 BACON *Let. to Jas. I.* 2 Jan. Wks. (Speeding) XIII. 453. 1. ... whom only love and duty to your majesty... hath made a financier. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 336 So we may prove Financiers thieves. 1770 LD. MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* (1844) I. 52 His [Charles III of Spain] own subjects are starving, and his financiers are at their wits' ends. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 330 The objects of a financier are... to secure an ample revenue; to impose it with judgment... to employ it economically [etc.]. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xcvi. Most orators, but very few financiers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 710 Walpole... was the first English Minister who was a great financier.

3. A capitalist concerned in financial operations. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 7 A financial combination of London financiers and financial houses. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxxviii. Forty years ago the great financiers had not that... position in society which they possess at present.

Hence *Financieri*, the practice or occupation of a financier.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 176 Speculative customers who had an instinctive *fiaire* for accommodating financiers, began to find him out.

Financier (finænsjən), *v.* Also *financier*. [*f.* prec. sb.; first in vbl. sb. and ppl. adj. *financiering*, after *engineering*, etc.] *a. intr.* To play the part of a financier; to conduct financial operations. Chiefly in contemptuous use; now often (*esp.* in U.S.), to swindle, cheat. Also quasi-trans. to *financier away*, out of. *b. trans.* = FINANCE *v.* 2. Hence *Financiering* vbl. sb. and ppl. *a.*

1800 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Publ. Fruls.* (1801) IV. 163 Your financiering genius. 1822 *Examiner* 290 *pe* The unspeakable financiering of the 'heaven-born'. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 245 The financiering economist of 'cheese parings and candle ends'. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick Gt.* IV. xvi. vii. 339 Expenditures and financierings. 1865 *Ibid.* VI. xx. vi. 147 Endless sore business be doubtless has, of recruiting, financiering, watching and providing. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. At least one-fifth of the five millions of dollars... has been 'financiered' away to private uses. 1865 - *Diary in Amer.* I. 129 He tried hard... to financier *us* out of an addition forty cents. 1882 *N. Y. Herald* 28 Oct. 4/3 Railroad construction and financiering. 1894 *Harpers' Mag.* Feb. 49 *pe* This region... does its financiering in Chicago. 1894 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/5 Intent upon persuading her husband to financier the Onfalga Company.

Financist (finænsist), [*f.* FINANCE *sb.* 1 + -IST.] = FINANCIER *sb.* 2 and 3.

1881 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 5/4 Financists hastened a little what must have happened soon or late. 1887 *Ibid.* 30 May 5/4 The financiers... wanted to keep their concession. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Oct. 218 Mexico was looked upon as an El Dorado by the financiers of the St. Simonian school.

¶ *Financy. Obs.* rare. [*f.* F. *finance*: see FINANCE *sb.* 1 and -ANCY.] = FINANCE *sb.* 1 3, 6.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (citing BACON). 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Anal. Coins. Diss.* *Navig.* 299 When he was straitened in his Financies at the Siege of Byzantium.

Finary, obs. *f.* FINERY = a puddling furnace.

Finch (finʃ). Forms: 1 *fino*, 5-6 *fynche*, 4-*finch*. [*OE.* finc str. masc. = MDn. *winke* (Du. *vinck*), OHG. *fincho* str. masc. (MHG. *winke*, Ger. *fink*); not recorded in ON. (Sw. *fink*, Da. *finke*).

The O.Tent. **finkiz, finkjōn*, would correspond to a pre-Tent. **fing*, which *kink* finds in Gr. *finja* young bird (Hesych.) and in various Indo-European words denoting colour: OSl. *finja* particoloured, Skr. *finja* brown, reddish, also young animal, *finjara* gold-coloured, *finjala* brown, brown animal (cf. Gr. *finja* lizard). Cf. also SPINK, the chaffinch = Gr. *finja* and *finja* (= **finja*). Of similar sound and meaning, but not demonstrably connected, are F. *pinson*, Sp. *pinchón*, *pinzon*, Catal. *pinçà*, It. *pincione*; med. Lat. *pincionem*; also Welsh *pin*, Eng. dial. *pink*, Breton *pink*, tint, the chaffinch; and Russian ПИНКА willow-wren (and cognates in other mod. Slav. langs.) It seems possible that some at least of these words are of ehoic origin; the call-note of the male chaffinch is, in England, often represented as 'pink' or 'pink'.

1. A name given to many small birds of the order *Passeres*, esp. to those of the genus *Fringilla* or

family *Fringillidae*. ¶ *To pull a finch*: to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person (cf. to *pluck a pigeon*).

1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 423 *Fringella*, *fin.* c. 1050 *Ag.* *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 286 *Fringilla*, *fin.* c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 654 Ful prively a finch eke coude he pull. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 658 In many places were nyghtingales, Alpes, fynches, and wodewales. c. 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palgr.* 912 The fynche, le *finchion*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mist.* V. iii. 1. 133. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1740) 188 Finches for the most part live upon Seeds. 1700 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 176 And pecking finches scoop the golden rind. 1847 LYTTON *Lucratia* 31 The linnet and finch sang still from the neighbouring copses. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 71 Brisk as any finch *He* twittered.

b. With defining words, forming popular names of species of *Fringillidae* and of other birds of similar appearance, as fallow finch, the wheat-eat; mountain finch, the brambling; purple finch (U.S.), (see quot. 1884); storm finch, the stormy petrel; thistle finch (= F. *chardonnere*), yellow finch, rare names for the goldfinch. Also BULLFINCH, CHAFFINCH, GOLDFINCH, GREENFINCH. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 255 The great pied Mountain-Finch... is of the bigness of a yellow Finch. 1708 MOUTET *Fachals* iv. lix. (1737) 244 Syntes... Thistle-Finches. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 434 Like the storm-finch, they are dispersed over the whole Atlantic ocean. a. 1826 LONGF. *Autumn* 23 The purple finch. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 245 The Mountain Finch. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 346 *Cardinalis purpureus*, Purple Finch (better Crimson Finch). *Ibid.* 347 C. *Cassinii*, Cassin's Purple Finch. 2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *finch-bird, -tribe*. Also *finch-egg*, a contemptuous epithet.

1552 HULOT, *Finche byrd, achantis*. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 41 *Patr.* Out, gall! *Ther.* Finch Egge! 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 168 Of the Finch tribe in general.

Finch, obs. form of FINISH *v.*

Finch-backed, a. ? Obs. = next.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Midland Counties Gloss.* *Finch-backed*, white on the back; as cattle.

Finched (finʃt), *ppl. a.* [*? f.* FINCH + -ED 2] but the meaning is not accounted for. (See QUOTS.)

1786 CULLEY *Live Stock* 56 They [Longhorned Cattle]... have (in general) a white streak or lace along their back, which the breeders term *finched*. 1794 WENDE *Agric. Surv.* *Chesler* 31 Their [cows'] prevailing colours are red, brindled and pied; with almost universally 'finched', or white backs. 1825 in LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 6108. 954 (quoting CULLEY).

Finchery (finʃəri), [*f.* FINCH + -ERY.] A place for finches, a decoy.

1897 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 779, 4425 finches were caught in this finchery alone.

¶ *Finction. Obs. rare.* [*a.* OF. *finction*, *finction*, ad. vulgar L. **finctionem* (class. L. *finctionem*): see FICTION.] A fiction, invention.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipcor.* n. 283 That frames his finctions into distinctions.

¶ *Fincture. Obs.* [*ad.* It. *finctura* (mod. *finitura*), *a.* vulgar L. **finctura*, *f. fingere* to FEIGN. Cf. OF. *fincture*.] = FEINT *sb.* 1 *a.*

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice Hiva*, If I have any fincture or false truth, answer him not. 1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* III. xi. 226 Of counter times, finctures, sly passataes.

Find (find), *sb.* [*f.* next vb.]

1. An act or instance of finding; in hunting language, the finding of a fox, etc.; in wider use, a discovery, e.g. of minerals, treasure, archaeological remains, etc. Somewhat *collog.*

1825 SOUTHEY *Let.* 30 Aug. (1856) III. 468, I only hope 'twill fit the man that finds it. And a good find he had; for it [a hat] was a new one. 1856 W. DEAN *Autobiog.* I. 157 The public, as fox-hunters say, shall have the benefit of the 'find'. 1858 G. STEPHENS *Comic Mon.* I. 195 We need not despair of fresh finds. 1883 E. PENNELL *Elmhurst Cream* *Leicestersh.* 299 They realised the find of a fox. 1884 *The Atlantic* VI. 220 The Paris *Figaro* announces a 'find' of letters by Beaumarchais. 1887 R. MURRAY *Gold. Victoria* 159 The Frying-pan gold-field, where some good finds were made.

2. *concr.* That which is found.

1847 in HALLIWELL, 1858 McCOMBE *Hist. Victoria* xv. 218 The great 'finds' of gold were... first discovered on the old Golden Point on Forest Creek. 1865 LUNNOK *Frsh. Times* i. (1869) 12 Bronze weapons are entirely absent from the great finds of the Iron Age.

3. *A sure find*: *a.* *Sporting*, a place where a 'find' is sure to be made; *b. collog.* one who or something which is sure to be found.

1838 THACKERAY *Yellowish Papers* vii. His son was a sure find (as they say) during his illness. 1866 H. W. WHEELWRIGHT *Sporting Sketches* 335 There are certain... coverts which are sure finds.

4. *Comb.*, as *find-spot*, the place of finding.

1876 J. FERGUSSON *Indian Arch.* I. vii. 170 note, He could only ascertain the 'find spot' of five or six [specimens].

Find (find), *v. Pa. t. and ppl. found* (found).

Forms: *a.* 1. *find-an*, 2-4 *find-en*, 3-7 *finde*, *fynde* (e/n, 2-4 *south. vinde*, *vynde*, 2 *fundan*, 3 *findin*, *feind*, 5 *fende*, *fyno*, 9 *dial. fine*, *Sc.* 3 *findin*, 3-9 *fin*, 4-5 *fon* (d), 3- *find*. *β.* 1 *zefindan*, 2-3 *finden*, *south. ivinden*, 4 *ifind*, *yfynde*. *Pa. t. sing.* *a.* 1 *find*, also *wk. form* *fynde*, 4 *south. vand*, 3-4 *faand*, 1-5 *fond*, (3-5 *funde*, 3 *south. vond*, 4-5 *foond*, 3-5 *fande*, *funde*, 5 *faunde*, 6 *fund*), 3-6 *funde*, 5-*found*, (4 *fon*, *funn*, 5 *fune*, 5-8 *Sc. fand*, 9 *dial. fan*),

b. To get or obtain (opportunity, time, etc.) by arrangement or management.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 330 Him nis þing leouere þen þet he minne iuinden ancheiun uorto giuene. 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* i. 4 Ye youre selues can fynde tyme to dwell in syled houses. 1566 COWLEY *Imit. Martialis* Epigr. 21 If we for Happiness could leasure fynde. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 76 ¶ 3 He would find an Opportunity to take some favourable Notice of him. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. cccviii. 376, I just found a moment to write you a line. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 466 The volume had not been long in print before the king found time to read it.

c. To summon up (courage, resolution, etc. to do something). To find in one's heart: to be inclined or desirous; to prevail upon oneself (to do something); in present use chiefly, to be hard-hearted enough. + To find one's countenance: to assume a certain demeanour.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 979 He..took a light, and fond his countenance As for to loken upon an old romaunce. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 324 (Hart. MS.) He slepte .. so savourily, þat þe prestre ne non oþer myȝt fynde in hire herte to wake him. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 26 They can not fynde in their hertes to loue the author therof. 1611 BIBLE 2 Sam. vii. 27 Therefore hath thy seruant found in his heart to pray this prayer vnto thee. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 ¶ 1 They .. cannot find in their Hearts to relinquish it. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas Mar.* xiv. 255 Not as I could find I may reach to let him stay I the coal-hole more nor a minute. *Mod.* At last he has found courage to speak.

11. Of things: a. To obtain as by effort. So to find expression, ingress, outlet, place, etc. Also occasionally, to have in a specified place.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iii. The billow..That far to seaward finds his source. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in London* 90 Clouds..Which quickly find vent in a deluge of tears. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 99 The only ill which can find place Upon the giddy, sharp and narrow howl tottering beneath us. 1860 W. F. COLLIER *Ed. Events Hist.* v. (1871) 173 The devotion of the people found vent chiefly in pilgrimages. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 696 An opening sufficient to enable the largest vessels to find ingress.

b. To reach, arrive at as a destination.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 8 Þi righthand synd (L. *inventus*) all þat þas be hated. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. II. iii. 72 The iron being..guided toward the stone, untill it find the newtall point wherein its gravity just equals the magnetical quality. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vii. xx, Yet may a dagger find him.

c. To come home to, take hold of, reach the understanding or conscience of.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Conf. Inquiring Spirit* i. (1840) to What-ever finds me, bears witness for itself that it has proceeded from a Holy Spirit. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 37 As long as his new casting so fails more fully to commend itself, more fully (to use Coleridge's happy phrase about the Bible) to find us. 1891 DRUMMOND in *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 7/2 The books of which I have been speaking found me and taught me.

12. To ascertain or attain by mental effort; to discover by study or attention.

a 1000 *Cynewulf's Christ* 183 (Collance) Hu mæg ic .. andsware nenge findan Wraþum to-wilþere. c 1375 *Laurel. Hom.* 103 Eaðe mei þe mon fundan hu he hine self amerre. a 1250 *Owl & Nightingale* 705 þe nigtingale..hadde andswere gode ifunde. c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 2371 Ac þat ne couthe nowt i-finde, Whi þi emperor was blinde. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxxvii. 204 The duc..had hym saye that he hath founden. 1538 STARKY *England* i. li. 68 We may perauenture fynd some mean to restore our cuntry. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1693) 1 Teach me to..find What winde Serves to advance an honest minde. 1678 PHILLIPS, *To Find the Ships Trine*, a term in navigation to find how she will sail best. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 701 This Remedy the Scythian Shepherds found. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 481 We must rest contented with viewing the true figure of an object, without expecting to find its natural colour.

13. To ascertain by calculation; to get at or obtain (the solution of a problem).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* 1 Conclusions that han ben founde. c 1500 *Lancelot* 497 We have fundyne so. 1714 WHISTON *Enchirid.* (ed. 3) III. i. To find (BILLINGSLEY 1570 has To fynde out) the Center of a given Circle. 1840 LAWVER *Geom.* 141 We find the point on the second parallel from OX at a certain distance above the fifth parallel from OX.

14. To find one's way: primarily, to make out one's way by observation or inquiry; to contrive to reach one's destination. Hence in weaker sense, said of persons and things: To go or be brought to a place in spite of difficulties, or not quite as a matter of course.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 66 þe ueond..i.ond weȝ toward hire of hire uorlorenesse. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 324, iii. weȝes ðer-in..ðæt euerlic kinde of israel Mai ðor his weȝe fynden wel. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 265 If thou wilt fynde a siker weȝe To love, þat enȝe awaye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 889 Who would not, finding way, break loose from Hell? 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* 1818-71 That fatal javelin..finds its way to the hearts of all the sons of Adam. 1803 J. BRISTED *Pedestrian Tour* II. 655 Her cousins..had been bankrupted..and had found their way up to London. 1827 *Examiner* 792/2 English coin is finding its way into Holland. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 11 A weak and sluggish river, which..scarcely finds its way to the sea. 1847 MARRYAT *Child's N. Forest* iv. Could you find your way home? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 340 Notions which have found their way into the drama.

+ 15. To contrive, devise, invent; to discover (a scientific fact, etc.). Also with *forth*, *up*. *Obs.*

O. E. *Chron.* an. 918 Se cyng hæfde funden, ðæt [etc.]. a 1240 *Uresein* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 þet þu bringe þine Munich to þire gleden þet funde ðesne song þi ðe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1409 *Cott.* Enoch..was þe first þat letters fand. c 1380 VOL. IV.

WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 279 Tradicions founden vp of synful wrecchis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 161 The first in thilke londe .. whiche the melodie fonde Of reedes. 1430 LYOC. *Chron.* Wrey. I. iii. Famous Argus..fyrst that ar yfonde. c 1449 PECOKE *Repr.* 534 For this ende religious wrenen fonde and foundid. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 77 At the last he fiods fourth a wyle. 1563 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 145 Many..have found suggestions..to bring this your realme into subversion. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 106 About this time..Anaximander found the obliquity of the Zodiac.

16. dial. To feel (a pulse); also *intr.* to feel, grope.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 164 You wad hæfe fan' a pulse with Esculapian solemnity. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, It's that dark, a' all he' to fin' for the sneek.

17. Law. + a. *intr.* To determine. (Only in OF.) a 1000 *Lawes Alfred* § 18 in Thorpe *Lawes* (1840) I. 72 Swa we ær þe læwdrum men fundon.

b. + To determine and declare (an offence) to have been committed (*obs.*); to determine and declare (an issue) to be so and so.

1495 *Act 21 Hen. VII.* c. 3 Pream., The seid offences..myght not..be punnyshed except it were first found and presented by the verdict of xiij men. 1515 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 9 They said he hanged himself, but it was fownde contrary. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 5 The Crowner hath sate or heard, and finds it Christian buriall. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lxviii. (1739) 168 If it were found for the supposed Offender, he was bated till the next coming of the Justices. 1675 C. HARTON in *Hutton's Cor.* (1878) 121 Yr crowner's inquest have found it only manslaughter. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1223 Judgment shall be given for defendant, although the issue be found against him.

c. To determine and declare (a person) *guilty* or *innocent*.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 45 Þe Holli Goost, wæn He comiþ, schal find his world of dome. c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 290 He will be found in his fault, that wantis forouen weir. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Anie persone..fownde gylte of any abettment. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 7 Is he found guilty? 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 12 He finds his fellow guilty of a skin Not colour'd like his own. 1821 *Examiner* 544/1 The Jury found the defendants guilty.

d. To agree upon and deliver, 'bring in' (a verdict). Also with obj. sentence introduced by *that*. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 100 a. The Grand Assise ought by the law to finde that [etc.]. a 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 58 The said court..fand that the said edicte did no waye extend towards the subiectes of the kingdom of Scotland. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 37 The Jury..found a verdict of guilty. 1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 The jury at the trial found that the managing director..had ratified the contract.

absol. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 210 They would..inforce them to finde as they would direct. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/1 The Jury..found for the plaintiff.

e. To ascertain the validity of (an indictment, etc.). To find a (true) bill: see BILL sb. 3. 4.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Any office or offices found before Eschetour or Eschetours. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 An inditement of xii. men lawfully founden. 1647 CLARENDOON *Hist. Reb. vi.* (1703) II. 99 This Indictment and Information was found by the Grand Jury. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 301 To find a bill, there must at least twelve of the [grand] jury agree. 1845 STEPHEN *Law* *Eng.* II. 484 An indictment for treason..must be found within three years after the commission of the act of treason.

III. 18. To procure (something) for the use of (somebody): with direct (or direct and indirect) obj.; to supply, provide, furnish. *All found* (in regard to servants): with all customary articles of food, etc., provided.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Wi sholdest þu þis finden þe noht ne fost þerof. a 1225 ST. *Norwic.* 20 Hwa so..makede chapelre oþer chirche oþer ifindeð in ham liht oþer lampe. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 207 þat euer eȝte hyde lond an man hyr ssolde fynde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1377 (Cott.) Wit þair scipp þat fand þam fode. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1555 And euer more. Eterne fir I wol bifore the fynde. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Nanhote* II. xix. (1869) 82 He wolde that..here herkeners..founden hem here vitales. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 3 Boroughes..not findinge burgeses for the parliament. 1563 *Richmond Wills* 167 My three natural sons..shalbe fownden meate and drynke. 1603 JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonwealth* 152 No more then every horseman [is accounted] a rider, or able to finde himselfe armour. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lxxi. (1739) 192 For every Plough, every man should find two compleat Horses. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1780) III. 253 The subscription was but ten shillings a year: Britton found the instruments. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1839) I. 122 The hotels do not find breakfast. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 662 The government required each county to find its quota of ships. 1884 *Punch* 8 Mar. 118/2 Wages £18, all found but beer.

b. with immaterial object.

1664 BUTLER *Hum.* II. ii. 386 Honour is like that glosy Bubble That finds Philosophers such trouble. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 254 The perpetration..of new crimes will find employment for us both. 1838 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 574 The forms of constitutional government they could bestow, but they could not find the traditions and the habits by which the forms were worked.

19. To support, maintain, provide for (a person, rarely an institution). To find in: to supply with. + To find to school: to maintain at school.

[App. from 18 by conversion of indirect into direct obj.] 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* I. 322 Nane..Wald to sa mekill for him, that be Mycht sufficiently fundyn be. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vi. 36 My frendes fownden me to scole. c 1340 *Hymns Virg.* (1865) 59, I wole þe fynde til þu þe ooldie. a 1529 SKELTON *Repley.* 147 Exhibicion Therewith to be

founde At the universite. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 73 Condemned persons..are found by the king as long as they do lue. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 58 ¶ 3 The king of Sweden finds me in clean linen. 1795 BURKE *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 149 Unless the labourer is well fed, and otherwise found with such necessities of animal life. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 212 Decline finding paupers in venison. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* viii. 183 Boatmen's wages are from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-quarter dollars per month, when found.

b. So To find oneself: to provide for one's own living or needs. + Also said *transf.* of a war.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 9 Sche fond himself. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 346 Item, to ij. sellers of tymbre, and to fynde them selves, viij. d. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 24 b, Such poore..as haue not wherof to fynde themselves. 1585 WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas Voy. Turkie* III. iv. 76 b, They have..4 Aspres of pension by the day, but upon that they must fynde themselves. 1624 BACON *War with Spain* (1629) 45 The war in continuance will fynde it selfe. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxiii. 133 A certain pay to fynde himselfe withal, and to live upon. 1754 FIELING *Voy. to Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 99 It was expected the passengers should find themselves in several things. 1847 MARRYAT *Child's N. Forest* vi, They..found themselves, as fowls can always do when they have a great range of ground to go over.

+ c. To serve to maintain. *Obs.*

1483 *Festival* (W. de W. 1355) 59 Of y wheet was so grette plente y' it funde all y' people..for thre yere. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surre.* 2 b, It is to be enquired..what maner of beestes or catell it (the medowe) is most necessary vnto, and howe many it wyl fynde. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 429 He gave to every citizen as much wheate as would fynde him three moneths.

IV. With adverbs.

20. Find out.

a. To discover by attention, scrutiny, study, etc.; to devise, invent; to unriddle, solve.

1552 HULOET, Fiodie out by studie, *excedo*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 637 Johannes Fauscius..first found out the noble science of Imprinting. 1611 BIBLE 2 Chron. II. 14 A man of Tyre, skillfull to..find out everye deuice which shall be put to him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 406 Who shall..through the palpable obscure find out His uncouth way. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 542 ¶ 2 Since the circulation of the blood has been found out. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. (1765) 265 note, They found out Laws. 1871 R. H. HURTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 38 It aims..at finding out how they may be really united.

b. To come upon by searching or inquiry; to discover (what is hidden). Cf. 9

1551 WILSON *Lopike* (1580) 36 b, Thei..doe searche narrowlie..and..at lengthe fynde out the Mine. 1611 BIBLE Job xi. 7 Canst thou by searching fynde out God? 1625 BACON *Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 499 The..Labour, which Men take in finding out of Truth. 1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 217 A..proofe that Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd first found out that Continent now call'd America. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 5, I was very much surprized..that any one should find out my Lodging. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* vii. vii, As she is a woman of very great note, I shall easily find her out. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, 'Whenever Misticot's grave was found out, the estate..should be lost.'

c. To detect in an offence; to detect, discover (a fraud, etc.); to penetrate the disguise of, discover the identity or true character of. Cf. 8.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 7 If at the Catastrophe he were found out for a Traitor. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 65 Pray don't reveal yourself till he finds you out. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 108 When once a man has found himself out he cannot be deceived again. 1883 *Stimbs Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 983/2 The worthlessness of..clayed cottons is now being found out by the consumer.

+ d. To provide, supply. *Obs.* -t.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 528 It was not possible for them to find out funds for so great an expense.

21. Find up. To discover by search.

Said to be 'a Norfolkism' (W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 135). 'Still common in Suffolk' (F. Hall). [Cf. 1380 in 15 and 1430 in FINOER I.] 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 260 You have a mind..to find up 'More Reliques of Rowley'. 1817 - *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 314 Jerom..found-up a Hebrew original of the first book of Macabees. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* vii. 96, I am going into the depths of the city to find up a money lender.

Findable (faɪndəbəl), a. [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] That may be found: see senses of FIND v.

c 1449 PECOKE *Repr.* I. viii. 41 Many mo of fullen fyndeable and knoweable by mannis reson. a 1561 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1625) 75 I recte such persons to have nothing more to be said of them, findable by all my endeavours. 1791 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 152 The series findables above mentioned. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 232 I felt about for pillows, none were findable. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. vii. 151 There exists--still findable I suppose..a large lithographed portrait of her.

+ Findal. *Obs.* Forms: 1 fyndeole, 3 find-, fundles, 6-7 pl. findelles, findal(1)s, fyndalls. [OE. *fyndeole* str. masc., f. *fynd*- ablaut-stem of *find-an* to FIND; quot. a 1225 points to a form *findels, f. the pres-stem (cf. *Da. findelse*)] a. Invention. b. That which is found; treasure-trove. a 1000 *Scintilla* 108 *Ad inventionem*, to fyndeale. 1225 *Abd. Anr. R.* 6 Þe vitre riwle..is monnes fyndles. 1792 775 8 Monnes fyndles. 1525 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 775 8 Findalls to be ordered by the mayor, bailiffs, and jurats, where they happen [etc.] 1570 *Mod.* Wrecks and fyndalls floating, and the half of all wrecks and fyndalls joitsome. a 1598 *tr. Chertier. Edit.* I. to Cinque Ports in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 117 And that they [Barons] shall have their fyndelles in the sea and in the land. 1629 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 775 Wrecks and findalls.

Finder (faində). [*f. FIND v. + ER¹.*]

1. One who or that which finds, in various senses of the vb.; one who comes upon or discovers by chance or search; † one who contrives or invents, an inventor, deviser; † one who discovers (a country, a scientific truth, etc.).

c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 1791 Beheldeth me therof no fynder; Her bokes ben my shewer. 1369 CHAUCER *Dele Blanche* 1168 Pictagoras... the first fynder was Of the art. 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 179 The first fynder of our faire langage... maister Chaucer. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 46 Pe fynder of all euels be fende. 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 1 The Kyng therof to have the on half, and the fynder the other half. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 81 b, The fynder of the ryght waye to heuen. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 77 Christophorus Colonus the fyrst fynder of those landes. *Ibid.* 134 The Chaldeans beyng the fyrst fynders of letters. 1660 FULLER *Mist Contempl.* (1841) 184 The first finders, founders, and forgers of false reports. 1711 MRS. CENTLIVE *Marplot v.* By Marplot's direction [I found you]; you know he's a very good finder. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* t. ix. 349 Concerning treasure trove, he is... to enquire who were the finders. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xii. 269 Time... is the finder, the unweariable explorer.

b. One whose occupation it is to find; spec. slang, One who picks up the refuse of the meat-markets.

† In *Termes de la Ley* 1641, and hence in certain Dicts., erroneously said to be an early synonym for SEARCHER (as the designation of a Custom-house official); in 14 Ric. II. cap. 10, and other statutes, the AF. *trouour* (trone-keeper) was misread as *trouour* (finder), whence the mistake.

1754 *Low Life* (1764) 16 The whole Company of Finders... are marching towards all the markets. 1839 MARRVAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. II. 129 Finders, who would search all over the country for... every appearance on the surface of a good vein of metal. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* i. 255 Leadenhall-market... was infested... with 'finders'. They carry bags round their necks, and pick up bones or offal.

c. In comb. with adverbs, as *finder-out*, † *up*.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. ii (1544) 5 b, He [Nimrod] was fynder up of false religion. 1553 UDALL *Flowers Latin Speaking* (1560) 103 a The deuiser and fynder out... of all my pleasures. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 131 Had I bene the finder-out of this Secret. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 1 The... first finders out of the Science.

d. *Sporting*. † A dog trained to find and bring game that has been shot; † a 'water-spaniel'; retriever (*obs.*). Also, one used to discover the track of, or 'put up', game for the sportsman.

1576 FLEMING *tr. Cain's Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 266 The Water Spaniel... is... called a Finder because... he findeth such things as be lost. 1681 HICKINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 214 This Couple or pair usually Hunt together... as... a Grey-Hound and a Finder. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 54-1803 *Ann. Reg.* 800 One or two small dogs called finders, whose scent is very keen, and always sure of hitting off a track. 1824 MISS MERRIFORD *Village Ser.* t. i (1863) 95 Dash... is a capital finder, and will beat a cover with any spaniel in England.

3. A contrivance or instrument for finding.

† a. An index. *Obs.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr.* Civ. b, Vnto which Leager it shalbe necessary to ordein or make a calender, otherwise called a Repertory or a finder.

b. A small telescope attached to the large one for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

1784 HERSCHTEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 41 The finder of my reflector. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr.* Anal. liii. 244 Janssen left the spectroscop to look for a moment through the finder, or small telescope.

c. A microscopic slide divided by crossed lines, so that any point in the field can be identified readily.

1857 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 187 A finder, as applied to the microscope, is the means of registering the position of any particular object in a slide.

d. *Photogr.* A supplementary lens attached to a camera, to locate the object in the field of view.

1889 P. H. EMERSON *Naturalistic Photogr.* i. i. (1890) 133 The handiest view finder for quick exposure work is to fit a double convex lens to the front of the camera. 1894 *Brit. Trut. Photogr.* XLII. 83 Cameras. in which the finders were... carelessly fixed.

|| **Fin de siècle** (fɛn də sykl'). [*Fr.*] A phrase used as an adj. in sense: Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the end of the (nineteenth) century; characteristically advanced, modern, or decadent.

1890 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 2 a The finance of the year has been special—*fin de siècle*. 1891 *Melbourne Punch* 4 June 3717 The *fin de siècle* ballet.

Find-fault. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [*f. FIND v. + FAULT sb.*] One who finds fault (see *FAULT sb.* 6); a fault-finder, censorious person.

1577 NORTHROOKE *Diebig* (1843) 17 Frantike findfaulte, displaying and condemning every good endeavour. 1566 TRAPPE *Comm. Matt.* vii. 4 Hypocritical find-faults, that can say such things to others, when their own are most obnoxious. 1853 G. MELLIS *Sp. Soiree L'fool Co-op. Assoc.* 17 Feb. We have a good old Lancashire saying, that one mend-fault is better than nine find-faults.

attrib. 1598 FLORIO, *Cassiopea*, a vaine, self-conceited, other-scorning, find-fault foole.

† **Find-faulting.** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. phr. find-fault (treated as if one word) + -ING¹.*] The action of finding fault. In quot. *attrib.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zeetonia* 347 She doth not set Business lack by unquiet brangings, and findfaulting Quarrells. **Findhorn**: see *FINNAN*.

† **Findible**, *a. Obs.*—0 [*ad. L. *findibilis, f. find-ere to split.*] That may be split or cleft. Hence **Findibleness**, capability of being split.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Findible. 1722-90 in BAILEY. 1730-36 BAILEY (folio), Findibleness.

Finding (faindɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FIND v. + -ING¹.*]

1. The action of the vb. **FIND** in its ordinary senses; an instance of the same. Also with *out*.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 5365 (Trin.) Joseph... I have founden here. Of his fyndunge bonke I god so. 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* t. xlii. 70 Into whose fynding and grounding doom of mannys resoun may suffice. 1611 BIBLE *Ecc.* xlii. 26 The finding out of parables is a wearisome labour of the minde. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* ii, 'You speak as though my misfortunes had been of my own seeking'... They have been of your own finding.

b. That which is found or discovered; also, a find, a discovery.

1598 FLORIO *Tronadelli*, findings, children found, findings. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 36 When a man hath bin labouring... in the deep mines of knowledge, hath furnisht out his findings. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 339 The findings at Pompeii, preserved in the Museum of Portici. 1876 *Lat. Rev. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xlii. (ed. 2) 322 To Joule we owe the first precise findings on the subject.

2. The action of inventing or devising; a device, invention. Now only with *out*; formerly also with *up*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27661 (Cott.) O nith cums... finding of il. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1557 pai styrd god tell wreth, In pair new fyndynges of vanite. 1380 WCLIF *Wks.* (1380) 77 Here owene fyndyng vñ, bat crist & apostilis spoken not of. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4296, I will tell here a tale... Of fyndyng of false goddes. 1578 TIMME *Cathine* on Gen. 151 The finding out of Harps and such like Musical Instruments. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 182 Beseech the Lord not to leaue thee to thine owne findings.

3. The action of providing or supplying.

c. 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* 358 He saif a certain of possession for fynding of listis. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 556 A finding... of things that one lacketh.

4. The action of maintaining or supporting (a person or an institution). † *At a person's finding(s)*: at his own cost or expense. Cf. *FIND v.* 19.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3223 A sergaunt... bat had ben ay at his finding, Euer schil bat he was child zeing. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxlii. 86 He gaue possessions for the fyndyng of hir. 1535 GARDINER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. xxx. 213 The finding of young children to school. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 369 We will be at our owne findings. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxvi. 309 An annuity... for the finding of a school in Guilford. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, She will be very glad to... pay for the finding of him.

† b. Keep, maintenance, provision, support. *Obs.* 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* vii. 293 [To] have my fode and my fyndyng of false menne wyknys. c. 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* iii. v. 305 He myzte have askid his lifsode and fyndyng of hem to whom he prechid. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. i, That he hadde al maner of fyndyng as though he were a lordes sone. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Annona*, finding in meate, drinke or apparell.

c. in *pl.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.* in *finding-store* (*U.S.*).

1846 WORCESTER (citing CHUTE), *Findings pl.*, the tools and materials used by shoemakers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Findings*, the wax, thread and tools which a journeyman shoemaker has to supply himself with for his work. *Ibid.*, *Findings-stores*, an American name for what are termed in England grindery-warehouses; shops where shoemakers' tools, etc. are vended.

5. The result of a judicial examination or inquiry; the verdict of a jury, the decision of a judge or arbitrator.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 364 The court-martial still adheres to its finding of murder. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 11 Filly says Sir Joseph Arnould, in his eloquent finding. 1884 G. HASTINGS in *Law Times Rep.* 5 Apr. 1751 The findings of an official referee have always been considered as equivalent to the findings of a jury.

Finding, *obs. var.* of **FOUNDING**.

Findon, *findram*: see *FINNAN*.

† **Findy**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 *findiz*, *findigo*, *fundio*. [*ME. findiz, fundi(u)*; cf. *OE. gefyndig* capable, *Da fyndig* powerful, solid, *i. fynd* strength, substance.] Firm, solid, weighty. Of a harvest: Plentiful.

c. 1200 ORMIN 4149 Crist iss strang & stedefasst & findiz & unnfakeim. c. 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 119 Jus hie segen be holi gost on tungene eucene, and herefore weren fundie on speche. *Ibid.* Bidde we nu be holi gost bat he... giue us... findige speche. a. 1677 *Proverb* in Junius *Etymologicum* (ed. Lye 1743) v. *Fyndie*, A May cold and windy maketh the barn full and fyndie.

Fine (foin), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3 *fin*, 3-6 *syn(e)*, 3-*fine*. [*ME. fin. a. OF. fin = Pr. fin. f. s. Sp. fin, Pg. fin, It. fine*—*L. finem, finis* end.]

In *med. L.* and *OF.* the word has the senses 'ending of a dispute, settlement, payment by way of composition'; hence the various applications in branch II.]

I. End. (*Obs. exc. in phr. in fine.*)

† 1. Cessation, end, termination, conclusion, finish. *Phr. to bring to fine*, *set the fine of.* *Obs.*

c. 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 258 Fin wiðte fin. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 8547 þis stalwarde cristine volc his worre brogte to fine. 1317 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 634 Wyth schulde he not... pay hym at þe fyrst fyne? 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 73 When þat pyte... lath set the fyne of al myn heuynesse. c. 1500 *Laurel* 1383 Deth that neuer shal haf fyne. 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 724 And as to bring ny argument to fine I can not find [etc.]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's*

Well iv. iv. 35 Still the fine's the Crowne. 1664 *Flodden F.* i. 2 A lucky fine and end to make. 1839 BAILEY *Faetia* xxx. (1848) 348 *Open* thine arms O death! thou fine of woe.

b. Phrase, *In († the) fine*; also rarely † *a*, † *at*, † *of fine*: † (*a*) in the end, at last; (*b*) to conclude or sum up, finally; also, in short.

(a) 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) of þe noble Constantyn, (that was kyng here of his lond, & emperour atte fyn. c. 1540 *Metric.* 286 But in the fyn he mote yeve grounde a lillil. 1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 In fyne he was percyved to affixe one of the papers upon the dore. 1553 J. SMIT *Gamm.* *Gurton v.* ii. in *Hazl. Dodley* III. 246 *My* coekis, I thank Christ, saif and well a-dine. 1593 *Men. Cl. Tychely* i. 41 In fyne after a Months obstinate delence... the Turks took the Fort by assault.

(b) 1401 *Pol. Poets* (Rolls) II. 91 I can telle we a fyn what heresie amounteth. 1550 CROWLEY *Egpr.* 917 Ye must saye as they saye, be it wrounge or ryght. In fyne, ye must prayse them. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. 1738 L. 403 In fyne, he accuses Piety with the want of Loyalty. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Sal. French King Wks.* 1730 i. 60 In fyne, the Government may do its will. 1849 *Ruskin Seven Lamps* vi. § 8. 193 We have, in fyne, attained the power of going fast.

† c. The latter part (of time), close. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Soudane Bab.* 306 The daie passed to the fyne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 200 About the fyne of September. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 101 Vntill the fyne of December.

† 2. End of life, decease, death. *To do, take (one's) fine*: to die. *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3852 Alde deden ðor fin, a. 1300 *Floris & B.* 441 Hi deden God zue him uel fin bat so manie flures dude berin. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3905 (Cott.) He was be chesun of hir fine. *Ibid.* 21102 (Cott.) Per tok he fine. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 189 Or I 3it do my syn. c. 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (Add. MS.) 777 He wolde have ben at hure fyne 3if he myzt have come li tyme. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* ii. xxii. 24, I have here shewed vnto you, the fyne or ende of Brennius. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 151 b, Choked and brought to his fatal fin. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 209 Geue 3e Indure vnto your fyne.

† 3. The extreme part or limit of anything; a boundary. Also *fig.* extreme case, extremity. *Obs.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22200 (Güt.) þe pit of hell pine li es suo dege, widuten fine, bat end ne bes þar neuer apor. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1558 Of the welle, this is the fyn. 1581 J. HOOKER *Graild. Inet.* in *Holmes* II. 135 b Vpon the fines and marches in Ulster. 1595 DALRYMPLE *tr. Lellie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 114 Our King never to that fine, at any tyme to haue bene brocht, that [etc.]. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Life in Theol.* 139 The 'settled fine' to which each aspires to rise.

† 4. End in view, aim, purpose, object; *esp.* in *phr. to what fine*. Hence, the purpose for which a thing exists. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 745 To what fine is soche love, I can not seen. 1386 *— Mervil*, T. 862 Sche knewe ek the fyn of his entent. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* ix. xx. (1450) 43 To what ende or fyn Engendred ye me? 1533 BELLAMY *Livy* i. (1822) 38 To schaw to quint fine was to be wynnin. 1562 WINZET *Cerl. Tract.* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 31 For that abusing of the samyn to ane other fine than he [God] insituate them. 1603 DRACKER, etc. *Patient Graild* (1611) 42 Our fine be now to appreal all these former in some light sarceen robe of truth.

† 5. Final issue, consequence, result. *Obs.*

c. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. ProL 130 3it luffis ony to that fyne, quharby This self or thaim thou frawrd God remedi. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 84 Pirrus... past to the oracle of appello til inqurre of the fyne of the veyris that was betwix hym and the romanis. 1605 LOND. *Prodigal* iii. ii, 'There's the fine.'

II. *B. Law.* A 'final agreement'; 'an amicable composition or agreement of a suit, either actual or fictitious, by leave of the king or his justices' (Blackstone).

1299 *Act 27 Edw. I. c. 1* Quia Fines in Curia nostra levati finem litibus debent imponere et imponunt, & ideo fines vocantur, maxime cum post duellum & magnam assam in suo casu ultimum locum & finalem tenent & perpetuum.]

b. *Spec.* The compromise of a fictitious or collusive suit for the possession of lands: formerly in use as a mode of conveyance in cases where the ordinary modes were not available or equally efficacious.

The procedure was as follows. 'The person to whom the land was to be conveyed sued the holder for wrongfully keeping him out of possession; the defendant (hence called the cognitor) acknowledged the right of the plaintiff (or the cognizee); the compromise was entered on the records of the court; and the particulars of it were set forth in a document called the *foot of the fine* (see *Foot*). This method of conveyance was resorted to by married women (who could not alienate land by any other process), and as a means of barring an entail. The cognizor was said to *acknowledge* or *levy a fine*; sometimes the vb. *to levy* was used intrans. with *fine* as the subject. Also *to sue a fine*.

Item sufficit fuis factus in curia domini regis [etc.]. 1571 BRITTON ii. iii. § 14 Par accord del purchaseour et del doct. covendra lever fin en nostre court. 1483 *Act 1 Ric. III.* c. 7 § 1 Notes and fines to be levied in the Kinges Court. 1571, be openly and solemnly radd. 1599-10 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 19 *Pream.*, Your said Orator... levied severall fines and all the foresaid Manours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 114 His Statutes, his Recognizances, his Fines, his double Vouches, his Recoveries. a. 1626 DIACON *Mar. & Vies Cret.* 102 (1636) 51 A Fine is a reall agreement, beginning thus, *Ist est finalis concordia*, etc. 1751 LAUD LUXORON *Lat. to Sheutone* (1775) 281 A lawyer... to see me execute a for, consequence of my parting with my house in London. 1773 E. BOSWORTH *Rambles Mar. Frankly* (1797) l. 81 He fine me his house, sued a fine, and cut me off with a shilling. 1818 CRUSSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 133 A fine was levied accordingly.

† c. Hence used *gen.* for: A contract, agreement. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 106 Sir Henry mad þe fyne, and mad þe marriage. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* ii. 11

Meede In Marriage was [i-fessed] To beo fastnet with fals þe fyn was arered.

III. A composition paid.

7. a. *Feudal Law*. A fee (as distinguished from the rent) paid by the tenant or vassal to the landlord on some alteration of the tenancy, as on the transfer or alienation of the tenant-right, etc. b. *Mod. Law*. A sum of money paid by a tenant on the commencement of his tenancy in order that his rent may be small or nominal.

1435 Torr. *Portugal* 1086 Omage thou shalte none nor fyne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surrey*. Prol. To cause them to pay more rent or a greater fyne than they have ben accustomed to do in tyme past. 1625 *Aet. i. Chas. I. c. 2 § 1* His Majestie having received divers Fines and sommes of Mony, according to the said Contracts. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* ii. 82 Reckoning in their Fines as well as their Rents. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) i. 351 Where a fine is certain, the tenant is bound to pay it immediately upon his admittance. 1862 Lb. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 138 The fines paid by his vassals on succession to or alienation of their fees. 1877 *Aet. 40 & 41 Vict. c. 18 § 4* On every such lease shall be reserved the best rent . . . that can be reasonably obtained . . . without taking any fine or other benefit in the nature of a fine.

8. +a. In phr. *To make (a) fine*: to make one's peace, settle a matter, obtain exemption from punishment or release from captivity, esp. by means of a money payment. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1297 R. GLOUC. 1724 517 Some hit lete honge Bi hor membres an hey. Vort hit adde fin imad. 1325 *Coer de L.* 3350 Charges mules . . . Off brende gold . . . For our heyres to make fyne. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 46 To mak the fin For sin. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 1366 (Rolls) 15966 When Penda hadde to Cadwalyn Obliged hym, & mad his fyne. 1380 WYCLIF *Id.* (1880) 184 It is liggere to make a fyne for moche money þan to purge hym. 1422 J. YONGE *Privytee* 204 And there this McMahons, with dyuers othyr enemes, fyne with hym makid, pees forto haue. 1574 in W.H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 351 Richard Lloyde . . . shall make fyne for his contemptuous . . . wordes. 1891 *Northumb. Assize Rolls* (Surtees) Pref. 25 The matter . . . settled by the Swethops making a fine with Dionisia for 20 marks.

+b. A sum of money offered or paid for exemption from punishment or by way of compensation for injury. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON i. xii. § 7 Sur payne de raunceun et de fin.] 1340 *Cursor M.* 6753 (Trin.) If þef haue no fyn yn 3ift . . . he shal be sold. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* 162 *Meere Civilizen* (Arb.) 94 A harsh scholemaster, to whom he . . . payes a fine extraordinary for his mury.

c. A certain sum of money imposed as the penalty for an offence. + *To put to (one's) fine*: to fine.

1520 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 296/2 The v. C. poundes which he payed for a fyne by the preminure. 1542-3 *Aet. 24-5 Hen. VIII. c. 27 § 84* No persone . . . for murder or felonie shall be put to his fine, but suffer accordeinge to the lawes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 10/1 He was . . . condemned in a great fine. 1719 W. WOOD *Surrey Trade* 302 Which cannot fail of bringing many more to the Church, than is possible by Fines and Imprisonments. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 327 Fines to the amount of £85,000 . . . were imposed on the Covenanters. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A blow . . . subjected the offender to a fine.

d. *transf.* A penalty of any kind. *Arch.* + *To pass a fine*: *fig.* to pronounce sentence.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 59 Deth is fyne of every synne. 1580 LUTON *Stigula* 14 To pay the fine of damnation for euer. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 141 Two Self-admirers . . . may pass a Fine upon all Judgment. 1697 DRYDEN *Enrid.* xi. 1222 Too dear a Fine, ah much lamented Maid, For warring with the Trojan hand thou paid. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 50 Fines . . . set upon Plays, Games, Balls and Feastings. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig.* 5 *Life* 195 We stood for our faith, when our life was the fine. + *Θ*. A fee or charge paid for any privilege. Also, probate duty on a will. *Obs.*

[1422 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 51 & soluerunt pro fine iij^{or} nobilia.] 1424 EARL OF OXFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 110 That the said Shipp, without any fyn or fee . . . may have licence . . . to make the first viage unto St. James. 1521 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 120 Item to Mr. Miles, for the aquitans at thys cont making yn Fornham and for y^e fyne of y^e testament . . . v. s. viij d. c. 1744 *Parl. Bill* in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi, 323 All persons . . . should be admitted into the freedom of the said company, upon paying a fine of fifty pounds.

IV. 10. *Comb.* fine-rolls (= *rotuli oblatorum* or *finium*; see quot. 1891); fine-setting *vbl. sb.*, fining, mulcting.

1800 1st *Rept. Public Records* 54 The Fine Rolls. 1853 THOMAS *Handbk. Publ. Rec.* 39 The Fine Rolls of King John. 1891 SCARLETT *Dirid Guide to Public Records* 35 The Rolls upon which were entered the sums of money (or other property) . . . offered to the king by way of oblation or fine for the passing or renewal of charters or grants, and for the enjoyment of lands, offices, wardships, exemptions . . . and other marks of royal favour, were called Oblata or Fine Rolls. The first of these appellations fell into disuse after the reign of John, the latter only being thenceforward retained. 1857 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 17 The fine-setting is no breach of privilege.

|| *Fine* (fīn), *sb.* *Irish Hist.* [Irish.] An Old Irish family or sept.

1873 SULLIVAN *Introd. O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. 79 The clan . . . comprised several Fines. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 105 My own . . . opinion is that the 'Fine' . . . is neither the Tribe . . . nor . . . the modern Family . . . but the Sept.

Fine (fōin), *a.* Forms: 3-5 *fin*, *fin*, 4-6 *fyne*, (4 *fyin*), 4-6 *fine*. [a. *F. fin* from *Fr. fin*, *Sp. Pg.* *It. fino* (also *It. fine*):=Com. Rom. *finio* (med.L.

finus), prob. a back-formation from *finire* (pa. pple. *finito*) to FINISH. On the analogy of the many Rom. vbs. in *-ire* derived from adjs. (e.g. *grossire* to make thick; *f. grosso* thick) the vb. *finire* seems to have been felt to presuppose an adj. *fino*. Similar back-formations (from adjs. of ppl. form) are *Sp. cuerdo* intelligent from *L. cordatus*, *It. manso* gentle from *L. mansuetus*. The Rom. word has passed into all the Teut. langs.; cf. OHG., MHG. *fin* (mod.G. *fein*), MDu., Du. *fin*, Icel. (15th c.) *finn*, Sw. *fin*, Da. *fin*.

In *Fr.* the word now chiefly expresses delicate and subtle perfection, as opposed to all that is gross or clumsy. In Eng. the senses derived from this notion are still current, but the word came to be used as a general expression of admiring approbation, equivalent to the *Fr. beau*, which it renders in many adopted locutions.]

I. Finished, consummate in quality.

1. Of superior quality, choice of its kind.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2870 (Gut.) Men findis lompis on þe sand Of ter, nan finer in þat land. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. R.* II. 9 With pelure þe finest upon erthe. 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 673 *Cleofatras*, She . . . made . . . a shyne Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne In Al Egypte that she coude espye. 1440 *Pront.* *Part.* 161/1 *Fyde wyne, falerum.* 1653 WALTON *Angler* 130 Certain fynde . . . make the Sheep that graze upon them . . . bear finer Wool. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 31 Elba remarkable to this day for the fine iron it produces. *absol.* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3372 Ffonde of þe fyneste. . . And reche to the ripeste.

2. Free from foreign or extraneous matter, having no dross or other impurity; clear, pure, refined.

a. Of metals: Free from dross or alloy.

1300 *Cursor M.* 16453 (Cott.) Quen þai þe fine gold for-soke. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 258 Of gold As fyne as ducat in venyze. 1450 *Mirour Saturnalium* 1148 This reuerent Throne was made . . . of finest gold. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* i. 15 And his fete lyke vnto fyne brasse. 1611 *Bible Ezra* viii. 27 Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 31 Coins . . . should contain certain assigned quantities of pure or fine silver. 1867 *Chamb. Jnl.* XXXVIII. 105 'Fine' gold being purer than 'standard'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Fine metal*, the iron or plate-metal produced in the refinery.

fig. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Currl.* Mixing a greater quantity of the fine metal of other authors with the alloy of this society.

b. Of gold or silver: Containing a given proportion of pure metal, specified respectively in 'carats' (see CARAT) or 'ounces' (see *per lb. troy*).

1594 PLAT *Well-hol.* II. 85 The golde being 24 Carots high, & the silver 12 ounces fine. 1666 *Aet. 18 Chas. II.* c. 5 § 1 For every pound troy of gold or silver . . . that shall be finer upon assay than crown gold or standard silver. 1820 G. G. CAREY *Funds* 95 Gold of twenty two carats fine signifies that twenty two parts of the whole mass is pure gold and two parts of some other metal. 1864 E.W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Est.* i. 1. 3 The purest gold, 24 carats fine. *fig.* 1581 [See CARAT 3].

c. Of liquids; Free from turbidity or impurity, clear. Also occas. of air: Pure.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. i. 6 The good wyn that is aboute abideth alway cleare and fyn. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Dan.* & *Pith.* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 35 Methinks this is a pleasant city . . . The air subtle and fine. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr.* *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 27 Ane . . . spring, of fyne, freshe and fair water. 1637 B. JONSON *Rules Tavern* v. Let our wines without mixture or stum be all fine. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. ii. (1682) 15 Which transient Sap . . . thus becomes fine. 1723 SWIFT *Stella at Woodpark*, She view'd the wine To see that ev'ry glass was fine. 1745 R. POOCKE *Descr. East* II. i. 5 They . . . brought fine oil of olives. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 49 Here the air is calm and fine.

+3. Pure, sheer, absolute; perfect. In phrases adopted from OF., esp. (*of, with, by*) *fine force*, (*by*) absolute necessity, also (*by*) main force; *fine love*, *fine heart*, etc. *Obs.*

1320 *Cast. Love* 1405 There was never fader to his child Of fyne love so meke and myld. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 35 Kynak . . . com for fyne awe. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1339 Me be-houze of fyne-force, Your seruante be. 1450 *Merlin* 156 By fyn strengthe. 1475 *Partenay* 3831 Whom I so loved with hert fyn. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* vi. 61 Cesar . . . of fyne force caused the Romaynes to create hym consull. 1670 COTTEEN *Espernon* I. ii. 45 To effect that by fyne Force, he could not obtain by the more moderate ways of Addresses, and Treaty. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fine Force* (Fr. Law Term) an absolute unavoidable Necessity or Constraint. 1721-1800 in BAILLY.

4. Of persons: +a. Consummate in virtue or excellence. Chiefly as rime-word. *Obs.*

13. E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 1203 A god, a lorde, a frend ful fyn. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 257 A baron bold & fyn. 1400 *Reynold & O.* 14 Sir Cherilles gud & fyn. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 1201 Twa halymen and fyne, Saint bened and bischop Marcellene.

+b. Used with reproachful designations: Consummate, 'egregious'. *Obs.* Cf. 12 c.

1425 WYNTON *Chron.* vi. vi. 18 A schrewe fyne. 1598 SHAKS. *Meriv.* v. i. 19 That same knave (Ford his husband) hath the finest mad duell of iaculosity in him . . . that euer gouern'd Frensie. 1604 - *Out.* iv. i. 155, I was a fine Foole to take it.

5. Of persons or actions: Consummately skilful, highly accomplished. Now only as a contextual use of 12: Admirably skilful.

1320 *Orfeo* 275 To her harpyng that was fyne. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 116 A fyn archer. 1535 STEWART *Chron.* *Scot.* III. 436 To seik him leichis that wer fyne and gude, To heill his woundis. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. 1. 10 In respect of a fine Workman, I am but . . . a Cobler. 1837 DISRAELI

Venetia i. iii. A fine musician. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 133 Pope was a really fine judge of literature.

II. Delicate, subtle.

6. a. Exquisitely fashioned; delicately beautiful. 13. E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 170 Her fygyre fyn. 1450 *Wlyh* 1 *can't be a nun* 113 in E. E. P. 1. 1862 *Alit.* I fylle Among the herbes fresche and fyne. 1530 PALSGR. 312/2 Fyne as any worke that is small and subtylly wrought, *subtil*. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 27 Tbe . . . with fine fingers cropt . . . The tender stalks. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 377 Fine apparition: my quaint Ariel Hearken in thine ear. 1879 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. i. 133 Warp those fine limbs To loathed lameness. 1867 TENNYSON *Window* 88 Fine little bands, fine little feet.

b. Of immaterial things, e.g. emotion or feeling: Delicate, elevated, refined. Cf. 10.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 24 Some ioy too fine . . . For the capacite of my ruder powers. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxxiii. (1824) 713 A moment of finer joy. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 46 What is fine within these growing coarse to sympathise with clay.

7. Delicate in structure or texture, delicately wrought; consisting of minute particles or slender threads or filaments. Opposed to COARSE.

Often contextually coincident with sense 1. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 453 Hire coverchises weren ful fyne of ground. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 453 He fande a lofe of brede fyne. 1528 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 151, I fyne hone. 1660 *Aet. 12 Chas. I.* c. 4. Sched. s.v. *Brushes*, Fine, or head brushes. 1721 BERKELEY *Prevent.* *Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 199 More fine linen is wore in Great Britain than in any other country. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 118 Any Thing that is termed fine Work. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 192 The wool is fit for clothing purposes or for making fine flannels. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wilt.* vi. 187 They were . . . written on fine vellum.

b. In minute particles, comminuted.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* ii. 1 A meatofferyng . . . of fyne flour. 1580 *Pagge w. Hatchet* D ij b, They haue . . . got themselves the fine meale. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 116 Full of fine Dirt. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch* xlv. 6 Intervoven with fine feathery snow. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The air is in fact quite misty with the fine impalpable dust which it contains.

c. Attenuated, of small density, subtle, rare.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 761 When the Eye standeth in the Finer Medium. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 61 Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight, Their fluid bodies half dissolved in light. 1783 *Portr. Chirurg.* *Wks.* I. 219 The exudation of a fine fluid. 1860 MISS MULLOCK *Parables* 30 in *Poems* 273 Air so rare and fine.

d. Very small in bulk or thickness; extremely thin or slender.

1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) iii. 17 Upon the Body lay a fyn plate of Gold. 1552 HULFOT *Fine threde, arachnion*. 1577 GOCOE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) II. 68 Make . . . a fine hole . . . in the stocke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 21 Like a crane his neck was long and fyne. 1790 IMISON *Sci. Art* i. 223 The fine membranes between a frog's toes. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* II. i. 116 Thine eyes . . . underneath Their long fine lashes.

fig. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. i. 19 He draweth out the thred of his vorbositie finer then the staple of his argument. 1845 Ld. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. viii. 360, I think my own finer (lines of judgment) just as distinct. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 5/1 Margins of profit are so fine. 1891 FARNER *Slang, Cut fine*, to narrow down to a minimum.

e. *Athletics*. Reduced in fat to the proper degree by training.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 44 The gentleman who brought him (Oliver) 80 fine into the ring in his combat with Painter. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Pastoral* in *Longm. Mag.* IX. 598 With a certain strain in the expression, like that of a man trained too fine and harassed with perpetual vigilance.

8. Of a tool, weapon, etc.: Sharp-pointed, keen-edged; sharp.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 5824 He . . . frusshit at Philmene with a fyn launce. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* Tr. v. iii. 78 What fine Chizzell Could euer yet cut breath? 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 342 Those exquisitely fine blades which are required for operations on the human frame. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 A fine sword, very fatal to those, who [etc.].

fig. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* III. 4 For blunting the fine point of seldom pleasure. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 51 The finer edges or points of wit.

+*Θ*. Of bodily constitution: Delicate, sensitive, tender. *Obs.*

1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 583 Some fine or delicate person which cannot endure so gross a medicine. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* *Introd.*, [Meats] fit for fine complexions, id. and tender persons.

10. a. Of distinctions, reasoning, objects of perception, etc.: Subtle, delicate, refined. b. Of senses, organs, instruments: Capable of delicate perception or discrimination; sensitive to delicate or subtle impressions.

1567 R. EDWARDS *Dan.* & *Pith.* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 17 Now mens ears are finer. 1580 BARET *Adv.* F 544 A subtle and fine distinction, *distinctio tenuis & acuta*. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 358 For here the Trojans taste our dearest repate With their finest palate. 1693 DRYDEN *Jocundal* *Dead.* 41 The . . . most delicate touches of Satyr consist in fine Rallery. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 ¶ 1 Grantian very often recommends the fine Taste, as the utmost Perfection of an accomplished Man. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 562 Grad'd with polish'd manners and fine sense. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xi, The subtle sounds, Too fine for mortal sense. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Inst.* II. ii. 8 The part endowed with the finer tactile power feels the other. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 2 § 431 A fine balance should turn with about a 500,000th of the greatest error which can safely be placed in either pan. 1885 *Lau Times* LXXXIX. 771/2 The distinction between motive and intention is perhaps a little fine.

oper ware at gronde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3399 (Cott.) Bot ai he quils he ne fan To be-hald þat leue maidan. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Jacobus 338 Forþiþ he leue mene, ore þa fene, Thinkand na icum went to be hill. 1430 *Lyoc. Chron.* Tray l ii, He wolde not fyne Playnely to worke to his conclusyon. 2. To come to an end, fail, pass away, end. Also, to come to the end of one's life, to die.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22268 (Cott.) Sua sal cristen kinkir fine. 13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 328 Schal I effe forgo hit er euer I fyne? 14. Lyoc. *Temple of Glas* 372 In shorte tyme hir turtment shulde fyne. 1500 *Lancelot* 2081 This is his mycht that neuer more shall fyne. 15. Bk. *Fair Gentlewoman* in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Introd. 96 Here Fineth Lady Fortune.

3. *trans.* To bring to an end, complete, conclude, finish.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. Proeme 26 Father of Qwyryne! This ferthe booke me helpith for to fyne. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 134 Alle oure trouble to enden and to fyne. a 1512 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 682 An ende of this boke. Here is now fyned, whereof the scene preceded. 1593 SHAKS. *Zucr.* 936 Time's office is to fine the hate of foes.

b. To finish off (a part of a building).

1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 369 Every botrace fine with finalx. *Ibid.*, Smale tourettis .. fine with pynacles.

Hence Fined *phl. a.*, Fining *vbl. sb.*

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 8015 God geve alle good fynnyng! c 1448 *Ayvee of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 367 Fro the Crest unto the fynnyng of the pynacles. 1571 T. FORTESCUE *Forest of Hist.* 64 b. Considering what we reade of their finest labours. 1566 DRAYTON *Legends*, *Robert* cxv, In finest things such merualls infinite.

Fine (foin), v. 2 Also 3-7 fyne. [f. FINE *sb. l.*]

† 1. *trans.* To pay as a fine or composition. Obs. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 463 Me.. bounde men & enprisonede, vorte bii fynede ranson. *Ibid.* 528 So þat vor þe manslajt .. þe clerkes fineð wih him gret ranson inou. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 72 Knowst thou not That I have fined these bones of mine for ransom?

† 2. To impose (a tax) upon. Obs.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 307/1 Shortle after a tax was fined upon the countie of Norfolk.

† 3. *intr.* To pay a penalty, ransom, or composition.

Const. *with* (a person). Obs.

1597 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 517, & wo so nolde aȝen hom at hor will fine, hii barnde hous & other god. 1526 *Customs of Pale* (Dillon 1892) 85 Unto that they have fined with him for their trespass. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 9 He made them fine of newe. 1561 *Stow Eng. Chron.* (1563) 155 b, He was deteyned in prison. vntyll he had fynded with the kyng for 8000 poundes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) 111, 761 Except you fine with me, I will put a Collar about your Neck.

transf. and *fig.* 1580 SIDNEY *Pa. IV.* 18 He ransom'd me, he for my safetie fin'd in fight. 1634 SHURLEY *Examples* iv. i, A challenge! Some young gentlemen that have Strong purses and faint souls do use to fine for't.

b. *esp.* to do this in order to escape the duties of an office. Const. *for*, *esp.* in to fine for (the office of) alderman, sheriff, etc. Also, † to fine off.

1557 *Order of Hospitalis* B vi, Except he be such a one as have borne th' Office of an Alderman, or hath fined for the same. 1663 *Pervs Diary* i Dec., Mr. Crow.. hath fined for Alderman. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 41 Charlton.. chose rather to Fine than to run the risk of being confirmed by the Commons to hold. 1706 *Estcourt Fair Exam.* v. i, You.. are able to Fine for Sheriff upon occasion. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 116 ¶ 3 Some have fined for Sheriffs. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) 179 Box poaching is one of the consequences which might attend so dubious an election, fined off.

fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 82 So sadly dull And stupid, as to fine for Gull.

† 4. Of a magistrate: To fine with (a person).

To accept a money payment as the price of connivance. Sc.

1609 SHENE *Reg. Maj.* 135 Gif any Lord of Regalitie sells any theif: or fines with him for theirf done.

5. † a. To pay a fine on the renewal of tenure. (Cf. FINE *sb. l.*) Obs. b. *trans.* To fine down or off: to arrange for a reduction of (rent) upon payment of a fine. So, to fine down a lease.

1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 50 Our Tenant.. offered to fine at so low a rate as held not proportion with his advantages. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4183/3 The Tenant fining down a Part. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4501/5 Fining off part of the Rent after the rate of ten Years Purchase. 1880 [see FINING below].

6. To fine and recover: see RECOVER.

1831 *Scott. Jurl.* (1890) II. 401, I believe I have fined and recovered, and so may be thankful.

7. To pay a consideration for a specified privilege, or for appointment to an office.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 13 Beeyng a benefice sette to sale it [the high-priesthood] was fined for euery yere to the princes. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. x. (1869) I. 130 Such adulterine guilds.. were.. obliged to fine annually to the king for permission to exercise their usurped privileges. 1813 *Scott. Rokeby* II. xxx, Nobles and knights .. Must fine for freedom and estate. 1828 HALLAM *Nid. Ages* II. viii. ii. 117 In England, women, and even men, simply as tenants in chief, and not as wards, fined to the crown for leave to marry whom they would. 1876 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* I. iv. 33 In the fifth year of King Stephen, the Londoners fined in C marks of silver, that they might have sheriffs of their own choosing.

8. *trans.* To punish by a fine; to mulct. Hence simply, to punish (obs.). With the penalty or amount expressed as a second object, or introduced by *in*.

1559 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) 615 Of the whiche prysoners some were after fyned, and some punished by longe imprisonment. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *M.* iii. l. 115 If it were damnable, he being so wise, Why would he for the

momentarie tricke Be perdurable fin'de? 1662 STIRLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. 11 He was.. fined five talents. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. i. 166 He was.. fined in 400 Pound. 1692 LOCKE *Consid. Money* 12 To Fine Men one Third of their Estates.. seems very hard. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iii. 153 They were fined for not taking off their hats. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 294 Others have been fined in large sums. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 9 It was against law to fine a jury for giving a verdict contrary to the court's direction. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 198 The King was strong enough to fine and imprison the Earls. *Mod.* The magistrate fined him forty shillings.

Hence Fined *phl. a.*, in fined-down (sense 5); Fining *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, an instance of this; also fining-down, in quot. *attrib.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iv. ii, Your smiles deserve a fining. 1666 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 125 Fining, banishing and such like. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. 3/5 Many of the tenants have paid large sums for fined-down leases. *Ibid.*, The fining-down system, by which reductions of rent were bought out by lump sums.

Fine (foin), v. 3 Also 4-6 fyne(n. [f. FINE *a.*]) To make or become fine.

1. *trans.* To make fine or pure; to purify from extraneous or impure matter; to clarify, refine. Also to fine down. Obs. exc. with reference to beer.

† To fine chaff: to drive it off in the process of cleansing the wheat.

1340 *Ayene*, 150 Aye de þet uer [bet] clenþeþ and fineþ þet gold. 1440 *Hylton Cast. Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxix, Also some as the wyne is fyned & clered theane it stondeþ styll. 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Preamble, To fine and part all Gold and Silver. 1520 WHITTINGTON *Vly.* (1527) 15 This rymlet of malveys is not fyned. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 125 As the chaffe should in the fan be fynd. 1673 J. ROVENSON *Treat. Metallica* D iij, The Sowe-Iron may be fined at one time. 1686 *Plot Stiafordshire* 338 They have a knack of fining it [ale] in three days time to that degree, that [etc.]. 1761 FRANKLIN in J. Adams *Wks.* (1850) II. 82 note, The porter.. is.. fined down with ising-glass. 1797 DOWNING *Dis. Horned Cattle* 22 That will help to fine and thin the blood. 1823 J. BAOCOCK *Denn. Amusem.* 103 To 'fine down' Spirits. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* vi. 71 Has it been adulterated, 'fined', doctored.

fig. 1340 HAMOLT *Pr. Cons.* 2634 For in heven may na saul be sene, Unto it be fyned and clenþed clere. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 97 a, The Law of England.. hath beene fined and refined by an infinite number of graue and learned men. 1663 BLAIR *Autobio.* II. (1848) 49 The Lord is pleased by trial to fine the faith of his servants. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Holenst.* 132 Fined and thrice refined 'T the crucible of life.

2. *intr.* To grow or become fine or clear; to clarify. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, to fine down.

1552 HULOET, Fine, reſte, or ſettle, as wine dothe or other licoure, ſide. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 89 It will work so long, that when it fines, the Cider will be hard. 1719 *Free-thinker* No. 134 ¶ 6 The perpetual violent Motions.. hinder his Mind from fining. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 46 Water.. which.. appears muddy and foul, will fine.. upon standing. 1822 *Instit. Se. & Art* II. 159 The liquor is now suffered to stand for some time to fine (or become transparent). 1859 HUGHES *Scouring of White Horse* iv. 62 [The ale] hadn't had quite time to fine down.

† 3. *trans.* To make beautiful, handsome, or elegant. Also, To fine up: to furbish up, smarten. Obs.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1666 For it so wel was enlumyned With colour reed, as wyl fyned, As nature couthe it make faire. 1557 *Trial* 12, in Hazl. *Dodley* III. 263 Though the style be barbarous, not fined with eloquence. 1687-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* x. xxviii 48 He does fine up his homely house. 1655 GURNELL *Chr. in Arm.* xli. (1669) c To bestow a great deal of cost in fining up an old Suit. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* II. iv, He does not fine up himself, as he was wont.

† 4. To improve in quality. Obs.

1683 PENN in R. Burton *Eng. Emp.* *Amer.* vii. (1685) 111 Whether it be best to fall to Fining the Fruits of the Country .. or send for foreign Stems or Sets already good. 1712 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. v. 23 It fines the Grass, but makes it short, tho' thick.

5. To make small, thin, or slender.

a. To break into fine or small particles. Obs. exc. *techn.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 9 b, They fyne and beate to powder.. not receipts of their owne, but of Christes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ploughing of Land*, If the Land mounts full of Clots, you may fine it by harrowing it when Rain comes. 1880 LONAS *Alkali Trade* i. 9 The large pieces must first be .. fined by the small tools used for road metal.

b. To make keen or subtle.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxix. (1848) 337 Senses fined And pointed brilliantwise.

c. To fine away, down: to make gradually finer; to thin off, whittle away or down (either a material or an immaterial thing).

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. § 33. 39 The author.. endeavours to fine away the objections of its opponents. 1826 GRABY II. iii. 34 You fine down her good qualities so dexterously. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Child Asleep* viii, To fine down this childish beauty To the thing it must be made. 1866 FERRIER *Chil. Philos.* I. v. 34 So imperceptibly are they [the changes] fined away into each other. 1868 HELRS *Realmsh* xvi. (1876) 449 Fining down his original statement. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* iii, The human beauty.. Triot fines down if fat. 1887 FENN *Off to Wills* xxix, The sharp stake formed by fining down a good-sized tree.

6. *intr.* a. To become comminuted. *dial.*

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Fine*, to become fine and powdery, in consequence of having been slaked.

b. To become attenuated or delicate.

1889 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 255 The wind fined into light, delicate curls of shadow upon the sea.

c. To fine away, down, off: to become gradually fine, thin, or less coarse; to dwindle away to the vanishing-point.

1858 BUSHNETT *Serm.* *New Life* 116 The low superstitions, the coarse and sensual habit .. have gradually fined away. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. 124 Fining imperceptibly away till lost in the convexity of the waters. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/2 Fining away with delicate keenness at the forefront. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 May 6/1 Beauchamp.. had fined down very much since the Two Thousand.

7. Of the weather: To clear. *rare.*

1888 *Scott. Leader* 12 July 7 [Sailor says] The weather fined a bit.

8. *trans.* To bring into good condition.

1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* II. 27 'He was brought out half an hour before, Sir, with legs like millstones .. They trotted him up and down .. just to fine his legs.'

Hence Fined *phl. a.*; Fining *phl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 131/5 Fynde, defecatus, meratus. 1555 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 123 Not with pure and most fine gold. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellouer's Bk. Physice* To Rdr. a Euerie fined and perpolite witte. 1613 CHAFMAN *Masque Inns of Court* Wks. III. 113 O blow away, Al vapours from the fined ayre. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 245 Fined Silver in Wedges. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 466 How mind will act with .. senses fined .. we know not. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 3/1 A gradually fining river.

Fine, dial. form of FIND.

Fineable, var. form of FINABLE.

Fine art. [*Orig.* in *phl.* as transl. of F. *beaux-arts*; cf. FINE *a.* III.]

1. In *plural*, the arts which are concerned with 'the beautiful', or which appeal to the faculty of taste; in the widest use including poetry, eloquence, music, etc., but often applied in a more restricted sense to the arts of design, as painting, sculpture, and architecture. Hence in *sing.* one of these arts; also *transf.* an art or employment requiring refined and subtle skill comparable to that required in the practice of 'the fine arts'.

1767 [see ART *sb.* 11]. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 4 Our advancement in the fine arts. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1864) IV. 1 (title) On Murder, considered as one of the Fine Arts. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 85 Often they have been the friends and patrons .. of the fine arts. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* 28 Apr., At that period the art of obstruction was not so much of a fine art as it is now. 1890 WATSON *Conf. Poacher* v. 58 Poaching is one of the fine arts .. and the man who would succeed must be a specialist.

2. *collect. sing.* In generalized sense: The fine arts as constituting a department of practice or study. Also *attrib.* (often hyphenated *fine-art*).

Mod. I have no pretension to any knowledge of fine art. The column headed 'Fine-Art Gossip' in the *Athenaeum*. The fine-art galleries of the museum are not yet opened.

Fine-draw, v. [f. FINE *a.* and *adv.* + DRAW *v.* The stress is equal or variable.]

1. *trans.* To draw or sew together (two edges of a rent, two pieces of tapestry, etc.) so finely that the join is not noticed; to mend (a garment) neatly.

[1713 (Implied in *fine-drawer*: see below).] 1755 in JOHNSON. 1756 ROLT *Diag. Trade* s.v., It is now prohibited to fine-draw pieces of foreign manufacture upon those made in Great Britain. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 83 Had not a bungling tailor advised him to get his hat fine-drawn. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (L.), It was in my best parl of kerseymere, but, thanks to the skillful little seamstress, I got them finedrawn. 1853 JAMES *Pequinillo* III. 196 Did you ever buy a coat without looking through it to see that it wasn't fine-drawn?

2. To draw out to minute fineness, tenuity, or subtlety. *lit.* and *fig.* Somewhat rare.

1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 5 Let wits, like spiders, from the tortured brain Fine-draw the critic-web. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteby* iv. 35 The rude but genuine hospitality was fine-drawn in every direction.

b. *intr.* (*nonce-use*). To execute elaborate variations.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* II. iv. 44 To gentlemen and ladies he fine-draws upon the viol, ravishingly.

Hence Fine-drawing *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb., also *concr.* (see quot. 1888). Also Fine-drawer, one who fine-draws.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 225 If you tare a piece of Muslin into two Pieces, and give it to one of their Fine-Drawers to set it together again. 1735 DYCHE & PARSON *Dict.* *Fine Drawing*, a.. Way of mending Rents in Cloaths, a particular Part of the Taylor's Art, and commonly a distinct Employment. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* iv. (1889) 524 Toss common-sense overboard, there's no end to your fine-drawings. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* *Fine-drawer*. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Fine-drawing*, the name of one of the sorts of long or combing wool, sorted out of the fleece.

Fine-drawn, *phl. a.* [f. FINE *a.* and *adv.* + drawn, *pa. pple.* of DRAW.]

When used *attrib.* it may have chief stress on first syll.] Drawn fine; drawn out to extreme thinness, tenuity or subtlety. *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *Racing* and *Athletics*: Reduced in weight or fat by exercise and 'training'.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* iv. vi. § 1699, 484 He may go through a very long and severe run, and yet return comparatively but little finer drawn than when he went out. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 387 Many men are 'overtrained', i.e., too fine-drawn from absorption of fat. 1876 T. S. EGAN tr. *Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 249 The fine-drawn aristocrats. 1884 R. MARRYAT in *19th Cent.* May 840

of the feeling belonging to certain situations, passions, etc.
 1878 *Masque Poets* 31 Where the gold festal goblets stand
 Carved by Lysippus' rare finesse.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, A.. frigate ran on board of us., and left her fine-weather-jib hanging on our fore-

the mortal finger of decay. 1814 WOROSW. *Excurs.* VI. 19
Spires whose solemn finger points to Heaven. 1862 B. TAYLOR
Poet's Trul. III. 112 The fingers of the rain In light staccatos

yard.

on the window played. 1891 B. HARTE *First Family of Tasajara* II. i. 27 On whose moist brown lips Nature seemed to have laid the finger of silence.

b. Viewed as 'the instrument of work' (J.); esp. (after Heb. use) as attributed to God.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 4 Ic zesie heofenas were fingra ðinnra. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 4 I sall see þi heuens werkes of þi fingris. 1577 B. GOUGE *Hereshach's Husband*. (1586) i. 5 b. All things handled with honest and virtuous fingers prosper the better. 1585 ABR. SANDYS *Serm.* (1847) 288 He cast out devils by the finger of God. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 19 The Magicians said unto Pharaoh; This is the finger of God. 1645 WALLER *Epist. Pandite* 18 Foole, that forget'st her stubborn looke This softnesse from thy finger tooke. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1849) 77 What they did by their sorcery... was not done by the finger of God.

3. Phrases: a. † To bring up on the finger: = † to bring up (young animals) by hand; see HAND. † To have most fingers: to be in the greatest need. To lay or put a finger upon (a person): to 'touch', meddle with however slightly. To lay or put one's finger upon: to indicate with precision. To look through the or one's fingers (at, upon): to take no heed, pretend not to see; also, to see indistinctly. To put († set) one's finger in one's eye: see EYE sb. 2 c. With one's finger in one's mouth: (a) helplessly inactive; (b) with nothing accomplished, 'looking foolish'. † To speak at one's fingers of: to speak off-hand about. To stir a finger: to make the least effort. To turn or twist (a person) round one's (little) finger: to make subservient to one's will or caprice.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 105 If the kynge... should looke through his fingers, and wyneke at it. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xx. 193 As though God must... looke thorow the fingers vpon the wicked world. a 1568 — *Bk. Death* iii. v. (1579) 263 Many... which... haue set finger in the eye, knocked vpon their breastes [etc.]. 1579 GOSSON *Sol. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 To shew you that... which I see in a cloude, looking through my fingers. 1607 TORSELL *Four's Beasts* Pref. He was an unskillful Divine... which could not at his fingers speak of these things. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* n. 109 Those that neuer suck their damms, but... are... brought vp vpon the finger. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 14 Nov. To stand with our fingers in our mouths. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 171 It is we poor Men that have most Fingers. 1824 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* (1858) 333 I... would not stir a finger in assertion of... alleged rights. 1855 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iii. (1866) 698 Margaret... had already turned that functionary round her finger. 1865 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 41 He wished he'd... never laid a finger on him to save his life. 1874 in *Spectator* (1891) 28 Mar. 443 He returned to Ireland with his finger in his mouth. 1889 *Reprint. P. Wentworth* III. 236 Any definite complaint on which a physician could have put his finger. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 120 You lay your finger upon the one point which we [etc.].

b. with reference to the capacity or condition of the fingers. † To have a fine finger: to be apt at 'fingering' bribes. † To have fingers made of lime-twig: to be thievish. My fingers itch: I am eager or impatient. † Each finger is a thumb; his fingers are all thumbs: he is extremely clumsy. With a wet finger: with the utmost ease.

1542 UDALL *Apopht.* To Rdr. Whereby... to any good matter in the booke contained, ready wale and recourse maie with a weate finger easily be found out. 1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1562) C ij b. When he should get ought, eche finger is a thumble. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 251 Brybes wyl make you peruerit iustice. Why you wil say. We touche none. No may. But my Mysteres your wyfe hath a syne finger she toucheth it for you. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 Ani question which I culd not shew with a wet finger out of sum excellent... writer. 1596 HANINGTON *Melan.* Ajax (1814) 65 A certain gentleman that had his fingers made of lime-twig, stole a pice of plate. 1600 HOLLAND *Liay xxxviii.* xli. (1699) 1009 They had lesse store of pillage and bootie with them to set their... fingers on itching. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* i. Wks. 1799 l. 69 If Dame Winifred were here she'd make them all out with a wet finger. 1796 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* II. 280, I thought it most proper not to take him (although my fingers itched for it). 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxfr.* vii. It makes one's fingers itch to think of it.

c. with reference to 'taking part in', 'interference' or 'meddling'. To burn one's fingers: see BURN v. 14, 14 b; so to put one's finger in the fire, † in a hole. To put or dip one's finger(s) in: to meddle in (a matter). To have a finger in: to have something to do with; to take some part in (a business); so to have a finger in the pie.

1546 J. HERWOOD *Prov.* (1562) F iv. It were a folly for mee... to put my finger to far in the fyre, betwene you. *Ibid.* 11 j b. To make me put my finger in a hole. 1591 LAMBARD *Archaeol.* (1635) 83 Whatsoever other Commissioners... will dip their owne fingers in the Suits. 1600 ABR. AMER *Exp. Jonah* 416 The High Priest had a finger both in the Trumpet and the Fast. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 78 Lusania... must needs, forsooth, have her Finger in the Pye. 1672 R. WILN *Declan. Lib. Conc.* 10 None... durst begin, for fear they should burn their Fingers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. You will needs put your fingers in the fire. 1851 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. vi. 259 The King... had a finger... in all the disputes in Europe. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xii. Susie... liked to have a finger in every pie.

d. with reference to grasping or holding. In one's fingers: in one's grasp or power. To let (a thing or person) slip through one's fingers: to let go one's hold of (lit. and fig.). † Out of (a person's)

fingers: out of his clutches. † To hang long betwixt the fingers: to be long in hand.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 139 Let vs be gone out of their fingers. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) L. v. 216, I am one of them, who value not a curesie that hangs long betwixt the fingers.

e. (For phrases referring to the 'fingers' ends', see FINGER-END.) At one's finger(s)' tips = 'at one's finger-ends'.

1870 HARPER'S *Mag.* Nov. 864 The best learning that the world affords, my Bert has at his fingers' tips.

4. † a. One of the divisions of the foot in reptiles.

b. One of the articulations of a bat's wing.

1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1653) 738 The fingers of their [Lizards'] feet were very small, being five in number. *Ibid.* (1658) 794 They [Tortoises] have four legs... every foot having five fingers or divisions. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 360 On each Foot he [the Chameleon] hath five Fingers. 1883 C. ALLEN in *Knowl.* 22 June 368 Between these fingers, and from them to the hind legs, stretches the membrane by means of which the bat flies.

c. 'One of the two parts forming a chelate or forceps-joint, especially the smaller part, which binges on the other' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. As a measure. a. The breadth of a finger. Also as a definite measure = $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 Nere a fote lang and v. fingers on brede. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* i. xviii. 19 Four graines of barley make a finger: four fingers a hande: four handes a fote. 1607 TORSELL *Four's Beasts* 19 Their taylor is about three fingers long. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compt. Gard.* 167 You must lay a Finger thick of Moss upon those Shelves. 1850 ARAB. *Mt.* (Rtdg.) 236 The lady... had on a rose-coloured girdle at least 400 fingers in width. 18... HALL *Mexican Law* 79 (*Cent. Dict.*) A finger, in Mexican law, is the sixteenth part of a foot.

† b. Astron. = DIGIT. Obv.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* ii. viii. 35 The Astronomers deuide into xii. equal partes, as well the Diameter of the Sunne as of the Moone. And these partes they call fingers, punctes or prickes.

c. U.S. slang. A 'nip' of liquor. [So F. *doigt*.] 1888 *Newyork Trib.* 25 Feb. (Farmer). 'Which is correct, spoonfuls or spoonsful?' 'In Denver... we say fingers.'

d. In U.S., the length of a finger (about $\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

6. That part of a glove which is made to receive a finger.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Digitalia*, things covering the fingers... fingers of gloves. 1655 MAR. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 39 White Silk knotted in the fingers of a Pair of white Gloves. 1884 *Chester Glass, Finger-stall*, a covering... made by cutting off the finger of an old glove.

b. dial. in pl. The foxglove.

1888 ELLWORTH *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Fingers*, Foxglove.

7. Skill in fingering (a musical instrument); touch.

1741 RICHARDSON *Patella* (1824) I. cii. 499 Miss L... has an admirable finger upon the harpsichord. 1751 R. FALSTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. xxiv. 245 Softness and easiness of finger. 1850 MRS. F. TROLOPE *Petticoat Gool.* 78 Her brilliant finger on the piano-forte.

II. Something which resembles a finger.

8. A finger-like projection; esp. such a part either of the fruit, foliage, or root of a plant.

1702 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 1264 Having its Spikes or Fingers shorter. 1864 BROWNING *7as. Lee's Wife* iii. li. Our fig tree: it has furled Her five fingers. 1888 *Engel. Brit.* (ed. g) XXIX. 562/2 Some of these [varieties of Turneric] consist... of the somewhat cylindrical lateral tubers, which are distinguished in trade as 'fingers'. 1894 J. E. HUMPHREY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 497 A hand may contain from a dozen to twenty fruits or 'fingers'.

b. 'A cartilaginous slender appendage sometimes observable in fishes between the pectoral and ventral fins' (Crabb 1823).

9. a. A short and narrow piece of any material.

b. Short for finger-biscuit (see 14 b).

1846 FRANCATELLI *Mod. Cook* 397 Fingers, or Naples biscuits. 1855 *Athenaeum* No. 1989. 803/2 Elderberry wine and fingers of toast.

10. Something which performs the office of a finger: the 'hand' of a clock (now dial.); in *Mech.*, any small projecting rod, wire, or piece which is brought into contact with an object in order to initiate, direct, or arrest motion, or to separate or divide materials.

1496 in *Acc. Id. High Treas. Scot.* I. 292 Item... for lokkis, fingeris, and bolitis to the bombartis. 1784 COWPER *Taske* iv. 118 Faocy, like the finger of a clock, Runs the great circuit. 1855 MRS. MANSU *Heiress of Haughton* II. iv. One cannot discern the finger moving on the dial plate. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 214 In Webster's loom a temporary race is formed by means of 'fingers', inserted and withdrawn at proper times, and two shuttles may be thrown separately or simultaneously. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* (1892) 204 A small gold finger, projecting far enough to reach the edge of the smaller roller.

11. Printing. a. One of the grippers which hold the paper in a printing-machine. b. (See quot.).

1865 S. T. DAVENPORT in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 Filling in the separate colours (in coloured printing)... by small inking-rubbers, known as thumbs and fingers.

12. In a reaping machine: (see quot.).

1860 *Gard. Chron.* 24 July 628/2 The fingers [of the reaping machine]... having sharp points, flat vertical sides. 1873 *Daily News* 13 Aug. By the addition of what are called 'fingers', the 'reaper' will cut corn, however much it may be laid. 1898 *Eng. Dict.* Arts IV. 18 The knife... consisted of a serrated blade, at first straight, but afterwards waved, and passing through pointed sheaths now called 'fingers'.

13. With various defining words prefixed, esp. in popular names of plants, as bloody (man's) finger, dead man's (men's) finger(s), devil's, dog, fairy, fox-, king's, lady's, lord's and ladies', purple fingers; see the different words.

III. attrib. and Comb.

14. General relations. a. simple attrib., as finger-filip, -game, -joint, -ring, -tip, -work; b. similitative, chiefly in the sense of resembling a finger in shape, as finger-biscuit, -muffin, -prayer-hat, -shell; finger-like, -shaped adjs.; c. objective, as finger-licking, -pointing; finger-squeezing adj.

1846 FRANCATELLI *Mod. Cook* 397 The 'finger biscuits' must be immediately placed on a baking sheet, and put in the oven. 1884 YATES *Recall* II. vi. On the other side of the newspaper came a 'finger-filip'. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 13 The ancient Egyptians... used to play at some kind of 'finger-game'. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* iv. Cracked his 'finger-joints' as if he were snapping all the bones in his hands. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 139 There is no patting... on his part, or cringing and 'finger-licking' on that of colly. 1775 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 735 Outer scales of the calyx with 'finger-like' divisions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 20 The lower glacier, cleft... into finger-like ridges. 1841 CHARLES WHITEHEAD *Richard Savage* (1845) II. ix. 271 There was my devilish mother in a side-box, gay and giggling, 'finger-pointing' [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Lect.* *Power* 44 Their instincts are a finger-pointing of Providence. 1889 (*title*). The 'Finger Prayer Book'. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* vii. 2 The kynge put of his 'finger'... and gaue it vnto Mardocheus. 1879 MACLEAN *Celt.* ii. 13 Costly finger-rings. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* vi. 115 *Alyonium digitatum*, or the 'Finger-shaped Alyonium'. 1770 JENNER *Placid Man* II. 92 For one cold, bleak, 'finger-squeezing' night. 1842 TENNYSON *Lancelot & G. Guiv.* As she sway'd The rein with dainty 'finger-tips'. 1883 E. PENNELL *ELMHURST Cream Lestershire* 314 There was a tale at one's fingertips. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 331 A... rich pall of silk... the 'finger-work' of some queen.

15. Special comb.: as finger-alphabet, alphabet consisting of certain dispositions of the fingers as a means of communication between the deaf and dumb; a deaf and dumb alphabet; finger-bar, the bar which carries the fingers of a reaping machine (sense 12); finger-board, (a) 'the flat or slightly rounded piece of wood attached to the neck of instruments of the violin and guitar class, on to which the strings are pressed when stopped by the fingers' (Stainer & Barrett); (b) a key-board, manual; finger-bowl = finger-glass; finger-breadth (also finger's-breadth) the width of a finger used as a measure; finger-brush (see quot.); finger-cold, dial., cold enough to numb the fingers; finger-coral, a millepore (*Millepora alcyonaris*); finger-counting, calculation by means of the fingers; finger-cymbals (see quot.); finger-director, a metallic cylinder tapering towards the extremity, and open in front; used in the rectangular operation of lithotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); finger-fed a. Sc., 'delicately brought up, pampered' (Jam.); finger-fern, the name of a kind of spleenwort (*Asplenium Ceterach*); finger-fish, the star-fish; cf. five fingers; finger-flower, the fox-glove (*Digitalis purpurea*); finger-glass, a glass vessel to hold water, for rinsing the fingers after dessert; finger-grass, grass of the genus *Digitaria* (N.O. *Gromineae*); Red finger-grass, *Digitaria sanguinalis*; finger-grip (see quot.); finger-gunrd, the quillons of a sword, recurved towards the pommel as a protection to the fingers; finger-hole, one of a series of holes in a wind-instrument, which are opened and closed by the fingers in playing; finger-language, language expressed upon the fingers by means of the finger-alphabet; finger-length, the length of a finger used as a measure; † finger-lop (see quot.); finger-mark, the mark left upon a surface where the finger has touched it; finger-mark v. trans. to mark with a (dirty) finger (also in quasi-passive sense); hence finger-marked ppl. adj.; finger-mirror, a dentist's mouth-mirror fitted with a clasp or attachment to the finger; finger-nut (cf. finger-screw); finger-orchis (see quot.); finger-parted a. Bot., divided into lobes more or less resembling the fingers of the hand; finger-passage *Mus.*, a passage suited to the study and practice of fingering; finger-piece, a piece articulated by the finger; finger-plate, a plate of metal or porcelain fixed on either side of a door above and below the handle to prevent finger-marks; † finger-plum, a kind of plum; finger-print, finger-mark, also fig.; finger-puff (*Hair-dressing*), 'a long and slender puff, often made by rolling a hair over a finger' (*Cent. Dict.*); finger-reading, a method of reading, practised by the blind, by passing the fingers over raised letters; finger-root = finger-flower; fingers-and-thumbs, a popular name for *Lotus corniculatus*; fingers-and-toes (a) = feet; (b) = ANKLE 2 (also finger-and-toe); finger-screw, one made with wings so that it may be turned by the

fingers; a thumb-screw; † finger-shade, the action of concealing the mouth with the fingers; finger-shield (see quot.); finger-smith slang, (a) a midwife; (b) a pickpocket; finger-snap, a snap of the fingers; whence finger-snapping; finger-speech = finger-language; finger-sponge, a sponge with finger-shaped lobes or branches; finger-steel (see quot.); finger-stocks (see quot.); finger-talk = finger-language; so finger-talking; finger-tray, † finger-watch (see quots.). Also FINGER-
END, -POST, -STALL, -STONE.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiii. 285 She asked, by the help of the 'finger-alphabet'. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 17 To spell out sentences with the finger-alphabet. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 710 The 'finger-bar' was necessarily carried higher. 1870 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) i. 257 The 'finger-board of the violin'. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 15 In the guitar the finger-board forms a back or strip of wood behind the strings for their whole length. 1864 WORCESTER, 'Finger-bowl'. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 3091 Guests.. unused to finger-bowls. 1894 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* m. vi. (ed. 7) 382 Four barley kernels couched close together side by side... are said to make a 'finger breadth'. 1869 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 179 Spain was indeed within her fingers breadth of destruction. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Fingers-breadth*, a Measure of two Barley Corns Length, or 4 laid side to side. 1870 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 205 It does not desire a single finger-breadth more than what is necessary. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* x. 87 The 'finger-brush'... is... about the size of a shaving-brush, of stiff hairs cut square at the ends. The brush, being dipped in the colour, is drawn across the fingers, so as to jerk the colour off in spots. 1862 THORAU *Excursions* (1863) 302 It is 'finger-cold'. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, '... Was downright finger-cold first thing this morning.' 1884 *Gow Grk. Math.* § 8 That... more complicated system of 'finger-counting'. 1888 STAINER & BARRITT *Dict. Mus.* Terms 162 Small cymbals are sometimes attached to the fingers and are hence called 'finger-cymbals'. 1878 LYVE *Doctores* iii. lxxvii. 408 This herbe [Ceterach] is called in English... 'Finger fern'. 1821 BURTON *Anat. Med.* (1824) 300 For the spleen, maiden-hair, 'finger-fern'. 1896 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 228 Star fish or 'Finger Fish'. 1869 PARKINSON *Paravitius* xxvii. 383 Some... do call them [finger-gloves] 'Finger-flowers', because they are like unto the fingers of a glove, the ends cut off. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 71 Blue glass, like that generally used for 'finger glasses'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 847 'Finger-grasp', a tool for recovering rods or tools dropped into a deep shaft. 1883 *Gloss. Coat. Alinings*, *Finger Grip*, a tool used in boring for gripping the upper ends of the rods. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 16 Four of its tubes have small lateral 'finger-holes'. 1884 SAVY *Compt. Philol.* i. 52 The 'finger-language of the deaf and dumb'. 1887 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 729 The baby is about three 'finger-lengths long'. 1844 BULWER *Chiron*, 110 The wagging and impertinent extension of the Fingers in speaking... Cresollius condemns this 'Finger-losing gesture as very uncomely'. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii. 'Dirty' finger-marks upon his face. 1889 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 719 Brilliant, lasting polish. Will not finger mark. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 334/2 'Finger-nyrrow'. 1898 GERARD *Herbal* i. clii. 8, 2. 170 Roiall Satyrion or 'finger Orchis', is called of the Latines *Palma Christi*. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 17 Lower leaves [of *Veronica triphyllos*] entire; middle 'finger-parted'. 1861 *Comp. Finger-parted*, divided into lobes having a fanciful resemblance to the five fingers of a human hand. 1883 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* 111. 584 The familiar outlines... of the principal harmonies afford the most favourable opportunities for... 'finger-passages'. 1881 GREENER *Gin* 201 This gun is loaded by turning the 'finger-piece', which lies in the fore-part of the stock, round to the top of the barrel. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 19. 91 Brass Sashes are not to be allowed; nor 'Finger Plates', except for one or two rooms in a House. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 258/2 Finger plates for doors. 1877 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. 96 The 'finger Plomes', being of the length of a mans finger. 1884 J. PARKER in *Chr. World* 15 May 360/4 The word 'dogma'... seems to me to bear the 'finger-prints of the pedant or the priest'. 1891 GALTON in *29th Cent.* XXX. 304 My... collection of analysed finger-prints. 1882 FRIENO *Devonsh. Plant.* ii. 'Fingers and Thumbs, *Lotus corniculatus* L., or *Cypripedium Calceolus* L. 1750 'Fingers-and-toes [see ANBURY 2]. 1812 W. SPENCE (Hill), Observations on the Disease in Turnips, termed in Holderness 'Fingers and Toes'. 1875 W. T. THORNTON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) i. 367 The roots present a thickened, palmated appearance, giving rise to the popular name for the disease, 'fingers and toes'. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/5 Stunted growth... and finger-and-toe. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 320 Turning the 'finger-arc'. 1771 PUCKLE *Club* 28 Brethren in iniquity [gamblers] using 'Finger-shade, Mouth-spirit, or Shoulder-dash'. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, 'Finger-shield', a silver appliance made to fit the first finger of the left hand. It is employed to protect the finger from the needle. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, 'Finger-smith', a midwife. 1884 *Gr. Words* June 401/1 A couple of 'finger-smiths'—pickpockets. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 71 Coats of finest nap, for which I never received a 'finger-snap'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 2/2, I do not value Government Reports... at a finger-snap. 1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 12/1 The cousin's song... with a 'finger-snapping accompaniment, goes very well. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 37 The 'finger-speech of ceremony'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 334/2 'Finger-steel', a steel instrument like a skewer or awl, used for restoring the edge of the currier's knife while in use. 1886 *Plot Staffordsh.* 300 'Finger-Stocks; into which the Lord of misrule, used formerly to put the fingers of all such persons as committed misdemeanours. 1856-81 BLOUNT *Glossary*, 'Dactylagia', 'finger-talk, speech made with the fingers. 1843 J. T. HEWLETT *College Life* II. xxix, Having had the difficulties... explained to him in dumb-show and finger-talk. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict. S. v. Finger*, 'Finger-talking'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 334/2 'Finger-tray', a small pan, attached by a clasp to the finger, used by dentists for carrying amalgam or plastic filling. 1880 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 393 He [an hypocrite] is the Devil's 'Finger-Watch', that never goes true, but too fast, or too slow, as he sets him. 1718 *PENN. Maxims* Wks. 1726 i. 842 A Finger

Watch, to be set forwards or backwards, as he pleases that has it in keepiog.

Finger (h'ngar), v. [f. prec. sb. Cf. Ger. *fingeren*.]

† 1. *trans.* To point at with the finger. *Obs.* c. 1450 [see FINGERING vbl. sb. 1]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 131/2 To Finger, *digitare*.

2. To hold or turn about in one's fingers; to put one's fingers upon, touch with the fingers; also, to do this repeatedly or restlessly.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 6 To finger the fine needle and nyce thread. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* iii. ii, You would fain be fingering your rents beforehand. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. IV.* vii, In China, our women... are never permitted to finger a dice-box. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vii. 92 Philammon, fingering curiously the first coins which he ever had handled. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii, The... crew fingering their oars. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 46 To finger the squares of the chess-board whilst planning your move is strictly legal but a most villainous habit. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Mar xxx.* 244 She was never weary of fingering her silks and satins. 1883 T. H. GREEN *Proleg. Ethics* § 297 'To be always fingering one's motives is a sign... of an unwholesome pre-occupation with self.

b. To touch or handle (money) with unworthy motives. † Also *absol.*

1881 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. 159 They [the Romans] fell to fingering [context speaks of 'receiving gifts and rewards']. 1951 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xxi. 264 It is a huge disonour... to be too busie in fingering money in the matters of religion. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* i. iii. 56 The cardinals have finger'd Henry's gold.

† c. To lay hands upon, apprehend (a person).

Also to handle roughly, 'claw'. *Obs.*

1624 SIR R. ALDORTH *Let.* 27 Dec. in *Lisnore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 136 The two Receivers feighin [Fagan] and linye [Leyne] I knowe and Dout not but to finger on Thursday next. 1670 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 200 How would I finger him! *Quibus illum lacerarem modis!*

3. *intr.* To make restless or trifling movements with the fingers (const. at); also, to play or toy with. † To finger for, (fig.) to grope for, hanker after.

1655 GURMALL *Chr. in Arm.* xi. (1666) 130/1 Thy heart is fingering for more of these than God allows thee. 1816 L. HUNT *Remind* II. 119 They stood with their old foreheads bare, And the winds fingering with their reverend hair. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Sappho* 22 She flung her on her face. And fingered at the grass. 1869 TENNYSON *Pellae & Elarre* 433 Pellae... Fingering at his sword-handle.

4. *trans.* To lay the fingers upon or touch with a view to plunder; to pilfer, fitch. Also const. *from*: To take or remove fraudulently *from*.

1530 PALSGR. 550/2 Beware of hym, for all that he can fynger gothe with hym. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1136/1 So likewise did the Spanish soldiers... that could come to finger anie thing of value. 1595 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. 1. 44 But whilst he thought to steal the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. ii. § 6 His Predecessors... grasp it fast in their fist, in defiance of such Popes as would finger it from them. 1693 *Mem. Ch. Techely* i. 17 The Troops... took away all they could finger without paying for it.

† b. To cheat (a person) out of (a thing). 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 7/2 Three Thornbacks... artfully finger'd me out of five Guineas.

5. To play upon (an instrument) with the fingers. 1515 BARCLAY *Ecliges* iv. (1570) Cij/2 Yet could he pipe and finger well a drone. 1603 DRYDEN *Oct.* i. 61 To seeke, Of Pindar that Great Greeke, To Finger it [the harp or lyre] aright. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 27 He had fingered an organ. 1873 C. KEENE *Let.* in G. S. LAYARD *Life* vi. (1892) 152 A dummy bagpipe chanter. I carried in my pocket, and fingered on every possible occasion.

b. To play (a passage of music) with the fingers used in a given way (where there is a choice of methods of execution).

c. To mark (a piece of music) with figures indicating the fingers with which the notes are to be played.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* June 539/2 All the lessons are sufficiently fingered. 1891 *Pines* 22 Oct. 14/2 The latest issues... of Bach's organ works... are carefully edited and fingered.

6. To manipulate with the fingers, † to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers (J.); fig. to elaborate, bestow minute labour on. Also with *up. rare*.

1816 J. GUCHRAIST *Philos. Etyrn.* 185 If they can finger up, or arrange words into... soft, smooth, pretty, insignificant composition. *Ibid.* 236 Addison's composition... is... carelessly irregular... but nevertheless much-laboured and fingered.

† 7. *Finger out*: a. To read carefully or with effort, passing the finger along the lines. b. To point out as with the finger. *Obs.*

1680 JENKINS in Mansel *Narr. Polish Plot* 101 He received all the Trays that were printed, and had fingered them out. 1767 W. HANBURY *Charities Ch. Langton* 134 Amity of dance with dance, Fingers out genius all at once.

8. *Finger up* (nonce-use): *intr.* to run up in finger-like extensions.

1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xi. 264 Peninsulas, between which the misty ocean seemed to finger up like the foids of Norway.

Hence *Fingerable* a. *rare*, that can be fingered.

Fingerative a. apt to 'finger', thievish. **Fingerer**, one who fingers; esp. a pilferer, thief.

1655 AWDELAY *Fr. Vocab.* 8 A Fyngerer, an olde beaten childe, not onely in such deceites but, etc. 1674 JOSSELYN *For. New Eng.* 58 The Indians are very fingerative or thievish. 1891 G. DU MAURIER in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 383/1 Four strings; but not the fingerable strings of Stradivarius.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* May 614/2 Dencombe was... a fingerer of style.

Fingered (h'ngard), *vbl. a.* † [FINGER v. + -ED.] In senses of the *vbl.* In *Music*: Marked with figures showing what finger is to be used for producing each note.

1775 ASH, *Fingered*, touched, stolen. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Fingered*, a term applied to piano-forte exercises.

Fingered (h'ngard), *vbl. a.* † [FINGER sb. + -ED.] Having or provided with fingers.

1. a. Of a person; chiefly in parasynthetic derivatives, as *light-, rosy-, three-fingered*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 41 How she is gumbled, Fyngered and thumbed, Gently ioyned. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* i. ii, The great looking-glass... reflects... Mrs. Veneering; fair, aquiline-nosed and fingered.

b. Of a glove, etc.; also in parasynthetic derivatives, as *clut-fingered*: see CUT *vbl. a.* 12.

1591 [see CUT *vbl. a.* 12]. 1739 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 35 Six pair of cut fingered gloves. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm. Pl. Bk. Ser.* ii. 584 The stalks of the leaves furnished stockings, and ladies fingered gloves.

2. *Bot. a.* Of a leaf or plant: Digitate. b. Of the fruit or root: Shaped like a finger.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. 98 A fingered leaf, being from one foot-stalk divided into many segments. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* i. 590 *Spongia Americana capitata et digitata*: The fingered sponge of Plumier. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 40 Fingered Sedge. 1883 *Evangel. Mag.* Nov. 511 The carpels fail to unite, and we get what are called 'fingered citrons'.

Finger-end, finger's end. Pl. finger-ends, finger's-ends. The end or tip of the finger.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 8795 Folowand the fell to be fyngur endys. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 28 Pe skyn of the fyngris endis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 88 With Triall-fire touch me his finger end. 1655 Sir E. NICOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 321, I will never desert whilst I can wag nose, toes, or fingers end. 1712 tr. *Pauvel's Hist. Drugs* i. 135 *Fruit*, about the size of ones Finger End. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., His finger-ends can describe... what he cannot bring out clearly... in words.

b. Phrases: † To arrive at one's fingers' ends: to come to gnawing one's fingers' ends; to reach the extremity of poverty. At one's fingers' ends: ready at hand. To have (or † know), at (or † on) one's fingers' ends or tips: to have thorough familiarity with (a subject, branch of knowledge, etc.). (To live) by one's fingers' ends: by industry or manual labour. † To stick (anything) out of one's own fingers' ends: to arrive at by one's own ingenuity. To one's finger-ends: completely, entirely, quite. † To get upon the finger-ends (= Fr. *avoir sur les doigts*): fig. to incur a sharp reprimand, to 'catch it'.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) E ij, I sack not this out of my owne fingers ends. 1553 LATIMER *Serm.* (1575) iii. 18r He forgetteth them not, but hath them at hys finger's ende (as they say). 1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. Cb, You haue at your fingers ends that belongeth thereto. a 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* xl. (1579) 194 He maie be the better acquainted with them, and have them on his fingers ends. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 58r, I... knowe at my fingers ends, what kind of men... are in this citie. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 36 If any parte of Musick haue... arised by fortune at their fingers ends. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* *Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 32/2 Thousands... live singular well by their fingers' ends. 1662 GREENHAUGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 14 Their Service-books... they have at their fingers' end. 1693 *Apol. Ceryg. Scot.* 37, I am afraid I may get upon the Finger-ends, because I did not name my Witnesses. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 156 r, Names which a Man of his Learning has at his Fingers-Ends. 1846 EARL of DOULEY *Lett.* (1840) 143, I already have all these authors completely at my fingers' ends. 1862 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gl.* (1886) III. ix. ii. 82 All manner of Military Histories, we perceive, are at his finger-ends. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 322/2, I would be Duchess to my finger-ends.

Fingering (h'ngarin), *sb.* Also 7-8 Sc. *fin-gram*, S. Sc. *fingrin*, *fingrine*, *fingrum*, -om, 9 *fingrin*. [The oldest forms *fingram*, etc., combined with the difficulty of connecting the sense with that of *finger*, suggest that the word may be an early corruption of f. *fin grain*, lit. 'fine grain' (cf. *program* from *gros grain*).]

1. A kind of wool or yarn used chiefly in knitting stockings; 'worsted spun of combed wool, on the small wheel' (Jam.). Also *attrib.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 107 There fingram stockings spun on rocks lyes. 1808 JAMIESON, *Fingrin*, 1875 *Plain Needlework* to Fingering Yarn. 1885 *Encyc. Brit.* 329/1 Stocking... knitted with German fingering wool. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 3/3 Stockings made from the best 'fingering'.

† 2. A kind of woollen cloth. *Sc. Obs.*

1707 G. MIEGE *Pres. State Gl. Brit.* II. 24 Large Flocks of Sheep they have in Scotland produce abundance of Wool, from whence come... Fingrines, Serges [etc.]. 1719 *Act. Geo. I.* c. 13 An Act for... preventing Fingrines, Interg facturing Serges... and Fingrines. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interfacturing Serges*, and Counties adjacent, *Large Scot.* 105 At Aberdeen, and Counties adjacent, large Quantities of our own coarse tarred Wool are manufactured into coarse Serges, called Fingrines.

Fingering (h'ngarin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FINGER v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. FINGER in various senses. c 1450 *Bk. Courtage* 249 in *Babes Bk.* 306 Bekenyng, c 1450 *Bk. Courtage* 249 in *Babes Bk.* 306 Bekenyng, non bou use. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 144

As when one hath .. got his living with light fingering. 1567 *Drant Horace Epist.* B. J. Measure the lawe of sounde by fingering, or by care. 1621 *SANDESON Sermon*. I. 214 Uzza had better have ventured the falling, than the fingering of the ark, though it tottered. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 251 He shall not have the fingering of her any more than himself. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* (1840) I. i. iii. 80 The Directors .. had expected the fingering of the money. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-l.* i. (1885) 28 Covers browned .. with .. the fingering of .. book-misers.

b. Work done with the fingers. Cf. **FINGER** v. 6. 1590 *SPENSER Mutipolmas* 366 Nor anie skil'd in loupes of fingering fine.

2. *Mus.* a. The action of using the fingers in playing upon an instrument; the proper method of doing this.

c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.* 91 As an harpe obeith to the honde, And maketh it soune after his fingering. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 39 Instrumentes .. whyche standeth by fine and quicke fingeringe. 1593 *PASS. Morrice* 78 Shee tooke her lute, singing to her fingering this sonnet. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* II. 103 The Rule of true Fingering. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* I. I learnt much music .. fine sleights of hand And unimagined fingering.

b. The indication, by figures set against the notes of a piece of music, of the way in which the fingers are to be used in its performance.

1879 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* I. 527/2 The earliest German fingering .. was the same as the present English system.

3. *attrib.* 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1252, I am better acquainted with the fingring Musick and manuall practise than otherwise. a. 1680 *BOTTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 255 A cheat, That lets his false Dice freely run .. But never lets a true one stir Without some fingering Trick or Stur. 1883 *BLACKIE in Contemp. Rev.* June 814 Not from any fingering induction of external details.

Fingering (fing'erin), *pp. a.* [f. **FINGER** v. + -ING 2.] That fingers (an instrument); also, addicted to 'fingering' or petty manipulation.

1712 *SPECTATOR* No. 338 ¶ 2 Those fingering Gentlemen should be informed that they ought to suit their Airs to the Place. 1799 *WORSW. Poet's Epitaph* v, Philosopher! a fingering slave. 1816 [see **FINICALNESS**].

Fingerish (fing'arish), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. **FINGER** sb. + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.

1892 *M. NORTH Recoll. Happy Life* I. vii. 259 Fingers were their only tools and .. by the end of the day the saucers must have had a strong fingerish flavour.

Fingerless (fing'guls), *a.* [See -LESS.] Without fingers.

1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xxxi, After putting on his fingerless gloves with great precision.

Fingerlet (fing'glet), *nonce-wd.* [See -LET.] A small or delicate finger.

1854 *W. JOHNSON Juicica* (1858) 77 Those straying fingerlets that clutched At good and bad.

Fingerling (fing'gling), *Also 8 fingerin.* [f. **FINGER** sb. + -LING. Cf. Ger. *fingerring* glove-finger, thimble (MHG. *fingerring* ring).]

† 1. One of the fingers of a glove; a finger-stall. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/2 Fyngyrynge of a glove, diglabbulum. 1530 *PALSGR.* 220/1 Fyngeryng of lether, delot. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn doigtier, a thimble, a fingering.

2. A very diminutive being; used to translate Ger. *Dümmeling* (Goethe *Faust*).

1835 *ANSTEN Faust* II. ii. (1887) 128 Pigmies, emmets, fingerlings, And other active little things. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 50 Thumbings and Fingerlings whom the Pygmies have enslaved.

3. A name for the parr (*Salmo salmulus*). Cf. **BRANDLING** 2.

a. 1705 *R. RAY Synops. Method. Piscium* (1713) 63 Salmulus, The Samlet Herefordiensibus, Brandlin & Fingerling Eboracensis. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* II. 43 The transverse dusky bars from which this fish has obtained the name of Brandling and Fingerling.

attrib. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 6/1 A couple of wretched fingerling smolts.

† **Fingerly**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **FINGER** sb. + -LY 1.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.

1619 *SIR J. SIMPILL Sacrilege Handl.* 81 They poynted him out, as by a fingerly demonstration.

Finger-nail. One of the nails of the fingers. To one's finger-nails: completely, thoroughly.

a. 1240 *Walsingham in Cott. Mon.* 281 Pat to blod wrang at at time finger neiles. 1842 *TRINNYON E. Morris* 22 He seem'd All-perfect, finich'd to the finger nail. 1854 - *Becket* II. i. He's as like the King as fingernail to fingernail. 1888 *Graphic* Summer No. 21/1, I was a theosophist to my finger-nails.

Finger-post. A post set up at the parting of roads, with one or more arms, often terminating in the shape of a finger, to indicate the directions of the several roads; a guide-post.

1850 *MRS. PLOZZI Journ. France* II. 291 The words *Route de Balguede* upon a finger-post. 1857 *TOULM. SMITH Parish* 357 The Highway Surveyors ought to put up finger posts .. where they are likely to help travellers.

transf. and fig. 1793 *BURTONS Math. Evid.* 159 It had pleas'd him to christen the pronouns, the finger-posts of language. 1857 *STANLEY Mem. Cantab.* I. 31 So many finger-posts, pointing your thoughts, along various roads, to times and countries far away.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1785 *GROSS Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Finger post*, a parson, so called, because like the finger post, he points out a way he .. probably will never go. i. e. the way to heaven.

Hence **Finger-posted** *pp. a.*, having a finger-post; in quot. *fig.* **Finger-postless** *a.*, without a finger-post.

1885 *H. O. FORBES Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 88 Flowers .. with .. a beautifully painted and finger-posted labellum. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* III. 147 A labyrinth of cross-roads, finger-postless, guideless.

Finger-stall. A cover or protection for the finger, usually of leather, e.g. the finger of a glove, used in some handicrafts, in dissection, or when the finger is injured or diseased.

1483 *CATH. Angl.* 131/2 A Fyngyr stalle, digitale. 1578 *LUTE DODGINS* II. xxiv. 175 Foxe glove hath .. fayre, long, round, hollow floures fashioned like finger stalles. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 74 The fore finger of his right hand hee perceived .. to be so weak, that .. he could hardly set it to any writing, with the helpe of an hoope and finger-stall of horne. 1643 *I. STEER tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 64 Finger-stalls made of Leather. 1832 *BARRAGE Econ. Manuf.* I. (ed. 3) 14 The child puts on the forefinger of its right hand a small cloth cap or finger-stall. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* 148, I cut my finger, but I clapt a finger-stall on.

Finger-stone.
† 1. A stone sufficiently small to be cast by the hand. *Also attrib. Obs.*

c. 1400 *MAUNF. (Roxb.)* xi. 46 A lytil beine, as it were a fynger stane cast, es anoper chapel. 1688 *I. CLAYTON in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 984 They are so nigh the Shoar, that a Man may almost fling a Finger-stone on Board.

2. A cylindrical stone, convexly tapering to a point; a belemnite.

1773 *JOHNSON* (ed. 4). *Finger-stone*, a fossil resembling an arrow. 1802-3 *J. PALLAS's Trav.* (1812) II. 229 A whimsical mixture of broken belemnites, or finger-stones.

Fingery (fing'eri), *a.* [f. **FINGER** sb. + -Y 1.] Branching into fingers or finger-like divisions.

1821 *MOIR in Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 527 The broad fern with its fingery leaf. 1840 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 403 Turnips .. grow fingery and of little value.

Fingian: see **FINGAN**.

† **Single-fangle**. *Obs.* [reduplication of **FANGLE**. Cf. **FIDDLE-FADDLE**.] A trifle; something whimsical or fantastic. *Also attrib.*

a. 1652 *INOME Covent Garden* I. 13 This comes of your new single-fangle fashion. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. tit. 221 To wrangle, About the slightest single fangle. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 61. 3/1 A Woman. I Love; A kind of Female Single, Fangle.

Hence **Single-fangled** *pp. a.*

1652 *BIGGS New Disp.* ¶ 11 The upstart single-fang'd Paracelsian.

Fingram, *obs.* variant of **FINGERING** sb.

Fingrigo (fing'rigo). The name in Jamaica for a prickly climbing shrub, *Pisonia aculeata*.

1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* I. p. liv, They grind the roots of Fingrigo and Limetree between two stones. 1756 *P. BROWN Jamaica* 252 Fingrigo or Thorny Mimosa. This prickly shrub is frequent in most of our sugar colonies.

† **Fingure**. *Obs.* -† [irreg. f. *L. fing-ere* to frame + -URE.] A fabrication, coinage.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Elij b, Doctor Watson, rertoring verie merlie his owne licentious fingures upon him.

Finial (fī'nīāl), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-6 *fynial* (1; -yal) (1, 5-7 *finial*, 6- *finial*. [A variant of **FINIAL**, app. of Eng. origin, as no similar form has been found in OE. or med. Lat.]

A. adj.
† 1. = **FINAL**. *Obs.*

? a. 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 157 Rites ceremonial, .. Shall utter cease, and take ther ende fynial. 1426 *AVOGLAN Poems* 50 There was faythfolde made a fenale code. 1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntles* (Roxb.) 116 Graunt them to dyen in fynial grace. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 105 Fynyal blyse. 1485 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her. B. iij. a*, Ther be ix. quadratis for to consider. v. quadrate finial and iij. roayal.

2. [Suggested by the sb.] Forming the crown or completion; crowning. *rare* -1.

1888 *A. S. WILSON Lyric Hopeless Love* 182 Unfil .. life erects its finial part, The formulation of the heart.

B. sb. Arch. An ornament placed upon the apex of a roof, pediment, or gable, or upon each of the corners of a tower, etc.; a similar ornament serving as a termination to a canopy or the like, or to the end of an open seat in a church.

1428 *W'ill of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark: *Cambridge* I. 369 Every botrace finied with finialx. 1572 *Indenture* 4 Jan. in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Pint.* (1765) I. App. All the said fynyshyng and performing of the said towre with fynyallx. 1592 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. 1. 223 From this faire Palace then he takes his Front, From that his Finials. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxv. x. (1609) 804 Gilded shields .. were set up on the finiall or lantern of Jupiters temple. 1601 - *Phry* xxxv. xii. 552 To set up Gargils or Antiques at the top of a Gavill end, as a finiall to the crest tiles. 1811 *J. MILNER Eccl. Archit.* vii. 105 Pinnacles .. surmounted with an elegant flower, called a finial. 1853 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* II. vi. 255 The finial of the northern gable with its beautiful finial. 1870 *F. R. WILSON Ch. Lindisf.* 31 The low open seats are ornamented with finials.

b. transf. and fig.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. v. 625 As the Phoenix on my Front doth glister, Thou shalt the Finials of my Frame illustre. 1632 *HOLLAND Cynob.* 26 The absolute perfection and finial of many noble and excellent Actions. 1876 *R. F. BURTON Gorilla* L. I. 66 Monothism, the finial of the spiritual edifice. 1880 *BLACKMORE M. Ankerly* III. iii. 33 An ivied bush, which served as the finial of the garden-hedge.

Hence **Finialled** *pp. a.*, having, or decorated with, finials.

1850 *T. INKERSLEY Romanesque Archil. France* 323 An external Pointed arch, surmounted by a triangle crocketed and finialled.

† **Finially**, *adv. Obs.* [f. **FINIAL** a. + -LY 2.] = **FINALLY**.

1588 *J. READ Compend. Method* 110 b, Finially all affects that are called Rumatick.

Finical (fī'nīkāl), *a.* [Connected with **FINICK** v., **FINICKING**; as *finical* is the earliest recorded, it may be the source of the other words; in any case ultimate derivation from **FINE** a. seems probable.] Of persons, their actions and attributes: Over-nice or particular, affectedly fastidious, excessively punctilious or precise, in speech, dress, manners, methods of work, etc. Also of things: Over-scrupulously finished; excessively or affectedly fine or delicate in workmanship.

1593 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 10 b, She is so finical in her speech. 1607 *R. C. World of Wonders* 50 Women gorgeously apparelled, finical and fine as fippence. 1650 *HOWELL Ep. 110-El.* I. 1. i, Expressions made up of a bombast of words and finical affected complements. 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 11 More trim and elegant fancies, who are so nice and finical that they would not come near a sore. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 82 § 6 You open Sleeves .. made a much better Show than the finical Dress I am in. 1727 *POPE, etc. Art of Sinking* 11 The Finical Style .. consists of the most curious, affected, mincing metaphors. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1751) II. ii. 11 Lord G. seems a little too finical in his dress. 1820 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* II. v. 119 Such a pretty, little, delicate, ladylike, finical gentleman! 1840 *THACKERAY Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 167 It might be painted with a good deal less finical trifling with the pencil. 1887 *SAINSBURY Hist. Eticab. Lit.* v. (1890) 115 The finical scholarship of the present day.

absol. a. 1845 *HOOO Compass* xxii, Fear quitted the most finical.

Hence † **Finical** v., *nonce-wd. trans.* to dress or 'get (oneself) up'. **Finically** *adv.*, in a finical manner, affectedly, fastidiously. **Finicalness**, (a) the quality of being finical; (b) a finical thing; a refinement. **Finicality**, (a) finical quality; (b) something finical.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 15, I was ordained God scourge from above for their daintie finicalitie. 1699 *TORNIAIO, Strigato* .. finically dressed up. 1690 *COVER DRYE* (1893) 261 We had no such finicalness as knives or forks, onely .. our hands and teeth. 1682 *MRS. BEVIN False Count.* t. ii. 20 You think yourself a very fine fellow now, and finical yourself up to be thought so. 1762-72 *H. WATROE Vertue's Anecd. Pint.* (1786) V. 206 His works have no more merit than finicalness .. can give them. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iv. 372 Finically attentive to dress. 1816 *J. GILCHRIST Philos. Elym.* 217 [He] would arrest the press to alter a comma; yet with all this fining finicalness, has not left a single well-constructed paragraph in his whole writings! 1839 *SPORTING MAG.* V. 65 After sipping with all the finicality of spinsterian consequence her sixth cup of the enlivening liquid. 1856 *BLACKW. MAG.* XIX. 655 To cut joints .. neither in slices too thick, nor in such as are finically thin. 1884 *J. PAVN Lit. Recoll.* 295 He .. sometimes exhibited a whimsical finicality.

Finicism (fī'nisiz'm), [f. next + -ISM.] Finical affectation.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 65 Notwithstanding .. of this theatrical finicism, he was always himself again before an audience. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 132 There was no finicism in the Author of Waverley.

Finick (fī'nik), *sb.* [? Back-formation from **FINICAL**; in sense 2 more prob. f. next vb.]

† 1. A finical person. *Obs.*

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 103 Does he think to be courted for acting the finick and conceited? *Id.* 113 She's an affected Finick.

2. *dial.* 'Mincing, affected manners' (*S. Chesh. Gloss.* 1887).

Finick (fī'nik), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* Also *finnick*; in glossaries spelt *finnack*, -ook, etc. [See **FINICAL**, **FINICKING**.] *intr.* 'To execute work in a fastidious manner, wasting time over unnecessary details' (*Holderness Gloss.*); 'to mince, affect airs' (*S. Chesh. Gloss.*). Hence **Finickling** *vbl. sb.* 1869 *E. WANHAM Eng. Vernicall.* 147 The verse laughs at such finnick, and asserts its true diversion.

Finickling, *finikin* (fī'nikin, -in), (*pp. a.* and *sb.* Also *finnicking*, *finnikin*, (9 *finican*). [Of somewhat doubtful etymology; most likely f. **FINICK** v. + -ING 2; the chief difficulty is that the *adj.* is recorded from the middle of 17th c., while the *vb.* is known only from a very recent period.

It has been suggested that *finikin* is the original form, and is of Du. origin; cf. *MDu. finikens* *adv.* accurately, neatly, prettily (Kilian). On this hypothesis the *vb.* is *finical* and *finick* *sb.* and *vb.* must in some way have been evolved from *finikin*. The conjecture however is unsupported by evidence, and *finical* appears 70 years earlier than the earliest known instance of *finikin*.]

A. adj. Affecting extreme refinement; daintily, fastidious, mincing; excessively precise in trifles. Also of things: Over-delicately wrought or finished; also, insignificant, paltry, trifling. 1661 *A. BROWN L'celler's Poems* 72 Your Madam .. Lords, and such finikin words. c. 1680 *Kirk's Ball.* 15. 11 Lords, and such finikin words. c. 1680 *Kirk's Ball.* 15. 11 Lords, and such finikin words. 1741 *T. PRATER* (1747) I. 230 Thou finicking Stuff, Put thy Harsh

in a Muff. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 444. To apply their finican hands and utensils to the laborious task. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 745 Quiet and finikin as his [Horace's] satire is. 1837 *Dickens's Pickw.* xix. With all the finicking comboxy of youth. 1865 G. MEKEORTH *R. Fleming's* x. Out . . . came the old, broad, bent figure, with little finicking steps. 1886 T. HARVEY *Mayor Casterbridge* xii. Such finikin details.

† b. In eulogistic sense: Dainty, pretty. *Obs.*
c 1749 *Robin Hood & Allen a Date* xviii. in Child *Ballads* v. cxxviii. 1741/2 A finikin lass, Did shine like glistening gold.
B. sb. (in form *finikin*, *finikinin*).

† 1. A finicking person. *Obs.*
1744 Mrs. E. HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 82 Every public place so abounded with comboxs and finikins.

† 2. A variety of pigeon. *Obs.*
1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. Pigeon. Many sorts of pigeons, such as Carriers . . . Finikins. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 126 The Finikin. These Pigeons are possessed of certain whimsical gestures when salacious. 1867 *Tegetmeier Pigeons* 175 The Finikin.

Hence *Finickingly* adv.
1880 VERN. LEE *Italy* iv. 153 Finickingly finished like a fan-painting.

Finicky (fɪˈnɪki), a. dial. and U. S. [f. FINICK v. + -y.] = FINICKING a.

1825 BUCKETT *Gloss. N. Country Words*. *Finicky*, trifling, scrupulously particular. 1887 *Critic* (N. Y.) 9 Apr. A great number of the rules . . . seem equally what New England matrons call 'finicky'. 1892 B. MATTHEWS *Americanisms & Britishisms* 24 Professor Freeman . . . frequently finicky in his choice of words.

† **Finifest**, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *fini-s* end + *festum* FEAST.] (See quot.)

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utop.* (Arb.) 153 The whyche wordes may be interpreted primifeste and finifest, or els in our speache, first feaste and last feaste.

Finifio (fɪˈniːfɪo), a. [f. L. *fini-s* + -fio.] Putting a limit to; limiting; in quot. *absol.* or quasi-sb.

1830 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 2 The eternally self-affirmant self-affirmed . . . whose definition is the essential finifio in the form of the infinite.

Finifugal (fɪˈniːfʊɡəl), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *fini-s* end + *fug-a* flight + -AL.] Of or pertaining to shunning the end (of anything).

1883 L. A. TOLLENACHE in *Yrnl. Educ.* 2 Sept. 307 In modern as well as in ancient times, the finifugal tendency . . . is apparent.

† **Finify**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 finify, finife. [f. FINE a. + -(i)FY.] *trans.* To make fine; to adorn, deck, 'trick up'. To *finify* it: see quot. 1611.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. x. Her rotten trunk and rustie face she finified than. 1621 Cotgr. *Pimper*, to spruce, or finifie it; curiously to pranke, trimme, or trick up himselfe. 1696 Mrs. BERN *Sir P. Fancie* v. iii. Get you gone, and finief your knacks. 1708 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. x. (1737) 41 Some . . . dress'd the Pages in Womens Clotids, and finified them like any Babies.

Hence *Finified* ppl. a.; *Finifying* vbl. sb.

1623 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* ii. 2067 Some . . . parted from Our City walls. . . so finifi'd. As if their meaning was, to shew their pride In Country Churches. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* viii. (1666) 267/2 Now while thou art in a natural estate (though never so finified) Ad Adam is thy father. 1674 DRYDEN *Mall* II. iii. Such licking, patching, and finifying.

† **Finigraphical**, a. *humorous. nonce-wd.*
1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 37 In their sincere and finigraphical cleane shirts and culles. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. *heading*. To . . . the sincere & finigraphical rarifier of prolixious rough barbarisme [i. e. a barber].

Finikin, var. form of FINICKING.

Fining (fɪˈnɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. FINE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FINE.

1. The operation or process of refining (metals); esp. that of converting cast iron into wrought iron by heating it in contact with charcoal and so removing the carbon.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 38 Certain personnes . . . that wrought in fynyng of iron. 1585 ANV. SANOV'S *Remin.* (1841) 366 The fining of gold in the furnace. 1864 PERCY *Iron & Steel* 579 It seems somewhat absurd to designate the process of incomplete decarburization as re-fining, and that of . . . complete decarburization as only fining. *Ibid.*, I . . . apply the word fining to the operation of converting cast into malleable iron . . . in a hearth or open fire urged by a blast of air with charcoal as the fuel.

2. The operation or process of clarifying (a liquid; esp. beer, wine, etc.). Also the process by which a liquid becomes fine or clear.

1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 225 No Vines could please our taste, But of her fining. 1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1862/8 New Experiments, for Fyning and Improving of Syder. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xvi. 339 It [beech] is good also for fuel . . . not to omit the Shavings of it for the fining of Wine. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract.* Agric. I. 137 The operation of fining will be unnecessary to such beer. 1864 *Kender* q. Jan. 53 To investigate the cause of this fining of the blood.

b. *concr.* Anything used for this purpose. *Usa.* pl. 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 5 One ounce and a half of good isinglass . . . was converted into good fining. 1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 160 A preparation of isinglass and sour beer, called finings, is put into it. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 184 The coffee is made of a dark colour by means of what are called 'finings' which consist of burnt sugar. 1885 *Act 48-9 Vict.* c. 50 § 8 Finings for the purpose of clarification [of beer].

3. *Comb.*: fining-furnace (see quot.); fining-pot, a crucible in which metals are refined; fining-roller (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 848/2 *Fining-furnace . . . an open hearth with a blast by which iron is freed of impurities or foreign matters. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvii. 3 The 'fining pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 134 Let us throw them boldly into the fining-pot. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 848/2 *Fining-roller (*Paper-machine*), a cylindrical wire-cloth sieve in the paper-making machine, which allows the finely ground stuff to pass, but restrains the coarse fibers and knots.

Finion, var. form of FINGAN.

Finis (fɪˈnɪs), [a. L. *finis* end.]

1. The Latin word for 'end', formerly, and still occasionally, placed at the end of a book.

Almost universally used in the earlier half of this century; in recent books 'End' or 'The End' is substituted.

[a 1400 *Chester Pl.* xii. *Temptation*, Finis pagine duodecime.] c 1460 *Play Sacram.*, Finis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hist.*, Finis. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.*, Finis. 1697 EVELYN *Medals* vii. 255 And now I have but a Word to add before I come to Finis. 1839 BAILEY *Festus*, Finis.

2. Hence, the conclusion, end, finish; end of life, death.

1682 D[URFELY] *Butler's Ghost* I. 47 To deck the Finis of his Face. 1719 — *Pills* (1872) IV. 328 Under this Stone lies one who writ his Finis. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. IX.* xx. x. 169 Next Year . . . must be the finis of this long agonistic tragedy. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 200 Fast falling into imbecility and finis, poor man. 1874 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 223 Though that may be the proper finis of the book.

3. End in view, ultimate destination. *rare.*

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 162 Which is itself a finis or kind of goal.

Finish (fɪˈnɪʃ), sb. [f. next vb.]

1. The conclusion, last stage, termination; also (*colloq.* or *vulgar*) the 'end' of a man.

1790 A. M. JOHNSON *Memorabilia* III. 140 To look upon death . . . as the finish of your sorrows! 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 361 The fit and worthy finish of such a life. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* V. 318 And here . . . is the finish of all I have to recount. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 321 You would like to hear what was the finish of the noted Will Barrow. 1827 *Ibid.* XXI. 78 The finish of the hunting season I unfortunately lost.

b. *elliptically* in *Sporting*: The end of a hunt, race, etc.; the death of a fox; also in phrase, *to be in at the finish*. Also fig.

1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 13 The old squire was determined to be in at the finish. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 133 Think for a moment of a finish as it is in reality. 1891 H. LE CARON *25 Years in Secret Serv.* (1893) 188 It was . . . in the speeches from start to finish.

2. That which finishes, or serves to give completeness or perfection to anything.

1793 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 13. The choir received its embellishments and finish from Henry the Eighth. 1823 GR. KENNEDY *Father Clem.* I. 20 To obtain that finish to his education which it was . . . thought could only be acquired by travelling [etc.]. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 515 Two smaller towers were designed as the finish of the building. 1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 362/1 To have an American finish put to her education and manners.

b. *Building*. The last coat of paint or plaster laid upon a surface.

1823 P. NICHTOLSON *Pract. Build.* 417 Over this a coat of oil-colour . . . called the finish, is laid.

3. The condition or quality of being finished or perfected.

c 1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Wks.* (Ridge) I. 354 There was a want of finish, as the workmen call it, in my manufacture. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vi. 229 They could not, compatibly with such nicety of finish, be laid over each other. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin-Cell.* Man. xxvi. 397 High finish could not be obtained in the mode by which this massive money was produced. 1885 NEWELL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/2 They [Gloves] are tanned with sumac and gambier . . . as these produce softer finishes. 1885 *March. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/3 Mr. Reeves sang with perfect finish.

4. *slang*. A house of entertainment, where the night is finished.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 17 The innumerable finishes and saloons. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* (1869) 204 A weakly little man . . . whose pallid countenance told of Finishes and Casinos.

5. (See quot.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 53 Methylated spirit can be procured also in small quantities . . . containing in solution 1 oz. to the gallon of shellac, under the name of 'finish'. 1888 *Dunfries Standard* 22 Feb. 3 The traffic in methylated spirit or 'finish' as it is popularly called.

Finish (fɪˈnɪʃ), v. Forms: 4 *finch*, 4-6 *fenys*, *fen*, *finyssh*, *-ysch*, *-ysh*, *-yssh*, *-esch*, 4 *finisch*, 6-*finish*. [ME. *fenys*, *finisch*, a. OF. *feniss* (Fr. *finiss*)-lengthened stem of *fenir* (*finir* = Pr. *fenir*, Cat. *finir*, It. *finire* = L. *finire*, f. *finis* end.]

1. *trans.* To bring to an end; to come to the end of, go through the last period or stage of. Often with gerund (formerly with inf.) as object: To 'make an end of', cease (doing something). † Also, *rarely*, To put an end to, cause to cease.

c 1380 *Will. Paterne* 3934 Then was bat ferli fyt finched bat time. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4255 Quene they had fenysse his feight. 1481 CAXTON *Merr.* I. xx. 60 The sonne the whiche . . . neuer shal fenysse to goo with the heuen. a 1533 LN. BERNERS *Huon* li. 185 Who so euer dyd fyght against him were lyke mysably to fenysse his days. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. 87 In Death what can be . . . That I should fear a Covenant to make With it, which welcom'd, finisheth my Woe? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 674 His Griets with Day begun, Nor were they finish'd

with the setting Sun. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 567 That calm ambition of gold, in which all the ambitious finish their course. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr.* IV. *Forest* vii. Edward . . . had just finished a hearty meal. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 236 As he finished speaking.

b. *To finish off*: to provide with an ending (of a certain kind).

1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 51 Plutarch finishes off the story in his usual manner.

2. To bring to completion; to make or perform completely; to complete. Also with *off*, *up*. † *To finish to* (do): to succeed completely in (doing).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2144 For quen I done haue with Dary & my dede fenyschid. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xl. 41 Hys enterprise that ful sore he desyred to fenyshe. a 1533 LN. BERNERS *Huon* li. 217 When the sacrament of fenyschid was fenyschid. 1565 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 84 In August [1553] was the nutter in Powles set up agayne, and fenyschid in September. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 25 How many Days will finish vp the Year. 1594 CAREW *Huon's Exam.* Wks. (1616) 269 When Nature hath finished to forme a man in all perfection. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* i. xviii. § 3. 336 They expose themselves to the reproach of having begun what they were unable to finish. 1669 *Watling's Syst. Agric.* (1683) 185 Yet have I not finished to attain the right Method, or way of ordering them. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xviii. 694 The marriage of the princess Elizabeth with Frederic . . . was finished some time after the death of that prince. 1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 686 Finish sowing green-house plants. 1828 SCOTT *F. Perth* iii. He cuts all his gloves out for the right hand, and never could finish a pair in his life. 1848 C. K. SHARPE *Lett.* 7 Feb. (1888) II. 590 That bloody-minded person who finished off the work. *absol.* 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 24 Ioab . . . began to number, but he finisheth not. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. ix. § 5 God alone can finish.

3. To deal with or dispose of the whole or the remainder of (an object); to complete the consumption of (food, one's stock of anything), the reading of (a book, etc.).

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 23 Ye shal nott fenysseh all the cities of israhel tyll the sonne of man be come. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 424 He and Brooks will doubtless finish the two [potatoes]. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 72 Would you mind finishing the canto?

b. To complete the destruction of; to dispatch, kill. Also in weaker sense: To complete the discomfiture or defeat of; to reduce to complete exhaustion or helplessness. Now chiefly *colloq.*

1611 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 26 God hath numbred thy kingdomes, and finished it. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 187 Five Germans, who were resolved to finish me, 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 181 Lancaster . . . was completely finished. 1825 GOODRICH *P. Parley's Ann.* 188 They were for finishing him (a wounded man) outright with their bayonets. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 308 If he still obstinates himself, he is finished by [etc.]. 1884 E. P. ROR *Nat. Ser. Story* ix. The moist sultriness . . . finished the ox-heart cherries.

4. To perfect finally or in detail; to put the final and completing touches to (a thing). Also with *off*, *up*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 39 b. Those [the hands, arms and feet] bee . . . the partes whiche finishe the whole and make it perfecte. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 80 To perfect and finish our answer. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* viii. 6 Wee desired Titus, that as he had begun, so hee would also finish in you the same grace also. 1683 SOAMNS tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* II. 20 A faultless Sonnet, finish'd thus, would be Worth tedious Volumes of loose Poetry. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 They finish the plastering . . . by Trowelling and brishing it over with fair Water . . . and also brish over their new Plastering when they set, or finish it. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 7. 45 To a good natural Discernment Art must therefore be joined to finish a Critick. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 713 He was compelled by his father to finish up his pottery minutely. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 17 The hole may be finished with a file. 1842 [see FINGER-NAIL].

absol. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 187 The plasterers were . . . finishing off, and clearing away their scaffolds.

b. To complete or perfect the education of (a person).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. v. 169 She sent her most illustrious citizens to be finished and refined in Greece. 1796 DR. BURNES *Metastasio* I. 214 Most of the great singers . . . had been formed or finished by him. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* vii. (1879) 215 The accomplishments which are now necessary to finish a pretty woman. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 158 Where were you finished?

c. To complete or perfect the fattening of (cattle). 1841 *Yrnl. R. Agric.* Soc. II. n. 226 The cattle . . . by means of the turnip are 'finished out' and in a proper state for the butcher in the spring. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. n. 334 Many flock-masters 'finish' their sheep before selling. 1865 *Ibid.* Ser. II. n. 1. 259 If the lambs are well summered it will answer to finish them off in the house or yards.

† d. With complement or *into*: To make into by a final operation. *Obs.*

1794 SWIFT *Battle of Bls.* Wks. 1778 I. 427 Polite conversation has finished thee a pedant. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 410 This earth is to be finished up into one vast terrestrial paradise.

5. *intr.* To come to an end, reach the end; to cease, leave off. Also with *off*. Also, to end in (something), to end by (doing something).

c 1450 *Martin* iii. 54 They sey thei shal neuer fenisshe till thei haue auenged the deth of Augur. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Amon* ix. 248 And begonne to make so grete a sorowe as though he all the world had fenysshed a fore his eyen. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virg.* xi. 212 Infernall

payne that shall not synyshe. 1527 R. TUORNE *His Booke* in Hakluyt Voy. (1589) 253 Which maine land .. finisheth in the land which we found. 1563 SHUTE *Archit. Dja.* Wherwith finisheth the first. 1595 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 201 Exeter doth wish His dayes may finish, ere the haplesse time. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 143 Partnerships often finish in quarrels. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 205/2 If we begin to restate old words, we shall finish by admitting new ones. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 10 Finishing off somewhere between 12 and 4. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 8/8 1/2 Kermsesse.. finished a couple of lengths in front of Kingdom.

b. To finish with: (a) To cease to deal with, have done with (*obs.*); (b) to complete one's work at or upon.

1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* (1809) IV. 62 He approved .. of her finishing wholly with the old Don. 1823 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) V. 139 To-night I shall finish with Queen Mary's reign.

c. To die. *Obs.*

1528 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* Pref. 4 Considering that all flesh must finish, I seek for no quiet rest in this transitorie life. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb. v.* v. 36 Who with wet cheeks Were present when she finish'd.

† 6. trans. (After L. *finire*.) To assign a limit or boundary to; to limit. *Obs. rare*—1.

1589 GOLOING *De Moray* iv. 47 So as he finish or bound himselfe.

Finishable (fɪnɪʃəbəl), *a. rare.* [f. FINISH v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being finished.

1831 CARLYLE *Let.* 26 Feb. in Froude *Life* (1882) II. vii. 141. I purpose seriously inclining heart and hand to the finishing of 'Teufelsdröckh'—if indeed it is finishable.

Finished (fɪnɪʃt), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. In senses of the vb.: a. Brought to a conclusion, ended. b. Completed. c. That has passed through the last process or stage of manufacture or elaboration.

1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 93 At leingth kept he silence, with finished historye resting. 1682 CREECH *Lucertius* (1683) 62 End their almost finishit race, and die. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* vii. xxx. From the finish'd banquet now The wedding guests are gone. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mansf. Metal* II. vii. 185 It is not an uncommon thing .. to purchase a finished stove, take it to pieces, and use the .. pieces as models. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 338 They most likely will not live to see the finished book. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 Rather the materials for a work .. than a finished composition. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7 Bleached and finished linsens are in good request.

2. Consummate, perfect, accomplished.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 ¶ 1 Lydia is a finished Coquet. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Reliq. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 42 If not by finished Aesthetics, yet at least by unsettled and wavering Minds. 1831 HENSLOW *Let. Darwin in Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 167 Not in the supposition of your being a finished naturalist, but as amply qualified for collecting. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iii. ii. The finished gentleman. c. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 236 He possessed a countenance of the most finished beauty.

Finisher (fɪnɪʃər), *[f. as prec. + -ER 1.]*

1. One who or that which finishes (in the different senses of the vb.).

1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 2 Jesus the auctor and synnyssher of oure fayth. 1587 GOLOING *De Moray* Ep. Ded. God the verie founder, furtherer and finisher of truth. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlii. 85 The auctor a finisher of all his troubles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 375 O Prophet of glad tidings, finisher Of utmost hope! 1786 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. (1876) 69 A portrait by Denner, or any other high finisher. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 267 By way of a finisher, washing .. the flax in the rivers kills hundreds of fish. 1872 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. (1890) IV. 297 note. With all his abundance, he was evidently a laborious finisher.

2. spec. a. In various trades: The workman, or machine, that performs the final operation in manufacture.

1601 SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love* iii. i. I am poor Courtant your Taylor's finisher. 1815 *Use Phil.* *Mansf.* 159 This finisher carding-engine is furnished with finer teeth than the scribbler. 1859 T. LEICESTER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 283/1 It is then passed on to the finisher or workman. 1875 *Use's Dict. Arts* I. 425 The 'forwarder' then passes the book on to the 'finisher', whose duty it is to add the required lettering and ornament. 1884 *Standard* 14 Apr. 3/7 A strike .. has commenced among the 'lasters and finishers' of the boot trade.

b. *Finisher of the law*: jocularly, the hangman, executioner.

1708 MONTREUX *Kabelais* v. Prol. (1737) 57 The Finisher of the Law. 1734 *Grub St. Jnl.* 2 May 1/1, I imagine .. that in point of order .. the finisher of the law ought to draw up the conclusion. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 30 Thislewood was suspended by the finisher of the law. 1835 *Thil's Mag.* II. 168 It [the Newspaper Press] is the grand inquisitor—the expositor—the flagellator—the finisher!

c. *Collec.* Something that finishes, discomfits, or 'does for' any one; 'a settler'. In *Pugilism*, one who gives a blow that ends a fight; the blow so given.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 54 As a finisher, there is a great analogy between Randall and the late Dutch Sam. 1827 *Ibid.* XX. 60 He gave him .. four or five such finishes, as [etc.]. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Foster* xlv. This conversation was a finisher to Dr. Feasible. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* III. 106 When I saw her marriage .. I thought it was a finisher.

Finishing (fɪnɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FINISH.

a. 1535 FISHER *Prayer* E ij/1 The Smyth .. with the hammer .. towards the finishing of his worke. 1614 T.

JACKSON *Comm. Apostles Creed* II. 216 The accomplishment or finishing of his glory. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 1. Haesten on Mr. Cooper all I can to the finishing of my Lady Exesters picture. 1757 FOOT *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 135 A sketch can never convey him. His peculiarities require infinite labour and high finishing. 1886 *Athenaeum* 18 Dec. 832/1 The cuts are .. as good as photography, delicate finishing, and choice modern cutting can make them.

2. conc. That which completes or gives a finished appearance to any kind of work. In *Building* and *Carpentry*, decoration, ornamental work. In *Bookbinding*, the lettering and ornamental work on the covers.

1663 GERBER *Counsel* 15 If the Builder .. will have the Building to have no other finishing. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 3 Give the last Finishing to every Circumstance in so long a Work. 1766 EYCKE *London* IV. 287 The waistcoat and finishing very neat. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 25 To have a lawn terminated by water .. is a finishing, of all others the most desirable. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Finishing*, the carved ornaments of the quarter galleries. 1884 H. P. SPORFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 188/1 The house is .. of a pale cream-color, with white finishing.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *finishing-governess*, *machine*, *master*, *mortar*, *wood*. Also *finishing-card* (see quot.); *finishing cloth*, calico prepared for 'finishing'; so *finishing goods*, *linens*; *finishing-coat*, in *Building*, the last coating of plaster; *finishing-hammer*, the last hammer used by the gold-beater; *finishing-press* (*Bookbinding*), a small press used in the process of 'finishing'; *finishing-rolls*, a second set of rolls in a rolling-mill; *finishing-school*, a school where a pupil's (usually a young lady's) education is 'finished'.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 848/2 **Finishing-card*, a machine in which the process of carding is repeated. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/5 Printers' and 'finishing cloths slow. 1892 *Ibid.* 6 Aug. 6/4 Printing and 'finishing goods slow. 1862 *Times* 2 Jan. A 'finishing daily governess wishes to devote three or four hours every afternoon to the instruction of pupils. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 2/7 Cross Channel demand for .. 'finishing linens. 1886 *Ibid.* 10 Dec. Double-blast thrashing and 'finishing machines. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fenn. Edw.* (ed. 4) I. 79 All .. have the honour to co-operate with a 'finishing master. 1662 GERBER *Princ.* 19 Bricks to be daubed over with 'finishing Mortar. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 250 The finishing Mortar to represent Stone, should be made of the strongest Lime. 1861 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* **Finishing-rolls*. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* (1850) 204/2 I'll bring in a bill for the abolition of 'finishing-schools. 1883 MISS BRADON *Elleanor's Vict.* iii. He sent his daughters to the most expensive finishing-school in Paris. 1887 *West Shore* 427 The white .. cedar a splendid 'finishing wood.

Finishing, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That finishes; esp. in (*to put, give, receive*) the finishing († *hand*), stroke or touch.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 296 The finishing, or the First, act of Repentance. 1709 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 330 A Mind well turn'd, receives the finishing stroke and polishing from Science. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 71 ¶ 4 In each Species of Writing I have given the finishing Hand to some Pieces. 1771 WALPOLE *Anecd. Painting* IV. 145 (On Gardening). We tire of all the painter's art when it wants these finishing touches. 1831 KEBLE *Serm.* v. (1845) 106 With the finishing touch .. he completes his picture of that intense depravity. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mammoth* lxxxi. 354 To enable them to put the finishing stroke to their respective arrangements.

† **Finishment**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] End, finishing, completion; death.

c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 499 Be forme to be fynisment foldez ful selden. 1448 *Will. of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 355 After the fynisshement of the edifications of one of the same Collegis. c. 1450 *Merlins* 32 Merlyn began to telle of the fynishment of Ioseph. 1559 ADP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 105 To the fynishment and stay of that offence. 1648 W. MOUNTACRE *Devoute* etc. i. xviii. § 3. 336 None must undertake this edifice, but after computation of the pertinences requisite for the finishment.

Finite (fɪnaɪt), *a. and sb.* Also 5-6 *fynyto*.

[ad. L. *finitus*, pa. pp. of *finire* to put an end to, bound, limit, f. *finis* end, limit.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Fixed, determined, definite. *Obs.*

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 79 There was made a fynyte lodevay betwene the kynge & Thomas. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 191 Giving us assurance of that which is finite and determinate. 1680 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 334 A finite vast number is here put for an indefinite numerous multitude.

2. Having bounds, ends, or limits; bounded, limited; opposed to *infinite*.

1587 GOLOING *De Moray* iv. 42 For if any of them [perfections] be finite, then he is not infinite. 1651 HONNES *Leviath.* i. iii. 11 Whatever we imagine, is finite. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm. Folly of Atheism* vi. 21 That supposed Infinite Duration will .. be limited at two Extremes .. and consequently must needs be finite. 1854 MOSLEY *Astron.* iii. (ed. 4) 11 The surface of the earth is finite in every direction.

b. Having an existence subject to limitations and conditions.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Artillerie* iv. I am but finite, yet thine infinitely. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 ¶ 7 The whole Heaven or Hell of any finite being. 1809-10 COURRIER *Friend* (1865) 67 Of eternity and self-existence what other likeness is possible in a finite being, but immortality and moral self-determination? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 416 Of the absolute goodness of any finite nature we can form no conception.

3. *Math.* Of a line: Terminated. Of a quantity, number, distance: Limited, neither infinite nor infinitesimal. Of a group: Containing a limited number of substitutions. Of a solution: Resulting in a finite quantity. *Finite points*: such as are not at an infinite distance apart. *Finite series* (see quot. c. 1865).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. Post. ii. 6 To produce a right line finite, straight forth continually. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* i. 1. Upon a finite right line .. to describe an equilateral triangle. 1840 LARSEN *Geom.* 276 The distance V F, remains finite. c. 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 573/1 A series is called a finite series when it has an assignable last term. 1885 LEUBESDORF *Cremena's Proj. Geom.* 139 Two other finite points on the curve. *Ibid.* 265 The finite segment FF' is cut or not by the tangents according as the conic is a hyperbola or an ellipse. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* & *Magn.* I. 38 It may be proved that $\frac{d^2 P_i}{d x^2}$ is the

only finite integral solution in μ of the equation. 1893 A. R. FORSYTH *Th. Functions* 587 These finite discontinuous groups are of importance on the theory of polyhedral functions.

4. *Gram.* Of a verb: Limited by number and person; not in the infinitive mood.

1795 L. MURRAY *Gram.* Syntax 86 A simple sentence has it but one subject, and one finite verb. 1798 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) iii. 113 note. Finite verbs are those to which number and person appertain.

5. *Music.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSLEY *Counterp.* xv. 105 If the canon is concluded by a coda, it is called Finite.

† App. misused for *infinite*.

a. 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 93 That it may please his fynyte devot knowledge in this to sendyn us.

B. quasi-sb.

1. The *adj.* used absolutely.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i. 105 But how can finite grasp Infinity? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xv. § 12 Finite of any Magnitude, holds not any proportion to infinite. 1825 CUMMINGS *Aids Ref.* (1836) 155 Reasoning from finite to finite, on a basis of truth .. will always lead to truth. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 492 My servant Death, with solving rite, Pours finite into infinite.

b. The finite; that which is finite.

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* II. 575/1 The finite and the infinite are both alike thoughts of our own. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 7 To us, the notion of infinity is subsequent rather than prior to the finite.

2. A finite thing; a finite being; see A. 2.

a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* ii. x. § 4 (1622) 309 All terms, and all indeterminations, all finites and all infinities. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxvi. (1700) 154 It being impossible for an Aggregate of Finites to comprehend .. one Infinite. 1846 [see FINITED *pp. a.*]

Finite (fɪnaɪt), *v.* [f. prec. or f. ppl. stem of L. *finire*.] *trans.* To make finite; to subject to limitations.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 47 The matter doth finite, and contract the amplitude of the forme. 1847 BUSWELL *Chr. Narr.* ii. v. (1861) 318 The Lord to be is there, there to personate and finite himself. 1867 *Eng. Leader* 20 Apr. 21 There are two sides—a divine side and a human side .. the latter being finite, attempered, and dimmed.

Hence *Finite* *pp. a.*

1846 CLISSOLD tr. *Suædenborg's Principia* i. iii. 81 In relation to things much finite and compounded, this finite is as it were nothing; .. nevertheless it is a something and a finite end. 1858 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 617 To find God finite in Nature. 1884 *Gosp. Divine Humanity* 160 Man in his finite state is dust of the ground.

[Finiteless: a spurious word in the Dictionary. Cited by Johnson from Sir T. Browne (*Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. where the real reading is 'fruitlesse').]

Finutely (fɪnaɪtli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a finite manner or degree.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Presence* xi. 216 Christ moved finutely by dimensions, and change of places. 1677 *Illeg. Prim. Orig. Man.* i. v. 114 Within such a compass as it finutely distant from this hour. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* v. 129 Such creatures would be made upright or finutely perfect. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man ii. 185 The Balance will ultimately be in favour of each individual finutely.

Finiteness (fɪnaɪtnɪs), *[f. as prec. + -NESS.]*

The quality or condition of being finite; the condition of being limited in space, time, capacity, etc. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 89 It ariseth .. from the finitenesse, and dimensiveness of the angelicall nature. 1798 BERRYLEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 429 Finiteness of our minds no excuse for the geometers. 1853 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Stud.* 5 No theory of the finiteness of space can possibly be more utterly inconceivable than the idea of infinite space itself.

Finitesimal (fɪnaɪtɪsɪməl), *a. Math.* [f.

FINITE a., after *millesimal*, etc.] Denoted by the ordinal of a finite number.

1861 H. J. S. SMITH *The Numbers* iii. in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 326 Any term which occupies a finitesimal place in any arrangement should occupy a finitesimal place in every other arrangement.

† Errorously used for *infinitesimal*, in the sense 'exceedingly minute'.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Refr.* xxxvii. A spasmodic contraction of the finitesimal nerves.

† **Finitime**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *finitus* + *us* bordering upon + -ATE 2.] Bordering, neighbouring, etc.

byp. *Con-t.* b.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 21 We finde the secret [vertebra]. finitime, and next adjoining to the vertebrae of the breast. *Ibid.* ii. 9 This middle Cartilage is to the bony .. division of the nose amwerable, and very finitime.

† **Finitive**, *a. Obs.* Also *6 finitive, finityve*. [ad. *L. finitivus* defining.]

1. *a. Definitive, final.* *b. Defining.*
1593 *Rich Greenes Newes* Fb, Richard had no sooner thus added his finitive conclusion, but [etc]. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Finitive*, which defines or determines. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Finitive*, defining.

† 2. *Erroneous* uses: *a. Put for L. finitimus*: Of or belonging to the frontier. *b. ?= FINICAL.*
1549 *Compl. Scot.* xxi. 166 The fyrst sort of battellis and veyrs that brought the romans to ruynne, was callit battellis finityvis, a finibus. 1640 R. BRATHWAITE ('Phil. Panedonius') *Bouister Lect.* 67 The Tale of that Finitive Gyle [app.= affecting fine language].

† **Finitor**, *Obs. Astron.* [a. *L. finitor*, agent-n. *f. finire* to bound; a literal transl. of Gr. *ὀπίσθω* HORIZON.] The horizon.

1594 *BLUNDEVILLE Exerc.* vi. Intro. (ed. 7) 604 The other Crosse Diameter, signifieth the Horizon, which for distinctions sake is otherwise called the Horizon. 1671 *FLAMSTERIO* in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 124 Not thinking but that the appearance... would be invisible as celebrated under our finitor. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 147½ In Terms of Art used by Limners. Finitor [is the] Horizon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Finitor*, the same with Horizon.

Finitude (*finitūd*). [*f. FINITE + -TUD*.] The condition or state of being finite; the condition of being subject to limitations; = **FINITENESS**.

1644 R. HARWOOD *David's Sanct.* 13 The finitude of the King's presence. 1677 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* II. iv. 514 Void of al power and composition, and therefore of al finitude and limitation. 1733 *CHEVENE Eng. Malady* i. viii. § 4 (1734) 73 It seems Precision is a Contradiction to Finitude. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 128 Those catastrophes which... serve to remind man of the finitude of his wisdom. 1842 *DE MORGAN Diff. & Int. Calculus* 66 The values of *x* which satisfy such a condition are separated by intervals of finitude. 1878 *NEWCOMB Pop. Astron.* iv. iii. 505 This idea of the finitude of space.

Finity (*finiti*). [ad. *OF. finit*, *f. fin* (pa. pple. of *finir* to bound). **FINITE** *a.* = *prec.*

1675 *BURTHOGGE Causa Dei* Ep. Ded. A iij b, The Finity of Sin, that in its own Nature cannot Merit an Infinite Punishment. 1813 *BUSBY Lucretius* l. 1081 The laws of nature Finity oppose. 1855 *MISS CORBET Intuit. Mor.* 17 Creatures... exposed by the finity of their natures to continual temptations.

Finjan: see **FINGAN**.

Finkle (*fin'kl*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3 fenecel, 4 fenkil, 5 fenkyll, 4-6, 9 fenkel, 5-6 fenkell(e, 6 fyncle, 6, 9 fenckle, 6 fenkil, 7-9 fenkel, fenkle. See also **FENNEL**. [*ME. fenecel*, ad. *L. feniculum*: see **FENNEL**. The immediate source may be continental Teut.; cf. *Dn. venkel*, *OHG. fenachal*, *finachal*, mod. Ger. *fenchel*.] = **FENNEL** 1.

1265 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 556 *Feniculum*, fenecel. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 153½ *Fenkyll*, *feniculum*. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 42 Fenkel is an Herbe of the Gardaine and fiele common to them both. 1659 *ROWBOTHAM Gate Lang. Unt.* xii. § 132 These are spices; Pepper... fenil or fenkel, thyme. 1883 *ALMENDUR Gloss.*, *Finkel*, fenel. *attrib.* c. 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Arctol.* XXX. 351 Take y^e jus of fenkel rote And dropyn in y^e eyne. 1362 *LANGL. P. P. A. V.* 156 A Ferping-worp of Fenek-seed [i.e. fenkil seed]. See **FENKS**.

Finless (*finlēs*). *a.* [*f. FIN sb. + -LESS*.] Without a fin or fins.

1596 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 151 A finne-lesse Fish. 1775 in *ASH.* 1853 C. A. JOHNS *Horn Walks* 150 A thin cylindrical fish... with a blunt head and finless tail.

Finlet (*finlēt*). [*dim.* of **FIN**.] A small fin. 1874 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 579 Delicate filamentary finlets... decorate the tail in some species.

Finu, Fin (*fin*). [*OE. Finnas* pl., corresponding to *ON. Finur*, *Sw. Da.*, *Ger. Finne*.]

In the first and second centuries the name is recorded as *L. Fenni* (Tac.), *Gr. Φίνναι* (Ptol.). Presumably of Teut. origin; some have conjectured that it is related by ablaut to **FEN** sb.]

The name used by the Teut. nations for an individual of a people in North-Eastern Enrope and Scandinavia, calling themselves *Stioni* or *Suome-laiisset*, and speaking a language of the Ural-Altaic class. Often applied more widely to include other peoples closely allied ethnically and linguistically to the Finns proper or Suomi.

c. 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* i. (Sweet) 17 Pa Finnas... & þa Beornas spræcon neah an zehode. 1599 tr. K. *Ælfred's Oros.* in *Hakluyt Voy.* I. He judged, that the Fynnes and Biarnes speake but one language. 1854 *LATHAM in Smith's Dict. Cl. Geog.* I. 894 Finn is not the name by which either the Finlanders or the Laplanders know themselves. It is the term by which they are known to the Northermen.

Finu: see **FINNU**.

Finnac (*k*): see **FINNOC**.

Finnan (*finnān*). Also *finndhorn*, *finndram*, *finndrum*, *finndon*, *finnon*. [A place-name used *attrib.* app. orig. the name of the river *Findhorn*, or of a place so called on its banks; but confused with *Findon*, the name of a village in Kincardineshire.] A haddock cured with the smoke of green wood, turf, or peat earth. More fully *finnan-haddock* (-*haddie*), *-spelding*.

a. 1774 *FERGUSON Leith Races* Poems (1845) 33 The Buchan hodies... Their bunch o' finndrams cry. 1812 W. THOM *Hist. Aberdeen* II. 170 Findon haddocks are...

esteemed a great delicacy. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxvi. The elder girl... was preparing a pile of Findhorn haddocks (that is, haddocks smoked with green wood). 1861 *RANSAY Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 121 'Findon', or 'Finnan haddies', are split, smoked, and partially dried haddocks. 1873 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 205 Genuine Finnas, smoked in the original way by means of peat-reck. 1893 *Times* 13 Dec. 3½ Central Fish Market... Aberdeen finnos sold well.

Finned (*finnd*). [*f. FIN sb. + -ED*.] Having a fin or fins (see senses of **FIN sb.**). Also in parasynthetic derivatives, as *prickly*, *red-finned*.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 298 Of be finned fishes our fode to lache. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Perche de mer*, a wholesome, rough-fish. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 61 They... plough up the Turf with a broad finned Plough. 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 303 The fish that have bony prickly fins, are called Prickly Finned Fish. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Fin*, A one finned fellow, a man who has lost an arm. 1864 *BOITELL Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xli. 11. (ed. 3) 366 Dolphins... finned and dually crowned or. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 313 Seeing The red-finned fishes o'er the gravel play.

Finner (*finnēr*). [*f. FIN sb. + -ER*.] 1. A name given to whales of the genus *Balenoptera*, esp. the Rorqual, from the fact of their having a dorsal fin. Also *finner-whale*.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 190 These [whales] commonly measure from 60 to 90 feet in length and are denominated finners. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* II, The Berserkars used to... snap them [swords and spears] all up into pieces, as a finner would go through a herring net. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* v. 152 The mighty finners (*Balenoptera*), whose prodigious fleetness makes them too dangerous to encounter. 1865 *ATHENÆUM* No. 1087. 732½ Skeleton of a finner whale. 1880 *DAILY NEWS* 8 Dec. 6½ The great northern Rorqual Razorback, or 'Finner'.

2. = **FINNOO**.

1803 J. MACKENZIE *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc.* II. 377 Finners or finnoos, which usually abound in every salmon river, have fins of a yellow colour.

Finnic (*finnik*). *a.* Also 7 **Finnoioik**. [*f. FINN + -IC*. The form *Finnoioik* is ad. mod. *L. Finnoicus*, *f. Finno* **FINN**; cf. *Lapponic*.] *a.* Pertaining to the Finns, Finnish. *b.* Now usually, Pertaining to the group of peoples ethnically allied to the Finns, or to that division of the Ural-Altaic languages to which Finnish belongs.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* i. l. § iii. 4 The Finnic [language] used in Finland and Lapland. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 76 The Finnoioik Language. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 368 The Lesghian and other tongues of the Caucasus, by some pretended to be of Finnic origin.

Hence **Finnicize** *v. nonce-vad.*, to give a Finnish form to.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 320 The foreign names... have been gradually finnicized, and *Biblia* is now written *Piipia*. **Finnicking**, *finnikin*: see **FINNICKING**.

Finnier, var. of **FINNER** *v.*, *Obs.*

† **Finnimbrun**, *Obs. rare-1*. [Of arbitrary formation: cf. *conimbrun*, var. of **CONUNDRUM**.] A trifle, a gimcrack.

1653 *WALTON Angler* (1676) 263 He saw Ribbins and Looking-glasses... and Hobbyhorses... and all the other finnimbruns that make a compleat Country Fair

Finnip, *slang.* Also *finn*, *finny*. [Said to be a Yiddish pronunc. of *Ger. fünf* five.] A five-pound note.

1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr. Assist.* 246, I... got six Finnips and a Cooter for the Yacks. 1865 *MAIRYHE Lond. Labour* III. 396 The notes were all finnies (5 notes), and a good imitation. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 505½ Fifty quid in double fins.

Finnish (*fin'if*). *a.* [*f. FINN + -ISH*; cf. *ON. Finnskr*, *Sw. Da. Finske*, *Ger. Finnisch*.] Pertaining to the Finns; rarely in wider sense = **FINNIC** *b.* Also *also* quasi-*sb.*, the Finnish language.

1789-96 *NORSE Ant. Un. Geog.* XI. 84 The Ostiaks, who are likewise a Finnish race. a. 1845 *HOOD Sir F. Baring* 24 Although you should begin in Dutch, and end (like me) in FINNISH. 1856 *Gazetteer of the World* III. 359 The Finnish peasantry.

Finnoc (*fin'f*). Also 8 *finnac* (*k*, -*eck*, -*ock*, 8-9 *phin(n)ock*. [*a. Gael. fionnac*, *f. fionn* white.] 'A white trout, a variety of the *Salmo fario*' (Jam.).

1771 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* (1794) 230 Phinocs are taken here in great numbers. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* III. 360 A trout called a finneck... appears in... July and August. 1834 *JARDINE in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 51 This fish I consider to be the *Salmo albus* of Fleming;... the phinnock of the north and west of Scotland. c. 1850 *NAT. ENCYCL.* I. 38 The river abounds with trout, finnock, eels.

Finny (*fini*). *a.* [*f. FIN sb. + -Y*.] 1. Provided with or having fins; finned.

1590 *SENSE F. Q.* II. viii. 29 Proteus... Along the fomy waves daving his finny dove. 1605 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* IV. 52 The Finny or the Feather'd Kind. 1850 *BLACKIE Eschylus* I. 142 With finny monsters teems the sea.

b. nonce-use. Of a person: With arms like fins. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vii. Miss Skeat... looked tall and finny.

2. Of the nature of a fin; like a fin.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) 338 Never againe shall I with finnie-ore Put from or draw into the faithful shore. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 133 Fiony substances, standing out from each side like wings.

3. *a.* Of or pertaining to fish. *b.* Teeming with fish. Cf. **FIN** *sb.* 1 *c.*

1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 187 He... With patient angle, trolls

the finny deep. 1831 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXX. 965 Instinctive all with finny life. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 99 The headlong osprey... skims the finny flood.

† **Finny, vinny**, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [*OE. finyng*, *f. finne* mould. Cf. **FENNY**.] 'Mouldy'. a. 1722 *VINNY* [see **FINEVY**]. 1861 *RANSAY Remin.* Ser. II. p. xxix. 'I can't eat un [a loaf], zur: it be soa vinny.' I discovered that he meant 'mouldy'. 1863 *BARNES Dorset Dial.* 97 Blue vinny, or vinned, cheese.

Finny: see **FINNIP**.

† **Finochio** (*fin'chio*). Also 8 *fenochia*, -*io*, -*occhio*, *finochia*, *finochi*, 8-9 *fin(n)ochia*. [*It. finocchio*: popular *L. feniculum*: see **FENNEL**.] The sweet fennel (*Faniculum dulce*); also called the dwarf or French fennel.

1723 R. DIGBY *Lett. to Pope* 14 Aug. How spring the Broccoli and the Finochio. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gardener* (1803) 658½ *Finochio*, or French fennel; for soups, sallads, etc. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. xvi. (1813) 267 Finochio is a sort of dwarf fennel. 1847 *CRAIG, Finnochia*, a variety of fennel.

† **Finter-fanter**, *Obs.* [A jingling reduplication of unmeaning sounds. Cf. **FIDDLE-FADDLE**.] The name of a herb.

† a. 1400 [see **FETTERFOE**].

† **Fio'cco**, *Obs.* Also 7 *erron. fiochio*. [*It. fiocco* (pl. *fiocchi*): see **FLOCK sb.**.] A tassel.

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* 1. 2 Fiochio's or Cardinals Horse-top-knots. 1714 *Hist. Mitre & Purse* 30 A Cardinals Horse with his Fiocco upon him.

† **Fiole**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 *fyole*, *viol(e)*, *fiolle*, 6 *fyole*. [*a. OF. fiole*, *phiole* = *Pr. fiola*, mod. *L. fiola* (class. *L. phiala*, *Gr. φιάλη*): see **PHIAL**, **VIAL**.] A bowl, cup, or phial.

13... E. E. ALLI. P. B. 1476 Fyoles fretted with flores & flez of gold. a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 290 Sencers... and a viol of sence. 1382 *WYCLIF Num.* vii. 13 A silern fiolle [1388 viol], haugnyne seynti sicles afir the peyse of the seyntuare. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxh.) xi. 43, xii. folles of gold. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 583 *Fiole*, a fyole or a cruet. 1490 *CANTON Enceydos* xiii. 7½ The fyole fulle of the holi libacion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, A glasse full, or the mountenance of a fyole.

Fion. A piece cut from a fish and used for bait. 1875 *WILCOCKS Sea-Fishery*, 137 This [mackerel] bait is termed a last, lask, float, or fion.

Fiond, *obs.* form of **FIEND**.

Fjord, *fjord* (*fjōrd*). Also 8 *fuir*, 9 *fyord*. [*a. Norw. fjord*: *ON. fjōrðr* = prehistoric **fjōrn-z*.]

A long, narrow arm of the sea, running up between high banks or cliffs, as on the coast of Norway.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 147 Till it comes to Titus-ford. 1742 *MIDDLETON in Phil. Trans.* XLII. 167 These Shores have many Inlets or Fjurs. 1828 E. HENRIERSON *Iceland* I. p. vi. The Faxe Fjord abounds with lava. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 447 Those great indentations known as the Fjords. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* 81 In the sheltered and shallow fjords of Denmark, the sea is generally calm.

b. attrib., as *fjord-mouth*; *fjord-like* adj.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 4½ Coal Harbour is situated on the same fjordlike Burrard Inlet. 1887 *Ibid.* 23 Aug. 6½ Islands... lying in the fjord-mouths.

Fiorin (*fō'rin*). [App. a corruption of *Ir. fíorthán* long coarse grass.] A species of grass (*Agrostis stolonifera* or *alba*). Also *fiorin-grass*.

1809 W. RICHARDSON in *Farmers' Mag.* X. 503 The variety of Irish grass called Fiorin. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563½ The wheat has been fairly eaten out by the couch and *fiorin* grass. 1856 W. ALLINGHAM in *Athenæum* 26 July 931 The clover and the fiorin deep. 1866 *Evening Star* 24 Mar., The fiorin grass, which some farmers anathematise as a weed.

Fiorite (*fō'rait*). *Min.* [Named by Thomson 1796 from *Santa Fior-a*, its locality see **-ITE**.] An incrustation formed from the decomposition of the siliceous minerals of volcanic rocks about fumaroles, or from the siliceous waters of hot springs.

1808 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 52 Müller's glass, or Lava glass. Fiorite. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 214 A siliceous incrustation, first noticed by Dr. Thompson under the name of fiorite. 1884 *DANA Min.* 199 The original fiorite... occurs in tufa.

† **Fioritura** (*fīōritū-rā*). Pl. *fioriture*. [*It. fioritura*, *f. fiorire* to flower.] A florid ornament or embellishment in music. Usually pl.

1841 *LAOY BLESSINGTON Idler in France* I. 220 The only defect I can discover in her singing is an excess of *fioritura*. a. 1859 *DE QUINCY Conversation Wks.* XIV. 155 These *im-promptu* torrents of music create rapturous *fioriture*.

transf. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* x. 323 The modern poet [endeavours]... to embroider their materials with the dazzling *fioriture* of his invention.

Fip (*pip*). *U.S.* [short for *fippenny bit*.] (See **quot.** 1860.)

1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Fippenny Bit*, or contracted, *fip*, fivepence. In Pennsylvania, and several of the Southern States, the vulgar name for the Spanish half-real. 1876 T. HILL *True Order Studies* (1878) 49 Thie... fips and eleven-penny bits of fifty years ago.

Hence **Fipsworth**, as much as may be bought or sold for a 'fip'.

1844 *MAURY Let. to A. Maury* 23 June, in Corbin *Life* (1883) 48 If nonsense will sell at all, I am sure you have here three fipsworth of it.

Fipenny (*fī'pēni*). *slang.* Also *f'penny*, *fip-pen(n)y*. [Corruption of **FIVE-PENNY**.] (See **quots.**)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *F'penny*, a clasp-knife.

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Fipenny* (thieves), a clasp knife. The term is in common use in Australia, where it was introduced by the convicts.

Fipfence. Collog. [Corruption of *five pence*.] = Five pence.

1607 R. C. *World of Wonders* 50 Women gorgeously apparelled, fipfence and fine as fipfence. 1721 J. KELLY *Scott. Prov.* 18 As fine as Fipfence, you'll give a Groat raking. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 457 On leaving the lush-crib, we can figure them giving fipfence to the drawer.

Fipple (fip'pl), sb. Also *Sc. faiple*. [Cf. *Icel. fippl* lip of a horse.]

+1. The plug at the mouth of a wind-instrument, by which its volume was contracted. *Obs. rare*—1.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 161 Let there be a Recorder made with two Fipples, at each end one.

2. *north. dial.* 'The underlip in men and animals, when it hangs down large and loose' (Jam.). To hang a (the, one's) fipple: to look disappointed, discontented, or sulky; also, to weep.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 23 (Jam.) Condemned to hang a faiple. 1825 BROCKETT *N. Country Gloss.*, 'See how he hangs his fipple.' 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v. 'What a fipple!—what a face you're making.'

3. *dial.* (See quot.) 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, After stooks of corn remain standing for a time, the bottoms of the sheaves become naturally longer on the outside than the inside, which is called their 'fipple'.

+ **Fipple**, v. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 fepple. [Cf. *Sw. fippa* to weep with distortion of the mouth.] *intr.* 1. To whimper, whine; 2. to slaver, dribble.

14... *Peebles to Play* xxy, He fipplil like ane faderles sole. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Mariit Wemen* 114 He fepplis like a farcy aver, that flyit on a gillot.

Fir (fīr). Forms: 3-8 *fīr*, 4 *fer*, *south. ve(e)r*, 4-5 *fyr* (re, *south. vyrr*, 4-7 *fīrre*, (6 *fīr*, 7 *fyr*), 7 *fur*, 4-*fīr*. [*ME. fyr*, *fīrre*, perh. repr. *OE. *fyr* or *ON. fyr* (in combs. *fyrskógr* fir-wood, etc.; cf. *Da. fyr*) = *OTent. *fūrjhōn* - f. **fūrjhā*, *forhā*, whence *OE. fūrhwund*, *OHG. forha* (MHG. *vorhe*, Ger. *föhre*), *ON. Norw., Sw. fura*. For the formation cf. *BEECH*, *OE. bēce* = **bōkjōn* f. *bōkē* (Ger. *buche*).

A form differing in ablaut-grade is *OHG. verch-eh* (rare early mod. Ger. *ferch*), Lombard *ferelha*, all denoting a kind of oak (*L. assinus*). The *L. quercus* oak is doubtless cognate.

1. The name given to a number of coniferous trees, of different genera. **Scotch Fir** (*Pinus sylvestris*), a native of Arctic Europe and Asia; perhaps indigenous in a few spots of northern Britain; called also *Scotch Pine*. **Silver Fir** (*Abies pectinata*), a native of the mountainous parts of middle and southern Europe; so called from its whiteness under the leaves. **Silver Fir of Canada** (*Abies balsamea*), a small tree which furnishes 'Canada balsam.' **Spruce Fir** (*Picea excelsa*), a native of northern and mountainous central Europe; called also *Norway Spruce*.

(The first quot. is doubtful: [the word may be *FAR*].) 1300 *Cursor M.* 11501 (Göt.) [Rekels]... es a gum bat cummes offire. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 179 The sayling fir. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iv. (Tollem. MS.), Veer [1535 Fer] is a tre bat strechep in lenghe upwarde. 1490 BOUTER *Itin.* (1778) 175 Arborea et mastys de vyrr cum anchoris jacent. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Fyrrre a tree, *sappin*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 9 The fire that weepeth still. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 19 The rocky cliffs... overgrown with Fyre. 1713 CRESS WINDHLESEA *Misc. Poems* 188 The silver Firr dots on the stately Pine. 1777 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 47 Spruce fir, Scotch fir, Silver fir, Weymouth fir. 1794 MARTYN *Roussault's Bot.* xviii. 46 Silver Fir is so named from the whiteness of the leaves underneath. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libri. Pract. Agric.* i. 267 'As a nurse'... no other tree equals the Scotch fir. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* v. 290 Firs that reach the clouds.

2. The wood of any of these trees. *Fir-in-bond*, 'a name given to lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and indeed all timbers built in walls' (1846 Buchanan *Technol. Dict.*).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxi. (1495) 684 The ver rolyth anone vnder ether. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vi. 15 Hec... covered the floor of the house with planks of fire. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 69 Many Cities are built of Fir. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 261 The fir which is mostly used in carpentry is distinguished by the name of Memel Fir.

b. *Sc. = candle-fir*: see *CANDLE* sb. 7.

1813 W. BRATTLE *Entertain. & Instruct. Talet* i. 31 Pate

1. *but a house dare hardly look, but hand, and snuff the fir.* 3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib.: (sense 1), as *fir-bark*, *clump*, *cone* (hence *fir-coning*, nonce-*wood*), *green*, *plantation*, *seed*, *top*, *wood*; (sense 2), ns *fir-lathing*, *plank*, *pole*, *timber*; b. instrumental or parasynthetic, as *fir-bordered*, *brill*, *scanted*, *topped* adjs.

1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 2 The changeful beams still play'd On the 'fir-bark. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 2/1 Along the 'fir-bordered road. 1895 *Smyth's Sailor's Wordbk.* 'Fir-bark, constructed of fir. 1824 FATHER *Strayan Lake* 365 Groups of birch... Rise up... Among the 'fir-clumps dark. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* l. 256 Oak-apples, and 'fir-cones brown. 1810 MISS MITFORD in *Life* (1870) II. 55. I like it [reading]... better than 'fir-coning—better than violeting. 1834 *Gilf's Own Paper* 29 Nov. 136/1 The newest greens are called cresson and 'fir-green. 1834 *Health Exhib. Catal.*

84/1 Webbing made of reed and used in substitution of 'fir-lathing. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict. s. v. Fir*, 'Fir-plank. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 61 The dark verdure of the 'fir-plantations. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 177 The Pole is commonly made of a 'Fir-pole. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 223 Fir-poles, small trunks of fir-trees. 1880 OUIDA *Motels* II. 384 He was thinking of green, cool, dusky, 'fir-scented Ischl. 1664 EVELYN *Knl. Hort.* (1729) 196 'Fir-seeds. 1858 SKYRING'S *Builders' Prices* 62 Memel and all other 'fir timbers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. 212 Upon the 'fir-tops hung the bones of murdered men. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The 'fir-topped hill that shuts out the view of the lake. 1350 LELAND *Itin.* vii. (1744) 22 Ther be founde in Morisch and Mossy Grounde... 'Fir-woodde Rootes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* vi. 5 Instruments made of Firre-wood. 1877 BLACK *Green Parl.* ii. (1878) 12 That distant line of firwood on the horizon.

4. Special comb.: as *fir-apple*, -ball, the fruit of the fir-tree; a *fir-cone*; + *fir-beech*, the lime or linden tree (*L. tilia*); *fir-bob* = *fir-apple*; *fir-brush* (see quot.); *fir-candle* = *FIR* 2 b; *fir-cedar* (see quot.); *fir olub-moss* = *fir-moss*; *fir-deal*, a deal or plank of fir; also, fir-wood cut in planks; *fir-marigold* (see quot.); *fir-moss* (see quot.); *fir-needle* (see quot.); *fir-pine* = 1; *fir-rape*, a parasitic plant on roots of fir and beech (*Hypophylus multiflora*); *fir-spial dial.* = *FIR* 2 b (in quot. referring to fir-roots so used). Also *FIR-TREE*.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 147 The Fir-Tree... bears a scaly fruit of a pyramidal figure, call'd the 'Fir-Apple. 1878 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 184 Fir Apple. 'Fir Balls. 'Fir-bob. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 101 b, The Fyre, the Oke, the Chestnutte, the 'Fyrebeche. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Synops. Wordbk.* 'Fir-brushes, the needle-foliage of fir trees. 1601 HOL- LAND *Phily II.* 179 The great Cedar, called by the Greeks Cedrelate, as one would say, the 'Fir-Cedre, yeeldeth a certain pitch or parrosin named Cedria. 1855 MISS PRATT *Feris* 138 Order Lycopodiaceae. *L. Selago* ('Fir Club-moss, Upright Fir-moss). 1450, 1558, 1604, 1618 'Fir-deal (see *Deal* sb. 1, 3 b). 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* ix. 308 The 'fir-marigold [mesembryanthemum] was expanding its radiated crowns over thousands of acres. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 80 'Fir-moss, a mossy looking plant like a little fir-tree, *Lycopodium Selago*. 1883 HAMPISH *Gloss.* 'Fir-needles, the leaves of the Scotch Fir. 1843 MARRIAT *M. Violet* xxv. 290 The 'fir-pines... told us that we had reached the highest point of the hills. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 384 Order Monotropaceae... (Yellow Bird's-nest)... called also 'Fir-rape. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* Feb. 60 The Fir-Rape... grows at the foot of beech and fir trees. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 382 Examine the 'Fir-spells, as they call them, who are brought up the River Ouse by the Turf-men and sold at York.

Fir, var. form of *FUR*.

+ **Firdoun**, v. *Sc. Obs.* Also *firdoun*, *fird(d)-oun*. [ad. F. *firdoun-cr.*] *intr.* To warble, to quaver in singing. Hence *Firdoning* *vbl. sb.*

1599 A. HUME *Hymnes, Day Estival* 18 Their firdoning the bonny birds in banks they do begin. 16... MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* vii. (in *Ever Green* 1724) Completely mair sweetly Scho firdounn flat and schairp.

Fire (fīr), sb. Forms: 1 *fīr*, 2-4 *fūr* (e, 3-5 *fuyr* (e, 4 *fuir* (e, 5 *seure*, 2-5 *fer(e)*, 3 *south. ver(e)* (5 *seer*), 2-7 *fer(e)* (e, 3 *feir*), 4-6 *fyr* (e, 3 *fuyr*, 5-7 *fyer* (e, 5 *eyer*, 6 *fyr*, *fseare*), 2-5 *fir*, 3-*fire*. [*Com. WGer.*: *OE. fyr* str. neut. = *OFris. fūr*, *for*, *OS. fur* (Du. *uur*, Flem. *vier*), *OHG. fūr*, *fūr* (MHG. *uir*, *fuer*, Ger. *feuer*); the *Icel. fīr-r* str. masc., *fyr* str. neut., *fire*, and *Sw. Da. fyr*, lighthouse, beacon, may be of German or Eng. origin. The *OTent. *fūr* (cons. stem) corresponds to Gr. *φύρ*, *φύρ*, Umbrian *fīr*, Arm. *hīr*, of same meaning; cf. Skr. *phī*, *pāvaka* fire.]

In poetry sometimes as two syllables (*fīr* '21).

a. As simple *sō*.

1. The natural agency or active principle operative in combustion; popularly conceived as a substance visible in the form of flame or of ruddy glow or incandescence.

1825 *Vesp. Platter* xvii. 9 [xviii. 8] Astag rec in corre his & fyr from onsiene his born. 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 93 (Gr.) Him beforan foran fyr and volcen. 12175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 On jisse deie com be halie gast on fures leowe to godes hirede. 1200 ORSHIN 17414 He swallt burh fress wunde. 1250 GEN. & Ex. 1240 Do meideges herd quillum senle, Dat fier sulde al ðis werld forsweden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 151, Y formed as a dragon, as red as be fuyr. 1340 *Ayeb.* 265 Fer me geb uram chele in to greaite hete of ure. 12180 *Wyclif Sel. Mk.* III. 109 Panne maist þou wilt tendre gete fuyre of pat stone. 1447 BOKENHAM *Synopsis* (Roxb.) 21 The feer wech owt dede reime From his lthe dragon's mouth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Which from y' gyrdell downwarde was all lyke fyre. 1607 *Hieros Mk.* I. 364 Fier is known to be fier by the heat, though for the time it have no flame. 1622 MANNING tr. *Alenian's German* d'Alf. l. 49 With a face as red as fire. 1781 GIMON *Decl.* & F. III. lxxi. 802 Fire is the most powerful agent of life and death. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1839) I. 9 Fire does not inflame iron, but it inflames straw.

b. as one of the four 'elements'.

1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 121 Next the mone the fur is heit. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 1702, Mans blood... out of which draw, according to Art, the four Elements... The water of it auayleth in all sicknesses... The Ayre also distyled of it much auayleth vnto [etc.]. But the fyre purchased of it is more precious... This fyre is named the Elixir vite. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pythag.*, *Philer.* 517 The force of fire ascended first... Then air succeeds.

c. with reference to hell or purgatory; sometimes in *pl.* Also in Alchemy, + *Fire of Hell* = ALKAHEST.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark ix. 44 ðer... þi fyr ne bið gádryssad. c 1000 *Agls. Gosp.* Matt. v. 22 Se ðe seðð, þu stuma, se þýð scýldig helle fyres. a 1275 *Coll. Hom.* 221 þat ece fec. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29165 (Cott.) Þe fier of purgator. 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 102 But what doctrine is tried, by the fire of purgatory? 1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vind.* 211 The sweet soyl... by cohobation with the fire of Hell (that is, the Alkahest) becomes volatile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 48 In Adamantine Chains and penal Fire. 1829 A. FOWLER *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) I. 273 [A Fool-witness] 'knows that people who swear falsely in a Court of Justice go to brimstone and fire'.

fig. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 444 The fires of Hell Mix with his hearth.

d. Volcanic heat, flame, or glowing lava; + a volcanic eruption.

c 1582 SKORY in *Nature* XXVII. 316 The fyres doe ete; breake forth from out the hole in the 10pp of this hill. 1512 LITWICH *Trav.* ix. 391 This last and least fire [of Etna] runne downe in a combustible flood. 1734 *Proc. Ess.* Nov. iv. 124 Shall burning Etna... Forget to thunder and melt her fires? 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 106 Hec, from the frequency of its fires... has been... the most celebrated. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. 1 The volcanic fires of a past age... have... rendered the soil unfit for vegetation.

+ e. *Farriery*. = *Cautery*. Cf. to give the fire in 1 f. Obs.

1635 MARKHAM *Faithf. Farrier* (1638) 103 The Actual fire stoppeth corruption of members, and stancheth blood. The Potentiall fires are Medicines Corrosive, Putrefactive, or Caustick. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1740) II. 109 All Horses must submit to Fire. 1811 Is not this Oil, in a great measure, what we call potential fire?

f. Phrases. + To give fire (to): (a) to apply a match to, set light to; to kindle, *lit.* and *fig.*; also *absol.*; (b) in *Farriery* (also, to give the fire), to cauterize; in quots. *absol.* To set (a) fire to (+ of, + in, + on, + upon): to apply fire to, kindle, ignite. To strike (or + smite) fire: see the verbs.

c 1430 LYOG *Minor P.*, *Agst. Idlen.* xx, Peroydes... From flyntes smote fuyre, darying in the roote. 1453 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 107 b, They set fire in their lodges, and departed in good ordre of battail. 1580 *Harley Alb.* F 450 To strike fire with a flint, *excute* *aliter* *scintillam*. 1580 BLUNDELL *Horsemanship* iv. clxxxv. (heading), Of Cauterization, or giuing the fire. 1599 *St. J. SMITH Disc. Weapons* 21 The Harquebuziers giuing fire with their matches... to the touchpoudre. 1604 E. GRINSTON *Hist. Siege Ostend* 45 A fire bullet... set fire of a barril of Poudre. 1609 A. BREWER *Lingua* v. i. He... gives fire to the touch-hole. 1623 BINGHAM *Acetophen* 50 All arose and... set fire on the Carts, and Tents. 1631 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 549 Who shall invade their country and set a fire on their chief city. 1635 MARKHAM *Faithf. Farrier* (1638) 103 There are two waies to give fire. 1659 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 85 These Fuses are very certain to give Fire. 1694 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiii. (1724) III. 350 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 786 They set fire on the Suburbs. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 64174 One of the said Persons did strike Fire. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1775) II. 217 The absurdity of giuing the Fire for the Cure of Dog-spavins. 1761 GRAY *Lit. to Brown* 21 Sept. Fire was given to all the lustras at once by trains of prepared flax.

g. In exclamatory phrases (cf. 1 c). 1601, 1604; see BRISTONE r.b. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* 11. 91 Fire an' brimstone! I lay hold o' the trumpet, I say. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge*, I. Fire and fury, master L! What have we done, that you should talk to us like this!

h. Proverbs. + Do not put fire to flax or tow. + There is no fire without smoke: i. e. everything has some disadvantages. There is no smoke without fire (see quot. 1670).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 5 It will make her do and thebe the worse, as it were to putte fire in flexe. 1539 TAYLOR *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 57 Put not fyre to fyre... This prowerbe is touched in Englyshe where it is sayde, that we ought not to put fyre to tow. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1561) III. There is no fyre without some smoke. 1600 *Rox. Pap.* 143 No smoke without some fire, i. e. There is no strong rumour without some ground for it. 1888 F. HUME *Mal. Midas* v. xii, 'There is no smoke without fire,' replied Rolleston, eagerly.

2. State of ignition or combustion. In phrases: On fire (also + of a fire, + in (a) fire): ignited, burning; fig. inflamed with passion, anger, zeal, etc. To set (or + put) on fire (also + in (a) fire, + on a fire): to ignite, set burning; also fig. to inflame, excite intensely. To set the Thames on fire: to make a brilliant reputation. See also *AFIRE*.

Not found in *OE.*, nor is there anything analogous in German; F. has *en feu*. The phrases in lit. sense chiefly refer to destructive burning; cf. 5.

c 1400 *Alph. Loll.* 3 For hood þre chimneis ich low of þe fendis blowing is sett in fire. 1400-50 Alexander 217 Fest I all on [fir] in a fire þe folys isoure awen. 1445 *Disf. Alst.* (1828) ii. 742 Goo into his howse, & lōke ye wylt þe on a feyer. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* l. 171, I sett all his londes in fyre. 1500 *Melusine* 225 He... sett his goddes that he shuld putte al on fyre. 1548 *Hall Chro.* 107 b, The fortress... thei took and set it on fire. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 136 No mans nature is so apt, straitly to be heated, except the Oratour hymself be on fire. 1641 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jack Cade* xvii. 6 Set much part on fire. 1641 *Shurt. Sarah & Rachel* (1649) 148 Certainly, if God's mercy be in a fire, our thankfulness must not be in a frost. 1652 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1864) I. 195 Water poured on fire... sett on fire by an antipathesis. 1697 *Danvers Voy.* l. xvi. The Sea seemed all of a fire about us. 1724 *Th. Fox Voy.* 15 Cavalier (1840) 142 They were all on fire to fall on.

SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. For to the North I saw the town on fire. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* vii. When Sir Gregory declared that Mr. Fidus Newbern would never set the Thames on fire, he meant to express his opinion that that gentleman was a fool. 1871 FREEMAN *Norw.* Conq. (1876) IV. xvii. 80 Enough was carried beyond the sea to set on fire the minds of all.

b. To catch, take fire, († set on fire): to become ignited (see CATCH v. 44, TAKE v.). Also (*colloq.* or vulgar), to catch on fire.

1644 DICKY *Two Treat.* i. 183 The Indian canes, if they be first very dry, will of themselves set on fire. 1886 CONWAY *Living or Dead* x. Now, don't catch on fire like that, Philip.

3. Fuel in a state of combustion; a mass of burning material, e. g. on a hearth or altar, in a burning furnace, etc. † To keep one's fire: to stay at home. Coals of fire: see COAL 1 b.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 322 (Gr.) Lægon þa oðre fyndon þam fyre. c 1295 LAY. 1196 He halde þa mile in þat fur. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 12/373 Ouer a gret fyre and strong. c 1350 WILL. PALERNE 907 Sum-time it hentis me wiþ bete as hot as ani fure, but quicliche so kene a cold comes þe-after. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Do hem on a pottle ouer þe fyre. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 682 To make an ovyen as redd hott as euer yt can be made w^t fyre. c 1500 *Melusine* xxvii. 264 To yong he had kept his fyre. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1883) 31 As the gold is prouine in the fyr. 1558 CAVENDISH *Wolsley* (1825) I. 204 Go down again, and make a great fire in your lodge, against I come to dry them. 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst. Pryne* (Camden) 24 He condemnes the booke to the fyr. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ii. 398 The Wreaths and Relicks of thy Immortal Fire. 1717 BAKERLEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 564 Cold weather; forced to have a fire. 1735 *Pope Donne Sat.* ii. 112 No kitchens emulate the vestal fire. 1823 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. A good fire, with the assistance of a blazing lamp, spread light and cheerfulness through the apartment. 1854 H. MILLER *Sc. & Schin.* v. (1857) 95 The second apartment . . . had . . . its fire full in the middle of the floor, without back or sides.

b. transf. and fig.; also in phr. near the fire.

1560 DAVIS tr. *Steidant's Comm.* 408 The other Princes and states, especially such as are here the fire. 1596 HARRINGTON *Melan. Ajax* (1814) 116 You may make a great fire of your gains and be never the warmer. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* iii. 6 The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. iii. So shall my flanging Muse to heav'n aspire. And warm her pineons at that heav'nly fire. 1630 LAUD in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. 11. 899 Let him make a happy use of coming so near the Fire, and yet escape. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 210 The excellent contrivance of Nature, in placing in Animals . . . a fire . . . nourished . . . by the materials conveyed into the stomach. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 195 Some spark of your celestial fire.

† c. Fire of joy: a bonfire; = FEU DE JOIE 1.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Relig. & Policy* (1711) I. vi. 314 Preparations . . . by the magistrates for making fires of joy.

d. The same serving as a beacon. [Cf. *Da. fyr* lighthouse.]

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4893/3 The Fire [in a lighthouse] will be lighted . . . from the First Day of September.

e. Proverbs. A burnt child dreads the fire: see BURN 3 b. † A soft fire makes sweet malt: said as a recommendation of gentleness or deliberation. The fat is in the fire: see FAT 3 b. 2 c.

a 1230 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 276 *Brænd* child fur dredreþ, quoth Hendyng. 1340 *Ayeb.* 116 Þe yberne uor dret. c 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 A soft fire maketh swete malte. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xlii. (1588) 14 A Burnt hande dredeeth the fire. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. lii. 1251 Soft fire, They say, does make sweet Malt, Good Sugar.

† f. transf. in enumerations: A household. Obs. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Countrey* 214 Parishes; in some of which . . . a thousand householders or fires doe inhabit. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xviii. 63 A town of fifteen hundred fires.

† 4. a. The means of lighting a fire or setting something alight; a live coal. b. Firing, fuel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3163 (Göt.) Suord ne fir forget he noht, And yong ysac a fagett broght. 1400 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 With quarrells gunpowder, fyre, and touche. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxii. 7 Behold the fire and wood; but where is the lambe for a burnt offering?

b. 1547 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 91 In expenses for fyre and candelles. 1635 W. BREKTON *Trav.* (1844) 96 There is a mighty want of fire in these moors. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 Little extra expence . . . except a little more Lead, and a little more Fire.

5. Destructive burning, esp. of any large extent or mass of combustible material, e. g. a building, forest, etc.; a conflagration. Also in phr. fire and sword, († iron and fire); also attrib. At fire's-length (rare): at a safe distance in the event of fire. For (to set) on fire, etc. see 2.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Wic drednesse wurd þer þan þat fer to for him a bernþ þat nuddernad. c 1205 LAY. 2159 He futhen wiþ his leoden mid fure & mid here. c 1325 *Know Thyself* 30 in E. E. P. (1862) 131 Hit fareþ as fur of heth. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. iv. 69 Fur on here houses. 1504 WHITTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 5 A great fire at the end of London Bridge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 314 Spolying the Countrey with yron and fyre as he went. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 9 b. These offices (for feare of fyre) you see, are all severed from the house. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* vii. 269 In euerie place nothing but fire and sword. 1667 WATERHOUSE (title). A short narrative of the late dreadful fire in London. 1724 T. RICHES *Hist. R. Geneal. Spain* 53 They . . . put all to Fire and Sword. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 14 Now a rabble rages, now a fire. 1780 in *Lett.* 1st Earl *Malmebury* (1870) I. 465 This night we are quiet, and I hear no attempts at fire have been made. 1781 COWPER *Conc.* 756 Till the last fire burn all between the poles. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Naples* 148 The fields they tread look black and hoary With fire. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 213 The dissolution of

social order', which our fire-and-sword logicians so long and confidently preached. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* xix. That would be saving something out of the fire. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 428 Wooden houses, wisely placed at fire's-length from each other.

fig. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 99 b, The greates fire of this disencion, betwene these two noble personages, was . . . utterly quenched out. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 3 To see this fire extinguished, before the flame grew higher.

b. Sc. Law. Letters of fire and sword: before the Union, an order authorizing the sheriff to dispossess an obstinate tenant or proceed against a delinquent by any means in his power.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* iv. xxxviii. § 27 (1693) 662 Letters of Fire and Sword are given out against them. a 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* iv. iii. § 17 (1773) 691 If a party was so obstinate as to . . . continue his possession in despite of the law, the Scots privy council . . . granted letters of fire and sword, authorising the sheriff to . . . dispossess him by all the methods of force. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

c. An exclamation used as a call for aid at a conflagration.

1682 N. O. Boileau's *Lutrin* iv. 201 One cries, Fire! Fire! Fire! The Church doth burn. 1819 T. MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 21 As a man would cry 'fire'!

d. To go through fire: to submit to the severest ordeal or proof; to go through fire and water: to encounter or face the greatest dangers or hardest chances.

8245 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii. 12 We leordun ðorh fyr & weter. 1534 HERVET tr. *Xenophon's Household* 61 b They wolde gladly folowe theym through fyre and water, and through all maner of daunger. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. ii. 103 And run through fire I will for thy sweet sake. 1598 . . . *Merry W.* iii. iv. 107 A woman would run through fire & water for such a kind heart. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communicant* li. § 1. 119 We also are to examine . . . how we have passed through the fire? 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 521 [They] Would hunt a Saracen through fire and blood, a 1796 BURNS *Ronalds of Rennals* 19 The Laird o' Blackbyre wad gang through the fire if that wad entice her awa, man. g. Torture or death by burning. Also, Fire and faggot: see FAGGOT 2. Hence † (To persuade) by fire: by extreme inducements.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 And are not some times perswaded by fire beyond their literalities. 1718 PRIOR *Charity* 8 Did Shadrach's Zeal my glowing Breast inspire, To weary Tortures, and rejoice in Fire.

7. Lightning; a flash of lightning; a thunderbolt. More fully, † levenes fire, fire of heaven. † Electrical fire: the electric fluid, electricity.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1122 Com se fir on ufenward þone stepe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3046 Ðhunder, and hail, and leuenes fir. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10613 (Cott.) Þe fire of heuen þa has him stunt. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. iv. 102 Þenne falleth þer fur on false menne houses. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 186 He imagined that the electrical fire came down the wire from the ceiling to the gun-barrel. 1748 *Ibid.* 215 Vapors, which have both common and electrical fire in them. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode W. Wind* ii. 14 From whose solid atmosphere Black rain, and fire, and hail will burst.

8. a. An inflammable composition for producing a conflagration or for use in fireworks; a firework. More fully artificial fire = Fr. *feu d'artifice*. Obs. exc. in false fire: see FALSE a. 14 b.

1602 DEKKER *Satiro-Mastix* E. iij. We must have false fires. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 71 Nine hundred pots of artificial fire. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 51 The Artificial Fires, which are made use of to frighten these Creatures. 1700 J. JACKSON in *Pepys Diary* VI. 232 The rockets, and other smaller fires, were in abundance. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. Round World* II. 92 We let off some false fires at the mast-head.

b. Greek fire: a combustible composition for setting fire to an enemy's ships, works, etc.; so called from being first used by the Greeks of Constantinople. Also wild fire: see WILDFIRE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Þis Grickische fur is the lue of ure Lourde. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 101 b, Sparkklyng and brennyng as fyre grekyssh. 1855 HEWITT *Armour* I. 90 The receipt for the composition of the Greek Fire may be found in the Treatise of Marcus Grecus.

9. Coal Mining. = FIREDAMP.

1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*.

10. Luminosity or glowing appearance resembling that of fire.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. 12 His sparkling eyes, repleat with wrathful fire. 1605 . . . *Maab.* i. iv. 51 Stares, hide your fires, Let not Light see my black and deepe desires! 1735 *Pope's Prolog.* Sat. . . Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 762 Their soft smiles light the air like a star's fire. 1855 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sua Fisherm.* (1875) 271 Should the 'brime' or 'fire' show itself, the fish will not be likely to strike the nets. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Titule* x. 164 A great fire of sunset spread over the west.

b. Fires of heaven, heavenly fires: (poet.) the stars. Fires of St. Elmo: see COMPOSANT. † Fatuous, foolish fire (obs.) = IGNIS FATUUS.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 11 b, Ignis fatuus, foolish fire. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iv. 39 Or by the fires of heaven, Ile leaue the Foe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 256 Before him burn Seaven Lamps as in a Zodiac representing The Heav'nly fires. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 134 Floating bodies of fire . . . the fires of St. Helmo, or the mariner's light. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 255 Like the mystic fire on a mast-head.

11. Heating quality (in liquors, etc.); concr. in jocular use, 'something to warm one', ardent spirit. Also (see quot. 1819).

1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* ii. Wks. 1882 X. 223 We'll go take a little fire, for 'tis confounded cold upon the stage.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. Fire, Also the heat of fermenting substances . . . has often been called their fire. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. [He] was of a cold nature, and needed perhaps the fire of wine to warm his blood. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 57. 37 One corner of land after another is tried with one kind of grape after another . . . Those lodes and pockets of earth . . . that yield inimitable fragrance and soft fire, still lie undiscovered.

12. Burning heat produced by disease; fever, inflammation. Also disease viewed as a consuming agency. St. Anthony's fire: erysipelas; also, † wild fire, WILDFIRE. † St. Francis' fire (Spenser): ? = St. Anthony's fire.

c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Parson's T.* 427 By the fyr of seint antony or by cancre. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 223 Panaricium is an enpostum . . . aboute be nail and is swiþe hoot and . . . ful of fier. 1580 BARET *Abv.* F. 447 S. Antonies fire, ignis sacer. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* iv. clxv. 69 You must get it [the pellet] out with an instrument . . . Then to kill the fire. Take [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 35 The shaking palp, and Saint Francis' fire. 1686 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* i. xxxvii. 94 Ill of St. Anthony's fire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 727 When the thirsty Fire had drunk their vital blood. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 301 The Inflammation, which they term Fire. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* II. lxxxix. 767 Erysipelas . . . called . . . St. Anthony's fire. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighl.* xxvi. (1878) 460 The unseen fire of disease.

13. In certain figurative applications of sense 1.

a. A burning passion or feeling, esp. of love or rage.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. Þai . . . kyndilis þaire willis wiþ þe fyre of luf. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* 5 Hampole hys boke has named *Incendium Amoris*, þat is to say 'þe fyre of lufe'. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. ii. 58 The wicked fire of lust. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xii. 408 Rage, and fury, and impatience . . . are frequently attended with the epithet of fire. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 606 The victim of his own lascivious fires. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. 1. With an inward fire possesses, They rag'd like homeless beasts. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 955 He fain had . . . loosed in words of sudden fire the wrath . . . that burnt him all within.

b. Ardour of temperament; ardent courage or zeal; fervour, enthusiasm, spirit.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. li. 177, I am glad that my weak weapons have struck but thus much show of fire from Brutus. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61. ¶ Among many Phrases which have crept into Conversation . . . [is] that of a Fellow of a great deal of Fire. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 92 Both were full of fire and courage. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx. Hereward was haranguing them in words of fire.

c. Liveliness and warmth of imagination, brightness of fancy; power of genius, vivacity; poetic inspiration.

1666 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes.* To Mr. Hobs vi. Nor can the Snow which now cold age does shed Upon thy reverend Head, Quench or allay the noble Fires within. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 237 The Poetical Fire was more raging in one, but clearer in the other. 1737 *Pope's Hor. Ep.* ii. 1. 274 Corneille's noble fire. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 274 As an actress, she has fire and intelligence. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 228 For the poet there is a season of inward fire. 1877 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* i. 26 They have neither the fire of a human genius nor the fire of a Divine zeal.

14. The action of firing guns, etc.; discharge of fire-arms; also in phrases, † to give, make (a) fire. To open fire: to begin firing. Between two fires: lit and fig. Under fire: within the range of an enemy's guns. † Weapon of fire = FIRE-ARM.

[The similar use of F. *feu* shows that this is not (as is often said) a separate word F. FIRE v., but a transferred use of the sb. as it occurs in the phrase to give fire (see 1 f) = F. *faire feu*.]

1590 J. SMYTHE *Concern. Weapons* 27 Liking the aforesaid weapons of fire, because [etc.]. 1600 Sir John Oldcastle v. ix, Unconstant fate, That has reserved him from the buller's fire. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 8 Some of the Soldiers of the Castle gave fire upon them. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4243/1 We made . . . great fire all Night with our Cannon. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 80 r The Charge began with the Fire of Bombs and Grenades. 1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 112 One fire . . . struck down seven men of the square. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 237 A learned Barrister was practising a fire at a mark. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv. You shall have the first fire. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 280 Most of Mackay's men had never been under fire. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 248 A direct fire from a battery is when the line of fire is perpendicular to the parapet. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 5/6 He was about to find himself placed between two fires—viz. the Mahdi and the reinforced garrison of Metemah.

fig. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 17 If they have received the fire of the grand jury with a good countenance. 1848 THACKERAY *Gr. Hogarty* Diast. ix. Miss Belinda opening the fire, by saying she understood Mrs. Hogarty had been calumniating her.

b. False fire: see FALSE a. 14 b. Reverse, running fire: see the adjs. Also transf. Kentish fire, a mode of applauding by 'volleys' of hand-clapping, etc.: see KENTISH.

c. To hang, miss fire: see the vbs.

B. Fire—in Comb.

I. General relations.

1. attributive. a. gen. (sense 1), as fire-chariot, -colour, -rag, -flame, -flash, -flood, -glance, -heat, -leme, -ordeal, -storm, -stream; (sense 3), as fire-beacon, -blaze, -cold, -link, -shine, -signal; (sense 14), as fire-shock.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 430 The Amonian 'firebeacons. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 80 A torch, or a they terme it a 'fire-blaze. 1849 *Southern Comm.-pl. Bk.* II. 391

Elijah dropping his cloak as the *fire-chariot carries him away. 1640 *Witt's Recreations, Epit.*, On a Candle, and with it a *fire-coal. a 1672 P. SIBBERY *Wks.* (1710) II. 283 The Fire-Coals, which our Saviour taught his Disciples to cast on their Enemies. 1802 BEDDOES *Hypocrit.* 17 P. How hot! N. She has been like a fire-coal these two hours. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrif.* II. 96 One pretty large, of the scarce *fire-colour with the purple tinge. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iv. 333 My cloven *fire-crags. 1817 COLEMAN *Sibyl.* *Leaves* (1828) II. 304 The shadows. . . By the still dancing *fire-flames made. 1886 FETHERSTONE (*title*), Brutish Thunderbolt, or rather Feeble. *Fire-Flash of Pope Sixtus the Fifth, against Henrie. of Navarre. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 35 Earthquakes, thunder, and fire-flashes. 1842 BARRIAM *Ingl. Leg., Smuggler's Leap*, The fire-flash shines from Revolver cliff. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* xxvi, To see the *fire-flood in their rear. a 1835 Mrs. HENRIANS *Poems, League of Alps* iv, Where the sun's red *fire-glance earliest fell. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 60 *Fire-heat at 212° of Fahrenheit produced detonation. a 1000 Satan 128 (Gr.). *Fyreleoma sto geond pit atole scraf. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. ccxvii. 250 Many . . . vncouth syghtes were this yere seen in Englonde, as hostis of men fyghting in the skye, & fyre lemys. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 884 Tying Torches of *Fire-links unto their horns. 1713 SIBBERY *Charac.* (1737) III. 41 That new kind of *fire-ordal. 1871 ROSSITTI *Poems, My sister's sleep* v, By vents the *freshine drove And reddened. 1824 J. SYMONS *Tr. Eschylus Agam.* 31 note, This description of the *fire-signals is very finely imagined. 1821 MARBECK *Bk. of Storms* 478 Helias . . . was taken vp into Heauen in a *fire storme. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 142 The *fire-stream over-ran the southern district.

b. Of or pertaining to the worship of fire, as *fire-deity, god, -spirit, temple*. Also FIRE-WORSHIP, -WORSHIPPER.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. xvi. 252 A distinct *fire-deity. *Ibid.* 253 The *Fire-spirit. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1817) 260 By the *Fire-God's shrine. 1741 D. WRAY in *Athen. Lett.* (1792) II. 470 He will . . . lay the foundation of a *fire-temple.

c. In the names of various receptacles for burning fuel, as *fire-bag, -basket, -cage, -chauffer*.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 682 On the outside [of the kiln] . . . a niche is formed to receive the fuel, and is called a *fire-bag. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Fire-basket, portable grate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 862 1/2 *Fire-cage, a skeleton box or basket of iron for holding lighted fuel. 1558 *Inv. R. Hyndmer in Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 162, 17 *Fyre chawfers.

d. Pertaining to the fire of a hearth or furnace, as *fire-bellows, -block, -blower, -brush, -check, -cricket, -door, -grate, -nook, -rake, -set, -stock, -stove*.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wölcker 779 *Hoc repositum*, a *fyreblowys. 1836 F. MAINWYER *Rel. Father Protulii* (1859) 247, I . . . made the kindling *fireblocks shine. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 65 1/2 Patent *Fire Blower, for . . . regulating the draught in ordinary grates. a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, Clean away the Ashes from betwixt the Bars with the *Fire-Brush. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 82 1/2 *Fire Cleeves and Hearths of Marble Mosaic. 1530 PALSGR. 220 1/2 *Fyre crycket, *criquet*. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 304 The *fire-door, which closes the mouth-piece or doorway. 1664 EVELYN *Kat. Hort.* (1729) 229 Lett. . . The *Fire-grate stand about three Feet higher than the Floor. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xlix, I . . . went to the fire-grate. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* II. (ed. 2) 21 Their huts are seen and their *fire-nooks exposed. 1666 HEXHAM, *Een kam-stoke*, a *Fire-rack which Brewers and Bakers use. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Fire-set, fire-iron. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161 1/2 *Fyrr stok. 1756 TOLDEY *Hist. Two Orph.* III. 205 He came with . . . his head into the *fire stove.

e. In the names of implements or instruments bearing, containing, or sending forth fire, as *fire-armor, -cane, -gun, -shaft, -spear, -weapon*.

1720 Dr. Fox *Capt. Singleton* xvii. (1810) 291 They would . . . shoot *fire-arrows at you. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 374 We should indulge them . . . with a few shot and shell, not forgetting Congreve's fire arrows. 1887 *Graphic* 17 Dec. 662 1/2 He . . . had produced a *fire-cane, which warmed its owner's hand, and supplied him with lighting for his cigar. 1630 H. MORE *Apoc. Apoc.* 88 They let off their *Fireguns and Pistols. 1628 (*title*), A new invention of Shooting *Fire-Shafts in Long-Bowes. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 42 Mak reddly your . . . fyrr speyrys, hail shot, lancia, pikis. 1616 BISHAM *Tactics* *Elian* II. 25 note, The *fire-weapons have their advantages. 1860 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* Supp. 48 The analogous fire-weapons.

f. In the names of various kinds of fireworks, as *fire-cracker, -launce, -sward, -target*.

1858 SHIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Fire-cracker*. 1634 J. BATE *Myt. Nat. & Art* II. 89 The description and making of three sorts of *Fire-lances. *Ibid.* II. 88 How to make a *fire sword. *Ibid.* II. 94 How to make a *Fire-target.

g. Pertaining to a conflagration (sense 5), (a) *gen.* as *fire-bell, -drum, -gown, -ladder, -loss, -shell, -telegraph, -watch*; (b) used in kindling a conflagration, as *fire-brain, -fogot, -mixture*; (c) concerned with the extinction of a conflagration, as *fire-barrow, -boat, -bucket, -float, -main, -marshal (U.S.), -pipe, -pump*.

1850 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 2/5 *Fire barrows and hose were quickly on the spot. 1832 WEBSTER, *Fire-brain, a bundle of brush-wood, used in fire-ships. a 1646 MINNLETON *Change-line* v, Buckets! ladders! . . . The *fire-bell rings. 1867 *Dickens* *Lett.* 22 Dec. (1830) II. 320, I have heard the fire bells dolefully clanging all over the city. 1876 N. J. NAUTICAL *Gaz.* in *Pract. Mag.* VI. 73 An iron *fire-boat. 1825 HICINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 279 *Incendiary siphones* . . . *Fire buckets. 1844 *Dickens* *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, Rows of fire-buckets for dashing out a conflagration in its first spark. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xxiv, A kind of rub-a-dub-dub like that with which the *fire-drum alarms the slumbering artians. 1838-40 *Ytter* *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 Piles of *fire-fagots, mixed with bundles of pitch and flax . . . were in readiness.

1887 *Daily News* 18 June 3/5 Five *fire-snats were quickly sent from ships in the harbour. 1874 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* xii. 249 Mrs. Hobart has a *fire-gown'. she made it for a fire, or for illness, or any night alarm. 1832 *Examiner* 700 1/2 It was no minutes . . . before the *fire-ladders were brought. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/4 A professional *fire-loss assessor. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, *Fire-main, water-pipe for occasions of conflagration. 1894 *Stead If Christ came to Chicago* 295 *Fire-Marshall Swenie has remained in command of the firemen for many years. 1855 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 90 These early *fire-mixtures. 1845 Ld. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc.* I. Introd. 6 Water . . . forced out of a pump, or from a *fire-pipe. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Feb. 2/1 The *fire-pump . . . has a throwing power of sixty feet above the highest pinnacle of the hotel. a 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl.* W. Ind. (1834) 70 A *fire-shell is blown, and all the negroes . . . hasten to give their assistance. 1694 *Acc. Sweden* 27 There is also a *Fire-Watch by Night. 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unhappy Citizen* A iij b, The next year 1666 being the *Fire year.

2. objective (sense 1), as *fire-bringer, -speaker, -striker, -user; fire-bearing, -belching, -breathing, -daring, -foaming, -resisting, -spitting, -using* adjs.; (sense 3), as *fire-holder, -keeper, -kindler, -trimmer; fire-making* vbl. sb.; *fire-kindling* vbl. sb. and adj.; (sense 5), as *fire-annihilator, -extinguisher, -extinguishing, -quencher, -quenching*.

1849 *Mech. Mag.* LI. 424 The so-called *Fire Annihilator of Mr. Phillips. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvii. XI. 153 They set fire to the city. . . with *fire-bearing arrows. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 22 Their *Fire-breathing Horses. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. i. 267 On a sudden . . . rises Sansculottism, many-headed, fire-breathing. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Exhale'd with thy *fire-darting beames. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 109 The fire-darting eyes of the Romans. 1849 *Mech. Mag.* LI. 381 The patentee next describes a portable *fire-extinguisher. 1876 N. Y. NAUTICAL *Gaz.* in *Pract. Mag.* VI. 73 This boat and her *fire-extinguishing apparatus deserve detailed description. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 31 His *fer-foming steedes . . . They take from manger trimly tight. 1872 H. W. TAUNT *Map Thames* 49 1/2 A frying-pan, pot, and kettle, all to fit a *fireholder. 1881 GREENER *Eng.* (ed. 2) 45 These fire-holders were usually attached to the girdle. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* v. iv. 278 When my sword is at the throats of the *fire-keepers [of an Aztec temple]. 1643 [ANGIER] *Laure. Vall. Achor* 21 To darken and smother the *fire-kindlers. 1849 E. C. ORRÉ *Tr. Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 508 note, The *fire-kindler, Prometheus. *Ibid.*, The *fire-kindling Titan on the Caucasus. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 107 Brown begged I would drink to the *fire-kindling. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 369 Some sayd it was long on the *fuyr-makynge. 1855 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 228 The art of fire-making. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 178 The business of a *Fire-quencher, who . . . may . . . rescue the pile of building from the devouring flames. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xvii. § 25 The Pumps in a *Fire-quenching Engine. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 116 Maintained with such *fire-resisting means that it cannot possibly melt or burn down. 1859 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 24 Safes which were sold as fire-resisting. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1321 A *Fire spewer, *ignominus*. 1631 T. FULLER *Davies' Heinous Sin* xxxix, *Fire-spitting cannons. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1321 A *Fire stryker, *jugulator*. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/5 Prisoner and Jensen joined the ship . . . as *fire-trimmers. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 235 Any known race of *fire-users. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* v. (1865) 82 Man is peculiarly a *fire-using.

3. instrumental, locative, and originative, as *fire-baptism; fire-armed, -baptized, -bellied, -born, -burning, -burnt, -clad, -coached, -cracked, -crowned, -footed, -gilt, -given, -hardened, -hoofed, -lighted, -lifted, -lit, -marked, -mouthed, -pitted, -robed, -scarred, -scathed, -scamed, -warmed, -wheeled, -winged* adjs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. l. i. Eden 249 A *fire-arm'd Dragon. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *D. of Guise* III. i, I'll meet him now, though fire-armed cherubins should cross my way. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, My Spiritual New-birth, or Baphometic *Fire-baptism. *Ibid.* II. viii, The *fire-baptized soul . . . here feels its own Freedom. 1892 *Daily News* 5 May 5/4 The little *fire-bellied toad' . . . of . . . poisonous properties. 1846 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges* *Creat.* vi. (ed. 5) 95 The numerous upbursts and intrusions of *fire-born rock. c 1275 *Death* 216 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 280 Swo he me wule for-swoelchen he *furbermende drake. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 290/86 *Fur-barmd he boru luggement. 1573 TWYNE *Eneid* xi. Kkiii, Poales of length firebrent at end. 1615 SYLVESTER *Hymne* *Almes* 55 The *Fire-Coach Prophet. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Acharnians* iv. ii, It rings with a harsh jag, like *fire-cracked things. 1870 TENNYSON *Window* 151 The *fire-crowned king of the wrens. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 39 My *firefooted horse. 1613 CHAMFAN *Rev. Buty D'Ambois* *Plays* 1873 II. 148 Hee drave as if a fierce and *fire-guien Canon Had spit his iron vomit out amongst them. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 536 (1635) E ijij, Stakes, and *fire harden'd oaks. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. 393 Those *fire-hoofed steeds. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 80 A . . . *fire-lighted room. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* iv. (1848) 33 Mountain, and wood, and wild, and *fire-lipped hill. 1849 MISS MULLOCK *Ogilvie* (1875) 109 The pleasant *fire-lit room. 1795 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4114/4 A brown Mare . . . *fire-marked L.I. in the near Buttock. 1590 SPENSER *F. O. I.* ix. 52 That *fire-mouth'd Dragon. 1759 MOUNTAIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 290 The sheels . . . [were] scorched and *fire-pitted in like manner. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 29 The *Fire-rat-God Golden Apollo. 1853 KINGSLY *Hypocrit.* aiii. 147 A doleful *fire-scarred tower. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 Swarthy red, as if fire-scarred. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 79 Thy . . . *fire-seamed visage. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xv. 173 Our only *fire-warmed apartment. 1822 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 121 Iiis *fire-wheel'd throne. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 656 Then like a Squib it falls, Or *fire-wing'd shaft. 1845 MILMAN *A. Boletyn* (1827) 41 The fire-wing'd ministers of Heaven's just wrath.

b. In names of occupations, processes, etc., carried on by the aid of fire, as *fire-hunt, -trade, fire-fitting, -gilding, -hunting, -offering, -polishing, -striving* vbl. sbs. Also forming verbs, as *fire-holler, -hunt*.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 295 Persons employed in *fire-gilding. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arl.* 570 Enoch's comrade. *Fire-hollowing this in Indian fashion, fell Suck-cricken. 1852 HALBURTON *Traits Amer. Humor* III. 171 The *fire-hunt was Sam's hobby. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 62 The method of approaching . . . the red deer . . . by means of *fire-hunting them. 1885 T. ROSEMARY *Hunting Trips* v. 158 Fire-hunting is never tried in the cattle country. c 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lr.* I. 9 A *fire-offering; a firing, or offering made by fire. 1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass Making* 31 By reawarming, technically called *fire polishing, the glass preserves its refractive brilliancy. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* *Democr.* to Rdr. (1659) 63 *Fire-trades, as Smiths, Forge-men [etc.].

4. parasynthetic and similitive, as *fire-angry, -burning, -flowing, -like, -opalescent, -soiled, -spirited, -swift* adjs.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aymon* xxii. 476, I am well sure that Charlemagne shall weve *fyre angry for it. 1551 COOPER *Anat. Priv. Masse* (Parker Soc.) 66 But year scalding hot and *fireburning charity made me more justly charged with the continuance thereof. 1850 SHELLEY *Fit. Sea* 19 Like whirlpools of *fire-flowing iron. 1567 MARIT *Gr. Forest* 56 The Pearre tree . . . is called Pyrus, for that it is in his fashion and kinde of growth, Pyramidal or firelike. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v, I'll have it burnish'd firelike. 1882 MYERS *Renewal of Youth*, etc. 94 *Fire-opalescent wilderness! 1896 SWINBURNE *Errechth.* (ed. 2) 47 Wrath of a *fire-souled king. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvii. (1848) 19 Things hidden, seen alone by eyes *fire-spirited. 1850 SWINBURNE *Errechth.* (ed. 2) 16 *Fire-swift wheels that whirl the four-yoked chariot.

II. Special comb.

5. fire-action, the action of firing, *exp.* skirmishing in line; fire-adjuster (see quot.); fire-alarm, an automatic arrangement by which notice of fire is given, also *attrib.*; + fire-amel, enamel produced by fire; fire-ant (see quot.); fire-back, (a) the back wall of a furnace or fire-place; (b) a pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus* (E. ignitus), hence *fire-backed* adj. (*Cent. Dict.*); fire-balloon, a balloon whose buoyancy is derived from the heat of a flaming combustible suspended at its mouth; fire-bank (see quot.); fire-barrel, a cylinder filled with combustibles, used in fire-ships; fire-bar, one of the iron bars of a grate or of a boiler furnace; fire-beater (for *beater*: see BEE v. II) *dial.*, a stoker; fire-bill (see quot.); fire-blast, a disease of certain plants, giving them a scorched appearance; fire-blight, a disease of hops; fire-board, (a) a board used to close up a fireplace in summer, a chimney board; (b) (see quot. 1833); fire-boat = FIRE-SHIP 1; fire-bolt, a thunder-bolt; hence *fire-bolted* adj., stricken with lightning; + fire-bome (*bome* = BOMB sb. 1), a beacon; fire-boom *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); fire-bow (U.S.) *Alining* (see quot.; cf. FIREMAN 5); fire-bottle, an early application of phosphorus for the purpose of fire-lighting; fire-break (U.S.), a cleared space round a homestead, a village, etc. to guard against prairie fires; fire-brick, a brick capable of withstanding intense heat without fusion, also *attrib.*; fire-bridge (see quot. 1874); + fire-brief, a circular letter asking assistance for sufferers by fire; fire-brigade, an organized body of firemen; + fire-broil, the heat of a conflagration; fire-bug (U.S.), an incendiary; + fire-cane (see quot. 1644); fire-cask, a cask of water, provided as a resource against fire on board ship; fire-chamber (see quot.); + fire-chomiso (see quot.); fire-churn = fire-drill; fire-clay, a clay capable of resisting great heat, used for fire-bricks, etc.; fire-club, + (a) a kind of firework; (b) U.S. a club of firemen (?); fire-cock, a cock or spout to give water to extinguish a fire; + fire-coffer, 2 kind of fireship; fire-company, (a) a fire-brigade; (b) a fire insurance company; fire-crook = FIRE-HOOK; fire-department, (a) the department in an insurance office which deals with insurances against fire; (b) U.S. a body of firemen; fire-dog = FIRE-MON; + fire-dragon = FIRE-DRAGON; fire-drill, the name given by Tylor to a primitive contrivance, consisting of an obtuse-pointed stick which is twisted between the hands with the point in a hole in a flat piece of soft wood till fire is produced; hence *fire-drilling* vbl. sb.; fire-odge, *lit.* the edge of a weapon hardened in the fire; hence *fig.* (now esp. *dial.*) fire, spirit, 'freshness'; fire-escape, an apparatus for facilitating the escape of persons from a building on fire; fire-fan, (a) a small hand fire-screen (*obs.*); (b) (see quot. 1874); fire-fend, *fig.* fire personified as an evil spirit of destruction; (c) a fire-god; (d) an incendiary (*colloq.*); + fire-fit, fit for burning; fire-flag, (a) a meteoric fireball; (b) a flag of distress, when a ship is on fire; fire-

hair, the sting-ray, *Trygon Pastinaca* or *Raja Pastinaca*; †fire-flyer, a kind of firework; fire-free *a.*, safe from fire, fire-proof; fire-grappling, a grappling iron with which to capture fireships; fire-guard, a wire frame or semicircular railing put in front of a fireplace, to keep children or others from accidental injury; also a grating placed before the bars of a fire to prevent the coals from falling out; fire-hole, (*a*) a furnace; (*b*) (see quot. 1835); †fire-hoop, a hoop made of hushwood steeped in tar, etc., set on fire and thrown into an enemy's ship; fire-hose, a hose-pipe for conveying water to a fire; fire-insurance, insurance against losses by fire; also *attrib.*; fire-isle, a volcanic island; fire-junk, a kind of fireship; fire-king, (*a*) fire personified as a monarch; (*b*) a champion fire-eater; fire-lamp, *Mining*, a basket of burning coals used (*a*) to give light to hanksmen where gas is not used, (*b*) to create a draught; fire-lighter, (*a*) one who kindles a fire; (*b*) material for lighting fires; fire-lute, a composition or lute capable of resisting great heat; fire-maker, one who lights or makes fire or a fire; fire-marble, *Mitt.* = *LUMACHEL*; fire-mark, the mark left by a branding-iron; fire-measure = PYROMETER; fire-money, a payment for firing at school; †fire-night, a night round the fire-side; fire-opal, a variety of opal showing flame-coloured internal reflections; fire-piece, (*a*) = FIRE-ARM; (*b*) a picture having as its subject a fire; fire-pile, a pile of wood on which a person is burnt to death, or a corpse is cremated; fire-plug, a contrivance for connecting a hose, or the supply-pipe of a fire-engine, with a water-main in case of fire; fire-policy, the official certificate received from an insurance office, guaranteeing the payment of a certain sum in the case of loss of property by fire; fire-port, fire-prong *dial.*, a poker; fire-raft, a raft for setting an enemy's shipping on fire; fire-roll (*Naut.*), a peculiar beat of the drum on an alarm of fire; fire-room, a room containing a fire-place; †fire-salt *a.*, pungently salt; fire-setting, the softening or cracking of the working-face of a lode, to facilitate excavation, by exposing it to a wood fire built close against it (*Raymond Mining Gloss.*); †fire-snort *a.*, sending forth fire through the nose; fire-spout, a jet of volcanic fire (cf. *waterspout*); fire-spritz (*dial.*) = FIRE-BRAND; †fire-spy, one who is on the look out for a fire; fire-steel (see quot.); fire-stick, (*a*) a burning brand; (*b*) = *fire-drill*; fire-stink, *Mining* (see quot. 1881); fire-swab (*Naut.*), the wet bunch of rope-yarn used to cool a gun in action and swab up any grains of powder; fire-swart *a.*, † (*a*) blackening with fire; (*b*) blackened by fire; fire-syringe, a piston and cylinder employed to produce combustion by means of the heat resulting from the compression of air; fire-teazer, a stoker; fire-tile, a tile capable of resisting great heat; fire-tower, (*a*) a tower with a beacon on its top, serving the purpose of a light-house; (*b*) a watch-tower to guard against fires in towns; fire-trap, a place with insufficient means of egress in case of fire; fire-tree, (*a*) a kind of firework; (*b*) = *flame-tree*; (*c*) in New Zealand the *Metrosideros tomentosa* (*Cent. Dict.*); †fire-trunk, (*a*) a kind of projectile or 'fire-work'; (*b*) *Naut.* (see quots.); fire-tube, a pipe-flue; fire-vessel, (*a*) a receptacle for fire, a fire-pan; (*b*) = FIRE-SHIP; fire-ward, -warden, *U.S.* the chief officer of a fire-brigade; †fire-water-work, the name given by the Marquess of Worcester to a rude steam-engine which he invented; fire-well (see quot.); †fire-wheel, a kind of fire-work, a Catherine-wheel; fire-worm, (*a*) = FIRE-FLY; (*b*) a glow-worm; fire-wreath = *fire-hoop*.

1875 CLERY *Min. Tact.* ix. 100 *Fire-accnt was the actual means of victory. 1882 SALA *Amer. Reviv.* (1882) *How safe, A dead-end* gentleness was with it continually adjusting claims for safety by fire. 1849 *Kngh. Mag.* LI. 425 A difficulty which has proved fatal to all our *fire alarms. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 819 *Fire-alarm Telegraph.* 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xlviii, Hir nek, quhite as the *fyre amaille. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx, gr Small emments, called here *fire-ants, from their painful biting. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 241 Fire-ants (*Jornica de fogo*) under the floors. 1862 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* Birds 613 The very handsome *Fireback is an Asiatic bird, inhabiting Sumatra. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 862 *Fire-back.* 1822 IMISON *Sc. Art.* I. 170 *Fire-balloons, or those raised by heated air. 1847 TENNEY *Am. Mus.* 179 A fire-balloons, or those raised by heated air. 1883 P. H. PAVY *Myst. Mir-bridge* ix. A fire-balloons, which he had sent up on a Guy Fawkes' Day. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Fire-bank, a spoil-bank which takes fire spontaneously. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 13 A course sort of Iron. - f. for *Fire-bars. 1844 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* III. 312 The fuel is spread over a large surface of fire-bar [in a furnace]. 1883 F. CAMPIN *Mech. Engineering* xii. 168 At a are fire-bars forming the

1704. *2nd. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 Throwing down *Fire
 Barrels. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/2 A determined
 attempt was made by a *firebreater . . . to murder his wife
 1867 *SVNTH Sailor's Word-bk.* **Fire-bill*, the distribution
 of the officers and crew in the case of the alarm of fire. 1727
 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 269 **Fire-Blasts* . .
 may be occasion'd by Solar Rays reflected from, or condens'd
 by Clouds. 1824 FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxvii. 373 This is
 what is called a fire-blast. 1750 ELLIS *Mud. Hasardum*
 IV. i. vi. 74 They [hops] are subject to the . . . **Fire-bligh*
 and the Mould or Dwindle. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.* **Fire*
board, chimney-board. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*
Fire-board, a piece of board with the word fire painted
 upon it. to caution men and lads not to take a naked light
 beyond it. 1885 A. T. Slosson in *Harper's Mag.* Apr.
 804/1 There was a . . . fire-place, but it was closed by a
 board. 1826 Mrs. SHELLEY *Last man* li. 51 **Fire-boat*
 were launched from the various ports. 1283 STANVIURS
Æneis, etc. (Arb.) 137 A clapping **fyerhol* (such as oft
 with rowne robe hobble, loue toe the ground clattreth)
 1832 BRYANT *Hurricane* 37 As the fire-boils leap to the
 world below. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 16/2 The root of
 oak **firebolted*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beekne or **fyre*
borne, *far* (*pharus* P.). 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Mariner*
 (1780). In which sense it (*bonite dehors*) is usually called
 fire-boom. 1867 *SVNTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fire-booms*
 long spars swung out from a ship's side to prevent the
 approach of fire-ships. . . vessels accidentally on fire. 1883
 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Fire-bosses* (U.S.A.), under
 ground officials who examine the mine for gas, and inspect
 every safety-lamp taken into the colliery. 1823 J. BAD
cock Dom. Anusim. 122 A most useful application of
 phosphorus . . is the art of making the **fire bottle*, than
 affords immediate light. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *7m*l. 26 Sept.
 4/1 Fears are entertained for the safety of the town, and
 teams are out plowing **fire-breaks* around it. 1793 *Trans.*
Soc. Encourag. Arts IV. 123 Let the whole of the cylinder
 . . be lined with **fire bricks*. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. 5/1
 The fire-brick factory. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem.*
Technol. I. 263 Admitting a current of air behind, or through
 the **fire-bridge*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 862/1 *Fire*
bridge, a plate or wall at the back of the furnace to . . prevent
 the fuel being carried over. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *On the*
Great Frost 51 We laugh at **fire-Briefs* now, although they
 be Commended to us by his Majesty. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X.
 279 Within a few years the firemen belonging to the different
 insurance companies in London have been formed into a
 body—the **Fire Brigade*. 1883 STANVHURST *Æneis* iii.
 (Arb.) 75 Then my holye domesticall households. In last night's
 **fyrebroys*, that from Troy scorched I saulued. 1870 O. W.
 HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* I. (1885) 7 Political **firebugs* we
 call 'em. 1883 *Poll Mall G.* 6 Sept. 12/1 It is believed
 there exists an organized band of **firebugs*. 1644 DIGBY
 2 *Treat.* I. xvii. 147 Indian canes (. . called **firecane*s), being
 rubbed with some other sticke of the same nature, . . will
 of themselves sett on fire. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. Pref.
 They bring home nothing but firecane, parots, and
 Monkies. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 101
 The only article we now wanted was water. I recollected
 the **fire-cask* in the mixen-chains. 1859 RANKINE *Steam*
Engine § 303 In the External Furnace Boiler, the furnace
 or **fire-chamber* is wholly outside of . . the water vessel or
 boiler. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 863/1 *Fire-chamber*
 (*Puddling*), the chamber at the end of the puddling-furnace.
 1749-43 HAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chentse*, **Fire-Chentse* is a
 piece of linen cloth, steeped in a composition of . . combus-
 tible matter, and set on fire to the enemy's vessel. 1867
 1865 *TYLOR Elys. Man.* ix. 533 Churning heifer fat
 the **fire-churn*. 1810 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Avery* (yellow) 1.
 clay. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygicn.* c. 399 The
 radiating power of the small barrack gate is aided . . by
 a freclay back. 1624 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 92
 The description and making of two sorts of **fire-clubs*. 1826
 CUSHING *Newburyport Pref.* The fire-clubs and engine
 societies (of the town). 1856 EMERSON *Eg. Traits*, *Cockayne*
Wks. (Bobb) II. 67 To carry the boisterous dulness of a
 fire-club into a polite circle. 1707 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 58 § 1 To
 the Intent such Plugs or **Fire Cocks* may always upon
 Occasion of any Fire be premised. 1844 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.*
 III. 318 In enclosed premises . . firecocks are much to be
 preferred [to plugs]. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 332 Four
 **Fire-coffers* filled with combustibles. 1832 WESTER, **Fire*
company, a company of men for managing an engine to ex-
 tinguish fire. a 1668 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* (1673) 20 The
 **Fire-crooks* are too short. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.* **Fire de-*
partment, body of firemen. 1840 DICKENS *Barn.* *Rudge* x.
 The **fire-dogs* in the common room. 1556 *Chron. Gr.*
Friars (Camden) 3 In the ayre was sene **fyere dragons* and
 sprettes flyenge. 1865 TYLOR *Elys. Hist. Man.* ix. 228
 The use of the **fire-drill*. *Ibid.* 237 It comes much nearer
 than **fire-drilling* to the yet simpler process of striking
 fire with two pieces of split bamboo. 1614 MARKHAM
Chap. Husb. I. ii. (1668) 29 [To put a horse to these lessons]
 after his **fireedge* is taken away, will but bring him to
 a loathing of his instruction. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comus* 1 *Pet.*
 (ed. Valpy) 388 Blunt that fire-edge upon your own hard
 hearts. 1878 *Cumberdell. Gloss.* . . Galfout's his laal nag
 till t' fire edge was off. 1788 *Specif. Duffon's Patent* No.
 652, 1 A Machine called a **Fire escape*. 1832 *Examiner*
 1692/1 They . . rush to the fire-escapes. a 1700 E. E. *Dict.*
Can. Crew, **Fire flames*, little Hand-Screens for the Fire.
 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Riddic.* 43 They praise . . the Fire-Fan that
 is offer'd them. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 867/1 *Fire-fan*,
 a small blast apparatus adapted to a portable forge. 1815
 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1847) 251 'Tis he . . The fellest of
 fiends' brood. 1595 CHAPMAN *Om. Fire. Sense* Cijb. That
 lyke like **fire-fit* blocks. 1798 C. GRIFFITH *Sen. Mar.* v. vi.
 A hundred **fire-flags* sheen. 1875 *Ann. Rev.* 22 The red
 flag design reserved (fireflag) was an up. a 1705 RAY *Syn.*
Anthod. Piscium 185 *ad* *Pastinaca marina* . . the **Fire*
Flan. 1865 *Couch Brit. Fishes* (1862) I. 74 The Tor-
 pedo and Fire flair have soft and sweet flesh. 1799 G.
 SMITH *Laboratory* I. 30 Charges for **fire-flyers* and wheels.
 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 122 So **fyrefree* they could not be
 burned. 1853 S. H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed.) 111
 Light boats were constantly kept in readiness, with **fire*
grapplings, to meet and anchor anything that might be
 drifted down the stream. 1852 BURN *Nav. & Mil. Tech.*
Fr. Dict. II. 96 **Fire-guard*. 1843 P. NICHOLSON *Pract.*
Build. 362 The **fire-hole*, or furnace. 1835 S. J. C. ROSS
Narr. 2nd Voy. Explan. Terms p. xvi, *Fire-hole*, a hole in

the ice, kept open in order to obtain water to extinguish fire. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* ix. 217 The crew... had been employed in... keeping the fire-hole open. 1885 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 279 Malleoli... *fire hoops. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Fire-hoops. 1883 Century Mag. XXVII. 33 The stream might have played, like a *fire-hose, on the 101 House roof. 1822 Lond. Directory 6 Norwich Union *fire-insurance Society. 1858 L. O. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop.* Law vii. 45 A word of advice about your Fire Insurance. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. viii. 8 From the *fire-isles came he. 1884 Chr. World 28 Aug. 641/3 The burning gunboats and *fire-junks. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) 11, 101 The Birmingham *Fire-king has visited the fabulous East. 1861 Leisure H. 17 Oct. 661 Thus aided (by the wind), the fire-king marched victoriously from east to west. 1876 Chambl. Trnl. ix Nov. 733 The fire-king devoured flaming brimstone by way of dessert. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Fire-lamp. 1779 Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg. (1780) 127 f. Will... the Clerks, or even the *fire-lighter come to prove it! 1758 *Laboratory laid open* Intro. 53 The *fire-lute. 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 61 Even from the *fire-makers and necessary-women, to the groom of the stole. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 228 The wide-spread legends of first fire-makers. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Mm.* (1818) 97 It has obtained the name of *Fire marble. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 253 What learns his Son, who does... *Fire-marks, and Country-jails with joy admire? 1690 Lond. Gaz. No. 2571/4 Lost... a brown Gelding... a Flower-de-luce Fire mark on the near Hip. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 115 The apparatus has been called *pneumatic*'s Pyrometer, or *fire-measure. 1721 in Picton L'pool *Munio. Rec.* (1886) II. 74 All gratuities... such as entrance money, cockpenney, *fire money, and quarteridge. 1653 *Noctes Hibernæ* i. 3 Some have learned more of their Teacher... on a *fire-night, than sitting at the desk all the day. 1816 K. JAMESON *Char. Min.* I. 238 Third Sub-species, *Fire Opal. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 358 Twenty-seven Foresters, with *Fire-Pieces in their Arms. 1775 J. WRIGHT *Lett. in Athenaeum* 10 July (1886) 56/3 A report that I paint fire-pieces admirably. 1654 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xv. 167 Multitudes... martyred... either at one common *fire-pile, or else in barns and dwelling-houses. 1863 Blackw. Mag. Sept. 292 Hercules... who has ascended from the fire-pile to the Nectar Hall of Olympus. 1733 Lond. Gaz. No. 5116/11 Scarcity of Water, occasion'd by the want of *Fire-Plugs in the Street. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xx. The pony looked with great attention into a fire-plug which was near him. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* *Fire-policy. 1858 Inv. R. *Rhyndrum in Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 162 A *fyer porre, a payre of tongues [etc.]. 1855 WHITBY *Gloss.* *Fyre-porr. 1858 Inventory W. Strickland in Richmond *Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 222 A *fyer pronge. 1776 T. JEFFERSON *Lett. Wit.* 1893 II. 83 One of the two *fire-rafts... grappled the Phoenix ten minutes. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 52 To... destroy any armed boats or fire-rafts they might meet with. 1830 MARRAT *King's Own* lii. He desired the *fire-roll to be beat by the drummer. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* (1806) III. 123 One wing of a new castle... in which there are between fifty and sixty *fire-rooms. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. xii. 246 Partly because the water hereof was salt with a twine. *firesalt, as I may say. 1631 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* iv. iv. iii. *Schisme* 629 The *fire-stone Palfreys. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vieu Nat.* II. 184 Three *fire-spouts broke out. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 128 Several fire-spouts were distinctly seen. 1848 C. BRONTË *F. Eyre* (1857) 267, I have seen what a *fire-spirit you can be when you are indignant. 1876 C. HATTON in *Hutton Course* (1878) 14 One of my Ld Craven's *fire-spyes. 1858 HIGINS *2nd Ser. of Junius' Nomenclator* 279 *Ignium*... a *fire spy, which swith to strike fire out of flint. 1782 *Manuskript* 96 Was it north worth a *fir stick. 1887 GOULDEN *D. Morray* xi. 128 The babe, who thinks his Nurce does him wrong... when sometimes shee plucks a firestick from him. 1794-E. DARWIN *Zoon*. (1801) I. 30 If a firestick be whirled round in the dark. 1833 STRUTT *Expd. S. Australia* I. iii. 105 Several carred firesticks. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 238 For many years, flint and steel could not drive it (the fire-drill) out of use among the natives, who went on carrying every man his firesticks. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fire-stink, the stench from decomposing iron pyrites, caused by the formation of sulphuretted hydrogen. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* *Fire-swath, a 1800 Crist 984 (Gr.) Fiered after fodder "fyrswearta leg. a 1849 W. TAYLOR in *Southey Comm.-pt. Bk.* IV. 93 Thy shatter d fire-swat hall. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 13 The *fyr syringe. 1827 Westm. Rev. VII. 279 The... *fire-tearer who holds the soil of the steamboat... in his hands. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. i. iv. § 1. 105 The fire-tearer of a modern steam-engine. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 348 The under-surface of the cylinder being protected by *fire-tiles from the direct and too powerful action of the fire. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* Pref. 46 They have of late obtained the names in general of *fire towers. 1887 Spectator 28 May 722/2 The building appears to have been a regular *fire-trap. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iii. 332 Exhibitions... consisting chiefly in *fire-trees, jerbs, and rockets. 1630 J. CRUSO *Art of Warre* 154 To make a *fire-trunk. Take a piece of light wood... bore it through... with a hole of an inch in diameter;... place at the one end an half pike... To charge the trunk, put a charge of beaten powder in the bottom [etc.]. 1687 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 26 Stones, Granadoes, Arrows, Bullets, and Fire-Trunks. 1799 FALCONER *Dict. Manuskript* (1789), Sansisson, the trough... which communicates the flame from the train to the fire-trunks or powder-barrels... a fire-ship. 1830 Falconer's *Dict. Marine*, *Fire-trunk*... a wooden funnel fixed in fire-ships under the sails... to convey the flames... the masts, rigging, and the sides. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.* *Fire-trunk. 1830 W. E. CRUSO *Art of Warre* 154 To make a *fire-trunk. 1827 Examiner 723/2 The Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire-vessels. 1793 J. ADAMS *Diary* Feb. Wks. 1850 II. 144 Collectors, wardens, *fire-wards, and representatives, are regularly chosen. 1832 WEBSTER, *Fireward*, *Firewarden*. 1663 MAQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Index. A *Fire Water-work 68. 1879 GENKIE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) X. 250/5 Emanations of carburetted hydrogen, which, when they take fire, are known as *Fire wheels. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat.* & Art. ii. 77 How to set a fire-wheel. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* 17 Gironells or *fire wheeles. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* 17 Upon an iron The fire wheels that are used on land, turn upon a pin or bolt, drawn or screwed into a post... the *fyer Worme, & Gr. Forest 111 Another which is called the *fyer Spider. 1821 BYRON

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Cain ii. i. I have seen the fire-flies and fire-worms. 1639 J. [CRUSO] *Art of Warre* 93. Fire-balls, granadoes, 'fire-wreaths, and fire-trunks. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 346 note. Fire-arrows shot from the bows, as well as fire-wreaths cast into the vessels of the enemy.

b. In various plant-names, as **fire-bush** (see quot.); **fire-grass dial.**, parsley piert (*Alchemilla arvensis*), so called because used as a remedy for erysipelas (J. Smith, *Dom. Bot.* 1871); **fire-leaves**, (a) *Plantago media*; (b) *Scabiosa succisa*; **fire-pink** (see quot.); **fire-weed**, applied to various plants (see quotes.) that spring up on burnt land.

1882 *Garden* 13 May 322/2 The 'Fire Bush (*Embothrium coccineum*) . . which thrives so well in . . Devonshire. 1860 *Gard. Chron.* 11 Aug. 738 'Fire-leaves. In Gloucestershire the name is given to the leaves of Plantains; and we have heard it in Herefordshire used for the *Scabiosa succisa* (Devil's bit). 1882 *Garden* 6 May 307/2 The 'Fire Pink (*Silene virginica*).—The flowers of this Catchfly are unsurpassed as regards brilliancy by those of any other plant. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 133 No other culture being necessary . . but the cutting of the 'fire-weed. 1829 *LONDON Encycl. Plants* 706 *Senecio hieracifolius*. In North America, as *S. vulgaris* in Europe . . is known by the name of the Fire-weed. 1857 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 359 There were great fields of fire-weed (*Ephedrium angustifolium*) on all sides. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* II. 104 In Virginia, the Thorn-Apple is called Fireweed. 1866 *Teas. Bot.* Fireweed, an American name for *Erechtithis hieracifolia*. 1892 R. KIPPLING in *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 Nov. 1873 The fire-weed glows in the centre of the driveways.

c. In provincial or local names of birds and insects, as **fire-crest**, the golden-crested wren (*Regulus ignicapillus*); also **fire-crested wren**; **fire-birt**, the redstart (*Ruticilla phaniceus*); **fire-hang-bird**, the Baltimore oriole (see FIRE-BIRD); **fire-tail**, (a) the redstart; (b) a small finch-like bird of Tasmania; also, **fire-tailed finch**; (c) (see quot. 1868).

1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 229 'Fire crest. *Ibid.* 13 Redstart . . 'Fire flit. 1855 *LOWELL Let. to Stillman* 21 May, The innets, catbirds, 'fire bang-birds, and robins. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 412 'Fire-tail . . the Redstart. 1865 *GOULD Hab. Birds Australia* I. 406 *Zenaidura macroura*, Fire-tailed Finch . . 'Fire-tail. 1867 *Coriuh. Mag.* XV. 593 'There's a firetail,' said the boy. 1868 *Woods Homes without H.* xxv. 481 Those splendid insects which are popularly called Ruby-tailed Flies or Fire-tails and scientifically are termed *Chrysididae*.

Fire (fɔɪə), *v.* 1. Forms: 1 *fyr*ian, 3 *furen*(ii), 4-7 *fyr*e, (4 *fyr*e, 5 *fyr*in), 6-7 *fier*, 4- *fir*e. [*f*. FIRE sb.; OE. had *fyr*ian (once, in sense 1); cf. OHG. *fūrēn* to be on fire, *fūren* to set on fire (MHG. *zūren*, mod.G. *feuern*).]

1. *trans.* To supply with firing. (Only OE.) c 970 *Canons of Edgar, Penitents* § 14 Fede hearfan and scryde and husige and fyrige, badige and beddige.

2. *trans.* To set on fire, so as to damage or destroy; sometimes, to consume or destroy by fire.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2217 A full thousand he fangid to fire be fourte zatis. 13440 *Promp. Parv.* 1621 Fyrin, or sette on a fyre, or brimyn. c 1490 *Adam Bell* 117 in Ritson *Acc. Pop. P.* 9 They fyred the house in many a place. 1592 *LIVY Mida* i. i. Least desiring things above my reach, I be fered with Phaeton. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 77 Cylon fired the Pythagorean College. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. lvi. 280 He fired his camp. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* iii. ii. When all your stacks were fired, he sent you gold.

b. To light, kindle, ignite (anything intended for the purpose); now only a beacon, or something explosive).

1393 *GOWER Conf. I.* 81 Sinon . . Withinne Troie, a tokne hath fired. c 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 390 He toke a torch and fyred it. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* Pref. A iij b. He hath . . sundrie times by the Sunne beames fired Powder. 1666 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 428 They fire an innumerable company of lamps. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 461 Twenty . . white lights, which were fired at Beachy Head. 1860 *TURNALL Glac.* iii. 242 Gunpowder could easily be fired by the heat of the sun's rays converged.

c. To fire about: to surround with fires. *Obs.* c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 709 The Grekys had fyred hym abowte, That he myght on no syde owte.

d. Used in the imperative as an imprecation.

1754 *FOOTR. Taste* ii. Wks. 1799 l. 23 Fire me, my Lord, there may be more in this than we can guess. 1760 . . *Minor I.* l. 241 Fire him, a snub-nos'd son of a bitch.

3. *fig.* To set (a person) on fire; to inspire with passion or strong feeling or desire; to inflame, heat, animate. Also, to kindle or inflame (a passion, etc.).

a 1225 *St. Mark.* 18 Wið be halvunde fur of he hall gast monne froure fire min heorte. c 1385 *CHAUCEUR L.G.* II. 1013 *Id.* That all the world her beute hadde y-fyred. a 1430 *HOCCELVY De Rec. Franc.* 3335 They kyndlen ire, and firen lecherie. 1601 *MARSTON Antonius* i. R. iii. What dankt insatiable spirit, that would be fyred with impatience? 1699 *DYKENS Virg. Past.* viii. 99 Verse fires the frozen Veins. 1723 *YOUNG Odes to King Wks.* 1757 l. 176 What hero's praise Can fire my lays, like His? 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xv. i. Perceiving she had fired the young Lord's pride. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 22 The nations of Europe were fired with boundless expectation. 1813 *SCOTT Roderick* i. xii. Fired was each eye, and flushed each brow. a 1865 *BUCKLEY Miss Wks.* (1872) l. 13 Venice, that land so calculated to fire the imagination of a poet. 1881 *MATLOCK Romance Nineteenth Cent.* II. 62 These imaginations fired him with a new longing for her.

b. = LEAGUE 2. b.

having first put them upon their Mettle, or fired them, as it is called; for the last of these they will do, if possible, unless the Horse happens to set his Tail naturally.

4. *intr.* To catch fire, to be kindled or ignited; + also, to be consumed by fire. Of a coal mine: (see quot. 1892). To fire up: (of a volcano) to burst into flame.

a 1618 *RALEIGH Apol.* 29 For I will fire with the Gallioones if it come to extremity. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1628/2 In this Fight, the Frigate fired twice. 1731 *S. HALES Stat. Ess.* I. 270 As in the case where houses are first beginning to fire. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. viii. 39 Gunpowder will readily fire with a spark. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* iii. 59 On the 20th of April rain came with the Sirocco, and the mountain, as usual, fired up. 1892 *Northumb. Gl.* s.v. A pit is said to have fired when an explosion of gas has taken place.

b. *trans.* Of flax: To become covered with black spots as if burnt.

1814 W. S. MASON *Sura. Ireland* I. xii. ix. 265 They find from experience that the latter [American flax-seed] fired much more than the former [Dutch flax-seed].

5. *fig.* To become inflamed, heated, or excited. To fire up: to show sudden heat or anger.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 38, I rage and rewe, I fire and freeze. 1604 *MARSTON Malcontent* v. ii. Women are flax, and will fire in a moment. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. x. The parson . . fired at this information. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. vi. 25 If I were to hear any one speak slightly of you, I should fire up in a moment. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 261 She fired up at the arrogance of the squire. 1832 *Examiner* 389/1 His heart swells, and his imagination fires. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xli. I should have fired and fumed!

6. *trans.* a. *trans.* To redden or cause to glow as if on fire; to suffuse with a fiery hue.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. ii. 42 When . . He [the sun] fires the proud tops of the Eastern Pines. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. 10 The flaming blood, which fired his scarlet cheek with rose dies. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 2 The sun . . Ascending, fires th' horizon. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkalion* ii. 59 As a strong sunset fires the unwilling East.

b. *intr.* To glow as if on fire; to grow as red as fire.

1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherm.* (1875) 118 When the water fires, or, as the fishermen term it, 'brimes'. 1885 A. LANG *Let. to Dead Authors* xvii. 177 Watching . . the dawn as it fired.

7. a. *trans.* To affect (the body) with a burning sensation. ? *Obs.* b. *intr.* To become heated or inflamed. ? *U.S.*

1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 459 Olives . . are of a horrid . . taste, firing the throat and palate. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. His feet fire easily in walking. (Colloq.)

8. *trans.* To drive (any one) away from a place by fire; with out, out of, from, or equivalent const. Also *fig.* *Obs.* or *rare*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 551/1 Come out, or I shall fyre the out. 1590 *MARLOWE Edm. III.* iii. ii. March to fire them from their starting-places. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. iii. 23 He . . shall bring a Brand from Heaven, and fire vs hence, like Foxes. 1625 *BYFIELD Expos. Col.* iii. 5 Lust will not usually out of the soul . . till it be fired up with confession. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 128 The rest of the Enemy being first fired out of their strong hold, were taken. 1728 *SWIFT Let. Dubl. Wks.* *Frnt.* 21 Sept. The law is like the wooden houses of our ancestors . . where you . . are very often fired out of all you have.

b. To force (a way) by fire. *Obs.* 1671 *CROWNE Juliana* ii. Drani. Wks. 1873 l. 53 Ha! the gates fastened I . . Fetch me a torch, I'll fire my way to 'um.

9. *trans.* To subject to the action of fire; to prepare by heat; e.g. to bake (pottery, bricks, etc.); to dry or cure (tea or tobacco) by artificial heat.

1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Aitch.* lxxxix. 159 The gentler thou dost fire, the better will thy Work be. 1782 *WEGWOOD in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 307 The kiln in which our glazed ware is fired furnishes three measures. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* i. 28 (Jam.) The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small cones, which, when fired, are handed round the company. 1825 *Beverly Lighting Act* l. 18 Hop, fire, cleanse, wash or scald any cask. 1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL. 553/1 For green tea the leaf is 'fired' within two hours of picking. 1883 U. S. 10th Census Report Agric. Tobacco 92 If a damp spell occurs after the barn is filled with tobacco it is sometimes fired with wood to save it. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 2/1 The work is fired, again painted with enamels, again fired, and so on.

10. *Farriery.* To burn; to cauterize.

1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 299 Then to give him the fire, which Aabyrtus doth not allow, saving the Spleen lyeth so, as it cannot easily be fired, to do him any good. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1201/4 A. Hunting. Blacking . . fired for the Spaven . . on the near leg behind. 1737 *BRACKENFERRY Impr.* (1756) L. 302, I see no Harm in Firing or Cauterizing young Colts. 1860 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 27 They'll be most of them 'blistered' or 'fired', and turned out!

11. To supply (a furnace, etc.) with fuel; to attend to the fire of (an engine).

1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xciii. 73 [He] might as well send his manuscript to fire the baker's oven. 1882 *SMILES Engineers* II. 25 George firing the engine at the wage of a shilling a day. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/7 The Edinburgh Works have as much coal as will fire the retorts for at least eight or ten days. 1894 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 30 June 414/1 The boilers were fired by oil.

b. *absol.* Also with up: to make up a fire; to light up the fire of a furnace; hence *collog.* to light one's pipe.

1879 *HARVEY-GOULD Germany* II. 363 In the depth of winter . . it is quite enough to fire up twice in the twenty-four hours. 1881 M. RYMONDS *Engine-Driving Life* 17 He allows the fireman to find out how to fire, when to fire, and

where to fire. 1890 *Century Mag.* 127/2 When we had fired up he grew more and more in cordial mood. 1893 *Canib. News* 21 Oct. 6/5, I had been firing on the line for five years back.

c. To fire off (a kiln): to cause it to cease burning.

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks, etc.* 283 When the first kiln has been fired-off.

12. To apply fire to (a charge of gunpowder) in order to cause its explosion; to discharge or let off (a gun, firework, etc.), explode (a mine, etc.). Also, to fire off.

To fire a salute, to fire a certain number of guns as a salute; to fire a broadside, to fire all the guns on one side of a ship. Also *fig.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 550/2 Fyer this pece . . *affustet ceste fier.* 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 281 Let all the Battlements their Ordinance fire. 1699 W. HACKE *Cell. Voy.* iv. 37 They kild them with loose Powder . . and they fire them with Store-shot. 1705 *BERKELEY Cave Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 56, I desired one of our company to fire off his gun. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 17 These sorts of rockets are fired on a board or stand. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mat.* xxvii. 51 At sundown, another salute of the same number of guns was fired. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* xv. Edward fired his gun into the body of the man. 1883 J. GILMORE *Amoy. Mongs.* xxvi. 315 A grey-headed old man comes out and fires off crackers. 1886 *Mrs. LYNN LANTON Paston Carr.* xl. Only when Mary fired a broadside into her character . . did Mrs. Richard give tongue in her behalf.

b. *causal.* To cause to discharge a fire-arm.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 42 The instructor will fire each recruit singly.

13. *intr.* or *absol.* To discharge a gun or other fire-arm; to shoot. Const. at, upon, into, etc.

Fire! as a word of command, is now apprehended as the vb. in the imperative; originally it was prob. the sb. (= Fr. feu).

c 1645 T. TULLY *Sirge of Carlisle* (1840) 47 Stradling . . threatened to fire upon them. 1739 *DE FOE Crux* (1847) II. iv. 93 He fired, and hit two. 1721 — *Col. Jack* (1847) 227 We had orders not to fire upon the burghers. 1794 *SOUTHEY Botany Bay Eccl.* ii. I fired, they fell. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 250 Devonshire . . had been fired at from Colepepper's windows. 1855 *HALLIMONT Nat. A. Humn.* Nat. i. viii. 231 He has fired into the wrong class this time. 1885 *Law Times* 9 May 29/2 The plaintiff . . fired at him, but did not hit him.

b. *trans.* (Bell-ringing.) To ring all the bells in a peal at once.

1788-1880 [cf. FIRING 6 b].

c. *fig.* To fire away: to start off and proceed (in a speech or action) with energy and rapidity; to 'go ahead'. *collog.*

1775 *MAO. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 4 Mar. Mr. Barry fired away in a voluntary. 1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* (1847) Now then, Billy, fire away. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Id.* (1890) l. 67 Then Edgeworth fires away about the Odes of Pindar. 1880 *PAVN Confid. Agents* III. 156 You tell it to me, and I will tell it to him. Fire away.

14. *intr.* Of a gun, etc.: To go off.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 260/4 The Gun fired, killing two men. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 440 A quantity of six-inch live-fire fired. 1836 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 194 The keepers . . fired a gun fire.

b. *fig.* To go off in an explosion of passion. 1848 *THACKERAY Pan. Fair* lxiiv. Madame de Belladoura . . fired off in one of her furies.

15. *trans.* To eject or propel (a missile) from a gun or other fire-arm. To fire away: to consume (ammunition) by firing.

1528 *SHAKS. L. L. Z.* iii. i. 63 Is that Lead slow which he fired from a Gunne? 1864 *MACOUGALL Modern War* v. 176 He paralysed one-half of his army by shutting it behind the ravine, where it did not fire a shot. 1872 428 There is a tendency in the soldiers . . to fire away their ammunition in a reckless and aimless manner. 1885 *Times* 23 Jan. 9/2 A man who had never commanded a regiment fired a shot in anger.

b. *trans.* To propel or discharge (a missile) as from a gun. Also *absol.* (cf. 13.)

1708 *OCKLEY Saracens* (1848) 143 The Persian archer firing on them all the while. 1849 *Pittman's Ghost in Earth* of the Tyne 400 (Northumb. Gl.) They fired stones at him. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* x. 270 A boy having fired a brick at her. 1885 *Times* 4 Feb. 4/4 If you want something to eat, fire a stone through a window.

c. *fig.* ; also, to fire off.

1850 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 182 214 He had a most effective style of firing off his joke. 1899 *READER Love me Little* i. 29 Her ardent aunt . . fired away glowing phrases in at the [carrage] window. 1861 *HICKEY Tom Brown at Ox.* ii. He . . would not notice the least recognition which Tom kept firing at him. 1873 *Amey XVI.* 443 'Miss Timmens is not worth her salt,' the great 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* vii. cxl. 600 The great 1888 speeches being fired off . . with a view to their circulation in the country.

16. *U.S. slang.* To turn (any one) out of a place; to eject or expel forcibly; to dismiss or discharge peremptorily; to reject (a picture sent in for exhibition). Frequently with out.

It has been suggested that this sense is derived from b. but this seems unlikely.

1885 *MILNER (Dakota) Free Press* 25 Apr. 4/5 If the practice is persisted in, then they [pupils] should be fired out. 1887 *LITTON (Dakota) Star* 11 Feb. 4 Postmaster fired out the next time such a thing occurs he will fire the school bodily. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 2/4 A Commissioner should be discovered to have reported a subaltern (N. Y.) would be fired from his high post. 1897 *Nation* (N. Y.) Dec. 447/2 Artists of genuine ability have found their vases fired.

Fire, *v.* 2. Obs. variant of VEER.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* iv. xiv. Thy fyrth thair takillis, and sank down in y^e middis of y^e see.

† **Fireable**, *a.* Obs.—[f. FIRE *v.* + -ABLE.]

Capable of being fired or set on fire.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 137 If Iron be not throughout its whole Body fireable, but a Coal altogether fireable.

Fire-arm. Usually *pl.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + ARM *sb.*] A weapon from which missiles are propelled by the combustion of gunpowder or other explosive. (The sing. is late and rare in use.)

1646 EVELYN *Diary, Brescia*, Here I purchas'd . . my fine carbaine . . this city being famous for these fire-arms. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1702) i. 92 Nor had they Ammunition to supply their few Fire-Arms. 1719 DR FOR CRUSOE (1840) i. xvii. 331 I left them my fire-arms; viz. five muskets. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 197 He heard the report of a fire-arm. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* III. 267 Battles are more and more fought out with fire-arms.

Hence **Fire-armed** *pp.* *a.*, provided with fire-arms.

1869 PETHERICK *Trav.* I. 139 The negroes . . having only clubs and lances, they were soon overpowered by the fire-armed Arabs.

Fire-ball. [f. FIRE *sb.* + BALL *sb.*]

1. A ball of fire or flame; applied *esp.* to certain large luminous meteors, and to lightning in a globular form.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 217 The fyre haule or starre commonly cauled saynt Helen. 1611 SPERO *Hist. Gt. Brit.* 616½ There was such a Tempest & thunder with great fireballs of lightning. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* i. 'I go to prove'. Unless God send His hail Or blinding fireballs. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* i. 8 Sometimes the lightning seems to burst, like a fireball. 1883 H. A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 108½ Another class of luminous meteors known as shooting or falling stars, fire balls [etc.]. 1888 P. G. TAIT *ibid.* XXIII. 330½ The most mysterious phenomenon is what goes by the name of 'globe-lightning' or 'fire-ball'.

2. *Mil.* A ball filled with combustible or explosive materials, used as a projectile, either to damage the enemy by explosion or to set fire to their works.

1505 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* xlii. Vulcan darted Against their Tower his burning fire-balls. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marell.* xxiv. iv. 249 Tumbling downe huge stones, with firebrands, and fireballs [mallois]. 1684 SCANDERBERG *Rediv.* v. 120 They shot above 2000 Cannon Bullets into the Town, and 500 Fireballs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Fire balls are bags of canvas filled with gunpowder, sulphur, saltpetre, pitch, &c. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 505 A fire-ball struck the raja's elephant.

b. *fig.*
1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 390 Virulent speeches are a fire-ball tossed to and fro, of them that love death. 1718 HICKES *J. Kettellwell* ii. xxix. 131 At this time there were Fire-Balls of Dissention flung . . all over the Kingdom.

c. *Her.* (See quot.)

1830 RONSON *Brit. Her.* III. Gloss. s. v. Ball, Fire Ball, or Ball fired proper, is always represented with the fire issuing from the top. When otherwise, it should be so expressed in the blazon; as, a ball fired in four places.

3. a. A ball of coal-dust and clay or other material, used for kindling fires. b. A ball of fire-brick, put into a fire to save fuel.

Fire-bird. Also 6 *fieres-bird*.

1. *fa.* A bird which stays by or hovers round the fire (quot. 1593). b. (See quot. 1865.)

1593 TELL-TROTTS *New Y. Gift* 12 This weather-beaten fires-bird. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 252 The story of the fire-bird . . a bird which pecked at it [a tree] and made fire come forth.

2. a. *U.S.* A popular name of the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*. b. A kind of bee-eater.

1824 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* (1849) 436 The fire-bird streamed by them with big deep-red plumage. 1866 BRYANT *Poems, Indian Story* vii. The hollow woods . . Ring shrill with the fire-bird's lay. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 3½ You may watch the red fire-bird (a kind of bee-eater) as it sweeps . . round the bush-grown moat of the fortress.

Fire-blende. *Min.* [translation of Ger. *feuerblende* (Breithaupt in 1832), *f. feuer* FIRE + *blende*: see BLENDE.] = PYROSILITE.

1850 DANA *Min.* 543. 1875 URE'S *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 393.

Fire-boot, + *bote*. *Law.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + BOOT *sb.*] Cf. OE. *fyr-bēta* one who 'beets' or mends a fire.] The repair or mending of a fire; wood used for this purpose, fuel (granted by the landlord to the tenant); the right of a tenant to take fire-wood from off the landlord's estate.

1484 *Lease of Manor of Scotter* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), 12 caret subhossi pro le heybote et octo focal pro fyrbot. 1557 TUSSEY 100 *Points Husb.* lxxv. A blocke at the harthe . . Shall helpe to saue fire bote. 1559 *Will of E. Boraston* (Somerset Ho.), My said wyff shall . . have certayne underwoods appoynted to her by my executours towards her fyreboote. 1597 Sir H. GRIMSTONE in *Croke's Reports* I. 477 Those trees were long since . . fit only for fire-boot. 1726 AVILFFE *Parergon* 506 If a Man cuts Trees for . . Carbott, Ploughboot, and Fireboot. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* II. 214 Gathering for fire-boot and house-boot . . branches of oak trees. 1888 *Althamium* 12 May 596½ The privilege of firebote in the lord's wood, that is gathering sticks for fuel.

Fire-box. [Box *sb.* 2]

1. A box with materials for procuring fire, a tinder-box. Obs.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 291 Euery man caryeth with hym . . a

fyre boxe. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans No. 43 Comforts of a fire-box. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvii. He carried in his pocket, too, a fire-box.

† 2. A kind of firework. Obs.

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 75 How to make fire Boxes . . In these boxes you may put golden rayne, starres, serpents petrars [etc.].

3. The chamber of a steam-boiler in which the fuel is burnt.

1830 STEPHENSON & LOCKE *Locomotive & Fixed Engines* 65 Those [wheels] on which the 'fire-box' rests. 1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 516½ The boiler . . is fitted with a cast-iron internal fire-box.

Fire-brand. [f. FIRE *sb.* + BRAND *sb.*]

1. A piece of wood kindled at the fire.

1205 LAY. 25608 Slogen [Hosien] of heore hærgene swulc fur-burondes. 1300 K. ALF. 6848 Theo kyng sygh a lein, so a fuyrbrond. 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 A wikked man . . kest a brynnand fyrebrand at our Lord. 1591 SPENSER *Fyr. Gnat* 343 Tisiphone . . doth shake . . Her flaming fire brand. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 295 As the Proverb is, he could have hit a Fire-brand, had it stood in his way. 1786 T. BECKFORD'S *Valhek* (1868) 6 Eyes which glowed like firebrands. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Fire-brand inflamed* *pp.*, fire brands, borne in coat-armour, are generally represented raguly. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* i. 525 Wee . . Pray thee the firebrand fell from the Trojan vessels to keep.

† b. *transf.* One who is doomed or deserves to burn in hell; usually *firebrand of hell*. Obs.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 742 Or he us made for noght els to dwelle In erth, but to be fyre brandes in helle. 1551 CROWLEY *Plas. & Pain* 270 Eternal fyre is redy for ech hell fyrebrand. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 204, I was by nature . . a very firebrand of hell.

2. *fig.* One who, or a thing which, kindles strife or mischief, inflames the passions, etc.

1382 WCLIF *Isa.* vii. 4 Thin herte he not fere of the two talles of these smokende fyr brandis. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* II. lxxxvii. (1591) 104 This man . . became a principall fire brand of the warre. 1583 *Exec. For Treason* (1675) 16 Dr. Sanders the Popes firebrand in Ireland. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. (1702) I. 293 And so this firebrand of Priviledge inflamed the City at that time. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 67 Meer Firebrands in Society, that kindle and lay waste where-ever they come. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 278 These fierce republicans, even the very firebrands of the Jacobins. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. iv. 132 Not peace, but a firebrand . . had the King held forth to his subjects.

† 3. = BRAND-MARK. Obs.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1049½ A speckled Mare . . marked with a Fire-brand on the near shoulder. 1704 *ibid.* No. 4037½ A . . Cart Gelding . . a Firebrand on the near Shoulder.

4. A local name for the redstart.

1890 in *Glossari.* Gloss.

5. *attrib.* **Firebrand-new** (dial.) = BRAND-NEW.

1520 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 328 Unbiddele The rootes, and dryve ymme a firebrande pyne. 1606 SILKES. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 110 Our fire-brand Brother Paris burns vs all. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, *Fire-brand-new* . . quite new.

Hence **Fire-branded** *pp.* *a.*, (a) = BRAND-MARKED (obs.); (b) furnished with fire-brands.

Fire-brandism (*notice-wd.*), the disposition or behaviour of a (social) fire-brand.

1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 764½ The Gelding is brown . . the Letter R firebranded on the farther buttock. 1818 KEATS *Eudym.* III. 7 Who . . will see unpack'd Fire-branded foxes to sear up and singe Our gold and ripe-ear'd hopes. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 643 Firebrandism of this kind is . . an act either of unpardonable folly or . . wickedness.

† **Fire-cran-cel**. Obs. [Cf. Ger. *Feuerkrantz* in same sense; also *kränzcl*, dim. of *krantz* wreath.] = *fire-hoop*, -*wreath*: see FIRE *sb.* B. 5.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 444 Cannons, Muskets . . Granadoes, Fire-Crancels, pitched Hoops.

Fire-cross, *fiery-cross*. [See CROSS 13.]

A signal used anciently in Scotland, and more recently in the Highlands, to summon the men to a rendezvous on the sudden outbreak of war.

It was called in Gaelic *cras-traidh* or *crann-traidh* = cross or beam of gathering, and consisted of a cross or piece of wood burnt at one end and dipped in blood at the other—symbolical of fire and sword—which was handed from clansman to clansman, each man immediately on receiving it running with it to his nearest neighbour, so as to spread the alarm over a district in a short time. (Poetical references to it are often mere guesses founded on the name.)

1547 in *Reg. Priory Seal* XXI. 45 (Jam.) The fire Cross being borne throw the hale Realme. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scoll.* in *Arb. Garner* III. 63. 1615 Sir D. CAMPBELL *Let.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* Scoll. III. 23 Sir James the traitour hes lattie directit out ane fyrie crosse from the head of Lock-Erre to the Tarbart. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1871) 51 To . . proclaim a fire-crosse to . . perpetual civil wars. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xlviii. He vanish'd, and o'er moor and moss sped forward with the Fiery Cross. 1826 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) VII. 16 Arran had dispatched the fire-cross from clan to clan.

Fired (*foird*), *pp.* *a.* [f. FIRE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Set on fire or alight, kindled.

1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 929 The fyred nuttes smolder. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* vii. 130 Euerie peccer . . Hath a spider gonner; with redy fired mach. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low-C. Warres* 957 The Holland ships also attempted to succour their fired Vessels. 1719 WUFFY *Pills* I. 107 To quench a fired House. 1834 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 2½ The gases from the fired gunpowder.

† 2. As *transl.* of *L. ignitus*: a. Tried in the fire.

1382 WCLIF *Rev.* III. 18, I counseile thee, for to bye of me gold fyrid.

† b. Full of fire, fiery. (*lit.* and *fig.*) Obs.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 140 Fired bi speche es swithe wele. a 1340 HAMPOLE *ibid.*, Fyrid gretly bi worde . . pat is, bi worde pat is fyrd thorgh be halygast. 1388 WCLIF *Nim.* xxi. 6 The Lord sente fierd serpents in to the puple.

3. Of flax: (see Quots. and FIRE *v.* 1 4 b).

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 204 Except fired or mildewed flax, both of which . . being improper for linen cloth. 1814 MASON *Serv. Ireland* I. xiii. ix. 264 The leaves . . are, by the wet, laid flat upon the stem, the flax instantly appears fired (which is a number of black specks appearing upon the stem).

4. *Her.* Of a fire-ball: Represented with fire issuing from the surface. See FIRE-BALL 2 c.

5. *Fired off*: said of a kiln when the fire has ceased to burn, but before the heat is exhausted.

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks*, etc. 284 If it is desired to admit hot air to the upper part of any kiln, this may be done by opening the dampers . . at the top of a fired-off kiln.

Fire-damp. [See DAMP *sb.*] A miner's term for carburetted hydrogen or marsh-gas, which is given off by coal and is explosive when mixed in certain proportions with atmospheric air.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 895 The fire-damp did by little and little begin . . to appear in crevices and slits of the Cole. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 3. 2½ What Miners relate concerning Fire-damps. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scoll.* in 1772, 49 The . . colliers dare not venture with a candle in spots where fire-damps are supposed to lurk. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* I. 143 Two different gases, known by the miners as fire-damp and choke-damp.

attrib. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 200 The ingenious 'fire-damp indicator' of Mr. Ansell. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 863½ *Fire-damp alarm*, one which indicates the presence of dangerous quantities of gas or fire-damp in coal workings.

Fire-drake. [OE. *fyr-draca*, f. *fyr*, FIRE *sb.* + *draca* dragon.]

1. A 'fiery dragon'; a mythical creature belonging to Germanic superstition.

Beowulf 5371 Pa was . . frece fyr-draca, fæhða gemyndig. 1303 GOWER *Conf.* III. 95 Sometime the fire-drake it semeth. 1322 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 978 That he wolde than make The devyls to quake Lyke a fyre-drake. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* II. i. Were not your writings like so many Fire-drakes? . . no person [would] come near 'em. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii. He expected the enchanter to enter on a fire drake. 1883 *Loug.* *Mag.* Sept. 517 Woodcuts, representing . . fire-drakes, and other fearful wild-fowl.

† 2. a. A fiery meteor. b. A will-o'-the-wisp. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 10 Flying Dragons, or as Englishmen call them fire Drakes, he caused in this manner. 1637 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enforced* *Marr.* in *Hazl.* *Dorsetley* IX. 77 Who should he lumps to comfort out our way, And not like fire-drakes to lead men astray. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Wks. 1873 III. 159 So have I seen a fire-drake glide at midnight before a dying man to point his grave. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 127 He deals in signs, portents, fire-drakes, armies fighting in clouds.

† 3. A kind of firework. Obs.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* act. II. 82 But, like fire-drakes, Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat.* 78 Art. 80 How to make fire Drakes. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kenney).

† 4. *transf.* a. An alchemist's assistant. b. A man with a fiery nose. c. One who is fond of fighting; = FIRE-EATER 2. d. A fire-man. e. = FIRESHIP 2.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coales. 1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 45 Twenty of the Dog-days now reign in's Nose . . that Fire-drake did hit three times on the head. 1628 *Dick of Devon.* I. ii. In Bullen O. Pl. II. 14 Our ships Carrying such fire-drakes in them that [etc.]. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 146 It is not strange that such fire-drakes as he writes of could not forbear to threaten the nation. 1631 DEKKER *Match mee* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 140 Another Fire-drake! More Salamanders! a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crw.* *Fire-drakes*, Men with a Phoenix for their Badge, in Livery, and Pay from the Insurance-Office, to extinguish Fires. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. Q. No. 3. 7½ A Fire-drake of Spain [might] . . put you in the same Plight.

Fire-eater.

1. A juggler who eats or pretends to eat fire. 1672 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Oct., Richardson the famous Fire-eater . . before us devour'd brimston on glowing coales, chewing and swallowing them. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxv, Stage-players, fire-eaters . . and wire-walkers . . ought not entirely to be despised. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 221 Like the celebrated fire-eater in London.

2. One fond of fighting, a duellist; one who seeks occasion to quarrel or fight.

1803 *Morning Herald* in *Spirit Pub. Frim.* (1805) VIII. 249 The . . fire-eater, first, in ordinary to the troop. 1827 BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* II. 8 About the year 1777, the 'Fire-eaters' were in great repute. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 25 He killed a celebrated French fire-eater. 1864 *Spectator* No. 187. 62 Sober-minded men . . not fire-eaters wishing to fight for pure fighting's sake.

b. (U.S.) Before the Civil War: A violent Southern partisan.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 55 The new-comer proved to be . . as he pleasantly acknowledged, a Southern Fire-Eater. 1879 TOURGEE *Foot's Err.* vii. 30 An original Seceh, a regular fire-eater.

3. *Trade slang*. A quick worker.

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing, Fire-eaters*, Compositors who are expeditious workmen are styled Fire Eaters. 1869 BARRERE & LELAND *Dict. Slang*, *Fire-eater* (Tailors), one who does a great amount of work in a very short time.

So **Fire-eating** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*
1819 *Metropolis* II. 207, I would as soon sit down in company with my butcher as with these fire-eating fellows.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii. A fire-eating and jealous warrior. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 55 My fire-eating friend had ample opportunities to banquet on his favorite diet. 1882 W. HASLAM *Yet not I* (1883) 8 He did not like that fire-eating kind of preaching. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Jan. The absence of fire-eating among the leading statesmen of Europe.

Fire-engine. [f. FIRE sb. + ENGINE.]

1. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fires.

c. 1680 *Sir S. Morland's Pumps* Broadside, Brit. Mus. 816 m. 10. 90 For a Fire Engine with one Pair of Handles. . . Twenty three pound. 1725 DESAGULIERES *Exper. Philos.* (1744) II. 505-519 heading, Mr. Newsham's Fire-Engine. 1755 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 405 A stream [of water] from a fire-engine will force through the strongest panes of a window. 1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 175 Fire engine [is] the name now commonly given to a machine by which water is thrown upon fires to extinguish them. 1836 DICKENS *St. Boz, Our Parish* i. The services of that particularly useful machine, a parish fire-engine, are required.

2. A steam-engine. *Obs. exc. local.*

1722 BARNES in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1739) II. 683 note. The charge of water was calculated as if to be drawn by horses, whereas it may be done much cheaper by help of a fire-engine. 1750 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) II. 164 They waited for a fire-engine from England to drain their pits. 1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 353 This [i.e. the steam engine] has often been called the Fire-engine, because of the fire used in boiling the liquid. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 6 Newcomen appears . . . to have first tried his 'fire engine' on the large scale at a colliery near Wolverhampton. 1880 W. CORNUM *Gloss., Fire-engine*, a steam-engine.

† 3. A heating apparatus. *Obs. rare.*

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. i. iii. (1743) 9 One fire-engine conveys warm air to every individual Part of the Machine [Lombe's machine for thrown silk].

Fire-eyed, a. Having eyes glowing as with fire.

1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 114 To the fire-ey'd Maid of smokie Warren. . . will we offer. 1601 *Downfall Earl of Huntingdon* i. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 1782 Anon comes forth the fire-eyed dreadful beast. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Grim fire-eyed rage Possess us wholly. 1823 MOORE *Fables* 137 Like certain fire-eyed minstrel maids. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 64 Only at rare intervals did the young soul burst forth into fire-eyed rage.

Fire-fang, sb. [f. next vb.] The state of being fire-fanged or overheated.

1813 W. LESLIE *Suro. Nairn* 454. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. 1. 328 Suppose the oxygen had been supplied to the decaying mass. . . would there have been any firefang?

Fire-fang, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. FIRE sb. + FANG v.] *trans.* To lay hold of with fire; to singe, scorch; in quot. *absol.* Also jocosely of the burning of heretics. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1562 SCOTT *N. Y. Gift to Queen x.* in *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 245 And quia est flesch on Friday was fire-fangit. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* l. 37 A hasty fire does not only firefange. . . but also taketh away the true relish.

Hence **Fire-fanged ppl. a.** † (a) gen. caught by the fire, singed, scorched (*obs.*); (b) *spec.* of barley, oatmeal, etc., of manure and straw; also of cheese: Having a scorched or singed appearance, smell, or taste, as if overheated. **Fire-fanging vbl. sb.**, the action of the vb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* xii. v. 202 This Chorusine. . . Ruschit on his fa, thus fyrefangit and onsaucht. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. vii. (1668) 166 Too . . . hasty a fire, scorseth and burneth it [i.e. the malt], which is called among Malsters 'Fire-fang'd'. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Malt*. With a moderate fire for fear of Fire-fanging. 1790 GRAY *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2). **Fire-fanged**, fire-bitten. Spoken of oatmeal &c. that is over-dried. North. 1808 JAMISON *s. v.* Cheese is said to be **fire-fangit**, when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste, in consequence of being exposed to much heat before it has been dried. 1869 *Loudale Gloss.* **Fire-fanged**, of oats or barley too hastily dried in the kiln.

Fire-flaught. *Orig. Sc.* [f. FIRE sb. + FLAUGHT. Cf. FIRESLAUGHT.]

1. Lightning; a flash of lightning; a storm of thunder and lightning.

c. 1375 ?BARNOUR *Troy* 44. l. 468 Ande fyre-flaughtis our be felde flec Ine syk fladdis & flambys brillit. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. 533 An gret fyre flawelt . . . Dan happyd in Rome. 1558 WINDASAY *Monarchie* 556 Than sall ye one of god descend: As fyre-flaucht haistely glansyng. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Troy & Tri. Faith* (1845) 149 Reasons work not in a moment. As fyre-flaughts in the air. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii. He passed by me like a fire-flaught. 1876 MISS YONGER *Three Brides* (ed. 3) i. xi. 167 She passes like—a fire-flaught, whatever that is—just bows.

b. The northern lights; *aurora borealis*. 1787 GOSW. *Prov. Gloss.* **Fire-flaught**, . . . the northern lights. 2. *transf.* a. A sudden burst or rush.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1865) i. civ. 265 A fire-flaught of challenges will come in at mid-summer and question me. 1830 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 173 Even Genetl has her one splendid hour, her fire-flaught of hellish glory.

b. A fiery glance. 1803 JAMISON *Water Kelpie* viii. In Scott *Minstr. Scott.* *Hard.* (1826) 535 From illa ec the fire-flaucht see And flash anaght the flude. 1846 J. WILSON *Act. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 136 Every coarser flingin' fire-flaughts frae his een.

Fire-fly. [f. FIRE sb.]

1. A lampyrid or claterid insect which has the property of emitting phosphorescent light.

1663 ROWLAND *Moffet's Thes.* Int. 1019 Of the Fire-fly. 1756 P. BROWN *Jurassic* 432 The larger Fire Fly. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xxvi. 31 Fire-flies innumerable spangling

o'er the vale. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 262 Where the fire-flies flash amongst the lemon blossoms and the myrtle.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*

1806 MOORE *Lake Dismal Swamp* ii. Her fire-fly lamp I soon shall see. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 189 A mere fire-fly spark in comparison. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vii. 183 Such as echo through the firefly-lighted corn.

Fire-fork. [f. as prec.] *Obs. exc. dial.* A fork-shaped instrument used for stirring up the fire, putting on fuel, etc.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1612/2 Fyrr forke, ficionarium. 1483-4 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 12. Fireforkes. 1547 *Lanc. Wills* I. 108 I ymnes for the oven mouthe and a fire-fork. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 179 The women eager as their husbands were With Spits and Fireforkes. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. App.* ix. (1735) 169 A fourth came out, not with a Sword, but a Fire-Fork. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.* 1887 in *Kent Gloss.* fig. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* iii. Wks. 1874 III. 301 *Bell.* Who brought this picture? *Hot.* The common fire-fork of rebellion.

Fire-hearth. [f. as prec.]

1. The pavement of brick or stone on which a fire is made; the hearth in front of a fireplace.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1612/2 Fyrr herhe, focarium. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 45 The Testicles are . . . the Feu-place or Fire-hearth, where the Lares or household-Gods of the body do solace and disport themselves. 1793 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 43 Bricks are frequently used in Paving of . . . Sinks, and Fire-hearths. 1769 K. PRICE *Observ. Revers.* *Payments* (1792) II. 276 note. There was a tax of two shillings on every fire-hearth.

2. A kind of cooking range or stove for ships.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1127/4 The . . . Invention of Iron Fire-Hearths for Ships. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 **Fire-hearth**, the fire-place and conveniences in the galley for cooking the provisions for the people.

Fire-hook. [f. as prec.] a. A large hook used in pulling down burning buildings. b. (See quot. 1874).

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 That ther be v. fyure hokes. 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomenclator* 279 *Hama*. . . a fire hooke. 1620 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 371 We present the townes fyur hooke to be decayd for want of steales [handles]. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autob.* Wks. 1887 I. 205 Fines . . . apply'd to the purchase of fire-engines, ladders, fire-hooks. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* *Tale Drury Lane* 89 The engines thunder'd through the street, Fire-hook, pipe, bucket, all complete. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 867/2 **Fire-hook** (Steam-engineering), a kind of hook for raking and stirring the furnace fire.

† **Fire-hot, a.** [f. as prec.] a. Of material things: Hot as fire; red-hot. b. fig. Inflamed with zeal, passion, or lust. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Elenz* 937 (Gr.) Fyrrhat lufu. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* de P. R. x. iv. (Tollem. MS.). As it fyrrh in fyrr hoot yren and in brennyng cole. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1891) 979 Whan it was fyrr hote. 1589 R. HARVEY *P. Perc.* 17 I dare saie. . . (with that firehot Preacher) that [etc.]. 1595 J. WELVER in *Shaks. C. Fraile* 16 Faire fire-hot Vener. 1605 T. HUTTON *Reas. Refusal* 37 In the daies of firehot persecution. 1678 R. (RUSSELL) *Gedder* iii. ii. iii. v. 224 That the Plates may be kept fire-hot.

Fire-house. [f. as prec. Cf. ON. *eldhús*.]

A house with a fireplace in it, as distinguished from the out-buildings. *Obs. exc. dial.* Sometimes, † the particular room in which the family fire was. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *W. Wülker* 184/26 *Caminatum*, fyrhus. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 292 Every fyre howse wth in the parishing of Acclome. 1632 in S. O. *Oddy Hall of Waltheof* (1893) 182 note. The Hall or Firehouse of the now mansion house of the said John Parker. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) i. 237 I've (or Ine) . . . granted to the pope, that every Fire-house within his Kingdome should yearly pay him a penny. 1680 in *N. & O.* 3rd Ser. (1866) IX. 454/2 All that ancient Messuage or Firehouse wherein one C. M. now dwelleth. 1878 *Cumberl. Gloss.* **Fire-house**, the dwelling—in contradistinction to the outbuildings.

Fire-iron. [Cf. MHG. *vuirsarn*.]

† 1. An iron (or a steel) for striking a light. *Obs.* c. 1300 St. *Brandan* 639 He browgie a fyre-ire and a ston Fortio smyte fur therwilt. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1612/2 Fyrrer yryn, to smyte wythe fyre, *fugillus*. c. 1500 *Melusine* 23 Raymondin . . . hadd kyndled the fyre with hys fyre-yron. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Fyre yron to stryke fyre with, *Junil*. 2. *pl.* Implements for tending a domestic fire, usually shovel, tongs and poker.

1812 *Specif. G. Babb's Patent* No. 3526. A new Method of producing . . . fire irons. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxi. The grate and fire-irons were burnished bright. 1886 J. K. JARROLD *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 36 Hammering, shouting and rattling the fire-irons.

† **Fire-isle.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FIRE sb. + OE. *isla*, *isela* hot ashes.] In *pl.* Ashes, embers.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1135 Oc quane here apples ripe ben, fier-ises man mai for-inne sen.

Fireless (foi'-les), a. [f. FIRE sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of fire, without a fire.

† 1. Unlit, not flaming. *Obs.*

1649 STANLEY *Europe* etc. 29 With hizzing firelesse Torches. 2. a. Having no fire, without a fire.

1661 BROME *Epist. to Mr. J. B.* 6 My fireless chymnies catch the cold. 1775 MAD. *D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 177 This cold season, when there is no writing in a fireless room. 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk*. When . . . fireless are the valleys far and wide. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rem.* I. v. 81. I went shivering to my fireless chamber.

b. Of a tribe: Having no knowledge of or means of procuring fire.

1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 228 The mention of a fireless race. *Ibid.* 229 A fireless people.

3. fig. Without energy, life, or animation.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. i. 1. (1641) 86/3 The Deav

is lust-less, sex-less, fire-less, mute. 1656 TRAFF *Centur. Matt.* iii. 21 The Latines call a dull dromish man, a fireless man.

Fire-light. a. The light given by a fire or fires. † b. Lightning (*obs.*). c. (quot. 1845) = AURORA 5.

Beowulf 3037 He . . . Fyrr-lecht geseah. c. 1340 *Curier* II. 22680 (Trin.) As bondir dob wyf fyre lit. 1769 *De Fict. Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 210 It takes its Name from Flam, a British Word for a Fire-light. 1800 HERSCHT in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 480 Their disposition to transmit candle-light or fire-light. 1845 HIRST *Com. Almanach* 21 Flashed, like the fire-lights of the North, When Winter hovers the frozen earth. 1860 TYNWALL *Glac.* i. v. 41 The ruddy fire-light gleaming over the walls.

† **Fireling.** *Obs.*—1 [see -LING.] A little fire. 15. . . *Image* *Ipsoc.* 108 in *Skelton Wks.* (ed. Dyce) II. 415 For many a hyerlinge With a wilde fyeringe. . . Shall fyre owt as a post.

Firelock. [See LOCK sb.]

1. A gun-lock in which sparks were produced (either by friction or percussion) to ignite the priming.

The name was at first given to the WHEEL-LOCK; in the 17th cent. it became transferred to the FLINT-LOCK.

1547 *Inventory* in *Meyrick Antient Armour* III. 15 One chamber pece blacke . . . with a fier locke. 1625 G. M. [MARKHAM] *Souldiers Accid.* 53 Pistolls, Petronells, or Dragons . . . all these are with fire-locks, and those fire-locks (for the most part) Snap-hances. 1639 R. WARD *Animat.* *Warre* 2:23 The Firelocke is surest to give fire, and not so apt to be out of kilter; besides they will indure Span 24 houres together without hurting them. 1655 MARO. *Worcester Cent.* *Inc.* No. 44 A perfect Pistol . . . with Prime, Powder and Firelock. 1677 LD. ORREARY *Art of War* 31 In the Firelock the motion is so sudden, that what makes the Cock fall on the Hammer, strikes the Fire, and opens the Pan at once.

2. A musket furnished with such a lock.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 47 Whereby they (the stones) should faile to strike just upon the wheelles hke; fire-locks, or vpon the hammers or steeles, if they be Snap-hances. 1625 G. M. [MARKHAM] *Souldiers Accid.* 41 They [cuirassiers] shall have a care of long Pistolls, firelockes if it may be, but Snap-hances, where they are wanting. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kings & Countes* 382 Part. carried Fire-locks of two foot, and the residue Pistols. 1662 J. DUNTS 12. Mandelslo *Trav. E. Ind.* 51 They have no fire Armes with wheelles, nor yet Fire-locks. 1703 LUTTRELL *Brit. Riv.* (1837) V. 305 An agent . . . is arrived here, to buy 30000 fire-locks. 1811 GEN. DOYLE in *Napier Penins. War* (Ridg.) II. App. 427 Six months have passed without a firelock being made! 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 324 The English army have extemporised tents . . . by suspending blankets over their firelocks.

3. A soldier armed with such a weapon.

1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary Civ. War* (Camden) 181/2 Colled John Russell, with . . . the Prince's firelockes, asseaulted 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 728/2 Where they posted 12 firelocks. 1801 WELLINGTON in *Gurr. Disp.* I. 235 The other corps . . . will amount to about 2000 firelocks. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 342 The detachment . . . scarcely mustered nine hundred and fifty firelocks.

4. *attrib.*, as *firelock musket*, *firelock pistol*.

a. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Coupl. Gr. Knt.* Weedes (1871) 183 My chance was late to haue a peerlesse firelock pece. 1591 *Schedule of Prices* in *Meyrick Ant. Arm.* III. 101 For a pair of firelock pistols. a. 1670 *Woope Life* (1848) 21 Car-Bunce returned safe . . . with . . . six fire-lock musquets.

† **Firely, a. and adv.** *Obs.* [f. FIRE sb. + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Ardent, furious.

B. *adv.* Ardently, with fierce eagerness. 1340 *Ayeng.* 55 Pe briede bo3 of hise zenne is to unelike yerne to me mete. 1435 MISSE. *Fire of Love* ii. 147 Pe quiklik fyrely & opynly is byrnyd with fyre of lufe.

Hence † **Firelihead**, ardour, eagerness.

1340 *Ayeng.* 55 Pe more bet is be ilke uerlichhele [ardor] be more be zenne.

Fireman (foi'-mān).

† 1. One who uses fire-arms; a gunner. *Obs.* 1646 *Rawleigh's Ghost* 4 The best experienced souldier or firemen. a. 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1770) 51 Notwithstanding all that our Firemen speak against it [archery], 1724 DE FOE *Jenn. Cavalier* (1840) 181 The cannoners & firemen were killed. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 263 The fire Men place themselves at convenient Distances along the skirts of an Hill.

2. One who attends to a furnace or the fire of a steam-engine.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 53 One or two of these were Firemen that made the fires in the furnaces. 1874 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 367 The fire-keeper in the Woodwork was . . . kept as even and steady as possible. 1883 *Examin.* 19 Feb. 47 The fireman jumped off . . . but the driver . . . and n brakesman . . . were killed.

† 3. fig. A 'fellow of fire'; see FIRE sb. 134. 1709 STEELE *Letter* No. 61 P. 1. I had last Night . . . Fate to drink a Bottle with Two of these Fire-men.

4. One who is employed to extinguish fires.

1714 GAY *Trivia* iii. 262 The Fire-man sweats beneath his crooked Armes. 1766 ENTRICK *London* IV. 262 This of . . . keeps in its service 30 fire-men. 1855 O. W. REYNOLDS *Poems* 140. I asked the firemen why they made such noise about the town.

5. *Mining.* One whose duty it is to examine the workings of a mine to see that no fire-damp is present, to attend to the blasting, etc.

1866 J. HOGG in *Intellect. Observer* IX. 2 As there was a great quantity [of inflammable air] detected, the 'Firemen' thought it sufficient precaution to put up a 'damp-proof' 1885 *Lanc. Times* LXXIX. 119/2 The fireman . . . allow any shot to be fired without seeing the charge put in, and without first carefully examining the place.

6. *Comb.*, as *fireman-waterman*.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Tales* vii, 'Did you want to be put on board a steamer, sir?' inquired an old fireman-waterman.

Hence *Fire-manship* (*nonce-wd.*), the craft or function of a fireman.

1874 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 5 The amateur firemanship of a nobleman. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-driving Life* 66 Now is the time for the display of good engineering, — and good firemanship.

Fire-master.

†1. An officer of artillery who superintended the manufacture of explosives or fireworks. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Dec. Warre* iii. ii. 87 The Fire-master being he that hath the art how to make and compound all manner of Fire-works. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortif.* 132 By this, a Fire-Master may lay his Granado . . . at any place. 1692 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* ii. xiv. 110 Discovered by Mr. Valentine Pyne, late Fire-Master of England. 1708 CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iii. (1743) 108 Mr. Watson, Firemaster to the Grenadiers. 1824 BYRON *To Hancock* 7 Feb., A firemaster (who is to burn a whole fleet).

b. (See *quot.*)

1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* s. v. The designation of fire-master is still known in the ordnance branch of the service; he is an officer of the royal artillery, and is entrusted with the inspection of ordnance stores at foreign stations.

2. A local title given to the chief officer of a fire-brigade.

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 5 The fire-master [in Edinburgh] and others had reason to be grateful for their deliverance.

† **Firen**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *fyrren*, 2 *o3 furen*, (3 fern), 3-5 *fren*, *fyren* (in, -un). [OE. *fyrren*, OHG. *furnin* (MHG. *viuren*): —OTeut. **furnno-*, f. *furn*, OE. *fyr*, FIRE *sb.*] Consisting of or containing fire; flaming with fire.

971 *Beolc. Hom.* 433 Ponne bið he geteald to þære fyrenan ea. 1000 *Mar. 1000* *Mar. 1000* 4 (1894) Ond Romanen gesawon fyren cleowen gefellan of heofonum. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Wes isezen biforan heore elche swile hit were furene tungen. c. 1205 *LAV.* 18863 Of his egece scullen fleon furene gleden. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22580 (Cott.) All þe stanes . . . above þe erth and beneþen . . . sal smitt togedir wit sal maght, als thoner do wit fyren slacht. 1372 *Wyclif 2 Kings* ii. xi. Loo! the fyren chaare and the fyren hors deuyden euer eithen. c. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 98 Taking þe scheld of þe feiþ, in þe wilk we may sleekun all the furn drutis of the enemy. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 157 Pat pryncce of deuyels . . . 3af hym drynken of a fyren cuppe brynnyng drynk wyth brymston.

Fire-new, *a. arch.* [Cf. Ger. *feuerneu*; also BRAND-NEW.] † Fresh from the fire of fumace (*obs.*); hence, perfectly new, brand-new.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 256 Your fire-new stampe of Honor is scarce currant. 1596 H. BUTTES *Dyets d'rie Dinner* N v b, Curdes . . . fire-new: for these be most digestible. 1615 SYLVESTER *Hymn Alms* 195 Fire-new Fashion in a Sleeve. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 113 2 Another suit fire-new, with silver buttons to it. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino* iv. vii, Duke Friedland is as others A fire-new noble. 1842 BROWNING *Solit. Sp. Choister* iii, A fire-new spoon.

Fire-office. An office for issuing policies for insurance against fire; a fire-insurance company.

1684 H. S. (*titl.*) An answer to a letter . . . giving an account of the two insurance-offices. The Fire-Office and Friendly Society. 1716 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5488/8 Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.*, All the fire-offices were required to have a particular eye upon the bank of England. 1842 SYD. SMITH *Lett. Wks.* 1859 II. 324/1 Leave me to escape in the best way I can, as the fire-offices very kindly permit me to do. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xxxi, Insured in some extraordinary Fire Office.

Fire-pan. [OE. *fyrpanne*, f. *fyr*, FIRE + *panne*, PAN.]

1. A pan or receptacle for holding or carrying fire, e.g. a brazier, a chafing dish, a portable grate.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wt. Wulker 124 *Arula*, uel *batilla* fyrrpanne. 1382 *Wyclif Ex. xxxviii.* 3 Fleshhokes, hokes, and fier pannes. 1432 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 91 A vergyous barell, and a fyrrpanne. 1567 *Inv. Sir G. Conyers in Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 267 A poer, a fier pann and a pair of tonges xx^d. a. 1639 *Scottishwood Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. xiii. (1655) 306 That . . . the watch-tower called Repentance, be repaired, a great bell and firepan put into it. a. 1661 *HOLIDAY Juvenal* 58/1 The Romans . . . had fire-pans, or chafing dishes, placed in their baskets. 1767-9 S. PATTERSON *Another Traveller* I. 141 He next takes the pipe in one hand and the fire-pan in the other. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 158 The portable brazier, or fire-pan, which might be used in any apartment requiring to be warmed.

†2. A pan for heating anything over a fire. *Obs.* 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1638) 285 Hold it in a fire-pan over the fire until it be baked so hard as it may be made in powder. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 44 To poure them upon a Fire-pan somewhat heated.

†3. The pan which held the priming of a flint-lock gun. *Obs.*

1613 T. JACKSON *Comm. Apost. Crede* I. 192 This was but as a little flash in the fire-panne.

†4. A kind of firework. *Obs.*

c. 1793 in *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1799) I. 91 They ran about . . . letting off fire-pans of all sizes; firing crackers [etc.].

5. *Mining*. 'A kind of fire-lamp' (*Gresley Gloss. Coal Mining* 1883).

† **Fire-pike**. *Obs.*

1. An instrument for stirring or making up a fire. 1413 *Lynde Pilg. Soule* iii. vii. (1483) 55 With fyre pykes they cast them in the forneis. 1532 *Inv. in Noake Worcester Monast.* (1866) 57 Two awndyvers, a flyer pycke. 1563-87 *Foxe A. M.* (1596) 65/1 When this triumphant martyr had bene pressed downe with firepykes.

2. A fire-hearing pike or lance used in sea-fights. Also used as a signal of distress.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (Spenser Soc.) 528 The Frigots . . . threw fire pots in at the Ports and stucke fire pikes in ber sides. 1635 LD. LINDSEY in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 335/1 If your Ship should happen to run aground . . . in the night, You shall burn a Fire-Pike. 1644 PRYNN & WALKER *Firemen's Trial* App. 10 They made their often attempts with Scaling Ladders, Fire-pikes, Granadoes.

Fire-place. A place for a fire, esp. the partially enclosed space at the base of the chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

1702 T. SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 34 An Engine of a three Inch-bore . . . requires a Fire-place of not above twenty Inches deep. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 39, I have no fire-place in my bed-chamber. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 28 They sat round the great fire-place. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pless* II. 117 A temporary fire-place constructed with loose stone.

Fire-pot. †a. An earthen pot containing combustibles or explosives used as a missile. *Obs. exc. Hist.* b. The receptacle for the fire in a furnace or heating-stove. c. A crucible (*Knight Mech. Dict.* 1874).

1629 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 You must be careful to clear the decks with . . . fire-pots. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 86 Fire-Pots . . . may be made of POTTERY Clay, with Ears baked, and to it hang lighted Matches. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Fire-pots.

b. 1871 *Nichols Fireside Science* 229 Around the ash-chamber and fire-pot [of furnace]. 1874 *Knight Mech. Dict.*, *Base-burning Stove*, one having a magazine to hold a supply of fuel, which falls out at the bottom as that in the fire-pot becomes consumed.

Fire-pote, *dial.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + POTE *v. dial.* to push.] A poker, an iron bar for stirring the fire. 1651 *Depas. Cust. York* (Surtees) 51 Mending the fire with the fire-pote. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Fire-pot*, the poker. 1865 *Waugh Goblin's Grave* 15 *awd* had a red-whot fire-pote or two.

Fire-proof, *a.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + PROOF *a.*] Proof against fire; incombustible.

a. 1638 *Meoe Paraphr.* 2 *Pet.* iii. App. *Wks.* (1672) III. 618 That such as had departed out of this life not fully purged . . . should not be found fire-proof at that day. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. iv. 159 The one of brick fire-proof. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Museum* 184 To render Wood Fire-proof, or . . . incombustible. 18 . . . MOORE *Case of Libet* x, A grim old dandy, seen about With a fire-proof wig. 1830 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 152 Perennial, fire-proof Joys, named Employments.

Hence **Fire-proof v. trans.**, to render proof against fire. **Fire-proofing** *vbl. sb.*, a. the action or process of rendering fire-proof or incombustible; b. material for use in making anything fire-proof: c. *attrib.*

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 167 The 'fire-proofing' ordered by Government. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Dec. 3/2 He carefully examined my fire-proofing work on the dome [of St. Paul's Cathedral]. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 831 Models showing application of 'Silicate Cotton' for fire-proofing. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 5/2 With the aid of electric light and all the fire-proofing appliances of to-day.

Firer (*foi'ra*). [f. as *prec.* + *ER* 1.] One who or something which fires, in senses of the *vb.*

1. One who sets anything on fire; also, one who superintends the 'firing' of glass.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 2/1 On the hills the 'firers' are at work, burning off the scrub. 1890 *Ibid.* 9 Feb. 6/1 One is the chemist, another the decorator, a third the 'firer'. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) i. xiv. 401 Silvia, the forest's honor, the soul's firer.

b. An incendiary. *Obs. exc. const. of.* 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* ii. 156/2 Others . . . burned . . . Mouse-hole, the rest marched as a guard for defence of these firers. 1716 *Glossogr. Angl. Nova*, *Boutefer*, a wilful Firer of Houses. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 136 A bully, and a firer of ricks.

2. One who discharges a fire-arm. Also applied to the fire-arm itself, usu. in *comb.*, as *single-firer*, a gun that can be fired only once without reloading.

1868 *Daily News* 6 Oct., One can never be sure that the firer has exercised sufficient caution in regard to the exclusion of bullets. 1895 *March. Exam.* 19 Oct. 5/5 The rifles can then be discharged, at the option of the firer. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* (N. Y.) 21 May 300/2 Theoretically it [magazine gun] has a great advantage over the single firer.

b. A contrivance for firing a gun. Only in *comb.*, as *quick-firer*.

1887 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/5 The rifle and its quick-firer should be ordinarily used in this way.

Fire-raising, *vbl. sb.* *Orig.* a technical term in Sc. law. [f. FIRE *sb.* + RAISING *vbl. sb.*, f. RAISE.] The action or crime of kindling an incendiary fire; arson, incendiarism.

1685 in *Land. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 We hereby fully Pardon and Indemnify them for ever, of all Slaughter, Blood, Mutilation, Fire-raising, burning of Ships. 1754 *ESKINNE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 31 Rape, murder, and wilful fire-raising. 1820 *Scott Monast.* ix, Doest thou menace the holy Church's patrimony with waste and fire-raising? 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 113 Outrages, robberies, fireraisings, assassinations.

So **Fire-raiser**, an incendiary.

1891 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/3 The exemplary sentences passed . . . at the Central Criminal Court on two fire-raisers.

† **Fire-red**, *a. Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + RED *a.* Cf. *MHG. viurrol.*] Red like fire.

1382 *Wyclif Lett.* iv. 49 He sal take . . . fier red silk. 1372 CHAUCER *Protr.* 624 A Sompnour. That hadde a fire-red cherubines face. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 154 People

borne with eies like owles, whereof the sight is fire red. 1626 *SANOVIS tr. Ovid's Met.* xiv. 779 Iron, boyld in fire-red furnaces.

Fire-screen.

1. A movable screen, whether hanging, standing, or for use with the hand, to intercept the heat of the fire.

1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 13 ¶ 8 We have twice as many fire-screens as chimneys. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxii, A couple of her ladyship's drawings, made up into fire-screens. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 44 In our drawing-rooms it is common to have plate-glass fire-screens, which, while they allow the light to pass, defend the face from the heat.

2. A wire frame placed in front of a fire to keep back sparks, falling cinders, etc.; a fire-guard.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 871/1 Fire-screen.

3. *Naut.* (see *quot.*)

1815 *Falconer's Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney) 436 s. v. *Screen*, Fire-screens are pieces of farnought . . . hooked round the magazine passages, and also round the hatchways, where it is necessary to pass the powder. 1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

Fire-ship.

1. A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives, and sent adrift among ships, etc. to destroy them.

1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 170 Captayne of the fire ships of Chincoeb. 1628 *MEADE* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 270, I cannot hear of above some two or three of our fireships lost. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 16 Sir Edward Whitaker, with five Men of War, four Transports, and two Fireships, was arrived at that Port. a. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* V. 20 Montague bitterly described him as a fireship, dangerous at best, but on the whole most dangerous as a consort.

2. *slang.* One suffering from venereal disease; a prostitute.

1672 *WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* II, Are you not a Fire-ship, a Punk, Madam? 1673 R. HEAO *Canting Acad.* 18 Thy Sweepstakes still shall bare the Bell, No Fire-ship yet aboard it fell. 1738 *SWIFT Polite Conv.* ii. *Wks.* 1883 IX. 447 No; damn your fire-ships, I have a wife of my own. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* I. xliii, 'A fire-ship! . . . more like a poor galley in distress that has been boarded by such a fire-ship as you.'

Fire-shovel. [OE. *fyr-scoff*, f. *fyr*, FIRE + *scoff*, SHOVEL.] A shovel for placing coals on a fire or for removing coal or ashes.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wt. Wulker 358 *Batilla*, fyrrscoff. 1543 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 572/1 Fireshovel 1/8. 1567 *Inv. E. Hutton in Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 250 A pair of tonges, a poer & a fyrr shule. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 304 Fire shooles the dozen. 1710 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. (1883) 227, I took a Fire Shovel and Tonges. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* ix, The Jew, tapping the fire-shovel on the hearth.

Fireside (*foi'said*, *attrib.* *foi'rsaid*). [f. FIRE *sb.* + *SIDE*.]

1. The side of a fire-place; originally, the place occupied by the two seats right and left of the fire under the chimney; hence, the space about the fire; the hearth.

1563 O. FOXE in *Child Marr.* 58 This contract was made toward eveninge nere the fireside. a. 1639 T. CAREW *Poems*, *String* 20 Love no more is made by the fire side. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* ii. i. 12 The news . . . coming to the Pope, as he was saying his Beads by the Fire-side. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1817) III. 74 The warm house, and the comfortable fireside, would lose half of their interest. 1859 W. COLLINS *O. of Hearts* (1875) 3 My brothers had made my place ready for me by their fireside.

2. *transf.*

a. As a symbol of home and home-life.

1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 149 They would fight manfully for their shops and firesides. 1894 *Daily News* 6 June 6/4 The English are regarded as the nation most appreciatory of the home, the fireside.

†b. *collect.* Those who sit round one's fire or hearth; one's household. *Obs.*

1720 *Lett. from Lond. Frnl.* 13 He has a numerous Fireside of squabbling Brats. 1722 *Pope Lett.* (1735) I. 276 Enjoy your own Fire-side, . . . that is, all those of your Family who make it pleasing to sit and spend whole Wintry Months together. 1785 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 3 Jan., A very happy new year to you and your fireside.

3. *attrib.* (*quasi-adj.*)

1740 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 137, I own such a downright fire-side epistle from her disappointed me. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* III. 621 The fire-side chair, still set, but vacant still. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* i, The fire-side group. 1871 *LOWELL My Study W.*, A. Lincoln, The simple confidence, the fireside plainness, with which Mr. Lincoln always addresses himself to the reason of the American people.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Firesider**, one who sits by the fireside. **Firesideship**, the personality of one who sits by the fireside.

1817 *HAZLITT Round Table* in *Q. Rev.* XVII. 157 Firesider [called by the reviewer as coined by Hazlitt]. a. 1859 L. HUNT *Fancy Concert*, What concert 'twould please his Firesideship to have.

† **Fire-slaught**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + ME. *slah*, OE. *slacht* stroke, blow; see *SLAUGHT*.] A

flash of fire or lightning; lightning. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1769 (Cott.) Fire slacht fell wit thoner a. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 16 Also it and rain. . . Fore to reysit agane fyre-slacht. 1541 *Compl.* has vertu . . . Fore to reysit agane fyre-slacht. 1576 *Scott vi.* 60 The fyrr slacht vil consume the vyne. 1872 *TENNANT Papistry storm'd* 24 As thunder on the fire-slacht's back.

Fire-stone. [OE. *fyrstán* (= Ger. *feuerstein*), f. *fyr*, FIRE + *stán*, STONE.]

†1. A stone capable of being used in striking fire. a. A popular name for iron pyrites. b. A flint, esp. the flint of a fire-lock. *Obs.*
c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 148 *Pirites, uel focaris lapis, fyrstan.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1612 *Fyrstone*, to be smyte wythe fyre, *focaris.* 1579 *LIV Euphies* (Arb.) 121 *Yr fire-stone* in Liguria, though it be quenched with milke, yet againe it is kindled with water. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* 114 *Marchasites* or *Fire Stones.* 1728 J. WOODWARD *Catal. Fossils* (1729) i. 176 In Yorkshire, where these [Pyrites] are called *Fire-Stones.* 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* ix. 246 *Iron pyrites* .. shared with flint, the name of *Fire-stone.*

b. 1530 *PALSGR.* 220/2 *Fyre stone, pierre a feu.* 1586 *WITTHALS Dict. H. vij/2* A fire-stone to strike fire with, *silex.* 1700 *ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 283 The Prince's Heart should resemble the *Fire-stone* or *Flint.* 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. v. 87 Afterwards a firestone was screwed into the cock .. This 'firestone' was not at first of a vitreous nature .. but a compact pyrites or marcasite.

2. a. A stone that resists the action of fire; one used for lining furnaces, ovens, etc. b. A local name for certain calcareous sandstones found in the carboniferous and cretaceous strata. c. A local name for granite, tufa, etc.

a. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 805 *He abbestus* a fyrstone. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 75 *Sandy stones* commonly called *fire-stones*, because they will endure strong fires. 1674 I. STURDIE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 666 A Wall of the best *Fire-stone* to keep off the force of the Fire from the Walls of the Furnace. 1702 *SAVERY Miner's Friend* 26 The Furnace being made of .. *Fire-stone.* 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 384 Employed, under the name of *Bakofenstein*, as a *fire-stone* for the lining of ovens.

b. 1707 *MORTIMER Hush.* vi. 95 Any soft Stone as *Fire-stone*, *Limestone*, etc., if broke small, and laid on cold Lands, must be of advantage. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 286 An inferior deposit called, provincially, '*Firestone*,' and by English geologists the '*Upper green-sand*.' 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. xxxiv. 452 A subordinate band of reddish sandstone, the *firestone* of the country people. 1802 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade Suppl.* *Firestone*, a local name in Surrey for the soft calcareous sandstone. sold .. under the name of *hearthstone.*

c. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 56 The Carriage-way .. was to be paved with *Fire-stone.* 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 143 The walling generally is built of a volcanic stone called [in the West Indies] *firestone.*

3. A hearth-stone.

1613 *ROVENZON Treat. Metal.* Diiij, The furnace may be pulled downe, & a new fire-stone or hearth put in. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 6 The stones .. have been removed by the peasantry to make 'Fire-stones.'

Fire-tongs. *pl.* [OE. *fyrting*, f. *fyr*, FIRE + *tang*, TONG.] Tongs used for handling ignited combustible.

a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 263 *Fyrtange*, wælpundern; and fela towtoia. 1463 *Rolls Parl. V.* 507: Eny of these Wares .. That is to sey, eny .. *Fyretonges.* 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvii. 250 Of which [Brass] is made *fire-tongs.* 1853 J. D. DALE tr. *Balduschi's Ceremonial* 199 Two thuribles, with the boats and *fire-tongs.*

Fire-water.

1. 'A name given to alkahest' (Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* 1753).

2. Any strong liquor or ardent spirits.

Originally used by (or attributed to) the North American Indians: chiefly current with reference to the pernicious effects of alcoholic liquors on barbarous races, or in vituperative or jocular use.

1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xi, His [Magua's] Canada fathers .. taught him to drink the *fire-water*, and he became a rascal. 1849 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Yrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 32 Never taste of the strong *fire-water*, but drink only of the springs. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* x, His father .. had a horror .. of the *fire-water* which is generally sold to the undergraduate.

Fire-wood, firewood. Wood for burning; fuel. Also *attrib.*

1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 290 For brekyng of fire wodde in the owte woddes. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 19 This tree serueth them for firewood. 1602 *FULBECKE 2nd Pt. Parall.* 52 And the termor hath bouse-wood .. and fire-wood belonging to his tearme of common right. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 143 I .. placed my *fire-wood* all round it. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) II. 175 During the day, they issue forth in swarms to search for forage and *fire-wood.* 1889 *Evening News* 3 Dec. 4/5 *Firewood Cutters.*

Fire-work, firework.

†1. Work done by, in, or with fire.

1601 *HOLLAND Phyl.* II. 467 But for that the .. smoke .. may stifle and choke them .. they are forced to giue ouer such *fire-work.* 1607 *BRETTON Murriner* Diiij, His heart the Anille wher-on the deuill frames his *fireworkes.* 1609 *ROWLANDS Crew Kind Gossips* 15 He undertake, The credit of this *fire-work* [tobacco-smoking] quite to shake. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh. ix.* § 70. 336 To the *fire-works* succeed the Arts relating to water.

†2. An apparatus for working with fire, a furnace; also, a place where the material for fire is obtained. *Obs.*

1607 *DEKKER Knf's. Conjur.* (1842) 21 The map of a country that lyes lower .. than the cole-pits of Newe castle, is farre more darke .. then the colliers of those *fire-works* are. 1613 *ROVENZON Treat. Metal.* Ciiij, The furnaces or *fire-works* may be made rounde. 1694 *PETTY Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 36, I know that in *Fire-works* great *Fires* are more profitable than small; as in *Brewers Coppers.*

3. † A combustible or explosive composition for use in war (*obs.*); or a projectile or other machine charged with such composition.

1560 *WHITEHORNE Ord. Souldiours* title-p., And moreover how to make *Saltpetre*, Gunpowder, and diuers sorts of *Fireworks* or *Wild Fire.* 1636 *FEATLY Clavis Myst.* xiv. 189 *Granadoes* and other *fire-works* .. do more harm to them that cast them to the enimie. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1139/3 The *Enemy* set fire to a *Firework* they had prepared in the Court of Guard of the said Bastion. c 1730 in *Torrington Mem.* (1889) 140 Some boats mannd, arm'd, and with *fireworks* .. to burn a French priuater. 1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 142 The construction of all *fireworks* is understood at the ordnance-office. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 181 In the attack of fortified houses, the fire of the loop-holes may be stopped by the introduction of small rockets, or any other artificial *firework*, that will create .. smoke.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Starre* iii. First with thy *fire-work* burn to dust Folly. 1699 *Establ. Test.* 3 These Men of Tempestuous Principles are continually making their *Fireworks* in our very Intrals.

4. Any contrivance for the use of fire to produce a pleasing or scenic effect. † a. A 'set piece'; an arrangement of pyrotechnic contrivances to form a pictorial or ornamental design. Also *piece of firework.*

1575 *GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas. Keuiku.* At which time there wer *fire-works* shewed upon the water; the which were both strange and wel executed. 1590 *WENNE Trav.* (Arb.) 20, I my selfe was there constrained to make a cunning peece of *fire work* framed in form like to ye *Arke* of Noy. 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 137 The night ended with *fire-works* .. The first appeared to be a mighty rock. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1027/4 A rare *Fire-work* was erected on the little Isle .. representing the Alliance of the Confederates. 1795 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1866) III. 314 The shrubs of the island were rooted out to make a place for a *fire-work*.

b. A single piece of pyrotechnic apparatus, e. g. a rocket, squib, etc.

1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* v. 1, A justice .. used that rogue like a *firework*, to run upon a line betwixt him and me. 1684 *Contemp. State of Man* ix. (1699) 234 A Wheel of Squibs and *Fire-Works.* 1731 *SWIFT Answ. to Simile.* Like *fire-works* she can burn in water. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* x. (1851) 93 Sparks created by the sudden ignition of a sackful of *fire-works*.

c. *pl.* (formerly also *sing.*) A pyrotechnic display.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. v. i.* 119 The King would haue mee present the princesse .. with some delightful ostentation .. or *fire-work.* 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argentin* iii. xxiv. 228 In expectation of *fire-works*, which hee had promised not far from the shore. 1761 *FOOTE Lyari* i. Wks. 1799 I. 287 After supper a ball; and to conclude the night, a *firework*. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 476 The banquet [was followed] by brilliant *fireworks*, and the *fireworks* by much bad poetry. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xx. 206 The omission of the bonfires and the *fireworks* did pain me. *transf.* 1872 *HUXLEY Phys.* ix. 222 The remarkable display of subjective *fireworks* which follows a heavy blow upon the eyes

d. *fig.*

1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 31 He has neither squibs nor *fireworks* .. the cur'd carrier lost his best book of phrases. 1682 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achil.* II. 450 In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his spite; Those are the only serpents he can write. 1803 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix, Barker turned on the *fireworks* of his conversation for the amusement of *Claudius.* 1889 *BARRÈRE & LELAND Slang Dict., Fireworks* (allors), a great disturbance, a state of intense excitement.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *firework-factory*, -maker. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 4/1 Norwood, where Mr. Brock has his thirty acres of 'firework factories. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 Nov. 5/2 We are busy manufacturing the smaller 'firework goods all the year round. 1893 tr. *Lebrun's Monsieur Botte* II. 230 The 'fire-work maker loaded ten porters with grenades. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 4/1 None more healthy than the *firework* maker.

Hence *Fireworkless* a., devoid of fireworks.

Fireworky a., like a *firework*, abrupt, jerky. 1856 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) I. 437 Whom I found with some *fireworkless* little boys in a desolate condition. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 66/2 The Major departed in his usual *fireworky* way. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 6/2 He disported himself .. in his kaleidoscopic and *fireworky* fantasia.

Fire-worker. [f. FIRE sb. + WORKER, after FIREWORK.]

†1. One who has to do with fireworks or explosives in war; *spec.* an artillery officer, under the fire-master. *Obs.*

1626 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (ed. 4) 527 They tooke some of these *Fire-workers*, & one of which being examined, confessed after M. Prings Relation thus. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2124/2 They will be 8000 fighting Men, besides .. Gunners and *Fire-workers.* 1703 *Ibid.* No. 393/3 A Lieutenant, with 5 *Fireworkers*, killed. 1800 *DUNDAS* in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 564 Each company to have an additional Lieut-*Fireworker.*

2. One who makes fireworks; a pyrotechnist.

1772 in J. T. SMITH *Bk. Rainy Day* (1861) 52 Torre the *fireworker* divided the receipts at the door with the proprietor. 1835 *BURNES Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 176 All the *fire-workers* of *Lahore* seemed to be exerting their talents in pyrotechny.

So † *Fire-working* *vbl. sb.*, the management of fireworks or explosives (*obs.*); *Fire-working* *ppl. a.*, working with fire.

1758 *WHITWORTH Acc. Russia* 60 He .. understands navigation, shipbuilding, fortification, and *fire-working.* 1850 W. MAGNIN *Homeric Ball.* 169 A vessel wrought By the *fire-working* god.

Fire-worship. [f. as *prec.* + WORSHIP sb.] The worship or adoration of fire.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 210 Here was the source of *fire-worship.* 1871 *TAYLOR Prim. Cult.* II. 254 The *fire-worship* of Assyria, Chaldea, Phœnicia.

So **Fire-worshipper**, one who worships fire, a follower of Zoroaster.

1806 T. MAURICE *Fall Mogul* Introd. 19 Persees, who, though in these pages denominated *fire-worshippers*, are [etc.]. 1899 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 13 The *Fire-worshippers* of ancient Persia.

Firing (*fai-rin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. FIRE v. + -ING 1]

1. a. The action of setting on fire or alight. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 18b, Perceyving by the firing of the beacons that the people began to assemble. 1677 *YARANTON Engl. Improv.* 16 The ruine of some thousand Families since the firing of London. 1837 *COBBETT Wks.* XXXII. 150 Those meetings led .. to the firing and pulling down of houses.

b. The action of catching fire or becoming ignited. *Obs. or rare.*

1588 G. FLETCHER in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 480 The greatest inconuenience of their woden building is the aptnesse for firing, which happeneth very oft. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 61 Then doe wee drawe up a leape aboute the middle of each roomstead .. wheareby the danger of firing is prevented. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 95 By the eruption of .. Sulphureous Vapours, and the firing thereof, these protuberances of Mountains and Hills may be made. 1750 *ELLIS Mod. Hush.* iii. i. 87 *Firing*, the spontaneous combustion of hay when stacked damp.

2. The action of subjecting to the operation of fire; preparation, baking, or curing by heat.

1782 *WEDGWOOD in Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 307 Their use is confined to a particular structure of furnaces, and mode of firing. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Ashotne* 228 This window has had four firings at a very high temperature. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 679/1 The glazing and firing of pottery has been a fine art. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Nov. 9/4 The process called 'firing' [of tea], is a kind of roasting.

3. *Farriery.* Canterizing. (See FIRE v. 10.)

1644 *PRYNNE & WALKER Fiermes Triat* 65 Who should not use cauteries or firing till the utmost extremity. 1855 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 282 In 1385 .. firing was used to cure horses of spavin. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/4 *Firing*, for curb especially, need not be a severe operation.

4. Applied to a disease in tobacco and in flax: see *quots.* and cf. FIRE v. 4 b.

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 947 What they call *Firing* is this: When .. there has been a very wet and cold Season, and very hot Weather suddenly ensues, the Leaves [of tobacco] turn brown, and dry to dust. 1872 *DUNOBIENUE Agric. Surv.* *Antirrup* 137 *Flax* is subject to a disease called *firing*, which often attacks it when near ripe. 1888 *PARON & DITTMAR in Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 424/2 Tobacco plants .. have been subject to .. a disease called 'firing,' caused by the long continuance of very wet or very dry weather.

5. The action of supplying with fire; the feeding and tending of a fire or furnace.

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Firing*, attending to the fires and keeping them up to the required heat for carbonising coal.

6. The discharging a fire-arm, a mine, etc.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 69 All things being now in readinesse for the firing of the mine. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 143 The fierce *firing* of the said Battalions. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 157 Night coming on, the firing on both sides ceased. 1885 *Blanch. Exam.* 3 Oct. 4/7 The train drew up .. amid .. the firing of guns.

b. *transf.* in *Bell-ringing.* The ringing of all the bells in a peal at once.

1788 W. JONES, etc. *Clavis Campanologia* 4 Those clamberings and firings (as it is called) that destroy all music. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Mus.*

7. *concr.* Material for a fire, fuel.

a 1555 *RIDLEY in Contemp. Rev.* (1878) XXXI. 771 To give him both meat, drink, clothing, and firing. 1591 *GREENE Disc. Coosage* (1592) 23 Fewel or fering, being a thing necessary. 1667 *Ferri's Diary* 24 Aug. The bells rung; but no bonfires .. anywhere, — partly from the deamess of fog. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 212 Want of firing is the greatest inconueniency that both islands labour under. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm.* ii. 18 Their mother explained that the boys cut firing on the common.

† b. A quantity of burning fuel. *Obs. rare.* c 1485 *Digby Mst.* (1882) II. 433 Here shall entere a nothe devyll .. with a fyering.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *firing-chamber*; (sense 3) *firing-iron*; (sense 5) *firing-door*, -hole, -machine, -tool, etc.; (sense 6) *firing line*, party, -pin, etc.; *firing-place*, a fire-place (*obs.*); also, the place from which a gun is fired; *firing-point*, the temperature at which an inflammable oil is liable to spontaneous combustion.

1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Firing Chamber* or *Lighting Chamber*, the small cavity or chamber through which the charge of a gas engine is ignited. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Dec. 6/2 A small but well-preserved hypocast, with its 'firing-door. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Firing Hole*, the door in the side of a reverberatory furnace through which the fuel is introduced to the grate area. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, s. v., When the farrier has made his 'firing-iron red hot in his forge, he applies the thinnest part to the horses skin. 1881 *Ld. HASTINGS in Daily Tel.* 6 May 2, General Stewart was obliged to put every reserve man into the 'firing line. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 48 The 'firing party move to the grave. 1867 *SMYTH Soldier's Word-bk.*, *Firing-party*, a detachment of soldiers, marines, or small-arm men selected to fire over the grave of an individual buried men with military honours. 1890 J. G. SMITH in *Upland Shooting* 138 Carry an extra 'firing-pin, as you may break one. 1755 *LEON Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 99 Hearths and **Firing-places.*

1879 BROWNING *Al. Relph* 78 The turf marked out for the party's firing-place. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 570 Mineral oil, one or two degrees above the standard 'firing-point, may, if stored in a populous locality, cause sad disaster.

† **Firish**, *a. Obs.* [f. FIRE sb. + -ISH.]

Savouring of fire. Hence † **Firishness**.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 65 There is a firishness in it.

† **Firk, ferk**, *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.]

1. A smart sudden blow or stroke, as with a whip; a flick, flip; a cut or thrust (with a sword).
1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-glass* i. iv. My Apish imitation... Does as good service... As your proud whip, with all his ferkles, and jerks. 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* (1693) 40 Both of them had a Firk at each of my Haunches.

2. A trick, dodge, subterfuge. Also, a freak, prank, caprice.

1611 BARREY *Ram-Alley* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 329 Leave this firk of law. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* in Dodsley *Old Plays* (1780) VIII. 498 This was such a firk of piety I ne'er heard of. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 211 A pretty juvenile Firk of Wit.

3. ? A dance; ? a partner for a dance.

1632 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* II. ii. Come, choose your firk, for dance you shall.

Firk, ferk (firk), *v.* Forms: a. 1 fercoian,

fercoian, 4 ferkien, 4-6 ferke, (5 fark), 7-ferk.

β. 6-7 firk, (7 firk), 9 dial. virk, 6-ferk.

[OE. *fercian*, *fercian*, prob. f. *fer* (see FARE sb.).]

In OE. known only in one example in the sense 'to bring, conduct'; but the vb. *fercian* to support, feed, may perhaps be the same word, as this sense may have developed from that of supplying with provisions for a journey (cf. FARE sb. 1.8).

† 1. *trans.* To bring, carry, conduct; to help forward on one's way. *Obs.*

O. E. *Chron.* an. 1009 Pet folc .i. fercoian (v. r. fercoian) ða scipo eft to Lundene. 12350 *Wulf. Palerne* 5630 þei .i. bisiliche fondede fast to ferke bim forward. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 This lord... The which upon the see she [Fortune] ferkeh. 1400 *Destr. Tray* 674 The fesse for to fecche, and ferke it away. *Ibid.* 7840 So bolnet was his body, þat burthen hadde ynoghne The fete of þat freke to ferke him aboute. *Ibid.* 6032 All necessaries... [þai] ffechit for the fete, & ferkit to bonke.

2. † a. To urge, press hard; to drive, drive away. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 66 By force of hur fight ðei firked hym ðennas. *Ibid.* 85 [þei] Felled þe falsse folke, ferked hem hard. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* i. 1, The red fack of Sunne hath firked the flundering shades. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* III. ii. This shall serve To firk your adversary from court to court. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sev.* 74 There is somewhat in it, that firks us more at such a nick of time to wake.

b. With advbs.: To drive, force, or move sharply and suddenly off, out, up; † to cut off (some one's head). Also dial. to drive or 'ferret' out (vermin), to clear out (a burrow, etc.). To firk up (fig.): to stir up, rouse. † To firk to death, (out) of life: to put to death.

1400 *Destr. Tray* 145 He caste in his thoghte The freike vpon faire wise ferke out of lyue. *Ibid.* 5660 With a fouchon felle to ferke of his hede. *Ibid.* 12191 Þe fell kyng of Frigie I ferked of lyue. *Ibid.* 12362 With hor fos to be felly ferkit to dethe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. ii.* i. He... puffes his coales, Till he firk nature vp, in her owne centre. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* II. ii. As Tumblers doe; when betwixt every feat They gather wind, by firking up their breeches. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treatises* (1645) i. 377 He [the badger] will pisse upon his taile, and by firking that up and downe, will endeavour... to make their eyes smart. 1817-8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 249 These vermin our friend firks out (as the Hampshire people call it). 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 496 If I do not ferk you out of all likelihood of ringing the beauty, why mandamus me! 1878 P. ROBINSON *Indian Garden* 106 Not all the marigolds of Cathay will firk up Christmas spirits. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss. Suppl.*, *Ferk*, to clear out... 'Come, lass, let's ferk all them nooks out!'

† c. To contrive to get or 'raise' (a living); to get (money) from a person. Also, to cheat, rob (any one). To firk up: to hatch or vamp up (a business). *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* in Dodsley *Old Plays* (1780) III. 344 As from poor clients lawyers firk money. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fl.* *Lawyer* III. ii. A fine lawyer, sir, And would have firk'd you up a business, And out of this court into that. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* III. i. Were ever fools so ferk'd? 1624 - *Rule a Wife* IV. iv. These five years she has firked a pretty living. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 65. 3/2 She Firked a Living upon Earth.

† 3. *refl.* and *intr.* To urge oneself forward; to move quickly, hasten. † To firk (oneself) up: to start up, set oneself in motion. To firk out with (a sword): to draw hastily. *Obs.*

13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 897 Fast þe freke ferkez vp luf ferd at his hert. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 173 þe fole þat he ferkes on. *Ibid.* 2013 Pat oþer ferkez hys vp & fechez hym his wedez. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 300 Ne foute-fote þe [we] ferke to kill. 1400 *Melayne* 484 He ferkes owte with a fawchon And hitlis the Sawdane one the crown. 1400 *Destr. Tray* 6585 The freke þen 760 He... Farks to see Philip & fangis his leue. 1726 Philip. Farks furth with a fewe folk. 1899 NASHE *Leiden Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 244 The bonnie Northren cobbles... with their Indian canoes... firk'ing as flight swift throw the glassy fields of Thetis, as if it were the land of yee.

† b. *intr.* To move about briskly; to dance, jig; to flaunt or frisk about; to be lively, frisky, or 'jiggish'. Also to firk it. *Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Have with you Ep. Ded.*, Wks. (Grosart) III. 17 Neuer surcease flaunting and firk'ing it in fustian. 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe n. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 32 Your dauncers legges bow for-sooth, and Capers, and jerke and Firk. 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi. They have got a stick of Fiddles and they firk it in Wondrous waies. 1630 B. JONSON *Expost. Iulio Jones*, How would be firk, like Adam Overdo, Up and about. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham.) *Rehearsal* (Arb.) 115 We'll firk in our shell. We'll firk in our shell. 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* IV. (end), Well since I am restrain'd a while from doing, I'll ferk it with thinking.

4. *trans.* To beat, whip, lash, trounce, drub. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 164 O, I had firk'd him trimly, thou villain, if thou hadst given me my sword. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. iv. 29 M. Fer: Ile fer him, and firk him, and ferret him. 1625 FLETCHER *Woman Pleas'd* III. iv. I have paid her, I have so ferk'd her face. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. ii. He has firk'd And mumbled the rogue Turks. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 9. 3/2 Who... Bound up a tingling Rod, and firk'd his Tail. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* IV. 128 At this the Judge said, 'Take him away, Prevaricator! I'll ferk him.' 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* i. To firk, flagello. 1863 SALA *Capit. Dangerous* I. iv. 97, I would sooner see a poor rogue soundly firked at the post.

† b. To play (a fiddle). *Obs.*

1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. ii. Firk your fiddles!

Hence **Firk'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.* Also **Firker**, one who firks. **Firkery** (see quot. 1611):

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 70 Why should I goe gadding... after firk'ing flantado Amphibologies? 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 34 He would proove a rare firk'ing Satyrst. 1611 CORCR., *Bichecoterie* .firk'erie, an odde pranke, or jerke, in whoorisme. 1611 BARREY *Ram-Alley* IV. i. Fiv. She shall haue bayle... And a firk'ing writte Of false imprisonment. 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* V. iv. No firk'ing out at fingers ends. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never Vest* IV. i. 51 These hriske factors are notable firkers. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* (1673) 197 Sir, these are the firkers of the City Fiddles. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 68 Your soberest Jades are firkers in Corners. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 448 Give thy outward-fellow a ferk'ing. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 That I had the firk'ing of thy thumb with holly. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 263 In Paul's Churchyard... dwells a noble Firker. Take heed... Lest you taste of his Lash.

† **Firk'et**, *Obs.* = next.

1523 *Nottingham. Rec.* No. 1396, 6 Unum cadum, Anglice a firket, nigri sopin.

Firkin (firk-in), *sb.* Forms: 5 ferdekyn, ferken, 6 fi-, fyrken, fyrkin, Sc. ferrekyn, (7 firk-ing, 8 ferkin), 9 Sc. firkin, 6-firkin. [In 15th c. *ferdekyn*, app. a. MDU. **uierdekijn*, dim. of *vierde* fourth, fourth part: see -KIN.]

1. A small cask for liquids, fish, butter, etc., originally containing a quarter of a 'barrel' or half a 'kilderkin'.

1423 *Act 2 Hen. VI.* c. 14 Ferdekyns de Harank. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 85 To enacte that eney... barrel, kilderkyn and firken of ale and bere kepe ther full mesure. 15... *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Ane ferrekyn of saip. 1563 WALTON *Angler* 223 Put them... into some tub or firkin. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxvi. 258 Butter, in firkins. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1177 He carried the firkins as far as Bowes. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 10 As the dairy-maid packs butter into a firkin. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/1 The farm labourer carries his day's allowance to the field in a sort of miniature cask, known to him as a 'firkin', which may hold from a quart to a gallon.

b. humorously applied to a person.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 78/2 Most of them are transformed to Barrels, Firkins, and Kinderkins, always freight with Hambugre beere. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew, Firkin of fowl stuff*, a. Coarse Culent Woman. 1830 *HALT Lawrie Toad* II. vi. viii. 351 Rather than see our school defiled with you firkin of foul stuff.

2. Used as a measure of capacity: Half a kilderkin. (The 'barrel', 'kilderkin', and 'firkin' varied in capacity according to the commodity.)

1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 299 Paid for a ferkken ale, x. d. 1525 TINDALE *John* II. 6 Pottes of stone... containyng two or three fyrkyngs a pece. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1572) 204 Of Ale the Fyrken containeth 8 gallons. 1600 T. HULL *Arith.* I. xiii. 66 b, 8 gallons in measure make 1 firkin of ale, sops, herring; 9 gallons... 1 firkin of beere; 104 gallons, 1 firkin of salmon or Eeles. 1668 DENHAM *Second West. Wonder* 4 in Poems 107 Another... was done with a Firkin of powder. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 32 Honey, that will make us a Ferkin of good Mead. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., Two Firkins make a Kilderkin. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, 'They made me drink a firkin of Malvoise'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as firkin-man, -trade (see quot. 1706); ale-firkin: see ALE.

1670 J. SMITH *England's Improv. Reviv'd* 164, a wooden Vessels of Firkin size. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Firkin*, one that trades with a Brewer for small Beer, to furnish his own Customers. 1733 *Land. & Country Brev.* II. (ed. 2) 158 The honest Brewer or Firkin-man. *Ibid.*, This Monster in Iniquity sold his Firkin-Trade.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Firkin v.**, *trans.* to store up in firkins. **Firkiner** [see -ER], one who sells by the firkin.

1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 732, I cannot firken up my butter... and let the poor want. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 468 The orders—the princely prices, came from kingdoms that were magnificent—not from costermongering republics... not from illiberal guilds of salt-butter firkiners.

Firlot (firlot). *Sc.* Forms: 5 ferlot, 6 feirlt, fert, ferthelett, fertleitt, furlet, fyrlot, 7-8 furlot, 8 farlet, 6-ferlot. [First in *L. ferhela*, app. repr. ON. *firpe hlort* fourth part: see LOT.]

The OE. *hlort* does not appear to have been used in the sense of 'fractional' part.]

1. A measure of capacity for corn, etc., the fourth part of a boll.

1264 *Compt. Vicecom. de Forfar* (Jam.), In servicio regis iij celd, iij boll, et iij ferthelota. 1426 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I. (1597) § 70 They ordained... four ferthelotes to containe a boll. 1484 *Act Audit.* 36/2, iij ferthelots of mele. c. 1540 in W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxviii. (1855) 229 Oats, 7 chalders 1 boll 2 ferthelots. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. ii. 510 The Firlet of Linlithgow... contains Thirty-one Pints Sterling Jugg, for the Measuring of Wheat, Rye, Meal, etc. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 46. 279 You can determine the weight of a firlet of grain in the short space of half a minute. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. 458 note, Another [gives] a firlet, and another two firlots of meal.

b. A certain measure used for other commodities; also, a great quantity.

1549 *Inv. of Brine* (Somerset Ho.), xij ferthelettes of grece butter. 1585 *Inv. of Postillwaite* (Somerset Ho.), Iim v, ferthelotes couerlete carne. 1832 *Fire of Frendraught* III. in Child *Ballads* VII. cxvci (1890) 461 Ye's hae a firlet o the gude red gowd. 1883 J. PURVES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 353 Poachers... who in a night secure a 'firlet' of part-ridges.

2. A vessel used to measure a firlet of corn, etc.

1573 TYRRE *Refut. Answ.* Knox 40 b, Na man doth licht ane lanterne, putting it vnder ane firlet. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 437 To take sa many firlots as might stand side by side. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 289 Many words fills not the furlet. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* II, The old castle, where the family lived, in their decadence, as a mouse lives under a firlet.

Firm (fizm), *sb.* 1 Also 6 firme. [ad. It. Sp. and Pg. *firma*, a Com. Rom. n. of action f. L. *firmare* to confirm, in late L. to ratify by one's signature, f. *firmus* FIRM a. Cf. FARM sb., which is another form of the same word. The word first occurs in translations from Sp. writers; in sense 2 it was prob. taken, like other commercial words, from Italian.]

† 1. Signature, sign-manual. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gentiar's Fam.* Ep. 62 The firme of my hand I cannot geue. *Ibid.* 257 This letter... without date or firme. 1588 PARKER to *Mendoza's Hist. China* 81 He... doth firme the petition with his own firme with red inke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) i. The Articles... were confirmed by the Firm of the Firm. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2354/4 He... puts the Grand Signior's Firm or Name to all Imperial Commands. 1709 FREIND *Peterbourn's Cont.* 54, 143 We order these Presents to be passed with our Royal Firm. 1755 tr. *Italian certificate* in Mages *Insurance* I. 304 The frequent knowledge we have of his Firm and Signature.

2. a. The 'style' or name under which the business of a commercial house is transacted. b. A partnership of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house.

1744 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxvi. 301 We are come to the unanimous resolution of fixing one house, under the firm of Messieurs Hanway and Mierop. 1785 Mrs. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscret.* (1786) II. 135 He could not oppose the wishes of the respectable partners without altering the firm of the house. 1802 MAR. ENGELWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 163 All we want to know, is the number of your note, and the firm of the house. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1065 An action brought by the other parties in the firm, for goods sold and delivered. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 387/1 A proper or personal firm is a firm designated by the names of one or more of the partners... A descriptive firm has reference to some such circumstance as the place where the company is established, or the transactions in which it is engaged. 1864 Mrs. RIDDELL *George Keith* I. ii. 9 Trading under the firm of 'Grant & Co.' 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, My small patrimony was left a part of the capital of the Firm I am with. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* viii. 81 A respectable firm of solicitors.

c. *transf.* Applied (chiefly in sarcastic use) to a number of persons regarded as associated for the promotion of their common interest.

a 1797 BURKE (T.), The bill was carried by a very small majority, consisting of partners in the firm. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 209 He won a little money in Bennet Street, (where, to be sure, it seldom happens that any one, not of the firm, does win). 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 297 The plebeian emperor, the head of the Flavian firm.

d. *Long firm.* (See quot. 1882.)

1869 *Orchestra* 2 Jan. 235/1 The doings of 'the Long Firm', a body of phantom capitalists who issue large orders to supply an infinite variety of goods. 1882 OCLIVE s.v. *Firm, Long Firm*, a term given to that class of swindlers who obtain goods by pretending to be in business in a certain place, and ordering goods to be sent to them, generally from persons at a distance, without any intention of payment. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* xv, John would give James briefs, and James's reflected glory would shine back on John. In short, they were anxious to establish a legal long firm of the most approved pattern.

Firm, *sb.* 2 *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *firma*: see FARM sb. 2] Occasionally used instead of FARM sb. 2 in translations of med.L. documents.

1859 A. JEFFREY *Roxburghsh.* III. iv. 111 He granted to Sir Robert Erskine £100 out of his firms in Aberdeen. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 54 James IIf granted to his Queen the whole Lords'op of Galloway, with the customs and firms of the burghs of Kirkcudbright and Wigton, as well as the Castle of Thieve.

Firm (fɜ:m), *a. and adv.* Forms: 4-6 *ferm(e)*, 6 *fyrm(e)*, 6-7 *ferme*, 6- *firm*. [ME. *ferme*, *a.* OF. (and Fr.) *ferme* :- L. *firmus*.]

A. adj.

1. Having a close consistence, of solid or compact structure or texture; not readily yielding to pressure or impact.

1611 BIBLE Job xli. 24 His heart is as *firm* as a stone. 1614 RALEIGH *Ascent World* ii. § 5 To dry up the abundant slime and muddle of the Earth, and make the Land more *firm*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 350 Down they light On the *firm* brimstone. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 28 To case it all over with firm thick plank. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. 11. 187 Upon the *firm* earth. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama* 3c. & Art I. 5 Cast steel takes a fine firm edge. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20 The surface of the snow was of so firm a consistence that [etc.]. 1854 BAUGHAM *Hallent*. 170 The flesh is rather too firm when fresh.

2. Securely or steadily fixed, not easily moved or shaken, stable.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 204 Yet, though thousandst more sure, than I could do, Thou art not *firm* enough. 1598 - *Merry IV.* iii. 11. 49 It is as *firm* as the earth is *firm*. 1694 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* 46 They lie in Veins in the Earth, and in the firm Rocks. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 156 So stood the brittle prodigy, though smooth And slippery the materials, yet frost-bound *Firm* as a rock. 1791 MRS. RAOLIFFE *Rem. Forest* ii. The glass was yet firm in the windows. *Mod.* Try whether the post is firm in the ground.

3. That does not shake, quiver, or waver; steady in motion or action; having control of the muscular forces of the body, not relaxed or nerveless.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 190 King Henry throws away his Crutch, Before his Legges be *firm* to beare his Body. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 102 This *firm* and beautiful light [the Sun]. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. 504 The Lion's royal whelp, leaves the rugged Bear for *firm* claws. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 534 Him soon they met Under spread Ensignes moving nigh, in slow But *firm* Battalion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 121 Upright he walks on Pasterns firm and straight. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 22 Extend the longe, provided you feel yourself firm and steady in that position. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 273, I never heard but one woman who had so firm a touch (on the piano). 1840 P. Parley's *Ann.* i. 176 A wise man's feet are always *firm* in the stirrup. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. iv. 120 O aged man, would that thy knees were *firm* as is thy purpose.

4. Healthy, robust; sound, undecayed. (Cf. *infirm*.) ? *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 124 b, If the Horse have an ache [i.e. fever], give it him with water, if he be *firm* [i.e. not feverish] with good stroog Wine. 1715-20 PORE *Iliad* xvii. 348 Lamented youth in life's firm bloom he fell. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 84 Those which were painted were all quite rotten, but those that were not painted continued *firm*. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) i. 428 In the firmest stages of life.

5. Of non-material things: Fixed, settled, established. Of a decree, law, or sentence: Immutible.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. vi. 78. I ne trowe nat þat þe pris and grace of þe people...ne is *firm* perdurable. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 Pou...sall have were withouten *ferme* pees all ys. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. l. 16 The law of nature ys...in all cuntreys *ferme* and stabul. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 173 We...promise to observe and holde his dedde firme and stable. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 85 *Firme* and irremocable is my doomb. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 64 If the Law bee...*ferme* for Personal Tithes. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* 430 The happiness of a Nation must needs be *firmest* and certainest in a full and free Council of their own electing. 1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) i. 229 This apotelesmatic or judicial astrology obtained firm possession of men's minds.

† *b.* Assured, secure (as a possession, etc.). Also of a person: Assured of a thing. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* ix. 755 The King...Send hym to be in firm keeping. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 285 b/1 They mette and were *ferme* of the lignage promysed. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1643) 39 You shall have your *ferme* reward. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 64 He who was Governour at the time...did not...deliver it up to the King of Portugal, but kept it *firm* to the King of Spain. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antig.* vii. ix. § 6 The kingdom would be *firm* to him when David was dead.

† *c.* Well-ascertained, certain, sure. Of an argument: Well-founded, valid. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 283 Porugh fuire is fullyng and þat is *ferme* bileue. 1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Ansv.* Osor. 494 Alledgyng no *ferme*, or honest prooffe of y^e crimes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* v. iv. 53 There is no *ferme* reason to be rendered Why [etc.]. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 27 If the drops of Water coming from the roofes of Houses doe fall one a good while after another, he shall hold it for *ferme*, that cold is neere at hand. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* ii. 187 If the sole use of Words...were to inform the Person, whom we speak to, the Consequence would be *firm* and good.

6. Of a person, his attributes, etc.: Immoveable or not easily moved; constant, steadfast; unflinching, unshaken, unwavering; resolute, determined.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 341 Wherefore folke is þe feblere and nougt *ferme* of bileue. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 529 If he be so *ferme* & stable, That fortune chaunge hym not. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 43 Make thy selfe *ferme* wyth hope. 1525 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 4 Thairto gyf *ferme* credens. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 28 Her Mother, (even strong against that match And *ferme* for Doctor Caus). 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 24 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 20 The Court doth hereby declare their *ferme* resolution. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 245 The people of Lidge are very *ferme* Roman Catholics. 1751 T. SHARP in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 375 A *ferme* and lasting friend-

ship. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. ix, Lady Vargrave, though touched, was *ferme*. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 255 Those classes which had been the firm allies of the monarchy. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 18 [They] were *ferme* believers in the theory of insight. 1873 HILLS *Anim. & Mast.* (1875) 4 It is my firm belief that [etc.].

b. Steadfast in attachment to (a person, cause, or the like).

1705 WALSH *Hor. Odes* iii. iii. 2 The man that's resolute and just, *Firm* to his principles and trust. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* i. 393 While the Parliament was so *ferme* to the King. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 482 Phocion the Good...To virtue still inexorably *firm*.

c. Indicating steadfastness or resolution.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. 211 'I am the count', replied he, in a *ferme* tone. 1844 MEN. *Babylonian Press* ii. 253 The *ferme* voice of the captain giving his orders. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* ii. iv. 81 Pity shines From those *ferme* eyes.

7. *Comm. a.* Of prices: Maintaining their level; with no downward tendency. Of commodities: Not depressed in market value. Also *transf.* applied to the market, a season of trade, etc. *b.* A *ferme* offer: one which the person making it is resolved not to increase.

1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 477 American prices were *ferme*. 1887 *Ibid.* 7 June 276 English wheats in the country markets are somewhat irregular, though most generally *ferme*. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 9/8 The Money Market has been a little less *ferme* to-day. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 277 There is no probability of the market becoming weaker. Indeed, a continued *ferme* winter and a good spring is looked forward to.

† 8. *Firm land, firm-land*: dry land, solid earth; the mainland (as opposed to an island), a 'continent'. *Obs.* as a recognized phrase. [= med. L. *terra firma*, *F. terre ferme*.]

1553 EÖEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 They see the continentes or *ferme* lande, extended even to the North Pole. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc. v.* (ed. f.) 574 The South *ferme* Land is called of some Magellanica. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* x. 93 Thus it is...in the *ferme* land of Asia; but in the islands about Asia [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 589 A frozen continent...which on *ferme* land Thaws not. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* i. 22 It is joyed...to the *ferme* land by a Wooden one [bridge]. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxviii. 5 No more to do But tread the *ferme* land, tempt the uncertain sea no more.

† 9. *ellipt. quasi-sb.* = *prec. Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 438 No such Islands may bee found in the Scithian sea toward the *ferme* of Asia. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* ii. 407 Betwixt the *ferme*-land and the *ferme*, Shee [Wight] hath that narrow Sea, which we the Solent tenn. 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* i. 19 Ashore on the *ferme* of Asia.

B. adv. and quasi-adv.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 116 That she furste and formest *ferme* shulde bilieve. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 127 He...*ferme* believes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 137 The shorter all the Bearings of Timbers are, the *fermer* they beare. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) ii. 304 Charity...is built *ferme*st upon faith and prudence. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. iv, Her rosy feet press *ferme*, as she leaps Upon the wing.

b. Chiefly in *phr. to stand firm* (lit. and fig.), and to hold *ferme* (to).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 10 þat þai be halden *ferme*. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. Def. iv. 2 A right lyne is that which standeth *ferme* betwene his extremes. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iv. 3 The place where the Priests feet stood *ferme*. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. l. 67 Hee'd make the Heavens hold *ferme* The walls of thy deere Honour. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 Wee that hold *ferme* to the Works of God. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 277 He, an old tried soldier, stood *ferme*. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) ii. 45, I find the Englishman to be him of all men who stands *ferme*st in his shoes. 1857 SPURGEON *Serm. New Park St.* ii. 132 Those who hold truth pretty *ferme* and will not let it go.

C. Comb.

1. Of the adj. *a.* with *sb.*, as † *firm-wood* (used as *adj.*). Also *firm-land* (see A. 8).

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* iii. xvii, Authors who denied that the upper *firm-wood* branch is fit for bearing fruit.

b. In parasynthetic *adjs.*, as *firm-based*, *footed*, *framed*, *nerved*, *paced*, *† proposed*, *sinewed*, *textured*; also *firm-hoofed*, having hoofs not cloven.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 138 My 'firm-based footstool. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 20 He was a bony 'firm-framed young man. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 297 Solipes, or 'firm hoofed creatures, as Horses, Asses, Mules, &c. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* v. 286 Thy *firm-hoofed* (Gr. *mnvuxa*) coursers. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Mel. Leg.* *Wattace* xxxviii. The 'firm-nerved youth's exerted force. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* v. 'Firm-paced and slow, a horrid front they form. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. 462 The King hath graunted every Article...According to their 'firm proposed natures. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* viii. His 'firm-sinewed figure. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Notebks.* (1883) i. 553, I found her seosible...and 'firm-textured, rather than soft and sentimental.

2. Of the *adv.* with *pa. pples.*, forming *adjs.*, as *firm-braced*, *-compacted*, *-planted*, *-rooted* (hence *firm-rootedness*), *-set*, *-written*.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 47 **Firm-braced* I sought my ancient woods. 1779 POTTER *Æschylus* l. 142 (*Supplicants*) Their 'firm-compacted ships. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. xii. 382 Oaks...**Firm-planted*. 1808 MRS. E. H. LUFF *Poems* (1818) 97 **Firm-rooted* in the yellow sands. 1860 PUSEY *Mm. Proph.* 587 The allusion...is to its 'firm-rootedness. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. l. 56 Thou sure and 'firm-set Earth Hears not my steps. 1853 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* ii. xxviii. (1874) 85 O *firm-set*, ever-during scene! 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* ccxv, **Firme-written* destinie Reverts the Breath of Kings.

Firm (fɜ:m), *v.* Now rare exc. in technical use. Forms: 4 *ferme*, 5-7 *ferme*, 6 *fyrm(e)*. [Partly *adj.* (either through *F. fermer* or directly) L. *firmare*, *f. firmus* *FIRM a.*; partly a new formation on the *adj.*]

1. *trans.* To make *ferme* or fast; to set or fix firmly or securely; also, to hold (a thing) fast.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. v. 14 (Camb. MS.) Fastne and *ferme* these erthes stable with thilke bonde by which the gouerneste the heuene. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1369 And þat [tower] he fches & *fermes* sn fast to þe wall. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* vii. 16 *Annot.*, The dore...was to be *fermed* without...for better induring the forcible waters. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 246 He...to a stone Tum'd all her sylvan substance; all below *Firm'd* her with roots, and left her. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1688) 46 The Reciever seemed to admit the external air, therefore I *fermed* the cover with Turpentine. 1670 WALTON *Lives* i. 77 The stones...were again by the masons art so levelled and *firm'd*, as they had been formerly. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 735 They *ferme* the base Of Freedom's temple, while her arms they grace. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* ii. 70 With its gripping fang The anchor *fermed* the ships. 1885 *Birm. Weekly Post* 7 Feb. 1/7 Keep spring flowers well *fermed* in the ground. 1890 HOSIE *West China* 166 Men...removing with their toes the weeds from the roots of the young shoots, and *ferming* the latter in the ground.

† *b.* To fasten or fix (the eye) upon (something); *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 1 As pilot...Upon his card and compass *fermes* his eye.

† *c.* To steady, support. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xvi. 258 The staffe of his [Christ's] direction, whereon if he *ferme* himselfe, he may be able to overcome the billows of resistance.

2. To make *ferme* in consistence; to compact, solidify.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 85 The force of the water...did *ferme* and harden it, and made it grow so to Land. 1605 B. JOXSON *Polpone* ii. i, The powder...clear'd her wrinkles, *ferm'd* her gums, fill'd her skin, colour'd her hair. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 24 Boggie and spungie grounds are...settled, fastened and *fermed* by frequent over-flowing them with Fords. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iii. 137 Ever and anon, to *ferme* the work, Against the web is driv'n the noisy frame. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* 111. i. 125 By every means *ferme* the land after wheat-sowing. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 185/3 Plant carefully, well *ferming* the soil about their roots with the hand. 1890 HOSIE *West China* 19 Drums for *ferming* the paper as it comes from the pulp-troughs.

† 3. *trans.* To strengthen, make robust. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Palmer's Verses* viii. Wks. (Rldg.) 303/2 When in the Virgin's lap earth's comfort sleeps...both corn and plants are *fermed*.

† 4. To establish, settle, confirm (a person, etc.); to strengthen (in resolution), encourage. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Symne* 9889 God gyve vs grace...Yn þe beleue to *ferme* vs ryzt. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ætius* xxii. 52 The heart which *fermed* is by what the Wise impart, Fear cannot daunt. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 545 Solid knowledge will...*Firm* the Mind in Truth. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* iii. 171 Thy Valour *ferm'd* the wavering Troops that day.

† 5. To make (an agreement, etc.) *ferme*; to establish firmly, settle, strengthen. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* viii. i. 40 Twa Erllys...Come chargyd in Scotland...To tret, and *ferme* a Marriage. 1577-89 HOINSHED *Chron.* iii. 1184/1 It was further concluded also, that a peace should be *fermed*...betwixt the realmes of England and Scotland. 1594 LOUGE *Wounds Civil War* ii. l. i in Hazl. *Dodley* vii. 135 And we will *ferme* our honours by our bloods. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* Off. 465 These testimonies *ferme* the comparison betwixt such persons and Adam. 1673 DRYDEN *Amphibia* ii. i, Hold back your Hand, from *ferming* of your Faith. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 294 He won the Belgic Land...And *fermes* the Conquest with his fenceful Mound. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 294 Ten wide provinces...Bless the same king, and daily *ferme* the sway.

† *b.* To make (a possession, title, etc.) sure; to assure, secure; also, to attach (a person) securely. *Const. to, into. Obs.*

1530 R. WHYFFORD *Werke for Household.* E, The blessingye of the parentes dothe *ferme* and make stable the possessyons and the kynred of the chyldre. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Soldier* 18 That [he] be especially careful to *ferme* and contract unto himselfe...the King of Poland. 1664 J. WILSON *A. Commensius* v. iii, Since your joint unanimous consent Has *ferm'd* that title. 1669 J. OWEN in T. Gale *Janzenisme* Pref. That ground shall be *fermed* to them speedily by new Briefts.

† *c.* Gen. To ratify formally; to confirm. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 15 When he [William I.] *fermed* and rubrickt Kentishmen's gaull-kind of the sonne to inherit at silence. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div.* Off. 435 Solemn leagues...solemnly *fermed* by oaths. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanius* i. 8 Jove has *ferm'd* it with an Awfull Nod. 1703 PORE *Thebaïs* 591 Be present still, oh Goddess!...Proceed, and *ferme* those omens thou hast made.

† 6. To make (a document) valid by authoritative seal, indorsement, signature, stamp, or the like; to subscribe, sign. Also, to *ferme* with the hand.

1510 *Will of F. Deram* (Somerset Ho.), Fyrm'd...wth my hand. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 62 To *ferme* it with the hand, is meere folle. *Ibid.* 64 If...Caitline and other his fellows had not *ferm'd* the letter of their confutation. *Ibid.* 231, I caused your bill to be *fermed* by the Queene. 1588 ORD. *Sp. Fleet in Harl. Misc.* (1744) i. 111 These my instructions are...*fermed* by my hand. 1613 HAWVARO *Norm. Kings, Will.* i. 98 Charters and deeds...were *fermed* by the parties specialle seale. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 156 b, Writings...were wont to be *fermed* in England with crosses of gold. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v. 120 Your Father's hand, *Firm'd* with his Signet.

† b. To affix, 'sign' (one's name) to a document or writing. *Obs.*

1529 *Will of A. Chew* (Somerset Ho.). In witness whereof we... have signed our names. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* 153. He... firmeth therewith his name. *absol.* 1529 *Will of A. Chew* (Somerset Ho.). Because here is no space to firm on this side we have signed on the other side. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. ii. 10 Another shall firm for me.

7. *intr.* To become firm.

1882 in *OGILVIE*. 1883 [see *pl. adj.* below]. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Firm*, to grow firm. A cheese-making term. Hence *Firmed pl. a.* (*spec. in Falconry*: see quot. 1706). *Firming pl. a.* *a. trans.* That confirms or ratifies. *b. intr.* That is becoming firm: see *FIRM a.* 7.

1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 36 It [a letter] had not come firm or with superscription. 1625 *BR. MOUNTAGU App. Caesar.* Ep. Ded. I did it with a firm paper to leave all private opinions. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumphal Hen. IV.* cccxlv, Belgia, only (in a firm state) brought out by others] has been fortunate. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). *Firmed* or full *Firmed* (in Falconry), well fledged or well covered with feathers. 1816 L. HUNTER *Rivins* iv. 96 A noble word! exclaimed the Prince, and smote repeatedly on earth his firming foot. 1839 *BAILEY Testa* (1854) 332 A vital wind invisible, yet firm and hounded in a beautiful form. 1883 *Scotman* 9 May 1901 Sold at firming prices.

† **Firmable**, *a. Obs.* [*f. FIRM v.* + *-ABLE*.] ? Worthy to be ratified.

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies of London* in *Hazl. Dodsley* VI. 282 You will make an ill matter seem good and firmable.

Firmament (fîrmămēt). Forms: 4-6 *fer-*, *fyrment(e)*, 3- *fîrmament*. [*ad. L. fîrmāmēt-um, f. fîrmā-re* to strengthen, *f. firmus* firm. Cf. *OF. fîrmament*.]

In class. Lat. the word means 'something which strengthens or supports' (cf. 3). In the Vulgate it was adopted, in imitation of the *στέρωμα* of the LXX (properly 'firm or solid structure', *f. στέρεω* to make firm or solid, *f. στέρεός* firm, solid), as the rendering of Heb. רָקִיעַ *rāqîaʿ*, applied to the vault of the sky. The Heb. word prob. means 'expanse', from the root רָקַע *rāqac* which in the Bible has the senses 'to tread', 'to beat out (metals)', 'to spread out'; but in Syriac the vb. means 'to condense, make firm or solid', whence the Gr. and Lat. renderings of the sb.]

1. The arch or vault of heaven overhead, in which the clouds and the stars appear; the sky or heavens. In mod. use only *poet. or rhetorical*.

[c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboke in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 309 On þam oðrum dæge he geworhte fîrmament þæt ys þeos heofon.] c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 95 Ðo god bad ben ðe fîrmament. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 226/248 Þat huy ne ysejen no-ping bothe he se ant þe fîrmament. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 975 Bright was the day, and blew the fîrmament. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 35 That lyttle sleepe that they had was... abroad vnder the fîrmamente. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 604 Now glows the fîrmament With living Saphirs. 1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 192 This morning a rain-bow seen in the fîrmament. 1846 tr. *Schlegel's Phil. Hist.* 80 The northern fîrmament possessed by far the largest and most brilliant constellations. 1871 *BRYANT Poems, Recreative Thy Sight* II. The pleasant rays that lit the glorious fîrmament.

2. Heaven, as the place where God dwells. *Obs.* exc. in Biblical and liturgical phrases.

133. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 221 Thikke þow sandez... Fellen fro the fîrmament, fendez ful blake. 1388 *Wyclif Ps. cl. i* Herie 3e þe lord in hies seyntis i herie 3e him in þe fîrmament of his vertu! 1535 *COVERDALE Song 3 Childr.* 33 Blessed be thou in y^e fîrmament of heauen. 1611 *BIBLE Ps. cl. i* Praise him in the fîrmament of his power.

c. *transf. and fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 104 Pite, welche may wele be called the fîrmament of perfeccyon, for it is the stayblyment of all holy conuersacyon, whereby man... discerneth waters from waters. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. xxi. (1851) 127 That it may be suffer'd to stand in the place where God set it amidst the fîrmament of his holy Laws. 1657 — *P. L.* II. 175 What if... this fîrmament of Hell should pour her Cataracts of Fire? 1821 *E. F. BURR Ad Fidem* vi. 97 A whole fîrmament of twinkling philosophers and philosophers.

† 2. In old Astronomy: The sphere containing the fixed stars; the eighth heaven of the Ptolemaic system.

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV*. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Þe xii. signez of þe fîrmament. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 93 A nother heuen ys called the fîrmamente, where are the sterres. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 7 About these seven planetes, is there an other heauen or skie, which commonly is named the fîrmament, and hath in it an infinite numbre of starres. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. 79 The distance of the fîrmament, wherein are placed the fixt Starres, is not measurable by mans industrie. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Refl.* (1845) 15 Those Stars that shine in the fîrmament or highest visible heauen.

† b. Hence, applied sometimes to the other celestial spheres. *First fîrmament*: the *Primum mobile*. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 197 O firste moving cruel fîrmament, With thy diurnal swegh that croudest ay. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 2 He can... given every judgement, Which lengthen to the fîrmament... Both of the sterre and of the mone. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 11 This motion is... called of auncient writers the motion of the First fîrmament.

c. *transf. in Alchemy.* (Cf. *HEAVEN*.)

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* II. iii. Your sunne, your moone, your fîrmament, your adrop.

† 3. In the literal etymological sense: Anything which strengthens or supports; a substratum, a firm support or foundation. *lit.* and *fig.*

1554 *KNOX Godly Let.* B viij, Here is the fîrmamente of

my fyrst cause. a 1555 *PHILPOT Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 382 Paul calleth the church the fîrmament and pillar of truth. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man.* I. 17 [That] this same home... might be vnto Larinx as a fîrmament, and foundation. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 388 It was not safe that his thynne coat should runne along without some fîrmament. a 1626 *BACON Interpr. Naturæ* Wks. 1857 III. 218, I thought it good... to make a strong... bank... to guide the course of the waters; by setting down this position or fîrmament, namely, That all knowledge is to be limited by religion. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exerc.* II. ix. 121 This duty to parents is the very fîrmament and bond of commonwealths. 1701 S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 June (1879) II. 38 The absence of him who was the fîrmament and Ornament of the Province.

b. The process of strengthening or making firm. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 144 The tongue hath a ligament or bridle for two causes: First for the fîrmament of its Basis.

† 4. (See quot.)

1690 *EVELYN Mund. Mutiebris* 7 Pins tipped with Diamond Point, and head, by which the Curls are fastened, In radiant fîrmament set out. — *Fop-Dict.* 18 *Fîrmament*, Diamonds, or other precious Stones heading the Pins which they stick in the Tour, and Hair, like Stars.

5. *Comb.*

1593 *NASHE Christ's Tears* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 70 Theyr fîrmament-propping foundation, shal be adequated with the Valley of Ichosaphat.

Hence *fîrmamentwards adv.*, towards the fîrmament; heavenwards.

1886 *BURTON Arab. Nts.* I. 188 Then she flew fîrmamentwards to circle it.

Fîrmamental (fîrmămēntāl), *a.* [*f. prec.* + *-AL*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the fîrmament.

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* i. i. in *Bullen O. P.* III. 100 Lookoe on the heavens colour'd with golden starres, The fîrmamental ground of it all blew. 1621 *BURTON Anal. Mel.* III. iv. i. v. If there be infinite planetary and fîrmamental worlds. 1657 *CORNAKE Obstinate Lady* II. i. He was an intricate prognosticator of fîrmamental eclipses. 1869 *TYNDALL in Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 240 To obtain the most perfect polarisation of the fîrmamental light. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. vii. 81 In the vast fîrmamental hollows overhead.

† b. *Alchmy.* *Fîrmamental water*: liquid as pure as the fîrmament; app. rectified *Aqua Vita*. 1559 *MORVING Evonym.* 97 These... make discifull image and likeness of youth: the fîrmamental water dothe it in dede. [1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* 281 An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In fîrmamental waters dipt above.]

2. Of the nature of a supporting framework or permanent substratum: cf. *FIRMAMENT* 3.

1606 *BROOKHOUSE Temple Open.* 40 The Flesh is the Incremental or Changeable Part, and the Spirit the fîrmamental or Immoveable Part. 1825 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 357 note, The fîrmamental law that sustains and disposes the apparent world.

† **Fîrmamentary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ARY*.] = *prec.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 7 Some by that fîrmamentary division of the waters, have dreamt of a watery heaven above the stars. 1690 *BOYLE Clir. Virtuosus* i. 69 And much more must they do so... who believe... there were... fîrmamentary comets.

Fîrman (fîrmān, || fîrmān). Forms: *a.* (7) *fîrma*, 8 *fîrman*, 8-9 *fîrmaun*, *fîrmaun*, 7-*fîrman*. 8 *fîrman*, 7-9 *fîrmaund*. [*a. Pers. فرمان fîrmān*, *OPers. *framāna* (so in Pehlvi) = *Skr. pramāṇa* command.] An edict or order issued by an Oriental sovereign, esp. the Sultan of Turkey; a grant, licence, passport, permit.

1616 *SIR T. ROE in Purchas Pilgrims* (1624) I. iv. xvi. 541 Then I moved him for his favour for an English fîrman to be resident in the Towne, which hee willingly granted, and gaue present order to the Buxy to draw a fîrma... for their residence. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 50 But upon sight of his fîrman for Letter of command hee agreed willingly. 1704 *Collect. Voy. (Church.)* II. 571/2 Your Majesty's fîrman, or Letters Patent. 1710 *PRY Let. in Edin. Rev.* (1839) 151, I had... a fîrmaund under his great seal. 1816 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1 325 A translation of the fîrmaun itself has since been forwarded by Dr. Hunt. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1871) I. xvii. 369 Having caused the Porte to issue fîrmans. *transf.* 1835 *HOOPE Poetry, Prose, & Verse* iv. He bows to the metrical fîrman, As dulcet as song of the South. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* St. Odille iii. A German... Paid his court to her father, conceiving his fîrman Would soon make her bend.

† **Fîrmance**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *fîrmans*, *fîrmans*, 7 *fîrmance*. [*ad. OF. fîrmance* (1) an enclosure, (2) a guarantee, *f. fîrmier* to shut, confirm, secure: - *L. fîrmāre*: see *FIRM v.*]

1. The state or condition of being confined; confinement, imprisonment; chiefly in phrase: (*to keep, put*) in *fîrmance*. Also *coner.* An enclosure. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ancis* XII. Prol. 176 Within fîrmans and parkis cloys of palyis. c. 1565 *LINGESAY (Pittscottie) Chron.* Scot. (1728) 63 Himself to be put in sickier fîrmance. 1613 *Br. FORBES On Revel.* xx. 221 The surresne is cleered in the person apprehender, and manner of fîrmance. 1679 in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 64 We... do Command... all Sheriffs... to Search for... the Persons afternamed... and put them in sure Ward and fîrmance. 1721 *WOBROW Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. xiii. 485 Three men in fîrmance for robbery. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 137 The Rebels... put them in sure Ward, fîrmance and Captivity.

2. Assurance, confidence; also, a source of confidence. *To make fîrmance*: to give a pledge of faithfulness to.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* Proheme Cosmog. vi. So lang I swomit in hir seis deip That sad ausing with hir

thochtfull lance Couth find na port to ankir hir fîrmance. *ibid.* II. 10 h. For the fame of ane nobyll prync is ane greite fîrmance to his realme. *ibid.* II. xvi. 21 b. Als sone as Gillus was maid kyng... to stabil the realme to him with sickir fîrmance, he tuk þe aiths of his pepil.

b. *Firmly* established condition, stability. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* (1822) 107 The Romanis... ar brocht to sic fîrmance, that they may... sustene the plesand frute of libertie.

Firmiry, var. of *FERMERY, Obs.*, infirmiry.

† **Firmation**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. *fîrmation-em*, n. of action *f. fîrmāre* to make firm, *f. firmus* firm.]

1. The action of making firm or fixing steadily. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. i. 179 If we define sitting to be a fîrmation of the body upon the Ischias.

2. Ratification, confirmation.

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 153 The incarnation, passion, and resurrection of our blessed Saviour... being the fîrmation and seal of all.

Firme, *a. Her.* (See quot. 1889.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. v. § 31 A Cross Patee Entyre (or Fixed or Firme). 1889 *ELVIN Dict. Her.* 61 *Firme*, a term used for a cross pattee, when it extends to each side of the shield: the same as a cross patee throughout, or entire.

Firme, var. of *FORME Obs.*, first.

Fîrmment, obs. form of *FERMMENT*.

Fîrmer (fîrmēr). [*ad. F. fîrmier* chisel for making mortices, altered form (as if *f. fîrmier* in obs. sense to fasten, secure) of *fîrmoir*, which was earlier anglicized as *FORMER*.] Used only in comb., *fîrmer-chisel*, *-gauge*, *-tool* (see quots.).

[1688, 1727-51, 1764: see *FORMER*.] 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 239 The fîrmer chisel is a thin broad chisel, with the sides parallel to a certain length, and then tapering, so as to become much narrower towards the shoulder. It is used by being driven by the blows of a mallet on the handle. 1876 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. 1243 *Fîrmer Tool*, a chisel used by joiners with a mallet, by which the sides of mortises are formed. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fîrmer Tools*, the ordinary short chisels and gouges of wood workers, so termed in order to distinguish them from paring tools.

Fîrmest, obs. form of *FOREMOST*.

† **Fîrmify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f. FIRM a.* + *-(i)FY*.] *trans.* To make firm. *intr.* To become firm.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man.* i. 5 You shall not dread, to finde the examples of Syssarcosis, i^e playne, in the fleshy fîrmification of the teeth in their Celles. *ibid.* 17 Os Hyoides... is so fîrmified in the middlest, as to neither part it easily slippeth.

† **Fîrming chisel** = *fîrmer-chisel*.

1799 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVII. 337 Work off the remaining wood with a large fîrming chisel.

† **Fîrmitude**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. fîrmîtudo*, *f. firmus* FIRM *a.*] The quality or state of being firm, in the various senses of the adj.; firmness, solidity, stability, strength; stability of purpose, resolution.

1541 R. CORLAND *Galen's Terapeutike* 2 E.J. They do vse these names, Dyspathies, Metasyncries, Imbecyllities, fîrmitudes [Lat. *fîrmîtudines*], and sondry other such names. 1579 *TYWNE Pischie agst. Fort.* II. cxiv. 308 a, Vlesse the minde... had put on the same fîrmitude and constancie agaynst it [the payne]. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1340 The stability and stedy fîrmitude of those broad flat faces which it [the cube] hath. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. § 4 (1713) 10 So great a fîrmitude is there in Life against all the subtle attacks of shifting Reason. 1701 W. NICHOLS *Consol. to Parents* 112 What great fîrmitude of Mind they have to oppose against such a cutting misfortune.

† **Fîrmity**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *fîrmete*, *-itie*, 6-7 *fîrmities*, *-yte*. [*a. OF. fîrmeté*, *f. ferme* FIRM *a.*; refashioned after FIRM and *-ITY*.]

1. Firmness, solidity, stability. Also, moral firmness, firm allegiance, constancy.

a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 83 [It] were to long to compte the tenth party of her fîrmete, for they overcome the deuille and bys temptacions. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 59 For the more fîrmete and stedfastnes therof, and that yt perpetually shulde indure. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 25 b, There was no fîrmity or strength in it [the ayre] to beare them [birds] up. 1589 *POTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb.) 113 The square... for his owne stay and fîrmite requirith none other base then himselfe. 1638 *CHILLINGWORTH Rel. Prot.* I. vi. § 7. 329 The strength and fîrmity of my assent. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 337 Pyrrhus, doubting the fîrmity of the Macedons upon him, yielded thereto. c 1729 *EARL OF AILESBURY Mem.* (1890) 51 His fîrmity and presence of mind.

2. A means of strengthening; an assurance.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 94 If marriage myght be gotten on this side and that side, it will be... good for bothe the realmes, and a fîrmitye of kindnes.

† **Fîrmity** 2. *Obs.* -1 Aphetic *f. INFIRMITY*.

1426 *AUDLEY Poems* 31 To socour him, in here fîrmitye.

† **Fîrmless** (fîrmless), *a. Obs.* [*f. FIRM a.* + *-LESS*.] Unsteady, shifting.

1598 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. *Columnes* 667 In Egypt it [Astronomy] erects A famous School, yet fîrmlesse in affects. 1605 *ibid.* II. iii. *Lave* 926 We float On fîrmlesse sands of this vaste Desert. a 1744 *POPE* (Webster), Does passion still the fîrmless mind control?

Fîrmly (fîrmli), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a firm manner.

1. With little possibility of movement; so as not easily to be shaken or dislodged; fixedly, securely, strongly; steadily, immovably.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 1439 (1488), I wist... That your humble servant... Were in your harte yset so firmly As ye in mine. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* IV. 187 Every man

prayed greatly Huon that he helde bym selfe so firmly. 1591 SPENSER *Mitopotmos* 58 His breast-plate . . Before his noble hart he firmly bound. c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. xi, Charity . . firmly rooted . . in their hearts. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) iii. 1. 365 How such very hard Particles . . can stick together . . so firmly. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* 334 The dangerous frontier of Rhetoric he so firmly secured, that [etc.]. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 127 To fix at each step my staff firmly in the consolidated snow. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 7 The atmospheric envelope clasps the planet firmly.

2. Without wavering, hesitation, or doubt; constantly, resolutely, steadfastly.

c 1245 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xv. 29 Pe lele Scottis men . . To-gyddir stood sa firmly. 1525 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12. I am thus finniele persuaded. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 14/2 He was . . firmly resolved never to trust him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177. P. 9 A copy . . which he firmly believed to be of the first edition. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 119 The Goth, on whose fidelity he firmly relied. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 110 The nation was firmly attached to hereditary monarchy. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 It was time to trust firmly to the free understanding of men for guidance. 1887 *Daily News* 7 June 2/6 Foreign wheats firmly held.

3. Comb., as firmly-braided, -closed, -rooted. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxi. The sunlight touched the 'firmly-braided' masses of hair. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. iii. With 'firmly-closed' lips. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 249 The 'firmly-rooted' Christian may say.

Firmness (fîr'mnēs). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being firm.

1. Solidity, cohesion, resistance to pressure. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* ii. 53 Which encreasing by degrees, crumbled and brake the firmness of the stones. 1668 BOYLE *Spring of Air* iii. xxxi. (1682) 82 In the short history we have published of Fluidity and Firmness. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 108 Firmness is that coherence which resists pressure, and its opposite is brittleness, or fragility. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 155 The requisite firmness and solidity are given to the animal fabric.

2. The quality of being to a large extent unmoved or immovable; fixedness, stability.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 48 Make the Continent (Weare of solide firmness) melt it selfe Into the Sea. a 1757 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 13 Both the easinesse and firmnes [of the union] might be conjectured. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 89 The whole work seems to be ended with such absolute firmness, as if it had been design'd for Eternity. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 3 (1819) 86 By firmness I mean not only strength but stability.

3. The state or quality of being firm in mind; resolution, steadiness, steadfastness.

Hence, in *Phrenology*, the 'bump' or 'organ' supposed to indicate the possession of this quality.

1561 *tr. Calvin's Fourte Sermon*, ii. D ij b, That constancie and firmnes of minde. a 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Wks.* (1753) 42 Nor can th' Egyptian Patriarch blame my muse, Which for his firmness does his heat excuse. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. vi. 518 Cæsar is said to have born the news of her death with an uncommon firmness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 162 Terrible . . as were the sufferings of the English army, Edward's firmness remained unbroken.

† b. Steadfastness of attachment to a person or cause; faithfulness, fidelity. *Obs.*

a 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *To the Prince* 14 Your noble firmnesse to your friend. 1653 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *Papers* (Camden) II. 11 His Majesty's affection to religion and his firmness to his word. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 279 But that thou shouldst my firmness therefore doubt To God or thee . . I expected not to hear.

4. Comb. Steadiness in price, or of prices.

1880 *Globe* 5 Mar. 5/4 The feature in Foreign Government Securities is the firmness of Peruvian Bonds. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 4/1 There being little inclination to take short bills, owing to a belief that the present firmness will not last. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/4 The outlays on behalf of this pair did not affect the firmness of Signorina and Nunthorpe, who maintained their Saturday rates.

Firmor, Firmorie, var. of **FERRER**, -Y.

a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 83 A mere tenant at will, or firmor of the profits.

|| **Firn** (fîrn). [*Ger. firn, firne*, lit. 'last year' (snow), subst. use of *firne* adj. 'of last year': see **FERN** a.] A name given to snow above the glaciers which is partly consolidated by alternate thawing and freezing, but has not yet become glacier-ice.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 61 The 'firn', or consolidated snow of the Alpine glaciers. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* 33 Magnificent is the prospect which these firns sometimes present. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 155 The imperfectly consolidated substance, partly snow and partly ice, is known in Switzerland as *Névé* or *Firn*.

† **Firous**, a. *Obs. rare.* In 6 *firous*, *fyrus*. [*f.* **FIRE** + -OUS.] = **FIERY** 4.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xii. 237 In to the sygne of the ferous lynx. *Ibid.* xiv. 296 He dyd vs lyght with his pure bemy's Quenchynge of mars the fyrus lemys.

Firre, obs. form of **FIR**.

† **Firren**, a. *Obs.* In 4 *firrene*, 6 *Sc. firrin*, *firron*. [*f.* **FIR** + -EN.] Made of fir.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2078 A fayr firrene wowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ii. vi. 17 The firryne clousouris opyns, but noyse or dyn, And Greikis, hid the hors coist within, Patent war made. 1578 *Inventories* (1815) 255 Ane thik firin plank.

Firret(te), obs. form of **FERRER**.

Firring: see **FURRING**.

Firry (fîr'i), a. [*f.* **FIR** + -Y 1.] a. Abounding in firs. b. Of or pertaining to the fir.

1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Blakesmoor*, Thy firry wilderness. 1843

TENNYSON *Miller's Dan*. 6 Of I heard the tender dove In firry woodlands making moan. 1842 HOON *Elm Tree* iii. xvi. With many a fallen acorn-cup, And mast, a firry cone.

Firs, obs. form of **FIERCE** a.

First, sb. *Obs. exc. dial.* in comb. Forms: 1 *first*, *fyrst*, 3 *firste*, *south. virate*. [*OE. fyrst* str. fem. = OHG. *firs* (MHG. *firs*, Ger. *firs*): = **ferst*-z; cf. the ablaut-var. Du., LG. *vorst*: = **furst*-z, of same meaning, which corresponds phonetically to Skr. *pr̥sh̥t* fem. rib; in sense it is nearer to the (prob. cognate) Skr. *pr̥sh̥tā* back.]

The inward roof or ceiling of a chamber; also, a ridge-pole; = *first-piece*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt.-Wülcker 126 *Lagnear*, *fyrst*. c 1275 *Death* 155 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 179 *pe* *rof* and *pe* *virste* *schal* *liger* on pine chynne. 1378 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 149 In manu Johannis fil. Gilberti x spars et j *first*, et in giardino pradu. Thomæ sunt v ribs et *firsts*.

b. Comb., *first-piece* (*Chesh. Gloss.*), *-pole*, (*Shropsh. Wordbk.*), the ridge piece of roof-timbers.

First (fîrst), a. (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 1 *fyrst*, *fyrest*, *first*, 2-6 *fyrst*, 3 *Orn. first*, *south. vorst*, 4 *forst*, 3-4 *ferst*, (3 *feirst*, *ferest*, -ist, *south. vorst*), 3-5 *firste*, (3 *freiste*, -ist, *south. first*), *furst*(e, 3-7 *frist*, (4 *freste*), 4-5 *fyrst*, (6 *frust*), 3-*first*. [*OE. fyrst*, *fyrest*, OFris. *ferost*, -est, -st, OS. **furst*, used absol. as *furst* wk. masc., prince (MDu. *vorste*, mod.Du. *vorst* prince), OHG. *furst* foremost, first, highest, absol. *furst* prince (MHG. *viirste*, mod.G. *fürst* sb., prince), ON. *fyrst* (Sw. *första*, Da. *förste*, the *sbs.* Sw. *fürste*, Da. *fyrste*, prince, are adapted from Ger.): = Com. Teut. **furst*-, a superlative formation on the stem **fur*-, *for*- (see **FORE** *adv.*, **FOR** *prep.*). The corresponding comparative occurs in OHG. *furiro*, ON. *fyrre*, earlier. From the same stem, with different superlative suffix, is formed OE. *forma* first, whence the double superlative form *fyrmost*: see **FORMER**, **FOREMOST**.

The OTeut. *fur*-, *for*-, represents OArvan *pr*-, whence in most of the Arvan langs. words meaning 'first' are derived, chiefly with superlative suffixes. Cf. Skr. *prathamā*, OSl. *prviti*, Gr. *πρῶτος*, *πρῶτος*, L. *primus*.]

A. *adj.* That is before all others; earliest in time or serial order, foremost in position, rank, or importance. Hence often serving the function of a numeral adjective, the ordinal of ONE, in which use it may be written 1st.

In Eng., as in most other langs., the number one has no regularly formed ordinal, and in OE. the want was supplied by the use of various superlative adjs. meaning 'foremost' or 'earliest', viz. *fyrst*, *forma*, *fyrmost* (also *formost*, Northumbrian *formost*) and *ærest*. In middle English the other words became obsolete, or lost their ordinal sense, so that *first* became the sole representative of the ordinal of one. This is now its most prominent use, and colours all the applications of the etymological sense; but the word can still be applied (like L. *primus*, F. *premier*, etc.) in contexts where a true ordinal would be inadmissible, as in 'the first days of the year', 'one of the first men in the country', etc.

I. As simple adjective.

1. In regard to time: Prior to all others in occurrence, existence, etc.; happening, existing, or presenting itself before the others; earliest.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 399 (Gr.) *Fyrst* *ferhðana*. c 1220 *Bestiary* 675 *Dus* *fel* *adam* . . *vre* *firste* *fader*. 1345 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1829) 45 The firste Wardynes that euer were, of owre fraterneite. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/1 *Fyrste* *be-geyngte*, *prynoginatio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/1 *pe* *firste* *martyr*, *pr̥othomartir*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 5 Sen our first father formed was of clay. a 1626 *Bacon Max. & Uses* Com. *Law* (1636) 23 This manner of gaining lands was in the first days, and is not now of use in England. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* i. iv. § 7 Cadmus Milesius, supposed to be the first writer of History. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* i. 1. He is the first aggressor, not I. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 16 Another planted the first vines in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. (1879) 193 The first clock in England was made about 1288.

b. With the application defined by a relative clause, for which in mod.Eng. *to* with *infinitive* is often substituted.

c 1200 ORMIN 797 He wass *pe* *firste* *mann* *Pat* *brohhte* *word* *onn* *corpe*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1469 (Cott.) Enoch . . was *pe* *first* *pat* *letters* *fand*. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4330 The first *pat* was founden of *bes* *fals* *goddess*. 1568 *TILNEY Disc. Mariage* A vij. I will not be the first, that shall disobey. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* ii. We were the first that ever burst into that silent sea. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xii. 6/8 [Voltaire] was the first who popularized in France the philosophy of Newton. *Mod.* You were the first person to explain the matter. He is always the first to find fault. This part of the system was one of the first to be developed, and one of the first to disappear.

c. Said of anything which occurs or presents itself next after a given point of time expressed or implied in the sentence.

1607 MARSTON *What you Will* v. The first thing her bounty shall fetch is, my bluish-colour satin suit from pawn. 1719 *De For. Cruise* (1840) II. ii. 42 The first business was to get canoes. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iii. § 6 Make an experiment on the first man you meet. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 138 The first thing to be done was to secure lodgings. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 138 One of his first acts, after he became King, was to

recall Ormond from Ireland. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry. & Merch.* I. viii. 240, I shall get back to London by the first train.

d. With emphatic force, where it is implied that the first event or occurrence is the only one to be regarded or waited for.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redels* III. 56 *pey* *folwith* *be* *vois* *at* *be* *first* *note*. 1506 *Pylgrym.* *Sir R. Guyforde* (Camden) 16 To euery pylgryme at the first fote that he setteth on londe there is graunted penury remysion. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. viii. 5 Let the first Budgee dy the others Slaue. 1675 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 433 'I *Mock speech* of Charles II', I have made Crew, Bishop of Durham, and, at the first word of my Lady Portsmouth, Prideaux, Bishop of Chichester. 1699 *HACKE Coll. Voy.* ii. 39 Some Men of War lay ready to put out after us upon the first News of our being near. a 1822 *SHELLEY Unfin. Drama* 153 Like a child's legend on the tideless sand, Which the first foam erases half and half Leaves legible.

e. In phr.: At (+ the) *first sight* (or *view*), at (the) *first blush*. (Also, + at *first dash*, *push*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8029 (Cott.) He kneu *pat* *at* *be* *first* *sight*. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 52 Euphues at the first sight was so kindled with desire, that [etc.]. 1583 *GOLDING Calatin* on *Deut.* ix. 51 True it is that we perceive it not at the first push. a 1593 *MARLOWE Hero & Leander* i. 176 Who ever lov'd, that lov'd not at first sight! 1611 *MIDDLETON Roaring Girl* iv. 1, *Sir A.* You can play any lesson [music]! *Moll.* At first sight, sir. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677), 139 At first view I thought they had some resemblance with those four monsters. 1670 *COTTON Esperson* II. v. 202 So brisk an Article as this at first dash, and before the King would proceed to any further Treaty.. would strait the Spanish Gravity. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* i. ii. (1833) 1. 54 They saw no Indians . . but such as at the first sight always ran away. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 575 A fool may so far imitate the mien . . of a wise man, as at first blush to put a man at a stand what to make of him. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 426 There is more of system in the Phædo than appears at first sight.

f. (The) *first thing*: *advb.* *pbrase* = as the first thing that is done.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 203 Robme the Exchequer the first things thou do'st. 1720 *HUMOROUS Lett.* in *London. Jvnl.* (1721) 50 My fancy . . carried me, the first thing it did . . to Rome. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Bos* 2 Go to this woman the first thing in the morning. 1885 *ANSTEE Tinted Venus* 74 I'll buy a cloak for her the first thing to-morrow morning. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 79, I was to . . hand it over to him the moment we pulled up . . so that he might give it to the little one first thing.

g. *elipt.* for 'the first of the season'.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* G iij b, The first buds, or long branches shooting from the roote. 1860 *Gosse Rom. Nat. Hist.* 8 The first cuckoo, the first swallow, sent a thrill through our hearts which is not repeated.

h. After the name of a day of the week: Next, following. *north. dial.*

1781 D. RITCHIE in *Southey's Life of A. Bell* (1844) I. 252, I . . must prepare a new sermon for Sabbath first. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, 'Sabbath first' for Saturday next. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 24 Mar. 1/4 Tickets for the special service in the Cathedral, on Thursday first.

2. Preceding all others in a series, succession, order, set or enumeration.

O. E. *Chron.* ann. 963 On *pe* *fyrste* *sunnun* *dæg* of Aduent. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7219 (Cott.) Sampson, pi first wylf *ber* *witte*.- 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 171 The first part [of the Hail Mary] contynys *pe* *wordys* of Gabriel. c 1400 *Laufrauds Cirurg.* 11 We seie is hoot in *pe* *firste* *degree* *pat* is *hoom* of kyndely heete. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aesop* II. Proem. A fable which is the first and foremost of this second book. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* L v, He maketh Qualle the first dish of the first course. 1670 *LADY M. BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 The second part . . is then the first time acted. 1773 *GOLDISM. Stoops to Cong.* II. The first blow is half the battle. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devices* II. 291 The testator had a first marriage in contemplation. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 124 The first thing that fixes our eye is the noble river covered with boats. 1850 *TENNYSON in Mem.* lxxxv. 103 First love, first friendship, equal powers, That marry with the virgin heart. 1874 *CHADWICK Base Ball Man.* 28 When a player is on the first base and one on the third. *Mod.* Take the first turning on the right.

b. In dates, with ellipsis of *day*. Also in sporting language. *The First*, spec. the first of September (when partridge-shooting begins).

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. iv. 71, I summon you Grace, to his Maiesties Parliament, Holden at Bury, the first of this next Moneth. 1673 *S^r 100 Him Bays* 20 Do'st thou take this to be the first of April? 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. v. 525 He encamped on the 1st of June within three miles of the place.

c. In the first place: an adverbial phrase = first, firstly: see **PLACE**.

1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 393, I shall therefore in the first place see what [etc.].

d. *U.S.* *The first* = even, or so much as, the first; yet even, a single.

1849 *Let.* in *N. Y. Tribune* 23 May 2/2 On my knees, which I couldn't move the first inch. 1857 W. A. GILBERT *Sp. in Ho. Reps.* 27 Feb. (Barlett), I am not aware of having committed the first act which would bring upon me the displeasure of the house.

e. With a cardinal numeral. In this combination three varieties of word-order have been used.

(a) The earliest recorded form is *the two* (*three*, etc.) *first* (= Fr. *les deux premiers*, Ger. *die zwei ersten*). This still survives, though it is now rarely used where numbers above 3 or 4 are concerned. † (b) In 15-16th c. *two* (*three*, etc.) *the first*

occasionally occurs. (c) In 16th c. the growing tendency to regard first as an ordinal led to the introduction of the form *the first two* (*three*, etc.), corresponding to 'the second two (or three, etc.)'. This is now the universal form in the case of high numbers; but for numbers up to 3 or 4 many writers use it only when the number specified is viewed as a collective unity contrasted with the second or some succeeding 2, 3, or 4 in the series.

(a) 1340 *Aenb.* 11 *pe pri verste*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Of the which three bokes, the two first be but as pefaces. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* 1. 13 The two first dayes the King... had the Victory. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Pope Wks.* IV. 136 Each of the six first lines of the *Iliad* might lose two syllables. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 197 During the five first ages of the city. (b) 1447 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* (Camden) 28 As ye have... allegged by two the first divers articulis. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xi. Two the fyrste bokes of the warke of Aristotell. 1540-1 - *Image Gov.* 79 In eight the first yerres of his empire.

(c) 1593 *FALE Dialling* 35 Omitting likewise y^e first three, &c. 1661 BRANHAM *Just Vind.* i. 2 For the first six hundred yerres and upwards. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 134 He wrote the Life of Alexander in x Books, whereof the first two are lost. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord viii.* (1865) 373 The first two Evangelists.

3. Foremost or most advanced in position (said of things either at rest or in motion). In OE. as an independent sense, = 'front'; subsequently as a special use of sense 2, *first* opposed to *second*, *third*, etc.

a 1000 *Laus Ethelbert* § 51 *Æt ðim fower to þum fyrstem*. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 218 The first-line of orators. 1704 MARLBOROUGH in *Land. Gaz.* No. 4045-2 With... the Foot of the First Line, I passed the Lech. 1801 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Line*. In order that the first line, y. may... not endanger the disposition of the second line, by precipitately crowding upon it. *Mod.* He was sitting in the first row of seats. The first horse in the race.

b. In adverbial phrases (where *foremost* may be substituted), *head first*, *feet first*, etc., i.e. with the head, feet, etc., foremost.

1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 46 We used to dip our toes in the waves instead of taking a plunge head first.

4. Foremost, preceding all others, in dignity, rank, importance, or excellence.

1382 *Wyclif Mark ix.* 34 If any man wole be the firste among þou. 1548 PATTEN *Expd. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 118 It was counted for the first part of medicine to have it [i.e. the finger] cut quite away. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 11. 37 The Apostles were all first, and all last, without any difference of priority. 1720 OZELL *Vertol's Rom.* Rep. II. xiv. 346 Courage, a General's first Quality. 1770 LANGRONE *Plutarch* (1779) II. 639/1 Eumenēs... raised himself to the first military employments. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* xxxi. 182 The song of Rogero... is admitted on all hands to be of the very first taste. 1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCV. 538 Fruit and vegetables, articles of the first necessity at Naples. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 30. I was told a great deal about 'the first people in Boston'. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 370 There were coffee houses where the first medical men might be consulted.

b. In official titles, etc., indicating that the person designated has precedence over colleagues, as *first minister* (more commonly 'prime minister'); *First Lord of the Admiralty*, *of the Treasury*; *first lieutenant*, etc.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. ii. i. 70 The first minister... is a kind of representative on behalf of the regal prerogative. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 255 Royal Oak—Mr. Gwatkin, first lieutenant, killed. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. xvii. 174 Of whom as First Lord of the Treasury... we could be so glad and proud. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, First mate*, the chief officer of a merchant vessel; the next in rank to the captain. 1866 H. COPPER *Grant & his Campaigns* 25 His first-lieutenancy dated from Sep. 16, 1847. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 5/2 The plaintiff... was engaged as first tenor at the Comedy Theatre.

II. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

5. In certain absolute uses.

a. *The first*: the thing or person first mentioned. (Where only two are mentioned, the *former* is now commonly preferred.)

1579 *LVX Euphues* (1607) Biv. I am neither so suspicious to mistrust your good will, nor so sottish to mislike your good counsaile, as I am therefore to thank you for the first, so it stands me vpon to thinke better of the latter. 1774 PENNANT *Tour in Scotl.* in 1772, 238 They yield bear and potatoes, much of the first is used in distillation.

b. *spec. in Her.* *The first* = that tincture which is first mentioned in a blazon.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 28 b. I sayde, voyded of the first, because Argent was the first that was named. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Dec. Sable, A Cross argent, charg'd with another of the first. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* II. *Filshed* quarterly or, and az.; on the second and third quarters, an eagle, displayed, of the first.

c. *The first* = the first part, the beginning (*obs.* or *dialect.* in ordinary phrases). Esp. in phrases *The first of the ebb, flood, or tide*.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxvii. (1590) 220 b. But now perceiving the flood of their furie began to ebbe, he thought it policie to take the first of the tide. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 44 At the first of the Flood we caught five hundred Fishes. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 446 The six prames... dropt down upon the first of the ebb. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 67 It was boiling from the first of the morning, till they wanted their dinners. 1798 *Invasion* II. 4. I had... from the first of his entrance, kept retreating to the other side of the room. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xxii. We shall be able to stem the first of the flood.

d. *Printing.* (See *quots.*)

1693 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 319 The one they distinguish by the name of First, the other his Second, these call one another Companions: The First is he that has wrought longest at that Press. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.*, *First*, the senior or leading partner of the two men who work at a hand-press.

e. *First and last*: all, 'one and all'.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 2 First and last, helpe, quench all.

6. In adverbial phrases with a preposition:

a. *From the first*: from the beginning, at the outset, to start with. *From first to last*: from beginning to end, throughout.

1611 BIBLE *Luke* i. 3 Having had perfect understanding of things from the very first. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Inpr.* (1757) II. 18 Their Practice, from the first, is ill grounded. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 347 The mainstay of the Thirty from first to last. 1885 *Mauch. Even. News* 16 July 3/4 The disaffected section... made a dead set against him from the first. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 473/1 Mr. Gladstone was... in his place from first to last.

b. *At first* (also, *at the first*, now rare): † (a) first, for the first time; † (b) in the first place; † (c) at once, immediately; † (d) at the beginning, at the first stage.

(a) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12605 (Gött.) Wid þe grete maistris þus he badd Till mari had hir iornal made, þan at þe first on him toght soch. c 1340 *IBID.* 1558 (Fairf.) And now at first wakkenes woghe. 1682 CREIGN *Lucretius* II. 576 In Phrygia Corn at first took birth.

(b) 1340 *Aenb.* 46 Of þise zenne uondeþ þe dyuel in vif maneres... Austen ine fole zisþe efterward ine fole wordes [etc.]. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 359 We graunten at first, bat [etc.].

(c) 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 159 And hoped astur hunger þo, þat herde him atte furste. a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *7 Serm.* iv. (1627) 65 He bids them... but whistle for an Angel, and they will come at first. 1643 PAYNE *Son. Power Part.* iii. 132 How little coherence there is in this Argument, the silliest childe may at first discern.

(d) 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* iv. (1586) 185 Their broode lieth very small at the first. 1599 H. BOTTES *Dyets diuer Dimer* Biv. This fruite was at first white. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 16 These things understood not his disciples at the first. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 883 Why then Didst thou at first receive me for thy husband? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 455 3c, I am no more delighted with it than I was at the very first. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 He was at first very ill, then got better. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 The assurance he had at first displayed was now succeeded by an air of embarrassment. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* xi. 216 At the first they made petards with it.

c. *With the first*: among the first (persons or things); hence, chiefly, the first (especially cf. *L. cum primis*).

1611 AB. USSNER *Lell.* (1686) 15 Of which we will not fail to certify you with the first. 1621 T. BEDFORD *Sinuo unto Death* 3. This is *opprimū necessarium*, necessary with the first. 1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* 270 The servant... coming in with the first.

7. Elliptical uses passing into quasi-*sb.* (admitting of plural).

a. Anything that is first (*nonce-uses*).

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* vi. 71 There are two Firsts: the one is Gods worde, and the other is God. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/3 The 1st June and December are the two quietest 'firsts' in the year.

b. *Comm. First of exchange*: the first of a set of bills of exchange of even tenor and date.

[The ellipsis of *bill* is common to all the European langs.; but the phrase is often written in full, both in Eng. and in the other langs.]

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 27 Three months after date, pay this my first of Exchange (second and third not paid) to the order of Mr. R. Rich. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 137 In case of delay of the arrival of a first of exchange.

c. A place in the first class in an examination-list; the first place in an athletic contest. Also, a man who has taken a place in the first class.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* ix. 110 Philip returned to his books. 'Got a first,' he said. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1881) 32 He'll be a safe first, though I don't believe he reads more than you or I. 1885 M. PATTON *Mem.* 26 The men who got firsts would have done so equally at any college. 1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1089/1 He... won four firsts and a second last week.

d. *Mus.* (See *quot.* 1823).

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 159 The performers on glasses... who play first, seconds, and sometimes a base altogether. 1823 *Coats Technol. Dict.*, *First (Mus.)*, the upper part of a duett, trio [etc.].

e. *Base-ball*: = first base.

f. *pl.* Used to denote the best quality of certain articles of commerce, e.g. butter.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 535 The finest marls, called firsts, are selected for the arches of doorways, &c. 1834 PORTER *Porcelain & Glass* (Lardner) 186 Crown glass is sold, according to its quality, under four different denominations—firsts, seconds, thirds, and fourths. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug., Butters.—Firsts, 19s.; seconds, 11s.

B. *adv.* [OE. *fyrst*, the accus. neut. of the adj. Cf. ON. *fyrst*, OHG. *furst*.]

1. Before any other or anything else, in time, serial order, rank, etc.; before anything else is done or takes place. Also in strengthened phr. *first of all*, *first and foremost*.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 963 Se biscop com þa fyrst to Elig. c 1200 ORMAN 6876 Þorþi comenn þez himm fyrst To sekenn i þatt ende. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1742) 383 To chlyrche & to pouere men he zef vorst, as he ssolde. c 1340 *Cursor M.*

22879 (Trin.) Bi þis wille doþ þat kyng out of þe harde tre to spyng froþ þe leef & þenne þe flour and siþen fruyt. 1375 *Barbarous Bruce* i. 542 *Julius Cesar*... Off Rome was fyrst maid Emperour. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xix. 116 *Pat þe furste & formest ferme shulde bliue* c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 232 *þat straua wha first to lande myght wyne*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 5 [He] must fasten his mynde first of all upon these five especial points. 1635 R. N. tr. *Canden's Hist. Ellis.* ii. xii. 10 *Sbe wished them, first and foremost to get the Queen's assent*. 1667 MILTON P. L. i. 377 Who first, who last, Rosd' from the slumber, on that hazy Couch. 1718 *Prætor. Alus.* iii. 397 Who first offend will first complain. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1 Having received that money, I will pay you first, and after that will pay others. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* 1. Poems (1880) 422/1 Oh, Sir! the good die first. 1841 KEBLE *Serm.* xi. (1848) 275 The two who first saw our Lord. 1874 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. xii. 492 Consent of the historians... makes him, first and foremost, a legislator. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilminster* 88 Your wet ropes... give blisters first And then a horny hand.

b. *proverb.* *First come, first served*.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xvii. E. ij. First come first served, so one or ij shall be all payed, & y' rest shal have nothing. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* i. ii. And you know, First come first serv'd. 1850 *Mauch. Mag.* June 113 The sailors... rushed away to the boat. First come, first in. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 7/4 It was... a case of first come, first served.

c. In a statement, discourse, or argument, where points or topics are enumerated: In the first place, as the first thing to be mentioned or considered, firstly.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 441 *Pai say furst, þat [etc.]*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7275 First and forward ye han erred in thassemyng of youre conseilours. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vii. 15 For ich formest and first... Hauē ybe vnboxome. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* v. (1637) 41 First & foremost... let them [etc.]. 1644 H. PARKER *Jys Pop.* 39, I make answer First... Secondly... Thirdly. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 7 4 First of all I would have them seriously think on the Shortness of their Time. 1847 [see *FIRSTLY* 1].

† d. At first, originally. *Obs.*

c 1100 tr. *Bull of Pope Agatho in Cod. Dipl.* v. 30 Ic Saxulf, ðe was first abbot and nu eam bishop. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5373 (Gött.) First was he here as vr thrall, Nou vnder me es he mast of all. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus's Ann.* ii. xviii. (1622) 58 Plancina growing more insolent then first. a 1721 PRIOR (J.), *Heav'n*, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurs'd, To shew how all things were created first.

e. *First and last*: taking one thing with another, at one time and another, reckoned altogether, in all. *First or last*: at one time or another, sooner or later.

1678 LADY CNAWORTH in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 45 Lord Shrewsbury is like to marry Mr. Chiffens his daughter who will be first and last made worth 40,000l. to him. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 2 The Bay of Campeachy, where I lived first and last about 3 years. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), All are fools and lovers first or last. 1719 DE FOE *Cursors* (1840) I. iv. 65, I brought away all the sails first and last.

2. Before some other specified or implied thing, time, event, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1625 (Gött.) Bot first a tre, ar i bigine, I sal here sett of noe kinne. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 189 Conarus was inclosed First being dewlie for his fault deposit. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 38 Although it be long first... yet... they come. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xlii. 13 Thou shalt not see my face, except thou first bring Michal Sauls daughter. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 251 They wasted the puissance of Sertorius in battell, though it was long first. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Anabaz.* 7 Ask'd... when those of Holstein would be receiv'd? he told him... it would be three weeks first. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) VIII. 15 Mr. Pocock undertakes to deliver this; but fears it will be Saturday night first. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xxviii, I wounded one who first assaulted me. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* v. She had this bit of work to begin first... that bit of work to finish first. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wicliif* ix. 297 It is impossible for the priest to remit the sins of any unless they are first remitted by Christ.

b. In preference to something else; rather, sooner (than do something specified or implied, or allow it to be done).

1580 A. MELVILLE in *Life* (1819) I. ii. 87 They shall have all the blood of my body first. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* n. iv. My noble childe, thou shalt not fall in virtue, I and my power will sink first. 1797 FRERE & CANNING in *Anti-Jacobin* ii. 21, I give thee sixpence? I will see thee d—d first! 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 99 O weak, wicked tongue... would that thou hadst been Cut out and thrown to dogs first! 1859 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IV. x. 312 Die? He'll bribe a gaoler or break prison first!

3. For the first time, then and not earlier (with reference to a specified time, place, etc.).

c 1300 *St. Brendan* 246 After that that seint Brendan furst this yle y-ic. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 648 *þus was first here sad sorwe seied* bat time. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xl. 126 From þenne, Pylgrymes mowen fyrste se vn to Jerusalem. a 1461 *Pol. Pocus* (Rolls) II. 249 When seyntes selle fyrst from hevene. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ. 2 For as you were when first your eye I eyde, Such seemes your beautie still. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 1, I knew him first at the Temple. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1 When was it that you first heard mention of the bond? 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* xl. A maiden in the day When first she wears her orange-flower!

C. *Comb.*

1. Chiefly of *adv.* with ppl. adjs., as *first-begot*, *-begotten* (whence *first-begottenship*), *-built*, *-conceived*, *-created*, *-done*, *-endavouring*, *-famed*, *-formed*, *-found*, *-framed*, *-gendered*, *-gotten*, *-grown*, *-intended*, *-invented*, *†-kinned* (= *FIRST-BORN*),

-made, -mentioned, -moving, -named, etc. Also with ordinary adj., as *first-ripe*. Also with vbl. nouns, as *first-beginner*, -beginning, -comer, -mover, -running. The combs. *first-movable*, -moved, -mover, -moving have all been used as equivalents for the *primum mobile* of the old astronomy.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* vi. 71 He calleth him the *firstbeginner. 1860 MUNRO *Lucrations* (1864) i. 55, 1. will open up the *first-beginnings of things. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 89 His *first-begot we know. 1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* xii. 10 In deth of the *first bygoten. c. 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 1661 *Fyrste begoten, prymogenitus*. 1583 GOLDING *Cakyn on Deut.* xciv. 1212 Hee was not of the common sort, but had as it were a *first-begottenship. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Enrid* iii. 17, 1. Found my *first-built walls in an evil hour on the shore. 1868 LOWELL *Shaks.* Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 45 The privilege which only *first-comers enjoy. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 368 The founding named by the first-comer. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 44 The *first-concealed sound. 1552 HULOET, *First created, *protoplastes*. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 83 O first-created beam. 1554 HULOET, *First done or spedde, *præversus*. 1667 MILTON *Vocat. Exerc.* 2 Hall Native Language, that by sinews weak Didst move my *first-endeavouring tongue to speak. 1859 TENNISON *Guinevere* 321 The two *first-famed for courtesy. 1497 Br. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Blij, Our *first fourmed faders. 1874 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 194, I have found first-formed theories erroneous. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* ii. (ed. 7) 209 So shall you have the *first found number. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 12 Our *first-framed father Adam. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* civ. (cv.) 36 He killide ech the *firste genidrit thing in the lond of hem. 1382 *Ibid.*, He smot alle the *firste goten in the lond of hem. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 47, 9000 less than the *first-intended expence. 1760 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 35 The *first invented letters. A 1300 E. E. *Psalter* civ. (cv.) 36 He smate al *first-kinned in land of he. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 203 The earthly Heaven, where he had plac't That *first-made man. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 390 The *first-mentioned formularies are the more ancient. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. i. iii. (ed. 7) 281 The tenth (sphere) is called the *first movable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 483 That Crystalline Sphaer whose ballance weighs The Trepidation talkt, and that *first mov'd. *Ibid.* vii. 500 As the great *first-Movers hand First wheeld their course. 1771 SMOLETT *Humphr. Cl.* (1815) 118 The opposition cursed him, as the indefatigable drudge of a first-mover. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* *First Mover* in the old Astronomy, is the *Primum Mobile*. c. 1625 MILTON *On Death fair Inf.* 39 Whether above that high *first-moving sphere, Or in the Elysian fields. 1838 DICKENS *C. Twist* xviii. The *first-named young gentleman. 1599 H. BURTIS *Dyets drie Dinner* Clj, In Latine Præcoxia, or Præmatia. Id est. Soone ripe, or *first ripe. 1611 Bible *Num.* xiii. 20 Now the time was the time of the first ripe grapes. 1764 FOOT *Patron* ii. Wks. 1799 i. 341 When .. the sprightly *first-runnings of life are rack'd off, you offer the rapid dregs to your deity.

2. In syntactical combs. of a permanent nature or with a special meaning: for many of these, as *first cause*, *cousin*, *intention*, *magnitude*, *person*, *principle*, *water*, see the respective sbs. Many of them are used *attrib.* and as adjs., and are then regularly written with the hyphen: see esp. *first chop* (CHOP sb. 4), *FIRST-CLASS*, *FIRST-RATE*. Also, *first aid* (to the wounded), assistance given on the spot in the case of street-accidents and the like, before proper medical treatment is procured; *first birth*, a first-born child; also *fig.*; hence *† first-birth-right*; *first coat*, the first layer of plaster or paint; hence *first-coated a.*; *first cost*, prime cost; also *attrib.*; *first-foot* (*north.*), the person who first enters a house after the beginning of the new year; hence *first-footing*; *first form*, (a) the lowest form in a school; (b) in *Printing* (see *quots.*); *first futtocks* (*Naut.*; see *quot.*); *first man* (*Mining*; see *quot.*); *first motion* (*Mech.*; see *quot.*); *first night*, the night on which a play, or a particular representation of a play, is first produced on the stage; also *attrib.*; hence *first-nighter* (one who assists at a 'first night'), *first-nighting*; *† first penny* (see *PENNY*); *first sight*, (a) sec sense 1 above; (b) that which is seen for the first time (*nonce-use*); also *attrib.*; whence *first-sighted ppl. a.* (*nonce-ud.*); *first story* = *FIRST FLOOR*. Also *FIRST DAY*, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxi. (1495) 366 The verue of the angel that slewe the *fyrste byrthes were wythstonde therby. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. 1. (1847) 55 Those twin firstbirths of Poetry. 1650 J. TRAPP *Clavis to the Bible* i. 299 Then came forth Perez .. who took the *first-birth-right and kingdom by force. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 390 *First Coat of two-coat work, in plastering, is denominated *laying* when on lath, and *rendering* when on brick. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 385/1 The lairs are 'primed' or *first-coated. 1772 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 547 Which, at the *first costi here, can scarce be reckoned at less than half a guinea a head per annum. 1778 T. JEFFERSON *Lett.* Wks. 1893 II. 156 The master had once sold the whole cargo .. for 5s. 3d. the live, first cost. 1840 *L'pool. Jnrl.* 4 July 1/4 Quantity of soiled account books .. at first cost prices. 1805 NICOL *Poems* I. 33 (Jam.) Ere new years' morn begin to peep At dooms, the lasses sentrie keep, To let the *first-fit in. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 4 How glad .. the dear soul was when she had a good 'first-foot' on New Year's morning. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 112 Another custom .. was that of *first-footing on the morning of New-year's day. 1883 BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 63 At midnight 'first-footing' begins, and it is considered very lucky if your

first visitor should be a dark-haired man. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 376 *First Form, the Form the White Paper is Printed on, which generally by Rule ought to have the First Page of the Sheet in it. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.*, *First Forme*, the inner or outer (forme) of a sheet—whichever is printed off first. 1867 SAVIN *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *First Futtocks, timbers in the frame of a ship which come down between the floor-timbers almost to the keel on each side. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *First man, the head butty or coal getter in a stall, who .. is responsible for the safety of the men working under him and for the proper working of the coal. 1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *First-motion, a term of general application, as first motion shafts, first motion belts, first motion wheel, &c., meaning the one which first receives, and then communicates, power to its successors. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 2/3 A *first-night notice. 1886 BOISGEBY's *Steel Necklace* v. 79 All the *first-nighters had turned out in force. 1887 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 The social philosophy of *first nighting. 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 424 E. of Pembroke married to Madame Querol's (sister). The King gives 1000 *first penny. 1773 GOLDEN, *Sloops to Cong.* 101, Then your *first sight deceived you; for I think him one of the most brazen first sights that ever astonished my senses. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 27 Without any first-sight vows of eternal friendship. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 305 To compliment our own sagacity, in our *first-sighted impressions. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 137 The River which often overflows drowns them sometimes to the *first story. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by *Seine* (1835) 181 [The prisons] were sometimes placed in the first story of the donjon. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s. v. Story*, In the United States the floor next the ground is the first story. [Cf. *FIRST-FLOOR* 2.]

First (fäist), v. [f. *FIRST a.*]

† 1. *nonce-use*, a. *intr.* As rendering of Gr. *πρωτεύω*: To have the first place, be first. b. *trans.* With allusion to the vb. *to second* (see *context*): To advance (a person) to the first place.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 49 That Hee may be *Ev nāi* *πρωτεύων* firsting, or having the first place or preheminance in all things. 1656 S. H. GOLD *Lav* 11 These also will befool you .. to gain you to second the King, that so ye may second, and so first them.

† 2. *trans.* To propose (a resolution), 'move' (as opposed to 'seconding'). *Obs.*

1656 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) I. 66 The question in the morning, which was firsted and seconded. 1658 *Ibid.* III. 193 The question which is firsted and seconded.

3. *diat.* To 'set out' with the hoe.

1860 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXI. ii. 386 The swedes .. were not 'firsted' until August 6th.

First: see *FIRST sb.* and *v. Obs.*

First-born, a. [f. *FIRST adv.* + *BORN a.*]

1. That is born first, eldest.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 7 Sche childide her first borne sone. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 Cayn the fyrst borne child. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxi. 15 If the first borne sone be hers that was hated. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 250 He often called him 'Son'; saying, 'Alexa, his first-born son, was not dearer to him.' *transf.* 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 701 The firstborn efforts of my youthful Muse. 1807 CRABBE *Newspaper* 449 Read your first-born work a thousand times.

† 2. *nonce-use*. That is the right of the first-born.

1770 GOLDEN, *Des. Vill.* 256 Spontaneous joys .. The soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway.

2. *absol.* (quasi-sb.)

A 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 8 He smote þe first borne of egipt fro man til best. 1577 GOLDING *De Moray* vi. 71 The Firstborne of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 489 Jehovah .. equal'd with one stroke Both her first born and all her bleating Gods. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 F. Camillus and his first-born dwell together. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* iii. iv, Teresa was trying to teach her first-born to read. *transf.* 1830 TENNISON *Ode Mem.* 92 The love thou bearest The first-born of thy genius.

b. *rarely* as sb. with plural ending.

1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* ii. 21 All praise to Him .. By whom proud first-borns from their thrones are cast.

First chop, first-chop: see *CHOP sb.*

First class, first-class.

A. (as two words).

The first of a series of classes in which things or persons are grouped. Usually implying priority in importance; esp. in fixed or technical applications, e.g. the highest grade of accommodation for travellers by railway or steamboat, the highest division in an examination-list.

1807 [see *CLASS sb.* 4]. 1846 *Commercial Mag.* Oct. 135 There is a first class for those who are willing to pay for the superior comfort.

b. *ellipt.* A place in the first class of an examination list (cf. *CLASS sb.* 4.); one who has obtained such a place.

1838 *British Mag.* VI. 100 There was no double First-Class [Referring to Oxford]. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 186 My getting a first class in the May examination. 1885 *Oxford Univ. Cat.* 40 Candidates must have obtained .. a First Class in Lit. Gr. et Lat. at the First Public Examination.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* (written with the hyphen).

(In attributive use sometimes with stress on the first syll.; in predicative use the stress is equal or on the last.)

1. Of or belonging to the first class in a recognized series of grades: as, a *first-class* (railway) carriage, a *first-class man* (in an examination: also written *first-classman*).

1846 *Commercial Mag.* Oct. 133 His Lordship .. refused to travel in the first-class carriages, and went as a second-class passenger. 1852 *Aun. Rev.* 207 A 'composite' carriage, the centre being a first-class compartment. 1860 *All Year*

Round No. 74, 560 An Oxford first-class man. 1869 DUNKIN *Midd. Sky* 14 The first-class star Capella. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 33 A first-classman at Oxford. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 860/1 A Balliol Scholar, a first-classman.

b. In *U.S.* sometimes used of the lowest or least important grade: as, a first-class clerk (= one who receives the lowest salary).

2. *gen.* Of the highest grade in importance, value, or excellence; of the first or best quality.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlv. 199 First-class servants who had fallen into second-class circumstances. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 147 The first-class ores were shipped to Reno and San Francisco. 1879 M. CARTHY *Own Times* II. xxviii. 351 Only one first-class reputation of a military order had come out of the war. 1883 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4/4 Unless some foreign question of first-class importance should arise.

b. *collog.* Extremely good, 'first-rate'.

1879 SURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 90 When he was on the road to Damascus to hunt the saints, he was on first-class terms with himself.

3. *quasi-adv.* a. By first-class conveyance, etc. b. *collog.* Excellently, very well indeed (cf. *first-rate*).

1865 *Month* Feb. 197 She looks first-class and healthy. *Mod.* To travel first-class. How are you getting on? Oh, first-class.

First-day. The name given (chiefly by members of the Society of Friends) to Sunday, as being the first day of the week.

a 1690 G. FOX *Jnrl.* (1694) i. 168 Upon the first-day after, I was moved to go to Aldenham steeple-house. a 1773 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 101 One First-day in four there was a more general Meeting. 1843 WHITTIER *First Day in Lowell* Prose Wks. 1889 i. 369 One must be here of a pleasant First day at the close of what is called the 'afternoon service'.

attrib. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* ii. iv, 278 First-day Baptists, whose weekly holiday is the Sunday. 1871 WHITTIER *Penn. Pilgrim* 385 Fair First-Day mornings.

† **Firsten, a. Sc. Obs.** Also *firstin*. [Lengthened form of *FIRST a.*, ultimately due to the analogy of *EIGHTIN*.] = *FIRST a.*

1594 *Battell of Balrinness in Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 331 The firstin man in counsaill spak Good Erol it wa he. *Ibid.* II. 353 The firsten shot was to neir .. The nixtin shot thair foes hurt.

† **Firster, a. Obs.** [f. *FIRST + ER*. Cf. *G. erstere*.] Earlier, former.

1608 *Certif.* in *Peel Spen Valley* (1803) 125 Followynge the same brooke untill yt come to the firster boundarie where yt begun. 1633 *Peritranisme the Mother* Ep. Ded., In those firster times of Protestancy, the name of Puritan was scarce heard of.

First-floor.

1. The floor or story of a building next above the ground floor.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv, This is the gentleman who has taken your first-floor.

2. The floor or story which is built on or just above the ground; a ground floor. Now only *U.S.*

1663 GERBER *Counsell* 101 The First Floor of a building should not lye level with the ground. 1860 WORCESTER, *First-floor*, the basement of a building [U.S.].

3. *collog.* The person who occupies the first floor. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 83 A piano hired in by 'the first floor' yesterday.

4. *attrib.*, as *first-floor-room*, -window.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, An oval board over the front first-floor window. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 19 In the first-floor room of a small house in Piccadilly.

First-fruit. Chiefly *pl.* [Orig. as two words; used as *transl.* of *L. primitivæ*.]

1. The fruits first gathered in a season; the earliest products of the soil; esp. with reference to the custom of making offerings of these to God or the gods.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xviii. 12 What euer thing thei shulen offre of first fruytis to the Lord. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/1 Firste Frute, *primitivæ*. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* ii. 14 ¶ If thou wilt offre a meat-offering of the first frutes unto y^e Lorde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 435 Thither anon A sweate Reaper from his Tillage brought First Fruits. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 497 The first-fruits to the gods he gave. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. ix. 292 The first-fruits of his fertile field.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The earliest products, results, or issues of anything; the first products of a man's work or endeavour.

1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lvi. (1611) 309 The first fruites of Christs Spirit. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 56 It is a good beginning of your art to offer your first-fruits to the poor. 1677 WALLER *Lost Dk. Camb.*, As a First-fruit, Heaven claim'd that Lovely Boy. The next shall live, and be the nation's joy. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* Postscript to Pref., The blooming Hopes .. [of] my then very Young Patron have been confirmed by most Noble First-Fruits. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii. 25 That calm and joy uprising in thy soul Is first-fruit to thee of thy recompense. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 72 One of the first-fruits of the great national reaction.

3. *Ecll.* and *Feudal Lav.* A payment, usually representing the amount of the first year's income, formerly paid by each new holder of a feudal or ecclesiastical benefice, or any office of profit, to some superior.

The first-fruits of the English bishoprics and other benefices were paid before the Reformation to the Pope, afterwards to the Crown: see *ANNATES*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 66 It is symonye to .. 3eue hym [the Pope] .. be fyrstefrutes for 3ife of a chirchie. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 729 Pey [freres] freten vp þe [fur]stefrout

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 2 b, Of first frutes, both of benefices and of lordes landes. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. 1. (1877) 1. 24 Our first fruits, which is one whole yeares commoditie of our living. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 16 The King did use to raise them [Bishops] by steps; that hee might not loose the profit of the first-fruits. 1710 SWIFT *Lett. to Harley* 7 Dec. Wks. 1841 II. 455 The first-fruits paid by all incumbents upon their promotion amount to £450 per annum. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 67 The king used to take . . . the first-fruits, that is to say, one year's profits of the land.

4. *attrib.*, as *first-fruit offering*; *first-fruits-book*, a record of first-fruits.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. x. vii. § 2 That there were in England four thousand five hundred benefices with Cure, not above ten, and most of them under eight pounds in the first-fruits-book. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* ProL 25 We . . . bring this day The first fruit offering of a virgin play.

Hence *First-fruit v. trans.*, to offer or pay as first-fruits; *First-fruiteable a. (nonce-wds.)*.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Distrib.* 465 It was given them in charge, to first-fruit their Tenths . . . of whatsoever the ground brought forth. *Ibid.* 302 Euery herbe was Tithable . . . and if so, then shew reason why not first-fruiteable also.

First hand.

A. *adv. pbr.* At first hand (also at first-hand): From the first source or origin, without intermediate agency or the intervention of a medium; direct from the maker, producer, or original vendor. Also with at omitted.

1732 FIELDING *Miser* i. vii. All bought at the first hand too. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 76 Gave ninety guineas for that, which he might have purchased at first hand for five and forty. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 219 Such a man is what we call an original man; he comes to us at first-hand. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xxiv. Asking Phil Squod . . . what it [the rifle] might be worth, first-hand. 1895 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 337 Matters we cannot well know at first-hand.

B. *adj. (first-hand)*. Of or belonging to the first source, original; coming direct from the first source and not through an intermediate channel or agency; obtained direct from the producer or original vendor.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 338 Second-hand messengers, and first-hand insults. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1886) I. 31 Dr. Paul's study of first-hand sources gives . . . a correctness to his language, which [etc.]. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 83 What knowledge you have of such beings is not direct, not first-hand at all. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 765/1 The author has had access to some first-hand information.

† *First-head, -hood. Obs.* [*f. FIRST a. + -HEAD, -HOOD.*] The position of one who is first; primacy.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiv. 10 [6] In alle folc of kinde the firsthede I hadde. 1619 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* i. (1622) 66 Diotepres, desired to be reputed the onely man (which is the louing of first-hood, as the Apostle call it). a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Exp. Eph.* vi. Wks. 1681 I. 83 In Election Christ held the Primacy, the First-hood.

† *Firstling. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. FIRST a. + -LING* 3 as in *sweetling*, etc.; or misprint for *firstling*.] = *Firstling*.

1607 TOPSEL *Fourf. Beasts* 233 Their firstlings, or those which are first of all engendered.

Firstling (fī'stlīŋ). [*f. FIRST a. + -LING.*] The first of its kind to be produced, come into being, or appear; the first product or result of anything. Usually in collect. pl., like *first-fruits*.

In its earliest recorded use, perh. after G. *erstling*.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 9 Honour the Lords . . . with y^r firstlings of all thinge encresed. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 9 Christ is therefore called the . . . firstlings of them that rye againe. 1605 SHAK. *Macb.* iv. 1. 147 The very firstlings of my heart shall be the firstlings of my hand. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Intro. d. Perhaps, they will imbrace Thee, as they did my firstling. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 110 Lord Chancellor Bacon . . . procured the firstlings of the species (the Plane) from Sicily. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* viii. 120 She had sacrificed her youth, the firstlings of her beauty.

b. *esp.* The first offspring of an animal, the first-born of the season.

1593 DRAYTON *Ecolagus* iii. 130 Beta shall have the firstling of the Fold. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* i. 9 The tender Firstlings of my Woolly breed. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 841 The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to dye. 1830 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Forest Sanctuary*, No fair young firstling, 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 141 Each kind was penned by itself, the firstlings apart.

c. *attrib.*

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xv. 19 All the firstling males that come of thy herd. 1814 CARY *Dante's Paradis* xxiv. 142 From this germ, this firstling spark, The lively flame dilates. 1853 *Macm.* Mar. 349 On our soil her foot is set With the firstling violet. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 109 A hecatomb Of firstling lambs.

Firstlin(g)s, adv. Sc. [see -LINGS] = *FIRST adv.* I.

1827 TENNANT *Papistry Stormed* 23 Firstlins ae cork, than the thirly, Hetly they chasit ae anither.

Firstly (fī'stli), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.]

1. In the first place, before anything else, first. Used only in enumerating heads, topics, etc. in discourse; and many writers prefer *first*, even though closely followed by *secondly*, *thirdly*, etc.

The word is not in Johnson's Dict. Smart (1846) s.v. *First* has the note: "Some late authors use *Firstly* for the sake of its more accordant sound with *secondly*, *thirdly*, etc."

1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 928 Frystly, premierement. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Walke thou fyrstly, walke thou lastly: Walke in the walke that

standeth fastly. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 393 The Adverb, Firstly, secondly, thirdly. 1723 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) I. 466 A most delightful [ballad] . . . which has been laid firstly to Pope, and secondly to me. 1726 *Ibid.* I. 495 Firstly, she was pleased to attack me in very Billingsgate at a masquerade. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv. The consequence thereof . . . will be, firstly, that I will twaek thy proboscis or nose. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil.* N^o 5 § 1 First (for I detect your ridiculous and most pedantic neologism of *firstly*). 1857 GLADSTONE *Oct. Ess.* 1 These objects are twofold: firstly, to promote [etc.].

† 2. In the beginning, originally. *Obs.*—1

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. (1621) 108 To save-vs And salve the wounds th' old Serpent firstly gave-vs.

3. quasi-*sb.* The word firstly used in making subdivisions of a subject.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iv. ii. They hate to hear a fellow in church preach methodical nonsense, with a firstly, secondly, and thirdly. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polit. Learning, Lilt. Decay*, The most diminutive son of fame . . . has his *we* and his *us*, his *firstlies* and his *secondities*. 1846 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 113 In the next place (turn back a page or two and you will find that I have laid down a 'firstly').

† *Firstmost, a. Obs.*—1 [*f. as prec. + -MOST.*] First, foremost.

1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 9 pe science of elementis, whiche pat ben firstmost force of natural jingis.

† *Firstness. Obs. rare.* [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality or state of being first.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 106 This firstnes, or precedence of Apostasie, to the day of Christ. 1659 HAMMOND *Disputat. Disp.* Pref. Wks. 1660 II. 163 When I give . . . a firstness of Precedency and Presidency to the Pope. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 183 Oh! the firstness, the freeness . . . the matchlessness of Christ's love to fallen man in becoming man!

1. *First rate, first-rate, phr., a. (adv.), and sb.*

A. As phrase and adj.

1. *First rate*: the highest of the 'rates' (see *RATE sb.*) by which vessels of war are distinguished according to size and equipment. In phrase of (the) *first rate*, also from an early date used *transf.* (now rare; superseded by the attributive use 2).

1666 *London Gaz.* No. 65/2 Twelve new Ships, all of the first Rate. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* i. iii. Now has he ruined his estate by buying a title, that he may be a fool of the first rate. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iii. iii. His natural parts were not of the first rate. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 230 He having struggled hard with Crib and other boxers of first-rate. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii. Ere Folly . . . cut down her vessels of the first-rate.

2. *attrib. (passing into adj.) First-rate*: of the first rate (said of vessels); hence *gen.* Of the highest class or degree of excellence.

1671 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 66 A few of his Majesty's first-rate frigates. a 1681 J. LACY *Str. H. Buffoon* iv. There are my first, second, third, fourth, and fifth-rate wits too. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 149 A first-rate man of war. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* t. 5 § 11, I never saw a first-rate picture in my life. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The question is one . . . of first-rate importance. 1888 DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 5 As long as France remained a first-rate power.

3. Hence used as an emphatic expression of praise or approval: Extremely good, excellent.

1812 KNOX & JENN *Corr.* II. 90 Worthington was a first-rate Christian; but I think he was not a first-rate divine. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* II. ix, 'Miss Hilbrandt is first-rate, and no mistake.'

4. quasi-*adv. (colloq.)* Excellently, very well. Also, in excellent health, quite well.

1844 W. T. THOMPSON *Major Jones' Courtship* 168 (Bartlett) Mary liked all the speakers first rate. 1857 BORTHWICK *Three Yrs. California* xli. 211 As if you really wanted to know the state of their health, they [Indians] invariably answer 'fuss-rate'. 1880 HOWELLS *Undine Country* iv. 79, I want to go away to-morrow feeling first-rate. 1884 *Pae Eustace* 15 'Dod, sir, my class fit ye first-rate.'

B. *sb.*

1. *Naut.* A war vessel of the first rate; used *esp.* of the old three-deckers carrying 74 to 120 guns.

1708 MONTREUX *Rabclais* iv. liii. (1737) 254 The biggest First Rate. 1799 BEATSON *Nat. & Mil. Mem.* I. 72 She was larger than any of our first rates. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 76 The command of a first-rate is accepted by those only who cannot obtain a frigate. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croicis* 154 Forced to put about the first-rate.

2. *transf.* A person or thing of the highest class or rank.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Art Poetry*, Poets have been held a sacred name, And plac'd with first rates in the Lists of Fame. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. ii, She [a woman] is called the Melinda, a first-rate, I can assure you. 1781 COWPER *Lett. to Newton* 22 July, Our great wheelbarrow, which may be called a first rate in its kind, conveyed all our stores. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. xi. 274 In the House, these leaders of party were both first rates.

Hence *First-ratelily adv.*; *First-rateness*, the state of being first-rate, first-rate quality; *First-rater*, one who or something which is first-rate.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 243 Who may be deservedly titled first raters in their profession. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, 'He must be a first-rater,' said Sam. 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIV. 713 Of all instruments the violin, first-rate played, is the most . . . heavenly. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 5/1 The note of first-rateness, of permanence, is hardly here.

† *Firstship. Obs.* [*f. FIRST a. + -SHIP.*] The position of being first.

1632 LYNDY *Via Tuta* 39 Peter had a Primacy of order, that is, a Firstship among the Apostles. 1661 FULLER *Worthier, Suffolk* (1662) iii. 67 Two Firstships met in this

Man [Necton], for he Handselled the House-Convent . . . Secondly, He was the first Carmelite, who [etc.].

Fourth 1 (fāp). Chiefly *northern. Obs. or arch.* Forms: 4 *fyrpe*, *fyrpe*, 4-6 *fyrth*, 6- *firth*. [Metathesis of *FRITH sb.*] A synonym of *FRITH sb.* 2 in some of its senses: A deer-forest, hunting-ground; a piece of ground covered with brushwood with a few trees; a coppice, small wood. In poetry frequent in alliterative phrases, *firth and fell*, *firth and field*, *firth and fold*: see *FRITH sb.* 2

c 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints*, Blasius 77 Pane send he ma knychtis. To hwnt in [to] pat sammyne fyrrh. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1708 We have foundene in zone fyrrh. . . fifty thosandez of folke of ferme mene of armez. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. xliii. 52 Ane Lande. . . Of Fyrth, and Felde. c 1475 *Rauf Colsear* 682 Fyne foulis in Fyrth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vii. ProL 162 Quhen frostis days ourfret bayth fyrrh and fauld. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 593 The fox that rynnys in the brth. 1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 192 The firths and the thickets he proued the first in his owne person. 1794 BURNS *A Vision* (1st version) 17 Looking over firth and fauld, Her horn the pale-fac'd Cynthia rear'd.

Firth 2 (fāp). Also 5 *fyrth*. See also *FRITH sb.* 3 [app. a. ON. *fjörðr*: see *FIORD*.]

Firth or *firth* was originally a Sc. word, introduced into English literary use c 1600.]

An arm of the sea; an estuary of a river.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xx. 108 Pai. . . of fors, as wynd yame moyvd, Come in be Fyrth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iii. vi. 123 The ile of Cecil deuidit hes allhaile, Ane narrow fyrrh flowis. . . Betuix thair costis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 9 So hapnit thaim, to wend Out throw ane firth endlang ane cragie cost. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 43 In many firths and armes of the sea. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxiv. 215 Glad may our souls be that are safe over the firth. 1774 NICHOLLS *Corr.* v. Gray (1843) 175 The Castle, from whose summit the Firth of Forth is seen for many miles. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 31 1/2 A neck of sea . . . possessing all the appearance of a navigable firth. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* 125 The sea runs inland in long narrow firths.

Fir-tree. [*f. FIR + TREE.*] = *FIR* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiv. 8 Fyrrre trees also gladden yu on thee. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 There be byddes whiche thei calle bernacles . . . whome nature produceth the ageyne nature from firre trees. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herseball's Hush.* II. (1886) 101 b, In the mountains deligheteth the Fyrrre tree. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 A little after the Equinox, prune Pine and Fir-trees. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Druggs* I. 148 They grow in Clusters upon a Kind of Turpentine or Fir-tree. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* vii. 63 Give me of your balm, O Fir-tree!

Firy, obs. form of *FIERY*.

Firze, obs. form of *FURZE*.

Fisc, fisk (fisk). Also 7 *fisque*. [*a. Fr. fisc*, or independently ad. L. *fiscus* rush-basket, purse, treasury. The current spelling in Sc. Law is *fisk*, in other uses *fisc*.]

1. *Antiq.* The public treasury of Rome; under the Empire, the imperial treasury or privy purse of the Emperor.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. xi. (1603) 49 Caesar . . . bestowed the goods of Aemilia Musa, a rich woman, fallen to the fiscque; upon Aemilius Lepidus. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 463 The Fiscque or city chamber by that means was soome acquit of all debts. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 274 The endowments of the heathenish temples were . . . adjudged to the fisc, or the Emperor's exchequer. 1865 MERVALL *Rom. Emp.* VIII. liiii. 55 The endowment of the professors . . . seems to have been made from the fisc.

2. Any royal or state treasury; an exchequer. Now rare (*Hist.* or with allusion to 'confiscation'). Also *attrib.* in *fisc-lands* (*Hist.*) = *fiscal lands*.

1509 Broughton's *Lett.* iii. 11 As if your inuentions were all Treasurie troune, fiscque royal. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. Magnificence 609 Peru. By yearly Fleets into his Fisc doth flow. 1697 EVELYN *Nunium*, vii. 232 The Fiscque and publick Treasurie. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lecl. Hist.* v. xlviii. 360 A fine must therefore be paid to the fisc. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 251 Public or fisc lands, which formed the revenue of the government. 1854 MURMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. iii. 128 King Chlotaire demanded for the fisc the third part of the revenue of the churches. 1868 MILL in *Star* 13 Mar., How can that be confiscation by which the fisc is not to receive anything.

c. *jocosely*. A man's purse or 'exchequer'.

1820 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Two Races of Men*, The streams were perennial which fed his fisc.

2. *Scots Law*. The public treasury or 'Crown', to which estates lapse by escheat: in the phrase 'as to the fisc' (translating *quoad fiscum*), i. e. so far as the Crown rights of escheat are concerned. † Hence incorrectly used for: The right of the Crown to the estate of a rebel.

1642 Sc. *Acts Chas.* I (1876) V. 415 § 109 Providing allways that . . . the bandis or contractes heirby ordeined to pertaine to be nearest of kine, shall not fall wnder be compas of escheat nor zit any pairt therof pertaine to be relicy iure relicte. Bot shall remaine in be owne nature quoad fiscum et relictam as theyr wer before be making of this acte). 1680 in *Fontainhall's Hist. Notices* (1846) I. 269 The King . . . was sending . . . a letter converting the sentence to banishment, and confiscating his ship and all his goods, but preferring his creditors therein to his fisc. 1754 ESKKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* II. ii. § 12 Personal bonds are now moveable in respect of succession, but heritable as to the fisc, and husband and wife. 1773 — *Instit. Law Scot.* II. ii. § 10 *headings*, By the word *fisc* in this statute [see quot. 1641] is meant the crown's right to the moveable estate of persons denounced rebels.

3. = FISCAL sb. + a. *Sc. Law* (obs.). b. Used by Browning after *It. fisco*.

1732 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* iii. 19 Every Sheriff or Fisk of Court, to whom the Execution of the Warrant is committed, orders a Party.. for the Prisoner's safe transportation.. and gives Receipt to the Fisk of the County he receives him from. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 14 The Court Requires the allocation of the Fisk.

Fiscal (fiskäl), a. and sb. Also 6 fiscall, 6-fiscall, (7 phiscall). [a. Fr. *fiscal*, Sp. *fiscal*, It. *fiscale*, ad. late L. *fiscälis*, f. *fiscus* FISC.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the fisc or treasury of a state or prince; pertaining to the public revenue.

1563 FOXE *Martyrs* 333 (1632) I. 475/2 Which excludeth all right both fiscall and Ecclesiasticall. a 1618 RALEIGH *Cab. Council* xix. (1658) 50 It behoveth the Prince to have a vigilant eye on.. such fiscal Ministers. 1652 HOWELL *Revul. Naples* ii. 49 That he should send a Trumpet for the Fiscal Proctor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 281 We proceed now to examine the king's fiscal prerogatives, or such as regard his revenue. 1836 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvi. 113 Alonso de Quintanilla.. a fiscal officer of the crown. 1861 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iv. iii. (1876) 549 The last remnant of Protection has been banished from our fiscal system.

b. Fiscal lands (transl. of L. *terre fiscales*): in Frankish history, lands belonging to the king.

In some mod. Dicts.

2. Of or pertaining to financial matters in general.

Fiscal year: a financial year: see FINANCIAL a. 1. (Chiefly U.S.)

1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 44 The estimates for the fiscal year were only calculated to the tenth of June. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 99 The above figures represent the condition of the company at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 42 The work of the past fiscal year.

B. sb.

+L. = FISC I b.

1590 LAMBARDE *Compos. for Aliens* in Bacon's Wks. (1740) III. 549 War.. as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary fiscal and receipt.

2. As the title of an official, in various connexions. +a. A minister or official of the treasury; a treasurer. Obs.

1652 HOWELL *Revul. Naples* ii. 50 The Captain propos'd to the Fiscal, That.. a Tax should be impos'd upon all the Nobles. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 60 To those only his Fiscal or Treasurer yearly giving out above forty millions of Crowns. 1766 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 26 Inferiour Officers, such as are Fiscalls and Treasurers.

b. In Italy, Spain, Spanish colonies, etc., the title given to legal officials of various ranks, having the function of public prosecutors; under the Holy Roman Empire, the highest law officer of the crown.

1539 T. PERV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 147 Myne acwazyon presentyde by the fiscall. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 103 That suite, which in Spain is prosecuted by the kings attorney, or fiscall. 1757 HIST. *Europe in Ann. Reg.* (1758) 151 The King of Prussia was condemned for contumacy and the Fiscal had orders to notify to him that he was put under the ban of the Empire. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xlii. 379 Don Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes, fiscal of the council of Castille. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 199 The emperor caused the plenipotentiaries of the city to be cited before the fiscal of the empire. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 133 Exactly so have I.. Your Fiscal, made me cognizant of facts.

c. In Holland and Dutch colonies: A magistrate whose duty it is to take cognizance of offences against the revenue.

1653 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 18 The children's late insurrection in this town for having their trumpet taken from them by the Fiscal. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 114, I never saw him more; without doubt he run away for fear the Fiscal should call him to an account for the death of my Companion. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1796) IV. 1241 They waited on the governor, the lieutenant-governor or the fiscal. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 514 Peter Paulus, a man of forty years of age, originally Fiscal of the Admiralty. 1842 OROERSON *Creol.* viii. 83 The Fiscal.. consigned him to the penal gang.

d. Sc. Short for PROCURATOR FISCAL.

1681 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/2 All Sheriffs.. Officers of the Mint, Commissars and, their Clerks and Fiscals. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii. 'Is it only you?'.. answered the fiscal. 1885 C. GIBBON *Hard Knot* I. xvii. 237 The eyes of the Sheriff and the Fiscal were turned to Sarah.

3. The name given in Cape Colony to a shrike (*Lanius collaris*). Also, fiscal-bird.

1822 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* II. 23 The Canary-Biter, or Fiscal-bird.. the tail feathers in the cinereous species are twice as broad as in the Fiscal. 1884 SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Africa* 34 Fiscal Shrike.

Fiscality (fiskæ'liti). [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *fiscalité*.] Exclusive regard to fiscal considerations.

1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 301 We shall have ceased to consider colonies with the greedy eyes of fiscality. 1831 PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* ix. The other classes of society, combined by gunpowder, steam, and fiscality. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Serv. of Man* 35 A grinding fiscality which, at last, exterminated wealth.

Fiscalize (fiskæ'liz), v. rare -o. [f. FISCAL a. + -IZE.] trans. To deal with fiscally; to cause to yield revenue. Hence Fiscalization.

1886 H. C. DENT *Year in Brazil* 315 Which, under careful fiscalization, would give an annual sum of over one million milreis to the Treasury.

Fiscally (fiskæ'li), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a fiscal manner; from a fiscal point of view.

1845 MALL in *Nonconf. V.* 197 Society, fiscally considered, is an insurance association. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., Raisins, molasses, and hewn timber also figure for lessened totals, but fiscally they are comparatively unimportant.

+ **Fiscelle**. Obs. Also 5 fischelle. [a. F. *fiscelle*, ad. L. *fiscella*, dim. of *fiscus* basket.] A little basket.

The quot. from the *Promethium* apparently shows misapprehension of the meaning of the word. Way's ed. reads 'fischelle of fischew or festu', and explains this as meaning 'basket of osier'; but this is obviously incorrect.

[c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* (1499), Fysshell, fysshewe or festu, fischell. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 55/1 She saw the lytyl crybbe or fischelle. 1491 - *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxxvii. 43 b/1 He made fysschellis wouen wyth Rede and Jonkes.

Fischerite (fischæ'rit). Min. [Named in 1844 after G. Fischer: see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, found in green veins in sandstone.

1846 *Amer. Jyrl. Soc. Ser.* II. II. 415 Fischerite is a phosphate of alumina..

+ **Fiscus** (fiskŭs). [L. = see FISC.] = FISC I, 1 b. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Finn. Sermon*. 31 So have I seen a river.. paying to the Fiscus, the great Exchequer of the Sea.. a tribute large and full. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages* Eng. 195 Four years were sufficient [bar] against the imperial fiscus.

Fise. Also foise, fisee. [Cf. Sw. *fis*, Da. *fis*.]

+L. = FIST sb. 2 I.

14. *Nominate* in Wr.-Wülcker 679 *Hec lrida*, a fyse. 1823 EGAN *Crest's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Fice* or *Foyse*, a small windy escarp backwards.

2. U.S. dial. (See quot. Cf. FIST sb. 2 3.)

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanism* 490 *Fice* or *phyce*.. designates very generally in the South a small worthless cur.

+ 3. attrib. *fish-ball* = *fish-ball*.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 2879 (Cott.) Par-bi groues sun apell tre, Wit apvuls scult fair to se, Quen þai ar in hand, als a fise bal, To poudir wit a stink þai fal.

Fisigig (g), var. of *Fizigig*.

Fish (fɪʃ), sb. 1. Forms: 1-2 *fiso*, 3 *Orm. fassk*, 3-4 *fis(s)e*, *fix*, (4 *fiza*), *south. viss*, *vyss*, 3-5 *fich*, 5-6 *fysh(e)*, 3-5 *fisshe*, (e), (3 *fishsh*, *fischsch*), 4-6 *fysch(e)*, -*ssh(e)*, (6 *fiszsh*), 5-6 *fysh* (o), 4-6 *fisho*, 3-*fish*. [Com. Teut.; OE. *fisc* str. masc. = OFris. *fisk*, OS. *fisc* (Du. *visch*), OHG. *fisc* (MHG. *visch*, Ger. *fisch*), ON. *fiskr* (Sw. and Da. *fisk*), Goth. *fisks* - OTeut. **fisko-z* - pre-Teut. **peiskos*), cogn. with L. *piscis* and OIr. *iasc* (: -*peiskos*).]

1. I. In popular language, any animal living exclusively in the water; primarily denoting vertebrate animals provided with fins and destitute of limbs; but extended to include various cetaceans, crustaceans, molluscs, etc. In modern scientific language (to which popular usage now tends to approximate) restricted to a class of vertebrate animals, provided with gills throughout life, and cold-blooded; the limbs, if present, are modified into fins, and supplemented by unpaired median fins.

Except in the compound *shell-fish*, the word is no longer commonly applied in educated use to invertebrate animals. c 1825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 9 Fugas heofenes & fisas saes. c 1775 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Alle þe fisas þe swimmen in þere se. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Fishshes and fuegles. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 160 God made.. ilc fuel and euerlic fis. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/302 A fair 3water with grete fischshes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 180 A Monk, when he is reccheles, Is likned til a fish þat is waterles. 1485 CANTON *Chas. Gl.* 205 Fysshes alle blacke. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* iv. 33 He talked.. of foules, of wormes, of fischshes. 1553 WALTON *Angler* 179 He [the Pearch] is one of the fishes of prey. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 153 Whales.. and other great Fishes. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 334 Shells of Fishes, known by the Name of Cowries. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. iv. 37 The Fishes.. skim beneath the main. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 3 The whale, the limpet, the tortoise and the oyster.. as men have been willing to give them all the name of fishes, it is wisest for us to conform. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* III. (ed. 2) 68 Fishes seem to have been the master existences of five succeeding formations, ere the age of reptiles began.

b. *collect. sing.* used for pl.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 9395 (Cott.), Foghul and fische, grett thing and small. 1446 MAUNOEVE (Roxb.) xliii. 57 Criste.. filled þaire nettes full of fish. 1486 Bk. St. Albans F vij a. A scoll of fysh. 1556 *Chron.* Fr. Friars (1852) 48 Herynge and other fych that was toun to the see. 1563 MYRR. *Mag.* Somerset xliii. For the fische casting forth his net. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xi. 22 Shall all the fish of the sea be gathered together for them? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 407 Fish.. with thir Finns and shining Scales Glide under the green Wave. 1715-20 PERRIN *Shad.* xxi. 126 Let the Fish surround Thy bloated Corse. 1780 COWPER *Lett. to Mrs. Newton* 2 June, When I write to you, you answer me in fish. I return you many thanks for the mackerel and lobster. 1802 3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 132 Such port is frequented by fish of passage. 1808 FORSTER *Beauties Scott.* v. 384 Herrings.. mackerel, cod-fish, whittings, haddocks, and some others, may with propriety be called fish of passage.

c. phr. A nice or pretty kettle of fish (colloq.): an awkward state of things, a 'muddle'. To be or feel like a fish out of water: to be or feel out of one's element. Drunk (dull, mule) as a fish: very drunk (etc.). To drink like a fish: to drink excessively. To feed the fishes: (a) to meet one's death by drowning; (b) to be sea-sick. All is fish

that comes to or † in (his) net: i. e. nothing comes amiss to him, he turns everything to account.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Fröiss.* I. ccccxvii. 727 Suche as came after took all.. for all was fysshe that came to net. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. xii. 636 The Arabians out of the deserts are as Fishes out of the Water. c 1620 Z. BOVD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 48 All the fish that comes in net. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 7 He is as mute as a fish. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. ix, Thou art both as drunk and as mute as a fish. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Ggg ij, To cruise as a pirate; to make all fish that comes to the net. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xi, You're as mute as a fish. 1837 HOOO *Drinking Song* xi, He's the.. drinker that verily 'drinks like a fish!' 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 228 Being a commission agent, it is all fish that comes to my net. 1870 H. MEAOE *Ride N. Zealand* 313 His first act was to appease the fishes.. by feeding them most liberally. 1886 BARING *Gould Court Royal* vi, The lawyer.. was as a fish out of water here. 1889 BRIDGES *Fest of Bacchus* iv, And there you stand, As dull as a fish!

d. In other proverbial expressions.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) Dijb, Fische is caste awaie that is cast in drie pooles. a 1625 FLETCHER *Mens. Thomas* i. iii, No swearing; He'll catch a fish else. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. i. 117/2 The Prouerbe sayes, If you sweare you shall catch no fish. 1710 BRIT. *Apollo* III. No. 29 3/2 'Tis good fish, if it were but Caught. 1857 TROLOPE *Three Clerks* xvi, There were still as good fish in the sea as had ever yet been caught out of it.

+ e. in the quasi-oath God's fish! (more commonly ODDS-FISH).

c 1728 EARL ALESBURY *Mem.* 649 God fish! when two rogues fall out, their master then is like to know the truth.

2. In combination with various qualifying words, as lantern-, lump-, monk-, pipe-, rock-, toad-, whistle-, wolf-: see those words. Blubber-fish, fish yielding blubber, as the whale, porpoise, etc. Royal-fish, also fish-royal (see quot.). Also ANGER-, FLAT-, FLYING-, GOLD-, JELLY-, SHELL-, SUN-, SWORD-FISH.

1756 R. ROLT *Dict. Trade & Comm.*, Royal fish, are dolphins and sturgeons; as also in France, are salmon and trout; so called, because they belong to the King, when cast upon the sea-shore.. Blubber-fish are whales, porpoises, tunnies, sea-calves, and other fat fish. 1776 Customs *Manor of Epsworth* in Stonehouse *Archæol.* (1839) 145 When any 'fish royal' be taken in the river of Trent, within this Manor.. it belongs to the Lord of the Manor. 1867 SWINN *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Royal Fish, whale and sturgeon.

3. a. Applied fig. to a person (also collect. to persons) whom it is desirable to 'catch' or 'hook'. 1722 DE FOE *Cot. Jack* (1840) 116 The subtle devil.. found us proper fish for her hook. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 42 The fish [a rich young booby] is hook'd. 1885 BOY'S *Own Paper* 5 Sept. 771/1 People would think he was an easy fish to catch.

b. Used (with prefixed adj.) unceremoniously for 'person'.

1750 CONVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. ix. (1783) 67/2 They.. smoked him for a queer fish, as the phrase is. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1881 I. 139 He was an odd fish. 1820 LAMB *Elia, South-Sea-House*, Humourists, for they were of all descriptions.. Odd fishes. 1831 *Examiner* 395/2 The lady, who was a 'loose fish', became acquainted with him. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. (1882) 19/2 The queerest, coolest fish in Rugby.

4. The flesh of fish, esp. as used for food; opposed to flesh, i. e. the flesh of land-animals, and fowl, that of birds.

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 13502 (Gött.) Þis bred and fisse was delt abute. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. vii. 159 Hij etef moe fisch. þan flesh. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxv. xxi. (1495) 461 Female fysshes ben more longe than male fysshes and haue more harde fysshe. c 1400 Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* 60 Salt fisch. c 1460 LYDG. & BURGH *Secretes* 1653 In etyng of fyssh make no contynuaunces. 1588 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 232 Ships.. furnished with Bisket.. freshe Water, salt Fishe. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) iii. xxv. 143 We mortifie ourselves with the diet of fish. 1756 R. ROLT *Dict. Trade & Comm.*, Green Fish is that which is just salted, and yet moist. 1768 TRAVIS in Pennant *Zool.* (1777) IV. 12 The fish of a Lobster's claw is more tender, delicate, and easy of digestion than that of the tail. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 288 Fish forms a powerful manure.

b. Meat having the qualities of fish.

1607 TOPSELL *Foivry. Beasts* (1658) 444 The taile of a Beaver is fish, but the taile of an Otter is flesh.

c. phr. Neither fish nor flesh, flesh, nor fowl: i. e. neither one thing nor another; without the particular qualities (or merits) of either. To have other fish to fry: to have other business to attend to. To make fish of one and flesh (or fowl) of another: to make an invidious distinction; to show partiality.

1528 Rede me & be nott wrothe I iij b, Wone that is nijth flessh nor fische. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) Cijb, She is nother fysh nor fleshe, nor good red hearyng. 1596 SHAKS. *A Hen* IV, iii. 114. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xiv. xlv. (1609) 540 He had the party himselfe in jelousie and suspicion, as one neither fish nor flesh, a man of no credit. 1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 132, I fear he hath other fish to fry. 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise*, Epilogue 40 Darned neuters, in their middle way of steering. Are neither fish nor fowl nor good red hearyng. 1721 J. KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 220, I will not make Fish of one, and Flesh of another. 1835 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/2 This is making fish of one and fowl of another with a vengeance. 1839 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gent.* xlv. 'I've got other things in hand.. I've got other fish to fry.'

5. *Astron. a. The Fish or Fishes (L. Pisces)*, a zodiacal constellation, situated between Aquarius and Aries. *b. The Southern († South) Fish (L. Piscis australis, anciently Piscis notius major)*, a southern constellation, bounded on the north by Capricorn and Aquarius.

c. 1386 CHAUVER *Spr. T.* 265 Now dauncen lusty Venus children dere, For in the fyssh her lady sat ful hye. 1551 RECORD *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 267 Laste of the 12 signes cometh the Fysshes. *Ibid.* 271 The Southe fyshie, containynge 12 starrs.

II. attrib. and Comb.

6. General relations: a. simple attrib. (sense 1), as *fish-bone*, *-egg*, *-guts*, *-haunt*, *-shell*, *-skin*, *-spawn*; (sense 4), as *fish-dinner*, *-meal*.

1530 PALSGR. 220/2 *Fyshebonne, *arreste*. a. 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hefz.* xlii. 1 Fish-bones. In the dark make a bright lustre. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 228 The points of these lances are sometimes made of fish-bone. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Before the eating of a 'fish-dinner, the body is not to be heated with exercise. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest Sea* (1873) 66 The collection and distribution of 'fish-eggs. 1768 TRAVIS in Pennant *Zool.* (1777) IV. 12 The bait is commonly 'fish-guts tied to the bottom and middle of the net. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 50 The angler... must find these 'fish-haunts. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 99 Making many 'Fish-meales, they fall into a kind of Male Greene-sickness. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 307 The said hairs burnt in some earthen pan or 'fish-shell. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 366 They are impregnated in the manner of 'fish-spawn.

b. connected with the catching or selling of fish, as *fish-bag*, *-basket*, *†-boat*, *-boy*, *†-craft*, *-creel*, *-market*, *-net*, *†-officer*, *-salesman*, *†-shambles*, *†-ship*, *-shop*, *-spear*, *-stall*, *-street*, *-trap*, *-van*, *-wagon*, *-woman*.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 11 If my 'fish-bag should fall in the way of such a man. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, Women with 'fish-baskets on their heads. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 82 Eighteen gentlemen... passing the water of Findhorn in a 'fish-boat, were pitifully drowned. 1853 READ *Chr. Johnstone* xlii. 217 The 'fish-boys-bruit up a dismal chant of victory. 1804 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 12 Seamen is swift of streame, 'fishcraft is therein. 1552 HULST, 'Fishe market and fishe strete. 1863 MISS BRADON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. The slimy and slippery fish-market. a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xix. 21 Hwy ge nu ne settan on sume dune 'fisc net covru, c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Werpinde ut here fishtet in pe se. 1472 *Presidents. of Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 p. 1 sell now feche w^t owi y^t be ayld be 'fyche offesers. 1868 PEARD *Waterman*, xv. 154 An eminent 'fish-salesman. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 The Maquerels... furnish the 'fish shambles. 1676 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 1144/1 Several English 'Fish Ships are arrived. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 58 Pedestrians... turn in to sup at the 'fish-shops. 1621 BIBLE *Job* xli. 7 Canst thou fill... his head with 'fish-speares? 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 100 Well pleas'd with the bargain, she left the 'fish-stall. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 44 Trout and other fish, which they catch... in 'fish traps'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Fish-van, a light spring-cart for transporting fish; a railway truck set apart for fish. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* I. 21 The 'fish wagon comes by. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscuoy* 141 You may hear them... Abuse one another like 'Fish-Women. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 170 In those private letters... the Princess expressed the sentiments of a fury in the style of a fish-woman.

c. in the names of dishes, etc., composed of fish, as *fish-ball*, *†-broo*, *-broth*, *-cake*, *-chowder*, *†-pickle*, *-pie*, *-pudding*, *-soup*.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 316 *Fish Balls, with Brown Sauce. 144. *Nonimade* in W. Wülcker 740 *Garius*, a 'fysc-brown. 1660 HOWELL *Letras*, 'Fishe-broth, or fish-pickle, *murette de poisson*. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 316 *Fishcakes in Curry. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, 'Fish Pie, a Dish usually serv'd upon Days of Abstinence. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 316 *Fish Pudding, in tins. 1886 *Stat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/1 *Fish soup is made out of the 'trimmings' of fish.

d. objective, as *fish-breeder*, *-cadger*, *-catcher*, *-curer*, *-frier*, *-hawker*, *-seller*; *fish-breeding*, *-packing*, vbl. sbs.; *fish-eating*, *-selling*, ppl. adjs. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 214 So far as it affects the procedure of fish-catchers, 'fish-breeder, or fish-culturist. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 189 Hendry had been to the 'fish-cadger in the square. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 *Fysse catcher, *pescheur*. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* x. (1857) 166, I have seen a 'fish-curer's vat throwing down its salt when surcharged with the mineral. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 323/1 The 'fish-eating Osprey. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* I. 660/1 Larger fish require a vessel called a 'fish-fryer, which is fitted with a perforated or wire strainer. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 6/6 The wife of a fish-frier. 1886 CORNH. *Mag.* May 616 'Fish-hawkers wrangle and organ-grinders court their ill-gotten coppers. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 163/1 'Fysch sellare, *piscarius*. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 'Fish-selling rhetoricians.

e. simulative, as *fish-drunk*, *-shaped*, *-like*, adjs. 1501 PERCIVAL *Spl. Dict.*, *Embarbascar*, to make 'fishe drunke. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 27 A very ancient and 'fish-like smell. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 93/2 The elongated fish-like form of those amphibia. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 3/2 Dull fish-like eyes. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 The counters should be long or 'fish-shaped.

f. instrumental and originaive, as *fish-derived*, *-fed*, *-feeding*, adjs.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. xxxvi, *Fish-derived products. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulian's Rescue* v. 297 'Fished Carmanians. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 280/1 The 'fish-feeding *Gralle*.

g. appositive, as *fish-god*, *-goddess*.

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1856) 256 Dagon the 'Fish-god. *Ibid.*, Derceto, the 'Fish-goddess.

7. Special comb.: fish-backed a., shaped like a fish's back, swelling upwards; † fish-basil (see quot.); fish-bed, a deposit containing the fossil remains of fishes; fish-bellied a., shaped like a fish's belly, 'curved underneath, the depth of curve increasing towards the centre' (Lockwood); so also *fish-belly*, used attrib.; fish-berry, a name for *Cocculus indicus*, the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*, used for stupefying fish; fish-bone-thistle = *fish-thistles*; fish-bone-tree, 'the *Panax crassifolium*, a small araliaceous tree of New Zealand' (*Cent. Dict.*); fish-brine, a fish-sauce; fish-broth (see 6 c), *humorously*, salt-water; fish-car, a box in which fish are carried alive in the water; fish-carle Sc., a fisherman (Jam.); fish-carrier, (a) a vessel used to transport the 'catch' from the fishing-boats to the shore; (b) a contrivance for keeping fish alive whilst transporting them from place to place; fish-carver, a carving knife for fish; pl. a carving knife and fork for fish; † fish-climber, ? = *fish-berry*; fish-coop, (a) = *fish-pot*; (b) 'a box about three feet square used in fishing through ice' (*Cent. Dict.*); fish-crow (U.S.), a crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) that feeds mainly on fish; fish-culture, the artificial breeding of fish, pisciculture; hence fish-cultural a., of, pertaining to, or concerned in fish-culture, piscicultural; fish-culturist, one engaged in fish-culture, a fish-breeder, a pisciculturist; fish-eagle, an eagle that preys upon fish; † fish-ear (see quot.); fish-eater, (a) one who lives chiefly upon fish; (b) chiefly pl. a knife and fork to eat fish with; fish-eye-stone *Min.*, obs. synonym of APOPHYLLITE; † fish-face, a term of abuse; fish-fag, a female hawk of fish, a fishwife; fish-farm, a place where fish-culture is carried on; hence fish-farmer, fish-farming; † fish-fast, the observance of fish-days (see FISH-DAY); fish-flake (U.S.), a frame upon which fish is laid to dry; fish-flour, (a) = *fish-meal*; (b) 'a dry inodorous fertilizer made from fishes, used for manure' (*Cent. Dict.*); fish-gaff, a pole with an iron hook at the end by means of which heavy fish are secured when caught with a line; fish-globe, a spherical glass vessel in which fish are kept; fish-glue, glue obtained from the bladders and sounds of fish, isinglass; fish-gorge, a primitive implement for catching fish, consisting of something (c.g. a stone) fastened by a string for the fish to swallow; fish-guano = *fish-manure*; fish-hack, a name of the *Gobius niger* (Adm. Smyth); fish-hawk, the osprey, or bald-buzzard (*Pandion haliaetus*); fish-house, † (a) a place where fish are kept; (b) a place where fish is sold; fish-kettle, a long oval vessel for boiling fish; fish-knife, a broad knife, usually of silver, for cutting and serving fish at table; also, a knife for eating fish with; fish-ladder, a series of steps to enable fish to ascend a fall or dam by a succession of leaps; † fish-leop, a fish-basket; fish-liquor, the liquid in which a fish has been boiled; fish-liver-oil, a term applied to the oil taken from other fish than the cod (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); fish-lock = *fish-weir*; fish-louse, a general name for crustaceans parasitic on fishes; fish-man, † (a) one who makes a meal of fish; (b) a fish hawk; (c) a fisherman; (d) a student of ichthyology; fish-manure, a manure or fertilizer composed of fish; † fish-mariner, the sail-fish; fish-maw, the sound or air-bladder of a fish; fish-meal, dried fish ground to a meal; fish-meter (see quot.); † fish-mint, water-mint; fish-oil, oil obtained from fishes and marine animals, *spec.* cod-liver oil and whale oil; fish-owl, an eared fishing owl, of the genus *Ketupa*, with rough feet; fish-pass = *fish-way*; fish-pearl, an artificial pearl (see quot.); fish-pomace, the refuse of fish after the oil has been expressed, used as a fertilizer; fish-pot, a wicker basket for catching fish, *esp.* eels, also crabs, lobsters, etc.; fish-potter, one who uses or has charge of fish-pots; † fish-range, a place for catching and drying fish; fish-room (see quot.); fish-sauce, sauce made to be eaten with fish; fish-scrap, fish refuse, used as a fertilizer; fish-slice, a fish-carving knife; also, an implement used by cooks for turning fish in the pan; fish-slide, 'a fish-trap for shallow rivers and low waterfalls; used in the southern United States' (*Cent. Dict.*); fish-sound, the swimming bladder of a fish; † fish-stew = FISH-POND; see SEW; fish-stick (see quot.); † fish-stone, ? a stone table for the sale of fish; fish-story, an incredible tale or 'yarn'; † fish-stove = *fish-stew*; fish-strainer, (a) 'a metal cullender with handles for taking

fish from a boiler; (b) an earthenware slab with holes, placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish' (Simmonds); fish-thistles, the *Chamaepycnace casabone* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); fish-tiger, a bird that preys upon fish; fish-tongue, 'an instrument sometimes used for the removal of the wisdom-teeth: so named from its shape' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); fish-torpedo, a torpedo resembling a fish in shape and with an automatic swimming action; fish-trowel, a fish-carver in the shape of a trowel; fish-wardeu (U.S.), 'an officer who has jurisdiction over the fisheries of any particular locality' (*Cent. Dict.*); fish-way, an arrangement for enabling fish to ascend a fall or dam; fish-weir, † (a) a draught of fishes; (b) = FISH-GARTH; fish-wood, (a) (see quot.); (b) 'the strawberry bush, *Euonymus americanus*' (*Cent. Dict.*); fish-worker, 'a fish-culturist' (*Cent. Dict.*); fish-working, 'fish-culture' (*Cent. Dict.*); fish-works, (a) 'the appliances and contrivances used in fish-culture; (b) a place where the products of the fisheries are utilized; a fish-factory' (*Cent. Dict.*); † fish-yard = FISH-GARTH. Also FISH-DAY, -GIG, -HOOK, -MONGER, -POND, -POOL, -SKIN, -TAIL, -WHOLE, -WIFE. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 644 'Fish-backed rail. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxlii. 549 L'Obeluis... calleth it [another wilde Basil] *Corcoros*, which we have Englished *Fish Basil. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 118 'Fish-bellied instead of parallel rails. 1865 SMILES *Engineers* III. 282 The line was... laid with fish-bellied rails. 1888 GREENWELL *Gloss. Coal-trade terms* (ed. 3) 38 Malleable iron rails of the 'fish-belly pattern. 1884 *Garden* 2 Apr. 220/1 *Chamaepycnace* (*Fish-bone Thistle). c. 1000 *Ælfric's Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 128 *Liquamen*, *uel garum*, 'fiscbrnye. 1820 W. TPOKE *Tr. Lucian* I. 533 From inadvertence pour the fish-brine into their lentil-soup. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 44 The churlish frampold waues gaue him his belly-full of 'fish-broath. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 Model of 'fish-car towed by the smack for keeping the catch alive. 1804 TARRAS *Elegy on Sautle* 13 Poems 143 Ye 'fish-carles never lift an oar, in codlin greed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 4/1, I went out to the fleets on board a steam 'fish-carrier. 1888 *Ibid.* 27 Dec. 2/2 Among Mr. Burgess's other notions, however, one took the form of a fish carrier. The carrier he has invented is made of zinc. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 1. 447 'Fish-Climber has a welsted Stalk... its Beans are red, with a black Kernel; these being hauled and cast into Rivers intoxicate the Fish. 1803 S. PEGG *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 277 A 'fish-coop... for taking fish in the Humber, made of twigs, such as are called eel pots in the south. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 682/2 The 'fish-crow fishes only when it has destroyed all the eggs and young birds it can find. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 61 The art of fish-culture is almost as old as civilization itself. 1872 (*title*), Transactions of the American 'Fish Cultural Association. 1874 *Amer. Cycl.* III. 219 This method has been extensively adopted by American 'fish culturists. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. 59 A Fisherman of Strasburgh... sets forth the Bald Buzzard under the title of 'Fish-Eagle. 1890 H. M. STANLEY in *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 2/2 Fish eagles. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 233 The other [order of Fishes] is furnished with Organs analogous to Lungs, which we call 'Fish-Ears, or Gills. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Ichthyophagi*, 'Fish-eaters. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm. Pl.* Bk. Ser. II. Babylonian Fish-eaters. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Fish Eaters, Fish Carvers. 1805 T. JAMESON *Cham. Min.* II. 60 Ichthyophagite or 'Fish-eater-stone. c. 1625 ELETCHER *Hunt. & L'Entenent* 1. 4, Whether would you, 'fish face? 1785 WOLCOTTE (P. P.) *Bosny & Pizot* at 'Fish vulgar? 'fish-fag, to be forced to chat. 1860 *Times* 8 Mar. 8/4, We rail away at one another... with the impotence of fish-fags. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 238 'Fish-farms for the cultivation of the oyster alone. 1554 T. SAMPTON in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 49 'Fish-fats, vovs, pilgrimages. 1837-40 HALBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 195 A sort of 'fish flakes. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* x. 197 The houses here were surrounded by fish-flakes, close up to the sills. 1880 G. B. GOODE *Menhaden* 141 (*Cent. Dict.*) Biscuits made from 'fish-flour... were in good condition after having been kept for ten years in an unsealed jar. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 6/2 His two sisters... were cut and stabbed with a 'fish-gaff. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 438 This 'fish-glew [Ichthyocolla] is thought to be best, that is brought out of Pontus. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 151 Isinglass, or Fish-glew. 1861 HULME *Tr. Moguiz-Tandon* II. iii. 181 Isinglass or Fish-glew is the prepared air-bladder or swimming-bladder of the sturgeon. 1883 B. PHILLIPS in *Century Mag.* Apr. 900/1 Starting with the crude 'fish-gorge, I can show, step by step, the complete sequence of the fish-hook. 1884 C. W. SMILEY in U. S. *Commis. of Fish & Fisheries*, Report for 1881 665 Six farmers used about five sacks each of 'fish guano. a. 1813 A. WILSON *Osprey Poet.* Wls. (1846) 280 God bless the 'fish-hawk and the fisher! 1848 THOREAU *Maine* IV. (1894) 35 Fish-hawks were sailing overhead. c. 1000 *Ælfric's Gloss.* Supp. in W. Wülcker 184 *Piscinell*, 'fiscus. 1843 *Cent. Angl.* 139/2 A 'Fische house, *piscarium*. 1701 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 3748/4 A 'Fische house, from the South end of the Down to the most Southern Fish-houses. 1877 S. O. JEWETT *Deplaven* 224 Going to market was apt to use up a whole morning, especially if we went to the fish-houses. 1681 *Kew Museum* I. s. 1. 2 A long Cauldron like a 'Fish-kettle. 1823 J. BARCOC *Dom. Ansem.* 16 Over the pan, or fish kettle, put a gridiron. 1403 Nottingham *Rec.* II. 20, j. 'fyschkniff, i. j. d. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Directory* 129 Have two soup-lads and fish-knives. 1826 *The Ass* 1 Apr. 2 You then with the pinking eyes and the fish-knife nose. 1883 *Deed* proved *Life F. Buckland* ix. 189 Many 'fish-ladders had proved useless. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 163/1 'Fysch leep, *nassa*. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 365 He's actually discussing the whole concern! fish, 'fish-liquor, bread, and

butter, and parsley. 1661 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 43 The miller of Brignall presented for that he do usually keep in the back beck a fish-lock. 1540 Sir R. SADLER *State Papers* I. 48, I eat eggs and white meats, because I am an evil fishman. a 1584 *Hist. Tom Thum* in Hazl. *E.P.* I. II. 220 Tom. is caught by a Fishman. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 145 A fishman asleep on his panners. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 72 My fish-man of whom I constantly purchase. 1856 L. AGASSIZ in Bence Jones *Life Faraday* (1870) II. 378 The enthusiastic fishman whom you met at Dr. Mantell's. 1891 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 381 Thou 'Fish-Mariner [side note] The Sayle-Fish], Thou Boat-Crab. 1840 MALCOM *Travi* 30/1 I tried sharks' fins, birds' nests, fish-maws. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Fish-maws... are sent to China and used as glue, &c. 1854 BADHAM *Halliet*. 23 They ate it [fish] raw, dried, or ground down in whalebone mortars into 'fish-meal bread. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 2/5 The officers 'fishmasters as they are called) appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company seized... 18 tons 7 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. 1878 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxiv. 245 The seconde wilde kynde... is called... in English 'Fishe Mynte, Brooke Mynte. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. III. 188 Whale oil, known under the name of 'Fish oil, is obtained from the Common Greenland Whale. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 2/2 The duty-free admission into the States of... fish-oils. 1867 A. L. AOMAS *Naturalist in India* 114 We were startled one night by the unpleasant laugh of the 'fish-owl (*Ketupa ceylonensis*). 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 71 § 17 No person shall... wilfully scare or hinder salmon from passing through any 'fish pass. 1885 BONFAS *Life F. Buckland* ix. 189 Varying weirs required different forms of fish-pass. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 361 In Saxony, a cheap but inferior quality [of pearls] is manufactured... They are known by the name of German 'fish pearls. a 1555 PHILIP *Exam. & Writ* (Parker Soc.) 336 That 'fish-pot or net in the which both good and naughty fishes be contained. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 28 They place Fish-pots between the Rocks. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 430 It was brought to him alive, having been knocked off a fish-pot-buoy. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 183 The 'fish-potters being unanimously of opinion that this is not the season. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 12 A little to the East of this River is a 'Fish-Range. Here are Poles to hang their Nets on, and Barbecues to dry their Fish. 1815 FALCONER's *Dict. Marine*, 'Fish-room, that place between the after-hold and the spirit-room. c 1850 *Rudim. Navit.* (Weale) 118 Fish-room, a place parted off in the after-hold... It was formerly used for stowing the salt-fish to be consumed on board. 1818 BYRON *Beppo* vii. I would recommend The curious in 'fish sauce, to bid their cook... buy. Ketchup. 1886 *Punch* 20 Nov. 25/2a The unavoidable absence of the 'fish-slice. 1879 *Engel. Brit.* X. 133/1 Gelatin-yielding substances... comprising... bladders and 'fish sounds. 1852 HULOT, 'Fishe... steve, *ichthyotrophia*. 1885 *Chamb. Fril.* 75 A proposal to revive the fish stew or ponds which in bygone times were so plentiful in this country. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherm.* 57 A 'fish-stick... consists generally of a young holly bush deprived of its bark, and the branches left about a foot in length at bottom, diminishing to six inches at the top, the fish being thrust on through a hole in the back. 1822 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 379 The erection of such a number of 'Fish Stones in Derby Square... as they may think proper for the accommodation of the neighbourhood. 1887 C. F. HOLDER *Living Lights* 97 Exaggerations are often termed 'fish-stories, for the reason perhaps that improbable tales are related concerning the denizens of the sea. 1615 SANDYS *Journey* IV. 255 The 'fish-stones by him hewne out of the rocks, and built. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* I. (1886) 20 The pied 'fish-trip hung above the pool. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 236 The Shah... sent a 'fish-torpedo against the Huascar. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, 'Fish-trout. 1826 CUSHING *Newburyport* 118 'Fishwardens. Messrs. Officer Boardman, [etc.] 1870 *Law Rep.* V. 671 No mill is prejudiced by the making of a 'fishway in the dam. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke v. 4. Lasted cowre nett on pone 'fise-wer. a 1200 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 Fisewer and myne macian. 1387 *TREVISIA Liger* (Rolls) I. 423 Tweye grece fische weys. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 376/1 Fishweirs along the rocks. 1851 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 73 The celebrated 'fish-wood (*Psidium erythrinum*) used for the purpose of intoxicating fish. 1695 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 287 Allowing Mr. Major... all the fish taken in y' fish yards in one tide. 1789 *Ibid.* II. 241 To destroy the Fish Yards now set upon the river Mersey.

Fish (fif), sb.² [Of doubtful etymology.]

The comb. *fish-panch*, synonymous with sense 1, suggests that the word was a transferred use of *Fish sb.* 1; the appropriateness of the name on this supposition is not obvious, but the same may be said of many nautical terms of undisputed etymology. On the other hand, it is possible that the word is a. F. *fiche* (see next); it is not known that the F. word was ever used in sense 1, but its etymological sense is 'a means of fixing.'

1. *Naut.* 'A long piece of hard wood, convex on one side and concave on the other' (Adm. Smyth), used to strengthen a mast or yard; a fish-piece.

1666 *London Gaz.* No. 59/3 They put hard bands on Jury Masts and Fishes. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 79 Lash the Fish on to the Mast. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 367 His fore-mast was broken asunder... and was only kept together by the fishes which had been formerly clapt upon it. 1749 CHALMERS *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 367 The Spikes, that nail the Fish of the Mainmast. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. 2143 Can you let me have a fish for my mast? c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 73 One fore and one aft fish stowed and bolted to spindle and side trees.

transf. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 410 A black paw with fishes or splints whipped round it by a band of spumny.

2. A flat plate of iron, wood, etc. laid upon a beam, rail, etc., or across a joint, to protect or strengthen it; in railway construction = *fish-plate*.

1847 *Specif. Adams & Richardson's Patent* No. 11 715. 2 To connect the two iron rails together we use wood or iron fishes. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Isaacs' Winding Mach.* 4

Rods... tied together by oak fishes of the same scantling as the rods. 1875-6 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XLVI. 202 The original road had been laid with fishes 16 inches long.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as fish-bar, -beam, -bolt, -hoop, (see quote); fish-joint, a joint or splice made with fish-plates (also *fish-plate joint*); hence fish-joint v., jointed, jointing; fish-front, -paunch, = sense 1; fish-piece = 1, 2 above; fish-plate, one of two plates bolted together through the ends of two rails on either side of their meeting-point to cover and strengthen the joint; hence fish-plateing.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 872/1 'Fish-bar, the splice bar which breaks the joint of two meeting objects, as of railroad rails or scarfed timber. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., A 'fish beam' is a composite beam, where an iron plate is sandwiched between two wood beams. 1875 J. W. BARRY *Railway Appliances* (1890) 61 The nuts of the 'fish-bolts are apt to shake loose with the jar of passing trains. 1888 *Lackwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Fish-bolt, a bolt employed for fastening fish plates and rails together. 1815 FALCONER's *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), 'Fish-front, or Paunch is a long piece of oak or fir timber, convex on one side, and concave on the other, used to strengthen the lower masts or yards, when they are sprung. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 24 At the lower end of the fish is driven on a hoop, called a 'fish-hoop, which is beat close to the sides of the mast. 1849 J. SAMUEL in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* VIII. 265 A number of these 'fish joints had been laid down. 1868 *Daily News* 5 Nov., The almost universal adoption of the new 'fish-joint rail'. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* 286 A 'fish joint' is a joint made by bolting or riveting a plate on each side near the ends. 1855 DEMPSEY *Pract. Railw. Engineer* (ed. 4) 265 A portion only of the lines of this kingdom being as yet 'fish-jointed... It is obvious that with the same rail a fish-jointed is much stronger. *Ibid.* 267 Mr. Ashcroft has accomplished the 'fish-jointing of 150 miles of line without accident. 1869 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Fish-piece. 1869 Sir E. J. KEO *Ship-build.* vi. 102 The fish pieces or covering plates. 1855 DEMPSEY *Pract. Railw. Engineer* 268 The chairs are cast so that one side forms a 'fish-plate. 1839 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 42 In 1847 Mr. Bridges Adams introduced the suspended joint with fish plates. 1889 *Life of Vignoles* xiii. 183 Vignoles always claimed to have been one of the earliest to introduce the fish-plate joint. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 437 An exemplification of this fish-joint or 'fish-plateing is to be seen on any railway.

Fish (fif), sb.³ [ad. F. *fiche* (of same meaning; also *peg*), f. *ficher* to fix: see *FICCHE* v.]

A small flat piece of bone or ivory used instead of money or for keeping account in games of chance; sometimes made in the form of a fish.

Popularly confused with *Fish sb.*; hence the collective *sing.* is used for *pl.*

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* i. i. I am now going to a party at Quadrille... to piddle with a little of it [money], at poor two guineas a fish. 1751 ELIZA HEVWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 230 She was just going to call for the cards and fishes. 1766 ANSTEV *Bath Guide* viii. 90 Industrious Creatures! that make it a Rule To secure half the Fish, while they manage the Pool. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 297 A notorious gamester... at a game of loo, accumulated a large quantity of fish. 1825 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 92 Mother-o'-pearl fish and counters. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 9 A penny a fish will be found sufficiently high play.

Fish (fif), sb.⁴ [F. *FISH* v.; the senses are unconnected.]

1. An act of fishing. *collog.*

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XX. 542/2, I will go find Tim... and have a fish.

2. a. The purchase used in 'fishing' or raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale. b. (See quot. 1892.)

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 51 The tricing Fish the careful Gunners hook, No time is lost, it firmly grasps the Fluke. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Fish, a tool used for bringing up a bore rod or pump valve.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* The sb. in sense 2, or the vb-stem, occurs in various technical terms (chiefly *Naut.*): fish-back, a rope attached to the hook of the fish-block, and used to assist in 'fishing' the anchor; fish-block, the block of a fish-tackle; fish-davit, a davit for fishing the anchor; fish-fall, the tackle depending from the fish-davit; fish-head, -martingale, -pendant (see quote); fish-ropes = fish-fall; fish-tackle, that used for fishing the anchor. Also *FISH-BOOK* 2.

1862 NARES *Seamanship* 74 'Fish-back, from the fore-castle, and secured to the back of the fish hook. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 20 The Davit is a short piece of timber, at the end whereof, they hang a block in a strap called the 'Fish-block, by which they hale up the flook of the Anchor to the Ships bow. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 120 The 'fish-davit [was] rigged out. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 93 Iron 'fish davits are now fitted to nearly all ships. 1862 *Ibid.* 74 It [the fish martingale] keeps the davit from topping up as the 'fish fall is hauled taut. 1842 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* II. 171 The 'fish-fall for drawing a 'drowned clack'. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 109 Fish-head, an apparatus for withdrawing the clacks of pumps through the column. 1862 NARES *Seamanship* 74 'Fish martingale, a large jigger, the double block secured to one of the bolts in the davit head, the single block hooked down to a bolt in the ship's side. 1750 T. R. BLANKLEY *Naval Expositor*, 'Fish Pendant hangs at the end of the Davit. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 234 The upper end [of the fish-davit] being properly secured by a tackle from the mast-head; to which end is hung a large block, and through it a strong rope is rove, called the fish-rod, 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* I. 81/1 Cables, hawsers,

*Fish and Catrope... Halliers, Roperyarns... were all of rare stuffs of great price. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 'Fish-tackle.

Fish (fif), v.¹ Pa. t. and pa. pplc. fished (fift). Forms: 1 *fiscian*, 3 *fissen*, *Orm.* *fisskenn*, 4-5 *fysshen*, *fishe*, *he*, *n*, 4-6 *fisch*, *e*, *fische*, *fischyn*, 6 *fyshe*, 6-*fisch*. [OE. *fiscian* = OFris. *fiskia*, OS. *fiskôn* (Du. *visschen*), OHG. *fiskôn* (MHG. *vischen*, mod. Ger. *fischen*), ON. *fiska* (usually *fiskja* of differing conjugation; Sw. *fiska*, Da. *fiske*), Goth. *fiskôn*: -OTeut. **fiskjan*, f. **fisko* = FISH sb.¹]

I. *intr.*

1. To catch or try to catch fish; to use nets or other apparatus for taking fish. Const. + *after*, for. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 3 Donne æ fiscian willah c 1200 *ORMIN* 1297 To fissenken aftter fiske. a 1300 K. Horn 1136 Ihe am a fisserre, We feor icome bi este For fissen at þe fesse. c 1305 St. Andrew 3 in E. E. Poems (1862) 98 As hi fishede aday Bi þe se oure loured com. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 7 Piben he coude, and fische, and nettes bete. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fyschyn, piscor. 1546 J. HEVWOOD *Prov.* (1562) D j b, He hath well fysht and caught a frog. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 107 Their way of fishing alters with the season. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* in. i. 281, I beheld some people fishing with long angling rods. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 283 They fish for them very much in the same manner.

b. *fig.* (with reference to Mark i. 17).

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 80 These tonges were taken them as for their principal Instrument for to fyschen with. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* vii. (1562) 125 b, Their special calling is to fische, to preache the worde of God.

c. To fish in troubled waters; *fig.* to take advantage of disturbance or trouble to gain one's end. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 102 Their persuasions which alwayes desyre your quietnesse, whereby they may the better fische in the water when it is troubled. 1625 Br. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar*, v. 43 They... fare full and fatt by Fishing in troubled waters. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. v. 276 You delight to fish in troubled waters. 1797 *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1799) Though drunk as fish our rulers be, The thing sure little matters; Only it forces you and me To fish in troubled waters.

2. To search by dredging, diving, or other means for something that is in or under water, e.g. sunken treasure, pearls, coral, etc.

1655 F. W. in *W. Fuke's Meteors* 166 Gold... found in Waters and Rivers is fished for, and is in form of little Grains. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rec.* (1857) II. 129 The... grant for fishing for silver at a wreck in the West Indies. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vi. 134 A very rich Ship... lies to this day; none having attempted to fish for her.

3. To use artifice to obtain a thing, elicit an opinion, etc. Const. *after*, for.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 239 They both did come but to fish for some things which might make a shew that my L. Chancellor had justly kept him in prison. 1583 STANHYURST *Enchir.* iv. (Arb.) 108 Cross these seas: fish for a Kingdom. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 190 To fish, after secrets. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* viii. x. The Half Guinea, for which he had been fishing. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) III. xxiii. At the game of commerce losing your life in fishing for aces. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* iv. The first woman who fishes for him, hooks him. 1885 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* II. 217, I should have fished for you to ask me. *Mod.* To fish for a compliment.

b. To fish for oneself: to get all one can; to seek one's own profit exclusively; to rely on one's own efforts.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iii. (1739) 8 This raised the price of the Clergy, and taught them the way to fish for themselves. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 117 Such men fish most for themselves. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* II. 48 He leaves you to fish for yourself among his miscellaneous stores. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, 'Aa'll gan an fish for mesel'.

c. *Harvard College Slang* (see quot. 1851): *absol.* to curry favour, strive to ingratiate oneself with another.

1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 10 Oct. I. 261 He courts me a good deal, and fishes. I fish in return; and I think neither of us meets with much luck. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words and Cust.*, Fish. At Harvard College, to seek or gain the good-will of an instructor by flattery, or officious civilities; to curry favor... Students speak of fishing for parts, appointments, ranks, marks, &c.

II. *trans.*

4. To catch or try to catch (fish); to take as fish are taken; to collect (corals, pearls) from the bottom of the sea.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. vii. 18 b, The Misidan Sea... where are fished great quantitie of Pearles. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* vii. 16, I will send for many fishers... and they shall fish them. 1667 H. V. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 432 Red Coral... is fished from the beginning of April till the end of July. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Peril*, Thou hast fished salmon a thousand times. 1865 J. G. BERTHMAN *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 232 There is a period every year during which the oyster is not fished.

transf. and *fig.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* v. 777 To fissen hire, he layde out hook and lyne. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7494 To fissen sinful men we go.

5. *transf.* To draw or pull out of water, mud, etc.; to discover and bring out of a heap of lumber, a deep place, or the like. Also *with out*, up.

1632 J. LEE *Short Survey* 21 The inhabitants fish out of the bottomes of their lakes a certaine rude matter. 1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4304/1, 29 Brass Guns, lately fished up. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. l. 224 We... fished up some small Fir-trees, which we had converted into Masts. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 343 My wife fished

out a large piece of blue apron upon the top of her fork. 1822 BYRON *Werner* i. 29 He... help'd to fish the baron from the Ode. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 219 He was fished by his disciples out of the mud. 1880 LONAS *Alkali Trade* 200 The crystals... are drawn out... or 'fished', and allowed to drain. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 64 We had to... fish them out of the bag. fig. 1652 J. WRIGHT *Tr. Camus Nature's Paradox* 10 Sometimes he fished wealth at Court, sometimes in his Government. 1885 *Edin. Rev.* CLXIII. 177 [A service] either fished up from some ancient 'use', or invented afish, like some of the fancy litanies we have heard of. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 712/2 Out of the vast reservoir of facts... something might be fished up, of interest.

b. Naut. To fish the anchor: to draw up the flukes to the gunwale.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1769). To fish the Anchor, to draw up the flukes upon the ship's side after it is catted. 1869 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* i. iii. 57 They... were fishing the anchor forwards.

abol. 1893 R. KIRLING *Many Inwent* 364 (*Envoy*), Stop, seize and fish, and easy on the davi-guy.

c. Coal-mining. (See quot.)

1888 GREENWELL *Gloss. Coal-trade Terms* (ed. 3) 38 Fish, to catch up a drowned clack by means of a fish-head.

6. To try to catch fish in (a pool, stream, etc.). (Cf. similar use of shoot, etc.) To fish out: to exhaust the fish from.

c. 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 379 Lyk hym that... fyssheth a bareyn pool. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 Yneasonable persons... have... fished the said ponde... as well by night as by daie. 1676 COTTON *Angler* vi. 47 Do but fish this stream like an artist. 1772 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 224 She fish'd the brook. 1838 JAMES *Robber* ii. You are quite welcome to fish the stream. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 5 Jan. 5/1 Rye Bay... is more fished perhaps than any piece of sea bottom in the world. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 2/1 Whether the Thames is over-fished, or, as the very gloomy prophets say, fished out.

b. trans. To search through (a receptacle, region, etc.) for (something material or immaterial).

1727 SWIFT & POPE *Prof. to Miscel.* Some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 80 Oft, as he fish'd her nether realms for wit, The goddess favour'd him. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 260 Nowhere else are the various sciences so fished for generalizations.

7. Chiefly with out: To get by artifice or patient effort; to ascertain, elicit (a fact or opinion). Const. from, out of. Cf. L. *exiscari*.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1112 (1162) He that nedis most a cause out fish. 1531 *Instr. in Elyot Gov.* (1583) Life 72 To fish out... what opinion the Emperor is of us. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* i. 663 We maye fyshe out of them, whither they were procured or sent hither by any manner of means. 1590 GREENWELL *Collect. Seland.* Art. Bb. They... have... commaunded certayne their priests... to fish farther cause of accusation. 1603 *Perry's Diary* 7 Sept. I could not fish from him... what was the matter. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxvii. 271 Hoping by this means to have fished out money either of the king or him. 1733 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 71 4 An admirable knack of fishing out the secrets of his customers. 1770 in *Doran Mann & Manners* (1876) II. ix. 211 To desire a Lady to fish out of me whether I actually intended to go or not. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxxii. (1874) 412 She was trying to fish out... what real business he... had at Hatherton.

III. 8. [A new formation on the sb.] trans.

To dress (child) with fish-refuge as a fertilizer. U.S. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartill's Leg.* (1653) 36 In the North parts of New-England, where the fisher men live, they usually fish their ground with Cods-heads. 1894 E. EGLESTON in *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 852/2 In New England the peculiar mode of fertilizing learned from the Indians introduced a new verb; the first comers 'fished' their corn ground.

Fish (fī), v. 2 [f. FISH sb. 2.]

1. trans. To fasten a piece of wood, technically called a fish, upon (a beam, mast, yard, etc.) so as to strengthen it; to mend (a broken spar, etc.) with a fish or fishes. Also To fish together.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 3 Ready for... fishing or splicing the Masts or Yards. *Ibid.* 13 A Jury-mast... is made with yards, routrees, or what they can... fished together. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. i. 295 We were obliged to fish our fore-mast. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 120 Sometimes the pieces that are applied on the sides are made of wood; in this case, it is called fishing the beam. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 83 All hands were now employed... fishing the spritsail yard. 1875 R. F. MARTIN *Tr. Havre's Winding Mach.* 5 Fishing the rods with the wooden fishes.

b. To fasten (a piece of wood) on.

1711 S. SEWALL *Diary* 10 Sept. (1879) II. 322 Our Axel-tree... broke quite off. Fish'd on a piece in the morning.

2. To join (the rails) with a fish-joint.

1850 C. H. GREGORY in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* IX. 405 'Fishing' the joints of the rails with two pieces of cast or wrought iron secured by bolts or rivets. 1866 W. H. BARLOW *ibid.* XXXV. 409 It would not do... to fish old rails.

Fishable (fī'fəbl), a. [f. FISH v. 1 + -ABLE.]

a. That may be, or admits of being, fished in.

b. Of the weather: Suitable for fishing. rare.

1611 CORG. *Pescheable*, fishable, which may be fished in. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 591 The water... was fishable. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 315 A... river, fishable from the shore. 1892 *Illust. Sporting News* 14 May 328/3 Warm, genial, and with eminently fishable weather.

Fish-day. [f. FISH sb. 1 + DAY.] A day on which fish is eaten, usually in obedience to an ecclesiastical ordinance; a fast-day.

a. 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 131 On fyshsde day launprey ant lax. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 429 Take almondes and... tempur hom, on fyssheday with wyn.

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and on fleshed day with broth of flesh. 1564 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 5 It shall not be lawful... to eat any flesh upon any dayes now usually observed as fish dayes, or vpon any Wednesday now newly limited to be observed as fish day. 1641 'SNIETYNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* § 2. 12 In the Calendar Fish dayes are now called Fasting dayes. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Collog. Erasmi*. (1711) 358 If it happened to be a fish-day, we had sometimes three whittings.

Fished (fīst), ppl. a. 1 [f. FISH v. 1 + -ED.] Only in Fished-up fig. brought up.

1849 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 366, I feel sure that the newly fished-up names would not be adopted.

Fished (fīst), ppl. a. 2 [f. FISH v. 2 + -ED.]

Strengthened, or fastened together, with a fish or fishes.

Fished-beam (see quot. 1846).

1846 BUCHANAN *Techn. Dict.* Fished-beam, a beam bellying on the underside. 1875-6 PRICE WILLIAMS in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XLVI. 160 The relative strength of the fished ends of the rail as compared with that of the solid part.

1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 235 Fished yards are heaviest on the damaged side. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.* 141 Fish joint, or Fished joint.

Fished (fīst), ppl. a. 3 [f. FISH sb. 1 + -ED.] Supplied with fish.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commonwe.* 365 Savoy. Many and large lakes it hath, and those very well fished. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 641 Not one had a full cargo, only one or two being half fished. 1882 F. DAVY *Fishes of Gt. Brit.* II. 215 The trawl-net boats... were very poorly fished.

Fisher (fīsh). Forms: 1 *fiscere*, 2 *fixere*, 3 *fiscere*, 3-4 *fissar* (e, -er, south. *vyssare*, *visere*, 3-5 *fisch*, *fyschare*, -er(e), (5 *fecher*, *fychere*), 4-6 *fissch*, *fyssher* (e), (5 *fyshyer*, 6 *fisscher*), 4- *fisher*. [OE. *fiscere*, OFris. *fisker*, OS. *fiskari* (Du. *visscher*) = OHG. *fiscāri* (MHG. *vischer*, Ger. *fischer*), ON. *fiskari* (Sw. *fiskare*, Da. *fisker*) = OTeut. **fiskārjo-*, f. **fisko-* FISH sb. 1 Like other OTeut. sbs. with this snuffix it has become an agent-noun related to the vb.: see -ER 1.]

1. One who is employed in catching fish. Now arch.; superseded in ordinary use by FISHERMAN.

1893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. 1. 17 [Dæ]r huntan gewicodon, offe fischeras, offe fuzgelas. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Petrus was fixere. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 265 Hys vyssares come to hym, & so gret won of fyssh hym brojte. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 8 And mowrne shal the fischeres. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The inhabitants are great fyshers on the sea. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 137 The patient fisher takes his silent stand, Intent, his angle trembling in his hand. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 227 Fishers distinguish their Herrings into six different sorts. 1851 KINGSLEY *Song*, Three fishers went sailing away to the West.

b. trans. and fig. (esp. after Matt. iv. 19).

c. 1000 *Age. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 19 Cumeð æfter me, & ic do þæt ȝit beoð manna fischeras. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13325 (Cott.) Fra þis dæd forth I sal þe ken for to be fissar god o men. 1663 COWLEY *Ess.* etc. (1666) 133 They found them Hunters and Fishers of wild creatures, they have made them Hunters and Fishers of their Brethren. 1664 H. MORE *Apol.* iii. § 3 Who profess myself a Fisher for Philosophers, desirous to draw them to... the Christian Faith.

2. An animal that catches fish for food.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 78 Herones, Bitternes, [etc.]. These fowles be Fishers. 1576 FLEMING *Tr. Cains Dogs* in *Arb. Garner* III. 245 The Dog called the Fisher... seeketh for fish by smelling among rock and stone. 1823 BYRON *Island* iv. ii. The feather'd fishers of the solitude.

b. spec The pekan or Pennant's marten (*Mustela pennanti*) of North America (also fisher marten fisher weasel). Also, the fur of this animal.

1765 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 200 The fisher has a general resemblance to the marten, but is considerably larger. 1879 M. M. BACKUS in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 838/1 *Fisher*, size, 15 by 30 inches... glossy, dark and durable. 1882 BECC *Drafter's Dict.* *Fisher* (fur), these skins are larger than sables, and the fur is longer and fuller. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 577/2 *Mustela pennanti*, the Pekan or Pennant's Marten, also called Fisher Marten.

† 3. A fishmonger. Obs.

a. 1400 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 353 No fysshyer ne no pulter ne shal bygge fysche ne pultry [etc.]. 1582 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 420 Any fisher that occupieth any standinge or shoppes.

† 4. An implement used by tanners (see quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 350/2 The Fisher... is an iron with Nett-work, made from side to side of it with strong Iron Wyers, with this the Bark is taken out of the Water. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v.

5. A fishing-boat; a vessel employed in fishing.

1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* ix. (1894) 211 We saw countless swarms of mackerel fishers abroad on the deep.

6. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as fisher-bark, -house, -keel, -net, -pan, -ship, -stall, -town.

b. appositive (= that is a fisher, belonging to the class of fishers), as fisher-boy, -cart, -child, -folk, -girl, -people, -swain, -vrain, -woman. Also fisher's coat.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 341 The passage of small 'fisher barks' down to Carlskrona. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 308 From a Run-away and poore 'Fisher-boy' he made me a King. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fisher-boys*, the apprentices in fishing vessels. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 222 A few rough 'fisher-boys' there were. *Ibid.* 227 The 'fisher children' hand in hand. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1857) 481 Some of our Cromarty 'fisher-folk'. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 3/6 Here fisher-boys and 'fishergirls... crowd the stage. 1525 LAD. BERNERS *Provs.* II. xlvii. 162 Without the towne there were certayne 'fisher houses. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 227 And 'fisher-keel on fisher-keel The furrowed sand again did feel. 1608 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xix. i. 4 Thread, passing good for 10

be twisted and knit into 'fisher-nets. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 6/4 A black fisher-net dress trimmed... with well-imitated mimosa. 1535 COVERDALE *Ames* iv. 2 Your posterite caried awaye in 'fyssher pannes. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 'Fisherpeople hauling their boat through the surf. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 7 He girt his 'fishers coat unto him. 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Hart. Misc.* (Mall.) 111. 235 Busses, bonadventures, or 'fisher-ships. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 145 A 'fyssher stalle that Thomas Reve stans in. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Apollonists* iii. xxi. Those 'fisher-swaynes... by full Jordan's wave. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1744) VII. 55 A lytle prety 'Fyssher Towne cawled Wyrkinton. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1703) II. 306 In Dorset-shire... lytle fisher Townes, Poole and Lyme. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxii. 425 When by hollow shores the 'fisher-train Sweep with their arbing nets the hoary main. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvi. note, The 'fisherwomen... put in their claim. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 258 The two dusky fisherwomen marched down to their canoe.

7. Special combs.: fisher-fish (see quot.); † fisher's berry = fish-berry; † fisher's folly, an angler's house in the country; fisher's-knot, a slip knot, the ends of which lie horizontally, and will not become untied (Davies); fisher's ring, or seal = fisherman's ring. Also FISHER-BOAT, FISHERMAN.

1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fisher-fish, a species of Remora, said to be trained by the Chinese to catch turtle. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 67 *Coculus indicus*... called also *bacca piscatoria*, 'fisher's berries. 1638 BRATHWAT *Surv.* *bacca* 133 As one who had taken a surfeit of the City, has built himself a new 'Fishers folly in the Country. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* i. x. (1668) 53 A 'Fishers knot, which is your ordinary fast knots, fouled four times about, both under and above. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. ii. 331 You may tie your Larks together with the Fishers or Weavers Knot. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2486/1 He afterwards broke the 'Fishers Ring, and caused the Lead of the Bulls to be likewise broke.

Fisher-boat. A boat used by fishermen.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/2 Fyscharys boote, *phaselus*. 1500 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 The great diminution of the Kinges naue, fisherboates and mariners. 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 395 To send the Baggage by Sea, in six great Fisher-boats. 1741-3 WESLEY *Extract of Trnl.* (1749) 110 It seem'd strange to me, to attempt going in a fisher-boat, fifteen leagues upon the main ocean. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 136 The rough fisher-boats of Bethesda. fig. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes*, To Mr. Hobbs, the Baltique, and the Caspian. 'Seem narrow Creeks to thee, and only fit For the poor wretched Fisher-boats of Wit.

Fisheress, rare. [Sec-ESS.] A female fisher.

1611 CORG. *Pescheresse*, a fisheress, a woman fisher. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 210, I would sometimes call her the fisheress of her sex.

Fisherman (fī'shəmə). [f. FISHER + MAN.]

1. One whose occupation is to catch fish.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* v. 2 The fishermen... were washyngne their nettes. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. vi. 17 The Fishermen that walk'd vpon the beach appeare like Mice. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 429 Massinello who in a few days, from a poor fisherman rose to sovereign authority. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. v. 293 St. Gall was a skilful fisherman and supplied the brethren with fresh fish from the lake.

transf. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 628 The natives are splendid fishermen of money.

2. An animal that catches fish. (Cf. also fisherman-diver in 4.)

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* (1649) 51 Of the Fish called the Fisherman. This fish is called the Fisherman, because he hunts and takes other Fishes.

3. A fishing-boat; a vessel employed in the business of taking fish.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 185 There entred six Fisher-men into the Towne whereof one was sunke. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 356 The 15th we met with an English Fisherman that was coming from Ysland; he was laden with Salt-fish.

4. attrib. and Comb., as fisherman apostle, pilot; also, fisherman-diver, the merganser; fisherman's bend, a kind of knot; fisherman's night-ingle, a name for the sedge-warbler; fisherman's ring (see quot.); fisherman's walk (see quot.).

1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 28 His four 'Fishermen Apostles. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* vi. We call him a 'fisherman-diver.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 8/2 The suggestion that a 'fisherman pilot should be placed on board each of the four cruisers.

c. 1860 H. STUART *Seamon's Catch*. 2 A 'fisherman's bend. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fisherman's Bend*, a knot, for simplicity called the king of all knots. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 299/1 My old angler friends call this bird [the sedge warbler] the 'fisherman's nightingale.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Seal*. The pope has two kinds of seals: the first used in apostolical briefs, and private letters, &c., called the 'fisherman's ring. This is a very large ring, wherein is represented St. Peter, drawing his net full of fishes. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 198 The 'Fisherman's Ring' is the Pope's ring of investiture. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fisherman's Walk, an extremely confined space, 'three steps and overboard'; is often said of what river yachtsmen term their quarter-decks.

Fishery (fī'shəri). [f. FISH v. 1 + -ERY, or f. FISHER + Y.]

1. The business, occupation, or industry of catching fish, or of taking other products of the sea or rivers from the water.

In this and the following senses often preceded by some defining word, as bank, bay, coast, cod, pearl, river, salmon, sea, whale, fishery. 1877 ALANSON *Eng. Improv.* 142 We have not one fourth part of Moneys sufficient to drive the Trade of England, and set up the neglected Fishery. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening*

Post 22 Sept. 295/2 The British fishery at Iceland has this year turned out but poorly. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 The French fishery upon the coast of Newfoundland, once very large, has fallen away to a mere nothing.

2. A place or district where fish are caught; fishing-ground.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 124 It is a great fishery, chiefly for Snooks, which they catch in the Lake. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* 1891 XII. 245 The landing by Bishop's house, which used to be, and no doubt still is, good fishery. 1823 BYRON *Man* ix. xxi. Where God takes sea and land, fishery and farm, both into his own hand.

3. A fishing establishment; collect. those who are engaged in fishing in a particular place.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4713/3 Some English Gallies had destroyed the French fishery there. 1788 T. JETTERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 530 This produced an outcry of the Dunkirk fishery. 1885 E. R. SCHMIDT *Alaska* iv. 35 The Kasa-an fishery has distanced its rivals.

4. Law. The right of fishing in certain waters. *Free fishery*, an exclusive right of fishing in public water, derived from royal grant; *several fishery*, an exclusive right to fish derived from ownership of the soil; *common of fishery*, the right of fishing in another man's water; *common fishery*, the right of all to fish in public waters.

1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) II. 167 The fishery of this part of the river belongs to me. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 39 A free fishery, or exclusive right of fishing in a public river, is also a royal franchise. He that has a several fishery must also be the owner of the soil. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 772 A plea, which prescribed for a several fishery in an arm of the sea. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 462 Colonel Talbot... possesses a right of fishery for some mile or two up the river.

5. collect. Fish of different kinds (*nonce-use*). 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 491 Martha Glen having been long his constant customer, dealing with him in all sorts of fishery and fruitery.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *fishery house*, *industry*, *law*, etc.; *fisheries act*, *exhibition*; *fishery-salt* (see quot. 1884).

1528 in *Archæologia* LIII. 380 The fishery house at Guisnes. 1864 *Glasgow Daily Herald* 24 Sept. I have been stationed here as fishery officer. 1865 *Esquimaux Cornwall* 132 The fishery women pointed out to me the surface of the bay striped with red. 1868 *PEARO Water-farm* xiii. 128 There were no fishery laws in France. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 215 More accurate knowledge of fishery-animals shall be provided. 1893 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 74 Fishery Salt. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* Fishery Salt, coarse salt made specially for curing fish. 1894 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/3 As an outcome of the County Fisheries Exhibition held last year at Truro, the Technical Instruction Committee of the Cornwall County Council... resolved to establish a fisheries school.

Fishet (fî-shet). *nonce-wd.* [see -ET.] A little fish.

1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 84, I wash my hands in fishets that come through the pump thick as motelings.

Fishew, *Obs.*, var. of FISHU.

1755 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Dewes* 364, I brought a little cod from Longleat, and lost my good fishew.

Fishful (fî-shûl), a. [f. FISH sb.¹ + -FUL.] Abounding in fish.

1550 PHAER *Amid* iv. (1558) Kj. Most lyke a byrd that... his haunting places Among the fishfull rocks. 1605 CANNEN *Remains* (1638) 1 Fishfull and navigable rivers. 1622-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* ii. (1632) 147 Not far from a Fishful Lake. 1860 *All Year Round* 5 May 79/2 Rising from the fish Thames. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 227 The fishful-looking river Bure.

Fishgarth (fî-shgârth). [f. as prec. + GARTH.] A garth or inclosure on a river or the seashore for preserving fishes or taking them easily.

1454 *Lett.* in Burton & Raine *Huntingbrough* 393 On fishgarth. is at yis time void of take. 1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Certaine engines for taking of fish in the said river... commonly called fishgarthes. 1634 FORD P. *Warbeck* iv. i. The earl shall deliver from his ransome The town of Berwick to him, with the fishgarths. 1739 in Picton *L. pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 240 The several fish garths erected within this Port. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 199 There was a perpetual quarrel about a fishgarth in the Esk.

Fish-gig. [var. of FIZGIG, the first element being modified after FISH, from its use in catching fish.] (See quot. 1788.) = FIZGIG 4.

1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* vi. (1704) 532/2 These Fishes are taken with... Fishgigs. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 41 The fish-gig, an instrument used for striking fish... consists of several strong barbed points fixed on a pole, about six feet long, loaded at the end with lead. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. South Wales* i. 26 The men fish with a fish-gig.

Fishhood. rare. [f. FISH sb.¹ + -HOOD.] The state or condition of a fish.

1866 F. BUCKLAND *Cur. Nat. Hist.* Ser. 3. I. 125 Thousands... of your babies have I reared up to fishhood. 1887 *Story of a Kiss* I. vi. 95 A shark in the bloom of early fishhood.

Fish-hook. [f. FISH sb.¹ and v. + -HOOK.]

1. A barbed hook used for catching fish. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 [A] goldene fish-hook. 1482 *York Myst.* Intro. 40 Those that makes pyennes... or maketh fische-hukes. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 201 Crooked like a fischehook. 1612 BIBLE *Amos* iv. v. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 12 Aptness to catch hold and entangle, like... fish-hooks. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 342 The manufacture of English fish-hooks is computed at one-sixth that of needles.

2. *Naut.* An iron hook forming part of the tackle used to raise the anchor to the gunwale of a ship.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Hitch the fish-ooke to the Anchors flooke. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 206 In fishing the anchor, the fish-hook gave way. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 56 The fish tackle consists of two double blocks, and one single block; the lower one is fitted with a fishhook.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *fish-hook maker*; *fish-hook wire*, a wire consisting of twisted strands, with a piece of wire resembling a fish-hook inserted at intervals; also *fish-hooked wire*.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3206/4 Tim. Kirby, the Son of Charles Kirby, Fish-hook Maker. 1892 *Star* 20 Sept. 4/3 All knowledge of the use of this fishhook wire was disclaimed by the defendants. This fishhooked wire is manufactured, and... finds a market.

Fishify (fî-shîfai), v. [f. FISH sb.¹ + -(i)FY.] trans. To turn (flesh) into fish.

1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 40 O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified. 1768 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 241 Ev'ry dish Seem'd transmuted. There was fishified flesh, and fleshified fish. 1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 151/3 We have, in an English version... the good flesh of Moliere's shrewd simple prose fishified by Mr. Kenney into... verse.

Fishily (fî-shîli), adv. [f. FISH + -LY 2.] In a fishy manner.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 439 Naples... is as fishily inclined as ever. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conc.* iii. i. Marcus shook hands fishily all round.

Fishiness (fî-shînes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being fishy.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 17 Its [the bittern's] flesh has... nothing of the fishiness of that of the heron. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 31 I am not greatly surprised at the fishiness of their site. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 214 The fishiness... is no longer disagreeable.

Fishing (fî-shîng), vbl. sb.¹ [f. FISH v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FISH.

a. The action, art, or practice of catching fish.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13278 (Cott.) Petre and andreu... wit þair fishing war þai fedd. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 374 For a lyne boght for the same fishyng. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 Such Cods and Lings as they shall happen to take... by their own fishing. 1632 LUTRICOW *Trav.* iii. 105 The best fishing that the whole Ocean yeeldeth, is upon the coasts of Orkney and Zetland. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* II. i. 19 Representations in miniature of the... huntings, fishings, and productions of the country. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* iv. Of all diversions... fishing is the worst qualified to amuse a man who is at once indolent and impatient.

b. *proverbs*.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) Div. It is... yll fishyng before the net. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 695 There is no fishing so good as in troubled waters. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* xiii. (1670) 362 Those Proverbial Sayings; There is no fishing like to a fishing in the sea, no service like the Service of a King. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 432 It grew into a Proverb amongst us not yet forgotten, No fishing to the Sea, no Service to the King.

c. *transf. and fig.* Also with advbs., as *about*, *out*, *up* (see senses of the vb.).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 19 The newe fishyng, whiche seruet... wyth the nette of the Gospell to cathe men. 1641 HINON *J. Bruen* vii. 27 Witnesse hereof, in parents such fishing for heires. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5509/2 Forbidding... either the fishing up or receiving any of the... Effects that might be driven on the Coast. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 79 Why... is all this fishing about for something when there is nothing? 1889 *Century Dict.* Fishing out, the removal of fish from a fish-pond, the 'drawing' of a pond.

2. To go (also ME. *wade*) a-fishing; a. *lit.* (OE. *had on fiscoð gán*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2198 For 3e þeþ men bet iteigt to sooffe & to spade To cartstaf & to ploustaf & a wissinge [v. rr. a-fishing, in fuschinge, to fyshyng] to wade.

b. *transf. (nonce-use)* To rob on the highways. 1608 *Pennypess Parl. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 78 Soldiers, that have no means to thrive by plain dealing... go a-fishing on Salisbury Plain.

3. The privilege or right of catching fish in certain waters; *common and several fishing* = *common and several fishery*; see FISHERY 4.

1495 *Act 2 Hen. VII.* c. 62 § 1 The Mede called the Kingis Mede and half the fysshing of the Watir called Temise. 1523 FITZGERARD *Surv.* 9 Also of mylmes seuerall fysshinges and comen fysshinges what they be worthe. 1607 NORDEN *Surv.* 110 Hath the Lord of the Mannor any peculiar fishing within any river. 1788 *Foley Inclos. Act* 24 Wrecks, fishings, and all other royalties.

4. A place or facilities for catching fish; fishing-ground, fishery.

1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* (1633) 95 A good towne, having... a plentiful fishing. 1641 in J. Knox *Voy. Brit. Emp.* (1785) II. 397 The Employment of the Fishermen... till they come to their Fishings outwards bound. 1795 J. RICHARDSON in J. Robertson *Agria. Perth* 377 Upon the Tumble... there are scattered fishings belonging to different proprietors. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii. Ellangowan's hen-roosts were plundered... and his fishings poached.

5. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib. (sense 1) as *fishing-bark*, *-basket*, *-boat*, *-box*, *-craft*, *-gear*, *-ground*, *-hook*, *-house*, *-hutch*, *-line*, *-net*, *-pen*, *-season*, *-ship*, *-smack*, *-tackle*, *-tow*, *-trade*, *-village*, *-wair*.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 349 The list... included 'fishing-barks and small coasters. 1838 JAMES ROBERT I. The 'fishing-basket under the arm. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 1 Several 'fishing-boats and lighters, gliding up and down. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii. They had received information from the men of a fishing-boat. 1870 *Law Rep. Comm. Pleas* V. 659 A 'fishing-box... so arranged that a fish going into it cannot get out. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.*

II. ii. 31 If they are not provided with Hooks, Lines or Harpoons or any other 'Fishing-Craft. 1875 W. McLEWRATH *Guide Wigtonshire* 91 Stranner was the rendezvous of the... fishing-craft. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 19 The Swiss archæologist has found abundant evidence of 'fishing-gear. 1641 in J. Knox *Voy. Brit. Emp.* (1785) II. 397 They are to... make them [nets]... in a readiness against they come to the 'fishing grounds. 1725 De For *Voy. round World* (1840) 350 They had neither 'fishing-hook or nets. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 237 Your small fishing hooks. 1766 COTTON *Angler* i. 9, I have lately built a little 'Fishing House upon it (the river), dedicated to Anglers. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Selsby*. This peninsula has several fishing-houses towards the shore. 1868 *Law Rep. Queen's B.* III. 289 The water... is used to supply the mill... and also a 'fishing-hutch or trap. 1466 *Moun. & Housh. Exp.* 212 My master paid hym for v. 'fysheinge lynes. 1865 LUNBOK *Preh. Times* 375 Their fishing-lines were made of the bark of the Erowa. 1530 in Weaver *Wells Wells* (1890) 145 A vowlving nett and a 'fysching nett. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 105 He would soon destroy their Canvas and Fishing-Nets. 1864 TENNISON *En. Ard.* 17 Enoch Arden... play'd Among... swarthy fishing-nets... and boats up-drawn. 1791 W. JESSOP *Ref. Thanes & Ivis* 20 The Sills of the old Lock and 'Fishing Pen may be raised 18 Inches. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 22 Where the Indian Fishers... lye in the 'Fishing-Seasons. 1785 J. KNOX *Voy. Brit. Emp.* I. 319 Several 'fishing-ships from Kinlate take abundance of ling every year. *Ibid.* I. 302 'Fishing-smacks from Harwich. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* vii. The tiny fleet of fishing-smacks were all hauled up together on the shingle. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3935/4 A Vellum Pocket-Book, with some 'Fishing-Tackle in it. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 102/1 B. George... fishing-tackle-maker. 1699 in J. Picton *L. pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 325 It was formerly a small 'fishing-town. 1662 J. SMITH *England's Improv. Reviv'd* (1670) 258 The 'Fishing-Trade, being in our own Seas, and on our own ground. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 124 At this Opening is a small 'Fishing Village. 1870 *Law Rep. Comm. Pleas* V. 659 A 'fishing-weir... of solid masonry.

b. Special comb., as *fishing-breeze*, one favourable for fishing; *fishing-crib* (see quot.); *fishing-flake* = *fish-flake*; *fishing-float* (see quot.); *fishing-room* (see quot.); *fishing-tube* (see quot.); *fishing-wand* (Sc.) = FISHING-ROD.

1888 E. J. MATHER *Nordard of Dogger* 279 There has been a 'smart 'fishing-breeze' during the night, resulting in a heavy catch. 1886 C. ADAMS in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 652 Owing to the increase of fixed engines, called 'fishing-crabs. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* 20 We are glad to jump ashore at Mrs. Bridget Kennedy's 'fishing-flake. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 'Fishingfloats, are little appendages to the line, serving to keep the hook and bait suspended at the proper depth. 1893 *Standard Dict.* 'Fishingfloat, (U. S.), a scow used in seine-fishing, from which an apron is let down to the bed of the river for the more convenient handling of the seine. 1879 E. W. H. HOLDSWORTH in *Engel. Brit.* IX. 266 'Fishing rooms' or portions of the shore set apart for the curing and storing of fish. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 873/2 'Fishing-tube (Microscopy), an open-ended glass tube for selecting a microscopic object in a fluid. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 96, I was in the garden putting some rings on a 'fishing-wand.

Fishing, vbl. sb.² [f. FISH v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of strengthening or supporting with a fish; see FISH sb.² *Fishing-key*, a kind of fish-plate.

1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 132 The... two masts, by good fishing will hold fast. 1817 MARRVAT *Dog-fiscud* xii, I wish I had the fishing of your back that is so bent. 1852 *Specif. Bruff's Patent* No. 14965. 2 Into this metal clip, which I term a fishing key, the ends of each rail at its junction with the preceding or succeeding rail are received.

Fishing (fî-shîng), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fishes.

1. Of an animal: That catches fish. (The names of such animals are sometimes hyphenated.)

Fishing-frog, a fish; = ANGLER 1 a. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 889 The Fishing Hawk is an absolute Species of a Kings-fisher. 1765 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 94 The fishing frog grows to a large size. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 153 The Fishing cat... is very common in Lower Bengal about Calcutta.

2. Of an accusation, inquiry, etc.: Preferred or put forward in order to elicit information which cannot be gained directly.

1831 PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* xv. He again threw out two or three fishing questions. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM A. Lunel I. ii. 37 So she framed what our lawyers call her fishing question. 1863 H. C. WILSON *Sp. bef. Privy Council* 3 Merely colourable and fishing Articles of accusation. Hence *Fishingly* adv.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 23 One of the College librarians yesterday told Sir W. 'fishingly, 'I have been so busy that I have not yet read your 'Redgauntlet'. 1893 *Field* 27 May 771/1 The onlooker who is not fishingly inclined.

Fishing-rod. [f. FISHING vbl. sb.] A long slender tapering rod to which a line is attached for angling. Formerly called also ANGLE-ROD.

1552 HULOET, Fishing rodde, calamus. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* Veleta, the toppe of a fishing rodde, tragula. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* iv. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 175 Izak Walton, who wileded pen and fishing-rod with equal love and skill, was born at Stafford in 1593.

Fishless (fî-shîs), a. [f. FISH sb.¹ + -LESS.] Without fish; devoid of fish.

1591 *Florida and Fruits* 109 Where you shall have the aire birdles, the sea fishes. 1665 FULLER *C. Hist.* vi. 339 The rapid seas shall sooner fishless slide. 1873 WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 38 Fishless ponds and ragged turf.

Fishlet (fî'let). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -LET.] A very small fish.

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* June 856 We might have filled a boat in an hour with queer fishlets. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 221 The fishlets are fed from time to time with yolk of egg.

Fishing (fî'ling). *rare*. [f. as prec. + -LING, dim. suffix.] A small or young fish.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Aug. 5/2 The curious fishing which wants to find out what is behind the door. 1893 *Field* 4 Feb. 152/2 The unhappy fishing.

† **Fishly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] Like fish, fishily.

1699 *Cowley Voy. in Cook's Voy.* (1790) III. 846 Which fowles .. tasted somewhat fishily.

Fishmonger (fî'mʒŋgə). [f. as prec. + -MONGER.] One who deals in fish.

1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 243 The first day off Marche at the Fishmongerys howse. 1594 *Plat Jewell.* 1. 9 This maketh the Fishmongers wates so wanton. 1725 *Bailey Eras.* Collog. 309 It was at a time when tis the Fishmonger's Fair. 1865 *Dickens Hist.* Fr. 1. xvii. The fishmonger pulls off his hat with an air of reverence.

Hence **Fishmongering** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* I. 160 Abraham Cabeliau, known in the fishmongering world, from a cod which still bears his name.

Fishpond (fî'spɒnd). [f. as prec. + -POND.]

1. A pond in which fish are kept.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 163/4 Fische pond, vivarium. 1653 *Walton Angler* ii. 42 An herb Benone, which being hung in a linen cloth near a Fish Pond..makes him [an otter] avoid the place. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* liv. There is a terrace on the south side, with a fish-pond. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 723 A small country seat, surrounded by pleasant gardens and fishponds. *fig.* 1659 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* i. xix. 117 To make so filthy a Fish-pond, as I was, so pure.

b. Applied jocularly to the sea (cf. *herring-pond*).

1604 *Dekker Honest Wh.* 1. Wks. 1873 II. 9 I had not said a leger in that great fishpond but I cast up my very gall. 1661 *Ogilby His Majesty's Entert.* 18 The great Fish-pond Shall he thine. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* 1. 3 Our queer German brothers over the Northern fish-pond.

2. A depression in a card-table to contain 'fish' (see *FISH sb.2*) or counters.

1785 *COWPER Let. to Newton* 19 Mar., When covered with a table-cloth, the fish-ponds are not easily discerned.

Fish-pool. [f. *FISH sb.1*] A pool of water to contain fish; a fishpond.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 7 In bat fise-pool [L. in piscinam]. c 1000 *Suppl. Zelfric's Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 178 *Uinarium*, fise-pool; *Euripus vel piscina*, fise-pool. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 883 To a fische-pole he come. 1529 *Suppl. to King* 48 Fyche pooles well stored with dyverse kyndes of fyshes. 1616 *SURF. & MARSH. Country Farme* 77 The .. Fish-pool, which we have appointed to be in the midst of our Court. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii. 638 To the large Fish-pools, or the glassy Floods.

b. (See quot.)

1718 *STEELE & GILLMORE (Hill)* An Account of the Fish-Pool: consisting of a Description of the Vessel so call'd, lately invented and built for the Importation of Fish alive.

Fish-scale. [f. *FISH sb.1*] One of the scales of a fish's skin. Chiefly *attrib.* (in quot. 1834 referring to ichthyosis: cf. *fish-skin disease* below); fish-scale tile, a tile shaped like a fish scale.

a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 61 Was this a price for fish-scales? 1834 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 465 One case is recorded, in which the face was the only part exempted from the fish-scale covering. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1260 Fish-scale tile slabs, £12 ros. per 100. *Ibid.* § 1261 The fish-scale slabs .. are notched or rebated on the lower edge. 1882 *Caulfield & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 207 *Fish Scale Embroidery*. The principal parts of the design .. are covered over with brightly tinted Fish scales sewn to the foundation with coloured silks.

Fish-skin (fî'skɪn). [f. *FISH sb.1*]

1. The skin of a fish.

1654 J. HALL *Grounds of Monarchy* ii. 3x Hanging fish skins about the walls of the Chamber. 1759 *COLEBROOKE in Phil. Trans.* L. 43 A piece of old wainscot, was smoothed with a fish-skin. 1859 *Lowell. Biglow Papers* Gloss., Fish-skin, used in New England to clarify coffee.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: fish-skin disease (also shortened *fish-skin*), ichthyosis; fish-skin grain, grain (in leather) resembling the skin of a fish.

1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3896/4 He..had about him a Fish skin Plaister-Box with Silver Instruments. 1814 T. BAYNEMAN *Cutan. Dis.* (ed. 3) 49 The Ichthyosis, or fish-skin disease. 1834 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 463 *Lepidosis Ichthyosis*. Fish-skin. 1879 *Eng. Mech.* xi Feb. 534/2 Steel rollers, for making the 'fish skin' grain.

Fish-tail. [f. *FISH sb.1*] The tail of a fish. Chiefly *attrib.* of things resembling a fish's tail in shape or action, e.g. a spreading flame from a kind of gas-burner, hence called *fish-tail burner*, *jet* (also shortened *fish-tail*); fish-tail wind (see quot. 1875).

1840 *Mech. Mag.* XXXII. 343/2 The best small light is .. the fish-tail jet. 1852 J. BOURNE *Screw Propeller* 56 Fowles's Fish-tail Propeller. 1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* Oct. I turned on a fish-tail burner. c 1866 *LEITCH in Circ. Sc.* I. 128/2 In the case of canal coal, the holes are small; and for common London gas they are rather large. The former are known by the name of Lancashire or Scotch fish-tails. 1872 O. W. HOLMUS *Pact Breakf.* x. (1885) 247 We have no more reverence for the sun than we have for a fish-tail gas-burner. 1875 *Times* 16 July 5/5 A nasty shifting breeze blowing down the ranges all day, now on this side, now on that, — a 'fish-tail' wind. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/0 The day was bright with a strong fish-tail wind. 1892

Daily News 29 Mar. 5/6, I spliced it to the bedstead, in what they call a fish-tail knot.

b. Hence as predicative *adj.* *rare*.
1891 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/6 The wind was very fish-tail and tricky.

† **Fish-whole**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *FISH sb.1*] As sound as a fish; thoroughly sound or healthy.

c 1225 *Juliana* 59 Heo ase fischhal as pah ha nefde no-wher fertles ifele. c 1400 *MAUNDRELL (Roxh.)* xii. 52 He was censed of lepre and made fish hale. c 1420 *Chen. Assigne* 353 Fyve cheynes I have & bey ben fish' hole. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M. As sound as a Trout. And another phrase, Fish-whole, I think is most ment of the Trout.

Fishwife (fî'swɪf). [f. as prec. + -WIFE.] A woman who sells fish.

1523 J. ROPER *Will in Archæol. Cant.* (1859) II. 154, I bequeathe to the making of an horse way, for the fische wyves. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Amb.* 80 They .. abuse one another like Fish-wives. 1739 J. MILLER *Testes* cxv, She hid the Fish-Wife about half what she asked. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Rob Roy* (1868) 72, I took the tow-line thrown down from the quay by some sturdy fishwives.

Fishy (fî'sh), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y¹]

1. Abounding in fish. Now *poet.* or *humorous*.

1552 *HULOET*, Fishye, or full of fische .. *piscosus, pisculentus*. 1532 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 20 Hath many fishie rivers and lakes. 1725 *Pope Odys.* iv. 499 Bait the barb'd steel, and from the fishy flood Appease th' afflictive fierce desire of food. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 853 On the banks of that fishy loch we stood. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* i. ix. 265 As when two winds upturn the fishy deep.

2. Resembling a fish or something belonging to a fish; fish-like.

1611 *BIBLE i. Sam.* v. 4 Only the stump [margin: fishy part] of Dagon was left. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 260 The Mermaids .. with womans head above, and fishy extremity below. 1723 *MAUNDRELL Journ.* *Terns*. (1722) Add. 2 Two Syrens, which twining their fishy Tails together, made a Seat. 1853 N. MACLEOD *Remin. Highland Par.* in *Ed. Words* 555 Lachlan had become so accustomed to this kind of fishy existence. 1868 *HELPS Reclaim* iii. 47 I know nothing of these fishy, half-under-water people. *Comb.* 1825 J. NEAL *Rev. Jonathan* II. xxvi, Getting over the ground upon a pair of droll, fat, fishy looking legs.

b. Of the eye: Dull, vacant of expression. Also in *comb.* *fishy-eyed* *adj.*

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 23 The door was opened by a tall, fishy-eyed maid. 1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xv. (1879) 136 The same vacant faces, looking with the same fishy stare into the lecturer's countenance. 1862 *SALA Seven Sons* i. vl. 28 A pallid young man with a fishy eye. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Voy. Nile* xi. 291 The Sheikh of the Cataract — a flat-faced, fishy-eyed old Nubian.

3. Of odor, taste, etc.: Characteristic of or proceeding from fish.

1616 *CHAPMAN Muscus* 382 It is enough for thee To suffer for my love the fishy savours. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 168 Better pleas'd Than Asmodeus with the fishie fume. 1791 *COWPER Odys.* iv. 546 Which the fishy scent subdued. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dan. Econ.* II. 211 An example of a pure fishy taste without the slightest degree of rankness.

4. Having the savour, smell, or taint of fish.

1547 *BOORDE Brew. Health* § 292 Clave nat the skyn with fyshye fyngers. 1667 H. STUBBS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 591 A Bird .. called a Pellican, but a kind of Cormorant, that is of taste Fishy. 1791 *Mad. D'ARBLAY Diary* 8 Aug., The part by the sea .. was so .. fishy that I rejoiced when we left it. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 90 The very air was fishy.

5. Consisting of fish; produced from fish.

1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. t. ii. 28 Soy is made partly with a Fishy composition. 1725 *Pope Odys.* v. 64 Watery fowl, that seek their fishy food. 1899 *CHR. ROBERTS Seck & F.* 279 In connexion with the fishy matter. 1884 *Ibid.* *Land.* *News* 13 Dec. 571/3 The guests .. washed down their fishy repast with Latour Blanche.

6. *colloq.* or *slang*, *a.* (? With the notion 'slippery as a fish', or perh. with allusion to meat with a 'fishy' taste.) Of dubious quality, unreliable; questionable, 'shady'. b. Having 'fishy' eyes (see 2 b); hence, languid or 'seedy', *esp.* as the result of a debauch.

1834 *DISRAELI Coningsby* i. ix, I thought it was all up .. The most fishy thing I ever saw. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherm.* (1875) 117 There he lay .. certainly doosed fishy about the eyes. 1880 J. PAVN *Confid. Agent* III. 151 Langton's French is very fishy. 1882 *BLACK SHANDON Bells* xi, I always heard he was fishy about money matters. 1882 *American V.* 83 Altogether, the story is too fishy.

Fisic, **Fiscian**, *obs.* ff. **PHYSIC**, **PHYSICIAN**.

Fisk: see **FISC**.

† **Fisk**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-6 *fysk* (e, 6-8. *fiske*). [Possibly a frequentative (formed with *k* suffix as in *walk, talk, lurk*) of OE. *fysan* to hurry, or of *fisian*, *fysian* *FREEZE* v. Cf. the synonymous Sw. *fjäska*, a frequentative of *fjåsa* to bustle, make a fuss.] *intr.* To move briskly, scamper about, frisk, whisk; also with *about, abroad, in and out, to and fro*.

c 1240 *Gaw. & Cr. Knt.* 1704 & he fyske hem by fore, þay founden hym sone. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* x. 153 What frek of þys folde fyske þus a-boute? c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 162/2 Fiskin a-bowte yn ydliness, vagor. 1549 *LATIMER 4th Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 104 Than he is busi .. then he fyskes a brode. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurlon* i. ii. in *Dods.* O. P. II. 10 To me Tanckard's Cow .. fysking with her tale. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zinn's Flowers* (1855) 114 Why feare yee so, thus fysking in and out? c 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gadding-Gossips*, way-going Women, Fiding and Fysking everywhere. 1721-1800 in *BAILEY*.

quasi-*trans.* 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 242 If he scaped this, at all times to he ware, With faint fond flies, to fiske agayne a warfare.

Hence **Fisking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fisker**, one who frisks or scampers about.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 162/2 Fyscare a-bowte ydylly, discursor, discursatrix, vagulus vel vagator. 1523 *FITZHERN. Husb.* § 45 If a shepe bauge mathes, ye shall perceyve it by her bytynge, or fyskyng. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierres Super.* 175 Not such an other mutterer .. or a fishing wyl. 1601 *DEACON & WALKER Answ.* to *Darel* 190 Being growne very wearie with your violent fiskings. 1611 *COTGRA. s.v. Trotiere*. A fisking huswife, a raunging damsell. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zinn's Flowers* (1855) 91 Thoughts .. come buzzing so within my .. breast, With fisking traine. 1675 *Rules of Civility* v in *Antiquary* (1880) II. 58/2 Madam .. fisking and prattling are but ill ways to please.

Fisnomy, **fisonomie**, *obs.* ff. **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

† **Fiss-buttocked**, *a.* ? *Obs.*

1552 *HULOET*, Fissebuttocked sove, larda mulier, trossa. *Fisslessen*, *var.* of **FOISONLESS**.

Fissi-, less correctly **fisso-**, used as combining form of *L. fissus*, pa. pple. of *findere* to split, employed in *Biol., Phys., Zool.*, in terms formed chiefly on the analogy of late *L. fissipēs* (see **FISSIPED**) to indicate the condition of being cleft.

Fissi-costate *a.* [*L. costa* rib; see **COSTATE**], having the nervures or ribs divided (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Fissi-**daetyl-, *-yle* *a.* [*Gr. δακτυλ-ος* finger], having the digits divided. **Fissigemma-**tion, a mode of reproduction intermediate between fission and gemmation. **Fissilingual** *a.* [*L. lingua* tongue + *-AL*], having the tongue cleft; said of a sub-order of saurian reptiles, hence called *Fissilingua*.

Fissipalmate *a.* [see **PALMATE**], partially web-footed; semipalmate. Hence **Fissipalmation**, partial palmation, or incomplete webbing of the toes. **Fissiparturition**, the action of giving birth to young by fission (in quot. *transf.*).

Fissirostral *a.* [*L. rostrum* + *-AL*], having a deeply cleft beak; belonging to the order of birds thence called *Fissirostres*. **Fissirostrate** *a.* [as prec. + *-ATE* 2] = *prec.*

1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 268/1 Families of the Fissirostral tribe. 1866-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 377 *Natatores*. — Feet .. palmate or fisso-palmate. 1881 O. FISHER in *Nature* XXV. 243 The act of fissiparturition by which the moon was born must have been sudden.

Fissibility (fissibîlîti). [hadly f. *L. fiss-* ppl. stem of *findere* to split, cleave + (*-ibility* -ITY.) The quality of being easily cleft.

1798 *PERRAINT Hindostan* I. 244 They [bamboo canes] are often made use of for frames of houses, for which their ready fissibility, and their lightness, peculiarly adapt them.

Fissile (fî'sil), *a.* Also 7 *fissel*, 8 *fissil*. [ad. *L. fissil-is*, f. *findere* to cleave: see -ILE. Cf. *Fr. fissile*.] Capable of being divided or split; cleavable; inclined or tending to split.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.*, Some are Fissil, as the spectacle stone; others not, as metalls. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 128 It springs slowly through a soft, fissil rock. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xlviii. 572 Layers of drift peat, sand or fissile clay. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 427 They communicate often a fissile character to the stone in which they occur. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* vi. 180 Ash-hewn timbers and fissile oaks with the wedges are rent.

Hence **Fissileness** = *next*.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Fissileness*, aptness to be cleaved.

Fissility (fî'siliti). [f. *FISILE* + -ITY.] The quality of being fissile or cleavable.

1670-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dist.* by *Expect.* xviii. 176 The knowledge of .. the fissility of a stone. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Attributa God* III. xlv. 202 Had the fissility of slate not been known it would scarcely have been credited. 1882 *GARKE Text-bk. Geol.* u. ii. § 6. 182 This superinduced fissility or 'cleavage' has resulted from an internal rearrangement of the particles.

Fission (fî'shon). [ad. *L. fissiō-em*, n. of action f. *findere* to split.]

1. The action of splitting or dividing into pieces.

1865 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* Jan. 177 Fission or the separation of cuttings is used to perpetuate the same variety.

2. *spec.* in *Biol.* The division of a cell or organism into new cells or organisms, as a mode of reproduction.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kind.* 49 In some elongated species the fission is effected in a longitudinal direction. 1846 *PATTERSON Zool.* 38 A Medusa may actually be generated .. by fertele ova, by gemmation, and by spontaneous fission.

transf. 1883 *ABBOTT Alphabet*, Vau had the singular fate of generating four other letters by a sort of spontaneous fission.

Fissiparous (fî'siparəs). [f. mod. *L.* type *fissiparus* (cf. *Fissi* + *L. parēre* to bring forth; incorrectly on analogy of *viviparus*) + *-ous*.] *a.* Of organisms: Producing new individuals by fission.

b. Of or pertaining to the process of reproduction by fission. Hence **Fissiparously** *adv.*

1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* I. 145/2 The first of these modes of reproduction is entitled fissiparous. 1872 *NICOLSON Palzont.* 94 The polypes produced fissiparously resemble one another in organization. 1887 W. HOOVER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 464 Organisms which are fissiparous, and when cut in two form two fresh independent organisms.

transf. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 70 All error is

17-2

what physiologists term fissiparous. 1890 *Times* 21 Nov. 9/2 Scotch Home Rule and, perhaps, half-a-dozen other fissiparous developments of 'national life'.

So **Fissiparation**, the process of fissiparous reproduction. **Fissiparism** = prec. **Fissiparity**, the attribute of being fissiparous.

1864 *Atlantrum* No. 1920. 216/1 Fissiparation and gemination. 1868 E. P. WILKINSON *Ocean World* iv. 77 This is what Naturalists term generation by division—fissiparism or fission. 1872 *DANA Corals* i. 57 This dividing one's self in two, for the sake of an increase of population, is the process called spontaneous fission or fissiparity. 1891 *Montist* 1. 627 The change from fissiparity to sexuality.

Fissiped, **fissipede** (fiss'ped, -pīd), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *fissiped-em*, f. *fiss-us*, pa. pp. of *fissere* to split + *ped-em*, pēs foot.]

A. adj. Having the toes separated. 1856 *Blount Glossogr.* *Fissiped*, cloven-footed. 1847 *CRAIG, Fissiped*. 1882 W. A. FORBES in *Nature* No. 639. 287 The three great groups of fissiped Carnivora.

B. sb. An animal having its toes divided. In the two first quotes, the word may be Latin. 1846 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 234 It is described like fissipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided. 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 309/2 Fissipedes, or having open Toes. [are] Aquatic Birds living much in Water. 1847 *CRAIG, Fissiped*. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 542 The second subdivision, denominated Fissipedes, are destitute of pincers.

Hence **Fissipedal** a., **Fissipedate** a. = **Fissiped** a.

1883 W. H. FOWLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 434/1 The Fissipedal Carnivora were divided by Cuvier into two groups. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Fissipedate*.

Fissive (fiss'iv), a. [f. L. type **fissivus*, f. *fissere* (pa. pp. *fissus*) to split.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, fission.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* v. 29 The whole plant is built up by the fissive multiplication of the simple cell in which it takes its origin.

Fissile, **fistle** (fiss'īl), sb. Sc. [f. next vb.] 'Bustle, fuss' (Jam.).

1719 *HAMILTON Ep. to Ramsay* 24 July, O sic a fike and sic a fistle I had about it. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 1. 35 The oddest fike an' fisle that e'er was seen.

Fissle, **fistle** (fiss'īl), v. Sc. and dial. Also **fisle**, **fissil**. [echoic: cf. **FIZZLE**.]

1. **intr.** To make a slight continued noise; to rustle; to move with such a noise.

1721 *RANSAY Wks.* I. Gloss. *Fissle* to stir. 1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons, Winter* 232 Of icicle drop frae the bended twigs, Wi' fissing din, among the leafless b'rs. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* ix. 'He heard the curtains o' his bed fissil'. 1823 *GALT R. Gilhaize* 111. 65 The wind again began to fisle, and the signs of a tempest were seen. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms, Northumb.* & *Durh.* 26 *Fissle*, *Fissle*, to make a crepitant noise or faint crackling. 1866 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 132 The little mouse . . . Creeps from her hole and fisses through the grass. 1859 *ALL Year Round* No. 34. 179 The dead leaves were fisting in troops down the lanes.

2. To move about restlessly or uneasily; to fidget. 1785 *BURNS Ep. to J. Lapraik* xxii. Two lines frae you wad gar me fistle. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* *Fisting*, fidgeting as a person in a state of bodily uneasiness. 1863 *ROBSON Bards of Tyne* 319 Whole patriot bands . . . Do fyke and fistle sail about her.

Fissle, dial. form of **THISTLE**.

Fissural (fiss'ūrāl), a. [f. **FISSURE** sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a fissure, also, inclined to form or having fissures.

1881 *WILDER & GAGE Anat. Techn.* 501 (Cent. Dict.). To confine the discussion of the fissural pattern to a brief statement of what appear to be the constant and inconstant fissural characters. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Fissural*, *angeloma*, angioma of the natural fissures of the body.

Fissuration (fiss'ūrāsh'n), a. [a. F. *fissuration*, n. of action f. *fissurer*: see **FISSURE** v. and -ATION.]

1. The action of fissuring or splitting asunder; the state of being fissured or cleft.

1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 193 A slight fissuration of the caudal end. 1887 *Amer. J. Psych.* 1. 342 Whether fissuration be due to mechanical causes or [etc.].

2. **Biol.** = **Fission**.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* n. ii. 403 The multiplication of the species is effected in some by spontaneous 'division' or fission. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Fissuration*.

Fissure (fiss'ūr, fiss'ūr), sb. [a. F. *fissure*, ad. L. *fissura*, f. *fissere* (pa. pp. *fissus*) to cleave.]

1. A cleft or opening (usually rather long and narrow) made by splitting, cleaving, or separation of parts; 'a narrow chasm where a breach has been made' (J.).

1606 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.* *Fissure*, rift, cleft, or pertion. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 235 Of but few gallons of water forced through a narrow fissure, he could raise a mist in his garden. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 6 Those Sirata were divided by parallel fissures. 1730-46 *Thomson Autumn* 811, I see . . . The gaping fissures to receive the rains. 1814 *CARY Dante, Inf.* xiv. 107 Each part, except the gold, is rent throughout; And from the fissure tears distil. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 112 The vast fissure of the Jordan valley.

b. **fig.** (of non-material cleavage).

1876 *DOUGS Grimm's L.* § 61. 510 A dialectic fissure, as it were, was originated. 1890 *Spectator* 5 July, They . . . were . . . divided by too deep a social fissure from the Indians with whom they were expected to convert.

2. **spec. a. Path.** A narrow solution of continuity produced by injury or by ulceration; also, an in-

complete fracture of a bone, without separation of parts. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 270 Whanne þe bowels fallid adoun þoruȝ a fissure .i. a brekyng. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxi. xx, [It cureth] the fissures in the seat. 1676 *WISHMAN Surg.* v. ix. 379 By a Fall or Blow the Scull may be fissured or fractured . . . This Fracture or Fissure may be under the Contin. or [etc.]. 1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Fissure* . . . In Surgery a kind of Fracture, or breaking of a Bone, that happens in the length of it. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* 1. 249 The best Authors . . . divide the injuries, of which the skull is susceptible, into five kinds, as a fissure, a fracture, [etc.]. 1876 *DUNNING Dis. Skin* 49 Fissures are linear wounds having their seat in the epidermis or corium.

b. **Anat., Bot.** etc. A natural cleft or opening in an organ or part; e. g. one of the sulci or depressions which separate the convolutions of the brain.

1656-74 *Blount Glossogr.* *Fissure*, a cleft, a division, a parted leaf. 1773 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* iv. ii. 101 In other Animals the Fissure of the Pupil is erect. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 184 The mouth of the earth worm consists of a small longitudinal fissure. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* 1. i. 10 Bischoff . . . admits that every chief fissure and fold in the brain of man has its analogy in that of the orang. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Fissure* . . . In Botany, the line of cleavage of seed vessels and anthers, and the clefts of a divided leaf.

c. **Her.** A diminutive of the bend sinister, being one fourth of its width. † Also, a riband, or eighth part of a bend (*obs.*).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E vij b, Thys fyssure is calde a staffe, and in french it is cald a baston. 1562 *LEIGH Armourie* 110 b, A Ribande . . . conteyneth in bredeth, the eight parte of 7 yende . . . This ys also called a Fissure. 1620 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* ii. v. (1612) 53 It is commonly called a Fissure . . . in that it cuts or rents the coat armour in twaine. 1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* 1, Fissure is the fourth part of the bend sinister and by some called a staff.

3. The action of cleaving or splitting asunder; the state of being cleft; cleavage.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. and Peter* i. 11. 226 The apertion of heaven . . . in these places signifies . . . a visible fissure of heaven. 1853 *KANE Grimell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 232 On striking the surface with a walking-pole . . . lines of fissure radiated from the point of impact.

4. **attrib. and Comb.**, as **fissure theory**; **fissure claim**, **needle**, **vein** (see *quots.*).

1714 *TYNDALL Fragu. Sc.* (1879) 1. ix. 283, I had heard the Via Mala cited as a conspicuous illustration of the fissure theory. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Fissure-needle*, a spiral needle for catching together the gaping lips of wounds. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Fissure-vein*, a fissure in the earth's crust filled with mineral. 1886 *York Herald* 4 Aug. 1/4 As usual in such fissure veins . . . as the workings increase in depth the lode will considerably increase both in thickness and richness. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 6/1 The reef . . . is reported . . . to be a true fissure claim.

Fissure (fiss'ūr), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. **trans.** To make a fissure or fissures in; to cleave, split.

1656 *RIDLEY Pract. Physic* 173 When the inward place is fissured, the outward remaining unhurt. 1676 [see **FISSURE** sb. 2]. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* xlvii, The French cannon had fissured the building from top to bottom. 1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* xi. (ed. 3) 202 By that concussion the region around Natchez was . . . much fissured. 1869 *PHILLIPS Ventr.* viii. 237 The strata would be fissured and displaced.

2. **intr.** To break into, or open in, fissures; to become cleft or split.

Hence **Fissuring** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* 1. 410 The rending and fissuring of the ground. 1859 *TOOGE Cyc. Anat.* V. 49/2 The process of fissuring or segmentation. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanes* 47 The fissuring effect upon solid rocks.

Fissured (fiss'ūr'd), *pp. a.* [f. **FISSURE** sb. or v. + -ED.] Having a fissure or fissures; broken up by fissures.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Comment. of Proclus* 1. p. cxii, Quadrupeds having solid or many fissured hoofs. 1816 *SHELLEY Alastor* 599 Ivy clasped The fissured stones with its entwining arms. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1873) 352 Fluids that escape from the fissured ground. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* i. iii. 21 Which lobes, after the expansion of the flower, become fissured near their margins.

Fissureless (fiss'ūr-lēs), a. [f. **FISSURE** sb. + -LESS.] Without a fissure or fissures.

1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs* Bot. iii. 650 The fissureless pieces of ice.

Fissuriform (fiss'ūr-īf'ōrm), a. [f. **FISSURE** sb. + -(-)FORM.] Resembling a fissure in form.

1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. vii. xii. 388 The two lateral pits . . . are fissuriform.

Fissury (fiss'ūr), a. *noice-wd.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Having, or full of, fissures.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 339 Should the rock . . . happen to be loose or fissury.

Fist (fist), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *fȳst*, (*fēst*), 2-6 *fēst(e)*, (3 *south. veste*), 3-5 *fūst(e)*, (3 *south. vūste*), 4-5 *fēst*, 4-6 *fȳst(e)*, 4-6 *fīste*, 5-*fist*. [OE. *fȳst* str. fem. corresponds to OFris. *fist*, MLG. *fist* (Du. *vuist*), OHG. *fist* (MHG. *vūst*, mod. Ger. *faust*); —WGER. **fist*.]

By some scholars this is referred to an OTeut. form **fisth₂-*, **fumh₂st-* — prec. Teut. **fuþstis* (whence OS. *fist* of same meaning), f. ablaut-variant of **þenge* Five. 1. The hand clenched or closed tightly, with the fingers doubled into the palm:

a. *gen.*, esp. for the purpose of striking.

a 900 *Lorica Gloss.* 49 in O.E. Texts (1885) 173 *Pugnās*, *fyste*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xxi. 18 *Gif men cīdāþ & hira*

oper hys nextan mid . . . fyste stich. c 1050 *Monastic Sign. language in Technur's Internal. Zeitschr.* f. allg. Sprich. II. 124 *Rur* up fiste feste. c 1160 *Haltan Gasp.* Mark xiv. 65 *Sume* . . . mid feste hine beaten. c 1205 *LAV.* 22785, & scodden þa unustes tūsdē to swerean. c 1225 *ANCR.* A. 106 *He hōlede* . . . þet to Gīws dutten . . . his deorewude muð mid hore dreori fustes. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 105 þe fȳngyr of his hand ben folden into his fist. 1490 *CAXTON Encyclos* xxvii. 107 *Smytyng* her brestes wyth her handes and fustes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 253 b, They layde on hym with theyr fystes and other wepens. 1568 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 4 You will shortly . . . have twenty fistes about your eares. 1626 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* 1. 331 III. 239 The Queen . . . brake the glasse windowes with her fiste. 1650 *BULWER Anthropolom.* 175 He only fights with a closed fist. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbiol* ii. 294 His Iron Fist descending crush'd his Skull. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Skof* v. Testifying . . . a vehement desire to shake her maternally fist at her son-in-law. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* II. ii. 36 Which we inherited by right of fist.

b. For claspings or holding something within. Hence also, grasp, grip, clutches. Now chiefly *jocular*.

Cf. *F. poing*, still the ordinary word in this sense. In Eng. *hand* is now commonly used.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 345 *Boþe* hys honden he nom Vol of þe pouðre & of þe erþe . . . And closedes to gader & hys fustes boþe adrou. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medil.* 12 He bat þou seest yn þe prestes fest. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 18 He . . . holdith the world in his fest. c 1400 *Distr.* Troy 1095 Philmen the fre kyng bat he in fyst hade. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* E vij, She with her fyst touke hym fast by the mantell. c 1500 *Melusine* xxviii. 302 The geant, that held his sybe in his fyst. 1568 *CRAFTON Chron.* II. 2 He that a litle before perswaded hymselfe to have helde all England in his fist, now [etc.]. 1590 *SPENSER F. O.* ii. vii. 34 More light then Culver in the Faulcons fist. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* (1672) 244 *Lycen* . . . broke his sword: one part stand in his fist; the other flew. 1727-38 *JAW Fables* 1. ix. 10, I know, that in a modern fist, Bribes in full energy subsist. 1807-8 *Syd. Smith Plymouth's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 139/2 No eel in the well-sanded fist of a cook-made . . . ever twisted . . . as [etc.]. 1833 *MRS. BROWNING Fremeth.* *Bound Poems* (1850) 1. 182 To shatter in Poseidon's fist The trident-spear. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* III. 19 The leash in his fist.

c. In various phrases: To grease the fist or (one) in the fist: to bribe, pay well; so, † to mollify the fist. To make a (good, poor, etc.) fist: colloq. to make a (good, etc.) attempt at something. Also, *Hand over fist*, *hand to fist*: see *HAND*.

1598 *BR. Hall Sal.* iv. v. 2 That some fat bribe might grease him in the fist. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 98 Till a right understanding be created . . . which commonly follows when the Fist is mollified. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fry's Voy. E. Ind.* 121, I had now and then greased the Chief Surgeons Fist. 1880 *HOWELLS Undine.* *Country* v. 87 Mrs. Burton is really making a very pretty fist at a salon.

d. In *Falcoury*, with reference to carrying hawks.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* xxiii. (Arb.) 75 Sothely he bare there on hys fyste a lytyll byrde lyke a sparhawk. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Djb, When ye haue yowre hawk on yowre fyst. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 They [falcons] wyll chek off, but neuer come to the fist. 1858 J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 47 The goshawk is termed a hawk of the fist, because it is from thence, and not from the air, that he flies at his game. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xv. He will have his hawks to sit on his fist.

e. Used occasionally for: † (a) A blow with the fist (*obs.*); (b) the art of using the fists, boxing.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. iii. 74 Harry gave him such a sudden fist in the temple as drove him staggering backward. *Ibid.* I. vi. 206 [He] gave him such a sudden fist in the mouth. a 1839 *FRASER Poems* (1864) II. 13 Skillful in fencing and in fist.

2. The hand, not necessarily clenched, or closed. *Obs.* exc. in *jocular* use.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 322 Thelbowes to the schare, the fustes to the chynne. c 1314 *Gny Warw.* (Pl.) 409 *Mani* he smot of fot & fest. 1392 *LANGL. P.* A. C. xx. 24 The fader is hennē as þe fust with fynger and with pame. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4674 With ilka fyngre on 3oure fist. 1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* 1. (Arb.) 28 This fist shal sacrifice great flocks on thy sacred altars. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 24/2 She . . . did wryng hir fists, and cried out with a loud voice. 1628 *FORO Lover's Mel.* ii. i. Humbly on my knees I kiss your gracious hand. I have a fist for thee too, stripling. 1650 *BULWER Anthropolom.* ii. 113 The people of Numidia eat out of their fist. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. v. (1737) 20 Panurge and his Anagionist shak'd Fists. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* (1872) III. 105 Each Lad took his Lass by the Fist. *Mod. colloq.* Give us your fist, old fellow: i. e. shake hands.

b. *Print. slang.* An index mark &.

1888 in *JACOBI Printer's Vocab.* s. v.

3. The 'hand' that one writes; handwriting.

Now only *jocular*.

1524 R. DOLPHINE *Lett.* 19 Apr. in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. Ladies* (1846) II. 23 The letter is subscribed and signed 'By the rude fist of your servant . . . Richard Dolphine.' a 1552 *UDALL Royster* D. iii. v. Loke you on your owne fist, and I will looke on this. 1567 *TURNER Ovid's Ep.* *Ulysses* to *Penelope* Ujb, I knewe thy frendly fist at first. c 1650 in *Bagford Ballads* (1877) 757 Several Yards of Fist Were wanting to compleat the List. 1864 *Derby Day* i. 6 Your friend writes a tolerable fist.

4. **attrib. and Comb.**, as **fist-like** adj.; **fistwise** adv.; **fist-ball** (see *quot.*); **fist-fight**, a duel with fists; **fist-froe** a., unharmed by blows; **fist-law** (= Ger. *faustrecht*), the right of the strongest; **fist-mate**, an opponent in a boxing-match; † **fist-**

meat, in phr. to eat fist-meat, to receive a blow in the mouth from a fist; fist-work, fighting with the fists. Also CLOSE-FIST.

1586 HIGINS tr. *Nomenclator* 296 *Fistula*. . . a fist hall or a wind ball beaten with the fists to and fro in play. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor. v. 77* At hurt-balls and *fist-fight. 1615 TONKIS *Albion's Mor. v. ix* Neuer a suite I was today, but hath been soundly basted. Only this faithful Country-cave 'scapt' fist-free. 1831 *Examiner* 436 It was probably acquired . . . by 'fist-law (the *ius gladii*, or *Faustrecht*, of the old Civilian). 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystice* (1860) I. 35 A rough age of fist-law. 1847 R. STAPLTON *Juvenal* 214 Hie [HIS?] *fist-like dowcets. 1834 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) II. 239/2 A third [fights] because the next parish is an eyesore to him, and his 'fist-mate' is from it. 1562 *Jack Tugger* (Grosart 1873) 47 Gentlemen are you disposed to eat any *fist-meet? 1393 LANCEL. P. PL. C. xx. 150 As my hand and my fyngrs, Vnfolde ober yfolde, . . . *fist-wise ober elles, Al is hit bote on hand. 1560 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. v. 7* (1618) 514 The same hand which being first stretched forth palm-wise, is after gathered fist-wise. 1819 T. MOORE *Town and Country* (ed. 3) 6 A Ring and fair *fist-work at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Fist (foist), *sb.* Forms: 5 *fyyst*, 5-7, 9 *fiste*, 6-7 *flest*, *fyest*, *fyest(e)*, 9 *Sc. feist*, 7, 9 *fist*. Also FOIST. [First appears in 15th c., though OE. has the vbl. sh. *fisting* (see under FIST v.). The various WGer. langs. have synonymous words representing the three ablat-types *faist*-, *fist*-, *fist*-. MDn. *veest*, mod.Du. *vijst*, MLG. *vist*, mod.HG. *fist*. Cf. ON. *fisa* (Da. *fise*) to break wind, and see FISE sb.]

A view widely held is that OTeut. **fisti* is f. **fist*—OArvan **fēd* whence L. *pēdere*, Gr. *pēdō* (from *bēd*), Lith. *bēdyti*, and that the root *fis* was evolved from this; but the hypothesis does not clearly account for the facts.]

†1. A breaking wind, a foul smell, stink. Obs. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 163/1 *Fyyst*, stynk, *lirida*. 1511 *De-mundus jeyens* in Kemble *Salomon* (1848) 288 It is fartes and fystes. 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rymmyng* 343 Jone sayne she had eaten a fyest; By Chirist, sayde she, thou lyest, I have as swete a breth As thou. 1605 JONSON, etc. *Eastward Hoe* iv, Fiv h, Marry, fyste o' your kindnesse. I thought as much. 1611 COTGR., *Secrete* . . . a fiste. 1664 COTTON *Scarrow*. 44 With that he whistled out most mainly. You might have heard his *Fist*. From one side of the skie to th' other.

†2. The fungus usually known as puff-hall (*Lycoperdon botryta*). Also called BULLFIST, PUCKFIST (see those words) and *Wolves' fist*. Obs.

1597 GERRARD *Herbal* iii. cxlii. 1386 Puffe Fistes are commonly called in Latine *Lupi erepulus* or Woolfes Fistes. 1611 COTGR., *Veste de loup*, the dustie or smoakie Toad-stole called . . . Bull fyste, Puffyst, wolues fyste.

3. U.S. dial. A small dog. Cf. *fisting-hound*.

1860 BARTLETT *Diet. Amer.*, *Fiste* (f as in *vice*).

4. Comb., fist-ball = FUZZ-BALL, PUFF-BALL. 1635 HERRICK *K. Oron's Feast Poems* (1869) 471 A little fist-ball [1648 *Hesper.* 137 Fuz-ball] pudding standes By. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xiv. lxiv. 1324 The Fusse balls or rather Foist or Fist balls.

Fist (fist), *v.* 1 [f. FIST sb. 1.]

†1. *intr.* To fight with the fists. Obs. ? a 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 272 Pou most fist and fle yome wip eye and wip herte. 1705 [see FISTING vbl. sb.]

2. *trans.* To strike with the fist, beat, punch. 1597 SNAKS, 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 23 If I but fist him once. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. ii. I saw him spurning and fisting him most unmercifully. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* i. I. The boy would fist me hard.

3. To grasp or seize with the fist; to handle. Now esp. *Naut.* † To fist about, to hand round.

1607 SNAKS, *Cor.* iv. v. 131 We have beene downe together in my sleepe . . . fisting each others Throat. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 621 Neither is it [the Bible] a book for every one to fist. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wallcut* ii. 1. I warrant they [servants] were fistled about among his dirty levee of disbanded officers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* 124 We had to fist the sail with bare hands. 1867 SWINN *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fist*, to handle a rope or sail promptly. 1870 MEADE *Ride N. Zealand* 356 To see me take off my coat and fist au oar.

†4. To fist (a person) with: to place in his hand, to make to accept. Obs. rare.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* II. 85 For all their importunate pressings of him they could by no means fist him with one penny thereof.

Hence *Fisting vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1608 SNAKS, *Per.* iv. v. 177 To the cholerick fisting of every roge Thy ear is liable. 1705 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. 1. 88 Ezel Zealot's Purity consisting in bitter Words, and sometimes fisting.

†**Fist**, *v.* 2 Obs. Forms: 5 *fyystyn*, 6 *fyest*, (fisten, fyathe), 6-7 *fyst(e)*. [? OE. **fistan* (? implied in *fisting* vbl. sb.), f. **fist* sb. (see prec.); cf. Du. *vijsten*, *veesten*, MHG. *visten*.] *intr.* To break wind.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 163/1 *Fyystyn*, cacco, *lirido*. 1530 PALSCOR. 540/1 Beware howe thou fystest nat. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 92/25 To Fyest, *pēdere*. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Coniuranc* iv. v. Gij, I must fiddle him till he fyst. 1611 COTGR., *Vessir*, to fyste, to let a fyste.

Hence *Fisting vbl. sb.* Also *Fister*, one who fists.

1800 *ELERIC Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 162/43 *Festicatio*, *fisting*. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 163/1 *Fyystyn*, *liridacio*. 1570 ANDREW *Branswyke's Distyll.* Waters Fij, As with fystynge and shytyng. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Cest en gros*, *en grand vesser*, a great farter or fyster. 1611 COTGR., *Vennear*, a fizzer or fyster.

Fisted (fistéd), *pp.* a. [f. FIST sb. 1 + -ED.] Having or possessed of fists, fighting with the fists.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 243 The fisted knights being well matched.

b. In combination with some defining prefix, as *close*-, *clumsy*-, *hard-fisted*: see those words.

Fister. [f. as prec. + -ER.] A blow with the fist.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 281 A partizan enjoying every hard thump and smashing fister he gives the adversary.

Fistful (fistful), *sb.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.] As much as a fist will hold, a handful.

1611 COTGR., *Poignete*, a handfull, fistfull. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley F. I.* xcii, Felix . . . brought forth a fistful of fruit.

1872 BESANT & REE *Ready-Money* 21. xviii, Sometimes with a fistful of money, sometimes without a dollar.

Fistiana (fistiana, -āna), *humorous*. [f. as prec. + -(I)ANA: cf. *bioxiana*.] Matters relating to the fists and boxing.

1840 (*title*) *Fistiana* or the Oracle of the Ring. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. 129 When you are driven against the ropes, 'hit out', is the old rule of *Fistiana* and common sense. 1881 R. BUCANAN in *Illustr. Lond. News* 3 Oct. 355/1 In matters of *fistiana*, science, combined with pluck, is everything.

†**Fistic**, *sb.* Obs. Forms: 6 *fistike*, (festike, fystike), 6-7 *fistick*, 7, 9 *fistic*. [ad. (through med.L. *fisticum*) Arab. *فستق* *fustuq*, *fustuq*, -aq, a. Pers. *فستق* *pistah*, whence ultimately *PISTACHIO*.] = *PISTACHIO*. Also, *fistic nut*, *tree*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 63 *Pistacia* are called of the potticaries *Fistica*, they may be called in english *Fistikes* or *Festike nuttes*. 1550 LYON *Treas. Health* (1585) C ij, Oyle of *Fystikes* healeth the hemicraie. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 91 b, The figure of *y^a* *fistic tree* is almost rounde. 1578 LYON *Doctores* vi. liiij. 734 The tree which bringeth fourth *Fistic Nut*. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xvi. xx. 1416 The *Fisticke Nut* groweth to be a tree of a reasonable large size. 1655 MOUTREY & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 300 *Fisticks* . . . are Nuts growing in the Knob of the Syrian or Egyptian Turpentine-tree. 1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* iv. ix. (1737) 247 *Fistichoes*, or *Fistick-Nuts*.

Fistic (fistik), *a.* Not in dignified use. [f. FIST sb. 1 + -IC.] Pertaining to or concerned with the fists or their use in boxing; pugilistic.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 146 Having a little knowledge of the fistic science. 1812 S. JONES in D. E. Baker *Biog. Dram.* III. 451 The fistic hero in this afterpiece was several times interrupted by hisses. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* ii. xii, This was another common procedure of the ladies, when heated by verbal or fistic altercation.

Fistical (fistikal), [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1769 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 33 Having instantaneous recourse to fistical ratiocination. 1823 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIV. 65 The man I sing, who . . . in a fistical combat, beat . . . the butcher of Bristol.

Fisticuff (fistikuf), *sb.* Also *fisty*. [f. FIST sb. 1 + CUFF sb. 2; the form may be imitated from *handiwork*.]

1. In pl. Blows or fighting with the fists.

1605 ARMIN *Foote upon F.* (1860) 23 The foole . . . falls at fisticuffes with him. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1658) 92 In this kinde of fight succeeded fisticuffes. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Little French Lawyer* iv. iv, To revenge my wrongs at fisticuffs. 1745 SWIFT (J.), My invention and judgment are perpetually at fisticuffs, till they have quite disabled each other. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 34 Fighting men and lovers of fisticuffs. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 23 The blows . . . are not mere fisticuffs. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* v. 243 It now and then happened that the literary gladiators came to actual fisticuffs.

2. *attrib.* (quasi-adj.).

1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* iv. viii, It is lucky for the women, that the seat of fisticuff war is not the same with the same among men. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 369 The fisticuffs art. 1848 J. GRANT *Aide-de-Camp* xxxiii, Many a fisticuff battle and bicker.

Fisticuff (fistikuf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *a. trans.* To strike or cuff with the fists. Also *fig.* b. *intr.* To fight or spar with the fists.

1650-3 HALES *Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 351 This Writing will be so fisticuff'd by many. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 488 A brace of judges fisticuffing on the bench. 1885 M. PARTISON *Mem.* 52 He would . . . have fisticuffed me round the room for my pains.

Hence *Fisticuffing vbl. sb.* Also *Fisticuffer*, a pugilist; *Fisticuffery*, fighting.

1823 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIV. 527 On the moral propriety of conjugal fisticuffery I had prepared some copious remarks. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) II. 173 The miscellaneous assaults and batteries, kickings, fisticuffings . . . which the inferior officers continually perpetrate. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 196 The keeper himself is not altogether averse to a little fisticuffing. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 562/1 Every . . . fisticuffer . . . had heard of Bob's strength.

Fistify (fistifi), *v. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. FIST v. 1 + -IFY.] *intr.* To fight with the fists.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Late Gt. Victories* (1876) 38 There has been fisticuffing enough.

†**Fisting**, *pp.* a. Obs. [f. FIST v. 2.] That fists: applied as a contemptuous epithet. *Fisting cur*, *dog*, *hound*: a small pet dog (cf. *foisting hound*).

1529 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1562/2 A lyttle fysting curte. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2141 Quhat kynd of woman is thy wyfe? . . . Ane fystand flag, a flagatie fuffe. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. (1550) 49 Where as your fisting

Nonnes were of Antichrist and the deuill. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Catius* Dogs in Arb. *Garner* III. 267 This cur [the Spaniel gentile] which some frumpingly term Fisting Hounds serve in a manner to no good use. 1611 COTGR., *Vessaille*, a fysting; or a crue of fysting slouens or sluts. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 227/1 No Daintie Ladies fisting-bound. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 186/2 The Puppy, or Fisting-Dog, [is] such as Ladies delight in.

†**Fistinat**. Obs. Also 7 *fistenut*. [corrupted form of *fistic nut*: see FISTIC sb.]

1676-1732 COLLES, *Fiste-nuts*. 1775 ASH, *Fistinnut*. **Fistle**, var. of FISSLE and Ash. F.HISTLE.

Fistle: see FISTULA.

†**Fistmeal**. Obs. [f. FIST sb. 1; cf. OE. *fōtmæl* measure of a foot.] The breadth of the fist.

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 37 (an. 3 Edw. iv) Every English man . . . shall have an English Bow of his own length and one fistmele at the least betwixt the neckes.

†**Fistock**. Obs. rare -1. [dim. of FIST sb. 1; see -OCK.] A fist.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 227 Scarce able for to stay his fistocke from his servants face.

†**Fistucate**, *v.* Obs. -o [f. L. *fistucāt* ppl. stem of *fistucāre* to use a *fistuca* or rammer: see -ATE 3.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM *H. E. v. V.* To Ramme dovne stones, *fistucate*.

|| **Fistula** (fistilā), *sb.* Forms: a. 5-6 *fystel*, (6 *fistle*, *fystle*, -yl), 6-7 *fistule*, (6 *fystule*). β. 6 *fystela*, *fistulay*, -ey, *fistelow*, -olo(e), *phistilo*, 6-7 *fistulo*(e), 7 *fistila*, 6- *fistula*. [a. L. *fistula* pipe, flute (also in pathological sense = 1), of which the popular representative in OF. was *festre*, *FESTER* sb.]

In Eng. the word appears first in adapted forms, perh. taken from OF. *fistule*, *fistule*.

1. *Pathol.* A long, narrow, suppurating canal of morbid origin in some part of the body; a long, sinuous pipe-like ulcer with a narrow orifice.

a. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 82 Colyk, stranguyllon, stone, fystel or kanker or any other sekens. 1527 ANOREW *Branswyke's Distyll.* Waters C iv, It is good for to washe the fystules with the same water twyse in a daye. 1547 BOORNE *Brev. Health* § 236 A fystle. 1599 A. M. GABRIEL *houer's Physick* 318/2 This cuteth all wounds, and all fistles.

B. [1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 274 *Fistula*, the fistel is a postume that . . . rootythy wythin.] 1563 T. CALK *Antidot.* ii. 25 This vnguent . . . doeth abate profyte muche in Fistulays. 1570 SIR H. GILBERT *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 5 Touching all kindes of Vlers, Sores, Phistiloes, wovndes, &c. 1599 LANGMAN *Gard. Health* (1633) 12 It is good for all wounds, fistilases, and sores of the mouth. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 423 It cures Feavers and cures Ulcers, Fistulas, Cancers. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 360 It happens sometimes to end in a Fistula. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xviii. 89 Henry, notwithstanding his fistula and his fever, was able to sit on horseback. *fig.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 389 b, Fosteryng continually this fretting Fistula within the Bowels of the Christian commonweale. 1622 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* ii. 48 An beatt diseased with that grievous fistula of hypocrisy. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 5 The mouth is but a running sore and hollow fistula of the minde.

b. In animals, birds, etc.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. xxvi. 45 *heading*, Of the Poll euill or Fistula in the Necke. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* viii. xvi. (1668) 133 The Fistula in hawks is a cankerous, hollow Ulcer in any part of a hawks body. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1311/4 A sorrel Gelding . . . having formerly had a Fistula. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W.* *Prairies* x. 162 Sylph [a mare] . . . having been blistered too severely on the withers where a fistula had evidently been apprehended.

2. *Bot.* = *Cassia fistula*: see CASSIA 4.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 62 This is the purgative fruit or pods of the Cassia *Fistula*, black or purg- ing *Fistula*.

3. A natural or normal pipe or spout in cetaceous animals, insects, etc. (see quot.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xix. 154 Like cetaceous animals and Whales, the Lamprey hath a fistula spout or pipe at the back part of the head. 1658 *Ibid.* iii. xxvi. 215 The *Fistula* or spout [of the Whale]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* *Introd.*, The Mollusca . . . have a fistula above the head. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* Gloss. App., *Fistula*, the intermediate subquadangular pipe, in insects, formed by the union of the two branches of the *antlia* which conveys the nectar to the pharynx.

4. *Ecl.* A tube through which in early times communicants received the consecrated wine; now used by the Pope only.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* ii. 53 The fistula, or pipe of gold wherewith the Pope receiues the consecrated blood of our Sauour in the Chalice. 1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 99 He held the chalice with his right hand, and the fistula in the chalice with his left, while the brethren in order imbibed.

|| 5: *Mus.* A reed instrument or pipe of the ancient Romans.

1717 LADY M. V. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1803) I. 307 A rural instrument, perfectly answering the description of the ancient fistula, being composed of unequal reeds. 1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues Italy*, etc. 185 One sits upon a Rock playing on a *Fistula*. 1727 POPE *Mem. M. Scribentis* i. v. Wks. 1741 II. 19, I will have it [the Whistle] exactly to correspond with the ancient *Fistula*.

†**Fistula**, *v.* Obs. In 6 *fystile*. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To form or become a fistula.

1547 BOORNE *Brev. Health* vi. 9 If this impediment do encrease, and a remedy by tyme not had, it wyll fester and fystle. 1646 J. WHITTAKER *Ussiah* 39 Till at last it fistula or gangrene.

† **Fistula'd**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 fystyled, fystuled, 7 fistuled. [f. **FISTULA**, *fistule* + **ED**².] Formed into, or accompanied by, a fistula.

1547 **BOOK OF BREW**, *Health Pref.* 4 Woundes that be festered and fystyled. *Ibid.* § 377 Some be playne woundes, & some fystyled, & some be festered. 1656 **EARL MONM.** *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 177 Woundes that are fistuled, and incurable cancers. *Ibid.* 155 **Fistula'd**. 1662 **R. MATHEW** *Unt. Alch.* § 16. 10 Sundry stinking **Fistula'd** Ulcers running in it.

Fistular (fistulār), *a. [ad. L. fistulār-is, f. fistula: see FISTULA sb. and -AR 1.]*

1. **Bot.** Hollow and cylindrical like a pipe or reed, tube-like. Also, consisting of tube-like parts.

1704 **J. HARRIS** *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Flower*, Compounded Flowers, are either, Discous. Planifolious. **Fistular**, which is compounded of many long, hollow, little Flowers like Pipes. *a 1722 Lisle* *Husb.* (1757) 150 The fibres and fistular parts of a plant. 1845 **LINDLEY** *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 150 Leaves fistular. 1870 **HOOKER** *Stud. Flora* 149 Umbelliferae. Herbs. Stems usually fistular, solid at the nodes.

2. **Path.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fistula.

1706 **PHILLIPS** (ed. Kersey), *Fistular, Fistulary, or Fistulous*, belonging to a **Fistula**. 18. *u. Bichat's Physiol.* (L.), Such, too, is the character of the mucous membrane in fistular canals.

† **Fistulary**, *a. Obs.* [See **ARY** 2.] = **prec.**

1616 **CHAPMAN** *Home's Hymns, Hermes* Wks. (1625) 83 Apollo ... Gaue him the farr-beard fistularie Reede. 1656 **BLOUNT** *Glossogr.*, *Fistulary*, belonging to that disease [Fistula] or to a pipe.

† **Fistulate**, *v. Obs.* [f. **L. fistulāt** - *ppl. stem of fistulāre*, f. *fistula*: see **FISTULA sb.** and **-ATE** 3.]

1. **intr.** (in **Path.**) To form or grow to a fistula. 1607 **TORSELL** *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 That the upper part of the wound heal not faster then the bottom, for fear of **Fistulating**. 1663-76 **BULLOKAR**, *Fistulate*, to turn or grow to a **Fistula**.

2. **trans.** To make intubular. 1751 *Student II.* 378 It [schalid] signifies... to perforate or fistulate. *Ibid.* 379 Their tubes, pipes or ducts, fistulated, or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices.

Hence **Fistulated ppl. a.**; **Fistulating vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.** Also **Fistulating**, the formation of a fistula.

1612 **WOODALL** *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 79 Cure old and fistulated sores. 1617 **MARRIHAM** *Caval.* vii. 64 There many times followeth cancerous sores and fistulating. 1638 **A. READ** *Chirurg.* xxix. 213 Wounds tending to fistulation. 1656 **EARL MONM.** *Adv. fr. Parnass.* 312 Cankers and fistulated wounds must be cured by fire. 1659 **DR. GAUDIN** *Slight Healings* (1660) 2 The old sores and fistulating ulcers of this Church and State.

Fistule: anglicized form of **FISTULA**, *q. v.*

Fistulidan (fistulīdān), *Zool.* [f. mod. **L. fistulid-es** (see **FISTULA** and **-ID**) + **-AN**.] (See **quot.** 1842.)

1835 **KIRBY** *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. vi. 214 The third and last section of the Echinoderms... are the **Fistulidans**. 1842 **BRANDE** *Dict. Sc. Lit. & Art.* **Fistulidans**... a tribe of Echinodermatous animals, comprehending those which have an elongated cylindrical tube-like body.

Fistuliform (fistulīfōrm), *a. [f. FISTULA + (-)FORM.]* Of the form of a reed or tube.

1823 **W. PHILLIPS** *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) *Introd.* 88 Minerals occurring in round hollow columns are termed **fistuliform**. Stalactites and iron pyrites occur **fistuliform**.

Fistulose (fistulōs), *a. [ad. L. fistulōs-us, f. fistula: see -OSE.] = next.*

1420 **PALLAD.** *on Husb.* i. 375 For bylding better is the harder myne. The fistulose and softer lete it goone To cover with. 1846 **WORCESTER** (citing **HOOKER**), **Fistulose**, formed like a fistula; fistular. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 426 A mass of fistulose coral.

Fistulous (fistulōs), *a. [ad. L. fistulōs-us: see **prec.** and **-OUS**.]*

1. **Path.** Of or pertaining to a fistula; of the nature of a fistula; attacked by a fistula.

1612 **COTGR.**, *Injection*... a squirting, or conveying of a liquid medicine... into a hollow and fistulous vicer. 1721 **S. SEWALL** *Diary* 13 Mar. (1882) 111. 284 His fistulous thigh. 1797 **BAILLIE** *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 337 A fistulous orifice is gradually formed. 1869 **E. A. PARKES** *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 98 **Fistulous** sores are apt to be produced.

2. **a.** Resembling a pipe or tube in form, tubular. **b.** Having or containing a tube or tubes; honey-combed with small tubes. **c.** Of a flower: Having many long hollow florets.

1578 **BANISTER** *Hist. Man* iv. 48b, The flesh of it [the tongue] is rare, **Fistulous**, & soft. 1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* I. xi. i. 310 Hanging together only by a little pipe and fistulous conveyance. 1603 - *Plutarch's Mor.* 1009 As for the flesh of the Polype, it is to see to, fistulous, and spongy, like unto honey-combs. 1671 **GREW** *Anat. Plants* i. v. (1682) 39 The **Fistulous** Pouches of Wake-Robin, or of Dragon. 1688 **J. CLAYTON** in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 128 **Vipers**... have I believe their Poisonous Teeth **Fistulous**. 1712 *Tr. Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 185 The **Flowers**... having their lower part fistulous. 1830 **LINOLEY** *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 159 Stems fistulous rooting. 1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 7/3 The careworn soil... pierced with fistulous passages of miles of hard piping.

Fisty (fisti), *a. [f. **Fit** sb. 1 + **-Y**.]* Of or pertaining to fists; or their use in boxing.

1681 **COLVIL** *Whig's Supplic.* (1751) 34 A **fisty** strife: Betwixt a preacher and his wife. 1821 **BYRON** *Yvan* xi. lv. Like to the champion in the **fisty** ring. 1840 **THACKERAY** *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1867) 409 He engages in a **fisty** combat with a notorious boxer.

Fit, **fytte** (fit), *sb. 1. Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 1 **fit**, 4-5 **fyt**(t), 4-6 **fit**(t), 5-6, 9 **fytte**, 5-8 **fit**. [OE. *fit* str. fem. = OS. **fittia*, preserved in latinized form in the preface to the *Heliand*: 'Juxta morem vero illius poematis, omne opus per *viteas* distinctum, quas nos lectiones vel sententias possumus appellare']

Some regard the word as identical with OHG. *fisa* list of cloth, mod. Ger. *fisse* skein of yarn, also explained in the 17th c. as 'the thread with which weavers mark off a day's work'; the sense 'division or canto of a poem' might well be a transferred use of this. The Ger. word corresponds to ON. *fit* str. fem., hem, also 'web' of a bird's foot = OTeut. **fijā*, of unknown origin: see remarks under next sb.]

1. A part or section of a poem or song; a canto. 1688 **K. ALFRED** *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 (Gr.) See wisdom þa þas *fitt* asungen hæfde. 1362 **LANGL. P. Pl.** A. 1. 139 Cumsel[þ] þer a **Fitte**. 1385 **CHAUCER** *Sir Thopas* 170, lordes, heer is a **fyt**; If ye wil eny more of it, To telle it wol I fonde. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5626 Now fynes here a **fit** & folows a nothire. 1450 *Bk. Curatise* 349 in *Babees Bk.* 309 Of curatise here es þe secunde **fyt**. 1589 **PUTTENHAM** *Eng. Poetie* i. xxvi. (Arb.) 65 This **Epithalamie** was deuicid by breches into three partes to serue for three seuerall **fits** or times to be song. 1771 **JOHNSON** *Let. to Langton* 20 Mar. in *Baswell*, Dr. Percy has written a long ballad in many **fits**. 1812 **BYRON** *Ch. Har.* i. xciii, Here is one **fytte** of Harold's pilgrimage. 1864 **SKELTON** *Uhland's Poems* 213 The first '**fytte**' here is ended.

2. A strain of music, stave. Also, to dance a **fit**. 1500 *Ink & his step danc* in *Herrig's Archiv* XC. 78, I shall you shewe of my gle: Ye shall have a **fytte**. 1548 *King Estmere* 243 in *Percy Reliq.* (1765) I. 68 To playe my waffe and me a **fit**. 1550 *R. WEVER* *Lusty Inuentus* in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 48, I would fain go dance a **fit**. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball.* (1868) 182 Sa sall thy pype an mirrie **fit**. 1673 *True Worship* God 65 An afternoon Sermon... many times... serves only like a **fit** of Music; to Lull them asleep after their Dineer. 1681 **W. ROBERTSON** *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 612 Come now, strike up and give us a **fit**.

Fit (fit), *sb. 2. Forms: 1 **fit**, 4-7 **fit**(t), 5-6 **fyt**(t), 4-6 **fit**. [OE. *fit*, str., of uncertain gender; recorded only once; the sense 'conflict' seems probable from the context.]*

The OTeut. type **fijō*, *jil* is not found in any other lang. with any of the senses explained below. It is possible, however, that the word may be cognate or even identical with *prec.*, and that the primitive sense may have been 'junction', 'meeting'; cf. the vbs. Icel. *fija* to knit, early mod. Du. *vitten* 'to accommodate, to fit, to serve' (Hexham); on this supposition *Fir sb. 3*, *a.*, and *v.* would also be cognate.]

1. **Conflict, struggle.** Only in OE. *rare* - 1.

1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2072 (Gr.) [Abraham] sloh and fylde feond on **fitte**.

2. A position of hardship, danger, or intense excitement; a painful, terrible, or exciting experience. **Obs.**

In *quot.* 1550 there is an apparent re-development of the OE. sense.

1325 *Song-Yesterday* 93 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 Pat'ferful fit may no mon see. 1386 **CHAUCER** *Reeve's T.* 264 We han had an yvel fit today. *Ibid.* 310 So mery a fit na we han nat ful yore. - *Wife's Protr.* 42 This nobelking... The firste night had many a mery fite With eche of hem. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5197, I mene not that [love], which bringith thee in many a fite, And rayvsshith fro thee all thi witte. 1440 *Sir Egland*. 254 An hardere **fytte** never ye had. 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 205 And now that **fit** may I not flee. *Ibid.* 390 Four wyndes they be... Which shall blowe before Christ, ther is none so fell ther **fit** may flee. 1550 *Bale Eng. Votaries* II. Hviij b, The first fit of Anselme with kyngye William Rufus. 1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* I. 8 In this fearful fit also of an eclipse.

3. **a.** In 16th c. occas.: A mortal crisis; a bodily state (whether painful or not) that betokens death.

1570 *Livly Enphues* (Arb.) 181 The patient... is y^e nearest death when he thinketh himself past his disease, and the lesse griefe he feeleth y^e greater fite he endureth. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* II. vi. 66, The life dit flit away out of her nest, And all his senses were with deadly fit oppress. 1591 *Ruines Time* 598 Feeling the fit that him forward to die.

3. **a.** A paroxysm, or one of the recurrent attacks, of a periodic or constitutional ailment. In later use also with wider sense: A sudden and somewhat severe but transitory attack (of illness, or of some specified ailment).

1547 **SURREY** *Faithful Lower declareth, Songs & S.* (1585) 15 b, As sick men in their shakings fite procure them selues to sweat. 1601 **SHAKS.** *Jul. C.* i. ii. 120 He had a Feauer. And when the **Fit** was on him, I did marke How he did shake. 1667 **D. ALLSOP** in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 Taken with a fit of the collicke. 1691 **BLAIR** in *W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. 6 The Bishop of London... was... taken... with a fit of the stone. 1725 **N. ROBINSON** *Th. Physick* 146 The **Fits** of Intermittent Fevers. 1771 **SMOLLETT** *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 3, I expect to be laid up with another fit of the gout. 1866-7 **J. BERSFORD** *Miseries Man. Life* (1826) iv. xvi, A violent fit of coughing. 1855 *Bain Senses & Int.* II. i. § 3 (1864) 123 A cut or a scald is different from a fit of rheumatism or gout.

Fig. 1567 **DRANT** *Horace's Art Poet.* Cij b, Sawes there be to cure thy greedie care: To master thine assallting fyttes.

4. **b. spec.** A paroxysm of lunacy (formerly viewed as a periodic disease). **Obs.**

1588 **SHAKS.** *Tit. A.* iv. i. 17 Vlesse some fit or frenzie do possesse her. 1590 - *Com. Err.* iv. iii. 61 Belike his wife acquainted with his fits On purpose shute the doores against his way. 1697 **DRYDEN** *Envid* II. 565 In her frantic fits. 1722 **WOLLASTON** *Relig. Nat.* ix. 201 Cruel tyrants... who (at least in their fits) divert themselves with the pangs and convulsions of their fellow-creatures.

5. **a.** A sudden seizure of any malady attended with

loss of consciousness and power of motion, or with convulsions, as fainting, hysteria, apoplexy, paralysis, or epilepsy. In 18th c. often used *spec.* without defining word = 'fainting-fit' or 'fit of the mother' (i. e. of hysteria: see **MOTHER**); in recent use it suggests primarily the notion of an epileptic or convulsive fit.

1621 **BURTON** *Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. 689 A jealous woman that by this means had many fits of the Mother. 1650 **BULWER** *Anthropomet.* 141 Who... fell straightway into a Convulsion and Epileptical fits. 1661 *Outward Soldier's Fort.* i. 1, One Kiss of him were enough to cure Fits of the Mother. 1702 **STEELE** *Financier* I. (1734) 20 Fits are a mighty help in the Government of a good-natured Man. 1762 **GOLDSM.** *Cit. W.* xxi. § 15 Observe the art of the poet... When the queen can say no more, she falls into a fit... take my word for it; that fits are the true apotheosis of modern tragedy. 1789 **W. BUCHAN** *Dom. Med.* (1790) 629 Convulsion fits often constitute the last scene of acute or chronic disorders. 1833 **Ht. MARTINEAU** *Loom & Lugg* i. v. 76 When the fainting fit came on in which she died. *Mod.* 'Has she fainted?' 'No, I fear it is a fit.'

6. Hence *collog.* in various hyperbolic phrases, as to scream oneself into fits, to throw (a person) into fits. Also, To beat (a person, a thing) into fits: to defeat or excel thoroughly, 'beat hollow'; to give (a person) fits: to inflict humiliating defeat on; in U.S. to rate or scold vigorously.

1839 **HOOE** *Tale Trumpet* xxix, It beats all others into fits. 1848 **THACKERAY** *Bk. Snobs* xx, Till the little wretch screams herself into fits. 1859 **FARRAR** *Jul. Home* i, He beat you to fits in the Latin verse. 1860 **L. HARCOURT** *Diaries G. Rose* II. 104 Such a proposal... would have thrown him into fits. 1861 **DICKENS** *Gr. Expect.* I. iv, If you could only give him his head, he would read the clergyman to fits. 1872 **E. EGLESTON** *Hooster Schoolu* xii. 66, I rather guess as how the old man... will give particular fits to our folks to-day. 1885 **RUNCIMAN** *Skippers & Sh.*, *Old Pirate* 87 We goes out and tackles a East Indianman... and he gives us fits.

7. In various uses originally *transf.* from 3.

a. A sudden and transitory state of activity or inaction, or of any specified kind of activity, feeling, inclination, or aptitude.

1586 **WARNER** *Alb. Eng.* i. ii. 20 His seruants fear his solemne fites. 1597 **SILVESTER** *Du Bartas* i. iii. 186 The Sea hath fits, alternate course she keeps From Deep to Shore and from the Shore to Deepes. 1634 **MILTON** *Comm.* 546 Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy. 1667 **FLAVEL** *Saint Indeed* (1754) 143 We have our hot and cold fits by turns. 1697 **BP. PATRICK** *Comm. Ex. xx* 8 Steadfastly resolve not in a Fit but constantly. 1744 **BERKELEY** *Sirt* § 213 Certain persons have fits of seeing in the dark. 1764 **LLOYD** *A Tale Poet.* Wks. 1774 I. 73 Who... to Tottenham Court In furious fits of zeal resort. 1807-9 **W. IRVING** *Salmagundi* xviii. (1860) 391 This outrageous merriment... threw the whole family into a violent fit of wondering. 1825 *Miss Yonge* *Cameos* I. li. x He had many fits of devotion. 1882 *Picton Cromwell* li. 25 The boy had fits of application alternating with fits of idleness.

b. *spec. in Optics.* (see **quot.** 1704.)

1704 **NEWTON** *Optics* II. iii. (1721) 256 The returns of the disposition of any Ray to be reflected I will call its Fits of easy Reflexion, and those of its disposition to be transmitted its Fits of easy Transmission, and the space it passes between every return and the next return, the Interval of its Fits. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 455 The law of the fits... might be fancifully resolved into a still more general law. 1831 **BREWSTER** *Optics* xv. § 83. 126 In virtue of which they possess at different points of their path fits or dispositions to be reflected or transmitted by transparent bodies.

c. Often in phr. *By fits (and starts)*: by irregular impulses or periods of action, at varying intervals, fitfully, spasmodically. Also, more rarely, *at*, *upon*, *fits*, *by fits and girds* (*obs. exc. dial.*), *fit spasms*, or *fit turns*; *fit by halves and fits*.

1583 **GOLDING** *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 He doth not things by fittes as Creatures doe but he continueth always in one will. 1615 **G. SANDYS** *Trav.* 72 A lazy people, that worke you but by fits. 1617 **HIERON** *Wks.* II. 489 Vpon fits you shall haue them talke like angels, and yet... are deulls if indeede. 1620 **SANDERSON** *Serm.* ad *Pop.* i. (1681) 145 If thou hast these things only by fits and starts. 1635 **SWAN** *Spec. M.* (1670) 363 The swallow... sleepeth but by halves and fits (as we say) which is no sound kind of rest. 1659 **FULLER** *Pisgah* i. ii. 5 That froward people worshiped him by fits and girds. 1664 **POWER** *Exp. Philos.* i. 25 Without any saliency or leaping, without any fits or starts in its Progression. 1678 **COWWORTH** *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 17. 303 To suppose that Orpheus had by Fits and turns been of different humours. 1782 **MAD. D'ARBLAY** *Let.* 19 Mar., Let me murmur as I will by fits, I would not, if I could, change your destination. 1785 **T. JEFFERSON** *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 426 No particular State, acting by fits and starts, can harness the trade of France, Holland, &c. 1791 **BURKE** *Tr. French Affairs* Wks. VII. 49 The noo-payement... is only by fits and spasms. 1805 **SOUTHEY** *Madoc in W. x.* As the flashes of the central fire At fits arose. 1850 **TENNISON** *In Mem.* xxviii, Breaking into song by fits. 1862 *Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib.* i. xiv, Jane was... more hopeful by fits and starts than continuously so. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., 'The clock strikes by fits and girds.'

d. 4. The time during which a 'fit' lasts, a 'spell', short period (*obs.*). Also, a spell of weather of a specified kind (*obs. exc. dial.*).

1583 **FULKE** *Defence* iii. 205 After you have railed a fit, 1615 **DYKE** *Myst. Self-Deceiving* 116 Which is not settled and rooted, but only for a fite. 1625 **FLETCHER** *Hum. Lutescent* i. v. i, I will not leave you for a fite. 1628 *Preserv. New Court* (1634) 213 He may for a fit, put out his hand to wickedness. 1685 *Tenniss. Ess. Garden*. Wks. 1731 I. 188 Attended by some Fit of Hot and Dry Weather. 1685 **DRYDEN** *Horace, Ode* III. xxix. iv, Sometimes 'tis grate

H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* II. 239 What the contents of Middleton's letter were it fitted me not to inquire.
1852 TENNYSON *Death Drk. Wellington* iii, Lead out the pageant: sad and slow, As fits an universal woe. 1866 Geo.

ELIOT F. Holt I. i. 49 Her person.. would have fitted an empress in her own right.

†4. To be well adapted or suitable for; to answer or satisfy the requirements of; to answer, suit. Also, †To fit it, †To fit one's turn; to serve one's turn. *Obs.*

1571 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 179 Little John came to Ireland.. and found in the woods enough to fit his humours. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 166 Trust me, I thought on her; she'll fit it. 1603 SIR G. FENTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1897) I. 74 A course which may ease you, and yet will fytt my turne. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* IV. (1704) 126 A temptation which will fit one, will not fit another. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 197 Of these Rowlers they have several.. that upon all occasions they may chuse one to fit their purpose. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* VIII. IV. There is a piece of cold buttock and carrot, which will fit you.

5. To be of the right measure or proper shape and size for; to be correctly shaped or adjusted to. Said esp. of dress; also fig. Often *absol.* *The cap fits*; see CAP sh. 1 g. To fit to a T: see T.

1581 PETTIE *Tr. Gualto's Civ. Conv.* II. (1866) 51 b. To finde a fashion for a saddle to fit anie Horse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 46 Euerie true mans apparel fits your Theefe. 1691 BOYLE *Firminess Wks.* 1744 I. 278 As much of the stone, as was contiguous to the marchasite.. fitted the marchasite so close as if [etc.]. 1795 BURNS *Song*, Last May, a braue wooer. And how her new shoon fit her auld schachtill feet. 1828 SCOTT F. M. *Perth* XXXIV. [The] armour.. is light, and will fit thee well. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk to the M.* 57 Those manners next That fit us like a nature second-hand. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunner* 207 A leaden ball to fit the bore. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* I. iii. 49 You cannot always cut out men to fit their profession. 1863 W. C. BALOWIN *African Hunting* VI. 152 The only utensil.. big enough to cook him in was a soap-boller, which he just fitted. 1885 J. or GIEZ in *Laws Times* LXXX. 128 1/2 A suit of clothes, which the latter.. refused to accept, on the ground that the clothes did not fit him. *Mod.* Your description fits him to a T. *absol.* 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* XLVII. My head is twice as big as yours. They therefore needs must fit. 1889 BRIGGS *Feast of Bacchus* III. 47 Pam. I like the hat. Ph. Is it comfortable? Pam. It fits like fun.

b. *intr.* To be of such size and shape as to fill exactly a given space, or conform properly to the contour of its receptacle or counterpart; to be adjusted or adjustable to a certain position. Often with *in* (adv. and prep.), *into*, *in with*.

1694 *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* II. (1712) 142 On the upper Lip is a cavity or hole which the lower [printed upper] Lip fits exactly into. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 283 Then your Wainscot will fit exactly between two lines of the Arch. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 644 A statement which curiously fits in with our story. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 371 The.. complicated mechanism invented to the library would not fit into modern life. *Mod.* This peg fits into this hole.

III. *trans.* To make fit.

G. To make fit or suitable; to adapt to the object in view; to make ready, prepare; † rarely with *up*. Const. *for*, to with *sb.* or *inf.*; otherwise *dial.* only.

1600 HAKLUIT *Voy.* III. 200 A notable strong ship.. in all things fitted for a man of warre. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ix. 22 The vessels of wrath fitted to destruction. 1628 DICKEY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 5 In like manner wee fitted our selues for fight. 1634 EARL CORKE *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 43 I rodd with my daughter.. to fytt the howse against her removal thither. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* (1712) 28, I judged this a very fit Harbour to fit the Ship in. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 66 Skins, either plain or fitted up for use. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 53 There is much in preparing and fitting of the Flax. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 74 You must know how to grind, and whet them, for they are not so fitted when they are bought. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 186 They urge the Train. To fit the Ships. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 33 This.. fits the Glands to perform their Office. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 374 Winds from all quarters.. fit the limpid element for use. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* I. 1 The action of time may fit Rome.. for becoming the capital of Italy. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.* s.v., 'When shall I fit the dennar?'

b. To render (a person) competent or qualified. Const. *as*, above.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. i. § 1 [If] that which fitteth them bee their vertues. 1647 TRAPP *Comment. on Epist.* 681 Such as fits a man for some particular calling. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 73 Who.. Pretends to.. fit them so Purified to receive him pure. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom.* Rep. II. ix. 48 To fit himself to shine in it more conspicuously. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 174 Accomplishments, fitting him to shine both in active and elegant life. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. lxxx. 54 It.. does not completely fit him to weigh the real merits of statesmen. *absol.* (U.S. only.)

1878 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* XV. 426/2 There are schools that fit for Harvard. There are those that fit for Yale.

7. To fashion, modify, or arrange so as to conform or correspond to something else. Const. *to*, formerly also † *into*, † *for*.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 473 For as thou framest thy manners, so wilt thy wife fit hers. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 118 To fit your fancies to your Fathers will. 1615 R. BRUCH tr. *Gerhard's Soule's Watch* title-p., Heavenly Meditations.. fitted to all the Dayes in the Weeke. c 1645 HOWELL *Left.* IV. xiv. 19, I return here enclos'd the Sonnet.. rendered into Spanish, and fitted for the same Ayre it had in English. 1665 BOYLE *Oscar. Ref.* (1845) 36 Scarce any thought will puzzle him to fit words to it. 1718 (title) A Book of Psalms in Blank Verse fitted into the tunes commonly used. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv. 6 Expert In fitting apert words to things. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* I. (1878) 36 How exquisitely the individual man and the external world are fitted to each other. 1877 HUXLEY

Amer. Addr. I. 29, I have no reason to suppose that she [Nature] is bound to fit herself to our notions.

8. To fix, apply, adjust, or insert (something) so that it fills exactly the required place, or conforms to the contour of its receptacle or counterpart. Const. *in*, *into*, *on*, *to*, *upon*; also with *in* adv.

1611 BIBLE I. *Kings* vi. 35 Gold, fitted vpon the carued worke. 1628 DICKEY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 86 The Jonas (to whom wee continually fitted saile). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 543 Let each.. Fit well his Helme. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* (1712) 30 The rest of the seamen fitted Rigging. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 136 Having.. fitted in the Bressummers, Girders, Joysts, etc. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. 242 He had a Bow and Arrow, and was fitting it to shoot at me. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 31 The tyrant.. who fitted the unhappy traveller to his bed of iron. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fit rigging*, to cut or fit the standing and running rigging to the masts, etc. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 78 1/2 The practice of fitting them [water-tight bulkheads] has since become common. 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 30 1/2 A dress-maker would fit the best belt. 1885 *Laws Times* LXXXIX. 366 1/2 Hoods will also be fitted over the tops of the doors. 1897 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) V. 24 The accuracy with which the question and answer are fitted into one another.

b. To fit on: to try on (a garment, etc.) with the view of ascertaining whether it fits the person. (Also *collog.* with the person as *obj.*) To fit the cap on: to take some allusion as applying to oneself.

1842 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* 431 When the suits are commanded to be fitted on. 1842 TENNYSON *St. S. Stylites* 206 The crown! the crown! So now 'tis fitted on and grows to me. 1856 READE *Never too Late* xxiv, The truth is when a searching sermon is preached, each sinner takes it to himself.. I am glad the prisoners fitted the cap on.

†9. To appoint, determine, or settle as may be fitting. *Obs.*

1671 BEAUM. & FL. *Laws Caudy* I. i. My prisoner.. I surrender: Fit you his ransom. — *Mad Lover* III. i, If by my meanes Your busines may be fitted. 1621-31 LAVO *Ser. Serm.* (1847) 10 This time is in God to fit.

†b. *Sc.* To adjust or balance (an account); also, to examine, test, or audit (accounts). *Obs.*

1653 BURGESS *Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) II. 269 To meit with Mr. George Young and to fitt and cleir ane cngpt with him.

10. Soap-making. To bring (a mass of fluid soap) into such a condition that it will separate into two strata, the upper purer than the lower.

1866 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Useful Arts* II. 539 The soap is fitted, i. e. the contents of the copper are fused in a weak lye or in water. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap* vi. 173 The English practice is to fit rather 'fine.' 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 204 1/2 It is impossible to 'fit' or in any way purify soft soap.

IV. II. To supply, furnish, or provide with what is fit, suitable, convenient, or necessary. ? *Obs.* when *obj.* is a person.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 42 Fit mewith such weedes As may beseme some well reputed Page. 1595 — *John III.* iii. 26, I had a thing to say, But I will fit it with some better tune. 1671-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxv. 44 Those [senses] which carry the most pleasing tastes, fit us with the largest reluctations. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 71, I will fit him to morrow with a Trout for his breakfast. 1666 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 7 The last nam'd Person fitted me with a Pump. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 32 Having fitted yourself with a Hole in your Screw-plate. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 61 They will prevent.. that they can fit you to a Title with such a Horse. 1892 *Laws Times* Rep. LXVII. 25 1/2 A steamship of 1074 tons net, fitted with steam steering gear.

b. † *refl.* To fit oneself: to suit oneself, get suited. Also *pass.* To be fitted: to be suited. *dial.*

1667 PERRY *Diary* 29 Jan., He.. promised she should stay till she had fitted herself. 1786 BURNS *To G. Hamilton* 14 I sae be ye may be fitted where'er. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, I'm just fitted where I am. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, Fitted, suited, served.

c. To fit out: to supply with what is necessary; to equip, rig out. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.* or *transf.* from that use.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 63 A Dutch Ship.. may be built and fitted out to Sea for half the terms an English Ship can. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 All loaded with Baggage and fitted out for travelling. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 21 My poor honest Dress, with which you fitted me out. 1776 *Trial of Naudoccon* 70 1/2, I saw Maha Rajah.. order the house to be fitted out for him. 1824 LINDOR *Imag. Cong. Wks.* 1846 I. 106 1/2 If they had, they would fit out a cutter. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 183 The Athenians, in addition to the galleys which they had before, fitted out others. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 2 At a merchant's in the Luckenbooths I had myself fitted out.

d. To fit up: to supply with necessary fittings, furniture, or stores.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* II. 56 The Dutch.. do fit up more Ships for Navigation, and cheaper than the English. 1728 POPE *Let. to Swift* 20 June, He has fitted up his farm. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsy.* 515, I have fitted up some chambers there. 1859 JERFISON *Britany* xv. 243 The kitchen was fitted up with large boilers and ovens. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 156 Their neighbouring skies are fitted up with moons.

12. To visit (a person) with a fit penalty; to punish. *Obs.* exc. *Australian.* Also *dial.* with *out*. 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* IV. i, If I do not fit ye let me fite for't. 1685-8 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 470 His Lass then presently devis'd to fit him for his whoring. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* (1809) II. 229 With a look that implied — 'I'll fit you for this! 1889 BOLANDER *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 3 A sergeant of police was shot in our last

scrimmage, and they must fit some one over that. *Mod.* (Derbyshire) I'll fit you out for this.

†Fit, v. 2 *Obs.* rare-1 [f. FIT sh. 2] *trans.* To force by fits or paroxysms out of (the usual place).

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxix, How haue mine eies out of their Sphaeres bene fitted In the distraction of this madding feuer?

Fit (fit), v. 3 [Sc. pronunciation of FOOT.] In the game of Curling (see *quots.*).

1831 BLACKB. *Mag.* Dec. 985 Fit fair and rink straight. 1892 J. KERR *Hill. Curling* 361 The crampit or the hack is immovable, and no advantage must be taken by changing to a place from which the shot could be more easily taken. This is fit fair. *Ibid.*, He must first fit the tee, i. e. he must so place himself that his eye travels along the central line toward the farther tee, while his right foot rests in the back or on the heel of the crampit.

Fit, Sc. and dial. var. of FOOT; also var. (dial. or vulgar) of fought: see FIGHT v.

Fitch (fit), sb. 1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4-3 fische, fetch, 5-6 fische, 6 fische, fytoh, fische, 5- fitch. [var. of VETCH.]

1. = VETCH; the plant *Vicia sativa*, or its seed. Also attrib., as *fitch-grass*.

1382 WYCELIF *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Barly, and myle, and fische [1388 fetsch] in their coestes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hmb.* I. 550 Fiches flynge afore hem [bridles] ofte. 1559 Dr. AYLMER *Harboure H.*, Satan.. soweth tares and fytches of heresies and sectes continually. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Doth he not cast abroad the fitches? 1725 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s. v. Sand, It was sowed with Oats and Fitches. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 57 Rib-grass, fitch-grass, and rye-grass. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*, Fitches.

†b. With reference to the size of a vetch-seed.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick.* I. xxxviii. 61 Put in a peece of a sponge as much as the fische. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* I. xxii. 69 A little eare-waxe to the quantitie of a fitch.

†2. *transf.* Something resembling the seed of a vetch. *Obs.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 102 Red Vetches or Fitches in the residence.. are recorded.. to signifie.. great inflammation of the Luer.

Fitch (fit), sb. 2 Also 6 fyches, fische, fych, fche. [a. (perh. through an unrecorded OF, form) MDu. *visse, fisse*, whence OF. *fisse*! FITCHEW.]

1. = FITCHEW.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 213 (1877) 118 We have martens.. otters, fitches, squerelles, etc. 1607 TORSELL *Four. Beasts* (1658) 172 They say 'they stink like an Iltis,' that is, a fitch, or poult-cat. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 49 Fitch.. The part of use taken from them is the skinnie. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fitch*, a Polecat. 2. The fur or hair of a polecat.

1502 *Will of Soverby* (Somerset Ho.) [Furred with] fyches. 1663-73 BULLOCK, *Fitch*, the fitch of the Polecat. 1899 M. M. BACKUS in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 838 1/2 *Fitch* Size about that of the American mink. 1884 J. C. STAPLES in *Girl's Own Paper* 8 Mar. 354 1/3 Some [brushes] are made of sable, fitch, and other hairs.

3. A brush made of the hair of a fitchew or polecat; also, a small brush made of hog's hair.

1879 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 106 The smallest hog-hair brushes are called fitches.

4. attrib., as *fitch-brush*, -hair.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.*, *French Sch. Paint.* (end), Can you describe it? No, not if pens were fitch-brushes.

Fitch, v. Sc. and north. *dial.* [app. an intermediate form between FICE and FIDGE.]

1. *intr.* 'To move by slow successations from one place to another' (Jam.). Cf. FIDGE v.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. vii. 35 They are so nettled therewith, that they fitch hither and thither. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 63 A speakin' Pack's owre learnt for me, Or ane that steers an' fitches.

2. *trans.* 'To move any thing a little way from its former place' (Jam.).

1892 NORTON *Gloss.*, *Fitch* that flake—remove that hurdle.

b. 'To lift and lay down again, to touch a thing frequently' (Jam.); = FIDGE v.

1692 J. CURATE *Sc. Presbyt. Eloquence* III. 99 This John [Simple] was ordinarily called Fitch-cape and Claw-poll, because in the time of Preaching, or Praying he used to claw his Head, and rub his Callet.

†Fitchant, a. *Obs.* [var. of FIGENT: cf. FITCH v.] Nimble, restless.

c 1600 BEAUMONT *Grammar Lecture* Sloane MS. 1709 f. 17 To visit often the pagan puppet plays, and to behold their fitchant antics.

Fitché, -ée (fit'f), a. *Her.* Also anglicized FITCHY. [ad. Fr. *fiché*, *fichée*, pa. pple. of *ficher* to fix.] Fixed: applied to a cross, the lower extremity of which is sharpened to a point.

1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* II. 64 b, S. beareth Sable two Delphines d'Argent, adorsés hariant, between sixe Crosses Botony Fitché. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 141 A Cross Patee fitchee betwixt the Attire. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* VI. 29 When the shaft of any Cross is pointed at the base, it is said to be Fitchée.

Fitched (fit'f), a. *Her.* Also 7 fitché. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] = prec.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 57 a, The field Azure a crosse formye fitched Or. 1611 COCHR. *Croix fichte*, a crosse Fitchet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 145 1/2 Pencils of all sorts.. as Duck Quill pointed and Fitched. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Dec., A Fesse.. between three Crosses fitched Gules. 1889 in *ELVIN Dict. Her.*, s.v. *Fitché*.

Fitcher (fitch'ər), *v.* Mining. *intr.* (See quot.) 1865 GARLAND *W. Cornu. Words in Fynl. Roy. Inst. Cornu.* Apr. 48 *Fitcher'd*, to be baulked, stopped short. The word is mostly used in mining, where some difficulty occurs in the boring of a hole for blasting.

Fitchet (fitch'et). Also 6 fechet, 7-8 fchat. [dim. of FITCH sb.²]

1. = FITCHER *W.*, 2.

1335 in Weaver *Wells' Wills* (1890) 29 My blew furred gowne of fechets. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 1. 14 The Fichat . . . and the like creatures. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 23 The Polecat, Fitchat, Fitchew, Formet. 1885 [see FITCHER *W.*]

† 2. Incorrectly: The weasel. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1693 RAY *Synops. Animal.* 195. 1713 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 170 He [Ray] says that *Mustela vulgaris* is called here a Fournart or Fitchet. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Fitchet*, sometimes incorrectly applied to a weasel.

Fitchew (fitch'ew). Forms: 5 fechu, fyehow, (plural) fecheus, fyehews, -eux, 6 fechow, fcheux, fitchewe, 7 fitcholl, fitchaw, 8 fitcher, fitchole, 4- fitchew. [a. OF. *fissel* (pl. *fissaulx*), later *fissau* (Cotgr.), a diminutive formation on the word which appears in Du. of 16-17th c. as *fisse*, *visse*, *vische* (see Kilian and Hexham).]

1. A fount, polecat.

1418 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 34 My furre of Fyehews. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bvibj, That no fulmerst nor fecheus . . . com nott in to hir. 1577 HARRISON *England* iii. iv. (1898) ii. 25, I might here intreat . . . of the weasell . . . fitchew, and such like. 1688 in A. L. Humphreys *Hist. Wellington* (1889) 125 Pd. for killing of a fitcholl and a hedgehogg b'd. 1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 547 They all call it. *Mustela*; we the Weasel, the Fournart, or the Fitcher. 1787 GROSSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Fitchole*, a polecat, fitchet or ficher. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 18 Your Fowls have suffer'd by the fitchews. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 332/1 To this [its fetid smell] it is indebted for its . . . English names *fitchet*, *fitchew*.

b. Used as n term of contempt.

1604 SNAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 150 'Tis such another Fitchew.

2. The fur of the polecat.

1530 P. P. *Crede* 295 A cote hâp he furred Wip foyns or wip fitchewes over fyn bever. 1493 *Will of Squyer* (Somerset Ho.) Penulatum com fyehew pollys. 1502 *Will of Grene* (Somerset Ho.) (Gown furred with) Fyehewe. 1534 in Weaver *Wells' Wills* (1890) 98 My gowne furred with fechow. 1721 BAILEY, Fitchow, a Pole-cat. also the skin of it.

† **Fitchew**, *v.* *Obs.* -1

a 1650 Mav *Satir. Puffy* (1657) 85 Yet this is she . . . whom Pride did become as a full Oath doth a desperate Gallant: that fitchew'd with a degenerate posture of the Chinne.

† **Fitchock**. *Obs.* Also fch-, fychock, fitchuk. [f. FITCH sb.² + dim. suffix -ock.] = FITCHER; also as a term of contempt.

a 1615 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* i. ii. And make ye fight like fitchocks. - *Scornful Lady* v. i. Farewell, fitchock! 1804 DUNCUMB *Herefordshire*. i. 213 A fitchock, a pole-cat. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Fitchet*, a polecat, also called . . . fitchuk.

† **Fitchy**, a. *Obs.* [f. FITCH sb.¹ + -y.] Resembling a fitch or vetch.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 612 There is . . . *lenticula* of lens, a little fitchy kind of pease.

Fitchy (fitch'ē), a. *Her.* [Anglicized form of FICHÉ.] = FICHÉ. Also *transf.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. 68 Silver sockets . . . made fitchy, or picked, to be put into the earth. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 638 Three cross crosetts, fitchy. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* & Pop. xv. (ed. 3) 215 Cruisly fitchy or.

† **Fitchfoot**. *Obs. rare* -1. [? Cf. FITTLE a.] An alleged designation for the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Kel. Ant.* i. 133 The sitters, the grass-hopper, The fitchfoot, the foldstitter.

Fitful (fit'ful), a. [f. FIT sb.² + -FUL.] A word used once by Shakspeare, and popularized by writers of the beginning of this century.]

1. Of a disease: Characterized by fits or paroxysms. *Obs. exc.* in Shakspeare's phrase.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. ii. 23 Lives fitful Feuer. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* i. 131 Quartana . . . this fitful pest With feverish blasts subdues the sickening land.

2. Characterized by irregular fits of activity or strength; coming and going by fits and starts; full of irregular changes; spasmodic, shifting, changing, capricious.

1830 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. Prol. And down the fitful breeze thy numbers flung. 1836 BYRON *Siege* Cor. xxi. So seen by the dying lamp's fitful light. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Each & All* ii. 18 His impulses were generous, but fitful. 1842 MIALLE *Nonconform.* i. 1 The fitful and convulsive energy they have at times displayed. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* i. i. 5 The first fitful years of peace.

Fitfully (fit'fuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a fitful manner; by fits and starts.

1792 WARDSW. *Descr. Sketches* Poems (1888) 17/2 Fitfully, and in flashes, through his soul, Like sunlit tempests, troubled transports roll. 1824 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 424 Here we have a star fitfully variable. 1839 RUSKIN *Praterita* III. 181 The fireflies . . . shone fitfully in the still undarkened air.

Fitfulness (fit'fulness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Fitful condition or quality.

1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 12 Fitfulness of temper. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1860) 264 A habit of fitfulness and ineffective working.

Fitchel (e, -ul, obs. forms of FIDDLE.

Fitly, a. *rare*. [f. FIT a. + -LY.] = FIT a. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 833 Glue childe that is fitly. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 447 'Twere fittest maintain the Guefs in rule.

Fitly (fit'li), *adv.* [f. FIT a. + -LY.] 1. In a way that is fit; properly, aptly, becomingly, suitably, appropriately.

c1550 in *Strype Crammer* (1604) App. No. 49. 138 Their heads [standstill] most fitly on London bridge. 15. TURBERVILLE *Compl. Lost Dove, Epitaphs* etc. (1567) 130 b, Eche part so fitly pight as none mought change his place. 1627 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. ii. 34 Cats that can judge as fitly of his worth, As I can of those Mysteries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 394 So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 2 The mind of man may be fitly compared to a piece of land. a 1822 SNELLEY *Cyclops* 193 Well, is the dinner fitly cooked and laid? 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 277 Seen fittler by starlight than by sunlight.

b. At the fitting time or season. *Obs.* 1605 SNAKS. *Leas* i. li. 184 From whence I will fitly bring you to heare my Lord speake. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxv. 11 A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. 1623-6 COCKERAM in *Filly*, opportunity.

2. Comb., as *fitly-contrived*, *fitly-fair*. 1598 SYLVESTER *De Barlas* ii. ii. v. *Columnes* 375 Our Learned Elders . . . Heav'n's shining Signes imagin'd fitly-fair. 1677 GILPIN *Devonol.* (1867) 182 A fitly-contrived subject.

Fitment (fit'mēt), [f. FIT v. + -MENT.]

† 1. A making fit, preparation. *Obs.* 1611 SNAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 409 'Twas a fitment for The purpose I then follow'd.

† 2. That which is fitting or proper; duty. *Obs.* 1608 SNAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 6 When she should doe for clyents her fitment . . . shee [etc.].

3. A piece of furniture. Usually in pl. *Fittings*. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 4. 19 The expense of repairs of Fences, Fixtures, Fitments, &c. 1862 MRS. FRESHFIELD *Grisons & Bern.* xviii. 282 In keeping with the other fitments of the room. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Dec. Every variety of Fitment and Furniture. 1891 *Times* 22 Oct. 16/5 The library has an enamelled wood fitment.

Fitness (fit'nēs), [f. FIT a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being fit or suitable; the quality of being fitted, qualified, or competent. 1800 BARTOL *F.* 604 Ableness, fitness, handsomnesse, *habilitas*. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. vi. (1611) 193 Competit to shew their conveniencie and fitness. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 31 Have you, I say, an answer of such fitness for all questions? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man ii. i. 158 The Harmonies, and mutual Fitnesses, of visible things. 1783 BURKE *Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 11 His fitness for the supreme council. 1845-6 TRENCH *Hulls*. *Lecl.* Ser. i. iii. 49 Every other man has . . . fitnesses for one task rather than another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 132 Their fitness as instruments of thought to express facts.

b. The state of being morally fit; worthiness. 1647 W. LYFORD *Transit. Sinner* (1648) 3 Not because of our works, or fitness, or betternesse of disposition in us. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 36 No Fitness is required at the time of communicating. 1828 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 332 To insist . . . on a mere moral fitness.

2. The quality or condition of being fit and proper, conformity with what is demanded by the circumstances; propriety.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. § 7. 13 In things the fitness whereof is not of it self apparent. 1612 SNAKS. *Hem.* VII. ii. 231 The Queene being absent, 'tis a needfull fitness That we adourn this Court till further day. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 692 Make him hear Of rectitude and fitness. 1820 BYRON *Lecl.* Wks. 1846, 153/1 Their system has its rules, and its fitnesses, and its decorums.

b. *The (eternal) fitness of things*: a phrase extensively used in the 18th c. with reference to the ethical theory of Clarke, in which the quality of moral rightness is defined as consisting in a 'fitness' to the relations inherent in the nature of things. Hence popularly used (at first with playful allusion) for: What is fitting or appropriate.

Clarke's own usual phrase is 'the eternal reason of things'; but the words *fit* and *fitness* are constantly used by him as synonyms of 'reasonable' and 'reason'.

1705 CLARKE *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (1706) 52 They [the Hobbists] have no way to show how Compacts themselves come to be obligatory, but by inconsistently owning an eternal Fitness in the thing itself. 1730 M. TINDAL *Christianity old as Creation* 357 His [God's] Commands are to be measured by the antecedent Fitness of Things. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. iv. The rule of right, and the eternal fitness of things. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shensstone* 29 Nov. (1775) 148 My writing a Postscript after so long a letter is not according to the fitness of things. . . *Note.* Be it known, these words thus applied are fashionable. 1885 *March. Exam.* 15 Sept. 4/7 Mr. Slagg . . . showed a characteristic sense of the fitness of things by confining his attention [etc.].

† 3. The quality of fitting exactly (cf. FIT a. 3); correspondence of size and shape. *Obs.*

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz* *Surg.* ii. xxv. 150 Have a good Knife also about you, in case you have need to cut the splinters to a fitness. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* (1840) i. xi. 188 If there was any similitude or fitness, that I might be assured it was my own foot. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone* L. § 235 Where there was the least want of fitness, either the stone or the rock was cut, till each stone would come into its exact relative position.

† 4. Readiness, inclination. (Cf. FIT a. 5, b.) 1604 SNAKS. *Hem.* v. ii. 209 (Qo 2) I am constant to my purposes, they follow the Kings pleasure; if his fitness speaks, mine is ready.

Fitside (fits'aid), *adv.* *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [f. *fit*, *Sc.* form of FOOT + *side*.] Only in phr. *To be fitside* (with a person): to be on the same footing *with*, to be 'upsides' or quits *with*.

1609 *Burgh Rec. Glasg.* (Rec. Soc.) i. 304 And thou wart out of thy office, I should be fit syde with thee. 1752 A. B. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* July (1753) 338/2 He would be fit-sides with Glenure, wherever he met him.

Fitt (fit), *v.* *local*. [Of uncertain origin: identity with FIT v. i is possible.] To vend and load (coals); to load (a vessel) with coals for transport. 1600-1 *Order of Hostmen's Comp.* in Brand *Newcastle* II. 272 note, None shall fitt any keell . . . without the consent of the owner thereof. 1625 *Ibid.* 28 Apr. To fitt and load coles aboard of the keeles. 1825 in Brockett *N. C. Words*.

Hence *Fitting vbl. sb.*; in quot. *attrib.* 1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay*, etc. 108 The Faithers o' the fittin' trade The Quayside a'ways pacin'.

Fittable (fit'tāb'l), a. *rare* -o. [f. FIT v. + -ABLE.] That may be fitted.

1611 COTGR., *Accommodable*, fittable, aptable, applicable. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, *Fittable*, *accommodable*.

Fittage (fit'tidz), *local*. [f. FIT v. + -AGE.] The commission allowed a fitter or coal shipper.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 49 Their pretence is to have and get no more than two Shillings and six Pence per Chaldron . . . for Fittage. 1829 in *Northumb. Gloss. attrib.* 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 73 Mr. A. Baker, staitman and fittage agent to the Beamish South-Moor Colliery.

Fitted (fit'tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. FIT v. + -ED.] a. In various senses of the vb.; also *fitted-up*. b. Often used predicatively with the ppl. sense somewhat obscured: Adapted, 'calculated', likely. *Const.* to with *inf.*

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. Wks. 1874 I. 101 Circumstances peculiarly fitted to be, to them, a state of discipline. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. ii. 26 How much soever Philip's power and character were fitted to excite jealousy. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 156 Elegantly fitted-up pleasure boats. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 713 A white, uncoloured or fitted soap would be the result. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Fitted Furniture* . . . articles of spare supply, sent from the dockyard. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/5 Adv't, Fitted plate chests.

Hence *Fittedness*, the state of being fitted.

1611 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* (1661) 77 The singing then used, and its fittedness to the duty of Christians in praising God. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 3 There is no fittedness to receive. 1804 DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 267 Fitness to survive is simply fittedness.

† **Fitten**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 fyton, 6 fyten, *fittone* (e, 6-7 *fitten*). [Of unknown origin.]

The suggestion that it is a corruption of *fictio* is inadmissible. The form coincides curiously with the corruption of *L. fytton* found in various Teut. langs.: ON. *fjōn*, MDu. *fytton* necromancy, sorcery.

An untruth, a lie, an invention.

c 1440 *Prempr. Parv.* 163/1 Fyton, or lesynge, *mendacium*. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Fyten, *mensonge*, *menterie*. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruites of Warre* 24 Wks. (1587) 118 Let not dame flattery in your bosome creepe, To tel a fytone in your Landlords eares. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. iv. He doth feed you with fyttons, signments and leasins. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 69 Others of them may well be deemed Fittans of his own framing, as [etc.]. 1825 J. BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. 373 *Fitten*, a feint, a pretence.

† **Fitten**, a. *Obs.* -1 [as if a pa. pple. (strong formation) f. FIT v.]. Suitable, fit.

1642 H. MORE *Story of Saul* iv. xxx. Sensation The soul some fitten hint doth promptly lend To find out plantall life.

† **Fitten**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *fiton*. [f. FITTEN sb.] *intr.* To utter falsehoods, fib, tell lies.

1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 15/2 Least the apostle should have been thought to have fittened. c1580 LODGE *Answ. to Gosson* Wks. 1879 III. 30 Yf Boetius fitten not. 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* v. 104 How can I tell that they do not fitten and deuse all that vpon their fingers ende?

Fitter (fit'tər), sb.¹ [f. FIT v.¹ + -ER.]

1. One who or that which fits (see vb.). Also with adverbs, as *fitter-out*, *up*.

1660 HEXNAM, *Een geriever*, a Fitter, an Applier, or an Accommodator. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* ix. 146 Sowing . . . with French Furze seed, they reckon a great Improver of their Land, and a fitter of it for corn. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1862) 224 Nothing more can be done for a palace than the fitters-up of a modern club have done for it.

2. *spec.* in various trades (see quot.). Also in Comb., as *gas-fitter*, *hot-water-fitter*, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fitter* . . . a weigher at the mint; a tailor, one who tries on and adjusts articles of dress. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 8/1 A cutter and fitter of wearing apparel. 1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fitter* or *Engine Fitter*—a working engineer whose duties consist in the fitting together of machine or engine parts. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Fitters*, term applied to those persons . . . who paste together the portions cut out to form the boot-upper, to prepare them for sewing.

Fitter (fit'tər), sb.² *local*. [f. FITT v. + -ER.] One who vends and loads coals; a coal-broker.

1678 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 669 The customers, collectors, fitters, and other . . . officers . . . in the said port. 1739 *Enquiry Reasons Advance Price Coals* 31 The Hostmen or Fitters at Newcastle are an incorporated Company. 1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay*, etc. 108 The 'Runnin Fitters' stannin' still. *Ibid.* 117 Mourn, a' the fitters o' the Quay!

† **Fitter**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [Perh. cognate with MHG. *vetze*, mod.G. *fetzen* rag, scrap, and ON. *fit* hem (see FIT sb.¹); the vb. (perh. first used in pa. pple.: see next) is formed with frequentative suffix -ER-5 common in vbs. expressive of the action of breaking into small pieces.] *intr.* To break into small fragments.

c1380, c1450 [implied in next]. 1600 ABB. ABBOT Exp. *Jonah* 319 When Sampson was disposed he brake the cordes and ropes wherewith he was tyed; they fittered and dissolved even as the flaxe which is burnt with the fire.

† **Fittered**, *pp. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Ragged, wearing rags; also of clothes, slashed, cut into tags or streamers.

c1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 60 Many raggid & fitrid squyris. c1450 MVRN 1146 Hast þou ben prowde.. Of fytered clothes as foles done?

Fitters, *sb. pl. Obs. exc. dial.* See also **FLITTERS**. [f. FITTER v.] Fragments, pieces, atoms. In various obvious phrases, as *to tear to fitters*, *to break in(to) fitters*, etc. *To be in fitters*: fig. to be broken up into small parties.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 374/2 Whiche the deuill hath by y^e blast of his mouth... frused al to fitters. 1674 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 292 Which Image... was with Fire from Heaven broken into fitters. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xxiii. 225 They were in fitters about prosecuting their titles to this city. 1757 *Tr. Pancicollus Rerum Men.* II. i. 273 That Sarsaparilla is to be chosen which is... hard to be broken but when it falls into Fitters. 1859 Lonsdale *Gloss.* *Fitters*, very small pieces, fragments. 1886 in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Fitting (fit'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. FIT v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FIT in various senses. Also gerundially with omission of *in*. Also with *adv.*

1607 HIERON Wks. I. 301 There should he also... a fitting of this general truth touching Christ to his owne particular. 1719 *Freeholder* No. 154, I am fitting out for one of the most complete Beaus in Christendom. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 73 They saw the fatal arrow fitting to the strings. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Midway* xxiii. The ship was fitting. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 583 In the final fitting up of the earth with life there was still a reference to him [Man]. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 179 The perfect fitting of windows.

2. *concr.* Anything used in fitting. Usually in *pl.*: Fixtures, apparatus, furniture. Also *fitting-up*.

1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Anusum* 77 Bladders filled with a quantity of this gas... and the neck, or fitting-up of its end, made capable of being closed or opened. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Pain* xxii. (1883) 321 These fittings-up of polished marble. 1864 Bp. of LINCOLN *Charge* 7, 42 grants for fittings and hooks. 1868 FREMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 207 All the roofs, floors, and fittings were burned.

3. *Mech. Engin.* (see quot. 1888).

1898 W. ALLAN *Rose & Thistle* 131 What though your labour is merely stone-breaking, turning or fitting, or welding the spade. 1883 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fitting*, that section of mechanical engineering devoted to the bringing together and adjusting of the different portions of engines, machines, &c.

4. *Soap-making*. See FIT v. 10.

1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 713. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap* v. 172 The finishing operation for yellow soaps is termed 'fitting' in England.

5. *attrib.*, as *fitting(-out)-shop*.

1840 MARRVAT *Poor Jack* xii. I went to a fitting-out shop. 1888 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fitting-shop*, the shop in which the operations of fitting are carried on.

Fitting (fit'ing), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That fits: a. Becoming, appropriate, proper, suitable. b. That conforms to the contour or size of something; now only with prefixed adverbs. (often hyphenated), as *close(-ly)-*, *well-*, *ill-fitting*.

Many examples in editions of 19th c. works are spurious, the reading of the MSS. being *sitting*, which was formerly used in the same sense. It is doubtful whether the reading of our first quot. is not similarly incorrect, as FIT v. 1 has not otherwise been found so early.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 486 Three men war clad in stand [cot]-jarmour. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 19 News fitting to the night, Blacke, fearefull, comfortlesse. 1617 E. OWENS in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 123 Thus much I thought fyttinge to acquaint your Lordshipp. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 355 Use all fitting means of putting it to Shame. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III. 44 Which seem'd to be for heasts a fitting lair. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 20 Counsel... such as is fitting a bishop should give. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 10 Her tight-fitting black dress was much worn. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* xvii. It's the fittingest name.

Hence **Fittingly** *adv.*, in a fitting manner; **Fittingness**, the state of being fitting.

1641 JOS. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 106 Let us carry our selves fittingly. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exemp.* I. vi. II. § 28 (1667) 182 He... need not question the fittingness of Godfathers promising in behalf of the Children for whom they answer. 1863 BATES *Nat. Anasom* II. 95 The firant, which might be fittingly termed the scourge of this fine river. 1866 ARVILL *Reign Law* vii. (ed. 4) 377 Whose labours were to match with a curious fittingness into his.

Fitting, *Sc. form of FOOTING*.

Fittish, *obs. form of FETISH sb.*

1744 W. SMITH *Voy. Guinea* 196 They are kept in Fittish-houses or Churches built for that Purpose in a Grove.

† **Fittle**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. See quot.

1554 HULOT, *Fittle* or running witted, *futills*.

Fitty (fit'i), *a.¹ Obs. exc. dial.* [? f. FIT a. or v. + -y¹; but cf. FEATOUS, FEATISH, and FEATY of which it may be a corruption.] Fitting, becoming, proper, suitable; hence, nice, trim, neat.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. ix. (Arb.) 169 Others strained themselves to giue the Greeke wordes Latin names, and yet nothing so apt and fitty. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 73 Thy buzzom Chucks are pretty vittie. *Ibid.* 560 Tha stewartliest and vittiest Wanch that cometh on the Stones o' Moulton. a 1800 *Ballad in Edin. Mag.* Oct. (1818) 328

The fittie fairies liftit her. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, 'Your dress isn't looking fitty.'

Hence **Fittily** *adv.*; **Fittiness**; **Fittyways**, -wise *adv.*, properly.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 209 Tha hast... no Vittiness in enny keendest Theng. 1810 *Devon & Cornw. Voc. in Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 435 That coat is fittily made. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, 'Do behave fitty-ways.' 1893 *Couch Delectable* *Ducky* 50 We'm going to do the thing fittywise.

Fitty, *a.² [f. FIT sb. + -y¹.]* Subject to fits. 1811 E. NARES *Thinks* II. 161 They... turned out so sickly and fitty that there was no rearing them anyhow.

Fittyland (fit'iland). *Sc.* [f. fit, *Sc. form of FOOT v.* + LAND.] 'The near horse of the hinder pair in the plough, which "foots" the unploughed "land" while its neighbour walks in the furrow' (Reid *Burns Concord*, 1889).

1879 *Burns Auld Farmer's Mare* xi, Thou was a noble fittle-land.

|| **Fitz** (fits). Forms: 3-4 *fiz*, (3 *fyz*), (5 *fice*, *fytz*), 4- *fitz*.. [AF. spelling of OF. *fiz* (pronounced fits)—earlier *fils*:—Lat. *filius* son.]

The form is due to the phonetic law in OF, that a palatalized *i* caused a succeeding *s* to become *t* (written *z*).

The Anglo-French word for 'son'; chiefly *Hist.* in patronymic designations, in which it was followed by the name of a parent in the uninflected genitive. Some of these survive as surnames, e.g. *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzwilliam*, etc.; in later times new surnames of the kind have been given to the illegitimate children of royal princes. † Also in 12-15th c. used occas. in adopted AF. phrases, *Beau fitz*= 'fair son'; *fiz a putain*= 'whoreson'.

1299 R. GLOUC. (1724) 432 Syre Robert le Fyz Haim my fader name was. a 1300 *Signa ante Judicium* 179 in E. P. (1862) 12 Merce ihu fitz mari. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1879 (Gött.) 'Fiz a putaines', he said, 'quat er 3e?' 1393 LANG. P. P. I. c. 311 'Beau fitz', quab he fader, 'we shulle for defeaute'. C. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 208 Antony fice Greflowin. c 1450 *Merlin* 299 Lef the lady, traitour fitz aputain! c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxxli. iii, Henry le Fytz Empryce. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* IX. Ded. 49 You shall he even in the language of the Apostle himself, Fitz-Dieu, A Son of God. 1814 Mrs. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* II. 92 The contentions of Henry Fitz-empress with Eleanor of Guienne.

b. *nonne-use*. One whose surname begins with Fitz; i.e. an Irishman of Anglo-Norman extraction. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. (1858) II. 130 The Fitzes sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the O's and Macs.

|| **Fiumara** (fiumāra). [It.] A flooded river, a mountain torrent; also the dry bed left by it.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Steily* II. x. 244 The road was no more than a fiumara, over which at this time a torrent from the melted snow was flowing. 1833 NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 396 We passed various fiumaras... dry, of course. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Trul. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 104 The burns... descending from the upper heights form fiumaras of considerable extent.

Five (fiv), *a. and sb.* Forms: 1-2 *fif*, 3-5 *fif*, (3 *fifve*, 4 *fifz*, *fyz*, 5 *feyffe*, *fiffo*), 3-4 *south. fif*, 2-3 *south. vyve*, 3-6 *fyyve*, 7 *Se. fywe*, 3- *fivo*. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *fif*, inflected *fife* (ME. *five*, *vyve*), *fffa*, *fifum* (ME. *fiwen*, *viwen*)= OFris. and OS. *fif* (Du. *viif*), OHG. *fmf*, *fmf*, *fmf* (MHG. *viunf*, mod. Ger. *fiunf*), ON. *fimm* (Sw. and Da. *fem*), Goth. *fmf*—OTent. **fmf(i)*:—pre-Teut. **pempe*, modified by assimilation of consonants from OAray **penge*, whence Skr. *pañca*, Lith. *penki*, Gr. *πέντε*, Lat. *quinque*, OIrish *cóc*, Gaulish *pempe*, OWelsh *pimp* (mod. Welsh *pump*).]

The cardinal number next after four, represented by the symbols 5 or V.

A. as *adj.*

1. In concord with a sb. expressed.

The *Five points*, (a) the principal points of controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians, relating to predestination, satisfaction, regeneration, grace, and final perseverance; (b) the reforms demanded by the 'People's Charter' of 1838 (see *CHARTER* s. 1 d). The *Five Ports*: the CINQUE PORTS. The *five senses*, *soids*: see the *sbs*.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xvi. 9 Ne ze zehenead þara fif hlafa and fif þusend manna. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handbooc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 298 Nim þas an hund tida & þas fif & wyrc fif dagas. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 746 Fif burges wer ðor-inne bi tide, ðe-forc it hitte pentapolis. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 788 Ac þe vif þors of engeland. 1340 *Ayenb.* 179 Vif þinges specialliche destorbep zoþe striffpe. 1422 J. YORKE *Priv. Priu. in Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 180 If þou fyue night fyue vþerþas þat be lyknyng to þe. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funn. Mon.* 268 Lord Warden of the five ports. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 182 The national petition... praying the House to take into consideration the five points in which the working classes deemed their best interests involved; to wit, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, salaried members, and the abolition of the property qualification.

b. Phrases. *To know how many (blue) beams make five* (see BEAN 6 d); † *to come in with (one's) five eggs* (see EGG sb. 4).

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context. † *A or a five*, in five (parts): see A *prep.* 16.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 2 Hyra fif wearon dysyze, and fif gleawe. c 1205 *LAZ.* 25891 Þas bures dore he warp adun; þat heo to-barst a uien. a 1225 *Juliana* 71 Alle

italde bitale seouc siðe tene & forðre 3et fue. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 28 in *Lamb. Hom.* 289 Betera his on almesse before þanne hean afur vyue. c 1330 *King of Tars in Eng. Stud.* XI. 33 Him þout his hert is brast o fue. 1591 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 117 In this square they... played, five to five, with the hand-ball. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxx. 17 At the rebuke of fue, shall ye flee. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xxxiii, Thermometers sunk down to ten, Or five, or one, or zero.

b. *esp.* of the hour of the day, as *five o'clock*, etc. 1552 HULOT, *Ffive* of the clocke, *hora quinta*. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 127 Let me have Claudius head sent me by fue. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 162 A sober Englishman would knock His servants up, and rise by five o'clock. 1842 TENNYSON *W. Waterproof* 1, How goes the time? 'Tis five o'clock.

3. Coupled with a higher cardinal or ordinal numeral following, so as to form a compound (cardinal or ordinal) numeral.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1131 (Gr.) Wintra hafde fif and hund-teontig. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2530, I Nouembri moned þe þif & twentude dai. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 3 Fyue and þritti schiren heo maaden in Engelande. 1335 COVEDEALE *Josh.* xiv. 10 This daie am I fue and four score yeare olde. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 382 The fue and twentieth Chapter proceedeth vpon the same text. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 16, I swam ere I could recover the shore, fue and thirtie Leagues off and on. 1786 BURNS *Cry to Scotch Represent.* xxiv, Now, ye chosen Five-and-Forty, May still your Father's heart support ye.

4. = FIFTH 1 and 2.

c 1550 R. WEVER *Lusty Juventus* in *Hazl. Dodley* II. 94 Read the Five to the Galatians. 1660 BLOOME *Archil.* B, The five part of one such part.

B. as *sb.*

1. The abstract number five.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 922 One dene to four, makyth the seconde odde nombre, that is the nombre of fue and hyghte Quinaris. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 62 note, We say 'twice five is ten'.

2. A set of five things. a. *Cards and Dominos*. A card or domino marked with five pips.

1674 COTTON *Gamster* vi. 80 The Deuces, Treys, Fours, and Fives. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 81 Suppose your hand consists of a four, five, and six of spades. *Ibid.* 95 The next player then plays ♠ to the single five.

b. *Cricket*. A hit for which five runs are scored. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The loose balls we hit for fours and fives.

3. *pl.* + a. = *five cards*; see C 2.

1674 COTTON *Gamster* 150 All-fours is play'd in Kent, and Fives in Ireland.

b. The five fingers; also, *branch of fives*: the fist, the hand; to use (one's) *fives*: to fight with (one's) fists. A *fives* (slang): a street fight (Farmer).

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 290 With their bunch of fives. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. Smart chap that cabman—handled his fives well. 1853 READE *Hard Cash* xxxiv, Now look at that bunch of fives.

c. (See FIVES 2.)

4. + a. *pl.* Five-penny nails. b. *pl.* Gloves, shoes, etc., of the fifth size. c. Short for *five-pound note*. d. *pl.* Short for *five-per-cent.*

a. 1629 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. *Canterb.*, For one hundred of fives and one hundred of sixes, *xjd.*

b. 16... *Description of Love* (1629) I loved a Lasse, Her wast exceeding small, The fives did fit her shoe. *Mod.* What size gloves does she take? Fives.

c. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. Want change for a five. 1860 F. W. ROBINSON *Grandmother's Money* II. iv. iii. 290 I'll bet ten to one in fives upon it.

d. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx, Look... what the French fives were when I bought for the account.

C. *Comb.*

1. a. Combined with *sbs.*, forming *adjs.*, as *five-act*, -*bar*, -*card*, -*day*, -*guinea*, -*minute*, -*round*, -*storey*, -*wheel*, -*year-old*.

1882 L. TENNYSON in *Daily News* 10 Oct. (1892) 2/2 The contrast of action that can be provided in a busy five-act tragedy full of incident. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 1/2 [She] moves as if she were on her Nag, and going to take a *Five-Bar Gate. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. Iv, So was his blood stirr'd... As is the hunter's at the five-bar gate. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 81 No hand in five-card cribbage can be made to count so many. 1890 MASON, *Browning Poems* I. 256 God's *five-day work he would accept. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4208 1/3 A Purse, with 3 *Five-Guinea Pieces. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 224 *Five minute repeaters give after the hour the number of five minutes past it. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2626 1/4, roof. in Old times and *Five Pound Pieces. 1806 T. S. SURE *Winter in Lond.* III. 255, I have inclosed you a five pound bank note. 1887 *Roy. Proclam.* in *Standard* 18 May 3/2 Every five pound Piece should have... our effigy. 1679 *Exec. Bury* 6 Four *Five-shilling pieces they will afford for fifteen shillings good Money. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 202 He dropped... a five-shilling-piece. 1769 St. James's *Chron.* 10-11 Aug. 3/4 *Five-year-olds 9 st. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 Taylor saw Robinson pick up a five-year-old girl.

b. In parasynthetic *adjs.* with suffix -ED², as *five-barred*, -*headed*, -*cornered*, -*foiled*, -*lobed*, -*pointed*, -*rayed*, -*toed*, -*toothed*.

1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 15 A founder's horse will oft debate Before he tries a *five-bar'd gate. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 177 The five-bar'd gate with ease they leap. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 186 The tender pink *five-headed baby-soles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 131/6 *Fyve cornered, *pentagonum*. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Ag. Gyrus* iii, The circular branches of the Oak... five-cornered in the iii. tender annual sprouts. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. vi. tender annual sprouts. 1823 CRABE *Teol. Dict.* vii. § 13 The *five-toiled star. 1823 CRABE *Teol.* IV. 54 *Five-lobed, *quinquelobatus*. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 54 Asterias [Bearded]... smooth above the aperture; below

*five-pointed. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 435 The... five-rayed star-fish. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 82 1/2 The five-toothed or pentadactyle structure. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vii. Calyx tubulate, five-toothed.

c. In parasyntetic sbs. with suffix -ER 1 (chiefly colloq.), denoting individuals of a certain rank or size; as five-boater, -master, -rater.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 2/1 The iron-sheathed five-masters the *Agincourt* and the *Albatross*. 1889 *Century Dict.*, Five-boater, a whaling-vessel carrying five boats; a large whaler. 1892 *Daily News* 24 May 2/6 The new Gosport five-rater.

d. Comb. in advbl. sense (= in five parts) with pa. pples., imitating scientific L. words with *quinque-* or *quinqui-*.

1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, Five-cleft, *quinquefidus*. *Ibid.* Five-parted, *quinquepartitus*.

2. Special comb., as five-acre, a piece of land consisting of five acres; + five-cards (see quot.); five-corner(s) (*Austral.*), the fruit of *Styphelia triflora*, or the plant itself; + five-double a., (a) five-fold; (b) consisting of five twice over; also adv.; five-finger exercise, a piece of music written for the purpose of affording practice in the movement of the fingers in pianoforte playing; five-finger-tied a. (*nonce-wd.*), ? tied with all the fingers of the hand; + five-foot = FIVE-FINGER 2; five-lined a., consisting of or marked with five lines, esp. of a parliamentary 'whip' with five underlinings to denote urgency; five-maled a., *nonce-wd.* having five male organs or stamens, pentandrous; Five-mile Act, an act passed in 1665 forbidding Non-conformist teachers who refused to take the non-resistance oath, to come within five miles of any town, etc.; five-percents., stock or shares paying five per cent. interest on their nominal value; + five-piece, a five-pound piece; five-score, rarely used for 'a hundred' (Shaks.); five-stroke (*Billiards*), a stroke by which five points are scored; five-yearly a., celebrated every five years, quinquennial. Also, five-o'clock (see A. 2 b), used attrib. in five-o'clock tea (colloq. shortened a *five-o'clock*).

1853 TENNYSON *Grandfather* xx, Harry is in the 'five-acre. 1874 COTTON *Gamster* 123 *Five Cards is an Irish game. 'There are but two can play at it, and there are dealt five cards apiece, 1888 BOLREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxxiii, You won't turn a 'five-come in a quince, dig and water as you like. 1852 HULOET, 'Fyue double, *quinceplex*. 1891 SYLVESTER *De Burtas* l. ii. 1103 O fair, five-double Round. 1894 *and Report Dr. Faustus* xxviii in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 103 Every archer being five double furnished. 1866 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* ii. 157 And with another knot 'fue finger-tied, The fractions of her faith... are bound to Diomed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Five-foot [*printed fool*] or Star-fish. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stellione*, the star-fish, or 'five-foot-fish. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 178 Roubiliac, called for paper, and scored thereon a few 'five-lined staves. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb. 5/6 The following five-lined wh... has been issued to members. A 1794 SIR W. JONES *Tales* (1807) 171 This 'five-mal'd single-femal'd flow'r. 1672 MARVELL *Reli. Transp.* l. Wks. (Grosart) III. 224, I thought he deserved to be within the 'five-mile Act', and not to come within that distance of any corporation. 1689 *Apol. Failures Walker's Accus.* 24 Five-mile-Acts. 1872 L. SHAFESBURY in Hodder *Life* (1886) III. 307 'Five o'clock tea, that pernicious, unprincipled and stomach-ruining habit. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 4 Five o'clock tea sets in fine porcelain. 1886 *Punch* 16 Jan. 36/2 Ladies invite their friends to 'a five o'clock'. 1867 *Penny Diary* 21 Sept., This day also came out first the new five-pieces in gold, coined by the Guiny Company. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxii, 'How well he made that 'five stroke, eh? 1618 BOLTON *Florus* n. vii. (1636) 114 This proclamation was made... at the Quinquennial, or 'five-yearly playes.

+ Five, v. Obs. [f. prec. a. In the game of Five-cards: To five it (see quot.). b. trans. (*nonce-use*). To count by fives.

1674 COTTON *Gamster* xiii. 123 Before you play, ask whether he will five it, if he speaks affirmatively turn up the next Card of the Pack under that first turn'd up, and that must be trumps; if not play it out. 1769 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer, Lang. & Learning*, When therefore I say that he five'd them I take the liberty of coining a word, corresponding precisely with the old Greek term [*πεντασσερα*].

Five-finger. [OE. *fiffigre* wk.fem. (sense 1), f. *fif* FIVE + FINGER.]

1. A name for various plants. a. The cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans* and other species). b. The oxlip (*Primula elatior*). c. *Lotus corniculatus*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 123 Ac ceowe hwytes euduways sœd & fiffigran selce dæg ær he etan. a 1825 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia* 114 'Five-fingers, oxlips, *primula elatior*. 1845 S. JUDY *Margaret* iii. (1853) II. 295 The leaves of the five-finger grow together to shelter the flower when it rains. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Five-fingers, *potentilla reptans* and *canadensis*.

2. A popular name for a species of star-fish. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Fivefinger*, a fish resembling a Spurrow, which gets into Oysters, when they open and sucks them out. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xv. (1883) 213 She... made piece of several five-fingers.

+ 3. Card-playing. The five of trumps. Also five-fingers. Obs. 1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* v. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 400, I... lost it [the set] having the varlet and the five finger to make two tricks. 1674 COTTON *Gamster* xiii. 123 The five fingers (*alias*, five of trumps) is the best Card in the pack.

4. Comb. five-finger-grass = I a.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 308 In English Cinkefoyle... and five finger grass, or five leaved grass. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-u.*, Five-finger-grass or Five-leaf, a plant so called from its five leaflets, *potentilla reptans*.

Hence Five-fingering vbl. sb. (see quot.).

1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 58 They go out 'five-fingering', i. e. catching star-fish for manure.

Five-fingered, a. [f. FIVE + FINGER + -ED 2.] Having five divisions more or less resembling the fingers of the hand. *Five-fingered grass* = FIVE-FINGER 1 a. *Five-fingered root* (see quot. 1746).

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 110 b, Cinkfoly or fyuefyngred grasse. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* l. lvi. 83 Cinquefoyle is called... in English... of some... Fyuefyngred-grasse. 1746 HOWELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 228, I found it to be the *Oenanthe aquatica cicutæ facie* of Lobel which... is called by the inhabitants [of Pembroke] five-finger'd Root.

Fivefold (fifvold), a. and adv. Forms: 1-3 fiveald, (fifeald), 2-3 fifald, -fold, 6 fivefolde, -fold, 7- fivefold. [OE. *fiffeald*, f. *fif* FIVE + -fold -FOLD.] A. adj.

1. Consisting of five together, comprising five things or kinds.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 284 *Quinarins*, fiveald. c 1175 *Leamb. Hom.* 75 Heore fifalde mihte hom wes al binumen. c 1200 ORMIN 7836 Himm birp off all hiss sinne beon þurh fifald pine clesedd. 1601 SHAKS. *Tract. N. v.* 312 Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and spirit, Do give thee five-fold blazon. 1624 QUARLES *Jeb* (1717) 183 He hath torn me with the five-fold knot of his sharp scourge. 1860 PUSEY *Mis. Proph.* 398 He pronounces a five-fold woe on the five great sins of the Chaldeans.

2. Five times as great or numerous; quintuple. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bij, Quintupla. 5 to 1: 10 to 2... Fivefolde. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* III. v. All the brethren are entertained bountifully, but Benjamin hath a five-fold portion. 1830 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 431 As the quantity of business-time is five-fold, so is the quantity of delay-time five-fold.

B. adv. In five-fold proportion.

1571 DUGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Hh, The diameter of this body is fivefold in power greater than the side of his inscribed Cube. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 July 6/1 London itself has increased fivefold since the century began.

Hence Fivefold v. rare. trans. To quintuple.

1888 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 165 The capacity of religion may be fivefolded.

Five-leaf. Forms: 1 fifeafe, 3 fifef, 4 fivelef, 5 fifele, 6 fyvelese, 7 fiveleafe. [OE. *fiflæfe* wk.fem., f. *fif* FIVE + *leaf* LEAF.] The plant cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 72 Pa wyrt he hatte fifeafe. c 1265 *Gloss. Names Plants in Rel. Ant.* 1. 366 *Quinquifolium*, fifele. c 1425 *Voc. in Wr.* Wulcker 645 *Pentifolium*, fifele. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 110 b, Quinquifolium is named in... English... herbe fyuefiele. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health*, Fyueleafe. The root boyled in water... helpeth the raging ach of the teeth. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Five-leaf*, the *potentilla reptans*, from its five leaflets.

Five-leaved, a. [f. FIVE + LEAF + -ED 2.] Having five leaves.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 155 The five-leaved flowers of Henbane. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 316 Five leaved Mock-Mustard. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4088/4 Two five Leav'd Lacker'd Screens.

b. *Five-leaved grass* = FIVE-LEAF.

1526 *Grete Herbal* cccxlvii, Peenthafilon is an herbe called fyue leued. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* l. lvi. 83 Cinquefoyle is called... of some Fyueleaved Grasse. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* 1. (1668) Table Words, Quince-folio... is that Herb which is called Five-leaved Grass. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Five-leaved grass*, or *Potentilla reptans*.

Fiveeling (fiveling). [f. as prec. + -LING, dim. suffix.] 'A twin crystal consisting of five individuals' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Fivepence (fivipēns). Also colloq. FIPPENCE. [f. FIVE + PENCE.] a. A sum of money, equal in value to five pennies. Phrase. *As fine as fivepence*: see FINE a. 16. b. U.S. The value of 5 cents or 2 1/2 d. (*Cent. Dict.*).

Fivepenny (fivipēni), a. [f. FIVE a. + PENNY.] Valued at or amounting to fivepence. *A fivepenny rate*, tax: one at fivepence in the pound.

Fiver (fivər), colloq. [f. FIVE + -ER 1.]

1. A five-pound note. In U.S. a five-dollar note. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* i, Spooner... loses a five-pound note, or, as he calls it, a fiver. 1854 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 62 I'll lay you a fiver... that... you will never... hear from him again.

2. Anything that counts as five (as a hit for five at cricket).

3. *Thieves' slang*. A fifth (term of imprisonment). 1872 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 3/4 They announced that they were in for 'a fiver' or 'a sixer', according to the number of their visits to a particular goal.

+ Fives 1, Obs. = AVIVES.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 54 His horse... past cure of the Fives. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsemen*. 79 This terme Avives we have also gotten from the French. *secundum vulgus*, it is called the Fives or Vives.

Fives 2 (fivz), [pl. of FIVE sb., used as sing.]

The reason for the name is obscure. The conjecture that the game may originally have been played by five persons on each side appears to be unsupported by evidence; the 16th. c. game of BORD and CORD (see quot. s. v.) is stated to have been on one occasion played 'five against five'; but the two games had apparently nothing in common except that they were games of ball played with the hands. The slang

use of *fives* for the hand (see FIVE B 3 b) has not been found until long after the appearance of the name of the game; otherwise it would afford a plausible explanation: cf. *Fr. jeu de paume*, which originally denoted hand-tennis, though afterwards transferred to the later tennis played with rackets. The statement common in Dicts., that the name was given 'because three fives, or fifteen, are counted to the game', is unsatisfactory: the number of 'points' in the Eton game is 15, but they are not divided into groups of five, and in other varieties there are 11, 20, or 25 points.]

1. A game in which a ball is struck by the hand against the front wall of a three-sided court. A variety of the game, in which a wooden bat is used, is called *bat-fives*.

1636 *Div. Trag.* lately acted 8 He had a purpose... to goe on the Lords day... to play at a sport, called fives. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xxxiv. (1741) 179 The old ball-court, where I have had many a game at fives. 1808 STRUTT *Sports & Past* II. iii. 88 Hand-tennis... is now called fives. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xxxv, The little man was playing at fives against the bare wall.

2. attrib. and Comb., as fives-ball, -bat; -player; fives-court, a prepared court where the game of fives is played; also collect. for the persons who frequent a fives-court.

1825 in Hone *Every Day* Bk. I. 863 I made the first 'fives-ball. 1857 HUGHES *Ton Brown* l. ix. (1871) 184 A favourite old 'fives'-bat. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. ix. 205 Cavanagh was the admiration of all the 'fives-courts. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 210 Cavanagh, the famous hand 'fives-player.

Fivesome (fai-vəsm), a. and quasi-sb. Sc. Also 4 fif-sum. [f. FIVE + -SOME.] Five in all, five together.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* vi. 149 Fif-sum in the furd he slew. 1616 *Ballad, Kinnmont Willie* 11 They guarded him fivesome on each side.

+ Five-square, a. and sb. Obs. [f. FIVE after the logically correct four-square; cf. three-square.]

A. adj. Having five (equal) sides; equilaterally pentagonal.

1552 HULOET, Ffive square, *quinguangulus*. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Kings* vi. 31 The upper poste & side postes were five square. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxiii, The seed-vessel, when it is ripe is formed five square.

B. sb. A (regular) pentagon.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xv. 241 A fivesquare containeth both a Fowersquare, and a Triangle.

Hence Five-squared ppl. a. = FIVE-SQUARE A.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 31 He made two dores... with fyue squared postes. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 7 The twygges [of Broome] are rough and fivesquared.

Five-twenty. U.S. Used attrib. in *Five-twenty bonds* (or shortly *five-twenties*), certain bonds issued by the U.S. government in 1862, 1864, and 1865; so called from being redeemable at any time after five years from date of issue and payable in full at the end of twenty years.

1886 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

Fifty, obs. form of FIFTY.

Fix (fiks), sb. See also FIXES. [f. the vb.; the senses have no mutual connexion.]

1. (orig. U.S.) A position from which it is difficult to escape a 'tight place'; a difficulty, dilemma, predicament.

1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 166 The Americans are never at a loss when they are in a fix. 1842 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg.* St. Medard, A Stranger there, Who seem'd to have got himself into a fix. 1854 E. FORBES *Let. in Wilson and Geikie* Life xiv. 532 The Scottish authorities have run me into a fix. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vii. 102 And is this the fix you wish me to help you out of?

2. The material used for lining a puddling-furnace; fettling.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 327 In puddling 30 per cent. less 'fix' was required. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 33 Fettle or line with a fix or fettling, consisting of ore scrap and cinder.

+ Fix, a. (and adv.). Obs. [ad. L. *fix-us*, pa. pple. of *figere* to fix, fasten; the immediate source may have been OF. *fix* (13th c. in Hatzf.). Cf. mod. F. *fixe* (16th c. in Littré), Sp. *fijo* (earlier *fixo*), Pg. *fixo*, It. *fisso*.]

A. adj. = FIXED in various senses: a. As applied to the stars. b. Firmly placed or settled; not easily moved; not liable to fluctuation or change. c. Of a substance: Not volatile.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 298 His fixe and depe impression. c 1391 *Astrol.* II. § 3 heading, The sterres fixe. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 235 With eye fyx looke on his visage. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* 393 Curatis... schulden haue a stable fix endowing of lyfdele. c 1532 DEWES *Intro. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1054 All the starres fixe. c 1560 *Pr. Paracelsus Archid.* 1. x. 142 Take then the fix Element that remained after the separation of the Three Imperfect Elements. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5188 Those Salts being rendered so fix, that by a gentle fire they are not so much as at all moved.

B. adv. Fixedly, steadily. 1601 T. WRIGHT *Factions* (1621) 305 Why cannot many abide that you looke fyxe in their eies.

Fix (fiks), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. fixed (fikst). [Ultimately f. L. *fix-us* (see FIX a.), pa. pple. of *figere* to fix, fasten. The proximate origin is uncertain; it may have been an Eng. formation on

FIX *a.*, or ad. med. L. *fixare* or F. *fixer* (if the latter existed in 15th c.); Hatzf. quotes Montaigne c 1590 for the earliest known use). Cf. Sp. *fixar* (earlier *fixar*), Pg. *fixar*, It. *fixare*.

The earliest recorded use is 'to fix (one's eyes) upon an object'; this is the oldest and still the most prominent application of the corresponding verb in Italian, and it appears in Du Cange's only example of med. L. *fixare*. The use in alchemy is nearly as old in Eng.; it is found in the Romanic langs. and in the med. Lat. writers on alchemy (e.g. R. Lullii *Ep. ad Robertum*). While in Romanic the verb has only the senses derived from L. *fixus*, it was in Eng. taken as the representative of L. *figere*, superseding the earlier *ficere*, and (in some applications) *fast* and *fasten* vbs.

I. To make firm or stable.

1. *trans.* To fasten, make firm or stable in position; to place, attach, or insert and secure against displacement. Const. *in, on, to, etc.*

To fix bayonets (Mil.): to attach them to the mouth of the musket or rifle.

14. *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) vi. 6, I thout in mynd I schuld ay fynd The wehle of fortunat fixyd fast. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edin. MS.) x. 402 Thair lederdis . . maid ane clap, quhen the cruchet Wcs fixit [older text festnyl] fast in the kyrrnell. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 160 His head to be fixed on a poole. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 The Bats . . hang . . (by claws fixed to their wings). 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 39 The Forts . . could not . . hinder them from fixing their clutches in the flat country. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* Pref. Fij, Fixing both the Glass and Object to the Pedestal. 1694 *Acc. Sci. Late Voy.* 11. (1711) 5 We fixed our Ship with Ice-hooks to a large Ice-field. 1772 *FRANKLIN Exper.* Wks. 1889 IV. 509 In Philadelphia I had such a rod fixed to the top of my chimney. 1842 *TENNISON Gardener's Day.* 126 Holding the bush, to fix it back, she stood. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* I. xviii. 210 The last stake being fixed, the faces of the men were turned homeward. 1892 *Lancet Times Rep.* LXV. 582; The posts of the gantry stand on planks, and are fixed thereto by iron dogs and dowels.

† b. To fix the foot or footing: to obtain or take a snre foothold. *lit.* and *fig.* Obs. (Cf. *FASTEN* v. 1, and Lat. *figere gradum*.)

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 89 He stutted, apaled; And fixt his footing. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. viii. 4 Fix thy foot. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 98 The more weary (the Ox) is, the more strong doth he fix his footings. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 52 The Tartars could never fix a foot in China. 1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Friar* i. i, I'll plant my colours down in the mid-breach, and by them fix my foot.

† c. To affix (a seal), attach (a codicil) to. Obs. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 173 All the Nobilitie of Scotland . . entered into bond, . . whereunto were fixed their severall seales. *Ibid.* 434 To be fixed as a Secudule to his last will and testament. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 24/2, I have seen him . . wet two . . papers, and fix his seal to them.

d. In immaterial sense: To attach firmly; to implant securely (principles, etc.).

a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxxviii. (1539) 70 As one as the goddess have gyven them a daughter, forthwith they ought to fyxe in theyr hartes a newe remembrance. 1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* To Rdr., you are fixed to the freehold never to be parted. 1712 *BUGGELL Spect.* No. 319 ¶ 4, I resolved . . to fix his Face in my Memory. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 25 Early application . . often fixes in the mind an aversion to books. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. i. § 5 While the mind is elsewhere, there is no progress in fixing them [lessons].

e. To 'fasten' (an imputation, responsibility, etc.) on a person.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) Ded. A iij b, The worst Reproach, Malice . . can fix upon your Name. 1694 *Acc. Sweden* 90 The Odium . . was easily fix'd upon the Ministers. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 353 It will not seem just to fix the imputation of Atheism upon those philosophers. 1809 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 10 Sept. (1894) 14 Ellis fixes on me an article about Miss Edgeworth's Tales.

f. *intr.* for *refl.* To become firmly attached or implanted; to adhere to. *lit.* and *fig.* Obs.

1682 D'URVEY *Butler's Ghost* 159 For, save the matter how you will, I fix to my Narration still. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 43 They pass over them, without fixing to them. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VII. 299 Prejudices in disfavour of a person at his first appearance, fix deeper . . than prejudices in favour.

2. To secure from change, vacillation or wandering; to give stability or constancy to (the mind, thoughts, affections, purposes).

1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* v. i. 5 Think on that . . fix me most firme thy Resolution. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 3 Images are said by the Roman church to fix the cogitations . . of them that pray before them. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* S. iii. xxi. 212 A constant impression of Gods omnipresence is an excellent way to fix mens souls. 1793 *Object, to War Examined & Refuted* 37 What other system is likely to fix your fluctuating opinions? 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* xvii. (1872) 143 At length his mind began to fix itself. 1875 *McLAREN Sermon.* Ser. ii. vii. 120 Thy tremulous and vagrant soul shall be braced and fixed.

b. To make (a person) constant in attachment. Const. *to, in, ? Obs.*

1710 *PRIOREUX Orig. Tithes* Reasons for Bill 7 They are seldom well fixed to Virtue and sober Behaviour. 1738 *JOHNSON London* 145 How . . Can surly virtue hope to fix a friend? 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 123 To improve this favourable opportunity for fixing these Indians in the English Interest. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* xviii. xii. Can the man who is in possession of these be inconstant? Impossible! . . they would fix a Dorimant. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* vi. If a woman conceals her affection . . from the object of it, she may lose the opportunity of fixing him.

c. To settle immovably the purpose or conviction of (a person). Const. *to with inf.*; also *on, for, against*. Now only in *passive*.

1671 *MILTON Samson* 1481, I am fixed not to part hence without him. 1697 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 126 They challenge, and encounter Breast to Breast; So fix'd on Fame. 1700 — *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyon* 48 If fate has fix'd thee obstinate to sail. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* iii. 50 Marcus was fixt upon taking him. 1766 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1887 III. 456 The ministry are fixed for us. 1856 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 63, I am fixed against any periodical.

† d. With complement: To render unchangeably (so and so). Obs.

1726 W. R. CHETWOOD *Adv. Boyle & Castelman* 59 This Interview had fix'd my Heart intirely hers. 1744 S. FIELDRIDGE *David Simple* (ed. 2) I. 44 The Girl was commanded . . to receive him in such a manner, as to fix him hers. 1777 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* I. 238 That important one [sc. day] which fixed me wretched for ever.

3. To direct steadily and unwaveringly, fasten, set (one's eyes, attention, affections, etc.) *on, upon, to* (an object).

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 35 Hyr eyen she fixethe on him. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxx. xix, Specially I gyve to you a charge To fyxe your love, for to be true and stable Upon your lady. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* VI. i. ii. 5 Why are thine eyes fixt to the sullen earth? 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 44 Could but these Idolaters fix their mind upon Heaven. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 82 The more we fix our sight on any one object. 1793 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1891 XII. 127 The enemy's attention would be less fixed to it. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 60 The hand, upon which every eye was fixed. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 173 We fix attention on a single fundamental problem.

b. *absol.* To concentrate one's attention or mind on. Also *intr.* for *refl.* (said of the eyes, attention, etc.).

1663 *GERRIER Counsel* E. vija, You . . could not suffer your Eyes to fix on slight objects. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iii. vi. § 28 In most other bodies, not propagated by Seed, 'tis the Colour we most fix on, and are most led by. 1760 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 97 ¶ 7 He will find nothing [so these books] on which attention can fix.

c. Of an object of vision or thought: To 'rivet', attract and hold fast (the eye, the attention, etc.).

1752 *Hist. Jack Connor* I. 231 The Major gave a loud Hem, and having fix'd his Sangfroid's Eyes, call'd out, [etc.] 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xl. 347 Your admiration is fixed by the animated equestrian statue. 1792 C. SMITH *Desmond* I. 53 There is not in the world another [subject] that really fixes my attention an instant. 1823 *BYRON Island* iv. vii, A shrine would fix The eye upon its seeming crucifix. 1883 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* II. xlv. 206 That which chiefly fixes his attention is the influence of a State Victory on an approaching national contest.

d. To make (the eyes, features, etc.) motionless or rigid (as in death). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus.* Unh. i. 600 Fix those tortured orbs in peace and death. 1842 *PUNCH* II. 20 Ere death her charms should fix. 1877 W. G. WILLS *Love that Kills* xxi, Her heart stops, and her eyes fix.

e. To make (a person) motionless with astonishment or other feeling, to hold spellbound.

1664 J. WILSON *A. Commenius* i. i, She fixt me, Ducas. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 76 Paulinus was fixed in astonishment. 1802 *Helen of Glenross* IV. 18 At the first view of her I was fixed in admiration.

4. *a. trans.* To deprive of volatility or fluidity. *Orig. in Alchemy*, to fasten a volatile spirit or essence by combination with a tangible solid or fluid; also, to render (mercury) solid by combination with some other substance.

1460-70 *Bk Quintessence* 15 Also it is needeful hat he vse othir good wynt at his mete and at he soper, in he which be fixed pe essence of gold as I taughte you to. 1471 *RIPLEY Com. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 115 Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme . . and Fyxe, With Aquavite. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. Ind.* § P. 5 The Earth . . penetrating the rarified Cuticle, fixes the Humours by intercepting their free concourse. 1700 *ASTLEY tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 42 He will have a fancy to fix Mercury. 1702 C. MATHER *Magi. Chr.* ii. vii. (1852) 145 The animal spirits are . . fixed with acid, bilious, venemous ferments in the blood. 1727 *FIELDRIDGE Love in Ser. Masques* v. x, Women, like quicksilver, are ever fixed till they are dead. 1805 *CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans.* XCV. 111 Mercury can be fixed, by platina. 1888 *HERVEY tr. Behrens' Microsc.* in *Bot.* iii. § 4. 178 The cell wall . . becomes rigid, and the protoplasm with slight contraction is 'fixed'.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To lose volatility or fluidity; to become firm, rigid, or solidified; to congeal, set. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 847 The Quicke-Silver will fix, and runne no more. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* v. 1114 When the fig's press'd juice, infused in cream, To curds coagulates the liquid stream, Sudden the fluids fix. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iv. 323 The blood fixes and congeals in a moment.

5. *trans.* To make (a colour, a drawing, photographic image, etc.) fast or permanent.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 79 Colours . . capable of being . . fixt with several kinds of Saline menstrums. 1750 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1887 II. 170 This color, given by the flash from two jars only, will wipe off, but four jars fix it. 1845 *ATHENAEUM* 22 Feb. 203 The first who succeeded in fixing the images taken by the camera. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMPS Paint.* 316 There is no satisfactory method of 'fixing' pastel paintings. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 6 No means were then known to make the pictures durable . . or as we now say, to fix them.

† b. To set down in writing (F. *fixer par écrit*). 1630 *CAPT. SMITH Trav. Ded.* Wks. (1884) 808 Sir Robert Cotton . . requested me to fix the whole course of my passages

in a booke. 1656 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 76 The Laws . . (on Paper fixt) . . pass the Seas.

c. To give permanent form to (evanescent images).

a 1834 *LAMB Acting of Munden* O for the power of the pencil to have fixed them when I awoke!

6. a. To force into or overtake in a position from which escape is difficult; to 'corner', 'nail'. *lit.* and *fig.*

1736 *LIEDIARD Life Marlborough* 466 It was his opinion . . that they should fix the Rebels at Preston. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1742) III. 371 As I entered one Room he went into another . . At last I fixed him speaking to Rachel.

b. To hold (a person) engaged or occupied, so as to prevent his leaving the spot.

1668 *ETHERIDGE She Would if She Could* i. ii, When Mr. Courtial has fixed 'em with a beer-glass or two, he intends to steal away. 1764 *FOOTR Patron* i. Wks. 1799 I. 334 Fix the old fellow so that she may not be miss'd.

c. To fix (a person) with one's eyes: to direct upon him a steady gaze from which he cannot escape.

Cf. F. *fixer avec lail*, condemned by Littré as incorrect. 1792 *MAO. D'ARBLAY Diary* 27 June, Mrs. Wells . . fixed her eyes on Mrs. Crewe. . . Mrs. Crewe fixed her in return . . with a firm, composed . . look. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* iii. xix, Ursula . . 'fixed' Mrs. Coombes with a steady, searching stare. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 142 Marcella fixed him with her bright frank eyes.

d. Of the eyes: To arrest (an object of vision) with the gaze, i.e. to have a steady vision of it.

1791 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 4 Jun. (1842) V. 211 His eyes . . could not fix any object steadily.

† 7. To transfix. [After L. *figere*.] Obs. *rare*—1.

1638 G. SANOVIS *Job* xx. in *Divine P.* 27 While from the raging sword he vainly flies, A Bow of Steele shall fix his trembling thighs.

II. To place definitely.

8. To place in a definite and more or less permanent position; to set, station. To fix up: to set up.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 18 The Citizens . . fixed on his grave stone this Epitaph. 1633 *MARMION Fine Companion* iii. ii, Were I a goddess . . I would . . fix you up A monument for your hypocrisy. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 The Pole-star . . is . . fixt in the tip of the little Bears' tale. 1653 *WALTON Angler* i. 7 Hee shall finde it fix'd before the Dialogues of Lucian. 1674 *Dryden's Moll* Ded. Wks. 1864 VIII. 508 The Glory I take in seeing your Name fixt in the Frontispiece. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xvi, It [a picture] was so very large that we had no place in the house to fix it. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 199 The beds . . were fixed up . . near the fire. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 3 The dining-table was fixed in the middle of the room.

b. To place, install (a person, oneself) in a position, with preparations for a stay; in early military use, † to set (oneself) in a posture of defence. To fix (a person) up (colloq.): to 'put (him) up', provide with quarters.

1697 *DANIEL Poy.* I. 5 We . . fixt ourselves against our Enemies, if we should be attack'd. 1825 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 349 After he has had his umbrella and portmanteau accommodated, and himself comfortably fixed [in a coach]. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsei* I. xxvii. 316 She fixed herself at her desk to write her letter. 1889 Mrs. C. PRAED *Room of Station* 161 He'd . . fix up Mr. Sabine comfortably for the night.

c. To establish (a person) in a place of residence, a position or office; to take up (one's quarters, abode); to locate, settle (an industry, etc.) in a certain place. In *passive*, to be (comfortably or otherwise) 'placed' or circumstanced.

1638 SIR H. WOTTON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 54 In any part where I shall understand you fixed. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* (ed. 2) i. xv. 27 John Calvin . . fixed his Chayre at Geneva. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 353 Noah . . fixed his Quarters somewhere in Mergiana. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 134 Here this Trade of making Mium may be fixt with very great advantage. 1694 *DYDEN Love Triumphant* Ep. Ded., Our decay'd Gentry . . look about them for some illustrious Family, and there endeavour to fix their young Darling. 1702 C. MATHER *Magi. Chr.* iv. (1853) II. 10 Conforming to the ceremonies of the church of England, he was fixed at Biddiford. 175 *Hist. Young Lady of Distinction* II. 214 He is fixing himself, as if he was to live here for ever. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 145 They determined to fix their residence at Edinburgh. 1803 *SOUTHEY in Robberds Mem.* V. Taylor I. 475 We are fixed here for some time. 1844 *FRAN. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 282, I am happy to see them all comfortably fixed. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 The Hanse . . fixed their factories in Lisbon, Bergen, and Novogorod.

9. *intr.* for *refl.* To settle, take up a position; esp. to settle permanently, take up one's abode.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 Bidding farewell to the world . . [he] fixes at Zirmol. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 263 ¶ 4 The Dinner has crept . . from Twelve o'clock to Three, and where it will fix no Body knows. 1737 *WINSTON Josephus' Antig.* xviii. vi. § 5 Those [Governors] are not to fix there, but to stay a short time. 1760 *GOLOSCH. Cit. W.* xxv. ¶ 7 Wherever luxury once fixes, no art can either lessen or remove it. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* (1885) I. vi. 21, I had once some thoughts of fixing in town. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vi. xiii, The solitary Bee . . Seeking in vain one flower, whereon to fix. 1862 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 300 Well, let us fix here.

10. To take up one's position mentally. † Obs.

1643 *MASSINGER Dk. Milan* ii. i, Take heed That thou fix here, and feel no hope beyond it. 1646 H. LAWRENCE in *Comm. Angels* 170 Your hope fixeth upon seeing him in heaven. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 332 *Mais Dieu*

sur tout; and there I fix and pray. 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. cccxli. 94. I am lost in astonishment and conjectures, and do not know where to fix.

b. *To fix on or upon*: to settle one's choice on or upon; to decide upon, choose, select.

1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* lxxvi. 311. I was nominated upon him as the fittest he could fix upon. 1712 PORE *Vermontus* 82 Of all these lovers... Fix on Vertumnus and reject the rest. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 229 Our choice would probably fix on that which was most predominant. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 74 The night which Laloubière fixed upon for the carrying out of his plot.

c. *To decide, determine to (do something)*; also const. for with gerund, or with subord. sentence.

1788 *Trifler* 206 He fix'd to come with some éclat to Town. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV. 35 They fixed for going to the paragon early the next morning. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. 132 It was immediately fixed that the brigadier should go. 1834 KEBLE in *Card. Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 23. I have fixed to go to London next week. 1886 *Times* 29 Dec. 10/3 The lady had entirely fixed to lead a life of celibacy.

11. *To appoint or assign the precise position of*; to refer (something) to a definite place, time, etc.; † to appoint or attribute exclusively to (some particular person, thing, etc.).

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacri.* I. v. § 1 [The ancients had various estimates of the length of the year;] what certainty can we possibly have which of them to fix their accounts to? 1692 LOCKE *Edue.* § 15 When Custom has fixed his Eating to certain stated Periods, his Stomach will expect Victuals at the usual Hour. 1737 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1791) I. 52 Here will I fix the limits of transgression. 1776 T. JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 II. 88 The commissions... do not fix the officers to any particular battalion. 1790 PALCY *Hera Paul.* II. 12 We have these circumstances each... fixed to a particular time. 1874 NEWMAN *Tracts Theol. & Eccl.* 340 The full moon is not fixed to any certain day in either month. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 271 Wherever we fix a limit, space is springing up beyond.

b. *To allocate, determine the incidence of (a responsibility, liability, etc.)*. Also, *To fix (a person) with costs, liability, etc.*: to impose upon him the obligation of meeting or paying them.

1833 LD. BROUGHAM in *Myline & Keen Rep.* II. 248 No degree of mistake... would entitle the Court to fix a next friend with costs. 1850 *Florist* June 159 Take care to fix your judges with the full responsibility of their decisions. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 568/2 The liability with which the plaintiffs seek to fix them. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* III. lxxvii. 151 The American plan of dividing powers... makes it hard to fix responsibility.

12. *To settle definitely*; to appoint or assign with precision; to specify or determine. Const. *at, for, to*.

1660 R. CORR *Power & Subj.* 134 After some reasonable time fixt. 1694 MULLSWORTH *Acc. Denmark* 222 The prices of all these Drugs are fixed. 1775 BURNET *Own Time* II. 203 What definition or standard should be made for fixing the sense of so general a term. 1779 *Free-Thinker* No. 120 p. 6 The ordinary Meetings of the Senate... were fixed to the Day of the Calends. 1779 CHESTERF. *Wks.* (1892) V. 500 Chronology... fixes the dates of facts. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 319 He afterwards fixed the price of corn to a moderate standard. 1772 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 431 The opening of the session... is fixed for next Tuesday. 1821 SOUTHEY *Life* (1849) I. 42 This recollection... fixes the date to 1778, when I was four years old. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 13 May (1894) II. 265 Mr. Chantry... has been down here fixing the place for the King's statue. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 5 The War Office authorities have fixed the daily supply... at 8 gallons. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchro.* 9 An endeavour to fix the place of Homer in History.

absol. 1748 in Sir J. PICTON *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 167 To paint an Altar Piece in such scripture-historical manner as the said Committee shall fix.

13. *To settle or determine the form of, give a permanent form to (language or literature)*.

1722 SWIFT *Proposal* 31 That some Method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our Language for ever. 1752 HOME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 223 Eminent and refined geniuses... fix the tongue by their writings. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. l. 87. 241 The use of printing fixed the text of a whole edition. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* iii. 75 It [Wycliffe's Translation of the Bible] has fixed the language.

14. a. *To adjust, make ready for use (arms, instruments, etc.)*; to arrange in proper order. † *To fix a shell*: to fit it with a fuse. Also with *up*.

1663 PERVS *Diary* 12 July. I found... the arms well fixed, charged, and primed. 1666 EARL ORRERY *State Papers* (1743) I. 241 We have in every garrison one gunsmith... who buys arms for us, and fixes them up privately. 1697 DAMIER *Voy.* I. iii. 45 We went back... to fix our Rigging, which was shattered in the Fight. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. 1. Are all things set in order? the toilet fixed, the bottles and combs put in form? 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) Dd. No shells, fixed during the service, are to be killed. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 287. I thought it a good opportunity to fix my german flute. 1797 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 17 To have the press fixed for copying.

b. *In wider sense (chiefly U.S. colloq.)*: To arrange, get ready, put in order; to put to rights, make tidy, 'rig up'. Also with *up*. *To fix out*, 'to set out, display, adorn, supply, fit out' (*Cent.*)

1769 BICKERSTAFF *Dr. Last* II. vii. We'd fix things directly; I'll settle whatever you please upon her. 1832 MACGILLIV *Life & Lett.* (1883) I. 272 As soon as I was fixed in my nest and had breakfasted. 1880 MARKVAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* I. II. 228 'Shall I fix your coat or your breakfast first?' 1884 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1890) 101/2 You are advised to have recourse to Doctor so and so, who will 'fix you' in no time. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie*

V. (1887) 77 Come here, girls, and fix yourselves in the glass. 1882 MRS. A. EDWARDS *Ballroom Rept.* I. 4 None of the physicians in Europe can fix her up. 1884 MISS WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* July 204/6 I'll have to fix me up some thoroughwort tea. 1891 B. HARTE *First Family of Tasajara* II. Mother! fix you suthin' hot.

c. *U.S. To fix it*: to arrange matters. *Any way you can fix it*: whatever you do, contrive as you may. *To fix (another's) flint*: to settle or 'do for' him.

1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. xii. Their manners are rude... They want their flints fixed for 'em. 1843 — *Sam Stick in Eng.* I. ii. A wet day is considerable tiresome... any way you can fix it. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* I. i. (1891) 15 If you can't fix it so as to be born here [Boston], you can come and live here.

d. *U.S. 'To make favourable to one's purposes'* (Bartlett); to 'square'.

1886 BOSTON (Mass.) *Jury* 15 July. An organized attempt is being made to fix the jury. *Ibid.* 24 Aug. 4/3 Fixing Legislatures.

15. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Fix*, to settle or line with a fix or setting... the hearth of a puddling furnace.

Fixable (fiks'āb'l), *a.* Also 5 fixabill, -ibill, 8-9 fixible. [*f. FIX v. + -ABLE*.] Capable of being fixed: in various senses of the vb.

In quot. 1486 = FICINE (*Her.*)

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* Cijb, Hit is calde a cros patec fixable. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. ix. § 2 Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is fixable. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 370 The stock K is to slide in a rebated... groove AD, and be fixable to any part thereof by the screw O. 1796 *Hist. in Am. Reg.* 49 The highest extent... was fixable by the magistrate. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 76 The chemical student is taught not to be startled at disquisitions on... latent and fixable light. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* (1859) I. i. 1. ii. 7 For ours is a most ficile world... A world not fixable.

b. Capable of being made non-volatile. † *Fixable air*: carbonic acid gas.

1766 LEE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 100 The quick-lime, attracting fixable air, was reduced. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vind Nat.* I. 267 The air in animals is mostly inflammable, but that in vegetables fixible. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 65 Substances... which have a... fixable odour.

† **Fixal**, *a.* (and *sb.*) *Her. Obs.* Also 5 fixiale. [*f. L. fix-us* *FIX a.* + *-AL*.] (See quot.)

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* B j b, Fixall in armys is calde the thirde degree by the right lyne from the right heyre by lyne male. *Ibid.* B j j, The bastarde of the fixiales. 1586 FERRIS *Blaz. Gentrii* 1. 255 The fourth coat-armour perfect... is called Fixall (p. 250 *arma fixal*). This did always belong to that persone, which was the next of the third degree, to the right heyre male.

Fixate (fiks'et), *v.* [*f. L. fix-us* (see *FIX a.*) + *-ATE*.] † *Trans.* To fix; to render stable.

1885 *Mind* X. 560 The percipient... often judges on general grounds without laboriously fixating the sensation. 1887 *Science* 16 Dec. 293 To fixate and hold one sensation is an art that must be learned.

2. *intr.* To become fixed.

1888 *Amer. J. Psychol.* I. 506 Some subjects fixate first and then the eyes close, or are closed by the operator.

Fixation (fiks'et-sh'n). Also 5 fixacious. [*ad. med. L. fixation-em* (used in *Alchemy*), *n.* of action *f. fixare* to *FIX*.]

1. The action of fixing, in various senses (see *FIX v.*).

1652-6 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* I. (1682) 89 The fixation of the Popes in the Metropolis. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 67 After the fixation of the Common Pleas or Actions of the people to a certain place in the Kings Palace at Westminster. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2132 Some observations, touching Colours, in order to the Increase of Dyes, and the Fixation of Colours. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. (1891) I. 360 If this legal rate should be fixed below the lowest market-rate, the effects of this fixation must be [etc.] 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 90 The fixation of the punishment not lying within the province of the jury. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lvi. 294 Procure the fixation of the stamp to the evidentiary instrument. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 84 Language... has an important influence in the regulation and fixation of Thought. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 20. (1879) 21 The 'training'... mainly consists in the fixation of the Attention on the audible result. 1886 BLACKIE *What does Hist. Teach?* 24 The fixation of the order of succession to the throne.

b. The fact or condition of being fixed.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 219 Three enemies to that fixation and entireness of the heart. 1660 FULLER *Mist Contempl.* xlix. (1841) 211 Which giveth the fixation to a colour and setteth it in the cloth. 1683 DR. FITZWILLIAM *Lett.* in *Lady Russell's Lett.* (1773) 9 When your thoughts have been saddened... by a long fixation on the doleful object. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 301 Yet it had attained no fixation or consistency. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 1/2 The first of a course of lectures on locomotion and fixation in plants and animals.

c. A fixed habitation or location (*obs.*); a fixed proportion or standard.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 8 For to Light created in the first day, God gave no proper place or fixation. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies Suffolk* III. (1662) 68 He... was buried at York, far... from Ipswich his first fixation. 1774 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 LI. 412 No everlasting, invariable fixation for coining can be made. 1836 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIX. 63 The Prussian tariff pretends to proceed upon an *ad valorem* fixation.

2. *esp. in scientific uses*: The action of depriving of volatility or fluidity: see *FIX v. 4*. † *In Alchemy*:

The process of reducing a volatile spirit or essence to a permanent bodily form; the conversion (of mercury) into a solid by amalgamation or combination. In mod. use: The process of rendering solid a liquid or semi-liquid substance; coagulation; also, the process of causing (a gas) to combine with a solid.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 Do that there be fixation With tempered hetes of the fire. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 58 Without him Generation shall be none; Neither of our Tinctures fixation. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 166 b, This besides serveth to fixation in Alchemy matters. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 38 For the better fixation of the Mercurie. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i. Two Of our inferior works are at fixation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. II. i. 50 The determination of quick-silver is properly fixation. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scipius Sci.* VII. Salt dissolved, upon fixation returns to its affected cubes. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Somerset 85 A Fixation of cold phlegmatic Humours. 1805 R. CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 104 The fixation of mercury by platinum is by many regarded as visionary. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 645 The stiffness of a frost-bitten part... may be owing... to the fixation by cold of the oil contained in the cellular membrane. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* II. (1814) 57 The fixation of oxygen by the combustible body in a solid form. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. II. 18 This fixation of the carbon and liberation of the oxygen of carbonic acid has been termed vegetable respiration.

† b. The quality or condition of being non-volatile or able to resist the action of fire. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 Gold hath these Natures: Greatness of Weight; Closeness of Parts; Fixation; [etc.] a 1691 HOYLE *Wks.* IV. 307 Adding fixation to a body, that was before either volatile, or less fixed. 1721 W. GISSON *Farrer's Dispens.* II. Intro. 74 Fixation... where the Surfaces of the Particles of Bodies are so small... that they cannot be raised by the Force of Fire.

† c. *concr.* A product of fixation. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 114 *Mercurius Precipitatus Diaphoreticus*, which is a fixation or Precipitate.

Fixative (fiks'etiv), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. FIX v. + -ATIVE*. Cf. *Fr. fixatif*.]

A. adj. Tending to fix.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* II. (1647) 29 Opium is of a congealing and fixative nature. a 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) VIII. 30 But for these fixed and fixative signs, nothing that ever bore the name of art or science could ever have come into existence. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 576/1 One of the... uses of this fixative process is supposed to be the preserving of the... colour of... drawings from decay.

b. *sb.* That which serves to set or fix; *spec.* a preparation used to fix colours, or charcoal or crayon drawings.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 638/3 There are some papers which absorb the fixative with difficulty.

Fixator (fiks'et-ōr), [*agent-n. f. FIX v.* after Latin analogies. Cf. *Fr. fixateur*.] That which fixes; a fastener, ear.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 217 Rüdinger considers this thin muscle to be a fixator of the medium cartilaginous plate. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Fixatory**, *a. Obs.* In 7 fixatorie. [*f. FIX v.* after Lat. analogies: see *-ORY*.] Serving to fix; having the property of fixing.

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* II. iii. 112 Salt peter... being now put into a fixatorie fire, you shall see that it containeth within it all manner of colours.

Fixature (fiks'et-iur), [*f. as prec.* after the analogy of *CURVATURE*, etc.] A gummy preparation for fixing the hair.

1860 TACKERAY *Lovd the Widower* II, A barber, with his nose and stick of fixature for the mustachios. 1883 E. LYNN LINTON *June* I. xl. 263 No brushing could make it smooth; no fixature keep it straight.

Fixed (fiks't), *pp. a.* [*f. FIX v. + -ED*.]

1. Placed or attached firmly; fastened securely; made firm or stable in position.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 179 b, The fixed or standing Hives, bee discommodious. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 313 Bitter searching terms... Deliever'd strongly through my fixed teeth. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress Inconstancy*, The most fix'd being still does move and fly. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 51 Where the firm or fixed Ice lies. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 273 By means of two fixed pieces of wood. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 Fixed blocks, those blocks that come through the sides and are bolted, as the sheet, tack, and brace blocks. 1882 MINNEN *Unifil. Kinetam.* 71 When a body, M, rolls on a fixed surface, AB.

b. *Her.* Of a cross: Having its limbs attached to the edges of the escutcheon: = *FIRME*.

1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Armory* I. v. § 31 A Cross Pattee Entrye (or Fixe or Firme)... This term (Fixed, or Entrye) must be added, to shew that... they are joined to the sides of the Escocion. 1888-90 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I s.v. Crosses which are usually borne in the centre of the escocion without extending to the sides, when attached thereto are termed fixed, as a cross pattee fixed.

2. In immaterial sense: Firmly attached or implanted; securely established; secured against alteration or dislodgement. In early use often (now rarely) of persons: Firmly resolved; constant, steadfast; bent, set, or intent upon anything. *Fixed idea*: an idea firmly rooted in the brain, with a tendency to become unduly dominant [*f. idle fix*].

Fixed fact: a well-established fact (*U.S.*).

1850 BARET *Alm.* F 632 Mindes certainly fixed, to trie the matter by dint of sword. 1625-8 tr. Camden's *Hist. Elis.*

III. (1688) 385 A Lady fixed and constant in her Religion. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlv. 71 How fixt he was to Jonathan! 1655 SIN E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 348 This man is... a fast fixt Catholicke. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Mar. A Man of no fixt Resolution. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock v.* 5 Not half so fix'd the Trojan could remain, While Anna begg'd. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. i. 262 I defy thee with a calm fixed mind. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart.* Res. III. iv. (1858) 139 A deadly fear of Population possesses the Hofrath; something like a fixed-idea. 1847 BOSTON Post June (Bartlett). That he did dispose of a large quantity of oil, and afterwards desert from the vessel are fixed facts. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 165 For all persecution he felt a fixed aversion. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 4 Philip... seemed to become... more fixed in his determination. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 153 The fixed purpose of raising forces. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 28 The lawgiver... was a fixed idea in the mind of the Greek.

3. a. Of a person's eyes, thoughts, etc.: Steadily or intently directed towards or 'fastened' upon an object.

1552 HULOET, *Fixed, intentus*. 1616 CHAPMAN *Musaeus* 358 A tower so high, As soon would lose on it the fixed eye. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 112 But my fixt thoughts my wandering eye betrays. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIII. 35 All, but Ulysses, heard with fix'd delight. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* VIII. He regarded her with a fixed attention. 1850 HARE *Mission Conf.* 124 Disease and death are glaring with fixt eyes upon them.

quasi-adv. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II. clxviii. Kites... cannot looke the Sun fixt in the face.

b. Of a person, his countenance, etc.: Made rigid or immobile (as by strong emotion or resolution, or in death).

1608 D. TIVILL *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 67 That Virtue is but weak... that cannot with a fixed countenance out-stare the threatening eye of Danger. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. iv. Looking up to her fix'd countenance. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in Her-shira*. As fixed and motionless as the marble effigies that kneel... around thee. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *March. Strike* x. 109 The papers in his hand shook; but his countenance was fixed and his attitude firm. 1889 W. BLACK *Lochaber* III. viii. Her eyes... were fixed and staring.

4. a. Deprived of volatility. † *Fixed air*: a name given by Black in 1754 to carbonic dioxide (carbonic acid); see AIR sb. 2.

1766 CAVENTISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 141 By fixed air, I mean that particular species of fugitious air, which is separated from alkaline substances by solution in acids or by calcination. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 187 To this species of air he gave the name of fixed air, because it existed in these bodies in a fixed state.

b. Not easily volatilized; not losing weight under the influence of fire. *Fixed alkali*: see ALKALI 3, 6. † *Fixed nitre* = potassium carbonate.

1641 FRENCH *Distill. v.* (1651) 171 Little fixed salt can be extracted from them, onely volatile. 1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* II. (1682) 135 I put *Aqua Fortis* with fixed Nitre into a Receiver. 1685 *Salubr. Air* 111 The fixedest of Metals, Gold itself. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 944 The fixer Saline Particles of the Marine Salt. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Of all metals, gold and silver alone are fixed; i.e. on remaining a long time exposed to the most intense flame, they alone lose nothing of their weight. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* 8 § Fixed salts are much the same in all bodies. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. i. (1760) 6 Only a fixed husky matter remains. 1830 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxvii. 207 Mercury is volatile at temperatures above 30° but fixed at temperatures below 20°.

c. Of acids and oils: That cannot be distilled or evaporated without decomposition.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. xlix. 215 Fixed oils. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 324 The iron is held in union with a fixed acid. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 160 Oils... are divided by Chemists into two kinds; fixed or fat oils, and volatile or essential oils. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 206 The Fixed Oils... are so called because they do not almost entirely evaporate in drying.

5. Of a colour, photographic image, etc.: Fast, lasting, permanent. Said also of the photographic plate.

1795 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Intro. 10 Mordants [serve] to render the colour more fixed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 5 Colours which are dyed in this way become fixed. 1888 ABNEY *Instr. Photog.* xxii. 190 The plate is known to be fixed by looking at the back of it, which should appear black. *Ibid.* xxv. 278 When the prints are fixed they will appear colourless in the whites.

6. Definitely and permanently placed; stationary or unchanging in relative position. *Fixed point*: a place where a policeman is permanently stationed.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 19 And is this Horizon a fixed Circle or not? It is fixed, and without motion. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 221 Houses and fixed Inhabitants. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 669 In which of all these Orbes hath Man His fixed seat, or fixed seat hath none. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Fixed Line of Defence*, in Fortification is drawn along the Face of the Bastion, and terminates in the Courtine. 1848 J. CURWEN *Gram. Vocal Music* (1866) p. xxiv. Unlike the 'fixed Do' of the old notation, the 'movable Do'... is no difficulty whatever. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* 30 A Fixed Red Light will be shown at the head of the Breakwater.

b. *Fixed star*: a star which appears always to occupy the same position in the heavens (and so distinguished from a planet).

Cf. *Fix* a. earlier used in the same sense. *Almanack for Year 1386* (1812) 8 Al planets and sternes fixt. 1430 LYON. *Min. Poems* 153 *Stelle errant*, nat fixed. 1561 EKEN *Arte-Navig.* Pref. The Summe & Moone & the other Planetes & fixe Starnes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 209 Sailers... found a Name For ev'ry fix'd and

ev'ry wandering Star. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 51 The transits of fixed stars are used for regulating clocks. *absol.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 481 They pass the Planets seven, and pass the fixt.

c. *Fixed capital*: see CAPITAL sb. 3 c. *Fixed property*: that which consists in immovables, as land and houses.

1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* i. ii. (1852) 74 Land and other fixed property. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. vi. § 1 Capital which exists in any of these durable shapes... is called Fixed Capital. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. iv. (1876) 41 Fixed capital may continuously repeat the assistance which it lends to industry.

7. Definitely appointed or assigned; not fluctuating or varying; definite, permanent.

a 1698 SIR W. TEMPLE *Misc.* III. i. One loves fixed Laws, and the other arbitrary Power. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vii. 201 He [Cicero] laid it down as the fixt rule of his administration. 1838 THURLOW *Grace* III. 191 A fixt and uniform rent. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Every Hanse town was in its turn represented, according to a fixed cycle. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 434 The conceptions of good and bad, just and unjust, are fixed and unchanging.

8. Prepared, put in order. † Of a shell: Fitted with a fuse. † *Fixed ammunition*: a charge of powder and shot inclosed together in a wrapper or case ready for loading' (Knight).

1638 PENN. *Conf.* vii. (1657) 145 The Trent Fathers... plant their fixt Canon, to discharge Anathema's. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cc iv b. The fixed shell is placed upon the wad.

Fixedly (fiksédli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fixed manner; firmly, securely, steadfastly; attentively, earnestly; intently, steadily.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* t. i. iv. *Handy-crafts* 643 On Gods face his eyes he fixtly bears. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 217 He... would only look fixtly upon her. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 72 His Majesty is most fixtly honorable. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 22 If we pretend that the distinction of Species... is differently establish'd. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* (1853) II. 167 It was his manner... to meditate... fixtly upon some truth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 230 The old man looked fixtly at the King. 1855 TROLLOPE *Beltan Est.* xxviii. 335 It was almost impossible for him to make up his mind fixtly to any purpose.

Fixedness (fiksédnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being fixed in various senses. a. Of material things: Immobility, steadiness of position, stillness, permanence.

1641 BR. HALL *Serm.* in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 66 The Earth was made for fixedness and stability. 1649 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. i. xxxiii. What eye could bear in contemplation So long a fix'dness? 1711 KEN *Hymnotheos* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 170 The... Fix'dness of a Star. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 448 The beauty and fixedness of the colours. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Phil.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 590/1 The Elastic 'fixedness', which was the formal opposite of the Heraclitean 'flux'. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* x. xlii. 274 The fixedness of the smileless mouth.

b. Of immaterial things: Definiteness, invariability. Of persons and their attributes: Firmness, resoluteness, steadfastness (*in*); steadfast adherence to (a cause); intendment, attentiveness.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. x. The fixednesse of his terme, is no less merite than the protraction. 1680 R. MANSEL *Narr. Polish Plot* 12 A person whose fixedness to the true Interest of his Majesty... they well knew. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Churches* I. 110 That notwithstanding her fixedness in her own religion, she would compel none to it. 1823 *Examiner* 709/2 The fixedness of her despair. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. v. All hearts set, with a moody fixedness, on one object. 1853 G. ELIOT *Romola* I. xv. He was looking at her with mild fixedness while he spoke. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 The great defect of both his [Plato's] constitutions is the fixedness which he seeks to impress upon them.

† 2. The quality of resisting the action of heat, or of being non-volatile. *Obs.*

1666 HOOKE *Microgr.* 28 The Proprieties of Gold (such as are the Malleableness... Fixtness in the fire). 1764 HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 58 The natron... resembles the vegetable alkali in taste and fixedness. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 365 The fixedness of platina admirably fits it for crucibles.

Fixen (e, obs. forms of VIXEN).

Fixer (fiksér). [f. *Fix* v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who fixes.

1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 60 [Workmen employed in the] Dye-House: Fixer, Dunger, Washer. *Ibid.* 59 [Workmen in the Zinc Trade] Fixer. 1839 *Amer. Mission* Dec. 363 Where the 'boss' and the fixer of elections are unknown. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 8/1 Blind Fixers wanted.

2. Something used for fixing (a volatile substance, a drawing, a colour or dye).

1849 JOHNSON *Expt. Agric.* 129 Experiments with gypsum as a fixer of ammonia. 1882 HANCOCK *Graphic Arts* 123 The fixer [for charcoal drawing]. is simply a very weak solution of gum-lac in spirits of wine. 1885 *Westmid. Gaz.* 23 June 8/6 The alkaline... is used as the fixer of bright aniline dyes in calicoes.

† **Fixes**, sb. pl. *Obs.* [? f. *Fix* v.; or a corruption of *fixes, Eng. pl. of FAX] (See quot.).

The discrepancy of the explanations in the two quots. is prob. due to some error.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 79 Aquafortis, whose faeces (fixes the Goldsmiths vnproperly tearme them) have beene first stricken down with some fine silver. 1819 RENS *Cycl.* XIV. *Fixes* is a name given by the workmen in gold and silver to a solution in [read of] silver, from its use in carrying down and fixing the heterogeneous acids mingled with aqua-fortis.

Fix-fax 1. (fiks,fæks). Also 9 dial. *fix-fac*, *fix-fag*. [See the variant PAX-WAX.]

The thick tendon in the neck of cattle or sheep. [c. 1280 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in *Prompt. Parv.* 388 *Est et al le veuue* (sex week) au col derere.]. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bl. Nurture* (444) In be nek be fyxfax þow do away. [1590 *Fr.-Eng. Glossary* (Hart. MS. 219, f. 150) in *Prompt. Parv.* 388 *Le veuue*, the fax-wax.]. 1621 RAY *Creation* (1714) 157 Which aponeurosis is taken notice of by the vulgar by the name of Fix-fax—or Pawkax. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 317 The Fix-fax of the Neck. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *fix-fax*. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *fix-fax*, *fix-fag*.

† **Fix-fax**, 2. *Sc. Obs.* rare.—[Onomatopoeic; the reduplication expresses hurried and repeated movements; cf. FIDFAD, Ger. *fickfack*, etc.] 'Hurry, the middle of any business' (Jam.).

1768 *Ross Helenore* II. 326 When there's just i' the fix fax o' their din.

Fixial (e), see FIXAL *Her.*

Fixidity (fiks-i-diti). Now rare. [badly f. *Fix* a. or FIXED ppl. a., after *fluidity*.] = FIXITY.

R. cites an example from Boyle's *Works* (1772) III. 78, where the orig. reading is *fixity*: see FIXITY 1 quot. 1666.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geol.* I. 45 Copper retains its fixidity at the fire next to Iron. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* t. iii. 51 Quicksilver... has every property of Metal except fixidity. 1872 W. F. BUTLER *Great Lenc Land* xliii. (1875) 198 Assuming greater fixidity of purpose.

† **Fixily**, a. *Her. Obs.* App. = FITCHÉ.

1486 *Bl. St. Albans. Her.* B. ij b. Of theym [corrosetis] ther be iiij dyuerse... Cros fixily, Cros paty [etc.].

Fixing (fiks-in), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb *FIX* in various senses. Also with advbs; as *fixing out*, *up*; and generally with omission of *in*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 14 The fixing of the good [hours of the mind] hath been practised by two means: vows... and observances or exercises. 1666 EARL ORRERY *State Papers* (1743) I. 251. I find multitudes of arms are fixing amongst the Irish gunsmiths. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D d. The filling and fixing of the shells. 1792 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 267 To superintend the fixing up of the said figure. 1817 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 133 Another reason of my fixing is, that I am more in reach of the places around me. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 157 For the daughters... table-linen and bedding were to be stored away for their fixing out.

b. *Photogr.* The process of rendering (a negative, etc.) permanent; *concr.* that which fixes.

1853 *Family Her.* 3 Dec. 510/2 In the next operation, the fixing, it will become much lighter. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 146/1 Hyposulphite of soda is largely prepared for photographic 'fixing'. 1879 CASSIDY'S *Techn. Educ.* III. 65 For the fixing of the image we should recommend the use of a dipping bath.

c. A method or means of fixing. *rare.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. 1. 360 [The Jewish feasts] were... only... fixings of their thoughts apt to wander to the Gentile Customes. 1793 SKEATON *Egyptone* I. 121 To cut the rock... so as to get a firm fixing for our work.

2. *concr.* a. In *pl.* (orig. U.S.) Apparatus, equipment; trimming of a dress; the adjuncts to any dish, garnishing. Also (*Australian slang*), strong liquor (Barrère and Leland 1889).

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 30 'Your fixen seen none of the best for such a calling.' 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 228 White wheat and chicken fixings. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 101/2 Said my opposite neighbour, handing me a dish of potatoes, 'will you try some of these fixings?' 1851 MAYNE *Rem. Scap Hunt.* II. 111 'Delicious frog' fixings'. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women*, *Ep. Blougram's Apol.* 212 Neat ship-shape fixings and contrivances. 1851 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 230 We don't make no charge for the ride an' all the other fixins. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* II. He's... lost his rod and fixins.

b. = *FIX* sb. 2.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 874/2.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fixing process*, *solution* (Photogr.); *fixing-bath*, (a) *Photogr.*, the bath in which a developed negative or positive is plunged in order to fix it; (b) *Tanning* (see quot.).

1868 M. C. LEA *Photogr.* 35 The negative 'fixing-bath' consists of a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxxix. 601 [The tanner] prepares a new liquor termed the 'fixing-bath', consisting of water sufficient to cover the skins [etc.]. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 144/2 The 'fixing process' is intended to dissolve away that portion of the silver salt which has not been acted on by the light. 1872 W. F. STANLEY *Photogr.* 21 The quantity of 'fixing solution' required will be in proportion to the number of prints to be fixed.

Fixing, ppl. a. [+ -ING 2.] That fixes.

(Often difficult to distinguish from the vbl. sb. used *attrib.*: see prec. 3.)

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 10 By the adding of some fixing thing to it [any volatile body]. 1873 HANCOCK *Intell. Life* x. x. 387 The gradual fixing power of habit.

† **Fixion**, *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *fixion-em*, n. of action f. L. *figere* to *FIX*. Cf. OF. *fixion*.] = FIXATION 3.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 340 This is a token of purenesse and fixion. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiv. 67 A propertie belonging to the most fixed Quarts, and a token of their assured and most constant fixion. a 1631 DODD *Serm.* (1640) lxiv. 648 There must be a Fixion, a settling thereof, so that it shall not evaporate into nothing.

Fixion (e, obs. forms of FICTION).

1599 THYRNE *Animadu.* 32. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 152.

Fixity (fiksiti). [ad. assumed L. **fixitatem*, f. *fixus*; see *FIX* a. and -ITY. Cf. Fr. *fixité*.] The quality or condition of being fixed.

1. Originally spec. in *Physics*: The property of enduring heat without volatilization or loss of weight. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes* 282 So much do the Fixity [Wks. 1772 III. 78 fixidity] and Volatility of Bodies depend upon Texture. 1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* L. 129 This cremor was found to have a great degree of fixity. 1811 *PINKERTON Petral* II. 220 Tartarin, notwithstanding its fixity is... found in soot. 1826 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* XXXII. 205 Retaining them in a state of perfect fixity.

2. gen. The condition of not being liable to displacement or change; stability or permanence in situation, condition, or form.

1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. i. ii. 40 The oxyd of tin... increases the fixity and fixity of several [colours]. 1807 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* V. 575 The translation of the Bible... gave fixity to the tongue of the new religion. 1858 *FRONDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 525 The unbending fixity of a law of nature. 1877 *C. O'NEILL in Encycl. Brit.* VII. 579/1 The aniline purples... are only fitted for use where great fixity is not demanded. 1885 *CHITTY in Law Times Rep.* LI. 690/1 Irresolution and want of fixity of purpose.

b. *Fixity of tenure*: the condition of having a fixed, permanent tenure.

1844 *MISS M. HENNEL Social Syst.* 82 The expediency of giving fixity of tenure to the tillers of the soil in Ireland.

c. *concr.* Something fixed.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* I. 296 Fancy, on the contrary, has no other counters to play with, but fictions and definites.

Fixive (fiksiv), a. rare⁻¹. [Lat. type **fixivus* f. *fixus* to *FIX*.] Adapted to fix, tending to fix. (Cf. *FIXATIVE*).

a 1834 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1847) I. 322 App., When it acts as a Solid, it exerts the same fixive power.

† **Fixly**, adv. Obs. [f. *FIX* a. + -LY².] = **FIXEDLY**. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* v. 583, I know thy constant sight Can fixly gaze against Heav'n's greatest Light. 1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* iv. ii. § 4. 132 To stare fixly vpon one... commeth from blockishness, as in Rusticks.

† **Fixnet**, Obs. rare⁻¹. ? A swaggerer (other edd. published in the author's lifetime read *Thraso*). 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* C. iii. [Silks, velvets, etc.] may be worne... of the nobility... but not of every proud fixnet indifferent.

Fixture (fiksiti). [Altered form of *FIXURE*, after the analogy of *mixture*.]

1. The action of fixing; the process of fixing or settling, or of becoming fixed or settled. ? Obs.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* III. iii. 67 The firme fixture [so *F* and *Q* of 1630; the later *Ff* have *fixure*] of thy foote, would giue an excellent motion to thy gate. 1791 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 277 Employed in fixing and completing the fixture of the iron-work. 1797 *WASHINGTON Let. Writ.* 1892 XII. 430 We must... yield to the time she requires to prepare for her fixture here. 1817 *G. S. FAUCER Eight Dissert.* (1843) II. 202 The ultimate fixture of the sacred floating island appears in the greek legend of Delos.

b. The condition of being fixed; fixedness, fixity. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1818) III. 235 It was the Roman instinct to appropriate by conquest and to give fixity by legislation. 1850 *L. HUNT Autobiog.* II. xv. 167 They (Wordsworth's eyes) were like fires half burning, half smouldering, with a sort of acid fixity of regard.

c. *concr.* A means of fixing or setting fast.

1791 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 223 Two, Lewis holes upon the upper surface of each stone, those served as temporary fixtures for the work of the succeeding course.

2. Anything fixed or securely fastened in position; anything made firm, stable, or immobile.

1812 *COLERIDGE in Southey Omniana* II. 17 Features, which are looks become fixtures. 1831 *DE QUINCY Dr. S. Parr* III. Wks. 1862 V. 139 Even the most absolute fixtures (to use that term) in an English structure, must often be unsettled... in a thoroughly Latin composition. 1841-44 *EMERSON Ess.* *Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 There are no fixtures in nature. The universe is fluid and volatile. 1858 *GLENNY Gard. Every-day Bk.* 125/1 The side cloths are in some Tulip-houses fixtures. 1878 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. civ. 5 The earth... remains as stable as if it were a fixture.

b. *U.S.* in pl. Appendages, apparatus, 'fixings'. 1854 *BARTLETT Mex. Boundary* I. ii. 12 The blacksmiths... were employed in making many small fixtures to the wagons. 1874 *COUES Field Ornith.* v. vi. 41 When travelling your fixtures must ordinarily be limited to a collecting-chest.

3. *Law.* In plural, 'Things of an accessory character annexed to houses or lands, which become, immediately on annexation, part of the realty itself' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).

1758 *GRAY Let. to Wharton* 21 Feb. I am much puzzled about the bishop and his fixtures. 1770 *JUNIUS Let.* xxxvi. 179 Tenants, who have had warning to quit... destroy the fixtures. 1861 *KENT Comm.* (1873) II. xxv. 345 The right to what are ordinarily called fixtures or articles of a personal nature affixed to the freehold. 1882 *E. ROBERTSON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 274/2 In respect of fixtures... the tenant may sometimes remove them.

transf. 1786-89 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1843) II. 542 *Gleba ascriptitii*, fixtures to the soil on which they are born.

4. A person or thing permanently confined to or established in a particular place or position.

1788 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* 6 Nov., Miss Goldsworthy was a fixture at her side. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* u. App. D. All the Franks who are fixtures, and most of the English... etc. of passage, came over... to their opinion. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 188 His sentiments have very much the air of fixtures. 1821 *TICKNOR Litz. Lett.* & *Jrnl.* (1838) II. ix. 162 Mrs. Grant... from age and its infirmities... is a fixture. 1889 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) II. 376 We have... an American circus that seems a fixture.

5. *Athletic and Sporting*, rarely *Commercial*. An appointment or date for a meet, race, etc.; hence, the meet, race, etc. itself. Also attrib. *fixture-card*.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 346 Appointments have been substantiated into fixtures. 1826 - XVIII. 111 Othorpe - not the fixture of that name in Nottinghamshire. 1862 'SCRUTATOR' (Horlock) *Country Gentleman* 145 Our next fixture is made already for Frampton Wood. 1869 *Times* 26 Feb. 10/2 Fixtures of the principal... yachting clubs. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar. Bristol Wool Fair and the opening of the Colonial sales in London. These important 'fixtures' had been looked forward to. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* May 173/1 A neat fixture card from the Dublin... Club.

Fixure (fiksiti). Obs. or arch. See *FIXTURE*. [ad. late L. *fixura*, f. *fixus* to *FIX*.]

Fixed condition, position, or attitude; fixedness, stability.

1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars.* I. xxxiii. This dreadful Comet... Whose glorious fixure in so faire a sky Strikes the beholder with a chilly fear. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 101 Rend... The vnty... of States Quite from their fixure [Ff. 3 and 4 fixture]. 1611 - *Wint.* V. iii. 67 The fixure of her Eye has motion in't. 1648 *W. MONTAGUE Devout Ess.* I. vi. § 3. 62 The unfaithfulness of all material goods, in point of duration and fixure. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 7 Those Wandring Stars who have no Fixure from Heaven. 1753 *Gray's Inn Jnl.* (1756) II. No. 53 The Fixure of her Eyes, and Feebleness of her whole Person. 1817 *COLERIDGE Lay Sermon in Ch. & St.* (1839) 404 The very habit and fixures... that had been impressed on their frames by the former... winters.

Fixenless, fixzenless, obs. fl. FOISONLESS.

Fixig, fignig (f'z'ig). Forms: 6 fiseig, fysgygge, 6-7 fsigig, 7 fsignigge, 9 fazzig, 6- fsignig, 7- fsignig. [A compound of *GIG*, which had the senses: 1. frivolous person (Chaucer); 2. whipping-top (Shaks.); the first element is obscure, hnt may perh. be identical with *FISE*. The Swiss-Germ. *fisigugg*, foolish busybody, can hardly be connected. Sence 3 seems to have been suggested by that of *Fizz* without regard to the second element. Sence 4 was app. taken from Sp. *fisa* harpoon.]

1. A light, frivolous woman, fond of running or 'gadding' about; = *GIG*.

a 1529 *SKELTON Elinour Running* 538 Than sterte forth a fysgygge, And she broughte a bore pygge. 1596 *Gosson Pleasant Quippes for Gentlewomen* 13 When you looke for praises sound, Then are you for light fignigs crownde. 1611 *Colgr.* *Trotter*, a rounce, fignig. 1656 *S. HOLLAND Zara* (1719) 140 A Fignig, a furt, a hekle... foolish female. 1872 *BROWNING Fignig*. xxxiii. 46 In short, prefers to me... this fignig called Figne 1877 *N. W. Line. Glass.* *Fignig*, an ugly woman; a woman dressed in a strange or unbecoming manner.

2. (See quots.)

1565-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Fignig* [1681 *Fignig*] is a kind of Top, which boyes play with. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Fignig*, a whirlingig; a round piece of iron or brass, serated at the rim; through two holes near the centre, a piece of whipcord is passed. When set in motion by the twisting of the string, either in the air or in water, it makes a whizzing, hissing, or fizing noise.

3. A kind of firework; a squib.

1644 *NYE Gunner* II. (1647) 9 How to make Fignigs, which some call by the name of Serpents. 1668 *J. WILKIN Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 87 The serpents or fignigs are made about the biggness of ones little finger, by rowling a paper upon a small rowler... and choaking the paper coffin an inch from the end, then fill it three inches with powder dust. 1885 *DOWDEN Shelley* I. vii. 306 Fiery fignigs in the hands of a pair of gleeful boys.

4. A kind of harpoon.

Perverted into *FISHGIG*. The *Gig* which appears in this sense from 18th c. is perh. a shortened form. 1565 *J. SPARKER in Hakluyt Voy.* III. 520 Those bonitos... being galled by a fignig did follow our shippe... 500 leagues. 1668 *D. SMITH Voy. Constantiople in Miss. Cur.* (1708) III. 31 A Fignig, a kind of barbed Iron, at the End of a Pole tyed fast to a Rope. 1798 *Acc. Bks. in Ann. Reg.* 460 Spears, fignigs, or other articles.

5. In various senses suggested by the grotesque sound of the word or by association with *FIZZ*: a. A piece of tawdry finery, a gim-crack. b. A silly notion, an absurd crotch. c. To make fignigs: app. some drawing-room pastime (perh. in sense 2).

1822 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 26 Modes of devotion, with their outward and visible signs... the bandleroes, and hummings, and fignigs of superstition. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 287 You soon take a fine fignig into your head. 1825 *T. LISTER Granby* viii. (1826) 104 The Miss Cliftons... were always au courant du jour... were the first who made fignigs, or acted charades.

Hence † **Fizig** v. *intr.*, to run or gad about. 1504 *NASHE Vnyort. Trav.* 32 Why should I go gadding and fignigging after finking flantado amphibologies?

Fizz, fiz (fiz), sh. colloq. Also 8 phiz. [f. next vb. Cf. the earlier *FISZ*.]

1. A hissing sound.

1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* I. Every fiz it [the soda-water] made. 1855 *O. W. HOLMES Poems* 17 No rubbing will kindle your Lucifer match If the fiz does not follow the primitive scratch. 1870 *THORNBURY Tour Eng.* II. xxx. 268 A palpable devil... flew off in a fiz of fire.

2. a. A disturbance, fuss.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I. ii. 83 (1740) 74 What a Phiz of a Scandal is here upon the King. 1804 *TARRAS Poems* 107 'Douce wife', quoth I, 'what means the fiz?'

b. Animal spirits or 'go'.

1856 *Mrs. Stowe Dred* I. xvii. 235 Just enough fiz in her to keep one from flating out. 1884 *Pall Mall G.*

2 Apr. 5 Mr Little has fizz and go enough to make excellent capital out of a broomstick.

3. *concr.* Something that fizzes; an effervescing drink, esp. champagne.

1864 *Punch XLVII.* 100 We... ordered some fizz. 1879 *E. K. BATES Egyptian Bonds* II. ix. 226 Let's have a bottle of fiz, old fellow.

Fizz, fiz (fiz), v. [Echoic; cf. *FIZZLE* v.] *intr.* To make a hissing or sputtering sound.

1685 *CROWNE Sir Courty Nice* iii. I kiss'd all the wenches as I came along, and made their moyst lips fiz again. 1687 *COTTON Barresque upon B.* (ed. 2) 136 Thou oft hast made thy fiery Dart Fizz in the hollow of his heart. 1786 *BURNS Scotch Drink* 57 O rare! to see thee fiz an' freath 't' the lugget caup. 1827 *PRÆD Red Fisherm.* 213 And the water fizzed as it tumbled in! 1839 *MARRIAT Diary Amer. Ser.* I. 1. 286 Some black fellow... brings out the leather hose... and fizzes away with it till the stream has forced the dust into the gutter. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 38 His host put the kettle on the fire... and then, as it spluttered and fized, filled up the two tumblers.

b. To move with a fizing sound.

1854 *Reader* 3 Dec. 707/2 The bluebottle... fizzes fussily into some poor man's cottage. 1880 *SIR S. LAKEMAN What I saw in Kaffir-Land* 48 Up and down the lines he used to fizz with his fat podgy legs.

c. *trans.* (causal).

1665 *COTTON Scarron.* *Æn.* iv. 80 There will I stand with flaming taper, To Fizzle thy tail instead of paper.

Hence **Fizzing** *vb.* sh.

1842 *C. WHITEHEAD R. Savage* (1845) II. iv. 217 Such a roaring and fizing, and chuckling. 1877 *WIRKALL Hugs's Mistrales* iv. xxv. 15 The children heard the phizzing of a match.

Fizzen, var. of *FOISON*.

Fizzer (f'zai). [f. *Fizz* v. or sh. + -ER¹.]

1. slang. Anything excellent or first-rate.

1866 *Loud. Misc.* 19 May 235/4 If the mare was such a fizzer why did you sell her? 1889 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* (1890) 318 That was a regular fizzer of a spree.

2. = *FIZZ* sh. 3; attrib., as *fizzer-man*, -brigade.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 3/2 I may explain that the 'fizzer-man' is a species of camp-follower who... takes every opportunity of disposing of his wares, consisting generally of sherbet-and-water. In hot weather Tommy Atkins patronises the fizzer brigade very largely.

Fizzing (f'zin), *phl.* a. [f. *FIZZ* v. + -ING².]

1. That fizzes.

1841 *S. C. HALL Ireland* I. 71 Endeavouring to divert the attention from the fizing train. 1860 *SALA Lady Chatterf.* v. 76 He always associated that fizing... wine with Jacobinism. 1877 *M. M. GRANT Sun-maid* viii. A shining salver bore a small fizing man.

2. slang. First-rate, excellent; chiefly quasi-adv.

1885 *Daily Tel.* 2 Aug. 2/2 'She'll do fizing', remarked Mr. Menders, 'to stick up at the end of the barrier.'

Fizzle (f'zi), sh. [f. next vb.]

1. The action of breaking wind quietly.

1598 *FLORIO, Sloffa*, a fizzle, a fiste, a close fart. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fizzle*, a little or low-sounding fart. 1739 *R. BULL tr. Dedekindus' Grobianus* 208 Now let a Fizzle steal in Silence forth. 1836-48 *B. D. WALSH Aristoph. Knights* II. iv. And then in court they poisoned one another with their fizzes.

b. The action of hissing or sputtering.

1842 *BARNHAM Ingold. Leg. Auto-da-Fé*, Whose beards... Are smoking, and curling, and all in a fizzle. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 18 The chicken and ham had a cheerful and joyous fizzle in the pan.

2. A failure or fiasco; *U.S.* college slang, a failure in recitation or examination.

1846 *Yale Banger* 10 Nov. in *Hall Coll. Words & Cust.* (1851) 130 To get just one third of the meaning right constitutes a perfect fizzle. 1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 13 Sept. 5/7 The affair will be a simple fizzle.

Fizzle (f'zi), v. Also 6 fysel(1), 7 fisle. [f. *FISE*: see -LE. Cf. also *FRIZ* and *FISSELE*.]

† 1. *intr.* To break wind without noise. Obs.

c 1532 *DRWES Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 957 Vencer to fysel. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 286 As for Onopordon, they say if Asses cat thereof, they will fall a fizing and farting. 1711 *E. WARO Quix.* I. 415 He gad'd and fized twice or thrice. 1739 *R. BULL tr. Dedekindus' Grobianus* 268 To fart and fizzle in the Time of Need.

b. quasi-*trans.* (with cognate obj.)

1721 *D'URFERY Two Queens Brentford Epil.*, I fizzle such small puffs of Wind.

2. *intr.* To make a hissing sound; to hiss or sputter (as a wet combustible, or a fire-work).

1859 *All Year Round* No. 36, 222 The black oil fizzes. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/1 Unambitious rockets... which fizzle doggedly downwards.

3. *fig. a. intr.* (chiefly *U.S.* colloq.) To fail, make a fiasco, come to a lame conclusion; in *U.S.* college slang, to fail in a recitation or examination.

Also, to fizzle out. b. *trans.* *U.S.* college slang. To cause (a person) to fail in examination, or the like.

1847 *Yale Banger* 22 Oct. in *Hall Coll. Words & Cust.* (1851) 130 My dignity is outraged at beholding those who fizzle and flunk in my presence tower above me. 1850 *Fate Lit. Mag.* XIII. 131 Ibid. 131 Fizzle him tenderly, bore him with care. 1878 *Cunbld. Gloss.*, *Fizzle*, to work busily but ineffectively. 1884 *Melbourne Punch* 4 Sept. 9/2 Another of Mr. Mirams' pet fads has fized a general recognition by out. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 338/2 A general recognition by the Chicagoans that their show had to some extent fized.

Hence **Fizzling** *vb.* sh. and *phl.* a. 1616 *B. Jonson Devil an Ass* v. iii. It is the easiest thing, Sir, to be done As plain as fizzling. 1638 *BROME Antipodes*

111. iv; Fah on your passages, Your windy workings, and your fuzings at the barre. 1758 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1854 II. 368 That old fizzling Duke is coming here again. 1875 tr. *Paris Crit. Chat* (1876) II. 22 The fizzling of the bacon she was frying. 1893 A. WALTERS *Lotos Eater* vii. 157 The more complicated set pieces... lay in a fizzling, sputtering, snorting heap.

Fizzle, var. of **FISSELE**.

† **Fizzler**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who fizzes or breaks wind without noise.

1582 *MS. Cott. App.* xlvii. (Fenton's Voyage) f. 36 A fyzler. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Vennneur*, a fizzer, or fyster.

Fizzy (fizi) *a. rare*—[f. *FIZZ* v. + -Y¹.] Given to fizz. In quot. fig.

1855 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Nov. 45/2 It is a very good article, this rollicking, noisy, fizzy letter.

|| **Fjeld** (fyld). [a. Norw. *field*:—ON. *fiell*: see *FELL* sb.] An elevated rocky plateau, almost devoid of vegetation.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 51 The wildest and most barren of those snowy fields. 1882 *Three in Norway* vii. 53 We rambled on across the fjeld.

Fjord, var. of **FJORD**.

Fla, var. of **FLO**, *Obs.*, an arrow.

Fla, *obs.* form of **FLAW** sb.¹, **FLAY**, **FLEA**.

Flab (fheb), *sb. dial.* Also *flap*. [f. onomatopoeic stem *flap*, expressing the notion of something thick and broad; cf. *flap*, *dab*, *slab*.] (See quot. 1825).

1825. *Receipts in Cookery* 45 (Jam. Suppl. 1825) To make Catchup. Gather your large flabs, cut off the root ends, and take off the rough skins; knock them to pieces; and put them in an earthen jar [etc.]. a 1825 *FOREY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flaps* pl. large broad mushrooms.

† **Flab**, *v. Obs.* [Onomatopoeic; cf. *FLAP* v.] *trans.* To flap (the wings).

1765 GIRTON *Compl. Pigeon-fancier* 107 The smiter... has a particular manner of falling and flapping its wings.

† **Flabberdegasky**, *v. Obs. nonce-ud.* [var. of *FLABBERGAST* v.]

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 37 I lay like a log, Quite flabberdegasky'd, as sick as a dog!

Flabbergast, *sb. ? Sc. rare.* [f. next; for the sense cf. *flabrigast* to gasconade. Perthshire' (Jam.).] Bombast.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 161 The 'Asiatic style of oratory' with... its meretricious flabbergast,—its diluvial verbiage.

Flabbergast (flæ'bigast), *v. colloq.* Also 8 flaba-, 9 flaber-. [First mentioned in 1772 as a new piece of fashionable slang; possibly of dialectal origin; Moor 1823 records it as a Suffolk word, and Jamieson, *Suppl.* 1825, has *flabrigast* to gasconade, *flabrigast* worn out with exertion, as used in Perthshire. The formation is unknown; it is plausibly conjectured that the word is an arbitrary invention suggested by *FLABBY* or *FLAP* and *AGHAST*.]

trans. To put (a person) in such confusion that he does not for the moment know what to do or say; to astonish utterly, to confound.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* II. 191 *On New Words*, Now we are flabbergasted and bored from morning to night. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iv. (1832) 77 They quite flabbergasted me. 1840 DISRAELI 15 July in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 158 My facts flabbergasted him. 1898 MOZLEY *Ess. Hist. & Theol.* I. 89 It perfectly flabbergasted the Commons.

Hence **Flabbergastation**, the action of flabbergasting; the state of being flabbergasted.

1856 *Punch* 13 Dec. XXXI. 240/1 We scarcely remember to have ever seen any respectable party in a greater state of flabbergastation.

Flabbiness (flæ'binēs). [f. next + -NESS.] The state or condition of being flabby, flaccidity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Flabbiness*, limberness with Moisture, Staleness, &c. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 197 The fat, and the flabbiness of that, seems to give an appearance of softness. 1834 *Brit. Hush.* I. 140 A certain want of spirit and flabbiness of flesh. 1856 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* 370 The lion came trundling along in utter flabbiness, raising not his head.

b. In immaterial things: Want of vigour, feebleness, laxness, slackness.

1883 *Solicitor's Jnl.* 24 Nov. 63/1 The practice of the courts... tended to establish a general vagueness and flabbiness. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman of Rue Cain* i. Weakness of character, or flabbiness of intellect.

Flabby (flæ'bi), *a.* [An onomatopoeic modification of the earlier *FLAPPY*; the voiced ending in *flab-* as compared with *flap-* gives to the syllable a feeble effect suited to the meaning. Cf. *Dr. flabber* (of a breeze) to flutter; *Sw. dial. flabb* the hanging underlip of an animal. With sense 2 cf. *slabby*.]

1. Hanging loose by its own weight, yielding to the touch and easily moved or shaken, flaccid, limp, soft; said chiefly of or with respect to flesh.

[1598, see *FLAPPY*.] 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 780 His flabby Flanks decrease. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) to Loose and flabby, wrinkled skin. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 163 The town is empty, nothing in it but flabby mackerel. 1766 SPILLER *Trav.* 165 Ducks... very fat and flabby. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 545 Her tongue had become yellow, swollen, and flabby. 1858 HOLLAND *Thicom's Lett.* vi. 58 Their muscles are flabby. 1855 DICKENS *Mit.* Fr. II. III. This flabby lump of mortality.

2. Of language, character, etc.: Weak, wanting 'back-bone'; nervous, feeble.

1791 BOSWELL *Life Johnson* (1831) IV. 356 note, Garrick, after listening to him for a while... turned silly to a friend, and whispered him, 'What say you to this?—ch? Flabby, I think.' 1855 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 35/2 Flabby hebdomadal drivel. 1861 *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 506 The flabby talk of people who are expressly told to keep their minds clear of all knowledge of the principles which it involves. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XII. viii. 181 An indolent flabby kind of creature. 1880 *Standard* 22 Dec., Flabby logic like this.

3. Damp, clammy.

1780 M. MONSEY *Lett. to Mrs. Montague* in J. C. Jeaffreson *Ek. about Doctors* II. 87 How do you stand this flabby weather? 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* (C. D. ed.) 157 There was a flabby perspiration on the walls.

Hence **Flab'ility** *adv.*, in a flabby manner.

1846 WORCESTER *Flabbily*, in a flabby manner. 1856 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* 325 His tawny skin hung flabbily and his jaw drooped.

† **Fla'bel**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 flable. [ad. L. *flābellum* fan, dim. of **flābrum*, pl. *flābra* gusts of wind, f. *flāre* to blow.] a. A fan. b. *Entom.*, in grasshoppers (see quot. 1658).

1552 HULOT, *Flable* and *fanne* idem. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 56 A Flabel, *flābellum*. 1628 VENNOR *Tobacco* (1650) 402 The lungs which are the flabel of the heart. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 992 They [Grasshoppers] sing not with their mouth... but by the reverberation of a little membrane under the flabells; (so they call those two coverings behind the hinder thighs cleaving to the belly). 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Flabel*, a Fan.

† **Flabel**, *v. Obs. rare*—[f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *flabeller*, ad. late L. *flābellāre*.] *trans.* To fan. 1653 UNQUHART *Kabala* i. xxxix. 176 It is continually flabell'd [= *Fr. éventé*], blown upon, and aired by the north winds.

Flabellate (flā'bel-āt), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. L. *flābellum* (see *FLABEL*) + -ATE².] Like a fan in form, fan-shaped.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 109 *Rhipiphorus*... antennæ pectinated or flabellate. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 214 The branchlets... of the Elms [are] alternate zigzag, and flabellate. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 235 *Brachia* two flabellate.

Flabellation (flā'bel-ā-shən). *Surg.* [a. F. *flabellation*, n. of action f. L. *flābellāre* to fan, f. *flābellum* fan.] The action of fanning.

1658-78 PHILLIPS, *Flabellation* a fanning with a Flable or fan. 1824 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Flabellation* the act of fanning, employed to keep injured parts and the dressings covering them cool.

Flabe'li-, combining form of L. *flābellum* fan, used to indicate a fan-like form or arrangement, as in *flabellifoliate*, *flabellinerved* adjs.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 4. 92 *Flabellinerved*, where straight nerves and ribs radiate from the apex of the petiole, as in Fan-palms. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Flabellifoliate* having leaves which fold like a fan, as those of *Oxalis acetosella*.

Flabelliform (flā'bel-lifŏrm), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. L. *flābellum* fan + (-I)FORM.] Having the form of a fan, fan-like.

1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 179 A palm with flabelliform leaves. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 295 Antennæ flabelliform or pectinated. 1851 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vii. 408 They have an anterior flabelliform filament. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem.* Pl. 206 The branches are flat, or flabelliform.

|| **Flabellum** (flā'bel-lŏm). Pl. *fiabella* (erroneously -i). [L. *flābellum* fan: see *FLABEL* sb.]

1. A fan; applied esp. to a fan carried in religious ceremonies.

1875 MASKELL *Fouries* 91 The bishop's pastoral staff, again, has not dropped out of use like... the flabellum. 1889 C. D. BELL *Winter on Nile* xvi. 154 Officers wave round the shrine fiabella and fans.

2. *Science*. A fan-shaped part of anything.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 270 The frond consists of olive-coloured irregularly-divided flabelli.

† **Fla'ber**, *a. Obs. rare*—[Cf. *FLAB* sb.] ? = *FLABERKIN*.

1687 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* II. i, There's noother way of quenching the fire in her flaber chops.

† **Fla'bergudgion**, *fla'bergullion*. *Obs.* [The assonance of these forms with *CLAPPERDUDGION*, *SLUBBERDUGULLION* (also *slabber*), and the similarity of sense, suggest that they may either be variants of one word, or at least belong to the same group of experiments in the invention of grotesque words.] (See quotes.)

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Baligant*, an unweildie lubber... mishapen lowt, ill favoured flabergullion. *Ibid.*, *Trainguenailles*, scoundrells, ragamuffins, base rascalls, flabergudgions. 1677 MIEGE *Engl. Fr. Dict.*, *Flabergullion* or (rather) *Slaberdegullion*, *un sot, un impertinent*.

† **Fla'berkin**, *a. Obs. rare*—[? f. *FLABER* (recorded later, but perh. in dial. use) + -KIN.] Puffed out, puffy.

1592 NASH P. *Penitence* (ed. 2) 2 a, Nature hath left him a flaberkin face, like one of the four winds.

† **Fla'bile**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *flābilis*, f. *flāre* to blow.] Of musical instruments: Played upon by blowing; wind-. Also *transf.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Flabile*, easily blown. 1728 R. NORTH *Mont. Musick* (1846) 24 These instruments were either flabil or nervous; the former were either trumpets (*tuba*), tibia, or fustula, and the other divers sorts of harps. *Ibid.* 78 As for... mercenary musick, it was chiefly flabile.

Flabotomye, *obs.* form of **PHLEBOTOMY**.

† **Flaccescency**. *Obs. rare*—[f. L. *flaccescere*, *pp. pple.* of *flaccēre* to wither, f. *flaccēre* to be flabby, f. *flaccus* flabby: see -ENOR.] The quality of becoming flaccid.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The reason of its flaccescency, upon admission of external Ayr, is, because [etc.] 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Flaccid (flæksid), *a.* Also 7 flaccide, (8 flacid). [a. F. *flaccide* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *flaccidus*, f. *flaccus* flabby.]

1. Wanting in stiffness, hanging or lying loose or in wrinkles; limber, limp; flabby. Chiefly of flesh and similar structures; rarely of a person.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* v. 87 The one it maketh flaccide, and the other subject to putrefaction. 1650 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* IV. 46 The sides of the Bladder grew flaccid. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1721) 34 Yet are the Muscles not Flaccid, but Tense and Firm. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 117 ¶ 8 The flaccid side of a football. 1848 THACKERAY *Rk. Snobs Wks.* IX. 385 His double chin over his flaccid whitey-brown shirt collar. 1848 — *Van. Fair* Ixi, The flaccid children within. 1899 *Freud's Caesar* xv. 234 His hair moist, his eyes heavy, his cheeks flaccid.

b. Of vegetable organs and tissues: Bending without elasticity, also, relaxed from want of moisture; drooping.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 493 The part, against which the Sun beatech, waxeth more faint and flaccide in the Stalk, and thereby less able to support the Flower. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 233 Stem flaccid, rough with strong hairs. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* ix. 226 The leaf being flaccid and apparently dead. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 675 The current of water also ceases as soon as the tissues which have become somewhat flaccid are again turgescant.

2. Of immaterial things: Wanting vigour and nervous energy, limp, feeble.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xli, What's dull or flaccid, nought illustrative. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. l. 20 A scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* viii. 140 It is because his resolutions have been feeble, and his purposes flaccid.

Hence **Flaccidly** *adv.*, in a flaccid manner;

Flaccidness, the state of being flaccid, flaccidity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Flaccidness*. 1847 CRAIG, *Flaccidly*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 238 The flaccidness of the tissues. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. l. xii. 218 Belinda has thrown herself flaccidly into a chair.

Flaccidity (flæksi'diti). [f. *FLACCID* a. + -ITY. Cf. *F. flaccidité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being flaccid; want of stiffness or tension, limppness, looseness.

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* VI. ii. 444 There is neither Fluxion nor Pain, but Flaccidity joyned with an Insestibility. 1725 CHEYNE *Ess. Health* vii. 173 The Viscidity of the Juices and the Flaccidity of the Fibres, would... be removed. 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 62 The flaccidity of the eye after death. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 689 So long as no actually perceptible amount of flaccidity, i.e. of withering... takes place.

b. Of immaterial things: Want of firmness and vigour; limppness, flabbiness.

1778 BR. LOTHW *Isaiah, Dissert.* liii, The Prophet would express the drowsiness and flaccidity... of his countrymen. 1866-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life II. xvi, The flaccidity of mind with which you [etc.]. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 121 A vagueness, a flaccidity, of conception betrays itself in their language.

2. Used to render it. *Flacciditas*, *Fr. flacherie*: A disease of silkworms.

18. RILEY *Silk-Culture* 36 (Cent. Dict.) The worms are attacked by flaccidity.

Flacco(u)n, *obs.* Sc. form of **FLAGON**.

Flache, *obs.* form of **FLASH**.

|| **Flacherie** (flæ'ʃəri). [F. *flacherie* (Littré Suppl.) a disease of silkworms.] = *FLACCIDITY* 2.

1885 LADY CLAUD HAMILTON tr. *Life Pasteur* 152 A characteristic specimen of the disease called mortiflats or flacherie. 1888 E. A. BUTLER *Silkworms* v. 71 It is possible for flacherie to become hereditary.

Flachet, var. of **FLATCHET**, *Obs.*

Flacian (flæ'si-ān), *a. and sb. Eccl. Hist.* Also 6 *Flaccian*. [f. *Flaci-us* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Flacius Illyricus, a Protestant divine of the 16th c., who opposed the adiaphorist views advocated by Melancthon. B. *sb.* A follower of Flacius Illyricus, an anti-Adiaphorist. Hence **Flacianism**, the doctrine or principles of Flacius Illyricus and his followers; **Flacianist** = *FLACIAN* sb.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 146 Thus write the Flacians and zelous Lutherans. 1630 BRENT tr. *Sarp's Count.* *Trent* vi. (1629) 527 Whole Parishes of Lutherans, Zuinglians, Flacians, Anabaptists. 1847 F. PRANOI tr. *Cantu's Ref. Europe* I. 98 Hence arose the heresy of the Flacians or substantialists. 1872 SHIPLEY, *etc. Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Adiaphoristic Controversy*, His [Melancthon's] supporters were called Philippists; his opponents, Flacianists. 1882-3 SCHIAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1827 Pure Lutheran animism, free from all Flacian extravagances.

Flack (flæk), *sb. dial.* [echoic; cf. *F. flac* in same sense.] A blow, slap, or stroke.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Flack*, a blow. a 1825 *FOREY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flack*, a blow, particularly with something loose and pliant.

Flack (flæk), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. *flacken*, of onomatopoeic formation = MDn. *zlacken* (Kilian), Icel. *flaka* to flap, hang loose.]

1. *intr.* To flap, flutter; to flap the wings; to throb, palpitate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 315 Her herte. [began] to flacke and bete. 1557 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 71 The Crow. flieth and flacketh about his eyes and face. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* Flack, to flicker as a bird; to throb as a wound. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* Flack, to pulsate heavily.

2. To hang loosely, dial.

a 1813 FORBY in *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

3. *trans.* To move or shake intermittently; to flap, flick; also, to flap or flick with (something). (Connoting a clumsier instrument and a 'flatter' blow than flick.)

1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. xii. 137, I observed it. frequently flacking its short tail. 1819 *Plethopolis* I. 58 He now flacked his boot with a silk handkerchief. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxxiii. 385 Flacking his horsewhip. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug. 3 Flacking his cloak in the eyes of a huge bull.

4. *Agrie.* To beat with a flail; also to rake (hay). 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* VI. iii. 71 They. flack the Heap of Corn not only once as it lies, but they turn it, and thrash it again and again. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* Flack *in*, to rake hay in a long row.

Hence Flacking *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1844 *Zoologist* II. 500 The flight was quite distinct from the 'flacking along the water' of which Mr. Parsons speaks.

Flacker (flækər), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. *flakeren* (possibly repr. OE. **flacorian*; cf. *flacor* adj., flying, fluttering, and *florian* FLICKER *v.*), corresponding to MDu. *flackeren*, ON. *flakra* to flutter (Da. *flagre*), MHG. *vlackern* (mod.G. *flackern*) to flicker; a frequentative f. the onomatopoeic stem *flak-*; see FLACK *v.*]

The OHG. *flagerin*, Flemish *vlaggheren* (Kilian) to flutter, may be compared as parallel onomatopoeic formations.]

1. *intr.* To flap, flutter, throb; *esp.* of birds, to flap the wings, to fly flutteringly. In mod. dial. also *trans.* To flap (the wings) (*Whitby Gloss.*).

13. E. E. ALTH. P. B. 1410 Foles in foler flakerande bitene. 1555 COVERDALE *Isa.* vi. 2 From above flaked the Seraphims. 1621 R. H. ARRAIGUN. *Whole Creature* xviii. 321 As two birds, that are flackering, and flying at the two ends of a thread. 1785 [HUTCH] *Brasn New Warb* 75 (E.D.S.) How strangely the mind of man flackers and flounces? 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v. 'There was a lot o' bods altogether, an didn't they flacker, mun, when Ah let gun af amang em?'

†2. = FLATTER *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. (Perh. a corrupt reading; cf. however the similar sense of FLICKER *v.*).

a 1215 *Anor. R.* 222 Men. . . bet flakered [v. r. *faltreð*, flattered] hire of freolac.

Hence Flacking *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 100 (Harl. MS) Pe Faucon seynge this maketh a flackeryng with his wynges. 1565 COLINGE *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 192 Within the compass of this pond great store of osiers grew. . . and flacking flags. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* A flacking at the heart.

Flacket (flækət), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4-5 flacked, 4-6 flak(k)et(t)e, flag(g)et(te), (5) flagot, 5-7 flackett, (4) flackette, 6 *Sc.* flaoat, 6- flacket. [a. ONF. **flaquet*, *flasket* (= Central OF. *flaschet*, *flachet*), dim. of *flasque* (*flache*, *flasche*); see FLASK *sb.* and -ET.]

A flask, bottle, or vessel; now applied in dial. use to a barrel-shaped vessel for holding liquor.

c 1220 *Sir Beues* 1298 Bred & fesc out of his male And of his flaketes win & ale. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1893 Pe flaketes he let falle. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) III. 171 A flakett ful of manis blood. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 490 My master payed for a flaket of sylver, xx. s. 1539 BIBLE (Great) I *Sam.* xvi. 20 Isai toke an asse laden with bread, and a flaket of wyne. 1673 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 296 She goit a flaketti of ale. 1753 MANTLAND *Hist. Edit.* I. iii. 37 Two Flackets of eight pounds weight.

† **Flacket**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. next vb.] A bunch (of hair). Cf. FLAGGAT.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 113 Sixe goodly yong ladies. . . had vpon their heads caps of Goldsmiths worke, hauing great flackets of haire, hanging out on each side.

Flacket (flækət), *v.* *dial.* [freq. of FLACK *v.*; cf. ON. *flak* of same meaning.] *intr.* To flap about. 1823 *Moore Suffolk Words* s.v. Womens ribbons or looe-ge are said to 'Flacket about'. It is more expressive than *flap*. A dressy loose woman would have the former word figuratively applied to her 'She'll go flacketten about'.

Flackoun, flacon, obs. forms of FLAGON.

|| **Flacon** (flakon). [F. *flacon*; the word was adopted in wider sense in ME.; see FLAGON.] A small stoppered bottle; *esp.* a scent-bottle or smelling-bottle.

1824 SCOTT *Redgarnit* Let. xii. The exercise of the fan, the *flacon* and the other duties of the *Cavaliere Seruiente*. 1841 LAOY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* I. 251 A flacon of rock crystal. 1872 LONGER. in *Life* (1891) III. 208 An oblong ebony tray, with two glass *flacons* for the ink.

Flae, *Sc.* form of FLEA.

Flaelle, *obs.* form of FLAIL.

Flaff (flæf), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [cf. next vb.] A flutter or flapping of the wings; also, a puff, gust.

1827 WILSON *Nat. Ambr.* (1855) I. 277 The snow was. . . giving them soft flaffs and duds on their faces. 1827 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 25 He. . . gave his wings a flaff. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. 509 Merely helping themselves over the top by a small flaff of their wings.

VGL. IV.

1834 — *Cruise Blidge* (1836) I. ii. 50 When with a flaff and a rustling brush through the topmost leaves he [the owl] came down. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 301 A flaf o' wind.

Flaff (flæf), *v.* *Sc.* [onomatopoeic; cf. FLAP.]

1. *intr.* To flap, make a flapping; to flutter. Of the lungs or heart: To pant or throb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* xii. xlii. 175 This vengebill waik. . . Evyn in the face. . . of Turnus Can fle and flaf. 1786 BURNS *Addr. of Beelzebub* 47 Flaffan w' duds. 'Frightin' awa your deucks an' geese [etc.]. 1815 G. BEATTIE *John o' Aruhal* in *Life* (1863) 252 The watchful mate flaff'd i' the gale w' cerie screech. 1830 *Antirip & Down Gloss.* Flaff, to flutter or flap.

2. *trans.* To flap (the wings).

1827 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 5 Thou. . . flaff'd thy wings, and in a crack flew frae th' unsicker stance!

Hence Flaffing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* x. vii. 63 All the blayd, vp to the hyl and hand, Amyd his blafand longis [in *lumide fulmionid* hys he. 1834 HUSON *Du Bartas* *Judith* 708 A thousand flaffing flags. 1833 *Moore Manie Wanch* xii. 79 A severe shaking of the knees and a flaffing of the heart.

Flaffer (flæfər), *v.* *north. dial.* [f. FLAFF *v.* + -ER *sb.*] *intr.* To move with a rustling motion; to flutter. Also with *out*.

17. *Colin Clout* in Aitken *Scott. Song* 183 Mony a birdie. . . flaffered briskly roun about. 1863 ROBINSON *Bards of Tyne* 342 Oft fra its nest. . . it flafferd out at neets, man.

Flafte, *obs.* var. of FLAUGHT *sb.*

Flag (flæg), *sb.* 1. Also 4-7 flagg(e), (5) flagg(e). [Of obscure origin; cf. Du. *flag*, occurring in Bible 1637, *Job* viii. 11 margin (the Eng. Bible has the same word in this passage), also mod. Da. *flag* (in *Dansk Ordb.* 1802, but not found in MDa., which has *flæ*, *flæde* in the same sense).]

1. One of various endogenous plants, with a bladed or ensiform leaf, mostly growing in moist places. Now regarded as properly denoting a member of the genus *Iris* (esp. *I. pseudacorus*) but sometimes (as in early use) applied to any reed or rush.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 157 Pere herdes fond him among myre flagges and sprayes, and sente hym to Silla. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165 Flegge, *infra* in S. *idem* *quod* Sedge. a 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q. The drye flaxe wil brene in the fyre, and the grene flage smoke in the flamie. 1563 B. GOOGE *Egleys* vii. (Arb.) 64 He that once preserued in Flagg, the sely suckyng Chylde. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 The chiefe root they haue for food. . . groweth like a flage in Marishes. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duclit* I, On Lethe's Stream, like flags, to rot. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Cooper* 74 A flag or rush should be put round the groove. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Merc* II. 6 Gazing with a feeling akin to awe at. . . the tall rushes and flags.

b. With words indicating the species, as garden flag (*Iris germanica*); sweet smelling flag, spicewort (*Acorus Calamus*); water flag, yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*). Also CORN-FLAG.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) E i v b. The ioyce of yeolowe flage put into thine care is of the same operation. 1578 LYTE *Doctens* II. xxxv. 193 That kinde [of *Iris*] whose flower is purple and blewie is called. . . of some. . . garden flagges. 1850 BARET *Alt.* F 639 The water Flage, or the yellowe wild Iris. 1840 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* I. xviii. 130 The sweet smelling Flage. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 373 The American Blue Flag, *Iris verticillata*.

c. In pl. or collect. sing. A kind of coarse grass.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 185 The hay of out low meadows is. . . also more rooty, foggy and full of flags. 1639 HORNE & ROSE *Gate Lang.* *Unl.* xxvii. Arable ground being. . . cleared from the roots of the flag. 1847 HALLIWELL. *Flag*. . . also applied to the small pieces of coarse grass common in some meadows. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant.* II. *Flag* (3). Probably *Aira caespitosa* L.

† d. Used for ALGA. *Obs.*

1778 MILNE *Bot. Dict.* *Algae*. Flags. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 402 *Algae*, Flags, whose herb is likewise a frond. 2. The blade or long slender leaf of a plant, e. g. of *Iris* and of cereals.

1578 LYTE *Doctens* II. xxxv. 193 The narrow leaved Ireos, his flagges be long and narrow. 1599 T. MOUNTFORD *Silv.* *Normans* 34 Sweetest *Iris* beareth shortest flagges. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* II. i. 38 This Oat has not only a strong large Stalk and Ear to nourish, but also a broad Flag besides. 1850 BROMFIELD in *Phytologist* III. 1006 The green leaves [of *Typha latifolia*] are used. . . for mats, chair-bottoms and basket-work, under the name of flags. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estac* 8 The wheat was then showing a beautiful flag.

† 3. = flag-basket. *Obs.*

1640 in *Enrich London* (1766) II. 182 For every twenty sugar flags. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 23 Annotto, Package tared, and 6 per Cent. allowed for Flags.

a. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as flag-bed, -flower; flag-bottomed, -fenced, -shaggy adjs. Also flag-basket *dial.*, a basket made of reeds, chiefly used by workmen for carrying their tools; ? flag-broom (see FLAG *sb.* 2 5); flag-leaf, an iris; flag-reed (see quot.); flag-worm, a worm found in the roots of flags and used by anglers.

1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 266 Emptying his tools out of the 'flag-basket. 1856 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* vi. 4 Like Moses in the 'flag-bed. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii. 66 Furniture, including a dozen 'flag-bottomed chairs. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* vii. 79 Beyond them the 'flag-fenced fields in the distance. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 'Flagflower. See *Iris*. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. xxxiv. The flag-flower blossom'd on its side. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 53 Mint and 'flagleaf, swording high their blooms to the unbinking eye. 1833 STURT *S. Australia* II. vii. 181 The reeds are the

broad 'flag-reed (*arundo phragmitis*). 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 123 Th' aged Floud. . . pensive leaning his 'flag-shaggy head Upon a Tuft. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 178 He will also in the three hot months. . . bite at a 'flag-worm, or at a green Gentie. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 19 Flag-worms, or Dock-worms. Found among flags.

Flag (flæg), *sb.* 2. Also 5, 7 flagg(e). [Cf. Icel. *flagnut*, the spot where a turf has been cut out, ON. *flaga* wk. fem. slab of stone (cogn. with FLAY *v.*); these appear in Eng. as FLAW *sb.* 1, but some dialects have app. retained -ag- in adoption of ON. words. Cf. also FLAKE *sb.* 2, FLAUGHT *sb.* 1.]

1. A piece cut out of or pared off the sward; a turf, sod. Also collect. Now *dial.* (*E. Anglian*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Flagg(e) of be erthe. . . *terricidum*. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. lvi. 200 Upon his shield an heap of fennie mire in flagges and turfs. . . Did smothering fire not burn. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Flaga*, the surface of the earth, which they pare off to burn; the upper turf. *Norw.* 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric.* *Soc.* VIII. ii. 306 The flags are burnt in small heaps. *Ibid.* *Ser.* II. iii. 1. 659 Covered with grass flag, cut 3 inches thick.

b. The slice of earth turned over by the plough-share; also, the ground thus made ready for sowing, *dial.* (*E. Anglian*) only.

1787 MARSHALL *E. Norf. Words* (E.D.S.), *Flag*, the furrow turned. 1795 *Annals Agric.* XLIII. 27 To dibble beans, one row on each flag. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 109 The plough. . . turned over a flag of nine inches. 1823 *Moore Suffolk Words*, *Flag*. . . the portion of clover land turned at once by the plough. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flag*, a. The surface of a clover lay of the second year, turned up by the plough. The wheat for the next year's crop is dibbled into the flag. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric.* *Soc.* V. ii. 240 Nothing rose to cover the ground after the first mowing, so as to make a flag for the wheat.

2. A flat slab of any fine-grained rock which may be split into flagstones; a flagstone.

1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 282 A cesse of iijd. the pound shalbe levied for the winninge of flagges. 1658 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 188 That a new flage be laid over the watercourse. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 257 A stone chest formed of six flags. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 34 The brown flags. . . were at one period used. . . in covering houses. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 331 The new promenade. . . is paved with large flags. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xii. 308 With a hammer and chisel I can cleave them into footes.

b. pl. A flagged foot-pavement.

1802 MAR. EGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 106 Dancing dogs, that he was exhibiting upon the flags. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 3 Shall I. . . like the walking shoe-black roam the flags To see whose boots are dirtiest?

3. *Salt-mining*. 'A very hard kind of marl found near the first bed of rock salt' (*Chester Gloss.* 1884).

1883 CRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 1891 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 263 A shaft is sunk till the 'flag' or 'bean metal' has been pierced.

4. *Glass-making*, (see quot.).

1883 CHANCE in *Powell Principles Glass-making* 111 These grate-rooms are sunk several feet below the level of the bed of the furnace, and are separated from each other by a portion of the bed, which is called the flag.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as flag-way; flag-like adj. Also ? flag-broom (see quot.); perh. belongs to FLAG *sb.* 1); flag-harrow, a harrow for thoroughly breaking up the flag (sense 1 b); flag-sandstone, sandstone that may be split into flags (sense 2). And FLAG-STONE.

1697 DAMPER *Voy.* I. 150 The Leaves that make the brush part of the 'Flag-brooms which are brought into England. . . are. . . a small kind of Palmeto. 1755 JOHNSON, *Flag-broom*, a broom for sweeping flags or pavements. . . commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric.* *Soc.* V. ii. 333 The land. . . may be broken down by a 'flag-harrow, called by some a crab-harrow. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 125 These 'flaglike strata. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 505 The micaceous 'flag sandstones of the old red are highly calcareous. 1800 in *Spirit Public.* *Jrnl.* (1801) IV. 263 The 'flag-way is pleasant to saunter and idle. 1875 LE FANU *Will.* *Dix* xix. 116 He walked slowly up and down the silent flagway.

Flag (flæg), *sb.* 3 [perh. subst. use of FLAG *a.*, though that is not recorded so early. Cf. FLAG *sb.* 2 1.]

1. a. pl. The quill-feathers of a bird's wing; in quot. 1486 the cubital or secondary feathers of a hawk's wing. Also *attrib.* b. (See quot.)

a. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* Bj. The federis at the wynges next the body be calde the flagg or the fagg federis. 1575 TURBERY *Faulconrie* 274 Otherwise it chanceth, through the hurte of a Hawkes wing, that one or twoo of hir Flagges. . . are broosed. 1615 TOMKIS *Alumazar* II. iv. If I muse these Flagges of Yeomanry. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. i. (1828) 138 Like as the haggard, cloister'd in her mew. . . to renew Her broken flags. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 84 The flag-feathers of the Wing [of the Kestrel] are in number twenty-four. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Feather*. The vanes or webs in the flag part of the wing. 1858 W. CLARK *Van der Horren's Zool.* II. 379 Wyngs acute, with flag-feathers often short.

b. 1890 COOES *Ornith.* II. iii. 182 Crural feathers are. . . sometimes long and flowing, as in the 'flags' of most hawks.

2. pl. (See quot.).

1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Supp.* name for a variety of quills.

Flag (flæg), *sb.* 4 Also 5

found in all mod. *Tent.* corded in Eng.; cf. Da. *flaggs*, *flagga* (not in. . .)

flag (*flagge* in Kilian 1599), Ger. *flagge* (17th c.; also *flacke*).

Whether the word originated in Eng., Du., or Scandinavian, it may plausibly be supposed to be an onomatopoeic formation, expressing the notion of something flapping in the wind; cf. *FLAG* v., *FLAG* v.1, MDU. *flaggheren* to flutter. If the word be of Eng. origin, there are other possibilities: it might be a transferred use of *FLAG* sb.1; or, if the primary sense were 'square of cloth' or the like, it might be the same word as appears in OE. *flacc* 'cataplasma' (Wr. Wülke. 386) and *flage*, recorded in 1139 as an Eng. name for a baby's garment (Du Cange s. v.).

1. A piece of cloth or stuff (usually bunting), varying in size, colour, and device, but most frequently oblong or square, attached by one edge to a staff or to a halyard, used as a standard, ensign or signal, and also for decoration or display.

For *black*, *red*, *white*, *yellow* *flag*, see the adjs. *Bloody flag* (SHAKS. *C. Hen*, v. 1, ii. 101): cf. quot. 1724.

[1482-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 42, ij, streamers, standards, and ij. flagges.] 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 *Flag* or banner of a feld, *guidon*. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. 1. 207 These flagges of France. . . Haue hither march'd to your endamagement. 1612 W. PARKES *Christine-Dr.* (Grosart) 47 Each Play-house aduanceth his flagge in the aire. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* v. i. In either's Flag, the golden Serpents bear, Erected Crests alike. 1702 *Royal Proclam.* in *London Gaz.* No. 3821/1 Any other Flags, Jacks, Pendants or Ensigns. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1766) 118 They consented to hoist the bloody Flag, and neither to give or take Quarter. 1783 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III, vi. 442 The flag of rebellion is displayed throughout all Bohemia. 1834 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* 304 Don't cease firing, although his flag be down—it was none of his doing. 1840 DICKENS *Old C.* Shop xix, Flags streamed from windows and house-tops.

transf. and *fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. iii. 96 Beauties ensigne yet Is Crymson in thy lips. . . And Deaths pale flag is not aduanced there. 1604 — *Oh.* i. i. 157. I must show out a Flag and signe of Loue. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* xx. (1688) 160 Who would not . . . bow the flag of his private opinion to the commands of the Church. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 351, I have often . . . been sorry to see a Flag of Horse-Soles hung out upon every silly Smith's Door. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1254 A white apron may be the 'flag' of the 'Licensed Victualler's profession', but it is the barber's 'flag'. 1881 MISS BRAOON *Asph.* II. 318 She . . . 'blushed celestial red' . . . her lover . . . hung out a rosy flag on his own side.

b. *Flag* (of *truce*): a white flag, carried by a messenger or hoisted on a vessel, to express a wish for parley with the enemy. Hence, the person or the ship dispatched with a flag of truce.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. xlii. 98 Then the enemies helde up a flagge. [*Margit*] This flag was a sign and request of peace. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xlii. 62 They hang out a flag of truce. 1775 R. MONTGOMERY in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 495 Firing upon a flag of truce. 1779 T. JEFFERSON *Lit. Writ.* 1893 I. 259 A flag sails hence to-morrow. . . to negotiate the exchange of some prisoners. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 107 He should fire upon all flags in future. 1842 CAMPBELL *Napoleon & Brit.* *Sailor* 62 He gave the tar a piece of gold, And, with a flag of truce, commanded He should be shipped to England Old.

c. In various nautical phrases, as *To give* (*deny*, *refuse*, etc.) *the honour of the flag*: to make (or refuse) an acknowledgement of supremacy by striking the flag to another. *To lower* or *strike one's flag*: to take it down, esp. in token of respect, submission, or surrender. *The flag of defiance* is out (naut. slang) (see quot. 1700).

1644 MANWYNG *Sea-mans Dict.* s. v. *Flags*. At sea to lower or strike ones Flag in fight is a token of yielding, but otherwise of great obedience and respect. 1673 L. SHAFESBURY *Parl. Sp.* in *Collect. Poems* 235 They came to that height of insolence, as to deny the Honour and right of the Flag. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew* s. v. *Flag*. . . The Flag of Defiance is out, (among the Tars) the Fellow's Face is very red, and he is Drunk. 1779 F. HERVEY *Naval Hist.* II. 146 Firing upon a Dutch man of war who refused him the honour of the flag. 1802 WINOHAM *Sp. Definit.* *Treaty* 13 May, Sp. (1812) III. 428 The notion that peace would hush up all our dangers had induced us to give up to Holland the honour of the flag. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vision Eng.* 275 Above the war-thunder came shouting, as foe struck his flag after foe.

2. *Naut.* A flag carried by a flagship to indicate that an admiral is in command, an admiral's emblem of rank afloat. Hence, of the admiral, *To hoist* or *strike one's flag*: to enter upon, or relinquish command.

1695 *London Gaz.* No. 3088/4 A Squadron of Dutch Ships, whereof 3 carried Flags. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3229/4 Sir George Rooke hoisted his Flag on Board the *Defiance*. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4390/3 This Morning he struck his Flag on board the *Nassau*. 1769-89 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s. v. *Admiral*. Admirals that have carried no flag. 1796 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* II. 187 The Admiral thinks I shall be ordered to hoist my Flag here. 1809 SIR A. HAMMOND in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 359, I never meant to charge him with having deprived me of my flag. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Flag*. . . Also, a certain banner by which an admiral is distinguished at sea from the inferior ships of his squadron.

b. A ship carrying an admiral's flag, a flagship. 1654 *Perfect Account* No. 101. 2065 The Garland . . . was engaged by two Dutch Flags. 1710 *London Gaz.* No. 4755/2 That they did not do it is attributed to the Loss of their two Flags. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* vii. (Rldg.) 67, I . . . quitted the flag with a light heart.

c. Applied to the admiral himself. Also, *Flag!* the answer returned to a sentry's challenge by an admiral's boat.

1665 PERSVS *Diary* (1879) III. 274 Not giving to all the Commanders, as well as the Flags. 1719 SIR E. BYNG in *Torington Mem.* (1889) p. xi, My whole pay as a flag of the fleet. 1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* (1757) I. 23 If more than two flags, then the commander in chief is to have one half of the eight. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Flag*.

3. *Slang.* An apron.

1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1861) I. 218 *Flag*, an apron. 1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 Ere long we may expect to hear that a Congress of Servant-girls has been discussing the use of the 'flag'.

4. *Sporting.* The tail of a setter or Newfoundland dog. Also of a deer; occas. of a horse. Cf. quots. under *FLAG* a.

1859 'STONEHENGE' (J. H. Walsh) *Dog* 1. iv. 97 The stern, or flag (of the setter) . . . is furnished with a fan-like brush of long hair. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 *Flag*, the tail, applied to Setters and Newfoundlands. 1891 R. KIPPLING *Plain Tales* 148 A switch-tailed demirep of a mare called Arab because she has a kink in her flag.

5. ? = *FLAG* sb.2.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 875/2 *Flag*, the uneven end of an uncut tuft of hair in a brush. 1893 *Standard Dict.* *Flag*, the split end of a bristle.

6. *Printing.* A mark made by the corrector of a proof, showing an omission by the compositor of some words which are written by the corrector in the margin; an 'out'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flag-bearer*, *-case*, *-pole*; *flag-bedeized* adj. Also *flag-boat*, a mark-boat in sailing or rowing matches; *flag-captain*, the captain of a flagship; *flag-dues* (see quot.); *† flag-fallen* a., unemployed; said of actors in allusion to the lowering of the play-house flag as a sign of closing; *flag-furling* a. (*fig.*), disposed to cease fighting, pacific; *flag-lieutenant*, an officer acting as an aide-de-camp to an admiral; *flag-list*, the roll of flag-officers or admirals; *flag-pay*, the pay of a flag-officer or admiral; *flag-raising* *vbl. sb.* (*U.S.*), a ceremonious hoisting of a party flag; *flag-rank*, the rank of admiral; *flag-share*, an admiral's share (one-eighth) of prize-money; *flag-station* (*Railways*), a place where trains stop only when signalled to do so; *flag-wagging*, *Milit.* *slang*, signalling with flags held in the hand; *flag-waver*, one who tries to arouse popular enthusiasm; so *flag-waving* *vbl. sb.* Also *FLAG-OFFICER*, *FLAGSHIP*, *FLAGSTAFF*.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 4/4 The houses . . . were largely 'flag-bedeized'. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* II. iii. The different servants and *flag-bearers ranged themselves on the steps without. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 187 The Caroline passed first round the *flag-boat. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* vii. (Rldg.) 66, I . . . saw the *flag-captain. 1870 COLOMB & BOLTON *Flashing Signals* 39 The *flag-case is made of strong patent leather. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.* **Flag Dues*, a charge on ships, in some harbours, for hoisting flags. 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* B iij. Four or five *flag-falne Phaiers. 1802 *Spirit Public Truls.* (1803) VI. 174 A fresh assortment of *flag-furling orations, expected by the pacific packet. 1798 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* III. 2 Your note . . . about the *Flag Lieutenant. 1873 COLOMB *Lt. in June in Fifteen Yrs. Naval Retirement* (1886) 13 A large nominally active *Flag List. 1719 SIR E. BYNG in *Torington Mem.* (1889) p. ix, My *flag pay. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 3/2 That is a contempt to which annexation by *flagpoles is occasionally exposed. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov. **Flag-raising* consists in stretching a big banner . . . across a street, and this banner contains a colossal transcription of the particular 'ticket' which the flag-raiser's support. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 8/2 His profession of the Protestant faith having prevented his attaining 'flag rank'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **Flag-share*. 1852 *Hist. etc. County Oxford* 681 Here (Gosford) is a *flag station on the Oxford and Bletchley branch of the London and North-Western Railway. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 11/1 So . . . slow a process as that of *flag wagging'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 2/2 The Pretoria *flag-wavers. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 2/2 **Flag-waving* is all very well, but it is a miserable proceeding when influenced by such sordid motives.

† *Flag*, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. ON. *flagð* similarly used.] An opprobrious term applied to a woman.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 71 Sic fatingaillis on flaggis als fatt as quhailis. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyr* 2137 Ane fistand flag. 1866 EDOMONSTOUN *Sheldand & Orkn. Gloss.* *Flagg*, a large clumsy woman.

† *Flag*, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [var. of *FLAW*; cf. *Sw. flaga*, *wind-flaga*, Du. *vlaag*, earlier *vlaghe*, *vlage*.] A blast or gust (of wind); a squall. *Flag of fire*: a flash of lightning.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* 1. iii. 61 With fluidis ourset the Troianis, and at vndir by flaggis and rayne did fra the hevin descend. *Ibid.* vii. Prol. 49 Dym skyis oft furth warpit feillur levynne, Flaggis of fyre and mony felloun flawe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 9 In mony flag that furus wies and fell.

Flag (*flag*), *sb.*7 [Cf. MLG. *vleger*, 'coin worth somewhat more than a Bremer groat' (Schiller & Lübben).] A groat, fourpence.

1567 HARRIAT *Caveat* 85 A flagee, a wyn, and a make (a grot, a penny, and a halfe penny). a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, *Flagg*, a Groat. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1861) I. 251 A tremendous black doll bought for a flag of a retired rag-merchant.

† *Flag*, *a. Obs.* [Perh. a. OF. *flac* (= L. *flaccus*) of same meaning. For the change of *c* into *g* cf. *flagon*, *flaget*, reprinted earlier *flacon*, *flaket*. See next vb.]

Hanging down, drooping, pendulous; esp. of hair, and a horse's or dog's tail. Also in comb., as *flag-eared*, *-highed*, *-winged*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Encaipotado de orejas*, flag eared, *flaccidus*. 1612 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii, The fierce Thessalian hounds with their flagge eared. 1637 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* 112 He [the heron] strave to get above her [the hawk] labouring . . . to make her flagge-winged, and so escape. 1668 *London Gaz.* No. 273/4 About 17 years of Age, bright flag hair. 1683 Br. of FERNS in *Wicked Contriv.* S. *Black-head* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 521 His hair . . . hangs flag without any curls. 1683 *London Gaz.* No. 186/8 A Scroel Gelding . . . with a bald Face . . . and a long flag Tail. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 91 The feathers on their thighs hang loose, whereby they are said to be flag-high.

Flag (*flag*), *v.*1 Also 6-7 *flagge*. [? cf. *FLAG* a.; cf. OF. *flaquir* to become flaccid. But prob. there is a mixture with an onomatopoeic formation, expressing the same notion as *flap*, *slack*, but implying less energetic movement.]

1. *intr.* To hang down; to flap about loosely.

1545 [see *FLAGGING* *phl. a.*]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxxix. 19 Which a lace of hyacinth ioyned, lest they should flagge loosely. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 178 Least the heavy Breasts should flag down too low. 1655 *Theophrastus* 2 He discovered a tall Ship, with her sails flagging about her masts. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalatta* III. xviii, When the out-strain'd tent flags loosely. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xvii. 3 Its sails were flagging in the breathless noon.

† b. To sink down heavily. *Obs.*

1617 ABB. ABBOTT *Descr. World.* *Pern* V iv, Which bedds are deuised of Cotten wool, and hung vp between two trees . . . in the which flagging downe in the middle, men and their wives and their children doe lie together.

† c. *trans.* To allow to droop; to hang down, drop (the head, ears, tail, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. 5.

1627 HEYWOOD *Dial.* *Anna & Phillis* Wks. 1871 VI. 310 No one but droopes her wings, and flags her tayle. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* vii, Whereby I was compelled To flag my sailles. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Clemy*, It warps and flags its Head too much. 1757 W. THOMSON *R. N. Advoc.* 20 Dogs . . . have flagged their Tails . . . and would not even smell to it.

2. *intr.* To become limp or flaccid. Now only of plants: To droop, fade.

1611 CORNIG. *Flastriv.* to fade, wither; flag, droope. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) I. xii. § 4. 127 When the sining [of a bow] beginneth to flag. 1667 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 424 The Cherry-Blossoms then flagging, but not much altering their Colour. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 92 The Lungs flag and become small again. 1767 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106/8 Having made an aperture in the bladder, it flagged immediately of itself. 1845 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 11. 523 The white crops flag, and the turnip-leaves turn yellow. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 79 They may be cut out with balls of matted fibres, and being then well watered, will scarcely flag at all.

† 3. *intr.* Of wings: To move feebly or ineffectually in attempting to fly. Of a bird: To move its wings feebly (in early use also *trans.* with 'wings as obj.'). to fly unsteadily or near the ground. *Obs.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* To Earl Essex, My Muse, whose fethers. . . Doe yet but flag and slowly learn to fly. 1596 — *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 30 The . . . falcon . . . flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. iii, Croaking Ravens Flag'd up and downe. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 220 Like eagles wee must soare aloft up to heaven, and not flagge downward. 1635 COWLEY *Davidis* III. 330 The Wings of Time flagg'd dully after it.

† 4. *trans.* 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 5 Speech divided from the Hand, flags and creeps upon the ground, a humbly OLDMAN *Art of Poetry* (1686) 3 Others . . . flag low, and loudly sweep the dust. a 1764 LLOYD *Ode to Genius* poet. Wks. 1774 II. 174 Whose nerveless strains flag on in languid tone.

b. To fly level, without soaring; or perh.

(after *FLAG* sb.4) to fly with long sweep of wing. 1846 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* v. iii, One bird Flags fearful onward. 1849 — *Misc.* (1859) II. 308 Long strings of sea-fowl are flagging on steadily at railroad pace.

4. To become feeble or unsteady in flight. Hence in wider sense (in early use perh. consciously *transf.*): To be unable to maintain one's speed; to lag, or fall into a balting pace, through fatigue; to become languid, lose vigour or energy.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xi. (1640) 188 No wonder then if the wings of that armie did (quickly) flag, having so heavy a weight of curses hanging upon them. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* II. v. (1645) 113 Too commonly our Resolutions flagg with our Joys. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 312 We shall be . . . far from flagging in our Duty. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 15 (1699) 213 His Stomach . . . flagging into a downright want of Appetite. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) 1. 44 His credit by degrees flags and goes off. 1780 MAD. D'ARLEY *Lett.* July, She does not suffer one's attention to rest, much less to flag, for hours together. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. vi, 'Twere long to tell what steeds gave o'er. One flagg'd upon Bochart's heath. 1821 SHELLEY *Beat on Serchio* 94 The boat . . . flags with intermittent course, And hangs upon the wave. 1853 SOVER *Pantroph.* 394 1866 major-domo perceived that appetite began to flag. 1866 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 172 The dogs began to flag; but we had to press them. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) I. ii. 63 I'll zeal in setting forth an example never flags for an instant.

b. Of an author, or his works, a diversion, game, conversation, etc.: To fall off in vigour or interest, to grow dull or languid.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 253 Yet doth he sometimes... seem to flag a little, and speak more languidly and sceptically about it. a. 1745 SWIFT (J.). The pleasures of the town begin to flag and grow languid. 1767 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 325 The diction is... not loaded with epithets and figures, nor flagging into prose. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 99 Suffering the conversation to flag, for want of... a subject. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* vi. When this topic flagged, he turned to the grey-headed gentleman, and asked if he could sing. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlvii. By degrees the cricket flagged, and most of the men went off. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. Fleet* I. x. (1883) 83 Come, gentlemen, we let the glasses flag.

† **C. To flag in money:** to be slow to pay it. 1608 *Yorksh. Yng.* B ja. Shall it be said in all societies, That I broke custom, that I flag in monie?

† **5. trans. a. lit.** Of a bird, etc.: To cease to ply vigorously, relax the efforts of (its wings) from fatigue. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: To render (the wings) incapable of soaring; to clog, impede. b. Hence To allow or cause to become languid; to be tardy in prosecuting (a purpose); to deprive of vigour, animation, or energy; to depress, enfeeble. *Obs.*

a. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bl. War* v. ix. 197 The minde... if still it be overlaid with its owne toile, must... either flag her wings or stoop to a faulse prey. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 509 Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly. 1709 *Prior Ode* iii. The Thousand Loves, that arm thy potent Eye, Must... flag their Wings, and die. 1715 MRS. BARKER *Exilium* I. 93 Our Roman Eagles... began to flag their wings.

b. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii. O, for thy sisters sake, I flagge revenge. 1666 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 140 A kind of fulsome Recreation, that flags our Crests. 1670 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 22 There is nothing that flags the Spirits... as intense Studies. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxi. 571 How forcible this Wretched Spirit of contradiction is... to Quell and Flag the inclinations of doing Good. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. M. Advoc.* 9 The bloody Brine... flags by its softer and raw Juices, the Strength of the Pickle.

c. **To flag rein:** to slacken speed. *rare.*

1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. ii. Took ship from Cherbourg and have not flagged rein, till I could say [etc.].

Flag (flag), v.² [f. FLAG sb.¹]

† **1. trans.** To plant about with flags or reeds.

1695 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., The waters are flagged about with *Calamus aroniacus*.

2. To tighten (the seams of a barrel) by means of flags or rushes.

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. M. Advoc.* 15 A Cask... which was not well flag'd. 1842 *Guide to Trade, Cooper* 50 Inside joints... must be flagged. 1846 SIR T. D. LAUDER in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) IX. 636/1 After which it [the barrel] should be flagged, headed, blown, and tightened.

3. To cut off the flag or blade of (wheat).

1846 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 538, I had to flag my wheat three times... and then it was partially laid.

Hence **Flagging** *vbl. sb.* Also *altrb.* 1842 *Guide to Trade, Cooper* 73 Pulling off from the head, with the flagging... iron, the stage or staves [etc.]. 1846 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 539 So rank will be the corn crop there, that in spite of two or three flaggings, it is almost sure to go down and spoil.

Flag (flag), v.³ Also 7 flagge. [f. FLAG sb.²] *trans.* To pave with or as with flagstones. Also of a stone or stones: To form the floor or paving of. **To flag over:** to cover with a pavement.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trev.* 130 The stones so great, that eight floors it... eight flagge the ends, and sixteen the sides. *Ibid.* 177 The walls are flagged with large tables of white marble. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 187 It is flagged also within with white Marble, and paved in like manner. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 p. 8 What Ground remains... is flagged with large Quarries of white Marble. 1810 *Ann. Neg.* 755 The streets in Paris are not flagged on the sides, as in London. 1835 MRS. GARRY *Parad. Nat. Ser.* I. (1866) 121 The hearthstone that carried the grand old chimney arch of centuries. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 714/1 They... flagged the dead over with their own grave-stones.

Flag (flag), v.⁴ [f. FLAG sb.⁴]

1. *trans.* To place a flag over or upon; to decorate or adorn with flags. **To flag out** (a race-course): to mark out by flags.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. II. i. § 6. 511 In a steepclench, where the ground is not flagged out, 1889 *Times* 1 Oct. 3/4 In honour of the day all the official buildings here were flagged.

2. a. To inform or warn by flag-signals. b. To communicate (information) by flag-signals. c. To inform by flag-signals that. d. To decoy (game, esp. deer) by waving some object like a flag to excite the animal's attention or curiosity.

1884 G. O. SHIELDS in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 367/2, I will give you a point or two on flagging antelope. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* vi. 181 One method of hunting them [antelopes] is... to flag them up to the hunters by waving a red handkerchief... to and fro in the air. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* Nov. At Mineke some men working in a limekiln flagged the train on account of an obstruction on the track. 1897 *Full Mail* G. 24 Mar. 11/4 A map of the battle of Haskeen... was flagged across Wimbledon Common.

1893 CAPT. KING *Foes in Ambush* 51, I flagged old Feeny half an hour ago that they hadn't come through here. **Flagan**, *obs.* form of FLAGON.

† **Flagartie**, *a. Obs. Sc.* [Cf. FLACKET *v.*] Flouncing; boisterous.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2137 Ane fistant flag, a flagartie fuffe.

Flagary, var. of FEGARY = VAGARY.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 46 None of your bantering and flagaries; for have him you must.

† **Flagel.** *Obs.* Also 4 flagel. [a. OF. *flagel*, *flagel*, *flajol*, a. Pr. *flajol*, *flajol*; of unknown origin: the vulgar Lat. type would be *flaviolus*.]

Diez's suggestion of derivation from Rom. *flauto* flute is untenable on phonological grounds.] = FLAGEOLET.

c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 668:1 They herde no pype, ne flagel. a. 1330 *Fragm. Alexander in Rouland & V.* (1836) p. xv, The waite gan a flagel blawe.

Flagel. 2 Used with etymological allusion for FLAIL, q. v.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T., Occas. Med.* x. 218, I finde two sad Etymologies of Tribulation. One from (*Tributus*) a three forked Thorn... The other, from *Tributus*, the Head of a Flail, or Flagell.

Flagellant (*flädzelänt*, *flädzelänt*), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *flagellant-em*, pr. ppl. of *flagelläre* to whip, f. *flagellum*: see FLAGELE sb.]

A. sb. 1. One who scourges himself by way of religious discipline or penance; esp. one of a sect of fanatics (L. *flagellantes*) that arose in the 13th c. Usually pl.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 139/2 Flagellants going barefoot in long white linen shirts, with an open place in the backe. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 323 In their Ninevites or Flagellants. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrigh. Chr.* II. ix. 213 There arose... a sect... called the Flagellants, or whippers. 1857 MISS WINKWORTH *Tailor's Life & Serm.* 126 Then appeared the ghastly processions of the Flagellants.

2. In wider sense (chiefly *transf.* from 1): One who flagellates (himself or others).

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* 9 These modern flagellants are sure... to whip their own enormities on the vicarious sack of every small offender. 1855 FLANCHÉ *Tr. Cress d'Aubigny's Fairy Tales, Graciosa & Perinet* (1858) 8 The flagellants so fatigued themselves, that they could no longer lift their arms. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* II. 29 That modern sect of Flagellants who make a ritual of lashing—not themselves but—all their neighbours.

fig. 1849 BR. OF EXETER in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvi. 194 This coincidence of opinion avowed by his [Macaulay's] intending panegyrist with that of his actual flagellant.

Comb. 1876 GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 109 The unhappy teacher had sometimes to perform the duties of a flagellant-general.

B. adv.

Given to flagellation, flagellating.

1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* I. 27 The broad free sketches of the flagellant head-master of Eton.

fig. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. x. 253 So flagellant of herself was she.

Hence **Flagellantism**.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 8 Wretched peasantry... maddened to Flagellantism. 1856 KINGSLEY *Alney, Fronsie's Hist. Eng.* II. 74 The philosopher... may look on wars as in the same category with flagellantisms.

Flagellar (*flädzelänt*), *a.* [f. L. *flagellum* + -AR *1*.] *Entom.* 'Pertaining to the flagellum of an antenna' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Flagellate (*flädzelänt*), *pa. ppl.* *rare.* [ad. L. *flagellāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *flagellā-re* to whip.] Flagellated, scourged.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cesar in Egypt* 145 Christ... was one time bound, With scorn assail'd, and flagellate with thongs.

Flagellate (*flädzelänt*), *a.* [f. FLAGELE-UM + -ATE *2*.]

1. *Biol.* a. Furnished with vibratile flagella. b. = FLAGELLIFORM.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* II. 79 Those flagellate Infusoria which are termed 'monads'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 21 The cell runs out into a fine process, and forms a flagellate cell.

2. *Bot.* Having runners or runner-like branches. 1885 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 379 The male branch may... become an ordinary flagellate branch.

Flagellate (*flädzelänt*), *v.* [f. L. *flagellāt-ppl.* stem of *flagellā-re*, f. *flagellum*: see FLAGELE sb.] *trans.* To scourge, whip.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1771-82 in BAILLY. 1771 SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* II. 173 To be insulted, flagellated, and even executed as a malefactor. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 313/2 [That] the angels were created only to flagellate and burn us. 1858 R. S. SURTES *Ask Mamma* III. 9 The outside passengers... proceeded to flagellate themselves into circulation.

fig. 1804-8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxi. 347, I flagellated myself in great anger. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 274 The Quarterly could for once... flagellate an opponent without having recourse to its old art of wilful misrepresentation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 39 Their drowsy minds need to be flagellated by war.

Hence **Flagellated** *ppl. a.*

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reifer* xlii. The flagellated boys contrived to hush up their souls. 1834 *Pall Mall* G. 29 July 3/2 The flagellated flesh visibly shuddered.

Flagellated (*flädzelänt*), *a. Zool. and Biol.* [f. FLAGELLATE *a.* + -ED *1*.] Provided with flagella. 1837 W. J. SOLLAS in *Engcl. Brit.* XXII. 418/2 The flagellated chambers of all other sponges. *Ibid.*, Collared flagellated cells or *cheanocytes*.

Flagellation (*flädzelänt*), *Also* 5 flagella-*ayon*, 6 -*cion*. [ad. L. *flagellāt-ion-em*, n. of

action f. *flagelläre* to FLAGELLATE.] The action of scourging; a flogging, whipping.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Suftrynge... intollerable tormentes, flagellacyons, and moost cruell and bytter deth. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 466 Excoriating their bodies in processary Flagellations. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxi, Speaking of his abstinence, his watchings, flagellations. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiii, A fearful instrument of flagellation, supple, wax-ended. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 161 Mild flagellations... may be used to keep up the external capillary circulation.

fig. 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xx. 73 In all the places of thy flagellacyons, pynes and tormentes. 1502 *Ord. Cryst.* *Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. v. 175 By syknesses, losses of goodes, warres, and other flagellacyons.

b. *spec.* The scourging of Christ; a picture representing this.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 55 Vij blodes Crist he bled... The thred in his flagellacion. 1630 *Donne Death's Duell* (1632) 33 In his flagellation and thornes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jerusa.* (1752) 72 The first place they visited was that of the Pillar of flagellation. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Flagellation*. We say, a Flagellation to denote a picture, or print, representing the torment inflicted on the Saviour.

Flagellative (*flädzeläntiv*), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] = FLAGELLATORY.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reifer* ix, He attended to no department of the school but the flagellative.

Flagellator (*flädzeläntar*), [agent-n. f. L. *flagellare* to FLAGELLATE.] One who scourges or flogs. (In quot. 1691 = FLAGELLANT A. 1.)

1691 G. D'EMILIANE *Frauds Rom. Monks* 358 In the midst of these Flagellators was carried a Representation of the Scourging of our Saviour. 1824 *Examiner* 103/2 He was the flagellator of the boy Lynch. 1876 GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 198 The flagellator having been summoned before the Council, declares that the fault was not his.

fig. 1830 G. CROLY *George IV.* vi. 76 The rise of this grand flagellator [the newspaper press].

Flagellatory (*flädzeläntor*), [f. L. type **flagellatōrius*: see prec. and -ORY.] Pertaining to flagellation or flogging.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 399 We quote one flagellatory paragraph. 1844 TUPPER *Twins* II. 16 Often had he screened his bad twin brother from the flagellatory consequences of sheer idleness. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Aug. 266/1 The unwilling specimen of so much flagellatory skill.

† **Flagelle**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *flagellum* dim. of *flagrum* scourge.] A scourge.

c. 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* I. (1544) 152, Their olde offences to punishe... As a flagell. c. 1430 - *Mfn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 146 Thū must of righte yewe hym is penance, With this flagelle of equite and resoun.

† **Flagelle**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *flagelläre*, f. *flagellum*: see prec.] *trans.* To scourge.

1550 *Bale Eng. Volaries* II. R. iiij/a A man wold thinke... that Sathan wer sent... to flagelle the church.

† **Flagelliferan**. *Obs.* [f. med. L. *flagellifer* (f. *flagellum* scourge + -fer bearing) + -AN.] = FLAGELLANT sb. 1.

1607 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* 167 The Baptisme of water is now ceased: and the Baptisme of voluntary blood by whipping is come in place thereof, without which none can be saved, as the Flagelliferans [printed -erians, corrected in later Ed.] published.

Flagelliferous (*flädzeläntifēras*), *a. Zool.* etc. [f. L. *flagellum* + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing a flagellum or flagella; flagellate.

1868 tr. *Figuier's Ocean World* 99 Flagelliferous Infusoria.

Flagelliform (*flädzeläntifōrm*), *a. Zool. and Bot.* [f. FLAGELLUM + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a FLAGELLUM.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlii. 155 First, flagelliform ovaries consisting of conical tubes. 1825 BLAKE *Zool.* 200 The tail is flagelliform, very long. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 356 Flagelliform branches.

Flagellist (*flädzelänt*), *rare.* [f. L. *flagellum* + -IST.] One who scourges himself.

1833 L. TAYLOR *Faint.* v. 113 The Christian flagellist might... draw as much blood from his back in a year.

|| **Flagellum** (*flädzelōm*). Pl. *flagella*. [L. *flagellum* whip, scourge.]

1. In humorously pedantic use: A whip, scourge. 1807 'BEN BLOCK' (*title*) *Flagellum* flagellated. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iii, Boxing-gloves, books, fly-flanking flagellum. 1842 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg., Ingl. Penance*, The Knight... Received the first taste of the Father's flagellum.

2. a. *Bot.* A runner or creeping shoot.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxviii. (1495) 682 The highest branches of a vyne hyvte *Flagella*. 1837 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 5) 117 The Runner or Flagellum... is an elongated, slender, prostrate branch, sent off from the base of the stem, and giving off at its extremity leaves, and roots, and thus producing a new plant.

b. *Zool. and Biol.* A lash-like appendage. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 227 Outer antennæ as long as the front, flagellum 10-jointed. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 79 The flagella... are modifications of the cilia. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 773/3 A cholera bacillus showing a flagellum at either end.

Flageolet (*flädzelēt*, *flädzelēt*). *Forms:* 7 flajolet, flageolet, -eret, flageolet, 7-9 flageolet, -ilet, (8 flageolet), 7- flageolet. [a. Fr. *flageolet*, dim. of OF. *flajol*: see FLAGELE sb.¹]

1. A small wind instrument, having a mouth-piece at one end, six principal holes, and sometimes keys.

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 27 A Cyclope plaies upon a Flajolet. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 P 3 The Musick proceeded from a Consort of Flagelets. 1788 COWPER *Death of a Finch* 12 Well-taught he all the sounds express'd Of flagelet or flute. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Vagabond groups... add their uproar to the shrill flageolet. *transf.* 1662 TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* 11 To shew they [the winds] were Joves Flagelets.

+ 2. A player on the flageolet. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iii. iii, That's one of the wailing Flagelets.

3. A stop in an organ having a tone similar to that of the flageolet.

1852 SHELTON *Organ* 97 Flageolet... imitates the tone of the instrument bearing the same name.

4. *attrib.*, as flageolet-master, -tone (see quot.).

1667 PEYRE *Diary* 1 Mar., I find the flageolet-master come, and teaching my wife. 1888 STRAIN & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Flageolet tones, the natural harmonics of stringed instruments, so called from their pure flute-like quality of tone.

|| Flageolet² (flædzole't, flæzole). [Fr. *flageolet*, corruption of *fageolet*, dim. of *fagol*: = L. *fasculus*. Cf. FASCLS.] A species of kidney-bean.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 4/5 Flageolets, the *pitée de résistance*, are the next cause of amusement.

Flaget, var. of FLACKET, *Obs.*, a bottle, cask.

Flaggan: see FLAGON².

+ Flaggat. *Obs. rare.* [var. of FLACKET sb.²; but cf. FAGGOT.] A bundle, faggot.

1735 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 615 Gret flaggatis tharof thair maid.

Flagged (flægd), ppl. a. [f. FLAG sb.² + -ED².] Paved with flags or slabs of marble, stone, etc.

1634-5 BRETON *Trav.* (1844) 86 The daintiest flagged channels. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Rev. Sp. & Port.* iii, Our apartment... had a flagged floor. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlii. 350 They paced backwards and forwards under the flagged verandah.

Flagged (flægd), ppl. a. [f. FLAG sb.⁴ + -ED².] Having a flag, decorated with a flag.

1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 66 The deck Of some flagged admiral. 1847 PARFORTH *Coats of Arms* 564 A turret arg. flagged gu.

Flagger¹ (flægə), Anglo-Irish. [Cf. FLAG sb.¹; also FLICGER and OF. *flechiere*, *flequiere*, *flagiere* water plants, flags collectively.] = FLAG sb.¹

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv, Its banks sedgy, thickly grown with flaggers and bulrushes. 1843 LEVEN *J. Hinton* xx, The sedgy banks, whose tall flaggers bow their heads beneath the ripple that eddies from the bow.

Flagger². [f. FLAG v.³ and sb.² + -ER¹.]

1. One who flags or lays down flagstones.

1868 WHITMAN *Poems, To Working Men* 6 Flagging of side-walks by flaggers.

2. *slang*. A street-walker.

1865 *Daily Paper*, Police Report (Farmer), She wasn't a low sort at all—she wasn't a flagger as we call it.

Flagger³ (flægə), [f. FLAG sb.⁴ + -ER¹.] A man who carries a flag before a traction-engine to warn drivers of vehicles, etc.

1892 *Scott. Leader* 9 Jan. The 'flagger', who turned up some time after in hot pursuit of the fugitive [engine].

Flagget, var. of FLACKET *Obs.*, bottle.

Flagging (flægɪŋ), vbl. sb.¹ [f. FLAG v.¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FLAG¹.

1612 CORC, *Alachissement*... a flagging, or falling down, through feebleness. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* ii. vi. 102 The swelling of the Heart and the Flagging thereof. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) i. ii. v. 236 That flagging of the circulation which accompanies the decline of life. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 36 He was inclined to regret, as a spiritual flagging, the lull which he saw.

Flagging, vbl. sb.² [f. FLAG v.³ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of paving with flagstones.

1656 H. WEBB in D. King *Vale Royal* ii. 209 The Flagging of the long West-He. was this year begun by Dean Mitter. 1824 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) ii. 347 The paving and flagging of streets. 1893 *Birkenhead News* 9 Dec. 1/2 Tenders for the Flagging, Channelling, and Sewering of various Passages in the Borough.

2. *concr.* The material used in paving; hence, the pavement. (The two first quotes are doubtful.)

1622 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 178 For making up a wall and flagging about the bells floor for five days att x d. per diem, iijjs. ijd. 1660 *Ibid.* 197 For setting up the fount and flagging about it, 8s. 6d. 1825 *Beverly Lighting Act* ii. 27 The flagging and other materials thereof to be taken up. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* ii. 1. 50 He... heard angelic feet Fall on the golden flagging of the street. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* iii. 39 Stretched at her length upon the flagging.

3. *attrib.*, as flagging stone.

1830 N. S. WHEATON *Trav.* 366 A vault covered with a coarse flagging stone. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 172 Almost inextinguishable quarries of flagging stone.

+ Flagging, vbl. sb.³ *Obs.* [f. FLAG sb.⁴ + -ING¹.] ? A long flowing hat-band.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 30454 His Coat whitish, with black Trimming, a black Hat and Flagging.

Flagging (flægɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. FLAG v.¹ + -ING¹.] That flags; hanging down, drooping; falling, languid.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) Cj, That her breastes... be neither to great, soft, hangyng, and flaggyng. c. 1620 Z. Bovo *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 10 Against the yard The flagging mainstail flapt. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rldg.) 759/5 The language is thin, flagging, poor, starved. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xlii. 1039 The wounded bird... With flagging wings alighted on the mast. 1838 WOODSW.

Sonnets x, Dull, flagging notes that with each other jar. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) i. v. 189 He... had recourse to... stimulants to arouse a flagging imagination.

Hence Flaggingly adv.

a 1693 UNQUART *Rabelais* iii. v. 54, I would come off but very faintly and flaggingly.

+ Flaggish, a. *Obs.* [f. FLAG a. + -ISH.] Somewhat 'flag' or lank; = FLAGGY a.² 1.

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4024/4 Of a brown flaggish Hair. 1685 *Ibid.* No. 2058/4 A tall slender man, flaggish lank Hair.

Flaggon, var. of FLAGON.

Flaggy (flægi), a. [f. FLAG sb.¹ + -Y¹.]

1. Abundant in flags or reeds.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* ii. 3 He... putte the litil faunt with ynnre, and sette out hym in the flaggi place of the brinke of the fode. 1552 *Nottingham Rec.* iv. 104 For the flaggy peyse of grounde lyeng. in Estcrofte. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xlix, Old Chamus flaggy banks. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 40 There is a little flaggy piece towards the west ende. 1821 CLARE *Will. Minstr.* i. 125 The rings went whirling round, Till they touch'd the flaggy bank. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 299/2 Its favourite flaggy haunts.

2. Consisting or made of flags or reeds.

1621 C. SANOVY *Ovid's Met.* iv. (1626) 176 The rupture of his browes He shades with flaggy wreathes, and sallow boughes. 1698 J. FRYER *E. India & Persia* 17 Their Flaggy Mansions: Flags... upheld with some few Sticks, supplying both Sides and Covering to their Cottages. a 1721 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 ii. 200 Cam will ere long his flaggy Tresses rear.

3. Resembling a flag or reed, flag-like.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) iii. 120 Rather soft sweete grasse, thene his and flaggy. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. xxvii. 45 The common Flower-de-luce hath long and large flaggy leaues, like the blade of a sword. 1652 CUTPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 95 (*Flower-de-luce*) The flaggy kindes thereof have the most physical uses. c. 1730 BUNT *Leit. N. Scotl.* (1760) ii. xxvi. 310 A kind of short flaggy grass.

4. Of corn, straw, etc.: Having a large flag (see FLAG sb.¹ 2).

1842 *Trav. R. Agric. Soc.* iii. ii. 300 Straw bright and reedy, not flaggy. 1850 *Ibid.* xi. ii. 691 My corn being too strong and flaggy.

Flaggy (flægi), a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. FLAG v.¹ + -Y¹. Cf. FLAG a., FLAGGISH.]

1. Hanging down limply or lankly, drooping, pendulous.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 151 The cheekes seeme flaggy and hanging downe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 30 His flaggy winges when forth he did display, Were like two sayles. c. 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Naged.* i. 238 Curlyng v. flaggy lockes of the Neptunia plaine. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1614/4 A Tall Man with Brown flaggy Hair. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 40 Basking in the Sun thy Bees may lye, And resting there, their flaggy Pinions dry. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. Round World* (1840) 135 Her breasts were plump and round, not flaggy and hanging down. 1814 H. BUSK *Flight.* *Piecs* 229 The flaggy sail Chides the dull absence of the quickening gale. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 52 A large head with... wide-spread, flaggy wings... to represent a Jupiter Pluvius.

2. Soft and flabby, having no firmness, flaccid.

a 1565 SIR T. CHALONER in Q. *Elizabeth* (E.E.T.S.) 147 My skynde do sagge in wrinkles, slacke, my flaggy lymbes do tremble. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 453 It will beare a great flaggy Apple. 1634 T. HONNE *Janaia Ling.* (ed. 8) 9 Lillies... Withier and grow flaggy. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* ii. iii. 91 It [the Heart] becomes soft and flaggy, and gives no pulsation. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 238 The flesh is so flaggy and the Bacon so sorry. 1838 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordbk.*, Flaggy, flabby, limp.

Hence Flagginess, the state of being flaggy.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* Ded. (1659) A iij b, Through the flagginess of her Pinion. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Combit.* xiv. 480 When there is a weakness of the Stomach, especially a flagginess. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 60 The lungs, by their flagginess fastening themselves to the sides. 1755 JOHNSON *Flagginess*, laxity, limberness, want of tension.

Flaggy (flægi), a. [f. FLAG sb.² + -Y¹.] Cleaving readily into flags, capable of being split up, laminate.

1847 ANSTOE *Anc. World* iii. 23 A grayish-coloured sandy stone, often slaty or flaggy. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 7. 85 A rock which is regularly and not very thickly bedded, so that it can be split up into slabs for paving, is called Flaggy, or a Flagstone.

Flagitate (flædzitæ), v. [f. L. *flagitātē* ppl. stem of *flagitare* to demand earnestly, f. root *flag*: see FLAGRANT.] *trans.* To entreat (a person) earnestly; to importune (*rare*).

1623 COCKERAM, *Flagitate*, earnestly to importune. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Flagitate*, to ask instantly, to desire earnestly. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* G. iii. xiv. 313. 639 Carteret himself shall go and flagitate the Dutch. 1865 *Ibid.* v. xviii. 1. 7 Schmettau earnestly flagitating the Hanoverian Officials.

Flagitation (flædzitæ'shən). Also 5 flagitacyon. [ad. L. *flagitātio*-em, n. of action f. *flagitare*: see prec.] The action of asking or demanding with earnestness or passion.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Flagitation*, an earnest begging. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

|| A mistake for FLAGELLATION.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclop.* xxvii. 96 The tourment and flagitacyon wherof the see was bette in righte grete violence.

+ Flagition. *Obs.* [badly f. L. *flagitium*: see FLAGITIOUS.] Flagitious conduct; flagitiousness. 1598 J. KREPER *Courtiers Acad.* 244 [Riches] being the infamous offspring of couetousness, and guilty euen of the same flagition. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incut. Fables* 158 A woman... stuffed... with all kinde of flagition and villanie.

+ Flagiti'osity. *Obs.* [f. L. *flagitiosus* (see next) + -ITY.] Flagitiousness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flagitiosity*. 1775 in ASH.

Flagitious (flædzij's), a. Also 4-6 flagitious(e). [ad. OF. *flagitieux*, *flagiteux*, or L. *flagitiosus*, f. *flagitium* shameful crime, also importunity; related to *flagitare*: see FLACITATE v.]

1. Of persons: Guilty of or addicted to atrocious crimes; deeply criminal, extremely wicked.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vii. 34 Thou cursid... of alle men most flagitious. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* i. (1584) Cij, That flagitious Apostata. a 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 98 Is it fit the Wife should be kept under the government of a flagitious servant? 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xii. 788 Crimes shall...whelm in ruins yon flagitious town. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* iii. i. 16 The most flagitious of mortals. *absol.* 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 3 You will have annihilated in the minds of the flagitious all their fears of future punishment.

|| b. Loosely used for: Infamous.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 364 The common Executioner, who is the lowest and most flagitious Officer of the Commonwealth.

2. Of actions, character, principles, etc.: Extremely wicked or criminal; heinous, villainous.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 142 Flagitious doings and factes. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* *Pref.* Men, of so flagitious lives, that [etc.]. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* ii. i, This Age, Of most flagitious Note. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. iv. (1840) 51 Having committed a flagitious crime, 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* xxvii. 247 His faith is pure, though his manners are flagitious. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* vi. 232 His principles... were of the most flagitious description. 1875 BYRNE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (ed. 5) 134 The flagitious life of the pontiff.

Flagitiously (flædzij'sli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a flagitious manner; atrociously, villainously.

1612-15 BR. HALL *Centiml. O. T.* (1622) VI. xvi. iv. 79 If Amasa were now... justly... payd for the arages of his late rebellion... it was flagitiously cruel. 1699 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* iii. 51. (1715) 391 Such men as have lived flagitiously and wickedly. 1845 LN. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) v. cxviii. 346 Some of the scenes... are most flagitiously indecent. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 562 A sentence so flagitiously unjust.

Flagitiousness (flædzij'snəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being flagitious.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 3 The Corruption and Flagitiousness of Life which naturally attend it. 1750 *Student* i. 176 A and others would intentionally avow all acts of flagitiousness and villany. 1855 MILMAN *Litt. Chr.* (1864) iv. vii. ii. 72 The flagitiousness of his life as Pope.

Flagless (flægləs), a. [f. FLAG sb.² and 4 + -LESS.] Destitute of a flag or flags.

1. Not paved with flagstones.

1840 R. BRENNER *Excursion Denmark*, etc. ii. 350 The rough-paved flagless thoroughfare.

2. Not bearing a flag or ensign; unadorned by flags or banners.

1866 *Morning Star* 10 July, Within an hour or so, Milan, now so dejected and flagless, will rejoice and be adorned again. 1880 BAINING-GOULD *Mekalah* 141 He pointed sadly to his flagless staff, and shook his head.

Flaglet. [f. FLAG sb.⁴ + -LET.] A small flag. 1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., The light blue flaglet on the forepeak of the Cambridge boat.

Flag-man. [f. FLAG sb.⁴ + MAN.]

+ 1. An admiral, a flag-officer. *Obs.*

1666 PEYRE *Diary* (1879) iii. 428 To Mr. Lilly's the painter's; and there saw the heads... of the Flagmen in the late great fight. 1773 [DARNLEY] *Gentleman Instructed* iii. (ed. 5) 409 He was a kind of Flagman, a Vice-Admiral, in all those Expeditions of Good-fellowship.

2. One who has charge of or carries a flag; one who signals with a flag.

1832 *Lincoln Herald* 13 Jan. 1 The crowd all rushed into the yard, with Beck, the flagman. 1875 *STONEHENGE* *Brit. Sports* n. i. xiv. § 2. 487 The Starter is... allowed an assistant, besides a flagman. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 6/1 The flagman... obeyed the order.

Flag-officer. *Naut.* [f. FLAG sb.⁴ + OFFICER.] An officer who carries a flag, a. An admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral. b. In U.S. navy 1857-1862 the official title of an officer in actual command of a squadron (*Cent. Dict.*).

1665 EVELYN *Diary* 30 June, I went on board the Charles, to which... came all the flag-officers to his Majesty. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 341 He formerly appointed the flag officers. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 170 The rank of a flag-officer. 1859 in *Gen. Navy Reg. U.S.A.* (1888) 931 The commission of senior flag officer of the United States Navy. 1870 COLONEL *Let. Apr. in Fifteen Years Naval Retirement* 5 Fifty Flag Officers is too few.

Flagon¹ (flægən). Forms: 5 flagan, flakon, 6 flacon(e), flacoun, (*Sc.* flackoun), 6 flagone, 5-9 flagon, 6- flagon. [ME. *flakon*, ad. OF. *flacon*: = earlier *flacon*: = mcd.L. *flascōn-em*: see FLASK sb.]

1. A large bottle for holding wine or other liquors; in early use sometimes *spec.* a metal bottle with a screw top, such as was carried by pilgrims (cf. FLACON, and quot. 1578. 1647, 1653). *arch.* 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xiv. 234 And there shalt thou be with the of my wyne in two flagons of silver theyr of two galons. 1494 FAUVAN *Chron.* vii. 548. *alt.* flagons of golde. 1527 ANREW *Brimmyng's Dystyll.* *Waters* liij b, Take a flatte flacon or bottell of glas. 1578 LYT. *Dolens* v. xxxii. 592 Gourdes... be oftentimes used (spe-

cially of the Pilgrims in steeds of flagons or bottles.
1603 DRAVTON *Odes* v. 25 Bring forth your Flaggons (filled with sparkling Wine). 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 226 With thy netted knapsack, basket, wine, and bursten-bellied flaggons. 1653 URQUHART *Kabelais* i. v. 26 What difference is there between a bottle and a flaggon? great difference, for the bottle is stopped, with a stoppel, but the flaggon with a vice. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Hymn to Indra* Wks. 1799 VI. 540 While from their diamond flagons The feasting Gods exhaustless nectar sip. 1847 JAMES J. MARSTON *Ilali* ix. Having, divided the last drop in the flaggon equally between himself and me.

b. Recently applied by wine-merchants to a glass bottle of flattened globular shape with a neck, holding nearly twice the quantity of an ordinary wine-bottle.

2. A large vessel containing a supply of drink for use at table; now esp. one with a handle and spout, and usually a lid.

1512 *Acta Hen. VIII. c. 7* § 7 Basons, Flaggons, Bottles. . . or any other such Wares of Tin or Pewter. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 115 Did they conyn . . . Bous, and Flaggons, Int' Officers of Horse and Dragons. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. He set the flaggon on the table, and sat down. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 84 They were supplied with beer in the usual stately German flaggons with pewter covers.

b. *spec.* A vessel of this description, used to hold the wine at the Eucharist.

1485 Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's Hill, Lond. (Nichols 1797) 114 A leeske of laton with a flakon. 1662 Bk. Com. Prayer Communion, And here to lay his hand on every vessel (he it Chalice or Flagon). 1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 21644 Stole . . . out of the Parish Church of Ashborne. . . Silver gilt Flagon. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Ternus*, Flagon, the vessel x. on the credence for the wine at mass; z. on the altar, if the chalice be too small.

3. As much as a flagon will hold; also, a flagon and its contents; hence, as a measure of capacity (see quot. 1858).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 197 A pour'd a Flagon of Renish on my head once. 1703 Lond. Gaz. No. 3906½ They sent his Grace 36 Flagons of Wine. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 49 To He had . . . drank many a flagon. 1830 JAMES DARLEY xxxviii. Sending over many a flagon of wine and hypocras. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Flagon. . . a measure of two quarts.

4. *attrib.* as flagon-bracelet, -chain, ? a chain-bracelet to which a smelling-bottle (F. *flacon*) could be attached.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1886) 11 Here is also a Flagone chaine of the hundred angels that you did giue me in your laste great Feuer. 1598 Lanc. *Wills* II. 97 One flagon cheane viij li. . . twoe flagon cheane bracelette liij li. 1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* iv. li. was a simple countrie Ladie, wore golde buttons, trunk-sleeues, and flagon braceletts.

Flagon (flægŋ). *Anglo-Irish*. Also *flaggan*. [Corrupted form of FLAGGER¹.] = FLAG sb.¹ 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Flaggan, *Iris pseudacorus* L. — Ireland (Belfast). 1882 *Hardwicke's Science Glossary* Feb. 43 Local names of plants. Co. Fermanagh. — *Iris*, 'Flagons'.

† **Flagonal**, a. *Obs. rare* — 1. In 7 flaggonal. [f. FLAGON¹ + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a flagon. 1653 URQUHART *Kabelais* i. v. 26 This is called a cup of dissimulation, or flaggonal hypocrisie.

† **Flagonet**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ET.] A small flagon; a flagon-shaped vessel.

1599 BR. HALL *Sal.* vi. i. 84 With a big-bellied gallon flagonnet. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Invitation*, In a burnisht flagonnet stood by Deere small as comfort, dead as charity.

Flagonless (flægŋləs), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Wanting or not having a flagon.

1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 459 Wifeless, friendless, flaggonless, alone.

† **Flaggable**, a. *Obs.* — 1. [f. L. *flagrā-re* to blaze (see FLAGRANT) + -BLE.] Tending to blaze; capable of being set on fire.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 251 *Sal Alkali* made out of spirit of Wine which before was Flaggable.

Flagrance (flægŋrəns), *rare*. [ad. (either directly or through OF. *flagrantia*) L. *flagrantia*, n. of quality f. *flagrant-em* FLAGRANT.]

1. *lit.* Blazing or glowing condition.

1847 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXI. 735 We had been brought now to the very flagrance of the dog-star. 1892 BAKING-GOULO *Roar of Sea* III. liii. 235 Some vent had been found, and the attic was in full flagrance.

2. Of an offence: The quality or state of being flagrant; glaring shamefulness.

1612-15 DR. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* iv. xv. They bring to him a woman taken in the flagrance of her adultery. 1803 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiii. 321 The shuffling sophistry. . . is the very flagrance and crassitude of baseness.

Flagrancy (flægŋrənsi). [ad. L. *flagrantia*: see prec. and ANCY.]

1. *lit.* The quality of being flagrant; glowing or blazing condition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 722 Lust causeth a Flagrancy in the Eyes. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 300 So many various stars are beheld supernally in ether, i. e. in the most clear flagrancy of fire.

b. *fig.*

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 240 To draw the modest beauty of a Virgin out of the flagrancy of Harlots. 1650 TRAPP *Clavis to Bible* III. 56 So they dyed in the flagrancy of their lust.

2. Of an offence, crime, evil, etc.: Heinousness, enormity, outrageousness.

1714 STEELE *Apol. Pref.*, Polit. Writ. (1715) 215 The Flagrancy and dangerous Consequence of what was Doing. 1760 DERRICK *Leit.* (1767) I. 64 A punishment, which was greatly inadequate to the flagrancy of his crime. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. x. 221 Ministers. . . were borne down by the flagrancy of the provocation. 1810 BENTHAM *Elem. Art of Packing* (1821) 245 To do what can be done . . . towards holding up to view the flagrancy of the disease.

Flagrant (flægŋrənt), a. [ad. L. *flagrant-em*, pr. pple. of *flagrā-re* to burn, f. root *flag-*, Aryan *blēg-* to blaze.]

1. *lit.* Blazing, burning, flaming, glowing, arch.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 334 Torches were carried on eche syde flagrant. 1626 G. SANDYS *Orind's Mel.* viii. 161 His mother snatcht it . . . Out of the fire; and quenchit the flagrant brand. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Joseph's Antip.* iv. iv. (1733) 82 It [a Fire] was clear and flagrant. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 10 Round the crackling hearth, Where heath and cistus gave their flagrant flame. 1856 T. AIRO *Poet. Wks.* 352 Forthwith burst The flagrant lightnings.

† b. Of a fluid: Fiery, hot. Hence, In *flagrant blood*, opp. to *in cold blood*. *Obs.*

1624 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 73 The Lacedæmonians . . . would in cold blood perform what the Athenians did usually in flagrant. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 588 More sober allayers of thirst, than their Flagrant kill devil.

c. *fig.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resoluc.* II. xlii. 240 They, who to others seemed flagrant in their tongues, had Ice congealed in their frozen hearts. 1634 HERBERT *Trans.* 108 Quenching his flagrant thirst at the stream. 1822-56 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 132 Flagrant health, health boiling over in fiery rapture.

2. a. Of war: Raging; actually in progress. b.

In *flagrant delict* (= L. *flagrante delicto*): in the very act, *rare*.

1818 HALLAM *Niil. Ages* (1872) III. 157 Except in moments of flagrant civil war. 18. PALFREY (Webster 1864). A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was flagrant. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 137 When an offender was taken in flagrant delict.

† 3. Of feelings, passions, etc. (*rarely* of persons): Ardent, burning, intensely eager or earnest. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C v/4 By flagrant ardour inflamed. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxxix. (1611) 262 A thing which stirreth up flagrant desires and affections. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxix. (1872-5) II. 467 Strang ways, a flagrant churchman, made privy counsellor. 1708 OZELL *tr. Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 62 Give Energy to my Enervate Tongue, While the fird Church's flagrant Rage is sung. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 794 He burns with most intense and flagrant zeal To serve his country.

4. In occasional uses referring to the visible aspect of flame. † a. Resplendent, glorious. *Obs.*

15500 York *Myst.*, *Inholders* 39 O flagrant fader! graunte, yt myght so be.

† b. Burning red from a flogging. *Obs.*

1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 452 The Beadle's Lash still flagrant on their Back. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 128 [Tutcliff] flagrant from the lash. 1812 SOUTHEY *Leit.* (1855) II. 264 Half . . . went over red-hot from the convulsive; the other half, flagrant from Bridewell. 1838 DE QUINCY *Shakspeare* Wks. 1863 XII. 57 A young man yet flagrant from the lash of the executioner or the beadle.

c. Flaring, gaudy.

1858 CARLYLE *Fresh. Gl.* (1865) II. vi. iii. 164 A highgoing . . . Downer who dresses, if I recollect, in flagrant colours.

5. Of an offence, crime, etc.; also of an offender: Glaring, notorious, scandalous, 'flaming into notice' (J.).

1706 DE FOR JURE *Div. Pref.* 25 The constant Enormities committed by such flagrant Wretches. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 430 F 3 The Fault I speak of was so very flagrant.

1746 SMOLETT *Refropt* 95 You are a flagrant misanthrope. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 260 Many individuals . . . were cut off on account of their flagrant wickedness. 1824 DIBOIN *Libr. Comp.* 746 Ney—an in-different General, and a flagrant traitor. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 22 They had been guilty of a flagrant violation of religion. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LVII. 142/2 Nor. are his errors less numerous or less flagrant than those of Mr. B.

† 6. = FLAGRANT. *Obs.*

[The L. vbs. *flagrare* and *fragrare* were often confused in MSS.; cf. F. *flairer* to smell, which in form represents the former. The last quot., however, is burlesque.]

1450 *Poet. Poems* II. 232 The moneth of May . . . Flagrant in her floures. c. 1530 LOU. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 376 In the flagrant odour thereof, bothe the body & the herte is reioysed. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* iv. v. For now the flagrant flowers do conuenge.

Hence **Flagrantness**.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Flagrantly** (flægŋrəntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a flagrant manner or degree; glaringly, notoriously, scandalously.

1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* ii. (1772) 61 An epigram of four lines; [is] a species of wit flagrantly unsuitable to the dignity . . . of the epic muse. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 701 You will see how flagrantly the honour . . . and glory, of our country . . . are all sacrificed to the selfish views of the Boroughmongers. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnveld* II. xx. 332 A privilege which had been flagrantly interfered with.

† **Flagrate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *flagrāt*- ppl. stem of *flagrā-re* to burn.]

1. *intr.* To burst into flame; to DEFLAGRATE.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 101 It does not flagrate or fulgurate, as nitre does.

2. *trans.* To injure by fire; to burn.

Hence **Flagrating** *phl. a.*

1705 GREENHILL *Art Emblaming* iii. 336 Typhon's destructive and flagrating Power. . . was made more temperate.

† **Flagration**, *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **flagratiō-em*, agent-n. f. *flagrā-re* to blaze.] The action of bursting into flame or blazing up; burning; a conflagration.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 142 Unless the Hydropick moisture . . . be exhausted by flagration. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 214 If it [Spirit] take Fire . . . and Consume even to the Flagration and Explosion of the Gunpowder. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847 in CRAIG.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boyard's Theat. World* II. 186 For it [the sun] is so after the Universal Flagration of Italy.

Flag-root, *U.S.* [f. FLAG sb.¹] The root of the sweet flag (*Acorus Calamus*); the plant itself, 1851 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 177 Flagroot, a plant which looks like a cock's tail or a peacock's feather in form.

† **Flagrum** (flægŋrəm), *Zool.* [Lat. *flagrum* whip.] A part of the jaw-feet of some crustaceans.

1855 Eng. *Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* III. 186/2 They [Hippides] have neither flagrum (foot) nor palp.

Flag-ship, *flagship*. [f. FLAG sb.⁴ + SHIP sb.] A ship bearing an admiral's flag.

1672 Lond. Gaz. No. 684/4 We . . . believe there are several other sunk, and amongst the rest a Flagship. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Blake* Wks. IV. 369 With the loss of one flagship, and six other men of war. 1837 *Spectator* 30 July 1019/1 The 'Inflexible', the flagship for the Admiral.

Flag-staff, *flagstaff*. PL. (-staves),

-staffs. [f. FLAG sb.⁴ + STAFF.] A pole or staff on which a flag is hung.

a. 1613 OVERBURY *Characters*, *Saylor* Wks. (1856) 76 He . . . cannot sit unless he beare a flag-staff. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 82 Flying the several Colours . . . on Flag-Staffs erected for that purpose. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flag-staves*. 1790 BEATSON *Nar.* & *Mil. Mem.* II. 166 Hoist a red flag on the flag-staff. 1848 DICKENS *Domkey* ix. It began with the erection of flag-staffs.

Flag-stone, *flagstone*. [f. FLAG sb.² +

STONE.] a. A flag or flat stone suitable for paving, etc.; hence often in *pl.* = pavement. b. Sandstone capable of being split up into flags.

a. 1730 A. GORDON *Applith.* 359 A Pavement of large Flag-Stones. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 807/2 Over his [Johnson's] grave was placed a large blue flag-stone with this inscription. 1840 MRS. F. TROTTER *Widow Married* xii. Enjoying the sea-breeze on the broad flag-stones of the Marine Parade.

b. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc.* & *Art* I. 220 If . . . a block of flag-stone were converted into a pillar. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 184 Extensive quarries of flagstone.

attrib. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* x. (ed. 2) 229 The flagstone quarries of Caithness and Carmylie.

Hence **Flag-stoned**, paved with flag-stones.

1885 S. O. JEWETT *Marsh* li. xi. From whence one could look across the flagstoned court.

Flaich, var. of FLEECH v. to flatter.

Flaid, *obs.* pa. t. and pple. of FLAY, FLEY, vbs.

Flaik, *obs.* Sc. or dial. form of FLAKE.

Flail (flæl), *sc.* Forms: 1 fligel, 3 *Orm.* flæggl, 4-5 flail(e), -yl(e), 4-6 flail, 5 flayel, flaylle, flaelle, 5-7 flayl(e), 6 flale, flael, 6-8 flaille, 7 flaele, flayle, (8 flay), 4-flail. [The late OE.

fligel is possibly a corruption of **flægil*, corresponding to MDu., Dn., LG. *vlegel*, OHG. *flagel* (MHG. *vlegel*, mod. Ger. *flügel*): — WGer. **flagel*, prob. ad. L. *flagellum* lit. 'scourge', but already in the Vulgate used for 'flail'. Some scholars have thought that the WGer. word may be f. OTent.

root **flail*, *flag* : — pre-Tent. **flak-* (cf. Lith. *plàkti* to strike, Gr. *πληγνύω*)? but this appears improbable. Cf. the synonymous Rom. forms, OF. *flail*, *flael*, *flael* (mod. F. *flau*), Pr. *flagel*, *flachel*, Sp. *flagello*, Pg. *flagello*, It. *fragello* : — L. *flagellum*.

The 15th c. spelling *flayel*, and perh. some earlier forms, are influenced by the OF. word.]

1. An instrument for threshing corn by hand, consisting of a wooden staff or handle, at the end of which a stouter and shorter pole or club, called a swingle or swipple, is so hung as to swing freely.

a. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 To odene fligel and andlamena fela. c. 1200 *Ormin* 1500 Pa. presshest tu flin corn wip flayl. 1362 LANCEL. P. Pl. A. vii. 174 Fyrtors . . . flin corn with flailles from morwe til euen. 1481 CAXTON *Regynard* (Arb.) 15 Alle ranne theder . . . some with a rake, some with a brome . . . some with a flayel. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 134 b. The flayle tryeth yf come from the chaffe. 1625 COWLEY *Davidides* iv. 170 Nor did great Gideon his old Flail disdain, After won Fields. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 183 A blown bladder fastened like a flail at the end of a short stick. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* x. (1876) 24 Thirty years ago all corn, or nearly all corn, was threshed by the flail.

Proverb. 1674, 1730 [see FENCE sb. 3].

b. *fig.* Also in phrase *To be threshed with your own flail*: to be treated as you have treated others.

c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxii. 121 Beten with the flayle of fortune. 1589 *Paphe* v. *Flatchel* (1844) 23 Faith Martin, you shall be threshed with your own flail. 1682 DRAVEN *Mag. Fl.* 82 A scourge of Wit, and flayle of Sense.

1783 COWPER *Expost.* 302 Flails of oratory thresh the floor.

1831 CARLYLE in *Froude* *Life* (1882) II. 208 A tall, loose . . . vehement-looking flail of a man.

2. A military weapon resembling a threshing-flail in construction, but usually of iron or strengthened with iron, and often having the striking part armed with spikes. Cf. MORNING-STAR.

Also **Protestant flail** (Eng. Hist.): a weapon consisting of a short staff, loaded with lead, attached to the wrist by a strap; it is said to have been carried during the excitement

of the 'Popish Plot' (1678-81) by persons who professed to be in fear of murderous assaults by 'Papists'.

† 1475 *Parlementary* 2999 Flaellies three of yre. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxviii. 303 The gaunt toke his flayle of yron, & gaf geyffray a grete buffet. 1596 SPENSER *F.* Q. v. ix. 19 He with his yron flaille Gan drive at him, with .i. might and maine. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. 24 She .i. Drove farre their flying troops, & threst with iron flail. ? c 1682 *Ballad in Roxb.* Ball. IV. 35 Listen a while, and I'll tell you a tale Of a new Device of a Protestant Flayl. a 1734 *North Exam.* (1740) 572 A certain Pocket Weapon. . called a Protestant Flail. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 332 [S. College] made himself notorious . by inventing a weapon . which he called 'the protestant flail'.

† 3. [After *F. flau.*] Something that swings on a pivot. a. A swing-bar for a gate. b. A beam like that of a balance (by which two buckets can be lowered alternately into a draw-well). c. A lever with the free extremity weighted, forming part of a cider-press. *Obs.*

† 1450 *Merlin* 206 Merlin caught the flayle of the yate and plucked it to hym and yede oute as lightly as it hadde not have ben lokked. c 1450 HENRYSON *Yr. Fab.* x. 177 Lawrence ben lodow (the well). The other bade aboute and held the flail. 1691 WORTON *Cyder* (ed. 3) 123 The Flail-Press . with heavy Weights or Stones at the end of the Flail.

† 4. As transl. of *L. flagellum*: A scourge. *Obs.* 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 139 Takege a flayle in threir honde.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flail-man*; *flail-finned*, -like *attrib.* Also, *flail-cap* (= *Du. vliegkap*, Ger. *flegelkappe*), the cap (CAP sb. 12) or CAPLIN of a flail; *flail-capping dial.* = prec.; † *flail-press* (see 3 c); † *flail-staff*, the part of the flail held in the hands; *flail-stone*, an elongated stone with a hole at one end, for use as a flail-swinglet; † *flail-swingler*, a thrasher; *flail-swinglet*, the swinging or freely-moving part of the flail.

† 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 *Fleyl cappe, *cappe*. 1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.*, 'Flail cappin', the leather attached to the upper end of the flail soopie. 1630 *DONNE Progress Soul* xxxvi. Poems (1669) 302 The 'Flail-finn'd' Thresher and steel-beak'd Swordfish. 1880 *BROWNING Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. 224 A human sheaf it thrashed *Flail-like. 1855 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 327 The 'flail-man in our engraving is engaged in the assault of a castle. 1864 L.D. PALMERSTON in *Daily Tel.* 16 Dec. 'When the first threshing machines were introduced there was a revolt . among the flail-men. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 *Fleyl staffe, or honde staffe, *mauntentum*. 1852 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 190 Like the ruder *flail-stone, the morning-star, when efficiently wielded, must have proved a deadly weapon. c 1515 *Coke Lorrell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Adam auerus 'flayle swenger. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 *Fleyle swyngyl, *virga*.

Flail (flail), *v.* Also 5 flayle, 7 fleyle. [*f.* prec. sb. In early examples of sense 1 perh. ad. OF. *flaier* = *L. flagellare* to FLAGELLATE.]

1. *trans.* To scourge, whip; to beat or thrash. Also to flail along, to drive by beating.

14.. *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) ix. 72 They hym nayld and yl flayl'd, Alas, that innocent! 1839 K. H. DICKIN *Mores Catholici* ix. xi. 373 He flails me, and makes all my body burn with his fire. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonnic.* v. 85 That's the way my mother always flailed me. 1888 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* (1890) 7 We soon got sharp enough to flail him [a pony] along with a quince stick.

2. To strike with or as with a flail. 1583 STANVURST *Aeneis*, etc. (Arb.) 138 For Mars they [the Cyclopes] be sternfully flaying Hudge spoaks and chariots. 1622 H. SVENHMAN *Serm. Sol.* Occ. II. 97 If we can fleyle down the transgressions of the time. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 165 The misery . made me flail the water with my paddle like a madman. 1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.*, *Flail*, to hit; to beat with a down stroke. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. With giant stroke she flails about, And heaps a score of dead.

3. To thresh (corn) with a flail. 1821 SIR J. D. PAUL *Rouge et Noir* 24 Clod. . Pens verses on the sheaves he should be flailing.

fig. 1857 WHITTIER *What of the Day* 30 See . through its cloud of dust, the threshing-floor, Flailed by the thunder, heaped with chaffless grain!

† **Flailly**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. In 7 flaily. [*f.* FLAIL sb. + -ly 1.] Acting like a flail.

1632 *Vicars Aeneid* v. 123 At once all furrows plow. . With flaily-carres and slicing foredecks fierce.

Flain, *obs.* *pp.* of FLAY.

Flair 1 (flair). [*a.* OF. and *F. flair*, *f. flairier*, *flairer* to smell:—popular *L. flāgrare*, altered form of *frāgrare*: see FRAGRANT.]

† 1. An odour, a smell. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 907 Alle swete savours . War nocht bot als stynk to regard of bat flayre. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 772 Syche a vennyous flayre flowe fro his lyppe.

2. [*mod. Fr.*] Power of 'scent', sagacious perceptiveness, instinctive discernment.

1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. 291 Gip, with the keen 'flair' of her kind, saw how things stood. 1885 MISS BRADON *Wyland's Weird* II. ii. 47, I see you have the true flair.

Flair 2 (flair). Also flare. [*Cf.* OF. *flair* (14th c.) some kind of flat fish. The ray or skate. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. v. 83. 123 Flare, Thornback. 1672 *WILLUGHBY Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. C. N. 5 The Skate or Flair. 1710 *SIBBALD Hist. Fife* II. 50 *Raia levis*, the Skate or Flair. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. v. 105 The Skate or Flare . is a grisly Fish, with a flat smooth, and very broad Body. 1862 *Gouan Brit. Fishes* I. 87.

Flair, *var.* form of FLARE.

† **Flairing**, *phl. a.* *Obs.* In 3 flairand. [*pr.* *pp.* of **flair* vb., *a.* OF. *flairier*: see FLAIR 1.] Smelling; odorously, scented.

a 1300 *Cursor Mf.* 3695 (Cott.) Queen he had fel his flairand cloth.

Flaitchment: see FLEECHMENT.

† **Flaitte**, *v. 1.* *Obs.* rare-1. [*for* **flaitte*, FLAT *v.* 4] *intr.* To flatter.

c 1430 *Hyms Virg.* (1867) 74 Quod overhope, 'han y flaitir, & sumtyme flaitte pou schalt lyne, and bi silf it haue'.

Flaitte (flait), *v. 2.* *Obs.* exc. dial. Also 6 flaight, 7 flayte. [*var.* of FLIGHT *v.* 1] *trans.* To frighten, scare, terrify. Hence Flaitted *phl. a.*

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 39 His steades that yet for feare doth run like flaighted fends. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 138 Till the Lord by his terrors flaitte her. 1674 *RAV S. & E. C. Words* (1691) 98 Flaitte. 1721 in BAILEY.

Flake (flæk), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-6 flæk(e, 5-6 flekke, 6 fleake, *Sc.* flaik, 7-8 fleak, (7 fleack), 5- flake. *dial.* 9 fleigh, fleak, flaik. [*for* ON. *flake*, *fleke* wk. masc. hurdle, wicker shield (Da. *flage* hurdle), corresponding to MDu. *vlake* fem. (mod. Du. *vlaak* hurdle on which wool is beaten), MLG. and mod. LG. *flake* sport of fishing net. The senses of the word seem to point to some root meaning to plait; a connexion with OTent. **flehtan* (= *L. plectere*, *f.* root **plek-*; cf. Gr. *πλέκω*) to plait, is suggested by the Ger. synonym *flechte* (cf. Ger. *käseflechte* = cheese-flake in 2 below), but involves phonological difficulties. The *L. plaga* net, is prob. cognate.]

1. A wattled hurdle. Now *dial.*; in some places applied in wider sense to a hurdle of any kind.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 321 A brige he suld do write, Botes & barges ilkon, with flekes mak þam tighte. 1415 *Churchw. Acc. Somerset* (1890) 68 For fityng off flakes and hurdyls . vj d. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxvii. 1 When they were ouer y^e quake of mosse & mire, They drew the flekes ay after as they went. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 330, ij. flekys to be set bytween y^e masons & the wynde. 1512 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xi. li. 14 Sum of Eneas feris besly flakes to plait theme presis by and. 1743 *Land. & Country Brev.* iv. (ed. 2) 322 If the Wind blows there are set Fleaks to shelter the hear. 1863 GREAVES in *N. & Q.* Ser. 3 III. 96 This [toboggan mound] is surrounded by iron fleaks or hurdles.

b. The same used as a temporary gate. c 1514 *Exam. C. More* in *Chetham Misc.* II. 16 Never gate, but a letill flake that was for the most parte tyeed fast. 1659 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 A Fleack, a Gate set up in a Gap. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Flak* .: a temporary gate or door.

2. A frame or rack for storing provisions, in mod. use esp. oat-cakes. *Cf.* bread-flake.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xii. 248 Plommes summen drie, And hem on flekys kepe. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 156 b, Ley this meate in trayes and flekis. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 281, ilij chenn and a flake, ilj . A chese flake, ilij d. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 121 One peare of fleakes. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 335 Netted frames, resembling the flakes used in Yorkshire for drying oat-cakes. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 91 A 'flake' or 'fleigh', well thatched with crisp-looking and nicely browned oat-cakes.

b. A stage or frame used for drying produce, esp. fish; a fish-flake. *Upland flake*: a flake for drying codfish, built permanently upon the shore.

1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 57 Flakes whereon men yeerly dry their fish. 1649 *BUTLER Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxxv. (1653) 230 When it [wood] is ground it is to be . laid upon the fleakes to dry. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 275 The fish is . spread on hurdles, composed of brush, and raised on stakes, about three or four feet from the ground; these are called flakes. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* II. xxvii. 393 Wherever safe inlets invited fishermen to spread their flakes.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flake*, a small shifting stage, hung over a ship's side to caulk or repair a breach.

† 4. A flap on a saddle to keep the rider's knee from touching the horse. [*Perh.* a distinct word. *Cf.* FLET sb. 2] *Obs.*

1568 TURBURY in *Hall. Voy.* I. 388 Of birch their saddles be, Much fashioned like the Scottish seates, broad flakes to keepe the knee from sweating of the horse.

5. *Mining*. A framework of boards, used as a shelter against rain and wind.

1653 *MANVOLE Lead-mines* 8 Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid, 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* I. b, *Fleaks* [are] those very useful things that the Miner uses to make for Shelter, when he has as yet no Cœ to hold off the Wind and Rain from his Shaft. 1824 in *MANDER Derbysh. Miners' Gloss.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flake-hurdle*; also *flake-room*, *flake-yard*, 'an inclosure in which flakes for drying salt are built, and in which fish are dried' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, **Flake* or *Vlake* hurdle, a wattled hurdle. 1894 *MORRIS Wood* beyond *Flak* xvii. 132 A tall fence of flake-burdles.

Flake (flæk), *sb.* 2. Forms: 6-8 flæk(e, 9 dial. flæk, *Sc.* flaik, 4- flake. [*Of* difficult etymology: possibly several distinct words have coalesced, though ultimate derivation from the Aryan root *plāg-* (cf. Gr. *πληγνύω* to beat), parallel and synonymous with *plāk-* (cf. Lith. *plakù* I beat) may plausibly account for all the senses, and also

for the fact that most of these resemble senses belonging to FLAW or FLAUGHT, or to related words in other Teut. langs. (*f.* Aryan root *plāk-*). Sense 1 has not been found earlier than Chaucer, though Junius cites an OE. '*flaea* 7 *flædra*, flaws or flakes of snow'; it appears to be cognate with ON. *flōke* flock of wool, lock of hair, and perh. with OHG. *flōcho* of same meaning (if this be genuinely a Teut. word, repr. a pre-Teut. **plōgūn-*, and not an adoption of *L. floccus*); the OE. *flacor*, fluttering, has also been compared. The Da. *flake*, *sneflage*, usually cited as equivalent to E. *flake*, perh. corresponds rather to FLAW (Da. *g* representing ON. *g* as well as ON. *k*); the *Dansk Ordbog* 1800 explains it as a large mass of falling snow, as opposed to *flak* which means a 'flake' in the Eng. sense. The senses expressing the notion of 'something peeled or split off' may be compared with FLAY *v.* (OTeut. **flah-* = O-Aryan **plāk-*). There is probably a third primary sense, 'something flat'; cf. OHG. *flah* adj. (mod. Ger. *flach*), Du. *vlak* flat, Sw. *flaka* plate, Norw. *flak* ice-floe. But the mutual relation of the Eng. senses is very uncertain.]

1. a. One of the small flocculent pieces in which snow falls.

c 1284 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 102 As flakes fallen in great snowes. 1589 *Papye vs. Hatchet* 2 For your flakes of snowe weele pay you with stones of hayle. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* I. vii, White as . flakes new blowne. a 1649 *DRUMM. HANTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 5 Temples spread with flakes of virgin snow. 1784 *COWPER Trav.* iv. 326 The downy flakes descending . Assimilate all objects. 1820 *SHELLEY Scintille Plant* III. 26 The rose-leaves, like flakes of crimson snow, Paved the turf.

b. A light fleecy tuft; a small piece of some light loosely-cohering substance, as down or fluff; a flock; a fleecy streak (of cloud).

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1712) 61 All the Businesses of Men do very much depend upon these little long Fleaks or Threads of Hemp and Flax. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 202 Looking most like to a flake of Worsted prepar'd to be spun. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 153 In the Flake [*orig. scorin*] there are seven seeds as large as Lupins. 1741 *STRACK in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 600 Some small Fleaks of Clouds. 1833 H. R. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* I. 14 You had rather see her covered with white cotton flakes than with yellow ribbands. 1855 *KINOSLEY Heroes* I. (1868) 5 Rocks and breakers and flying flakes of foam. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxxv. (1878) 278 There was not a flake of cloud in the sky.

c. † Gossamer thread, rare-1.

1817 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* II. xxiii. 336 They pull in their long thread, . so as to form it into a ball, . of flake.

2. A portion of ignited matter thrown off by a burning or incandescent body; a detached portion of flame; † a flash (of lightning).

13.. *E. E. Alit.* P. B. 954 Flakes of soufre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 5 The rosy red Flasht through her face, as it had been a flake Of lightning through bright heaven fulmined. 1606 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* E viij b, Which all at once doe vomit Sulphure flakes. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, All the upper vault Thick l'ct with flakes of fire. 1666 *HOWELL Lexicon*, Flakes that flee from hammered red hot iron. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 254 Huge Flakes of Flames expire. 1876 *GEORGE Eliot Dan. Der.* I. 303 Like falling flakes of fire. 1877 *BYRNAT Poems, Voice of Autumn* I, Forest leaves . fall, like flakes of light.

3. A minute exfoliated piece of something a scale, flattish fragment; † a splinter (of wood). In the first quot. app. *fig.*, a 'bit', small portion.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* 109 in *Hazl. E. P.* IV. 86 A freere dyd she gyne Of her loue a flake. 1533 *MORE Apol.* I. Wks. 845/2 Sifted to y^e vttermost flake of branne. 1599 T. [MOWET] *Silkwormes* 69 Some graines of muske and Ambres flake, a 1648 *DIGBY Closet* (ed. of Mace. 1676 *Grew Anat. Plants* (1682) 263 Flakes or Grains of Bay-Salt. 1795 *ARONSON Italy* 370 Little Flakes of Scurfe. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. I. xxxix. (1738) 252 A Prick of a Nail, a Stub, or a Fleak. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 21 Fine iron flakes.

4. A thin broad piece peeled or split off from the surface of something. In recent use also *spec.* a chip of hard stone used in prehistoric times as a 'cutting instrument'; cf. FLINT-FLAKE.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Comyn.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 14 They . teare it [a rock] into thin flakes . and so use it for glasse-lanterns. 1601 *HOLLAND Piny* II. 467 The flint or rock . will cleave in length, and come away by the sides in broad flakes. 1607 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 675 A thin flake of a horn, which being laid over black, seemeth black. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 128 The Beam and Tooth . cut tore away great Flakes of the Metall. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1852) 369 The shells . scaling off in flakes. 1865 *LUNBCK Preh. Times* I. (1878) 13 We have a list comprising . 310 long flakes and about 2000 small ones. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlviii. 367 Flint Flakes having a fine cutting edge . are met with.

b. A piece of skin or flesh peeled or torn off; † a torn strip (of a garment).

1611 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schisme* 236 Her mantle (sattered all in flakes). 1802 *Altd. Frit.* VIII. 30 The skin, instead of becoming branny, separated in large flakes. 1877 *BYRNAT Odys.* v. 520 Flakes of skin . Were left upon the rock. 1894 *Daily News* 26 June 8/4 The flesh hung in flakes . on his arm.

5. A stratum, lamina, or layer. (In quot. 1616 applied to the shell of an oyster.)

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush*. (1586) l. 21 b. The Plowe . . . breaks it not small enough, but turneth up great flakes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. 5. § 2 (1626) 649 A Sedgie Reed . . . called Papyrus, which easily divides it self into thinne flakes. 1616 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii. 56 And claps it twixt the two pearle hiding flakes Of the broad yawning Oyster. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 485 Flakes or thin laminae. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol. Voy.* 4 A dark green, talcose, clayey matter, disposed in irregular flakes. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 27/3 Thymes and Veronicas grow over stones in great flakes (see quot.).

b. *pl.* (See quot.)
1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Flaikes*, shaly or fissile sandstone.

6. A (loose) sheet of ice; a floe.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 305 The flakes or pices of Ice doo float about the water. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 297 Vast flakes of ice of several miles. 1796 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 139 To coast . . . in small vessels, between the great flakes of ice and the shore. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Arct. Reg.* I. 243 Immense flakes of ice . . . resembling fields in the extent of their surface.

7. *pl.* The portions into which the flesh, *esp.* of certain fish, naturally falls.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xli. 23 The flakes of his flesh are joynted together. 1622 DRATHON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. (1748) 371 [The salmon] whose grain doth rise in flakes with fatness interlarded. 1698 TYSON *Opusculum in Phil. Trans.* XX. 139 Laminae [of fat] . . . easily separable from one another, in broad flakes. 1892 H. HURCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 19 The salmon . . . was insipid . . . though Mr. Trewin . . . showed the curd between its flakes.

8. A bundle of parallel threads or fibres; a lock or band of hair not twisted or plaited. *arch.*

1592 LVLV *Midas* iii. ii. Your mustachoes . . . hanging downe to your mouth like goates flakes. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 37 Maho . . . Whose Bark is made up of strings or threads. . . You may draw it off either in flakes or small threads. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 86 p. 5 The flakes of hair which naturally suggest the idea of lightning. 1792 DIBDIN *Female Crusoe in Naval Chron.* XXIV. 464, I dressed some . . . cotton into . . . thin flakes. 1839 MARRVAT *Phantom Ship* viii. His hair . . . fell in long flakes upon his shoulders. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 363 The heavy straying flakes of unfilleted hair.

transf. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 908 That Honey is best for substance, which . . . if you lift it up . . . falls to the earth still homogeneous, unsevered, no way parted asunder, but remains in one continued flock or line.

9. A kind of carnation with striped petals.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carnation*. The Flakes are of two Colours only, and those always striped. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gardening* iii. 1. 977 The varieties of this flower [carnation] are now arranged in three classes: flakes, bizarres, and picotees.

10. [from the vb.] A small fracture or 'clasp'.

1866-7 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 205 A mere accidental flake, and not touching the letter itself.

11. a. *attrib.* in the trade names for varieties of certain products, as *flake-manna*, *-tapioca*, *-tobacco*, from their flake appearance.

1886 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 Tapioca . . . Singapore flake sold at rather firmer prices. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Manna*, *Flake Manna*, a term employed in English commerce to denote the larger fragments and better qualities of manna. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/1 Flake tobaccos . . . are growing in popularity.

b. *Comb.* as *flake-heaped* *ppl. a.*; also *flake-feather*, a plumule of extreme fineness and silky texture, found in falconine birds; hence *flake-feathered* *adj.* (in quot. *transf.*); *flake-knife* (see sense 4); *flake-stand*, the cooling-tub of a still-worm; *flake-white*, a pigment made from the purest white-lead in the form of flakes or scales.

1837 W. MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. Intro. 79 If it be necessary to give these feathers a name, they may be called 'flake-feathers.' 1848 D. GREENWELL *Poems* 35 The 'flake'-feathered trees show like giant plumes. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* Ser. II. *Pan & Luna* 38 'Flake-heaped how or whence. The structure of that succourable cloud, What matter? 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 195 The 'flake'-knives are very rude. 1890 DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 255 The mash-tun and 'flake-stand' might both be worth twelve shillings. 1860 ALBERT *Durer Revived* 18 White Lead, or 'Flake White. 1752 LAOY *Luxembourg Let. to Shenstone* 6 Nov. My great parlour . . . is painted with flake-white. 1883 J. PAVES *Thicker than Water* xxix. (1884) 229 Her whole face with a pallor on it like flake white or dead white.

+ *Flake*, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [Cf. *Du. vlak* blot, speck; also *FLICK sb.*] A blemish, flaw, fleck.

13. . E. E. *Allit.* P. 3. 946 Hys flok is with-outen flake. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 233 They espie in them eury smaule spot or flake.

+ *Flake*, *sb.* 4 *Obs. rare*—1. [? a. F. *flaque* or *Du. vlack* (Kilian).] A shallow pool, salt-marsh. 1598 *Tr. Linschoten's Disc. Voy.* i. iii. 5/2 Vpon the coast of Brasilia . . . lieth great flakes or shallows, which the Portingales call Abrashos.

+ *Flake*, *sb.* 5 *Obs.* Also *fleake*, [Cf. OHG. *flec* blow, stroke, also *Du. vlaag* gust of wind, *FLAW*.] a. ? A heavy blow. b. A gust of wind.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Salisbury* xxxix. A pellet came, and drove a myghty fleake, Agaynst my face. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yug. Seamen* 17 A flake of wind.

Flake (*flēk*), *sb.* 6 [Cf. *FLAKE sb.* 1, and Ger. *flechte* of same meaning.] = *FAKE sb.* 1

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accidence* 27 Coyle your cable in small flakes [printed flakes]. 1891 H. L. WEBB in *Electr. in*

Daily Life, *Making a Cable* 178 The cable is arranged in flat coils . . . each coil is technically known as a 'flake'.

+ *Flake*, a. *Obs.* Also *flact*. [app. a var. of ME. *WLAKE*—OE. *wlaec*.] *Tepid.*

c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 255 Fille his eere ful of flact water. c. 1420 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Wasshe bem [Rys] clene in flake Water.

Flake (*flēk*), *v.* 1 Also 9 *fleak*. [f. *FLAKE sb.* 2] 1. *intr.* + a. Of snow: To fall in flakes. *Obs.* b. *transf.* To fall like flakes of snow.

1430 *Voeg. Chron. Troy* iv. xxvii. (1513) X vj. Snowe that flaketh fro Juppeters toure. 1598 FLORIO, *Afficare*, to flake as snowe doth. 1832 MOIR *Winter Wild* iii. Poet. Wks. II. 219 Butterflies . . . Down flaking in an endless stream. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxvi. 19 Red stars trembled in the silver lamps . . . flaking, as it seemed, upon the eye out of the mirrors.

2. *trans.* a. To cover with or as with flakes (of snow, etc.); to fleck. b. *non-acc.* To form (snow) into flakes.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 30 The shuddering morde that flakes, With silver tincture, the east verge of heaven. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 773 No winds in-clement . . . flake the fleecy snow. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 70 The arching azure overhead Was flaked with gems. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* i. 14 His russet beard was already flaked with patches of snow, as hedges sometimes in November.

3. a. + To break into small pieces (*obs.*). b. To break flakes or chips from; to chip. Also, in a more restricted sense (see quot. from *Nature* 1879). c. To break or rub away or off in flakes; to take off in flakes or layers.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlv. 247 Negligence . . . flakes away more of its [the Soul's] steel and hardness, than all the hackings of a violent hand can perform. 1632 HEYWOOD *Iron Age* ii. 1. Wks. 1874 III. 362 Fall on the murderer, And flake him smaller than the Lybean sand. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 110 Large pieces of the Shell, sticking on to them, which were easily to be broken or flaked off by degrees.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire* Lond. 69 Chapels, Churches, Monuments; all which it . . . flaked and overerated. 1855 BROWN *Men & Women*, *Old Pictures at Florence* xxvii. Their ghosts . . . Watching, each fresco flaked and rasped. 1864 *Realm* 2 Mar. 8 The Cyclopean blocks [of newspapers] are flaked off in reams and quires. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 198 Most stone knives of the kind seem to have been used, as they were flaked off. 1879 *Nature* 18 Sept. 483/4 He [Mr. F. H. Cushing] accidentally discovered that small fragments could be broken off from a piece of flint with much greater . . . precision, by pressure with a pointed rod of bone or horn, than by blows with a hammer-stone . . . To this process Mr. Cushing gives the name of flaking, to distinguish it from chipping produced by percussion. *Ibid.*, Arrow-heads could in this way be flaked even into the most delicate . . . shapes. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* p. iv, Watermen . . . are believed to flake off their dirt . . . by rubbing themselves against the sharp angles of square flint church towers.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To come away or off in flakes; to scale or chip off.

1759 COLEBROOK in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 45 It flaked off from the board. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 109 Covered with reddish bark that flakes off readily on being touched. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 20 Its stuccoed cupola was flaking off piecemeal. 1879 [see *FLAKE v.* 1] 1885 *Law Times* 14 Feb. 285/1 The enamel surface had . . . flaked away in several places.

5. *trans.* To mark with flakes or streaks.

1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 240 Wee'll flake our white steeds in your Christian blood. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iv. 182 Jupiter . . . is known . . . by the dark, shifting bands . . . fleaking his surface in the line of his trade winds.

6. (*Anglo-Irish*). To beat, flog. In quot. *absol.* 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 326 note, My back was sore with the flaking . . . Flake away, my jewel.

7. *intr. dial.* (See quotes.) [Perh. belongs to next vb.] c. 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Vicw Lanc. Dial. Gloss.*, To *Flake*, to bask in the sun. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, 'Fleak'd i' bed', laid naked. *Ibid.*, 'Fleaking in bad weather', going out too thinly clad. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, 'I seed a ruck o' lads an' dogs flakin' o' that sunny bonk.' 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, One who is lazy in the morning and will not get up is described as 'lying flaking i' bed'.

+ *Flake*, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [var. of *FLACK*, *FLAG*.] = *FLAG v.* in various *intr.* senses: To become languid or flabby. Of a garment: To fall in folds.

1480 *Robt. Deyvil* 13, I will contynue and never wyll flake Though I therefore my lyfe lose shoulde. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Maikynye* ii. vii. (1634) 137 If the right breast flake and flage. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 100 Downe to the ground doth sweeping vestment flake.

Flaked (*flēk'd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *FLAKE sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + *ED* 1 or 2] a. Arranged in or formed into flakes or layers. b. Marked with flakes or streaks.

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. viii. (1578) II. 31 It is not clouded as the lillie, nor flaked as the scallion. 1793 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchase* 107 Chimney-pieces of Egyptian, or blacke Flak'd-marble. 1849 *Florida* 261 A bizarre Carnation . . . is considered to belong to a higher class than the simpler flaked kinds. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXXI. 112 A sea of purest azure, flaked by fleecy opal-tinted vapours. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. 80 The spire of the cypress, and flaked breadth of the cedar. 1888 *Wine, Spirit & Beer* 8 Mar. Advt., Flaked rice malts.

Flakelet. [f. *FLAKE sb.* 2 + *-LET*.] A small flake.

1887 T. G. BONNEY in *Jnrl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 17 Flakelets of fragmental mica or earthy matter.

Flaker (*flēk'ar*). [f. *FLAKE v.* 1 + *-ER* 1] 1. One who flakes; *spec.* one who strikes off flakes of flint to be used as gun-flints.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 326/1 An expert flaker will make 7000 to 10,000 flakes in a day of twelve hours.

2. An implement for flaking flint.

1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 51 A . . . wooden flaker sufficed for the Aztecs in shaping the easily-worked obsidian. 1891 *Arctossian Her.* 30 Oct. 2 Flint implements and weapons, including . . . flakers, &c.

Flaking (*flē-king*), *ppl. a.* [f. *FLAKE v.* 1 + *-ING* 2] That flakes, in various senses of the vb.

1836 LYTON *Athens* (1837) II. 561 The wild steeds . . . from their fiery breath . . . Scatter the flaking foam. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 115 *Potentilla fruticosa* . . . bark flaking.

Flakon, *obs.* form of *FLAGON*.

Flaky (*flē-ki*), *a.* Also 6 *fakie*, 8 *fleaky*, 8-9 *fakie*. [f. *FLAKE sb.* 2 + *-Y* 1.]

1. Consisting of flakes, or of what resembles flakes; said *esp.* of snow.

1860 SONEY *Po.* cxxxv. iii. In flaky mists, the reaking vapors rise. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 86 Flakie darknesse breakes within the East. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 110 A white coat, or flaky substance on the top, just like the out-sides of such Shells. 1714 GAY *Trivia* ii. 199 She bids the Snow descend in flaky Sheets. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 435 A flakey sort of milk. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall's* Wks. 1834 V. 23 Snow-white bloom falls flaky from the Thorn. 1823 E. SHYNN *Let. in Bray Tamar & Tay* (1838) I. 209 A mass of flaky . . . white fog. 1839 MARRVAT *Phantom Ship* xi. The sky was covered with flaky clouds. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 270 A snow, moist and flaky.

2. Of a flame: cf. *FLAKE sb.* 2.

1776 W. COMBE *Diaboliad* 7 With flaky flames the distant region glow'd.

3. Separating easily into flakes; flake-like. *Flaky-spar*, a local name for *CALCITE*.

1672 BOYLE *Ess. Gens* 22 Diamonds themselves have a grain or a flaky Contexture, not unlike the facility, as the schools call it, in wood. c. 1720 W. GINSON *Farrer's Diaph.* ii. ii. (1731) 93 The genuine true Salt is transparent and fleaky. 1748 *Tr. Virgilii's Distempers* Horses 109 Scissile or flaky Alum. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 171 A flat, luscious and flaky fish like the Salmon. 1784 J. TWAMLEY *Dairying* 98 It is warmth that . . . causes Cheese to cut Flakey. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 5 The flesh [of the cod] when boiled becomes firm and flaky. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. viii. 179 Pies, with such white and flaky paste, 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 728 The flaky lateral muscles of the caudal region disappear. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xii. 162 The flaky red surface of the old tower. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, *Flaky-spar* . . . the local name given to this spar is very likely due to the manner in which its beautiful rhomboidal prisms sever or flake.

3. Full of locks or tufts of hair.

1803 *Pic. Niz* No. 7 (1806) II. 32 His [an ass's] flaky ears prick'd up withal. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxviii. (1878) 304 His beard in twisted and flaky tangles.

Hence *Flakily adv.*, in a flaky manner. *Flakiness*, the quality or condition of being flaky.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 306 A better day for a [snowball] Bicker never rose flakily from the yellow East. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 364 Brine-Salt hath evermore two main defects, Flakyness and Softness.

Flale, *obs.* form of *FLAIL*.

Flam (*flæm*), *sb.* 1 and *a.* Also 7 *flamm* (*e.* [See *FLAM v.*])

A. *sb.* 1. A fanciful notion, caprice, whim. *Obs.*

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* iv. i. Presently With some new flam or other . . . She takes her chamber. 1672 EICHARD *Hobbes' State Nat.* Lett. 20 It may be convenient for you to call this . . . a flam, a whisker, a caprice.

+ 2. A fanciful composition; a conceit. *Obs.*

a. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Excer. Vulcan* 36 Anagrams, Or Epieticks, or your finer flams Of eggs and halberds. 1725 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1761 VIII. xii. 46 Phillips writes little flams as Lord Leicester called those sort of verses on Miss Carteret. 1755 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 9 Mar. Must they too come out in the shape of little sixpenny flams, dropping one after another, till Mr. Dodsley thinks fit to collect them . . . into a pretty volume?

3. A sham story, fabrication, falsehood; a piece of deception, a trick.

1632 SHERWOOD, A flam, or a flimflam tale, *riotte*. 1637 POCKINGTON *Altare Chr.* 22 The Lincolnshire minister can devise no flamme (as he speaks) to shift off these . . . cleare places in Origin. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. ii. § 9. 12 His Flamens and Arch-Flamens, seeme . . . Flamms and Arch-Flamms, even notorious Falshoods. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 257 Had the flam been fact, your behaviour was natural enough. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 5 And all that comes after a film and a flam. 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catshaw* 164 The letter's a flam.

b. Humbg, deception; flattery; 'blainey'.

1602 SOUTH *Conscience* Sermon. 1737 II. xii. 443 All pretences to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, flam and delusion. 1825 BROCKETT *N. Country Wds.*, *Flam*, flattery bordering on a lie. 1851 MAYHEW *Lab. Labour* 367 'There are very few who take money; indeed they profess to take none at all. But that is all sham,' said my informant. 1878 *Cumtld. Gloss.*, *Flam*, flattery—equivalent to blainey.

+ *B. adj.* [Developed from an attrib. use of the sb.; cf. *FANCY C. adj.*] That is intended to deceive; counterfeit, fictitious, sham. *Obs.*

1678-9 C. HATTON 18 Mar. in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 184 His *Loze* had been impos'd on by a flam report. 1602 *Contriv.*, S. *Blackhead* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 516 She addeth a flam story, that she had got his hand by corrupting one of the letter-carriers. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* xvi. vi. He could not so conveniently impose upon his Father with flam Stories against his Brothers.

Hence † *Flam-flirt int.* (cf. FLIM-FLAM-FLIRT), nonsense.

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & Ladies* B iij b, Fly, flam flurt: why? Can a file doe hurt?

Flam (fləm), *sb.*² [Prob. echoic.] A signal by beat of drum (see quot. 1810).

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Flam*, a single stroke on a drum. 1810 REES *Cycl.* XII. s.v. *Drum*, 'The Flam is a beat made by the two sticks striking almost at the same instant on the head, but so as to be heard separately. 1848-9 in *SOUTHEY Comm.-Pl. Bk. IV.* 434 In beating the drum there is the roll, the swell, the flam and the ruff. 1876 in VOYSE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3).

Flam (fləm), *sb.*³ [Of uncertain origin; possibly identical with FLAMBE flag, iris; 'the flams' may have been used for the place where these plants grow, and the meaning of the sing. may have been wrongly deduced.] (See quot.)

1725 HEARNER R. *Brunne's Chron. Gloss.* s.v. *Flom*, It is withal remarkable, that low, watry, rushy places are frequently call'd Flams by persons... in and about Oxford. 1791 *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* Estimate 3 The Flam or Close to be cut through, and Gangways to the Bridge for the Towing-Horses. 1872 H. W. TAUNT *Map of Thames* p. x, The reedy flams which line its left bank.

† **Flam**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.*—? Short for FLAMBEAU.

1755 AMORY *Memoirs* 449 We had but one flam left. An accident might likewise extinguish it, and then what could we do?

Flam (fləm), *v.* [Belongs to FLAM *sb.*¹; if sense 1 below be not a different word, the vb. is the earlier. Cf. FLIM-FLAM and FLAMFEW, of either of which *flam* may be a shortened form.]

† *1. trans.* ? To counterfeit, 'mock'. *Obs.*

1500 *Ratis Raving* etc. 3687 Flam not the flourish at wyll said, To mend hir mak at god has maid.

2. To deceive by a sham story or trick, or by flattery; also, to *flam off*, *up*. *Obs. exc. dial. or U.S.*

1537 HEYWOOD *Dial.* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 112 You do not well to jeere and flam Me. a 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonston* ii. ii, Was this your cunning?—and then flam me off With an old witch. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 188 Damnable Usurpers... flaming the people in the mouth with a tale. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) 465 A God, who is not to be flamm'd off with Lyes. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 296 No such tricks for me. I am not to be flamm'd so neither. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clackm.* (1862) 153 Few would accept it... without some spongie man to indorse it, that wasn't given to flamm. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Flam* nā, to cajole. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Flam*, to humbug, or deceive. 'He's only flamm.'

Flam, var. of FLAMM, FLAN.

† **Flamant**, *flamant*. [a. F. *flamant*: see FLAMINGO.] A flamingo.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flamet or Flammaut*, a large and fine fowl, as big as a wild goose, having the Legs and Neck very long. 1708 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v. xli. (1737) 166 A Phenicoptere (which in Languedoc they call Flaman). 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* ii. i. II. 14 You would have said they had been Cranes, or Flamans (note a flame-coloured Bird with long red legs). 1730-6 in BAILLY (folio).

Flamant, *flamant* (flæ'mant). [a. OF. *flam(n)ant*, f. *flam(n)er* to FLAME.] Flaming. *Obs. exc. Her.*

1607 TOSSIEL *Four-f. Beasts* 485 This constellation is stiled... as heat-bearing... hot, flamant. — *Serpents* (1658) 751 The second is reddish, like fire flamant. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. iv, He beareth seven Fire brands Flamant and Scintillant. Proper. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Flamant*, *Flamant*. Flaming or Burning.

† **Flamation**. *Obs.*—[f. FLAME *v.* + -ATION.] Hence **Flamations** a. [-OUS]. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* u. 387/2 A Flamation, or Flamation feeling; as the pain of burning and scalding.

Flamb (fləm), *v.* Sc. Also 5-6 flawme, 6 flame, 6, 8 flamm. [a. F. *flambe-r* to singe; originally a var. of *flam(n)er* to FLAME.] *trans.* To baste (— with flaming lard', Jam.).

1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 Take fyggys... and frie hom, and flawme hom with honey. 1550 *Frisch of Beruik* 127 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 289 Scho... bad the madin... To flawme, and turne, and rost flame tenderly. 1568 LAUDER *Godlie Tractate* 460 Euerie fatt Souch fedis and flammis an vther. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xiii, The iron ladle, with which she had just been *flaming* (Anglicized, basting) the roast of mutton.

Proverb. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 93 Every Man flammis (note baste!) the fat Sow's Arse. They will be sure to get most Gifts that least want them.

† **Flambant** (flæmbant), *a. Obs. exc. Her.* [a. F. *flambant*, pr. pple. of *flamber* to flame.] *a. Her.* Flaming, on fire. *b.* (See quot. 1597.)

1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. lxxxvii. (1633) 144 There is another to be seen with a floure mixed with streakes of red and yellow, resembling a flame of fire, whereupon we have called it flambant. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iv. (1662) 46 An Urn with an Heart flambant (Printed flambou) supported by two Angels. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Flambant*, Flaming or burning.

† **Flambe**. [a. OF. *flambe* (var. of *flamme* FLAME *sb.*), still used in Fr. as the name of the plant.] *a.* A torch. *b.* The yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*); in quot. *attrib.*

1430 LYDG. *Bochas* ii. xxvii. (1554) 63 b, No flambes nor brondes clere shining To brein his body w^t fiers funeral. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, Take smale flambe rotis.

Flambe (e, obs. forms of FLAME.

Flambeau (flæmboʊ). Forms: 7 flambo, -oy, 8 -oe, 7 -flambeau; pl. 7 flamboyers, 7-8 -o(e)s, 7 -flambeaus, -eaux. [a. F. *flambeau* (= med.L. *flambellum*), f. *flambe* FLAME *sb.*]

1. A torch; *esp.* one made of several thick wicks dipped in wax; a lighted torch.

1632 *St. Trials, Ct. Coningsnark, etc.* 11, I had a flambeau in my hand. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 133 Others fired their flambeaux [sic]. 1697 *C. less D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 148 After the Collation was ended, Flamboyers were brought in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xiv, Eyes as big... as two large flambeaux. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, An open grave, with four tall flambeaux... placed at the corners. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, Many a private chair... preceded by running-footmen bearing flambeaux.

b. A fire-signal or beacon.

1688 *Wood Life* (1894) III. 533 A great flambo on Combs his house... was seen as far as Newnham.

† 2. *transf. and fig.* (Cf. *torch*, *firebrand*). *Obs.* 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* (1703) 132 Receiving some benediction from the flambo's of your Eyes. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. cccxvi. (1693) 220 Our Laws of Correction against such dangerous Flambeaux. 1685 GRACIAN *Courtier's Orac.* 54 The sayings of Alexander are the Flamboes of his deeds.

3. A large decorated candlestick.

(In mod. Dicts.)

4. *South. U.S.* 'One of the set of kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making, so called because the flames of the furnace strike it with most force' (*Cent. Dict.*). [So in Fr.]

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *flambeau-bearer*, *light*.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 25 The men worked by candle and flambeau light. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. ix, Monsieur the Marquis, with his flambeau-bearer going on before, went up the staircase to a door in a corridor.

Hence **Flambeanned** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or lighted by flambeaux.

1852 *Miscellaneous of Mem.* I. 166 Flambeanned folly of the long procession.

Flamberg, *flamberge* (flæmbərg, flænbərg). [a. OF. *flamberge*, proper name of the sword of the Paladin Roland and of that of Renaud of Montauban; hence, generally, a sword; the form *Floberge* occurs earlier, and is prob. more correct; of unknown (presumably Teut.) etymology.] A kind of fencing-sword or rapier.

1885 E. CASTLE *Schools & Masters of Fence* (1892) 271 The sword... is a transition rapier of the Flamberg type. *Ibid.* 333 The special character of this so-called Flamberg is the comparative simplicity of the bill.

† **Flamble**, *v. Obs. rare*—[f. OF. *flamble*: —L. *flammula*, dim. of *flamma* flame.] *intr.* To be in flames; to flame.

1557 K. Arthur (Copland) v. iv, Lyke as y^e land and water had flambled [Caxton has flammed] all on fyre.

Flamboyance (flæmboi'əns). [f. as next: see -ANCE.] The quality of being flamboyant.

1891 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 861 Flamboyance... may be a better augury of right richness when chastening comes than conventional moderation.

Flamboyancy (flæmboi'ənsi). [f. next: see -ANCY.] = prec. In mod. Dicts.

Flamboyant (flæmboi'ənt), *a. and sb.* Also 9 flambeuant. [a. F. *flamboyant*, pr. pple. of *flamboyer*, OF. *flambeier*, f. *flambe* FLAME *sb.*]

The OF. word may however descend from the pop.L. **flammidiare* (whence It. *flammeggiare*) or the recorded late L. *flammigiare* (Gellius).]

a. adj.

1. *Arch.* Characterized by waved lines of contrary flexure in flame-like forms (Gwilt): of the style prevalent in France in the 15th and the first half of the 16th c. Also *also*. (quasi-*sb.*)

1832 RICKMAN in *Archæologia* XXV. 182 They are of all dates from Early French to the latest Flamboyant. 1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* 215 A change... which has recently acquired the fanciful appellation of Flamboyant. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 153 A tendency to the Flamboyant style of tracery is frequently observable. 1861 BERSER. *Hopt. Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 31 The exuberant Flamboyant of the continent. 1883 *Gd. Words* 503 Etchingham church, with its... curious flamboyant window.

b. In loose and transferred use: Florid, floridly decorated.

1879 DOWDEN *Southey* i. 9 That flamboyant penmanship admired by our ancestors. 1883 L. WINGFIELD A. Rowe I. v. 94 Sir Francis Burdett indulged in flamboyant perorations. 1889 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ii. 42 Although he [Sidney] seldom or never reaches the beauties of the flamboyant period of prose.

2. Of wavy form, suggesting the outline of a flame. Said chiefly of a sword.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 362 With massive face, flamboyant hair. 1878 BROWNING *La Saetia* 80 He there with the brand flamboyant. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* iii. 152 A Siamese grotesque head... [with] flambevaunt ears. 1885 E. CASTLE *Schools & Masters of Fence* (1892) 334 By some writers it [the name Flamberg] is restricted to the flamboyant Spadone or Zweyhänder.

3. Flamingly or gorgeously coloured.

1852 LONGF. *Gd. Leg.* iii. xli, See, too, the Rose, above the western portal Flamboyant with a thousand gorgeous colours. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Studies* 3 Whose daughters, in flamboyant ribbons, were among the belles of the parish. 1888 *Punch* 13 Oct. 1707/3 Oh, the flamboyant

flame of those fiendish designs, With their sanguine paint-splashes.

b. sb. A name for certain plants with flame-coloured flowers.

1879 Mrs. BISHOP *Sk. Malay Pen.* i. in *Leisure H.* (1883) 202 That wonderful flowering tree variously known as the 'flamboyant' and 'the flame of the forest' (*Poinciana regia*). 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 141 The richly-coloured orange and yellow flowers of the flamboyante (*Poinciana*).

Hence **Flamboyantly**, *adv.*

1894 *Speaker* 26 May 586/2 Upon this canvas they are radiantly and flamboyantly alive.

Flamboyantize (flæmboi'əntaiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *a. intr.* To become flamboyant. *b. trans.* To render flamboyant.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 70 Just when Middle-Pointed in France, was beginning to Flamboyantize. 1857 *Ibid.* XVIII. 229 Two great marigolds; one Flamboyantized.

Flamboyantism (flæmboi'əntiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Flamboyant style.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 72 The west window in... its Flamboyantism, much resembles the eastern.

Flambuginous, *a. rare*—[A burlesque formation on FLAM.] Of the nature of a 'flam'.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 19 The... flambuginous sea-monster, known by the name of the Non-Descript.

Flame (flæm), *sb.* Forms: 4 flauime, 4-5 flämme, (5) flome, 4-6 flawme, flauimbe, 5-7 flämbe, (7) flām, 4- flame. [a. OF. *flambe*, *flamme*; —L. *flamma*, of disputed etymology; according to some scholars for **flāma*, f. root **flāg-* in *flagrāre* to blaze; according to others for **flama*, f. *flāre* to blow.]

1. Vapour heated to the point of combustion; ignited gas. Also, † *flame of fire*.

a. without plural.

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 261 Flauime ys but lyghted smoke. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* x. iv. (1495) 276 Flamme is fyre in atry mater. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Oute of be whilk comes flauime of fyre. 1503 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 23 Where earthquakes have bene, great abundance of smoke, flame, and ashes, is cast out. 1678 HOBBS *Decam.* vi. 60 Flame is nothing but a multitude of Sparks. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* iii. xi. 131 Is not flame a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1853) li. xxv. 368 Flame consists of particles of carbon brought to a white heat,—an opinion of Sir Humphry Davy's.

b. with plural: A portion of ignited vapour, often spire-like or tongue-like. † *To put to flames*: to set on fire.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. (xxix.) 7 pe voice of lord sherdan be flauime of fyre. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 239 pe weyke and fyre wil make a warme flauimbe. c 1400 *Dist.* *Troy* 12009 Flammies of fyre-fuerse to behold. c 1450 LONELICH *Agall* xlviii. 174 Fir and flambes they casten echelid vpon Moys there he sat. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 221 His vysage became lyke a flame of fyre. 1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 554 Thrice to the vaulted Roof the Flames aspire. 1722 SEWET *Hist. Quakers* 1795 I. iv. 272 The flames ascended above my head. 1800 *L. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 245 The acid burns with a blue flame. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 17 The sky of Paris was red with the incendiary flames of the Commune.

c. fig. (see also 6.)

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI.* 154 The inhabitants... perceiving, that the great flame of the Englishie force was extinct and consumed. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 59 Let me not live... After my flame lacks oyle. 1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* ii. i. 61 Saint Hierome, the... cleare flame of the Church. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* i. 263 War's great flame he shall kindle in Italy.

d. pl. (with the) = fire. Chiefly with reference to death or destruction by burning. Phrase, to commit to the flames.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/2 The blessed chylidren wente tother the flambes. 1656 COWLEY *Poems. Misc.* 10 Pity him Jove, and his bold Theat allow. The flames he once stole from thee grant him now. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 55 354 He was put into the flames with the General Acclamation of the Multitude. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 191 Ziska... condemned the rest to the flames. 1817 SHELLEY *Revolt of Islam* xii. xxv. 1 When the consuming flames had wrapt ye round.

e. with reference to hell or purgatory.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 24 Send Lazarus that he... kele my tunge; for I am turmentid in this flawme. 1575 W. FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 182 To quench the flambes of purgatory. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 504 By hellish flams thy soule... deuoured be. 1832 TENNYSON *Sisters* 7 She died: she went to burning flame.

† *f. Vital flame* (see quot.). *Obs.* in scientific use.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Vital Flame*, a kind of subtil gentle kindled Heat which some suppose to be in the Heart of Living-Creatures.

2. The condition of visible combustion. In phrases, *On flame*, † *on or of a flame*, in a flame, in flames: blazing, on fire; *transf.* of a wound, etc., inflamed; *fig.* inflamed with anger, passion, or zeal. Also to put or set on or in († a) flame, to burst into flame(s), etc. See also AFLAME.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ii. 14 The cyte was cruelly sette a fyre, and on a flamm. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 Redolent gums... incandecuted or put to flames, wherein the dead body is laid. 1654 J. WADSWORTH *to Sandford's Civ. Wars Spain* 351 The timber of the Church taking fire therewith, all was immediately of a flame. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* iii. i. 220 If a wound be in a flame when

dress. 1656 COWLEY *Poems*, *Misses* 15 [My heart] 'tis all on flame. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 182 Set the Argives hollow ships on flame. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* v. 49 What a flame had your negligence put me into. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 116 They found their Boat all in flames. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 47 The town... was all on a flame. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 219 Unknown those powers that raise the soul to flame. 1790 BEATSON *Narr. & Mil. Mem.* I. 74 Setting the nation in a flame against the Minister. 1790 WILCOCKS *Voy.* II. Immediately his face was all over in a flame. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* iii. xvi. 8 Below the smoke of roofs involved in flame. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 348 The day... Now set a wrathful Dian's moon on flame. 1879 M. PATRISON *Milton* 53 Once, at twenty, he [Milton] was all on flame by the casual meeting, of a damsel.

3. *transf.* A bright beam or ray of light (*esp.* from a heavenly body).

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. Metr. iii. 39 Pe flamis of pe sonne pat ouer cometh pe sterre lyst. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 132 These starres... cast from them flambes in manner of heares. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xvii. 5 Neither could the bright flames of the starres endure to lighten that horrible night. 1710 POPE *Windsor F.* 390 Where clearer flames glow round the frozen Pole. 1842 LONGER *Sp. Stud.* III. v. When the moon began to show her silver flame. 1877 BRYANT *Poems*, *Little People of Snow* 184 The northern lights, such as thou seest In the midwinter nights, cold, wandering flames.

b. *pl.* Applied humorously to 'red' hair. Also to hair as has such hair. Cf. CARROT 3.

1823 'J. BEE' *Slang*, *Flames*, red haired people receive this appellation. 'who should I fling my precious ogle upon but Flames—she as lived at the Blue Posts?'

4. *fig.* Bright or glowing light; brilliance, brilliant colouring.

1781 COWPER *Friendship* II. That jewel of the purest flame. 1873 OUIDA *Pascale* II. 162 The flame of roses burns on every handbreadth of untiled ground.

5. Something resembling a flame of fire: † a. A flame-shaped ornament. b. A streak or patch of colour or the like.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xvii. 88 Mantelets of greene cloth of siluer... bordered about with flambes of gold. 1680 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 1564/4 A Bright Bay Gelding... a white Flame from the Forehead almost to the Nostrils. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch* vi. 3 The sly serpent, in the golden flame Of his own volumes interwolved. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. vi. The yellow stonework made a flame of colour on the top.

6. In certain figurative applications of sense 1.

a. A burning feeling or passion, *esp.* of love: To fan the flame; to heighten its intensity by artificial or artful means.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxvii. 1 Alle kyndul hou in pe flamme of jil iuf. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par. T.* r. 799 Thanne feeleth he anon a flambe of delit. a 1450-1530 *Syr. our Ladye* 212 Three flambes of charyte. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 217 So true a flame of liking. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 807 Abdiel... Stood up, and in a flame of zeale severe The current of his fury thus oppos'd. 1702 POPE *Sapho* 20 Ah youth ungrateful to a flame like mine! 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* Prol. The same Flame, by different Ways express'd, Glows in the Heroe's and the Poet's Breast. 1783 J. O'KEEFE *Birth-day* 17 The lovely town-bred dame, Dear cause of many a flame. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourning* Fam. IV. 212, I... neglected no opportunity of fanning the flame. 1814 CARR *Dante's Paradise* III. 69 She seemed With love's first flame to glow. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prentiss Woman* ix, This flame of ardent ambition kept her alive.

b. *quasi-concr.* The object of one's love. Formerly *poet.*; now only *jocular*.

1647 COWLEY *Misses*, *Echo* II, Thy flame, whilst living, ... Was of less beauty. 1702 PRIOR *Ode*, Eupelia serves to grace my Measure; But Cloe is my real flame. a 1760 J. BROWNE *Poems*, *Lett. to Corinna* (1768) 100 My earliest flame, to whom I owe All that a Captain needs to know. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 263 This little damsel... was my uncle John's third flame. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch* (1872) 237 Her heart remains faithful to her old flame, the doctor.

† c. Brightness of fancy; power of genius, vigour of thought. *Obs.*

1644 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 88 As thine his fate, if mine had beene his [Homer's] Flame. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I, Persons of Quality... that understand what Flame and Power in writing is. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* Prol. Like him (tho' much unequal to his Flame) Our Author makes a pious Prince his Theme.

† 7. A name of a variety of carnation. (See quot.) 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carnation*, The Flames have a red Ground always strip'd with Black or very dark Colours.

8. A name given to certain British moths.

1829 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 399 *Noctua atris*, the Flame. *Ibid.* 422 *Geometra rubicadala*, the Flame. 1862 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II. 15 *Anticars rubidaria*, the Flame.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *flame-banner*, *heat*, *lamp*, *light*, *signal*, *torch*.

1880 TENNYSON *Columbus*, The great 'flame-banner borne by Tenerife. 1822-6 J. J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 11 In changing the form of iron, the white 'flame heat' is used. 1888 *Daily News* 10 May 3/4 Miners' electric lamps... so convenient... that it would really seem to be nothing short of criminal folly to run the slightest risk with 'flame lamps. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. ix. 75 The search of Tyrants by the 'flame-light of Persecutions. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *League of Alps* xvii. Poems (1875) 237 'Flame-signals through the midnight sprung. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vii. lxiv, Where the flowers are no better than a crop of 'flame-tongues burning the soles of our feet.

b. *objective*, as *flame-breathing*, *-darting*, *-snorting*; also *flame-devoted*.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1626) 235 'Flame-breath-

ing bulls you tam'd. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iii. *Schisme* 403 The Welkin's studded with new Blazing-Stars, 'Flame-darting Lances. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* vi. 76 They crown with Cypress... the 'Flame-devoted Hier. 1614 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 1 'Flame-snorting Phlegon's ruddy breath began Reducing Day.

c. *instrumental* and *originate*, as *flame-bred*, *-feathered*, *-irradiated*, *-robed*, *-sparkling*, *-tipped*, *-uplifted*, *-winged*.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 361 If I live, I live her 'Flame-bred' Flare. 1591 *Ibid.* I. iv. 272 With his 'flame feather' red arrow. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph*, *Hen. V.* xciii, High-wrought drosses Shines from his [the Sun's] 'flame-irradiated Earth. 1752 H. MPORE *To Memory of Dr. Doddridge* vii, [He] midst the 'flame-rob'd' Bands a Seraph glows. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. xx. 402 Thy chaste 'flame-sparkling eyes. 1836 KEEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 215 Some 'flame-tipt' arrow of the Almighty falls. 1842 SIR A. DE VRE *Song of Faith* 22 The legion hands Of 'flame-uplifted Demons. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1626) 1896 loue... with 'flame-winged thunder earth affrights. a 1821 ROSSETTI *House of Life* ix, One flame-winged brought a white-winged harp-player.

d. *parasynthetic* and *similative*, as *flame-eyed*, *-faced*, *-haired*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *flame-like*, *-wise* advs.; *limitative*, as *flame-proof*.

1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queens* Wks. (Rddg.) 568/2 'Flame-eyed' Rage. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 50 That 'flame-faced patriot band. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* iv. v. 343 Above you 'flame-haired' beam that upwards shoots, Appears a dragon's head. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Chrusoprase is... in the night time... 'flame-like, in the day time yellow. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 1718 Roaring about his eyes that flame-like blaze. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Jan., The materials had been made 'flame-proof. 1896 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* vii. (ed. 3) 193 One 'flame-shaped arrow-head. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 37 My heart Takes fire and trembles 'flame-wise.

10. *Special comb.*: *flame-bearer*, a book-name for the genus *Selaphorus* of humming-birds, characterized by the great brilliancy of the gorgets of the males; *flame-bed* (*Steam-engine*) (see quot.); *flame-box*, 'sometimes applied to that portion of the shell of a steam boiler which contains the smoke or flame tubes' (Lockwood 1892); *flame-bridge*, 'a wall rising from the floor of a furnace to cause the flame to impinge upon the bottom of the boiler' (Knight 1874); *flame-cap*, a pale cap-like appearance which the upper part of the flame of a safety-lamp or fire-damp indicator assumes, and which indicates the presence of gas; *flame carpet*, the moth *Coremia propugnaria*; *flame-cell*, a small cavity in the excretory canal of a flat-worm (see quot.); *flame-chamber* (see quot.); *flame-engine*, 'an early name for the gas-engine, in which the piston is moved by the expansion due to the sudden combustion of a body of gas in the cylinder' (Knight 1874); *flame-flue*, 'the combustion flue of a horizontal boiler, so named to distinguish it from the smoke or return flues which are built in brick-work' (Lockwood 1892); *flame-furnace*, a furnace in which the ore or metal is exposed to the action of flame, but is not in contact with the fuel; † *flame-god*, † the sun; *flame-kiln* (cf. *flame-furnace*); *flame-plates*, the top or crown plates of a boiler flue or fire-box. (Lockwood 1888); *flame-shoulder*, the moth *Noctua plecta*.

1882 OGILVIE s.v., The little 'flame-bearer (*Selaphorus antilla*) inhabits the inner side of the extinct volcano Chiriqui, in Veragua. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 304 The flame-chamber... has often a floor of fire-brick, called the 'flame bed. 1893 *Dublin* Jan. 7, 1893 The wick of the lamp has to be pulled down until the flame becomes pale and non-luminous. In this condition it is small and of low temperature, and therefore ill-suited to produce 'flame caps. 1862 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II. 18 *Coremia propugnaria*, 'Flame Carpet. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 537/1 The spaces between the round connective-tissue cells of the body are star-shaped in form, and into these the finest excretory tubules... open by funnels, into each of which projects a vibratile cilium, thus constituting the so-called 'flame-cells'. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 304 The 'flame-chamber, being the space immediately behind the bridge in which the combustion of the inflammable gases that pass over the bridge is or ought to be completed. 1862 *Atlantic Monthly* July 70/2 Ericsson; soon discovered that his 'flame-engine, when worked by the combustion of mineral coals, was [etc.] 1888 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, 'Flame-furnace, a reverberatory furnace. 1599 MARSHON *Scot. Villanie* I. ii. 175, I think the blind doo see, the 'flame God rise From Sisters couch, each morning to the skies. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 28 This limestone... is burnt in what are called 'flame-kilns. 1862 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II. 141 *Noctua plecta*, 'Flame-shoulder.

b. in some names of plants with vivid scarlet or crimson flowers: *flame-flower*, a species of *Kniphofia* (*Tritoma*); *flame lily* (see quot.); *flame-tree*, (a) the *Sterculia acerifolia* of New South Wales; (b) the *Nyctis floribunda* of Western Australia, also called *fire-tree*; (c) the *Butea frondosa* or palash tree.

1882 *Garden* 4 Jan. 10/2 We came across several colonies of *Pampas Grass*, associated with 'Flame flowers (*Tritoma*). 1841 MRS. LAMONT *Ladies' Flower-Gard.* 129 *Pyrolirion*, the 'Flame Lily. 1856 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Flame tree, *Brachychiton acerifolium*. 1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct.

685/1 The palash is a fair-sized tree, and its flowers are very bright scarlet, from which it is frequently spoken of as the 'flame-tree'. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Australian Life* 96 There are flame-trees, showing in spring vivid patches of crimson.

Flame (flām), v. Forms: 4-5 *flambe*, *flambe*, *flame*, *flambe*, *flambe*, *flambe*, *flambe*, 4- *flame*. See also FLAMB. [ME. *flambe*, *flamme*, a. OF. *flambe-r*, *flam*(n)er, f. *flambe*, *flamme* FLAME sb.]

1. *intr.* To burn with a flame or with flames; to emit flames; to blaze. Also with *away*, *forth*, *out*, *up*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 205 A fyre flaumende forth out of bope. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1975 Owre kyng gerte felschene his fyre, flaumande fulle heghhe. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iii. 67 Fyre brennyng... goth flammynge vnto the cloydes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 195 b, Other causes... made y^e fyre to flame. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 16 His left Hand which did flame... Like twentie torches. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 479 Fyre lying hid under ashes, and touch'd will flame. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 105 The Admiral of Portugal began to flame being fired with two Holland fire ships. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 62 A Dungeon horrible, on all sides round As one great Furnace flam'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 242 A volcano... flamed out that night. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. viii. 39 Spirits of wine will flame with a candle, but not with a spark. 1839 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & Porson* II, There is a paleness in intense fires; they do not flame out or sparkle. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. 356 Lard lamps flaming away vigorously.

b. *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 225 Panne flambeth he [he holygoste] as fyre on fader & on filius. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll.* *Treat.* 976 Cruelty hath but smoked before, now it flames up. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i, Sparks of war, Which might one day flame up to strong revenge. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 591/5 The Servile war... wanted but little fuel to make it flame out again. 1793 *Object. to War Examined & Refuted* 27 The Republic... flames out in many parts with Civil War. 1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 362/3 Alien blood flamed in her veins.

† c. *transf.* To emit a smell (also, of a smell, to issue) with violence like that of flame.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 255 Whan his carogne shal come in cause to be buryed, I leue it flaumbe ful soule je folde al aboute. 14... MS. *Laud* 656 fol. 4 b, A flauour flambeth herfo, fyr felledden hit alle.

2. *fig.* a. Of the passions, etc.: To burn like flames. To flame out: to burst out violently.

a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 22 Though he keep thy sinne from flaming out, a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progress* I. i. (Rldg.) 637/2 Lascivious fires, should such flame in you. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 240 Here and there where their malice flames out. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 244 The rage of James flamed high.

b. Of persons: To burn (with envy, fury, indignation, etc.); to look angrily or passionately upon. To flame out, up: to break out into open anger or indignation; to 'fire up'.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxii. 106 Whiche whole flame with enuy and hatred. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* iv. 49, I flame with fury to be at it. 1701 SEOLEY *Happy Fair* (1766) 16 With heat of loue he flam'd up on his mate. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xiv. 112 If the alliance... take effect... how will she flame out! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 195 He flamed with indignation. 1858 CARLYLE *Frede. G.* (1865) I. iii. vi. 180 An *Osianderism*... much flamed-up in the more orthodox *ism*. 1858 *Ibid.* (1865) II. v. viii. 132 Queen Sophie... did once... lose her royal patience and flame out.

3. *transf.* To glow like flame or as with flames; to shine brightly, gleam ruddily. Also with *away*, *forth*, *up*, etc.

13... E. E. ALLIT. *P. A.* 768 Maskellez bryd bat bryt con flambes. 1530 PALSGR. 551/1, I have sene the yerthe flame a nyght season lyke any fyre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 220 The face of Phobus flambad fair. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theodoret* II. ii. (Rldg.) 1707 'There's anger yett flambes in your eyes. 1698 COWPER *Caligula* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 260 Caesar [led] A flying camp of ranting concubines, Who flam'd, and gave a lustre to the day. 1770 C. FLEMING *Diary* (1888) 257 Diamonds web flamed at y^e Last motion. 1760 DYER *Rhins Rome* 21 The rising sun Flames on the ruins. 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Oct.*, This... room was... flaming with velvet. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 133 Flung... a red shawl over the figure of a fashionable belle, and let her flame away with it in Broadway. 1826 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 74 The mud is flaming with the scarlet curlew. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xv, She felt the colour flame up in her cheeks. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sp.* 15 The dentist... flamed forth in his second dress as a captain of banditti.

4. a. *intr.* To move as or like flame.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xl. iv, Those holy Fishers once amongs Thow flamedst bright with sparkling parties tongues. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 65 Meteor-like, flame lawless thro' the world. 1892 TENNYSON *Death of Enone* 38 (*Alkibiades Dream*) Once again thou flamedst heavenward.

b. *trans.* To send forth or convey by flaming.

14... LIND. *Ballad of our Ladie* ix, Flame down be doleful light of thyn influence. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 200 In every Cabin, I flam'd amazement; sometime 'Ild diuide, And burne in many places. 1892 T. A. COOK *Old Touraine* I. 91 An old system of signalling by beacon fires... which flamed messages along the valley.

† 5. To burn, set on fire, consume with flames. 1583 STANBYSH *Æneis* III. (Arh.) 79 Sundry hosties are flamed on altars. 1590 SPENSER *F. O.* III. ix. 18 Malbecco seeing them resolv'd... To flame the gates. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman's a Weather-cock* I. i, The Masculine Element of Fire Shall flame his Pyramids downe to the Earth. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* Divs. III. xiii, Some were nailed to crosses, and others flamed to death.

† 6. To cause to glow with enthusiasm, zeal, etc.; to kindle, inflame, excite, animate. Obs.

† 380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 36 þe swete odour þerof schulde flamme mennys hertis. 1556 SPENSER *F. Q. v. i.* 14 Flam'd with zeal of vengeance inwardly. He ask'd [etc.]. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xiv. 22 That sacred vigour which had wont . . . To flame the Poets noble brest. 1640 SHIRLEY *Coronation* II. Djh, Their courage is so nobly flamed.

7. To subject to the action of flame. Cf. *Sc. FLAMB.*

1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 88 After flaming, the pieces are successively laid on an inclined table exposed to the fire. 1885 DOLLEY *Bacteria Investigation* i. 69 The pipette is first thoroughly sterilized by flaming every portion of it.

Flame, obs. form of *FLAM.*

Flame-colour. The colour of flame; a bright reddish yellow or orange.

1608 B. JONSON *Masque of Beauty*, Splendor in a robe of flame colour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 7 Melesinda wraps her Head in Flame Colour. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 143 The preternatural flame-colour mingled in the crucibles of hell.

b. attrib. or adj. = next.

1763 DEL PINO *Sp. Dict.*, *Caballo de color morado*, a flame colour horse.

Flame-coloured, a. Of the colour of flame. 1556 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 11 A faire hot Wench in Flame-coloured Taffata. 1647 STAPYTON *Juvenat* 22 He . . . Weares a fring'd petticoat & flame-colour'd veyle. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ii. Flame-coloured Satin. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liii. 96 Her dusky, flame-coloured garment. 1878 R. BAGE *Barham Down* i. 113 Damnation I swore my Lord, and a few other flame-coloured ejaculations.

Flamed (flæmd), *pph. a.* [f. *FLAME* v. and *sb.* + -ED ¹, 2.]

1. Aflame, burning.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* III. viii (Caxton 1483) 55 A furnoys . . . alle flamed with fyre. 1583 STANYHURST *Zenis* II. (Arb.) 54 The . . . Greeks the flame city with ruthless victorie ransack. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 61 A flamed dart shot from her eye.

2. Furnished with flames.

1851 E. J. MILLINGTON *Tr. Didron's Chr. Archaeol.* I. 452 Wheels which are both winged and flamed . . . to express the extreme of velocity.

3. Of a tulip: Bearing flame-like marks.

1665-76 *Rav Flora* 94 The flowers are . . . yellow . . . and some striped, feathered, or flamed. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) l. 302 A Tulip, is called flamed, with a broad irregular stripe runs up the middle of the petals, with short abrupt projecting points, branching out on each side.

† **Flameful, a.** Obs. rare-1. [f. *FLAME* sb. + -FUL.] Full of flame. In quot. fig.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. l. Eden 401 When pale Phlegm, or saffron-colour'd Choler . . . print upon our Understanding's Tables; That, Water-wracks; this other, flame-full Fables.

Flameless (flæm'less), *a.* [f. *FLAME* sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of flame; burning without flame.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. l. *Trophies* 55 A fire so great could not live flameless long. 1638 G. SANVOY *Par. Div. Poems, Lament*, 7er. ii. 7 Jehova . . . forsakes His flame-lesse Altar. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. l. vii. x. 219 It burns . . . flameless, as charred coals do. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* May 775 The flameless fire of imaginative thought.

Flamelet. [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small flame.

1849 LONGF. *By the Fireside*, K. Wittlaf's Drinking-Horn viii. 3 The flamelets flapped and flickered. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iv. i. 251 Upon our phalanx shining lances A nimble host of flamelets dances.

Flamen (flæm'en). Forms: 4-5 *flamyn* (e) (erron. *flaume*), 4-7 *flamin* (e), 7 *flamin* (g), 7-*flamen*. [a. L. *flamen*, of doubtful etymology; some modern scholars believe it to stand for **flād-men*, f. *flād* :- Waryan **bhlād*- as in Goth. *blót-an*, OE. *blót-an* to sacrifice; others regard it as standing for *flāmen*, f. root *flāg*- to burn (from burning sacrifices).]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A priest devoted to the service of a particular deity. † *Flamin diall* = L. *flamen dialis*, the flamen of Jupiter.

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* I. (1822) 34 Yit he institute the sacrifice that pertain to the flamin diall. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 229 Seld-showne Flamins Doe prey among the popular Thronges. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 The Romans . . . knew of learning little but what their Augurs and Flamins taught them. 1773 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 266 Then first the Flamen tasted living food. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* I. § 112 No person is elected to the office of one of the greater flamines, i. e. a flamen of Jupiter, Mars, or Quirinus . . . unless born of farreate parents.

2. *transf.* Applied to other priests, etc.

1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 141 The Archflamyn or the Flamyn, as our Erchebisschop or Bisschopp . . . seythe thus. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 210 Egyptian Priests and other Flamines of the Natural Law used Circumcision. 1660 HEICHHINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 79 The Muses and their Flamens they cashiere. 1789 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 13 Dec. Ye venerable sages, and holy flamines, is there probability in your conjectures? 1808 J. BARLOW *Column* iv. 316 Let the poor guardless natives never feel The flamen's fraud.

3. The *L. flamen* and *archflamen* (sec. ARCHFLAMEN) were used by Geoffrey of Monmouth to denote the two grades of alleged sacerdotal functionaries in heathen Britain, whose place was taken on the conversion of the island by bishops and archbishops. Hence pseudo-Hist. in Eng. writers.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5756 Eyght & twenty flamins men tolde. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 111, 28 bisschoppis iceleped flaminys. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 25 To these archbisschops sees were subgette xxvii bisschops and were called flamines. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ott.* viii. 112 With Fanes vnto her Gods, and Flamins euerywhere. 1652 COLLINGS *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) 132 It holds as much for Bishops and Archbishops (instead of Flammins and Archflamins).

4. *attrib.*, as *flamen-priest*.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Ansel.* II. v. (1535) 114 b, Their gownes long lyke flamine prestes.

Hence **Flamenship**, the office of a flamen.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. xxiii. (1609) 601 C. Claudius, the Arch-flamine of Jupiter, lost his Flamenship. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* (1620) 71 Flamines, inheritors of the ancient Flamenship.

Flamenco, -go, obs. forms of *FLAMINGO*.

Flamer (flæ'ma), [f. *FLAME* v. + -ER ¹.]

1. One who or that which flames.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 996 And then no more you would the Aire allow For Element, then th' hot bright Flamer now. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 110 The Scottish coal is the best flamer. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 5/2 Armed only with an electric battery, or was it only a flamer? with which he signalled to the magic lantern.

2. *slang*. A person or thing glaringly conspicuous. 1809 *Spirit Pub. Yrks.* (1810) XIII. 163 Dick Daredevil . . . sported a brace of flammers (wenches) on his coach-box. 1840 H. COCKTON *Val. Vol.* II. 5 A criticism on the evening's performance which certainly was . . . a regular flamer.

Flamery, obs. form of *FLUMMERY*.

Flamenship, nonce-wd. [f. *FLAME* sb. + -SHIP.] The personality or dignity (of the god of) flame.

a. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Excretion Vulcan*, Fox on your Flamenship, Vulcan.

† **Flamet.** Obs. [a. F. *flamet* (also in Pr.)] = *FLAMINGO*. 1706 [see *FLAMAN*.]

Flameflew (flæm'fū), Also 6 flamefew, 9 *sc.* flamefoo. [Corruption of F. *fanfeluc* :- med. L. *fanfulica* bubble, lie, app. ad. Gr. *πομφύλις* bubble. Cf. mod. F. *fanfeluche*.] A gewgaw, trifle, fantastic thing.

Also *Sc.* 'Any gaudy trapping in female dress,' 'a gaudily dressed female' (Jam.).

1580 BARET *Adv.* F. 614 A Flamefew, or the moonshine in the water. 1583 STANYHURST *Zenis*, etc. (Arb.) 138 Voyd ye fro these flamefews . . . set a part the begun wurck. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 430 Fancy . . . had bodied forth a curious flamefew.

† **Flaminal, a.** Obs. [ad. L. *flāminālis*, f. *flāmen* FLAMEN.] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

a. 1693 UROUQUART *Rabelais* III. xlviii. 385 The Flaminal Mists, and mysterious Flamens.

Flamineous (flæm'niōs), *a.* Also *flaminious*. [f. L. *flāmin*, FLAMEN + -EOUS, -IOUS. Cf. L. *flāminius*.] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

1846 WORCESTER *Flamineous* (editing MORE). 1864 WORCESTER *Flaminious*. [? Error for *flamineous*, in H. MORE.]

Flaming (flæ'min), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FLAME* v. + -ING ¹.] The action of the verb *FLAME*. Also *concr.*, something which flames or resembles a flame.

c. 1400 *Destr. Tray* 970 The flamingyng of þe fese was ferly to see. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* l. 391 A . . . starre, whiche semed with flamyngeys of fyre to fall into the sea. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* Add. 128 Wherever colour is introduced, ornamentation . . . may consist in mere spots, or bands, or flamings.

Flaming (flæ'min), *pph. a.* Also 4 *flammande*, *flambeand*, 5 *flawmand*. [f. as prec. + -ING ².]

1. That flames; in flames or on fire, as a combustible; *esp.* in *flaming sword*.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xxviii. 150 þe flawmand swerde þat Godd ordaxnd jare before þe entree. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plat.* xliii. ix. Thus in flamynge tonges all aboute I fyre. 1611 Bible *Gen.* iii. 24 A flaming sword. 1781 GIBSON *Deed.* 4. F. III. 137 The spoil, and cattle, of the flaming villages. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* l. 88 Nor yon volcano's flaming fountains.

Fig. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 291 A flamingyng vertu dwellys yn þe hert. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* 17 O flamynge honour of euery hardy herte. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. ii. 16 O these flaming spirits! 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 264 The flaming hopes of its friends.

† b. *Flaming chapel* = F. *chapelle ardente*: a chapel or chamber thickly set with lighted tapers. 1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxxvii. 318 A flaming chapel was constructed at the entrance of the house.

2. Burning hot, inflamed, fiery.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 841 Red blisters . . . And flaming Carbuncles. 1786 BURNS 'Once fondly lov'd' Who, distant, burns in flaming torrid climes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callidus* lxxv. 354 As some labourer . . . Under a flaming sun.

b. quasi-adv., as *flaming-hot*. *lit.* and *fig.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 32 The wind less'ned, and weather grew flaming hot. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* xix Flaming-hot Disputer.

3. *transf.* Emitting rays of light, flashing, glowing, brilliant. † *Flaming fly* = *FIREFLY*.

131. E. E. *Altit. P. B.* 1468 Alle þe fruyt in þo formes of flaumbeande gemmes. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 108 Ffessantur enfureschit in flammaunde silver. c. 1400 *Destr. Tray* 308 Hie ene-flamynge freshe, as any fyne stones. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 116 Out English Glow-wormes, as well as the American, or flaming-flies, have a luminous juice in their tails. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 187 The glory of the Lord, which was wont to appear in a flaming light. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vii. 77 The large yellow eye grew more flaming and fiery.

b. in regard to colour: Resembling flame, very bright or vivid.

c. 1450 *Crt. of Love* 793 Her mouth is short . . . Flaming some-dele, not over red. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 The Bannana's . . . from a dark-green, mellow into a flaming yellow. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. xxvii, At Noon in flaming Yellow bright. 1863 MISS BRADON *Eleonor's Vict.* I. i. 3 The flaming poppies among the ripening corn. 1865 CARLYLE *Frædk. Gt. VI.* xvi. xli. 282 Voltaire has used his flamingest colours on this occasion.

† c. Of a person: Gaudy, 'loud', flaring.

1781 R. KING *London Spy* 95 A sergeant of the guards entered . . . with a flaming wench.

4. *fig.* Highly coloured, highflown; startling, extravagant.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 115 He hauing colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a good complexion. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xl. (1840) 191, I had heard some flaming stories of Captain Avery, and the fine things he had done in the Indies. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. (1813) 224 The good lady . . . did give him a most flaming character. 1850 PRESCOTT *Penn* II. 6 The flaming pictures . . . given by the natives of the riches of the land. 1868 HELPS *Reahnah* II. xvii. 287 There comes out a flaming attack against some poor man.

5. Flagrant, glaring, monstrous. ? Obs.

1706 COLLIER *Reply to Dr. Fitmer* (1730) 412 The most flaming Instances of Vice. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 583 A flaming Absurdity.

6. Like waving flame in appearance; flamboyant.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xl. 192 With baneris knit freshly flamwand. 1686 *London Gaz.* No. 2176/4 A Silver Hilted Sword, with the Blade waved or flaming. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. 177 The blade of this sword not uncommonly affected a wavy or flaming (*flamboyante*) outline.

Hence **Flamingly** adv.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. 37 How quaint and flamingly amorous [is Solomon] in the Canticles. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* v. 203 Why would he meddle and so flamingly meddle with what he understands not? 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* l. iv. (1878) 31 A flamingly glib dial. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 838/1 You are flamingly patriotic.

Flamingo (flæm'ingo). Forms: 6 (*flaming*), *flamengo*, 7-8 *flamingo*, *flamenco*, 7-*flamingo*. See also *FLEMING*, *FLAMAN*. [a. Pg. *flamengo*, Sp. *flamenco*, Pr. *flamenc*, according to Hatzf.-Darm. f. Rom. *flama* FLAME sb. + suffix -enc (a. Teut. -ing) often appended in Pr. and occas. in OF. to sbs. of L. origin. The F. name, *flamant*, is believed to be an alteration of the Pr. form; cf. OF. *ferrant* iron-gray, from *ferrenc*. So called from the colour.]

1. A bird of the genus *Phasianopus*, with bright scarlet plumage, extremely long and slender legs and neck, and a heavy bent bill.

1565 J. SPARKE in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 520 The fowle of the fresh riuers . . . whereof the Flamingo is one, hauing all redde feathers. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Sundry other Birds, as . . . Passe-flamingoes. 1697 *DAMIER Voy.* (1729) I. 70, I saw a few Flamingos, which is a sort of large Fowl. 1867 JEAN INGLOW *Songs on Voices Birds, Sandmartins*, Where rosy-winged flamingos fish all day.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flamingo-legged* adj.; *flamingo flower* or *plant*, a name for *Anthurium scherzerianum*.

1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 14 A flamingo-legged footman. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 212/2 The Flamingo flower. *Ibid.* 9 Sept. 226/1 The Flamingo plant.

† **Flaminical, a.** Obs. [f. L. *flāmin*, *flāmen* FLAMEN + -ICAL + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

1641 MILTON *Ct. Govt.* Wks. 1738 l. 63 Superstitious Copes and flaminical Vestures.

Flamm, flam, ? incorrect form of *FLAWN*. (But cf. *FLAMMICK*.)

1819 SCOTT *Bride Lammerm.* x. A tart—a flam—and some nonsense sweet things. 1820 — *Nonest.* xvi. The wafers, flammis, and pastry.

† **Flammability.** Obs. Also 7 *flamability*.

[f. next; see -*bility*, -*ITY*.] = *INFLAMMABILITY*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 335 The oily fat and unctuous parts wherein consist the principles of flammability. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 246 The same Essential properties of Flammability.

Flammable (flæm'əb'l), *a.* [f. L. *flammāre* to set on fire: see -*ABLE*.] = *INFLAMMABLE*.

1813 BUSBY *tr. Lucretius* I. 731 That igneous seeds, no longer lusk'd To matter flammable, become extinct. 1867 *Morning Star* 12 Apr. Their houses are built of much less flammable materials than ours.

† **Flammation.** Obs. In 7. *flamation*. [n. of action f. L. *flammāre*: see prec.] Exposure to fire.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 White or Crystalline arsenick . . . sublimed with salt, will not endure flamation.

Flammeous (flæm'ioſ), *a.* Now rare. [f. L. *flamme-us* (f. *flamma* flame) + -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of flame:

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 45 An inanimate and unintelligent masse of flammeous matter. 1686 GOAO *Celst. Bodies* II. vii. 245 Comets are Flammeous, or Lucid Expirations . . . produced by the Planets. 1775 in ASI.

2. Resembling flame or its attributes; flame-like; hence, shining, resplendent.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. xxv. 177 This flammeous light (of the Glow-worm). 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4071 The flammeous Life of the Bloud. 1728 EARDENY *tr. Birniet's St. Deed* II. 34 The Glory of the Person of Christ is . . . described . . . as lucid and flammeous.

3. Flame-coloured.

1686-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Flammeous*, somewhat coloured like a flame of fire. 1867 A. L. AOMAS *Wand. Nat. India*

113 The flammeous flycatcher (*Pericocotus flammeus*). red is the prevailing hue of the former (males).

Flammery, obs. var. of FLUMMERY.

† **Flammick**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *flamiche*.]

A confection made with butter, eggs, and cheese. 1600 *SURREY Countie Farue* v. xxii. 720.

† **Flammid**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *flam-mid-us*, f. *flamma* flame.] Flame-coloured; red.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 5 The flammid Carbuncle, purple Amethyst.

Flammiferous, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *flammifer* bearing flame (f. *flamma*-a FLAME + *-fer* bearing) + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing flame.

1656-81 in BLOUNT. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. In mod. Dicts.

Flammigerous, *a. rare*. Also 6 flammigerous. [f. L. *flammiger* bearing flame (f. *flamma* + *-ger* bearing) + *-ous*.] Bearing flame; in quot. fig.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 44 One of these flammigerous Nymphes. 1596 R. L[INCH] *Diella* v. With that inrag'd (flammigerous as he is). 1775 in ASH.

Flammivomous, *a. rare*. [f. L. *flammivomus* (f. *flamma*-a flame + *-vonus* vomiting) + *-ous*.] Vomiting out flame.

1663-76 BULLOCK. *Flammivomous*, vomiting or belching flames of fire. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* ii. 284 Hark, how the anvils thunder round the dens Flammivomous!

† **Flampoint**, *Obs. Forms*: 4 flampoyne, 5 flampoynte, flampayn, peyn, poyne, 6 flampett. [? a. F. **flan pointé*.] A pie or tart ornamented with pointed pieces of pastry.

c 1390 in Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 54 To make Flaumpoyne. 14. in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 443 Flampoyntes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 587 Flampoyne flourished with a Scotchoun oyall. 1725 in Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 173 Item, a Flaumpett.

Flamy (flā'mi), *a. Forms*: 5-7 flamy, 6 flambye, 7 flamie, 6-flamy. [f. FLAME sb. + *-y*.]

1. Of or pertaining to flame or flames; consisting of flames; beset with flames.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxliii. 156 The hydde fyre in processe breketh oute and sheweth great lyghle and flamy blase. 1558 BR. WATSON *See. Sacrau.* xvi. 100 The fyrye floude .. dothe overflowe with his flambye waues. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 225 He .. foure times assaile To sack the flamy Pile. 1752 H. M[OORE] *Yr Memory of Dr. Doddridge* vii. The flamy Car, fire-breathing Coursers drew. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxv. 133 The flamy circle at that voice so rested.

2. Resembling flame; flame-like.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 30 Vital spirits .. are a substance compounded of an airy and flamy matter. 1639 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 47 A flamy rednesse will overspread the heavens. 1661 HOLBYARD *Yvesnal* (1673) 22 The .. flamy vall he wears. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* xiv. 400 And flamy crocus made the mountain glow. 1801 SOURDIS *Thalaba* ix. vii. Her flamy hairs curl up. 1875 H. R. PROCTOR in *Engl. Brit.* III. 111. 94/2 Should the aurora be flamy, and shoot out rays.

fig. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. xvii. 176 b. My thoughts .. With flamy breathes doo issue oft in sound. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 3 A very flamy, fuliginous set of doctrines.

† 3. Performed by the agency of flame. *Obs.*

c 1611 CAPMAN *Iliad* vii. 65 His body I'll resign To be disposed by his friends in flamy funerals. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. 32 (1643) 202 [Water] can .. keep our mansions from .. a flamy conversion into ashes.

4. Comb., as flamy-glittering.

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxvi. Her flamy-glittering lights increase with time and place.

Flan (flan), sb.¹ *Sc.* Also 8-9 flann, 9 flam. [cf. Icel. *flan* sudden rush, *flana* to rush.] a. A sudden gust or puff of wind. b. A puff of smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind.

c 1475 *Rauf Coitcar* 2 Thair fell an ferlyful flann within thair fellis wude. 1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Orkney*, etc. 81 Tho' the wind be not so strong, there will come Flanns and Blasts off the Land. 1742 J. MILL *Diary* (1889) 13 The boat was laid under water by a sudden flan. 1810 ST. KATHLEEN III. 110 It blows squally, as the flams o' reek flappin' down the lum may tell ye. 1865 EDMONSTOUN *Sheldan & Orkin* *Gloss.* *Flan*, *Flann*, a gust of wind, S.

Flan (flan), sb.² *Coining*. [a. F. *flan* (OF. *flan*, *flaon*: see FLAWN) orig. a round cake, but *transf.* to this sense from the similarity in shape.] A disc of metal before stamping; a blank.

1668 G. STEPHENS *Kunitz* II. 1. 512 That round stamp flan or lamina which thus is mounted. 1880 B. HEAD *Guide Coins* B. M. 2 The form of the ingot (*flan*) of most of the early coins was bean-shaped or oval.

Flan (flan), sb.³ *dial.* Also *flam*. [f. FLAN a.] a. A shallow. b. A broad-brimmed hat (= *flam-hat*: see the adj.).

a. 1790 GOSSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Flan*, a shallow. North. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Flann*, a shallow b. 1877 *Holiness Gloss.* s.v., 'Sun's si parlus hot Ah'll put mi flam on.'

Flan (flan), sb.⁴ *dial.* Also *flam*. A net used in ferreting rabbits. Also *attrib.*, as *flam-net*.

1801 W. B. DANIEL *Rural Sports* i. 352 After the holes are .. covered with Purre-Neis called Flans, the Ferret should be put in. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.* *Flan* or *Flam-net*, a small net used in ferreting rabbits.

Flan (flan), *a. dial.* Also 9 *flam*. [Of unknown etymology. There is a remarkable coincidence of sense with F. *flanier* slightly concave (said of a grindstone), according to Hatzf.-Darm.

f. *flan* tart, FLAWN; but it is difficult to assume a parallel derivation for the Eng. dialect word.]

Broad, flat, and shallow; also, 'shallow with sloping sides' (*Lonsdale Gloss.*).

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.* *Flan*, shallow. 1787 GOSSE *Provins. Gloss.* *Flan*, broad, 1825-79 JAMESON, *Flan*, flat, not very hollow. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* *Flan-hat* is a summer-hat with a flapping brim, worn by the farmer's wives. 1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.* s.v., They gave us fryt eggs and collops in a flan dish.

Flan (flan), *v. dial.* [Connected with FLAN a. Cf. FLANCH, FLANGE vbs.] *intr.* a. Of a vessel, etc.: To expand towards the top, to widen upwards. Also, *To flan out*. b. Of a window-jamb: To splay or bevel internally. Cf. FLANNING.

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* *Flan*, to spread wide as the sides of a bowl or scuttle. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., 'How she does flan with that gown of hers!' .. A flower vase 'flans out' at the top.

Flan, obs. form of FLANE, FLAY.

Flancard, *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 *flaunkart*, flanket, 8 flankart, 9 (*Hist.*) flanchard. [a. OF. *flancard*, f. *flanc* FLANK sb.¹]

1. a. A piece of armour for the thigh. b. In horse-armor, one of the side-pieces covering the flanks.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sources of Ayoun* vi. 142 His swerde .. cut through .. an hundred mayles of his flancardes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* vii. xl. 76 Burnist flaukartis (read *flan*-or *flaun*-) and leg harness. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 122 a. Some had .. the guisettes, the flancardes dropped & gutted with red. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 188 A barbed horse with his barbes and flankettes. 1870 BLACK *Tr. Denuint's Weapons War* 350 The side pieces or flanchards .. which joined the front plate or breast-piece to the thigh-pieces and croupiere.

2. = FLANKER sb.¹

1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 163 And firing briskly from the flankarts, saved the house.

Flanch (flans), sb.¹ *Her.* Also *flaunch*, *flanque*. [? a. OF. *flanche* fem., = *flanc* masc., FLANK.]

A sub-ordinary formed on each side of the shield by a line arched or convex towards the centre, always borne double or in pairs.

We have not been able to find direct evidence that *flanche* was used in Fr. in the heraldic sense; but the form *flanque*, and the adjs. *flanché*, *flanqué*, are in Geliot (ed. Palliot 1664).

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 70 b, He beareth Ermin, ij Flaunches, Vert. This is one degree vnder the aforesaid Flaques. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* i. iv. 39 He beareth Gules, two Flaanches Argent. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., *Flanches* are always born by Pairs; the Flanch bends more than the Flank. 1828-40 BERRY *Engel. Herald.* I, *Flanch*, *Flanque*, or *Flasque*. Leigh would make flanch and flasque two distinct subordinate ordinaries, but Gibbon very judiciously accounts them both as one.

Hence *Flanché* pbl. a., having flanches.

1688 R. HOLME *Armory* i. ix. 93 He beareth Vert, a Pile, and two demy ones Imbowed or Flanché. 1889 EVLIV *Dict. Her.* s.v., A shield of Fitz-Alan, flanché ar.

Flanch (flans), sb.² Also *flaunch*. [This and its variant FLANGE are prob. f. FLANCH, FLANGE vbs. The usual explanation is that the sb. is ad. OF. *flanche* fem. = *flanc* masc., FLANK; but the sense is hardly suitable.]

1. = FLANGE 2.

1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 81 With a Shoulder or Flaunch screw'd within the Circle O O by 4 other Screws. 1784 DARWIN *Ibid.* LXXV. 3 Another leaden ring or flanch was soldered round the leaden pipe. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 8 With flanches cast upon the tire of the wagon-wheels to keep them on the track.

2. Comb. as flanch-chuck, -mill (see quots.).

1833 J. HOLLAND *Mausf. Metal* II. x. 244 Coffee is ground by what is called a flanch mill, having the body composed of rolled iron, and being screwed against a post in the kitchen. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts.*, etc., *Flanch Chuck*, a .. chuck, formed like a flanch; but instead of holes being bored in it .. furnished with several points, upon which the article to be turned is fixed.

Hence *Flanché* pbl. a., having a flanch.

1793 SNEATON *Edystone* L. 196 The flanché border .. which surrounds the face of the pillars. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durham* 7 Tubs having flanch wheels.

Flanch (flans), *v.* Also *flaunch*, FLANGE *v.* [Of obscure origin; there would seem to be some connexion with the synonymous FLAWN; but the relation between the two words is not explained by any known process of derivation. Assuming the primary sense to be 'to extend laterally', *flanch* might conceivably be derived from F. *flanc* FLANK; but no vb. **flancher* of similar sense has been discovered in Fr. of any period.

An OF. *flancher*, *flanchir*, *flanchier* occurs as a synonym (perb. a variant) of *flechir* to bend (cf. FLINCH). Can the Eng. vb. be an adoption of this in a specialized sense?]

intr. To spread, widen out; to slope outwards towards the top. Also with *out*, *off*.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 357 Dark grey and smooth within; the border flanching out. 1802 *Traus. Soc. Enc. Arts* XX. 288 The sides, from the floorheads to the top of the gunwale, flanch off on each side.

Hence *Flanching* vbl. sb. and pbl. a.

1802 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 325/1 The boat is about 30 feet long .. built in a flanching manner. 1802 CAPT. REED in *Naval Chron.* VII. 490 The curvature of the keel and the flanching sides .. render it almost impossible to be upset.

1803 *Ibid.* IX. 283 The flanching, or spreading form of the boat .. gives her a considerable bearing.

Flanconade (flā'ŋkōnade), *Fencing*. Also 7 *flancanade*, -konade, 9 *flanconnade*. [a. F. *flancanade*, f. *flanc*: see FLANE.] A thrust in the flank or side.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* iv. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 68 Observe—how true it bends! Ah! for a pass in flancade! 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & a Bottle* ii. ii. Sa! sa! defend flancanade, madam. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. ii. Hah! thrust in fierce parried .. then flancanade .. and a palpable hit. 1889 POLLOCK *etc. Fencing* ii. (Ibid. Libr.) 53 This is the famous thrust known as flancanade or *lievant d'octave*.

attrib. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* iv. 74 This flancanade thrust cannot be well made use of, unless [etc.].

† **Flandan**, *Obs.* [Of unknown origin; some of the quots. suggest that it was supposed to be originally a term of fortification.] A part of a lady's head-dress (see quots.).

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Mulieris* 3 Monté la haut, and Palisade, Sorti, Flandan .. Burgoigne, Jardine, Cornett. — *Fop-Dict.* 18 *Flandan*, a kind of Pinner joining with the Bonnet. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xlv. 375 Great Ladies .. with their Flandan, Top-knots and Sultana's. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 10 s. v. *Apparel*, A Flandan is a kind of Pinner join'd with a Cornet. *Ibid.* 425 s. v. *Top-knots*, Will it not be convenient to attack your Flandan first, says the Maid? More Anger yet? still Military Terms?

† **Flanderkin**, *Obs.* (See also FLOUNDERKIN and FLANDRICAN a.) [f. next + *-kin*.]

1. An inhabitant of Flanders, a Fleming. Also *attrib.* (quasi-adj.) = Flemish. *Obs.*

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Lett.* Bp. Burnet i. 32 Till we are in the Condition of the Flanderkin Towns, he need not urge us about their Practice and Example. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 432 The Flanderkins have laid a duty of 5 guilders upon every £100 of Irish wool that is imported there. 1810 JANE PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* ii. xv. 342 The Flanderkins .. suddenly giving way with cries of terror. 1821 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* Ser. ii. ii. 8 But Flanderkins they have nae skill To lead a Scottish force, man.

2. slang. (See quots.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flanderkin*, a very large Fat Man or Horse. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 63 Florikins are amongst the *non-descripta* .. in onitology .. You read of them .. under the name, I believe, of Flanderkins.

Flanders (flā'ndəz), [ad. Du. *Vlaanderen* pl.; the name of an ancient countship now divided between Belgium, France, and Holland.]

† 1. Short for: a. *Flanders-lace*; b. *Flanders-horse*.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Mulieris* 3 Four Cushion-Cloths are scarce enough, Of Point, and Flanders. 1718 CANNON *Nonjuror* ii. ii. Does he keep his Chariot and Berlin, with six founcing Flanders?

2. *attrib.* as *Flanders chest*, *flax*, *lace* (whence *-laced*), *mare*, *shape*, *wagon*. b. *Flanders brick* = *Bath-brick*; † *Flanders colour*, tawny orange; *Flanders counter*: see COUNTER sb.³; † *Flanders-fortunes*, -pieces (see quots.); † *Flanders tile* (a) = *Flanders brick*; (b) = *Dutch tile*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Flanders-brick*. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 401 *Flanders bricks*, commonly called Bath bricks. [1433 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 140 Unam cistam Flaundr'.] 1460 *lum.* in *Ripou Ch. Acts* 365 De j. 'flandrys kist, 3s. 1652 *lum.* T. Tealyb of Barton-on-Umber (N. W. *Inc. Gloss.*), One flanders chist. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. xii. 338 His standard an unicorn silver ermine .. and his pensils 'Flanders colour'. 1759 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 158 In the Halle ij. flanders counters wth their carpets xxv. 1842 M'CULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* s.v. *Flan*: Flanders or Dutch flax is of the finest quality. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flanders-fortunes*, of small Substance. 1664 *Newcomen* 26 May in Mrs. Palliser *Lace* vii. 102 A black lute-string gown with a black 'Flanders lace'. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Mulieris* 3 With a broad Flanders Lace below. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2170/4 An open 'Flanders-lac'd' Neck-cloth. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Dit. Past.* i. v. 505 A stubborn Nagge of Galloway .. or a 'Flanders Mare'. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii. A wheel-carriage .. dragged by eight long-tailed Flanders mares. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flanders-pieces*, Pictures that look fair at a distance, but coarser near at hand. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Lovers* iii. i. He lov'd that 'Flanders shape, that lump of Earth and Phlegm together. 1544 *Liber Magnus* C. C. C. Oxon. (MS.), Impensa sacelli It' pro oleo et 'flawnderstele ad mundanda candelabra satelli, liij d. 1577 B. GOOCE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 161 b, To beate in powder Bricks, or Flaunders Tyle. 1600-1 *Trinity Coll. Act.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 483 Flaunders tyles to pave the chimney in the .. great chamber. 1876 *Voyls Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Flaunders Wagon*, a wagon suited to the transport of all light stores.

† **Flandriscan**, *a. Obs.* Also *Flandrican*. [f. prec. + *-an*; but prob. an etymologizing alteration of FLANDERKIN.] = FLEMISH.

1800 J. MILNER *Lett. Prebendary* (1813) 165 John Hooper .. married a Flandriscan woman. 1844 M'CULLOCH *Highl. & W. Isles Scotl.* i. 57 It is in vain .. to affect to despise it as Tudesque or Flandriscan in style of architecture.

† **Flandrish**, *a. Obs. exc. arch.* *Forms*: 4-5 *flaundrich*, -drish(e, -dryssh, 9 *flaundrish*. [f. as prec. + *-ish*.] = FLEMISH.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 272 *Vp* in his heed a flaudryssh beure hat. 1632 LITTON *How Trav.* x. 480 The Gentlemen servan, a Flandrish Fleming. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1862) 234 In rich apparel of the antique flaudrish cut.

† **Flane**, *Obs.* *Forms*: 1-4 *flan*, 3-4 *flon*, 4-5 *flone*, 5-9 *Sc. flane*, 5-6 *flaine*, (6 *flayn*). [OE. *flan* masc. and fem. = ON. *flain* masc.,

cognate with OE. *flā*: see FLO. The word survived longest in Sc.; otherwise the normal form would have been *flone*.] An arrow.

Beowulf 2438 (Gr.) Syððan hyne Hæðeðyn of hornboðan his freawine flane geswenece. c. 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 71 (Gr.) þurh flanes flyht. c. 1225 *Juliana* 7 þe flane þe of lute flooð. c. 1340 *Gaw.* & *Gr. knut*. 1161 At vche [þat] wende vndir wande wapped a flane. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Alor*. *Path*. iv. 152 His bow he bent, ane flane with fetherdis gray He hailit to the heid. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 32 Ane flane lat fle with bow in tyme of neid. 1724 *Poems on Royal Company of Archers* 34 Burnished swords and whizzing flanes.

Flanel, obs. form of FLANNEL.

|| **Flanerie** (flan'ri). [*F. flânerie*, *f. flâner* to lounge, saunter idly.] The disposition or practice of an idler or lounge.

1873 HANERTON *Intell. Life* x. vii. (1876) 371 Intellectual flânerie. 1875 H. JAMES *Transatl. Sketches* 126 The aimless flânerie which leaves you free to follow capriciously every hint of entertainment.

|| **Flâneur** (flanör). [*F. flâneur*, *f. flâner*: see prec.] A lounge or saunterer, an idle man about town.

1872 E. BRADTON *Life in India* vi. 236 He will affect a knowledge of London life that only comes to the regular flâneur after years of active experience. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 149 An existence which makes the life of the Paris flâneurs look very poor indeed.

Flang (flæŋ). A two-pointed pick used by miners. 1858 in SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Flang, obs. and dial. pa. t. of FLING v.

Flange (flændʒ), sb. [See FLANCH sb. 2.]

1. A widening or branching out; the part that widens out: + a. in a pan; b. in a metallic vein.

1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. vii. 320² The top that goes out wider than the bottom, is called the Flange of the Pan. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* 1 j. b. *Flange* (is) a Place where a Vein takes a run out of Course into one, and sometimes both Sides, inasmuch that the Ore lies more scattered. 1831 RAYMONO *Mining Gloss.* *Flange*, applied to a vein widening.

2. A projecting flat rim, collar, or rib, used to strengthen an object, to guide it, to keep it in place, to facilitate its attachment to another object, or for other purposes.

1735 DUCHÉ & PAROEN *Dict.*, *Flange*, those Side Pieces that are cast on to Iron Pipes or Barrels to screw 'em fast, or to hang 'em by. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal*. 11. 247 At each end of this cylinder there is a deep flange or margin. 1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 70 The flange or rib on the tire shall not project more than one inch. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 207¹ The whole are firmly secured by two metal flanges... which are tightly screwed up.

3. Hence a. Any rim or projecting surface. b. A flattened out disc. Also, *blank-flange*.

1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. The rim of metal round the mouth of gun caps used with percussion muskets is called a flange. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Flange*, the brim of a hat. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. *Flange*, a plate for covering... the end of a pipe or cylinder.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flange-coupling*, *joint*, *flange-maker*, *flange-bushing* (see quot.); *flange-pipe* (U.S.), pipe in sections with flanges for fixing together; *flange-pulley*, a flanged pulley; *flange-rail*, (a) a rail with a flanged base; (b) U.S. (see quot. 1864); *flange-wheel*, a flanged wheel.

1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. *Flange Bushing*, a flange carrying a shell which acts as a bushing to a hole. *Ibid.*, **Flange Coupling*, a device for connecting pipes at any angle from 0° to 90°. 1864 WEBSTER, **Flange-joint*, a joint in pipes etc. made by two flanges bolted together. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. **Flange Pipe*, **Flange Pulley*. 1864 WEBSTER, **Flange-rail*, a rail having on one side a flange to keep wheels, etc., from running off. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* *Flange Rail*, a flat-bottomed or flat rail, as distinguished from a double-headed rail.

Flange (flændʒ), v. [See FLANCH v.; in senses 2 and 3 f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To widen out. Also, with *out*. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Chess. Gloss.*, *Flange*, or flange out, to spread, diverge, to increase in width or breadth. 1858 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 167 The east-end of a church... as it flanges out in three wide terraces.

2. To take the form of a flange. (In recent Dicts.).

3. *trans.* To supply with a flange, attach a flange to, form a flange upon. 1873 R. WILSON *Steam Boilers* 92 By flanging either the barrel or end plate.

Flanged (flændʒd), ppl. a. [*f. prec. sb. or vb.*] Made or fitted with a flange.

1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer & Engine Builder* 51 The angle of the flanged end of the communicating pipes. 1852 T. WRIGHT *Celt. Roman, & Saxon* (1861) 166 Flanged tiles were not unfrequently used for this purpose.

Flanger (flændʒɹ). [*f. FLANGE v. + -ER 1*] 1. (See quot.)

1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Flangers*, also called 'boiler-smiths', are men, in the shipbuilding industry, who bend the plate edges where angles cannot be made to fit.

2. U.S. A vertical iron or steel bar for scraping snow and ice from the inside of rail-heads to make room for the wheel-flanges (*Standard Dict.*).

Flanging (flændʒɪŋ), sb. sb. [*f. FLANGE v. + -ING 1*] The action of the vb. FLANGE.

1861 W. FAIRBAIN *Iron* 150 It will bear punching and

flanging like a sheet of copper. 1869 SIR E. J. REEO *Ship-build.* v. 105 To facilitate the flanging.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flanging-hammer*, *-machine*, *-press*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876¹ *Flanging-machine*. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. *Flanging Hammer*, a machine for turning flanges on sheet-metal for boilers, tanks [etc.]. *Ibid.*, *Flanging Press*.

Flanging (flændʒɪŋ), ppl. a. [*f. as prec. + -ING 2*] That flanges or has a flange:

1880 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nipon* 152 The household's hobscis... has a broad or flanging end.

Flank (flæŋk), sb. 1 Forms: 1 flane, 4-7 flanke, (4 flauke, flawnkke), 6-7 flanc(e), 5- flank. [*a. F. flanc*, = *Pr. flanc*, *It. fianco* (Sp., Pg. *fianco*, only in transferred senses, appears to be from French): -pop. Lat. **flancum*.

The ulterior etymology is disputed. The most probable hypothesis appears to be that it is adopted from the Teut. word which appears in OHG. *flancha*, *lanka*, MDu. *lanke*, early ME. *lonke*; instances of Romanic *fl-* from Teut. *hl-* are believed to occur in some proper names, as *F. Florent*, med.L. *Flodardus*. Diez regarded the word as a nasalized form of the L. *flaccus* flaccid, comparing, for the development of sense, Ger. *weiche* flank from *weich* soft; but no adj. **flancus* is known in L. or Rom.]

I. As denoting a part of the body.

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal or a man between the ribs and the hip.

a. 1100 *Prudentius Glosses* cited by Napier in *Academy* XLV. 457 *Iba*, flanes. c. 1330 *Art. & Merl.* 9247 Schullir side and flauke also. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 269 Pou muste ordeyne... fastynynge tofore & bihinde & in hise flankis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* iv. iv. Pijb, The x. place is in the flanks for the rupture. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 187 The poore jawde... Which hath no fleshe on his flanks. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* 1. i. Charge her home in the flank. 1691 RAY *Creation* 11. (1704) 387 The Hedgehog hath his Back-sides and Flanks set with strong and sharp prickles. 1782 COOPER *Gilpin* 127 Which made his horse's flanks to smoke. 1866 ROGERS *Africa & Prices* 1. xxi. 532 They [marking-irons] may have been employed to brand the flanks of colts and cattle.

b. A part of the same sold as *thick* or *thin flank*.

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 289 Take a piece of thin flank of beef and bone it.

c. In *Arachnida* and *Crustacea*: The *pleura* or side of the tergum and thorax.

1835-6 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* 1. 202 The flanks (*pleurae*)... have mutually approximated and become united. If the carapace is raised in a crab, the flanks or pleurae are seen beneath.

+ 2. The belly; the womb. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 738 An olyphant hath tetsy under the breste: and the maare in the flanke bitwene the thybes behynde. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* it. vi. 76 They bere them ii yere in their flanks.

3. In the *Leather* trade: That part of the hide or skin which covered the flank of the animal.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Flank* 3. The thin portion of a skin of leather. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 1. i. 38 The parts of hides are called butts, backs, flanks, etc.

4. *pl.* (See quotes.) [*Cf. F. mal de flancs*.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flanks* (among Farriers) a Wrench, Crick, Stroke or other Grief in the Back of a Horse; also a kind of Pleurisy, proceeding from his being over-run with too much Blood. 1870 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Flanks* in farriery, a wrench or any other grief in the back of a horse.

II. Transferred uses (with gen. sense 'side').

5. *gen.* The side or lateral part of anything, e.g. of a building, a mountain, etc.

1624 WORTON *Archit.* (1692) 17 When the Face of the Building is narrow, and the Flank deep. *Ibid.* 29 They [i.e. Pilasters] are commonly narrower in Flank, then in Front. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 674 So long that mountains have arisen since With cities on their flanks. 1892 WOODWARD & BURNETT *Heraldry* II. 687 *Flanks* (F. *flancs*) the sides of the escutcheon.

6. *Mil.* The extreme left or right side of an army or body of men in military formation; a wing. + *A flank* (see also AFLANK), *in flank*: at the side. To turn the flank (of an enemy): see TURN.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* liij. The Master of the ordinance... did gall them with hailshot. and certeyn other gunners with their peeces, a flanke, from our Rereward. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1309 Whilest he and his horsemen gave the charge on the flanke of their battaillie. 1600 in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) 1. 33 He drew vpp that squadron... to charge them in flanke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 570 He scarce Had ended, when to Right and Left the Front Divided, and to either Flank retir'd. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 69 Whoever offers to approach between these towers, is exposed to be taken in flank and slain. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Flank en potence* is any part of the right or left wing formed at a right angle with the line. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 316 The enemy having it thus in their power to throw their whole force upon both flanks of this army. 1844 H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 271 They... were taken in flank by a troop of cavalry.

7. *Fortification.* Any part of a work so disposed as to defend another by a flanking fire; esp. the part of a bastion reaching from the curtain to the face and defending the opposite face.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii. It must have... store of ordinance, that from every flank May scour the outward curtains of the fort. 1672 LACEY tr. *Tacquet's Milit. Archit.* III. 4 The flanges of the Bulwork and Courtine. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 The Ditch is doubly

Palisadoed, with very good Flanks within. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Flank of the Courtine* or Second Flank, is that part of the Courtine, between the Flank, and the Point where the Fichant Line of Defence ends. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Fortification*, *Flanks of the Bastion* are the parts between the faces and the curtain. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) 111. v. 364 At the flanks of the bastions.

8. In other technical uses: a. *Arch.* (See quot. 1874).

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Flank*, the straight part of the tooth of a wheel which receives the impulse. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876¹ *Flank* (Architecture) the haunch of an arch; the shoulder between the crown and the springing.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flank-piece*; (senses 6, 7) as *flank attack*, *company defence*, *file*, *fire*, *march*, *movement*, *officer*; *flank-wise* adv. Also, *flank-bone*, the ilium or haunch-bone; *flank-wall*, a side wall.

1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Flank-attack*... one of the modes of attack whereby the side or flank of an army... is attacked. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iv. xvi. 351 Os Innomiatum... which some term, the 'Flank-bone'. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 324 The 'flank companies of the 29th, 43rd and 52nd Regiments. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Fried Forts*, 150 If the church is not built on a plan favourable to 'flank defence. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Flank-files* are the two first men on the right and the two last men on the left, telling downwards from the right. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 331 Be prepared, particularly with your 'flank fire every morning. 1866 E. B. HANLEY *Operat. War* vi. 404 Thus Bulow's march to the field of Waterloo was a 'flank march. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 39 In the 'flank movements of ranks by three's or by two's. 1601 CORNE, *Sonnet-poet*, the 'flanke-peece, or bottom of the brisquet of an Ox, &c. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 If the House had stood by it self, then we might have had light to the Stairs from the 'Flank Wall. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Flank-wall*, in Engineering, are the same with wing or return-walls of a lock or bridge. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 148 He pursued them, and charged them 'flank-wise. 1803 KINGLAKE *Crimea* 11. 279 Battalions of infantry which... Mentschikoff had been moving flankwise.

Flank (flæŋk), sb. 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 flauke, 6 flanke, 9 dial. viank. [*Cf. FLAKE sb.*, of which this may be a nasalized form; Sw. has (*snö*) flanka a snowflake.] = FLAKE sb. 2.

13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 954 Felle flaukes of fyr & flakes of soufre. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmblad* 11. 148/1 His companie... carried vpon the ends of their poles flanks of fier. 1883 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Worlth.*, The vianks was blowin all over the place.

Flank (flæŋk), v. Also 6-7 flanc(e), flanke, (7 flauque). [*f. FLANK sb. 1 Cf. Fr. flanquer*.]

+ 1. *intr.* To shoot on the flank or sideways; to deliver a raking fire. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* N vij. Loopholes as well for shooting directly forthward as for flanking at hand.

2. *trans.* To guard, protect, strengthen, or defend on the flank.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. xi. 36 A brasen wall, Which mote the feeble Britons strongly flanke Against the Picts. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 70 Some do vse to flanke the two sides of the battell with sleeves of shot. 1608 GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 44 The Britons horse that flanked the armie, growes amazed, and leaves the foote naked. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 34 A Castle... flanked with Ordnance. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelo's Trav.* 215 The Walls are very broad, and flanked with Towers. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xxvi. Our perfum'd prey flanked with rocks, did close in covert lay. 1704 *Hymn Vict.* lx. This Winding the Woods may flank, the Castle that. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 95 A strong intrenchment, flanked with bastions. a. 1837 H. L. COLNROOKE in *Life* (1873) 409 The parts of the wall do not well flank each other. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 385 It was flanked throughout its length by towers at equal distances of two hundred feet.

fig. 1680 J. SCOTT *Serm.* Wks. 1718 II. 24 We cannot... Flank and Rear our Discourses with Military Allusion. 1757 *Monitor* No. 100 ¶ 8 Ambitious men flank and fortify one crime with another. 1848 *Chr. World* 25 Dec. 99/1 Flanking himself with an apt quotation from the Psalms. *absol.* 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial*, App. 11. Fortified with a gallant Parapet well flanking. 1672 LACEY tr. *Tacquet's Milit. Archit.* III. 4 Each part of the Fortification must flank and be flanked.

3. To menace or attack the flank of; to take in flank. Of artillery: To fire sideways upon, to rake. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 123 Flanking and scouring all the ditch with their harquebussie. 1600 HOLMES *Liby* xxv. 564 Beaten back affront, beset behind, flanked on the sides... and environed round. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marl-sides*... and the Enemy had, from hence, very much flank'd the Right of the Approaches. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* I. 29 One of our own guns... unhappily missing that object, the ball flanked our own trenches. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i. An advanced angle... with shot-holes for flanking the door-way.

absol. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 70 To leave no enemy in the rear to march after, and so to flank or offend.

+ b. To place (artillery, a battery) on the flank, for either attack or defence. *Obs. rare.* 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinlo's Trav.* v. 12 They had moored up the Galley, and by it raised up a platform, whereupon they had flanked 25 Pieces of Ordnance.

4. To take up or be posted in a position at the flank of; to be placed or situated on either side of. Also pass., To be flanked by or with: to have situated or stationed on the flanks or sides.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. 11. xvi, Prostrate Meads,

With Forrests flank'd, where shade to darkness grew. a 1748 C. PITT *Ep. to Mr. Stence* 34 Where stately colonades are flank'd with trees. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 188 A well made road, .. flanked on each side by very high hills. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick*. xv. These viands being flanked by a bottle of spirits & a pot of porter. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. iii. 23 High mountains flanked us on either side. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*. Eur. iv. § 3. 231 A mountain, flanked by real precipices.

†b. *intr.* To occupy a flank position, border on or upon. *Obs.*

1604 GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 192 Ten others [embrasures] .. flanked vpon the approaches. a 1680 BUTLER *Milford Haven Rem.* (1759) I. 417 That Side which flanks on the Sea and Haven needs no Art to fortify it. 1828 WEBSTER, *Flank*, v. i. to be posted on the side.

5. *trans.* To march past or go round the flank of; in quot. *transf.*

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 2/3 Did they flank the snow and go round to the right, or did they bring the whole avalanche down on top of them?

b. *U.S. slang.* To dodge, etc. (see quot.)

1872 DE VERE *Americanism* v. 286 The term to flank, which, from the strategy of the generals, descended in the mouth of privates to very lowly meanings. When the men wished to escape the attention of pickets and guards by slipping past them, they said they flanked them; drill and detail and every irksome duty was flanked, when it could be avoided by some cunning trick. Soon, the poor farmer was flanked out of his pig and his poultry.

6. In various nonce-uses. a. To strike on the flank or side. b. Of a ship: To present the flank or broadside (to a gale). c. To flank down: to bring down upon the flanks or hips.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 501 As the said wind may flanke it on the side. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (end), Flanking down his Arms close to his Ribs, hoping to save his Body. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 298 For this assault should either quarter feel, Again to flank the tempest she might reel.

Hence Flanking *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.*

1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4082/3 There is a Flanking Line which runs from the Round Tower. 1813 SCOTT *Rokely* v. iii. The flanking guns dismounted lie. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley *xc.* Who poured in a flanking fire. 1864 BURTON *Scott Afr.* I. v. 204 When he has built his first flanking works, he wants to protect these works in the same way. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Oct., This distant flanking of their line of communication made the defences that they raised all the easier to examine. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 508 The flanking turrets.

Flank (flæŋk), *v.* 2 [Onomatopoeic; cf. *flick, spunk*.] *trans.* To whip with a light, sudden stroke, to flick; also, to crack (a whip).

1830 LYTTON P. *Clifford* III. He then, taking up the driving whip, flanked a fly from the opposite wall. 1833 *Anglo-saxonic Ode* in *Whibley Cap and Gown* 136 Kicks up a row, gets drunk or flanks a tandem-Whip out of window. 1861 MRS. PENNY *Romance Dull Life* vii. 52 He still eased his feelings by flanking everything in the room with a very dusty pocket-handkerchief.

†**Flankard**. *Obs. Hunting.* [a. OF. (noend) *flancard*, f. *flanc* FLANK. Cf. FLANCARD.] See quot. 1576; also ? *transf.* a wound in the side.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shak's. Soc.) 29 Some preywe wounde fested with a fylthy fryr flanked. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 128 Two [knottes or nuttes] whiche are in the flanked of the Deare and are called flankardes. 1616 in *BULLOKAR*.

Flanked (flæŋkt), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. FLANK *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the *vbl.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flanked Angle*, the Angle made by the two Faces of the Bastion. *Ibid.*, *Flank'd or Double Tenaille*. See *Tenaille*. 1848 J. M. STEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 44 The barbettes batteries must be established in the flanked angles of the bastions.

Flanked (flæŋkt), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. FLANK *sb.* 1 + -ED.] Having a flank or flanks, only with defining word, as *full-flanked*.

1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 223 He's broad buttock'd and full flank'd.

Flanker (flæŋkə), *sb.* 1 Also 6 flanker, 7 flankier. [f. FLANK *v.* 1 + -ER.]

1. A fortification projecting so as to flank or defend another part, or to command the flank of an assailing enemy.

1550-1 EDWARD VI. *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 307 Also for flankers at the kepe of Guisnes willed to be made. 1647 SPENCER *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 181 The west-gate, wherein were four pieces of ordinance, and two in the flanker. 1698 FRYER *E. India & Persia* etc. The Castle is seated towards the bottom of the Bay, commanding it every way from the Points and Flankiers. 1753 J. BOWDON *Lett. to Franklin* 12 Nov. in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) II. 317 note. At each corner a flanker, in which is a couple of canon. 1813 SCOTT *Triumf.* iii. xv. Embattled high and proudly towered, Shaded by ponderous flankers.

†2. A cannon posted so as to flank a position.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 107 The flankers then in mourning holes that lay Went of and slew, God knows stout men enow. 1577-87 HOLMESHOE *Chron.* III. 1101/2 Captaine Vaughan, entered the ditches, and viewed the flankers; whereupon the French shot off the same flankers.

3. One posted or stationed on either flank. a. *Mil.* One of a detachment of skirmishers thrown out on the flanks of an army when marching, to guard the line of march. Usually pl. [= F. *flanqueur*].

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 159 Setting out his flankers in several places. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* li. (1643) 16 The Pikes being the Flankiers. 1776 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 96 With a few flankers or riflemen outside the whole. 1863 *Cornish Mag.* Jan. 52 Their services as scouts and flankers proved invaluable.

b. in non-military uses.

1827 LADY MORGAN *O'Brien & O'Flaherty's* I. 219 Lady Honoria was still excluded... by a blockade of carriages, and her old flanker the Castleknock. 1893 *Standard Dict.*, *Flanker* 2. In grouse-driving, one of the men walking on the flanks of the line of drivers, to keep the birds in the desired line of flight.

4. Anything which flanks or adjoins laterally: esp. a. a side-wall of a courtyard; a wing of a building; †b. a side-piece of timber; c. a side-piece of armour (see quot. 1659), = FLANCARD; †d. a footpath by the side of a highway, aside-walk; e. one of the side horses in a three-horse vehicle.

1600 SURFLET *Couturier Fayme* II. liv. 377* To make them [citron-trees] a hood and flankers of Bay trees. 1611 COTGR., *Flancher*, A flanker, side piece, or flanking piece of timber, in building. 1631 EARL CORKE *Diary in Lisnore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) III. 102 He bwylding... an english howse... with a flankers. 1659 TORRIGAN, *Flancher*, flankers, or sidepieces for an armed man or barbed horse. 1682 WOOD *Life* (1804) III. 25 The highway... pitched... the middle part with pebbles, and the two collaterals or flankers with hard white stone. 1823 SCOTT *Lett. to D. Terry* 29 Oct. in *Lockhart*, The front of the house is now enclosed by a courtyard wall with flankers of 100 feet. 1879 O'DONOVAN in *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/4 While the central animal is... running along a deep narrow cutting, the flankers are on the top of high banks on either side; or vice versa.

Flanker, *sb.* 2 [f. FLANKER *v.* 2] (See quot.) 1840 GOSSE *Canadian Nat.* 11 They... throw out lighted fragments, 'flankers', as they are called. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flanker*, a spid of fire. *West.*

Flanker (flæŋkə), *v.* 1 *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. FLANKER *sb.* 1; cf. however Du. *flankeerren*, ad. F. *flanquer* to FLANK.]

1. *trans.* To support or protect on the flanks; to defend or command from a flanker; to strengthen with flankers.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 96 At every angle of the battell... a good squadron of Muskets... to flanker it every way. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 191 He began his first piece of fortification, upon a Rocke which flankers the Kings Castle. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xlii. 233 The ground... was flanker from the Earles quarter by the Cannon. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1671) 40 The City is compassed with a thick Stone Wall, flanker'd and moated about. 1721-280 in BAILEY, *To Flanker*, to fortify the Walls of a City with Bulwarks or Countermurs.

Fig. 16121. *Bowen's Passenger* II. 1. 273, 437 The Philosopher also flankers this intention of ours. 1621 EARL CORKE in *Lisnore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) III. 18 This purchase will... secure and flanker yt [property] in tyme of trouble.

2. *intr.* To make an attack on the flank. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 619 One of these great mounts he cast up directly against the face of the towne, and the other at a corner of the same, to flanker alongst the wall. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20 Where those sharp winds do rather flanker than blow fully opposite upon our plantations.

Hence Flanker'd *ppl. a.*

1860 WHITTIER *Truce of Pis.* 18 The grim, flanker'd block-house, bound With bristling palisades.

†**Flanker**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [f. FLANK *sb.* 2 + -ER; cf. *flacker, flicker*.] *intr.* To sparkle. Hence *Flanker* *ppl. a.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphes*, etc. 127 The fit of love And flanker sparks of Cupids fire. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Ephe.* 49 By flankerkyng flame of fire love, to cinders men are wone.

Flanky: see FLUNKY.

Flann: see FLAN.

Flannel (flæŋəl), *sb.* Forms: 6-8, 9 (*dial.*) flann(en), 6-7 flann(n)ing, flann(n)ell, (7 flannion), 7, 9 (*dial.*) flannin, 8 *Sc.* flainen, 6-flannel. [Of uncertain etymology. App. first recorded in Eng., whence the continental forms were prob. adopted: F. *flanelle* (late 17th c.), It. *frannella*, *freuella*, *fiannella*, Sp. *flanela*, *franela*, Pg. *farinella* (? influenced by *farinha* flour), Ger. *flauell* (1715), Du. *flanel*, *flend*. As flannel was already in 16th c. a well-known production of Wales, a Welsh origin for the word seems antecedently likely. Some scholars have conjectured that the form *flannu* is the original, and is a corruption of Welsh *gwlanu* 'a flannel' (O. Pughe), f. *gwlan* wool (= Ir. *olaun* = Ocltic **ulanā* = older **ulanā*). This is plausible, but involves some difficulties: the Welsh word is not originally a name for the material, but (as is indicated by its formation with the individualizing suffix -*au*) means literally an article or piece of material made of wool; and the assumed change of *flannu* into *flannel* is perh. less explicable than would be the contrary change, which might be ascribed to the analogy of *liuen*, *woollen*. Another suggestion is that the word is an AF. diminutive of OF. *flaine* blanket or coverlet.]

1. An open woollen stuff, of various degrees of fineness, usually without a nap.

1593 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 94 For iiij yards of flannell. 1595 *Sidney Aradida* II. ii. § 1 99 She found Dorus, apparelled in flanen. 1597 T. J. *Serm. Pantes* C. 54 Thou shalt have course flaneing to be thy best atyre. 1652 *Sessions Rec. Wrenlock* 9 Aug. in Jackson & Burne *Shropsh. Folk-lore* xxxii. (1883) 480 John Eavens badger of flanen. 1677-8 MARVELL *Corr.* cccxxii.

Wks. 1872-5 II. 581 Greater penalties upon those that do not bury in flannel. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 212 Flannel is scarce necessary or convenient on this side old age. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 153 Had... their sarks, instead of creeshie flannen, Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linnen! 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 69 Mr. Priessnitz expects all his patients to leave off wearing flannel... next to the body. 1882 BECK *Drapeau* s. v. *Flannel*, Such [Flannels] as have the pile raised on one side... are termed Raised Flannels; when both sides are so covered they are Double-raised Flannels.

b. *pl.* Different kinds of flannel; flannel goods in general.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 Logwood... wherewith divers Dyers... dye... Caps, Flannels. 1643 PRYNNE *Open, Gl. Seale* 21 All Worsteds and Flannins within these Townes and their Suburbs. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 401 In Ireland a few varieties of low flannels and coatings, called Galways, are manufactured from Irish grown wool.

†c. With reference to the obligation of burying in woollen (18 & 19 Chas. II. c. 4): A sbroud. *Obs.* a 1683 OLOHAM *Sat.* in *Poems & Transl.* (1684) 174 He could not save Enough to purchase Flannel, and a Grave. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 320/1 If they escape the Wooden Tenement and Flannel.

d. Ludicrously used to designate a Welshman.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 172 I am not able to answer the Welsh flannel.

2. *pl. a.* Underclothing made of flannel; also, pieces of flannel used for bandages, etc.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 296 Having... my flannels taken off my legs. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph.* Cl. I. 17 Apr. She forgot to pack up my flannels. 1841 EMERSON *Nat. Conservative Wks.* (Bohn) II. 274 A universe in slippers and flannels.

b. Garments of flannel, for boating, cricket, etc.: to get or receive one's flannels (see quot. 1889).

1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* ix, He had worn cricketing flannels. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 24 Aug. 746/1 Careless schoolboys... lightly dressed in flannels. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Flannels* (Harrow), to get one's flannels is to obtain promotion to the school cricket, or football eleven.

3. (See quot.)

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 346/1 *Flannel*, the first stage in the manufacture of plain cloth.

4. *transf. a.* *Natural flannel* (see quot. 1856). b. In popular names of certain woolly-leaved plants: *Poor Man's Flannel* = ADAM'S FLANNEL; *Our Lord's or Our Saviour's Flannel*: *Esticum vulgare* (Britten & H.). c. *slang* (see quot. 1823).

1823 'J. Bee' *Slang, Flannel* (warm), grog, punch, or gin-tinct, with a dash of beer in. 1856 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microg. Dict.* 265 *Flannel*, *Natural*, a harsh fibrous texture, sometimes found covering meadows, rocks, etc., after an inundation. It consists of the interwoven filaments of *Confervee*, with adherent or entangled *Diatomacee*, Infusoria, crystals of carbonate of lime, etc.

5. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. Made of flannel.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 164 A flannel peticoate. 1610 FLORIO, *Umbagina*, bumisinge. Also a flannel waist-coat. 1648 BACHTHURST *Rem. after Death*, *Death*, y. He wears No mantle, flanning trowes. 1700 DRYDEN *Sinn critique* In flannen robes the coughing ghost does walk. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Feb. I have just bespoke a flannel dress. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii. In white flannel shirt and trousers.

b. In nonce-uses: Resembling flannel.

1764 WALPOLE *Lett.* (1800) III. 9, I have little fevers every night, which bid me repair to a more flannel climate. 1795 WILCOX (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 186 A pair of flannel cheeks composed her face.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *flannel-maker*, *trade*, *wearer*, *wearing*; also † *flannel-act* (cf. 1 c); *flannel-cake*, a kind of thin griddle-cake; *flannel-flower*, -plant, the mullein; hence *flannel-leaf*; *flannel rash* (see quot.); *flannel-weed*, some water-plant.

1678 T. JONES *Of Heart & Sovereign* 403 (By a Canonical *Flannel Act) [it] must be buried out of the way, as useless. 1792 MUMFORD *Trav.* xxix. 131 Ten thousand thousand Naples biscuits, crackers, buns, and *flannel-cakes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Mistr.* I. 114 Antique mullein's *flannel-leaves. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 3776/4 John Judd... *Flannel-maker. 1848 W. A. BRONFELD in *Phytologist* III. 598 *Verbascom thapsus*, from the texture of the leaves known here [Hampshire] sometimes as the *flannel-plant. 1888 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skm* III. (1891) 41 The *flannel rash' which Hutchinson and others have noticed on the chest... is another instance of an eruption due to clothing. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 292/1 Blankets, a special branch of the *flannel trade. 1861. Nearly the whole population... finds occupation in *flannel weaving. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 10/3 The rains... have put a little more water into the river, and there is not so much *flannel weed to contend with.

Flannel (flæŋəl), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans. a.* To wrap in flannel. b. To rub with flannel.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bee*, *Our Parish* vi. The children were yellow-soaped and flannelled. *Ibid.*, *Tales* I. The second-floor front was scrubbed, and washed, and flannelled.

Hence Flannelled *ppl. a.*

1784 J. BELKNAP *Belknaf Papers* (1877) I. 383 She knows what it is to tend a flannelled pair of legs and hands. a 1845 HOOD *To Grimaldi* i, Joseph! they say thou'st left the stage, To... taste the flannel'd ease of age.

Flannelette (flæŋə'let). Also flannellette.

[f. FLANNEL + -ETTE.] a. (See quot. 1882.) b.

A cotton fabric, made in imitation of flannel. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Flannelette*, a description of a very soft Flannel, measuring 25 inches in width. 1887 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 3/1 Huge stacks of a poverty-stricken article, called flannelette. 1893 *Lady* 17 Aug. 172/2 Flannelette is not flannel.

Flannelly (flæn'li), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] Characteristic or of the nature of flannel; flannel-like. Also *fig.* (In quot. 1842 quasi-adv.)
c 1839 LANDOR *And. Convers.* Southey & Landor Wks. 1846 II. 174/1 The dreary hydropathy and flannelly voices of the swathed and sinewless. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* (1862) II. 148 It [the wool] works more flannelly. 1889 H. A. DOODS *Rep. Paris Exhib.* 5 The sooty 'flannelly' appearance of the manipulation in some of the exhibits.

Flanning (flæn'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLAN *v.* + -ING.] (See quot.)

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms.* Flanning, the internal splay of a window-jamb. 1852 RAINE *North Durham* referred to in *Dict. Arch.* [Arch. Publ. Soc. 1862]. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 Flanning (Building), the internal flare of a window jamb. The embrasure. Or of a fireplace Coving.

Flanque, Flanqued *Her.*: see FLANCH *s.b.*

Flant, obs. form of FLAUNT.

† **Flanta'do**. *Obs.* [f. FLAUNT *v.* with pseudo-*Sp.* ending.] ? Flaunting. Also *attrib.*
 1583 STANYHURST *Zenis* 1. (Arb.) 18 Thee Troian nauey.. the sea salte foaming wyth braue flantadoe dyd harrow. 1594 [see FIRING].

† **Flantitating**, *ppl. a. noun-wd.* [A reduplicated formation on *flaunting* = FLAUNTING. Cf. FLAUNT-TANT.] Flaunting.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walben* 71 In that flourishing flantitating goutie omega fist.

Flap (flæp), *s.b.* Forms: 4-7 flappe (6 flepe), 7-8 flapp, 5-flap. [f. next vb.; cf. Du. *flap* blow, fly-flapper, lid of a can.]

I. The action of the vb. FLAP.

† A. blow, slap, stroke. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8084 With fauchouns, axes and battes, Ich gaue other scori flappes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 67 This freke .. Preched of penances. And flappes of scourges. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 206, I shalle lene you a flap, My strengthe for to kythe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 382 Thair freikis fell with mony feric flap.

b. A blow given with something broad and loose (cf. 2). Also *fig.* † A flap with a fox tail: *fig.* † a contemptuous dismissal; a trivial rebuke (cf. FLAP 2, d).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 38 So that he [the lawyer] gaineth alwayes .. whereas the other get a warme Sonne often tymes, and a flappe with a Foxe tale, for all that euer they haue spent. 1598 FLORIO *Fuggiolata*, a flim-flam tale .. a flap with a foxetale. 1653 A. WILSON *Inconst. Lady* III. i. Liquorish flies do sometimes meet with flaps. 1717 *Vill of S. Jackson*, If the Beadle make any demand .. send him away with a Flapp of a Foxe tale. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 27 This Flapper is .. employed .. to give him a soft Flap on his Eyes. 1727 GAY *Lady & Wasp* 8 The slightest flap a fly can chase. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. § 84 (1740) 75, I found another Flap for the House of Peers.

2. 'The motion of something broad and loose' (J.), as a wing or a fly-flapper; the noise produced by its motion, or by contact with some other object. Cf. FLAP 2, 5.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 9 The flap of a swan's wing would break a man's leg. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxii. The flap of the banners, that fit as they're borne. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* ix. The flap of their wings must have been gracious in the ear of the famished prophet. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 152, I can hear the flap and snort of the dogs' nostrils. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. 1. 226 A gnat can execute many thousand flaps of its little wings in a second.

II. Concrete uses.

† 3. Something broad to strike with; *esp.* a fly-flapper. *Obs.*

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 163 Flappe, instrumente to smyte wythe the flyys. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 2 In his hande he bare a flap for flyes. 1558 PHAER *Zenis* v. Arg. I. iv. b. Ye game called Cæstus which is fighting with bagges or flappes of leather hanging by stringes, wherein is either lead or sand. 1624 HEWWOOD *Captives* I. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV. The butchers wywes .. stood with their flappes in their hands like fanns. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 19 A young Man with a Flap came up to my side, and flapt me gently on the Right Ear.

4. 'Anything that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side' (J.).

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1166 With a flap afore his eye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 36 Thou greene Sarcenet flap for a sore eye. 1668 WILKINS *Rel. Char.* 131 The lesser .. having small roundish flaps on either side of the body. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4058/6 A Negro Boy .. the Flap of one of his Ears being cut off. 1849 PARKMAN *Oregon Tr.* (1872) 192, I put aside the leather flap that covered the low opening. 1891 KIPPLING *Light that Failed* x. [He] gave him a letter with a black M on the envelope flap.

b. A pendant portion of a garment, hat, or cap. Hence applied to the garment or hat itself (*slang*).

1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Flappe of a gowne, *cappe*. 1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* (1616) 11 His coat was greene .. Turned ouer with a flappe. 1632 SHERWOOD. The flap, or hack point of a friers cowle, *cabner*. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 64 We spread abroad the Flaps of our Coats. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Sept. An armfull of y^e he took home, covering them with one flap of his Gown. 1713 SWIFT *Freinz J. Dennis*, The flap of his breeches dangled between his legs. 1792 MAD. D'ARLBY *Let. to Mrs. Phillips* Nov. An old-fashioned suit of clothes, with long flaps to a waistcoat [etc.]. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 18 The old-fashioned shift with flaps. 1892 C. T. DENT *Mountain-creeper* iv. 104 Tying the flaps of his hat over his ears.

c. Of a saddle; also *transf.*

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 95 A geological saddle, having one thin and partly metamorphosed flap only on the east side. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 142/1 The saddle .. consists of the tree .. the seat, the skirts, and the flaps.

d. The tail of a crustacean.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 373 The spawn .. sticks to the barbs under the flap, or more properly the tail [of the crab]. 1842 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandw.* viii. (ed. 2) 173 The terminal flap of this gigantic crustacean was .. continuous.

e. (See quot.)
 1669 HACKE *Orig. Voy.* (1699) III. 62 Penguins .. have neither Feathers nor Wings, but only two Fins or Flaps, wherewith they are helped to swim.

5. Something broad and flat, hanging or working (vertically) on or as on a hinge.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Biforis*, *Bifore fenestra* .. with two flappes. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Frml.* No. 103 7 9 One Table, the Flap broken. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 140 He makes each sail .. to consist of six or eight flaps or vanes .. moving upon hinges. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv. [It the cellar] had a great black wooden flap or shutter. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 71 The first and second class smen .. should be trained to fire at 300 and 400 yards with the flap of back-sight down. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* I. iv. 27 There was a table .. one flap of it was gone altogether.

b. A valve. *Tide flap*: a valve used to shunt off the tide-water from a sewer.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 151, c, c, c, are the valves or flaps. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* Flap, the leather or valve of a pump. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/2 A Collection of Sanitary Iron work, such as .. tide flaps, &c. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 1/3 We descend to the other side of the 'flap'—the men's term for a 'penstock'.

c. *Anat.* † (a) The epiglottis. *Obs.* (b) In fishes: The operculum or gill-cover; a similar cover for the nostril.

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* H iv, Agaynst al grefes in the flap beinge in the mouth whiche couereth the wind pipe. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1224 The cover or flap of the throat, *epiglottis*. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 37 They fill their mouth with water, then throw it back-wards with so much force as to lift open the great flap, and force it out behind. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 637 Nostrils of *Raia lemprieri*, with nasal flaps reverted.

d. One of the floats of a paddle-wheel.
 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi. The Ensign's arms were working up and down .. like the flaps of a paddle wheel.

6. Something broad and loose, irrespectively of connexion with anything else; *esp.* an overlying layer; a broad piece of any material.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 187 We are all framed of flaps and patches and of so shapeliness and diverse a con-texture, that [etc.]. 1634 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* v. Wks. (1675) 474 A rump or a flap of mutton were a fee For Jove's own breakfast. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. i.* Wks. 1799 I. 173 The damnd flat flaps of shoulders of mutton. 1843 THACKERAY *Contrib. to 'Punch'* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 145 The flap of a shoulder of mutton .. I ate cold. 1848 — *Bk. Snobs* i. We .. had flaps of bread for plates. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 5/2 Large flaps of swine's flesh .. make their appearance at breakfast. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 114 The great flaps of cork on the cortex of *Boswellia* papyrifera. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang*, Flap (thieves), sheet lead for roofs.

b. A large, broad mushroom. Also FLAP.

1743 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 598 The thin Filament is that to which the Edges of the Head of the Mushroom adhere, while it is, what is commonly called, a Button, and from which it separates by expanding to a Flap. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekr.* (1778) 361 Scrape large flaps .. and boil them in their own liquor. 1854 *Eng. Cycl.* I. 90/1 The common mushroom .. in this state .. is called a flap.

† c. *collect.* Scraps. *Obs.*—

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Flap, moist meat for hogs.

7. *Surg.* a. A portion of skin or flesh, separated from the underlying part, but remaining attached at the base.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 377 Placing the flap of the cornea in regular contact with the part with which it was naturally joined. 1856 KANE *Act. Expl.* II. xii. 127 A flap let down from his forehead. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 536 The flaps were reflected and a large gland enucleated.

b. A piece of flesh or skin grafted upon an injured or defective part.

1813 J. THOMSON *Let. Inflam.* 225 The mode of repairing noses by a flap or portion of flesh taken from the ear. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/1 The grafting upon the injured .. part of flaps of skin taken .. from a neighbouring surface.

8. *pl.* in *Farriery*. A disease in the mouth of horses.

1587 L. MASCAL *Govt. Cattel* II. (1600) 163 Giges or flappes, is pimples or teates in the inside of his [a horse's] mouth. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xii. 32 Swelling in the mouth, a signe either of canker, flaps, or lampasse. 17. *Farrier's Dict.* (J.). When a horse has the flaps, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth. 1847 YOUGHT *Horse* viii. 206 The sublingual glands .. sometimes enlarge .. and are called giges, and bladders, and flaps in the mouth.

9. *dial.* or *slang*. A woman or girl of light or loose character.

1631 MARBE *Celestina* ix. 110 Fall to your flap, my Masters, kisse and clip. *Ibid.* 112 Come hither, you foule flappes. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v. A young giddy girl is called a flap, or a woman who does not settle down to her domestic duties.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. General relations, as flap-basket, -door, -seat, -trap, -valve, -window (sense 5); flap-card adj.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 186/2 He goes out to all Lancashire with his little 'flap-basket, and doles out .. his two ounces of tea. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 748 The 'flap-door' of a glass hive is opened. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Flap-door, a man-hole door. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 160 A horsen beetle-headed 'flap-card' knave. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb.

3/4 Mr. Samuel asked why 'flap-seats' were permitted at Drury-Lane Theatre. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Price Advt.*, 'Flap Traps' .. always kept in Stock. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* xxi. The chambers are fitted .. with 'flap valves'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 Flap valve, a valve which opens and shuts upon one hinged side. A clack-valve. 1825 *Beverly Lighting Act* II. 19 Leave open .. the door, hatchway or 'flap-window'.

11. Special comb.: flap-apple = FLAP-JACK 1 b; flap-dock (also flap-dick, flap-a-dock), local names for the foxglove; flap-fracture = compound fracture; flap-hat, one having flaps or a flapping brim; flap-holder (see quot.); flap-leg, the leg that supports a flap of a table; flap-mouth, a mouth with broad, hanging lips (whence flap-mouthed adj.); flap-operation *Med.* (see quot. 1884); flap-sight, in a rifle, one that turns up or down on a hinge; flap-wing dial, the swift.

1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housewife* 25 Turnover, or *Flap-Apple, or Meat Pasties. 1846 E. Anglia *Gloss. Suppl.*, *Flapdock, foxglove. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz Surg.* II. xxvi. 165, I call this a *Flap-fracture, when the Wound of the broken leg goeth only through the flesh and skin, and cometh forth with the bone end. 1866 BROWNING in Mrs. Orr *Life* (1891) 275 Great black *flap hats. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 346/1 *Flap Holder (Surgical), a delicate prehensile instrument for holding flaps of sutures in confined situations. 1882 SALA *Amer. Reviv.* (1885) 98 A 'flap-leg' was let down; and .. a table was improvised. 1891 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* III. iv. Fijb, So, have you done? Fie *flapmouth. Triton, thou beslauest me. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 90 Another *flapmouth mourner .. volies out his voyce. 1602 and 21. *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. (Arb.) 51 Begin thou Furor, and open like a phylaphmouth bound. 1785 T. JONES in *Med. Commun.* IX. 326 (Hill) Case of a *Flap-Operation, united by first Intention. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.* Flap operation, a method of amputation in which a .. portion of the skin is reflected from the subjacent soft parts before these and the bones are divided. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* (1888) 66 One of the repeaters .. fitted with ordinary *flap sights. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Reverend Towers* Irel. 38 This, it may be said, is applying a steam engine to crush a *flapwing.

Flap (flæp), *v.* Also 4-6 flapp(e). [prob. of onomatopœic origin; cf. *clap*, *slap*, *flack*, etc. Equivalent words in form and sense are Du. *flappen* to strike, clap, Ger. *flappen* to clap, applaud.]

† 1. *trans.* To strike with a sudden blow. Also with *down*, *in sunder*. In later use chiefly implying a stroke with a blunt weapon. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2782 Alle þe flesche of þe flanke he flappes in sondrye. 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 67 b. A grete whirling or tourbillion cam sodaynly and flapped him on the visage. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1525, I shall flappe hym as a fole to fall at my fete. 1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* II. lxxvii. Flap her down at yene wth pauther.

† b. *Intr.* or *ahsol.* *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 174 And flapt on with fleiles from morwe til euen. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth.* De *P.R.* xii. ii. (1495) 419 A stork .. smyttyth other flappityth with his bylle. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7674 Tediis .. flappit at hym felly with a fyne swerde. 1626 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 260 Now falle I the fyrst to flap on hys hyde.

† c. To flap in the mouth (with a lie): to tell a barefaced falsehood to. Also, to flap the lie in one's teeth. *Obs.*

1579 LYLLY *Enphues* (Arb.) 68, I will flappe Ferardo in the mouth with some conceipt. 1611 COTCOT, *Embocher d'un mensonge* .. to .. flap in the mouth, with an (apparent) lie. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) III. xxiii. 37 They will flap the lie in Truths teeth. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Knth* (1868) 187 So many children flap their parents in the mouth with a lie.

2. To strike with something flexible and broad (e.g. a fly-flapper); to drive away or off; to put out (a light) as with a blow so given.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 1795 Ten tymes be-tyde .. þat hit flet was on fyre, & flappit out onone Vynno smother & smoke. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 164 Flappyn wythe a flappe, *fadello*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 201 When many lies stode feeding vpon his rawe fleshe .. he was contented .. to haue them flapte awaie. 1603 HOLLAND *Pintarch's Mor.* 566 them flapte awaie. 1603 HOLLAND *Pintarch's Mor.* 566 them flapte awaie. 1677 *Compl. Servant-Maid* 68 Take a clean linen cloth and gently flap it [the lace] over oftentimes. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 16 With these Bladders they now and then flapped the Mouths and Ears of those who stood near them. 1735 POPE *Prolog. Sat.* 309 Yet let me flap the lye with gilded wings. 1842 TENNISON *Sat. Simon Stylites* 172 They flapp'd my light out as I read. 1843 LE FEVRE *Lye Trav.* Phys. I. i. 1, I was assured that two men would run before me to flap away the flies.

b. Of a bird: To strike with the flat of the wing; also to drive off (etc.) by flapping.

1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* Dj. When the female tarieth over long in the feedes, they [Pigeons] flappe them with their wings. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 271 Flapping the water with their wings. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxviii, The Eagle Flapt off the former [the Beetle], and Devoured the other [the Hare]. 1813 BUSBY *Lucetius* v. 87 The cock .. flaps away the darkness with his wings. 1819 WIFFEN *Antian Hours* (1820) 76 Night's shrieking bird Flaps the fried window with her wing. 1837 TENNISON *Pastorals* *Storm* d'62 They [doves] forc'd and flappit to the yird That spulzyer and fae.

c. *fig.* To call the attention of, as if with a flap; to prompt, remind. Cf. quot. 1726 in 2 and FLAPPER 1.

1790 MAD. D'ARLBY *Diary* 20 May, 'He wants nothing but a flapper'. 'Yes, and he takes flapping imitatively'. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* LIII. 13 They .. despatched an agent to London to 'flap' the Colonial Office.

d. *intr.* To make a flap or stroke. Also with *down*. † To flap at (something) with a fox's tail: said fig. of a lenient or pretended reproof.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eivren*. iv. xvi. (1588) 582 This is but . . . to strike or flap at a fault with a Foxe's tale, and none other. c. 1839 LANDOR *Imag. Contr. Wks.* (1846) II. 1. c8, I flap down with the border of my glove, and brush away . . . these gossamer pretensions.

† 3. a. *trans.* To clap (the hands). b. *intr.* To clap, applaud. Also quasi-*trans.* To clap (applause); to signify by clapping. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvii. 18 A fool man shal for io3e flappe with hondis. — *Jer. v.* 31 Prestus flappeden for io3e their hondes. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 42 These Moors hands clapping, the Troians, plaudite, flapped.

4. a. *trans.* To toss with a smart movement; to throw down suddenly; to fold together roughly. Also, to toss (a pancake). *Obs. exc. dial.*

c. 1320 *Seign Sag.* v. 766 The greihond. . . hente the adder in strong er. And flapped here al aboute his er. 1644 R. CULMER *Cathedral News Canterbury* 5 The maid . . . went to bed, leaving the Ruffe flap together as her mistris had stampit it. 1847 HALLIWELL *Flap* a froize, to turn it in the pan without touching it. 1877 N. W. LING *Gloss.* 'He flapped th' newspaper doon upon th' floor.'

b. *intr.* To fall or throw oneself down suddenly; to flop. *collog.*

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* (1679) 448 He . . . flaps suddenly down into a piece of Cow-dung. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 1. 36 Souze she flapp'd on her back. 1834 S. R. MANTON *Voluntary Syst.* (1837) 89 They . . . flap down from their knees before the Bishop. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* viii. xviii. 50 Soldiers flap-down to drink it from the puddles.

5. *intr.* Of anything attached at one extremity or loosely fastened: To swing or sway about loosely; to flutter or oscillate as when moved by the wind. Often with the additional notion of making a noise by striking against something, or by the reciprocal concussion of the parts.

1529 SKELTON *Elynour Runnyng* 136 Naked pappes, That flyppes and flappes. c. 1620 Z. POVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 9 I'll let the Main Sails flap against the yard. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xi. My Canvace torn, it flaps from side to side. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 370 This Diaphragma . . . flapeth upon all occasions, as a drum head would do, if it were slack and moist. 1796 SOUTHEY *Ball. & Metr. T.* *Rudiger* Poems VI. 21 The long streamer fluttering fast, Flapp'd to the heavy gale. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Waggoner* Concl. 50 When windows flap. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) July, We are now lying at sea with our sails flapping. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv. The cheery deep-red curtains flapped and fluttered idly in the wind. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot Queen's Head* 7 Proud of their sign-board wherever it flapped and shone. 1877 HOLDENESS *Gloss.* *Flap*, to close or shut with violence. 'Shut dear or it'll flap tea, ther's sike a wind.'

b. *trans. (causal)* To cause to flap; to move (any surface) percussively. Also, to shut (a door) so sharply.

1568-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Plango*, Windes flap together wide garments in the aire. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curil*, His books . . . flapping their covers at him. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. ix. I hear the wind, that flaps The curtain of the tent. 1801 *Lusignan* II. 164, 1. flapped my door to, and locked it.

6. a. *intr.* Of a hat: To have the flap or flaps swaying up and down or drooping.

1679 *Trials of White, & Other Jesuits* 82 He had an old black Hat on that flapp'd. 1712-3 *Guardian* No. 11 9 He was so ill that his hat began to flap.

b. *trans.* To pull down the flaps of (a hat).

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxviii. (A) They had flapped their hats over their eyes. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 73 It began to rain. . . he flapped his hat. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. Wearing a hat flapped over his face.

7. *trans.* To move up and down, beat (the wings). 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Metam.* vi. 116 But that she clad in feathers white hir lazle wings must flap. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 115 They flew flapping their Wings like Lapp-wings. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 190 The luxurious Vase . . . in the viscous Nectar plung'd, His filmy Pennons struggling flaps in vain. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 287 The Swift does not flap its wings so often as the Swallow.

b. *absol. and intr.* To beat the wings; to make movements like the beating of wings. Also of wings: To move up and down, beat.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. div. The Diræ . . . flapping on the shield of Turnus. a. 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), 'This common for a duck to run flapping and fluttering away. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 87 They (leaves) flap and whistle down. 1823 BYRON *Island* iv. xlii. While o'er them flapp'd the sea-birds dewy wing. 1842 HOOKE *Turtles* vii. Five splendid Turtles . . . Were flapping all alive. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* II. 21 Flap with the arms. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. vii. 81 A light flapped over the scene, as if reflected from phosphorescent wings.

8. *intr.* (with advb. extension). a. Of a bird: To make way by flapping the wings. b. Of a ship: To make way with the sails flapping. (Cf. 5.)

1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 104 They . . . only swim and flap along on the water at an extraordinary rate. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 63 We pursued our way, flapping lazily alongside of the 'pack'. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Id. Words* 1 June 38/1 A slate-blue heron . . . flapped fifty yards up the creek.

9. † a. *trans.* To flap open: to throw open like a flap: see FLAP sb. 5. b. *intr.* To move like a flap.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 Gas. . . getting passage

. . . flaps open the Oesophagus. 1834-5 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 658/1 The valves flap together and close that opening.

10. *slang.* (See quot.)

1885 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 3/1 £70 . . . obtained by flapping a jay. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Flap the dimmock*, to pay. *Ibid.*, *Flap*, to rob, to swindle; 'to flap a jay', to swindle a greenhorn.

† 11. The verb stem used adverbially: With a flap or clap. *Obs.* — Cf. FLOR.

1716 CIBBER *Love makes Man* I. 1, About eight a Clock . . . flap! They all sould up their Knees.

Flapdoodle (flæp'dū'dl), *sb. collog.* [An arbitrary formation; cf. FADDOODLE.]

1. (See quot. 1833.)

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 210 'The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of flapdoodle in his lifetime.' 'What's that, O'Brien?' replied I. . . 'Why, Peter,' rejoined he, 'it's the stuff they feed fools on.' 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vi. (1878) 266 Where flapdoodle grows wild.

2. a. Nonsense; 'bosh'; humbug. Also as *interj.* b. A trifling thing, a gewgaw.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* II. iii. 43 A bit of lace now, or any other fal-lal and flap-doodle. *Ibid.*, III. vii. 101 'Fudge and flapdoodle!' 1884 MARK TWAIN *Luck Finn* xiv, A speech, all full of tears and flapdoodle. *Attrib.* 1891 B. HARTE *First Family Tasajara* II. vii, Reading flapdoodle stories and sich.

Hence **Flap-doodle** v. *intr.*, to talk nonsense; to maunder. **Flap-doodler** [-ER] (see quot.)

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Flapdoodlers* (journalistic, charlatan namby-pamby political speakers. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 2/1 He flapdoodled round the subject in the usual Archiepiscopal way.

† **Flap-dragon** (flæp'dræ-gŏn), *sb. Obs.* [f. FLAP v. + DRAGON.]

The original sense may have been identical with a dialectal sense of *snafdragon*, viz. a figure of a dragon's head with snapping jaws, carried about by the mummings at Christmas; but of this there is no trace in our quots.]

1. a. 'A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them' (J.); = SNAP-DRAGON. b. A dish of the material used in the game.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, From stabbing of armies, Flapdragons . . . and such swaggering Humors. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* xiii. Wks. 1873 II. 83 Give me that flap-dragon. He not give the spoonful. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* v. 11, I'll go afore and have the bon-fire made, My fire-works, and flap-dragons, and good back-rack.

c. A raisin or other thing thus caught and eaten.

1688 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* i. 45 Thou art easier swallowed than a flapdragon. 1599 MASSINGER, *etc.* Old *Laro* II. ii, I'd had . . . my two butter-teeth Thrust down my throat instead of a flap-dragon. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 287 Such were flap-dragons, which were small combustible bodies fired at one end and floated in a glass of liquor, which an experienced toper swallowed unharmed, while still blazing.

d. As a type of something valueless.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xv, A flap-dragon for your service, Sir!

2. A contemptuous name for a German or Dutchman. Also *attrib.*

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iv. i, You shall not sink for ne'er a sous'd flap-dragon, For ne'er a pickled pitcher of 'em all, sir. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 264/2 As bumie as a fox'd flapdragon German. 1644 *Nest Persifidous Vipers*, *etc.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 43 The Commons of England will remember thee, thou flap-dragon, thou butter-box.

3. *slang.* (See quot.)

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flap-dragon*, a Clap or Fox. 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

Hence **Flapdragon** v. (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to swallow as one would a flap-dragon.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 100 To see how the Sea flap-dragon'd it [the Ship].

Flapjack (flæp'dʒæk). Now *dial.* or *U.S.* [f. FLAP v. (sense 4) + JACK.]

1. a. A flat cake, a pan-cake. b. An apple turnover or flat tart, an 'apple-jack'.

c. 1600 DAY *Begg. Bedell* Gr. v. (1881) 114 My Mother . . . could have taught thee how to a made butters and flap-jacks. 1620 TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Jack-a-Lent* B ij, A Flapjack, which in our translation is call'd a Pancake. 1641 BROME *Finnall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 376 Flapjacks, and Pan-puddings. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 272 Like a flap-jack in a fryin' pan. 1842 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Notebks.* (1883) 303 We had a splendid breakfast of flapjacks, or slapjacks, and whortleberries.

Comb. 1872 C. KING *Mountain, Sierra Nev.* vii. 135 Longhurst came upon the boards as a flapjack-frier.

2. a. A kind of hydraulic machine (see quot. 1842). b. *dial.* The lapwing.

1842 TAYLOR in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* II. 102 For low falls [of water] there were many machines . . . for instance . . . the old 'flap-jack', with a reservoir of water at one end of a beam and a pump at the other. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flap-jack*, the lapwing. *Suffolk.*

Flapped (flæp't), *pph. a.* [f. FLAP sb. + -ED 2.]

1. Of the cheek or ear: Formed like a flap; pendulous.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Informers* (1850) 47 Why his reverend ears would serve very well for two leathern patches, to sow to each side his flap jaws. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Skop* xlviii, The dwarf put his hand to his great flapped ear.

2. Of a hat or garment: Having a flap or flaps.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 90, I turned up my flap slouched hat. 1780 J. ADAMS *Diary* 1 Jan. Wks. 1851 III. 246 A little hat covered with oil cloth, flapped before. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 141

The scallop-shell . . . on his flapped hat. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills*. II. 303 Square-skirted coat, flapped waistcoat, and all the queer costume of the period.

Flapper (flæp'pə), *sb.* [f. FLAP v. + -ER 1.]

One who or that which flaps, in senses of the vb.

1. One who flaps or strikes another. Hence (after Swift): A person who arouses the attention or jogs the memory; a remembrancer. Also, of a thing: A reminder.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 17 [The absent-minded philosophers of Laputa] always keep a *Flapper*. . . in their Family. . . And the Business of this Officer is . . . gently to strike with his Bladder the Mouth of him who is to speak, and the Right Ear of him . . . to whom the Speaker addresseth himself. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* xcix. (1774) I. 291, I write to you . . . by way of flapper, to put you in mind of yourself. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 85 There is some advantage in having a flapper to remind us of our faults.

2. Something flat to strike with; a fly-flap.

1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 72/2 A flapper, *flabellum*. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode R. Academicians* iii. Wks. 1812 I. 55 For flies most charming flappers. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/2 The Captain sat . . . with a flapper specially made for the slaughter of the vermin at his right hand.

fig. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. v. 35 An effectual flapper to drive away the Flies of all worldly vanities.

b. Something broad and flat used for making a noise by striking.

1825 SCOTT *Talium*. xi, They . . . clanged their flappers in emulation of each other. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Flappers*, clappers for frightening birds. The loose parts are generally called the flappers. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Flapper*, . . . 5-fl., very long shoes worn by negro minstrels.

3. A young wild duck or patridge.

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxix. 99, I saw young teals taken alive . . . along with flappers, or young wild-ducks. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Tales Fashion. Life, Manauvring* iv, Lighthoby happened to be gone out to shoot flappers. a. 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Flapper*, a young patridge just able to fly.

4. Something hanging flat and loose; *spec.* the striking part of a sail, a swingle.

1854 LOWELL *Frml. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 194 He lifts the heavy leathern flapper over the door. 1862 THORNTON *Turner* I. 5 Her hair is . . . surmounted by a cap with large flappers. 1893 BAINING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* 2. I. 37 Runham, flourishing his sail over his head, and throwing out the flapper in the direction of Drownlands.

b. A broad fin or flipper; the tail of a crustacean.

1835 MARRYAT *Midek. Eney* xxiv, With hands as broad as the flappers of a turtle. 1876 MISS BUCKLEY *Short Hist. Nat.* Sc. ii. 422 The hand of a man, and the flapper of a porpoise. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 20 These two plates on each side, with the telson in the middle, constitute the flapper of the crayfish.

c. *slang.* The hand. (Cf. *flipper*).

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 442 He thrust out a couple of broad arms, or rather flappers. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1865) 201 'My dear Mr. Simple, extend your flapper to me.' 1868 *Lessons Mid.* Age 19 'Come, Frank, and extend the flapper of friendship.'

d. (See quot.)

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cow* xviii, Two well-mounted officials, termed, 'flappers' by disrespectful sportsmen; but whose duty, it appears, is to keep the chase in view till it either beats them off for pace, or leaves them 'planted' at some large awkward impediment.

5. Something hanging or working by or as by a hinge. In *pl.* = CLAPNET.

1796 J. OWEN *Trans. Ennipe* I. 265 The stranger came up, claimed the flappers, and told us, they were 'pour attraper les papillons'. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 958/1 The opercular bones, forming flappers which open and shut the openings of the branchiae. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 110 The flappers or doors . . . fall to or close of themselves.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* as *flapper-shooting* (sense 3); also *flapper-bag* (see quot.); *flapper-dock*, (a) = *flap-dock*; (b) (see quot.); *flapper-skate* (see quot.).

1871 M. & Q. Ser. IV. VIII. 143/1 **Flapper-bags*, burdocks, or what is better known in Scotland as docken. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n. Suppl.*, **Flapper Dock*, the large leaves of the Colt's foot. Probably *Petasites vulgaris*. 1865 *Standard* 43 July 5 Mr. Clutterbuck . . . proceeded . . . up the Drousa for the purpose of 'flapper shooting'. 1839 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. Suppl. 66 *Raia intermedia*, **Flapper Skate*. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 299/2 The *Flapper Skate* (*R. macrorhynchus*).

Hence **Flapper** v. *intr.*, to move like a flapper, i.e. with a loose flapping motion.

1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 359 The two serpents came flapping on. 1862 J. P. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highlands* IV. 140 The three great flapping sails. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Flapper*, to quiver, flutter.

† **Flappet** (flæp'et). *Obs.* In 7 flapet, 8 flap-pit. [f. FLAP sb. + -ET.] A little flap (FLAP sb. 4 b, and 5); also in *pl.* finery, fallals.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 24 Yet durst he . . . wype his face, with the flapper of his falzerk jacket. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* Pistle i. iii, What brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop with a flapper of Wood, and a blew Apron before him. 1728 VANDER & CIB. *Proc. Prov. Husk.* I. i, They sell ribbons and flappers, and other sort of geer for gentlewomen.

Flapping (flæp'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLAP v. + -ING 1.]

† 1. The action of knocking or beating; also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1629 GAULE *Praet. Th.* 335 He's made their flapping, flouting, spawling Sport. a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xi. 331 The banging and flapping of him.

2. The action of moving (wings) up and down. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xlii. (1495) 422 By con-

typical flapping of wynges the gnatte makyth noyse in the ayre. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H—shire*. The hum and flappings of that solitary wasp. 1843 LEVER 3. *Hinton* xxiv. The heavy flapping of strong wing would point the course of a heron.

3. The action of swaying or working to and fro something broad and loose.

1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn. Fort. Wheel* (1848) 13 They hold your blessing in no more awaye. Then is the flapping of a fox his tail. 1847-72 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* ied. 41 603 By vigorous flappings of this extensive organ, the animal [the poulpe] actively impels itself through the water in a backward direction.

Flapping, ppl. a. [+ -ING²]. That flaps. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 144 The flapping brace strikes off his settled hood. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4236/4 A dark brown Mare... with flapping Ears. 1711 GAY *Trivia* I. 128 Beneath his flapping Hat secures his Hair. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 414 Totty trotted off in her flapping bonnet. 1864 MISS BRAOON *H. Duibar* I. xvi. 285 She took the great flapping ears of the animal in her two hands.

† **Flappish** (flæ'pɪʃ), a. Obs.—1 [f. FLAP v. + -ISH¹]. Inclined to swing or toss loosely about. 1665 HOWARD *Committee* iv. 139 You are so flappish, you throw um [your keys] up and down at your tail.

Flappy (flæ'pi), a. [f. FLAP v. + -Y¹]. 1. = FLABBY a. I. Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Impassive*... to grow flappy, withered, or wrinkled [1611 to grow flappie and wrinkled].

2. dial. (See Quots.) 1846 BROCKETT *N.C. Words* (ed. 3) *Flappy*, wild, irregular, unsteady. "An old flappy body". 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* *Flappy*, uneven, unsteady. "The carpet's lyin' all flappy".

† **Flap-sauce**. Obs. [f. FLAP v. + SAUCE sb.] A glutton.

1540 PALSCOR. *Acolastus* III. i. Niv b. Nowe hahe this glutton i. this flappe sawce (the thyng) that he may plentiously swallowe downe hole.

† **Flap** (flæps), Obs. [Cf. Ger. *flaps* of similar meaning]. An impudent fellow.

a 1654 BRONE *New Acad.* iv. ii. You are a Flap to terme my sonne so.

Flare (flæɪ), sb.¹ Also (in sense 4) 9 *flair*. [f. FLARE v. Not in Johnson or Todd.]

1. The action or quality of flaring, or giving forth a dazzling and unsteady light; dazzling but irregular light, like that of torches; a sudden outburst of flame. Also fig. Obtrusive display, ostentation.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxviii. Lighted by the torches' flare. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. i. iii. viii. 80 Gardes Suisses: marching... in the flare of torchlight. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xix. We should all come home after the flare, and the noise, and the gayety. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 8/2 Flares of dazzling crimson and purple shot up from the mouth of the crater. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LVIII. 21 Too modest for business push and flare.

2. a. *Naut.* = FLARE-UP 3. b. A combustible made to be burnt as a night-signal at sea, and formerly as a railway-fog-signal.

1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.* 52 *Flare*, a light made by firing a tar-barrel, etc. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 41 Boat Launching Flare. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/1 The I.C.U. ... burnt flares over her quarter. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 'Flares' were burned for the purpose of warning the drivers of trains. 1889 W. RYE *Cromer* 10 'Flares' are burned sometimes to warn mariners on bad nights.

3. *Photogr.* See quot. 1868. Also, a similar appearance in the object-glass of a telescope.

1868 LEA *Photogr.* 88 Flare or ghost in the camera is an indistinct image of the diaphragm. 1878 LOCKYER *Star-gazing* II. xi. 140 A 'flare' appearing, shows a want of a slight alteration of the setting screw, on the same side of the object-glass as the 'flare' or elongation appears.

4. *Ship-build.* Gradual swell or bulging outwards and upwards. Cf. FLARE v. 4.

1833 T. RICHARDSON *Merc. Marine Archit.* 1 To give them more fair in the stem-head. 1884 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Ireld.* 25 The sides are nearly upright with little flare.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flare-light*; also *flare-lamp*, a lamp with an unprotected flame; *flare-spot* (= sense 3); *flare-tin*, a tin vessel in which powder or other combustible material is burnt as a signal at sea.

1891 R. KIRLING *City Dreadf.* Nt. 83 We don't know what fire-damp is here. We can use the 'flare-lamps'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 6/3 A 'flare light' was observed from the barque. 1893 ANNEY *Photogr.* xxxi. (Ed. 2) 219 'Flare spot'. 1884 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtsh.* III. xiii. There was a 'flare-tin' aboard, and from time to time we burnt this over the rail.

Flare (flæɪ), sb.² dial. [Of unknown origin; cf. the synonymous FLEED.] The 'leaf' or fat about the kidneys of a pig. Also *attrib.*

1847 HALLIWELL *Flare*, fat round a pig's kidney. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 199 Flare-cakes... are round cakes, made of flour and 'unrendered' (unmelted) lard, and stuck over freely with currants. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Fleurn*, the leaf of a pig (Holton), *fleurn* (Yarnton). 1888 *Lond. Tradesm. Adv.* This Lard... is made from the best Pork Flare only.

Flare, sb.³ var. of FLAIR², the skate. **Flare** (flæɪ), v. Also 6 *flaire*; 7 *flaire*, 7-9 *flair*. [Of unknown etymology; the mod. Norw. *flara* 'to blaze, to flaunt in gaudy attire' (Ivar Aasen) has been compared; but sense 5, with which this agrees, is app. a somewhat late development.]

1. *trans.* + a. To spread out (hair); to display in an expanded form. Also with *out*. Obs.

c 1550 Robin *Conscience* 289 in Hazl. E. P. I. III. 244 To dye and to flaire your haire so abroad... you doo it shamefully use. 1553 BROWN *Jewel Joy* yijb. It is enough for chaste and pure maye to weare... simple apparell... without the flaring out and coleryng of theyr heare.

b. To 'spread out to view, display; occas. with mixture of sense 5. Hence, To wave to and fro (or round). To flare a handkerchief (slang): to whisk it out of a person's pocket.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surr. Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 182 In seeing a flaming torch, if flared round in a circle, it appears as a ring of fire. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 116 We... began instantly to make every signal in our power, by flaring the shirts in the air. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 471/1 Just after that I flared it (whisked the handkerchief out). 1862 BURTON *Sk. Hunter* (1863) 293 Those who flare their qualities before the world. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 96 Hardening the drill by flaring it in the air.

† 2. *intr.* Of hair, etc.: To spread out conspicuously, to stream or wave in the wind. Obs.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 667 This Lady... shewing her mourning Apparell, and hair of her head flaring about her eyes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry Iv.* iv. vi. 42 Ribbons pendant, flaring 'bout her head. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. Let flare my loosd hair. 1676 HOBBS *Hiad* (1677) 336 His plume by Vulcan made of golden hair... ore his shoulders terribly did flare. 1837 COOPER *Recoll. Europe* II. 131 Her cap flared in the wind.

† 3. To display oneself conspicuously. Obs.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* I. 6 The daughters of Moab and Midian... light housewives, dancing, frisking, and flaring. 1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* go The Truth is this I cannot stay flaring in Sun-shine all the Day.

4. a. *intr.* Of the sides of a vessel: To swell or bulge out gradually upwards; also, to flare over.

1644 *Seaman's Dict.* 40 When a ship is a little howled in neere the water, and above that the work doth hang over againe... they say, that the worke doth Flaire over. 1836 W. IRVING *Asiatica* (1849) 86 Their gunwales flare outwards. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 934/2 It will be best to have the sides of our oblong diving-bell flare a little.

b. *trans.* To cause to spread gradually outwards.

1857 COLQUHOUN *Compl. Oarsman's Guide* 1 A skiff... can be more conveniently flared, which gives buoyancy. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea ii. § 61 These pipes are then flared out so as to present a large cooling surface. 1888 WOODGATE *Boating* 143 The gunwale was... flared out wide at these points.

5. *intr.* Of a candle, lamp, etc.: To burn with a spreading, unsteady flame, as when blown by the wind; to shine as such a flame does; to glow with or as with flame. Also with *about*, *away*, *out*, and quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj. To flare into: to pass with a flare into.

1632, 1633, 1661 [see FLARING ppl. a.] a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flare*, to Shine or flare like a Comet or Beacon. 1757 BAILEY *Vol. II. Flaring*, wasting or consuming wastfully; as a Candle. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Nov. Udolpho* xxvii. The wind made the torch flare. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalinda* xii. xviii. The unpruned taper flares a longer flame. 1819 SHELLEY *Medusa* 32 The midnight sky flares. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 1000 Lo! the blood-red light of dawn flared on her face. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 4. 72 Town and hamlet flaring into ashes. 1879 DEERBOHN *Patagonia* viii. 132 The fire... flared away without emitting any warmth.

trans. and *fig.* 1837 J. H. NEWBURN *Past. Sermon* (1839) I. xi. 165 Before the flame of religion in the heart is purified... it will flare about. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 305 The Queen's Protestant zeal flared against these idolatrous images. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxviii. 141 Juno's self... Crushes her eager rage, in wedlock-injury flaring. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 3 A gilded vane flares out above the grey Jacobean gables.

b. *nonce-use* (with on). To go emitting flames. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 217 His flaming robes streamed out. On he flared, From stately nave to nave.

c. *trans.* To light up with a flare. Also (*causalize*) To cause (a candle) to burn with a flare. To flare out: to send forth by means of a flaring flame.

1745 MRS. HAYWOOD *Femal Spect.* (1748) III. 309 For fear of flaring or putting out his beloved light. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 238 The south-western horizon is flared with red streaks. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* liii. He flared the candle at me again, smoking my face and hair. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 409 The English beacons flared out their alarm along the coast.

6. To flare up: a. to burst into a sudden and temporary blaze; also *fig.* Hence of persons: b. to break out into sudden anger; c. to have a 'jollification', make merry boisterously.

a. 1846 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886. XXXIII. 99 Is a man... to respond because he can't in his person flare up like the sun? 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* 428 They (persecutions) flared up again... with increased fury. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 388 The grass suddenly flared up. b. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* 5 Oct. (1889) I. 119 It is just because I love you... that I flare up when [etc.]. 1870 MRS. RHOEEL *Austin Friars* iv. You flare up like a bull at sight of a red cloak.

c. 1869 C. KEENE *Lett.* in G. S. LAYARD *Lyle* vi. (1892) 138 We flared up again last night, and hailed the New Year with the usual ceremonies.

Flare-out. [See next and FLARE v.] = FLARE-UP 2 b.

1879 MC-CARTHY *Donna Quixote* xvii. Paulina had a hard struggle many a time to keep down her temper, and not to have what she would have called a flare-out.

Flare-up (flæɪ'ʌp). [f. verbal phrase *flare up*: see FLARE v. The stress is variable (cf. BREAK-DOWNS), but most commonly falls on the first syll.]

1. A sudden breaking out into flame.

1859 M. NAPIER *Life Dundee* I. 11. 351 The star of Lauderdale... well nigh consumed the patriot Duke [Hamilton] with the fierceness of its flare-up. 1864 *Reynolds* 13 Apr. 2 The percussion and flare up of Lucifer-matches.

2. *fig.* (not in dignified use): a. A brilliant but temporary access (of popularity, etc.). b. A vehement outbreak of anger; a violent commotion. c. An uproarious merrymaking, a 'spree'.

a. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 327 That flare-up of popularity in Edinburgh.

b. 1837-40 HALLIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 239 Some of our young citizens... got into a flare-up with a party of boatmen... a desperate row it was too. 1839 SIR C. NAPIER in Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 133 The men would have been destroyed or defeated, and a pretty flare-up would have run like wildfire to Carlisle. 1845 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 381 The President's Message... has not been of a tone to create any flare-up in England. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 May 5/3 When the Council... shows a determination to have a decisive voice... there is a flare up.

c. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vii. (1836) 21 We ought to have a flare-up in our rooms. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 160 Some have been having a flare-up.

3. *Naut.* A night-signal made by burning some highly inflammable material. Also *flare-up light*.

1858 *Adm. Reg.* in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 103 Pilot vessels... are to exhibit a Flare-up Light every 15 minutes. 1880 C. B. BERRY *Other Side* 11 At night she [a pilot boat] burns a 'flare up' whenever she sights a ship's light. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 5/6 Rockets were at once sent up and blue lights and flare-ups burned.

Flaring (flæɪ'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLARE v. + -ING¹]. *concr.* in pl. Gaudy or showy trimmings. *rare.*

1831 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xii. Two girls... with their Sunday stripes and flarings on.

Flaring (flæɪ'ɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²].

† 1. Of the hair, etc.: Spreading out or waving conspicuously, flaunting. Of a mirror: Giving a bulging or enlarged outline; exaggerating. Obs.

1593 NASHE *Christ's Tears*, Wks. (Grosart) IV. 21 Thy flaring frowned Periwig. 1658 BOLTON *Flour* (1659) 33 Marching forward... with... flaring head-tyres speckled like skins of serpents. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi. (1718) 85 This flaring mirror represents No right proportion, view, or feature. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 23 In a flaring tire [they] bespeck'd her with all the gaudy allurements of a Whore.

2. Over-conspicuous, glaring, showy, gaudy; †extravagant, irregular. Now used as *transf.* from 4.

1630 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* on Earth liv. To search for flaring shells. a 1659 OSBORN *Characters* 44. (1673) 630 Such a Flaring and intemperate a Course, as that of a Soldier. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* li. 518 A young flaring painted whore. 1740-7 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Deane* 446 Crimson and yellow flaring hangings of paper. 1769 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 365 No flaring gentleman's house, or garden-walls, break in upon the repose of this... paradise. 1820 HAZLITT *Lett. Dram.* L. 346 The language is a mixture of metaphysical jargon and flaring prose. 1891 E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 313 This flaring Anonyma, as he called her.

3. Of a vessel, etc.: That has its sides curving gradually outwards from the base.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grain* xi. 52 If she were laid out aloft, and not flaring. c 1850 KUDLIN. *Navig.* (Weale) 118 It is said that a ship has a flaring bow when the topside falls outward from a perpendicular. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* III. iii. 57 A good-looking vessel, having what sailors call a flaring bow, which made her appear as round as an apple forward.

4. Burning with a broad irregular flame; shining brightly and fitfully.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 132 And when the sun begins to fling his flaring beams. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Windows* iii. Speech alone doth vanish like a flaring thing. 1661 DAVENPORT *City Night-Cap* III. i. I have tugg'd with tempests... Out-star'd the flaring lightning. 1754 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 400 Flaring tapers brightening as they waste. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Barbers* i. 18 He put out his flaring candle. *fig.* 1884 PAE *Enstace* 67 He stared at the speaker for several moments with a flaring countenance.

Hence **Flaringly** *adv.*, in a flaring manner; gaudily. In mod. Dicts.

Flary (flæɪ'ɪ), a. *rare.* [f. FLARE sb. + -Y¹] Gaudy, showy.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 157 They were not so well dressed as their Edinburgh sisters; something flary, glary, colours too flagrant and ill-assorted. 1873 — in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 263 Flary, staring, and conceited, stolid-looking girls.

Flash (flæʃ), sb.¹ Forms: 5 *flasche*, 5-6 *flash* (e, 9 dial. *flass*, 7-*flash*. [Of onomatopoeic origin; cf. the synonyms *flasche* (FLOSH), *FLASK* sb.² (which are earlier recorded), *PLASH* (= MDu. *plasc*), which seem to imitate the sound of 'splashing' in a puddle. The synonymous F. *flasche* may have influenced the Eng. word; it is commonly regarded as a subst. use of *flasche*, fem. of OF. *flac* adj. soft:—L. *flaccus*.]

1. a. *proper*, a marshy place. Obs. exc. *local*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 403 *Flasche*, or *flasche*, where reyne water stondey the. *torrens*, *lacuna*. 1533 FITZGERARD *Hist.* § 70 The... flasches, and lowe places, and all the lowe burnes and pypes that growe therein. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxv. 60 They [birds] from flash to flash, like the full Epicure Waff, as they loud to change their Diet eury

meale. c1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect Gloss.*, *Flash*, a lake. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *Six Months W. I.* 280 A long flash, as they call it, or river with a large bay. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flash*. Also, a pool, also, in the west, a river with a large bay, which is again separated from the outer sea by a reef of rocks. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skitl II.* 111 'Hev' ye forgotten... when we was a ducky on Ferry Flash?

attrib. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Flash-pit*, a pit nearly grown up with reeds and grass.

2. [Cf. *F. flache* place where a paving-stone has sunk.] (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Flash* (Cheshire), a subsidence of the surface due to the working of rock salt and pumping of brine.

Flash (flæʃ), sb.² [f. FLASH v.1.]

I. Burst of light or flame (and senses thence derived); cf. FLASH v.1 III.

1. A sudden outburst or issuing forth of flame or light; a sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Flash in the pan* (see quot. 1810); *fig.* an abortive effort or outburst; cf. FLASH v.1 5c.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 108 Astoned like one that had been stroken with a flashe of lightning. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 300 It fired with a sudden flash. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 712 Three flashes of blue lightning. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 318 Missing his shot by a flash in the Pan. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 309 Our men saw plainly the three flashes of the guns. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Flash in the pan*, an explosion of gunpowder without any communication beyond the touch-hole. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lviii. I now discharged grape alone, waiting for the flash of the fire to ascertain their direction. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* v. 60 It is a Fixed White Light, varied by a Red Flash every half minute.

b. slang. *Flash of lightning*: a glass of gin. 1780 GEO. PARKER *Life's Painter* 149. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* xvii. 34 That fashionable liquor called flashes of lightning. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford II.* iv. 112 The thunders of eloquence being hushed, flashes of lightning, or, as the vulgar say 'glasses of gin' gleamed about.

c. *transf.* The quick movement of a flag in signalling.

1870 COLOMA & BOLTON *Flashing Signals* 30. To make a short flash, the flag is moved from a to b. To make a long flash, the flag is waved from a to c.

2. *transf.* The brief period during which a flash is visible: †a. *For a flash*: for a brief moment; while the fit lasts (obs.). b. *In a flash*: immediately, instantaneously.

1625 BACON *Ess. Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 485 The Persians, and Macedonians, had it for a flash. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 Most men are apt enough to civil wars and commotions as a novelty, and for a flash hot and active. 1801 *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1805) ix. 372 To the helm, my boy, in a flash; 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakfst.* vi. 160 A thoroughly popular lecture ought to have nothing in it which five hundred people cannot all take in a flash.

3. A brief outburst or transient display of something regarded as resembling a flash of light.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 210 Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to see the Table on a Rore. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* iii. (1679) 8/a A brave flash of vain-glourious hospitality. 1665 BOYLE *Ocean. Refl.* v. iv. (1845) 209 An unseasonable disclosure of flashes of Wit. 1819 BYRON *Juan II.* xxxviii. But now there came a flash of hope once more. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. 27 A sort of flash of expectation passed over Lavender's face.

4. Superficial brilliancy; ostentation, display; also †brilliant distinction, 'éclat' (obs.). †Phr. *To cut a flash* (cf. DASH sb. 10).

1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 97 Whose Entertainments to those of a higher rank are... not only flash and meer Complement. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59. P. 1 Pedants... are apt to decry the Writings of a polite Author, as Flash and Froth. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* xxv. 118 Berry gave him a crown... to make a flash with to the boys. 1780 MAO. D'ARLAY *Diary* June (1891) i. 271 Miss Weston, whose delicacy gave way to gaiety and flash, whether she would or not. 1872 C. A. BURNBY *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. in *Mad. D'Arday Early Diary II.* 306, I had not a very entertaining evening, but I would not but have been there, for the flash of the thing. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* i. 50 Some men... cut a flash without any fortune. 1827 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) i. 445, I... shall be drawn... into foolishness and flash, and everything that is disgusting. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Prel. Theat. 8 Mere flash a moment's interest engages.

†b. A piece of showy talk; a vain, empty phrase or vulgarity. Obs.

1605 B. JONSON, *ed. Eastward Hoe* iv. i, Sir Petronell Flash, I am sorry to see such flashes as these proceed from a Gentleman of your Quality. 1649 MILTON *Elion.* xii. (1851) 433 Hee next falls to flashes, and a multitude of words. 1735 DRYCE & PAROON *Dict.*, *Flash*... A Boast, Brag, or great Pretence made by a Spend-thrift, Quack, or Pretender to more Art or Knowledge than a Person has.

†5. A brilliant or 'showy' person; usually in contemptuous sense, one vain of his accomplishments or appearance, a coxcomb, fop. Obs.

1603 B. JONSON *Sepamus* ii. i, Such a spirit as yours, Was not created for the idle second To a poor flash, as Drusus. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xi. lix. 200 Thou, inconsiderate Flash, spend'st pretious Days in Dances, Banquets, Courtships, Playes. 1677 MICEG *Eng. Fr. Dict.*, A Flash, an empty shallow-brained fellow. 1764 *Low Life* 66 The Jem-mies, Brights, Flashes... and Smarts of the Town. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Satanstoe* (1824) 98 She is the highest flash of the ton—has much whim and more eccentricity.

†6. slang. A wig. Obs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flash*, a Periwig. 1760 BAILEY *vol. II.* (ed. 5) Caning Words, *Flash*, a Peruke, VOL. IV.

Rum Flash, a long, full, high-priz'd Wig. *Queer Flash*, a sorry, weather-beaten Wig.

7. An ornament consisting of three short pieces of black velvet ribbon sewn to the collar of a full-dress tunic, and hanging down the back; supposed to be the remains of the bow which fastened the 'queue'. Now worn only by the officers of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. (*N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VII. 20 Apr. 1895).

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag III.* 115 A... young man, dressed in the uniform of some volunteer corps of cavalry, wearing flashes.

8. A preparation of cayenne pepper or capsicum with burnt sugar, used for colouring spirits.

1820 ACCUM *Adult. Food* 10 The substance which they [brandy merchants]... purchase under the delusive name of *flash*, for strengthening and clarifying spirituous liquors... is in reality a compound of sugar with extract of capsicum.

†9. A small piece; ? a dash or sprinkling.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* ii. viii. 95 Put into it... one flash or two of Saffron.

10. pl. The new shoots of a tea-plant.

1880 ELIOT *Janes Indian Industries* xviii. 344 The new shoots... or 'flashes', as they are called, come on four, sometimes five, times between April and October.

II. Sudden movement of liquids, etc. (cf. FLASH v. 1).

†11. A sudden movement of a body of water, a splash; a breaker. Obs.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 Which make the Sea... rebound in flashes exceeding high. 1635 SHERWOOD, A flash of water, *gascins d'eau*. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xv. 245 The Miller... with his Man... were so washed with Flashes of Sea water, that they were almost strangled therewith.

b. A sudden rush of water, let down from a weir, to take a boat over the shallows of a river.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* ix. § 46. 231 Were there a convenient number of Locks, or Holds for water... to let down flashes as occasion should serve. 1689 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Mar. (1882) i. 302 Flashes to help them over the Shallow places. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 162 But this is a Charge only in Summer, and paid for Flashes when the Water is low. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., To make a flash, is to let boats down through a lock. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 76/1 The substitution of a continuous navigation upon the upper Seine... by the aid of movable dams, for the intermittent navigation by flashes.

†12. *transf.* A sudden burst of rain, wind, steam, etc.; a fit of activity, a spurt. Obs.

1652-4 WHITLOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 362 Yett the wind being by flashes large, they went... twenty leagues up and downe. 1686 WOOLP *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 156 Waters extreme low, tho' many flashes of rain. Rivers almost dried up. 1706 PULLINS (ed. Kersey), *Flash*, a sudden spurt. 1808 J. B. DARNEY in *Naval Chron.* XXI. 107 Some few... were scalded by flashes of steam.

13. A contrivance for producing a 'flash' (senses 11, 11 b). (See quotes. and FLASH-BOARD.)

1768-74 TUCKER *Nat. Lat.* (1852) I. 32 The miller, when he takes up his flashes, lays them it may be on the bank. 1841 BRESLEY *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, *Flashes*, a description of sluice, erected for the purpose of raising the water over any shoals while craft are passing. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. ii. iv. 122 In some cases these drainage waters were conveyed... over it [the New River] by what were termed flashes. *Note.* The flash... consisted of a wooden trough about twelve feet wide... extending across the river.

III. attrib. and Comb.

14. a. simple attributive, as *flash-lock*, *-mark*, *-water*, *-weir* (senses 11, 11 b).

1788 *Act 28 Geo. III.* c. 57 § 14 All the old Flash Locks or Weirs thereon. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* 9 Water at the flash mark 4 ft. 6 on the Sill. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames* 29 The Time of Flash-waters coming down.

b. Special comb., as † *flash-flown* a., † *ntered* in idle talk; *flash-flue* (see quot.); *flash-lamp* (*Photogr.*), a lamp used to give a flash-light; *flash-light*, (a) a light so arranged as to give forth sudden flashes, used for signals and in lighthouses; (b) *Photogr.* (see quot. 1890); *flash-pan*, (a) the pan in an old flint-lock for holding the priming by which the charge is exploded; (b) a small copper pan with a handle, in which powder is flashed as a signal (*Cent. Dict.*); *flash-pipe* (see quot. 1874); *flash-point* = *flashing-point*; *flash-rim* (see quot. 1867); *flash-test*, a test to determine the flashing-point of kerosene, etc.; *flash-wheel* (see quot.). Also FLASH-BOARD.

1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* viii. 339 Let not surmises think, ambition led My second toyles, more 'flash-flown' praise to wed. 1883 LOCKWOOD *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, 'Flash Flue', the flue underneath an egg-end or similar externally fired boiler. 1890 WOODBURY *Enycl. Photogr.* 373 The electric lamp, magnesium lamp, and 'flash lamp'. 1891 H. L. WEBB in *Electr. in Daily Life*, *Making a Cable* 188 Flag-signalling had to be exchanged for flash-lamps. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LIV. 1672 A 'flash-light', that is to say, one which can be made to glow or disappear at pleasure. 1890 WOODBURY *Enycl. Photogr.* 289 *Flashlight*, usually made by blowing magnesium powder through a small flame. 1892 MARG. STOKES *Six Months in Apennines* 163, I was compelled to photograph these most interesting bas-reliefs by the flash-light. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Flash-pipe', a mode of lighting gas by means of a supplementary pipe pierced with numerous small holes throughout its length. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* Suppl. IV. 570 The legal 'flash-point' of petroleum. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Flash Rim', in car-

ronades, a cup-shaped enlargement of the bore at the muzzle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Flash-wheel', a water-raising wheel having arms radial or nearly so to its axle, and revolving in a chase or curved water-way by which the water passes from the lower to the higher level as the wheel rotates.

† **Flash**, sb.³ Obs. [The examples of 16-17th c. prob. echo Henryson; possibly the copy in *Chaucer's Wks.* 1561 may be correct in reading *fasshe*, a. OF. *fais* or *faisse* -bundle, sheaf.] A bundle or sheaf (of arrows).

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 137 in *Poems & Fables* (1863) 81 Undir his girdill an flasch of felloun flanis. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xxviii. 201 Her rattling quiver at her shoulders hong, Therein a flash of arrows feathered weele. 1671 SKINNER *Etym. Ling. Angl.* iv., Flash of flames [read flames], expl. a Sheaf of Arrows. 1678-1706 PHILLIPS, *Flash of Flames* (old word), a Sheaf of Arrows.

Flash, sb.⁴ [Of doubtful origin; possibly an application of FLASH sb.² 13.] = FLASHING vbl. sb.² 1574-5 *Jesus Coll. Accts.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 611 Item to the Plummer... for setting in lead over the chappell... where the flashes were taken away. 1614-15 *Trinity Coll. Accts.* ibid. II. 488 Laying the leads after the masons, setting on flashes and soldering.

† **Flash**, a.¹ Obs. In 5 flasch, flaisch. See also FLAKE a. [The forms, compared with those given under FLAKE a., suggest that the word may be a confusion of OF. *flac*, *flache* 'feeble, insipid' (see next) with the similar-sounding ME. *wlake*, *wlache* tepid.] Lukewarm, tepid. Also *flash-hot*. c 1400 *Langland's Ctrug.* 265 Boile hem in a double vessel & distille it in his eere flache. *Ibid.* 266 Loke pat alle pingis bat pou leist perto be flasch hot.

† **Flash**, a.² Obs. Also 6 flashe. [ad. OF. *flac*, *flache* (mod. F. with unexplained alteration *flasque*) flabby, weak, insipid; —L. *flaccus*: see FLACCID. Cf. FLASHY.]

1. Weak, wanting in tone.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 304, If the stomach be so flashe and louse that it can hold no meat. *Ibid.* ii. 744, Oxyis is geuen vnto a flashe, louse or weike stomacke.

2. a. Of food: Insipid. b. *fig.* Of speech, reasonings, etc.: Trashy, void of meaning.

a. 1601 BR. BARLOW *Defence* 89 The white of an egge, without salt, is flash and unsavory. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe Free Justif.* 84 The mingling and mixing together of wine and water... maketh flash matter of both.

b. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 166 Matters vnfit for an Epistle, flash and to little purpose; but very childish. 1622 S. WARD *Life Faith in Death* 101 Loath I am to mingle Philosophical Cordials with Diuine, as water with wine, least my Consolations should bee flash and dilute. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 130 Flash in his matter, confused in his method, dreaming in his utterance.

Flash (flæʃ), a.³ Chiefly *collog.* [f. FLASH sb.²]

1. Gaudy, showy, smart. Of persons: Dashing, ostentatious, swaggering, 'swell'.

1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 96 One of that numerous tribe of flash fellows, who live nobody knows where. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 200 If I could write a flash article on the subjunctive mood, I would, merely to show how clever I was. 1838 C. SUMNER in *Mem. & Lett.* (1878) II. 23 Bulwer was here a few minutes ago in his flash falsetto dress. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* ix, This flash Member of Parliament. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flash Vessels*, all paint outside and no order within. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xliii. (1878) 348 A bit of flash oratory on the part of a paid leader. 1882 *Illustr. Sporting News* 4 Feb. 502/a A flash young rider... frightens his horse out of his stride before they have well reached the distance.

b. Of an hotel, etc.: First-class, fashionable, 'crack', 'swell'.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk.* (1872) 89 He... frequented all the flash restaurants and boarding-houses. 1841 in Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 210 We then got into Maurice's flash hotel.

2. Counterfeit, not genuine, sham.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 How could'st thou he so silly, Flash screens to ring for home-spun rope. 1821 *Am. R.* 393 Passed for the purpose of suppressing the 'Fleet' or 'flash-notes'. 1837 HOOD *Angl. Dist.* vii. 'A note', says he, 'thou'st took a flash 'un'. 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he Successful?* xii. 138 The difference between the real and the flash fashionable.

3. slang. Knowing, wide-awake, 'smart', 'fly'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Half-flash* and *half-foolish*... applied... to a person, who has a smattering of the cant language and... pretends to a knowledge of life which he really does not possess. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 217 Immense sums of money have been lost by the very flashest of the cognoscenti. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* I. xii. 339 'Awake!—to be sure I am, my flash cove!' replied Sheppard.

4. Belonging to, connected with or resembling, the class of sporting men, esp. the patrons of the 'ring'.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 126 A sort of flash man upon the town. 1809 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 228 Crib, who was backed by what is termed the flash side. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. xvii. Poor Tom was... Full flash, all fancies. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xix, A gentleman with a flushed face and a flash air. 1862 WHITE *Melville Inside Bar* iv. (ed. 12) 267 After the departure of the flash butcher. 1880 G. R. SMITH *Three Brass Balls* xi, One of the flash young gentlemen who haunt suburban billiard-rooms.

5. Connected with or pertaining to the class of thieves, tramps, and prostitutes. Chiefly in Comb., as *flash-case* (= FLASH-HOUSE), *-cove*, *-crib*, *-ken*.

Also FLASH-HOUSE, FLASH-MAN.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flash-ken*, a House where

Thieves use, and are connived at. 1718 C. HITCHIN *Receivers & Thief-Takers* 8 A Ken or House frequented by the Thieves and Thief-Takers, or, in their own dialect, thoroughly Flash. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 26 Mack and I called at a flash ken in St. Giles's. 1819 *Ibid.* V. 122 The flash part of the creation. 1823 *EGAN GRAY'S Dict. Vulg. Tong.*, *Flash Cove* or *Cove*, the master or mistress of the house. 1832 *Examiner* 684/1 She has been the associate of flash thieves. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* I. xi. 322, I know the house... it's a flash crib. *Ibid.* III. xii. 28 I've been to all the flash cases in town.

b. *esp.* of the language spoken by thieves: Cant, slang. Also quasi-sh.

A statement made by Dr. Aikin, *Country round Manchester* (1795) 437, that 'flash' language was so called because spoken by pedlars from a place called Flash near Macclesfield, is often repeated, but is of no authority. 1746 *Narr. Exploits H. Simms* in *Borrow Zinca* (1843) II. 129 They... began to talk their Flash language, which I did not then understand. 1756 *TOLDREY Hist. Two Orph.* II. 79 Copper learnt flash, and to blow the trumpet. 1782 G. PARKER *Hum. Sk.* 34 No more like a Kiddy he'll roll the flash song. 1812 J. VAUX *Flash Dict.* (1819) 173 To speak good flash is to be well versed in cant terms. 1840 *Hood Mas Kilnauweg, Her Misery* xviii, His comrades explain'd in flash. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Montague* Wks. (Bohn) I. 343 He will... use flash and street ballads. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1891) 257, I used all the flash words myself just when I pleased.

Hence *Flashy adv. (slang)*, in a flash manner; handsomely, elegantly. Also, in flash language. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 19 A sort of despondency flashly termed fencing. 1857 *Song* in *Ducange Anglicus Vulg. Tongue* 42 Your fogle you must flashy tie.

Flash (flæʃ), v. Forms: 4-5 flas(s)(c)he, 6-flash. [app. of onomatopoeic origin; with senses 1-2 cf. *plash, dash, splash*; the 13th c. variant *FLASK* has been referred to an alleged OF. **flasquer*, a supposed older form of Fr. *flagner*. With sense 4 cf. *flap* and *slash*. The use of the word to express movement of fire or light (branch III), which is now the most prominent application, has not been found (unless in one doubtful example) before the second half of the 16th c. It seems to have originated in a transferred or extended use of sense 1; the coincidence of the initial sounds with those of *flame* may have helped the development of sense; cf. Sw. dial. *flasa*, Eng. dial. *flaze*, to blaze.]

I. Expressing movement of a liquid.

1. *intr.* Of the sea, waves, etc.: To rush along the surface; to rise and dash, *esp.* with the tide. Also with *up*. In later use with mixture of sense 9.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) *Ibid.* II. 369 Pe waves of be se Scilicet, pat flascheþ and wascheþ vpon a rokke pat hatte Seylla. 1577-78 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 181/2 The sea... also flashed vp vnto his legs and knees. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Yet will a many little surges be Flashing vpon the rocke flut busily. 1634-5 *BREKTON Trav* (1844) I. 166 Sometimes the waves flashed into the ship at the loop-holes at stem. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 607 The tortured wave... Now flashes o'er the scattered fragments. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1850) xvii. 473 The roaring surf was flashing up over the clumps of green bushes. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 245 The Tivy... flashed in a sheet of foam through the chasm. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxx. 15 The cataract flashing from the bridge, The breaker breaking on the beach.

2. *trans.* To dash or splash (water) about, abroad, upon something. *Obs.* exc. with mixture of sense 11.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Nurture* 985 Ryne hym with rose water warme & feire vpon hym flasche. 1528 *PAVELL Salerne Regim.* Hb, The spume [froth of wine] to be thynne and soone flashed. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. vi. 42 With his raging armes he rudely slasht The waves about. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 266 Somewhat before a tempest if the sea-water bee flashed with a Sticke or Oare the same casteth a bright shining Colour. 1611 *CORRIG, Gascher*, to dash, plash, flash (as water in rowing). 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav* (ed. 2) 20 The wave flashing upon our decks... much salt water. 1833 *SCOTT Rokeby* II. vi. 11 Flashing her sparkling waves abroad.

3. *trans.* To send a 'flash' or rush of water down (a river); also *absol.* Also, to send (a boat) down by a flash.

1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Thames & Isis* 20 Every Inch that can be gained... will save much time and water in flashing from above. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Dranna Exile* Poems 1889 I. 69 We [earth spirits]... Flash the river, lift the palm-tree, the dilated ocean roll. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, s.v. *Flavking*. The gunboats were flashed over the falls at Alexandria by means of a wing-dam.

4. *trans.* To slash, strike swiftly; also, to dash, throw violently down. *Obs.*

121400 *Morte Arthure*. 4238 The felonnie with the fyne swerde freschely he strykes, The feleities of the ferrere syde he flasches in sondrye. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* iv. 35 With much great roaryng flashyng hym on the grounde.

III. With reference to fire or light.

5. *intr.* Off fire or light: To break forth suddenly. Of lightning: To break forth repeatedly, to play. Of a combustible, a gun, etc.: To give out flame, or sparks; to burst into flame. Also with *about*, *off*, *out*, *up*, etc.

The first quot. is difficult; possibly it gives a transferred use of sense 1. The passage is our only example of branch III before 16th c.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12498 A thoner and a thicke rayne prublet in the skewes... All flasht in a fire the firmament

over. 1548 [see *FLASHING* ppl. a. 1]. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. 8 So did Sir Artegall upon her lay... That flakes of fire... Out of her steely armes were flashing scene. 1618 *ELTON Exp. Rom. vii* (1622) 214 They shall feel the flames of Hell flashing vp in their owne soules. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecl. Hist.* (1654) I. 9 The flame vehemently flashed about; which was terrible to the beholders. 1661 *BOYLE Phys. Ess.*, *Salt Petre* § 21. 121 The Nitre will immediately take fire, and flash out into blewish and halituous flames. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, The lightning began to flash along the chamber. 1858 *CARVILLE Fredd. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xi. 206 The gun flashed off, with due outburst, and almost with due effect. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. II. 42 Lightning flashed about the summits of the Jungfrau. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* III. 199 From the clouds fire flashes again and again.

b. Of a hydro-carbon: To give forth vapour at a temperature at which it will ignite.

1890 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/5 The low temperature at which both flashed.

c. To flash in the pan: lit. said of a gun, when the priming powder is kindled without igniting the charge; fig. to fail after a showy effort, to fail to 'go off'.

1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 20 If Cannons were so well bred in his Metaphor as only to flash in the Pan, I dare lay an even wager that Mr. Dryden durst venture to Sea. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 320 It will occasion it oft-times to flash in the Pan a great while before it goeth off. 1792 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 377 Their majesties flashed in the pan yesterday. 1830 *GALT Laurie* T. III. ix. (1849) 214 Flashing in the pan scares ducks. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 237 Cannon attempted a joke which flashed in the pan.

† 6. *trans.* ? To scorch with a burst of hot vapour. *Obs. rare*—1.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxviii. xxiii. 685 Others flashed and half-singed the hote steam of the vapour and breath issuing from the light fire.

7. *intr.* To emit or reflect light with sudden or intermittent brilliance; to gleam. Said also of the eyes.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* II, The almost expiring light flashed faintly upon the walls of the passage. 1820 *SHELLEY Let. to M. Gisborne* 281 Like winged stars the fire-flies flash and glance. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 268 Rapid zigzags, that flashed each like a plate of silver. 1854 *TENNISON Charge Light Brigade* iv, Flash'd all their sabres bare, Flash'd as they turn'd in air. 1857 *HOLLAND Bay Path* xviii. 207 Her eyes flashed. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 26 The prince who had never seen steel flash in earnest.

8. *trans.* To emit or convey (light, fire, etc.) in a sudden flash or flashes. Also with *forth*, *out*.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 274 They flashen fire from either hand. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 100 Yet ere he hundred by deeds he flash't out lightning by threats. 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* viii. 39 'The glittering Species... on the Pavement play, And to the Ceiling flash the glaring Day. 1744 *GRAY Lett. Poems* (1775) 176 If any spark of Wit's delusive ray Break out, and flash a momentary day. 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 186 Rift the hills, and roll the waters, flash the lightnings, weigh the Sun.

transf. and *fig.* 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 348 But now her cheek was pale and by and by it flash't forth fire. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 179 Who flashes him this thundering report, For thy ambition. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxi. 397 His eyes flashed fire.

b. To send back as a flash from a mirror; to reflect. More fully to flash back.

1716 *POPE Iliad* viii. 54 Of heaven's undrossy gold the god's array, Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 201 Then waved his gleamy sword that flash'd the day. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* I. i, Their armour... Flash'd back again the western blaze.

c. *transf.* To cause to appear like a flash of lightning; to send forth swiftly and suddenly. Also with *out*. *Const. in. into, on or upon.*

1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 32 She... flashed out such a blush from her alabaster cheeks that they look'd like the ruddie gates of the morning. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 105 His name would flash terror into the hearts of his most potent adversaries. 1700 *FARQUHAR Constant Couple* v. iii, Methinks the motto of this sacred pledge should flash confusion in your guilty face. 1794 *COLERIDGE Death Chatterton* vi, Thy native cot she flash'd up on thy view. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* III. 145 Red the gaze That flashes desolation, strong the arm That scatters multitudes.

d. To flash dead: to strike dead with a flash.

1682 *DRYDEN & LEE Duke of Guise* IV. iii, This one departing glance shall flash thee dead. 1690 *DRYDEN Dou. Seb.* III. i, Now flash him dead, now crumble him to ashes.

9. *intr.* To come like a flash of light; to burst suddenly into view or perception. Also with *forth*, *in*, *out*, etc.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ii. 5 Ever and anon the rosy red flash through her face. 1683 *DRYDEN Life Plutarch* I. 118 The arguments... flash immediately on your imagination, but leave no durable effect. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. xxiv. 281 A martial ardour flash'd from the eyes of the warriors. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* xxv, A sudden recollection seemed to flash upon him. 1856 *MASSON Ess.* v. 165 In 1720... he [Swift] again flashed forth as a political luminary. 1865 *THACKERAY Four Georges* III. (1876) 175 Garrick flashing in with a story from his theatre. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dams.* II. (1867) 11 Molly's colour flashed into her face. 1874 F. C. BURNAND *My Time* vii. 68 It flashed across my mind that almost the last name I had heard... was this identical one. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 186 The picture flashes out almost instantly.

b. To move like a flash, pass with lightning speed. Also with cognate obj. To flash its way.

1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 956 When desolation flashes o'er a world destroyed. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 151 The French intellect... flashes its way into a subject with the rapidity of lightning. 1859 *KINGSLEY Alca.* (1860) II. 141 The lurchers flashed like grey snakes after the hare. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* II. (1878) 11 The swallows dipped and flashed and circled over the bosom of the lake.

10. To break out into sudden action; to pass abruptly into a specified state. Also with *forth*, *out*.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. iii. 4 Eury howe He flashes into one grosse crime, or other. 1711 H. FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1713) 8 They flash out sometimes into an irregular Greatness of Thought. 1859 *TENNISON Idylls, Enid* 273 Whereat Geraint flash'd into sudden spleen. 1862 G. P. SCROFE *Volcanus* 39 It [water] flashes instantly into steam with explosive violence. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* vii. 189 Athens... flashed... into the full consciousness of her own greatness. 1897 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* 219 The imprisoned steam flashes forth in repeated explosions. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* III. xiv, At this poor Tom flashed out like a hero.

b. To flash up: to burst into sudden passion or anger.

1822 *SCOTT Fam. Let.* 25 June (1894) II. xviii. 143 Though we do not flash up in an instant like Paddy, our resentments are much more enduring.

11. *trans.* To cause to flash; to kindle with a flash; to draw or wave (a sword) so as to make it flash.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* viii. 375 We eyther shot off a Harquebuse, or else flashed some powder in the Ayre. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 7. 2/2 They will flash off the Gunpowder. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* v. xxxvi, Forth he flash'd his scymetar. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 155 The oil... is... usually flashed; a few drops of water make it de-flagrate. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* v. (1876) 6 Turning round I had a lantern flashed in my face. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 325/5 Sometimes a small portion [of gunpowder] is roughly granulated, and 'flashed' on plates of glass.

† b. To illuminate intermittently; *transf.*, to make resplendent with bright colours. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1607 *BREWER Lingua* I. i, Limming and flashing it with various Dyes. 1861 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* II. 189 The darkened sky flashed by frequent lightning. 1894 E. H. PARKER *Two Summers in Guyenne* 71 The turf was flashed with splendid flowers of the purple orchis.

12. To express, utter, or communicate by a flash or flashes; *esp.* in modern use, to send (a message) along the wires of a telegraph.

1789 *COWPER Ann. Mirab.* 55 Then suddenly regain the prize And flash thanksgivings to the skies! 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* v. 119 The proud rich man's eye Flashing command. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* Prolog. 78 'Thro' twenty posts of telegraph 'They flash'd a saucy message to and fro. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 459 The cannon... flashed their welcome through the darkness. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 69 The intelligence was flashed next day into Great England.

13. *intr.* To make a flash or display, cut a figure, show off. Also, to flash it (about or away). Now *colloq.* or *slang*.

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* II. i. 32 A naked gull Which flashes now a Phoenix. 1652 C. B. STAPLETON *Herodian* 115 While they with Plaes and Sports doo squib and flash. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. iii. 130 Methinks 'tis fine... to flash in the Face of Danger. 1780 MRS. TURLALE in *Mad. D'Arbly Diary & Lett.* 29 June (1842) I. 409 My master... jokes Peggy Owen for her want of power to flash. 1798 O'KEEFE *Fountainbleau* III. i, Spunging upon my customers, and flashing it away in their old clothes. 1798 *GERARDINE* I. 46, I nod to him... whilst he is fishing the gentleman amongst the girls. 1877 *Five Years' Penal Serv.* III. 220 He flashed it about a good deal for a long time... Sometimes he was a lord, at others an earl.

b. *slang.* To make a great display of, exhibit ostentatiously, show off, 'sport'.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tong.*, *Flash*... to shew ostentatiously; to flash one's ivory, to laugh and shew one's teeth. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crisp's Mem.* (ed. 3) 2 His Lordship, as usual... is flashing his gab. 1832 *Examiner* 845/1 It was known that the deceased had money, in consequence of flashing his purse about. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 96 Ladies go to church to exhibit their bonnets, and young gentlemen to flash their diamond rings.

14. In certain technical uses.

a. *Glass-making. intr.* Of a blown globe of glass: To spread out or expand into a sheet. Also *trans.* (a) To cause (a globe of glass) to expand into a sheet; (b) To cover (colourless glass) with a film of coloured glass; to melt (the film) on or over a sheet of colourless glass.

1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 581 s. v. *Glass-making* Few tools are needed for blowing and flashing crown-glass. 1846 W. JOHNSON *Beckmann's Invent.* (ed. 4) I. 135 Plain glass flashed or coated with a very thin layer of [rose-coloured] glass. *Ibid.* 133 Glass-makers used to flash a thin layer of glass over a substratum of plain glass. 1876 *BARFF Glass & Silicates* 82 Until at last the softened mass instantaneously flashes out into a circular sheet. 1883 *PROCTOR in 19th Cent.* Nov. 882 Not merely flashed with a violet tint, but the glass itself so tinted.

b. *Electric lighting.* To make (a carbon filament) uniform in thickness, by plunging it when heated into a heavy hydro-carbon gas.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 2/2 We have carried the manufacture of our filaments to such perfection that although we do not flash them there are absolutely no inequalities discernible.

Hence *Flashed ppl. a.*

1876 *BARFF Glass & Silicates* 96 Glass made in this way is called 'coated' and sometimes 'flashed' glass. 1890 *URQUHART Electric Light* ix. (ed. 3) 284 'Flashed' Filaments.

Flash (flæʃ), *v.* dial. [*f.* FLASH *sb.*].
1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Flash*, to put small sheets of lead under the slates of a house .. to prevent the rain from running into the joint.

Flash-board, [*f.* FLASH *v.* + BOARD *sb.*]. *a.* (See quot. 1768.) *b.* A board set up on edge upon a mill-dam, when the water is low, to throw a larger quantity of water into the mill-race.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 32 The miller of an overshot mill, has shoots lying over every one of his wheels, stopped by flash-boards, at their upper ends. *Ibid.* Should an eel wriggle under any of the flash-boards, this might give the water a passage without any act of the miller. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Flash Board*. 1868 *PEARL Water-Farm*, xv. 158 When .. the connecting canals have been cut, and the flash-boards erected.

fig. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* iv, He pulled up all the flash-boards at once and gave loose to the full torrent of his indignation.

Flasher (flæʃə), [*f.* FLASH *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which flashes.

1. One who splashes water. *Obs.*
1611 *COTGR.*, *Gascheur*, also, a flasher or dasher of water. 1736 *AINSWORTH*, A flasher of water, *asperior*.

2. Something which emits flashes of light.
1686 *GOD Celest. Bodies* ii. iv. 198 They were Spit-Fires, Thunderers and Flashers.

3. One of the attendants on a gaming table (see quot.). *Obs.*

1731 in *Malcolm Manners & Cust.* Lond. (1808) 166 A Flasher, to swear how often the bank has been stripped. 1756 W. TOLDEY *Hist. Two Orphans* I. 63 [He] had often sate a flasher at M...d...g...n's. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 32.

4. A person of brilliant appearance or accomplishment.

1755 *JOHNSON* (citing *Dict.*), *Flasher*, a man of more appearance of wit than reality. 1799 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Oct. 1, 266 They are reckoned the flashers of the place, yet everybody laughs at them for their airs. 1780 *Ibid.* May 1, 333 Sir John Harrington .. one of the gayest writers and flashers of his reign.

5. The workman who 'flashes' glass (see quot.).
1830 *URE Dict. Arts* 582 s.v. *Glass-making* He next hands it to the flasher, who .. wheels it rapidly round opposite to a powerful flame, till it assumes .. finally [the figure] of a flat circular table.

6. (See quot.).
1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 *Flasher* .. a form of steam-boiler in which small bodies of water are injected into a heated boiler and flashed into steam.

7. *a.* A name of the lesser butcher-bird: see *Flusher* (Ogilvie 1882).

b. A fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*).

1882 *JORDAN & GILBERT Fishes N. Amer.* 555.

Flashful (flæʃfʊl), *a. rare*. [*f.* FLASH *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of flashes.

1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Tramp*, III. xxvi. 154 The sky .. flashful in places with a view of the cross of the southern hemisphere. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 June 774/3 A strange, gloomy huddle of discoloured countenances flashful with eyes.

Flash-house, [*f.* FLASH *a.* + HOUSE.] A house frequented by 'flash' persons (see FLASH *a.* 5); a resort of thieves; also, a brothel.

1816 *Rep. Committee on Police Metroph.* 209 Is the flash-house an assistance to the officer? 1828 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Hallam* (1843) I. 192 The humours of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite beauties at a flash-house.

Flashily (flæʃli), *adv.* [*f.* FLASHY + -LY 2.] In a flashy manner; gaudily, showily. Also, like or as a flash.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Flashily*, vainly, frothily. 1863 *SPEKE Discov. Nile* 154 (Farmer) Flashily dressed in coloured cloths and a turban. 1864 *MISS BRADDON H. Dunbar* v, He chose no gaudy colours or flashy-cut vestments. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commun.* III. xcix. 392 An ill-omened looking man, flashily dressed, and rude in demeanour.

Flashiness (flæʃɪnəs), [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being flashy.

1. Want of flavour, insipidity. *Obs.*
1626 *BACON Sylva* § 461 When you would take away either their [Artichokes, etc.] flashiness or bitterness. 1655 *MOUTET & BENNETT Health's Improver*, (1746) 345 What is Fish .. before Salt correcteth the flashiness thereof?

fig. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 481 The flashiness and unsavouriness of the allegories. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 8 June 4/2 The insipidity and flashiness of Quality-prattle.

2. *a.* Of speech: Superficial brilliance. *b.* Of dress: Gaudiness, showiness.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 9. 2/2 The Flashiness of his Discourse. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 163 With some little touch of sailor-like flashiness.

Flashing (flæʃɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1 [*f.* FLASH *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* in various senses.

1. A splashing (of water).

1611 *COTGR.*, *Gachement*, a flashing, dashing, or plashing, as of water in rowing. 1787 *BAILEY* vol. II., *Flashing* .. dashing or spurning as Water, a Spurning.

2. The process of letting down a flash of water to carry a boat over the shallows of a river.

1791 *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* xi By removing the shallows, and continuing the use of Flashing.

3. The bursting out or sending forth of flame or light.

1573 *BARET Abv.* F 617 The Flashing of fire, or lightning, *coruscatio*. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 81 They began their Flashings and Musique until all were gone out.

1748 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 218 The sphere of electrical attraction is far beyond the distance of flashing. 1830 *BROWNING Dram. Idylls*, Ser. II. *Eckelos* 8 A flashing came and went.

transf. and *fig.* 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* I. v. (1614) 26 So much the greater is their sinne, that seeke to flash out these flashings. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 12 Rome, from whence was to be expected the furious flashing of Excommunications. 1676 R. DIXON *Nat. Two Test.* 282 Mingled with Poetical flashings and glingings.

4. A rapid movement resembling or producing a flash of light; the drawing or waving of a sword with a flash.

1865 *LECKY Ration.* (1878) I. 43 The coruscations of the Aurora are said to have been attributed to the flashings of their wings. 1886 *SHELTON Tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 19 Excited by the flashing of the naked swords.

5. *techn.* *a.* Glass-making. (See FLASH *v.* 14 a.)

1832 *BABAGE Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 35 The process for ninking window glass, termed flashing. 1839 *Sat. Mag.* 23 Feb. 66/1 Flashing, that is, uniting a thin layer of coloured glass with another layer which is colourless.

b. Electric lighting. (see quot. and FLASH *v.* 14 b.)

1832 *Gloss. Electr. Terms in Lightning* 3 Mar. Suppl. *Flashing*, (*a*) of a dynamo machine. Abnormally long sparks sometimes seen at the commutator of a dynamo. (*b*) A process for rendering the filaments of incandescent lamps of uniform resistance throughout.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flashing-furnace*; *flashing-board*, a sloping board at the bottom of a door or casement to keep off the rain; *flashing-point*, the temperature at which the vapour given off from an oil or hydrocarbon will 'flash' or ignite.

1852 *BURN Nav. & Mill. Techn. Dict.* II. Eng. Fr., *Flashing board*, *reverseau*. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 580 (*Glass-making*) There are .. several subsidiary furnaces to a crown-house .. 3. a flashing furnace, and bottoming hole for communicating a softening heat. 1878 *URE Dict. Arts* IV. 570 The flashing-point was proved to have been abnormally high.

Flashing (flæʃɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 2 [*f.* FLASH *v.* 2; cf. FLASH *sb.* 4] *concr.* (See quot. 1874.)

1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 359 At its junction with the wall a flashing of lead is carried along horizontally. 1842 in *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* § 2214. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 *Flashing*, (*a*) A lap-joint used in sheet-metal roofing, where the edges of the sheets meet on a projecting edge. (*b*) A strip of lead leading the drip of a wall into a gutter.

Flashing (flæʃɪŋ), *apl. a.* [*f.* FLASH *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] 1. That flashes, in various senses of the *vb.*

1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iii. 5 Wherof cometh that horrible and broad flashing flame of fyre? 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sprs.* T. xi. 330 His hoise was of a sanguine color redd, so weare his flashinge plumes aloft his head. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 382 Fast, fast they plunge amid the flashing wave. 1835 *LYTTON Riezi* I. xi, Before the flashing eye and menacing gesture of the cavalier.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1613 *HIERON Triall of Adopt.* Wks. 1624 I. 315 Imagination and fancy may breed a certaine flashing ioy, but there is no perpetuity, no settledness of reioycing. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Ded. (1657) A v b, Scorched with flashing zeal. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* v. xii, Her lovely face was crimsoned with her flashing blood. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 93 Again and again she beholds the flashing beauty of the beloved.

c. *Flashing light* (in a lighthouse, etc.). *Flashing signals*, signals made with flashes of light.

1838 *ALCO Marine Mag.* V. 30 Flashing Light on Hogsten .. It is Fixed, with a Flash once every three minutes. 1863 *COLOMB in Jyul. R. United Service Instit.* VII. 386 We then agreed that .. a system of flashing signals was practicable.

2. *Comb.*, as *flashing-eyed* *adv.*

1880 *MIS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* II. iv, 'You are ruining the child!' cries Gillian, still flashing-eyed and panting. Hence *Flashingly adv.*, in a flashing manner.

1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Nov. 658/3 They rain flashingly, a visible brilliance.

Flashy adv.: see FLASH *a.* 3

Flashman. (Also as two words.) [FLASH *a.* 3] *a.* One who is 'flash' or knowing; a companion of thieves; a bully, a 'fancy-man'. *b.* A sporting man; a patron of the 'ring'; a 'swell'.

a. 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 141 A flash-man is a fellow that lives upon the hackneyed prostitution of an unfortunate woman of the town. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* (1863) 235 A large mob .. vowing vengeance on us for our treatment of their flash man. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* v, 'You're playing a dangerous game, my flash man.'

b. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 21 The display of flash-men, from the Peer on the coach-box, to the most gentlemanly-looking pick-pocket, was very complete. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib's Mem.* 55 Shouts and yells From Trojan Flash-men and Sicilian Swells Filled the wide heav'n.

Flashmonger, [*f.* as prec. + MONGER.] One who uses the 'flash' language.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 395 A little crib, as the flashmongers would call it.

Flashness (flæʃnəs), [*f.* FLASH *a.* 2 and 3 + -NESS.] The quality or state of being flash.

1. *a.* Of the stomach: Weakness. *b.* Of reasoning: Insipid, flavourless character; superficiality. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 8 b, They are good for the lousies and flashness of the stomach. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 184 The acuteness in the other [plausible persuasions] will ally their flashness and render them pleasant.

2. *a.* Gaudiness. *b.* Affectation of 'flash' ways. See FLASH *a.* 3 1.

1885 *RUNCIMAN Skippers & Sh.* 260 All the 'tawdry flash-

ness of the place. 1888 *BOLDREWOOD Kobbery under Arms* xvi. (1890) 109 'Through Starlight's cursed flashness and carry in's on in fine company.'

Flashy (flæʃi), *a.* [*f.* FLASH *sb.* 2 and *v.* + -Y 1. Association with FLASH *a.* 2 and 3 has probably affected some of the senses.]

1. Throwing up water, splashing. *Obs.*
1583 *STANBURYST Aeneis* II. (Aib.) 59 Not so great a ruffling the river surer flashy reyneth. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Gascheus*, flashic, plashic, washic, dashing, bespating.

2. *a.* Over-moist, watery, frothy. *b.* Insipid, tasteless, vapid.

1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Studios* (Arb.) 11 Distilled Bookes, are like common distilled Waters, Flashy things. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* 198 The other [turnips] being soft, flashy, and insipid. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1687) 41 The taste of them is more sweet and flashy than Grouts made of common Oats. 1702 W. J. BRYN'S *Voy. Levant* xxi. 94 They [artichokes] eat not so flashy as when they are Boyled after our Way. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 329 It is not the first flashy, frothy Yeast. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* 10/1 The young grass which springs in consequence of a flood, is of so flashy a nature that it occasions this common complaint. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Flashy* .. loose, unstable, as unsound grass; insipid.

3. *fig.* Of persons and immaterial things: Trifling, destitute of solidity or purpose; void of meaning, trashy. *Obs.*

1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat. Postser.*, It can yeeld nothing but a flashy and loose conceyt to the judgement. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 122 Their lean and flashie songs. 1649 *TRAPP Comm. Ecclesiastes* 146 Their mirth is frothy and flashy, such as smooths the brow, but fits not the breast. 1699 *SHADWELL True Widow* 21 They are a company of flashy, frothy fellows. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* III. vi. (1853) 202 To read Froth and Trifles all our Life, is the way always to retain a flashy and juvenile Turn.

3. Giving off flashes, shining by flashes; glittering, sparkling, brilliant. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, lasting only for a flash, transitory, momentary.

1669 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxiii. xii. 239 Flashie lightnings. 1630 *PRYNNE God No Impostor* 13 Reprobates have oft times many sodaine, transitory, and flashy ioyes. 1682 *New News from Bedlam* 28 My Gallick Tongue, and my rare flashy Wit, Shall make the Whigs and all the Tories split Themselves with laughing. a 1721 *KEN Iliumtheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119, I soon felt my flashy Goodness fade. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1742) III. 343 So flashy and transient a Glare. 1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Apr. She was very flashy, and talked away all the evening. 1784 C. BURNLEY *Let.* 16 Jan. in F. Burney *Early Diary* (1889) II. 517, I had a good flashy evening. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestral* iv. 35 One ruby glitter'd like the flashy Mars. 1826 *SCOTT Jyul.* 29 Mar., A fine, flashy, disagreeable day; snow-clouds sweeping past among sunshine. 1840 *MACAULAY Life & Let.* (1883) II. 81, I will try to make as interesting an article, though I fear not so flashy, as that on Clive. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Sept. 5/1 He looks beyond the momentary triumphs of a flashy and adventurous policy.

b. In depreciative sense, chiefly of speech, a speaker, or writer: Superficially bright; brilliant, but shallow; cheaply attractive.

a 1696 G. FOX *Jyul. Life*, etc. I. 108 An high Notionist, and a flashy Man. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* v. 107 The false, flashy Pretender to Wit. 1823 *DE QUINCY Lett. Edm.* v. (1860) 97 The secondhand report of a flashy rhetorician. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* 129 Patient merit Obscured awhile by flashy tricks. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 295/1 As stores, these were cheap and flashy.

4. Excited, impulsive, eager. *Obs.*

1532 *VICARS Virgil* xi. 366 The ladie .. With light-heel d flashy haste the horse o'took. 1767 *BUSH Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 22 By that time he has discharged his five or six bottles, he will get a little flashy, perhaps. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* xix. 244, I have seen hounds so flashy, that they would break away from the huntsman as soon as they saw a cover.

5. Showy, fine-looking; gaudy, glating.

1801 *GABRIELLI Myst. Hush.* III. 255 They then got into their carriage, a mighty flashy one, to my mind. 1805 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Disp.* 14 Jan., The equipment which I propose .. although not so flashy, would be more useful. 1829 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* I. 31 People naturally fond of flashy colours. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro* II. 315 The splendour of a very flashy silk waistcoat.

6. Of persons: Given to show, fond of cutting a dash, 'swellish'; also, vain and conceited.

1687 *CONGREVE Old Bach.* I. iv, Young termagant flashy sinners. a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Epist.* Wks. 1730 I. 109 Those flashy fellows, your Covent Garden poets. 1787 G. COLMAN *Iukle & Yario* II. 1, A young flashy Englishman will sometimes carry a whole fortune on his back. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 375 Veteran toppers, flashy young men, visitors from the country.

7. *Comb.*, as *flashy-looking* *adj.*

1852 *EARL Gold Col. Australia* 72 That flashy-looking man in a tandem was transported for bank robbery. 1880 *MARG. LONSDALE Sister Dora* viii 20 A flashy-looking man, with conspicuous rings and watch-chain.

1. **Flash**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [*var.* of FLASH *sb.* 1] = FLASH *sb.* 1 1.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii[1] 7 Nocht turne þou bi face fra me, And to falland in flask like sall be. 1472 *Mem. Rikon* (Suttees) III. 242 Set respondet de 22. de annuo redditu exeunte de uno clauso vocato Flask infra territorium de Northstanley.

Flask (flæsk), *sb.* 2 Forms: 1 *flasce*, *flaxe*, 6-7 *flaske*, 7 *flasque*, 6- *flask*. [A word found in nearly all the Teut. and Rom. langs.; whether adopted from late L. into Teut., or conversely, is undetermined. The earliest known examples are in Latin; three different declensional forms appear

in med.L., and all of them are represented in the Rom. langs. (1) In Gregory's *Dialogues* c.600 (ll. xviii; cf. l. ix) the form *flascō*, *flascōnem* (whence It. *flascone*, F. *flacon*; see FLAGON) denotes a wooden vessel, apparently a small keg intended to be carried by pedestrians and to contain a supply of wine to be consumed on a journey; it is there stated to be a word belonging to the vulgar speech. In later use the word appears as a synonym of *butticula*, BOTTLE, and applied to a vessel either of wood, leather, metal, earthenware or glass. The Greek transl. of Gregory's *Dialogues*, believed to be of the 8th c., has *φλασκιον*, which is frequent in Byzantine writers of the 10th c. (2) In the 7th c. Isidore (*Etym.* xx. vi. § 2) gives the form *flasca*, which he regards as a derivative of Gr. *φύλη*, stating that *flasca* were originally made for carrying and storing *phiale* (? shallow drinking cups), though afterwards used to contain wine; the form survives in It. *fasca*, OF. *flasche*, *flasche*, *flaske*, *flasque* (the last of these survived till 16th c.), and in the sense 'powder-flask' to a later period. (3) The form *flascus* is given in Du Cange, but is prob. only a latinized form of It. *fasco*, which may represent med.L. *flasco* (nom.); equivalent forms are Sp. *flasco*, *frasco*, Pg. *frasco*.

The word occurs in all the Teut. langs. exc. Goth., and always as wk. fem.: OE. *flasce*, more usually *flaxe*, OHG. *flasca* (MHG. *flasche*, also *vlasche* with the vowel change normal in some dialects before *sch*; mod.Ger. *flasche*), MDu. *flasse*, *flessche* (mod.Du. *flesch*); ON. *flaska* is doubtful, as it has only been found in the nicknames *flaskugg*, *flasku-bakr*, explained by Vigf. as 'bottle-beard', 'bottle-back'; Icel. Sw. *flaska*, Da. *flaske* may be from Ger. In the mod. continental Teut. langs. it is the ordinary word for bottle; in OHG. it had the same wider sense as in OE. (see 1 below).

The OE. word, which would normally have become **flash* in mod.L., appears not to have survived into ME. In 16th c. the F. *flasque* was adopted in the sense powder-flask (the wider sense being then already antiquated in Fr.). The older Fr. sense, a bottle, first appears in Eng. about 1700; whence it was adopted is not clear, but as the word is chiefly associated with Italian wine and oil, it may most naturally be regarded as from the It. *fasco*, the etymological identity of which with the already existing Eng. word would be readily perceived.

Scholars who regard the word as of Rom. origin usually accept the view of Diez, that *flasco* is for **flasco*, a metaphorical use of **vasculo* from L. *vasculum*. This is satisfactory with regard to meaning (St. Gregory describes as *vascula lignea* what he says were vulgarly called *flascos*), and involves no insuperable difficulty with regard to form, though the phonetic process supposed has no precise parallel in any known instance; for approximately similar phenomena, such as *flaba* from *fibula*, see Diez. The early occurrence of the types *flascum*, *flascōnem*, and the absence of the type *flascum* in early use, are somewhat unfavourable to this hypothesis. The assumption that the word is of Teut. origin is chronologically legitimate, and presents no difficulty exc. the absence of any satisfactory etymology. A connexion with FLAT *a.* would be phonetically probable, but there is no evidence that the sb. originally meant a flat vessel. From Teut. the word has been adopted into many other langs.: Lapp *flasko*, *lasko*, Hung. *palack*, Polish *flaska*, Czech *flaska*.

1. In OE.: A vessel of wood, skin, or other material, for carrying liquor. Obs.

Prob. not widely current in OE.; it occurs chiefly as a rendering of the cognate L. word, which in some glossaries is rendered by *butrac*.

a. 900 WERTHEIM *Gregory's Dial.* ii. xviii. Twa treowene fatu wines fulle ða syndon on folcisc flaxan gehatene foris. *que vulgo flascos vocantur*. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 14 Sum man berende sume water flaxan (Vulg. *laganum aquæ*). c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* in Wr. Wicliffe 9c Ic biȝe hyda and fell. and wyrc of him. flaxan.

2. A case of leather or metal (formerly often of horn) carried by soldiers or sportsmen to hold gunpowder. Now usually *powder-flask*.

[The fig. quot. from Donne is referred by Latham to a supposed sense 'quiver'. The *Cent. Dict.* omits the quot., but gives the sense 'a quiver, a set of arrows in a quiver', quoting (prob. from Nares) a misprinted version of a passage from Fairfax, q.v. in FLASH sb.]

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 348 Flasks, cvij; touche boxes, c. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. l. 34 To charge his peece, either with his flask or bandellier. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 217 Every souldier is able to make . . . his owne Flaske and Touch-box. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Pure's Chirurg.* ii. (1678) 273 His Guard had his Flasque full of Gunpowder set on fire. 1865 DOUGALL *Shooting* (ed. 2) 66 The most pleasant flask to handle is that covered with leather.

Fig. 1612-5 Dr. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xx. ix. This sulphurous flaske [Rabshakeh], therefore, dyes in his own smoke. a. 1631 DONNE *St. Lucie's Day Wks.* (Grosart) II. 20 The sun is spent, and now his flasks Send forth light squibbs, no constant rays.

b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F ij, Powder-flasks,

or flasks charged with gun-powder and fitted with a fuse, are . . . provided . . . to be thrown upon the enemy's deck.

3. A bottle, usually of glass, of spheroidal or bulbous shape, with a long narrow neck; applied esp. to the bottles of this form, protected by a covering of wicker-work or plaited grass, etc. in which wines and olive oil are exported from Italy (also more fully *Florence flask*); a similar vessel for use in a laboratory. In verse sometimes used loosely for 'bottle'. Also, the contents or capacity of a flask.

1693 *SOUTHERNE Maid's Last Prayer* ii. i. A drop of oil left in a flask of wine. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 535 A Flask of Wine which holds 3 quarts will cost 18 Stivers. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* ii. 60 They toss the flask. 1705-30 S. GALE in *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* III. 33 We . . . were entertained with several flasks of excellent Florence. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* iv. Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask; But the Champagne is to each man his flask. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 12 Having fitted a brass cap . . . to the mouth of a thin bottle, or Florence flask. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 42 In many graves earthen flasks. 1842 TENNISON *Audley Cr.* 26 A flask of cider from his father's vats. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 To boil water in a glass vessel, such as a Florence flask. 1882 OUIDA *Maremme* I. 191 Had some black bread and a flask of water.

† b. A definite quantity of liquid (see quot.).

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flasque* . . . also a Pottle or five Pints and half, that quantity, formerly of Florence, now of any Wine.

c. A bottle of glass or metal, somewhat flat in shape and of size suitable to be carried in the pocket, intended to contain a supply of wine or other beverage for use on a journey; usually furnished with a screw-top, and (when made of glass) encased in leather for protection.

1814 SCOTT *War. dv.* 'You shall have it', answered . . . Waverley . . . giving him some drink from his flask. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xi. 80 Our brandy flasks were also nearly exhausted. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xx. A pocket-flask of sherry.

d. (See quot.)

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 16 Which claimed to have a capacity for delivering 4,000 flasks per month. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.*, *Flask*, an iron bottle in which quicksilver is sent to market. It contains 76½ pounds.

a. *Founding*. A frame or box used to hold a portion of the mould for casting. [Perh. a distinct word.] 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 214 Medals . . . counterfeited by casting off in the Flask. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flasque*, a Bottle of Sand, bound about with Iron, into which the melted Metal is by Coyners and others poured. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict. s.v.*, *Flask*, a term used by ironfounders to express the iron or wood frame intended to receive the sand which forms the upper or the movable part of the mould.

5. *s.v. dial.* A kind of basket (see quot.).

[In Welsh *flask*; cf. FLASKET (Welsh *flasket*), from which this may possibly be a back-formation. Cf. however the use of OF. *flasche* for a certain measure of capacity for peas, etc.]

1888 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Word-bk.*, *Flask*, the large oval basket used for linen by all washermen. 1891 *Daily News* 15 May 7½ A 'flask' containing either a turkey or a goose.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *flask-case*, *-glass*, *-shaped*; also, *flask-leather*, a fastening for a powder-flask; *flask-shell*, a mollusc whose shell is flask-shaped.

1709 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4572¼ Her Majesty hath been graciously pleased . . . to Grant unto Jane Tasker . . . the sole working and making of 'Flask-Cases, and covering and casing with Flasks, Rushes and Straw. *Flask glasses now used in England, in imitation of those which come from Florence, during the space of fourteen Years. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. l. 34 With his . . . 'Flask-leather upon the right thigh. 1835-6 *Town Cyc. Anat.* I. 43¼ The Cirrigada have . . . a large 'flask-shaped stomach. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* v. 105 A common British species, the 'Flask Shell (*Gastrophana modiolina*) is notable for its habit of boring through various shells.

† *Flask*, sb. 3. Obs. Also 7 *flasque*. [ad. Fr. *flasque* one of the cheeks of a gun-carriage, var. of *flaque* plank, beam, perh. of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. *flach* level, flat. In 16th c. *flanque* (app. = 'side piece', f. *flanc* FLANK sb. 1) occurs in the same sense.] The bed in a gun-carriage.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe & Jewell-ho.* (1815) 253 An flask of elme for any moyane. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flasque* . . . a Carriage for Ordnance. 1731-1800 BAILEY, *Flask*, a Bed in the Carriage of a Piece of Ordnance.

† *Flask*, v. 1. Obs. In 3 *flaskien*, *vlasken*. [See FLASH v.]

1. *trans.* To splash, sprinkle; = FLASH v. 2. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 Heo vlasked water peron. *Ibid.* And 3if dust of linte pouhtes winded up to swude, flaskie teares on ham.

2. To cause to wave or flutter, to flap.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ii. 14 The weather flask and whiskip wv her garments being slacke. *Ibid.* vi. 886 Boreas gan To flaske his wings, with waiving of the which he raysted than So great a gale.

Flask (flask), v. 2 [f. FLASK sb. 2] *trans.* † a. To protect as a flask is protected. b. To put into a flask.

1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 222, I put at the bottom of a Vessel the Ozier that flask'd a Glass Bottle. 1855 BROWNING *Popularity* xii, There's the extract, flasked and fine.

† *Flasker*, sb. Obs. ⁻¹ [f. as prec.; + -ER 1] (See quot.)

1816 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 133 The smugglers, or, as they are styled from the manner of conveying the whisky, Flaskers . . . They entered a house and deposited their laden flasks.

† *Flasker* (flæskər), v. Obs. exc. *dial.* [Onomatopœic, with frequentative suffix common in vbs. expressing agitated motion; cf. FLASK v. 1]

1. *intr.* To flap about (as a fish); to flutter (as a bird); to flounder.

1681 CUTHBERT *Angler's Vade-m.* vii. § 5 (1689) 76 Hale him not too near the top of the Water, lest by flasking he break your Line. c. 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect Wks.* (1775) 29 Deawn coom I . . . i'th Wetur . . . on flasket intr eh geete how'd on a Sawgh. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Flasker*, to struggle, to flutter as a bird does its wings.

2. *trans.* To smother, stifle; also, to bewilder.

1818 R. WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Flasker*, to choke, or stifle; a person lying in the mud and unable to extricate himself, is said to be flasketed. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'For goodness sake, childer, how yer din, aw'm fair flasket wi' th' uize.'

Flasket (flæskət). Also 5-7 *flasket*, 6 *it*. [a. OF. *flasquet* (northern form of *flachet*), dim. of *flasque*, *flasche*, FLASK sb. 2]

Sense 1 appears to be unknown in Fr.; Welsh has *flasket* in same sense, doubtless adopted from Eng. (cf. FLASK sb. 2 5). In sense 2 the earlier form is FLASKET.

1. 'A long shallow basket' (J.).

1460-65 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, Eastcheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI. 395 Item for a baskett to put in the Juellys . . . and for iij Flasketts. 1596 SPENSER *Prothall.* 26 They gathered flowers to fill their flasket. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 254 The Osier likewise yields more limber and flexible twigs for baskets, flaskets, &c. 1700 PARNELL *Battle Progs & Mice* i. 54 In vain the circled Leaves attempt to lie Conceal'd in Flasketts. 1770 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 220 The Fauns thro' ev'ry furrow shoot To load their flaskets with the fruit. a. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 66 A fisher with his teeming flasket. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lassies Langley* iv. 147 There was a great flasket, which they carried between them, each holding one handle. *transf.* 1756-66 ANONY. *J. Buncke* (1825) III. 79 His belly as a vast flasket of garbage projected monstrously before.

b. A similar article made of metal.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict. in Heaven* 85 Bring, ye Graces, all your silver flaskets. 1715 tr. *Mad. D'And's Wks.* 416 Precious Stones, Laces, Ribbands, all in large Flaskets of Filagreeen Gold. 1725 *Pope's Odyssey* x. 420 The silver stands with golden flaskets grac'd.

c. So much as is contained in a flasket.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 For a flasket of soper. iii. d.

d. *dial.* 'A shallow washing tub' (Halliwell).

1814 *Pease Suppl.* to *Grose*, *Flasket*, an oval tub with two handles, used in washing. *York.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Flasket*, an oblong or oval-shaped tub used in washing clothes.

2. A small flask.

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 30 David was a theefe when he conveyed the . . . flasket of water from the beds head of Saule. 1583 *Willis & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 74 There glasse flasketts 3/. 1634 *Mabry's Arthur* v. xxiv. They . . . saw a little flasket [1485 flasket] of gold staid by them. 1891 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 444 And then he takes his flasket out, And drinks a rousing cup.

† *Flaskisable*, a. Obs. [ad. OF. *flechisable* (also spelt *flacisable*), f. *flechir* to bend.] Pliable, inconstant, changeable.

1430 *Lvda. Chron. Troy* i. vi. (1573) Divb. They be so flaskisable Who trusteth them shal fynd them ful vntable.

1430 — *Bochas* iv. xv. (1554) 216 Fortune of kynd is so flaskisable.

Flasket (flæsklèt). *rare.* A little flask.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. xv. 272 Flasketts . . . enclosed in a . . . cupboard.

† *Flasky*, a. Obs. *rare* ⁻¹. [? f. FLASK sb. 1 + -Y 1.] ? Belonging to a 'flask' or mddy pool.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* E, Then flaskie feends of Limbo Lake his ghoste do so tormeyle that he have neede of Carons helpe, for all his filthy toyne.

Flasque (flask). *Her.* [a. F. *flasque*.] A bearing similar to a flanch, but occupying a smaller part of the field (see FLANCH sb. 1).

The heraldic use is not recorded in F., but in the sense 'cheek of a gun-carriage' (see FLASK sb. 2) it was a synonym of *flaque*, which had also a heraldic sense = FLANCH sb. 1.

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 121 The feldre Or, ij. Flasque Azure. a. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* ii. vi. (1611) 63 A flasque is an ordinary consisting of one arch line drawne somewhat distant from the corners of the chiefe and meanelly swelling by degrees until you come towards the middest of the Escoccheon, and from thence again decreasing with a like Escoccheon, and comely discent unto the sinister base points. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Flask*. 1864 BOUTILL *Heraldry Hist.* & *Pop.* vii. 32 Flasques or Voiders . . . are formed by two curved lines, and are always borne in pairs. 1872 RUSKIN *Engl's N.* 235 The Flasque, a space of colour terminated by a curved line on each flank of the shield.

† *Flat*, sb. 1. Obs. [a. OF. *flat*.] A blow, buffet. 1320 *Sir Beues* 3432 Þe king of Scotlande, wip þe lat A 2af him swiche a sori flat vpon þe helm. c. 1330 *Arch. & Mch.* 4910 Ther com the king Gvinbat, And gaf Guheres swiche a flat.

Flat (flæt), sb. 2 [Alteration of FLET, influenced by FLAT *a.* and sb. 3] The word was until recently peculiar to Scotland, where the original form survived into the present century.]

1. A floor or storey in a house.

1801 A. RANKIN *Hist. France* I. 442 The houses consisted of several flats or stories. 1827 *Ann. Reg.* 413 A

tenement, consisting of three flats. 1861 *Morning Post* 27 Nov. The numerous family... in the fourth flat. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/3 A fire broke out in a flat of the mill.

2. A suite of rooms on one floor, forming a complete residence. *First, second, etc. flat*: a suite on the first, second, etc. floor.

1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* v. We chose to imitate some of the conveniences... of an English dwelling-house, instead of living piled up above each other in flats. 1845 Mrs. JOHNSON *Edin. Tales* I. 261/2 That comfortable, airy, roomy, first-flat, consisting of dining-room, parlour, three bedrooms. 1887 Miss BRADDON *Like & Unlike* II. iv. The rents of these flats seem to be extortionate.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* as *flat-house*, *-law*; *flat-builder*, *-dweller*, *-holder*.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 6/3 The cunning way in which the flats are planned deserves study by all flat-builders. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 4/1 Flat-dwellers and Hygiene. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/2 The defencelessness of the flat-house has been found out. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 14/1 Enormous 'flat' houses. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/2 She will settle a question of flat-law.

Flat (flat), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* 3 Forms: 5-7 *flatto*, (9 *dial.*) *flatt*, 4- *flat*. *a.* ON. *flatr* (Sw. *flat*, Da. *flad*) = OHG. *flag* = OTeut. **flato*. Cf. FLET.

No certain cognates are known; connexion with OArvan **flat*, *plath* (Gr. *πλατὺς*, Skr. *prithi*, broad) is plausible with regard to the sense (cf. F. *flat* flat, believed to be ultimately from *πλατὺς*), but the representation of OArvan *t* or *th* by Teut. *t* (exc. when reduced from *tt* after a long vowel) is anomalous. The synonymous Ger. *flach* is unconnected.]

A. adj.

1. Literal senses.

I. Horizontally level; without inclination. Of a seam of coal: Lying in its original plane of deposition; not tilted.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 736 He felle to be flat erthe. c 1440 *Prov. Par.* 164/1 Flatt, *basis vel planus*. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. 1. 7 Thou all-shaking Thunder, Strike flat the thicke Rotundity of th' world. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 Houses... flat a-top. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 375 Though sun and moon Were in the flat sea sunk. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. v. 6 As the common flat Mariners Compass doth divide the Horizon. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* I. 266 The straits near the Esk are termed flat seams of coal. 1841-76 GUYAR *Archit.* 8 1903/5 In India... all buildings of any importance have flat roofs. 1860 FYNNALL *Glac.* ix. 62 I reached the flat summit of the rock. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ix. 133 A flat desk promotes a stooping position.

2. Arch. *Flat arch* (see *quots.*).

1715 LEONTE *Palladio's Archit.* I. xxiv. Arches... flat (those are called so, which are but a Section of a Circle). *Ibid.* I. xxy. Certain Arches are turn'd over the Cornices of Doors and Windows, which Workmen call Flat-Archs, to prevent the Doors and Windows from being press'd with too much weight. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Fertile's Anecd.* Paint. (1705) I. v. 114 This Saxon style begins to be defined by flat and round arches. 1874 SUTCLIFF *Glouc. Eccles. Terms*, *Flat arch*. An arch in which the sides of the voussours are cut so as to support each other, but their ends form a straight line top and bottom.

3. Spread out, stretched or lying at full length (*esp.* on the ground); *rare*, exc. in predicative use (often quasi-advb.) with *fall*, *fling*, *lay*, *lie*, etc.

a. Chiefly of a person: Prostrate; with the body at full length. + Also in phr. *a flat fall*.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1040 A felle him flat to ground. 1399 LANGLE *Rich. Redeles* II. 183 [The birds] fell with her fetheris flat vpon be erthe... and mercy be-sought. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 23 Sche... flat on be ground cryed: 'god... have mercy on me!' c 1450 HOLLAND *Howell* 838 The folk... Flang him flat in the fyre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ips.* xlix. 23 They shal fall before the with their faces flat vpon the earth. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. 16, 17 I'll fall flat, Perchance he will not m'inde me. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Uranie* 138 None parting from him without flat falles, or apparant losse of honour. 1637 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhct.* 56 Thus a great wound is called a scratch; a flat fall, a foile. 1719 *De For Cruise* (1840) II. xiv. 293 He laid me flat on the ground. 1726 *Adon. Capt.* R. Boyle 299, I order'd every Man... to lye flat upon their Bellies till we had received the Fire of the Enemy. 1856 KANK *Arch. Expl.* I. xxx. 411 The hooter at flat and motionless. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 32, I have seen a patient fall flat on the ground who was standing when his nurse came into the room. 1891 R. KIPLING *Tales from Hills* 186 That night a big wind blew... the tents flat.

b. Of a building or city: Level with the ground; also, levelled, overthrown.

1606 BIBLE (Genev.) *Josh.* vi. 20 The wall fell downe flat. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. 1. 204 This is the way to lay the City flat. 1666 SOUTH *Serm. Consecr. Bp. Rochester* Serm. (1737) I. v. 165 That Christ-Church stands so high above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not flat upon it, is [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *P.* R. iv. 363 What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 23 To fortifie her judgement, which else an easie battery might lay flat.

c. Of things usually more or less erect or elevated.

1671 MILTON *P.* R. ii. 223 Cease to admire, and all her Plumes Fall flat.

fig. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 596, I feel... My hopes all flat. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 333 To raise our expectations of happiness high, and then to have them fall flat and low.

d. Of a plant: Creeping, trailing on the ground.

1578 LYVE *Dodoens* I. lxxvii. 127 *Verbenaca supina*... in English Base or flat Vervayne.

e. Lying in close apposition; with its whole length or surface in contact irrespectively of posi-

tion. *Naut.* Of a sail: *Flat aback* or *ast* (see *quot.* 1815): said also of the vessel.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasce* 86 Placing my Instrument flat on th' earth. 1581 MAPLET *Diall Destinies* 66 In theyr coursing they [Hares] apply their eares fast and flat to their backes. 1634 R. H. *School Recreat.* 138 Spreading your Net on the Ground smooth and flat. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fire's Impr.* 131 When it is open, it may be flat to the Chimney. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Aback*, Lay all flat aback. 1766 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 76 Saucers dark green, lying flat on the leaves. 1815 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Flat ast* is the situation of the sails when their surfaces are pressed ast against the mast by the force of the wind. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vi. We found the vessel hove flat aback. 1885 H. J. STONOR in *Lancet* LXIX. 119/1 The ladder was standing flat against the side wall.

f. *Paper-making*. Packed without folding.

1890 JACOBI *Printing* xxxi. 249 A ream may be either 'flat', 'folded', or 'lapped'.

g. Of the hand: Extended, not clenched.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 345 The child Push'd her flat hand against his face and laugh'd. 1889 — *Enid* 1565 The brute Earl... knnknighly, with flat hand, However lightly, smote her on the cheek.

3. Without curvature or projection of surface.

a. Of land, the face of the country: Plain, level; not hilly or undulating.

c 1440 [see i.]. 1553 BRENDON *C.* *Curius* iv. 49, A Nacion... inhabiting vpon a flat shore. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 63 Thy... flat Medes thetched with Stouer, them [Sheepe] to keepe. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ.* *United Prov.* Wks 1731 I. 44 The whole Province of Holland is generally flat. 1748 *Relat. Earthq.* *Lima* 2 This Town was built on a low flat Point of Land. 1838 MURRAY'S *Hand-bk.* N. Germ. 71 High dykes... protect the flat country from inundations. 1859 JEFFSON *Britany* xii. 202 The country became more and more flat.

b. Of a surface: Without curvature, indentation, or protuberance; plane, level.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 37 When thei se the ground beaten flat round about. 1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasce* 47 As touchyng your opinion, that th' Earth is flat, I will prove it to be rounde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxxvi. 159 b, Not any carved images of saints... but on flat pictures painted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 262 The flat face of the Rocks. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 263 That makes the Moulding flatter, this more circular. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 32 To grind one surface perfectly flat, it is... necessary to grind three at the same time. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 179 The flat face to which the blocks are ground. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Chest*, flat. A chest which has lost its rounded front.

c. Of the face or nose.

c 1400 *Yvain* & *Gau.* 259 His face was ful brade & flat. 1566 BIBLE (Genev.) *Lev.* xxi. 18 A man... that hath a flat nose. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 358 Downe with the Nose, Downe with it flat, take the Bridge quite away. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 325 Their Faces are oval, their Fore-heads flat. 1829 LYTTON *Deverex* II. iii. A very flat, ill-favoured countenance. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 281 Their noses are broad and flat at top.

d. *Flat numbers*: those corresponding to plane surfaces, i.e. numbers composed of two factors.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Cij, Superficiall numbers, or Flatte numbers.

e. *Flat side* (e.g. of a sword): opposed to the edge. Also to turn (a sword) flat.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1240 Syr Eglyllamowre turnyd hys swerde flat. 1727 W. SNELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* (1734) 236 Lifted up his broad sword, and gave me a Blow on the Shoulder with the flat side of it. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 226 The flat side... is to be turned towards the observer. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii. Touching the smith with the flat side of his sword.

f. Having little projection from the adjacent surface. Rarely const. 10.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 43 With pert flat eyes she windowed well its head. 1895 CARLYLE *Frederick* G. V. xiv. v. 201 It can now be discovered... by any eyes, however flat to the head.

4. *transf.* in *Painting*. Without appearance of relief or projection. *Flat tint*: one of uniform depth or shade.

1755 JOHNSON *Flat*, without relief, without prominence of the figures. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 95 Throwing every mass of shadow into a flat tint. *Ibid.* iii. 153 The pictures... were in their general appearance, flat, insipid, and uninteresting. 1856 GULLICK & TIMPS *Paint.* 18 The impossibility of spreading a flat tint on the vellum. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* III. 186 Pictures... flat, and deficient in light and shade, or brilliancy.

5. With additional notion: Having a broad level surface and little thickness. Of a foot: Touching the ground with the whole surface; but little arched.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Serue hem in almost flatte. 1530 PALSGR. 312/2 Flatte as a thyng is that is brode. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) II. 224 Of fishes... I find fise sorts, the flat, [etc.]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* 58 Flat wheate is... bearded and bordered with very rough and sharpe ailes, wherein consisteth the difference. 1613-39 I. JONES in LEONTE *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 44 Those great Pilasters in the Angle of the inside of the Temple are too flat. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 247 They wear on their heads flat round Caps. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 49 The Booby is a Waterfowl... her Feet are flat like a Ducks Feet. 1721 KEILL *Maupeituis Diss.* (1734) 65 These conjectures concerning flat Stars... are rather the strokes of a Ruffian. 1740 L. BROWNE *Com.* 24 This roller consists of a flat piece of wood with a straight edge. 1859-74 TENNYSON *Vivien* 318 May this hard earth cleave... and close again, and nip me flat, If I be such a traitress. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Eng.*, *Flat File*... is either a tapered or a

parallel file. 1882 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 8 Tabular or flat bones, like the scapula, ilium, and the bones forming the roof and sides of the skull.

† b. Of false dice: Broad and thin. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Dice-Play* Ajb, A hale of flatte synke deus... A hale of flat cater trees. 1771 PUCKER *Club* 30 Flats. *Note*, Dice flatter than they are long, to throw Trays and Quaters.

c. Of a blade, as opposed to 'three-edged'.

d. Phrases: *flat as a floun*, *flounder*, *pancake* (see those sbs.).

e. Of a vessel: Wide and shallow.

1471 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 242, I pelum laton voc' a flat brynyn. 1472 *Ibid.* 75 My flatte gylte cuppe. 1533 *Will of C. Bedford* in *Weaver Wills* 173 John Bys the younger a flat cuppe of sylver. 1552 HULBERT, Flatte bole for wine, *scaphale*. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* ii. 5 A meate offering baken in a panne [*margin*] on a flat plate.

II. Senses of figurative origin.

6. Unrelieved by conditions or qualifications; absolute, downright, unqualified, plain; peremptory. Now chiefly of a denial, contradiction, etc., and in Shaksperian phrases, *flat blasphemny*, *burglary*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1569) 61 a, The answerer must still vse flatte denyng. 1577 NORTHEROKE *Dicing* (1843) 121 Whosoever taketh and keepeth the money of another... sheweth himself a flat theefe. 1886 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 183 If I would tell you a flat lie, I wold say no. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 248 Why, Sir, to be flat with you, you lye by your leegs. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *Meas.* II. ii. 131 That in the Captaine's but a chollerick word, Which in the souldier is flat blasphemie. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* iv. iii. This is my flat opinion, which I'll die in. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll.* *Treat.* 864 Who knows not, that S. Homer, and S. Virgil are flat for it? 1641 MILTON *Civ. Govt.* i. (1851) 23 His Son Constantius prov'd a flat Arian. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. i. Cor. vii. 12, 13 I bring you not this as a flat command of Christ, but as my best Advice. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 304 A piece of flat Nonsense. 1713 SWIFT *Apollo* outwitted vii, She gave no flat denial. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 551 In flat contradiction to their Arret of December last. 1839 KIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 97 He claimed to be put in possession... but met with a flat refusal. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 163 A flat impostor. 1891 R. KIPLING *Tales from Hills* 212 It's flat, flagrant disobedience!

b. In the conclusive expression, *That's flat* (a) formerly = that's the absolute, undeniable truth; (b) a defiant expression of one's final resolve or determination.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 202 The Boy hath sold him a bargain, a Goose, that's flat. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 43. 1605 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 120 It's the greatest Bogg of Europe... that's flat. 1716 ANDISON *Drummer* I. i, I'll give Madam warning, that's flat. 1852 SUDLEY *L. Arundel* I. 15 'I won't, then, that's flat,' exclaimed Rachel.

c. Of a calm: Complete, 'dead'.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 119 The wind... became... a flat calm. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 415 It fell flat calm. 1880 LAOY BRASSEY *Sunshine & Storm* 34 Half an hour later it was a flat calm.

7. Wanting in points of attraction and interest; prosaic, dull, uninteresting, lifeless, monotonous, insipid. Sometimes with allusion to sense 10.

a. of composition, discourse, a joke, etc. Also of a person with reference to his composition, conversation, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 20 Mi over flat and homeli kind of writing. 1656 BR. HALL *Oceas. Med.* (1851) 62 They have proved... poor and flat in all other subjects. 1662 PERRY *Diary* II. A dull, flat, Presbiter preached. 1771 AINSWORTH *Spec.* No. 124 p. 2 We should complain of many flat Expressions. 1772 W. ROGERS *Voy. Intro.* 26 Such strange Stories, as make the Voyages of those who come after... to look flat and insipid. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) vii. xxx. The longest story of the flattest prover that ever droned. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. II. x. (1859) 204 The flattest thing of yours they can find. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 A rather flat treatment of trite themes. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 254 I am rather a flat teller of stories. 1889 County x. in *Coruhill Mag.* Mar. He is always appreciative of the flattest joke.

b. of one's circumstances, surroundings, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 133 How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable Seemes to me all the vses of this world. 1706 ATTENBURY *Funeral Serm.* 8 All Earthly Satisfaction must needs... grow flat and unsavoury. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 67 How flat and wearisome they feel their trade. 1848 Mrs. GASKELL *Al. Barton* xvii. It seems so flat to be left behind. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 25 It seemed to strike me much less than when I first saw it, as all is flat now.

c. To fall flat (said of a composition, discourse, etc.): to prove unattractive, uninteresting, or ineffective; to fail in exciting applause or approval. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* (1880) 654 The best written defence must have fallen flat. 1860 DICKENS *Let.* (1850) II. 125 All my news falls flat. 1885 C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* II. xxv. 80 The haranguing... fell as flat as the reasoning.

8. Deficient in sense or mental vigour; stupid, dull, slow-witted.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* Prolog. q. Pardon, Gentles all! The flatter'd spirits, that hath dar'd... to bring forth so great an Obiect. 1601 Sir J. OGLE *Parlie at Ostend* in Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 158 Nor do I believe that... any of you judge me so flat, or so stupid. 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) I. 120 No dull Idolaer was ere so flat in Things of deep and solid Weight. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 312, I look for nothing from empty, slow, flat people.

Across the Flat 1 M. 2 Fur. 24 Yds. 1877 OUIDA *Puck* ix. Your young lordling spends all his time on the 'flat'. 1886 EARL OF SUFFOLK, etc. *Racing* (Badm. Libr.) 273 In steeple-chases, hurdle races, and on the flat. 1892 J. KENT *Racing Life C. Benthinck* ii. 48 He will win unless a crow flies down his throat as he comes across the flat.

2. A horizontal plane; a level as opposed to a slope. † On the flat of: on the level or plane of. † Of a flat; on the same flat: on the same level or plane.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 5. 24 No perfect discoverie can be made vpon a flatte, or a lenell. 1607 CHAMPAIN *Bussy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 3 They move with equal feet on the same flat. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 805 It were good to trie that Exposing of Flesh or Fish both .. some height about the Earth, and vpon the Flat of the Earth. 1636 MASSINGER *Rashf. Lower* ii. 1. It was not in the power of fortune to remove me from The flat I firmly stood on. 1650 TRAPP *Clavis* III. 17 The cloud levelled mountains, raised vallies, and laid all of a flat; that is .. made all plain. 1792 BENTHAM *Panopt.* i. 155 A declivity is .. preferable far to a dead flat. 1822 T. STRANGEWAYS *Mosquito Shore* 28 This high eminence has a flat at top of about 1500 acres.

b. Sometimes opposed to fall. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 68 Either on the flat of an ordinary temper, or in the fall of an extraordinary temptation. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. ii. 60 Some three inches of fall to a foot of flat.

† c. A geometrical plane, irrespective of position; an even surface.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* ii. 83 It comes neere an Artificiall Miracul; to make diuerse distinct Eminences appear vpon a Flat, by force of Shadowes. 1659 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* v. (1686) 137 A Plain in Dyalling is that Flat whereon a Dial is described. 1674 N. FAIRBAIRN *Bulk & Selv.* 69 Whatsoever moves as much in a flat as it can for the earths rim, we reckon [etc.]

† d. A plane figure. *Obs. rare.*

1674 JRAKE *Arith.* (1696) 175 Those Superficial Figures called Like Flats .. are such .. as bear a certain Proportion in their Sides unto each other.

3. Building. a. The horizontal part of a roof, usually covered with lead.

1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, Flat, that part in the covering of a house, of lead or other metal which is laid horizontal. 1855 *Act 18-19 Vict.* c. 122 § 17 Fifteen inches above the highest part of any flat or gutter.

† b. A landing on a stair-case; also, the 'tread' of a stair.

1730 A. GOROON *Maffei's Amphith.* 290 A Stair of 20 Steps, interrupted by a Flat. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 88 There was but one flat or tread of a step above the center of the house.

4. Mining. a. A horizontal bed or stratum of coal, stone, etc.; a horizontal vein of metal, or a lateral extension of a vein.

1747 HOOSON *Mines' Dict.*, The Flat always lies on that Side of the Vein which Faces the Water. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 108 The quarry-men .. cross-cut the large flats, which are laid bare. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Flat, a horizontal vein or ore-deposit auxiliary to a main vein; also any horizontal portion of a vein elsewhere not horizontal. 1883 GRESELY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, Flats, subterranean beds or sheets of trap rock or whin. 1886 G. A. LEBBOUR *Geol. Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 2) 62 Flat, the lateral extension of a lead vein.

b. (See quotes.)

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 3) Flatt, in a coal mine, the situation where the horses take the coal tubs from the putters. 1883 GRESELY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, Flat, a district or set of stalls separated by faults, old workings, or barriers of solid coal. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Flat, the part of a screen at a pit where the coals rest, and are cleaned before being put into the wagon.

5. A piece of level ground; a level expanse; a stretch of country without hills, a plain; the low ground through which a river flows.

1296 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 144 Stokwelflatte .. Seronreflatte. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 507 Fallez vpon raye flat. 142100 in *Cartul. Abb. de Selby* (Yorks. Rec. Ser.) II. 42 xij seliones jacentes in iij locis sive flatibus. 1550 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jnl.* VII. 59 note, One parcel of land called Peoston's flat. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 275 Till of this flat a Mountain you haue made. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* i. 200 Some range the Flats, and Scour the Champain Land. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 45 A large Flat of barren, heathy ground. 1854 THACKERAY *Estuand* i. iii. A large pleasant green flat, where the village of Castlewood stood. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vii. 199 The river widens away before us; the flats are green on either side.

1685 DRYDEN *Prof. and Misc.* Wks. 1800 III. 49 Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I .. bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations? 18 .. DE QUINCY *Convers.* Wks. 1863 XIII. 176 Very often it [conversation] sinks into flats of insipidity through mere accident. 1878 MORLEY *Vauvenargues* Crit. Misc. 26 The mere bald and sterile flats of character.

b. A tract of low-lying marshy land; a swamp. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. 2 All the infections that the Sunne suckes vp From Boggs, Fens, Flats. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. 53 Through boggs and dangerous flats. 1821 EARL DUROILEY *Lett.* 27 Nov. (1840) 294 The flats and swamps of Holland. 1859 *Antiblog. Beggar Boy* 99 The Cambridge-shire flats or marshes.

c. Australian. (See quot. 1869.)

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 611 Flat, a low even tract of land, generally occurring where creeks unite, over which are spread many strata of sand and gravel, with the usual rich auriferous drift immediately overlying the bed-rock. 1874 WALCH *Head over Heels* 79 Every man on the flat left his claim. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* iv. 68 In the gold districts such deposits form 'flats'.

6. Chiefly pl. A nearly level tract, over which the tide flows, or which is covered by shallow water; a shallow, shoal.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* (1877) § 155. 102 The sea is .. full of flattees. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vi. 40. 1628 DIGNY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 94 We shaped our course to get over the flattees into the river of Thames. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 477 When we haue escap'd so many Rocks and Flatts. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1408 We were insensibly drawn upon a large flat, upon which lay innumerable rocks of coral, below the surface of the sea. 1813 J. THOMSON *Leet. Inflam.* 621 The boat grounded on the flats a little to the east of the pier. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Flat .. a shallow over which the tide flows .. If less than three fathoms, it is called shoal or shallow.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Edm.* 2 Those Grammatick flats & shallows where they stuck.

7. Agric. † a. One of the larger portions into which the common field was divided; a square furlong.

1523 FITZHERN *Serv.* 2 If they [the acres] lye by great flates or furlongs in the commyn felde. 1642 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 43 In fower dayes the said down shearers finished the saide flate, and there is in it 14 through landes and two gares. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. ii. § 32, 3 Ridges, Butts, Flats. 1885 *Q. Rev.* CLIX. 325 Theoretically each flat was a square of 40 poles, containing 10 acres.

† b. A tract of arable land; a cornfield. *Obs.*

1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. vii (vi). 13 The flate of comys rank. *Ibid.* vii. xiii. 36 The gallo corn flatts of Lyde.

c. dial. (See quotes.)

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shrofsht. Word-bk.*, Flats, same as Feerings. 1884 CHESH. *Gloss.*, Flat, a broad flat bed as distinguished from a narrow rounded butt. We speak of ploughing a field in flats when there is no indication of ruts. .. A wide space covered by any particular crop is called a flat, as 'a flat o' taters'.

8. Something broad and thin.

a. A thin disc.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. ix. Is it [a planet] not a round luminous Flat, no bigger than a Sixpence?

† b. Chiefly pl. Dice of a shape to fall unfairly when thrown. (Cf. A. 5 b.) *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toph.* (Arb.) 54 What false dice vse they? .. flattes, gourdies. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* iv. I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 67 Taught you the use of the fullam, the flat, the bristle. 1721 PUCKLE *Club* 21 note, At dice they have the doctors, the fulloms, loaded dice, flats.

c. slang. in pl. Playing-cards. Cf. BROAD sb. 6.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Flats, a cant name for playing cards. 1821 HAGGART *Life* 56 We played at flats in a budding-crib.

d. Cotton-spinning. (See quot. 1874.)

1851 J. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv* 1/2 The filaments, after emerging from the flats, lie in nearly parallel lines among the card teeth of the drum. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878 1/2 Flat (Carding), a strip of wood clothed with bent teeth, and placed above the large cylinder of a carding-machine.

e. In a breech-loading gun: The piece of metal projecting from the breech to support the barrel.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 230 When the barrels are for breech-loaders, the flats are formed on the undersides of the breech-ends.

f. A flat strip of wood inserted under the inner edge of a picture-frame and projecting beyond it; usually gilded. Called also MAT.

1886 W. G. RAWLINSON in *19th Cent.* XIX. 400 Small drawings .. greatly injured by the very modern-looking deep gold flats brought close up to them.

g. In various uses (see quotes.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 464 1/2 Women wear Hair .. in Falls or Flats when the hair hangs loose down about the shoulders. 1847 HALLIWELL, Flats, small white fresh-water fish, as roach, etc. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Flat .. a rough piece of bone for a button mould. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878 1/2 Flat, a surface of size over gilding. 1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Flats, Flat Bar Iron. 1893 FARMER *Slang*, Flats, base money.

9. Something broad and shallow.

a. A broad, flat-bottomed boat.

1749 W. DOUGLASS *Summary* (1753) I. 461 A large scow or flat, to carry persons, cattle, and goods with a canoe-tender. 1801 NELSON in A. DUNCAN *Life* (1806) 194 The enemy's .. flats (lugger-rigged) .. were .. anchored .. Three of the flats and a brig were sunk. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Flats .. lighters used in river navigation, and very flat-floored boats for landing troops. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit.* *Burmah* I. 21. I .. went up in the first Government steamer and flat to Prome.

b. A broad, shallow basket used for packing produce for the market. Cf. A 5 c.

1640 in *ENTICK London* II. 181 Packs, trusses, flats, or maunds. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LXIX. 267 A basket .. resembling those which .. they call butter-flats. 1886 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/4 Watercress .. costs the hawker at the rate of from 16s. to 17s. a flat. 1889 A. T. PARK *Eyes Thames* 158 The Mimosa comes over in small flat hampers called 'flats'.

c. A shallow two-wheeled hand-cart.

1884 *Chamb. Jnl.* 5 Jan. 9/4 Butchers' carts, costermongers' flats, and other light conveyances.

d. (See quotes.)

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. 1. 32 Silk treated with these galls gained in the dye-bath or flat. 1804 Cr. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 173 The broad and shallow vessels (flats) in which brewers cook their wort.

e. U. S. = flat-car. see A 15.

1854 in WEBSTER.

f. Applied to articles of dress. A low shoe or sandal (Irish); a low-crowned hat (U.S.).

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 375 *Brogue-sneaker*, that is flats made of untanned leather, graced their feet. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Flat, a broad-brimmed, low-crowned, straw hat, worn by women. 1864 MISS WETHERELL *Old Helmet* II. xvi. 269 But you will not wear that flat there?

10. Ship-building. a. (see quot. 1867.)

1813 FALCONER's *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), Flats, in ship-building, the name given to all the timbers in midships. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Flats, all the floor-timbers that have no bevellings in mid-ships, or pertaining to the dead-flat. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* v. 95 Horizontal flats extending between the bulkhead and a cast iron cellular stern-post.

b. The partial deck or floor of a particular compartment.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* ix. 177 Iron plates similar to those used in the flats of stoke-holes. 1893 *Daily News* 3 July 5/6 Tank room, capstan engine flat, and .. the patent fuel space.

11. Theat. A part of a scene mounted on a wooden frame which is pushed in horizontally or lowered on to the stage.

1807 *Director* II. 331 The entire assemblage of wings and drops and flat. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 259/1 A strange jumble of flats, flies, wings [etc.].

12. House-painting. A surface painted without gloss, so as to appear dead; see DEAD a. 13 b.

Also the pigment employed for this purpose. Cf. FLATTING. *Bastard* flat (see quot.).

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 7. 108 The rooms .. were painted with Chinese Flat on walls. 1881 *Young Every man his own Mechanic* § 1591 *Bastard Flat* is thinned with turpentine and a little oil .. To procure a good flat, it is necessary to have a perfectly even glossy ground, and it should be of the same tint, but a little darker than the finishing flat.

13. slang. A person who is easily taken in, and is said to be 'only half sharp'; a duffer, simpleton. Cf. A. 8. *A prime flat* (see quot. 1812).

1762 GOLDSM. *Nash Wks.* (Globe) 546 1/2 If the flat has no money, the sailor cries, I have more money than any man in the fair. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Flat .. any person who is found an easy dupe to the designs of the family is said to be a prime flat. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* x. 'You wouldn't be such a flat as to let three thousand a year go out of the family.'

14. Music. a. A note lowered half a tone below the natural pitch. b. In musical notation, the sign b which indicates this lowering of the note; a double flat bb indicates that it must be lowered by two semitones. c. Sharps and flats: the black keys of the keyboard of a piano.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 21 It can neuer be goode musike, that stands all vpon sharps, and neuer a flat. a 1634 RANOLPH *Muses' Looking-Gl.* iv. v. The lutenist takes flats and sharps. And out of those 10 dissonant notes does strike A ravishing harmony. 1669 COKE *Ann. Elegy T. Pilkington* Poems 78 His Flats were all harmonious. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. iv. 15. I have seen some songs with four flats. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 Flats or Half-tones to other Keys. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 57 Methods of altering their Tunes, by Flats and Sharps placed at the Beginning. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* v. 57 The mark now used for the Flat was originally the letter B. 1834 MEDWIN *Augier in Wales* I. 215 Twelve lines in each, of hair and Indian hurl, alternately, like the flats and sharps of a piano. 1872 BANISTER *Musie* 7 A Flat, b, indicates the lowering of the note to which it is prefixed, one semitone.

d. Sharps and flats: used punningly for (a) sharps and their victims; (b) recourse to weapons.

(a) 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 37 There are sharps and flats in Paris as well as London. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Sny* I. 363 That emporium for sharps and flats, famed Tattersall's.

(b) 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx. He was somewhat hasty with his flats and sharps.

15. Short for flat-racer.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 168 He had one of the finest flats in the world in training.

16. U.S. colloq. To give the flat: to give a flat refusal (to a suitor). (Cf. A. 6.)

1859 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

17. attrib. and Comb., as flat-like adj.; flat-catcher, one who takes in simpletons; a swindler; also used of a horse; so flat-catching vbl. sb.

1821 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* i. vi. (1828) 22 Do you think we shall get the 'flat-catcher' [a horse] off to-day? 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 200 Buttoners are those accomplices of thimble-riggers .. whose duty it is to act as flat-catchers or decoys, by personating flats. 1864 *Land. Rev.* 18 June 643 1/2 'The Bobs' .. or 'binked-back' horse, is another favourite flat-catcher. 1821 *Egan Tom & Jerry* 346 The poppined hero .. gave, as a toast, 'Success to 'Flat-catching'. 1873 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 24 It would appear degrading and 'flat-like'.

† Flat, v. 1 *Obs.* Pa. t. 4 flat (te, flattide). [ad. OF. *flattr*, flatter to dash, hurl, intr. to dash, be thrown down.]

1. trans. To cast suddenly, dash.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9748 Arthour. Wip his sextene, bat on hem plat, And enuerich a paion to deb flat. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 224 Til vigiliate he vell sette water at his elzen. And flatte [v. r. flat, flattide it] on his face. 1375 *Canitie. de Creatione* 221 in Anglia I. 303 etc., Donn she flat here face to ground.

2. To smite or strike; in quotes. *absol.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9562 Boihe on helmes and yxen hatien. The dintes of sworde flatten. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 174 Penne Faytors .. flapien [v. r. flatte, flatten] on with flesles from morwe til euen.

3. *intr.* To dash, rush; to dart out.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 567a For the mouthe he [a dragon] had grininge And the tong out flattinge. c1450 *Merlin* 275 The saines were so many that their moste flat in to the foreste wolde thei or noon.

Flat (flat), *v.* ² [FLAT a.]

†1. *trans.* To lay flat or level, raze, overthrow (a person or building). Const. *to, with* (the earth or ground). *Obs.*

1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* II. ii. I durst vndertake.. With halfe those words to flat a Puritanes wife. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. v. 447 Some few [forts] whereof.. he flatted to the ground. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. iv. 5 She hath.. flatted their strongest Forts. 1637 *Heywood Royal King* i. i. His bright sword.. Pierced the steel crests of barbarous infidels, And flatted them with earth.

2. *Naut.* To force (the sail) flat or close against the mast. Cf. **FLAT** a. 2. *To flat in a sail* (see quot. 1772); also *absol.*

a1642 *Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 329/2 He hears the Seamen cry.. flat a Sheet. 1669-70 *DAVENANT & DRYDEN Tempest* i. 1. Flat, flat, flat in the fore-sheet there. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 25 Who flatted their Sails and laid by till the Spanish Ship came up. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine*, *Aback*, the situation of the sails when their surfaces are flatted against the masts by the force of the wind. 1772 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (1810) 275 *To flat in*, to draw in the aftermost lower corner or clue of a sail towards the middle of a ship, to give the sail a greater power to turn the vessel. *To flat in forward*, to draw in the fore-sheet, jib-sheet [etc.], towards the middle of the ship.

†b. *intr.* Of a ship: To turn her head from the wind; to go round on her keel. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* § 34. 85 For in lesse then ber length, shee flatted, and in all the Voyage but at that instant, she flatted with difficulty.

†c. *Of the wind:* To abate, drop. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 297 The wind flatted to a calm.

3. *trans.* To make flat in shape. a. To reduce to a plane surface; to reduce or obliterate the convexity, projections, or protuberances of. b. To make broad and thin; to reduce the thickness or height of, *esp.* by pressure or percussion; to squeeze or beat flat. Also with *down, out*.

Now chiefly in technical use; ordinarily **FLATTEN**.

a. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magu.* *Bodies* 5 Eggs forme flatted at the bottome. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 477 Take two Twigs of severall Fruit Trees, and flat them on the Sides. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 76 The Ball.. was flatted sn, that it would stand upon the bottome. 1697 *CREECH Mantilius* iv. 980 She.. Distends their swelling Lips, and flats their Nose. 1803 *FESSENDEN Terrible Tractoration* i. (ed. 2) 50 note, Suppose that the earth was flatted near the poles. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 608 The smooth crisp curves.. become cockled, flatted, and destroyed.

b. 1651 *EVELYN Men.* (1857) I. 285 The bullet itself was flatted. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 279 In drying them [Abricots].. leave them whole.. only flattening them, that they may be equal in every part. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Pieces* II. i. 263 Make them into Loaves, and flat them down a little. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* VII. 99 (*The Wasp*) The composition is at length flatted out until it becomes a small leaf. 1780 *Von Trill's Iceland* 356 Fishes.. which are to be found in slate, have been compressed or flatted. 1837 *MARRIAT Dog-Friend* iv. Smallbones was flatted to a pancake. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 128 A suitable stone is selected and flatted to a proper thickness by holding it against a diamond mill which is kept wetted.

c. To spread or lay out flat.

1709 *CONGREVE Ovid's Art of Love*, A Face too long should part and flat the Hair.

†4. *intr.* To become flattened. Of a swelling: To go down, lose its roundness. *Obs.*

1670 *COTTON Esperson* i. III. 143 A Harquebuss-shot.. that passing through one of his cheeks.. flatted upon his Gorget. 1677 *TEMPLE Cure Gout* Wks. 1814 III. 260, I.. observed the skin about it to shrink, and the swelling to flat yet more than at first. 1725 *HUXHAM Small-Pox in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 393 His Pox flatted and grew pale.

b. *U.S.* *To flat off:* to slope gradually to a level. *To flat out:* to become gradually thinner. Hence *fig.* to fail in business; to prove a failure, to collapse, etc.

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *To Flat out*, to collapse, to prove a failure.. as 'The meeting flatted out'. 1864 *BUSHNELL Work & Play, Growth of Law* 123 The great surge of numbers rolls up ooisily and imposingly, but flats out on the shore and slides back into the mud of oblivion. 1885 *THOREAU Cape Cod* ix. 166 The bank flatted off for the last ten miles. 1885 *HOLLAND Plain* T. iv. 129 Those who have failed in trade.. or to use an expressive Yankee phrase, have 'flatted out' in a calling or profession. 1887 *PROCTOR Amer. in Knowledge* 1 June 1841 *To flat out*, to diminish in value—a Western phrase suggested by the diminished productiveness of metallic layers as they grow thinner.

†5. ? To find the horizontal area of (land). *Obs.* 1770 E. HESLERTON *Incles. Act* 13 To flat, set out, and allot the land.

†6. *trans.* To render (wine, etc.) insipid or vapid.

1626 [see **FLATTED** 4]. 1694 *WESTACOTT Script. Herb.* 211 To demonstrate by what Principles Wines and Spirits are made, exalted, depressed, and flatted. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 11 The Genuine Spirits of the Wine also are much flatted and impaired.

†b. To make dull or spiritless; to make less lively or vivid; to deaden, depress. *Obs.*

1648 *Eikon* *Nas.* xvi. 141 Nor are constant Formes of Prayers more likely to flat and hinder the Spirit of prayer and devotion. 1694 *BUNSTER Plat. Curcix* 111 So great a length does.. flat the Hearers, and tempt them to sleep. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 90 Any considerable

Degrees of Sickness or Age flat the Senies. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art.* x. (1700) 118 That Impression is worn out and flatted. 1710 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* vi. 278 A multitude of words.. which serve only to flat and deaden out devotion.

†c. *intr.* To become dull, depressed or feeble; to droop, to slacken. *Obs.*

1654 *FULLER Ephemeris* Pref. 5 Their loyalty flatteth and deadeth by degrees. 1692 *TEMPLE Mem.* Wks. I. 418 The Hopes of those great Actions.. began to flat. 1718 *PENN Maxims* Wks. 1796 I. 819 Our Resolutions are apt to flat again upon fresh Temptations.

†7. *Music.* To lower (a note) by one semitone.

1674 [see **FLATTING** *vb.* sb. 3]. 1685 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* vii. 88 A determinate note, which.. was *Ce fa ut* a little flatted. (In some mod. Dicts.)

8. a. To cover (a surface) with flat, i.e. instrelcess, paint. b. *Carriage-building.* To remove the gloss from (a surface) preparatory to varnishing. c. To apply a finish of size to (gilding) as a protection.

a. 1842-76 *GUILT Archit.* § 2290 The ceilings.. to be painted.. and flatted and picked in with.. extra colours. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 95 Moulded Skirtings.. If flatted, add old. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 1/2 Preferring to set it [a picture] on one side after it has been flatted in. b. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 222/1 Apply a second coat of black Japan, and flat again. The whole should then be varnished with hard drying varnish, flatted down and finished.

c. 1841 in *MAUNDER Sci. & Lit. Treas.*

9. *U.S. colloq.* To give a flat refusal to; to reject (a lover). Cf. **FLAT** sb. 16.

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *To flat*, to reject a lover; as 'She flatted him'.

10. *intr.* To fish from a **FLAT** (sb. 9 a).

1630 *Descr. Thames* (1758) 75 That every Hebbberman shall fish by the Shore.. and not to fish a Floating or Flating for Smelts between two Anchors in the Midst of the Stream.

†**Flat**, *v.* ³ *Obs. rare*—1 In 7 flatted. [? f. L. *flāt*-ppl. stem of *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* ? To blow (a trumpet).

1675 *TEONGE Diary* 25 Dec. (1825) 127 Christmas day wee keepe thus. At 4 in the morning our trumpeters all doe flat their trumpets, and begin at our Captain's cabin.. playing a levite at each cabine doore.

†**Flat**, *v.* ⁴ *Obs.* [? ad. OF. *flat*-er to **FLATTER**; cf. however **FLAITE** *v.* 1] To flatter; in quot. *absol.* 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* iv. ProL 240 Quhat slycht dissait quently to flat and sene.

Flat-boat. (Also as two words.)

1. A broad flat-bottomed boat, used for transport, *esp.* in shallow waters.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 209 Almost every inhabitant hath his Almayd or flat boat, wherein they recreate upon the Lake. 1711 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 4919/2 They have a great number of flat Boats with them. 1801 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* 21 July IV. 427 A Flotilla.. to consist of Gun-boats and Flat-boats. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 90 He commanded a division of flat boats.

b. *U.S.* A large roughly-made boat formerly much used for floating goods, etc. down the Mississippi and other western rivers.

1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 199 Notwithstanding the increase of steam-boats in the Mississippi, flat boats are still much in use. 1883 C. F. WOOLSON *tr. The Major* iv, African slaves poling their flat-boats along the Southern rivers.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as flatboat-man, 'a hand employed on a flat-boat' (Bartlett).

1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* II. 200, I felt a strong inclination for a flat-boat voyage down the vast and beautiful Mississippi. 1864 *LOWELL McClellan's Rep.* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 116 A country where a flatboatman may rise to the top, by virtue of mere manhood.

Hence **Flat-boat v. trans.**, to transport in a flat-boat (*U.S. colloq.*).

1858 *Nat. Intelligencer* 29 July (Bartlett) Fruit, which he flat-boated from Wheeling to that point.

Flat-bottom, *sb.* A boat with a flat bottom. (Cf. *prec.* and **BOTTOM** sb. 7.)

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 337 The Tarentines.. sent him great store of flat-bottoms, galleys, and of all sorts of passengers. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* i. xviii. 58 They use flat-bottoms, which do great services upon the River. 1865 *CANBYE Fredk. Gl.* XIX. v. 510 Admiral Conflans.. Makes little of Rodney's havoc on the Flatbottoms at Havre.

Flat-bottomed, *a.* = **FLAT-BOTTOMED**.

1598 *FLORIO, Platta*, a flat bottomed boat or barge. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 70 Where they use flat-bottomed boats. 1755 *Monitor* No. 16 (1756) I. 141 Frighted out of their senses with scarecrows, invasions, flat-bottom-boats, &c. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 1/1 A flat-bottom pontoon, divided into.. watertight sections.

Flat-bottomed, *a.* (Stress equal or variable.) Having a flat bottom: chiefly of a boat.

1882 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Casteneda's Cong. E. Ind.* xiii. 33 b, They have no quilli, but are flat bottomed. 1692 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 2797/3 Our Mortar-pieces are.. put upon flat-bottom'd Boats. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* Flat-bottomed boats.. are made to swim in shallow water, and to carry a great number of troops, artillery, ammunition, etc. 1836 *VIGNOLES* 20 May in *Life* (1839) 200 Agreed with Mr. Gibbs to adopt my flat-bottomed form of rails for the Croydon line.

Flat-cap.

†1. A round cap with a low, flat crown, worn in the 16-17th c. by London citizens. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ez. Man in Hum.* II. i. Mock me all over From my flat-cap, unto my shining shoes. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. 292 With the same confidence that ignorant Painters make a broad face and a flat-cap to signify King

Harry the Eighth. 1630 *DEKKER 2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1373 II. 110 Flat caps as proper are to City Gownes As.. to kings their Crownes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. i. 112. 1801 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics Brit.* 483 The sight of a Londoner's flat-cap was dreadful to a lob.

†2. One who wears a flat-cap; *esp.* a London citizen or 'prentice. *Obs.*

1600 *HEYWOOD 1. Edw. IV.* I. Wks. 1874 I. 18 Flat-caps thou call'st vs. We scorne not the name. 1631 *DEKKER Match Me* i. Wks. 1873 IV. 149 *King.* What's her Husband? *Laad.* A flatcap. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* IV. 109 The Town of London, Where the Flat-caps call Men Cousins. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xv, The flatcaps of the city.

3. A size of writing-paper, usually 14 x 17 inches. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

†**Fla-tchet.** *Obs.* Also *flachet*. [Cf. **MHG.** *flatsche* broadsword.] A sword.

1577 *STANVURTH Descr. Ivel.* in *Hollished* VI. 14 They run like bedlam barretors into the streets with their naked flatchets. 1583 — *Zenis* III. (Arb.) 77 In grasse theyre flatchets and tergats warelye pitching.

†**Flate**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. App. = **FLATUS** 2.

a1644 *QUARLES Virg. Widow* v. i. There's a Malignant Hypochondriacal Flate within her, which fumes up, and disturbs her head.

†**Flate**, *v.* *Obs.* [app. a dial. var. of **WLATE**, to feel disgust or nausea.] *intr.* To feel nausea. Hence †**Flatingness**, nausea.

1393 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxii. (1495) 676 Oyle drastes is not good to mete, For suche excytyth flatyngnesse & spewynge. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 98 Pat may be knownen.. bi swetes of be moup, bi flatyng [v. r. wlatyng]e whanne pat a man is fastyngne.

Flated (*flē'tēd*), *a.* *Phonetics.* [formed as if pa. pple. of **flate* *v.*, f. **FLAT**-us.] Of consonant-sounds: Produced by *flatus*, i.e. by breath without any vibration of the vocal chords.

1887 *ELLIS Speech-sounds in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 382 [The sounds produced by expelling air] are either flated.. or voiced.. or else whispered.

Flatous, var. of **FLATUOUS**. *Obs.*

Flat fish, **flat-fish.** A name for fish of the family *Pleuronectidae*, which includes the sole, turbot, plaice, etc.

1710 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 4742/3 All sorts of flat and fresh Fish. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 167 Several flat-fish live many hours out of the water. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 57 Turbot, soles, and other so-called flat fish.

Flat-foot.

1. (See quot. 1884.)

1870 *HOLMES Syst. Surg.* III. 693 A slight degree of flat-foot is common in girls. 1884 *Syst. Soc. Lex.* *Flat-foot*, a condition of the foot in which the tarsus does not possess, or loses altogether, its usual arch.

2. *U.S. slang.* (See quot.)

1887 *PROCTOR Amer. in Knowledge* 1 June 1841 *An American 'flat-foot'* is a man who stands firmly for his party.

Flat-footed, *a.* (Stress equal or variable.)

1. Having flat feet, i.e. feet with little or no hollow in the sole and a low instep. Of a horse: Having flat hoofs, with the soles near the ground.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 351 There have been now of late, Serpents knowne flat-footed like Geese. 1675 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 579/4 Stolen a Gelding.. flat-footed before. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 185/2 A Grey-Hound Long, and Flat-footed. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. II. 70 Pelicans are large flat-footed Fowls, almost as big as Geese. 1860 *MAVNE Exp. Lex.*, *Leopodes*, old term.. applied by Galen.. to those who were flat-footed.

b. *transf.* Of a rail = **FLAT-BOTTOMED**.

1889 G. FINOLAY *Eng. Railway* 42 The 'fish-bellied' rails were found troublesome to roll, and this led to the introduction of the flat-bottomed or 'flat-footed' section of rail.

2. *U.S. colloq.* Downright, plain and positive. *To come out flat-footed (for):* to make a bold or positive statement of one's opinion, or the like.

1846 N. Y. *Herald* 30 June (Bartlett), Mr. Dickens.. has come out flat-footed for the administration. 1858 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 563 His.. bold, flat-footed way of saying things. 1863 *GRAY Lett.* II. 304, Complaining of Lyell that he does not come out 'flat-footed' as we say, as an advocate of natural-selection transmutation.

Hence **Flat-footedly** *adv.*, **Flat-footedness**. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/1 The human foot is labelled by these dreadful coverings, in which many a good player flat-footedly dashes about. 1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/1 Flat-footedness is due to.. improperly-made shoes.

Flath. Also *flath.* *Irish Hist.* [Irish.] A lord (see quotes).

1873 *SULLIVAN Introd. O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. 101 The first class [of *Aíre*s] were the true lords or *Flath*, the *Halford* of the Anglo-Saxons. 1876 — in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 799 An *Aíre* whose family held the same land for three generations was called a *flath* or lord.

†**Flathe**, **flath.** *Obs.* [Cf. **OHG.** *flado*, **MHG.** *flade* flat cake; an OE. **flada* has not been found.]

1. = **FLATHON**, **FLAWN**.

c1450 *Interl. Glous. John de Garlande in Wright* I. 100. 127 *Flaones* *fioros*, flatien *ystuffid*.

2. A name for the ray or skate.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 164/2 Flathe, or flathe [*scic*], *fyche* (flay, or flach, *fyche*) [*Ryagades*]. 1466 *Manu. & Hereth. Exp.* 334 Item, the same day my master paid for a flathe.. xiiij. d. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 127 d. The fish called in.. Latin *pastinaca marina*, which is lyke unto a flathe. 1577 *HADRISON Descr. Eng.* II. iii. in *Hollished* (1687) I. 224 Our chaitis, maidens, kingcons, flath and thornbacke. 1601 J. KEYMER *Dutch Fishing* (1664) 8 Soals, Thorneback, Floith [*scic*], Skate, Brett [etc.].

Flat-head.

1. One who has a flat head; *spec.* a member of a tribe of North American Indians named from their supposed practice of flattening their children's heads artificially.

The tribe now commonly known by this appellation is the Selish or Hopilpo; but they do not flatten the heads of their children, and appear never to have done so; the name Flathead being at first applied to them by mistake (*Encycl. Amer.* 1866).

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 225 There are flat-heads there [Sierra Leone] as in other countries. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* l. 121 The Flathead levelled his piece, and brought the Blackfoot to the ground. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (ed. 2) II. 110 The Chinooks... correctly come under the name of Flat Heads, as they are almost the only people who strictly adhere to the custom of squeezing and flattening the head. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* (1876) II. xxi. 221 The strange practice of American Flatheads far to the north-east of the Altai chain.

2. *Australia.* The local name for a fish of the genus *Ceratodus*.

1832 BISCHOP *Van Diemens Land* II. 32 The market of Hobart Town is supplied with small rock cod, flat-heads, and a fish called the perch. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* III. 105 A good basket of schnappers and flatheads.

3. *U.S.* 'A snake which flattens its head, as a species of *Heterodon*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1888 BERGEN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 660 The blow-snake of Illinois is variously known in other localities as hog-noose, flat-head, viper, and puff-adder.

4. *Arch.* An ornament of an archivolt with a flat uncurved surface.

1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archaeol.*, Flat-heads, an ornament peculiar to the Romano-Byzantine period, which decorates archivolt.

B. *attrib.* Having a flat head or top.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878 *Flat-head Nail*, a forged nail with a round, flat head. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 311 *The flat-head houses* of Brooklyn.

Flat-headed, a. (Stress equal or variable.)

a. Having a flat head or top. + b. Wearing a flat hat.

1652 LD. DIGBY *Fluira* II. (1669) 76 A sharp-pointed Hat, (Now that you see the Gallants all Flat-headed) Appears not so ridiculous, as [etc.]. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Flat. Anim.* 103 The larger, smooth, and flat-headed Amphibians. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* iv. 185 Flat-headed boats. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* 242 I have not a spark of sense to distinguish me from a flat-headed Lapp, if she refuses. 1881 *FREEMAN Subj. Venice* 216 This doorway is flat-headed and has lost all medieval character.

+ **Flatthou.** *Obs.* Also *flatthoun*. [ad. med. L. *flathō-em*, *fladō-em*: see *FLAWN*.] = *FLAWN*.

c1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* I. 56 Flatthouns in lente. c1450 *Ibid.* II. 73 Flatthouns.

+ **Flatile, a.** *Obs.* -o [ad. L. *flātilis* is blown, *f. flāre* to blow.] (See quot.) So + **Flatility.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Flatile*, unconstant. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossog.*, *Flatility*, inconstancy. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

+ **Flatation.** *Obs. rare* -1. [as if ad. L. *flātiō-em*, *f. flāre* to blow.] Blowing or breathing.

1708 DOWELL *Mort. Humane Souls* 23 The *noth*, or Flatus, is by the Fathers supposed to continue so long, and no longer, than the Act of Spiration, or Flatation, lasts.

Flat-iron, sb.

1. An iron with a flat face for smoothing linen, etc. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 78 A certain flat iron, which she... held in her hand. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg.* Fam. viii. (1887) 29 [She] attacked a small collar somewhat savagely with a flat-iron.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1852 H. MARRYAT *Fear in Sweden* II. 370 Huge wooden triangles hang, like flat-iron stands. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878 *Flat-iron heater*, a stove specially adapted for heating smoothing-irons, a laundry-stove.

Hence **Flat-iron v.**, to smooth with a flat-iron; **Flat-ironing vbl. sb.** (in quot. *fig.*).

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxxii. (1879) 314 Her features levelled themselves into a plane of benignity, as if they had been suddenly flatironed. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 113 She is not the sort of woman to be put down by any of your flat-ironing processes.

+ **Flatative, a.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **flātivus*, *f. flāre* to blow.] Engendering wind, flatulent. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* F vj b. Artichokes... remove flative humours. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* v. xvii. M ij, Eate not too many of those Apples, they be very flative.

Flatland (flæt'länd). An imaginary land in space of two dimensions (see 3) I call it.

1884 ABBOTT *Flatland* I. § 1 (ed. 2) q. 1 I call our world Flatland... Imagine a vast sheet of paper on which straight Lines, Triangles, Squares, Pentagons, Hexagons, and other figures, instead of remaining fixed in their places, move freely about, on or in the surface, but without the power of rising above it or sinking below it. 1892 W. W. R. BALL *Math. Recr.* x. 191 We may picture the inhabitants of flatland as moving... on the surface of a plane or between two parallel and adjacent planes.

Hence **Flatlander**, an inhabitant of Flatland.

1834 ABBOTT *Flatland* (ed. 2) Pref.

Flatling, flatlings, adv. and a. *Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* [f. *FLAT* a. + *-LING* (s.).]

A. *adv.*

1. In a prostrate position, at full length, flat. Often with *fall, lie*, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 360 *Ox* leddres, and men... That gett flat flatlings to the ground. c1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 2501 The knyghtes upon the grounde laide than the crosse flatling. 1530 LYNDESEN *Test. Papyngo* 184 Scho... flat-

lyngis fell, and swappit in to swoun. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying v. Pokwart* III. 1's fell the like a fluke, flatlings on the flure. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* l. 37 The halfe of his body and right arme fell flatlings in the fire. 1895 J. H. M. CARTHY *Land. Leg.* III. 118 In a moment he had stumbled backwards and fallen flatlings into the ditch.

2. With the flat side.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxxii, Sire tristram... smote vpon hym fyve or sixe strokes flatlyng on the neck. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 121 This shaking sword... was not always shaking with the edge towards Man, but sometimes flatling also. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxx. liv. 1 [the blow] lighted flatling on him. 1820 SCOTT *Teuthoe* xlii. [His] sword turned in his hand, so that the blade struck me flatlings. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 321 He smote him flatling with his sheathed sword.

3. Of motion: On the level, horizontally.

1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. Columns 325 He doth not ride Flatling a-long, but vp the Spears steep side.

4. *dial.* Plainly, peremptorily.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL, *Flatlings*, plainly, peremptory.

+ B. *adj.* (In form *flatling* only.) Of a blow:

Dealt with the flat side of a weapon. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alcibiades* 211 Flatling blowes. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xi. 91 A flatling blow that on his beauer glances.

+ **Flatlong, adv.** *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. flatlangis*.

[f. *FLAT* a. + *-LONG*; an altered form of *prec.*]

1. In or into a prostrate position.

1590 *Henry's Wallace* v. 110 Flatlangis [*M.S. thwortour*]. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Manderville* 641, [They] let them selves fall flatlong downe to the earth. a 1632 in T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. xxix. 133.

2. With the flat side; also, with the flat sides in contact.

1598 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 304 The pitiessle sword... did but hit flatlong. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 341, They have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 181. a 1648 L. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 141, I... clapt my left foot... flat-long to the left side.

Flatly (flætli), *adv.* [f. *FLAT* a. + *-LY* -].

1. In a flat or prostrate position. ? *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 69 He... ran And layd hym at þe erd flatly. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 463 At his looke she flatly fallth downe.

2. a. With small curvature. b. As on a flat surface; without relief.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. i. 205 It was very flatly arched. 1833 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Script.* 116 Plants, fruits, and flowers are... treated flatly, and not in the round.

3. a. In a plain, blunt, or decisive manner; without ambiguity, qualification, or hesitation; plainly, bluntly; decisively. b. In the unqualified sense of the statement; absolutely, completely.

a. 1562 COOPER *Ansu. Priv. Masse* 38 If I should flatly deny, that the mynister receiued. 1598 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 541 I to speak flatly, those only are the things, that are... hurtful unto us. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog.* Part. (1628) 9 He was flatly denied the Subsidy demanded. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. xlii. 641 The common council of London flatly refused to submit. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 57 He... flatly told me, that I must either have that or none. 1899 M. CARTHY *Oven Times* II. xxix. 389 He seldom expresses any opinion one day without flatly contradicting it the next.

b. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 101 Mankind being flatly corrupted by sinne. 1583 BARNINGTON *Commandm.* i. (1615) 17 Such things as flatlie and directly are contrary to the loue of thee. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iv. 14 Flatly against Scripture. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 246 Which is flatly impossible. 1849 RUSKIN *Sen. Lambs* II. § 1. 29 Of all sin there is... no one more flatly opposite to the Almighty. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 187 This is of course... flatly impossible.

4. In a dull or spiritless manner; without zest; insipidly.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* II. Concl. 461 We shall but flatly relish the most poignant meates. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 87 That famous Passage of Lucan... which Braheut has rendered so flatly. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 3/2 The Line [is] flatly Dull and Poor. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* III. vi. 47 He did not appear to have hidden anything, so went off flatly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 July 3/4 It... simply says ineffectively and flatly what has been said effectively and brightly by a score of writers.

b. *Comm.* With little competition.

1887 *Daily News* 8 July 6/8 The more important parcels offered in public sale to day went off flatly.

Flatman (flæt'män). [f. *FLAT* sb. + *MAN*.]

One who navigates a flat. See *FLAT* sb. 3. 9 a.

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 12 Oct. 5/2 Two flatmen have been... charged with attempting to murder a woman. 1884 *L'pool Merc.* 14 Feb. 5/10 About 350 flatmen employed on the flats of the Bridgewater Navigation Company.

Flatness (flæt'nēs). [f. *FLAT* a. + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality or condition of being flat or level; esp. of a country.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1642 Flatnesse, *flatities*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. lxx. 31 Wonderfull it remaineth... How it should become a Globe, considering so great flatnesse of Plaines and Seas. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 150 They try... the flatness of the whole Frame of Flooring again. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 725 The perfect flatness of the coasts. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 372 The wearisome flatness and monotony of their... country.

2. The quality or fact of having a small curvature; diminished convexity.

1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 134 The flatness of its bill. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. iv, The flatness of the Earth at the Poles. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) App. 324 To Neuilly, to view the bridge... cele-

brated for the flatness of its arches. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 72 Flatness of field... denotes the exact capability of an objective to show the peripheral or marginal portions of the field with the same sharpness as the central. 1870 WHYMPER in *Alpine Trnl.* V. 6 The flatness of the curves of the *roches moutonnées*.

3. 'Want of relief or prominence' (J.).

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* III. 164 One would think the Coiner look'd on the flatness of a figure as one of the greatest beauties in Sculpture. 1885 A. MARY F. ROBINSON in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 478 1/2 The brilliant light in which the outline is lost, the solidity almost to flatness... all remind us of Hans Holbein.

4. The condition of having great breadth in proportion to the thickness.

1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iv. 344 The extreme thinness and flatness of the object.

5. Outspokenness, plainness (of speech).

1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 10 He feared he had contradicted the Archbishop with a flatness amounting to rudeness.

b. Absoluteness, unqualified condition.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 123 That he did but see The flatness of my miserie.

6. Want of incident or interest; monotony.

1882-3 H. S. HOLLAND in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2051 The prosy flatness of common life.

b. *Comm.* Dullness, lack of competition.

1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Ct. Brit.* 419 The flatness... of the trade of Ireland. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 12/1 The flatness of the American market.

7. Deficiency in flavour; deadness, insipidity, vapidity.

1707 J. MORTIMER *Hush.* xx. 598 Deadness or Flatness in Cyder, which is often occasioned by the too free admission of Air into the Vessel. 1861 DELAMAR *Kitch. Gard.* 93 A mixture of sorrel corrects the peculiar flatness of its flavour.

8. Of sound: Deadness.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 157 That Flatnesse of Sound is ioyned with a Harshnesse of Sound. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Jew.* (1789) 160 Long custom has induced a sort of flatness into these sounds.

9. Want of spirit or energy; apathetic condition, dejectedness; lack of mental acuteness or alertness; dullness of mind.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 84 Jezebel... reproached him with a flatness of spirit, as if he were not worthy to sway a Scepter. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbe* Pref. A i j b, It would be look'd upon as flatness, or fear, if I should deal softly with such an Adversary. 1720 WILTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xiii. 332 The disgust and Flatness of our Souls, in Relation to those never-fading Treasures. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxviii. (1803) 458 The flatness of being content with common reasons. 1810 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 5 A flatness of mind was gradually stealing upon me. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxvi. 97 We should stamp every possible world with the flatness of our own inability.

10. Of an author, literary style, conversation, etc.: Want of animation, brilliancy, or pointedness; prosaic dullness.

1649 MILTON *Elkon.* xvi, To help those many infirmities, [in prayer]... rudeness, impertinence, flatness, and the like, we have a remedy of Gods finding out. 1715 PORE *Thad. Pref.* Some of his [Homer's] Translators having swell'd into Fustian, and others sunk into Flatness. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 10 For some scores of lines together there is a coldness and flatness. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. 244 The flatnesses of most of those who have written on this subject.

Flat-nose, sb. and a.

a. sb. One who has a flat nose.

16... *Old Round*, Call Philip flat-nose; straight he frets thereat. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) I. 456 'You look at me so wistfully,' says the flatnose. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 93, I and the Flat-nose... Oft make a pair.

B. *adj.* = *FLAT-NOSED* a.

1636 W. DURHAM in *Ann. Dubreusia* (1877) 8 The Flat-nose Satyres. 1650 BULWER *Antiprophel.* 12 Flat-nose Dogs which Ladies keep for pleasure. 1881 RAYMOND *Moving Glass.*, *Flat-nose shell*, a cylindrical tool with valve at bottom, for boring through soft clay.

Flat-nosed, a.

1. Having a flat nose.

1530 PALSGR. 312/2 Flatte nosed, *canus*. 1575 FLEMING *Virgil's Bucol.* x. 9 The little flat nozde goates Shall crop and nip the tender twigs. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Contr.* I. (1586) 37 If their beloved bee flat nosed, they tearme her amiable. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 200 The Ethiopian... flat-nosed and crisp-haired. 1853 HICKIE *tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 648 The... flat-nosed woman shall sit by the side of the beautiful.

2. of a tool, as *flat-nosed graver*.

1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 226 A flat-nosed graver would have left a smooth trough.

+ **Flatrise.** *Obs.* -1 [var. of *flatry*, *FLATTERY* after the analogy of *FAINTISE*.] = *FLATTERY*.

c1440 *Generydes* 4012 With his fayre wordes, full of flatrise. *Flats*, var. of *FLOTESSE.* *Obs.*

Flatted (flæt'ed), *apl. a.* [f. *FLAT* v. 3. + *-ED* 1.]

1. Laid flat; levelled with the ground or surface.

Of the sea: Made smooth or calm.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsoul. Gen.* (1693) 611 Flatted or made flat, *agnatus*. 1700 DRYDEN's *Fables. Coyx & Alcione* 131 Then frothy white appear the flatted seas. 1715-20 PORE *Ilad* v. 121 The yellow harvests... And flatted vineyards, one sad waste appear. 1730 THOMSON *Autumn* 337 The fields around Lie sunk, and flatted in the sordid wave.

2. Beaten or pressed out flat; flattened; deprived of convexity or rotundity; made broad and thin.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 28 The inferior part of Radius... is not equal at the end flatted, but also ample.

large. 1650 T. [BAYLY] *Worcester's Alph.* 47 Turning

MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii. I am .. flattered by the distinction you offer me. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 This was intended to flatter the bishop's vanity. a 1864 PRESCOTT (Webster). Others he blossomed by asking their advice.

transf. 1854 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 175 A splendid presence flatter the poor roofs.

5. To play upon the vanity or impressionableness of (a person); to beguile or persuade with artful blandishments; to coax, wheedle. Const. *from, into, to, out of.* † Also intr. *to flatter with.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 43 In me was falsest with every wight to flatter. 1537 MATTHEW *Judg.* xvi. 5 Flatter with hym [1539 TAVERNER *Flatter* him] & se wherein hys great strenght lyeth. 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 As wayward children the more they be flattered the worse they are. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 82 For Priests and women must be flattered. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxvii. (1612) 167 He flattered his Nieces from their mother. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. l. 24. 65 Or did he hope .. to flatter Heaven into a consent? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 42 Man should be seduct' And flatter'd out of all, believing lies Against his Maker. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flatter*, to coaks, soothe up or wheedle. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) ii. ix. 51. 276 You may easily flatter a tyrant: but to flatter twenty-five millions of people is as impossible as to flatter the Deity himself. *absol.* 1611 BIBLE *1 Esdras* iv. 31 The King was faine to flatter, that shé might be reconciled to him againe.

6. To beguile, charm away (sorrow, etc.); also, to beguile, charm to (tears). *arch.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1629) 52 A place for pleasantness, not valid to flatter solitariness. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich.* 117, iv. 245 Flatter my sorrows with report of it. 1820 KEATS *Ess. St. Agnes* iii. Music's golden tongue Flatter'd to tears this aged man. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Cælius* lviii. 39 If nor books I send nor flatter sorrow to silence.

7. To encourage or cheer (a person) with hopeful or pleasing representations; to inspire with hope, usually on insufficient grounds. Also, To foster (hopes). † Formerly also intr. *to flatter with.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 99 Fortune gan flateren .. þo fewe .. And byghit hem longe lyf. 1393 [see FLATTERING *apl.* a. 2.] 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holiness* 111. 1351/2 My lord, you are verie sick. I will not flatter with you. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 989 Hope .. doth flatter thee in thoughts unlikely. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 29 Flatt'ring himselfe with [20. in] Proiect of a power Much smaller, then the smallest of his Thoughts. 1601 — *Puel. N.* i. v. 322 Desire him not to flatter with his Lord, Nor hold him up with hopes; I am not for him. 1730-2 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 123 Now were you in vast hopes you should hear no more from me .. but don't flatter yourself. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) i. vi. 137 The Carew's .. were flattered with the hopes of this match. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* ii. v. (1817) 23 It was his business to have flattered the prevailing hopes. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 204 Will thou make everything a lie To flatter me that I may die? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. ii. ix. 243 Men had flattered themselves .. with the expectation of some change for the better. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 3/5 The Irish filly never flattered her backers.

absol. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 172 Desire .. sweetly flatters. b. To please with the belief, idea, or suggestion *that*. Now chiefly *refl.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 978 Adonis voyce. 1711 ADISON *Spect.* No. 105 ¶ 1 Their People might flatter themselves that Things are not so bad as they really are. 1753 HUME *Let.* 5 Jan. in *Hutton Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 378 My friends flatter me .. that I have succeeded. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr. I.* Pref. 13, I flatter myself .. I have given reasonable satisfaction. a 1795 BURNS 'As I was a wandering' I, flatter my fancy I may get another. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingency* v. iv. They flattered themselves it might be done. 1885 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv. xvi. We flattered ourselves we should be able to give a good account of a half-dozen.

8. To 'caress', gratify (the eye, ear, etc.). Johnson describes this as 'a sense purely Gallic'; but it occurs in his own writings, and is now established.

1695 DRYDEN *Observ. Du Fresnoy's Art. Paint.* 130 A Consort of Voices .. pleasantly fills the Ears and flatters them. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 206 He might .. be flattered with some verdures and the smiles of a few daisies on the banks of the road. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 120 The beauty of the stone flattered the young clergyman's eyes.

absol. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 20 & 2 The Hill flatters with an extensive View.

9. To represent too favourably; to exaggerate the good points of. Said-*esp.* of painters, or the like.

1582 PATTIE *Gualdo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 4 But if I flatter not my selfe, I have a whole mine within my crasie bodie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 192 Yet the Painter flatter'd her a little. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* vi. x. 222 If Art have not flatter'd Nature. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* IV. 18 Oliver .. said to him 'Mr. Lely, I desire you would use all your skill to paint my picture truly like me, and not flatter me at all.' 1768 — *Hist. Doubts* 95 How much the characters of princes are liable to be flattered or misrepresented. 1885 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* x. 169 My friends do not think that my portrait flatters me.

absol. 1634 PRYNN *Documents agst. Prynn* (Camden) 25 A Queene, in whose prayse it is impossible for a poet to fayn, or orator to flatter. 1758 HOME *Agis* Ded., A grateful imagination adorns its benefactor with every virtue, and even flatters with sincerity.

10. With adverbs. *To flatter in* (nonce-use): to usher in or help forward with flattery. *To flatter up:* † (a) to indulge nndly, pamper, 'coddle'; (b) to flatter extravagantly; to work (oneself) up into self-complacency; (c) *nonce-use*, to call up (a smile) by flattery.

1583 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 824 To flatter vp these powers of mine with rest. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannick Love* iv. i. I, like the Fiends, will flatter in his Doom. 1848 J. WATERWORTH *Canon & Decrees Trent* 38 No one ought to flatter himself up with faith alone. 1891 G. MERRETT *One of our Cong.* III. xiii. 273 'We go', Victor said to Nataly, and flattered-up a smile about her lips.

Hence *Flattered* *apl.* a.

c 1440 *Prout. Parv.* 164 Flaterdy, adulatus. 1665 MANLEY *Grolius Low C. Warres* 165 His Mind was so elevated into a flattered Conceit of himself. 1714 SHAFTESB. *Misc. Refl.* v. i. They become, like flatter'd Princes, impatient of Contradiction. 1725 YOUNG *Love Fame* l. 13 Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age, Reproach our silence. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 173/2 The flattered monarch refused to interfere.

† *Flatter*, v. 2. *Obs.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *flacker, flutler, flitter*.] *intr.* To float, flutter.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* ii. 1732 He .. Flatterand amange þe wode. 1450 *Chaucer's Knt's T.* 1304 (Peiworth MS.) Above her hede hee dowues flateringe [other texts *flakeringe*]. a 1803 *Sir Patrick Spens* in *Child Ballads* iii. lviii. 27/1 And many was the feather-bed That flattered on the fiem.

Flatterable (flæ'terəb'l), a. *nonce-ud.* [f. FLATTER v. 1 + -ABLE.] That may be flattered, susceptible to flattery.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 124 He was the most flatterable creature that ever was known.

Flatter-blind (flæ'tər-blənd), v. *nonce-ud.* [f. FLATTER v. 1 + BLIND v.] *trans.* To flatter so as

to make blind; to blind with flattery.

1818 COLERIDGE *Let. in Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 1 My next Friday's lecture will, if I do not grossly flatter-blind myself, be interesting.

Flattercap (flæ'tər-kæp), *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. as prec. + CAP sb.] A flatterer.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraslog. Gen.* (1691) 613 Avaunt all flattercaps. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* *Flatch* or *Flattercap*, a flatterer; a term applied to wheedling children, when they try by flattery to gain their own little ends.

Flatter-dock (flæ'tər-dɒk), *pl.* [f. FLATTER v. 2 + DOCK sb.] A provincial name given to several large-leaved aquatic plants ('docks'), probably from the floating leaf.

1820 WILDERMAN *Chish. Gloss.* *Flatter Dock* or *Batter Dock*, pond weed or potatoemong. 1878-86 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Flatter Dock*.

Flatterer (flæ'tər-ər), *[f. FLATTER v. 1 + -ER.]*

1. One who flatters, in various senses of the vb.; *esp.* one who employs false praise to obtain favour or otherwise servc his own purposes.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plater* xiv. 4 Flaterers & bakbiteres ere fere fra þis life. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. iii. 51 Ye that have ben flaterours and waitours to youre frendes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88, I had lever .. be reprocud .. of every person, than to be prayesd of a flaterer. a 1680 BUTLER *Kent.* (1759) II. 443 A Flatterer is a Dog, that fawns when he bites. 1727 GAY *Fables* i. l. 77 For beasts of prey, a servile train, Have been the flatterers of my reign. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxviii. 'I am afraid Sir Milberrly is a flatterer, my lord,' said Mrs. Wiltitlerly. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* xx, You are a sad flatterer, Rose.

2. Comb., as *flatterer-like* adj.

1630 DRYDEN *Moses* i. 118 Thes lab'ring months them flatterer-like beguiled.

Flatteress, *Obs.* [f. FLATTER sb. 1 + -ESS. Cf. OF. *flatteresse*.] A female flatterer.

1463 CAXTON *G. de la Tour G.* In her company she had a woman a flatteresse and a greie lady. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 154 Wherefore Plato calleth this [Cookery] the flatteresse of Phisicke. 1658 HEXHAM, *En Ployderse*, a flatteresse, or a flatterer woman.

Flattering (flæ'tər-ɪŋ), *vb.* sb. [f. FLATTER v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the vb. FLATTER, in its various senses. Now *rare* exc. in gerundial use.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 320 Vor fearlac, vor flatterunge. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plater* v. 11 With flaterunge þai detoure whan swa þai may felaghe wif þaim. c 1490 *Syr Gencer.* (Roxb.) 1077 Thourgh his fals flatteringe With the Sodon was he dwelling. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 951/2 The preachers .. preached nothing but lies and flatterings. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 430 Secret soothing and flattering of the heart. 1698 R. DARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* Ded., The flattering of court parasites.

Flattering, *apl.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. Of a person, his actions, utterances, etc.: That flatters or tries to please by praise, generally insincere; adulatory.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* l. xv. The foolle whiche herd the flaterunge wordes of the foxe beganne to open his bylle for to syng. 1550 CROWLEY *Ephr.* 839 Be ware of all flaterunge frendis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. J. C.* iv. i. 188 That flatteringe tongue of yours wonne me. 1781 GIBBON *Ded. & F.* III. 215 The most flattering bard .. would have hesitated to affirm, that he surpassed the measure of the demi-gods of antiquity.

† b. Coaxing, wheedling. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's Pro.* 30, I schal him telle which a gret honour is to ben a fals flatteringe lymytour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 269 Thy flatter'ng Method on the Youth pursue.

2. Suggesting pleasurable (usually, delusive) anticipations or beliefs; pleasing to the imagination. 1793 GOWER *Conf. Ill.* 174, I shall .. deceive and lie With flatterende prophecies. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 Flee all y^e fals flaterunge promesses of y^e world. 1576 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* l. i. 44 Euen as a flatter'ng dreame. 1717 POPE *Epist.* to *Jervas* 23 What flatter'ng scenes our wand'ring fancy wrought! a 1850 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 305 He had conspired by letter all the most eminent

physicians .. and, as he was apprehensive that they might return flattering answers if they knew who he was, he had [etc.]. 1871 R. HURLEY *Let.* in *Raymond Statist. Atlas & Mining* (1872) 203 The prospects at this camp are very flattering.

b. Of the weather, the stars, etc.: Promising, (delusively) encouraging hope. Now *rare*.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hth.* ii. xxx. 278 Don Juan .. hourly expecting a wind to be gone, and finding a flatter'ng gale went aboard. 1697 DAMIER *Voy.* I. 413 Such flatter'ng weather is commonly the forerunner of a Tempest. 1711 SWIFT *Trul.* to *Stella* 27 Oct., It has been a terrible rainy day, but so flatter'ng in the morning, that I would needs go out in my new hat. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threedy Wks.* (Bohn) I. 490 For flatter'ng planets seemed to say This child should ill of ages stay.

3. Gratifying to self-esteem; highly complimentary.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 593 These opinions are flattering to national vanity. 1820 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. To Mr. Rogers 277 It is not the flattest compliment .. to an author to say, you have not read his book yet. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 273 The very flattering terms in which he expressed himself. 1852 MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvi. The dark beauty of the supposed little girl drew many flattering comments from the passengers.

† 4. Caressing, handling lightly. Cf. FLATER v. 1

i b. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. vi. 150 Their [Baal's priests'] flatter'ng hands .. did theatrically .. let out some drops of wild blood.

5. That represents too favourably; said *esp.* of a picture or the like.

1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 503 Till now, infixed I beheld my selfe, Drawne in the flatter'ng habit of her eie! 1728 PRIOR *Abma* iii. 23 The flatter'ng Glass of Nature. 1774 GOLDSM. *Relat.* 63 A flatter'ng painter, who made it his care To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are.

6. quasi-adv. = FLATTERINGLY adv.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 141 All this is but a dreame, Too flatter'ng sweet to be substantiall.

Hence *Flatter'ngness*, the quality of being flatter'ng.

1804 Temple *Bar Mag.* CI. 195 She gently tempers its flatter'ngness by the remark.

Flatter'ngly (flæ'tər-ɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a flatter'ng manner.

1387 THEVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) VII. 107 Pey answerde ful falsly and flatter'ngly þat way. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Introd. 7 The king flatter'ngly and with great dissimulation made proclamation. 1661 COWLEY *Dis. Govt.* O. *Cromwell* Ess. (1669) 55 Pray Countryman (said he, very kindly and very flatter'ngly). 1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 298 How flatter'ngly fair soever the weather appear, 1805 MAS. RIDDELL *G. & G.* *Geith* II. vi. 56 Still hope whispered flatter'ngly that the girl might grow to love him.

† *Flatterous*, a. *Obs.* [f. FLATTER sb. 1 or FLATTER-Y + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a flatterer; flatter'ng.

1546 BALE 1st *Exam.* Anne Askewe 18 b, Trust not to moche in the flatterouse faunynge of soche wyllye foxes.

Hence *Flatterously* adv., flatter'ngly.

1667 OLDENBURG *Let.* to Boyle 3 Dec. in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 253 If he durst believe himself, who is flatterously given, he is much better than he was before.

Flattery (flæ'təri), *n.* forms: 4 flaterie, (south, vaterie), 4-6 flaterie(s), (5 flaterie, -eri, -irry, -urye, 6 flat(t)ry), 6-7 flatterie, 6- flattery. [ad. F. *flatterie* (OF. *flaterie* = Pr. *flataria*), f. *flateur* (OF. *flutere*) a flatterer, f. *flatter* (OF. *flater*): see FLATTER v. 1 and -ERY i b.]

1. The action or practice of flatter'ng; false or insincere praise; adulation; cajolery, blandishment.

c 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 2155 For thou leuest wel flaterie. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* Tr. 539 Flaterie is generally wrongfoll preysing. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 How dar ther only man deceyven suche persone by fauour of flaterie. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* l. ix. Ofte the good men lese ther goodes by the deception and flaterie of the pervers and evyll folke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 111 Somytyme vnder the cloke of good maner, he bryngeth in adulation or flaterie. 1646 J. BENBRIDGE *Vsura accomodat* 15 The flaterie of deceitfull borrowes. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ¶ 1 That general Cause of all their [Women's] Follies, and our Misfortunes, their Love of Flattery. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 217 He was resolved to maintain himself in it .. by tyranny over his inferiors, and flattery to the queen. 1826 DISRAELI *Tr. Grey* v. i, Flattery is the destruction of all good fellowship.

2. *fig.* 'Gratifying deception, delusion' (Schmidt). c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlii. 14 My friend and I are one: Sweet flattery! then she loves but me alone. 1604 — *Orth.* iv. i. 133.

3. With a and *pl.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. ii. 216 He does me dcuble wrong, that wounds me with the flatteries of his tongue. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* Ded. 6 It is .. Your Custome to look ev'n upon Smal Praises as Flatteries. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., You never cool while you read Homer, even not in the Second Book (a graceful flattery to his Countrymen).

Flatt'ng (flæ't-ɪŋ), *vb.* sb. [f. FLAT v. 2 + -ING.]

1. The action or process of laying, pressing, or beating out flat; *spec.* the process of rolling metal into plates; also in *Glass-making*, the process of flattening a split glass cylinder.

1611 COYBE, *Emplatment*, a flatt'ng; a laying flat vnto: 1687 JAMISON *London's Tr.* 6 In a making broad or flat. 1687 JAMISON *London's Tr.* 6 In another apartment is .. Flatt'ng and Drawing .. Gold. Wye. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 318 A flatt'ng-mill, such as those employed in the flatt'ng of gold.

b. *concr.* A layer of mortár.

1829 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 161 The wall has been constructed in regular flattings, with layers of basaltic rumlar work between each flattening of the mortar.

† 2. The process of becoming flat. Of wine: The process of becoming vapid or insipid.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 30 The flattening of the Surface in the middle is from the abatement of the waters pressure outwards. 1675 W. CHARLETON *Two Disc.* II. 160 The Palling or Flattening of Wines.

† 3. *Music.* The lowering (of a note) by one semitone. *Obs.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. II. 10 These two B Cliffs... are usually put to several Notes in the middle of any song or Lesson for the Flattening or Sharpening of Notes.

4. *Coal-mining.* (See *quots.*, and see *FLAT sb.* 3.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining.* Flattening, drawing or leading coals underground with horses and lads. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Flattening... is the stacking of coal by boys at the flat.

5. *Gilding and Housepainting.* The action of *FLAT v.* 2. 8. Also *concr.* The overlaid coat.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 410 The Nottingham white-lead is the most esteemed for what is called flattening, or dead white. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1582 The finishing coat is to be 'flattening'.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as flattening furnace, hammer, hearth, stone, tool, (chiefly in Glass-making: see 1); flattening coat, colour, white (sense 5); flattening-mill, a mill for flattening, esp. one for rolling metal into sheets and forming the ribbon from which the planchets are cut in coining.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 402 The flattening colour should be incorporated with a large quantity of spirits of turpentine. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* Flattoir, a flattening hammer. 1618 in *Lord's Debates* (Camd. 1870) 28 Two flattening milles. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 318 A flattening-mill, such as silver-wire drawers use. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 406 In the operation of making it [milled lead], a laminating-roller is used, or a flattening-mill. 1891 *Star* 24 Oct. 4/6 Jeweller's flattening milles.

Flattish (flæt'if), a. [*f.* *FLAT a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat flat.

1611 SREFO *Theat. Ct. Brit.* II. xi. § 4 Where the hills settle any thing flattish. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* vi. xi. note. These worms... have large flattish shore. 1840 *Enid. Hull Docks Com.* 9, It is a flattish shore. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Devine Worship* 253 The Chalmers of the thirteenth century... were round and wide-mouthed and flattish.

Flatty (flæ'ti), *sb. slang.* [*f.* *FLAT sb.* 3 + *-Y*.] One who is ignorant of the methods of professional thieving; a flat; also *comb.*: flatty-ken (see *quots.*).

1851 MAYNEW *Laud. Labour* (1861) I. 218 They betray to the 'flaties'... all their profits and proceedings. *Ibid.* (1851) I. 243 'Flatty-kens', that is, houses the landlord of which is not 'awake' or 'fly' to the 'moves' and dodges of the trade.

Flatulence (flæt'ülens), a. [*f.* *F. flatulencia, f. flatulent*: see *FLATULENT* and *-ENCE*.]

1. *gen.* The condition of being charged with gas. a 1816 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. Wks. 1821 I. 77 The Spa water... has all the pertness and flatulence of Champagne, without the spirit or flavour.

2. *esp.* The state or condition of having the stomach or other portion of the alimentary canal charged with gas.

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 1044 Wheo flatulence precedes or attends organic lesions of the stomach.

b. The tendency in various kinds of food to produce this state.

3. *fig.* Inflated or puffed-up condition, windiness, vanity; pomposity, pretentiousness.

1712 tr. S. WERREVELT *Dis. Logomachy* 229 Remember to distinguish between true Sublimity of Mind and Stile, and a vain flatulence of both. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 10 Covert insults which serve to give vent to the flatulence of pride.

Flatulency (flæt'ülens), [*f.* next: see *-ENCY*.]

1. = *FLATULENCE* 2. Also an instance of this.

1660 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* § Min. 159 They discussing their flatulency by garrulity. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* v. (1735) 140 The most sure Sign of a deficient Perspiration is Flatulency, or Wind. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* II. viii. (1760) 135 Cinnamon... dispels Flatulencies, and is a pleasant Cardiac. 1806 *Med. Jral.* XV. 367 His disease originated from flatulency. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 1043 Flatulency... an undue formation and accumulation of air in the stomach or intestines, with frequent rejection of it.

b. Tendency to cause flatulence.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E viii, Other referre it to their [Beanes'] flatulency, whereby they provoke to lechery.

2. = *FLATULENCE* 3.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 343/2 The flatulency of them which puffs up others into pride. c 1658 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* xxii, Puffed up with a flatulency arising from a weak and narrow comprehension.

Flatulent (flæt'ülent), a. Also 7 flatilient. [*f.* *F. flatulent*, ad. mod. *L. flatulentus*, *f. L. flatus* a blowing, *f. flare* to blow: see *-ULENT*.]

† 1. Of a windy nature, full of air or wind. Of a tumour: Turgid with air. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Couturie Farme* vi. xxii. 773 The vnprofitable and excrementous humour consumed, and the flatulent or windie parts thereof discussed. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 70 The Contents of the Stomach are much rarefied and flatulent. n 1723 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1730) Flatulent Tumours are such as easily yield to the Pressure of the Finger, but readily return, by their elasticity,

to a tumid State again. 1745 BROWNIEG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 238 Those spirits of fountains are flatulent and elastic.

2. Liable to, or prolific in, windy blasts. *rare.*

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 65 The Spring and Autumn... are the most flatulent Seasons of the yeere. 1840 BARNHAM *Jugol. Leg., Bagnant's Dag.* Those flatulent folks known in Classical story as Aquilo, Libs, Notus, Auster, and Boreas.

3. Generating or apt to generate gas in the alimentary canal; causing wind.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C ij, Peaches... Being soft, moist, and flatulent, they engender humours. 1674-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. Pease and Beans are flatulent meat. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 221 Vegetables abound more with aerial Particles, than animal Substances, and therefore are more flatulent. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 321 Eaten in quantity it [beet-root] often proves flatulent.

4. a. Of a disease, etc.: Attended with or caused by the accumulation of gases in the alimentary canal. b. Of persons: Tronbled with flatulence: see *FLATULENCE* 2.

1655 CULPEPER *Riverius* vii. i. 147 Whence comes a flatulent Asthma. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 372 If they are not flatulent several have been cured by a Milk-Diet. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 310 Being merely the subject of occasional attacks of indigestion, with flatulent eructations. 1847 YOUTT *Horse* xiv. 300 Flatulent Colic.

absol. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. l. 530 The dyspeptic, the flatulent, and the sedentary.

5. *fig.* Inflated or puffed up, 'windy'; empty, vain, pretentious.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 237 Religion grows flatulent and Hypocritical. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. e 4 How many of those flatulent Writers have I known. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 239 Flatulent with fumes of self-applause.

1863 M. & Q. 3d Ser. IV. 284 Much of the poetry is little more than very flatulent declamation. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 261 A score or two of poems, each more feeble and more flatulent than the last.

Hence **Flatulently** *adv.*, in a flatulent manner;

Flatulentness, the condition of being flatulent.

1563 T. GALE *Autidot.* II. 39 It... healeth flatulentnes of Hypochondria, etc. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Flatulentness*, Windiness, Flatulency. 1864 WEBSTER, *Flatulently*.

† **Flatuling**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare* -1. [as if *f. flatus* vb., back-formation from *FLATULENT*.] Inflation (of the flesh); puffiness.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xv. xii. 572 This half crude humor remaining there, raiseth much flatuling.

† **Flatuose**, a. *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. *L. flatus* -us, *f. flatus* a blowing.] = *FLATUOUS*.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Flatuosity** (flæt'iusiti), *Obs.* [ad. *F. flatus* -us, *f. flatus* -us: see *FLATUOUS* and *-ITY*.] The state or condition of being 'flatuous'.

1. = *FLATULENCE* 2.

1600 SURFLET *Couturie Farme* vi. xxii. 777 It attenuateth... crude and colde humours, and flatuositys abounding in flegmatike and melancholicke persons. 1675 J. LOVE *Clavis Med.* 45 Remove that flatuosity, which is the cause of thy Disease. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Apoplexies*, Caused either by... Phlegm, Melancholy, Flatuosity, or Choler. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Flatuosity*, flatulence, the development of gas in the interior of the body.

b. Tendency to cause flatulence.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 49. 2/1 It is... added to windy Aliments to correct their flatuosity.

2. *concr.* A quantity of wind, air, or gas.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 108 Oedema, which is, the flatuositys dispersed in other parts muscularous. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 21 If this flatuositye [*L. flatus*] or vapour doe struggle and wrestle within the cloud, from thence it cometh that thunderclaps be heard.

† **Flatuous**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 flatuous. [ad. *F. flatus* -us, as if ad. *L. flatus* -us, *f. L. flatus* a blowing: see *-OUS*.]

1. Of a windy nature; full of wind or gas: = *FLATULENT* 1.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* 32 Such feverous... and flatuous spirits as lurke within. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 704 Like as in our bodies there arise certaine flatuous tumors. 1653 GAUDIN *Hierogl.* 44 Their flatuous and unrefined Wines. 1710 *Death of T. Whigg* II. 45 Whose Blood being flatuous and foul.

2. a. Resulting from inflation. b. Resembling wind in its action.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Ganl. Cyrrus* iii. 134 Seeds, wherein at first may be discerned a flatuous distension of the husk: 1662 J. CHANDLER *Vau Helmont's Oriat.* 78 It hath well pleased the Eternal, to place in the Stars, a flatuous, violent, motive force.

3. = *FLATULENCE* 3.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 170 If a man eat them [mulberries] alone, they swell in the stomach and be very flatuous. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1802) 64 So it is that pulse be flatuous and windy. 1676 J. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 634 They use no correctives to take away the flatuous, nauseous, and other bad qualities of them.

4. = *FLATULENCE* 4.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Directions for Health* (1633) 55 The morpew, or else some flatuous windy humour. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 20 The plaster seldom fails in cold flatuous pains. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 128 It [*i.e.* the Electuary] is a notable experimented thing against flatuous Stitches in the Side.

5. *fig.* = *FLATULENCE* 5.

1630 MAY *Lycan Contin.* r. 353 But swift as thoughts can flie... in a moment goe The flatuous dreames through th' air. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 292 Willing to be less than the least in the Times flatuous opinion. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Canons Ch. Eng.* Advt. to Reader § 7 They were drawn

in a very flatuous Style, and contain but very little Sense in many Lines.

Hence † **Flatuousness**.

1600 SURFLET *Couturie Farme* vi. xxii. 797 Such [wines]... engender a masse of many crudities, and much flatuousnes. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 113 In Fevers (by reason of their heat and flatuousnes) they are not to be admitted. 1647 WARD *Simp. Coler* 87: I can impute it to nothing, but to the flatuousness of our diet.

Flatus (flæt'us), Pl. flatuses, [*a. L. flatus* a blowing, *f. flare* to blow.]

† 1. A blowing, a blast; a breath, a puff of wind.

Flatus vocis (the breath of the voice), a phrase used to describe the ultra-nominalist opinion attributed to Roscellinus (12th c.), that universals have no substantial or conceptual existence, but consist in nothing more than the mere sound of their names.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* i. iii. (1693) 10 It might possibly be effected by the same Causes that Earthquakes are, viz. subterranean Fires and Flatuses. 1706 S. CLARKE *Let. to Dodwell* 31 You make the Soul, as being a mere Flatus, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere Matter itself. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 64 Made by letting slip a bit of breath or flatus.

2. *Path.* An accumulation or development of wind in the stomach or bowels; wind.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 85 From the antipathetical concurrence of which two ariseth a secret incoercible flatus. 1728 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 563 She said nevertheless, that Flatuses would sometimes be discharged from the Pudenda. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 1043 To ascertain the source of the flatus which is often formed so abundantly in the digestive canal. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 133 That a free escape of flatus might be unobstructed.

3. A morbid inflation or swelling. *lit.* and *fig.*

1702 ENG. *Theophrast.* 9 Blown up with a flatus of envy and vanity. 1730 SWIFT *Winds. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 189 An incensed political surgeon... will lay open... the corruption of his heart, and spots and flatuses of his spleen.

4. *nonce-use.* = *AFFLATUS* 2.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) II. 201 But this is not it, That the flatus will fit, Or make the dull Reader grow merry.

Flat-ways, -wise (flæt'wæz, -wæiz), *Rarely flat-way.* [*f.* *FLAT a.* + *-WAYS*, -WISE.] With the flat side (instead of the edge) uppermost, foremost, or applied to another surface. Opposed to *EDGEWAYS*, -WISE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xviii. 578 The broad bit of the plough-share, lying flatwise. 1682 BOYLE *Porvian Anim.* § Solid Bod. vii. 163 These Plates... were laid on flat-wise. 1692 RUSHWORTH *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 258 They drew their Swords, and laid on some of them Flatways. 1751 R. PALMER in *Wilkins* (1884) I. xix. 195, I leaped off flatwise with face towards the water. c 1790 LIXON *Sch. Art* II. 1. 1. Steep the print, flat way, in warm water. 1807 *Med. Jral.* XVII. 212 It [was] very difficult to get the handle of a spoon (flat-ways) between his teeth. 1870 E. J. REBO in *Manch. Mag.* Nov. 5/2 Such a raft will not float flatwise. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Covenant Conscience* I. iii. He... fell flatwise upon the grave.

Flaughen (flæ'xən), *Sc.* Also flaughin; flauchin. [Cognate with next; the precise formation is obscure.] A flake of fire or snow.

1649 VISCT. KENMURE *Sp. in Select Bios.* (1815) I. 401 The sparks and flaughens of this love shall fly up. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 43 (Jam.) As new fa'n snow, That, fleecy pure, in flaughens fa'.

Flaught (flæ'xt, *Sc. flaxht*), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 4-5 *flaught*, 8-9 *flaucht*. [*ME. flajht*, prob. repr. either OE. **flaecht* or ON. **flaht-r* (Icel. *fláht*, used only in the sense 'act of flying': see Fritzer s.v.), the OTeut. type would be **flahtu-z*, *f.* either of the parallel roots *flak*-, *flak*- (*Aryan flak*-, *flag*-), whence *FLAKE sb.* 2 and *FLAW sb.* 2, both which have senses identical with those of this word.]

1. = *FLAKE sb.* 2 I a. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 133 A flaughte of snawe, *flocus*. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Flaucht*, A flaucht of snaw.

b. A lock of hair or wool; = *FLAKE sb.* 2 I b; *spec.* (see *quots.* 1825).

1786 ROSS *Holcure* (1789) 55 In flaughts roove out her hair. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 20 He's sent to you what ye lo'd'e maist, A flaught o' his yellow hair. 1825 BROCKERT *Gloss. N. C. Words*, *Flaucht*, Flaucht a roll of wool carded ready for spinning.

2. A flash; a flash of lightning; a 'tongue' of flame; = *FLAKE sb.* 2. Cf. *FIRE-FLAUGHT*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 17372 (Cott.) His cher ilk was flaht [*f.* *slaght*] o' fire. a 1724 *Vision* II. in *Ramsey's Extr.* *green* (1824) I. 212 The Thunder crakt, and Flaughts did rift Frae the blak Vissart of the Lift. 1820 BLACKIE *Mag.* Nov. 202 Naething but a flaucht-o' fire every now and then, to keep the road by. 1876 *Mid-Yorkshire Gloss.* *Flaucht* or *Fire-flaucht* applied to the particle of 'live' gaseous coal which darts out of a fire. 1887 SWINBURNE *Leocrine* iv. i. 159 When your eyes Wax red and dark, with flaughts of fire between, I fear them.

3. A sudden blast of wind (and rain); = *FLAKE sb.* 5 b, *FLAW sb.* 2, *Sc.*

1802 SIBBALD *Chrou. Sc. Poetry* IV. *Gloss.*, *Flaucht*, Flaughts, sudden blasts of wind, or of wind and rain. *Mod. Sc.* The snaw is flecin' by in flaughts.

4. A turf; also *collect.* turf. *Obs. exc. dial.* Cf. *FLAG sb.* 2, *FLAKE sb.* 2.

13... E. E. *Auth. P.* A. 57, I felle vpon þat floury flat. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 133 A Flaughte. -vbi a turf. c 1761 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Vision Lanc.* *Dial. Wks.* (1862) 41, Meh Heart as leet as o' bit on o' Flaught. *Ibid.* *Gloss.*, Flaucht, a light turf. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Flaucht* pl. turves for the fire. In Whitby Abbey Rolls, 'Flaucht'.

Flaught (flaxt), *sb.* ² *Sc.* [var. of FLOCHT.]

1. A spreading out, as of wings for flight; a fluttering or agitated movement; a commotion.

1821 GALT *Annals of Parish* vii. 75 Nothing was spared but what the servants in the first flaught gathered up in a hurry and ran with. 1822 Sir A. Wylie II. i. 5 Getting up with a great flaught of his arms.

2. A flock of birds flying together; a flight.

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Aug. 155 As gin they had been a flaucht o' dows.

Flaught, *sb.* ³ *Sc.* [f. the *vh.*] In *pl.* 'Instruments used in preparing wool.' (Jam.)

1875 in *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 402.

Flaught (flaxt), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *flauch* (t. [f. FLAUGHT *sb.* 1 (seuse 1 b.)] 'To card (wool) into thin flakes' (Jam. *Suppl.* 1825).

Flaught (flōt, *Sc.* flaxt), *adv.* *Sc.* [Cf. FLAUGHT *sb.* 2.] With outspread wings; with great eagerness (Jam.). Cf. FLAUGHTBRED.

1806 TRIN *Sparrow & H., Poet. Reveries* 80 Then flaught on Philip, wi' a rair, She flew, an' pluckt his bosom bare.

Flaughtbred, *adv.* *Sc.* [f. FLAUGHT *adv.* + *bred*, pa. pple. of BREDE *v.* 2 to spread out.] With the arms spread out like the wings of a flying bird; hence, eagerly.

1768 Ross *Helmore* (1789) x. 14 Lindy 'catch a fa', Flaught-bred upon his face, and there he lay. *Ibid.* 82 Flaught-bred upon her, butt the house he sprang. 1785 *Poems Buchan Dial.* 4 The first man that... Came flaught-bred to the toulzie.

Flaughter, *sb.* *Sc.* Also 5-9 *flaughter*, (6-tir), 9 *flachter*. [prob. a parallel formation to FLAUGHT *sb.* 1, with suffix -tro- instead of -tu-.] A paring of turf. Also *Comb.*, *flaughter-fail*, a turf cut with a *flaughter-spade*, i.e. a breast-plough used for this purpose.

1492 *Act. Dom.* *Com.* (1839) 288 Two hingand lokis, a *flaughter* sped, a *cruk* [etc.] a 1550 *Christie Kirke Gr.* xlii. For faintness thee forfochtin fulis Fell down lyk *flauchtir* fails. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 217 The *spade* for paring ought to be similar to that used in Scotland for casting turf, provincially the *flaughter-spade*. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 331 A sufficient quantity of *flaughter-fail* was pared from the eastern side of a hill. 1846 BROCKERT *Gloss. N. C. Words* (ed. 3), *Flaughter*, the thin turf turned up when ground is pared.

Flaughter, *v.* ¹ *Sc.* Also 9 *fla(u)chter*. [f. *prec.*] 'To pare turf from the ground' (Jam.).

1721 *Gloss. in Ramsay's Wks.* I. 388.

Flaughter (flaxter), *v.* ² *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 *flaughter*, 8-9 *flawter*. [app. f. FLAUGHT *sb.* 2; cf. FLICHTER, FLOCHTER *vb.*]

1. *intr.* To make a fluttering motion; also of a light, to flicker.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 84 The wild duck... Fast *flaughter*s, quacking to the farther shore. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi. 'He had hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave, *flaughtering* against the hazels on the other bank.'

2. *a. intr.* To be in a flutter; to be angry or afraid. *b. trans.* To put into a flutter; to frighten, flurry.

1789 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Flawter*, to be angry or afraid. N. 1847 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) II. 238 His muckle thick skull she would *flaughter*. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'I was sair *flawter'd*'.

Hence **Flaughter**, *sb.*, a fluttering motion, flutter.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 42 The swallows pop Wi *laxy flaughter*, on the gutter dub.

† **Flauging**, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* ? = FLOGGING.

1682 D'URFEE *Injured Princess* i. 1. 6 Ask him if he knows where we may find a sound Wench: he's a *flauging* old Whipster, I warrant him.

† **Flaumpaump**. [?Corruption of FLAMPPOINT.]

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 181, I have seldom... tasted a more savoury *flaumpaump* of words... in any sluttish pamphletter.

Flaumpeyn, var. of FLAMPPOINT.

Flaunt (flōnt), *sb.* Now rare. Also 6-7 *flant*. [f. FLAUNT *v.*]

1. The action or habit of flaunting, or making a display. Also † *in* or *upon* the *flaunt*.

a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 403 The Flant and froth of a faire person without soundness of Argument. a 1625 FLETCHER *False One* iii. Dost thou come hither with thy flauhters, Thy flauhts, and faces, to abuse men's manners. a 1625 — *Woman's Prize* ii. 1, Is this stern woman still upon the flant Of bold defiance? *Ibid.* ii. vi. They are i' th' flant, sir. 1830 HOLMES *Our Yankee Girls* 19 Who beads the silken tassels' flant Beside the golden corn?

† 2. Something used to make a show; showy dress, finery. *Obs.*

1590 H. SMITH *Wedding Garment* 39 So the wedding Garment shall seeme better then all the flants of vanity. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 23 In these my borrowed flants.

Flaunt (flōnt), *v.* Also 6-8 *flant*. [Of unknown origin.

The monosyllables of similar ending are (exc. perh. *gaunt*) all from Fr.; but no Fr. word is known which could be the source. Possibly the word may be an onomatopoeia formed with a vague recollection of *fly*, *flout* and *vault*. Prof. Skeat compares mod. Sw. dial. *flankt* loosely, or flatteringly (f. *flanka* to flutter, waver), also mod. Ger. (Bavarian) *flandern* to flutter, flant; but the late appearance of the word in Eng. makes it doubtful whether any connexion exists.]

1. *intr.* Of plumes, banners, etc.: To wave gaily or proudly. Of plants: To wave so as to display their beauty.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 63 [A soldier] Whose fethers flaunt, and flicker in the winde As though he were all onely to be markt. 1634 [See FLAUNTING *pp.* a. 1.] 1717 E. FENTON *tr. Secundus* *Bas. ii.* Poems 195 Where, flaunting in immortal Bloom, The Musk-Rose scents the verdant Gloom. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 59 Orange and lemon trees flaunt over the walls. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* 1. 35 Banners' flaunting to the sun and breeze. 1844 HOOD *The Mary* ix. No pennons brave Flaunted upon the mast. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 145 Though woodbines flaunt and roses glow.

2. *a.* Of persons: To walk or move about so as to display one's finery; to display oneself in unbecomingly splendid or gaudy attire; to obtrude oneself boastfully, impudently, or defiantly on the public view. Often quasi-trans. to *flaunt it* (*away*, *out*, *forth*). *b.* Of things: To be extravagantly gaudy or glaringly conspicuous in appearance.

1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat.* i. li. B. In suits of silkes to flaunte. 1583 STURGES *Anat. Abus. ii.* (1882) 1081 That flant it out in their saten boblets. 1590 H. SMITH *Wedding Garment* Serin. (1592) 335 Else when our backs flant it like Courtiers, our soles shall strip like beggers. 1592 GREENE *Groatser* *Will* (1617) 28 Lamilla came flaunting by, garnished with the jewels whereof shee beguiled him. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* 1. (1682) 224 The Wife of every Mechanick will flant it in her Silks and Taffeties. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. iv. You loiter about alehouses, or flaunt about the streets in your new-gilt chariot. 1734 *Proc. Ess.* *Man* iv. 196 One flants in rags, one flutters in brocade. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* *Wks.* 1883 VII. 312 They will flant it away in a chariot and six. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch* *Bk.* (1821) II. 113 The Miss Lambs might now be seen flaunting along the street in French bonnets. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford Row* *Consol.* I. (1869) 270 He could not bear to see Sir George and my lady flaunting in their grand pew. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* *Prolog.* 140 If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans [etc.].

Fig. 1821 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* iii. 3 Poems (Grosart 1877) I. 8 Let slant witherie on the Sisters mine. Or Pindares apes, flant they in phrases sue. 1624 *Exc. Foot out of Swire* v. 39 Flaunting with the vain, aerial, fantastick bubble of an Episcopall Title.

3. *trans.* To display ostentatiously or obtrusively; to flourish, parade, show off.

1847 HOOD *Two Peacocks* *Bedford* ii. The Summer air That flaunts their dewy robes. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch*. (1872) 8 The baberdashers flaunt long strips of gaudy calicoes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* x. 17 Then supremely myself to flant before her. 1879 FROUDE *Casari* ix. 98 They [the pirates] flaunted their sails in front of Ostia itself. 1886 SINGWICK *Outlines Hist. Ethics* ii. § 4. 33 The eccentricities with which... Diogenes flaunted his fortitude and freedom.

Hence **Flaunting** *vb.* *sb.*

1729 MRS. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 230, I told him of your flaunting. 1876 MISS BRADDON *F. Haggar's* *Dau.* II. 59 'There'll be fine flaunting when she's a married woman and her own mistress.'

† **Flaunt-a-flaunt**, *adv.* [f. FLAUNT *v.*; with onomatopoeic reduplication expressive of the nodding movement of plumes: cf. *rub-a-dub*, *pit-a-pat*, and see AFLAUNT.] In a flaunting position; also quasi-*sb.* bragging display, swagger.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* *Epil.* (Arb.) 83 With high copt hattes and fethers flant a flant. 1584 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancie* (Grosart) 18 Thy Fethers flant a flante are blowne awaie with winde. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (Grosart) II. 61 To shewe himselfe brauest in the flant-flaunt of his courage.

Flaunter (flōnter), *sb.* [f. FLAUNT *v.* + ER 1.] One who flaunts.

1598 FLORIO *Porta pennachii*, a tosse feather, a flanter, a swaggerer. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 14 No Ranters or Vaunters or Chanters or Flaunters. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 5 St. James's Square, And Flaunters there. 1742 WARBURTON *Note on Pope's Ess.* *Man* iv. 194 (Jod.) The pride of heart is the same both in the flauter, and the flutterer. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 400 The painted flauter of the city. 1883 *Punch* 8 Sept. 1292 Foolish flauter caught by studied smile and calculated leer.

Flaunter, *v.* *intr.* *a.* *Sc.* To quiver; also *fig.* (see quot. 1808). *b.* *U.S.* ? To caper. Hence

Flauntering *pp.* *a.*

1768 ROSS *Helmore* ii. 332 An' prest her flaut'ring mou' upon her lips. 1808 JAMISON, *Flauter*, 1. To waver, to be in some degree delirious. 2. To waver, to flinch, to falter in evidence or narration. 1840 P. Parley's *Ann.* I. 215 Neddy... flautered and scampered again over the drying ground.

Flaunting (flōntin), *pp.* *a.* That flaunts.

1. Waving gaily or proudly like a plume or a banner.

1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i. For all your flaunting mou' upon her lips. 1808 JAMISON, *Flauter*, 1. To waver, to be in some degree delirious. 2. To waver, to flinch, to falter in evidence or narration. 1840 P. Parley's *Ann.* I. 215 Neddy... flautered and scampered again over the drying ground. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 400 The painted flauter of the city. 1883 *Punch* 8 Sept. 1292 Foolish flauter caught by studied smile and calculated leer.

2. Making an obtrusive display; showy, gaudy. 1597 TURBESVILLE *To his friend that refused him, &c.* *Epitaphes*, etc. (1870) 203 Yeeld me thy flauting hood, shake off these belles of thine. 1737 STANWORTH *Descr. Ire.* in *Holinshead* VI. 41 A flaunting ostentation of a roisting kind of rhetoric. 1660 PERRY *Diary* 29 June, He told me in what high flaunting terms Sir J. Grenville bad caused his

[preamble] to be done. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28 ¶ 3 As flaunting as Mrs. Gingham, the deputy's wife. 1786 BURNS *To a Mountain Daisy*, The flaunting flow'rs our gardens yield. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 13 A flaunting carpet, green, red, and yellow, covered the floor. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxix. (1879) 258 [A] dingy public-house... completely thrown into obscurity by two flaunting gin-shops at the corner. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* i. xii. 254 Their serio-comic woe about recalcitrant butlers and flaunting housemaids. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 10 Sept. 2/2 A strong effort was made to remove flaunting vice from the streets.

Hence **Flauntingly** *adv.*, in a flaunting manner. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* li. 2 Poems (Grosart 1877) I. 70 So may your tongue still flauntingly proceed. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies* *London*. II. Eij, For I must to the wedding Both vauntingly and flauntingly, although I had no bidding. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. viii. 71 The more flauntingly to gallantize it. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xviii. 157 Across the road... stood... a flauntingly dressed woman.

† **Flaunt-tant**. *Obs.* rare = 1. [A reduplicated formation on FLAUNT. Cf. FLAUTANTING.] A showy array (of words).

1661 H. D. *Disc. Libriges* 49 Not to be satisfied with a flaut tant of high words.

Flauty (flōnti), *a.* [f. FLAUNT *v.* + Y 1.]

1. *a.* Of persons: Given to display or show, ostentatious, vain. *b.* Of things: Showy, gaudy. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 260 These flauty caps are of no mean expence. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 585 A boy in female attire, indescribably flauty and gaudy. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 272 'There's a flauty sort of young woman at the pooten shop there.' 1843 L.D. HOUGHTON *Let.* in T. W. Reid *Life* I. 292 His mind seems somewhat less flauty. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Avr.* *Leigh* i. 872 While your common men... dust the flauty carpets of the world For kings to walk on.

2. *Sc.* 'Capricious, eccentric, unsteady.' (Jam.).

1821 GALT *Annals Parish* xv. 128 She was a flauty woman and liked well to give a good-bumoured jibe or jeer.

Hence **Flautantly** *adv.*, **Flautliness**.

1830 *Examiner* 323/2 We like people to... air their gaudiest pretensions bravely and flautly. 1831 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* iii. 24 A woman flautly dressed... suddenly entered the shop. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 434 Effeminacy of composition, and flauting of colouring.

Flaur, *obs.* *Sc.* form of FLAVOUR.

|| **Flautando** (flautando). *Mus.* [It.; pr. pple. of *flautare* to play the flute, f. *flauto* flute.] (See quot. 1876.)

1825 in DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.* 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flautando*, *flautato* (It.), like a flute; a direction to produce the flageolet tones on the violin, &c.

|| **Flautino** (flautino). *Mus.* [It.; dim. of *flauto* flute.] a. A small flute, piccolo, or flageolet. *b.* A small accordion. *c.* = FLAUTANDO. *d.* An organ flute-stop.

1724 *Expl. Foreign Words* *Mus.* 31 *Flautino*, a little or small Flute... like what we call a Sixth Flute, or an Octave Flute. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Flautino*... also denotes a species of tone which is produced by a peculiar method of bowing on the violin or violoncello.

1852 SEIDL *Organ* 57 Flautino... stands in the third manual of the new organ in St. Peter's, at Petersburg. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flautino*, an instrument of the accordion kind.

Flautist (flōtist). *Mus.* [ad. It. *flautista*, f. *flauto* flute.] One who plays the flute, a flutist.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Pain* x. (1883) 109 The flautist poured his breath in quick puffs of jollity. 1879 STAINER *Mus. of Bible* 80 The attitude would not strike a modern flautist as being either comfortable or convenient.

|| **Flauto** (flauto). *Mus.* [It.; see FLUTE *sb.*] A flute; used also as a name for several organ-stops.

1724 *Expl. Foreign Words* *Mus.* 31 *Flauto* is a Flute. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.*, *Flauto*, is used to denote a flute or the part to be played by that instrument. *Flauto traverso*, a German flute. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Flauto dolce*, see *Flute* *a. bec.* *Flauto piccolo*, an octave flute. *Flauto traverso*, a traverse, or German flute. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flauto amabile*, an organ stop consisting of sweet-toned closed, or sometimes open, pipes. It is generally of 4 ft. pitch.

|| **Flautone** (flautone). *Mus.* [It.; augmentative of *flauto* flute.] (See quot. 1825.)

1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Flautone*, an organ-stop of sixteen, and eight feet, stop, and made of wood. 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s. v. *Flute*.

Flavaniline (flavānilin). *Chem.* [f. L. *flāv-us* yellow + ANILINE.] (See quot. 1889.)

1882 *Athenaeum* No. 2859. 211 [Herren Fischer and Rudolph reported its discovery to the Berlin Chemical Society.] 1889 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* III. 10. 238 When acetanilide is heated with zinc chloride for several hours to 250-260°, Flavaniline $C_6H_4N_2ClH$, a beautiful yellow colouring matter, is obtained.

† **Flave**, *a.* *Obs.* rare = 1. [ad. L. *flāv-us*. Cf. OF. *flave* (Paré)] Yellow.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 504 The green... and flave part also of the flower.

Flaver, *obs.* form of FLAVOUR *v.*

† **Flavescere**, *v.* *Obs.* rare = 1. [irreg. f. L. *flāv-esc-ere* (see next) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make yellow. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 370 Art... flavescates the red, and changes many colours.

Flavescent (flavēscent), *a.* [ad. L. *flāv-esc-ent*, pr. pple. of *flāv-escere* to become yellow, f. *flāv-us* yellow.] Turning a pale yellow, yellowish. 1853 in GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* (ed. 4) cited in WORCESTER (1860). 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 46 Spores... colourless or flavescent.

Flavican (flā'vīkāt), *a.* [f. *L. flav-us* yellow, after the analogy of *ALBICANT.*] Verging on yellow, yellowish.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 37 Tballus various in colour, white, flavicant. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Flavicomous**, *a.* Obs.—° [f. *L. flavicom-us* (f. *flav-us* yellow + *coma* hair: see *COMA* 2) + *-OUS*.] Having yellow hair.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II; whence in mod. Dicts.

Flavid (flā'vīd), *a.* [ad. *L. flavid-us*, f. *flavus* yellow.] Yellowish, tawny.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* i. 169 No snowy breasts the flavid nymphs adorn.

Flavido (flā'vīdō), used as combining form of *L. flavidus*; in Natural History descriptions occas. prefixed to other adjs. to indicate a yellowish tint.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 41 *Calicium trichiale*, Ach. flavidocinereascent. *Ibid.* 88 *Alectorica cana*, Ach. pallido-cinereascent or pale flavido-rufescent.

Flavin (flā'vīn). *Chem.* Formerly also *flavine*. [f. *L. flav-us* yellow + *-IN*.] A yellow dye-stuff prepared from quercitron bark.

1853 NAPIER *Art Dyeing* 344 *Flavine*. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 655 *Flavine*. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 175/2 From 100 parts of quercitron about 85 of flavin are obtained, having a tinctorial power more than twice that of the original bark.

Flavindin (flā'vīndīn). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + *INDIN*.] (See quot.)

1854 THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, *Flavindine*. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 655 *Flavindin*, a substance apparently isomeric with indin and indigo-blue.

Flavo (flā'vō), used as comb. form of *L. flav-us* yellow, indicating the presence of a yellow tint.

1. *Bot.* and *Entom.* (Prefixed to other adjs.) 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xix. 125 note, The abdomen is covered with longish flavo-pallid hairs. 1847 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 257 Legs dilute-flavo-testaceous. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 38 Tballus .. yellow or flavo-virescent.

2. *Chem.* Used in the names of various compounds; as *flavo-cobalt* (whence *flavo-cobaltic*), *flavo-phenin*, *flavo-purpurin*.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 1. 111 *Flavopurpurin* is easily soluble in alcohol, and crystallises therefrom in golden-yellow needles. *Ibid.* 544 The so-called *flavocobalt*.

1889 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* II. 1. 139 The Flavocobaltic Salts may be considered as roseo-cobalt compounds in which two-thirds of the acid radical is replaced by nitroxyl.

Flavorous (flā'vōrās), *a.* Also *flavoursous*. [f. next + *-OUS*: cf. *humorous*.]

1. Full of flavour; pleasing to the taste and smell, savoury; 'fragrant, odorous' (J.).

1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* II. 326 Fruits, declin'd From their first flavous Taste. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 386 Pure flavous wine. 1819 H. BUSK *Trav.* 136 The flavous drop Affection's hand instils. 1847 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXII. 609 The addition to the daily stew of a bird or beast unusually flavous.

fig. 1740 A. HILL *Lett.* in A. L. Barbauld *Richardson's Life & Corr.* (1804) I. 50 Sheath the two contraries in a flavous and spirited smoothness. 1888 P. CUSHING *Blacksmith of Voe* II. iv. 98 Women found something unusually flavous in this piece of gossip.

2. *fig.* Having a flavour of. *rare*—1.

1885 G. S. MERRIAM *Life & Savors* I. ii. 14 Ancient villages, flavous of the olden time.

Flavour, *flavor* (flā'vōr), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-flavor, 5 *Sc.* *fleureure*, 5-flavour. *B.* 6 *Sc.* *fleure*, *fleure*, *fleowre*, *fleware*, -ere, 8 *Sc.* *flaur*. [app. an adoption of OF. *flaur*, *fleür*, **flaur*, **flaur* smell. The euphonic *v* of the *a* forms cannot be proved to have existed in OF. (the OF. form *flaur* alleged by Roquefort being unauthenticated); the analogy of OF. *emblaer* for earlier *emblaer*, *pouvoir* (mod. *pouvoir*) for earlier *pooir*, is open to question. Possibly the word may have undergone assimilation to *savour*.

The OF. forms cited above are treated by Godef. as variants of *flaur*:—vulgar *L. *frīg(v)ōrem* (cf. *fr. frage*), *f. frigrāre* (see *FRAGRANT*); but some scholars refer them to a Lat. type **flātorēm*, *f. flāt*-*pp.* stem of *flāre* to blow.

With regard to the use of *-our* or *-or*, see *FAVOUR*.]

1. A smell, odour. In mod. use with more limited sense (cf. 2): A more or less subtle admixture or accompanying trace of a particular odour; an olfactory suggestion of the presence of some particular ingredient; an aroma.

133. E. E. ALLIP. P. A. 87 So fresh flauorez of frytez were, As fode hit com me fayre refete. c. 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* ix. xxvi. 107 Of bat Rute be kynd Flewoure, As Flouris havand, bat Sawoure He had. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 66 The Foxe the fiewer of the fresh Herring fells. 1483 CANTON *Col. Leg.* 183/t A flaur like a smoke of frankincense smelling so sweet. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enicid* vii. li. 134 Ane sirang flewir thrawis wp in the air. 1542 BOORER *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 Stend or syt a good waye of from the fyre, takyng the flaur of ii. 1568 SKENE *The Pest* (1860) 18 Fleure of stank or corrupt reuier. 1606 BURNIE *Kirk-Enriall* (1833) 26 To avoide the deads fiewer, they were constrained to bury abroad. 1667 DRYDEN *State Imoc.* III. i. Myrtle, Orange, and the blushing Rose. Each seems to smell the flavor which the other blows. 1781 J. MOORE *View Sec. It.* (1790) I. xxiii. 266 The body .. is said to emit a very agreeable .. flavour. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii. Spill a drop [of ale] on the floor, to give a new flavour to the room. 1870 DICKENS *E. Dravid* III. A. city, deriving an earthy flavour throughout from its cathedral crypt.

2. The element in the taste of a substance which depends on the co-operation of the sense of smell; a more or less subtle peculiarity of taste distinguishing a substance from others; a touch or slight admixture of a particular kind of taste; a savour.

Milton's use of *flavour* in the first quot., where he apparently distinguishes it both from *taste* and *smell*, has given rise to a conjecture that the sense is that of *L. flavor* yellowness. (a correctly formed word, though without classical authority). Possibly a recollection of the text 'Ne intuearis vinum quando flavescit' (*Prov.* xxiii. 31) led Milton to use the word in what he may have imagined to be its etymological sense. But it is not certain that he did not mean it simply in sense 2.

[1671 MILTON *Samson* 544 Desire of wine .. Thou couldst repress; nor did the dancing Rubie .. the flavor, or the smell, Or taste .. Allure thee.] 1697 CONGREVE *Juvenal* Sat. xi. 32 If brought from far, it [Fish] very dear has cost. It has a Flavour then, which pleases most. 1722 ADISON *Spect.* No. 409 ¶ 2 That Sensitive Taste, which gives us a Relish of every different Flavour that affects the Palate. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 33 White [Cape Wine] .. if kept two years, has much the Flavor of Canary. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 372 Oak .. smoke gives the peculiar flavour to that bacon. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 419, I have seldom observed the wine to have any very sensible flavour,—meaning, by flavour, that compound sensation of smell and taste which characterises the finer kinds of wines.

3. *fig.* (of 1 and 2). † *a.* 'Fragrance' (of renown) (*obs.*). † *b.* An undefinable characteristic quality instinctively apprehended. † *c.* Piquancy, zest.

c. 1449 PEOCK *Repr.* i. xvi. 90 He schulde thanne hane .. more noble flavour of digne fame. 1699 PONPREF *Poems* (1724) 44 The soft Reflections .. leave a grateful Flavour in my Breast. 1866 CARLYLE in *Glasg. Weekly Her.* 15 June (1883) 177 Happy is he (still more is she) who has got to know a Bad Book by the very flavour. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 244 A certain aristocratic flavour must have curred dwell about the Athenian. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 338 They have lost the flavour of Socratic irony in the narrative of Xenophon. 1876 TREVELLAN *Macaulay* II. xiv. 399 The hospitality at Holly Lodge had about it a flavour of pleasant peculiarity.

4. = *FLAVOURING* 2.

1785 TROSLER *Mod. Times* II. 82 Three fourths of the white wine drank in this kingdom are compositions put together here, and made palatable by a liquor they call *flavour*.

Flavour (flā'vōr), *v.* Also 6 *flaver*. [f. prec. *sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* To be odorous, savour, smell. *Obs.* c. 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* viii. viii. 16 Wyth Spycery welle savourand, And of kynd welle flevorand Dat ilke Hart .. Scho bawmyd.

2. To give flavour, taste, or scent to; to season; in first quot. † to make to 'smell' warm.

1542 BOORER *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 248 Flauer the insyde of them [hosen] against the fyre. 1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1830 M. DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* I. 23 Some of their wines were flavoured with a kind of pitch. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 241 The water only slightly flavoured our tea. *fig.* 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 66 Oaths .. flavoured every third sentence that was uttered on board ship.

3. To try the flavour of; to taste. *rare*—1. 1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 87 Yours is the delicatest .. melting piece I ever flavoured.

Flavoured (flā'vōrd), *pp.* *a.* [f. *FLAVOUR* *sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.] *a.* Mixed with some ingredient used to impart a flavour. *b.* Having flavour; chiefly, having a specified flavour, indicated by some defining word as *ill*-, *well*-, *orange*-, *vanilla*-, etc. *flavoured*.

1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* 498 High testaceous Food And flavoured Chian Wines. a 1764 DOOLEY *Agric.* II. Herbs, or flavoured fruits. 1857 GUILA *Invalid's Ck.* xli. (ed. 3) 23 Well-flavoured gravy might be poured over them. *Ibid.* xlv. 25 Any nicely-flavoured mince-meat. *Mod.* Vanilla-flavoured chocolate.

fig. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 301 Her conversation is better flavoured than her tea.

Flavourer (flā'vōrēr), [f. *FLAVOUR* *v.* + *-ER*.] Something used to impart flavour; a flavouring.

1884 P. BROWNE in *Girls' Own Paper* Jan. 185/3 Fill up the stock-pot .. with half the original quantity of vegetables and flavourers. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Fool Grains Ind.* 174 Condiments, spices, and flavourers.

Flavouriferous, *a.* *nonce*-*wd.* [f. *FLAVOUR* *sb.* + (-) *FEROUS*.] Bearing flavour; fragrant.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Canongate Playhouse* 24 With flavouriferous sweets shall chase away The pestilential fumes of vulgar cits.

Flavouring (flā'vōrīj), *obl. sb.* [f. as prec. + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* *FLAVOUR* (see *FLAVOUR* *v.* 2); also *attrib.*, as *flavouring-essence*, *purpose*.

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) s.v. *Essence of Soup Herbs*, A superior flavouring essence for soups, &c. 1867 GUILA *Invalid's Ck.* i. (ed. 3) 2 Celery seeds .. are a capital aid in flavouring. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 7/2 The liquor .. which is to be used for flavouring purposes.

2. *concr.* Something used for giving flavour to food or drink.

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) s.v. *Essence*, The essences used as perfumes and flavouring. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 150 Sauces and flavourings.

fig. 1888 *Athenium* 21 Aug. 181/3 The modern 'romantic ballad' too often produces the effect of having been made to order .. with .. an orthodox flavouring of ejaculatory irrelevance in italics.

Flavourless (flā'vōrēlēs), *a.* [f. *FLAVOUR* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without flavour.

1730-6 in *BAILEY* (folio). 1775 in *ASH*. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry. & Merch.* I. viii. 264 [Hel] sat disconsolately down to the .. flavourless soup. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 513 Being flavourless in comparison with those grown in Europe.

b. *fig.* (cf. *FLAVOUR* *sb.* 3).

1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* iii. 45 A life .. by the side of which the life of childhood is as flavourless .. as that of a fly. 1883 FROUZE *Short Stud.* Ser. iv. 184 To the many they seem flavourless and colourless.

Hence **Flavourlessness**, the state or condition of being without flavour; in quot. *fig.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 3/1 Something of flavourlessness .. must mark a man who can represent a composite public opinion.

Flavoursome (flā'vōrsūm), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-SOME*.] Full of flavour.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 130 These little Guillemites .. are very .. juicy .. and flavoursome. 1863 *Pitt. Grinnage over Prairies* II. 273 Whether .. dog mutton isn't as flavoursome as hoss beef.

fig. 1866 *Ch. & State Rev.* 3 Aug. 488 Versification .. lacking .. that flavoursome roughness which is the almost inevitable accompaniment of vigour.

Flavory, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-Y*.] = prec. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 7/6 Adv't, Samples of .. Tea .. full and flavory in the cup.

Flavous (flā'vōs), *a.* [f. *L. flav-us* yellow + *-OUS*.] Yellow.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 219 The Membrane it self is somewhat of a flavous Colour. 1846 in BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Flaw (flā), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4 *flay*, 4-7 *flawe*, (6 *flaa*), 4-*flaw*. [Perh. a. ON. *flaga* wk. fem., recorded in sense 'slab of stone' (Sw. *flaga* flake, also *flaw* in a casting, etc.); Da. *flage* may correspond either to this word or to *FLAKE* *sb.* 2, q.v.). The ON. word may have been used in wider senses derived from the various applications of the Teut. root **flak*-, *flag*- parallel and synonymous with **flak*-, whence *FLAKE* *sb.* 2; the close resemblance in sense between *flaw* and *flake* is noteworthy. It is possible that an OE. **flage*, **flagu* existed.]

1. A detached piece of something.

† 1. A flake (of snow); a flake or spark (of fire). *Obs.* (cf. *FLAKE* *sb.* 2, 1, 2.)

c. 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibles*, in Wright *Voc.* 160 La bouche me entra la aurf de neyf [Gloss a flay of snow]. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 2556 Pe flawes of fyre flawmes one there helmes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1756 Rist as a flaw of fell snawe were flawes of a ryft. c. 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* vi. l. 78 Sternys .. Wes sene, as flawys of fyre byrnyand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 133/t A flawe of fyre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enicid* vii. li. 112 Hir crownell .. Infyrit all of byrnard flawis schane. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 35 As sudden, As Flawes coageled in the Spring of day.

2. A fragment; *spec. Sc.* 'the point of a horsenail broken off by the smith after it has passed through the hoof' (Jam.). Hence in *Not worth a flaw*. (cf. *FLAKE* *sb.* 2, 3.) *Obs.* cxc. *Sc.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 288 But this heart shal break into a hundred thousand flaws. 1607 TOPSELL *Poetry* 415 It will rancle worse, by reason of the flaw of years remaining in the flesh. 1810 J. SIM *Deil & M'Omme* in *Harp Perthshire* (1893) 96 Your reasons are no worth a flaw.

3. (cf. *FLAKE* *sb.* 2, 4, 5, and *FLAG* *sb.* 2, 1, 2). *a.* A turf, or collect. turf. *A flaw of peats*: the quantity got in a season.

1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 161 (Jam.) A lusty whid About what flaws of peats they've casten, and sae gude. 1836 RICHMOND, Sods flayed or stripped from the top of the surface of the earth are in the North called 'flaws'.

† *b.* A slab or layer of stone. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 151 [An alleged Saxon *flastane*] signifieth a rocke, coast, or flaw of stone.

II. A breach, broken or faulty place.

4. A crack, breach, fissure, rent, rift.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 79 Though the Vessell were whole, without any Flaw. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren.* August. l. 31 I .. with a mighty Flaw the flaming wall, Shou'd gape immense. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Flaw, a water-flaw and a crack in Chrystals. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 106 Or some frail China-jar receive a Flaw. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 236 Where a flaw is observed [in their apparel], a patch is provided for it. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stnd.* III. vi. The merest flaw that dents the horizon's edge. 1860 TYNOLL *Lab.* II. xxiv. 355 On the closest examination no flaw is exhibited by the ice.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 34 Observe how Anthony becomes his flaw. 1615 WILKINSH. *Hunt* III. Juvenilia (1633) 412 When to my minde griefe gives a flaw Best comfort doe but make my woes more felt. 1844 MILTON *Divorce* To Parli. He will soder up the shifting flaws of his unjust permissions. a 1864 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 480 He has to be called in to alter the working of his own machine. .. to fill up its flaws.

† *b.* 'A disease in which the skin recedes from the nail' (*Cent. Dict.*). *Obs.*

The expression *white flaw* is one of the original forms of the word *WHITLOW*, q.v.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health.* (1633) 52 Rapes are good for white flaws, and such like diseases of the nallies. 1580 BAKER *Art.* F 669 A white flawe, *relutina*.

5. A defect, imperfection, fault, blemish.

a. in material things.

1604 DEKKER *Honest W'h.* x. Gijja, I warrant they are sound pistols, and without flaws. a 1680 BUTLER *Ken.*

c1450 *Crt. of Love* 782 Lily forehede had this creature
With liveliche browes, flaw, of colour pure.

A kind of custard or cheese-cake, made in various ways. Also, a pancake. Prov. *As flat as a flawn.*
 c1300 *Havelok* 644 Pastees and flawnes. 1c1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 74 Take hony clarified and flawnne. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7044 With tartes, or. . With deynthe flawnes, brode and flat. c1440 *Asa Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 A flaine of Almayne. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* x88 Master Raynard will be content with butter, cheese, cream,

5. A material resembling the fibres of the flax-plant or used for a like purpose.

b. in the name of a variety of asbestos with flax-like fibres, as *EARTH-, FOSSIL-, MOUNTAIN-FLAX*, q. v. For *Incombustible flax*, see *ASBESTOS* 2.

1860 WHITTIER *Double-h. Snake* 4 Whether he lurked in the Oldtown fen Or the gray earth-flax of the Devil's Den.

6. Cloth made of flax; linen.

8807 K. *ELFRED Gregory's* *Past.* xiv. 87 Of ðære eorðan cymed ðæt flæx, ðæt bið hwites hives. 1340 *Ayene*. 236 Chastete þer is be-tokned þe þe huite ulexe. 1573 *BARET Alv.* F 643 That beareth or weareth flaxe or linnen. 1851 Mrs. R. WILSON *New Zealand* 23 His robe of glossy flax which loosely flows. 1872 A. DONETT *Ranolf* v. iii. 93 In flowing vest of silky flax, undyed.

III. attrib. and Comb.

7. a. simple attrib. General relations (with or without hyphen), as *flax-blade*, *†-balle* (see *BOLL* sb.), *fibre, leaf, plant, stalk, stem, straw*, *†-top*.

1872 A. DONETT *Ranolf* v. i. 11 With 'flax-blades binding to a tree the Maid. c. 1335 *Gloss W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 note, *Bocans*, 'flaxbolls' [*printed* flaxbolls]. 1875 *Ure's Dict.* Arts 409 Attempts have been made to prepare 'flax fibre without steeping. 1884 *BRACKEN Lays of Maori* 69 Zephyrs stirred the 'flax leaves into tune. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 305/4 The 'flax plants are passed between these cylinders. 1875 *Ure's Dict.* Arts II. 409 The immersion of the 'flax stems in water. 1860 *Ibid.* II. 228 The sheaves of 'flax-straw are placed erect in crates. 1382 *Wyclif Ecclus.* xxi. 10 A 'flax top gedered togidere [*Vulg. stappa collecta*] the synagoge of synners.

b. Concerned with flax as a commercial product, as *flax culture, -factory, -industry, -man, -merchant, -mill, -shop, -spindle, -tilth*.

1875 *Ure's Dict.* Arts II. 455 Lands .. prepared for 'flax culture. 1509 in *Mkt. Harborough Records* (1890) 232 Ric' Beale 'Flaxman. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 197 Let it to flaxmen at £3 or £4 per acre. 1867 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 307 The flaxman only finding seed, and agreeing to have the field cleared by a given time. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 221 The proprietors of many 'flax-mills. 1860 *Sir John Oldcastle* I. iii. A man may make a 'flax-shop in your chimnies, for any fire there is stirring. 1679 *BEDLIE Popish Plot* 27 A Gentlewoman that kept a Flax-shop in the Minories. 1875 *Ure's Dict.* Arts II. 456 The steam-driven 'flax-spindle. 1672 *ROBEY Diary* 18 Whether 'Flax-tyth were small thyths or not.

c. Made of flax, as *flax canvas, -sandal, -thread*. 1872 A. DONETT *Ranolf* xxi. ii. 378 His feet—with green flax-sandals shod. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 210/1 Flax Canvas ... may be procured in various degrees of fineness and make. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/8 Flax-thread and spun stuffs.

d. objective, as *flax-dresser, -hackler, -spinner, -twingler; flax-cutting, -dressing, -growing, -spinning* vbl. sb.

1632 *SHERWOOD, A* 'flax-dresser, *liniera*. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 304 As many as 800 flax-dressers. 1870 A. YOUNG *Tour Irek* I. 164 They next send it to a 'flax-hackler. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 379 The severe trial the 'flax-spinners experienced. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 305/2 'Flax-spinning is now carried on with most success in .. Yorkshire. 1663 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Charles Abbot. 'flaxtwingler.

8. Special comb.: *flax-bird*, (a) the North American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris tristis*; (b) U.S. 'a book-name of the scarlet tanager, *Piranga rubra* (*Cent. Dict.*); (c) dial. the common Whitethroat, *Currucula cinerea*; *†-flax-box*, a box to hold the flax or tow match for firing a caliver or match-lock; *flax-brako* (see *quot.*); *flax-breaker* = *prec.*; *flax-comb*, an instrument for cleansing and straightening flax fibres, a *flax-hackle*; *flax-cotton*, cottonized flax; *†-flax-finch* ? some species of finch; *flax-hackle* (see *quot.*); *†-flax-hoppe*, a head or seed-pod of flax; *flax-hurd*, the coarse parts of flax, tow; *flax-ripple* (see *quot.*); *flax-souther* (see *SCUTCHEN*); *so flax-cutting* vbl. sb.; *flax-thrasher*, a machine for beating out the seeds from the bolls of the flax-plant; *flax-wench*, -wife, -woman, a female flax-worker.

1823 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* VI. 120 American Yellow Finch .. feeds on the seeds of flax, alder, &c., and is called in the back parts of Carolina, the 'Flax Bird. 1576 *Lanc. Lientenancy* 1. 77 Six calliwers, fyve 'flaxe boxes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 48 A 'Flax Brake is two pieces of Timber with Teeth made in them to bruse Flax stalks. 1859 *ELVIN Dict. Her.*, 'Flax-breaker. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Brosse* .. a 'flax-combe, or hatchell. 1755 *JOHNSON, Flax-comb*, the instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts. 1851 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) I. 192 The 'flax-cotton is a great thing. 1639 *HORN & ROU. Gate Lang. Vul.* xiv. § 153 The goldfinch, lark, nightingale .. and 'flax-finch are singing birds. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 402 The 'flax-hackle is an instrument or tool constructed for the purpose of hackling or straightening the fibres of the flax. 14.. *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 584/3 *Folliculus*, a 'flaxhoppe. 1614 *MARSHALL Cheap Husb.* II. iv. 93 A little Rozen melted together with 'Flaxchurds. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6067 Lap the joynted place about with a little hemp or flax-hurds. 1880 *Autrill & Down Gloss.*, 'Flax-ripple, a comb with large iron teeth through which flax is drawn, to remove the bolls or seeds. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 277 The first 'flax-cutting mill. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. i. 277 My Wife .. deserves a Name As rank as any 'Flax-Wench. 1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* (near end) How a 'Flaxe wife [*etc.*]. 1612 *Cotgr.*, *Flandiere*, a 'Flaxe-woman.

b. In the names of plants, as *flax-bush*, -lily (see sense 2 b); *flax-dodder*, *Cuscuta Epilinum*; *flax-tail*, a dialect name of the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; *flax-wood*, *Linaris vulgaris*, toad-flax;

flax-worts, the name given by Lindley to the order *Linnaceæ*.

1852 J. M. WILSON *Farmer's Dict. Agric.*, 'Flax-dodder. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 313 The Reed-mace is in Kent often called 'Flax-tail. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* 445 Tode flaxe is called of the herbaristes of our time, Linaria, or 'Flaxweede. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* vii. 485 *Linnaceæ*, 'Flaxworts.

Flax (flæks), *a. rare* 1. [*f. prec.*] Having the colour of flax; flaxen.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 241. I have my flax hair built in many strange and differing fashions.

Flax (flæks), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To wrap in fine linen. *rare* 1.

1860 *READE Cloister & H. V.* 368 And ph the sheets I lie in here. Dives was ne'er so flaxed as I.

2. *U.S. a. trans.* To beat; app. in allusion to the beating of flax. Cf. *FLAXEN v.* 'b. *intr.* To flax round: to 'knock about,' bestir oneself.

1866 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Introd. I think .. to flax for to beat his American. 1884 MISS L. W. BALDWIN *Park. Sch. Teacher in Virginia* iv. 29 I'm goin' to make some dried-apple fritters for dinner, an' you must flax roun' an' give me a lift.

† Flaxed, *pp. a. Obs.* [*f. FLAX sb. + ED* 2.] = *FLAXEN*.

1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. 82 Her flaxed hair crown'd with an Anadem. a 1687 *COTTON Winter* 28 The Cup-bearer Ganimed Has capp'd his frizled flaxed head.

Flaxen (flæksən, flæks'n), *a. and sb.* Forms: 6 flaxan, 6, 8 flaxon, 7 flaxen, -on, 6- flaxen. [*f. FLAX sb. + -EN* 4.]

A. adj.

1. Consisting of or made of flax.

1521 *Bury Wills* (1850) 119 Item a flaxan shet. 1597 *1st Pl. Return* *Pr. Parvass.* II. i. 700 He shall .. lie in a good flaxon sheet. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* XIX. I. 3 The toile made of Cumes Flaxen cords, are so strong, that the wild Bore falling into it, will be caught. 1660 *BLOUNT Boswell* 41 His Majesty .. put off his course shirt and put on a flaxen one. 1739 *SHARP Surgery* Introd. 52 The best Materials for making Ligitures are the Flaxen Thread that Shoemakers use. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 405 A patent for spinning a flaxen thread. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr.* i. 6 Fine unmixed flaxen linen.

2. *a.* Of the colour of the flax-flower; azure. 1603 *Tryall Chex.* II. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 315 Like Eagles they shall cut the flaxen ayre.

b. Of the colour of dressed flax: chiefly in reference to the hair. *† Flaxen wheat* (see *quots.*).

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 34 Flaxen wheate hath a yelowere care. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* IV. v. 196 All Flaxen was his Pole. 1661 *SURR. & MARSH. Country Farme* 551 That kind of Wheat which amongst the English is called Flaxen-wheat, being as white or whiter than the finest Flax. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* III. ii. 11. ii. (1624) 376 Land commands Guitherae .. for a faire flaxen haire. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 179 Nor is the flaxen wig with safety worn. 1830 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 182 He [the sick horse] had a white mouth and a flaxen tongue. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* I, That .. drooping head, with its wealth of showering flaxen curls.

3. Of or pertaining to flax as a commercial product.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4383/4 The Hemen and Flaxen Manufacture. 1757 *DYER Piece* III. 369 Who tends the culture of the flaxen reed. 1875 *Ure's Dict.* Arts. II. 405 The flaxen trades of the United Kingdom.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *flaxen-haired, -headed, -wigged* adjs.; *flaxen-egg* (*dial.*), 'an abortive egg' (Halliwell).

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 293 The people generally are .. flaxen haired. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* I. vii. (1874) 84 An Angel .. Like a flaxen-haired child.

†-B. sb. Material made of flax; linen; a linen-cloth. *Obs.*

1520 *Lanc. Wills* II. 8 A bordered cloth of flaxen to be an alter cloth. 1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 250 One diaper table cloathe; one of flaxen. 1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* II. Dram. Wks. (1875) 44 I'll see you byried in the flaxen your grandam spun herself. 1665 J. F. *Merchant's Wareh.* 26 Flaxens .. made of the same Flax as the former.

Flaxen (flæksən), *v. dial.* [*Cf. FLAX v. 2.*] (See *quot.*)

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flaxen*, to beat, thrash. 'Ah followed 'im up, an' flaxened him well.'

Flaxenish (flæksənɪʃ), *a. rare*. Also 7 flexinish. [*f. FLAXEN a. + -ISH*.] Somewhat flaxen.

1661 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* 167 A dark flexinish hair. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Popl. Alex.* VII (1867) 111 A hard-favoured, lean man, tall, with a thin-haired flexinish beard.

Flax-seed, flaxseed.

1. The seed of flax, linseed.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 5. § 29 One Rood .. is limited to be sown with Linseed otherwise Flaxseed or Hempseed. 126.. L. *Delaware in Child Ballads* VII. 314 I'll lie me To Lincolnshire, Th so w hempseed and flax-seed. 1737 *BERKELEY Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 248 It is hoped your flax-seed will come in time. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, Flax-seed, the boll of flax, generally termed linseed.

b. The plant *Radiola Millegrana*, the seed-pods of which are similar to those of the flax plant; cf. *ALLSEED c.*

1848 C. A. JONES *Week at Lizard* 290 *Radiola Millegrana*, Flax-seed, grows in similar situations.

2. A name given to the pupa of the Hessian fly from its resemblance to a flax-seed. *U.S.*

1885 *Times* 18 Aug. 10/6 Pupa .. resembling small and rather elongated flax seeds. On this account they are called 'flax seeds' in America. 1833 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* II. 410

The larvæ [of the Hessian fly] assume the pupa state, called the flaxseed stage.

3. attrib. and Comb. (sense 1), as *flax-seed mill, oil; flaxseed ore* = *dyestone ore*: see *DYESTONE*.

1831 J. DAVIES *Mammal. Nat. Hist.* 71 Flaxseed oil. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 881/2 *Flax-seed Mill*, one for grinding flax-seed for the more ready abstraction of the oil.

Flaxy (flæksi), *a.* [*f. FLAX sb. + -Y*.] Of the nature of or resembling flax; made of flax. Also *absol.*

1634 M. SANDYS *Prudence* 16 The Flaxie [colour] having whitenesse, appertaines to Temperance. 1659 *TORRISO, Lino*, flaxie, made of flax. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 20 The substance which attaches the flaxie filaments to the vegetable vessels and membranes.

Flay (flē), *sb. dial.* [*f. FLAY v.*] A part of a plough, for 'flaying' or paring off the surface of the ground.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 8 An iron earth-board firmly screwed to the coultter, which in some places is called a flay. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shroph. Wordsk.* *Flay*, part of a plough; it goes before the coultter and pares off the surface of the ground, turning it under the furrow which the plough makes.

Flay (flē), *v.* *a. t.* and *a. pp.* *flayed*. Forms: 1-3 flæan, 3 flæn, 3-4 flæn, flō, 4 flæze, 4-5 flæze, flæghe, 5 flæ, flō, 5-6, 8-9 *dial.* flæe, 5-7, 9 *dial.* flæy, 3-9 flæa, 6-7 flæye, 6- flay. Also (see esp. sense 5) 6-7, 8-9 *dial.* flaw(e). *Pa. t.* 3 south. vloz, 3-4 flow, 4 flouh, 4-5 flogh, flæw; 6 flæyd(e), flæid, 7-8 flænd, 6- flayed. *Pa. pp.* 3 ivlæzen, flō, 4 vlæze, yflaw(e), 4-7 flain(e), flayn(e), 5 flæyn, flæyen, 5-6 flaw(e)n, 6 flene, flæine, 6-7 flæan(e); 5-6 flæyde, flæyd, 7- flawed, 6-8 flæed, flæad, flæd, 7-9 flæaed, 7 flod, flaid, flæid, 6- flayed. [*A Com. Tent. str. vb.* :-OE. *flæan* (pa. t. **flæg*, pl. **flægon*, pa. pp. **flægen*) = MDu. *vlaen*, *vlaegen*, *vlaeden*, *On.* *flid* (Sw. *flå*, Da. *flaæ*) :-O.Tent. **flahan*, f. Aryaa root **plāk*, whence Gr. *πλάσσω* to strike. Cf. *FLAKE sb.*, *FLAW sb.* and 2.]

1. *trans.* To strip or pull off the skin or hide of; to skin: a. with object a person: often in to flay alive (or *† quick*).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 659 *Deglobere*, flæan. c 1205 *Lav.* 6418 Oder he heom lete quik flæn. c 1300 *Havelok* 612 He shal him hangen, or quik flo. 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy I. iii. Out of his skynne he hath him strip and flawe. 1474 *CANTON Chesse* 26 He dyd hym to be flayn al quyk. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 261 Whom the Barbarians fleyde alyue and slewe. 1687 *CONGREVE Old Bath.* II. i. No doubt, they would have flæd me alive. 1799 *Prior-Paulo Purganti*, They should be hang'd or starv'd, or flæd. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 51 You must flæa a Muscovite to make him feel. 1805 *KINGSLEY Herew.* v. 109 If I catch him, I will flay him alive.

b. with object an animal.

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conynge, ant make roste is loyne. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1682 Men .. that fast fenden alday to flæn wilde bestes. c 1420 *Libet Cocorum* (1862) 50 Fyrst fleyghe thyn elys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eijij. Now to speke of the bestes when they be slayne How many be strypte and how many be flayne. 1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis Secr.* III. 73 b, Than kyll him [a young crow] and flawe him. 1682 *CHETHAM Angler's Vadem.* xxxix. § 12 (1689) 26 Take Eels, fleye, gut and wipe them. 1743 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 136 Flea your Hare, and lard it with Bacon. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* vii, Whole deer were often brought in to be broken and flayed.

absol. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. § 65 (1632) 340 To them which think it always imperfect reformation that doth but sheare and not flæa.

2. To strip off or remove portions of the skin (or analogous membrane) from; to excoriate. Often *hyperbolically* (cf. *scarify*).

c 1250 *Meid Margerete* xxvii, Mit swopes ant mit scorges habbe ye me flo. 13.. E. E. *Alibi*. I. A. 809 With bouffez watz hys face flayn. 1482 *Monk of Everham* (Arb.) 73 Sum of hem had her fyngers [flayne]. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus, Aduri* .. to be flawed, to be scorched, as mens thies or legs be with fretting. 1596 *Colse Penelope* (1880) 168 These fingers should have flæd his face. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iii. You shall .. be curried, claw'd, and flaw'd, and taw'd, indeed. 1628 *DONNE Sermon* liv. 546 If thou flæa thy selfe with hande cloathes and whips. 1659 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 233 Rayl, till your edged breath flæa your raw throat. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Eccl. Georg.* (1711) I. 206 The Goats and Oxen are almost flæd with Cold. 1721 *CIBBER Rival Fools* II. I, I gad he wou'd have flæd your Backside for you. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* III. § 2. 292 The Taste of it is so harsh, that it flæas the Tongues of such as are not used to it. 1840 *MRS. CARLYLE Let.* 5 Oct., In the ardour of my medical practice I flayed the whole neck of me with a blister. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* (1871) II. xv. 171 The prospect of dying in Newgate, with a back flayed and an eye knocked out.

3. *fig. and transf.*

a. To inflict acute pain or torture upon.

1782 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 583 Habits are soon assum'd; but when we strive To strip them off, 'tis being flay'd alive. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* II. iv. 49 Macaulay has laid bare the entire process of flaying an author.

b. To divest (a person) of clothing; to 'strip'; undress. *humorous nonce-use*.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. iv. iv. 655 Nay prethee dispatch: the Gentleman is halfe flæd already.

c. To strip (a person) of his money or belongings by extortion or exaction; to pillage, plunder.

† **Flea-bit**, *a. Obs. rare.* = FLEA-BITTEN 2.
See FLEA-BIT. No. 1001. A flea-bit Mare.

Flea-bite. [*f. FLEA sb. + BITE sb.*]

1. The bite of a flea; the red spot caused by it.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 149/2 A Fleabit, morsus culicis. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 215 The small pox.. begin to appear. At first they very nearly resemble fleabites. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Robbards Mem.* W. Taylor 1. 378, I am used to flea-bites, and never scratch a pimple to a sore. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Flea-bites have been mistaken for .. the rash of typhoid, and other appearances.

2. fig. Anything that causes only slight pain; a trifling inconvenience or discomfort; a hurt, loss, accident, etc. of very small consequence or importance; a mere trifle. (Cf. FLEA-BITING 2.)

[c1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) 1. xxxviii. The flyng of thysse temptacions fyleth the soule nomore than yf they herde an bounde berke, or a flec bite.] 1582 BRETON *Floerish upon Fauzie* (Grosart) 251 When all these pangues are but Flea-bites to mine. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Brood Cormorants, Culpruse* 12 If they doe lose by Pirates, tempests, rocks, 'Tis but a Fleabite to their wealthy stockes. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 2 The greatest bodily sicknesses were but Flea-bites to those scorpions. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches Nat.* 1. 64 The labours of Hercules were a flea-bite to it. 1862 *SAT. A Seven* Sours I. vii. 169 The money was a mere flea-bite, a miserable fifty.

3. A small reddish spot on a horse or dog, resembling the mark made by the bite of a flea. Cf. FLEA-BITTEN 2.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1608/4 A middle-size White Spaniel Dog.. with two reddish Ears full of little Fleabites. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2571/4 A dapple-grey Mare.. with red Flea-bites about her Head and Neck.

4. attrib.

1605 BRETON *Honour of Valour* xiii. When mortal wounds doe shew but flea-bite smarts.

Hence **Flea-bite** *v. trans.* 'To cover with bites of fleas' (Hyde Clarke 1855). **Flea-biter**, one who bites like a flea; in quot. fig.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 324 Wearish Wretch; so like a Flea-biter hee looks.

† **Flea-biting**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*f. as prec. + BITING vbl. sb.*]

1. The biting of a flea; the spot caused by this.

1552 HULOET, *Fleabitinge, pulicaria signa.* 1582 M. PHILIPS in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) III. 475 They .. leave behind them a red spot somewhat bigger than a flea-biting. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery, Lues Ven.* i. 5 The attendance of a Cancre is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a fleabiting.

2. fig. A small hurt, damage, etc.; = FLEA-BITE 2. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 69 b. Al these are but fle bytynge in respect and comparison of that which I shal now show you. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 86 b. If wee.. make a sport and flea-byting of his fearful visitation. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1. i. v. (1676) 8 That which is but a fleabiting to one causeth insufferable torment to another. 1717 R. COOPER *Country-Man's Proposal* (1712) 13 I will shew you that would be but a Flea-biting to the Nation.

3. = FLEA-BITE 3.

1598 FLORIO, *Liarido*, a horse marked with red or tannish spots or fleabittings.

Flea-bitten, *a.* [*f. as prec. + BITTEN ppl. a.*]

1. Bitten by (or infested with) fleas. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1. iii. iii. (1676) 127 Redness of the face and itching, as if they were flea-bitten, or stung with Pismires. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1883) II. 87 In my fleabitten Trundle bed. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. lxxviii. 36 You old dimly-faced, flea-bitten scub. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 Snug and flea-bitten, in their own personal garrets.

2. Of the colour of a horse, dog, etc.: Having bay or sorrel spots or streaks, upon a lighter ground.

1570 *Will of Bartilmew* (Somerset Ho.), Gelding flea-bitten colour. 1577 B. Gooch *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 116 b. The fleabitten horse prooveth alwaies good in travell. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/4 A Lusty strong well served gray Gelding.. beginning to be Flea-bitten about the Head and Neck. 1846 E. JESSÉ *Anecd. Dogs* 282 We now see what [pointers].. of a flea-bitten blue or grey. 1863 *Times* 21 May, A tall and very powerful flea-bitten grey.

Hence **Flea-bittiness**.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 532 The mares'-nests of its discovery were amply suited by the flea-bittiness of its style.

Fleach, dial. var. of **FLITCH**.

Fleagm, obs. form of **PHLEGM**.

† **Fleak**, *sb.* [? A use of *fleak*, FLAKE *sb.* 3.]

A term of reproach used to a woman.

1636 DAVENANT *Witts* III. i. Scirvie Fleakel 'tis not for naught You boye Eggs in your Gruell.

Fleak (e, obs. or dial. form of **FLAKE**.

Fleale, obs. form of **FLAIL**.

Fleam, obs. and dial. var. of **PHLEGM**.

Fleam (*fīm*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 6 *fleume*, 7 *flame*, *fleame*, *fleome*, (S *fleom*, *flegme*), S, 9 *dial. fliom*, (*fleam*, *vlem*), 7- *fleam*. Also 8 *pheam*, 9 *pbleme*. See also **FLUE**. [*a. OF. flieme* (Fr. *flamme*) = Pr. *fleeme*, Sp. *fleme*, lt. *fama*, repr. med. L. *fletonia* (Wr. Wülck. 400), *fledonum* (Leiden Gloss. OET. 114), from late Lat. *flebotomum*, ad Gr. φλεβοτόμιον: see **PHLEBOTOMY**. From the med. L. forms were adopted OE. *flyma*, OHG. *fliuma*, *flicdema* (MHG. *flicdeme*, *vliet* (n), *vliedenc*, mod. Ger. *flicte*); cf. also MDn. *vlime*, *vliene*. The mod. F. use = sense 2 below.]

1. A surgical instrument for letting blood or for lancing the gums; a lancet. In Great Britain *Obs.*

or arch; the U.S. dict. treat it as still current for a gum-lancet.

[a 1000 *Adelhelm Gl. in Zeitschr. f. d. A.* IX. 453 *Flebotome*, blodexse vel flytman.] 1552 HULOET, *Bloude lettyng* .. the instrumente wherwith bloude is letten, called a fleume. 1611 COTGR., *Deschauls*, a Fleame; the tooles wherewith Barbers diuide the gum from the tooth which they would draw out. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. 481/2 An .. Ancient Flegme, or Fleame. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 76 A little Fleam made of a Flint. 1790 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to J. Bruce* 230 Wks. 1812 II. 166 Nor Scotch'd with fleams a scurptured Lady's hide. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xl. Get a fleam, Gumbo, and bleed him. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 219 The sharp stone with which the native phleme used to be armed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 881/2 *Fleam*, a gum-lancet.

2. A kind of lancet used for bleeding horses.

1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 1. xxviii. 123 The Farrier .. must neuer be vnprovided .. with tooles .. as fleame to let blood with [etc.] 1748 tr. *Vegetius Distemp.* *Horses* 46 You shall Strike into it a Fleam made of hard steel. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 104 The principal Manufactures here [in Sheffield] are .. Razors, Lancets, Pbleams [etc.]. 1847 YOUBAT *Horse* xi. 362 Bleeding .. is performed with a fleam or a lancet.

3. *Comb.* as *fleam-shaped* adj. Also *fleam-stick* (see quot. 1842); *fleam-tooth*, a fleam-shaped tooth of a saw.

1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xvii. 206 The 'fleam-shaped tips of their lances were of unmistakable steel. 1842 AKERMAN *Gloss. Wills.* **Fleam-stick*, the small staff used to strike the fleam into the vein. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 881/2 **Fleam-tooth*.

Fleam (*fīm*), *sb.* 2 In 4-7 *fleome*, 4, 9 *dial. flem*. [App. a var. of **FLUME** (ME. *fium*), which has both senses; but the phonology is obscure; there may be some confusion with a Tent. word, OE. **fleam*: = **fleumo*. f. root of OHG. *flauen* to wash.]

† 1. A stream, river. Chiefly in *flem Jordan* = L. *fiumen Jordanis*, *Obs.*

c 1300 St. *Margarete* lviij. Ant let the folewen in holi fonsion, Ase ihu crist was ymself y the flem iordan. 13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 309 Pe grete flem of by fiod folded me vmbre. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 142 To flemie Jordan and to Bedleme. 1516 in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) p. 1, The water of flemie Jordane was stopped ayenst the natural course.

2. An artificial channel, watercourse, mill-stream. Now only dial.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 55 By a mylne flemie made with mens hande. 1686 *Plat. Staffordsh.* 356 Cutting a flemie or main carriage 18 foot broad. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Words.* *Flem*, a mill-stream i.e. the channel of water from the main-stream to the mill. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* *Fleam*, a 'mill-tail', the stream that flows from a watermill after having turned the wheel.

Fleam (*fīm*), *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. prec. sb.* 2]

intr. To flow, stream. Also, *transf.* to drift away.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* xxv. 10004 Blode fleynt o fer in flates aboute. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 92 His trech blode has flemed bothe be swerde and exyle. 1863 R. BUCHANAN *Undertones* 120 As the vapours fleam'd away, behold! I saw .. A nymph.

† **Fleam**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare.* In 5 *flem*. [ad. OF. *flemer*, *flemer*, f. *fleme* **FLEAM** *sb.* 1] *trans.* To cut with a lancet.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434 b/1 Anone the same lytel welke beganne to blede as one had flymed hit.

Fleam, var. of **FLEME** *sb.* and *v.*

Fleamy, obs. and dial. var. of **PHLEGMY**.

Fleam, obs. inf. and pa. pple. of **FLAY**.

Fleat, *v.* 1 *Obs.* inf. and pa. pple. of **FLEER**, **FLESH**.

Fleat, var. of **FLEET** *v.*

Fleawort (*fīwurt*). [OE. *fleawyr*, f. **FLEA** *sb.* + **WORT**.] A name given to various plants.

Amongst the plants that have been so called from their supposed virtues in destroying fleas are *Inula Conyza* and some species of *Cineraria* and *Erigeron*. Turner and many subsequent writers apply the name to *Plantago Psyllium*, the Lat. and Gr. names of which (*Pulicaria*, *ψυλλία*) refer to the resemblance of the seeds to fleas.

c 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wg. Wülcker 273/24 *Faritrus* (*Faritrus*), fleawort. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 65 It [*Psyllium*] may be called in English Fleawort. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) M vij b. A bath made of the decoction of fleawort taketh away all goutes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxiv. § 1. 390 *Conyza maior*, Great Fleawort.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 239 *Psyllium*, Fleawort, is good for the vicers thereof. 1756 Sir J. HILL *Herbal* 159 Fleawort, *Psyllium*, the flower is composed of four small oval petals. 1820 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 304 *Cineraria integrifolia*, Mountain Cineraria or Fleawort. *Ibid.* I. 512 The old name of this plant [*Erigeron Viscosum*] is .. great fleawort. 1825 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* III. 443 *Cineraria palustris*, Marsh Fleawort.

attrib. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* v. xii. 61 Putting thereto the musclage of fleawort-seede.

Fleay (*fīy*), *a.* Also 7 *fleaie*, 9 *Se. flacie*, *flechy*. [*f. FLEA* *sb.* + *y*.] A full of fleas.

1611 COTGR., *Pulcier*, fleay, of a flea, full of fleas. 1870 JAS. ORTON *Andes & Amazon* II. xxxvi. 487 After stopping at fleay Tiberias.

Flebergebet, -gebit, -gibet, obs. forms of **FLINDBERGEBET**.

† **Fleble**, *a.* *Obs.* [*a. OF. flebile*, ad. L. *flebilis* - is that is to be wept for, also tearful, plaintive: see **FEELBLE**.] Of style: Doleful, mournful, plaintive. Also *absol.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exant.* i. ii. § 37 (1740) 49 A fleble Style this upon a mournful Occasion. *Ibid.* II. v. § 94 (1740) 374 The more calm and moderate Style, not without a Tinct of the Fleble.

† **Fle'ble**, *v. Obs.* [var. of **FEELBLE** *v.*; cf. the OF. forms *fleible*, etc. of *feible* **FEELBLE** *a.*] *intr.* To grow weak.

c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 2660 Here men flebled fast & faileden of here mete.

Flebotomy: see **PHLE**.

† **Flecche**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 *flecchi*, *flechchi*, (? *misprint*) *fleeche*, 3-5 *flecche*. See also **FLINCH** *v.* [ad. OF. *flechier* (mod. F. *flechir* to bend), also *flechier* to bend, turn aside, flinch; of obscure etymology; connexion of some kind with L. *flectere* to bend, is commonly assumed, but the supposition has not been shown to be in accord with phonological laws.]

1. *intr.* To bend, flinch, give way; to waver, vacillate. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 951 Therfor he moste him wel bithenche and ne flechti noht. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw. II.* 452 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 344 Hadde the clergie .. noht fleched aboute nother hider ne thidere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Per pou ne flechchi uou to leue to guod red. c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 763 He set his sijt sadli to pat windowe euene, boute fleccinghe or feyntise. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Roll) V. 11 For pe staat of holy chirche in Engeland .. schulde nouht fleecche [L. *vacillare*]. 13.. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon* MS. 616/171 Pe deuel .. fleccheþ for godes spore. a 1420 *HOLLIER De Reg. Princ.* xli. Some man .. Dampnable erreure holdith, and can not flecche for no counseille ne rede.

2. *trans.* To turn out, drive away.

Perh. another word; cf. O.E. *fleggan* (once) to drive away.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 994 (Trin.) Out is he put Adam þe wretched For paradis foully fleched.

Fleechere, -our, var. of **FLETCHER**, *Obs.*

Flech (e, var. of **FLEECH**.

|| **Fleche** (*fīg*). Also 8 *fletch*. [Fr. *fliche*, primarily 'arrow'.]

1. *Fortif.* = **ARROW** 8.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4755/2 We .. attacked the two fleches. 1761 *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 466 Several small fletches that were thrown up along the front. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Disp.* To Major Graham 29 Mar. The best thing to do would be .. to knock down that bad work in front of the gateway, and to make a good modern *fliche* in lieu thereof. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Poems* War II. 107 The suburb beyond the Ebro was defended by redoubts and fleches. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 101 The *fliche* .. differs from a redan only in having no ditch.

2. *Arch.* A slender spire, *esp.* one placed over the intersection of the nave and transept.

1848 B. WERN *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 160 A very elegant tall *fliche* for the sanct-bell. 1886 Mrs. CADOG *Jeanne D'Arc* 83 Its high-pitched lead roof with many pinnacles and fleches.

Flecher, var. of **FLETCHER**, *Obs.*

Fleck (*flek*), *sb.* 1 [Not found before 16th c.; though the related **FLECK** *v.* and **FLECKED** *ppl. a.* occur earlier; adopted from or cognate with ON. *flekkr* (Sw. *flek*, MDa. *flekke*), corresponding to MDu. *vlecke* fem. (Du. *vlek* fem.; neut.), MLG. *vlecke* fem., *vlek* neut., OHG. *fleech*, *flecho*, blow, mark of a blow, speck, spot, place (MHG. *vlek*, *vlecke*, mod. Ger. *fleck*, *flecken* speck, spot, hamlet): -O Teut. **flekko*, -kon-. Cf. the derivative Ger. *flecken* to patch.

The ulterior affinities are somewhat obscure; some of the senses strongly suggest connexion with **FLAKE** *sb.* 1 and the OArayan root *plāg*, or *plāk*, to strike; but the root vowels seem to belong to different ablaut-series. Further, the sense 'patch', found in continental Teut., points to connexion with ON. *flek* patch, rag, the form of which implies (neither *e* nor *a* as the root vowel. Possibly two distinct OTeut. words have coalesced.)

1. A mark in the skin; a blemish, freckle, spot; also, a sore or abrasion of the skin.

1598 FLORIO, *Varo*, a fleck, or freckle in ones face. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 377 The greace of a swan is commended .. for to cleanse the skin of the face from all flecks and freckles. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* s. v. *Flecke*, *fl.* Fleck is .. a sore in the flesh, from whence the skin is tubed off. 1866 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Laus Ven.* 4 Her neck .. wears yet a purple speck .. fairer for a fleck. 1889 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s. v., Them harvest-bugs has made big flecks cum oot all other my arms.

fig. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* lii, Fret not .. That life is dash'd with flecks of sin. 1879 HESSA STRETTON *Neddie's Eye* I. 196 There was not a fleck upon his reputation.

b. A patch, spot, or streak of colour, light, etc. 1804 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VI. 120 They have been badly painted .. as it all run in flecks. 1849 *Loxer Building Ship* 89 Shadows .. broken by many a sunny fleck. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 172 The universal black from Earth to Heaven was filled with flecks of fire. 1863 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 208 The red gable of Hildisail .. with a fleck of white on its apex. 1889 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s. v. *Fleck*, Black marble w' yalla flecks in it.

2. A small particle; a flake, speck.

1750 WALPOLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 47, I never perceived, that I voided .. any flecks of a stone. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 As we see flecks and scraps of snow left in cold dells .. in June. 1861 Sir T. MARTIN *Catullus, Lann. Ariadne* 202 And flecks of wool stick to their wither'd lips. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1872) 92 A fleck of rust on a bright surface of steel will steadily enlarge.

† **Fleck**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare* - 1. [Origin unknown; the meaning is clear from Isidore *Etym.* XII. xxix, where the L. word is *vulpes*.] A fox.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 86 The Fleck .. saith Isidore .. is naturally subtle, and hath many fatches to decieve one.

† **Fleck**, *sb.* 3. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *flick*.
= *FLARE* *sb.* 2

1571 TURBIVELLE *Falconer* 364 Barrowes flicke or larde.
1597 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Exordium*, fat, flicke, sewet.
1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Eater Kent Wks.* 1. 144/2
What say you to the Leafs or Flecke of a Brawne new
kind... to be eaten hot out of the Bores belly raw? 1881
1. of *Wight Gloss.*, *Flick* or *Vlick*, the lard of the inside
of a pig. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Fleck*, the fat of a pig
before it is boiled down into lard.

† **Fleck**, ? *proper name*. *Obs.* Used in proverbial
phrase *Fleck and his make*, a contemptuous designation
for a man and his paramour.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. xvii. 22 b/1, I tell you nnythyn now
of . many a flekke and hys make that maketh theyre mytyn
at these holsum hallows. 1532 = *Conful. Barnes* viii.
Wks. 780/2 What would the general counsil... have sayd
vnto that frere, and what vnto flecke hys make? 1546 J.
Heywood *Prav.* (1867) 57, I did... heere, How flek and
his make, vse their secrete hauntingy.

Fleck (*flek*), *v.* 1. Also 5 *flek*(k)e, 7 *flecko*.
[f. *FLECK sb.* 1; cf. ON. *flekka* (perh. the source),
Da. *flekke*, Sw. *flekka*, Ger. *flecken*.] *trans.* To
spot, streak or stripe; to dapple, variegated.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 109 The whyght
flekkyd with the brown. 1576 TURBIVELLE *Venerie* 10 Their
legges streaked and flecked with redde and blacke. 1641
C. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song* *Sat. i.* 1. Vntill the Morning
fleck the sky. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past. ii.* 35 Two Kids
Both fleck'd with white. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii.
viii. The sun was flecked with bars. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems*,
Love & Sorrow, The first green leaf With which the fearful
spring dews flecks the lea. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phant.* x. 439
Overhead the still blue is scarcely flecked by a cloud. 1873
SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 250 The feathers of the soaring
bird were flecked with gold and crimson grain.

b. To force in flecks or patches into. *rare*.
1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* viii. The wind... flecked the
blood into the face.

Hence *Fle'cking vbl. sb.* Also *concr.*

1892 *Daily News* 3 May 24/1 In other materials this fleck-
ing with irregularly recurrent hints of colour is confined to
stripes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 6/4 White spots and
fleckings in the waistcoats.

† **Fleck**, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [? var. of *FLAG v.* 1]
intr. To fly low; to flit, flutter about.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met. vii.* (1593) 189 [She] flecketh
neere the ground. 1621 MARKHAM *Pres. Hunger* (1633)
200 The old Cocke, the old Henne, and all their poots...
fleeke and runne together. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.*
viii. (1626) 156 They... fleck as low as earth, And lay their
eggs in tufts. 1834 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fleck*, to fly.

trans. and *fig.* 1627-77 FLYNN *Resolves* ii. xiv. 188
He flecks from one egg to another, so hatcheth nothing.
1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Olis Sacre* (1879) 154 The
Relict... Doth voluntary fleck into Deaths armes. 1652
STURGE *Slaters* *Prol.* 2 The Town will still be flecking,
and a Play... will starve the second day.

† **Flecked**, *a. Her. Obs.* [? Misspelling of
FLECT.] Arched, bent.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Genry* 1. ii. 13 The Flecked, The
Nubile, are of the nature of the Air. 1678-1706 PHILLIPS,
Flecked, a term in Heraldry, arched like the Firmament.
1681 MORGAN *Sph. Genry* 1. vii. 101 Define not thy
Coat among the deadly sins by... the Flecked and Waved
line of pride.

Flecked (*flekt*), *pph. a.* [f. *FLECK sb.* 1 or *v.* 1
+ *-ED* 1 or 2.] Having or marked with flecks;
occas. preceded by some defining word as *foam-*,
pearl-flecked, for which see those words.

1. Of animals, their feathers, skins, etc.: Dappled,
pied, spotted.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 321 Foules, With flecked
feathers. 1586 CRAICHER *Merch.* 2. 604 He was... ful of
largons as a flecked pye. 1548 *Will of R. North* or
Kelving (Somerset Ho.). Flecked cowe. 1601 HOLLAND
Pliny II. 403 They [sheep] will proue flecked and of diuers
colours. 1786 CULLEY *Live Stock* (ed. 41) 47 The generality
are red and white mixed or what the breeders call flecked.
1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flecked*, spotted, mottled, speckled.

b. Of a person: Marked with spots; freckled.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 54 Peplita, fair yet flecked.

c. Of wood-work: Grained; marked. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* viii. 27 The firme and close Timber
... [of the Wall-nut tree] is admirable for fleck'd and
chambelled woods. 1670 *Ibid.* xxvii. (ed. 2) 134 Curiously
polish'd and fleck'd cups and boxes.

2. Of persons, their faces or cheeks: Marked
with patches of red; flushed. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) Uvj. The face red
in colour & flecked. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Herbs* Wks. (1587)
103 His flecked cheekes Now chery red, now pale and
green as leekes. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Met.* ii. v. 1. vi. (1651)
396 If they drink a cup of wine or strong drink, they are
as red and fleck... as if they had been at a Majors feast. 1693
CONGREVE *Juvenal* xi. 317 What tho thy Wife... come
reeking home, Fleck'd in her Face, and with disorder'd Hair.

3. Of darkness: Dappled with bright spots. Of
the sky: Dappled with clouds. Of clouds: Cast
like flecks over the sky; in quot. *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 3 (Qo. 1) Flecked darke-
ness like a drunkard reeles, From forth daies path. a 1649
DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 106 Many
were groping through these flecked clouds of ignorance.
1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. ii. Invisible in flecked sky, The
lark sent down her revelry. 1866 T. EDMONSTON *Skell.*
& *Ork. Dial.*, *Flecked*, applied to the bottom of the sea
when it has bunches of seaweed growing upon it.

† **Flecken**, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *FLECK sb.* +
-EN 6.] *a. intr.* To take a fleck or shade of colour;
to colour, turn. *b. trans.* To mark with flecks.

Hence *Fle'ckened pph. a.*, flecked, grained,
marked.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Sortees) 50 When they [Oates]
once beginne to shoote they will straightway after beginne
to flecken. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, You niver see a
prittier fleckened bit o' mapple-wood.

Flecker, *obs. form of FLICKER v.*

Flecker (*flek'ær*), *v.* [f. *FLECK v.* + *-ER* 5].
trans. a. To mark with flecks; to dapple. *b.* To
scatter like flecks or flakes. (See next).

1828 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) II. 4 The wide and
gleaming river... fleckered with a myriad of keels.

Fleckered (*flek'ær'd*), *a.* Also 5 *Sc. flekerit*.
[f. *prec.* + *-ED* 1.]

1. Marked with flecks or spots; dappled, streaked,
variegated.

c. 1430 *Golegros & Gau.* 475 Ferly fayr was the feild,
flekert and faw. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary v.* 495
Morning... crimson'd all the flecker'd East. 1823 MOOR
Suff. Words, *Flecker'd*, variegated, of two or more colours,
descriptive of domestic poultry. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas* II.
300 Silas and Eppie were seated... in the fleckered shade of
the ash tree.

2. Scattered in flecks or patches.

1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 292 Like spots of flecker'd
snow. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ii. (1874) 57 They arrange
themselves like those fleckered clouds.

† **Flecket**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *FLECK sb.* + *-ET*.]
A small fleck or spot.

1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1898/4 He is of a Liver colour with
white Fleckets.

Flecked (*flek'ld*), *a.* [f. **flekke*, dim. of
FLECK sb. + *-ED* 2.] Marked with little flecks or
spots; dappled; also of a person: fleckled.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 3 Fleckled darkness like
a drunkard reeles, From forth daies path. 1700 *Jcc. Doctr.*
& *Disc.* R. Davis 26 A woman... fleckled in her face. 1892
Daily News 17 Sept. 3/2 Tree trunks all fleckled and
dappled by patches of quivering sunshine.

Fleckless (*flek'less*), *a.* [f. *FLECK sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.]
Without a fleck or spot; without blemish.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 274, I fear My conscience will
not count me fleckless. 1874 LISLE *Carr. Jud. Gwynne*
I. iv. 115, A... fleckless sky over-head.

Hence *Flecklessly adv.*

1851 MISS S. J. DUNCAN *Sc. Departure* 285 The passage
was flecklessly whitewashed.

Flecky, *a.* [f. *FLECK sb.* 1 + *-Y* 1.] Full of
flecks, i. e. spots or streaks; also, having a wavy
appearance. (But in quot. 1694 *flecky* may be
a variant of *FLICKY*.) Hence *Fleckiness*, the
condition of being flecky.

1694 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3004/4 One brown bay Mare, with
a Flecky Tail. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 69
A singular grain of fleckiness always observable on the
surface [of real Damascus blades].

Flecnod (*flek'nod*), *Math.* [f. *flec-* root of *L.*
flectere to bend + *nod-us* knot, *NODE*.] (See quot.)

Hence *Flecnodal a.*, pertaining to a flecnode, as
flecnodal curve.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* vi. (1879) 217 Such
a node may be considered as the union of an ordinary node
with a point of inflexion... and the node may be termed
a flecnode.

† **Flect**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 6 flecte. [ad. *L.*
flect-ere to bend.] *trans.* To bend, turn. *lit.* and *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 206 b, He with... faire
wordes, did receive and intertain, to the intent to flecte
and allure the hartes of other men. 1578 BANISTER *Hist.*
Man i. 33 Those Muscles, by whose benedite... the thigh is
outward flected.

† **Flect**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. Ger. *fleck* hamlet, 'spot':
see *FLECK*.] A hamlet, small village.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* ii. 89 On This River of the Maine
where the Townes and pleasant Fleets lie by the water...
Their Dorpes and Fleets walked about.

Flect (*flekt*), *a. Her.* [Short for *FLECTED*.]
= *FLECTED a.*

1830 [see *FLECTED*]. 1889 in *ELVIN Dict. Her.*

Flectant (*flek'tant*), *a. Her.* = next.

1830 [see *FLECTED*]. 1889 in *ELVIN Dict. Her.*

Flected (*flek'ted*), *a. Her.* [f. *FLECT v.* +
-ED 1.] Bent, bowed. *Flected and reflected* (see
quot. 1889).

1688 R. HOLME *Armonny* ii. xviii. 466/1 Two Arms
flected, or bowed. *Ibid.* ii. xix. 474/1 Two Heart Leaves
Pendant, their Stalks contrary flected and reflected. 1830
ROSSON *Brit. Herald Gloss.*, *Flect*, *Flectant*, and *Flected*,
anything bowed or bent. 1889 *ELVIN Dict. Her.*, *Flected*
and *reflected*, bowed or bent in contrary directions or turns,
in a serpentine form, like the letter S.

† **Flectible**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *FLECT v.* +
-IBLE.] Capable of being bent.

1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 227 Bodies that
are... Flectible and Yielding.

Flection, *-al, -less*: see *FLEX*.

Flector (*flek'tor*, -*or*), *Anat.* [f. *FLECT v.* +
-OR.] = *FLEXOR*.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 65 The chief flector the
Psoas. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th.* *Another Life* xvii. 241
The muscles... of the arm... consisting only of flectors and
deflectors.

Fled (*fled*), *pph. a.* [pa. pple. of *FLEE v.*] In
senses of the vb.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. 711 Fled Soules thou shalt
restore to their aboads. a 1709 J. NIMMO *Narrative* (1889)
51 Ane honest fled Scotsman's hous. 1822 BYRON *Werner*

III. iv. 100 The Fled Hungarian. 1834 TENNYSON *Becket* I.
1, Bar the bird from following the fled summer.

† **Fledge**, *v. Obs.* [repr. OE. **fledan*: = **fledjan*,
f. *fled* 1 FLOON: cf. MDu. *vloeden*, MHG. *vloeten*
(mod. Ger. *fluten*), ON. *fleda* (Sw. *fleda*)] *intr.*
To flow.

c. 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 209 Pine vii wunden, and þe eadi fled
þet of ham fledge. c. 1205 *Las. 22019* Whanne þa sæ vleded.
a 1225 *St. Mark.* 9 þu stearest to sea stream þet it fleden ne
mot fir þan þu markedest.

† **Fledge**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 flege. App. the
designation of some textile material. Also *attrib.*

1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 2 in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 185
Hydes, fells, checkers, fleges, yarne, linnen, cloth, wooll
and flockes. 1579 *Richmond Wills* (Surtree) 287 VJ cotton
blankets, ij flegd blankets, ij caddow blankets.

† **Fledge**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4-7 flegge,
6 flegd, 5-6 flygge, 6 flydge, 6-7 fidge, fleg(e),
fleg, 6- fledge. [OE. **flyge* (in Kentish form
**flege*), not found exc. in the compound *unflygge*,
rendering *L. influmes* in *Avianus Glosses* a 1100
(see Napier in *Academy* 2 June 1894); correspond-
ing to MDu. *vlugge* (Du. *vlug*), MHG. *vlücke*,
OHG. *fluechi* (Ger. *flügge*, a LG. form for HG.
flücke): = WGer. **fluggjo*; f. **flug-* weak root of
**flegan* to FLY.]

1. Of young birds (rarely of the wings): Fit to fly;
having the feathers fully developed, fledged.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. iii. (1495) 411 They
take fro them meete when they ben flegge and ripe. 14...
Piers of Fullham in *Hartshorne Metr. Rom.* 124 Which
causeth them to be taake or they be flegge. 1546 *Pilgr.*
Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 133 Byrdes full flygge. 1593 *Peele*
Chron. Edw. 1. 180 If his wings grow flyge, they may be
clipt. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 10 Magnificence
698 Some downy-clad, some (fledger) takes a twig To perch-
upon. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxvii. 71 The Birds
were not as yet Fledge enough to Shift for Themselves.
1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fledge* or *Fledged*. 1820
WILBRHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fledge* or *Fligge*.

trans. and *fig.* 1566 DRANT *Horat.* To Rdr. 2 Natheles
such vices as were then flydge, he assaileth scarcely. 1623
T. SCOT *Highw. God* 64 As soone as he is flegge, and comes
fresh out of the Vniuersitie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*,
Death iii. The shells of fledge soules left behinde. 1662 TURK
Adv. 5 *Hours* iii. i, Your noble Love has Wings, And's
ever Fledge.

2. Furnished for flight. *Const. with.* Also
fig.

1631 MILTON in *Birch Life* Wks. 1738 I. 4 All the fond
hopes, which forward Youth and Vanitie are fledge with.
1667 = *P. L.* iii. 627 His shoulders, fledge with wings. 1806
J. GRAHAM *Birds* *Scott.* 1. 4 Like an arrow-fledge he darts.
1814 CARLYLE *Hell* xiii. 16 The huge birdly fledge with
wings.

3. *fig.* All in a flutter, high-spirited.

1461 M. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* I. 544 He and alle his
olde felawship... am ryght flygge and mery. 1642 ROGERS
Naaman 350 Haue not your recoveries made you more
fledge and sawcy with God?

Hence † **Fledgeness**, *Obs.*

c. 1446 *Prompt. Parv.* 167/1 Flygnesse, maturitas. 1530
PALSGR. 221/1 Flygnesse of byrdes, *plumescit*.

Fledge (*fledg*), *v.* Also 6-7 fidge, 9 *dial.*
fleg, *fig.* [f. *prec.*]

1. *intr.* Of a young bird: To acquire feathers
large enough for flight; to become fully plumed.
Also *fig.*

1566 FAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 When the wheate was
ready to be ripped he yonge begges to fledge. 1637 *Greene's*
Theatre *falling out* *Prof.* in Westminster... doe they every
day build their nests, every houre fledge. 1865 SWINBURNE
Poems & Ballads, *Fetis* 69 Birds quick to fledge and fly at
call are quick to fall.

2. *trans.* To bring up (a young bird) until its
feathers are grown and it is able to fly. Also *fig.*

1589 *Paphe w. Hatchel* C b, They [the Martins] both
breed in Churches, and haueing fledge their young ones,
leave nothing behind them but durt. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.*
V. iii. 1. 32 Shylocke for his own part knew the bird was
fledg'd. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess* *Malty* iii. v, Your wiser
buntings, Now they are flegd'g, are gone. 1659 D. PELL
Impr. Sea *Dea* A v b, This Book... was hatched and fledge
in one of your ships. 1760 FAWKES *Anacron* xxxiii. 15
Some, quite flegd'g and fully grown, Nurse the Younglings
as their own.

3. To provide or furnish with feathers or plumage;
to 'wing' for flight; also, to deck or adorn with
feathers.

1614 C. BROOKE *Elegies*, *To W. Browne* 21 Whose tender
Pinions, scarcely flegd'g in show, Could make his way
with whitest Swans in Poe. 1725 POPE *Odys.* 1. 125
The sandals of celestial mould, Fledged with ambrosial plumes.
1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 214 The world's time... has his pinious
flegd'g With motley plumes.

fig. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 19 Lightlier move The
minutes flegged with music.

4. To cover as with feathers or down; also, to
form a feather-like covering for.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* 1. ii. 23 The Iuenall (the Prince
your Master) whose Chin is not yet flegd'g. 1773 *Poetry*
in *Ann. Reg.* 235 Then talks of sport, how many wild birds
seen! What flocks of widgeon too hath flegd'g the green!
1784 COWPER *Task* v. 26 The bents And coarser grass... now
fledged with icy feathers, nod superb. 1841 CARLYLE
Paradise ix. 96 The unripen'd down that flegged my cheek.
1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 55 Far, far around shall these
dark-cluster'd trees fledge the wild-ridged mountain steep
by steep. 1888 LOWELL *Recall* in *Heartsease & Rue* 97
Though snowflakes fledge the summer's nest.

5. To fit (an arrow) with a feather; to feather. Cf. FLECHT v.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 596 Eagles' feathers to fledge arrows with. 1808 MOORE *Corruption* v. 96 Like a young eagle, who has lent his plume To fledge the shaft by which he meets his doom. 1871 ROSSER *Poems*. *Troy Town* xlii, Cupid took another dart, Fledged it for another heart.

Hence Fledged ppl. a., lit. and fig.; sometimes in combinations as full-, half-, new-fledged; Fledging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded.*, You may perceive he was... fledged. a 1616 BRAUN, & FL. *Laws Cantu.* i. ii. That yong-man, who was not fledgd nor skil'd In Martiall play. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 98 This may pull down... your fledged plumes. 1774 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 268, I... found they had made very little progress towards a fledged state. 1806 J. GRAMME *Birds Scotl.* 35 The parent's partial eye Shall view the fledging wing. 1833 WHEWELL *Astron. & Gen. Physics* i. 32 The... hatching, fledging, and flight of birds. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Love at Sea* 17 Our seamen are fledged Loves. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Nov. 661 Such denials merely serve to mark the fact that thought is already fluttering, though it is not yet full fledged.

Fledgless (fled'zless), a. [f. FLEDGE a. + -LESS.] Unfledged.

1769 J. GERKAR in *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 185 For me his hand the fledgeless dove betray'd. 1806 J. GRAMME *Birds Scotl.* 602 In seven days more expect the fledgeless young. 1859 L. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 97 The fledgeless nurslings of Regret.

Fledgeling, fledgling (fled'zlin), sb. and a. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. A young bird just fledged. 1846 WORCESTER (citing *Monthly Rev.*). 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* i. 119 That wondrous stone which the swallow brings from the shore of the sea to restore the sight of its fledglings. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 239 The tiny fledglings swim at ooze if alarmed.

2. fig.; esp. A raw and inexperienced person, one just starting on his career.

1856 WHITE MELVILLE *Kate Cor.* iii. Young fledglings pining under their enslavers. 1866 READER 10 Feb. 148/2 The few ideas they have were hatched only yesterday; but the beauty and vitality of the fledglings they are so proud of, bear no proportion to their youth. 1877 OWEN *Welshes's Deshp.* p. xlii. On emerging from the College, the fledgling school (as at Woolwich) take rank according to the impartial award of the educational authorities.

3. attrib. (appositive) or as adj. 1830 TENNYSON *Claribel* 17 The fledgling [later edd. callow] throatslipeth. 1876 E. C. STEPHAN *Vic. Poets* xi. 3. 390 The style of fledgling poets. 1888 PATT *Matt G.* 3. Nov. 10/1 The little fledgling party which had hardly broken its shell. the Liberal Unionists.

Fledgy (fled'zi), a. [f. as prec. + -Y 1.]

1. a. Of wings: Furnished with feathers, feathered. b. Of young bees: Ready to fly. Obs. 1853 STANVHURST *Ancient* i. (Arb.) 27 Hee flitters swiftly with wynges ful fledgye deplumed. *Ibid.* 31 They [bees] do fourth carry theyre yong swarme fledgye to gathering.

2. Covered with feathers, feathery. 1818 KEATS *Stanza* 41 Where a fledgy sea-bird choir Soars for ever! 1829 — *Otho* ii. 11. 202 The swan, soft leaning on her fledgy breast.

† Fledwite. Obs. An alleged term of OE. law (see quot.).

[The explanation below is prob. a mere conjecture due to association with mod. Eng. *fled*. It has been suggested that the word may have arisen from a misreading of *fledwite* (see FERO sb.).]

1579 KASTAL *Termes of the Lawe* 93 *Fledwite*, that is to bee quyte from amercements when an outlawed fugitive cometh to the Kinges peace. [Hence in many later Dicts.]

Flee (flee), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. fled (fled). Forms: see below. [A Com. Tent. originally str. vb.: OE. *fleon* (*fleah*, *fligon*, *flogen*) = OFris. *flea*, OS. *flihan* (MDa. *vlihan*, pa. t. *vli*, later MDa. and mod. Du. *vlieden*, pa. t. *vlood*, pa. pple. *vlieden*), OHG. *flihan* (MHG. *vlihen*, mod. Ger. *flichen*), ON. *flija*, *flija* (with -jo- suffix in pres. stem), str. pa. t. *fla*, *flugum*, more commonly inflected weak, pa. t. *flōda*, pa. pple. *flōðir* (Sw. *fly*, pa. t. *flydde*, Da. *flye*, pa. t. *flyede*), Goth. *flīhan* — OTent. **pleuhan* (inflected *plauh*, *plugum*, *plogono*). The root (pre-Tent. **tleuk-*) has not been found outside Tent. As the original initial *p* has become *f* in all the Tent. langs. exc. Gothic, those forms of the vb. which according to Verner's law change *h* into *g* came to coincide with the corresponding forms of **fleugan* to FLY; hence in all these langs. the two vbs. have been more or less confused together.

In OE. the vb. was, so far as is known, always strong. The str. pa. t. and pa. pple. survived in occasional use down to the 15th c.; but in the 13th c. the weak pa. t. *fledde*, pa. pple. *fleidd* began to be used, and soon became more common than the earlier forms. Their origin is obscure: normally, they would imply an inf. *fledan*, and one instance of *fledde* inf., with the sense 'to flee', has been found in 15th c.; but little stress can be laid on this, on account of the late date, and the possibility that the form may have been invented by the writer for the sake of rhyme, on the analogy of the pa. t. *fledde* for which Caxton has *fledeth*. Identification with FLEE to flow or flood seems impossible on account of the difference in sense. Some have compared *fledde* with the

Du. form *vliden*; but the Du. practice of inserting a euphonic *d* in vbs. with roots ending in *h* (as in *beliden*, *vlijden*, *vlijden*) is peculiar to that lang. (first appearing in late MDa.), and has no parallel in Eng.; further, the Du. vb., in spite of its alteration in form, is still conjugated strong; hence it seems probable that the resemblance between the Du. and Eng. forms is purely accidental. The resemblance of ME. *fledde* to Sw. *fledde* may possibly be more significant. In MSw. those vbs. which, in consequence of contraction, had their present stems ending in a long vowel, formed their past tense in -dde for the earlier -de; the change, according to Noreen, dates, so far as the spelling is concerned, from about 1350; it may however have occurred much earlier in some East Scandinavian dialect. The supposition that ME. *fledde* may be of Scandinavian origin is supported by the fact that the earliest examples are chiefly from writers whose dialect is strongly marked by Scandinavian influence; on the other hand, it occurs as early as 1340 in the Kentish dialect of the Aenbite.

The confusion between the vbs. *flee* and *fly* occurs already in OE. In northern dialects the form *flee* is the normal phonetic descendant both of OE. *fleon* to flee and of *fligon* to fly. In mod. Eng. the association of the two vbs. has the curious result that the ordinary prose equivalent of L. *fugere* is *fly* with pa. t. and pa. pple. *fled* (the forms *flew*, *flown* have only the sense of L. *volare*), while *flee* has become archaic, being confined to more or less rhetorical or poetic diction. Even *fly* and *fled*, indeed, now belong rather to literary than to colloquial English: expressions like 'run away' being substituted in familiar speech.]

A. Forms.

1. Present stem. a. i Inf. (3s) *fleōn*, *fliōn*, (north. *flea*); pr. t. 1st pers. *fleo*, (Merican *fleom*), 2nd pers. *fliast*, 3rd pers. *flieth*, (north. *flieth*, *flieth*), pl. *fleoð*, (north. *fleoð*); 3 inf. *fliēn*, pr. t. 3rd pers. *flihp*, *fliop*, *fliht*, imper. *fli(h)*, *fli3*, south. *vlihp*, *vliēn*, 3-4 *fleo-n*, (3 *flio*), *flei*, 3-5 *flee-n*, 4 south. *vle-n*, *vleo-n*, 3-6 *fle*, 6 *fley*, 3- *flee*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xliii. 2 He . . . *flihb* ða wæðle. a 1000 *Boeth.* *Metr.* vii. 30 (Gr.) He sceal swiðe tyn þisse worulde wlite. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 162 Arseni, *flihp* men. *Ibid.* 208 *Vlihp* þe uromard, er þu beo iattred. a 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 203 *Hwuder* schal ich fleon hwon þe [etc.]. a 1350 *Out & Night*. 176 *Wel* fyt that wel fliht. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2818 (Cott.) *Pe* anglas badd loth do him fle. *Ibid.* 4310 (Cott.) *Pou* do be stallworth to flei. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 1810 *39* *Pei* went egrely, & did þu kynges fle. 1340 *Aenb.* 41 *Ope* huame me drap þu out þe flep to holy cherche. c 1374 CAUCHER *Comp. Mars* 105 He . . . bad her fleen, lest *Phibus* her espyle. c 1380 *Sir Perum*. 3001 He not wyder flene. 1393 *Lancel.* P. PL. C. xxi. 346 Ich rede we fleo . . . faste alle benes. 1556 *Aurelio & Isob.* F. v. It that you flei be the daye, you shoure to desire it the nighte.

B. 5 *fledo*. c 1450 MYRC 1374 Wythowte werke or fleschly dede þy chastyete from be doth flede.

2. Past tense. a. 1 *fleah*, *fleth*, 3 *fleah*, *fleth*, (south. 2 *vleah*, 4 *vleah*), 4-5 *flahe* (e, also rarely as *pl.*), 3-4 *flei*, *flei*, *flei*, *flei*, *flei* (rarely as *pl.*), *fley*, *fley* (h). c 825 *Vesp.* *Psalter* cxliii (cxvii). 3 *Sae* geseah & fleh. a 1000 *Boeth.* *Metr.* i. 20 (Gr.) *Fleah* casere mid þam ðeolungum ut on Crecas. c 1200 ORMIN 823 He fleah lit weste fra þe folc. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 16 Wes Maxence overcumen & fleah into Alexandre. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 160 He fleih his holi kun icoren of iure Lourde. c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 430 *Caym* from him [adam] fleh. 1340 *Aenb.* 129 *Pei* bette agar þu hi uleah uram fleh theuedi. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 752 (Trin.) *Mony* fleh wið deþes wounde. 1382 *Wyclif* Ps. cxiv. 3 The se sa3 and flei. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Roll) l. 189 *Pa* prince saude fram fleigh to hym. a 1400 *Otonian* 149 *Florentyn* yaf hym swych a dent As he forth fleigh. That [etc.]. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 6001 As þai flaghe in the flide.

B. 3 *fleu*, 3 *flew* (e, 4 *flewgh*). [Common to this vb. with FLY; ? influenced by str. pa. t. of FLOW.]

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 18 *Pe* kyng with a fewe men hymself flew at the laste. *Ibid.* (1724) 238 He fleu [printed *flew*] wyþ muche wo. c 1380 *Wyclif* *Sol. Wks.* III. 412 Seynt Poule . . . flewsh suche beggynge.

γ. plural. 1 *flusōn*, -un, 2-4 *fluzen*, (3 *fluzhen*, *Orm.* -enn, *fluhēn*, *flue*), 3 *fluwēn*, south. *vluwen*, 3-5 *flōzon*, *floghen* (hence 5 *flogh* as *sing.*), 4 *flōun*, 3-5 *flōwe(n)*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* *Matt.* xxvi. 56 Alle . . . gefluzun. c 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp.* *Mark* v. 14 *Soplice* þa ðe hi heoldon fluzon. c 1200 ORMIN 893 *Bape* fluzhenn fra þe folc. c 1205 *LAV.* 1845 *Pa* catendes fluzen [c 1275 *flouen*]. c 1225 *Anr.* R. 106 *His* deore disciples fluen alle from him. *Ibid.* 392 *His* deciples . . . vluwen alle from him. a 1225 *Juliana* 52 *Pat* ter fluhēn monie. c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 861 On of heim, ðe flōzen a-weī. c 1300 *Beket* 244 *His* disciples floue awen. 1382 *Wyclif* *Isa.* xxxiii. 3 *Fro* the vois of the augil floun puples. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 4732 The strigies floghen. *Ibid.* 11969 *Ecuba* . . . egerly flogh. c 1425 *Seven Sags* (P.) 822 As thay flown toward the fledge.

δ. 4-7 *fledde* (e, 4 south. *vloedde*, 5 *fleded*, *fleeds*, 6-7 *flet*, 7 *Sc.* *flaid*, 4- *fled*. plural. 3-4 ? *flededen*, 4-5 *fledien*, *fledien*, -on.

c 1300 K. ALI. 2442 So heo fereden . . . And flededen [? read *flededen*]. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 88 *Malcolme* . . . fled for ferd. 1340 *Aenb.* 206 He him ulede ase wys and hise uorlet. c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* l. 179 *Lulo* And eke askanius also fleden. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* l. 1431 *Thane* þe Bretons . . . fledde to þe foreste. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 1349 *The* Troiens . . . fleddou in fere and be filde leuyt. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxxi. 118 *Deladus* fleded to Theys for fere of the kyngne *Mynos* of Crete. 1497 *WRIOTTESLEY Chron.* (1875) l. 3 *Perkin* *Werbeck* . . . fleded to Howdley St. Marie. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sout* i. iii. kvii. But what could well be said to Simon fled.

3. Pa. pple. a. 1 *flōzon*, 2 *fluzen*, 3 *flōzon*, south. *ivluwen*, 3-4 *yflōwe(n)*, 4-5 *flōwe(n)*, -yn, *iflowen*, (4 *flawon*).

c 1205 *LAV.* 4764 Brennes was awai iflogen. a 1215 *Anr.* R. 168 *3e* habbed bene world iflowen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 312 Of scaped he was & yflowe. c 1300 *Cast. Lav.* 470 *For* bi Ich am of londe iflowen. 131. E. E. Allit. P. C. 214 He watz flawen fro þe face of frelych drystyn. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16743 (Laud) *His* appostils wren flown hym fra. 1a 1400 *Arthur* 579 *Mordred* was flow. c 1420 *Chron.* *Vind.* 387 He hold not for þe crosse han flowe.

B. 4 *fledde*, *flede*, -eod, 5 *fledde*, 4- *fled*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17554 (Cott.) He . . . vnto þe feldes fled. c 1325 *Coer* de L. 2301 The emperour was fled away. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 290 *Floed* of men as discyty of þe fend. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2188 The dyre semene are fiede. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 188 *Þis* fende þat nowe is fiede. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great Acts) xvi. 27 Supposing that the presoners had bene fiede [1557 (Geneva), 1582 (Rheims) and 1611: fled].

B. Significations.

1. intr.

I. To run away from or as from danger; to take flight; to try to escape or seek safety by flight. Also, to flee away, out, and to flee for.

c 825 [see A. 2]. c 1000 *Ag.* *Gosp.* *Matt.* vii. 33 *Da* hyndas witodlice flugon. c 1205 *LAV.* 5564, & swide monie þer flouen & ferdien to Rome. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2614 (Cott.) *Seo* was fain to fle a-wai. c 1325 *Coer* de L. 2303 *Flouen* was þat fals coward. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9213 (Trin.) *Þe* kyng flei out bi ny3t. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 10077 The grekes flown in fere & the feld leuyt. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxxvii. 153. They shall make as they dide fle. 1559 *Mirr.* *Magn.* *Mortifiers* xx. For they flewe. I feared them the less. 1605 *CAMDEN* *Chron.* 216 One that had in his forehead a bounch of flesh, fledde away a great pace. 1709 *STERLE* *Tatler* No. 80 ¶ 3 My Confusion at last was so great, that without speaking, or being spoken to, I fled for it. 1847 *JAMES Y.* *Marston Hall* ix. Some of them fled as fast as their legs would carry them. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* (1886) 1.90 A hundred women will tell you that they are ready to flee with you.

Proverb. a 1250 *Out & Night*. 176 'Wel fyt that wel fliht', seith the wise. 13. *Prov.* *Hynding* ix. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 111 'Wel fytth, that wel fytth' Quoth Hynding.

b. Const. † forth of, from, out of.

c 825 *Vesp.* *Psalter* cxlviii. 2 Feond his . . . ðen from onsiene his. 1354 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 *Some* flugen ut of lande. c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 430 *Caym* from him fleh. c 1450 *MYRC* 1631 3ef he haur gace in herite to se How angelus. From hym faste fleen. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trunp* 29 When Elias fled away from Ahab. 1564 *HAWARD Eubryntis* vi. 69 He [Nero] fled forth of his palace. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen.* IV. ii. iv. 248 The Rogue fled from me like Quick-silver. 1611 *BIBLE* *Job* xx. 24 He shall flee from the iron weapon.

c. Conjugated with be.

c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 3396 3et sal ðe kinde of amalech ðen al fled dun in dendes wrech. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2223 *Thurme* was fled away. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* *Eng.* ccxxii. 250 *Whan* pyers was fledde oute of spayn. 1535 *STEWART Chron.* *Soc.* II. 479 And mony freik out of the feld was fled. 1671 H. M. tr. *Collog.* *Erasmus* 543 He won by an assault a strong defended Castle, whereinto the Lady great with child was fled.

† d. refl.; also quasi-trans., to flee one's way. c 1250 *Gen.* 16078 *Ah* ði ði ði pinne wai. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5680 (Gütt.) *Moyses* . . . fledd him into madian. c 1340 *Ibid.* 7566 (Fairf.) He him fled to samuel. 1470-85 *Malow Arthur* viii. vii. Syr Marhaus . . . fledde his waye. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Yndith* xv. 3 The Assirians . . . kept not themselves together, but fled their waye.

2. To hasten for safety or protection (to, + obj.). *Beowulf* 764 (Gr.) *Mynte* se mæra, hwær he mehte . . . on we3 þanon fleon on fenhoþu. c 825 *Vesp.* *Psalter* cxliii. 9 *Dryhten* to ðe ic gefleah. c 1205 *LAV.* 16080 *Fleo* þider þe þu flest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6675 (Cott.) *Pof* he to mine afor flest. 1393 *LANGLE.* P. PL. C. iii. 220 *Falsnesse* for fere þe fleht to þe freres. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Zech.* xiv. 5 *Ye* fleh to ðe valle of my hills. 1678 *TILLOTSON Sermons* (ed. 3) i. 64 We can have . . . none in all the world to fle [ed. 1671 p. 64 *fleye*] to, but him. 1718 *PRIOR Solomon* iii. 482 *In* vain for Life He to the Altar fled. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* l. 126 The Presbyterians . . . fled to the foot of the throne. 1858 M. PORTOUSE *Sauter Johnny* 30 Or silly mortal blinks an ee To muckle Jupiter ye'll flee.

† b. refl. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5680 (Gütt.) *Moyses* . . . fled him into madian. 1600 *HOLLAND* *Liter* xlii. vi. (1609) 1174 b. The king . . . fled himself to Pydna. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug.* *Cille of God* (1620) 143 But those . . . either fled themselves into such places . . . or else were brought thither.

† c. To have recourse to. Obs.

1563 *HOMILIES* ii. *Agst.* *Idolatry* iii. (1839) 220 They, flee to this answer, that [etc.]. 1660 F. BROOKER *Le Blanc's Trav.* 270 The servants and others fled to their swords.

3. To withdraw hastily, take oneself off, go away. Also with away. Const. from, out of. Also, To swerve from (a commandment); to keep free from (a practice).

c 825 *Vesp.* *Psalter* cxxxviii. 17 From onsiene ðine hwider fleom ic. c 1200 *Trin.* *Cott. Hom.* 127 On his 3uweðe he fleh fro folke to weste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 501 *Clerkes* & lewede, that fram this seruise wolde fle. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9516 (Trin.) *His* herit auzte better breke in þre þen for þis biddynge to fle. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.* G. II. 377 *Dido*, Ye wol nat fro þis your wyf thus foule fleene! c 1440 *Parlowe* 481 *Þis* made me vterly fro yow fleene. 1611 *HOLLE Gen.* xxxi. 27 Wherefore didst thou flee away secretly? 1717 *Pope* *Elidia* 131 From the false world in early youth they fled. 1810 *KEATS St. Agnes* xlii. *These* lovers fled away into the storm. 1848 *Mrs. JAMESON* *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 193 Two years later he fled from society.

† b. To depart this life.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20260 (Gütt.) *Hu* sal we lue quen þu will fle?

4. To make one's escape, get safely away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7755 (Cott.) *Þar* þai fell þat moght not fle. c 1300 *HAROLD* 1882 Late we mowth these doges fle.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 27 Wenynge the boundyn men for to have fled. c1430 LYDG. *Mind. Poems* 186 He is a fole that... fled is fro prison. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 963 Plie thither whence thou [Satan] fledst. 1821 SHELLEY *Epips.* 272 As a hunted deer that could not flee, I... stood at bay.

5. To pass away quickly and suddenly; to disappear, vanish. Also with *away*.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 He is fleonde also shadewe. c1300 *Cursor M.* 2075 (Cott.) And son he spirit pat was fled Again come in pat ilk stede. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xvi. 20 And ech ylle flei away and hilles ben not founde. c1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 140 The Swallowe so swift... is forthwart to fle. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii. Take not thy flight so soon immaculate spirit: 'Tis fled already. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* l. 51 When Woman's transient breath is fled. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* l. vii. 199 The animating health and vigour were fled. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xliii. 6 As I approached, the morning's golden mist... fled. 1879 *Elder's House* 215 Pale flowers, Whose life and bloom are fled. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks in Geol. Field* 214 A million of years may flee away before one revolution is completed.

6. Occasionally used for *FLY* (= *volare*). (Often in Shelley.)

Examples of the present stem from dialect literature (Sc. and northern Eng.) are not given here, as in them *flee* is the regular form of *FLY*. In recent instances, the use of *flee* for *fly* is chiefly for the sake of rhyme, or to produce a sort of archaic effect; in older writings it may be due variously to confusion between the two vbs., to adoption of dialectal phrases (esp. in 'to let flee'), or to a development from sense 5.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) l. 142 Culfran lufiād annyse, and fleoð him floccmalm. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlviii. 40 As an eagle he shall flee out. c1400 MAUNDV. (1839) xxii. 238 The trouchouns flee in sprotes and peeces. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 211 He let flee at hym like a Dragon. 1592 SHAKS. *Per.* & *Ad.* 917 Loues golden arrow at him should haue fled. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. ii. *it. n. Babylon* 221 Make fast this rope, and then they let it flee. 1612 J. DAVIES *Mus's Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 751 At which forthwith he [the Libard] flees, And piece-meal teares it. 1770 J. LOVE *Crickets* 5 The Youth cries Rub; O Flee, you Ling'ring, Flee! 1815 SHELLEY *Austen* 358 'The boat fled on. 1821 — *Ginevra* 211 The dark arrow fled in the noon.

II. trans.

7. To run away from, hasten away from; to quit abruptly, forsake (a person or place, etc.).

a1000 *Andreas* 1540 (Gr.) Was him ut myne fleon sealone stream. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1484 (Cott.) He folus pain and hit him fle. 1386 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 225 f. Some fleddie the Citee for feere. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 95 Strangers in great nombre fled the land. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* 1. i. 1. So fled his Enemies my Warlike Father. 1597 — *2 Hen. VI.* 1. 1. 48 Yong Prince John... fled the Field. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. ii. 1. *Ark* 43 The more he [S. River] flees his source. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 Upon better view he feared and fled us. 1647-8 COTTELL *Davila's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 21 He was forced to flee his Country. 1726 *Adm. Capt. R. Boyle* 130 All his Attendants had fled his Presence. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xxxix. She fled the Place of Tombs.

fig. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4786 If thou flee it, it shal flee thee; Followe it, and folowen shal it thee. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. l. 132 Now, at the last, that fled w euer moir, The further cot it alle half we caught. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W.) 1531 291 All temptacions fledde theyr holynesse. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* vi. xxxix. When Fortune fled her spoils'd and favourite child. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab.* v. i. (1884) 130 Sleep continued to flee him.

8. In weaker sense: To avoid with dread or dislike; to eschew, shun. Occas. in passive; also with *infin.* as obj.

a1000 *Boeth.* *Metr.* vii. 30 (Gr.) He secul wifion fion bisse worulde white. c1200 ORMIN 8056 Pa flash I childess costess. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 He flez here ferredde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1952 (Golt.) Fle falden and theft. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* l. 1. My veray lufers folous him fleand honur. c1386 CHAUCEUR *Munk's T.* 265 For hir childhod... sche fledde Office of women. 1400 *Cato's Morals* 55 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Fle to take wife. But he is honest. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 50 A wood hound fleeth mete & water. c1440 *Jacob's Well* xv. 100 An angry man... owyth to be fled as a ravenous dogge. 1550 CHOWLEY *Epigr.* 667 Avoid and fle die. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* iii. (1859) 230 Angels flee to take unto them by sacrelege the honour dewe to God. 1766 FORDEY *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xi. 159 Flee them, my fair pupils, flee them with horror. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 41, I would flee Thytaining touch.

9. To contrive to avoid, save oneself from, escape from, evade. Now rare.

c1200 ORMIN 903 Hu þez3 mihlenn fleon Drihthiness irre. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3001 (Cott.) Your harm sa wend i best to fle. c1340 *Ibid.* 22503 (Fair.) For to fle be dai of awe. 1503-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1082, i. 1. have long fleene the hands of mine enemies. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* l. 783 On Death's white and winged steed Which the fleetest cannot flee.

Fleece-boat: see FLY-BOAT.

Fleece (flēs), sb. Forms: 1 fleos, flies, flys, 3 fleos, 4-6 flies, fyles, 4-6 flees, fles(e), (4 flus, 5 fleese, fleys, fiesse, 6 fleise), 5-6 Sc. fleis(s), 6 flece, Sc. fleeshe, 7 fleice, Sc. fleesh, 6- fleecce. [Com. WGer. OE. *flos* neut., corresponds to Du. *vlies*, MHG. *vlies* (Ger. *fleez*, *vliesz*); there is also a form with umlaut, OE. *fles*, *flys* = MHG. *vliis* (Ger. *fleuz*, *fliiz*); the two types represent WGer. **flesoz*, **fliusiz*; an ablaut variant **flosz* appears in MLG. and MHG. *vliis* sheepskin, mod. Ger. *flaus* masc. woollen coat. Connexion with the root of L. *pluma* feather, PLUME, is probable.]

1. The woolly covering of a sheep or similar animal.

a1000 *Latvis Ina* c. 69 Scap seal gongan mid his fiese oð midne sumor. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxii. 6 And [be] astag swe swe regn in fleos. a1225 *Ancre R.* 66 Monie cūmed to us iscured mid lombes fleose, & beoð wode wules. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxii. 6 He sal com down als rain in fleos soft. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 35 Al the flock of o colour, that is, of whyet or of blak fies. c1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 753 Thow joyous fies of Gedion. 1507 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. xxxvi. To win the fleis of gold. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Women* 423 Cled in cair weid. As foxe in a lambis fleise fenge I my cheir. 1563 WINZET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* xxxi. Wks. 1890 II. 65 Maid as certane fleis of wow. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* ii. x. 98 These beasts are of the bignesse of a Cowe... their fleeces very usefull, heing a kinde of wolles. 1725 POPE *Odys.* l. 557 Stretch'd on the downy flece, no rest he knows. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 456 Where lambs of whitest fleise sport on the hills. 1879 SIMMONDS *Anim. Products* 66 Iis [the Alpaca's] flece is superior to that of the sheep in length and softness.

b. *Her.* The figure of a sheepskin with its wool suspended by a ring. c. *Order of the Golden Fleece*: an order of knighthood instituted at Bruges in 1430 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy.

The right of investiture in the order of the Golden Fleece now belongs to the sovereigns of Austria and Spain.

1525 *Two Proph.* Eng. in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* l. 306 A king to were a flemshe flece, all Sacksons shall hyt Rewe. 1539 *Inv. Habillments, etc.* Jas. V. Scot. (1815) 49 Item the ordure of the Emprour with the gold fleis. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edm. IV.* 213 The kyng were the golden flees, and the duke were the Garter. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 69 Knight of the Noble Order of S. George, Worthy S. Michael, and the Golden Fleece. 1842 LONGF. *Belfry Bruges* 22 Knights who bore the Fleece of Gold. 1849 DISRAELI *Corr.* w. Sister 21 Mar. (1886) 220 He [Gulzoi] had his red ribbon on and also his golden flece.

2. The quantity of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

c1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 140 The ixth fleese off their wolles, and also the ixth Shef off her graynes. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 54 A Fleece of Wool in Ireland is about 2 l. weight. 1782 BURNS *Poor Maitie's Elgy* vi. A bonier fleesh ne'er cross'd the clips. 1819 SCOTT *Anne of G.* vi. Thou shalt have a necklace of jet at next shearing-feast, if our fleeces bear any price in the market. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 11 The average weight of a fleece was not more than two pounds.

† b. *fig.* A share of booty. *Obs.*

In quot. 1303 flece is apprehended as 'act of fleecing'. 1601 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xv. (1609) 226 Thy selfe wouldest have a flece with them [in par. *gratia* sibi]. 1636 BRETTON *Packet Lett.* ii. xxxix (Grosart) II. 43 When their wits goe a wool-gathering among shrewes that haue had fleeces. 1793 MRS. CENTLIVE *Bean's Duel* ii. ii. There's scarce a Match-maker in the whole Town, but has had a Fleece at his Purse.

3. In various transferred uses.

† a. A coating periodically shed or removed. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1897) 74 The stonee Mare... beinge cast on the lande, casteth yerely a fleece of sande.

b. A crop of vegetation; also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 80 So thik the plantis sprang in euerie pece, The feydis ferleis of thair fructus flece. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) v. 86 The land... will produce little else but a fleece of weeds. 1793 *Ann. Agric. Suff. XIX.* 214 There was a very fine fleece of marl grass. 1831 SCOTT *Jyn.* 5 May, A fleece of letters, which must be answered, I suppose. 1855 BROWNING *Two in Campagna* v. The champagne with its endless fleece Of feathery grasses everywhere.

c. A 'head' or mass of hair.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Insh.* iv. (1586) 175 b. Others [Bees] cary water with their mouths, and droppes in their little fleeces. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* Elijb. Witnesse this snow-white fleece vpon my head. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxviii. Ere beauties dead fleece made another gay. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 48414 Stolen... a Mare... with a white Fleece down the Face. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. The Aboriginal Savage, glaring fiercely from under his fleece of hair. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 839 The... many-winter'd fleece of throat and chin. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Faustine* 3 Back to the shoulder with his fleece Of locks.

d. Applied to anything resembling a sheep's fleece either in appearance or consistence; a white cloud, etc.; a quantity of falling snow, or of some light substance, as air, vapour, etc.

1671 R. BOUTON *Wind* 40 Supericumbent Air; which I suppose to ly in severall fleeces or storps one above another. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ii. 4 Whenever it snows... the greater is the Fleece, the warmer is the Air. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* l. 7 Certain thin fleeces of Atoms, that flow incessantly from the surfaces of Bodies. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* vi. 284 Soft as the fleeces of descending snows. 1728 — *Dunc.* l. 36 Till show'rs of Sermons, Characters, Essays, In circling fleeces whiten all the ways. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 83 Abundance of ruddy streaks tinge the fleeces of the firmament. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xi. (1857) 167 A deep fleece of vapour rose from the surface. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 246 The mackerel fleeces and mar's tails of our summer skies. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 229 Beads or fleeces of oily substance hung in some gauze-work.

e. *spec.* The thin sheet of cotton or wool fibre that is taken from the breaking-card. Also, a textile fabric with a soft silky pile used for lining, etc.: cf. *fleece-lined* in 5.

1835 *USE Dict. Arts* l. 510 One [card], called a breaker, which turns off the cotton in a broad fleece of extreme thinness. 1878 I. WATTS in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 493 The cotton is taken from the doffer in a very light fleece by means of a vibrating comb.

4. Used for a sheep, or collect, sheep.

1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pind.) *Tales of Hay Wks.* 1812 IV. 427 And all the tribe of fleeces follow. 1780 *Woolving of Jock & Jenny* viii. in *Pinkerton Sel. Scot. Ball.* (1783) II. 73 Fyve hundrith fleis now in a flock. 1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* ix. All our many-tinkling fleeces.

5. U.S. The meat taken from the sides of the hump of the American bison.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 181 The fleece (hump) of a fat cow, was the luxury of luxuries. 1891 *Army & Navy Fint.* (N.Y.) 5 Sept. 30/1 The fleece [of a buffalo] is the meat lying on each side of the hump ribs and resting on the outside of the side ribs.

6. *Comb.* as *fleece-encumbered*, *-like*, *-lined* adjs.

Also † *fleece-feeder*, one who makes his profit out of fleeces (in quot. *fig.*); *fleece-merchant*, a dealer in wool; *fleece-wool*, that obtained from the living animal at the annual shearings.

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* vii. 613 The 'fleece encumbered flock.' 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Eduw. VI.* (Arb.) 136 There are to many such 'fleece feders. a1729 CONGREVE *Impossible Thing* 128 That 'fleece-like flow'r of fairy land. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 47 The moon, Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/7 With the exception of 'fleece-lined underwear. a1774 FERGUSSON *Iron Kirk Bell Poems* (1845) 43 'Fleece-merchants may look abroad. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 42 Centum stoncs de 'fleece wolles. 1552 *Act* 5-6 *Eduw. VI.* c. 6. § 1 Mingling Fell-wool and Lambs-wool... with Fleece-wool. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* l. 94 Fleece Wool, out of Lincolnshire.

Fleece (flēs), v. Also 6-7 fleese, (6 flece, fiesee). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To strip (a sheep) of the fleece; to clip off or strip the wool from; *lit.* and *fig.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* viii. 1442 A Clergy, that shall more desire to fleece, Then feed the flock. 1652 *Season. Exp. Netherl.* 15 What signified the bleating of such of your Countrymen as they daily fleeced? 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* v. 87 For Thee his Flocks are fleeced. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 1/1 The impulsive eagerness of some owners to fleece their sheep rather more often than is good for them.

b. *transf.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 171 Thrifty Oaks, though fleeced of under boughs, yet if not headed, may thrive.

2. To pluck or shear (the wool) from a sheep. Hence *fig.* to obtain by unjust or unfair means. Also, to take toll, take pickings from. Now rare.

1537 *HEN. VIII.* in *State Papers* II. 423 To flece, from tyme to tyme, all that you may cathe from Us. 1596 TURBURY *Venerie* 198 Men which fleise a fee From euerie widowes flocke. 5 capon or a chicken. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Consp.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 242 Many lockes fleeced from Tullie. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 115 By fleecing from each of these two countrys 2 parte. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiv. (1614) 519 Their wealth and substance being euerie where so fleeced that [etc.]. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1885) 293 To divide what they fleeced from these poor drudges.

absol. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 158 Much lesse are they to fleece or pluck from their Maister or Sheephcard. 1642 ROGERS *Niannan* 317 Fleece not from God.

3. To strip (a person, city, country, etc.) of money, property, etc., as a sheep is stripped of its fleece; to make (any one) pay to the uttermost; to exact money from, or make exacting charges upon; to plunder, rob heartlessly; to victimize. Also with *of*.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 855/2 The cardinal knowing he was well provided of monie, sought occasion to fleece him of part thereof. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 359 Alfred... determined at his departure [from York] to fleece it. 1616 R. C. TIMES *Whistle* vi. 217 Many a gallant of his gold they fleeced. 1691 WOOD *Atl. Ocean* l. 584 His father... fleeced the Church of his inheritance, leave him an estate. 1720 D'URVEY *Fills* (1872) 99 When... Lawyers forget a rich Client to fleece. 1772 GOLDAM *Stevens to Cong.* ii. Wks. (Globe) 650/2 In bad inns you are fleeced and starved. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. Ind.* iii. v. 444 In this manner had Tanjore been humbled and fleeced. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Notebks.* (1883) I. 463 A begging subscriptionist... has just fleeced me to that amount. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xxvii. (1881) 310 A place... where [seamen]... were soon fleeced of all their hardy-earned money. absol. c1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* xcv. 1 I have... fleeced in Flaunders eke among the rest.

4. a. To overspread as with a fleece. b. To dapple or fleck with fleece-like masses.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 958 Meantime, light-shadowing all, a sober calm fleeces unbounded ether, 1748 — *Cons. Indol.* 394 Not Titan's pencil e'er could so array, So fleeces with clouds, the pure ethereal space. 1799 WORDSW. *Nutting.* One of those green stones that fleeced with moss, under the shady trees, Lay round me. 1855 BECHER *Star Papers* xxxii. (1873) 349 The trees are dressed with snow. The bucket, the well-curb are fleeced over. 1888 SHARP in *Knight Sharp & Friends* 87 The sky was bright blue, fleeced with the whitest clouds.

Hence *Fleeced ppl.* a.

a1800 COWPER tr. *André's Adam* Wks. 1835-7 X. 397 The lifeless skins Of fleeced animals. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 99 The ill-educated children, the fleeced relatives, who have to suffer from it.

Fleeceable (flēs'əb'l), a. [f. FLEECE v. + -ABLE.] That may be fleeced, liable to be fleeced, cheatable.

1858 *Daily News* 24 Dec. The appearance... of a member of the aristocracy... paralyzes the caution, and renders them the most fleecable of mankind. 1892 PUNCH 5 Mar. then the most fleecable of mankind. 1892 PUNCH 5 Mar. 112/2 He had fleeced all that was fleecable in Dansington.

Fleece (flīst), *ppl. a.* [f. FLEECE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Furnished with a fleece: often preceded by some qualifying word as *half-, rich-, well-fleece*.

1530 CRESS Pembrokeshire Ps. cxiv. 8. The fleeced rammes doo frisking bound. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 16 As when two rams... Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flocke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 663 A sow halfe fleeced with woole, was digged up. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 5. P. 34 Sheep... fleeced rather with Hair than Wool. 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* ii. Wks. 1755 V. ii. 27 If... the grazer should bring me one single wether, fat and well fleeced by wny of pattern. 1892 *Daily News* 25 June 5/4 Who is reputed to have owed much of his great wealth to his fleeced flocks.

Fleeceless (flīslēs), *a.* [f. FLEECE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no fleece.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 183 The country abounds in fleeceless sheep. 1846 in WORCESTER (citing Dr. Allen).

Fleece (flīst), [f. FLEECE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who fleeces (see the vb.).

1612 ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1862) I. 449 We have still fleecers enough. 1637 PYNNE *Brev. Prel. Usurp.* 262 Not fleecers, but feeders. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais v. Prognostication* v. 163 Fleecers of Sheer'd-Asse. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Sept. 4/4. 1847 in CRAIG. 1884 MORRIS in *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 8/1 Whereas if a labourer, employer, or fleecer, were to find himself possessed of no more to live on, his friends would... hide his razors away.

Fleece (flīst), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* Also 7 fleisch. [f. next vb.] Flattery; a piece of flattery.

a 1700 Macquene's *Apol. Let.* in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 286 The compliments and flatteries which used to gain our Irish wenchies. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 105 Fair fall you and that's a Fleece.

† **Fleece**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare*—1. App. a bout, spell. 1889 *Papfe v. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Martin, this is my last straine for this fleec of mirth.

Fleece (flīst), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4-6, 9 flech(e, 4 fleecche, 4, 6 flesche, 6 fleache, 5-6 flei(s)che, 6 fleitsche, 7 fleitch, 7-8 fleetch, 9 dial. faich, 6- fleech. [Of obscure origin; the identity of the senses with those of O.Tent. **plaihan* and its derivatives (Goth. *ga-plaihan* to treat kindly, console, OHG. *flēhhan*, *flēhen* to fondle, flatter, beseech, MHG. *flēhen*, mod. Ger. *flēhen* to beseech, Dn. *vlēien* to flatter) suggests that the word may represent an OE. **flēcean*—O.Tent. type **plaihan*, related to **plaihan*, as OE. *flēcean* TEACH *v.* to *flēan* (—**flēan*).]

trans. To beguile, cajole, coax, wheedle; to entice, wheedle into going, to a place. Also, in good sense: To beseech, entreat. Also *absol.* and *intr.* (const. *on*, *with*), to speak coaxingly or beseechingly; to flatter, fawn.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 619 Bot he, with fals vordis flechand, Ves with his sonnys ay cumand. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Blasius* 179 Hyme cane fleche. Fore to fore-sack crist his kyng. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. ix. 154 And with be lang schankis his Edward sayd flechand til he Brws Robert, Dat [etc.]. 1535 STEVENSON *Cron. Scot.* II. 121 [He] loutt men weill that culd fleche and le. 1580 SIR P. HUME *Proniss. Jas. VI.* L'envoi 10 Thow dois but fleiche the King. 1603 *Philotus* ix. I can with fair anis fleitch and flatter. 1738 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* iii. xxii. She fleech'd him fairly to his bed, Wi' ca'ing him her burdy. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Grey* ii. Duncan fleech'd, and Duncan pray'd. a 1810 TANNHAUL *Poems* (1815) 101 He fleicht her neath that wudis dark glume, And revit hyr ther of lyffe. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvi. The Papist... fleeced us with pardons. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise*, *Midge* i. Better flech with a madman than flech with him. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss*, *Flaich*, to flatter, to coax, to fawn. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xix. This lad that has... seen the goodman fleeching like a suitor. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 388 He would often flech on me to take part in the exercises.

Fleece, *dial. var.* of FLITCH *sb.* 1

Fleecher (flīst), [f. FLEECE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who coaxes or wheedles; a flatterer.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xvii. 77 A-mang hame was fals flechouris þan Dat sayd [etc.]. a 1774 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Fantastick foolies and feyngeit flecheris. a 1886 in PINKERTON *Anc. Scot. Poems* 55 Gif I dar the truth declair, And nane me fleitschour call.

Fleeching (flīstjŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of coaxing or wheedling; also, a coaxing or wheedling speech.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Agatha* 66 Bot tuk bath ewine in a lyne þar harskenes and bare fleechinge. c 1475 *Rans Colgar* 902 Now faindis to have fauour with thy fleechings. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 522 The pleasand langage and the countenance. The fair fleeching. 1824 SCOTT *Red-gauntlet* let. xii. 'Hout wi' your fleeching', said Dame Martin. 1892 *Northumbd. Gloss*, Aa wadna gan ti church wi' him for 'a' his fleeching.

Fleeching (flīstjŋ), *ppl. a.* *Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fleeches; coaxing, wheedling.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* ii. iiii. (iii. 6) The fals flechand vixes. 1686 G. STUART *Jocoser. Disc.* 64 That fleeching knave. 1787 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* i. Expect na, Sir... A fleechin, fleth'rin dedication. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* vii. That long, false, fleeching beggar of a father of liers.

Hence **Fleechingly** *adv.*

1688 SHIELDS *Notes & Heads* 5 (Jam.) They be now speaking fair fleechingly and flatteringly to this generation.

Fleechment (flīstjŋ), *north. dial.* in 9 finchment. [f. FLEECH *v.* + -MENT.] Cajolement. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* i. And stuff her with all sorts of flitchment and lies.

Fleecing (flīstjŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLEECE *v.* + -ING 1.] 1. The action of the vb. FLEECE.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 46b, They [Vsurers] haue enforst him thereunto by their fleecing. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. 85 The whipping, fleecing, and flecing us. 1783 FOX *Sf. E. India Bills* 18 Nov. The poor unhappy natives must undergo a second fleecing for the benefit of the proprietors.

2. *concr.* A fleecy streak.

1781 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* II. 173 She is surrounded with sunbeams softened by tender fleecings of sky which form her chariot.

Fleecy (flīsi), *a.* Also 6 fleesie, flycesie, 7 fleecie. [f. FLEECE *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Covered with a fleece or with wool; fleeced, wool-bearing. *Fleecy star* = Aries.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vi. 15 The gentle Shepherd swaynes, which sat keeping their fleecy flockes, as they were hyrd. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiv. 263 The fleecie face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 558 The fleecie Starr that bears Andromeda. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 530 And first with stately step at evening hour Thy fleecy fellows usher to their bower. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 139 A collie... compromises the affair with the fleecy nation.

b. Of a manufactured article: Having a fleecelike nap.

1790 W. BUCHAN (title) Letter to the Patentee, concerning the Medical Properties of the Fleecy Hosiery. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* iv. A white thick fleecy shawl. 1826 HOOO *Irish Schoolm.* ix. Further down the naked red prevails Of his own naked fleecy hosierie.

2. Consisting of or derived from fleeces, woolly.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xiii. E. iv. Or drunken Pyrrhe beares her wool her fleecy fished gaine. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 504 The fleecy wealth That doth enrich these downs. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* i. The gentle Lambs and Sheep... which every Year pay him their fleecy Tribute. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xvi. 40 While on the variegated seats she spread Their fleecy covering.

3. Resembling a fleece in colour or conformation; woolly. Of the sky: Covered or flecked with fleecelike clouds.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 72 Stopping through a fleecy cloud. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 427 When the Fleecy Skies new cloath the Wood. 1700—*Fables*, *Pythag.*, *Philos.* 91 The fleecy snows in silence fell. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 13 Fleecy locks and black complexion Cannot forfeit nature's claim. 1839 LONGE *Wreck Hosp.* xviii. She struck where the white and fleecy waves Looked soft as carded wool. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mumt.* & *Mere* xiii. 104 Beyond and above the bright fleecy blut.

4. *ellipt. quasi-sb.* (see quot.)

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Fleecy*, sheep's wool prepared in loose threads, for Darning and Knitting.

5. *Comb.* as *fleecy-looking*, *-winged* adjs.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 379 Mingled with the thick and fleecy-looking fog. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* iv. 11 That flock of fleecy-winged clouds Sailing athwart St. Margaret's.

Hence **Fleecily** *adv.* in a fleecy manner. 1875 *Anderlida* III. vi. 110 From rock with plumes of fern Shivering, fleecily falls the burn.

Fleed (flīd), *dial.* Also *flaad*. The inside fat of a hog before it is melted into lard; = FLARE *sb.* 2

1847 HALLIWELL, *Fleed*, lard. Kent and Sussex. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*

Fleed, *obs.* *p.* pple. of FLAY.

Flegary, *-erie* = FEGARY.

Fleeing (flījŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLEE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLEE in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2615 (Cott.) Bot in hir fleing þar sco yode. An angel hir before stode. c 1420 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* x. (Gibbs MS.). Off the fleynge of oure lord ihesu into Egypte. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 336 (Harl. MS.) So shall he have fleynge to the paleys of holy chirche. 1559 *ABP. HETHE* in STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 8 This forsaking and fleynge from the sea of Rome.

Fleeing (flījŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That flees, in various senses of the vb.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 121 Yif he be dredeful and fleynge [L. *fuga*]. 1434 MISYR *Mending Life* 80 So þat þou sould desire fleand þingis. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* li. 181 Suche fleynge vacabondes. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 4/1 A large proportion of the fleeing troops would perish in the attempt.

Fleem, *obs.* f. FLEAM *sb.* 1

Fleer (flīr), *sb.* 1 Now *rare*. Also 4-6 fleear. [f. FLEE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who flees; a. one who runs away, a fugitive; b. one who withdraws from or shuns (const. *of*).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 51 He reskewt all the flearis. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* x. 341 Sic a flear befor was neur seyn. 1598 GREENWY *Tacitus's Ann.* xv. iv. 227 Which fear of the fleers away was no less ignominious, then if... they had turned their backs to the enemy. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 47 A Fleer [printed Sleer] would ay have a Follower. 1829 J. GALT *Let.* in *Ann. Parish Pref.* 71 A refuge for the fleers from the calamities of the world. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 68 Shunner of sloth, and fleer of revels and feasts.

Fleer (flīr), *sb.* 2 Also 7 flear, fleere. [f. FLEE *v.*]

1. A mocking look or speech; a sneer, a gibe; 'mockery expressed either in words or looks' (J.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 83 Marke the Fleeres, the Gybes and notable Cornes That dwell in euery Region of his face. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 4 The fleer and flout which their prophaneesse was pleased to bestow upon him. 1754 FOOT *Knight's* li. Wks. 1799 I. 84 None of your fleers! I am glad here's a husband coming that will take you down. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* II. i. 12 Perhaps there was

some truth in Betty's fleer, of her never having known any better company than that of the village apothecary.

† 2. 'A deceitful grin of civility' (J.). *Obs.*

1681 D'URFEE *Pragr. Honesty* xiv. 62 A sly Phantick fleer. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.*, *Falshood* (1737) li. xlii. 463 Such a sly, tracherous fleer upon their face. 1727 SWIFT *To Stella* 47 Flattery tipt with nauseous fleer.

b. *nonce-use*. In good sense: A cheerful look, a smile.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 71 A tallish man of rugged countenance, which broke into some innocent fleer of merriment, or readiness to be merry when you addressed him.

Fleer (flīr), *v.* Forms: 4-6 fleery(e, 5-7, 8-9 dial. fyre, -er, firo, 6 fiirre, furre, 6-8, 9 dial. fleare(e, 6-7 fle(e)re, fleir(e, 7-8 fleir(e, 6- fleer. [Perh. of Scandinavian origin, though not recorded in ON.; cf. Norw. and Sw. dial. *fira*, Da. dial. *fiire* to grin, laugh unbecomingly.]

† 1. *intr.* To make a wry face, distort the countenance; to grin, grimace. *Obs.*

a 1400 [see FLEERING *ppl. a.*] 1530 PALSCOR 551/1, I fleere, I make an yvell countenance with the mouthe by uncovering of the tethe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 190 To flure with the lippes, *labia promittere*. 1599 B. JONSON *En. Mar out of Hum.* v. i. Let her fleere, and looke a scew. 1683 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* i. Wks. 1716 I. 358 Treat a Monk seriously and correct him never so effectually, and he'll only fleer at you. a 1735 PENNECUIK *Truth's Trav.* Wks. (1813) 395 Falset began to grin and greet. 1790 MORISON *Poena* 96 How then he'd stare wi' sour grimace... Syne fyre like some outlandish race, At wretched me.

2. To laugh in a coarse, impudent, or unbecoming manner.

1553 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 115/b. In some places they go with the coarses ginyng and fleeryng, as though they went to a beare-baiting. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vernus Commun.* (1878) 141 For you shall neuer see a drunkard so wel-advised... but either fleere and laugh it out, or be furious and quarrelsome. 1747 T. STORV *Life* 51 He whispered to me... 'This is a Tythe-goose'; and then fleer'd. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Poet. Ballads* I. 348 He... flyret at me as I wad hae him. 1854 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mär. Impudent-looking wenches... leering and fleering and chuckling *con amore*.

† 3. To laugh or smile flatteringly or fawningly. Const. *on*, *upon*. *Obs.*

15... *Chesler Pl.* (Shaks. Co.) II. 51 Though he flyer, flatter, and flicker. 1549 CHALONER *tr. Erasmus, Moria Enc.* A iv. This next hir that fareth as if she flied upon you... is Adulacion. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* t. iii. xi. How popular and courteous, how thy grinne and fiere upon every man they meet. 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 165, I found no alteration, she still fiere'd on me.

4. To laugh mockingly or scornfully; to smile or grin contemptuously; hence, to gibe, jeer, sneer. Const. *at*, *upon*.

c 1400 *Bone Flor.* 1769 Tho two false... beganne to ligh and fleerye. 1579 TOMSON *Catrin's Serm.* *Tim.* 1033/1 When they mocke all lessons that are giuen them and fyre at them. 1622 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 112 The affront of Sir J. Bouchier's fleering into the L. Keeper's face. 1667 PEYRS *Diary* 8 Mär. All the people of the Hall did fleer and laugh upon him. 1732 GAY *Achilles* iii. li. Must you be fleering? Truce with your jeering. 1825 LAMARTINE *Vision of Horns* Wks. (1875) 351 Instead of apology, heonly grinned and fleered in my face. 1875 TENNYSON *C. Mary* ii. ii. I have heard One of your Council fleer and jeer at him.

5. *trans.* To laugh mockingly at, ridicule, deride. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* v. vii. I blush to think how people fleer'd and scorn'd me. 1788 A. PASQUIN *Child's Theopis* i. (1792) 52 Their high born disdain if keen Satire should fleer hem. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. vii. 73 That mimic fleered and mocked his [the King's] Chancellor.

Hence **Fleered** *ppl. a.*

1632 LITTCOW *Trav.* iii. 109 Nor ne'er ten miles was travell'd from his cradle Yet faine would sit the fleerd Pegasus saddle.

Fleer, *obs.* *var.* FLARE *v.*

1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* (1767) V. 197 These little snug marriages, where Hymen comes at it were incog., without his tawdry saffron-coloured robe to fleer in people's eyes.

Fleerer (flīr), [f. FLEER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who fleers; a mocker, a 'sawner' (J.).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. i. Democritus, thou ancient Fleerer, How I miss thy laugh. 1696 D'URFEE *Mad. Fickle* iii. i. This eternal fleerer will jeer me to a Consumption. 1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers* iii. viii. A woman of your years should have more sense than to mind what such idle young fleerers can say of you.

Fleering (flīrjŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLEER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLEER.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salen* Wks. 962/2 Have they neuer so fayre a flering at the first face: yet... they bee... farre worse than nought. 1579 T. NORTON in *Udall's Royster D.* (1847) p. xi. Their fleering... their whisperings, shewed their hartes. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xvii. § 5 What Laughing, what Fleering, what Mocking of their homely Fashion would there be? 1827 MACAULAY *Country Clergyman*, *Tript* vi. No fleering! no distance! no scorn! 1892 G. S. LARSEN *C. Keene* viii. 176 He found little or no pleasure in... the fleering or flouting at a fellow-creature.

fig. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* i. 277 He Partook the poppy's red effrontery, Till Autumn spoiled their fleering quite with rain.

Fleering (flīrjŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fleers; grinning, grimacing; smiling obsequiously; laughing coarsely or scornfully.

a 1400 *North Arth.* 1088 Flait mowthlied as a fluke, with fleryande byppys. 1812 2779 'Thow fleryande wrych flis c 1450 HOLLAND *Hovant* lix. 820 In come two flyrand flis with a fonde fair. a 1529 SKELTON *Poems* agut, *Garnetche*

152 Fleriing, flatyryng, fals, and fykkelle. 1576 FLEMING Caius Eng. Dogges (1880) 37 This dogge exceedeth all other in . . . his leering and fleering looks. 1608 R. Cawdrey Table Alph. Gigolet, trumpet, a fleering wench. 1673 DRYDEN Ambonyia 1. Wks. 1883 V. 18, I do not like these fleering Dutchmen, they overact their kindness. a 1712 W. KING Hold Fast Below 19 Says then the fleering spark, with courteous grin . . . 'Nothing more easy'. 1833 MACAULAY Walpole's Lett. Ess. 1854 I. 272 His tone was light and fleering. 1879 HOWELLS L. Aroostook (1883) II. 26 His fleering, drunken laugh. 1890 H. M. STANLEY Darkest Africa II. 402 Jeering youths and fleering girls.

Hence **Fleeringly adv.**, in a fleering manner. 1613 ROWLANDS Paire of Spy-Knaves 3 A purblinde Mornus fleeringly will looke, And spie no knave but's selfe in all the Booke. 1728 MORGAN Algiers i. vi. 189 The Jerbin . . . had looked fleeringly all the Time. 1887 STEVENSON Merry Men iv, He saw and recognized us with a toss of one hand fleeringly above his head.

Fleerish (flī-rīsh). *Sc.* Also flourice, fleurish, (flint and) steel.

1825 JAMIESON Suppl., Flourice. 1871 W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb xi. 81 Parishioners . . . who cared not to carry 'fleerish and flint' in their 'Sunday claes'. 1880 SHIRLEY Crookit Meg xxii. in Fraser's Mag. May 65: A piece of tinder is ignited with the old-fashioned 'flint and fleerish'. 1892 Blackw. Mag. Oct. 486 In Buchan the steel was called the fleurish or fleerish.

Fleet (flīt), *sb.* ¹ Forms: 1 flēot, 3 flēote, 4-6 flēte, 6-7 flēte, 6- flēet. [OE. *flēt* (1 str. fem., as may be inferred from the early ME. form), recorded once in sense 'ship, vessel' (or *collect.* = means of sea-travel, boats or ships in general), *f. flēotan* FLEET *v.* Cf. OE. *flyte* (? or *flyte*) 'pontoon' (Jelliffe Gloss.) from the same root.]

1. A sea force, or naval armament; in early use, a number of vessels carrying armed men, under a single command; in modern use, a number of ships armed and manned for war, each having its own commanding officer, under the orders of the admiral in chief, or of the flag-officer in command of a division. To go round or through the fleet: to be flogged on board each vessel in the fleet.

a 1000 Prayers (Gr.-Wulck.) iv. 100 Hwy i. 26yge bat on sewe, flēot on farode. c 1205 LAY. 2155 Humber king & al his flēote, & his muchele scip flēte. c 1235 Coer de L. 1653 Al redy they fonde ther her flēte, Chargyd with armur. 1393 GOWER Conf. I. 127 That vessel. . . Which maister was of all the flēte. c 1440 Rhypp. Parv. 166/2 Flēte of schyppys yn be see, clausis. 1527 R. THORNE His Booke in Hakluyt Voy. (1580) 255 He armed a flēte. 1628 DIGBY Voy. Medit. (1668) 1 The straightes flēte. . . being gone 4 houres . . . when wee sett sayle. 1718 Freethinker No. 60. ¶ 7 They would not permit the Carthaginians to fit out any Flēts. 1841 MARRYAT Poacher xxxix. They . . . for the double offence, would go through the flēte. *Ibid.* One of the marines . . . was to have gone round the flēte this morning. 1855 MUMMAN Lat. Chr. (1864) II. iv. ix. 427 A formidable armament . . . embarked on board a great flēte.

b. *The fleet*: the navy. 1712 ADDISON Spect. No. 500 ¶ 3 Whether it be in the army or in the fleet, in trade, or in any of the three learned professions. 1867 SMITH Sailor's Word-bk., *Fleet*, a general name given to the royal navy.

c. In wider sense: A number of ships or boats sailing in company.

1697 DAMPIER Voy. I. 40 A Fleet of Peragoes laden with Indian Corn, going to Cartagena. 1719 DE FOE Crusoe i. 338 The Brasil Ships come all in Fleets. 1777 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer. I. 1. 45 He immediately equipped a fleet to carry a colony of Portuguese to these islands. 1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop v. A fleet of barges were coming lazily on. 1865 CORNH. Mag. Apr. 465 The whole 'fleet' [of colliers] as it is sometimes called, must anchor. 1884 Stubbs Mercantile Circular 27 Feb. 194/4 The total catch of mackerel by the New England fleet was 226,685 barrels.

2. *transf.* A number of persons, birds, or other objects moving or employed in company. Now rare, exc. dial.

The dial. use (quot. 1884), which has passed into sporting lang., may be a northern pronunc. of FLIGHT.

a 1400-50 Alexander 1196 (Dublin) To founde forth with a flēte [Ashmole flote] of fyfe hundred knyghtes. 1649 Dr. GURTHIE Mem. (1702) 67 As soon as Episcopacy had been thrust out of this Church, there came . . . from Ireland a fleet of Scottish People. 1675 CROWE Country Wit II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 53, I will convey you safe home with my fleet of lanterns. 1820 Sporting Mag. XXXV. 311 A fleet of wild ducks had alighted. 1878 Cumbold. Gloss. s.v., 'The cap't'n theall fleet o' them.' 1884 Chesb. Gloss., *Fleet*, an assemblage of birds when they come to their feeding ground or roosting quarters.

3. *Fisheries*. (See *quots.*)

1879 Encycl. Brit. IX. 251 They [nets in drift-fishing] are fastened together end to end, and thus form what is called a train, fleet, or drift of nets. 1887 Kent. Gloss. s.v., Every Folkestone herring-boat carries a fleet of nets, and six nets make a fleet. 1892 Northumbld. Gloss., *Fleet*, a row of floating herring nets at sea attached to each other and to the fishing boat.

4. *attrib.*, as *fleet regatta, surgeon*. 1891 Pall Mall G. 18 Nov. 5/2 The annual fleet regatta. 1892 *Ibid.* 30 Aug. 6/1 Dr. Irving was subsequently fleet surgeon to Lord Wolsley in the Ashantee campaign.

Fleet (flīt), *sb.* ² Now only local. Forms: 1 flēot(e, 5-9 flēte, 6-7 flēet(e), 6 flēet, 9 flēet, 6- flēet. [OE. *flōt* str. masc. (also *flōte* wk. fem., or *flōta* wk. masc.), corresp. to OFr. *flēt*, MDu. *vlēt* masc., *vlēt* (mod. Du. *vlēt* masc.), MLG. *vlēt*, MHG. *vlēt* (early mod. Ger. *fliese*) masc., ON. *fljōt* neut.; *f.* OTeut. **flēt-an*: see FLEET *v.*]

1. A place where water flows; an arm of the sea; a creek, inlet, run of water.

c 893 K. ALFRED Oros. i. 1. 27 Hispania land is . . . eall mid flēte. . . ymbhæfð. c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 166/2 Flēte, there water cometh and goth, flēta. 1530 PALSGR. 221/1 Flēte where water cometh, breche. 1622 DRAYTON Poly-ob. xxiii. 191 To the Sea. . . With Mosses, Fleets, and Fells, she shows most wild and rough. 1677 YARRANTON Eng. Improv. 108 Cloth . . . Filled with our Mills by the open fleet. 1703 S. DALE in Phil. Trans. XXV. 1575/2 Certain remains of the old Channel, which the neighbouring Inhabitants still call Fleets. 1726 J. LEWIS Hist. Isle of Tened (ed. 2) 78 A certain flēte . . . through which little Boats used to come to the aforesaid Town. 1827 Sporting Mag. XXI. 115 Nests formed amongst the reeds, by the side of the Fleets. 1891 A. J. FOSTER Ouse 214 Several narrow creeks running into the heart of the town [King's Lynn] . . . are called 'fleets'.

b. (from the use of creeks in drainage; see supra 1891): A drain, a sewer. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1523 Sewers Inquisition 8 (E. D. S.) A new and sufficient head like unto Stock with new fleet sh[all] be made and lade there. 1773 Burstwick Inclos. Act 22 The fleet or sewer. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., *Fleet*, a kind of drain.

c. *Comb.*: fleet-dyke, hole (see *quots.*).

1839 Stonehouse Axholme 263 The west channel would then naturally warp up, and leave what is usually termed in such cases a fleet hole. 1858 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, *Fleet-dyke*, an embankment for preventing inundation. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., *Fleet-hole*, a hole or hollow left by a drain having been diverted, or a bank having broken, and washed away the soil.

2. *The Fleet*: a run of water, flowing into the Thames between Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street, now a covered sewer; called also *Fleet ditch*; hence, the prison which stood near it.

1530 PALSGR. 201/2 Flēte a prison for gentylmen, *consergerie*. 1563-83 FOXE A. & M. 1101/2 Grafton was sent to the Fleet. 1613 Letter in Burn Fleet Registers (1833) 5 An ancient acquaintance of y^e and myne is yesterday married in the Fleet. 1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull II. iv, Before the next term we shall have him in the Fleet. 1761 A. MURRAY (title), Ode to the Naiads of Fleet-ditch. 1837 DICKENS Pickwick xl, Mr. Pickwick alighted at the gate of the Fleet.

b. *attrib.*: *Fleet books*, the records of the marriages celebrated in the Fleet Prison. *Fleet chapel*, the place where the marriage ceremonies were performed. *Fleet marriage*, one performed clandestinely by a Fleet parson in the Fleet; also *Fleet-Street marriage*. *Fleet parson*, one of a number of disreputable clergymen who were to be found in and about the Fleet ready to perform clandestine marriages. *Fleet register* = *Fleet book*.

1719 Original Weekly Jnl. 26 Sept. in Burn Fleet Registers (1833) 7 Mrs. Ann Leigh . . . having been decoyed . . . and married at the Fleet Chapel. 1732 Grub Street Jnl. 20 July (ibid.), A Fleet parson was convicted . . . of forty-three oaths. 1735 *Ibid.* 6 This advice cannot be taken by those that are concerned in y^e Fleet marriages. c 1747 *Ibid.* (title), A Fleet Wedding. 1833 Burn Fleet Registers 3 The Fleet Registers . . . commence about the period of the Order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. 1861 Cornh. Mag. June 688 A worthy woman whose daughter had been entrapped into a Fleet-Street marriage.

Fleet, *sb.* ³ 1829 Trial of J. Martin 34, I saw the rope hanging from the window west of the Five Sisters window in the North transept. It was fastened to the fleet . . . the machine for cleaning the Minister.

Fleet (flīt), *sb.* ⁴ *Fishing*. [? *f.* FLEET *v.* 1 in sense 'to float'.] (See *quots.*) Cf. FLEET *sb.* 1 3. Also, *fleet-line*.

1880 Antrim & Down Gloss., *Fleet-line* (float-line), a line used in a particular kind of sea-fishing; the hook floats mid-way between the surface and bottom. 1891 Cent. Dict., *Fleet*, in fishing, a single line of 100 hooks: so called when the bultow was introduced in Newfoundland (1846).

Fleet (flīt), *a.* ¹ Also 6 flēte. Cf. FLIT *a.* [Not found before 16th c., but prob. much older; cogn. with or a. ON. *flidr* swift; *f.* root of FLEET *v.* 1.]

1. Characterized by power of swift onward movement; swift, nimble. Said primarily of living beings, their limbs and movements; hence of things viewed as self-moving, thoughts, etc. Not in colloquial use.

a 1249 SKELTON Repliy. 50 Your tonges were to flēte. 1579 LVLV Enphases (Arb.) 35 The fleetest fish swalloweth the delicatist bait. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. v. ii. 264 Their conceits haue winges, Fleetster then arrows, bullets, wind, thought, swifter things. 1595 Tass. Shr. Induct. 1. 26 If Echo were as fleet, I would esteeme him worth a dozen such. 1671 MURRAY P. R. iii. 273 This horses fleet and strong. 1752 CAULFIELD Lett. III. cclxxix. 28 In the situation of a man who should be very fleet of one leg, but very lame of the other. 1781 COWPER A. Selkirk 42 How fleet is a glance of the mind! 1830 SCOTT Lady of the Il. 11 v, Fleet limbs that mocked at time. 1841 LANE Arab. Nts I. 126 The antelope is supposed to be the fleetest quadruped on earth. 1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong. (1876) III. xiv. 377 A messenger . . . who had sped with a pace fleetier even than that of his own march.

2. *Evanescent, shifting, passing away; not durable or lasting, poet.*

1812 H. & J. SMITH Ref. Addr., Cui Bono v, This goodly pile . . . Perchance than Holland's edifice more fleet. 1877 BRAYNE Poems, The Poet iv, Seize the great thought . . . And bind, in words, the fleet emotion fast.

3. *quasi-adv.* Quickly, swiftly. *poet.*

1857 M. GROVE Pelops & Hipp. (1878) 82 When a man doth meete With such as stand more than his match, his winning goes to fleets. 1790 A. WILSON Thunderstorm

Poet. Wks. (1846) 33 Fleet fled the shades of night. 1878 STEVENSON Int. Voy. 103 A thicket of willows . . . under which the river ran flush and fleet.

4. *Comb.*: fleet-foot *a.*, *poet.* = next; fleet-footed *a.*, fleet of foot, swift in movement; also *fig.*; + fleet-hound, a greyhound; fleet-winged *a.*, having fleet wings, swift of flight.

1592 SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. 561 As the 'fleet-foot' Roe that's tyrd with chasing. 1865 SWINBURNE Atalanta 6 Fleeter of foot than the fleet-foot kid. a 1743 SAVAGE To Bessy, Cress Rockford Wks. 1775 II. 165 Tho' fate, 'fleet-footed, scents thy languid son' 1791 COWPER Odeys. II. 13 His hounds Fleet-footed follow'd him. 1832 LONGF. Coplas de Manrique III, Fleet-footed is the approach of woe. 1875 Lond. Gaz. No. 1037/4 An old white 'fleet-hound' Bitch. 1880 *Ibid.* No. 1550/4 A Brown spotted Foxhound Bitch . . . a sharp long Red Head, like a Fleet Hound. 1893 SHAKS. Lucr. 1216 'Fleet-wing'd dactyl with thoughts feathers flies. 1887 BOWEN Virg. Aeneid iv. 180 Fleet-winged, speedy of foot, a colossal monster and dread.

Fleet (flīt), *a.* ² Chiefly dial. Also 7 flāt, 7-9 flēt, (8 flit). [f. ME. *flēt*, pa. pp. of FLEET *v.* 2 Cf. FLEETEN, FLATTEN, FLOTEN.] Of milk: Skimmed. Also *fleet cheese*, cheese made of skimmed milk.

1607 TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts (1658) 517 In Elsatia . . . they fat them [Hogs] with . . . barley-meal wet with flat milk. 1688 R. HOLME Armoury III. 135/1 Dairy People . . . make . . . Fleet and unflat Milk Cheese. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece III. 498 Whey, flat Milk, Wash, Grains. 1807 VANCOUVER Agric. Devon (1813) 230 The milk . . . stands forty-eight hours before the flat-milk is run off. 1823 MOORE Suff. Words, s.v. *Fleet*, Cheese made of this milk [flat-milk] is called Fleet-cheese. 1882 Lanc. Gloss., *Fleet-milk*.

Fleet (flīt), *a.* ³ Now chiefly dial. and Agric. [Perh. repr. OE. **flāt*, corresponding to Du. *vloot* shallow (:-**flauto-*), *f.* root of FLEET *v.* 1.]

1. Having little depth; shallow.

1621 QUARLES Argalus & P. (1678) 9 Hazard no more To wrack your fortunes on so fleet a shore. 1647 TRAPP Comm. Matt. xv. 8 The deeper . . . the belly of the lute . . . is, the pleasanter is the sound; the fleetier, the more grating . . . in our ears. 1767 A. YOUNG Farmer's Lett. to People 120 Plough a very fleet furrow. 1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem. I. 407 The milk-trays . . . should be fleet. 1842 LONGF. Sp. Stud. III. vi, To pass through the dewy grass, And waters wide and fleet. 1882 Blackw. Mag. Jan. 104 Where the water is fleet and weedy.

b. (That is) at no great depth; near the surface; esp. quasi-adv. in to plough or sow fleet.

1633 ROGERS Treat. Sacraments i. 160 The root is so . . . fleet that it will scarce furnish the tree with leaves. 1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Set. 188 Sometimes we find Gold . . . as fleet as the roots of shrubs in Peru. 1707 MORTIMER Insh. II. 80 Those Lands must be ploughed fleet. 1803 Sir J. SINCLAIR in Annals Agric. XL. 322 'Fallow deep, but sow fleet'. 1845 Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. V. n. 326 The land is ploughed 'fleet', or about 3½ inches deep. 1876 Surrey Gloss. s.v., To plough fleet is to skim-plough land.

+ 2. Having little depth of soil; 'light, superficially fruitful' (J.). *Obs.*

1707 MORTIMER Insh. II. 80 Marle Cope-ground, which is commonly a cold, stiff, wet Clay . . . unless . . . where it is very fleet for Pasture.

Hence **Fleetly adv.**, with little depth; shallowly. 1844 Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. V. 1. 19 Sown upon the surface or drilled fleetly.

Fleet (flīt), *v.* ¹ Forms: *Inf.* 1 flēotan, (3rd pers. pr. 1. flēt), 3-4 flēoten, (3 south. vleoten, wleoten), 3 flēote, 3-6 flēt(e)n, 4-7 flēote, Sc. flēt, 4- flēt. *Pa. t.* 1 flāt, 3 *Orm.* flāt, 4 flēt, flote, 3-6 flēt, *pl.* 1 fluton, 3 fluten, floten; weak forms 4 flēide, 4-6 flēte, 6 Sc. flēt, flētted, 7 flē(o)ted, *Pa. pp.* 1, 4 floten (see FLOTEN). [A Com. Teut. originally str. vb.: OE. *flōtan* (flāt, fluton, floten) to float, corresp. to OFris. *flāta*, OS. *flōtan* (MDu., Du. *vlieten*) to flow, OHG. *flōtzen* to float, flow (MHG. *vliesen*, mod. Ger. *fließen* to flow), ON. *flōta* (Sw. *flyta*, Da. *flyde*) to float, flow (not recorded in Goth.). -O Teut. **flēutan* (flant, futum, flotom-), *f.* pre-Teut. root **pleud-*, *ploud-*, *plud-* (cf. Lettish *plūdīt* to float, *plūdī* flood, Lith. *plūsti* to float away, *plūdis* float of a fishing-net), an extended form of the OArvan root **pleu-*, *plu-* (cf. Gr. *πλέω* to sail, Skr. *plu*, *pru* to swim, float, flow, L. *pluere* to rain.)

I. To float.

1. *infr.* To rest upon the surface of a liquid; to be buoyed up; opposed to sink. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1000 ALFERIC Hom. (Th.) II. 564 Aegrot eile upon water oððe on oðrum wætan, se ele flyt bufan. c 1205 LAN. 2137 Heore scalen wleotod, swule gold-fage sceldes. 13. E. E. *Alth.* P. II. 1025 Lay þer-on [the Dead Seal] a lump of led & hit on loft flētez. 1398 TREVIS Barth. De P. R. xiii. xxi. (1495) 451 An egge flyeth in salt water and synkyth downe in freshe water. 1460-70 Bk. Quintessence 9 A liquor of oyle flytynge aboue in maner of a skyn. c 1470 HARING Chron. ccxvi. iv, The bodies flete amonge our shippes. 1578 LYVE Doctores I. ccl. 142 A water herbe which fleteeth upon the water. 1641 FRENCH Distill. v. (1651) 127 The Oil doth naturally flete above. 1836 W. D. COOPER Sussex Gloss., The tide comes in and the vessels flete.

+ b. *hyperbolically*. To 'swim' in blood, tears; to be 'bathed' in (happiness, etc.). *Obs.*

1897 R. GLOUC. (1744) 261 Heuden, (dat were of ysmyte) Flete in blood. a 1500 Chaucer's Dream 1962 Fleteing they were in swich wele As folk that wolde in no wise

Desire more perfet paradise. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 70 Tullius, quohis lippis suete Of rethorike did in to termes flete. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc.* P. xxxv. 8 That. My pen in rhetoric may flete. a 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xix. 204 My friend being dead. L. lies in the entry of my tent, and in the tears doth flete Of his associates.

+ c. Of a vessel : To be or get afloat ; to sail. *Beowulf* (Th.) 322 Sagenga for, Fleet famigheals forþ ofer yðe. c 1205 LAV. 2033 Alle þa scipen þa bi þare sæ fluten. a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* iv. 55 Now fleetes the talowed kele. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 82 Our Ship did not flete.

+ 2. *intr.* To drift or be carried by the current or tide on the surface of the water. *Obs.*

c 897 *ELFRIC Gregory's Past.* lvi. 445 Det scip... sceal fleotan mid ðe streame. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3187 Moyses it [an gold gad] folwede ðider it flet. a 1305 *Life Pilate* 251 in E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 128 þat hodie flet wþ and down. 13... E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 421 þe arc... flete forthe with þe flyt of þe selle wyndez. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iii. 630 The thingis that that steland war thak tuk. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* iii. 89 Part drownit, part to the Roche flet or swam. 1590 *Marlowe end. Pt. Tanburk.* i. i. Sailors... Shall meet those Christians, fleeting with the tide.

+ 3. *transf.* Of mists, clouds, spirits, an odour : To float (in air, etc.) ; to drift. *Obs.*

13... E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 46 A fayre reflyay 3et for hit flot. 1528 *LYNDESAY Dreue* 222 Quhow that thay [spirits] lay, in to the flammis fletyng. a 1623 W. PENNELL *Zachary* (1629) 164 Thin Clouds, fleeting under the thicker and heavier. 1744 *J. Claridge's Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 9 Exhalations which while they flet near the earth are stiled mists.

+ 4. To swim : said of fish, occas. of other animals and men. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Th.) 1089 No he fram me flodyðum feor fleotan meahthe. c 1205 LAV. 22010 What letted þene fise to uleoten to þan oðere. 13... E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 387 þe wyldre of þe wode on þe water flete. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pt. B.* xx. 44 þe fisslie bath syn to flete with. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 847 The Irland folk... On craggis clam, and sum in watir flett. a 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* ii. 257 By the calme seas come fletyng adays twaine. a 1600 *Complaint* vi. in *Ramsay's Evergreen* i. 110 Leander on a stormy Nicht Diet fletand on the Billous gray.

+ 5. Of a person : To be afloat (in a vessel) ; to journey or travel by water ; to sail. Also with *in.* *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 28660 Forð flet mid vðe, folc vlnicete. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 365 þe mariners flet on flode. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's* i. 365 Yeres and dayes flette this creature Throughtout the see of Grece. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 31 Upon this flood have we flett many day. 1563 B. GOOGE *Egges* viii. (Arb.) 66 Through the Chanell deden... he flets a pnce. 1688 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Aug. (1882) i. 223 They... lay aground a pretty while before they could flet in. 1725 *DE FOR Vey. round World* (1840) 319 They might flet down this river.

+ 6. To move unsteadily, as a floating object ; to shift or sway (to and fro, etc.) ; to fluctuate, waver. Both of material and immaterial things. *Obs.*

In 16-17th c. sometimes adopted to render the like-sounding *fluitare*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* l. pr. vi. 28 Venest þou þat þise nutacions of fortune fleten wþ outen goumour. 15... *Ragman Roll* 20 in Hazl. E. P. P. i. 70 He changyngt xxi. and fletyth to and fro. 1571 *GOLDING Calisto on Pa.* xxi. 15 Those that fly fletting to and fro forge sundry wayes to save themselves. 1597 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 58 Can Euphues convince me of fletting, seeing for his sake I break my fidelite. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* iii. xxvii. (1591) 130 Those... who rowled down huge stones... forced the frame to stagger and flete. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 6 Shadowlesse when Sol is Zenith, from which point when it flets either North or South (etc.).

II. To flow (and derived senses).

+ 7. Of liquid, esp. water, a river : To flow. *Obs.* c 1200 *ORMIN* 18093 Se waterstream A33 fletleþ forþ & cneþþ Toward to see. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1609 The water went vnder houses... And densit by course all þe clene Cite Of filth and of feum, throughte fletyng by nethe. c 1425 *Festivals of the Church* 177 in *Leg. Road* (1871) 261 Till felle teres gan flete. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald.* *Irel. in Holinshed* ii. 2/2 The ruer of the Surie... fleteth by the cite of Waterford. 1595 *SENSEER Col. Clout* 596 Her words were like a stream of honny fletting. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. v. 10 Waters, which slit and flete to and fro with wind-catches. c 1630 in *Risdon Surv.* *Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 Still gliding forth, altho' it flet full slow.

+ b. *transf.* Of a multitude of persons : To 'stream'. *Obs.*

1596 *DALRYMPLE* ii. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 403 Cumis flowing and fleeting vnto thame troups of the common people. 1638 in *Maidment Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 29 Huge troups from quarters came fleeting.

+ 8. To overflow, abound. *Const. with.* (Cf. 'flowing with milk and honey'). *Obs.* [So ON. *flida* : see *Filzner* s.v.]

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. metr. ii. 8 Who makeþ þat plenteouse autumpe in fullle greses fletþ wþ heuy grapes. *Ibid.* iv. pr. vii. 246 Ne hast [þou] nat comen to fleten wþ welles. 1526 *SKELTON Magny.* 1093 With fantasies my delyt dothe flete.

+ b. *trans.* To overrun, flood, fill abundantly. *Obs. rare*—1.

13... E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 685 So folk schal falle fro, to flete alle þe worlde.

9. *intr.* + a. To dissolve or waste away ; to become disintegrated, fall to pieces. *Obs.*

1282 *WYCLIF* i. *Alace.* ix. 7 Judas sawþ for his oot-flette 1283 flet [L. *defluxit*] away. c 1420 *Pallad. on Ilush.* xii. 217 Yv pulle hem [plommes] rather than thai flete atwyne. 1583 *STUNNES Anat. Abus.* i. (1882) 36 Leather scarcely halfe tanned... within two or three daies wearing (especially if it come in any weat) wil. flete and run abroad like

a dish clout. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The bankes of sand doe flet and vnde away out of the Riuier. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 312 Leather, thus leisurely tanned... will prove serviceable, which otherwise will quickly flete and rag out.

b. Of immaterial things : To fade or vanish, die out. Also with *away.* *Obs.* or *arch.* (blending with sense 10).

1576 *NEWTON Lemmie's Complex.* (1633) 192 No stampe, forme, or print, but such as presently fleteth, and immediately vanisheth. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. ii. 108 How all the other passions flet to ayre. 1616 B. JONSON *Postaster* Apol., What they write 'gainst me Shall like a figure, drawn in water, flete. 1787 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* 26 Feb., Mr. Turbulent's compassion... fletted away from the diversion of this recital. 1846 *KABLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 59 The deeds we do, the words we say, Into still air they seem to flete.

10. To glide away like a stream ; to slip away, change position imperceptibly or stealthily ; hence, in wider sense, to flit, migrate, remove, vanish. Also with *away.* Now only *arch.* of immaterial things, and with mixture of sense 11.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Alle worlð hing ben fletet also water erinde. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 714 Mony klyf he ouer-clambe in contrayez straunge, Fer fleten fro his fremez fremeþ he rydez. 1388 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxxix. 19 Lest tho [frynys] weren looze and fletiden down. 1563 *GOLDING Cesar* iv. (1565) 95 b, The Sycamores had... fletted out of theyr country. 1568 *GREENWYLL Tacitus Ann.* vi. iii. (1622) 126 But Rubrius Fabatus... fletting to the Parthians, and hrought backe... by a Centurion, had keepers appointed him. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 457 All th' unaccomplisht works of Natures hand... Dissolved on earth, flete hither. a 1730 *FENTON Poems* 14 The wandring ghosts... Flete sullen to the shades. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 48 The cares of boyhood flete away. 1873 *SYMONOS Grk. Poets* iii. 75 The wealth that the gods give lasts, and flets not away.

b. Of the soul : To pass away from the body ; hence said of a dying man.

1590 *MARLOWE Edm. II.* iv. vi. Our souls are fleeting hence. 1622 *FLETCHER Spau. Cur.* iv. v. Bar. I am sorry... To find ye in so weak a state. *Die.* I am fleeting, Sir. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 18 p. 5 You teach that souls... fleeting hence to other regions stray.

c. Of time : To pass rapidly and imperceptibly ; to slip away. With mixture of the sense of FLEET a.

a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 11 My pleasant days they flet and pass. 1621 *MOLLE Camerac. Liv. Libr.* iii. i. 149 Six hundred yeaeres being fletted away since. 1718 *PRIOR Poems* 297 The busie Moments... That flet between the Cradle and the Grave. 1818 *COLERIDGE Method in Encl.* *Metaph.* (1849) 5 He organizes the hours... the very essence of which is to flete, and to have hence. 1875 *FARRAR Silence & V. xi.* 195 Time may flete, and youth may fade.

d. *trans.* To pass, while away (time) ; also, to flet it. *rare.*

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. i. 124 Many yong Gentlemen... flet the time carelesly. 1858 *LWES Sea-side Stud.* 396 Fleeting the quiet hour in observation of his pets. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 151/2 They read the Coinage Bill a third time, and so fletted it goldenly... till one o'clock a.m.

11. *intr.* To move swiftly ; to flit, fly. Also with *away.* Cf. FLEET a.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1566 So felle fleten þer flete, when þe folk gedered. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* v. i. 1885 Whether thro' the upper Air we flete. 1801 *Lusignan* IV. 218 He fletted across the plain. 1818 *HOGG in Blackw. Mag.* IV. 76 Yon little cloud... That... flets away Beyond the very springs of day. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 325 The thought had scarcely fletted through my brain. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 67 Sheets of sand fletting along the surface of the Desert.

III. 12. *Naut. trans.* To change the position of, shift (a block, rope, etc.). Also *absol.* [Substituted for the earlier FLIT, owing prob. to association with sense 10 above.]

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Vb. To flet or replace it in a proper state of action. The man who performs this office... calls out, *flet jigger!* 1859 F. A. GRIFTHS *Artis. Man.* (1862) 107 To flet blocks is to bring them as close together as possible. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Wordbk.* *Fleeting*, the act of changing the situation of a tackle when the blocks are drawn together ; also, changing the position of the dead-eyes, when the shrouds are become too long... *Fleet ho!* the order given at such times. *Ibid.*, *Fleet the messenger*, when about to weigh, to shift the eyes of the messenger past the capstan for the heavy heave. 1882 *NARES Seaman's Ship* (ed. 6) 61 Fleet the purchase down to the water's edge.

Hence *Fleeted ppl.* a.

1810 *SHELLEY Zastrozzi* vii. Pr. Wks. 1888 1. 47 Matilda... succeeded in recalling to life Verezzi's fletted faculties.

Fleet (flit), v. 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms : 5 *flētyn*, 6-7 *flēt*, 6, 9 *dial. flit*, 6- *fleet* ; *pa. ppl.* 5 *flēt*. [The precise formation is somewhat uncertain ; prob. f. OE. *flit* cream, f. root of *flēotan* FLEET v. 1 ; cf. Sw. *dial. flida*, MDa. *flide* (mod. *af-flide*) of equivalent etymology. But as the Du. *vlieden* (= FLEET v. 1) occurs in this sense, the Eng. vb. may possibly be a use of FLEET v. 1.]

1. *trans.* To take off that which floats upon the surface of a liquid ; esp. to skim (milk, the cream from milk). Also with *compl.*

c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 1662/2 *Fletyn*, as mylke or oþer lyke, *despūmatus*. *Ibid.* 1671/2 *Fletyn*, or skomyn ale, or pottys, or oþer lycoure that hovythe, *despūmo*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 551/2 Let us go flete this mylke agaynst she come to make her butter. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 146 b,

The creame that swims aloft, is fletted off. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 388 The fat which is fletted or skimmed from the broth wherein dormice and rats be sodden. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. ii. (1668) 78 Boyl it... ever and anon fletting it clean. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, you ought to flet it [milk] by the Heat of warm Water. a 1796 *W. Ough.* couver in A. Young *Ess. Agric.* (1813) II. 285 The milk of which cows... after standing 24 hours, is fletted. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* *Fleet* or *Flit*, to skim milk.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 336 It is he... that will flete all the fat from thy beard. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* xcvi. 1222 Wee shall not occupy the trade of merchandise by sea, we shall not flit off the fatte thereof. 1632 *QUARLES Div. Fancies* ii. xxviii. (1660) 60 We Fleet the Mornings for our own design. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 4 Let us flete the cream of a few of the primest libraries in all ages.

2. *To Flete.* To skim fresh water off the sea, as practised at the mouths of the Rhone, the Nile, &c. (Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk.* 1867).

Hence *Fleeted ppl.* a.

1580 *HOLLVAND Trans. Fr. Tong.* *Lait esburri*, fletted milke. 1583... *Campo di Fior* 161 Upon fisher-days, fletted milke. 1611 *COTGR.* *Escremé*, vncreamed, fletted, as milke.

Fleet (flit), v. 3. [? f. FLEET sb. 1 sense 3.] *intr.* ? To fish with a 'fleet'.

1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 78 No Peter-man... shall flet for Flounders with any Rug-Net in the Night-time.

Fleet, dial. f. of FLIGHT ; Sc. var. of FLUTE.

Fleet (e, var. or dial. form of FLEET sb. and v.

Fleetch, obs. form of FLITCH sb.

Fleeten, a. *Obs.* [Altered form of FLOTTEN,

assimilated to FLEET v. 2.]

1. (See FLOTTEN.)

2. Of the colour of skimmed milk. In quot. contemptuously of the face.

c 1618 *FLETCHER Q. Corinth* iii. i, You know where you are you fletten face.

3. quasi-sb. The adj. used *absol.* Skimmed milk.

1864 in *WEBSTER*.

+ **Fleeter**. 1. *Obs. rare*—1 [f. FLEET v. 1 + -ER¹]. a. ? A shifty person (cf. FLEET v. 1 6). b. A fugitive, deserter.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* iii. (1887) 12 His country... pronounceth him to be but a fletter, who so euer shall offer 10 force her that waye. 1598 *FLORIO Profugo*, a fugitive, a wanderer, a fletter. 1609 J. DAVIS (Heref.) *Holy Road* (Grosart) 9/2 Peter, Art thou for Christ his Church a fit foundation, That in Faith, from Faith, sans Faith, art a Fletter?

Fleeter (flit²) 2. [f. FLEET sb. 1 + -ER¹] One who is engaged in 'fleeting' (see FLEETING vbl. sb. 3). Also, a boat intended for 'fleeting'.

1888 *Scot. Leader* 11 July 7 The 'fleeters' do not always get free with smashes and cuts; one side alone loses 35 men on the average per year. 1893 *Ibid.* 15 Aug. 7 These vessels... differ from the ordinary trawlers in respect that while the latter return to port at least once a week, the fleeters remain at sea as long as their coals hold out.

Fleeting (flit^{ing}), vbl. sb. 1 [f. FLEET v. 1 + -ING¹]. The action of the vb. in various senses.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 588 To further thaim off thar fleting. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xx. 84 It [walking] is good... for the iaudishe costiness, fleeting of the meat in the stomacke. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xv. 235 Rich fleeting of soules out of one body into another. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 95 b, The proudest confidence maketh our chiefest footing a changeable fleeting. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* i. 127 One of the best known of English witch oracles is the trial by 'fleeting' or swimming.

Fleeting (flit^{ing}), vbl. sb. 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. FLEET v. 2 + -ING¹].

1. The action of skimming a liquid, esp. milk.

c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 1671/2 *Fletynge* of lycoure, *spūmatus*, *despūmatio*. 1474 in *Housew. Ord.* (1790) 32 The maister cooke hath the fleetinge of the leade. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. vi. (1668) 145 The fleeting or gathering of your Cream from the Milk.

b. *concr.* in pl. Skimmings, curds (see quot.). 1611 *COTGR.* *Sarrason*, *fleeting*, or hastic curds scummed from the whey of a new-milke cheese, then thickened (etc.). 1845 H. WHITE in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. i. 121 The last skimmings are termed fleetings, and are generally reserved for the use of the servants. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 329 When butter-milk is added to boiling whey... a soft curd is thrown down. This mixture is called fleetings in Wales.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as fleeting-dish, a dish used for skimming cream from milk ; fleeting-milk, skim-milk ; in quot. *fig.*

1736 *BAILEY Housew. Dict.* 181 Taking off the cream with a 'fleeting dish'. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. i. 75 This is... skimmed with a common fleeting-dish. a 1670 *HACKITT Alp. Williams* i. (1692) 19 It was the 'flitting milk' of a poor Vicarage, the parsonage lishes being scum'd from it.

Fleeting (flit^{ing}), vbl. sb. 3 [f. FLEET sb. 1 + -ING¹]. A particular kind of trawling (see quot.).

1884 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5/2 The new 'fleeting' system, by which fishing boats are kept at sea for a considerable time while fast steamers ply between them and the shore, carrying the fish as they are caught.

+ **Fleeting**, vbl. sb. 4. *Obs.* [f. FLEET sb. 2] Confinement in the Fleet Prison.

1589 *SIR T. SMYTH Comm. Engl.* iii. iv. 121 After they had... bin well disciplined as well by words, as by fleeting a while. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) i. 183 And that was all the Fleeting, that euer I felt.

Fleeting (flētin), *ppl. a.* [f. FLEET *v.* + -ING 2.] That fleets, in senses of the *v.*

†1. Floating; of a fish: Swimming. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1447 (Gr.) Se feond geseapen fleotende hreaw. 1340 *W. Alex. & Dind.* 491 þe fleotende fish þat in þe fone leuon. 1578 *Luttrell's Dodoes* i. lxxi. 206 Amongst the fleeting herbes there is also a certayne herbe which some call Water Lyverworte.

†2. That moves constantly, shifting, unstable, wandering; hence of a person or his attributes: Changeable, fickle, inconstant, vacillating. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 Mid te fleotende word, to fleotend þe heorte. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. iii. (Camb. MS.) 6 Fleetyng Error. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. iii. 4 The fleetyng ayer geuyth place to the flyght of byrdes. 1553 J. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 3 Preachers, must now and then plaie the foolies in the pulpit, to serve the tickle eares of their fleetyng audience. 1592 *GREENE's Great's W. W.* (1617) 15 If I finde thee firme, Lamilla will be faithful: if fleeting, she must . . . be unfortunate. 1606 *SHAKS. Aut. & Cl. v.* 240 The fleeting Moone No Planet is of mine. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* ii. 17 Of such a variable and fleeting conscience what hold can be tak'n? 1650 *FULLER's Pious* i. 424 Their wonder, that so firm a fabrick should stand on so fleeting a foundation.

†3. Flowing; fluid. *Fleeting sacrifices:* drink offerings. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Wat is folc bote fletende water. 1388 *Wyclif Exod.* xxx. 29 Cuppis . . . in which fleetyng sacrifices schulen be offrid. 1398 *THEVISA Barthol.* de P. R. vi. xxii. (Tollern. MS.) Drynke is a fleetyng substance nedful to be fedyng of a beste. c 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Take ryse and fletende signade. 1567 *TURBERV. Epitaphes.* 88. (1870) 175 So stands the foolie by fleeting flood. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 594 The slippry God will. In fleeting Streams attempt to slide away.

4. Passing swiftly by. Chiefly of life or time.

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xvii. Thee, the pleasure of the fleeting year. a 1704 T. BROWN *Persius Sat.* i. Wks. 1730 i. 53 Thy fleeting years of youth will soon be gone. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 193 'Tis pain to part for e'en one fleeting night. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. viii. 169 The fleeting generations of man.

5. Passing or gliding swiftly away.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 592 She said, and from his Eyes the fleeting Fair Retir'd like subtle Smoke dissolv'd in Air. a 1704 T. BROWN *On the Beauties* Wks. 1730 i. 44 Scarcely my breast my fleeting soul retains. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii. (1824) 619 He followed their fleeting figures. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacred & Leg. Art* 3 To catch the fleeting soul of the triumphant martyr.

6. Existing for a brief period; not permanent or enduring; transitory, passing, fading.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 73 Beholde this fletyng world how all things fade. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 741 O fleeting joyes of Paradise. 1771 *GRAY Lett.* 24 May, Poems (1775) 395, I have indeed a short one [journal], that serves to recall and fix the fleeting images of these things. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 30 Pleasure the most fleeting of all things.

Hence **Fleetingly** *adv.*, **Fleetingness**.

1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 156 The perpetual mutability and fleetingness of those immediate objects of sight. 1842 *MANNING Serm. Faithful Departed* (1848) i. 309 Poets were wont to bewail the fleetingness of life. 1883 M. K. MACMILLAN *Lett.* 23 Oct. I have read, fleetingly, a very considerable section of his prose writings.

Fleetly (flētili), *adv.* [f. FLEET *a.* + -LY 2.] Swiftly, quickly; also *comb.*, as *fleetly-mounted*.

1598 *FLORIO, Suetellanto*, swiftlie, nimble, fleetlie. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xviii. As fleetly as a roe. 1874 *HOLLAND Mistr. Manise* vii. 40 Full fleetly sped the morning hours. 1876-7 J. GRANT *Hist. India* i. lxlii. 122/1 Lightly-armed and fleetly-mounted horsemen.

Fleetness (flētnēs), [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being fleet.

1. Swiftiness.

1625 *QUARLES Sion's Sonn.* vii. 7 Behold the fleetness of his nimble feet. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* v. 202 Fame. . . In Fleetness far outstrips the vigorous Horse. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* viii. 321 The fleetness of foot, with which . . . he outran the chariot of Ahab.

2. Transitoriness.

1727 *BAILEY, vol. II, Fleetness*, fleeting Quality. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* ii. xxiv. (1874) 95 All their notes . . . are of our fleetness sighing, And singing of our dying.

Fleety (flēti), *a. rare*. [f. FLEET *a.* + -Y 1.] = FLEET *a.* 1.

1841 *Tail's Mag.* VIII. 572 The rustle of thy fleety foot Upon my ear doth fall.

Fleg (flēg), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* [f. FLEG *v.* 1.] A fright, scare. Cf. *Fley sb.*

1721 *RANSAY Richy & Sandy* 9 Or has some Bogle-bo.. gien ye a fleg. 1828 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xviii. 'I got a fleg, and was ready to jump out of my skin.'

Fleg (flēg), *sb.* 2. *Sc.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *fling*.] A random blow or kick, a stroke.

1722 *HAMILTON Wallace* III. i. (1822) 45 He. . . Syn at the loon a fearful Fleg let fce, That from his Rurple shear'd away his Thigh. 1785 *BURNS Epist.* to J. Lapraik 21 Apr. ix. She's [Fortune's] gien me mony a jirt, an' fleg.

Fleg (flēg), *v.* 1. *Sc.* [The normal *Sc.* form of OE. *flegan* to put to flight, of which one example is known, if the reading of the MS. be correct. If not an error for *flēgan* (see *FLEY v.*), it may perh. be a variant of that word, with abnormal doubled palatal and shortening of the vowel, as in *reccan* to reckon, var. of *reccan* (= **rōkjan*).] *trans.* To frighten, scare.

1724 *RANSAY Gent. Shep.* iv. i. We'll fleg him sae, he'll

mint nae mair to gang A conjuring to do a lassie wrang. 1889 *BARRIE Wind. Thrums* xv. 141 'That was strong language,' said Hendry, 'but he would be wantin' to fleg her?'

Fleg (flēg), *v.* 2. *Sc.* [f. var. of FLAG *v.*, FLECK *v.* 2.] *intr.* To flee, run off; to fly away. Also with *off*. 1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons* 25 [The lambs] round a tammock wheel, an' fleggin, toss The moudy-hillan to the air in stoor. 1846 *W. Nelly*. aff w' Gib the Mison Flegg'd fast, that day. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 170 'The solan. flegged aff about the roundness of the craig.'

Flegge, var. of FLEDGE *a. Obs.*

Fleg (h), *obs. pa. t.* of FLEE *v.*; *Sc.* var. of FLEA.

Flegm, var. of FLEAM.

Flegm, **Flegm-**: see PHLEGM, PHLEGM.

Fleiche, -sche, -tsche, var. ff. of FLEECH *v.*

Fleicht, *obs. f.* of FLITE.

Fleid, *obs. pa. t.* of FLAY.

Fleigh, *dial. f.* of FLAKE, FLEA.

Fleighter, var. of FLICHTER *v.* *Sc.*

Fleil, *obs. pa. t.* of FLEE.

Fleil(e), -yle, *obs. ff.* of FLAIL.

Fleine, *obs. pa. pple.* of FLAY.

Fleingall. [Prob. a spurious word, arising from a misprint in Topsell for *steingall*, the Ger. name of this bird; see STANLEY, STONEGALL.] An alleged name of the kestrel.

1607 *TOPSELL's Striped* 89 Those kind of Hawkes which are called Kaistrell or Fleingalls. 1611 *COTGER, Crecerelle*, a Kestrell, Fleingall. 1847 in *HALLIWELL*. 1885 *SWAINSON's Procr. Names Birds* 140 *Fleingall*, i. e. Fly in gale.

Fleir(e), *obs. form* of FLEER.

† **Fleke**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ff. *fleke*, FLAKE *sb.* 1] *hurdle*. *trans.* To cover with hurdles.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 241 Botes he toke . . . þe sides togidere knytte . . . þei flected þam ouerhuert . . . Ouer þe water . . . was so ordeynd a brige.

Fleke, *obs. form* of FLAKE.

Flek(k)er, -ir, *obs. ff.* of FLICKER.

Flem(e), *obs. var.* of FLEAM.

† **Fleme**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fiema*, *fiema*, *fiyma*, 2-4 *feme*, 3 *fæme*. [OE. *fiema* (= earlier **flamjan*), f. *flam*: see next.] A fugitive, exile, outlaw.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1020 (Gr.) Þu fiema scealt widdast wrecan. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* iv. 12 þu. . . sielt fiyma 2eond ealle corþan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 We wunied here also fieme. c 1205 *LAV.* 5952 Alle þe flamen þe iflowe buð of Rome. c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 101 in E. E. P. (1862) 37 He drof him out of Engelzond; and let him grede fieme.

† **Fleme**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fëam*, 3 *fëam*, (*vlem*), *fleom*, (*fëam*, *fëam*), 3-4 *feme*. [OE. *flem* str. masc. = OTeut. type **flamho-*, f. *flamh-* abant-var. of *flauh-* to FLEE.] Flight; exile.

Beunulf 2889 (Gr.) Syððan æðelinas . . . gefrigean fleam cowerne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 We ben here alle on fleme. c 1205 *LAV.* 6407 He turned to fieme. *Ibid.* 24070 Ofte he ulem makede. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4341 So they hadde take fleme.

† **Fleme**, *v.* *Obs.* From 16th c. chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 *fieman*, *fiëman*, *fiyman*, 3 *fiëman*, *fëman*, -en, *fleomen*, *Orm.* *flemmenn*, *south.* *vlemon*, 4-5 *fem*, 4-7 *fëme*, *fëme*, (4 *fëmme*, *fëmon*, 7 *fëame*). [OE. *fiëman* (= earlier **flamjan*), f. *flam*: see *prec.* Cf. ON. *flëma*.]

1. *trans.* To cause to flee, put to flight; to drive away, drive out, chase; hence, to banish, exile; rarely, to reject (a proposal). Also, to *fleme away*, out, to flight. *a.* simply.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2115 (Gr.) Ac he god flymde. c 1200 *ORMSH* 8242 Augustinus . . . þatt flemmed himm ut. a 1300 *Curior* III. 20922 (Cott.) Fasting flemes flest sakes. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 328 Þu fnt fled þei flemd als þe knynges felons. c 1400 *Dout.* Troy 13577 And I. . . Thus am flemyt to flight through his false caste. c 1427 *Festivals of Ch.* 18 in *Leg. Rom.* (1871) 216 He will not flyte. But flemon all bi fode away. c 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 2673 He were a fole . . . So feyt forwardys to fieme. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xiv. 215/1 God sayd to Caym . . . Thou shalt be wanderyng & flemed upon ert. 1553 *KENNEDY Comp. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 152 Gerte the Kirk had the auld canonic liberte, than sulde all heresie be flemit. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 171 They . . . flemit them full sair. 16. . . *Merline* 1624 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 472 The heyres that thou didst fleame With wrong out of the realm. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* ix. 'He help'd Miss Rose when she was flemit with the Laird of Killancureit's new English bull.'

b. *Const. from*, of (= out of), out of; rarely with ellipsis of prep.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 þis lase [circumcisio] flemes þe fole 300 ut of þe child. c 1205 *LAV.* 23447 Þat he þe 203 als þe Ardræ wite and ulemen of lond. 1352 *Minor Halidon-Hyll* vi. The land that that war flemid fra. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2788 Lave is nye flemede out of this contrie. 1494 *FARVAY Chron.* vi. cxxii. 229 Algrus was accusid by malyce, and flemid the land. 15. . . DOUGLAS *Æneid* vii. vi. 47 Banist and flemyt of my native land. 16. . . *Merline* 126 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 435 Many another doughtye Man that hee had flemed out of the Land.

2. *intr.* To flee, run away. *rare* 1.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3248 He is the furste with sword that remith; Thou art the furste with hors that flemeth. . .

Hence **Flemed** *ppl. a.*; **Fleming** *vb.* *sb.* Also

Flemer, one who puts to flight.

c 1205 *LAV.* 7733 Alle eowre flemede men. a 1300 *Curior* III. 18626 (Gott.) Lang micht adam thine þe space Of fleming fra þat laured face. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 884 Dul-

carnon clepid is 'flemyng of wrecchis'. c 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 362 Fleder of fendes. 13. . . *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxiii. 483 Went forþ A-pilgrimage And he flemed visyted. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. vi. 284/1 He called them theues & outlawes & flemyd men. 15. . . *Ragman Roll* 169 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 76 Constant in vertu, flemet of malyce.

Flemensfirth. [One of the many corrupt forms (see *quots.*) of OE. *flēmna fymrð*, lit. 'entertainment of fugitives'.]

1. A term of OE. law, prob. meaning the offence of entertaining a banished person, and hence the king's right of exacting a penalty for this offence. The word was prob. not understood after the OE. period, but was preserved in formal enumerations of the rights pertaining to the king. The explanations in the *quots.* are the conjectures of legal antiquaries. A synonymous term *flynan fegm* (see *FARM sb.* 1) occurs in OE. laws, and is cited in various corrupt forms in law-books.

c 1020 *Secular Law* *Cant* c. 12 (Thorpe 1840) 264 Dis syndon þa geritha þe se cyning ah ofer eall men on Wessexan, þæt is . . . flymena-fymrde. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Aut.* I. 33 Fremenfremthe, chatel de jutif. 1672 *MANLEY Cowell's Interpr.*, *Flemensfirth*, But more truly *flymena fymrthe* . . . signifies the relieving of a fugitive. This word is variously written in old Charters, as *Flemeneferd*, *Flemeneftir*, *Flemeneftirith*, *Flemansfirth*, *Flemeneword*, *Fremenefenda*, and *Flemenefricthe*. *Ibid.*, *Flemenefrome* and *Flemenefrethe* are said to be the Chateaus of Fugitives.

† 2. Misused for: An asylum for outlaws.

1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* iv. xxiv. To make your towers a flemen's-firth.

Flemengo, *obs. form* of FLAMINGO.

Fleming (flēmij) 1. Also 5-6 *flem(m)yng(e)*, 6-7 *flemminge*, 7 *flemine* (e). [a *MDu. Vlaeming* (cf. ON. *Fléminger*, OHG. *Flaming*, med.L. *Flamingus*, Sp. *Flamenco*, Pg. *Flamengo*, Pr. *Flamenc*, Fr. *Flamand*), f. *flām-* (whence *Flanders*) + suffix -ING 3.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Flanders.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 105 Where Flemynges began on me for to cry, 'Master, what will you copen or by?' 1574 R. SCOT *Hog Gard.* (1578) 8 The more paynes you take . . . the nearer you resemble the trade of the Flemming. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 30 Charles the Emperor, being a *Flemish* born. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) 645 The Flemings, invited over . . . by Edward III., gave the first great impulse to the woollen manufacture.

† 2. A Flemish vessel. *Obs.*

1595 *DRAKE Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 7 We met with a small flemminge bounde for the streights.

3. *altrb.* quasi-*adj.* passing into *adj.*

1561 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 9 A paire of Flemynge knyves. 1588 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* 8 May, The twa Flemynge wobsters dwelland within this burgh. 1650 *BEN ISRAEL Wind. Judzorum* 3 Some *Flemish* Christians.

† **Fleming** 2. *Obs. rare*. Also 8 *flemming*.

[Strictly only a use of *prec.*, the continental names of the flamingo (Sp. *flamenco*, Fr. *flamant*) being popularly confused with the homophones = FLEMING 1, and hence rendered by the same word. (In *quot.* 1591 prob. FLEMING 1 was intended.)] = FLAMINGO.

[1530 *PALSER*, *Flemmyngs*, *flamant*. 1591 *PERCIVAL'S Sp. Dict.*, *Flamenco*, a fleming, a kind of bird like a shoueler.] 1708 *MOTTEUX Rubelais* iv. lix. (1737) 244 *Flemmings*, Cignets.

Fleming 3. *dial.* In 7 *flemminge*. A local name of the soft clam (*Mya arenaria*).

1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1892) 126 Cockles, flemminges, welkes. [Still in local use. (Editor's note).]

† **Fleming-lauche**. *Obs. Sc.* [f. FLEMING 1 + *lauche*; *Sc.* form of LAW.] An old Scotch law which allowed the Flemings who settled in Scotland the practice of their own usages.

1629 in W. Robertson *Index Rec. Charters* (1798) 61 Carta to John Marr . . . una cum Legge Flemyngea dicitur Fleming Lauche. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caithness* i. 735 The Flemings . . . behaved so quietly, as to be allowed the practice of their own usages, by the name of Fleming-lauche, in the nature of a special custom.

Flemish (flēmif), *a.* Also 5 *Flemis*, 5-6 *Flemys*, 6-8 *Flemmish* (e). [ad. *MDu. Vlaemisch*, (*Du. Vlaamsch*); see FLEMING 1 and -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to Flanders or its inhabitants. For *Flemish* *adj.* rider: see the *sbs.*

1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 79 Item, fyfteen Flemis idarids. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 A piece of flemmish money called an Englyshe. 1614 *MARSHAM Cheap Husb.* i. (1668) 33 The best Stallion to beget horses for the Coach is the Flemish. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 240 The best sort of these are brought from Holland . . . and are called Flemmish Pan-Tiles. 1756-7 T. Keyser's *Trav.* (1760) II. Flemmish Pan-Tiles. 1785 Alexander duke of Parma, who signalized himself in the Flemish wars. 1865 Mrs. PALMER *Lace* vii. 99 The old Flemish laces are of great beauty.

b. *absol.* The Flemish language.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Flemish*, or the Flemish tongue, is that which we otherwise call Low-Dutch. 1881 *Engel.* Brit. XII. 85 *Flemish* or South Dutch.

2. Resembling a Fleming in habits and behaviour.

1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* ii. i. 23 This Flemish drunkard.

3. *Comb.*, *Flemish* account, an unsatisfactory account, one showing a deficit; *Flemish* bond (see *BOXD sb.* 13); *Flemish* brick (see *quot.*

1842); Flemish coil (see COIL *sh.* 1); hence Flemish-coil *v.* to lay up (a rope) in a Flemish coil; Flemish eye, *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); Flemish fake, *Naut.* (see quot.); Flemish horse, *Naut.* a foot-rope at the yard-arms of topsail-yards; Flemish point, stitch (see quots.).

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flemish anchor, a losing or bad account. 1790 HERBERT *Typogr. Antiq.* III. 1773. I am very much afraid my kind friend received but a Flemish account of his Caxtons. 1774 in *Archaeol.* (1777) IV. 106 The 'Flemish bond' is the strongest as well as the oldest regular bond used in building. 1890 RIMMER *Summer Rambles March*, 35 Red 'Dutch' bricks, a species of brick used for paving. They were originally imported from Flanders, are of a yellowish colour and harder than common brick. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 107 This is called a 'Flemish coil'. 1878 W. C. RUSSELL *Work-Grover* ii. (1889) 11 Ordinary seamen, whom he had set to work to 'flemish-coil' the ropes along the deck. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 134 The knots, *Flemish eyes, splices. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flemish eye*, a kind of eye-splice in which the ends are scraped down, tapered, passed oppositely, marled, and served over with spun yarn. *Ibid.*, *Flemish Fake, a method of coiling a rope that runs freely when let go. Each bend is slipped under the last, and the whole rendered flat and solid to walk on. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 *Flemish-horse. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Flemish Point, a Guipure Lace, also known as Point de Brabant. *Ibid.*, *Flemish Stitch, one of the Fillings in Honiton Lace.

Flemish (flemif), *v.* 1 *Naut.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To coil or lay up (a rope) in a Flemish coil (see prec. 3). Also to *flemish down*.

1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xi. The ropes [had been] flemished down on deck. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flemishing*, a forcing or scoring of the planks.

Flemish (flemif), *v.* 2 *intr.* Of a hound: To make a quivering movement with the tail and body, while searching for the trail; to feather.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xviii. 'I thought they beauties stam were'n flemishing for nowt.' *Ibid.*, The hounds have overrun the scent, and are back again, flemishing about the plashed fence on the river brink.

Flemy, **Flench**, obs. ff. PHLEGMY, FLINCH.

Flench, **flinch**, **fense** (fench, flinch, fens), *v.* Also *fence*, *finsse*. [a. Da. *fense* of same meaning; the word with wider application is found in Norw. as *finsu*, *finsu* to flay, tear off.]

1. *trans.* To cut up and slice the fat from (a whale or flayed seal); to slice (the blubber) from the bones of the whale.

1814 SCOTT *To Dk. Buccleugh* 13 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The Islemen of Sanda were... flinching... the blubber to boil. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 292 Before a whale can be fensed, as the operation of taking off the fat and whale-bone is called. 1823 MANBY *Voy. Greenl.* 65 For the purpose of 'flensing' or stripping it of its blubber. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flense*.

2. To flay or skin (a seal); to strip off (the skin of a seal).

1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* ii. 33 The marvellous rapidity... with which our men would skin, or as it is termed, 'flinch' the beast [seal]. 1875 CAPT. GRAY in Buckland *Log-bk.* 312 The [seal] skins are then flenched. 1881 LESLIE *tr. Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* iii. 114 The hunter lies to an ice-floe to fense upon it a seal that has been shot.

Hence **Flenching**, **Flenning** *vb.* *sb.*; also **Flencher**, **Flenser**, one who flenches or fenses whales.

1814 SCOTT *Diary* 11 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The crew... with their long flensing knives with which they cut up the whales. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 299 The flensers commence with the belly and under jaw. *Ibid.* II. 301 During the progress of the flensing. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* iv. 50 The cutting-up or 'flensing' of the fish.

Flench-gut, **fens-gut**. [f. prec. vb. + GUT.] The place on board, usually the hold, where the blubber of a whale, cut up in long slices, is stored before barrelling; also applied to the blubber itself.

1808 JAMIESON, *Flench-gut*, the blubber of a whale laid out in long slices, before being put into casks. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 304 When the fens-gut is filled with blubber. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Flanders, obs. form of FLINDERS.

Flene, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Flinge, **Flent**, obs. ff. FLING, FLINT.

Flebotomie, obs. form of PHLEBOTOMY.

Fleours, **owre**, obs. Sc. ff. FLAVOUR.

+ **Flerd**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 flierd, 3 flierd, flierd. [OE. *fleard*, app. cognate with the synonymous ON. *flierd* str. fem., though the vowels do not regularly correspond.] Deceit, fraud, mockery.

1000 *Law Northumb.* Priests liv. (Thorpe 1840) 420 3if frið-geard si on liwas lande abuton stan ofþre trowe, ofþre wif, ofþre swilces renize flierd. 1200 ORMIN 7334 Crist forwertpeþ fall's & flierd. 1220 *Bestiary* 452 So was herodes fox and flierd.

Flere, **fierye**, obs. ff. FLEER.

+ **Flerk**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 8 flirk. [Onomatopœic; cf. *stick*, *flirt*, *jerk*.] *intr.* To make a jerking movement. Hence **Flerk** *sb.*, a jerk. **Flerking** *phl. a.*, jerking, twitching.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophies* 348 With

sudden flerk the fatale hump lets goe The humming Flint. c1620 Z. Boyer *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 134 With sudden flerk the hump! the nowe let goe. 1720 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4768/4 Stolen... Cart Mare... Saddle back... and a flirking Tail.

Flerry (fieri), *v.* *trans.* To split (slate). Also *intr.* for *refl.* of the slate itself. Hence **Flerrying** *vb.* *sb.*

1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 13 The better the quality of the slate, the easier will it flerry, and also cleave. *Ibid.*, This peculiar operation is called 'flerrying'.

Flert, obs. form of FLIRT.

Flesh (fesh), *sb.* Forms: 1 flesc, flesc, (2 fesc, fescce), 3 flescce, flesc(h, flesc(s, flesc(e, 4 south. vlesse, 3-4 fies, fies(e)s, fies(y)hs, 4-5 fleisch, 3-5 fle(c)che, fleisch(e, 3 south. vlesche, (3 flashe, fleschs, 4 fleschsch), 3-6 fessh(e, (4 fleissh(e), 4-6 fleshe, (6 fleash, flehsse, fleszhe, 9 dial. flasch), 4- flesh. [Com. WGer. and Scandinavian; OE. *flesc* str. neut. corresponds to OFris. *flask*, OS. *flesk* (Dn. *vlesch*), OHG. *fleisc* (MHG. *vleisch*, mod. Ger. *fleisch*), of the same meaning. ON. *flesk* with shortened vowel (Sw. *flask*, Da. *flesk*), swine's flesh, pork, bacon. -OTeut. **flaiskos*, -iz- (or possibly fl-).

No satisfactory cognates have been discovered either in Teut. or in the related langs. Some have supposed that the specific Scandinavian sense, which exists in some Eng. dialects where ON. influence is out of the question (see, e.g., the *West Cornwall Glossary*), is the original meaning of the word, and that the occasional OE. form *flec* represents the primary word elsewhere replaced by a derivative with suffix -sk-. On this hypothesis the word might be related to OE. *flect*, FLITCH. But general analogy rather indicates the priority of the wider sense found in Eng. and German; and it is most likely that the OE. *flec* is an inaccurate spelling, or at most a dialectal phonetic alteration, of the ordinary *flesc*. The shortening of the OE. long vowel before s followed by another cons. is normal.]

1. As a material substance.

1. The soft substance, esp. the muscular parts, of an animal body; that which covers the framework of bones and is enclosed by the skin. *Raw flesh*: that exposed by removal or fissure of the skin.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 23 Dis ys nu ban of minum banum & fesse of minum fesse. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2089 Fugeles sulen ði fleis to teeren. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* de P. R. v. i. (1495) 200 The heed hath lytill flesh and lytill fatnesse. c1400 *Landfarn's Chyrg.* 218 If I be strong & ful of fleisch. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* P. III. i. 54, I am sure if he forsaite, thou wilt not take his flesh. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 10 If... there be quicke raw flesh. a1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 164 His... sins, that stick as close to him as the flesh sticks to the bones. 1750 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Sheilstone* 13 May, One [wound] just above my knee... New flesh must grow there. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 22 It... eats into my sinews, and dissolves My flesh to a pollution.

b. Often in connexion with or contrast to *bone*, *fell*, or *skin*.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 39 Gast næfþ flesc & ban. c1220 *Bestiary* 136 His fel he ðer leted; his fles forð creped. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1788 & 149 (Cott.) Spirit has nauther flesh ne bone. 1328 WYCLIF *Lev.* ix. 11 The flesh forsothe, and the skynne of it [calf]... he brent. a1400 *Prynner* (1891) 79 With skyn and fleschesch thou clothekest me. a1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 36 To search between the fel and the flesh for fardings. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxvii. 8 The sinews and the flesh came vp upon those [bones], and the skin covered them about.

c. *Flesh and fell*: the whole substance of the body; hence as quasi-*adv.* phrase: entirely. (*To raise or rise*) in *flesh and fell*, rarely in *flesh and bone*: in bodily form. Cf. Fr. *en chair et en os*. (*Fair*) of *flesh and fell*: in form and complexion. *Obs.* *arch.*

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxix. 14 Pres cealles flesc and fell... þu bernst. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 287 He was... vayr of þess & felle. a1300 *Cursor M.* 26564 (Cott.) To rise in flesc and ban. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 223 Vp he rose in flescche & felle þu thryd day. a1440 *Sir Eglam.* 29 Crystyabelle, A feyre thyng of fescche and felle. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav.* v. iii. 24 The good yeares shall deuoure them, flesh and fell. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 300 Men burned Taurullo's entire household, flesh and fell.

d. *Proud flesh*: the overgrowth of the granulations which spring upon a wound. Also *fig.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxviii. 746 The same [oakgalls] doth consume away superfluous and proude fleshe. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* 28 The anger of her eye, Had wrought some proude-flesh by it. 1686 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 171 This Sublimate... eats proude flesh and cleanseth old Ulcers. 1848 CARPENTIER *Anim. Phys.* 302 The sprouting forth of a rapidly-growing tissue commonly known as proude-flesh.

e. *phr.* To make one's flesh creep, etc.

1727, 1840 [see CREEP *v.* 6]. 1725 RAMSAY *Genl. Sheph.* I. i. A... dream... That gars my flesh a' creep yet with the fright. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 252 A cold-creeping of the flesh—like that.

f. In, or with reference to, the Biblical phrase a heart of flesh, i.e. a heart capable of feeling, opposed to 'a heart of stone'.

1328 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvi. 26, I shal take away a stonen herte... and I shal geue to þou an herte of fleshe. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 8 There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxix. Are your hearts of flesh or stone?

g. In euphemistic phrases with reference to sexual intercourse.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 28475 (Cott.) Wit womman knaun and vnkend, I haue my fles wit þam blend. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 285 She wold not exchange flesh with one that loutd her. 1620 *Ballad* 'As I was ridinge' 18 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* (1867) App. 29.

h. To go after or follow strange flesh: a Biblical expression referring to unnatural crime.

1328 WYCLIF *Jude* 7 Sodom and Gomor... goyng after other flesch. 1526 TYNIALE *ibid.*, Followed straunge fleshe [similarly in the later versions].

2. *transf.* The soft pulpy substance of fruit, or a plant; that part which is enclosed by the rind, and encloses the core or kernel, esp. when catable. So Gr. *σάπφ*, L. *caro*, Fr. *chair*.

1573 BARET *Adv.* F 649 *Fleash*, the substance vnder the pille or rinde of herbs, &c. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herucall's Hush.* II. (1586) 110 b, Reedes for the most parte haue no fleshe at all. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 57 The seeds are black, the fleshe or pulpe exceeding juicy. 1779 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. 11. 489 The seeds are found in several parts of the fleshe. 1845 *Proc. Bernu. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 174 (Agaric) *Flesh* thick, solid and firm. 1895 *Seed Catal.* (Potato) *Flesh* white, fine and floury.

3. Put for: Quantity or excess of flesh; hence, plumpness, good condition, embonpoint, esp. in phrases, to get, (†get oneself in), lose flesh; also (To be) in flesh: in good condition, corpulent. Cf. Fr. *être en chair*.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 234 A beautefull Prince, beginninge a littel to growe in flesh. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. i. 84 Buy food, and get thy selfe in flesh. 1628 Br. HALL *Charm. Virtues* & V. 103 Hee is a slave to enue, and to geth flesh with fretting. 1677 HOLYOKE *Lat. Dict.*, To get flesh, *pinguesco*. 1684 R. H. SCHOOL *Recreat.* 26 If he be low of Flesh... add a third part of cleane old Beans. 1757 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4350/4 A bay Gelding, well in Flesh. 1757 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 527, I... have not yet quite recovered my strength, flesh, or spirits. 1763 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxi, The widow, being a little in flesh, as warmly protested against walking. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 457 Oken that were in flesh and well fed. 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* II. 27 Its [a face's] once noble outlines were blurred by too much flesh.

4. The muscular tissue, or the tissues generally, of animals, regarded as an article of food. *Exc.* when otherwise defined by the context, always understood as excluding *fish* (see FISH *sb.*), and in recent use primarily suggesting 'butchers' meat', not poultry, etc. (cf. 'fish, flesh, and fowl'). Somewhat *arch.*, the current word being *meat* (it survives however in some northern dialects).

a1000 *Corpus Gloss.* 2135 *Viscera tota*, gebreded flesch. a1124 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 pa was com dære & fesc. c1205 *Lay.* 1693 Neopler fles na no fise no nanes cunnes drunc. c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* l. 12/374 To rosti are men doth fersch flesch. c1400 *Landfarn's Chyrg.* 266 Sche schal drinke no wijn ne ete no flesch. 1472 *Presentments* *Forbes in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 We desyer a remedy of our butchers for sellunge of that flesch. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 5 § 11 No manner of person shall eat any Fleshe on the same [Fishes] daye. 1599 NASHE *Leiden Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart II. 273 The puffin that is halfe fish, halfe fleshe. 1676 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 341 Not eat a bit of flesh from Shrove Tuesday till Easter Day. 1732 *Porte Hor.* Sat. II. 70 The stomach... (a tomb of hold and roast, and flesh and fish). 1772 JOHNSON *Lett.* to *Dr. Thrale* 19 Oct., Flesh is likewise very dear. 1802 FOSBROOKE *Britl. Monachism* (1843) 70 Neither do they eat of fat or flesh.

b. With the name of the animal or other defining word attached; also + in *pl.* to signify what is derived from various animals.

c125 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. [1.] 13 Ah ic eotu fles ferra. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1013 Bred, kalues fleis, and fleses bred. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 pe comon of he oste bought þam hors flesch, Or mules or assis roste. 1486 *St. Albans* Cj b, Thees sayd fleshes bene gode to mewe an hawk. 1528 PAYNEL *Saturne Regim.* E ij b, Goottis fleshe... oxe fleshe... be melanchole fleshes. 1685 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 341, I am careful w^t I eat, not Fishes & Fleshes. 1865 BARING *Gould Weev-eaters* xv. 264 When a wolf has once tasted human flesh, he desires to taste it again.

+ c. *phr.* *Neither flesh nor fish*: neither one thing nor the other. Cf. FISH *sb.* 4 c. *Obs.*

1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 117 Wone that is neither fleshe nor fische, At all tymes a comen lyer. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* I. xciii. 22 Men of no Zeal, neither Flesh nor Fish.

d. *Strange flesh*: unusual or loathsome food.

rare. Perh. an echo of the Biblical use *Jude* 7, though the meaning is different (see 1 h). 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 67 On the Alpes, It is reported that did eat strange flesh. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 48 Beatrice... whom her father... pens up naked in damp cells... and starves her there, Till she will eat strange flesh.

+ e. *collect.* Cattle intended for food. *Obs.* 16... *Robin Hood & Butcher* 16 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 20 A proud butcher Came driving flesh by the way. 1799 STURGE *Ann. Ref.* I. xvi. 199 That no butcher should kill flesh, upon pain of a great fine.

+ f. (See quot.) *Obs.* 1569 in J. Mackenzie *Gen. Grievances Orkney & Shetland* 17 Item, the Comptare charges him with the third of the flesh of the Bishoprick of Orkney. 1859 *Oppress.* 16th C. in *Orkney & Zetland Gloss.*, *Flesh*, Rent paid in Cattle, generally estimated by Weight, 15 Meils = an ox, 10 Meils = a cow, 4 Meils = a sheep.

5. The visible surface of the body, with reference to its colour or appearance. Cf. FLESH-COLOUR.

1606 SHAKS. *Aut. & Cl. i. 17 South*. You shall be yet farre fairer than you are. *Char.* He means in flesh. 1657 *Lust's Dominion* i. ii. 9 Although my flesh be tawny, in my veins, Runs blood as red, as royal, as the best, in Spain.

b. *clitit*, for *flesh-colour*.

1854 *Alcander's of Mem. i. 157* Air coloured, scarcely carnate, or a flesh. 1884 *Garden* 14 Oct. 341/1 The names of the best varieties... are... Perfection, flesh.

6. Short for *flesh-side* (of a skin); see 13.

1830 *Eng. Dict. Arts* 378 It [the leather] is then... slicked upon the flesh with a broad smooth lump of glass. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* i. 443 The skin is 'split'... into two portions. That known as the 'grain'... The other portion, the 'flesh'. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/2 Oil them [skins], flesh and grain.

II. Extended and figurative uses (chiefly of Biblical origin).

7. *One's (own) flesh*: one's near kindred or descendants. Now rare exc. in FLESH AND BLOOD. Also, *one flesh*: said (after *Gen. ii. 24, 1 Cor. vi. 16*) of husband and wife to express the closeness of the relation created by marriage.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen. xxxvii. 27* He ys ure broþor & ure fæsc. c. 1300 *Harrou. Hell* 136 Mi leve looder we Boren and shapod of the fleysch. 1382 *WYCLIF Isa. lvi. 7* This flesh thou shalt not despise. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 71 Your grace, lacking two such portions of your own flesh [your two sons]. 1555 *EDEN Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 50 Owre brotheome, owre flesche, & owre bones. 1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* II. i. Marriage makes man and wife one flesh. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* i. iii. 204 What, if we... were his own flesh, His children and his wife?

8. That which has corporeal life. *All flesh, † each flesh* (*omnis caro*, Vulg. = Hebraistic Gr. *πᾶσα σὰρξ*): all animals; in narrower sense, all mankind. So † *No flesh*: nobody on earth. † *A piece of flesh*: a human being, sample of humanity.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps. cxxxviii. 26* He eac afæded fæscas æghwylc. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh. Luke* 11. 6 *Ælc fæsc geslið godes hæle.* c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex. 591* Do was ic fleisc on werlde slæen. a. 1300 *E. Psalter* cxli. 21 Blisse sal alle flesche withal Unto hali mane es hisse. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* II. 400 But 3if þes daies shulen be abregged þe shulde not be saved ech fleisch. c. 1450 *in De Incarnatione* III. 132, Pou art flesche and non aungell. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer. xvii. 5* Cursed be the man... that taketh flesh for his arme. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. ii. 85 As pretty a peece of flesh as any in Messina. 1611 *BIBLE Dan. ii. 21* The gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh. 1630 *PYRNE Anti-Armin.* 124 What flesh, what person could be saved? a. 1632 *T. TAYLOR God's Judgem.* i. ii. xli. (1642) 367 Julius Cesar, one of the most... valiant pieces of flesh that ever was. 1662-3 *PURVIS Diary* 17 Feb. He had a great secret to tell me, such as no flesh knew but himself. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* II. 195 All flesh died. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) I. 297 He... visits worlds which flesh cannot enter.

9. The physical or material frame of man; the body. *Obs.* exc. in Biblical allusions. † *To be free of one's flesh*: to expose oneself boldly in battle.

In the 16th c. versions of the Apostles' Creed the earlier expression 'the resurrection of the flesh' (= *resurrectio carnis*) was changed to 'the resurrection of the body'.

Beowulf 4840 No þon lange was feorh æþelings fæscas bewunden. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 63 Gif... to be flesce scrud and clað. 12... *Creed in Rel. Ant.* I 282 He hlewe in... ærgyssen of flesce & ecle lif. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22785 (Gött.) Pat ilke flesh þat we haue nu, þan sal we haue. c. 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 78 In my flesch y schal se god my sauour. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxvii. 250 He defended yvourours his flesche. 1556 *Arctico & Isab* (1608) E vii, The grete colde penetrere youre delicate flesches. 1607 *MARSTON What you will* v. A true magnanimous spirit should... with his own flesh dead his flesh. 1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 133 My frighted flesh trembles to dust. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 132 They... were as free of their flesh as we.

b. *In (the) flesh*: in a bodily form, in a corporeal nature or state; also, in life, living. *After the flesh*: in bodily appearance or likeness.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Cor. v. 16* If we known Crist vþ [1388 after] the fleisch (TINOALE 156 after the flesche. Similarly in later versions). 1382 — *Phil. i. 23* For to be with Crist, it is moche more bettere; forsoth for to dwell in fleisch, it is needful for 3ou. c. 1449 *PECKOC Repr.* i. xv. 83 That we schulen rise in fleisch after our deeth. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xlii. 273 To preach Christ come in the flesh. 1727 *DE FOE Hist. Appar.* i. (1840) 14 St. Paul... did speak there of seeing Christ in the flesh. 1865 *DICKENS Mit. Fr.* iv. vi. The minutes passing on, and no Mrs. W. in the flesh appearing. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 162 We all know in the flesh liberal catholics and latitudinarian protestants, who [etc.].

c. The body (of Christ) regarded as spiritually 'eaten' by believers; also applied mystically to the bread in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh. John* vi. 55. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Pat husel þe 3e understonden is his holi fleis and his blod. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15234 (Gött.) Takes and ete of his bredd, for flesse þan es it mine. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 10 3if 3e eten þe fleisch of manniss son, and drynke his blood. 1558 *B. WHITE Serm.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. lxxxii. 279 Adore the same flesh in substance. 1558 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* i. 59 Saint Remigius &c. affirm the flesh of Christ to be in the Sacrament. 1875 *Hymns A. & M., 'Now, my tongue'* iv. True bread He maketh By His Word His Flesh to be.

† d. As a profane oath, *God's flesh!* Hence in 17-18th c. in ejaculations, as *Flesh! Flesh and fire!* Cf. ODDS-FLESH. *Obs.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 212* Godis flesch & his fet & his

fyue woundis Arn more in his mynde þan þe memorie of his foundours. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* III. xv. Flesh, you don't think I'm false-hearted, like a Land-Man. 1701 *CIBBER Love Makes Man* II. i. Flesh and Fire! do but speak to her, Man. 1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* I. 1. 29 Flesh! I thought we should never ha' got hither!

10. The animal or physical nature of man; human nature as subject to corporeal necessities and limitations.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh. Matt. xxvi. 41* Witodlice 3e gast is hrad, and þat flesch ys untrum. a. 1225 *Auer. R.* 125 In bitter-ness of flesche, bereð Godes rode. c. 1300 *Beket* 259 The here he duden next his liche, his flesches master to beo. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. F.* 1. 49 But that our flesch ne hath no myght To understand hyt aught. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 59 Hit is bote felete of flesche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (V. de W. 1531) 8, b. They must despyre... all delectacions of the flesche. 1539 *Mirr. Mag.* *Jack Cade* iv. Flesh is soft and yelds it selfe to pleasure that it loveth. 1607 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. i. 63 The Heart-ake, and the thousand Natural! shocks That Flesh is heyre too. 1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Arb.) 129 Flesh is loath By meditation to fore see How [etc.]. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hyphasia* xxx. But though she had found trouble in the flesh, her spirit knew none. 1883 *Froude Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 40 The archbishop retired to his see to afflict his flesh with public austerities.

b. In expressions relating to the Incarnation. *The days of his flesh*: the period of his earthly life.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh. John* i. 24 Þat word was flesch 3e worden. c. 1200 *Ormin* 12021, & Godes word iss maked flesch. a. 1250 *Ormin our Lord* 6 in O. E. Misc. 139 Þi goddeðe was ihud in flesche. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14342 (Cott.), I haf tan flesch emang mine aun. 1382 *WYCLIF Heb. v. 7* The which in the dayes of his fleisch offeryng preteris and bisceingis to God. 1642 *ROGERS Nauman* 2 Our Lord Jesus himselfe all the daies of his abasement and flesch endured them.

11. The sensual appetites and inclinations as antagonistic to the nobler elements of human nature. In theological language (after St. Paul's use of *σὰρξ*) applied more widely to the depraved nature of man in its conflict with the promptings of the Spirit. *Sins of the flesh*: esp. those of unchastity.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 23 And folged hire flesches wille. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10503 (Cott.) Ic am... wit thrin fas bi-threth, þis werld, my fleche, þe warlous als. 1382 *Wyclif Rom. viii. 3* Thei that ben in fleisch, mown not stonde to God. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pers. T.* 229 I þat a man wipstode... þe firste entynges of his flesche. c. 1500 *New Not-er. Mynd* 227 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 12 The devyll, his flesche, the worldle all fresche. Provoke hym day and nyght. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. Sol.* v. ix. 391, I know what Flesh will object. a. 1700 *CLARKE Serm.* i. Cor. xiii. 3 Wks. (1738) xlviii. 30 Disapproving the opinions of those whom a man sincerely thinks to be in the wrong, is not a work of the Flesh. 1823 *SHELLEY Hellas* 156 By... conquering penance of the mutinous flesh. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 423 Things which tend to the gratification of the flesh.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

12. General relations: a. simple attrib. (sense 1), as *flesh-budget*, *-bunch*, *-burden*, *-frame*, *-pimple*, *-pistol* (of a person), *-rind*, *-stuff*; (sense 4), as *flesh-ax*, *† -broth*, *-diet*, *† -kind*, *† -kit*, *† -market*, *meal*, *† -pie*, *-provision*, *† -stall*, *† -victual*; (sense 5), as *flesh-tint*; (sense 9), as *flesh-kinsman*; (sense 10, 11), as *flesh-delight*, *-lust*.

1224 in *Kennett Par. Ant.* (1818) II. 255 Et in magna secure vocat. 'fleschaxe xv. den. 1676 *WISEMAN Serm.* II. xii. 204 Her Leg being extremely emaciated... I advised the bathing it with 'Flesh-broth'. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 72 That surfeit-swolne Churles... might be constrained to carrie their 'flesh budgets from place to place on foote. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa* Intro. go Plump as the 'flesh-bunch on some Turk bird's poll. 1605 *SYLVESTER Tr. Noe's Profit Imprisonm.* 627 Here below this fraile 'flesh-burden tyes him. *Ibid.* 218 Mid the 'flesh-delights to rust in idle ease. 1731 *ARBUUTHNOT Aliments* i. vi. vi. § 5 Acidity in the Infant may be cur'd by a 'Flesh-Diet' in the Nurse. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 20 Some, that Christ Received His 'flesh-frame of the elements. 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang.* vi. 130 Language is the 'flesh-garment of thought. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 357 A good Quantity of Bread and Sweetmeats... but little of 'Flesh-kind. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20068 (Edin.) Iohan þat was his 'fles kinseman. 1575 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 255, i. 'fleshe kytt, i. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17227 (Gött.) Mi 'fless lust to fulfill. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Cor. x. 25* What soever is solde in the 'fleshmarket that eate. 1712 *WESLEY Jnl.* 13 June, I began preaching in the fleshmarket. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. 313 Instead of one reasonable 'flesh-meat, they were now scarcely satisfied with three. 1616-61 *HOLYDAY Persius* 363 I'm pleas'd now Upon the people to bestow a doal of oile and 'flesh-pies. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cathol.* i. 1653 37 Barbes, which... will grow and hang like 'flesh-pies under his tongue. 1668 *MACHIN Divine Knight* in *Hazl. Dostley* X. 164 My noble firelock of a 'flesh pistol. 1795 *BURKE On Scarcity* Wks. VII. 412 Another cause... tended to produce a scarcity in 'flesh provision. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 173 It had stript his soule forth of his 'fleshe rinde. 14... *Medulla in Cath. Angl.* 135 note, *Laniatorium*, a 'flesch salt. 1855 *BROWNING By the Fireside* xxiv, Your soul... Piercing its fine 'flesh-stuff. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* x. A bright salmon 'flesh-tint. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz. c. 5* § 11 In sparing and encrease of 'Fleshe Victuall of this Realme.

b. objective, as *flesh-eater*, *-former*, *-maker*, *-pleaser*, *† -laver*, *† -vourer* sb.; *flesh-pleasing* vbl. sb.; *flesh-amazing*, *-consuming*, *-devouring*, *-eating*, *-engraving*, *-mauling*, *-pleasing*, *† -lawing*, *-transpiring* ppl. adjs.

1699 *KEACH Glorious Lover* II. v. 285 Hark! I dost not hear that 'flesh-amazing cry? 1603 *J. DAVIES Microcosmos* (Grosart) 63/1 Straight away they weare... With 'flesh-consuming fleshy fraile delight. 1609 — *Holy Rood* (Grosart)

22/1 The Monster 'Flesh-devouring Death. 1616 *J. LANZ Contin. Sqr.'s T. x. 433* Not Diomedes horse ('fleshe eatr of men) had e'ar 'th obedience this atchiv'd o're them. 1852 *H. SPENCER First Princ.* II. xiv. § 110 (1875) 375 Among animals the flesh-eaters cannot exist without the plant-eaters. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 73 We are such 'flesh-eating Saracens. a. 1618 *J. DAVIES Wilt's pilgrimage* (Grosart) 39/2 'Flesh-engraving Lust. 1873 *E. SMITH Foods* 6 The division of foods into the two great classes of 'flesh-formers and heat-generators. 1550 *BALE Eng. Volaries* II. E. ij. b. Callenge bothe hym & his masonmenges pulpiters, that is to saye, 'fleshe-makers. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* viii. 179 The 'flesh-mangling scourge. 1886 *WHETSTONE Eng. Mirror* 63 One of these 'fleshpleasers was the heretique Corinthius. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Epist.* 176 His watchful soul, displeased deeply with that 'flesh-pleasing force. 1677 *HORNECK Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 128 He... is enticed to idleness, to 'flesh-pleasing. c. 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in *W. Wulker 189 Latio, nel lanista, nel carnisce*... *flesceare* [sic MS.]. 1609 *J. DAVIES Holy Rode* (Grosart) 11/1 On his virgin skin... 'Flesh-tawing Whips engrosse the deeds of Hate! *Ibid.* 13/1 'Flesh-transpiring Thornes. 1533 *TINDALE Supper of Lord* C. v. Thys carnall 'fleshe vowerer and fleshy Jewe.

c. instrumental, etc., as *flesh-clogged*, *-clouded*, *-freed*, *-gorged*, *-manured*, *-smelling*.

1847 *CRAIG, 'Flesh-clogged*. 1869 *W. P. MACRAY Grace & Truth* 213 This will ever be... the longing of my flesh-clogged soul. 1647 *H. MORE Cupids Conflict* ix. Earthly minds... Discern not this 'flesh-clouded Deity. c. 1599 *SYLVESTER Epit. Death B. Nicolson* Wks. (Grosart) II. 330/1 Friends... Whose 'flesh-freed Souls are henceforth free from sinning. 1878 *BROWNING La Saiziaz* 437 A touch... lifts his spirit where, flesh-freed, Knowledge shall be rightly named so. 1804 *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* (1808) 45 The croak of 'flesh-gorged ravens. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 94 A newe storie of 'flesh-manured earth have they cast vpon it. 1627 *MAY Lucan* vi. (1635) K vij b. Their ashy garments, and 'flesh-smelling coales.

d. similitive, as *flesh-like* adj.; *flesh-pink*, *-red* adj. and quasi-sb. Also FLESH-COLOURED a.

1552 *HULOET, 'Fleshlike*... *carnarius*. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 166 Carps have... a piece of flesh-like-fish in their mouth like a tongue. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 432/1 In colour it is a beautiful 'flesh-pink. 1819 *CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 380 A faint 'flesh red colour. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 219 Crystals... of a yellowish-white or light flesh-red.

13. Special comb.: *flesh-bag* (*slang*), a sbrit; † *flesh-basto* v. (see quot. 1611); also (after *BASTE v. 3*) to beat about the body; *flesh-beam* = *fleshing-beam*; *flesh-bird*, one that lives upon flesh; a carnivorous bird; † *flesh-board*, ? = *fleshing-board*; † *flesh-brand*, a mark burnt into the flesh; hence † *flesh-branded* *pa. pple.*; † *flesh-bred* a., thoroughly trained (in crime); † *flesh-broker*, *slang* (see quot.); so † *flesh-brokery*; *flesh-brush*, a brush used for rubbing the surface of the body, in order to excite the circulation; † *flesh-company*, sexual intercourse; † *flesh-crook*, ? a kind of fork with hooked prongs; cf. FLESH-HOOK; *flesh-crow*, a dialect name for the carrion crow (*Corvus corone*); † *flesh-day*, a day on which flesh may be eaten; † *flesh-dresser*, ? applied to the beadle who flogged prostitutes; *flesh-fallen* a., emaciated; † *flesh-father*, a father 'after the flesh', an earthly father; *flesh-flea*, the chigoe, *Sarcophylla penetrans* (*Cent. Dict.*); † *flesh-fondling*, the act of gratifying fleshly appetites or desires; *flesh-fork*, a fork for removing meat from the pot; *flesh-germ*, a synonym of *Sarcophyte* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); *flesh-glove*, a glove used to stimulate the circulation by rubbing the flesh; † *flesh-glue* = *SARCOCOLLA*; † *flesh-hold*, flesh enough to be held with the teeth; *flesh-juice*, the reddish, acid liquid which is contained in dead muscle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); *flesh-knife* = *fleshing-knife*; † *flesh-leech*, a physician for the body; † *flesh-marked* *pa. pple.*, having a mark on the body (cf. *flesh-branded*); *flesh-quake* [after the analogy of *EARTHQUAKE*], a trembling of the body; *flesh side*, the side of a skin that was nearest the flesh (see 6); 'the rough side of a leather belt' (Lockwood); † *flesh-spades* (*humorous*), the finger-nails; † *flesh-string*, a muscle; † *flesh-tailor*, *humorously*, one who sews up wounds; a surgeon; *flesh-taster*, an officer appointed to test the wholesomeness of meat; † *fleshtimber*, corporeal matter; † *flesh-time*, a time when flesh may be eaten; *flesh-traffic*, 'the slave trade' (*Adm. Smyth*); *flesh-wound*, a wound that does not extend beyond the flesh.

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flesh Diet*, 'Flesh-bag, a shirt. 1820 *London Mag.* I. 29 They are often without a flesh-bag to their backs. 1611 *COTGER, Glacier*... to 'flesh-bast, or stich downe the lynning of a garment, thereby to keepe it from sagging. 1630 *SHIRLEY Maid's Rev.* iv. ii. We were going to 'flesh-bast one another. 1796 *COLERIDGE To J. B. Man of Fortune* Poems (1863) 263 O'er his unclothed limbs The flocking 'flesh-birds screamed. 1411 *Nottingham Rec. II. 86*, i. 'fleschbord. 1646 *GAUGE Cater Conic.* 105 Whether all Witches have Corporall Markes, or dia-bolical 'Flesh-brands. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 997/4 A bolical 'Flesh-branded on the Chesnut Sorrel Gelding... with 15 'flesh branded on the Shoulder. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 804 A fowler 'flesh bred in murder before time. a. 1700 *B. E.*

Dict. Cant. Crew. *Flesh-broker, a Match-maker; also a Bawd. *Ibid.*, *Spiritual-flesh-broker*, a Parson. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. iv. (1651) 86 She... that is So expert grown in this *flesh Brokery. 1704 J. FULLER *Medit. Gymn.* (1718) 197 Chafing of the Skin, or... the Use of the *Flesh-Brush. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 143/2 Friction with rough towels and flesh-brush. 1822 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 273 The Son of God sicker Took flesh and blood of the Virgin Mary, Without touching of man's *flesh-company. 1465 *Reg. Gild Corp. Chr. York* (1872) 295 Et i fustulina vocata *feschecrore. 1576 E. JOHNSON in *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 312 If there were a hundreth devils of hell... with fleshe croks in their hands... he wold run through them all in his. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit.* Birds 82 Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone*), so called from the bird's habit of feeding on the flesh of dead animals; whence also... *Flesh crows. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 429 Tempur hom, on fyssheday wyth wyn, and on *flesheday with broth of flesh. 1584-5 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 11 § 4 To utter and sell all manner of Sea fish upon any Flesh Daye in the Weekes. 1704 JOSELYN *Poy. New Eng.* 13 Three flesh dayes in the week. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 32 Tom Tudd and his fellow *flesh-dressers. 1876 TENNISON *Harold* I. 1, Am I not Work-wan, *flesh-fallen? 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Flesh-fallen*, bodily pined. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 240 3e hedde bope on *fesch-fadur. 1558 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Pref. to Rdr., In ryotting and banketing or in outrageous *flesh-fondings. 1662 *South Sermon* (1823) I. 109 To scour the *flesh-forks. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Flesh-fork*, a long, two-pronged iron fork for getting up meat out of a pot or caldron. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 225 Rubbing... my body... with the mohair *flesh-glove. 1659 ROWBOTHAM *Gale Lang. Uni.* xi. § 124 Frankincense, mastick, rosin, *flesh-glee are the juices and gums of certain trees. 1621 SANDERSON *12 Sermon* (1637) 369 There was *flesh-hould enough for the riming Satyrists... whereon to fasten the sorest and the strongest teeth they had. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flesh-knife, the knife used by tanners to scrape or pare the flesh from the hide on the *fleshing-beam. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2732 (Fairf.) Rigt as *fleshe leche sale deile wib diuerse saluis to saris hele. 1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1723/4 A large bay Nag. *Flesh-market on the off Shoulder. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn* To himselfe 6 They may, blood-shaken then, Feel such a *flesh-quake to possesse their powers, As they shall cry like ours. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 207 The fever of the soul... renders us liable to more terrible *flesh-quakes. 1630 *Charter* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* iv. (1753) 298 That none of the Trade presume to brock sheep-skins on the Rim or *Flesh-side. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampshire* III. 259 Skins... with the flesh sides together. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. viii. The injury done to the beauty of her husband by the *flesh-spades of Mrs. Honour. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xiv. 255 Vee see in mans body... a greate number of sinewes, *Fleshstrings, and knitters. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* iii. vii, Here's a stitch fallen in my guts; oh for a *flesh-tailor quickly. 1766 ENRICK *London* IV. 403 Four allconners, and four *flesh-tasters. 1860 W. WHITE *All round Wrexham* ix. (ed. 2) 195 The 'hardware village', as folk called it (Birmingham), with... an ale-taster and a flesh-taster among its functionaries. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1188 Nes nawt iteie to be treo per he deide upon, to drahen, buten *fleshtimber. 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 606 In *flesche tyme, quhen the fische war away flemty. 1611 COTGER, *Charmaut*, flesh-time. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. (1704) III. 397 Poor Wogan... receiv'd upon a Party an ordinary *flesh wound. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxix. 398, I hit... one of our dogs... luckily a flesh-wound only.

Flesh (flesh), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To reward (a hawk or hound) with a portion of the flesh of the game killed, in order to excite his eagerness in the chase. Hence in wider sense, to render (an animal) eager for prey by the taste of blood.

1530 PALSGR. 551/2 Fleshe, as we do an hounde, whan we gve him any parte of a wyld beest to encourage hym to ronne wel. 1576 TURNER, *Venerie* 131 Those rewardes... will much better flesh and encourage the houndes. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. xxviii. xiii. 346 Ravening foules made more cruell and eagre with the tast of blood that had so fleshed them. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 4 An old bitten cur, that being fleshed to the game, will not be staved off. a 1743 SAVAGE *Valentine's Day* 7 No crocodile there flesh'd with prey appears. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 70 Before they had fleshed the hounds, he recollected himself.

2. *transf. and fig. a.* To initiate in or inure to bloodshed or warfare.

1530 PALSGR. 416/2 He his fleshed and accustomed to kyll men lyke shepe. a 1611 FORMAN *Diary* 8 Simon would not shrink for a bluddi nose for any boye, for he was then thorowly fleshed. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebel.* 86 Flesht and blooded in the slaughter of many thousands of the English nation. 1704 J. BLAIR in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Coll. Ch.* I. 110 Soldiers well fleshed in blood... can't endure to be reduced to private life again. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 143 France... had been well fleshed in the work of blood by maiming and wounding herself. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. iv. 41 He fleshed his troops by indulging them with enterprises against the enemy's posts.

† b. Hence, To initiate in, inure or habituate to any practice; to render inveterate, harden (in wrong doing). Also, to render (errors or vices) inveterate. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* iii. xv. (1591) 123 To the ende that the soldiers... might be enured and fleshed in cuill spoile. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. vi. 52 When he is once fleshed to the Presse... He sends forth thraues of Ballads to the sale. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* xii. 153 Were not this a mere method of fleshing men in leudness and wickedness. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* x. 53 Yet others [Errors] are so flesht in us, that they maintain their interest upon the deceptibility of our decayed Nature. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub Wks.* 1760 I. 53 Fleshed at these smaller sports, like young wolves, they grew up in time to be oimble.

c. To inflame the ardour, rage, or cupidity of (a person) by a foretaste of success or gratification (cf. *flush*); to incite, animate. ? Obs.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 Being fleshtid and animatid as he was bi his tutors preamble. 16160 *Distracted Emper.* i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 242 There is no devyll in me... That could have flesht me to thy violent death. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Couteupl.* O. T. viii. iv. The Israelites were so fleshted with their former victorie, that now they think no walls... can stand before them. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* xv. 56 The newes of this victory so fleshted our bloodhounds that they began to boast above measure. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourist* iv. This... Bully... was flesht'd, and would needs show his valour upon my shoulders. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ajax & Ulysses* 137 Him, flesht with slaughter, and with conquest crown'd.

3. To plunge (a weapon, etc.) into the flesh. Also (originally with allusion to 1 or 2 a), To flesh one's (maiden, virgin) sword; to use it for the first time upon flesh, to fight one's first battle.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. i. He... Beats down our foes, to flesh our untainted swords. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 133 The wilde Dogge Shall flesh his tooth in every Innocent. 1622 DEKKER *Virg. Martir* 2 Wks. 1873 IV. 8 Antonius, so well hath flesht'd his maiden sword. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 461 Impatient strait to flesh his virgin-sword. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* May 630 These rude retainers... sometimes finish by fleshing their knives to the haft in each other. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 113 The barbs of the hooks not being fleshted in them.

b. *transf. and fig.*

a 1592 GREENE *Selinus* Wks. 1681-3 XIV. 231 To see the brethren disinherited, To flesh their anger one vpon another. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* iv. 575 [He] flesht his Courage first in Saxon Blood. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* ii. i. 17 All... seek To flesh their glowing valour on the Greek. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* i. Clerks have been in the habit of fleshing their wit upon it. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 372 The poor youth, just fleshing his maiden pen in criticism.

c. To gratify (lust or destructive rage).

1601 SHAKS. *Alfs Well* iv. iii. 19 This night he fleshes his will in the spoyle of her honour. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* lii. He intended to... break into Butler's peaceful habitation, and flesh at once his appetite for plunder and revenge.

4. To clothe (a skeleton) with flesh; to embody in flesh. Also with *out, over*. Chiefly *fig.*

a 1601 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 2 This bare Skeleton of Time, Place, and Person must be fleshed with some pleasant passages. 1852 N. BRIT. *Rev.* May, 519 The strong imagination has difficulty enough to get fleshed... so as to dwell in common human forms. 1879 BLACKW. *Mag.* Aug. 212 The making of man—a skeleton gradually fleshed over. 1886 G. ALLEN *Mainie's Sake* xi. A dainty bit of... word-painting, fleshed out and rendered thinkable.

† b. To make fleshy; to fatten. Obs.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 115 To restore and flesh them, they commonly gave them Hogs Flesh. 1682 *2nd Plea for Nonconformists* 16 The Rooks, the Informers, hope to flesh themselves by picking the bones of the Nonconformists.

fig. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Spanish Gipsy* iv. Flesh me with gold, fat me with silver.

5. *Leather-manuf.* To remove the adhering flesh from (a skin or hide).

1777 [see FLESHING 2]. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 12/6 Unhairing, fleshing, and scudding all kinds of skins. 1883 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* x. 120 After the hair is removed the hides are fleshed.

6. To paint flesh-colour.

1861 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* III. 209/1 For colouring... we [photographers] charge 3d more... We flesh the face... and blue the coat and colour the tablecloth.

Flesh and blood.

1. Used as representing the material of which man's physical frame is composed; the body. *In flesh and blood*: in a bodily form, or in a living form. To take flesh and blood: to become incarnate.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Prailer* xvii. 11 He maked his son to take fleshe and blode. 1393 LANCEL. P. Pl. C. tr. 153 Whanne hit hadde of þe [holde] flesch and blod ytake. 1509 *Parl. Devylls* lxxii. I... toke fleshe and blode a mayde within... 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 186, I would see his own person in flesh and blood. 1874 BLACKIE *Scif-Cult.* 39 A student ought to be... careful about... the sound condition of his flesh and blood.

fig. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 153 A skeleton, to be at some future time clothed with flesh and blood.

b. Mankind; an individual man or men. Also predicatively To be flesh and blood: to be human, have human feelings or weaknesses.

c 1660 AGS. *Geogr. Matt.* xvi. 71 Hit þe ne onwreth flesce ne bone. 1601 SHAKS. *Alfs Well* iii. 38 A wicked creature, as you and all flesh and blood are. 1626 MASSINGER *Ct. Dh. Florence* ii. iii. I am flesh and blood, and have affections like other men. 1694 CONSERVE *Double Dealer* i. i. Maskwell is flesh and blood at best. 1832 BLACKW. *Mag.* July 61/2 British flesh and blood were sacrificed to the theories of cold-blooded political economists. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1897) I. x. 346 Our grand-fathers were human beings... in Walpole's pages they are still living flesh and blood.

c. Human nature with its emotions and infirmities. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxx. My god, let me not fleshe and blode overcome me. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. 11. *Imposible* 484 Heer I conceive that flesh and blood will brangle. 1681 DRYDEN *At. & Achil.* 96 And what was harder yet to flesh and blood, Their gods disgraced. 1714 POPE *Epl.* *Kneel's Jane Shore* 47 A piece of failing flesh and blood. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Ch.* vii. There are certain things which flesh and blood cannot bear.

d. *attrib. or adj.* Having actual human existence.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* ix. A real flesh and blood

living person. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* i. i. 6 Those other flesh and blood visitors.

2. (One's) near kindred.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4239 (Cott.) He... es your aun flesch and blod. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 149 He ne shude his counsell hide from hir that... was so high fleshe and blod. 1593-87 FOXE A. & M. (1631) III. xi. 131/2 This sorrowfull sight of his owne flesh and blod could nothing move him. 1596 SHAKS. *Mereh.* V. ii. 98. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* v. vi. Athanasius... had not spared his own flesh and blood.

3. *slang.* Brandy and port in equal quantities.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 294 Draughts composed of bishop and flesh and blood.

4. The plant *Potentilla Tormentilla*; also, the name of a kind of apple.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 72 *Tormentil.* The plant itself, under the name *Flesh-and-Blood*, is a popular astringent medicine for children. 1882 *Devonsh. Plant-n.*, *Flesh and Blood*, a certain kind of Apple.

Flesh-colour. [f. FLESH sb. + COLOUR.] The colour of the flesh (of a 'white' human being) as seen through the skin; usually employed to denote a tint composed of 'a light pink with a little yellow' (O'Neill *Dyeing* 1862).

1611 COTGER, *Baillet*, a pale red, or flesh colour. 1674 JOSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 74 The flesh of it [water-melon] is of a flesh colour. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 58/2 Flowers of fine substance and form... flesh colour, suffused with pink.

b. *attrib. or adj.* = next.

1711 ADONIS *Spect.* No. 13 7 3 He once gave him a Ripp in his flesh-colour Doublet.

Flesh-coloured, a. Of the colour of flesh.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 95 The little flesh-coloured actinia. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Earth* V. i. xi. 115 The head and neck... without feathers covered with a flesh-coloured skin on the upper part. 1840 J. BAXTER *Libr. Punct. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 177 The flesh-coloured clover. 1861 MISS PART *Flower Pl.* IV. 93 Flesh-coloured Speedwell.

Fleshed (flesh), *ppa.* [f. FLESH sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Clothed or furnished with flesh: chiefly with some defining prefix. Also, *fleshed and boned*.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 124 Lytill... lymes of the body, and lene y flesshide. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* *Wils* (1616) 276 To be meanelly fleshed, that is, neither ouermuch nor verie little. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 2 There came vp out of the riuier seven well fauoured kine, and fat fleshed. 1674 JOSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 99 The Partridge is larger than ours, white flesht. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 287 His loose fleshted wabbling claps, which hung on his shoulders. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. ii. 11. iv. § 16 Painters... who can set the supernatural form before us, fleshed and boned like ourselves. 1858 HOES *Life Shelley* II. x. 316 My... hostess asked me... what I thought of the handsome, well-fleshed girl? 1869 *Daily News* 30 July. A very sleek, level-fleshed bull.

b. of fruit (with defining prefix).

1859 JEVISON *Erittany* v. 63 The magnificent orange-fleshed melon. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 61 A yellow or purple fleshed fruit.

2. [cf. F. *acharné*.] a. Inured to bloodshed, hardened. b. Eager for battle. c. Animated by relentless hatred, bent on the destruction or injury of a person. Const. *upon*.

a. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. iii. 6 They were flesht Villaines, bloody Dogges. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Customs Country* iv. 1. A flesht ruffian.

b. 1591 HORNEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 263 The Poll... with his... now fleshted armye, assaults... townes of the Muscovets. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* I. 355 The Jacks are fierce, and Williamites are flesht'd.

c. c 1620 *Trng. Barnavell* iv. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1883) II. 277 There can be no attonement... Vandort is flesht upon me. 1659 B. HARRIS *Paradise's Iron Age* 176 They were so flesht upon one another, that they aspired to nothing less than peace.

Fleshen (flesh'n), *a. rare.* [f. FLESH sb. + -EN.] OE. had fleshten.] Composed of flesh.

a 1000 *Prudentius Glosses* in Germana XXXIII. 594 [Carmentis, nascens]. 1538 GOODY *Prymer* li. Gye us a fleshen, herte, a softe herte. 1879 FARRAR *S. Paul* II. 103 Written... not on stone tablets, but on fleshen tablets.

Flesher (flesh'z), Chiefly *S.* Forms: 4-7 fles(-)char, -ir, -or, (-)eour, -7-flesher. [f. FLESH sb. + -ER. Cf. Ger. *fleischer*; also FLESHWEEN, of which this may be an alteration.]

1. A dealer in flesh, a butcher.

1360 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 137 Joh. de Staynlay, Fleshour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 135/2 A fleshour, macellarius. 1533 BELLENDEN *Flower* iii. (1822) 274 He pulit an swerde fra ene flescheour. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 121 A fleshour, named Sandersone, had put away his lawfull wife. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1355 I. 186 A bit schachlin ewe-necked powney, colt frae a sporting flesher. 1832 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 176 The baddish boy had obtained them [steaks], at the flesher's.

transf. 1532 BULLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 160 The pepill had na littill indignacion that this Marcus suld use sa haistlie to be their new fleshour and skurgear.

2. U.S. A tool for fleshing hides; a fleshing-knife.

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 309 The saw-toothed flesher sometimes employed for dry hides.

Hence **Fleshery** (*S.*) 'The business of a butcher; now called *fleshings*' (Jam. *Suppl.* 1825).

1483 [see FLESHING 1]. 1541 *Aberdeen Rec.* V. 19 (Jam). The counsaile licent him to use his craft of flesherie to outred his pennyworths.

† **Flesher**². *Obs.* [f. FLESH v.] An encourager.

1646 GAILLE *Cases Consc.* 87 To advise them to prudence... in such a case; is to be reputed... a Favourer and a Flesher of Witches.

Flesh-fly.

1. A fly which deposits its eggs (or, if viviparous, its larvae) in dead flesh; a blow-fly (as *Musca vomitoria* or *Sarcophaga carnaria*). Used by Wyclif to render *L. cynomyia*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 595 Hungry flies. To flesh-flies þai war liket. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxvii. 4 He sente a fleisch fly in to hem, and it eet hem. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xlii. There dare no fleshe flye rest vpon the pottes brynke. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & P.* v. 9 A fleshe flye as big as a humble bee. 1658 ROWLAND *Jonet's Theat.* 159. 934 The Flesh-fly. is the highest of all other, he hath a reddish head, very greedy of flesh. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvii. (1853) 70 The maggots which turn to flesh-flies. 1861 HOLME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* ii. iv. i. 237 The Flesh Fly. produces a constant buzzing noise.

2. fig. of persons.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 715 Esau, and reprobrates, and very carnall fleshflies. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. ii. § 2. 378 The flesh-flies having once tasted the sweet, though often beaten off, would not long be kept away. 1782 COWPER *Præf. Err.* 324 These flesh-flies of the land, Who fasten without mercy on the fair. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1854) 15/2 If there be anything unsound, these flesh-flies detect it with unerring instinct.

† **Fleshful**, *a. Obs.* — [F. *FLESH sb.* + *-FUL*.]

Full of flesh, fat, plump. 1552 in HULLOER.

† **Flesh-hewer**. *Obs.* In a flessehewer, flesch-hewere, fleschewar, 5 fleschewer, *Sc.* fleschowar. [Cf. *D. vleeschhouwer*, MHG. *vleischhouwer*.] A butcher.

1335 *Nottingham Records* I. 431 Flessehewergate (Vicus Carnificum). 1399 *Poll Tax Returns for Sheffield in Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) s. v. Ricardus Stub & Emma vxor ejus, flessehewer, vjd. a 1400 *Burgh Larus* lxiv. (32. Stat. 1.) Gif þe fleschewar grayth his iwil flesche he sal restor hym he scathis þat aw þe bestys. 1444 *Aberdeen Reg.* 4 June Item, that the fleschowaris dicht and mak cleane the fleschow like ouke on Friday.

Hence † **Fleshewery**, a slaughter-house.

1493 *Cath. Angl.* 135 A Fleschewery, *carnificium*.

Flesh-hook, †-head. *arch.* [F. *FLESH sb.* + *-HEAD*, *-HOOD*.] a. Fleshly state or condition. b. The condition of being in the flesh, or becoming flesh; incarnation.

c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxx. The Soule myghte not that tyme for frelde of the fleschede suffre it soo. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Ann. Leigh* vii. 1030 God... who hast endured this flesh-hood.

Flesh-hook.

1. A hook for removing meat from the pot.

c 1325 in *Rel. Aut.* I. 292 Summe notes... am. kroken aveyward als a fleschok. c 1386 *Cursor Somph.* 7. 22 Ful hard it is, with fleschok or with oules To hen y-clawed. c 1440 *Proup. Part.* 1661 Fleche hook, *creagra, fischina*. 1524 *Barclay Cyt. & Unpleasant* Pref. (Carey Soc.) 50 The scullians, came forth with whittles, some other with fleschhooks. 1621 *Bible* 2 *Chron.* iv. 16 The pots also, and the shovels, and the fleschhooks.

fig. BRATHWAITE *Descr. Death* in *Farr S. P. Yae.* I. (1848) 272 Earth-torn, mole-eied, flesh-hook, that puls us hence. 2821. (See quot.)

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flesh-hook*, an iron hook with a long 'stail', used to pull hides out of the tan-pits.

3. A hook to hang meat upon; a 'pot-hook'.

1556 NASH *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 64 These roughish Arismetrique gibbets or flesh-hooks, and cyphers, or round oons. 1874 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

† **Flesh house**. *Obs.* In 1 fleschshús, 5 flesch-usshe, 6 flesshous. A place where meat is killed or sold; a butcher's shop; shambles.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wt.* Wulcker 184 *Carnale*, fleschus. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 357 *v.* Comon Fleushuse in y Saturday Markett. 1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* E. iii. Oon dyrk plays sul [of] tablys et of stankys as oon fleshous.

Fleshify, *v. nonce-wd.* [F. *FLESH* + *-(i)FY*.] *trans.* To turn into flesh. Hence *Fleshified ppl. a.* 1768 [See *FISHIFY*.]

Fleshiness (fleshinés). Also 5 fleshness. [F. *FLESHY a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being fleshy; fullness of flesh.

14... tr. *Secreta Secret.* cxxxii. (E. E. T. S.) 117 Withoute greet fleshnys yn þe knees. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Hellice* i. (1541) 2/1 Carnosities or fleshnysse. 1581 *MILCASTER Positions* xxi. (1687) 90 Running... abateh the fleshnysse, and corpulence of the body. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 170 A diet puffing up the soul with a slimy fleshnysse. 1788 *BAILLIE in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 358 [He] used his right hand in preference to his left... which was readily discovered by the greater fleshnysse of the arm. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 72 Flowers, with no peculiar fleshnys in the anthers. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Lough. Mae.* July 31 (*Strawberries*). Suppose any ancestral potentilla evert to have shown any marked tendency towards fleshnys in the berry.

fig. 1644 *VAUGHAN Sermon* 3 A Wisdom of the flesh... a kind of flesh, and fleshnys in the very mind and spirit.

b. *concr.* A fleshy substance or growth. 1616 *SUREL & MARKE Country Farm* 83 The male hath no combe, as our Cockes, but in stead thereof a red fleshnysse.

Fleshing (fleshin), *vbl. sb.* [F. *FLESH v.* and *sb.* + *-ING*.] 1.

1. The action of inciting (hounds) to the chase by giving them a taste of flesh.

1576 *TURNER Venerie* 213 Greyhounds will requyre greet fleshyng and encouragement to a Wolfe than to any other chace. 1611 *COTGR., Acharnement*, a fleshyng. 2. *Leather-manuf.* The action or process of scrap-

ing off the pieces of flesh, etc., adhering to the flesh-side of a skin; also *pl.* that which is scraped off.

1777 *MACBRIE in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 114 The operation called fleshyng... consists in a further scraping, with a particular kind of knife, and cutting away the jagged extremities and offal parts, such as the ears and nostrils. 1866 *URÉ'S Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 676 The fleshings are pressed into cakes, and sold for making glue. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* xxvi. 323. The unwhining and fleshyng of calf skins.

3. (See quot., and cf. *FLESH sb.* 6.)

1598 *FLORIO Andar in Carnafau*, to go a fleshyng or a wenching.

4. *Sc.* 'The business of a butcher' (*Jam. Suppl.* 1825).

5. The distribution of the flesh on an animal.

1876 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 2/1 The dainty shapes, undeniable style, and even fleshyng of Sir W. C. Trevelyan's beautiful white Irish and shorthorn cross.

6. *pl.* A close-fitting, flesh-coloured garment of a light material, usually of silk, worn upon the stage to represent the natural skin; also *fleshyng-tights*.

1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Character*, *J. Rummyede v. Wks.* 1864 III. 189 Mind and be very particular with the fleshings. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 113/2 Then I'm dressed up in fleshyng tights. 1856 ALB. SMITH *Sketches of Day Ser.* i. ii. 1. 9 Any lovely spirit, whose silk fleshings move in plant grace. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such x.* 178 *Ophelia* in fleshings.

7. *Comb.*, as *fleshyng-beam* (see quot.); *fleshyng-board* = *prec.*; *fleshyng-iron* = *next*; *fleshyng-knife* (see quot. 1839); *fleshyng-shop*, the place where skins are fleshed; a beam-house.

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flesh-beam* or **Fleshyng-beam*, a wooden instrument... on which is suspended the hide to be dressed, for the purpose of scraping off any remains of the flesh, &c. 1547 *Aberdeen Reg.* 17 Feb. Item, any *fleshyng buird, with ane fuyt and ane *fleshyng jrne. 1839 *URÉ Dict. Arts* 764 The 'fleshyng knife'; a large two handed implement with a blunt edge, and bent to suit the curvature of the rounded beam of the wooden horse upon which the hide is scraped. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* xxiv. 291 The goatskins, when ready for... fleshyng, are removed to the 'fleshyng shop'.

Fleshless (fleshlēs), *a.* [F. *FLESH sb.* + *-LESS*.]

1. Destitute of flesh.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii. Death... is seated on my horsemen's spears, And on their points his fleshless body feeds. 1607 *DEKKER Kuf's Conjur.* (1842) 41. 1. Fleshlesse shin-bones dig'd out of graues. 1786 tr. *Bickford's Vathek* (1868) 113 The fleshless forms of the Predamite Kings. 1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Nell Cook*, A fleshless, sapless, skeleton lay in that horrid wall.

† b. Without material substance; phantom-like.

a 1593 *GREENE Alphonsus* iii. (Rldg.) 235/2 When thou knowest the certainty thereof, By fleshless visions shew it.

2. Without superfluous flesh; emaciated, lean.

1598 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* ii. l. iv. *Handy Crafts* 38 He chooseth one [horse]. With... Dry. Sinevy shanks; strong, fleshless knees. 1809 *CRABBE Tales* 36 Sheep... fleshless, lank and lean. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 161 Racking pain was in her fleshless bones.

† 3. Without meat. *Obs.* —

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 787 Wortes fleschles wroughte.

† **Fleshlihood**. Also *fleshlihead*. [F. *FLESHLY* + *-HEAD*, *-HOOD*.] Fleshly state or condition, fleshliness, gratification of the flesh.

c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxvii. And the more it is departed fro fleshyhed the sharper sighte it hath. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. vii. 19 Religious men forsaking mich of worldlihood and of fleschlihood.

† **Fleshlily**. *rare.* [F. *FLESHLY a.* + *-LY*.] = *FLESHLY adv.*

1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Communion* 86 The most of them conceaving carnally or fleshlily of the Lords Covenant did glory in the flesh.

Fleshliness (fleshlinés). [OE. *flescliness*, f. *flesclie*, *FLESHLY* + *-NESS*.]

1. *a.* In O.E.: Inordinate condition. b. Fleshly quality or state, carnality; 'carnal passions or appetites' (J.).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 273 Se ðe, æfter menniscum wisdom, wile smegan ymbe ða ðerynu Cristes flescliness. 1388 *WYCLIF Deut.* xvii. 17 Ful many wywes... drawn his [the King's] soule to our myche fleschliynesse. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 84 Thre manner of people... were callid to oure Lordes soper, and came not, for pryde for worldynesse and for fleschliynesse. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. 343 'Tis the carnality and fleschliyness of our hearts that makes it seem so. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 338 That extreme creed which satisfies a sensuous and sensual fleschliyness.

† 2. Fullness of flesh; fleshiness. *Obs.* —

1552 *HULLOER*, *Fleschliyness*, or abundance of flesh called *carnositate*, *carnositas*. 1580 *BARET Alw.* G 569 *Grosvenor*, or *fleschliyness*, *corpulentia*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Carnositas*, fleschliyness, fullness of flesh.

† **Fleshyng**. *Obs.* *rare* — 1. [F. *FLESH sb.* + *-ING*. Cf. *worldling*.] A fleshy-minded person.

1548 *Confut. N. Shaxton* I v. a. The Justice of God... is to rewarde the spirittuall... with the blessinges promised, & the fleshynges, the reprobate, with the plagis thretened.

Fleshy (fleshli), *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *flesclie*, f. *flesc*, *FLESH* + *-lic*, *-ly*.] 1.

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the flesh, i.e. the body.

1. Of or pertaining to bodily appetites and indulgences; carnal, lascivious, sensual. Rarely of persons: Given up to bodily lusts; = *CARNAL* 3.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 Hwæt godes maðan we secgan on þa flesclican unbewas. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 100 Unrithlic bið þæt se cristena man flesclie lustas gefremme. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Widiðe 3iu fro flesclie lustes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26364 (Cott.) Flesclie sin es lucher. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Pet.* ii. 11 Fleschly desirys... fizeen azeins the soule. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. viii. All the fleschly felynge of this synfull ymage. 1533 *FRITH Answ. Fisher* (1829) 194 Fleschly men... that follow their own lusts and appetites. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 410 The religion of Mahomet is fleschly, consisting in natural delights and corporal pleasures. 1602 *MANSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 119 Shall justice sleepe In fleschly lethargie? 1714 *POPE Epit. Rowe's Jane Shore* 21 The godly dame, who fleschly failings damns. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxix. What he called a fleschly frailty... was in truth an attachment to strong liquors. 1872 R. BUCHANAN (*title*) The Fleschly School of Poetry and other Phenomena of the day.

† b. *Sexual*; = *CARNAL* 3 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10874 (Cott.) Hu sal i brede, þat neuer hadd part of fleschli dede of man? 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* E vj b. [She] coueyted to haue his fleschly companye. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 4 Adourity, Fornication, Incest, or any other fleschly Incontinency.

† 2. Connected by, or based upon, ties of flesh and blood; natural; = *CARNAL* 2. *Obs.*

c 900 *Beda's Hist.* i. xvi. [xviii.] (1890) 68 Ða goodan fedras gewunian heora flesclie bearn. a 1215 *Juliana* 5 Hire fleschliche feder were affrican ihatan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20068 (Cott.) Saint iohan þat was his fleschli kinsman. 14... *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 117 This mayden was his fleschly cosyn. 1573 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Fleschly consanguinitie. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball.* (1868) 29 We our fleschly father dreid.

3. 'Natural', unredeemed, unregenerate; = *CARNAL* 5.

971 *Blisch. Hom.* 19 þa flesclican willan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 17276 To shewenn himm hattt wiss fleschlike mann ma33 wurpenn sagt. 1526 *TINDALE Kom.* viii. 7 That the fleschly mynde is enmyte against God. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 1035 That with their fleschly fansey They may make it [Scripture] agre. 1871 *RUSKIN Pers. Calv.* xxiv. (1872) 10 Avaricious... in an instinctive, fleschly way.

4. Of or pertaining to the material body, mortal; material as opposed to spiritual; human as opposed to divine. *The fleschly eye*: the bodily eye. Now *rare*. = *CARNAL* 1.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 12112 Ne mihtte he noht burh fleschlic eghes sibbe Seoh þere [etc.]. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 914 Dus he schrudde & huddle him... wið ure fleschliche schude. 23... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1081 An-vnder mone so gret merwayne No fleschly hert ne myst endure. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* xxxii. 8 With hym is the fleschly arm; with us the Lord oure God. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. l. (1859) 1, I had made an edel and fully fynished my fleschly pilgrimage. 1435 *Misyn Pire of Love* (E. E. T. S.) 61 With fleschly eyn bodily. 1493 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. x. 50 The eternal Lord in fleschly slime Enwombed was. 1607 *ROWLANDS Famous Hist.* 67 My golden Scepter, in a fleschly hand, is taken from me by another King. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iv. § 14, I never imagined it could be pretended that we saw God with our fleschly eyes. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 10 The soul of a man underlies his features and his fleschly framework.

5. Pertaining to, concerned with, or influenced by the present life, and considerations connected with it: worldly. Now *rare*. = *CARNAL* 4.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1852 All fleschly care & serrhe. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 33 The hartes... of fleschly people be harde. 1531 *TINDALE Exp.* 1 *Job* (1557) 38 They preach hym falslye vnto their fleschly vantage. a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Short forme Catching* Wks. (1519) 418 Fleschly hatred of our enemies. 1648 *CROWWELL Let.* 25 Nov. in *Ann. Reg.* (1765) 52 Our fleschly reasonings ensnare us. 1798 *Missionary Mag.* No. 24. 217 Simplicity and godly sincerity, as opposed to fleschly wisdom, strongly marked his character. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* i. 22 The man of flesh and blood, of fleschly reasons.

II. With reference to flesh (as a substance).

† 6. Well furnished with flesh; fat, plump; = *FLESHY* 1. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 1199 (1248) Her sidis longe, fleschly, smoothe, and white He gan to chace. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 226 Men whyche haue fleschly theghes and not bone. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 8 h. They are good for them that are to fatten and fleschly. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 97 Looking him in the face you would rather have thought it fleschly than otherwise. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 92 They are very good Food... fleschly and fattish.

7. Consisting of flesh; = *FLESHY* 2. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Gryden's Quest. Chirurg.* E i v. a. Substance fleschly, hony, and cartilagynous. 1592 *SPENSER M. Hubbert* 1000 The Tygre, and the Bore... seeking to take occasion Upon his fleschly corpe to make invasion. 1654 *VILVAIN Epit. Esc.* v. lxxx. 116 h. Calling such Animals as liv on Land Flesh; and thos that dwell in Water Fish; yet in Nature the Bodies of both are Fleschly. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 423 A smiling country, like a smiling face, needs some provision of fleschly integuments.

b. *esp.* of the heart: Soft, as opposed to 'stony'; tender; = *FLESHY* 2 c.

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Cor.* iii. 3 Not in stony tablis, but in fleschly tablis of herte. 1542 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 362/2 Then taketh hee awaye our stony hart, and geueth vs a fleschly hart. 1590 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* ii. ii. Can there be such... treason in the fleschly heart of man. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Ann. Leigh* iv. 1192 Enough for me and for my fleschly heart To hearken the invocations of my kind.

† c. Of a leaf: = *FLESHY* 2 d. *Obs.*

1657 W. COLKS *Adam in Eden* lxviii, The common Orpine... riseth... with fat and fleschly Leaves.

† 8. Of a hound: Fond of flesh. *Obs. rare.*
 1576 TURBURY. *Venerie* 25 You should not feede haryers with fleshe . . . for if you do, they will become fleshy and gyuen to hunte great beastes of chace.

III. 9. Comb., as *fleshly-minded* adj., *-mindedness*.

1528 TINOALE *Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 105 Were altogether worldly and fleshy-minded. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. II. II. (1651) 685 They are in a reprobate sense mere carnalists, fleshy minded men. 1840 HARE *Mission Conf.* III. (1850) 17 In every man there is a root of carnal or fleshly-mindedness.

† B. adv. *Obs.*

1. In bodily form, corporeally; as regards the body, 'in the flesh'; = CARNALLY adv. 1.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Pat 3et per he wuned fleschliche on corbe. c 1250 *Old Kentish Sermon*. io O. E. *Misc.* 27 And offre we Gostliche to ure lorde, þet [h]i offrede fleschliche. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvii. 77 To rise fleschly, i-wis.

b. In a material or physical sense or manner; materially as opposed to spiritually.

c 1200 ORMIN 16257 Fleschlike folle, i fleschly lif Fleschlike all understondenn þe Lafferid Cristess word, tait wass Gastlike tunderstannundenn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 250 Of þilk adam . . . fleschly descendit þe we alle. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. III. (1636) 196 If any man taketh it fleschly; it profiteth nothing.

2. Carnally, sensually.

a 1225 *Anser. R.* 58 Pu þat dest eni þing hwarof þer mon is fleschliche iuondd of þe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 128 Children that whyloun louden so fleschly euerich other. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 Nature can loue naturally, that is, fleschly . . . but not holily.

b. In the way of sexual intercourse, sexually; = CARNALLY adv. 2.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Na mon mine likame irined ne mid me fleschle nefde to donne. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2009 3yf þou euer þy wyfe lay by Yn tyme of penaunce, to seye fleschly . . . þou synnest gretly. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. cc. 224 He put her nat from his bedde, nor yet delte wif her fleschly. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxxiii. 155 b. If . . . he was found not able to live with her so fleschly, as his youth required.

3. Comb., as *fleshly-wise* adj.

1542 BICCON *Pathw. Prayer* xviii. 1ja. Seme it neuer so godly, vertuous and good in the syght of fleschly wise men.

Flesh-meat. Flesh (as opposed to fish and vegetables) as an article of food; also *pl.* various kinds of food consisting of flesh.

In some northern dialects applied to 'butchers' meat as opposed to bacon or pork.

c 1200 *Laws Cant* 47 3yt wyrr þæt man mid flesco-mete hine syllyne astyle (frith fasten-tide). a 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1131 3a scyre 3a flesce mete. c 1394 P. P. *Crede* 13 Wednes-day hit wyke wip-outen flesch-mete. 1564 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 200 They made an end of flesch meat that night for that weke. 1698 KELL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 213 Who seldom sat any Flesh-meats. 1848 *Secret Soc. Mid. Ages, Templars* 254 They had flesh-meat but three times a week, unless when festival-days occurred. attrib. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 419 His health requires a flesh-meat diet.

Fleshment (flesh'ment). *vare*-1. [f. FLESH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of 'fleshing'; hence, the excitement resulting from a first success.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* v. ii. 130 And in the fleshment of this dead exploit, [He] Drew on me here againe.

† **Fleshmonger.** *Obs.* [see MONGER.] One who deals in flesh.

1. A butcher.

c 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr. Willeker 438 *Lanio*, flescmangere. a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 Euerich fleschmongere . . . shal to be kyng of custom fyue & twenty pans by þe pere. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 4 With slyngethryfte fleschmonger. Also fabyanne flaterer. 1597 BRETON *Wits Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 17/1 The Sonne of some Flesh-monger.

2. A fornicator; a pander.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 337 Was the Duke a flesch-monger, a foole, and a coward, as you then reported him to be? 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* ii. ii. in Bullen O. P. IV. Inquire for us of wenshes? tush, we fische For no such perewinkles; farewell fleschmongere.

Flesh-pot. A pot in which flesh is boiled. Chiefly in phrase the *flesh-pots of Egypt* (see *Exod.* xvi. 3), or with allusion to that phrase: Luxuries or advantages regarded with regret or envy.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xvi. 3 When we sat by y flesh pottes, and had bred ynough to eate. 1592 NASHE P. *Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 71 From the flesh-pots of Egypt, to the Prouant of the Lowe countreyes. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vii. 299 Nowwell met Egypt. For we have appetite, for thy Flesh pots. 1710 SWIFT *Let. to Sterne* 17 Apr. I expect to hear the two ladies lamenting the flesh-pots of Cavan-street. 1862 CARLYLE *Fraser* Gt. (1865) III. x. ii. 213 Law, with its high honours and deep flesh-pots. 1883 BAYER *Amer. Comm.* III. lxxviii. 177 The fleshpots of the city administration had therefore greater attractions for him.

attrib. 1876 RUSKIN *Fora Clavi*. VI. lxiv. 112 Some flesh-pot comfort will always be needful for the education of such beasts as we are.

Hence **Flesh-pottery** (*nonce-wd.*), high living, self-indulgence.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xxix. A band of dealers in flesh-pottery.

† **Flesh-shambles.** *Obs.* Also 5 flessh-chamoles, -ylle, -shamols, 6 fleshamelles. A place where meat is killed or sold.

a 1410 in *York Myst.* Intro. 24 note. All the folks of the salsmaker crafte . . . without the Flesshchamels. 71483

CANTON *Vocab.* 5 Goo to the flesshshamels. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 30 To the kinges majestic furth of one burgage in Fleshamelles xvjd. 1552 in HULOET.

b. A brothel.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* II. Civ. Venice. is counted the best flesh-shambles in Italie.

† **Fleshward.** *adv. Obs.* [f. FLESH *sb.* + -WARD.] Towards or in relation to humanity.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Setu.* vi. 184 The earths globe, or that of it that lies flesward.

Flesh-worm. A worm that feeds on flesh. Also (see quot. 1884.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 124 Wif flesce wyrmmum genim monnes suran [etc.]. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 19/2 Nits, fleshwormes, bees, butterflies. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 91/1, I shall be able like a fleshworme to itch the bodie of his kingdom. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* t. 136 Where thou seest the pampred flesh-worm trail, Once the white bosom heaved. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Flesh-worm*, the *Trichina spiralis*.

b. *transf.* A carnally-minded person.

1565 HARDING in *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 317 Discoursing Parliament Machiavelles, and all other whatsoever flesh-wormes, Merchants, idle artificers.

Fleshy (flesh'), a. [f. FLESH *sb.* + -y 1. Cf. *Ger. fleischig*.]

1. Well furnished with flesh; fat, plump.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Delthe Blanche* 954 Armes ever lith, Fattish, fleshy, nat getteth with. 14. . . LYDC. & BUNGE *Secrees* 2685 In knees . . . he that is ovir meobe flesshy. 1555 EDEY *Decades* 3 The other moste fleshy partes [of fattened children] they powder for store. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 The Ethiopians . . . are Plump, and Fleshy. 1641 BEECH *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 3 Sheep that growe fleshy with fourte teeth, will growe fatte with eight. 1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 69 Colonel Pack . . . was sot through the fleshy part of the arm. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Country Ch.* (1865) 126 A fine, fleshy, comfortable dame. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii. His face . . . had expanded . . . and its bold fleshy curves had . . . far extended beyond the limits originally assigned them.

fig. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (Ritldg.) 759/1 It is a fleshy stile when there is much periphrasis, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.

2. Of or pertaining to flesh; consisting of flesh; without bone.

c 1400 *Laufwand's Cirurg.* 106 þe beed is maad of þre parties, of a fleischy partie, of a bony partie & a browny partie. 1581 MULCASTER *Posthous* xv. (1887) 69 Such fleshy partes as be about the ribbes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The fleshy parts being congealed. 1700 DRYDEN *Pythag.* *Philos.* in *Fables* 508 If Men with fleshy Morsels must be fed (ed. 1721 reads fleshy, and it is so cited by J.). 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampshire* III. 215 Besides the fleshy parts of the cod, its liver is preserved in casks. 1807-26 COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 189 Every kind of fleshy tumour. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 335 No species of reptile is possessed of true fleshy lips.

b. Corporeal, bodily.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. ii. When it [the soul] grows weary of this fleshy prison. c 1630 MILTON *Passion* 17 He, sovran priest . . . Poor fleshy tabernacle entered. 1824 BYRON *Lara* t. xviii. He . . . charged all faults upon the fleshy form She [Nature] gave to clog the soul. 1864 HAWTHORNE S. *Felton* (1883) 341 Fruits, milk, freshest butter, will make thy fleshy tabernacle youthful.

c. Of 'flesh', implying softness and tenderness. Cf. FLESH *sb.* 1 f.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iii. 3 The pistle of Christ. . . written . . . not in tables of stone, but in fleshy tables of the herte. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* Cant. ii. 45 § 28 His wil is that stonie hearts be turned into flesch. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xvii. 26 Neither could they make to themselves fleshe hearts for stonie.

d. Of a plant, leaf, fruit, etc.: Having a firm, or somewhat firm pulp; pulpy, not fibrous. Cf. FLESH *sb.* 2.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 170b. The whole bodie of the Figge is fleshe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 633 Those Juyces, that are so fleshy, as they cannot make Drinke by Expression . . . may make Drinke by Mixture of Water. 1672 JOSSLYN *New Eng. Rarities* 66 Vine, much differing in the Fruit, all of them very fleshy. 1712 T. POMET *Hist. Drugs* I. 37 A round, fleshy Berry, like that of Myrtle. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 428 Leaves opposite, egg-shaped, blunt, fleshy. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 282 *Drupa*, a Stone-fruit, has a fleshy coat. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Tract.* I. i. 26 The natives distil a kind of arrack from its fleshy flowers. 1870 H. MACNILLAN *Bible Teach.* xi. 211 They have . . . thick fleshy leaves.

† 3. Of the 'flesh' as opposed to the 'spirit'; human as opposed to 'spiritual'; = FLESHLY 4.

a 1400 *Prynor* (1891) 78 Whether þyn eyen be fleschlich, or thou seest as man schal se. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* x. 4 Hast thou flesshy eyes then, or doest thou loke as man lokeh?

† b. Carnal, sensual; = FLESHLY a. 1. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 212 Fleshy concupiscence deserveth rather the name of Mercenary Lust than Love. 1668 COLPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 45 Such as are given to fleshy desires, have larger Kidneys then ordinary.

4. Resembling flesh in its properties or qualities.

1555 EDEY *Decades* 233 They [Rubies] are . . . of a fleshy colour. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 26 The Manatee is the other fish . . . and from their using the shoar have a fleshe taste resembling Veal. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 215 His colouring was good, and his figures fleshy and round. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 19 They agree in the external characters, those of an increase of bulk, and a fleshy feel.

† **Flet** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3-6, 8 flet, 3 south, vlet, 4-5 flett(e), (6 flecte, flet, flet), 7-8 flett. [OE. *flet* (t = OFris. *flet*, OS. *flet*, flet), OHG. *flet*, flezi (MHG. *vletze*, Ger. dial. *flet*), ON. *flet* str. neut. - OTeut. **fletjom*, f. **fletjo* - FLAT a.]

1. The floor or ground under one's feet.

Beowulf 1568 (Gr.) Heo on flet 3eomun. a 1000 *Canons Powerful Men* II. (Thorpe, 1840) 414 & ne cume on bedde ac licege 00 flette. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxviii. (cxix) 59 Clived mi saule to þi flet. c 1340 *Gaww. & Gr. Knt.* 558 A tute tapit 173t over þe flet. a 1420 *Pollad.* on *Hm.* t. 473 Thi bene also be playne, and harde the flette. c 1450 MYRC 273 Knelynge down upon the flette.

b. ? A place, spot, field (of battle).

c 1205 LAY. 26023 Pat be com to þan ulette þer þe feond hi and slepte. c 1300 K. *Alis*. 2378 They broughte beom out of the flette.

2. A dwelling, house, 'hall'.

Beowulf 1025 (Gr.) Beowulf 3eap þu on flette. a 1000 *Laws Hlothgar & Eadric* x. (Thorpe, 1840) 11 3if man mannann an oðres flette man-swara hateð . . . scilling agelde þain þe þæt flet age. a 1300 *Siriz* 273 Soich ewe brouke hous oðter flet. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw.* II. 309 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 An hep of girdes sittende aboute the flet. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 26, I shal not in thi det flyt of this flet!

b. Sc. The inner part of a house.

a 1400 *Burgh Laws* xxiii. (Sc. Stat. I.) þe inner halfe of þe hous þat is callit þe flett. c 1450 HOLLAND *Hoular* lxiv. 830 The fulis fonde in the flet And many mowis at mete On the flure maid. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 242 Rank beggar, ostrir dregar, foule fleggar, in the flet. 1598 FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* 4 A fair fire makes a room flet. 1768 ROSS *Heldore* II. 388 That seven years have sitten i the flet.

3. *Fire and flet* (corruptly *fleet*): 'fire and house-room'; an expression often occurring in wills, etc.

Bp. Kennett (a 1728) quotes in *M.S. Lansd.* 103 fol. 132 an 'old norther song over a dead corps', containing the lines 'Fire and flet and candle light, And X' receive thy sawle'. In Sir W. Scott's *Minstrelsy of Scot. Border* (1802) 232 the words appear as 'Fire and flet', and the editor suggests that *flet* 'seems to be corrupted from *flet*, or *fall*, a quantity of which is frequently placed on the breast of a corpse'.

1533 TRUBS in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 129 To fynd the said wife . . . mete and drink, fyre and flet. 1539 *Will of R. Moreyn* (Somerset Ho.) My wife to have . . . fyre & flete in my haule & kechin. c 1590 *Durham Depts.* (Surtees) 207, I trouble . . . this house with a bedd room and fier and flet.

Flet 2 (flet). Sc. Also fient. [app. repr. ON. *fletta* plait, f. *fletta* = Ger. *flechten* to plait.]

A mat of plaited straw placed on a pack-horse's back to prevent chafing or galling.

1794 W. SUTHERLAND in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* X. 23 straw creels . . . fixed over straw flets, on the horses backs, with a clubber and straw ropes. 1812 CAPT. HENDERSON *Agric. Surv. Sutherland* v. § 5, 60 The horse being equipped with a flet and clubbar on his back.

Flet: see FLEET *v.* 1 and 2.

† **Fletch**, ?a. (or *sb. attrib.*). [cf. FLIG, etc.] 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/4 A . . . Mare about 14 hands and half . . . with . . . a long fletch Tail . . . and well in Case.

Fletch (flet'), *v.* [Perh. a corruption (due to association with FLETCHER) of FLEDGE *v.* 4; though the latter has not been found earlier than 1796.] *trans.* To fit (an arrow) with a feather; to feather. *lit. and fig.*

1615-56 COWLEY *Davidis* II. 91 Thy Darts are . . . Soft as the Feathers that they're fletch'd withal. 1760 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* II. 3, He dips his curbs in the gall of irony; and . . . fletches them with a prophane classical Parody. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 80 Arrows . . . fletched with the feathers of the goose. 1766 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xliii. 25 They fletched their complaint by adding: 'America loved his brother'.

Fletch, *v.* of FLITCH.

Fletcher (flet'fsh). Also 5 flechcer(o, flecher, flechhour; Sc. fle(d)ger. [ad. OF. *fletcher*, *flecher* arrow-maker, f. *fleche* arrow: see FLECHE.]

1. One who makes or deals in arrows; occasionally, one who makes bows and arrows. *Obs. exc. Hist. or arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1593 Ferrers, flechours, sele men of Crafte. 1457 *Sc. Acts* Jas. II. c. 65 (1814) II. 48/2 A bowar and a flegger. 1465 *Manu. & Housh. Exp.* 179 The fletcher that . . . owyth hym flor tymber, lxx. vjd. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hm.* VIII. c. 9 § 1 The bowiers, fletchers, stringers and arrow head makers of this your realm. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 667 Which timber is of great . . . estimation amongst Fletchers, for it maketh the strongest and best arrow of any wood whatsoever. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1796) 213 Our Fletchers commend it [the Quick-beam] for Bows next to Yew. 1733 P. LINGARD *Interest* *Scot.* 56 Any other Corporation decayed and worn out, such as to their Fletchers, and several others in London are, as to their Business. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxi. (1857) 460 As Business. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Fletcher's Company*, one of the minor livery companies of London.

attrib. 15. . . Kynge & Hermyt 477 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 32 Jake, seth thou can of flecher crafte, Thou may me es with a schafte.

† 2. An archer, a Bowman. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 143/1 Though one eye wer ynough for a fletcher.

Hence **Fletcherery**, the wares or goods made or sold by a fletcher.

1594 *und Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 411 They brought store of fletcherie to them.

Flexibility (fleksibi-liti). [a. F. *flexibilitas*, ad. L. *flexibilitas-em*, f. *flexibilis*: see FLEXIBLE and -ITY.] The quality of being flexible.

1. Capability of being bent; pliancy.

1616 BULOCK *Flexibility*, aptness to bend. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 359 Smaller Tents must not be put in, because of their flexibility. 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 234 The parts of light differ in flexibility. 1859-60 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. 234 That strength and flexibility of limb, by which a man excels in many games.

† b. The quality of yielding to pressure. *Obs.* 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Const.* vi. (1704) 339 When this air yields to all gross bodies, and lets them pass without opposition. In that flexibility, thou mayest see the sinfulness of thy inexorable temper.

2. Susceptibility of modification or alteration; capacity for ready adaptation to various purposes or conditions; freedom from stiffness or rigidity.

1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* i. ix. 175 The flexibility of a language, or its power of accommodation to different styles and manners. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 It has not that softness and flexibility, which are found in other languages. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 46 The flexibility necessary for a continual adaptation to altered circumstances. 1865 M. ANNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 57 Flexibility of intelligence. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 59 Its [judiciary law's] only advantage—that of flexibility or capacity of being adapted to any new combination of circumstances that may arise. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 392 Men of exceptional power and exceptional flexibility.

b. Of the voice or fingers: Capacity for free, rapid, and varied execution or delivery. Also *pl.* 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 134 It required no flexibility of throat. 1807 tr. *Gade's Trav.* II. 218 Mrs. Siddons possesses all the flexibilities of tone. 1848 RINBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 43 When the fingers of the right hand have acquired some degree of flexibility. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi. 302 A flexibility of voice and an appropriateness of gesture.

3. Readiness to yield to influence or persuasion, pliancy of mind or disposition. *Const. to.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1843) 426/7 The flexibility and instability of that gentleman's nature, not being then understood. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 162 § 6 Flexibility to his present humour. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 151 The flexibility, as we may call it, of a child.

Flexible (fleks'ib'l), a. Also 6 flexible, -ibil (l). [a. F. *flexible*, f. L. *flexibilis*, f. *flex-* ppl. stem of *flexere* to bend.]

1. Capable of being bent, admitting of change in figure without breaking; yielding to pressure, pliable, pliant.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 212 Like a rede with every wind is agitable and flexible. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Sickle Men* 81 a. Feele also the patient. whither the partes be pained, or flexible, or haue loose their strenght and are stiffe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 50 When the splitting wind makes flexible the knees of knotted oakes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 796 And you shall finde. the Stalke harder and less flexible, than it was. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 42 It hath a Cartilaginous flexible Tube or Channel. 1731 ANTHONOT *Aliments* ii. (1735) 40 An Animal, in order to be moveable, must be flexible. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 373 These parts, with the tail, are covered by a strong flexible skin. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* Introd. 9 A flexible granular quartz is found in Brazil. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 17 The long, flexible and pointless weapons that are described by the Roman historians.

† 2. Of a fluid: Not rigid, yielding. Of winds: Variable in direction, shifting. *Obs.*

1612 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* iv. v. 145 The quicke and flexible winds cooling the heat of Summer. 1612 BEEKEWOOD *Lang. & Reliq.* 115 Water being. heavy and flexible, will slide away at any inequality. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 1 A gentle application of the hand turns the flexible Waters into Channels.

3. a. That can be 'bent', inclined, or rendered favourable to (*obs.*) b. Willing or disposed to yield to influence or persuasion; capable of being guided, easily led, impressionable, manageable, tractable.

a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 335/8 To mercy were her hertes ay flexible. 1533 FURTH *Annus. Fisher* (1829) 189 Our judge, therefore, must not be partial, flexible, nor ignorant. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 199 b. If he sawe hym flexible to his purpose. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 141. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. v. (1632) 38 They saw both heauen and earth flexible to their deliquencies. 1642 NEWCOMEN *Serui. bef. Ho. Com.* 5 Nov. (1643) 6 The tender and flexible age of her son. 1667 DECAI *Chr. Priety* xvi. 2 The vulgar, who are commonly flexible to any new impression. 1727 PHILIP *Quaril* 139 Quaril. was soon made flexible by her Tears. 1769 JENNIS *Lett.* xxxv. 160 Can you conceive that the people. will lump submit to be governed by so flexible a house of Commons? 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 93 A directing reason, easy to be entreated, and flexible. *Obsol.* 1772 JOHNSON *Argt. Hastie* in *Boswell* App. ii. (1848) 814/1 The flexible will be reformed by gentle discipline.

4. Susceptible of modification or adaptation to various purposes or uses; pliant, supple.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med. Pref.* There are many things [in the book] to be taken in a soft and flexible sense. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* 111. 238 His flexible genius was capable of accommodating itself to every situation. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit. I.* iii. i. § 116. 227 In his Latin style. he is less flexible and elegant. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 20. 38 To proclaim a more flexible rule of judgement. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 55 Never was his inventive force more flexible and more at his command. 1885 LOWELL *Democr.* 226 A language at once so precise and so flexible as the Greek.

b. Of the voice: (see *quot.* 1825).

1712 HUGHES *Specul.* No. 54 § 7 Sorrow and complaint demand a voice quite different, flexible, slow, interrupted.

1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Flexible*, a voice is said to be flexible when it can swell and diminish its tones, with such grace and power, as to give every shade of expression to the melody it executes. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 30 His voice was so deep and flexible.

c. In depreciatory sense: Supple, complaisant. 1826 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 118 But some have been selected for flexible politics.

5. *quasi-ad.* = FLEXIBLY.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 115 The sword should be held flexible.

Flexibility (fleks'ib'liti). [f. prec. + -NESS.] = FLEXIBILITY in various senses.

1612-15 BE. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xix. iii. If this son of Cbenaanab had not had. a heart of lead for flexibleness to humours and times. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. App. 2 They. perceive in the Superior such a flexibleness, as to pass by their faults. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 199. 255 The flexibleness of the former part of a Man's Age.

Flexibly (fleks'ib'l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a flexible manner, with flexibility.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 149 They stand not stiffe, but bend flexibly. *Ibid.*, *Serpents* (1658) 705 Their bodies are leaner, flexibly turning to every side, according to the necessity of motion. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas* M. 17 Two thick leather bags, which. lent themselves flexibly to every corner. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 183 O'er wide water his oars move flexibly floating.

Flexicostate (fleksik'p'stēd). [f. *flexi-* combining form of L. *flexus*, pa. ppl. of *flexere* to bend + COSTATE, 'Having bent ribs' (1846 Smart). Hence in later Dicts.

Flexile (fleks'il), a. Now somewhat rare. Also 7 flexil. [ad. L. *flexil-em*, f. *flex-* ppl. stem of *flexere* to bend: see -ILE.]

1. Easily bending or bent, pliant, supple, flexible. Of the features: Mobile.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 20 The serpent. winds about it with his flexible and folding body. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 202 From the box proceeds a flexible pipe with the tool at the end. 1774 WESTON *Mag.* II. 374 Hers is the humble eye, the flexible knee. 1814 WOODSW. *Excursion* viii. 443 Those flexible boughs. conceal'd the stems and roots. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 21 A Sicilian who with vehement gestures and flexible features was narrating. a strange tale.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Easily directed or swayed; yielding, tractable. b. Capable of varied adaptation, versatile.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 291. 214 Their too flexible natures. 1738-46 THOMSON *Summer* 88 At sea, whose every flexible wave obeys the blast. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* ii. 38; Whose flexible genius sparkles in the gem, Grows firm in oak, and fugitive in wine. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* I. 111 The Ionians. were susceptible, flexible [etc.]. 1844 TENNYSON *Amphion* vii. 59 Oh, nature first was fresh to men. So youthful and so flexible then, You moved her at your pleasure.

Hence **Flexility** [+ -ITY], the quality or condition of being flexible.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 565/2 There are others which depend upon these; as Flexibility, Tacility, Ductility, and others. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XL. 409 The flexibility of the Samaritans.

† **Flexiloquent**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *flexiloquus* (f. *flexus*, pa. ppl. of *flexere* to bend + *loqui* to speak): see -LOQUENT.] Speaking words of doubtful or double meaning.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692-1732 in COLES.

Flexinish, *obs.* form of FLEXENISH.

Flexion, flection (fleks'jən). [ad. L. *flexiō-em*, n. of action f. *flexere* (ppl. stem *flex-*) to bend. Cf. Fr. *flexion*, Sp. *flexion*, It. *flessione*. The etymological spelling *flexion* is the original in Eng.; *flection* (first in 18th c.) is due to the influence of such words as *affection*, *direction*, etc.]

1. The action of bending, curvature; bent condition; an instance of this.

1656 HONNES *Stx. Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 260 It is the quantity of that crookedness or flexion, by which a straight line is bent into an arch of a circle equal to it. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* vi. 562 Thus to sit doth not signify any peculiar inclination of flexion. 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 227 *Flexion*, or the bending of the rays [of light] in their passage by bodies. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* iii. xx. 323 Eluding the stroke of the adversary by a flexion of the body. 1823 VINES *Sacris Bot.* 692 The flexions. of the stem and leaf-stalk produced by the wind.

attrib. 1859 BIGELOW (title) On the Mechanism of Dislocation and Fracture of the Hip. With the Reduction of the Dislocation by the Flexion Method.

b. *esp.* The bending of a limb or joint by the action of the flexor muscles. Cf. EXTENSION 2.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 989 By this articulation both flexion and extensum is made. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 121 Delicate flexions. of the Fingers. 1799 MED. *Jrnl.* II. 166 It did not produce a perceptible flexion of the tibia. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 256/6 When two segments of a limb. can be brought to form an angle with each other, the motion is that of flexion. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 117 This ligament aids powerfully in preventing the flexion of the knee forwards.

c. A kneeling (in prayer), genuflexion. *rare.* 1862 LOND. *Ker.* 30 Aug. Next followed two prayer flexions at the Tomb of Abraham.

† d. A turning of the eye in any direction. *Obs.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 719 Pity causeth sometimes. a Flexion or Cast of the Eye aside.

† 2. Alteration, change, modification. *Obs.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plinarch's Mor.* 1231 In every one of

them Sacadas made a certaine flexion. called Strophe. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 123 Orators. (who hunted also after delicate flexions of words). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. v. § 35 The Flexion of his condition (I mean, the altering of his passions).

b. A modification of the sound or tone of the voice in singing or speaking; inflexion.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 25 § 7 Variation of gesture, and flexion of voice, are to be obtained only by experience. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xxi. (1862) I. 530 Flexions and intonations of the voice.

3. *concr.* The bent part of anything; a bend, curve. Also, a joint.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 204 Being vnable to rise againe because of the short Nerves and no flexions in his Legs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 222 Of a Sinuous Pipe, that may. haue some foure Flexions, Triall would be made. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 201/1 There are like flexions in the boughs of trees. 1803 MED. *Jrnl.* X. 61 He put a blister. below the flexion on the anterior part of the thigh. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 56 A cavernous arcade which curves round the water with the flexion of the shore.

4. *Gram.* Modification of the form of a word; *esp.* the change of ending in conjugation, declension, etc.; inflexion. Also, the modified form or ending of a word.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 39 Neither are we loaden with those declensions, flexions, and variations which are incident to many other tongues. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentilis* 1. i. xi. 61 Those very words. differ somewhat in the sound of the vowels and flexion. 1720 DE FOE *Duncan Campbell* (1841) 37 The flexion or conjugation of the verb. 1773 LO. MONBODDO *Lang.* I. iii. xiv. 672 Proper terminations and flexions. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 175 The common grammatic flexions of some tribe or province. 1875 WINNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 241 An agglutinative dialect. with no determinate flexion.

5. *Math.* = FLEXURE 6.

1704 HAYES *Treat. Fluxions* vi. 153 The Use of Fluxions in Investigating the Points of contrary Flexion and Retrogression of Curves. 1857 NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sc. s.v.* The mathematical theory of Flexion starts from the basis or datum of this Line of No-disturbance.

Flexional, flectional (fleks'jənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of flexion, *esp.* in Grammar: see FLEXION 4. Also, of a language: Possessed of, or based upon flexions. Cf. INFLEXIONAL.

1833 J. C. HARE in *Philolog. Museum* II. 256 The meaning of a flexional termination. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 347 An important advantage of a positional. over a flectional syntax, is that [etc.]. 1869 FARRAR *Pam. Speech* iv. 119 note. A flexional language. makes use of elements. purely conventional and mechanical. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 156 The clear flectional growth of the verb.

Flexionless, flectionless (fleks'jənləs), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of flexion or flexions: only in grammatical sense.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* viii. 182 A language petrified in its first stage of flexionless and ungrammatical monosyllables. 1874 R. MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Gram.* ii. § ii. § 22 Dialects. almost as flexionless as modern English.

† **Flexity**, *Obs. rare.* [f. FLEX v. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being bent from the straight line (said of rays of light).

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 360 We may, therefore, say that the rays of light differ in degree of refrangity, reflexivity, and flexity; comprehending inflexity and deflexity.

† **Flexive**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *flex-* ppl. stem of *flexere* to bend + -IVE.] Tending to bend, flexible.

1620 DAVENANT *Albion* iii. Dram. Muses. 1872 I. 55 He flexive in your smiles. 1647 R. STAPLTON *Journ.* xii. 303 To cast his flexive body through a hoop. 1791 W. BAKRMAN *Tran.* 329 These heavy spikes of flowers. bend the slender flexive stems to the ground.

Hence **Flexively** *adv.*

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Myconius* 141 His heart was always flexively inclined to what was good.

Flexon, *obs.* f. FLEXEN.

Flexor (fleks'or). Cf. FLECTOR. [a. mod. L. *flexor*, agent-n. f. *flexere* (ppl. stem *flex-*) to bend.]

1. A muscle whose function it is to produce flexion in any part of the body. Opposed to *extensor*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 743 The two Flexors and the two extensors. 1736 MONRO *Anat.* 331 The Flexors of the great Toe. 1830 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 99 The flexors of the abdomen.

2. *attrib.* in *flexor muscle*, *surface tendon*.

1726 MONRO *Anat.* 328 This Bone is concave, for lodging the Flexor-muscles. a 1735 ARMISTROT *Mem. Scrib.* x. Wks. (1892) 345 Flatterers who have the flexor muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing. 1847 YOUTT *Horse* i. 14 Through the whole course of the flexor tendon. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 337 A spine which projects vertically from the inner, or flexor surface of each finger or toe.

† **Flexpeng**, *Obs.* ? A gudgeon.

1475 *Poc.* in Wr. Wicliffe 763 *Fimulus*, a flexpeng.

Flexus, *obs.* form of FLEX.

Flexuose (fleksiu'sūs), a. Chiefly Bot. [ad. L. *flexuosus*, f. *flexus* s.b. a bending (u-stem), f. *flexere* to bend.] Winding in and out, bending to and fro, serpentine, undulating, crooked.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1794 MAKTYN *Romana's Bot.* xxvi. 393 The stem is a little flexuose or winding. 1865 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 671 In *Jygeus Pharonis* the posterior pair are flexuose. 1845 LINCOLN *Sch. Bot.* ix. (1858) 154 Stalk of sporangium curved, flexuose.

Flexuosity (fleksiu'ositi). [ad. F. *flexuosité*, ad. L. *flexuositas*-em; n. of state f. *flexuosus*: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being flexuous; an instance of this; a winding.

1611 COTGR., *Flexuositas*, flexuosity; a most crooked or manifold turning. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* iii. iv. (1807) II. 261 By long ambages, circuits, and flexuosities. 1830 R. KNOX *Belair's Anat.* 168 The flexuosity consists in a course alternately undulating above and below a straight line. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 243 [Roads] which exhibit a negligent flexuosity.

Flexuoso-, combining form of FLEXUOSE or FLEXUOUS, occas. prefixed to other adjs. to indicate a flexuous form or arrangement.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 227 [Astraea] flexuoso-convex. *Ibid.* 327 Lobes carinato-angular, and flexuoso-divaricate. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 405 Antennæ in both sexes simple, flexuoso-clavate, with smooth apex.

Flexuous (fleksiu'us), a. [ad. L. *flexuosus*: see FLEXUOSE and -OUS.]

1. Full of bends or curves; winding, sinuous. Now chiefly in scientific use, said of animal or vegetable structures.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. vi. § 6. 28 Imitating the ordinary flexuous courses of Nature. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies Barks* (1662) 81 The flexuous River of Thames. 1828 STARK *Eleni. Nat. Hist.* I. 420 Lateral line flexuous; tail slightly bilobate. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Esleie P. x.* Her lithe body undulating with flexuous grace. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxv. 282 About equal proportions of gnarled and flexuous forms, the former being the men, the latter the women.

2. Moving in bends or waves, undulating. *rare.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 820 The flexuous Burning of Flames doth shed the Airs beginneth to be unquiet. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* Intro. xi Man cannot express love.. by external signs, so plainly as does a dog, when with .. flexuous body .. he meets his beloved mate.

Hence **Flexuously** *adv.* in a flexuous manner. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 382 Flexuously branched stems. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-W. Algæ* 34 Flexuously curved.

Flexural (fleksiu'räl), a. [f. next + -AL.] Of or relating to flexure.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* § 591 The constants of flexural and torsional rigidity.

Flexure (fleksiu'ä), f. *flexura*, f. *flexörä* to bend: see -URE.]

1. The action of flexing or bending; curvature; an instance of this.

1592 *Nobody & Sambo.* 1062 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1738) I. 318 There's those are made for flexure, let them stoop. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* 'Gre' 26 The easie flexure of his supple hammes. c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 409 Eumelus made most pace With his fleet mares, and he began the flexure as we thought. 1764 REID *Inquiry* v. § 7 A new sensation, which accompanies the flexure of joints, and the swelling of muscles. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl. Wks.* X. 351 The way makes a flexure. 1827 FAROAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 25 By flexure of the beam or change in the points of support. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 165 They give life by flexure of surface, not by quantity of detail. fig. 1849 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp. Ep. Ded.* i. 2 That proposition which compares with all the flexures of its temporal ends.

2. Flexed or bent condition; 'the form or direction in which anything is bent' (J.), bent figure or posture; bending, or winding form.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* xxx. (1811) 86 No antick screws men's bodies into such strange flexures. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 15 Which.. will oblige the trees to what flexure and forme you please. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1692) 5 The contrary flexure of the Joints of our Arms and Legs to that of Quadrupeds. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. v. 200 Muscles, by which he [man] can give.. to his tongue, any kind of flexure he pleases. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. x The details.. of planting the woods, of giving flexure to the rivers, [etc.] 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* II. xxiii. 323 With classic flexure of luxuriant hair.

3. A tendency to bend or be bent; a strain. *Obs.* 1652 ANP. SANCRIST *Mod. Pol.* in D'Oyley *Lift* II. 254 There is no such equilibrium virtue, but has some flexure to one of the extremes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 42 The parts of the Glass are under a kind of tension or flexure.

4. a. Power of bending. *Const. of.* b. Capability of being bent; flexibility. *Obs.*

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1850) 154 Stiff as philes, and without flexure as the legs of elephants. 1779 Phil. *Trans.* LXIX. 10 He.. had the perfect flexure and use of his fore arm. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* I. (1819) 2 A flexible chain artificially wrought for the sake of flexure.

5. *concr.* A thing of bent shape; the bent part of anything (e. g. a limb, river, road); a bend, curve, turn, winding.

1607 TORSER *Serpents* (1658) 674 An angle or flexure of sixteen ribs. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clarior & Locia* 91 Her Coif with flexures in it for her hair to pass out most completely curled. 1720 GINSON *Farrier's Guide* I. v. (1738) 56 [They] lose their fleshy substance .. as they approach the Flexure of the lower Jaw-bone. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* ii. v. § 2, 295 From the hook or flexure .. vessels get out to sea with difficulty. 1800 *Med. Tril.* III. 23 The lowest part of the sigmoid flexure of the colon. 1814 CARY *Dante Purg.* xxv. 105 Now the last flexure of our way we reach'd. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 154 The arched entrance to the north porch, which is richly ornamented by trefoil flexures. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* ix. 57 Her babe.. that flexure of soft limbs. 1874 COVES *Birds N. W.* 688 The wing from the flexure, differs.. almost or quite an inch.

6. *Math.* The bending or curving of a line or surface. In the theory of elasticity, the bending of a surface or solid. *Flexure of a curve*: its VOL. IV.

bending towards or from a straight line. *Point of contrary flexure*: see CONTRARY A. 5 d.

1672 WALLIS in Rignaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 538 The figure of tangents applied to the arch stretched out into a straight line, hath no contrary flexure. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 64 All the variety of caustics, with their cusps and points of contrary flexure. 1856 DENISON *Leet. Ch. Building* iii. 93 Hogarth's line of beauty.. is.. in mathematical language, a curve of contrary flexure. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* 1. 79 This flexure is different at different angles. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* § 241 Flexure stretches one side and condenses the other temporarily.

7. *Geol.* A bending of strata under pressure, chiefly from below.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 316 The great flexure of the secondary and tertiary beds. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 196 The quartz rock.. underwent.. remarkable flexures without being shattered. 1882 GEMIE *Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 915 Various types of flexure may be noticed.

Hence **Flexured** *ppl. a.* [-ED], having a flexure or flexures.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* II. xiv. 276 The carved curves and flexured tractory of soft little ears.

Fley, flay (flä), sb. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. next.] A fright; also in to get, take (a) fley. Cf. FLEG sb.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 70, I watna, bit [but] I've gotten a fley. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 80 (Jam.) But bauldly then shook off their flay. *Ibid.* 121 Timorous fowk tak flay. 1829 Northumb. *Gloss.* Flay, a fright.

Fley, flay (flä), v. *Obs. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 3-9 flay, (5 flay), 4-6 fle, (7 flea, 8 fleo), 6 fle, 7-8 fly. See FLEG. [OE. *fligan, *flegan (found in the compound d-flygan: see AFLEY) = ON. *fleyja*, OHG. (ar-) *flaegan*, Goth. (us-) *flaugjan*: -OTeut. *flaugjan, causative of *flaegan* to FLY.]

1. *trans.* To put to flight, frighten away. Also with away.

a 1225 *Lec. Kath.* 1602 An se swide swote smal com anan prester, flæt fæide awei he fearla. c 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 69 Many tyme Flayed he fendes sell fra hym. c 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* 1. 298 If thou handell thy hawke.. with thi handes unwash.. thu fleyst thyn hawke.. above all thing. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 218 Quhair is your wit.. To fle away my husband Common-well? a 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 211 And thinks like foolies, to fley all faes With targets, tulgies, and toome talk. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxi. 'Ye may fley the laird from the country.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* Flay, to scare away.

2. To frighten, scare, terrify.

a 1300 *Curior M.* 17283-4-359 (Cott.) Bot wyymen flayed vs foule with wordes bat þai said. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvi. 217 Thai wat so felly flayd thar, Thai [etc.] c 1450 *Bk. Culthart* (Surtees) 2374 þai flew away as þai were flayed. 1563 DAMONSON *Confut. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 208 Thai walde faine fley us with the wynde of the worde of perturbation. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 321 Yon are more flay'd than hurt. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbock* ix. 'My name is Death but be na fley'd.' 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* v. 46 'Like as they're flayed w' bogards.' 1889 NICHOLSON *Folk-speech E. Yorksh.* 33 Poor Billy was omast flaid out ov his wits.

3. *intr.* To be afraid or frightened.

1769 ROSS *Helmore* i. 378 Nory.. had some farther gane, For Lindy fly'd.. a 1776 in *Hel Collet.* II. 216 The feint a body was therein, ye need na fley'd for being seen.

4. *Conh.* flay-crake, -crow, a scarecrow.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Flay-crake, a scare-crow. 1803 *Longm. Mag.* June 186 Coming across a 'flay-crake' among the young wheat. 1824 *Cramling Dial.* 74 *Flaycrane. 1852 R. S. SURTES *Spongers* 54 Four xiv. 72 A hat that would disgrace anything but a flay-crow.

Hence **Fleyed** *ppl. a.*, frightened; afraid; timorous. *Const. of.* Also **Fleyedly** (*flettle*), *adv.*; **Fleyedness**.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xviii. 126 He.. bad hyr nought fleyd to be off that. c 1450 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 206 Quhill that the Wolf for fleydes fylit the field. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 107 Zour fleyit conscience. 1563 WINGET *Four Scior Tre Quest.* Pref. Wks. 1888 I. 50 Of the silence and fleytnes of wiberis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 215 Quhill.. waik through feir our fletlie stude abak. a 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 781 Fleyd foole, mad muile! 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 A flaid Coxcomb, a fearful fellow. 1676 ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autob.* (1848) xii. 539 Sharp who was as fleyd as a fox. 1850 (MRS. LEAR) *Tales Kirkbeck* Ser. ii. 121 'I se flayed on't' Elky exclaimed.

Fleye (e, obs. forms of FLAY.

Fleyen, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Fley(h)s, obs. form of FLESH.

Fleying (flä'ing), *vbl. sb. dial.* [f. FLEY v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. FLEY; an instance of this; hence, fright, fear. Also *concr.* Something that frightens; a hobgoblin.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6112 Þe day of flaying and of affray. 1811 WILLIAM in *Archæologia* XVII. 146 Flaying, an apparition or hobgoblin. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.* Flaying, a spectre, an apparition. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 'I gat a sair flaying.'

Fleyke, Fleyl(e), *Fleys*, obs. fl. of FLAKE, FLAIL, FLEECE.

Fleysome, flaysome (flä'söm), a. *dial.* [f. FLAY sb. + -SOME.] Frightful, dreadful.

1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Picken* Poet. Wks. (1843) 106 He got on his fleesome cow. 1848 E. BRONTE *Wuthering H.* xxxiii. 266 Yon flaysome graceless quean. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant-Killers* 150 Such flaysome, ghostlike beings.

Fleyte, obs. form of FLITE.

Flar, obs. Sc. form of FLYER.

† **Flibber gibber**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [Cf. next.] ? Glib-tongued.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1575) Biv, This is a flibber gibber Knaue, that doth fayne tales.

Flibbertigibbet (flib'tidzi'bët). *Forms:* 6 flibbergibbe, flybergybe, 7 flibber de' Jibb, 6-7 flebergebet, -gebit, -gibet, 6 flibber-gibbet, 7 fliberdigidibbet, fliberdegibek, 9 flibberty-, flipperty-gibbet, 7- flibbertigibbet. [App. an onomatopœic representation of unmeaning chatter. The earliest form in our quots., *flibbergil*, is prob. the original; the later expansions are of a kind commonly met with in imitative words. The ending may be due to association with *gibbet*.]

1. A chattering or gossiping person; a flighty or frivolous woman.

1549 LATIMER *2d Serm. bsf. Edw. VI.* D v, These.. flybergybes an other day shall come & clawe you by the backe and say [etc.] 1611 COTGR., *Coquette*, a prattling, or proud gossip; a titill, a flebergebit. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* I. iv, Good Mrs. Flibber de' Jibb with the French fly-flap o' your coxcomb. 1892 TRAVERS *Monte Maclean* I. 6 You.. are less of a flibbertigibbet than the world takes you to be.

2. The name of a devil or fiend. *Obs.*

1603 HARNSET *Pop. Impost.* x. 49 Frateretto, Flibbertigibbet, Hoberdandance, Tocobatto were foure deuils of the round, or Morrice. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iv. 120 The foule Flibbertigibbet.. hurts the poore Creature of earth.

b. A person resembling the character so nicknamed in Scott's *Kenilworth*; an impish-looking, mischievous, and flighty mch; a person of grotesque appearance and restless manners.

1821 Scott *Kenilw.* x, Dickie Sludge, or Flibbertigibbet, as he called the boy. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West India* 292 What with her dishevelled hair and young black Flibbertigibbet by her side, she looked like a real witch. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Ital.* 303 A white-haired flibbertigibbet of a boy. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 63 He was a lean, nervous flibbertigibbet of a man.

Hence **Fliberty-gi'berty** a., flighty, frivolous, senseless.

1879 MRS. WALFORD *Cousins* II. 246 The gentle, serious Jane was taken from the fliberty-giberty fellow. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

Flibote: see FLY-BOAT.

† **Flibrigo**, sb. *Obs. rare* -1.

1762 LIND. *Mag.* XXXI. 612½ Whoever desires to fatten and strengthen.. let him refrain from high-seasoned hodge-podge, French magma, and fish flibrigo.

Flibustier, var. of FLIBUSTER sb.

† **Flifflac**. [Fr.; echoic of a succession of sharp sounds.] A kind of step in dancing.

1852 THACKERAY *Char. & Humour* Wks. 1886 XXXIII. 321 He teaches pinouettes and flifflacs. 1850 - *Romd. Papers*, *De Juvenute* 77 The feet of five hundred nymphs were cutting flifflacs on the stage.

Flic(c)h(e, obs. forms of FLITCH.

Flicht, Sc. form of FLIGHT, FLITE.

Flichter (flit'xter), sb. *Sc.* [f. next vb.] = FLICKER sb.

1826 J. WILSON *Nect. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 240 In a flichter o' rainbow light.

Flichter, fighter (flit'xter), v. *Sc.* Also 6 flichtir, flych-, flyghter, 9 flichter. [? f. *flicht*, FLIGHT v.; see -ER 5. Cf. FLAUGHTER v.]

1. *intr.* Of a bird: To beat its wings, fly irregularly or feebly, flutter. Of inanimate objects: To flutter, move quivering through the air.

1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ix. 33 The foul affrayit flichtiris on hir wings. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 55 If ye will stir & flichter like a bird in a cage. 1790 A. WILSON *Rabby's Mistake* Poet. Wks. (1846) 101 Doos flichter through among the stacks. 1826 SCOTT *Antig.* xxv, 'It's just a branch of ivy flichtering awa frae the wa'.' *transf.* 1871 WADDELL *Ps. xc.* 10 A gliff it gaes by an' ye flichter hame.

2. To struggle; to tremble, quiver, throbb.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 303 Mone any thousand Comoun peple lare flichtrand in the fyre. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 175 The beist.. can ly.. flichterand in the dede thrawis [cf. FLICKER v. 3]. 1724 [see *ppl. a.*]

Hence **Flichtering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) II. 162 My flighteren heart gangs pittie-pattie. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* i. 1738 Sleep.. for a wee her flighteren breast did heal. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Saturday Nt.* iii, Th'expectant wee-things, toddlin, stacher through To meet their Dad w' flichterin noise and glee. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii, 'Our luddy is half gane already, as ye may see by that flighteren of the e-lid.'

† **Flichter, fighter**, v. *2 Sc.* *Obs.* [? f. *flichter*, FLIGHTER, in the unrecorded sense of 'wing'; cf. *pinion* vb.] *trans.* To bind, pinion.

1680 in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scoll.* (1722) II. iii. iv. § 5-141 His Hands flighteren with Ropes. 1793 WILLIAMSON *Serm. bsf. Gen. Assembly* 48 Driven back to Lothian.. ied and flighteren like thieves. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* 229 His legs they loos'd, but flighteren'd held his hands.

Flichtered (flit'xterd), *ppl. a.* *Sc.* [f. FLICHTER v. 1 + -ED.] Thrown into a flinter: a. volatile, flighty; b. frightened.

1822-52 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. 70, I canna say flichter'd an' foolish ye've ben. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrum* 102 'They were just as flichtered themselves.'

Flick (flik), *sb.* [Echoic; cf. *F. flicflac* the cracking of a whip.]

1. A light blow, *esp.* one given with something pliant, a whip, etc., or with the finger-nail.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 85 Thy craft . . . is not worth a flykke. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cachete*, a flicke in the cheek. 1749 FIELGLOW *Ton Jones* v. ii, 'If the parson had not his petticoats on, I should have lent un o flick.' 1859 BOVO *Recr. Country Parson* (1862) 74, I have sometimes given you an angry flick when you shied. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Person Sing.* xix. 146 With a dexterous flick of the towel he extinguished his own candle.

b. Any sudden movement; a jerk.

1856 *Reader* 6 Jan. 19/1 The peculiar flick of the brush in drawing the terminations of the foliage. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 263 The slightest 'flick' or 'crack' [in throwing the line] will necessitate putting on a new fly.

c. quasi-adv. With a flick.

1862 H. KINGSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* July 225 The line came 'flick' home across his face.

2. The sound thus produced; hence, any slight, sharp sound.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. xix. The only evidences of sound . . . being the creaking and straining of the wheels . . . or the flick of the driver's whip. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* Dec. 655 The flick of her cards falling upon the table was the music she loved best to hear. 1890 GLOUCESTER. *Gloss.*, *Flick*, the hasty snap of a greyhound when he fails to secure the hare.

3. *concr.* Something thrown off with a jerk; a dash, splash. (Perh. influenced by *FLECK sb.*)

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix. The flicks of yellow that the rushlight threw on the dreary darkened ceiling. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 7/2 Great flicks of spray and foam as big as a man's hand.

Flick (flik), *sb.* [Origin unknown; perh. two distinct words.]

1. *slang.* A thief. *Obs.*

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all*, A Flicke [printed Afflicke], a Theefe.

2. *dial.* and *vulgar.* (See *quots.*)

1893 *Punch* 28 July 38/1 Last night, They'd a feet in these gardens, old flick. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Flick*, a very familiar epithet—'as 'Come on, old flick'.

Flick, *sb.* *dial.* Also *fleck*. [var. of *FLEX*.]

The fur of a hare or rabbit, etc.; hence *collect.* hares and rabbits. Cf. *FEATHER sb.* 4.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 140 The black [cat] had lost a very large portion of his flick. 1840 SPURROWS *Supp. to Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flick*, hare's or rabbit's down. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Flick*, hares; rabbits; ground game. 'They killed over two hundred pheasants, but not but ter'ble little flick.'

Flick, *sb.* *dial.* See *FLECK sb.*

Flick (flik), *v.* *1. Cant.* [prob. a dialectal variant of *FLECK v.*] *trans.* To cut.

1677 COLES, *Flick*, to cut. 1750 *Apol. Life Bamfylde-M. Carew* 338 Flick me some panam and cassan; cut me some bread and cheese. 1785 *Groese Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flick* the peter, cut off the cloak bag, or portmanteau. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii. One of them . . . desired one of the lads 'to hand in the black Peter, that they might flick it open'. 1837 ISRAELI *Venetia* xiv, Flick the bread, cut the bread.

Flick (flik), *v.* *2. Also 9 fleck.* [f. *FLEX sb.* 1; app. not recorded before the 19th c.]

1. *trans.* To strike lightly with something flexible, as a whip.

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiii, 'Many and many is the circuit this pony has gone,' said Mr. Crumple, flicking him skilfully on the eyelid. 1873 OUIOIA *Pascarel* II. xi. 247 Pascarel flicking his mandoline into harmony with the lizzaroni song which he was humming. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 149 Flicking each other with our towels. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Aldrostan* vi, O white-throat swallow flicking the loch with long wing-tips.

2. To remove (something) with a smart stroke of something flexible. Also with *away*.

1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* ii. 30 [He] attempted to flick a fly from the horse's haunch. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxviii, He would flick away . . . the particles of dust with a graceful wave of his hand. 1877 MISS BRADON *Like & Unlike* ii, Miss Deverill was flicking the chalk-marks off the cloth with her handkerchief.

b. To throw (off, etc.) with a jerk; to jerk.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iv, Like so many spots of ink, flicked at random out of a pen. 1882 W. J. CUMMINS *Catalogue Fishing Tackle* 10 Don't attempt to throw against the wind, as you would be sure to 'flick' the fly off.

3. *intr.* To move with quick vibrations; (also, to flick it). Of a bird: To flutter; in quot. with *out*. Of a wound: To palpitate, throb. Cf. *Flicker*.

1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 349 As it is, we are undoubtedly flicking it to the north again. 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Novell* xxxi, The jar-bird flicked out from the ivy-drum. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Flick*, to flutter, to throb. 'My thumb, I knew it was getting in, it flick'd soa.' 1890 R. F. BURTON in *Life* (1893) I. 90 They were flicking across the country at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

4. *trans.* To move, or shake with a 'flick'; to make a light stroke or movement with (a whip, etc.).

1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 313 The ladies . . . begin flicking about their fans. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Lec.* xxxi. 357 The driver flicked his whip at her parasol. 1851 FRASER'S *Mag.* Dec. 768 Our rotten old sail began to flick itself into shreds. 1877 C. KEENE *Lec.* in G. S. LAYARD *Life* ix. (1892) 251, I was afraid of flicking my line into my host's eye. 1879 G. M. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxvii. (1889) 312 He stood . . . flicking a wet towel at Crosby. 1886 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* II. xii. 203 He flicked the order on the table.

absol. 1880 BLACKW. *Mag.* Jan. 79/1 So, flicking first at one hind-leg, then at another, he succeeded . . . in getting her to face him.

Flick (flik), *v.* *3. Chiefly dial.* Also *fleck*. [f. *Flick sb.* 3]

1. *trans.* a. To cause the fur to fly from (a hare or rabbit); hence, to wound. b. Of a dog: To seize by the fur.

1843 J. T. HEWLETT *College Life* III. xxxiii. 299 They [the dogs] ran up to their hare . . . flicked, and eventually killed her. 1876 SURREY *Provincialisms* (E. D. S.) s. v., 'You flicked him pretty much' means you shot him very hard. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s. v. *Fleck*, 'I vlecked a rabbit 20's I thinks the dogs 'all ketch un'.

2. To strip of fur. Hence, *fig.* To fleece, strip.

1823 MOON *Suffolk Words*, 'I fleck't him of all his marbles.' **Flick** (ke, obs. form of *FLECK*).

1. **Flicker**, *sb.* *1. Obs. rare*—1. [cf. *FLEX sb.* 2.] 1598 FLORIO, *Guanciatore*, . . . a pifferer, a flicker.

Flicker, *sb.* *2. slang.* A drinking-glass. Hence **Flicker** *v.* to drink (Farmer).

1677 in COLES. 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. 1750 *Apol. Life Bamfylde-M. Carew* 338. 1785-1823 *Groese Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

Flicker (flikər), *sb.* *3* [f. *Flicker v.*]

1. An act of flickering, a flickering movement.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, [The bird would] with an impudent flicker of his tail, dart into the depths of the quickest. 1861 WILSON & GEORGE *Mem. E. Forbes* I. 35 The flicker of the leaves whose shadows mottle their waters.

2. A wavering unsteady light or flame.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Lec.* vi. 36 After some delay, there was a flicker through the fanlight of the street door. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 371 Waiting by this miserable flicker of my pork-fat lamp. 1862 MISS BRADON *Lady Audley* viii. 57 The pale sky, tinged with the last cold flicker of twilight.

fig. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 53 This little flicker of enthusiasm. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* VI. VII. xvii. vii. 175 His Enterprise was a final flicker of false hope. 1876 MAUVOLLEY *Physiol. Mind* I. 25 The last flicker of departing life.

Flicker (flikər), *sb.* *4. U.S.* [Said to be echoic of the bird's note.] The popular name of various American species of woodpecker.

1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* Thursday 333 The flicker's cackle is heard in the clearing. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 19 The flicker makes good his claim to the title of pigeon-woodpecker. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* IV. Intro. 8 The two flickers are mainly characterized by the color of the under-surface of the wing and tail feathers, these being red in the red shafted (*Colaptes mexicanus*), gamboge yellow in the yellow-shafted flicker (*C. auratus*). *Ibid.* IV. 428 The Cape flicker (*C. chrysoides*), with red moustache.

1. **Flicker**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *Flicker v.*; cf. *OE. flacor* adj., mentioned under *FLACKER v.*] Unsteadfast, wavering.

1835 *Metr. Hom.* 36 Forthi asked Crist quether man him soht Als be war man of liker thoht.

Flicker (flikər), *v.* Forms: 1 *flicerian*, -orian, 3-5 *flickeren*, (4 *flickere*), 4-5 *flicker*, -ir, 5-6 *flic(ə)ker*, 6 *flickar*, *Sc. flickir*, *flicker*, 6-*flicker*. [*OE. flicerian*, an onomatopoeic formation with frequentative suffix (see -*ER* 5), expressing repeated quick movement similar to that expressed by *FLACKER*, but slighter or less noisy.]

1. *intr.* Of a bird: To flutter; to hover. occas. To flap the wings; to move by flapping the wings.

1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 156 An blac broste flicorode ymbe his neob. 12386 CHAUCEUR *Knt's T.* 7104 Above hir heed hir doves flicering. 1447 BORENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 109 Ovyr hyr as she [a dove] dede hoyv fliceringe. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 348 *Estrich*, This bird . . . cannot mount up to flic aloft, but flickereth in such wise as he cannot be overgone. 1616 SURFL. & MARKS *Country Farme* 26 If the Duckes . . . flicker with their wings often and a long time together. 1700 *DRYDEN Palamon & Arc.* III. 123 The tuncful lark . . . flickering on her nest, made short essays to sing. 1801 C. SMITH *Solit. Wanderer* I. 255, I saw too . . . the flying fish . . . emerging from the waves on their wing-like fins, and flickering along the surface of the water. 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xix. 304 The pinnacles . . . were flickered about all day long by a multitude of wings.

fig. 12374 CHAUCEUR *Trystus* IV. 1193 (1221) Her gost, that flickered aye a loft, Into her wofull herte ayeen it went. 1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 64 From the fathers sermons shal such foud patcherye flicker?

2. To make carressing or fondling movements with the wing; hence, to act in a fondling or coaxing manner; to dally, hanker, look longingly (after).

12225 *Aucr. R.* 299 Spit him amide he bearde . . . bet flickered so mit be. 12386 CHAUCEUR *Par.* P. 783 Vit wol thay kisse, and flikere, and besien hemself. 1530 PAISCH. 552/2, I flicker, I kysse together, *Je baise*. 1556 J. KEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liiii. 42 Where they may win ought . . . they flicker, and flatter, in fauer to grow. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. 11, It is most odious, when an old acherontic dizzard that hath one foot in his grave, shall flicker after a young wench. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Life. *111 b, Lavinia . . . looks a little flickering after Turnus. 1806 R. J. JAMISON *Pop. Bull.* I. 296 Dorothy . . . flicker'd at Willie again.

b. *slang* and *dial.* (See *quots.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, To flicker, to grin or flout. 1785-1823 *Groese Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flickering*, grinning, or laughing in a man's face. 1858 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, 'He flicker'd and styred lahk a ginning can.'

3. To make a fluttering or vibratory movement; to wove to and fro; to flutter (in the air or wind); to quiver, vibrate, undulate. Of wind: To blow in light gusts.

12450 *Merlin* 324 Their baners . . . flicered in the wynde.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 299, I see 'not one . . . whose feathers flant and flicker in the winds. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. xviii. xxxv. 613 You shall marke the leaves of trees to move, flicker & play themselves. 1633 J. FISHER *True Trojans* II. v. 'Troopes, With gawdie pennons flickering in the aire. 1793 EARL BUCHAN *Ess.*, *Spring* (1812) 17 The darkest indigo blue was seen . . . to flicker on the surface of this molten gold. 1832 TENNISON *Dram Fair Wom.* 123 The high masts flicker'd as they lay afloat. 1890 — *In Mem.* cx. Nor cared the serpent at thy side To flicker with his double tongue. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* xi. 89 A wet foggy wind flickered in his face.

b. *trans.* (causatively.) (Cf. *Flick v.* 2.) 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIV. 399/2 We mount beside the red-faced, much-beatoned individual who is flickering his whip in idle listlessness on the box.

4. To throb, palpitate, quiver. *Obs.*

12470 HENRY Wallace II. 268 His hart . . . flykeryt to and fro. 1508 DUNBAR *Test. A. Kennedy* 43, I leif my hert . . . that never mair wald flow nor flickir. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* ix. 73 The hait flesch ondir his teth flickirand. *Ibid.* v. viii. 115 Sprewland and flickirand in the deid thrawis.

5. *fig.* Of a person: To waver, vacillate. *Obs.* 12325 *Metr. Hom.* 92, This bishop flicerid in his thoht. 12440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 Flekeryn, or waveryn yn vn-staylle herte, *urde*.

6. To flash up and die away alternately. Of a flame: To burn fitfully or unsteadily; also with *compl.*, *out*, etc.

Now the prevailing sense, though scarcely found earlier than the 19th c.

1605, 1791 [see *FLICKERING ppl.* a. 5]. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* ix, A chain-droop'd lamp was flickering hy each door. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Eying the firmament, in which no slight shades of grey were beginning to flicker. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 305 Sheet lightning, flickering harmlessly in the distance. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. v. iv. 285 The fire sinks down and flickers low. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 197 The wasted flame soon afterwards flickered out.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; also with *up*.

1833 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Pop. Fallacies*, We love . . . to watch . . . a quirk . . . flickering upon the lips some seconds before it is spoken. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* ix. 84 A faint smile flickered at his lips. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 244 A gleam of hope still flickered in their bosoms. 1876 J. W. KEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* III. 81 Dogberry flickers up into a kind of lukewarmness. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 276/1 Precious lives which have . . . flickered out in the cruel storm.

7. *trans.* To cause to flash or bum unsteadily or fitfully.

1869 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 70/2 The Supreme Pontiff . . . flickers his lightnings over the prostrate rebels. 1882 T. MOTLEY *Remin.* II. Add. 428 The thought that the huge Alps all about us had been flickered like a candle.

8. *intr.* = *BICKER*, *v.* *Obs.*

1776 [see *FLICKERING vbl. sb.*]. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* 1851 IX. 242 We flickered, disputed, and wrangled . . . but always with a species of good humour.

1. **Flickered** (flikəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.] Illuminated with flickering light.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.*, *Columbus* vii, The flicker'd east.

Flickering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. *FLICKER* in various senses.

12440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 Flekeryng of byrds, *vollucke*, *Flekeryng*, or waueryng yn an vnstable hert, *vauillucke*. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 40 He [the Myrde] with flykeryng of his wynges made a full mery noyse. 1776 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 175 The newspapers . . . will inform you of public affairs, and the particular flickerings of parties in this colony. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlv. A flame unled, which runs to waste with its own flickering. 1875 LANIER *Poems*, *Symphony* 156 Fern-wavings and leaf-flickerings. 1883 *Gd. Words* July 46/1 What a flickering of mellowed sunlight comes over the eyes.

Flickering (flikərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That flickers, in senses of the vb.

1. Of a bird: That flutters or hovers.

1531 LATIMER *Lett. Baynton* in FOXE A. 4. M. (1563) 1528/1 Howe manye Larkes for a peny, yf euerie Starre in the Elemente were a flykeryng hoyse. 1664 *Floodan* P. 1. 5 Flickering fame that monstrous wight With hundred wyngs wapping was blown. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. Wks. 1831 II. 209 The bat shrill shrieking woo'd his flickering mate.

2. Caressing, coaxing, seducing. *Obs.*

1536 *Castio & Melib.* A ij b Theyre [women's] fals intents & flykeryng smylng. 1551 KNIBBISON *in More's Utop.* (Arb.) 110 The peruerse and malicious flykeryng incitements of lewde and vnholoneste desyres. 1607 R. NICCOLS *Cuckoo* 198 Their chambring fortitude they did describe by their soft maiden voice and flickering eye. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. i. (1651) 36, I am not any flickering thing: I cannot boast of that slight-fading gift You men call beauty.

3. Changeable, unreliable, unsteady, wavering. 1430 *Lyoc. Chron.* *Troy* II. x, The envious ordre of fortunat meynng. In worldly thynges false and flykeryng. 1765 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 502 II. 183 P. 15 Waryn . . . whych ys a flykeryng felowe and a besy. 1866 in *Bibliographer* (1882) I. 75 All flickering wealth which flies in firmest hope. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Alchem.* I. x. 5 (1625) 109 A weake and a flickring opinion. a 1763 SHERSTONE *Prit Equipe* 25 To keep a race of flickering knaves. He grows himself the worst of slaves.

4. Quivering, vibrating unsteadily.

1580 *Sioney Arcadia* II. (1638) 221 He . . . hopes the flickering wind with net to hold. 1594 *PLAT Travell* II. 1. 66 Vnlesse the Wines happen to haue a flickering Lee. 1759 *Dyn. Flece* iv. 37 Rising o'er the flick'ring wave. 1785 *Mrs. Stowe*, *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, A keen and furtive glance of her flickering eyes. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 44 The lark sends down his flickering lay. 1887 HARRING-GOOD *Gatwick* 35, in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 229, I have seen a gull blow the flickering sheet into the air.

b. Of a horse: Skittish.
 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 106 The management of a Flightly Horse in his exercise or sweat.

3. Of weak or disordered intellect, crazy, light-headed. Also *absol.*

1802 *Beppo's Hygeia* III. 15 To protect the insane or flighy against their [relations'] rapacity. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Book* (1859) 34 This was one point on which he always remained flighy. 1845 *Darwin Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 74 The poor flighy gentleman looked quite dolorous.

Fligm(e), obs. form of **Phlegm**.

Flim, *nonce-wd.* [Cf. next.] = **FLAM** *sb.* 1 3.

1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 5 The rest is a sham And all that comes after a flim and a flam.

Flim-flam (flim'flam), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 ? *flim* *flaw*. [One of the many onomatopœic reduplications expressive of contempt; cf. *fufad*, *skimble-skamble*, *whinwham*.] Possibly based on a Scandinavian word which may have existed in some Eng. dialects; cf. ON. *flim* a lampoon, *flimska* mockery, *flinta* to flout.]

A. sb.

1. A piece of nonsense or idle talk; a trifle, a conceit. Cf. **FLAM** *sb.* 1 2.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 19 She maketh earnest matters of every flimflam. 1589 *Papfe w. Hatchel* E ij b, Trusse up thy packet of flim flams, & roage to some country Faire, or read it among boyes in the belfrie. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems*, To *Memo. Brother-in-Law* (1681) Biv b, Such jiglike flim-flams being got to make The Rabble laugh. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 21 May 8/7 Grossmith... crowds his picture with all kinds of flim-flams of the drawing-room.

2. A paltry attempt at deception; a contemptible trick or pretence; a piece of humbug. Cf. **FLAM** *sb.* 1 3.

c 1558 In *State Papers* (1834) II. iii. 552 He and his fellows were sent thither... but for a flim-flaw to stoppe the ymagination of the Kyng and Counsaile in that behalf. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bo.* (Camden) 24 He gave me this flim, that I had perswaded him sumwhat. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xvi. (1609) 227 The Dictator commanded him to leave off these foolish flimflams & trifling shifte. 1672 COWLEY *Cutler Coleman* St. iv. iv. I'll be gone of his Flim-flams, and his May-he's. 1808 D'ISRAËLI (*title*), *Flim-Flams*, or the Life and Errors of my Uncle. 1880 D'ISRAËLI *Endym.* xci. All these habitual flim-flams are, in general, the airy creatures of inaccuracy and exaggeration.

3. *collect.* Nonsense, rubbish; humbug, deception. c 1550 *Marr. Wit & Science* n. i. A longe tale of a man in the moone. With such a circumstance and such flim-flam. 1749 FREDING *Tom Jones* xviii. xii. I tell thee 'tis all flimflam. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* xxxi. They may be the wanderings of his dotage, and flim-flam after all.

4. The action of 'flim-flaming'; in quot. *attrib.*

1894 *Boston (Mass.) Jral.* 2 May 9/7 She notified the police, but the flim-flam artist was far away. *Ibid.* 17 Nov. 9/7 His success in the 'flim-flam' game.

B. adj. [Developed from an attrib. use of the sb.; cf. **FANCY** *a.*] Frivolous, idle, vain, non-sensical; also, deceptive, fictitious, sham.

1577-8 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 14/1 His slanderous reports are underpott with flim-flam surceses. 1621 MABBE *Celestina* i. 12 She will tell you a thousand flim-flam tales. 1688 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* iii. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 300 Do you think I regard your flimflam story o' the church? 1836 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-Book*, Don't thee tell up no such flim-flam stuff, else nobody ont never harky to thee.

Flim-flam (flim'flam), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* + *a.* To humbug, to beguile into (something). b. *U.S.* To cheat (a person) out of (money) 'while he is making change for a bill, by distracting or confusing him, so that he pays out more than the proper sum' (*Stand. Dict.*).

1660 FISHER *Austick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 307 None hut Fools will by thy flood of Words be flim-flam'd into thy Faith. 1890 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 26 July, Sent (to jail)... for flimflaming a... saloon-keeper out of some money.

Hence **Flim-flammer**.

1894 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 31 Jan., The New York flim-flammers and green goods men... are still out of the clutches of the United Secret Service.

Flim-flam-flirt, [Cf. **FLIM-FLAM** and **FLAM-FLIRT**.] A nonsensical speech, a gibe.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. Delij, Flimflam flirts (thou) out throwst at them that nothing care.

+ **Flim-flamer**, *Obs.* [f. **FLIM-FLAM**] *sb.* or *v.* + *-ER* 1.] ? A chatter-box, gossip.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. 145 Rural flimmers, and other of our sort... They chat, they babble.

Flimmer (flim'm), *v. rare.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *glimmer*, *flicker* and Ger. *flimmern*.] *intr.* To burn unsteadily.

1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* iv. xix, Upwards the lamp's eternal light doth flimmer.

Flimp (flimp), *v. slang.* [Cf. **WFlem.** *flimpe* knock, slap in the face.] *trans.* To rob in a certain manner (see quot.).

1839 BRANDON *Poverty, Meudicity & Crime* 111 (Farmer) To take a man's watch is to flimp him, it can only be done in a crowd, one gets behind and pushes him in the back, while the other in front is robbing him. 1862 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 65/2 We are going a flimping, buzzing, cracking [etc.].

Hence **Flimp sb.** (see quot. 1857); **Flimping** *vb.* *sb.* Also **Flimper**, one who flimps.

1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulg. Tongue* 8 Putting on the flimp Garotte robbery; 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. xi. 180 What with flimping, and with dly-faking... 'Flimping' is a style of theft which I have never practised.

Flimsify (flim'zifai), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. **FLIMSY** *a.* + *-FY*.] *trans.* To render flimsy.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 533 Mysticism, which flimsifies religion... into transcendental sentimentalities.

Flimsily (flim'zili), *adv.* [f. **FLIMSY** + *-LY* 2.] In a flimsy manner.

1877 *Minor* 159 How flimsily the contractor... had executed his plans. a 1797 WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II* (1847) II. ii. 54 Then ensued a variety of the different manners of speaking ill. Potter flimsily [etc.]. 1863 E. FITZ GERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 292 Certainly I looked very flimsily at all. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 215 The work was done cheaply and flimsily.

Flimsiness (flim'ziness), [f. **FLIMSY** *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being flimsy.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. a 1763 SHERSTONE *Ess. Writing & Bks. Wks.* (1764) 173 A certain flimsiness of poetry. 1876 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1877) II. 81 Certainly the materials are spun out almost to flimsiness. 1883 *Law Times* 29 Sept. 362/1 The courts... were run up with a speed and flimsiness of construction which would do credit to a speculative suburban builder.

concr. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxviii. 51 The spider, aloft her silk-slight flimsiness hanging.

Flimsy (flim'zi), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 *flimsy*, *-zy*. [First recorded in 18th c.; possibly (as Todd conjectured) an onomatopœic formation suggested by **FLIM**. For the ending cf. *tippy*, *bumpy*; also *limpsy*, given by Webster as a U.S. synonym of *flimsy*.]

A. adj. 1. In physical sense: Destitute of strength or solidity; easily destroyed; slight, frail, unsubstantial.

1702 in KERSEY. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flimsy*, flimber, slight. 1728 MORGAN *Aleiers* i. iv. 141 The flesh (of the ostrich) is hard, black, and flimsy. 1820 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 495 Spun as fine As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* v. 28 To screen With flimsy veil of justice. Its unattractive lineaments. 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* ii. iv. There comes a day when the roused public indignation kicks their flimsy edifice down. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in a Library* (1892) i. iii. 109 The jewels have remained after the flimsy embroidery... has fallen into decay.

+ *b.* Of persons or their constitutions: Frail, 'delicate'. *Obs.*

1742-2 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xviii. 67, I have a very flimsy constitution. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 195, I have not yet quite got over my last violent attack, and am weak and flimsy.

2. In immaterial sense: Destitute of solid value, slight, trivial, paltry.

1725 POPE *Profr. Sat.* 94 Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines! 1756-82 J. WARRON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iii. 203 Welsh was in general a flimsy and frigid writer. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 201 However flimsy this title... may appear at this distance to us. 1820 HANSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 109 The perverse and flimsy style of verbal disputation which had infected all learning. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 21 This flimsy hypocrisy, by which he... sought to pass himself off as the victim of others' injustice. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii. 171 A flimsy hypothesis learnt from Bolingbroke. *absol.* 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 35 Choosing the flimsy before the substantial.

b. With reference to mental or moral attributes: Frivolous, trifling, superficial.

1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* xii. But it was thine, flimsy villain, to execute the device which a holder genius planned. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. ix. 195 Poor, flimsy, witty, wise, foolish... Horace Walpole. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improvement* iii. 66 The flimsy individual who has read fifty novels in a year, but nothing else.

B. sb.

1. *slang.* A bank-note; also, paper-money. 1824 P. EGAN *Boxiana* IV. 443 Martin produced some 'flimsies'; and said he would fight on Tuesday next. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Merch. Venice*, English Exchequer-bills... the right sort of 'flimsy', all signed by Montague. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg.* Fam. xxiii. 108 'I'll stand a five pun' flimsy for the piece.

2. A flimsy or thin kind of paper: *esp.* that used by reporters for the purpose of multiplying copies; hence, reporters' 'copy'. Also *attrib.*

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 30 Sub-editors are now hard at work cutting down 'flimsy'. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money* *Northey* xlii. I'm afraid I shan't have enough flimsy. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 6/3 The Post Office telegraph 'flimsy' messages... are now to be multiplied by means of the typewriter.

Hence **Flimsy** *v. trans.*, to write on 'flimsy'. 1886 *Daily News* 17 July, Had the questions to be copied out?—Yes; and the answers to be flimsied.

Flinch (flin), *v.* 1 Also 7 *flench*. [app. a. OF. *flinchir*, *flainchir*, usually regarded as a variant of the synonymous *flechir*: see **FLECHER**.]

1. *intr.* To give way, draw back, yield ground in a combat; to draw back or turn aside from a course of action, a duty or enterprise. In later use influenced by sense 3: To draw back through failure in courage, endurance, or resolve; to shrink from something as dangerous, painful, or difficult.

1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 91 If thou wast minded... to love me, why dost thou flinch at the last? 1589 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Humor* v. Pitch'd our felde In hope to make them flinche, fyre, fall or yelde. 1611 BARRY *Ram-Alley* ix. 1, I shall catch him in a narrow room, Where neither of us can flinch. 1649 BR. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 65 Drawing them to his Tent, upon assurance, and afterwards flinching from it. 1728 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. 21 O the ingratitude and injustice that John Bull... should flinch at last. 1846 E. IRVING *Babylo'n* II. 437 If you flinch not, like Jonah, from fulfilling your commission. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VIII. liv. § 4. 464 The peasants withstood without flinch-

ing several attacks in front. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vi. (1875) 220 Faintheartedness... had often made him flinch in sudden temptation.

+ *b.* To flinch out: to swerve, deviate, be deflected. *Obs. rare*—1.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. m. lxxi, Why Venus flincheth out More then Mercurius.

+ 2. To slink, sneak off. Also with *away*, *off*. 1563 in STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. xxxvi. 423 For the preventing of any of these dispensed Persons from flinching off from them, or falling from this Correspondence. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 235 Which when they have beene well and kindly entertained flinch away never giving thanks. 1611 FLORIO, *Spicheadre*, to sneake or flinch secretly out of sight. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 131 They went flinching away, and got them home through bye-lanes.

3. To shrink under pain; to wince.

a 1677 BARROW *Sermon*, Wks. 1716 II. 38 Doth not every man flinch at any trouble? 1694 LOCKE *Educ.* § 115 A child... may... be accustomed to bear very rough usage without flinching or complaining. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 7 May an. 1773 note, He never flinched; but after reiterated blows, remained seemingly unmoved. 1879 BROWNING *Jean Jean-wilch* 224 Graw through me, through and through: flat thus I lie no flinch

b. To blench: see **BLENCH** *v.* 1 2 and 6.

1883 *tr. Stepniak's Undergr.* Russia Introd. n. iii. 43 He... can die without flinching. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildarstan* 93 Serpents... charm you with a gaze that will not flinch.

4. quasi-*trans.* To withdraw from, lose (one's ground). Also, To flinch the flagon: to let the bottle pass. To flinch one's glass: to avoid emptying it. + To flinch (back) one's hand to draw it back; in quot. *fig.* to intermit one's activity.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 75 If Nature should hut flinch back her hand, or the world that is round about it should but be plucked away from it. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. vi. Lewis... either by the strength of his brain, or flinching his glass, kept himself sober as a judge. 1790 BURNS *Election Ball.* xiv, Welsh who ne'er yet flinch'd his ground. 1838 JAMES *Robbery* i, You flinched the flagon.

Hence **Flinching** *vb.* *sb.*, **Flinch** *sb.*, the action of flinching.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. 1127 This flinching of his and absenting himselfe. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 498 That unwelcome flinch which the touch of egotism gives to benevolence. 1845 HOOD *True Story* xiv, A recollection strong enough To cause a very serious flinching. 1862 in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (1892) I. 741 Mr. Rarey... leaped over its head, laid [sic] down upon it, and within its legs, all without a start or a flinch. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 277 There was no flinching and no cowardice.

+ **Flinch**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [Cf. **FLIP**, **FLIRT**.] (See quot.) Hence **Flinching** *vb.* *sb.*

1727-36 BAILEY, *Flinching*, also a flirting the Nail of the Middle-finger slapped from the Thumb. 1735 DYWNE & PARDON, *Flinch*, also to strike or cut the Flesh by a Stroke with the Nail of the middle Finger.

Flinch (flin), *v.* 3 *Naut.* [possibly identical in etymology with **FLINCH** *v.* 1; cf. **FLANCH**.] *trans.* To bevel; = **SNAPE** *v.*

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book* s.v. *Snape*.

Flinch, var. of **FLENCH** *v.*

Flincher (flin'ch), [f. **FLINCH** *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who hangs back or gives way, *esp.* at a crisis or in time of danger, etc.; one who shrinks from (an undertaking, etc.).

1598 FLORIO, *Taccagnatore*... a conycatcher, a micher, a flincher, a paltrier. 1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 272 All the flinchers that forsooke him. 1664 H. MORE *Ep.* 7 Churches iv. (1669) 51 That sharp reprehension of Flinchers from the Faith. 1760 C. JOYNTON *Chrysal* II. ii. xiv, I am no flincher; I never say aye when I mean no. a 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* ix. Wks. (1865) 295 In society, as in politics, he was no flincher.

transf. 1631 *Celestina* xviii. 180 Gold and Silver will not tarry with mee; they are flinchers.

2. One who passes the bottle; one who abstains from drinking.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* i. 27 He is counted a flincher that foloweth sobrietie. a 1668 DAVENANT *Seuff* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 427 What! a flincher? Quaff it off, Mulciber. a 1748 C. PITT *Ep. to Mr. Spence* 94 The sot... Swears at the flinchers who refuse their glass. 1826 D'ISRAËLI *Viv. Grey* v. iv, A German student is no flincher at the bottle.

Flinching (flin'fing), *pp.* *a.* [f. **FLINCH** *v.* 1 + *-ING* 2.] That flinches. Hence **Flinchingly** *adv.* 1847 in CRAIG. 1883 FENN *Aliddy & Ensign* xvii. 105 It held out one long thin black band, flinchingly, as if expecting to be teased.

Flinchless (flin'fles), *a.* or *adv.* *nonce-wd.* [f. **FLINCH** *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without a flinch.

1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 177 She flinchless views the gathering shower.

Flinder, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* In 4 *vlindre*. [= mod. Du. *vlinder*.] A moth or butterfly.

1340 *Ayenb.* 206 Zuo long ulish be ulindre aboute the candle: bet hi burnp. 1736 PROGE *Keuticisms*, *Flinder*, a butterfly. 1887 in *Kent Gloss.*

Flinder (flin'dr), *v.* 1 *Sc. rare*—1. [f. **FLINDER** (*s. sb.*) *trans.* To break into flinders or pieces.

1871 P. H. WADDELL *Pr. x.* 15 Flinder ye the arm o' the ill-dorers. *Ibid.* xlv. 9 He flinders the bow.

Flinder, *v.* 2 *Sc.* [Cf. **Flemish** *vlindren*, *L.G. flinderen* to flutter, fly away.] (See quot.)

1808-80 JAMIESON, *To Flinder*, to flirt, to run about in a fluttering manner; also applied to cattle, when they break through inclosures, and scamper through the fields.

Flinder-mouse (flindəz,maus). *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. FLINDER sb. or v. 2 + MOUSE.*] A bat. Cf. **FLICKER**, **FLITTER-MOUSE**.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 112 The flyndermows [*Du. die vledermuys*] and the wezel. 1565 B. GOOGE *Zodiac of Life* ix. HH liij b. Large wings on him did growe, Framde like the wings of Flinder-mice. 1592 CHETTEL *Kind-Hearts Dr.* (1841) 21 Blinde flinder-mise. 1624 BANGRAVE *Serm.* 6 An eunuch strooke a flinder-mouse in an elder-tree. 1736 PEGGE *Kentishness*, *Flinder-mouse*, a bat. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.*

Flinders (flindəz), *sb. pl.* rarely *sing.* Forms: 5-6 *Sc. fiend(e)ris*, -ers, 9 *Sc. (sing. and pl.) flinner* (s, 8- flinders. [*cf. mod. Norw. flindra* thin chip or splinter, *Du. flenter* fragment.]

Fragments, pieces, splinters. Chiefly in phrases, as *to break or fly in (to) flinders*. Cf. **FLITTERS**.

1450 *Gologar & Gau.* 915 Their speris in the feild in flenders gart ga. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. ix. The bow in flenders flew. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha* in *Chambers Pop. Poem* Scott. (1802) 32 He'll their doors to flinders toss. 1858 J. MAYNE *Siller Gim* li. 129 At length she [his gun] bounced out-over a tree. In many a flinner. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 437 Flinders enrich the strand, and veins the rock. 1847 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *New Forest Ballad* 30 The metal good and the walnut wood did soon in flinders flee.

Fig. 1786 BURNS *On a Scotch Bard* v. Twill mak her poor auld heart. In flinders flee. 1878 Mrs. STOWE *Poganuc P.* iii. 27 Parson Cushing could knock that air [discourse] all to flinders.

b. *transf.* Pieces, scraps.

1869 GREENWOOD *Seven Curses* ii. 19 Her draggletail flinders of lace and ribbon.

Fline, *obs. var. of floun*: see **FLY**.

Fling (flɪŋ), *sb.* [*f. next vb.*]

1. An act of flinging or throwing; a cast, throw.

1589 R. HARVEY *P. Perc.* 10 Why may not we have one cast in his Orchard, and a fling at his Medlar tree? 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xxix. 301 In spite of the powerful flings which they were subjected to in the fight, not a dog suffers seriously.

2. *fig.* (Chiefly in phrase *to have a fling at*.) a. A passing attempt at or attack upon something. b. A sarcastic remark thrown out in passing; a gibe, scoff.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 142/1 Not one kyng hath bene in Eng-lande...but they [monks] haue...had theyr false flinges at him. 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 290 We'll have a fling at the Egyptian crowne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxviii. iii. 609, I meane...to have a fling at Magicians for their abominable lies. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 174 Will you not have one fling at Spain...before you dye? 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xiii. 148 He left his Estate to two Grandsons...But the Court had a Fling at them, and got above a Million Sterl. of their Estate. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 117 He has had a taste of your satirical flings. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysalis* (1822) II. 10 A fling at the clergy never fails to raise a laugh. 1878 SFRUNGEON *Serm.* XXI. 356 These also have their fling against the Gospel.

3. A hasty, reckless, or wanton movement, a rush. *lit. and fig.* *At one fling*: at one movement or impulse. *Full fling*: with haste or force, impetuously, violently. *Now rare.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i. 33 In at a lattes hole...Euen at a fling, fast flew there in a flie. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas*, *Kentish*, n. v. My willing feete, which fet these hastye frisking flings. 1590 *Ser. Mem.* Earl Leicester (1706) 114 With many other Fetches Flings and Friskes besides. 1614 T. ADAMS *Dinells Banket* iv. 183 A nan that hath taken his careere, and runnes full fling to a place, cannot recoile himselfe. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* iv. 1, Now ye see what your flings are, and your fancies. 1641 BRONE *Forial Crew* ii. 1, Shall we make a fling to London? 1650 R. DISCOURTEMENT 35 She would start from Newcastle to Michaels mount at one fling.

4. A flinging about of the body or limbs.

a. A dance in which the arms and legs are moved with great vigour, esp. in the *Highland fling*. 1806 P. NEILL *Tour* i. We saw the Highlanders...dancing the fling to the music of the bagpipe. 1854 SCOTT *St. Roman's* vi. Dancing the highest Highland fling. 1845 HOOE *Last Man* xxiii. He...danced me a saucy fling.

b. A violent movement, a plunge; of a horse: A kicking or throwing out the hind legs. Also *Sc. fig.* of persons: *To take the fling(s)*: 'to become unmanageable' (Jam.), to become fitful or ill-humoured.

a 1568 FLEMING *Ball. crill* Wyllys viii. in *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 227 Quhen his wyfe takes the fling, 1719 HAMILTON *E. to Ramsay* 24 Aug. vii. Gin we ettle ane to taunt her, And dinna cawly thole her banter, She'll tak the flings. 1826 H. N. COLEBRIDGE *West Indies* 126 The furious jerks and flings which he [the shark] made. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 'If dat ar gen'lman's critter [a horse] should gib a fling.'

c. *fig.* Freedom from constraint in one's bearing; 'dash'.

1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. ii. xiii. 218 About his ordinary bearing there was a certain fling, a fearless expectation of success, a confidence in his own powers.

5. A fit or spell of unrestrained indulgence of one's impulses. *To have one's fling*: usually, to abandon oneself to pleasure until the impulse is satisfied.

1827 BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 435 They took care previously to have their fling. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* III. iii. From this morning may Jack's fling of extravagance be dated. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix. I should like to have my fling out before I marry. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii. (1871) 230 During this hour or hour-and-a-half

he used to take his fling. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 399 Give me my fling, and let me say my say.

6. In various uses.

a. The length of netting which may be made on the mesh-pin at a time.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* i. 153 Weaving the nets 1d. a yard for one fling, or 63 meshes deep.

b. A number (of oxbirds) flying in company.

1850 FOLKARD *Wild-fowling* ix. 316 The whole fling [of oxbirds] every now and then presents the identical appearance of a beautiful silver cloud. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. i. § 2 A 'fling' of oxbirds.

† c. Used to express: A thing of no importance.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Barke-Shire* (1662) 84 England were but a fling, Save for the crooked stick and the gray-goose-wing.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fling period* (sense 5);

† *fling-brain*, a person of flighty and hasty character; so † *fling-brained a*.

1554 in FOXE *A. & M.* (1538) II. 1459/1 A sort of flyng-braines and light heads, which were neuer constant in any one thyng. 1576 NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 159 Their fickle heads, and flingbrained wits be easily allured and drawne into folly. 1835 *Athenaeum* 24 Jan. 117/1 Chopin...came when the fling period was drawing to an end.

Fling (flɪŋ), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *flung* (flʌŋ).

Forms: *Inf.* 4-6 *fling* (e, 5 *flenge*, 4- *fling*. Pa. t.

4-8 (9 *dial.*) *flang*, 4-7 *flong*, (4 *flone*), 6 *flong*, 4- *flung*. Pa. pple. 6-7 *flong*, 7 *flang*, 7- *flung*.

[app. closely related to ON. *flengja*, MSw. *flängja*, MDA. *flenge* to flog (mod. Icel. *flengja*, Sw. *flänga*, Da. *flänge*, also *intr.* to move impetuously). As the E. verb is recorded only as strong, it is difficult to regard it as adopted from the Scand. wk. vb.; it may represent a prehistoric ON. **flinga*, of which *flengja* is a derivative.]

I. *intr.*

1. To move with haste or violence from or towards an object; to go or run violently or hastily; to dash, rush.

1300 K. *Alis.* 1165 Messangeris conne flyng, Into the halle byfore the kyng. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3916 Pe hors of baudoun lete pat frem & come flingand wip al her men. 1425 *Torr. Portugal* 378 He fled a wey, ase he were wold, Flyngyng ase a fynd. 1576 J. HRYWOOD *Spiter & F.* iv. 15 Full furiously he flang towards the flie. 1579 LXXV *Euphues* (Arb.) 88 These staving his words, he flang out of the dores. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 541 Posts came flinging to him from the Realm of Pontus. 1599 SANDVY *Europe Spec.* (1637) 218 Unnatural and rebellious Children, who have flung out of the Church. 1725 POPE *Ode*, xxii. 334 Confus'd, distracted, thro' the rooms they fling. 1796 STEWART *Strutian* I. i. 23, I...ongrily flung into the apartment. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vi. i. (1849) 253 He flung from me like a whirlwind. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. ii. (1866) 146 Granville...flung from the council-chamber. 1894 HALL *Caine* *Maxman* I. i. 3 His son had flung out of the room.

b. with adverbs, as *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, etc.

1300 K. *Alis.* 1112 Alisaunderis folk forth gon flyng, Fyve hundred in a ryng. 1582 [They] Broken there the wal adoun; And in flunge in litle stounde. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1887) 25 With that he flung away from his sonne in a rage. 1620 SHELTON *Quixote* I. iii. iv. 142 Don Quixote...did fling up and down among the sheep. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 256 Do not venture to fling out from him as in a fury. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. ix. Signior flag away out of the house in great disorder. 1836 IRVING *Astoria* 66 He concluded by flinging off from the party. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. The Chancellor...flung away in a rage.

c. Of a missile or weapon: To be sent or driven forcibly or swiftly.

1300 K. *Alis.* 2749 Through the heorte the hance flang. 1632 *Women's Rights* 333 They [the keys] flang out at the chamber window. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* ix. 934 I flung closer to his breast, As sword that, after battle, flings to sheath.

† 2. To make an onset or attack. *Obs.*

a. *To fling together*: to close in fight; to engage in hand-to-hand contest.

1300 K. *Alis.* 6083 Bothe perty flang togedre. 1380 *Sir Ferun.* 674 Wip he strokes pat bis frekes slente flyngande to-gader in figne, Hur helmes & haberions bay-rente. 1470-95 MALORY *Arthur* ix. vi. 347 They...drew theiwerdes and flange to gyders as wood men.

b. To aim a stroke or blow (at); to hit out.

1380 *Sir Ferun.* 583 So pikke he smot to Olyuer as he misje flynge. 1400 *Roland* & C. 830 Kyng Clariell...flynges owte full fersely. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 523 He...flang at hym fuerly with a fyne swerde.

3. Of a horse or other animal: To kick and plunge violently, 'to fly into violent and irregular motions' (J.), to be unruly or restive. Also with *about*, *out*.

1375 BAROOR *Bruc* vi. 143 He stekit the hors, and he can flyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Pross.* I. cxii. 198 The horses when they felt yf sharpe arrowes...flang and toke on so feerly, that many of them fell on their minsters. 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Alm* (Arb.) 44 Colt, giue him the bridle, he flinges about; raine him hard, and you may rule him. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iv. 16 Duncan's Horses...Turn'd wilde in nature, broke their stails, flong out, Contending 'gainst Obedience. 1664 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cxxxvii. The same Humour of Kicking at Flinging at the Servant, took him again next Morning. 1815 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. xxxi. The startling horses plunged and flung. 1862 in A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* I. 72 A good-natured...slap, at which the animal 'flung out' like a trip-hammer.

b. similarly of persons. Also, *to fling out*: to break out into angry invective or complaint.

1531 ELVOR *Ger.* i. ii. Where they [the communes]...refuse

to be brydded, they flynge and plunge: and if they ozen throwe downe theyr gouemour [etc.]. 1575 J. SMIL *Garr.* *Gurlov* iv. ii. There is the thing, That Hodge is so offended, that makes him starte and flyng. 1605 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* vi. 20 The main throw flings, the faster is the net. 1694 THILLOTSON *Serm.* 2 *Pe* iii. 3 Wks. 1735 L. 29 Their consciences are galled...this makes them wince and fling as if they had some mettle. 1701 SEDLEY *Poem* Wks. 1722 I. 19 She like a wounded Otter flings and Ralls. 1886 PAIN *Luck of Darrell* vii. I had rather she had flung out at me, as many a woman would do, than taken it as she did.

4. *Sc.* To caper, dance. (Cf. **FLING sb. 4.)**

1528 LYNDESAV *Dreme* Epist. 12 Sumtyme, in dansing, feirallie I flang. 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* iv. (1644) 374 They would have wished their Sonnes and Daughters rather...to have been exercised in flinging upon a Floore...then [etc.]. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 161 Rigwoodie hags wad spean a foal, Louping an' flinging on a crummock.

II. *trans.*

5. To throw, cast, toss, hurl. Frequently with adverbs, as *about*, *aside*, *away*, *by*, *out*, *up*, etc.

1375 BAROOR *Bruc* xvi. 651 He evin upon his bak hym flang And with hym till the bat can gant. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 550 Fitches flynge Afore hem ofte. 1505 GOLING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 195 The bore...grunting flang his some about. 1577 STANFURD *Desc. Irl.* in *Holmshed Chron.* VI. 43 He flong them all in the fire. 1587 FLEMING *Contn.* *Holmshed* III. 1290/1 The boy there ypon flang vp his garland. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. Who loues the King...Fling vp his cap. 1607 - *Cor.* ii. i. 279 Matrons flong Gloues...Ypon him. 1608 Sir F. VERE *Comm.* 8 They flang away their arms. 1649 C. HARVEY *School of Heart* xxiv. 44 The door's flung of the hooks, the floor's unlay'd. 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Memo.* *Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 243 Which, when the governor read over, he flung by. 1711 BOGUELL *Spect.* No. 77 § 9 He writes a Letter, and flings the Sand into the Ink-bottle. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) i. 237 He was dressed in long robes of white...muslin, one end of which was flung over his head. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* 40 Pull off, pull off, the brooch of gold, And fling the diamond necklace by. 1887 BOWEN *Virg.* *Aeneid* ii. 147 The King Bids them...aside his manacles fling.

b. To throw with violence or hostile intent; to hurl as a missile. *To fling down*: to throw to the ground.

1375 BAROOR *Bruc* xviii. 645 Ledderis to the ground thair flang. 1500 *Maid Evelyn in Anc. Poet. Traits* (Percy Soc.) 15 And if her husbande said ought, Loke what she sonest caught, At his heed she wolde it flynge. 1558 *Puiss.* *Aeneid* vi. R. ij. Ioue almighty than, a firy dart on him down flang. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 51, I had rather chop this Hand off at a blow, And with the other, fling it at thy face. 1622 DRAVOT *Poly-ob.* xxii. (1748) 350 His approved men...flang out such a flight of shafts. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 159, 1. i. flung him upon his back. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. 11 Flung dirt enough, and some will stick. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* i. 263 He tore off his jacket...went up to Carter, and flung it in his face. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xvii. 280 They...flung darts carrying lighted straw over the ramparts.

Fig. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. i. I know thy generous Temper well; Fling but the Appearance of Dishonour on it, It strait takes Fire. 1782 COWPER *Convers.* 153 Their nimble nonsense...Flings at your head conviction in a lump. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 234 These thoughts of his, flung-out unshaped. 1883 *March. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/6 We are...not prepared to fling harsh words at any who do not at this moment agree with us.

c. *absol.* To throw or aim a missile at.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. vii. 5 While death, that flings at all, Stands arm'd to strike thee down. 1721 PRIOR *Cle Hunting* 20 I and my Cloe take a nobler Aim: At human Hearts we fling, nor ever miss the Game. 1726 SUTCLIFFE *Voy. round World* (1757) 132 They say they are sure of anything they fling at [with a lasso].

d. said of the sea, waves, wind, etc.

1684 BUNNET *Th. Earth* i. vi. 7 Suppose a...heap of Rocks to fall, these would expel the water-out of their places with such a violence as to fling them among the highest Clouds. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 273 The waves that...fling their foam against thy chalky shore. 1796 MORSE *Amr. Geng.* II. 146 This spring...is found to fling out about twenty-one tons of water in a minute. 1887 BOWEN *Virg.* *Ecl.* vii. 42 More cheap than the seaweed flung on the shore.

e. To throw (dice) from the box. Also *absol.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 423 Whole Armies then as truly having their lives played, as ever any private Soldier when condemned to fling for his. 1700 *Spect.* No. (J.) 'Tis fate that flings the dice. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 § 4 If one should always fling the same number with ten thousand dice. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. II.* ii. 1, I only wanted to fling a quare and yet I threw deuce-nine five times.

6. *refl.* To throw oneself; = sense 1.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 321 A steep Rock; whence...the late King of Sittawack's Wife and Daughter flung themselves down headlong. 1812 J. WILSON *Isl. of Palms* ii. 75 He flings himself down on his rocky tomb. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* i. iii. I flung myself into his arms and wept. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 87 William flung himself...into the first boat he found.

b. *fig.* *To fling oneself*, one's energies, etc. into or upon: to enter upon vigorously, take up with impetuous energy, abandon oneself to. Also, *To fling oneself upon* (a person): to confide oneself unreservedly to.

1824 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 144 If they [Whigs] had flung themselves upon the people heartily and honestly, they might have set the Tories at defiance. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Ch. IX.* xx. vii. 120 Goltz...honestly flings himself upon his task. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 100 [He] returned to fling himself into the life of the young nobles of the time. 1880 M. CARTY *Own Times* III. xxv. 111 She had flung all her energies into the rebellion.

7. To extend (one's arms) with a sudden move-

KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 321 Set his face like a flint. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xxi. Just as the toper squeezes the empty bottle and the miser skins the flint.

II. Transferred senses.

5. A flint-like substance. a. (see quot. 1892). b. (see quot. 1847.) c. short for flint-hide (see 10).

a. 1799 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 102 They [horns] have a Protuberance arising from it [the Skull], and filling up their Capacity, if cavous, commonly call'd the Flint. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Flint, the core of an animal's horn. The term is likewise applied to the hard excrescence formed on a cow's head where a horn has been knocked off.

b. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flints*, refuse barley in making malt.

c. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* i. 54 Dry flint is a thoroughly dry hide that has not been salted.

6. An avaricious person, a miser, skin-flint. *rare*. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii. The money which the old flint—rot him—first taught me to expect that I should share with her at his death.

7. slang. (See quot.)

1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66/2 Journeymen taylors... who, refusing to comply with the masters terms, and the regulations of the magistrate, call themselves Flints, in contradiction to those who submit, and are in derision stiled by the first Dungs. 1778 Foote *Tailors* II. v. Shall the Flints, like them [Dungs], e'er sink to slaves? 1820 Scott *Juanhoe* xliii. To see whether the heroes of the day are, in the heroic language of insurgent tailors, flints or dunghills. 1859 *Slang Dict.* s.v. Flint, an operative who works for a 'society' master—full wages.

III. attrib. and Comb.

8. simple attrib. (or adj.): Of flint.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Me sculde in be ehtube dei bet knaue child embsin mid an ulint sêxe. 1552 HULOET, *Flynt*, or of flynte, siliceus. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 163 A Flint Weapon and divers other Antiquities. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 87 Flint arrows and other primitive weapons. 1884 DAWSON in *Leisure H.* Aug. 490/2 Flint knives were used for sacrificial and surgical purposes.

b. ellipt. for FLINT-GLASS.

1755 *Offenheut's Patent Specif.* No. 707 The compounds of the flint contain two parts of lead, one part sand, and one part of saltpetre or borax. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 211 French glass. is found to produce the greatest quantity of electricity next to English flint.

9. General comb.: a. simple attrib., as flint-fragment, -nodule, -rock, -tile. b. objective, as flint-digger, -worker; flint-using adj. c. instrumental, as flint-headed, -wrapped adjs. d. parasyntetic and similitive, as flint-edged, flint-grey, -hard, flint-hardy adjs.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 263 A flint-digger on the new Brighton road. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* III. iii. Lay your flint-edged weapon by. a 2000 Riddles iv. 19 (Gr.) Flintegne fiod. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 77 Heart more flint-hard then beating waives have wrought On sea-washed rocks. 2065 N. BAXTER *Man Created* in *Farr S. P. Ys.* I (1848) 233 The braine. Both maters, and the flint-hardie skull. 1884 DAWSON in *Leisure H.* Aug. 490/2 They used flint-headed arrows for shooting birds. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lech. Archit.* I. 220 The Romans were successful in employing the flint nodules of Kent. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 77 As honey from the flint-rock shed. 1428 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Chalke, flint-tyles and estriche boarde. 1894 *Academy* 18 Aug. 120/3 The old flint-using folk. 1896 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* III. (ed. 3) 79 The whole region... is rich in remains of the old flint-workers. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 12, I stood a verie Statua. Not a Flint-wrapt Niobe, more stone did rise.

10. Special comb.: flint-coal (see quot.); flint-core (see quot. and CORE sb. 1 5); flint-find, a discovery of flint implements; flint-flake, a 'flake' or chip of flint used in prehistoric times as a cutting instrument; flint-folk, people who, in prehistoric times, used flint implements; flint-gravel, gravel containing flints; flint-gun, a gun with a flint-lock; flint-head, an arrow-head made of flint; flint-heart a. = next; flint-hearted a., hard-hearted; flint-hide (see quot.); flint-knacker = next; flint-knapper, one who fashions flints to any desired shape; so flint-knapping, fashioning flints (for gun-locks, etc.); flint-man, one of the 'flint-folk'; flint-mill, (a) *Pottery*, a mill in which calcined flints are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain; (b) *Mining*, a mode formerly adopted for lighting mines, in which flints studded on the surface of a wheel were made to strike against a steel and give a quick succession of sparks to light the miner at his work' (Knight); flint-moving a., that would move a heart of flint; flint-paring = flint-skinning; flint-pit, a pit from which flint has been taken; flint-ropo, the stem of the sponge *Hyalonema Sieboldii* (Cass.); flint-skinning, fig. the action of 'skinning a flint', parsimonious saving; flint-soot (see quot.); flint-sponge, the sponge *Hyalonema mirabilis* (Cent. Dict.); flint-wall, 'a wall made of broken flints set in mortar, and with quoins of masonry' (Knight); flint-ware, U.S. name for STONE-WARE, q.v.; flint-wheat (see quot.); flint-wood, a name in New South Wales for *Encalyptus*

pilularis; flint-wort, a name for aconite, suggested by Pliny's statement that it grows on bare rocks (*nudis cauitibus*).

1847 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiqua* 427 *Flint Coal a coal measure so called, partly from its hardness, and partly from reposing upon a siliceous rock. 1865 *Athenium* 7 Jan. 23/2 Small arrow-heads and flint-cores, from which such articles had been flaked, were found. 1865 LUNNOCK *Preh. Times* IV. (1890) 111 *Flint-finds... resembling in many respects these Danish 'coast-finds', are not... unknown in this country. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 175 Rude and onshapely fragments of flint, known by the name of *Flint-Flakes. 1879 LUNNOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 155 The simplest flint-flake forms a capital knife. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 88 Races of men, which (like the old *flint-folk) had made but a very slight advance in the arts of life. 1865 LUNNOCK *Preh. Times* xii. (1869) 408 All the flint gravels to the South East of England have been produced by the destruction of chalk. 1849 E. B. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 161 This inconvenience—with a flint gun—is generally to be remedied without firing off the piece. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 151 The flint-heads of arrows made use of by the Caledonians. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 226 The Celts and flint-heads prove nothing. 1596 *Edm. III.* II. 14 Make a flint-heart Scythian pitiful. 1560 BECON *Flower Godly Prayers* Pref. Wks. II. 166 b, No man, except he be flint-hearted, can rede the history... without most large teares. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELDO *Fatal Downy* IV. iv. You prove ungrateful, flint-hearted Charalbis. 1885 A. WATT *Leather-Manuf.* III. 30 Dried Hides... are sometimes called 'flint' hides, from their excessive hardness. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 325/5 In 1876 there were 21 flint knappers in Brandon. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Oct. 468 The almost extinct trade of flint-knapping. 1872 BAGHOT *Phys. & Pol.* (1876) 100 We are dealing with people capable of history... not with pre-historic flint-men. 1757 BRINDLEY in *Smiles Engineers* (1874) I. 146 A new flint mill (in the Potteries). 18152 MOORE *Sylph's Ball* viii. 29 Most flint-mills—swiftly played by elfin hands—that... Gave out, at once, both light and sound. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 36 And as I story my flint-mouing wrong, Weepe thou. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. vi. 323 During this tedious flint-paring, Antwerp... was falling into the hands of Philip. 1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 62 A number of flint-pits... near Brandon. 1873 MISS BRADDOCK *Str. & Pilgr.* I. viii. 92 Her small economies, her domestic cheese-paring and flint-skinning. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Hush.* II. (1578) 137 Take flint soote, that is hard dyed vpon a Post or rooffe, and beate it into powder. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Wall, *Flint, or Boulder-Walls, are frequently used in divers parts for fence-walls. 1782 J. SCOTT *Ep.* 1 Garden 16 Where... rough flint-walls are deck'd with shells and ores. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 126 Turkish flint-wheat is one of those recommended as 'a hardy, full variety, with... a long, slinky, light-coloured berry'. 2565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1587) 94 a. A goblet ready fill'd With juice of flint-wheat venomous.

Flint (flint), v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. a. To fit (a gun) with a flint; to furnish or provide (a person) with a flint or flints. b. To pave (ground) with flints; in quot. fig.

1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desch.* II. 292 These parties will parade... and then be completed to thirty-six rounds and well flinted. 1816 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 146 The same gun... which was neither cleaned afresh nor even new flinted. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 276/1 The groundwork and religious duty not being well rammer-beaten and flinted. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* xxv. Most carefully flinted and loaded.

Flinted (flint'ed), ppl. a. Obs. [f. FLINT sb. + -ED 2; cf. MDA. flinted in sense 2.]

1. Of or consisting of flint.

1568 T. HOWELL *Ark. Anitite* (1879) 32 Then flinted stones and barked tree. Shall waile my wofull hap by thee.

2. Hard, cruel, unfeeling.

1583 STANFURD *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 79 We the byrth place detest of flinted Vlisses. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 35 Would it not moue a froze heart yea flinted for to bowe.

Flint'ered, ppl. a. Obs. rare -1. [? for flint-eared; or f. FLINT + -ER 5 + -ED 1.] (See quot.)

1523 FITZGERALD *Hush.* § 34 Peeke wheate hath a red eare... and oft tymes it is flyotered, that is to saye, small corne wrynkeled and dried.

Flintful, a. notice-wd. [f. FLINT sb. + -FUL.] = FLINTY a.

1576 R. L[INCH] *Diella* (1877) 65 Thinking... shee by his absence might at length intertate her flintful hart.

Flint-glass. 1. A pure intrans glass, now made from a composition of lead oxide, sand, and alkali; originally made with ground flint or pebble as the siliceous ingredient.

1683 WORLIDGE in *Houghton Lett.* II. 42 A Pipe made of Chrysal, or Flint-Glass. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 171 Flint Glass is of the same general kind with that which in other places is called crystal glass. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Pearlman & Gl.* 138 The manufacture of crystal glass was first begun in England in the year 1557. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. 1. 19 A lens of crown-glass will have a longer focus than a similar one of flint-glass.

2. (with a and pl.) A vessel or other article made of this glass. Obs.

1675 *Stoane MSS.* 857. 18 Sept. Permission to Ravenscroft to export flint glasses. to Ireland. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 57. 2/1 Two Gentlemen sitting in a Tavern. heard... a flint Glass Crack. 1766 *Entick London* IV. 280 A glass-house for making flint-glasses.

3. attrib.

1683 WORLIDGE in *Houghton Lett.* I. 166 A Syphon... made of a Crystal or Flint-glass Pipe. 1784 *Watt in Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 343 A flint-glass retort. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ix. 82 The focal length... of the concave flint-glass lens. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xix. 67 The flint-glass prism is replaced by one of bisulphide of carbon.

Flintify (flintifai), v. [f. FLINT sb. + -IFY.] To turn to flint. Hence Flintified ppl. a., Flintifying vbl. sb. or ppl. a.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol.* 447 There is no partial impression nor any gradation of the flintifying operation. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Ankerly* III. iv. 62 Rugged and flintified knobs and edges [of oysters].

Flintless (flint'less), a. [f. FLINT sb. + -LESS.] Without a flint or flints.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 273 One of Forsyth's gun-locks, which, flintless, goes off by percussion. 1865 *Reader* 22 Apr. 461/2 A bed of comparatively flintless chalk overlies one with flints.

Flint-lock. [See LOCK.] a. A gun-lock in which a flint, screwed to the cock, is struck against the hammer and produces sparks which ignite the priming in the flash-pan. Also attrib., as flint-lock gun, musket. b. A gun fitted with this lock.

1683 SIR JAS. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 176 It were therefore good, that for the half of the Muskets (if not for them all) flint-locks were made. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 89 The soldiers of that ducy [Brunswick] first obtained, in 1687, flint-locks, instead of matchlocks. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 541 The old flint-lock musket became famous in the Peninsular War under the name of 'Brown Bess'.

Hence Flint-locked a., fitted with a flint-lock.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 684 The long flint-locked rifle.

Flintstone. [f. FLINT sb. + STONE.]

1. = FLINT sb. 1.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20897 (Fairf.) Sorowfully þen fel he doum In liknes of flint-stane. 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 983 in *Auglia* I. Out of be flynt ston Moysses dede ywis water rennen. 1535 COVERDALE *P. Ps.* cxiij. 8 The God of iacob... turned the flintt ston in to a springyng well. 1855 LONGF. *Hiau.* xxi. 64 And the earth became as flint-stone.

2. = FLINT sb. 2, 3.

1400 MAURIOEV (1839) v. 50 Men kuttten the Braunches with a sharp Flyntston. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 768/19 *Silex*, a flyntstone. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* I. 7, I have hardened my face like a flynt stone. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxix. 151 Prometheus... was... the firste that stroke fire out of the flint stone. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 111 You may as soon squeeze water out of a flintstone. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Caullus* xliii. 4 Each for penury fit to tooth a flint-stone.

Flinty (flinti), a. [f. FLINT sb. + -Y 1.]

1. Of or consisting of flint; derived from flint.

1501 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 27 Let vs resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 22 Earth from her womb a flinty Tribute pays. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 447 Pieces of fossil wood have been found penetrated with flinty matters. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xi. Each purple peak, each flinty spire, Was bathed in floods of living fire. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* viii. Sometimes... flinty sparks from the horse's hoofs outshone the daylight.

b. Full of flint-stones.

1646 BACON *Sylva* § 599 The gathering up of Flints in Flinty Ground... is no good Husbandry. 1802 PLAFVIR *Illustr. Hutton* Tr. 108 Such a body of flinty gravel as is found about Kensington.

2. Resembling flint; a. in texture or in colour.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 99 Flinty wheate; that is, if yow bite a corne asunder with your teeth, yow shall see that the meale of it is of a darkish, bley, and flinty colour. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. lv. 57 Black stones of a flinty texture. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 258 We had to quarry out the blocks [of ice] in flinty, glassy lumps. 1859 [See flint-wheat, FLINT sb. 10.]

b. Having the characteristic qualities of flint; hard, impenetrable, rugged.

1542 R. COPLAND *Gabens's Therap.* A. liij. The cause... that before made the viceres harde and flinty. 1602 MARSTON *Aut. & Mel.* I. 85, 1856 I. 17 The flinty rocks ground at his plains. 1697 DRYDEN *Parg.* Georg. III. 357 Rough upon the flinty Rock he lies. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Alonides* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 The country's flinty face, Like a flinty fashioning skill betrays. 1871 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xii. 202 The mare... scattering the rounded pebbles... from her flinty hoofs. 1884 *York Herald* 19 Aug. 7/2 All the new grain comes to hand in a flinty condition.

3. fig. Of a person or his heart: Obdurate, unfeeling, hard-hearted. (Cf. stony.)

1536 LATIMER *Lett. to Cromwell* in *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 372 If his heart be so stony, so flinty. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iv. 7 Gratitude Through flinty Tartars bosome would peepe forth. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 259 The flinty heart and grating hand of base self-interest. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1851) I. 217 We ourselves have known the flintiest men, who professed to have wept over them. 1878 MISS BRADDOCK *Open Verd.* I. ii. 29 'Fathers have flinty hearts', retorted Kenrick lightly.

quasi-adv. 1880 LURTON *Singla* 72 Their stony hartes are so flintie harde.

b. Of immaterial things: Hard; harsh.

1613 *Unceasing of Machivels Instr.* 14 This is the flinty course of this our age. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. (1831) 103 The gracious... not ruthless and flinty ordinance of marriage. 1888 *Star* 28 Nov. 2/5 Mr. George struck out sharp, strong, flinty sentences.

4. attrib. and Comb., as flinty-looking adj.; flinty-hearted a., (a) of a person: Hard-hearted; (b) Having a hard or flint-like core.

1625 MASSINGER *Kom. Actor* II. ii. If he were not a flinty-hearted slave, he could not use one of his form so harshly. 1845 L. O. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxi. 192 The flinty-hearted father asked what settlement was to be made upon his daughter. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 48. 515 Three flinty-hearted potatoes. 1860 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 7/2 A dark flinty-looking grain rebounds from your face.

Hence Flintily adv., in a flinty manner; Flintiness, the quality of being flinty.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 361 When there is an uniuersall

flintiness in mens hearts. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi. Some people would have been all flintiness and granite. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 290 The peculiar grittiness and flintiness of its structure. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 35 Her aunt was a flintily just woman.

Flip (flip), *sb.* 1. [? f. FLIP *v.*, with the sense of 'whipping up' into froth. Cf. mod. Norman patois *flip*, *philippe*, cider mixed with brandy and spices (Moisy *Dict. du Patois Normand*), which is probably of English origin. See Skeat in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1889.]

2. The slimy scum rising to the surface of salt-pans. *Obs.*

1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt in Eng.* 31 The shallow Pans... are left open... to carry away the Flip, or Slime in Currents.

3. A mixture of beer and spirit sweetened with sugar, and heated with a hot iron: (Cf. *egg-flip*.) 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iii. iv. Thus we live at sea; eat biscuit, and drink flip. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 22. 3/1 The Gypsy Wife with Flip and Geneve got most Damnable Tysie. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xiii. 99 The Sailors were plentifully supplied with their favourite Liquor Flip. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 23 (1822) I. 180 With oceans of flip and grog. 1872 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Stud.* 16 In those good old days it was thought best to heat the poker red hot before plunging it into the mugs of flip.

8. **Comb.** : flip-dog (see quot. 1836).

1836 SMART, *Flip-dog*, an iron heated to warm flip. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* II. xi. 164 Warm your nose with Porter's flip-dog.

Flip (flip), *sb.* 2. Also 7 *philip*. [f. FLIP *v.*]

1. A smart stroke or blow, a flip. Also *fig.* 1692 LOCKE *Tolerance* 111. iv. 205 A Philip on the forehead... may be Penalty enough. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* III. 29 Newton by a smart left-handed flip, drew the claret in profusion from his mouth. 1884 BESANT *Dorothy Forster* I. xiv. 64 The rubs and flips which we poor women have to endure from harsh masters.

2. A sudden jerk or movement; a flash or flicker of light.

1822 HAGGART *Life* (ed. 2) 23 Turning towards the prad [i.e. horse] Barney made a very unceremonious flip at the bit. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi (1880) 225 This sometimes will require seven or eight 'flips' to effect. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xiii. 98 A derivative flip of their white tails. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xii. Flips of reflected lightning here, there, and everywhere, shone upon the roadway.

Fig. 1889 G. MOORE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 249 Madame Bovary, with the little pessimistic flip at the end of every paragraph, is the most personal of books.

3. = **FILIP** *sb.* 3.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xlvii. I must have a flip to my system.

Flip (flip), *a. dial.* and *U.S.* [f. FLIP *v.* (sense 5).] *a. s.w. dial.* In various senses: (see quotes.). *b. U.S.* Voluble.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flip*. (3) Nimble; flippant. *Devon.* 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 55 *Flip*, very kindly or friendly in talking. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordbk.* *Flip*, pliant, flexible, same as *limber*. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 13 Apr. She was disposed to be flip with her tongue.

4. **Flip**, *a. 2* [f. the *vb.*; cf. FLICKY, FLIG, FLIGGY, FLISK, FLETCH.]

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6181/4 Stolen... a. Gelding... with... what is called a Flip Tail.

Flip (flip), *v.* [Prob. onomatopoeic; cf. **FILIP** *v.* Not in Johnson, Todd, or Webster 1864.]

1. *trans.* To put into motion with a flip or flip. Also absol. To flip up (? U.S.): to toss up.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 200 As when your little ones Doe twist their fingers flip their Cherry-stones. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* xix. 122 When it's under question, 'twere as good flip cross and pile, as to dispute for't. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i. Sbc... would flip the rice into her mouth with her fingers. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 123 Making a pellet of it, and flipping it into his eye. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 81 Flip a few bits of ground-bait in. 1899 N. Y. *Tribune* 4 Oct. (Cent.) The two great men could be up to see which should have the second place. 1885 'HUGH CONWAY' *Family Affair* I. xii. 229 Flipping the ash from his cigarette.

2. = **FILIP** *v.* 2.

1594 LYLLY *Meth. Bomb.* v. iii. Like ivie he her fast does hold... And flips her too. 1676 D'URFEE *Mad. Fiddle* v. ii. Sirra, you shall be huft and cuffed, and flip'd and kick'd, Sirra, if you talk of private Rooms. 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 188 Then the scholars made some resistance by flipping them on the cheek.

3. *intr.* To make a flip or flip with the fingers. Also quasi-*trans.* To give a flip with (the finger).

1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* xxv. He revenges himself by flipping at their ears. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 34 'My heart is as hard as this rock,' she said, flipping her finger against the granite.

4. *trans.* To move or throw about with a flip or sudden jerk.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 376 ¶ 2 To twirl, flip or flit a Fan. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 225 You must... flip your fly to and fro to shake the water out and so dry it for another cast. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* Wkly. Supp. 15 Nov. 1/6 The carrolle-driver... is seated so low that the tail is constantly flipped over the reins.

5. *intr.* To move with a flip or jerk; to step lightly and nimbly.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 105 He... began flitting and flipping up and down and singing. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* iv. Still there were lapses in the vigilance of

the brook, where a lady, with her skirts up, might flip through. 1886 *Science* VII. 263 When the water had disappeared, eight mackerel were found flipping about the deck.

6. *trans.* To strike smartly and lightly (with a whip, or the like); to flick.

1861 PLYMOUTH *Agony Point* II. iv. 45 Minnie laughed and flipped her old friend with her glove. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 55 *Flip* or *Flip*, to snap lightly with a whip. 1866 R. M. HALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* viii. (1881) 76 Taking up his whip... and flipping the toe of his boot with it.

b. *intr.* To make a sharp stroke at.

1893 S. GRAND *Heavenly Twins* (1894) 332 Viciously flipping at the flowers, as he passed, with the stick he carried.

7. *slang.* To shoot with a pistol, etc.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Flip*, to shoot. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iv. iii. 'Flip him, Dick—fire or I'm taken,' cried King.

Fliepe (fliepe), *sb. north.* Also 6 fliepe, 6-9 fliepe. [cf. Du. *fliep*, *fliep*, a forehead-cloth worn by women, Da. *flip* lap, protruding piece (of a shirt, etc.), lip of a wound, mod. Icel. *flipi* a horse's lip; cf. also next *vb.*, from which the senses in 2 are derived.]

1. A fold or flap; the flap or brim of a hat.

1530 PALSGR. 552/2. I tourne up the fliepe of a cap. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. Counties* (Surtees) I. 361, Vj capper with fliepes in y^e neke iij. s. a 1689 W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 12 With good blew Bonnets on their Heads; Which on the one side had a fliepe, Adorn'd with a Tobacco pipe. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 319 *Fliepe* (of a hat); the brim. 1828 BEWICK *Men.* (1862) 38 In what king's reign his hat had been made was only to be guessed at, but the fliepes of it were very large. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Fliepe*, the brim of a hat.

2. *dial.* (See quotes.) 1847 HALLIWELL, *Fliepe*, a flake of snow. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Fliepe*, *Fliepe*, a thin piece, a piece of skin torn off. To take off in fliepes, is to take off in thin pieces.

Hence **Fliepe** (p)ed *ppl. a.*, having a flap.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 12/1 A Jew, in a flipped hat of mottled straw.

Fliepe (fliepe), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also fliepe, flip. [? f. prec. *sb.* (which however is not recorded so early); cf. MDa. *flippe* to skin.]

1. *trans.* To strip off (the skin, etc.); to peel, flay. Also, + to fliepe off. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 954 He... fliepit of the flesce. 1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Steph.* iv. 1. And ten sharp nails... Can fliepe the skin o' yer cheeks out o'er your chin. 1823 W. LESLIE *Agric. Surv. Nairn* Gloss. To *Fliepe*, to ruffle back the skin. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 210 Great faulds o' capper aff were fliepit. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. 'Aa flieped bim' figuratively used, means 'I robbed or stripped him'.

2. To turn up or down, to fold back; also, to turn inside out. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 552/2 I fliepe up my sleeves, as one dothe that intendeth to do some thyng. c 1538 LYNDSEAY *Synphie*. 97 Their faldings flieppis about their fei, Their laithlie lying furthward fliepit. 1637-50 *Roe Hist. Aikr* (1848) 451. I used often to fliepe the lids of my eyes. 1788 P. PICKEN *Poems* Gloss. *Fliepe*, to turn outside in. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flip up*, to turn up one's sleeves.

3. **Comb.** fliepe-wool *dial.* (Hawick); = *skin-wool*.

Hence Flieped *ppl. a.* of a fleece: Torn off bodily. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/6 Wool... flieped fleeces, 84d.

4. **Fliperous**, *a. Obs. rare*:

1611 COTGRE. s. v. *Cocquette*. A prattling or proud gossip; a flisking, or fliperous minx.

Flip-flap (flipflap), *adv., sb.* and *a.* [onomatopoeic reduplication of FLAP, expressive of repeated oscillating movement.]

a. *adv.* With a repeated flapping movement.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abis.* i. (1879) 51 Then they goe flip-flap in the winde. 1775 in ASA. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 35 Flounders fried in oatmeal... with their tails jerking flip, flip, in the frizzle of the pan.

b. *sb.*

1. Something that 'goes flip-flap' (see A.), e.g. a hanging piece of cloth, a fan, a fly-flapper. *Obs.*

1529 SKELTON *Elymoun Runnymyng* 514 Cover thy shap Wyth sum flip flap. 1598 FLORIO, *Ventaglio*. a flip flap or any thing to make wind with. 1600 DEKKER *Old Fortunatus* in Dods. O. Pl. (1816) III. 127-8 If I hear any ginging but of the purse-strings that goe flip, flip... would I were turn'd into a flip-flap and sold to the butchers. 1611 COTGRE. *Esventoir*, a fanne, flip-flap.

2. A frivolous woman: = FLAP *sb.* 9. *Obs.*—

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* i. The light airy flipflap, she kills him with her motions.

3. *slang. a.* 'A kind of somersault in which the performer throws himself over on his hands and feet alternately'; also, 'a peculiar rollicking dance indulged in by costers' (*Slang Dict.* 1864). b. In sailors' use: 'The arm' (Barrière & Leland 1889). Cf. **FLIPPER** *sb.* 2. c. A kind of firework, a cracker.

a. 1676 *Character Quack Doctor* 5 He danc'd a Sara-band with flip-flaps, and Somersets. 1757 *Gay Fables* i. 31 The tumbler whirls the flip-flap round, With somersets he shakes the ground. 1764 GRACE in G. Colman, Jun. *Poet. Lett.* (1820) 250 Flip flaps, and great changes without meaning. 1857 D. JENKINS *St. Giles* xxxi. 324 'This... iniquitous world—a world of flip-flaps and somersets.'

c. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4/1 To-night... the sound of the obtrusive and satulatory flip-flap will be heard in the streets of Great Britain.

4. *U.S.* 'A kind of tea-cake' (Farmer).

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xviii. As we sat over her dough-nuts and flipflaps.

C. *adj.* That 'goes flip-flap' (see A.).

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 635 Music... with... butterfly flip-flap flights, and die-away cadences. 1888 *Spectator* 7 July 934 That easy imitation of French flip-flap brush work which is so fashionable at the present time.

Hence **Flip-flap** *v.*

1599 NASHE *Leuten-Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 255 The sly sheepe-biter... summer setted & flit flap it twenty times about ground. 1894 HALL CAINE *Maxxman* iv. xii. 245 Nancy Joe went flip-flapping upstairs.

Flip-flap (flipflap), *sb.* [onomatopoeic reduplication; cf. prec. and **FLOP**.] In *nonce-uses*: a. The 'flap' of the ear. b. The sound of a regular footfall.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Informer* (1860) 47 We will stop the misbapen hols widdowed of their flip-flaps... least there... still he retainse also too much of the faculty of entrance. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 168 When he heard the regulation flip-flap approaching.

Flippancy (flippancy), [f. FLIPPANT; see -ANCY.] The quality of being flippant; esp. disposition to trifle, frivolity; occas. in carlier use, Volubility.

1746 H. WALTOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. clxix. 176 The famous orator Henley is taken up for treasonable flippancies. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 8 It filled up my notions of French flippancy agreeably enough. 1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 183 A continued flippancy of chit-chat in the boxes. 1808 *Mud. Jmnl.* XIX. 15 He... with asperity and flippancy adverted to a remarkable case I had written on nearly two years back. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 268 Effeminate prejudices and mere flippancies draped in elaborate rhetoric. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 64 Why, Jessie, you are generally the very essence of flippancy.

Flippant (flippant), *a.* Also 7 flippent. [app. f. FLIP *v.* (sense 5). Cf. FLIP *a.* used *dial.* in senses 1 and 2 below; an ablaut-var. of the root, with related meaning, occurs in ON. *fliepr* babble, *fliepra* (Sw. *dial.* *fliepa*) to talk foolishly.

The suffix may possibly be an alteration of the ME. ppl. ending -*inde* -ING, or the word may have been formed in 16th c. on the analogy of ppl. adjs. in -ANT, such as the heraldic *trippant*.]

1. Nimble, moving lightly or alertly; easily moved or managed, light to the hand; pliant, flexible, limber. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* i. 73 It is a bird of the flippant wing, which as it moueth with most nimbleness, so it doth the greatest mischief. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 26 Targets, though very flippent ones, have not only resisted the Push of the Pikes, but also [etc.]. 1702 THE PIKE... is carried tapering, to poise it the better, and thereby renders it the more flippent for those who use it. 1895 *Windsor Mag.* July 21 'She weer flippent on'er feet that night... an' tore'd off as fast as a wind-hover.'

2. Of the tongue: 'Nimble', voluble. Hence of persons: Ready in the use of words, speaking freely, fluent, talkative, voluble. Of conversation or discourse: Fluent, sparkling. *Obs.*

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i. As for your mother, she was wise, a most flippant tongue she had. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. 157 It becoming them not... to be dumphy... but... pleasantly flippant and free in their speech. 1677 MICEG *Eng. Fr. Dict.* A flippant discourse, *un discours content*. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 247 ¶ 9 An excellent Anatomist has promised me to dissect a Woman's Tongue, and to examine whether there may not be in it certain Juices, which render it so wonderfully voluble or flippant. a 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* an. 1765, She [Mrs. Thrale] is more flippant; but he has ten times her learning. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 427 The wines are good and the conversation flippant.

b. In bad sense: Impertinently voluble. (Cf. 4.) 1677 MICEG *Eng. Fr. Dict.* A flippant and forward woman, *une coquette une libertine*. 1727 GAY *Fables* xli. The husband's sullen, dogged, shy, The wife grows flippant in reply.

3. Sportive, playful. *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1, I am now as... flippant if I see a pretty Woman, as when in my Youth. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) VI. 156 Like Love's sprightly Goddess she's flippant and gay. 1784 COWER *Task* vi. 315 The squirrel, flippant, pert, and full of play.

4. Displaying unbecoming levity in the consideration of serious subjects or in behaviour to persons entitled to respect.

1724 WATERLAND *Farther Wind.* Wks. IV. 12 It very ill becomes this gentleman... to grow so exceeding flippant. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 June, I was reading Sherlock's flippant but entertaining letters. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* i. (1863) 14 That... peculiarity, which a flippant and superficial philosophy has sometimes charged upon the Scriptures as a blemish. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix. The flippant contempt with which the guests regarded her uncle. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 251 The flippant way in which she has treated his attentions.

5. *absol.* passing into *sb.* A flippant person.

In first quot. Richardson seems to have thought the word was of I. origin, and fabricates a pseudo-I. plural.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. lxxviii. 291 It concerns me, however, not a little, to find our affair so generally known among the Flippanti of both sexes. 1791 COWER *Judgm. Poets* 22 They gentle called, and kind and soft, The flippant and the scold. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 269 The flippants and pragmatics who infest all the highways of society. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. ex.* The stern were mild when wert by, The flippant put himself to school And heard thee.

Hence **Flippantly** *adv.*, in a flippant manner;

Flippantness, the quality of being flippant.

1757 BAILEY vol. II. *Flippantness*. 1758 H. WALTOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) III. cccxxii. 268 It is time for me to check my pen that asks so flippantly. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an.

Flirtations (flɔɪtəˈʃənz), *n.* [1. FLIRTATION +
sec -ous.]
a. Of persons: Given to flirtation, inclined to flirt.

6. 'To remove from one habitation to another, change one's residence; 'move'. Chiefly *north.* or *Sc.* (In proverbial expressions often opposed to *sil.*)
 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* 193. I will flit at this next Mighelmas.
 a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* 11. iii. (Arb.) 36 Fast for to sitte and not off to flitte. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 125 Their desire . . . is to goe to their new masters eyther on a Tewesday, or on a Thursday; for . . . they say Munday flitte, Neaver sitte. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 105 Fools are faine of flitting, and wise Men of sitting. 1891 C. GIBSON *For Lack of Gold* v. When you need to flit, there's a house of mine standing empty that you can take at any time.

† 7. To change from one state, condition, or direction to another; to alter, shift about, give way.
 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 295 God . . . that may not change and flitte. c 1430 *How Wise Man taught Son* 116 In *Babes Bk.* (1868) 51 Neiper hasti for to chaunge ne flitte. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxi. 95 Of this fals failgand, world I tyre, That ever more flytis lyk ane phane. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* 1. iv. 5 On a sandie hill, that still did flit And fall away, it (the Pallace) mounted was full hie. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc.* Poems xxxi. 58 If 3e be constand, I sall neuer change; If 3e be fickle, I am for't to flitt. 1725 *RAMSAY Gent. Sheph.* 11. iv. (1875) 33 Your thoughts may flit, and I may thole the wrang. 1816 *COLERIDGE Statesm. Man.* App. 35 The intellectual eyes of the Many flit, and are incapable of looking fixedly toward the God-like.

b. Of a flame: To die down.
 1839 *MARRIAT Phant. Ship* xi. Like a candle burnt down to the socket, flitting and flaring alternately. 1887 *SWINBURNE Locrine* i. i. 261 Thy smile is as a flame that plays and flits.

8. To move along, pass, proceed; to pass lightly or softly and (usually) with rapidity or suddenness. Often with adverbs, as *about, away, by, to and fro*, etc. Said both of material and immaterial things.
 c 1430 *LYOON Bochas* 11. vi. (1554) 42 b. Or that I any farther flitte. . . To diuine this matter I committe. c 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 34 Flitte faste ouere these felles. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* iv. viii. (1614) 386 Forced to flee to the mountains where he liued three months . . . flitting vp and downe with ten or twelue followers. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* prof. The varietie of matter makes the minde abruptly flit from one thing to another. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 1. n. v. Sith my wandering Dark so far is gone, And flitten forth upon the Ocean main. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 192 The clouds that flit, or slowly float away. 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L.* 11. xi. When flits this Cross from man to man. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xvi. Postmen . . . flit to and fro. 1851 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* xiii. (1874) 246. I seemed to see the various races who had occupied the spot flit by. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 202 Unawares they flitted off, Busying themselves about the flowerage.

b. esp. Of a bird or other winged creature: To fly lightly and swiftly; also, to make short and swift flights, to flutter.

1535 *COVERDALE 2 Ecdas* v. 6 And the foules shal flyt, and the Sodomitysh see shall cast out his fish. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liv. 34 Downe the flie againe flitteth. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* 11. xi. 42 Faire Pegasus that flitteth in the ayre. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Meleager & Atalanta* 401 With wings endu'd . . . and sent to flit in air. 1817 *CAMPBELL Poems, Recluthra* 17 The bat flits to and fro. 1864 *TENNYSON En. Arid.* 269 Like the caged bird escaping suddenly, The little innocent soul flitted away.

c. Of time: To pass away.
 1573 *BARET Ato.* F 706 Time flitted away quickly. 1583 *STANVURST Aeneis* 1. (Arb.) 26 Hee shal bee the regent, vntill yeers thirtie be flitted. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* 1. 72 So smoothly o'er our heads the days did flit:
 † 9. To sustain existence, to live by (i.e. upon). *Obs.*

[Cf. ON. *flytia* to provide with necessities (a fig. application of the original sense 'to ferry, help forward'), whence refl. *flytiask* to maintain oneself.]

a 1225 *Ancr. C.* 202 Al so 3issed a 3issare þet moni þusunt muhten bi fluten [printed bliffuten]. *Ibid.* 428 Non ancre seruant ne ouhte . . . uorio asken i-sette huire, bute mete & cloþ þet heo mel vluhten bi.
 Hence † *Flit*, † *Flitted*, † *Flitten ppl.* a., that has gone away, departed.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* 1. vii. 21 So hardly he the flitted life does win Unto her native prison to retourne. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 11. ii. lxxxviii. The . . . flitten or shrunk spright. *Ibid.* 11. iii. lxxix. All flit souls be not in the same taking.

Flit, var. of *FLEET* v. 2, to skim.

Flitch (*flitch*), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 1 *flicci*, *flicce*, 5 *flykke*, 5-6 *flik*, *flyk(e)*, (5 *flicke*, 6 *flyke*), 6-7 (8, 9 *dial.*) *flick*. β. 3-4 *flic(o)he*, (5 *flyceh*, 6 *flic(e)h*), 5-6 *flicche*, *flytche*, (6 *fleeche*, 9 *dial.* *fleeche*, *floache*), 6-*flich*. [OE. *flicce* f. str. neut., corresp. to MLG. *vlücke*, *vlücke*, ON. *flikki* (MDa. *flykke*); -OTent. **flikkjom*, f. root **flik*, found in ON. *flik* rag, and perh. in FLECK *sb.*]

1. The side of an animal, now only of a hog, salted and cured; a 'side' of bacon.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 774 *Perna*, *flicci*. 805-31 *Charters* xxxviii. 18 In O. E. *Texts* 444 *Tua flicca*. 901-9 *Charter Reduacur* in *Od. Dipl.* V. 164 *Feor fliccu*. c 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wt. Wulfer* *Proc.* 272/5 *Perna*, *flicca*. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* 11. 261. *vik*, *bakou*, *viks*, *ik*, *belle*, *flicca*. a 1539 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 846 A bacon flycke. 1643 *Inv. Skipton Castle* in *Whitaker Craven* (1803) 302, 33 great large beefe flicke. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect.* *Gloss.*, *Flick*, a slice of bacon. 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* iv. 'Three lookest as white as a flick o' new bacon.'

β. c 1230 *Halt Meid.* 37 *Seod* þe eat at bi *fliche*. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 26 'There fonde he . . . many good flyches of bacon. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* 111. (1586) 152 b. Cutting out the Head, the Gammon and the fleetches, powder them with salt. 1597-8 *Dr. Hall Sat.* iv. iv. 32 Dried flickes of some smoked becue. 1720 *SWIFT Banius*

& *Philemon* 25 He from out the Chimney took A Flitch of Bacon off the Hook. 1859 *JERSON Brittany* v. 55 From . . . the ceiling hung a goodly row of . . . flicches of bacon. *transf.* 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, *Bacchus*, He . . . walks with dangling breeches. And shewes his naked flicches.

b. The 'flitch' presented yearly at Dnnmow, in Essex, to any married couple who could prove that they had lived in conjugal harmony for a year and a day. (Also at Wichnor: see quot. a 1509.)

1362 [see FLITCHEN]. a 1509 in *Dugdale Barnage* (1676) 11. 106/2 The said Sir Philip shall fynde . . . one Bacon flyke, hanging in his Halle at Whicheore . . . to be given [etc.]. 1675 *Hist. Robert Fitz-walter* 25 One Richard Wright . . . came and required of the Bacon of Dnnmow . . . And there was deliuered vnto the said Richard, one fleech of Bacon. 1820 *COMBE Dr. Syntax*, *Counsel* 1. (Chandos) 125. They might have claim'd or I'm mistaken With conscience clear the Flitch of Bacon.

2. a. A square piece of blubber from a whale.

b. A steak cut from a halibut.

1787 *HUNTER in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 394 The adipose covering from all of the Whale kind that is brought home in square pieces, called flitches. 1884 [see FLITCH v. 1].

3. A slice cut lengthways from the trunk of a tree, usually having the natural surface as one of its sides.
 1823 *MOOR Suffolk Wds.*, *Fleeces*, the portions into which a tree or piece of timber is cut by the saw. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flitch*, the outside cut or slab of a tree. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working* 126 In America lumber is . . . not cut first into deals or flitches for transportation, and then sawed again to sizes, as in Europe. 1875 T. LASLET *Timber* xxvi. 190 Those [trees] with faulty centres furnish . . . pieces unequally sized, called flitches.

b. *Carpentry*. (See quot.)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1. 883/1 *Flitch*, a. One of several associated planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam, or built-beam. β. A bolt of planks, united by the stub-shot.

4. Comb., as *flitch-beam*, -ware (see quot.).

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/1 *Flitch Beam*, a beam made in layers of material pinned together. 1750 *ELLIS Mod. Husbandry*, VII. il. 60 *Flitch-ware*, that which is turned out of the intire round part of the [beech] tree.

Flitch (*flitch*), *sb.* 2. rare. [Onomatopoeic; cf. *flick*, *switch*, *twitch*.] A flick or stroke.

1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xvi. 106 They give continually a little sort of jerky flitch with their wings.

Flitch (*flitch*), *v.* 1. Also *fletch*. [f. FLITCH *sb.* 1] *trans.* a. To cut (a log) into flitches, also, to cut as a flitch is cut. b. To cut (halibut) into flitches or steaks. Hence *Flitching vbl. sb.*, in quot. attrib.

1875 T. LASLET *Timber* xxvi. 193 Great care is . . . necessary in . . . flitching the log. *Ibid.* xxvi. 202 Planks . . . flitched from some of the hollow trees. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Fimming and flitching knives. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. 348 *Flitching Knife*, for slicing halibut into steaks or flitches.

Flitch (*flitch*), *v.* 2 *dial.* [? var. of FLIT a. ON. *flytia*.] a. refl. = FLIT v. 4. b. *intr.* for refl. = FLIT v. 5.

1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* iv. 157. I would me flitche, From hence to wilderness. 1879 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. *Gloss.*, *Flitch*, to move from place to place; as from farm to farm. 1857 *WRIGHT Dict. Prov.*, *Flitch*, to move from place to place.

Flitchen. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *flucchen*, 7 *flitchin*. [f. FLITCH *sb.* 1 + -EN 1.] = FLITCH.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. x. 189 *þauz* þei don hem to [donnmove]. . . To folewen after be Flucchen, fecche þei hit neuere. 1668 *MS. Inv. of Goods* (Nares) *Fower flitchins* of bacon in the chimney. 1786 *Land. Mag.* Mar. 128 Bacon As good as e'er cut off a flitch. 1804 J. DUNCAN *Hist. Hereford* I. 213/1 *Gloss.* 1879 in *MISS JACKSON Skrophsh. Word-bk.*

Flite, *flyte* (*flite*), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1-3 *flit*, 3-4, 9 *flite*, *flitte*, (4-5 *flyt*, (5 *floyt*, 7 *flyte*), 8 *flight*, 8-*flyte*. [OE. *flit* str. neut., f. *flytan* (see next): cf. OFris. and OS. *flit* (Du. *vlit*), OHG. *fliz* (MHG. *vliz*, Ger. *flics* diligence, zeal).]

The *flitt* of the *Cursor M.*, where spelling and rime indicate a short vowel, is prob. a parallel formation repr. OE. *seflit*.]

† 1. Contention, strife, a dispute; also, abuse, an abusive speech. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xlix. [l.] 21 *Togeanes* sunu modor ðine ðu settest *flit*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 *Ech* þat is weorðles frend is ure drihtenes so, and halt flit wið him. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24537 (Cott.) *Quen* i. . . thogh upon þat juus flit, þe tere fell o min *ec*. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 93 Na mar moves me this flit Than it war a fles byt. 1600 in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 281 *Fleytes* and pretty taunts.

† b. A contest, struggle. *Obs.*

13. . . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 427 *þe* arc . . . flote flote with þe flit þe þe felle wynder. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 582 The duke of Bedford . . . had a great flout and batayll with dyuers carykkes of leane.

2. A scolding-match.

1768 *ROSS Forl. Sheph.* i. 111 We'll ablinz get a flyte, an' ablinz name. 1876 *SCOTT Ant.* xxxix. 'I think maybe a flyte wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarns . . . would do me some gude.' 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, There's such a flite going on between them.

Flite, *flyte* (*flite*), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: *Inf.* 1-2 *flitan*, 2-3 *fliten*, (5 *flytin*), 3-6, 9 *flite*, (3 *flite*, 5-6 *flight*, 6 *flicht*, 9 *fleicht*, *fleyte*), 4-*flyte*. *Pa.* 1 *flát*, pl. *fliton*, *flitoun*, 4 *flytto*, 4-5 *flote*, (6, 5, 8 *flot*), 5 *flayt*, 6 *flait*, 9 *dial.* *flato*. *Pa. ppl.* 1-3 *fliten*, 4 *flytyn*, 6 *flyt-*

tytyn. [A Com. WGer. str. vb.; OE. *flitan* = OHG. *fliztan* to strive (MHG. *vlizzen* to be eager; cf. mod. Ger. *sich befeissen* str., to busy oneself).]

† 1. *intr.* To contend, strive; also, to contend in words, chide, wrangle. *Const. against, on, with.* *Beowulf* 916 (Gr.) *Hiwilm* flitende fealwe strate mearum mæton. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xiv. [xix.] 212 *Da* flitca him on þa wergan gastas. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 *Swo* mote we flite togenes ure fule lusted. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7155 (Cott.) [Goliath] þus bigan on him [David] to flite. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 2545 A nober werkman . . . gan flite wið þatfeche þat formest hadde spode. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxx. 400 (Add. MS.) Another [devil] hade . . . made him to chide, made to flite, andde fechte. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 70 *Thocht* mony fuill throw folie with him flite. 1568 *BERNARD Truce* (1607) 89 He did flite or chide with him. 1725 *RAMSAY Gen. Sheph.* 1. i. Sair, sair she flit wi' me 'tween lika smack.

fig. 13. . . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 950 *þe* wynder . . . wroþely vp-waite & wrosted togeder . . . flytande loude.

2. To scold. *Const. at.* Now only *Sc.* and *north.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiv. 81 *The* fische wyfis flittand swior. a 1592 *GRENE APOLLONIUS* 11. (Rildg.) 230/1 *Let* me die if e'er I flite againe. a 1605 *POLWART Flying v.* *Montgomerie* 739 Why flait thou, fool? 1794 *BURNS O Steer her up*, Gin she take the thing amiss, E'en let her flyte her fill, jo. 1816 *SCOTT Old Man.* xvii. 'Sudna ye hae come faster up yourselfs, instead of flyting at huz!' 1853 *READER Chr. Johnstone* 70 The men fight . . . the women fleicht or scold.

b. *trans.* To chide, scold (a person). *Obs. exc. Sc.* and *north.*

14. . . *Psalm Penit.* (ed. Ellis 1894) ci. 18 How he was for us falsly fliten [*irine-wid*, written, wyten, smyten]. 1848 *Tales Kirkb.* 159 'Dinna flyte me, grandfather.' 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v. 'He'll flite you if you do.'

3. *intr.* 'To debate, to dispute, although without scolding or violent language' (Jam.). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 721 *Me* come & fatte hire to fliten wið þe flit. 15. *Declat.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 267 Off mony things they did together flyte.

† 4. 'To pray in the language of complaint, or remonstrance' (Jam.); to complain. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 563 Bot forthe he wente, his hands he wrange, And flote with Marye ever amange. c 1470 *HEWY Wallace* v. 229 Flait by him self to the Makar off buffe. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 17 Or when I like great Tragedies to tell: Or flyte, or murne my fate.

Fliter, *flyter* (*fliter*), *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *flytar*, 6 *flytter*. [OE. *flitern*, f. *flitan* to FLITE.] In OE.: A disputer. In later use: One who scolds; a scold.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 854 *Rabitus*, flitere. a 1000 *Mont E.* 2816 (Bosw.-Toller) *Flitara*, *schismatitarius*. c 1400 *Proup.* *Parv.* 106/2 Cukstoke, for flytters, *turbusculum*. a 1605 *POLWART Flying v.* *Montgomerie* 733 *Ford* flytter! 1816 R. ROLLOCKE *Passion* 1. 500 The Lord was not a flyter, a chyder. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Fliter*, a scold, a scolding or abusive person.

Flitfold (*flitfold*), *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. FLIT v. 4 + FOLD *sb.*] A fold that may be flitted or moved from place to place.

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 154 Flaits, Flit-folds, or Hurdles, may be provided for laying them [Sheep] on the Summer-fallow. 1868 in *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*

Flitting, *flyting* (*flit'ing*), *vbl. sb.* Now *dial.* [f. FLITE v. 4 + -ING 1].

1. The action of the verb FLITE; contention, wrangling; scolding, rebuking; † a reproach.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Twifold speche and lich flitting of worde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27742 (Cott. Galba) *Wreth.* it makes flitene. 1435 *MISYR Fyng of Love* 9 No man suld dar presume nor be pryde raise vp hym-self, when flytynge to hym ar cast. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxvii. 11 May nane pas throw our principall gaitis. . . For fensum flytynge of defame. 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* lxxvii. (1863) l. 189 *My meek Lord* . . . would not contend for the last word of flyting. 1816 *SCOTT Ant.* xxxix. 'I . . . maun just take what any Christian body will gie, wi' few words and nae flyting.'

† b. *Sc.* Poetical invective; chiefly, a kind of contest practised by the Scottish poets of the 16th c., in which two persons assailed each other alternately with tirades of abusive verse. *Obs.*

1508 *DUNBAR Poems* (title), The flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 63 *Let* all our verse be Literall. . . bot speciallie Tumbling verse for flyting. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Poems* (title), The Flyting betwixt Montgomery and Polwart.

2. Comb.: flitting-free a., unrestricted in administering rebukes.

1673 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* clxxxii. (1863) l. 436 *Christ* is honest, and in that is flyting-free with sinners. 1721 *KILLY Scot. Prov.* 219. I am flyting free with you.

Flitter (*flitor*), *sb.* 1. [f. FLIT v. 4 + -ER 1.] One who or that which flits. a. One who changes his dwelling. b. A flitting thing.

1554 *BROADFOOT* in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 323 If we be flitters and not dwellers [as was Luth a flitter from Segor]. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* ii. xiii. 203 Such . . . were admonished to make themselves much fairer by the goods of the soule; because those of the body were but flitters [for]. *ceux du Corps ne sont que passagers*.

Flitter (*flitor*), *sb.* 2. [f. FLITTEN v. 2.]

1. A flittering motion.

1892 *Daily News* 17 May 5/5 The flitter of crows.

2. Comb., as flitter-winged a., having wings that flutter; also fig.
 1820 *KELLY Lania* 1. 394 The flitter-winged verse must tell, For Fane's sake what he was afterwards beel. 1861 *LYTTON & FRANK Tannhäuser* 74 Wheel'd at will The flitter-winged bat round lonely towers.

Flitter (flī'ter), *sb.* 3 [a. Ger. *flitter*.] A minute square of thin metal, used in decoration; collectively, a quantity of such squares' (*Cent. Dict.*).
18... *Beck's Frl. Dec. Art Suppl.* II. 40 (Cent. Dict.). Strong and brilliant colors are freely used, together with gilt flitter, in the representation of flowering plants, fountains, and other devices (for window-shades).

Flitter (flī'taz), *v.* Also 5 flitter, (fī'ter), 5-6 flyt(t)er. [f. FLIT *v.* + -ER 6.]

1. *intr.* Of birds, etc.: To flit about, to fly with low or short flights; to flutter. Also with *by*.

1562 B. GOODE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 94 Euer when she rested had aboute she flyttered styl. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 1532, Their sight is so sharpe and piercing, that flittinger ouer the sea... they see the fish through the water. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 230 To mark the quick bat flitter by. *transf.* 1483 *Liber Festivalis* (Caxton) E1 (Pentecost), In lykenesse of tonges brennyng not smertynge, lightenyng not flittinger. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B1a, The peyne is flyttering from one place to an other, without heuynes. 1583 *Golding Cabin on Dent* xlii. 245 A thought cometh vpon a man... sleeping, and it flittereth before him. A 1593 H. SMITH *Serm., Christians Practice* (1637) 252 Like unto a shittle, which flittereth from the hand of a childe. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 137 The stiff-wigged living figures that still flitter and chatter about that area. 1878 P. W. WYATT *Hardrada* 7 Where... flitter the pale ghosts.

†b. To move the wings ineffectually. In quot. *transf.*

1598 HARCLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 209 Hee began to flitter with his hands, in steede of wings... & fell downe head-long to the ground.

†2. a. Of a person: To shift about in mind; to waver. b. Of a flower: To fade, wither. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* B1ij, Many there be so vnconstant of mynde, that flitter and turne with euery winde. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 53 The sunne... would cause them [flowers] to welke or flitter. 1847 HALLIWELL *Flitter*, to hang or droop.

†3. To fly all about; to fly to or into dust, pieces, etc. Of the sea: To break up in foam. *Obs.*

1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physik* v. 18 Unequal [substance of urine] is... when it is thynner in one parte then in another, or flittered out. 1557 K. ARTHUR (Copland) v. iv, Than the dragon... smote the bore all to powder both flesh and bones that it flittered all abrode on the sea. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Cabbans, where seas doo flitter in arches. 1664 COTTON *Scarronides* 185 Bottle-Bear... bounces, foams, and froaths, and flitters. 1685 HOOKE *Microgr.* 126 Others flitter'd as 'twere, or flown all to pieces. A 1677 MANTON *Serm.* P. cxi. 80 A sooty matter, which flitters into dust as soon as touched.

4. *trans.* To make to flit; to move rapidly backwards and forwards; to shuffle (cards). *rare.*

1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 243 As a skilful juggler flitters the cards before you. 1893 L. E. GALLIENNE in *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 2/3 Many a silly thing that... perks his tiny tail... And flitters little wing.

Hence †flittered *ppl. a.*, dispersed, scattered; flittering *ppl. a.*, flitting about, fluttering; trembling; †shifting, unstable, fleeting.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. cii. (1566) 250 The dayes wherein I passe my life are lyke the flitting shade. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Neauer dooth she labour to reuoke her flittered issue. A 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1691) 59 These beginnings of grace... must not be flitting and fleeting, but constant and settled. 1634 MURTON *Comus* 214 Thou hovering [MS. flittering] angel girt with golden wings. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiii. 270 Which... lightly pressed... becomes flittering dust. 1826 BURNS *Again rejoicing Nature* vi, When the lark... mounts and sings on flitting wings. 1864 A. SAKTONS *Week in Fr. Country* Ho. 29 The poor flittering little nun.

Flitter-mouse (flī'ter-maus). Also 8 (9 dial.) flutter. [f. FLITTER *v.* + MOUSE, in imitation of Ger. *fledermaus* (OHG. *fledermūs*, MHG. *vledermūs*) or Dn. *vledermuis* (in Kilian *vledder-muys*), i. the vb. which appears in OHG. as *fledarōn* to flutter. Cf. FLICKER, FLINDERMOUSE.] A bat.

1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* li. 25 b, The bloude of a backe or flytter mouse. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, Giddy flitter-mice with leather wings! 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 530 *Vespertilio*, the Bat or Flitter-mouse. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 39 The dreadful daylight has come, the flitter-mouse is blind.

b. Used as a term of playful endearment. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* iv, My fine flitter-mouse, My bird o' the night.

Flittern. Also 9 dial. flittering. †a. A strip of the wood of a young oak tree (*obs.*). b. dial. A young oak.

1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 21 These Trees to be bound together... with flitters or pieces of Oak, or cross Bars. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* xvi. 183 The tops of the oaks are termed, when lopped, the 'flitterings'. 1876 *Bill of Sale* in *Hampsh. Gloss.* (1883) s.v., Oak-trees and clean oak flitters with their tops, lops, and bark.

Comb., as flittern bark (see quot.). 1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Flittern Bark*, the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old oak-trees which is called timber bark and is less valuable to tanners.

Flitters (flī'taz), *sb. pl.* Now dial. [Altered form of FITTERS, associated with FLITTER *v.*] Fragments, torn pieces; splinters, tatters. Chiefly in phrases, as to dash, break or tear into, to flitters.

1620 R. WALLER in *Lisimore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 247 They two are torne all to flitters. 1660 F. BROOKE *Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 90 They... broke the ship to flitters. A 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 123 (1740) 97 Dashed into flitters at a Stroke. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 205 Flesh... that was hanging in dark flitters about the spine.

Flitter-tripe, *sb. rare.* App. a rustic or jocular synonym for 'tripe'.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 284 (*Wasps*), Your woofs of Ecbatane Resemble much the breed of flitter-tripes. 1830 *tr. Aristophanes' Wasps* 158 At Ecbatana is the woof composed of flitter-tripe?

Flittery, *a. rare*—1.

1839 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 287 Can anything be more flittery and special pleading than Skelton's objections?

Flitting (flī'ting), *vb. sb.* [f. FLIT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FLIT, in various senses. A 1300 *Cursor M.* 2015 (Cott.) Sa lang wit flitting he pam sloght, bat wine treis he pam wrought. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1177/2 Yet will he rather abide it and suffer, then by the flyttinge from it, fall in y^r dyspleasure of God. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 46 The Sea's continual flitting and shifting its Chapel. 1822 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* II. 77 The flittings of the shrieking bat.

2. *esp.* The action of removing from one abode to another; a removal. Now chiefly north. and Sc. *Moonlight flitting*: removal by moonlight, i.e. by night or by stealth.

1200 ORMIN 10781 For Galileo hitacnepp us Flitting on Ennglish speche. A 1300 *Cursor M.* 12518 (Cott.) Pai... to belehem pair flitting made. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* 21 The people returned from Chaldeia to Iury... seventy yeeres after their flitting. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 145 He has taken a Moon light flitting. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* s.v. *Flit*, Two flittings are as bad as one fire. 1804 SCOTT *Lett. to Ellis* 1 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I had to superintend a removal, or what we call a flitting.

b. *concr.* The goods, furniture, etc. removed from one place to another at 'a flitting'. Hence, Baggage, stores.

A 1300 *Cursor M.* 3919 (Cott.) Pai bi night pam stal away, Wijf and barn, wit flitting hale. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 50 De Schip-men sone... Twysyt on twa Hors bare flytting. 1470 HENRY Wallace I. 396 All this forstall sall in our flytting gae. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* ccl. (1863) II. 158 Those who would take the world and all their flitting on their back, and run away from Christ. 1823 J. WILSON *Trist Marg.* Lyndsay ix. 68 'Aye, aye, here's the flitting... frae Braehend.'

†3. Sustenance, maintenance. Cf. FLIT *v.* 9.

A 1225 St. Marher. 23 I pine of prisun her ha was iput in, ich hire fluttunge fond ant fleschliche fode. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Me becheued his help to fluttunge & to fode.

Flitting (flī'ting), *ppl. a.* [f. FLIT *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That moves from place to place; moving, roving, migratory. *Obs. conc. dial.*

A 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xviii. 379 De flyttand Wod pai callid ay Dat lang tyme cysire-hend bat day. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 702 In their flitting wanderings. 1764 HARNER *Observ.* IV. ii. 51 This flitting kind of life. 1829 J. R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 352 In the course of my moving, or, as they call it in Lincolnshire my flitting life.

†2. Shifting, unstable; variable, inconstant.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 61 Yf a gouernour be not stable, but varyaunt and flytting fro veray steadfastnes. 1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. I. xi. 18 The yielding ayre, which nigh too feeble found Her flitting parts. 1669 WOODWARD *St. Treves* II. xi. 97 The Imaginacion... not flitting, but such as in apprehending and fixing on a thing, these stays. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 484 It [the spear] stop'd at once the Passage of his Wind, And the free Soul to flitting Air resign'd.

†3. Fleeting, transitory; evanescent, unsubstantial. *Obs.*

12374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. vi. 78 How veyne and how flytting a ping it is. 1400 *Test. Love* it Chaucer's Wks. (1532) 343 b, Howe passynge is the beaute of fleschly bodies? more flyttinge than mouable flouris of sommer. A 1563 BIPON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. 1563 II. 34 That oure toyre and reioysing in the Lorde be not flyttinge, transitory, and of smal continuance. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 455 What is more flitting than time? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 587 The rest are forms of empty Æther made, Impassive semblance and a flitting shade.

†4. Floating in water. *Obs.*—1

1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 43 One of them only cleuyd to the flittinge maste.

5. Making short rapid flights; darting lightly from point to point; gliding rapidly and softly; coming intermittently into momentary view.

1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* 1200 Conuay'd with speed vpon the nimble wing Of flitting Fame. 1703 POPE *Thébaïs* 132 Swift as she pass'd, the flitting ghosts withdrew. 1746-7 HENRY Medit. (1818) 223 The flitting birds and humming bees. 1794 MRS. RANCIER *Myst. Uoluphu* vii, The ocean's misty bed, With flitting sails. 1798-9 COLERIDGE *Love* vii, She listid with a flitting bill. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xv, A flitting smile playing on his lips.

Hence Flittingly *adv.*; Flittingness.

1847 CRAIG *Flittingly*. 1850 in WORCESTER (citing COLERIDGE). 1884 G. GISSING *Unlashed* III. v. ii. 22 A slight wrinkle might show itself flittingly here and there. A 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* Wks. 1684 I. 231 This flittingness in our Nature.

†Flitty, *a. Obs.* [f. FLIT *v.* + -Y 1.] Flitting, unstable, flighty.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. xi, Bussing their brains in the mysterious toys Of flitty motion.

Hence Flittiness, instability, volatility.

1692 BR. HOPKINS *Expos. Lord's Prayer* etc. 314 This would fix that Volatileness and Flittiness of our Memories.

†Flitwite. *Obs. OE. Law.* [OE. **flitwite*, f. *flit* FLITE *sb.* 1 + WITE.] A fine for brawling.

1340 HIGDEN *Polychr.* I. 96 [In a list of OE. law terms] Flitwite, id est, emenda proventionis pro contentionibus. 1687 SPELMAN *Gloss.* Flitwite & Scotie Flitwite significant, multum ab contentiones, rixas, et iurgia impositum.

Flix (fīks). See also FLICK *sb.* [Of unknown origin: possibly connected with FLY *v.*] The fur of various quadrupeds; the down of a beaver.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxvii, His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies. 1757 DRYDEN *Fleec* (1809) 80 The beaver's flix Gives kindest warmth to weak enervate limbs. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* ix. 427 The gray flix of the wolf. *transf.* 1864 BROWNING *Dram. Pers.* *Gold Hair* iv, Hair, such a wonder of flix and floss.

Flix, *obs.* form of FLUX.

Flizz (fliz), *v. dial.* In 7 flizze. [onomatopœic; cf. *whizz*.] (See quot.) Hence Flizzing *vb. sb.* 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 18 Flizz, to Fly off. *Ibid.*, Flizzing, a Splinter. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Flizzing, the passage of a splinter.

†Fio. *Obs.* Forms: 1 flā(a, 3 flā(a, 3-5 flo, (7) floe). Pl. 1 flān, (3) flān, 3-4 flōn, (5) flōon, (floe). [OE. *flā* wk. fem.] An arrow.

1803 K. ALFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 14 Dær wearð Alexander þurhscopt mid anre flā. 1205 LAY. 1844 Heo letten gliden heora flā. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 394 Þat me ne myzte no3t yse bote harenwē & flōn. 12305 St. Christopher 207 in E. E. P. (1862) 65 Hi scobte him to stronge deþe wiþ wel kene flo. 1400 *Garnelyn* 648 Yeldeth up 3onge men 3oure bowes & 3oure floe. 1450 *Rolyn & Gandelcyn* v. in *Child Ballads* v. cxx. 12/2 Robyn bent his joly bowe, þer in he set a flo. 1623 COCKERAM, *Floe*, an Arrow.

Flo, *obs.* form of FLAY *v.*

Float (flōt), *sb.* Forms: 1 flot, 3-7 floe, (4-6) flot, 5 floote, float, float(e, 7 floote), 6-7 floate, 6-float. [Several distinct formations, ultimately from the Tent. root *flut-*, *flaut-*, *flot-* (see FLEET *v.*), seem to have coalesced. 1. OE. *flot* str. nent. (dat. *flote*) action or state of floating; the formally equivalent ON. *flot* has also the sense 'seum, grease' (see FLOR). 2. OE. *flota* wk. masc. = ON. *flote* ship, boat, fleet. 3. In many of its senses the sb. appears to have been a new formation on FLOAT *v.* 4. In some senses it may be an adoption of, or influenced by, the F. *flotte* (OF. *flote* and *flot*), verbal nouns f. *flotter* to FLOAT.

Cognate words, with senses corresponding to some of those of float, are OHG. *flōz* masc. (MHG. *flōz*; mod.G. *floss* neut.) raft, buoy, fishing-net, also masc. = OTeut. **flautas*; and OHG. *flōga* (MHG. *flōge*, mod.G. *flosse*) fem., fin, swimming-bladder, cork float = OTeut. **flōta*; an OE. **flōti*, corresponding to the latter, may possibly be the source of sense 8.]

1. The action or state of floating or flowing.

rare. †Formerly also, the condition of floating or of being on the water; *esp.* in phrase on (rarely at) float = AFLOAT. †Upon the float: floating on the stream; also *fig.* in an unsettled condition.

With on or at float cf. the synonymous ON. *d. floti*, F. *flot* (OF. *a flote*). For instances of on *flote* before 15th c., see AFLOAT.

A 1200 *Elene* 226 (Gr.) Ongan þa ofstlice eorla mengu to flote fisan. 1220 *Gen. & Ex.* 162 God... tyste fuel on walkene his flit, Ilo fis on water his flotes milt. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Accts.* Scot. (1877) I. 378 To ger hir [a ship] com on floti. 1590-6 LAMBAROK *Persanib. Kent* (1826) 117 A ship being on flote at the full sea. 1621 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xxiv. (1739) 110 When both Winds and Currents are uncertain, to ride at flote, till [etc.]. 1652 ASIMOLE *Theat. Chem. Pro.* 1 Past Ages have like Rivers conveyed downe to us (upon the flote), the more light, and Sophistical pieces of Learning. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 241 The next spring tide two fourth rates will also be putt on flote. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Rev.* 68/1 The Richmond soon afterwards got on flote. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. xvi. 60 Our ideas being perpetually upon the flote. 1817 KEATS *Calidore*, And now the sharp keel of his little boat Comes up with ripple and with easy flote.

b. *transf.* Buoyant motion through the air.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 553 [He] must bid his pupil saw the air... and stamp the earth... if he means to produce the desirable flote of arm, and radiation of leg. †2. The flux or flood of the tide. *lit.* and *fig.* At float, in float: at high water; in quot. *fig.* 1594 *Gesta Grayorum* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1807) III. 317 Cynthia rays, Whose drawing virtues govern and direct The flots and re-flots of the ocean. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* ix. § 4 Our trust in the Almighty is that with us contentions are now at their highest flote. 1622 BACON *Ham. VII.* 139 Hee being now in Float for Treasure. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* II. iii, Though the flote Of Infinite desires swell to a tide. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. II. xxi. 141 Men of his profession have as well an ebbe as a flote, as a flote of fortune. 1797 MRS. BERNETT *Beggar Girl* (1817) V. 182 With all her animal spirits in the fullest flote of exhilaration.

†3. A wave, billow. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, the sea.

1477 CANTON *Jason* 114 In traussering the waves and flotes of the see. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1625) 1304 A man which did swimme continually in the flotes of incon- stancie. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 234 The rest o' th' Fleet... are vpon the Mediterranean Flote Bound sadly home for Naples. 1665 JENNINGS *tr. Ellis* v. The mutinous flotes which beat the flanks of this great Bark.

†b. *fig.* Agitation of mind. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 366/2 (They) have not onely those flotes which the faithfull haue, when they feece themselves narrowly besette, but are hommade.

†4. An overflow from a river, etc.; a flood; *lit.* and *fig.* On a float: in flood, flooded; = AFLOAT

3; also *fig. Obs.*

1579 HANMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 317 Where a little before men went on foote, all then was on flote. 1590 I. WATSON *Eglog. Walsingham* 46 Poems (Arb.) 153 That your

whether [these reasons] are capable of explaining the floatation of clouds. 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* ii. 25 They [icebergs] were of very deep floatation. 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 13 Q. Bench Div. 171 During this period of floatation and transit.

attrib. 1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 8 Dec. 771/1 Spherical buoys which... show half their shape above the floatation line.

2. The action of floating a company or enterprise. 1889 *Financial Times* 23 Jan. 1 The London Mexican Prospecting and Finance Company, Limited. Since its floatation it has [etc.]. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 6/1 The floatation of this mine... is now contemplated.

Floatative, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] Tending to or producing floatation.

1886 T. O' C. SLOANE in *Sci. Amer.* 4 Dec. 356 The slight floatative effect of the additional portion of the glass submerged.

Float-boat. [f. FLOAT *sb.* or *v.* + BOAT.]

1. A ship's long-boat. *Obs.*

So called because it was not carried on board like the other boats, but towed astern.

1322 *Close Roll* 15 Ed. II. mem. 8 (= Calendar p. 453) Navicula sua que vocatur floatebat. 1572 KNOLH *Hist. Rep.* Wks. (1846) I. 120 Schiortle thare after the Admirall schot a floate boite, which... sounded the deipe, and so returned to hir schippe. 1659 TORRIANO, *Zittarn*, a Float-boat, or long boat to attend a great ship.

2. A raft. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lvi. (1609) 425 The remnant... passed Trebia with float-boats and light barges. 1810 JAMES MIL. *Dict.* (ed. 3) Float-boat, a raft upon which persons or things may be conveyed by water.

Floated (flō-tēd), *pp. a.* [f. FLOAT *v.* + -ED.] That floats or is floated.

1799 COWPER *Castaway* 27 The cask, the coop, the floated cord.

b. esp. Of a field, tract of country, etc.: Flooded, inundated, irrigated. Cf. FLOTEN.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 42 Which is the reason that floated and irriguous Grounds are so pregnant. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 170 O'er floated Meads, o'er Plains with Flocks distain'd. 1799 T. WRIGHT *Art Floating Meadows* 15 Floated meadows require no manure from the farm yard.

c. Plastering. (see FLOAT *v.* 16 a.) 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 373 A coat of plaster, which is picked-up for the floated work. 1842 GWILT *Enyel. Archit.* Gloss. Floated lath and plaster, plastering of three coats. *Ibid.*, Floated Work, plastering rendered perfectly plane by means of a float.

Floater (flō-tor), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which floats.

1. *a.* In intransitive senses of the *vb.* 1777 EUSEBIO *Ovid's Met.* iv. Pity the floaters on th' Ionian seas. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 15 Halcyons all, fair floaters hung in the sunshine on waveless seas. 1882 SIR R. PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Ire.* 27 They [ducks] get no chance of quiet from the floaters. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt* xi. 233 The proportion of floaters [= 'floating corns'] depends partly upon the quality of the grain.

b. transitive senses. 1783 *Useful Projects in Ann. Reg.* 95/1, I consulted my meadow floaters. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* iii. Directors of banks, and the 'floaters' of concerns. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 432/2 The 'floaters' has to wade out in the water... to cut loose with his axe the logs which have stuck fast.

2. In various technical uses. *a.* The floating diaphragm in Papin's steam-engine.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 52 Elevating the piston or floaters.

b. (See quot.) 1857 NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sc.*, Floater, a contrivance indicating the height of level of a fluid in a vessel, whose depth we cannot at the time directly examine.

c. = FLOAT *sb.* 14. 1888 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Word-Bk.*, Floater, a cart having the axle 'cranked down' so that though the wheels are high the body is very near the ground.

d. Stereotyping. = floating-plate. 1882 SOUTHWAN *Pract. Printing* 566 The 'floater', a plate of metal fitting on the inside of the 'dipping pan'.

3. Stock Exchange. A government stock certificate, a railway-bond, etc. accepted as a recognized security.

1871 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 320 Floaters are exchequer bills and similar unfunded stock. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 5/1 The chief use of floaters is... as a means by which banks... can raise money in the general market when they are short of funds. 'To describe exactly what a floater is... would be a matter of some difficulty. Some... affect to consider that a Government bond to bearer, provided the Government be not in default, may be tendered as a floater; others draw the line at United States bonds.

4. U.S. *a.* A voter who has not attached himself to any political party, *esp.* one whose vote may be purchased.

1883 H. GEORGE in *N. Amer. Rev.* Mar. 203 How many of these floaters? —I, *e.* merchantable voters—continued the candidate. 'Four hundred' was again the answer. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 7/4 Expressions indicating the intention to buy the Indiana 'floaters'.

b. One who is perpetually changing his place of abode; a vagrant.

1833 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 713/2 They are irresponsible floaters.

c. In Southern U.S.: A representative of several counties grouped together, and therefore not directly responsible to any one of them.

1853 *Texas State Gaz.* 16 July (Farmer) A candidate for floater in the district composed of the counties of Fayette, Bastrop, and Travis.

Float-grass. Also 5 flotgrese, 6 flotter, 7-8 flot, 6-9 flote-grass. [f. FLOAT *sb.* or *v.*; cf. Du. *flotgras*.] A name given to various species of grass sedge growing in marshy ground, swampy meadows, etc.; *e.g.* *Glyceria fluitans* and *Alopecurus geniculatus*.

13440 *Primip. Parv.* 168/1 Flot grese, *nlva.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xi. § 2. 13 The second [spiked Flote grasse] is called 'Tormen fumiatile spicatum'; likewise Flote grasse and Flote grasse, because they swim and flote in the water. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xiv. xl. 1276 to Gramen Flotatile cornutum. Horned Flote grasse. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. Springs. The Furrows and Water Tracts, where they usually stalk and paddle for... Flotgrass, Roots, and the like Things, on which they feed. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.* 82 Flot—more properly Flote-Grass.—*Poa fluitans*.

† **Flotting.** *Obs. rare.* A thin stratum.

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 185, 1 first lay upon the Bars small Wood or Whins, then a Flotting of small Coals, then Stones.

Flotting (flō-tin), *vb. sb.* [f. FLOAT *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the *vb.* FLOAT in various senses.

a. intransitive uses.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 135 Flotyng and fleetyng agree not there meete. 1587 GOLDING *De Morray* viii. 98 A floting of a Vessel, at the pleasure of the winde. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 391 While we are at Sea in the Floatings of this world. 1810-17 M. WILKS *Hist. Sketches S. India* (1869) I. xxii. 479 Hyder. observed a floting to take place along the whole mass [of cavalry]. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1837) I. 56 The falling and floting of bodies. 1894 M. GRANT in *Century Mag.* Jan. 354/1 'Jacking' or 'floting' for moose is seldom practised.

b. transitive uses.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 270 Floating, or drowning, or watering of Meadows. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 406 The washed clay is dried... and immediately ground to fine powder. The floting is done by hand or power. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. The successful floting of the Salt Union.

2. *concr.* in Plastering. (Cf. FLOAT *v.* 16 a.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 391 Floating, in plastering.—The second coat of three-coat work. 1873 SPON *Workshop Receipts* 122 The floting is of fine stuff with a little hair mixed in it.

3. *Comb.*, as floating-trench; also floating-rule (= FLOAT *sb.* 16 a.); floating-screed (see quot.).

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* vi. (1653) 27 The one called a Flowing or Floating Trench, wherein I carry my water. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Mitland Co.* (1790) II. 61 By means of floodgates and floting trenches. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. Floating Screeds, strips of plaster previously set out on the work, at convenient intervals, for the range of the floting-rule or float.

Flotting (flō-tin), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That floats (in various senses of the *vb.*)

Flotting float: see quot. 1790.

1600 HAKLUIT *Voy.* III. 415 We supposed that these floting weeds did grow upon some rocke vnder the water. 1745 P. THOMAS *Voy. S. Seas* 256 The River is crowded... with a prodigious Number of Barks... which... make a Kind of floting City. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Theophthora* 73 When... floting films envelop every thorn. 1790 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Floating leaf, *Folium natans*, lying flat on the surface of the water. 1837 IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 215 The ice became broken and floting. 1877 BENNETT *Tr. Thom's Isl.* iii. 73 The floting primary root of *Trapa*. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 104 In some kinds of figured weaving these floting threads are cut off.

b. Of water: Overflowing, flooding; also, fluctuating, ebbing and flowing.

1598 LYVE *Doedens* iii. vi. 321 This... groweth... in the brinks of ditches and floting waters. 1712-4 PORE *Rape Lock* ii. 48 The sun-beams trembling on the floting tides.

2. *Comm.* Of a cargo: At sea. Of trade, rates, etc.: Of or pertaining to cargoes at sea.

1848 ARNOLD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. 106 When a floting cargo (*i.e.* a cargo at sea) is sold in London. 1883 *Daily News* Sat. 9 Sept. 6/6 Floting terms, at 445. 6d. to 485. 6d. 1887 *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 2/1 A quiet tone has prevailed throughout the floting trade to-day.

3. Having little, or comparatively no attachment; disconnected. *Flotting ribs* (see quot. 1860).

1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 273 A number of torn floting membranes. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 31 Twelfth Rib. This rib... has been called the floting rib. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* 175 Tentacles... spread out loose and floting. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Floting Ribs, the last two of the false ribs, whose anterior extremities are not connected to the rest or to each other. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Leit. Dis. Women* xxxiii. (ed. 4) 273 There are achings in cases of what is called floting kidney.

4. Not fixed or settled in a definite state or place; fluctuating, variable, unstable.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 388 Because our mindes are more floting & vnsable. 1698 *Life Educ. Black Pr.* in *Hart. Misc.* (1809) III. 151 Floting-bands... 'The Companions, or Adventurers'. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iv. (1695) 26 There is scarce any one so floting and superficial in his Understanding, who hath not some revered Propositions, which [etc.]. 1793 BURKE *Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 625 That floting multitude which goes with events. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xiv. 120 Many floting rumours. 1876 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 302/1 The floting population of the city is very numerous.

5. *Finance.* Not fixed or permanently invested; unfunded. (See CAPITAL, B 3 c; DEBT 4 c.)

1816 KEATINGE *Trans.* (1817) II. 180 Annual labour... is at present the floting capital of France. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* iii. ii. (1852) 448 Variations in the amount of floting capital. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth*

Wks. (Bobb) II. 71 A thousand million of pounds sterling are said to compose the floting money of commerce. 1893 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/3 It appears that all the floting debt is secured by collateral securities.

6. In various technical combs., as floating anchor (see quot.); floating battery, a vessel fitted up and used as a battery; floating clough (see quot.); floating collimator (see quot.); floating dock, a large (usually rectangular) vessel made with water-tight compartments, and used as a graving-dock; floating harbour (see quot.); floating lever (see quot.); floating meadow (see quot.); floating pier, a landing-stage which rises and falls with the tide; floating plate, *Stereotyping* (see quot.); floating rail = FLOAT *sb.* 13; floating reef *Austral.* (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 884/1 *Floating Anchor, a frame of spars and sails dragging overboard, to lessen the drift of a ship to leeward in a gale. 1695 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 3073/2 They... have made also two *Floating Batteries with 20 Pieces of Cannon upon them. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 495 She is fitting as a floating-battery. 1841 BRES *Glaz. Ctr. Engin.*, *Floating Clough, a moveable dam or machine, used for scouring out channels or inlets. 1833 HESSENZ *Astron.* ii. 95 The *floating collimator... is... a small telescope... fastened horizontally... on a flat iron float which is made to swim on mercury. 1866 E. CLARK in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XXV. 296 *Floating docks were originally built of timber. 1841 BRES *Glaz. Ctr. Engin.*, *Floating Harboir, a breakwater, composed of large masses of timber, anchored and chained together... which rise and fall with the tide. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/2 *Floating Lever (Railway) a name applied to the horizontal brake-levers beneath the car-body. 1873 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills Gloss.*, *Floating or flowing meadows—Those that are laid up in ridges, with water carriages on each ridge and drains between. 1855 CLARKE *Dict.*, *Floating-ster. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1177 (s. v. *Stereotype Printing*) Each mould... is laid, with the impression downwards, upon a flat cast-iron plate, called the *floating-plate. 1892 *Melbourne Arg.* 21 Dec. 10/3 Horse and Spring Cart, *floating rail, and Harness. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 *Floating Reef, applied often to masses of bed-rock which are found displaced and lying among the alluvial detritus.

Floating bridge. [f. FLOATING *pp. a.*] In various applications (see quots.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Floating-bridge*, a Bridge made in form of a Work in Fortification call'd a Redoubt, consisting of Two Boats cover'd with Planks. 1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Flying or Floating-Bridge*, is ordinarily made of two small bridges, laid one over the other, in such a manner, as that the uppermost stretches and runs out, by the help of certain cords running through pulleys placed along the sides of the under-bridge. 1842 G. W. FRANKS *Dict. Arts*, etc. *Floating Bridge*, a collection of beams of timber, of sufficient buoyancy to sustain itself on the surface of a river, and reaching across it. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Floating-bridge*, a flat-bottomed ferry steam-hoat in harbours or rivers, running on chains laid across the bottom, and constructed for the conveyance of passengers, goods, and vehicles. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Floating-bridge*, a passage formed across a river or creek by means of bridges of boats. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Bridge*, *Floating-bridge*, a part of a bridge, supported by a caisson or pontoon, which can swing into and away from the line of roadway.

Floating island. [f. FLOATING *pp. a.*]

1. An island that floats.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 The Whales, the Seas Leviathan... like so many floating Islands concomitating us. 1850 LYTTEL and VISIT U. S. II. xxxi. 186 There is a floating island in it, well wooded.

2. *Cookery.* (U.S.) A custard with floating masses of whipped cream or white of eggs.

1772 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1889 IV. 475 At dinner... we had a floating island. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elite P.* vii. (1891) 120 The marvellous floating-island.

Floating light. [f. FLOATING *pp. a.* + LIGHT

sb.] *a.* A lightsip; called also more fully *floating-light-vessel*. *b.* A life-buoy with a lantern, for use when any one falls overboard at night.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 94 A vessel was then fitted out... as a temporary floating light. *Ibid.* Till the determination in respect to the floating light-vessel was known. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Floating-light*, a life-buoy carried at a ship's stern, with a light or lantern.

Floatingly (flō-tinlī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a floating manner.

1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 256 The tide that so floatingly brings in the ship, suddenly leaves her in the floating mud. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 952 Bless... the breath that sighs it floatingly aside! 1857 *Chamb. Jnl.* VII. 272 All lost in peary mist, that floatingly seems her gray garments trailing low.

Floaless (flō-tlēs), *a.* [f. FLOAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a float.

1871 Cassell's *Mag.* 22 July 355/1 We wait patiently, fishing in this floaless floating manner, for our next bite.

Float-man, floatman (flō-tmān), *sb.* [f. FLOAT

sb. + MAN.] A man who manages a float. 1882 SIR R. PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Ire.* 26 One of the oldest Wexford floatmen, once told me [etc.].

Floatsam, *some, obs. or dial. f. FLOTSAM.*

Float-stone. [f. FLOAT *v.* + STONE.]

1. A bricklayer's rubbing-stone for smoothing the surfaces of bricks used in curved work.

1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 246 Some use a Float Stone, with which they rub the moulding of the Brick. 1812 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 156 The stone upon which bricks cut with curved surfaces are rubbed, is called a float-stone.

2. A stone so light as to float upon water, e.g. a spongy variety of opal.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 552 Floatstone. is light yellowish grey. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 57 A range of float-stone hills. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms.* Float-Stone, a variety of earthy silica. Being porous, it swims on water till saturated.

Float-ways, *adv. rare*. [f. FLOAT *sb.* (sense 16 b) + -WAYS.] In the manner of a float (or single-cut file), like a float.

1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 18 [Marbles] are chips of stone, which are put into an iron mill that goes in water. There are several partitions, with rasps within, cut floatways, not with teeth, so turn constantly round with great swiftness.

Float-why, *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. FLOAT *v.* + WHY.] 'Those parts of the curd left in whey, which, when it is boiled, float on the top' (Jam.).

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 43 Thai maid grit cheir of . . reym, flot quahay, grene cheis. 1823 GALT *Entail* vii. 22 The float whey which in a large china punch-bowl graced the centre of the table. 1847 in HALLIWELL *Northumb.*

Floaty (*flo'ti*), *a.* Also 4, 7 *floitie*. [f. FLOAT *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.]

+ L. Watery. *Obs.*

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 127 pe fyrrer I folzed pose floty valez.

2. Fitted to float, capable of floating, buoyant; hence, of a ship: Drawing little water.

1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 28 Mine was a floaty ship and well appointed for that service. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 194 Some few huttes of beare being flote they got. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone* L. 170 To render them very floaty and lively in a rough hollow sea. 1862 Temple Bar *Mag.* IV. 351 The floaty air-carries rising on the other [side], the boat recovers her proper position.

Hence **Floatiness**, the quality or state of being floaty; buoyant emptiness.

1839-44 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* (1852) 478 The foolish floatiness of vanity, and solemn trumperies of pride.

Flob (*flob*), *v.* [onomatopoeic var. of FLOP *v.*, indicating a softer movement and duller sound (see FLABBY).] *intr.* To move heavily or clumsily, with a dull heavy sound.

1860 *Squires & Parsons* 156 Fine cock-pheasants, heavy with buck-wheat and maize flobbered up through the branches of the trees, were fired at and flobbered down again. 1882 A. S. GINSON *Ad. Pig Fam.* xxx. How they flobb'd, and how they flobb'd And flounder'd all around!

+ **Flobbage**, *Sc. Obs.* ? 'Phlegm' (Jam.).

1535 LYNDESAE *Satyre* 4380 Sic flobbage sche layis fra hir, About the wallis.

+ **Flobber**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 4 *flobber*. [app. onomatopoeic; cf. *slubber*.] (The readings *flobber* here, and *befflobered* in B. XIII. 401, are established by the alliteration.) *trans.* To dirty, soil.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIV. 15 Couthie I neuere. . . kepen it cleane an houre. . . bat I ne flobber it foule for morwe tyl eue.

+ **Floccify**, *v. Obs.*—[f. L. phrase *floci facere*: see FY. Cf. FLOOR *v.* 2.] (See quotes.)

1623 COKERAM *Floccify*, to set nought by. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Floccify*, to set nought by, to esteem little.

Floccillation (*floksil'atshn*). [f. L. **flocillatus* dim. of *floculus* FLOCK *sb.* 2 + -ATION.] = CARPHOLOGY.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* *Floccillation*, picking the bed-clothes. This is an alarming symptom in many acute diseases. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Flocci-nauci-nihili-pili-fication, *humorous*. [f. L. *floci, nauci, nihili, pili* words signifying 'at a small price' or 'at nothing' enumerated in a well-known rule of the Eton Latin Grammar + -FICTION.] The action or habit of estimating as worthless.

1743 SHENSTONE *Let.* xxii. Wks. 1777 III. 49, I loved him for nothing so much as his flocci-nauci-nihili-pili-fication of money. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIV. 334. 1829 SCOTT *Famil.* 18 Mar. They must be taken with an air of contempt, a floccipaucinihilification [*sic*, here and in two other places] of all that can gratify the outward man.

Also **Floccinaucial** *a.*, inconsiderable, trifling.

Floccinaucity, a matter of small consequence. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 38 The Poet used them significantly, and never intended them to bear a floccinaucial signification. 1829 — in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 108 The floccinaucities to which so much importance is attached.

Floccipend (*floksipend*), *v. rare*. [ad. L. phrase *floci pendere* (*floci*, see prec. + *pendere* to weigh, esteem). Cf. *vilipend*.] *trans.* To regard as insignificant or of no account; to make no account of.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 444 Articles. . . which the ears of every honest creature knowynge the duetie of the subject to his prync, woulde abhorre and floccipend. 1882 W. THOMSON *Bacon & Shaks.* 12 A profession prone to floccipend odd locks of thought from woolly-headed thinkers.

Floccose (*floks'os*), *a.* [ad. late L. *floccosus*, f. *flocus*: see -OSE.]

1. Furnished with a tuft (or tufts) of woolly hair. ? *Obs.*

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 542 The tail [of the lion] is long, thick, and floccose.

2. Bot. Covered with or composed of flocci.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 In the . . foliaceous species [of Lichens], the medulla is distinctly floccose. 1874 COOK *Fungi* (1875) 74 The spores . . nestling on the floccose mycelium.

Hence **Floccosely** *adv.*, in a floccose manner.

1840-68 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* *Floccosely-tomentose*, down, disposed in little tufts. 1847 in CRAIG.

Floccular (*floksil'ar*), *a. Anat.* [f. FLOCCUL-US + -AR.] Of or pertaining to the flocculus of the cerebellum. *Floccular process*: the flocculus.

1870 W. H. FLOWER *Osteol. Mammal.* x. 127 The small depression. . . is the nearly obliterated floccular fossa.

Flocculate (*floksil'at*), *a. Ent.* [f. FLOCCUL-US + -ATE 2.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 345 *Flocculate*, when the posterior coxae are distinguished by a curling lock of hair.

Flocculate (*floksil'at*), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To aggregate into flocculent masses.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 70 note, The property, possessed by lime . . of flocculating and precipitating clay sediments.

Hence **Flocculation**, the process of flocculating.

1885 BREWER in *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. XXIX. 4 The flocculation and precipitation of the suspended material is almost equally rapid.

Floccule (*floksil*). [anglicized form of FLOCCUL-US.] A small portion of matter resembling a flock or tuft of wool.

1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 93 Some floccules separated themselves, but no coagulation took place. 1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* ix. 292 As to the form of the floccules, it would seem that the successive precipitation . . must result in clouds of great vertical extent.

Flocculent (*floksil'ent*). [f. FLOCCULENT: see -ENCE.] The state or condition of being flocculent; the condition of containing flocci.

1847 in CRAIG. 1878 TYNDALL in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIII. 287 If, the air above be chilled, we have descending streams — if the air below be warmed, we have ascending streams as the initial cause of atmospheric flocculence.

Flocculency (*floksil'entsh*). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 551 This tube . . shows flake-like fluttering striz, with a slight tendency to flocculence near the head of the column.

Flocculent (*floksil'ent*), *a.* [f. L. *floculus* FLOCK *sb.* 2 + -ULENT.]

1. Resembling flocks or tufts of wool; consisting of loose woolly masses.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 249 A flocculent precipitate of magnesia. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 65 A congeries of flocculent fibres. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* x. 270 [He] succeeded in sending up some pretty light flocculent cirri. 1827 HENFREY *Bot.* 343 The mushroom is the large fleshy fruit arising from the flocculent mycelium, or 'spawn'.

2. Of the atmosphere: Holding particles of aqueous vapour in suspension: cf. FLOCCULUS 1.

1878 SMITHSONIAN *Inst. Rep.* 510 A flocculent condition of the atmosphere, due to the varying density produced by the mingling of aqueous vapor.

3. Covered with a short woolly substance; downy.

1870 HOOKER *Stnd. Flora* 125 Leaves . . more or less pubescent or flocculent below when young. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 265 For the first two or three days they [the chicks] are only densely flocculent on the under parts.

Hence **Flocculently** *adv.*

1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* Suppl. 8/1 The petioles were flocculently woolly.

Flocculose (*floksil'us*), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -OSE.] Composed of flocculi.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 A nucleus, consisting of a flocculose-gelatinous substance.

Flocculus (*floksil'us*), *a.* [f. FLOCCUL-US + -ULUS.] Resembling flocculi.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 344 A very curious combing or rather curving instrument . . with which they comb out the peculiar silky material as it issues from these mammule into that flocculose texture.

|| **Flocculus** (*floksil'us*). Pl. *floculi*. [mod. L. *floculus*, dim. of L. *flocus* FLOCK *sb.* 2.] A small flock or tuft.

1. A small quantity of loosely-aggregated matter resembling a flock of wool, held in suspension in, or precipitated from, a fluid.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 116 The very little that was dissolved was soon precipitated again in the form of minute flocculi. 1826 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ix. § 76 (1867) 227 If we assume the first stage in nebular condensation to be the precipitation into flocculi of denser matter. 1872 COUES *Din. Throat* 3 Small quantities of it having coagulated spontaneously into clots or flocculi.

2. *Anat.* A small lobe in the under surface of the cerebellum, immediately behind the middle peduncle; the subpeduncular lobe.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 49 The flocculus, or sub-peduncular lobe. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 367.

|| **Floccus** (*floks'us*). Pl. *floci*. [Lat. *flocus* FLOCK *sb.* 2.] Something resembling a flock of wool. *a. Bot.* A tuft of woolly hairs; also *pl.* the *hyphae*, or thread-like cells, which form the mycelium of a fungus. *b. Zool.* (see quot. 1842). *c.* 'A tuft of feathers on the head of young birds' (Webster 1890). *d.* 'The down of unfledged birds' (Worcester 1889).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* *Floci*, in Botany, the woolly filaments that are found mixed with the spores of many Gastromyc. *Ibid.*, *Flocus*, in Mammalogy, the tuft of long flaccid hairs which terminate the tail. 1874 COOK *Fungi* 44 The structure of the flocci in a number of species.

+ **Flucht** (*flokt*). *Sc. Obs.* Also 6-7 *flought*. See also FLAUGHT *sb.* 2 [app. repr. an OE. **flōhta*, parallel with the -*ti* stem *flyht*, FLIGHT *sb.* 1.] A state of agitation or excitement. Chiefly in

phrases *in, on flucht, in a flucht, in a flutter*. Cf. FLIGHT *sb.* 1 4.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 66 Thair hairtis wer baith on flucht. 1596 BUREL *Past. Pilgrimage* II. 27 Feir pat my hart in sick a flucht. 1841 R. BAILLIE *Let. & J. 1841* I. 392 These horrible designs breaking out, all the citie was in a flucht.

b. 'Fluctuation, constant variation' (Jam.).

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 2 This fals world is ay on flucht, Quhair no thing ferne is nor degest.

Flock (*flok*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *flocc*, 2-4 *floc*, *Orm.* *flocc*, 3 *south.* *vloc*, (3 *floch*), 3-6 *flok* (e), 4-5 *flok* (e), 4-7 *flocks*, 3-*flock*. [OE. *floc* = ON. *flokk* (Sw. *flock*, Da. *flok*).]

Not found in the other Teut. langs. The etymology is obscure. As both in OE. and ON. the word means only an assemblage of persons, it can hardly be connected with *FLV* v.; the hypothesis that it is cognate with *Folk* is satisfactory with regard to meaning, but its phonological admissibility is doubtful.]

1. A band, body, or company (of persons). Now only as *transf.* from 2 or 3.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 894 Hi [MS. him] mon mid oþrum floccum sohte. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 8 Gif Esau cymþ to anum flocc & þone oðillic, se oþer æcc byþ gechealden. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 3 Moni of þan flocc manna þe earþon fuliden ure drihten. a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 152 Ne þunche þe neuer god among monne flocc. c. 1394 P. Pl. *Eccl.* 536 Fynd four feres in a flok, þat folwþ þat rewle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *French.* I. xlviii. 203 They parceuyed a flocc of men of armes commynge togider. 1569 BIBLE (Douay) 1 Sam. x. 5 Thou shalt meete there a flocc of prophetes. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 264 Whom from the flock of conquerors Fame singled out.

b. *pl.* used to indicate: Great numbers, 'swarms'. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xiv. 14 The Heithen which fled out of Iewry from Iudas, came to Nicanor by flocks. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 443 Whence springeth these Flocks of Students, that over-swarme the whole land.

2. A number of animals of one kind, feeding or travelling in company. Now chiefly applied to an assemblage of birds (*esp.* geese) or (as in sense 3) of sheep or goats; in other applications commonly superseded by *herd*, *swarm*, etc.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 þe deules beden ure louerd ihesu crist þat he hem sende into flok of swin. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1564 (Gött.) Alsua se ete of na fass ellir, Bot þat in flock and herd duellis. 1480 CAXTON *Dece. Brit.* 41 Ther is a pole at Brecknock, Therin of fish is many a flok. 1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 152 If I do not . . drive all thy Subjects afore thee like a flocc of Wilde-geese. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. v. § 8. 602 Sixteene Elephants together in one flocc. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 205, I found whole flocks of the same kind [mites] running to and fro among the . . green moss. 1830 *Moral Ess. Pres.* Times III. 48 A Flock of Lions. 1869 tr. *Lamartine's Trav.* East 102/1 Glades, where we saw flocks of camels and goats browsing. 1895 C. F. WOOD *Yachting Cruise* iv. 91 Flocks of pigeons and parrots were fluttering about.

b. *transf.*

a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 120 Her ægines wreðde monie kunnes remedies, & frouren i muche vloc. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. IV.* I. i. 36 The rich golden shaft Hath kill'd the flocke of all affections else That live in her. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* To Rdr., Some serious books, which dare file abroad, are hooted at by a flock of Pamphlets. 1775 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 100 Fire, sword, pestilence, famine, often keep company and visit a country in a flock. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 33 Courts, cloisters, flocks of churches, gateways, towers.

3. *esp.* A number of domestic animals (chiefly, and now exclusively, of sheep or goats) kept together under the charge of one or more persons. Often used vaguely in *pl.* for (a person's) possessions in sheep; *esp.* in *flocks and herds* = sheep and cattle.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3820 (Cott.) Jacob . . Faand quare three flocks o beistes lai, Be-side a well. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5891, I sal aske my flock of shepe Of þe hird þat had þam under his hand. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 157/2 Floke of bestys. c. 1450 *Mirour Salvacionis* 3529 The fonden shepe on his shuldres laid he & broght to flokke. 1600 SHAKS. A. V. L. II. iv. 83 His Flocks, and bounds of feede are now on sale. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 289 He . . sitting down, to milk his flocks prepares. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii. A goat, the patriarch of the flock. 1815 LELAND *Stone Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 305 The increase both of men and flocks soon occasions disputes.

transf. and *fig.* 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 141 The Crew . . he should have consider'd as a Flock, whereof he had undertaken the Care. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Alf.* x, Every shepherdess of Ocean's flocks.

4. *fig.* a. In spiritual sense, of a body or the whole body of Christians, in relation to Christ as the 'Chief Shepherd', or of a congregation in relation to its pastor.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. 1 Apostils þat ware ledirs of godis floke. 1593 GOWER *Conf. Prolog.* I. 16 Christes . . flock without guide Denou'd is on every side. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 146 The flokke schall be full fayne to flee. 1588 J. UDALL *Demost. Discip.* (Arb.) 26 The minister is a shepherd, and his charge a flocke. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet. v.* 2 Feede the flocke of God which is among you. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 4 He that . . faithfully from that time forward feeds his parochial flock. 1777 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian x.* The Father-director and his flock seem'd perfectly to understand each other. 1865 MRS. GASKELL *Cousin Phillis* 40 The minister . . had been calling on the different members of his flock.

b. Occasionally applied to any body of persons under the charge or guidance of some one; e.g. to a family of children in relation to their parents.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *flock district*, *farm*; b. *objective*, as *flock-feeder*; c. *instrumental*, as *flock-fed*, *-mibbled* adjs. Also, *flock-duck* (U.S.), a *scap-duck*; *flock-feeding*, the habit of feeding in flocks; *flock-man*, a shepherd (*Cent. Dict.*); *flock-master*, an owner or overseer of a flock; a *sheep-farmer*; *flock-rake* Sc. (see *quot.*).

1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 480/1 The recent loss of sheep, after shearing, in the 'flock districts'. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 238 Where lands of this description are attached to 'flock farms'. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 2 The proud eminence, whose steep for ever 'flock-fed', shelters his loved elms. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. liij b. To maintayne . . . ydle bisshops, preists and moniks, the trewe 'flockfede' neglected. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* iii. 19 This 'flock-feeding' saves a lot of time spent in looking out for danger. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 307 The 'flock-masters' of the South Downs. 1883 *Times* 19 May 5 Many of the 'flockmasters' . . . have upwards of 10,000 sheep. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 109 On each blade of the 'flock-nibbled' field. 1813 KERR *Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* vi. § 2. 179 Very large pastures, provincially termed 'flock-rakes'.

Flock (flɒk), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 *flokke*, 3-6 *flocke*, 6-*flock*. [*prob.* a. OF. *floc* lock of wool, snowflake, etc.; -L. *flocus*.]

Words of similar sound and meaning exist in other Teut. langs.: OHG. *flocke* wk. mod. (NHG. *flocke*, mod. Ger. *flocke*), NDu. *flocke* Mlg. (mod. Du. *flocke*), MDa. *flock* (mod. Da. *flok*), MSw. *flokke* (mod. Sw. *flock*, *flocka*). It is doubtful whether these words are adopted from Lat. or Rom., or genuinely Teut.; in the latter case they would prob. be related by ablaut to ON. *floke* felt, hair, wool, and to FLAKE *sb.* If the Teut. words are not of L. origin, they must be altogether unconnected with L. *flocus*, unless it be supposed that the pre-Teut. word began with *ph*.]

1. A lock, tuft or particle (of wool, cotton, etc.).
† As a type of something valueless or contemptible: see *quot.* 1592 and FLOCK *v.* 2.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/4 Flokkyks of wulle or oþer lyke, *flocus*. 1563 W. FULKE *Mysteries* (1630) 48 They look white, like flocks of wool. 1592 *Lyly Midas* iv. ii. I will never care three flocks for his ambition. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 250 A sort of Hair as thick set as Flocks of Wool. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 283 When the pods [of cotton] are . . . ripe, they burst, and expose their seeds wrapt up in their native flocks, to the sun. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 96 Bronchitis, from the inhalation of fine particles of coal . . . flocks of cotton.

2. *pl.* A material consisting of the coarse tufts and refuse of wool or cotton, or of cloth torn to pieces by machinery, used for quilting garments, and stuffing beds, cushions, mattresses, etc.

1277 *Minim. Gildh.* Lond. (Rolls) III. 433, xv capella nigra . . . falsi operis et mixti de lana et flokkes. c. 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 241 Cadace wolle or flokkyks . . . To stuffe with that dobblet. 1494 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* l. 238 Item, gevin to Gildow to be folkis to the harnes sadillis iij. 1495 *Act 12 Hen. VII. c. 19* Federbeddes, bolster and pillows made of . . . flokks and feders togidre. 1589 *Papye w. Hatchet* E b, Their fleeces [is] for flokkes, not cloath. 1664 COTTON *Scarronides* 69 A Cushion stufft with Flocks. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. i.* Plays (1887) 205 Put more flocks in her bed. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 60 A bed, but not of flocks. 1858 W. WHITE *Mouth in Yorkshire*, xxvii. 292 The cylinder . . . ground it [rag] up into flocks of short, frizzly-looking fibre.

Fig. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertus Commun.* (1878) 99 Swelling words, bumbled out with the flocks of sundry languages.

b. *sing. collect*; e. g. in *cotton-flock*.
1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 797 The stuffing . . . may be clean cotton-flock.

3. *pl.* (in later use *collect. sing.*) Powdered wool or cloth, or cloth-shearings, used formerly for thickening cloth and now in making flock-paper.

1483 *Act x Rich. III. c. 8* Prebale, The Sellers of such course Clothe, being bare of Threde, use for to powder and cast Flokkyks of fynner Cloth upon the same. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 28* Thei . . . shall not . . . make or stoppe any manner kerseies with flocks. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Disphens.* iv. (1734) 44 Flocks, or Shavings of Cloth . . . are chiefly used to spread over Plaisters. 1893 *Tram. Serv. Acts* XLII. 367 The flock—which is composed of the cuttings of woollen cloth, cut up in a mill to the necessary degree of fineness, and dyed—is then sprinkled over the paper.

† b. Often in the spelling *flox* (taken as *sing.*).
1558-68 WARDE *Ur. Alexii's Secr.* 112 b. Take . . . of cloth-makers' floxe or shearing one part. 1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 155 Make each apart into Powder . . . add to it so much flox of woollen cloth.

4. a. = FLOCK-BED. b. *pl.* = *flock-papers*.
a. 1783 CRABBE *Village* l. Wks. 1814 II. 85 Here on a matted flock, with dust o'erspread, The drooping wretch reclines his languid head.

b. 1831 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1646 Papers for sitting-rooms may be procured at all prices, from 1s. . . satins . . . ranging from 3s. to 6s., and flocks being even more expensive. 1884 *Health. Exhib. Catal.* 86/1 Artistic Wall Papers of various kinds. Raised Flocks.

5. *pl.* Of chemical precipitates, etc.: Light and loose masses, resembling tufts of wool.

1592 NASIR *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 24, n. Not to leave any flocks in the bottom of the cup. 1676 *Phil. Tram.* XI. 617 In the evaporation of all those waters, their terrestrial parts form'd themselves diversly; some into floating filmes, some into flocks. 1728 KIRK *ibid.* LXXXVIII. 327 The minute particles collected and fell to the bottom in form of white flocks. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 200 It . . . precipitates again, as the liquid cools, in large deep-blue flocks.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* (= made of, or stuffed with, flock), as

flock-bed, *hangings*, *mattress*, *-wool*; also *flock-mill*, *-work*. b. *similative*, etc., as *flock-hair*, *-headed*; *flock-like* *adj.* Also, *flock-paper*, 'paper prepared for walls by being sized in the first instance, either over the whole surface or over special parts, constituting the pattern only, and then powdering over it flock . . . which has been previously dyed' (Brande *Dict. Sc.* 1842); † *flock-pate*, a foolish or giddy person; whence *flock-pated* *adj.*, foolish, giddy, stupid; *flock-powder* = sense 3; † *flock-pox*, some eruptive disease; *flock-printing*, the process of printing paper in size or varnish for ornamentation and dusting with flock while wet.

1327 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham 1854) 37, 1 beqweeth to my sonne Hugh doghter a 'flokbedd'. 1732 *Pore Ep. Bathurst* 301 On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw, Great Villiers lies. 1835 *Willis Pencillings* l. xxxiv. 238 No furniture but a flock-bed in the corner. 1877 *Spry Cruise 'Challenger'* xiii. (1878) 215 The 'flock hair' was trained to grow at right angles from the head. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph. Rich. II.* xcvi, See in 'Flocke Hangings, with an Azure Nose, Are Kings set forth'. 1891 COTES 2 *Girls on Barge* 109 He . . . apostrophised his steed as a 'nasty 'flock-headed besom'. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 339 Pileus . . . brown, with 'flock-like radiated scores'. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5837/4 The Great Paper Mills, 'Flock-Mills, and Corn Mill'. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 331 All 'flock and woollen mattresses should be discarded'. 1750 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 593. I have him my dressing room . . . with a dove-colour 'flock paper'. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 29 An artist . . . whose drawing-room wall . . . has a flock-paper of deep green. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraslog.* Gen. (1693) 510 Very 'flockpates, dullbreds'. 1640 *Roxb. Ball.* (Ball. Soc.) II. 168 He that would be a poet must no wayes be 'flocke-pated'. 1549 LATIMER 3rd *Serm. bef. Edu.* VI, Giv, Thei cal it 'flokke pouter they do so in corporate it to the cloth, that it is wonderfull to consider. 1672 in 13th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* vi. 272 My grandchild's . . . illness of the 'flock pox'. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* VII. 169, I have made use of Spanish and Norfolk 'flock-wool mixed'. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1866) 28 Item ij alter clothes of 'flock worke'. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5877/3 Raw and thrown Silk, Flock-Work.

Flock (flɒk), *v.* 1 [FLOCK *sb.* 1]

† 1. *trans.* To gather (individuals) together into a company; to assemble, muster (troops). To *flock in*: to bring in in crowds. *Obs.*

c. 1275 LAY. 4729 Brenne . . . flokede his cnihtes also hii solde to fite. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/4 Flokkyk, or gadry to-gedyr, *aggrego, congrego*. 1886 J. HOOKER *Girald. Iv.* in *Holmshild* II. 9/2 So had he floked in Englishmen to ouerrun his countrie.

† 2. To lead away to another flock. *Obs.*

1599 SANDVIS *Europea Spec.* (1629) 220 There were more danger of flocking away they people, if they should have but a bare view of our Reformed Churches. 1672 *Toleration not to be abused* 28 You may possibly gather together a few stragling sheep out of other mens folds, but . . . there will not be wanting such, as may exercise your vigilancy, by undermining you, and endeavouring to flock them away from you.

3. *intr.* (rarely † *refl.*) To gather in a company or crowd, to congregate; to come or go in great numbers, to troop. *Const. about, after* (a person), † *in, into, to, upon* (a place). Also with advs. *in, out, over, together*.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1781 (Cott.) Þe sowuls floked ham on hei. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 386 Þer-on [mountaynes] floked þe folke, for ferde þe wrake. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 4709 (Trin.) To giden þer floked in þat lond bi hundrides. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvi, His fayre folke in fithres, flokkes in fere. 1575 *Churchyard Chippes* (1817) 194 They floke so fast, that daily sought my blood. 1600 STANIS. A. P. L. l. 1, 123 Many young Gentlemen flock to him every day. 1684 LUTRELL *Brit. Rel.* (1857) l. 158 [The Morocco ambassador] hath been . . . much flock't after to be seen. 1684 R. H. School *Reverat.* 160 The Fish will flock about it from all Parts. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Abbe Conti* 31 July, Many of the women flocked in to see me. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xlv, All the fowl of heaven were flocking to the feast. 1874 *Helix Soc. Press.* II. 15 On their holidays, the whole population flock out to some beautiful garden. 1892 S. R. GAROINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 12 Traders continued to flock over from Gaul.

4. *trans.* † a. To crowd upon, throng (a person). b. *nonce-use*. To fill or occupy as a flock does.

1569 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Pennyl. Pilgr.* Wks. (1530) 122 Good fellows trooping, flock'd me so. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1844) 206 Since first they flocked creation's fold.

Flock (flɒk), *v.* 2 [FLOCK *sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* a. To stuff with flocks. b. To cover (a prepared surface of cloth or paper) with flock or wool-dust (see FLOCK *sb.* 2-4).

1530 PALSCR. 552/2 Flocke your mattres for woll is dere. 1567 *Sc. Act. Jas. VI* (1814) 412 þat þe said clayth be na wyiss flokkit. 18. 'Manufacturer's Rev.' XX. 223 (Cent.) If the goods have been heavily flocked . . . there may be trouble in getting them evenly sheared.

† 2. To treat with contempt, set at naught (after L. *flocki facere*); also *absol.* Cf. FLOCK *sb.* 2. 1. *Obs.* 1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 47 Suche simple wedowes therefore do they easily flocke and loute. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* 132 What is to flocke and despyse God yf that be not? c. 1575 PUKINGTON *Explos. Nehem.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 390 They . . . flock and flout whosoever would have them to continue there.

Hence **Flocking** *vb.* *sb.* (*attrib.*).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 885/1 *Flocking-machine*, one for distributing flock on a prepared surface of cloth or paper.

† **Flockard**. *Obs.* [ad. OFr. *flocquart*, *flocardi*, explained by Godef. as a flowing veil hanging from the kind of head-dress called 'hennin' (worn in 14-16th c.).] A veil, a lappet.

1465 *Mamm. & Housch. Exp.* 485 Payd for ij. flockardes for mastes Ysabelle the same day, iij. s. 1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 99 A pair of flockardes for my Lady Barneis xij. s. viii. d.

Flocked (flɒkt), *pp.* a. [FLOCK *v.* 2 + ED.] a. Covered or thickened with flock. † b. Formed into woolly-looking masses (*obs.*). † c. Adorned with a tuft (Fr. *floquet*) (*obs.*). d. *Flocked enamel* (see *quot.* 1884).

1607 R. C. tr. H. Estienne's *World Word.* 125 Flocked cloth. 1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* i. (1630) 9 French furre . . . will grow very spacious and to great flock bodies in few years. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Tran.* I. xiii. 38 The Prince wears a red turban flocked with white [F. *floqué de blanc*], from whence he is called Sophy, which signifies a red-flock't cap. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 518/2 *Flocked Enamel*, enamel ornamentation on glass whose surface has been previously dulled by grinding, or acid.

Flocker (flɒkər), *pl.* a. [FLOCK *v.* 1 + ER 1.] In *pl.* Those who flock to (a person or place).
[14. 'Loc. in Wr. Walcker 587 Gregorius, a flockere, et c. canis pastoris.' c. 1511 CHAMMAN *Iliad* II. 71 The earth was overlaid with flockers to them.]

† **Flocket**. *Obs.* [? a. OF. *floquet* tuft, shaggy cloth.] 'A loose garment with long sleeves' (Strutt). a. 1529 SKELTON *Elymour Kunningg* 53 She wyll iet . . . In her furred flocket, And gray russet rocket.

Flocking (flɒkɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [FLOCK *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] Gathering in crowds, congregating.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ix. 35 For what ende hath Nature given this alteration or flocking of humours to the heart? 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxvii. 226 Wherever we went, there was such flocking. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 5/1 What a flocking of interviewers to Cheyne-row!

Flocking (flɒkɪŋ), *pp.* a. [FLOCK *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] Assembling in flocks or crowds.

1581 MULCASTER *Positons* xxxvii. (1887) 145 To cut of this flocking multitude. 1878 *Masque Poets* 217 The flocking gulls that came and fled.

Hence **Flockingly** *adv.*, in a flock.
14. . . MS. Egerton 829 f. 94 (Halliwell) *Gregatim*, flockynglyche.

Flockless (flɒkləs), *a.* [FLOCK *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without a flock or flocks.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. 809 Our fields are flock-less. 1843 SVD. SMITH *Lett. Cress Grey Mem. & Lett.* 1855 II. 500 You must remove the flockless pastors, or the payment of the priesthood will be useless.

† **Flocking**. *Obs.* [See -LING.] One of a flock. a. 1652 BROME *O. & Concluding* iv. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 83 Turpentine and Tarre to keep my Flockings cleanly.

† **Flocky**, *adv.* *Obs.* [FLOCK *sb.* 1 + -LY 2.]
1552 HULOET, *Flocky*, or in a bushment, *conferitum*. 1847 CRAIC, *Flocky*, in a body or flocks.

† **Flock-meal**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *floc(o)-mælum*, 4 *flocmele*, *flockmel*, 5-6 *floc(o)kmell*, -mele, 6-7 *floc(o)meale*. [OE. *flocmælum*, f. *floc* FLOCK *sb.* 1 + *mælum*, dat. *pl.* of *mæl* measure; cf. *pietemeal*, *stoundemeal*.] By companies or troops (of persons), rarely by groups or heaps (of things). In later use sometimes preceded by *by* or *in*.

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oras.* II. v. § 2 Hie þonne lile flocmælum slogan. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 14 Than heithen men that fledden Judas for Judee, flocmele ioynedden them to Nychanore. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 Thier came flocmele the multitude of tho blessed sowlys. 1566 DRANT *Wall. Hierim.* K vj b, The stones . . . flock meale to corners of eche strete are scattered. 1583 *Stranthurst Armit.* iv. (Arb.) 109 In cluster you see thee companye swarming On the shoare in flockmeale. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. prologue (1609) 62 All the younger sort of the Senators, approached by flockmeale, hard almost to the Consuls seats. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xviii. (1632) 903 Some Lords, Knights and Gentlemen . . . assembled in sundry Companies, and went flock-meale in harness.

Flock-wise (flɒkwaɪz), *adv.* [FLOCK *sb.* 1 + -WISE.] In flocks or in a flock or group.

1837 LONGF. *Frithiof's Homestead* 12 The white-looking stray clouds, flock-wise, spread o'er the heavenly vault. 1855 — *Haww.* xvi. 250 Hiawatha's mountain chickens flock-wise swept and wheeled about him.

Flocky (flɒki), *a.* [FLOCK *sb.* 2 + -Y 1.]

1. a. Resembling flock; flock-like. b. Abounding with flocks or flocks of woolly matter; floccose. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* l. lxxiv. § i. 107 The whole plant consisteth of a woollie or flockie matter. 1707 J. STURTS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 469 Flocky heads and clothed Hair. 1833 HERSHEL *Astron.* xii. 403 [It] [this nebula] is formed of little flocky masses, like wisps of cloud. 1893 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 96 Bicolorin . . . is usually in the state of a light flocky powder.

2. *Comb.*, as *flocky-white* *adj.*
c. 1855 J. WYLOE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 191/2 The zinc becomes oxidised, producing a flocky-white powder.

Floccoon (flɒkʊən), [*ad.* F. *floccon* tuft of wool, flake of snow, etc., f. OF. *floc* = L. *flocus* FLOCK *sb.* 2.] (See *quot.*)

1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* IV. xli. 135 Those floccoon . . . that look like cotton, and cover the body of several . . . Aphides, if closely examined will be found of the nature of wax.

Flod, *obs.* form of FLOOD.

† **Flod**, *v.* *Obs.* [? onomatopoeic; cf. *flod*.] *intr.* ? To walk slowly.

1677 N. COX *Genl. Recount.* III. 14 There is no getting a shoot at them without a Stalking-horse . . . who will . . . walk up

and down in the Water which way you please, flooding and eating on the Grass that grows therein.

Flood(e, fiod(e, obs. forms of FLOOD.

† Flodder, v. Sc. Obs. [*f. fiod* FLOOD *sb.* + *-ER* 2. Cf. FLOTTER.] *trans.* To flood, a. To overflow. *b. trans.* To 'blubber' or disfigure (the face) by weeping.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 52 The law vaille flodderit all wyth spait. *Ibid.* xi. li. 80 With gret terys flodderit his face and ene.

Floodge (flɒdʒ). *dial.* [var. of FLOSH; cf. SLUSH, SLUDGE, and see FLASH *sb.*] A small pool, a puddle.

1596 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 81 He himself saw .. in all the gutters and rivelets of water in the streets and in the floods, great quantities of little, young jacks. 1870 E. PRACOCK *Rail Skirtl.* i. 195 Miniature lakes which Lincolnshire men call floodges stretched across the path.

Floe (flō). [*perh. a. Norse flo* layer, level piece (Ivar Aasen): -ON *flō* fem. The usual Da. word for (ice-)floe is *flage* = FLOW *sb.*]

1. A sheet of floating ice, of greater or less extent; a detached portion of a field of ice. Also *ice-floe*.

1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 531 Pieces of very large dimensions, but smaller than fields, are called floes. 1823 — *North. Whale Fishery* 71 We came to the edge of a heavy floe, 8 or 10 miles in diameter. 1857 E. PARRY *Memoir Sir W. E. Parry* 96 One of the whalers .. was crushed between two moving floes. 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* i. 2 They were destined to grapple and fight with the heavy and unyielding ice floes of the Polar Ocean.

transf. 1886 HALL CAINE *Sea of Hagar* ii. xiii, The moon might fly behind the cloud floes.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *floe-edge*; *floe-berg*, a berg composed of floe-ice: *floe-flat*, a seal = *floe rat*; *floe-ice* (see quot. 1882); *floe-rat*, a sealer's name for the small ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*).

1878 E. L. MOSS *Shores Polar Sea* Desc. Plate xii, The great stratified masses of salt ice .. are .. fragments broken from the edges of the perennial floes. We called them 'floe-bergs' in order to distinguish them from, and express their kinship to, icebergs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. vii. 72 We perceived that they were at some distance from the 'floe-edge'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 173 Harbour Ranger or 'Floe Flat'. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 52 A vast plain of undulating ice .. This was the 'floe ice'. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 Of the 'floe-rat' the Greenlanders kill every year about fifty-one thousand.

Floe, var. of FLOW *sb.* 2

† Floetz (flets), *a. Geol.* [*attrib.* use of Ger. *floß* a layer, dialectal var. of *floß*: see FLET.] (See quot. 1865.) Also in *Comb.*, as *floetz-trap*.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* i. 99 It belongs to the floetz-trap rocks. 1865 PAGE *Haudock. Geol. Terms*, *Floß* .. a term applied by Werner to the Secondary strata, because they were flözt or flat-lying, compared with the Primary and Transition rocks.

Flog (flog), *v.* [Mentioned in 1676 as a cant word. Presumably of onomatopœic formation; cf. FLACK, FLAP; if it originated in school slang, it may have been suggested by *L. flagellare*.]

1. *trans.* To beat, whip; to chastise with repeated blows of a rod or whip.

1676 COLES, *Flog*, to whip [marked as a cant word]. 1740 *Christm. Entertainm.* ii. (1883) 10 Then I was as certainly flogged. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc* 329 How he was flogged, or had the luck to escape. 1809 BYRON *Lett. to Hodgson* 25 June, The women are flogged at the cart's tail. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* i, A man sentenced to be flogged round the fleet receives an equal part of the whole number of lashes awarded alongside each ship composing that fleet. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii, Tom shall have the pleasure of flogging her. 1881 BESANT & RICK *Chapf. Fleet* i. 49 Is it not barbarous to flog our soldiers and sailors for insubordination?

transf. 1727 SWIFT *Molly Mog* iv, The School-Master's joy is to flog. 1887 L. STEPHEN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 303 Boyer flogged pitilessly.

b. Const. into, out of, through.

1830 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 56/2 Providence flogged him [Richter] into contentment. 1852 SMOLLEY *L. Arnold* i. 19, I have not forgotten the Greek and Latin flogged into us at Westminster. 1886 J. WESTON-GUSON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 42/1 What he knew of mathematics he was 'flogged through'. 1887 HALL CAINE *Coleridge* i. 21 I'll flog your infidelity out of you!

c. To urge forward (a horse, etc.) by flogging. Also *fig.* (In early 19th c. to urge on by importunity, etc.)

1793 *Spirit Pub. Trils.* (1799) i. 111 Two of the largest [turkeys] .. were flogged up into the boot of a mail-coach. 1800 I. MILNER in *Life xlii.* (1842) 220, I was flogged by good Richardson .. to let him have the *Life*. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xvi, To flog yourself up into an inclination to work in your garden. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND iii, Take off the bridles of your horses, and flog them down the valley.

d. fig. in phrases, *To flog the glass* (see quot.); *to flog the clock*, to move the hands forward.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Manger du sable*, to flog the glass, or cheat the glass; expressed of the steersman, who turns the watch-glasses before they have run out, in order to shorten the period of his watch. 1894 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 3/5, I got suspicious that it [the clock] was being flogged—that is, altered—in the interest of making the time of those in the mate's watch shorter.

2. *fig. a. slang.* To 'beat', excel. *b. dial.* in *pass.* To tire out. Cf. DEAD-BEAT A.

a 1841 T. HOOK (Ogilv.) Good cherry-bounce flogs all the

foreign trash in the world. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 253 Of all the brimstone spawn that I ever came across that same she-devil flog them. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I was fairly flogged by the time I got home. 1883 E. A. FREEMAN in *Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 274, I think for position it flogs every place I know.

3. In general sense: To beat, lash, strike; also with *down*. *Fishing.* To cast the fly-line over (a stream) repeatedly; also *absol.* *Cricketing.* To 'punish' (bowling).

1801 WOLCOTT (P. Find.), *Tears and Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 44 As schoolboys flog a top. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fend* v, The vessel so flogged by the waves. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 23 (1873) 17 Trees were seen to flog the ground with their branches. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 56 Trout streams, which have not yet been flogged by cockneys. 1857 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 327 A salmon hauled into rising by a customer who .. kept flogging on. 1884 I. BLYTH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 8 Bonnor .. flogged the bowling to the extent of 54. 1892 WHIMPER *Great Audes* iii. 68 The only possible way of proceeding was to flog every yard of it [the snow] down.

b. intr. Of a sail: To beat or flap heavily.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xii, The storm-staysail .. flogged and cracked with a noise louder than the gale.

4. *Comb.*, as *flog-master*, a prison flogger. 1702 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* Wks. 1760 II. 205 Busby was never a greater terror to a blockhead, or the Bridewell flog-master to a night-walking strumpet.

Hence *Flogged*, *Flogging* *ppl. adjs.* 1682 [see FLAUGING]. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 99 Keeping us what Mr. Cobbett denominated 'a flogged people'. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 July 75/3 He undergoes brutal treatment from a flogging master. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Mar. 343/2 The blood of flogged boys.

Flogga-tion, *nonce-wd.* [*f. prec.* + -ATION.] Flogging, a punishment by flogging.

1688-9 *Jeffrey's Last Will* in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1846) III. cit. 579, I .. being in sound and perfect memory, of high commissions .. flogga-tions, gibbations [etc.].

Floggee (floggē). [*f. as prec.* + -EE.] One who is flogged.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 15 Why should there be a distinction between the flogger and the floggee? 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Ld. News* 7 May 443 The 'floggee' had received his twenty-five lashes.

Flogger (floggə). [*f. as prec.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who flogs.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxi. (1737) 93. 1713 *Doctor no Changeling* 13 Doctor Busby, the Famous Flogger of Westminster. 1844 L.D. BROUGHAM *A Lunel* II. vi. 145 The common gale, where a public flogger attends. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* ii. v. 208 note, Dr. Parr was quite as distinguished a flogger as a scholar.

2. *slang.* A horse- or riding-whip.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 173 Whip, flogger. 1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant* (ed. 2), *Flogger*, a whip. 18.. *Sporting Times* (Barre), Compared with the light and elegant floggers of the present day, it is a heavy, common 'riding companion'.

3. A kind of tool (see quot.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/2 *Flogger*, a bung-starter. An instrument for beating the bung stave of a cask to start the bung.

Flogging (floggɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLOG.

1. The practice or system of punishment by blows; an instance of it; a chastisement.

1758 STURGEON *Lett. to Graves* 22 July, I have not only escaped a flogging (in the *Monthly Review*) but am treated with great civility. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlvii, There's nothing like flogging to cure that disorder. 1851 H.R. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1871) III. iv. xi. 92 The question of military flogging was brought forward year by year.

2. In various uses. *a.* The action of forcing up (a rent). *b.* The flapping (of a sail). *c. Fishing.* (See FLOG v. 3).

1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* iii, Keep the sheet fast .. or the flogging will frighten the lady. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXIII. 350 When a long day's flogging has been at last followed by a solitary rise. 1881 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 2/1 The tenants were really unable to stand any longer the flogging of rents which they had managed to pay for so many years.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flogging-block*, *-cove*, *-stake*; *flogging-chisel*, a large cold chisel used in chipping castings; *flogging-hammer*, a small sledge-hammer used for striking a flogging-chisel.

1827 in *Hansard Parl. Debates* 12 Mar. XVI. 1126 Some of the men were brought out so frequently to be flogged, that they were known by the name of the 'flogging-blocks'. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 219 By good fortune [to] escape the flogging-block. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 886/2 **Flogging-chisel*. 17. B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Flogging-cove*, the Beadle, or Whipper in Bridewell. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 886/2 **Flogging-hammer*. 1875 *Gosse Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Flogging-stake*, the whipping post.

Hence *Floggingly* *adv.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 527 A frown from Mr. Innovate, floggingly put on, hastened his preparations.

Flogh, obs. pa. t. of FLAY.

† Floghter, v. Obs. [cf. FLOCHT and FLAUGHTER v.] *intr.* To waver. Hence *Floghtering*, *ppl. a.*

1521 FISHER *Eng. Wks.* (1876) 313 That we floghter not in the catholike doctryne. *Ibid.* 334 Against all floghteryng doubtfulness.

Flogster (flogstə). *rare.* [*f. FLOG v.*; see -STER.] 'One who is addicted to flogging' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† Floine, *Obs.* Also 4 *floyne*, *floygene*. [*a. OFr. flouin* in same sense.] A kind of small ship.

13.. *Sege Terus*, *MS. Coll. Calif.* A ii. f. 121 (Halliwell) Ther were floygenes on floet .. Cokkes and karekkes y-castelled alle. 1a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 743 In floymes and fercestez, and Flenmesche schyppes. a 1400 *Octorian* 1485 Many galeys, schyppes, and floyne.

Floister, v.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 104 b note, Lawes enacted concerning floistering heggers. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Floistering*, skittish, hoish.

Flok(k)ard: see FLOCKARD.

Floke, Flokes, obs. fl. FLUKE, FLUX.

Flom, obs. form of FLUME.

Flomery, flommary, obs. fl. FLUMMERY.

Flon, flone, vars. of FLANE *Obs.*, *atrow*.

Flong (flɒŋ). *Stereotyping.* [anglicized pronunciation of Fr. *flair*: see FLAWN.] (See quotes.)

1886 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 30/1 The flong is really the substance made of several thicknesses of paper fastened together by the paste. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Vocab.*, *Flong*, the prepared paper used for making the moulds for casting stereo by the paper process.

Flong, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of FLING v.

Flood (flʌd), *sb.* *Forms:* 1 *flōd*, 2-6 *flood(e)*, 3 *flood*, *fludd*, 3-4 *south. vlod(e)*, 4-6 *flood(e)*, *flude*, (5 *flowede*, *flowdy*, *fluyd*, *floth*), 5-7 *flud*, 6 *flodde*, *floud(d)e*, *fludde*, 6-7 *floud*, *Sc. fluid*, 4- *flood*. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *flōd* str. masc. and neut. = OFris. and OS. *flōd* masc., fem. and neut. (MDn. *vloed*, Du. *vloed*) = OHG. *flut* fem. (MHG. *vlut* masc. and fem., Ger. *flut* fem.), ON. *flōd* neut., Goth. *flōdus* fem. = OTent. **flōd*(z)-pre-Tent. *plōt*is, f. Aryan verbal stem **plō*, whence *Flow* v. The primary sense, in accordance with the original function of the suffix -*iti*, is 'action of flowing', though the concrete uses are found in all Tent. langs.

For the abnormal development of the vowel in mod. Eng. cf. *Blood*.]

1. The flowing in of the tide. Often in phrases, *ebb and flood*, *† tide of flood*; also, *young, quarter, half, full flood, top of flood*.

a 1000, etc. [see EBB *sb.*]. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1031 Whenne þæt flod byþ calra hebst & calra fullost. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 For swiche flood, and for swiche ebbinge þe prophete nemmed þis world se. 1209 R. GLOUC. (1724) 20 Heo .. wende uorþ with god wynd & wel duryng flood. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2745 At þe fullle flod þei ferden to sayle. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* ix. iii. 47 For Solway was at þare passyng All þat þat þat fand þan on Flud. 1553 L.D. BERNERS *Prose* i. xlii. 114 They cast anker and abode the flude. 1567 CAPT. SMITH *Samuel's Gram.* x. 47 Flood is when the water beginneth to rise, which is young flood as we call it, then quarter flood, half flood, full sea, still water, or high water. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 323 The fish enter with the tide of flood. 1801 R. DONNELLY in *Naval Chron.* VI. 161 The young flood making close in shore. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 175 The flood runs 3 hours. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Top of flood or high-water.

fig. c 1430 *Lang. Min. Poems* 77 Ebbe after flood(e) of al prosperite. 1559 FERRERS *Mirr. Mag.* *Dh. Gloucester* i, Whan Fortunes flud ran with full streame. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 219 There is a Tide in the affayres of men, Which taken at the Flood, leads on to Fortune. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* Pref., The empire .. was at the highest flood of humane prosperite. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 143 It seldom happens, but that a flood of words have an ebb of sense. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iii. 178 The flood of material prosperity had fairly set in.

2. A body of flowing water; a river, stream, usually, a large river. *Obs. exc. poet.* *† Against the flood*: against the stream.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxix [lxxx]. 10 *Ad adēnes* .. oð flod [Vulg. *fiumen*] setene his. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 10 Þæt flod eode of stowe þære winsumness. c 1200 ORMIN 10612 O 30ndd half flod wass Sant Johā Bapptiste fore to fullhtinn. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 5624 (Cott.) Þe kings dorghter plaiand yod And sagh þe vessel on þe flod. a 1470 Tiptoft *Cesar* xli. (1530) 15 A flod called the Thames. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 491, I wyl no more row a-geyn the flode. 1562 *Kurter Bathz* 31, The bathes of Baden .. are between the famous flode the Rēne and the black or marian wood. 1605 SWARKE *Brotherly Persu.* (1607) 59 The water of the flood Jordan. 1725 *Somerville's Chair* iv. 407 Ev'ry .. hollow Rock, that o'er the dimpling Flood Nods pendant. 1814 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe of Ry.* li. 225 She will to her peaceful woods Return, and for her murmuring floods.

transf. and *fig.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He dranc of dedes flood. 1340 *Ayenb.* 247 Drink of the ulode of pine zettesne.

3. In wider sense: Water as opposed to land, often contrasted with *field and fire*. Also *pl.*: cf. *waters*. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 204 (Gr.) Cynn, þa þe flod wecced .. ðinc hyrað ferd. c 1200 ORMIN 14816 Swa fæste þe king with all hiss ferd Wass drunncened undern flodes. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 13323 (Cott.) 'Petre' he said, 'þæt has ben god Fissar hiddir-til on flod'. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 135 Schip fletes on the flood. c 1450 *Calagrag & Gaur* 302 The roy .. sobt to the clet of Criste, ou the salt fude. 1590 SHAKS. *Titus* ii. 1. 5 Through flood, through fire, I do wander curie where, as a 1668 DAVENANT *Distresses* Wks. (1673) 55 Those .. cold and slippery Creatures that Possess the rest less Flood. 1788 COWPER *Morning Dream* 25 Thus swiftly dividing the flood, To a slave-cultured island we came. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* i. 42 My spirit .. Looks down on the far-off Flood. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv, The

accidents of flood and field were discussed. [After SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 135.]

fig. a. 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 167 The Floods of Joy celestial gently roll, Wave after Wave.

4. An overflowing or irruption of a great body of water over land not usually submerged; an inundation, a deluge. *In flood, + on a flood:* (of a river, etc.) overflowing its banks; (of land) in an inundated condition.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 25 pa com þær ren, & mycele flood. 1125 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1125 On ðes ilces gearas weard swa micel flood . . . þæt feola tennas & men weorðan adrenece. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 1042 (Cott.) Þis paradis es sett swa þei, þat moht neuer flod an þar nei. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 591 Campsall MS. (640) Syn it on, and al was on a flore. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* l. 283 For bering of the Kingis treis that the flude hed away. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. 512 By sudden Floods, and fall of Waters, Buckingham Armie is dispers'd. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 8 Great Rivers, which . . . in times of Floods brought down with them abundance of Earth. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 282 Shipwreck . . . fire, and flood. Are mighty mischiefs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xi. 78 On one occasion, when the floods were out, he exposed his life to imminent risk. 1874 FROUDE in *S. Afric. Notes* 13-19 Dec. The rivers in the colony are reported to be in flood.

transf. and *fig.* a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 74 Of a drope waxed a muche floo . . . þet adrenced þe soule. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 149 Alas! my hart is alle on flood. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. vi. 74 With his eyes in flood with laughter. 1864 TERNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 339 His passions all in flood And masters of his motion. 1883 MACFADYEN in *Congregational Year-bk.* 39 Floods of unbelief and carelessness have overspread the land.

b. *The flood:* the great deluge recorded in the book of Genesis as occurring in the time of Noah; hence often *Noah's flood*; also, the great, general or universal flood.

Beowulf 1689 (Gr.) Flod ofslah . . . giganta cyn. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 27 Flod com and calle forspilde. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Hit itimode after noes flore. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. iv. (1450) 470 Therin (Ararat) Noes shyppe restyd after the flood. c. 1495 *De Institutione* iii. xxxvii. Eury fleshe had corrupte his wey, and þer fore folowed þe gret flore. 1533 ELVOT *Casli. Helthe* (1539) 32 h. The vniuersall deluge or flouddre. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Ire.* vii. (1633) 22 Three hundred years after the generall Flood. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 212 If your ancient but ignoble blood has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood. c. 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) l. 109 You would have sworn . . . He had fished in the flood with Ham and Shem!

c. *Deucalion's flood:* a great deluge said, in Greek mythology, to have occurred in Thessaly. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 12 Some say, it [Angling] is as ancient as Deucalions Flood.

5. A profuse and violent outpouring of water; a swollen stream, a torrent; a violent downpour of rain, threatening an inundation.

c. 1205 LAY. 3894 From heouene her com a sulcuð flod, Pre dæges hit riðe blod. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* ii. xii. (1883) 138 A lande flore runnyng downe of a mountayne after a storme. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xii. 15 The serpent cast out of his mouth water as a flood. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 369 The melting of the snows in the mountains brought a flood down the Segre. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., It's raining a flood.

b. *transf.* in various uses: Applied e.g. to a profuse hurst of tears, a copious outpouring of flame or light, a torrent of lava, an overwhelming concourse or influx of persons.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxii. (Arh.) 263, I haue heard of the floods of teares. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. l. 42 You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors. 1712 POPE *Temp. Name* 477 Tow'rs and temples sink in floods of fire. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxxvi. Miss Bolo . . . went straight home, in a flood of tears, and a sedan chair. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. ii. 12 Floods of golden light were poured down the sides of the mountain.

c. *fig.* in various applications.

1340 *Aenb.* 247 Huannegod sel do come ope his urendes an uod of payis. c. 1450 *Mitour Saluacion* 4856 What floodes thurgh thyn hert ran of trewest sorrow and wepyng. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxii. (Arh.) 263, I haue heard of . . . the floods of eloquence, or of any thing that may resemble the nature of a water-course. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. ii. 215 Let me not stirre you up To such a sodaine Flood of Mutiny. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) l. xviii. 327 The flood of joy in my breast. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* x. 241 A preacher who . . . poured forth what was in him in floods of fiery words. 1894 GIBBS *Collog. Currency* 73 How do we know that there will be a flood of silver rather than of gold?

† *pl.* = FLOODING 2.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxxii. (1672) 97 Others that have the good fortune of . . . being delivered, escape by means of their Floods. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *flood-stream*, -*wave*; (sense 2), as *+flood crab*, *+gravel*; (sense 3), as *flood-bickerer*; (sense 4), as *flood-dam*, -*discharge*, -*sluice*, -*water*; (sense 4 b), as *flood-tradition*. Also *flood-beat*, -*compelling*, -*like* adjs.

a. 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg.* ii. xvii. 'Flood-beat Cythera. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 32 A . . . host of vn-fatigable flood bickerers and foame-curbers. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* v. 473 The 'flood-compelling Arch. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* l. 862 'Floods crabbes here & ther to crucifie He seth, is goode. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 11 June 5 They plan to build a 'flood-dam. 1878 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 245/1 'The flood discharge of the Polar River. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* l. 368 'Flood gravel is goode for coveryng. 1855 CLARKE *Dict.* 'Flood-like. 1791 W. JESSOP *Ref. Riv.* *Witham* 14 'Flood-slucies. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* v. 356 The 'flood stream. sets E. by N. 1865 TYLER *Early*

Hist. Man. xi. 324 The 'flood-traditions of remote regions of the world. 1791 W. JESSOP *Ref. Riv.* *Witham* 11 Regulate the passage of 'Flood waters. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Leit. to Marco* xxii. 144 The gulls . . . settled on the meadow by the flood-water. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 157 Driving the water against both banks like a 'flood wave.

8. Special comb., as *flood-anchor*, 'that which the ship rides by during the flood-tide' (Adm. Smyth); *flood-arch*, an arch of a bridge under which the water flows in time of flood; *flood-boards*, hoards fitted together so as to keep out a flood; *flood-bridge*, a bridge for use in flood-time; *flood-drift*, sticks, etc. brought down by a flood; *flood-flanking* (see quot.); *flood-land*, land covered by water in time of flood; *flood-loam* = ALLUVIUM; *flood-mark*, the high-water mark; *flood-plain* (see quot.); *flood-wheel*, a water wheel; *+flood-womb*, the river bed; *flood-wood*, pieces of wood brought down by a flood; also *transf.* and *fig.* Also FLOOD-GATE, FLOOD-TIDE.

1844 *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Anchor*. The 'flood anchor. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 135 The bridge . . . with its long line of 'flood arches crossing the meadows. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna* D. i. His place it is to stand at the gate, attending to the 'flood-boards grooved into one another. 1741 N. RIDING *Rec.* VIII. 237 The repairs of the 'flood-bridge. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna* D. viii. I lay down . . . with . . . some 'flood-drift coming over me. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 886/2 'Flood-flanking (Hydraulic Engine), a mode of embanking with stiff moist clay. a. 1881 ROSSETTI *Spring*. The drained 'flood-lands flaunt their marigold. 1880 J. GEIKIE *Preh. Europe* 22 The ancient löss or 'flood-loam of the Meuse. 1622 MALVINE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 167 Things found vpon the Seas, or within the 'flood-mark. 1808 SCOTT *Marine* ii. ix. The tide did now its flood-mark gain. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. ii. xi. 3. 383 The level tracts or 'flood-plain over which a river spreads in flood. 1515 in ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 564/1, 1 pr. 'flood wheels 7/1. 1382 WYCLIF *Is.* xix. 7 Nakedness shal be the 'flood wombe, and the ryuers for their welle. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. l. 229 The major part of the men were what they call here 'flood-wood, that is, of all sizes and heights. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna* D. x. Between two hars, where a fog was of rushes, and flood-wood.

Flood (flvd), v. [*f.* prec. sb. Cf. earlier FLEDE.]

1. *trans.* To cover with a flood; to inundate.

1663 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) l. 179 The streets in Oxon were all flooded with water. 1478 *Relat. Earthq.* Lima 2 It floods the Out-Skirts of the Town. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* li. 451 The rainy season set in; the whole plain was flooded.

transf. and *fig.* 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 1 The sunshine floods the sky and ocean. 1855 STANLEY *Memo. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 120 Flooding the hedgeless plains . . . the army . . . rolled along. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 424 The bookstalls were flooded with Puritan pamphlets. 1894 GIBBS *Collog. Currency* 72 We shall be flooded with silver and all gold will go out of circulation.

† b. To duck (a person) in the river. *rare.*

† 14. *Symnie & his Brother* xi. in Laing E. P. P. (1822) All þe ladders cryd with a lairum To flud him & to flyr him.

2. To cover or fill with water; to irrigate (grass land); to deluge (a burning house, mine, etc.) with water. Also of rain, etc.: To fill (a river) to overflowing.

1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 2207 Flooding and warping are modes of irrigation, the former for manuring grass lands. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il.* Isl. l. 364 On the arena of the circus or amphitheatre temporarily flooded. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. § 14 A violent storm has flooded the rivers. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 1/6 It was decided yesterday . . . to flood the Colliery.

3. To pour (away, back, out) in a flood. In quots. *fig. rare.*

1829 FONDLANQUE *England under Seven Administr.* (1837) l. 232 He floods away his sorrows in private. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xl. 60 The lifeblood of the provinces is flooded back upon Paris. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Eng. Seigneur* 28 The merry girl left me to flood out her spirits on a friend.

4. *intr.* a. Of rain: To fall in 'torrents', *rare.*

b. To come in 'floods' or great quantities; also with *in*. *lit.* and *fig.* c. Of a river: To overflow.

1755 L. EVANS *Mid. Brit. Colonies* 30 If it floods early, it scarce retires within its Banks in a Month. 1813 BYRON *Glauc.* xi. Though raves the gust, and floods the rain. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 268 Discourses, and reports, and tracts, that are . . . flooding from the religious press. a. 1861 CLOUGH *Misc. Poems*, Say not the Struggle 12 Far back, through creeks and inlets making, Comes silent, flooding in, the main. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 18 Thoughts . . . flood in upon us.

5. To suffer from uterine hemorrhage.

1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 404 To give women, who are flooding, considerable quantities of port wine.

Hence **Flooded**, **Flooding** *pp.* **adjs.** Also **Flooder**.

1627-61 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. liii. 95 They . . . pour a plenty on the general world . . . Surely, we nickname this same flooding man, when we call him by the name of Brave. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* (1850) l. 179 By the flow Of flooding Nile. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 429 From the flooded floor the water was soaking through the seams. 1854 J. S. C. ARNOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. iv. 76 'Pardon', she exclaimed with . . . flooded eyes. 1871 *Daily News* 30 June, They flooded the constituency with money . . . and the result was that the honourable flooder was sent to what is called another place. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* l. 130 Madox had . . . saved Cathcart's life in a flooded creek. 1891 GALABIN *Midwifery* (ed. 2) 731 Certain women have a constitutional proclivity to flooding . . . and have been described as 'flooders'.

Floodable (flvdäb'l), a. [*f.* FLOOD v. + -ABLE.] Liable to be flooded, subject to inundation.

1872 *Daily News* 21 May, The late rains have flooded all floodable parts of the country.

Floodage (flvdédz), [*f.* FLOOD sb. + -AGE.] A flooded state, inundation.

1864 CARLVE *Freck. Gl.* IV. xii. vi. 164 This place . . . had many accidents by floodage and by fire. 1870 *Lancet* 186. Pleas V. 667 The effect of the milldam . . . is to catch back water, or as it is called, floodage on the land above.

Flood-gate, floodgate.

1. *sing.* and *pl.* A gate or gates that may be opened or closed, to admit or exclude water, esp. the water of a flood; *spec.* the lower gates of a lock.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 167 1/2 Flodegate of a mylle, *sin. glottorium*. 1519 *Churchw.* Acc. St. Giles, *Reading* 3 For a tent next the flood gates in the North side of the said mill lane. 1677 *Pilot Oxfordsh.* 233 There are placed a great pair of Folding doors, or Flood-gates of Timber cross the river. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Basin of a dock*, a place where the water is confined by double flood-gates. 1781 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Lock or Weir*, Lock is . . . a kind of canal inclosed between two gates; the upper called by workmen the sluice-gate, and the lower called the flood-gate. 1858 LARONER *Hydrest.* etc. iv. 65 The water in the higher level is confined by a floodgate.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* chiefly in expressions relating to rain or tears.

a. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 72 Hwon 36 ne de moten spoken a lute-witt, lesed up ower muðes flodgeten, as me ded & ter mulne, and leted adun sone. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI, 158 b, To set open the fludde gates of these devices, it was thought necessary, to cause some great comotion and rysyng of people. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 95 Through the flood-gates breaks the silver rain. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 89 It setteth open the very floodgate of Gods wrath. a. 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 109 Let no Antinomian stop the floodgates of our eyes. 1863 COWLEY *Dioc. O. Cromwell* (1669) 67 It is God that breaks up the Flood-gates of so general a Deluge. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* etc. When wine has . . . forced the flood-gates of licentious mirth! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, The floodgates were opened, and mother and daughter wept.

2. a. A sluice. b. *dipl.* (sec. quot. 1886).

1559 A. ANDRISON in W. BOYS *Sandwich* (1792) 739 Wheals . . . for the drawage up of the fludgates. 1870 *Svensker Treas.* Dav. Ps. v. 3 It is idle to pull up the flood-gates of a dry brook, and then hope to see the wheel revolve. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Flood-gate, a gate hung upon a pole across a stream, so that in flood-time it rises and falls by floating on the water. Its purpose is . . . to prevent cattle passing when the water is low.

† 3. The stream that is closed by or passes through a flood-gate; a strong stream, a torrent. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxvi. 27 Which . . . schedith out reynes at the licenesse of floodgates. 1533 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 Take . . . in fludgate, salmon-pipe, or the taylor of any mylle or were . . . the young fry . . . of salmon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 43 Of her gored wound. He . . . did the floodgate stop With his faire garment. 1653 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 22 My Lord, you let a flood-gate of Arguments out.

b. *attrib.* passing into adj.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 56 For my particular griefe I is of so flood-gate, and ore-bearing Nature.

4. *Comb.*, as *flood-gate iron* (see quot. 1833). 1783 in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 721/2 'Sir', said he, 'I am the great Twalmie, who invented the New Floodgate Iron'. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mansf. Metal* II. 253 The second [box-iron] is made hollow, for the reception of a heater; and with reference to the contrivance by which the heater is shut in, has been called the floodgate iron.

Flood-hatch. [see HATCH.] A framework of boards sliding in grooves, to be raised in time of flood; a sluice, floodgate. *lit.* and *fig.*

1587 TURNER *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 299, I cannot live if you doe stoppe, the floodhatch of your friendly brook. 1594 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 Let downe The flood-hatches of all spectators eyes. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 340, I close the flood-hatch of your praise. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Deven.* (1813) 319 At the end . . . another flood-hatch is fixed on a level with the bed of the river. 1880 in *W. Cornw. Gloss.*

Flooding (flvd'ing), *vbl. sb.* [see + ING 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* FLOOD; an instance of it. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 166 Rivers, which, by their flooding, have . . . formed the richest and deepest mould.

b. *pl.* Floods. In quots. *fig.*: Fullness, superabundance.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Dith & Selo.* Ep. Ded., To . . . drown their sorrows for the jewel that was lost, in the floodings of their joy for the Cabinet that was left. 1854 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile Poems* 1850 l. 18 Thy body leaves Under the golden floodings of thine hair!

2. A popular term for uterine hemorrhage, esp. in connexion with parturition.

1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 299, I should by no means advise it to any . . . apt to Flooding. 1859 WALLIS in Hulme *tr. Moguin-Tandon* II. iii. 162 Cases of hemorrhage . . . which from their severity are termed 'floodings'.

Floodless (flvd'les), a. [*f.* FLOOD sb. + -LESS.] Without water.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lat. 702* This flood-less Ford the Faithfull Legions pass. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.), *Merry-Waters* Ferry II ij, We gat from Forc'de-floodles flood to Trent.

Floodlet (flvd'let), [*f.* as *prec.* + -LET.] A little flood.

1855 BAILY *Spirit Leg.* in *Mythic*, &c. 73 Where . . . sacred Sinde; Or Brahmapoota, fling o'er bordering meads Their annual floodlets fruitful.

Floodometer (*floodmītr*). [f. as prec. + (-)METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the height of a flood.

1886 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/5 The floodometer at the county bridge registered 8 ft. of 'fresh' this noon, and, with falling rain, the water is still rising.

Flood-tide. [f. FLOOD *sb.* + TIDE.] The rising or inflowing tide: = FLOOD *sb.* 1.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 75 They had... the flood-tide with them. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxviii. The flood-tide has made almost an hour, and we must sail at the first of the ebb.

fig. 1851 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. 7 Churches* 77 It seemed as if the flood-tides of a thankful love would never ebb. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 34 We have been... on a flood tide of high profits and a roaring trade.

† **Floody** (*floodi*), *a. Obs.* Also 5 *fudy*, 6 *fuddy*, *fuddy*. [f. FLOOD *sb.* + -Y.] Pertaining to the flood, i. e. to the river or to the sea.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 372 Stone thurtyne, or floodly colymbine. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 136/2 *Fudy*, *fudialis*. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 232 To chaunt... an excludite of this monarchall fuddy Induperator [red herring].

Flook: see FLUKE.

Flookan, flooking (*flūkān*, -*in*). *Mining.* Also 9 *fuc* (*o*an). [Of unknown origin; app. not Celtic.] a. A cross-course or transverse vein composed of clay. b. (See quot. 1869.)

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 403 The Load is frequently intercepted by the crossing of a Vein of Earth, or Stone... This transient Load is by the Miners term'd a Flooking. 1807 CARNE *ibid.* XCvii. 293 A flookan... was discovered... which cut the lode at an angle of 45°. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 *Flucan* or *Flookan*, a sort of clayey substance, often found against the walls of a quartz reef, and accompanying cross-spurs and slides.

Floor (*flōr*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1 *flōr*, 3 *flōr*, 4-7 *flōre*, *flōr(e)*, 5-6, 9 *dial. flūr(e)*, 6 *Sc. fluire*, (6 *flōyre*), 6-7 *flōr(e)*, 6-8 *flower*, 7 *flōre*, 7- *flōr*. [OE. *flōr* str. masc. and fem., corresponds to MDu., mod. Du. *vloer*, MHG. *vluor* masc. and fem. (mod. Ger. *flur* fem. field, plain, masc. floor), ON. *flōr* floor of a cowstall. -OTeut. **flōru-s*:-pre-Teut. **plāru-s* or **plōru-s*. Cf. OIr. *lár*, Welsh *llawr* of same meaning:-pre-Celtic **plār*-.]

1. In a house or other structure.

1. The layer of boards, brick, stone, etc. in an apartment, on which people tread; the under surface of the interior of a room.

Beowulf 725 (Gr.) On fagne floor feond tredode. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* 1. He gefeoll niwof of dune on þa floor. c 1200 ORMIN 1556b, & all he warrp ut i þe flōr þe hordess & te silferr. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 288 þe flōr to brac vnder hem. a 1400 *Imbras* 653 The knyghtes, & lande the golde right in the flōre. 1528 LYNESAY *Dreme* 13 Sumtyme, playand fairis on the flure. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 116 They dig an hole in the floor of their house. 1728 *Fraserburgh* No. 17 8 Sh... walks two or three Turns in a Fret over the Floor. 1828 SCOTT *F. of Perth* xxiii. He threw his glove upon the floor of the church. 1856 TYN-DALL *Gla.* 1. v. 40 The stone floor was dark with moisture.

b. In extended sense: The base of any cavity; the bottom of a lake, sea, etc.

a 1000 *Satan* 328 (Gr.) Floor attr. wool. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LXXviii*. vi. Where the deepe did show his sandy floor. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 268 They would know the worst, and tread the floor of hell. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 48 The tongue forms the floor of the mouth. 1866 RAWLINSON *Ans. Hist.* 2 Found underneath the floors of caves.

† c. *metonymically*. Those who sit on the floor, as opposed to those who occupy elevated seats in token of rank or dignity. *Obs.*

1655-62 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 296/5 We are in their condition and rank, being of the floor and lowest of the people. 1683 R. NORTH in *State Trials* (1811) IX. 193 Differences between him [the lord mayor] and the aldermen on the one side, and the floor or livery men on the other.

2. The framework or structure of joists, etc. supporting the flooring of a room.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 Floor, in Carpentry, it is as well taken for the Fram'd work of Timber, as the Boarding over it. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 *Bridging Floors*, floors in which bridging joists are used. 1858 SIMONDS *Dict. Trade, Floor*, the timber, bricks &c. of the platform... on which the planks or flooring is laid.

b. Applied to the ceiling of a room, in its relation to the apartment above. Also *transf.* of the sky.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. v.* 1. 58 Look how the floor of heaven is thick inlaid with pattens of bright gold. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 931 Sticking up a brooch or spit... to the floor over head. 1897 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* 1. 287 Then Casar... Bounding his throne by Ocean, his fame by the firmament floor.

3. *Naut.* a. (see quot. 1867). † b. The deck. c. *pl.* = floor-timbers.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 18 We have given longer Floors to our Ships, then in elder times, and better bearing under Water. 1683 HACKE *Collect. Orig. Voy.* (1699) I. 37 We took up our Water Cask from out of the Main Hatch to the Floor, and cleared the Timbers amid-Ships. 1805 D. STEEL *Naval Archit.* 78 In the Royal Navy... the floors are bolted through the keelson and keel. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Floor*, the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson; but strictly taken, it is only so much of her bottom as she rests upon when aground. *Ibid.*, *Floors* or *Floor-Timbers*.

4. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house where the members sit, and from which they speak.

Hence *fig.* The right of speaking; as to *get* or *obtain* the floor. To take the floor: to get up to address a meeting; to take part in a debate; said also of taking part in a dance. Chiefly U.S.

1774 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 12. He came upon the floor, and asked a member, 'What state are you now in?' 1804 PRITT *Speeches* (1806) IV. 354 The right honourable gentleman on the floor. 1811 B. RUSH in *J. Q. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 638 note. It blazed forth... in the year 1776 upon the floor of Congress. 1826 PICKERING *Voc. s. v.*, To get the floor; that is, to obtain an opportunity of taking part in a debate. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*. I. vii. 99 We returned to our seats again; and after refreshing... again 'took the floor'. 1880 MCCARTHY *Omn Times* III. xlv. 302 The Conservatives get what American politicians call 'the floor'. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 6/1 Sauntering boldly up the floor of the House. 1886 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 12 Dec. 469/1 The President took the floor to second the above resolutions. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* I. xii. 157 The senator from Minnesota has the floor. *Ibid.* I. xiii. 177 The member who first 'obtains the floor'.

b. In Courts of Law (see quot.).

1867 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 4), *Floor of the court*, the part of the court between the judges and the first row of counsel. Parties who appear in person stand there.

5. A set of rooms and landings in a house on the same or nearly the same level; a story. See FIRST-FLOOR.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 181 *Tristega*... an house of three sollers, floors, stories or lofts one over another. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* 1.1. He that, building, stays at one Floor or the second, hath erected none. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 5 The lodgers on the first floor had stipulated that [etc.]. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* vi. Old footsteps trod the upper floors. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 330 Many buildings... are let in floors to mechanics.

11. A level space or area.

6. An artificial platform, or levelled space, for the carrying on of some industry, esp. threshing. Cf. *threshing-floor*. † Rarely, a structure to walk over.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke iii. 17 He ferothad his bernes flore. c 1300 K. ALIS. 6104 Of hurdles of bruggen they made flores. And so they wente into the mores. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 83 Pan þai gader þe fruyt and... laye it apon a flure til it becom blakk and runkled. 1573 BARET *Adv. F* 721 A floure where come is threshed, *arata*. 1902 in *Land. Gaz.* No. 3790/4 Every Cistern... Kiln, Floor, Room, or other Place... made use of for the Wetting or Steeping of Corn. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 266 One or two platforms... called drying floors. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks, Tiles*, etc. v. (1889) 128 The 'floors'... the level places where the bricks are moulded. 1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Floor*, the sand bed of a foundry is termed the floor.

fig. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 302 Where flails of oratory thresh the floor.

b. *transf.* The corn, etc. placed on a 'floor'. In *Maltng.* A batch or quantity of grain laid at one time for steeping, a 'piece'.

1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* iii. 2 In this nyȝt he wynewith the flore of his baril. 1832 W. CHAMPLIN *Maltster's Guide* 43 The turning of his floors or pieces, by which alone the proper form of the root can be acquired. 1876 WYLLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 268 Each steeping is called a 'floor' or piece, and must be laid in succession according to age.

7. A naturally level space or extended surface. Also = the ground (*obs. exc. dial.*).

a 1400 *Florile Arth.* 3290 With þe drowghte of þe daye alle drye were þe flores! 1555 EDEN *Decades* 234 The upper crust or floure of the earth. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 167 Sunk though he be beneath the watery floor. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. v. (1693) 302 Great Banks or Floors of Earth. 1697 DEVOYER *Virg. Æneid* vi. 25 His rosie Wreath was Born by the tide of Wine, and floating on the Floor. 1830 SHELLEY *Cloud* 47 The moon Glides glimmering o'er my fleecy floor. 1839 LONGF. *Celestial Pilot* 3 Down in the west upon the ocean floor. 1865 GARLAND in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornwall*. Apr. 48 *Floor*, a grass meadow. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* *Eur. ix.* (1894) 198 Forests of pine rise steeply from the meadow floor.

† 8. An area or region. *Obs.*—1

1626 BACON *Sylva* s 255 Both of them [fishes and audibles] spread themselves in Round, and fill a whole Floore or Orbe vnto certain Limits.

† 9. = BED *sb.* 8. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. MHG. *vluor* sown field.]

1600 SURLFET *Countrie Farme* II. iv. 206 Of the disposing or appointing of the floors of the kitchen garden.

111. 10. A surface on which something rests; a foundation. ? *Obs.*

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1566) 397 *A* flore, or foundation, whereupon buildynge is set. 1768 SNEATON *Reports* (1797) I. 330 The arches I would recommend are of 12 feet wide, and 6 feet from the floor to the springer.

11. The stratum upon which a seam of coal, etc. immediately lies.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 *Floor*, a false bottom, with washdirt lying on it. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog.* 235 Vegetable remains are also met with in rocks beneath the coal, forming what is called the floor. 1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* s.v.

IV. A layer = BED III.

12. A layer, a stratum; a horizontal course.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. iv. (1732) 127 Many Beds or Floors of all kinds of Sea-Shells. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 321 A floor is a bed of Ore in a Lode. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* I. 7 In the case of tin it occasionally spreads out into a flat mass, technically called a floor.

13. A unit of measurement used for embankment work (see quots.).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xv. 309 Banks are measured by the

1. Floor, which is eighteen Foot square and one deep. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* XV. 148 A floor of earth is twenty feet square, and one foot deep. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* [= 400 cubic feet].

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

14. Simple attrib., as *floor area*, *joist*, *level*, *tile*. 1887 *Fall Mail* G. 9 Nov. 13/2 The... floor area of the large hall having been fully occupied. 1899 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 183 A difficulty about a 'floor-joist' or a window-frame. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 127 The steps and 'floor levels'. 1894 *Antiquary* Aug. 41 The 'floor-tiles of these hearths... have been burnt white'.

15. Special comb., as *floor-arch* (see quot.); *floor-bank* (see quot. 1750); *floor-board*, a board used for flooring, also *attrib.*; so *floor-boarding*; *floor-frame*, (a) the framework of the floor in a vessel; (b) U.S. the main frame of the body of a railway-carriage underneath the floor; *floor-guide*, *floor-hanger* (see quots.); *floor-head*, (a) the upper end of one of the floor-timbers in a vessel; (b) (see quot. 1867); *floor-hollow* (see quot.); *floor-lamp*, one that stands on the floor; *floor-layer*, U.S. a workman who lays down floors; *floor-laying*, the operation of laying down floors; *floor-light* (see quot.); *floor-pipe*, a hot-air pipe laid along the floor of a conservatory; *floor-plan*, (a) *Shipbuilding* (see quot. 1867); (b) *Arch.* (see quot. 1874); *floor-plate*, (a) *Shipbuilding* (see quot. 1883); (b) *Mech. Engin.* = *foot-plate*; *floor-riband* (see quots.); *floor-rider* (see quot.); *floor-sweep* (see quot.); *floor-timber* (see quot. 1867); *floor-walker*, U.S. = *SHOP-WALKER*; *floorward a.*, directed towards the floor; *floorward* (s *adv.*), towards the floor.

1834 *Knight Dict. Mech.* IV. 349/5 **Floor Arch*, an arch with a flat extrados. 1750 ELLIS *Hist. Husbandry*. I. i. 93 What we call a **Flower-bank*; that is, some earth that lies next the hedge, thrown over the roots with a spade... so that with the first Original or first raised Flower-bank, the whole Rise of Earth is not above a foot. 1805 PRIEST in *Young's Ann. Agric.* XLIII. 586 The ditches will be filled up, so as to form what are called floor-banks. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* s 146 **Floor boards* are, or ought to be, an inch in thickness. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 83/2 Parts of a Solid Floor of fire-proof construction, with a floor-board surface. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 83 In **Floor-boarding*, take the length of the room for one dimension, and the breadth for the other, [etc.]. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 4 A **Floor frame* of six beams athwart ship. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Floor-guide* in ship-building, a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-riband and the keel. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 349/5 **Floor Hanger*, a shaft bearing fastened to the floor. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Rung-heads*... the upper ends of the floor-timbers, which are... more properly called **floor-heads*. 1856 R. H. DANA *Seamen's Friend* 5 When the hallast is iron, it is stowed up to the floor-heads. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Floor-head*, the diagonal, terminating the length of the floors near the bilge of the ship. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 **Floor hollow*, the inflected curve that terminates the floor next the keel, and to which the floor-hollow mould is made. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 2/6 The home demand for telescope **floor lamps* is still growing. 1863 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 10 May 4/6 The newly formed union of **floor-layers*. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 83/2 Improved method of **Floor-laying* without nails. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 349/5 **Floor-light*, a frame with glass panes in a floor. 1665 EVEREUS *Arch. Horol.* (ed. 8) 162 The Fresh Air, circulating thorough the Office of the **Floor-pipe*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **Floor-plans*, longitudinal sections, whereon are represented the water-lines and ribband-lines. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889/5 **Floor-plan*... (Architecture) a horizontal section, showing the thickness of the walls and partitions, the arrangement of the passages, apartments, and openings at the level of the principal, or receiving floor of the house. 1869 SIR E. J. REEO *Shipbuild.* xix. 407 The **floor-plates* are now required to extend to a perpendicular height up the bilges of twice the depth of the floors amidships. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.* *Floorplates*, formerly plates in the bottom of an iron ship corresponding with the floor-timbers in wooden ones. 1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Floor plates*, foot plates. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 **Floor riband*, the riband next below the floor-heads which supports the floors. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **Floor-riders*, knees brought in from side to side over the floor ceiling and keelson, to support the bottom, if bilged or weak, for heavy cargo. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 119 **Floor-sweeps*, the radii that sweep the heads of the floors. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 2 They lay the Rungs, called **floor-timbers*... thwart the keele. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Floors* or *Floor-Timbers*, those parts of the ship's timber which are placed immediately across the keel. 1884 MINOR (Dakota) *Triller* 30 July, These Boston merchants stationed their 'floor-walkers at the place appointed by the Philadelphia agent. 1887 *Fall Mail* G. 12 Mar. 18/1 A constantly repeated **floor-wed* glance of bashfulness and modesty. 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 He is huddled down **floorwards*.

Floor, *sb.* 2 *colloq.* [f. FLOOR *v.*] Something that 'floors' or discomfites one; also, a fatal blunder (in a calculation, etc.).

1841 R. W. CHURCH *Lett.* 21 Mar. in *Life & Lett.* (1894) 23 The Heads show that they feel it rather a floor for the present. 1846 *Ibid.* 64 We may be caught out in some 'floor'.

Floor (*flōr*), *v.* [f. FLOOR *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To cover or furnish with a floor or floors, in various senses of the word; to pave. Also with *over*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 334 Eke pave or floore it wcle in somer tyde. c 1520 *Ment. Rifen* (Surtees) III. 201 *Floort*.

ying the loft per v dies. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxi. (1887) 114 (He) must have his ground flowered so..as in wrestling not hard to fall on. 1660 PEPPS *Diary* 4 Sept., Looking over the joiners, flooring my dining-room. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 226 [Persia] is floored with vast Sands pent in by the surrounding Sprouts of Taurus. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 16 Fiery suns, and oceans flowered with ice. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 473 The feeding and sleeping place floored with flat stones. 1823 *Examiner* 442 The pit was floored over to the height of the stage. 1857 B. TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* iii. (1858) 18 Thick fir forests, floored with bright-green moss.

b. To form, or serve as, the floor of.
1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* i. 4 The Sands which floor the Sea. 1854 HOOKER *Himalayan Fl.* ii. xviii. 44, 300 feet of deposit, which once floored its valleys.

2. To bring to the floor or ground; to knock down in boxing; to bring down (game). To be floored (of a horseman): to have a fall.

1642 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 79 He commanded them all to shoot at once, and floor the enemy, if possible they could. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 Crib. floored him with a blow of great strength. 1826 *Ibid.* New Ser. XVII. 270 My friend was floored, and Mr. Leader..rode over him. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 10 My wild swan, that I floored yesterday. 1866 SEDGWICK *Oxf. Reformers* iv. § 4 Whereupon the poor boy was forthwith floored then and there, and flogged.

b. slang. (See quot.)
1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Floord'*, a person who is so drunk, as to be incapable of standing, is said to be floord'.
3. In various figurative uses. *collog.*

a. To confound, nonplus; to flabbergast, puzzle. In schoolboy slang, To be or get floored: to grow confused, to be at a loss, fail, break down.

1840 LD. BEACONFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 158 My facts flabbergasted him, as well as..Hume, who was ludicrously floored. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iv. 'If you hadn't been floored yourself now at first lesson.' *Ibid.* ii. v. 'He's never going to get floored.' 1886 RUSKIN *Proserpina* I. 359 The consummate manner in which I had floored our tutor.

b. To overcome in any way; to beat, defeat, prove too much for. To floor the odds (see quot. 1893).

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxx. It is very singular that you who play so much better should not have floored him yesterday evening. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lett.* (1891) II. 22 I am floored as to the professorship. 1836 LD. BEACONFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 50. I was the only man who could floor O'Connell. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov. 3/5 The odds were, nevertheless, floored from an unexpected quarter. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Floor* (Racing). When a low-priced horse pulls off the event in the face of the betting, it is said to floor the odds.

c. To do thoroughly, get through (a piece of work) successfully. To floor a paper (*Univ. slang*): to answer every question in it.

1852 BRISTED *5 Years in Eng. Univ.* I. 186 Our best classic had not time to floor the paper. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x. 83 I've nearly floored my little-go work.

d. To empty, finish (a bottle, etc.).

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* v. ii, I was the first man that floored his gallon. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv. (1880) 228, I have a few bottles of old wine left; we may as well floor them.

e. *intr.*? To commit a fatal blunder.

1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 97 We floored so miserably at the Reformation, that [etc.].

4. *trans.* 'To bring forward in argument, to table' (*Jam.*). *Obs.*—

a 1687 M^WARD *Contendings* (1723) 177, I know not..whom your Proposal..strikes against; save that you floor it, to fall on some, whom you mied to hit right or wrong.

5. To place upon (something) as a floor.

1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. xiii. 68 The doctrine of a Heaven, floored upon a firmament, or placed in the upper air.

6. *Art slang.* To hang in the lowest row on the walls of a picture-gallery.

1884 *American VIII.* 376 One R.A. is 'skied' and another 'floored'.

Floorage (flō'ridz). *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] Floors collectively, amount of flooring.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iii. 147 All this floorage was contrived to keep the moisture of the mould from running away.

Floor-cloth, floorcloth.

1. A fabric for covering floors; chiefly applied to substitutes for carpeting, as oilcloth, linoleum, etc.

1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 716 A thick Carpet, instead of a Floor-cloth, is liable to prevent the Success of this Experiment. 1818 Miss Rose in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 75 The floor-cloth in the entrance-hall was taken up. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* vii. It was a neat, dull little house..with new, narrow floorcloth in the passage.

2. A housemaid's cloth for washing floors.

1851 [See FILE sb. 1]. (In common use in England.)

Hence Floor-cloth, floor-cloth v., to cover with floorcloth. Also, Floor-clothed *ppl.* a.

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi. He found himself in a little floor-clothed room. 1844 — *Mart. Chm.* ix. It was floor-clothed all over.

Floored (flō'id), *ppl.* a. [f. FLOOR v. + -ED.]

1. Provided with a floor.

1552 HULOT, Floored or dressed with bourses, *contabulatus*. 1609 HOLLAND *Amynt. Marcell.* 79 They passed over the river upon a floored bridge of ships. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 56 Till the natives live in floored houses.

2. Brought to the ground, overthrown; also *fig.* overpowered, done for.

1821 BYRON 12 Dec. in Moore *Life & Lett.* (1833) III. 301 The usual excuse of floored equestrians. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 7 Feb. (1880) II. 11 Wardour was in a floored condition.

Floorer (flō'rar). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which floors.

1. One who or that which brings down to the floor or ground; esp. a knock-down blow.

1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant* (ed. 2). *Floors*, fellows who three persons down, after which their companions..rob them in the act of lifting them up. 1810 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* (ed. 3) 59 Singling him from all her flash admirers, Shines in his hits, and thunders in his floors. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* ii. ii. 33 Strike, O strike the precious rascal! He shall have a floorer dealt him!

2. Something which floors in a figurative sense (see FLOOR v. 3), e.g. unexpected news of an unpleasant nature, a decisive argument or retort, a question which utterly embarrasses one, a poser. Also in university slang, a question or paper too hard to be mastered.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xxii. 'Well', said Jack, 'that's a floorer, and no mistake'. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants of B. Iviii.* This case is a floorer to me. 1870 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable*, *Floorer*, In the University we say, 'That paper or question was a floorer'. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages to Fort.* xiv. 227, I didn't know the news would be such a floorer.

Flooring (flō'ring), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. Floor.

1. The action of flooring or laying down a floor. 1632 SHERWOOD, A flooring with planks or boards, *planchage*. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 149 Of Flooring of Rooms. 1866 *Law Reports* Com. Pleas 163 The plaintiff is..the patentee of certain buckle plates used for bridge flooring.

2. *concr.* The floor of a room, etc.; also, the materials of which it is made.

1624 WORTON *Archit. in Relig. Wotton*, (1672) 63 Mosaicque is..of most use in pavements and floorings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 237 To pitch the waxen flooring some contrive. 1754 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress.* Bute 23 June, The ceiling and flooring are in good repair. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv, The Captain, Miller, and Blake who had many notions as to the flooring, lines, and keel of a racing boat. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* i, The polished oak flooring.

b. A natural floor, a stratum.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 262 To smooth the Surface of th' unequal Ground; Lest crack'd with Summer Heats the flooring files. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View U. S.* 47 The flooring of the Miami and Clay Rivers. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxii. 428 Sandstone rock..forms the flooring of the country.

3. *Malting.* The operation of spreading the grain on the malt-floor, and treating it there in the required manner.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 93 *Malting*..the couching, sweating, and flooring. 1885 H. STOKES *Malt* xix. 344 *Flooring*, this is also called *spiring*.

4. The action of knocking down or throwing to the ground.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* Pref. (ed. 3) p. xii, Cross-buttocking..being as indispensable an ingredient, as nobbling, flooring, &c.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flooring-beam*, *-board*, *-stone*, *-timber*; *flooring-clamp* (see quot.).

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 81 'Flooring beams connect the walls of a skeleton building. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 173 'Flooring boards 10s. per square. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889/h 'Flooring-clamp, an implement for closing up the joints of flooring-boards. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* vii. 117 Quarries of Stone..where they get 'flooring-stones for paving of houses.

Floorish, *obs.* form of FLOURISH.

Floorless (flō'less), *a.* [f. FLOOR sb. + -LESS.] Having no floor, without a floor.

1847 in CRAIG. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 464 A roofless, floorless house.

† **Floorth.** *Obs.* In 5-6 floorths. [f. FLOOR sb. + -TH.] = FLOOR sb.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6184 Pys persone lay and lokede furþ Vn tyl a cofre yn þe floorth. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* v. xcix. 73 Ye sayd Goothis, by crafty & false meanes, caused y^e floorth of the sayd Chambre to falle. 1502 *Will of Angus* (Somerset Ho.), A salt cotte..wt a saltte floorth. 1530 PALSGR. 609/3 This floorth is well leavelled.

Floorwise (flō'waiz), *adv.* *rare*—1. [f. FLOOR sb. + -WISE.] As on a floor.

1840 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 29 While our feet struck glories..Which we stood on floorwise, Platformed in mid-air.

Flop (flɒp), *sb.* *collog.* and *dial.* [See the vb., and cf. FLAP sb.]

1. The action of the vb. *Flor*; the heavy dull sound produced by 'flopping'.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., 'I'll gi yeow a flop.' 1854 L. LLOYD *Scandinavian Adv.* II. 271, I was startled by something descending, with a great flop, on to my hat. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 5 The flop of a water-rat or the whirr of the grey-hen.

b. A noise resembling this.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 33 Stuffing his finger into his mouth and pulling it out suddenly, with what he..called a flop.

† 2. = FLAP sb. 1 b. *Obs.*

1662 *Rump Songs* II. 3 To give us a Flop with a Fox-tail.

3. *dial.* A mass of thin mud. Also *transf.*

1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* Gloss. 304. 1852 C. FOX *Ymrl.* 23 Aug. (1882) 276 The oven where the fiery Pop (molten metal) was shut up for six weeks to cool.

4. *U.S. college slang.* (see quot.)

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words*, s.v. Any 'cute' performance by which a man is sold [deceived] is a good flop.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in various words in which flop is a variant of flap; as *flop-car*, *-ear*, *-mouth*. Also *flop-damper*, *flop-wing* (see quots.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889/h 'Flop-damper', a stove or furnace damper which rests by its weight in open or shut position. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 351/1 The old English hog with 'flop' ears. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* lii, A brace of 'flop-eared setters bounding before him. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 15, I love to hear tales when a merrie corpulent Floe bandies them out of his 'Flop-mouth. 1885 SWANSON *Prov. Names Birds* 184 Lapping (*Paululus vulgaris*). 'Flopwing.

Flop (flɒp), *adv.* and *int. collog.* [The vb. stem so used.] With a flop, with a flopping noise.

1728 VANDER, & CIB. *Proc. Husb.* i. 14 Dawn came I flop of my Feace all along in the Channel. 1853 KINSLY *Water Bab.* iii, The beetles fell flop into the water. 1831 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 177 Reynard dashed out flop against the only bound on that side of the tree. a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 177 'Dallied if he didn't fall into the pond, flop!'

Flop (flɒp), *v.* *collog.* and *dial.* [onomatopoeic var. of FLAP v.], the change of vowel indicating a duller or heavier sound.]

1. *intr.* To swing or sway about heavily and loosely; = FLAP v. 5.

1602 MARSTON *Aut. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 A husband..with a bush of furs on the ridge of his chinne, readie still to flop into his foming chaps. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Provincialisms*, s.v., 'The sail flops against the mast.' 1833 K. W. HAMILTON in *Harper's Mag.* 845/1 One side [of a wet umbrella] flopped dejectedly.

2. To move clumsily or heavily; to move with a sudden bump or thud. Of a bird: To flap the wings heavily. Also with *away*, *down*, *over*, etc. 1652 [See FLOPPING]. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 4 They flop on heavy wings away. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hants* 13 Then flopping on his seat..he sinks. 1859 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 13 He flopped over on his side, quite stiff and unconscious. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* x, She flopped down on her knees, and implored for mercy. 1879 BONHAM *Whetnam's Roman* 105 Tortoises flopped into the water. 1857 DEANST *The World went* i. 7 Blue water over your head, and the whales flopping around your grave. 1887 LADY BRASSEY in *Last Voy.* ix. 222 A..grey sea flopping up on our weather bow.

b. *fig.* To flop over: to make a sudden change in one's attitude or behaviour.

1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Oct. 268/3 His [Sardou's] characters..flop over and act in a way quite the reverse of what we had a right to expect.

3. *trans.* To throw suddenly, generally with the additional notion of making a bump or thud. Also with *down*, *in*, etc.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., 'A floppet his affections' on such a one. 1836 MARRIOTT *Middh.* *Acc.* xxxviii, She..flopped herself into the standing bed-place. a 1845 HOOP *Aeric. Distress* iii, In bolts our bacon-hog Atwixt the legs of Master Bloggs, And flops him down in all the muck. 1854 BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s.v., 'How you flop it in.' 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, 'What do you mean by flopping yourself down and praying again me?'

4. To move (wings, etc.) heavily and loosely up and down.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. 254 Cawing and flopping his wings in the sky. 1891 *Cam. Rev.* 12 Mar. 261/2 One of two of them at least ai..feebly flopping their hands about.

5. To strike with a sudden blow. To flop up (the eyes): to bang up; = FLAP v. 1. *dial.*

1838 BYWATER *Sheffield* (ed. 3) 227 If thah gets drunk, an flops a watchman's een up. 1888 *Sporting Life* 15 Dec. 5/5 'E cannt flop a bloke.

6. *U.S. College slang* (see quot.).

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words*, s.v., 'A man writes cards during examination to freeze the profs..and he flops the examination if he gets a good mark by the means.' One usually flops his marks by feigning sickness.

Hence Flopping *ppl.* a.

1679 *Trial of Laughorn* 53 He had a gray Coat on, and plain Shooes, and a flopping Hat. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxcix. 384 A Huge Flopping Kye. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 Jealous watch-dog..E'en rous'd by quawking of the flopping crows.

Floppy (flɒpi), *a.* *collog.* [f. FLOR v. + -Y 1.] Inclined to flop, having a tendency to flop about.

1828 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Clerical Life, Amos Barton* ii. In those days even fashionable caps were large and floppy. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 7/1 A divided skirt..is the clumsiest, floppiest..article that a woman can put on.

Hence Floppily *adv.*; Floppiness.

1824 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Sept. 6/2 An aimless feeble old humbug, he sits floppily on the wrong side of his boat. 1852 *Daily News* 2 July 6/1 There is now a regrettable tendency to 'floppiness' of attire.

Flora (flō'ra). Pl. *floræ*; also *floras*. [a. L. *Flora* the goddess of flowers, f. *flōr*, *flōs* 'flower'.]

1. In Latin mythology, the goddess of flowers; hence, in modern poetical language, the personification of nature's power in producing flowers.

1508 DUNBAR *Golden Targe* 74 There saw I..The frenck Aurora, and lady Flora schene. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 16 With voice Mille, as when Zephyrus or Flora breathe. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre.* iii. 235 Indulgent Flora breathe

perpetual May. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* x. 116 Here a grave Flora scarcely deigns to bloom. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 65 The empire of Flora has no limit.

2. A descriptive catalogue of the plants of any geographical area, geological period, etc.

[From the use of the name *Flora* in Latin titles of works of this kind. The earliest known example is Simon Paulli's *Flora Danica* 1647; other early instances are Rupp's *Flora Jemensis* 1718, and Linnaeus's *Flora Suecica* 1745.]

[1665 RAY (*title*), *Flora*, seu de Florum Cultura. Or, a complete Florilege.] 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* Pref. 17 It comprehends by far the greatest part, which is as much as the *Flora* of any country can pretend to. 1799 J. HULL (*title*), The British *Flora*. 1829 G. JOHNSTON (*title*), A *Flora* of Berwick-upon-Tweed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Pref. v. I have consulted the usual British and Continental *Floras*.

3. The plants or plant life of any particular region or epoch. Cf. FAUNA 1.

1778 G. WHITE *Let. in Selborne* (1877) L. 217 Chalks, clays, sands... woodlands, and champagne fields, cannot but furnish an ample *Flora*. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 92 The *Flora* of a country is peculiarly influenced by temperature. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 329 The *Floras* of distant continents would not by such means become mingled.

Floral (flōrāl), *a.* [ad. L. *flōrāl-is* of or pertaining to *Flora*; see FLORA and -AL. In sense 3 it may be regarded as a new formation on L. *flōr-, flōs* flower. Cf. F. *floral* in all the senses.]

1. *Hist.* Pertaining to or in honour of the goddess *Flora*. *Floral choros* = L. *Floralia*.

1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 270 The *Floral* shows were celebrated in the end of April, in honour of the Goddess of Flowers and gardens. 1728 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 769 Let One great Day, To... *Floral* Play Be set aside. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Florales Ludii*, *Floral Games*.

2. Pertaining to a flora or floras. *Floral zone*: one of the tracts into which the earth's surface may be divided with regard to the character of the vegetable life.

1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 100 The *floral zones* are less irregular than the faunal.

3. Of or pertaining to a flower or flowers. *Floral diagram*: a diagram exhibiting the relative position of the parts in the cross-section of a flower. *Floral envelope* (see ENVELOPE sb. 3). *Floral leaf* (see quot. 1753).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Floral Leaf* expresses one found near the flower, and which never appears but with the flower. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Floral bud*, containing the flowers. 1849 LONDON *Encycl. Florals*, Gloss. 1099 *Floral envelopes*. 1849 FLORIST'S *Trat.* 230 *Floral* Intelligence. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* (1870) 133 *Floral* leaves or bracts. 1876 HOOKER *Bot. Primer* 62 The outermost of the floral whorls, the calyx. 1879 CASSELL'S *Tech. Educ.* IV. 952 Another floral expedition. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 601 The *Floral Diagram* is constructed differently according to the purpose it is intended to serve.

Hence *Florally adv.*, in quot., like a flower.

1820 *Examiner* No. 631, 317/3 Profound in its depth of chiaroscuro, and florally beautiful in its colour.

Floralize (flōrālīz), *v.* [f. FLORAL + -IZE.]

trans. To make floral; to adorn with flowers.

1850 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 10 Apr., How appropriate that all our cemeteries should be floralized and tree-shaded.

† **Florameda**. *Obs. rare*. 'Probably a flowered or figured stuff' (Beck).

1646 *Charter in Entick London* II. 178 Stuffs... Floramedas.

† **Floramour**. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 flo(u)ramor(e), flor(e)amour, flower am(u)r, florimor(e).

[a. OF. **flor amour* (in Cotgr. *flor d'amour*) lit. 'flower of love'. Cf. Ger. *floramor* (16th c.).

The suggestion that *amour* is a perversion of *amaranthus* seems not impossible, but is not supported by evidence.]

A name given to various cultivated species of *Amaranthus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 11 The other kynde [of *Amaranthus*] is called here in Engle... floramore.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xl. 255 In English flower Gentle, purple Velvet flower. *Floramour*. 1611 COTGR., *Flor d'amour*, flower-gentle, flower-amour. 1665-76 RAY *Flora* 178 The great *Floramour* hath a thick and tall crested stalk, with many reddish large green leaves.

† Misused for: Love of flowers.

1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* i. iv. 18 Ministering to the voluptuous floramour of the locality.

Floran (flōrān), *Min.* Also *Floran Tin*.

(See quot. 1778.)

1778 PRAYE *Min. Cornub.* 321 *Floran* is an exceeding small grained Tin, scarce perceivable in the stone though perhaps very rich. Also any Tin which is stamped exceeding fine, and undersize, is called *Floran Tin*—quasi *Flower Tin*. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Florantinn*, tin ore scarcely visible in the stone, or stamped very small.

Florascope: see FLORISCOPE.

Florché, obs. form of FLORISH.

Floré, obs. form of FLOOR.

Floral (flōrāl), *a.* [f. L. *flōrē-us*, f. *flōr-, flōs* flower + -AL.] † *a.* = FLORAL 1 (*obs.*). *b.* = FLORAL 2.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* iv. iii. 213 In the Playes Floreal, and in the Pastoral Comedies. 1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLV. 501 Ancient and universal has been the floral homage paid to the floral queen.

† **Floral** (flōrāl), *sb.* [Fr. *Floral*, f. as prec.]

The name adopted for the eighth month of the year in the calendar of the French Republic introduced in 1793; it extended from April 20 to May 19.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* iv. Wks. 1870 X. 62, 17th Floreal, (8th of May). 1838 NICOLAS *Chron. Hist.* 182 Floreal (Flowerly Month).

Floredelise, obs. form of FLEUR-DE-LYS.

Flores: see FLOREY.

Florence 1 (flōrēns). [The name of the chief city of Tuscany (F. *Florence*, L. *Flōrentia*, early It. *Fiorenze*, now *Firenze*); used as the name of various things produced or originating there.]

† 1. A gold florin. [In OF. *flōrence*.] *Obs.*

a 1400 OCTAVIAN 1910 Four outlaws... chepede me that chylid to sale Forsyxtay florences. 1475 *Sgr. leue Degre* 243 And offere there florences thre, In tokenyng of the trynityte. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1570) 976/1 What money goeth out of Germany yearly to the Pope, mountyng to the summe of 3,000,000 Florences. 1568 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 52 Edward III... commaunded Florences of gold to be made and coyned.

2. The name given to certain woven fabrics: † *a.* of wool. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1483 *Act & Rich.* III. c. 8 § 18 The making of any Clothes called Florences with Cremyll listes. 1583 RATES *Customs*. Cjb, Florence wullen cloth the yarde. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Florences*, a kind of cloth brought over from Florence. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1846 in FAIRHOLT *Costume Gloss.*

b. of silk (see quot.). [So in Fr.]

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Florence*. This dress stuff is also known as Florentine... a description of Corded Barège or Grenadine... There is also a thin description of Taffeta... which had its origin at Florence, and thence derived its name.

† 3. A kind of wine brought from Florence. *Obs.*

1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4343/1 A Parcel of extraordinary good Red Florence, at 6s. a Gallon. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 20 Nov. The chest of Florence... proves to be Lord Hertford's drams.

4. *Comb.* Florence-flask, a flask of the kind used to contain Florence-oil (see FLASK sb. 2 3);

Florence iris, ? = *Florentine iris*; Florence-leaf, a fine yellow leaf-alloy; Florence-oil, a superior kind of olive oil.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 *Florence Iris*. 1762 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1806) I. 345 Your experiment of the *Florence flask*, and holling water is very curious. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Florence-leaf*. *Ibid.*, *Florence-oil*, olive oil sold in flasks.

† **Florence** 2. *slang. Obs.* [? from the female Christian name.] (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Florence*, a Wench that is touz'd and ruffled. 1785 in GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

† **Florent**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *flōrent-em*, pr. pp. of *flōrere* to FLOURISH.] *a.* Flourishing.

b. Blooming, flowery.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 63 b Sinopa... was a florent citee, and of great power. 1719 D'URNEY *Pills* (1872) I. 340 Whose florent Spring now bears delightful bloom. 1721 — *Two Queens of Brentford* II. in *New Opera* 28 Scandal has our florent Glory spoil'd.

Florentine (flōrēntēn), *a.* and *sb.* Also (in sense B. 3) 7 florenten, 8 -ine. [ad. L. *Flōrentīnus* of or pertaining to *Flōrentia* Florence.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Florence, the chief city of Tuscany.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 292 Francis the Florentine Cardinal. 1756-7 *Tr. Kysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 305 Antonio del Pollajuolo, a Florentine painter, who died in 1498. 1877 NICOLL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 166 The third [diamond] in weight is the Florentine or Grand Duke.

b. sb. In † *Florentine flower-de-luce* = *Florentine iris*; Florentine fresco (see quot.); Florentine iris, the white or pale-blue iris (f. *Florentina*); Florentine lake (see quot. 1854); Florentine marble (see quot.); Florentine mosaic, a kind of mosaic made by inlaying precious stones in marble or the like; Florentine pie = B. 3.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* l. xxxv. 48 The white Flower-de-luce is like unto the Florentine Flower de-luce. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, **Florentine Fresco*, Like common fresco, the lime is used wet, but in this mode it can be moistened and kept damp, and fit for painting on. 1882 GARDEN 20 May 353/4 A large table bouquet... of tall white **Florentine Iris*. 1882 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 412 **Florentine lake*. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, *Florentine Lake*, a pigment prepared from cochineal. It is now obsolete.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) **Florentine* or Landscape-Marble, a kind of Marble in which the Figures of Mountains, Rivers, Towers... and even whole Cities are naturally represented.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*, **Florentine Mosaic*. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. 65 'A jigit o' mutton, a fine young poney cock, and a **Florentine pye*.'

B. sb.

1. A native or inhabitant of Florence. Also a Florentine ship.

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arh.) 16 Their Nauy... strengthened with Florentines and huge Hulses of other countries. 1599 ILLYRE *Animado*. (1875) 45 The workemene, heinge florentines. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 1 The Florentines and Senoys are by th'eaires. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 London was, to the Londoner... what Florence was to the Florentine of the fifteenth century.

2. A textile fabric of silk or † wool, used for weaving apparel. Cf. FLORENCE 2.

1545 RATES *Customs*. D. iij b, Florentines [printed -tyse] for a clothe. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Florentine*... a species of satin or tweeled silk. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Florentine*... is a twilled silk, thicker than Florence, which latter is, however, sometimes called by the same name.

3. *Cookery*. A kind of pie or tart; *esp.* meat baked in a dish with a cover of paste.

1567-79 HAKE *Neues Powles Churchyard* iv. (1872) D. iij, With Custards, Tarts, and Florentines, the banquet to amende. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Florentine*, a made Dish of Minced Meats, Currans, Spice, Eggs, &c., Bak'd. 1750 E. SMITH *Complete Housewife* (ed. 14) 43 A Florentine of a kidney of Veal. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 126 A Florentine (an excellent old Scottish dish composed of veal).

4. The Florentine dialect of Italian.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. v. 207 That exquisite all-admired Florentine... has secured its undying fame.

Hence *Florentine v. trans.*, to cook or prepare in the manner of a florentine (B. 3).

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 137 To florentine Rabbits.

† **Florentizing**, *pa. pp. or ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *Flōrentia* Florence + -IZE.] *v. trans.* Making like Florence; or *intr.* Imitating Florence.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 943 Strife-full Ambition, Florentizing States: Bribes... swaying Magistrates.

† **Flores** 1 (flōrēz). *Obs.* [f. L. *flōres*, pl. of *flōr*.]

1. *Old Chem.* (See quot. 1706.)

1663 BOYLE *Usefuln.* *Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 213 The same *Aurum fulminans* being calcin'd with... Flowers of Brimstone, till the *Flōres* be burnt away. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flōres*... in Chymistry, the more subtil parts of a substance separated from the grosser by Sublimation.

2. *nonce-use*. 'Flowers of speech.'

a 1734 NORRIS *Exam.* i. iii. § 94 One may also admire how the Author comes by these *Flōres* of the Canaglia.

† **Flores** 2 (flōrēs). [Sp.; pl. of *flor* FLOWER. Cf. F. *indigo flore*.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Flores*, a commercial classification of indigo, the best quality of dye from Nos. 7 to 9. 1885 BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 333 South American [indigo]... Its qualities are distinguished as follows:—1st, *Flores*; 2nd, *Sobres*; and 3rd, *Cortes*.

Florescence (flōrēsēns). [ad. mod. L. *flōrescentia*, f. L. *flōrescent-em*; see next and -ENCE.]

The process of producing flowers or bursting into flower; the period or state of flowering. Also *concr.* Flowers collectively.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Flōrescentia*, Florescence or the Flowering season. The time when vegetables usually expand their flowers. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* i. 16 The grass... Fragrant with sweet florescence. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 124 All the Hieracia are erect throughout the process of florescence and semination.

Florescent (flōrēsēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *flōrescent-em*, pr. pp. of *flōrescere* to begin to blossom, inceptive of *flōrere*; see FLOURISH.] Bursting into flower, flowering. *lit. and fig.*

1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* IX. 201 [They] will... remain admired and florescent, when the essays of thy most witty emissary are superseded and forgotten.

Floresche, *floresshe*, obs. forms of FLOURISH.

Floret 1 (flōrēt), [ad. OF. *flōrete*, F. *fleurette*, dim. of *fleur* flower.]

1. *Bot.* One of the little flowers that go to make up a composite flower or the spikelet in grasses. *Flōrets of the disk, of the ray* (see quot. 1866).

1671 GREW *Nat. Plants* i. v. § 18 (1682) 38 The outer Part of every Sult, is its *Flōret*. A *Flōret* is the Epitome of a Flower. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 69 The choke... is an assemblage of florets which are beginning to be formed. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 456 *Flōrets of the disk* furnished with stamens only. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* The *flōrets of the disk* are those which occupy the centre of the head of a composite; while *flōrets of the ray* occupy the circumference. 1877 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. viii, Dandelion.—All the florets ligulate.

2. A small flower, a floweret.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.*, *Lozes of Plants* II, He... Crops the young floret and the bladed herb. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* (ed. 2) 192 These feeble florets are lying with all their fresh leaves torn, and their stems broken.

Fig. 1788 MRS. A. SEWARD *Let.* (1811) I. 150 I may one day present you with my poetic florets. 1822 BLACKW. *Mag.* XL. 424 Variegated by the florets of a superficial but ornate adulation.

† **Floret** 2. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *flōrete* (Fr. *fleuret*) floss-silk. Cf. FERRET sb. 2] = FERRET sb. 2 Only attrib. as *flōret-silk* = floss-silk.

1583 RATES *Customs*. E. iv, Silk called Floret silk the pound containing xvi. vnces. 1611 COTGR. *Fleuret*, course silk; *flōret silk*. 1640 *Scavange Table* in Entick *London* (1766) II. 169 Ferret or Floret silk.

Hence † **Floretting**.

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 144 This mixture is carded and called *flōretting*.

Floreted, obs. var. of FLEURET 2, fencing-foil.

Floreted (flōrētēd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLORET 1 + -ED 2.] Having florets, covered or ornamented with little flowers.

1866 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 31 In hulging halconies, and floreted gratings of huge windows.

† **Floretty**. *Obs. rare.* In floristry, flowery.

[? f. FLORET, FLOWER + -RY.] Flowery ornament.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 161 The walls and arches... garnished with floristry. 1650 FULLER *Pigmal.* i. 367 The Cedar was... curiously carved with imagery of flowers... Nor was all this floristry... lost labour.

Floretée, -etty, vars. of FLEURETTÉE.

† **Florey**, *flōrey*, *flōrey*. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *flōray*, 6 *flōrey*, 6-7 *flōrie*, -y, 6-8 *flōrey*, 8 *flōree*. [a. F. *flōrde*, var. of *flōrde* in same sense,

f. *fleur* flower.] A blue pigment consisting of the scum collected from the vat in dyeing with woad or indigo.

1527 *MS. Acc. R. Gibson, Master of Revels* (Public Record Office), Bought. *li* of dry flory, the *li* iij s. 1573 *Art of Limning* 4 Smalte or florry being tempered in a shell with gumme water maketh a blew. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* v. lxiii. 602 Florye . . . is the scumme of the dyfat, while the cloth is upon the dying a blew colour with Indico or Woad. 1721-1800 *BAILEY, Florye, Florye*. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Florye*, powder blew or indigo. attrib. 1666 *PEACHAM Art Drawing* 58 Take Florye Blew and grind it with a little fine Roset.

† **Florigage**. *Obs.* [badly f. *L. flōr-, flōs* flower, after *foliage*. Cf. *Fr. fleurage*.]

1. Bloom, blossom.

1782 J. SCOTT *Odes* xx. 26 And where the trees unfold their bloom, And where the banks their florigage bear.

2. 'The leaves of flowers' (Webster *Suppl.* 1880).

Floriare (flōr-i-ā), *ppl. a.* In quot. floreate.

[f. *L. flōr(i)- flōs* + -ATE 2. See -ATE 2.] = next.

1894 *Satchell & Co's Catal.* 11 July 124 The first page . . . illuminated in floreate scrolls.

Floriated (flōr-i-ā-tēd), *ppl. a.* Also floreated.

[f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Decorated or adorned with floral ornaments.

1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 17 The floriated Cross. 1857 *Wood Com. Obj. Seashore* 25 A floriated coronet. fig. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 183/2 The late mission to Fez, and the highly 'floriated' accounts of it.

Floriation (flōr-i-ā-shən), [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

a. A floral decoration. b. A musical flourish.

1868 *CUSSANS Her. iv.* 60 A Cross Moline with its floriations more expanded. 1895 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 575/2 He continued the tune, with his accustomed floriations.

Floricide (flōr-i-sid), *noun-ud.* [f. *L. flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + -CID 1.] One who destroys flowers.

1841 *HOR. SMITH Moneyed Man* II. viii. 263 I cannot like a floricide.

Floricomous (flōr-i-kō-mōs), *a. rare.* [ad. late *L. floricomus* crowned with flowers, f. *flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + *coma* hair (see COMA 2) + -OUS.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.* =

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Floricomous*, having the Top full of or adorn'd with Flowers.

2. *Zool.* The distinctive epithet of certain sponges, the rays of which end in a bunch of curved branches.

Floricultural (flōr-i-kūlt-iūr-āl), *a.* [f. next + -AL 1.] Pertaining to floriculture.

1822 *LOUGEN ENCYCL. Gard.* § 1626 Floricultural Catalogue. 1845 *Floris's Frim.* 230 Royal South London Floricultural Society.

Floriculture (flōr-i-kūlt-iūr), [f. *L. flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + *CULTURE*: after *horticulture*.] The cultivation of flowers or flowering plants.

1822 *LOUGEN ENCYCL. Gard.* § 1559 Floriculture is obviously of limited interest . . . compared to horticulture. 1876 J. GRANT *One of the '600'* vi. 49 Displaying . . . some ignorance alike of botany and floriculture.

Floriculturist (flōr-i-kūlt-iūr-ist), [f. prec. + -IST 1.] One who devotes himself to or is skilled in floriculture.

1869 *ATHENÆUM* 6 Nov. 587 If you are a mere floriculturist . . . the subject is exhausted.

Florid (flōr-id), *a.* [ad. (directly or through *Fr. floride*, Cotgr. in sense 6) *L. florid-us* (related to *flōrere* to bloom: see -ID), f. *flōr-, flōs* flower.]

† 1. Blooming with flowers; abounding in or covered with flowers; flowery. *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Florid*, garnished with flowers. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 90 The ambient Aire wide intersus'd Imbracing round this florid Earth.

† 2. Consisting of flowers, floral.

1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iii. iv. (1675) 151 Those, who are wont to make Fires, have generally displac'd the florid, and the verdant Ornaments of their Chimneys. 1678 *VAUGHAN Thalia Rediv.*, *Daphnis* 70 Bring here the florid glories of the Spring. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 91 Florid and purely ornamental Garlands . . . are of more free election.

2. *fig.* Profusely adorned as with flowers; elaborately or luxuriantly ornate. Often in somewhat disparaging sense: Excessively ornate.

a. Of composition, speech, etc.: Abounding in ornaments or flowers of rhetoric; full of fine words and phrases; flowery.

1656 *COWLEY Pindar. Odes Notes Wks.* (1710) I. 238 Apollo is . . . the God of Poetry, and all kind of Florid Learning. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 131 He made a very florid speech. 1712 *ADAMSON Specul.* No. 321 ¶ 3 The Expressions are more florid and elaborate. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1810) II. lxi. 17 Several of the poems, are florid to excess. 1814 *Scott Wm.* xiv. He possessed that flow of natural, and somewhat florid eloquence, which, [etc.], 1878 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.*, *Vauvenargues* 6 The florid and declamatory style of youth.

b. Of a person or his attributes: Addicted to the use of flowery language or rhetorical ornament.

1671 *GUMBLE Life of Monck Ep.* Ded. This Subject required n. . . more florid Pen than mine. 1691 *Woolf Ath. Oxon.* I. 164 He took holy orders . . . and became a florid Preacher. 1735 *Pope Prolog.* Sat. 317 In florid impotence he speaks. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* (1817) 211 A copious and florid writer.

c. Offtinct, manners, methods of procedure, etc.: Highly ornate; showy; ostentatious.

1816 J. SCOTT *Via. Paris* det. 5) 172 Whole years of florid and unnatural patronage. 1855 *THACKERAY Nov.*

comes I. 231 A florid apparel becomes some men, as simple raiment suits others. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 87 The ritual is altogether of a more florid character.

3. *spec.* in technical use.

a. *Music.* (See quot. 1879, 1888.)

1708 [See FIGURATE a. 4.] 1774 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vi. 80 Our florid-song . . . is not always sufficiently subservient to poetry. 1875 *OUSELEY Mus. Form* ix. 49 Vary the accompaniments by introducing more florid figures. 1879 *GROVE Dict. Mus.*, *Florid*. Music in rapid figures, divisions, or passages, the stem of the simple melody bursting forth, as it were, into leaves and flowers. 1888 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Florid counterpoint*, a counterpoint not confined to any special species, but in which notes of various lengths are used.

b. *Arch.* Enriched with decorative details.

1704 *EVELYN Architects & Archit.*, *Misc. Writings* (1825) 122 How oddly would . . . the spruce and florid Corinthian [become] a Tuscan entablature. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 151 The next [style] is often called florid, as if it were richer in ornament. 1838 *MURRAY Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 211 The exterior, in the most elegant florid Gothic. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* II. 526 A florid style of Jacobean architecture.

† 4. Of blooming appearance; strikingly beautiful or attractive; brilliant. Of colour: Bright, resplendent. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. 1. v. Slight proofs cannot well fit In so great cause, nor phantasies florid wide. 1664 *BULTEEL Birtinthea* 133 The bewitching appearance of a florid beauty. 1777 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 58 It gave the skin so florid a whiteness, that, [etc.], 1725 *BUTLER Sermon* vi. 113 Florid and gaudy Prospects and Expectations. 1770 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1771) IV. 140 The weeping-willow and every florid shrub . . . are new tints in the composition of our gardens.

5. Of the complexion (or the colour of a part of the body): Rosy or ruddy, flushed with red.

1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* ii. § 4. 101 When it [our beauty] is most florid and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 118 Of a very florid clear Complexion. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 60 High florid Colour in the Cheeks. 1782 *GIBSON Decline & Fall* III. xlviii. 45 His complexion was fair and florid. 1800 *Med. Frim.* IV. 155 The gums . . . became florid on the third day. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Estate* iii. 26 A decidedly handsome man with a florid face.

† b. Of the blood: Bright red (i. e. arterial).

1650 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* 64 The lively and florid blood of the small Arteries. 1731 *ARBUTHNOT Aliments* 121 The Qualities of Blood in a healthy State are to be florid when let out of the Vessel. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 40 A florid blood must have been always circulating between the lungs and the left side of the heart.

6. Flourishing, lively, vigorous; in the bloom of health. Now rare.

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 76 Like snow in summer, falling on green and florid trees. 1660 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 31 The circulation of the blood and humours become thereby more florid. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 2. ¶ 1. attribute the florid old age I now enjoy, to my constant morning walks up Hedington-Hill. 1725 *POPE Ode* iv. 1096 With florid joy her heart dilating glows. 1748 *HUME Hum. Und.* i. 10 Bodies . . . endowed with vigorous and florid Health. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* II. vi. ix. 128 Wilhelmina, formerly almost too florid, is gone to a shadow.

Florida (flōr-idā). The name of a State in the extreme south-east of the United States, used attrib. to designate things connected with it in origin or manufacture: as **Florida-water**, a perfume similar to eau-de-Cologne, largely used in the United States; **Florida wood**, a hard wood obtained from a species of dogwood, having close grain, and much used for inlaying-work by cabinet-makers (*Cent. Dict.*).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 Bahama and Florida sponges are about equal in texture and value. 1884 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag.* June 59/4 Merchandise such as Florida water.

Florideous (flōr-idē-ōs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. floride-us* (f. *L. floridus* FLORID) + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Florideæ*, an order of Algæ, or having the characters of that group.

1884 [See FAVELLA.]

Floridity (flōr-id-ī-tē), [f. FLORID a. + -ITY.] = FLORIDNESS.

1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 42 ¶ 3 The Merit of his Wit was founded upon . . . the tossing up of a Pair of Rosie Jewels . . . His Reputation . . . rose in proportion to his Floridity. 1759 *DARWIN in Phil. Trans.* LI. 527 That these hemorrhages were from the pulmonary artery . . . appears from . . . the floridity. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 312 There is nothing of this flutter and floridity in the poems of Mr. Anster. 1831 *HOWITT Seasons* 152 We soon perceive the floridity of nature merging into a verdant monotony. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 927/4 They were . . . dressed with a certain floridity.

Floridly (flōr-id-lē), *adv.* [f. FLORID a. + -LY 2.] In a florid manner; esp. with respect to speech.

1667 H. STRUBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 500 Their Spleen is Triangular . . . and floridly red. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xiv. (1713) 331 You have apologized more floridly and rhetorically for me than [etc.], 1739 *CINER Apol.* (1756) I. 40 By endeavouring to be floridly grateful I talk'd nonsense. 1881 *Macmillan Mag.* XLIII. 386/2 A floridly sensational religious novel.

Floridness (flōr-id-nēs), [f. FLORID a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being florid; exuberant freshness or liveliness, brightness of ruddy hue; lavishness of ornamentation.

1661 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. lxx. 337 Some of the Ancient Grecians . . . deriving it [dancing] from the Amœnity and

Floridness of the warm and spirited blood. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 631 Allured it is likely by the . . . Floridness of the leaves. 1769 *WESLEY Frim.* 2 July, Her language is . . . simple, without . . . affected floridness. 1776 *PRIESTLEY in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 231 The floridness of the arterial blood. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 3 Refinement . . . takes down the floridness . . . of the imagination. 1842 *Hind.* XXVI. 639 A clustering floridness sometimes conceals a flaw in the pillars. 1889 *BRUCE Plant. Negro* 153 The man of ripe years has all the mental floridness of a boy.

Floriferous (flōr-i-fē-rōs), *a.* [f. *L. flōrifer* (f. *flōr(i)-, flōs* + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Producing flowers. Hence **Floriferousness**.

1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Floriferous*. 1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* II, A Verdant Hill, which the Floriferous hand of Nature had Crown'd with [etc.], 1727 *BAILEY*, vol. II, *Floriferousness*. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. xix. (1813) 345 The dwarf sort . . . is not so floriferous as the large. 1881 *Pract. Gardener* 33 China Roses . . . none are more floriferous than these. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 134/3 Its extreme floriferousness compared with that of any of the others.

fig. 1879 G. MEROETH *Egoist* I. Prel. 5 This laughter of reason refreshed is floriferous.

Florification (flōr-i-fik-ē-shən), [a. *Fr. florification*, f. *L. flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + -IFICATION.] The action of producing flowers; the process of flowering.

1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 9. Without . . . enquiring what might be the particular use of the florification. 1828 in *WEBSTER*.

Floriform (flōr-i-fōrm), *a.* [f. *L. flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + -FORM.] Having the form of a flower.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 38 *Floriform*. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 14 The aperture being round in some [Crinoideans] and floriform in others.

† **Florigerous**, *a. Obs.* = [f. *L. flōrifer* flower-bearing (f. *flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing flowers.

1727 in *BAILEY*, vol. II. 1775 in *ASH*.

Florikan, floriken (flōr-i-kān, -kēn). Also

9 *florican, -ikan, -ikin*. [Of unknown origin; cf. the synonym FLANDERKIN 2.] 'A name applied in India to two species of the small bustard, the Bengal Florican (*Sypheotides bengalensis*, Gmelin) and the Lesser Florican (*S. auritus*, Latham)' (Vyle).

1780 *MUNRO Narrative* (1789) 199 The floriken, a most delicious bird of the buzzard kind. 1863 *SPEKE Discov. Nile* 58, I shot a new variety of florikan.

† **Florilege**. *Obs.* [a. *Fr. florilège*, or ad. mod. *L. florilegium*: see next.] = next.

a. 1665 *REA (little)* *Flora* . . . or a Complete Florilege, furnished with all Requisites belonging to a Florist.

b. 1652 *BIGGS New Disp.* ¶ 290 Which . . . have not bin sucked and elaborated (like the Bee) so much out of, either the poison of some dotages and uncertain principles, or others Florilege and Analect. 1727-41 in *CHAMBERS Cyl.*

Florilegium (flōr-il-ē-djūm), [mod. *L.*, f. *flōrileg-us* flower-culling, f. *flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + *-legit* to gather; a literal rendering of *Gr. ἀνθολογία* ANTHOLOGY, after the analogy of *spicilegium*.] a.

lit. A collection or selection of flowers; used transf. in the title of a book (see quot.). b. A collection of the flowers of literature, an anthology.

a. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4901/4 A complete Florilegium of all the choice Flowers cultivated.

b. 1647 C. HARVEY *Synagoge* xxvi. 9 The florilegia of celestial stories. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* in *Crit. Hist.* 4 Antonius Schorus's Ciceronian Florilegiums. 1815 *SOUTHWELL Let.* 15 Aug. (1856) II. 423 Some [of Kirke White's poems] . . . must hold their place in our popular Florilegia as long as the English language endures. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 373 We have made but a small florilegium from Mr. Hazlitt's remarkable volumes.

† Also in anglicized form **Florilegy**.

1621 *BR. MOUNTAGU Diatribæ* 29 Glossaries: Florilegies.

Florimania (flōr-i-mā-ni-ā), [f. *L. flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + *Gr. μανία* madness (see MANIA).] A mania or 'rage' for flowers in general, or for one particular sort or species of flower.

1822 *LOUGEN ENCYCL. Gard.* § 54 This florimania seems to have declined and given way to a taste for exotics.

So **Florimaniast** [see -IST], one possessed by florimania. (Cf. *F. florimane*.)

1822 *LOUGEN ENCYCL. Gard.* § 44 The number of florimaniasts . . . was much more considerable towards the middle of the last century.

Florin (flō-rin). Forms: 4-9 *florin*(s), 4-7 *floren*, -oyns, 5 (floran), *floryne*, *florins*, 4-8- *florin*. [a. *Fr. florin* = *Pr.*, *Sp. florin*, the coin *florino*, f. *flōr* = *L. flōr-em, flōs* flower, the coin originally so called having the figure of a lily stamped upon it.

Some of the early forms can hardly be distinguished from those of the synonymous *Florence*; there is no direct etymological connexion between the two words, though the 'flower' from which the Florentine coin took its name may have been used with allusion to the name of the city.]

1. The English name of a gold coin weighing about 54 grs., first issued at Florence in 1252.

1303 R. BRUNN *Handl. Synne* 6201 Pere bey fonde . . . coire ful. Of florens, and of goldrynges. a 1400 *Ottentia* coire ful. . . bad for that chyl'd so bold Wm may 396 florenne palmer. bad for that chyl'd so bold Wm may 396 florenne palmer. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 252 This blyth is the mekell morn. 'Than off floryng (i. r. florins) ye gaff the sixty score. a 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 231 They left not in y' abbey the yalew of a floren. 1655 *FLETCHER Hist.* II. i. § 38 Yet in after-Ages the Arch-bishop of Canterbury's Pall was sold for five thousand Florens. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. i. viii. 313 Edward the black

prince... imposed a tax of a florin upon every hearth, in his French dominions. 1832 tr. *Simond's Ital. Rep.* iv. 87 The republic of Florence, in the year 1252, coined its golden florin, of 24 carats fine, and of the weight of one drachm. 2. An English gold coin of the value of six shillings or six and eightpence, issued by Edward III. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 231 The floreyne that was called the noble pris of vii shillings viij pence of sterlinges. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 256 The king made a newe coine of Golde and named it the Floreyne. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalist*. i. 4 Our golden Florens in the reign of Edward III. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 222 Coinage of England. [Edward III. Gold. Florin, half-florin.]

3. The English name of various coins current at various times on the continent. a. Gold coins.

1611 COTGR., *Florin*, a Florin, or Franc: an ancient coine of gold in France, worth iij. sterl.: not current at this day. 1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist*. i. 177 The gold florins are chiefly current in the countries on the banks of the Rhine, passing generally for 2 Rixdollars current.

b. Silver coins.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 26 Sept., The laws of Austria confine a woman's portion not to exceed two thousand florins. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Florin*, As to silver Florins. Those of Genoa, &c. were worth about 81d. sterling. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 299 He... pays no more than eight or ten florins Polish money, which is four or five shillings in England. 1873 OUIDA *Pascariel* I. 13 We only want a few florins.

4. An English silver coin of the value of two shillings, first minted in 1849.

1849 *Lond. Jnrl.* 12 May 149 The new two shilling coin is to be called a florin.

Floripondio. Also floripendio, floripondy. [a. Sp. *floripondio*, ad. mod. L. *floripondium*, app. f. L. *flor*(*z*)-, *flōs* flower + *pondus* weight.]

The Spanish name of two Peruvian species of datura or thorn-apple, *D. arborea* and *D. sanguinea*.

1604 E. GRIMSTON [tr. *Acosta's Nat. & Mor. Hist. Indies* iv. xxvii. 283 Flowers... of excellent scent, as those which growe vpon a tree termed by them Floripondio or carry flower [orig. has only: 'which some call Floripondio']. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnrl. Anson's Voy.* 92 The Floripondio is a tree which bears no fruit, but only Flowers like Bells. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* 218 Their gardens are full of noble orange-trees and floripondios. 1815 W. BOWLES *Missionary* viii. 278 Above, The floripondio its rich trellis wove. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Floripondio, *Datura sanguinea*.

Florische, **florise**, **floris**(s)h(e), **florisise**, obs. forms of **FLORISH**.

Floriscope (*flōriscōp*). Less correctly **florascop**. [f. L. *flor*(*z*)-, *flōs* flower + Gr. -*σκοπος* looker.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

1847 CRAIG, *Floriscope* [and so in later Dicts.], 1889 *Catholic Household*. 30 Nov. 6 A pocket microscope and Floriscope.

Florist (*flōr*-, *flōr*'ist). [f. L. *flor*-, *flōs* flower + -*ist*. Cf. Fr. *floriste*, It. *florista*.] One who cultivates flowers; one skilled in knowledge of flowering plants; also, one who raises flowers for sale, or who deals in flowers.

1623 SIR H. WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton*, 407 It hath given me acquaintance with some excellent Florists (as they are stiled). 1678 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.*, To his Books 47 Choice Flow'rs, all set and drest By old, sage florists. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 12 p. 7 She will watch... as a Florist does a Bed of Flowers in the Spring. 1808 PIKE *Sources Missus.* iii. 210 This father was a great naturalist or rather florist: he had large collections of flowers, plants, &c. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 251 They differ as the flowers of the florist differ from those of nature.

Floristry (*flōr*'ist'ri). [f. prec. + -RY.] *collect.* The objects on which a florist exercises his skill; garden-flowers as a whole. In quot. *attrib.*

1822 *LONDON ENCYCL. GARD.* Index, Florists or floristry gardeners 2079.

Florisugent (*flōr*'isū-džent'), a. [f. L. *flor*(*z*)-, *flōs* flower + *sugent*-um, pr. pp. of *sugere* to suck.] Sucking (honey from) flowers: applied to certain birds and insects. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Floristry: see **FLORISTRY**.

Floroun: see **FLEURON**.

Floruit (*flōr*'uit). [L., 3rd sing. perf. indic. of *florere* to flourish. Cf. *habitat*.] Occasionally used for: The period during which a person 'flourished'.

1843 LINDELL & SCOTT *Greek-Eng. Lex. Pref.*, The date of each Author's 'floruit' is added in the margin. 1882 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Fr. Lit. Pref.* 9 The Index will... be found to contain the date of the birth and death, or, if these be not obtainable, the *floruit* of every deceased author of any importance. 1890 H. W. WATKINS *Bampton Lect.* ii. 100 Professor de Groot puts his life at A.D. 65-135, and his *floruit* in the reign of Trajan.

Florula (*flōr*'ulā). [as if L. **florula*, dim. of *flora* (see **FLORA**).] A small flora or collection of plants.

1847 GRAY *Let.* (1893) 347 That makes a very homogeneous florula. 1853 KANE *Criminel Exp.* vi. (1856) 46 My limited florula, gathered as I made a few hasty walks.

Florulent (*flōr*-, *flōr*'ulent), a. [ad. L. *florulentus*, f. *flor*-, *flōs* flower.] a. Abounding in flowers, flowery. b. In decorative art: Consisting of depicted flowers.

a. 1592 R. D. *Hyperboreotachia* 91 Turning upon the florulent ground. 1670-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1869 A. STEELE in W. S. CROCKETT *Ministry Merce* (1893) 160 Nor name those balmy, spicy dells Though florulent they be.

b. 1859 H. S. CUMING in *Jnrl. Archæol. Assoc.* XV. 227 Florulent scrolls in relief upon a mat ground.

Hence **FLORULENTNESS**. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Florry**, sb. *Obs. rare*. Also *florre*. [? f. OF. *flor*, *flour* flower; cf. OF. *flor* p. 31.]

1530 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtess 1835) 109 A florile of golde & a signet of golde. *Ibid.*, A flore of gold enameld with blew & j stone in it.

• **Flory** (*flōr*'i), a. and sb. *2* Sc.

a. *adj.* Showy, vain.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 102 *Flory*... showey, vain. 1821 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, The words 'flory conceited chap'.

b. sb. A conceited, frothy fellow.

1757 H. I. *Player's Scourge* 5 A pedantic foolish flory.

Flory, a. *Her.*: see **FLEURY**.

Flory-boat. (See *quot.*)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Flory-boat*, a local term for boats employed in carrying passengers to and fro from steamers which cannot get alongside of a quay at low-water.

Florys(ch)(e), **flor**(y)schyn, **floryse**, **floryss**(h)e, obs. forms of **FLORISH**.

† **Floscampy**. [a. med. L. *flos camp* lit. 'flower of the field'.] (See *quot.* 1398.)

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xciii. (1495) 647 *Flos camp* is a lityll floure with a small stalke and the floure is red as blood. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 31 Sette on eury pompe a flos campy flower. c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 366 Haill! floscampy, and flower vyrgynall.

† **Floscle**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *flosculus*: see **FLOSCULE**.] A flower.

1599 A. M. T. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 41/2 Infunde thereon, of the beste oyle Olive, as much as will unfunde the floscles. *Ibid.* (at end), Expone... wordes... derived of the Latines, 'floscles, reade flowers'. a 1770 C. SMART *Hop Gardener* i. 176 The hop... began to hang its folded floscles from the golden vine.

Flosclar (*flōr*'sklār), a. [f. L. *flosculus* little flower (see **FLOSCULE**) + -AR.]

1. Composed of floscules or flowerets.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Flosculus flos*, a flosclar flower. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 82 Flowers mostly flosclar.

2. † Flossey, fluffy.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 6 An ample violet-coloured chaina of flosclar cotton.

† **Flosculat**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *flosculus* (see **FLOSCULE**) + -ATION.] A flower (of speech); an embellishment or ornament.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* *Fuss* 13 That... with rhetorical flourish [sic] I should endeavour to adorne his memoriall.

Floscule (*flōr*'skul). [a. F. *floscule*, ad. L. *flosculus*, dim of *flos* flower.]

† 1. Something in the shape of a little flower.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 53 What remained was a bright styriate floscule.

† b. An embellishment or ornament (of speech).

Obs. Cf. Ger. *floskel*.

1669 SIR K. DIGBY *Close Open*. To Rdr., There needs no Rhetorizing Floscules to set it off.

2. *Bot.* A small blossom of a composite flower; a floret.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 67 Giving the names of Floscules or Florets to the little component flowers. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 85 Each single anther will constitute a male floscule. 1828 in WEBSTER.

† **Flosculent**, a. *Obs.* [incorrectly f. as prec. + -ULENT. (Or is it a misprint for *florulent*?)] Of speech or a speaker: Flowery.

1646 J. HALL *Hore Vac.* 104 But for private friendship, had it not only allowance, but also praise, the Holy Spirit would not so oft have beene flosculent, when Hee touched here. 1652 — *Height Eloquence* p. vi, Endeavouring either an exact flosculent or delightfully formed speech.

† **Flosculet**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ET.] A little flower; in quot. *fig.* for an infant.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) I. 133 Your owne faire print was set Once in a virgin flosculet, Sweet as your selfe.

Flosculose (*flōr*'skulōs), a. [f. L. *flosculus* FLOSCULE + -OSE.] = **FLOSCULOUS**.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Flosculi* (adj. *Flosculose*). In mod. Dicts.

Flosculos (*flōr*'skulōs), a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

† 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of flowers; having the savour of flowers. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. vi. 97 A dry and flosculosous coat (of the nuzug), commonly called Mace. a 1682 — *Tracts* (1684) 25 Putting the dried Flowers of the Vine into new Wine to give it a... flosculosous race or spirit.

2. Abounding with flowers, flowery. *rare*.

1676 in COLES. 1824 PRICHARD *Welsh Minstr.* 13 Thou flosculos and fruitful fair one!

3. *Bot.* a. Composed of floscules or florets.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 68 The Flosculos flowers, or such as are composed of florets. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 84 Flowers either flosculos or radiati.

b. Of a floret: Tubular.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 198 *Corymbifera*, the florets of which are flosculos in the middle. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (1887) 594 *Corymbifera*, the plants of which have either all tubular (flosculos) and perfect florets, or [etc.].

† **Flose**, v. *Obs. rare* -1. [Cf. **FLOSS** 2.] ? To be shaggy.

13. — E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1689 Faxe fyltered, & felt flosed hym vmbe.

|| **Flos-ferri** (*flōs*'feri). *Min.* [L.; = 'flower of iron'.] A coralloid variety of aragonite, often found with iron ore.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 344 This species is... called... Flos Ferri. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 55 Flos-ferri is formed in great perfection in the Styrian iron-mines.

Flosh (*flōs*), sb. *1* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 3-4 *flosche*. [See **FLASH** sb. 1; cf. also **FLUSH** sb. 2.]

1. A pool; sometimes, a stagnant pool overgrown with reeds, etc.; a swamp.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxviii(f). 5 [4], I am wened, in ilka land To has þat ere in flosche falland. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Th. Seasons* 12 When... powheads spartle in the oosy flosch. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Flosh*, water, or a watery place.

b. *transf.* A pool (of blood).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2049 Silke scoures were of blude... þat flos ferd in þe flosches to be fetelakis.

2. *attrib.* (Cf. **FLUSH** sb. 2 c.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flosh-hole*, a hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.*

Flosh (*flōs*), sb. 2 (See *quot.*)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 189/2 *Flosh* (*Metallurgy*), a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps.

† **Floshed**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare* -1. [app. f. F. (*soie*) *flosche* (see **FLOSS** 2) + -ED.] Made to resemble floss-silk.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1805) 517 Men appareled like wilde men... their bodies... covered with grene Sylke flosshed.

Floss 1 (*flōs*), *dial.* In Orkney and Shetland: A collective term for reeds, rushes, etc.

1623 in Barry *Orkney Isl.* (1805) App. 467 That no persone sball... pull floss... before the first of Lammas. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 524 The tenants paid in kind... floss or reeds. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Shetl. & Orkn. Gloss.*, *Floss*, the common rush.

Floss 2 (*flōs*). Also 9 *dial.* *floose*. [Of doubtful origin. Possibly an adoption of some form of OF. *flosche* down, pile of velvet; also as *adj.* in *soye flosche* (mod. F. *soie flosche*) floss-silk (= It. *seta floscia*).] Possibly, however, there may have been a native Eng. or Scandinavian word *floss* cognate with **FLEECE**. Cf. mod. Icel. *flos* nap of cloth, Da. *flos* plush (recorded from 17th c.), and Cleveland *dial.* *floss-seave* the cotton-grass; also **FLOSE** v.]

1. The rough silk which envelops the cocoon of the silk-worm; also see *quot.* 1835.

1759 PULLEN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 50 The common silk-pod, with all its floss, weighs usually but three grains. 1835 *Use Philos. Manuf.* 3 Silk which occurs in entangled tufts, called floss, is spun like cotton.

b. *transf.* (see *quot.*).

1846 SMART, *Floss*, a downy substance in some plants. 1847 LONGF. *Evang.* i. iii, Hair, like the silken floss of the maize, hung over his shoulder.

2. Silk in fine filaments; = **FLOSS-SILK**.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. iii. 22 Silken threads and silken flosses Here must play their parts. 1889 A. N. CARTER in *Century Mag.* Nov. 37/2 Old velvet embroidered with gold and floss.

3. A flossy surface; also, a quantity of flossy particles; fluff.

1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 160 note, The wrong side of tapestry will represent more truly the figures on the right, notwithstanding the floss that blurs them, than [etc.]. 1850 BANFORD *Tim Bobbin's Wks.* *Gloss.*, *Floose*, the flyings of wool or cotton. 1871 NAPIEY *Pres. & Cure Dis.* i. iv. 121 When woven thick and with a floss, it is warm. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Floss*, the small particles of fibre in the dust given off in the processes of the manufacture of textiles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *floss line*, *thread*, *wig*, *yarn*. Also **FLOSS-SILK**.

1894 *Daily News* 7 May 5/1 Men fish with a *floss line, and one, two, six, or more natural flies on a hook. 1897 MACARTHUR *Dict. Commerce* (Webster 1897) **Floss-thread*, a kind of soft flaxen yarn or thread, used for embroidery. 1864 J. BROWN *Hore Subac.*, J. Leach (1882) 28 The coachman's red face and *floss wig.

Floss 3 (*flōs*). *Metallurgy*. [a. Ger. *floss* in same sense: see **FLAAT** sb.]

1. a. (See *quot.*) b. (See *quot.*) c. = *floss-hole* (see below).

a. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 509 *Floss* of the puddling furnace is the fluid glass floating upon the iron produced by the vitrification of the oxides and earths which are present.

b. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 711-2 White cast iron... is employed... for the manufacture of steel, and is then called steel floss, or lamellar floss.

c. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 702 The floss, or outlet of the slag from the furnace.

2. *Comb.*: *floss-hole*, (a) 'a hole at the back of a puddling-furnace, beneath the chimney, at which the slags of the iron pass out of the furnace; (b) the tap-hole of a melting furnace' (Knight).

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 708 The excess of slag is allowed to run off by the chio or floss hole. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Floss-hole*, a tap-hole.

Floss 4 (*flōs*). *rare* -1. [Of doubtful genuineness. Ger. *floss* has this sense; perh. the title of *The Mill on the Floss* (where *Floss* is a proper name) led Carlyle to think that the word existed in the same form in Eng. Cf. **FLOUSE**.] A stream. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* V. xix. iv. 472 There is one dirty stream or floss (*Hünereffloss*, Hen-Floss) which wanders dimly through those recesses.

Flossification, erroneously for **FLORIFICATION**. 1828 WEBSTER cites *Med. Repos.*

Floss silk. Also **floss**, **flossh-silk**. [f. **FLOSS** 2, after *F. soie floche*.] a. The rough silk broken off in the winding of the cocoons. b. This rough silk carded like cotton or wool and used chiefly in the manufacture of common silk fabrics. c. Untwisted filaments of silk used in embroidery and crewel-work.

1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 55 It was covered with some floss-silk. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiii. The floss-silk with which the billet was surrounded. 1846 LANOIR *Imag. Cont.* Wks. 1846 II. 53 The truckle bed of Valour and Freedom is not wadded with floss-silk. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 89 Will you be kind enough to hold this skein of floss silk for me? 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 17 He found himself upon a couch, stuffed all with floss-silk.

attrib. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* v. (1879) 50 A bright blue stock, worked with floss silk sunflowers.

Flossy (*flossi*), a. [f. **FLOSS** sb. 2 + *y* 1.] Resembling floss or floss-silk; floss-like.

1830 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 266 Flossy, tendrilled locks. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxviii. 306 A thick flossy carpet of moss. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 3/1 Chenille embroideries brightened by... the flossiest of silks.

Flot (*flot*). Now only *Sc.* [repr. OE. **flot* (in *flotsameru* floating grease), or a. ON. *flot* (= *Sw. flott*), f. weak grade of root of **FLEET** v. Cf. **FLOTESSE**.] 'The scum of a pot of broth when it is boiling' (Jamieson).

13.. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 1011 As a fumes ful of flot þat vpon fry boyles.

Flot 2 (*flot*). Mining. [? var. of **FLAT** sb. (sense 2a).] (See quot. 1881.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* II, Some of these Flots carry good Ore where never Vein was yet Discovered. 1881 DAKYNS in *Nature* No. 620. 473 The word 'flot' is a miner's term for ore lying between the beds, or at certain definite horizons in the strata. In text-books flots are generally called 'flats' or 'flattings'.

Flot, obs. form of **FLAT**.

Flota (*flōtā*). [a. Sp. *flota* fleet.]

1. The name given to the Spanish fleet which used to cross the Atlantic and bring back to Spain the products of America and the West Indies. Also *gen.*

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. B. iv b. The arrival of the Spanish Flota, a 1763 SHENSTONE *Electricity* xiv. What envyd flota bore so fair a freight? 1796 NELSON 28 Sept. in *Nicolas Disp.* II. 284, I believe I can destroy their Flota.

* 2. *erroneous use.* A floating barrier (see quot.). 1777 WATSON *Philip II.* II. xix. 180 For the greater security of... the work, a flota, one thousand and two hundred feet long, was constructed of barks, bound together... with beams pointed with iron, resembling a file of pikes.

Flotage, **Flotation**, **Flotative**; see **FLOAT**.

Flotant (*flōtānt*), a. *Her.* [ad. Fr. *flottant*, pres. pple. of *flotter* to float.] (See quot. 1828.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 183 He beareth azure an Harpey with her wings disclosed her Haire floutant. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. *Floutant*, a term used in blazon to express anything flying in the air, as a banner floutant, or displayed—it is likewise applicable to anything swimming. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* VII. 105 Tied... with ribbon, the ends floutant.

* **Flotch**. *Obs. rare.* [Variant form of **FLITCH**.] 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid of Mill* III. i. He shall be hang'd in flitches: The dogs shall eat him in Lent.

* **Flote**, sb. 1. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *flot*, 6 *Sc. flait*. [OE. *flota* wk. masc. = MDu. *vlote*, ON. *flote*: see **FLOAT** sb. In sense 2 ad. Sp. *flota*: see **FLOTA**.] 1. A fleet or flotilla.

O. E. *Chron.* ann. 975 Næs se flota swa rang. c 1275 LAY. 2155 Humber king and his flote. comen on Albanac his lond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 601 He had na ner secouris Then the kingis flote. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 95 The lakest schip, that is his flot within. 1577 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 296 The good ship named the Primerose, shalbe Admirall of this flote.

2. = **FLOTA** 1.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 484 The Longha (in Sevil), where the Merchants meet about the affairs of the flote.

* **Flote**, sb. 2. *Obs.* [a. OF. *flote* fem., company of persons, multitude = Sp. *flota*, Pg. *frola* = pop. L. type **flota*, prob. f. Teut. **flot*-weak grade of the root of **flentan* **FLEET** v. in the sense 'to flow'.]

The Sp. and Pg. words also mean 'fleet of vessels', and in this meaning are prob. adoptions of the Teut. word appearing as ON. *flota*, OE. *flota* wk. masc., f. the same root in the sense 'to float'. The mod. sense of *F. flote*, fleet, is believed to have been adopted from Sp. in the 16th c.; the older sense is still current in certain phrases, but is popularly regarded as a transferred use. It has *flotta*, *frotta*, *flota* in both senses, but their relation to the F. word is doubtful.]

A company, troop; also, a herd (of cattle), a shoal (of fish).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2444 (Cott.). O fee þai had a selly flot. c 1300 *Harleik* 738 Pere he made a liel cote To him and to his flote. a 1375 *Joseph of Arim.* 23 Joseph fere bi-foren and þe flote folowede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 770 Athire with a firs flote in þe fild metis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 191 Italians hurliis on him in a flote. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 343 A great flote of dolphins. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. 17 The Goths, Vandals... and other flotes of people that about these times... were weary of their own dwellings.

* **Flote**, v. 1. *Obs.* Also 7. *float*. [Of doubtful formation: either f. **FLAT** sb. 1 or back formation from *floten*, **FLOTTEN**.] *trans.* To skim; = **FLEET** v. 2. 1.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush* xlix. (1878) 108 Gehezie his sicknes was whitish and drie, Such cheeses, good Cisle, ye floted too nie. 1669 WODRIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 270 Floating of a Cheese, is the separating the Whey from the Curd.

* **Flote**, v. 2. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 *floty(e)*, *flot*. [Conjectured to be a variant of **FLUTE** v.] *trans.* ? To trim with 'fluting'. Hence **Floting** *vbl. sb.* (used *concr.* and *attrib.*).

1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 16 To the sammyn ij. dowblatis iij. elne of brad-clath to flote thaim. 1474 *Ibid.* 23 To buyne and floting for the Kingis dowblat. 1491 *Ibid.* 188 Quhyt fustiane to floyt a dowblat of dwn satin.

Flote, **Flote-grass**, obs. ff. **FLAT**, **FLOAT**-GRASS.

Floter, obs. form of **FLUTTER**.

* **Flottesse**. *Obs.* Also 5 *flotyce*, *-yse*, 6 *flotes*, *flattesse*, *flats*. [Perh. the pl. of **FLAT** sb. 1, taken as sing. It may however represent an unrecorded F. derivative of *floter* to float.] Scum or grease floating on the surface of a liquid; esp. skimmed fat, dripping.

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 168/1 Flotyse or flotyce of a pott or other lyke, *spuma*. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* v. 21 Doest thou make of God... one that had lust to smell to burnt flottesse? 1536 *Let. & Papers Hen. VIII.* X. 175, 4 stone of flattesse. 1548 *Reorde Urin. Physick* v. 18 Besyde these is there often tymes [in the urine] as it were a flotes or fattynesse on the topp. 1585 *and Pl. good Huswifes Jewell* 12 Frie them with butter or flats.

* **Flotter**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 3 pl. *flotre*. [cf. OE. **flædra* pl. flakes of snow (cited by Junius).] A flake (of snow).

c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 74 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 149 Mo saulen folieh þer suche wowe þane be flotre in þe snowe.

Flotilla (*flōtīlā*). [a. Sp. *flotilla*, dim. of *flota* a fleet: see **FLOTA**.] A small fleet; a fleet of boats or small vessels.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4890/1 The Flotilla... was sail'd. 1739 *Let. in Descr. Windward Passage* (ed. 2) 3 They commonly dispatch a few Ships into Europe, who... carry an Account of what is on Board the Gallions and Flota. The Ships are stiled the Flotilla. 1801 P. SOMERVILLE in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 198 The enemy's flotilla in the bay of Boulogne. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 125 A flotilla of fishing or passage boats. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* 61. (1865) II. vi. 115 Sailing... in silken flotillas gayer than Cleopatra's, down the Elbe.

Flotsam (*flōtsām*). Forms: 7 *flotsam*, *-son*, *flotsan*, *-sen*, *-zan*, 7-8 *flotzam*, 7, 9 *flotsom(e)*, 7-9 *flotsion*, 9 *flotsium*, (dial.) *flotsome*, 8-*flotsam*. [ad. AF. *flotsion* (= mod. F. *flottaison*): —late L. type **flottāionem*, f. **flottāre*, OF. *floter* to **FLOAT**.]

1. *Law.* Such part of the wreckage of a ship or its cargo as is found floating on the surface of the sea. Usually associated with **JETSAM**.

[*Liber Niger Admiraltatis* cxxxvi. (1871) I. 82 Pippe de vin floutans, balle de marchandises ou autre chose quelconque comme floutson.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* Floutsen *alias* (Flotzam). a 1688 *Tr. Blacke Bk. Admiralty* (1871) I. 83 Pipe of wine floating, bales of goods, or any other thing whatsoever, as floutson. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. ix. (1743) 81 To the Lord High Admiral belongs... a share of all lawful prizes, Lagon, Flotsion, and Jetson. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 11 Aug. in *Lockhart*. The goods and chattels of the inhabitants are all said to savour of Flotsome and Jetson. 1853 *Act 16-17 Vict.* c. 107. § 76 All Goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam, and wreck brought or coming into the United Kingdom.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Sometimes used jocularly for 'odds and ends'.

1861 *All Y. Round* 1 June 235 Turkey buzzards were searching for flotsion and jetson in the shape of dead Irish deck hands. 1884 R. BUCHANAN in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 603/1 A mania for buying all sorts of flotsam and jetsam.

2. *dial.* (See quot. 1804.)

1804 DUNCUMB *Herefordsh.* I. 213 Flotsome, timber, etc. accidentally carried down a river by a flood. c 1890 in *Gloucestersh. Gloss.* 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/1 How far the water has gone down may be gathered from the flotsam caught in the willow boughs.

3. Newly ejected oyster-spawn.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 Flotsome. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 The spawn or 'flotsom' emitted from the bivalves.

* **Flotte**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. **FLOTTEN** and **FLOTE** v. 1.] Skimmed.

1557 *Tusser* 100 *Points Hush* lxxii. Their milk pannes so flotte, that their cheeses be lost.

Flotte, obs. form of **FLAT** sb.

* **Flotten**, ppl. a. *Obs.* Also *floten*. [pa. pple. of **FLEET** v. 1 and 2.]

1. Flooded with water.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. xviii. xviii. 577 They were wont to cast their seed-come upon the floten ground.

2. Skimmed. *Flotten milk*: skim milk.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 72 Biowne-bread crummed into... flotten milk. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1860) 48 Fed with the flotten milke of nicetie and wantonnesse. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Flote* II. i. (1663) 71 Bring them [Calves] up upon the finger, with flotten milke. 1681 K. W. *Char. Coxcombs* (1860) 30 Flotten cheese. 1721 in BAILEY.

fig. 1632 QUARLES *Dir. Fancies* II. xxviii. (1660) 60 We Fleet the Mornings for our own Design; Perchance the Flotten Afternoons are thine.

Flotter, v. *Sc.* [? freq. of **FLAT** v. Cf. **FLOTTEN**.] *trans.* To overflow, wct. Hence **Flottered**, **Flottering**, ppl. *adjs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. i. 72 With flottyn't berd of terys all bewepit. *Ibid.* XIII. iv. 14 Chekis want of floterand terys greite. 1827 TENNANT *Capistrano* 23 The floter't table maist was steepit w' claret-dubs.

Flotter, obs. f. **FLUTTER**.

Flouck, **Floud** (de, obs. ff. of **FLUKE**, **FLOOD**. + **Flought**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. a dial. word, f. OE. **flōhta* or ON. **flōhte* (icel. *flótti*) flight, f. root of **FLEE** v.] *intr.* To flee, take refuge.

1566 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxxxix. 7 From thee... how can I fly: or whether shall I flought.

Flought, var. form of **FLOUCH**.

Flouh, obs. pa. t. **FLAY**.

Flouke, obs. form of **FLUKE**.

Floum, var. form of **FLUM**, *river*.

Flounce (*flauns*), sb. 1. Also 6 *flownse*, 7 *flownce*. [f. **FLOUNCE** v. 1]

1. A sudden fling or jerk of the body or a limb; a plunging or flopping movement.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 They [two serpents] doe frisk with flownse to the shoeward. 1802 M. MOORE *Lancelotti* III. 36 The instrument was lodged in the shark's body, which, after several dreadful flounces, sunk. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 144 A gripe of the paw, or flounce of the tail, may be our fortune. 1863 BARNES *Derat Gleu.* *Flounce*, a flying stroke.

b. A splash.

1622 MASSE *tr. Alemani's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 193 The Mariner... as soone as he heard the flownce of the fall, presently cryde out *Hombre a la mar*.

2. A quick movement of the body, expressing impatience or disdain.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 182 ¶ 12 He sometimes presumed to mention Marriage; but was always answered with a Hoot, and a Flounce. 1788 Mrs. STOWE *Paganini* P. L. 3 Nabby turned her batch of dough over with a final flounce, as if to emphasize the statement.

Flounce (*flauns*), sb. 2. [Alteration of earlier **FROUNCE**, prob. due to the influence of **FLOUNCE** v. 1 (The alleged AF. *flounce*, quoted in Skeat's *Etym. Dict.* (Suppl.), is a misprint for *fouince* bottom (of a basin).] 1. 'An ornamental appendage to the skirt of a lady's dress, consisting of a strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge around the skirt, and left hanging and waving.' (W.)

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vaussan* 45 From Fans, and Flounce; and Brocades. 1795 S. ROGERS *Words Mrs. Siddons* 37 The grey Dowager, in ancient flounces. 1862 Miss BRADDOY *Lady Audley* III. 27 She was shaking out the flounces of the silk dresses.

transf. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 220 The trampicks should also be... well drawn all round close to the bottom... not leaving the hay in a flounce at the skirts. 1891 BARING-GOULD in *Troubadour Land* x. 130 Two limestone blocks fallen from the precipices above, lying on the flounce of rubble near the bottom of the promontory.

2. *Mil.* The leather flap closing the holster-pipe. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 106 Take off the right-hand glove, unbutton the flounce, and push forward the cloak [etc.].

Flounce (*flauns*), v. 1. Also 6 *flounse*, 7 *flownce*. [Agrees in sense and form with Norw. *flunta* to hurry, work briskly, Sw. dial. *flunta* to fall with a splash; but as the Scand. words are not known earlier than the 18th c., and the Eng. word not till the 16th c., historical connexion cannot be proved.]

1. *intr.* To go with agitated, clumsy, or violent motion; to dash, flop, plunge, msh. Also with *away*, *out*, etc.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoth.* 183 b. Alexander... flounced me [*ethic dative*] into the floude. 1639 FULLER *Heir War* II. xxviii. (1647) 80 He commanded them all at once to flounce into the river. 1736-7 Mrs. A. GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Correspondence* 588 We flounced into great holes of ice and snow, enough to swallow up coach and horses. 1761 Mrs. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bittulph* II. 128 She flounced off the chair to the other end of the room. 1784 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 94 He flounced from the water like a carp. 1843 PAGET *Ward, Berkingfield* 233 So saying, Mrs. Carraway flounced off in a passion. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. IX. xx. ix. 163 Upon which My Lady flounced out in a huff. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xxxi. Picotee flounced away from him in indignation. *fig.* a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 365 He thereupon resolved to flounce through. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 250 One flounce [of speech] flounced involuntarily from me that day.

b. To flounce down; to flop down. To flounce over; to turn over abruptly.

1785 MAD. D'ARULAY *Diary* 25 Dec. I... escape by mere miracle from flouncing down plump in all their faces! 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvii. Tom flounced over... disarranging everything. 1855 THACKERAY *News* II. 299 Rosey's Mamma flouncing down on a chair.

2. *intr.* To make abrupt and jerky movements with the limbs or body; to throw the body about; to plunge, flounder, struggle. Also with *about*, *up*. Usually said of bulls, horses, or aquatic animals.

To flounce it, snid of a woman dancing. 1609 HOLLAND *Amn. Marcell.* xvi. xii. 77 After his horse had flounced & floundered with his heels in the silt and clammiouse. 1641 J. SUITE *Sarah's* 4 the flange and flounder. one bath struck a great fish, the flanger and flounder. 1704 J. TRAFF *Abram-Mud* III. I. 1272 Whales... Now

flood'd and panted on the slimy beach. c1720 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 217 Giving him a good strap he flound'd up again. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 252 Laughing .. to behold them [infants] flounce about and struggle for life in the water. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 163 One of them [his post-horses] began to kick and flounce, without any visible cause. 1821 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xvii. 120 Trinkets, and ribbons, in which they flounce and flirt about. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*. vii. 53 Some of them [women] flounced it in polka jackets. *transf.* and *fig.* 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. viii. § 14 Waters long dammed up, oft-times flounce, and flee out too violently, when their sluices are pulled up. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Saved* (1886) 60 Wood that is green will rather smother .. and crack, and flounce, than cast a brave light and a pleasant heat. *ibid.* 90 It [despair] will make a man flounce and fling like a wild bull in a net.

3. †To express displeasure or ill-temper by agitated movements. *Obs.* Also *To flounce into a temper.*

1702 STEELE *Familiar* II. ii. 'Tis in vain to flounce, and decompose your self. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 128 If you flounce, I fly. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 294 The little German gentleman flounced into a temper.

†4. *trans.* To dash or drive with violence; to fling with a flop or splash. *Obs.*

1583 STANHYURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 38 What seas thee terrible hither Haue flounst? 1714 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 184 At last it broke, and by the fall of large Pieces of it into the Abyss, flound'd up the Water. 1799 A. SMITH *Lives of Highwaymen* II. 321 He is flound'd thence into the Sea. 1794 MRS. BENNETT *Ellen* III. 107 She flounced the door in his face.

Flounce (flauns), *v.* 2 [Alteration of FROUNCE *v.* 1: cf. FLOUNCE *sb.*]

†1. *trans.* To curl, frizz, trim. *Obs.*

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III. iii, Let me Prune, and Flounce my Perriquet a little.

2. To adorn or trim with a flounce or with flounces; also *transf.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 5 She was flounced and furbelowed from Head to Foot. 1737 POPE *Let. in Style Lady* Wks. 1824 VIII. 406 Very have got into the fashion .. of flouncing the petticoat so they have, that it looks like an entire coat of lutestring. 1749 H. WATKINS *Let.* (1877) II. 170 He has flounced himself with flowering shrubs. 1824 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange* *Mag.* (1870) I. 274 Striped muslin to flounce in gowns. 1838 BLACKW. *Mag.* III. 403 It must take scores and scores of yards to flounce her. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen.* *Lit.* (1867) 523 The tarnished piece was drawn out of the theatrical wardrobe .. [and] flounced with new scenes. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 308 Its basement flounced round with trees.

absol. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 171 They could trim, flounce, and furbelow to admiration.

Flounce (flauns), *adv.* [The *vb.* stem so used.] With a flounce; with a sudden jerk or flop.

1583 STANHYURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 89 Flounce to the stars towering thee fire, lyke a pellet, is hurled. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 21 He fell flounce into the saddle. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Stratagem* II. 1 Wks. 1892 I. 260 He comes flouncing into bed.

Flounced (flaunst), *pp.* a. [f. FLOUNCE *v.* 1 + ED.] Adorned or trimmed with a flounce or with flounces.

1727 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* Wks. 1755 III. 136 Her petticoat .. Became black satin flounced with lace. 1862 MISS YONGE *Countess Kate* ii. (1880) 13 They will do nothing all day long but try on flounced gowns.

Flouncing (flaunsin), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. FLOUNCE *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* FLOUNCE.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Ans. to Dares* 190 The gallant .. keeps a flouncing and frisking about. 1679-80 SIR C. LYTTLETON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 213 What with y^e flouncing of y^e hors and my own endeavors I soone was free. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlv. 133 He turned Tail on us, and with great Flouncing made towards the Shore. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 245 To prevent his flouncing, they cut off the tail with an axe. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* I. A little floundering and flouncing in deep bottomless seas of speculation.

Flouncing (flaunsin), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. FLOUNCE *v.* 2 + -ING.] a. The action of putting a flounce to a garment. b. *concr.* A flounce; also, the material of which flounces are made.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* iv. I do not know whether such flouncing and shreeding is coming even in the rich. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworld* II. 53 The pink muslin was .. too dressy, perhaps, with its four little flouncings. 1873 — *Other Girls* v. 97 She tossed a long flouncing over her sewing-table.

fig. 1891 *Month LXXIII.* 247 Those who merely dabble in good works may find time .. to deck themselves out in such flouncings of vanity.

Flouncing (flaunsin), *pp.* a. [f. FLOUNCE *v.* 1 + -ING.] That flounces: said chiefly of animals, esp. aquatic animals; plunging, tossing.

1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 179 Canst thou stand angling on the banks of Nile .. And thro the flood the flouncing monster draw? 1708 PRIOR *Epil. to Smith's Phædra & Hippol.* 15 Six flouncing Flanders mares. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) vi, Hearing the roof of a crazy coach groan .. beneath the flouncing weights of a dozen ponderous passengers. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT *tr. Aristophanes* I. 339 Why beatest thou the sea with flouncing oars?

fig. 1830 *Examiner* 1901 The heroine of this flouncing trumpery, yeapt a tragedy.

Flounder (flaundr), *sb.* 1 Also 5 floundre, flounder, -dre, floundyre, 7 flunder. [The phonology seems to show that the immediate source is AF. *floundre* (14th c., *Black Bk. Admir.* II. 102) = OF. *flondre* (still current in Normandy);

app. of Scandinavian origin: cf. ON. *flydra* (:- **flyndrjón*), MSw., Sw., Norw. *flundra*, Da. *flynder*; mod. Ger. has *flunder*, but this is given by Gesner in 16th c. as only an English name (Klinge).

The MHG. *vlunder* of the same meaning is related by ablaut to FLATHE, and cannot be directly connected with *flounder*; but the latter may possibly be from a nasalized form of the same root.]

1. A small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes Flesiss*. In the U.S. applied to various other species of flat-fish. Prov. *As flat as a flounder.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge with an angle* (1883) 30 The flounder is an holmsom fische. 1523 Bk. *Kerryng* in *Babees Bk.* 282 Base, flounders, sole. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* v. xxi. (1634) 254 The Eele and Flounder are two greedy Fish and biteat the redde worme. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 174 Fish .. that continually crawl at the bottom; such as the eel and the flounder. a 1845 HOOD *To Tom Woodgate* vi, Or are you where the flounders keep, some dozen briny fathoms deep. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 77 You came in upon four of us down as flat as flounders.

2. Something resembling this fish. a. *dial.* = FLUKE 2. b. See quot. 1874.

a. 1853 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* *Flounders*, animals found in the livers of rotten sheep, called in Somerset, *flook*. S. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

b. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889 *Flounder*, a slieking-tool whose edge is used to stretch leather for a boot front in a blocking or crimping board. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 100 After this, the fronts are regularly placed on a block, being forced into position by an instrument called the flounder, and tacked to their place.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flounder-fishery*, *flounder-like* adj. Also *flounder-lantern*, a dial. name of the common flounder; *flounder-man*, a hawk of flounders; *flounder-mouth*, a mouth like a flounder's, a large mouth; whence *flounder-mouthed* adj.; *flounder's-head* (whale), a hottled-nosed whale.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 2/1 The *flounder fishery is looking up again. 1630 MASSINGER *Renegade* III. i, To strike your belly up *flounder like. 1700 COWLEY *Way of World* v. 77 Hawkers, with Voices more Licentious than the loud *Flounder-man's. 1672-95 *Brickmaker's Lament* in *Roxb. Ball.* II. 40 The cryer he bawld, And there with his *flounder-mouth loudly he yauld. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Colman* St. iv. vi, She .. rails at me like a *Flounder-mouth'd Fish-woman. 1724 MRS. M. DAVES *Reform'd Coquet* (1752) 120 You great Flounder-mouth'd Sea-calf. 1717 in S. Dale *Hist. Harwich* Tab. xiv, The Bottle-Head or *Flounders-Head-Whale.

Flounder (flaundr), *sb.* 2 [f. next *vb.*] The action of the *vb.* FLOUNDER.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. (1880) 486 The fish gave one flounder. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgo.* *Ent.* iv. (1894) 105 With a graceful flounder I was presently landed in safety upon a ledge. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* II. 33 His horse .. after a severe flounder, regained his legs.

Flounder (flaundr), *v.* Also 6-7 flunder. [Of obscure etymology.

Perh. an onomatopoeic blending of the sound and sense of various earlier words; cf. FOUNDER *v.* (OF. *founder*), BLUNDER, and the many *vb.* with initial *f.* expressing impetuous and clumsy movements. Wedgwood and Skeat compare Du. *flooderen*, to flounder in mire, to flop about; see the dialectal FLOUNDER *v.*, which may have affected the development of the present word.]

1. *intr.* In early use, to stumblle (cf. FOUNDER *v.*). Subsequently, to struggle violently and clumsily; to plunge, roll and tumble about in or as in mire; also (with *on*, *along*, etc.), to move on with clumsy or rolling gait, to struggle along with difficulty. Of a horse: To rear, plunge; †to 'sby' (at an object).

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 101 My foot did slide and .. flundering, almost flat on earth I go. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. iii, If she flounder with you, Clap spurs on. 1687 DRYDEN *Hum. & P.* III. 301 He champs the bit .. And starts a dived, and flounders at the cross. 1735 SOMERVELL *Chase* III. 125 Another in the treacherous bog Lies floundring. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 291 He lost his balance, and man and fish lay floundering together in the rapid. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 184 'You flounder in mud at every step.' 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* II. (1889) 17 The four-oar floundered on ahead.

quasi-*trans.* 1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* iv. v. You will but flounder yourself a weary. 1816 CHALMERS *Let. in Life* II. 65 With the risk of floundering its uncertainty way through [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 299 The Remarker, in the very entrance, shuffles and flunders. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* I. 120 The Hero .. wrote and flounder'd on in mere despair. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 208 He dashed off to a ball, time enough to flounder through a Coalition. 1822 HAMILTON *Table* t. Ser. II. v. (1869) 123 They flounder about between fusion in expression and bathos in sentiment. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. VII. xviii. v. 178 The poor Prince's mind did flounder a good deal.

†2. *trans.* To cause to flounder: to confound, embarrass. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* *Notes* m. ii. 74 He .. fell into Cocytus .. where floundred extremely and uncouthly accoutred, yet he resolv'd to call for no helpe. 1685 H. MORE *Paraph.* *Proph.* 154 Those Interpreters .. flunder and confound all.

†3. *To flounder up*: to choke up (a water-course). *Obs.* [cf. FLOUNDER *v.*]

1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 385 The streamer behind Osney ys so floundred up that the water cannot passe .. The dyches .. are so floundred up with flags and fylth.

†4. *intr.* Of soil: To fall in. [Cf. OF. *fondrer* in same sense.] *Obs.*

1774 G. WHITE *Seaborne* xx. (1780) 177 A soil .. much too loose and mouldering, liable to flounder, and threatening to overwhelm them [Sand-martins] and their labours.

Hence **Flounderer**, one who flounders.

1836 HOR. SMITH *The Trump.* (1876) 345 Learn this ye flounderers in the traps of insulated lines and scraps.

Flounder-flat, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To make 'as flat as a flounder'.

1829 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 119 Warburton could never have wooed by kisses and won, or he would not have flounder-flatted so just and humorous .. an image into so profound a nihility.

Flounder (flaundr), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOUNDER *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb FLOUNDER; a plunging, struggling, or stumbling; also *fig.*

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 351, I was .. in danger of .. having my Brains dashed out with his Heels in his Flounder. 1868 *Levy Mag.* *Age* 202 A little floundering for words might aid to the impression made by this speaker. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 513 A floundering that may only plunge us deeper into the mire.

Flounder (flaundr), *pp.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That flounders; plunging and tossing; stumbling. Also *fig.*

1592 NASH *Pierre Penitence* Eijb, Report which our moderners clippe flundering Fame. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xvii, Th' unruly flundering steeds wrought his confusion. 1821 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, The swollen current and floundering masses of ice. 1887 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* I. xvii. 346 The postboys .. dismounted from their floundering horses. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab.* *Lit.* i. (1890) 12 There is nothing here of Wyatt's floundering prosody.

† **Flounderkin**. *Obs.* [Comic perversion of FLANDERKIN, after FLOUNDER *sb.* 1 or 2.] A contemptuous designation for a Dutchman.

a 1668 DAVENANT *News from Plymouth* III. Wks. (1673) 131 On our allegiance We must not suffer it, by your leave, Flounderkin. *ibid.* v. 201.

Flour (flaur), *sb.* Forms: 3 flure, 5-6 floure, 5-7 flouwe, 5-8 flower, 4-flour. [A specific use of FLOWER; cf. F. *flour de farine* the 'flower' or finest part of the meal.

Johnson 1755 does not separate the words, nor does he recognize the spelling *flour*. But Cruden's *Concordance* 1738 recognizes the modern distinction.]

1. Originally, the 'flower' or finest quality of meal; hence, the finer portion of meal (whether from wheat or other grain) which is separated by bolting. Also, in modern use, the ordinary name for the meal or farina of wheat as opposed to that obtained from other grain.

a 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1013 Kalues fleis, and flures bred, And butter. 1340 *Ayenh.* 210 Zuych difference ase per is .. be-tuene bren and flour of huete. a 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 46 Take mel roset .. smal flour of barley & medle hem togidre. a 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Flour of ryce pou grynd also. a 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 16811 Floure of mele, *farina, similia*. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* II. xi. (1541) 28 b, Breade of fyne floure of wheate .. is slowe of digestion. 1691 *Travon Wisd. Dictates* 21 Milk, Water, and Flower, seasoned with Salt .. are rare Foods for them [Children]. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housewife* (1778) 259 Rub a little of the butter into the flour. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 8 In a long voyage .. flower will not keep. 1846 in BAXTER *Litr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 3 When perfectly ripe and ground into flour, it [Indian corn] is said [etc.]. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 36 The art of obtaining flour from corn .. was known to the Egyptians.

b. as type of whiteness. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* viii. 232 Hawbrekis, that war quhit as flour. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 949-Kepe we thys lady whyte as floure.

†c. In figurative phrase: *To bolt all the flour*: to investigate a matter thoroughly. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 24 He now had bolted all the flour.

2. By extension. a. The fine soft powder obtained by grinding or triturating seeds, farinaceous roots, or other alimentary substances. b. Any finely-powdered dry substance.

a. 1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* 399 They make flower also of fish dried in the Sun. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxv. 378 The valuable plant *Jatropha*, of which the root .. affords the flour of manioc. 1855 COULVE *Suppl.* *Flour-of-mustard*, the seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 348½ Dusting them [artificial flowers] with fine powdered glass or potato flour to represent the bloom. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Flour*, of meat, a fine flour made of dried meat.

b. a 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 99 Flour of bras bren. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 88 If it [gunpowder] should be in flour, or fine powder. 1880 W. H. WARELL *in Encycl. Brit.* XI. 323 The crystallized saltpebre, having almost the appearance of snow, and technically called 'flour', is raked into the 'washing-cistern'. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Mar. 209/2 The sulphur found in other parts of Italy .. is .. sold in 'flour', in 'rolls', or in 'cakes'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flour-barrel*, *-dredge*, *-dredger*, *-grinder*, *-mill*, *-mulling*, *-packer*, *-taste*, *-sack*; *flour-like* adj.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1830) vi. iii. 104 A cooper, hooping a *flour-barrel. 1828 SIMONDS *Dict. Trade* **Flour-dredge*, a tin for sprinkling flour. 1828 JAMES *Richelieu* xxxvii, Those dusty jackets, which have been the insignia of 'flour-grinders' on all generations. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 84 You inevitably

brush off its powdery *flour-like dust. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. lii. 213 Rivers... upon which are falling, *flower and saw mills. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 142 We have given a section of a double *flour-mill. 1888 BRUCE *Auer. Commu.* III. v. cxiv. 643 Minneapolis... has become... the greatest *flour-milling centre in America. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 212 Luting the interstices of the lid with *flour-paste. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. *Flour-sack, a coarse bag for flour.

4. Special comb., as flour-ball, a ball of flour; also a kind of potato which resembles a ball of flour when boiled; flour-beetle, a beetle which feeds on and is very destructive to flour (see quot.); flour-bolt, -bolter, a flour-sieve; flour-box, a tin box for dredging flour; flour-bread, wheaten bread; flour-cake *dial.* (see quot.); flour-dresser (see quot.); flour-emery, emery reduced to a fine powder; flour-factor (see quot. 1858); flour-gold (see quot.); flour-meat *dial.*, food made with flour; flour-mite, one of several mites or acarids which are found in flour; flour-moth, a moth which feeds on flour, esp. *Pyralis farinalis*.

1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring Lore* 431 A wealthy German farmer... was making *flour-balls in 1871 for his cattle. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* Flour-balls, a kind of potato. 1888 POWLES tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* ix. 248 The *flour beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*) belongs to the family of *Melanosomata*, [and] is of a pitch black or brown colour. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889½ *Flour-bolt. 1888 POWLES tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* vi. 177 The *flour bolter in the old mills... was made of an open woven woollen cloth called bolting cloth. 1721 BAILEY *Dräger*. A *Flower Box. 17. Rose of Malindue O' iv. in Child *Ballads* I. No. 20 (1882) 224½ Waur ye but mine, I wald feed ye wi' *flour-bread an wine. 1840 R. BRENNER *Excurs. Denmark*, &c. II. 233 The many kinds of flour-bread. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* *Flour-cakes, a. cake... made from a small piece of ordinary bread dough rolled to the size of a plate, and about an inch thick, and then baked on both sides. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. *Flour-dresser, a cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting cloths. 1888 POWLES tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* vi. 176 The sieve is stretched on an inclined cylinder furnished with brushes on a spindle revolving inside. This variety is called the 'flour dresser', or wire and brush machine. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockw.* 101 *Flour Emery... used for smooth burnishers. 1815 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 53½ They were chiefly mealmen and *flour factors. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. Flour-factor, an agent for millers; one who sells flour to bakers. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 611 *Flour-gold, the finest alluvial drift-gold. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 83 *Flower-meats, and cool Herbs, stop the Pulse. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* Flour-meat, bread food; pastry. 1893 *Times* 15 May½ The ravages of the *flour moth, and the damage it was doing in English mills.

Flour (Hauer), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle with flour. Also *transf.* To powder (a wig).

1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 14 Your fish being cut on the side and floured. 1725 BRAULEY *Fam. Dict.* Sheep-tongues... after they have been flower'd and fry'd... may be soaked by degrees with Truffles and Mushrooms. 1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 5 We shaved, and had our wigs flowered. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 178 Flour some sheets of tin, and drop your baskets... and put them into the oven. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xxvi. 200 It was... one of the 'prentices flouting the Vicar's wig for Sunday.

2. *U. S.* To grind (grain) into flour.

1828 WEBSTER s. v., Great quantities of it [wheat] are floured in the interior countries. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 156 The mill can flour two hundred barrels a day.

3. *intr.* Mining. Of mercury: To break up into dull particles coated with some sulphide and incapable of coalescing with other metals. Cf. FLOURING vbl. sb.

1882 A. G. LOCKE *Gold* 21 The mercury employed for amalgamation... sickens or 'flours' when ground up with pyritous rocks.

Flour, obs. form of FLOWER.

† **Flour-dammes**. Obs. rare-1. [f. OF. *flour* FLOWER + *damas* (explained by Godefroy as the auricula.)] Some flower.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* xii. Prol. 118 Flour-dammes, and columby blank and blew.

Flour-de-lie, -lis, -luce, -lyce, -lys(e), obs. ff. FLEUR-DE-LIS.

Floured (flou'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. FLOUR sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. Sprinkled or covered with flour.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 328 We are too old mice to be caught by a floured cat. 1849 *Sidonia* Serv. I. 225 A miller... was belabouring him stoutly with his floured fists. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 184 Looking at me... from the highest summit of my floured head, to the point of my buckled shoes.

2. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* Floured, the finely granulated condition of quick-silver, reduced to a greater or less extent by its agitation during the amalgamation process.

† **Floure jonett**. Obs.-1. [ad. OF. *flour* (Fr. *flour*) flower and OF. *jaulnette* (Cotgr.), f. *jaulne* (Fr. *jaune*) yellow.] ? The great St. John's wort.

1423 Jas. I. *Kingis Q.* xlvii. The plumys eke like to the floure jonettis.

† **Flouren** (flou'ren), *a.* Obs. [f. FLOUR sb. + -EN 4.] Made of flour.

1300 *Land Cokneye* 57 in E. E. P. (1862) 157 Fluren cakes beþ þe scingles alle, Of... cloister, boure, and halle.

Flourot, -otte, obs. ff. FLOWERET.

Flouring (flau'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOUR v. + -ING 1.]

1. *U. S.* The action or process of grinding grain into flour: also attrib. in *flouring-mill*, 'a mill for making flour, usually on a large scale; distinguished from grist-mill' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1855 CLARKE *Dict.* Flouring, flour business. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 156 Flouring-mill, a grist-mill. 1888 *Amer. Anthropologist* Oct. I. No. 4. 307 The way from the mealstone to the flouring-mill is long.

2. (See quot. 1860.)

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 611 'Flouring' is the forming of the mercury into small particles by the action of the reducing-machine and the subsequent coating of each particle by some sulphide, whereby the power of the particles to re-unite and to amalgamate with gold is lost. 1882 A. G. LOCKE *Gold* 21 The greater part of the flouring or sickening of the mercury used is due to the action of sulphate of iron.

Flourish (flur'is), *sb.* Forms: 6 florish, (*Sc.* flureise, -ss, flureis, flurish), 6-7 florish, 7 florish, 7-8 flowrish, 6- flourish. [f. next vb.]

1. The blossom or mass of flowers on a fruit-tree. Also occas. in *pl.* Only *Sc.* and north *dial.*

1500 *Cokebich Saw Poem*. 42 A fair flureis fadit in a falty tre. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The borial blastis... hed chassit the fragrant flourish of euyrie frute tre far about the feildis. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xvii. 58 Beuties freshest florish. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Let.* 22 Apr. There shall be fair white flourishes again, with most pleasant fruits. 1668 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* Flourish, the blossom on fruit-trees. 1892 BOVO 25 *Years St. Andrews* II. xxi. 139 Finding some very fine 'flourish' in a dirty back-cour.

† *b. pl.* = flowers (see FLOWER sb. 2 b).

1506 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Laue* 85 Childe-great Women, or green Maydes (that misse Their Termes appointed for their flourishes).

† 2. The state or condition of being in blossom, blossoming. Of vegetation: Luxuriant growth, luxuriance, greenness. Obs.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 75 The roote whose moisture fed their flourish. 1619 Z. BOVD *Battell Soul* (1629) 1101 The tree is first seene in the budde and then in the flourish, and after in the frute. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 127 A constant Verdure, or Flourish of Spring. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. xvii. In the flourish of its [vine's] outwardness Wasting the sap and strength. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxi. Fruit-trees, so many of which were at this time in flourish.

† *b. fig.* Prosperity, vigour; the 'bloom' (of youth). Also, the highest degree of prosperity; perfection, prime. Now rare.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 38 To be howld... wycked men to have the fayrest shew and greatest florish. 1612 BRECKWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 20 The Romans had generally (at least... in the flourish of the empire) great care to enlarge their tongue. 1665 *Life Earl Essex in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 157 The earl of Essex was then in the flourish of his youth. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Aug. The Foundation & Increase & Flourish of [the University]. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xi. The flourish of his powerful relative's fortunes had burst forth in the finery of his dress. 1848 THACKERAY *Bl. Snobs* iv. The Court Circular remains in full flourish.

† 3. Ostentatious embellishment; gloss, varnish.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. iii. 328 Lend me the flourish of all gentle tongues. 1600 - *Sonn.* ix. Time doth transfixe the flourish set on youth. 1632 CRASHAW *Epiaph. Mr. Herrys*, The flourish of his sober youth, Was the pride of naked truth.

† 4. A florid decoration; a piece of scroll-work, tracery, or the like. Obs.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 154 An Octagonal Tower... beautified on the out-side with Flourishes. 1721 BAILEY, A flourish (in Architecture) is a Flower Work. 1764 HARNER *Observ.* iv. 134 Cracknels are full of holes, being formed into a kind of flourish of lattice-work.

fig. 1765 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxviii. 443 Mistake not these things for arbitrary flourishes of luxuriant fancy.

† *b. in Penmanship*, a decoration about a letter or writing, consisting of flowing curves executed with a sweep of the pen.

1652 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. vi. 68 They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of Nature, like the flourishes about a great letter that signify nothing. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 8 In the middle of this sheet... let a flourish be printed, so that the sheet may be cut in two, indentwise. 1831 LAMB *Let. to Dyer* (1888) II. 268 By your flourishes, I should think you never learned to... flourish the governors' names in the writing-school. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* 2 An original Rembrandt (with a flourish to the R).

5. Literary or rhetorical embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of fine words or phrases; a florid expression.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 By a flourish of fine words, they devise shifts [and] evasions. 1673 *True Worshipp God* 56 Those pleasing Varieties and Flourishes in Pulpit Harangues. 1708 BIRKBEY *Commun. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 492, I abstain from all flourish and powers of words and figures. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlvii. He commenced with a flourish about his sufferings for the Plot. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 542 These unusual phrases are clearly mere flourishes.

† *b. a boast, brag.* Obs.

1886 A. DAV *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 44 All your... flourish made of your company, their reputation, your civility. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flourish*... a Vaunt, Boast, or Brag.

† 6. An ostentatious waving about of a weapon or anything else held in the hand; a showy movement of the body or limbs.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xii. Like seeming Fencers we are meeter for a flourish, then defence. 1713 STEELE *Gardian* No. 50 ¶ 2 Before he applied his weapon to my chin, he gave me a flourish with it. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Ing.* (1757) II. 167 It would split him... if the Rider were to make his Flourishes upon his Back like a Rope-dancer. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 142 A few... musicians embellish their performance with a flourish of the fingers. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. v. The three customers pulled off their hats to Madame Defarge, with three flourishes.

fig. 1777 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1836) VII. 510 Their flourishes in the Jerseys, I believe, cannot have cost them less than six or seven hundred men.

† *b. esp.* A graceful brandishing of the weapon by way of salute or display at the beginning of a fencing match. † Hence *fig.* a prolation, ornamental preamble; a piece of compliment or display preliminary to serious business or discussion. (Cf. 7 c.)

1552 HULOET, Florysh, *proludium*. 1571 GOLDING *Calisto* on Ps. xviii. 44 That was but a flourish of the sovereignty promised to Christ. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 2 This is your flourish, to no purpose, then to shew reading. 1616 BACON *Ess.* *Fame* (Arb.) 579 This is a flourish: These follow excellent Parables. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xviii. Ere they had done more than salute each other, with the usual courteous flourish of their weapons.

7. *Music.* a. A fanfare (of horns, trumpets, etc.), esp. to announce the approach of a person of distinction.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. iv. 148 A flourish, Trumpets! strike Alarum, Drummes! 1609 HENWOOD *Locrine* v. 1. A flourish with drums and trumpets. 1712 PHILLIPS *Dressed Mother* iv. 1. A flourish of trumpets. 1788 CLARE *Reeve Exiles* II. 127 Two trumpeters... blew a flourish, and the herald gave his challenge. 1813 *Ann. Reg.* 52 The Duke of York gave the toast; it was announced from the head of the table by a flourish of trumpets. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xlv. When Waverley reached that part of the column which was filled by the clan of Mac-Ivor, they... received him with a triumphant flourish upon the bagpipes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 58 In Corps not having a band, the bugles or trumpets will sound the flourish.

fig. 1884 J. A. H. MURRAY *13th Presid. Addr. in Trans. Philol. Soc.* 516 Friends, who... send... with a flourish of trumpets to Notes and Queries.

† *b. A florid passage; a florid style of composition; a decorative addition introduced by player or singer. Also, 'the execution of profuse but unmeaning ornamentation in music' (Stainer and Barrett).*

1646 CRASHAW *Poems, Musick's Duell* 137 The Lute's light Genius now does proudly rise, Heav'd on the surges of swolne Rhapsodies. Whose flourish, (Meteor-like) doth curl the air With flash of high-borne fancies. 1774 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. p. v. Such are not judgements of the fine flourishes of new music imported from Italy. 1813 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.* Flourish... the decorative notes which a singer, or instrumental performer, adds sometimes to a passage.

† *c. A short extemporized sequence of notes sounded as a prelude at the beginning of a piece of music.* Cf. 6 b.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 19r Each Side might begin with a different Flourish. 1896 STRAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, Flourish... The preparatory cadenza for 'tuning the voice', in which singers formerly indulged just before commencing their song.

transf. 1850 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* iv. ii. 117 He preluded his address by a sonorous blast of the nose; a preliminary flourish much in vogue among public orators.

Flourish (flur'is), *v. Pa. t. and ppl.* flourish-ed. Forms: 3-4 floris(e), (4 florysse, fluris), 4 florisso, 4-5 florysse, florysshe, florischo, (4 flurshe, fluri(s)he, flors(c)he, 5 florsch(e), florch(e), 4-6 florissh(e), -yssh(e), 4-7 florish(c), (6 flourish), 5-6 florys(c)h(e), 6 *Sc.* flures, -ois, -is, flwreis, 4-6 flourish(e), (4 flourshe), 5-6 flouryshe, (5 flouryscho, 6 flourys(c)h, 7 flourish), 4-flourish. [a. OF. *floris*-lengthened stem of *florir* (mod. F. *flourir*) = Pr. *florir*, It. *florire* = vulgar L. type **flōrīre*, f. *flōr*, *flōr*, flower. The intr. scens represent those of L. *flōrēre*, which like many other vbs. in -*rē* passed into the -*ire* conjugation in Romanic.]

1. *intr.* To blossom, thrive.

† 1. Of a plant or tree: To blossom, flower. Obs. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21701 (Götl.) Par florist an [wand] als 30 laue herd. 13186 CHAUCEUR *Par.* T. 743 To smelle the seate savour of the yvne vhanne it florissheth. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 36 The crowne began to florysche & a mercurialous swete odour issued out of the flours. 1578 LYTE *Deventer* ii. xx. 170 It beginneth to floure at the toppe of the stalke, and so goeth florisshing downward.

† *b. To throw out leaves and shoots; to shoot forth; to grow vigorously and luxuriantly.* Now only with mixture of sense 4.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 905 Here vynys florisheð the feyre and weyl. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezech.* xvii. 24 Y made the drye tree for to florishe. 1577 B. GOODE *Herball's* *Flursh*. i. (1586) 25 b. In hottie Countreys later, least they shoulde florishe before the Winter, and be... blasted. 1727 BROOMER *Scat of War in Flanders* 157 Poems 75 *Pallas* with her Javelin smote the Ground, And peaceful Olive flourish'd from the Wound. 1784 COWPER *Talk* ii. 571 The spiry myrtle with unwithering leaf Shines there and flourishes. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xiii. 212 As these trees do not grow in water, it is evident that the land on which they flourished has been depressed.

c. fig. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 725 Arely a man passes als þe gres, He floresseth and passes away. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxi. Every lusty herte that is in any manner a lower springeth and floryssheth in lusty dedes. 1526 *Pilgr. Peril* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Flouryshe the forenoone neuter so freshe, at the last cometh the euentide. a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 68 Bakkyttaris.. flwreis sone, þat forder fructe þai fail. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* lxvi. 14 Your bones shall flourish like an berbe.

2. *gen.* To thrive. a. Of persons: To prosper, do well.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Cant.* 518 Where ere þai now all bicumyn þat floryst in his warld? 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 697 in *Anglia VII*, Florishinge more then anye queene here. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 60 We flourish in the French Trade. 1704 NELSON *Compan. Festiv. & Fastis* xxiv. 255 Bad Men as frequently prosper and flourish. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iii. 31 Men who were starving on land of their own, are now flourishing on the wages I give them. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) i. vi. 233 Tartufe.. flourishes and thrives.

b. Of things (e.g. art, science, an institution): To attain full development; to be prosperous or successful, be in vogue; to have many followers or patrons.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6233 Men may in secular clothes see Florishen holy religion. 1504 ATKINSON *tr. De Imitatione* i. xviii. 166 The holy sayntes.. in whom floryssheth the perfeccyon of all relligyon. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.*, *Math. Disc.* Pref. Tj. Where such sciences firste tooke their originall, and in what languages and countreys they chieflye flourished. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* v. 47 The way for the church to prosper and flourish. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) i. iv. 144 When Science flourished in the East. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 1301 The poor law system.. has flourished for over three centuries.

†3. To thrive, display vigour *in, of, with* (something specified); also, to abound *in*, overflow *with*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2122 (Cott.) Barnabas.. In vertuz florissant sa fele. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 96 Men þat shulden florish in vertues. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. P.* 1590 795 Those dayis quhen so thay [the Prelatis] flurist in fame. 1599 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 175 Cambridge, a Universite flourishing with al kind of good letters. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) i. They flourished.. in all manner of provision. 1660 P. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* Ded. A. 13, An age that flourishes with Pens, and Criticks. 1766 LEON *Alberti's Archit.* II. 41 Greece.. flourishing in excellent geniuses.

4. To be at the height of fame or excellence; to be in one's bloom or prime. Also in weaker sense, used in pa. t. of a person to indicate that his life and activity belong to a specified period (cf. FLOURISH).

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 In his tyme Plautus Latinus.. florischep at Rome. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* A. ij. Origene.. did florysshe in the yere of our lord cclxii. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Wind.* i. 3 His most renowned Ancestours.. flourished vntill Popery was in its Zenith. 1700 DRYDEN *Prof. Fables* (Globe) 494 Spenser and Fairfax both flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* i. 189 James flourished nearly about the time of Chaucer and Gower. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 11 In our schoolbooks we say, Of those that held their heads above the crowd, They flourish'd then or then.

II. To adorn.

†5. *trans.* To adorn with flowers or verdure; to cause to bloom or thrive.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1686 (Cott.) Þe rode it was wit leif and bare florist ful selcuthli. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* xvi. 69 Feldis florist ar with flouri. c 1430 LYDC. *Min. Poem* (Percy Soc.) 78 God.. Hath flourished the erthe on every side.. With grete habundance of vyrydite. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 21 Fresche Flora hes flurest every spray. 1716 FENTON *Ode to Ld. Gower* Poems (1717) 219 With shadowy verdure flourish'd high, A sudden yvonne the Groves enjoy. fig. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxi. Lete every man of worship florysshe his herte in this world. c 1614 J. DAVIES *Scurge of Folly* To Earle Pembroke, Wks. (Grosart) 521 But when the sonne of fauor shines on mee My May may then haue Might to flourish thee.

†b. *Cookery.* To ornament, garnish (a dish). c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Wamer *Antig. Culiv.* 13 Take brede.. Florish it with white colliande in confyt. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 30 Florche it a-bouyn with Pomegarned. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 239 Storke roosted, peoke florished, carpe in soppis.

†6. *gen.* To adorn, decorate, embellish, ornament. Also with *ad, over, up*. Obs.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1842 Six stages ful of towrelles, Wel flourished with comelles. 1430 *Morte Arth.* 771 Hys feete were floreschede alle in yane sabbyle. 1489-99 *Inscrption Holloway Chapel, Walsome, nr. Bath* in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 409 Thys chapel florysschyd with forseyte spectabyl.. prior Cantlow had edyfied. 1581 *Petrie Chaucer's Ctr. Con.* ii. (1826) 125 Those which flourish up themselves by art. 1590 GREENE *Newer too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 104 Her face full of chaste colours; such as flourish out the fronts of Dianas virgins. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 738 Their skin seemeth to be flourished with certain pictures. 1611 CORVAT *Cruddities* 145 Sixe very pretious sockets.. flourished with a triple gylting. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 56 This would make him begin to.. try the foundation before he flourished the superstructure.

fig. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIV. 294 Þe fierthe [pouerte] is a fortune þat florissheth þe soule flyte sobrete fram al synne. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holiness* III. 1323 Deceit [sheweth] finest when he is cunninglike flourisheth. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. i. 75 The Iustice of your title to bim Doh flourisheth the deceit.

b. To embellish or ornament (a book, writing, etc.) with 'flourishes' (see FLOURISH sb. 4 b).

† In early use also: To illuminate; to adorn with colour or decorative designs of any kind. Obs.

c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 1671/2 Floryschen bokys, flora. 1573 *Art of Limning* 5 With this [turnesol] you may flourishe redde letters, or vestures. 1670-88 *Seer. Serv. Money* Chas. II & Jas. II (Camden) 55 Gideon Roger, for writing and flourishing, partly in gold, a letter to the Emperor of Fez. absol. 1660 G. Tomlyn's *Patent No.* 128 A way to text and flourish in velams and parchment.

†7. To embellish (a narration, etc.) with flowers of speech; to ornament or set off with fine words or phrases; to express in flowery language. Obs.

13.. *Minor P. fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 496 Þeiz þis tale beo florished with faire flour. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* 3 So haue I nowe sette out this rude werke.. That the lerned and the studyed clerke May.. Flowysshe it with Eloquence. 1540 *Elvot Image Gov.* Pref. (1550) 3 Desiring more to make it playne to all readers, than to flourish it with over muche eloquence. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love in a Mask* iii. iii. You have.. Wanted no art to flourish your warm passion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 63 Which Argument is further flourishit and descanted upon in this manner. 1691 G. D'EMILIANNE *Frauds Rom. Monks* 177 The Catechizer flourish'd his Discourse with Circumstances so extravagant [etc.].

b. *intr.* 'To use florid language; to speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance' (J.); to descant floridly on or upon. Also with *away*.

1700 T. BAKER *Reflect. Learning* iv. (ed. 2) 32/2 Whilst he [Cicero] acts the part of the Rhetorician, he dilates and flourishes, and gives Example instead of Rule. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iv. 1. 518 They dilate sometimes, and flourish long upon little Incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier Part of their Theme. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) L. 435 They are often misled, by a desire of flourishing, on the several Properties of a metaphor. 1828 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Aust. All.* II. lxxxi. 41 Another flourishes away upon the assertion that the French Emperor was chosen by the Ballot.

†8. *trans.* a. To lay (one tint) upon (another) by way of ornament; to go up ornamentally.

a 1502 GREENE *Opharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 70 Touching the faultles mixture of vermilion flourishit vpon Iuory. a 1626 BACON *War w. Spain* (1629) 3 Bottomes of threed close wound vp, which with a good needle.. may be flourishid into large works.

III. To display ostentatiously.

9. To brandish (a weapon, etc.); to wave about by way of show or triumph. Also, to move (the limbs) vigorously.

1382 WYCLIF *A Macc.* xi. 8 An horsman aperiede goyng byfore hem.. florishynge a shaft. 1388 - *Ps.* vii. 13 If 3e ben not conuertid, he schal florische his swerd. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. 1. 85 Old Montague.. flourishes his Blade in spight of me. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* xxiii. All the Powers of Hell in full applause Flourish their Snakes. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* II. iii. 45 Anon, balancing his expanded palms, he gently flourisheth them in time to the music. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* viii. 144 He began mechanically to flourish his bamboo. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxi. Richard Swiveller.. looking at the dwarf.. as he flourished his arms and legs about.

†b. *absol.* Obs.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. 311 Goe giue that changing peece, To him that flourish for her with his sword. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxviii. 63 Whosoever will jest, should be like him that flourisheth at a show; he may turn his weapon any way. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.*, To flourish is one thing, to fight another.

c. *intr.* Of a weapon (or the like): To be brandished or waved about.

1588 WYCLIF *Job* xxxix. 23 A spere and scheeld schal florische. 1773 H. LUSON in *Duncombe's Lett.* II. App. xviii. All this while the cane kept flourishing over Jerry's head.

10. a. *trans.* To display, make a display or parade of. b. *intr.* 'To boast, brag' (J.); to talk big; to 'swagger', 'show off'; also with *about, off*. †c. To exhibit oneself conspicuously, make a flourish or parade. Obs.

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 344 Summe florishen oper names & seien þat he [the pope] is moost blissed fader. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 6 Your sugred words, that you flourish rhetorically like nettes to catch foolles. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 93 He.. florishit his colours in signe of victory, and as a call to Abdulcan to second him. 1755 SCOTT *Dict.*, To Flourish Colours [in military affairs] is to display them.

b. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sete.* 159 If any man think to come flourishing off with this, 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* Intro. 22 The Examiner, after he has cited this Scholast on Aristophanes, thus flourishes. 1729 SWIFT *To Delany* Wks. 1755 II. i. 233 To flourish o'er a cup of gin. 1816 J. G. CHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. xvii. Mr. Horne Tooke has flourish'd rather too much about Gothic and Saxon. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 9 He goes flourishing about with them.

c. 1563 FOLE A. & M. 1710/1 All the other Ladies of the court flourish'd in their brauery. 1611 *BIBLE Song Sol.* ii. 9 He looked forth at the window, shewing himself [mayr. flourishing] through the lattice. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. 192 A reverend stole.. came.. into the possession of a notorious prostitute, who flourish'd with it on the public stage.

†11. a. *trans.* Of the sun: To shoot out (beams). b. *intr.* Of light. Obs.

1545 *Scot. Field* 427 in *Chetham Misc.* II. Phebus full faire flourish'd out his beames. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 64 From thence there flourish'd a certeine holy brightness.

†12. *intr.* To move with a flourish; to make sweeping movements; 'to play in wanton and irregular motions' (J.). Obs.

1728 PORE *Duuc.* II. 180 Impetuous spread The stream,

and, smoaking, flourish'd o'er his head. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 256 They're check'd—hold back with speed—on either Hand They flourish round.

†13. *Music and Fencing.* To give a short fanciful exhibition by way of exercise before the real performance. To play, with a flourish. Also quasi-*trans.* To flourish out (notes). Obs.

1552 HULOET, Florysh, as a maister of fence doth w't weapon, or a musitian in syngynge, *proludo*. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 15 p. 1 Musicians, before they begin to play, always flourish out some loose Notes. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x. Instead.. of finishing George's shirts, we now had them.. flourishing upon catgut. 1810 JAMES MILL *Dict.*, To flourish.. is to play some prelude or preparatory air without any settled rule.

b. Of trumpets: To sound a flourish or fanfare.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 49 Why do the Emperours trumpets flourish thus? 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* i. iv, Trumpets flourish.

†14. Flourishable (flw'rifəb'l), a. Obs.—1 [f. FLOURISH v. + -ABLE.] Adapted to flourish or make a display.

1614 T. ADAMS *Dinells Banket* iv. 147 Hee sets the countenance of continuance on them, which indeede are more fallible in their certaintie than flourishable in their traucerie.

Flourished (flw'rifd), ppl. a. [f. FLOURISH v. + -ED.]

†1. Adorned with flowers or verdure; fig. adorned with charms or virtues. Obs.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2438 Þei.. founden þan a fayr forest florished ful þik. c 1400 MAUNDRE. (Rolls) xxxiii. 148 All þe tymes of þe þere or þaire, gardynes flurished and þaire mydews grene. c 1470 HARRING *Chron.* xv. vii. Bothe the two dyed in their flourethd youth. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua maritit uenien* 27 Facies.. All full of flurist fairheid, as fluris in June. a 1602 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xix. 3 Gathering floris. Amidst the florisht meid.

†b. Of the brow: Adorned with clustering hair. c 1400 Rowland & O. 82 With a floreshede thowwange, Oure noble kynge þat es so strange, His doghtry men I-melle.

c. *Her.* = FLEURY.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, Her. E ja, They be calde florisht: for they be made bi y^r maner of a flowre deluce. 1830 in *Ronson Brit. Her.* III. Gloss., Flourished, the same as *flury*.

†2. Of words: Of a flowery character; rhetorically arranged. Obs.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2066 Flourished wurdys.. Are ful of pryde and trechery. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 445 þey [false freis] deprauen hem to þer pariscbens bi florisshid wordis þat þey bringen ym.

3. Decorated with flourishes or ornamental lines and tracery, or with figures in colours, embroidery, etc.; figured.

c 1400 Rowland & O. 281 Men.. That wete kon feghte with flouresched swerde [orig. *espee forbit*]. 1446-7 *Ell. Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) i. 394 Pro xxiii pedibus vitri operati picti vocati florished glasse. 1503 *Honillies* u. Agst. *Excess Apparel* (1859) 315 To see his wife in such painted and flourished visages. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1265/4 One Silver Plate.. marked with the Cipher E. G. flourished. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 p. 8 We have.. three flourished quilts for every bed. 1792 Mrs. C. SMITH *Desmond* II. 268 His wife put on.. a fine flourished shawl. 1885 D. W. KITTLE *Pens, Ink, & Paper* 65 The Flourished Printed headings to Deeds.

Flourisher (flw'rifər), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which flourishes.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Faire florischers and hiteres of wordes and of metre. 1435 MYSYN *Fire of Love* 202 Florischars of þis world, to qwhome temporal prosperite þou gyfis. 1491 in *York Myst. Intro.* 29 Luminers, turners, and florischers. 1508 FLORIO, *Gladiator*, a fencer or flourisher with his weapon. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 689 Not our greatest flourisher can equall him in powre Of foote-strife, þat Æacides. 1617 WARDEN'S *Acc.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 429 John Bradshawe.. and 18 fellow flourishers with long swordes. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 233 So far is it from that which this flourisher affirmeth, that [etc.]. a 1734 NORTH *Life F. North* (1742) 332 He was not an Orator, as commonly understood, that is a Flourisher. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii. Our.. frigates have names as long as the main-top bowling.. fine flourishers.

Flourishing (flw'rifɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FLOURISH in various senses.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 881 Every þere at þe florysnygge When þe vynyus shulde springe. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Noust sotile of sentence, noþer faire florischnge of wordes. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Hubb.* II. (1586) 83 b. It must be digged before his flourishing.. shooting out of his leaves. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Trav. Fr. Tong.*, *Kregement de vieilles choses*.. the flourishing vp of old things. 1687 T. W. tr. *Hen. VIII's Assent* *Septem Sacram.* (1688) 8 These two Chapters.. are.. the flourishings or first essays of Luther, who now begins to murder and destroy the Sacraments. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 53 Before the flourishing of arts in Rome. 1805 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* viii. 83 With some little flourishing at the commencement, Captain Aylmer made his speech.

2. In various *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* senses. †a. Blossom, also fig. b. A decoration, an embellishment; a flower-like design. c. *nouice-use.* An ornamental covering.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10726 (Gott.) Þis wand suld florischnge bere. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 13 Haile, 3þynge, benyng, fresche flurising! [Virgin Mary; but perh. ppl. a.]. b. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 211 Hit nedeth noȝt yow þe to tellen.. Of this yates florisshinges, Ne of compakes, ne of kervenges. 1611 CORIOL. s.v. *Draperie*, A flourishing

with leaves, and flowers in wood, or stone, used especially on the heads of pillars. 1613 T. GODWIN *Roman Antig.* (1658) 28 Bestudded with flourishes of purple silk. 1665 *Perry's Diary* 26 Dec. Some fine writing-work and flourishes. 1847 C. WINSTON *Angl. Glass Paint.* 1. 125 Many attempts were made to strengthen the shadows, in representations of architecture with a flourishing of thin lines. c. 1633 P. FLITCHER *Purple Ist.* xviii. Cover'd... with silken flourishing, Which as it oft decays, renews again.

3. = FURISHING. rare - 1.
1726 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3) s.v. *Hart-hunting*. He may observe his flourishings, which are in proportion to the Beast.
4. attrib. and Comb., as *flourishing hand*; *flourishing thread* (see quot.).

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1 p. 1. Mr. Airs, that excellent penman... instructs the youth of this nation to arrive at a flourishing hand. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*. *Flourishing Thread*, a flat, silky, linen thread specially adapted for mending Damask, Linen, [etc.].

Flourishing (florishin), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That flourishes.

1. Budding or blossoming; hence, that grows vigorously or luxuriantly. Of a landscape: Verdant.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 54 The Gyardyn is always grene and flourishing. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xiv. 18 All flesh shal fade awaye... like a flourishing leaf in a grene tre. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress*. Tree 1. The flourishingest Tree in all the Park. 1783 COWPER *Rose* ii. The buds it had left... on the flourishing bush where it grew. 1883 R. ZIMMERMAN in *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 847/2 Populous towns and flourishing landscapes.

2. Prosperous, thriving, conspicuous, eminent.
a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 20 Thorgh him be bai put in tyll synn in bi syght, þo þai seme florischand bifor men. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 156 Occa... Wyss into weir and fluresand in fame. 1697 DAMPIER *Pov.* I. 179 This is a flourishing City. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. 1. 18 Hortensius, the most flourishing young Orator at the bar. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 615 Belfast has become one of the greatest and most flourishing seats of industry in the British isles.

3. Vigorous; in the bloom of youth or health.
† *Flourishing age, years*: the prime of life.

1562 WINJET *Cert. Tract.* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 That maist fluresand part of my aige, spent in the teching of the grammar scule. 1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* To Rdr. (1888) 3 Some are preuented by death in their flourishing yeres. a. 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* iii. c. 296 The thirde [dieth] in his florishynge youthe. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 23 [Meath] will cause one to have a flourishing colour. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus's Wars* vi. ix. § 2 They slew the aged... but... those... in their flourishing age... they drove them together into the temple.

4. Of writing: Ornamented with flourishes.
1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* iii. 37 As per flourishing gold letters on his door-jamb, he proposes to lend money.

5. Of style, etc.: Florid, highly embellished, grandiloquent, high-sounding. Also of a writer: Addicted to floridness.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. p. xix. Men of Eloquence hath not enterprised to set them forth in a flourishing style. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 252 An irrefragable Confutation of Beza, and our flourishingest New-writers. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, He... spoke in flourishing terms of its contrast to former times.

6. Of persons and their actions: Boasting, swaggering, ostentations.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 57 All sorts of people thought it the greatest glory to live in the flourishingest shewe. 1688 WOOD *Life* 8 Dec. (O. H. S.) III. 287 A conceited flourishing coxcomb.

† 7. Of a spear: Vibrating. *Obs.*
1388 WELSH *Job* xli. 20 He schal scorn a florischynge [1382 shakende] speere.

Flourishingly (florishinli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a flourishing manner. † a. In the shape of a flower (*obs.*). b. Vigorously, prosperously. † c. In flowery terms, floridly (*obs.*). † d. Ostentatiously, showily (*obs.*). e. With a flourish or flourishing movement.

a. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*. Her. Eja, The forsayd letill barris ar othrywyle made florishynghl.
b. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 20 (Percy Soc.) Swag-gering drunkards or swearing Jackes, which have thus flourishingly sprouted up by service. 1819 *Ann. Reg.* 36 We were going on flourishingly. 1879 STREVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 196 Such that they have hardy plants and thrive flourishingly.

c. 1580 BARET *Adv.* E. 163 To vter his mind eloquently, flourishingly, & finely. 1647 tr. *Malvezzi's Pourtrait* 3 The Actions of Predecessours... require no more than to see flourishingly related.
d. 1550 BALE *Image Both* Ch. ii. xvii. She... is flourishinglye decked with golde, precious stone, and pearles.
e. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 363 Round which the lash... had so flourishingly played its... gambols. 1832 J. WILSON *ibid.* XXXI. 272, I came down waveringly... flourishingly, just as you have seen a lark from sky to furrow.

† **Flourishly**, *adv. Obs.* In 6 floryschelye. [f. FLOURISH v. + -LY 2.] In a flourishing manner, pre-eminently.

1558 FOMERT *Gryllide Sec.* (1875) 146 Theis... sightes... In Gryllid were seene florischelic floryschelye.

Flourishment (florishment). [F. FLOURISH + -MENT. OF. had *florissement*.] The state or condition of flourishing; prosperity, thriving.

1724 WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 375 The flourishing of a city. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 24 May, It cannot be claimed that... churches or schools had much flourish-ment.

Flourishy (florishi), *a.* [f. FLOURISH sb. + -Y 1.] Of or pertaining to flourishes or flourishing; of the nature of a flourish; abounding in flourishes.

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 392/2 When a windmill town does flourish, it is (from a flourishy point of view) a thing to remember. 1884 *ibid.* Sept. 523/2 There is a light, flourishy, courtly touch. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 626 A big bill with a flourishy heading.

Flourless (flaur-lis), *a.* [f. FLOUR sb. + -LESS.] Made without flour.

1880 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* iv. 79 Flourless bread.

Floury (flauri), *a.* Also 6 flowry. [f. FLOUR sb. + -Y 1.] a. Of or pertaining to flour. † Of grain: Yielding flour. b. Covered or sprinkled with flour or powder. c. Resembling flour; flour-like, mealy, powdery.

a. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 649 The stone which grinds the floury corns. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 296 A mill... whose floury duskiness Our hungry souls with many a hope did bless.

b. 1826 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* xxix. Some dronish Dominic... That wears a floury head. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 88 There was blood upon her floury apron.

c. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Embryo surrounding floury albumen. 1865 MILTON & CHEADLE *N. W. Pass. by Land* 157 A sleigh, running along in the soft, floury powder at the sides. 1898 POWLES tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* App. § 4. 283 Steam the peeled potatoes until they become quite floury ('mealy').

Flouse, floush (flaus, flauf), *v. dial.* [? onomatopoeic; cf. FLUSH v. 2]

1. To splash. *trans.* and *intr.*

1567 MAPLEY *Gr. Forest* 21 I haue scene it... when as this kinde of Mettall being molten in the pit, and but a spoonfull of water being cast into, it hath floushed and leapt vp to the top of the house. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.* *Floush*, to splash and beat water about with violence as boys frequently do when bathing. 1885 *N. & Q.* 26 Sept. Ser. vi. XII. 249.

2. *intr.* To come with a heavy splash.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 95 Out floushed a huge, old brown trout.

3. The verb stem used adverbially.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crick's Mem.* (ed. 3) 13 Old Georgy went floush, and his crabbers look'd shy.

Hence **Flousing** *pp. a.*

1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* 64 The flousing splash of the mill-race.

Flout (flaut), *sb.* 1 Also 6-7 floute. [f. FLOUT v.]

1. A mocking speech or action; a piece of mockery, jeer, scoff.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 228. 1572-5 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Lenuoye iv. Remember that our sect is sure to bee with floutes always infect. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. Heroic Ep. 356 She... read it out, With many a smile, and leering flout. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* I. Pref. 14 The Flouts and indifferent Reception I have met with. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 23 Blinking like an owl in daylight, when pestered by the flouts and peckings of mischievous birds. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Enid* 1523 Who put your beauty to this flout and scorn By dressing it in rags.

† 2. An object of flouting or mockery. *Obs.*

1708 tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 52 Howlet will be the Word, a standing Jest, The Flout of Boys, and Mirth of Every Feast.

† **Flout**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare.* A truss (of straw).

15... *Kyng & Hermyt* 331 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 25 Be syde my bed thou must goo And take up a floute of strowe, Als softly as thou may. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

† **Flout**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [Prepr. OE. **flōwet*, f. *flōwan* to FLOW.] A watercourse.

14... in *MS. Cantab. Ff.* v. 48 f. 106 (Halliw.) And at a window cast him out, Rist into Temse flout. 1533 *Inquisition in Lincoln.* (N.) One sewer in Scotterings at the oult flout shal be sufficiently diked.

Flout (flaut), *v.* Also 6 floute, 6-7 flowte.

[First recorded in 16th c.; possibly special use (preserved in some dialect) of *floute*, ME. form of FLUTE v. to play on the flute. Cf. a similar development of sense in Du. *fluiten* to play the flute, to mock, deride.]

1. *trans.* To mock, jeer, insult; to express contempt for, either in word or action. Also to flout (a person) out of (something).

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arab) 26 In most spiteful manner mockynge... and flouting them. 1606 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. ii. 49 Where the Norweyean Banners flout the Skie. 1607 HENWOOD *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 116 Now will I flout her poverty. 1612-15 B. HALL *Content.* O. T. i. v. Yet cannot they all flout Noah out of his faith. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* II. iv. 324 So the man was flouted on all hands. 1806 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* ii. 4 The gay beams of lightsome day Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxvii. The genuine and only Jarley... flouted by beards. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. ii. 80 One town grew jealous of another. Granada flouted Loga.

† b. To quote or recite with sarcastic purpose.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. f. 290 Ere you flout old ends any further, examine your conscience.

2. *intr.* To behave with disdain or contumely, to mock, jeer, scoff; to express contempt either by action or speech. Also *dial.* to scold. Const. at; whence in *indirect passive*.

1575 R. B. *Apfius & P. B.* b. What drake nosed drinell, begin you to floute. 1641 *Vind. Suetonius* 31 It never came into our thoughts... to flout, in so bold a manner. 1678 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II. § 1. 19 Some are apt to flout at it as ridiculous. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 166 But I have the good Fortune not to be flouted at. 1844 BROWNING *Garden Fancies* i. vi. Ab, you may flout and turn up

your faces. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* iv. The women pointed and flouted at her.

† 3. *erroneous use* (or ? another word). To ruffle (a bird's feathers).

1875 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jnl.* 7 Aug. 500 Net enough breeze... to flout the long feathers in the tail of the... bird.

Hence **Flouted** *pp. a.*

1855 SINGLETON *Æneid* vii. 602 Go now, to thankless jeopardy Expose thee, flouted [wight].

† **Floutage**, *Obs.* [f. FLOUT v. + -AGE.] The habit or practice of flouting; mockery, jeers.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers. Puntaravolo, so palpably affected to his own praise, that (for want of flatterers) he commends himself to the floutage of his owne family.

Flouter (flauter), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who flouts or mocks.

1581 PETTIE *Gnazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 35 You... shew yourselfe a flatterer and a flouter. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 64 Democritus that common flouter of folly. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvi. Perhaps she had cast me away altogether as a flouter.

Flouting (flautin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FLOUT; an instance of this.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Anusv.* II. i. § 6. 91 What gybing and flouting would there be. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. L.E. Libr.* v. xv. 382 A desperate impudence, seconded with bloodie floutings, with terrible despightings, [etc.]. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 453 Flouting, and Taunting, are to be censured as vicious Abuses of Speech. 1834 BATH *Health* 25 Oct. 3/1 The second flouting of the popular will.

2. Comb. † flouting-stock (a) a butt for flouting, an object of mockery; (b) = FLOUT sb. (perh. the use is a blunder ascribed to the Welsh speaker).

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 39 Lesse peradventure, thou be... made a notable flouting-stock. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 83 You are wice, and full of gibes, and vouting-stocks. 1817 W. GODWIN *Marckville* I. 263, I was... a flouting-stock and a make-game... created for no other end than to be the scoff of my fellows.

Flouting (flautin), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That flouts.

1581 PETTIE *Gnazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 30 b, Insinuating thereby in flouting manner, he might be his Fathers bastard sonne. 1597 FENTON *Let.* 23 May in Harrington *Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 233 She would... out with all such ungracious flouting wenchies. 1614 N. BERTON *I would & yet* cxv. Then sure should I... Be followed with many a flouting-lacke. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* xiii. 329 A flouting atheistic mau of wit. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 12 Less of... flouting ferocity than is usual in the epic tales of the Scandinavians.

Hence **Floutingly** *adv.* in a flouting manner.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Par gaudisier*, is iest, or floutingly. 1633 B. HALL *Hard Jests*, N. T. 51 They floutingly putt on his head a wreath of thornes. 1868 CARLYLE *Irish*, G. I. (1865) I. iii. xiv. 228 'Goody Falsgrave', as her Mother floutingly called her.

Flow (flou), *sb.* 1 [f. FLOW v.]

1. The action or fact of flowing; movement in a current or stream; an instance or mode of this. Orig. said of liquids, but extended in modern use to all fluids, as air, electricity, etc. † Phrased: *To set (the eyes) at flow*: to (cause to) weep. Also 'The course or direction of running waters' (Admiral Smyth).

a. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 43 Thei xul not drede the floodys flowe. 1609 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 172 I have... set mine eyes at flow. 1613 in *Flow*, VIII. i. 152 This proud fellow, Whom from the flow of gall I name not. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xii. xxxvii. 5 In the Flow of sudden tears. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 290 A gentle scold... like the flow of a brook. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* ii. xxv. 362 The gentle flow of a current of air. 1885 WATSON & BURNBY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 208 A flow of positive electricity in the one direction along the wire.

b. *Physics.*

Line of flow in Hydrodynamics, an imaginary curve so drawn within a liquid at any instant that at each point of the curve the instantaneous velocity of the liquid is along the tangent. In general a line of flow is not the path of a particle, but varies with the time. But when the motion is steady, i.e. not a function of the time, the lines of flow are fixed, and are paths of particles, being then called *stream-lines*. *Tube of flow in Electricity and Hydrodynamics*, an imaginary tube bounded by surfaces across which there is no flow.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 378 Tube of Flow. 1882 MINCHIN *Unifil. Kinemat.* 150 We can in this way map out the whole region by drawing lines of flow.

c. The quantity that flows, volume of fluid. In *Hydrodynamics*, the volume of fluid which flows through a tube of any given section in a unit of time.

1807 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 378 Blood, which came out, with a jet, nearly equal to the flow of urine. 1851 CARTSTERN *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 218 The flow of blood into them (Mey-cles) increases with the use that is made of them. 1877 W. H. BESANT *Hydromech.* (ed. 3) 218 The line-integral of the tangential velocity along any line, lying entirely within the fluid, is called the flow along that line.

d. *concr.* That which flows; flowing water. Also, a mass of matter that moves or has moved in a stream.

1802 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* i. Dark as winter was the flow of Isar, rolling rapidly. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* v. 1. The sunshine dances in its joy O'er the still flow of this majestic river. 1833 LYTTEL *Joy. Geol.* II. 249 Re-of this majestic river. 1880 MISS JENN JOLAN II. 552 The flows from the flank and summit craters of Mauna Loa.

2. Of dress, outlines, etc.: The manner of flowing, 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, No dress but hers had such a flow as that. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 393 In the folds of the drapery... is a flow like that of waves.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Any continuous movement resembling the even flow of a river and connoting a copious supply; an outpouring or stream; *esp.* of speech.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 201 Without any flow of words to greaten it. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 128 The Feast of Reason and the Flow of Soul. 1775 PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) I. 3 It is... hard to stop the pen, when the ideas are on the flow. 1782 T. A. MANN in *Lett. Lit.* Men (Camden) 420 The rupture with France... has thrown... a flow of Commerce into this Country. 1790 COWPER *On my Mother's Picture* 65 Thy constant flow of love, that knew no fall. 1796 JAKE AUSTIN *Pride & Prej.* xxxi, They conversed with so much spirit and flow as to draw the attention of Lady Catherine. 1812 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1851) I. 296 We have had a flow of forenoon callers. 1832 H. R. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 50 This vast flow of capital towards one point. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thale* (1874) 22 This flow of talk. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 27 The cross flows of traffic.

4. The incoming or rise of the tide. Opposed to *ebb*; often in phrase *ebb and flow*; see *EBB* sb.1

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 39 The greatest flow bath the soonest ebb. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) II. 41 The Ocean all at Discord with his Bounds, Reiterates his strange untimely Flows. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. viii. (1636) 118 A... sea having many ebbs & flows. 1794 BURNS *Song, 'Let not woman'* iii, Ocean's ebb, and ocean's flow. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 139 The flow drove him upon shore. 1885 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. vi. 177 The Thames tide, with its tossing wherries at the flow, and stranded barges at ebb.

5. *†* a. A deluge, flood (*obs.*). b. An overflowing; applied *esp.* to the periodical overflow of the Nile, or similar phenomena.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 345, I am Abraham... That reyned after Noes flowe. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1613) 138 A flowe will shake your building. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 29 They take the flow of th' Nile By certain scales 1 th' Pyramid. 1722 *Pore. Odes* iv. 100 Regions fatten'd with the flows of Nile. 1852 *East. Gold Coast. Australia* 48 The natives look to this periodical flow with as much anxiety as the Egyptians to that of the Nile.

6. *Flow of spirits*: a. in early use, a sudden access of cheerfulness or exhilaration; b. now chiefly (cf. sense 3) a habitual state of spontaneous cheerfulness.

1715-6 POPE *Lett. to Blount* Wks. 1824 VIII. 359 As an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution above an accidental flow of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. ii, My joy... has given me such a flow of spirits. 18... SCOTT *Lett.* No creature can be entitled to reckon upon such a flow of spirits and regular continuation of good health. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch-bk.* I. 252 A remarkable flow of animal spirits and activity.

7. *Porcelain Manufacture*. A flux for causing the colours to 'flow' or blend in firing.

1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* II. viii. 380 This effect was afterwards imitated... by means of what is technically called a 'flow'—that is, by introducing a little volatilising salt in the sagger in which the ware is placed and fired.

† 8. A flowing or full-bottomed wig. *Obs.*

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 77 ¶ 5 Young counsellors... in a smart tie between a bob and a flow, contrived to cover a toupee. 1756 *Ibid.* No. 110 ¶ 2 In Queen Anne's reign... the nobility... wore large flaxen flows of thirty guineas price.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as flow-dike, an open channel to carry off surface water; flow-function = velocity-function; flow(-off)-gate (*Metallurgy*), an opening through which the molten metal is run out of the mould; flow-line = line of flow (sense 1 b); flow-meadow, one that may be flooded at will.

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Baiff. App.* 31 To construct 'flow dikes. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 176 Is it possible to determine a velocity-potential function (or a 'flow-function) of the form [etc.]? 1881 WYLIE *Iron Founding* 64 A violent bubbling takes place in the 'flow-gates. 1889 *Pract. Iron Founding* iv. 57 In moulds of considerable area, risers or flow off gates are employed. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 248 The 'flow-lines will then be lines of electrostatic induction in the surrounding dielectric. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* I. 528 'Flow-meadows [called also flowing-meadows].

Flow (*flōa*), sb.2 Also 9 *flo* (w)e. [*†* a. ON. **flōwe* (*lecl. flōi*) of same meaning, related to *flōa* FLOW v.]

1. 'A watery moss, a morass' (Jam.).

16... in Symson *Descr. Galloway* (1823) App. iv. 140 Moss Raploch, a great flow on the other side of Die. 1773 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 124 The Solway flow contains 1500 acres of very deep and tender moss. 1835 'S. OLIVER' *Rambles Northumb.* 164 Dreading every instant that he will sink over head into the flow. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 200 Dangerous 'flows', or shaking bogs. 1895 CROCKETT *Moss-hags* xxxiii. Bog-wood dug from the flows.

b. (See quotes.)

1808-8 JAMIESON s.v., The term *flow* is applied to a low-lying piece of watery land rough and benty, which has not been broken up. 1885 LEBOUR *Geol. Northumb. & Durh.* II That part of it which thus dips away from the bog proper is aptly called the 'flow' of the bog.

2. A quicksand.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xvii, He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's flow. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 210 The wind was driving the hat shoreward, and I ran round the border of the flow.

3. *attrib.*

1831 LONDON *Agric.* (ed. 2) 1243 **Flow-bog* or flow moss, a peat bog, the surface of which is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water. 1756 LINDSEAY (Pittsforth) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 130 He... ran his Horse into a 'Flow-Moss. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, 'There wasna muckle flowness in the shaw.'

Flow (*flōa*), sb.3 *Sr.* [Of obscure origin; perh. f. root of FLAW sb. or FLY v.1] 'A jot, a particle, a small portion of any thing' (Jam.).

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 45 Wha on life's dainties nicely chow Yet left yir bard w' feint a flowe. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm* 69 Powder'd gay Wi' flows of flour. 1840 WEBSTER in *Whistlebuckie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. (1890) I. 220 Tak hame a wee flow to your wife To help to be brose to your supper.

Flow (*flōa*), v. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* flowed (*flōd*). Forms: *Infus.* 1 *flōwan*, 3 *flōhen*, 3-5 *flōwen*, (3 *flōuwen*), *Orm.* *flōwenn*, *south.* *flōvowen*, 4 *flō3e*, *flōwyn*, 5-7 *flōwe*, 5- *flōw*. *Pa. t.* 1 *flōw*, *pl.* *flōwoun*, 3 *flōaw*, *flowe*, *south.* *vleau*; weak forms: 3 *flōwede*, *Orm.* *flōwedd*, 4 *flōjed*, *flōwede*, 6 *flōwd*, 6- *flōwed*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *flōwen*, 4-7 *flōwen*, 7-8 *flōwn*; 6- *flōwed*. [*OE. flōwan*, a redupl. str. vb. occurring as such only in Eng. From the same root **flō-* are the wk. vbs. ON. *flōa* to flood, Du. *vloei* (= LG. *flōjen*) to flow, and the Com. Teut. **flōdus* FLOOD sb. The wk. *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* appear in early ME.; the original str. *pa. t.* appears not to have survived into the 14th c., but the str. *pa. pple.*, though rare after 15th c., occurs down to the 18th c. (and still later as an archaism or a blunder, esp. in the compound *overflow*).

The Teut. **flō-*—pre-Teut. **flō-* in Gr. *πλωειν* to swim, float, *πλωεις* floating, navigable, *fl. flōrare* to weep. According to some scholars this is an ablativ-variant of **flō-* to fill, be full (cf. Gr. *πληθύνω* fullness, *fl. plēnus* full), perh. an extended form of **fel-*. See FULL a. Others regard **flō-* as standing for **flō-* lengthened grade of the root **flē-*, *flōw*, *flōu* (Teut. **flē-*, *flāw*, *flū-*), whence *Skr. flū* to swim, bathe, Gr. *πλῆναι* to sail, *πλῆναι* to wash, *fl. flūit* it rains, OHG. *flōwen*, *flōwen* (MHG. *vlōwēn*, *vlōwen*) to rinse, ON. *flōnnir* stream.

The sense-development of the vb. in Eng. shows traces of influence from the like-sounding but etymologically unconnected *L. flūere*, of which it is the usual translation.]

I. To glide along as a stream.

1. *intr.* Of fluids, a stream, etc.: To move on a gently inclined surface with a continual change of place among the particles or parts; to move along in a current; to stream, run; to spread over (a surface). Also with *along*, *down*, *on*, *out*.

1000 *Sat. & Sat.* 321 (Gr.) Sīdān flōwan mot yō ofer eal and... 1200 *Orn.* 14567 & 14568 to was water widd & sid All offert epre flōwed. 1250 *Orn. & Night*, 918 An ydel wel, That... flōp on idel that a-dune. 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 347 The thrille day shal flōwe a flood that all this world shal hylen. 1400-10 *Alexander* 2053 For bale to Bliss on blot pat on pe bent flōwes. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxiv. 67 Yf the water in Egypt called Nilus dyd not accidentally flow over Egypt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. II Silo's Brook that flow'd Fast by the Oracle of God. 1704 *Pore Winter* 13 Thames heard the numbers as he flōw'd along. 1793 BURNS *Song, Wandering Willie* II, O still flow between us, thou wide roaring main. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 363 The acid... is allowed to flow consecutively into the lower vessels. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 204 To admit of being discharged freely from the brush without flowing or spreading on the canvas.

b. Opposed to 'stand'. See FLOWING *phl. a.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 37 With Osier Floats the standing Water strow; Of massy Stones make Bridges, if it flow.

c. Of the blood or other animal fluids: To pass along the vessels of the body; to circulate.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 52 Lord Angelo... scarce confesses That his blood flows. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* II, Trade, which like blood should circulary flow, Stopped in their channels. 1786 BURNS *Song, My Highland Lassie O* III, While my crimson currents flow, I'll love my Highland Lassie. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. John* VII. xxxv 5 Our pulses [would] calmly flow and beat In response while we slept. 1845 BURN *Dis. Liver* 276 Gall-stones are formed in numbers in the gall-bladder, only when the bile can flow into it through the cystic duct.

d. With adverbs. To flow over = to overflow.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 2 And howe that their povetrie, though yt be depe, yet hath folowed [sic] over. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. II. 24 My Lord Who is so full of Grace, that it flows over On all that needs.

e. quasi-trans. Of a river: To carry down (water) in its current.

1885 *Century Mag.* Sept. 747 It [a river] was flowing muddy water at the time.

† 2. To become liquid; to stream down, melt; *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1255 *Vesp. Paalter* lxxviii] 3 Swe flōwed wex from onsiene fyres. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 His moderes wop & he cōres Maries, bat flōweden & melten al of teares. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxxv. 1 Fro the face hills shulden flowe down. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 For nothing maie be more contrary nowe than to be fixt and unperfectly flowe. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 105 This Oil of Tartar must be made of salt of Tartar after it hath flowed

in the fire. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 148 Yielding Metal flow'd to human form.

† b. *fig.* To be unsteady, waver. *Obs.*

1434 MISYR *Mending Life* 112 Se þat þou flow nott with vayne boghtis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 47 My hert that neuir wes sickli[r].. That never mair wald flow nor sickir.

c. *Ceram.* To work or blend freely: said of a glaze. (*Cent. Dict.*)

d. Of a metal: To change its form under impact or tensile or compressive strain. Cf. quot. 1888 s.v. FLOWING *phl. a.* 1.

3. a. Of persons: To come or go 'in a stream or streams.' Also with *in*, *together*.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxi. 12 Thei shul... togidere flōwen to the goodus of the Lord [1388 and thei schulen flōwe togidere to the goodus of the Lord]. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* li. 44 The nations shall not flow together any more vnto him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. x. (1614) 160 Thence they [Iewes] flōwed into other parts. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 275 In flōw'd at once a gay embroider'd race. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xli. 2 To hear the restless multitudes. Around the base of that great Altar flow. 1878 BOWEN *Smith Carthage* 166 Men flōwed in so plentifully that [etc.].

b. Of things material and immaterial: To move, pass as a stream. Also with *away*, *down*, *in*, *together*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* li. 9 For the deth flōwende down I Iouly prejede. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 137 Thus the victory flōwed some time on the one parte, and sometime on the other. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* xx. 28 'The increase of his house shall go away; it shall flow away in the day of his wrath. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 435 The evils of the precedent ages are flōwe together into this. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The Treasure of the Common-wealth, flōwing out of its due course. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 25 As into air the purer spirits flow. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 188 The final success which flōwed in upon him. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 533 As fast years flow away. 1833 H. R. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. vii. 141 Gold flōwed in. 1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* II. viii. 350 Orders for the new kind of ware flōwed in upon him.

4. Of composition or speech; in early use of a speaker or writer: To glide along smoothly, like a river.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 59 The first lyne flōwes well, and the ther nathing at all. 1643 DENHAM *Coopers* II. 189 Could I flow like thee [Thames], and make thy streamie My great example. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 266 Wit grew polite, and Numbers learn'd to flow. 1850 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 227 The most unmetrical... passages flow with a grace, a lightness [etc.]. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf. Skirr.* III. 252 Conversation flōwed freely.

5. Of a garment, hair, etc.: To 'stream'; to hang loose and waving; to lie in undulating curves. Also + of a person: To flow with (hair).

1606 B. JONSON *Hymenae* Wks. (Ritgd.) 558 From the top of which [coronet] flōw'd a transparent veil. 1668 - *Masque Beauty Splendour* Wks. (Ritgd.) 549f Her bright hairse flōwe loose. 1668 HERRICK *Heper.* 29 A Cuffe needfull, and thereby Ribbands to flowe confusedly. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 247 Over her lucid Armes a mitre Vess of purple flowe. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 146 Grim Saturn, flōw'd with such a Mane. 1712 CONGREVE *Onid's Art Love* II. 376 Swell'd with the wanton wind, they (her coats) loosely flow. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xlii, A wig that flōwed behind. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvi, Mark the gaudy streamers flow from their loud chanters down. 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* vii, Across my breast the abandoned hair doth flow.

6. *Math.* To increase or diminish continuously by infinitesimal quantities; to 'vary' (in the Newtonian Calculus). See FLOWING.

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 204 When the Letter *x* is put for a Quantity which flows uniformly, the Symbol \dot{x} is an Unit. 1758 I. LYONS *Fluxions* 4, *x* flows from $x - \frac{1}{2}x$ to $x + \frac{1}{2}x$. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 304 To obtain the second fluxion it will suffice to make x^{n-1} flow.

† 7. *trans.* (causatively). a. To make to flow, set flowing in, out. b. To make fluid. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. i. 74 God must nedes continually flōwe oute his bounte. 1477 MORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Liquors helpeth to flux and to flōwe Manie things. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Part.* II The Church is... verie well compured vnto the sea, which flōweth out waues from every porch or entrie. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arad.* Pr. II. (1635) 175, I plenteously flōwed in my after-noone's potation.

c. In *Founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mould long enough to carry off all air and foreign matter, in order to insure a casting free from bubbles and similar defects; to run through. (*Cent. Dict.*)

d. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1893 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, Flow, to let go the sheet of a head-sail.

II. To stream forth, issue in a stream.

8. To gush out, well forth, spring. Also with *down*, *forth*, *out*, *over*.

1285 *Vesp. Paalter* lxxviii] 20 Forðon slog stan & flōwoun weter. 1200 *Ags. Gosh.* John xiv. 24 Hærdlice þar flōw blod ut weter. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3875 Do flōw þor water michil and strong. 1400-30 *Alexander* 1350 þar flōwe out of fresh wyne flōdez enowe. 1574 HULL *Planting* 77 When the humour thereof is somewhat flōwen. 1578 LATR *Doctores* II. xxi. 302 The sappe, when... first flōwen out, is blood white. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 651 Streams of blood forth flōwed on the grass. 1724 SWIFT *Poems* 4 Endless tears flow down in streams. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 251 The blood will continue to flow... till the exhausted animal expires. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, His tears flowed plentifully and bitterly.

b. To issue or proceed from, † of, out of, something as a source.

c. 1200 ORMIN 4783 War & wirrsenn to anan Vt off biss lic to flowenn. a. 1240 *Lofting in Coll. Hom.* 211 Pet flod let fleaw of pine wunden. 1335 COVERDALE 2 *Estidra* 1. 20 Dyd not I hew y^e hardstone & caused water ynough to flowe therout? 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode* (Grosart) 201f His Gore, That from his Blood-founts . . . flow'd before. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 62 Cold water is now allowed to flow from the reservoir.

transf. and fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* iv. 16 Blo3 thury my gardyn, and ther shul flowe spores of it. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Text vii. 10 Longe syere heames lyke a floude of fyre flowing out of him. 1632 LITNGOW *Trav.* 11. 75 This City was . . . the great Cisterne of Europe, whence flowed so many conduit pipes of learning. 1682 BURNER *Rights Princes* ii. 40 Some other reason that flowed not from him. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 10. 66 His Behaviour does not flow from an Hardness in his Mind. 1784 BURNS *A Vision* vii, Frae his harp sic strains did flow. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 306 This rule flows . . . from the nature of a remainder. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. xxxvii. 27 The Authority of the State Constitutions does not flow from Congress.

c. Of a person: To pour out one's feelings. Also with out.

1677 *Government Venice* Ep. Ded. 3, I perceive I am flown out insensibly in your praises. 1803 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Recoll. Gifted Woman* (1884) 91 The interview lasted above an hour, during which she flowed out freely. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 563 The mother flow'd in shallower acrimonies.

† d. trans. To pour forth in a stream. (Perh. reminiscence of the trans. use in 14 below).

1550 CARMER *Def.* 77 b, The stone that floweth water. 9. Of the menstrual discharge. Said also of the person.

1754-64 [see CATAMENIA]. 1894 DUANE *Dict. Med.*, Flow, to menstruate; especially to menstruate profusely.

III. To run full; to be in flood.

10. Of the sea, a tidal river, etc.: To rise and advance; frequent in phrase to ebb and flow; see EBB v. 1. To flow south, tide and half tide (see quotes 1627 and 1721). Cf. FLOOD sb. 1.

c. 1200 *Syrmeth's Handboe in Anglia* (1888) VIII. 327 Seo se byrme feower prand oðde flet lator flowd. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Eft son he se floweð. 13. E. E. ALLIT. p. B. 397 Bt þat he flod to here fletog & waxed. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bl. M.* Poems 196 Watir. . . Now ebbithe, flowithe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 44. This yere the Thamys did flowe three times in one daye. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik* iv. 18 The waters . . . were flowed eightene cubites above their wonted compass. 1666 CARTER *Smith Acid.* *Yng. Seamen* 17 It flows quarter flow. 1697 *Seamen's Gram.* (1653) 47 It flows Tide and halfe Tide, that is, it will be halfe flow by the shore, before it begin to flow in the channell. 1697 SWIFT *Athenian Soc. Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 229 When the deluge first began to fall, That mighty ebb never to flow again. 1723-1801 in BAILEY, *It. Flow South* (See Phrase) it is high water where the Sea is at that Point at new or full Moon. 1739 LAMBE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 34 Before the Tide had flown or risen so high. 1816 BYRON *Prisoners Chillon* vi, The massy waters ebb and flow. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* 1. 304 In the Thames . . . the tide requires about five hours to flow up. 1884 PAX *Entrance* 7 The tide was flowing.

fig. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 11. 206 Vertue wolde flowe when visages were ebbid. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 72 Doth it [gride] not flow as hugely as the Sea? 1786 BURNS *Doth to G. Hamilton* 111 When sporting life name shall flow. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. li. 2 The throngs which ever ebb'd and flow'd. 1820 *Embling Mag.* VII. 25 The tide of success that flowed to Vauxhall.

† 11. To rise to a great height and overflow. In fig. phrases, To flow above the banks, to flow past shore: to overflow. Obs.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxli. (1493) 945 The ryuer Nylus was flowen and arysen. a. 1625 BURN. & FL. *False One* iii. iv, Let Nylus flow, And perpetual plenty show.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 36 In wine and meats she flow'd above the bancke. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* ii. 41 You flow to great distraction. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* III. 335 Grave Nestor . . . flows Past shore in all experience. b. The obs. pa. pple. *flowen*, orig. used of a stream with the sense 'swollen', 'in flood' (see quot. 1510), was used fig. in 17th c. of persons, and survives in allusions to Milton's phrase. (It is doubtful whether the etymological sense was remembered in the 17th c.) Cf. HIGHFLOWN.

c. 1540 Sir R. Guilford's *Pilgrimage* (Camden) 31 Cedron . . . in wynter. . . is merawlyously flowen with rage of water y^e commyth with grete violence through the vale of Josaphat. a. 1656 USSIER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 290 Being somewhat high flowen with wine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. i. 501 Then wander forth the Sons Of Belial, flowen with insolence and wine. 1725 PORE *Odys.* 1. 292 Unseemly flowen with insolence and wine. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 8 In such wise, flowen with insolence, do they seem to me to revel.

† 12. Of the eyes: To become overfull, to fill of, with (tears, etc.). Obs.

a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 64 Al þe leor schal ulowen o teares, he seid. a. 1240 *Wekunge in Coll. Hom.* 283 Nu min herte mai to breke, min chne flowen n l o water. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Seun.* xxx, Then can I drowne an eye (vn-vs'd to flow). c. 1689 *Prior To Ld. Buckhurst* 10 Her eyes with tears no more will flow. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 235 ¶ 3, I have often seen the old Man's Heart flow at his Eyes with joy.

13. Of wine, etc.: To be poured out without stint; also fig. † In early use of wealth, etc. (after *fl. affluere*): To abound.

c. 1000 *Age. P.* ix. li. 11 [10] Peah þe crow wealan to wear-mum flowen. 1490 CAXTON *Encydes* xxii. 85 Sorowes and

heuyennes dyde flowe at her herte in grete haboundance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 63 Rubied nectar flows In pearl, in diamond, and massy gold. 1786 COWPER *Charity* 279 When thought is warm and fancy flows. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ix. xvii. 2 Gold was scattered thro' the streets, and wine flowed at a hundred fountains.

14. To flow with († in, † of): to abound in, to overflow with. Now rare exc. in Biblical phrase to flow with milk and honey (Wyclif and Mandeville, following a barbarism of the Vulgate, use the vb. in this phrase as transitive).

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iii. 8 A loond that flowith [1388 with] mylk and hony. 1388 — *Ecc.* xi. 25 Who schal . . . flowe in delicias as y^e dide? c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 137, I sall gifte to 3ow land flowande mylke and hony. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1545) 53 Suche as flowe in worldly goodes. a. 1592 H. SMITH *Three Serms.* (1624) 23 Christ so flowen now with Disciples, that [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 877 The Unjust and Ungodly, often flow in all kind of Prosperity. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. III. lii. 269 A land flowing with milk and honey.

15. trans. To cover or fill with water; to flood.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 17 The proteccioun watris shul flowe. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* 8 May (1819) I. 386 Here I flowed the dree moate. 1712 MORTIMER *Hush.* II. 232 Watering . . . is scarce practicable, unless you have a Stream at hand to flow the Ground. 1845 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. n. 274 Care being taken not to flow the land in summer where sheep are kept.

b. To cover with any liquid, as varnish or glaze, by causing it to flow over the surface. Also, To allow (a film) to flow.

1864 J. TOWLER *Silver Sunbeam* 144 The glass is filed, cleaned, and flowed with collodion, as before directed. 1889 Anthony's *Photogr. Bull.* II. 257 As if a very attenuated film of milk and water had been flowed over its surface.

16. Of the tide: To overtake and surround (a person). *dial.* (See quot.)

1735 DYCHE & PARDON, *Flow*, to come upon a Person or Thing greatly or hastily, like the Motion of Water when the Tide is coming in. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., 'If you doant mind you'll be flown in, one of these days.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'They got flow'd on.'

Hence *Flow*er (flow'ra), *Metalurgy*, a flow-gate (see *Flow* sb. 1 g).

1881 WYLLIE *Iron-Founding* 50 The use of flow'ers or gates. *Ibid.* 66 According to the thickness of the part so should the size of the flow'er be.

Flowage (flow'ed3). [f. *Flow* v. + AGE.] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed or flooded. In comb. *flowage-line*.

1846 WORCESTER cites WILKINS. 1884 J. G. PYLE in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 621f Flowage line [of a reservoir]. **Flowede**, obs. form of *Flood*.

Flowe(n), obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of *FLT*.

Flower (flou'ra, flau'ra), sb. Forms: 3-4 flur(e), 3-7 floure(e), 4-7 flower(e), 4 flor, flouwr, 6 flore, Sc. flouir, 7 floor, 5- flower, (8, 9 poet. flow'r). See also *Flour*. [ME. *flour*, *flur*, a. OF. *flour*, *flur*, *flor* (Fr. *flour*) = Pr. *flour*, *flor*, Sp., Pg., and Olt. *flor* (It. *fiore*) = L. *flōr-em*, *flōs*, f. Aryan root *bhle-; see *Blow* v. 2.]

1. A complex organ in phenogamous plants, comprising a group of reproductive organs and its envelopes. In the popular use of the word, the characteristic feature of a flower is the 'coloured' (not green) envelope, and the term is not applied where this is absent, unless there is obvious resemblance in appearance to what is ordinarily so called. In botanical use, a flower consists normally of one or more stamens or pistils (or both), a corolla, and a calyx; but the two last are not universally present.

a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 340 Þe treou also, opened ham & bringed forð misliche flours. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xiv. 2 As a flower goth out, and is toreden. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 10 Leið nor flour fynd could I name of rew. 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* l. xxvi, Thou shalt the flower till all the sweet be gone. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 31 Daffodils that have several flowers on one stalk. 1709 PORE *Ess. Crit.* 498 Like some fair flou'r the early spring supplies. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii, As faithless leaves drop from the o'erblown flower. 1845 LANOLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 13 A flower, if complete in all its parts, consists of a calyx, a corolla, stamens, and a pistil. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 20 Flower that's full-blown tempts the butterfly.

fig. a. 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 89 Thia thou be whynt art bryth on ble, falen slawe thule thy flours. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 30 Cristen men . . . Schal no flour schewe of virtu. 1491 Chast. *Goddess Chyd.* 4 A soule blindes whiche . . . dystroyeth the flours and the frutes of al goodly vertues. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 122 This bud of Loue . . . May prove a beauteous flower when next we meete. 1759 RUTTY *Spiritual Diary* (ed. 2) 140 An extract of some sweet flowers from the scriptures. 1841 TRINCH *Parables* xii. (1877) 241 Righteousness, both in its root of faith and its flower of charity.

b. In *Bryology*, extended to denote the growth comprising the reproductive organs in mosses.

2. transf. a. The down or scathery seeds of the dandelion and thistle. 7 Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 221f2 Floure of a tasyll that flyeth about all rounde, *barbedien*.

† b. pl. The menstrual discharge; the menses; = CATAMENIA. Obs. [After *F. fleurs*: but this is regarded by French scholars as a corruption of *fleurs*: see *FLUOR*.]

c. 1400 *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 A woman schal in the harme blede For stoppyng of hure flowrys. 1527 ANDREW *Brunerwyke's*

Distyll. Waters A iij, The same water . . . causeth women to have her flowres, named menstruum. 1664 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alech.* 8106 It helpeth the stopping of the Flowes. 1741 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* . . . 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* v. 666f The French term 'fleurs' and the English 'flowers' are now fallen into disuse.

c. *Anc. Chem.* (pl., earlier sing. also in form *flour*): The pulverulent form of any substance, esp. as the result of condensation after sublimation.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xlv. lxxx. (1493) 579 Drying and tempyng with vynegre it [seyl] torneth in to whye colour of floure of leed. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 171 Which whitenesse is partly the floures of the Nitre. 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne* 25 Flow'r of sulphur powder'd well. 1799 *Med.* *Trin.* I. 162 The benzoic acid, is sufficiently known by the name of *flowers of benzoin*. 1822 INISON *Sc. & Art* II. 114 These [white flakes] have been called floures of Zinc. 1834 GRIFFIN *Chem. Recreat.* (ed. 3) 117 Floures of benjamin, a substance obtained by sublimation from gum benzoin. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Ort's Circ. Sc.* *Chem.* 337 Powdered sulphur is known in Commerce as flowers of sulphur.

d. Applied to various fungoid growths; a scum formed on wine, vinegar, etc. in fermentation. *Flowers of tan*: a fungus (*Fuligo*) growing on tan leaps.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* *Fiocchi*. . . flowers of wine. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 128 The Choleric humour is hot and fiery, bitter, and like unto the floure of wine. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* 21. Sept. 772 A somewhat moist and putrid matter, which . . . is called . . . the Flower of this Substance [stercocolla]. 1675 CHARLETON *Myt.* *Vintners* 151 Reserving the Froth or Flower of it, and putting the same into small Cakes. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 263 The yellow plasmodia inside a tan-heap . . . come to the surface, and then coalesce into the large bodies which are known as 'flowers of tan'.

3. A blossom considered independently of the plant, and esp. in regard to its beauty or perfume. c. 1275 *Luue Ron* 152 in O. E. *Misc.* 97 þu art swettire þane eny flur. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 214/491 A fair Mede he saiz with swete floures. a. 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 434 Floures (Caxton) *Dietes* 86 As the bees looe the sweetest of the floures. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 59 Als fresch as flours that in May vp spredis. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 169 Strew me ouer With Maiden Floures. 1656 COWLEY *Ancrioniques*, *Another Epicure*, Beauteous Flowers, why do we spread, Upon the Monuments of the Dead? 1731 PORE *Ep. Cobham* 148 We . . . justly set the Gem above the Flower.

b. fig. (esp. as applied to a person.)

a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 340 Vertus beoð . . . swote smellinde flours ine Godes neose. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 93 Blessed be thou. . . Suede flur of parays. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 10 Aue Maria. . . Halle, fresche flour femynyn! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 77 Nay hee's a flower, in faith a very flower. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 217 My wife told me a good deal of the beauties of your person; but I did not think we had such a flower in our country. 1817 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 86 And they will beat my girl Remembering her mother: O my flower!

c. pl. The bloom of certain plants used in Medicine (formerly also in Cookery).

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Take Flourys of Vyolet, boyle hem. 1866 W. BAILEY *A Treat.* *Eye-sight* (1633) 11 An ounce of the water of Rosemarie flowers. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 76 Halfe a handfull of the flowers of Camomill. 1652 Chamomile flowers [see CAMOMILE 2].

4. A flowering plant; a plant cultivated or esteemed for the sake of its blossoms.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 41 Now spring vp flours fra the rute. . . Lay out your levis lustely. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 870 Unwholesome weeds take root with precious flowers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 273 O flours That never will in other climate grow. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 3 (1822) 99 If the blossom be of most importance we call it the plant [a flower]. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (1813) 289 Flowers . . . are classed into annuals, biennials and perennials.

b. In the names of various plants, as † flower of Bristol, † flower (of) Constantinople, the nonsuch, *Lychnis chalcidonica*; flower of Jove (see quot.); flower of the night (see quot. 1665); flower of the sun = SUNFLOWER.

1578 LYTE *Dadoens* II. viii. 157 *Flos Constantinopolitanus*, that is to say Floure Constantinople. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxix. § 5. 380 It is called, in English, . . . of some flower of Bristowe, and Nonsuch. *Ibid.* cxlviii. 612 Of the flower of the Sunne, or the Marigolde of Peru. 1665 RAY *Flora* II. xvii. 195 The Mervail of Peru. . . These flowers . . . are to be seen late in evenings, or early in mornings, and therefore have been called the flowers of the night. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 33 Flowers of the Sun, do commonly flower about August. *Ibid.*, Flower of Bristol, Champion or Nonsuch. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 134 Flower of Jove, *Lychnis flos Jovis*.

5. The representation of a flower: a. in drawing, painting, and weaving.

c. 1230 *Alf. Heid.* 23 Þe flurs þat beoð idrahe [ron þon 9 gerlaundesche]. a. 1300 *Body & Soul* 14 in *Map's Poem* 1331 Thi riche halles? 1-peynted with so riche flours? 1391 R. BRUNNE *Handl.* *Synne* 1413 Some were . . . feyr peynted clud with frule and floures. c. 1400 *Rom. Rest* 891 Nought clad in silk was he But alle in floures. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1339 A vestoure to vise on of violet floures. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab.* *Nit.* xiv, Engarlanded and diaper'd With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.

b. Arch. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Flowers [in Architecture], representations of some imaginary flowers, by way of crowning or finishing on the top of a dome. 1741 CHAMBER *Cycl.* *Flower of the capital*, is an ornament, in form of a rose, in the middle of the sweep of the Corinthian abacus.

c. *Printing*. (See quot. 1871.)

1771 LUCKONBY *Hist. & Art Print.* 287 Flowers were the

first Ornaments which were used at the Head of . . pages. 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1889 VI. 427 Did they take all the letters, flowers, etc., except the five cases of money types which you say the Congress have? 1838 TINSLEY *Printers' Man*, 62 Flowers are used for borders. 1871 RINGWALT *Amer. Engr. Printing* 172 Flowers, ornaments for embellishing chapter-headings, or forming tail-pieces to books. 1888 in JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*

d. = FLEUR-DE-LIS 2 and 3. *Flower of the winds*: see quot. 1867.

c. 1314 *Guy Warw. (A.)* (1887) 462 He . . hit him on the helme so brist. That al be floures fel down rist. 1352 MINOT *Poems* ix. i. The floures that faire war fallen in France. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 162 If the flower of the needle he righte Northe from it. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* i. viii. 393 The favourite Anglo-Saxon kind of ornament, called the 'flower'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Word-bk.*, *Flower of the Winds*, the mariner's compass on maps and charts.

e. † A flower-shaped branch or bowl of a candlestick. Also, a piece of iron shaped like a fleur-de-lis.

1521 *Test. Ebor. (Surtees)* V. 128, I will that there be maid for every floure of the candlelike a tapur of wod. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Flower*, the piece of iron which fastens a vice to a table or bench.

f. An artificial flower (as an ornament).

1881 *Illustr. Househ. Frnl. Sept.* 121/3 The most popular flowers just now for bonnet trimmings . . are made of velvet.

6. An adornment or ornament; a precious possession, a 'jewel'.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament*, 9 London beyng one of the flowers of the worlde as touchinge worldlye riches. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 203 That's *Aeneas*, hee's one of the flowers of Troy. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* ii. iii. 40 The nomination of any persons to those places, he will reserve to himself, it being a principal and inseparable flower of his Crown. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 63 The Dutch robbed of one of their greatest Flowers. 1783-94 BLAKE *Songs Immo.*, *Holy Thursday* 5 O what a multitude they seem'd, these flowers of London town. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 219 The power of pardoning . . a precious prerogative which . . even the Wbigs allowed to be a flower properly belonging to the Crown.

† b. phr. *To bear, fang, have the flower (of)*: to gain the victory, to have preëminence (among).

c. 1310 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 248 Is Edward ded? Of Christendome he ber the flour! a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 500 And har be floure in be fide I fangid purg himself. *Ibid.* 2603 For he bat folows have be floure & he flees neuer. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2595 Torent the floure away bare.

† c. Virginité, *Ohs.*

a. 1300 *Fall & Passion* 52 in E. E. P. (1862) 14 Maid here heing . . per for sso ne les nost her flure. 1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 334 O Pallas noble quene . . Help, that I lese nougt my floure.

d. An embellishment or ornament (of speech); a choice phrase, *rare in sing.*

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 117 There was Mercurius, wise and eloquent, Of rethorike that fand the flours faire. 1533 UDALL (*little*) *Floures* for Latyne Spekyng, selected and gathered oute of Terence. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* v. i. (1848) 298 Discourses not tricked up with Flowers of Rhetorick. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. i. Your occasional tropes and flowers suit the general coarseness of your style, as tamarisk sprigs would a ground of linsey-woolsey. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Menu*, (ed. 3) 41 Bob's harangue, 'Twas deuced fine . . All full of flowers. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xv. iii. 145 Ulrich von Hutten heard Italian orators smother them 'in flowers of speech'.

7. The choicest individual or individuals among a number of persons or things; 'the pick'.

Flower of Chivalry, etc., may belong to this sense or to 9, according as the accompanying sh. is taken as *abstr.* or *concr.* c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 257 Moken milde flur of alle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 433 Pe noble tour, Pat of all be tours of Engeland ys yholde flur. 1730 *Robt. Cyclo* 50 He was of chevalrye the floure. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 50 The noble Chaucer, of makaris flur. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV (an. 1) 17, Thar we slain the flower of all Loughdean. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 1017/2 They were the floure . . of the Elect. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 Nohlemen, which he the floure of gentilitie. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* 443 S. Ambrose, and S. Augustine (the flower of the Latine fathers) . . doe bitterly oppose it. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmist* 74 Yet I was always singled out as the flower of the flock. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* i. (1839) 49 They had consented to his selecting the flower of the English forces. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Brave Roland* vi. Roland, the flower of chivalry. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 277, I take her for the flower of womankind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 348 The London clergy, then universally acknowledged to be the flower of their profession, held a meeting.

8. The best, choicest, most attractive or desirable part or product of anything, material or immaterial; the essence, quintessence; also 'the gist' (of a matter).

The earliest appearance of this sense in English is in the specific application now differentiated as *Flour* sh. q.v. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* A viii. Matrimonie . . containeth the felicity of man's life, the Flower of Friendship. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets d'rie Dinner* n v. Creme . . Flos lactis. Rightly so tearmed by the Latines, for it is the very flower of milke, as also butter is the flower of Creme. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 351 The flower of gaine and emolument to this State. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Phil. iv. 4 That holy joy in the Lord is that Flower of Religion which all Christians should desire. a. 1734 GAY *Fables, Man, Cat, Dog & Fly* 124, I sip the tea's delicious flower. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. 10, The flower of the matter is, that they are but nine; that they sit in secret. 1844 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 69 Thrice-happy days! The flower of each, those moments when we met. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. ii. 27 Here we have the flower and outcome of Newton's induction.

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9. The brightest and fairest example or embodiment of any quality. Cf. PINK.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 213 Syre Waweyn ys neuwe, flour of corteyse. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monks' T.* 107 In his tyme of strengthe he [Hercules] was the flour. c. 1450 *Crt. of Love* 3 The flower of porte in womanhede. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 81 Prynce of freedom, and flour of gentiles. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xcix, Mornes messenger . . Cals each wight to salute the floure of hisse. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. v. 41 He is not the floure of curtesie. 1631 CORVAT *Crudities* 353 Cicero, Hortensius, Caesar, and those other selected flowers of eloquence. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 113 Lancelot, the flower of bravery.

10. The state or condition of being in bloom or blossom; in phrases in flower, † in (their) flowers. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 209 His Limes were first in Flowers. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3697/4 Ranunculus, and Tulips, in their Flowers. 1712 AOOISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 An Orchard in Flower looks . . more delightful than . . the most finished Parterre.

b. transf. of birds, *Ohs.*

1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 64 Young hirds . . are in their full floure ere one he a ware. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1707) 29/2 Cocks, Pheasants, and Peacocks . . are much more beautiful in their natural flower.

11. Of persons: The period or state of 'bloom', vigour, or prosperity. a. The prime (of life), the bloom (of youth); esp. in phrases, † in youth's flowers, in the flower of one's age.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa marit women* 170 A young man ryght 32, bot nougt in south[is] flours. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. II. (an. 13) 32 Take prisoner and so remained in Engelande . . till the flower of his age was passed or sore blemished. 1577 NORTHBROOK *Dicing* (1843) 41 Let not the floure of life passe by us. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 4 In the first flower of his age. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. l. 102 In flou'r of age you perish for a song! 1827 SCOTT *Frnl. & Aug.*, He is a man in the flower of life, about thirty. 1830 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* ii. 4, A simple maiden in her flower. Is worth a hundred castles-of-arm. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Brown's Grace* i. viii. 257 They were in the flower of youth and beauty.

† b. The state or condition of greatest eminence, fame, prosperity, etc. Chiefly phr. in *one's flower* (s. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 316 Pe Emperour of Rome was panne in his floure. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2190 A man hath most honour To dyen in his excellence and flour. 171500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 434 Alas! now fallen is my floure! 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 2 In which time *Aesopus* the orator was in his flower. 1550 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* i. xl. 158 Whye a man is in his floures of health. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 207 Jeffery Monmouth was in his Flower Anno 1156.

† c. Bloom or beauty, *Ohs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iii. ii. 96 See how she gins to blow Into life's flower again!

12. Simple attrib. as *flower-bed*, *-bell*, *-border*, *-court*, *-garden*, *-garland*, *-plat*, *-plot*, *-root*, *-sheath*, *-show*, *-spike*, *-stand*, *-stick*, *-time*, *-tree*.

1873 LONGE *Wayside Inn*, Landlord's T. *Sir Christopher* 41 A modest *flower-bed thickly sown with sweet alyssum. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* iii. The stem, which else had fallen quite With cluster'd *flower-bells. 1712 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 36 A *Flower-Border. 1824 MISS MIFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 234 She was . . delving and digging in her flower-border. 1828 *Ibid.* Ser. iii. (1863) 25 Behind the house is an ample kitchen-garden, and before, a neat *flower-court. 1872 W. HUGHES (*little*) *The Flower-Garden*. 1841 LANE *Arch. Wks.* i. 96 The court resembled a flower-garden. 1803 R. BAUNTS *Handl. Syn.* 997 3/4 pot ever. Degast *floure verlande or coroune To make women to gadry. 1795 *Plain Sense* II. 49 The little *flower plat put forth its beauties. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) 11. 307 Suburban villas . . with fancifully ornamented flower-plats before them. 1644 J. SERGEANT in *Dighy Nat. Bodies* (1643) ¶ 2 a, Yours is a *Flower-plot pay'd by Truth's rich Gold. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. x. 140 A little flower-plot, the superfluous ornament of a rich man's estate. 1664 EVLYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Such Plants and *Flower-Roots as endure not well out of the Ground. 1824 MISS MIFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 241 Flower-roots, sundry boxes of books, a piano-forte. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 365 A blossom vermeil-white, That lightly breaks a faded *flower-sheath. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 316, I went . . to a *flower-show in the Botanical Gardens. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 35 *Flower-spike from 2 to 3 feet long. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 125 [She] husied herself with a *flower-stand in the recess. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 708 *Flower-sticks may be square or round, according to the fancy of the maker. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 127 This was the *flower-time of the Aeoians, their brief and brilliant spring. c. 1720 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 142 All sort of Greens and *flower trees.

b. objective, as *flower-gatherer*, *-maker*, *-painter*, *-vender*; *flower-making*, *-painting*, vbl. sbs.; *flower-bearing*, *-breeding*, *-infoling*, *-sucking* adjs.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 422 Gramineae . . normally *flower-bearing (but sometimes also empty) glumes. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/7 Behind the hearse there was a body of flower-bearing mutes. 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 1 O'er. *Flower-breeding vales. 1612 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* xlv. 87/1 So the *flower gatherer of Westminster recordeth. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Umb.* ii. 1, The *flower-infoling huds Burst on you lightning-lashed almond-tree. 1809 HAN. MORE *Celebs* (ed. 3) l. 145 The street where the poor *flower-maker lived. 1881 BECK *Draper's Dict.* 130 Dyed feathers when used in *flower-making are . . apt to fade. 1711 SHAFESBY *Charac.* (1737) III. 349 The mere *flower-painter is . . obliged to study the form of festons. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.* *Flower-painting . . may be said to have asserted its proper place as an Art *si generis* in the seventeenth century. 1622 G. SAROVS *Outd's Dict.* xv. (1626) 313 *Flower-sucking Beet. 1881 *Crt. Life* at Naples 1. 207 The heggars and *flower-venders sought shady nooks.

c. instrumental, as *flower-bespangled*, *-besprinkled*, *-crowned*, *-decked*, *-embroidered*, *-enamelled*, *-inwoven*, *-sprinkled*, *-stream*, *-teeming* adjs.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 20 Thicket, still fragrant and still *flower-bespangled. 1851 LONGE *Gold. Leg.* iii. 59, in front Cathedral, It looks like a *flower-bespinkled meadow. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Magnif.* 808 The *flower-crown'd People, swarming on the Green. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. viii. 248 Bowls of wine flower-crowned. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* iv. (1838) 262/1, I had left a *flower-decked room. 1747 LO. G. LYTTELTON *Monody* v. 68 Sequester'd dales And *flower-embroider'd vales. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. xviii, Along the *flow'r enamell'd vales The silver Trent . . doth slide. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 187 With *flower-inwoven tresses torn The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 13 The scythe being whetted makes us cast more lingering looks at the *flower-sprinkled tresses of the meadows. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* ed. 363 The *flower-strewn earth is wondrous fair. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 43 A *flower-teeming land.

d. parasythetic and similitive, as *flower-faced*, *-like*, *-shaped*, *-soft*, *-wise* adjs.; *flower-like*, *-wise* advs.

1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* I. iii, He glances down at the slim, *flower-faced maiden. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 47 *Flower-like they wither and decay. 1846 ELLIS *Edgn. Mark.* i. 28 Surmounted by a flower-like ornament. 1836-7 TOOP *Cycl. Anal.* II. 414/1 Tuhes, ending in *flower-shaped capsules. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 215 The Silken Tackle Swell with the touches of those *Flower-soft hands. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atlanta* 213 [Grief shall come] *Flower-wise upon the old root of tears brought forth.

13. Special comb.: *flower-animals*, a book-name for the Anthozoa; *flower-book*, a book in which (a) drawings of flowers are made; (b) collected flowers are preserved; *flower-bug*, U.S., the popular name of various small hemipterous insects which frequent the blossoms of flowering plants, as the species of *Anthocoris* (Cent. Dict.); *flower-cup*, (a) the calyx; (b) the cup-shaped receptacle formed by a flower; *flower-fence*, the plant *Poinciana pulcherrima*; *flower-girl*, a girl who sells flowers; *flower-head*, an inflorescence consisting of a close cluster of sessile florets; *flower-honey* (see quot.); *flower-knot*, a small flower-bed arranged in a pattern; *flower-leaf*, a petal; *flower-pecker*, (a) a name for birds of the family *Dicaeidae*; (b) 'an American honey-creep or guiltuit of the family *Carebidae*' (Cent. Dict.); *flower-piece*, (a) a picture with flowers for its subject; (b) an arrangement of flowers; *flower-stalk*, the peduncle supporting the flower or flower-head; *flower-water*, distilled water containing the essential oil of flowers; *flower-work*, a representation of flowers in weaving, carving, etc.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 177 The elegant *flower-animal, *Diazona*, is found on the barrier-reef. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* i. (1848) 7 The forms of life under consideration . . are appropriately styled flower-animals. 1753-4 SHENSTONE *Poet. Wks.* (1854) 137 (*little*) Written in a *flower book of my own colouring. 1851 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 277, I used some thin and delicate sheets of this bark: in my flower-book 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 140 The *flower-cups are cut into four deep segments at the margin. 1860 *Tvas Wild Fl.* 41 The flower cup consists of two obtuse lips. 1786 KRES *Cycl.*, *Barbados* *flower-fence, *poinciana* . . is planted in hedges, to divide the lands in Barbadoes, from whence it had the title of flower-fence. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants*, *Flower-fence*, a name in India for *Casipatria* (*Poinciana*) *pulcherrima*. 1789 Mrs. Plozzi *Journ. France* i. 236 *Flower-girls with baskets. 1889 *Tablet* 3 Aug. 167 There are two classes of flower-girl—the day-sellers and the night-sellers. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* i. (1858) 12 The *flower-head, when all the flowers are sessile upon a broad plate . . as in the Daisy. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. 284 There is three sortes of Hony, the best kinde is that which is called . . *floure Hony, made in the springtime. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 316 Floure-honey. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 142 The sweet green . . is the predominant colour; while the gaudy flowers . . are carelessly interspersed. This is infinitely more pleasing and beautiful than . . a *flower-knot. 1893 S. E. WOR. *Gloss.*, *Flower-knot*, a small flower bed. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dispetalous flower* . . is that which has two *Flower Leaves. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 4 Whether it be green, as are foliage-leaves, or coloured, as are flower-leaves. 1886 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* vi. 212 Little flocks of the small green *Flower-pecker (*Zosterops*). 1784 JOHNSON *Wks.* (1861) I. 334 A poem hung with *flower-pieces of her own painting. 1820 PEARSON *Derbysh.* i. 125 Three inches of its *flowerstalk may be seen above the surface. 1886 U. S. *Consular Rep.* No. lxviii. 581 *Flower waters are produced by ordinary distillation, in which the flowers are boiled with water in large alembics. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 228 Rohes . . wrought thick with *flower-work, resembling poppies. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 211 The benches . . present in their ends and fronts, combinations of panelling and flower-work. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 193 It is a pity . . such flower-work [lace] should be so poorly paid.

Flower (flour'az), v. Forms: 4-7 flour, 6-7 flouz, 5 (flor), 6- flower. [f. *flour* sb. Cf. OF. *floris* (mod. F. *fleurir*), L. *florire*.]

1. *intr.* To bloom or blossom; to come into bloom, produce flowers. Of a flower: To expand, open.

13. . . K. Alis. 3954 he medes floureþ, þe foules syngþ. 13. . . E. E. *Alit. P. A.* 270 A rose, þat floured and fayled as kynd hit gef. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 266 A drie

braunche... which anon gan floure and here. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 165/1 Flowryn. 1578 *LATE Dodoens v. lxxx. 651* The vine flowrbt in high and base Germanie.. about the beginning of June. 1672 *GREW Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* (1682) s. 14 Plants, which flower all the Year. 1712 *ADONIS Spect.* No. 478 p. 8 His Rose-trees, Wood-bines and Jessamines may flower together. 1842 N. B. WARD *Closed Cases Pl. iii.* (1852) 51 All these [plants] flowered well. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets v.* 128 Olive-groves.. where the cyclamen and violet flowered with feathery maiden-hair.

b. *fig.* Also with out. † To flower off: (of reflexions) to arise spontaneously in the treatment of a subject.

c1125 *Ancr. R.* 340 Mi vlesch is ifured & bicumen al neowe. c1374 *CHAUCER Ancr. & Arc.* 306 Your chere floureth, but hit wol not seide. 1642 *MORE Song of Soul* iii. iii. xxxviii. 1 Whose drooping phansie never flowered out. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1738) I. 135 If you can accept of these few Observations which have flower'd off. 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks.* II. 34 The thorny and bitter aloof of dissension required less than a century to flower on the steps of your temple. 1859 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* xxiv. (1883) 358 The mediaeval front of the cathedral, where the imagination of a Gothic architect had long ago flowered out indestructibly. 1885 *CLOD Myths & Dr. ii.* 1. 146 The germs of those capacities which... have flowered in the noblest and wisest of our race.

c. *trans.* (causatively). To cause (a plant) to bloom; to bring into blossom or flower.

1850 *Florat Mar.* 66 They winter better in the pots they were flowered in. 1887 *BARING-GOULD Gold. Feather* xii. Azaleas which were... put under glass and flowered.

†2. *transf.* Of beer and wine: a. To froth, mantle. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxiii. 37 Ne hebolde... the win, when it flourth. 1530 *PALSER, 552/2* This ale flourisheth better in a good drinkers eye. a 1591 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse Wks.* (1612) 127/1 All Nineveh hath not such a cup of ale, it flowers in the cup. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* 22 It makes beer to mantle, flower, and smile at you. 1750 *W. ELLIS Country Housewife's Fam. Comp.* 187 If a little wheat-bran is boiled in our ordinary beer, it will cause it to mantle or flower in the cup, when it is poured out.

† b. To become turbid. *Obs.*

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* iv. s. 17 Rack [sack] into another Cask, and it will not then flower nor be ill-conditioned.

† c. *trans.* To spice (wine). *Obs.*

1681 *Art & Myst. Vintners* i. s. 28 To flower a Butt of Muskadine.

†3. *intr.* To be in or attain the 'flower' or height of one's beauty, fame, or prosperity (also with *up*); to prosper, be distinguished; to thrive or be distinguished *in, of or with* (a specified thing); to abound; = FLOURISH v. 3, 4. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayent.* 28 Ase ine yere bet wel floureth ine guode. c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* v. pr. v. 131 Forto dwellen in llys Citee and flouren of rychesse. c1430 *LYOG. Bochas* i. viii. (1514) 12 h. While he floured in his worthines He toke a wyfe of excellent fayrenes. *Ibid.* i. iv. (1514) 8 Flouryng up in her tender age This sayd Isis so pleasaunt was and mete. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. cxi. s. 125 In this tyme flowerd Hermafreditus. 1513 *BRAESHAW St. Werburg* i. 327 This Redwalde had... il. sonnes flouryng in chualrye. 1532 *Elvot Gov.* i. xi. That noble clerke of Almaine, which late flowered, called Agricola.

†4. *trans.* To adorn or cover with or as with flowers or a flower; to decorate; to serve as a decoration for. Also with *over*. *Obs.*

1577-8 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1808) IV. 870 He... floured the top of the castell of Dublin with the archbishops head. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kind.* and *Comm.* 290 The Chambers are flowered with coloured Marbles, and garnished. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 11 Christ, who perfumeeth and flowereth heaven with his royal presence. c1650 *Robin Hood & Three Squires* 66 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* i. 18 Thou shalt be the first man shall flower this gallow tree. 1791 *W. BARTRAM Carolina* 161 Its thick foliage... is flowered over with large milk-white fragrant blossoms.

5. To embellish with figures of flowers or a floral design; to work flowers upon.

16. *Young Tamer Lane* iii. in Child *Ballads* ii. (1884) 352/1 I'll away to Catherlough, And flower myself the gown. 1699 *DAMPFER Voy II.* i. 61 The Pelongs and Gaws are... either plain or flower'd. 1741 *RICHAUDSON Pamela* (1824) I. xix. 30 Mrs. Jarvis shew'd my master the waistcoat I am flowering for him. 1838 *MISS MITFORD in Tail's Mag.* V. 165 The form of a heather sprig suggested an apron that she was flowering. 1857 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 377 Ann flowered me a most lovely collar.

transf. and fig. 1853 *M. ARNOLD Poems, Sonnet & Rustum.* The frost flowers the whiten'd window-panes. 1882 *BLACKMORE Christwell* I. iv. 37 Many sweet beauties... flower the skirts of the desolate moor.

b. *intr.* Of silver alloyed for use as coin: To assume the appearance of being marked with figures of flowers. See FLOWERED *apl.* a. 3 b.

1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 4 Rupee Silver... will bear twenty-eight per cent. of Copper-alloy... and if it flowers, it passes current.

Flowerage (flaw'ridz). [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* and *v.* + -AGE¹. Cf. OF. *flourage*.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1683 *R. HOLME Armoury*, II. 115/2 Flowerage is the setting of worts of Flower together, in husks, and so to hang them up with strings (Hence 1706 in *PULLIS* (ed. Kersey); and in later Dicts.)

2. a. Flowers collectively, blossom; a display or assemblage of flowers; floral ornament or decoration. *lit.* and *fig.* b. The process of flowering; the result of this process. *lit.* and *fig.*

1831 *J. WILSON Unimare vi.* 9 Never... the goats. On such profusion of wild flowerage blazed. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iii. (1858) 261 This glorious Elizabethan Era with its Shakspeare, as the outcome and flowerage of all which had preceded it. 1854 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 203 The flowerage That stood from out a rich brocade. 1880 *SWINBURNE Stud. in Song* 78 The zone of their flowerage [sea-weed] that knows not of sunshine and snow. 1887 *W. PATER Imag. Portraits* iv. 144 A wonderful flowerage of architectural fancy... passed over and beyond the earlier fabric.

Flowered (flaw'rid), *apl.* a. [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* and *v.* + -ED¹, 2.]

1. Having flowers; covered with flowers or blossoms; adorned or decked with flowers.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 757 Pat [appel] tre so fayre was flower'd & so ful leued. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Vey... schullen offren to flower'd candelys a-forne seynt Williams tounge. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* s. 20 Hawdow hath... v. or syxe braunches, flowered in the toppes. 1601 *VEEVER Mirr. Mart.* vi. 11 These Nymphs of Ashdon forrest never haunted Medways flou'd banks. 1832 *TENNISON Miller's Dau.* 112 I came, and lay Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.

b. Bearing flowers (of a specified kind or number).

1592 *BRETTON Pilgr. Parad.* xxxiii (Grosart) 1.8 He... faire flou'd weedes, as poison foule refused. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Pointiana*. Purple-flowered *acacia*. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 157 Calyx 6 or 8-flowered. 1842 *TENNISON Godiva* 63 She saw The white-flower'd elder-thicket. 1877-84 *F. E. HULME Wild Pl. v.* Peduncle axillary, one or two-flowered.

†2. In flower or bloom. *Obs.*

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* vi. lxviii, The early Violet... spreading his flou'd purple to the skies. 1878 *Generous Alachan* IV. 170 A bed of flowered asparagus.

3. Embellished with figures of flowers, or with flower-like patterns.

1591 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 64 Why then is my Pump well flower'd. 1663 *DYDEN Wild Gallant* iii. ii. Your gown... flowered satin. 1742 *MRS. PENDARVES in Sydney Eng.* in 18 C. I. 98 Very handsome flowered silks shaded like embroidery. 1795 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 172 Polished stones, embossed and elegantly flowered. 1812-6 *J. SMITH Panorama Sa. & Art I.* 151 Some of the later perpendicular buildings have much less flowered carvings. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 667 Flowered Indian gowns.

b. *Flowered silver*: see quot. 1886.

1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 43 Tho' it [Silver] be not flower'd, it must go off in all his Payments, but from any Body else it may be refused if it is not flower'd. 1885 *YULE & BURNELL Gloss. Anglo-Ind.* *Flowered-Silver*, a term applied by Europeans in Burma to the standard quality of silver... The term is taken from the appearance of stars and radiating lines, which forms on the surface of this particular alloy, as it cools in the crucible.

c. *Her.* = FLEURY.

1739 *J. COATS Dict. Her.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Flory*, All Things flower'd, or Flory, in Arms, respect only the French Lilly, or Fleur de Lys.

Flowerer (flaw'riz). [*f.* FLOWER *v.* + -ER¹.] A person or thing that flowers.

1. A plant that flowers in some specified way or at some specified season.

1851 *GLENNY Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 194 These Chrysanthemums... being abundant flowerers. 1881 *Garden* 21 Jan. 34/1 Auriculas are spring flowerers.

2. (See quot.)

1865 *E. METEYARD Life & Wedgwood* I. 234 Women, called flowerers, who... incised by faint lines flowers... or grotesque imitations of Chinese pagodas [etc.].

Floweret (flaw'rét). Chiefly *poet.* Also 4 *fiorette*, 6-7 *fioret*, 7-8 *fioretet*. [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* + -ET. Cf. FLORET.] A small flower.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 891 For nought y-clad in silk was he, But all in floures and fiorettes. 1500 *SHAKS. Mids.* II. iv. i. 60 That same dew... Stood now within the pretty flourets eyes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 379 The Silvan Lodge... With flourets deck't. 1782 *V. KNOX Ess.* (1819) II. cxvii. 292 The charms of a tree or a floweret. 1838 *LONGF. Reaper & Flowers* iv. My Lord has need of these flowerets gay. 1873 *GEIKIE Gl. Ice Age* xxx. 423 In arctic regions the short summer brings into bloom a number of pretty flowerets.

fig. 1752-4 *SUNSTONE Poet. Wks.* (1854) 138 Let Art and Friendship's joint essay Diffuse their flowerets in her way.

Flowery (flaw'rifl), a. [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* + -FUL.] Abounding in or filled with flowers.

1848 in *CRAIG*. 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.* A Match 5 Blown floures and flowery colours. 1887 *MRS. CONYTON REAPER Maid of Mill* I. 2 A chestnut or two towering up straight and flowery.

† **Flowery-gentle**. *Obs.* [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* + GENTLE a.; app. in imitation of the Fr. name *fleur noble*. No Fr. **fleur gentille* known.] = FLORAMOR.

1561 *Grant of Arms to Dr. Caius* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 179 Crest: a dove, with a flower gentle in his mouth. 1578 *LATE Dodoens* xlviii. 163 These pleasant... floures are called... in English floure Gentil, Floramor, & Purple velvet floure. 1630 *W. T. Tait's Relig. Professed* v. 36 Of Flowery-gentle whose beauty and colour doth not fade nor wither away. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lett. Dict.* (Morell) 1. Flower gentle, or flower amour; **Amaranthus purpureus*.

Flowering, *ubl. sb.* [*f.* FLOWER *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action of the *vb.* FLOWER in various senses.

a. The putting forth of flowers or blossom; coming into flower, blooming.

1619 *PARKINSON (Title) Paradisus in Sole.* or a choice Garden of... Flowers, with their Nature, place of Birth, time of flowering [etc.]. 1866 *KINGSLEY Heren.* xv. 185 She regretted the lengthening of the days and the flowering of the primroses. 1883 *Garden* 21 Jan. 34/1 Any dwarf growing annuals would also answer for a second flowering.

fig. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* iv. 119 She placed her whole joy in the flowering of this gifted nature.

b. The action of adorning with flowers, or with figures of flowers.

1739 *J. COATS Dict. Her.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Flory*, Flenry, Flory, Fleury, Floretty... signify different Ways of Flowering. 1848 *CRAIG, Flowering*... the act of adorning with flowers.

2. *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* † a. *collect.* Blossoms. † b. Effervescence; frothiness. † c. Efflorescence or superficial growth. d. *pl.* Figures of flowers. e. (See quot. 1867).

c1300 *Cursor M.* 10726 (Cott.) His wand suld fluring bere pat suld rote o jesse spring. 1616 *BACON Sylva* s. 312 The Spirits... become Dull, and the Drink dead, which ought to have a little Flouing. 1634 *T. JOHNSON Parry's Chirurg.* iii. iii. 88 A certaine drie flouing, or production of the true skinnie. 1854 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* (1865) IV. xii. 171 His dressing-gown, a grand yellow silky attire with silver flowerings. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flowering*, the phenomenon observed usually in connection with the spawning of fish, at the distance of four leagues from shore. The water appears to be saturated with a thick jelly, filled with the ova of fish.

3. *attrib.*

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xvi. 31 Pe fleshe is a fel wynde, and in flouyrng-tyme Porw lykynge and lustes so loude he gynnth blowe. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 300 Primula scotica... has three flowering seasons. 1879 *O. W. HOLMES Motley* I. 5 The... flowering time of Authorship.

Flowering (flaw'rin), *apl.* a. [*f.* as prec. + -ING².] That flowers, in various senses.

1. a. That is in bloom; b. that bears flowers or blossoms.

a. 1592 *WYRLEY Armorie* 143 Worldly triumphs are like to flowering gras. 1697 *DYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 272 Mark well the flowering Allamons in the Wood.

b. 1745 *Br. Pococke Descr. East* (1880) II. 141 Clumps of evergreen and flowering plants. 1818 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* II. xi. 30 The luxury of that fresh, growing, perfume, a flowering shrub in full bloom. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* i. v. 53 Each flower [of Wheat] is enclosed between a flowering-glume and a pale. 1884 *RITA Vivienne* i. i. A broad white road... bordered... by flowering chestnuts.

c. Often in plant-names; as *Flowering ash*, *box*, *currant*, *fern*, etc. (see the *sb.*).

†2. Flourishing, vigorous; that is in one's bloom or prime. *Flowering age, life, youth*: the bloom or prime of age, life, or youth. *Obs.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6259 The gode thought and the worching, That maketh religious flowering. a 1450 *Fysshynge with Angles* (1883) 2 A glad spirit maket a flouyrng age. 1558 *PHAER Zenit* vii. V. 13 The bodies twayne Of Almon, flouing lend, and good Galesus foully slayne. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* II. x. 41 The one was in her flouyrng age, the other too too old. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. v. 56 That cause... that... hath daytyn'd nie all my flouyrng Youth, Within a loathsome Dungeon. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. iii. 111 (1651) 327 'Tis no dishonour... for a flouyrng man, City, or State to come to ruine.

3. Covered with or abounding in flowers or figures of flowers; = FLOWERY. Also, pertaining to or issuing from flowers.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* III. i. 228 The Snake, roll'd in a flouyrng Banke. 1642 *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. i. 171, This floting flouyrng changeable array. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 293 Groves of Myrrhe, And flouyrng Odours. 1871 *R. ELIAS Calulus* lxi. 91 A flouyrng Garden, trimm'd for a lord's delight.

† **Flowerist**. *Obs.* [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* + -IST.] = FLORIST.

1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* f88 Saffron... hath many kinders... which are propagated in the Gardens of curious Flowerists. 1708 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4479/8 Charles Blackwell, Seedsman and Flowerist. 1713 *J. PETERER in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 206 A French Flowerist first communicated this to Cornutus.

Flowerless (flaw'zles), a. [*f.* as prec. + -LESS.] Without flower or bloom; spec. in *Bot.*, flowerless plant = CRYPTOGAM.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 1860 An herbe he brought, flouresse, all greene. 1806 *J. GRAHAM Bird's Scot.* 99 Lays his silvered head upon the flowerless bank. 1835 *LINDLEY Intrud. Bot.* (1848) II. 88 The Antherids of Flowerless plants.

b. Unadorned with flowers.

1892 *M. FIELD Sight & Song* 86 Three virgins, flowerless, slow of step. 1895 *Pail Mail Mag.* Mar. 403 The room had a bleak flowerless look.

Hence **Flowerlessness**, the condition or quality of being flowerless.

1855 in *OGILVIE Suppl.* 1895 *A. AUSTIN in Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 641/2 Another apologist for the flowerlessness of Irish peasant dwellings.

Flower-pot, flowerpot (flaw'rppt). 1. A vessel, most commonly of red earthenware and slightly tapering downwards, to contain soil in which flowers may be planted.

1598 *FLORIO s. v. Grutta*, Flowerpots or lillypots. 1602 *Queen's Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 35 A Blew flower-pott for the Parlour. 1780 *COX Russ. Dic.* 223 An open gallery, adorned on both sides with flower-pots. 1866 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 288 I brought two live plants in flower-pots.

2. (See quot.)

1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Art.*, *Flower Pot*, a particular kind of fire-work, that when ignited throws out a fountain of vivid spur-shaped sparks.

Flowry (flaw'ri), a. [*f.* FLOWER *sb.* + -Y¹.] 1. Abounding in or covered with flowers; producing flowers.

13... *E. F. Allit. P. A.* 57, I selle vpon hat flouy flayt.

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. metr. vi. 111 (Cambr. MS.) The

floury 3er [orig. *florifer annus*]. c 1586 C. TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xcii. iii. The wicked grow like floure; though flowry *Ps.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. W.* iv. i. 1. Come, sit thee downe vpon this flowry hed. 1630 MILTON *Song May Morn.* The flowry May, who from her green lap throws The yellow cowslip. a 1752 DOORIGOR *Hymns* (1758) 38 The flowry Spring at thy Command Enamels the Air. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 179 The fruits that hang on pleasure's flowery stem. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1. 92 No more thy flowery vales I travel o'er.

b. In plant-names. † Flowery Cole = CAULIFLOWER.

1578 LYTE *Dodecis* iv. vi. 554 The third kinde is called . . . in English, Flowrie Cole, or Cypress Colewurtes. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Borders* 171 *Chenopodium bonis* *Heuricus*, Flowery-Docken.

† 2. Flourishing, vigorous. *Obs.*—

a 1420 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 877 Now age unorne away puttethe favour, That floury youthe in his cesoun conquere.

3. Composed of flowers; having the nature of flowers; proceeding from or characteristic of flowers.

1535-56 COWLEY *Davidis* l. 236 Neighbing Hermon sweated flowry dew. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xix. cxi. Herby and floury Gallantry combine Their fairest powers to make her [Earth's] mantle fine. 1732 POPE *Ep. Miss Blount* 65 As flowry hands in wantonness are worn. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 212 The flowery race . . . their new-flushed bloom resign. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. She viewed the flowery luxuriance of the turf. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. xxi. 266 The first warm snows . . . enshrine the flowery growths.

4. *dial.* (See quot.)

1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words, Flowry*, florid, handsome, fair, of a good complexion. 1787-90 in GROSE *Provenc. Gloss.* 1838 in HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provenc.*

5. Ornamented with figures of flowers or floral designs.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 881 As a flourie verge, to binde The . . . skirts of that same watnie Cloud. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 596 O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he threw. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. v. There was a flowery carpet on the floor.

6. Abounding in flowers of speech; full of fine words and showy expressions, florid.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. iii. i. 83 Thinke you I can a resolution fetch From flowrie tendernes? 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* ii. i. 146 And every flowry courtier writ romance. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount. Poems* (1777) 43 Bowers which oft in flowry lays . . . Arabian poets praise. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* i. 275 Certain flowry gentlemen, who told us, in very pretty language . . . that [etc.]. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) ii. 121 The answer . . . was plain and practical; not flowry. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* li. xvi. 176 A man of flowry tongue.

7. *Her.* = FLEURY.

1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 9 A Double Treasure flowry Counter flowry Mars. 1771 KIMBER & JOHNSON *Baronetage Eng.* iii. 387 Flowery. This word signifies flowing, or adorned with the French lily.

8. *Comb.* as *flowery-kirtled*, *mantled*.

1621 G. SANVOIS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 32 She . . . makes The flowry-mantled Earth her happy bed. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 254 Amidst the flowery-kirtled Naiades. 1810 *Associate Minstr.* 75 The flowery-mantled Spring.

Hence *Flow'rially adv.*, in a flowery manner.

Flow'riness, the quality of being flowery.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Flow'riness*. 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* i. xx. 422 That agreeable floweriness of fancy and style. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* li. 176 The floweriness and green overgrowth of the past season. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 4/2 The critical judgment so flowerily expressed. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 4/0 All the neighbourhood, he remarked, flowerily, was talking . . . about Miss Ardair's tulip-hed.

Flowing (flō'ing), *vb.* *fl.* [f. FLOW v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FLOW in various senses. c 950 *Lindisf. Gost.* Matt. ix. 20 Wif ðu blodes flōing geolade telf uer. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 168/1 Flowyngge of be watyr, *Auxis*. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnetes of Amyon* xxviii. 589 So grete a flowyngge and gaderyngge of the people. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arh.) 54 They obseruit not Flowyng, nor eschewit not Ryming in termes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 42 We must have perpetuall ebbings and flowings of mirrh and melancholy. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub v.* (1709) 77 The happy turns and flowings of the author's wit. 1795 ADDISON *Italy* 513 The . . . Flowings in of the Holy Spirit. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 63 This great motion, called the flowing, of the sap. 1833 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 2 The flowing of water in a river.

2. *concr.* a. That which flows, that which streams forth, a stream, a wave; also *transf.* a 'stream' or herd of animals. *Noun rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciiij. 3 Flodis rereden vp ther flowings. — *Isa.* li. 6 The flowing of camels shall couere thee. 1388 — *Jesh.* v. 1 The Lord haddren drier the flowings of Jordan bider the son of Israel. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks. Holy Ghost* i. c. Wks. 1704 V. 57 The Sun . . . whose Emanations and flowings forth they are. 1810 — *Urton Physiography* ii. 81 The rivers . . . were what I may term flowings, which may refer to any other fluid as well as water.

† b. An overflowing; a flood. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. 9 Lord þe flowyngge makis into wone. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvi. 3 I shal heiden out . . . flowyngs vp on the drie. 1661 SIR E. TURNER *Sp. to King in Parl. Hist.* (1808) iv. 244 Your return into this nation . . . resembles the flowing of the river Nilus. 1663 in PICTON *L'pool Munia.* Rec. (1883) i. 228 For preserving of y^e same from y^e stormes and flowings of y^e sea.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.). Cf. FLOW v. 6 b.

1760-6 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Flowing*, the position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind.

4. *attrib.*, as *flowing-capacity*.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 3/3 The new aqueduct has a flowing capacity of 300,000,000 gallons a day.

Flowing (flō'ing), *vb.* *fl.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That flows, in various senses of the vb. *Flowing metal*: see quot. 1888.

a 1200 *Byrkinth* 65 (Gr.) Þær com flowende flod æfter ebban. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20882 (Gott.) Apon þe flouand see he 3ode. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxvi. 12 A flowyngge stream. 1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. xxii. After an ebbe there cometh a flowyngge tyde. 1698 FROGER *Foy.* 76 Where the Shallops ride at flowing Water. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 2 To pass the flowing hours in soft delight. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *Ess.*, *Poet. Wks.* (Bobb) i. 266 Plato defines a line to be a flowing point. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) 111. 404 s. v. *Petroleum*, The first great flowing well at Ennis-killen. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Flowing Metals*, metals of the ductile class which . . . change their form, under impact, or tensile or compressive strain.

† b. *Math.* Continuously varying by infinitesimal quantities. (See FLUXION.) *Obs.*

1704 HAYES *Fluxions* 1 The respective flowing Quantities AP, PM, AM. 1758 J. LYONS *Fluxions* 4 If two flowing quantities x and y are to each other in a given ratio. 1807 HUTTON *Constr. Math.* ii. 278 Variable or flowing quantities. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Fluent*, or *Flowing Quantity*.

† 2. Fluctuating, unstable, inconstant. *Obs.*

1504 ATKINSON *De Imitatione* i. xxv. 176 His flowyngge and vnstedfast mynde. 1536 BELLENDEN *It. Bocce* xvi. xv. For the mynd of common pepyll are euir flowand mair in constant than wynd.

3. Of language, etc. Gliding easily and smoothly, fluent. Of a person: Having a flowing style (*arch.*).

1555 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1810) 206 The flowing stile. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 495 Resolute Hierome, or flowing Chrysostome. 1624 B. JONSON *Fortunate Isles*, In rime! fine tinkling rime! and flowand verse. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* i. v. (1635) 62 A great wit, and flowing eloquence. 1718 PRIOR *Charity* i Did sweeter Sounds adown my flowing Tongue, Than ever Man pronounced. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 741 Flowing manners and a flowery style. 1827 CARLWILE *Misc.* (1857) l. 20 Undoubtedly he has a flowing pen. 1832 L. HUNT *Sonnets* Poems 212 Flowing Garth.

quasi-*adv.* 1706 POPE *Let. Walsh* 22 Oct. In describing a gliding Stream, the Numbers should run easy and flowing.

b. Of personal carriage and demeanour: Easy, graceful, smooth.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i. Thou art. A lady of . . . such a flowing carriage, that it cannot Chuse but inflame a kingdom. 1766 FORSTER *Sermon*. *Ing. Wom.* (1767) l. i. 23 A certain flowing urbanity is acquired. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. 20 A flowing courtesy and civility. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, A certain gravely flowing action with his hands.

4. Of lines or curves, also of objects with reference to their contour: Smoothly continuous and free from rigidity or stiffness. *Flowing tracery* (in *Arch.*: see quot. 1815).

1709 PRIOR *Ode to Howard*, Each flowing Line confirm'd his first Surprise. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* l. 132 Tracery is . . . flowing, where the lines branch out into leaves, arches, &c. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* i. 602 The flowing hatch, firm chest, and fetlocks clean. 1823 TURNER *Dome Archit.* iii. ii. vii. 325 The Chapel is Early English, with flowing windows inserted at the East and North. 1864 TENNISON *Aylmer's F.* 654 Princely halls, and farms, and flowing lawns.

5. Of hair, garments, etc.: Swaying loosely and gracefully; waving, unconfin'd, streaming.

1606 B. JONSON *Hymenaei* Wks. (Rldg.) 558 Beneath that, another flowing garment, of watchet cloth of silver. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 88 With Hazle Phyllis crowns her flowing Hair. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 46 John . . . Seized fast the flowing mane. 1809 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The long and flowing surcoat.

b. *Naut.* *Flowing sail, sheet.* (See quot. 1769, 1841, and cf. FLOWING *vb.* sb. 3.)

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. ii. 130 We were pleasantly surprized . . . to see her open the N.W. point of the bay with a flowing sail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s. v. A ship is therefore said to have a flowing sheet when the wind crosses the line of her course nearly at right angles. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Naut. Fame* 91 With flowing sails. They seek their station on the western seas. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 *Flowing Sheet* when a vessel has the wind free, and the lee clews eased off.

fig. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxxii, Didn't you say . . . that the captain had paid it [a bill] with a flowing sheet? 1861 GEN. P. THOMSON *Auld All.* iii. clxi. 174 To wait till the folly could be put down with a flowing sail.

6. Rising like the tide; full to overflowing, brimming, abundant, copious.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 Sensualite with all her flowyngge voluptuous desyre. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 62 The Kings Maiesiey. Doe's purpose honour no lesse flowing Than Marchioness of Pembroke. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 136 Fat contentions and flowing fees. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. 1721 l. 474 Horace . . . speaks of the moderation to be used in a flowing fortune. 1786 BURNS *Brigs Ayr* 221 All-cheering Plenty, with her flowing born. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 49 She was full of joyous flowing mother-wit.

† 7. *Flowing hope*: mispron. of *fortorn hope*. 1867 SWIFT *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Flowing-hope*: see *Fortorn Hope*. 1889 in BARRERE & LELAND *Slang*.

Hence *Flowingly adv.*, in a flowing manner; *Flowingness*, the quality or state of being flowing.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Constr. Rhem* N. T. (1618) 432 Not . . . so flowyngly by some, as by all the pipes of the Churches exercises. a 1772 W. NICHOL *Def. Doct. Ch. Eng.* Introd. (1715) 118 The . . . flowyness of his taste Eloquence. 1804 SOUTHEY in ROBERTS *Mem. W. Taylor* i. 195 11 more flowyngly fills the sentence. 1852 H. SPENCER *Gracefulness* Ess. 1891 ii. 384 A leading trait of grace is

continuity, flowyness. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xi. (1892) 158 When the letters were unimportant, she wrote flowyngly.

Flowk, *obs.* Sc. form of FLUKE.

Flown (flō'n), *vb.* *fl.* a. 1 [pa. pple. of FLY v. 1.]

Used adjectively in senses of the vb. Also with *out*, and with defining word prefixed, as *far-flown*, *new-flown*.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Trophiis* 1049 Their far-flown wings. 1691 TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.*, *Thre-fold Life* xiii. 309 The flown out Will hates that whence it sprung. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* i. 300 Hence new-flown birds the woods with music fill. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 6 Swifter than dreams [follow] the white flown feet of sleep. 1877 BRYANT *Odyssey* v. 551 When he breathed again, And his flown senses had returned.

† **Flown** (flō'n), *vb.* *fl.* a. 2 *Obs.* [str. pa. pple. of FLOW v. 1.] Only in *Flown sheet*: see quot. 1653. Also *fig.* Cf. *Flowing* *vb.* a. 5 b.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Sea-men* 28 A flown sheate. 1653 — *Seaman's Gram.* 39 A flowne sheat, that is, when they are not haled home to the blocke. . . A flowne sheat is when she goes before the winde, or betwixt a paire of sheats, or all sailes drawing. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 111 We could have sailed with a flown sheet to Ria Lexa. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. x. 98 The sheets being half flown.

Flow'retry: see FLORETRY.

† **Flow'some**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FLOW sb. or v. + -SOME.] Fluid.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulls & Selv.* 73 An heavy body left to it self within a flow'some one that is lighter.

Flowerster, var. form of FLUSTER.

Flowyd, *obs.* form of FLOOD. **Flox**: see FLOCK.

† **Floxe**, *v.* *Obs.*—1. [cf. Sw. *flaksa* to shake the wings.] *intr.* To 'leap'.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Pat child on his blisse floxede and pleide to genes hire.

Floy, *a.* Alleged Americanism for: Dirty, foul. 1820 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* xxi. 264 These I must call Americanisms, and will subjoin some examples. . . Floy = Dirty or foul.

Floyne, var. form of FLOIN.

Floyt (e, var. form of FLOTE, FLUTE.

Fluate (flū'et), *sb.* *Chem.* Also 8 fluat. [mod. f. FLU (OBIO) + -ATE.]

1. *Chem.* A name formerly given to the salts now called fluorides, which were supposed to result from the combination of fluoric acid with an oxide.

Fluate of lime = *Dorchester spar*, or FLUOR SPAR. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. App. 546 Fluats . . . when heated phosphorese. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCvii. 14, I made an experiment upon fluat of lime under like circumstances. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys.* Sc. xxv. 243 Limpid and colourless fluat of lime.

2. A hydrosulfofluatate applied to building-stone with the view of rendering it harder and more durable. Hence *Fluate v. trans.*, to treat with fluat; *Fluated* *vb.* a.; *Fluating* *vb.* sb.; also *Fluate v. trans.* and *Fluation*.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 28 May 344 *Fluation*. The surface of the stone is covered . . . with a solution of the fluat . . . After the stone has been once fluated, it becomes [etc.]. After the stone has been once fluated, it can [etc.]. 1893 *R.I.B.A. Jnrl.* 16 Mar. p. iii. The fluating will render it [Bath Stone] as durable as the most expensive stones. . . Fluated Bath Stone.

Fluc (can): see FLOOKAN.

† **Fluce**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 fluss. [Arab. فلوس]

fulis, pl. of فلوس name of a small copper coin.] An old Persian coin.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* ii. 272 A sort of flusses of copper. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 243 Cozbez one halfe penny; Fluces are ten to a Cozbez. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 210, 5 Fluce is 1 Parrow.

† **Fluce**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* *intr.* ? To flounce, plunge. 1627 DRAYTON *Moone-Calf* 1352 They [cattle], backward fluce. . . As though the Deuill in their heeles had bin.

Fluck (flŭk). ? *noice-wd.*

1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 12 Not a sound to break the silence save the plunge of a porpoise or the fluck of the fishes in quest of their evening meal.

Fluck, *obs.* and *dial.* form of FLUKE.

Flucti, *comb.* form of Lat. *fluctus* wave, in the following adjs. given by Blount and Bailey: *fluctiferous* [L. *-fer* bearing + -ous], bearing or producing waves; *fluctifragous* [L. *fluctifragus*], wave-breaking; *fluctisonant* [L. *sonant-em*, pr. pple. of *sonare* to sound], sounding with waves; *fluctisonous* [L. *fluctison-us*] = prec.; *fluctivagant* [L. *vagant-em*, pr. pple. of *vagari* to wander], floating idly on the waves; *fluctivagous* [L. *fluctivagus*] = prec.

Fluctuable (flŭk'tuā'b'l), *a.* *rare*—0. [as if ad. L. **fluctuabilis*, f. *fluctuare* to FLUCTUATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of fluctuating. (Ogilvie 1882.)

Hence **Fluctuability**, the quality of being fluctuable.

a 1786 WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (F. Hall). 1882 in OGILVIE.

† **Fluctuancy**, *rare*—1. [f. DEXT: see -ANCY.]

Tendency to fluctuation. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears* Ch. ii. xxvi. 222 However they may have their storms and tossings sometime . . . by innate fluctuancy, as the rollings and tidings of the sea.

Fluctuant (flŭktuānt), *a.* [ad. *L. fluctuantem*, pr. pple. of *fluctuare*: see **FLUCTUATE** *v.* Cf. *F. fluctuant*.]

1. Moving like the waves; undulating. Chiefly fig., unstable, wavering, changing.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 171 Howbeit of thame sum part be fluctuant. 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xix. Wks. 1844 IX. 115 The other [sort] being of better birth, were fluctuant between virtue or civil honesty and base vices. 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) How is it possible for any man to be at rest in this fluctuant wandering humour and opinion? 1882 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems, Where's Agnes?* xxiv. None of these Fluctuant curves! but first and pines. 1867 SWINBURNE *Song Italy* 23 In the long sound of fluctuant boughs of trees. 1870 — *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 260 His genius fluctuant and moonstruck as the sea is. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 206 No shifting of positions, no fluctuant moods, no mobility of thought.

2. Floating on the waves.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* iii. § 1 The militat church, whether it be fluctuant as the ark of Noah, or [etc.]. 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 112 Where change has never urged its fluctuant bark.

† **Fluctuary**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *L. fluctu-s* wave + *-ary*.] Having the character of waves; fluctuating; uncertain.

1632 LITINGOW *Trav.* ii. 71 The solid...man is not troubled with...the fluctuary motions of the numerous multitude.

† **Fluctuate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. fluctuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fluctuare*: see **FLUCTUATE** *v.*] Tossed on the waves; fickle as the waves, wavering.

1632 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* x. § 2. 86 The godly man hath his...sure Anchor, when he seems to be fluctuate. 1809 *Cambridge Tert. Wagon* ii. xvi. Wild-cane arch...that fluctuates when the storms of El Dorado sound. 1849 BRVANT *Prairies* 13 The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye.

Fluctuate (flŭktuāt), *v.* [f. *L. fluctuāt*-pl. stem of *fluctuare* to undulate, f. *fluctus*, wave.]
1. *intr.* To move like a wave or waves, rise and fall in or as in waves; to be tossed up and down on the waves; *lit.* or with conscious metaphor. Now rare.

1666-81 in BLOUNT *Glossary*. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 75. I can't call him Rich, or Poor; whose Estate, Upon deluding Waters, fluctuate. 1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 128 The...Mists, which we could discern fluctuating against the impenetrable Promontories. 1711 W. KING *Kufinus* 98 So sounds, so fluctuates, the troubled sea. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 2 The greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas or fluctuating in funds. 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruined Abbey* 57 Sees the strong vessel fluctuate, less secure. 1754 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) X. xxxiii. 270 Wanting those principles...human knowledge only fluctuates in the head, but comes not near the heart. 1793 WOROSW. *Descr. Sk. Poems* (1888) 201 The traveller sees Thy [France's] three-striped banner fluctuate on the breeze. 1809 CAMBELL *Gert. Wagon* ii. xvi. Wild-cane arch...that fluctuates when the storms of El Dorado sound. 1849 BRVANT *Prairies* 13 The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye.

2. *fig.* (Now chiefly without allusion to the literal sense.)

a. Of things, conditions, etc.: To vary irregularly, undergo alternating changes in level, position, form, constituent elements, etc.: to be unstable or unsettled.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iv. § 8 But not successive [Monarchs] and fixed in a Family, but fluctuating from one Kingdom to another. 1723 J. ARTHUR *Voy. Guinea* Pref. (1735) 22 Our Bodies...are continually fluctuating and changing while we live. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 83 Average estimates are never just but when the object fluctuates. 1779 J. JAY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 283 The Committee...fluctuates, new members constantly coming in, and old ones going out. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* i. Mr. Nickleby's income...fluctuated between sixty and eighty pounds per annum. 1866 CRUMR *Banking* i. 20 Money fluctuates in price like any other article. 1874 *Deutsch's Rev.* 343 We see the text [of a Targum] fluctuating down to the middle of the 2nd century.

b. Of persons: To pass to and fro, from one opinion, sentiment, or course of conduct, to another; to vacillate, waver.

1634 in ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 378 His Majestie...fluctuating by that occasion betwix love and feare. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 24 Like silly Children, fluctuating in our opinions. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 133 After fluctuating a long time without any system, we have adopted one that is completely new. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. [His features] fluctuating between shamefacedness and apprehension of her displeasure. 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 194 Lotharinga, the border land, ever fluctuating in its allegiance.

3. *trans.* a. To throw into fluctuation; to unsettle. b. To throw into a wave-like motion.

1788 MAC. D'ARNEY *Diary* 28 July. The thought of guiding their mother...flattered and fluctuated them. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xciv. A breeze began to...fluctuate all the still perfume.

Fluctuating (flŭktuāt), *adj.* a. [f. prec. + *-ing*.] That fluctuates.

1. Moving as or in waves; irregularly rising and falling.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* l. 44 The fluctuating Fields of liquid Air. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* iii. (1790) 257 Hills of fluctuating fire. 1767 GOSCH *Treat. Winds* l. 353 With some fluctuating motion of a fluid.

2. Irregularly varying; unsteady; unsettled, wavering.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 49 So fluctuating and unsteady a testimony is the applause of popular councils. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Just. Faith* ii. vii. Driven about with the Whirlpools of a fluctuating Conscience. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxxi. 799 They knew how Fluctuating the Opinion of the Mobb is. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 113 The doubtful, fluctuating conduct of Vetrano. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 24 And copied out his poetry in a small, fluctuating hand. 1864 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 249 The fluctuating nature of the attendance.

absol. 1833 LAMB *Ella Ser.* ii. *Pop. Fallacies*, Sharp distinctions of the fluctuating and the permanent.

Fluctuation (flŭktuāshn), *n.* Also *s. -acion*.

[ad. (either directly or through Fr.) *L. fluctuātionem*, n. of action f. *fluctuare*: see **FLUCTUATE** *v.* and *-ation*.] The action of fluctuating.

1. A motion like that of the waves, an alternate rise and fall. Now rare in physical sense.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvii. 377 In vain we expect a regularity in the waves of the Sea...its Fluctuations are but motions subservient. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 259 This fluctuation of the sea. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 335 Each base...of those tall columns drownd'n in silken fluctuation. 1850 — *In Mem.* cxlii. And world-wide fluctuation sway'd In vassal diets that follow'd thought.

b. *Path.* The undulation of a fluid in any cavity or tumour of the body.

1620 YENNES *Via Recta* Intro. 8 They...cause fluctuations, and flatuousness in the body. 1640 G. WATTS *Tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. l. 183 The fluctuation or pensility of the Bowells. 1754-64 SHELLEY *Midwif.* II. 149, I plainly felt a fluctuation of water. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 253 The inside of the thigh...presented a kind of fluctuation. 1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.*

2. The action or condition of passing more or less rapidly and suddenly from one state to another; an instance of this; repeated variation, vicissitude. In pl. 'ups and downs'.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. liv. (lv.) 23 [25] He will not give fluctuation to the just for ever. 1662 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 82 The Moderator of the Universe raised up such guides as were sufficient, in so great a fluctuation. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obs.* § 54 Wks. III. 138 In the various changes and fluctuations of government. 1753 (title), *Travels and Adventures of Wm. Binglefield Esq.* containing as surprising a Fluctuation of Circumstances, both by Sea and Land, as ever befel one Man. 1841 D'ISRAEL *Avien. Lit.* (1867) 132 Every modern language has always existed in fluctuation and change.

b. An alternate rise and fall in amount or degree, price or value, temperature, etc.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxii. 430 Inconvenience from fluctuation of temperature and season. 1804 WELLINGTON in CURW. *Desp.* III. 425 The expenses for the repairs...are liable to fluctuation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 22 The height of the mercurial column is subject to...fluctuation.

3. The condition of passing alternately from one opinion or sentiment to another; an instance of this; vacillation, wavering.

1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxv. He was comforted...& he doubtful fluctuation cessid. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 42 He suffered not himself to be carried away with any such humorous fluctuation. 1717 L. HOWE *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 99 Subject to no...Fluctuations of the Mind. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 54 The House of Commons was in a state of fluctuation. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 205 During this inquiry, we should be plunged into a state of uncertainty and fluctuation. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas Mar.* 7 A strange fluctuation between an effort at an increased manifestation of regard and involuntary signs of shrinking and dislike.

† **Fluctuose**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. fluctuos-us*: see next and *-ose*.] = **FLUCTUOUS** *b.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fluctuous (flŭktuŭs), *a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [ad. *L. fluctuosus* full of waves f. *fluctus* wave: see *-ous*.] 1. a. Watery (*obs.*). b. Full of, or resembling waves, lit. and fig.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physike* 61/2 An Excellent collorion for tenebrous and fluctuous Eyes [orig. für dunckle und flüssige Augen]. 1599 NASHE *Leuten's Stoffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 212 All the fennie Laine betwixt...being...fluctuous demaons or fee simple. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xviii. 76 How fluctuous are the salted waves. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 133 The base of the world's fluctuous lore.

Hence **Fluctuosity**.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* II. xvii. 278 Waves might be classed...We ought to have waves, wavelets, billows, fluctuities, etc., a marble sea, a sea weltering.

† **Fludder** (flŭdər), *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also *author. intr.* 'To exhibit the appearance of great regard for any one, to cajole' (Jam.).

1545 *Priests of Peebles* (1603) Dij. Than many folk wil cum and with me fludder.

† **Fludgs** ? *int. Obs. rare.* [cf. Ger. *flugs* int., quick!]

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 332 What, hee that sings, Maids in your smocks, hold open your locks, fludgs.

Fludy, *obs.* form of **Floody**.

Flue, *flēw* (flū), *sb.* Also 4 *flōw*, 5 *flōw* (o), 6 *flōw*. [cf. *MDu. vluwe* fishing-net (*Du. flōw* snipe-net), *F. flu fine nappe d'un tramail* (Boiste 1840: not in Littré), also *flueg* some kind of fishing apparatus (16th c. in Godef.); the mutual relation of the words is unknown.] A kind of fishing-net; a. a drag-net, b. a fixed net. Also *flue-net*.

1388-9 *Acts. Abington Abbey* (Camden) 57, j rete vocatum wade et j flowe. 1391 R. DE RYLLYNTON in *Test. Elor.* I. 157 Willo Brouce servient meo. j flow, cum wrap et flot. 1440 *Primp. Parc.* 168/1 Flwe, nette...tragum. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 509 My master paid to Chelone fore knyttunge of a flwe, xvij. d. 1569 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 329 Nor laye any flwe or other nett in any of the same waters. 1611 BIBLE *Hab.* i. 15 They...gather them in their dragge [iurg. flue-net]. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman...shall...use or exercise any Flue, Trammel...or hooked Net whatsoever. 1871 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) § 5 Fishing with trammels, or flws in March or April. 1851 NEWLAND *Erne* 75 It is generally caught by a flue, set between the openings of the weeds. 1882 *Three in Norway* vi. 44 Seven boats...were out with a huge flue net.

Flue (flū), *sb.* Also 6 *flōw*, 7-9 *flēw*. [of unknown origin; cf. mod. Flem. *vluwe* of same meaning (Franck s.v. *vluwel*) which, like the *Du. fluwel* and med. *L. flutum* velvet, is believed to be derived from Fr. *velu* hairy, downy. But see **FLUFF** *sb.*]

† *L.* A woolly or downy substance; down, nap. Also pl. bits of down. *Obs.*

1589 FLEMING *Geogr. Virg.* iv. 69 Towels with nap shone off (The flwo or roughes shone away for feare to hurt his hands). 1607 TORSILL *Four's Beasts* (1638) 213 A bed filled with flwo or wool of Hares. 1743 *Land. & County Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 100 They will be as big as lace with flwo or flws about them. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Flue*, The soft down from feathers, and the skins from rabbits, etc.

2. *sb.* The light flocculent substance formed by floating particles of cotton, down, etc.; fluff. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xxvii. 387 That will gather up all the flwo and dust. 1814 WARE in *Trans. Med. & Chirurg. Soc.* 256 The flue that is swept from bedrooms. 1837 HOWITT *Kur. Life* iii. (1862) 24 Amid heat and dust and flue from the cotton. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vi. Its old-established flue under its old-established four-post bedsteads. 1886 E. HONDER *Earl Shaftsbury* I. iii. 239 Parched and suffocated by the dust and flue.

b. *transf.* Any light floating particle. Cf. **FLOW** *sb.*

c. 1835 BEDDOES *Poems, Torrismund* i. iii. It would not weigh a flue of melting snow in my opinion.

Flue (flū), *sb.* [of unknown origin.]

The exact primary sense is uncertain; assuming that it meant 'channel, passage', some have compared early mod. *Du. vluogh* flutings of a column (Kilian), and others would connect it with *Flow* *v.* or *Flue* *v.* It is possible that the primary reference may be to the *fluing* (see **FLUE** *v.*) of the sides of the chimney in houses of the 16th c. This view derives some support from sense 5.)

1. In early use = **CHIMNEY**; subsequently a smoke-duct in a chimney. Hence extended to denote a channel of various kinds for conveying heat, etc., esp. a hot-air passage in a wall; a pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilers.

1582 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 424 All flues and chimneys...made of earth...shalbe taken downe. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug. Y^e chimney flues like so many smiths forges. 1775 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 12 Builders have...carried the Flue or Funnel bending. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 33 Another notable Iron Invention, called a Flue, running through the Warehouses, fed with constant Fires to keep their dry Stores from being mouldy. 1811 A. T. THOMPSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 312 Stoves heated by means of flues. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 115 Each fire place has a flue, or gigantic pipe, which circulates from end to end of the boiler, making as many turns as the boiler will hold. 1863 KINGSTLY *Water-Bab.* (1878) 4 He had to climb the dark flues rubbing his poor knees and elbows raw.

† The following passage is usually quoted as the earliest example of the word, which is supposed to mean here the spiral cavity of a shell. But *flue* is prob. a misprint for *flute*.

1562 PHAER *Enuid* x. G. j b. Wt whelkid shell Whose wrinkly wreathed flue, did fearful shril in seas outwell.

† 2. *Coal-mining.* A sloping trough for conveying coal into a receptacle; a shoot. ? *Obs.*

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 48 Galleries...terminating in flues or hurries, placed sloping over the quay, and thro' these the coal is discharged...into the holds of the ships.

3. *Organ-building.* The fissure or 'wind-way' characteristic of 'mouth-pipes' (hence also called flue-pipes: see 6) as opposed to 'reed-pipes'.

1879 HOPKINS in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 535 All organ-stops in which the sound is produced by the wind passing through a fissure, *flue*, or wind-way...belong to the flue-work.

4. *slang.* The SPOUT in a pawnbroker's shop. *In flue*, in pawn. *Up the flue*: (a) pawned, (b) dead, collapsed.

1821 EGAN *Real Life in London* I. 566 note, *Up the flue* or *up the flue* are synonymous in their import. 1851 MAYNE *Lowd. Labour* II. 250 I've had...to leave half my stock in a flue with a deputy for a night's rest.

5. *dial.* (See quot.) [Perh. a distinct word.]

1787 W. MARSHALL *A Norfolk* (1795) II. 379 *Flue*, the coping of a gable or end-wall of a house.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flue-cleaner*, *-scraper*, *-tile*. Also *fluo-boller* (see quot.); *flue-bridge*, a wall of fire-brick in a reverberatory furnace, between the hearth and the flue; *fluo-brush* (see quot.); *fluo-oindor* (see quot.); *fluo-fakor slang*, (a) a chimney sweep; (b) (see quot. 1860); *fluo-full a.*, full to the flue, brimful; *fluo-pipe*, an organ-pipe with a 'flue' (see 3), a mouth-pipe, as

opposed to a reed-pipe; flue-plate (see quot.); flue-register, a register in an organ comprising a series of flue-pipes; flue-salt (see quot.); flue-stop, an organ stop controlling a flue-register; flue-work, the flue-stops of an organ collectively, as distinguished from the reed-stops.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1. 891/1 **Flue-boiler*, a steam-boiler whose water space is traversed by flues. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Flue-bridge*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1. 891/1 **Flue-brush*, a cylindrical brush of wire or steel strips used to clean the scale and soot from the interior of a flue. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms Archit.* etc. (ed. 4), **Flue cinder*, the cinder from an iron reheating furnace. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1. 891/1 **Flue-cleaner*. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, **Flue-faker*. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2), *Flue fakers*... low sporting characters, who are so termed from their chiefly betting on the Great Sweep. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* 27 Apr., **Flue-full*, brim-full, flowing full. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 27 The intonation of the **flue-pipes*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1. 891/1 **Flue-plate*, a plate into which the ends of the flue are set. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 27 Kaufmann, of Dresden... made experiments with **flue-registers*. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, **Flue salt*... the waste salt formed on the flues where the lumps are dried. 1855 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* xxi. 109 A **Flue-stop* [is] a similar series of lip pipes. 1859 *Archaeol. Cant.* II. p. xli. A very remarkable example of a Roman **flue-tile*. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 57 All lip-stops belong to the **Flue-work*.

Flue (*flū*), *sh.* Also *flew*. [of obscure etymology; Sw. has *fly* in sense 2. It is not certain that senses 1 and 2 are of identical origin.]

†1. 'The tip of a deer's (?) horn' (Halliwell s. v. *Flew*). *Obs.*

1532-3 [app. implied in *Flew* *pp.* a. 7].
2. *Naut.* The FLUE of an anchor; also that of a harpoon.

†1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 57 The fish-tackle is... hooked to the inner flue. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 175 Ships which allow of the inner flues being got inboard.

Flue (*flū*), *sh.* *collog.* Short for INFLUENZA.

1839 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 574, I have had a pretty fair share of the Flue. 1893 *Mod. Lett.* I've had attack of the flu.

Flue (*flū*), *sh.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *flew*. [app. a corruption of *flume*, *obs. form* of FLEAM.] A farrier's lancet, a fleam.

1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* II. 437 *Flues*, phlemeres, for bleeding cattle, etc. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Words*, *Flues*, farriers' lancets.

Flue, *flew* (*flū*), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *flew*. [of obscure origin; possibly related to *Flow* v.; cf. the relation of FLEET a. (=shallow) to FLEET v.]

1. Shallow.

†1440 *Primp. Parv.* 167/1 *Flew*, or scholde, as vessel, *basin*. 1552 HULOT, *Flewe* or *deape*, but as one may wade, *breuia*. 1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 171, I hope you do not think, that I meant your skull was so *flew* and shallow that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 318. †1825 FORSY *Vol. E. Anglia*, *Flue*, shallow.

2. = FLAN a. (See *Quots.* and *FLUE* v. 2.)

†1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 142 And the like experiment he makes... of a heated Beerglass with a more *flew* mouth. 1883 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Flue* open, wide, expanded. 'Your bonnet is too *flew*;' 'a *flew* dish', i.e. one with wide spreading sides.

Flue, *flew* (*flū*), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [of uncertain origin; it corresponds in sense to OF. *flou* (whence mod.F. *flow* in a specific sense relating to painting) and to Du. *flauw*, LG., mod.HG. *flau*; but the mutual relation of the words is disputed. See also FLUEY, a.]

The initial / instead of v in Du. word is usually an indication of foreign origin (exc. in the case of onomatopœias); hence Kluge and Franck regard *flauw* as adopted, like the Eng. word, from Fr.; the ultimate source being O'Fent. **hlewō* (Ger. *lau*, Eng. *Lew*) lukewarm. This is not very satisfactory. If Du. *flauw* were a native word, it might correspond to an OE. **flæwe* (= *flawjo*) related to OHG. *flæwen* to rinse, wash; for the sense cf. *washy*.]

Weak, tender, sickly, delicate.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* III. i. Wks. (Hazlitt) II. 149 She is *flew*, and never will be fatter. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2416/4 A *flew* Horse, and a star very remarkable in his forehead. 1736 PEGGE *Keuticisms* (E. D. S.), *Flue*, tender, weak; of a horse or person. 1836 COOPER *Provincialisms* *Sussex* s. v., 'That horse is very *flew*'. 1839 in HURST *Horsesham* *Sussex Gloss.* s. v., 'My Fanny is ill again, poor dear, she is so *flew*'.

†**Flue**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *fluer*, L. *fluere* to flow.] *intr.* To flow. Of parchment: To allow the ink to 'run'.

†1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 22b, Josse the parchemyn maker Solde me a skyn of parchemyn. That all *fluede* [Fr. *qui tout flue*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 136/2 To *Flue*, *fluere*.

Flue (*flū*), *v.* 2 [App. f. FLUE a. 1 (sense 2). Cf. FLAN v. f. FLAN a.]. *intr.* To expand; to play. Hence *Fluring* *vbl. sb.*, the divergent lines of a played opening; *Flued*, *Fluring* *pp.* a.]

1778 W. PAIN *Carpenter's Repos.* Plate 51 A circular Soffit in a circular Wall, which is *flueing* on the Jambs. *Ibid.*, Draw the *Flueing* of the Jambs c. d. and e. f. to meet at the Point a. *Ibid.*, Figure A. is a circular Soffit on *flueing* Jambs. 1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Flued*, this word is applied instead of *played* to a circular or semi-circular played opening. 1893 *S. E. Worc. Gloss.*, *Flew* (of a hoop) to be made larger on one side than on the other so that it may fit the taper shape of a cask.

Flue, *obs. pa. t.* of *FLY* v. 1

Flued, *pp.* a. 1 [f. FLUE *sb.* 3 + -ED.] Having a flue or duct. Only in comb., as *double-flued* adj. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 10/2 Wanted Two... Lancashire Double-flued Boilers.

Flued, *pp.* a. 2 [f. FLUE *sb.* 4 + -ED.]

†1. Of a horn: Tipped. *Obs.*

†1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 It shall be leful for him to weare... a horne tipped or *flew*ed with siluer.

2. Of an anchor, etc. Having a flue; fluked, barbed. Only in comb., as *one-flued*, *two-flued*, adjs.

Flue-hammer. [f. FLUE v. 2] A hammer used in flaring one edge of an iron hoop to make it fit the hnlge of the cask.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1. 891/1.

†**Fluellin** (*flue-lin*). *Obs.* Also *6 fluellyn* (g, 6-7 fluellen). [corruption of the Welsh name, *Llyswal Llewelyn*, lit. 'Llewelyn's herbs'. Cf. the proper name *Fluellen* (= Llewelyn) in Shaks.]

1. A name given to several species of *Veronica* or *Speedwell*, esp. *V. officinalis*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (E. D. S.) 88 *Veronica*... is called in englishe *Fluellyn*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxviii. (1633) 629 In welch it is called *Fluellen*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 *Betonica* Pauli, or Pauls Betony... or *Fluellin*. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 807 Male *Speedwell*, or *Fluellin*, or True Paul's Betony.

2. Misapplied to *Linaria elatine* and *L. spuria*. 1756 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 113 *Fluellin*, *Elatine*. The flower is small; it consists of a single petal. 1816-20 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 103 *Antirrhinum Elatine*, Sharp-pointed Toad-flax, or *Fluellin*. *Antirrhinum Spurium*, Round-leaved Toad-flax or *Fluellin*. 1866 in *Trav. Bot.*

Fluellite (*flū-ē-līt*). *Min.* [badly f. FLUORINE after *wavellite*.] A rare fluoride of aluminium, found in minute white crystals.

1844 *Ann. Phil.* VIII. 243 *He* [Wollaston] is... of opinion that these crystals belong to a distinct species [i.e. distinct from *wavellite*], for which he proposes the name of *Fluellite*. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 660.

†**Fluence**. *Obs.* [a. F. *fluence*, ad. L. *fluentia*, f. *fluens* to flow.]

1. A flowing, a stream.

†1611 CHAPMAN *Midl. xlv* 224 That he first did cleanse With sulphur, then with *fluences* of sweetest water reneuse.

2. = FLUENCY 2, 3.

1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 56 The natural *fluence* of my owne wit. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* II. 547 He was esteemed a person... of a ready *fluence* in discourse.

Fluency (*flū-ēns*). [ad. L. *fluentia*; see *prec.* and -ENCY.] The quality or state of flowing or being fluent.

1. Affluence, copiousness, abundance. *Obs.*

†1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii, Thou, Graculo, Hast *fluency* of courage. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xii. 16 'Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is It* 20 *Fluency* in tears. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* Wks. (1673) 512 The Indies themselves would in time want *fluency* to feed so immense a prodigality. 1726 BRADLEY *Gardening* App. 23 This last operation [grafting] may be done when the sap is in its highest *fluencies*.

2. a. A smooth and easy flow; readiness, smoothness; esp. with regard to speech. b. Absence of rigidity; ease.

1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk. Florence* v. ii, You are pleased to show, sir, The *fluency* of your language. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. 1. 227 The common *fluency* of speech in many men. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* I. v, I had learned to write with some *fluency*. 1854 L. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 363 All his *fluency* of thought. 1878 J. W. ESWORTH in *Braithwaite's Strappato* Intro. 27 The genuine sweetness and musical *fluency* of his best lyrics.

3. Readiness of utterance, flow of words.

1654 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Aug., Dr. Collins, so... celebrated for his *fluency* in the Latin tongue. 1834 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 364 He indulged his satirical *fluency* on the scientific collectors. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt Ess.* (1854) 293/1 The *fluency* and the personal advantages of the young orator.

Fluent (*flū-ēnt*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 *fluant*.

[ad. L. *fluent-em*, pr. ppl. of *fluere* to flow.]

A. *adj.*

1. That flows, flowing.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 304 Whatsoever [water] is moveably *fluent*, is lesse, subiect to poyson then that which standeth still. 1684 *tr. Bone's Merc. Confit.* vii. 272 Ligatures... seem to... impell the fluent blood. 1719 D'URRY *Pills* (1872) III. 97 Into a fluent stream she leapt. 1854 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 415 Streams which are permanent or *fluent* all the year. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXVI. 815/2 The metal... came *fluent* from the crucible.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. of things compared to a stream or to the tide.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. ii. xxvi, Things that be *fluent*, As fitting time, by her be straight retent Unto one point. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. ccxxviii, Yet Crouded Strength stifles the fluent Course Of many Glories. 1729 SAVAGE *Vanderer* III. 6 The sloping Sun To Ocean's verge, his *fluent* Course has run. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 227 The *fluent* intercourse with this island. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxvii. 502 Masses of cavalry, in *fluent* and *fluent* surges, trampled into the bloody mire the dying and the dead.

†c. Flowing readily as a consequence or inference. *Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. i. Thess.* 244 In ancient Divinitie the inference was *fluent*. *Ibid.* 567 See if from the fact of God, mentioned by the Apostle, it runnes not as *fluent*.

2. Having the property or capacity of flowing easily; ready to flow; fluid, liquid. Of a painter: Producing a fluid or liquid effect.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1611) 5 The people of the South have their blood thinn and *fluent*. a. 1626 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* Wks. 1857 III. 814 When it is not malleable, but yet is not *fluent*, but stiffified. 1686 W. HARRIS *tr. Lemery's Course Chym.* II. xii. (ed. 3) 523 This fermentation subtilizes... the viscous parts... turns them into a thin fluid liquid. 1822 *Examiner* 347/2 Backhuysen is often heavy in his shadows, but admirably *fluent* in the representation of water and air. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 77 The broad, *fluent* strata of pure air. 1877 DIXON *Diana, Lady Lyle* I. III. iii. 190 A fairy pool of water lies, *fluent* and opalesque, under an amber slab.

b. *fig.* and of non-material things: Fluid, liable to change; not stable; fixed, or rigid.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* vi. s. 2. 57 While the matter of worldly goods remaineth *fluent* and transitory. 1691 RAY *Creation* 33 Motion being a *fluent* thing. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IV. 733 His quick hand bestowed On *fluent* operations a fixed shape. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* x. 188 The general body of opinion is very *fluent*. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* I. 126 English society is curiously *fluent*.

3. *transf.* a. Of hair: Growing in abundant quantity and falling in graceful curves; flowing.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 566 Any one whose haire is too *fluent* and abundant. 1866 G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* I, A *fluent* black moustache ran with the curve of the upper lip. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 454 Broad brows and fair, a *fluent* hair and fine.

b. Moving easily or gracefully; not stiff or rigid. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, I never had dreamed of such delicate motion, *fluent* and graceful.

†4. Flowing freely or abundantly. Also, abound-ing in. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Ridge.) 98/1 Those *fluent* springs of your lamenting tears. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. s. 10. 222 Destitute of vertue and *fluent* in vice. 1639 DANIEL *Eclia.* xliii. 53 A Cloud, swolne wth a *fluent* raine. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* in *Eng.* 2 At Nampitwich they have one Pit within the Town, and two without, sufficient to serve the Fourth part of the Nation, the Bryne being so *fluent*.

b. Giving freely, generous. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* (Grosart.) 6/1 A sonne... bound, through the fluent bounty of a Father's love. 1639 SALTWATER *Policy* 237 If you bee *fluent* in one kinde, bee sparing in another. 1837 S. CHESH. *Gloss.*, *Fluent*, liberal 'as 'fluent i' givin'.

5. Of speech, style, etc.: Flowing easily and readily from the tongue or pen.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Youth & Age* (Arb.) 263 Such as is a *fluent* and Luxuriant Speech. 1660 WOOL *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 360 Their *fluent* praying and preaching. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sci. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 70 Their Language is much in the Throat, and not very *fluent*, but uttered with good deliberation. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* III. 197 How *fluent* nonsense trickles from his tongue! 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. ii. 21 The pain which conversation occasions him whose speech is not *fluent*. 1866 GRO. ELIOT *P. Holt* (1868) 63 A soft voice with a clear *fluent* utterance.

b. Of a speaker, etc.: Ready in the use of words, able to express oneself readily and easily in speech or writing.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. 119 Rhetorical I am not with a *fluent* tongue to ster. 1610 HIRVON *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. (1874) III. 5 *Fluent* Mercury Speaks from my tongue. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 270 *Fluent* Shakspeare scarce effac'd a line. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 19 His *fluent* quill. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* I. 6 *Fluent* story-tellers. 1882 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* 807 As a speaker... Dean Stanley was by no means *fluent*.

6. *Math.* In the doctrine of fluxions: Continuously increasing or decreasing by an infinitesimal quantity. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 45 Wks. 1871 III. 287 Each foregoing is a *fluent* quantity having the following one for its fluxion. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 276 Suppose the right line *flu* to move... continually parallel to itself... so as to generate the *fluent* or flowing rectangle *ABOP*.

transf. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1874) V. II. 83 The Church... might be eliminated like a constant quantity from among those *fluent* materials with which history is conversant.

B. *sb.*

†1. A stream, a current of water. *Obs.*

(In the first two *quots.* strictly a distinct word ad. L. *fluent-um*.)

1598 YONG *Diana* 308 The fertile fields, which the great river Duerus with his crystalline *fluents* doth water. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn to Venus* 378 At the *fluents* of the Ocean Near Earths extreme bounds. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* 239 Their hands, that sed'ulous strive To cut the outrageous *fluent*.

2. *Math.* The variable quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Pabnarr. Matheseos* 226 Hence the Celerity of the Motion is... called *Fluxio*, and the Quantity generated *Fluent*. 1819 G. PEACOCK *View Fluxional Calculus* 23 Where the *fluent* or integral is expressed by an algebraic function. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Dynamic* II. 62.

3. *nonc-use.* Something *fluent* or liable to change.

1836 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* II. 309 The guardian, as a *fluent*, is less than the permanent which he is to guard. He is the temporary and mutable mean.

†**Fluential**, *a. Math.*: *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -IAL]. Cf. *exponential*.] Of or pertaining to *fluents*.

1784 WARRING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 401 Whose sum *p* is either an algebraical, exponential, or *fluential* function of *x*. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 302 Being written for *c* in the general *fluential* equation.

Fluently (*fluentli*), *adv.* [f. FLUENT *a.* + -LY.] In a fluent manner; *esp.* with easy and ready flow of words.

1613 *TOURNEUR P. Henry* 147 His aptness fluently appears in ev'ie soldier's grief. 1621 W. SELATER *Tythes* (1623) 169 Conclusions fluently deduced there from. 1648 W. MONTAGUE *Devout Ex.* xi. § 2 133 When this humour of Medisance springeth in the head of the company, it runnes fluently into the lesse noble parts. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 205 He fluently could speak many modern tongues. 1732 BERKELEY *Alphib.* i. § 2 Perceiving that Enphranor heard him with respect, he proceeded very fluently. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 668 She [a ship] swims along calmly and fluently. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 304 Elizabeth. spoke French and Italian as fluently as English. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 221 Thrasymachus made all these admissions, not fluently... but with extreme reluctance.

† **Fluentness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fluent; fluency.

1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* i. v. (1676) 469 The usual fluentness of his expression. 1654 W. MONTAGUE *Devout Ex.* v. § 3. 96 The fluentness and consistence of time has not this inconvenience, to deny us the taking a dimension of it. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1721 in BAILEY.

Fluey (*flui*), *a.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* [prob. f. FLUE *a.* 2 (which however is later in our quots.) + -Y.] = FLUE *a.* 2

1554 RAYNALDE *Birth Mankynde* i. viii. 132, The sede and sparne [of women is] weake, fluy, cold, and moyste, and of no greate fyrmytie. 1876 *Surrey Provincialists* (E.D.S.), *Fluey*, of a weak delicate constitution... I have never heard the word applied except to animals.

Fluey (*flui*), *a.* 2 [f. FLUE *sb.* 2 + -Y.] Covered with flue.

1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* xxii. I went upon 'Change, and I saw fluey men sitting there under the bills about shipping. 1862 — *Somebody's Luggage* 4/2. I had the Luggage out within a day or two... It was all very dusty and fluey.

Fluff (*fluf*), *sb.* 1 [app. connected with FLUE *sb.* 2; perh. an onomatopœic modification of that word, imitating the action of puffing away some light substance; cf. FLUFF *sb.* 2 and *v.* 2. An OE. **flug*, *fluh*, f. root of *FLY* *v.* 1, would, however, if it existed, account for both words; cf. LG. *flug*, *flog* fine. Not in Johnson or Todd.]

1. Light, feathery, flocculent stuff, such as the downy particles that separate from dressed wool.

1790 GROSSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Fluff*, down. The fluff of a peach. Kent. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 171 Some fluff upon his cousin's cape. 1825 FORBY *Loc. E. Anglia*, *Fluff*, any light, flying, downy, gossamer-like stuff. 1880 HOWELLS *Undine*, Country III. 173 A little fluff under the bed or a spot on the floor would have been a comfort to her.

b. The soft fur of a rabbit or other animal.

1883 F. C. GOULD in *Leisure Hour* 613/2 They sneaked back... with rabbits' fluff in their jaws.

c. ? Soft feathery material for dress.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* i. iv. If this Prince of fluff and feather come To woo you.

2. a. A soft, downy mass or bunch.

1862 MRS. CARVILLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 127 Larks come with feathers all in a fluff. 1885 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* xv. 277 A young woman... with a fluff of golden hair about her face. 1891 T. HAROV *Tess* II. 27 All this fluff of muslin about you.

b. Something downy and feathery.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1886) 46 'Tiny fluffs of feathered life. 1888 T. GRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 129 Sometimes he [Edison] used what he describes as a fluff, that is, a little brush of silk fibre.

3. *slang.* a. On railways (see quots.); b. *Theatr.* 'Lines' half leamed and imperfectly delivered' (Farmer).

1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Fluff*, railway ticket clerks' slang for short change given by them. The profits thus accruing are called 'fluffings', and the practice is known as 'fluffing'. 1890 *Star* 27 Jan. 2/4 Many porters on this line are but getting 15s. per week, and with regard to 'tips', or, as we say 'fluff'—well [etc.]. 1891 *World* 3 June 28/1 Even as seen through a veil of 'fluff', the burlesque is irresistibly amusing.

Fluff (*fluf*), *sb.* 2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [see FLUFF *v.* 2.] A puff; a quick, short blast, a whiff; a slight explosion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1819 RENNIE *St. Patrick* III. i. 31 I'm sure an ye warn a fish or something war, ye could never n' keepit ae fluff o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the loch. 1871 C. GINNON *Jack of Gold* x. You'll see how cozily we'll blaze together to a white ash, and go off at the same minute with n fluff of affection. *Ibid.* xviii. The nuts leapt off with a 'fluff'.

b. *Comb.*, as fluff-gib, a squib, 'explosion of gunpowder' (Jam.).

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxi. W' fighting, and flashes, and fluff-gibs.

Fluff (*fluf*), *v.* 1 [f. FLUFF *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* *Leather-mamuf.* (See quot.) Cf. BUFF *v.* 1. 1881 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 357/2 The flesh side is whitened or fluffed.

2. To make into fluff, pick into oakum.

1892 *Fall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 2/2 Looking up from the rope I was fluffing.

3. To shake out or up into a soft mass like fluff. Also *refl.* (of a bird): To shake or pull out its feathers.

1835 LADY BRASSY *The Trades* 137 The 'Johnny Crows'... fluff and plume and dust themselves without cessation. 1835 O. T. MILLER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 599 He [a bird] fluffs himself out into a ball. 1887 *Levee Nellie* (1889) 265 The

young ladies showed off the silky satins... then fluffed them up into a kind of pyramid. 1893 S. GRAND *Heavenly Twins* (1894) 279 She... fluffed her hair out till her head seemed preposterously large.

4. *intr.* a. To move or float softly like fluff. b.

To settle down like a ball or mass of fluff.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakfast* iii. (1885) 60 She gave the music-stool a twirl or two and fluffed down on to it like a whirl of soapuds in a hand-basin. 1888 W. C. RUSSELL *Death Ship* III. 221 'Twas a...fog...fluffing thick and soft as feathers about the ship.

5. *Slang.* a. *Fluff it* (see quot. 1859). b. (of railway booking-clerks) To give short change. c.

To disconcert, 'floor' (a public speaker); (cf. FLUFF *v.* 2 1 a). d. (*Theatr.*) To blunder one's part.

1859 *Slang. Dict.*, *Fluff it*, a term of disapprobation implying 'take it away, I don't want it'. 1884 G. MOORE *Manner's Wife* xxi. 286 Mortimer was drook, did not know his words, and went 'fluffing' all over the shop.

Fluff (*fluf*), *v.* 2 *Sc.* [belongs to FLUFF *sb.* 2; of onomatopœic origin.]

1. a. *trans.* To knock out of breath; to cause to pant. Only in *pass.* b. *intr.* To puff, pant. c.

To make a fuss.

1790 SHIRREFF *Poems* 21 But yet, nae ferly gin I'm fluff'd. 1873 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 92 We borit the breiste of the bustling swale, Or fluffit i' the stormy fane. 1879 MRS. LYNN LANTON *Thro' the Long Night* i. ii. i. 310 She had often fluffed and fumed to Anne over that provision of her father's will.

2. *trans.* To make (gunpowder) ignite and go off. Also to fluff in the pan. Cf. FLASH *v.* 5 c.

1825 JAMESON, *To fluff powder*, to burn gunpowder; to make it fly off, S. 1855 OULYNE *Suppl.*, *Fluffed i' the pan*, burned priming without firing the barrel of the guo or pistol [Scotch].

Fluffiness, [f. FLUFFY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being fluffy, in various senses.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vi. An air of mingled fluffiness and heelpats. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) II. x. 145 The old beaver hat, remarkable... for... its fluffiness of texture. 1886 *Fun* 4 Aug. 44/2 A... clerical-looking young man, charged with fluffiness in a public conveyance, said he was sober as a judge when taken into custody. 1893 FARMER *Slang. Fluffiness* 2 (theatrical), the trick, or habit, of forgetting words.

Fluffing (*flufing*), *vb.* *sb.* [f. FLUFF *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLUFF; *attrib.* in *fluffing machine, wheel* (see FLUFF *v.* 1 1).

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Mamuf. Leather* 550 Leather Fluffing and Grounding Machines. 1886 HARRIS *Techn. Dict.* *Fire Insurance, Fluffing Wheels*... fine skins have all roughnesses removed by being stretched against fine emery-cloth wheels, revolving at a high speed.

Fluffy (*flufi*), *a.* [f. FLUFF *sb.* 1 + -Y.]

1. Consisting of or resembling fluff; of soft, downy texture.

1825 JAMESON, *Fluffy*, applied to any powdery substance that can be easily put in motion or blown away; as to ashes, hair-powder, meal, &c. 1860 THACKERAY *Love* ii. A great hulking Bluecoat boy, with fluffy whiskers. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Elleanor's Vict.* i. v. 106 The fluffy worried curtains were drawn. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xiii. 103 (She) buried her face in a very fluffy little muff.

b. Of timber: (see quot.).

1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Timber is said to be fluffy when the sawdust is stringy, and moist and greasy instead of granular and sharp.

2. Of persons: Covered with fluff. Of plants and animals: Covered with down, soft hairs, feathers, or fur; downy.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix. Fluffy and snuffy strangers. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Oriel Owllet*, 110, That dreary-looking man, with a fluffy effect about his head, as though it were sprinkled with the contents of a pillow. 1862 H. MARRAT *Year in Sweden* i. 75 The road-side bright with the fluffy blue anemone. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 259 These poor little fluffy things [rabbits]. 1879 HESBA STRUTTON *Needle's Eye* i. 145 The fluffy yellow chickens.

3. *Slang.* a. Drunk and incapable (see quot. 1886 s. v. FLUFFINESS). b. *Theatr.* Liable to forget one's 'lines'.

1885 *Referee* 26 July 3/2 One or two others were... what actors call fluffy in their lines. 1893 *Fall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 7/2 After the chorus is perfect, the principals are 'fluffy', especially when the principals are fashionable amateurs.

4. *quasi-sb.* A fluffy animal.

1889 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 7/1 Strictly smooth haired creatures are at a disadvantage among the fluffies.

Flugelman, Flucht: see FUGLEMAN, FLUCHT.

Flucht, *obs. form* of FLUCHT.

† **Flurable**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. type **fluidilis*, f. *fluere* to flow.] Capable of flowing, fluid.

1576 T. NEWTON tr. *Lennie's Touchstone* i. iv. 26 b, Seede... is... moyste, fluible and liquide. 1605 *TIME Quercit.* i. xv. 70 The spiritual and fluible parts [of the body]. 1613 *PURCIN'S Pilgrimage* v. xiii. 530 [The sea being a liquid fluible bodie. 1683 *PURVIS Flota Min.* i. ii. xxxvii. 199 This Fluss or fluible Composition maketh the scoria's deff.

Fluid (*flui*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *fluido*. [a. Fr. *fluide*, ad. L. *fluidus*, f. *fluere* to flow; sec -ID.]

A. adj.

1. Having the property of flowing; consisting of particles that move freely among themselves, so as to give way before the slightest pressure. (A general term including both gaseous and liquid substances.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1361 To... presse together that which of the owne nature is fluid and runneth out. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. xii. (1640) 178 The appearance of the milky way does not arise from some fluid parts of the heaven (as he supposes). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 249 Spirits... Cannot... morial wound Receive, no more then can the fluid air. 1721 *Pope Temp. Fame* 447 Thro' undulating air the sounds are sent, And spread o'er all the fluid element. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 315 The salt fuses readily, and runs very fluid. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1845) 493 Masses of lava have been shot through the air whilst fluid.

b. *fig.* and of non-physical things: Flowing or moving readily; not solid or rigid; not fixed, firm, or stable.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. iv. So fluid chance is set its certain bound. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* ii. ii. (1673) 31 The fluid and transitory condition of man's life. 1719 DR. FOSTER *Cruoe* II. i. 290 The French, whose Temper is allowed to be more volatile... and their Spirits more fluid than in other Nations. 1871 M. ARNOLO *Lit. & Drama* (1876) p. xv. The language of the Bible is fluid, passing, and literary, not rigid, fixed, and scientific. 1885 *Academy* 6 June 400/1 A time when the Evangelical tradition was still fluid.

2. Of speech, etc.: Flowing easily and clearly.

† Of a speaker: Fluent.

1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* (1815) II. 219 He [Edmund Bunney] was the most fluid preacher in the reign of qu. Elizabeth, for he seldom or never studied for what he was to deliver, but would preach and pray extempore. 1789 GIBSON *Mem. Misc. Wks.* 1795 I. 159 Monsignor Stonor... discovers much venom in the fluid and nervous style of Gibbon.

B. sb.

1. A substance whose particles move freely among themselves, so as to give way before the slightest pressure.

Fluids are divided into liquids, which are incompletely elastic, and gases, which are completely so.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* i. iv. (1682) 20 The air being a fluid. 1721 KEILL *Mauferius' Diss.* iii. (1731) 19 Descartes to account for the Revolutions of the Planets around the Sun, supposes them imerged in a Fluid, which [etc.]. 1807 *Nich. Jynl.* XVII. 275 From the first he swallowed fluids with difficulty. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 23 Mr. Cavendish made the grand discovery that [water] was composed of two elastic fluids or gases. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* vi. heading, Kinematics of Fluids.

b. *spec.* Any liquid constituent or secretion of the body (or of a plant).

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., Moderate exercise will enrich the Fluids. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 239 Their... act stroogly both on the Fluids and Solids. 1804 KNOX in *Phil. Trans.* 186 Gravitation will act on the fluid descending from the leaves. 1831 R. KNOX *Cleavel's Anal.* 2 The fluids constitute the greater part of the organs. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Fluid of Cotunnus*, a thin gelatinous fluid, found in the honey cavities of the labyrinth of the ear. 1878 L. P. MENOURRI *Tenth* 40 They decay on account of the bad condition of the fluids of the mouth.

2. One of several subtle, impponderable, all-per-vading substances, whose existence has been assumed to account for the phenomena of heat, magnetism, and electricity.

1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 246 The particles of the electrical fluid. 1832 *Nat. Philos. Magnetism* iv. § 152. 36 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The supposition, that its phenomena are occasioned by the agency of two magnetic fluids, residing in the particles of iron... They have been denominated respectively the Austral and Boreal fluids. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* i. 39 In most expositions of this theory the two electricities are called 'Fluids'.

3. *Comb.* as fluid-containing adj.; also fluid compass, lens (see quots.).

1753 N. TORRIANO *Non-Naturals* 50 The Fluid-containing Vessels. 1867 SNYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fluid compass*, that in which the card revolves in its bowl floated by alcohol. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 891/1 *Fluid-lens*, one in which a liquid is imprisoned between circular glass disks of the required curvatures.

Fluid, *obs. Sc.* form of FLOOD.

Fluidal (*flui-däl*), *a.* *Geol.* [f. FLUID *sb.* + -AL.]

Of or resembling a fluid: (see quots.).

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 65 Igneous rocks sometimes exhibit under the microscope a fluidal texture; that is, the material... shows wavy lines or bands, which are evidence of a former fluid state, and of movement or flowing when in that state. 1893 GEIKIE *Geol.* (ed. 3) 100 Streaked [structure]... conspicuously shown by the lines of flow in vitreous rocks (flow-structure, fluxion-structure, fluidal-structure).

Fluidic (*flui-dik*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *fluidique* (sense 2).]

1. Of the nature of a fluid.

1883 WISCHULL *World-life* ii. ii. § 6. 242 The... older fluidic condition... impresses more important results on the life-history of satellites.

2. *Spiritualism.* Of or belonging to a supposed supersensible 'double' (of 'fluid' or ethereal consistence) possessed by every being.

1877 BLAVATSKY *Isis Unveiled* i. i. 12 The Astral Soul, or the inner, fluidic body. 1882 MARL COLLINS *Celestial* II. 179 The fluidic atmosphere which passes from one human being to another. 1887 H. S. OLCOTT tr. *A. D'Amier's Path. Humanity* iv. 103 Besides its exterior and organic form, the human body possesses an interior and fluidic form, moulded after the former.

So *Fluidiform* *a.* [*F. fluidiforme*.]

1887 H. S. OLCOTT tr. *A. D'Amier's Path. Humanity* II. 68 The existence of a plexus of fluidiform capillaries connecting the phantom with the body from which it emanates.

Fluidify (flu-i-dīfī), *v.* [f. as prec. + (-I)FY.] *trans.* To make fluid.

1851-9 DARWIN in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 283 Granite rocks which have been fluidified. 1859 Tonn *Cycl. Anat.* V. 280/2 This fluid condenses, fluidifies the respiratory gases in transit. Hence **Fluidified** *pl. a.*; also **Fluidification**, the action of making fluid; **Fluidifier**, an agent that fluidifies.

1837 S. SMITH *Philos. Health* II. x. 161 It... needs no apparatus for the... fluidification of its food. 1842 DARWIN *Geol. Observ.* II. xiv. (1876) 500 The fluidified granite. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Med.* (1879) 235 The alvine dejections... consist at first of fluidified faeces. 1876 GARRON *Treat. Gout* (ed. 3) 407 Bicarbonate of soda... causes a species of solution of the blood, and hence medicines of this class have been called fluidifiers.

Fluidism (flū-idiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The theory which refers all diseases to the state of the fluids in the body.

1835-6 Tonn *Cycl. Anat.* I. 416/2 The less shall we feel inclined to admit the exclusive claims either of fluidism or solidism. 1860 WORCESTER, *Fluidism*, the doctrine of those who refer all diseases to alterations of the fluids of the body.

2. **Spiritualism**. The hypothesis of the existence of supersensible 'fluidic' bodies (see FLUIDO 2).

So **Fluidist** [see -IST], one who supports the hypothesis of fluidism (in either sense).

1888 *Amer. J. Psychol.* I. 500 All such facts favor the fluidists.

Fluidity (flu-i-dī-ti). [f. FLUID *a.* + -ITY. Cf. F. *fluidité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being fluid.

1605 TIMME *Quercit.* I. iv. D b, Sulphur... with his humidity, softness, and fluidity or passableness. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 492 A too great fluidity of the blood... may cause death. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 60 Being good against too great fluidity as a balsamic. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 359 The cement should be heated to fluidity. 1858 GREENER *Gummi* 261 The immense resistance which the fluidity of the air offered to projectiles. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 107 A stream of lava of remarkable fluidity.

b. *Fig.* and of non-physical things.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. iv. iii. 116 If Ralph Hanslap had any fluidity of mind. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXI. 794 The remarkable diffusion and fluidity of these tinged the Semitic names of God. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Pastor Carew* iii. He... ridiculed the fossilization of Toryism equally with the fluidity of Radicalism. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 294/2 The fluidity and informality of the Church's prime.

2. Of speech, literary composition, etc.: The quality of flowing easily and clearly.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxvii. 115 First a blithe and ingenious fluidity [F. *fluidité*], then a quaint-wit and lofty content. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 441 Singing with... sweetness and fluidity. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* ii. (ed. 2) 91 There is the same comparative tenuity and fluidity of verse. 1883 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Nov. 446/3 The letters [of Mme. de Rémusat]... have much grace, much fluidity of thought, and of expression.

Fluidize (flū-idīz), *v.* [f. FLUID + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a fluid; to fluidify.

1855 in CLARKE *Dict.*

Fluidly, *adv.* rare. [see -LY².] In a fluid manner.

1678 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 479 If they see a man talk seriously they talk fluidly nonsense. 1690 tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* III. viii. 15 This being fluidly disposed did run into those places which were hollow.

† **Fluidness**, *Obs.* [see -NESS.] The state or quality of being fluid; fluidity. *lit.* and *fig.*

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxx. 817 The fluidness, the transitoriness of all such temporal things. 1547 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 388 The fluidness of the Planetary heavens is acknowledged. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol.* Ess. 137 The eucasy & fluidness... of this balsamic ferment.

† **Flurish**, *a. Obs.* In 5 *flewische*. [f. FLUE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat weak or drooping. Of the countenance: Haggard, melancholy.

1646 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 777 With a *flewische* countenance. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Flurish*, fluid, walsjhy, tender, weak.

Fluit, *obs.* form of FLUTE.

Fluitant (flū-itānt), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *fluitantem*, pr. pp. of *fluitare* freq. of *fluere* to flow.] Floating.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 54 That the fluitant parts of the Air in this more subtle fluid may yield to motion every way. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Fluitant*, in *dot.*, floating.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1-2 *floc*, *flooc*, 5-6 *floke*, (5 *flewke*), 6-9 *flook* (e, 6-7 *flook* (e, 6 *Sc. fluke*), 8-9 *flook*, *flook*, (8 *dial. fleak*, *flook*, 9 *dial. fluk*), 4- *fluke*. [OE. *flōc* str. (of uncertain gender), cognate with ON. *flōk* wk. masc.; related by ablaut to Ger. *flach* flat.]

1. A flat fish, *esp.* the common flounder, *Pleuronectes Flesus*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss*. 802 *Platisa*, *flooc*. a 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* in W. Wülcker 94 *Fage* and *floc* and *lopystran* and *fela swyles*. 14. *Nom. ibid.* 705 *flē pelamius*, a *flewke*. 1478 BORTNER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 201 *Homines possunt piscare*... de *flokis*. 1523 FITZGER. *Hub.* § 55 And thou cut the lyuer [of a rotten sheep] therein wyle lytel quicknes lyke *flokis*. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 106 b. Wry-mouthed *flooke*. 1744 FRESTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 612 In the Sea they catch... *Flukes*, *Trombs*, *Sc.* 1790 MRS. A. WHEELER *Westwind* *Dict.* 28 Plie gie a *Flek* an a Potful a Saur Milk. 1839 *Scrib. Antiq.* xi. I'll bid you a shilling for the fluke and the cock-paddle.

b. as a type of flatness.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1088 *Flatt* mowthede as a fluke.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying vu. Pokwart* 111 I's fell thee like a fluke, flatlings on the flure. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 166 Her feet flat and braid, as big flukes.

c. *slang.* = FLAT sb. 3 13.

1804 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 201 The unguarded flukes, whom they can inveigle to play.

2. A parasitic trematoid worm, of several species, found *esp.* in the livers of sheep, so called from its resemblance to a fluke or flounder.

[Cf. quot. 1523 in sense 1.] 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 123 Insects... whose shape doth somewhat resemble a flounder, found... in the liver of several of the Ruminant kind... *Fluke*. 1755 NICOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 247 A small flat worm, resembling a sole... is found in the gall-duct, by the butchers term'd *flook*. 1845 BUND *Dis. Liver* 399 Fourteen flukes were found... in the duodenum of a Lascar. 1884 in *Chamb. Jnl.* 3 May 278/2.

3. A variety of kidney potato, *perh.* so called from its shape.

1868 N. & Q. Ser. IV. I. 100. 1874 E. H. RUDDOCK *Test. bk. Mod. Med.* (1893) 38 The best sorts [of potatoes] are... the Forty-fort and the Fluke. 1884 in *Chesh. Gloss*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.* (sense 2), as *fluke-disease*, -worm; b. instrumental (sense 2), as *fluke-infested* ad.; c. similitive (sense 1), as *fluke-mouthed* adj. Also *fluke-rake*, a rake with triangular prongs used for taking flukes; *fluke-wort* (see quot. 1861).

1884 *Chamb. Jnl.* 3 May 278/2 This disease—*liver-fluke*, **Fluke Disease*, *Liver-rot*, as it is variously termed. *Ibid.* 278/2 The bodies of **fluke-infested* sheep. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2780 Thow wenes for to flay us, **fluke-mouthed* scabwre.

1766 BROOKES *Art Angling* 85 In the hot Months, there are great Quantities caught with the **Fluke-Rake*. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 250 When the **fluke-worm* is preying on the substance of their livers. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 395 *Fluke-worms* are oftentimes very numerous in the viscera of quadrupeds. 1897 GERARD *Herbal*, II. cxliii. § 3. 424 In Northfolke it [Water Pennywort] is called 'Flookwort'. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 61 Marsh Pennywort... is also known as... *Fluke-wort*, and *Sheep's-bane*. These names it has obtained on account of its being supposed to produce the rot... in animals that feed upon it.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.* 2. Forms: 6-8 *flook* (e, 6 *Sc. fluk*, 7 *fouke*, (8 *fouck*), 8- *fluke*. [Of uncertain origin; possibly a transferred use of FLUE *sb.* 1, from resemblance of shape; cf. the inadmissible suggestion in the following quot.]

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 200 The name 'fluke' or 'flook' well expresses the shape of the flounder, which is that of the fluke of an old-fashioned anchor.

See also FLUE *sb.* 2.]

1. One of 'the broad triangular plates of iron on each arm of the anchor, inside the bills or extreme points, which, having entered the ground, hold the ship' (Admiral Smyth).

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* A liij b. The Thirreni founde the vse of the anker of iron grasse or flooke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xxx. 962 Her own anker, which by one of the floukes tooke fast hold. 1742 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 115 All Hands build... which weigh'd the Grapnel, but streighten'd one of the Flukes. 1864 TENNYSON *Ann. Ard.* 18 Among the waste and lumber of the shore... Anchors of rusty fluke.

b. The barbed head of a lance, arrow, etc. Cf. FLUKED 1629. Also U.S. 'one of the barbs of a harpoon or toggle-iron; a fluke' (Cent. Dict.).

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 58 And evry shaft... To half as many heeds, And evrie head als many hulkis, And evrie hulk als many flukes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 544 A great launce covered with the fluke and the fluke set with stones. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. v. 33 The one [arrow] with long flukes or barbs.

c. A name for various instruments resembling the prec. in shape: see quotes.

1841 HARTSNORNE *Salop. Ant. Gloss.*, *Fluke*, a lancet used for letting blood from horses. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Fluke*, in mining, the head of a charger; an instrument used for cleansing the hole previous to blasting. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss. Supp.*, *Fluuk*, the web of the plough sock.

2. *pl.* 'The two parts which constitute the large triangular tail of the whale' (Adm. Smyth). To turn or peak the flukes: of a whale, to go under (see quot. 1839); hence *transf.* (Naut. slang) to go to bed, 'turn in'.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 256 While young, and carried by the Dam on the Flukes of their Tails. 1839 L. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 44 The flukes are then lifted high into the air, and the animal... descends perpendicularly... this act... is called by whalers 'peaking the flukes'. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* 21 It's getting dreadful late, you had better be turning flukes... it's a nice bed. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind*. vi. 79 The tail-fin, or 'flukes'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as (light) *fluke plough*; *fluke-chain*, -rope, a chain or rope which is passed round the flukes of a whale to secure it when caught.

1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* 399 The whale... was secured there by the stiffest **fluke-chains*. 1775 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 461 Get 2 light **fluke* Plows.

Hence *Fluked* *a.*, having flukes.

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* I. 14 Death... with its sting, like a fluked Dart, for to pierce throw the heart of men. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Mansf. Metal* I. 95 Three or four fluked anchors are to be constructed.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.* 3 *collog.* [of unknown etymology. Possibly of Eng. dialectal origin; cf. 'fluke, a guess' (Whitby Gloss. 1876).] In *Billiard-*

playing, A successful stroke made by accident or chance. Hence *gen.* a lucky stroke, an unexpected success; a piece of good luck, *esp.* in phrase by a fluke. A fluke of wind: a chance breeze.

1857 N. & Q. Ser. II. IV. 208/1 In playing at billiards... Another term is, 'He made a fluke (or fluke)'. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* v. That was rather a fluke, was it not? 1868 *Yates Rock Ahead* i. vi. The most unexpected fluke at trente et quarante. 1882 BAIN *J. S. Mill* 194 The transfer of power has gone on... by flukes and leaps in the dark. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Eng. of Rue Cain* x. Whose runaway horse he had stopped... by the merest fluke.

Hence **Flukeless** *a.*, without a fluke.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 7/2 It was a faultless, flukeless performance on a standard table.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.* 4. *dial.* [app. *a.* ON. *flōke* of same meaning: see FLOCK *sb.* 2.] (See quotes.)

16. T. MORE in *Ray's N. C. Words* (E. D. S.) note s. v. *Flukes*, locks of hair. Salop. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Fluke*, waste cotton. Lanc.

Fluke (flūk), *v.* 1 [f. FLUE *sb.* 2.]

1. *intr.* Of a whale: To use the flukes, to 'peak the flukes'; see FLOCK *sb.* 2.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* 6 note, There she blow-o-s! H-e-r-e again! Flukes! 1892 R. KIPPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 206 Where the scared whale flukes in flame!

b. *transf.* in phrase (To go) *fluking* or all (-a) *fluking* (see quot. 1867).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. We arrived on the following day, having gone 'all fluking'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Flukes*, From the power of these [flukes of a whale] the phrase obtained among whalers of *fluking* or *all-a-fluking*, when running with a fresh free wind.

2. *trans.* In *Whaling*. a. To disable the flukes of (a whale) by spading. b. To fasten (a whale) by means of a chain or rope. (Cent. Dict.)

Fluke (flūk), *v.* 2 Also *flook*. [f. FLUE *sb.* 3.]

1. *trans.* *Billiard-playing*: To hit or pocket (a ball) by a fluke; to make (a stroke) by a fluke.

1881 *Times* 14 Jan. 8/2 Bennett, tried for a cannon, but fluked the white, and... ran out the winner by go points. 1888 *Sporting*, 20 Dec. 4/4 Fortune once more assisted Mitchell, who, in trying to make a red loser, fluked a cannon.

2. *transf.* To get (in) or obtain by a fluke.

1885 *Pall Mall* G. 18 June 2 On the chance of crowding or fluking in one [picture] he will send the whole eight. 1889 *Ibid.*, 2 May 7/3 It is very questionable whether the artist is really any better off for fluking £500 or £1000 now and again for a picture which is worth £50. 1892 *Ibid.*, 25 Aug. 1/3 He wanted to fluke a last success.

Hence **Fluking** *vb. sb.*, **Fluking** *pl. a.*, characterized by a fluke or flukes. **Flukist**, one who succeeds rather by chance than by skill.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. 4 The sensation which was created last year by the Miner's fluking victory over Blair Athol. 1881 *Society* 23 July 24/1 Time... will show whether Mr. Beck is a lucky flukist or a really good shot. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. viii. 155 She would play that fluking game which she most affected at billiards. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Leti. Marco* xxi. 142 There is a lot of fluking in the art, when one comes to try and make a good picture it is all up with it.

Fluky (flū-ki), *a.* 1 Also 9 *flooky*. [f. FLUE *sb.* 1 + -Y¹.] Infested with flukes; pertaining to an animal infested with flukes.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fluked* or *Fluky*, worm-eaten, or rather when the worm holes channel or flow into each other. 1874 'C. King' *Jon Duan* (Melbourne) LXV. 25 Regardless of fluky meat and damper.

Fluky, *a.* 2 *rare* -1. In 8 *flooky*. [f. FLUE *sb.* 2 + -Y¹.] Of an anchor: Having flukes.

1728 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 87 No loud-mou'd Voices call... To heave the fluky Anchors from the Sand.

Fluky (flū-ki), *a.* 3 Also *flooky*. [f. FLUE *sb.* 3 + -Y¹.]

1. Of the nature of a fluke or lucky chance; obtained by chance rather than by skill.

1879 *Stat. Rev.* 5 July 21 There was some fluky hitting off Mr. Steele. 1881 *Standard* 8 July 6/1 Lascelles scored a fluky two in the slips. 1886 G. B. SMITH *Prime Ministers* 310 The ministry... sustained an actual but fluky defeat. 1893 *Pall Mall* G. 21 June 5/2 The result... is a capital example of the fluky nature of the game.

2. Uncertain; favouring unexpected results.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept. There are the fluky days, when the best of the breeze brings all the stern boats up to you. 1882 *Stat. Rev.* LIV. 706 A very fluky etymology. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 10/3 The Britannia... beating Oretta and Valkyrie I. hull down in very fluky winds.

Hence **Flukily** *adv.* *Flukiness*.

1881 *Daily News* 22 June 21/7 He had played very flukily. 1888 *Ibid.*, 7 July 6/5 When all has been said... as to the flukiness of cricket on wet wickets.

Flumatic, see PNEUMATIC.

† **Flumbarding**, *Obs. rare*. [app. f. OF. *flumbar* torch.] 'A fiery character' (Weber).

c 1300 K. ALIS. 1788 Hit is an hardy flumbarding.

Flume (flūm), *sb.* Forms: 2-6 *fium*, 3 *Orm.* *fiumm*, (3 *fium*), 3-4 *fizm*, 3-5 *fiumme*, 3-6 *fom* (e, 4-5 *fioomme*, 5 *foum*, 8-9 *floom*, 4- *fume*. See also FLEAM. [a. OF. *fium*, *fium* = Pr. *fium*, It. *fiume* = L. *flūmen* river, f. *fluere* to flow.]

† 1. A stream, a river; also, water. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Ine flum Jordan. a 1300 *Cursor Mf.* 1035 Pis flumes four pai bar bigines, thout out all op comires rines. a 1300 *Madagala* 427 in Horsman *Ateng.*

Leg. 158 To be slym Jordan. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 186 At bat ilk flom Richard gaf bataille. c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1406 There bene baptisms tres Off flumme, of flumme, of blode. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* II. 450 All into that flume Tha drowit ilkone becaus tha culd not swym. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 247 A deep flume, which was called the water of Juno.

2. A mill-tail. Cf. FLEAM sb. 2.

1855 in CLARKE *Dict.*

3. U.S., etc. An artificial channel for a stream of water to be applied to some industrial use.

1784 J. BELKNAP *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 17 One [stream] is so narrow as exactly to resemble a flume, and goes by that name. 1793 R. Root *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 359 Laid the bottom of the flume to the grist mill, about four feet lower than the saw mill. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. II. ii. § 126 Wooden flumes, raised on tall tressels, brought water from some reservoir above to the diggings. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 865 A curious V shaped wooden aqueduct of flume.

b. A deep narrow channel or ravine with a stream running through it.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 52 Two streams, one of which descends in a trench two feet wide, and is called the flume, from the near resemblance which it bears to an artificial flume. 1841 C. T. JACKSON *Geol. New Hampsh.* 97 It is not practicable to walk in the bed of the flume. 1889 J. D. WHITNEY *United States* 222 Flume, as applied in the United States, and chiefly in the White Mountains, means a narrow passage or defile between nearly perpendicular rocks, through which runs a stream.

c. U.S. slang. To go or be up the flume: to 'come to grief', 'be done for'; to die.

1882 MARK TWAIN [Clemens] *Stolen White Eleph.* etc. 97 Well, then, that idea's up the flume. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* XIII. 48 It's no good wishing—he's gone up the flume.

4. Comb., as flume-car (see quot.).

1884 *Knight Dict. Mech.* IV. 350f. Flume car, a car to travel in a flume; wheels rest on the sides of the flume and the water runs a paddle wheel.

Flume (flūm), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To build a flume or artificial channel for a water-course.

1855 in CLARKE *Dict.* 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* II. xvi. 116 The hydraulic system of sluicing and fluming.

2. *trans.* To convey (or bring in) down a flume.

1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 76 The cane is being flumed in with great rapidity.

3. (See quot.)

1876 WHITNEY in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 701 The rivers... were 'flumed'—that is, the water was taken out of the natural channel by means of wooden flumes.

Hence Fluming vbl. sb.; in quot. *concr.* = material composing a flume.

1879 ARCHERLEY *Boerland* 173 The unsightly fluming and other erections which continually meet the eye.

+Fluminal, a. Obs.— [ad. L. fluminālis f. flūmen river.] Of or pertaining to a river.

1633 T. ANANUS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 8 Fluminal baptism is a cold proove of a mans Christendom, except this fluminal baptism of fire... approve it. (Cf. 1540 s. v. FLUME sb. 1.)

+Fluminose, a. Obs.— [as if ad. L. *fluminōsus, f. flūmen; see prec. and -OSE.] 'Full of rivers' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

+Fluminous, a. Obs.— [f. as prec.: see -OUS.] Full of rivers; of or pertaining to rivers.

1656 in BLUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Flummadiddle (flūmādīd'l). U.S. Also flumme-. [prob. arbitrarily f. FLUMMERY.]

1. (See quot.)

1872 S. DE VERE *Americanisms* 338 Flummadiddle... consists of stale bread, pork-fat, molasses, cinnamon, allspice, [etc.]; by the aid of these materials a kind of mush is made, which is baked in the oven and brought to the table hot and brown. 1884 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 July 51/2.

2. *slang.* Nonsense, humbug; also, something trivial or ridiculous.

1882 E. CUMINGS in *Chicago Advance* 21 Sept., Directions to... crocheting all sorts of flummadiddles.

+Flummer (flūmər), v. Obs. [prob. two words; in sense 1 npp. onomatopoeic; in sense 2 back-formation from FLUMMERY.]

1. *trans.* To repeat indistinctly, mumble.

1533 LATIMER in FOXE A. & M. (1563) 130/2 As though the very worke & labour of flumming the Aue Marie is very acceptable to our Lady.

2. To deceive by flattery, to humbug.

1764 FOOT *Mayor of G. II. 1.* 37 No flumming me. I tell you, Matthew, 'twont do. 1777 F. BURNEY *Excellina* xvi. Do they spend all their time in flumming old women?

Flummery (flūmərī). Also 7 flommeri, flumory, thlummary, 7-S flamery. [a. Welsh *flumryn*, of unknown etymology; the fl- and Herbert's thl- are attempts to render the sound of Welsh ll-; cf. FLUELLIN.]

1. 'A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oatmeal' (J.). Cf. SUWENS.

1623 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* vi. 222 From this small Oat-meale, by oft steeping it in water and clensing it, and then boyling it to a thicke and stiffe lelly, is made that excellent dish of meat which is so esteemed in the West parts of this Kingdome, which they call Wash-brew, and in Chesheire and Lankasheire they call it Flamerie or Flomerie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 The poore eat Rice sometimes, but most commonly Roots... and Fraize like to our Flummery. 1760 GOLDSM. *Ch. W.* lviii. A farmer, who used to sup upon wild ducks and flummery. 1821 *Blackw.*

Mag. VIII. 541 Let Leigh Hunt sing of cabbages and flummery. 1839 73 BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 257 Whole he's had his throat scalded we heitin flummera.

b. *Modern Cookery.* A name given to various sweet dishes made with milk, flour, eggs, etc.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvi. 146 To make Hartshorn Flummery. *Ibid.* 147 To make French Flummery. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housew.* (1778) 187 When you make a hen's or bird's nest, let part of your jelly be set in your bowl before you put on your flummery. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery, Flummery*—Boil two ounces of gelatine [etc.].

c. (See quot.)

1876 CRACE-CALVERT *Dyeing & Calico Print.* vi. 200 Flummery (the refuse product from wheaten starch manufactures).

2. *fig.* Mere flattery or empty compliment; nonsense, humbug, empty trifling.

1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Sheraton* 29 Nov. (1775) 143 This word flummery, you must know, Sir, means at London, flattery, and compliment. 1828 SCOTT *Famil.* 19 Feb., The proofs... are arrived... but I have had no time, saving to blot out some flummery. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Thorus in Cuth.* (1876) 50 These petitioners... begin with a fine flummery about the... eminent genius of the person whom they are addressing. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xxvi. 66 Her father... is quite... opposed to such flummery.

attrib. 1802 MRS. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 39, I know you too well to be deceived by your fine flummery tales. 1858 MASSON *Milton* (1874) I. 25 Flummery pictures representing the blind poet in a rapt attitude.

Flummox (flūmoks), v. *collog.* or *vulgar.* Also flummix, -ux. [prob. of Eng. dialectal origin; cf. flummox to maul, mangle (*Heref. Gloss.* 1839), flummox slovenly person, also burry, bewilderment, flummox to make untidy, disorder, to confuse, bewilder (see various E. D. S. glossaries, *Heref.*, *Glouc.*, S. Cheshire, *Sheffield*). The formation seems to be onomatopoeic, expressive of the notion of throwing down roughly and untidily; cf. flump, flummox, dial. slommox sloven.]

1. *trans.* To bring to confusion; to 'do for', cause to fail; to confound, bewilder, nonplus.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii., 'He'll be what the Italians call reglarly flummoxed'. 1840 *Canbr. Univ. Mag.* I. in Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1890) 169 So many of the men I know were 'flummox'd' at the last great-g. c1850 C. KEAN in *Barrière & Leland Slang* s. v. 'Fool! fool! you distressed... you—you flummoxed me!' 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 2/1 The Unionists appear to be completely flummoxed by the failure of Mr. Balfour's Land Act.

2. U.S. *collog.* To 'do up'.

1870 TALMAGE *Crumbs Swept up* 270 Brushes... with which heresses... flummixed their hair.

3. *intr.* U.S. To give in, give up, collapse. 1847 FIELD *Drama in Pokenville* 73 Pokenville didn't... finally 'flummix' right beneath him. 1849 *Oyster War of Accomac* iii. in *N. Y. Tribune* 25 Apr. 1/3 Men of mighty stomachs, Men that can't be made to flummix.

Hence Flummox sb. (see quot.).

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* s. v. Any failure is called a flummox. In some colleges the word is particularly applied to a poor recitation. At Williams College, a failure on the play-ground is called a flummox. 1857 in DUCANGE *Angueus Vulg. Tongue* 8.

Flump, sb. *collog.* [f. next.] The action of 'flumping'; the heavy dull sound so produced.

1790 GROSE *Provs. Gloss.* (ed. 2). Flump, a fall. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) I. 288 The heavy flump, flump of the huge cloth which is meant to dry the deck. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 430f. Broken now and then by... the flump of a dictionary on the leather-covered tables. 1891 MRS. L. ADAMS *Bonnie Kate* II. vii. 196 Libbie sat down with a flump.

Flump (flūp), v. *collog.* [onomatopoeic; cf. dump, flop, plump, slump. Not in Johnson, or Webster 1864.]

1. *intr.* To fall or move heavily with a dull noise.

1816 G. COLMAN Br. *Grins, Mr. Champferne* viii. He... thought it not unwise To join in flumping down. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words.* A hawk flumps or flops on a bird. 1838 THACKERAY *Yellowpl.* *Corr.* ii. She [Mrs. Shum] flumps past me. 1861 in *Corneh. Mag.* June 649 A little Skye-terrier dog... whines, runs, jumps, flumps up on him.

2. *trans.* To set or throw down with a dump.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 182 Flumping himself down in the midst of a tuft of cowslips. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 49 Chairs were flumped down on the floor. 1866 St. James's *Mag.* Oct. 345 She flumped herself down in the car.

b. To bump or strike (a saddle). In quot. *absol.*

1894 *Daily News* 20 June 6/4 This is a very different thing from jerking and flumping in the canter.

3. The vb. stem used advb. With a flump.

1790 GROSE *Provs. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. He came flump down. 1841 T. T. *Porcelain Tower* 103 He cut in midway through—part fell down flump.

Flunder, obs. form of FLOUNDER.

Flung (flūŋ), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of FLING v.] In senses of the vb.

1830 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 170 Fish for the slung-away beauty, and hook your shadow of a Bottom's head! 1885 LEROY *Echoes fr. Theocritus*, etc. II. xxviii. The flung ball takes one maddening tortuous bound.

+Flunge, v. Obs. [onomatopoeic; cf. fly and flunge.] *intr.* ? To fly or be flung out with sudden impetus.

1823 STANBURY *Entis* 1. (Arb.) 22 Now scians and fyebands flunge owl.

Flunk (flŋk), sb. U.S. [f. next vb.]

1. A backing out, a total failure, esp. in a college examination.

1846 *Yale Banger* 10 Nov. (B. H. Hall *College Wds.*) This O... Tutor H—said meant a perfect flunk. 1853 *Songs of Yale* (Bartlett) In moody meditation sunk, reflecting on my future flunk.

2. (See quot.)

1893 FARMER *Slang, Flunk*, an idler, a loafer.

Flunk (flŋk), v. U.S. [Cf. FLINK, FUNK.] 1. *intr.* To give up, back out, fail utterly. Also to flunk out. Also quasi-trans. To shirk (a recitation) (*Standard Dict.*).

1823 *Crayon* (Yale Coll.) (Bartlett), We must have at least as many subscribers as there are students in college or flunk out. a1830 COL. Hare in *Humorous Poems* (ed. W. M. Rossetti) 471 He never flunked and he never lied. 1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk., Rocky Small* 46 Why, little 'un, you must be cracked, if you flunk out before we begin.

b. *College slang.* To fail utterly in an examination.

1848 *Yale Lit. Mag.* XIII. 322 Flunking so gloomily. 18... *Amherst Indicator* I. 253 (Bartlett), A man who has flunked... is not in a state to appreciate joking.

2. *trans.* To cause to 'flunk'; to pluck.

1848 *Yale Gallinipper* Nov. (B. H. Hall *College Wds.*), See what a spot a flunking Sophomore made!

Flunkie (flŋki), sb. Also 8-9 flunkie, Sr. flunkie, 9 flunkie. [orig. Scotch: see quot. Possibly a diminutive corruption of FLANKER.]

1. A male servant in livery, esp. a footman, lackey; usually with implied contempt. 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* in *Life* (1837) I. 48 Flunkie a footman; literally a sidesman or attendant at your flank. 1787 BURNS *Trav. Dogs* 54 His flunkies answer at the bell. 1826 HOON *Recipe for Civilization*, But play at dummy, like the monkeys, For fear mankind should make them flunkies. 1848 THACKERAY *Let.* 1 Aug. [They] did not see by my appearance that I was not a flunkie. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xx, The flunkie went off to seek Jimema the maid.

b. *Naut. slang.* A ship's steward.

1883 in W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*

2. Applied contemptuously to a person who behaves obsequiously to persons above him in rank or position; a 'lackey', toady, snob. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. v. 49 You young flunkies of the aristocracy. 1856 OLSTEN *Slave States* 217 The miserable rabble of snobs and flunkies. 1884 LABOUCIERES in *Fortin. Rev.* Feb. 209 The rage and indignation of every flunkie in the kingdom.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as flunkie customer, species, work; flunkie-flunked a.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 268 Rolling along in flunkie-flunked eckpikes. 1843 CARLTON *Past & Pr.* I. v. 41 Certain of the flunkie species. 1858 DICKENS *Let.* 6 Sept., Such a schoolmaster... could not exist, unless he had flunkie customers by the dozen. 1897 FENN *Master Ceremonies* iv. It was beggarly work—flunkie work, and it disgusted me.

Hence many nonce-wds.: Flunkie v. *intr.*, to act like a flunkie. Flunkage [after *peerage* etc.], the class of flunkies; a list of flunkies. Flunkieal a., of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a flunkie. Flunkieified ppl. a., imbued with flunkiesism. Flunkiehood, the fact or state of being a flunkie. Flunkieish a., Flunkieyistic a., Flunkieyte a., characteristic of or resembling a flunkie. Flunkieize v. *trans.*, to imbue with the spirit of a flunkie.

1854 E. A. MURRAY E. *Norman* I. 253 By flunkieing after that set of rabble. 1848 (*title*) The Flunkie and the British Flunkage, a Companion to Burke's *Peerage*, by Birken-hare. 1864 *Times* 27 June 11/1 If he is anxious to proclaim his flunkial subservency, let him do so. 1848 THACKERAY *Dr. Snobs* xlii. That... inimitable, flunkieified pronunciation. 1843 CARLTON *Past & Pr.* II. vii. 102 All his flunkiehood and horn-eyed dimness. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 524 There is something flunkieish... in the whole passage. 1879 T. P. O'CONNOR *Disraeli* 196 A very considerable amount of flunkieish worship of the powerful. 1858 *Illustr. Times* 18 Dec. 407 A Titanic flunkie with the orthodox flunkie-istic calves. 1858 *Ibid.* 24 July. We do detest... the flunkie-istic view of aristocracy. 1878 GOLDW. *Surrey in Echo* 19 Dec. 2 The attempt to flunkieize the New World.

Flunkie (flŋki), sb. 2 U.S. [f. FLUNK v. or sb. + -y]. One who 'flunks' or 'comes to grief'; in College slang, one who fails in an examination; in Stock Exchange language, an ignorant person who dabbles in financial speculation.

1841 *Week in Wall St.* 01 I'll help the bulls operate for a rise and draw in the flunkies. 1859 *Yale Lit. Mag.* (Farmer), I... Saved him from the flunkie's doom.

Flunkieydom. [f. FLUNKIE sb. 1 + -DOM.]

1. The domain of flunkies; flunkies collectively.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 14 The finest 'marine parade', as flunkieydom terms it, in all England. 1884 *Punch* 29 Mar. 154/2 The whole of Flunkieydom will at once withdraw their Support.

2. The spirit or behaviour of a flunkie.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxv. Mackaye too, who, however he hated flunkieydom, never overlooked an act of discourtesy. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 291 Flunkieydom is much more insufferable... than swelled itself.

Flunkeyism (flŭn'kĭz'm). Also flunkism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The quality characteristic of a flunkey; the manners, speech, etc. of a flunkey.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 372 A sinking journal, which its own inconsistencies and flunkism had irrevocably damned. 1843 *CARLW. Past & Pr.* I. vi. (1872) 30 We for our share; will put away all Flunkeyism from us. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 297/2 Flunkeyism and toadyism in legal proceedings have not been diminishing of late years.

Fluo- (flŭo). *Chem. and Min.* Abbreviation of FLUOR, used as combining form in many names of compounds containing fluorine, as **Fluoborate**, a salt of fluoboric acid. **Fluoboric acid**, a name originally applied to the gas tetrafluoride of boron (BF₄), now applied to the compound (H₂B₂O₄. 6HF) obtained by saturating water with this. **Fluocitrine**, **Fluocrite**, a native fluoride of cerium and the allied metals. **Fluohydric** (acid) = **Fluorhydric**. Also in the names of other acids of which fluorine is a component along with some other element as **Fluochromic**, **-silicic**, **-tantallic**, **-titanic** acid, and in the names of salts as **Fluocarbonate**, **-phosphate**, **-silicate**, **-tantalate**, **-titanate**, **-zirconate**.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 191 Fluorine gas. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* § 10. 7 Hydrochloric, fluoboric, fluosilicic, and hydriodic acids. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem.* Fluoborates. 1854 THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* Fluoboric Acid. Colourless incombustible gas, with acid reaction. *Ibid.* Fluocrite. *Ibid.* Fluohydric Acid. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 834 A hydrated ceric oxyfluoride. occurs at Finbo as fluocerine. *Ibid.* The sesquifluoride Ce²F₃ occurs native as fluocerite, in six-sided prisms and plates. also massive. 1868 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 10) 259 The fluoroborates are known to be isomorphous with the fluosilicates and fluotitanates. 1873 *Ibid.* (ed. 11) 377 Double salts, called zirconofluorides or fluozirconates. *Ibid.* 445 Stannic fluoride Sn F₄. unites with other metallic fluorides, forming crystalline fluostannates. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 639/2 Fluotantalates.

Fluor (flŭor), *sb.* Also **-our**. [A. L. *fluor* flowing, f. *fluere* to flow. Cf. OF. *fluor*.]

†1. A flow or flowing; a flux, stream. Also = EFFLUVIUM 2 h. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxi. 189 These fluors do proceed out of the very substance and nature of the loadstone. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 Electrical fluors do presently recoil by short straight lines to their Bodies again. 1671 R. BOUEN *Wind* 54 They blow not in one constant fluor, or stream, but in gusts.

2. *spec. in Pathology.* †a. *pl.* = FLOWERS (*obs.*). || b. **Fluor albus** = LEUCORRŒA.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xviii. 11 The custome (or manner) of women, for the ordinary and naturall course of the body, or humors. 1656 TRAVERS *Comur.* 2 Sam. xi. 4 Her monthly fluors. 1754-54 SHELLE *Mitwelt* I. 120 The Fluor albus is no other than this Mucus discharged in too great quantity.

†3. A fluid state, fluidity, esp. with regard to substances ordinarily solid; *concr.* something that is fluid, a fluid mass; in *pl.* the humours (of the body). *Obs.*

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 2 Pestilential Miasms, insinuating into the humoral, parts of the Body.. then corrupting the fluors. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* i. 210 A peculiar ferment that... dissolves the parts of the meat, and melts them into a fluor or pulp. 1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* ix. 31 Rarity is nothing but a Privation of Density.. Fluor of Solidity. 1704-21 NEWTON *Optics* III. (ed. 3) 377 Those agitations which keep Liquors in a Fluor.

4. *Min.* †a. The generic name for a class of minerals first defined by G. Agricola, and by him described (*Bernannus sive de Re Metallica* 1546) as resembling gems, but of less hardness, readily fusible, and useful as fluxes in smelting (*obs.*). b. After Scheele's discovery of hydrofluoric acid or 'Swedish air' in 1771 the name was applied *spec.* to such of these minerals as contain fluorine, chiefly (now exclusively) to calcium fluoride or FLUOR-SPAR.

Agricola's term *fluores* was a translation of the Ger. miners' name *fluess*—an apt designation, he remarks, for minerals formed 'ex succo, i. e. confusus in terra'.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. Evijj. Some [may be liquefied] by fire, as metallic fluors. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 728 This Stone is in substance a whitish opaque fluor. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 14 They... do shoot into that form, after the manner of Salts and Fluors. 1776 PRIESTLEY *Air* II. 187 A substance which the chymists distinguish by the name of fluor.. which with us is called Derbyshire Spar. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 17 The strata are consolidated.. by quartz, by fluor, by felspar. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 41 The octahedron of fluor, which we have just obtained. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 159 The fluor of Chamouni is rose-coloured.. while the fluor of Weardale is green.

5. *attrib.* †fluor acid, hydrofluoric acid. 1791 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 184 A compound of fluor acid and calcareous earth. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 230 Fluor acid air, or sparry air. 1828 WEBSTER, *Fluoracid*, the acid of fluor.

Fluor- (flŭor), used as comb. form of FLUORINE, before vowels. **Fluor-apatite**, *Min.* (see quot.). **Fluorhydric** [+ HYDR- (OGEN) + -IC] acid, *Chem.*, hydrofluoric acid (HF).

1882 DANA *Min. & Lithol.* (ed. 4) 213 When chlorine is present in place of fluorine it is called *chlor-apatite*, and when the reverse fluor-apatite. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 669 Fluorhydric or Hydrofluoric acid.

Fluorated (flŭor'et'ed); *pp. a.* [f. FLUOR- + -ATE + -ED.] Combined with hydrofluoric acid. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 477 Fluorated soda. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Fluoratus*, Hydrofluoric acid has been called *fluorated hydrogen*.

Fluorene (flŭor'ĕn). *Chem.* [f. FLUOR- + -ENE.] A hydro-carbon extracted from coal tar (C₁₂H₁₀); when impure it is fluorescent, whence the name. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 188/3 The fluorene was crystallized five or six times from alcohol.

Fluoresce (flŭor'es), *v.* [back formation from FLUORESCENCE.] To be or become fluorescent.

1874 *Lammell's Light* 184 A body capable of exhibiting fluorescence fluoresces by virtue of those rays which it absorbs. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* iv. § 292 Uranium glass.. fluoresces with a fine green light.

Fluorescein (flŭor'es'sĭn). *Chem.* [f. FLUORESC- + -IN.] A chemical product fluorescent in solution obtained by heating phthalic anhydride with resorcin. Hence **Fluoresceic** (acid).

1876 GRACE CALVERT *Dyeing* viii. 251 Fluorescein.. is a red crystalline powder.. slightly soluble in alcohol. 1886 tr. *Benedict's Coal-tar Colours* 161 The colouring matters known as eosins are derived from fluorescein. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 557 Fluoresceic acid.

Fluorescence (flŭor'es'sĕns). [f. FLUOR- (SPAR): see quot. 1852.] The coloured luminosity produced in some transparent bodies by the direct action of light, esp. of the violet and ultra-violet rays; the property, in certain substances, of rendering the ultra-violet rays visible, so as to produce this phenomenon.

1854 PROF. STOKES in *Phil. Trans.* 479 note, I am almost inclined to coin a word and call the appearance fluorescence, from fluor-spar, as the analogous term of opalescence is derived from the name of a mineral. 1867 URE's *Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) III. 405 Pennsylvanian petroleum is dark-coloured, with a peculiar greenish lustre or fluorescence.

Fluorescent (flŭor'es'sĕnt), *a.* [f. FLUORESC- + -ENT.] Possessing the property of fluorescence. Of light: Proceeding from or having the nature of fluorescence.

1853 PROF. STOKES in *Phil. Trans.* 390 In those cases in which the fluorescent light is yellow. 1855 DR. GLAISTONE *Ibid.* 211 Other fluorescent Organic Substances. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 29/1 Both the acid and the alkaloid having fluorescent properties.

Fluoric (flŭor'ik), *a.* [ad. F. *fluorique*, f. *fluor*: see FLUOR and -IC.] Pertaining to or obtained from fluor or fluor-spar. Chiefly in †fluoric acid, the old name of hydrofluoric acid.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 210 The muriatic, fluoric, and boric acids. 1854 F. C. BAKERWELL *Geol.* 12 Fluoric acid dissolves silice. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind* i. 22 Wilson has pointed out fluoric combinations in sea water.

Fluoride (flŭor'id, -id). Also fluorid. *Chem.* [f. FLUOR-INE + -IDE.] A binary compound of fluorine with another element.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 283 Fluor spar, for example, may be either a fluete of lime, or a fluoride of calcium. 1849 DANA *Geol.* II. (1850) 152 These fluorides are fluorides of calcium and magnesium. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 223 Dry silver fluoride.

Fluorine (flŭor'in, -in). *Chem.* [f. FLUOR + -INE, after the analogy of BROMINE, CHLORINE, etc.] A non-metallic element (symbol F), forming, with bromine, chlorine, and iodine, the halogen group.

1813 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* CIII. 278 It appears reasonable to conclude that there exists in the fluoric compounds a peculiar substance.. it may be denominated fluine, a name suggested to me by M. AMPÈRE. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 13 All the elements, with the single exception of fluorine, combine with oxygen to form oxides.

Fluorite (flŭor'it). *Min.* [f. FLUOR + -ITE.] = FLUOR-SPAR.

1868 DANA *Min.* p. xxx, Fluor was written fluorite last century by Napione. 1887 DANA *Min. & Petrogr.* 223 Massive fluorite receives a high polish.

Fluoroid (flŭor'oid). *Crystallogr.* [f. FLUOR + -OID.] A solid bounded by twenty-four triangular planes; occurring frequently in fluor-spar.

†**Fluorous**, *a. Obs.* [f. FLUOR + -OUS.] Only in *fluorous acid* (see quot. 1828: no such acid exists).

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 185 (Table), Fluor-ous acid. 1828 WEBSTER s.v. (citing LAVOISIER), The fluorous acid is the acid of fluor in its first degree of oxygenation.

Fluor-spar (flŭor'ŭ, spār). *Min.* [f. FLUOR + SPAR.] Native fluoride of calcium (Ca F₂); found abundantly in Derbyshire (where one variety is known as *Blue John*), and hence often called *Derbyshire spar*.

1794 KIRWAN *Min. I.* 127. 3^d Family, Foliated or sparry, Fluor spar. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 465 A substance found abundantly in nature called *fluor spar*, it is usually either blue, green, yellow, or white, transparent, and crystallized in cubes. 1880 ANSTEO *Minerals* 18 The crystal of fluor-spar has the striæ parallel all round the four sides.

†**Fluoruret**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. FLUOR + -URET, q.v.] = FLUORIDE.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 397 Fluorides or fluorurets.

†**Flur**, *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare. Bird-catching.* 'A moveable perch to which a bird is tied and

which the bird-catcher can raise by means of a long string.' (Pennant). Also *attrib.*, as *flur-bird*.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 331 He hath, besides, what are called flur-birds, which are placed within the nets, are raised upon the flur and gently let down at the time the wild bird approaches them. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 57 The flur-birds are braced by a silken string.

Flur (flŭr), *sb.* 2. *Sc.* [f. FLURR v.] Flue, snuff. 1845 *New Stat. Acc. Scot.* VI. 146 The dust and small flur separated from the cotton.

Flur, *obs. var. of FLOR, FLURR.*

Flurdom, variant form of FLURDOM.

Fluren, *obs. form of FLOUREN.*

Flures, **flureis**, **fluris** (*che*, *obs. forms of FLOURISH.*

Flurn (flŭrn), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [alteration of *flurre*, *FLEER*, after *spurn* or *scorn*.] *intr.* To sneer (*at*).

1656 R. FLETCHER *Ex Otio Negotium* To Rdr., And for those abortive births slipp'd from my brain.. give me leave to flurn at them, as the poor excrecencies of Nature. 1866 BROGREN *Prov. Words Lincolnsh.* 72 Flurn, to show contempt by looks; to scorn.

Flurr, *sb. rare.* [f. next vh.] Flutter, whirr.

1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 208 After the flur and farre flight of every partridge he let out of his basket.

Flurr (flŭr), *v.* [onomatopœic.]

1. *trans.* To scatter, throw about; also with *up*. 1627 J. FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxix. 218 Choler is as dust flurr'd up into the eyes of Reason. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 39 The stately ship.. flurred on high the slender spray.

2. *intr.* To fly up; to fly with whirring or fluttering wings.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (ed. 2) 169 A Bird, that would flurr near to her face. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 322, I saw one [cuckoo].. flurr awkwardly away across the meadow. 1825 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 329 On the spray, that flurr'd and gleam'd 'A thousand little rainbows beam'd.

Flur(e), *obs. f. FLEER.*

†**Flurred**, *a. Her. Obs.*—[anglicized form of Fr. *fluré*, -ée: see FLEURY.] Having flowerlike ornaments.

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 86 A Coronet of gold flurred, the points and flowers of equal height.

Flurrie, *obs. forms of FLEURY.*

Flurrication, *nonce-ud.* [f. FLURRY + -IFICATION.] The state of being flurried.

1822 MRS. NATHAN Langreath II. 327 To be put into such a flurrication.

Flurrish, *obs. form of FLOURISH.*

Flurry (flŭr'ri), *sb.* [onomatopœic, suggested by *flaw*, *hurry* etc.; cf. also FLURR v.]

1. A sudden agitation of the air, a gust or squall.

1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 128 *mar.* Flurries from the Hills carry Men and Oxen down the Precipice. 1766-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. 122 The boat was overtaken by a sudden flurry from the north. 1831 SCOTT *Yent.* 18 Nov. Wind.. dies away in the morning, and blows in flurries rather contrary. 1890 PATT *Mail* G. 3 Dec. 173 You may watch 'catspaws' and 'flurries' on their rapid way.

Fig. 1820 J. Q. ADAMS *Memo.* 2 June (1875) V. 137 His flurries of temper pass off as quickly as they rise.

b. Chiefly U.S. A sharp and sudden shower; a sudden rush (of birds).

1828 IN WEBSTER. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 91 Occasional flurries of snow. 1868 LOWELL *First Snowfall* 15 The sudden flurries of snow-birds, Like brown leaves whirling by. 1862 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 223 Spat upon by flurries of rain.

2. A sudden commotion or excitement; perturbation, nervous agitation, flitter, hurry.

1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 82 A man is never more expos'd to temptation than in the flurry of his passions. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 485 If we exert our endeavours, not in a flight and a flurry, but with a calm, steady determination, we [etc.]. 1836 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 94, I cannot tell you how happy I was to.. leave behind me the hurry and worry and flurry of the city. 1882 MRS. RAVEN'S *Templ.* II. 190 'That's sure to be the upshot of flurries and hurries and frights.'

transf. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxxxviii, Flurry of ruffles, flounce of wig-ties.

b. The death-throes of a dying whale.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pilot* xvii, He's going into his flurry. 1882 *Illustr. Sport & Dram. News* 18 Mar. 7/3 Unless you should be struck by the tail of a frantic cetacean during the 'flurry' or slaughter.

3. *Comb. as flurry-scurry.*

1888 *Patt Mail* G. 28 May 1/2 So utterly and hopelessly incomprehensible does your recent flurry-scurry appear to the enlightened foreigner.

Flurry (flŭr'ri), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bewilder or confuse as by haste or noise; to agitate, 'put out'.

1757 E. MOORE *Envoy & Fort.* 71 'Well may you wonder to see me thus flurr'd.' 1771 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* July, This flurr'd me violently, inasmuch that my memory failed me. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* I. 11 How you flurry yourself for nothing. 1886 G. R. SMIS *King o' Belts* xvi. 83 He.. flurr'd the other performers, and seemed only in hurry to.. quit the stage.

2. *intr.* To flutter down in sudden or gusty showers. U.S.

1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 947/2 The music seemed.. to flurry, like snow-flakes, from the ceiling. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vii, The petals of the cherry were flurrying down like snow in every passing breeze.

Hence *Flurried ppl. a.*; *Flurriedly adv.*, in a flurried manner.

1775 MAD. D'AROLAY *Diary* May, She was so much flurried, that [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourning Fam.* III. 235 To calm her flurried spirits. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 137 Running flurriedly out. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxiv. (1886) 75 Titus immediately returned the salute with flurried courtesy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 208 What are you saying? he asked flurriedly.

Flurshie, Flurt, obs. fl. FLOURISH, FLIRT.

Flurt(e, var. form of FLEURETÉE.
† **Flurled, ppl. a. Obs.**—¹ [anglicized form of Fr. *fleureté*, FLEURETÉE.] Flowered, figured.
13.. E. E. *Altit. P.* a. 208 Wyth flurled slowrely perfect upon.

Flush (flʌʃ), sb.¹ [f. FLUSH v.¹] A flight of birds suddenly started up. Also *transf.*

1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 54 When a Falcon hath..Flowne at a flush of ducks. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. x. (1713) 118 When one shoots at a flock of Pigeons or a flush of Ducks. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. 1. 146 A body which might almost be called a mere flush of skirmishers.

Flush (flʌʃ), sb.² [f. FLUSH v.²]

† 1. A pool or puddle. *Obs.*
1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xiii. 20 The battale thair so felloune was And sua richt greit spilling of blud, That on the erd the fluss it stud. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ProL. 54 Every hieway Full of fuschis, dubbis, myre and clay.

2. A sudden increase in the volume of a stream; a rush of water coming down suddenly, or let down for a specific purpose.

1529 MORE *Dynalge* III. Wks. 245/2 It woulde happily bo thought not a thyng metely to be aduentured to set all on a flush at ones, and dashe rashelye out holve scrypture in euerie lewde felowes teeth. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 189 By making three Holds for water in the River .. to let down as flushes in dry times. 1691 *Rav. Creation* II. (1704) 316 The pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or flush. 1850 NETHERWAY *Suggest. Drainage Lond.* 18 By a small reservoir, and letting it off by sluices .. a sufficient flush would be obtained. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric.* Soc. XV. 1. 13 Cattle driven by a flush of water to some isolated spot of ground. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Sept. 319 Owing to .. the want of a good flush of water, few of them [trout] were taken.

b. A sudden plentiful increase or abundance of anything. Also, *rarely*, † the mass, great majority.
1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Ep. Ded. Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 In such a flush of notable good fellows. 1617 CRT. & Times *Fas.* I (1849) II. 7 When upon such a flush we are already come to so low an ebb. a 1626 BACON *Certificate of Mint* Wks. 1740 I. App. 63 The great flush of gold that is come into the Mint since the proclamation. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. 111. 122 The shoal and the flush of Mankind. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 311 When they had given their folly a sudden flush. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 507 The last flush of passengers is seen in the streets.

c. The stream from a mill-wheel.
a 1825 in FORSYTH *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1823 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 87 Nets so placed as to intercept them as they pass through mill flushes.

d. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)
1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Flush*, a small quantity of ignited fire-damp.

3. A rush of emotion or passion; elation or excitement arising from this, or from success, victory, etc. *Phr.* in the (first, full) flush.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 17 Unreasonable flushes of proud and vain joy. 1621 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxliiii. Never had any Man such a Loss .. cries a Widow, in the Flush of his Extravagancies for a Dead Wife. 1829 LYRION *Deverux* II. vii. In the full flush of his .. restless schemes. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi. A momentary flush of passionate indignation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1886) I. 1. 40 The plunder of all Italy .. was too tempting to be relinquished in the first flush of victory. 1857 PARKMAN *Jennett W. Amer.* xvii. (1875) 241 The Confederates at this time were in a flush of unparalleled audacity.

4. A sudden shooting up; a fresh growth (of grass, leaves, or flowers). Also *in full flush*.

1773 STEVENS in *Shaks. Wks.* Note on *Lea* iv. vi. 124 A horse .. turned out in the spring to take the first flush of grass. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXI. 120 The showers in July .. bringing up a new flush of annuals. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric.* Soc. V. 1. 49 The general flush of grass .. comes on generally late in April. 1852 *Garden* 11 Mar. 1861/2 Avoid producing a too vigorous flush of vine. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 534 Brown coolies are picking the young shoots, now in full 'flush' after a heavy shower.

5. The act of cleansing (a drain) by flushing.
1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 4/2 The quantity for a flush is two gallons.

6. A glow of light or colour, esp. the reddening in the face caused by a rush of blood; also, the rush of blood itself.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Clane Linnen* Wks. II. 1691 When bright Phœbus .. robes the welkin with a purple flush. 1700 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flush*, a Red Colour in the Face. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* N. 552 Periodical hectic flushes. 1831 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 55 I see a fiery flush .. which I suppose comes from some iron-work near. 1856 TYNMALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 231 A warm flush ran through me. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. R.* iv. xvi. 299 'It belongs to me', returned the little creature, with a quick flush of her face and neck. 1873 *Blackw. Pr.* *Thine* xxiv. 408 Along the west .. lay a great flush of gold. 1876 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1871) 13 Sudden flights to Dublin, to London, whithersoever any flush of bright outlook, allured him.

b. A hot fit in a fever.

1828 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* x. 99 The throbbing flushes of the poetical intermittent. 1869 *Lensdale Glean.* *Flusk*, the hot stage of a fever.

7. Glow, freshness, rigour (of beauty, health, life).

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 449 The Flush of Beauty in their Cheeks. 1826 DISRAELI *Vir.* *Gray* v. x. Meeting death in the very flush of life. 1856 MASSON *Err.* v. 166 Swift .. in the full flush of his new popularity .. visited England. 1874 Miss BRADDON *Taken at Flood* II. It was in the very flush of summer.

8. *Comb.* as *flush-box*, *-pot*, *-tank*, *-vent*; *flush-wheel* (see quot. 1874).

1834 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 350/2 **Flush Box*, a cistern for special use in dwellings where the supply of water is intermittent. 1834 G. E. WARRING in *Century Mag.* Dec. 264/2 The outlet of the 'flush-pot' is closed with a plug. *Ibid.* 255/2 House drainage .. begins at the sewer, or **flush-tank*. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 60/2 Owen's Patent Single **Flushvent*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 802/1 **Flush-wheel*, a wheel used in raising water for draining.

Flush (flʌʃ), sb.³ Cards. [proximate source uncertain; F. has *flus*, *flus* from 15th c., Sp. *flus* (mod. *flujo*), Flem. (16th c.) *fluyjs* (from Fr.); Florio 1611 gives It. *flusso* in the same sense (now obs.).

The F. and It. words appear to be merely special uses of the words in those langs. repr. L. *fluxus* flow, FLUX (for the sense in card-playing cf. *ruin*). The Eng. word prob. owes its form to association with FLUSH sb.²

1. A hand consisting of cards all of one suit, or including a prescribed number all of one suit.
a 1529 SKELTON *Sy. Parrot* 424 He facithe owte at a flusse, with, shewe, take all! 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 38/2 The Queene of Diamonds with which I made the last flush. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) 31/3 Your Prim's far inferior to their Flush. 1785 in *Archæologia* VIII. 132 If they [cards] are all of the same colour, he wins the flush. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 187/1 A flush!—that's good for four. 1891 *Punch* 25 Dec. 305/1, I guess there's a straight flush against me.

† 2. A certain game at cards. *Obs.*—^o

1598 FLOMO, *Flussata*, a play at cardes called Flush.

Flush (flʌʃ), a.¹ [f. FLUSH v.²]

1. Abundantly full. In later use chiefly of a stream, etc.: Full to overflowing, swollen, in flood.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 8 Now the time is flush. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 333 Her [the Moon's] hollow horns fill'd up with flusher light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 393 Small Brooks of fresh water, that run flush into the Sea for 10 months in the year. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv.* *Gray* II. vi. In the flush moment of joy. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antig.* Gloss. s.v., 'The Sivrni's pretty flush'. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxviii. Unchoked, the channel's flush.

† b. ? 'Up to the mark', perfect, faultless. *Obs.*
c 1550 WENER *Lusty Juventus* ciiij, I could so heare the busshie That all should be flushie. That euer I dyd.

2. Full of life or spirit, lively, lusty, vigorous.

Hence, Self-confident, self-contented. Now *rare*.
1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Qo. 2) III. iii. 81 A tooke my father .. With all his crimes bared blowne, as flush [Ff. fresh] as May. 1666 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 52 Man's hot inrodes They make in Italy, the Borders Maritime Lacke blood to thinke on't, and flush youth reuolt. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyricke Verses Cviij. He had a kind of simple flush That kept him still from being flush. When Ladies did him woe. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 569 Not as flush and gay .. as others. a 1690 E. HOPKINS *Exp. Lord's Prayer*, etc. (1692) 297 The practice of some flush Notionists. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. iv. 141 Both appeared quite flush and confident of victory. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 5 The flush maiden, the rosy elf. 1824 HARDY *Life's Little Ironies*, *Trag. Two Ambitions* 84 Her bright eyes, brown hair .. and flush beauty.

3. Plentifully supplied (esp. with money). *Const. of, († in, † with.)* Of money: Abundant, plentiful.

1603 DEKKER *Batch. Bang.* viii. Gija, Some dames .. are more flush in crownes then her good man. 1637 HEYWOOD *King & Loyal Subject* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 45 So flush of money, and so bare in clothes. 1664 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i. Since you are so flush, Sir, you shall give me a Locket of Diamonds. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 28 Monies being not so flush with them. 1713 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iii. He was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or clear old debts. 1727 *Philip Quaril* 81 III Language, of which they generally are flush, when Money is scant. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 235 While they were flush with money. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 482 Money being so flush, the six per cents run up to twenty-one, and twenty-two shillings. 1838 DICKENS *Nich.* *Nich.* xiv. The first floor lodgers, being flush of furniture, kept an old mahogany table .. on the landing-place outside. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. i. 267 'Tom .. is always very flush or very hard up.

b. *dial.* Lavish, profuse.

1703 THORNTON *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.). *Flush*, full-handed, prodigal, wasteful. 1599 GEO. ELIOT *A. Lide* 6 'When yare six-an-forty .. ye wonna be so flush o' working for nought.' 1824 *Cham. Gloss.* *Flush*, lavish.

c. Of times: Prosperous.

1840 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 153 If times ever again comes smooth and flush with me. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. vi. Everything being thus in a state of flush and affluent prosperity. 1883 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/8 The output probably is greater now than it was during the best of the 'flush' times which preceded the long depression.

4. Of a high colour; blushing, ruddy; flushed.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 107 Thy Cheeke, now flush with Roves. 1817 KEATS *Let.* Nov. Wks. 1839 III. 97 Jane looked very flush when I first looked in, but was much better when I left. 1821 — *Isabel* xvii. Sick and wan The brothers' faces .. did seem, Lorenzo's flush with love.

5. Even, level, in the same plane (whether horizontal or vertical) *with* (dial. *by*). [? Orig. of a river or stream running full (cf. sense 1), and so level with its banks: see quot. 1877. Cf. FLOAT.]

1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. 172 Why .. place it [the building] in a recess, rather than close to the road, and flush with the surrounding wall? 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 285 He observed the edge of a pin flush with the edge of the receptacle. 1874 MOGGIDGE *Ants & Spiders* II. 91 The entire door does not sit flush with the surface. 1877 N. W. LING *Gloss. S.V.*, 'Watter was flush by th' bank top.'

b. Even or level with the adjacent surface.

Bead and flush work, etc. (see quot. 1846). *Flush work*: (a) *Jewellery*: work in which the stones are level or nearly level with the setting. (b) *Bookbinding*: work in which the edges of the binding and leaves are cut level.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 160 The parallel faces of both are made flush, and .. appear almost like one single piece. 1846 BUCHANAN *Techn. Dict.*, *Bead and flush work*, a piece of framed work with heads run on each edge of the inclined panel. *Bead, flush, and square work*, framing with head and flush on one side, and square on the other. 1850 CHUBB'S *Locks & Keys* 32 The bellies of the tumblers in Mr. Chubb's lock were always flush, or in the same plane. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* x. 180 The edges of the strakes of plating were fitted against one another, and the flush-joints thus formed were covered by internal edgestraps. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Flush-up*, said of a cargo that comes up to a level with the hatches. 1884 *Lham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Jeweller's Setter.—Wanted, a good Hand, used to flush work. 1885 J. GRANT *Royal Highlanders* III. 32 The original castle .. starts flush from the edge of the rock. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/3 Flush work, which is the elementary work of our trade [book-binding].

c. Of a vessel's deck: Continued on [one level] from stem to stern. Also *flush fore and aft*.

1626 CART. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Sea-men* II. 1 A flush deck. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2216 The decks, fore and aft, being finished flush, had no covering for men or officers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxii. 66 Her decks were .. flush fore and aft.

d. Of a vessel: Having no erection above the flush deck.

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 294 The Danne is a flush vessel; the Captain's cabin is therefore below. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 261, I recollect faring harder than this through one cruise, in a flush vessel.

6. *Pugilism.* Of a blow: Direct, full on the mark, 'straight from the shoulder'.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 He planted some detestous flush hits. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 161 Audain .. knocked him down with a flush hit on the nose.

7. *Comb.* in parasynthetic adjs. as (sense 1 b), *flush-coloured*; (sense 4 c), *flush-decked*, *-jointed*, *-plated*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xlii. 159 Lying upon a couch .. bloated and **flush-coloured*. 1883 J. J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/2 The **flush-decked* .. well-ventilated deep boat. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* x. 180 In all succeeding arrangements, the butts of the plates were **flush-jointed*. *Ibid.*, x. 185 The unprotected parts of the later iron-clads above the armour-belts are **flush-plated*.

Flush (flʌʃ), a.² Cards. [f. FLUSH sb.³]

1. † a. Of a player: Holding a flush, i. e. cards all of the same colour or suit (*obs.*). b. Of a hand or sequence: Forming or including a flush.

a. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frmitas* 11, I was neither flush nor fine and fittie yet. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* II. 99 Crassus stopt a Club and so was flush.

b. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 499 A flush sequence .. a sequence of high cards all of the same suit.

2. *transf.* (nonce-use). Of corresponding quality throughout.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Young Man to Old Woman* 33, I love to wear Clothes that are flush, Not prefacing old Rags with Flush.

Flush (flʌʃ), a.³ Obs. exc. dial. [Of obscure etymology; perh. an altered form of *fludge*, a possible dialectal representative of OE. *flýge* FLEDGE a. (cf. *cudgel* from OE. *cýgel*; the form may be due to the influence of next vb.) = FLEDGE a.]

1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) X xvij b. Such as come to this loue are like yong Birdes almost flush. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkauer's Bk. Physicke* 80/2 When as they [swallows] are fetherede, and almost flush. 1612 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. ut. ii. 196 Then are they .. like birds that are flush, to forsake the nest. 1825 BRITTON *Beard. Withth.* III. 373 *Flush*, fledged.

Flush (flʌʃ), v.¹ [*perh.* onomatopœic; with initial *f*- suggested by *fly*, *flutter*, etc., and an ending imitative of the sound of a swift sudden flight; cf. *rush*.] (Some dialects have *flusk*: see FLUSKER v.)

1. *intr.* To fly up quickly and suddenly; to start up and fly away. † Also, to failer, to fly with fluttering wings. *transf.* Of a door: To fly open.

a 1300 A. Horn 1080 Horn the wyket puste, That hit open fluste. a 1300 Floriz & Bl. 473 Per fliste ut a buerfliste. 1399 LANGR. *Rich. Redele* II. 166 Pe blemeyd boynard .. Made pe flawcon to floter and flussh for anger. 1559 PIERCE *Excid.* v. M iv, Flushing loud she flappers her wings. 1583 STANWORTH *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Se wel yonder swans twelue in company flusshing. 1626 H. JONSON *Alayne of Owls*, I make 'em to flush Each owl out of his bush. 1773 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 233 Another bird, just flushing at the sound, Scarce tops the fence. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 376/1 'The spot from which the first [a woodcock] had flushed.

† *b. trans.* To flutter (the wings). *Obs.*

1558 PHAER *Enchir.* v. N iv. Of the stroke the bird afraid, did flicking flush ber wings.

2. *trans.* To cause to fly or take wing; to put up, start; also with *up*.

1450 *Bk. Hawking in Kel. Ant.* I. 297 Lete the spanyell flush up the covey. 1764 C. MORTON *Enquiry in Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 503 When they are flushed, or raised to the wing. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 309 Whenever a woodcock is flushed, he is roused from his sleep by the spaniel or sportsman. 1872 C. INNES *Lect. Sc. Legal Antiq.* ii. 65 A mirror for flushing larks as still used in Italy.

absol. 1888 *Times* 15 Nov. 11/3 Pat Regan's bay and oats were thrown down because his sons flushed for Sir H. Burke.

† 3. *intr.* Of persons: To rush like birds on the wing; to flock, swarm; also with *in*, *out*. *Obs.*

1450 *INSTRUM. xx.* 330 All the x waxes of the kyngelodegan were flushed to the standard. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oror.* 32 After them whole flocks of interpreters flush in. *Ibid.* 292 b. Neyther had . . . so many swarms of Hereicks flush abroad. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. 11. ii. They straight flush out and her drad voice obey: Each shape, each life doth leape out full light.

Hence *Flushing* *vbl. sb.*, a fluttering of the wings; a rustling rushing noise.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 741 Fisshe hereth . . . for they fe and voyde flussynge and noyse. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 628 A shuddering, a flushing and affray He maketh thence. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 With a suddain flushing thee gulligut harpeys From mountain flyers flit.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *v.* 2 [Of uncertain etymology.]

Perh. orig. identical with *prec.*, the notion of 'sudden movement' being common to the two vbs. But the development of meaning appears to have been influenced by phonetic association with *FLASH* *v.* 2 (nearly all the senses of which have passed over to this vb., either unchanged or with modifications traceable to the echoism of the differing vowel), while the senses relating to colour have been affected by association with *blush*. It is doubtful whether there has been any influence from *F. flux* (see *FLUX*) or *fluis*, *fluir* to flow (whence the Du. *fluisen* to flow violently).

I. Expressing sudden movement, *esp.* of a liquid.

1. *intr.* To rush out suddenly or copiously, to spurt; to flow with force or violence; also with *forth*, *out*, *over*, *up*. Said *esp.* of liquids, a river, etc., but also of immaterial things and figs.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV. (an. 1) xii. b. A furious storme sodainly flussed and drowned. 1815, of his great shippes. 1569 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xv. Evj. Wine . . . that will flusse into my mynde, and vaines. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oror.* 221 From hence flush out all these fuddes of complaints. 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* ii. 35 The . . . Well-hedge, whence first flushed forth this muddy Nylus. 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iii. ii. O your crust'd nostrils slakes your opilation And makes your pent powers flush to wolsome sneezes. 1678 Br. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* Ep. Ded. 5 More will flush over and be lost, than poured into the Vessel. 1691 *Roy Creation* (1714) 45 Milk . . . being heated to such a degree doth suddenly . . . flush up and run over the vessel. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 574 It [Beer] flushes violently out of the Cock for about a Quart. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 237 It flushes through nine mouths, a broken sea.

2. To cause (water) to flow; to draw off; to draw off water from (a pond).

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 57 If those ponds were so full they need to be flust or let out. 1815 *Pockington Canal Act* 35 If any person shall . . . cause to be flused or drawn off any water.

† *b.* To burst out with, pour out suddenly.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 142 Hee will flush out some of these loathes in his ordinate speech. 1642 R. BAKER tr. *Malvezzi's Disc. Tacitus* 166 He after makes his greedinesse of blood appeare the more, by flushing it out all at once.

3. To cleanse (a drain, etc.); to drive away (an obstacle) by means of a rush of water.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 59 Paddles . . . are drawn up by screws, to flush away any obstacle. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 32 Rains . . . play their part in flushing streets. 1871 NAPHYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. v. 147 Sewer pipes should be flushed from time to time.

absol. 1850 NETHERWAY *Suggest. Drainage Lond.* 4 This would entirely dispense with the necessity of flushing. *transf.* and fig. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 277 The hot-air bath flushes the external sewers of the body. 1880 BEALE *Slight Airm.* 173 The alimentary canal is thoroughly flushed in every part. 1884 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Adm. Guinea* i. viii. Flush out your sins with tears.

b. To inundate (a meadow).

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxxvi. Another considerable body of water . . . had been carried off . . . to flush the water-meadows.

4. *intr.* Of a plant: To send out shoots; to shoot. Also *trans.* in causative sense.

1810 [see *FLUSHING* *vbl. sb.* 1 c]. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* *Flush*, to make to grow. 'This sup o' rain bes flust' t' gress nissly'. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 543 The frequent showers . . . 'flush' the tea about every fortnight. 1893 *Chambr.* *frul.* 7 Oct. 629/2 The [tea] plants flush, or throw out fresh shoots, all the year round.

5. *intr.* 'To become flixed or flinid' (*Cent. Dict.*). 1885 FARROW *Milit. Encycl.* s.v. *Brazing* The solder flushes or becomes liquid enough to permeate the joint or crevice.

II. With reference to light or colour.

6. *intr.* † *a.* To emit light or sparks suddenly.

b. To glow with sudden brilliance. Cf. *FLASH* *v.* 2 and 7.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 90 Camphire though it flame well, yet will not flush so lively. *Ibid.* Thus in the

preparation of Crocus Metallorum, the matter kindleth and flusheth like Gunpowder.

b. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* ii. xcv. Here and there, a solitary star Flush'd in the darkening firmament of June. 1842 TENNYSON *Lockley Hall* 26 A colour and a light, As I have seen the rosy red flushing in the northern night. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V. II.* (1875) 46 The sunrise of its first day flushed over the manger.

7. Of the blood, etc.: To come with a rush, producing a heightened colour. Cf. sense 2 and *FLASH* *v.* 2 g.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 886 In her Cheek distemper flushing glow'd. 1697 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* v. i. 30 What means . . . That blood, which flushes guilty in your face? 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* iv. i. A burning Purple flushes o'er my Face. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abdyos* i. xiii. What fever in thy veins is flushing? 1845 CLOUGH *Early Poems* xvii. 15 The mantling blood to her cheek Flushed up. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. The blood flushed in Eliza's pale face.

8. Of the face, etc.: To become suffused with warm colour; to become suddenly red or hot; to 'colour up', redden, blush. Also with *up* or with *adj.* as complement.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ¶ 7 My Lord passes by; I flushed in a flame. 1789 W. BUCANAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 177 The face generally flushes after eating. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* x. 102 His face flushed red as flame. 1869 DIXON *Tower* i. x. 96 Henry flushed into rage. 1890 BESANT *Democracy* 45 George flushed up; but he restrained himself. *quasi-trans.* 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 262 Her rising beauties flush'd a higher bloom.

9. *trans.* To make red or ruddy; to cause to blush or glow.

1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 33 Thy own Apollo came. Flush'd were his cheeks. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* i. The Low Muse who lends Her feeble Fire. To flush pale Spleen. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 833 Flushed with drunkenness. 1834 MERWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 133 I had left my home young . . . flushed with health. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. 277 A face flushed with shame.

b. In wider sense: To suffuse or adorn with glowing colour.

1746-7 HERVEY *Ref. Flower-Garden* 62 They [tulips] flush the Parterre with one of the gayest Dresses that blooming Nature wears. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 69 Straying beams . . . In copper-coloured patches flush the sky. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 83 A meadow flushed with primroses.

10. To inflame with pride or passion; to animate, encourage; also with *up*; rarely, † to initiate *in*. Cf. *FLESH* *v.* 1, which has influenced the sense.

1632 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 6 This so flesheth and flusheth her, that she thinks no more of God. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* i. 1. But once or twice only, 'till I am a little flush'd in my Acquaintance with other Ladies, and have learn'd to prey for my self. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IV. 141 This [success] flushes him up. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. 1. Armies flush'd with conquest. 1742 JOHNSON *Debate in Parl.* II. 94 They . . . who have flushed their new authority by a motion which [etc.]. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Vks. V. 276 Flushed with the insolence of their first inglorious victories. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 183 Flushed with success they entered the Norman duchy.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *v.* 3 [f. *FLUSH* *a.* 1 5.]

1. *trans.* To make flush or level; to fill in (a joint) level with the surface; to 'point'.

1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* *Gloss.* *Flush* . . . to leave no vacant space where the stones or bricks do not nicely fit in their places. 1883 H. S. DRINKER *Tunnelling in Eisler Mod. High Explosives* (1884) 238 In driving a heading, particular care should be taken that unnecessary cost in flushing the clear profile does not arise.

2. *Weaving. a. trans.* To throw (a thread) on the surface over several threads without intersecting. *b. intr.* To float over several threads without intersection. (See *quots.*)

1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 175 The threads [in tissue-weaving] float or flush upon the surface of the cloth rather than form a component part of its substance. *Ibid.* 176 Two methods . . . for flushing or throwing the thread to form the tissue figure.

Hence *Flushing* *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. (sense 1); also *concr.* (sense 2), see *quot.*

1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Flushing* . . . the operation of filling in the joints of brickwork or masonry with mortar. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving Index*, *Flushing*, threads not required in the body of the cloth, and left loose on the surface.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *v.* 4 [var. of *FLUSH*] *trans.* and *intr.* (See *quots.*) Hence *Flushing* *vbl. sb.*

1739 LABELVEY *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 77 Chamber-felling the joints hinders the flushing or breaking of the Edges of the Stones. 1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Masons* . . . say that a stone has flushed, where more or less of its arched edge has broken away in consequence of that edge being more loaded than the rest of the bed.

Flush (*flʌʃ*), *adv.* [f. *FLUSH* *a.* 1] † *a.* Directly, straight. *b. Pugilism.* With direct force or with full effect.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Conple* v. 3. This girl is just come flush from reading the *Rival Queens*! 1821 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 139 Thorn . . . hitting his antagonist flush on the head right and left. 1888 *Sporting Leader* 15 Dec. Wilson . . . leading off, and getting the left flush on the face.

Flushed (*flʌʃt*), *pp.* *a.* [f. *FLUSH* *v.* 2 + -ED 1.] 1. Suffused with red or ruddy colour.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2576/4 A Maid-Servant . . . extremely red and flushed, round her Mouth. 1793 BEDDOES *Lett. to Darwin* 53 A medical friend . . . was much struck with the flushed appearance of my countenance. 1849 RUSKIN *Serv. Lamps* iv. § 39. 129 Flushed and melting spaces of colour. 1882 MISS BRANDON *M. Royal* 1. I knew what the flushed cheek . . . and the short cough meant.

2. Heated, excited.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* iii. viii. Their flush'd intemperance will yield Occasion undisturbed. 1893 *Critic* (Boston) 25 Mar. 184/4 The solitary caprice of a flushed fantasy.

Flusher (*flʌʃə*), [f. as *prec.* + -ER 1.] One who is employed to flush sewers.

1882 *Full Mill G.* 12 June 1/2 Superintendent of flushers. Hence *Flusher*, a sewer-flusher.

1851 MAWHEE *Lond. Labour* i. 28 The policeman on duty there wears huge . . . flushermen's boots. *Ibid.* II. 151.

Flusher (*flʌʃə*), *dial.* Also *flasher*. [of uncertain origin; by some regarded as a corruption of *FLESH* (cf. the synonym *bulcher-bird*); by others referred to *FLUSH* *v.* 2, the name being supposed to refer to the red colour. Cf. also *FLUSH* *v.* 1] The Red-backed Shrike, *Lanius collurio*.

1674 RAY *Eng. Words* 83 The lesser Butcher-bird, called in Yorkshire, *Flusher*, *Lanius tertius*. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 48 Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*). *Flasher* or *Flusher* (Cornwall).

† *Flush-flash*, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [Cf. *FLUSH-FLASH*] *intr.* To flash repeatedly.

1853 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 20 Thee lightnings rinfye doe flush flash.

Flushing (*flʌʃɪŋ*), *sb.* [f. *Flushing* (Du. *Fluisingen*) a port in Holland.] A kind of rough and thick woollen cloth, so called from the place where it was first manufactured.

1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* x. Pea jackets . . . made of . . . Flushing. 1879 *Unif. Reg. in Navy List* July (1882) 496/2 To be of flushing, with seven buttons . . . on each side. *attrib.* 1832 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 242 A . . . flushing jacket. 1837 MARRVAT *Dogfiend* iii. Wrapped up in Flushing garments [he] looked . . . like a bear.

Flushing, *vbl. sb.* [f. *FLUSH* *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] 1. The action of the verb *FLUSH* in various senses.

† *a.* A rushing or splashing (of water). *Obs.* 1573 TWYNN *Enchir.* c. D d iv b. His monstrous salvage lims through froth, through fume with flushing launch.

b. The cleansing (of a sewer, etc.) by a rush of water.

1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Flushing*. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Nov. 12/2 The flushing of sewers is . . . a most important part, of the rapid removal of refuse.

c. Of a plant: The sending out of new shoots.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* iii. xvi. Our flower was in flushing, When blighting was nearest. 1894 *Times* 6 Apr. 4/6 [Tea] plants exhibiting great difference in form and luxuriance of growth and flushing.

2. A sudden flowing (of blood to the face); a wave (of heat); hence, reddening, redness.

1889 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 22 Walk about, and cool the skin flushing in the face. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 155. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 180/4 A tall slender Man, with a great flushing in his face. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. § 2. 9 The Signs of the Functions of the Stomach being deprav'd, are . . . a Flushing in the Countenance [etc.]. 1803 *Med. Tril.* X. 11 Its approaches are marked by head-ach . . . flushings of heat. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 348 Local flushings caused by small doses of the poison.

3. A flush or wave (of emotion, success, etc.).

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. i. 163 It was not properly a Passion, which is a subitaneous flushing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 ¶ 15 The transient Flushings of Guilt and Joy, which the Poet represents in our first Parents upon their eating the forbidden Fruit. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) IV. 78 This strange mortal . . . was so truly elevated by the present flushings of his prosperity, that he said and did [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *flushing cistern*, *gate*, *machine*; also *flushing-rim* (*House-plumbing*), 'a hollow rim pierced with holes surrounding a basin, through which water can be turned into the basin to flush it out' (*Cent. Dict.*); *flushing-wheel* = *flush-wheel*.

1894 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/2 To raise the capacity of *flushing cisterns from two to three gallons. 1866 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XVI. 476 *Flushing Machines, for cleansing house drains and sewers. 1884 G. E. WARING in *Century Mag.* Dec. 26/4 The closet is supplied with water through an ordinary *flushing-rim. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 98/2 Automatic *Flushing Wheel for utilizing waste water from Baths.

Flushing (*flʌʃɪŋ*), *pp.* *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] 1. That flows quickly; rushing.

1550 BALE *Image both Ch.* iii. xix. C c ij b. It sounded . . . as it hadde bene the flushynge noyse of manye waters. 1550 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vi. 29 The swift recourse of flushing blood.

2. Exhibiting or producing a sudden glow.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 95 Array'd In all the colours of the flushing year. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Woman* 307 No flushing fear that cheek o'erspread. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensitive Pl.* ii. 14 Her tremulous breath and her flushing face.

Flushinger (*flʌʃɪŋə*), [f. *Flushing* (name of a Dutch port) + -ER 1.] A flushing vessel or sailor. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2532/2 The English Vessel . . . was the next day retaken by a Flushinger. 1865 *Athenium* No. 1967. 43/4 Boated by the Flushingers.

Flushingize, *v.* *nonce*-wd. [f. as *prec.* + -IZE 1.] *trans.* To make like an inhabitant of Flushing.

1602 J. DAVIES *Miram in modum* Wks. (Grosart) 10/2 Since our English (ab) were Flusheniz'd, Against good manners, and good men they kicke, As Beasts they were.

Flushness, [f. *FLUSH* *a.* 1] The quality or condition of being flush in various senses. 1661 GAUDEN *Life Hooker* 37 Those . . . whose interest it is, like Henshaws, to hide the meanness of their bodies, by the flushness of their feathers. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 52 An

over-issue of Paper Money in a country may apparently create a momentary flushness. 1876 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 279 Windows in which the glass was flush with the exterior, and all the splay put inside. This excessive flushness is less frequent as the style advances.

Flushy (flʊʃi), *a.* [f. FLUSH *v.*, sb. or *v.* + -i.] Somewhat flushed, or inclined to flush; reddish.

1706 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* iii. 28 Aug. A middle-sized man, of a flush complexion. 1850 *Browning Christmas Eve* 177 Another rainbow rose—a mightier, fainter, flushier, and flightier. 1876 *Mild. Yorksh. Gloss.* *Flushy* is commonly applied to any red colour.

Flusker (flʊʃkə), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [freq. of *flusk* 'to fly at, as two cocks' ('Tim Bobbin' *Lanc. Dial.*), 'to startle a bird out of a bush' (*Almond-bury Gloss.*, E.D.S.). Cf. FLUSH *v.*, FLASKER *v.*]

1. *a. intr.* To flutter or fly irregularly.

1660-1704 [see FLUSKERING sb. sb. and *fl.* a.] 1820 *Clarke Rural Life* (ed. 3) 150 A blackbird, or thrush, that, started from sleep, flusker'd out of the bush. 1821 *Will. Minstr.* I. 74 The crowing pheasant... fluskers up. 1876 *Leigh Chesh. Gloss.* *Flusker*... to fly irregularly, as noddings taking their first purposeless flight.

2. *trans.* To fluster, confuse. Only in *pass.*

1841 *Hartshorne Salop. Antiq.* 420 'Meefly flusker'd'. 1854 *Baker Northamptonsh. Gloss.* I. 248, 'I was so fluskered, I could not tell what to do'.

Hence Fluskering *vb.* sb. and *fl.* a.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. 228 The offers and fluskerings, as I may so say, of the Faculties of the Soul of man. 1668 — *Dial. Dial.* II. 48 What strange... fluskering conceits file up into the youthful imagination of Hylophores. 1794 *Gisborne Walks Forest* (1796) 69 Then with fluskering wings broke forth. 1821 *Clarke Vill. Minstr.* I. 72 The fluskering pheasant took to wing.

† **Fluss.** *Obs.* rare. [*a. Ger.* *fluss*, *f.* root of *fließen* to flow, *FLEET*.] = FLUX sb. 11.

1683 *Pertus Fluta Mh.* I. 199 Fluss is made by taking Litharge, Glass-gall, and melted Salt... and filed Iron, and... ground Lead. *Ibid.* i. s.v. Fluss, sometimes... is called Lead-Glass, which being put into dissolvable metal, it gives expedition to their Dissolutions.

FLUSS, *obs.* (Sc.) f. FLUSH sb. 2.

† **Fluste.** *Obs.* rare.

1570 *Levins Manuf.* 194 A Fluste, *flustrum*.

Fluster (flʊstə), *sb.* [see next vb.]

1. † *a.* Excitement proceeding from intoxication (*obs.*). *b.* A confused or agitated state of mind; a flurry, fluster.

1730 *Taller No.* 252 ¶ 4 When Caska adds to his natural Impudence the Fluster of a Bottle. 1728 *Vanbr. & Cin. Prov. Husb.* iii. 1, He has been in such a Fluster here. 1848 *Lowell Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 85 In the Tower Victory sets all of a fluster. 1863 *Mrs. C. Clarke Shaks. Char.* viii. 269 All this fluster may have arisen from a horror of the steward.

† 2. † *Pomp, splendour.* Cf. FLUSTER *v.* 3 c, d, *Obs.*

1676 *Marvell Mr. Smirke Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 12 His wit consisting wholly in his dresse, he would... have it all about him; as to the end that being huff'd up in all his ecclesiastical fluster, he might appear more formidable. 1716 *Southern Scriv.* (1727) VI. v. 235 Let no present fluster of fortune... transport the man himself with confidence.

Fluster (flʊstə), *v.* Also ? *f. flos*ter, *g. dial.* flower. [This and the related sb. closely resemble in sense the mod. *fl.* *flauster* hurry, bustle, *flaustra* to bustle. Cf. BLUSTER *v.*]

† 1. † *trans.* ? To excite, stimulate. *Obs.*

1422 [see FLUSTERING sb. sb.]

2. *trans.* To flush or excite with drink, make half-tipsy.

1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iii. iii. 60 Thrice else of Cyprus... Haue I to night fluster'd with flowing Cups. 1731 *Finslow Lett. Writers* i. v. My nephew... hath taken me to the Tavern, and... almost flustered me. 1853 *Thackeray Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 233 His head is flustered with burgundy.

3. *intr.* To be excited or eager; to move with agitation or confusion; to bustle.

1613 *F. Roberts Rev. Gospel* 136 Who will not fluster to be one? 1636 *Dir. Trag. lately Acted* 27 A blacke ball... flew into the bell free... then it flustered about the Church. 1808 *Jamieson, Fluster*, to be in a state of bustle. 1865 *G. Meredith R. Fleming* xliii. (1890) 369 He broke out upon Mrs. Sumfit, which caused her to fluster guiltily. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 699 They flustered out, abashed like poultry who have been played upon with garden hose. 1893 *R. Kipling Many Inuent.* 16 The Dutch gunboat came flustering up.

† *b.* Of seed: To shoot up quickly; to push.

1650 *T. Mayly Herba Paritidis* 123 Both were exceeding glad to see the corn so fluster upon the ground that was sown by their hands.

c. To bluster, swagger. *d. dial.* See *quot.*

1651 [see FLUSTERING sb. a.] 1876 *Whitty Gloss.* *Fluster* or *fluster*, to flourish or fluster in showy colours.

4. *trans.* To flurry, confuse.

1724 *R. Falconer Top.* (1769) 267 My scattered Thoughts, that were flustered upon that Occasion. 1760 *A. Murray Way to Keep Him* i. ii, Madam, if I was as you, I would not fluster myself about it. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xxiv, The aged house-keeper was no less flustered than hurried in obeying the numerous... commands of her mistress. 1870 *Spurgeon Treat. Dav.* Ps. lii. 9 Men must not too much fluster us.

Hence Flustering *vb.* sb. and *fl.* a. Also **Flufterment**, the state of being flustered.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* (E. E. I. S.) 129 The floutyryng of the loosengers that the [P]lesyn, thou sholdst greedly drede. 1661-68 *Southern Scriv.* III. 263 The flustering Vain-glorious Greeks. 1804 *Bewick Brit. Birds* II. 135

When it is very closely pursued, and compelled to rise, it [the coot] does this with much flustering and apparent difficulty. 1895 *Expositor Apr.* 296 Palpitations, fluster, ments, bestiactions seem to turn our message into farce.

† **Fluster-bluster.** *nonce-ud.* [comic reduplication of BLUSTER.] A 'blustering' wind. So **Fluster-blusterer**, a blusterer.

1656 *Monthly Mercury* VII. 85 The French... seeking an early atonement of the French Fluster Blusterer. 1708 *Mortoux Kibelaia* v. vi, Unless you are resolv'd to counter. Aolus and his Flusterblusters.

Flustered (flʊstəd), *pp.* a. [f. FLUSTER *v.*]

1. Half-drunk, fuddled.

1615 *Sir E. Hovv Curry-combe* 11 Yet as flustered as hee was... hee could text her with *Labia Sacerdotis custodiunt sapientiam*. 1710 *Steele Tatler* No. 3 ¶ 1 A Young Nobleman who came flustered into the Box last Night. 1824 *Lano Elia Ser.* II. *Capt. Jackson*, You got flustered without knowing whence; tipsy upon words. 1824 *Scott Red-gamlet* xlii, Becoming early what *bon vivants* term flustered. 1889 *Barrere & Leland Slang*, *Flustered* (common) intoxicated.

2. Confused, disconcerted, flurried.

1743 *Fielding J. Wild* II. v, Hearfeise... was... too much flustered to examine the woman with sufficient art. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian xxx.* (1824) 609 My lord... seemed very much flustered. 1863 *Mrs. C. Clarke Shaks. Char.* xv. 377 A vivid picture of a flustered man.

3. *dial.* (See *quot.*)

1876 *Whitty Gloss.*, *Fluster*! it, reddened or irritated... said of the feet.

Flusterer (flʊstərə), *U.S.* [f. FLUSTER *v.* + -ER 1 (see *quot.* 1808)]. The common American coot, *Fulica americana*.

1709 *Lawson Carolina* 149 Black Flusterers... Some call these the great bald Coot. 1808-14 *A. Wilson Amer. Ornith.* ix. 62 *note*, In Carolina they are called flusterers from the noise they make in flying over the surface of the water.

Flustery (flʊstəri), *a.* [f. FLUSTER *sb.* or *v.* + -y 1. Cf. BLUSTERY.] Full of fluster; confused.

1865 *Carlyle Pract. Gt.* (1873) V. xiv. iv. 188 A flustery singed condition.

Flustra (flʊstrə), *Pl.* *flustræ*, -as. [*a. mod. L.* *flustra*.] The typical genus of polyzoa or bryozoa of the family *Flustridae*; the sea-mat.

The name was first used by Linnaeus (*Fauna Suec.* ed. 2. 1761), who says that he has substituted it for the older name *Eschara*, because the latter was 'homonymous with the name of a disease'; but he does not give the etymology. 1825 *Hamilton Handbk. Terms*, *Flustra*, the sea-mat. 1855 *Kingsley Phycus* (1878) 73 Here are *Flustræ*, or sea-mats. 1860 *Maurv Phys. Geog. Sic.* xiii. § 560 The leaf-like flustras and escharas.

Flustrate (flʊstrət), *v.* *vulgar* or *jocular*. Also **flustrate**. [f. FLUSTER *v.* + -ATE 2.] = FLUSTER *v.* 2 and 4.

1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 4 We were coming down Essex Street one Night a little flustrate. 1797 *Mrs. A. M. Bennett Digger Girl* (1813) I. 106 She was, she confessed, quite flustrated at the idea. 1876 *Mrs. Oliphant Curate in Charge* (ed. 5) II. iv. 100 The head of the college was slightly flustrated, if such a vulgar word can be used of such a sublime person.

Flustration (flʊstrəʃən), *vulgar* or *jocular*. Also **flustration**. [f. FLUSTER *v.* + -ATION.] The condition of being flustered; 'fluster', agitation.

1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) II. xxiii. 204 How soon these fine young ladies will be put into flustrations. 1812 *G. Colman Br. Grins, Two Parous* lxiii, A kind of shocking, pleasing, queer flustration. 1868 *Vates Rock Ahead* i. i, Miles came out... in a state of 'flustration'.

† **Flutal.** *a. Obs.* rare. [f. FLUTE *sb.* 1 + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a flute.

1794 *G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 239 The organs of the human voice are partly flutal, and partly choral.

Flute (flʊt), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-5 *flowte*, 5 *floyte*, 6-7 *fluite*, 6- flute. [ME. *a. OF.* *fluite*, *flaüte*, *flaüte* (also written *flaüte*), mod. *F.* *flûte* = Pr. *flaute* fem., of unknown origin; the Sp. *flauta*, It. *flauto* are prob. adopted from Fr. or Pr. From Fr. are MHG: *flöte* (mod. Ger. *Flöte*), Da. *fluit* (whence possibly the ME. forms).

Diez's suggestion, that the Rom. *flauta*, *flauto* was *f.* the vb. *flautare*, and that this was a metaphorical *f.* *flautare*, is phonologically impossible. Ascoli's proposal to refer the vb. to a *L.* type **flautare* is also inadmissible.]

1. A musical wind instrument, consisting of a hollow cylinder or pipe, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers, or by keys which are opened by the fingers.

The flute of the ancients, whether single or double, was blown through a mouthpiece at the end. About the middle of the 18th cent. this was entirely superseded by the *transverse* or *German flute*, which is blown through an orifice at the side near the upper end.

1284 *Chaucer I.* *Faute* iii. 123 And many flowte and lilyng horn. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 95/1 The mayde remembered the wordes and threwe down her pype or floyte. 1555 *Eoan Decades* 27 They harde the noyse of the flutes, shalmes, and drummes. 1625 *Purcius Pilgrims* IV. 1533 Indians met vs on the way, playing vpon Flutes; which is a token that they come in peace. 1718 *Prior Pleasure* 77 The trumpet's sound Crovok'd the Dorian flute. 1756 *T. Amory Birole* (1825) I. 5 My relaxation after study was my german-flute. 1822 *Shelley Unf. Drama* 180, I nursed the plant, and on the double flute Played to it... Soft melodies. 1853 *Kingsley Hyattia* xxii, A single flute within the curtain began to send forth luscious strains. 1879 *Strainr Music of Bible* 80 A quartet was played by four flutes, treble, alto, tenor, and bass.

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† *b. phr.* To (go and) blow one's flute: to 'whistle' for something. *Obs.*

a 1520 *Skelton Vox Populi* vii. 9 When tbei have any sute, They may goo blowe their flute.

c. A flute-player.

1522 *Prync Purse Expt.* *Pecet Mary* (1831) 104 The Welsh mynstrels iij. ix. d. The Flutes xx. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav. Twelvefold Wks.* I. 7/12 10 Churchwardens, Cryers, To Flutes, Horse coursers, Sellers, and to Buyers. 1765 *Meredith* 48 Then, solus, hops, a dull Orchestral flute. 1837 *Dickens Sk. Box*, *Tales* ix, Two flutes and a violoncello had pleaded severe colds.

2. An organ-stop having a flute-like tone. Also **flute-stop** (see 7).

There are various kinds of flute-stops known by special designations, as the clear, harmonic, oboe, snake flute.

1632 *Organ Specif.* *Worcester Cathedral*, 1 flute of wood. 1776 *Sir J. Hawkins Hist. Musick* IV. i. x. 172 The simple stops are the... Flute... and some others. 1855 *Hopkins Organ* xxii. 118 As a Pedal stop, the Flute has not yet been much used in this country.

3. Applied to objects resembling a flute in shape.

† *a.* A tall, slender wine-glass, used especially for sparkling wines. Called also **flute-glass**. *Obs.*

1649 *Loveless Lucasta* 99 Elles of Beere, Flutes of Canary, That well did wash downe pasties-mary.

b. A shuttle used in tapestry-weaving.

1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *Tapestry*, The flute does the office of the weaver's shuttle.

c. *Cookery*, etc. (See *quot.*) *Pch.* only Fr.

1855 *Clarke Dict.*, *Flute*, gauffer. 1858 *Simmons Dict. Trade*, *Flute*... a long thin French roll eaten at breakfast.

4. *Arch.* A channel or furrow in a pillar, resembling the half of a flute split longitudinally, with the concave side outwards.

1660 *Boome Archit.* *Ah Siria*, the flat lying between the Flutes. 1728 *R. Morris Est. Anc. Archit.* 81 The Column is divided into twenty-four Flutes, and... each Side contains three Flutes. 1879 *Sir G. G. Scott Lat. Archit.* II. 126 Vast round columns... having their shafts decorated with spiral, zig-zag, intersecting, and vertical flutes.

5. A similar groove or channel in any material.

In *Botany*: see *quot.* 1727-41.

1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Flutes* or *Flutings* are also used in botany, to denote the stems and fruits of certain plants, which have furrows analogous to those of columns. 1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 98 The style... has 5 grooves or flutes to receive the 5 seeds with their appendages. 1824 *Bischoff Woollen Manuf.* II. 393 These, instead of being wound round a roller, fall into the flutes of a fluted cylinder. 1855 *Ogilvie Suppl.*, *Flute*, a channel in the muslin of a lady's ruff, similar to that in a column or pillar. 1865 *Mrs. Palliser Lac.* xvi. 208 A cap of fine linen plaited in small flutes. 1878 *Garnett in Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 728 When it lies within the mean, or spheroidal, surface so as to form a 'flute', less surface is exposed by it.

6. *slang.* *a.* (See *quot.* 1700.) *b.* A pistol.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flute*, the Recorder of London, or of any other Town. 1824 *S. Loven Handy Andy* iii, 'I'll give it him in the pistol-arm or so'. 'Very well, Ned. Where are the flutes?'

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *flute-girl*, *-maker*, *-music*, *-note*; *flute-playing* *vb.* sb.; *flute-like* *adj.* Also **flute-bird** (*Australia*), the piping crow (*Gymnorhina tibicen*); **flute-bit** (see *quot.*); **flute-glass**, see 3 above; **flute-mouth**, a fish of the family *Fistulariidae*; **flute-organ** (see *quot.* 1828); **flute-player**, (*a*) one who plays the flute; (*b*) a South American wren of the genus *Cyphorinus*; **flute-stop** = sense 2 above; **flute-tool** (cf. *flute-bit*); **flute-work** (see *quot.* 1879).

1862 *Kenoall Poems* 53 The 'flute-bird's' mellow tone. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* I. 693 *a.* *Flute-bit*, a wood-boring tool, used in boring... hard woods. 1853 *Huckle tr. Aristotle* (1867) I. 22 Chapelets, sprats, 'flute-guns' and black eyes. 1667 *Devon Sir H. Mar-all* v. i, Bring two 'Flute-glasses' and some Stools. 1729 *Savage Wanderers* v, The bullfinch whistles soft his 'flute-like' notes. 1849 *Murray Valerie* xi, Some 'flute-music'. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 518 'Flute Mouths' (*Fistulariidae*). 1833 *Tennyson Blackbird* 18 Now thy 'flute-notes' are changed to coarse. 1828 *Busby Mus. May*, 'Flute Organ', a little barrel-organ, the compass and tone of the notes of which render it imitative of the German flute. 1633 *Payne Hittor-Mastix* I. vii. iii. 62 *a.* 'flute-player, a fiddle, a harper. 1875 *Longf. Pandora* vi, Hear how sweetly overheard the feathered flute-players pipe their songs of love. 1837 *Macaulay in Life & Lett.* (1860) I. 121 We had 'flute-playing by the first flute-player in England. 1819 *Rees Cycl.* *'Flute-stop* on an Organ. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July *Chisels*, modelling tools, files, 'flute tools' [etc.]. 1899 *Hopkins in Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 538 'Flute-work' under this head are grouped all the flutes-stops of whatever kind, shape, or tone, that are not classed as Principal-work, or Gedact-work.

Flute (flʊt), *sb.* 2. *Naut.* Also 6 *fluito*, 7 *fluyt* (o).

[*a. Fr.* *flûte*, *n. Du.* *fluit* (whence the Eng. forms *fluyt*, *fluit*), perh. a transferred use of *fluit* = *prec.*]

1. (See *quot.*)

1567 *Maplet Gr. Forest* 91 The best... are those that be called *Fluyt*, in Greke *Plootal*, good saylers or fluites. 1698 *Froger Voy.* 109 A Portuguese Flute, that carried Negroes to All-Saints Bay. 1727-41 *Chambers Cycl.*, *Flute*, or *Negot*, a kind of long vessel, with flat ribs or floor timbers; round behind, and swelled in the middle. 1807 *Southern Scriv.* I. 538 'Flute-work' under this head are grouped all the flutes-stops of whatever kind, shape, or tone, that are not classed as Principal-work, or Gedact-work.

2. A vessel of war, carrying only part of her armament, to serve as a transport.

1666 *Long. Gaz.* No. 772 Two Men of War... with three Flutes of 18 or 20 Guns. 1799 *Six Six, Shrim* 6 Feb. in

Nicolas Nelson's *Disp.* III. 281 note, Captain Hood's list reported them to be eight in addition to two flutes. 1876 J. GRANT *Hist. India* I. xlv. 231/2. Twenty-six sail, including eleven line-of-battle ships, six flutes and transports.

b. Hence *Armed en flute* (Fr. *armé en flute*) said of such a vessel.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 238 The Sceptre, 64 guns, armed in flute. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Forster* xxvii.

Flute (flüt), *v.* [F. FLUTE sb.¹, or ad. OF. *fleüter*, mod. F. *flüter*.]

1. *intr.* To play upon a flute or pipe.

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 91 Syngyne he was or flowtyng al the day. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & P.* 89 Thus is he that so sweetly songe and floited. 1775 SHERIDAN *Dianna* I. 1, Fiddling, fluting, rhyming, ranting. 1842 TENNYSON *To E. L. on Trav.* vi. To him who sat upon the rocks, And fluted to the morning sea. 1875 MISS BRADDOCK *Strange World* I, Corydon fluting sweetly on his tuncful pipe. quasi-trans. 1867 M. ARNOLO *Poems, Thyrsis* ix, And flute his friend, like Orpheus from the dead.

b. To whistle or sing in flute-like tones.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 206 And ouzle fluting with melodious pipe. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trac.* iv, iv, Fluting like woodlarks, tender and low. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xiv, The blackbird fluted, calling to her with thrice mellow note.

2. *trans.* To play (an air, etc.) on a flute; to sing in flute-like notes.

1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arth.* 269 Some..swan..fluting a wild carol ere her death. 1847 — *Princess Iv.* 111 Men that lute and flute fantastic tenderness. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, May Day* 59 The redwing flutes his o-ka-lee.

3. To form flutes (FLUTE sb.¹ 4, 5) in; to furnish with flutings; to arrange a dress, etc. in flutes.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv, xiv. 468 Bockwheate hath round stalkes chanelled and fluted (or forwed and crested). 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 148 The whole outward Superficies..is curiously adorned or fluted with little channels. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 79 It had been better..to have fluted the upper part. 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 601 The trunk appears as if fluted. 1862 M. T. MORRALL *Hist. Needle Making* 37 He also took out a patent for grooving or fluting the sides of sail needles. 1862 TYNDALE *Mountaineer* ii, 12 Planning and fluting and scoring the rocks. 1865 DICKENS *Nut. Fr.* ii, x, A hathand of wholesale capacity—which was fluted behind.

Fluted (flüt'ed), *pp. a.* [F. FLUTE sb.¹ and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having, furnished, or ornamented with flutes, channels, or grooves. *Fluted-scale* (Entomol.) = *cushion-scale*. *Fluted spectrum*, one in which the spectrum lines appear to be grouped in flutes.

1611 COTGR., *Canele*, channelled, fluted, furrowed, straked. 1777 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 531 Four noble fluted pillars. 1801 SOUTHEY *Talahala* vi, xx, And fluted cypresses rear'd up their living obelisks. 1835 UNE *Philos. Manuf.* 121 United on one fluted portion of the rollers. 1881 N. LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 614, 318 Iodine vapour..gives us this fluted spectrum. 1884 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Fluted Ruche*, is composed of single Box-pleats stitched to a certain depth inwards so as to leave the edges of the pleats loose.

2. *Musical.* (See quot. 1828.)

1787 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 240 All the nauseous sweetness of a fluted falsetto. 1828 BUSBY *Mus. Man.* s.v., When the upper notes of a soprano voice are of a thin and flute-like tone, they are said to be fluted. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* vi, xxvi, The kōif's fluted song, the bulbul's hymn.

[F. *flüte-douce* (flüt'dus). Also ? *error*. -doux.

Fl. flüte douce lit. 'sweet flute'.]

1. The highest-pitched variety of the old flute with a mouthpiece.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i, Nothing But Flute doun, and French Hoboys. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov., There was also a flute doun, now in much request for accompanying the voice. 1747 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lt. Cress Bute* 24 July, They are all violins, lutes, mandolins, and flutes doun.

2. An organ-stop so named.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

† **Flutenist.** *Obs.* [F. FLUTE sb.¹; cf. Ger. *flötenist*, Eng. *lutenist*.] A flute-player, a flutist.

1647 R. STAPLTON *Juvenal* iii, 42 These sometimes Flutenists, Beare office now. 1687 *tr. Heliodorus* I. 24 You have heard of Arsinoe, the Flutenist. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 37 6 An excellent Flutenist:

Fluter (flüt'er), [F. FLUTE *v.* + -ER¹. Cf. OF. *fleutur*.]

1. One who plays on the flute; a flute-player. Now rare; replaced by FLUTIST or FLAUTIST.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 763 These fluters, Minstrales and eek Iogelours. 1570 LUTINS *Manif.* 73 A Fluter, *auldous*. 1666 PERRY *Diary* 21 June, I saw..a picture of a fluter playing on his flute. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 499 Not a single fluter was to be found in the temple. 1856 MASSON *Ess.*, *Th. of Poetry* 440 You, fluter, with your silver flute!

2. One who makes flutings or grooves.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fluter*, one who grooves or channels metals; a person who gossers or plaits.

Hence † **Fluteress** a female flute-player.

1611 COTGR., *Fluteuse*, a fluteresse; a woman that plays on a flute.

Flutina (flüt'nä), [F. FLUTE sb.¹ with fem. ending -INA: cf. CONCERTINA.] A kind of accordion resembling the concertina.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxiv. 274 Accordions, concertinas, and flutinas.

Fluting (flüt'ing), *vbl. sb.* [F. FLUTE *v.* + -ING¹.]

The action of the *vb.* FLUTE in various senses.

1. The action of playing on the flute or singing in flute-like tones; an instance of this.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 1120 Thou losest thy flaterynge and swete floytynge. 1858 CARYLE *Freck. Gl.* II. vi. vii. 103 Fritz's love of music, especially of fluting. 1874 L. MORRIS *Poems, To a Lost Love* I, The earliest flutings of the lark. 1882 GOSSE in *Grosart's Spenser* III. p. xxxix, The delicious flutings of Herrick.

2. The action of making flutes in columns, or in frills, ruffles, etc.; ornamentation with flutes; the result of this action, fluted work. Also *attrib.* in names of appliances for fluting, as *fluting-cylinder*, *iron*, *lath*, *machine*, *plane*, etc.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Auc. Archit.* 81, I must just explain..the foregoing Plate, concerning Fluting or Grooving. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xix. 99 Granite, on which the flutings and groovings are magnificently preserved. 1864 WEBSTER, *Fluting-plane* (Carp.), a plane with curved face, used in grooving flutes. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 104 Provided with various sculpturings, flutings, spines, ridges, and so on. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 87 Singular ornamentation..by means of fluting. 3. = FLUTE sb.¹ 4, 5. Also collect.

1611 COTGR., *Caneleure*, a fluting; channelling, straking, furrowing. 1613-1619 J. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 The fluting in front are deep half Circles. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 31 The Flutings of this Column must not to exceed twenty. 1725 BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Mushroom*, A..Cap or Head garnished sometimes underneath with several Flutings. 1823 F. NICOLSON *Pract. Build.* 308 Sometimes flutings of the semi-elliptic shape, with filets, were adopted. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 445 The trees..now appear completely decorated, and present various flutings. 1859 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* v. 76 The corset and cuirass..sometimes show no other decoration than the bold flutings at their base. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* iii. 70 Every fluting of the great valley was in itself a considerable cañon. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* II. vi. 105 She ran her fingers through the flutings of her frills.

Fluting (flüt'ing), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That flutes, in senses of the *vb.*

1794 D'ISRAËLI *Curr. Lit.* (1848) I. 85 The genius which thus could form a clock in time formed a fluting automaton. 1822 SEIDEL *Organ* 78 The tone of the organ is at one time full and round, at another, fluting and whispering.

Flutist (flüt'ist), [F. FLUTE sb.¹ + -IST. Cf. Fr. *flutiste*.] A player on the flute.

1603 FLOREN *Montaigne* I. xxxix. 125 When some commended him to be an excellent flutist. 1775 J. COLLIER *Musical Trav.* 45 That great flutist and warrior the King of Prussia. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. iv. 37 He drove in pomp through the city..with the flutist Diodorus by his side.

Flut(t)e, *obs. form of FLUT *v.**

Flutter (flüt'er), *sb.* [f. next *vb.*]

1. A fluttering; the action or condition of fluttering (whether in a trans. or intr. sense).

1647 MILTON *Animadv.* 19 Lest their various and jangling opinions put their leaves into a flutter. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 10 There is an inchoate variety of motions to be made use of in the flutter of a Fan. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iii, The drowsy murmur of the breeze, and its light flutter as it blew freshly into the carriage. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) v. 32 The flutter of her beating heart. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. vi. viii. 238 Nor any least flutter of trembling love towards Him.

b. A 'run', a 'burst', *collog.*

1857 C. KEENE *Lt.* in G. S. LAYARD *Life* iii. (1892) 62, I had a brief flutter down to the coast of Devon. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 376 The same fox..had given us a first flutter across the country.

2. An agitated condition, a state of tremulous excitement. *Esp.* in phrases, to be in, fall, put, etc. into a flutter.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 207 No emotions, child! no flutters! 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, A strain of delight..that put her into a flutter of spirits. 1828 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) Sept., The flutter of her nerves..makes her very miserable. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxi, He immediately..fell into a great flutter. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 99 No wonder poor Adela's pulse was all in a flutter.

b. A disordered or untidy state.

c1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Homestead Tracts* II. xxxi. 9 Let me never see this room in a flutter.

† 3. Ostentatious display, fuss, sensation, show, stir. *Esp.* in phr. To make a (or their) flutter: to make a noise in the world. *Obs.*

1667 PERRY *Diary* 30 Aug., I never knew people in my life that make their flutter, that do things so meanly. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 57 They would..make a mighty flutter and triumph. c1700 PDE *Artemisia* 24 A stately, worthless animal..All flutter, pride, and talk. 1822 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 6542e The fanfaronade and flutter of the favourite Hussars. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xviii. (1869) 369 Why then all this flutter.

4. *slang.* An attempt or 'shy' at anything; an exciting venture at betting or cards.

1874 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'I'll have a flutter for it' means 'I'll have a good try for it'. 1880 PAIN *Confid. Agent* I. 134, I am not funky of you at any game, and I want a 'flutter'. 1883 *Echo* 26 Feb. 42 (Farmer), I fancy the animal named will at any rate afford backers a flutter for their money. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flutter-headed* adj.; *flutter-pate*, a slightly or light-headed person; *flutter-wheel* (see quot. 1874).

1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poffy* Prolog. 248 The snowy-vested flutter-headed flower. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* Apr. 65 Only fools and flutterpates do not seek reverently for what is charming in their own day. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Flutter-wheel*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 894 *Flutter*,

wheel, a water-wheel of moderate diameter placed at the bottom of a chute so as to receive the impact of the head of water in the chute and penstock.

Flutter (flüt'er), *v.* Forms: 1 *flot(e)orian*, 3-4 *flot(e)eren*, -in, -yn, (4 *flooter*), 4-6 *floter*, -tre, 4-7, 9 *Sc. floter*, 6 *fluter*. [OE. *flotorian*, a frequentative formation on *flot*- weak-grade of root of *flotan* FLEET *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* To be borne or lie tossing on the waves; to float to and fro. *Obs.*

c1000 *Gloss. Prudentius* (Record) 150 *Flotorode, fertur fluctibus*. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 204/153 And so to floteri in be grete se! c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1234 All the freikes in the flode floterand aboute. c1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 120 Vii thousand large at anys flottyt in Forth. 1566 GUYFORD *Pilgr.* (Camden) 67 We..laye and flotered in the sea right werely by reason of the sayd tedious calme. c1800 *Sir P. Spence* xv. in Jamieson *Ballads* (1806) I. 160 Mony was the feather bed That floter'd on the faem.

fig. c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 392 *Dn heorte floterad on ðissere worlde gytungne*. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. xi. (Camb. MS.) 78 Either alle thinges her referred and browht to knowght and floteryn with owte gouernour. [or etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prolog. 164 Thou ald hasart lychour..That floteris fithr euemair in sluggarday.

2. Of birds, etc.: To move or flap the wings rapidly without flying or with short flights; to move up and down or to and fro in quick irregular motions, or hang upon wing in the air.

c1000 *Gloss. Prudentius* (Record) 150 *Flotorodon, fraxulant*. c1340 *Cursor M.* 1781 (Trin.) *Pe foules floteret ho on hege*. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxi. 5 Like as hyrdes floter aboute their nestes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* iv. 15. 1836 I. 45 Troopes of pide butterflies, that fluter still In gratesse summer. 1719 DE FOE *Criar* (1840) I. xv. 252 The parrot..had fluttered a good way off. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. xxvii, March, my Muse, if I cannot fly, yet flutter. 1830 McCOSH *Dir. Gowl.* ii. ii. (1874) 245 Like the moth fluttering about the light which is to consume it. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 204 The belfry..Fluttered about..By chattering daws.

transf. and *fig.* c1440 *Pecock Repr.* I. xvi. 91 He flotereth not so ofte aboute the ceris of the laye peple. 1597 SINCEY *Astr. & Stella* cviii, My yong soule flutters to thee his nest. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 80 He flutters up and down like a Butterfly in a Garden. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxi. 212 Hans's talk naturally fluttered towards mischief.

b. To move with a light quivering motion through the air.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* iii, An etching..happened to flutter to the floor. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 10 Here and there a leaf fluttered down. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 19 Paper money fluttered to her feet.

c. *quasi-trans.* with *adv.* or *prep.*, expressing the result of a 'fluttering' movement.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 152 a, They choppe downe into the Snowe, fluttering the same ouer them with their wings. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to falling Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 125 So they, like Moths, may flutter life away. 1793 COWPER *Beau's Reply* 15 When your linnets..Had fluttered all his strength away. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Ad. Mr. Ledbury* I. xiv. 103 Seeds, which the bird had fluttered from his cage.

3. *transf.* To move about aimlessly, restlessly, sportively, or ostentatiously; to flit, hover.

1694 *tr. Milton's Lett.* *State* (1837) 372 Now he resides at Paris, or rather flutters unpunished about the City. 1724 PORE *Ess. Man* iv. 196 One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. 1779 JOHNSON *Lt. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct., I hope Mr. Thrale..at night flutters about the rooms. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiv. (1878) 354 She had kept fluttering about the hall, bothering the patient clerks with inquiries.

4. To move about or to and fro with quick vibrations or undulations; to quiver. Of the heart or pulse: To beat rapidly and irregularly.

1561 BECON *Sicke Mannes Salve* Wks. 1561 II. 220 My toung flotereth in my mouth, my hands tremble & shake for payne. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 513 The weight [of a cloak] is diffused in several parts, and, fluttering above, all of them are supported by the clouds. 1722-4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 90 Teach..little hearts to flutter at a Beau. 1815 SHELLEY *Astoria* 659 The pulse yet lingered in his heart. It paused—it fluttered. 1820 KEATS *Æve St.* *Agnes* xl, The arras..Flutter'd in the besieging wind's uproar. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 289 A few rags of sail fluttered from her main and mizen.

b. Of wind or flame: To blow or flicker lightly and intermittently. Of water: To ripple.

1638 N. ROWE in *Limore Papers* Ser. ii. (1888) IV. 3 Once the wind fluttered a little, whereupon we went to sea. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 534 A light, accompanied by a flame, fluttering from time to time on the surface. 1821 CLARE *Vil. Minstr.* I. 46 Down the rock the shallow water falls, Wild fluttering through the stones in feeble whimpering brawls. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croiciv* vi, Anyhow there they [tongues of flame] flutter.

fig. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 32 Its meaning flutters in me like a flame.

† c. *Musical.* (See quot. 1819.) *Obs.*

1759 R. SMITH *Harmonies* (ed. 2) 97 They do not beat at all, like imperfect consonances, but only flutter, at a slower or quicker rate according to the pitch of the sounds. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Flutter in Music*, is a term applied by Dr. Robert Smith..to the fluttering roughness in the sound of two notes which are discords to each other.

5. To tremble with excitement; to be excited with hope, apprehension, or pleasure, etc.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xxvii. (1713) 272 O how do I flutter to be acquainted with this kind of People. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. v. 73, I fluttered like a fool. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* IV, Fluttering with her own audacity. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxx. 162

1885 Clodn *Myths & Dr.* i. iii. 23 The languages of savages are in a constant state of flux.

8. *Math.* A continued motion (of a point).

[1597] HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxx. § 2 Time considered in it self, is but the flux of that very instant, wherein the Motion of the Heavens began. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philo.* (1839) 508 Rough and smooth... are not perceived but by the flux of a point, that is to say, we have no sense of them without time. 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 3 Not that hereby a Line is a Flux of a Point, as some define it. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* i. 484 s. v. *Fluxion*, A line considered as generated by the flux or motion of a point, or a surface generated by the flux of a line.

b. = FLUXION 5.

1798 CLIFFORD *Dynamics* ii. 63 This rate of change of a fluent quantity is called its fluxion, or sometimes, more shortly, its flux.

9. *Physics.* The rate of flow of any fluid across a given area; the amount which crosses an area in a given time; it is thus a vector referred to unit area. *Line of flux*, see quot. 1881. *Flux of force*, see quot. 1885.

1863 TYNDALE *Heat* vii. § 268 The line of flux... was parallel to the fibre. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1892) i. 21 The flux of heat in any direction at any point of a solid body may be defined as the quantity of heat which crosses a small area drawn perpendicular to that direction divided by that area and by the time. *Ibid.* 13 If two of these surfaces intersect, their line of intersection is a line of flux. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinet.* 159 The flux across each end of the tube would be zero. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* i. 102 Flux of Force. This product, from its analogy to the flux of a fluid flowing through a small tube with velocity $u = F$, is called the flux of force across dS .

III. A state or means of fusion.

10. Liquefaction or fusion. In phr. in *(the) flux*. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* vi. 199 The moribund matter, while it is in flux, is most destructive. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* i. 107 Let it stand a little in the flux.

11. *Metall.* Any substance that is mixed with a metal etc. to facilitate its fusion; also a substance used to render colours fusible in enamelling and in the colouring of porcelain and glass. Cf. *FLUSS* δ 2. For *flux*, *crude*, *white flux*: see quot.

1704 W. NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.*, Crude flux is a mixture of nitre and tartar. 1767 W. LEVINS *Philos. Commerce* Arts 68 Borax is one of the best fluxes for gold. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* li. xiv. 286 The black flux is formed, by setting fire to a mixture of one part of nitrate of potassa, and two of bi-tartrate of potassa. White flux is obtained by projecting into a red-hot crucible equal parts of the same salts. 1834 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 76 Fluxes which are necessary to render these [colours] fusible. 1875 FORTNUM *Malajolia* i. 8 Lead has been found in some of the blue coloured glazes of Babylonia, and... probably employed as a flux.

b. *collect.* Substances used as fluxes.

1890 *Kapunda Herald* 26 July 2/6 The Trade in Flux. The following are the quantities of flux dispatched from the Kapunda Railway station.

IV. 12. = FLUSH δ 4. [So F. *flux*.]

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 142 The flux [in game of Ambigu] is four cards in the same suit.

V. 13. *attrib. and Comb.*, as flux-ale, also likely to cause diarrhoea; flux-powder (see quot. 1704); flux root, 'the *Asclepias tuberosa* from its use in dysentery and catarrhs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1884); flux-spoon (see quot. 1874); flux- or flux-weed, the plant *Sisymbrium Sophia*, formerly a supposed remedy for the flux or dysentery.

1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 53 Brewers Servants, who formerly scorned what they then called 'Flux Ale'. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, 'Flux-powders... are Powders prepared to facilitate the Fusion of the harder Metals. 1894 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 894 1/2 'Flux-spoon, a small ladle for dipping up a sample of molten metal to be tested. 1878 *Lyne Dredger* i. lxxxix. 17 The seeds of **Flixweed* or *Sophia*, stoppeth the bloody flux. 1898 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Flixweed* or *Flixwort*.

† *Flux* (flvks), a. Obs. [ad. L. *fluxus*, ppl. adj. f. *fluere* to flow.] That is in a state of flux; ever-changing, fluctuating, inconstant, variable.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 61 Considering... the flux nature of all things here. a 1735 POPE & ARBUTHNOT *Mart. Scribl.* i. xlii. (1742) 44 A Corporation... is... a flux body. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 318 The record... was more serviceable... in a dead and immutable language than in any flux or living one. 1797 SIR G. STAUNTON *Acc. Ld. Macartney's Embassy* (1798) III. 420 The form of those characters has not been so flux as the sound of words.

Flux (flvks), v. [f. FLUX δ 1]

I. In medicine.

† 1. *trans.* To treat medically by subjecting to a flux; esp. to salivate. Also, of food or drink: To produce a flux in (a person); to purge. Obs.

1666 W. BOCHWIST *Loimographia* (1894) 40 Many people being fluxed with quicksilver for the Pox. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* xvii. 52 The Bone must be taken out... the Uterus cleansed and the Body fluxed. 1711 SWIFT *Tril.* to Stella 15 Feb. She'll be fluxed in two months. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 21 Their small wines... will certainly flux you, if you drink too plentifully of them. 1768 FOOTE *Devil a Sticks* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power... to pill... flux... and poultice all persons. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flux*, to salivate.

† b. *fig.*; also to clear of. Obs.

1651 R. WARING *To V. Cartwright* 38 in *Cartwright's Comedies* * 6b, To cure the Itch, or flux the Pen. 1660 Charac. Italy 12 Praying for the Dead, which doth so flux the pocket. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 1. 362 Twas be that gave our Senate purges, And flux the House of many a Burgess.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 140 E'en gentle George (flux'd both in tongue and purse) Shunning one snare, yet fell into a worse.

† c. *jocosely.* (See quot.) Obs.

a 1763 BYRON *Black Bob Wig* xlii, But what can Salivation do? It [a wig] has been flux and reflux too. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., To flux a wig, to put it up in curl, and bake it.

† d. *intr.* To submit to treatment by fluxing.

Obs.

1693 SHARWELL *Volunteers* iv. i, Would not flux because times were unsettled. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 326 A young Wench fluxing for the Falling-sickness. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress Bute* 22 Sept., His natural spirits gave him... cheerfulness when he was fluxing in a garret.

fig. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* v. 3 This place [Purgatory] of late Years Priests have found, For sinning Souls to flux in till they're sound.

2. *dial. and slang* (obs.). (See quot.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flux*, to cheat, cozen, or overreach. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Flux*, to snatch at anything.

II. In etymological sense.

3. *intr.* † a. Of a person: To bleed copiously. (obs.—) b. To issue in a flux, flow copiously.

1638 A. REAN *Chirurg.* xxvi. 192 The wounded party doth flux to death most commonly before any Chirurgion can come to stay the bleeding. 1823 LAMB *Lett. B. Barlow* 21 Nov., Once fix the seat of your disorder, and your fancies flux into it like so many bad humours. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, The invading waters... fluxing along the wall.

III. In ancient Chemistry and Metallurgy.

4. *trans.* To make fluid, fuse, melt.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Liquors helpeth to flux and to flowe Many things. 1665 BOYLE *Orig. Forces & Qual.* 260 Sea salt, if it be distill'd alone... is apt to be flux'd by the heat of the fire. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 102 An intense equal heat, fluxes the ear. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* vi. 105 The walls under the intense heat, were fluxed and melted into a sort of glass.

fig. 1754 SHESBARE *Matrimony* (1766) l. 79 The Alloy, which was fluxed out of him, left so little of the Original remaining, that [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 29 Every solid in the universe is ready to become fluid on the approach of the mind, and the power to flux it is the measure of the mind.

5. To treat with a flux (see FLUX δ 11); to heat in combination with a flux.

1781 *Dict. Chem.* in J. T. DILLON *Trans. Spain* 233 note, If, cobalt... be fluxed like other metallic calces, it will be reduced to a semi-metal. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* li. 151 To melt the copper as fluid as possible, and flux it with the black flux. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 780 The highest finished ware... is... returned to the enamel kiln, where the colours are fluxed six or seven times.

absol. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* ix. 306 These lower limestone beds are used for fluxing.

6. *intr.* To become fluid; to melt.

1666 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 14 Firing [it] strongly in a crucible until it flux. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv. (1853) 21 The sand... fluxes and runs by the intense heat.

Hence *Fluxing* ppl. a.

1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* i. 190 From the fluxing Bagnio just dismiss. 1711 E. VARN *Quix.* i. 71 As Fluxing Patients... Suck Broaths and Cordials thro' a Quill.

† *Fluxation*, Obs. [f. FLUX v. + -ATION.]

1. Treatment by fluxing: see FLUX v. i.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 140 A draw'd Prostitute, fitting her self for Fluxation.

2. Flowing or passing on.

1710 LESLIE *Viud. Short Meth. with Deists* Wks. 1721 i. 121 They [the Siamese] believe no God, but a continual Fluxation and transmigration of Souls from eternity.

† *Fluxed*, ppl. a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Caused to flow; flowing, weeping. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolver* i. lxxxix. 137 That God is merciful, that will admit offences to be expiated by the sigh, and fluxed eyes.

2. Salivated.

a 1679 EARL ORRERY tr. *Guzman* i, I spit Verses faster than a flux'd Vencher does his Rheum. 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne* xxxvii, No new-flux'd Rake shew'd fairer Skin.

Fluxible (flvks'ib'l). Obs. or arch. Also 5 fluxible, 7 fluxable. [a. OF. *fluxible*, ad. late L. *fluxibilis*, f. *flux*-ppl. stem of *fluere* to flow.]

1. Apt to flow; fluid.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knewl.* (1556) 141 The water beyne a lyquide and fluxible bodye, can not be stayed by his owne partes. 1605 TIMME *Querist.* ii. l. 105 Salt, by the vehemence of the heat of fire, is to be dissolved, moulten, and made fluxible. 1725 LEON tr. *Alberic's Archib.* l. 452 2 Stones... are created of Nature of a liquid and fluxible substance. fig. 1660 MASON *Free Commun.* 137 Good Education... ought to correct the fluxible fault... of our watry situation.

b. Of a watery consistence; hence, pliable, supple.

1609 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 408 Not a fluxible or loose fat like the fat of Lambs, but a solid fat, like the fat of Hogs. 1618 M. BAKER *Fortranquillity* 12 The ends of the flint was rather to be hard and firme then soft and fluxable. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* x. 366 1/2 At that Age all things are fluxible... especially the Bones and Nerves.

2. Capable of being melted; fusible; liquefiable.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* i. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 130 We make Calxes unctious both Whyte and Red... Fluxible as Wax. 1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 289 In them doth abound fluxible moisture, apt to be dissolved with every little heat. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 17 Minerals are of two sorts, some fluxible or liquifiable and others not, quasi-sol. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 17 Dismissing the first Fluxibles, such as Gold.

3. Liable to flux or change; fluctuating, not permanent, variable.

1561 EREN *Arte Nanig.* iii. ii. 56 This is fluxible, wauering, and moueable. 1670 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. v. (1660) 120 Meteors... be of nature fluxible, and nothing permanent. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 517 Is there not a natural lenitie and vanitie in every creature which renders it fluxible, variable, and inconstant?

Hence **Fluxibly** adv. **Fluxibility**, **Fluxibleness**, the quality of being fluxible.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. ix. in Ashm. (1652) 163 Every parte all fyre for to endure, Fluxibly fyxe and stabill in tyncture. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 38 It... stoppeth over much thinnesse and fluxibility of hlood. 1651 HAMMOND *Answe. Ld. Falkland* vii. Wks. 1684 II. 693 The Fluxibility of humane Nature is so great, that it is no wonder if errors should have crept in. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Fluxibleness. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 20 Such bumidity is disproportioned by the fluxibility... and therefore it resides more in one part than in another.

Fluxile (flvks'il), a. Obs. or arch. [ad. late L. *fluxilis*, f. *flux*-: see prec. and -ILE.]

1. = FLUXIBLE 1.

1605 TIMME *Querist.* ii. iii. 115 The which water, albeit it always remaineth fluxile and liquid. 1647 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1652) 161, I extracted a good quantity of nitrous salt, which was almost fluxile. 1702 R. MEAN *Poisons* 114 The Mercurial Globules... dissolve the Preternatural Cohesions of all the Liquors... making them more Fluxile and Thin.

2. = FLUXIBLE 3.

a 1654 SELDEN *Engl. Epist.* x. § 16 The fluxile nature of this deceitful prince [King John]. 1858 BUSHNETT *Serm.* *New Life* 212 Opinions... are in a fluxile shifting state.

Hence **Fluxility** [see -ILITY], the quality or condition of being fluxile.

1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 249 The Weight and Fluidity, or, at least, Fluxility of the Bodies here below. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 37 The Fluxility, or thin consistence of the Blood. 1721 N. HOPKES *Hist. Acc. Plague* 115 Salt adds to the Fluxility of Fluxes.

Fluxing (flvks'ing), vbl. sb. [f. FLUX v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FLUX in various senses.

1659 HEVLIN *Animadu.* in *Fuller's App. Inj. Inno.* (1840) 313 An ordinary purge being sufficient for the one, whereas the foul body of the other doth require a fluxing. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) 353 A certain cure [for the mange]... was fluxing with mercury. 1777 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 875 The roasting or fluxing of an ore.

b. *concr.* = FLUX sb. 11.

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 127 The amount of 'fluxings' should be kept as small as possible.

2. *attrib.* as *fluxing-material*; *fluxing-bed*, in the manufacture of soda, one of the two parts into which the sole of the furnace is divided.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 264 Other descriptions... do not contain an equal abundance of fluxing materials.

Fluxion (flvks'on), Also, 6 *fluxione*, -yon.

[a. Fr. *fluxion*, ad. L. *fluxiō-em*, f. *flux*-ppl. stem of *fluere* to flow; see -ION.]

1. The action of flowing; a flowing or issuing forth (of water, vapour, etc.). Also, continuous or progressive motion; continual change. Now rare.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 333 Whirlepooles, and fluxions are caused... in the midst of the sea. 1603 HOLLAND *Putarch's Mor.* 962 The fluxion of the odour coming from the beast. 1606 J. DAVIES *Sel. Sec. Husb.* 8c. Wks. (Grosart) II. 14 If the fluxion of this instant Now Effect not That, nocht will, that Time doth know. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 165 That [water]... which... hath some certain beginning of fluxion. 1656 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. 10 In Sensibles neither magnitude nor quality is permanent, but in continual fluxion and mutation. 1660 *Ibid.* ix. 350/1 The point by fluxion makes a Line. 1880 BLACKMORE *St. Austerly* i. viii. 92 Their bodies continually going up and down upon perpetual fluxion.

fig. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 31 The Catholics know that the fluxion of public opinion is in their favour.

† b. = EFFLUVIUM 2 a. Obs.

1603 HOLLAND *Putarch's Mor.* 725 Those fluxions which rest upon waters, looking-glasses, or any such mirrors. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ii. (1702) 651/2 Falling Stars are not fluxions of the ether extinguish in the Air almost as soon as lighted. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man. i. iii. 352 The Rays of Light may be considered as a kind of Fluxions in respect of the biggest component Particles of Matter.

2. An excessive flow of blood, 'humour', serum, etc. to any organ or part of the body. Also *concr.*, the matter which flows.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 B j, Yf the flux or rennyng will nat stop with salues, seke the cause of the sayde fluxyon. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) A iij, Horsnesse, and continuall fluxion of snevill in old men. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 559 It is the better for to repress the fluxion of humors into the eyes. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate. Wks.* (1653) 75 Gallies... cure fluxions of the Augs. 1746 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to W. Montagu* 23 Aug., I had so bad a fluxion on my eyes, I was really afraid of losing them. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 75 A fluxion towards the labyrinth with serious exudation in the nerve structure.

fig. 1796 BURNBY *Metastasio* II. 351 To attempt the cure of the eloquent fluxion to which he is subject.

3. = FLUX sb. 1.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 53 b, The common dew drunke of cattell... bringing them to a fluxion. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabrielher's Bk. Physique* 217/2 It preventeth also... superfluous fluxione [of the menstruales]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renard's Disp.* 165* This cures redness of axions. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 67 At Lima it occasioned constipations and fluxions.

† 4. = FUSION Obs. 1731 BAILEY, *Fluxion* (among Chymists), signifies the running of Metals or any other Bodies, into a Fluid, by Fire or otherwise. 1848 in *Craig*.

5. *Math.* In the Newtonian form of the infinitesimal calculus: 'The rate or proportion at which a flowing or varying quantity increases its magnitude' (Hutton *Math. Dict.*).

This is Newton's own use of the word; but the 18th c. writers on the Newtonian calculus used *fluxion* for what Newton called the 'moment' of a fluent, and modern analysts call the 'differential'.

Corresponding *fluxions*, rates at which two interdependent quantities may change simultaneously. *Second fluxion*, the rate of change of the fluxion of a variable quantity; the second differential coefficient with respect to the time.

1704 [see DIFFERENTIAL A. 3]. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Math.* 174 Let \dot{x} be a Ratiuncula, or Fluxion of the Ratio of 1 to $1+x$. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 287 Rules for finding the fluxions of all sorts of quantities. 1828 *Ibid.* II. 323 The fluxion found from a given fluent is always perfect and complete.

b. Hence (*the Method* or *† Doctrine* of) *Fluxions* is used as a name for the Newtonian calculus.

The direct and inverse method of fluxions are (apart from differences of notation) essentially identical with the differential and the integral calculus respectively.

1702 [see DIFFERENTIAL A. 3]. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Math.* I. xx. 327 A Penetration into the abstruse Difficulties and Depths of modern Algebra and Fluxions. 1812 CRESSWELL *Math. & Min.* II. ii. 127 Its [quantity's] increase and decrease by motion, which is the foundation of the doctrine of Fluxions. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 275 The method of fluxions, or, as it is now more generally called, the differential calculus. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 599 Newton... facilitated the calculation of planetary movements by his theory of Fluxions.

† c. loosely. An infinitesimal quantity.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks. XII. 234 The hour-hand of a watch—who can detect the separate fluxions of its advance?

6. *Comb.* a. *fluxion-structure* (see quot. 1890). 1882 GEMIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. iv. 104 This is well shown by what is termed the fluxion-structure. 1890 — *Class-bk. Geol.* (ed. 1946) *Fluxion-structure, Fluxion-structure*, an arrangement of the crystallites, crystals, or particles of a rock in streaky lines, indicative of the internal movement of the mass previous to its consolidation.

Fluxional (fluk'shənl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Math.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a fluxion or the method of fluxions.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man I. iii. 357 The Justness of an arithmetical, or fluxional Operation. 1823 MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* *Fluxional Analysis* is the analysis of fluxions and flowing quantities, distinguishable from the differential calculus both by its metaphysics and notation. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 321 Multiply every term by the fluxional letter.

2. Pertaining to, resulting from, or subject to 'fluxion' or flowing.

1827 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) I. 215 How are we to explain the reaction of this fluxional body on the animal? 1842-3 GROVER *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 134 The instability, or fluxional state, of all nature. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 36 Other effects besides the fluxional creation of the world are referred to.

Fluxionary (fluk'shənəri), a. [see -ARY.]

1. = FLUXIONAL 1.

1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 10 The great Author of the Fluxionary Method. 1763 W. EMERSON *Math. Increm.* vii. Some fluxionary quantities have no fluents, but what are expressed by series. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. ii. 35 We find him occupied with his fluxionary calculus.

2. Of the nature of, or subject to 'fluxion' or continuous change, fluctuating.

1748 LOND. *Mag.* June 255/2 The general ferment... in matter, whereby all bodies are... disposed to undergo those fluxionary changes necessary to their generation, growth and corruption. 1826 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 738 Appearances... which, by their very essence, are fluxionary, become unalterable when fixed and petrified. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 146 All other wealth was fluxionary.

Fluxionist (fluk'shənist), a. [see -IST.] One who uses or is skilled in mathematical fluxions.

1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* Qu. 43 Whether an Algebraist, Fluxionist, or Demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure Principles? 1816 tr. *La Croix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 650 The best argument of its utter insufficiency... is derived from the practices of the fluxionists themselves.

† **Fluxive**, a. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. *fluxivus*, f. *flux-* ppl. stem of *fluere* to flow: see -IVE.] That has the quality of flowing, apt to flow, fluid; *lit.* and *fig.* Also, fluctuating, variable.

1597 SHAKES. *Lover's Compl.* 50 These often bath'd she in her fluxive eyes. 1605 DRAVEN *Man in Moon* 311 In fluxive humour, which is ever found, As I doe wane, or wax up to my round. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLT *Barthol. Anal.* III. viii. 148 Thin and fluxive like water. 1670 HACKETT *Cent. Sermon* (1675) 532, I look not upon that which is fluxive and changeable. 1716 M. DAVIES *Alchem. Brit.* II. 352 The Fluxive Disposition, or the great Fox.

† **Fluxure** (fluk'siur). *Obs.* [nd. L. *fluxura*, f. *flux-* ppl. stem of *fluere* to flow: see -IVE.] a. The quality of being fluid; fluidity. b. *concr.* That which flows; a quantity of fluid matter; sap.

1. 1599 J. JONSON *Er. Man out of Hum.* Induct., Why, Humour... in it selfe holds these two properties, Moisture and Fluxure.

b. 1596 DRAVEN *Leg.* iv. 930 As in the Corne, the Fluxure when we see Fills but the Straw, when it should feede the Earre. 1603 — *Bar. Wars* II. xvi. The swaine floure of the Clouds. 1622 — *Poly-ol.* xxvii. 75 Those Tree-reese... which like a Jelly first To the beholder seeme, then by the fluxure burst, Still great and greater thrive.

Fluy, *obs.* var. of **FLUY** a.

Fluyd, **Flwe**, *obs.* forms of **FLOOD**, **FLUT**.

Fluzen, -on, *obs.* pa. t. pl. of **FLY**.

Flwreis, *obs.* Sc. form of **FLOURISH**.

Fly (flai), *sh* 1. Pl. flies (flaiz). *Forms:* fléoze (in comb. fléoz, fléoh-), flýze, Northumb. fléze, 2-4 flize, south. vli3e, 3 fléoze, flye, south. vli6, 3-4 fléze, south. vlez, fléih, south. vlei3, 3-7, 8 Sc. flie, 4-9 north. and Sc. flée, 4-5 flégh, (4 fléoze, flégh, fléigh, fléy(o, flíj), 5-7 flye, 7-fly. [OE. *fléoge*, *flýge*, wk. fem. (Northumb. *flýge* ? str. masc.) = MDn. *vlieghe* (mod.Dn. *vlieg*), OHG. *flōga*, *flūga* (MHG. *vlieghe*, mod.Ger. *fliege*) : OTeut. **flengōn*, f. root of **flengan* to fly. From the weak grade of the same root comes the equivalent Scandinavian word, ON., Sw. *fluga*, Da. *flue*.

The plural form in -s appears in 13th c., but the original plural ending -n was not wholly obsolete in the 15th c.]

† 1. Any winged insect; as the bee, gnat, locust, moth, etc. *Obs.*; cf. 2, 3, 4 below, and BUTTERFLY. 1590 Lindisf. *Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 24 Latuas blindo zie wórdas done fléze. 1340 *Aynb.* 136 He is ase þe smale ule3e þet maketh þet hony. 1563 HYLL *Art. Garden.* (1593) 36 Flies (with the long hinder legges). 1599 T. MOUTET (title) Silkwormes and their flies. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 653 The black flies called Beetles. 1649 JEN. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. viii. 113 Eating Flies and wilde honey. 1644 *Act. Sen. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 207 Here are divers sorts of Flies, as Butterflies, Butcherflies, Horseflies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1796) VIII. 149 The cold weather frequently comes on before the worm is transformed into a fly.

b. A dipterous or two-winged insect, esp. of the family *Muscidae*.

1500 *ELFRIC Exod.* viii. 29 For ðe ic gebidde and ðeos fle3e farþ fram ðe. 1520 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 89 Al dai ðar cumeð to þohtes, al swo ðoð flizen to sare. 1520 *Bestiary* 473 Til ðat ðer flézes faren and fallen ðer-inne. 1530 *Cursor M.* 5990 (Cott.) To-morn þe fle3es sal be you fra. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 130 Bées and flyes haue no voyes, but make a voyes in fleenge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 72 The flye that setteth her ypon corrupt thinges. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ProL. 172 To knit hyr nettis... Tharwith to caucht the myghe and littill fle. 1615 G. SANOVS *Trav.* 203 The infinite swarms of flies that do shine like glow-worms. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 94 Do what we can, summer will have its flies.

c. *fig.* 1522 *Ancr. R.* 290 [Pis] dogge of helle... mid his blodie vlien of stinkinde þouhtes. 1535 *Coer de D.* 2517 In whyt schetys they gunne hem trywen for the bytyng of his flyen. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wylatt* I. Wks. 1873 III. 84 The fly is angrie, but hee wants a sting.

d. A type of something insignificant.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 428 Wat was by strenghe worþ?.. ywys nogt worþ a flye. 15386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 272 Aleyn answered I count hym nat a flye. 1520 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. ii. Wks. 1123/4 Without which... all the spiritual comfort that any man may speake of can neuer auale a flye. 1794 BURNS 'O Philly, happy be that day' x, I care nae wealth a single flye. 1830 HAZLITT *Covers.* *Authors*. He would not hurt a flye.

e. *Phr.* Fly in amber: see AMBER 5. Fly on the (coach-) wheel: (see quot. 1870). To send away with a fly in one's ear: cf. FLEA 4. To break, crush, a fly upon the wheel (fig.): to spend a great deal of energy and labour upon something not worth it. Let that fly stick in (or to) the wall (Sc.): say nothing more on that subject. Don't let flies stick to your heels: be quick.

1606 *Rel. Proc. agst. late Traitors* Zz a b, The princes... sent away your second Mercury with a flye in his ear. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1722) 82 Flies, that I have yet seen inclos'd in Amber. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley*, 'O what, Colonel, for the love of God! let that flea stick to your heels.' 1836 *Going to Service* iv. 44 Don't let flies stick to your heels, and don't let ten minutes get the start of you. 1840 LYTON *Money* v. iii, I have the greatest respect... for the worthy and intelligent flies upon both sides the wheel. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Innocent* Wks. XI. 2 To apply any more elaborate criticism to them, would be 'to break a fly upon the wheel'. 1870 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable*, Fly on the coach wheel, one who fancies himself of mighty importance, but who is in reality of none at all.

f. *Proverbs*.

1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 110 A flye folowethe the hony. 1529 SKELTON *Replaye* 75 The blynde eteth many a flye. 1546 J. HENWOOD *Prer.* (1867) 75 Hungry flies bite sore.

2. With defining word as blow, flesh, horse-, house-, sheep-fly, etc.: see those words. Black fly, U.S. (see quot.). Hessian fly (*Cecidomyia Destructor*), an insect that infests wheat, said to have been introduced into America with the Hessian troops, during the War of Independence. Spanish fly = CANTHARIDES. Tsetse-fly (*Glossina morsitans*), a South-African fly which attacks cattle.

1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying w. Polwart* 314 The feathers, the fardie, with the spengie flees. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Pref. The pillular beetle and spanish flies. 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 195 Letter relative to the loss of his crop, by the Hessian fly. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 59 Cantharides, commonly called Spanish Flies. 1877 T. HANES *Gold Regions S. E. Africa* 109 A considerable portion of this step is infested with the tsetse fly. 1899 *Century Dict.* s. v. Fly, Black Fly, any one of the species of the genus *Simulium*, some of which are extraordinarily abundant in the northern woods of America, and cause great suffering by their bites.

3. In farmers' and gardeners' language, often used without defining prefix for the insect parasite chiefly injurious to the particular crop or animal indicated by the context; the hop-fly, potato-fly, turnip-fly, sheep-fly, etc. Chiefly collect. in sing. as the name of the disease consisting in or caused by the ravages of these insects.

1594 LOCKE *Wks.* (1714) III. 436 Before they come to think of the Fly in their Sheep, or the Tares in their Corn. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 122 To prevent the Fly [in turnips] some propose to sow Ashes with the Seed. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVII. 47 An easy and efficacious method of destroying the Fly on Hops. 1819 REES *Cycl.* Fly... a disease incident to sheep, in consequence of their being stricken by a fly, which produces a sort of maggot, that eats into, and remains in the flesh. 1824 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* Fly in Turnips (*Altia nemorum*) the vulgar name of a species of flea-beetle, which attacks the turnip-crop in the cotyledon or seed leaf, as soon as it appears. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 282 The marks left on the skin by the blows of the fly. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/1 In some (hop) gardens a good deal of fly exists.

4. *Angling*. a. An insect attached to a hook as a lure in the mode of angling called fly-fishing. b. An artificial fly, i.e. a fish-hook dressed with feathers, silk, etc., so as to imitate some insect.

Often collect. in the phrase to fish with fly. 1589 *Papye v. Hatchel* 3, I doo but yet angle with a silken flye, to see whether Martins will nibble. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 93 Or with a Fife, either a natural or an artificial Fly. *Ibid.* iv. 111 Your gold, or what materials soever you make your Fly of, at 1740 TICKELL *Ep.* to Lady *Bel. Marriage* 39 Here let me... lure the trout with well-dissembled flies. 1881 C. GIBSON *Heart's Problem* x. 154 He... tossed it [fish] into his basket, and cast his flye again. *Fig.* 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* i. i, Sit close Don Perez, or your Worship's caught... I fear a Flye.

† 5. a. A familiar demon (from the notion that devils were accustomed to assume the form of flies). b. *transf.*, and with allusion to the insect's finding its way into the most private places: A spy (cf. F. *mouche*).

c. A parasite, flatterer (cf. L. *musca*). 1584 R. SCOT *Discover*, *Witcher*, III. xv. 51 A flie, otherwise called a diuell or familiar. 1610 B. JONSON *Act. I.* ii, A rifying flye: none o' your great familiars. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 241 There was this... Good in his employing of these Flies and Familiars; that... the... Suspicion of them kept... many Conspiracies from being attempted. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. iv, He hath a Flye only to win good cloaths. 1649 B. HALL *Cases Consc.* 179 These mercenary Flies, whether of State, or of Religion, are justly hateful.

6. *Printing*. a. A 'printer's devil' (cf. 5 a). b. The person who takes the sheets from the press, the 'taker-off'; also, that part of a printing machine which usually performs that office now. (Cf. FLYER.)

a. 1683 MOXON *Printing* 373 *Devil*... the Workmen do Jocosely call them Devils; and sometimes Spirits, and sometimes Flies. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, s. v., These boys are not now called devils, as in the time of Moxon, but Flies, or Fly Boys.

b. 1732 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1825-7) II. 1240 The inferior order among us, called flies, employed in taking newspapers off the press. 1838 TIMPERLEY *Printer's Man* 113 Fly, the person that takes off the sheet from the press in cases of expedition. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing*, Fly, an invention for taking off or delivering the sheets from a power-press.

† 7. a. A 'patch' for the face. [tr. F. *mouche*.] 1658 WHITE tr. *A late Discourse* 102 The patches and flies which she put upon her face.

† b. Some kind of head-dress. Cf. *fly-cap* (in 11 below). *Obs.*

1773 *History of Lord Ainsworth* I. 139 Her beautiful tresses were... fasten'd behind with a diamond comb; over which was plac'd a small French fly, ornamented with large sprigs set with brilliants. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 259 Ladies... still wear their hair low before... Small flies, the wings very wide apart at the top, and very small and short lappets.

† 8. With reference to a festival formerly observed by the Oxford cooks. *Obs.*

On Whit-Tuesday the cooks 'marched in silken doublets on horseback to Bartholomews or Bullingdon Green to fetch the fly', and 'on Michaelmas Day they rode thither again to carry the fly away'. See AUBREY *Rem. Gentilium* (1882) 202 (written in 1686); Aubrey supposed the sense to be that of 5 a above.

1602 in *Narcissus* (ed. M. L. Lee 1893) App. ii. 32 They [the cooks] have set a little porch before so great an house, and have called their show the flye. 1654 GAY *Plas. Notes* III. v. 99 The man that preaches the Cooks Sermon at Oxford, when that plump Society rides upon their Governours Horses to fetch in the Enemy, the Flie. 1661-6 WOOD *Antig. Oxford* (O. H. S.) II. 513 note, Many people resorted here [St. Bartholomew's Hospital]; as the cooks bringing in of the fly.

9. *slang*. A policeman. Cf. BLUE-BOTTLE 2. 1857 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr. Assist.* (ed. 3) 446 A policeman, a fly.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. simple attributive, ns fly-blight, -kind, -maggot, -screen, -stale, -wing; (sense 2) (*tristie*) fly-belt, -country; (sense 4) ns fly-lackle; (sense 6) as fly-fully.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 5/1 The Beira line had now completely spanned the 'fly' belt. 1897 *Daily News* 25 June 2/5 The plantations in these districts being most affected by the 'fly blight'. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 1/6 When the railway... has crossed the 'fly country'. 1891 *Kan. Creation* 6 The 'Fly-kind', if under that name we comprehend all

other flying insects. 1692 *Ibid.* ii. 123 The fly maggots. 1875 *SOUTHWARD Dict. Typogr.* s.v. *Setting the Fly*, Let it run down the fly so that it is barely held by the fly-pulleys. 1791 W. BARTMAN *Carolina* 83 When they appear in the fly state. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 113, I was half sorry that I had no fly-tackle, and soon tried. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 192 He settes not a fly wyng bi Sir Cesar full even.

b. objective, (sense 1 b) as fly-breeder, -fancier, -hunter, -killer, -scarer, -way-driver, -whipper; fly-catching vbl. sb. and ppl. adj., fly-hunting vbl. sb.; (sense 4) as fly-caster, -maker, -taker; fly-dressing, -making vbl. sb.; fly-taking ppl. adj.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xciv. 144 I never dispute with the son of a cucumber, said the fly-breeder. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. (1853) II. 105 A certain soaring and serious greatness of soul, which rendered fly-catching too low a business for him. 1890 WEBSTER *Fly-catching* (Zool.), having the habit of catching insects on the wing. 1806 J. H. KEENE *Fish. Tackle* 202 There is no royal road to fly-dressing however. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xciv. 145 The fly-fancier, accused the mathematician. 1895 C. C. ABBOTT *Birds about us* iv. 113 They are fly-catchers, not fly-hunters. 1838 DICKENS *Mem. Grimaldi* ii. He had been fly-hunting with his friend. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 951 He was afterwards called by the name of Muscarius or Fly-killer. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 77 Every man his own fly-maker. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 113 The Art of fly-making. 1801-3 DANIEL *Rural Sports* II. 296 Hackles are a very important article in fly-making. 1658 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 68 On the left hand, Rajes Bousing fly-scarer. 1889 *Century Dict.* Fly-taker, in angling, any fish that will take the fly. 1840 TICKELL in *Ann. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* IX. 705 The little fly-taking *Cypripus*, mis-called 'trout' in Upper India. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat.* Ins. 951 Jupiter, called *anaximachus*, or the Fly-tying-driver. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 134 The long tails of the girafes are admirable fly-whippers.

c. instrumental, as fly-angling, fly-biting vbl. sb., fly-bit, -stuck, -swarmed adjs.

1651 WALTON *Angler* iv. 110 These and the May-fly are the ground of all fly-angling. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 203 Their fly-bit hides. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sec. 417 It is comparatively but a meer fly-biting to what they undergo. 1877 T. BAINES *Gold Regions S. E. Africa* 151 A fly-stuck ome. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Li. Asia* 69 The fly-swarmed sweetmeat shops.

II. Special comb.: fly-bat, a species of fly found in Barbadoes; fly-bird, a humming-bird (cf. F. *oiseau-mouché*); fly-blister, a plaster made of *Cantharides*; fly-book, a case in the form of a book, in which anglers keep artificial flies; fly-brush, a brush for driving away flies; fly-cage, a contrivance for catching flies; fly-cap, a kind of head-dress (see quot. 1762); fly-case, the covering of an insect; spec. the anterior wing of beetles, elytrou; fly-duster = fly-brush; fly-fringe (see quot.); fly-hook, a hook baited with a fly; fly-line, a line for fly-fishing; fly-nut (see quot.); fly-paper, a sheet of paper prepared to catch or poison flies; fly-powder, a powder used to kill flies; fly-rod, a rod for fly-fishing; fly-slicer, *slang* (see quot.); fly-snapper, *U.S.*, a name of certain fly-catching birds, (a) the genus *Alysiaga*; (b) *Phainopepla nitens*; fly-speck, -spot, a stain produced by the excrement of an insect; fly-specked, -speckled a., marked with fly-specks; fly-tier, -tyer, a maker of artificial flies; so fly-tying vbl. sb.; fly-time, the time when flies are to be met with or are troublesome; fly-tip, -top, a top-joint used for fly-fishing; fly-water, (a) an infusion or decoction of flies; (b) (see quot. 1855); fly-weevil, *U.S.*, the common grain-moth (*Gelechia cerealella*) (*Cent. Dict.*); fly-whisk, an instrument for driving away flies. Also FLY-BANE, -BITTEN, -BLOW, -BLOWN, -CATCHER, -FISH, etc.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 212 The Fly-bats come from their lurking holes. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 468 The fly-bird is esteemed one of the most beautiful. 1842 Hood *Elm Tree* n. xxiii. The Fly-bird flutters up and down. To catch its tiny prey. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xi. I put it in the squire's fly-book. 1883 J. L. ALLEN in *Century Mag.* Apr. 946 The abandoned fly-brush lay full across his face. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxviii. A paper fly-cage dangled from the ceiling. 1753 *Genil. Mag.* XXIII. 123 The ladies...should not sacrifice the vigor of health...to a fly cap. 1762 *Lond. Chronicle* 16-18 Feb. 1763 The Fly Cap...is fixed upon the forehead, forming the figure of an over-grown butterfly...with outstretched wings. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 353 With powdered hair and fly-caps and lappets. 1866 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 270 The kahili is made of black feathers, fastened on a pole, much resembling a fly-duster. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume*, *Fly-fringe, a peculiar edging for ladies' sleeves and dresses; much worn in the early part of the reign of George III. 1706 R. HOWLETT *Angler's Sure Guide* 88 A middle-sized fly-hook. *Ibid.* 97 The fly-line should be made very taper. 1854 BAUGH *Haileut.* ii. 19 Neither fly-rods, fly-lines, reels...nor landing-net. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 Fly-nut, a nut with wings, to be twisted by the hand. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 435 Fly-papers came...into street-traffic...in the summer of 1848. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts*, Fly-powder, the black coloured powder obtained by the spontaneous oxidization of metallic arsenic in the air. 1684 R. H. SCHOOL *Recreant*. 149 The Line, for the Fly-Rod...must be stronger than the first. 1843 ATKINSON in *Zoologist* 293. I tapped it with the end of my fly-rod. 1855 GOSSE *Dict. Natl. Tongue*, Fly slicers, life guard men, from their sitting on horse.

hack, under an arch, where they are frequently observed to drive away flies with their swords. 1895 C. C. ABBOTT *Birds about us* ii. 75 Well...did the fly-snapper only make believe to launch out after insects? 1855 OGILVIE, *Fly-speck. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 528/1 A fly-specked old engraving. 1881 MISS LAFFAN in *Alam.* XLIV. 388 Pictures, yellowed by turf smoke and well fly-speckled. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* v. 47 There are a thousand cracks and flaws and fly-spots upon everything about us. 1881 *Echo* 11 Apr. 3/6 The...cleverest fly-tier in England. 1706 R. HOWLETT *Angler's Sure Guide* 86 This is their [fishes'] constant course all fly-time. 1757 DYER *Fleece* i. 366 In teasing fly-time. 1706 R. HOWLETT *Angler's Sure Guide* 79 The Stock [of the Rod] bored no wider than to carry a Ground-top therein, or a fly-top. 1887 H. CHOLMONDELEY-PINELL *Mod. Impr. Fish. Tackle* 23 This branch of fly-tying. 1825 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* I. 306, I should have recommended...fly-water for disorders in the eyes. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, Fly-water, a solution of arsenic, or decoction of quassia-bark, for killing flies. 1789 L. CARTER in *Trans. Amer. Soc.* I. 274 (title), Observations concerning the fly-weevil that destroys the Wheat. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 132 A kind of fly-whisk made of palm-leaves.

b. In various plant-names, as fly-agaric, *Agaricus muscarius* = FLY-BANE I c; fly-dod, ragwort (*Senecio Jacobaea*); fly-flower (see quot. 1878); fly-honeysuckle, (a) a variety of honeysuckle (*Lonicera Xylosteum*); (b) a species of Halleria; fly-orchid, -orchis, a name for *Ophrys muscifera*; fly-poison, fly-wort (see quots.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fly-agaric. 1826 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fly-dod...is usually covered with a dusky yellow fly. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1351 *Orchis Myodes* minor, the lesser fly flower. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Fly Flowers, (1) All species of *Orchis* except *O. mascula*. —Glow... (2) *Prunella vulgaris* —Glow. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Fly-honeysuckle. 1861 Mrs. LANKSTER *Wild Flowers* 71 *Lonicera Xylosteum*, the Fly or Upright Honeysuckle. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* ii. lvi. 222 We may call it in English properly fly-orchis, because all the kinds of Serapias *Orchis*, have in all their flowers the...likeness of one kind of fly or other. 1841 MAUNNER *Sci. f. Lit. Treas.*, Fly-orchis, in botany, the *Orchis muscifera*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fly-poison, *Amanthium muscatoxicum*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* App. Fly-wort, in botany, a name by which some call the *lychnis* of authors. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Fly-wort, a name applied to those species of *Cataneum* formerly called *Myanthus*.

Fly (fai), sb.² Pl. flies; in sense 3 h usually frys. [f. FLX v. 1; many of the senses have no mutual connexion, being separate formations on the vb. OE. had *fryge* str. masc., action of flying = OHG. *flug* (MHG. *vluc*, mod. Ger. *flug*), *ON. flugr* (mod. Icel. *flug* neut.) = OTEut. **flugi-z*, f. weak grade of **flegan* to FLX; but it is doubtful whether this survived the OE. period.]

I. The action of flying.

1. + The action or manner of flying, flight (obs.). In recent use, an act of flying.

a 1000 *Crist* 645 (Gr.) Se fela fugel flyges cunnode. a 1000 *Satan* 112 (Gr.) Ic secol on flyze...earda neosan. c 1425 *Fest. Ch. xxx.* in *Leg. Read* (1871) 221 Pe Eggle is friskest fowle in flye. c 1650 *Earl Westmorland* in *Furniv.* Percy *Folio* I. 300 On Bramball more shee caused my flye. 1786 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) 1. 178 Indignity offered under the fly of his flag. 1828 DISRAELI *Infernal Marriage* iii. iii. Novels (1881) 345 'Twas an easy fly; the chariot [a car borne by owls] soon descended upon the crest of a hill. 1887 *Sporting Life* 22 June 2/6 A two miles pigeon fly.

b. A flying visit. rare.

1833 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* 28 July, We have had...no other visitors except...my mother...for a fly.

c. *slang*. A trick, dodge.

1861 [F. W. ROBINSON] *No Church* I. ix. 192 Who's put you up to that fly?

2. On the fly; orig. on the wing, flying; hence, in motion, moving up and down.

a. *gen.* Also *slang* = 'on the spree'.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 51 Taking them on the fly; which means meeting the gentry on their walks, and beseeching or at times menacing them till something is given. 1855 [BURN] *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 6 My father had been on the fly in that town for nine or ten days. 1868 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXIV. 538, I prigged an old woman's poke on the fly. 1862 *Nation* (N. Y.) 4 Aug. 91/2 To borrow the language of the sportsman, he may be said to have caught the Melanesian people 'on the fly'.

b. *Baseball* and (U.S. only) *Cricket*: The course of a ball that has been struck, until it touches the ground. *Foul fly* (see quot. 1874).

1870 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* t. v. (1885) 119 Catching a ball on the fly. 1874 CHAOWICK *Base Ball* Man. 41 Ketchum...was caught on the fly. *Ibid.* 58 Any high foul ball, held on the fly, is called a foul fly. 1882 *Philad. Press* 12 Aug. 8 That usually reliable fielder muffed the fly.

II. Something that flies, in various senses.

3. A quick-travelling carriage.

+ a. A stage-coach, distinguished by this name, in order to impress a belief of its extraordinary quickness in travelling' (J.). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1708 in *Mem. f. Hall* 21 Fly, a Waggon, i.e. Country Cart. 1759 GRAY *Let. Wks.* 1884 III. 21 The parcel will come by one of the flies. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 449 A letter...sent on Tuesday night by the Grantham fly. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* i. The Queensferry Diligence or Hawes Fly. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 386 He had travelled up from Northamptonshire in a fly.

b. The name of a light vehicle, introduced at Brighton in 1816, and originally drawn or pushed

by men; but a horse being soon employed, the name was gradually extended to any one-horse covered carriage, as a cab or hansom, let out on hire. Perh. short for FLY-BY-NIGHT, q.v.

Local usage of the word varies; in some places fly is confined to a 'four-wheeler'; but it is generally applied to a vehicle hired from a livery-stable, and not plying for hire.

1818 C. WAGNER *Brilliant Amulet* 170 A nouvelle kind of four-wheel vehicle, drawn by a man and an assistant, are very accommodating to visitors. They are denominated Flies. 1838 SCOTT *Frank* (1890) II. 185 We then took a fly, as they call the light carriages, and drove as far as the Devil's Ditch. 1830 T. HOOK *Maxwell* II. ii. 53 One of the Brighton boatmen...bid him [a boy] go and get a fly...he heard an additional direction...not to bring a horse-fly. 1839 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 124 A fly (a little chaise with one horse), furnished us from a livery-stable hard by. 1844 DISRAELI *Coming by* iv. ii. Get a fly at the station. 1881 LADY HERBERT *With* 118 Soon after breakfast a fly at the door, to catch the 10.50 train.

4. Something attached by the edge. Cf. FLAP sb.⁴

a. A strip or lap on a garment, to contain or cover the button-holes; hence something used to cover or connect (see quot. 1884).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 154 [Trousers] Open in front, with Fly and Five Buttons. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 351/4 Fly, the fore flap of a bootie. A strip of leather which overlaps the front vamp and receives the strings or other fastenings.

b. In a tent: 'The sloping or roof part of the canvas' (Yule); also, the flap at the entrance, forming a door.

1810 WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 452 The main part of the operation of pitching the tent, consisting of raising the flies. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports Foreign Lands* II. iii. 55 The fly and white walls of our tent. (Note. The roof or top part of the tent). 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 195 Two or three Indians...peered through the fly, and then came in.

c. Of a flag: (a) The breadth from the staff to the end; (b) the part farthest from the staff.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 Fly, that part of a flag which extends from the Union to the extreme end. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xviii. 286 The Pennon was small in size, pointed or swallow-tailed at the Fly.

d. *Theat.* in pl. The space over the proscenium, including the upper mechanism and the galleries on each side from which it is worked.

1805 *European Mag.* XLVII. 447 A large portion of scenery from the top (called the flies) fell upon the stage. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* v. (1860) 126 First working under the stage, then behind the flies, then under the stage itself. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 27 May 3 Sparks fell from the flies upon the stage.

5. In various technical uses.

a. *Naut.* A compass card: see quot. 1610 and CARD sb.² 4. Hence, on a terrestrial globe: The set of rhumbs drawn from a selected point on the surface (obs.). Also, on a vane: see quot. 1773.

1571 DIGGES *Pantem.* i. xxix. I ijb, It is also requisite, that within Theodolitus you have a needle or fly so rectified, that [etc.]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* ii. v. 56 The Fly is a Card diuided into eight, sixteen, thirty two equal parts in the Limbe with competent extension to shew the Meridian and Coastages of the Plot. 1690 LEYNBORN *Curs. Math.* 611 Upon the top of the Box wherein the Fly and Needle is fastened. 1773 JOHNSON (ed. 4), Fly 3, that part of a vane which points how the wind blows. 1789-96 J. MORSE *Am. Un. Geog.* I. 49 Observe...what rhumb of the nearest fly runs mostly parallel to the edge of the quadrant. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Work-bk.* Fly or Compass-Card.

b. A speed-regulating device, usually consisting of vanes upon a rotating shaft, chiefly used in musical boxes and the striking parts of clock-machinery.

1599 T. M[oufett] *Silkwormes* 35 Thy Springs, thy Scutes, thy rowells, and thy file. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 380 This fly strikes the air with so large a surface, that the resistance it experiences prevents the train of wheels from going too fast. 1884 F. J. BARTON *Watch & Clockm.* 105 When the striking train is discharged it would run with increasing speed but for the fly.

c. A fly wheel, a pair of weighted arms, or other device involving the same principle, used to regulate the speed of machinery.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. xiii. 87 A single hair fastned unto the fly or ballance of the Jack. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 49 The Fly is made sometimes with two, sometimes with four Arms from the Center. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 51 A fly is sometimes employed as a collector of power. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 895/1 Fly fly, the swinging weighted arm of some kinds of presses.

d. = FANNER 2.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 127 Few winnowing-machines, saving a common which fly, are used in this county. 1826 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 307 A winnowing machine with a fly and sieves is the only additional instrument.

e. One of the cylinders of a carding machine.

1824 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 932/1 The worker next the doffers is called the fly, from its great velocity. 1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woollen Manuf.* ii. 56 The doffer removes the fibres brought on to the surface of the swift by the fly. In *Knitting* (machine), *Spinning*, *Weaving* (see quots.). Also in *Hand-spinning*: the spindle.

1851 L. D. B. GORDON *Art. Grm. Illust. Catal.* i. 116 Drawing out the fibre from the rock, and supplying it regularly to the fly, which is caused to turn rapidly, and twist it into a thread or yarn. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I.

809 *fly* 3 (Knitting-machine), another name for the Latch. *Ibid.*, *fly* 4 (Spinning), the arms which revolve around the bobbin in a spinning-frame, to twist the roving or yarn which is wound on the bobbin. *Ibid.*, *fly* 6 (Weaving), a shuttle driven through the shed by a blow or jerk.

g. In the pianoforte (see quot.).

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *fly*, a hinged board which covers the keys of the pianoforte or organ when not in use. 1879 A. J. HINKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 619/4 A screw perforating the jack, tongue, or fly as it is variously called, of the grasshopper (in a pianoforte).

h. In a screw-log (see quot.).

1882 CAPT. MORIARTY in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 770/2 The 'fly' (of a screw-log) consists of a hollow copper cylinder about 9 or 10 inches long with four fins or blades placed at a given angle, causing it to rotate once in a certain distance.

i. *Metal-working*. An apparatus worked by the horizontal swinging of a weighted lever, for cutting out with a die pieces of metal of a required shape from a bar or sheet.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 211 With a fly.. nails of almost any size or shape might.. be cut out of rolled metal.

6. Waste cotton. Cf. *FLUE* 2, *FLUFF*.

1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 *Fly* or short staple cotton, which has gathered below the machioe. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *fly*, loose down.

III. *attrib. and Comb.* (In many of these the first element may be really the verb-stem.)

7. a. Simple attributive, as (sense 3 b) *fly-horse*, *proprietor*, (sense 4 a) *fly-front*, (sense 4 d) *fly-gallery*, (sense 5 b) *fly-pinion*, (sense 5 c) *fly-piston*, *screw*.

1893 *Times* 8 July 12 1/2 This coat has a 'fly front buttoning underneath. 1888 KOSBÉ in *Scribner's Mag.* IV. 437 The 'fly-galleries on either side, from the lowest of which the drop-scenes and borders are worked. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 134 That moribund 'fly-horse. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 106 [The] 'fly Pinion.. [is] the pinion to a clock which carries the fly. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 48 In which [cylinder] works a weighted, or what is called a 'fly-piston. 1845 P. O. *Directory 6 Home Counties* 631/1 Box John, 'fly proprietor. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 152 In the production of boxes for 'fly-screws and others having several worms.

b. objective, as (sense 3 b) *fly-driver*, (sense 5 g) *fly-finisher*; *fly-finisher* vbl. sb. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* v. (1879) 59 Prejudices, which.. had somewhat operated against the 'fly-drivers on the part of the family coachmen.

8. Special Comb., as *fly-ball* (*Base-ball*), a ball that may be caught 'on the fly'; *fly-bill*, a hand-bill to be scattered broadcast, also *attrib.*; *fly-block* (*Naut.*), 'the block spliced into the topsail-tye' (Adm. Smyth); *fly-bridge* = *FLYING BRIDGE*; *fly-catch* (*Base-ball*), a catch 'on the fly'; *fly-clock*, a clock regulated by a fly, before the introduction of pendulums; *fly-coach* = *FLY* 2 3 a; *fly-cutter*, a cutting tool driven at a high rate of speed; *fly-door* (*Mining*), a door opening either way; *fly-drill* (see quot.); *fly-governor* (see quot.) = *FLY* 2 5 c; *fly-line*, the line of flight taken by a bird in its regular migrations; *fly-page*, the side of a fly-leaf (see *FLY-LEAF*); *fly-penning* (see quot.); *fly-piston* (see quot.); *fly-pole*, = *giant-stride*; *fly-press*, a screw press worked by a fly (see 5 c); *fly-pulley*, a pulley that may be shifted along the length of a shaft; *fly-punching press*, *fly-rail* (see quots.); *fly-reed* (*Weaving*), the reed of a fly-shuttle loom; *fly-rope* (see quot.); *fly-sail* (*Naut.*), ? = *FLYING JIB*; *fly-shuttle* (*Weaving*) (see quot. 1874); *fly-spring* (see quot.); *fly-table*, a table with flaps that may be let down; *fly-tail*, U.S., a small gill-net without sinkers formerly used for catching perch, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*); *fly-tent*, ? a tent having a fly (sense 4 b); *fly-tip*, *fly-title*, *fly-tool*, *fly-up* (*Naut.*) (see quots.); *fly-wagon* = *FLY* 2 3 a.

1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 29 They should be.. excellent judges of 'fly-balls. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 7/1 A 'fly-bill poster. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 46 Then.. receive the other end through the 'fly-block for a fall. 1814 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 110 Th' Engineer.. brings here his 'Fly-Bridge, there his batt'ling Crow. 1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 30 Chances for 'fly-catches from short, high balls. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 178 By clocks he [Lord Bacon] could not have meant pendulum clocks, which were not then known.. but 'fly-clocks. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* I. The slow and safe motion of the ancient 'Fly-coaches. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 105 Later 'fly cutters are often made double. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.*, 'Fly doors or rising doors. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 295 'Fly-drill, one having a reciprocating fly-wheel which gives it a steady momentum. *Ibid.*, 'Fly-governor, one which regulates speed by the impact of vanes upon the air. 1884 H. SEEBORN *Brit. Birds* II. 506 One of the 'flylines' of this species crosses the Bermuda Islands. 1893 J. CAVE-BROWN *Hist. Bexley*, A parish-register.. often contains on its 'fly-pages chance notes and memoranda. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Fly-fencing, a mode of manuring land practised in England and in the colonies by.. flying cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it. 1883 J. J. FORT *Number One* IV. 101 A 'fly-pole' and o'wing sleds in every playground. 1891 REES *Cycl.*, The coining press or 'fly-press. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 295 *Fly-press*, a screw-press in which the power is derived from a weighted arm, swinging

in a horizontal plane, as in embossing and die presses. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. IV. 1/1 Crank-shaft which carries 'fly-pulley for transmitting the power by means of a strap. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 'Fly-punching press, a press for cutting teeth on saws and for other purposes. 1855 GALTIVE *Suppl.*, 'Fly-rail, that part of a table which turns out to support the leaf. 1853 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 126 When Mr. Bollough introduced his Loom with the 'Fly Reed. 1892 LOCKWOOD *Dict. Mech. Engin. App.*, 'Fly Rope, a term often used to denote a rope of cotton or hemp used for teleodynamic transmission of power. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 65 With only a storm jib, and 'fly-sail set. 1795 J. ARKIN *Manchester* 300 With the use of the 'fly shuttle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 Fly-shuttle, a shuttle driven by a picker to a contraindication to one thrown by hand. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 106 [The] 'Fly Spring.. causes the outer cover of a watch case to fly open. 1785 COWPER *Lett. to J. Newton* 13 Mar., The 'fly-table was too slight and too small. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 8 Three 'fly-tents, with mattresses laid on the ground, accommodate six Europeans. 1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 38 'Fly Tip. This is a foul ball held by the catcher, sharp from the bat. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Voc.*, 'Fly-tile, the half-tile in front of the general title, or which divides sections of a work. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, 'Fly-tool is a very light narrow wooden spade shed with iron, which the navigators of a canal use for cutting or throwing out any soft clay.. or the like. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Fly-up, a sudden deviation upwards from a sheer line. 1827 HOOD in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 157 The ponderous 'fly-wagon passed me.

FLY (fai), a. slang. [prob. f. *FLY* 2, though the etymological notion is doubtful.]

1. Knowing, wide-awake, sharp. *Fly* to (anything); 'up' to, well acquainted with, clever at.

1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum* s.v. *Fly*.. The rattling cove is fly; the coachman knows what we are about. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Sup.* II. 5 You are fly to cant. 1851 MAYHEW *Lon. Labour II.* 109 We're rather 'fly to a dodge'. 1852 DICKENS *Black House* xvi, 'I am fly', says Jo.

2. Of the fingers: Dexterous, nimble, skilful.

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. v. No dummy hunter had forks so fly. 1839 REYNOLDS *Pickwick* 224 We'll knap a fogle with fingers fly.

3. Comb. as *fly-flat* (see quot.).

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang*, *Fly-flat* (Turf), one who really knows little or nothing about racing, but fancies himself thoroughly initiated in all its mysteries.

FLY (fai), v. 1. Pa. t. flew (flai); pa. pple. flown (floun). Forms: *Infin.* I. *fleo*-an (*Merican* *fleo*-an, *north*, *fleo*, *Kent*, *fleo*-an), 2-3 *fleo*(n), *fion*, (3 *flein*, *south*, *vleoin*), *fli*(en), 3 *fli*(h)en, *Orm*, *fleo*henn, 3-4 *flei*(e), *fli*(e)n, *fli*hen, *fly*hen, *south*, *vli*zen, *vlien*, 4-6 *fleo*(e), (4 *flee*), *fleo*gh, *flei*(e), 5 *flegh*, 3-5 *fleen*, 3-6 *fle*, (4 *south*, *vle*), 4-7 *fle*, *fye*, (4 *south*, *vle*, *vly*, 5 *fly*yn), 4- (now only *Sc.*) *flee*, 5-*fly*. *Pa. t. sing.* I. *fleo*z, *fleo*h, *fleo*z, 2-3 *fleo*h, 3 *fleo*h, *fleo*h, 3-4 *fleo*h(e), *fleo*z, 4-6 *fleo*(e), 3-5 *fleo*gh(e), *fleo*(e), *fleo*(g)h, *fleo*gh(e), *flei*(e), *fli*gh, *fly*. *Pl. sing.* I. *fleo*zn, 2-3 *fleo*(n), *fli*zen, 3 *fli*zen, 3-4 *fli*(e)n. *γ. sing.* 3-5 *fleo*gh(e), 4-5 *fleo*, *flew*, 5 *fleo*z, *floy*. *δ. sing.* and *pl.* 5-6 *fleo*we, (6 *flew*), 5-*flew*. *Pa. pple.* I. *fleo*zn, 3 *fleo*zn, 4-6 *fleo*we(n), (5 *fleo*ne, *floo*n, 6 *fleen*, *fli*ghen), 6-7 *fli*ne, *fly*en, *flew*ne, (7-8 *flew*), 6-*flo*wn. Also weak *pa. t.* (rare and chiefly for rhyme): 4 *fly*ghed, 5, 7 *fly*de, 7 *fli*de, *fli*d, *fli*ed. [A com. Teut. str. vb. OE. *fleo*gan, *fleo*gan = OFris. *fleo*ga, OS. **fleo*gan (MDu. *vlieg*en, Du. *vliegen*) = OHG. *fleo*gan (MHG. *vlieg*en, Ger. *fliegen*), ON. *fli*ga (Sw. *flyga*, Da. *flyve*), Goth. **fleo*gan (inferred from *us*) *fleo*gan to lead forth in flight) :- OTeut. **fleo*gan (*fleo*g, *fleo*gan, *fleo*gan) :- pre-Teut. **fleo*gh-, *fleo*gh-, *plugh*-. Not etymologically cognate with FLEE v. The a forms of *pa. t.* normally represent, according to period and dialect, the OE. *fleo*z, *fleo*h, and the β forms the OE. *pl. sing.* The γ forms are transferred to the sing. from the *pl.* and the *pa. pple.* The origin of the δ form *fleo*we, which now alone survives, is more difficult to account for; possibly it arose from a confusion with *flew* (OE. *pa. t. flew*), with which this vb. had in the 15th c. come to coincide in the *pa. pple.*; cf. however the somewhat similar phenomenon in the vb. *slay*, *pa. t. slew*, for which no parallel explanation can be given.

With regard to the confusion between the verbs *fly* and *flee*, see FLEE.]

I. 1. *intr.* To move through the air with wings. Also with adverbs, as *about*, *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, etc. *As the crow flies*: see CROW 3 b.

1809 *Beowulf* 2273 (Gr.) Nacod nioð-draen, nihtes fleoged sýre befangen. a 1000 *Judith* 209 (Gr.) Ac him fleah on laste eam ætes zeorn. 1215 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Alle be fuzelas be flugen bi þam lufe. 1200 *Ormin* 5991 For ær mæz hegle fleghenn. 1205 *Lav.* 3901 Her comen blake flezen and flugen in mone ege. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 9 Beter lym hadde ybe Haur bi leued ther dounne, than ylermed to fle. a 1300 *Cure* M. 13449 (Göt.) Name þat mai si sua heit [als] be arn. 12330 R. BRUNNCH. (1810) 305 Als flethes douo be fleith, ten þowand at ones. 1382 *Wyclif* *isa.* vi. 6 Ther fleit to one on of the serafim. 12430 *Lynd.* *Min. Poems* 186 From their lymetwyrges I will see fer ayde. 12430 *Pilgr.* *Lys* *Sanhede* II. lii. (1859) 95, I fly aboute be skyes heveron þan eyher heroun or gret. 12440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 335 [Add. MS.] The bridd.. flew [Cambr. MS. fly] forth. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxii. 205 O gentile egill!.. That of oll fowls dis heest fle. 1533 *Anne Boleyn's Coronat.* in *Furniv. Ballads from MSS.* I. 380 She hathe fleen long, Vncertain where to light. a 1649

DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13 The feathered troops that flee, and sweetly sing. 1711 ANDSON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 8, I wished for the Wings of an Eagle, that I might fly away to those happy seas. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 580 On my approaching him, he [a butterfly] flew off. 1822 SHILLIEY *Caldern* I. 46 Would that ny feet were wings, So would I fly to Livia.

b. *fig.*; esp. of fame, a report, etc. To fly high (or at a high pitch): to aim at or reach a high pitch of action, feeling, etc. (cf. *FLIGHT* sb. 3). Also To fly low: to avoid notoriety. To fly short of: to fail in mounting to the level of.

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Alle þe fugeles.. swo doð his mannis fleð fram iuele to werse. a 1225 *Anon. R.* 132 Bi nihte þe fleoðne ant sechðne ouwer soule heouenliche uode. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1028 Wenged wondres faste fleen. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 39 The renomme therof floughe vnto the duke. 1548 *Udal*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 55 The fame which was to rise.. flighen abrode. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 125 The prosperous successes of Earle Richard, were no sooner effected, but fame flew abroad. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 14 Try every piece of gold, when many Flemish angels fly abroad. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 706 A Dragon, whereof their flyeth this tale. 1611 SHAKS. *Cym.* III. v. 61 Wing'd with ferour of her loue, she's flowne To her desir'd Postumus. 1611 *Bible* Ps. xc. 10 Their strength.. is soone cut off, and we flee away. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 How short they flew that spirit.. their weakness sufficiently declared. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 9 Matters flyiug thus high, the Arch-Bishop.. conceived it the safest way to [etc.]. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 41 They fly High in their high-flovn Divinity. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 ¶ 2 When the Fame, says he, of this celebrated Beauty first flew Abroad. 1716 BP. OF BRISTOL *Charge* 19 Where a Mean is commendable, He must neither fly too High, nor creep too Low. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 752 Those brethren whose piety flies the highest pitch. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. iv. 117 As for the elder Egalité he flies low at this time. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 271 She flies too high. 1859—*Elaine* 1188 When did not rumours fly?

c. quasi-trans. with cognate object.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 40 Ere the Bat hath flowne His Cloyster'd flight. 1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat.* 7 Want.. makes my Muse so lowe a course to flee.

d. In a few expressions, as *The bird is or has flown* (chiefly *fig.*), *To let* (a bird) *fly*, the simple vb. is used = 'fly away'.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xc. 75 They.. bonde it to the sparwes fete, and afterward let hem flee. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 90 O tell her, Swallow, that thy brood is flown. 1855—*Maud* I. xxii. 2 The black bat, night, has flown. a 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* viii, Thank his wings to-day that he is flown.

e. Of birds: To migrate or issue forth in a body. Cf. *FLIGHT* sb. 1 c.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 330 The wild birds fly (as the bird-catchers term it) during the month of October.

f. Of fish: To spring from the water. Also in more literal sense said of *FLYING-FISH*.

1599 T. STEVENS *Lett. from Goa* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1839) 160 There is another kind of fish as big almost as a herring, which hath wings and sleeth. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 The Wings with which it flies in the Air are only a Pair of very large Fins. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 336 Seeing the small fry flying from the water as though a pike were after them.

2. *trans. (causatively)*. To set (birds) flying one against the other. Const. with. Also with *away*: To send flying away; to let fly.

1607 HRYVWOOD *Woman killed by Kinde* II. Wks. (1874) II. 96 Meet me to morrow At Chey-chase, I'll sic my Hawke with yours. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 53 (Sp. xiii) Ordered to fly away their game-cocks. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persin* 94 The pigeons are flown twice a day.

3. *Hawking*. a. Of the hawk: To gain by flying a position of attack. Const. at. To fly on head, to fly gross: see quots.

1674 N. COX *Cent. Recreat.* II. (1677) 164 Fly on head is missing her Quarry and betaking herself to the next Check, as Crows [etc.]. *Ibid.* 203 It is less difficult to teach a Hawk to fly at Fowl than.. to.. love the Lure. 1679 COLES *Fly gross* when hawks fly at great Birds, as Cranes. 1684 R. H. SAKEL *Recreat.* 78 Gerfaulcon will fly at the Ilern. Saker, at the Crane or Bittern. 1774 GOLDSW. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 131 They have been indeed taught to fly at game. 1826 SIR J. S. SERIGNOT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 57, I will suppose that hawks are to fly three days in the week. *Ibid.* 1830 SIR J. HARRINGTON *Pers. Sketches* (ed. 2) II. 186 He had occasionally flown at higher game in the regions of poetry. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* vii, Deerstalking is all very well, but I fly at higher game.

b. *causatively*. Of the falconer: To cause (a hawk) to attack by flying. Also *absol.* and to fly with (a hawk). Const. at.

1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 37, I loue to sic at the Partridge and at the Fesant. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen*, VI. II. i. 1 For flying at the Brooke, I saw not better sport these seven yeeres day. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 233 Their least Falcons are out of Russia, they fly them at chiose game. 1674 N. COX *Cent. Recreat.* (1677) 187 At first fly with her out young Pleasant or Partridge. *Ibid.* 213 They are flown in Field or Brook. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet* Wks. 1721 II. 66 His Hawks he oft of Game aerial flew. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi. He flew his hawks at a covey of partridges. 1899 RACLIFFE in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 91 Falcons or long-winged hawks are either 'flown out of the hood' i.e. unhooded and slipped when the quarry is in sight, or (etc.). *Ibid.* 1643 *Diary Observ.* Sir T. Browne's *Reliq. Ald.* 10 Much less can it be expected that an excellent Physi-tian.. should.. flye his thoughts so to towing a Game.

c. To chase with a hawk. Also of the hawk: To attack by flying. *To fly the river:* to chase waterfowl. *To fly to the mark:* see quot. 1891.

c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xii. We'll fly the partridge, or go rouse the deer. c. 1654 *SELDEN Table-t.* (Arb.) So A Hawk that flies a covey of Partridges. 1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* 11. (1677) 209 These Hawks do not fly the River. *Ibid.* 125 When shew hath flown a Partridge to the Mark, she will not way until [etc.]. 1700 *Apparition* 30. So wary Hawk do fearful Pidgeons fly. 1879 R. ANDERSON in *Encycl. Brit.* 12. 9/2 Rooks are flown in the same manner as herons. 1891 *HARTING Biblioth. Acipitraria* Gloss. 226 Mark, to fly at, v. generally said of a Gosawk, when, having 'put in' a covey of partridges, she takes stand, marking the spot where they disappeared from view until the falcon arrives to put them out to her.

fig. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady Induct.* Fly everything you see to the mark, and censure it freely. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* iii. ii. Oh, still thou thinkst to fly a fool to mark.

4. *intr.* To pass or rise quickly in or through the air. Also with *about, away, forth, off, out, up, etc.* *To fly compass:* see COMPASS C. 3 b.

a. 1000 *ELENE* 140 (Gr.) Darō-ess flugon, hildendran. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Pet smal chet bet fird ford mid þe winde. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 45/37 Ore luedi made þe soule a-non to þe bodi 32en fleo. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6381 (Fairf.) Hit [sc. the manna] fligh hit ham als hit ware flour. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 43 Bulletes of Leade. . . fle into the Aire by their owne power. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. ii. 113 You leaden messengers. . . Fly with false ayme. 1633 SHURLEY *Yng. Admirall* i. i. Arrows that fly compass Arrive with. . . happiness to the mark. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 203 The spirit of Wine would immediately fly away. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 464 Golden Stars flew up to Light the Skies. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 14 That the volatile salt or spirit may fly off. 1779-81 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 448 They. . . let the smok fly out at the door. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* xiii. Blinding drifts wild-furious fle Dark'ning the day. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 264 Sound flies. . . at the rate of about 1142 feet in 1 second. 1826 BYRON *Juan* ii. xi. The dashing spray Flies in one's face. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 106 Fragments of ice flying in all directions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xv. 100 Fleecy clouds flew over the heavens.

b. To leap or spring lightly, or vault over. *To fly the garter:* see FLY-THÉ-GARTER.

1729 DE FOE *Cruise* i. 273 Friday. . . flew over my outer Wall or Fence. 1791 G. GAMBARD *Ann. Horsem.* vi. (1809) 94 When your horse has flown over a gate or stile. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii. Who. . . will ever employ a professional man, when he sees his boy. . . flying the garter in the horse-road? *Mod.* He flew over two backs at once.

c. Of stairs: To descend or ascend without change of direction. Cf. FLIGHT sb. 1 7.

1685 TEMPLE *Gardening* Wks. 1731 i. 187 Many Steps flying on each Side of a Grotto. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 248 Straight Stairs. . . are such as always fly, and never Wind. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 The stairs sometimes wind, and sometimes fly off from that winding.

5. *trans. (causatively).* a. To cause (a kite) to rise and maintain its position in the air. Also colloq. or slang, *To fly a kite:* to raise money by an accommodation bill; hence *to fly a bill*.

1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xxxi. 108 If you were to fly your kite. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 181 In Ireland flying the kite is used as a cant phrase for raising money on accommodation bills. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* II. ii. 23 One of the amusements of the prisoners was flying kites. 1848 *Punch* 27 May 226/1 He never does 'a little discounting' nor lends his hand to 'flying a kite'. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xxvii. Fly a bill, and let Tozer have it to get cash on in the city! 1875 TENNISON *Q. Mary* i. v. O Madam, You fly your thoughts like kites.

b. To convey through the air. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec. The first wires were flown across by means of a kite.

c. slang. *To fly the mags:* see quots. *To fly a tile,* to knock off a man's hat.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* Fly the mags, to gamble, by tossing up halfpence. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 159 Another point of amuseme is flying a tile, or slating a man, as the phrases of the Stock Exchange describe it. 1838 H. AINSWORTH *Knockwood* iii. xiii. 'Fly the mags', replied Rust; 'if heads, we scrag him'.

d. colloq. To send (a letter) hastily. 1846 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 352 Immediately that I hear I will fly you a line. 1859 *Ibid.* (1887) II. 160.

6. *intr.* Of something attached by one edge or end, esp. of a flag, hair, a garment, etc.: To float loosely; to flutter, wave. Cf. FLYING colours.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 277 The Antient-staff, about which the ships-colours do fly. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 309 To. . . march with drums beating and colours flying. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiii. 273 Around her shoulders flew the waving vest. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 101 The wind did blow, the cloak did fly. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 214 Royals are set flying. 1797 NELSON 28 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* II. 455 A Captain was appointed to the Ship in which my Pendant flew. 1830 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xxi. Loose on the breeze their tresses flew. 1880 TENNISON *Def. Lucknow* i. Banner of England. . . Flying at top of the roofs in the ghastly siege of Lucknow.

b. *trans.* To set (a flag) flying; to carry at the mast-head; to hoist; occas. with *out*. Also, To set (a sail) loosely: see quots.

1655 M. CARTER *Hou. Rediv.* (1660) 187 From which time ever since they flye that Crosse in their Banners. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 166 Flying of Sails, setting them in a loose manner; as royal sails without lifts. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Jan. 37 To sink, burn, and destroy everything that flew the ensign of the so-called United States of

America. 1885 *Lancet Times* 23 May 63/1 The steamship. . . flying signals of distress. 1887 KINGSLAKE *Crinæa* VIII. 300 She flew out the signal—'Farewell!' 1887 BESANT *World went* i. If they do fly the black flag, it is only [etc.].

7. *intr.* To move or travel swiftly, pass rapidly, rush along. Also with *about, along, away, back, etc.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2280 (Cott.) And the quill fleis wit-vten blint. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. ii. 110 We. . . with swift cours flew thro' the salt see. 1563 V. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 23 b. A whilewind. . . breaking forth, flyeth round like a great cart-wheele. c. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* A vj. The fierce flames, which through the waues so flew. c. 1631 CHAPMAN *Mad xviii.* 191 So fear'd The fair man'd horses that they flew back. a. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Contempl. State Man.* i. v. (1669) 54 A corrupt Humour. . . which flies into the Heart. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* ii. i. 582 A Troop of Nymphs Flew lightly by us. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 187 The pains. . . wander, shoot, and fly about, sometimes with astonishing swiftness. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 234 Six Gentlemen upon the road, Thus seeing Gilpin fly. 1812 TENNISON *Day-dream.* Arrival iii. The colour flies into his cheeks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 386 We fly from York. . . to London by the light of a single winter's day. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. i. 223 The velocity with which the earth flies through space. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHURST *Cream Leicesters.* 132 He had never seen hounds fly along as they did now.

b. *esp.* of time. [With mixture of senses 1 and II; cf. *fugit invidiæ atas.*]

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 60 That. . . had let go by The swiftest hours, observed as they flew. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 22 Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn! 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Song* ii. Time. . . Flies like a courser nigh the goal. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* xii. (1848) 154 Time flies, and friends must part.

c. Of a stage-coach: To 'run'. *Obs.* 1748 St. James's *Even. Post* No. 6039 Dover, and Deal Stage-Coaches, will continue Flying till the First Day of October.

d. quasi-*trans.* To run over hurriedly. *Obs.*—1589 *Hay any Work* 44 Your. . . purcuantes flye citie & countrie to seeke for Waldegrave.

e. *Fly (around) (U.S. colloq.):* to bumble about, bestir oneself.

1851 HOOPER *Night at Ugly Man's in Wdw. Rugby's Husband* 44 Old 'ooman, fly around, get somethin' for the Squire and Dick to eat. 1897 Mrs. Stowe *Oldtown Fires.* Stories 63 He flew round like a parched pea on a shovel.

8. Of persons and animals: To move with a start or rush; to spring, start, hasten, rush. *To fly to arms:* to take up arms on a sudden. *To fly in the face of:* see FACE sb. 4 b.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 17 The Sarazin. . . Snatcheth his sword, and fiercely to him flies. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 128 The bidet flew from one side of the road to the other. 1824 COWPER *Gilpin* 163 The calendar. . . flew to the gate. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi. The nag began to spring, and flee, and stend. 1826 DISRAELI *Vir. Grey* vi. In this dilemma he flew to his father. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 185 In a violent commotion, they had flown to arms. 1854 MISS MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-ho.* vii. (1855) 116 She flew up-stairs, without at all regarding the trouble. 1881 GARDNER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. li. 37 Danes and English were especially ready to fly apart.

b. *To fly at, on, upon:* to spring with violence upon, attack with fury, rush upon; *lit.* and *fig.* Also (rarely) *trans.* of inanimate objects.

1549 COVERDALE *etc. Eras. Par.* i. John ii. 15 He bath not thrust his sword in him. . . he hath not flown upon him. 1583 RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 17 He seemed, as though he would have fine upon her in the strate. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. vi. Whom Cerberus forsaking then at Hercules he flide. 1611 BIBLE i. Sam. xv. 19 Wherefore then didst thou. . . fly upon the spoile. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* i. John xii. 21 (1737) II. xii. 464 When an enraged conscience shall fly at him, and take him by the throat. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. ix. 393 One of them flew on the fellow who had the sword. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* vi. xi. You. . . never fly at your servants. 1807-8 SVD. SMITH *Phylotus's Lett.* Wks. 1850 II. 160/1 If you have. . . worried a mastiff dog for years. . . he flies at you whenever he sees you. 1834 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 250 My hammer has flown with redoubled force on the devoted blocks. c. 1860 MISS YONGE *Strayed Falcon* in *Hist. Dramas* No. 3 (Groombridge) 46 People came out of the dining-room, and Katie flew upon them. 1861 DICKENS *Et. Expect.* ix. My sister with an exclamation of impatience was going to fly at me.

c. *To fly in or into* (a passion, rapture, etc.): to pass suddenly into (such a state).

1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* i. (1699) 33 Which made the other fly into a Passion with him. 1797 SCOTT *Ltd. to Mrs. Scott* in Lockhart *Life* viii. Without flying into raptures. . . I may safely assure you, that [etc.]. 1810 BYRON *Juan* i. liv. She flew in a rage. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxii. 176. I only flew into a passion, and asked her how [etc.].

d. *To fly off:* *lit.* to start away; 'to revolt' (J.); *fig.* to take another course; to break away (from an agreement or engagement).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 614 Strait they changed their minds, Flew off and into strange vagaries fell. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* iv. 54 The traitor Syphax. . . Flew off at once with his Numidian Horse. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Dec. I was. . . ready to fly off if any one knocked at the street-door. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 From this agreement he flew off. 1884 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* iii. ii. Were I to ask for time, [Nicomede] would inevitably fly off, and the affair would come to an end.

e. *To fly out:* (a) to spring out, come out suddenly; to rush out; (b) to 'explode' or burst out into extravagance in conduct, language, or temper. *Const. against, at, upon* (an object); *into* (action, language, feeling, etc.).

(a) c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 27 There fleigh out an Eddere right hideous to see. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. x. 19 My valor. . . for him Shall flye out of it selfe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. 43 Eighty Mahometans came flying out from under their hatches. 1726 SHIRLOVE *Voy. round World* (1757) 163 Without flying out of the bounds they had prescribed to themselves.

(b) 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 84 Upon his. . . oath never more to fly out, is pardoned. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* 498 Impatient. . . of their conjugal disappointments, fly out into open contentations. 1667 PERYS *Diary* (1877) V. 394. I was troubled. . . to hear my Lord fly out against their great pretence of merit from the King. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel.* *Gen.* (1693) 616 To fly out or squander his estate. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov. He constrained himself from flying out as long as he was able. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 390. I beg your pardon for flying out upon you so. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 130 Another friend. . . has flown out to me at the action of the Radicals. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 62 She thought of the possibility of his flying out unexpectedly. . . and attempting to serve her interests, not in her way, but in his own.

9. Of things: To be forced or driven off suddenly or with a jerk; to start. Of a limb: To be parted suddenly from the body. *Const. from, out of.* Also *to send flying*.

c. 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 459 Pat þe fyr of þe flynt flage fro fole houes. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iii. 115 He raucht till him sic a dynt, That arme and schuldry flew him fra. c. 1440 *Generities* 2670 Mi swerd out of myn hand fligh. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 153 His hede flew fro hys sholders. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* xvi. From the cold stone sparkes of fire doe fle. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 427 Then flies in his face all his whoring, swearing, lying. 1683 WALLER *Invas. Turks* 23 He Bassas' heads, to save his own, made fly. 1706 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 321 Let it stand an hour before you open it, lest it fly in your face. 1847 PORTER *Big Bear* etc. 132 That, they've got him again, and now the fur flies. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 'Oughter see how old Mas'r made the flesh fly.' 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit.* *Burnish* II. 149 Up would go the elephant's hind leg, sending the pig flying. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 698/2 The engine minder who goes to the parish doctor because a spark has flown in his eye.

b. *fig.* Of money: To be rapidly spent.

1632 ROWLEY *Woman never vex* ii. Marry her, and let her estate fly. 1635 N. R. CAMDEN'S *Hist. Eliz.* an. 5. 1. 48 Edward Earle of Oxford (who set his Patrimony flying). 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 97 In this resolve she lets her Treasure fly. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* iv. I shall certainly make his money fly.

c. With various advs., *about, back, off, out, up, etc.* *† To fly off:* (of cannon) to be fired.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1769 (Fairf.) Þe fire flage out with pnder and raine. c. 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) 5934 Of his shield flye of a grete catell. c. 1460 *Lainfal* 473 The erl of Cheshire. . . smot hym the helm on hegh That the crest adoun fleth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 7 From their shields forth flyeth fire light. 1613 SHAKS. *Ham.* VIII. v. 111 My Chaffe and Corne shall flye asunder. 1650 HOWELL *Graff's Rev.* *Naples* i. (1664) 117 The Vice-roy. . . caus'd all the ordinance to fle off. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 15 The dog struck her over the head with his hatchet till her brains flew out. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 15 They. . . cannot agree together, but fly back from each other. 1684 R. H. SCHOOL *Recreat.* 41 Which. . . by spouting out, will make the Water fly about. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 The Tool will. . . fly off where a Knot. . . comes to the Tool. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 107 Lowering her Main-Yard: the Tack flew up. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 126 7 2 The earth. . . without flying off in a tangent line, constantly rolls about the sun. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 349 The ice shivering with the violence of the strain. . . the anchor flew out.

d. *causative* and quasi-*trans.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1692) 146 The Liquor were better fly the Cork than break the Bottle. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch.* *Career* II. vi. 108 The ship in the Arabian tale coming within the zone of the magnetic mountain, flies all its bolts and bars and becomes sheer timbers.

e. *intr.* Of a door or window: To be thrown suddenly open, to up, etc. Rarely *trans.* (slang) *To throw up* (a window).

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* ii. iii. I. To whom great countesses' doors have oft flew open. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 110 Up flew the windows all. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 216 At unawares, Self-moved, fly-to the doors. 1857 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magist. Assist.* (ed. 3) 447 To lift a window, to fly a window. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* i. ii. 36 The dark prison doors flew open at the first chink of the gold. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* ii. 10 The door flew back emitting clouds of smoke.

f. *To fly in pieces, or simply to fly:* to break up suddenly, shiver, split up. *† To fly on fire:* to burst into flames.

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace ii. 50 Bayn and brayn he gert in peeces fle. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* ii. iii. This pure metal. . . rather than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself it flies in pieces. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. iv. (1732) 327 All the moisture will at length be drawn out and the world fly on fire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 262 Lest crack'd with Summer Heats the flooring flies. 1726 SHIRLOVE *Voy. round World* (1757) 245 It rent and split, and flew like glass. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* xiv. The crackling faggot flies. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Alan his own Mechanic* § 1461 If. . . the first time of using the heat is raised rapidly, they are certain to crack or 'fly'.

g. *Naut.* Of the wind: To shift or veer suddenly. Also with *about, off.* Of a ship, her head: *To fly to, up in, into the wind* (see quots.).

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 25 The Winds fly in a moment quite round the Compass. 1827 *Ibid.* 27 About Mid-day they fly quite round the Compass further from the Land. 1855 OCHLEY off 2, 3, or 4 Points about. Among seamen, the wind is said *Sport. Fly*, To fly about. Among seamen, the wind is said to fly about, when it changes frequently during a short

space of time. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Fly-up*, To fly up in the wind, is when a ship's head comes suddenly to windward, by carelessness of the helmsman. *Ibid.*, Flying-to is when a vessel, coming to the wind rapidly, the warning is given to the helmsman, 'Look out, she is flying-to'. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 232 The ship is sure to fly up into the wind.

10. To fly. a. To discharge (missiles).
a 1000 *Judith* 220 (Gr.) He þa fromlice leton forð seogan flana scuras. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 479 An lamech droge is arwe ne, let et flegen of ðe streng. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. 825 At that an egg let fly, Hit him directly o'er the eye. 1832 H. R. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* v. 58 He let fly one of his precious arrows.

b. *absol.* To fire, shoot; also said occas. of a gun. Also, to make an attack (with any weapon).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Pied*, *Joûer a quatre pieds contre*, to kicke, winse, or let fly at with all four. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. vi. 62 We let fly amongst them so that they fled. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Monast. Conventions* 185 Then... the Cannon of the Castle let fly. a 1735 GRANVILLE *Ess. Unnat. Flights in Poetry* 55 The noisy culverin, o'rchard'd, lets fly. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Durmah* II. 41, I let fly again, and this time killed it.

c. *fig. (trans. and absol.)*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 52 Many fair belgardes let fly. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1653) 24 A Member of the House of Commons let fly this reply. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 180 And to take all pretext from those who by ignorance or malice let fly against me. 1859 *Punch* 6 Aug. 54/1 Lord Lyndhurst, at whom it pleased Mr. Bright to scoff, let fly at that respected Quaker. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xvi. 135 He let fly a round dozen or so of sailors' oaths.

d. *Naut.* To allow (a sail or sheet) to fly loose; rarely to set (a sail), to carry, hoist (colours).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seamant's Gram.* ix. 39 When we say, let fly the sheets, then they let go amaine, which commonly is in some gust. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 297 If they finde them unwilling to bee spoke with all, Frigots let flye all the sails that ever they can make. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 48 It is the custom of our Countrymen abroad, to let fly their Colours on Sundays. 1805 SIR E. BERRY in *Nicolas Nelson's Disp.* VII. 128, I then let fly the top-gallant sheets.

II. In senses of FLEE. (Now in pres.-stem only: see the remarks under FLEE v.)

11. a. = FLEE 1, b, and c. Also quasi-trans.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 275 (Gr.) þæt he nolde fleogan foetmal landes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frrolis* I. cxxxvii. 324 For to dye in the place they wyll nat flye one fote. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* (ann. 8) 204 b, Syr Robert was exhortyng... hys men... which were... ready to flye. 1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 10 Nor flye the field though she deny. a 1625 B. JONSON, etc. *Widow* I. i, I'll make him fly the land. 1662 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 462 Flying the realm at the king's returne. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 243 Those that fly may fight again. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Mark* ii. 2 Honour flies from them that pursue it. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* I. 35 Hence on thy Life, and fly these hostile Plains. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 1. 224 Sisymbrius refused to fly. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & King* ix. You must fly the country for a while.

b. = FLEE 2 and 2 c. Const. *into*, *to*, *† into*.

a 1300 *Chorus M.* 6675 (Göt.) If he to him auter fly. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 5 Being in the Battle, and Flieng to the wood. 1653 H. COGAN *Tr. Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 76 Unless upon... the new Blooms, one fly into the Ports for shelter. a 1713 KEN *Andromed. Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 409 When Pangs disturb my Sleep, To various Andromed I fly. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brill. India* III. v. viii. 641 It was to the English he must have flown for protection.

c. = FLEE 3 and 4.

1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Contr.* I. (1586) 4 Delights, from which a great manie men flee. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 48 All [sc. the inhabitants]... flee away in Summer to avoid the intolerable heat. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 60 He (Hermes) grasps the wand that causes sleep to fly. 1817 SHUTLEY *Rev. Islam.* II. vii. 6, I cannot reach thee I whither dost thou fly? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) V. 73 He grows like evil men, and is compelled to fly from the company of the good.

d. = FLEE 5. (Said of a shadow, colour, etc.)
1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 2 He [man] flyeth as it were a shadow. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 215 Loue like a shadow flies, when substance Loue pursues. 1821 SHUTLEY *Adonais* lii, Heaven's light for ever shines, Earth's shadows fly. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *My Heart & I* ii, As if such colours could not fly.

e. *trans.* = FLEE 7 and 8. † To fly the heels (see quot. 1727).

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Third Sond. Epiph.* Fruitful Serm. (1534) 312 b, Have an earnest desire to leave sinne, and to flye the same. 1583 BARNSTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 Flye to heare as thou wouldst flye to speake what tendeth unto slaughter. 1635 S. STAFFORD *Fon. Glory* (1806) 54 Though hee be ambitious of Dignities... he seems to flee them. 1727 BAILY *Vol. II.* i. v. v. To Fly the Heels... a Term used of a Horse, when he obeys the Spur. 1754 CHAMBERS *Leti. Nephew* iv. 27 Fly with abhorrence and contempt superstition and enthusiasm. a 1839 PRATER *Poems* (1854) II. 241 True pity... flies the rich, it flies the vain.

† f. To escape the notice of. Cf. FLEE 9. *Obs.*—
a 1613 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. Comm., It flies all his translators and interpreters.

Fly (flai), v. 2. Pa. t. and pa. ppl. fliod, fliod.

[f. FLY sb. 1 and 2.]

1. a. *intr.* To travel by a fly. b. *trans.* To convey in a fly.

1836 SOUTHEY *Let. to Miss K. Southey* 25 Nov. (1836) IV. 476 We flied... over Quantock to Stowey. *Ibid.* 478 Poole flied us all the way to Sir T. Aland's Somersetshire seat.

2. *Printing.* To do the office of a fly (see FLY sb. 1 6) or fly-boy to. To fly the frisket (see quot. 1871). To fly the sheet: to lift it, by holding it at

one end, into the printing machine; as opposed to stroking it in. Also, in U.S. (see quot. 1871).

1871 *Amer. Enycl. Print.*, Fly the frisket, to turn down the frisket and tympan by the same motion. *Ibid.* s.v. Fly-boy, When... it is requisite that boys should assist in taking the printed sheets, one by one, from the form or the press, this operation is called flying the sheets.

3. In the Hardware trades: To stamp or cut out by means of a fly (FLY sb. 2 5 i). Also with out.

Fly, obs. form of FLAY, FLEET.

Flyable (flai-äb'l), a. *Hunting colloq.* [f. FLY v. 1 + -ABLE.] That can be flown or leapt over.

1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 1883 An Irish bank is not 'flyable'.

Fly-about, a. *nonce-wd.* Given to 'flying about'.

1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 298 Your good sense will keep you from running wild, as many of our young fly-about travellers do.

Fly-away, a. and sb. [f. vbl. phr. see FLY v. 1.]

a. *adj.* Ready or apt to fly away. a. Of articles of dress: Streaming, loose, negligé. b. Of persons: Flighty, extravagant, volatile.

Fly-away grass (U.S.), the *Agrostis scaba*, a common grass of North America, with a very loose light panicle. Also called hair-grass (Cent. Dict.).

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) II. 230 His reducing the fly-away farmer's daughters to a proper sense of their condition. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* v. Drest in such a free and fly-away fashion, that the long ends of his loose red neckcloth were streaming out behind him. 1848 — *Donkey* xi, It was not easy to put her into a fly-away bonnet now. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. v. 136 Servant-girls with flyaway caps on their heads. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2½ They have brought it home to the most fly-away supporter of the A.P.S.

b. sb. One that flies away. Cf. runaway.

1838 EMERSON *Nat. Lit. Eticis* Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 Truth is such a flyaway, such a slyboot.

b. *Naut.* A delusive appearance, of land, a mirage. Also quasi-proper name, Cape Flyaway.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1883 in W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*

Fly-bane. [f. FLY sb. 1 + BANE.]

1. The popular name of various plants: (a) = CATCHFLY; (b) the ploughman's spikenard (*Inula Conyza*); (c) (see quot. 1863).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal Table Eng. names*, Fliebane and his kinds, see catch fly. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, Fly-bane, in Botany, see Silene. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 300 *Inula Conyza* (Ploughman's Spikenard)... possesses... a valuable oil... which is said to destroy insects; hence the plant is sometimes called Fly-bane. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-m.*, Flybane, from being used mixed with milk to kill flies. *Agaricus muscarius* L.

2. Poison for flies; in quot. the venom of spiders. 1704 SWIFT *Bath. Bks.* 247 An over-weening Pride [in the Spider]... turns all into Excrement and Venom; producing nothing at last, but Fly-bane and a Cobweb.

Fly-bitten, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + BITTEN.]

1. Bitten by flies; loosely used for: † a. Fly-specked; † b. FLY-BLOWN; c. Stung by flies.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 159 These Fly-bitten Tapistries. 1598 FLORIO, *Alida*, fly-bitten meate. 1884 A. GREGORY in *Fortin. Rev.* Mar. 378 Their [Baggara Arabs'] wealth consists of herds of lean fly-bitten cattle.

† 2. = FLEE-BITTEN 2. *Obs.*

1639 DE GRAY *Compl. Horsen.* 22.

Fly-blow, sb. [f. FLY sb. 1 + BLOW sb. 2.]

1. The egg deposited by a fly in the flesh of an animal, or the maggot proceeding therefrom. Also collect. Rarely the action of depositing the egg.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xlv. 229 This flye bath blowne flyblow in myn care a pecke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 467 Little long eggs called Fly blowes. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 18 The Eggs... are something bigger than the common Fly-blow. 1757 DYCK *Flies* I. 579 Lest touch of busy fly-blow wound their skin. 1826 *On Bull Baiting* I. Houlston Tracts I. xxviii. 8 Its poor wounds were all full of fly-blowes. *fig.* a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 425 He is... produced out of... the Flyblows of the Rabble.

attrib. 1666 [see FLY-BLOWN 1. *fig.* 1602]. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ix. 378 No fly-blow gossip ever specked my life.

2. = BR-BLOW 3. 1875 OUIDA *Signa* I. viii. 140.

Fly-blow, v. [f. FLY sb. 1 + BLOW v. 1; after next.]

1. *trans.* Of the fly: To deposit eggs in (meat, etc.); hence, to corrupt secretly, taint. Chiefly *fig.* 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. 2, Is not he blest that... Can claw his subtle elbow, or with a buzze Fly-blow his eares. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Marfall* 13 If it were not for us, much good meate would be in danger of Fly-blowing. 1678 B. R. *Let. Pop. Friends* 7 If we cannot wound the Government mortally, lets Fly-blow it with Scandals and Suspicion. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 77 Court vermin that... fly-blow the king's ear, and make him waste... his people's wealth. 1813 T. MOORE *Let. in Mem.* (1853) I. 349 A whole swarm of imitators... will completely fly-blow all the novelty of my subject.

2. *intr. (or absol.)* Of flies: To deposit their eggs. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 28 So morning Insects... Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting-sun.

Fly-blown (flai-bloun), ppl. a. [f. FLY sb. 1 + BLOWN ppl. a.]

1. Full of fly-blowes; tainted, putrid, impure. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter &c.* (Camden) 138 Flyblown fleshe cometh not in my myxse. 1612 WILKINSON *White Devil* v. iii. A dead fly-blown dog. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Let.* iv. 137

The Manna was fly-blown. 1781 COWPER *Concers.* 675 Fly-blown flesh, whereon the maggot feeds.

fig. a 1529 SKELTON *Rejyre* Wks. 1862 II. 234 Agaynst whiche... flyblowne opynions. I purpose for to reply. 1602 *And Pt. Return fr. Pernass.* III. iv. 1412 His flyblowne [ed. 1606 (Arb. p. 46) flyblow] sonnettes. 1694 E. WALKER *Epicletus Mor.* (1737) xxxi, By each Fly-blown Fool cared. 1860 THACKERAY *Level* i, Wherever fly-blown reputations were assembled.

2. *slang.* a. Intoxicated, drunk. b. *Australian.* 'Cleaned-out'; without a penny.

1877 *Judy* 18 May 236 (Farmer) The officer... binted that he was slightly 'flyblown'. 1889 *Star* 3 Jan. (Farmer), Our diggers... get on the spree and come back fly-blown.

Fly-boat (flai-bout). Forms: 6 flie-bote, fleebote, flibote, 7 fly(e)boat(e), 7- fly-boat [app. ad. Du. *vlieboot*, originally denoting one of the small boats used on the *Vlie* or channel leading out of the Zuyder Zee, afterwards applied in ridicule to the small vessels used against the Spaniards by the *Gueux de mer* (1572); the word has passed into several European langs.: F. *flibot*, Sp. *flibote*, Ger. *flieboot*. But in Eng. it was very early associated with FLY v. 1, and this is prob. the source of sense 4. Sense 3, belonging esp. to Shetland, may be a distinct word, representing ON. *flay*; cf. ONorthumb. *flæge*, perh. adopted from ON.]

† 1. A fast-sailing vessel used chiefly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: a. for rapid transport of goods, etc., esp. in the coasting trade; *Obs.* exc. *spec.* a Dutch flat-bottomed boat; = FLIGHT 12 a.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* 1. (1659) 33 Our Fisher-boat his sayl-yard and sayl was entangled on the Maynmayn of the Fly-boat. 1588 *Wills Inu.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) II. 182 Paid to the fliebote, for freight of cxxx last of rye. 1608 FROGER *Voy.* 40 A small Fly-boat of forty Tunn... laden with Tobacco, Bacon, and Meal for Barbadoes. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 333 Our merchants might build... large Hag-boats and Fly-boats from 3 to 600 Tons, for the bulky trade. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) *Fly-boat*, or *Flight*, a large flat-bottom'd Dutch vessel, whose burthen is generally from four to six hundred tons.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. v. Here's such a companie of flibotes, hulling about this galleasse of greatness, that there's no boarding him. 1664 J. WILSON *Chate* iv. iv. Dram. Wks. (1874) 79 She's [landlady] a pretty fly-boat; two men won't sink her!

† b. for warlike purposes, voyages of discovery, etc.; a kind of frigate. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1590 NASH *Pasquill's Apol.* 11 He was built for a flie-bote, to take and leave, when the skymish is too bote for him to tarrie. 1673 *Long. Gaz.* No. 7584 This Caper is a Flyboat of two tire of Guns, carrying in all, as we suppose, 32. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 539 The Flushings... put a number of Fly-boats to sea and seized all ships coming from Spain. 1868 ST. JOHN *Life Raleigh* I. 257.

† 2. A small boat, esp. a ship's boat. *Obs.* 1598 FLORIO, *Fusta*, a pinace or fliebote. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) I. 473 Some of our ships, since the passing by the Dutch fleet, have pickt up a small fly boat or two belonging to them. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, While the humble fly-boat carries to shore those friends.

† 3. A fishing boat used in Shetland, a buss. *Obs.* 1614 T. CLEVELAND *Eng. Way to Wealth in Hart. Min.* (Malth.) III. 239 Fly-boats... ride at anchor all the season at Shetland. 1622 MALYNE *Enc. Law-Merch.* 24 Another flete of Fisher-men (called Flyboats). 1794 *Rising & Seaman'ship* I. 242 plate, Herring Buss or Fly Boat.

4. A swift passage boat used on canals. b. See quot. 1893.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* (1843) III. 275 Voyaging part of the way in one of the 'Fly-boats'. 1841-56 S. C. BARRS *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* s.v. *Canal*, Slow boats 24 miles per hour... Fly boats 4 miles. 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Boats, Fly-Boats*, barges of unusual length and of a narrow construction, drawing a very small amount of water.

5. *Comb.* as fly-boat-bull adj.

1683 CLAYTON *Virginia* i. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 We Sail'd in the Ship Judith... 'twas Fly-boat built, about 200 or 250 Tuns.

Fly-boy. [f. FLY sb. 1 and 2 + BOY.]

1. *Printing* = FLY sb. 1 6 b.

1841 [see FLY sb. 1 6 b]. 1871 *Amer. Enycl. Print.*, Fly-Boy, a boy who takes off the sheet from the tympan as the pressman turns it up.

2. A boy who sells fly-papers.

1851 MAYHEW *Labour* (1861) III. 28 I'm the only regular fly-boy.

Fly-by-night. [f. the vbl. phrase.]

1. One who flies by night; one addicted to nocturnal excursions. Also *slang*, One who defrauds his landlord or creditors by decamping in the night.

1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v. You old fly-by-night; an ancient term of reproach to an old woman, signifying that she was a witch. 1822 T. L. PRACOCK *Blind Marian* iii. 191 Would you have her married to a wild fly-by-night that accident made an earl and nature a deer-stealer? 1823 J. W. BENT *Slang, Fly-by-night*, run-aways who leave empty houses. 1844 *Daily Krav* 25 Oct. The majority of the race [of moths] are fly-by-night. *attrib.* 1810 W. CONNOR *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 73 'The Fly by Night Club', whose symbol is an owl.

2. = FLY sb. 2 3 b. b. *Naut.* (See quot.) 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 6 A species of carriage, which in Gloucestershire, goes by the name of 'Fly-by-Night'. 1827 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Fly-by-night, a sort of square-sail, like a studding-sail, used in sloops when running before the wind.

Fly-catcher. [f. *FLY sb.* + *CATCHER.*]

1. a. One who catches flies. b. A contrivance for catching flies.

a. 1600 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* xix. To be of Domitians sect, a Fly-catcher. 1692 R. L. *ESTRANGE Fables* cclviii. 225 The Swallow was a Fly-Catcher as well as the Spider. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 2/2 'The fly-catcher', as he [Darwin] was known to the crew, was a prime favourite.

fig. 1708 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 61 Ye scurvy Fly-catchers you! [i.e. lawyers]. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/3 The quidnuncs and flycatchers.

b. 1848 HARBY in *Proc. Bero. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 321 This implement is much used in Cornwall, where it is called the 'fly-catcher'. 1855 ANNE MANNING *Old Chelsea Bunt-ho* vi. 91 After Tea... my Mother began to snip a Fly-catcher.

2. A bird that catches flies; in England, usually one of the genus *Muscicapa*, esp. *M. grisola*; in America, usually one of the genus *Tyrannus*, *T. Carolinensis* or *T. pipiri*.

1678 RAY *Ornith.* 158 *Muscicapa*, the flycatcher. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 358 Several sorts of pigeons, parrots, and fly-catchers. 1833 SHELLEY in *Proc. Bero. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 20 The spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 137 The plaintive note of a white-tufted tyrant-flycatcher. 1869 W. P. TURNBULL *Birds E. Pennsylv.* 11 Least Flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus*. 1882 HARBY in *Proc. Bero. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 440 The rare pied flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*).

3. a. A spider that catches flies. b. A plant that catches flies; = *FLY-TRAP* 2.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 91 The Fly-Catcher... is of the Spider-kind. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 13 A spring... which soaks up... in the bog, among red fly-catchers. c. 1865 L.D. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc. I.* Intro. Disc. 22 The *Muscicapa*, *Fly-trap*, or *Fly-catcher*... has small prickles in the inside of two leaves.

Flydige, obs. form of **FLEDGE** a.

Fly-dung, sb. [f. *FLY sb.* + *DUNG sb.*] The excrement of the fly, usually of the house-fly.

1855 CLARKE *Dict.* *Fly-dirt*, flydung.

Fly-dung, v. *Dyeing*. [f. *FLY sb.* + *DUNG v.*] *trans.* In the process of dyeing with madder: To subject for the first time to the process of 'dyeing': see **DUNG** v. Also *Comb.* as *fly-dung bath*, *cistern*. Hence **Fly-dunging** vbl. sb.

The name is said to be due to the fact that the object of the first dyeing is to get rid of the 'flies' or irregularities in the dyeing.

1860 HIGGIN in *Ure Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) I. 521 The first [dyeing process] is called *Fly-dunging*. *Ibid.* The fly-dung cistern... 1866 RAY in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 687/2 Immediately after the fly-dunging the goods are washed and submitted to a second dyeing. 1882 *Bleaching, Dyeing & Calico-Print.* iii. 73 The fly-dung bath.

Flyer, **flier** (flai-er). Forms: 5 *flyare*, 6 *Sc. flier*, 9 *dial. flier*, 5-*flier*, 6-*flier*. [f. *FLY v.* + *-ER* 1. The forms *flyer*, *flier* are both in good mod. use; in our recent quots. *flyer* is more common, notwithstanding the analogy of *crier*, *drier*, *trier*.]

1. A living thing (e.g. a bird or insect) that propels itself with wings; often preceded by some qualifying adj., as *high*, etc.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/1 *Flyare*, *volator*. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 25 A creper with spiders, and a flier with flies. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* vi. 27 Those of the Weakest Wing are commonly the highest Flyers. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xi. 168 Suppose a man... studying night and day how to fly... where ever you see an ambitious man, there you see this vain and senseless Flyer. 1775 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 260 In a day or two more they become flyers. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 355 There are three classes of fliers in this order. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 17 Birds breeding on precipices, and good fliers, are unlikely to be exterminated.

fig. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* x. I am now come from conversing with Princes, great spirits, and high fliers. 1667 PEEVES *Diary* 27 Feb. He is not so high a flyer as Mr. Chicheley.

b. Something that flies or is carried by the air. + (a) A volatile spirit (*obs.*). (b) The petals of hops when they become detached.

1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Achi.* Ep. Edw. IV. xxix. in Ashm. (1652) 116 Till the same of the fixed by the same of the flier be over-gone. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* ii. 14 They [hops] soon 'go off', and the petals of the flower cones become disintegrated, or 'flyers' in the pickers' parlance.

2. One who or that which moves with exceptional speed, e.g. a fish, horse, ship, etc.

1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 50 Our flyers were able to get near them, but not nearer than half gun-shot. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* x. (ed. 12) 76 Grooms with led horses are overtaken by their masters, and we recognize many a well-known flyer. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 314 He [a fish] was a regular flier... He took out clear, without stopping for a second, over one hundred yards of line. 1878 TUEB & FAGAN *1st Year Silken Reign* vii. 129 The... coach, achieved for itself an enviable reputation as a 'flyer' of the first order.

3. Applied to mechanical contrivances that have a quick revolution.

a. An appliance for regulating the motion of a roasting-jack.

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sete*. 125 A Jack, by being only worn up, without tripping the... flyer. 1706 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 71 The Flyer... I'm'd round so quick, you scarce could see 't. 1867 J. BLESSING *Miscell. Hum. Life* (1866) xvi. 95 Spinning like the flyer of a jack.

+ b. One of the vanes used in an early form of ship's log. *Obs.* Cf. *FLY sb.* 2 5 h.

1729 H. DE SAUMAREZ in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 47 The four Iron Fins, or Flyers... These Flyers are so contrived as to have full Play in any Motion of the Boat.

+ c. = *FLY-WHEEL*. *Obs.*

1781 *Watt Patent* in *Muirhead Mech. Invent. Watt* III. 52 In order that the said motion may be more regular, I fix to or upon the shaft or axis *FALL*, a heavy wheel or flyer.

d. A sail of a windmill; also *pl.* 'the fan-wheel on the vane of a windmill cap which rotates the latter as the wind veers' (Knight).

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* (1821) 97 Paur man wur ath fliers, en raund it went. a 1848 MRS. MARCET *Seasons* (ed. 5) IV. ii. 35 That mill with the great fliers, that the wind pushes round.

e. That part of a spinning machine which twists the thread as it conducts it to and winds it upon the bobbin. Cf. *FLY sb.* 2 5 f.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 201 At each extremity of the flyer an eye is formed... The thread from the bobbin is passed through both these eyes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 356/2 The flyer... winds it upon the bobbin.

f. The winder of a balling machine.

1869 J. H. WEBSTER in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 387/2 The 'flyer'... winds the string on to the mandrel.

4. In various uses, related to senses of the vb.

+ a. *pl.* ? The fringe or tassels of a curtain. *Obs.*

1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1836) 414, 117 payer of courtings with the flyers of saye. 1580 *Ibid.* One payer of say hingers with fliers.

b. *pl.* Steps forming a straight flight; opposed to *winders*.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 66 *Fliers and winders*... are plain, and triangular Steps without any Landing place. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 248 Straight Stairs... always fly, and never Wind, and therefore are by some call'd *Fliers*. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 329/2 Straight stairs are called *fliers*.

c. *Printing*. (See quot.) Also *pl.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 895/2 *Flyer*, a vibratory rod with fingers which take the sheet of paper from the tapes and carry it to the delivery table, the sheet resting flatly against the flyer-fingers by the resistance of the air. 1883 *Engel. Brit.* XXIII. 706.

d. U.S. A small handbill or fly-sheet.

1889 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 21 Dec. 485/2 Inserting gaily-colored advertising fliers in the body of the magazine.

5. A flying jump or leap; a flight. In quot. *fig.*

1883 R. GRANT WHITE *W. Adams* 51 Haven't we taken rather a flyer? What has all this to do with Mrs. Trollope?

b. Hence, U.S. 'A speculative investment: applied to a purchase of stock by one not a regular buyer, in hope of immediate profit' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 11/2 He... turned to the Wall-street news to see how much he had already made on his flyer. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* V. 328 The temptation to take a flyer in the market.

6. *slang*. (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flyers*, Shoes. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1862) II. 34 A 'flyer', that is, a shoe soled without having been welled.

7. One who runs away; a fugitive; = **FLEER**.

+ Also, one who flies or shuns; an avoider of. c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* (Surtees) 208 Here is a bag fulle, lokys... Of flyers, of flyers, and renderers of reffys. 1535 STEWART *Cont. Scot.* III. 440 As hapnis oft... ane greil braggart to be fund a flyer. a 1633 LENNART tr. *Charren's Wids.* I. xxxvi. § 1 (1670) 111 Timon that hater and flyer of the company of men. 1648 *Eiken Bas.* (1662) 127 Now the Flyers from... their Places carry the Parliamentary power along with them. 1751 R. PALTOCK P. *Wilkins* (1884) II. xxi. 254, I... let the flyers know I should soon give fire. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 117 The Norman horsemen followed on the fliers, slaying and taking captives. **Flyer**, obs. f. **FLEER**.

Fly-fish, v. [A back-formation from **FLY-FISHING** vbl. sb.] *intr.* To fish with a fly (natural or artificial) as bait.

1755 JOHNSON *s.v.* To *Flyfish*. v.n., to angle with a hook baited with a fly. 1866 S. WILBERFORCE *Diary* Sept. in *Life* (1882) III. 303 Fly-fished with Bishop of Rochester. 1882 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* xviii. [He] had passed them... wandering with his rod, fly-fishing.

Hence **Fly-fishing** *pp.* a. So **Fly-fisher**, one who practises fly-fishing. Also **Fly-fisherman**.

1877 BEST (*title*), *The Complete Fly-Fisher*. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 39 Amongst the most expert fly-fishers, no one was perfectly satisfied. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 393/2 A fly-fishing, horse-loving... man.

Fly-fishing, vbl. sb. [f. *FLY sb.* 1] Fishing with a fly (whether natural or artificial).

1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 115, I promised to tell you more of the Fly-fishing for a Trout. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. 11. 335 In Fly-fishing observe to have always the Wind on your Back. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii. There was nought to be done w't fly-fishing. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i. You must be fond of fly-fishing.

attrib. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 147 When the fly-fishing season is over.

Fly-flap. Also 7-*flap*. [f. *FLY sb.* 1 + *FLAP sb.* 1] An instrument for driving away flies.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/1 Fly flappe, *muscarium*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Egier*. (1667) 153 Thy wng is a flie flap. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* li. iii. Wks. (1875) 94, I said... that he had a brow Hung o'er your eyes like fly-flaps. 1774-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 204 Both sexes make use of the fan, or fly-flap. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 297 Erect Holding his leather fly-flap.

fig. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* v. l. Wks. 1878 II. 129 Ah, the fly-flap of vengeance beat 'em to peeces! a 1683 *Oldham Wks.* (1686) 55 How Fly-Flap of Church-Censure Houses rid Off Insects.

+ 2. A stroke with a fly-flap; (in quot.) *fig.*, an adroit manœuvre, a cunning prank. *Obs.*

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Misc. Wks.* (1751) I. 67 Not to forget the Quibbles and Fly-flaps he played against his Adversaries. The alleged sense = **FLY-FLAP** 3 a (see quot. 1676 there) is based on a mistake of Strutt (*Sports & Past.* iii. v. 175).

Fly-flap, v. [f. *FLY*.]

1. *trans.* To strike with a fly-flap; to beat, whip. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. lx. 405 I give you my word to beat my selfe and fly-flappe mee when I have a disposition to it. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* vi. 123, I must call my husband to fly-flap you. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 209, I was Fly-flap'd. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Flyflapped*, whipt in the stocks, or at the cart's tail.

2. *intr.* To drive away flies with a fly-flap.

Hence **Fly-flapping** vbl. sb. and *pp.* a.

1797 *Edin. Mag.* May 344 Beelzebub, or the Lord of Flies... whom I must renounce with all his works, even that of fly-flapping. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 204 There seemed to be nobody about save the fly-flapping boys.

Fly-flapper. [f. *prec. vb.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who drives away flies with a fly-flap.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 503 Jupiter the flie-flapper. 1829 MARRIAT F. *Mildmay* xvi. That fellow is only fit for fly-flapper at a pork shop! 1891 HALL CAINE *Scaptoad* xxiv. Beside him walked the fly-flappers.

fig. 1810 JAMES MIL. *Dict.* (ed. 3) Suppl. *Fly-flapper*, a figurative term alluding to any person who being in the confidence of another, keeps off impertinent intruders.

2. = **FLY-FLAP** 1.

1749 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) 1. 90 If a Fly-flapper he held up to blow it off. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 133 The tail of a giraffe, which serves as a fly-flapper.

fig. 1843 CORDEN *Speeches* 19 Oct. (1870) I. 103 The men of Manchester, who, by these fly-flappers, have managed to rouse them into a little activity.

Flygge, obs. form of **FLEDGE** a.

Flyghe, -3e, obs. forms of **FLAY**.

Flying (flai-in), vbl. sb. [f. *FLY v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. **FLY**, in various senses.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* (an. 9) 209 b. The fame was spread of kyng Edwardes flyenge. c. 1565 LINDESAY (Pitt-cottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1758) 113 Great slaughter was made... in the flyings of the timber. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* ii. iv. 91 The images of reuolt and flying off. a 1692 J. GOODWIN *Obj. Justifying Faith* ii. ii. Wks. 1697 IV. ii. 76 A flying to him that is gracious. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 147 The flying off, or else winding of these Steps will vary. 1803 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. ii. 23 The training and flying of hawks became one of the essentials in the education of a young man of rank.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* (see quot. 1893.)

1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woolen & Worsted Cloth Manuf.* 57 Otherwise they cast off a lot of loose fibres as 'flyings'. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Flyings*, short fibres thrown out from the wool on to the sides of the carding machine.

3. *attrib.* as *flying-machine*; also *flying country*, *county* (*Hunting*), one that affords opportunity for long unbroken runs; *flying fence*, one that must be taken at a flying leap; *flying time*, the time when a hawk is in condition to be flown.

1615 LATHAM *Fakoury* (1633) 40 You cease and leave off from all those... observations of the flying time. 1856 WYTHE MELVILLE *Kale. Cav.* xii. Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and other so-called 'flying counties'. 1881 L. WAGNER *Pantomimes* 57 The manipulation of flying machines, or other contrivances whereby [etc.]. 1883 *Standard* 19 May 3/3 Viscount looked fitted for a flying country. 1885 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 210 Honest flying fences, big enough to extend a good hunter.

Flying (flai-in), *pp.* a. [f. *FLY v.* 1 + *-ING* 2.]

That flies, in senses of the vb.

1. That moves through the air with wings. Sometimes with modifying word prefixed, as **HIGH-FLYING**.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 44 *Uoluer*, fleogende. 1398 TRAYSA *Earth De P. K.* v. liiv. (1495) 171 The popynay and the pellycan amonge fleeng fowles feede theimself with the fote. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barth.* xviii. The highest flying hauke wyl stoupe at laste. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiv. 29 His fruite shall be a ferie flying serpent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 643 So seem'd Farr off the flying Fiend. 1732 POPE *Eph. Cobham* 96 In Man, the judgment shoots at flying game, A bird of passage! 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* to a menagerie of curious beasts, and crawling and creeping and flying thiogs.

b. In names of insects, as *flying-buck-beetle*, *glow-worm*. Also of fish, reptiles, quadrupeds, etc., which by means of special appendages are able to make movements resembling flight; as *flying-frog*, *gecko*, *gurnard*, *herring*, *lemur*, *lizard*, *marmot*, *phalanger*, *squid*. Also *flying-dog*, a kind of vampire-bat; *flying hart*, stag = *Fr. cerf-volant*, a stag-beetle. Also **FLYING-FISH**, **FOX**, **SQUIRREL**.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 712 Lucciola... may be the Flying-Glo-worm. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 652 A kind of large flying Beetle... with a huge pair of horns... Our people in Virginia... calling it a Flying Hart. 1688 CLAYTON *Ibid.* XVIII. 126 Another little green Frog, that will leap prodigiously, which they therefore call the Flying Frog. 1711 *Ibid.* XXVII. 350 Another strange one, which they call Ololo. On flying and comes next to our *Corvus* (read *Corvus*) volans, or Flying Buckbeetle. 1795 H. TIMBERLAKE *Memo.* 46 Of insects, the flying stag is almost the only one worthy of notice. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 142 The vampire... of Guiana... is also called the flying-dog of New Spain. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 269 The flying-squid rose from

the sea in large flocks. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) 11. 62/2 The flying lizard (*Draco volans*). 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 352 The other (*Exocoetus*) has been called Flying Herring. 1883 FLOWER *ibid.* XV. 401 *Galeophilus volans*... The Flying Lemur of Linnaeus. 1884 Longin. *Mag. Mar.* 523 Flying gurnards.

c. fig. † Flying pension (see quot.).

c 1770 H. WALPOLE. *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. xxiv. 327 In the meantime Sandwich obtained what was called a flying pension, that is, it was to commence if he lost his place.

d. Flying horse, mare, a certain throw in wrestling.

1713 SIR T. PARKYNS *Inn-Play* (1714) 41 Flying Horse. [Described at length.] 1754 FOOTE *Knight's* I. Wks. 1799 I. 67 We don't wrestle after your fashion... we all go upon close bugs or the flying mare. 1823 in 'JON BEE' *Slang*.

2. That passes (usually, that passes quickly) through the air.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiii. 25 Wilt thou be so cruel and extreme unto a fyinge leaf. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 7 b. A flying, shutting, or falling star. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 61 A backe-sounding echo of fiery flying shots. 1656 COWLEY in *Rexb. Ball.* VII. 449 Martha took the flying Ball. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 54 A very flat, loose, flying, sandy coast. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 187 The flying sands from the eastern country.

† b. Old Chem. = VOLATILE. Obs.

1471 RIPLEY *Compt. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 161 Spryits whych fying are.

3. Floating loosely, fluttering, waving. Hence in wider sense, Attached so as to have freedom of movement, hanging loose. Flying jib, 'a light sail set before the jib, on the flying jib-boom'.

1697 MARRHAM *Caval.* II. 54 This flying Trench is to be made in all proportion like a plain full english Snaffle. 1699 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 347 To spread the flying Canvas for the Fleet. 1794 *Rising & Seaman'ship* I. 239 They carry... a flying topsail. 1823 MARRHAM *N. Forster's* xli. Their flying jib-booms were... pointed over the affairs of their predecessors. 1849 CURSON *Visits Monast.* 4 A red cap, a jacket with flying sleeves. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint*, 201 To give lightness to 'flying drapery'.

b. In fig. phrase, (To come off, out of it) with flying colours: with outward signs of success and victory. Cf. COLOUR sb. 7, d. and COKE v. 61 f.

1706-7 FARKQUIER *Beau's* *Strat.* I. i. We came off with flying colours. 1887 JESSOP *Aracyd.* II. 63 The tenant farmers... do they come out of it with any flying colours?

† c. Under or with a flying seal (= F. *sous cachet volant*): said of a letter with a seal attached but not closed, so that it may be read by a person who is requested to forward it to its destination.

1558 W. PERKINS in *Lisnore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 15 He... prayeth y^e your lordship would be pleased to send y^e your order up to him, with a flying scale. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Desp.* VII. 540, I enclose the letter which I have written to the Prince Regent under a flying seal.

d. That passes or travels swiftly, that passes by rapidly or rushes along; rapid. Flying leap: a running jump. Flying handicap, mile: one in which the starting-post is passed at full speed.

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* ix. 30 He got to the flying River side. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 316 O'er the Elean Plains, thy well-breath'd Horse Impels the flying Carr. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1794 Each minute of the flying Hours is precious. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 158 Earth rolls back beneath the flying steed. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. (1810) 31 Of men and manners treating with a flying pen. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* Eur. viii. (1894) 187 A large crevasse... forcing us to take a flying leap. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 5/3 Windle has done the 'flying' mile in 1 min. 56.4-5 secs. 1894 *Daily News* 21 May 7/1 The Flying Handicap I shall leave to Moonflower.

† b. esp. in flying post, a post travelling by relays of horses, an express. Also (17-18th c.) in flying coach (also machine, carriage, etc.), the ordinary designation for a swift stage coach; flying packet, a packet sent by 'flying post'.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. (an. 38) 177 Richarde Duke of Yorke... by... flieng postes, was advertised of the great vicorie. 1669 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 153, 1669 Apr. 5-M (Monday) flying coaches set up. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/1 Last Night... a Flying Packet... brought us the... News of the Death of our Late Gracious Sovereign. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 29 Sept., On the 19th came by a Flying Post a Packet from Court. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 222 She had set out in the flying-coach. 1759 *Public Advertiser* 25 Sept. 4/2 One of the flying Machines from this City to London. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 378 At the close of the reign of Charles II, flying carriages ran thrice a week from London to all the chief towns.

c. Passing, flitting; hasty, transient; esp. of a trip or visit. Also, Rapidly constructed, temporary.

1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 229 This indeed was a flying observation, or taken, as the French would say, *en passant*. 1805 T. J. LUTHERTON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 52 Mr. Beckley then supposed he should take a flying trip in London. 1844 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 7 July, I shall probably pay a flying visit to town... before the session is over. 1857 C. TISS *Canning* in *Hare Trav. Noble Lives* (1833) II. 237 The superintendent of telegraphs... goes to lay down a flying line to Lucknow if possible. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 265 A Carthaginian army... made flying expeditions to other parts. 1879 H. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 163 It is impossible... now, to give even a flying explanation.

d. *Mil.* and *Naval*. (Sometimes with mixture of sense 5; all the expressions are from Fr.) Said of a body of troops, or a squadron of ships, designed and organized for rapid movement, as in flying army, brigade, column, fleet, hospital, party,

squadron. Flying artillery: a corps trained to rapid evolutions. Flying camp: see CAMP 2 b.

Flying sap (see quot. 1876). Also FLYING-BRIDGE.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law* C. *Warres* 391 With a flying Brigade marching out of Antwerp. 1667 PEPPS *Diary* 28 Feb. We do intend to keep but a flying fleet this year. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1815/3 The Flying Army that has been so long designed, will be speedily formed. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 126 He... like a Storm swept with his flying Squadrons all the Plain. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4690/2 A flying Party will encamp in the Neighbourhood. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Desp.* V. 90 The stores belonging to the Flying Artillery. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 624 The flying columns which go out from Aldershot. *ibid.* 636 Forming columns... flying hospitals are organized. 1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* Flying sap, a sap formed by placing and filling several gabions at the same time... Also applied to the usual formation of the second parallel in the attack.

transf. 1670 G. H. Hist. *Cardinals* II. ii. 161 He manag'd himself so with his flying Squadron, that it gave no little disgust to the Crowns. 1872 *Daily News* 22 Aug., A 'flying brigade'... has been formed to examine tickets at unexpected stations.

5. That flies about.

a. Of a tale, rumour, etc.: Circulating without definite authority. Flying sheet: a leaflet printed for distribution broadcast.

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 20, I... never hadde tydings of this matter, but by seyde lettres and other fleyng tales. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* IX. 150 This was but a fleying news. 1630 LD. DUNCARVAN in *Lisnore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 157 There was a flying report here that [etc.]. 1682 BURMAN *Why War* 40, I hope they are but flying stories. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 10 The light squadrons of occasional pamphlets and flying sheets. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 374 There had been flying rumours that a Lord Keeper... would soon be appointed. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 322 One must trust to a variety of flying and floating sources.

† b. Of a person's mind: Volatile, unsettled.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) I. 177 Wytles men of fleyng mynde.

† c. Of a hound: Apt to 'fly about'; not steady.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 13 Bring them abroad with the best Hunting Hounds: (all babling and flying Curs being left at home).

d. Of pains: Passing irregularly from one part of the body to another; migratory.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 199 The internal use of Bath water in flying pains and weaknesses of the limbs.

e. Itinerant. Flying stationer (slang): see quot.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), Flying Stationers, ballad-singers and hawkers of penny histories.

f. Flying reed (Mining): see quot.

1798 J. KEIR *Min. Staffordsh.* in S. Shaw *Hist. Staff.* Gen. Hist. 119 These two beds [of coal]... when thus separated acquire the name of the Flying Reed. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxv. 470.

6. = FLEEING *pp.* a.

1594 T. GREENE *Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 287 Ding downe the flying Persians with their swords. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 416 To persecute from far the flying Doe. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. III.* 116 The massacre of many thousands of the flying Bastards. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 641 Flying foot soldiers... were constantly coming in.

Flying bridge. [f. FLYING *pp.* a.] † a.

Used by Caxton to render Fr. *pont-levis* (draw-bridge). † b. (See quot. 1727 s.v. FLOATING-BRIDGE). c. A temporary bridge for military purposes, esp. (see quot. 1876).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxv. Kij, Pount leveiz that be made fasseth therto whiche are called flyhyng byrgges. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1043/3 The Munster Troops... have repassed the Weser... over a Flying-bridge above this City. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* v. 340, I had but just cross'd the River upon a flying Bridge. 1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* Flying Bridge, consists of one or more barges moored by a long cable to a point in the centre of the stream. When the barge is properly steered in a current sufficiently strong, it is swept by it from one bank to the other.

Flying buttress. A prop or stay (usually carried by a segment of an arch), springing from a pier or other support, and abutting against a structure, for the purpose of resisting thrust. = ANCROUTANT, arch-buttress (ARCH sb. III).

1669 SIR C. WREN in C. Wren *Parentalia* (1750) 304 The Ailes, from whence arise Bows or Flying Buttresses to the Walls of the *Nave*. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv. One of the flying buttresses of the chapel. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iv. 150 The Flying Buttress... is often found in Norman work, but concealed under the roof of the triforium.

Flying fish. [f. FLYING *pp.* a. + FISH.] A name given to two kinds of fish (*Dactylopterus* and *Exocoetus*), which are able to rise into the air by means of enlarged wing-like pectoral fins.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 There be many whalysshes and flynyng fysshes. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* v. 182 On the eleventh day... two flying fishes falk in his boat. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iv. l. 25 As the flying fish leap from the Indian deep.

b. A constellation of the Southern Hemisphere.

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemet's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335.

Flying fox. [f. FLYING *pp.* a. + FOX.] A family of fruit-eating bats (*Pteropidae*) found only in the tropical regions of the East and in Australia.

1759 HIRST in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) III. 95 They have heads like foxes, and... are covered with hair of a reddish blue; for which reason they are generally called 'flying foxes'. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *2 Years N. S. Wales* (1828) I. 294 Our flying fox is an immense bat. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon*

(1860) I. 135 The Roussette of Ceylon (the Flying-Fox as it is usually called by Europeans).

Flyingly, adv. rare. With flying colours.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 296 Studying what to say, that she may come off as flyingly as she can.

Flying squirrel. [f. FLYING *pp.* a.] A name given to two genera (*Pteromys* and *Sciuropterus*) of *Sciuridae*, which can float through the air by means of an extension of skin connecting their fore and hind limbs.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 A small beast they have they call Assapanick, but we call them flying Squirrels. 1726 ADAM. CAPT. R. Boyle 262 The Flying-Squirrel, with Wings like those of a Bat. 1849 SK. *Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* IV. 14 It is in the possession of a lateral fold of skin, forming, when extended, a parachute... that the flying squirrels are distinguishable from the ordinary group.

Fly-leaf. [f. FLY sb. 2 + LEAF.] A blank leaf at the beginning or end, but esp. at the beginning, of a book; the blank leaf of a circular, etc.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* ix. 160 The fly-leaves... in the family Bible. 1869 ROGERS in *Adam Smith's W.* N. I. Prel. 19 It contains a characteristic note by the author on the flyleaf of the first volume... is found in the following memorandum.

Flyman. [f. FLY sb. 2 + MAN sb.]

1. One who drives a fly (sb. 2 sense 3 b).

1845 P. O. *Directory* 6 *Home Co.* 631/4 Bull Henry, flyman. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conc.* I. iv. Two flymen... did not solicit him as a fare.

2. Theatrical. A man stationed in the 'flies' to work the ropes, etc.

1883 H. IRVING in *Lond. Figaro* 6 Jan. 15/3 The flyman may be said to carry some of the destiny of the performance in the hollow of his hand.

Fly-net. [f. FLY sb. 1 OE. *had fliohnet*.]

1. A net to keep away flies.

a 1000 *Judith* 47 (Gr.) *Pier* was callgylden fliohnet. 1871 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.* I. 896 Fly-net n. ... a net of meshes or a fringe of leather strips, to protect a horse from flies. 2. A net in an open window to prevent entrance of flies.

† 2. = BUTTERFLY-net. Obs.

1737 P. COLLINSON in *Darlington Mem.* (1849) 90 *Pray* take one or two, with the fly-nets, in a bag by thy side.

Flyre, dial. form of FLEER.

Flysch (flisch). *Geol.* [Swiss dial.] A series of tertiary strata occurring in the Alps, consisting of slates, marls, and fucoidal sandstones.

[1827 B. STUBER in *Leonhard's Ztschr. f. Mineral.* I. 39 (translated) The prevailing slaty alternations are in the country called *Flysch*, a name which may suitably extend to the entire formation.] 1853 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 9) 124 The nummulitic limestone, together with the overlying fucoidal grit and shale, called 'Flysch' in the Alps, belongs to the Eocene group. 1875 CROLL *Climate and Time* xlv. 280.

Fly-sheet. [f. FLY v. 1] = flying-sheet: see FLYING *pp.* a. 5 a.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Diet. Typogr.* Fly-sheet, a description of handbill or two or four-page tract. 1889 WORCESTER *Suppl.* Fly-sheet, an advance sheet announcing a newspaper; a prospectus.

Fly-slow, a. rare-1. That flies slowly.

1632 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 150 (2nd folio), The fly-slow hours. [A plausible but doubtful conjecture; the other folios and the quartos read *slow* (or *slow*) *slow*.]

Flyte: see FLITE.

Fly-the-garter. [f. the vbl. phrase to fly the garter.] A game in which the players leap from one side of a 'garter' or line of stones over the back of one of their number.

1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. (1889) III. 153, I must... make Wordsworth and Coleman play at leap-frog, or keep one of them down a whole half-holiday at fly-the-garter. 1861 MISS BRAOON *Ralph Bunell's Happy Xmas* 161 Prisoner's base and fly-the-garter in the great bare playground.

Fly-trap. [f. FLY sb. 1 + TRAP.]

1. A trap to catch flies.

1855 in OGBLIVE *Suppl.* 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 382 A fly-trap which he had that morning invented.

2. A fly-catching plant, esp. *Apocynum androsaemifolium*. Venus's fly-trap = *Dionaea muscipula*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Earth* VIII. v. viii. 162 The flower, which goes by the name of the fly-trap. 1776 LEE *Bot.* 219 *Dionaea*, Venus's flytrap. 1841 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treasury*.

3. slang. The mouth.

c 1795 M. G. LEWIS in *Spirit Pub. Trm.* (1798) I. 323 The bride shuts her fly trap; the stranger complies.

Fly-up-the-creek. U.S. [f. vbl. phrase.]

1. A popular name of the small green heron, *Butorides virescens*. Hence used as a nickname for an inhabitant of Florida.

1857 BÜCHMANN in *Herrig's Archiv.* XXI. 165 Fly-up-the-creek 1) Ein in Florida häufiger Sumpfvogel. 2) Spitzname der Einwohner von Florida. 1869 TURNBULL *Birds E. Pennsylv.* 37 Green Heron... Fly-up-the-Creek.

2. A giddy, capricious person (colloq.). (*Cent. Dict.*)

Fly-wheel. [f. FLY sb. 2 + WHEEL.] A wheel with a heavy rim, attached to a revolving shaft, in order either to regulate the motion of the machinery, or to accumulate power. (Cf. FLY sb. 2 c.)

(1784 WATT *Patent* in *Muirhead Mech. Invent.* *Watt* III. 71 The heavy fly-wheel is put in motion by means of a pinion of smaller wheel fixed upon its axis.] 1784 *ibid.* 105 The rod E... turns the fly wheel M M. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 311 This engine had no fly-wheel, and went sluggishly and irregularly. 1852 SMILES *Engineers* III. 87 The engine

was provided with... a flywheel working at one side to carry the crank over the dead points.

fig. 1876 T. HARVEY *Hand Ethelb.* (1890) 106 A steadying power. A flywheel, in short, to the concern.

† **Fnaest**, *sb.* Obs. [OE. *fneast* str. masc., f. root of ON. *fnastr*, *fudsa* to snort, breathe hard.] Breath. c1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 100 Hyt bring[ing] forð þan fneast. a1250 *Orul & Night*. 44 Wel ne3 hire fneast at schet.

† **Fnaest**, *v.* Obs. rare. [OE. **fneastian*, f. prec.; cf. OHG. *fneastu*.] *intr.* To breathe hard, pant; also quasi-trans. to breathe out (fire).

c1000 Sax. *Leechdoms* II. 242 Fneastiað swiðe. c1300 *Havelok* 548 He [ne] mouthe speke, ne fneaste, Hwere he wolde him bere or lede. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1202 His felayes fallen hym to, þat fneasted ful þike. c1400 *Destr.* Troy 878 Þe orible oxin... þat fyre out fneast.

Hence *Fnaesting vbl. sb.*, breathing, snorting. 1382 *Wyclif Jer.* viii. 16 Fro Dan is herd the fneasting of bis hors. c1400 *Destr.* Troy 171 These baulth bestes were... full flaumound of fyre with fneasting of loth.

† **Fnese**, *v.* Obs. [OE. **fneosan* (whence *fneosan* 'sternutatio' (Wr.-Wülck. 162), *fneora* 'sternutatio' (Corp. Gloss.), *gefneosan* to sneeze (see below), cognate with Du. *fneizen*, ON. *fnyisa* (Da. *fnyse*, Sw. *fnyisa* to snort).]

The wk. grade of the root **fneus-* (cogn. with Gr. *πνέω*, root **fneue-* to breathe) is represented in OE. *fneora* sneezing (Corp. Gloss.). Closely parallel in sound and sense, though belonging to a different ablaut series, are ON. *fnastr* (see FNAST sb.) and *fudsa* (—**fneus-ja* to snort.)

intr. To sneeze; also, to puff, snort. Hence *Fneosing vbl. sb.*

c1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülck. 162 *Sternutatio*... snynges, *ne fneosing*. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Manciple's Prol.* 62 He speketh in his nose And fneseth faste. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xi. (1493) 230 Constantyne sayth that fnesage is a veyolent meynunge of y brayne to putte out superfluytes of fumosities therof. c1400 *Beryn* 42 And þere-with she gan to fneise.

Fo, obs. form of *Few a.*, *Foe*, *Foh int.*
Foa, foan, obs. forms of *Foe* sing. and pl.
Foan, var. of *Fode v.* Obs., to beguile.

Foal (*fōl*), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 fola, 3-7 fole, (4 fol, fowle), 4-6 foile, (foole, 5 fool, folle, foyl(1)e, 6 foule), 5-7 foale, (7 phoale), 6- foal. [Com. Teut., OE. *fola* wk. masc. = OFris. *folla* (for **fola*) (MDu. *volen*, *veulen*, Du. *veulen*), OHG. *fola* (MHG. *vol*, *vole*, Ger. *föhlen* neut.), ON. *fola* (Da. *fole*, Sw. *fåle*), Goth. *fula* -*O*Teut. **folon-*, cognate with Gr. *πῶλος*, L. *pululus*.]

1. The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds; properly, one of the male sex, a colt; but also used where the sex is not specified, a colt or filly.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xi. 4 And forðon onfundon fola gebunden. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 60 Þonne gemete 3yt þær esolan gesælede & hire fole. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 He funden an asse mid fole. 1382 *Wyclif Zech.* ix. 9 A fole, some of the she asse. 1484 *CAXTON* *Fables of Esop* v. x. He sawe a mare and her yong foole with her. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 6. § 2 Two mares... apte and able to beare folis. 1697 *Drayton Æneid* iv. 746 The Priestess... cuts the forehead of a new-born fole. 1794 *COLERIDGE* *To Yng. Ass* i. Poor little fole of an oppressed race! 1859 *DARWIN* *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 128 The spiral stripe is much commoner in the foal than in the full-grown animal.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 27 How can the fole amble, if the hors and mare trot?

b. Phrases. *In foal*, with foal, (of a mare): pregnant. † *Tattered as a feltered or tattered foal*, of a person: ragged; also, rough, shaggy.

1340 *HAMFOLLE Pr. Con.* 1537 Som gash tairid als tairid folles. 1377 *LANGU.* P. B. xi. 335 Bothe horse and houndes and alle oþer bestes Medled noughe with here make þat with fole were. c1400 [see BAGGEM]. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 4. Now ar we... tairyd as a foyle. 1523 *FITZHERB.* *Husb.* 6. 68 Fole [mares] maye not be rydden... when they be with fole. 1777 *SWIFT* *Modest Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 66 Their mears in foal. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Frairnes* 226 A fine black mare far gone with foal.

c. Applied to the young of the elephant or camel. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xlii. (1495) 803 Elyphantes goo with fole two yeres. 1607 *TORSELL* *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 163 An Indian, who had brought up from a foal a white Elephant.

† 2. A horse. Obs.

a1300 *K. Horn* 589 Horne 3ede to stable: þar he tok his gode fole. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 173 þe fole þat he kkes on. a1350 *Alexander* 1588 Fare wele, my faire fole þou failid me. c1373 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* x. xiv. 89 O moist forcy steyd, my lovyt foill.

3. Coal-mining. (See quotes.)

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 158 What are termed lads or foals; supplying the inferior place at a machine called a tram. 1835 S. OLIVER *Ramb. Northumb.* i. 41 Where a youth is too weak to put the tram by himself, he engages a junior assistant, who is called the foal.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as foal fair, (objective) -getter; also foal-bit (see quotes.); foal-teeth, the first teeth of a horse.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). **Fole-bit* and *Fole-foot*, two sorts of Herbs. 1755 *JOHNSON*, *Foalbit*, *Foalfoot*, plants. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/6 A public dinner held after the Holbeach *foal fair. 1809 *Spirit Publ. Frms.* (1810) XIII. 61 He is a sure *foal-getter. 1866 *SIR W. HOPE* *Tr. Solleysel's Compl. Horsen.* v. 19 A little before a Horse hath attained to the Age of thirty Months... he hath twelve *foal-teeth in the fore part of his mouth. 1835 *FARMER'S* *Dict.* (Wilson) I. 21 The foal's nippers... technically called... foal-teeth—are easily distinguished.

Foal (*fōl*), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. mod. Ger. *föhlen*.]

1. *trans.* To bear or bring forth (a foal); said of a mare, she-ass, etc.

c1386 *CHAUCER* *Frith's T.* 247 The fend... yow feid body and bones, As ferthly as ever we y fold! 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. viii. (1495) 756 The asse foolyth selde two coltes. 1638 *BAKER* *tr. Balzac's Lett.* i. 71 His Mare... had foaled a Colt. 1727 *BRADLEY* *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Colt*, when your Colts are foalen you may let them run with their Dams till about Michaelmas. 1887 *MRS BRADDON* *Like & Unlike* i. He would buy the maddest devil that was ever foaled if he fancied the... paces of the beast.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To give birth to a foal.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 129, I have y^e mares wt foole, and, when they folyn, I gif the better [etc.]. 1607 *TORSELL* *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 18 They [Asses] will not Fole in the sight of man. 1707 *MORTIMER* *Husb.* 151 About September they take their Mares into the house again where they keep them till they foal.

b. Of a ewe: To yean. † *U.S.* only.

1883 P. E. GIBBONS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 652/2 The ewes are... kept until they have foaled.

3. To get (a mare) in foal. rare.

1891 T. H. WEBSTER *Let. to Chaplin* in *Times* 9 Nov. 10/5 The horse... had foaled his mares well.

† **Foalage**, *Obs. rare*. [f. FOAL sb. + -AGE: cf. COLTAGE.] = FOALHOOD.

1607 *MARKHAM* *Caval.* i. 1. 2 Both in their foalage, best strength, and old age. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* v. (1731) 71 He has been used from his foalage to the eating of this or that sort.

Foalfoot (*fōl'fūt*). Also foal's-foot. Forms: see FOAL, FOOT. [Named from the shape of the leaves.]

1. = COLTSFOOT 1.

a1400 in *Archæologia* XXX. 407/1 Folesfoth... & y^e smale clote is all on. 1578 *LUTE* *Dodens* i. xii. 20 This [Tussilagol] is called in English Fole foote. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Foal-foot.

attrib., 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., Home-made foal-foot wine used to be common in Leicestershire.

2. = ASARABACCA.

1538 *TURNER* *Libellus*, *Foliot*, *Asarum*. 1615 T. THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Vulgate*. -folefoote, or Asarabacca.

3. Applied to other plants resembling the preceding, as sea foalfoot, *Convulvulus Soldanella*.

1548 *TURNER* *Names of Herbs* (E. D. S.) 20 *Brassica maritima*... may be called in english seafolfoote. 1597 *GERARDE* *Herbal* 650 Soldanella is called, in English, of some Sea foalfoote. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 184 White Canada Foalfoote.

Foalhood (*fōl'hud*). [f. FOAL sb. + -HOOD.]

The state or time of being a foal.

1892 *Edin. Rev.* 7 Jan. 44 A mare which has been well cared for during foalhood.

Foaling (*fōl'lin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOAL v. + -ING 1.]

The bringing forth of a foal or of young.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* x. vi. (1495) 377 A mere in traueyle of foling. 1607 *TORSELL* *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 258 It is mortal to their [Camels] young ones to taste the dams milk for two dayes after their foaling. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Apr. This early time of foaling is prejudicial to the strength... of foals.

Foaling, *pl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] = next.

1845 *Bell's Life* 15 June 1/3 Foaling mares.

Foaly (*fō'li*), *a.* Of a mare: In foal.

1853 *SURTEES* *Sponge's Tour* xxiii. 122 Farmer Stubble, on the foaly mare.

Foam (*fōm*), *sb.* Forms: 1 fām, fnam, (3 fam), 3-6 fame, 4-8 fome, (5 foome), 7 foame, 7-9 sc. faem(e, fame, faim, feim, feame, 6-foam. [OE. *fām* str. (f. masc. or neut.) = OHG. *faim* (MHG. *veim*, Ger. *faim*) masc. = WGER. **faimo-* -pre-Teut. **poimo-* or **phoimo-*. A parallel form with suffix -no- instead of -mo- appears in Oslav. *pěna*, Skr. *pheua*, foam.

Joh. Schmidt regards the -mo- and -no- forms as divergent representations of an original with -mm- suffix, and considers the Lat. *spuma* (—**spōima*) foam, *pānex* pumice-stone, Zend *paēnam*, Lib. *pēnas* milk, to be also cognate.]

1. The aggregation of minute bubbles formed in water or other liquids by agitation, fermentation, effervescence, ebullition, etc.

Being the proper word for the product of the agitation of the waves, foam is more dignified than the synonymous froth, and usually implies more copious production.

a700 *Æthelwold* *Gloss.* 426 *Famfalsia*: leauing vel faam. 1393 *COWER* *Conf. II.* 261 She nome both of the water and of the fume. a1400 *Sir Degrev.* 546 Whyge as the keys fawm. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* i. viii. 76 The bitir blastis of the fawm and wilisn wayis... can we drive. 1611 *Bible* *Isa. x.* 7 Her King is cut off as the fume upon the water. 1652 *FRENCH* *Yorksh.* Sp. iv. 50 That water is best for outward uses which will bear sope best, and make the greatest fume therewith. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's* *Discens.* ii. 1. (1734) 32 Eggs... when beat into a Fome with Alum. 1786 *BURNS* *Scotch Drink* ii. Guid auld Scotch Drink! Whether... thou... ream o'er the brink, In glorious faem. 1878 *HUXLEY* *Physiogr.* iv. 64 The foam of the sea becomes opaque white, by the light being scattered from the particles of water into which a wave is broken.

transf. and *fig.* a1300 *Cursor M.* 26693 (Cott) Quat es mans lijf bot fam. a1310 in *Wright* *Lyric* P. 102 Mon is mad of feble fume. 1858 *CARLYLE* *Frederick* *Gl.* (1865) II. vi. 115 The foam of mankind... the idle moneyed populations from all countries. 1865 E. TAYLOR *Poems*, *Test* 414 The meadows tossed their foam of flowers.

b. *spec.* The foaming saliva issuing from the mouth, e.g. in epilepsy, rabies, etc. Also, the froth of perspiration which gathers on the coat of a horse or other animal from intense exertion.

c900 *Beda's Hist.* iii. ix. [xii]. (1890) 184 þa faam of his muðe ut eode. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 231/409 Brenninde fom out of is mouth... he caste. c1320 *Seunyn Sag.* (W.) 913 Thourgh the mout the fom was wight. 1388 *WYCLIF* *Luke* ix. 39 A spirit takith hym, and sudenli he... hurtilid loke ix. 39 to drawh hym with fume. 1612 *DRAYTON* *Poly-olb.* xii. 202 Two Boares... with their gnashing teeth their angry foame doe bite. 1735 *SOMERVILLE* *Chase* iv. 312 The pois'nous Foam Through the deep wound instill'd. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst.* *World* 237 Her horse was covered with foam.

fig. 1555 *Bp. BONNER* *Profitable Doctrine* Sig. N. iiii b, Baptysme... doeth... so weaken... y^e fume, or rage of concupiscence in vs... that [etc.]. 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED* *Chron.* 111. 872/1 King Henrie... is reported... to cast out his fume against Luther. 1597 *HOOKER* *Ecl. Pol.* v. xix. § 11 Our Churches, in the foam of that good spirit which directeth such ferie tongues, they terme spitefully the temples of Baal.

† c. *Foam of lead* = LITHARGE. *Foam of nitre* = APHRONITRE. *Foam of oil* = LEES. *Foam of Copperas* = COLCOTHAR. Obs.

1538 *ELNOT* *Dict.*, *Amurca*, the mother or fume of all oyles. *Ibid.*, *Molybdenis*, the spume or fume of leade. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pthry II.* 421 The fume of nitre... is commended as the best of all. 1623 *COCKERAM* ii. The Foam that riseth from Lead tried, *litargie*. 1631 *WINDOOWES* *Nat. Philos.* 24 Red vitriol, or the fume of Copperas.

2. Foaming water, the sea; (in early use occas. pl.) also salt, sea, water foam. *arch.* (poet.).

a1000 *Riddes* iii. 4 (Gr.) 3ifen bið 3ewre3ed... f. am 3ewne3en. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 476/508 Huy gonne to sell swipe in þat salt fume. c1340 *Cursor M.* 14409 (Trin.) Moyses... ladde þem þour3e be see fume. c1440 *Bone Flor.* 137 Over fomes they flet withtowny fayle. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40, I sat doune to see the slouying of the fame. 1613 J. DLENIS *Angling* i. xxx, Long ere Phœbus set in Western fume.

3. *Min.* = APHRITE.

† 4. [from the vb.] The action of foaming. 1573 *BARET* *Atv.* F. 823 The fume, or sprinkling vp of new wine, in ale we call it working.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. General comb.: (a) simple attrib., as foam-bell, -flake, -froth, -globe, -wake, -whirl, -wreath; (b) objective, as foam-curbur; (c) instrumental and originative, as foam-beat, -bedappled, -bespawled, -born (also quasi-sb.), -crested, -flecked, -flowered, -girt, -lit, -painted, -white, -wrought, adjs.; also foam-like adj. and ndv.

1777 *WATSON* *Poems*, *Ode* viii. vi, Banks... Fenc'd by the *foam-beat pier. 1633 [J. FISHER] *True Trajans* iv. i, Hyperions Nome Shall couch in West his *fome-bedappled iades. 1813 *HOGG* *Queen's Wake* 307 Light as the... *foam-bells floating on the brine. 1612 *DRAYTON* *Poly-olb.* ii. Notes 33 Old Proteus hath been knowne... to spunge his *foam-bespawled beard. 1862 E. ARNOLD in *Fraser's Mag.* July 114 The *Foam-Born's beauty. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrinstan* 88 Still reigned the foam-born Aphrodite. a1795 *BURNS* *Lament* 5 Ye *foam-crested billows, allow me to wail. 1599 *NASHE* *Leuten Stoffe* (1871) 51 A Lepanto like host of unatfiable flood-bickers, and *foam-curburs. 1803 *TENNYSON* *Dream Fair* *Wm.* x, Crisp *foam-flakes scud along the level sand. 1842 *SIR A. OR* *VERE* *Song of Faith* 253 *Foam-flecked waves. 1876 *SWINBURNE* *Furze* 4 (ed. 2) 448 The *foam-flowered sea. 1283 *STANWICH* *Amis* i. 1 (Arb.) 21 In *foam froth pictures, with Trojan treasure, ar vporne. 1817 *SHELLEY* *Rev. Islam* xl x, On a *foam-girt crag. 1813 *SCOTT* *Rokeby* li. vii, *Foam-globes on her eddies ride. 1871 *PALGRAVE* *Lyr. Poems* 117 Pennons toss'd *foam-like o'er the fray. 1876 T. HARVEY *Hand Ethelb.* (1890) 34 Ladies in their foam-like dresses. 1793 *WORDSW.* *Descr.* Sk. 249 They cross the chasmy torrent's *foam-lit bed. 1593 *NASHE* *Christ's T.* (1613) 62 Her Alabaster wals were all furred and *fome-painted. 1876 *MORRIS* *Sigurd* iii. 210 They see... a *foam-wake as the wet oars toss on board. 1841 in S. C. HALL *Ireland* (1843) III. 175 O'er the *foam-white waves. 1817 *SHELLEY* *Rev. Islam* i. xvii, The *foam-wreaths which the faint tide wove. *Ibid.* vi. iv, Like *foam-wrought waterfalls.

b. Special comb.: foam-bow, a bow, similar to a rainbow, formed by sunlight upon foam or spray; foam-cock (see quot.); foam-dock, ?soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*); foam-o-molet, -sauc (Cookery), a dish so called from its frothy appearance; foam-spnr, foam-stone, see APHRITE and APHRONITE.

1830 *TENNYSON* *Enone* 60 The *foambow brightens When the wind blows the foam. 1874 *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mech.* 1897/1 *Foam-cock (Steam-engine), a cock at the water-level to blow off scum. c1500 *Gloss. Harl.* 3388 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 327/1 *Fome dock. 1892-4 *Encycl. Cookery* (Garrett) II. 21/1 *Foam Omolet. *Ibid.* II. 400/1 *Foam Sauce.

Foam (*fōm*), *v.* Forms: a. 1 fōman, 3 fēmin, feamen, south. vemen, 4 fēme; b. 4-7 fōme, (4 south. vome, 5 fōmyn), 5 fame, 7 fōme, 6-foam. [OE. *fēman* = OHG. *fēman* (MHG. *veimen*, G. *fēimen* -WGER. **faimjan*, f. **faim-* FOAM sb.) In 14th c. the OE. word was superseded by a new formation on the sb. (without unlant).]

1. *intr.* To emit foam; esp. to froth at the mouth; also with out. Often as a hyperbolic description of vehement rage or wrath. (Also of a horse, etc.: To be covered with foam [of perspiration]. Cf. FOAM sb. 1 b.)

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 18 *Spumet*, fēmed. a1225 *Juliana* 68 As an burst bar, þat grunde his tuskes ant ieng on to femin. a1350 *Life* *Jesus* 223 Bite and bite it wolde... And grenny with is teith and fēme. 1430 *Lvob.*

Chron. Troy ii. xii. Mine hors... Fomyng full whyte vpon euery syde. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 99 Pe man... fomyd out at his mouth. a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 241 Her mouth fomyd. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 255 He [Caesar]... foam'd at mouth, and was speechlesse. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iii. 113 He snorts, he foams. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 349, I expected every moment to see them fall down in convulsions [and] foam at the mouth. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl. Legree, foaming with rage, smote his victim to the ground.

fig. 1817 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* iii. 303 A tedious iovecutive, foaming at the mouth of its text with quotations and authorities. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 248 He [Byron]... foams at things and creatures not worth a glance.

b. *Const.* † *of*, † *on*, with (blood).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7621 The fass in the fell hath femyt on blode. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 959 Hys mouthe famed of blode. 1573 BARET *Alc.* F 821 He fomyth with bloud at the mouth.

† 2. To come forth in foam. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gauv. & Gr. Knt.* 1572 Pe frope fomed at his mouth vnfayre. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxx. (1495) 244 The blood fomyth wyth cough and traueyle and ache.

3. Of water or other liquid: To froth, gather foam. Also, to run foaming along, down, over, etc. Also fig. To foam off, foam itself away: to pass away in foam.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxv. (1495) 456 For lighnesse of nyre that is clodid water fomyth. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16932 Fomyng, spumo. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lviii. 20 The raging see... whose water fomyth with y^e myre. 1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 386 In wynter the water fomyth over. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 21 My Naue. At whose burthen, The anger'd Ocean fomes. 1728 *Young Odes to King Wks.* (1757) i. 173 The torrent roard, and foam'd along. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* i. 76 A mountain stream was now foaming down it. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x. Enthusiasm is a stream that may foam off in its own time. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Dr.* Wellington 126 Their surging charges foam'd themselves away.

b. Of a steam-boiler: To become filled with foam (Webster 1864).

4. a. *intr.* Of a drinking vessel: To be filled with foaming liquor. b. *trans.* To fill or brim with foaming liquor.

1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 341 Few can with me... contend... To foam the goblet with a purple stream. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 399 The cup is foaming with a nation's blood. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Hyperion* 97 Flushed guests, and golden goblets foam'd with wine.

b. *trans.* To send forth or emit in or like foam; to pour out with rage and violence. Chiefly fig.

1388 *Wyclif Jude* 13 These ben... wavis of the woode see, fomyng [1388 frothing] out her confusions. a 1525 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 575/1 Tindall. fomyth oute hys hygge spiritual sentence in thys fashion. 1601 WEBSTER *Asif. Mar.* E vij. b. Two fyrie coursers fomyng clottered blood. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 598 They roam the earth... foaming out their own discord. 1864 TENNYSON *Ashner's F.* 342 Leolin... foam'd away his heart at Averil's ear.

† 6. To cover with or as with foam. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10219 With faire fawchons fell, femyt of blode. 1556 J. HERYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 5 The head spider (with weath tuskes fomed like a bore).

7. *nonce-use.* To draw (a chariot) along with the accompaniment of foam.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 234 Have ye beheld the young God of the Seas?... Have ye beheld his chariot, foam'd along by noble winged creatures he hath made?

Hence *Foam'd fpl. a.*, covered with foam: only in *far-foamed*. *Foamer*, one who foams.

1607 TOPSELL *Fours. Beasts* (1658) 577 [Epithets applied to wolves]... bloud-sucker, foamer. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 172 The far-foamed sands.

Foaming (*fō'mīn*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. prec.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. FOAM.

1388 *Wyclif Num.* xi. 20 To the tyme that it [flesh]... be turnyd into fomyng. 1573 BARET *Alc.* F 821 A fomyng, spumatus. 1709 STEELE *Valter* No. 141 F 11 He will fall into Ravings and Foamings, ill-becoming the Meekness of his Office. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1792) i. 367 The heathen diviners had... foamings at the mouth.

Foaming (*fō'mīn*), *fpl. a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That foams.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1400 A blake bustous bere... wyth fomaunde lyppez. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1233 With þe femand flode flashed in hys eghen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. x. hys angry steede did chide his fomyng bit. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 11 Do but stand vpon the Foaming Shore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 301 Over the foaming deep. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 580 Like the foaming priestesses... among the ancients. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 606 To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxxi. 92 The foaming grape of eastern France. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) ii. viii. 253 William was still urging on his foaming horse.

Hence *Foamingly adu.*

1621 COTGR. *Excrement*, foamingly. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. xix. The winter torrent rolls Down the deep-channell'd rain-course, foamingly. 1885 S. TROUBERT *Am. Rev.* ii. 223 The river rushing foamingly downwards.

Foamless (*fō'mīlēs*), *a.* [*f. FOAM sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without foam; free from foam.

1811 SHELLEY *Egypt* 412 The halcyon brood round the foamless isle. a 1881 ROSSITER *House Life* xii. The blue line of a foamless sea.

Foamy (*fō'mī*), *a.* Forms: 1 *fāmīz*, *fāmīz*, 2 *fōmy*, 3 *fōmy*, 4 *fōmy*, 5 *fōmy*, 6 *fōmy*, 7 *fōmy*. [*f. fāmīz, fāmīz, fāmīz, fāmīz, fāmīz*.]

1. Covered with foam, full of foam, frothy.

a 1000 *Ridder* iv. 19 (Gr.) Famiz winned waz wic wealle.

c 1355 CHAUCEUR *L. G. W.* 1203 *Dida*. The fomy byrill with

the bit of gold Gownyth he. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vi. 157 The fomy mowthys of the hasty stedis. 1607 DRYDEN *Pirg.* Georg. iv. 589 The slippery God... With foamy Tusks will seem a bristly bore. 1748 WATSON *Enthusiast* 30 Whence a foamy stream, Like Anio, tumbling roars. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* xlii. 231 They drain the foamy mug. 1821 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* x. 642 The wild waves curl their bleak and foamy heads.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, foam; of, pertaining to, or resembling foam.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* iv. vi. (1495) 89 By medynge of colera blode semyth redde... by flewme it semyth watry and fomy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. 397 The foamy moisture that shel-snails yeeld. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 155 The foamy surf that the wind severs from the broken wave. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 14 The foamy whitening Of the water below the mill. 1881 MALLOCK *Rom.* 19th Cent. II. 116 A cloud of foamy lilac-blossom.

Hence *Foaminess*.

1887 FENN *Devon Boys* xviii. 184 The waves lost their fierce foaminess.

Foangen, Foard, obs. ff. *FANG* v. and *FORD*.

Fob (*fɒb*), *sb.* 1. Of obscure origin. [*cf. Fob* v.] Can it be a corruption of *OF. fobbe* (mod. *fourbe*) masc. rogue, fem. cunning trick? But this suggestion does not explain the apparent connexion of *fob sb.* and v. with *fob sb.* and v., and *Ger. foppen*.]

† 1. A cheat, impostor. *Obs. rare*—

The association with *faitour* seems to require this active sense rather than the passive one of 'dupe, fool' = 15th c. sense of *fob*. *cf. Ger. slang fopper*, in 16th c. a malingering esp. one who counterfeits madness (see Kluge *Elym. Wb.* ed. 5), which is much the sense of *faitour*.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iii. 193 Makep of lyer a lang cart to lede alle þese opere, As fobbes and faitours.

2. A trick, an artifice. Now only slang. To come the fob on (U.S.): to impose upon, cheat, trick.

1622 MARBET *Alman's Guernand Aff.* ii. 243 Many men would deale more honestly, if these fobs and giggs were not put into their heads by others. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia* Pl. 49 Such fobs and cheats are more tolerable... in persons of mean fortunes. 1790 B. E. *Dict. Cont. Crew*, *Fob*, a cheat, trick. 1852 JUDSON *Myat. N. York* i. vii. 62 'He come ze fob on some of ze nobilitie.'

3. *Comb.* : † *fob-action*, a sham action (at law).

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cit.* 203 They should then arrest you in a Fob-action at his Suit. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 257 Endeavouring to steal a young lady... by the help of bailiffs, who arrested her... in a fob action. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., A Fob (or sham) action.

Fob (*fɒb*), *sb.* 2. Also 7, 9 *Sc. fab*, 8 *fobb*. [*cf. unknown origin; cf. HG. dial. fuppe pocket, fuppen, cinsuppen* to pocket stealthily; a *Ger. word fuppsack* is cited by Skinner.

If the word meant originally a secret pocket, it may be connected with *Fob v.*]

1. A small pocket formerly made in the waistband of the breeches and used for carrying a watch, money, or other valuables.

1653 BRONE *Crt. Beggar* ii. i. Wks. 1873 i. i. 212 My Fob has been full day of six pices. 1667 *St. Papers, Dom.* CXCI. No. 63. ii. The right side pocket... and the small pocket or fobb. 1711 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 777 i. I saw him... squit away his watch... into the Thames, and put up the Pebble, he had before found, in his Fob. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. F.* (1779) iii. lxxxiii. 294 The... young gentleman, with an hand in each fob, stood whistling an opera-tune. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 6 Whether diddling your subjects, and gutting their fobs. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii. Mr. Nickleby replaced his watch in his fob.

b. *nonce-use.* The contents of the fob, 'cash'.

1c 1680 *Royal Resolutions in Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 431 When played at pawn, and fob at an ebb.

2. U.S. = *fob-chain*.

1889 McHATTON-RIPLEY *From Flag to Flag* xxiv. 211 The tempting fob that hung from his pocket. 1893 FARMER *Slang*, *Fob*, a watch chain or ribbon, with buckle and seals, worn hanging from the fob.

3. A trimming resembling a fob-chain.

1894 *Daily News* 22 June 6/6 Skirt trimmed on the hips with fobs of bright rose-pink velvet, two on either side.

4. *attrib.*, as *fob-pocket*, *-watch*; *fob-chain*, the chain attached to a watch carried in the fob.

1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 121 Beneath it [his waistcoat] a goodly 'fobchain' protrudes. 1837 DICKENS *Nicko.* xxviii. With... a gold watch in his 'fob pocket'. 1834 DOWELL *Tat.* in *Eng.* III. iii. 51 (1888) 273 A 'fob watch is in existence that belonged to Oliver Cromwell'.

Fob (*fɒb*), *sb.* 3 *dial.* a. Froth, foam; b. (See quot. 1890.)

1838 in HOLLOWAY *Provenc.* 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Fob*, a little bubble or tuft, as of wool, etc.

Hence *Fob v.*, to froth or foam.

1838 HOLLOWAY *Provenc.*, *Fob*, to froth as beer does when poured out quickly. *E. Sussex.* 1883 *Hamphsh. Gloss.*, *Fob*, to froth as beer.

Fob (*fɒb*), *v.* 1. Also 6-7 *fub*, 6-7 *fobb* (e). See also *Fob v.* [First recorded late in 16th c.; cogn. with *of* *Fob sb.* 1. *cf. Ger. foppen* to deceive, besool.]

1. *trans.* To cheat, deceive, delude, trick, impose upon, 'take in'; also with *up*.

1583 GREENE *Amillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 102, I will not... fobbe you with fayre wordes, and soule deedes. 1593 *Tell. Troth's N.* i. 1. Gift 25 He... would fobbe him vñtpe with a thousand vntruthes. 1647 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. iv. I won't be fubb'd, ensure your self. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St.* Op. i. v. While every one else he is fobbing, He still may be honest to me. 1861 *Standard* 4 Nov., They think themselves fobbed by our dextrous policy.

2. To bring or put into, or bestow upon, by jobbery or trickery; to palm or pass off upon. Also, to get up, procure, or promote by trickery; also with *up*. To fob in: to introduce in an underhand way. ? *Obs.*

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 68 Another young Gentlewoman, that had lesse offended, was fobbed into the place. *Ibid.* 241 These things were fobbd in by several Popes... to serve their own turns. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 522 Here's... the same Thing Fobbd upon the World over again. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 311 Which place was... fobbed upon him. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 280 That Legendary Triumvirate found ways... to fob into Timmouth's Gold-finding Legendary their own production of Winefred's Life. 1792 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxiii. 330 Don't fob upon us your girl with the Pagan name for Lady Jenny. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Macartney* Wks. 1812 III. 126 No Janus he, with selfish views to fob. 1805 *Morning Chron.* 31 Aug. in *Spirit Pub. Frats.* (1806) IX. 203 So now it was time. To fob up an excuse for my sudden retreat. 1825 *Westm. Rev.* IV. 401 We find him with much point, pleasantry, and earnestness, fobbing an ale licence.

3. *Fob off*.

a. To put off deceitfully; to attempt to satisfy with an excuse or pretence; to baffle, cajole; to put off (a person) with (something of inferior quality or something less than he has been led to expect).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 37, I have... bin fub'd off, and fub'd off, from this day to that day. 1602 ROWLANDS *Green's Ghost* 8 Fubbing them off with these slender wasted blacke pots. 1650 COWLEY *Guardian* v. vii, I must not be fob'd off thus about my daughter. 1767 B. THORNTON *tr. Plantus* I. 318 The butchers... Will. fob you off with ram for weather mutton. 1824 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* i. *Row in Omnibus*. To exact such a sum For stalls and pits. And then fob us off with a Fal-de-rat-it. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/5 Ale-bodied paupers have been fobbed off with... 'broth' no better than hot water.

† b. To put or shift off (a thing) by deceit or pretence; to get rid of, or set aside by a trick. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. i.* i. 97 You must not think To fobbe off our disgrace with a tale. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 116 It was not of old that a Conspiracy of Bishops could frustrate and fob off the right of the people.

c. To palm off upon (a person); *cf.* 2.

1894 *Times* 25 July 10/1 If a... novel cannot be fobbed off upon the... people of London, it is rusticated.

Hence *Fobbing vbl. sb.*

a 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *W't at Scr.* *Weapons* iv. i. Now you talk of fobbing, I wonder the Lady sends not for me according to promise?

Fob (*fɒb*), *v.* 2 [*f. Fob sb.* 2] *trans.* To put into one's fob, to pocket; also with *up*.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi. 160 The rogue but counts how many guineas He's fobbed. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 35 The sailor... styles them 'gentlemen', And fobs his money up. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 4 When the qualm is over [he] quietly fobs the Timepiece. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iv. The gentlemen in black silk stockings... have been fobbing fees for three weeks.

Fobbery, *nonce-ud.* [*f. Fob sb.* 1 + *-ERY*.] Something of the nature of a pretence; a sham.

1688 R. HOLNE *Armoury* iii. 1771 These [rules] with a 100 more Fobberies and Foolleries are further set down.

Fobby, *a. Obs. cxc. dial.* ? = *FOGGY*.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 99 Glotony... maketh... the body fat & fobby. 1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Foby*, soft, no substance.

† **Focage**, *Obs.* [*ad. mod.L. focagium*, f. L. *focis*, F. *feu* : see FEUDGE.] = FEUDGE.

1706 in PHILLIPS (*ed. Kersey*). 1721-82 in BAILEY.

Focal (*fō'kāl*), *a.* [*ad. mod.L. focalis*, f. *Focus*: see *-AL*. *cf. F. focal*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a focus; collected or situated at a focus. *Focal point* = *FOCUS* 2.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. iii. 126 note. Whether the Convexity or Concavity of the Drum collects those Rays into a focal point, or scatters them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 174 You may, by means of the focal rays from this glass, char or burn a piece of wood. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 185 The rays... will... converge to the focal point. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) i. iii. viii. 357 Perfect vision implies a focal adjustment of the eyes. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 264 The residuum of... lava... in what may be called its focal reservoir.

fig. 1755 *Young Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 239 Human thought, whose scattered rays must be collected, as it were, to a focal point, in order duly to warm our devotion. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 175 Titus, in order to be near the focal point of political intrigue and faction, had taken a house within the precinct of Whitehall.

2. *Math.* *Focal axis* (in a conic): the axis which passes through the real foci. *Focal conic* (i.e. ellipse or hyperbola): in the modular method of generating quadrics, a locus of the modular foci. *Focal curve*: the locus of foci of a surface. *Focal distance* (a) of the parabola: The distance between the focus and the vertex; (b) of the ellipse and hyperbola: The distance between the foci and the centre. *Focal lines*: in a quadric cone, the degenerate focal hyperbola. *Focal property*: any property of a geometrical locus involving the intersections of the locus with the absolute. † *Focal tangent*: a tangent from which the position of the foci of a central conic may be determined. *Un-bifocal focal conic*, in the umbilical method of generating quadrics, the locus of the focus.

c. intr. for refl. To converge to or as to a focus.
1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 148 Light flashing and focussing on armour. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 764 The eyes...flamed as if the life of the man had centralized and focussed within them.

2. To adjust the focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.).
1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 214 Accordingly as the eye is supposed to be focussing for seeing the foreground of the distance. c1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 664 Arrangements...for focussing the lenses. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* ii. 47 The eagle's eyes are focussed to see small objects far beyond man's range. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 May 1913 Austell focussed his eye-glass on his wife.
absol. 1853 *Handbk. Photogr.* 13 It is well in focussing to make the first adjustment by placing the lens midway. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 294 Focus upon some distinct object about 150 or 200 yards away.

3. To bring into focus; to bring (the image, etc.) to the proper focus.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Lith. Opin.* (1783) III. 8 Sir Charles Crazz focussed her through an opera-glass. 1858 A B C of *Photogr.* (ed. 10) 57 Having focussed the right-hand view, half of the sensitive plate is first impressed. c1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 143/1 The image...is focussed...by adjusting the lens. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 97 Unless the picture be accurately focussed it will appear blurred.

Focusable (fō'kūsəb'l), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be focused.

1889 H. BLANO *Fab. Ess. Socialism* (ed. Shaw) 218 Thus far the outlook has been clear and focusable enough.

Focused (fō'kūst), *pp. a.* [f. *FOCUS* *v.* and *sb.* + *-ED*.]

1. In senses of the *vb.*; brought to or into a focus.
1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Apr. Photographers alone has he shunned...and if ever he runs away from anything, it will be from a focussed lens. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 294 Make the focussed image fall on one of these lines.

2. Having a focus (of a specified length); used only in comb., as *short-focussed*.

1888 L. PRICE *Man. Photogr. Manip.* ii. 63 'Short-focussed' lenses are employed for children.

Focuser (fō'kūsə), *[f. FOCUS* *v.* + *-ER*.] A focusing-glass.

1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* s. v. *Focusing Glass*.

Focusing *vb. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* *FOCUS* (*gerundially*).
1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. i. v. § 18 The right gradation of focusing of light and colour. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 295 The focussing of rays coming from points varying in remoteness. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Meteoric* 217 Thought is the focussing of phenomena into a universe.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in names of appliances used by photographers, as *focusing screen*, *tube*; *focusing cloth* (see quot. 1890); *focusing-glass* (see quot. 1858).

1853 in *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc.* I. No. 3. 39/2 A 'focusing cloth'. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.*, *Focusing Cloth*, a black cloth used for covering over the head and back portion of the camera to exclude all extraneous light. 1853 in *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc.* I. No. 3. 39/2 The 'Focusing glass'. 1858 T. SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.*, *Focusing Glass*, a magnifier used for the purpose of magnifying the image on the ground glass, and enabling the operator to get it into better focus. 1861 56 The real image formed by a convex lens is received on a 'focussing screen'.

Focusless (fō'kūsələs), *a.* [f. *FOCUS* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without focus.

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xv. 241 Something like a flash of cold moonlight on wintry water gleamed over...his poor focusless eyes.

Focyll, Fodar, obs. forms of *FOCILE*, *FOTHER*.

† **Fodden**, *v. obs.* [repr. OE. **fōðnian*, f. *fōdan*-*foōn*.] ? *intr.* To be produced.

12400 *Moric Arth.* 3247 Alle froytez foddenid was þat floreschede in erthe.

Fodder (fō'dər), *sh.* Forms: 1 fōd(d)or, fōd-(d)or, fōddur, 2 fōdro, 3 south, voddor, 4 fōddor, 4-7 foder, 5 foddur, south, voddur, fō(d)dyr, 6 footer, 6-8 fother, 3- foddor. [OE. *fōdor* str. neut. = MDu. and Du. *voeder*, OHG. *fuolar* (MHG. *vuoter*, Ger. *futter*), ON. *fōdr* (Sw., Da. *foder*): -OTeut. **fōðro* = -pre-Teut. **pāt-rō-m*, f. root *pāt* to feed: see *FOOD*.]

The homophonous word in all Teut. langs., with the sense of 'sheath, case', is distinct both in root and suffix, as it represents Oðryan **fōðrōm*.

† 1. Food in general. *Obs.*

c1000 *Cædmon's Hymn* c15 in Thorpe *Angl. Latine* II. 283 Gif...þam þe læs þe þe fode. c1205 LAY. 27031 He weoren faren into þan lande, foder to biwinnen. c1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* iv. met. vii. 115 (Camel. MS.) He...hath put an vnmekel lord fode to his crewel brows. 1624 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *God's Enter Kent* 12 Let any come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuff, it is welcome.

2. Food for cattle. Now in a more restricted sense: Dried food, as hay, straw, etc., for stall-feeding.

c1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xlii. 27 Þa undyde hira an his cæce & wolde sylhan his ansan foddur. c1100 *For. in Wt.* Wulcker 501 *Sagino*, fode. c1225 *Amor. R.* 416 Þeonne met heo fenehen of þe kues fode. c1300 *Cursor M.* 3317 (Cott.) Foder and hai þou sal find bun. c1386 *Chaucer Reece's Protr.* 14 Grass-tyme is doon, my foder is now fange. c1400 *Promp. Parv.* 183/2 Foddur, beysse mete, or forage. 1552 *Turner Herbal* ii. 74 Som nationes make foder for Cattel of Dates. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 331 The yurchin Bull must...in the Stall...his Foder find. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Maurit.* 1. 207 The hay...serves for fodder for their cattle. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 634 Dean-straw makes good fodder, when cut to chaff. 1833

S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 323 There was fodder running to waste on the slopes of every mountain.

transf. 1890 A. J. WAUTERS *Stanley's Emin Pasha Exped.* ix. 167 For fodder all they [Locomotives] want is wood.

† 3. Child, offspring. *Obs. rare* -1. Cf. *FOOD* *sb.* 6.

13. *K. Alis.* 645 Kyng Pheip saide to the modur, 'Thou hast born a sori foder!'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fodder grass*, *house, passage, plant*; *fodder-cheese* (see quot. 1884); *fodder-corn*, a supply of fodder for the horses of a feudal lord, or an equivalent in money; also the right of exacting this.

1784 TWANLEY *Dairying* 25 As the quantity of...Fodder Cheese sent to London Markets clearly shews. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fodder cheese*, cheese made...when they [cows] are being foddered on hay. 1665 DUGDALE *Monast. Angl.* i. 297 A Redditiuquid duntur Hidagium & Foddercorn. 1830 LAWLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 304 The best Fodder-Grasses of Europe are usually dwarf species. 1807 P. GASS *Vrnl.* 209 This lodge is built much after the form of the Virginia Fodderhouses. 1882 *Ogilvie, Fodder passage*, the passage in a cattle-shed along which the food is carried for cattle. 1894 *Daily News* 25 June 6/6 A new Fodder plant, known as the Siberian knot-grass.

Fodder (fō'dər), *v.* Forms: 3 foper, 4 foddor, 5-6 foder, 7-8 fother, 6- foddor. [f. *prec.* *sb.*; cf. MDu. and Du. *voederen*, OHG. *fuotiren* (MHG. *vuotern*, *vuotern*, Ger. *füttern*), ON. *fōdra*.] *trans.* To give fodder to (cattle); to feed with (something) as fodder. † In early use *gen.* To feed.

1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxij. 3 For þi name me lede and foper [printed foper: Vulg. *nutries*] þou sal. 1382 [see *FODDERED* *pp. a.*]. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 89 Let us go foder our moppins. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husband.* 70 Horses and shepe, maye not be fodered together in wynter. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 73 Yow are neaver to...fother sheepe soe longe as they can gette any thing on the grounde. 1707 *Mortimer Husband.* 172 Straw will do well enough to Fodder them with. 1773 *Barker in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 222 There was so little grass...that many were forced to fodder their cattle. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser. v.* (1863) 328 A lad...had gone thither for hay to fodder his cattle. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Fodder*, 'Fodder'd up', fed and bedded, as the stalled animals.

transf. and *fig.* 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Sout* ii. xviii. § 12 This notion of foddering the Stars with the thick fogs of the Earth. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* vii. 42 This foreign field, Where nature fadders him [man] with other food. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/3 They...fodder their souls on all kinds of stale and withered doctrinal herbage.

† b. To give cattle fodder upon (ground). Also *To fodder on* (ground), in *indirect passive*. *Obs.*

1655 [see *FODDERING* 1]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* May 56 A place that has been well fother'd on. 1693 [see *FODDERED* *pp. a.*].

Hence *Foddered* *pp. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xxviii. 24 A foddred [1388 fat] calf. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* ii. ii. Accused be thou, grass-eating foddred god! 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Foddered Grounds*, ground upon which Cattel are fed in Winter, with Hay, &c., to better it. 1773 *Young Last Day* ii. 256 The foddred'd beast.

Fodder, obs. form of *FOTHER*.

Fodderer (fō'dərər), [f. *FODDER* *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who foddors or feeds (cattle).

1623 MINSHUE, *Cruero*, a fodderer of cattle. 1691 J. P. *Onakers Unmasked* 26 Cattle...that kick against their Fodderers. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in *Mod. Dicts.*

Foddering, *vb. sb.* [f. *FODDER* *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* *FODDER*.

c1570 *Pride & Low* (1841) 54 Farthest...from skill, But yf it be in foddering of a beast. 1655 HARTLEY *Legacy* (ed. 3) 249 This way of pasturing of Clover will be a kind of foddering of the land, and rather improve then impair it. 1727 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Barn*, *Barns*, for...the more convenient Foddering of Cattle with the Straw.

2. *concr.* An allowance of fodder.

1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 401 Ten pound of it is a sufficient foddering for an horse. 1808 CURRIE *Econ. Feeding Stock* 55 A foddering of straw from six to eight pounds. *fig.* 1621 MAURET *Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 46 Then did he reduce vnto her remembrance...what dree fodderings he did gie her. 1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) 1. 161 A foddering of Prayer four hours by the Clock. 1843 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 267 Heavy fodderings of Jesuit theology.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foddering band*, *boy*, *cord*, *ground*, *herb*, *place*, *rack*, *steal*, *time*.

1837 *Boston Advert.* 17 Jan. 2/2 One fork and one Foddering band. 1847 *Clare Sheph.* Cal. 23 Nor ling'ring wait the Foddering-boy. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, 'Foddering cord, a hair and hemp cord used for binding up hay to take out to beasts. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloucester* I. 230 A small dry grass inclosure, (near the homestead)...provincially a 'foddering ground'—where they have their fill of hay. 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN *Impr. Agric.* 8 Roots and 'foddering herbs for cattle. 1857 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 203 The Shepherd...shall often cleanse the Foddering places of his sheepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 605 Salt Herbage for the Foddering Rack provide. 1619 A. *Riding Reel* IV. 153 A message and land with one Foddering stand. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 20 As soon as 'foddering time is past...remove them.

Fodderless (fō'dərləs), *a.* [f. *FODDER* *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without fodder.

1852 *Tail's Max.* XIX. 760 Fodderless cattle.

† **Fodding**, *Obs.* -1 [for *fadyng*:-OE. *fadyng* appointment]. † A division.

13. *K. Alis.* 48 Wyse men fond also there, xij foddying to this yere...Thes fursie was cleped Mars, That othir Averil [etc.].

† **Fode**, *sb. obs. rare* -1. ? One who beguiles with fair words (see the *vb.*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Manerly Margery* 10 Strawe, Jamys foder, ye play the fode, I am do hakey for your rode.

† **Fode**, *v. obs.* Forms: a. 6 foad, fouda, fodeo, 7 foord, 4-6 fode... b. 6 foder, fowder, foadre. [Of obscure etymology.]

Commonly regarded as a *fig. use* of *FOOD* *v.* The occasional use of *to feed forth* instead of *to fode forth* (see *FEED* *v.* 2b) seems to show that the word was sometimes so interpreted in 15-16th c.; but the spelling *fode*, and the late survival of *fode*, prove that the vowel sound was not that which represented OE. *f*, but that which represented OE. *d* or OE. *o* in open syllables. No certain connections are known; Grimm gives several examples of an early mod. Ger. *f* *sb.*, app. meaning 'guile, deceit'.]

1. *trans.* To beguile with show of kindness or fair words; to entertain with delusive expectations; to encourage or confirm in a foolish purpose or opinion, soothe in fancied security; to give countenance to (a delusion).

a. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1646 Foule þow me fodest wiþ bi faire wordes. *Ibid.* 57 þe cherl...fodded it [the barn] wiþ flouris & wiþ faire byr-hest. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1719, I am not wont to fode. Them that dare put their truste in me. 1565 CALFILL *Answe. Treat.* *Crosse* (1846) 3 Least...you your selues be foded in your folly. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1587) 99b, The morning foding this my feare, to further my deuce, my shape...had altered with a trice. 1571—Calvin on Ps. xxxii. 1 The forwarde recklesse-nesse of the flesh fodeth many.

b. 1545 *State Papers Hen. VIII.* X. 297 Themperetur myndeth...to fowder his Highnes with wordes of pleasure, until he may [etc.]. 1571 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* xxxii. And as they foadred [1563 foadred] these and diuers other With like deceit they used the King my brother.

2. *To fode forth*, (occas. *forward*, *off*, *on*, *out*): a. To lead on (a person, etc.) by raising delusive expectations; to 'fob off' with excuses or evasive devices for gaining time.

a. 1479 Sir J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 840 III. 255, I hopyd to have borowyd some off Tounesend and he hath fodyd me forth the evynysyns. 1545 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxviii [cxxxiv]. 365 The duke alwayes foded hym forth and made semblant that he had great affection to treate for this mariage. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P.* i. 30 A booke I tooke in hand Some thinge to reade, to fode forth fantasie. 1573 *Baret Adv.* F 827 He was foded forth in vaine with long talke. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* ix. lix. In this meane time with words he foded out The worthy Earle. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 114 Feeding him vp with faire words, and foorthing him on from time to time with delaties. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 42 Hee feeds and foades vs off with vaine wordes.

b. 1545 *State Pap. Hen. VIII.* X. 297 If he shall still foder us furth with fayre wordes.

b. To waste (time), delay or postpone (a matter) by evasive excuses. Also *absol.*

1545 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 129 Syr Othes...foded forth the tyme as he that wist not what to do. 1559 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1163/2 The Wolfe would not come to confession tyl...Palme sondaye...and then foded yet forth farther, on tyl good Fryday. 1544 *State Pap. Hen. VIII.* ix. 653 They seke...to fode the matter forward, until [etc.]. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 237 What soever is...foded off till a longer time then it ought to be.

Fode, -er, -yr, obs. ff. *FOOD*, *FODDER*, *FOTHER*.

Foderate (fō'dərət), *a.* *Numism.* rare. [ad. mod. Lat. *foderāt-us*, f. Rom. **fodero* (It. *fodero*, OF. *fuerre*), a. Teut. **fōdr*- sheath, case (see note s. v. *FODDER*). The etymologically equivalent F. *fourré* is used in the same sense.] Of a coin: Coated or sheathed.

1854 *Barham Hallent.* 287 note, Foderate coins...consist of an interior or *anima* of copper laminated on both sides with an apparently continuous coating of the purest silver. † **Fodge**, *v. obs.* -1 = *FADGE* *v.* 6. 1591 *Livy Endym.* iv. ii. My fodies began to fodge. **Fodgel** (fōdʒəl), *a. sc.* [f. *fodge*, var. of *FADGE* *sb.* + *-EL* 2.] 'Fat, squat and plump' (Jam.). 1724 *Ramsay Tea-T.* *Alis.* (1731) 1. 23, I am a fine fodge lass. 1789 *Burns Goss's Perigrin.* ii. ff. ye chance to light Upon a fine, fat, fodge wight. 1888 M. Porteous *Senter Johnny* 11 He was a gash wee fodge body.

Fodient (fō'diənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fodient-* *em*, pp. ple. of *fodere* to dig.]

A. *adj.* Digging; (of certain animals) burrowing. 1676 *Coles, Fodient*, digging. 1721 in BAILEY. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 209 Such are its fodient powers...that [etc.].

B. *sb.* A burrowing animal.

1879 E. W. WHITE in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1880) 9 A fodient...it perhaps exists all other burrowing animals. 1883 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 61 As a family the Fodients are entitled Orycteropodidae.

† **Fodme**, *sb. obs.* [f. root of *FOOD*.] ? Product. c1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 124 Þe þridde dai was al ðis wrogt, And erðes fodme on woldes brogt.

† **Fodme**, *v. obs.* -1 In 4 fodomo. [f. as *prec.* Cf. *FODDEN* *v.*] *trans.* To produce.

c1400 *Pistil of Susan* 92 þe fyge and þe filbert were fodmed so fayre.

† **Fodneth**. [?OE. **fōdnōð* (Somner), f. root of *fōda*, *FOOD*. Cf. *FODDEN*, *v.*] Sustainance.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Swulche monne þe ahte mid rihte helpe to fodneth and to scrulle.

Fodyr, obs. form of *FODDER*, *FOTHER*.

Foo (fō), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *adj.* 1 fāh, fāz, 2-7 (see forms of the *sb.*); *sb.* *sing.* 1 fōfā, 2-3 fāf, 1fo, ivo, 2-6 fā(a, 3 south, va, (4 fāt), 3-6 fōo, 3 south, vo, (3 fōa), 4-5 *Sc.* fāt, fāy, 8-9 *Sc.* fāo, 5- foe. *pl.* a. weak forms: 1 fōfā, 2-3 fāf,

Fog (*fog*), *sb.* 2. Also 6-7 fogge. [prob. a back-formation from *FOGGY* a.]

†1. Flabby substance (in the body), un-wholesome fat; 'waste flesh' (cf. quot. from Palsgrave s.v. *FOGGY* 3). Obs. [cf. *FOGGY* a. 3.]

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxi. 124 In stead of firme substance the bodie is overcharged with a counterfeite kind of fatte, and hydropical fogge, which beareth shewe of good habite.

II. [cf. *FOGGY* a. 4.]

2. Thickest mist or watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface; an obscured condition of the atmosphere due to the presence of dense vapour.

1544 *Late Exped. Scotl.* Cijja. The somme brake out, the fogge went awaye. 1578 T. ELLIS in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 41 A hideous fog and mist, that continued till the nineteenth. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. 111. 357 The starrie Welkin cover thou anon With drooping fogges as blacke as Achéron. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 433 No evil thing that walks by night, In fog, or fire. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Dec. The thickest and darkest fog on the Thames that was ever known. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 8 Hills obscured by fogs. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggert* iii. 284 A dense fog hung so low that there was no use in keeping watch. 1860 F. DALL *Glac.* 1. x. 66 His guides had lost their way in the fog. 1837 ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minster* (1892) 141 'Tis sometimes yellow, sometimes brown, A London Fog!

b. *fig.* In a fog: at a loss to know what to do. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. i. Wks. 1856 l. 105 Stoop and beat downe this rising fog of shame. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* To Redr. The thicke fogges and mists of ignorance. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Ld. Londale* Wks. 1812 III. 45 The people's brains are losing their old fogs. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mad. Par. Churches* 326 Our sculptors are still blinded by the pseudo-Greek fog. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Louise's St. Myst.* xxiii. 1 confess that, until it came to light, I was in a fog.

3. *transf.* a. Any abnormal darkened state of the atmosphere. b. Any substance diffused through the atmosphere, so as to cause darkness; a dark mass (of smoke). Also *slang* = *SMOKE*.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. 11. 48 Ignorance, in which thou art more puzel'd then the Egyptians in their fogge. 1699 GARTH *Discus.* iii. 30 Smouldring Fogs of smoke benight the Fire. 1790 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, *Fog*, smoke. 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 333 The fog of 1783 .. extended from the north of Africa to Sweden. .. It rose above the loftiest mountains.

4. *Photogr.* A cloud or coating obscuring a developed plate.

1858 SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.* s. v. A frequent cause of fog is [etc.]. 1873 *Sron Workshop Rec.* 1. 254 A deposit of red fog will take place.

5. Short for *FOG-SIGNAL* 2.

1883 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* ix. (ed. 4) 295 As long as the distance-signal stands at 'danger' he is to keep two 'fogs' on the rail.

B. *attrib. and Comb.*

a. *attrib.*, as *fog-cloud*, *-land*, *-smoke*.

1846 WHITTIER *Exiles* iii. 10. 'fog-cloud veiled the deep. 1886 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 421 We .. step into the luminous 'fog-land of poetry. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. Introd. ix. Rises the 'fog-smoke white as snow.

b. *esp.* in the names of instruments used for giving warning in foggy weather, as *fog-alarm*, *-bell*, *-detonator*, *-gong*, *-gun*, *-horn*, *-trumpet*, *-whistle*. Also *FOG-SIGNAL*.

1841 LONGF. *Wreck Hesp.* 'Tis a 'fog-bell on a rock-bound coast. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 4/3 The cap of a 'fog-detector. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 32 A. Bell Metal Chinese 'Fog Gong. 1858 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 363 A gong and 'fog-horn is .. sounded in foggy weather.

c. *instrumental and originative*, as *fog-born*, *-bound*, *-bred*, *-hidden*, *-ridden*, *adjs.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* ii. 278 The 'fog-born elf. 1855 CLARKE *Dict.* 'Fog-bound, detained by fog. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Tract* v. iii. This 'fog-bred mushroom-spawn of brain-sick wits. 1893 *Catholic News* 21 Jan. 5/1 That 'fog-hidden day. 1887 *All Year Round* 26 Feb. 135 Our chilly 'fog-ridden towns.

d. *Special comb.*: *fog-bow*, a phenomenon similar to the rainbow, produced by the action of light on the particles of fog; *fog-circle* = *prec.*; *fog-dog* (see *Dog sb.* 10); *fog-drift*, a drifting mass of fog; *fog-ontor* (see *quot.*); *fog-logged a.* stopped by fog; *fog-man* = *FOGGER* 1; † *fog-pate*, a stupid muddle-headed person; *fog-ring* (see *quot.*).

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxii. 263 A 'fog-bow, which resembled a nebulous arch, in which the colours were invisible.

1890 E. GOSSE *Life P. II. Gosses* 62 The rare Arctic appearance known as the fog-bow, or fog-circle. 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 370 'Fog-drifts drove rapidly over the bleak crags. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Fog-eater, a synonym of 'fog-dog and fog-bow. 1846 P. Parley's *Ann.* VII. 5 The Prince Regent .. proceeding towards Hatfield got 'fog-logged; as it was called, and could not proceed. 1833 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* ix. (ed. 4) 294 In that cottage lives a 'fog-man' and he was noted for his duties. 1778 *Phys.-Doctor* 2 May 3/1 Reasoning with these eternal 'fog-pates. 1852 HANCOCK *Suppl.* 'Fog-rings, banks of fog arranged in a circular or ring form.

† *Fog*, a. *Obs. rare*. [Shortened from *FOGGY* a.] Gross, bloated. Cf. *FOGGY* a. 3

1583 STANFURD *Arctid* iii. (Arb.) 92 Polyphem.. A fowle fog monster.

Fog (*fog*), *v.* 1. [f. *FOG sb.* 1.]

1. *intr.* To become overgrown with moss. Sc. 1715 *Peckwith Tweed-side* 31 About this town [Peckwith] .. fruit and forest trees .. are seldom seen either to fog or be

bark-bound. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 325 The hedges fog at the stem. 1880 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. iii. 204 St. Bothan's well .. neither fogs nor freezes.

2. *Agrie. (trans.)* a. To leave land 'under fog': see *FOG sb.* 1 and *FOGGING vbl. sb.* b. To feed (cattle) on fog.

1814 DAVIES *Agrie. S. Wales* I. 545 We saw a piece that had been fogged successively during sixteen years, and .. was improving annually. 1888 *Carr Craven Gloss.* s. v. When farmers take the cattle out to their pastures in autumn; they say 'they are boun to fog them'. 1855 OCHLIVE *Suppl.* *Fog*, in agriculture, to feed off the fog or pasture in winter, as cattle. 1893 *Wills Gloss.* *Fog*, to give fodder to cattle.

Fog (*fog*), *v.* 2. [f. *FOG sb.* 2 Cf. *befog*.]

1. *trans.* To envelope with or as with fog; to stifle with fog. Also *fig.*

1599 *Soliman & P. I. Cij*, Fog not thy glory with so fowle eclipse. 1601 R. BARLOW *Defence* 19 Sometimes by clouds it [the sun] is enveloped, and by mists fogged. 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1st Pet. i. 10-12 That the light of divine truth may .. not be fogged and misted with filthy vapours. 1811 BYRON *Let. to Mrs. Byron* 14 Jan. I might have stayed, smoked in your towns, or fogged in your country, a century. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. vi. 256 The hurricanes which .. fogged her decks with flying spume.

2. *fig.* To put (a person) in a 'fog'; to bewilder utterly, mystify, perplex; to render (ideas, etc.) misty or confused.

1818 KEATS *Let. Wks.* 1889 III. 124, I must fog your memories about them [viz. books he had borrowed]. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* Xmas No. 21/1 These folks fog me .. I can't talk their lingo. 1890 B. SHARPE in *Nature* 30 Oct. 634 To merge many species under the genus *Picus* tends to fog and confuse the ideas of geographical distribution.

3. *intr.* a. To become covered or filled with fog. (In mod. Dicts.) b. To fog off: to perish from damp, to damp off.

1849 *Flamp* Aug. 221 Watch carefully that decayed leaves do not cause the cuttings to fog off. 1880 A. & Q. 20 Nov. 406 A gardener speaks of his cuttings from bedding plants which have not taken root as having 'fogged off'.

4. *Photogr. (trans.)* To cloud or cover with an obscuring coating. Also to fog over.

1854 *Frm. Photogr.* Sec. 21 Jan. 163/3 The relative values of acid or alkaline baths with respect to 'fogging over' the impressions taken on collodion. 1865 *Reader* No. 216. 320/1 The negative was slightly fogged. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 210 The flash of sunlight fogged the plate.

5. *Railway slang. (intr.)* To place fog-signals on the line in foggy weather.

1886 *Lloyd's Weekly* 26 Dec. 1/5 Engaged in the duty of 'fogging'. 1891 *Star* 21 Feb. 3/1 While he was fogging on the south side of Charing-cross-bridge.

Hence *Fogged ppl. a.*; *Fogging ppl. a.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 191 In some sicknesses, you shall see a man forget himself a little by some fogging sleepe. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolutes* ii. *Lusoria* xxviii. The Sun, before man's dawning Fall Threw a fog'd guilt upon this All. 1849 *Florist* Dec. 321 To remove any fogged foliage. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 20 Under the face of the fogged city moon. 1890 *Woodbury Encycl. Photogr.* 300 Fogged plates will be produced if [etc.].

† *Fog*, *v.* 3. *Obs. rare*. [Back formation from *FOGGER* 1.] *intr.* To act in a 'pettifogging' manner; to adopt underhand or unworthy means to secure gain. Hence *Fogging ppl. a.*

1588 M. KYFFIN *Terence's Andria* v. iv. Hah fogging knave. 1628 R. S. *Counter Scuffle* ixix. Wert not for vs, thou Swad, quoth hee, Where would'st thou fog to get a fee? 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 65 The fogging proctorage of money.

Fogage, *obs.* form of *FOGAGE*.

Fogan (*fogan*), *dial.* Also *foggin*, *fogon*. [† cf. OE. *foca* loaf baked under the ashes (*Ælfric Gen.* xviii. 6.)] (See *quots.*)

1810 *Monthly Mag.* June 436 *Fogan*, *fogon* .. In some parts of Cornwall .. a cake made of the fat of pork and barley-meal. 1848 C. A. JONES *Week at Lizard* 228 The latter, which they called 'foggin', consisting of cakes made of wheaten flour and currants.

Fog-bank. [f. *FOG sb.* 2 + *BANK sb.* 1] (See *quot.* 1867.) Also *fig.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 499 note, Quoth the Ship-master, It is but a fog-bank, there is no danger. 1769 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 230 A dark cloud, or rather fog-bank. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xvi. The frequent fog-banks gave them cause to doubt. 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxviii. 366 The clouds and fogbanks of Plotinus .. were replaced by the enduring fabric of the doctrine of the Christian Trinity. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fog-bank*, a dense haze, presenting the appearance of a thick cloud resting upon the horizon.

Fogdom (*fogdom*), *noun-wd.* [f. *FOG sb.* 2 + *-DOM*.] The state of fog, foggy condition.

1890 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 488 The fogdom dun and brown Of thy streets, O London Town.

† *Fog*, *1. Obs.* [? cf. *FEUCES*.] ? Some ailment. 1483 *Chanc. Angl.* 137 *Fog*, *remna*, *remnia* [sic MS.; read *anemia*].

Fogge 2 (*fogge*), *Alin.* [Of obscure origin: perh. local pronunciation of *FORGE*.] (See *quot.* 1778.)

1778 W. PIVCE *Min. Cornub.* 321 *Fogge* (Cornish), a forge or blowing-house for smelting of tin. 1808 POLWHELL *Cornish. Eng. Voc.* *Fogge*, a blowing house.

Foggy = *FOGGY*.

Foggage (*foggage*), *sc.* - Also 7-8 *fogago*, (? *foggadage*). [ad. Sc. Law-Lat. (14th c. *fogagium*)] prob. f. *FOG sb.* 1.]

1. *Law.* The pasturing of cattle on 'fog'; the privilege of doing this.

1a 1500 tr. *Leges Forestarum* xv. in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I. 690 Gif be king will set gers be he tym of fogage .. be quhill is fra be fest of all hallows quhill be fest of Sanct Patrik in lentrin ilk beest sal pay viij d. for fogage [Orig. *per tempus fegagii*]. 1593 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1597) 8 161 That the saidis glesbes be designed with freedom of foggage, pastourage, fellaw, fall, diffait, loning, frie ischue and entrie. 1873 C. INNES *Let. Scot. Legal Antiq.* vi. 252 The foggage of the Bishop's forest of Birss.

2. *Moss*; = *FOG sb.* 1. 2.

1786 BURNS *To a Mouse* iv. An' naething, now, to big a new ane O' foggage green!

Fogged (*fogd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *FOG v.* 1 + *-ED*.]

1. *Sc.* Covered with moss; hence *fig.* (well) furnished or provided.

1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scotl.* 100 The grass .. is become very sour, full of sprats, and in many places fogged. 1790 SHIRREFFS *Poems* 332 In cave auld lucky be well fogget. a 1800 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 293 For nought but a house-wife was wantin' To plensh his weel-foggit byke.

2. Left 'under fog': see *FOG sb.* 1.

1834 BRID. *Husb.* I. 484 The practice of putting cattle from fogged-firth into the straw yard at night.

Fogger 1 (*fogga*). [Of somewhat obscure history; but prob. derived from *Fugger*, the surname of a renowned family of merchants and financiers of Augsburg in the 15th and 16th c.]

The name passed as an appellative into several European langs. In German *fugger*, *fucker*, *föcker* (see Grimm) has had the senses 'monopolist, engrosser', 'usurer', 'man of great wealth', 'great merchant', and, in certain dialects (doubtless originally through ironical use), 'huckster, pedlar'. Kilian 1598 has *Flem. focker* 'monopolist, universal dealer' (*monopolista, pantopolista*), giving *fuggerus* and *fuccardus* as popular mod. l. equivalents; and in mod. Du. *rijke fockker* is an avacious rich man. Walloon *fukker* and Sp. *fucar* are contemptuous designations for a man of great wealth. A 'petty Fugger' would mean one who on a small scale practises the dishonourable devices for gain popularly attributed to great financiers; it seems possible that the phrase 'petty fogger of the law', applied in this sense to some notorious person, may have caught the popular fancy, and so have given rise to the specialized use in sense 2. Sense 2 was already developed in Ger. dialects (see Grimm), though the channel by which it came to England is unknown. Cf. *FOOKER*.]

†1. A person given to underhand practices for the sake of gain; chiefly, a contemptuous designation for a lawyer of a low class. Usually preceded by *petty* (see *PETTIFOGGER*). *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 320 As for this pettie fogger, this false fellowe that is in no credit or countenance. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) 1. 206 Brokers betweene the pettie foggers of the lawe and the common people. 1588 M. KYFFIN *Terence's Andria* iv. v. I should be exclaimed upon to bee a beggerly fogger, greedily hunting after heritage. c 1600 NORRIS *Spec. Brit.* lxxviii. (1728) 27 The baser sort of people [are] .. verie litigious .. by meanes wherof the Foggers and Petie Lawiers .. gett into themselves .. great advantage.

2. *dial.* 'A huckster; a petty chapman carrying small wares from village to village' (Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, a 1825).

1800 LARWOOD *Norfolk Dialogue* in Skeat *Nine Sfte. Eng. Dialects* (E. D. S.) 119 The fogger [in the translation] rendered 'the man at the chandler's shop'. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 60 All hawkers, foggers, and pedlars.

3. A middleman in the nail and chain trade.

1868 MORRIS *Star* 30 Mar. Down with the 'foggers', says I. 1871 *Gil. Words* 60 Where, as is often the case, the 'fogger' keeps a public-house, the truck system is so worked as to foster drunkenness. 1888 *Times* 29 Nov. 9/5 The nailers .. are at the mercy of 'foggers' or factors.

Fogger 2 (*fogga*), *dial.* [perh. f. *FOG v.* 1 + *-ER*.] the word has a curious resemblance to Du. *fokker* breeder of cattle, f. *fokken* vb.] An agricultural labourer chiefly engaged in feeding and attending to cattle.

1851 in *Dorset Gloss.* 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horses* 75, I found Joe with his fogger .. looking at some calves. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* (1889) 223 A fogger going to fodder his cattle came across a pheasant lying dead on the path.

Fogger 3 (*fogga*). [f. *FOG v.* 2 + *-ER*.] One who 'fogs' on a railway, a fog-signalman.

1881 *Echo* 5 Nov. 1/5 The 'foggers' place their signals on the line at some little distance from the signal-post.

Foggie (*foggi*), *sc.* Also *fogio*. [prob. a use of *FOGGY* a., either because the insect inhabits mossy places (Jam.), or because it is clothed with a moss-like covering.] A kind of humble-bee; = *CANDER* 1 b. Also *foggie-bee*.

1819 BLACKW. *Mag.* Sept. 677 Humble bees, of that brown irritable sort called foggies. 1853 N. & Q. 1st Ser. VIII. 64/1 Its name among the Scotch peasantry is the foggie-bee. 1856 T. ALRO *Poet. Wks.* 130 The mower in the meadow ruffles up the foggie's nest.

Foggily (*foggily*), *adv.* [f. *FOGGY* a. + *-LY*.] In a foggy manner.

1599 MINSIEW. *Grossamente*, grossely, rudely, foggily, hungrily. 1730-60 BAILEY (folio), *Foggily*, heavily. 1755 JOHNSON *Foggily*, mistily, darkly, cloudily. 1891 C. DUNSTAN *Quita* II. ii. v. 315 It was damply, foggily cold.

Fogginess (*fogginess*). [f. *FOGGY* a. + *-NESS*.]

†1. Flabbiness, grossness. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Dir. Health* clxxx. 93 In Englyshe it is named fannes or foggyness or such lyke. 1609 W. M. MAN in *Meene* (1857) 125 Keeping them from foggynesse, groynesse, and fiery faces. 1720 W. GINSON *Dist Herit* 26

(ed. 3) 170 All fogging... proceeds from an over great Relaxation of the Canals and Vessels.

2. A foggy or misty condition.

1660 INGLEBEN *Benitio*. 4. *Urania* (1682) I. 75 By reason of the natural foginess of the air. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Brill & Selo*. 128 Whence new moisture or foginess presses in. 1764 REIN *Imagery* vi. 22. 451 The clearness or foginess of the air. 1859 *Photogr. News* 9 Sept. 7 The pictures... are likely to be affected with foginess.

fig. 1893 *Ch. Times* 3 Mar. 221/4 There would be much less fogging... and much more common sense.

Fogging (fɒɡɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *Fog* v.1 + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.*: *spec.* (see quot. 1804).

1804 A. Young *Farmer's Calendar* 325 *Fogging*... consists in keeping the whole growth of grass in upland meadows... free from either scythe or stock... and eating it in the following winter. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 484 There is an ancient practice respecting grass lands in some of the Welsh counties... called fogging... or keeping the land without stock from May or June to December. 1883 N. & Q. 10 Nov. 377 Cattle turned out in the winter season to find a precarious subsistence in the fields are said to 'go a-fogging'.

Fogging (fɒɡɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. *Fog* v.2 + -ING¹.] 1. The action of the *vb.* in various senses.

1854 *Fruit. Photogr. Soc.* 21 Jan. 163/2 Another secondary cause of 'fogging'... is the diffused light reflected from the top, bottom and sides of the camera. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celtic Art*. vii. (1887) 56 Some strange fogging of his enthusiastic brain. 1882 *Gd. Words* Nov. 722/1 Without dust 'fogging' is impossible. 1889 *Acworth Railways Eng. vii.* 320 Again, 'fogging' is never resorted to merely to protect goods trains.

2. *Theatr.* (see quot.).

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang*, *Fogging*, getting through one's part anyhow, like a man lost in a fog.

Fogging (fɒɡɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 3. [f. *FOGGER* sb.1 3.] *Nail trade* (see quot.).

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Fogging*, the system by which small employers in the nail and chain trade... make their profits by paying their workpeople less than the recognised price, and by selling their work... to the larger employers.

† **Foggish**, *a.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [f. *Fog* a. + -ISH.] Somewhat bloated or fat.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145 *Foggish*, *pinguis*. 1573 BARET *Adv.* F 766 *Foggish* or *fattie bodie*.

† **Foggish**, *a.* 2. *Obs.* [f. *Fog* sb.2 + -ISH.] Somewhat foggy or misty.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. x. 294 *Foggish* and *missing*.

Foggy (fɒɡɪ), *a.* Also (in sense 1 *figgy*) *Sc.* *fuggie*. [f. *Fog* sb.1 + -y.]

The identity of the word in its various senses is somewhat doubtful, but the development of meaning suggested below seems plausible.]

1. *a.* Resembling, consisting of, or covered with 'fog' or coarse grass. *b.* *Sc.* Covered with moss, mossy.

1635 *Tom a Lincoln* II. in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 332 'Loud croaking in foggy grass. 1747 R. MAXWELL *Sci. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 18 It may be laid down with Grass seeds... so to ly, unless it turn sour or foggy. 1790 A. WILSON *Discoisolate Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 96, I spied a bonny wee bit Wren, Lone on a foggy stane. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 87 Yonder foggy mountain. 1810 TANNIAHL *Poems* (1846) 75 He liked to stray, By fuggie rocks, or castle gray. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. v. 5. 92 A field of good foggy grass.

2. *Boggy, marshy. Obs.*

1558 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* i. xl. 160 He that is fallen into a depe foggy wel and sticketh fast init. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 78 In the loamie and leane ground, as in the fatte and foggie. [Cf. sense 3.] 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 11 Low, moist, foggy ground. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedfordsh.* I. (1662) 114 The foggy fens in the next County.

† 3. Of flesh, etc.: Flabby or spongy in consistency; not solid; = *Boggy* a. *b.* Hence of persons or animals: Unwholesomely bloated, swollen with flabby and unhealthy corpulence, puffy. Also quasi-*adv.* in *foggy fat*. *Obs.*

1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 483 All foggy fat she was. 1530 PALSCOR. 313/4 Foggy to full of waste fleshe. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 29 b. In case the fleshe appere foggie and fattishe. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1567) 189 b. Then greene, and voyd of strength, and lush, and foggie, is the blade. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 530 Which [horses] being foggie fat, and delicately brought up. 1628 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 24 And with a leane hand, stroke a foggie foot. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 40 They return to feed, and that alwayes of the purest bone, whereby they may become so foggy, that [etc.]. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. xoo Drowned in foggy quagmires of fat and drowsy. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 300 Being very fat and foggy by means of their gross Food. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 26 How foggy, unwieldy... and helpless are such crazy mortals. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Foggy*, fat, gross.

† 4. *b.* Of food: Apt to puff up the body. *Obs.* 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 93 Wood, which affords a foggy food that over-lades the Bees. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Milit. Equit.* (1778) 123 All sorts of grains are foggy feeding, and though they plump up the body, they do not give a wholesome and sound fat.

† 5. *c.* Of ale, etc.: Full of floating particles, thick. *Obs.* Cf. *FAT* a. 7 a.

1619 *Passuill's Palin.* (1877) 155 The Draymans Beere is not so cleare, and foggy Ale is thicker. 1764 *Low Life* 67 In search of... thick foggy Beer and Ale.

4. Of air, mist, cloud, etc.: Thick, murky. Hence (through *Fog* sb.2, which appears to be a back-formation from this sense): Of the nature of,

or resembling, fog or thick mist; full of, or abounding in, fog.

[For the development of this sense from 3, cf. *FAT* a. 7 c, and Lat. *pinguis aer, pingue calum*. But some of the quotations suggest allusion to sense 2.]

1544 *Late Exped. Scott.* C ij b. That mornynge being very mystie and foggie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 34 With much the foggie derkenesse. 1570 TURBERV. *Penitent Lower Epitaphes*, etc. 122 With errors foggy mist at first, that Reason gaue no light. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 50 Like foggy South, puffing with winde and raine. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 3 That it [the Aire] be not... subject to any foggy noysomesse from Fenns or Marshes neere adioynng. 1627 MAY *Lucan* v. (1635) I ij b. The thicke aire was... clogg'd with foggy stormes. 1733-4 BERKELEY *Lett. to Prior* 22 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 212, I myself have gotten a cold this sharp foggy weather. 1797 NELSON in A. DUNCAN *Life* (1806) 44 The action happening on a foggy day. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 63 The... foggy asthmatic town of Glasgow. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 15 On a foggy October morning. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sam-Maid* I, He pointed across the foggy valley. 1885 *L'pool. Daily Post* 1 May 14/9 Days of foggy drizzle.

b. fig. Obscure, dull, bemuddled, confused.

In some of the earlier quotes, the sense may be 3, which in *fig.* use coincides nearly with this sense.

1603 HAYWARD *Ansto. to Doleman* II. 35 Your course, foggie, drowsie conceits, that there are few or none simple monarchies in the world. 1637 POCKINGTON *Allure Chr.* xxiv. 172 A dull device of a foggie braine and willing blunderer. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. 365 His Understanding must be very foggy. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 214 Your rival is a fusty, foggy, lumbering log! 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. III. 358 Making merry over some extremely foggy production.

5. *a.* Of the eye: Beclouded, dim. *b.* Not clear to one's mind, etc., dim, indistinct.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 99/2 A dull and foggy sort of idea that Mrs. Varden wasn't fond of him. 1847 ALA. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xix. (1879) 177 The cold foggy grey eyes of the old lady looked after him. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i. 4 All this uncertain saturation of foggy visions and contradictory speculations.

6. *Photogr.* Foggied, indistinct. Cf. *Fog* sb.2 4.

1859 *Photogr. News* 9 Sept. 7 A greater tendency to give foggy pictures. 1873 *Spon Workshop Rec.* I. 292/2 Many weak thin foggy negatives.

7. *Slang.* Not quite sober.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Foggy*, a quaint term for one 'somewhat bemused in beer'; not very clear-headed. 1867 in SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

8. *Comb.*, as *foggy-brained*.

1594 NASHE *Terrors* N. Wks. (Grosart) III. 232 Feeding on foggy-brained melancholy.

Fogh, *obs. var.* of *FAUGH* *int.*

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* I. i. Wks. 1728 I. 340 Fogh! let's leave the nasty Sows to Pools and Diseases.

Fogh, *Foghil*, *obs. f.* *FAW* a. and *POWL*.

Fogle (fɒɡl), *slang.* A handkerchief or neckerchief, usually of silk.

1811 *Lexicon Balafron*, *Fogle*, a silk handkerchief. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. v. Foggles and fawnies soon went their way. 1840 BARHAM *Engl. Leg.*, *Tragedy* vii, The 'fogle' that caused all this breere.

b. Comb., as *fogle-hunter*, a pick-pocket; *fogle-drawing*, hunting *vbl. sb.*, picking pockets.

1823 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. Egan), *Fogle Hunter*, a pickpocket. *Cant.* 1823 'Jon Bee' *Slang* s. v. *Fogle*, 'He's, out a fogle-hunter.' Sometimes 'tis said 'fogle-drawing'. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xi, A young fogle-hunter.

Fogless (fɒɡləs), *a.* [f. *Fog* sb.2 + -LESS.] Without fog, not foggy, clear.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 31 It has been a long day, but... so clear and fogless. 1894 *Brit. Frml. Photogr.* XLII. 17 The second fogless one.

† **Foglietto** (fɒlɪteto), *Mus.* [It; dim. of *foglio* sheet of paper.] (See quot.)

1876-88 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Foglietto*, a first violin part; the leader's part, which contains cues, &c., used by a conductor in the absence of a full score.

Fogo (fɒɡo). [? Arbitrarily formed on the suggestion of *Foh* *int.*, or *Fog* sb.2 Cf. *Hogo*.]

A disagreeable smell, stench.

1823 'Jon Bee' *Slang*, *Fogo*, the same with a stench. 1827-40 HALBURTON *Clockn.* (1862) 38 That word... smelt so strong in his nose he had to take out his handkerchief, all scented with musk to get clear of the fog of it.

† **Fog-race**. *Obs. jocular.* = *PROGRESS*.

1689 CALVERLEY *Note-bk.* 20 May in *Yorksh. Diaries* (Sussex) II. 45, I went the college fog-race with Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Smith, and my tutor. The first day we went to Salisbury, the next to Gilsig.

Fogram (fɒɡrəm), *a.* and *sb.* Also *fogrum*.

† *A. adj.* Antiquated, old-fashioned, out of date. 1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, 3 Feb., His taste is terribly foggy and old-fashioned. 1778 FOOTE *Trif. Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 332 A couple of fogrum old fools. 1832 *Country Houses* I. i. 143 You really are growing quite old and fogrum, I fear.

B. sb. 1. An antiquated or old-fashioned person, a foggy.

1725 CRISP in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 136 A parcel of old Foggrams. 1776 ANSTEE *Election Ball. Poet.* Wks. (1808) 223, I very much fear that she thought me a fogrum. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xiv, I suppose I may think them foggrams and quizes, if I choose? 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* II. ii. 34 Some dowagers and foggrams were invited to meet the Princess.

2. *Naut. slang.* (See quot.).

1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fogram*, wine, beer or spirits of indifferent quality; in fact, any kind of liquor.

So *Fogramite*, a foggy; *Fogra'mity*, an antiquated thing; also, a foggy.

1796 MISS BURNAY *Camilla* I. n. v. 250 Nobody's civil now, you know; 'tis a fogramity quite out. 1823 'Jon Bee' *Slang*, *The fogramites*, a supposed club of imbeciles. 1832 *Country Houses* I. i. 3 The Christmas parties, of old fogramities, collected in this house.

Fog-signal. [f. *Fog* sb.2 + *SIGNAL* sb.]

1. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867).

1759 A. HOLMES in *Nautal Chron.* XXIV. 123 Came to an anchor with the fog signal on English Bank. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fog-signals*, the naval code established by guns to keep a fleet together, to tack, wear, and perform sundry evolutions... also, certain sounds made in fogs as warnings to other vessels.

2. *Railways.* A detonator placed on the metals in foggy weather to guide drivers of trains.

1856 *Engineer* 536/1 The detonating fog signal.

So *Fog-signalling* *vbl. sb.*; *Fog-signaller*, *Fog-signalmen*, a man with fog-signals.

1883 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* ix. (ed. 4) 295 The duty now devolving upon the fog-signalman is this. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 164 A system of what is called 'fog-signalling' has been devised. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 6/3 Fog-signallers were placed along the railway lines.

Fogue, *obs. var.* of *FOUGUE*.

Fogus (fɒɡʊs), *slang.* [A pseudo-L. formation suggested by *Fog* sb.2 in sense 'smoke'.] Tobacco.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 10 Store of booz and fogus. [was brought them, a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. v. In the mean time tip me a gage of fogus, Jerry.]

Fogy, *fogey* (fɒɡɪ). Forms: 8-9 fogey, fogie, 9 fogy, *Sc.* foggie. [Possibly a subst. use of *FOGGER* a. in sense 3, fat, bloated, or in sense 2, moss-grown. Cf. *FOGGIE* and *FOGRAM*.]

1. *Sc.* An invalid or garrison soldier.

1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Fogey*, old fogey, a nick name for an invalid soldier. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1867 in SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. (Orig. *Sc.*) A disrespectful appellation for a man advanced in life; *esp.* one with antiquated notions, an old-fashioned fellow, one 'behind the times'. Usually preceded by *old*.

1780 J. MAYNE *Sitter Gunn* I. (1808) 117 Foggies the zig-zag followers sped, But scarce had power To keep some... Frae stoit'rin ower. 1790 *Scots Songs* II. 56 Now ilka lad has got a lass, Save yon alldoited fogie. 1821 GALT *Arch. Legates* 217 They're just a whin alldoited fogies that Mr. Andrew describes. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxvii, The honest rosy old fogies. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* (1877) 262 Jestng at him about his old fogies.

transf. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nga Cr.* xi. 483 The classic 'old fogies' on my shelves began to look very dingy to me.

3. *U.S. colloq.* [Cf. sense 1.] (See quot.)

1881 HAMERLEY *Naval Encyclopedia*, *Fogy*, an increase of pay due to length of service.

4. *attrib.* use of *sb.* passing into *adj.*

1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 51 The younger generation... ridicules much the old foggy narrowness.

1892 *Daily News* 8 June 2/3 With a smile which the old fogiest of curmudgeons could not resist.

Fogydome, *fogeydome* (fɒɡɪdɒm). [f. *prec.* + *-DOM*.] The state or condition of a foggy; the disposition and bearing of a foggy; fogies as a class.

1859 *Eminent Men & Pop. Bks.* 158 The pleasures of Fogydome. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 327 Mr. Brown is now sinking, into the foggy depths of fogydome. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 3/1 The gentlemanlike fogeydome of Mr. Cartwright.

Fogylsh (fɒɡɪʃ), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ISH.] Partaking of the nature of a foggy; somewhat antiquated or old-fashioned.

1873 MISS BRADDON *Strangers & Pilgr.* v. The foggy-ish element in the party. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* i, Their club... now past its prime and a little fogylsh.

Fogyism (fɒɡɪzɪz), *[f. as *prec.* + -ISM.]* The state of being a foggy; the characteristic behaviour of fogies.

1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xviii. 219 The 'fogyism' and 'hunkerism' of politics. 1862 SALA *Seven Sins* III. iv. 72 When he reaches middle age, or approaches fogeyism.

Foh, *var.* of *FAUGH*. Hence *Foh'ing* *vbl. sb.*, the action of crying *Foh*!

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* iv. 39 Foh! what's this fohing at? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. viii, Foh, say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much governed by a doating old woman! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiii, Foh! The very atmosphere... seems tainted.

Foh, *var.* of *FAW* a. *Obs.*

† **Föhn** (fɒn). Also *fön*. [Ger.; according to Grimm a. Rumansch *fauvön*; —L. *Paenonius*.] A warm dry south wind which blows down the valleys on the north side of the Alps.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms*, *Föhn*, the name given in Switzerland to the hot southerly winds of summer (the sirocco). 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 77 The fohn was blowing fiercely all the time. 1883 *Guardian* 14 Mar. 392 Builders... had to guard against the fohn and other Swiss winds.

Foi, *var. form* of *FOY*.

Foible (fɔɪb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *foible*, *obs. f.* of *faible*; see *FEEDLE*.]

† *A. adj.* Weak. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 53 In case the Spell of English Musical Poetry prove too foible for the Serpentin Venom of that Italic Insect. 1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Foible, a French term, frequently used also in our language . . . applied to the body of animals, and the parts thereof: As, foible reins, foible sight, &c.

B. sh.

1. A weak point; a failing or weakness of character. Cf. **FEIBLE** *sh.* 3.

1673 *Dryden Marr. à la Mode* iii. i, I fear they have found my foible, and will turn me into ridicule. 1691 *Beverley Thous. Years Kingd.* Christ 1 The Smaller Foibles [sic] or Failures of speech . . . signify little in the main Pursuit of Truth. 1742 *Fielding J. Andrews Pref.* (1815) 7 The accidental consequences of some human frailty or foible. 1852 *Thackeray Esmond* ii. xiii. A foible of Mr. Holt's . . . was omniscience. 1883 *J. Hawthorne Distr.* I. 72 It has always been my foible to speak before I look.

2. **Fencing.** = **FEIBLE** *sh.* 4.

a 1648 *Lb. Herbert Life* (1764) 46 A Foyle . . . hath two Parts, one of which he calleth the Fort or strong, and the other the Foyle or weak. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sciences* IV. 3073 Fencing-masters divide the sword into . . . the fort, middle, and foible. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* i. 115 The 'forte' ought always to gain the 'foible' of the opponent's weapon. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 70 The wrist must be suddenly raised, so as to bring the 'fox' of one's sword to the 'foible' of the adversary's.

|| **Foiblesse**. ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *foiblesse*, obs. spelling of *faiblesse*, f. *faible* **FEIBLE**.] a. A characteristic weakness; a failing. b. A liking or 'weakness' for (something).

1685 *Crowne Sir C. Nicely* 88 Besides, I've another humour, but that's a *Foiblesse* will ridicule me. 1755 *T. H. Croker Ork. Fur.* I. Pref. 5, I must acknowledge my own *foiblesse* in conception of a sensible pleasure, when [etc.]. 1813 *Jeffrey in Edin. Rev.* XXI. 294 A mere *foiblesse*. 1834 *Ibid.* LIX. 153 Our own *foiblesse* for such speculations might tempt us to select a few more samples.

Foil (foil), *sh.* 1. Forms: 4-7 foil(i), 4-8 foyl(1), (5) fole, 7 fyle, 5- foil. [a. OF. *foil*, *fuil*, *fueil* m. (= Pr. *folh*, *fuoll*, It. *foglio* = *L. folium* leaf, cogn. with Gr. *φύλλον*), and OF. *foille*, *fueille* fem. (mod. F. *feuille*, = Pr. *folha*, *foilla*, Sp. *hoja*, It. *fogli* = *L. folia*, pl. of *folium*). The fem. sb., originally collective, has superseded the masc. in all mod. Rom. langs., except that It. *foglio* remains in the sense 'leaf of a book'.]

† 1. A leaf (of a plant). *Obs.*

14. *Lyons. Balade of our Ladie* vii. Fructified olive of foiles faire and thicke. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 144 Take Of violette, not but only the foil. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 202 Wete faire foiles of parcels in vinegre.

† b. With allusion to the annual fall of the leaf: A year. Cf. *Fr. vin de deux, trois feuilles*. *Obs.*—

1481 *Caxton Tully's Friendsh.* iv. For the more foyles that the wyne is of the more pleasant it is in drynyng.

2. The representation of a leaf. a. *Her.*

1564 *Leion Armorie* (1599) 95 This though it be termed a foyle, yet is it a flower by the name of the primrose.

b. *Arch.* One of the small arcs or spaces between the cusps of a window. *Foil arch* (see quot. 1891).

1835 *R. Willis Archit. Mil.* Ages 195 Multifolds, with the foils alternately round and angular. 1849 *Freeman Archit.* 344 Foil arches are doubtless one of the Arabian features of the style. 1891 *Adeline's Art Dict.* *Foil Arch* is an arch made of our several smaller arcs or foils.

† 3. By analogy: Anything flat and thin. *Obs.*

a. A thin layer (of any material), a leaf, paring. 14390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antig. Cul.* (1791) 18 Take a thynne foyle of dowh, and Kerue it in pieces. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 96 Cast there-on .foyles of tried ginger pared. 1601 *Hollan Pliny* I. 453 The masli-molme also may be cut into fine thin foile or leaves like plates.

b. A leaf (of paper).

1528 *Will of T. Parke* (Somerset Ho.), Paper conteynyng vj foyles or leaves.

c. A counterfoil.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 69 To recorde the foyles of provision weekly. 1512-21 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 23 § 3 The same Barons . . . [shall] cause the Chamberleyn to joyne the said sales . . . to their foile or foiles. 1601 *Take Housch. Ord. Edw.* II § 40 (1876) 23 He shal receve and write the foilles of the tallies. 1738 *Hist. Cr.* *Excheq.* v. 9 They shewed him their Tallies of Payment below, the Foils of which were likewise entered.

4. As a substance (without pl.): Metal hammered or rolled into a thin sheet; often with the name of a metal prefixed; as, gold-, silver-, tin-foil.

1398 *Trivisa Barth. de P. R.* xvi. iv. (Follem. MS.) Golde . . . bitwene þe anfelde and be famousse with oute breakyng . . . stretchy into goldefoyle. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 27 When you dressyst foyle, plante it with foyle of Sylver. 1510 *Horman Pule.* 236 b. Makers and leyers of golde foyle occupie a bonis tothe. 1558 *Srow Surv.* vii. (1603) 5 Time after, such as was then made into foyle. 1685 *Coatz Lett. to Ray in Ray's Lett.* (1718) 197 Some . . . covered with a superficies as thin, and exactly of the Colour of silver foil. 1794 *N. E. Kenderley Hindoo Lit.* *Hitt. Nalla-Rajah* 117 The wings, generally of a mixed green and yellow, have the appearance of foil. 1838 *T. Twissom Chem. Org. Inlets* 373 When heated on platinum foil it gives a beautiful purple smoke. 1871 *Tyndall Fragn. Sc.* I. ii. 47 Blackened zinc foil, is instantly caused to blaze.

1871 *Plutarch Christ's Vict.* *On Earth* 18 That aged Syre could tip his tongue With golden foyle of eloquence.

b. A sheet of the same (in modern use an amalgam of tin and quicksilver) placed behind the glass of a mirror, to produce a reflexion.

a 1583 *W. Broune Pref. Glasse* i. in *Rara Math.* (1615) 35 Lookinge Glasse . . . are those sortes of Glasse, that have a foyle layde on the backe syde thereof. 1615 *B. Jonson Staple of N. v.* i. I now begin to see my

vanity, Shine in this Glasse, reflected by the foile! 1662 *J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 131 The isinglass baving a foyle of quicksilver and pewter put behind it, like a looking-glass. 1832 *G. R. Porter Porcelain & Gl.* 210 The art of properly effecting this deposit of the glass upon the foil.

c. In wider sense: A backing.

1684 *R. Waller Nat. Exer.* 42 The Air . . . serving as a Foile to the lower Superficies of a Lens of Glass. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMMS Paint.* 13 Silver . . . served as a foil over which yellow and other colours ground with oil were glazed. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 403 *i.* The foundation colour should form a foil for that which is inlaid on it.

5. A thin leaf of some metal placed under a precious stone to increase its brilliancy or under some transparent substance to give it the appearance of a precious stone.

1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* ii. ii. What sparkle does it [the diamond] give without a foil? a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 300 They [Cornish diamonds] . . . set with a good foil . . . may at the first sight deceive no unskillful lapidary. 1767 *GRAY Lett. to Mason* 19 July, In gems that want colour and perfection, a foil is put under them to add to their lustre. In others, as in diamonds, the foil is black; and in this sense, when a pretty woman chooses to appear in public with a homely one, we say she uses her as a foil. 1875 in *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 465.

† b. The setting (of a jewel). *Obs.*

1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. (1837) 19, I frame the foyle, I graue the golde, I fashion up the ring. 1612 *BIBLE Song Sol.* v. 12 *MARG.* Set as a precious stone in the foile of a ring. *f.* 1593 *SHAKES. Rich.* II. i. iii. 266 A foyle wherein thou art to set The precious Jewell of thy home returne. 1650 *W. Broune Sac. Princ.* (1659) 506 O Bright Diamond of Heaven . . . Set in the Foil of Flesh, for a Time.

6. Anything that serves by contrast of colour or quality to adorn another thing or set it off to advantage.

1581 *J. Bell tr. Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 145 b, He practiseth to make his defence carry a certeine shewe of truth, painting it out with a deceivable foyle. 1639 *MAYNE City Match* ii. ii. I need no foile, nor shall I think 'me white only between two Moores. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 112 *r.* 4 His Friends observe these little Singularities as Foils that rather set off than blemish his good Qualities. 1791 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ode to my Ass.* Wks. 1812 II. 466 Lady Mount her Majesty's fine foil. 1822 *HAZLITT Table.* I. xvi. 383 Real excellence does not seek for a foil in inferiority. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 202 They formed a bright foil to the sombre mass.

7. *attrib.*, and *Comb.*, as foil-ground, -paper, -spangle; also foil-alum, alum in foils or laminae; foil-stone (see quot. 1858).

1453 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1829) 322 Alum, *foyle or rooch, y^e bale. . . . 1859 *GULLICK & TIMMS Paint.* 13 Gold and silver, glazed or lacquered 'foil-grounds'. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* ii. 20 *Foil-paper, spangles and Duich Metal. 1851 *R. F. BURTON Gaz.* 133 A pair of slippers adorned with *foil spangles. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* *Foil-stone, an imitation jewel.

Foil (foil), *sh.* 2. Forms: 5-7 foyle, 6-7 foile, 7 *sc.* foillie, 6- foil. [f. **FOIL** *v.* 1. 4.]

† 1. *Wrestling.* The fact of being almost thrown; a throw not resulting in a flat fall; also in phrase to give (a person) the foil. *Obs.* Cf. **FALL** *sb.* 13.

1553 (see **FALL** *sb.* 13). 1567 *Trial Treasure* Bii. In wrestling with me he gaue me the foyle. 1622 *BRETTON Strange News* (Grosart) 61 Chiefly wrestling, when they haue more foiles then faire falls. 1687 *Amos, & Representers* 8th Ch. 4 Two Foils makes a Fall. 1796 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Foil*, a Fall in Wrestling, that is not clearly given. 1721-90 in **BAILEY**.

2. A repulse, defeat in an onset or enterprise; a baffling check. *arch.* † In early use often in phrases: to give a or the foil; to have, receive, take a (the, one's) foil; to put to (a, the) foil.

1478 in *Eng. Gilds* 304 Myndynge not to take the foyle, stande to defende theyre cause. 1548 *UNALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Pref.* 11 Could neuer yet fynde how to geue him any foyle. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letterbk.* (Camden) 13 Considering what a foul shame and foil it had already bene unto me. 1603 *HOLLAN Plutarch's Mor.* 427 Chabrias . . . having put to foile and defeated some few Thebans. 1609 *HUME Admon.* in *Wodr. Soc. Mss.* (1844) 582 And received the foillie. 1615 *G. SANOVS Trav.* iii. 145 The alternate changes of foiles and victories. 1647 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng.* 2. lvi. (1739) 132 The Lords received the first blow, and gave the first foil. a 1736 *SOUTH Sermon* (1744) XI. 24 It may give a man many a . . . foil and many a disheartening blow. 1736 *Johnston's Urbanum in Gentl. Mag.* May, Whom the base calumny can put to foil. 1814 *SOUTHEY Red Rover* xviii. 358 When Africa received her final foil. 1821 *DANNA BAILLIE Act. Leg.* Wallace iv. Ashamed and wroth at such unseemly foil. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 237 He thinks no more of yesterday's disgrace and foil.

† b. With mixture of the sense of **FOIL** *v.* 1. 6: A disgrace, stigma. *Obs.*

1599 *Porter Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 26 It hath set a foyle upon thy fame. 1616 *BRETTON Good & Badde* 512 He [an unworthy king] is the foyle of a crowne. 1733 *The Cause of (one's) defeat or failure. Obs.* a 1683 *OLIPHANT Ode to Vice* Poet. Wks. (1686) 106 *Thou* . . . Whom blasted Hell esteems its greatest Foyle. a 1794 *T. BROWN Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 55 Oh! gawdy source of all men's hopes and fears, Foil of their youth.

† **Foil**, *sh.* 3. *Obs.* In 6 foill. Also *sc.* **FOLYIE**. [f. **FOIL** *v.* 1.] What is trampled under foot; hence, Manure, dung.

1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 244 Raffe Vasse of lumye castell oweth me for all my foil or muke that I left at my fermhold at crook.

Foil (foil), *sh.* 4. Forms: 6 pl. *foyelles* (perh. mispr. for *foylles*), 6-7 foyl(e), 7- foil. [f. **FOIL** *v.* 1 (sense 2); cf. OF. *foillis*, Cotgr. *fouille*, *foulement* in same sense, f. *fouler* **FOIL** *v.* 1.] The track of a hunted animal.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 77 Marking all his tokens as well by the slot as by the entries, foyelles, and such like. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 12 The Dew will be beaten off, the foil fresh, or the ground broken. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* II. 353 Fellows . . . have lain down upon the foil to prove whether the dogs followed the track or not. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 206 Having rounded the hill he crossed the foil. 1894 *Scotsman* 27 Aug. 11/2 Mr. Davidson decided to lay the hounds on the foil of the other first found.

f. 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* iii. What, hunt A wife on the dull foil! 1684 *SOUTHERNE Disappointment* i. Fleeting pleasure leaves me on the foyle. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. 19, Here's another b— follows me upon the foil. 1790 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Ode to Bruce* iii. O Bruce, thou treadest Assyrian grounds; Nor can our British noses hunt thy foil.

b. Phrases. To run (or † take) the foil, to run upon the foil: to run over the same track a second time (with the effect of baffling the hounds). To break her foil: to run out of the track after having doubled.

1601 in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 431 The chafed deare doth take the foyle. 1650 *FULLER Pegasus* iv. iii. 44 No Hare, when hardly put to it, . . . and running foil, makes moe doublings. 1781 *P. BECKFORD Hunting* xi. 151 You must . . . try to hit her off where she breaks her foil. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 87 The ground so stained by running the foil that the scent lay with no certainty. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.* s.v., To run the foil.

transf. and *fig.* 1658 *J. HARRINGTON Prerog. Pop. Govt.* 1. x. (1700) 289 To affirm that . . . is to run upon the foil. 1666 *J. SMITH Old Age* 233 From whence it [the blood] is recommended into the right ventricle of the Heart, to be chased the Foyle. 1878 *Cumtold. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., 'Runnin' cold foils', following former courses.

Foil (foil), *sh.* 5. Forms: 6-7 foile, foyle, 8 file, 7- foil. [Of obscure origin.

Usually regarded as f. **FOIL** *v.* 1, and as denoting etymologically 'a sword with the point foiled or blunted.' But the vb. does not appear to have meant 'to blunt'; the reading of the quarto in *Oth.* i. iii. 270, even if genuine, does not admit of this interpretation. Another suggestion is that the phrase at *foils* originally belonged to **FOIL** *sh.* 2 in the sense of parrying, and that the name of the instrument was evolved from the phrase. It is noteworthy that **FOIL** *sh.* occurs in 17th c. in the sense of foil; possibly (in spite of the want of evidence) this goes back to the 16th c., so that foil might be an etymologizing alteration of *foin*, after *FOIL* *v.* 1. That the word is, by some far-fetched association, a transferred use of **FOIL** *sh.* 1 a leaf (cf. *f. fleur* fencing foil, lit. 'floweret', the button being compared to a bud) is a possibility for which at present there is no evidence.]

1. A light weapon used in fencing; a kind of small-sword with a blunt edge and a button at the point.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 21 Jacke Leiden . . . had . . . a peece of a rustie sword . . . by his side . . . it was but a foyle neither, and he wore it, to shewe that he should haue the foyle of his Enemies. 1605 *DRUMM.* or *HAWTH. Let.* 6 Aug. Wks. (1711) 233 They would have more willingly taken the buttons off the foils. 1703 *Mrs. CENTLIVE Beau's Duel* iii. i, I hope to see it as much a fashion to fight with files as 'tis to fence with them. 1719 *Art of Fencing* 3 The Sword (or File, in imitation of the Sword). 1822 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. xiv, I can use the foils . . . indifferently well.

2. pl. The exercise of fencing with foils, esp. in phrase at foils.

1600 *NASHE Summers Last Will* (Grosart) 130 It makes him . . . fight . . . as though he were but at foyles amongst his fellows. a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* ii. v. *Credulous*. Where's your cloak? *Andrew*. Going to foiles ev'n now, I put it off. 1841-44 *EMERSON Ess.* *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 Entire self-possession may make a battle very little more dangerous to life than a match at foils.

3. *attrib.*, as foil-button.

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* iii. xi. 226 This humbust foil-button . . . For want of talke-stuffe, falls to foynery; Out goes his Rapier.

Foil (foil), *v.* 1. Forms: 4-6 foile, foyle, 7 foyl, 6- foil. See also **FOUL** *v.* and **Sc. FULYIE** *v.* [irreg. repr. of OF. *fuler*, *foler*, *fouler* (mod. F. *fouler*), to full cloth, to tread, trample down, press hard upon, crush, oppress; corresponding to Pr. *folar*, Sp. *hollar*, It. *fullare* in similar senses;—popular Lat. **fullare* originally to full cloth, f. *full* a fuller: cf. **FULL** *v.*

The Eng. forms *foyle*, *foil*, and *Sc. fulje*, *fulbie*, would normally represent not OF. *foler*, *fouler*, but *foillier* (mod. F. *foillier*), which has the quite different sense 'to dig, grub up, root (as a swine), search'. The cause of the irregularity has not been discovered: a suggestion is that the sb. *foillis*, *folets* = **FOIL** *sh.* 3 may have been confused with *foillitis* the 'rooting' of a swine, a mass of dirt and rubbish, and that this led to a confusion in the verb; but it is doubtful whether this would account for the facts.]

I. In sense of Fr. *fouler*.

† 1. *trans.* To tread under foot, trample down. 1311 *K. Alis.* 2712 Mony genil cors, Was y-foiled under feet of hors. a 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9440 I'mogras he feld of hors. And foiled at his cursed cors. 1502 *W. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. li. 363 They shall foile and thersite all the damped 10242. 1577-87 *Holinshead's Chron.* (1608) IV. 877 The more they contended to suppress him, the more (like the camomill being foiled and troden) hit vertues rose vp. 1576 *DANTE tr. Comptes* iv. lii. 124 But the third [man] the beare took and ouerthrew, and foiled

vader hir feete. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 69 King Richard... caused the ensignes of Leopold... to be pulled downe, and foiled vnder foot.

Fig. c1400 Apol. Loll. 44 In veyn þu foilist þi flesch wip abstinence. 1440 *Gesta Rom. xxxvii. 157* (Harl. MS.). A synner... entreinte in to holy chirche, and foilythe the comandementes of god. 1470-85 *MALORV Arthur xviii. xxv*, Worshyp in armes may neuer be foyled.

2. Of animals: To trample or tread down; to tread into mud; *esp. in Hunting*, to run over or cross (the ground, scent, or track) with the effect of baffling the hounds. Also *absol.* of a deer (see quot. 1886); *† refl.* of a hound: To spoil his own scent.

1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 25 Soak not thy Land too much, that Cattell treading, or Grazing upon it, foyl it not. 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* ii. xlv, Their [Dogs'] scent no North-east wind could e're deceave... nor Flocks that foyle the Ground. 1672-3 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* 72 A... dog having foild himself... with everything he meets. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 174 In the same Round Persisting still, she'll foil the beaten track. 1781 *P. BECKFORD Hunting* (1802) 270 If you suffer all your hounds to hunt on the line of him, they will foil the ground. 1828 *CARR Craven Gloss.*, Foil, to trample, as meadow grass is said to be foiled when trampled or trodden down by bare. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Foil... the scent, or the ground, are said to be foiled when other deer than the hunted one have crossed the scent. *Ibid.*, Foil... a deer is said to foil when he retraces his steps over the same track.

Fig. a1719 Addison (J.), I... put up such a variety of odd creatures... that they feed of the scent of one another.

3. To press hard upon, oppress. *Obs. rare* -1. This sense, common in OF., appears to be required by the context, though the other texts read *fylen*, *fylen*. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10704 (Cott.) þis world, my flesch, the fend als þat folis [*Laud M.S.* foilyn] me wip fondyng fals to make me falle in fythis fele.

II. To overthrow, defeat, baffle.

4. To overthrow, defeat (an antagonist); to beat off, repulse, discomfit (an assailant or an attack). *† In Wrestling*: To throw, to inflict a 'foil' upon: see *FOIL sb. 2*. Also *fig.*

1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV.* (an. 23) If they lacke acutivite, every creature be he neuer so base of birthe, shall foyle and overthrow them. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. 14 The Wrestler That did but lately foyle the synowye Charles. 1620 *GUILLEM Heraldry* iii. ii. (1660) 102 To chase away and foil all passionate perturbations of the mind. 1648 *Bp. HALL Breathing Devout Soul* (1851) 175, I strive... but, sometimes, I am foiled, or go halting out of the field. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 273 Leader of those Armies bright, Which but th' Omnipotent none could have foiled. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 776 The Groom... watches with a Trip his Foe to foil. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xx. 25 Not fiercer wot thy fortitude could foil. 1736 *WEST Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 10 You have foiled him, at his own weapon. 1737 *BURKE Abridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 572 Suits... in every one of which he was sure to be foiled. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* iv. 247 Howard... foils the force of Spain. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 344 Meletus, who is easily foiled and mastered in the hands of the great dialectician.

b. To outdo, surpass.

a 1687 *WALLER Of a tree cut in paper* 7 Fair hand!... Strange, that your fingers should the pencil foil. 1786 *BURNS Lass o' Ballochmyle* iii, Woman, Nature's darling child!... Ev'n there her other works are foild. 1812 *H. & J. SMITH Ref. Addr.* No. 10 Not chusing her charms should be foild by Lady Elizabeth Mugg.

† c. *intr.* To sniffer discomfiture. *Obs.*

1591 *GREENE Maiden's Dreame* xlix, His loil He took, lest that the English state might foil. 1639 *VERGER Tr. Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr. avj, There be mindes which foyle in reading a history of great length, humane patience being not of any great extent.

5. To frustrate, render nugatory (an attempt or purpose); to parry (a blow); to balk, disappoint (hopes, etc.); to baffle, frustrate the efforts of (a person).

App. developed from sense 4 with some influence of the notion of 'foiling a scent': see 2.

a 1564 *BECON Jewel of Joy in Catechism*, 4c. (1844) 426 Paul... had so many years been foiled with the... elvish expositions of certain dotting doctors. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* III. 160 Lest his credite, foiled in his first attempt, in a second should be utterly disgraced. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 2 Faith shall be easily shaken, hope quickly foiled. 1621 *MARQ. BUCKINGHAM in Fortesc. Papers* 172 That whole businessse will be foyled. 1676 *WISSEMAN Surgery* v. 239 Had been foiled in the Cure, and had left it to Nature. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 4 Having long in miry ways been foiled. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xxxi, To be foiled in a gallant intrigue was to subject himself to the ridicule of his gay court. 1841 *BORROW Zincali* i. iv. 11. 301 He foiled the stroke of Chalcéco. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 227 The project... was foiled for a time. 1871 *DIXON Tower* III. xii. 123 But there their wits were foiled. 1871 *R. H. HUTTON Ess.* (1877) I. 19 The narrow anxiety... is apt to foilit its own end.

III. Influenced by FOUL a. and v.; cf. *defoil*, *DEFOUL v.* and *FILE v.*

6. To foul, defile, pollute. In material or immaterial sense. *Obs. exc. dial.* (In some mod. dialects perh. a pronunciation of FILE.)

Quot. 1440 may belong to sense 3 or 4. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. II. 86 Þei preche not to profit of þe folk but, to foile [v. r. foulen] hem wip many synnes. 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perfr.* (de W. 1494) i. xxxiv, A man that hath be moche foyled with worldly or fleshly synnes. a 1552 *UDALL Royster D.* v. vi. (Arb.) 85 A man hath no honour to foile his handes on a woman. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* xi. 33 Ranc'rous enemies, that hourly foil Thy humble votarie with loathsome spot to foil. 1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.*, Foil, to defile.

† 7. To dishonour; *esp.* to deflower (a woman), to violate (chastity).

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 143 (Harl. MS.) Hast thoue foild my dowter. a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Wks.* (1587) 300 Rather chose to die. Than filthie men should foile their chastite. a 1592 *GREENE Mamillia Wks.* (Grosart) II. 153 Hast thou... no more regard to thy sollemne other than to foile it with perurie?

† 8. To cause filth, drop excrement; = *FILE v. 2* i d. 1599 *HAWARD 1st Pt. Hen. IV.* 77 They did nothing but feede and foyle in the summer of her sweete sun shine. 1626 — *Samel. Troub. Soul* i. § 13 (1620) 285 Swine... doe nothing else but feede and foile.

Hence *Foiled ppl. a.*, in senses of the vb.; also of a horse: Injured. Also *Foiler*, one who foils.

1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* 425 If he [a horse] be foiled on his forefeet by foundering or otherwise. 1700 *PARKER Six Philosoph.* Ell. 2 O thou... divine Burnet! thou foiler of all Philosophes. 1870 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xxx, Till the foiled King... Shall bootless turn him home agen. 1889 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Foiled glass, grass much trodden.

Foil (foil), v. 2 [*f. FOIL sb. 5*] *intr.* To make a thrust at with a foil. In quot. *transf.*

1600 *ROWLANDS Let. Humours Blood* ix, In single combat, being hurt... As he was closely foiling at a Wench.

† **Foil**, v. 3 *Obs.* [perh. ad. *F. fouiller* to grub up; cf. *F. fouilleuse* (Boiste), *fouilleur* (Littré), a kind of light plough.]

trans. To subject (land) to the third of the series of ploughings formerly prescribed for preparing it for sowing. Hence *Foiling vbl. sb.*

1616 *SUREL & MARKHAM Country Farme* 555 At August you shall give it the third ardor or earing, vvhich is called foiling... this ardor is... one of the best, especially for the destroying of weeds. 1620 *MARKHAM Farwe. Husb. Pref.* To Rdr, Sixe severall plowings, as following in January and February, Stirring in April and May, Foiling in July and August etc. 1660 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 To Foil, that is, to fallow Land in the summer or autumn.

Foil (foil), v. 4 [*f. FOIL sb. 1*]

1. *trans.* To apply foil or a foil to.

† a. To spread over with a thin sheet of metal or other substance. See *FOIL sb. 4*. In quot. *fig.* 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. § 16 Foiling them [tales] over with a new colour of the Latine tongue.

† b. To apply an amalgam of tinfoil and mercury to (glass, a mirror). See *FOIL sb. 4 b. Obs.* 1714 *F. Bk. of Rates* § 3 Tin... to Foile Looking-Glasses. 1787 *Gentl. Mag. Suppl.* 1666/2 He could... foil mirrors. 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* ii. 6 When this amalgam is used for foiling or silvering, let it first be strained through a linen rag. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 615/2 The difficulty of foiling glass to the various forms necessary.

c. To back (a crystal) with a foil. (*FOIL sb. 1* 5). 1877 *Archæologia* L. 110 A crystal (?) foiled to resemble sapphire.

2. To set off by contrast. See *FOIL sb. 6*.

1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 14 Beauty... must be foiled by inferiority before its own power can be developed.

3. *Arch.* To ornament with foils.

1835 *R. WILLIS Archit. Mid. Ages* v. 41 At the same time there came in the practice of *Foiling* arches; that is, of uniting a series of three or more by their bases, so as to form one. 1849 [see *Foiling vbl. sb. 2* b.]

Hence *Foiler*, one who foils.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 171 Foilers of looking-glasses.

Foil, obs. form of FOAL.

Foiable (foil'abl), a. [*f. FOIL v. 1* + *-ABLE*.] That may be foiled or defeated.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Refutable*, relectable, refusable; foiable. 1848 in *CRAM*; and in mod. Dicts.

Foillage, obs. form of FOLIAGE.

Foile, obs. form of FILE sb. 6

Foiled (foild), ppl. a. [*f. FOIL v. 4* + *-ED* 1 and *FOIL sb. 1* + *-ED* 2.]

1. † a. Coated on one side, or backed with foil (*obs.*). b. Produced by a coating of foil.

1662 *J. BARGRAVE Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 131 Two cylinders... the one of steel... the other of foiled isinglass. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 153 Looking-glasses foild being in vogue for Ornaments. 1854 *Rein* 24 Feb. 8 If we are content with painted and foiled glitter.

2. *Arch.* Ornamented with foils; resembling foils. *Foiled arch* = *foil-arch*. See *FOIL sb. 1* 2 b.

1835 *R. WILLIS Archit. Mid. Ages* 194 This is the Saracen mode of treating foiled arches. 1840 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* 93 *Foiled Arch.*, an arch in the form of a trefoil, cinquefoil, or multifoil. 1848 *J. G. WILKINSON Dalmatia*, etc. I. 255 A foiled corbel table. 1849 *RUSKIN Scn. Lamps* iii. § 20. 86 Holes cut into foiled shapes.

† **Foillery**, *Obs.* In 6 folery, *Sc. fulzery*. [*f. FOIL sb. 2* + *-ERY*: there may have been an OF. **fuillerie*.] Ornamentation resembling foliage.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hou.* ii. xvii, Skarsment, reprise, corbell, and battellings, Fulzery, bordours of many precious stone. 1547 *PRIOR MOORE in Noake Worcester Monastery* (1866) 157 The gest chamber... hangd with peynted clothes of folery, with bestis, fulks, etc.

Foiling (foil'ing), vbl. sb. 1 [*f. FOIL v. 1* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *FOIL* in various senses. a 1533 *L. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1550) 2, There was neuer mortal man... that could scape fro the... foiling of hir [Enue's] feete. 1683 *J. Erasmus Moriz Eng.* 90 The foiling of them in an irresistible battle.

2. *esp.* The treading of a deer or other animal. Hence the slot or trail; = *FOIL sb. 4*

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 237 We call it the foiling of a deare if it be on grasse where the print of the foote cannot well be seene. 1677 *MARSHALL Caval.* viii. 36 How a Horse none is able to direct him when hee comes... to the foylings of ether Cattle.

Foiling (foi'ling), vbl. sb. 2 [*f. FOIL v. 4* + *-ING* 1.] a. The action or process of backing (glass) with foil. b. *Arch.* Ornamentation by foils; a foil ornament. See *FOIL sb. 1* 2 b.

a 1583 *W. BOURNE Prof. Glasses in Kara Math.* (1838) No. 1. 34 According vnto the several formes, facyons, and makyngs of them, and also the foylings of them. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 153 The... Foiling of these Glasses. 1849 *RUSKIN Scn. Lamps* iii. § 20. 86 Where the wall was thick, and the foilings were large.

† **Foin**, sb. 1 *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 *foyn*(e), 5 *fooyne*, *fune*, *Sc. fonzje*, *founje*, *foynje*(e), *foynje*, 6 *fowyn*, *foouyne*, 6-8 *foin*(e) [*e. foinje* (Fr. *fouine*), altered form (after OF. *fou*:—*L. fāgum* beech) of *faine*:—late *L. fāgna*, *f. fāg-un*; the animal was so named from its feeding on beech-mast.]

1. An animal of the polecat or weasel kind; the beech-marten (*Mustela foina*).

1423 *JAS. I. Kingis O. clviii*, There sawe I... The martrik sable; the foyneze, and mony me. 1550 *J. COKE Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* § 213 (1587) 118 We have martens, foyneze... squerelles etc. 1659 *MIDDLETON Triumphs Love & Anty.* Wks. V. 289 The names of those beasts beeing fur... Ermine, foin, sable, martin [etc.].

2. The fur of this animal; in *plural*, trimmings or garments made of the fur.

c 1304 *P. Pl. Credo* 295 A cote hab he furred, Wip foyne, or wip fitchewe. 1399 *LANGR. Rich. Redeles* iii. 150 Ffuris of floyne and oþer felle-ware. 1493 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 30 Item 100 rygis of fowynjes. 1562 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 426 note, Anye kind of furs in their gownes, but only foyne and budge. 1641 *Triumph Chas. I. in Harl. Misc.* (Mall.) V. 96 About eighty comely and grave citizens, in foin and liveries. 1718 *OZELL Tournefort's Voy.* II. 376 The French Foinnes are much in esteem there.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foin(s)-back*, *-skin*, *-tail*, etc.; *foins-bachelor*, one of a company dressed in gowns trimmed with foinns, who took part in London civic processions (see *BACHELOR* 2) *foins-gown*, one trimmed with foinns.

1561 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. vi. 189 My gowne... faced with 'foyne bachelors. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 306 Fures called... Foyne-bachelors... taites... powtes. 1681 *T. JORDAN Lond. Joy* 1 A youthful number of 'Foyne Batchellors. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2812/4 Also 'Foinns Gowns, and Scarlet Hoods for Rich Batchellors. 1718 *OZELL Tournefort's Voy.* II. 376 These 'Foine-Skins.

Foin (foin), sb. 2 Forms: see vb. [*f. FOIN v.*]

1. A thrust or push with a pointed weapon. To cast a foin at: to make a thrust at. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword in Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy quarters aboute, Thy stoppis, thy foyneys. 1558 *PHAEA Zenid* vii. Uiv, They... fight with foyne of pointed speare. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xii. (1593) 184 Sir Dryant with a stake... did cast at him a foinne, And thrust him through. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. iv, Kepe at the foyne; come not wythin his reach. 1638 *HEYWOOD Wise Woman* iv. Wks. 1874 V. 330, I bad my wards, and foyneys, and quarter-blows. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xxv. 400 Many a foin and thrust Aimed, and rebated.

Fig. 1589 *Paffe w. Hatchet* B ij, I thought that hee which thrust at the bodie in game, would one day cast a foyne at the soule in earnest. c 1610 *J. DAVIES Scourge Folly* (Grosart) 102/2 They with foyneys of wit, The foes of their vpholders home do hit.

† b. A wound made by such a stroke. *Obs.*

1543 *TRAHERON Vig's Chirurg.* iii. t. xv. 107 This playstere... is convenient at the begynnyng of a foyne. 1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 66 a, The water... healeth all manner of woundes... foyneys or cuttes.

† 2. = *FOIL sb. 5* *Obs.*

1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* 206 Such recreations as... playing at wasters and foinnes. 1656 *OSBORN Adv. Son* 22 The vast difference between a Foin and a Sword. 1703 *COLLIER M. Aurel.* Life p. 1, Ordering the [Gladiators] to fight with Foinns, or Buttons upon their Swords.

Foin (foin), v. Forms: 4-7 *foyn*(e)n, (4 *foynne*, *Sc. funje*), 6-7 *foine*, 5- *foin*. [*app. f. OFr. foinne, foinne, founne* (Fr. *fouine*), a three-pronged fish-spear = *L. fuscina* in same sense.

This etymology involves some difficulties, as there is no evidence of the adoption of the sb. in Eng., nor of the existence of any OF. verb **foinier*, *fouiner*.]

1. *intr.* To make a thrust with a pointed weapon, or with the point of a weapon; to lunge, push. Often to *foin* at (a person) or *with* (a weapon). *arch.*

1275 *BARBOUR Bruce* viii. 307 Thai... Fwneit and fawcht all sturdely. 14100 *Morie Arch.* 1494 They... foyneys faste at before breast with flammande swerde. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 274 With speres ferily they foyneyd. 1565 *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1611) 571 Ye foinne only at your owne shadow, and hit nothing. 1635 *N. R. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iii. 353 That deadly manner of foyning with the rapier. 1700 *Dryden Palamon & Arc.* ii. 196 They lash, they foin, they pass, they strive to bore their Corsets. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xviii, The fellow foinns well. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* (1861) 49 Foinning with his point.

transf. and *fig.* a 1562 *G. CAVENTISH Wesley* in Wordsworth *Ecl. Bk.* (1839) I. 527 The boare continually foining at him with his great tuskes. 1567 *MARLET Gr. Forest* 101 At he whetteth his Horne... and in his fight wardeth and foineth at the Elephant his belly. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig.* Man. ix. 211 Heat, and... Cold, are always persecuting and foyning at the weaker... parts of Nature.

† 2. *trans.* To thrust at, stab, pierce, prick.

c1380 *Sir Feruine*. 5640 Foygnede hym with bat knyfe.
1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vii. 118/2 They . . . foynded theym
with theyr swerdes and speres through theyr bodies. 1548
PATTEN Exposed. Scot. 111ij b, Lashe at be legges of be horse,
or foyne him in be belly.
transf. c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 428 Pat fele hit [a head]
foyned wyth be fete.

Hence **Foining** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; **Foiningly**
adv.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 10237 Fell was the light foymyng of
spires. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccdxxiii. 617 With
theyr foyninge the Engylshemen was overthrown to the
erthe. 1558 *Phaer Ancid vii*. Borespeares longe they
whirle, or foyning forks. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado v. 1.84*
Sir boy, ile whip you from your foyning fence. 1618
FLETCHER Loyal Subj. i. iv. Are you afraid of foining?
1620 *THOMAS Lat. Dict., Punctilio*. foiningly, pointingly.
1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* iii. 945 The capring Dancer,
and the foining Fencer.

† **Foinery**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. FOIN v. + -ERY.*]
Thrusting with the foil, fencing with the point.

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* iii. xi. 22 [He] falsto foinery,
Out goes his Rapier.
Foir-: see **FORE-**.

Fois, obs. pl. of **FOE**.

Foison (foi'z'n), *sb.* Forms: 3 fous-, fusun,
3-4 fuism-, un-, 4-6 fusoun(n) (e, -on, fuyson,
-on, 7 fousoun, fuzzen, 4-7 foyson, 5 -un, 6
-en, 4 fousoun, 4-5 foi-, foyson(e, 6-7 foi-,
foyzon(o, 7 -zon, -eson, 5 fysoun, 7-8 fizon, 9
fizen, 4-4 fozoun. [a. OF. *foison*, *foyson*, *fuison*,
fuison = Pr. *foison* = popular L. **fusiōn-em*, for L.
fusiōn-em a pouring, n. of action f. *fundere* to pour.]

1. Plenty, abundance, a plentiful supply; a great
quantity or number (of persons or things). *arch.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1030 Alle the innes of the town Haddyn
litel foison. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 5808 Gode
shal 3yue be hye blessing And foyson yn alle hyng. 1375
BARBOUR Bruce xix. 482 Fyres in gret foysonne thai maid.
1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* ii. xxxix. 163 They muste haue
grete foyson of arowes with brode hedes. 1545 *RAYNOLD*
Byrth Mankynde i. ii. (1634) 20 The greater foyson of fat
that there is betweene the two skynnes, the lesse be
the vaines. 1652 *ASHMOLE Theatr. Chem. Brit.* 217 Of
deyntes plente and foyson. 1810 *LAMB Favre, to Tobacco*,
Africa, that brings her foison, Breeds no such prodigious
poison. 1848 *LOWELL Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890
III. 70 He has a perennial foison of sappiness.

b. Plentiful crop or harvest.

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxv. 549 If it [the grayne]
spring not vp, it yeldeth no foyson. 1630 *SHAKS. Temp.*
iv. i. 130 Earths increase, foyson plentie, Barnes and
Garners neuer empty. 1845 *R. W. HAMILTON Pop. Educ.*
x. 330 We anticipate the foison of an unknown husbandry.
c. quasi-adv. In abundance. So OF. *foison*.

13.. *K. Alis.* 1012 Heo . . . was deliuerid liuersoun, Skarsche-
liche and nought foyson [MS. *Laund* 622 nought a foyson].

2. Inherent vigour or vitality; power, strength,
capacity. *pl. Resources.* Now chiefly *Sc.*

a1300 *Curior M.* 816 (Cott.) Gains him his fas had na
fusun. *Ibid.* 13499 (Gott.) He bliscid soun be fisses tuine,
And rett his fusun palm widline. 14100 *Arthur* 476 He,
for alle hye grette Renoun, Agens Arthur hadde no fusoun.
c1550 *BALD K. Johan* (Camden) 71 I will gyve Kyng
Johan this poyson, So makynge hym sure that he shall neuer
haue foyson. a1598 *H. SMITH Sermon* (1866) II. 114 Such
a foison hath your alms that . . . it increases, like the widows
meal. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 88 Scotland hath Foysons
to fill vp your will Of your meere Owne. 1608 *JAMIESON*,
Foison v. Pith, ability; used to express . . . bodily strength.
1825 *Ibid.* "He has nae foison in him"; he has no under-
standing, or mental energy. *Loth.*

b. Nourishing power; hence, nourishment, lit.
and fig. Now *dial. and Sc.*

c1430 *LYDG.* in *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (1879) Notes 368 Quat
man here messe or he dyne. . . . Hys nyete xal han be more
fysoun. 1607 *WALSHINGTON Opl. Glasse* i. B.3 b. Then two are
poyson to men though foyson to birds. *Ibid.* v. F.2 a. Like
the foison or oile of the lampe, wherewith it continewes burn-
ing. *Ibid.* xii. K.2 a. The foison of our best phantasies. 1624
GRU Foot out of Snare v. 41 The Liurgie. . . . is but dry meat,
and hath no foison in it. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 66
Foison or *Fizon*, the natural juice or moisture of the Grass
or other herbs. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Foison*
or *Ficon*. a1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, s.v., There is no
foison in this lay. 1825 *JAMIESON s.v.*, 'Ye'll tak a' the
fizen out o' [meal].'

Foison (foi'z'n), *v.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [ad. OFr.
foisonner, f. *foison*: see *prec.*] *trans. a.* To supply
plentifully. b. To nourish.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 341 Where all good him was
founed. c1485 *Digby Mss.* ii. 513 Yc fedyth and foy-
sonnes. 1891 *L. ARNOLD Lit. World* 190 Earth To fill and
foison with His Father's will.

† **Foisonable**, *a. Obs.* [*f. FOISON sb. or v.*]
Capable of yielding a crop, productive.

1613 *F. ROBERTS Rec. Gospel* 91 A ground which . . . was
viterly unprofitable, nor could be made foisonable without
great expence. 1627 [see *BATTLESON v.2*].

Foisonless (foi'z'nless), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also
fison-, fshion-, fshen-, fsh(z)on-, fusoun-, fush-
ionless. [*f. FOISON sb. + -LESS*] Wanting sub-
stance, strength, or 'sap'; weak, ineffectual, both
in a material and immaterial sense. Of grass:
Wanting in succulence or nourishing properties.

1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 101 Fair Foil is by Fisonless. a1796
BURNS 'The Devil's dang'er o' Rye Daddie', An' he is but
a fisonless carle. c1871 *HOGG Talis & Sk.* i. 35 Old
rusty and fisonless sword. 1824 *SCOTT St. Rensan's xxvii*,
And purit thin fisonless link it was. 1837 *CARVER Mss.*
(1857) IV. 3 Our very Biographies, how stiff-starched, fison-

less, hollow. 1864 *ATHENIUM* No. 1921. 234/2 The fusion-
less bog hay. 1870 *PALL MALL G.* 27 Sept. 13 These fusionless
idlers who never derange themselves for anything. 1888
R. F. D. PALGRAVE in Eng. Hist. Rev. Oct. 745, The 'wild-
fire' proved a very fisonless mixture.

† **Foisonous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. as prec. +*
-ous]. Full of energy; fruitful.

1570 *LEVINS Alanib.* 226 Foysonouse, focundus. 1602
WARNER Alb. Eng. xiii. lxxviii. (1612) 324 Union, in breefe,
is foysonous, and discorde works decay.

† **Foist, fast**, *sb.1 Obs.* Forms: 5-7 fusto,
(6 fuyst), 6-7 foisto, foyst(e, 6-8, 9 *Hist.* foist,
(7 foise). [a. OF. *fuste*, ad. It. *fusta* fem. origin-
ally log, piece of timber, f. L. *fustis* cudgel.]

1. A light galley; a vessel propelled both by sails
and oars. Cf. **FELUCCA**.

1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 80 By adventure they fonde
a fuste. 1558-80 *WARDE tr. Alexis Secr.* i. l. 27 b, Vee
were set vpon by fyue foystes of Pirates. 1603 *KNOLLES*
Hist. Turks (1621) 430 Peeces of great ordinaunce placed
in fusts and galleys. 1777 *HOOLE Comenius' Vis. World*
(ed. 12) 112 A ship furnished with oars is a barge, or a foyst.
fig. 1569 *Shippe of Safegarde* (N.) Nor taking heed his
fleshy foyst to guide. a1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize*
ii. vi. This Pinek, this painted Foyst, this Cockle-boate.

2. A barge, a small boat used on the river.

1523 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 18 A barge . . . rytehlle
behangh with cloath of golde and a foyste to wayte on her.
1616 *B. JONSON Epigr.* cxxxiii. *Foy.* 100 That is when it is
the Lord Malors foist.

Foist, *sb.2* [a. OF. *fust* (mod. F. *fist*) cask,
primarily log, tree-trunk: -L. *fustem* cudgel.]

† 1. A cask for wine; in phrase to *savour of the*
foist: to be 'fusty'. *Obs.*

a1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q b, Good
wyne sometyne sauourth of the foyst.

2. Hence, *Fustiness*. [*F. fust* (Cotgr.).]

1819 *RICE Cycl.* *Foist*, used to signify a musty sort
of small among hay, straw, grain, and other farm products.
1876 *WHITBY Gloss.*, *Foist*, the mildew'd scent of a cellar.

Foist, *sb.3 Obs. exc. dial.* [*dial. var. of FIST*
sb.2] a. = *FIST sb.2* 1. b. *dial.* = *FIST sb.2* 2.
c. *Comb.* = *fist-ball*.

1593 *NASHE Lett. Confut. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 204 A fatall
foyst. 1640 [see *FIST sb.2* 4]. a1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*,
Foyst . . . a close strong Sink, without Noise or Report. 1847
HALLIWELL, *Foist*, a load-stool, *Suffolk*.

† **Foist**, *sb.4 Obs.* [*f. FOIST v.1*]

1. A cheat, a rogue; a pick-pocket.

1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* Pref. 3 The Foist, the picke-
pockets (sir reuerence, 1 meanee). 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEK-*
KER Roaring Girl v. M.'s Wks. (Bullen) IV. 234 *Mol.* This
braue fellow is no better then a foyst. *Omnes*. Foyst,
what's that? *Mol.* A . . . picke-pocket. 1659 *Lady Alimony*
v. iii. You shall play no more the sharking foist with me.
a1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Foyst*, a Cheat or Rogue.

2. A piece of roguery, trick.

1605 *B. JONSON Volpone* iii. ix. Put not your foists vpon
me, I shall sent them. 1647 *SUCREYMNUS' Vind. Answ.*
vi. 83 Which if you call a foyst, all your owne side are
as guilty as our selves. 1654 *R. VILVAIN Theorem. Theol.*
iii. 115 What fine foists and brazen bolts are thes to bolster
a bad cause? 1677 in *COLES Eng. Lat. Dict.*

3. Something foolish, in.

a1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vi. § 108 (1740) 495 The Author
gives the following Speech of May 28, by Way of Foist in the
Place of that before of the 23^d of May.

Foist, *sb.5 rare.* [*f. next*]. A foggy.

1820 *BLACKWOOD'S Mag.* VIII. 105 Thereins were continually
slipping out of the fingers of the ancient foists ['the old
drivers of the periodical Heavies']

Foist (foist), *a. dial.* [*f. FOIST sb.2*] *Fnsty*.

1691 *RAY N. C. Words*, *Foist*, *Fusty*. 1721-22 in *BAILEY*.
1842 *JONSSON Farmer's Encycl.*, *Foist* or *Foist*, a pro-
vincial word signifying mouldy or rusty. 1868 *ATKINSON*
Cleveland Gloss., *Foist*, *fusty*.

Foist (foist), *v.1* [*prob. ad. Du. dial. vuisen* to
take in the hand, f. *vuist* vs; cf. Ger. *dial. fuisen*.
The Du. word now means to play at a game in which one
player holds some coin in his hand, and the others guess at
their number (Prof. Gallée).]

† 1. *trans.* (*Dicing*). To palm (a 'flat' or false
die) so as to be able to introduce it when required.
Also *intr.* to cheat by this means (in quot. 1545
app. used loosely). To foist in: to introduce (the
flat) surreptitiously when palmed. *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAN Troph.* (Arb.) 54 If they be trow dise, what
shyfte will they make to set the one of them with slyding,
with cogging, with foysting, with coynting, as they call it.
c1550 *Dice-Play Cjb.* R. What shift haue they to bring
the flat in & out? *M.* A ioly fine shifte, y^e properly is
called foysting, & it is . . . a sleight to car^y easily within
the hand as often as the foister list. So y^e when either
he or his partner shall cast y^e dice, the flat comes not
abrod til be haue made a great bande, and won as much as
him list. *Ibid.* Cij. If, this young seholler haue not so redy
an eye, to deserue the flat at every time that hee is foysted
in. 1565 *HARRING in Jewel Bed. Apol.* (1611) 127 Through
Foynting and Cogging their Die, and other false play.

† 2. *intr.* To practise roguery, to cheat. *Obs.*
Cf. *COG v.3*

1584 *R. WILSON Three Ladies Lond.* i. Aij b, Thou doest
nothing but cog, lie, and foist with hypocrite. 1611 *MIDDLE-*
TON & DEKKER Roaring Girl v. I. M.'s Wks. (Bullen) IV.
131 A pick-pocket; all his train study the figning law, that's
to say, cutting of purses and foisting.

† 3. *trans.* To cheat (in person) out of. *Obs.* Cf.
COG v.3 b.

1622 *FLETCHER Sea Voy.* i. iii, If I be foysted and jcer'd
out of my goods!

† 3. To put forth or allege fraudulently. *Obs.*
Cf. *COG v.6*.

a1640 *W. FENNER Sacrif. Faithf.* (1648) 35 Men must
take heed that they foyst not the name of Christ: that they
foyst not a ticket to say that Christ sent them. 1678
MARVELL Growth Popery Wks. I. 450 Some . . . by foisting
a counterfeit donation of Constantine. . . . advanced themselves.

b. To introduce surreptitiously or unwarrant-
ably into; also with *in* adv.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 776/2 Unlesse . . . by some
fraudulent misdealing of mine enemies, there be any thing
foysted into them. 1570 *T. NORRIS tr. Novels Cath.*
(1853) 173 They . . . desire to shift and foist in the Bishop
of Rome to be head of the church in earth, in the stead
of Christ. 1642 *SHUTE Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 76 A rude . . .
familiarity . . . with the name of God (foisting it up and down
in common communication and oaths). 1676 *W. ROW*
Contin. Blair's Autobiog. xii. (1848) 372 A general and am-
biguous clause was foisted into the Oath of Allegiance. 1724
SWIFT T. Tub xi. (1709) 127 A passage . . . (whether foisted in
by the Transcriber is not known). 1836 *LITTON Athens* i.
275 The . . . interpolations . . . supposed to be foisted into the
Odyssey. 1861 *BERESF. HOPE Eng. Cathedr.* 191f. C. 73 The
zeal of San Carlo Borromeo has foisted in subsidiary altars,
to the detriment of the grand simplicity of its first plan.
1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* iii. 156 [He] was eventually
foisted into the see of Durham.

c. To palm or put off; to fasten or fix stealthily
or unwarrantably on or upon; occas. to father (a
composition) upon: rarely with *off*.

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iii. 182 When Tegeran Brags
that hee foysts his rotten Curtezan Vpon his heire. 1613
MASSINGER Guardian iii. vi. Am I grown so weak . . . that
these gross tricks May be foisted on me? 1642 *MURDOX*
Prot. Epist. (1851) 79 The unskillful fraud of him that
foisted this Epistle upon Ignatius. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.*
(1790) VI. 197 The ignorant assertions foisted on the public
by editors. 1841 *S. WARREN Ten Thous. a Year* III. 1. 18
To attempt to foist himself upon a borough with which he
had no connexion. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* I. vii. 157 Each
lady-contributor takes it in her turn . . . to foist off its contents
on a shrinking male public. 1879 *SALA Paris herself* (1880)
II. iii. 34 You have inferior articles foisted on you
while being charged for the best.

† d. To remove surreptitiously out of. *Obs.* -1

1658 *BRAMHALL Conser. Bp.* 163 There is rather some-
thing foisted out of the former Edition, than foisted in.

† 4. To put (a person) off with something inferior.

1642 *Life T. Cromwell* i. iii. 85 Where he had wont to
give a thousand crowns Doth he now foist me with a
portugue?

† 5. *intr.* for *refl.* To intrude oneself into.

away: To slip off, vanish. *Obs.*

1603 *H. CROSSE Vertues Commu.* (1878) 66 These beg no
place, nor foist into office, but if it come, they unwillingly
hold it. 1664 *CORROR Scarron* i. (1776) 34 But she was
gone for when she list. She foist away could in a mist.

6. *intr.* slang. (See *quot.*).

1585 *FLEETWOOD in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Scr. 2. II. 303 Note
that *foyste* is to cutt a pocket, *nyffe* is to cutt a purse, *lyst*
is to robbe a shoppe. 1785 *GROSE Diet. Vulg. Tongue*,
Foyst, to pick a pocket.

Hence **Foist'd** *ppl. a.*; **Foisting** *vbl. sb.* and
ppl. a.

1586 *NEWTON tr. Dautani's Diceplay* vi. As many foisting
coseners . . . use to do. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxiv. 264
If it be possible for a booke to be preserued from falsi-
fying and foisting what booke shal y^e be but the Bible? 1611
SPEEN Hist. Gl. Brit. ix. xv. § 21 This foisted and
falsely termed fundamental law Salique. 1618 *R. S.*
Counter Scuffle lviii. Thon cogging Base foysting Lawyer.
1631 *Celestina* ix. 105 You well enough perceive her foysting
and her flatteries. 1641 *Vind. Suetymnus* v. 70 The bold
foysting in of a Parenthesis. a1687 *CORROR Poet. Wks.*
(1765) 18 Make no more such Foisting here.

Foist (foist), *v.2 Obs. exc. dial.* See also *FUST*
v. [*f. FOIST sb.2*] *intr.* To smell or grow musty.

1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* cxix. 725 And what be-
comes of the Corne in the meanewhile? It foysteth and
rotteith. 1642 *Best Farm. Dis.* (Surtees) 103 Corne . . .
will foyst with lying long in the garner. 1869 *Lensdale*
Gloss., *Foist*, to smell fusty.

Hence **Foist'd** *ppl. a.*, *mnsty*.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 317/1 Musty, Fusty, Foist'd,
Pust Corn. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xi.
289/2 They brewed foisted Beer and corrupt Beer again.
1876 *WHITBY Gloss.*, *Foist'd* . . . musty, as a mouldy cask.

† **Foist**, *v.3 Obs.* [*vnr. of FIST v.2*] *intr.* To
break wind silently.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 18 If at anie time hee should
foyst. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Whore* i. ix. Wks. 1873 II. 52
Spurne your hounds when they foiste. 1694 *URQUHART'S*
Kabala ii. xv. 102 [ed. 1653 has fist].

Hence **Foisting** *ppl. a.*, usually in *foisting cur*,
hound, etc.; cf. **FISTING** *ppl. a.*; also **Foister**,
one who foists.

a1611 *CHAPMAN Hild* Pref. (1859) 65 The barkiers of
puppies, or foisting hounds. 1656 *DAVENANT Siege Rhodus*
iii. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 395 Dye snarl, ye foisting mon-
grels? 1674 *N. COX Genil. Recreat.* i. (1677) 24. 1677
MICHAEL, Vespere, a foister, or a fuzler.

† **Foister** (foi'stɔr), *Obs.* [*f. FOIST v.1 + -ER*].

One who foists, in senses of the vb. a. One who
'foists' dice. b. One who interpolates spurious
words or passages, etc. c. A cheat, sharper. d.
A pick-pocket.

c1550 [see *FOIST v.1* 1]. 1566 *T. STANLETON Rtd. Lett.*
Travel iv. 36 A Forger, a Foyster or a Cogger. 1585 *FLEET-*
WOOD in Ellis Orig. Lett. Scr. 1. II. 298 A publicke Foyster
Noe that a foister is a Pick-pocket. 1610 *HOLLAND*
Camden *Brit.* i. 10 Some craftie foister and jurgling de-
ceiver. 1833 *Leigh's New Pict. Lond.* 104 His proficiency
was rewarded by styling him a nypper and a foyster.

Foisty (foi'sti), *a.* See also FUSTY. [*f.* FOIST *sh.* + *-y.*] Fnsty, musty, monldy. *lit.* and *fig.*
 1599 HORMAN *Vulg.* 151 b, Lest such placis waste fithy and foisty. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* iv. H, As if... thou shouldst... sauce thy meate with foistye lye. 1619 FAVOUR *Antig. Tri. over Novelty* xiii. 334 The foisty and fenowed Festiual. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 285 Thrash not Wheat to keep until March, lest it prove foisty. 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Misc.* Wks. (1812) 19 Well boh we'n had enough o this foisty matter; leis tawk o' summit elze. 1859 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manila* 219 Pure Indians, and pure Chinese (if such a term can be applied to so 'foisty' a race as the latter). 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'As foisty as an old York church.'

Hence **Foisty** *v. intr.*, to become foisty or musty; implied in **Foistied** *pp. a.* **Foistiness**, the quality or condition of being foisty.

1572 HULOET, Foistied, mustied or vined, *mucidus*. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 38 Least... there may remayne some smatch of rottenness or foystynes in the lycour dystilled. 1595 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* n. 36 So the Wyne will be preserued from foystynes and euyll saour.

† **Foister**, *Obs.* [*erron. f. faterer, FAITOUR.*] 1528 *Roy Rede me* (Arb.) 55 Thou makest hym then a trayter? I reckon hym a false fayerter. 1616 BULLKOR, *Foisterers*, vagabonds. 1623 COCKERAM II, A Vagabond, *foysterer*. 1677 in COLES. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

† **Fok**, **Fok(k)e**, *obs.* forms of **FOLK**.

† **Fokel**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Altered form of *foken*, *FAKEN*; or perh. miswritten for *sekel*, *FICKLE*.] Treacherous. (In quot. *absol.* and quasi-*adv.*)

1275 *Prov. Alfred* 255 in O. E. *Misc.* 119 Ofte mon on faire fokel chesed. 1419 in O. E. *Misc.* 123 Seet him faire bi-foren, fokel at henden.

† **Foken**, *v.* [*f. foken, FAKEN sh.*; cf. OHG. *feihonin*.] *intr.* To play false.

1275 *Prov. Alfred* 485 in O. E. *Misc.* 132 For ofte sibbie men foken hem bitwenen.

Fol, *obs.* form of **FOOL**, **FULL**.

† **Folability**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. fol FOOL*; see *-ABLE* and *-ITY*.] Folly.

1529 SKELTON *Aest. veni. Tongues* viii. 10 Ye are so full of veritillite, and of frenetique folabilite.

Folargesse, var. of **FOOL-LARGESSE**, *Obs.*

Folk, *obs.* form of **FOLK**.

† **Fold**, *sh.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 folde, 3-5 folde, (3 south. volde, 4 fouldre), 4- fold. [OE. *folde* *wk. fem.* = *OLG. folda*, ON. *fald* = *OTeut. *foldan*, **faldā*, prob. related to **felpu* *FIELD sh.*]

1. *a.* The surface of the earth; the ground.
 b. Dry land; the earth, as the dwelling-place of man. *In, on, upon fold*: on the earth; often as a mere expletive.

Beowulf 1137 (Gr.) Ða was winter scacen, Fæger foldan bearn. c. 1000 *Sudth* 281 (Gr.) He... gefeoll... to foldan. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1022 Al be feond to-barst me to folde come. *Ibid.* 15730 Nat is on folde What his fader weoren. c. 1320 *Sir Tristram* 643 Formost þe in fold He lete him in þing. c. 1340 *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 422 þe kaid fote on þe folde he before sette. c. 1350 *Willel. Palerne* 5382 A kastel ful nobil, þe fairest vpon fold. c. 1400 *Rouland & O.* 418 Then sayde thies Dameles fre one folde. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2087 Fey faine to be fold many fers erlis. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 342 Many other waturs come thorow the town, That fresche are upon folde. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 24, I was... Ane freik on fold, as fair... as ye. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* iii. 385 Felle frekis on fold war fallyt wndyr feit.

2. *a.* A country, district, land.

c. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1969 (Gr.) Ða was gudhergum be Jordane wera ecdelland wide geondensed, folde feondum. c. 1340 *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 25 No ferlyes on þis folde han fallen here oft þen in any oþer þat I wot.

3. *Comb.*, as fold-sitter, of the hare: one who sits on the ground.

c. 1325 *Names Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* l. 133 The fitfot, the fold-sitter.

Fold (fōld), *sh.* 2 Forms: 1 faldēd, faldod, faldud, 1-2 fald, 3-5 fald(e), (3 south. vold), 4-6 fo(u)ld(e), (5 fouldre), 5-6 Sc. fald, 5-9 Sc. fald, 9 dial. fald, fowd, fowt. [OE. *falded*, *faldod*, *faldud*, *fald*, str. masc., app. corresp. to MLG. *vāll*, mod.LG. *fall*, Du. *vaall*, EFris. *folt* enclosed space, dunghill.]

1. A pen or enclosure for domestic animals, esp. sheep.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 950 *Stabulum*, falded. a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 310 *Bofellum*, faldud. c. 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* John x. 1 Se þe ne geð æt þam gete into scappa faldē. x. He is þeof. a. 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 Ge on felda, ze on faldē. c. 1200 ORMIN 3330 *Thil* hirdes þær þær þeȝ þat niht Biwokenn þeȝre faldess. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3671 (Cott.) Jacob went vnto þe fald and broght be bestes. 1382 *Wyclif John* x. 1 In to the fold of the sheep. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 177 Twa scheipe that tuk besid thair of a fald. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 6 To be set in a folde all nyghte without meate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 530 Of the Flocks... Nor Folds, nor hospitable Harbour know. 1788 BURNS *My Haggie* ii. The lee-lang night we watch'd the fald, Me and my faithfu' doggie. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet Lamb* 48 Our house shall be thy fold.

b. *fig.*, esp. in a spiritual sense.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1640 In haly kirkes faldē. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 247 You come into the fold of Christ without him. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (an. 14) 232 To kepe the wolfe from the folde, that is the Frenche kyng from your Castels and dominions. 1821 SHELLEY *Death Napoleon's* The last of the flock of the starry fold. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 182 Although South America is nominally VOL. IV.

Catholic, there are few parts of the fold which give more anxiety at Rome.

c. The sheep contained in a fold. Also † the movable fold, and the sheep penned in it.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 219 To run the Fold over it, and well settle it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 73 The bleating Fold. 1742 COLLINS *Ecol.* iii. 14 Till late at silent eve she penn'd the fold.

d. *transf.* An enclosure of any kind; a dwelling. † *In fere and fold*: in prison together.

c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 309 In a dongon... Fowyre good erylles sonnyis... Ys fet in fere and fold. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. x. 18 Inclosit amynd ane fald of stakis. 1552 HULOET, Foldre, or packe, or pownde to pinne distress, *carla*. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 380 Far off from men I built a fold for them.

2. An enclosed piece of ground forming part of a farm, as a farm-yard.

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 6 Be firth, forrest, or fald. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 68 That no schounis... Effray suld flouris or fowlis on the fold. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* 49 Alld Margat in the fald she sits.

b. *transf.* The 'yard' belonging to a mill, etc.; a cluster of houses standing in such a yard.

1863 *Lancash. Fens, New Shire* 3 A pretty weaver lass... had taken ber sewing up the 'fowl'. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Fold, Fowd, or Fowl*, a cluster of houses. 1889 BARING-GOULD *Penycomequicks* (1890) 38 The houses in the 'folds' were deserted.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as fold-manure, stake, -stead; also fold-garth, -yard, farm-yard; fold-mucked *a.* (gronnd) manured by folding sheep upon it; fold-pitcher, an iron crowbar used in pitching or setting up hurdles; fold-shore (see quot. 1813); fold-tread *v.* = *FOLD v.* 2; foldwards *adv.*, to-wards the fold.

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.*, **Foldgarth*, farm-yard. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fald-garth*, the fold-yard. 1829 *Bone Manure, Rep. Doucast. Commission* 5 Forty or fifty cart loads of 'fold manure'. 1864 *Bess. Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 17 Wee can never gette above one Demaine-fatte 'fold-mucked in a whole summer. 1832 O. *Tranent* III. 648 Setting hurdles is most expeditiously done by the aid of a... 'fold pitcher'. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agrie. Wille* 63 *Fossels*, or **Fold-shores*, the stakes to which the hurdles are fastened with a loose twig-wreath at the top. 1878 JACKSON in *Wills Archæol. Misc.* XVII. 304 The fold-shores. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 814 *He palus*, a 'foldstake'. 1663 *MS. Indenture* (Barbly, Yorks.), 2 gardens and 2 'fold-steads'. 1854 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* xiv. ii. 420 [He] also 'fold-treads his turnip-land before the seed is drilled. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* l. ii. 462 Who stood awhile... Then slowly gat him 'foldwards'. 1800 *Genl. Mag.* li. 1291 He... had been feeding him in the 'fold yard'. 1830 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* i. No. 7. 192 The... Finch tribe... found... food... in the stack and fold-yards.

Fold (fōld), *sh.* 3 Forms: 4-5 faldē, 4-6 folde, 4 feldē, (6 folte), 6-7 fouldē, 3- fold. [ME. *fald*, *f. fald-en*, *FOLD v.* 1; cf. MDa. *voude* (Du. *vouwt*), OHG. *falt* masc. (MHG. *valte*, mod.Ger. *falte* fem.), ON. *fald-r* masc., *falda* fem. (Sw. *fäll*, Da. *fald*).]

OE. had *fyllt*, **fald* = WGer. **faldiz* of equivalent formation, but it did not survive into ME.]

1. A bend or ply, such as is produced when any more or less flexible object is folded; one of the parts, or both of them together, which are brought together in folding; *spec.* (see quot. 1882). † In early poetic use, *in fold*, of *rich fold*, is a formula often introduced with little meaning in descriptions of costly garments.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2345 (Cott.) In clothing cled o riche fald. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 113 Uestement of riche fold. a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 32 He gaffe his sister hym tilde. With robes in folde. c. 1475 *Spr. Loue Degr* 835 Your courtesies of camaca, all in folde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. viii. 94 Thai byd display thair banaris out of faldis. 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 24704 Several Pieces of Quilt and Gentish Hollands in the Long Fold. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Drapery*. The folds... should be so managed that you may easily perceive what it is that they cover. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xxvi. The monarch's mantle too he bore, And drew the fold his visage o'er. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 36 When blown, these bellows form two, three, or more folds. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 105 *f. s. v.* *Angle-joint*, g has a fold to each plate; these lock upon each other. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Folds*, the draping produced by Pleating or Gathering at the waist of a skirt; or the flat plaits on any part of a skirt, bodice or sleeve, secured at each end to the dress to keep them in place.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. 1. 221 A thing so monstrous, to dismantle So many folds of favour! 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 113 The folds and doubles of Sylla's disposition. 1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* iv. 733 My heart is thine; Deep in its inmost folds, Live thou. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* i. 31 Tilt, fold after fold, to the fainting air The soul of her beauty and love lay bare. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* i. The flowing folds of language.

b. A similar configuration in animal and vegetable structures.

a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 602 A mong þe folde of harde rinde. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Sicke Men* 502, Masticke... will... not suffre Scamonie, to cliue to the foltes [1579 folde] of the stomacke. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* 30 Those inward shuts or folds that are within the veins. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. viii. 217 The inward Coat of a Lion's Stomach has stronger Folds than a Human. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 522 A fold of the alimentary canal. 1854 OWEN *Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* i. 283 The folds of enamel that penetrate the substance of the tooth.

c. A winding or sinuosity.

a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 606 3if he ne con his wit atholde Ne fint he red in one folde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 178 The fouldes or indented places of the mountaynes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 113 That towne stood as it were in a fold, or plait, or nouke therof [i. e. of the gulf]. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 231 The folds of the mountains. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* ii. 748 The winding folds of the glen.

d. A layer or 'thickness' (of cloth, etc.); a coat (of an onion). † With numerals, *sing.* in *pl.* sense.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll.* *Waters* D j b, Two or iii folde of clowte wet in the same water. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Ancient Egyptian Mummies were shrowded in a Number of Folds of Linnen. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 232 The fold of a dry onion. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 538 With sev'n distinguish'd folds Of tough Bull Hides. 1804 *Med. Frit.* XII. 64 Wrapping up the part in several folds of flannel. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 116 It must be... dried between folds of blotting paper.

e. In a serpent's body: a coil.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 879 An adder Wreath'd vp in fatal folds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 498-9 Circular base of rising foulds, that tour'd fould above fould a surging Maze. 1697 CRECH *Manilius* i. 14 Secure from meeting they're distinctly roll'd, Nor leave their Seats, and pass the dreadful fold [of the constellation *Draco*]. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kil-drastran* 93 Serpents... clasp you in their folds.

f. A length (of string) between two bends.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 69 Each fold of string sustains a share of the weight.

g. *Building.* (See quot.)

1842 GUILT *Engel. Arch.* § 2172 Floors... which are folded, that is when the boards are laid in divisions, whose side vertical joints are not continuous, but in bays of three, four, five, or more boards in a bay or fold.

2. Something that is or may be folded; a leaf of a book, a sheet of paper, one of the leaves of a folding-door.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM 91 Ase hyt hys in holye boke I-wryten ine many a folde [read *fealde*]: the times are y-halde, tealde, ealde. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iii. ii, As I, in this fold—this—receive her favours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 724 The dores Opning their brazen folds. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 683 The wide gates receive their rapid flight. The folds are barr'd.

† 3. ? A wrapping, covering. *Obs.*

1497 *Will of Symphon* (Somerset *Ho.*) A folde and a standard of Mayle. 1633 FORD *Broken Heart* iii. v. That remedy Must be a winding-sheet, a fold of lead, And some untrod-on corner in the earth.

4. The action of folding; † a clasp or embrace.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 223 Weake wanton Cupid Shall from your necke vnlose his amorous fould. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* iv. 33 Still another fold gives a '32mo'.

5. The line or mark made by folding.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 18 Both coincide with the fold of the paper.

6. The words *manifold*, *threefold*, etc. (see *FOLD suffix*) have occasionally been viewed (erroneously) as syntactical combinations of the adjs. with the present sh. Hence the following uses:

† a. *Many a fold* = many times, with many repetitions. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Melayne* 445 They caste one it full many a folde. c. 1420 *Chron. Villod.* 306 And þonkede þe fowde God mony a folde. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* lxxxii. (Arb.) 22 Set with diamondes many a fold.

† b. *By many a fold*: in manifold proportion, many times over. So *by folde seven*. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4300 Clerere than is the sonne shalle be, be faldes seven. c. 1460 *Tramete* *Myst.* (Surtees) 20 More bi faldes seven then I can well expres. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. 11. (1877) t. 73 The towne of Cambridge... exceedeth that of Oxford... by manie a fold.

c. One portion of a 'manifold' thing.

1866 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 77 Which fourth chain of evidence, upon any single fold of which I am willing [etc.]. 1839 R. PHILIP *Life of M. Milne* i. 22 It stopped his basket-making before he got through two folds of the 'Fourfold State'.

† **Fold**, *sh.* 4 *Obs. rare.* Also *fould* (e). ? The mountain-ash (app. rendering *L. ornus*).

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 1021 Ook, fold, and birche. *Ibid.* iii. 770 Fouldre, ashes, quynce.

Fold (fōld), *v.* 1 *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* folded (fōldēd). Forms: *Infinit.* 1 fealdan, Northumb.

(8e) faldā, 3-5 fald(e)n, 3-6 folden, (5 -yn), 4 feldē, south. vieldē, 4-6 south. volde, 5-7 fould, 6-9 Sc. fald, fould, 9 dial. fald, 5- fold. *Pa. t.* str. 1 fēold, 4-5 feld(e), 6 fald. *wk.* 4-5 fōldid. (5 -et, -it), 6- folded. *Pa. pple.* str. 1 fealden, 3-7 fold(e)n, (4-6 -in, -un, -yn, 7 foulden), 3 south. volden, 3-4 fald(e)n, (6 falden), 5 -falt, folte, (6 falt), fould. *wk.* 4 fōldid, 6-7 fōldit, (6 fōlded), 7 foulded, 4- folded. [Com.Tent. reduplicating strong vb.: OE. *fealdan* = MDu. *vouden* (Du. *vouwen*), OHG. *faldan*, *faldan* (MHG. *vallen*, Ger. *fallen*), ON. *falda* (pa. t. *fllt*), Goth. *fulpan* (pa. t. *faifalp*):—OTeut. **falpan*, *f. fald*: pre-Teut. **plā*, found in Lith. *pleta* I plait, Gr. *πλάτος*, also *πλάσιος* (i. e. *-plasiyos*) double; according to Brugmann an extended form of the root *pl-* (in Gr. *πλάσ-ος*, simple, lit. 'one-fold') of which another extension appears in Gr. *πλέ-ειν*, *pl. plic-* are to plait, fold. In OE. and early ME. the forms are those of a strong vb.; from 15th c. onwards weak forms were developed, and the vb. is now conjugated entirely as weak; cf. Da. *fælde*.]

1. *trans.* To arrange (a piece of cloth, a surface, etc.), so that one portion lies reversed over or alongside another; to double or bend over upon itself. Also with *in, over, together*. Often contextually implying repeated action of this kind. To *fold up*: to close or bring into a more compact form by repeated folding.

1883 K. *Ælfreð Boeth.* xli. § 3 God scipstýra ongit micelne wind hreose ær æt his weorpe, and hea fealdan þæt segl. a 1000 *Riddles* xxvii. 7 (Gr.) Mec [a parchment] fældon. a 1250 *Orul & Night*, 1324 On aþe mai a boc bi-halde. An lewes wenden, and eft folde. 13. *Coe de L.* 3497 Whenne they hadde eten, the cloth was folde. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccxii. 213 He opened the letter that he had folden afore. cxxxi. 1535 *Coverdale Ezech.* xli. 23 Every dore had two litle wickettes which were folden in one vpon another on euery syde two. 1621 *Ainsworth Annot. Pentat.* Exod. xlii. 9 These four sections..written on parchment, folden up they..tyed to the forehead. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 87 During..the Night, they join and fold in their leaves. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 9 To open a Letter, to fold it up again. 1840 *Larner Geom.* 44 If the triangle be conceived to be folded over. 1878 *Browning Poets Critic* 41 Our René folds his paper.

trans. and *fig.* 1633 *Earl Marcell. Al Mondo* (1636) 122 When death hath folden up thy dayes, all opportunity is past. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof.* St. ii. x. 26 So handsomely folding up her discourse, that his virtues are shown outwards, and his vices wrapped up in silence. 1677 *Crowne Destr. Jerusalem* i. iv. i, Every night their bodies were not worn, but gently lapt and folded up till morn. 1820 *SHELLEY Lett. Gisborne* 245 Let his page..fold itself up for the serene climate of years to come.

Prov. 1622 *MALYNES Ant. Law-Merch.* 90 Hee that buyeth Lawne before he can fold it, will repent before he hath sold it.

b. *Geol.* To double up (strata). Also *intr.* for *refl.* To become doubled up.

1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xxviii. 570 Making the strata fold over them on each side. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 185 When the Sierra Nevada and Wahsatch mountains were folded. 1885 *Becker in Amer. Trul. Sc.* Ser. iii. xxx. 208 The result of a tendency to fold carried beyond the limit of elasticity of the rock.

c. To bend or turn back or down (a portion of something). † To *fold off*: to bend back and break off.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 774 Or me sette him [a graft] in the tree The tendron and the leues of thou folde.

d. *Building.* (See quot. s.v. *FOLD sb.* 1 g.)

6. *intr.* To yield to pressure, so as to become folded; to be capable of being folded.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xxvii. (1495) 620 That cassia is best that brekyth not soone but beodthy and foldeth. 1793 *MEACON Edystone L.* 194 Having a joint in the middle, it folds.

† *f. trans.* To roll up, as a scroll. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Luke* iv. 20 Whanne he hadde closid [v.r. folded, or closed] the book. 1490 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 932 A book in his honde he halt swiþe fast, & narowefalt. 1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 283 Heauen fled backe, and was folden vp lyke a scrolle.

2. *trans.* To place in a spiral or sinuous form; to coil, wind. Now only with const. *about, round, or the like*. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1570 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 346/2 The deceiuers double and folde in themselves like serpents. 1650 *Melville* 1465 in Furniv. *Perry Folio* I. 467 Beneathe the stones under the Mold tow dragons Lyen there fould. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iv. Thus I fold one arm round thy blyst neck. 1833 *TENNISON Poems* 6, I dare not fold My arms about thee. 1842 — *Talking Oak* 148 When I feel about my feet The berries brynd fold. 1842 — *Day-dream, Departure* i. On her lover's arm she leant, And round her waist she felt it fold.

† b. *intr.* Of a stream: To take a winding course.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 557 So that the towne water doune folde Streght hem amonge.

† 3. *trans.* To cause to bend; hence, to throw down, overthrow; also, to overcome. (Cf. mod. *double up*.) *fig.* To prevail upon by entreaty.

1305 *LAV.* 20077 Feollen þa hæmæ uolden to grunde. 1330 *King of Tars* 1118 The feedes strengthe to folde. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 326 Fourti Syr Roger doune can folde.

† 4. To bend, bow (oneself, the body, or limbs).

1300 *Cursor M.* 8065 (Cott.) To þe tre sco can hir fald. 1380 *Sir Ferumt.* 841 Is bodi a-side he felde. 1571 *HAMMER Chron. Tril.* (1633) 17 A red Lyon Rampant, with his taile folded towarde his backe. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* li. 35 Defour Europe..he his feit did fold. *fig.* 1578 *J. Lewis in Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 107 They..hevs left all foldit into cair.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* Of the body or limbs: To bend, crook, double up, yield. Also, of a person: To bow, bend down, crouch, drop down, obse.

13. *Maximin* iv. in *Kel. Ant.* I. 20 Caro and kunde nf elde Maketh mi body felde. That y ne mai stonde upright. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xiv. 24 A man can to hym, foldid on knees before hym, sayinge. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl.* C. xx. 120 The fyngrs þat froe bo to folden and to clycchen. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surrey) 98 Nylegys thay fold, my fyngrs ar chappyd.

† 5. *intr.* To give way, collapse; to fail, falter.

1450 *Orul & Night*, 37 And falt mitonge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7948 (Cott.) In suime al falden dñ fell. 1335 *Song of Mary* 136 in *E. F.* P. (1626) 222 Ye feilt it fele to fleche and fleche. 1430 *Ilmyn's* (1857) 73 My lynes foulden þat weren fast. 1568 *SMITHES Hymn Hecumeny* 16antie 7. I. feele my wits to faile, and tongue to fold.

† b. To succumb, yield ground. *Obs.*

1400 *Kewland & O.* 1250 Charles me thynke that þou scholdest folde. 1535 *STEWART Crm. Sret.* II. 84 Thir

barbour bodeis..Docht nocht of force than for to gar ws fald. a 1625 A. GARDEN *Theat. Scot. Kings* (Abbotsf. Club.) 14 Thou forced for to fald Such as deboird from thy Obedience dame.

† c. To swerve or turn aside (from truth, etc.).

c 1280 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 126 He shulde teche þes worldly men..to drede to folde fro treupe as Pilat dide. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 42 For prayer or price trow yee that they wald fald.

6. *trans.* To lay (the arms, etc.) together, so as to overlap; to clasp (one's hands) together. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xlix. 32 He fold his fet [Vulg. *collegit pedes suos*] uppan his bedd. c 1374 *CHAUCER Tristram* iv. 331 (359) With his armes folden. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* vi. 10 Yee..folde thine handes together yet a litle, that thou mayest slepe. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 205 They..sit downe on the ground, folding their feete vnder them. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1703) 114 Envy..folds its arms in despair. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* i. § 5 Alciphron stood..with his arms folded across. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus* Unb. i. 222 My wings are folded o'er mine ears. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* x. 142 Her head drooped, her hands folded. 1865 *DICKENS Mart. Fr.* i. ii. She folds her hands in the manner of a supplicating child.

b. † *absol.* = To fold the hands (app. given as an uneducated use).

1865 *DICKENS Mart. Fr.* ii. xiv. 'I'd far sooner be..tiring of myself out, than a-sitting folding and folding by the fire.'

† 7. To plait; to mat (hair). *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxvii. 29 They foldyng a crowne of thornis. 1535 *COVERDALE Song Sol.* vii. 5 The hayre of thy heade is lyke the kynges purple folden vp in plates. 1555 *EVEN Decades* 43 Images of gossamine cotton foulded or wrethed. 1565-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1566) 936/2 He remained so long maniced that his haire was folded together.

† b. *fig.* To attach, plight (faith). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaww. & Gr. Knt.* 1783 Bot if 3e haf a lemman, a leuer, þat yow lyke better, & foulden fayth to þat fre, festned so harde þat yow lausen ne lyst.

† c. *intr.* To be suitable or accordant. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaww. & Gr. Knt.* 359 Syben þis note is so nyis, þat noȝt hit yow falles, & I haue frayed hit at yow fyrst, folvez hit to me. 1611. 499 Þe forme to be fynismet folvez ful selden.

8. To enclose in or as in a fold or folds; to cover or wrap up; to swathe, envelop. Now only const. *in*; formerly const. *with*, and *simply*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 434 Knelande to gronde [hol] folde vp hyr fe. 1394 *P. Pl.* Crade 126 Seynt Fraunces him-self schall folden in his cope. 1400 *Laufraunce's Cirurg.* 168 Þer ben manye maner causis whi þat guttis ben folde with nerves. 1530 *Comedy Beauties Women* Cj. I thynk he be xxiii. yerres of age, I saw hym born and bolpe for to fold hym. 1594 *MANLOWE & NASHE Dido* i. ii. The rest, we fear, are folded in the floods. 1609 *DRYDEN Æneid* vii. 496 With his circling volumes folds her hairs. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 333 The Seed is the Plant folded and wrapt up. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Poems Orient.* *On the Sea* (1866) 162 The mountain rises..Folded in shadows gray.

fig. 1590 *GRENE Orul. Fur. Wks.* (Rildg.) 92/1 Folding their wraths in cinders of fair Troy. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1072. I will not..fold my fault in cleanly coyn excuses. 1649 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* ii. (1836) 276 These businesses were not..well understood of a longe time, but foulded up in obscuritie. 1878 *GILDER Poet & Master* 36 Then must I..In myself fold me.

b. Of the surrounding medium: To serve as a wrapping for. *poet.*

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 822 So did the..night, Fold in the object that did feed her sight. 1793 *SOUTHEY Tri. Woman* 389 The purple robe of state thy form shall fold. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 35 Paper..purchas'd, brown sugar to fold. 1830 *TENNISON Dirge* i. Shadows of the silver birch Sweep the green that folds thy grave.

† c. Of a hostile army: To surround, beleaguer.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1263 Jour cité is set all aboute With 3our fomen fuerse fouldyn with in.

† d. To wrap or entangle in a snare. *Obs.*

a 1592 *GRENE Fr. Bacon* (1630) 2 In her tresses she doth fold the lookes of such as gaze vpon her golden haire. 1614 *KALEIGH Hist. World* ii. § 3. 418 Those perills: within which they were so speedily foulden.

9. To clasp (in one's arms, to one's breast); to embrace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24491 (Cott.) Quen i him had in armes fald. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 1425 He hir in armes hent, And sul fair he gan hir faldre. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 54 We will descend and fold him in our armes. 1621 *LAOY M. Worth Urantia* 353 [They] together fold in each others armes, state downe. 1794 *BURNS Lassie wi the lint-white lockrie*, I'll fould thee to my faithfu' breast. 1821 *SHELLEY Death Napoleon* 21 To my bosom I fold All my sons when their knell is knollid. 1859 *TENNISON Idylls, Geraint* 99 Not to be folded more in these dear arms.

10. *Comb.*: the vb. stem in comb. with a sb., in sense 'that can or will fold'; as *fold-net*, *skirt*.

Also *fold-up* a., adapted to be folded-up.

1766 *PULLERS* (ed. Kersey), *Fold-net*, a sort of Net with which small Birds are taken in the Night. 1855 *BROWNING Men & Women. Saint* 21 The tent was unloosed. I groped my way on Till I felt where the foldskirts fly open. 1894 *WILKINS & VIVIAN Green Bay-tree* I. 23 The famous Harrow fold-up bed.

Fold (*fəld*), v. 2 Also 5 *foldyn*, 6 *foldc*, 8 *Sc. fald*, 9 *dial. fald*. [*f. FOLD sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* To shut up (sheep, etc.) in a fold, to pen; occas. with *up*; also *absol.* Of hurdles: To serve for penning. (In OE. once *intr.* to make or set up sheepfolds.)

a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1836) IX. 261 Faldian, fiscwer and myne macia. c 1440 *Primp. Farr.* 152/2 *Fooldyn*, or put

beestys in a folde, *caulo.* 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Claude*. To folde with hurdles. 1590 *NASHE Pasquils Apol.* I. Div. God commanded his people to be folded vp, and to stand within the barres. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* i. xxvi. 165 By folding them [goats] vpon..fallowes in the summer time. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 93 The star that bids the shepherd fold Now the top of Heav'n doth hold. 1661 *WESTER & ROWLEY Thracian Wonder* i. B. iij. Let's make haste to fold up our flocks. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. (ed. 2) 380 It is a custom, in some places, to fold sheep and cattle, for the sake of their dung. 1822 *ROGERS Italy, Monte Cassino* 32 Counts, as he folds, five hundred of his sheep. 1842 *JOHNSON Farmer's Encycl.* s.v. *Hurdle*, A dozen and a half hurdles will fold 30 sheep. 1842 *BISCHOP Wolsten Manuf.* II. 137 We never fold our merino or other sheep, the land is too wet. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/1 Flock masters are folding on it [rye] early.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* in spiritual sense. Cf. *FEED* v. 2.

1826 *MACAULAY Dies Ire* 51 Fold me with the sheep that stand..at thy right hand. 1871 *MACDUFF Mem. Palmes* xv. 192 The Lamb..shall, guide them, fold them. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 1/2 These hitherto wandering sheep are in process of being folded into the comprehensive pastures of the national religion.

2. To place sheep in a fold or folds upon (a piece of ground), for the purpose of manuring it. To *fold off*: to use (a crop) as pasture for folded sheep.

1671 *St. Foine Improved* 3 The Men of the Vale might..desire that those of the Hill-country might not fold, or Dung their Ground, or Sow any Corn. 1759 *tr. Duhamel's Husb.* ii. i. (1762) 127 Two contiguous pieces of ground..had been folded. 1794 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 3 Theclowd being again folded off. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libri. Pract. Agric.* II. 61 When his grass fields have been partially folded with sheep.

Hence **Folded ppl.** a. Also **Folder**, one who folds sheep; a shepherd.

1571 W. ELDERTON *Epit. on Jewel* in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 512 Alas! is Juell dead, the folder of the flocks! 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Epil.* From the falsers fraud his folded flocks to keepe. 1607 *TORSSELL Four. Beasts* 71 Among folded beasts. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* ix. 257 The folded flocks. 1801 J. BREE *Derwent Water* iii. What time the folder hears the mandrake's moan.

Fold, var. form of **FOLD**.

-fold, suffix (OE. *-feald*, Northumb. *-fald*, ME. *-fald*, *-fold*), corresponds to OFris. *-fald* (Du. *-voud*), OHG. *-falt* (MHG. *-valt*, mod. Ger. *-falt*), ON. *-faldr* (Sw. *-fald*, Da. *-fold*), Goth. *-falt*; cognate with **FOLD** v. 1, and with the equivalent Gr. *-πατος*, *-πλασιος*, also, more remotely, with Gr. *-πλο* in *ἀπλός* single, *διπλός* double (= L. *duplus*), and probably with the L. (*sim-*, *du-*, *tri-*) *plex*.

Like the Gr. and L. equivalents, the Teut. suffix is appended to cardinal numerals (and adjs. meaning 'many'), forming adjs. of which the primary sense is 'folded in two, three, four, etc.', or 'plaited of two, three, four, etc. strands' (cf. 'a threefold cord'), but which serve also and chiefly as arithmetical multiplicatives. The OE. forms, *twi-*, *twio-*, *twiþeald*, *þriþeald*, *fyðeþeald*, which retain the combining form of the cardinal inherited from OEant, were superseded in early ME. by new formations on the analogy of *fivefold*, etc., where the cardinal has the normal form.

The adjs. were already in OE. used *absol.* in the neut. (e.g. *þriþeald* threefold, three times as much) and as adverb. (= doubly, triply, etc.), and these uses still continue. In OE. the adverbial notion was also expressed by phrases like *be fifealdum*, *be manigfealdum*, in later Eng. *by fifeold*, *by manifold*. The introduction of the Romance synonyms *double* and *treble* or *triple*, to which were afterwards added the adapted Latin *quadruple*, *quintuple*, etc., has considerably narrowed the use of the derivatives in *fold*; indeed the latter seem to be (in many dialects) no longer current among illiterate people. In educated use the strictly multiplicative sense survives chiefly in the adv. and quasi-sb., and with reference to somewhat a large numbers ('He has repaid me tenfold'; 'that is a thousandfold worse'); the adjs. express rather a plurality of things more or less different, than mere quantitative multiplication: cf. 'a double charn' with 'a two-fold charn'.

In ME. a few new and unanalogous compounds were formed with the suffix, as *thick-fold* (= frequent, 14), *double-fold*; but these did not survive into the modern period. Of the nonce-combinations, formed by attaching *-fold* to indefinite numerals, interrogatives, and the like, the following quotes afford examples.

1695 *ALLINGHAM Geom. Epit.* 63 The quantitie of proportion is more generally defined by *how much fold* rather than by *how many times* the consequent is contained in the antecedent. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 78 The effect was found to be several fold greater than of steam from the same quantity of fuel. 1879 II. *Grover Frug.* & *For.* ii. iii. (1881) 115 All of the things which furnish nian's substance have the power to multiply many fold.

Foldable (*fəldəbəl*), a. [*f. FOLD* v. 1 + *-ABLE*]. That may be folded.

1893 *Nat. Observer* 13 May 645/2 All foldable tissues..will own their way.

† **Foldage** (*fəldidʒ*). *Obs.* [*f. FOLD* sb. 2 + *-AGE*. Cf. *FALDAGE*.] a. = *FALDAGE*. b. The practice of feeding sheep in movable folds.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 7 *Euerie personne..which..shall haue..libertie of feeding* 1648 *Coke on Litt.* n. x. § 170 To haue..Frank foldage..a man may make a Title by vsage. 1657 Sir II. GRIFFITH in *Coke's Rep.* i. 473 Land which was..made good by foldage, or other industrious means.

Foldage ² (fôldêdz). *Her.* [f. FOLD sb.³ or v.¹ + -AGE.] (See quot. 1688)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 396 Foldage when these kind of Leaves have several foldings and turnings, one from another: as in mantles. Some call them Festune heads. 1703 in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol.* Soc. III. 33 Running of foldage in the margin of the pannels.

Fold-course. [f. FOLD sb.² + COURSE.] Land to which pertained the right of foldage; the right itself; hence, a sheepwalk.

1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 127 b. Theyr owne demeane landes, pastures, and foldcourses. 1677 COLES, *Foldcourse*, as *Faldage*. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3.) s.v. *Faldage*, This Faldage in some places is call'd a Fold-course or Free-hold. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Foldage* and *Foldcourse*.

Fold-dike. *Sc.* [f. FOLD sb.² + DIKE; prob. alteration of *fail-dike* (see FAIL sb.)] A wall of turf surrounding a fold.

1437 *Merches of Bp. Brynnes in Cart. Aberd.* F. 14 (Jam.) Fra that was ascended up an ald fald dyk to the hill. 1513-75 *Diurnal Occurrents* (1832) 130 A narrow passage in fald dykiss. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix. One of the.. whig dogs shot at me from behind a fald-dike.

Folded (fôldêd), *pp. a.* [f. FOLD v. + -ED.] In various senses of the vb.; bent, closed, coiled, doubled, twisted.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 60 With fauldit neif. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* 172 The scaly Horrour of his folded tail. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. n. 58 Otherwise he might sit downe with folded hands. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 337 The folded gates would bar my progress now. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. v. With folded arms.. he sale. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 150 Folded eyes see brighter colours than the open ever do. 1855 BROWNING *Any Wife* viii. The book I opened gives a folded leaf.

fig. 1593 A. BACON in *Bacon's Wks.* (1862) VIII. 245 His enigmatical folded writing. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *G. Exemp.* II. 12. 56 An implicit and folded duty. 1707 TATE in *Southey Comm.* pl. Bk. Ser. II. (1849) 337 Untie your folded thoughts, And let them dangle loose as a bride's hair. 1832 TENNYSON *Dr. Fair Wom.* 263 The white dawn's creeping beams.. dissolved the mystery Of folded sleep.

b. Of a mantle: Arranged in folds.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v. In folded mantles.

c. *Folded angle-joint* (see quot.); † *Folded table*, † a table with flaps.

1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 101 The hall tabyll and trystells in the hall, parlours, and chamburs, except fald tabells. 1554 *Ibid.* 146 A goblet.. and a folted table wt iron. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 105/1, h is a riveted joint, one plate being bent to lap upon the other. This joint is called the folded angle.

Hence **Foldedly** *adv.*, in a folded manner.

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inn of Court* Plays 1873 III. 94 A pentacle of siluered stuff about her shoulders, hanging foldedly downe both before and behind.

Folden (fôldên), *pp. a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [str. pa. pple. of FOLD v.¹] = FOLDED.

1513 MISVN *Fire of Love* 74 Bolnyd with foldyn Arguments. 1512 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* III. 114 Unam tabulam vocatam 'a folden borde' cum tribus foliis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enuic* x. i. 11 The faldin jettis haibit vuparip brayd. 1572 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) I. 348 One lyttle fauden table. 1611 SPED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* IV. i. 18. 138/2 Foulden wreathes of fine linnen. 1702 W. J. BRUNY'S *Voy. Levant* IV. 211 A wooden Chest of Drawers, which opens with Folden Doors. 1857 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXXI. 337 He sang, and drew.. Angels down, on folden wings.

Folder (fôldêr), *sb.* [f. FOLD v.¹ + -ER.] One who or that which folds.

a. *gen.* Also *folder up*.

1552 HULOET, *Folder, rigator*, Folder vp of clothes or garments, *vestificus*. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 148 Women are employed.. as compositors, as well as folders and stitchers. 1886 CRANE *Bookbinding* IV. 30 With.. the 'head' on top of the pages farthest from the folder. 1891 *Econ. Jnl.* I. 641 Folders up: Men, 17s. 5d.; Women, 10s. 9d.

b. An instrument for folding paper, etc.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1886 N. Y. *Herald* 27 Oct. 6/3 The press is a new Hoe perfecting machine, with a folder attached.

c. (See quot. 1867.) d. (See quot. 1874.) e. U. S. A sheet or leaf (e.g. a map or time-table) which can be folded up. f. (See quot. 1884.) g. An insect that folds leaves, a leaf-folder. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Folder*, the movable sight of a fire-arm. 1784 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 899 *Folder*.. 2. a form of spectacles in which the lenses fold together for the pocket. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 353 *Folder* (Sheet Metal Working), a machine for turning locks or tapping edges of cans. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219/1 The time-table sheets or folders, which every company must keep on hand at its stations.

† **Folider**, *v.* *Obs.*—[variant form of FALTER v.] 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. xlix. 67 The Horse wil in his going reele and folider.

Folderol, *v.*: see FALDERAL v. Hence **Folde-rolling** *vbl. sb.*

1847 ELIZA COOK *Happy Mind* VII. Some rough native harp Strikes up With English folde-rolling.

† **Fold-gabel.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FOLD sb.² + GABEL tax.] Rent paid for a fold. 1384-5 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 143 Of faldgabul nothing, because no fold.

Folding (fôldîng), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOLD v.¹ + -ING.]

1. The action of the *vb.* FOLD in its various senses; a doubling together, rolling up, etc.; the result of such action. *spec.* (see quot. 1874).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 632 Lo! quhat falding in fortune

is. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Foldynge of cloyss.. *pli-cacio*. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* vi. 10 A little folding of the handes to slepe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 44 With such foldiing and crooked winding these slippery snakes doe slide away. 1642 JCR. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 98 To summe up this digest of their acts and ordinations in those general foldings us'd by the Fathers. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. 37 (1682) 32 According to the Form and Foulding of every Leaf.. is its protection order'd. 1691 G. D'EMILIANNE *Frauds Romish Monks* 263 Of a Candid and Open Spirit, without any foldings or deceit. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 539 F. The many Foldings.. and Doublings which I make. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* III. 7 The curious foldings of the suture the one into the other. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 899 *Folding*, the process by which printed sheets are so doubled up as to bring the pages into consecutiveness for gathering and binding.

† b. A claspings, an embrace. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1685 EARL HALIFAX *Death Chas.* II Wks. (1715) 5 When round his Trunk the Vine Does in soft Wreaths and amorous Foldings twine. 1713 CTESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 381 The gentle foldings of my Love. 1781 EMMA CORBETT II. 172 Replace brother in the embraces of brother, and friend in the foldings of friend.

c. *Geol.* The doubling up of strata; the result of this.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* VIII. 154 Illustrating the foldings.. of the Silurian series. 1884 GEIKIE in *Nature* 13 Nov. 30/1 The general trend of all these foldings and ruptures is from north-north-east to south-south-west.

2. *quasi-conc.* and *conc.*

a. The point or region of folding; the bend or depression of a limb; a sinuous part or curve of a range of hills, the winding of a valley. Cf. FOLD sb.³ 1 c.

c. 1200 *Laufnars Cirurg.* 109 A smal seem in foldynge of be forheed. *Ibid.* 159 In be foldynge of be myddil of be arm. 1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Mrs. Shelley* 20 Aug. The foldings of the Vale of Arno. 1886 T. WESTWOOD *Quest of the Sangreall*, From the far folding of the hills.

b. A fold of a garment, etc., of flesh, skin, etc.; † a lock or plait of hair; † pl. the leaves of a folding-door; also, † a coil or wreath of flame.

1552 HULOET, *Folding* of a womans heere, *trica*. 1558 PHAER *Eneid* III. 584 With.. flames in foldings round. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 37 Many pleits and foldings. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrul. Chym.* 347 The tunicles and fouldings of the Stomach. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 256 [This door] is made of brass, with two foldings. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxvii. The foldings of his mantle green. 1808 BARLOW *Columb.* III. 370 The lightning's glancing fires.. Bend their long forked foldings o'er the world. *transf.* and *fig.* 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, Deep in the secret foldings of my heart, Sbe liv'd. 1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* II. ii. The parted foldings of the mist.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *folding-machine*, -*place*, -*room*; *folding-stick* (*Bookbinding*) = FOLDER b.

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Folding-machine*, a machine which delivers newspapers or printed book-work folded. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 900 *Folding-machine*.. 2 (Metal), one which bends pans and tin-ware to form. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 353 *Folding Machine* (Printing), a folder attached to a perfecting printing machine. (*Bookbinding*), a machine for folding sheets, signatures or quires. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 160 The prick'd Lines represent the 'folding Places where the Plates must be bent. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 4/2 The 'folding-room' in a sub-basement of the south wing. 1880 ZAEENSOOR *Bookbinding* 1 Holding a 'folding-stick' in the right hand.

Folding (fôldîng), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOLD v.²]

1. The action of folding sheep; an instance of this. Also *conc.* Manure dropped in the fold.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Foldynge or putynge in felde *inculatio*. 1562 BACON *Sylva* § 599 We see againe that Foldings of Sheepe helpe Ground.. by their Compost. 1794 BURNS *Hark! to the Mavis*, Then a fauldin let us gang. 1855 BROWNING *Love among the Ruins* v. The quiet-coloured eve Smiles to leave to their folding, all our many-tinkling fleece.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *folding-hour*, -*time*; also *folding-slap* (*Sc.*), the gate of the fold; *folding-star*, a star rising at folding-time, an evening-star. 1803 LEYDEN *Scenes of Inf.* I. 201 When evening brings the merry 'folding hours. 1786 BURNS *And Mann I still*, The sheep-herd steeks his 'fauldin slap. 1745-6 COLLINS *Ode to Evening* Poems (1771) 70 When thy 'folding-star arising shows his pale circle. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 221 The powers of earth and air fled from the folding star of Bethlehem. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *'Faulding-time*, the time when the cattle are housed or folded.

Folding (fôldîng), *pp. a.* [f. FOLD v.¹ + -ING.]

1. That folds; that is or can be folded.

1611 BIBLE I. *Kings* VI. 34 The two leaves of the one doore were folding. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. ii. 1178 The circle of my folding arms. 1863 T. WRIGHT in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 173 Written on folding sheets of vellum. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* LXV. 307 Round them a folding robe their weak limbs aguish hiding.

2. *esp.* in the names of various articles of furniture, appliances, etc. as *folding-bed*, -*board*, -*boat*, -*chair*, -*chase*, -*joint*, -*net*, -*screen*, -*spoon*, -*stool*, -*table*. Often hyphenated. Also **FOLDING-DOOR**.

1771 SNOLETT *Humphry Clinker*, Wks. 1806 VI. 179 When the 'folding-hed' is down, there is just room sufficient to pass between it and the fire. 1822 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) to pass between it and the fire. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 899 *Folding-boat*, one whose frame is collapsible for compact stowage. 1677 GOOT. *Venice* 316 The Parasol, the 'Folding-Chair, the Cushions. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 24 They bring strange little folding chairs. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *'Folding chases*, two or more chases, constructed to such a manner that when laid together they form one large chase. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* *Gloss.*, *'Folding joint*, a joint made

like a rule-joint or the joint of a hinge. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 900 *'Folding-net*, a bird-net shutting upon its prey. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *'Folding-screen*, an upright portable screen, in several leaves or parts, which shuts up. 1480 *Will Don* (Somerset Leas.), A 'folding sponne of silver. 1340 *Ayenb.* 239 Ane 'uyecaldine stole. 1705 HICKERNCILL *Priest-cr.* II. iii. 29 One of them.. flung a little folding Stool, whereon she sat, at the Dean's Head. 1592 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 93 The beste 'faldyng table. 1532 *Inv. in Noakes Wore. Mon.* 3. *Cathedr.* (1866) 157 A voldyng table with two leves.

Folding door. [f. FOLDING *pp. a.* + DOOR.] A door consisting of two parts hung on opposite jambs, so that their edges come into contact when the door is closed. Now usually *pl.* in same sense.

In the mod. sense of the adj. the name is more appropriate when, as is often the case, each of the parts of the door consists of two or more leaves, hinged so as to fold up when the door is open. 'Folding doors' are often used to form a removable partition between two adjacent rooms; hence the term is sometimes loosely applied to a partition used for the same purpose, but opened by lateral sliding of its parts. 1611 COTGER. s.v. *Batant*, A folding, or two leaved door. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 102 In one of the Folding-doors is usually a Wicket. 1794 MRS. RAO-CLIFFE *Myst. Uolopho* xix, Through a folding-door she passed from the great hall to the ramparts. 1829 *University Instr.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 103 The four Schools.. are.. to communicate with each other.. by large double folding doors. 1838 LYTON *Calderon* I. 125 A double or, as it is commonly termed, folding-door.

So **Folding gates**.

1824 SCOTT *Kilgusantlet* Let. xi, 'They rode.. through the muckle fauldin yetts.' 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. XII. 397 The beams that strengthened the tall folding-gates. **Foldless** (fôldlêss), *a.* [f. FOLD sb.² + -LESS.] Having no fold or pen.

1822 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 38 Who shall lead the foldless sheep to life's eternal pastures When their good shepherd's gone? 1895 W. WATSON *Purple East* vi, Christ's foldless flock, shorn of their fleece.

Foldless (fôldlêss), *a.* [f. FOLD sb.³ + -LESS.] Without a fold or crease.

1845 MRS. NORTON *Child Isl.* (1846) 131 One foldless mantle. 1850 BROWNING *Knas Eve & Easter Day* 217 To have it [a curtain] go foldless and flat along the wall.

Foldure (fôldiûr), *rare*—1. [f. FOLD v.¹ + -URE.] The action or process of folding.

1823 LAMB *Let.* (1888) II. 72 My letters are generally charged as double at the Post Office, from their inveterate clumsiness of foldure.

Foldy (fôldî), *a.* [f. Fold sb.³ + -Y.] Full of folds, hanging in folds.

a. 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilv.), Those limbs beneath their foldy vestments moving.

Fole, *obs.* form of FOAL, FOIL, FOOL.

† **Foleant**, *pp. Obs.*—1. [ad. OF. *foliant*, *foliant*, pr. pple. of *folier*, *folier*, to FOOL.]

Playing the fool.

1340 *Ayenb.* 244 Huet y-zyxt pou foleant uor to zechu diuerse guodes to pine zaule and to pine hodye.

† **Folebayrie.** *Obs.*—1. [a. OF. *fole baerie* (*fole*, fem. of *fol* foolish + *baerie* lit. 'gaping', whence eagerness, *f. baer* to gape.)]

1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Folebayrie bet we clepieb ambicion. **Folet**: see FOLT. *Obs.*

† **Foleye**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *foleier*, *folier*, *folier*, *f. fol* foolish.] *intr.* To act foolishly, play the fool.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 67 And foleyein swyche folk panne, bat wenen pat [etc.]. c. 1420 HOCCEVE *To Richard* *Dir.* of York xlv, If that I in my wrytynge foleye, As I do oft. 1500 *Ragman Roll* 60 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 72 That with your bodie foleye had ye.

Foligthe, *v.* *var. f.* FULLOUGHT *Obs.*, baptism.

† **Folia** (fôliâ), *sb. pl.* [pl. of L. *folium* leaf]

1. *Bot.* In Latin sense: Leaves (of a plant).

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Folia* (in Botany), the leaves of plants and flowers, but more properly of plants. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 191 Many species spread out in broad leaves or folia.

2. *Laminæ* or thin layers.

1796 KIRWAN *Elen. Min.* I. 155 Fracture, undulatingly foliated, or the folia exceedingly thin. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnl.* I. xvii. 408 Zigzag folia of quartz. 1882 GEIKIE *Treat. b. Geol.* II. n. § 3. 88 Wavy layers or folia.

† **Folia** (fôliâ), [Sp.; lit. 'folly', a. F. *folie*.] A Spanish dance similar to the fandango. Also, music for such a dance.

1772-84 COOT *Voy.* (1790) II. 413 The dances practised here are sarahands and folias.

Foliaceous (fôliâsh), *a.* Also *7 foliaceus*, 8-9 foliaceous. [f. L. *foliaceus* u leafy, f. *folium* leaf; see -ACEOUS. Cf. Fr. *foliacé*.]

1. a. Having the appearance or nature of a leaf; leaflike. Of certain cryptogamous plants: Having organs resembling leaves. † Of a flower: Having petals.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 134 Seeds themselves in their rudimental discoveries, appear in foliaceous surcles. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 70 Herbs.. Not flowering; (l) not having any foliaceous flower. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 128 The largest foliaceous Cyperus. 1806 J. GAYNE *Trist. Bot.* 335 Teeth of the calyx foliaceous. 1861 H. MAC- BRIDE *Footn. Page Nat.* 23 Mosses belong to the foliaceous

MILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 23 Mosses belong to the foliaceous division of flowerless plants. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* III. 116 The foliaceous stigma is more expanded.

b. Bearing leaves, leafy; having an abundance of foliage. *rare*.

1677 COLES, *Foliaceous*, leafy. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 318 Some withering words would drop from the foliageous tree of our language.

c. Of or pertaining to a leaf or leaves, consisting of leaves.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xii. 378 A foliageous or farinaceous diet. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 134 The study of plants in which it [the stem] departs from the normal form, will clearly indicate its foliageous origin.

2. Consisting of, or having the character of, thin leaf-like plates or laminae.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. 1. 163 A blue talky foliageous spar. 1766 Phil. *Trans.* LVI. 37 The metal is..found..in a foliageous manner issuing out of the quartz. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 231 Flakes of foliageous talc. 1851 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. iii. 86 The shell [of the Oyster] is attached..foliaceously, rough.

3. Zool. & Ent. Shaped or arranged like leaves. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 170 A foliageous appendage at the origin of the feet which surround the mouth. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1836) 276 Valves foliageous, the upper smallest. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 59 The bats of this family have..foliaceously cutaneous appendages surrounding the nasal apertures.

Hence *Foliaaceousness*, the condition or quality of being foliageous.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Foliage (*fōl-i-āj*), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 foilage, 7 foliage, fuellage, (9 dial. foilage), 7-foliage. [An altered form (after *L. folium* leaf, or its Eng. derivatives) of *foilage*, a. *F. feuillage* (earlier *fuellage*, *foilage*) f. *feuille* leaf: see *FOIL sb.* and *-AGE*.]

1. The leaves (of a plant or tree) collectively; leafage.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 25 There is not an hearbe..that taketh vp greater compasse with fuellage than doth the Beet. 1708 PHILLIPS *Cydera*. 384 Swelling buds their odorous foliage shed. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 144 These naked shoots..Shall put their graceful foliage on again. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 175/1 Bulbs are too frequently attacked by vermin when allowed to remain in the ground after the foliage has died down. 1867 MISS BRAOON *Aur. Floyd* i. 5 Labouring meo's cottages, gleaming white from the surrounding foliage.

transf. and *fig.* 1747 GOULO *Eng. Ants* 53 You will..observe on each side of its Breast a small white Foliage of Wings. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xiii. (1853) 197 The light and graceful foliage of her character.

2. In *Art*: The representation of leaves, etc. used for decoration or ornament.

1598 FLORIO, *Fogliami*, foliage, or branched worke. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Frederic's Archit.* xxiv. 80 The foliage which dominiers in the Freeze. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 150 The simplicity of the carver's foliage at oncesets off..the glare of Verrio's paintings. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iv. 119 Foliage is by no means an essential feature of the Early English style. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 80 Foliage..most beautifully carved.

b. A representation of a cluster of leaves, sprays, or branches. ? *Obs.*

1699 GARTN *Dispens.* 66 A Foliage of dissembl'd Senna leaves Grav'd upon his Brim. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 371 Foliages, or Branch-work. 1801 COXE *Tour Monmouth.* I. 74 A semicircular arch, ornamented with a foliage of twisted branches.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foliage-border*, *-stem*, *-trimming*; *foliage-bound* adj. Also, *foliage crop* (see quot. 1831); *foliage leaf*, a leaf in the restricted sense of the word, excluding petals and other modified leaves; *foliage plant*, one cultivated for its foliage and not for its blossom.

1891 *Daily News* 2 July 6/1 A Louis XVI octagonal gold box, 'foliage borders and amber-coloured panels. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minut.* vi. xxiii. Shone every pillar 'foliage-bound. 1831 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* 1243/2 'Foliage crops, plants cultivated for their leaves to be used green, and which will not make into hay, as the cabbage tribe. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. 1. 4. I use the term 'foliage-leaves at present simply in order to avoid confusion with the leaves of which flowers are composed. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 634 The cotyledons remain thin like shortly stalked foliage-leaves. 1862 *Times* 10 Apr. 'Foliage plants..produce the effect required of them throughout the whole period of their growth. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 122 The rhizome and 'foliage-stem may be similar or dissimilar. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 36/6 A 'foliage trimming of pale blue satin.

Foliage (*fōl-i-āj*), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To adorn with foliage or with a representation of leaves and flowers.

1836 in SMART. 1846 P. Parley's *Ann.* VII. 64 The tombs..are solid with wreaths of flowers, and foliated in their natural colours.

Foliated (*fōl-i-āj*), *pph.* a. [f. *FOLIAGE sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Decorated or ornamented with the representation of foliage.

1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trans.* ii. 25 An huge composite foliated column. 1753 SHANNON *Equinox* 1140 Replete with dust The foliated velvet. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 52 The foliated frieze re-echoing..the idea of the capital.

2. Covered or furnished with (natural) foliage.

1812 SHIRLEY *Alastor* 464 Some inconstant rain Between one foliated lattice twinkling fair. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 175 The trunks were charred, but their foliated tops had escaped the fiery element.

Foliageous (*fōl-i-āj*), *a.* [f. *FOLIAGE sb.* + *-OUS*.] Containing representations of foliage.

1882 *Athenæum* 3 June 704/5 The scroll-work upon them [Northumbrian stoe crosses] is foliageous. c. 1890 J. R. ALLEN *Notes Novum. Willis* 2 Foliageous terminations are introduced.

Folial (*fōl-i-āl*), *a.* [f. *L. foli-um* leaf + *-AL*.] = next.

1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 314 (Cent. Dict.), Wolff in 1759..asserted the community of structure in the folial and the floral leaves. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Folial Cycle*, the mode of arrangement of leaves on an axis.

Foliar (*fōl-i-ār*), *a.* [ad. mod. *L. foliāris*, f. *L. folium* leaf. Cf. *Fr. foliaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a leaf.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 358 In innumerable instances foliar organs move when excited. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. 3. 54 Whatever subtends a lateral axis or branch may be taken for a leaf or foliar production. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 284 In many Ferns the original axile bundle widens out..into a tube, which..has..a relatively small slit or foliar gap..from the margin of which one or several bundles pass into the leaf.

Foliate (*fōl-i-āt*), *a.* [ad. *L. foliāt-is* leaved, f. *folium* leaf: see *-ATE*.]

1. Beaten out into a thin sheet or foil. *Foliate gold* = leaf-gold. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 Gold Foliote, or any Metall Foliote, cleaveth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 79 This attraction have we tried..in gold and silver foliate. 1815 H. RUSK *Vestriat* I. 452 On foliate gold his aching head was laid.

† b. ? Consisting of laminae. *Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. xxvii. 334 The which is called the foliate Earth.

2. Resembling a leaf; leaf-like.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 40 The leaves and foliate works are commonly thus contrived. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 433 Coalescing into a solid plate, without branches above (foliate).

b. Geom. *Foliate curve*; also *foliate* quasi-*sb.*: see quot. 1796.

1715 A. DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 330 The Foliote is exactly quadrable, the whole Leaf thereof being but one third of the Square of AB. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* (1815) I. 533 *Foliate*, a curve of the 2^d order..consisting of two infinite legs crossing each other, forming a kind of leaf.

3. Bot. a. Furnished with leaves.

1677 COLES, *Foliote*, leaved. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Foliote*, leaved, or having Leaves, as, a foliate stalk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Foliote*, clothed with leaves.

b. Having (a specified number of) leaflets.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Foliote*, when a leaf is divided into leaflets, it is called 2, 3, 5, or 10-foliote, according to the number of leaflets.

Foliate (*fōl-i-āt*), *v.* [f. *L. foli-um* + *-ATE*.]

† 1. *trans.* To beat (metal) to a leaf or foil. 1704-21 NEWTON *Optics* (ed. 3) 140 If Gold be foliated and held between your Eye and the Light, the Light looks blue.

b. *intr.* To split into leaves or laminae.

1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 414 Other parts appear to foliate. 1836 CALDWELL in *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 115 [I] foliates at its surface..and becomes a friable and very light kind of stone.

2. *trans.* To foil (glass); to silver.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 83 If you foliate that part of a Glass-ball that is to reflect an Iris. 1818 BLACKW. *Mag.* III. 614 The lens..a peculiar part of which he intended to foliate.

3. *intr.* To put forth leaves.

1775 ROMANUS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 7 This tardy tree budded, foliated, blossomed. 1893 Q. [COUNCIL] *Delect. Duchy* 162 The ash was foliating on the 29th of April.

4. *trans.* To decorate with foils (see *FOIL sb.* 1 2 b).

1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 136 There seems to have been little if any attempt at feathering or foliating the heads of Norman doors. 1835 WILLIS *Arch. Mid. Ages* 45 There is a manifest distinction between foliating an arch and foliating it. [He explains that a 'foliated arch' is one indented into a number of small arches; a 'foliated arch' is a plain arch with a foiled arch placed below it. But his distinction is seldom recognised.] 1855 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. 1. 13 The Arabs pointed and foliated the arch.

5. *trans.* To mark the folios or leaves of (a volume, etc.) with consecutive numbers.

1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. cxix. It is regularly foliated to the end, from i. to c. iiii. 1848 HALLIWELL *Acc. Vernon MS.* 3 It numbers ff. 412 and 8 ab init.; ff. 311-318, 403-412, not foliated.

Hence *Foliating pph.* a.

1835 WILLIS *Arch. Mid. Ages* 45 This foliating arch continued..to be treated as an independent order.

Foliated (*fōl-i-āt*), *pph.* a. [f. prec. + *-ED*.]

† 1. = *FOLIATE* a. 1. *Obs.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formis & Qual.* II. v. 334 Spirit of Salt..being heated..would readily enough dissolve foliated Gold.

b. Covered with foil, silvered.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 214 A convex Looking-glass, or foliated Glass-ball.

2. Composed of thin leaf-like layers or laminae. Chiefly *Geol.* and *Min.* *Foliated earth of tartar*, an old name of potassium acetate.

1650 ASHWOLE *Arcanum* 205 This Earth is white and foliated, wherein Philosopher does sow their gold. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vic Nat.* II. 332 Crystals and gems are found to be of a foliated structure. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 11 Crystalline precipitates..with a foliated and stratified structure. 1854 THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, *Foliated Tellurium*, Red Telluride of Lead. 1866-7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jour.* (1873) I. iv. 85 Near the Lake..mica schist and gneiss foliated.

3. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Conchol.* Shaped like a leaf or leaves; in leaf-like forms. See also quot. 1859. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 28 Some of these ['sea-mats']..present a foliated appearance. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. 83 By growth laterally, the explanate or oblique foliated species originate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 91 Sutures angulated, or lobed and foliated. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s. v. *Foliated*, Certain shells are said to be foliated, when their surfaces are covered with leaf-like projections, as the rose-bush murex.

4. *Arch.*, etc. a. Ornamented with foils. *Foliated arch* (see quot. 1840). b. Consisting of or ornamented with leaf-work or foliage.

1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3), *Foliated Arch*, an arch with a trefoil, cinquefoil, or multifol under it. 1849 BRANCON *Goth. Archit.* I. 25 Small shafts with delicately carved foliated caps. 1851 E. SHARPE *Seven Periods* 25 The earlier Windows exhibit tracery which consists almost exclusively of plain foliated circles. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. v. 163 Our parlour table loaded with foliated silver.

5. Furnished with or consisting of leaves. *spec.* in *Her.*

1721-90 BAILEY, *Foliated*, Leaved or having Leaves. 1795 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 128 This plant..bears a large foliated top. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Foliated*, leaved.

6. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Foliated*, a melody or portion of plain-song is said to be foliated when slurred notes have been added above or below those of which it originally consisted.

7. *Carpentry*. Rabbetted.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 900/2 *Foliated-joint* (Carpentry), a rabbetted joint, where one part overlies another.

Foliation (*fōl-i-ā-shun*), *also* 7 *-ac-ion*. [f. *FOLIATE* a.: see *-ATION* and cf. *Fr. foliation*.]

1. The leafing (of a plant); the process of bursting into leaf; the state of being in leaf.

1623 COCKERAM, *Foliation*, budding of the leaves. 1779 MASON *Eng. Gard.* III. 221 Plants..ruld' by Foliation's different law. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 540/1 Between total denudation and perfect foliation the kind..of various trees exhibits various tints. 1864 in WEBSTER.

b. *concr.* † (a) Something resembling a leaf; (b) a leaf-like process.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 48 Thus are also disposed the triangular foliations, in the coull fruit of the fire tree. 1895 BLAKE *Zool.* 55 Various shaped and grotesque membranous foliations.

2. Bot. † a. The assemblage of leaves or petals forming the corolla of a flower. *Obs.*

1671 [see *ATTIRE sb.* 8]. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 116 Thou wilt not find a rival in the feathers of a peacock, or the foliation of a tulip.

b. The formation or arrangement of leaves in the bud; = *VERNATION*.

1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 485 The foliation, or different folding of the leaves, before they are expanded. 1835 in LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 176. 1845 = *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Flowers regular, with..lyrate foliation.

3. The action or process of heating (metal) into foil.

1755 JOHNSON, *Foliation*, the act of beating into thin leaves. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

4. *Geol.* The process and the property of splitting up into leaf-like layers; also the laminae or plates into which crystalline rocks are divided.

1821-9 DARWIN in *Man. Sc. Eng.* 283 The foliation of the metamorphic schists..is intimately connected with the cleavage of homogeneous slaty rocks. 1866 PAGE *Advt. Text-Bk. Geol.* viii. 159 Contortions and foliations among the gneiss and mica-schists.

5. *Arch.* Ornamentation with foils; tracery consisting chiefly of small arcs or foils.

1816 [see *FEATHERING sb.* 2 b]. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 280 Foliations hanging free like lace-work. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. Foliation..is..the easiest method of decoration which Gothic architecture possesses.

b. An arrangement of foliage.

1895 POLLEN *Arch. & Mod. Furn.* 85 Figured sculpture..in the form of..acanthus foliations.

6. The consecutive numbering of the folios (or leaves) of a book or MS.

1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* II. p. xxiii. These..beginning with fresh signatures, and foliation, may be mistaken for perfect books. 1885 C. PLUMMER *Introd. to Fortin's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 28. Monarchia occupies ff. 177-194 according to the old foliation.

7. The action or process of applying foil to glass.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Foliate-to, combining form of *L. foliatus* *Foliate*, in sense 'formed like a leaf'.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 497 *Foliate-to-explanate* at base.

Foliator (*fōl-i-ā-tōr*), [f. *FOLIATE* v. + *-OR*.] One who foliates or numbers the leaves of a book.

1848 HALLIWELL *Acc. Vernon MS.* 3 Ff. 337-69, 369-72 interchanged by the foliator, but rightly bound.

Foliatore (*fōl-i-ā-tōr*), [ad. late *L. foliatus*, f. *foliatus* *FOLIATE*.]

1. a. A cluster of leaves; foliage. b. Leaf-ornamentation.

1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. v. § 2 (1682) 171 These Plants which have no Flower or Foliatore, are yet some way or other Attrib'd. 1753 SUTTON *Orig. Creation* xl. 203 They wreathed together a Foliatore of the Fig-tree. 1815 SOUTHEY *Koderick* xviii. 130 The crozier richly wrought with silver foliatore.

2. 'The state of being hammered into leaves' (J.).

† **Folie**, *v.* *Obs.* = *FOLIATE* v. 5, *FOLIUM* f. 1697 *Sec. Narrat. Proc. Turners Hall* 36 *Fraats*. That sheet is wrong folied, which correct thus, p. 17, 15, 19.

Folie, obs. form of FOLLY.

+ **Folier**. *Obs. rare*. [Of doubtful genuineness; the author was a German; cf. G. *folie* = FOIL sb.] A foil to put under a precious stone.

1671 SCHROTER in Birch *Hist. Royal Soc.* II. 489-493 passim. 1818 in Todd; and in mod. Dicts.

Follicolous (fōl'ikōlōs), *a.* [f. L. *foli-* combining form of *foli-*um leaf + *col-* (stem of *colere* to inhabit) + *-ous*.] Growing parasitically on leaves.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 287 Follicolous species.

Foliferous (fōl'ifērōs), *a.* Also *erron*. foliferous. [f. as prec. + *-ferous*.] Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages. *Foliferous staff*: a pastoral staff decorated with figures of buds or leaves.

1828 WEBSTER, *Foliferous*, producing leaves. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 34. 48 A true embryo, with the radical end pointing one way, and the foliferous end another. 1876 AXEL BLUNT *Norwegian Flora* 54 The tender foliferous trees in the Danish forest bogs.

Foliform (fōl'ifōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-form*.] Having the form of a leaf, leaf-like.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. 3. 65 Special foliiform Branches.

Foliparous (fōl'ipārōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-parous* producing (*parere* to produce) + *-ous*.] Producing leaves only' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Folly: see FOLLILY *adv.* *Obs.*

Foliot, **foliot**, **obs.** forms of FILEMOT.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 157 Foliot colour signifieth Withered. c1640 (SHURLEY) *Capt. Underwit* II. ii. in Bullen O. P. II. 345 Shall I decipher my Colours to you now? Foliot is withered, [etc.]

Folio (fō'lio), *sb.* and *adj.* Also 7 follio. [a. L. *foliū*, abl. of *folium* leaf. Branch I proceeds from the med. L. use of the ablative in references, though in sense 2 the word may be a. It. *foglio*. In branch II the phrase in *folio* is either a. Lat. or a refashioning of the Italian in *foglio*. Cf. the use of *in folio* in Fr. both in sense 5 b and as *sb.* = sense 7.]

A. *sb.*

I. With reference to pagination.

1. A leaf of paper, parchment, etc. (either loose as one of a series, or in a bound volume) which is numbered only on the front.

In the early instances the word may have been regarded as Latin. The front and back of the leaf were referred to as *folio recto* and *verso*; these words became Eng. as *sbs*. 1533 T. MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 958/2 The .xlv. Chapter of mine Apology beginning, Folio 243. 1548 STAFFORD *Kings Prerog.* ix. (1567) 35 a. There it appears folio 285. also. 1585 WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turbie*, Table. The first number signifieth the chapter, the second the folio. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xvii. *marg.* Place this between folio 202. and folio 203.

2. In *Bookkeeping*, The two opposite pages of a ledger or other account-book in which these are used concurrently; hence used for a page of a ledger in which one page serves for both sides of an account, and sometimes for a page of an account-book generally.

1583 MELLIS *Briefe Instruct.* Cy. The number of the leaf or folio of your Creditor. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 364 The Leaves or Folio of the Ledger. 1849 FREESSE *Comm. Class-bk.* 109 A narrow column, for the figures which denote the Folio, where each account will be found in the Ledger.

3. The page-number of a printed book.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 376 The Corrector and Composer... examine... how the Folio's of those Pages properly and numerically follow and succeed one another. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Print.*, When there is a running title, the folios are placed at the outside corners of the pages.

4. *Law*, A certain number of words (in Gt. Britain and Ireland 72 or 90, in U.S. generally 100) taken as a unit in reckoning the length of a document.

Many legal documents of 16th c. are found to be written in pages of 12-15 lines, each containing 6 words. This is doubtless the origin of the above sense.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxiii. 160 Paying persons in the rank of life of law-stationers and their hired writers at the rate of 50 much per folio. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Folio*, a certain number of words; in conveyances, &c., amounting to seventy-two, and in Chancery proceedings to ninety.

II. With reference to size.

5. *In folio*, a phrase signifying 'in the form of a full-sized sheet folded once'. Orig. apprehended as a Latin phrase, used appositively or attributively; afterwards as consisting of an English prep. and sb.

1582 PARSONS *Def. of Censure* 148, I have two editions in greek: the one of learned Pagnine in folio, the other of Plantyne in octavo. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. i. 102 Deuise Wit, write Pen, for I am for whole volumes in folio. 1644 EVELYN *Ment.* (1857) I. 89 That rare book in a large folio. 1679 Bp. HEKFORDE *Coll. Jesuits* 4 Divinity Books... in Folio and Quarto. 1763 MASSEY *Orig. of Lett.* II. 59 All the curious hands... engraved on 28 brass plates in folio. 1819 BLACKW. *Mag.* Oct. 29, I asked her if she would have it in folio, with marginal notes? 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 148. 250 The more usual form of books printed in the 15th century is in folio.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec.* in a full and loose dress. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 96 His lippen were of the largest size in folio, able to furnish a Coblers shoppe

with clogging leather. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* &c. (1638) 133 Many ride post to Chandlers and Tobacco shops in folio. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii, I had rather walke In folio again, loose, like a woman. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jack-a-Lent* 114/1 When a mans stomacke is in folio, and knowes not where to have a dinner in *Decimo sexto*. 1651 LILLY *Chas.* I (1774) 244 The scorns... he saw now returned upon himself in folio. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 7 It (Rome) hath its Hospitals... and many of those are Hospitals in folio. 1678 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. (1710) 95 Cuckoldom in folio, is newly printed: and Matrimony in Quarto, is just going into the Press. 1828 CRAMER *Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'In full folio', in full dress.

6. A sheet of paper when folded once. Also, + such a sheet used for a specific purpose.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Folio*, a sheete or large leafe of paper. 1621 EVELYN *Taylor* 16 Apr., Several folios of dried plants. 1710 ADDISON *Dialer* No. 216 ¶ 5 To his Daughter... I bequeath... my large Folio of Indian Cabbage. 1876 J. GOULD *Letter-press Printer* 40 Folio denotes a sheet of paper folded into two leaves.

7. A volume made up of sheets of paper folded once; a volume of the largest size.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm. Sergeant* (Arb.) 57 He swels them [bookes] into Folio's with his Comments. 1713 SWIFT *French J.* Dennis Wks. 1821 XIII. 211 The gentleman... let drive at us with a vast folio. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, Tomkins began to turn the leaves of a folio, which lay open on the reading-desk. 1867 STUBBS *Benedict's Chron.* I. Pref. 24 The other manuscript... is a small folio. *transf.* and *fig.* 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 286 The little decimo sextos... the small fish... as well as... the great folios of the Whale, and Elephant. 1813 BYRON *Frank.* 16 Nov. in Moore *Life* (1833) I. 541 This same lady writes octavos, and talks folios. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 3/2 The London police—those folios in dark blue, lettered, and uniform.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 ¶ 1, I have seen a folio writer place himself in an elbow chair, when [etc.]. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccle. Biog.* (1850) II. 37 They lower, in the sullen majority of the folio age, over the pigmies of this duodecimo generation. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 78 He received from his Lisbon collection precious boxes folio-crammed.

B. *adj.*

1. Formed of sheets or a sheet folded once; of the largest size; folio-sized. Often following the sb.; cf. A. 5.

1597-8 B. P. HALL *Sat.* II. i. 29 With folio volumes, two to an ox-hide. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. xl. 404 Small Pocket-Bibles, and a great Folio-Alchoran. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) II. 147 A folio MS. of good thickness. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 231 If he be a large Folio Page... he... has Tied up. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 139 A folio Common-places Found the whole pyle, of all his works the base. 1802 DIBDIN *Introduct. Classics* 26 There are some Folio editions of this beautiful work. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in Lockhart *Life* i. I remember writing upwards of 120 folio pages with no interval either for food or rest. 1870 DICKENS *E. Dred* II. The folio music-books on the stand. *Mod.* A history in ten volumes folio.

fig. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-cormorant, Separatist* 21 These fellows with their ample folio graces. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 366 A minute will supply To thought a folio history Of lighted hopes.

2. *Printing and Stationery*. (See quot.)

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.*, *Folio Post*, a flat writing-paper, usually 17 by 22 inches. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*, *Folio chase*, a chase with one bar only. 1890 - *Printing* II. 32 In the wooden kinds we have slip, octavo, quarto, and folio galleys. *Ibid.* 42 These chases are often divided or subdivided into folio or quarto by means of cross-bars.

Folio (fō'lio), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] = FOLIATE v. 5. In mod. Dicts.

Hence Foliating *vbl. sb.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Foliating*, the operation of paging or marking a book. 1895 CONWAY *Paine's Rights of Man* (*fly-leaf*), It has been thought advisable to preserve in this volume the folioing of the complete edition of the work.

Foliar (fō'liār), *a.* [f. FOLIOLE + *-AR*. Cf. F. *foliaire*.] 'Like to or connected with a leaflet' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Foliate (fō'liāt), *a. Bot.* [a. L. **foliolatus*; see FOLIOLE and *-ATE*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of folioles or leaflets; chiefly in comb. with numerical prefix (usually written with Arabic figure) used instead of the Latin *uni-*, *bi-*, *tri-*. Cf. BIFOLIATE *a.*

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 86 Leaves 3-foliate in seedling plants. Minute 1-foliate leaves.

Foliole (fō'liol), [a. F. *foliole*, ad. L. *foliolium*, dim. of *folium* leaf.]

1. *Bot.* One of the divisions of a compound leaf; a leaflet.

1794 MARTYIN *Rousseau's Bot.* II. 28 Pieces, which we must call leaves, leaflets, or folioles. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 31 Compound leaves reduced to a single foliole. 1828 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 177 A... palm-tree... having a free thread between the interstices of the folioles.

2. *Zool.* A small leaf-like appendage.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1205/1 In *Bolletia reniformis* the stomach is destitute of any internal folioles or lacunae. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* II. 221 A series of flat transparent leaflets... Similar folioles also arise from the basal joint of the antennae.

Hence **Foliosiferous** *a.* [see (-)FEROUS], bearing folioles or small leaf-like appendages (*Cent. Dict.*). **Foliosose** *a.* [see -OSE], having leaves composed of folioles (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Foliotmort, obs. form of FILEMOT.

Foliophagous (fōl'iofāgōs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FOLIO + Gr. *-phag-* eating + *-ous*.] *fig.* That devours folios.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 353 Call to mind... my foliophagous friend, what was the extent of, Michael Montagne's library.

Foliosse (fōl'ioss), *a.* [ad. L. *foliosus*, f. *folium* leaf: see -OSE.] Having, or abounding in, leaves; leafy, foliose.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Foliosse*, full of Leaves. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 677 Linnæus has observed... a foliosse lichen of this order. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 343 The foliosse Jungermannia.

b. = FOLIOSUS *a.* 2 b. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Foliosity (fōl'io'siti), [f. FOLIOSSE + *-ITY*.] The state or condition of being foliosse; abundance of foliage; in quot. with jocular allusion to FOLIO.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. VIII. 41 It is because he does not shoot into German foliosity that Schlosser finds him 'intolerable'.

+ **Foliot**. *Obs. rare*. [? n. OF. *foliot*.]

The OF. word is recorded only as meaning watch-spring; but according to Hatz. Darm. it is derived from the vb. *folier* to play the fool, to dance about, and so may have had other meanings related to this vb. Cf. the surname Foliot, known from 12th c. in Eng. How Burton obtained the word there is nothing to show; he evidently connects it with It. *folletto*, = F. (*esprit*) *follet*, hobgoblin, properly a dim. of fool foolish. Can it be a misprint for *follet*?

1. ? Foolish matter.

a 1250 *Out & Night*, 866 Ne singe ih hom no foliot.

2. A kind of goblin.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 1, Another sort of these [devils] there are, which frequent forlorn houses, which the Italians call foliots. [He refers to Cardano *De rerum var.* xvi. (1581) 1123 Dæmon est familiaris, uocant foliotes.]

+ **Folious**, *a.* *rare*. Also 5 foliys. [ad. OF. *folieux*, *folieux*, f. *folie* FOLLY.] Foolish. Hence **Foliously** *adv.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 58 For the whiche foliys dede, there is falle so moche sorw. *Ibid.* 83 Thourgh the said folious lous he toke her untowis wiff. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age* Giv'th The yong man hopeth foliously, if by cause of his yong age he wenith to live long.

Folious (fō'liōs), *a.* 2 [ad. L. *foliosus*, f. *folium* leaf: see -OUS.] Abounding in, or of the nature of, leaves; leafy, foliose.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 51 The folious and stalkyemission distinguisheth herbs and trees. 1682 - *Chr. Mor.* II. iii. To obtrude them [assertions] as Sibyls leaves, which after considerations may find to be but folious appearances, and not the central and vital interiors of Truth.

b. (See quot.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Folious*, having leaves intermixed with flowers.

+ **Folity**. *Obs.* In 5 folite. [ad. OF. *folité*, *folité*, f. *fol*, *fou*, masc., *folle* fem. foolish.] Foolishness.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5366 3e fare bot with folite: quare ere foure fyue wittis?

|| **Folium** (fō'liūm). [L. *folium* leaf.]

1. = FOLIO 6.

1886 *Staten. Land Laws Incorp. Law Soc.* 26 Certificates... each constituting a distinct folium consisting of two or more pages.

2. *Geom.* a. A finite loop of a nodal curve terminated at both ends by the same node. b. *Folium of Descartes*, a plane nodal cubic curve with real nodal tangents, and one real inflexion at infinity.

1848 B. PRICE *Diff. Calculus* (1852) 319 To determine the nature of the point at the origin of the Folium of Descartes. c. Used with prefixes *uni-*, *bi-*, etc. to indicate a curve with one, two, etc. indentations.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* vi. (1879) 221 Zeuthen confines the name oval to a branch having no real bitangent or inflexions, one with a single real bitangent he calls a unifolium, one with 2, 3, or 4 such bitangents, a bifolium, trifolium or quadrifolium.

Folk (fōk). Forms: 1-2 folc (*pl.* folc), 2 folche, *Orm.* folc, folk, 3 folok, *south.* volok, 3-4 folc, *south.* vole, volk, 3-6 folke, 3-8 fok (e, 5 fokke), 6 folck (e, 8 sc. fok, 3- folk. Also 3-4 *wk. gen.* folken. [OE. *folc* str. neut. = OFris. *folk*, OS. *folc* (Du. *volk*), OHG. *folk* neut., masc. (MHG. *volc* neut., masc., mod. Ger. *volk* neut.), ON. *folk* neut., people, army, detachment (Sw., Da. *folk*): - OTeut. **folkom*. The original sense is perb. best preserved in ON.; cf. OS. *plikiu* (Russ. *полки*) division of an army, Lith. *pulkas* crowd, which are believed to be early adoptions from Teut.

The view of some scholars, that the Teut. word and the L. *vulgus* both descend from a common type **galgos*, is very doubtful.]

1. A people, nation, race, tribe. *Obs. exc. arch.* *Beowulf* 1582 (Gr.) He... sloh... folces. *Danizga* fystigne men. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxv. 23 *folc* beop toðed men. on þe, & þæt folc oðerswið þæt oðer folc. 1297 R. GLOUC. on þe, & þæt folc oðerswið þæt oðer folc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 3 Brytones were þe firste folc þat to Engeland come. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xl 48 Romayns schulen come, and schulen take our place and oure folk. 1535 COVERDALE *Eidras* v. 26 Amonge all ye multitudes of folkes thou hast gotten the one people. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 24 Met Thee with Palms in their hands that day the folk of the Hebrews. b. *transf.* of animals. (After the Vnlg. and Heb.)

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 26 A litil hare, a folc vdmysti.
1535 COVERDALE *ibid.* The conyes are but a feble folke [so
1611 and 1885 (R.V.)].

2. An aggregation of people in relation to a superior, e.g. God, a king or priest; the great mass as opposed to an individual; the people; the vulgar. *Obs. exc. arch.*

888 K. ALFRED *Booth*. xxx. § 1 Forþem is 3æs folces hlita ælcum men for naht to habbenne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Swa swa 3cra beboden was Godes folce. c. 1250 *Gen.* 4. 2785 Ic haue min folkes pine soȝen. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 12838 (Cott.) 10n. said þat all þaa folc mought here, þis ec [etc.]. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Book* (MS. B) 43 Til alle þo folc he [preste] shryues him þare of alle his synnes. 1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour E. vii. b. The said host of the Hebreux... were al folke of god. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. c. 247 We are his folke, he doth vs feede. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, Olaf vii. Choose ye between two things, my folk. 1886 *Academy* 7 Aug. 85/2 It... did not hold back the Bible from the folk.

3. b. (also *pl.*) Retainers, followers; servants, workpeople. *Obs.*

c. 1205 LAV. 433 Pa lette he riden vnfrimod folc. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3053 Dary. 5e3is his foke faille. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 He founde it kept by the Erle of Darbyes folkes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* (1586) u. 12 b. Least my folkes labouring in some of them should come into the rest, contrarie to my pleasure. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) iii. 170 The maister of the house... ought... to shewe himselfe more seuer towards his owne folke, then towards others. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biand's Erromena* 68 Wherein (wanting so many of your folke) you could not have defended your selfe.

3. Men, people indefinitely. Also, people of a particular class, which is indicated by an adj. or some attributive phrase.

From 14th c. onward the *pl.* has been used in the same sense, and since 17th c. is the ordinary form, the sing. being *arch.* or *dialect*. The word is now chiefly *colleg.*, being superseded in more formal use by *people*.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 999 þa elkede man fram dæge to dæge, & swenete þæt earne folc þe on ðam scipon laȝen. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Vor te biwopen isleuon wolt—þæt, mest al þe uolde. 1340 *Aeyen*. 139 þe benes and þe oreysons of goode uolke. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xv. 360 Now failleth þe folke of þe floode And of þe londe bothe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2035 Upon the steedes, that weren grete and white, Tber setten folc. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. xlv. (1859) 51 Now beholde, and see with goode auyement upon these folkes. c. 1430 *Distorie in Babes Bk.* 58 With diȝ. manner of folc þe not at debate: Fiust with þi bettir. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 311 The masse crede is to be sayd when folke lye a dyenge. a. 1500 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camd. Soc.) 155 Summys of v c men of armys or of folke of schotte [orig. *gens de trait*, i.e. archers]. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortif. Faith.* 126 Howsling of Christen folkes betore deathe. 1619 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 186 They played three pieces glick, as ordinary folks use to play twopenny glick. 1710 *Swift Lett.* (1767) III. 71. I have heard wise folks say, An ill tongue may do much. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* l. xxiv. 297 There were Folks killed in 1723. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 83. I could not speak to the folks and ask questions. 1774 A. ADAMS in *J. Q. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 49 Some folks say I grow very fat. 1774 FRANKLIN *Wks.* 1287 V. 14 It was the *ton* with the ministerial folks to abuse them. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 June. Folks want me to go to Italy. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 29 He is unkind to the poor folk. 1870 ROSETTI *Poems* 10 a decree... Whereby all banished folk might win Free pardon. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 23 The character of a nation is not to be learnt from its fine folks. 1879 BROWNINO *Martin Ralph* 119 It was hard to get at the folks in power. 1882 OUIDA *Martennia* L. 23 The hearts of the folk in Grosseto were sad for his fate.

b. Individual persons; individuals.

c. 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 546 in *Babes Bk.* 97. Thes three folke and no mo. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 97 Substantiayll folks of the said parych. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 Three folcs, viz. two men and a woman. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Berkelye the Banker* v. ii. 31 To think it prudent for these young folks to settle.

4. *pl.* (exc. *dialect*). The people of one's family, parents, children, relatives.

1715 *Pattern to true love* in Halliwell *Yorksh. Anthol.* (1851) 414 Our folks will annyer be I fear. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 203 All that I could learn of you and my little folks. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Folk*, family. 'Hlow's yower folk'. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggery* i. 15 Your young folks are flourishing, I hope.

b. *dialect*. Friends, intimates.

1854 BAKER *Northampton Words*, s.v. 'We're not folks now'. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, s.v. 'They'd use to be such folks'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, ns +*folk-king*, +*neel*. *Beowulf* 2873 (Gr.) Nealles 'folc-cynning fyrdgeastallum gylpan forthe. c. 1205 LAV. 9301 Fared swide aȝe, to þan folc-kinge. c. 1000 *Ag. Pr.* lxxviii. 14 Ilim calle niht, oder leacen, fyres leoma, 'folc neeld heold'.

b. *esp.* in numerous mod. Combs. (formed after Ger. precedent) with the sense 'of, pertaining to, current or existing among, the people'; as *folk-belief*, *custom*, *literature*, *name*, *song*, *speech*, etc. 1850 M. A. Q. 1st Ser. II. 99/2 I believe that one item of folk-faith is that farm-yard odours are healthy. 1864 *Reader's Oct.* 407 The minute notices concerning medicine [etc.], that are scattered through the pages of our mediaeval biographers will increase our knowledge of the folk-life of the past. 1870 W. E. A. AXON (title) *Folk-Song & Folk-Speech of Lancashire*. 1880 J. GRIFF *Præhist. Europe* 9 One of those great folk-waves which have successively swept over Europe. 1884 *Academy* 23 Feb. 126/1 Folk-law is astonishingly conservative. 1891 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 457/3 Those who believe in the origin of folk-tales from the cultured.

6. Special comb.: *folk-etymology*, usually, the popular perversion of the form of words in order to render it apparently significant; *folk-free a.*, having the rights of a freeman; *folk-leasing* (OE. *Lau*), public lying, slander; *folk-stead* (see quot. 1876).

1883 G. STEPHENS S. Bugge's *Stud. on N. Mythol.* 28 It does not mend the matter, if, when we have no better argument, we call it 'folk-etymology'. a. 1000 *Laws Wilt.* 28 & 8 Gif man his man an wiofode freols zefe, se sie 'folc-frou'. 1820 SCOTT *Levanor xxxii*, Folkfree and Sackless art thou in town and from town. a. 1000 *Laws Ely.* § 32 Gif mon 'folc-leasunge' zewyrc. him mon acorfe þa tungan. 1771 BURKE *Powers of Juris in Prosecutions Wks.* X. 114 An offence of this species, called Folk-leasing. a. 1000 *Beowulf* 76 þa ic wide gefægn... manigre mæȝe... 'folc-STEDE' frætwian. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.*, *Folkstead*, an outdoor place of assembly for general purposes. 'The chapel wouldn't hold them all, so they made a folkstead of the garth'.

† *Folkland*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* A term of OE. law, designating land held by a certain kind of tenure; opposed to *BOOKLAND*.

As to the nature of the antithesis between folkland and bookland there have been many conjectures. Since the publication of Allen's *Inquiry into the Growth of the Royal Prerogative*, 1830, the prevailing view has been that folkland was land belonging to the state, which the king or the witan might grant to a person for his life, but which did not descend to heirs, while bookland was land held by charter or deed. But in the *Eng. Hist. Rev.* VIII. (1893) Prof. Vinogradoff has forcibly argued that folkland was simply land heritable by folkright or common law, while the estate in bookland was conferred by charter or deed, and could be alienated freely.

a. 1000 *Laws Edgar* § 2 Obbe on boc-lande obbe on folc-lande. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 54 This land was held with more ease and commodious conditions than Folkland. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 91 Folk-land... was held by no assurance in writing, but distributed among the common folk or people at the pleasure of the lord. 1820 J. ALLEN R. *Prærog.* (1849) 125 Folkland, as the word imports, was the land of the folk or people. It was the property of the community. It might be occupied in common, or possessed in severalty; and, in the latter case, it was probably parcelled out to individuals in the folegmet. But while it continued to be folkland, it could not be alienated in perpetuity; and therefore, on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted, it reverted to the community, and was again distributed by the same authority. 1873 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 24 The folkland, the common land of the nation, was now [1066-7] changed, fully and for ever, into terra Regis, the land of the King.

Folk-lore (fōk'lōr). [f. *FOLK* + *LORE*.] The traditional beliefs, legends, and customs, current among the common people; the study of these.

1846 AMBROSE MERTON [W. J. Thoms] in *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 864/3 What we in England designate as Popular Antiquities, or Popular Literature (though... it would be most aptly described by a good Sanscrit compound, Folk-Lore, — the Lore of the People). 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 279 Mr. Lee gives us a piece of folk-lore. 1863 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxi. 506 A healing virtue is ascribed in German folk-lore to the mistletoe. 1884 A. LANG *Customs & Myth* 11 Properly speaking, folklore is only concerned with the legends, customs, beliefs, of the folk — of the people.

Hence *Folklorism*, a piece of folk-lore; *Folklorist*, a student of folk-lore. *Folkloristic a.*

1876 N. & Q. 5th Ser. VI. 12/2 Success to the Folk-Lore Society! An Old Folk-Lorist. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 205 The Revue... contains divers 'folklorisms'. 1888 BULLEN *Pelle's Wks.* I. Intro. 11 The Ghost of Jack ought to be an object of interest to folklorists. 1888 *Science* XII. 132 Some interesting philological and folkloristic information.

† *Folkmoor*, *folkmoote*. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Forms: 1 *folcmot*, 2 *gemot*, 5 *folkesmot*, 6 *folckmote*, 6-7 *folkmote*, (7 *erron* *folkmoth*, 9 *folkmuth*), 9 *folkomoto*, *folcmoot*, 6-9 *folkmote*, 5-9 *folkmoot*. [OE. *folc-mōt*, -*gemōt*, f. *folc*, *FOLK* + *mōt*, *gemōt* meeting.] A general assembly of the people of a town, city, or shire.

a. 1000 *Laws Athelst.* (Thorpe) § 12 On þara zerefena zewintene on folcgemote (i.e. on folcmote). 1494 FANVON *Chron.* vii. 340 He anone sent Johne Mancell, one of his iustycys, vnto London; and there... callyd at Pawlys crosse a folcmoot. 1520 RASTELL *Pastynge, Hist. Brit.* (1821) 184 Place of sitting... appointed at the Folcmote at Pawlys crosse. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. iv. 6 To which folc-mote they all with one consent... Agreed to travel, and their fortunes try. 1642 *Antid. To present Civ. War* 9 Commanders of the Militia in every County were elected in a full Folkmoor. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 112 note. He... directed a folcmote or common hall to be held on Sunday the 27th of that month. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. v. I will ask the King's leave to go to my East Anglians, and hold a folkmuth. 1892 TENNYSON *Forsters* i. iii. How should we cope with John? The London folkmote Has made him all but king.

Hence † *Folk-mootor*, ? a parochial politician.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 228/1 These matters are not for pragmatics and folkmoorters to babble in.

† *Folkright*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *folc-right* f. *folc* *FOLK* + *right* *RIGHT*.] 'Common law, public right, the understood compact by which every freeman enjoys his rights as a freeman' (Bosw.).

a. 1000 *Laws Cnut* § 1 Heonans-forðe lere manna zehwylene, ze earne ze eadigne, folc-rightes wyrd. 1849 KEMPEL *Saxons* II. vi. 205 New laws which were to be added to the existing folkright. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.*, *Folkreight*, public right.

Folle, *Follery*, *obs. ff.* of *FOL*, *FOOLERY*.

† *Follicial*, a. *Obs.*—1 [f. *FOLLY* + *-AL*; cf. OF. *folial* (perh. the source).] Foolish.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. 245 Where to these follicial Traytors did themselves and Senses sit.

Follicle (fōlik'l). Also 7-8 follicle, 8-9 FOLLICULE. [ad. L. *folliculus* little bag, dim. of *follis* bellows.]

1. *Anat.* A small sac. Chiefly, 'a simple lymphatic gland, consisting of lymphoid tissue arranged in the form of a sac'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. ii. 108 Although there be no eminent and circular follicle, no round bagge or vesicle which long containeth this humor. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. ii. 117 Gall-bladder, Follicles, and Ducts of the Glands. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 23 The membranous stomach, furnished with numerous secreting follicles. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 95 The hair issues from follicles, by a club-shaped root or bulb.

b. = COD sb. 1 d.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. iv. 113 These cods or follicles are found in both sexes. [1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 64 Castor.—This is a substance secreted in a follicle situated near the anus of the beaver, perhaps the inguinal gland.]

2. *Bot.* 'A kind of fruit, consisting of a single carpel, dehiscing by the ventral suture only' (Lindley); formerly used for any kind of capsular fruit.

a. 1706 EVELYN *Sylvia* xi. (1729) 65 They [the Maples] are all produced of Seeds contained in the Follicles and Keys, or Birds-Tongues. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 219 In most of the genera these fruits are follicles. 1877 HELME *Wild Fl.* p. x. Fruit a follicle of two elongated capsules.

b. A small bag or vesicle distended with air.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Folliculus*, *Follicles*... are vessels distended with air: as at the root in Utricularia, and on the leaves in Aldrovanda. 1816-20 GREEN *Hertal* II. 784 Two-celled follicles in whorls, in order to support the scape in the water. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Follicle*, a little bladder on the leaves, as in *Peltia cavifolia*.

3. *Entom.* A cocoon; the covering made by a larva for its protection during the pupa state.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 391 Pupa inclosed in a thin follicle.

Follicular (fōlik'ulār), a. [ad. L. *folliculār-is*, f. *folliculus*; see FOLLICLE and -AR.]

1. Of the nature of, or resembling, a follicle; composed or consisting of follicles; also, provided with follicles.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 305 Many other strong scented Animals... have follicular Repositories or Bags. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 99 Vascular and follicular minute membranes. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 6 Fruit... follicular with one or two valves. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 23 The follicular structure of the glands. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. xiii. Crassulaceae. Fruit follicular.

2. Of or pertaining to a follicle or follicles.

1877 COVES *Fur Anim.* i. 14 An enormous reservoir... containing a considerable quantity of the follicular product.

b. *Path.* Of a disease: Affecting the follicles of a particular organ.

1859 J. TONES *Dental Surg.* 508 Follicular stomatitis. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 209 Follicular pharyngitis is often associated with stomach-disorders.

3. In etymol. sense: Of or pertaining to bellows; performed by means of bellows. *nonce-nise*.

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1720 i. 343 An animal may be preserved without respiration... by follicular impulsion of air.

Folliculated (fōlik'ulātēd), *pp.* a. Also *folliculate* (*Cent. Dict.*). [as if f. *folliculate* vb. (f. FOLLICULE + -ATE) + -ED.]

1. *Anat.* and *Bot.* Provided with a follicle or follicles.

1775 ASH, *Folliculated* (adj. in botany) having seed vessels. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 418 Ending below the thyroid, which is folliculated on its inner surface. 1839-47 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* III. 572/1 The integuments... are... highly folliculated.

2. *Entom.* Contained in a follicle or cocoon.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Pupa smooth, in some folliculated.

Follicule (fōlik'ul). Variant of FOLLICLE. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. ii. 37 The follicules, or the membrane covering the eggs contained in the ovary. 1848 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 19 The fruit of these plants is better understood to be a union of several follicules within a single flower.

† *Folliculiferous*, a. *Obs.*—1 [f. L. *follicul-us* + (-) *FEROUS*.] Bearing a follicle or follicles.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 Two sorts of Folliculiferous Willows from Barbados.

Folliculitis (fōlik'ulitīs), *Path.* [f. L. *follicul-us* FOLLICLE + -ITIS.] Inflammation of a follicle or follicles.

1860 FOWLER *Med. Vee.*, *Folliculitis*, follicular inflammation. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Folliculitis sometimes appears along the urethra.

Folliculose (fōlik'ulōs), a. [ad. L. *follicul-us*, f. *folliculus*; see FOLLICLE and -OS-]. a. Full of or containing follicles; b. Of the nature or appearance of a follicle.

1802 HOOKER *Quincy's Lex. Med.*, *Folliculose gland*, one of the most simple species of gland, consisting merely of a hollow vascular membrane or follicle and an excretory duct. 181... *Bull. Ill. State Laboratory Nat. Hist.* II. 70 (Cent. Dict.) Antileidia in folliculose bodies on the surface of separate thallii.

Folliculous (fōl-i-kū-ləs), *a.* [f. *L. follicul-ius* + *-ous*.] = prec.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 10 Other membranes are called mucous or folliculous, because they secrete a viscid fluid. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Folliculous**, having, or consisting of, follicles. Same as **Follicular**.

† **Folful**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 foliful. [f. **FOLLY** sb. + *-FUL*.] Full of folly or foolishness.

1549 *Compil. Scot. xv.* 87 Foliful affectionis vil be ther auter confusione quhen god pleysis. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Predic. Mystic Div.* 82 O vain, wild, pitiful, folfull, vile man! a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess. Wks.* (1764) II. 279 The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy, folly; fanciful and folfull, they use indiscriminately.

† **Folly**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 folli, 4-6 folly, 4-7 folly, (4 follei), 4-5 follich(e), 4 folliche, 5 folliche, 6 folliche. [ME. *folliche*, f. *foli*, **FOLLY** *a.* foolish + *-liche* -LY².] Foolishly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2326 (Cott.) Pat þe sofulful sal þe þat losen folli þas þat le. 1333 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 234 To teche. how þat folke folliche here fi wittes myspenden. c 1449 *Peconia Repr.* II. vi. 171 The wolen seie sturdli and folli. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 600 To quhome the Britis folliche faill feild. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxviii. (1603) 243 From loosing of timechastle in lute.

b. Lewdly, unchastely.

13.. [see FELTER v. 3 h]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 159, I have my body folly dispended.

Follow (fō-lou), *sb.* [f. next verb.]

1. The action of the verb FOLLOW.

1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, Dominoes 93 It is sometimes an advantage to hold heavy dominoes, as they not unfrequently enable you to obtain what is called a good 'follow'. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 635/1 And hark! the view-hollo! 'Tis Mack in full follow.

2. **Billiards.** A stroke which causes the player's ball to roll on after the object-ball which it has set in motion. Called also *follow-stroke*, and *following stroke*. Also, the impulse given to the ball by such a stroke.

1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 371 The reason for playing with side is, that, when the balls are so close, sufficient 'follow' cannot be got on. 1881 H. W. COLLENDER *Mod. Billiards* 38 The Follow-Stroke. *Ibid.* 39 The 'follow' can also be executed with the cue delivered as far as one-fourth below centre.

3. **Follow on.** *Cricket.* The act of 'following on' (see FOLLOW v. 19 d); also applied to the innings itself. Also simply *follow*.

1881 *Standard* 14 June 3/8 A 'follow on' was necessary. 1884 *Littell's Cricket Ann.* 60 With the follow saved there was no chance of completion of the game. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 35/1 In the follow on things altered very much.

Follow (fō-lou), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1-2 folzian, 2-3 folzie(n), (folzhi), folze(n), (folozi), 3 folien, folhen, 2-4 folze(n), (3 *Orm.* follzhenn, 4 *south.* uolze(n), uolzy), 3-5 folow(en), (3 *south.* uolewen, 4 folow(e), folwe(n), 4 folowe(n), folu(n), folu-w(en), 3 *south.* uoluw(en), 4-6 folow(e), foloe, 5 folaw(e), foloze, foloy(n), 4-6 folow(e), 6 foolow(e), 6 *Sc.* fallow, 4-7 followe, 4- follow. *B.* 1-2 fylzan, fylisan, fylzian, fyltan, 2-3 fulien, (3 *south.* pa. t. vulede), 3-4 fulu(n), filze(n), filiz(en), filyh(en), filyh(en), folu(n), 4-5 folow, fylow, felow, 5 foloe. [The two OE. types, *folgian* (o-stem) and *fylgan* (yo-stem), are, as is usual in similar pairs of conjugational variants, representatives of an OTeut. v. of the *-ējan* class; cf. OFris. *folgia*, *folia*, *fulia*, OS. *folgān* (Du. *volgen*), OHG. *folgēn* (MHG. *volgen*, mod. Ger. *folgen*), ON. *fylgja* (Da. *følge*, Sw. *följa*); not recorded in Goth. Beside these forms, several of the Teut. langs. have synonymous and phonetically resembling words which are compounds of GAG and Go vbs.; OE. has *fulgangan*, pa. t. *ful-ēode* (from *ēode*, serving as pa. t. of *gān*) = OS. *fulgan*, OHG. *folle gān*. The most natural explanation of these parallel forms is that the apparently simple v. was originally a compound or a phrasal combination. The first element occurs in OE. *fylstan*, *fulkēstan*, OHG. *follestein* to help, succour, minister to (cf. Goth. *laistjan* to follow), OHG. *folazian* to assist, support (= OE. **fultēn*, whence *fultēam*, *fultum* assistance), Goth. *fulla-fahjan* to worship, serve, minister to the needs of. In these cases the prefix seems to add to the sense of the simple vbs. the notion of doing something by way of service to another (so that sense 3 of the present v. is probably nearest to the original meaning). It is on formal grounds probable that the prefix is identical with **FULL**; its function in the above-cited instances is perh. due to the circumstance that in some vbs. compounded with it the primary sense of 'satisfying' developed into the cognate sense of 'ministering to', 'serving to'.]

I. trans. [In OE. and early ME. the object is usually in the dative case.]

1. To go or come after (a person or other object in motion); to move behind in the same direction. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John x. 27 Mine sceap gehyrp mine stefne, and hig folgiþ me. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12768 He fand tu

Filippe & seȝde þuss till himm; folh me. c 1220 *Bestiary* 757 Ilk der de him hered... foloȝeð him up one ðe wold. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15193 (Cott.) Fulus forth þat ilk man Right in to þe hi. c 1385 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 74 As any kyde or calf folwyneþ his dame. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xvii. 159 They went all together and folowed Huon as preyly as they coude. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 6, I had rather (forsooth) go before you like a man, then follow him like a dwarf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 238 Him followed his next Mate. 1850 PRESCOTT *Penn.* II. 200 The remainder of his forces when mustered were to follow him. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxi; It was plain that he had followed her, and had been waiting for her.

b. To go forward along (a path), to keep in (a track) as one goes. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4575 (Cott.) I folud siþen, me-thought, a sti Vntil a feild. 13.. E. E. *Alt.* P. A. 127 Þe fyrrt I folȝed þose floȝ vateȝ. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2018 *Ariadne*, That... The same weye he may returne anon, folwyng alwey the thred as he hath come. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III (an. 3) 50 Pleynge the parte of a good blood hounde, [he] foloed the tract of y^e fier, by y^e sent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1025 Sin and Death aimed Following his track. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 3/1, I am Young, and very much inclined to follow the Paths of Innocence. 1825 in CONNERT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 25, I was resolved... not to follow the turnpike road one single inch further. 1874 E. D. SMITH *Tr. Oeller's O. T. Theol.* I. § 43. 151 Old Testament angelology follows the opposite path.

c. *phr.* To follow the drum: to be a soldier. To follow the hounds: to keep up behind them in the chase; to hunt with hounds. Follow my leader: a game in which each player must do what the leader does, or pay forfeit; also *fig.* To follow one's nose: to go straight on (without reflexion or preconceived plan). To follow the plough: said of the ploughman.

1650 *B. Discollimium* 19 I'll follow Providence, or my Nose, as well as I can. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 2 Without its Assistance in Dieting and Exercise, no Horse can follow the Hounds... without hazarding. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 34 The main Maxim of his Philosophy was, To trust to his Senses, and follow his Nose. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 1 While he... follows the plough, or looks after his flocks. 1758 BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, 'I am a son of Mars', As when I us'd in scarlet to follow the drum. 1832 WORDSW. *Resol. & Independence* vii. Following [ed. i. (1807) behind] his plough, along the mountain-side. 1835 MARRVATT *Fac. Faith's*, xxviii. One amusement... was a favourite one of the captain's as it made the men smart. It is called 'Follow my leader'. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvi. It was time to follow the hounds. 1895 *Tablet* 14 Sept. 408 Englishmen are the last people in the world to play a blind game of follow-my-leader.

2. *fig.* To come after in sequence or series, in order of time, etc.; to succeed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4599 (Gött.) Seuen ȝere hunger grett þat oper neist sal foluand þat neuer was sulik bifor in land. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 241 One misfortune follows another. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 335 Such follow him, as shall he register, Part good, part bad, of had the longer scrowle. 1728 PORE *Duct.* III. 321 Signs following signs lead on the mighty year. 1802 LO. ELTON in VESSEY'S *Rep.* VI. 81 This case was followed by The Att. Gen. v. Doyley. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 350 Punishment must follow conviction, not antecedent it. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. vii. 51 Transverse ridges which follow each other in succession.

† b. To be second or inferior to. *Obs.*

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* II. ii, Her education Follows not any.

c. To come after or succeed as a consequence or effect; to result from. (Cf. sense 4.)

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 357 Misty night Covers the shame that follows sweet delight. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* I. ii, A duty well discharged is never follow'd by sad repentance. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur*, ed. 2 What good should follow this, if this were done? What harm, undone?

3. To go after or along with (a person) as an attendant or companion; to accompany, serve, or attend upon.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 þa cædron hie þæt... hie næfre his banan folgian noldon. c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Mark v. 37 Ne leort ænigne monno to fylgenne hine. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Monie kunnes men folgeden ure drihten hine bisse live. c 1205 LAY. 95 Of kunne & of folke þe fulede þan duke. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15339 (Cott.) Yee haf me folud hider-to. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 894 *Thisbe*, I wol the folwen ded and I wol be felaw and cause eke of thy deth, quod she. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6338 A seruand folowand his lorde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* I. i. 94 Thou for wages followest thy master. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xxvii. 12 And the three eldest sons of Israhel went, and followed Saul to the betteli. 1845 S. C. HALL *Whiteby*, vi. 57 The rheumatic creature who had 'followed' the family for more than forty years. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 37 You may depend on my following and not deserting him.

b. To go after as an admirer, auditor, or the like.

1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* II. ii. 349 Do they hold the same estimation they did when I was in the city? Are they so followed? 1756 Mrs. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 22 3/1, I went... with a friend, to hear one of the most followed and admired of them all [preachers]. *Ibid.* O! he is... a charming man! I thank God I have followed him these twenty years.

4. *fig.* To accompany, attend upon, 'go with'; to be a (necessary) concomitant or accompaniment to; to be consequent upon.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lvii. 4 Dæt minre spræce sped folgie. c 1205 LAY. 1002 Wæld hecom sal fulien. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxii. 6 And fligh me sal þi mercy. c 1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* II. vi. 46 Solwe foluþ euer þe glory of þe worlde. 1526 TYNDALE *1 Cor.* x. 13 There hath no temptation taken you but soche as foloweth the nature of man. 1599 SHAKS.

Hen. V. v. ii. 297 The liberty that follows our places. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxiii. 6 Surely goodness and mercie shall followe me all the daies of my life. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 25 The happier state In Heav'n, which follows dignity. 1859 JERISON *Brittany* vii. 74 Under the feudal system, the title follows the land. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Love* I. 610 (*Pygmalion*) Seest thou how tears still follow earthly bliss? 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 283 The right to a grant of administration follows the right to the property.

5. To go in pursuit of, try to overtake or come up with; to pursue, chase.

Beowulf 2933 (Gr.) [He] folȝode feorhzenidlan. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xvii. 38, I sal figh me faas, and um-lap þa. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 1 Make me safe of all folowand me. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxh.) iv. 12 Þe dragon folowed and take þe knyght. 1848 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI (an. 6) 105 The Englishmen folowed thein so faste, in kylling and taking of their enemies. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* I. 1 'Twas indeed the place To seek Sebastian: through a track of Death I follow'd him. 1783 COWPER *Epitaph on Hare* 2 Here lies, whom hound did ne'er pursue, Nor swifter greyhound follow.

b. *fig.* To pursue like an enemy. Also, † to visit (a person) with (affliction, etc.).

a 1300 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xv. 48 Evel ant elde, ant other wo, foloweth me so faste. c 1350 *Will. Patern* 436 A fers feintise folwes me oft, & takes me so tenefully. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 36 O Antony! I have followed thee to this. 1607 *Cor.* iv. v. 104 Since I have euer followed thee with hate. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Wee play sometimes at trante a courante where my old ill lucke follows mee to loose my money. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinn. Saved* (1689) 155 Art thou folowed with affliction.

c. *Sc.* 'To pursue at law' (*Jam.*), prosecute. Also *absol.*

1425 *Sc. Acts Fals.* I (814) d The party scathil sail folowe, and the party trespassande sail defende, eftir the cours of the auld lawis of the realme. 1466 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 5/a [He] comperit nouthir be himself nor his procuraturs to follow thaim.

† d. To visit (an offence, an offender) with punishment. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 19 (*Theseus*) There was no man at that time that dyd followe or pursue his death. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 295 Were you but once or twice well followed for other mens faultes, you woulde soone waxe weary of this generall and confused execution.

6. *fig.* To pursue (an object of desire); to endeavour to reach or attain to; to strive after, try to gain or compass, aim at.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23868 (Gött.) In eldrin men vr merrur [we] mai se quat forto fulv, quat forto fide. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Dekunus to be chast, not... following folwe wynnig. 1539 BILKLE (Great) *Heb.* xii. 14 Folow þe peace with all men. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Sermon*, 67 *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 97 He foloweth gyftes, as fast as he that folowed the puddyng. 1754 CHURTON *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 To follow what they are pleased to call pleasure. 1824 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 31 Yearning in desire To follow knowledge like a sinking star. 1859 *Violent* 474, I follow fame.

† b. To pursue (an affair) to its conclusion or accomplishment; to follow up, prosecute; to enforce (law). Also const. *on, upon, against* (a person). *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 118 Ne could I fool refrain my tong from thretes... to folowe my reuenge. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Ans. Cartwright* 55 We should first followe the Lawe on them, to thrust them out of the sheepefold. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. lxxxiii, Whereas the matter is so followed that he conuened is ere he could tell He was in danger. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. 2 i. 20, such a day, So fought, so followed and so fairly won. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 28 For that he did egerly follow the extremitie of law against a certain friende of his. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. xi. 43 Belisarius followed no execution, thinking it enough with so small an Army to beat the enemy, and send him going. 1663 *Hum. Town.* 130 Giving his Lawyer double Fees, that his Cause may be well followed.

7. *fig.* (Cf. sense 3). To treat or take (a person) as a guide, leader, or master; to accept the authority or example of, obey the dictates or guidance of; to adhere to, espouse the opinions, side, or cause of. Also, to follow a person's steps.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 13 He anum folzap and oberne forhozap. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 27 Ðat tu ne folzih none dwelmenn, ðe muchel misleude. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 He seð þe folhen hire treoden. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 21 First folowe I Stace, and after him Corinne. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 382 þat 3e folow þe steppis of hym þat doð no synne. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* 248 The sympler partie of hem folowiden the worthier and the more wyis partie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Which doctours I folowe most communly in this poore treatyse. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI (an. 34) 169 Favoring and folowynge the kyng Henry. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 18th of kyng Henry. 1666 DRYDEN *L. C.* To Sir R. Howard to Nov. Wks. (Globe) 41 Virgil... has been my master in this poem: I have followed him everywhere. 1706 ATTERBURY *Serm.* I. Cor. xv. 19 (1723) II. 7 They [Beasts] follow Nature, in their Desires and Fruitions, carrying them no farther than she directs. 1726 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 16 We profess to follow reason wherever it leads. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. v. 15 The sacred painters must not be followed in their frankness of unshadowed colour, unless we can also follow them in its clearness.

8. To conform to, comply with, obey, act upon or in accordance with (advice, command, teaching, example, fashion, etc.); to take as a rule or model, act up to, 'walk after'.

a 1000 *Elene* 925 (Gr.) He foloȝeð lare þine & manþeawum minum folap. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Wule nu þanne folie seinte andreus faire forbisne. a 1340 HAMPOLE

Psalm xxi. 16 As hundred folow þe custom in berkynge & bytyng. *a1450 Cor. Myst.* (1841) 263 3yf 3e wole folwe myn intent. *1548-9* (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect Sunday bef. Easter. That all mankynde shoulde folowe the example of his grete humilite. *1611 Bible 2 Sam.* xvii. 23 His counsell was not folowed. *1671 Milton P. R.* i. 483 Most men admire Virtue, who follow not her lore. *1692 Locke Educ.* § 89 (1699) 141 Ill Patterns are sure to be folow'd more than good Rules. *1719 De For Crusoe* (1840) II. xi. 239 Our men . . . followed their orders. *1771 Junius Lett.* xviii. 1. . . think that the precedent ought to be folowed immediately. *1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 446 Had his advice been followed, the laws would have been strictly observed. *1871 Morley Voltaire* (1886) 5 Voltaire . . . did not always refuse to follow an adversary's bad example. *1871* *intr.* const. to. rare -1 (perh. an involuntary anacoluthon).

1523 Lo. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlii. 777 To the whiche counsaile they were gladd to folowe.

† b. To conform to in likeness, resemble, take after; to imitate or copy. *Obs.*

c1386 Chaucer Clerk's T. 1133 Folweth Ekko, that holdeth no silence. *c1400 Desir. Troy* 823 The body of this bold, þat barely is ded, Most folow þe fourme the freelite of man: Hit may not long vpon loftly vncorrupt. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 1371 To Folowe ʒ fader in maners, patriarchy. *1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xxviii. § 1 We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. *1615 T. Adams Spirit. Navie.* 41 Glasse among stones is as a foole amongst men; for it folowes precious stones in colour, not in virtue. *1674 Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 28 Mrs. Betty her daughter follows her.

9. To walk in, pursue, practise (a way of life, habit, method of acting); to engage in, occupy oneself with, addit or apply oneself to; *esp.* to practise (a calling or profession) for a livelihood. *To follow the sea:* to practise the calling of a sailor.

971 Blickl. Hom. 25 Þa men þe þyssum uncystum sylgah. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 129 Mone þewas. Ileda to dede on ende þa þe heom duseliche folgað. *c1400 Cat's Morals* 63 in *Cursor M.* 1670 Quat werk þou folow salic. *1601 Shaks. Twel. N.* I. iii. 99 O, had I but followed the arts! *1618 Rolfe in Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) II. 37 Every man followed his building and planting. *1651 Lilly Chas. I* (1774) 177 While he was young, he followed his book seriously. *1709 Steele & Swift Tatler* No. 68 ¶ 4 When I was young enough to follow the Sports of the Field. *1800 Colquhoun Comm. Thames* Pref. Those . . . who follow Nautical Pursuits. *1854 D. G. Mitchell Sea. Stor.* 269 He followed the profession of an artist. *1883 Stevenson Treas. Isl.* II. x. Mr. Fre-lawney had followed the seas. *1885 U. S. Grant Personal Mem.* I. xxi. 288 Whose occupation had been following the river in various capacities, from captain down to deck hand.

10. To watch the progress or course of (an object in motion).

1607 Dryden Æneid VI. 643 [He] follow'd with his Eyes the flitting Shade. *1819 Byron Juan* I. cix. With prying snub-nose and small eyes he stood Following Antonia's motions here and there.

11. To trace or attend to the course or sequence of; to keep up with (an argument, train of thought, etc.) so as to grasp its sequence and meaning; also, to keep up with and understand (a person) as he reasons or recounts.

1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. IV. 408 An ancient Legend I prepare to sing, And upward follow Fame's immortal Spring. *1866 L. Carroll Alice in Wonderland*, ix. I think I should understand that better . . . if I had it written down: but I can't quite follow it as you say it. *1875 Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 64. I do not quite follow you, he said. *Ibid.* V. 12 The argument is too difficult for them to follow.

12. *Mech. a.* To go over the contour of (a piece of turned work with a tool). *b.* Of a piece of machinery: To receive its motion from, be a 'follower' to (another piece).

1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc. 213 They smoothen the work with the Edge . . . of a broken Knife. . . by following the Work with it: That is, holding the basill'd Edge of the Knife close against the Work while it comes about. *1851 L. D. B. Gordon in Ari Tril. Illust. Mag.* II. 11/2 The act of giving motion to a piece is termed driving it, and that of receiving motion from a piece is termed following it.

13. *To follow suit:* see *SUIT* sh.

II. Intransitive uses.

14. To go or come after a person or thing in motina; to move behind some object; also, to go as a person's attendant or companion. Const., after, + on, + to. Also fig. Cf. 1.

c1250 Gen. & Ex. 3272 Igipcienses woren in twired wen quider he silden folzen or llen. *c1340 Cursor M.* 11435 (Trin.) Þei folowed on þe sierre leme Til þei com to Jerusalem. *Ibid.* 19374 (Trin.) As bifore hem wrouht he þe wey So nifir him faste folowed þey. *c1400 Rom. Rest* 6342 And with me folowz my loutely, To done me solas and company. *c1475 Rans Coliczer* 421 He folowit to him haikely. . . For to bring him to the king. *1513 More Rich. III* (1641) 219 After whom folowed the King with his Crowne and Scepter. *c1600 Shaks. Sonn.* xli. 4 For still temptation follovs where thou art. *1697 Davy's Virg. Georg.* IV. 700 He first, and close behind him follow'd she. *1848 R. I. Wurfrover Incarnat. Our Lord* xiv. (1852) 401 The Philosopher of Königsberg following in a measure in Plato's steps. *1874 Garck Short Hist.* II. § 6. 83 Gilbert was one of the Norman strangers who followed in the wake of the Conqueror.

15. To come (next) after something else in order or sequence. *As follows:* a prefatory formula used to introduce a statement, enumeration, or the like. Cf. 2.

The const. in *as follows* is *impers.*, and the verb should always be used in the sing.; for the incorrect pl. see quotes. *1776, 1797.*

c1300 Cursor M. 19135 (Edio.) Þe toþer dai þat folwid neste. *c1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 107 Þe secunde part . . . folwþ in þese wordes. *1426 in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 9 Was done afterwarde als þer fast folowys. *1486 Bk. St. Albans* Diiij. Now folows the naams of all maner of hawkys. *1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 23) 247 He openly sayde as foloweth. *1607 Torseell Fours. Beasts* (1658) 229 Vegetius having commended the Persian Horses saith, that the Armenians and Sapharens do follow next. *1711 Aobison Spect. No.* 58 ¶ 6 The Subject of it (as in the rest of the Poems which followeth). *1776 G. Campbell Rhetoric* I. II. iv. 495 Analogy as well as usage favour this mode of expression: 'The conditions of the agreement *as follows*,' and not *as follow*. A few late writers have inconsiderately adopted this last form through a mistake of the construction. *1797 Goowin Enquirer* II. xii. § 1. 371 The reasons that dissuade us . . . are as follow. *1806-7 J. B. Beresford-Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. iv. Beat what follows if you can. *1843 Mill Logic* I. iii. § 7 There are philosophers who have argued as follows.

b. To happen or occur after something else; to come next as an event; to ensue.

c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 120 If þe crampe folowe it is deadly. *a1533 Lb. Berners Hun lxxxii.* 254 It shall not folow after thy counsell. *1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 5) 103 b. The Castle was almoste undetermined, so that yelding must folowe. *1611 Bible Exod.* xxi. 22 If men strue, and hurt a woman with child, so that her fruit depart from her, and yet no mischief follow. *1667 Milton P. L.* II. 206 When those who at the Spear are bold And vent'rous, if that fail them, shrink and fear What yet they know must follow. *1688 J. Smith Barsoche* 65 If Fair Weather follows immediately upon the Mercury's Rising. *1839 Yeowell Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 28 That the martyrdom of this blessed apostle followed very shortly after the writing of this Epistle.

16. To result (as an effect from a cause, an inference from premisses); to be, or occur as, a consequent. Const. from (that). Often *impers.* with a clause, it follows (that) . . . Cf. 2 c:

a1300 Cursor M. (Gott.) 2892 Fleis þat sine ouer al þis erde, þe wreche þat folwis haue 3e herd. *c1386 Chaucer Melib.* ¶ 110 And though that Salomon seith, That he ne fond never woman good, it foloweth nat therfore that alle wommen ben wikke. *c1449 Peacock Repr.* II. i. 132 If this be trewe, thanne . . . it muste nedis folowe that [etc.]. *1624 W. Simons in Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) I. 166 In a short time it followed, that could not be had for a pound of Copper, which before was sould vs for an ounce. *1678 Dryden Limberham* I. Wks. 1883 ¶ 1. 27 But what followed of this dumb interview? *1698 Keill Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 55 These are the effects which . . . would necessarily follow from the position of the Earths axis. *1751 Jortin Serm.* (1771) II. iii. 44 Though we have received a command to pray for our enemies, it follows not thence we may not wage war with them. *1843 Mill Logic* II. i. § 1 We say of a fact or statement, that it is proved, when we believe its truth by reason of some other fact or statement from which it is said to follow.

17. To go in chase or pursuit. Const. after, + on, + upon. Also fig. of things. Cf. 5.

c1250 Gen. & Ex. 1751 He toc and wente and folwede on, And shoyt in mod Jacob to slon. *c1400 Desir. Troy* 10459 Theirs fou on hom folowet. *c1420 Anturs of Arth.* v. The king blue a chase. Folut fast on the trace. *1535 Covenoble Prov.* xlii. 21 Myschele foloweth vpon synners. *1611 Bible Gen.* xlii. 4 Vp, follow after the men. *1623 Bingham Æneid* 115 They dare and will be ready to follow vpon vs, if we retire.

b. *To follow after:* to strive to reach, gain, or compass. Cf. 6.

1362 Langl. P. IV. A. x. 189 Þauz þei don hem to don-mowe. . . To folowen after þe Plutchen, seche þei list neuere. *1611 Bible Ps.* cxix. 150 They draw nigh that follow after mischief. *1881 Bible (R.V.) Heb.* xii. 14 Follow after peace with all men.

c. 7. To tend to. *Obs.*

c1475 Rans Coliczer 508 Thow fand me fechand nothing that folowit to feid.

† 18. Of a person: To proceed with, or continue doing, something begun. Cf. 6 b. *Obs.*

a1300 Cursor M. 12197 (Cott.) thes þan folod on his speke. *1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 182 Having thus described the parts of a Common Lathe, I shall now follow with their other Tools also.

III. In combination with adverbs.

Follow home. See *HOME* adv.

19. *Follow on. a. intr.* To go on in the same direction as an object which is moving in front; to continue following.

c1250 [see 17]. *1884 W. Cook Billiards* 9 A following stroke is when you cause your ball to follow on after the ball it strikes.

† b. To go on or continue perseveringly (to do something). *Obs.*

1611 Bible Hos. vi. 3 Then shal we know, if we follow on to know the Lord.

c. *Trans.* = *follow up* h.

1654 Wansworth in Sandeal's Chr. Wars Spain 363 If, after the taking of Torrelobaton, hee had followed on his victorie.

d. *intr.* Of a side at Cricket: To gn in again nt once after completing the first innings, in consequence of having made a prescribed number of runs less than their opponents in the first innings.

1821 Standard 9 Aug. 36 They consequently had to 'follow on'. *1891 Leeds Mercury* 3 May 6/4 Being left in a minority of 93 they had to follow on.

20. *Follow out. trans.* To pursue to a conclusion; to bring to a completion or final issue.

1762 Lo. KAMES Elem. Crit. I. i. 36 Avarice having got possession of his mind, he follows out that theme to the end. *1884 Church Bacon* 22 While he was following out the great ideas which were to be the basis of his philosophy.

21. *Follow up. trans. a.* To go after or pursue closely; to keep steadily in the track or pursuit of. *1847 TENNYSON Princ.* I. 203 We follow'd up the river as we rode. *Ibid.* IV. 446 It becomes no man to nurse despair. But . . . To follow up the worthiest till he die. *1888 Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 The Forest bylaws . . . make no provision for wounded deer being followed up.

b. To prosecute with energy (an affair already in progress); to reinforce by further vigorous action or fresh support.

1794 Paley Evid. II. ix. (1817) 216 It comes next to be considered how far these accounts are confirmed or followed up by other evidence. *1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. 354 The blow was speedily followed up. *1867 Smiles Huguenots* Eng. ix. (1880) 143 Louis was not slow to follow up this intimation with measures of a more positive kind. *1898 Bosw. Smith Carthage* 98 The Romans followed up their success by an attack on Oliba.

absol. *1854 Dickens Hard T.* I. ii. He would go in and damage any subject whatever with his right, follow up with his left [etc.].

Follow, obs. form of FOLLOW.

Followable (f'plouəb'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may or can be followed.

1548 Gest Pr. Masse 136 We ought to . . . embrace hys doynings as followable and belevable. *1611 Cotter, Imitable*, imitable, followable. *1830 N. S. Wheaton Trid.* 199 A mistake which is followable by instant degradation. *1888 Dublin Rev.* Jan. 219 The Church has . . . declared . . . his system of morals . . . to be void of error, and followable as a sure guide by any priest.

Follower (f'plouəz). [OE. *folgere*, f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who follows (in the literal sense).

1607 Dryden Virg. Georg. III. 174 Clouds of Sand arise; Spurn'd, and cast backward on the Follower's Eyes. *1807 Hutton Course Math.* II. 57 All the 10 arrows are taken by one of them, who goes foremost, and is called the leader; the other being called the follower, for distinction's sake.

b. Something that comes after or succeeds something else.

c1450 Peacock (title) The Follower to the Donet. *1581 Sidney Acol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 One word so as it were begetting another, as . . . by the former n man shall have a neere gesse to the follower. *1879 Furnivall Rep. E. E. T. S.* 17 When the *Catholicon* is finishit, what its follower shall be can be discussit.

c. One who follows in order to catch or come up with another; a pursuer.

1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI I. iv. 22 Ah, haik! the fatal followers do pursue. *1598 Græneway Tacitus' Ann.* II. i. (1622) 105 Stealing by dangerous by-ways [he] beguiled his followers.

2. a. One who follows another as his attendant, servant, retainer, or the like.

c1888 K. Ælfræd Boeth. xxix. § 2 Be ðam cýnyng and be his folgerum. *c1900 Voc. in Wr. Wölcker* 1893 30 *Antich.* folgere. *1377 Langl. P. Ph.* B. v. 549. I haue ben his folwar al his fifty wyntre. *c1440 Prompt. Parv.* 1691: Folwore, or serwant folowynge hys mastyr or souerayn, *pedissequus*. *1548 Hall Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 21) 190 b. Certain of his hennoxen or folowers wer taken. *1697 Dryden Æneid* v. 1039 And fore'd Æneas . . . To leave his Followers on a Foreign Coast. *1840 Dickens Barn. Rudge* VIII. The Captain eyed his follower over. *1844 Regul. & Ord. Army* 275 All Followers and Retainers of the Camp.

b. One who follows another in regard to his teaching or opinions; an adherent or disciple: also one who follows an example, model, rule of conduct, etc.

c1200 Vices & Virtues (1888) 41 3e modi menn, 3es dieules folgeres. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 364 Sikerliche his feowere mot mid þine of his flesche uolwen his pinen. *c1288 Wyclif 1 Cor.* xi. 1 Be 3e my folowerys, as V am of Crist. *c1440 Prompt. Parv.* 1692: Folwore, yn manerys, or condicions, *imitator*. *c1532 Dewes Introd. Fr.* in Palgr. 804 Arte is folower of nature. *1611 Bible 1 Pet.* iii. 13 If ye be folowers of that which is good. *1710 Benbow's Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 21 Aristotle and his followers. *1781 Burke Crit.* (1844) II. 437 We, who ought to have taken the lead in so noble a work, are but ill followers even of the examples which are set to us. *1849 Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 13 It soon became clear that Halifax would have many followers. *1891 Speaker* 2 May 562/2 To vindicate Horace Walpole from the aspersions of Macaulay and his followers.

c. *collog.* A man who courts a maidservant; *esp.* one who calls at the house to see her.

1818 Dickens Nick. Nick. xvi. Five servants kept. No man. No followers. *1858 R. S. Surtees Ark Mammoth* xiv. 202 She granted [the servants] . . . every indulgence . . . in having their followers.

† 3. *Sc.* A prosecutor (at law). Cf. *FOLLOW* 2. 5 c. *a1300 Cursor M.* 28416 (Cott.) Wittnes foluar. *1449 Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 37 He salbe condampnit be the Juge in the expensis of the folwar.

4. *Sc. and north. dial.* The ynung of cattle. *1584 Wills & Int.* (Surtees 286) II. 115 The best cowe I haue . . . with her follower. *c1686 Depredations on Glen Campbell* (1816) 61, 1 bull, 2 mares and follower. *1839 Scott Doom of Devozeil* I. 1, Three cows, with each her follower. *1885 Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Oct. 2/3 The crofter paying £10 should be able to keep four cows with their followers.

5. *Mech.* a. In various kinds of presses: The plate or block by which the pressure is applied. *1676 Worlston Cyder* (1691) 112 The lower end of the Toothed Bar must be fixed into a Follower of Wood. *1865 All Year Round* No. 51. 12 A proper 'vat' and 'Follower'

made of solid mahogany [for making cheese]. 1882 *SOUTHWARD Pract. Printing* 587 The piece [in a screw press] answering to the platen of a printing press is called the 'follower'.

b. In a pile-driving machine: A 'dolly' or block of timber placed between the ram and the head of the pile. Also, formerly, the movable block and 'tongs' by which the ram is lifted and let fall.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 36 Fig. 2 is the following playing in its Grooves... Fig. 3... the Follower and Ram, seemingly just ready to engage one another. 1868 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civ. Engineers* XXVII. 277 The piles... had to be driven with a follower, which was made of very tough oak, and well banded at both ends.

c. In wheel-work: (see quot. 1805).

1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 note, In a combination of wheels that which is acted upon by the power... is called a leader; and the other wheel on the same axis is called a follower. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 291 Lantern pinions work very smoothly as followers though they are unsuitable as drivers.

d. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Follower (Steam-engine), the cover or plug of a stuffing-box, which rests upon and compresses the packing; a gland.

6. Stationery. (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Follower*, a sheet of parchment, which is added to the first or indenture, etc. sheet. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, Followers, the following sheets after a heading—such as the ordinary plain-ruled paper used after the title-head of a long invoice.

Following (f'olowin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb FOLLOW, in its various uses. Also with advs., as following up.

1300 *Cursor M.* 27832 (Cott.) O couaisite... cumis... fals folowing, fals witnessin. 1435 *MISVN Fire of Love* 66 In folowing of vertew. 1562 *39 Articles* No. 9 Original sinne standeth not in the following of Adam. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V. Wks.* (1711) 107 That the chase and following of heretics is more necessary than that of infidels. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. 1. 23 Queen Elizabeth... frequently indulged herself in following of the hounds. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 143 The following-up of a series of acts.

2. *concr.* A body of followers, attendants, retainers or adherents; followers collectively.

1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1865 Abraham and his following discomit thaym be gods grace. 1695 BLAIR in *Blackmore's Hist. Conspir.* (1723) 117 He was a Man of great following and Interest in his Country. 1715 *Widdow Corr.* (1843) II. 88 He reckons Mar's following must decrease. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxvi. 191 The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, who had... a numerous following, as it was called, in the southern parts of that kingdom. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. V.* 120 Such a man, with a great name in the country and a strong following in Parliament. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* I. 39 [They] started lectures and secured a large following.

Following, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That follows or moves after another.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 84 By the more Equall spreading of the Tangible Parts, which thereby are more Sliding and Following. 1715-20 POPE *Mad.* xiv. 489 His following shield the fallen chief o'erspread. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 125 The three's wheel from the pivot flank, which then becomes the following one.

2. That comes after or next in order or in time; succeeding, subsequent, ensuing.

In most collections placed indifferently before or after the sb.; as, in the following year, in the year following.

1300 *Cursor M.* 11378 (Cott.) þe nest yeire folowand. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 In þe jere folowand. 1430 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 10 On þe nyght next folowand. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Blac.* xlii. 39 Vpon the day folowinge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 278 Livid Carcasses design'd For death, the following day, in bloody fight. 1742 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Sydenham, To continue the same office upon all following occasions. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* xxii. They were asked in church the Sunday following. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 57 Early on the following day. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 46 A sibilant with following palatal mute.

b. In introducing a statement, enumeration, etc.: That now follows; that is immediately to be set forth, mentioned, recounted, or the like. Also *absol.* (the following).

1340 *Ayenb.* i þis byþe þe capiteles of þe boc uolþinde. 1545-8 *Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* i. (Surtees) 461 In thandes of the persones folowing. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 84 They are all but the effects of some of these causes following. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr., I think fit to tell thee these following truths. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 152 ¶ 2 My Friend answered what I said in the following manner. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* I. 225 the following... may not, as an example, be unworthy of notice. 1807 L. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 148 The following bodies have the property of converting nitric oxide into nitrous oxide. 1847 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 Among the common dishes are the following.

c. Ensuing as an effect or consequence, resulting. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 166 In his inward mind he doth debate, What following sorrow may on this arise. 1687 SHAWELL *Jurnal* x. 46 The Conquerors used to put the following spoils upon the stumps of Trees, which were call'd Trophies.

3. Conformable, correspondent, answerable.

1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 145 His wombe & his wast were worthily smale, & alle his fetures folowing. *Ibid.* 859 Tapteyt tyst to be wose, of tuly & tars, & vnder fete, on þe flet, of folowande sute.

4. Of wind or tide: ? Moving in the direction of the ship's course. (Cf. *L. ventus secundus*.)

1807 J. BOONE in *Naval Chron.* XXXIII. 406 She was assisted by a high following sea. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant.*

Ship viii. You may sail for weeks with a cloudless sky and a following breeze, without starting tack or sheet. 1858 W. COOK in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 42 We had a following sea previous to falling in with this mist, but the sea then changed to a kind of boil, or topping sea.

5. *Billiards and Croquet. Following stroke* = FOLLOW sb. 2.

1867 DUFTON *Pract. Billiards* iii. 45. 1868 W. J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tac.* 15 In making a following stroke, the player must follow with the mallet head, as a person follows with the cue at billiards. 1884 [See FOLLOW 2. 19 a.]

† **Followingly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. a. Afterwards in order or sequence, subsequently, ensuently. b. As a result or consequence, consequently.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 15 3if forsothe no God of alle Gentilis..myste deluyeren his puple..followingly ne 3our God schil mown deluyser 3ou. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* xiii. xxii. (1495) 454 Thenne followingly is the coste that hyght Linguistics. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* ii. ix. 191 Into suche..remembrauncis..and followingly therbi into fuldeout unpri. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iii. iii. 145 Unto hymself fyrste and followingly unto them [etc.]. 1559 *Homilies* I. (1859) 56 That consequently (or followingly) God should be the better honoured by them.

2. In what now follows; in the following words.

1500 *Mirour Saluacion* 4085 Howe crist his woundes to his faders shewes is to here followingly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cxxix. 241 As followingly shalbe shewed. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 307 In thende of this gospel followingly is made by our sayour a stronge argument.

† **Folly**, *a. and adv. Obs.* Also 3-4 *foli* (e), *folliche*, (*folik*), 4-5 *folye* (e), 5 *fooly*, 6 *follie*, *folyeche*. [ME. *follich*, f. *fol*, *FOOL* a. and sb. + -lich -LY 1.]

A. *adv.* Foolish; also, lewd, unchaste.

1300 *Cursor M.* 4361 (Cott.) 'Bilete', he said, 'þi foli will'. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 233 A nyce folie couenant schulde nougt be i-holde. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 267 Ther ben manie foli lechis. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 52 No body schulde..make countenance nor lokes of foly loue there inne [the church], but yet it were of loue of marriage. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 305/t Bankettings, dansings and other follie pastimes. 1604 BRETON *Pass. Sheph.* (Grosart) 52 A Gowne of Veluet..Shall now bewichte mine eyes with folly gazes.

B. *adv.* Foolishly; also, lewdly, unchastely.

1320 *Hali Meid.* 17 3if þe prafter benne spoken togedere folliche. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27890 (Cott.) Drunkenhede dos..man folik be traist and glad, quare he wit resun sulde be radd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 43 Þet uolk þet ne byþe naht ine spoushod, louieþ ham togidere folliche. 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 874 Hyr lokynge nas not folly sprad.

Hence † **Folliness**, foolishness.

1340 *Cursor M.* 1278 (Trin.) I was dryuen for paradis And lost hit bi my folynys. 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* ii. iv. 155 The dotage or..folynys..of the persones. 1450 BURGHT *Secrets* 2579 The rede [heer]ys also be signe of foolynysse.

Folly (f'oli), *sb.* Pl. *follies*. Forms: 3-5 *foli* (e), 3-6 *folye* (e), (4 *fole*, *folle*, *fowlye*), 5 *fooly*, 6-7 *follie*, 9 *south. volly*, 5-*fol*. [a. OF. and Fr. *folie*, f. *fol*, *fou* foolish, mad (see *FOOL*); corresponding to Fr. *folia*, *folia*, *folia*, *OSP. folia*, *It. folia*.]

1. The quality or state of being foolish or deficient in understanding; want of good sense, weakness or derangement of mind; also, unwise conduct. † *To do folly*: to act foolishly. (*Fond*, etc.) *to a folly*, to an absurd degree.

1225 *Anecr.* R. 52 Ant to wise ouh to uolewen wisdom, & nout folie. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1982 'What foly?', he seyd, 'can he sain? Is he made of mode?' 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 344 To fenyhe foly quihile is wytt. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 212 Pan it is folie for to lete him blood. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 127 To loue sapience, and to hate fooly. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 218 We haue done grete foly to departe. 1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 248 Sir Thomas Gardner will be ruined by his daughter's folly. 1742 GRAY *ODE Prospect Eton Coll.* 100 Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiv. When lovely woman stoops to folly. 1778 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 206, I was fond to a folly of our British connections. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* I. 81 The people are hospitable to a folly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 98 The folly of..nurses believes that the left hand is by nature different from the right.

b. *personified*.

1594 WILLOBE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9 And folly feedes where fury fretes. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 4 Deluding joys, The brood of folly without father bred. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* ii. 418 All was hush'd, as Folly's self lay dead.

c. With a and pl. An example of foolishness; a foolish action, error, idea, practice, etc.; a ridiculous thing, an absurdity.

1300 *Cursor M.* 4124 (Cott.) To stint wald he, if he moght, þe foly þat his breþer thoght. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4761 Weschole be wrothe, Swyke folyes yiff thou haunte. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 21 Your father hath enterprised a great foly. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcv. 308 They knew well it was but a folye to follow me. 1648 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 255 The celebrated follies of Bartholomew Fair. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. § 4 The mistakes, imprudences, and follies, which ourselves or others have been guilty of. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sloops to Cong.* i. 1. 49 In my time, the follies of the town crept slowly among us. 1832 TH. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 72 'Tis a folly to expect it.

2. Wickedness, evil, mischief, harm. *Obs.*

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 30/36 He heold him faste in his folie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4119 He dede no man folye. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 357 Purgatory Whar saules er clenst of alle folye. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 80 Ye shall haue no leiser for to repente you of

the folie that ye doo. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* vii. 15 Because he hath..committed folye in Israel.

b. With a and pl. A wrong-doing, sin, crime. 1250 *Meid. Margerete* 1 Olde ant yonge i prei ou oure folles for to lete. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 135 Hit [Ponerte] defendeþ þe flessch for folyes ful menyne. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xx. 6 They haue done an abhominacion and folye in Israel.

† 3. Lewdness, wantonness. Cf. Fr. *folie*. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2961 3yf þou to foly wulddest here wyne. 1309 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 24 A comoun woman that dwelled there to rescyue men to folye. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 76 The quene..beganne to desire to haue hym to folye with her. 1577 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* A vij. Neyther had age so altered her complexion but there appered follie in all partes of her face. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 132 *Oth.* She turn'd to folly; and she was a whore. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Sphar.* (1840) 291 One which calls a woman, 'Whore'...and commits folly with her.

b. With a and pl. A lewd action or desire.

1305 *Miracle St. James* 3 in E. P. (1862) 57 He duede ane folie Pat menie to helle bringeþ: be sinne of lecherie. 1320 *Sir Trist.* i. 218 Her folies vsen þai ay. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. i. 91 Whose..deliberate word Nips youth i'th head, and follies doth emmew.

† 4. Madness, insanity, mania (= F. *folie*); hence, rage, anger. *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Troy* 1957 He frothet for folle, and his face chaungeit. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* ii. 212, I went to the Palazzo, where they keep madmen and foolies, and saw there strange variety of humours in folly.

5. A popular name for any costly structure considered to have shown folly in the builder.

R. Wendover says that when (in 1228) a castle which Hubert de Burgh had begun to build, near the Welsh border, had to be razed to the ground on account of a treaty concluded with the Welsh, much amusement was excited by the recollection that Hubert had given to the building on its foundation the name of 'Hubert's Folly' (*Stultitia Huberti*). It was remarked that he had shown himself a true prophet. Probably the word used by Hubert was F. *folie*; the original meaning seems to have been *stultitia*, but 'delight', 'favourite abode'. Many houses in France still bear the name *La Folie*, and there is some evidence that 'the Folly' was as late as the present century used in some parts of England for a public pleasure-garden or the like.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 502 [He] buryeth it [his wealth]..in Buildings needlesse, vain, or ill contrived, that stay but the finishing, and being called by his kind Gossip-neighbours his Folly. 1772 R. GRAVES *Spirit. Orizate* III. ix. vii. An object, amidst the woods, on the edge of the hill, which, upon enquiry, they were told was called Shenstone's folly. 1796 *Monthly Mag.* Feb. 20, I built a great many mounds in the form of sugar-loaves, very broad at bottom and pointed at top..Travellers call them my folly. 1801 COXE *Tour Monmouth* I. 121 Hence it was called Kemeys Folly. 1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 1872/1 'The Heights' on which the Folly is built.

6. *Comb.*, as *folly-blind*, *-drenched*, † *-fallen*, *-painting*, *-stricken* adjs.

1597 MIDDELTON *Paraphr. Wisd.* Sol. ix. 6 My raigne would be like fortunes, folli-blinde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. 1. 75 For folly that he wisely shewes is fit; But wisemens folly false, quite taint their wit. 1638-48 C. DANIEL *Eclg.* ii. 307 Thy follied drenched Soule. 1746-48 THOMSON *Winter* 615 Lively wit...Or folly-painting humour. 1807 SYN. *Saurh Wks.* (1809) I. 80/2 The mournful and folly-stricken blockhead.

Hence **Folly v. intr.**, to commit folly, to act foolishly. **Follying** *vbl. sb.* also *attrib.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 612 Let me shun Such follying before thee. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Ludovico Sforza* I. 95 What! shall I in My age be follying? — A. Wentworth ii. 27, In my follying days.

Folly, *sb.* 2. *dial.* A clump of fir-trees on the crest of a hill.

1880 R. JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* vi, 'Every hill seems to have a Folly'. 'I mean a clump of trees on the top.' 1888 *Berks. Gloss.* There are three such 'volleys' at Hampstead Norreys on the 'Volly Hill'.

Folmard (e, obs. form of FOLMART.

† **Folt**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 *folet*, *fol*, 4-6 *folte*, 5 *folett*, 6 *foult*. [a. OF. *folet*, f. *fol* mad, foolish: see *FOOL* sb. 1.] A fool.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8300 A kaynarde and an olde folte. 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4527 A folte coupe he wel aduante. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 168/2 *Follett*, *stolidus*. 1440 HYLTON *Cast. Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xxxiv. In þe day of pentecost..thei were made nyther folles no foltis, but..wonder wyse. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. i. Aiv. The foolish frantikeye foultes.

Hence † **Folthead**, † **Foltry** [see -RY], folly.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* v. 7 Non..3oure name wolde nempne In fiersness ne in folthead. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 169/1 *Foltrye*, *fatuitas*, *stoliditas*.

† **Folt**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOLT* sb.] *intr.* To act like a fool. Hence † **Folted** *phl. a.*, foolish.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2239 (Gütt.) þi folis folid gadrid þaim þan. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8339 Shrewes..helde hym folode or wode For he was so mylde of mode. 13.. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 605 þe wikked gost..seide þat he was a folot mon. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 169/1 *Foltyn*, or doon as a fool.

† **Foltish**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 *foltishe*, *foltisich*, 5 *foltyisch*, 6 *foultish*. [f. *FOLT* sb. + -ISH.] Foolish, besotted, silly.

1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 309 *Foltish* chaffering. 1430 LDV. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 A *foltish* face. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. iii. Cvi b. No reason is this *foltish* floske from madnes to exile.

† **Foltron**. *Obs. rare.*

1748 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 509 Try foltron, a mixture of herbs to be had at many grocers', far healthier, as well as cheaper, than tea.

Foly(e, obs. form of FOLLY.

|| **Fomalhaut** (fō'māl'hōt). *Astron.* Also 6, 8 fomahant. [Arab. فومالhaut mouth of the fish, Sp. *fomahant*.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Southern Fish (a *Piscis Australis*).

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. i. xxvi. (ed. 7) 334 One . . . star of the first bignesse in his mouth called Fomahant. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Fomahant*, a Star of the first Magnitude in . . . Aquarius. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 137 Should I overlook Fomalhaut and declare some fen-fire King.

Foman, obs. form of FOEMAN.

† **Fomblitude**, *notice-wd.* [? FUMBLE, parodying *similitude*.] 'A weak comparison' (Halliwell).

1583 FULKE *Defence* iii. 112 As for your fomblitudes of Manlius and Iudas, two proper names, compared with image, and idoll . . . which be common names, I will not vouchsafe to answer them.

Fome, obs. form of FOAM sb. and v.

Foment, sb. Now rare. In 7 *foment*. [ad. L. *fomentum*, contraction for **fovimentum*, f. *fovere* to cherish, warm.]

1. = FOMENTATION 1 b.

1540 HYDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. ix. 1 iv. Those superfluous sauros & fomentes of the body. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xii. 47 Apply this following Foment. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 1/3 Ameliorating the symptoms by hot foment, mustard applications, and wet-sheet packings.

† 2. *fig.* Fomentation, encouragement. *Obs.*

1642 QUARES *Observ. Princes & St.* iv. Long-settled humors give foment to the distemper when it breaks forth. † b. Some thing that foment or encourages; stimulant. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. iv. 15 They rather serve them for instruments of virtue, than foment of vice. 1658 R. CRESHALL *Legacy* 10 Which by the distemper gave Foment and force to the approaching Maladie. 1660 MORE *Myst. Godd.* To Rdr. 14 The foment of strife and palliations of Hypocrisy. 1704 *Expedient for Innocence in Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 13/1 What more reasonable Charity, than to abstract the Foment from these accursed Divisions, by prohibiting those Oaths, that . . . perpetuate our Janglings?

† 3. ? Confused with FERMENT 3.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 527 Should the present foment in Europe not produce republics everywhere.

Foment (fō'ment), v. [ad. Fr. *foment-er*, ad. late L. *fomentāre*, f. *fomentum* FOMENT sb.]

1. *trans.* To bathe with warm or medicated lotions; to apply fomentations to. Also, † to lubricate.

1611 COGER, *Bastner*, to warme, foment. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xii. 47 Foment the place affected with the following Foment. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 131 Foment it with white wax. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp.* Horses 144 You shall foment it for the Space of four Days. 1802 *Med. Trnl.* VIII. 516 The breasts were frequently fomented. 1894 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 255 The leg . . . may be conveniently fomented by putting it in a deep bucket of warm water.

absol. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 303 Foment not too long at any one time.

† 2. 'To cherish with heat, to warm' (J.). Always in conjunction with another verb, as *chafe, heat, warm*. *Obs.*

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psychic* clv. Creeps chillness on him? She foment and heats His flesh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 669 All things . . . these soft fires . . . foment and warme.

† 3. To rouse or stir up (a person or his energies); to excite, irritate. *Obs.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xix. 326, I was active . . . fomented with your envenomed suggestions. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* iv. v. 1506 Still Chaff and fomented let my heart swell on. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 226 By its Bitterness and Venom. . . to foment the Genius of the Combatants. 1724 Dr *Fo Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 127 The old general, not to foment him, with a great deal of mildness stood up.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.*: To become excited or heated.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 16 In like manner, this Doctor fomenteth, saying: The one stumbles upon an Altar-stone . . . over which the other leaped clearly. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* v. ii. 1851 To think Of Women were enough to taint my Brains, Till they foment to madness.

† 4. To promote the growth, development, effect, or spread of (something material or physical).

1644 QUARES *Barnabas & B.* 150 That humour which fomentis thy malady. 1661 *Burning of Lond.* in *Select Harl. Misc.* (1793) 463 violent excited wind fomented it, and kept it burning 24 that day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1071 How we his gathered beams reflected, may with matter seeme foment. 1707 *Curios. Hist. & Gard.* 180 Plants receive from their Roots this Nitre, which feeds, fomentis and preserves them. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 77 While those with unctuous fir foment the flame.

b. To cherish, cultivate, foster; to stimulate, encourage, instigate (a sentiment, belief, pursuit, course of conduct, etc.). *Exp.* in a bad sense.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 12 Which brute was cunningly fomented by such as desired innovation. 1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 164 His Majesty . . . offers himself as a third to foment so amiable a controversy. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 226 Thy sire in solitude fomentis his care. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. iv. These civil commotions were constantly fomented by the monarchs of Belfuscu. 1774 FLETCHER *Equal Check Wks.* 1795 IV. p. v. Is not the Antinomianism of hearers fomented by that of preachers? 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* iv. 75 To encourage indolence or foment extravagance. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (1875) 59 Persecutions which the Jews always fomented.

Hence Fomenting *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1611 COGER, *Bastner*, warming, a fomentation of fomenting. 1894 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 255 During the fomentation a thick rug should be thrown over the fomenting cloth.

† **Fomentary**, *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **fōmentari-us*, f. *fomentum*; see FOMENT sb. and -ARY.] One who or that which fomentis; a fomentor.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M. Pref.* 1 The disparagement of Princes are the fomentaries . . . of Sedition.

† **Fomentate**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fōmentat-*, ppl. stem of *fōmentare* to foment.] = FOMENT v. 1.

1569 R. ANDROS tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. i. 23 Therewith washe the eyes, or else fomentate them with the water. *Ibid.* iv. i. 31 You must fomentate them with a peece of a milstone burned and quenched in vineger. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 85 The one a kingdom fomentated as a bar between you and the Portugals.

Fomentation (fō'mentā-shən). [ad. late L. *fōmentat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *fōmentare* to FOMENT. Cf. F. *fomentation*.]

1. *Med.* The application to the surface of the body either of flannels, etc. soaked in hot water, whether simple or medicated, or of any other warm, soft, medicinal substance. *Dry fomentation* (see quot. 1882).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 252 Per upon þou schalt make a fomentacioun with hoot water. 1541 K. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Xjb, Fomentacioun with oyle and terebentyne medled & warmed. 1578 LYTE *Doddens* i. xxxiv. 50 In manner of a fomentation or a warme bathe. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 280 Fomentation with sponges in vineger. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 133 Flannel, or a Thin Woollen Cloth worn next to the Skin . . . is a lesser kind of perpetual Fomentation. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., A Dry Fomentation. 1801 *Med. Trnl.* V. 578 Fomentations with water. 1882 M. BECK in *Quain's Dict. Med. s.v.*, The term 'dry fomentation' is sometimes applied to bags of salt, hot bran, or chamomile flowers; or pieces of flannel toasted before a fire and applied hot.

b. *concr.* The remedial means so applied.

1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) Rja, Ye may make a fomentation of hoate and moist herbes. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 58 Boyle them in the Broth . . . for a Fomentation. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrer's Dispens.* xi. (1734) 249 Fomentations are made only with aqueous Menstruums whereas Embrications consist of [etc.]. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 311 Flannels wrung out of warm spirituous fomentations should likewise be applied. 1894 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 314 Hot water makes the best fomentation.

fig. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 30 Because the fomentations of my reason have entred in the

† 2. The action or process of cherishing with heat or warming. *Obs.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iii. 42 In this discription . . . we have the Spirit's Motion, Fomentation, and Formation of allthings out of this Chaos. *Ibid.*, The Fomentation of an Hen, that sets abroad.

† 3. *fig.* The action or process of fomenting, fostering or stimulating; encouragement, instigation.

a 1612 DONNE *Budavaros* (1644) 39 Denying to it lawfull refreshings, and fomentations. 1670-1 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 373, I am . . . well pleased to find him and Mr. Whittington jealous of one another, which shall not want fomentation. 1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* v. 743 Dishonest fomentation of your pride. 1851 *Times* 29 Aug., The fomentation of Hungarian discontent by foreign intrigues.

b. A means of fomentation, an influence that fomentis, a stimulant.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* viii. 79 They [our works] cleave to us; whether as Fomentations to nourish us or as Corrosives to gnaw upon us. 1659 C. NOBLE *Inexpediency of Exped.* 5 Unless the . . . sie Redarguings . . . be a rise and fomentation to such a Dispute.

Fomentor (fō'mentōr). Also fomentor. [f. FOMENT v. + -ER.] One who or that which fomentis.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* I. iii. 75 Fomentors of Cruelty, Quarrells [etc.]. 1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 360 Such lectures in the nation had been fomenters of the late rebellion. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Mar., The Fomenters and Abettors of the Riot. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 139 The most inveterate fomentor of hostilities against the Russians. c 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* VI. 116 The primal cause and fomentor of this cruel and bloody war. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 4 Dec., The fomentor of discord.

† **Fomentress**, *Obs.*—1 [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female fomentor.

1646 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Eng.* II. ix. 208 The Duchesse of Burgundy . . . must be known to be fomentress of the Forgery.

Fomerell (fō'merēl), obs. forms of FEMERELL.

|| **Fomes** (fō'miz). Pl. fomes (fō'miz). [L. *fōmes*, *fōmitis* touchwood, tinder.] † a. The moribund matter (of a disease) (*obs.*). b. 'Any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagious effluvia' (Mayne).

1773 *Genil. Mag.* XLIII. 554 If this putrid ferment could be more immediately corrected, a stop would probably be put to the flux, and the fomes of the disease likewise removed. 1803 *Med. Trnl.* X. 213, I cannot say that I have known it spread from fomes. 1851-9 A. BRAYSON in *Mon. Sc. Eng.* 248 Either simply through the medium of the atmosphere or by means of fomes. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med. s.v.*, The most important fomes are bed-clothes, bedding, woollen garments, carpets, curtains, letters, &c.

fig. 1658 J. OWEN *Templation* vii. 126 Natural tempers . . . prove a great Fomes of sinne. a 1711 KEN *Hymnetho* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 327 Concupiscential Fomes, which possess'd The Parents thus, was on their Race impress'd.

Fomie, *fomy*, obs. forms of FOAMY.

Fomite (fō'mit). *rare.* [incorrect back-formation from *fomites*, pl. of FOMES.] = FOMES.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Yrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 134 This must be an efficacious fomite of cutaneous and pectoral disease.

Fomon, obs. form of FOEMAN.

† **Fon**, sb. and a. *Obs.* Also 5 fone, 5-6 fonn(e). [Belongs to FON v.; but the mutual relation of the words is uncertain.]

It is tempting to connect the sb. with Sw. *fån* (MDa. *fåne* fool, mod. Icel. *fáni* swaggerer, vain person; but the history of the Eng. words shows no trace of a long vowel, and the northern Eng. forms have o, and not the a which in that dialect normally represents, ON. a. Besides, the primary sense of the Eng. vb. appears to be 'to lose savour, become insipid', and if so the sb. is prob. from the vb.]

A sb. A fool.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1186 (Cott.) O þis mānasses com amon þat, als his fader, was a fon. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4051 After Eldolf, þys foltd fon, Cam his some hight Redoun. c 1450 *Conv. Myst.* 367 A! 3e fonnys and slought of herte for to beleve in holy Scrypture! c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5386 God some tyme chastyt a fonn And he is made mare wysse. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1200 Wenst thou that I cannot make the play the fon! 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 292 Ah! Cuddy, (then quoth Colin) thus a fon.

B. *adj.* Foolish, silly.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ix. 248 (Harl. MS.) The lion stode besyde him, as he hadde be a fionne shepe. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. i. 24 Yf wysse men . . . wold have bent themselves to that purpos, fevnyng such fon respecte of tyme and of place.

Hence *Fonly* *adv.*, foolishly, fondly; *Fonnish* *a.*, somewhat foolish.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. iv. 156 Thilk fonnysch opinioun may soone bi wise men be schewed . . . to be vntwre. 1481 TIPTOTT tr. *Cicero's De Amic.* (1530) B viij, What may be a more fonnysch thyng than vhan [etc.]. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 659 Tusshie, fonnysse Fansy, thou arte frantike. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 58, I . . . had rather be envied, All were it of my foe, than fondly pitied.

† **Fon**, v. *Obs.* Also 5 fonne, 6 fone. [see prec. The later FUN v. (whence FUN sb.) is prob. etymologically identical.]

1. *intr.* To lose savour, become insipid or sickly in flavour. Only in pa. pple.; see FOND a.

2. To be foolish or infatuated; to act the fool; to become foolish.

c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 89 Non Noye, in faythe þe fones full faste. c 1450 *Conv. Myst.* 36 Thou fonnst as a best I gesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Weinen* 274 With kissing, et with clapping, I gert the carill fon. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 30 Yr Dukis sone . . . causit yf rest of yr hamiltonis to fon for laynnes.

3. *trans.* To befool, make a fool of.

c 1440 *Lyng. Secres* 570 The fals Erryng hath fonnid many oon. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* ii. ii. 125 Salomon . . . fonnid and bidotid with his wisfis, made ydolis. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 199 Soyn shall we fon hym.

4. *Sc.* To toy with; to fondle.

1430 *Pebbis to Play* vii. in *Pinkerton Scot. Ball.* (1873) I 4 The fairest fallis me; Tak ye the laif and fone theme.

Hence *Fonning* *wd. sb.*, foolishness, foolish behaviour.

c 1400 *Destr.* Tray 4880 Our werkes [shuld] all wisely [be] wrought by discrecioun, but we fare with no folye nōnyng of pride. c 1450 *Conv. Myst.* 304 Be his meracyis and fals prechyng He bryngyth the pepyl in gret fonnynge.

Fon, obs. form of FIND; **Sc.** pl. of FOE.

Fond, sb. Also 7, 9 fonds, 8 fonde. Now only as an alien word, pronounced (fōn). [a. F. *fond*, *fonds*:—OF. *fonz*, *fons* (see FOUNCE).]

The word became fully naturalized in the 17th c. In the 18th c. it was superseded in ordinary use by FUND, which is a refashioned form after L. *fundus*. Subsequently, however, the F. word frequently appears (usually in italics) in Eng. writers. In F., the forms *fond* and *fonds*, formerly used indiscriminately, are now differentiated in sense; but Eng. writers often use the wrong form.]

1. Foundation, ground, groundwork (in various applications). (In Fr. now written *fond*.)

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 141 All sorts of precious Marbles . . . cut and lay'd into a *fonds* or ground of black-Marble. 1665 SIR P. WARWICK in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1819) II. 162 The present Prizes . . . being a better fond of credit. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iv. 93 This Grandeur . . . could not be maintained without a better Fonde than what he was born to. 1825 JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 429 But the *fonds* of the character is the same. 1844 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* Feb. 1852 The spirits are for the most part artificial, the *fond* is sadness. 1867 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) I. 394 There is no early French literature of any value in which the Teutonic blood did not supply the *fond*.

b. *Lace-making.* (See *quots.*)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Fond*, Identical with Champ, Entoilage, and Treille, terms by which the groundwork of lace . . . is distinguished from the Toile, or pattern, which it surrounds and supports. These grounds are divided into Fonds Claire, Brides Claire, and Brides Ornées. The Fonds Claire include the Réseau or net patterned grounds and varieties of the same.

2. A source of supply, stock, store or stores. *Obs.* in material sense. (In Fr. now *fonds*.)

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanus* Pref., Here, therefore, if they will Criticise, they shall do it out of their own *Fond*. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii. 142 Some new Founds of Wit should, if possible, be provided. 1707 *Curios. in Hist.* & *Gart.* 62 The Juices of Plants are one of the richest Fonds of Physick. 1872 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ombrin* I. ii, Kate herself was not indifferent to the *fond* of appreciation thus secured to her.

†3. A stock or sum of money, esp. one set apart for a particular purpose; pecuniary means, revenues. (In Fr. now *fonds*.) *Obs.*

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov. Wks.* 1731 I. 38 This *Fond* being not sufficient in Times of War, is supplied by the States with whatever more is necessary from other *Fonds*. 1690 WILL. III. *Sp. Parl.* 25 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2613/1 The Civil Government, which has no *Fonds* for its Support. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cxi. The want of any *Fonds* to support the Charge of such Office.

†4. A sum of money, a stock of goods, or amount of revenues, serving as a security for specified payments. (In Fr. now *fonds*.) *Obs.*

1677 CHAS. II. in *Marvell Growth Ropery* 39 Without the sum Six hundred thousand pounds, or Credit for such a sum, upon new *Fonds*. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* x. (1691) 114 Making of a stock of such value to be security for all Commodities. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Tackley* 1. 47 The Princess... had seized the *fonds* whereupon the Pension of their Ministers was assigned. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5260/4 Debts... secured by Judgment, Statute, Recognizance, *Fond*, or Specialty.

†5. *Printing* = FOUNT. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Fond or Fund*... Among Letter-founders, a parcel of Printing Letters, as many as are Printed at a time.

Fond (fɒnd), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 *fanned*, -yd, 5 *fonnnet*, 5-fond, 5-7 *fonde*, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* font. [ME. *fanned*, f. FON v. + ED¹.]

A. adj. (orig. *ppl.* *a.*)

†1. That has lost its savour; insipid; sickly-flavoured. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c.1380 WYCLIF *Prolog.* (1880) 57 *3if be salt be fonnny it is not worpi* 1388—*Prolog.* x. 32 He is sed fonnnet salt, not prophitable to eny thing. 1784 CULLUM *Hist. Haunted* 171 *Fond*, faint or fulsome; applied to smell or taste. a.1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Fond*, luscious; fulsome; disagreeably sweet, in taste or in smell.

2. Infatuated, foolish, silly. Since 16th c. the sense in literary use has been chiefly: Foolishly credulous or sanguine. In dialects the wider sense is still current. Cf. FANNED *ppl.* *a.*

a.1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Cant.* 523 *Sho ioyed not... in vanytes of his lyfe as our fonnny maydyns dos now*. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xviii. 18 *Thou art wastid with a fonnnet trauel*. a.1400-50 *Alexander* 5513 A fonnnet fantasy ban fell in his hert. c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* 199 This fond foyle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b. And suche commonly be as dotrelles, whiche is a fonde byrde. 1580 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 241 *He yat is young thinketh the olde man fond*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 250 *Never more to fright Children with fond tales of Bug-bears*. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* Ded., I am not fond enough to phancy any Art... to recommend it. a.1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Heb.* xi. 22 *To dig mens' bones out of their graves, to enshrine them... is fond and ridiculous*. a.1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. iii. § 8, I am not so fond as to think I have [etc.]. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 36 *Seized with a fond fit of farming, I took the place into my own hands*. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii. (1872) 65 *Writing from the abundance of his own fond ineptitude*. 1832 HARE in *Philol. Mus.* 1.247 *An attempt to settle its age cannot with any justice be censured as a fond waste of time in mere literary trifling*. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 129 *Evangelistic Dissent was fond enough to believe the cause a common one*. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fond*, foolish, weak-minded.

quasi-adv. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 76 *Fond done*, donefond, this was King Priams ioy.

3. In stronger sense: Idiotic, imbecile, mad; also, dazed. † With to: *Mad for*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 6182 *The pepull of Poyem... were fond to the fight*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137/1 *Fonde, arepticus, astrosius*. 1640 *Durh. VestryBks.* (Surtees) 303 *For puttinge fond Allys's child to nursinge... 15.4d. 1781 J. HUTTON* *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Fond*, silly, stupid like an idiot. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Fond*, silly. 'I'd a dizziness in my head that turned me fair fond'.

†4. Of things: Valued only by fools, trifling, trivial. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 149 *He bribe you... Not with fond Sickles of the tested gold*. 1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 239 *When we swear by... bread, salt, fire, and many fond trashes*.

5. *a.* Of persons, their actions and attributes: Foolishly tender; over-affectionate, doting. In later use without reproachful sense: Affectionate, loving, tender.

1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 106 *A cooling Carde for Philautus and all fond louers*. 1641 HINOE *7. Bruen* x. 34 *Fond affection without moderation*. 1749 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XIII. 162 *A loving husband is a very amiable character*. A fond one I think is not so. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. 10 *A hero to whom the fond admiration of his countrymen hath ascribed many fabulous acts of prowess*. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxii. I called up the many fond things I had to say. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 60 *She... in the light Of her fond parents' love was fostered*. 1854 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Magd. Hepburn* III. 285 *Ritchie is fond, and loves to see me fair arrayed*.

b. Of opinions, sentiments, etc.: Cherished or entertained with strong or unreasoning affection.

1635 N. R. CAMDEN's *Hist. Elia.* (an. 21) II. 200 *Don John... resigned his fond ambition*. 1683 *SOANE & DRYDEN Tr. Boileau's Art of Poetry* IV. 63 *In vain their fond Opinions you deride, With their lov'd Follies they are satisfy'd*. 1750 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* II. 337 *Edward's... fond opinion of his own capacity*. 1842 *ABOV Water Cure* (1843) 212 *A practice which... holds out a hope of giving an enduring reality to his fondest wishes*. 1871 *MACQUEEN Mem. Palmos* ix. 112 *To defraud His servant of his fond expectation*. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* § 121 *Children... Bred... by their parents, in the fond poverty of learning*.

6. *Const. of* (formerly *†on*): Having strong affection or liking for (a person or thing, a pursuit, etc.).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 266 *He may proue More fond on her, then she vpon her loue*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 231 *The she Apes... are wonderful fond of their little ones*. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 32 *Many Hawks... grow fond on them or him that doe... bring them vp*. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* IV. ii. (1845) 175 *So fond of the Sun*. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* I. xii. 68, I am fond of talking to this young Lady. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 294 *They feed upon all sorts of grain, but are fondest of millet-seed*. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* I. i. 4 *Edgar... was extremely fond of the sports of the field*. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker* I. ix. 169 *Lewis has made his uncle and aunt very fond of him already*.

†*b.* With of: Possessed with admiration for, proud of. *Obs.*

1702 *ROWE Tamert. Ded.*, There is no part in your Lordship's Character but what the World would be fond of. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* I. i. 3 *He is a vain creature you know, and seemed fond of what he had written*.

†7. Eager for (some object), desirous of, or strongly inclined to (an action). *Const. of*. *Obs.*

1552 *HULOET*, *Fonde* or desierous. 1594 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 134 *Those that much couet are with gaine so fond*. 1666 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. liv. 191 *The redemption of the chimney-money at eight years purchase we are very fond of*. 1689 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 604 *Many persons have blamed duke Schonberg for not fighting the Irish army, which our men seem'd so fond of*. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. xx. *They would be fond of buying it*. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) I. 16 *The man was not fond of marrying at all*. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. World* cxi. *People are naturally fond of going to paradise at as small expense as possible*. 1772 *FOOTE Nabob* II. (1778) 63, *I fancy he will not be very fond of prolonging his visit*. 1779 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 256 *Sentiments which no being in human form could... be fond of owning*.

b. With to and inf. (rarely with that): Having a liking, eager, glad to (do something). *Now rare*.

All the examples in 19th c. and nearly all those in late 18th c. are from Scottish writers.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 3 *Both these, for loue to wed with me fond are*. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holmsheld* III. 1582/2, I find no great cause I should be fond to lue. 1695 *BLACKMORE Fr. Arth.* I. 738 *They all seem fond to weat the Martyr's Crown*. 1734 *WATTS Reliq. Jew.* (1789) 126 *We are so fond to appear always in the right*. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) V. 276 *Nor could I be fond that they should see you*. 1766 *GOLDSM. Double Transf.* 53 *Fond to be seen, she kept a bevy Of powdered combs at her levy*. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* VI. lv. 59 *They are fond to interpret it as an omen of the bloody war that followed*. 1826 *Literary Souvenir* 198 *The bravest of the two is fond to whistle, that he may keep up the courage of his comrade*. 1833 *BLACKIE in 19th Cent.* Apr. 667 *'The year of Charlie', as the Highlanders are fond to call it*.

8. *Comb.*, as *fond-blind*, -conceited, -hardy, -like, -sparkling, adjs.; *fond plough* = fool-plough: see FOOL sb. 6.

1594 *BARNFIELD Affect. Sheph.* II. xxiv. (Arb.) 16 *Be thou 'fond-blind'*. 'Thou are my Loue'. 1590 *GREENE Or. Fur.* Wks. (Ritgd.) 109/1 *Follower of 'fond-conceited Phaeton*. 1659 *TORRIANO Corvito*... 'fond-hardie'. 1632 *BROME Northern Lass* II. ii. *Mine Vncle and he fell on other talks, of Lords and Ladies, and many 'fond-like' things*. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* xix. *but she saw 'at he laid it on the fire fell fond-like*. 1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'Fond-plough'. 1832 *Howitt Seasons* (1854) 43 *The custom of the... Fond Plough*. 1786 *BURNS Yon wild mossy mountain vi*, but kindness... in the 'fond-sparkling' e'e, Has lustre outshining the diamond to me.

†*B.* *absol.* and *sb.* A foolish person, a fool.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 19 *It is vnlucky with fondis to do on the lyft sho first*. 1575 *CHURCHYARD Chippes* (1817) 45 *The fond will read awhile, but cares for nought*.

†**Fond**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *fonde*. [f. FOND *a.*]

1. *intr.* To play the fool; to become foolish.

1530 *Exan. W. Thorpe* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 164/4 *And the clarkie sayde, I fonded, and that I sayde not truthe*. *Ibid.* *Thou wouldest make vs to fondre with the*. a.1541 *WYATT 7 Penit. Ps.* Poet. Wks. (1861) 208 *The sword shall pierce the heart of such that fondes*.

2. *Const. on, over, upon*. To entertain a fond or foolish affection for; to dote upon. Also *simply*, to display fondness.

1530 *PALSGR.* 553/2, I fonde, or dote upon a thyng for inordinate love. 1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* 154 *Whilst thou... didd fond on Phyllis*. 1590 *FENNE Frites* I. 53 *Immoderately fonding over wife, sonne, daughter*. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* II. ii. 35 *My master loues her deerey, And I (poore monster) fond asmuch on him*.

3. *trans.* To make a fool of; to befool.

1540 *HYOET Tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Vom.* I. xvi. Sib, *They dote and fonde [L. dementant] good young men*. a.1547 *SURREY Aeneid* IV. 489 *Did I not him... fonded [demens] eke invest Of halfe my realme?* 1566 *DRANT Horace's Sat.* IV. B viij. *Love of goods, or love of rule doth fonde him now and then*. 1567—*Horace's Epist.* I. Cij, *Such follye fondes a man and fondly makes him roue*.

4. To show fondness for; to caress, fondle.

1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* IV. i. *Howe'r unjust your jealousie appear... I'll fond it, as the forward Child of Love*. 1697—*Aeneid* I. 962 *The Tyrian hawks, and fondes thee on ber breast*.

b. To beguile; also to beguile to (disaster).

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xxvi. 45 *The Meretricious world claps our cheeks, and fonds us to a cozening fail*. 1682 *SOUTHERNE Loyal Brother* II. *My poor heart Would fain be fonded with the hopes of rest*.

Hence *Fonded ppl. a.*, *a.* deluded, foolish; *b.* fondly loved. *Fonding vbl. sb.*, fondness.

1566 *DRANT Horace's Sat.* II. B b, *They, the syllye fonded fooles, Do feastie him*. 1665 R. B. *Comment on 2 Tales* 99 *Put on a smooth Brow, and feign a kind of Fonding*. 1701 *STEELE Clar. Hero* III. 52 *A brighter diadem than ever Fortune bestowed on the most fonded... of her favourites*.

Fond: see FAND *v.* *Obs.*, to attempt, try, etc.

Fond, *obs.* *p.* *FIND*: *obs.* form of FOUNDED *v.* 1

|| **Fonda** (fɒnda). [Sp. *fonda* from Arab.: see FONDUK.] A hotel, an inn (in Spain or Sp. countries).

1826 *CAPT. HEAD Panfias* 127 *They then came into the yard of the Fonda (inn)*. 1877 E. HARTE *Story of a Mine* III. *He plunged into the first Fonda at the wayside*.

|| **Fondaco** (fɒndako). Also 6 *fondego*, 7 *fundaco*. [It., ad. Arab.; see FONDUK.] An inn; also, in North Africa, † a building containing a merchant's residence and sale rooms.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 183 *At the death of one of their marchants in Alexandria... the French Consul Vento sealing up his fondego and chamber tooke under his seal his goods*. 1632 *LYTHGOW Trav.* ix. 385 *A fundaco or Inne*. 1833 J. H. *NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) I. 397 *The landlady of the fondaco asked me if I was going to Paris*.

Fondak: see FONDUK.

Fondant (fɒndant). [*a.* Fr. *fondant* sb. and *pr. ppl.* of *fondre* to melt.] A sweetmeat made chiefly in France: (see *quots.*). Also *attrib.*

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 257 *Fondants... are made from solutions boiled to the point of crystallization, properly coloured and flavoured, and cast into moulds made of starch*. 1892-4 *Encycl. Cookery* (Garrett) I. 602/1 *Fondants*. This term has become familiar to us for kinds of soft sweets that 'melt' in the mouth. *Ibid.* 602/2 *Divide the Fondant-paste into two portions*.

Fondary: see FOUNDRY.

Fondement, *obs.* form of FUNDAMENT.

Fonding: see FANDING, FOUNDING *vbl. sbs.*

Fondish (fɒndɪʃ), *a.* [f. FOND *a.* + -ISH.]

Somewhat fond. *b.* *dial.* (see *quot.* 1876.)

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 860 *An old man... fondish of literature*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fondish*, shallow in point of intellect; whimsical.

Fondle (fɒndl), *v.* [frequentative of FOND *v.* Cf. DANDLE, FADDLE.]

†1. *trans.* To treat with fond indulgence; to coddle, pamper. Also, to bring to (a state or condition) by indulgence. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1694 *DRYDEN Love Triumphant* II. i. *Ximena, you have fondled him to this*. 1721 *AMHURST Terra-Filius* No. 8 p. 12 *Where one would stand it out... twenty chosse rather to be fondled up, and call'd mother's own boys at any experience*. 1732 *BOLINGBROKE in Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 157 *You shall be nursed, fondled, and humoured*. 1757 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 175 p. 2 *Every day sends out, in quest of pleasure... some their fondled in ignorance*. 1789 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* Apr. *I knew you would... fondle them [poultry] like your children*.

2. To handle or treat with fondness; to caress.

Also, to press fondly to (the heart).

1796 H. HUNTER *Tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 52 *The sheep, which he fondled when a lamb*. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 36 *The prince fondled it to his heart*. 'Happy bird', said he. 1859 *KINGSLEY Fidsel.* (1860) I. 282 *To fondle the reptile is to be bitten by it*. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* VII. § 3 (1876) 363 *Elizabeth... fondled her 'sweet Robin', Lord Leicester, in the face of the court*.

fig. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* I. 311 *Zephyr... Fondles the flower amid the sobbing rain*.

3. *intr.* To behave, play or speak fondly; to toy; also † to bestow caresses on.

1720 *GAY Work for a Cooper* 78 He... fondled on her like his child. 1727 *POPE, Ec.*, *Art of Sinking* 102 *He fondles like a mere stammerer*. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* IV. (Globe) 669/2 *Fondling together, as I'm alive*. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* I. 'Foolish Nell', said the old man fondling with her hair. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* 74 *Unable to take such services without rewarding him, she fondled*.

fig. 1836 *LANDOR Pericles & Aspasia* III. *Sighs full often fondle with reproofs*. 1874 *LOWELL Agassiz* II. lvij. *Persuasion fondled in his look and tone*.

Hence **Fondled** *ppl. a.* Also **Fondle** *sb.*, an act of fondling.

Fondler, one who fondles.

1755 *JOHNSON, Fondler*. 1788 C. REEVE *Exiles* III. 169 *Those fondled and spoiled children, who are disagreeable to all others*. 1833 *LAMB Elia* (1860) 419 *It was a stranger to the patient fondle, the hushing career*. 1876 *MISS YONGE Womankind* xviii. 135 *Whether the elder brother starts as... the champion and fondler*.

Fondlesome (fɒndlsəm), *a.* [f. FONDLE *v.* + -SOME.] Addicted to fondling.

1835 *BECKFORD Recoll.* 36 *Turtle doves were never more fondlesome*.

Fondling (fɒndlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FONDLE *v.* + -ING.]

The action of the vb. FONDLE; an affectionate handling; a fond gesture.

1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 211 *The various expressions of their fondness for their infants, which fondling of them ever increases*. 1782 *MICKLE Siege of Har.* scilicet II. iv. *Cyrus made no... amorous fondling To fan her pride*. 1886 *LAMB CAINE Son of Hagar* I. i. *Embraced each other with the quiet fondling of lambs*.

Fondling (fɒndlɪŋ). [f. FOND *a.* + -LING.]

†1. A 'fond' or foolish person. Also *transf.* of animals. *Obs.*

c.1440 *York Myst.* xix. 157 *pan schall bat fandelyng felle*. c.1440 *York Myst.* xix. 157 *pan schall blynnne*. 1547-64 *BAULOWIN Mor.* Be-lyue his bliss schall blynnne. 1547-64 *BAULOWIN Mor.* Be-lyue his bliss schall blynnne. 1547-64 *BAULOWIN Mor.* Be-lyue his bliss schall blynnne. 1547-64 *BAULOWIN Mor.* Be-lyue his bliss schall blynnne.

1682 *SOUTHERNE Loyal Brother* II. *My poor heart Would fain be fonded with the hopes of rest*.

whom common-weales are destroyed. 1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd.* 29 How farre the fondlings from imitating Crates the Philosopher. 1594 *CHAPMAN Shadow of Night* Eja, Thou and thy Nymphs shall... mocke the fondling, for his mad aspire. 1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* ii. 1. See how yonder fondlings teare their fleeces in the brakes. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selu.* To Rdr., I should lacken it... by making such a Fondling the Penman of it. 1781 *J. HUTTON Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Fondling*, an idiot.

2. One who is fondly loved; one who is much fondled or caressed; a pet. Also *fig.* Now rare. 1640 *H. MILL Night's Search* 128 When this Spark is from his Fondling gone. 1692 *L'ESTRANGE Fables* No. 248 Partiality in a Parent is commonly Unlucky... for Fondlings are in danger to be made Fools. 1699 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* (ed. 4) iv. xix. § 16 That may shew it (an opinion) to be a Fondling once of her dear Father's Arms. 1788 *MAD. D'ARLBY Diary* 5 Jan., Frogs... kept in glasses for fondlings and favourites. 1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor* ix, He became his father's companion imperceptibly as he ceased to be his fondling.

Fondling (*fɒndlɪŋ*), *pp. a.* [*f. FONDLE v. + -ING 2.*] That fondles; caressing, endearing.

1676 *GLANVILLE Seasonable Refl.* 207 What can the fondling flesh and the world do for thee? 1704 *PRIOR Henry & Emma* 65 He call'd her... his Nut-brown Maid, The friends and tenants took the fondling word. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* iv. i, I will discard the fondling hope from my bosom. 1768 *MAD. D'ARLBY Let. Mar.* He... called out in a fondling manner. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 27 His chuff cheeks dimpling in a fondling smile. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 211 By that fondling nursery name she best liked to be called. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alt. Locke* i. (1879) 13 And spoke to my mother in a fondling, patronizing way.

Hence **Fondlingly** *adv.*
1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 80 She clings fearfully and fondlingly to Lablache.

Fondling, *obs. form of FOUNDLING.*

Fondly, *adj. rare.* [*f. FOND a. + -LY 1.*] Fond; foolish. Hence **Fondliness**, fondness.

1587 *M. GROVE Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 71 Leane such fondly toys. 1852 *J. B. OWEN in Talbot Meliora* Ser. i. 135 'The fond old man... squeezed (her hand) with a fondler emotion than usual. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 646 Bright partners of the sky, each other's gloom Cheering with smile of mutual fondliness.

Fondly (*fɒndli*), *adv.* [*f. FOND a. + -LY 2.*]

†1. Foolishly. *Obs.*
1340 *Cursor M.* 16461 (Laud) Iudas beheld & sie how fondly they with hym dalt. (Doubtful; MS. is 15th c.) 1401 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 97 Thou feynest fonneldi that our Lord we sclaudre. 1483 *Cath. Arch.* 127 Fondely, stult. 1551 *UOALL, etc. Erasim. Par. Matt.* ix. 23 Suche other thynges as menne be wont to doo verye fondly. 1634 *FORD P. Warbeck* iv. iv, He fondly angles who will hurl his bait into the water, 'cause the fish... dares not bite. 1648 *JOS. BEAUMONT Psyche* xix. xxx, Still thy Adventure's management debates The fondly-fondred credit of thy Bliss.

2. With self-pleasing or affectionate credulity.
1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xlvii. (1837) 189 You would fondly persuade me that my former lessons still influence your conduct. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* III. 482 That they needs must keep to all, as fondly all believe, their highest promise. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 12, I will henceforth... endeavour to be all that she fondly imagined me. 1851 *GLADSTONE Glean.* VI. lxix. 45, I... am fondly persuaded but yet firmly assured [etc.]. 1862 *LORD BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* x. 131 (The English) have fondly traced the origin of our free institutions to the most remote ages. 1885 *LAW TIMES* LXXIX. 1591/2 Legal learning is not, we fondly hope, a thing of the past.

3. Affectionately, lovingly, tenderly. Also, with show of affection, caressingly.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. 9 As a long parted Mother with her Child, Plays fondly with her teares. 1737-8 *SAVAGE Volunteer Laureat* vi. 9 To be or fondly or severely kind... Parents shall learn from Her. 1757 *FOOTE Author* i. fols. 1799 i. 131 You loved her, Sir... Fondly... Nay, foolishly. 1797-1800 *COLERIDGE Christabel* Poems (1862) 287 Fondly in his arms he took Fair Geraldine. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 He never looked on her so fondly as now.

Fondness (*fɒndnəs*), [*f. FOND a. + -NESS.*]

1. Foolishness, folly; 'weakness; want of sense or judgement' (J.); an instance of this. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 266 Pei seyn þat þe speche of holy writt is fals þat reuereis here owene sonnynesse. 1434 *MISYN Mending of Life* 116 Slike like truly in þe begynnyng is labyt & fondnes. 1460 *CAGRAVE Chron.*, 6 Hen. III (Rolls) 151 In his fonnednesse he wold sey that he was so arayed for savacon of the world. 1533 *FRITH Answ. More G.* It were fondnes to fayne that the soule dolt other wise eate then do the Angellys in heauen. 1609 *C. BUTLER Fenn. Mon.* iv. (1623) H. j, Others seeing the fondnesse of this opinion haue... taught that the Drone is a different species. 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II* (1847) i. 49. 85 Lord Lincoln... was the mimic of his fulsome fondness and follies. 1855 *ROBINSON Whilby Gloss.*, *Fondness*, foolishness.

2. Foolish affection; unreasoning tenderness.

1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 76 Persons... which suffer themselves to be overcome with such passions and fondness in their mourning. 1698 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 889 Neither his goodness being Fondness, nor his Justice Cruelty. 1702 *ENG. Theophrast.* 4 The players... like their parts to a Fondness. 1727 *GAY Fables* i. iii. 31 By partial fondness shown, Like you, we doat upon our own. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 236 The object of her fondness was Spencer Cowper, who was already married.

3. Affectionateness, tenderness.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 28 The generally subject to a wel-wisht king... in obsequious fondnesse Crowd to his presence. 1703 *RULES of Civility* 25 It is not discreet for a man to express too much Fondness of his Wife before Company. 1727 *SWIFT To very yng. Lady Wks.* 1755 II.

II. 41, I must likewise warn you... against the least degree of fondness to your husband before any witness whatsoever. 1782 *HAN. MORE Moses* i. 5 A mother's fondness reigns Without a rival. 1838 *LITTON Alice* i. iii, The curate... was not insensible to the fondness of his beautiful pupil. 1868 *HELPS Realist* xv. (1876) 400 The fondness of her words did not console him.

4. Instinctive or unreasoning liking or partiality; strong inclination, propensity or desire.

Const. for, † of, † to, also † to with inf.
1654 *HAMMOND Fundamentals* xviii, Through indulgence to others, or fondness to any sinne in themselves. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* x. (1845) 335 So conspicuous is this Creatures fondness of Light. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 171 They have a restless fondness for satisfying the world in the Mistakes [etc.]. 1735 *MRS. WHITEWAY Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 141 Mr. —'s great fondness to get his wife home, was to stop a prosecution she had begun against him. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* i. viii. 40 Will he not attribute all I shall repeat of this sort... to that fondness of admiration. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. 314 He showed no fondness for war. 1885 *CLODD Myths & Dr.* i. v. 94 The fondness of the negro races... for such fables is well known.

Fondon. (See quot.)

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Fondon*, a large copper vessel, in which hot amalgamation is practiced.

Fondre, *obs. Sc. form of FOUNDER v.*

† **Fondrel**, *Obs. rare -1.* [*f. FOND a. + ? after analogy of SCOUNDREL, etc.*] A simpleton, ninny.
1614 *Sec. Venus* (1876) 27 No lisping tongue that fondrels count a grace.

Fondu (*fɒndʊ*). Also *fondus*. [*n. f. fondu sing., fondus pl., pa. pp. of fondre to melt.*] (See quot.)

1848 *CRAIG, Fondus* (*fondant*, melting, Fr.), that particular kind of painting on calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colours are blended in each other. 1875 *UR's Dict. Arts* III. 479 The *fondu* or rainbow style of paper-hangings is produced [etc.].

† **Fondue** (*fɒndʊ*). *Cookery.* Also *erron.* *fondu*. [*ad. f. fondue, f. fondre to melt.*] A dish composed of melted cheese with eggs, etc.

1898 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* s. v., The fondu will rise very much. 1892-4 *Encycl. Cooking* (Garrett) i. 602/2 *Fonduses*, these very favourite French savouries are made of melted cheese. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 6/4 Omelettes and fonduses are equally dependent on this celerity of serving.

† **Fonduk** (*fɒndʊk*). Also 8 funduck, 9 fondak. See also FONDAGO. [*Arab. فندق funduq* an inn, ad. Gr. *νάνδοκος, νανδοκέως* innkeeper (whence *νάνδοκος* inn).] In North Africa; A hotel, an inn.

1704 *J. PITTS Act. Mohammedans* 157 A Court, or Funduck, as they term it. 1883 *Academy* 20 Jan. 44/2 We drove from Tunis to Suse, spending a night on the way at the fonduk of Bir-el-Bitah. 1891 *HALL Cane Scapegoat* xx, Between the village of Lemsa and the fondak which lies on the road to Tangier.

† **Fone**, *Obs. rare -1.* In 5 foine. [*Of obscure origin and meaning: the of stands for ð.*]
c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 343 He was thi fode, thi faryst foine, Thi luf, thi lake, thi lufsom son.

Fone, *obs. form of FEW and obs. pl. of FOE.*

Fonel, **Fong(e)**, *obs. f. FUNNEL, FANG v.1*

† **Fonkin**, *Obs.* [*f. FON + -KIN.*] A little fool.
1591 *FRANCIS Yvechurich* i. i, If thou couldst, nay wouldst (and who would not, but a fonkin?)

Fonly, **Fonnish**: see **FON sb.** and *a.*

Font (*fɒnt*), *sb.1* Forms: 1 font, fant, 2-6 funt(e, *Orm.* funnt (4 fant), 4-7 fount(e, (4 fount, fownte), 5-6 fonte, 2- font. [*OE. font, fant*, ad. Eccl. Lat. *font-em* or *fontes* (baptismi), lit. 'fountain' or 'fountains (of baptism)', a specific use of *L. font-em, fons*: see **FOUNT**. In *ME.* the compound *Font-stone* had the same sense. In sense 3 it may be regarded as a different word, a var. of *FOUNT*, refashioned after the Lat. etymon.

Cf. also *F. fonts pl.* (*OF. fonce*), *Fr. font*, *Pg.* and *OSP. fonte* (mod. Sp. *fuente*), *It. fonte*, of same meaning. Prob. by adoption from Eng., the word appears early in other Teut. langs.: *OFris. font, funt*, *MDu. fonte* (mod. Du. in comb. *doofvont*, from *doof* baptism), *ON fount-r* (*Sw. font, doofvont*, *Da. font, dofont*).

1. A receptacle, usually of stone, for the water used in the sacrament of baptism. Also, *font of baptism*, *baptismal font*. To stand at font for (a person): to be sponsor to.

c. 1000 *Canons Aelfric* xxxvi, Ne do man nenne ele to þam fante. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ælc cristen man anon se stepþ up of þe funte where he is fulled is. 1225 *St. Marher.* i. Euc fulher in þe font oþe almihti federes nome. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 548 V-vollid on þe hely fant. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 111 Crystnyd I was in a funt of stoon. 1523 *Lb. BERNERS Froiss.* i. ccccl. 698 They... brake downe the fownte wherin the erle was christned. 1611 *CORVAT Crutidites* 35 A Font of baptisme, made of porphyrie stone. 1658 *CLEVELAND To T. C.* 14 A gray Bark That stood at Font for Noah's Ark. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) 490 The large marble font is divided by four partitions. 1865 *KINGSLEY Hereu.* Prel. 6 The curse which Dunstan had pronounced against him at the baptismal font.

2. pl. (with singular sense). *rare.* (*Cf. Fr. fonts*, Eccl. Lat. *fontes* a font.)

The pl. has been explained as referring to the compound fonts of several basins found in some early baptisteries. But prob. *fontes baptismi*, originally meant only 'the fountains (i.e. the waters) of baptism', the application as the name of the vessel being secondary.

1877 *J. D. CHAMBERS Div. Worship* 186 The Fonts at the West end of the Nave.

2. *transf. a.* A receptacle for holy water. *b.* The reservoir for oil in a lamp.

1542-5 *BRINKLOW Lament.* (1874) 100 The wyne wyll waxe sower and styncke, as doth their holy water in the founte by longe keepinge. 1644 *Ord. Parlt.* in *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 322-3 Noe Copes, Surplices, or Holy water Fonts, to be any more used. 1872 *O. SHIPLEY Glass. Eccl. Terms.* *Holy Water Font*. 1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks.*, *Stour-bridge*. Two hundred and fifty-five lamp fonts.

3. = **FOUNT**. Now only *poet.*

1611 *CORVAT Crutidites* 26 Dedicate fonts and springs. 1658 *J. JONES Ovid's Ibis* and *Ded.*, On Parmasse hill rose the Nectarian Font. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 342 Adown His tortur'd Sides the Crimson Torrents roll From many a gaping Font. 1750 *STENSTONE Elegies* i. 46 Near font or stream, in meditation, rove. 1783 *B. TAYLOR Denkalion* iv. ii, The font Bubbling and brightening with an inward life, Spins up in silver, tinkling as it falls.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *font-cloth*, *-cover*, *-taper*, *-vat*; also *font-name*, (one's) baptismal name; *font-wife*, ? a woman appointed to collect donations at baptisms.

1553 *Inu. in Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (1884) 10 ltm. a 'founte clothe'. 1885 *R. W. DIXON Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 450 Font-cloths with altar-cloths. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Hartfordshire* II. (1662) 20 Seeing his own 'font-name' was a Papall one. 1679 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* (1865) I. 150 note, It seems unlikely that he (Bonner) alone in the grace should be written by his font name when all the others were by their surname. 1599 in *W. L. NASH Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (Camden) 5, I standards and the 'font taper. c. 1000 in *Thorpe Ags. Hom.* II. 268 Hæden cild... bið geboht synfull... to ðam 'fant-fæte. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 108 Naked [he] falled in ðe funt-fat, and cūmed ut al newe. 1569 *Churchw. Acc. Stanford in Antiquary Apr.* (1888) 169 Eliza Yat... and Eleanor Sauere were chosen 'fount wyffes this yere, but the gathered nothing this yere.

Font (*fɒnt*), *sb.2* Also 7 fonte. [*ad. Fr. fonte, f. fondre to melt, cast.*]

1. a. The action or process of casting or founding. *lit. and fig. rare.* *b. concr.* Cast iron.

1578 *Inventories* (1815) 249 Ane moyane of fonte markit with the sallamandre having an new stok without yorn werk. 1676 *MARVELL Hist. Smirk* 34 A Sermon... that was preached before His Majesty, and by his special command to be Printed, it seems making over again, there having been sure some error in the Fonte. 1883 *C. C. PERKINS Ital. Sculpt.* 273 When the figure was ready to be cast in bronze, Michelangelo seems suddenly to have remembered that, as he knew nothing of the processes of the font, he could not [etc.].

2. **Printing.** (In England usually **FOUNT**, q.v.)
† **Font**, *v. Obs.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To 'christen' name.

1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 17 Flattery, rather then Truth, fonted them Fathers of their Country. 1659 *OSBORN Quarles Wks.* (1673) 593 It being likelier to have been the voice of Custom than Reason that fonted a bare Knowledge in Tongues with the title of Learning.

Fontal (*fɒntəl*), *a. and sb.* [*ad. med. L. fontālis, f. font-, fons FOUNT, FONT.*]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a fountain or spring; coming as from a spring. *rare.*

1566-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* a. 1721 *KEN Hymn. Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 69 O Jesu... Stream from thy fontal Fulness a small Rill, My soul to purify. and fill. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Alga*, The alga's are some marine... others fontal, growing in springs. 1822 *T. TAYLOR Apuleius* iii. 58 She made a libation... with fontal water. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 85 Within whose veins condensed the essential dew Flows fontal.

2. Pertaining to the source of anything; that is the source of other things; original, primary.

1697 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* i. iv. 272 The fontal Unitie and infinite Abyss of his own Essence. 1711 *KEN Hymn. Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 135 Whence Godhead Fontal and Deriv'd Co-breath. 1793 *T. TAYLOR Orat. Julian* 30 The fontal sun, then, subsists in Jupiter the perfect artificer of the world. 1877 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 95 The fontal truths of natural religion. 1858 *B. CASWALL Masque of Mary* 16 Hail, Mother of all ages! fontal source of humankind. 1883 *A. ROBERTS O. T. Revision* vii. 139 Whence was that fontal text derived?

3. Pertaining to the font, baptismal.

1797 *COLERIDGE Poems, Christen. Friend's Child* i. This day among the faithful placed, And fed with fontal manna. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (ed. 3) 6 The fontal wave To each apart the glory gave, Washing us clean.

B. sb. + l. Source, 'well-spring' (fig.). Obs.
1711 *KEN Hymn. Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 379 Love's propensive Fontal of our Wills.

2. *Her.* (see quot. 1828-40).

1688 *R. HOLME Armoiry* II. xvi. 365 A Sea Nymph... resting her Arm upon a Water-pot or Fontal, from whence issues water, all proper. 1848-49 *BEAUFORT Encycl. Her.* I. s. v., The gods of fountains and rivers and water nymphs are generally depicted with a water-pot from which flows the river they represent, which is termed a fontal.

Hence **Fontally** *adv.*

1617 *BAYNE Diocesan's Tryall* (1621) 69 It presupposeth the power of jurisdiction to be given originally and fontally to one person of the Church.

Fontanelle, **fontanel** (*fɒntəˈnɛl*). Forms: 6-8 fontanel(*e*), 6 fontynelle, 7 funtanel, 7-9 fontanel(*i*), fontinel(*e*). [*a. Fr. fontanelle* (*OF. fontanelle*, *fontenelle* little fountain, also in the senses below), dim. of *fontaine* FOUNTAIN. Cf. *It. fontanella* little fountain, also hollow of the neck.]

1. *Anat.* † a. The hollow between two muscles. Mentioned as the appropriate place for the application of a seton or a cautery: cf. sense 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* iv. Pj. For that cause be the cetons & canteres [*sic*] done behinde the necke, and in the fontanelles of the lacertes where as one is deuyded from the other. *Ibid.* Pij. On the homoplate vnder the fontanelles of the armes. *Ibid.* On the fontanelles vnder the knee.

b. One of several membranous spaces in the head of an infant which lie at the adjacent angles of the parietal bones. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) In some animals it is permanent.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 71 That Part of the parietal and frontal bones, where the Fontanelle is in Children. 1752 SNELLIE *Midwif.* i. 292 No perceivable pulsation at the Fontanelle. a 1823 M. BAILLIE *Wks.* (1825) i. 187, I opened the head at the anterior fontanel. 1872 MITVART *Elem. Anat.* 127 The transitory fontanelle of man is permanent in some animals, as in Sharks. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* i. 755/4 A large space (fontanelle) covered in by membrane, which lies in the interorbital region [of the frog].

†2. *Med.* An artificial ulcer or a natural issue for the discharge of humours from the body. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1639) 7 The cauterizing Irons . . are good to make a fontanel or issue in the hinder part of the head. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* xi. 742 Fontiells or Issues naturally arising in the Arms and Feet. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 3 Aug. He has a fontanel in his back.

b. In extended sense: An outlet for the discharge of secretions, etc. Often with mixture of the etymological sense 'fount'. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp. Disc.* i. § 9 Why hath nature given to Women two exuberant fontaines? 1650 — *Holy Living* ii. § 3 (1727) 75 The fontinel of whose desires hath been opened. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 126 Whose fontinel sends forth matter with waters. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in New York* (1860) 25 Nature . . purgeth it by Fontaines and Issues of running waters in its irriguous Valleys. 1848 R. E. LANDOR *Fountain of Arethusa* iii. ii. § 1 Through this narrow fontanel of perforated rock.

†Fontange (fontaŋz). Also 7 fountange. [*Fr.* fontange, f. Fontanges the territorial title of a mistress of Louis XIV.] A tall head-dress worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

1689 SNADWELL *Bury F. H.* What d'ye lack, Ladies? fine mazarine Founts, Fontanges, Girdles. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ These old-fashioned Fontanges rose an Ell above the Head. 1883 F. G. STEPHENS *Catal. Prints Brit. Mus.* iv. 282 An ugly old one-eyed woman in a fontange.

†Fontanier, *Obs.* [*ad. Fr. fontainier*, f. fontaine FONTAIN.] One in charge of a fountain or fountains.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 36 The hedge of water . . which the fontanier caused to ascend out of the earth. 1702 W. J. BRYAN'S *Voy. Levant* xxiv. 135 He lives at present at Loo . . in the Quality of chief Fontanier.

†Fontful (fontful). [*f. FONT sb.1 + -FUL*.] As much as a font will hold.

†1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 259 Thogh she a fontful water with hir lede. 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Novell* iii. Labourers moistened their semi-regenerate clay with many a fontful of good ale.

†Fontlet (fontlet). [*f. FONT sb.1 + -LET*.] a. A little fountain. b. A little font (for baptism).

1831 LAMB *Elia Ser. ut. Newspapers* 35 *Y. Age*. The tracing of some mighty waters up to their shallow fontlet. 1894 T. J. BALL *Dict. Elem. Ritual* vi. 52 In privately baptizing the officiant should pour water on the child . . not sprinkle it out of a toy called a 'fontlet'.

†Font-stone, *Obs.* [*f. FONT sb.1 + -STONE*.] The stone font used in baptism.

†1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 pet 3s habbed et fe fontan underfonge. 1297 R. GLOUCE (1724) 247 Of holy vanstoun. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 548 Had he beo in crist be-leued, & filled in holi fontan. 1426 AUOELAY *Poems* 11 This forward fust we mad at the fontston. 1594? GREENE *Selinus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 267 They shall wear it vpon the font-stone. 1682 R. BURTON *Admirable Curiosities* (1684) 121 As clean from my Sins as I was at the Font-stone. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* v. 147 If she would but deny . . the faith she took at the font-stone.

†Font-water. *Obs.* [*f. FONT sb.1 + WATER*.] Water used in baptism.

†1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 350 Wyrc þonne drenç font wæter rudan saluian [etc.]. 1610 BR. HALL *Apol. Brownists* Ded., One of them hath washt off thy font-water with vncleane. 1656 J. TRAPP *Comm. John* vi. 49 A man may go to hell with font-water on his face.

Fontze, var. of FOIN sb.1 *Obs.*

Food, obs. form of FOE.

Food (fūd), sb. Forms: 1 fōda, 2-6 fode, 3 south. vōde, (4 fōd), 3-6 fud(e), (4 *Sc.* fute, 5 fotte, foyde, fudde, *Sc.* fwe, 6 fōoade, *Sc.* fuid, fuode), 4-6 fōode, 6 fōod. [OE. *fōda* wk. masc.; the exact equivalent (:-O^{Teut.} type **fōdon*) does not occur elsewhere; the synonymous ON. *fōde* str. neut., *fōða* wk. fem. (*Sw.* *fōða* fem., *Da.* *fōde*), and Goth. *fōdeins* str. fem. are derivatives of the cognate vb. O^{Teut.} **fōdjan* to FEED. The Teut. root **fād*, *fōd* (whence also FODDER and the cognates there mentioned) represents O^{Arjan} **pāt*, whence Gr. *πάσκα*, to feed.]

1. What is taken into the system to maintain life and growth, and to supply the waste of tissue; aliment, nourishment, provisions, victuals.

†1000 *Ælfric Vigor. Interi.* in *Anglia* VII. 34 On þære oðre feringe was heora nytena foda gelogod. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 260 He hefde uode ase uel to him. a 1300 *Cursor M.*

23084 (Cott.), I was hungre, yee gaf me fode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 189 Syndri cornys that thai bair Woxe rype to wyn to mannys fude. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1274 Him moneste . . to send . . fode for his oste. 1597 HOOKER *Ecd. Pol.* v. xii. § 5 Men at their owne home take common fode. a 1687 WALLER *Upon Roscommon's Hor.* 57 They [Bees] give us food, which may with nectar vie. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* Let. xv. Worms are their usual food. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1890) 288 Want of food . . the most efficient cause of the three immediate checks to population. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 46 A tea-cupful of some article of food.

b. What is edible, as opposed to 'drink'. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 160 Some food we had and some fresh water. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 790 Simple his Beverage, homely was his Food. 1855 MACADLAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 516 The crews had better food and drink than they had ever had before. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1138 And wine and food were brought.

†c. Sustenance, 'livelihood'. *Obs.*

a 1066 *Charter of Eadward* (MS. 141 c) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 214 Ic wille dat ðæt cotlif . . ðe Leofod . . beagð Crist and sainte Peter into Westminster ligge unðder into ðære munece fodean ellswa he hit geðe. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xviii. 19 Peter fysshed for hus fode and hus fere Andreu. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesy* 287 Which such may compell to earn their Fode. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xviii. He that . . to mak faggots for his luid is fane.

d. Phrases: To be food for (an animal, worms): to be a prey to, to be devoured by. To be food for fishes: to be drowned. Food for powder: fit only to be shot at or to die in battle.

a 1255 *Ancre.* R. 256 Ne schalt tu beon wurmes fode? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 117 Good enough to toss: fode for Powder, fode for Powder: they'll fill a Pit, as well as better. *Ibid.* v. iv. 86 *Hot.* No Percy, thou art dust And food for Prim. For Wormes, braue Percy. 1601 — *A. Y. L.* ii. vi. 7. 1894 RIVER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* xlii. He was food for fishes now, poor fellow.

e. An article of food; a kind of food.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 26, I you shall reuerce, How that my fodes ben diuerse. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* iii. v. 303 Manyng foodis . . be we content. 1546 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5b. God sent from henen a swete fode for theyre brede called manna. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. 56 In England . . we have so many choyses of good foodis. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 45 The larger the Pike the courser the food. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1288 Foods proper for preserving health. 1889 CASSELL'S *Fam. Physician* 92 What are the proper fuels, or foods, with which to supply it [the human machine].

2. With reference to plants: That which they absorb from the earth and air; nutriment.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. i. (1763) 3 The proper food of the plant. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. (ed. 2) 5 The vegetation of plants is promoted by communicating to the earth their food. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1878) 372 Plants possess the peculiar power of selection, by the roots, of the mineral constituents of food.

3. *fig.* (In early use applied more widely than is now admissible.)

†1000 in Thorpe *Ag. Hom.* II. 396 Gif he hi forlæt buton ðam godscelpian fodean on heort and gite. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Swa bi-houed þe saule fode, mid godes wordes mid gode mode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2908 (Cott.) þat þi fad to saul fode mai falle. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 2 Traveus . . are now fode til soul. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 14 God, þou be my strengest fode. 1500-20 DUKBAR *Poems* lxviii. 54 His face, the fude of angelis fre. 1538 STARKY *England* 55 Nyruschyd wyth the spiritual fode of his celestyal word. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 104 My faire sonne, My life, my ioy, my food, my all the world. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* ii. iii. 102 Orlando. . . Chewing the fode of sweet and bitter fancie. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 20. 67 Praise is the Food of a great Soul. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 620 Such is all the mental food purveyed by public hackneys in the schooling trade. 1801 WORSW. *Sonn.* to *Liberty* i. iv. What food Fed his first hopes? 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July 133 Fiction is the only intellectual food of thousands.

b. In sense of: Matter to discuss or dwell upon. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 347 Our own manners afford food enough for poetry. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* iii. 19 A lively tale, and fraught With . . food for thought. 1834 L. KITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 83 There the reflective will find food for their meditations.

4. *transf.* †a. Material for keeping up a fire.

a 1050 *Lib. Scintill.* x. (1889) 56 Foda fyres holt. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 150 Bowes . . to none þinge betere þen to fures fode.

b. = SHODDY: (see quot.)

1857 C. B. ROBINSON in *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) Gloss. s.v., The entire substance that falls on the floor being called 'shoddy' or 'food', and being sold at a high rate for top dressing grass land.

5. The act of eating. In food: while eating or feeding. *Obs.*

†1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 894 Wið brædes fode and wines drinc. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2 Payn wald þai here Sum farand þing efter fode to fayn þare href. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 83 In food, in sport. . . To be disturb'd, would mad or man, or beast.

†6. That which is fed; a child, offspring. Also in wider sense: A creature, person, man. *Obs.*

In early use also *collect.*, a brood, race. Cf. OF. *norriture*, *nourriture*, med. lat. *nutrimentum*, a young animal. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 94 Pu fedest on beom a wel ful fode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 682 (Cott.) Foux l flight, and fess on sand . . com and 3ode. Als he war foder o þair fode. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1384 Aþulþ be gade, Min oyene child, mi leve fode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 578 Men mycht se many frely fute About the costis thr lukand. 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1621 So fola a fode, Was never cumen of Kynges blode. 16145 *Spr. love Degre* 364 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. II. 37, I may not helue. . . My daughter dere he wyl betraye. . . That fode to long with no foly. a 1845 *Digby Myst.* iii. 942, I have a favours fode, and fresse as the lakown.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as food-paŋ, -truck; in sense of 'fit or used for food', as food-bird, -fish, -grain, -plant, -stuff, -substance.

1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* ii. iii. (1881) 116 If he but shoot hawks, *food-birds will increase. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 334 Herring, haddock and other *food-fishes are abundant. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perru. Bark* 486 This remarkable *food grain might doubtless be usefully cultivated in the Himalayas. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 149 He . . took his *food-pan, and went and sat under the shade of the great banyan tree. 1872 *Yates Techn. Hist. Comm.* 208 Novel and valuable *food-plants. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 138 *Food-stuffs have been divided into heat-producers and tissue-formers. 1886 Longm. *Mag.* VII. 329 The *food-truck which has now for two years been supported by the readers of Longman's Magazine.

b. objective, as food-gatherer, -grower; food-producing ppl. adj.

1866 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 153 The pseudopodia are *food-gatherers as well as instruments of locomotion. 1841 S. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 457 Neither butcher, nor baker, nor *food-grower. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xiv. 59 Lay one hand Upon the *food-producing earth.

8. Special comb.: food-chemist, one occupied in the analysis of foods; † food-fit a., fit to be used as food; food-rent (see quot.); † food-sick a., sick for want of food; food-yolk, the non-germinative part of the yolk of an egg, which nourishes the embryo.

1885 A. W. BLYTH in *Leisure Hour* Jan. 24/2 A *food-chemist . . laying down the principles of diet. c 1611 SYLVESTER *Dn Barlas* ii. iv. iv. Decay 423 As one same ground indifferently doth breed Both *food-fit wheat and dizzie Darnell seed. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 160 The rent in kind, or *food-rent. 1857 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Sir N. Burdet* xxxii. When facing foysters fit for Tiburne frayses Are *food-sicke faynt. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 474 Animals which are provided with a *food-yolk.

† Food, v. *Obs.* [*f. prec. sb.1 + trans.* To supply food to; to feed, nourish, support.]

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Reddes* II. 135 3e fostrid and ffood a fiewe of be best. *Ibid.* ii. 52 and with hir corps keuereth him. . . And fostrith and ffoodth till fiedris schewe.

¶ For the supposed *fig.* sense 'to beguile,' see FODE v.

† Fooder. *Obs.* [*a. Ger. fuder* see FOTHER.] A measure of wine (see quot. 1679); a cask holding this quantity.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Fas.* (Camden) 118 5 foder of Rhenish wine, containing 37 —, and 407 gallons. a 1767 *Sir Aldingar* xli. in *Child Ballads* ut. lix. (1885) 46 Tbou seemst as bigge as a foder.

Foodful (fūdful). Chiefly *poet.* [*f. FOOD sb.1 + -FUL*.] Abounding with or supplying food. Also, rich in nutriment, nutritious.

1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job.* 55 When I made The foodfull Earth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 204 From furrow'd Fields to reap the foodfull Store. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chaucer* ii. 28 The bleating Innocent, that claims in vain The foodfull Teat. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 796 The sturdy fig. . . And foodful cocoa fan the sultry plain. 1888 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* tx. 246 No more friskings o'er the foodful glebe.

fig. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 522 The democratic commonwealth is the foodful nurse of ambition.

† Fooding. *Obs.* [*f. FOOD v. + -ING*.] a. A feeding. b. Food.

†1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1632 Fodynge, or norschynge, *fomen-tin*. 1650 *Witt's Recreations* Epigr. No. 232 Thou might'st have thought. (As Joan ber fooding bought) som good, som bad.

Foodless (fūdless), a. [*f. FOOD sb.1 + -LESS*.] 1. Without food. a. Of persons or animals: Having no food.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2155 Lo, oure soler bene in fere for foodles to dye. a 1541 WATTS *Poems*, Ps. xxxvii. 70 Nor yet [shall] his fere foodless seen for to be. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xviii. 123 Both constrained to wield, Foodless, the scythe. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 170 Foodless toads Within voluptuous chambers panting crawled. 1880 EARL DUHRAVEN in *10th Cent.* Sept. 454 Our entirely foodless stomachs . . indicated that it was past noon.

fig. 1887 SWINBURNE *Leotrine* iv. i. 105 So shall fear, mistrust, and jealous bate lie foodless.

b. Of a country, place, etc. Devoid of food; not yielding food; barren.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* cvii. (1638) 131 He in foodless Deserts fed The Hungry. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 254 The foodless wilds Forth their brown inhabitants. 1847 R. CASTER *Pied Pipers* II. 359 Their home . . was foodless. 1861 *Waverley Soc. Btes* 309 The foodless tracts have to be traversed by her ships, the camels of the ocean.

2. Without the properties of food; innutritious. 1891 *Independent* (N. Y.) 13 Aug., Alcohol is shown to be foodless.

Hence Foodlessness.

1882 *Manderings of Mem.* I. 20 Galls them no more their foodlessness or fag.

Foody (fūdī), a. [*f. as prec. + -Y*.] 1. Full of, or supplying, food. (Only in Chap-man.)

†1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 104 Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's foody leas. *Ibid.* xv. 638 Jove's great queen of birds . . Beholds where cranes, swans, cormorants, have made their foody fall. 1615 — *Odyss.* ii. 558 She . . into well-sew'd sacks pour'd foody meal.

2. Of wool (expressing superior quality). 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 123 Wool of this description is distinguished by the epithets foody and flowery.

Foody, obs. form of FODDER.

† **Fooker**. *Obs. rare*—1. [? var. of **FOGGER** sb.1; cf. Ger. *fucker*.] ? A capitalist, financier.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* in. iii. Pist! a supply, carryt closely my little fooler—how much.

Fool (*fil*) sb.1 and a. Forms: 3-4 fol, (3 folle), 3-6 fole, (4 foyle), 4-6 foule, (4 fowle), 4-7 foole, (6 foolle), 4-9 *fo* fule, 5-6 full(e), 5-7 *fo* full(l), -yll, (5 fwle), 4- fool. [ME. *fol* sb. and adj., ad. OF. *fol* sb. and adj. (mod.F. *fou* sb., insane person, madman, *fou* adj. masc., before vowel *fol*, fem. *folle*), corresponding to Pr. *fol*, *folh*, It. *folle*—L. *follem*, *folli*, lit. 'bellows,' but in late popular Lat. employed in the sense of 'wind-bag,' empty-headed person, fool.]

A. sb.
I. 1. One deficient in judgement or sense, one who acts or behaves stupidly, a silly person, a simpleton. (In Biblical use applied to vicious or impious persons.)

The word has in mod. Eng. a much stronger sense than it had at an earlier period; it has now an implication of insulting contempt which does not in the same degree belong to any of its synonyms, or to the derivative *foolish*. Cf. F. *stol*.

c.1275 LAY. 1442 Chyft þou art mchel fol. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. *Conse*. 126 Elles es he a folc and noght wise. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xvii. (1493) Caxton *Godfrey* xxv. 57 There ben more foolcs than wysemen. a.1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xvii. For faintness the forfochtin fulis Fell down lyk slauhtir fails. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good*, Pr. *Foole*, by foolish Throwing, off win the Game. 1709 *Pope* *Ecc. Crit.* 625 For Foole runs in where Angels fear to tread. 1773 Mrs. CHAPONE *Improv.* *Mind* (1774) II. 121 Unless you improve your mind... you will be an insignificant fool in old age. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlii. 'Mony a wise man sits in a fule's seat, and mony a fule in a wise man's, especially in families' distinction. 1883 BESANT & RICE *Chap. Fleet* I. 141 No doubt, there have been fools before.

B. Phrase. To be a fool to: to be every way inferior to, to be as nothing compared to.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 159 'Tut, she's a Lambe, a Doue, a foole to him. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsemen*. xvii. (1809) 137 Childers would have been a fool to him. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* 79 The Black Hole of Calcutta must have been a fool to it.

† C. Used as a term of endearment or pity. *Obs.*
c.1530 *Beaut. Women* in Hazl. *Douglas* I. 71 How say ye now by this, little young fool? a.1586 SIDNEY *Asiraphel* 4. *Stella* lxxii. O heavenly fool, thy most kisse-worthy face [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. i. 118 Doe not weepe (goode Foolcs) There is no cause.

D. In various proverbial expressions.

c.1400 *Rom. Rose* 5266 A foolcs belle is soone runge. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 4. A foles bolt is soone shotte. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 46 There is no foole to the olde foole. 1563 B. GOODE *Epit. N. Grimaud* Eglogs, etc. (Arb.) 74 But Fortune fauours Fooles as old men saye. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueto*. Annot. 16 A foole or a physician. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxxix. A foole and his money is soon parted. 1670 *Raz. Prov.* 91 Fooles build houses, and wise men buy them. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 103 Every Man at thirty is a Fool or a Physician.

2. One who professionally counterfeits folly for the entertainment of others, a jester, clown.

The 'fool' in great households was often actually a harmless lunatic or a person of weak intellect, so that this sense and sense 4 are often hard to distinguish.

1370 *Robert Cytle in Nuge Poet.* (1844) 54 Lyke a foie and a foie to bee, Thy babulle schalle be thy dygnyte! c.1440 *Imoydon* 1643 He semyd a foie. Bothe hy hede and by aytir. c.1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII.* 205 For making of gere for the kinges foie xxx s. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horns-bk.* *Proem*, Wks. (Grosart) II. 205 He may be... his crafty foie, or his bawdy Jester. 1651 BRONE *Foivall Crew* v. Wks. 1873 I. 451 To beg the next Fool-Royal's place that falls. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 311 Mr. Graham, the fool in King James time. 1847 L. HUNT *Far Honey* vi. (1848) 75 He had all the humiliations, of the cap and bells, and was the dullest fool ever heard of.

B. To play the fool: to act the part of a fool or jester; hence *gen.* to act like a fool (sense 1).

c.1532 DREWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palgr.* 939 To plee the foie, *bagnauder*. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 295 He playeth the foie with that table. 1650-60 *Purvis Diary* 28 Feb. I staid up a little while, playing the foie with the lass of the house. 1722 *De For Kelig. Courtsh.* I. i. I advise you not to play the foie with me any longer. 1847 JAMES J. *Marston Hall* viii. The parliament was playing the foie in Paris.

C. Feast of Fools [= med. L. *Jestum stultorum*]: properly the burlesque festival which in the Middle Ages was sometimes celebrated in churches on New Year's Day; hence in various allusive uses.

c.1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 2748 Sire, hastou out herde the geste, Whil men made folen feste? 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horns-bk.* *Proem*, Wks. (Grosart) II. 209 To the intent I may applyr this feast of Foiles.

3. One who is made to appear a fool; one who is imposed on by others; a dupe. Now somewhat arch., exc. in phrases to make a fool of (formerly also † to put the fool on), to dupe, befool; to be a fool for one's pains, to have one's labour for nothing.

c.1440 *Jacob's Well* 81 A nunne, bat..made here as a foie, and obeyed here to alle here sustren as here foie. 1579 LUTY *Epiphany* (Arb.) 89 Because I was content to be his friend, thought he me meete to be made his Foie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. i. 141, I am Fortunes foie. 1625 COOKE *Pope Joan in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 28 The dean made a foie of the alderman. a.1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* i. *Peter* 1 s. Worldly hopes... put the fool upon a man. 1715 *De For. Fam. Instruct.* i. iv. I won't be made a fool

of. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv. Thou shalt not be the fool of loss. *Mod.* He is the fool of circumstances.

† 4. One who is deficient in, or destitute of reason or intellect; a weak-minded or idiotic person. *Obs.* exc. in *natural* or *born* fool, a born idiot (now rare exc. as a mere term of abuse). To beg (a person) for a fool; see BEG 5 a.

1540 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 46 Idootes and foolcs naturall. 1566 NASH *Saffron Walden* Cuv. b. *Foole*s. (especially if they be naturall foolcs) are sited in long coates. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 213 He was whipt for getting the Shrieves fool with child, a dumbe innocent that could not say him nay. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 27 The warde and custodie of lands and tenements pertaining to naturall fullis, be the law should pertaine to the King. 1670 LASSELS *For. Italy* ii. 212 The Passarella, where they keep madmen and foolcs. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (Bohn 1848) 326 Towards the latter end of his days, he did really turn fool. 1824 R. CRABB *Tales* 142 He became well in his health; but he remained quite a fool for the rest of his life!

II. In combinations.

5. General combinations; a. simple attributive, as *fool-cunningness*, -trap, -work.

a.1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 198 This conceit... was just suited to James's 'fool-cunningness'. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* *Prolog.* 27 Bets at the first were 'fool-traps'. 1893 W. REIN *Liter Lusher* xxii. 178 Woods and tunsure, eating and drinking, and similar 'fool-work'.

b. appositive, as *fool-dancer*, *fury*, *gallant*.

1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *One Trav. Returns* vii. 100 A 'fool-dancer', in his ochre-streaked kilt and head-dress... sprang and contorted for a reward. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxv. Ev'n tho' thrice again the red 'fool-fury' of the Seine should pierce his barricades with death. 1714 POPE *Wife Bath* 93 Or else ber wit some 'fool-gallant' procures.

c. objective, as *fool-catcher*, -doctor, -taker; *fool-frighting* adj.

1594 NASH *Vnfort.* *Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 39 They... in fine left mee and my fellows their 'foole-catchers'. Lords of the field. a.1624 BRETTON *Figure Four* (Grosart) 5/2 A Foole-catcher, and a Cony-catcher. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 170 None are greater Fools than they, who set up for 'Fool-Doctors'. a.1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 177 Fiery meteors, and 'fool-frighting' ghosts. c.1600 NASH (Grosart), 'Foole-taker'.

d. instrumental and originative, as *fool-born*, -frequent, -renowned adjs.

1597 SHAKS. *a Hen. IV.* v. v. 59 Reply not to me, with a 'Foole-borne' jest. 1780 COWPER *Table-L.* 756 The 'fool-frequent' fall of vanity. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 371 Mummus 'Fool-renowned'.

e. simulative, as *fool-bold*, -fat, -fine, -heady, -holy adjs.; *fool-like*, *fool-wisely* advs. (Some of these imitate **FOOLHARDY**, and may perhaps better be referred to the adj.)

1549 LELAND *Itin.* F. iij. b. Some in corners hath bene 'folebold'. 1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 113 Men thither come to laugh and feede 'fool-fat'. 1593-4 SYLVESTER *Profit Improvism.* 638 Depending off on his foole-fat-seeding word. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 64 To know the price of Sattin and Veluet, and toites to make him 'foole-fine'. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. i. § 5. 184 Begging pardon for his 'foole-heady forwardnesse'. 1592 GRENE *Grosart.* *Wit* B. iij. So 'foole holy' as to make scruple of conscience where profit presents itself. 1842 WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. viii. 286 'Fool-like, I forgot myself. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 84 But 'foole-wisely' have some Peters, call themselves Pierius. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 111 Some of them resolving, foole wisely, that images are to be worshipped.

6. Special comb., as *fool-bane*, poison for fools; *fool-begged* a., ? foolish, idiotic (cf. BEG 5 a);

fool-duck (U.S.), the ruddy duck, *Eristimura rubida*; † *fool-fangle*, a silly trifle; † *fool-finder*, slang (see quot.); *fool-fish* (U.S.), a popular name for certain fishes (see quots.); † *fool-happy* a., lucky without judgement or contrivance; *fool-hen* (U.S.), see quot.; *fool-plough* (see quot. 1777); † *fool-* or *fool's-rack*, 'a... pernicious spirit, in which... the stinging sea-blubber was mixed' (Yule); † *fool-taken* a., 'taken in' like fools; † *fool-taking* *vbl. sb.*, a method of cozening.

1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* *Epil.* 20 'Twere wroth our cost to scatter 'fool-bane' here. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. i. 41 This 'fool-beg'd' patience in thee will be left. 1647 WARD *Simple.* *Cobler* 30 Ape-headed pullers, which invent Antique 'fool-fangles', merely for fashion... sake. 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tigine* (ed. 3), 'Fool-finder', a bailiff. 1842 DE KAY *Nat. Hist.* *New York* iv. 335 Our fishermen apply to it [*Menichinus droccus*] the whimsical name of 'Fool-fish', in allusion to... its absurd mode of swimming. 1883 *Aitken's Nat. Hist.* III. 279 The *Pleuronectes glaber*, which is called *Fool-fish* at Salem, because they are easily decoyed. 1599 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. vi. i. His 'foolhappie' oversight. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Huming Trips* iii. 90 In the early part of the season the young [grouse], and indeed their parents also, are tame and unsuspicious to the very verge of stupidity, and... are often known by the name of 'fool-hens'. 1777 BRAND *Poet. Antig.* xiv. 175 The 'Fool Plough' goes about, a Pageant that consists of a Number of Sword Dancers, dragging a Plough with Music [etc.]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* 5. P. i. 68 'Fool Rack', Brandy made of Blubber or Carvil, by the Portugals. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* H. iv b. 'Fool-taking', is done seuerall wayes [described at length]. *Ibid.*, 'Foole-taken'.

7. Comb. with genitive *fool's*: a. obvious combinations (sense 2), as *fool's bauble*, -colours, -stuff. Also in phr. † to come home by *fool's* acre. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 62 They... come home by Need-ham crosse, and 'fooles acre'. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* iii. lxxix. 428 Fashioned like a 'fooles

1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 84 And with her own 'fools-colours' gilds them all. 1622 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 17 You... deserve to have your Bones well thrash'd with a 'Fool's staff'.

b. Special comb., as *fool's* *crochet* (see quot.); *fool's* *errand*: see ERRAND 2 c; † *fool's* *fire*, a will-o'-the-wisp, *Ignis fatuus*; *fool's* *gold*, iron pyrites; *fool's* *haste*, foolish precipitation; *fool's* *head*, a head void of sense or intelligence; also, a foolish person; (cf. *sheep's-head*); *fool's* *hood*, the hood worn by a fool or jester; also, a hood resembling this, worn in the seventeenth century; *fool's* *mate* (*Chess*): see MATE. Also **FOOLSCAP**, **FOOL'S-COAT**, **FOOL'S PARADISE**.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*. 'Fool's Crochet', a name sometimes given to Tricot. 1631 WOODWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 16 Fiery Dragons, dark streams, 'fooles fire', and such like fiery Meteors. 1882 Boston *Jrnl. Chem.* Feb. 16/3 'Fool's gold'. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 12 Jan., I wish it may not prove 'fool's haste, yet I take as much pains too as in my nature. 1577 BRETTON *Floorish upon Fancie*, etc. (Grosart) 24/2 In the end... Shee makes him see a 'Foolcs head' of his owne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 134. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* iv. 78 The Low-country Lords were not fools-heads. 1599 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xcix. 159 In shape like to a 'fooles hood' or cocks-combe wide open. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* viii. 191 When nightly, thy adulterous blood. Conceales it's blusbes in a French foolcs-hood.

c. esp. in plant-names, as † *fool's* *ballocks*, an old name for *Orchis Morio*; *fool's* *cicely* = *fool's* *parsley*; *fool's* *(water) cress* (see quot. 1878); *fool's* *parsley*, a poisonous weed, the Lesser Hemlock (*Ethusa Cynapium*); hence, a book-name of the genus *Ethusa*; † *fool's* *stones*, an old name for *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoes* ii. lvi. 222 This second kinde [of Orchis] is called... in English... 'Foolcs Balloxe'. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 305 *Ethusa Cynapium*... 'Fool's Cicely, Lesser Hemlock'. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 31 The 'Fool's-Cress', as it is called (*Stinn nodiflorum*). 1878 BRITTON & HOLLOAN *Plant-n.*, *Fool's* *Water Cress*, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*... Because those who are ignorant or unobservant may mistake it for water cress. 1755 *Genit. Mag.* XXV. 69 The lesser Hemlock, or 'Fool's Parsley'. 1816-20 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* i. 64 *Ethusa Fatua*, Fine-leaved Fool's Parsley. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xcix. § 5. 159 The male 'fool's stones' hath fue... long, broad and smooth leaves. *Ibid.* The female *Foolcs* stones hath also smooth narrow leaves.

B. adj. Foolish, silly. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* and vulgar (the recent vulgar use being prob. a new formation from the sb.).

a.1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 þe hol Gost lette writen one boc uor to wamie wummen of hore fol elien. a.1240 *Urduin* in *Coll. Rom.* 200 Me nis he fol chepmon, þet buð deore a woc ping? 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 568 þis lokinge was rijt fol in such destresse iwit. c.1314 *Guy Warras* (A.) 380. 10 Ich were þot art a foie musard! c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 1384: Hit fell hym by fortune of a foie end. c.1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 271 The wise virgines 'y' oele vnto the foie maydens denyed. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age* Oldenage is greuous... to the foie old man. 1541 R. CORLIAN *Galyen's Yerop.* 2 D J. O foole and imprudent Thessalus. 1580 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1590) 22 Let the wisest be the forwardest, and the moole foole the forwardest. 1631 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 190 Fighting is a foie thing. a.1796 *Song* in *Herd's Collect.* II. 192 The foie-thing is oblig'd to fast Or eat what they've refus'd. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxix. 'They couldna bae sell'd the auld inheritance for that foie-body's debits'. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. iii. 22 A foie posture... and no very comodiuous at this time.

Fool (*fil*) sb.2 [prob. a use of prec., suggested by the synonym *trifle*, mentioned in quot. 1598. (So Skeat in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1885-7).

Mahn's derivation from F. *fouler* to crush, is not only baseless, but inconsistent with the early use of the word.]

† 1. (See quots.). *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Maniglia*, a kinde of clouted creame called a foole or a trifle in English. c.1600 DAY *Begg.* *Bednall Gr.* (v. Bullen) 124 My Mother... could have taught thee how to a made... fritters, pancakes, I and the rarest foies. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. vi. Your cheese cakes, curles, and clouted cream, Your fooles, your flannes. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 82 Foole is a kind of Custard, but more crudelly; being made of Cream, Yolks of Eggs, Cinamon, Mace boiled; and served on Sippets with sliced Dates, Sugar, and white and red Comfits, strawed therewith.

2. A dish composed of fruit stewed, crushed, and mixed with milk, cream, or custard. Often *gooseberry fool*.

1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* ix. 79 A Gooseberry-Fool. a.1845 HOOO *Hymnen Retrospect.* i. ii. Just like gooseberries boild for a foie!

Fool (*fil*) v. Forms: see the sb. [F. *fool* a. or sb.1 Cf. OF. *folier*, *foliier*: see FOLEY.]

† 1. *intr.* To be or become foolish or insane.

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1422 So faste þay weged to hym wyne, wel nege he foies. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edin. MS.) iv. 222 Bot he fulyt [the better text has was fule], forowtyn weir That gaiff throuth tilt that creatur.

2. To act like a fool.

a. To act as a foolish or weak-minded person; to play the fool, trifle, idle. Also to fool about, or on, and to fool it. † To fool into: to be brought into by one's folly. To fool around (U.S.): to 'hang about' aimlessly. To fool with: to play or meddle with foolishly; also in indirect passive. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. v. 60 While I stand fooling heere. 1608 — *Cor.* ii. iii. 128 Rather then foole it so, Let

the high Office and the Honor go. *a 1621 BRAUM. & FL. Cust. Country v. v.* Must I needs fool into mine own destruction? *1676 WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer iv.* I, my heart is too much in earnest to be fooled with. *1685 J. SCOTT Chr. Life u.* 134 [He] So fools and fleers on till he hath toyed-and laughed himself out of all sense of Religion. *1754 RICHARDSON Grandison IV. xxxiii.* 228 How you... fooled on with us, before you came to confession! *1810 Sporting Mag. XXXVI.* 269, I do not think this man was taken to the watch-house because he was fooling. *1826 SCOTT Woodst. v.* Zoons, Mark Everard, I can fool it no longer. *1851 HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox. xii.* (1889) 112 You and I, perhaps, go fooling about with him, and get rusticated. *1884 Manch. Exam.* 28 June 4/6 The accused... began fooling with a loaded gun. *1885 Century Mag. XXIX.* 545/1 They [the pursuers] seemed to stop and fool around awhile.

†b. To act as a fool or jester; to play the buffoon. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1637 FLETCHER Mad Lover v. iv. Foole up, sirra, You may chance get a dinner. *1633 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY Night Walker v.* iii. I'll foole vp and provoke ye to be merry. *1641 DENHAM Sophy iv.* (1669) 50 If you have the luck to be Court-fools, those that have Either wit or honesty, you may fool withal, and spare not.

c. quasi-trans. with compl. phrase.

1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. v. 1. 44 You can foole no more money out of mee at this throw.

3. trans. To make a fool of; to impose upon, dupe, trick with. Also, to balk, frustrate.

1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen IV. i. iii. 178 That you are fool'd, discarded, and shook off By him, for whom these shames ye underwent. *1606 — Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 225 Why that's the way to foole their preparation. *1663 COWLEY Occas. Verses, Ode on Ld. Broghill's Verses 2* Be gon. Ingrateful Muse, and see What others thou can'st fool as well as me. *1706 ESTCOURT Fair Exami. iv.* i. This Gentleman... that has fool'd your Faith, would betray your Honour. *1784 BURNS. Epit. Henckedl Sp.* As father Adam first was fool'd, *1818 BYRON Ch. Har. iv.* clviii. This Outshining and o'erwhelming edifice Fools our fond gaze. *1867 TROLLOPE Chron. Barset xxxviii.* [He] ought not to have been fooled by such a woman.

b. To cheat of or delude out of (something); to entice, lure into or to; to put or fob off by trickery.

1650 TRAPP Comm. Gen. xxi. 1 He puts them not off with fair promises. *1663 J. SPENCER Vulg. Prophecies* (1665) 28 An impatience of the ignorance of things to come, fooled the Jews... out of their Reason. *1664 H. MORE Myst. Inq.* 456 But so manifest Eviction... will not be fooled off for ever. *1678 MARVELL Growth Popeny 28* The Additional Excise... which the Triple League had fooled them into. *1703 J. HAINES Epit. in Collect. Poems 34* They all fool Cit of his Wife. *1716 SOUTH Sern. (1737) IV.* iv. 140 Such as come to be thus happily frightened into their wits, are not so easily fooled out of them again. *1833 H. BLUNT Lect. Hist. St. Paul II.* 200 It fools you into the belief that [etc.]. *1841-42 EMERSON Ess. Politics Wks.* (Hohn) I. 237 Nature... will not be fooled or abated of any jot of her authority. *1863 MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char. v.* 144 The English have never yet been fooled to their ruin.

†d. To make foolish; to infatuate. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. Lear ii. iv. 278 Foole me not so much To beare it tamely; touch me with noble anger. *1641 DENHAM Sophy iv.* (1669) 43 He's so fool'd with down-right honesty, He'll ne're believe it.

5. To fool away, †out (also simply) : to throw away or part with foolishly; to spend (money, time) foolishly.

1548 Detect. Unshilf. Physic. in Recorde Urin. Physick (1651) 4, I scarce beleeve any wise man would fool out a groat on your judgment. *1628 WYTHIER Brit. Remem.* iii. 405 Foole thy life away By tempting Heav'n. *1641 SIR E. DERING Sp. on Relie. 22* Nov. xv. (1642) 60 Let no Ammonite perswade the Gileadite to foole out his right eye. *1660 PERVS Diary 1* June, Where I... fooled away all the afternoon. *1711 SWIFT Jynl. to Stella 9* July, I have fooled away too much money that way already. *1728 YOUNG Love Faint. ii.* (1757) 91 What crime In such a paradise to fool their time? *a 1761 LAW Behmen's Myst. Magnun* lvi. (1765) 329 We see here how Adam has fooled away, and lost the Blessing. *1863 MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char. xx.* 507 He fools away his time, his money, and his health.

Hence Fooled ppl. a.

1715 Tr. Cress D'Amoy's Wks. 391 This impious Grognon, by the fool'd Support Of a fond Prince, made Cruelty her Sport. *1742 YOUNG Nt. Th. v.* 35 The fool'd mind.

†Foolage, a. and sb. *Obs.* Also 6 sc. fulage, -age. [a. OF. *folage* adj. and sb. (repr. popular L. types **foliaticus*, -um), f. *fol* FOOL. The 17th c. sb. may be a new formation on FOOL + -AGE.]

A. adj. Sc. Foolish. Hence Foolageness.

1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus ii. 70 Je haif preut fulage For to offend that Soueraine. *1563 WINZET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 55 Sik proud fulage phantasies. *Ibid.* 62 *Insuperantia eorum*... that is, the fulegenes of thame.

B. sb. Foolish condition.

1676 Cal. St. Papers, Amer. & W. Ind. (1893) No. 937. 398 [Old Governor Berkeley altered, by marrying a young wife, from his wonted public good to a] covetous foolage.

†Foolane, Foolarum, Foolatum. *humorous. Obs.* [arbitrarily f. FOOL.] = FOOL.

1684 J. LACY Sir H. Buffoon ii. v. Dram. Wks. (1875) 248 [Said to a servant] Pretbee, good Foolane, tell Alderman Buffoon that he may come in. *1701 RICHARDSON Pamela I.* xix. 47 And what... have I said to her, Foolatum; but that she was pretty? *1799 S. J. PRATT Tri. Benevolence II.* 267 What's the foolatum at now?

†Foolation. *Obs.* [f. FOOL v. + -ATION.] The action of fooling; also *concr.* a foolish thing.

1628 SIR J. BINGLEY in Miss Hickson Irel. 17th C. (1884) I.

Introd. 89 Altars adorned with images and other foolations. *1638* [see -ATION].

Fooldom (fūldōm). [f. FOOL sb.¹ + -DOM.]

The realm of fools; fools collectively.

1886 RUSKIN Præterita I. vi. 191 A sort of triumphant shriek... has gone up from the Fooldom of Europe.

Fool(e), obs. form of FOAL.

Foolery (fūlērī). Also 7 follery. [f. FOOL sb.¹ + -ERY.]

1. The habit or practice of fooling or acting foolishly.

1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Feb. 211 But sike fancies weren foolerie. *1604 PARSONS 3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 271 Whether Fox may not beare away the bell for follery. *1694 WOOD Life 23* June (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), An implacable enmity to immorality and foolery. *1725 WATTS Logic iv.* ii. Rule 3 It is mere foolery to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things. *1837 Sporting Mag. XLI.* 227 The oddities and simple foolery of this man. *1858 DORAN Crt. Poets 38* An immoderate amount of foolery.

2. A piece of fooling; a foolish or ridiculous action, performance, or thing.

1551 LATIMER Serm. Eph. vi. in *Fruit. Serm.* (1584) 198 It is not that [ringing of bells] that will serve against y^e deuil: yet we have beleued such fooleries in tymes past. *1589 WARNER Alb. Eng. vi.* xxxi. (1612) 156 With... Fooleries more than few I courted her. *1657 North's Plutarch Add. Lives* (1676) 80 When they have turmoild themselves about such fooleries [Horoscopes] a long time, they gain nothing thereby. *1662 EVELYN Diary 1* Jan., I went to London, invited to the solemn foolerie of the Prince de la Grange at Lincoln's Inn. *1772 TOWN & C. Mag.* 125 The pleasing levities, and agreeable fooleries of a girl. *1830 Athenæum 16* Oct., Sevres china, buhl cabinets, Indian fans, and other fooleries. *1859 TENNYSON Vivien* 263 Your pretty tricks and fooleries.

3. Fools as a class. *nonce-use.*

1843 SYDNEY SMITH Let. 19 Aug. in *Mem.* (1855) II. 494 He knows how to disguise liberal ideas, and to make them less terrible to the Foolery of a country.

Foolless. *jocular.* A female fool.

1854 SNEDLEV L. Arundel xxvi. When the mind of a fool (or fool-ess, as the case may be) exalts it to an undue pre-eminence. *1884 G. P. HAWLEY Wit, etc., Richter 155* The fools and foolesses of the subsequent centuries.

†Foolhardice. *Obs.* Forms: 5 fool hsrdis-esse, 6 fool(o)hsardise, -ize, 7 foole-hardice. [In 15thc. *folehardiesse*, f. FOOLHARDY, after HARDIESSE; subsequently assimilated in form to COWARDICE.] = FOOLHARDINESS.

1475 Bk. Noblesse (1860) 63 Whiche by thaire folehardiesse... caused the patrimonie of Lellius and Scipion to be lost. *1591 SPENSER Ruins Rome xiv.* With waine folehardise Daring the foe. *1600 FAIRFAX Tasso v.* xxiii. 79 Foole-hardice, rashnes, madnes.

†Foolhardiment. *Obs.* [OF. *fol hardiment* foolish daring.] = FOOLHARDINESS.

[*Le Manuel des Peches* 136 in R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* (1862) 23 Home ge par fol hardiment lure par due horriblement. *1375 BARNOUR Bruce vi.* 337 Vorschiep Extremeytis has twa; Fule-hardiment the formost is. And the tothir is cowardis. *1430 Pilgr. Lys Manhode i.* xxvi (1869) 17 Michel is he of foolhardiment. *1533 BELLENDEN Lity ii.* (1822) 204 The consul reprochit thaim... of their ful hardiment.

Foolhardiness. [f. FOOLHARDY + -NESS.] The quality of being foolhardy.

1430 HAMPOLE Psalter xxiv. 7 My ioliffe & folehardinesse. *1401 Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 55 By woodnesse and folehardinesse for heresie to diem. *1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II.* 440 Follhardines. Cumis alway of ill consideration. *a 1577 BARROW Wks.* (1686) III. xxiv. 377 The fear of men... doth involve the wildest boldness, and most rash foolhardiness in the world. *1874 MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 229 To be willing to make such changes too frequently... is foolhardiness.

†Foolhardy (fūlhārdī), a. [a. OF. *fol hardi*, comb. of *fol* foolish, *FOOL* a. with *hardi* bold, HARDY a.] Daring without judgement, foolishly adventurous or bold, rashly venturesome.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 62 Nis heo to mynne can, oðer to folherd. *1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 667* Pou were euer so fole hardy. *1423 Pilgr. Sawle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 How dar ther only man ben so folehardy for to dampnen hym seluen. *1508 FISHER 7 Penit. Ps. Wks.* 104 Theyr folehardy lugeunt. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 153 A rasche, ferce, and fulehardie young man. *a 1680 BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 302 He runs on boldly like a foolhardy Wit. *1796 NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 244 If they really are so fool-bardly as to go to war to please the French. *1860 HOLLAND Miss Gilbert xxiv.* 418 Do not be guilty of this foolhardy business again.

Hence Foolhardily adv. Also Foolhardihood, †Foolhardiship = FOOLHARDINESS.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 182 Vor moni make hōre see buruh hire fool herdship. *1382 WYCLIF 2 Sam. xviii.* 13 If I hadde doon azenis my soul foolhardid. *1609 HOLLAND Annu. Marcell.* xix. iv. 127 Who... used fool-hardidly to sallie forth and fight most courageously. *1837 SOUTHEY in Q. Rev. LIX.* 306 Two brothers had the foolhardidhood to wait till midnight in the church-porch. *1879 G. MACDONALD Sir Gibbie xix.* 102, I would not foolhardidly add to my many risks of blundering.

†Fool-haste. *Obs.* [a. OF. *fole haste*, f. *fole* fem. of *fol* FOOL a. + *haste* HASTE.] Foolish precipitation, unseemly or reckless haste.

1393 GOWER Conf. I. 316 Contek... Foolhast hath to his chamberlain. *1597 MONTGOMERY Cherrie & Slae 417* Full-haist ay almost ay Ourselves the sicht of sum.

†Fool-hasty, a. *Obs.* Forms: 4 foolhastif, 7 foolhastie [a. OF. *fol hastif*, comb. of *fol*

FOOL a. and *hastif* HASTY; cf. prec. and FOOL-HARDY.] Foolishly hasty, precipitate.

1393 GOWER Conf. I. 334 The man whiche is malicious And foolhastif, full ofte he falleth. *1600 HOLLAND Lity xxii.* xli. 458 The audaciousness of the foolhaste Consul. Hence †Fool-hastiness.

13... Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xxxii. 617 Fool-hastiness. *1393 GOWER Conf. III.* 99 Fool hastiness.

†Foolhead. *Obs. rare.* In 4 folahede, foulhead. [f. FOOL sb.¹ + -HEAD.] Folly.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xlviii. 21 He hercheys þe fouled [foly] of man. *c 1340 CURRIE Mr.* 3116 (Fairf.) Fole hede ys giuen al men to pay.

†Fooliaminy. *Obs.* [burlesque formation on FOOL sb.¹; cf. F. *brouillamini*.] A fool; fools collectively.

1607 MIDDLETON Trick to Catch t. iv. Wks. (Bullen) II. 266 My clients come about me, the fooliaminy and comboxory of the country. *Ibid.* iv. v. 339 Now, good my fooliaminy, what say you to me now? *1622 MASSINGER Virg. Mart. iii.* iii. Worse; all tottering, all out of frame, thou fooliamini!

†Foolify, v. *Obs.* [f. FOOL sb.¹ + -(i)FY.] trans. To make a fool of, render foolish.

1581 M. HANMER Jesuites Banner A iij b. They are foolifed in themselves. *a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 80 God in Justice doth so foolifed their malice, that [etc.].

Hence Fooled ppl. a.; Foo'ifying vbl. sb., the action of the vb.

1858 T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy. Ep. Ded. F iij b. Talking fondly of a thing wherein I have no practice, as sometimes did foolifed Phormio. *1618 BRETON Court & Country* (Grosart) 8/2 Is not the Clownifying of wit the Foolifying of understanding? *1632 VICARS tr. Æneid xi.* 972 Circling, with policie, Her foolifed foe.

Fooling (fūlin), vbl. sb. [f. FOOL v. + -ING I.] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1609 DEKKER Gulls Horne-bk. Proem, Wks. (Grosart) II. 205 The excellency of his fooling. *1681 COLVIT Whigs Stippled.* (1695) 99 Knipper-dollings, Who troubled Munster with their foolings. *1746 WESLEY Princ. Methodist 46.* I am glad you give this fooling up. *1891 BARKING-GOULD In Troubadour Land ix.* 125 It is quite possible that this was all solemn fooling.

b. Preceded by an adj. = Condition or humour for fooling.

1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. t. v. 36 Put me into good fooling. *Ibid.* ti. iii. 23 and 86. *1827 SCOTT Jynl.* 3 Apr., I was in good fooling. *1830 Ibid.* 21 June, Sir Adam was in high fooling, and we had an amazing deal of laughing.

Foolish (fūlish), a. Forms: 4 foles, foolis, 4-7 folisch, -is(s)he, -ys(s)he, (5) foolich, foolishe, -ysse, 5-6 fulich, -ische, 6-foolish. [f. FOOL sb. + -ISH.]

1. Fool-like, wanting in sense or judgement.

a 1300 Cursor M. 14802 (Cott.) þe folk es foles, þat es wel sene. *1382 WYCLIF Ecclus. xv.* 7 Men foolis shul not take it. *c 1449 PECCOCK Repr. u.* iii. 151 Thou woldest siele y were... vnwis and folisch. *1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iii. 201 The fool-hiest sorte amonge the lawyers. *1692 LOCKE Educ.* § 94 Wks. *1717 III.* 38 Think no man... viser or foolisher, than he really is. *1838 DICKENS Nick. Nick.* iv. Women are so very foolish, Mr. Squeers. *1866 Geo. Elliot F. Holt* (1868) 19, I was foolish to expect anything else.

absol. c 1430 Pilgr. Lys Manhode ii. xc. (1869) 108 The mayned, the foolich, the fowled, the froren. *1546 TINDALE Luke x.* 21 Thou hast hyd these thynges from the wyse... and opened them to the folishe. *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela I.* 263 Well, well, Lambkin (which the Foolish often calls me).

2. Befitting a fool; proceeding from, or indicative of folly.

c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus I. 793 Thyn ire, and folish wilfulnesse. *c 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn xliii.* 170 The reward of his folysh loue. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b. Here pauerature the carnal and bestly man wyll moue a folysshe questyon. *1628 EARLE Microcosm., Pleasant Man* (Arb.) 60 He can listen to a foolish discourse with an applausive attention. *1651 HOBBS Leviath. iii.* xxxii. 196 Selfe-conceit, and foolish arrogancy. *1735 POPE Rom. Sat.* 212 Where Wits... wonder with a foolish face of praise. *1784 COWPER Wks.* 255 To follow foolish precedents... is easier than to think. *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth v.* Her foolish notions of a convent. *1859 TENNYSON Enid 433* Nor speak I now from foolish flattery.

3. Ridiculous, †amusing.

1514 BARCLAY Cyl. & Uplondysm. (Percy Soc.) 21 Nought is more folysshe than such wretches be. *1601 SOUTHERNE Sir A. Love iv.* Wks. (1721) 222 'Twill be foolish enough to observe him, when he discovers me; pray stay and laugh with me. *1717 Prior Alma.* 115 A foolish figure He must make.

4. Humble, insignificant, paltry, poor, mean, trifling. *arch. or dial.*

1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. i. v. 124 We have a trifling foolish Banquet towards. *1596 — Merch. V.* i. 130 Hee of all the men that euer my foolish eyes look'd vpon, was the best deservating a faire Lady. *1597 GERARDE Herball ii.* xxii. § 9. 235 Stalkes; whereupon do growe foolish idle flowers. *1625 JACKSON Creed v.* iv. § 5 Base Licious bath flowers. *1635 TOMBE — Wise Cato* but a foolish one. *1833 CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) III. 218 Owe's favour, to the foolishest accident. *1862 MRS. BROWNE Last Poems, Parting Lovers* ii. 6 Thou hast not seen a hand push through a foolish flower or two. *1860 BOLDREWOOD Colonial Reformer* (1891) 420 A hundred miles is... no foolish ride.

5. Comb., as foolish-bold, -compounded, -looking, -wise, -wittily. Also, †foolish fire, *Ignis fatuus*; foolish guilemot, an aquatic bird, *Ignis fatuus*; *1613 T. MILLES Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times viii.* xli. 759/2 Phlegyas became (in the end) so over-weening and 'foolish-bold that [etc.]. *1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 8 The braine

of this *foolish compounded Clay-man. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Rest. Dec. Intell.* 217 *Dwas-licht*. That which wee otherwise call the *foolish-fyre. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* **Foolish Guilemot*, the web-footed diving-bird *Uria troile*, common on our coasts. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* vii. Gaudy and *foolish-looking uniforms. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1594) Di b, The heaven of love is but a pleasant hell, Where none but *foolish wise imprisoned dwell. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 838 How love is wise in follie, *foolish witte.

† **Foolish-hardy**, *a. Obs.* = **FOOLHARDY**. 1533 FRITH *Answe.* to *Mere L-vij b*, I can not be so folishe hardy as to contempne suche an infinite nombre for oure prelates pleasures. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. l. vii. (1642) 15 So. foolish hardy as to take up armour. *absol.* 1561 DAVIS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 15 The Lord Christ... restreyneth the foolishhardy.

Hence † **Foolish-hardiness**, foolhardiness. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. (1812) 670 Their valyauntes turneth to folyssh hardynes. 1578 RICH *Alarime to Eng.* I b (marg.), Not valiaunce, but foolish hardinesse.

Foolishly (*fīl'ishli*), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a foolish manner.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 243 'Alas', sayd Reynawde, 'ye speke folyshly'. 1561 WINZER *Exhortation Marie Q.* Scottis Wks. 1888 I. 21 Quha fuleschlie assentit to thair pydefull answers. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 83 Gif ane Burges wife... answers fulishe in Court. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 5 We. foolishly contrive to call off the Eye from great and real Beauties, to childish Giegaws. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 327 The Catholics have foolishly... disarmed themselves. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 148 Opinions... foolishly and unreasonably associated with pain.

Foolishness (*fīl'ishness*), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 1. The quality or condition of being foolish.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace v.* 631 Quhat is this luff? no thing bot folychens. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxviii. 5 My wounds stinke... because of my foolishness. 1628 WYMER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 442 Converts their wisdom into foolishness. 1718 PRIOR *Salomon* II. 900, I. shape my Foolishness to their Desire. 1858 DORAN *Cri. Fools* 95 Listening to the pretended foolishness of a jester.

2. A foolish practice, act, or thing; an absurdity. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xix. 3 They deuyed another foolishness. 1553 UDALL *Flowers Latine* (1560) 88 b, It is a foolishnesse to suffer that ill to be dooen, that a man maye auoyde. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON *tr. Mochler's Symbolism* I. 40 Those opinions, which make the doctrine of the fall a foolishness.

† **Fool-large**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 fol-large, 4-5 fole-, foollarge, 6-7 foole-large [a. OF. *follarge*, f. *fol* **FOOL** a. + *large* liberal, munificent, prodigal; see **LARGE** a. Cf. **FOOLHARDY**.]

A. adj. Foolishly liberal, prodigal, wasteful. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 389 In spenyng he was fol large. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 740 Certes he that is fol large, ne yeuth nat his catel bot he leseth his catel. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii. Fole large and wastours of theyr goodes. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commun.* (1878) 69 Foole-large in distributing his goods, to waste his patrimony.

B. sb. 1. A prodigal, spendthrift. a 1420 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4628 And syn fool large on gold settip his herte No more pan be liberal. 2. = **FOOL-LARGESSE**.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii. (1860) I iij, And ye shall vnderstode that fole large is a ryght euyl vyce.

† **Fool-largesse**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 fool-largesse, 4-5 fole-largesse, 5 folargesse. [f. prec. after **LARGESSE**.] Foolish lavishness, prodigality.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 740. 813 Men ougten eschue fool-largesse, that men clepen wast. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T.) 134 The expensis of folargesse. 1545 LO. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. xxvi. 72 He neuer loued folly, outrage, nor foly-largesse.

† **Foolmonger**, *Obs.* [f. **FOOL** sb. 1 + -MONGER.] One who 'trades on' the credulity of fools.

1502 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Superf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 An... arrant foolmonger. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* i. Wks. (1735) 12 Of all the rogues I would not be a foolmonger.

Foolocracy (*fīl'pkrāsī*), *humorous*. [f. **FOOL** sb. 1 + (-)OCRACY.] a. Government by fools. b. A governing class or clique consisting of fools.

1832 SVO. SMITH *Let. 2nd.* Let. *Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 285/x, I am astonished that these Ministers neglect the common precaution of a foolometer... I mean, the acquaintance and society of three or four regular British fools as a test of public opinion. 1851 FRASER *Mag.* XLIII. 633 The weakest intellect was the foolometer by which all brains were to be tried at lessons.

Foolosopher (*fīl'pshp*), *humorous*. Also 6 fooleosopher, 7 fooloesopher. [perversion of **PHILOSOPHER**, after **FOOL** sb. 1, imitating Gr. *μωλοσοφος* used by Erasmus.] A foolish pretender to philosophy.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriz Enc.* Aij. Suche men... that in deede are archdoltes, and would be taken yet for sages and philosophers, maie I not aplelye call them fooleosophers. c 1600 TIMON *v.* v. (1842) 94 What, stand ye idle, my foolosophers [printed foolc-]? 1694 ECUARD *Plautus* 197 A fine foolosopher!

So **Foolosophy**, foolish pretence of philosophy. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* To Rdr. Wks. (Grosart) XI. 43 That quaint and mystical form of Foolosophy. 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vi. § 23. 241 Fine foolosophyses.

† **Fool sage**, *Obs.* [a. OF. **fol sage* (= *saige fol*, Palsgr.), lit. 'wise fool'.] A fool or jester.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 423 3e lordes... pat fedeth folles sages [1393 C. viii. 83 fool sages], flatereres and lyeres. c 1400 *Iponcedon* (Kölbing) 351 He... made him a fole sage.

Fool's-cap, foolscap.

1. A cap of fantastic shape, usually garnished with bells, formerly worn by fools or jesters. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. iv. A French hood too... A fool's cap would show better. 1680 R. MANSEL *Narr. Popish Plot* Addr. Cij. Some or other will take the Foolscap off from their heads, and put it upon ours. 1789 VOLCORR (P. Pindar) *Ode* xiv. Wks. 1812 II. 247 The Muse shall place a Fool's-cap on their skulls. 1839 LONGF. *Beowulf* v. It is a fool's-cap for thee to wear.

b. A dunce's cap. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 409 Mr. Sadler crowns our prodigy on the spot... with a paper fool's cap. 1876 GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scott.* II. v. 207 Smart castigation is, in our opinion, much preferable to fool's cap, imprisonment [etc.]. *Comb.* 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 410/1 Our fool's-cap-crowned Reviewer. 1823 BYRON *Yuan xi.* lxxxii. A huge, dun cupola, like a foolscap crown On a fool's head.

2. The device of a 'fool's cap' used as a watermark for paper.

It has been asserted that the fool's cap mark was introduced by Sir John Spielmann or Spilman, a German who built a paper-mill at Dartford in 1580; but we have failed to find any trustworthy authority for this statement. The Brit. Mus. copy of Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* (1659) is marked with this device. The watermark called by Sotheby (*Princ.* III.) a 'fool's cap', and said by him to occur in some copies of Caxton's *Golden Legend*, seems not to be correctly so called. The catalogue of the Caxton Exhibition (1877) states that examples of the fool's cap, dating from 1479, are found in a German collection there exhibited. There is no foundation for the often-repeated story that the Rump Parliament ordered a fool's cap to be substituted for the royal arms in the watermark of the paper used for the journals of the House.

1795 DENNE in *Archæologia* XII. 121 The Fool's cap is not in either the Paston Letters or Mr. Ord's Plates. The date of that device in Mr. Fisher's is as late as 1661.

3. A long folio writing- or printing-paper, varying in size (see quots. 1871, 1888).

A document of 1714, shown to us by Mr. R. B. Prosser, is written on paper bearing the fool's cap watermark, and measuring 164×13 in. In 1795 the mark was obsolete: see quot. in b.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fool's-Cap*, a sort of Paper so called. 1711 *Act to Anne c.* 18 § 37 For all Paper called... Fine Fools Cap. 1843 LEFFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. ii. 28 One side of a sheet of foolscap. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.*, *Foolscap*, a folded writing-paper, usually 12 by 15 inches, or 12½ by 16. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, *Foolscap*, a size of printing paper 17×13½ inches; writing paper 16½×13½ inches.

b. *attrib.* as *foolscap paper, sheet, etc.*; also, foolscap folio, octavo, quarto, said of a volume consisting of sheets of foolscap size folded in the manner specified.

1795 DENNE in *Archæologia* XII. 121 The Fool's cap paper has for its mark Britannia. 1818 BYRON *Beppo* lxxv, Fellows In foolscap uniforms turn'd up with ink. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 177 Verses which I used to send you by the foolscapheftful. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 409 An essay nine foolscap pages long. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 In a foolscap volume of 260 pages.

Fool's coat.

1. The motley coat of a fool or buffoon.

1589 NASHE *Martinus Minde* To Rdr. Wks. (Grosart) I. 166 When they shall put off their fool's coat. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i. Of as many colours, as ere you saw anyfooles coat in your life. *transf. and fig.* 1709 H. CHANOLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* 17 Non-Conformists, Church-men... or whatever Fool's Coat of Distinction their uncharitable envious Neighbours put upon them. 1718 WARBOR *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 54 Their [the Wasps'] Fools Coat, and hoarse Voice, doth soon discover them. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 221 Our Court... helps it [the stage] both to fools-coats and to fools.

2. (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Fool's-Coat*, a Tulip so called, striped with Red and Yellow.

3. A name for the goldfinch.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Birds Norfolk* Wks. 1852 III. 322.

4. A bivalve mollusc, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Foolship (*fīl'ship*), [f. **FOOL** sb. 1 + -SHIP.]

1. The quality or state of being a fool or jester.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 70/2 Rather then for foolship we will brawle, You shall be foole at Court, on Thames, and all. 2. A mock title for a fool.

1643 OWEN *Puritan turned Jesuit* 29 Let thy great foolship know that [etc.]. 1663 COWLEY *Cultus Coleman* St. iv. vi. The Law will allow her honourable Alimony out of your Foolship's Fortune. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool No.* 24 ¶ 4 My Foolship cannot talk like other People's.

Fool's Paradise. Also 9 fool-paradise.

1. A state of illusory happiness or good fortune; enjoyment based on false hopes or anticipations.

1462 W. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* Vol. II. 457 II. 109, I wold not be in a fols paradysse. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* II. in Ashm. (1652) 28 For lewde hope is fool's Paradise. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 86 Thus my lady, not very wyse, Is brought in-to fol's paradysse. 1687 Bp. CARTWRIGHT in *Magd. Coll. & Jas.* II (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 189 Populacy... is the Fool's Paradise. 1709 E. W. *Life of Donna Rosina* 148 Thus was an old experienced villain brought into a Fool's Paradise. 1806-7 J. B. BERSFORD *Asserries Hum.* Life (1826) xii. xxxii, You have been revelling in a fool's paradise of leisure. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* iv. 341 Love's fool-paradise Is out of date, like Adam's.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. xxix. 257 Those triangular glasses or prisms which some do call fool's Paradises.

Foolyie, *Sc. var.* of **FOIL** sb. 1

Foomart, -murt, var. forms of **FOUMART**.

Foome, *obs.* form of **FOAM**.

Foone (e, obs. pl. of **FOE**.

Foord, *obs.* form of **FORD**.

Foore, var. of **FORE** sb. *Obs.*, a track.

Foorth, *obs.* and *Sc.* form of **FORTH**.

Foos (e, *dial.* Also *fews*, *fooz*, *fouse*. The *House-leek*, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

17... H. Robertson's *School of Arts* I. 57 (Jam.) Take a quantity of house-leek commonly called foose.

Fooster (*fī'stā*). *Anglo-Irish*. Bustle.

Hence *Fooster v. intr.*, to bustle off.

1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 25 Where is it you're going, my colleen Beg, in all this foosther? 1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 153 Full of fun and fooster, like Mooney's goose. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* III. 56 The ben that had foosthered off with herself down the bog.

Foot (*fut*), *sb.* Pl. *feet* (*fit*). Forms: *Sing.*

1-2 fōt, 3-4 fōt, *south.* vōt, 3-6 fote, fut, (3 fhoite, fott, 5 fowte, foyte), 5-6 fotte, 5-7 fote, (7 foott), 8-9 *dial.* fit, 3-foot. *Sc.* 4-7 fute, (4 fut, 6 fuit), 6-fit. *Pl.* 1-2 fōt, fēt, fōtas, 2 fiet, (*genit.* 1 fōta, 3 fote; *dat.* 1 fōtum, 3 fōten), 3-5 fet, (3 fett, fite, 4 fyte), 4-5 fete, (4 *Sc.* foyt, 5 foytt), 5-8 feete, (6 fette, fiete, 7 feeten), 5-6 fotes, (6 footes), 7 (9 in sense 22) foots, 4-foot. [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *fōt* str. masc. (*dat. sing. nom. and acc. pl. fōt*), corresponds to OFris. *fōt*, OS. *fōt*, (*Du. voet*), OHG. *fuoz*, (MHG. *fūoz*, mod.Ger. *fuss*), ON. *fōtr*, (Sw. *fol*, Da. *fad*), Goth. *fōtus*. The OE. *fōt* (a consonant-stem) represents O-Aryan **pōd*, which with the ablaut-variants **pēd*, **pād*, is found with cognate senses in most of the Aryan langs.: cf. Skr. *pād* (*gen. padās*) foot, *pad* to go to, *padā* neut. footstep; Lith. *pėdā* footstep; Gr. *πους* (*Dor. ἄολ. πῶς*), *gen. πους* foot, *πῆδος* (= *pedys*) on foot; Lat. *pēs*, accus. *pēd-em* foot; ON. *fet* str. neut., step, foot as a measure, *feta* to make one's way, OE. *fut* str. neut., step, OHG. *fezan* to go; see also FETTER *sb.* Possibly FET *v.*, FETCH *v.*, FETLOCK may belong to the same root.]

1. The lowest part of the leg beyond the ankle-joint.

Beowulf 745 (Gr.) Sona hæfde unligfingenes eal zefeormod fet and folma. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 2 Maria... gedryde his fot mid herum læz hirc. a 1000 *Phariz* 311 (Gr.) *Pēs* fugles... feawle fotas. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 (Gr.) And nallid þario his fet, and his honden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 490 He vel of is palefrey, & brecc fot. c 1350 *Will. Palmerie* 1766 William & he mayde þat were white beres, gon forþ... Ferly on here fote fet. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* II. 359 Kynychis... Wndyr horsse fet deffoulyt. 1424 MISVN *Mending Life* x. 121 Syantis feet ar to be waschyd for þai draw duste of þe erth. 1538 STARKE *England* I. ii. 48 The fote to go, and hand to hold and reach. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 66 So much blood... as will clog the fote of a flea. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 228 Having flown with a Goshawk... till March, give her some good Quarry in her foot. 1845 FORD *Handbk.* Spain I. 52 No Spaniard... ever took a regular walk on his own feet... a walk for the sake of mere health. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 74 A foot has two offices, to bear up and to hold firm. 1881 R. M'LACLAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 144/1 Plantule (much marked in the feet of *Diptera*, which climb polished surfaces, &c., by means of them).

fig. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 191 It wanteth not the teete of sound reason to stand upon.

† b. In the oath or exclamation, *Christ's foot*, later 's foot or simply foot. Cf. **BLOOD** i. e. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 596 Eys, Cristes foot! what wil ye do therwith? c 1600 *Dist. Emperor* III. i. in Bullen O. Pl. (1884) III. 212 Foot man, let him be ten thousand preists and a will styll want somethynge. 1662 T. W. THORNY *Abbey* 13, 'S foot, doe you think we gave him warning.

† c. By some anatomists used for: The whole limb from the hip-joint to the toes. Also, *great foot*. (Cf. *great hand* for the whole upper limb.) *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Kij b, The great fote lasteth fro the ioynt of the huckle... vnto the ferdest parte of the toes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* 6 Min. 302 The foot is divided into femur... the tibia... and the foot extreme.

2. Viewed with regard to its function, as the organ of locomotion. In rhetorical and poetical use often (in sing. or pl.) qualified by adjs. denoting the kind of movement (as *swiftly*, *slowly*, *stealthily*, etc.), or employed as the subject of verbs of motion.

c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* xxxvii. 12 [117], (Spelm.) Ne came me fot hamododigysse. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 4 þe fame of a good man gas ferrere þan his fote mayk. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 400 Death, Which I did thinke, with slower foot came on. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 848 Tripping ebbe, that stole With soft foot towards the deep. a 1774 FERCUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 107 Eild wi' wely fit, Is wearing nearer bit by bit. 1837 SCOTT *Triern.* II. xxiv, Foot of man... hath n'er Dared to cross the Hall of Fear. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr.* N. *Forest* xxi, I was not aware of your presence. Your foot is so light. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Dogs... swift of foot. 1878 BROWNING *La*

Saizias 18 Useful as is Nature, to attract the tourist's foot.

Proverb. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28939 (Cott. Galba) Gangand fote ay getes fode. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 262 A walking foot is ay getting.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vii. 7 Unless by using means I lame the foot Of our design. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 103 No man can come to me by the foot of a true faith except my Father. . . inlighth his understanding.

b. Hence, a person as walking. *Obs. exc. dial.* in first foot (see FIRST C. 2); similarly *† evil foot*, one whom it is unlucky to meet. *† Also (rarely) used simply for 'person'.*

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 29 Danne de cump eft sum euel . . ne zeliif du naht al swa sume. . segged þat hie imetten euel fot, priest oder munc. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 273 He het hetterliche, anan wūden þe burh, bihefden haur, eueh fot. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. iii. 19 What curious foot wanders this way to night? 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* *Burrow Laves* cxxxiv, He. . offers his awin fete for his pledge.

† 3. Power of walking or running. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20885 (Cott.) Petre. . to be cripeles he gaf þam fote. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1236 Alle þe folke of his affinite. . þat outhire fote had or fote to be flit foudid. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Part. Balis* 32 Ay rinnis the Foke, als lang as he fute has. [Similarly 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 481. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Inq.* (1737) II. 123 Horses may alter as to their Spaid or Foot (as tis called).

d. *ellipt.* Foot-soldiers; in early use *† men of foot*. Cf. FOOTMAN I. Often immediately following an ordinal, 'regiment of' being omitted.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 245 Men of armes, and ix thousand Archers, beside men of fote. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 1. 186 Fifteen hundred Foot, five hundred Horse. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* x. (1821) 120 The President was a Captain of Foot. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 3 Their Foot repulsed the same Body of Horse in three successive Charges. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 296 At the close of the reign of Charles the Second, most of his foot were musketeers. 1878 TRIMEN *Reg. Brit. Army* 85 Forty-Fourth Foot, captured the Eagle of the 62nd French Infantry at Salamanca.

5. a. The end of a bed, a grave, etc., towards which the feet are placed. Formerly often *pl.*, now *sing.* (cf. sense 19).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 218 (Cott.) þat one at þe fote of þe graf, þat other at the hede. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 293 He. . bare it soft unto his beddes fete. c. 1442 HOCLEVE *Mn. Poems* (1892) 238 In a cofre at my beddes fete yee Shul fynde hem. c. 1720 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 239 There was such another screen or ralle at y^e fteete of the bed. 1821 KEATS *Isabel xxxv*, At her couch's foot Lorenzo stood. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 2017 His trousers . . were hanging over the foot of the bed.

b. The part of a stocking, etc. which covers the foot.

1577 HARRISON *England* u. ix. (1877) l. 206 He will carrie his hosen. . to save their feet from wearing. 1726 SHUZYOCKE *Voy.* (1757) 112 A sort of knit buskins without feet to them. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 463 1/2 Silk [hose] with cotton feet.

II. 6. *Prosody*. [transl. of L. *pēs*, Gr. *πούς*; the term is commonly taken to refer to the movement of the foot in beating time.] A division of a verse, consisting of a number of syllables one of which has the ictus or principal stress.

c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboke in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 313 Þæt pentimemris byð þe toðeðlæt þæt vers on þam oðrum fet & byð gemet healf fot to lafe. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 147 Iuvenicus þe prof wrote þe gosselles to be chirche of Rome in vers of six fete. c. 1560 B. GOSPE *Ephit. T. Phayre* Poems (Arb.) 72 Virgils verse hath greater grace in forrayne fote oþaynde, . . Than in his own. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. 1. 173 Some of them had in them more fete, then the Verses wuld beare. 1700 DAYDEN *Prof. Fables* (Globe) 499 Some thousands of his verses. . are laze for want of half a fote. 1803 COLERIDGE *Metricat Feet* 3 Spoundee. . strong foot i yea ill able Ever to come up with Dactyl trisyllable. 1846 WILKIN *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. i. 14 The Saxons did not measure their verse by feet.

III. As a unit of measurement.

7. A lineal measure originally based on the length of a man's foot. (The English foot consists of 12 inches, and is $\frac{1}{3}$ of a YARD.) Hence, a measure of surface and of solid space (explicitly *square* or *superficial*, *cubic* or *solid foot*) equal to the content respectively of a square and a cube the side of which measures one foot.

Often in *sing.* when preceded by numerals.

a. 1000 *Laus Aethelstan* iv. 5 in Thorpe I. 224. ix. fote & ix. scefta munda & ix. bere-corna. c. 1205 LAY. 21996 He is imeten a brude, 8f & twenti fote; sif fote he is deop. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 83 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 273 Fourti fet. . Into the see he made him lepe. 1459 *Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 309 A doore in brede iiii fote standard. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surre.* 35 Howe many fotes euery one of them be in length. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, I'll build a room of eight feet square. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 89 The Indigo Plant grows about two Foot high. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 192 Our privateer . . outsailed her, running two feet for her one. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 87 Every foot of this tract is argillaceous wheat-land. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* i. vii. 115 How stood about five feet in their shoes. 1862 ANSTED *Channell Isl.* iv. App. A (ed. 2) 565 The linear Jersey foot is equivalent to only eleven English inches.

b. Used to express 'the least distance or space,' with a, one or a negative. *† Each foot*: all the way. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7526 (Cott.) Forth a fote ne moight he ga. *Ibid.* 15391 (Cott.) Fra þan he ran him ilk fote, ne yode he noight þe pas. 13. Coer de L. 2361 He shal not have

a fote of lond. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 239 He durst go no fote lest they wold byme sle. 1595 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 11. 23 Ile starue ere I rob a fote further. a. 1800 LIZIE *Lindsay in Child Ballads* viii. (1892) 265 Bonnie Lizie. . a fit furdur couldna win.

† c. Hence *Every foot (and anon)*: incessantly. 1561 P. MORWYN *Tr. Confend. Josephus Hist. Jew.* 56 b, Antipater made feastes euery fote [L. *singulis diebus*] for thy brother Pheroras and him self. 1607 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 243 Such a worke they made sometime in chafing and frying their bodies against a good fire, but euery foot in bringing them abroad into the hot Sunne. 1639 GENTILIUS *Seruilis Inquis.* (1676) 855 The Inquisitors do euery fote write to Rome. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccclviii. 434 This Man's Son would euery fote and anon be taking some of his Companions into the Orchard. . 1784 CULUM *Hist. Harvested 171 Every Foot anon euery now and then.*

8. A measure in tin-mining: (see quot. 1778). 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 b, They measure their black Tynne by. the Fote. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.*, Foot, an ancient measure for black Tin, two gallons; now a nominal measure, but in weight 60 lb.

9. A measure in sizing grindstones (see quot.).

1844 McCULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* 615 They [grindstones] are classed in eight different sizes, called fotes, according to their dimensions. . A grindstone foot is 8 inches: the size is found by adding the diameter and thickness together. Thus, a stone 56 inches diameter by 8 thick. . is an 8-foot stone.

IV. Something resembling a foot in function or position.

10. The lower (usually projecting) part of an object, which serves to support it; the base.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvii. 10 Twenti pilers, with so feele brasun fete. c. 1400 MAUDEVEY. (1839) ii. 10 Therefore made thei the Foot of the Cros of Cedre. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII.* Wks. (1876) 274 He. . kyssed. . the lowest parte, the fote of the monstraunt. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iii. xv. 5 iij b, Admit ECD a pillar. . my desire is to knowe the weight of the fote. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxx. 18 A Lauer of brasce, and his fote also of brasce. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 214 You have seen this vase. . and . . the lines inscribed on the foot of it. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 31 Dishes. . with. . a projecting circular 'giretto' behind, forming a foot or base.

b. (See quot. 1892).

1835 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* vii. 121 The frames behind armour in this part of the ship terminate in a foot at the lower deck. 1892 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Foot, a base or flange which sustains a casting or structure.

11. a. *Zool.* Applied to various organs of locomotion or attachment belonging to certain invertebrate animals; in more precise technical language distinguished by special names, as *ambulacrum*, *podium*, *pseudopodium*, etc.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. v. 177 The foot, or base by which the common coral is attached to the rocks. 1835-6 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 701 1/2 In. . the Conchiferous mollusks. . the foot constitutes a principal part of the body. 1847-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 551 The little animal. . is possessed of a 'foot,' often very long and moveable, by the aid of which it can crawl upon a solid surface. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 10 Feet ambulatory or prehensile.

b. *Bot.* In various uses. The part (of a petal) by which it is attached; the part (of a hair) below the epidermis; also, in ferns, mosses, etc. (see quot. 1882).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. v. (1682) 35 The Foot of each Leaf being very long and slender. 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 427 The foot is an organ by which the embryo attaches itself to the tissue of the prothallium, in order to draw nourishment from it. 1891 A. JOHNSTONE *Bot.* 44 The part within the epidermal surface developing into the foot, and the protruded portion into the body of the hair.

12. *Printing.* (See quotes.)

1883 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 376 Foot of the Letter, the Break-end of the Shank of a Letter. 1888 SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 698 The groove divides the bottom of the type into two parts called the feet.

13. The extremity of the leg (of a pair of compasses, a chair, etc.).

1551 RECORDE *Pathus. Knowl.* i. iii. Set one fote of the compasse in the verry point of the angle. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 206 Describe a Circle. . by placing one Foot in the prick-mark, and turning about the other Foot. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 25 Place one foot of the compasses in the quadrant NF.

14. Of a plough: (See quotes. and PLOUGH-FOOT).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 A man maye temper for one thynge in two or three places, as for depnes. . The fote is one. 1688 R. HOWARD *Armoury* iii. viii. 333 1/2 The Foot, is the piece of Hooked or Bended Wood at the end of the Plow, under the Suck. 1846 *Friml. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 72 If the foot was not wide, it would cut into the soil.

15. Of an organ pipe (see quotes.).

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 78 The foot upon which the whole pipe rests. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 25 The foot [of a wooden organ pipe] is a tube introduced at the bottom of the pipe; it serves as a support, and also as a conductor of the wind.

16. In a sewing-machine: The small plate which is pressed on the cloth to hold it steady.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Presser-foot*. 188. *Direct. Singer's Medium Sewing Mach.*, Adjust the corder-foot to the presser-bar. . In placing each succeeding cord, guide the fabric with the last cord sewed in the second groove of the foot.

17. One of the marginal pieces forming a serrated edge round the carapace of the Hawkbill turtle; otherwise called 'hoofs' or 'claws'; in *pl.* the commercial name for the small plates of tortoise-shell which line the carapace.

V. The lowest part, bottom.

18. The lowest part or bottom of an eminence, or any object in an erect or sloping position, as a wall, ladder, staircase, etc. Chiefly governed by preps.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 On þe fot of þe dunc þe men clepen munt oliuete. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2481 (Cott.) Vnder þe fote of mont mambre, þar he ches to seik his fele. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 65 At þe foot of þe hille mount Olympus. 1497 Br. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* CII, The fote [of the ladder] stode by hym. 1582 N. LICHFELD *Tr. Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 6 b, A man. . who was going to gather honny at the fote of a bush. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 485 And now at foot Of Heavns ascent they lift their Feet. 1678 *Trial of Coleman* 44 At the Foot of the Staircase. 1717 BERKELEY *Let. Wks.* 1871 Iv. 80 Torre del Greco, a town situate at the foot of Vesuvius. 1779 J. BURGOYNE *Let. to Const.* (ed. 3) 15 Even the feet of the gallows, were resorted to for other recruits. 1815 FALCONER's *Dict. Marine*, The Foot of a Mast, is the lower end, or that which goes into the step. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 68 A forest of dark pines. . gathered like a cloud at the foot of the mountain.

b. The beginning or end of the slope (of a bridge).

c. 1450 *Merlin* 227 Here be fore the yates at the bridge fote. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI* (an. 28) 160 b, Ye rebelles drave the citizens from the stonpiles at the bridge fote. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* p. vi, Westminster-Bridge Foot. c. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Ridge). 597 They passed this bridge, at the foot of which they met with an old blind man.

c. *Geom.* Foot of the perpendicular: (see quot.). 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xii. 147 The point. . where the perpendicular meets the plane, is called the foot of the perpendicular.

d. *Naut.* (See quot. 1776.)

1697 DAMPER *Voy. I.* xviii. 497 We rolled up the foot of our Sail on a pole fastened to it. 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, Foot of a sail, lower edge or bottom. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 127 Carry up the foot.

19. The lower end, bottom (of a page or document, a class or list, a table, etc.). *At foot*: at the bottom (of a page).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 142 Look in the Foot of the Table for the fifth Rhomb. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 377 He claps the Fingers of his Left Hand about the Foot of the Page. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 218 At the foot of the page. 1855 THORPE *Prof. to Beowulf* (1875) 8 Placing the proposed correction at foot. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 223 He was invited to take the foot of the table and help the cold salmon.

20. Law. Foot of a fine (AF. *fee*, Anglo-Lat. *pes*): that one of the 'parts' of a tripartite indenture recording the particulars of a fine (see FINE *sb.* 1 6 b), which remained with the court, the other two being retained by the parties.

When the undivided sheet was placed so that this counterfoil could be read, it was actually at the 'foot' of the parchment (the extant 'feet of fines' have therefore their indentation at the top); in the other two counterparts the direction of the writing was at right angles to that of the 'foot'. The expression *pes indenturae* 'foot of the indenture' also occurs. Horwood's suggestion, that the term (L. *pes*) arose from a misinterpretation of AF *pes*, *païs*, 'peace' is baseless.

[1293 in *Year Bks.* 21 & 22 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 221 E ke cele fin se leua let an coram &c. nus vouchum le pee de la fin a garrantye.] 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 3. § 1 The Concorde; Note and Fote of every suche Fyne. 1876 *Dict. Lat. Prop.* ii. § 8. 93 A document was drawn up, called in later times the foot, chirograph, or indenture of the fine. 1895 POLLOCK & MATLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 198 This 'final concord' or 'fine' will be drawn up by the royal clerks and one copy of it, the so-called 'Foot of the Fine', will remain with the Court.

21. What is written at the foot.

† a. The sum or total (of an account). *Obs.* 1480 *Ward.* *Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 154 note, 'The fote of the deliveree of stuff'. 1520 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles*, Reading 8 In the fote of the same accompte xijth xiiiijth viijth. 1623 Br. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativ.* xvi. (1629) 148 So, it signifies to make the foot of an account. We call it the foot, because we write it below at the foot. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomen.* iv. i, A trifling sum of Misery, New added to the foot of thy Account. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 246 ¶ 1 The generous man. . will soon find upon the foot of his account that he has sacrificed to fools.

† b. The refrain or 'chorus' (of a song). *To bear a foot*: to sing a refrain. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Dirtye synger*, or he that beareth y^e fote of the songe, *presenter* [sic]. c. 1568 in *Lauchman's Let.* (1871) Pref. 127 Here entereth Moros. . Synging the fote of many Songes, as foolles were wont. 1603 KHOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 777 A souldier. . sung a dolefull dittee whereunto his fellows sighing bare a foot. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. ii. 322 In praise of him certayne jygges were made which the young lads vsed to sing. . the fote of them was this; A thousand, thousand, thousand, we. . [etc.].

22. (Plural *foots*). That which sinks to and lies upon the bottom; bottoms, dregs; the refuse in refining oil, etc.; coarse sugar. Cf. *foot grease*, *sugar*.

1550 *Let.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 306 Much of this Waxe had a great fote. . You must cause the fote to be taken off before you doe weigh it. 1644 NVE *Gunnery v.* (1647) 11 Fill up the Barrel with earth. . afterwards pour . . clean water upon the earth. . then pull out the Taps or Spigots. . and let the water drop out of that vessel into another. . this water when it hath dropped twice, is called water of Foot. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 91 They raise the foot of the oyl, so that thick and thin goes together. 1774 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 318 The bottoms or foets of oil. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., Lump sugar is 13d. a pound, foets moist 9d. 1886 EDWORTHY *W. Somerset Words* 26

Feet, dregs, sediment. This here cyder 'ont suit me, there's to much vouts in it.

VI. Footing, standing, basis.

† 23. Foothold, standing-ground. *Obs.*

1599 TOMSON *Catvins Sermon*. Tim. 148/1 Their getting foote may be to their owne destruction. 1656 F. KIRKMAN *Cheris & Lozia* 113 Hinder new love from getting foot in her heart. 1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 19 Considering also how far that Philosophy has already got foot in Christendom.

† 24. The footing, basis, understanding, totality of conditions or arrangements, on which a matter is established; the agreed or understood position or status which a person or thing occupies in relation to another. = FOOTING *vbl.* sb. 8. *Obs.*

1559 JEWEL *Lct. to Bullinger* in *Strype Ann. Ref. I.* x. 131 Religion was restored on that foot on which it stood in King Edwards time. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2116/1 The Salaries of all Officers... are likewise retrenched. The Councils... are to be reduced to the foot they were upon in the Year 1621. 1707 FREINO *Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 7 Matters were set upon a new foot. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think.* in *Math. Wks.* 1871 III. 325 If you defend Sir Isaac's notions... it must be on the rigorous foot of rejecting nothing. 1745 P. THOMAS *Voy. S. Seas* 305 The Viceroy... found he expected to be received on the same foot with himself. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 278 Boit... was upon so low a foot, that he went into the country, and taught children to draw. 1767 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 IV. 9, I wish all correspondence was on the foot of writing and answering when one can. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T. ix.* 727 When he should stand on equal foot beside the man he wronged.

† b. On the foot: on the ground of. *Obs.*

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* 11. 84 He laid the Sin of the Jews upon this Foot, viz. That they rejected him, after he had made proof of his Divine Mission. 1799 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. viii. 259 The Prince excused his own inappetence on the foot of idleness.

† 25. Standard rate of calculation or valuation. Under foot: below standard value. *Obs.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Fviii b, Vse one Foote or Standard of money in your account in your Leager. 1594 *Death of Usurie* 12 The man being driven to distresse, sells his corne farre under foote. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 1. 44 Not deem'd a pen'worth under foot. 1691 LOCKE *Lover. Interest Wks.* 1727 II. 80 He must pay twenty per Cent. more for all the Commodities he buys with the Money of the new Foot. 1726 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* iv. (1871) 137, I know money is at present on a very high foot of exchange. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. i. iv. 195 The disparity between the ancient and modern measures which it is hard to estimate on a fixed and certain foot.

VII. Phrases.

26. a. † To catch or have by the foot: to catch as in a trap; to hold fast, keep from flying. † To give (a person) a foot: to trip (him) up. † To have one foot in the grave: to be near death.

1550 LATIMER *Serm.* Fruitf. *Serm.* (1571) 90 b, In answering him to this they would have caught him by the foote. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* 1. ii, When one foot's in the grave. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power* 1. i. (ed. 2) 52 The English Armies disband themselves, as dreaming they had now good fortune by the foote. 1767 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* v. 35 Harry, giving him a slight foot, laid him on the broad of his back. 1886 J. PAVN *Luck Darrells* xv, He has twenty thousand a year... And one foot in his grave.

b. In adv. phr.: † Feet against (or to) feet, said with reference to the Antipodes. Foot to foot: with one's foot against an opponent's; in close combat. † (To come in) foot and hand: stepping forward and dealing a blow at the same time. Feet first: see FIRST a. 3 b. (With one's) feet foremost: lit., hence also 'as a corpse'.

1540 MAUNDEL (1839) xvii. 182 That that dwellyn under us, ben feet agest feet. 1553 EÖEN *Decades* viii, The Antipodes (that is) such as go fiete to fiete agaynst us. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* 11. iv. 241 [These] Began to giue me ground: but I followed me close, came in foot and hand. 1663 KROLES *Hist. Turks* 879 They encountered one another, not with their missive weapons onely, but with their drawne swords foot to foot. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vii. 67 Fighting foot to foot. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 27 They never enter St. Denys but with their Feet foremost. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 384 Hans, Morton and myself crawled feet-foremost into our buffalo-bag. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65. 350 It [the disease]... had carried him out with his feet foremost.

c. To find or know the length of (a person's) foot: to discover or know his weaknesses, so as to be able to manage him. To measure another man's foot by one's own last: to measure others by one's own standard, to judge others by oneself.

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 250 You shal not know the length of my foote, vntill by your cunning you get commendation. 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence* 70 He measures an other mans foote by his owne last. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. 15 (1643) 156 Persons who can humoure them, and finde the length of their foote. 1867 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxxv, Farmer Greenacre's eldest son... had from his earliest years taken the exact measure of Miss Thorne's foot.

27. With reference to standing. (To be, jump up) upon (or to raise) to one's feet: in, into or to a standing position. To be on one's feet: to be able to stand; hence, in health. To set (a person) on his feet: to make his position or means of living secure. To carry (a person) off his feet: (fig.) to 'carry away' with enthusiasm, or the like. To drop or fall on one's feet: see FALL v. 64 b. To keep one's feet: to stand or walk upright or

without falling. † To stand upon one's own feet or its own foot: to rely on one's own resources; (of a thing) to be judged on its merits.

1540 *Generides* 44 Vppe vpon his fete he was a non. 1590 *Melusine* xxiii. 156 Make here before me the feste as that I were now on my feet. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 67 I move... that you would leave Serjeant Dendy's right to stand upon his own foot. 1801 GABRIEL *Myst. Husb.* iv. 146 A sixth [hundred pounds] would set her once more upon her feet. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 The bishops... hastened to raise the king to his feet. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 301 He could not keep his feet in a breach. 1889 *Expend. P. Wentworth* III. 145 He positively carried me off my feet for a few minutes that evening.

28. With reference to placing the feet. To put one's foot down: to take up a firm position. To put (set) one's foot (down) upon: to have nothing to do with; to repress firmly. To put a foot upon: ? to get an unfair advantage of, to wrong. To put one's foot in or into it: to get into difficulties or trouble; to blunder (colloq.). † To set one's foot by or to (another or another's): to engage in combat with.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 506 No man can or dare set his fete by ours in proving of the contrary. 1609 HIERON *Wks.* (1624) I. 7, Saint Paul... would not have feared for profession of Religion, to set his foot to him that was holiest. 1663 PERYS *Diary* 23 May, I had a fray with Sir J. Minnes in defence of my Will in a business where the old Coxcomb would have put a foot upon him. 1798 *Genl. Mag. in Spirit Pub. Frills.* (1799) II. 57 The General had put his foot into it again. 1823 *BEE Slang* s. v. 'To put one's foot in it', to make a blunder on the wrong side; to get into a scrape by speaking. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xii, I put my foot into it (as we say). For I was nearly killed. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 65 Wolsey set his foot upon this plan. 1886 J. PAVN *Luck Darrells* xxvi, She... put her foot down... upon the least symptoms of an unpleasantry.

b. To set or put (one's) foot at, in, into, † off, on, † out of (a place).

15489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 222 I shall never sette foote there. 1542 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 46 It was a foule shame for a physiofopher to sette his foote into any house where bawderie wer kepte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* (an. 15) 237 b, Whom if you permitte onse to set but one foote, out of your power... there is no mortal creature able... to deliver hym from death. 1579 TOMSON *Catvins Sermon*. Tim. 251/2 SHIS which have set in foote. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl.* 81 In some places of the same they have put foote. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 95 When I from France set foote at Rauenspurgh. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. vi, I was never to set my foot off this island. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. v, Since first thou didst set foot within the city. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *U. S. Hist.* v. 38 Columbus was not the first to set foot on the mainland.

29. With reference to walking or running. a. (To go) on one's own feet or † foot: walking. To pull foot (colloq.): to run away, be off. † On the foot of: ready to start upon. † To set foot forward: to advance; also to quicken one's pace. † To set on one's foot: to start on the way; depart. † To show the feet: to depart. † Give me your foot: let me see you go. To take one's foot in one's hand: to depart; also, to make a journey. To take to one's feet (or † foot): to use the feet, go on foot, to walk as opposed to 'ride'. (Mr.) Foot's horse (jocularly): one's feet.

1540-50 Alexander 3246 Quen fortune foundis him fra and him be fete schewis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 12 Off falsset rydis with ane rowt, Quhen trewh goes on his fete about. 1508 KENNEDY *Flying v. Dunbar* 473 Throu Ingland thet, and tak the to thy fute. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. IV.* (an. 1) 18 He... never set fote forward during the first 11 monethes, for the reysing of the siege. 1575 J. STILL *Gannet* *Gorton* 11, Go softly, make no noise, giue me your foote sir John, Here will I walle upon you, ty I you come out anone. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iii. xxvii. (1609) 106 Willing them to set foot forward, to mend their pace and make speed. 1601 SHAKS. *Jud. C.* ii. 332 Set on your foote, And... I follow you. 1601 *Jud. C.* ii. 331 Donal. Let's away, Our Teares are not yet brew'd. 1611 *Mal.* Nor our strong Sorrow Vpon the foot of Motion. 1755 SKULLERT *Don Quix.* iv. iv. 1. 232 Andrew... made his bows, and as the saying is, took his foot in his hand. 1779 MAC. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 June, I took to my feet and ran away. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Trul. W. Ind.* (1834) 109 One of my ladies chose to pull foot, and did not return... till this morning. 1864 BURTON *Catvins Sermon* 5 The kind of scenes he may alight on if he 'take his feet in his hands'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 946/1 The privilege of taking this trip on 'foot's horse'.

b. With reference to 'pace'. To have leaden feet: to move very slowly. To have the foot of: to be more speedy than. (To move) at a foot's pace: at walking pace. To run a good, etc. foot (of a horse): to run at a good pace, run at his best pace. To put (or set) the (or one's) best foot first, foremost or forward: see BEST a. 5. † The better foot before: at one's best pace. † To put the wrong foot before: to make a blunder.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 102 Come on my Lords, the better foote before. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 4 Thou putst the wrong foote before. 1601 *Edm. Pathway. Heaven* 141 Though God have leaden feet, and cometh slowly to execute wrath. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 164 Hee is still setting the best foot forward. 1737 BRACEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 123 A large, nimble, strong, well-moving Horse, that would run a pretty good Foot. 1785 BURNS *To Davie* xi, And then he'll hilch, and still, an' jump, and an' unco fit. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Trul. W. Ind.* (1834) 362 Thus we proceeded crawling along at a foot's pace.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 373 We had to put our best foot foremost. 1856 LEVER *Martin's of Cro* II. 133 I threw out a 'tenpenny' in the midst. The 'blind' fellow saw it first, but the 'lame cripple' had the foot of him, and got the money!

c. With the sense of 'step'. To miss one's foot: to take a wrong step. † Foot by (for, with) foot: step by step, gradually; keeping step together; also fig. To change foot or feet: see CHANGE v. 9. To have a good foot on the floor (Sc.): 'to dance well' (Jam.).

15290 S. Eng. *Leg. I.* 143/1300 Send with us fot with fot ane legat. 15230 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* iv. lxi. (1869) 203 Ye olde also, foot bi foot, comen pider. 1535 STEWART *Cran. Scot.* II. 378 Fit for fit to Forfar all tha fuir. 1579 TOMSON *Catvins Sermon*. Tim. 347/2 Hee that walketh with a straight foote... will not fete many windlesses to drawne neere to God. 1626 A. COOK in *Abp. Usher's Lett.* (1686) 373 Your Lordship had need now to do something; for few go with a right foot, and the Enemies are many. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 216 Anselme... followed his predecessors steps almost foot by foot. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxv, She jumpet, But mist a fit, an' in the pool Out-owre the lugs she blumpet.

30. Expressing position relatively to the feet. a. At (a person's) feet or † foot: low on the ground close to him; also, fig., in the attitude of supplication, homage, subjection or discipleship; similarly to come, etc. to a person's feet; before, beside one's feet, etc. See FALL v. 20.

1595 LINDISF. *Gosp.* Luke vii. 38 And stod bihianda at fotum his mid tæherum. 15175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Da ileafulleu brohton heore gersum and leiden heo et þere apostolan fotan. 15300 *Cursor M.* 9599 (Cott.) Be-for þe king fote sco stode. 1582 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 3 A man Jew... norischid forsoth in this cite bihisid the feet of Gama-liel. 15489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 550 He cast hymself to the fete of hym. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. 1. 92, I would my daughter were dead at my foot. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Ded. Wks. 1871 I. 133 To lay this treatise at your lordship's feet. 1715-20 *Pore* *Idiad* xxiii. 28 The bloody Hector stretch'd before thy feet. 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 203 The royal beard-wad lodged a formal complaint at the feet of her majesty. 1887 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxvii, It was all very well to have Mr. Slope at her feet. 1895 *Bookman Oct.* 23/1 The lessons that he had learnt at the feet of Mazzarin.

b. † (To follow) at or to foot: closely. † To foot and hand: in close attendance, ready to render service (cf. 'to wait upon one hand and foot'). With a foot at (her) foot: said of a mare.

15300 *Cursor M.* 24031 (Cott.) We folud hant to fote. *Ibid.* 6394 (Gött.) Par had þat watir in wildernes And Plente for men, to ftothe and hand. 15420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, I so cummaunde To serue him wele to fote and honde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 56 Follow him at fote. 1612 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 20, 5 of them [mares] had horse colts at their feet. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 Two excellent brood mares, with foals at foot.

c. Under or beneath a person's foot or feet: fig. in subjection to him, at his mercy or at his absolute disposal. Cf. 33.

1525 *Vesp. Ps.* viii. 8 [6] All ðu underdeodes under fotum his. 15175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Al cordlic þing ure drihten dode under his fotan. 15225 *Juliana* 60 Pu... wurpe under here fet here fan alle. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 63 Who... layd his Loue and Life vnder my foot. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron.* *Bartel* vii. vii, Mr. Crawley was now but a broken reed, and was beneath his feet.

31. (To sell corn) on the foot: 'to sell it along with the straw before it is thrashed off' (Jam.).

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ircl.* I. 330 The value sold on the foot is in general 8 l. 1812 *Agrie. Surv.* *Stirling* iv. 194 The tenant, shall not sell his victual upon the foot, as it is called, or with the straw.

32. On foot. (See also AFoot.) a. On one's own feet, walking or running, in opposition to on horseback, etc. † Also, of, upon foot.

15300 *Cursor M.* 6267 (Cott.) He folud wit oost on hors and fote. 15310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 90 The is better on fotan, then wycked hors to ryde. 15314 *Guy Rival.* 2397 When Gii seie the douke of cot. 15400 *Warr.* 1568 356 So faire freikes vpon fote was ferly to se. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 236 The Englishmen... made three battayles on foote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 941 Treading the crude consistence, half on foot, Half flying. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, I drove up... [fearful of being late, or I should have come on foot].

b. In motion, stirring, astir (in opposition to sitting still, or the like).

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 679 When thou hast on foot the purblind hare, Mark... How he outruns the wind. 1607 *Cor.* iv. iii. 49 The Centurions, and their charges... to be on foot at the hours warning. 1674 N. Cox *Gent. Recreat.* 1. (1677) 99 When the Hare is started and on foot. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Trul. W. Ind.* (1834) 161 Every body in Jamaica is on foot by six in the morning. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunt. Trips* 280 Though I got very close up to my game, they were on foot before I saw them.

c. In active existence, employment, or operation.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. Z.* v. ii. 577 Since Ioues argument was first on foot, Let not the cloud of sorrow justle it. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cove's Inst.* 190 Unless the lease which is on foot... be within three years of expiring. 1771 *Steele* *Foot*... the Gentlemen who set on foot the Royal Society. 1779 BURKE *Chron.* (1844) II. 283 Nothing seems to me more wild... than the subscriptions now on foot. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 212 Terms for years, which are kept on foot by purchasers... are not barred by fine. 1862 LO. BROUGHAN *Brit. Const.* xvii. 264 If, then, a King

were to retain the troops on foot without a Mutiny Bill. 1867 *Trollope Chron. Barset* xlvii. The bishop had decided to put on foot another investigation.

33. Under foot. (Sometimes written as one word.) a. Beneath one's feet; often to *trample* or *tread* under foot (also *†tread*), in lit. sense, also fig. to oppress, outrage, contemn. *†To bring, have under foot*: to bring into, hold in subjection. *†To cast under foot*: to ruin.

c. 1205 LAV. 1693 *Pis lond.* he. hæfde al vnder foot. c. 1305 *Pilate* 49 in E. P. (1862) 112 If he Pat lond chastel wel: and bringe vnder fote. c. 1420 *Hoccleve Compl.* 13 Deathe vnder fote shall hym thrise adowne. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 161 Dissention. i. hæthe caste under fote. the. riches of many cities. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 209 From thy Burgonet I mend thy Beare, And tread it under foot with all contempt. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ii. § 12 He never deserted it till both it and be were over-run and trod under foot. 1652 *WRIGHT tr. Canus' Nature's Paradox* 260 They trampled under feet all private considerations. 1700 S. L. tr. *Pryke's Two Voy.* 308 They [elephants] would have trampled us under foot. *Mod. coll.* It is not raining, but it is very wet under foot.

b. Naut. 'Under the ship's bottom; said of an anchor which is dropped while she has headway' (*Smyth Sailor's Wd. bk.*); also of the movement of the tide, etc. Also, *†to have a good etc. ship under foot* (i. e. to be sailing in such a ship).

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 79 This Cable had laine slacke vnder foot. 1670 *Woot in Hacke Coll. Voy.* iii. (1699) 61 It must be a bad Port in Winter, when a storm blows at West. and a Tide of Ebb under Foot. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* x. (1840) 166 Running cheerfully before the wind, and with a strong tide or eddy under foot. 1726 *SHELVECKE Voy.* (1757) 321, I had a pretty good ship under foot, though she made but a poor figure. 1804 *CAPT. DUFF in Naval Chron.* XV. 287 We have a good comfortable ship under foot. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 180 The Pilot. dropped the port anchor under foot.

VIII. attrib. and Comb.

34. a. simple attrib., as *foot-clamper*, -*gear*, -*muscle*, -*part*, -*shackle*, -*wear*, -*wound*.

1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* l. xlii. 273 Pointed staves, *foot-clampers, and other apparatus for climbing ice. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. l. viii. Their *foot-gear testified no higher than the ankle to the muddy pilgrimage. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 250 The *foot-muscles. 1864 *EVELYN Diary* 19 Nov. The nave. is in form of a cross, whereof the *foot-part is the longest. 1848 *CRAIG, Foot-shackles*, letters, shackles for fixing the feet. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, If values were based upon present quotations of leather, an advance would be necessary upon several descriptions of *foot-wear. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Vlesches fondunge mei beon iefned to *foot wunde.

b. In the sense of 'on foot', 'going on foot', as *†foot-chapman*, -*comer*, -*excursion*, -*farer*, *†fight*, -*hawker*, *†messenger*, -*party*, -*passenger*, -*people*, -*robber*, -*servant*, -*tour*, -*traveller*, -*walker*, -*wandering*; *foot-faring*, -*running* adjs.

1584 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spald. Club) II. 54 That no extraneare *fut chopmane copair resort to this town fra this furthit. 1811 *COLERIDGE in Southey's Life Bell* (1844) II. 645 The entrance... is disagreeable even to *foot-comers. 1795 T. TWINING *Trav. Ancr.* (1894) 148 He was absent with some friends on a *foot excursion. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* I. vi. 95 Dividing his attention between the *footfarer and moon. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 190 Half a dozen *footfaring students from Aberdeen. 1880 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 171 So began our *foot-fight. 1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* III. 38 The revenue from the *foot-hawkers' licences. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 601 *Foot Messengers of Arms, are such *Foot Servants, as are employed by the Heralds of Arms. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* l. xx. 252 The ice had halied three organized *foot-parties. 1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 34 When *foot-passengers are knocked down by carriages. 1807 *Birk. Sources Mss.* ii. (1810) 114 My Indians and *foot people were yet in the rear. 1754 *Scourdrell's Dict.* 29 The Low-Pad, or *Foot-robber. 1805 *KINGSLEY Heron*, i. 62 A *foot-running slave. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii. He was going away on his customary *foot tour. 1805 *WORDSWORTH, Prelude* (1830) 152 *Foot-travellers side by side. we pursued Our journey. 1751 *HUME Princ. Morals* iv. 71 note, Amongst *Foot-walkers, the Right-hand entitles a Man to the Wall. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* v. (1852) 62 The fastings, the *footwanderings, and the preachings of Christ.

c. esp. in sense 'of or pertaining to infantry', as *†foot-arms*, *†band*, -*barracks*, -*company*, -*drill*, *†officer*, -*soldier*, *†troop*. Also *FOOT-FOLK*, -*guards*. 1662 *Protests Lords* I. 26 For assessing all persons mentioned therein for horse, arms, and *foot-arms. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* ii. l. 26 A Capitaine of Infanterie, or *foot-band. 1835 D. BOOTH *Analyst. Dict.* 197 Artillery barracks, Horse-barracks, and *Foot-barracks. 1635 *BARRIFFE Mil. Discip.* lxvii. (1643) 178 The several motions and grounds, for the disciplining of a *foot company. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 43 The position of the man as in *Foot-drill. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xvi. § 96 [Monk] had the reputation of a very good *Foot-Officer. 1622 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xxix. 155 Scaten Earles, nine hundred Horse, and of *Foot-souldiers more. 1874 *BOUETTE Arms & Arm.* viii. 123 The treatment... shown to the foot-soldier of England by the nobles. 1779 *FENTON Guicciardi*, (1658) 271 The French... discovered the *foot-troops of the Genoways.

d. In sense 'for the use of persons going on foot', 'serving for foot-traffic', as *foot-passage*, -*pavement*, -*road*, -*track*, -*walk*; also, *foot-boat*, -*bridge* in 35 below, and *FOOT-PATH*, -*WAY*.

1789 *BRAND Newcastle* I. 15 Convenient *foot-passages have lately been opened out on each side of this gate. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* II. 528 When he had got down on the *foot-pavement, he called out 'fare you well'. 1863

KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 276 Numbers of spectators crowded the foot-pavement. 1734 *BAGE Barham* D. I. 220 [He] saw a well dressed young woman... take the *foot road down to the river side. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rignaur* 125, I thought I would... quit the beaten *foot-track, and strike boldly across country. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. ix. 166 Leaving him to slide along the *footwalk.

e. In the names of various appliances worked by the foot, as *foot-bellows*, *blower*, -*drill*, -*hammer*, -*lathe*, -*lever*, -*press*, -*vice*.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 901a *Foot-bellows. 1884 W. A. ROSS *Blooming* 1 A *foot-blower. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* (ed. 2). *Foot-drill, a light drilling machine driven by a treadle. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art.* I. 58 *Foot lathes. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* (ed. 2). *Foot Lever, a lever worked by the pressure of the foot alone.

f. objective, etc., as *foot-binder*, -*kisser*, -*swather*, -*washer*, -*wiper*; *†foot-failing*, -*firm*, adjs.; instrumental, as *†foot-tempered* adj.; locative, etc., as *foot-feathered*, -*foudered*, -*gilt*, -*lame*, (also *lame-ness*) adjs.; also, *footward* adv.

1886 *Wanderings in China* I. 168 *Foot-binders... women whose profession it is to produce this horrible distortion. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* Wks. (Grosart) 91 To march upon the Seas *foot-failing floorer! 1818 *KEATS Endym.* iv. 331 *Foot-feathered Mercury. 1813 *ADITIOUS *Metrical Remarks 29 The *foot-firm sand Stretches its lengthened course along the land. 1801 *BLOOMFIELD Rural T.* 227 A poor old Man, *foot-founder'd and alone. 1859 *TENNYSON Vivien* 280 *Foot-gilt with all the blossom-dust of those Deep meadows. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* ix. 1085 Born foot-washer and *foot-wiper, nay *Foot-kisser to each comrade of you all. c. 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 194 Sixt thousand on a day hit maden *foot lome. c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 264 Ibid. 335 Thus knighthood [is] acloled and waxen al for lame. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* X. 11. 347 He [a horse] was struck with *foot-lameness. 1762 *GOLDEN Cil. W.* iii. 6 Your nose-robbers, *feet-swathers... would all want bread, should their neighbours want vanity. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* vi. 182 Vel *foot-tempered mortar theron trete. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 211 Cecrops... (what if thy dimensions end *Footward in a wily serpent?) 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catull.* lxiv. 66 That footward-fallen apparel. 1870 *SERGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. li. 14 If we could be preacher, precentor, doorkeeper, pew-opener, *footwasher... all in one.

35. Special comb.: *foot-ale dial.* (see quot.); *†foot-and-half-foot* a., sesquipedalian; *foot-and-mouth disease*, 'a febrile affection of horned cattle and some other animals, communicable also to man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); *foot-bank Fortif.* = *BANQUETTE* (see also quot. 1626); *foot-base Arch.*, 'the moulding above the plinth of an apartment' (*Ogilvie*); *†foot-bass*, an instrument on which a bass is played by the feet (see quot.); *foot-bath*, (a) a 'wash' for the feet; (b) the act of bathing the feet; (c) a vessel in which the feet are bathed; *foot-bearing Mech.*, a bearing for the foot of a vertical shaft: cf. *FOOT-STEP*; *†foot-bench* = *BANQUETTE*; *†foot-blast*, the blast produced by bellows worked with the foot; *†foot-boat*, a ferry-boat for foot-passengers only; *foot-bone*, the tarsus; *foot-bridge*, (a) a bridge for foot-passengers; (b) *Mech.* (see quot. 1872); *†foot-clapper*, a dancer; *†foot-coal* (see quot.); *foot-cushion*, (a) a cushion for the feet; (b) *Entom.* a pulvillus; *foot-dirt* = *foots* (see *FOOT sb.*); *foot-drain*, a shallow drain; cf. *foot-trench*; *†foot-fast*, a prisoner; *†foot-fastness*, captivity; *†foot-follower*, an attendant (transl. L. *pedisequus*, -*sequa*); *foot-free*, (a) and *adv.*, with the foot or feet free; *foot-gang*, (a) 'a long, narrow chest, extending alongside a wooden bed; (b) as much ground as one can move on' (*Jam.*); *†foot-geld* (see quot. 1641); *†foot-gin*, a snare for the feet; *†foot-glove*, a kind of shoe; *foot-grease* (see quot.); *†foot-grene* = *foot-gin*; *foot-guard*, a guard or protection for the foot; *foot-halt*, a disease which attacks the feet of sheep; *foot-hedge* (see quot.); *foot-hill*, a hill lying at the foot of a mountain or mountain-range; *foot-hole*, a hole in which to place the foot (in climbing); *†foot-husk* (see quot.); *foot-iron* (see quot.); *foot-jaw*, one of the anterior limbs of crustacea and other arthropoda which are modified so as to assist in mastication; *foot-key*, an organ pedal; *foot-knave* = *FOOTMAN*; *†foot-land-raker*, a foot-pad; *foot-length*, *Angling* (see quot.); *foot-level* (see quot.); *foot-ley*, *dial.* (see quot. 1881); *foot-licker*, 'a slave, an humble fawner, one who licks the foot' (*J.*); so *foot-licking ppl. a.*; *foot-line*, (a) *Printing* (see quot.); (b) *Fishing*, 'the lead-line or lower line of a net or seine' (*Cent. Dict.*); *foot-loose* a., free to move the feet, untrammelled; *†foot-maid*, *†maiden*, a female attendant; *foot-maker Glass-making* (see quot. 1881); *†foot-match*, a running- or walking-match; *foot-muff*, a muff for keeping the feet warm; *†foot-nail*, some kind of nail; *†foot-organ* (cf. *foot-bass* above); *foot-ornament Arch.* (see quot.); *†foot-*

pack, a pedlar's pack; *foot-pad*, a pad to protect the foot of a horse (Knight); also *Entom.* = *foot-cushion* (*Cent. Dict.*); *foot-page*, a hoy attendant or servant; *foot-pan*, (a) a foot-bath; (b) a foot-warmer; *foot-peat* (see quot. and cf. *breast-peat*); *foot-piece Mining* (see quot.); *†foot-pimp*, a pimp in attendance; *foot-plate* (see quot.); *foot-plough*, a plough without a wheel, a *swing-plough*; *†foot-poet* (after *foot-man*, etc.: see quot.); *foot-post*, a letter-carrier or messenger who travels on foot; postal delivery by means of such carriers; *foot-pound Mech.*, the quantity of energy required to raise a weight of one pound to the height of one foot; *foot-poundal*, a unit consisting of the energy of a pound weight moving at the rate of one foot per second; *foot-race*, a race run by persons on foot, a running-match; so *foot-racing vbl. sb.*; *foot-rail*, (a) a rail (esp. a bar or cross-piece connecting the legs of a table or seat) upon which the feet are rested; (b) (see quot. 1874); (c) (see quot. 1867); (d) var. form of *FOOTRILL*; *foot-rest*, a hench, stool, or the like, used for supporting a person's feet; *foot-room*, space in which to move the feet; *foot-rope Naut.*, (a) the holt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed; (b) a rope extended beneath a yard upon which the sailors stand when furling or reefing; *foot-rot*, an inflammatory disease of the foot in cattle and sheep; whence *foot-rotting* (vhl. sh.), treating sheep that have the foot-rot; *foot-rule*, a measuring rule one foot long; *foot-rut Agric.* (see quot.); *foot-scent Hunting*, the scent of a trail; *foot-screw* (see quot.); *†foot-seam* (see quot.); *foot-seine* (see quot.); *foot-set* (see quot. 1854 and cf. *foot-hedge*); *foot-sheet*, a sheet formerly used to sit upon while dressing or undressing; also, 'a narrow sheet spread across the foot of a bed' (*Jam. Suppl.*); *foot-side Sc. a. adj.*, (of a garment), reaching to the feet; (b) *adv.*, step for step; phr. *to keep foot-side*, to keep pace (*with*); *foot-slope*, the slope at the foot of a hill; *foot-space-rail Naut.* (see quot.); *†foot-spore*, the mark or print of a foot; *†foot-stake*, a hase or support; *foot-stay*, a stay or rest for the feet; *foot-stick Printing* (see quot. 1888); *†foot-stock*, (a) a kind of fulling-stocks used by hatters; (b) a step or stool for the feet; (c) *Naut.* (see quot. 1598); *foot-stone*, (a) a hase, pedestal; (b) the foundation-stone of a building; (c) the stone at the foot of a grave; *foot-stove*, a stove to warm the feet; *†foot-strife*, strife or contention in running; *foot-stroke*, a stroke at the foot of a letter; *foot-stump* = *foot-tubercle*; *foot-sugar* = *foots*: see *FOOT sb.* 22; *†foot-team*, ('apparently') the end of the drawing-gear which is fastened to a plough or harrow' (*Skeat*); *foot-ton*, the amount of energy capable of raising a ton weight to the height of one foot; *foot-tramp*, the tramp of the feet, also a tramp or expedition on foot; *†foot-trap*, (a) a trap or snare for the feet; (b) the stocks; *foot-trench*, a shallow trench (cf. *foot-drain*); *foot-tubercle* (see quot.); *foot-valve*, (in a steam-engine) the valve between the air-pump and condenser; *foot-waling Naut.* (see quot.); *foot-wall Mining*, the wall or side of rock which is under a vein or lode; *foot-warmer*, a contrivance for keeping the feet warm, esp. while travelling; *foot-washing*, the washing of another's feet, esp. as a religious observance; also, locally as a wedding-ceremony; *foot-weir*, some kind of weir; *†foot-wharf*, (see quot.); *†foot-wise adv.*, with the feet first, footling; *†foot-withy*, a shackle for the foot of an animal; *foot-wobler slang*, a foot-soldier; *foot-work*, (a) attrib. in *footwork silk* (? meaning); (b) a work to protect the foot of a structure; (c) *Football*, 'work' done with the feet, dribbling and kicking; *foot-worn a.*, (a) worn by the feet; (b) worn or wearied as to the feet, footsore.

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.*, *Foot-ale, an old Custom amongst Miners, when a Man enters first into Work, to pay his first Days Wage for Ale. 1883 *Leicester's Gloss.* s.v. *Footing*, A stranger, will generally be asked to 'stand his foot-ale'. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum. Prol.* With... helpe of some few *foot-and-half-foote words. 1862 *Edin. Vet. Rev.* IV. 506 Cows affected with the *foot and mouth disease. 1626 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pontat. Lev.* ii. 13 They laid on the salt... on the *foot-banke (of the altar), and on the top of the Altar. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Foot-bank* or *Foot-step*. a Step... under a Parapet, or Breast-work; upon which the men get up to Fire over it. 1862 O'DONOVAN upon *Oasis* I. xvi. 275 The footbank has crumbled away. such an extent that only a few inches in breadth remain. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1853) II. 76 I have lately examined a *foot-bass oewly invented... it is placed on the floor, and the harpsichord... is set over it; the foot acting in concert on

stroke here is only a Footing. 1874 *BEANES Gram. Aryan Lang. Ind. I.* 6. 'Go the Panjabi' is that of Asoka's inscriptions, with the horizontal footstrokes sloped downwards and curved. 1882 *Standard* 9 Oct. 27. 'He had no faith in "foot" sugar. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* 34. 'Yf he will have his plough to go a narrow furrow... than he setteth his teame in the nycke nexte to the ploughge beame.' 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 162. 'Ilij fytt teames xijis. 1568 *Morn. Star* 25 June. 'The total force hurled against the Plymouth shield was 117,666 "foot-tons." 1808 *Scott Marm.* iii. xxxi. 'The "foot-tramp of a flying steed. 1856 *Kane Arch. Expl. I.* viii. 79. 'We are farther north... than any of our predecessors... Parry on his Spitzbergen foot-tramp. 1388 *Wyclif Job* xviii. 10. 'The "foot trappe [382] foot grene, Vulg. *pedicula* of hym is liden in the erthe. 1585 *Nomenclator* 156. 'The stocks or foot-trap. 1795 *V. MARSHALL Midl. Co. (ed. 2.)* 1. 'Gloss. "Foot-trenches, superficial drains, about a foot wide. 1824 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* "Foot *tubercles*, the lateral processes on each segment... some of the Annelida; also called *Parapodia*. 1839 *R. S. ROBINSON Naut. Steam Eng.* 38. 'The "foot valv' 1850 *BLANKLEY Naval Engin.* "Foot *swaling* is all the Inboard Planking, from the Keen upwards to the Orlop Clamps. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* "Foot *swaling*, the inside planking or lining of a ship over the floor-timbers. 1869 *R. B. SMITH Goldf. Victoria* 51. "Foot *swall*, the bounding rock beneath or on the lower side of the reef. 1824 *SOUTHBY in O. Rev.* VII. 6. 'He would certainly chase an eyder-duck for his "foot-warmer." 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trals.* (1872) 1. 'A foot-warmer (a long, flat, tin utensil, full of hot water) was put into the carriage. 1883 *Warner's Mag.* Mar. 5391. 'Charcoal to put in the little foot-warmer... used by all workmen in Dutch churches. 1795 *MORSE Amer. Geog. I.* 283. 'They practise the "foot-washing... the kiss of love [etc.]. 1872 *C. GIBBS Lack of Gold* xxiii. 'He would be ready to endure the ceremony of the "feet-washing" on the eve of his bridal. 1584 in *Deser. Thames* (1758) 63. 'No Fishermen... or Trinker-men shall advance or set up any Wears, Engines, Rowte Wears, Fight Wears, "Foot Wears. 1722 *Pravay Dagghen. Bresh.* 52. 'A Buttress or "Foot Wharf on each side to keep in the Earth... to prevent the Dam from spreading and settling out at Foot. 1545 *RAYNOLE Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 56. 'When the time [birth] cometh headlong, the other "footwise. 1569 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 218. 'x iron teppes and "foit wedges. 1785 *GROSS Diet. Vols. Tongue.* "Foot *wambler*, a contemptuous appellation for a foot soldier, commonly used by the cavalry. 1824 *Scott Warr. Iki.* 'I was sure you could be none of the foot-wobblers, as my Nesebag calls them. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 291. 'A Remnant of "footwork [like] jir. 1722 *Pravay Dagghen. Bresh.* 120. 'There may likewise be a small Foot-work made at the Low-water Mark... the better to preserve the Beach from being washed away. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 6/6. 'The [in Northern terms] footwork. 1795-1814 *WORDSW. Excursion v.* 169. 'Sepulchral stones appeared with emblems graven. And "foot-worn epitaphs. 1820 *KEATS Eric St. Agnes. Iki.* 'The chains lie silent on the footworn stones. 1866 *KANE Arch. Expl. I.* xxxiii. 440. 'Some of our foot-worn absentees.

† **Foot**, *a. Obs. rare.* [the prec. sb. used attrib.] Of style or language (after *L. pedester*): *Prosaic*, 'low', without elevation.

1582 *STANVYUSTR Poems*, Ps. iii. note (Arb.) 131. 'These bace and footte verses (so I terme al, sauluting these Heroical and Elegiacal). 1604 *HERRON Preachers Plea* Sermon. (1614) 535. 'For a man (saith he [Jerome]) that handleth holy matters, a lowe and (as it were) a foote oration [*pēdēstris oratio*] is necessary, and not such as is thickened with artificial framing of words.

Foot (fut), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *G. füssen*.]

1. *intr.* To move the foot, step, or tread to measure or music; to dance. *esp. in phr. to foot it.*

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2323. 'If he can wel foote and daunce, I may him greedly do avaunce. 1523 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. ix. 110. 'Thai fut it so that lang war to deysis 'Theat hys fair. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* 1. ii. 380. 'Foot it feally here and there. 1700 *DROYEN Wife of Bath* 3. 216. 'He saw a Quire of Ladies in a round, 'That fealtly footing seem'd to skim the Ground. 1787 *C. COLMAN Inkle & Yarico* Final. 'Hymen gay foote away, Happy at our wedding-day. 1823 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* iv. 107. 'The dance of faims... footing it to the crickets song.

2. *quasi-trans.* with cogn. object (a dance, etc.); also (*nonce use*) with obj. and *adv.* as compl.

c. 1450 *Crt. of Love* LXXXV. 'Falsely now they footeen loves daunce. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pil. Pere.* 8. 'All the picked youth... footing the Morris about a May pole. 1633 *T. ADAMS* 'The head of 3 Hierodias' daughter, that... footed away the head of John Baptist. 1736 *KATLYN Charis* Mxy. xxviii. 388. 'Teach their scholars how to foot the dance. 1824 *S. C. HALL Ireland* II. 338. *note.* 'Footing a bornpope to the music of a pair of bagpipes.

3. *intr.* To move the feet as in walking; to step, pace, walk, go on foot. Also, to step or walk on, over, upon (with *indirect pass.*). Now rare.

1570 *LEVINS Manif.* 178. 'To Foote, *gressus ponere*. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* xi. 6. 'The dreadful Bred drew nigh... Halle-flying and halfe footing in his haste. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* ii. 12. 'Theeuses doe foot by night. 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Farme* II. xxxi. 239. 'Saffron... groweth the better if it be a liute footed vpon. 1634 *FORO P. Warbeck* iii. iv. 'Since first you footed on our territories. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 103. 'Next Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow. 1642 *ANNE BARSTROFT Poems* (1678) 10. 'And Henuis, whose steep sides none foot upon. 1646 *J. HALL Poems* (1647) 39. 'All paths are footed over, but that one Which should be gone. 1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher. Iki.* 'He footed away as fast as his short legs... permitted. 1865 *G. MERFORTH Rhoda Fleming* xlv. 'They footed together, speechless; taking the woman's quickest gliding step.

b. *esp. in phr. to foot it.*

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* Ded. 73 b. 1. 'leasurily began to foote it forward. a. 1625 *FLETCHER & MASS. Elder Dan.* i. i. 1. 'I am tyrd, Sir, and nere shall foot it home. 1713 *ADOLPHUS Guardian* No. 166 7. 'My operator... used to foot

1867 *Times* 19 Sept. 10 The united debts of the colony
foot up something like £250,000. 1893 *PEEL Spen Valley*
224 His total losses footed up to £5000.

shoulders. *Ibid.* II. xvii. 54 The ladies sit within, and the cicisbei stand on the foot-boards, on each side of the coach. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 184 A foot-board behind for the

I giue and bequeath... my stone pott.. footed and lpt.
a 165z Brome City. Wt 1v. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 348 A fellow

that were worsted stockings footed. 1844 A.L.B. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. xiv. 181 Various new-footed boots and shoes... ranged in pairs. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. x. 99 A large pair of footed trousers.

†3. Having a length of (a specified number of) feet: in parasynthetic comb., as *twelve-footed*. *Obs.*

1866 SHELDON *Miracles Antichr.* 303 The twelve-footed man, as he is measured by Petrus de Natalibus!

†4. Composed in metrical feet. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 103 In footed verse. 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl. Ded.* This measured and footed stile. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 123 The swanne In footed verse sings out his deep annoy.

5. *Archery*. Of an arrow: (See quot.).

1856 H. A. FORD *Archery* v. 29 Arrows are either *selfs* or *footed*; the former are made of a single piece of wood; the latter... have a different and harder wood dovetailed on to them at the pile end.

Footer (*fut-tar*), *sb.* [f. FOOT *sb.* or *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who goes on (a foot), a pedestrian. *rare.*

1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 780 Being none of the best footers she could hardly keep way with the Spider. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Old Co. Life* 397 The tor is covered with horses, traps, carriages, footers.

b. One who walks in a place, a frequenter.

1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 July 317 This shy footer of solidities.

2. *Falconry*. Of the hawk: (See FOOT *v.* 6).

1879 [See FOOT *v.* 6]. 1879 RADCLIFFE in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 102 'They... are most deadly 'footers'. 1881 *Alam. Mag.* Nov. 40 A better 'footer'—more clever at seizing the quarry in his talons.

3. *Football*. a. A kick at a football. ? *Obs.*

b. *slang*. The game itself.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Canes*, etc. (ed. 2) 89 *Footer*, a stroke at a foot-ball. *Mod. coll.* Are you playing footer to-day?

4. *Bozels*. (See quot. 1876.)

1853 FELLOW'S *Guide to Archery*, etc. 57 If a gentleman play a bow without his foot being upon the footer. 1876 WILKINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 1802 The 'footer' is the small piece of material—cocoa-nut matting is the best—whereon each player stands in delivering the ball.

5. With a numeral prefixed: A person or thing whose height or length is of that number of feet; as *six-footer*, *twenty-one-footer*, etc.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxiii. 1. Inquired of a second six-footer. 1892 *Daily News* 21 July 3/6 The club also sailed a match for 21-footers on Tuesday.

Footer (*fut-tar*), *sb.* *dial.* or *slang*. [? var. of FOOTER.] (See quots.). ? Hence *Footer v.*, to trifle, 'potter about'. *Foot-tering ppl. a.*

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Trul.* No. 36 *True Intellig.* A Thief, a low Fellow, a Footer. 1825 JENNINGS *Somerset Gloss.* *Footer*, a scurvy fellow; a term of contempt. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Footer*, to idle. 1893 STEVENSON *Vallima Lett.* (1895) xxx. 273 Fussing fooltering German barons.

Footfall, foot-fall.

The fall of the foot on the ground in walking; a footstep, tread.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 12 Like Hedg-hogs, which.. mount their prickles at my foot-fall. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 May, For weeks you could have heard a foot-fall. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvi. He did not hear her approach, her footfall was so light.

Foot-fell. *Sc. Forms:* 5 fut(e)fell, 6 futfall, -vale, fytwale, 7, 9 fitefall. [app. f. FOOT *sb.* + FELL.] The fell or skin of a lamb that has died soon after it was dropped (Jam.). Also *footfell skin*.

1452 JAS. II *Lett. in Chart. Aberd.* (1890) 25 Skorlings, skaldings, futefell [etc.]. 1495 in *Hatlyburton's Ledger* (1867) 90 Item out of the samyn sket 125 futefell. 1535 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 15 (Jam.) An dossund of futfall sufficient stuf. *Ibid.* vii. dossund of futfall skynnis. 1542 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* 880 Skynnis.. callit in the vulgar tongue Scorlings, scaldings, futefallnis. 1670 *Rates* (Jam.), Fitefalls and scaldings.

† **Foot-folk.** *Obs.* [ME., f. FOOT *sb.* + FOLK. Cf. MHG. *fuozvolc*, Ger. *fuszvolk*, Du. *voetvolk*, etc.] Foot-soldiers, infantry.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 398 Fot volc wythoute nombre. 1300 *Coe de L.* 4529 The footie folk and sympl knaves. In hande they hente ful good faves. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*. II. xv. Old George Frundsberg of Mindelheim, a colonel of foot-folk in the Imperial service.

Footful (*futful*). [f. FOOT *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as can be held with the foot. (Cf. *handful*.) 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 35 When the bird had grasped a footful it threw the sand behind it.

Foot-guards, footguards. (Formerly also in *sing.*) A body of picked foot-soldiers for special service as a guard. Now the proper name of three infantry regiments, the Coldstream, Grenadier, and Scots Fusilier Guards.

1675 tr. *Macchiavelli's Prince* (Ritld. 1883) 289 His German foot-guards consisted formerly of 300 men. 1678 tr. *Goya's Art of War* v. 75 When the Princes of blood... and the Generals of an Army pass through any Town, the Governours furnish them with a Foot-guard. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* II. i. The joiner of the Foot-guards has made his Fortune by it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 588 A strong body of infantry, the English footguards leading the way, stormed... the outworks.

Foothold (*fut'hould*). [See HOLD *sb.*]

1. A hold or support for the feet: a surface (secure or otherwise) for standing or walking on; firm or stable position of the feet.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* v. ii. 166 The onely readie and perfite scale (where is neither slipperie foot-holde, nor tottering ascent). 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vi. He has

nothing above him to Aspire to, nor any Foot-Hold left him to come down by. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 222 The horses had no foothold, but kept plunging forward. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*. *Eur.* iv. (1894) 102 It was impossible to cut steps in it [ice] deep enough to afford secure foothold.

b. *transf.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxiii. 291 All fell to Work at the Roots of the Tree, and left it so little Foot-hold, that the first Blast of Wind laid it Flat upon the Ground. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 418 The hyssop finds firm foot-hold in the wall. 1890 *Home & Ch. St. Gregory the Great* 10 The insertion of new foundations under the pillars, which were supported while workmen removed their footholds.

c. *fig.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Coll.* 1. v. 15 Those parts of the World where their Philosophy had taken foot-hold. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1878) 150 The Saracen was driven slowly from his last foothold in the west of Europe. 1864 *Theolog. Rev.* Mar. 19 As one foothold of belief after another is taken away.

2. ? *U.S.* 'A kind of light india-rubber overshoe, leaving the heel unprotected; a sandal. Sometimes called a *tip*'. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Foot-hook: see FUTROOK.

Foot-hot, adv. ? *Obs.* [f. FOOT *sb.* + HOT *a.* or *adv.*; the *sb.* seems to be locative as in *footsore*; cf. the differently-formed synonym *hot-foot*.] a. In hot haste, without pause or slackening of speed.

b. In the phrase *to follow foot-hot*, the *adv.* was sometimes taken to mean 'closely'; hence it was used in other collocations to express mere proximity of situation.

c 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 843 Als quik he dede his schon of drawe, And karf his vaupes, foot-hot. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Paulus* 1164 Paule. Is cumine tilt hymne now fut-hat. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II. 228 So that their apples ripped with foot-hote The semynare be sette in. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 150 Let us ryne fote hote. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxviii. They chalengyd sere launcelet fote hote. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* 1. ProL 287, I knaw quhat payne is to follow him fute haite. *Ibid.* xi. xvi. 37 Vnder the montane law thar stude fute hoit A byng of erth. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 138 Those cruell cures.. Which vowe fote hote to followe me. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 415 Following him foot-hot, as we commonly say, before the barbarous People could take breath.

Footing (*fut-in*), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOOT *v.* + -ING.]

1. The act of walking, pacing, or stepping; a step or tread. Now *rare*. † *To set footing*: to set foot (in, on a place), to enter. (Also *fig.*)

1583 STANHYURST *Eneis* III. (Arb.) 89 He stutted, apaled And fixt his footing. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 87 Seeke not a Scorpions Nest Nor set a footing on this vnkind Shore. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 155 Can it be, That so degenerate a straine as this, Should once set footing in your generous bosomes? 1604 E. G. ACOSTA *His. Indies* III. xv. 163 For that man hatli not so long a sight, nor so nimble and swift footing as were needefull. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* x. 294 This man makes footing towards thee, Out of the tents. 1637 G. DAHIEL *Genius of Isle* 432 Recall thy footings thence, Wander not in Darke wales. 1642 REMONIS. *conc. Ch. & Kingd. Irel.* 7 They will, with the assistance of Spaine and France, set footing in England. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxiii. Towards him they bent their footing through the dews.

† b. The action of setting foot upon land.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. 1. 76 The bold Iago, Whose footing here anticipates our thoughts, A Senights speed.

c. Moving with measured tread, dancing; † also, a dance.

1561 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Vvb. To daunce well without ouer nimble footings or to busy trickes. 1595 DAVIES *Orchestra* xiv. My feet. Did neuer yet the Art of footing know. 1652 PETRON *Catastr. Ho. Suardis* (1731) 14 Queen Anne, who had trod so many stately Footings in Masks at Court. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* III. 6 A squire from the country.. desirous of learning the new manner of footing.

2. A mark or impression left by the foot; a foot-print, or footprints collectively; a trace, track, trail. Also *fig.* (cf. *footstep*). Now *rare*.

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect.* Mary Q. Scots Mj. I will nat here precisely trace out all the footynges of the wicked doynges. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 64 Let him firste make what manner of Slotte or footing it is. 1579 E. K. *Ep. Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 4 Poetes, whose footing this Author every where followeth. 1624 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 420 God hath imprinted.. some steps and footings of his goodness in the Creatures. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, s. v. *Hart*, The Tracts or Footing of divers sorts of Beasts. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 69 In Normandy we trace the first footings of our national power. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* v. See, here is her footing.

†3. Recovery (of a woman after confinement) ? *Obs.* *exc. in footing-time* (see 17). Cf. *on foot*.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 46a. He asked the wife how she did, and praised the Goddess to send her good footyng, and then inquired of her trauell, and painful panges.

4. The action of placing the feet so as not to slip or stumble; stable position of the feet, foothold.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. liv. (1495) 170 The sole of the fote is fleshy and playne forward and bakward to have footyng. c 1500 *Melanie* IV. 332 But footyng faylled hym, & [he] fell down dead to the ground. c 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cluden* 1074 Stande sure and take good footyng. 1670 *Dryden Cong. Granada* v. ii. Fear makes men look aside, and then their footing misse. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 366 Her footing chanced to fail And down she fell. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xiv. Unless he climb with footing nice, A far projecting precipice. 1869 C. GIBSON *R. Gray* iv. 'Come awa, Dawmie, and mind your futing.'

b. The action or manner of placing the feet for standing in a given position.

1545 ASCHAM *Taxoph.* (Arb.) 147 The fyrste poynte is when a man shoulde shote, to take suche footyng and standyng as shal be both cumlye to the eye and profitably to his vse. 1856 H. A. FORD *Archery* ix. 62 The footing must be firm, yet at the same time easy and springy.

5. Support for the foot; surface (favourable or the contrary) for walking or standing upon.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 193 To o'rewalk a Current, roaring loud, On the vnstedfast footing of a Speare. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 602 The Roman ships slow keel'd would firmly stand, And lend sure footing like a fight by land. 1789 MAO. D'ANBLAY *Diary* 8 July, I am delighted with the soft air and soft footing upon the sands. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xxi. Where scarce was footing for the goat. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. 44 It was probable we should find safe footing.

† b. A notch or ledge for the foot, a 'step'. *Obs.* 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 266 We, by footings made in the rocks, descended, as we might say, down a pair of stairs.

6. *fig.* Firm or secure position; established place; foothold, establishment.

1586 WALSHINGHAM *Let. 4 Mar.* in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 361 In former times, when England had a footing in France. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xii. 407 A lie cursorily told takes little footing.. in the tellers memory. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 55 Those notions have gained but a very inconsiderable footing in the world. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 120 This clerical baronet has vainly endeavoured to gain a footing upon the theatrical boards. 1866 TROLLOPE *Hether* xxii. She had made good her footing in her aunt's house.

†7. The foundation, ground, or basis on which anything rests or from which it springs. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL HADDON'S *Answ. Osor.* 407 All which do come altogether to utter ruine, as if Purgatory decay once; but if Purgatory hold fast, then are they all of good footing, a footing Hieron *Wks.* 1619 II. 441 A thing for which we find no footing in the scripture. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Set.* 46 This way of speaking has so good footing, that [etc.].

8. The conditions and arrangements, the understood state of things, on which an institution, etc. is established; the position or status due or assigned to a person, etc. in estimation or treatment. *On the same, on one or a footing (with)*: on an equality.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. I think we are now to consider, not what we are in regard to our Footing and that of the Government which called this Parliament. 1659-83 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 440 It is not long since they got the title of Lords. Anciently, all were upon one footing of account. 1741 tr. *D'Argens Chinese Lett.* XX. 156 They resolved to put the Chinese on the same Footing as the Dutch. 1769 *Jinnius Lett.* No. 2 (1804) 1. 24 n. 2. The same was never upon a more respectable footing with regard to discipline. 1807-8 SVD. SMITH *Phyney's Lett.* Ws. 189 11. 1771 What the Catholics ask for is to be put on a footing with the Protestant Dissenters. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. iv. 424 Mahomed Ali was.. placed upon the footing of an ally of the King of Great Britain. 1861 HUGHES *Ton Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 3 The eldest sons of baronets.. scarcely admitted on any other footing (than as gentlemen-commoners). 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 1154 The Khedive.. stands upon an altogether different footing from the Sultan.

b. The 'terms' on which a person stands in intercourse with another; degree of intimacy or favour; relative status (as an equal, superior, or inferior). 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. iv. Horatio and Leonora were what they call on a good footing together. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W. ex.* I was admitted to his table upon the footing of half friend, half underling. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v. 188 You see on what a footing we are.

9. Entrance on a new position, etc. (in *phr.* *to pay for one's footing*); hence, a fee demanded of a person on doing something for the first time or on being admitted to any trade, society, etc.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 12. 2/2 Young.. Sinners.. not yet of Age to pay for their Footing in St. James's Park. 1777 [See CHURCHMAN 2]. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* vii. 'Hand out my footing! What does he mean?' 'He means that you must fork out a seven-shilling bit.' 1862 TROLLOPE *Small Ho.* at *Allington* ii. Mr. Crosbie.. had to pay half a crown for his footing to the haymakers.

10. The action of putting a foot to anything.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 65 Weaving, footing, and grafting silk stockings.. are mostly performed by women. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Footing*, a term employed in the knitting of stockings.

11. *concr.* That with which something is 'footed'.

a. Material used to 'foot' hoots, stockings, etc. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cabocado*, new footings of booties. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 222 It waits to be converted into Footing for Stockings.

† b. = FOOT *sb.* 10.

1659 TORRIANO, *Fists*, the shank, the supporter, the stalk or footing of any thing.

c. *Lace*. (See quot. 1882.)

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 27314 One.. Petticoat, having 3 black Fringes, with Footings. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 32504 2 yards of Silver Lace and Footing. 1869 Mrs. PALMER *Lace* xix. 215 Château-Renaud and Mézières were chiefly employed in the manufacture of footings. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Footing*.. is used.. to distinguish the edge of the Lace that is sewn to the dress from the scalloped and unattached edge. The Footing is sometimes worked with the rest of the design, and at other as a separate narrow lace, being then sewn on to the main part.

d. A piece of hard wood dovetailed on to the pile-end of an arrow.

1856 H. A. FORD *Archery* v. 30 For footings, any hard wood will do; and if this be solid for one inch below the

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Box* (1850) 742. The foot-lights have just made their appearance. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 322 My own art has a little too much smell of the footlights; I have . . . too many [hours] with the gaslit crowds before me. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 270 His experience of the foot-lights had not chilled . . . his love of Nature.

♂. A moth of the family *Lithosiidae*.
1819 G. SMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 249 *Lithosia*
quadra (four-spotted footman). 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan.

ance, at (or + in) a foot-pace = at a walking pace.
 1562 Elton, *Pedestrian*, a foot-pace, softly. 1562
 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 The best lacketh
 eeete, foot-pace with vs to holde. 1607 Torsell *Perfor-*
Beasts (1658) 315 Cause him every day an hour to be
 down a foot-pace a quarter of an hour. 1611 BRETTON *Poste*
W. packer Wks. (Grosart) 417 For your foot-pace, I thinke
 have more heere than for your gallop. 1611
 1671 Cox *Gentil. Recreat.* v. (1686) 5 Being oblig'd
 to toil their Horses all day, over deep Fallows, in a foot-
 pace only. 1880 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 90 The child was

riding only a foot pace. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii. 'Come on at a footpace, d'y mind me?'

2. Something on which to tread or set the feet.

† a. A carpet or mat. *Obs.*

1585 *Nomenclator* 249/2 *Storea*... a mat: a footpace of sedges. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xl. 160 A Chair of State... and at the foot of it a Cushion of the same, all upon an exceeding large foot-pace of tapestry. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

b. A raised portion of a floor; a dais or platform; e.g. the step or raised floor on which an altar stands.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Marche-pied*, a footpace, a threshold, a groundill. 1598 in *Mem. Stepney Parish* (1890-1) 34 Item, that there be made about the communion table a raille with a footpace and mattees thereon to kneele vpon. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Judicature* (Arb.) 456 The place of Justice is an hallowed place; and therefore not onely the bench, but the footpace and precincts and purpise thereof ought to be preserved without scandall and corruption. a 1676 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1682) 609 At the upper end upon a Footpace and Carpet, stood the Protector with a Chair of State behind him. a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1799) V. 93 The Communion Table... [is] placed on a fine black and white Footpace. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* iv. 102 The footpace, or altar-platform. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Footpace*... a raised flooring in a bay window.

c. A hearth-stone.

1654 GAULE *Magnstrom*. 181 The crickets chirping behind the chimney stock; or creeping upon the footpace. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 220 Some Pavements, (as in Footpaces before Chimneys). 1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Footpace*. This term is also sometimes used for the hearth-stone.

d. A half landing on a staircase or flight of steps; also called *half-pace*.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exter.* 160 *Foot-pace*, is a part of a pair of Stairs... where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* *Gloss.*, *Foot Pace* or *Half Pace*.

Footpad (fu'tpæd). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [See PAD.] A highwayman who robs on foot.

1683 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* Ded., Though they assault us like footpads in the dark. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 179 I'm no Highwayman. No, there you are right. A Footpad only. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii. Roads in the neighbourhood of the metropolis were infested by footpads or highwaymen.

Hence **Footpad** v., to play the footpad; **Footpadding** *vb.* *sb.* and *phl. a.* Also **Footpadding**, *padry* (*nonce-wd.*), the occupation of a footpad. 1735 in W. C. Sydney *Eng.* 1814 C. (1891) II. 28 Five condemned malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Kiffe and Wilson for footpadding [etc.]. 1790 BURNS *Lett. to Cunningham* 13 Feb. A glass of whisky-toddy with a ruby-nosed yoke-fellow of a footpadding exciseman. 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Alit.* III. clii. 7 From footpadding upwards, it is always desirable to get at the principle. 1861 *ibid.* III. clixviii. 215 Highwaymanhood and footpadding. 1874 W. C. SMITH *Borland Hall* 152 I'd sooner footpad it, and steal and rob. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxiii. They did not, as a rule, descend to footpadding or robbery.

Foot-path, footpath (fu'tpæθ).

1. A path for foot-passengers only.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 141 Lyke as the fote path or waye ledeh to the cite. 1605 SHAKES. *Leav.* iv. i. 58 *Glo.* Know'st thou the way to Douer? *Edg.* Both style, and gate; Horseway, and foot-path. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 100 Your poor, narrow foot-path of a street. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 156 A foot-path about half-a-yard wide... cuts across the bit of green field.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 15, I wil... haue respecte vnto thy fote-paths.

† 2. ? A pedestal. *Obs.*

1870 *Eccl. Proc. Bp. Barnes* (Surtees) 128 There remaneth in the quere certayne corbille stones which were some time fote pathes for images.

3. *attrib.*

1611 SHAKES. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 132 Jog-on, Jog-on, the foot-path way. And merrily hent the stile-a. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 5/1 The National Footpath Preservation Society.

Hence **Footpath** v. *trans.*, to make a footpath or footpaths across.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poet. Wks. 1889 I. 87 This shall... Turn back your rivers, footpath all your seas.

Footprint (fu'tprint). The print or impression left by the foot; *spec. in Geol.* a fossilized one.

1552 HUOTER, *Fote* prynte, or the printe of the fote, *peda*. 1623 COCKERAM *I. Traces*, the feet-print of rauening beasts. 1850 LAYELL & VIST *U.S.* II. 304 Certain fossil foot-prints of a reptile said to have been found in strata of the ancient coal-formation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 115 The typical case is the sacred footprint of Ceylon. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 25 Their footprints in yesterday's snow were all still there.

fig. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 38 Of which I do intend in this my Discourse to leave some foot-prints. 1839 LONGF. *Psalms of Life* vii. Leave behind us Foot-prints on the sands of time.

Hence **Foot-print** v. *trans.*, to mark with foot-prints.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* i. 201 Pavement fair, The antique wood-nymph scarce would dare To footprint o'er.

† **Foot-rid.** *Obs.* [Of doubtful origin; perh. f. *Foot sb.* + *rid* f. *Rid v.* Cf. *Footrill*.] (See quot.)

1665 DUNLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 27 Where the Coles is deep and but little Earth upon the measures of Coles, there the Colliers rid off the Earth, and dig the Coles under their feet; these Works are called Foot-rids. 1886 [see *Footrill*.]

Footrill (fu'tril). *Coal-mining.* Also footrail, futrill. [Of unknown etymology: cf. *prec.*] (See quots.)

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* iii. 129 The open works... where the Workmen rid off the earth, and dig the coal under their feet... there being no need for these, of windless, roap, or cart, whence these sort of Coale-works are commonly call'd Foot-rids or Footrills. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Footrill*, *Futrill*, and *Footrail*, the entrance to a mine by means of a level driven into a hill-side, or a dip road, up which coal is brought. 1885 *Sheffield Daily Tel.* 30 June, Four Shafts and a Footrill have been sunk to the Coal.

† **Foot-saunt.** *Obs.* [f. *Foot sb.* + *saunt*, CENT 2.] App. = *cent-foot* (see CENT 2).

The quots. for *cent-foot* seem to show that there was something about 'loving' in the language used in the game, whence proper, the allusion below.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 In our assemblies at playes in London, you shall see suche heauing, and shoouing... such playing at fote Saunt without Cardes.

Foot-sole. The sole of the foot.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* lxxxix. 52 The oracle, Gen. 3. 15, that the serpent should brise the footsole of the womans seed. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose* Wks. 105/2 The name of them [Soland geese] may well proceede. From the Dams foot-sole, whence they all do breede. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 16 A dreary road the weary foot-sole wears.

Foot-sore (fu'tsɔɪ), a. and sb.

A. *adj.* Sore as to the feet, having sore feet.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (L.). The heat of the ground made me foot-sore. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 83 He was extremely foot-sore. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 238 The dogs were... no longer foot-sore, but well rested.

B. *sb.* A complaint of the foot. *nonce-use.*

1874 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 84 Some kind of foot-sore, rheumatic gout, I believe they call it.

Hence **Foot-soreness.**

1849 SOUTHEY *Common-pl. Bk.* Ser. ii. 646 Cure for Foot-soreness. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gilson* xvii. Weariness I complain not of, and foot-soreness is my righteous punishment.

Footstalk (fu'tstɔk). [f. *Foot sb.* + *STALK*.] A slender stem or support fitted into a foot or base.

a. *Bot.* The stalk or petiole of a leaf; the peduncle of a flower.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 41 A footlyng or footstalcke such as chyrries grow on. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. xl. § 3 The flowers do growe betweene the footstalkes of those leaues. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat.* Bot. 1214 The flowers come forth at the joynts upon long footstalks. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 27 Laurel, with... blue berries sitting on long footstalks. 1849 DANA *Geol. App.* i. 716 The footstalk into which the frond tapers is very long.

b. *Zool.* A process resembling the petiole of a plant; e.g. the muscular attachment of a barnacle, the stalk of a crinoid, etc.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 214 Each egg is furnished with a footstalk terminating in a bulb. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iii. 30 The scale-like shagreen of the dog-fish is elevated over it on an osseous pedicle or footstalk. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1878) 110 In some of the crabs the footstalk for the eye remains, though the eye is gone.

c. *gen.*

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 194 A tumbler-glass with a footstalk. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* v. 122 Huge blocks [of ice] balanced on narrow footstalks.

Hence **Foot-stalked** a., attached by a footstalk.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1185/1 [Tunicata] sessile or foot-stalked on the rock.

Footstall (fu'tstɔl). [f. *Foot sb.* + *STALL sb.*]

1. The base or pedestal of a pillar, statue, etc.

1585 HIGGINS *Nomenclator* 203 *Stylobata*... The fote stal of a pillar. 1626 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. i. 15 The Priest went up on the footstall (of the Altar). 1735 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ban. Virgin* 19 His shield... rested on the footstall of the statue. 1865 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 140 The bases and footstalls shewed that the whole of the piers stood on this lower level.

2. 'A woman's stirrup' (J.).

Footstep (fu'tstep). [See STEP.]

1. A step or tread of the foot; a foot-fall.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 5 Ordre thou my goynges in thy pathes, that my fote stepes slippe not. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xi, What marks were there of any other footsteps? 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ix. Wherever I go I hear only the echoes of my own footsteps. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. iii, Methought I heard a footstep in the church.

b. The distance traversed by the foot in stepping, taken as a measure of length or area.

1796 STEEDMAN *Switzerland* I. vii. 142 Not a foot-step of land could we find, where we might cook our salt provisions in safety. 1855 F. LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics*, *Old Cradle* vi, At most 'tis a footstep from cradle to coffin.

2. The mark or print made by a foot.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 7 Alle his fet stepes After him he filleð. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 174/2 Fote steppe, of a mann only, *peda*. 1611 BIBLE *Bel & Dr.* 20, I see the footsteps of men, women and children. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii. 229 Trembling he views His Footsteps in the sand. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 111, I marched without hesitation or anxiety in the footsteps of my guide.

b. *fig.* as to follow or walk in a person's footsteps = to follow his example or guidance.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 3e ar obleist to follow the footsteps of 3our predecessours in vertu. 1668 DENHAM *Prudence* Poems 147 Clear-sighted Reason Wisdoms Judgment leads. And Sense, her Vassal, in her footsteps trends. 1878 J. P. HOPES *Jesus* x. 37 To call upon his sorrowing disciples to be prepared to follow in his footsteps.

† 3. *fig.* A vestige or trace; a mark, token, or indication left by anything whether material or immaterial. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 59 All these are traces, foot-steps, and images... of that high misterie. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. l. 2 As touching their cruelty, I find no footsteps in story. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 141 In the part of the Tooth cut off, there appeared the footsteps of a Nerve. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 85 There is no foot-step, for the most part, of mooved Air to be perceived. 1670 MILTON *Hist.* Eng. i. 3 Relations... accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many foot-steps and reliques of something true. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 211 There are plain and visible footsteps, that he has stole it. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1806) I. 21 Those who have examined the New Forest can discover no mark or footstep of any other place of habitation... than what at present remains. 1785 PALEY *Nor. Philos.* (1818) II. 86 We find no footsteps of any distinction of days which [etc.].

† 4. A foot-path, footway. *Obs.*

1620 J. WILKINSON *Court Lect* 119 High-waies or foot steps stopped up.

5. A step or raised structure on which to set the foot in order to ascend or descend. † In *Fortif.* = *foot-bank* (see *Foot sb.* 35).

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 166 It is the footstepes of the ladder of heauen. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 205 At the footstep of the Altar. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Foot-bank* or *Foot-step* (in *Fortif.*) 1806 WORDSW. (1st line of Sonnet), Methought I saw the foot-steps of a throne. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. 184 She crossed the low hedge, and tottering footstep which ended the narrow slippery path.

† b. A treadle for working a machine (*obs.*).

c. *Printing* (see quot. 1838). d. A bearing to sustain the foot of a vertical shaft or spindle.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1007 The Footsteps or Treadles differ in nothing from those which are usually made use of. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exter.* II. 72 [Printing] The Foot Step is an Inch-board about a Foot broad, and sixteen Inches long. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Footstep*, in *mech.*, the pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Voc.*, *Footstep*, the inclined footstool the pressman puts his foot on when pulling the bar over.

Hence † **Footstepping** *vb.* *sb.* = **FOOTSTEP** v.

1622 COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 56 You must bring better proof than this, that you find no foot-stepping of it in the answers made unto them.

Footstool (fu'tstul).

1. A stool upon which to rest the foot or feet.

1530 PALSGR. 222/2 *Fote stole*, *marphied*. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* iv. 201 A footstool for the ease of thy soft feet. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 271 With many a footstool thund'ring at thy head. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, There she sat with her feet on a footstool.

b. *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cix. [cx.] 1 Syt thou on my right hande, vntill I make thine enemies thy fote stole. 1593 SHAKES. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vii. 14. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xxvii. (1713) 363 The Popes have as well made Foot-stools of the Crowns of Emperours as of Foot-stools of their Necks. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* iv. 86 A nobler destiny than to become the footstool of a few families.

c. *U.S. colloq.* The earth. (Cf. Isaiah lxxvi. 1.) 1891 *Easton* (Mass.) *7mil.* 12 Sept. 5/1, I found Mauchline to be the most God-forsaken place on the footstool.

† 2. A stool to step upon, in order to climb to a higher position. Also *fig.* b. (See quot. 1611.)

1599 MINSHU, A Foot-stool to lift a woman to horse, vide *Andilla*. 1612 COTGR., *Suppl. d'orgues*, the foot-stool, or pedalls to a paire of Organs. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xv. 418 He, by making a foot-stool of his friends head, climbs up the higher into the Princes favour. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* ii. ii. 697, I would have taught thy neck to know my Weight And mounted from that Footstool to my Saddle.

Hence **Foot-stooled** *phl. a.*, provided with a foot-stool.

1791 COWPER *Odys.* i. 163 Leading her toward a foot-stool'd throne. 1856 DOBELL *Eng. in Time War*, *Grass fr. Battlefield*, My shoe, soft footstooled on this hearth.

Footway (fu'twe). [f. *Foot sb.* + *WAY*.]

1. A way or path for foot-passengers only.

1526 [See *Foot-path* 1]. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Any common high way, cartway, horseway, or footway. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 474 In the Foot Way from South Hinksey to Foxcomb. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 17 Each of the Foot-ways is... raised about a Foot above the Carriage-way. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* ii. 600 A footway ran from Gethsemane over the top of Olivet.

2. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.*, *Footway*, in deep Mines they have old Shafts with ladders in them... by means of which they descend into the Mines; whence this is stiled the Foot-way; and those Shafts, when applicable to no other use, Footway Shafts. 1869 R. B. SMITH *Goldf. Victoria* 611. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Foot-way*, the series of ladders and rollars by which men enter or leave a mine.

Footy (fu'ti), a. ¹ *dial.* and *colloq.* [var. of *FOUGHTY*.] Paltry, poor, mean, worthless; little and insignificant.

1752 W. DOOP *Beauties Shaks.* I. Pref. 7 Many a critic... has... foisted in some footy emendation of his own. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxxiii, It would be a very pretty bit of practice to the ship's company to take her out from under that footy battery. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* iii. 260 You could not possibly be married from that footy little house in the Boroughbridge-road. 1890 R. KIPING *Phant. Rickshaw* 85 They fire a footy little arrow at us.

Footy (fu'ti), a. ² [f. *Foot sb.* + *y*.] Having footy, or dregs (see *Foot sb.* 22).

1864 in WEBSTER.

Foosle (*fū'z'l*), *sb.* [Connected with next vb.; the exact relation of the two words is uncertain.]

1. One who is 'behind the times', a fogey. (See also quot. 1889.)

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, Chalk-mark 115 Have we not almost all learnt these expressions of old foosles? 1889 BARRERE & LRLAND *Slang*, *Foosle* (American), a man who is easily humbugged, a fool.

2. *Golf*. [from the vb.] A 'foozling' stroke.

1890 HURCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 124 On the very rare occasions on which he made a foosle. 1891 A. LANG in *Longin. Mag.* Apr. 688 A 'carry' of a quarter of a mile would be a mere 'foosle' to him.

Foosle (*fū'z'l*), *v.* [Cf. Ger. dial. *fuseln*, variously meaning 'to work hurriedly and badly', 'to work slowly' (Grimm).]

1. *intr.* To waste one's time, to fool.

1857 [see *FOOZLING* *pph. a.*]. 1893 in *Staud. Dict.*

2. *trans.* To do clumsily, 'make a mess of'; to bungie (a stroke, etc.). *Golf* and *slang*. Also *absol.* 1892 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/1 You 'will' your opponent to foosle his tee shot. 1894 *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 5/1 Had he taken to golf, he might be living and foosling yet. 1894 *Field* 9 June 816/1, I have seen a man, a practised shot, foosle all his overhead rockers with 30 in. harrels.

Hence **foozling** *pph. a.*, in quot. foolish, 'fooling'. Also **foozler**, one who foosles, a bungler. 1857 HUGHES *Ton Brown* II. iii. (1871) 264 Let's have no more of his foosling bird's nesting. 1886 *Clarion* 1 Feb. 40/5 A person who 'mulls' his stroke is said to be a 'foosler'.

Fop (*fɒp*), *sb.* Also 5-7 **fopp(e)**. [Connected with next. For the development of sense cf. *F. fat*, orig. 'fool' (*L. fatuus*), now 'fop, coxcomb'.]

1. A foolish person, a fool. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 170 foppe, *supra*, idem quod folet. c. 1450 *Cor. Myst.* 295 Spek man, spek! spek, thou fop!

c. 1590 GREENE *P. Bacon* vii. 110 To bring us such a fop for Henry's son. c. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* Prov. xxii. 6 (1737) v. 10 A blessed improvement doubtless, and such as the fops our ancestors (as some use to call them) were never acquainted with.

2. Applied to a girl. *Obs.*

1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lass* i. i, Cousin, thou art a very wild fop.

3. A conceited person, a pretender to wit, wisdom, or accomplishments; a coxcomb, 'prig'. *Obs.*

1755 YOUNG *Couture* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 These moral fops, ridiculously good. 1805 *Mech. Jour.* XIV. 440 This serious charge, brought by the excellent physician of Pergamos against The medical fops of his age.

4. One who is foolishly attentive to and vain of his appearance, dress, or manners; a dandy, an exquisites.

1672-6 [see 4]. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i. Wks. 1728 I. 353 Some taudry fluttering fop or another. 1770 PALMER *Proverbs* 193 A multitude of fops who love to have their persons admird. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi. His tightened waist, his stiff stock [etc.], denoted the military fop. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Hagard's Dan.* II. 71 The days of Charles II, when poets were fops and courtiers.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*, chiefly attributive, as *fop-call*, 'gravity, -maker, -neighbour, -picture'; *fops' alley*, 'a passage up the centre of the pit in the old Opera House where dandies congregated' (Davies); *fop-corner*, a resort of fops; *fop-road*, the habits and practices of a fop.

1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* II. iv. Sir Robert Floyer sauntering down 'fop's alley, stationed himself by her side. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 12 Nov. He took his station in fops' Alley. 1876 FETHERGIDE *Man of Mode* iv. i. Wks. (1888) 229 A fiddle in this town is a kind of 'fop-call'. 1873 DRYDEN *Marr. a la Mode* Prolog. 3. 'Fop-corner now is free from civil war. 1672 - *Assignment* iv. iii. Now do I even long to abuse that 'fop-gravity again. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi. The captain owed nothing to any of these 'fop-makers in his dress. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindaric Wks.* 1812 IV. 183 Our 'fop-neighbours see things with strange eyes. 1868 *Ed. Dram.* *Peppery* 82 In all the Stage 'Fop-pictures, the Play-house bids so fair for mending that Fool too, that [etc.]. 1877 MISS BEHN *Town Fop* v. 66 And so put you quite out of 'Fopp Road.

6. **Fop**, *v. obs.* Also 7 **fhop**. [Of uncertain origin; sense 2 agrees with Ger. *foppen* to hoax (see *FOB v.*). The precise relation between the vb. and sb. is uncertain; the sb. appears earlier.]

1. *intr.* To act like a fool; to play the fool.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Replie*. 120 When ye... in the pulpete hopped And follyshly there fopped. 2. *trans.* = *FOB v.* 1. a. To make a fool of, cheat, dupe. Also to cheat into, out of. b. To fop off: = 'to fob off'.

1602 HERING in *Oberndorff's Anat. True Physiol.* 43 When he expected his present patient, he phopped him thus. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 197. I... begin to finde my selfe fopt in it. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* i. i. Doth hee thinke to fop of his posteritie with Paradoxes. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 107 I'll comfort myself by fopping Rantier into marriage. 1694 - *Regulus* v. *ibid.* 211 We are all fopp'd here, fopp'd out of our lives.

7. **Fopdoodle**. *Obs.* [f. *FOB sb.* + *DOODLE*]. A fop, fool, or simpleton.

x6. in *Asht. MS.* xxviii. 145 b. Bee blith Fopdoudells. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 908 Where sturdy Butchers broke your Noddle, And hand'd it you like a Fop-doodle.

8. **Fopical**, *a. obs.* [f. *FOB sb.* + *-IO* + *-AL*]. Beftitting a fop. Hence **fopicalness**.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 373 To see and feel the fopicalness thereof.

9. **Fopling** (*fɒplɪŋ*). Also 7-8 **foplin**, **foppling**. [dim. of *FOB sb.*; see *-LING*]. A petty fop.

1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffon* II. ii. A fop is the fruit of a foplin, as a Wit is the kernel of a witlin. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlvii. 247 Many of these transitory foppings came to the university. in linsey-wolsey coats. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Satanstoe*. (1824) 215 When the foppings of fashion bezoddy my sight. 1835 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weir* II. 204 The race of languid foppings.

1714 PHILLIPS in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 36 Some Love-sick Foplin Rhyme. 1621 CHAPMAN *May Day* iv. 70 True, and how the foppasty his Lieutenant, steep in 10 perswade with her.

10. **Fopper**. *Obs.* [f. *FOB v.* + *-ER*]; cf. Ger. *fopper*, hoaxer, quizzer.]

1. = *FOB sb.* 1.

1598 FLORIO, *Tentennone*... a fopper, a fool.

2. = A hoaxer, a buffoon.

1659 TORRIANO, *Fiappatore*, a flapper, a fopper. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* v. 349 Kept Foppers. Pit-Players be still.

So **Fopperishness**, foolishness; **Foppery** also, silly, foolish.

1599 NASHE *Leuteu Stuffs* 41 Their fopperly god is not so good as a red herring. 1683 TRIVON *Way to Health* Pref. The fopperishness of those things I speak against.

11. **Foppery** (*fɒpəri*). [f. *FOB sb.* and *v.* + *-ERY*; cf. Ger. *fopperei*, *Dn. foppereij*, hoaxing.]

1. Foolishness, imbecility, stupidity, folly. *Obs.* 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 25 He... was fauoured by the foolish sect for his foppery. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* Pref. The Foppery of their Priests Religious Opinions and Practices. 1711 E. WARD *Vulg. Brit.* n. 236 They're fix'd Enemies to Fopp'ry, As well as to Fanatic Fopp'ry.

2. A foolish action, practice, idea, statement, etc.; a folly, an absurdity; *concr.*, something foolishly esteemed or venerated. *Obs.*

1246 BALE *Eng. Volaries* i. Pref. 7 With hys mysters and maystries, with his fannoms and fopp'eries. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 375 He foresook his former studying of the School Doctors, and other such fopp'eries. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xxiii. (1632) 139 Holding it a fopp'ry to write of those, of whose fagour or wrath the Inditers stood in hope or feare. 1778 ROWE tr. *Lucan* Notes 47 Thank God, the Fopp'ry of Pilgrimages is out of Fashion in England. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 170/1 Colet was out of patience to see those silly fopp'eries [reliques].

3. The behaviour or manner characteristic of a fop; silly affectation of elegance; coxcombry, dandyism; an instance of this.

1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* i. xxvi. (1715) 181 Soldiers shall not observe the punctilios of Spruceeness and Fopp'ry. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 135 Modern politeness runs into affectation and fopp'ry. 1808 SPO. *Savini Wks.* (1867) I. 265 The abominable military fopp'ry of our own people. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *Detached Th.* on *Shakspeare*, or a Milton (unless the first editions), it were more fopp'ry to trick out in gay apparel. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. (1874) 101 Too intent upon the fopp'eries of religion.

4. *concr.* in *pl.* or *collect. sing.* Foppish finery. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 45 ¶ 1 in act. for prohibiting the importation of French Fopp'ries. a 1763 SHIRSTONE *Pragm. Stat.* i. 26 And, as my satire bursts again, See, feather'd fopp'ry strew the plain. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x. His riding-gear, though free from such fopp'eries as were then in vogue, was well-chosen.

5. **Foppet**. *Obs.* [dim. of *FOB sb.*; see *-ET*]. A petty fop; in quot. applied to a woman.

1605 KING *Leir in Six old Plays* (1779) 402 These foppets know not whether to love a man or no.

6. **Foppish** (*fɒpɪʃ*), *a.* [f. *FOB sb.* + *-ISH*].

1. Resembling or befitting a 'fop' or fool; foolish, silly. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 184 Wisemen are growne foppish, And know not how their wits to weare. 1657 G. SPARKY *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., i. oppose your Dialectical prescriptions as foppish. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckham) *Wks.* (1753) I. 25 Your tale... Of patient hopes, and dull delay, Love's foppish part.

2. Resembling or befitting a fop or dandy.

1699 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 366 He was a vain, foppish young man. 1734 FIELDING *Introg. Chambermaid* I. iv. Dotingly fond of everything that is fine and foppish. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 137 We must... condemn such instances... as foppish and affected. 1836 *Random Recoll.* *Ho. Lords* xv. 366 There is nothing foppish in his dress. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xvii. 307 Bowing in a most foppish manner. *Comb.* 1863 MISS BRADDON *Elia's Wks.* II. xix. 279 He was... foppish-looking even in his travelling costume.

Hence **Foppishly** *adv.*; **Foppishness**.

1611 CORGER, *Sotise*... absurditie, folie, foppishnesse. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 252 Whatever the schools foppishly prattle. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 358 That Foppishness of Dress and Appearance, which distinguishes the Pettish-maitres. 1876 SAUNDERS *Leon in Path* xiv. A young man foppishly dressed. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 253 A little foppishness in a young man is good.

7. **Fopple**, *v. obs. rare* -1.

1756 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 15 Mar. Wks. 1850 II. 9 At one table sits Mr. Insipid, foppling and fluttering.

8. **Foppotee**. *Obs. rare* -1. [arbitrarily f. *FOB sb.* + *CI. FOPPASTY*]. A simpleton.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Caluau* SL II. v. Why does this little Foppotee laugh always?

9. **Foppy**, *a. rare*. [f. *FOB sb.* + *-Y* I.] = **FOPPISH**.

1878 *Maigue* pages 188 And of all fops the foppist was Saturn. 10. **Fopship** (*fɒpʃɪp*). [f. *FOB sb.* + *-SHIP*]. The personality of a fop or fool; in quot. a mock title.

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 13, I give your fop-ship to

understand. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xii. (1737) 50 We will innocente your Fopship with a Wannion.

11. **Fopster**. *Obs.* [? alteration of *FOPPER*; see *-STEN*]. App. a fool, simpleton.

(Halliwell has 'fopster, a cutpurse' with reference to Dekker; prob. a misreading of *foyster*, *FOISTER*) 1607 W. S. PURITAN i. iv. Why, do but try the fopster, and break it to him blunty.

12. **For** (*fɔr*, *fɔr*, *fɔr*), *prep.* and *conj.* Also 2 **fer**, 3 **soth**, **vor**, **Orm**, **forr**. [OE. *for* prep. = OFris., OS. *for*, Goth. *faur*; probably an apocopated form of *OTeut. *fara* *FORE* *adv.* and *prep.*, arising independently in the various langs. (cf. the origin of MHG. and mod. Ger. *vor* from OHG. *fora*); it may however represent a parallel formation on the same stem with some other suffix. Another formation on this stem appears in OS. *fur*, *furi*, OHG. *furi* (MHG. *uur*, mod. Ger. *für*) prep., for, ON. *fyr* (Da. *for*, Sw. *för*) *adv.* and *prep.*, before, for. The use of *for* as a conj. has not been found earlier than the 12th c. The older lang. supplied the place of the conj. by locutions in which *for* prep. governed a nenter demonstrative pronoun followed by a relative particle: *for ðon ðe*, *for ðý ðe*, etc. (see *FOR-THON*, *FOR-THY*). The conjunctive use of *for* = *for ðon ðe* may be explained either as an extension of the functions of the prep. to govern a noun-sentence, or as an ellipsis.

In OE. *for* and *fore* seem to have been used indiscriminately as preps.; in ME. they were gradually differentiated.]

A. *prep.*

1. = BEFORE in various uses. *Obs.* (see *FORE*). 1. Of place. a. In front of; = BEFORE 2, 2 b.

Beowulf 358 (Gr.) He for eaxlum gestod Deniga frean. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2108 (Gr.) For þæs eacum, þe þe sceat tir æt gepe forgeaf! a 1300 *Cursor* M. 10407 (Cott.) Sco sagh þat angel for þir stand. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 3 For whose throne 'tis needfull, to kneele.

b. In the presence or sight of; = BEFORE 3, 4. Beowulf 1649 (Gr.) Pa wæs... on flet boren Grendles heafod... egeslic for eorlum. c 1755 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Moni mon... is erm for worlde and uniself for gode.

c. In asseration; = BEFORE 5. (Cf. Gr. *πρός*.) In later use replaced by *FORE*.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 For gode hit is wateful þing for te þenke þene. c 1280 *Sir Ferum*, 2564 My prayer ys now ido. For gode... so ys myn also. c 1240 *Chron. Vit.* 838 Jeyse for gode, god þe knygt, dede he was.

d. Into the presence of. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 871 (Gr.) Ne dear nu forð gan for þe andwearde. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 23933 (Güt.) Leuedi... lede me wid þe þi sun.

2. Of time; = BEFORE 7, 8, 9. *For lang*: long ago. (Cf. ON. *fyrir*.)

a 1000 *Leg. Fursus* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 276 Ic wat þone man on Criste, þe was 36-gripen nu for feowertyne gearum. c 1200 ORMIN 3076 Itt was for man 3 dagz ær cwidde þurh prophetes. *Ibid.* 696 Forlange. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Bute 3if hit beo holihtin vor þe feste. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 10716 (Cott.) þe prophete Was said for lang of ysai.

3. In preference to, above; = BEFORE 11.

c 1000 *Road* 93 (Gr.) He his modor... for ealle menn geweorðode eor call wifa cynn. c 1205 LAV. 13919 Af for alle ure guden deore. c 1200 *Hebde* þa hæsthe lase. c 1300 *Beket* 727 The statute of Clarendone eht bischop holde scholde; And nameliche theof for alle other. 14. *Sir Beues* 160 (MS. M) Sir, blessed be ye for alle men! 1486-1504 *Let.* in *Denton Eng.* in 154th Cent. (1888) Note D. 318 It is mor meritory to support... yowre tenants rather than a stronge man, the pore... for a gentylyman or a gentylymans man.

II. Of representation, substitution or exchange.

4. Representing, as representative of.

'The member for shire' now belongs rather to 13 c. a 1000 *Guthlac* 171 (Gr.) Se for ealle spræce feonda inengra. a 1225 *Leg. Koth* 952 An. for ham alle. Onswerde aut seide. 1414 *Raths of Parth.* IV. 22/2 Yowre humble and trewe lieges that ben come for the Commuine of yowre lond. 1582 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castanheida's Comp. E. Ind.* v. 14 b. Their Xeque... which was there for the king. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess.* (1848) II. 187 The members for many counties and large towns. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 334 Walker returned thanks for his lady. 1891 *Lav Times* XCII. 124/4 Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Mayo, both Irish Peers, sat for English constituencies.

b. In elliptical expressions, once for all, *for all*. Cf. Ger. *ein für allemal*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 111 Learne now, for all, That I telt. 1821 J. S. KNOWLTON *Virginius* II. ii. Now, once for all, farewell! 1881 BIBLE (Revised) *Hebr.* vii. 27 For this he did once for all [1611: once], when he offered up himself.

5. In place of, instead of.

c 1000 *Alps. Gusp.* Matt. ii. 22 He gehyrde þæt archelaus rixode on iudea-þeode for ðene herodem. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 9972 (Cott.) Maria... stondeas vs for sechild and trowe. Against all ure wiferyns. c 1400 MAUNSEY. (Roxb.) vi. 19 He died... and his brother regned for him. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 232 Some... will save... Blacke Vellet, for blacke Veluet. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xii. 11 Will he for a fish giue him a serpent? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 10 Bacchus and... Ceres... gave vs Corn for Mast, for Water Wine. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* 14 'Tis only change of pain... Severer for severer. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 248 She could not... write. the count had written all that was wanting for her. MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 208 For the old test... was substituted a new test. 1895 LAKE in *Lav Times* XCIX. 468/2 They will employ somebody to do the business for them.

6. Of payment, purchase, sale, etc. = *In exchange* *for*; see *EXCHANGE* § 1 B.

Latter-d. Pamph. i. 37. I fear she is not long for this world!
1874 DASENT Half a Life i. 106 There was nothing for it but to grin and bear it. *1885 Manch. Exam. 22 Sept. 5/3* The old law making hanging the inevitable penalty for murder. *1886 Ibid. 3 Nov. 3/1* The Quarterly for October.

d. (It is) for (a person) to do something: becoming or permissible to, the duty or concern of.

1611 Bible Prov. xxxi. 4 It is not for kings to drink wine.
1819 CORBETT Eng. Gram. xvii. 8 193 It is for the guilty to live in fear. *1885 BOWEN in Law Rep. 14 Q. B. Div. 872* It will be for the Rule Committee to alter the rule [etc.].

14. Of result or effect; used after words like *cause, ground, motive, reason*, etc. (See the sbs.)

15. Designating an amount to be received or paid; cf. 6. Also in Cricket scoring: With the result of (so many runs), at the cost of (so many wickets).

1776 Trial of Nundecmar 23/2 Bollakey Doss drew a draught on Benares. for a lack of rupees. *1857 HUGHES Tom Brown ii. viii.* The Lord's men were out by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs. *1885 L. Pool Daily Post 1 June 5/4* The University men were all out for 44. *1886 STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll. (ed. 2)* The signature was good for more than that. *1889 A. BIRRELL Obiter Dicta Ser. ii. 159* [He] sent the attorney a bank-bill for £100. *Mod.* Put my name down for two guineas. (*Comm.*) We have this day drawn on you for £100. (*Cricket*) The score stood at 150 for 6 wickets.

V. Of advantage or disadvantage.

16. With the purpose or result of benefiting or gratifying; as a service to.

1000 CYNEW. Crist (Gollance) 1423 Ic þæt for worlde geþolade. *1300 LAY. 62* Þæt he þeos soðste word segge. for his fader saule. *1325 Ancr. R. 12* Þe uormest uise [Psalmes] uor sulþ & for alle þe ut god doð. *1340 Ayenb. i. 1* Þin holy blod þæt þou sedeste ane þe rod uor me and uor mankinde. *1605 SHAKS. Macb. iii. i. 65* If't be so For Banquo's Issue here I find my Minde. *1630 MILTON Passion 12* Dangers . . . Which he for us did freely undergo. *1634 GOUGE God's Arrows v. Ded. 406* Leave me not to shift for my selfe. *1674 tr. Scheffer's Lapland 118* If he sees convenient he may set up for himselfe. *1816 BYRON Parisina iii.* They only for each other breathe.

b. ironically.

1740 Amas Entertainment. ii. (1883-4) 12. I will swing his Jacket for him. *1855 SMOLEY H. Coverdale liii.* It would have been a mercy if I hadn't broken some of his bones for him.

17. As affecting the interests or condition of (a person or thing), whether for good or evil. Chiefly after adjs., sbs. of quality, or advs.

In early Eng. the dativ. was used in this sense without prep. Cf. Gr. and Lat. uses.

1537 BIBLE (Matthew) Ps. cxviii. [cxix]. 71 It is good for me that I have bene in trouble. *1632 J. LEE Short Surv. 7* Grain, butter, cheese, and almost other commodities usefull for the life of man. *1882 Daily News 22 Sept. 4/6* This . . . bodies ill for the peace of Europe. *1882 SIR A. WILLS in Law Times XCI. 233/2* Things had . . . begun to look badly for all concerned.

18. Governing a sh. or pers. pron. followed by an infinitive, forming a construction equivalent to 'that he, etc. may, might, should', etc.

Originally, the prep. had the sense 13 or 16, the inf. being either the subject of the sentence or expressive of purpose; but the use was early extended to include cases to which this analysis is inapplicable. In the 15-16th c. the L. use of the accus. and inf. was often imitated in Eng.; e.g., 'Behold how good . . . it is, brethren to dwell together in unity' (*Ps. cxxxiii. 1*, Prayer-bk. version).

1508 FISHER 7 Penit. Ps. xxxii. Wks. (1876) 41 It is better for a synner to suffre tribulacion. . . in this lyfe. . . than to be eternally tourmented in hell. *1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V. (an. 7) 65 b.* A tent of purple velvet for the counsailers to mete in. *1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind. vi. 16* It was very needfull and necessarye for him to take a Pilot. *1621 BRATHWAT Nat. Embass. Ded. (1642) A ij.* It is high time for the Satyrst to pen something which may [etc.]. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iv. 219.* I must forsake This Task; for others afterwards to take. *1777 WATSON Philist II (1839) 85* The [island] lay at so great a distance from Europe, as had made it almost impossible for the Christians to send assistance to the besieged. *1818 M. G. LEWIS Jynl. W. Ind. (1834) 220* For a man who had such good blood to part with it so wantonly was a shame. *1843 FRASER'S Mag. XXVIII. 713* What a condition for me to come to! *1883 Law Times 20 Oct. 408/1* The new rules . . . render it more difficult for a defence to be kept up. *1896 M. FIELD Attila i. 40* When a girl becomes a woman, it is usual for her mother To speak to her of life.

b. in exclamatory use.

1757 FOOTE Author n. Wks. 1799 i. 156 For this low, lousy son of a shoemaker, to talk of families.

VI. Of attributed or assumed character; = as. 19. In the character of, in the light of, as equivalent to; esp. to introduce the complement after verbs of incomplete predication, e.g. to have, hold, etc. (see those verbs), where as or as being may generally be substituted. To beg (a person) for a fool: see BEG v. 5 a.

Beowulf 1175 (Gr.) Þæt þu for sunnu wolde hererine habban. *1000 ÆLFRIC Exod. xxxi. 20* And tellah minn wedd for nabit. *1300 ORMOUN 387* Þatt mann beinn hallt for gode menn. *1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 142* Þis word was for dom yholde. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 578* 3it knewe þe crist. . . For a parfit prophete. *1400 LANFRANC'S Chirurg. 110* þen þen bi. . . boonsy whanne þat þou rekenest on coronale for oon boon. *1533 LO. BERNERS Hunn lxxxiv. 265* Know for trouth that . . . god loueth fayth. *1553 UOALL Royster d. iii. (Arb.) 44* He vaunteth him selfe for a man of prowess greates. *1568 GRAFTON Chron., Hen. V. (an. 2) 11. 46* The Englishe Ambassadors receyving this for awnswere, tooke their leave. *1644 EVELYN Mem. (1857) i. 78* Celebrated in France for the best in the kingdom. *1711 ADONIS Spect. No. 169* p. 11 Ill-nature among ordinary Observers passes for Wit.

1719 DE FOE Crusoe ii. xi. You will be hanged for a pirate. *1725 WATTS Logic ii. iii. 8* I We mistake his Blunders for Beauties. *1760 FOOTE Minor i. Wks. 1799 i. 239.* I would engage to elude your penetration, when I am bea'd out of the baron. *1813 BYRON Gleaner 37 A* grotto. That holds the pirate for a guest. *1818 M. G. LEWIS Jynl. W. Ind. (1834) 40* That distance went for nothing. *1843 FRASER'S Mag. XXVIII. 702.* I know for a fact that a courier was waiting. *1845 M. PATRISON Ess. (1889) i. 5* Mere chronology . . . is often mistaken for history. *1883 STEVENSON Silverado Sq. (1886) 34* The pines look down upon the rest for underwood.

b. So with an adjective, as in to take for granted, to leave for dead, etc. For certain, sure, & wiss, see those adjs.

Also, with mixture of sense 8, as in the formula of the Marriage Service (quot. 1549) where the sense is 'whether she prove better or worse', etc.

1460 FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. xi. (1885) 136. I holde it for vndouted, þat [etc.]. *1549 Bk. Com. Prayer Matrimony, i. 1* take thee . . . to my wedded wife. . . for better for worse. *1651 BAXTER Inf. Bapt. 49* In the mean time I take it for granted. *1681 COTTON Wond. Peak 69* At the bottom he was left for dead. *1700 DRYDEN Pal. & Arc. iii. 704* He quivered with his feet, and lay for dead. *1732 BERKELEY Aliphtr. vi. 8* 30 Admitted for morally certain. *1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T. (1816) i. 208* L's friends . . . gave the man up for lost. *1854 PATMORE Angel in Ho. i. ix. 1* . . . blamed the print for old.

c. What is he, etc. for (a man, etc.): what is (he) considered as (a man), i.e. what sort of a (man, etc.) is he? (Cf. Ger. Was für ein?) Obs. or dial. *1580 SPENSER Shep. Cal. iv. 17* What is he for a Ladde you so lament? *1653 BINGHAM Xenophon 136* When the Lacedemonians enquired, what Xenophon was for a man, he answered, that [etc.]. *1657 W. RAND tr. Gassendi's Life Peiresc ii. 265* Consider how many, and what for Epistles he sent to this very City. *1708 Brit. Apollo No. 63. 3/2* What are you for a Lover. *1757 CIBBER Comical Loves i. 1* What is she for a Woman? *1827 SCOTT Surg. Dav. x. 1* 'What is that for a Zenobia?' said Hartley.

d. (I, etc.) for one: as one, as a unit in an aggregate. For one thing: used parenthetically when one out of several reasons, instances, etc., is mentioned.

1719 DE FOE Crusoe ii. ix. Will you go. . . ? I will go for one. *18. KEBLE Lett. Spirit. Counsel (1870) 176.* I could say, for one thing, make your account beforehand with this trouble coming upon you. *1880 SCRIBNER'S Mag. XX. 356/1.* I for one shall never do so.

e. For the first, second, etc. time: as a first, second, etc., instance. Cf. Fr. pour la première fois.

1730 A. GORON Maffei's Amphit. 68 The Romans were for the first time forbid such Games. *1788 GIBSON Ded. & F. lvi. VI. 421* Note. He [Aldus] printed above sixty considerable works of Greek literature, almost all for the first time. *1818 M. G. LEWIS Jynl. W. Ind. (1834) 177* There was a shower of rain for the first time since my arrival. *1863 TRAFORD World in Ch. III. 253* Is he a man likely to fall in love for a second time? *1879 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) i. 399* That they may converse with Socrates for the last time.

f. For good (and all): see GOOD.

VII. Of the cause or reason.

20. By reason of, under the influence of (a feeling or subjective condition).

Beowulf 338 (Gr.) Wep ic, þæt ge for wlenco, nalles for wærcsindum ac for higc-prymnum Hroðgar sohton. *a. 1123 O. E. Chron. an. 1101* For heoran apenan mycelan ungetrywan. *a. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 17* He. 3ef us seodðan ane muclehe 3ef for his muclehe eadmodnesse. *1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 138* He by gan hym by benche, And hys wraþe toward be kyng, for drede of þe erl, quenche. *a. 1380 Antecrist in Todd 3 Treat. Wyche 15* How may þe seie for shame þat þe folowen Crist truly? *a. 1440 Jacob's Well 72* Bolder to synne for trust of þe mercy of god. *1580 SIOREY Arcadia ii. xvi.* 172 Like the poore child, whose father, while he beates him, will make him beleue it is for loue. *1725 DE FOE Voy. round World (1840) 305* Our men raised a shout for joy. *1802 Noble Wanderers II. 32* Arcasses, panting for rage, had already grasped his poniard. *1827 SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War II. 776* They had, for pure wantonness, set fire to some of the houses.

b. For fear of, that, etc.: see FEAR sb. 3 b.

1847 MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest v. Take your guns too, for fear of accident.

21. Because of, on account of:

a. a person or persons.

1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xx. 3 Pu scealt sweltan nu Abimeleh for þam wife þe þu name. *1205 LAY. 14458* þin biðed he haterd for me & ich æm iuzid for þe. *13. K. Alis. 2318* Al Pierce for him sorwith, y-wis. *1382 WYCLIF Ps. xxvi. 11* Dresse me in a rist þat for myn enenys. *1549 Chron. Gr. Friars (Camden) 62* The cause was for them that rose in Essex. *1605 SHAKS. Lear ii. iv. 55* Thou shalt have as many dolours for thy daughters. *1819 CORBETT Eng. Gram. xvii. 8* 196 When I see many its in a page, I always tremble for the writer.

b. a thing. Also in for cause (see CAUSE sb. 6) and after such sbs. as charge, reputation, etc., and adjs. as sorry (see those words). Some adjs. formerly construed with this prep. now take others;

c. g. glad of.

1000 ÆLFRIC Exod. xviii. 9 Þa was Iethro bliþe for eallum þam godum þe Drihten dæd Israhele folce. *1175 Lamb. Hom. 17* Þine frond þu luest for þam godde þe he þe deð. *1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 113* Ac for þoure coming ich am glad. *1380 WYCLIF Sermon. Ser. Wks. i. 25* þe shulden not be afeard for perillis. *1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour D. ij.* The one is provide for his sciencye. *1631 GOUGE God's Arrows iv. xii. 390* Faith herein will make us thankful for all manner of prosperity. *1704 ADDISON Italy Wks. 1804 V. 149* The gulf. . . is remarkable for tempests. *1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T. (1816) i. 225* A mother respected . . . for her feminine virtues. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. i. 308* Notorious both for covetousness and for parsimony.

¶ In OE. for with the instrumental case of the neuter demost. pron. formed advh. phrases = 'therefore', which, with the addition or ellipsis of the relative ðe became conjunctive phrases = 'because'. (For these phrases and their later representatives see FOR-THON, FOR-THY; cf. also FOR-WHY). Similarly, FOR THAT appears from 13th c. as a conjunction; and in the 16th c. there are a few examples of for this in the senses 'therefore' and 'because'.

a. 1553 PHILIPOT Exam. & Vrit. (1842) 352 If that he demand the reason why we do so, I will gladly satisfy his mind. . . For this [orig. quia] we know surely those things, as they have written, to have come unto us uncorrupt. *Ibid. 356* For this [orig. igitur]. Florell, thou hast a high bishop and ruler of the church such a one peradventure as thou soughtest not after.

c. On account of one's regard for. So in For the sake of (see SAKE), used synonymously with for in this sense and in senses 7 and 8.

a. 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 2472 (Gr.) Þa ic for god wille gemund. byrdan. *a. 1000 Rood 113 (Gr.)* Se þe for dryhtnes naman deaðes wolde. onþrygan. *a. 1200 Moral Ode 23* Þe him solve forget for wite ne for child. *a. 1205 LAY. 13223* Ich had blinþe for gode don þat child of deað. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iii. 170* To be married for monye made hath a-sented. *a. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 981.* I leue þe proulog for shortnes. *1607 DRYDEN Virg. Past. x. 35* Lycoris. for thy Rival tempts the raging Sea. *1697 Ken. Eng. Hymn ii.* Forgive me, Lord, for Thy dear Son.

d. In adjunctions = for the sake of. Also in exclamations, chiefly of pain or sorrow.

a. 1000 Boeth. Metr. i. 128 He. . . hi for Dribtne bæd. . . þæt hi [etc.]. *a. 1205 LAY. 57* Nu biðed Lazamon alne æðele man for bene almiten godd. . . þæt he [etc.]. *a. 1325 Coer de L. 1782* Marie, Richard, for Mary maid! *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. ii. 54* Ich frayedne hure faire þo, for hym þat hure made. *a. 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 210* Alas! for my master. . . That yester even. . . Before Caiphas was brought. *1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. v. 11. 75* Heaven for his mercy: what treachery is here? *a. 1600 BIBLE (Douay) Joel i. 15* Crie ye to our Lord: A a a, for the day. *1741 RICHARDSON Pamela i. 81* But I have not found it so, Alas for me. *1820 BYRON Blues II. 64* Lady Elneb. Oh fie! Miss Lill. And for shame! *1820 KEATS Lamia 271* For pity do not melt! *1844 DICKENS Christmas Carol iii. 90* Alas for Tiny Tim.

e. For because: see BECAUSE A. 1, B. i. Obs.

22. Of an efficient or operative cause: In consequence of, by reason of, as the effect of. (Now chiefly after comparatives; otherwise usu. replaced by from, of, through.) Also in for want of: see WANT.

1205 LAY. 27818 Þa eorðe gon beouien for þan vnmete blase. *13170 Robt. K. Cicle 55* Bettur he were. So to do then for hunger dye. *1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 349* Scariot was þe worse for beyng in his boli cumpanye. *a. 1400 Lanfranc's Chirurg. 101* & þou fyndest a man bayngne þe crampe for a wounde. *1491 CAXTON Vitas Patr. (W. de W. 1495) i. xl. Aa.* For the grete hete of the sonne she hadde the febres or axes. *1522 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 11* For default of such issue to remaine to our Sovereigne Lorde. *1548 HALL Chron., Hen. IV. (an. 2).* To die for thirst standyng in the river. *1578 COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Vestitus.* He lacketh teeth for age. *1641 J. JACKSON True Evang. T. 11. 121* For the abundance of milk she [the cow] did give, the owner might eat butter. *1718 B. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft Ded. (1720) 11* Her chin and her knees meeting for age. *1766 GOSWAM. Vic. W. xviii.* In this very room a debtor of his. died for want. *1850 LANVCH Theo. Trin. v. 84* Shall we be the brighter spirits for being the duller men? *1887 A. BIRRELL Obiter Dicta Ser. ii. 103* They breathed the easier for the news. *Mod.* He is worse for liquor. This coat is worse for wear.

23. Of a preventive cause or obstacle. a. In spite of, notwithstanding. Rare exc. in for all, any, with a sb.; also absol. for all that, etc.

O. E. Chron. an. 1006 Ac for eallum þissum se here ferde swa he sylf wolde. *a. 1320 Senyn Sag. (W.) 1135* For al that heuer he mighte do, His menesoun might nowt stanche tho. *a. 1386 CHAUCEER Doctor's T. 129* This mayde shal be myn, for any man. *1430 Syr Genger. 8058* Loue him she wold for any drede. *1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V. (an. 4) 53* But for all that he could do, he lost almost ecc. of his fort. *1681 H. MORE Exp. Dan. iii. 68* This Alexander the Great for all his greatness died. *1794 BURNS For a' that i.* The rank is but the guinea stamp; The man's the gowd for a' that. *1820 KEATS St. Agnes i.* The owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold. *1871 ROSSETTI Poems, Last Confess.* I was a moody comrade to her then, For all the love I bore her. *1873 F. HALL Mod. English p. xv.* For all that, I have contrived. . . to give some thought to my mother-tongue.

b. in conjunctive phrases: For all that, for all = notwithstanding (that), although. Now rare in literary use.

1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. clvi. 189 For all that the frenche kyngs sende to hym to deluyer the same castels, yet he refused so to do. *1588 Marprell. Epist. (Arb.) 21.* I tell you D. Stannop (for all you are so proud). *1682 BUNYAN Holy War 21* [Conscience]. (for all he was now so debauched), did terrifie. them sore. *1786 MACKENZIE in Hunt No. 907* For all her feelings are so fine. *1841 LEWIS Keats (1864) 40.* I am not a very bad play-fellow. . . for I am so much bigger. *a. 1866 KEBLE Lett. Spirit. Counsel (1870) 185* For all she seemed so calm, she had often to bear up against the same kind of feelings.

c. Indicating the presence or operation of an obstacle or hindrance. (Cf. ON. fyrer, Ger. für, wor.) In negative sentences; also after + for to die not, were it not; occas. = for fear of. + For to die for = if I die for it. But for: see BUT C. 29.

Beowulf 2549 (Gr.) Ne meante horde neah unbyrnede ænige wile deop gedrygan for dracon leag. *a. 1000 ÆLFRIC*

Gen. xvi. 10 Pat man hit geriman ne mæg for þære meniu. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 177 Hii mowe noht wel fle Vor felleche of her brode. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 282 Pat no man myte hym se for mosse and for leues. a 1430 Octoniar 682 That wyf therst not say nay, For wordes ylle. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynion* xii. 206, I shall never doo that, for to deye for it. a 1502 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 231 That you dare Not use your sword for staining of your face. 1691 *Rare Creation* 213 Unhabitable for heat. 1744 BERKELEY *Lett. to T. Prior* 19 June Wks. 1871 IV. 298 Last night being unable to sleep for the heat. 1751 *Affect. Narr.* 1749 92 This was like, not seeing the Wood for Trees. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. 858 Spare not for spoiling of thy steed. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xliii. At times she could not stand for the beating of her heart.

† d. As a precaution against, or simply, against: (to beware) of; (to hinder, keep, prevent) from.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 Some after mydnyght . . . In þe snowe for syght scho dede out in hir smok. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ii. 230 Freres. . . for knowyng of comeres coped hym as a frere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 285 Pat wald for hurte or for harme any hathill kepe. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 51 se that they . . . holde his heed hye ynough for for downyng. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 40 b, He must also beware for taking cold. 1590 GREENE *Poems* Wks. (1861) 291 A hat of straw, like a swain, Shelter for the sun and rain. 1611 BARREY *Ram. Alley* i. ii, Ah, how light he treads, For dirting his silk stockings! 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 205 That may hinder the Corner of the edge of the Chissel for coming at the Work. 1728 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 88 To prevent. . . the constitution of it for being entirely subverted.

VIII. Of correspondence or correlation.

24. Prefixed to the designation of a number or quantity to which another is stated to correspond in some different relation. (Cf. similar use of *to*.)

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* ii. 42 For on þat 3e merklyd 3e missed ten schore Of homeliche hertis. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xvii. (Arb.) 133 For eury pleasure that in Loue is found, A thousand woes and more therein abound. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 6, I will undertake to shew any man Twenty other Horses lame. . . for one Hunter. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 255 They were twice our number in the whole; and their out three for one. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) vi. xxxvii. For one inch of lean four or five of stringy fat. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* i. § 3. 32 For one workable Pair of Premises. . . you will probably find five that lead to no Conclusion at all.

25. Preceded and followed by the same sb. (with-out article or defining word), in idiomatic expressions indicating equality in number or quantity between objects compared or contrasted. *Bulk for bulk*: taking an equal bulk of each. *Word for word*: with exact identity of expression, verbatim; similarly *point for point*. † *Day for day*: on one day as on every other, hence = 'day by day'. † *To fight hand for hand*: = 'hand to hand'. *To turn* (something) *end for end*: to reverse.

13. . . *K. Alia* (2922) Word for word thus they spake. c 1386 CHAUCER *Cherle's T.* 521 Of Grisildis words. He told him point for point. c 1450 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 256 Such marvels. . . he dyd day for day. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 118 Dongard. . . curage had for to fecht hand for hand With Constantyne. 1608 SHAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* iv. viii. 22 A Braine that. . . can Get gole for gole of youth. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 116 Bulk for bulk heavier than a Fluid. 1759 JOHNSON *Jaler No.* 69 p 6 May, Sandys and Holiday, confined themselves to the toil of rendering line for line. c 1760 *Regul. Sea-Serv.* in *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1782) Kk iv. If a foreign admiral . . . salutes them, he shall receive gun for gun. 1877 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/2 We turned the rope end for end. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* i. 163 The prisoners. . . were exchanged man for man. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 They will not be slow to return him like for like.

IX. Of reference.

26. As regards, with regard or respect to, concerning. Also in idiomatic expressions: † *for the general*, in general; † *for so far*, in so far; † *for my mind*, to my thinking; *for my, his, etc. part* (see PART); *for the rest* (= F. *du reste*; see REST sb.). † *What for* —; = 'what with —' (see WHAT). *As for*: see AS 33.

The parenthetic use, as in *for me* = as for me, for my part (= F. *pour moi*), is now obsolete.

1479 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 849 III. 267, I have myche to pay her in London, what for the funeral costs, dettes, and legattes that [etc.]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1560) 75 He is delivered from the lawe, for so much as pertaineth to his condemnation, but he is not free, for so much as he belongeth to the due obedience, which he oweth unto God. 1590 MARLOWE and *Pl. Tamburl.* iv. 1, For person like to prove a second Mars. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 99 This year. . . was of all other for other diseases most fruitful. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* i. iv, The Soyle is for the generall a warme kind of earth. 1658 W. BURTON *Comm. Itin. Antoninus* 176 For old Marinus, I know not how to excuse him. 1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Apr., Sir Philip did shew me nakedly the king's condition for money. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 111 For the rest, this celebrated author holds there is an absolute Space. 1740 *Annas Entertainment* iii. (1883-4) 21 All the Witches for my Mind are young women. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 466 Thus much. . . for the privileges and disabilities of infants. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 250 How he managed for water I could not learn. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 570 So much for our housemaid. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 361 Get married and trust to Providence for the rest.

b. So far as concerns (a person or thing). Used with a limiting or restrictive force (cf. 23). *For all or aught I know*, I know nothing to the contrary.

(He may do it) *for me*, i. e. with no opposition from me.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3206 (Cott.) 'Fader', he said, 'be þou ful bald, For me sal it neuer be bald'. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* x. 238 Let them. . . for all me, inioy the fruite. . . of their labours. 1655 HARTLUB *Legacy* 160 This Art, for what I can perceive, is no way demonstrable a priori. 1731 POPE *Ep. to Burlington* 138 Some are Vellum, and the rest as good For all his Lordship knows. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* i. 321 They shall have it untouched for me. 1809 J. MOSER *Don Quixote in Barcelona* ii. v, [He] shall carry all the limbs he has got to heaven for me. 1837 LANDOR *Pentam.* Wks. 1846 II. 314/2 The banks of the Hebrus may be level or rocky, for what I know about them. 1890 BESANT *Demonia* vi, After the first month you ought to have come home again, for all the good it has done. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 559/2 The consideration was left blank, and for all I know it is blank still.

c. with words signifying privation or want.

1653 tr. *Carmen's Nisena* 75 He wanted for no care nor possible assistance. 1791 COVER *Retired Cat* 73 With hunger pinched, and pinched for room. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. ix. 71 In distress for money. 1804 J. MARSHALL *Washington* II. i. 38 The people. . . were in great distress for provisions, arms, and ammunition. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* i, He need want for nothing.

d. *For all the world*: used to emphasize assertions of likeness.

(The lit. sense and proper place of this phrase are uncertain.) c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 218 For all the world ryght as a dayseye Ycounoured ys with white leues lyte. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* t. Wks. 1856 i. 133 He. . . looks For all the world like an over-roasted pig. 1757 *Foot Eng. in Paris* i. Wks. 1799 i. 38 Their water-gruel jaws, sunk in a thicket of curls, appear, for all the world, like a lark in a soup-dish!

27. In proportion to, considering; considering the nature or capacity of; considering what he, she, or it is, or that he, etc. is so and so.

[1594] MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iv. iv, Aeneas, for his parentage, deserves As large a kingdom as is Lybia. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 536 This Lawier was a very honest man for those times. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 78 His Bulk too Weighty for his Thighs is grown. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* i. ii. 6 A man of an excellent character for a Lawyer. 1787 GAMBADO's *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 29 Should your horse prove, what is properly termed too many for you. 1886 Miss YONGE *Stokeley Secret* ii. (1862) 42 As poor a man for an esquire as her father was for a surgeon. 1888 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Mar. 5/4 The weather. . . phenomenally severe for the season.

x. Of duration and extension.

28. a. Marking actual duration. During, throughout. *Phr. for long, for a or the time*.

c 1450 *Cor. Myst.* 129 Who seyth oure ladyes sawtere dayly for a 3er thus. 1506 GUYLORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 39 We. . . restyd vs for the nyght. 1547-78 BULLIEN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1889) 10 His stewarde. . . applied the poore menne with the purse with much deuotion for the tyme. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 91 How darest thou Honor for this many a day? 1646 T. ALLESBURY *Passion-sermon* 15 The Jewes for long were. . . the favourites of heaven. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 p 2, I have seen an Eye cure for half an Hour together. 1792 Dr. HORNE *Serm.* (1799) III. 68 Reflect for a moment, on these two pictures of virtue and vice. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 334 The Brigand's Bride ran for many nights. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 166 The two great parties. . . had for a moment concurred. 1872 LONDON *Even. Relig.* i. 54 Would he even be interested for long in a philosophy which he believed to be only relatively true? 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 The catch. . . was worn away, and probably had been so for months.

b. Marking intended duration, e.g. *for life*; also in the phrases, *for the* or *† this present*, *for a while*. *For ay, ever*: see AY 3 a, EVER 5 b.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V (an. 4) 55 A peace was concluded. . . for a certain space. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 8 Have you then for this present, your whole desire? 1632 J. LEE *Short Story* 52 For the present I let passe. 1636 N. RIDING *Rec.* IV. 52 He shall enter bond for his good abearing for a year. 1642 *Protests Lords* i. 11 Whether we shall adjourn for six months. 1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus's Rom.* (1737) xv, What bounteous God did for awhile afford. 1706 Acc. Soc. *Proph. Gosp.* 33 The Society. . . ordered fifty pounds per annum to be ascertained to him for Three Years. 1719 Dr. FOE *Cruise* i. viii, I resolved to sit down for all night. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 59 p 6 He is always provided with a curacy for life. 1764 STERNE in *Trail Life* 8 About Christmas 1. . . fix my head-quarters at London for the winter. 1847-9 HILERS *Friends in C.* Ser. i. (1851) i. 101 If there were Peers for life. . . it would. . . meet most of your objections. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 156 Four thousand pounds a year for two lives. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. *Lynne* II. v. 117, I shan't get up for another hour. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The driver. . . was practically placed at the disposal of the defendants for the day.

29. *For once*, *for the nonce*: see ONCE, NONCE.

30. Marking an amount of extension, esp. in space, lineal or superficial: Over, over the space of, to the extent of, through.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 36 The River of Trent in the month of June flowed not for the space of a mile. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. 304 For many Miles about There's scarce a Bush. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 159 After travelling for five and twenty miles. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 9 Not only did he own all the land about for miles. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/3 When a . . . man has walked thirty even for a mile.

† XI. 31. Missed for *fro*, *FROM*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13554 (Trin.) Anoon he had his sif for þenne was he no more. c 1440 *Partynge* 2660 Sornogour swarder for the arson ref. c 1440 *J'vnt Myst.* xxx. 222 He beset hurried for þe highnes he haunted. 1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 42 § 1 All persones of the said company . . . shalbe exempt for bearing of armure.

B. conj.

† 1. Introducing the cause of a fact, the statement of which precedes or follows: Because. Cf. A. 21 b. *Obs. exc. arch.*

a 1200 tr. *Alcinui's Virt.* & V. 115 in *Anglia* XI. 376 We sculen fleon þa undeawes, na þa menn sylfe . . . for heo synd godes geseafte. c 1205 LAV. 148 Eneam he. . . bihylete. . . al his drihliche lond for he nefde nenne sene. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Couise*. 6807 Pus þai did ayogayns Goddes lawe, Vermyn and wode bestes sal þam ay gnawe. c 1435 *Torr. Portynal* 1333 Forsir Toren the fend did fall, Gret lordyshonoured hym all. 1450-1530 *Mynn. our Ladye* 11 And for god made all thynges in syx dayes. . . therefore, etc. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ii. xix, Nor for he sweld with ire was she affraid. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 161 They are. . . iealous for they're iealous. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* i. ii. Wks. 1884 VIII. 148 Why comes not he? . . . For he's a puling sprite. 1799 ANNA SEWARD *Sonn.* xlix. In balance true Weight it, but smile at the objections Van Of sickly Spirits, hating for they do. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 386 And, for himself was of the greater state. . . he trusted his liege-lord Would yield him this large honour all the more.

2. Introducing the ground or reason for something previously said: Seeing that, since. Cf. Gr. γὰρ, L. *nam* or *enim*; Fr. *car*, Ger. *denn*.

c 1150 *Serm.* in Kluge *Agst. Lesebuch* 71 Hwu secal þis gewurden, for ic neccan naht of weres gemæne. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 On þis kinges time was all unfrið. . . for agenes him risen some þa rice men. c 1200 ORMIN 119 And tæcð wereæn . . . Rihthite menn. . . For e3þerr here jede. . . Rihht after Goddes lare. 14100 *Morie Arth.* 219 Flore he was demyde þe doughtyeste þat duellyte in erthe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 298 Nowe is good tyme For al England praithe for vs. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25 For xij. tymes 30. maketh 360. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1639) 202 A churchman she dare not venture upon; for she hath heard widows complain of dilapidations. 1664 TILLOTSON *Wisd. being Relig.* 59 Just such is he who for fear of any thing in this world ventures to grieve God; for in so doing he runs away from men and falls into the hands of the living God. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Near a fortnight had passed before [etc.]. . . for premature consolation is but the remembrance of sorrow. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 206 This oil or resinous-like body contains phosphorus; for. . . we find phosphoric acid in the residue. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/3 This is no party question, for it touches us not as Liberals or Conservatives, but as citizens.

b. Introducing a detailed proof.

1570 BILLSLEY *Euclid* t. xi, For forasmuch as DC is equal to CE, and [etc.] therefore [etc.]. 1832-16 J. SMITH *Panorama of Sc.* & Art I. 588 For, let there be three bodies at H, O, and D; if [etc.]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 105 For from the point B draw B'D perpendicular to [etc.].

3. = WHETHER in an obj. sentence. *Obs. rare*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ez.* 2651 We sulen nu witen for it dede ðr witterlike, or in child-hede. c 1394 P. Pl. *Cred.* 350 Woldest þou me tellen For þet ben. . . sykler on to trosten, y wolde quytten þe þi mede.

† 4. In order that. Cf. A. 8. *Cbs.*

c 1305 St. Katherine 171 in E. E. P. (1824) 62 Noman ne 3af hire mete ne drinke: for heo scholde for hunger deye. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 907 Pay. . . bynde þer-wil is egeant about; for he ne schold noht sene. c 1450 St. Culbert (Surtees) 4753 For þair trauall sulde noht be waste. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. V*, iii. i. 9 And for the time shall not seeme tedious I'll tell thee what [etc.].

† 5. *For and*: = 'and moreover'. *Obs.*

a 1599 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 22 Syr Gawen, Syr Cayus, for and Syr Olyuere. 1605 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 103 A Pickaxe and a Spade, a Spade for and a shrowding-shate. 1617 MIDDLETON *Fair Quarrel* v. i. Wks. (Dyce) III. 544 *Chongh* [ings] A hippocrane, a tweak, for and a fucus.

For-, pref. 1 Also i fœr, 3 Orm. fœr, 3-4 south. vor-, ver-, 4 fur-, 6-7 fore-. [OE. *for-*, *fær* = OFris. *for*, *far*, OS. *for*, *far* (Du. *ver*), OHG. *far*, *fir*, *fer* (MHG. and mod. G. *ver*), ON. *for* (Sw. *för*, Da. *for*); the ON. *fyrer* (see *FORE*-pref.) though formally distinct, often corresponds in use with this prefix. The OE. form (like the other forms quoted) seems to represent (with obscured vowel due to absence of stress) the three OE. prefixes **fer*-, **fir*-, **fur*- (Goth. *fair*-, *fra*-, *fair*-), which correspond formally to Gr. *περι*-, *πρὸ*-, *παρ*-, representing various ablaut-grades of the Aryan root **pr*-. see *FOR* and *FORE*. Functionally, the three prefixes do not seem to be clearly distinguished even in Gothic; but in most cases when a vb. with OE. *for*- or Ger. *ver*- has a Goth. equivalent, the prefix appears as *fra*-, which seems to have been orig. its stressed form: cf. the two OE. forms *fra*- and *for*- (see *FORCOUTH*), which are believed to be accentual variants of the representative of pre-Teut. **pragito*-, despicable.

From the predominant meaning of the root, it may be inferred that the primary notion expressed by the prefix is that of 'forward, forth'. The various uses in the Teut. langs. may be plausibly explained as originating from this, though the exact process of their development is in many points uncertain: see Grimm's *Deutsches Wb.* s.v. *ver*-. The vbs. formed with this prefix often correspond in signification to Gr. vbs. formed with one or other of the cognate prefixes *περι*-, *πρὸ*-, *παρ*-, and to Lat. vbs. with *per*- or *pro*-.

A prefix used to form verbs and adjs., primarily occurring in OE. words of Com. Teut. or WGer. origin, but employed in the formation of new words down to the beginning of the mod. Eng. period; it is now entirely obsolete. Its various functions are enumerated below. The words here explained

Lyric P. vi. 28 Ycham for wowing al *for-wake. c1386
 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 408 *For-waked in here orisoun,
 Slepeþ Constaunce. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Sturtees)
 104 So forwakyd is none in thy shyre. 2827 TENNANT
Papistry Storm'd 163 Upo the death-bed o' the floor, For-
 wakit and for-drunkn. 1423 JAS. *I King's Q.* xi, For-
 wakit and *for-valowit . . . Wery, forlyin, I telynsty sodanlyne.
c1483 *Libor Nigres* in *Fate Househ. Ord.* Edw. *Edw.* I (1876) 65
 For-wakid, he may be for-wakid, he may be, he shal he may
 hys fluery with Knightht and 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 139
 His eyes yere red with knightht.

7. With the sense 'all over', 'through and through'; prefixed to transitive vbs. as in **FORBUISE**, or rendering intrans. vbs. transitive, as in **FORGROW**. So **foreratch**, to scratch all over; **fordin**, to fill with noise, resound through; **forseek**, to search thoroughly; **forspread**, to overspread; also **fordewed** *pa. pple.*, soaked with dew.

* 12400 *Morte Arth.* 273. Braynes . . . With brandes for
brittenede one brede in be laundez. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i.
237/48 *He* "for-cleef is foule bouk in pre parties at be laste.
c. 1380 *Sir Feremb.* 543 Alweyne i wol forcleue hy[n] dede.
c. 1320 *Seintn Sag.* (W.) 724 Chaucer and . . . hegghe hall
Of old werk, "for-crased alle. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace*
(Rolls) 1180 Of grete robes byr fulle al doun, & al "fur-
rusched bak & croun. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 58 b. Our ship
is alle to broken and forrussidh. 1568 *C. WATSON Polyb.*
63 The whole navie was in grate perill, and many of them
so forrussidh. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 243 Nought
enseth the care, that doth me "forhalie. 1614 *DAVIES*
Eclogue, Willie & Wernock 26 *What [?] whilom* no
encheson could fore-haile. c. 1335 *Poent Times Edw.* 11 303
in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 *Hii* shal be so "for-pinched,
to-toilled, and to-twicht. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 118 *Panne*
schal bat soule . . . ben all "for-rent with helle-ratches. 1496
Dices & Paup. (W. de W.) v. viii. 206 1/2 Woo be to the
shepherds that . . . forrende the flocke of my lesue. 1430
Lyng. Chron. Troy i. ix, That like to shepe were "for-
skatered wide. c. 1460 *Tounelle Myst.* (Surtees) 239, I am
leverd a lap is lyke to no lede, "For-taryd and torne.
1496 *Dices & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xv. 258 1/2 'Tbat blyssful
bodye . . . was for-rent and "for tourne.

7a 1366 CHAETER *Rom. Rose* 323 Nor she hadde no-thing
slowe be for to *forcrachen al hir face. 1430 *LYDG. Chron.*
Troy i. vi, All *fordowed were her wedes blake. 1501
DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* ProL iii, Qubais schill noitis *fordorned
all the skyis. 1563 SACKVILL *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxxii,
Fordorning the ayer with his horrible yve. a 1300 *E. E.*
Psalter xxxv. 11 *For-sprede bi merci thorgh be land.

c. Prefixed to sbs., forming vbs. used only in pa. pple. with the sense 'overpowered or troubled by' (what is expressed by the sb.), as *forstormed*, *tempest-tossed*; *forwintered*, reduced to straits by winter.

8. Prefixed to transitive vbs. with intensive force, or, in many cases, without perceptibly modifying the sense, as in **FORDEAD**; **forruë**, to rue, regret. Also in pa. pples., **forbroiden**, wrought with embroidery; **forchanged**, forcrooked; **fordrevd**, perturbed; **forpossed** (*posse*=push), pushed violently, tossed about; **forshend**, severely injured; **forwrithen**, wreathed in many coils; **forwrinked**, made tortuous.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 160 The schip which..is *forstformed
and forblowe. 1481 CAXTON *Keynard* iii. (Arb.) 6 In the
harde froste he had ben sore *forwynterd.

6. Expressing the notion of something done in excess or so as to overwhelm or overpower; in pa. pples.: **forbeft**, baffled; **forbolned**, puffed up; **forchafed**, overheated; **forfastened**; **forflitten**, scolded above measure; **forfried**, too much fried; **forfrighted**, greatly terrified; **forglopped**, overwhelmed with astonishment; **forladen**, lode, overloaded, overpowered; **forpained**; **forpampered**, pampered to excess; **forswollen**; **forswong**, harassed; **fortaxed**, overburdened with taxation; **fortired**, excessively wearied.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 28016 (Cott). Billets *for-broiden. c1460
Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 224 Alas .i. Alle *for-changid is
 thy chere. c1405 *Edmund Conf.* 336 in E. E. P. 186f 80
 þe hond was ek *for-croked. c1500 *ORMIN* 2194 5iff we
 fassid3 Marje was forthshamedd & *fordrefreded, 1430
Lyng. Chron. Troy iii. xxiv. their tentes. *Forpossid were.
 c1430 *Complayn*: 530 in *Lyng. Temple Glas* (1891) ap. i. 66
 Thus forpossid be twene iweye .i. Now I cheuere, & now I
 swete. c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. 3295 The Kyng of Norway
 .i. And mys men *for reyvd sar that euvre that arrywyd
 there. c1475 *Raif Coltegar* 540 Bot gif I fand the, forrow
 now to keip my cumfand. c1475 *Pier Plowman* 3306 The monkes
 all betrapped and *forshend, 14 that neuer on soulescaped out-
 wardly. 1401 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 45 A l *for-writen
 serpent, thi wyles ben aspyed. 14. *Lyng. Temple Glas*.
 84 þe hous, That was *for-wrynnked bi cyrd of Dedalus.

1375 BARBOU *Brace* viii. 793 Voundint, and wery, and
 *forbest. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* iii. ii. 50 A grete belyful of
 wynd *forbolned and forblowen. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Frois.*
 I. ccxvii. They came to them Sir Olyouer of Clysoun, *for-
 chafed [printed forchased. F. *eschaffie*] and enflamed
 1488 CAXTON *Chast.* *Goddys Chyldren* 32 We ben *forfestned
 wyth a dart of his ferdnes. 1603 *Philotts* cl. I have bene
 threatint and *forflittin, Sa oft that I am with it blittin.
 1640 *Psalmi Penit.* 36 My bonus beth dird and forsake,
 As scrachenat that beth *foryfyred. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3519
 Dis *for-fritted folc fighen stod. 1200 *ORMIN* 670
 To belldenn and to frofrenn he, jiff he be seþ *forgolppnedd.
 1200 *Cursor* II. 10634 (Edin.) Saul him quoke sua was he
 rad, forgolpind in his mode als mad. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's*
Mel. ii. (1593) 28 Winter . . . *Forladen with the isykses that
 dangled up and downe. *Ibid.* iii. (1593) 75 As one forloide
 with wine. 1333. *E. E. Atl.* A. 246 Pensyl, payred,
 I am *for-payred. 1440 *Jacobs* 110 To Allas, bat euer
 was. 1440 *Jacobs* 110 To Allas, bat euer
 1374 *CHAUCER*
Doeth. ii. metr. v. 96 (Camb. MS.) They ne wold be
 pampered with owtage. 1593 GOLDING *Ovid's Metam.* 1. 15
 The serpent Python so *forswolve. a 1400 *Leg. God* (871)
 194 When how were so *for-swong. Among the iues heyd they
 be hong. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtres) 98 We ar so
 hamyd, *For-taxed, and ramyd. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1009
 All be jeres of owr youth bene jare sene passyd, And we
 for-traveld & *for-tyred. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* c. xxx. For-
 lirt of my thocht and wo begone. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.*
 (1878) 12 Perhaps fore-tyrde he gets him to a playn.

9. Forming factitive vbs. from adjs. or sbs. of quality, or prefixed to factitive vbs. so derived : forbliss, to make happy ; fordeave, to deafen ; forlength, to prolong ; formeagre, to make lean. Also in pa. pples. and ppl. adjs., forderked, darkened ; forfatted, fattened ; forseebled, enfeebled ; forhoared, become hoary ; forrided, given up to idleness.

b. Prefixed to intransitive verbs, forming compounds chiefly *intr.* with sense 'to weary or exhaust (oneself) by' doing what the vb. denotes, as in **FORWALK, FORWARDER, FORWEER**. Also in pples. and ppl. adjs.: **forried, fordreamed, forfast(ed, exhausted with fasting; forlaboured; forlapped, sated with lapping or drinking; forplaint, wearied with complaining; forraked, overdone with walking; forrur (*forrured*); forsung (-songen); forswunk, exhausted with labour; fortoiled; forwake, -waked, wearied with waking or watching; forwallowed, wearied with tossing about: forwatched.**

a 1390 *Cursor M.* 13108 (Cott.) þat man sal *forblissed be
 he quilk him sclanders night for he. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal.*
Hon. i. iiii. Thair zelpis wilde my heiring all *fordeift.
 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy Prol.* (f.153). Of thinges passed
 *foryrkyd of theyr hewe. 1586 *FERRIS Blaz. Gentria*
 143 Through epicurisme and misdier . . . *forefated. 1573
DOUGLAS Enies VII. Prol. 10. *Forfeibit wolx his [Phebus]
 lemand gittly lewyne. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. (R.37) 37
 Forfeibed as she was . . . she fell vpon the grasse. 1591
HARRINGTON Ork. Fur. xxiv. lxviii. (1634) 194 Inforching his
 forefeibed voice. c 1450 *Guy Warw. (C.)* 1089 Thow olde
 and *forhoryd man. a 1225 *Ans. R.* 116 Ase þeo be
 beoð *foridled. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii(1). 3. þair
 wickednesse *for-lengthed þai. 1571 *GOLDING Calisto*
 Ps. xxxix. 7 They *for-meygre themselves . . . because they
 imagin that all is too little for them.

a 1600 *Frogs of Buryay* in *Mailland Poems* (1786)
 l. 73 *Fro-knokit* and **fro-cryit*. About he went, onto the
 tother syde. *1a1400 Morle Arth.* 3393 Then wakkenyde
 I wys, alle were **fro-dremeye*. *a 3300 Curzor M.* 12940
 (Cott.) *þe warlun*, *sagih him hungri* and **for-fast*. *c 1450*
Mirr. Saluacionis 1535 (1888) 51 He hoped crist was *for-*
fastid. 1483 CAXTON *Geol. Leg.* 395 b/2 A grette tempeste
.. in which they were .. sore .. for-laboured. *c 1510 MORE*
Picus Wks. 112/ *Forlabored* in the waie of sinne. *c 1307*
Pol. Songs (Camden) 238 When he is al **for-laped*. 1423
Jas. I Kingis O. lxxiii, *For lak* of myght and mynd,
For-wepit and **for-pleynit* pitously. *c 1440 Towneley*
Myst. (E. E. T. S.) 124, I am were **for-rakyd* and run
 in the myre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 340 *þre stedes ..*
Vorripked & **uor arid* aboute. *c 1470 Warton Wallace*
Chaucer *Roll. Rose* 664 *Forwoted* that dese 1666
C. O. E. R. 112 *forwangen* were. *a 1250 Prov.* *Ælfred*
 in *C. O. E. R.* 112 *if hee sate a swote .. for swunke* [*a 1275*
for-swun[n]ken] were. 1589 *Mar Martine* 5 Sith swaines
forswonke, and so forswat, moght, sayen what them list.
 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* 11. ii. H ij, *Snorting* like a
 very bogge the **foretoylede* did groyne. *a 1310 in Wright's*

10. Giving to an adj. the sense of an absolute superlative, 'very', 'extremely'; as *for-black*, *cold*, *dry*, *dull*, *faint*, *great*, *hoar*, *old*, *weary*; *fordead*, utterly speechless and still.

[OE. had *for-wel*, very well, very, *for-éade*, very easily, *for-oft*, very often; a stressed variant of the prefix is *fre*, as *framéat* 'eximius', *frefétt* 'praecipuus', *frefofstiltte* 'propre'. Cf. ON. *for-títtill*, very little, *for-míkkill*, very great, etc.; also the use of Sw. *för*, Da. *for*, in the sense of 'too'. It is remarkable that nearly all Chaucer's examples of these compounds admit of being explained as instances of *for* prep. governing an adj.; thus in the quotes. below, *for-blak* may be taken as 'for black (that it was)', 'for blackness'; *for-drye*, as *whit* as chalk (that it was), omitting the comma, 'as white as chalk for dry (that it was)', 'on account of being so dry'. It is possible that Chaucer himself may have apprehended the combinations in this manner.]

c1386 CHAUCER. *Knt's T.* 1286 As any ravens fether it
 shoon^{er} for-blak. c1390 *Seign Spaw.* (W) 2623 He was "for-
 cold, and lokede aboute. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Superf.* 66
 Who would have thought, to have found, the eclocution of
 the Devils oratour, .so "for-cold. *Ibid.* 133 There is, .no such
 libbard for a lively ape as for-cold silence. c1386 CHAUCER
Spr.'s T. 401 Amidde a tye "for-drye, as wbyc as chalk . . .
 Ther sat a faucon. c1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.)
 191 To teche a rude "for-dull ass. c1570 *Marr. Will*
 & *Science* iv, iii, in Hazl. *Dodley II.* 368 Ye sprites, "for-
 dull with toill. c1440 *Psalmi Penit.* (1894) 21 "For-coule
 hath. "Forget mester to make mouns. c1386 CHAUCER
Rom. Rose 356 Hir heed for-hoor was, whyt as flour,
 c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1440 On he sellows, "for-swyn swenged
 out here Long sythen for he sounde. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1284 He
 "for is this a vbj. c1386 CHAUCER *for-cold*. c1350 *Will. Palerne*
 hadde a beres skin, col-blak, for-cold. "for-wery bei hem rested.
 2443 Wel out from alle wery. "for-wandred as a fool.

For-, *pref.*², OE. *for-*, is identical with *For prep.*, and in OE. and ME. it occurs frequently as a variant of *FORE-*, with the senses 'before', 'in front', 'on behalf of', etc.; cf. OE. *for-*, *for-cuman* to come before, ME. *for-ganger* and *FOR-GANGER*. Where a word occurs with both forms of the prefix, it is in this Dictionary placed under *FORE-*.

For-, *pref.*³, occurring only in words adopted from Fr., as *FORCATCH*, *FORFEIT*, *FORPRISE*, represents *OF for-*, *for-*, identical with *for* adv. (mod. F. *hors*) outside, out:—L. *foris*, *foras*.

Foracan, obs. F. *HURRICANE*.

Forage (*fɔrɛʒ*), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 *fourage* (6 *fouur*), 5-8 *forrage*, 6-7 *forradage*, 4- *forage*. [a. F. *fourrage*, f. OF. *fourre* fodder:—Com. Rom. *sfordo*, of Teut. origin: see *FODDER* and *AGE*.]

1. Food for horses and cattle; fodder, provender; in early use *esp.* dry winter food, as opposed to grass. Now chiefly provender for horses in an army.

1315 SHOREHAM 122 The oxe and asse. . . Tho that his seyen hare creature [= Creator] Lynggynde in hare forage. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 14 Gras-tyne is doon, my fodder is now forage. 1430 LYON. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 177 No comparisoun twen good greyn and forage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 81/2 They had nother ootes nor forage for their [horses]. 1578 LYTE *Dadaeus* I. xxxviii. 56 Spury is good forage or fodder for Oxen and kye. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xciii. 182 Next unto grasse is forage, which is only the blades of greene come. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1868/3 The Cavalry made hard shift to ret Forage, many Horses dying for want thereof. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. 206 A herb like a broad flat thistle supplied the buffaloes for drink as well as forage. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxvi. 175 note, This gentleman. . . was contractor for forage. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Ct. VII. xviii. viii. 254 Our Inns were now almost quite exhausted of forage in corn or hay.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 233 Some [Bees] o're the Publick Magazines preside, And some are sent new Forrage to provide. 1767 FAWKES *Horace's Sat.* ii. vi. Those Heaps of Forage he [a mouse] had glean'd with Care. 1792 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 2 Oct., Sarah. . . seems perfectly satisfied with foreign forage. 1836 *Johanniana* I. 86 The minds of men who acquire no solid learning, can only exist on the daily forage they pick up by running about.

2. The action of foraging or providing forage; hence, a roving search for provisions of any kind; sometimes, a raid for ravaging the ground from which the enemy draws his supplies. † *In forage*: in search of forage.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey xxxviii.* 76 The Captayns . . . were ordeyned for to lede the peple in forage. 1500 *Melusine* lix. 351 Saying that they were friends and that they had be all that nyght in forage. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. vi. 492 And thence made forages into the Countrey. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* I. v. went upon the forage to get something to eat. 1873 LYTTON *Panassians* 51 My own brother. . . headed a detachment for forage.

† b. *transf.* L. *raging* or ravaging. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 93 And he [the lion] from forage will incline to play. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 97 The Inhabitants. . . fled before the Fire, leaving it to its forrage.

† 3. In *pl.* Foragers. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlix. 70 Their forages rode forth, but they met nat, because the ryuer was euer by twene them. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 18 Sailing out to haue cutt off the forages of the Christians.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, attributive as *forage-crop*, *plant*, *store*; also *forage-boat*, a boat used for conveying forage; *forage-cap* (see quot. 1876); *forage-guard*, a guard detailed to cover a foraging party; † *forage-master*, an officer who attended to the forage, etc. of an army.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 210 By means of the *forage-boat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 157 The *Forage Caps of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men. 1867 *Voyte Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3). *Forage cap*, the undress cap worn by infantry soldiers and known as the Glengarry forage cap. 1875 in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 370/2 *Herbage* and *forage crops. 1879 REES *Cycl.*, **Forage-guard*. 1879 DIGGES *Stratist.* 109 He ought also to assigne a sufficient number of Horse to attende on the *Forage maister. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Forage*, *Forage-Master-General*, formerly an officer under the marshall, who saw to the forage for the army, which duty is now performed by the Quarter-Master-General. 1831 *Loudon Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) Gloss. Index, *Herbage plants*, *forage plants, such as clover and other plants cultivated chiefly for the herb. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 584 Sentries over *forage stores.

Forage (*fɔrɛʒ*), *v.* Forms: 5-8 *forrage*, 6 *four(r)age*, 6- *forage*. [ad. F. *fourrager*, f. *fourrage*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To collect forage from; to overrun (a country) for the purpose of obtaining or destroying supplies; to lay under contribution for forage. Also in wider sense, to plunder, pillage, ravage.

1417 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 56 Burnings, forragering, & destroying all his country. 1569 STOCKER *tr. Diod. Sic.* i. xv. 24 They . . . spoiled and forraged their territories. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 319 They, having first foraged their next neighbours, retired themselves within their defences. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. 357 Those fond entertainers . . . having foraged the elements of aere, earth and water for provision for their guests. 1700 ASTRY *tr. Saverdus Fazarillo* II. 247 To raise a great number of Soldiers, suffering them to forage whole Countries. 1832 MISS YONGE *Canoes* I. xxxiii. 280 After which he foraged the lands of

the Earl of Chester. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Ct. IX. xxi. ii. 262 Noble and Peasant had been pillaged, ransomed, foraged, eaten-out by so many different Armies.

transf. and *fig.* 1641 SIR E. DERING in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* vi. (1602) I. 295 Who neglecting the best part of his office in God's Vineyard. . . forraged the Vines. 1667 SOUTH *Serm.* Ps. lxxxvii. 4 The captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army.

2. *intr.* To rove in search of forage or provisions; *spec.* of soldiers in the field.

1530 in *Palser.* 553/2. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. x. Oxen and bulls, whiche. . . his men had taken in forraging. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 610 When the Parents were gone abroad to forrage for them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 283 Nor dare they [Bees] stray. . . Nor Forrage far, but short Excursions make. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3828/2 The Left Wing of the Army foraged near the Villages. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 286 A detachment. . . travelled slowly on, foraging among the villages.

b. To make an inroad on, upon; to raid. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 CHAS. I. *Message to Both Houses* 21 July, He permitteth his Souldiers to. . . forrage upon the Countrey. 1680 MORDEEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 43 Under their King Cochliarius foraging upon the Seacoast of Gaul. 1857 H. RERO *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xv. 288 A boyish enterprise of foraging upon the hazel trees. 1886 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 323 The consciousness that I had it to do would be so constantly foraging on my equanimity.

3. To rove or hunt about as in search of supplies; to make a roving search for; to rummage.

1768-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1852) II. 122 We may sally out boldly to forage for new discoveries in the field of contemplation. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* ii. 92 He passed many an hour foraging among the old manuscripts. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 24 He must forage abroad for anything he may want. 1876 GEO. ELYOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxxiii, Sir Hugo. . . wanted Deronda to forage for him on the legal part of the question. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 217 He foraged in the pockets of his. . . coat.

† 4. To glut oneself, as a wild beast; to raven. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, To batten or revel in.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 554 With blind fold furie she begins to forrage. 1599 — *Hen. V.* i. 110 Whiles his. . . Father. . . Stood smiling, to behold his Lyons Whelpes Forrage in blood of French Nobilitie. 1670 STUCCLEY *Gosp. Glass* xxxiv. 362 The Plague. . . forraged in London, and the parts adjacent. 1698 CROWNE *Calig.* v. 48 Go and prepare for this designe to-night, And we'll to-morrow forrage in delight.

5. *trans.* To supply with forage or food.

1555 HUTOET, Foraged to be. . . *fabulator*. 1698 J. FRYER *E. India & Persia* 125 They. . . are now out of distrust the Moguls should Forage their Army here. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* vi. 627 Our steeds to forage and refresh our pow'r. 1820 in *Mem. Vica. Combermere* I. 139 We have been very well foraged since we have been here. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xiii. He foraged their pony. . . and supplied them from his dairy.

6. To obtain by foraging or rummaging. Also with *out*.

1656 BR. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1823) 74 This fowl. . . is ravenous: all is too little, that he can forage for himself. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. i. ii. (1872) 12 Two thousand stand of arms. . . are foraged in this way. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiii. His valet. . . went out and foraged knowledge for him. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 19 He has foraged out some raw cabbage.

Hence *FORAGED ppl. a.*; *FORAGING ppl. a.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. iv. 54 Two of our foraging disorderly souldiers. 1649 G. DANIEL *Prinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cclxvi, Forraging Bees. 1848 WHITTIER *Forktown* v. With stoleo leeches, and foraged corn. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. v. 357 The Edions, or foraging ants. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Boulic* xix. 306 A foraging squirrel picked up his dinner almost at my feet.

† **Foragement**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *fourragement*: see *FORAGE v.* and *MENT.*] The act of foraging.

1596 *Edw. III.* ii. i. Djb. The Lyon doth become his bloody fawes, And grace his forragement by beioig milde, When vassell feare lies trembling at his feet.

Forager (*fɔrɛʒə*), *Forms*: a. 4-7 *forager* (e, 5-6 *fourager*, (6) *fourageour*, *fourragiour*, *foriger*), 6-7 *foragger*, 6- *forager*. β. 6 *foranger*, -enger, -inger. [ad. OF. *foragier*, f. *forage* *FORAGE sb.*; also a. OF. *fourrageour*, agent-n. f. *fourragier* *FORAGE v.* With the β. forms cf. *messenger*, *passenger*.] † 1. A harbinger, messenger. *Obs.* Cf. *FORAYER* 2. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 84 Frenesyes & foule yueles forageres of kynde. 1616 J. LANE *Sgr.'s T.* (1888) 122 note, Much praising love (of peace the harbinger), mild truithees, sternie iustices kind forager.

2. One of a party sent out to gather forage, etc. for an army. † Also a spoiler, ravager.

1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* i. xiv. 36 Not trust onely vpon that that his fourragers shall bringe. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiii. 39 1/2 If the spanish forangers were stronger, than they wold take theyr forag from them. 1552 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* i. 16 Horse. . . to gard and defend the foringers. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gimail* iv. 173 Certaine forangers and robbers that made sudry incursions into the countrey. 1799 WELLINGTON 7 Apr. in *Gour. Desp.* I. 27 The forangers are coming in fast well loaded with forage. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Ct. x. xxi. vi. 119 The continual skirmishing with the Prussian forangers.

b. A foraging ant (*Eciton*).

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 47 They [ants] keep a party of foragers constantly on the lookout. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. v. 352 One of the foragers, *Eciton rapax*. . . bunts in single file through the forest.

3. One who goes foraging for himself. Also *fig.* 1622 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 34 The Wood's wild foragers espy'd. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* v. 253 This forager

on others wisdom. 1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* ii. 278 Down so smooth a slope, The fleecy foragers will gladly browse. 1890 *Century Mag.* May 481 A nervous restless disposition, which makes them [poultry]. . . excellent foragers.

4. = *forage-cap*.

1891 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 3/6 It is expected that the new folding cap. . . will be shortly condemned in favour of the all-round forager, which it was intended to supersede.

Foraging (*fɔrɛʒɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* [see -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *FORAGE* in various senses. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey xxxv.* 72 The noble men. . . sente out on fouragynge ouer alle the countrey. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xvii. 216 A Libian Tiger drawn from his wilder forragings. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 20 They. . . had been signally enriched by the foraging of the previous evening. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* xxiii. 327 His Childre Harold is nothing but the record of his tireless foraging.

2. *Comb.*, as *foraging-expedition*, *-party*, *-ship*; *foraging-cap* = *forage-cap*.

1830 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 144 Dressed in a neat blue frock and a *foraging cap. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. v. 363 This ant goes on *foraging-expeditions like the rest of its tribe. 1780 D. BRODHEAD in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 10 Unless I send out *foraging parties, and impress cattle. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 394 note, The Conqueror. . . was a *foraging ship.

Forain (e), *obs.* form of *FOREIGN*, -ER.

Foralite (*fɔrəˈlaɪt*), *Geol.* [mod. f. L. *forā-re* to bore + *-lite*.] (See *quot.*)

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Foralites*, applied to certain tube-like markings which occur in sandstones [etc.] and which seem to have been the burrows of annelids.

|| **Foramen** (*fɔrəˈmɛn*). Pl. *foramina* (*fɔrəˈmɪnə*). [*f. forāmin*, f. *forāre* to bore.] An opening or orifice, a hole or short passage, for the protrusion of an organ, or for the performance of organic functions. In various applications in *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. In *Bot. esp.* the *foramen* of an ovule (see *quot.* 1866).

1671 GREW *Anat. Veg.* (1672) i. 3 At the thicker end of the Bean, in the outer Coat, a very small Foramen presents itself. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 20 Above, where it adheres to the Midriff, it has three foramina or holes. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Foramen*. . . a term applied to the apertures observable in some specimens of *echini*, distinct from the mouth and vent. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxx. 256 In many conical pupae is the appearance of a vertical foramen. 1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (1837) 150 Round the optic foramen. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 18 The intervertebral foramina. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 210 Innumerable foramina. . . give passage to as many tubular feet or protrusible suckers. 1866 *Trans. Bot. Soc.* s.v., The foramen of an ovule is an aperture through the integuments, allowing the passage of the pollen tubes to the nucleus.

Foraminate (*fɔrəˈmɪnət*), *a.* [ad. L. *forāminātus* bored, f. *forāmin-* *FORAMEN*.] = *FORAMINATED*.

Foraminate (*fɔrəˈmɪnət*), *v.* [f. L. *forāmin-*, *FORAMEN* + *-ate*.] *trans.* To bore, pierce, perforate.

1599 [see next]. 1668 WILKINS *Reat Char.* ii. ix. § 4. 246 Perforate, foraminate, pierce. 1830 MAUNOER *Dict.*, *Foraminate*, to bore full of holes.

Foraminated (*fɔrəˈmɪnət*), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *forāminātus* (see *FORAMINATE a.*) + *-ed*.] Bored, pierced, perforated: see also *quot.* 1839.

1599 A. M. tr. *Cabellouer's Bl. Physique* 281/1 Fine totalle and not foraminate pearles. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Alun.* (1846) 37 Pipes. . . foraminate for changing the tone when there was occasion. 1839 ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, *Foraminated*. . . Applied to a shell, the chambers of which are united by a small perforation or *foramen*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 229 Orthidae: Shell transversely oblong, depressed, rarely foraminate.

Foraminifer (*fɔrəˈmɪnɪfər*), [mod. f. L. *forāmin-*, *FORAMEN* + *-fer* bearing; in F. *foraminifère*.] A rhizopod of the order *Foraminifera*.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 11 The young Foraminifers. 1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sc. etc.*, *Foraminifers*. . . a tribe of minute shells.

|| **Foraminifera** (*fɔrəˈmɪnɪfərə*), *sb. pl.* [mod. L. neut. pl. of *prec.*] An order of *Rhizopoda*, furnished with a shell or test, usually perforated by pores (*foramina*).

1835-6 TONO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 518/1 note, But M. D'Orbigny. . . has substituted the positive term *Foraminifera*. 1882 *Geol. Text-bk.* *Geol.* vi. iv. § 1. 838 In some places it [nummulitic limestone] is composed mainly of foraminifera.

Foraminiferous (*fɔrəˈmɪnɪfərəs*), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ous*.] *lit.* Furnished with foramina; said of the *Foraminifera* or their shells. Also (less correctly) = *FORAMINIFERAL b.*

1835-6 TONO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The lowest foraminiferous cephalopods. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Nat. Anim. Kingd. Protozoa* 15 Many Foraminiferous shells. 1874 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 65 Its Foraminiferous fauna. 1884 *Science* III. 591 Foraminiferous ooze.

Foramino-se, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *forāminōs-us*, f. *forāmin-* *FORAMEN*.] Full of holes. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Foraminous**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. forāmin-* FORAMEN + -OUS.] Full of holes, perforated, porous.

1666 BACON *Sylva* s. 215 Soot and Foraminous Bodies.
1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrtus* iii. 51 The...foraminous roundles upon the leaf.
1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 8 Bespeck'd here and there with black spots...all foraminous.
1816 FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 137 The rocky foraminous grotto.

Foraminulate (forāminulāt), *a.* [f. next + -ATE.] = FORAMINULOUS.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Foraminule (forāminul), [as if ad. *L. forāminul-um*, dim. of FORAMEN.]

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Foraminule, the minute opening or ostium of the peritheciium of some Fungi and Lichens, through which the spores escape.

Foraminulose (forāminulōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] = next.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Foraminulous (forāminulōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pierced with fine holes or pores.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 3 The eye of a Bee...black and all foraminulous. 1721 in BAILEY, 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Foran, **Foranent**: see FORNE, FORNENT.

† **Foraneous**, *a. Obs.* -o [f. med. *L. forāne-us* (Du Cange), f. *forum* market-place, court of justice + -OUS.] Belonging to a market or court.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

Foranger, **foringer**: see FORAGER.

Foranize: see FOREIGNIZE.

Forarnen: see FORURN in FOR-*pref.* 12 and 6 b.

Forasmuch (forāsmūč), *adv.* [The phrase *for as much*; now written as one word.] Only in the conjunctive phrase *Forasmuch as*: *a.* In consideration that, seeing that, inasmuch as. Now somewhat *formal* or *arch*. In early use occasionally with ellipsis of the second *as*; rarely with substitution of *that*. † *b.* Occasionally used in the etymologically prior sense: So far as, with regard to so much as.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 454 Vor as muche as we mowe fle in none manere. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 For as mykill as it es lang tyme passed. 1431 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 650/2 For as myche I am a Justice. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 2 But for as moche as many of you...can not see that the mynyngne therof ys: therefore, etc. 1606 G. W. tr. *Hist. Postive* 119 b, Forasmuch that the provision made greatly for his furtherance. 1651 tr. *De las Covas Hist. Don Feise* 89 Forasmuch an honest wyght ought to have no other will but that of her husband. 1722 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 17 Forasmuch as of all the countries included under the torrid zone...those...are the most expos'd. 1838 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 182 Forasmuch as then the lease would never be at an end. 1879 BURCHEN & LANG *Odys.* 227 My friend, forasmuch as thou utterly beliest me.

b. 1639 LD. G. DIGBY *Let. conc. Relig.* (1651) 37 For as much as belongs to that eating, we are neither defrauded of any good by not eating, nor enriched with any good by the eating of the sanctified bread, which, for as much as it hath of materials, goes into the belly. 1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 557 The latter, forasmuch as concerned his bringing off, was not difficult.

† **Forastery**, *Obs. rare.* In 7 forastery. [ad. *It. forestieria* of same meaning, f. *forestiere* stranger, = Med. *L. forasterius*, f. *foras* out of doors.] The guest-house (of a monastery).

1604 R. PARSONS 3rd Pt. *Three Convers. Eng.* 246 A more learned Doctor...that came sometimes as a guest to the forastery of the said Monastery of Bury.

† **Forate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. forāt-* ppl. stem of *forāre* to bore, pierce.] *trans.* To perforate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 105 Well covered with a paper not forated.

Foray (forē), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 forray, (5 ferryay), 5 forra, 5-7 forrey, (5 forey), 6-7 forreie, 9 foray. *β.* 6 forrow. [See next vb.]

1. A hostile or predatory incursion or inroad, a raid. † *In, of* foray: on a foray.

Revised in the 19th c. by Sir Walter Scott.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* II. 281 Sum sall wend to the forray. c1400-20 *Judicium* (Roxb.) i. Some at ayll howe I fande: and som of ferryay. c1470 HENRY WALLACE *iv.* 463 Thir four hundred...A forray kest and sessit mekill gud. c1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 29) 16 The forrow was...mainteyned every way, without resistance. 1633 T. STARFORD *Pac. Hiv.* i. xlii. 82 Had not our Horse been overwearyed with their long forrey. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* i. II. The foray was long, and the skishish hot. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiii. 471 The continual forays of Mariano had spaird ruin and desolation on our south-east.

transf. and fig. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceh. Hall* xxv. They (the rooks) are apt now and then to issue forth from their castles on a foray. 1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Rever. of Bachelor* (1852) 258 Forbid those earnest forays over the borders of Now, and on what spoils would the soul live?

† 2. Booty taken in a foray; prey. Also *pl.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6426 Pat neuer of forrayart full. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xl. 264 Pat na gret Forrais made. 1598 GRENEVY *Tactica* Ann. II. vii. (1622) 148 Desirous to hunt after pillage and forreies.

† 3. The advance-guard of an army.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xl. 136 Willame of Dowglas, pat pan was Overuayd in Forray for to pass. c1470 HENRY WALLACE *ix.* 468 The forray tuk the park, and past the playn, Toward the park. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 339 Nerby in sicht the forrow to reskow. 1577-87 HOLMSHED *Cron.* III. 1216/2 The forreie was a little troubled with a fortie or fiftie Scots horssemen.

Foray (forē), *v.* Forms: 4-7 forray, (4 forra, 5 forre), 6 fory, forrow, 7 furrow, 9 foray. *Pa. t.* 6-7 forrai(e). [ultimately from Rom. **forāre* (see FORAGE *sb.*); the precise formation and the mutual relation of the vb. and sb. are somewhat obscure.

The supposition most free from difficulties is perh: that the sb. is f. the vb., and that the vb. is a back-formation from FORAYER (the forms *forray*, *furrow*, may come from the form *furrow* of the sb.). The alternative is to regard FORAY *sb.* as a derivative of OF. *forrier* to forage (see FORAGE *sb.*), and as having given rise to the Eng. vb.]

1. *trans.* To scour or ravage (a country) in search of forage or booty; to pillage; to seize and carry off (goods); to plunder the property of (a person).

Revised in the 19th c. by Sir Walter Scott.

13... E. E. A. *Altit.* P. B. 1200 Stoken so strait, pat pay ne stray myt e fotte fro pat forset to forray no goudes. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xv. 511 Than get he forray all the land. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. x. 62 Ene...A certane horsmen, lycht army for the nanis, Hes send befor for to forray the planis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 3 Dead now was their foe, which them forrayed late. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Ho.* Douglas 167 Hee was scarce retired, when Creighton...furrowed the lands of Corstorphin. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xxiii. When Roderick foray'd Devanside. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxix. 333 Bruce forayed Cumberland.

2. *intr.* To make a raid; to forage; to pillage.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xix. 643 Na may forra for to get met. c1450 *Merlin* 179 He herde telle that the (the) saignes come to forrey. c1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 29) 37 Certaine companies...bearing, as they forrowed abroad, spoyling the country, that [etc.]. 1593 *Sa. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) s. 274 Sum quha nightlie and dailie rieus, forayis, and committis open theft. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 196 To drive the deer of Otterdale, Or foray on the Border side. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* f. 1. xv. II. 162 The people of Granada...foraying into the Christian territories.

Hence *Foraying* *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 Withouthen certayne scales-pater ordynd for foraying. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ix. 175. I wyl that thou make the redy and go thyder in foreyng. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, Tala, foraying, spoiling, *Depopulation*.

Forayer (forē), *Forms:* 4 forrier, forreyer, ferrou, 4-5 forrayour, ferrou, 4-6 -our, 5 -ear, ferriour, -your, foreyour, 7 forreiar, 9 forayer. [from two different sources: ME. *forrier* is a.OF. *forrier*; -med. *L.* type **fodriarius*, f. **fodro* fodder (see FORAGE *sb.*); ME. *forrouer*, *forrouer*, is a.OF. *forreor*, agent-n. f. *forrer* to forage. The two words coalesced, the trisyllabic forms alone surviving, and were regarded as the agent-n. belonging to FORAY *v.*]

1. One who forays; a forager, a raider.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13228 He was cheytayn of forreyers [orig. forriers]. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xl. 144 De Forroyours bare hand ware sete. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxxix. (1609) 69 Sending with forreiers certayne guides. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xvii. Light forayers, first, to view the ground, Spurr'd their fleet coursers loosely round.

† 2. A fore-goer, barbing, messenger, or courier.

1340 *Ayenh.* 195 Pe guode forriers bet nimep and agrayep bet hous of parady to be riche manne. 1377 LANGEL *P. Pl.* B. xx. 80 Kynd...sent forth his foreiores [err. forreours, foreours, foreores] fetures & fluxes [etc.]. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xi. 99 Thai var refjconit be the forreours and explorours of the romanis.

† **Forban**, *v. Obs.* -1 In 3 forbonne. [a.OF. *forbannir*; see next.] *trans.* To banish.

c1250 *Out & Night*, 1093 He let forbonne þene eniht þat hadde idon so muchel unriht.

† **Forbanish**, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *forbanniss*-lengthened stem of *forbannir*, f. *for*, FOR-*pref.* 3 + *bannir* to BANISH.] *trans.* To banish; occas. with second obj. of place whence. Also, to dispossess, disinherit. Hence *Forbanish'd* *ppl. a.*

c1320 *Sir Beues* 4399 (MS. A) þis for-banniisti me is come to be land 3nes. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 62 þei ben outelawyd, or for-banysched þe kynges land. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Amon* iii. 79 Yf ye haue forbanysched vs, well we know it.

† **Forbar**, *sb.* Coal-mining. *Obs.* [f. FOR- (*pref.* 2) + BAR *sb.* = BARRE I G.

15... in N. & Q. Ser. v. X. 307 In Durham records (34th *Rep. Dep. Keeper P. R.* 207) is a reference to offences committed by miners in cutting through the 'forbares' when working the mines of coal and iron ore.]

† **Forbar**, **forebar**, *v. Obs.* [ad. AF. *forbarrer*, f. *for*, FOR-*pref.* 3 + *barrer* to bar.]

1. *trans.* To hinder, obstruct, prevent, prohibit (an action, event, etc.); to withhold (a thing).

c1300 *Cursor* Ad. 8213 (Cott.) It es na thing þat mai for-bar his will. 1593 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 106 Handly by synnes...Elles forbarre þey be blys of heune. 1523. *Coer de L.* 354 Though he forbarre our vytayle...Offus non schal dye for hungry. c1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 66 Anticrist hap forbarrid þe freedom of goddis lawe. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4547 Alle on strenthe þair thrist was sett, Oure battele to forbarre.

b. To bar, barricade, confine (a person); to obstruct (a way).

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3333 Whi lete 3e foulli 3our fon for-barre 3ou her-inne. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* II. v. 78 Þe wast wildernes the way forbarre.

2. To shut out; to bar, deprive, or exclude (a person); *esp.* in *Law* (see quot. 1607). *Const. of, from*, and with double object.

[1292 BRITTON IV. ii. s. 11 Si homage ne le forbarre.] c1330

R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 Tille ilk a lordyng suld ward & relefe lile, Bot till þe kyng no þing, he was forbarred alle. 1340 HAMFOLLE *Pr. Cons.* 957 A man at be last forbarde may be Of þe blisful world. c1340 LYDGE *Bochas* vi. i. (1554) 146 b, He was forbarred...of vytayle. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 40 b, The Lords nor none other shalbe forbarred of their villaines. 1586 FERNE *Biaz. Gentry* 103 It was prouidently foreseene to forbarre every person from the wearing of that collar except the Knight. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 387 The Commons did Petition the King, That none of his Subjects be fore-barred of their due debts.

absol. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8284 Afir Cnud regned Edwarde, Edeldredde sonn, naman forbarde.

Hence *Forbarring* *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

c1449 PEBOCK *Refr.* iv. iii. 432 Myche forbarring of synnes, which ellis wolde come forth. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 227 My Lorde of Winchester...in forbarring of the Kyngis highwaye late drawe the chayne of the stulpis there.

† **Forbate**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. OF. *forb-er* to counterfeit + -ATE.] ? Counterfeit, imitation.

1558 *Treasurer's Acc. in Lauder's Tractate* (1864) Pref. 7, xiii ellis ellis forbate tafetis of syndrie sortes of hewis.

† **Forbathe**, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + BATHE *v.*] *trans.* To bathe deeply, imbue.

1430 LYDGE *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii, He on foote stode All forbathed in the grekes bloude. c1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 765 Troye town...Whose shore hath been so oft forbathe'd in blood. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxi, Conquerours hard forbathe in their owne blood.

Forbear, **forebear** (forbē, fōr-bē), *sb.* (Originally *Sc.*) Forms: 6 foirbear, 6-7 for(e)-beer, (6 forebeerar), 5- forbear, 6- forbear.

[f. FOR-*pref.* 2 or FOR-*pref.* + BEER *sb.*, lit. one who is or exists before.] An ancestor, forefather, progenitor (usually more remote than a grandfather).

c1370 HENRY WALLACE i. 21 His forebearis. Of halyngale, and tref lync of Scotland. 1578-1600 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 159 For in this seikies I was borne And my forebearers me before. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 7 17 Looke back a little to this outworne dialect of our forebearers. 1782 BURNS *Death Maltie* 39 So may they [sheep] like their great Forebears, For monie a year come thro the sheers. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, This Roland Cheyne...was my forbear. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Heiris* I. 53 A yeoman whose forbears had once owned the land.

Forbear (forbē), *v. Pa. t.* -borne (-bōn), *pa. pple.* -borne (-bōn). Forms: see FOR-*pref.* 1 and BEAR *v.*; in *pa. t.* also rarely 5 forbored, 6 -beared.

[OE. *forberan* (= OHG. *far-, -fer-, forberan*, MHG. *verbern* to restrain, abstain, Goth. *frabairan* to endure, support) see FOR-*pref.* 1 and BEAR *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To bear, endure, submit to. *Obs.*

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* in Grein-Wilcker *Prosa* III. 72 Se mildheorta hælend þe swa mikil forþer for us synfullum. c1386 CAXTON *Merch. T.* 938, I may not...Forbere to hen out of your compaignie. 1570 E. ELVIDEN *Nyenyeris Gift* 304 His bounden dutie is For to forbere the payne. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. i. 114 b, Hunting...being an...occasion to use men...to forbere heate and cold.

† 2. To bear with, have patience with, put up with, tolerate. *Obs.* (but cf. sense 8).

c1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 50 Deah hit mon cūðlice wiete, hit is to forþeranne. c1000 *Æg. Goth. Matt.* xviii. 12 Hu lunge for-herre ic cow. c1175 *Langb. Hom.* 95 He...forberre monna hufelnesse þurh his liðnesse. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 218 Unþeawes, þet he er uorber ase he ham nout uorber. 1340 *Ayenh.* 148 Þanne þe guode man...berer and uorber alneway þe folles. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. vi. 54 The plente of his grace that hath the forborne. 1526-34 TINDALE *Rev.* II. 2 Thou cannest not forbere them which are evyll. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ix. 79, I have forborne your insolencies. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* II. 607, I then had wrote What friends might flatter: prudent foes forbear.

† 3. To bear up against, control (emotion or desire). Also *refl.* to control one's feelings. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1877 (Gr.) Þæt he þone broostwylm forberan ne mehte. a 1000 *Guthlac* 775 (Gr.) [H]i firenlastas forberod in broostum. c1230 *Italian* 11. 19 Onont ti fessichele wil & ti fessichele lust þat tu forberes her. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 2497 (Cott.) Quen i sagh þus all thinges skurn, vn-feland for þair lauerd murn, mocht i me neght for-ber. c1430 *Syr Geor.* (Roxb.) 5005 His sorow myght not be forborn.

† *b.* *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

c188 K. ALFRED *Beoth.* xxxvi. s. 1 Hwa mæg forberan þæt he þæt ne sofioge. c1175 *Langb. Hom.* 15 Ne beo þu nefre ene wrað þer fore, al forber for dritenes lue. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 526 The kinges myght tho uorber, that he ne wrope atte laste. c1300 *Beket* 72 Hi ne mygte forbere nomore. And wope also pitousliche.

† 4. To endure the absence or privation of; to dispense with, do without, spare (a person or thing). *Obs.*

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 70 Forþon seo æftere cneoris...alle semete is to forþerene & to forlatene. c1330 *Assump. Virg.* (BM. MS.) 60 Peo þat in þe temple were Ne myghte noht hire forbere. 1469 *Paston Lett.* No. 607 II. 348 Yt lityll [money] yt I myght forbere...I have delyuyd to Daubneyne. 1477 *Ibid.* No. 787 II. 125 Syme myght be forborn it wer well done that he [etc.]. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simplex* 304, He is the beste bonde slave in the common wealth, and least can be forborne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 747 Fruits...The waste taste, too long forborn, at first assay Gave elocution to the mutes.

† *b.* To give up, part with or from, lose. *Obs.*

13... *Coer de L.* 410 Hys styropes he forbore. c1430 *Syr Geor.* (Roxb.) 1466 Sith I have the mery lorn, And my goode men forborn. 1430 LYDGE *Chron.* *Troy* I. vi. She hath bore Her maydenhead. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 53 Whenas bore Her burden would forbore.

† *c.* To avoid, shun; to keep away from or keep from interfering with; to leave alone. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14560 (Cott.) þe land o Iude he has forborn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.* 1. 27. I wolde yow haue toold . . . But al that thing I moot as now forborne. c 1470 HENRY Wallace 1. 259 Scho. . . Forbure the gate for wachis that war thar. 1581 SAVILE *Tactius Hist.* i. ii. Offices of honour likewise either to beare them, or forbore them [was a capital crime]. 1598 YONG *Diana* 220 Forbare us a little. . . for I will not have you beare witness to the love that I have to impart. 1607 TOWSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 755 The beast it selfe lieth euermore in shadowy places, forbearing the sun. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* iii. ii. Forbear the room. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ.* United Prov. Wks. 1731 I. 17 The People in the Country forbear the Market.

5. To abstain or refrain from (some action or procedure); to cease, desist from.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Muny3ed hem ofte undewes to forbernen and gode beawes to folzen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14544 (Cott.) Þat þai might night þair strif for-bere. c 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 355 And I myghte forbere speche, Seven dayes and seven nyght. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 30 Forbare the eting of swynis flesche. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 223. I forbore pressing them further. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 51 All public Assemblies at other Burials are to be borned during the Continuance of this Visitation. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxxiv. Madman, forbear your frantic jar! 1867 WHITTIER *Our Master* iv. The strife of tongues forbear.

6. *absol.* and *intr.* To abstain, refrain. Const. to (also *þut*) with *inf.*, also *from*, *þ* *for*, *þof*.

c 1375 *XI Pains Hell* (Vernon) 120 in O. E. *Misc.* 226 To heere godis wordus þei han for-born. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4751 It is a slowe [i. e. a moth], may not forbere Ragges, ribaned with gold, to were. c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* i. xiv. 78 Y must here therof abstene and forber. 1520 MORE *Dyalogue* iv. Wks. 2861/2 On the morow forbare I to speake with hym. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tactius* Ann. iii. v. (1622) 72 The Dictator . . . forbore somtime for making any more [laws]. 1658 W. BURTON *Comitatus*. *Itin. Antonini*, 8. I cannot forbear but transcribe all of it hither. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* i. 402 From War forbear. c 1745 SWIFT *Hen. I.* Lett. 1768 IV. 278 He commanded his soldiers to forbear. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 259 ¶ Few have repented of having forbore to speak. 1787 A. HILDRITCH *Rosa de Montmarion* I. 140 De Beaufort, whom Strickland could not forbear of accusing of unwarrantable caprice. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 315 He would have incurred more blame . . . if he had forbore from attempting to recover them. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. iv. Forbear! The knowledge must be mine alone. 1899 M. ARNOLD *Falkland Mixed Ess.* 234 The lovers of Hampden cannot forbear to extol him at Falkland's expense.

þ *b. Nautl.* (See *quots.* *Obs.*)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gravi.* vi. 27 Forbare is to hold still any oare you are commanded. 1727-90 BAILEY, *Forbear* (Sea Term), a Word of Command in a Ship's Boat.

7. *trans.* To refrain from using, uttering, mentioning, etc.; to withhold, keep back. *þ* Formerly *const. from*, *to*, or *dative*.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1355 As be trauge to rompe þat non vorbore nere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 693 (Cott.) Þe sorcion forbar his tunge Fra bestis þat he laymonge. c 1430 LYNG. *Chichev. & Byn.* in Dodsley O. P. L. XII. 34 Meke wyfes. That neither can at heddenbeoord Theyrshubondes nat forbore oon woord. 1580 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlii. (1878) 29 The west [wind] to all flowers may not be forbore. 1590 MARLOWE *Edu.* II. v. v. Stay a while; forbear thy bloody hand. a 1610 FOTHERBY *Altheim.* i. ii. § 2 (1622) 12 Wee are forced to forbore the strongest of our Authorities. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* i. 206 Hold then. Your sword forbear. 1709 HEARNING *Collect.* 4 Apr. Charlet could not forbear his Venom. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* i. 437 Forbear that dear, disastrous name. 1808 SOUTHEY in *Lett.* (1856) II. 215 You may repent a sarcasm, . . . you never can repent having forbore one. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 16 *note*, Gibbon . . . might have forbore, with grace, his own definition of orthodoxy.

b. *refl.* To restrain oneself, refrain. *rare*.

1535 COVERDALE *Esther* (Apoc.) xvi. 12 He coude not forbore him self from his pryde. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 21 Forbare thee from meddling with God. 1827 MISS YONGE *Camelos* i. vi. 42 If it be so, forbear thyself to fight. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxviii. 370, I forbear myself from entering the lists.

8. To abstain from injuring, punishing, or giving way to resentment against (a person or thing); to spare, show mercy or indulgence to. *Now rare*. Cf. sense 2, to which this closely approaches.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 Ouer sithon ne for-baren hi nouthen circe ne cyrcieard. c 1275 *Serun.* (Cott.) in O. E. *Misc.* 188 Þes perones ich wene, Ne beoþ heo not for-bore. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 439 He . . . For-bar hym and has beste bestes. c 1470 HENRY Wallace 1. 169 No for the Pape that wald no kyrkis forbear. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 His maister gave him in charge not to forbore his rest. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q v b. The quyeke fire doth not forbore the wod be it wette or drye. 1606 BRYSKETT *Chr. Lett.* 17 I craue to be forbore in this your request. 1618 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 37 I forbore all parties of the Spanish Indies. 1665 SIR T. RICE *Voy. E. Ind.* 438 That scruple they make in forbearing the lives of the Creatures made for men's use. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradem.* (1841) I. xiv. 125 He knows whom he may best push at, and whom best forbear. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vii. 357 Those who had so long been forbore in mercy. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* x. 50 Ah, may the splinters icy thy delicate feet forbear!

þ *b. Const.* of (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 158 in O. E. *Misc.* 41 Vader. if hit may so be, Of þis ilche calke nu forber þu me. 1529 MORE *Conso. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 2194/1 He would pray God forbore him of the rementauit.

c. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To be patient or forbearing; to show forbearance. *Const. with*.

The proverbial phrase to bear and forbear, now taken in this sense, was orig. *trans.*; see *quot.* 1340 in sense 2.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 27 Loue, lend me patience to forbore a while. 1685 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 66 He for-

bore beyond all Patience. 1755 POPE *Odyss.* ii. 247 With patience I forbear. 1782 COWPER *Mut. Forbearance*, The kindest and the happiest pair Will find occasion to forbear. 1846 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 363 He forbore with Austria. 1848 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 218 Some . . . Bore and forbore; and did not tire. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. She . . . forbore with his failings.

9. *trans.* To refrain from enforcing, pressing, or demanding; not to urge, press, insist on, or exact. Sometimes with double obj. *Now rare*. *þ* Also *intr.* with *of*.

1570 ADP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 374, I am driven to forbear of my ancient rights. 1583 WHITGIFT *Lett.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. v. § 9 Desiring your Lordships . . . to forbear my coming thither. 1633 FORD *Tis Pity* iii. ii. Let me advise you here to forbear your suit. 1643 PRYNN *Sov. Power Parl.* ii. 20 That all the Acts of Oxenford, should from thenceforth be utterly forbore and annulled. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 49, I desire you to forbear my reasons, till the next return. 1756 JOHNSON *Life K. of Prussia* Wks. iv. 512 The claim was forbore. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. iii. v. 170 And the Corpus-Christi idolatries were forbore the Margraf and his company this time.

b. *esp.* To abstain from enforcing the payment of (money) after it has become due. *Now rare*.

1570 ACT 13 *Edic.* c. 8 § 5 Any Money so to be lent or forborn. 1664 W. HATE in J. Russell *Haigs* x. (1882) 273, I can have a friend here that will . . . forbear it [money] a year and a half. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 577 If an Annuity be forbore, the Payments increase as well as the Interest. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* i. 129 The money lent, or forbore, is called the Principal. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) II. 161 Such [debts] as were incurred or forbore by means of fraud.

absol. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* s. v., When the creditor agrees to forbear with his debtor.

Forbearable a. [*FORBEAR* v. + *-ABLE*.] *þ* a.

Ready to forbear, patient, indulgent (*obs.*). *b.* That may be forbore or dispensed with.

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 518 II. 216, I founde the juges ryght gentill and forbore to me. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 362 The commerce of inland towns consists in the manufacture of forbearable articles.

Forbearance (*forbē'rans*). [*as prec.* + *-ANCE*.] Originally (like *abearance*) a legal term (sense 3), which accounts for the hybrid formation.

1. The action or habit of forbearing, dispensing with, refraining or abstaining from (some action or thing). *Const. of, from, to with inf.*

1597 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 10 Tut, tut, here is a mannerly forbearance. 1599 — *Rich. II.* iv. i. 220 True Nobleness would Learne him forbearance from so foule a Wrong. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxv. 45 Bad, both in action, and forbearance! 1633 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 95, I might here instance Daniel's forbearance of the king's meats. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 3 Without any . . . remarkable forbearance of the common amusements of young men. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Orlando* iv. (1798) 65 His forbearance to obey would be more alarming. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 39 Laws which rendered criminal . . . the forbearance of repairing to church. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 22 The various acts and forbearances which a man supposes to constitute the sum of his duty.

2. Forbearing conduct or spirit; patient endurance under provocation; indulgence, lenity.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 41 Commanding the virtue of patience or forbearance. 1645 BR. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 43 If their sufferings be just, my forbearances are mercifull. 1741 MIDDLTON *Cicero* II. x. 412, I have now put an end to my forbearance of him. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 314 The man of the world treats the institutions of religion with more respect and forbearance.

3. Abstinence from enforcing what is due, *esp.* the payment of a debt.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 385 You are forced (because of credit and forbearance) to give a greater price. 1590 RECORDE, *etc. Gr. Arts* (1640) 495 What is wonne or lost in the 100 pound forbearance for 12 months. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 31 In Debts and Forbearances, where Contract has not settled it between the Parties. 1773 ACT 13 *Geo. III.* c. 63 § 30 No Subject . . . shall . . . take . . . above the Value of twelve Pounds for the Forbearance of one hundred Pounds for a Year. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 129 Interest is the premium or sum allowed for the loan, or forbearance of money.

Prose. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 41 Forbearance is no quittance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 53 He . . . soon shall find Forbearance no acquittance.

þ *a. Comb.*: forbearance money, money paid to a creditor (in addition to the interest) for allowing the repayment of a loan to be deferred beyond the stipulated time.

1668 SEDLEY *Bluberry Gard.* ii. ii, Thou and I might live comfortably on the forbearance money, and let the interest run on. 1751 E. HAYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. xiv. 155 It must be that she has kept it [the penalty of a bond] off by large interest and forbearance-money.

transf. (allusively). 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 220 Foote . . . was only anxious to extort forbearance-money from the timid.

Forbearant (*forbē'rānt*), a. [*as prec.* + *-ANT*.] Forbearing, indulgent, patient.

1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* P. x. 14, 17 p. 32 God is Wisdome It selfe; and therefore forbearant. 1830 EXAMINER 419/2 The temper of George IV may have been forbearant. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xii. (1860) 342 The world at large is not so forbearant.

Hence **Forbearantly** *adv.*

1855 in OCHLIVY *Suppl.*, whence in mod. Dicts.

Forbearer (*forbē'rar*), [*FORBEAR* v. + *-ER*.] One who or that which forbears.

1570 ACT 13 *Edic.* c. 8 § 5 Contracts . . . whereupon it not reserved . . . to the Lender, Contractor, Shifter, Forbearer or

Deliverer, above the Sum of ten Pound. 1580 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlii. (1878) 29 The West [wind] as a father all goodnesse doth bring. The East a forbarer, no manner of thing. 1641 J. BALL *Annu. Canne Pref.*, Hee lived and dyed a strict forbearer . . . of all such corruptions. 1755 JOHNSON, *Forbearers*, an intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

Forbearing (*forbē'ring*), *vbl. sb.* [*as prec.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. **FORBEAR**.

13. . . K. *Alis.* 3826 There was yewe no forbearing; By-tweene favasour and kyng. 13. . . *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxii. 780 Worschou pou folly flesch-fadur. And hat in two manner of binges: In boxumnesse and for-beynges. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. lxxxi. What is synne but a wanting or a forbeyring of good. 1529 *Supplic. to King* 41 Forbearinge of bodely workes & kep-ynge ydle holy dayes. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xii. 91 b. The leuyng out of felonye, sacrilege, & murder, is rather a token of wylnes then any forbeyring or fauour. 1570 ACT 13 *Edic.* c. 8 § 5 The Loan or forbearing of a hundred Pound for one Year. 1641 HINOE *J. Bruen* v. 16 The forbearing of meats and drinks. 1659 HAMMOND *On Pl.* x. 13 Paraphr. 55 Thy longanimity in forbearing of wicked men.

Forbearing (*forbē'ring*), *ppl. a.* [*as prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That forbears; patient under provocation, long-suffering; *þ* abstinent.

c 1425 *Eng. Conquest* lren. xxxvi. (1896) 88 He was . . . [of] mete, & of drynke ful meet & for-beyngne. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* ii. 24 The seruant of the Lord must not strive; but bee gentle vnto all men . . . patient [margin. Or, forbearing]. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 401 There is a time . . . For long-forbearing clemency to wait. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* x. (1876) 85 Madame Beck was . . . forbearing with all the world.

Hence **Forbearingly** *adv.*, **Forbearinglyness**.

1821 *Examiner* 660/2 The fitness of whipping Mr. Muir was . . . forbearingly negatived. 1855 CLARKE *Dict.*, *Forbearingness*. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. (1875) 406 Considerations of pity, tenderness, and forbearingness.

þ **Forbear**, v. *Obs.* For forms see **BEAT** v. [*for*-*pref.* + **BEAT** v.] a. *trans.* To beat severely; to cover with bruises or stripes. b. To beat down, overcome, c. *pa. ppl.* only. Of a path: Well-beaten or trodden.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 198 So elde and hue hit hadde a-leynted and forbete. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* li. Alle blake was thayre brees, forbetun with brandis. c 1439 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 29 Al hi fleisch bloodi for-bet. c 1439 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* ii. lxxii. (1869) 103 Thou art not the firste pilgrime . . . the wey is al forbeten. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxiv. v. This king . . . Came home agayn . . . Al for-beten.

Forbause: see **BECAUSE** A. 1 and B. 1.

þ **Forbed**, *ppl. a.* [*for*-*forbē*, a. OF. *forbir* (see **FURBISH** v. + *-ED* 1.) = **FURBISHED**.]

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxvi. 84 The honour of such persone is clene forbed harneys.

þ **Forbehest**, *Obs.* — [*for*-*pref.* + **BEHEST**.] A promise previously given.

a 1400 *Prynner* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1875) II. 75 That we be maad worthi to the forbiheests of crist.

þ **Forbid**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [*next vb.*] A forbidding. (Cf. **FORBODE** sb.)

1602 W. WATSON *Decadron* 338 For what is more inouate preposterous, and beyond all gods forbid, then this new fanglens in you to prefer [etc.]. 1740 CRYSTEN *Regimen* ii. 72 With what an evident Forbid, the Jewish Law directs this permit of animal Food.

Forbid (*forbīd*), v. Pa. t. forbad, forbada (-bæd); pa. ppl. forbidden (-bīd'n). Forms: *Infyn.* 1-2 forbeodan (*north.* forbēda), 2-4 forbeoden, 3-5 forbeode(n, -yn, 4 -bedd, -beed, 5 -bidde, -bide, -byde), 4-6 *Sc.* forboid, (7 for-bidd), 4- forbid. *Pa. t.* 1 forbeād, 2-3 forbead, (3 -bæd, -bet(h), 3-5 forbeod(e, forbode, 4 -baad, -badde, -bed, -beed), 5 -bat (6, 7 -bod(de), 6-8 forbid, 4- forbad, forbade. *Pa. ppl.* 1 for-boden, 3-6 forbode(n, 5 -bade, -bed(e), 5-8 for-bod(de(n, 6-9 forbid, 6- forbidden. Also weak *pa. t.* 4 forbeodde, -bedid, *pa. ppl.* 5 forbeadd, [OE. *forbeodan*, *pa. t. forbead*, *pl. buidon*, *pa. ppl. forboden*, f. *FOR*-*pref.* + *bēodan* to BMD; = *OFris.* *forbiada*, *Dn.* *verbiiden*, OHG. *far*, *forbitan* (MHG. and Ger. *verboten*), Goth. *faurbiudan*. Cf. ON. *fyrirbiðda*.]

1. *trans.* To command (a person or persons) not to do, have, use, or indulge in (something), or not to enter (a place); to prohibit. In many diverse constructions.

a. with double object; of the person (*orig. dative*), and of the thing prohibited. Also in *pass.* with either the person or the thing as subject; in the latter case, the indirect obj., if a sb., is preceded by *to*.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 1018 And cwæð þet se papa hit him for-boden hæfde. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hwi for-bead þu god þes trowes westin. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2981 And þu folc fore he for-bead. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13029 (Cott.) He for-bedd him þat womman. c 1330 R. BRUNER *Chron. Itace* (Rolls) 9158 He . . . þat þeym be lond first forbed. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 519 Forbeod us thing, and that desire we. c 1394 P. *Pl.* *Credite* 769 God wold . . . falles freres [were] forbodeþen be fayre ladis chaubres! 1459-1530 *Myrr.* *Our Lady* 21 That is forbodeþen vs by holy church. 1529 RASTELL *Pastynye, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 29, I was ordeyned that preestis Grekes myght have wyfis, which to preestis Latens was forbodeþen. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 164 To be forbid the sweets that seeme so good. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 20 There be some other Internals, very rare, and forbidden to yong beginners. 1697 DIVYEN *Æneid* vi. 760 The chaste and holy Race Are

all forbidden this polluted Place. 1720 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. Burnet* 20 July. My sex is usually forbid studies of this nature. 1793 COWPER *On Spaniel Bear* 11, Against my orders, whom you heard Forbidding you the prey. 1838 LYTTON *Lella* 1. ii. When strength and courage are forbid me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 11. 351 The archbishop... had long been forbidden the court. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) 11. i. iv. Their (the Turks') religion forbids them every sort of painting. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 1. vi. Will you forbid him the house where I know he is safe?

b. with personal object (in OE. either *dat.* or *accus.*) and an infinitive (formerly with *for* too; rarely without *to* as second object.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 14. Nelle ge hig for-beodan cuman to me. c 1200 ORMIN 6499 Till Herode king onnænn He þeism forbeode to turnenn. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Þe eppel þæt ich lorde is forbeode me to etene, & nout forto bidden. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 6 Thai.. weren forbodun of the Hooly Gost for to speke of the word of God in Asya. c 1450 *Tr. de Invitation* 1. xxv. He lakich inward comfort, & he is forbeoden to seke eny outward. 1562 BULLEVIN *Dial. Searles & Chir.* 42b. We be also forbeoden to use reuerences. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* 1. ii. 427 You may as well Forbid the Sea for to obey the Monne. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wits Pilgr.* Grosart 191 But... I am forbeod... to tell it you. 1817 L. ELLERROUGH in MAULE & SELWYN *Rep.* VI. 316 He distinctly forbids the defendants to accept any more of their drafts.

† c. with personal obj. and negative clause. *Obs.* O. E. *Chron.* an. 675 Swa ic for beode þe and ealle þe biscopas þe æfter ðe cuman. þæt ge nan onsting ne hænien of þæt mynstre. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Ich forbeode ou þet non of ou ne ileue þes doctres sondesmon. c 1275 *Passion* 581 in O. E. *Mss.* 53 Iesus... bire þo for-beod, þæt heo attrnye ne scolde his honde ne his fet. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 85 By þese trees þe grete kyng Alexander was forbeode, þæt he schulde neuere come in Babylon. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 124 She silly Queene... Forbad the boy he should not passe those grounds.

d. with omission of personal object, and with the thing prohibited expressed (a) by *sh.* or *pron.* († const. *from*); (b) by an infinitive; (c) by an obj.-sentence (in early use with a negative, which the later idiom omits); (d) by object and infinitive.

(a) c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal.. heordom for-beodan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Þe hollie boc hit forbet. 1340 *Ayren.* 8 In þis heste ys uorbeode zenne of hate. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* 1. in Ashm. (1652) 15 Almighty God From Great Doctours hath this Science forbeod. 1533 ELYOR *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 78 b. Wyne is not to be forbeoden. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Proclamation to forbid maskers. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 67 In the Year 325, Gladiators were expressly forbid. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2. V. 34, I. 1. think that the Lacedaemonian law-giver was right in forbidding pleasure.

(b) 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1147 To defowle hit euer vpon folde fast he forbeodes. 1526-34 *TINOALE Luke* xxiii. 2 Forbiddinge to paye tribute to Cesar. 1723 *State of Russia* 11. 282 For which reason he had forbidden to carry anybody of his Majesty's Retinue over the River.

(c) 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 2 For-beodende þæt man þam casere gafol ne sealde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 496 The king... forbod that he ne soulden non of is lond sowe. 1340 *Ayren.* 8 Þis heste uorbyet þæt non ne ssel slake oþren. 1450-1500 *Myrrour of our Lady* xi. Ie forbeoden vnder payne of cursure, that no man schulde haue ne drawe eny tæxte of holy scripture in to Englyshe. 1619 BRENT *Tr. Sarpi's Com. Trent* iv. (1629) 355 It was forbid. that the Patrone... should not make the presentation to any but the Bishop. 1658 W. BURTON *Comment. Hin. Antouin.* 121 He forbad that not any body should... use a silver drinking cup.

(d) 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 2 Forbodinge tributis to be 3000 to Cesar. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* 11. xxvi. 137 Another Law, that forbiddeth it to be put in execution. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 75 This [the Swiss] Song... is forbid to be sung among their Regiments hired in the Service of other Nations. 1865 KNIGHT *Sch. Hist. Eng.* iv. 125 The governor of the Castle forbade the Church Service to be performed.

e. with the personal object only. Const. *from*, † of (a thing). Now rare.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 He þe wule forbeode of his eþane onstih. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3795 In Godys name I thee forbeode. Rychen þe pore, þæt non leue. c 1400 MAUNORV. (1839) viii. 87 Therefore forbade he (David) make the Temple in that place; but oure Lord forbade him. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8b. I forbeode all synful persons from the studyenge of this treatise. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & F.* Bij b. Of all temporal service are we forbeode. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. 178 Whom though he oft forbad, Yet for no bidding... Would he restrayned by his attendance. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 117 The soldiers wished to take part in it also; and, though forbidden, forced their way into the palace. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 He forbade both men and women from entering them. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 61 He forbade Hilary Bishop of Narbonne from all metropolitan rights.

f. *absol.* or with ellipsis of both objects.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* 1. iii. 19 Hauē patience Noble Duke, I may not Henry. The Cardinal of Winchester forbids 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 62 Forbid who will, none shall from me withhold Longer thy offred good.

2. In various modified uses.

a. *fig.* To exclude, keep back, hinder, restrain. Now chiefly of circumstances, conditions, etc.: To constitute a prohibition or imperative reason against; to render impossible or undesirable.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxix. 101 (Spelm.) Fram callum wege yfelo ic forbeod þæt mine. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Parler* xxxiii. 13 For bede þæt tonge ge. 1382 WYCLIF *2. v.* 25 3ours synnes forbeiden good for 3ou. 1573 BARRET *Av. F.* 847 To forbeide, to lette, to stoppe, *inhibere*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 596 The way to hasten the Breeding of Salt-Petre, is to forbid the Sunne, and the Growth of Vegetables. 1697 VOL. IV.

DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 11. 740 Clouds of smouldring Smoke forbad the Sacrifice. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xii. 148 Whose spreading arms... Forbid the tempest and protect the ground. 1750 GRAY *Eleg.* xvii. Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command... Their Lot forbad. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* iv. 1. The state I left her in forbids all hope. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 19 A pool, that effectually forbids the foot of the explorer. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Est.* 11. 138 His limits forbade him to draw copiously. 1870 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* (1890) 51 The Bible... forbids the veriest hind... to be ignorant of the existence of other countries and other civilizations.

b. In deprecatory phr. *God, Heaven, the Lord forbid*, usually with a clause or sentence as direct object, rarely with an indirect object; also *absol.* as an exclamation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Þet God forbeode ou. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4372 (Cott.) Godd forbedd i suld him suike. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xii. 255. I wame 3ow of a thing. To happyn thamme [as god forbid]! c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 910 *Thisbe*, God forbeode þat a woman can Ben as trewe and loyngve as a man. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5590 Nay, drifin for-be-de I c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 624 Gret God forbeide it suld be so with this. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) 11. 760 Our Lorde forbid that ye loue together the worse for the selfe same cause that ye ought to love together the better. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. iii. The Heavens forbid your highness such mishap! 1601 SHAKS. *Puel. N.* ii. 11 Fortune forbid my out-side haue not charmd her. 1666 — *Tr. & Cr.* 11. iii. 208 This [Lord] goe to him? Jupiter forbid. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xl. 19 My God forbid it mee that I should doe this thing. — *Gal.* ii. 7 God forbid. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 105 Gods I shall the ravisher display your bair, While the Pops envy... Hooour forbid! 1738 — *Epil. Sat.* 1. 105 God Heavn forbid, that I should blast their glory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2. I. 34) Do you mean a knowledge of Shoemaking? God forbid.

† c. with weakened sense: To argue or give one's opinion against. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 30244 Summe hit gonne ræden summe to for-beoden.

† d. To deny, refuse. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vi. 29 Ne for-beod him no þine tuncan. c 1205 LAV. 30226 Whader he hit wolde unne oðder him for-beode. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137/2 To Forbed, *abdicare, abnuere*.

† e. To defy, challenge.

1588 BP. ANREWES *Sern.* 1 Tim. vi. 17-19, I forbid them... to shew me in Rhemes or in Rome... such a shew as we have seene here these last two daies.

† f. To lay under a ban, curse, interdict.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* 1. iii. 21 He shall lue a man forbid. 1819 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes*, Werner ii. Oh, I shall pass... my time in solitude... a man forbidden.

† 3. To countermand. *Obs. rare.*

1665 SIR W. COVENTRY in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 106 Some [ships] were ordered and others forbid.

† 4. To put off for a time, to postpone. *Obs.*

[Perh. another word (*for-bide), or an erroneous use: Caxton has *forborn*, which expresses the sense.]

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 Iosue... renewede þe circumsion þat was forbeode fourty ȝer in wyldernes. *Ibid.* III. 51 Olympiades... was i-holde ones in fyue ȝer, lesth he schulde be forȝete and iere lengere forbeode.

† Forbid, *pp.* a. *Obs.* = FORBIDDEN. Forbid tree (see quot. 1662).

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Intro. vii. By tasting of that Fruit forbid. 1662 PERVIS *Diary* 14 Aug. Many trees there [Forest of Dean] left at a great fall in Edward the Third's time, by the name of forbid-trees, which at this day are called vordid trees.

† Forbiddable, *a. Obs.*—1 [f. FORBID v. + -ABLE.] That may be forbidden.

c 1449 PROCOCK *Repr.* 470 In which thei ben forbeodable.

Forbiddal, *noun-wd.* [f. FORBID v. + -AL.] The act of forbidding.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* 11. ii. Nay, sweet lady mine, no forbiddal!

Forbiddance (fōbɪdˈdɑːns). [f. as *pre.* + -ANCE.] The action of forbidding, an instance of this; prohibition, interdiction; also, a command or edict against (something).

1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* v. Forbiddance doth but what desire. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 180 This absolute forbiddance of what they had more mind to have been entertain'd with. 1855 R. BOYLE *B. v. Wiseman* 26 The act of forbiddance to say mass. 1873 OUIOA *Pascari* I. 98 My father's forbiddance had taken from me many of my old pleasures.

Forbiden (fōbɪdˈn), *pp.* a. [pa. *pp.* of FORBID v.] In senses of the vb.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Þe forbeodene appel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1861 (Cott.) Forbiden beistes war [sc. hail] in lede. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1865) 57 That the said maister Thomas sholde say massis in forbiden... placez. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ix. 128 Quhen scho to Troy forbodun hymenous socht. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* 11. i. 26 Before we enter his forbidden gates. 1619 BRENT *Tr. Sarpi's Com. Trent* 11. (1629) 293 To eate... forbidden meates, in Lent. 1782 COWPER *Retrem.* 266 His hours of leisure... employs In drawing pictures of forbidden joys. a 1839 PRAED *Focus* (1864) 11. 109, I entered that forbidden room.

b. *spec.* Forbiddance degrees, certain degrees of relationship within which persons are forbidden to marry; forbidden fruit, (a) that forbidden to Adam (Gen. ii. 17), also *fig.*; (b) hence, a name given to several varieties of *Citrus*, esp. *C. decumana*;

† forbidden time (Sc. Law), the close time for fish. 1609 SKENE *Quon. Attach.* xxxvii. heading. Of forbidden Tyme in Fishing. 1662 STURMILL *Orig. Sac.* 11. iii § 5 He required from him the observance of that positive command of not eating of the forbidden fruit. 1663 FLAGELLUM or O. Cromwell (ed. 2) 5 The stealing and tasting of

the forbidden fruit of Sovereignty. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 212 Some sweet oranges, others bitter ones, others again forbidden fruit. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Pomology*, a name under which forbidden fruit is sometimes sold in this country by fruiterers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Forbidden Fruit *Citrus Paradisi*.—(of London) a variety of the shaddock *C. decumana*. 1872 Gloss. *Ecc.* Terms used Shipley, Forbidden Degrees.

Hence Forbiddably *adv.*; Forbiddensness.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* 1. ii. 417 He thinks... that you haue toucht his Queene Forbiddenly. 1647 BOYLE *Dict. agst. Swearing* vii. Wks. 1772 VI. 10 Since the sinfulness of swearing does consist, not in the diversity of our oaths, but in their forbiddenness. 1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle* 41 Nothing but the forbiddenness of self-dispatch hindered his acting it.

Forbider (fōbɪdər). [f. FORBID v. + -ER.] One who forbids.

c 1449 PROCOCK *Repr.* v. ii. 92 Forbeders whiche wolden forbede wedding. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 A forbydder the tribute to be payed to Cesar. 1643 MILTON *Disput.* 11. xx. (1851) 218 The Papists... are the strictest forbidders of divorce. 1849 CURZON *Frisht Monast.* i. 20 Another attendant upon public men, who... is called a yassakji, or forbider.

Forbidding (fōbɪdɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [see -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FORBID; a prohibition.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20527 (Cott.) He ete again mi forbidding. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 85 Þis forbedyng is colourd by holynes. 1601 DONNE *Progr. Soulix.* Poems (1633) 5 Her whom the first man did wive, Whom, and her race, only forbiddings drive. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 753 But his forbidding Commends thee more. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 142 It amounts almost to a total Forbidding.

Forbidding (fōbɪdɪŋ), *pp.* a. [see -ING².]

1. That forbids, in senses of the vb.

1573 BARRET *Av. F.* 849 Forbidding, *retans*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11. 475 But they Dreaded not more th' adventure then his voice Forbidding.

2. *esp.* That forbids, or disinclines to, a nearer approach; repellent, repulsive, uninviting; a chiefly of a person, his manner, looks, etc.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 301 ¶ 2 That awful Cast of the Eye and forbidding Frown. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* 3 June Wks. 1871 IV. 560 Doors and entrances of the houses dirty and forbidding. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Old Econ.* 11. 299 A forbidding-looking creature. 1840 DICKENS *Dom. C. Shop* 111. An elderly man of remarkably hard features and forbidding aspect. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 21, I do not know that I ever saw any winged creature of so forbidding an aspect.

b. of a country, sea-coast, the weather, etc. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 280 Although the land is so desert and forbidding. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* 11. xxvi. 264 We saw the same forbidding wall of belt-ice. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 262 The coast... is exceedingly rocky and forbidding. 1887 T. HARVEY *Woodlanders* 11. i. 8 The morning looked forbidding enough.

Hence Forbiddingly *adv.*; Forbiddensness.

1848 CRAIG *Forbiddingly*. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimen Vi.* vi. 75 The Ravine... [was] forbiddingly hard to crest. 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 45/1 The Beacon hills... frown forbiddingly.

† Forbind, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forbindan*, f. *FOR- pref.* + *bindan* to BIND.] *trans.* To bind up.

c 807 K. ALFREDO *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 104 Ne forbinde ge no ðem beriscendum oxum ðone mud. a 1200 in *Fragm. Ælfrie's Gloss.* (1838) 5 Þæt wreccbe wif... forbindeþ þæs dædan muþ. c 1200 ORMIN 4524 Itt forbindeþ all þweort ut & blendeþ manness heorte.

† Forbirth, *Obs. rare.* In 4 forbirth(e), -burth(e). [f. *FOR- pref.* + BIRTH. Cf. *Ger. vorgehurt*.] a. Birthright. b. The first-born.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3518 (Cott.) Esau bis forbirth said. *Ibid.* 6091 (Cott.) All þe for-birthis sal i sla.

Forbirth, *obs. form* of FURBISH.

† Forbite, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. 3 forbat, -bot. [f. *FOR- pref.* + BITE v.; = *Du. verbiten*, *Ger. verbeissen*.] *trans.* To bite. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1205 LAV. 6497 Pat deor... rædde o þene stede and for-bat him þa breste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. 76 Pat luper dur opur sture forbot his stes breste. 1377 LANGL. *P. PL.* B. xvi. 35 The Fleeshe is a fel wynde... forbirth the blossmes.

1586 J. JOOKER *Giralt. Irel.* in *Holmes* 11. 87/2 When his braines are forebitten with a bottle of nappie ale. Forblack: see *FOR- pref.* 10.

† Forbleed, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR- pref.* + BLEED. Cf. *Ger. verbluten*.] In *pa. pp.* Forbled; exhausted with bleeding; covered with blood.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24395 (Cott.) Quen þat mi sun was al forbled. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 He w i drawe al aboute he feeldes... al forbled. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxx. Sir Tristram waste fayne and forbledde.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xv. 257/2 Hesente home his sharte full of woundes and of holes and all forbledde. 1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) 1. 306 All the laif, rycht bludie and forbled, Tba left the feild.

† Forblend, *v.* 1 *Obs.*—1 [f. *FOR- pref.* + BLEND v. 1; = *Ger. verblenden*.] *trans.* To blind. c 1200 ORMIN 2985 Sinne... Forblendep all þin heorte.

† Forblend, *v.* 2 *Obs.*—1 [f. *FOR- pref.* + BLEND v. 2] *trans.* To confound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18056 (Cott.) Min wicked werkes eke For-blended wer thoru his aun speke.

Forbliss: see *FOR- pref.* 9.

† Forblow, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forblūwan*, f. *FOR- pref.* + *blūwan* to BLOW.] *trans.* a. To blow about or away. b. To blow out, inflate. c 893 K. ALFREDO *Ors.* v. iv. § 5 Con... an wind, and for-bleow hie ut on sæ. c 1000 *Sar. Leech.* 11. 240 Gif mon bleow hie ut on sæ. c 1000 *Sar. Conf.* 1. 160 The ship... is sic forblawen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* 1. 160 The ship... is sic forblawen.

forstorned and forbolve. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. 50. A grete hely ful of wynd forstorned and forblowen.

Hence **Forblown**, **Forblowing** *ppl. adjs.*

14. *Lydg. Life V. M. xviii.* (1484) Cvi. With your forblowe blowingy vanite. [*MS. Ashm.* 39 f. 28 b, has;—your forblowunge vanite.]

† **Forbode**, *sb.* Obs. exc. arch. Forms: 1-6 forbod (6 forbodd), 3-7, 9 forbode, 3, 5 forbot (5-bote), 5-6 forbott. [*OE. forbod, f. forbōdan to FORBID; = Du. verbod, MHG., mod. Ger. verbod, ON. forbod.*] A forbidding; a prohibition, interdiction, prohibitory ordinance. To lay in forbode: to put under prohibition, to prohibit.

a 1000 *Pol. Laws Alfred* xli. Gewines þæt hit þara manna forbod ware. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11. No prest ne mai him chastien, ne mid forbode, ne mid scrifte, ne mid cursinge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 765 (Cott.) Our lauerd in forbot has it laid. c 1449 *Peacock* *Lepr.* iii. 291. I eny oon forbode, maad in Iewis lawe to preestis, schulde binde also Cristen preestis. 1548 *Udall, etc. Eras. Par. Luke* vi. 73. Why dooe ye in this geare whiche it is against all gods forbod to dooe on the Sabbath daies. 1626 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat.* Exod. xx. 3. Gods forbode bindeth most strictly and alwayes.

b. To pass, be above or beyond, God's forbode: said of anything outrageous or extravagant.

1515 *Mone K. Rich. III.* in *Grafton Chron.* 11. 826 King Richarde, whome he... had holpen, susteyned and set forward above all Gods forbode. a 1529 *Skelton Image Hyppoc.* Wks. II. 425. It passeth Godes forbod that ever it should be. 1596 *Nashe Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 99. He is beyond all reason, or Gods forbod, distractedly enamoured of his own beautie. 1602 *W. Watson Decadion* 247. Marry the course that was held by them passeth all Gods forbod: as our phrase is.

c. (Over) God's forbode = God forbid.

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B. vi.* 176. Lordes forbode ellis! c 1400 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 12. Over Godes forbode to the Thank or thew to kun me. 1598 *FLORIO, Dictione* god forbid, gods forbode. 1820 *Scott Ivanhoe* xi. 'Over God's forbode!' said Prince John.

d. A use of this phrase as an asseveration.

1575 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 303. Who toke upon hir then, with money ooth and forbotts, that ther was never man that was fawter with hir.

† **Forbode**, *v.* Obs. rare. [*f. prec. sb.*; cf. *ON. forbōda*.] = **FORBID**.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6428. Forbode the firke þi fode to wyn. c 1475 *Rail Colgar* 746. The curagious knichtis bad haue him to hing... 'God forbot' he said, 'my thank war sic thing To him that succourit my lyfe!'

Forbolen: see **FOR-PRF.** 1.6.

† **Forbow**, *v.* Obs. [*OE. forbiſ-an, f. FOR-PRF. + biſ-an to BOW.*] *trans.* To pass by or avoid by making a circuit; to shun.

a 1000 *Byrthnouth* 325 (Gr.) Næs þæt na se Godric, þe þa gude forbeah. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Job* 164. Se wer wæs... forbeuzende yfel. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63. Forbow iuel and do god. c 1230 *Hali Meil.* 17. Fleh alle thinges & forbiu georne þæt tus ubotliche lue of mahe arisen.

† **Forbrai**, *v.* Obs. Forms: see **BRAID** *v.* [*OE. forbrēdan, brēdan, f. FOR-PRF. + brēdan, brēdan: see BRAID* *v.*] a. *trans.* To transform, pervert, corrupt. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become corrupt, decay.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxviii. § 1. Þæt hit sceolde mid hire drycneft þa men forbrædan. c 1220 *Bestiary* 124. Danne he is forbroken and forbroiden. *Ibid.* 174. If ðu hauest is broken Al ðu forbrodest [sic] forwurdas and forgelust. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1384. The rihte i-kunde swo forbreideth.

Hence **Forbroide** (*npl. a.*), distorted, monstrous. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1379. He is un-sele and for-brode. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 490. Hi founde an vewe geaus vorbroide [v. r. forbreiden, forbreide] men as it were.

† **Forbrea**, *v.* Obs. [*OE. forbreacan, f. FOR-PRF. + breacan to BREAK.*] *trans.* a. To break in pieces, crush. b. To interrupt.

a 1000 *Ælf. Gosp.* John xxi. 31. Þæt man forbræce hyra sceancan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3049. Treas it for-brac. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 375. Rycharde... vor bræc pere hyr necke ntuo. a 1300 *E. E. Fastler* xxviii. 7. Þe snare for-broken es in ai. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* xv. pr. 108. I... for-bræc þe entencioun of þis þat entendede [sic] site to seyne oþerþinges. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 101. Edmond had al forbroken þe Dames. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xix. (1839) 19. Al my teethe ben wæted and forbroken.

Forbrittened, -broiden: see **FOR-PRF.** 1.8.

† **Forbrui**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 4-5 forbruse, 5 forbrise, forbruyse. [*f. FOR-PRF. + BRUISE.*] *trans.* Only in *pa. ppl.* a. To bruise severely; to cover with bruises. b. To break to pieces.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 624. In a chare men aboute him bare Al forbrui, bothe bak and syde. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxvi. 84. Helme and palet to beten and forbruynd c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* li. Vnnethe myzte these sturmen men stund yppe 17376. To for-brissute, and for-blid. c 1450 *Mertin* 239. Alle for brosed and full very of traunayle.

† **Forburn**, *v.* Obs. For forms see **BURN**. [*a. OE. forbernan* (*trans.*) = *OHG. ferbernan* (*Ger. verbrennen*). b. *OE. forbornan, -hyrnan* str. (*intr.*) = *OHG. farbrinnan*.]

1. *trans.* To destroy, torture, or injure by burning. *O. E. Chron.* an. 685. Pone [Mull] mon eft on Cent forburne. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Exod.* iii. 3. Ic ga and zeseo. I hwi þeos þyrne ne si forbræned. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27. He mahte beon ane berninde glede þæt hine al for-bernað purut to cole. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 37. Seyn Poules chyrche of Londone was ek verlarnd þu. a 1400 *Oleotian* 216. With ryght schall þe all for-brunt. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* to Pus for-brent, he roryd as a deuyll for peyne.

2. *intr.* To burn, be burnt, or consumed. Also, To be on fire. *Ili.* and *fig.*

Beowulf 1669 (Gr.) Forþan brogden mæl. c 893 *K. ÆLFRED* *Oros.* vi. 1. Com micel fyrþyrne on Romeburg, þæt þer binnan forburnon xv tunas. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 419. Vor þu forbernest wel ne3 for onde. a 1350 *Leg. Road* (1871) 23. Euerich stede þæt we on stepten for brende al wip vre fete. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3286. Some ous tyd ber for-brenne wyþ sorge & deshonour.

† **Forburst**, *v.* Obs. [*f. FOR-PRF. + BURST.*] *intr.* To burst asunder; to break.

a 1000 *Laws Ethelred* iii. iv. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* i. 294. Slea man hine þæt him forberste se sweora. c 1205 *LAY.* 1012. [He] breid Geogmagof þæt him þe rug for-berst.

Forbush, obs. form of **FURBISH**.

† **Forbuy**, *v.* Obs. For forms see **BUY**. [*f. FOR-PRF. + BUY.*] *trans.* To buy off. a. To ransom; esp. to redeem (from sin, bell, etc.). b. To atone for. c. To gain over; to bribe.

a. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 164. As man was thora trowe by-cou3t, In trowe he scholde be for-bou3t. a 1330 *Othel* 1710. Takeþ me on liue & sle me nou3t, Leet mi lif be for-bou3t. c 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) i. 192. Christe... comen [is] man-kinde to forbye From God in maystie.

b. 1340 *Ayenh.* 78. Hi couþen hire zennen uorbege. c 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) ii. 79. My Lorde uppon the roode tree you synnes hath forbought.

c. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17464 (Cott.) Þai war for-boght þe soth to bele. 1393 *Gowen Conf.* i. 212. He which hindreth every kinde And for no gold may be forbought.

Hence **Forbuy**, a redeemer.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* liv. 8. The Lord, thi forbiere. c 1450 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 400. I am he they call Messy, fore-buyer of Israell.

Forbye (*fōbai*), *prep.* and *adv.* Also 3-5 forbi, (5 for), 5-6 foreby, (7 forbay, 9 fore-by). [*f. FOR-adv. or prep. + BY.* Cf. *Du. voorbij*, *Ger. vorbei*; also (from *Ger.*) *Sw. förbi*; *Da. forbi*.] *a. prep.*

1. Of position: Hard by, near. Obs. exc. Sc. 1506 *SPENSER F. Q. v.* ii. 54. As when a Falcon hath with nimble flight Flowen at a flush of ducks, foreby the brooke.

1586 *M. PORTER* *'Senter Johnny'* 12. The Smith... Had... his snug abode Forbye his smiddy.

2. Of motion: Past; close by. Obs. exc. arch. In early use following the *obj.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20884 (Cott.) A ded he quickend wit his schade Quills þat he him for bi glad. 13... *A. K.* 5487. Alisaundur cometh upon his mule. And flyngeth gode skowr hem forby. c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 125. Sche cam forby ther the jugs stood. c 1430 *Syr Gern.* (Roxb.) 5748. The spere... forbi the visage glode. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* i. clviii. 191. They passed foreby the frenchmens bushment. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. i. 15. A goodly Lady did foreby them rush. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* iii. 316. She went on toward the sea, for by the port.

3. *fig.* † a. In preference to, before, beyond. Obs. † b. In transgression of. Obs. 1

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13314 (Cott.) To petre... For bi all his oþer fens, Mast priuelege he gaf. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chon.* (1810) 26. A stone þat Hauelok kast wele forbi euer likene. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxiii. 107. Suteff of witte... forby any oþer folk of þe world. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4930. To take fleshe of the wombe for þe oþere wymmen alle.

b. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3988. For bi min red, quod ðu non del.

† 4. Beside, in comparison with. Also, by way of distinction from. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27365 (Cott.) Hu soft [it es] her for to mend forbi þat pine wit-ten end. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) vii. 25. þat es þe cause þat þai er cude clepe hare forby in oþer places. *Ibid.* xxiii. 101. Wymmen... þat er wedded beres crownes. þat þai may be knawen by forby þaim þat er vnwedded.

b. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3988. For bi min red, quod ðu non del.

5. Besides; not to mention. Only north. or arch.

1536 *BELLENOEN Cron.* scot. xiii. xvi. Forby þir three erillis and lord foresaid. 1637-50 *Row Hist.* Kirk (1842) 108. Twenty-four ministers... forby elders. 1676 *W. Row Contin. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 27. The special causes were forby the confession of sins to beg a blessing to the King. 1817 *LAOY L. STUART* in *Scott Fam. Lett.* (1894) i. 404. Forbye the young, I have met with an established blue-stocking who had never heard of Sir William Temple. 1879 *BROWNING Ned Bratts* 18. The regular crowd forbye. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 90. No doubt he had many a sin on his soul, forbye murder.

¶ 6. = **BY** 28.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q. v.* xi. 17. He tooke her forby the lilly hand, And her recomfited.

B. adv. 1. Of motion: a. Aside.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 286. He turned not forhi for leue ne for loth. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3361. A little forbi he smot. a 1800 *DRAWN Adam* viii in *Scott Minstr.* *Scot. Bord.* (1802) ii. 18. When he cam to his lady's bair door, He stude a little forbye.

b. Along, past. Now rare. Also, *fig.* † To go forby: to be passed over or slighted.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 110. Right zede þer forby, þe barons did no skille. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 345. But I will let fele of thame pas forby. 1423 *JAS. I. King's O.* xxx. To se the world and folk that went forby. a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Houn* cxvi. 473. He saluted them in passyng forby. 1864 *W. W. STOKY Roba di R.* (1864) 78. That time has been long forbye.

2. Besides, in addition.

1590 *J. BURKE* in *Watson Collect.* ii. (1709) 14. The other Burgisiss forby Wer cled in their pontiffical. 1724 *RAMSAY Teal.* *Misc.* (1733) i. 25. Forby, how sweet the numbers chime. a 1870 *TAKAHASHI* *Port. Wks.* (1846) 77. Forby he had a bashful spirit. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xii. There are the bairns forby... that must be learned their letters.

† **Forbyland**. *Yorksh. dial.* Obs. [*f. prec. adv. + LAND.*] ? Extra land.

1520 *M.S. Grant of Land at Ryton, Yorks.* One tenement with forbyland. 1621 *N. Riding Rec.* i. 27. A mesuag, a cotage, or forby lands (whiche I take to be demesnes).

† **Forbyesen**, *sb.* Obs. [*f. FOR-PRF. + BYESEN.*] a. An example, pattern, type. b. An illustration, parable. c. A proverb. d. A token.

a. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81. Her of me mei ane forbisne of twa brondest. c 1220 *Bestiary* 307. De her haueð kindestwo and forbisnes oc al so. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 980. A forbyse of bokumnes. 1393 *LANGEL P. Pl.* c. xviii. 277. He is a forbusne to alle bushshes.

b. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79. God almihti seið an forbisne to his folk in þe halie godspel and seið [etc.]. c 1308 *Song Times* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 197. Of tho... a vorbisne herd telle. 1362 *LANGEL P. Pl.* A. ix. 24. 'Bi a forbisene!' seiðe the frere. 'I schal the feire scheue.'

c. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 99. Thar bi men segget a vorbisne, Dahtet habbe that ilk best, That fuleth his owe nest. 1340 *Ayenh.* 47. Vor ase zayþ þe uorbisne 'leuedi of uaire dityng is arblast to alle bushshes.'

d. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4593 (Gütt.) For þoru þi for-bisn here, Witt þu þar sal be seuen zere of plente... in þi kingrike. 1485 *Caxton Trevisa's Higden* ii. l. (1527) 58. Soun some partes of a mannes bodye be forbyson & bodying of woondes.

† **Forbyesen**, *v.* Obs. Also 4 (erron.) forbyse. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a person) with examples. a 1300 [see **FORBYESING** *vbl. sb.*] c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* ii. 1341 (1390). It nedeth me noughe thee longe to forbyse.

2. To give (something) as an example.

Hence **Forbisened** *ppl. a.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 589. Dis forbisened ð[ing].

† **Forbyesening**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [see **ING** 1.]

1. The action of the vb. **FORBYESEN**; *concr.* an example, symbol, type.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2682 (Cott.) þe werk of circumcising bers in it self gett for-bise[n]g. *Ibid.* 1327 (Gütt.) For a for-biseneng nu zur fete [þing] haue I washen all. c 1425 *Wytoun Cron.* viii. xlii. 69. Syndry... cadd it iwil forbyesnyng.

2. A parable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7916 (Cott.) Pan come þe prophet to þe king And said him sulik a forbyesening. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii. 2. I sal open mi mouth in forbyeseninges.

† **Forcarve**, *v.* Obs. For forms see **CARVE**. [*OE. forcarfan, f. FOR-PRF. + carfan to CARVE.*] *trans.* To carve or cut asunder, down, in two, out, through; to cut to pieces.

O. E. Chron. an. 797. Her Romane Leone tam papan his tungon forcarfon. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Judith* 23. Þæt heo healfre forcarf þone sweoran him. c 1230 *Hali Meil.* ii. Meidenhad is te blompe þat heo ha eanes fulllice forcoruen ne spruted ha neuwer eft. 13... *Coer de L.* 1926. Seven chains, with his good swerde Our King for-carf amidward. c 1386 [see **FORCUT**]. 1460 *Lybennis Disc.* 1325. He... smot a strok of mayne... And forkarf bon and lyre.

† **Forcast**, *v.* Obs. [*f. FOR-PRF. + CAST; = Da. forkaste, Sw. förkasta.*] *trans.* To cast away; reject; to fling away, do away with.

a 1225 *Aner.* R. 278. Edmodnesse is forkeasting of wurdschipe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24550 (Cott.) þat hope forkast mi care. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi. 10. Of maghe for-kast I am in þe. 1340 *Ayenh.* 186. þe wolues drageþ uorþ þe children þer byþ uorkest. 1393 *Gowen Conf.* ii. 107. Where she lay A child for-cast.

† **Forcat**, *sc. Obs.* Also *foirchet*. [*ad. OF. *forcat = forchat forked stick, f. forche Fork* *sb.*]

'A rest for a musket' (Jam.).

1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 169. Furnist with... ane muscat with forcat, bedrol, and heid pece. *Ibid.* 191. Or ellis with ane muscat foirchet bandroll and heidpeice.

† **Forcatch**, *v.* Obs. [*ad. ONF. for-cachier (= Central OF. forchacier), f. for(s), FOR-PRF. + cachier (chacier): see CATCH* *v.* and **CHASE** *v.*] *trans.* To drive forth.

1393 *Gowen Conf.* Pro. 17. Fro the leese, whiche is pleine, Into the berres they forcatche here of.

Force (*fōrs*), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-6 fors, forse, (4 foors, forze), 3- force. [*a. F. force (= Pr. forsa, forza, Sp. fuerza, Pg. forca, It. forza): = popular L. *fortia, n. of quality f. L. fortis strong.*]

1. Strength, power.

† 1. Physical strength, might, or vigour, as an attribute of living beings (occas. of liquor). Rarely in pl. (= *F. forces*). Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7244 (Cott.) Thoru his fax his force was tint. c 1350 *Wyll. Patene* 3598. Þouþ he had fors of fourse swiche oþer: a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1006. And now vs fallis all oure force & oure flesch waykis. 1508 *DUNBAR Tur marit wenten* 180. He has a forune without force. 1570 *FLEMING Panofel Epist.* 194. Chosen men, hugest in stature, and fullest of force. 1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark* 22. Their Beere is of that force, and so mightie, that it serueth them in stende of meate, drinke, fire, and apparrell. 1611 *BINKE Dent.* xxiv. 7. His eye was not dimme, nor his natural force abated. 1697 *DUNYER Virg. Georg.* i. 249. Young Elms with early force in Coppes bow. 1715 *Pope* *Wind* iii. 89. Thy force, like steel, a temper'd hardness show. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) i. 245. The great hero of antiquity, in the thieving line, was eminent by his physical forces.

† b. *Of force*: full of strength, vigorous. Obs.

1577 *B. Gooch Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 75. The Willowes must be holpen with often waterings, that the nature of the tree may be of force [ut natura ligni viget].

c. † *With (one's) force*: with energy, with exertion of one's strength. *With all one's force*: putting forth all one's strength.

9. The real import or significance (of a document, statement, or the like); the precise meaning or 'value' (of a word, sentence, etc.) as affecting its context or interpretation; the power or value of a symbol or character.

1555 BONNER *Profit. Doctr.* M. iij, Thyrd is to be considered, the virtue, force, and effects of the said Sacrament. 1560 LOCKE *Govt.* I. v. § 4. We will... consider the Force of the Text in hand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 The Examination of the Force of the Particle *For*. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 5, I comprehend the force and meaning of this proposition. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In our language the *s* between two vowels has the Force or power of a *z*. An unite before a cypher has the Force of ten. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* & B. II. § 2 Several who make use of that word [proportion], do not always seem to understand very clearly the force of the term. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 353 We are next to consider the force and effect of a fine.

10. *†a.* (Without article prefixed): A large quantity or number, plenty; const. *of*, which is omitted in quot. 13... (cf. *f. force gens* and the like). *Most force*: the greater part (*obs.*). *b. A force*: a large number or quantity, a great deal. *The force*: the majority. *Obs. exc. dial.*

13... *Coer de L.* 1383 Two hundred scheyppys ben wel vytailid With force haywberks, swerdes and knyvyys. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* viii. 11 The men mast fors com till his pess. 1461 *Liber Plurcard.* xi. xi. (1877) 397 Of this detturis maist force ar lukkin in clay. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 669 The vther having force of freindis. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 255 Her maid, with a force of crying... said her master was dead. 1842 C. SUMNER *Let* 16 Sept. in S. Longfellow *Life of H. W. Longfellow* (1886) I. 414 The force of my acquaintance was among lawyers, judges, and politicians. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'There was a force o' folks', great numbers were present.

11. *Physics*, etc. Used in various senses developed from the older popular uses, and corresponding to mod. scientific uses of *L. vis*.

a. (= Newton's *vis impressa*: cf. sense 5). An influence (measurable with regard to its intensity and determinable with regard to its direction) operating on a body so as to produce an alteration or tendency to alteration of its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line; the intensity of such an influence as a measurable quantity.

Recent physicists mostly retain the word merely as the name for a measure of change of motion, not as denoting anything objectively existing as a cause.

1665 SALUSBURY *in Galilei's Mech.* 294 It will... be better, the Force that moveth the Weight upwards perpendicularly... being given, to seek the Force that moveth it along the Elevated Plane. 1686 NEWTON *Let* 20 June in Brewster *Life* I. 440 In one of my papers... above fifteen years ago, the proportion of the forces of the planets from the sun, reciprocally duplicate of their distances from him, is expressed. 1803 J. WOOD *Prime. Mech.* i. 15 Whatever changes, or tends to change, the state of rest or uniform rectilinear motion of a body, is called force. 1866 ANGL. *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 72 All the particles of matter exert an attractive force upon each other. 1876 B. STEWART *Heat* § 21 The force of gravity... is somewhat greater in London than at Paris. 1876 *Tart. Force in Reg. Adv. Phys. Sc.* (1885) 357 Unit force is, that force which, whatever be its source, produces unit momentum in unit of time.

b. (cf. sense 2). Formerly used for what Leibnitz called *vis viva*, now known as kinetic energy, and often extended to include potential energy: see ENERGY 6. *Conservation of force*: see CONSERVATION.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 307/1 The high tide at Chepstow is accounted for on 'the principle of the conservation of force'. 1870 JEVONS *Elen. Logic* xxiv. 209 Force cannot be created or destroyed by any of the processes of nature.

c. The cause of any one of the classes of physical phenomena, e.g. of motion, heat, electricity, etc., conceived as consisting in principle or power inherent in, or coexisting with, matter; such principles or powers regarded generically.

According to the now prevailing view that all physical changes are modes of motion, *force* in its generic sense comes to denote the one principle of which the separate *forces* are specific forms. But sense 11 *c* is no longer recognized as belonging to the technical language of physics.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 9 Force is that in bodies which produces motion and other sensible effects. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 8, I therefore use the term Force... as meaning that active principle inseparable from matter which induces its various changes. *Ibid.* 21 If Heat be a force capable of producing motion, and motion be capable of producing the other modes of force. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 10 A large number of phenomena... resulting from the agency of forces as distinct from those of Physics and Chemistry, as they are from each other... the forces from whose operation we assume them to result, are termed vital forces.

d. trans. and fig. An agency, influence, or source of power likened to a physical force.

1785 WILKINS *Bhagvat.* iii. 49 He was impelled by some secret force. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* i. 18 The passion... whose existence as a force in the world... he recognises. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 443/1 The Nisi Prius advocate who has a fair knowledge of law is still a great force in the Profession.

12. Senses derived from FORCE *v* 1

†12. The plunger of a force-pump. *Obs.*

1596 HARRINGTON *Melam. Ajax* (1814) 9 You may with a force of twenty shillings, and a pipe of eighteen pence the yard, force it from the lowest part of your house to the highest. 1659 LEAK *Waterworks* 34 This manner of force-

Pump... the forces do Rise and Fall Perpendicularly in their Barrels. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, Force, a kind of Pump often used in the Mines, that throws the Water a good height... 'tis now worn out of Use.

13. The upper die in a metal-stamping machine. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/2 The final strokes are given by a 'force' cast in brass. 1886 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXII. 327 The upper die was the cameo, technically the male die, punch or 'force'.

14. *Card-playing*. An act of forcing.

1862 'CAVENOSH' *Whist* (1879) xix You may assume that he is strong in trumps, and you should take the force willingly. 1886 *Academy* 10 Apr. 251/2 The young player will naturally be taught by the instruction to lead trumps to an adversary who has just refused a force.

15. *Billiards*. A kind of stroke (see quot.); a 'screw-back'. U.S.

1881 COLLENDER *Mod. Billiards* 23 *Draw, or Force*.—Striking the cue-ball one-half or more below its centre, causing it, if played full at the object-ball, to recoil or return toward the player.

III. Phrases (see also senses 1-10).

16. *By force of*: by dint of, by virtue of; by means of (properly with the implication of strength inherent in the means). Also (later), *by the force of*. [*F. à force de.*]

1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 The forsaid Archebisschop, and Chamberlaine... by force of the submission that the said Robert in beem hath maad, have ordeyned. 1450 *Merlin* 27 Thei can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we can no skylly on. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Fynes... levied... by reason or force of the same Indentures. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. ii. 2 The ankens being weied, by force of oares [*à force de rames*] we went to the yle of If. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Macc.* x. 24 Timotheus... came as though hee would take Iewrie by force of armes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Priesthood* iii. By cunning hand And force of fire, what curious things are made. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xii. (1640) 188 Two hundred and forty Gentlemen of note died by the force of the infection. 1697 *Cress D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 32 Don Lewis was no sooner come by the force of Remedies. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* & B. III. § 2 It is not by the force of long attention and inquiry that we find any object to be beautiful. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 June, Being by force of genius no less than by virtue of office at the head of the noble profession to which he belongs.

17. *In force*: *a.* (see 8 *c*).

b. Mil. Of a host, enemy, etc.: (Collected) in great military strength and large numbers (cf. sense 3). Also, *in great force*. [*Fr. en force.*]

1315 SHOREHAM 156 Ryst develen for screawehede Ever ine force scholle bred. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Pol. Allies* Wks. VII. 119 When the army of some sovereign enters into the enemy's country in great force. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Force*, As the enemy were in force behind the mountains. 1836 ALISON *Europe* (1849) V. xxxi. § 12. 306 The Republicans were unable to drive back their opponents from the heights, which they had occupied in force. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Jan. 3/2 The enemy is reported to be in force at Metamneh.

c. of persons (usu. *in great force*): In full command of one's powers, energies, or abilities; *esp.* Displaying readiness and vivacity in conversation or oratory (*colloq.*).

1849 R. G. LEVINGE *Cromwell Doolan* II. vi. 130 The young ladies... were in the greatest possible 'force', as Filagere termed it, and full of fun. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 142 Latterly Calvert was better... He was in force again. 1857 A. H. ELTON *Below Surface* vi. (1860) 60 Sir Eliot Pritchard, quite at his ease, and in high force. 1857 L. HOUGHTON *in Life* (1891) II. xii. 18 M. Guizot is in great force, and full of political and literary gossip.

†18. *Of force*: with *inf.*, strong or powerful enough, able to do something. Cf. 1 *b*, 3 *b*, 7 *c*, 8 *b*.

1508 GERARD *Herball* II. iv. 182 Lyons Turnep is of force to digest. 1613 Sir J. HAYWARD *Lives 3 Normans* 90 After his death, the inhabitants were of force to expell the strangers. 1631 LE GAY *tr. Vell. Patere* Ep. Ded. A 3 *b*, I did not believe there had been any power... of force to make me (etc.). 1677 N. COX *Gentlem. Recr.* (ed. 2) i. 95 Young Hares are neither of force nor capacity to use such subtleties.

†19. *Of (or on) force*: of necessity, on compulsion, whether one will or no, unavoidably, necessarily, perforce. (Cf. PERFORCE, †AFFORCE.) Also, *of fine force* (see FINE *a* 3), *of very force*. *Obs.*

14100 *Rom. Rose* 1796 In wele and wo Of force togidre they must go. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 95 On force I man his nixt pray be. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T. Hist.* iv, There laye he close in wayte within the cops whereas Full well he knew that Guardastan of very force must passe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 (1873) 106 Their inquiries must of force have been of a far other kind than they are. 1645 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 38 Since you must hire one on force, as good him as another. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* iv. i. 1477 You must of Force delay it.

†10. *It is (of) force*: it is necessary or inevitable. Const. *that*... or (*for a person*) *to do*. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* F. iv. It was force that he shold retourne into the world. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 566 For curiell fait quhillke force is to fulfill. 1563 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* (1890) II. 60 Gif we sal begin to mixt noultie with antiquite... force it is that this maner spring vp vniuersally. 1565 LINDSEAY *Pittscottie Chron.* Scot. 104 It was force for the said Sir Patrick Hamilton to light on Foot. 1801 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenruth* III. 272 Is it of force you must render yourself contemptible?

†20. *It is force*: it is of consequence or importance; usu. neg. *it is no force* (also, *it maketh no force*), it does not matter. So (without verb) *what*

force?, *no force* = 'what matter?', 'no matter'. Const. *though*... if... *whether*... or relative clause; also *absol.* and parenthetical. [*So in OF.*] *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 13044 (Cott.) Of hir nam es na force to tell. 1340 *Ibid.* 26683 (Trin.) I shal 300 telle for hit is fors where penne bihome hir cors. 1359 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 521 'A! goode sir, no fors' quod I. 1386 — *Merch. T.* 502 It is no fors bow longe that we playe. 1400-50 *Alexander* 471 Pofe pou have forfeit, na force, so hasle othire. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 1868 33 He is but a tromper and a iaper, no fors, late us sende for hym. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 325 *Trino* or *terno*, no force whether. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 575 What force, though sathan... Do hym rewarde? 1540 Sir R. SAOLER in *St. Papers* (1809) I. 25 'Well', quoth he, 'it is no force'. 1551 *Records Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxvi, Parte that arche line into two partes, equali other vnequali, it maketh no force. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 210 Imbrace the good, as for the rest, no force how they thee take. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muses Sacrif.* (etc. Grosart) 82/2 She neuer yet so much as smiled on me; No force, sith I my selfe the better know. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Alag.* i. 19 They are Dutch Colours: no force, the worst of Enemies.

†11. *Const. of or for* (a thing) = it does not matter about, no need to care for. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 20 Of his body was no force, non for him wil murne. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 197 But were she sauf, hit were no fors of me. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* Cja, Bout therof it is no force if she be hole. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 131/2 It was of lyklyhode the same night, or some other time some after... No force for the time quod he. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* I. II. iv. No force for that, each shyt for one.

†21. *To make (do, give, take, have, let, lythe, set) force*: to make account (of), attach importance (to), give heed (to), care (for). Const. (of rarely *for*, *at*, *by*, *in*); also with *infin.* or dependent clause, and *absol.* *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Symne* 10286 Lytel fors of hym pou 3uyes. 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 43 Elles force wald he nam mak Quether his cleything war quyt or blac. 1350 *Will. Paterne* 3651 Of here fon no fors bei ne leten. 1359 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 542 'I do no fors therof' quod he. 1430 LVGATE *Mfn. Poems* 160 Som yve no fors for to be forsworn. 1450 St. Culbert (Surtees) 5392 Monkes hors to gest he had na fors In a hyrne of his Innes. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* II. lii. 79, I take no force though I have bothe their hedes. 1483 *Cron. Englande* (1510) Rja, Kyng Edwardes sone set by the Scottes no force. 1599 BARCLAY *Slyp Fetyes* (1874) I. 173 Thou ought to be as-bambyd To set so great fors for sylver or for golde. 1593 L.D. BERNERS *Froissart* (1812) I. 770 Sir Hugh Caurell made no force at his wordes. *Ibid.* I. 419 With the while the prince was sore displeased, and set lesse force in y^e men of the church, in whom before he hadde great trust. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ooorius* 512b, I make no force whether any medicine be applied. 1664 *Pladdan Field* III. 26 And of their lives took little force.

†22. *a. Hunting*. *To hunt (etc.) at force* (also *of or by force*): to run (the game) down with dogs; to hunt in the open with the bounds in full cry. *Obs.*

[Cf. *OF. courir les cerfs a force* (15th c. in Littré; *F. par force* remains in Ger. *parforcejagd*, the ordinary term for a formal 'hunt' in the English sense.)]

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1872) 13 Too ryde forth into the Chase too hunt the Hat of fors. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerit.* 3 In hunting the Raynedeare at force. 1637 B. JONSON *Sea Sheph.* i. vi. Rob. And dunted yee at force? *Mar.* In affall cry. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 45 If... you should run him at force out of a Toil. *Ibid.* 55 The King of Poland makes use of them in his hunting of great Beasts by force.

†10. *To make force at, to, upon*: to rush violently at, attack, assail. *Obs.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 145 The dogg... made force vpon him, and the Lyon likewise at the Dogge. 1616, 158 Vpon signs given them to which of the stragling beastes they ought to make force. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 62 Their manner is... to make force at him with their Horns.

IV. 23. *Comb.* (1 of the sb. or the verb-stem): force-pieces (see quot.); force-pipe, the pipe of a force-pump in which the piston works. Also FORCE-PUMP.

1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 2222 When the height of the force pipe is greater or less than the length of the suction pipe. 1884 OGILVIE, *Force-piece* in *mining*, a piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

Force (fō's), sb. 3rd local. Also foss. [*a. ON. fors* (Sw. *fors*, Da. *fos*).] A name in the north of England for a waterfall or cascade.

1600 CAMDEN *Brit.* 686 marg., (Westmorland) *Catadufz*, The Forces. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Forces*, water-falls. 1769 GRAY *Let.* 18 Oct. in *Poems* (1775) 369 After dinner I went... to see the falls, or forces, of the river Kent. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 320 *Foss.* a waterfall. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* III. viii, Shingle and Scree, and Fell and Force. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 221 Like to a foaming force.

†10. *Force*, sb. 3rd *Obs.* [*Force* *v* 3] Only in *gruel of force* = 'gruel forced, afforced' (see *Force* *v* 3).

Force (fō's), *v*. 1st Forms: see the sb. [*a. Fr. forcer*, *f. force* *Force* sb.]

I. *To apply force*.

1. *trans.* To use violence to; to violate, ravish (a woman).

1300 *Cursor M.* 1577 (Cott.) Wimmen hai forced a-mang haim. 1440 *Morie Arth.* 978 He has forsed hir and fyled. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Cour* liiii. E. vij b, She said to her lord that he wolde have forced her. 1530 PALSGR. 349 The abbess saies that for her beaute she shulde be forced. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zien's Flowers* (1855) 143 To force

a maide, it sure will blot your name. 1701 SWIFT *Cont. Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. to One of them proceeding so far, as to endeavour to force a lady of great virtue. 1871 H. KING *Ovid's Met.* iv. 290 'Let Himself', she cried, 'Confess, he forced me!'

†2. To press hard upon (in battle). *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 895; Thai. forced him with main dent hard, what that came to king Riones stand. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 767; Jai. . . forst him with fight. . . Vnhorst him in hast.

3. To constrain by force (whether physical or moral); to compel; to overcome the resistance of. To force (one's) hand: to compel one to act prematurely or to adopt a policy he dislikes. Cf. Fr. *forcer la main à quelqu'un*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1924 His fader vs forset with his fowle wille. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 16 Neither can any Lawe be able, violently to force the inward thought of man. 1574 HELLOWES *Guenevra's Pam.* Ep. 64 To demand more tribute, to force thy people, to forget mee thy friend. 1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 230 Art thou King and wilt be forc't? 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. 5. Hee whose great Heaven can not force with force. 1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 808 To Force their Monarch, and insult the Court. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 168 Where the black Swiss.. force a churlish soil for scanty bread. 1827 WORDSW. *Persu.* Scot. *Covenanters*, Who would force the Soul, tilts with a straw Against a Champion cased in adamant. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 524 Sir Francis.. occasionally forced his adversaries hands.

b. To put a strained sense upon (words). Also, to force (words) into a sense.

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 2 Without forcing the words of Moses into such a sense. 1701 SWIFT *Cont. Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 43. I am not conscious, that I have forced one example. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv. (1878) 381 This is manifestly to force the Scripture.

c. Card-playing, esp. in *Whist*. (a) To compel (a player) to trump a trick, by leading a card of a suit of which he has none; (b) To make (a player) play so as to show the strength of his hand; (c) To cause a player to play (a certain card) by leading one which must have the effect of drawing it out.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 25 Your strong Suit forces their best Trumps. *Ibid.* 68 *Forcing*, Means the obliging your Partner or your Adversary to trump a suit of which he has none. 1862 CAVENTISH *Whist* (1870) 20 To force or to give a force is to lead a forcing card. *Ibid.* (1879) 112 ff. a good partner refrains from forcing you, you may be sure he is weak. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 26 Manille when led will necessarily force Basto if the latter be the other player's only trump.

4. To compel, constrain, or oblige (a person, oneself, etc.) to do a thing (sometimes with *to* omitted); to bring (things), to drive (a person, etc.) to or into (a course of action, a condition).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 682; 69 grekes.. were forst to fight. *Ibid.* 995; 1001 pake to be kyng, For to force him to fight, & his feris help. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* fol. xxxvii. 164 Fortown forsyd hyr to be fa. 1530 PALSGR. 553/4. I force, I constrayne one to do a thyng. c 1502 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iii. 1. Which forc'd their hands divide united hearts. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 61 Forst to content, but neuer to obey, Panting he lies. 1652-62 HEYLVN *Cosmogr.* ii. (1763) 82/1 Who.. being forced for to forsake their Country, came and settled here. 1673 R. HADDOCK *Frail.* in *Camden Misc.* (1882) 25 The wind.. forst us strick our yard. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xli. 218 You fears have.. forced you to resign. 1803 MED. *Frail.* X. 510 Solid or fluid substances exciting vomiting.. act as powerful stimuli on the disordered state of the stomach, and force it to preternatural contraction. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4. When men are forced into daily and hourly action in matters where they cannot be indifferent spectators. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. vii. (1880) 121 Many of the fugitives.. appear to have been forced to attend Mass. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8 Every knight was forced to arm himself with coat of mail.

b. *pass.* (of a thing) To be forced to be, etc.: to be of necessity. Now *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 47 The Rudder-Irons being eaten by the Rust, were forced to be shifted. *Ibid.* 49 The Lead was forced to be cut away in many places.

† c. *ellipt.* (= *force to believe*) To convince. *Obs.* 1581 SNEYDE *Astr. & Stella* viii. Forc't, by a tedious prooffe, that Turkish hardened hart Is not fit marke.

5. To urge, compel to violent effort; † to exert (one's strength) to the utmost.

To force the pace or the running (in a race): to adopt, and thus force one's competitors to adopt, a rate of speed likely to harass them and improve one's own chance of winning. To force the bidding: at a sale by auction, to turn the price up rapidly. To force one's voice: to attempt notes beyond the natural compass. To force the game in *Cricket*: Of a batsman: To run some risks in order to increase the rate of scoring, and so give one's side a better chance of winning a game.

1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 48; High on a Mounting Wave, my head I bore, Forcing my Strength, and gathering to the Shore. 1825 DANIELLE *Enchiridion* s.v. *Force*, When.. the instrument or voice is forced.. sound becomes noise: To Force the voice, is to exceed its diapason and natural strength.

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* To do one's utmost endeavour, strive. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18089 (Cott.) And forces yow wit might and main Stalworthli to stand a gain. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose* Tr. 6 Sotherly fra bat tym furthe I forced me for to luf Jhesu. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxix. 19 He that forseth manye thingus to do, shall fallen in to dom. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2699 Pot he hym forsyd hafe The charge of hys chifane chiefly to fylle. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 24 Forcing with syfis to winne his wanton heart. 1596 — *P. Q.* v. vi. 11 Forcing in vaine the rest to her to tell.

6. To overpower by force. a. To make a forcible entry into; to take by force, to storm (a stronghold); to board (a ship). Also, To effect a passage through (mountains, a river, an enemy's lines) by force.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* ii. ix. (1591) 58 By whose persuasion his shippe was forced and taken. 1608 GOLDING *Epit. Frassard* 1. to At length the Citie.. was forced by assault. 1605 BLACKMORE *Fr. Arth.* iv. 517 The Invading Saxon forc'd our Lines. 1820 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Desp.* VII. 56, I have no doubt, the enemy is not.. able to force the position of the allies in this country. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. 98 The People.. forced the prison of Saint Lazare. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 The rebels alone more prepared to force the ford. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. iv. 86 Hannibal.. forced the Alps: but we have turned them.

transf. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ii. 463 Vntill the sea diuided him, and water forc'd The land. 1821 CLARE *Vik. Minstr.* I. 136 Stopping up the mimic rills, Till they forc'd their frothy bounding.

b. To break open (a gate, etc.); to break (a lock); † to pierce (armour). Also to force open.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon, Lipsius' Compar.* 4 The Parthian Arrows forced all kinde of Armour. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iv. (1677) 188 The Citizens.. being denied entry, forces the gates. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 236 The.. dwelling.. was forced open by one of the powerful Goths. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 57 Having no means of forcing the gate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 302 No blacksmith.. would force the lock of the President's lodgings. 1887 Times 31 Aug. 13/4 A window had been forced as well as a desk.

† c. To compel to give way or yield; to overpower (troops, a guard). *Obs.*

a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 246 He.. dislodged, forced, apprehended many of them. 1748 COL. *Reynolds* III. 52 And forced two of their men. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 120 The emperor soon removed the only obstacle that could embarrass his motions, by forcing a body of troops which had taken post in an amphitheatre.

7. To drive by force, propel against resistance, impel. Chiefly const. with prep., or with advbs.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. iii. 8 b, Their skinnies be so hard that no speare can pearce the same, albeit it be forced upon it with great strength. 1634 BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art.* i. 17 Another manner of forcing water. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Art.* (1692) 138 They set up some turfs on the lee side of the hole, to catch, and so force down the fresh air. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 298 Those that delight in Hunting, may find great quantities of Beasts forced up into the Mountains at that time. 1704 AORISON *Italy* 4 We were forc'd by contrary Winds into St. Remo. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 125 When ye work against him, to force up your condition. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 299 At least three inches of the blade were forced into his right side. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN I. Through which the stream seemed to have forced itself. 1878 BROWNING *La Saiziaz* 59 Idle hopes that lure man onward, forced back by idle fears.

absol. 1688 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) A iv b, Where fancy forced friendship was of no force.

8. *intr.* To make one's way by force. Also with *in*, *out*, *up*. Now rare.

1553 HOLCROFT *Procephus* ii. 46 The Marriners rowed, and with much toyle forced up. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 426 For Love they force thro' Thickets. 1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4380/3 The Firebrand.. drove off, and forc'd in under a Force-Course for the Light of St. Agnes. 1723 WARDER *True Amazons* 150 When you feel them.. ready to force out of your Hand. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* III. xii. 178 You have dared to visit her—to force into her presence and shock her. 1853 KANE *Grinnell. Exp.* xlv. (1856) 406 We gradually force ahead, breasting aside the flocks.

9. *trans.* To press, put, or impose (something) forcibly on, upon (a person), and simply. Also, † To force (a person) on, upon (something): to oblige to resort to.

1601 SHAKS. *Tuel.* N. iii. i. 127 To force that on you.. Which you knew none of yours. 1683 A. D. Art *Converse* 30 This barbarous custom of forcing drink upon men. 1709 SWIFT *Ad. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 106 New men, whose narrow fortunes have forced them upon industry and application. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. iii. 43 An observation which will force itself upon you. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 238 The warfare is forced upon us. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings.* Chas. I. 334 However plainly the facts of the case were forced on his attention.

† b. To lay stress upon, press home, urge. *Obs.* Also, To enforce (a law, etc.).

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 87 But will that stately Dame, Still had me write, not forcing any blame? 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. ii. 110 Has he affections in him that thus can make him bite the Law by th' nose, When he would force it? 1607 DRYDEN *Cromwell* ii. in *Mirr.* Mag. (1610) 520 Forcing my good, excusing of my ill.

c. In *Conjuring with cards* (see quot. 1888).

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* Ser. II. *Clive* 116 You forced a card and cheated! 1888 KUNARD *Card Tricks* 13 To force a card.. consists in making a person select from a pack any particular card you desire him to take, while he imagines he is taking one quite at haphazard. *Ibid.* 14 To force, you must never be in a hurry.. Four cards from the same pack were forced upon him.

10. To bring about, effect, or produce by force or effort; to bring about of necessity, or as a necessary result. Also, to force a passage, one's way. *lit.* and *fig.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 42 b, Yet are they not any cause to force the effect. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 689 This forced

league doth force a further strife. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV.* 35 The Nobility in general lookt discontented, or else but forc'd a smile. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* xxix. 173 A.. strong endeavour of the Heart, to force a passage for the Blood. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. i. 413 What man of sense would.. force a grave starch't face When he's a very Libertine in his heart? 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* i. iv. I don't force appetite, but wait the natural call of my lust. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. i. 6 We should.. force our way through their Country. 1712 SHAFTESBURY *Charac. Misc.* ii. i. (1737) III. 46 If these Dealers are numerous, they will force a Trade. 1790 CATR. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 30 Hearers, who could hardly force such a seeming attention as is consistent with common politeness. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* To force a passage, to oblige your enemy to retire.. and thus open a way into the country which he had occupied. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 81 You may.. force a favourable opportunity to deliver the thrust you had thus premeditated. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 416 These studies force their way by their natural charm.

11. To obtain or take by force; to win by violence; to draw forth (*lit.* and *fig.*) as a necessary consequence; to extort, elicit. Also, to force away, out.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. ii. A modest eye forthwith affection. *Ibid.* iv. iii, What I here speake is forced from my lips By the pulsive straine of conscience. 1665 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 46 1/2 Cleobulus.. and Periander.. forced a reputation. 1676 HOBBS *Mad* v. 375 His Officers from me have forc't my prey. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 538 It stuck so fast.. That scarce the Victor forc'd the Steed away. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 301 How long shall man.. force unwilling vengeance from the sky! 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Town Eclogues* ii. 46 A lady.. With gentle strugglings let me force this ring. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. iv. This forced tears from my eyes. 1723 ATTERTON *Ans. Consid. Spirit M. Luther* 65 The Heat of the Dispute had forc'd out from him Expressions that seem'd to make his Doctrine run higher than really it did. 1818 JAS. MULL *Brit. India* v. ix. 715 Means were employed to force out the real state of the facts. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 56 Somebody.. had endeavoured to force it [a medal] away. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 A moral power.. forcing from them a sort of recognition of its claims.

12. To hasten by artificial means the maturity of (plants, fruit, etc.). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 304 We force Sorrel and wild Endive. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 453/2 The Scarlets will force in a peach-house, or viney. 1832 *Examiner* 801/1 Nomination burghs have been forced like mushrooms. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.* s.v. *Forcing*, Cherries having been forced.. from the time of Charles II. Mod. A premature scholar forced in a so-called 'preparatory school.'

II. To give, add, have force.

† 13. To give force or strength to; to strengthen, reinforce; also, to fortify, garrison (a place), to man (fortifications). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYON. *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 202, Polinices to foren his partie wewded had the kynges daughter dore. 1535 SREWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 13 Syne forcit it [the stronghold] with fowlses. And dowbly dykes. 1560 ROLLAND *Cr.* *Venus* ii. 847 With stark draw bryg, we forticet with fortialles. 1565 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. 5 Wene they not forc'd with that that should be ours? We might have.. beaten them backward home. a 1618 RALEIGH *Apal.* (1650) 8 If you shall find that any great number of Souldiers be newly sent into Orre-nouque.. and that the Passages be already Forc'd. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Durhams* II. 175 The ground.. appears to have been forced, and is trench round. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3). To force, to man the works of a garrison.

† b. To fine (wine) by a short process. *Obs.*

1713-3 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* (1755) 208 These are the common Methods of Forcing at present used in the Wine-Business. 1802 WILLICH *Dom. Encycl.* II. Forcing of Wine: see Clarification. 1839 HARTLEY *Wine & Spirit Merchants' Comp.* 44 Fine or force this wine with the whites and shells of ten eggs.

† 14. Chiefly in negative sentences: a. *trans.* To attach force or importance to; to care for, regard; often with a strengthening phrase, as *a bean, a pin, a straw*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1299 We fors not his friendship, ne fere of his hate. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* 71 a, They force no thyng so they may money wyn. 1571 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 394 Force nat the face, regard nat feature so. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1021, I force not argument a straw. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolaney's Prin.* (1880) 92 They feare not death, they force him not a pin. 1614 CUR. BROOKE *Poems* (Grosart) *Rich.* III. 50, I forst no public wrack.. So I might rule.

† (b) with a sentence as obj. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 22 Thay fors bot littill how it fure. 1568 JACOB & ESAN II. ii. I force not what it were, so that I had to eate. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (Grosart) 98 Let them speak and spare not, I force not a beane. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. (1631) 985 They forced not what part they tooke so that they might be reuenged.

† c. with *inf.* as obj. To care to, think it of consequence, or worth while to. Also, to hesitate, scruple. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* 170 b, To theyr company none forsyth to resort. 1546 BALE *Eng. Potaries* i. (1550) 60 b, He forced not to be perjured. 1565 HOMILIES *in Right Use of Church* ii. (1859) 163 Another.. foreth not to hear the common prayer of the minister. 1583 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* ii. 440 Your oath once broke, you force not to forswear. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* i. lxix, His name I will not force To tell, sith you desire to know the same.

† b. *intr.* To trouble oneself, be concerned, care. Const. *for, of, rarely on*. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxv. in Ashm. (1652) 156 He forsyth lythful of other menyus losse. 1573 MORE in Grafton *Clave* (1558) II. 785 The Fryer forced for no shame. 1547 RECORDE *Judic.* Ur. 2, I force nott though he doubt also of my truth in the same. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VIII* an.

22 (1809) 774. He [Welcy] forced little cr. Simony. 1573 *New Custom* ii. iii. I force not I, so the villain was dead. 1605 CAMDEN *Kem*. Wise Sp. 190 The Duke answered: I force not of such fooleries.

† 15. *impers.* or quasi-*impers.* To be of force, importance, or weight; to inatter, signify. *Obs.*

1400-50 *Alexander* 2001 Pen how fele be abt fe fote, it forcez bot littly. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 75 What forth with we die. 1603 *Owen Pembroke* (1891) 150 Who soever they be yt forceth not.

† **Force**, *v.* ² *Obs.* [ad. AF. *forcer*, f. *forces* fem. pl.:—L. *forfices*, *forfex* clipping-shears.] *trans.* To clip or shear (wool, the beard); *esp.* to clip off the upper and more hairy part of (wool).

[1429 *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 22 Ceux qd clakkent & forcent les bones lains du roialme.] c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1702 *Forcryn*, or clyppyn, *tondeo*. 1543 tr. *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 22 That do clackke and force the good wolles of the realme. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s.v. *Clack*, to force wooll is to clip of the vpper and more heavy part of it. 1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 This the shepherds call forcing of them. 1706 in *PHILLIPS*. 1722-30 in *BAILEY*.

Hence **Forced** *pp.* a.; **Forcing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Force** *sb.* *Shelt. dial.* (see quot. 1819).

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1702 *Forcryn*, as mennys beerdys . . . *capitulosus*. *Ibid.*, *Forcryn*, as wulle, *tonisus*. *Ibid.*, *Forcrynge*, *tonsuria*. 1819 *REES Cycl.* XXXII. s. v. *Sheep*, When the new fleece has acquired about two months' growth, the rough hairs termed *for*s spring up. [The '*for*s' is separated from it [the wool] in dressing the fleece, by an operation called *for*sing. 1856 *EOMONOSTON Shelt. Gloss.*, *Forseus*, the refuse of wool.

† **Force**, *v.* ³ *Obs.* [Alteration of **FORCE** *v.*], by confusion with **FORCE** *v.* ¹]

1. = **FORCE** *v.* ¹.

In the 15th c. *Cookery-bks.* *aforce* is often used in the same contexts as this *vb.*; in some passages the sense may be 'to strengthen' (as by adding gravity), 'to season, spice'. ? a 1400 *Tourn. Tott.* Feast x. Dongestres in doralle Were forced wole with charcoal. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 27 *For*s hit with spicys. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* ii. (1888) 117 Yiffe pou wilt haue it forced, hete milke [etc.]. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* 8 *Force* a Leg of Lamb. *Fig.* 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 232 *Force* him with praises, poure in, poure in, his ambition is dry. *Ibid.* v. i. 64 Wit. larded with malice and malice forced with wit.

2. = **FORCE** *v.* ¹ 3. Also, to fatten (animals). a 1571 *JEWEL SERV.* (1603) 227 Here wilt I speak nothing of forcing and quaffing, God keeps it farre from Christian tables. 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) 1. 355 Forcing him with bons morceaux till he has an indigestion. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Force*, to fatten animals. *East.*

Hence **Forced** *pp.* a.; **Forcing** *vbl. sb.* [c. 1390 in *S. Pegge Forme of Cury* (1780) 12 Grewel forced. 14. Noble *Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 88 Gruelle enforced.] 1558 *ELIOT, Pulmentarium*, potage made with fleshe or fyshe, as forced gruell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. iii. 82 *a Force Leg of Mutton*. 1709 *AOISSON Taiter* No. 148 *p. 3* High Soups, seasoned Sauces, and forced Meats. 1790 *GROSE Province. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Forcing*, fattening. *Norw.*

† **Forceable**, *a. Obs.* ⁻¹ [ad. OF. *forceable*, f. *forcer* to force.] That may be forced.

1574 *HELLOWES Guenard's Fam. Ep.* 201 In humane lawes there be more things arbitrar than forceable.

Forceable, *obs.* form of **FORCIBLE**.

† **Forceage**, *Obs. rare.* [f. **FORCE** *sb.* ¹ + *-AGE*.]

The action of forcing, compulsion. c. 1470 *HAROLD Chron.* Ded. vii. 4 Y^e sharpe spurte of martiall forceage.

Forced (*fō'st*), *pp.* a. [f. **FORCE** *v.* ¹ + *-ED* ¹.]

1. Subjected to violence. 1621 G. SANVOY *Ovid's Met.* 1. 705 She. implores the liquid Sides Aid To change her Shape and pity a forc'd Maid. *Ibid.* ii. 694 Let his forc'd breath Expire in groans.

2. Compelled, imposed, or exacted by force; enforced, compulsory; not spontaneous, voluntary, or optional. † **Forced man**: a pressed man.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 261 Wherein is declared the merite of free obedience and forced duty. 1621 G. SANVOY *Ovid's Met.* ii. 107 To this alone I give a forc'd Consent.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 7 They had many Lyturgies in one Princes Dominion, and those alterable, and not forced. 1702 *DENNIS Comic. Gallant* 49 A forced Marriage is but a lawful Rape. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xlii. 205 A forced peace is soon followed by war. 1748 *Amos's Voy.* i. iii. 28 Spaniards being no strangers to the dissatisfaction of their forced men. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 100 Forced or fictitious testaments. 1798 *NELSON* 27 Jan. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 4 There ought to be the greatest difference made between a forced man and the man who voluntarily offers his life to preserve his country. 1812 *Evans's Cat. Har.* ii. vii. 7 There no forced banquet claims the satyred guest. 18. R. C. BROWNE *Mil. tois's Poems* Introd. p. li. From March 1626 to July 1627, when the system of forced loans was in full operation. 1856 *CURRY Banking* vii. 145 The forced paper currency. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 35 The forced labour of slaves.

b. **Forced move**: in a game, one rendered inevitable by the action of the adversary or the position of the piece. Cf. **forced put**, **FORCE-PUT**.

1890 R. F. GREEN *Chess* 31 The capture of a Pawn *en passant* is a forced move, if none other be possible.

3. Produced or maintained with effort; strained. **Forced march**: 'one in which the marching power of the troops is forced or exerted beyond the ordinary limit' (Adm. Smyth).

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 135 'Tis like the forc'd gate of a shuffling Nave. 1677 *J. VANTON Bue. Improv.* 132 No fort'st; but Threshing and carrying the corn to the Granary in times wherein his servants have leisure. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. I.* III. vii. 39 He. by a forced march

get into Ferit. 1825 *BENTHAM Ration. Rev.* 271 This being sold at a forced price, the merchant will take care not to replace it. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. liv. 38 Alexander . . . by a forced night-march, reached the Hydrastes at day-break. 1889 *MILFORD Pocket Dict.* *Miniug*, *Forced production*, to work a mine so as to make it produce a greater output than can be maintained.

b. In literary usage: 'Strained, distorted. Cf. **FORCE** *v.* ¹ 3 b.

1583 *FULKE Defence* i. § 52. 67 Neither doth Caluine. . . think it. a forced translation. 1678 *COWORTH Intell. Syst.* 309 The Greek Etymologies of this word, seem to be all . . . violent and Forced. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 173 *Forc'd* interpretations. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* i. ii. 163 Without any forced Construction it may be turned against this favourite opinion. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xxxvi. 360 Without any forced analogies.

c. Of actions, demeanour, gestures, etc.: Affected, artificial, constrained, unnatural.

1621 *WITHER Motto* Bja, For much I hate the forced Apish tricks, Of those our home-disdaining Politicks. 1687 *DAVEN Hind & P.* iii. 78 Her forc'd civilities, her faint embrace. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 80 In spite of her forced calmness.

† 4. Artificially made or prepared; as opposed to natural. Chiefly of soils. *Obs.*

1622 *FLETCHER Beggar's Bush* ii. i, Call in your crutches, . . . Forc'd eyes and teeth, with your dead arms. 1650 *FULLER Pigrah* iii. x. 433 The very bottom or floor thereof (being forced ground). 1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* (1729) 200 Pot them [Tuberoses] in natural not forc'd earth. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3263/4 Lost, a light bay Gelding. . . 6 years old, with a forced mark on the Forehead.

5. Of plants, a crop, etc.: Made to bear, or produced, out of the proper season. Cf. **FORCE** *v.* ¹ 12.

1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* v. ii. 1'm. none of your forced trees, that pretend to blossom in the fall, and bud when they should bring forth fruit. 1856 *MRS. GASKELL Wives & Daughters* xxviii, Our forced strawberries are just ready.

† 6. Fortified, made strong against attack. *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V (an. 6) 59 b, And beside that chayne he sette vp a new forced bridge. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 356 Seuerus his forced vallie, with other strong, . . . fabrications.

Forcedly (*fō'sēdli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* ².]

In a forced manner. 1548 *THOMAS Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Sforzatamente*, forcedly, or by constraint. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin* on Ps. xxvii. 9 That which followeth some Hebrew interpreters expound a little more forcedly. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel* Cor. i. 153 They follow him not forcedly, but. . . they submit willingly to his regiment. 1872 *BLACK AD. Phacton* xxv. 343 In a forcedly merry way. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 2/4 The passage may be not forcedly construed as meaning [etc.].

Forcedness (*fō'sēdnēs*), [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.]

The quality of being forced. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* v. xvi. 193 So much of forcedness and incoherency is there in the making out this false Hypothesis. 1725 *BRAOLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Flower*, The Forcedness of the Motion. 1704 *WORTHINGTON Millennium in Miscell.* 2 Against the forcedness and incongruity of this sense much might be said.

Forced put: see **FORCE-PUT**.

† **Force-fish**, *Obs. rare.* [f. **FORCE** *v.* ³, after **FORCEMEAT**.] † Stuffing for fish.

1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 232 You may put some Oysters and Marrow in your Force-fish, if you please.

Forceful (*fō'sfūl*), *a.* [f. **FORCE** *sb.* ¹ + *-FUL*.]

1. Full of force, powerful, strong, vigorous. 1616 *CHAPMAN Homer's Hymn to Venus* i. 204 From all the Payre Of this so forcefull concourse. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 374 The Waters. . . Black Sands, as from a forcefull Engine throw. 1725 *POPE Odys.* vi. 150 With forcefull strength a branch the Heroe reeds. 1784 *COVER Task* iv. 315 The lands. . . Upturnd so lately by the forcefull share. 1824 *SCOTT Let. to Ld. Montagu* 15 June in *Lockhart*, The Turf is no doubt a very forcefull temptation. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* III. lxxvii. 18 In the hands of a forcefull minister.

b. Of speech, style, etc.: Cogent, impressive, efficacious, effective.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin* on Ps. lxxv. 18 A forcefull manner of speaking. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. ii. 480 A Word so force-full and significant. 1746 *COLLINS Manners* 72 Each forcefull thought. 1828 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXIV. 8 His clear classical, forcefull style. 1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* vi. 147 A forcefull argument. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* i. ii. 54 Melodious and forcefull verse.

2. Acting with force or violence; boisterous, impetuous, violent.

1593 *WYKLEY Armorie* 145 The forcefull flood his vessel doth not spare. 1606 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Trochies* 1038 Those forcefull stream runs smoothly serpentine. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 605/5 The forcefull ejection of a man and his family from their home. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Unorg.* (1873) 149 Her forcefull knocking must Heaven's door assail. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 49 As trees by forcefull artifice are made to grow downwards. . . instead of upwards.

b. Driven with force or violence. 1697 *DRYDEN Lucid* ii. 65 Against the Steed he threw His forcefull Spear. 1776 *MCKENZIE tr. Camoens's Lusiad* 164 Deep through the ranks the forcefull weapon past.

3. quasi-*adv.* = **FORCEFULLY**.

1718 *ROWE Lucan* iv. 1023 While his broad Knee bears forcefull on his Groin. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiii. 71 The water would burst out as forcefull from the one as the other.

Hence **Forcefully** *adv.*; **Forcefulness**.

1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exper. Philon.* (1776) I. 415 The external fluid. . . presses against it as forcefully as its contents press out. 1812 *Examiner* 616/6 He sang very pleasantly, if not forcefully. 1825 *HONE Every-day Lib.* i. 1076 By . . . forcefulness of wealth. 1832 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXXI. 117

It will butt forcefully against the ramparts. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 156 The idiomatic forcefulness of Calvin.

† **Forcehead**, corrupted form of **FAUCET**.

1598 *FLORIO, Spina*, a spigot, a gimblet, a forcehead, or tap to drawe drinke with.

† **Forcel**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *forcelle* (in 16th c. *fourcelle*), dim. of *forche* FORK.] = **CANNEL-BONE** 2.

(R. Holme mistakenly identifies it with **CANNEL-BONE** 3.). 1610 *MARSHAM Masterp.* ii. iv. 219 Then is there the two spade-bones, and from thence to the forcel or canel bones other 2 bones called the marrow-bones. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 153/2 The Forcel or canel bones [of a Horse] . . . are the bones about the Kne.

Forceless (*fō'sls*), *a.* [f. **FORCE** *sb.* ¹ + *-LESS*.]

Without force; devoid of force. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 572/2 He waxeth forcelesse and carelesse. 1561 T. NORTON *Catech's Inst.* iv. ix. (1634) 723 *marg.*, Extreme anointing is a forcelesse and unwarranted ceremonie. 1604 *EOMONOS Observ. Cesar's Comm.* 58 The practise of the Romaines in taking in any towne, was to leave them forcelesse. 1742 *COLLINS Sim. Officially* 39 Love, only love, her forcelesse numbers mean. 1833 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. xxiv, Feeble heart and forceless hand. 1883 *MOMERIE Personality* iv. 106 A mass of forceless atoms.

Hence † **Forcelessly** *adv.*

1611 *COTGR., Imbecillment*, weakly. . . forcelessly.

† **Forcelet** ¹, *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 force, 1) let(t, 4-5 fors(e)let. [a. AF. *forcelet* (whence Anglo-Lat. *forcelletum*), f. *force*: see **FORCE** *sb.* ¹] A little fort or fortress.

13. E. E. *Alth.* P. B. 1200 *pay ne stray mygt A fote for pat forselet to forray no goudes.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 435 A full faynt forselet. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V (an. 19) 141 Or thel could attaine to any towne, or forselet. 1616 *SURF.* & *MARSH. Country Farme* vii. xix. 670 This house must be made like unto a little forselet or fort strong.

† **Forcelet** ², *Obs.* Also *forset*. [Corruptly a. OF. *forsetet*, dim. of *forcer*: see **FORCER** ¹.] A small 'forcer' or collier.

c. 1475 *Partenay* 1081 A forselet wrought fresh of your bon. 1532 in *Weaver Wells Wks.* (1890) 191 *Elyn Samplun* my servy a copull of benches and a forselet. 1565 *JEWEL Des. Apol.* (1611) 281 To carrie home the Sacrament in their Napkins, and to keepe it in forselets.

† **Forcelly**, *a. and adv.* *Obs.* [f. **FORCE** *sb.* ¹ + *-LY* ¹ and ².]

A. *adj.* Of strong build, vigorous. B. *adv.* By or with force or power, vigorously, violently.

a 1488 *HENRYSON Poems* (1865) 169 The foullis fair sa forsele thay fle. 1508 *DUNBAR Thia Marit Wemut* 130 Full of I blenk by my buke. . . To se quhat berne . . . forset is maist forcele. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* III. 150 In their defence thair war thia slane ilk man, Syne forsele on thame the toun thia wan.

Force-meat (*fō'smēt*), [f. **FORCE** *v.* ³ + *MEAT*.] Meat chopped fine, spiced, and highly seasoned, chiefly used for stuffing or as a garnish.

Also *attrib.*, as *force-meat ball*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii. 82/2 *Force Meat*, is Meat with a stuffing of Herbs, or other things made to that purpose. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSH Cookery* 13 To make Force-Meat Balls. *Ibid.* 44 Stuff the Bellies of the Pigeons with Force Meat made thus. 1853 *SOVER Pantroph.* 147 *Preserve* the intestines entire, and . . . fill them with force meat. 1892 *Eucycl. Cookery* (Garrett) i. 605 *Force-meat Culetts*.

Forcement (*fō'smēnt*), [a. F. *forcement* f. *force-r*: see **FORCE** *v.* ¹ and *-MENT*.]

† 1. a. Strengthening; in quot. *fig.* encouragement. b. *concr.* Something which strengthens; a fortification. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxv. 12 And the forsementis, or strengthis [Vulg. *munitiones*] of thin heze walles shul togidere falle, and be lowid. 1533 *BLENLEND Liry* v. (1622) 314 This wourdis gif. . . grete audacite and forsement to the Volschis.

† 2. An act of deforcement; see **DEFORCEMENT** 2.

1479 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 33 Vnlawis of grenewode, mureburne, forsementis.

† 3. Compulsion; also, a compelling motive.

1524 *PAGE Let. Hen. VIII.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. App. xl. 20 Without great forcement to goe bolt upright, we could not avoide to fal down headlong. 1541 *CRANMER in 54 Papers* (1836) i. 691 Al that Derame did unto her was of his importune forcement. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xi. (1593) 266 Thine owne renowne, thy grandisde love are forsementis thereunto. 1607 *DEKKER Hist. Sir T. Wilmot Wks.* 1873 III. 122 It was impos'd vpon vs by constraint. . . And wilt you count such forcement treacherie? 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Pros.* (1865) 24 They have seen a Deare leape three score feet at little or no forcement.

4. *Gunnery.* (See quot.)

1892 *Field* 10 Dec. 915/2 Neither the diameter of the chamber nor the 'forcement' of the projectiles has any primary influence on the recoil. *note*, This is a French word, for which we have no English equivalent. It has, however, been Anglicised, and is now generally used in gunnery treatises. Its signification is the excess of diameter of the projectile over that of the bore.

† **Forcene**, *v. Obs.* Also *forseene*. [a. F. *forener*, *forsener*, f. *fors* (see *FOU- pref.* ³) + OF. *sen* sense.] *intr.* To be or become mad or frantic.

1490 *CANTON Encyclos* xviii. 68 O man of all other the moost-forcene oute of thy wyt. *Ibid.* xxviii. 108 She all atones forsened as a persone that ys madd.

† **Forcené** (*fō'snē*), *Her.* [a. F. *forcent*, *pa-* pple. of *forsener*: see *prec.*] (See quot.)

1725 *COATS Dict. Herald.*, *Forcent*, as Cheval *Forcent*, is a Horse rearing or standing on his hinder Legs. 1869 in *ELYN Dict. Her.*

Mark's greater forcibleness of statement.

Forcible feeble. [after Shakspeare: see quot. 1597.] A feeble person who makes great pretence of vigour; also used *attrib.* or as *adj.*
[1597] SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 179. *Shal. Francis Feeble!*
Fee. Here, Sir. *Fal.* I cannot put him to a private souldier, that is the Leader of so many thousands. Let that suffice, most Forcible Feeble. [1844] DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. Italics, that last resource of the Forcible Feebles. 1850 *N. Brit. Rev.* XIII. 2 Epithets. in the bad taste of the forcible feeble school. 1896 *Daily News* 15 June 6/6 The forcible Feebles who control the destinies. of the Party.

Forcibly (fō'isibl), *adv.* [f. FORCE + -LY².] In a forcible manner.

1. By or with force; also, against one's will.
1543 *tr. Act 15 Rich. II.* c. 2 Any that holdeth suche place forcibly after suche entree made. 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 283 His father. intended to take her from him forcibly. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 173 Points and islands, which forcibly shift the bed of the river. 1867 *Smiles Huguenots Eng. lit.* (1880) 147 A Roman Catholic relative. had the girl forcibly conveyed to the convent.
2. With powerful effect, energetically, strongly, vigorously; also, convincingly.

1578 *T. Wilcocks Sermon. Pawles* 20 The Spirit of God dothe moste forcibly expresse this matter by this word.
1585 *T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xii. 46 b, Working so forcibly with ores, that we went into the port.
1642 *H. More Song of Solom.* ii. iii. 11. xiii. It shall thy reason forcibly convince. 1782 *PAINE Lett. Abbt Raynal.* 1791 47 Perhaps no two events ever united so forcibly to expel prejudice. 1843 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 214 He reminded me forcibly of the Princess Huncamunca. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 5 It would be impertinent to say again in feeble language what Carlyle has expressed so forcibly.

Forcing (fō'isɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FORCE.
1382 *Wyclif 2 Kings* v. 16 And whanne forsyrge he made, vturly he assente not. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xv. (1495) 234 Least there be grette dyscolouyn of the brayne by a forsyrge of voyce. 14. *Tretyce in Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 50 Se wele þi yof mowere hold not his ryght honde afore to hyghe be hynde hym so þat he kyt asonder þe grasse in þe mydis and his defaute is callid forsyrge. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandyshe.* (Percy Soc.) 27 Forsyrge of women, murdre and rapyne. 1624 *J. BATE Myst. Nat.* i. 15 The forcing of water by pressure. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 40474 A black Mare, with some white Hairs in her forehead by forcing. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 306 The forcing of his [Hough's] door was every where mentioned with abhorrence.

† 2. *concr.* A material used in 'forcing' wine.
1737-3 *P. SHAW Chem. Lect.* (1755) 209 Skimmed Milk likewise is a proper Forcing for all white Wines. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 21) 337 The Victualler puts . . . with it the usual Forcing or Fining.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *attributive*, as *forcing-apparatus*, *forcing-engine*. Also *forcing-engine*, a fire-engine; *forcing-hazard* (*Billiards*), a stroke requiring more than the usual amount of force; *forcing-yard* (*Austral.*), a yard into which cattle are forced or driven, in order to keep each sort by itself.

1875 *J. H. COLLINS Metal Mining* 123 The 'forcing apparatus' is a kind of clockwork, which is wound up each morning. 1855 *Ogilvie, Suppl.*, **Forcing-engine*, a fire-engine. 1652 *FRENCH Yorkish. Spa* vi. 62 A 'forcing engine'. 1731 *BEIGHTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 8 **Forcing Pipes*. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Colonial Ref.* (1891) 217 They did not find it difficult to urge the . . . animals into the smaller 'forcing-yards'.

b. *esp.* in *combs.* relating to the forcing of flowers, etc., as *forcing-bed*, *field*, *-frame*, *-glass*, *-ground*, *-house*, *-pit*, *-wall*, and quasi-*adj.* with the sense 'suitable for forcing', as in *forcing rose*, *variety*.

1877 *M. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* iii. Large 'forcing beds of lilies of the valley and of violets. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 44 The turnips in his 'forcing field'. 1741 *Compl. Penn. Piece* ii. iii. 352 If you would have forward Fruits in 'forcing Frames'. 1819 *REES Cycl.*, **Forcing-ground*, the space . . . that is destined to the purpose of forcing or raising vegetable productions by means of artificial heat. 1806-7 *J. BERRISFORD Miseria Hum. Life* (1826) xxi. xi. Attending an Amateur-gardener, in the Dog-days, through all his 'Forcing-houses'. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind* 210 The fruits of the literary forcing-house. 1819 *REES Cycl.*, **Forcing-wall*, a wall constructed with flues for the purpose of conveying fire-heat, in order to ripen . . . various kinds of tree-fruits.

Forcing (fō'isɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FORCE v.1 + -ING².] That forces, in senses of the vb.

1551 *T. Wilson Logike* (1580) 42 b, Any forcing cause. 1659 *MILTON Civ. Power Wks.* (1851) 317 The forcing protestant . . . yet takes it to himself and his teachers, of far less authority than to be called the church. 1685 *HORNECK Crucif. Jesus* xiv. 302 The confederates drank of it, to make . . . the execution more dreadful, and consequently more forcing. 1791 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scot.* 153 The thin, early, forcing, and sandy soil of Murray. 1809 *W. NICOL (title)*, The Forcing, Fruit, and Kitchen Gardener. 1862 **CAVENDISH's Whist* (1870) 28 A forcing card is a card which compels one of the players to trump in order to win the trick. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 A changeable and far from forcing summer.

Hence † **Forcingly** *adv.*, in a forcing manner.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 176 [He] commanded all the Clergie . . . to assemble in praier. . . and deale forcibly beseeching with God, to intermit his fury. 1616-61 *HOLYNAV Persius* 305 Yet doth he cry. . . and forcibly will make The gods to heare.

Forcing-pump. = **FORCE-PUMP**.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Pump*, The forcing Pump

which . . . raises water to any height at pleasure. 1800 *VINCE Hydrastat*. viii. (1806) 90 Some kinds of forcing pumps act by condensed air. 1842 *H. ROGERS Ess.* I. i. 26 His mind was a fountain, not a forcing-pump.

† **Forcipal**, a. *Obs.* [f. *L. forcip-* FORCES + -AL.] Of the nature of a forceps.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* ii. 43 Mechanicks make use hereof in forcipal Organs.

Forcipate (fō'sipet), a. *Bot. and Zool.* [f. as *prec.* + -ATE².] Formed like a forceps.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 124 Two forcipate claws. 1826 *KIRBY & St. Entomol.* (1828) 111. xxix. 121 These organs of forcipate construction. 1849 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* 11. No. 7. 367 A mandibular shaft forcipate at the apex. 1862 *COOKE Bot. Terms*, *Forcipate*, forked like pincers.

Forcipated, a. [f. as *prec.* + -ED¹.] = *prec.*
1668 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 Locusts have . . . a forcipated taylor behind. 1773 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* 190 *note*, their forcipated Mouth. 1836-9 *Tono Cycl.* Anat. II. 864/1 Distinguished from the Brachelytra by the forcipated anus.

Forcipation. [f. as *prec.* + -ATION.]

† 1. Torture by nipping with forceps or pincers.
1592 *BACON Observ. on Libel Wks.* 1826 V. 464 A punishment. of less torment far than . . . forcipation.

2. *Zool.* The state of being forcipated; forcipation, bifurcation (*Cent. Dict.*).

Forcippressure (fō'sipre'sʃʊr). [f. *L. forci* (p-) forceps + PRESSURE.] (See quot. 1890.)

1899 *S. WELLS in Brit. Med. J.* 21 June 928/2 Useful in forcippressure and in torsion. 1890 *GOULD Med. Dict.*, *Forcippressure*, the arrest of a minor hamorrhage by pressing the end of the divided vessel with a pair of spring forceps.

Forcite (fō'isɪt). Also *forsite*. [f. FORCE + -ITE.] A variety of dynamite (see quot. 1889).

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Mar. 7/2 A dangerous explosive known as forsite. [So in other journals of the same day.] 1884 *GEN. AMBRO in Essier Mod. Explosives* (1890) 41 Forcite presents the appearance of a plastic mass having power of nitro-glycerine. 1889 *CUNDILL Dict. Explos.* 51 *Forcite* has been described as a mixture of nitro-glycerine with cellulose, the latter being gelatinised.

† **Forcive**, a. *Obs.* [f. FORCE sb.1 + -IVE.] = **FORCIBLE**.

1600 *DAVE Begg. Bednall Gr.* iv. iii. (1881) 100 By forcive means. 1634 *W. WOOD New Eng. Prosp.* i. xii. I will use no forcive arguments to persuade any. 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* Pref. Great men fence often with her [i.e. Justice], and with a forcive sleight put by her sword.

Forcleave: see **FOR-PREF**¹ 5 b.

† **Forcle'm**, v. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. **FOR-PREF**¹ + CLEM v.1 Cf. *Ger. verklemmen*.] *trans.* To pinch with hunger.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 395 Al schal crye for-clemmed, with alle oure clere strenge.

† **Forcling**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *forclingan*, f. **FOR**-1 + *clingan* to CLING.] *intr.* To shrink up, wither.
1800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1744 *Regentia*, forclingendū. c. 1000 *Veronica* (Gr.-Wulk.) 163 Wæron sūme on forclingunum treowe ahagene. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 13851 þatt herre, þatt wiþþinnenn uss Iss heðlig forclingenn þurh fakenn trowwe towardd Godd. c. 1305 *Pilate* 216 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 His lymes so forclonge to noȝte So hi duede al tofore here deþ. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 13 As a clot of clay þou were forclonge.

Forclose: see **FORCLOSE**.

† **Forclutch**, v. *Obs. Pa. ppl.* *vorcluzt*. [f. **FOR-PREF**¹ + CLUTCH.] *trans.* ? To cramp.

c. 1300 *Leg. S. Patrick* 376 in *Horst. Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 165 Vp þor ton hi sete al vorcluzt, & quaked al uor fere.

Forcold: see **FOR-PREF**¹ 10.

Forcome: see **FORCOME**.

† **Forcouth**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *forcūþ*, 3 *foreud*. [OE. *forciþ*, an accentual variant of *fracod*, *fracod*, corresp. to Goth. *frakunþs* despised; see **FOR-PREF** and **COUTH**.]

Kluge suggests that the form with stressless prefix may have arisen from the compound *unforciþ*.
Perverse, infamous, worthless, vile.

c. 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvii. § 3 Hi habbaþ þæs menne's bone forcupenþan *v. r.* forcupenþan [ðæl] gehæleð. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* I. 268 Swa he oftor on ðære sandunge abryð, swa he forcuðra bið. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Pa wærd he and halles his isferen forcuðran þanne ænig oðre 3esceafte. c. 1205 *LAV.* 28240 Som forcupþ cniht. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Pea þat fondeð ham meast; ifandeð ham forcuðst.

Forecover, **Forecratch**, **Forecrazed**: see **FOR-PREF**¹ 2, 5 b, 7.

† **Forecremp**, v. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. **FOR-PREF**¹ + CREMP = *MHG. verkremphen*.] *intr.* for refl. To cramp oneself up.

c. 1250 *Out & Night.* 510 A sumere cheorles awedeth And forecremp and forebreþe.

Forecried: see **FOR-PREF**¹ 6 b.

† **Forecrier**. [f. **FOR-PREF**² + **CRIER**; cf. *L. proclamator*.] A crier.

c. 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (1895) 37 This gylfull manne, namyd Alured the bedyl or forecrier.

Forecrooked: see **FOR-PREF**¹ 8.

† **Forecurse**, v. *Obs. rare*. [OE. *forcurisian*, f. **FOR-PREF**¹ + *curisian* to CURSE.] *trans.* To curse utterly, lay under a heavy curse.

1554 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi wæron al for cursed and for suoren. c. 1300 *Cursor* II. 10262 (Cott.) Qua he in israel na side [read sede], He es forcurd al we dea.

† **Forcut**, v. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *forkutte*, *fa. ppl.* 4-5 *forkute*, *-kytte*: see **CUT** v. [f. **FOR-PREF**¹ + **CUT** v.1] *trans.* To cut into, cut in pieces; to injure by cutting.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Maniciple's T.* 236 As a sword for-kuteth and for-kerueth An Arm atwo. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 153 þe burgeys sone þat he had i-slave for-kutte his wome with a knyft. 1398 — *Barth.* De P. R. (1495) xvii. xcii. 660 Letuse. heelyth synwes that are for-kytte. 1440 *J. SHURLEY Delite K. James* (1818) 19 The Kyng stirold with hem, for to have bereyved thame thare knyvs; by the which labour his hands wer all forkute.

† **Forcy**, a. *Obs.* Chiefly *north.* [f. FORCE sb.1 + -Y¹.] Full of force, powerful, strong.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 242 Othir fele folk, forsy in fycht. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 291 The forseist ayrudely rabunt he. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit Women* 83 A forky fure, ay furthwart, and forsy in draucht. 1586 *WARNER All. Eng.* iii. xiv. 66 An Armie greate of forcie Gawles.

Ford (fō'ɔd), *sb.* Forms: 1 *ford*, 3 *south*, *vord*, 4-6 *fo* (o) *rd*, 4-5 *furd*, *forth* (e, 4 *fours*, *forth*, 5 *furthe*, 6 *furde*), 6-7 *foord*, 7 *foard*, 3-*ford*. [OE. *ford* str. masc. = OS. *ford* (in place-names), OHG. *furd* (MHG. *wurt*, mod. *Ger. furt*); -WGER, **furd*-z-; -pre-Teut. **frit*-z-, found in OWelsh *rii*, now *rhyl* *ford*, *L. portus* Port, harbour, f. Aryan root **per-*, Teut. **fer-*, *far-*, *fur-* to go, pass; see FAIRE v. The ON. *fiorðr* FIORD (-**fērþu*-z-; **fērtus*) differs in ablaut grade.]

1. A shallow place in a river or other water, where a man or beast may cross by wading.

c. 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* v. xii. § 2 Neh þæm forda þe mon hæf Welengaford. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen. xxxii.* 22 He. oferfor þone ford. c. 1205 *LAV.* 20159 Arður, for-stod heom þene uord. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 187 Passaue non he nam, þe forthes wer withette. 1382 *Wicliffe Job.* ii. 7 Thei. . . foloweden hem bi the weye that ledith to the fordis of Jordan. c. 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* viii. xxvi. 115 Ane met þame in þe Forde, Ðat prewaly. . . Led þame wp by þe Watry syne. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* x. 28 At Machas shal he muster his hooste, and go ouer y forde. 1791 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) 14. 27 The fords must have been impassable in those floods. 1820 *TENNISON In Mem.* vi, Her future Lord Was drownd in passing thro' the ford. 1895 *F. HALL in Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 749/1 The guide had strayed off the ford, and I was foundering in a quicksand.

Proverb. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Cert. Notes of Instr.* (Arb.) 31 Let vs take the forde as we finde it. 1637 *KUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) i. clii. 262, 1 praise and commend the forde (as we use to speak) as I find it.

2. a. A tract of shallow water. b. Used (like *L. vadum*) for: The sea (*rare*—¹). c. *poet.* A stream, current (primarily with reference to passage). *Obs.*

1563 *FULKE Meteors* 56 b, Brookes, boornes or fordes, bee small streames of water, that runne in a channell. *Ibid.*, Ryuers are caused by the meytynge. . . of many brookes and fordes. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 143 Their ship from land with ores was haled on the foord. 1599 *SPENSER* (Webster 1864), With water of the ford Or of the clouds, to moisten their roots dry. 1610 *W. FOLINGHAM Art of Survey* t. x. 24 Boggie . . . grounds are. . . fastened and firmed by frequent over-floving them with Fords or Land-floods. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1688) IV. 495 A deep Ford where in an Elephant might swim. 1661 *LOVELL Hyl. Anim. & Min.* Intro. They live in the deep sea, and when they bring forth, they goe to fords and shores. 1780 *Ball. Johnie Cock* iii. in *Child Ballads* v. cxiv. (1888) 3/1 And for a drop of thy heart's bluid, They wad ride the fords of hell.

3. *attrib.*, as *ford-way*.

1721 in *Temple & Sheldon Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 223 Between Deerfield and Northfield. . . 20 rods west of the fordway. 1868 *J. F. REORFIELD Law Railways* (1869) 1. 231 Where a ford-way was destroyed, by the erection of a dam across a river.

Ford (fō'ɔd), *v.* [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *trans.* To cross (water) by means of a ford; to wade through.

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* i. iii. § 6 Adam's shin-bones must have containyd a thousand fadome. . . if he had forded the Ocean. c. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ix. § 88 His Horse. . . should at the same time ford the Severn. . . and so joyn with his Foot. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1810) 340 They found the river so shallow, that they easily forded it. 1849 *Grote Greece* ii. 1xx. (1862) VI. 260 As no mention is made of a bridge, we are to presume that they forded the river. 1884 *Stat. Rev.* 14 June 780/1 An old woman in a cart is fording the brook.

fig. c. 1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 299 The truth at last he forded. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Sweet* (1851) 318 His last Section which is no deepe one, remains only to be forded. 1701 *ROWE Amb. Step. Moth.* t. i. This Advantage may at least be made To ford his Shallow Soul.

b. *causatively*.
1726 *De For. Hist. Devil* t. xi, God intended to ford the Israelites over the Sea.

2. *intr.* To cross (over) by means of a ford.
1675 *Ogilvie Brit.* 90 You ford over the Ouse. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 5 In some places too shallow for boats, and in others too deep to ford over. 1796 *H. HUNTER to St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* III. 93 She durst not venture to put her feet into it for the purpose of fording over. 1823 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* I. 727 Some of their detachments forded both on the right and left of the Spaniards' position.

b. *To wade. rare*.
1748 *Voy. Disc.* I. 93 Gosslings in the ponds, amongst which our People had the greatest Success, as they could ford into the Water, and reach them with Cutlasses. *fig.* 1817 *COLERIDGE Lay Sermon*. 408 In the New Testament there are shallows where the lamb may ford, and depths where the elephant must swim.

Ford, Ford-: see FORTH, FORTH-

Fordable (fōr'dāb'l), *a.* [f. FORD *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be forded.

1611 FLORIO, *Vadit*, fordable, wadable. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. iii § 9 Plinie placeth the Schenite vpon Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be fordable. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 142 It was a little brook, fordable with ease. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. i. ii. 108 The river Clyde, from Douglas upwards, was, in those days, fordable. 1885 STEVENSON *Kilmnash* xiv. It occurred to me that perhaps the creek was fordable.

Fig. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. Ba, Hee found by Cateshy, who sounded him, that he was not fordable. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 176 The scriptures, though deepe, are fordable by those who are holy. 1770 *Fauntick Feas* 16 Thou art the shallowest, most fordable Monster in the Universe.

Hence **Fordableness**.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fordage (fōr'dādz), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] A fording-place, a ford.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 303 The Spaniards..found a Fordage, not much above knee-deep.

Forddead: see FOR-*pref*¹ 10.

† **Fordéal**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *fordele*, -*deél*, 6 *fordaill*, 6-9 *fordel*(1, 7 *fortell*). [f. FOR-*pref*² + DEAL *sb.*, part; = Du. *voordel*, Ger. *vorteil*.] 1. Advantage.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, The bataille was grete, and othysdes that one party was at *fordele* and anone at an *afterdele*. 1485 CAXTON *Reynard* xxx. (Arh.) 78 Prefere the honour, worship, fordul and profitte of theyr Lord. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, l. 143 Which newes theyng truly, shalhean mervallory fordul to our intended purposes. 1637 R. MONRO *Expedit*, l. 74 The enemy also, had another fortell, or advantage by reason of a new worke, which was uncomplete.

2. The first place, precedence, preference. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. li. 99 And now hes Prestis the fordail. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 276 Thair weis..ane flatterar and fenear for ane fordell, Semdill in the kirk and rich oft in the bordell. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II, So long as men of vertue and honour..sall stand a fordell, to controll their..wicked proceedings.

Fordave: see FOR-*pref*¹ 9.

† **Fordede**. *Obs.* In 3-5 *fordede*. [f. FOR-*prep*. + DEED.] A deed done on behalf of some one; a benefit, favour.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 394 Neuer uere swuch *fordede* ne dude uor his owne uere. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 518a King william be king of spayne honkes Of al he fardede þat he hade for hem wrouit. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 377 When had thou neude of ore *fordede*? When did we alle this dede for the?

† **Fordeem**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fōrdēman*, f. FOR-*pref*¹ + DEEM *v.* Cf. ON. *fōrdēma*, OHG. *fūr-fōrūmen*.] *trans.* To condemn.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 3 Da geseah iudas..þæt he forðened was, þa ongan he hreowsian. c 1275 *Lauf. Hom.* 95 Ac he nalde mid his to-cume þa sunfulen forðenen. c 1350 *Out & Night*, 1998 And him forðeme lif and limes. c 1420 *Cast. Love* 147 Nout..þat his destrued and to-dreued, And dreynt, for-loren, and for-demed.

Forder: see FURTHER-

Forderked, -dewed: see FOR-*pref*¹ 7, 9.

† **Fordight**, *v.* *Obs.* In 3 *pa. pple.* *fordight*. [f. FOR-*pref*² + DIGHT *v.*] *trans.* To prepare, predestine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23583 (Cott.) To wircip þat godd þam had forðight, þa graid þam hath mode and might.

† **Fordilge**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fōrdiligan*, f. FOR-*pref*¹ + *dilgan* - OS. *dilgan*, OHG. *tiligan* (mod. Ger. *tilgen*) to destroy; cf. Ger. *vertilgen*.] *trans.* To exterminate, destroy.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. xii. [xvi.] (1891) 54 þæt heo oð forwyrð æghwær forðilgode ne waron. c 1200 ORMIN 14541 All mannkin..Wass..forraht þæn Godd, & wurp To wurrihen alle forðilghedd.

† **Fordiil**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. FOR-*pref*¹ + DILL *v.*] *trans.* To soothe.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23975 (Cott.) Hir dule ne ma i noght for-dill (c 1340 for-dille) Bot wit hir weeping wepe i will.

† **Fordim**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fōrdimman*, f. FOR-*pref*¹ + *dimman* to DIM.] *trans.* To dim, obscure.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxv. (1889) 99 Se þe gaderap þæt biþ forðimmod. 1430 *Lydc. Chron.* Troy Prol. Fordimmed eke the letters aurent.

Fordin: see FOR-*pref*¹ 7.

Fording (fōr'ding), *vb. sb.* [f. FORD *v.* + -ING¹.] *a.* The action of crossing a ford; also *attrib.* *b.* A fording-place or ford.

1833 M. SCOTT *Ton Cringle* xiv. (1859) 327 The hollu..guided us to the fording which we had crossed on our first arrival. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 278 We reached the bank; but there was no fording-place. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 68 In two fordings we had narrowly escaped plunging into holes.

† **Fordit**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fōrdytan* (-*duttan*), f. FOR-*pref*¹ + *dyttan* to stop.] *trans.* To shut or stop up.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1414 *Obstruit*, fordytte. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* [viii]. 5 Swe nedran deafe & fordyttende earan hire. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 þe neddre searde a ston and leid hire on eare þer to and hire oðer eare pilced hire tail þer lene and swo fordytted eider. c 1205 *Lav.* 17139 Mi gæst hine iwarded..& mine wise word for-dut. a 1240 *L. Long in Coll. Hom.* 211 þine fið wunden lopened o rode wæð neiles wor-druene and seorhfulliche fordytte. 13.. *Coez de L.* 4170 The pytte..was feld and fordytte, Up to the bank niad al playn.

Fordless (fōr'dlēs), *a.* [f. FORD *sb.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Without a ford; that cannot be forded.

a 1645 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV.* Wks. (1711) 63 The water of Till running deep and fordless upon the right hand. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 294 Pierce the known thicket, breast the fordless tide. 1879 MALLOCK *Life Worth* Liv. 133 A deep and fordless river.

Fordo, *foredo* (fōr'dō, fōr'dōr), *v.* *Pa. t.* -*did* (-*did*). *Pa. pple.* -*done* (-*dōn*). Forms: see Do. [OE. *fōrdōn*, f. FOR-*pref*¹ + *dōn* to Do. Cf. OS. *fardōn* (Du. *verdoen*), OHG. *fartuon* (MHG. *vertuon*, Ger. *verthun*).]

1. *trans.* To put (a living being) out of existence, to kill; to put an end to (life). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1000 *Panit. Egberti* II. § 2 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 180 Be þam wifmen þe..hire hearn forðed. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 426 Caym dæd aþel for-dede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2867 (Cott.) For if ani fische þar-in bigane..þe lif it es for-don wit stink. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.* G. V. 2557 Phyllis, She for dispayr forðede hyre self. c 1460 *How Goode Wif Taught Daughter* 140 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 189 Many for folye hem self for-doothe. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* iv. 843 Offspring of each race With mortal warr eche other may forðede. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 244 This doth hetoken The Course they follow, did with desperate hand, Fore do it owne life. a 1659 Br. BROWNING *Serm.* (1674) l. xxi. 274 He trembles, despairs, is ready to foredo himself. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 348 By the sword's edge his life shall he foredone.

† *b.* To *foredo* into or to: see DESTROY *v.* 7. *Obs.* c 950 *Landisf. Gosp. Matt.* x. 28 Al is rehtre ðone ondrede sece mæge & ða stælfæ & he-homa fordoa in tintergo. c 1275 *Lauf. Hom.* 17 Beteri hit is þe heo hean ispillod of heore licome þenne mid alle fordon to þes deofles hond. a 1200 *Aloral Ode* 274 And al þo be ani wise deuel iquemde þo heð mid him in helle fordon and demde.

2. To destroy, ruin, spoil, wreck (a place or thing); to lay waste (land). *arch.*

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* ii. x. [xiv.] (1860) 138 Se hiscop..towedap & fordyde þa yghed. 1254 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1237 þe land was al fordon mid sulce dedes. 1303 R. BRUNN *Haul.* Synne 884 A tempest þat tyme began to falle And forðede here vynyss alle. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 489 Sklaundir for to fordo a mannes gode fame. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* v. 410 Syme tuk he salt..And ded hors, and forðid the well. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* iii. 141 They..for dothe the coyne..And maketh the peple for pens-lac in pointe for to wepe. c 1460 *How Wise Alan Taught Son* 76 in Ritson *Anc. Pop.* P. (1791) 86 Were they complexion neyr so strong, Wyth surlet thou mayst fordo that. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 375 He rayned upp..con-sciences that were utterly foredone. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* 388 Throne wrecked on throne, All ruined and foredone.

† 3. To ruin or undo (a person). Also (in late use). To deprive of. *Obs.*

c 1080 *Sir Forðene*, 2269 Now helping 30w silue on þes cas: or ellis 3e hup for-dene. 1571 *Golden Calyx* on Ps. ix. 13 He (Gode) keeþeth in his bosome, those which (as touching the flesh) seeme vterly foredone. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 264 Those had arts that have fore-done Many a hold wit. 1764 CHURCHILL *Poems*, *Independence* II. 12 Lioness of royal whelps foredone.

† 4. To abolish (an institution, etc.); to annul (a law, etc.). *Obs.*

O. E. *Chron.* an. 986 Se cuning fordyde þæt h'rice net Hrofe ceastre. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 186 A newe testament he gan sone, þe olde sacrifice to foredone. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 320 The interdyction was adnulled & fordoon, in the month of Julii. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit.* Pa. li. Wks. (1876) 136 Oblacions and sacrefices whiche he now vterly foredone. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* ii. Wks. 198/2 Ye would not I truste that lent were foredone. 1532 in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* I. App. xli. 107 To cause the said iust exactions..to cease & to be foredoon for ever. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 149 All statutes and ordynaunces before made..were utterly foredone and set at naught. 1833 WHITTIER *Ex. New Eng. Leg.* 3 How has New England's romance fled..Its rites foredone, its guardians dead.

† *b.* To do away with, put away, remove. Chiefly with immaterial obj., *esp. sin.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10052 (Gut.) Gastly gladnes was hir emyd, þat al ille heuynies it for-didd. 1340 *HANFOLK Pr. Cons.* 3371 Synþ þat er veniele..may be here fordon on light manere. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxliv. (1495) 701 The barke and fruite of the Ellen send wyth salt water fordooth swellynge of fete. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2432 The lauender That neuer might for noo washing in-for-do the spottes of the weping. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xli. iii. (1609) 1098 To..wipe away and foredoe the shameful blot. 1804 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 146 Now Reynard, to foredo the brand Of sin, will to the Holy Land.

† 5. To undo, bring to naught; to render powerless, counteract, neutralize (poison, temptation, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1275 *Lauf. Hom.* 105 Penne mæge we fordon swa þa deoflice 3itsunge. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 484 Ichulle fordon þe wisdom of bees wise wordmen. a 1250 *Out & Night*, 82a Penne is þes hundred smel fordo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11947 (Cott.) þat i do þou it for-dos. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 For soth it was grete schak, his passage was foredone. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 152 Venym for-doth venym. 1607 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 26 They will fordoe and frustrate the dangers pronounced.

† 6. To change, transform. *Obs.*

1624 *Herwood Ganaik.* l. 53 Nisus and Scilla are in shape foredone, He to a hawke, she to a lark is shifted.

7. *Pa. pple.* only: Exhausted, overdone, wearied out, 'done up'. *arch.*

a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* ii. 785 Go see where thou hast left Anchises thy father foredone with age. 1591 *Trouth. Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 79 My heart is made up, my senses all foredone. 1788 ROWE *tr. Lucan* vi. 74 Universal Nature stands foredone. 1796 *COLERIDGE Ode. Dejected. Year* Epode ii, All foredone with toil and wounds Death-like hee..dozes among

heaps of dead. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Southern Night* vii, With Indian heats at last foredone.

Hence **Fording** *vb. sb.* Also **Fordo**-er.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 84 Þe secunde fote brede of wose, in dede of enuye, is a fordyng; þat is, whanne, for enuye in þi dede, þou dystroyest him, þat wolde do ryht. 1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 129 Desperate Foredoers of themselves denote that they turn'd their backs upon God.

Fordone (fōr'dōn), *pp. a.* [pa. pple. of FORDO *v.*] Exhausted, overcome, tired out. (See FORDO *v.*)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 41 If either salves, or oyles, or herbes, or charmes, A fordone wight from deoth of death mote raise. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* II. 241, I reached home after my evening ride, the most foredone of men.

† **Fordote**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*-¹. [f. FOR-*pref*¹ + DOTE *v.*] *trans.* To make quite foolish or doting.

c 1533 *Articles imputed to Latimer* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1373 Here, for lacke of helpe, we may..dishonor god, fordoe oure-selues.

† **Fordovered**, *pple.* and *pp. a.* *Obs.* *Sc.* [f. FOR-*pref*¹ + DOVER *v.* + -ED¹.] Overcome with slumber.

1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. 35 That tyme quhen the fyrst quiet Of nature sleip..Stells on fordovert mortale creaturis. *Ibid.* ix. vi. 20 Upon the gyrs..Fordoveryt, fallyn down als drunk as swyne.

† **Fordraw**, *v.* *Obs.* *Pa. t.* 4 *fordro3*. *Pa. pple.* *fordraun*, -*draw*(e)n. [f. FOR-*pref*¹ + DRAW *v.*] 1. *trans.* ? To stretch on the rack, torture.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21235 (Cott.) Barnabas..sufferd paines strang..Bath fordraun and brint wit feir. c 1380 *Sir Ferumib.* 1796 þe deul þe for-drawe.

2. *a.* To defer, put off. *b.* To draw on (as a tempter).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26135 (Cott.) Him..for-think his lang deliance þat he for-draun has his penance. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* vii. 21 With flatering of lippis he fordro3 him.

† **Fordread**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. FOR-*pref*¹ + DREAD *v.*] *intr.* To be in dread of.

c 1200 ORMIN 147 [Zacarias] warrþ drefedd & fordredd Off þatt he sahþ þat enneggil. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1557 Quan ysaac it under-nam..Wel selkudlike he wurd for-dred. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2088 Gracian þe emperour..of him uor dradde ynou. a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric* P. 88 Myn herte of dedes we for-dred.

Fordreamed: see FOR-*pref*¹ 6 b.

† **Fordrench**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fōrdrencan*, f. FOR-*pref*¹ + *drencan* to DRENCH; = MLG. *worðrenken*.] *trans.* *a.* To make drunk, intoxicate. *lit.* and *fig.* *b.* To drown. Also *intr.*

a. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xix. 32 Utton fordrencan urne fæder færlie mid wine. c 1175 *Lauf. Hom.* 91 þas men beoð mid miste fordrencet. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2343 þe þæt we fordrencet wið þes deoules pusien. *b.* a 1225 *Juliana* 61 þe reade se..þear as al pharaones forde fordrencet. 1430 *LYDC. Chron.* Troy II. xvii, Alterat with Bachus myghty Jous And affered of tourmyng of the hous And fordreynet on the drye land.

Fordreved: see FOR-*pref*¹ 8.

† **Fordrift**. *Obs.* *rare*-¹. [f. FOR-2, FORE-*pref*. + DRIFT?] Purpose, preconceived design.

1549 *CHALONER tr. Erasmus. Morie Enc.* Sijb, Thynges smallie sensed..as which liue by no arte nor fordrifte [orig. *solliditudo*].

† **Fordrive**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fōdrifan*, f. FOR-*pref*¹ + *drifan* to DRIVE; = OHG. *far*, *fertriban*.] *trans.* To drive forth, drive about.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 774 Nōrdhymra fordrifon heora cining Alhred of Eoferwic. c 1220 *Bestiary* 527 De sipes dæt arn on se fordrifun. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26335 (Cott.) þe deuels vte sal he fordrufen. c 1430 *LYDC. Boekar* vi. (1494) V iij, With wynde and tempest fordrufen also was he. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. l. 56 Scho thame fordrifvis, and causis oft ga will Frawat Latium.

† **Fordrunken**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [OE. *fōdruncen*, f. FOR-*pref*¹ + DRUNKEN; = MLG. *worðrunken*.] Drunk, overcome with drink.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 295 Abfalgall..for-saigode dæt dysig here fordruncan hlaforðes. c 1175 *Lauf. Hom.* 143 þe prude, þe for-drunkene, be chidinde. c 1385 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 12 The Myller that for-drunkan was al pale. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. ix. 8 Sowpit in sleip, his nek fourth of the cave He straucht, for-drunkin.

† **Fordry**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *fōdrigian* (intr.), f. FOR-1 + *drigian* to DRY. The *trans.* use is f. FOR-1 + DRY *a.*] *intr.* To dry up.

a 1000 *Beeth. Metr.* xx. 207 His wære fordrugod to duste. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 148 Ant te goren hweoð al uor-drude. a 1350 *Leben Jesu* 596 Ase a lufur branne, and fur druyt. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. vi. (Tollem. MS.) þe sonne..ripe frutes and flours..& of fordrif and wastep superfluities. *Ibid.* xvii. xlii. (1495), Powder therof layd theto fordrifeth the heding. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1483 iii. lii. 51 Some of them were all fordrifed and lene. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxxvii. 256 The ryuer of Trent was so fordrifd..y4 men went ouer drye.

Fordry, -dull: see FOR-*pref*¹ 10.

† **Fordrull**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *fordoll*. [f. FOR-*pref*¹ + DULL *v.*; cf. MLG. *worðullen* and *FORDILL v.*] *trans.* To make dull; to stupefy. Only in *pa. pple.* Hence **Fordrulled** *pp. a.*

13.. *Leg. Road* (1871) 141 Alle þei seiden þei weore sofi, For-dolled in a dronkyng dreg. 13.. *E. E. Altit. P.* A 11, I dewyne for-dolled [f. *fōrdolled*] of luf daungere. 1430 I dewyne for-dolled [f. *fōrdolled*] of luf daungere. 1430 I dewyne for-dolled [f. *fōrdolled*] of luf daungere. 1430 I dewyne for-dolled [f. *fōrdolled*] of luf daungere.

1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. Prolog. 158 To droup like a 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. Prolog. 158 To droup like a 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. Prolog. 158 To droup like a

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1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. Prolog. 158 To droup like a 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. Prolog. 158 To droup like a 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. Prolog. 158 To droup like a

Wanderer (ed. 2) 97 But why should I forecount as yet The ravage of that culture brood? 1858 H. BONAR *Hymns Faith & Hope* to Faith foretold the joyful day. 1635 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argemone* iii. 135 His death... had bin fore-declared. 1666 WILLARD *Body of Divinity* (1726) 359/2 The same which was foredeclared by the angel. 1618 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 162 God had fore-declared to make it his own work by a cleaner way. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacis* 147 Of that, which God himself, did fore-designe. 1715 CHRYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), All the steps of the growth and vegetation... have been... fore-designed by the wise Author of nature. 1661 FULLER (Webster), King James had by promise fore-disposed the place on the Bishop of Meath. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 142 Which doo fore-divine, and are, as it were, prophets. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* ii. vii. (1654) 132 Your former vow or oath hath fore-engaged you to a just discovery. 1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 33 If the disposed matter do fore-exist. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 208 They, then, fore-existing; this, derived from them. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 47 So as no man can fore-expect the day. 1628 WITTER *Brit. Remem.* 276 The fourth true token which doth fore-express The ruin of a land for wickedness. 1866 WHITSTONE *Engl. Mirror* 121 Little forefeared he that God would make him the capital offender of the Romish superstition. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 132/2 The old sacrifices... forefigured the... sacrifice of Christ's blessed body. 1622 S. WARD *Life Faith in Death* (1627) 57 Such as... fore-know their death, yet... fore-fit themselves nearer the more carefully. 1572 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxi. 9 The time which the heavenly father hath fore-fixed. 1898 B. TAYLOR *Denkmal* i. iii. 28 They who made us and foreknew our fate, The Titans. 1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary of an Old Soul's May* 5 A greater thing than purest imagination can fore-guess. 1850 MILMAN *Full Term* 154 Am I in heaven and doth fore-forecast thither To welcome me? 1657 BR. HALL *Quo Vadis?* 124 Let them carefully fore-instruct... themselves with the sound knowledge of the principles of religion. 1855 SINGLETON *Virg. Georg.* i. 344 Hence we fore-learn The weather in the uncertain sky. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 6 Carlesee of perill... As if that life to loss they had forelent. 1608 B. JONSON *Masque Beauty* Wks. (Rldg.) 54/2 As being the place, by Destiny forement. 1734 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 221 (Jod.) Has he forement some distant age to bliss? 1870 LOWELL *Among Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 221 Without foremeaning it, he had [etc.]. 1873 *Ibid.* Ser. ii. 87 Providence therefore foreordered two ends to be pursued by man. 1627 S. WARD *Christ All in All* 11 As if the Scriptures... had not forepredicted out such an Antichrist. 1634 JACKSON *Cried vii. Christ's Answer* 54 By the fall of Lebanon... he forepredicts the extirpation of David's royal race. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* iii. 46 What had been already... foreplanned in her own mind. 1854 DISCOW *Throckmorton's Treas.* 2 Such as are not forestalled, or rather foreposponed... with the lies already spread. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fort. Faith* 65 The calling of the gentils forepromised. 1656 BR. HALL *Specialties in his life* (1660) 27 It was fore-promised to one of my fellow Chaplains. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aug. Leigh* v. 469, i. who should have known, fore-recognized mischief! 1590 GREENE *Newer too late* (1600) 62 He that forerepents, forsores many perils. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiii. 218 But Fame falls most short... chiefly in fore-reporting the Happiness in heaven. 1655 - *Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. 38 Offa had fore-requested the granting of these Privileges from the Pope. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 113 He... argues that Christ... was as high Priest... fore-resembled by the Kings then, as by the high Priest. 1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* xxvi. Metoposcopy, boasts herself to forepresent all the beginnings, the progresses, and the ends of men. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skeat.* (1878) 45 Haunting so well fore-season'd thy minds caske. 1684 TATE *Abel's* 9 *Aditi* ii. 95 Proceed, illustrious, happy chief... foreseize the garlands for thy brow decreed. 1808 MILMAN *Samor* 87 To foreseize from Fate Thy slow existence. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxviii. (L. 17) *Præmittit*, ic foreseende. 1186 CTESS *Penitence* Ps. cv. v. He for to Egypt had forested The slave-sold journey. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* iii. iii. We shall so foreshape the minds of men that... It shall be hailed acceptable. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 174 They begin to travel again in a white sand, being fore-shod with shoes, whose single soles are made [etc.]. 1561 *Mirr. Mag.* *Hastings* liv. Swannelyke I fore-sung my death. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castlars* (Arb.) 35 He was a Prophet, and fore-sang my love. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 343 Manie of his servants fore-selling danger, left him. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 146 Which fore-sounds A plentiful harvest to your grounds. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. 1593 155 The ground then soking makes The seed foresteep in poison strong. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* i. 8 Lucius Crassus did shew himself in open court to do that verie well having forested. 1647 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Worse T.* (1841) 134 The party praying... fore-studied not every expression. 1839 BAILEY *Fests* xxviii. (1848) 335 But I foresee, fore-suffer. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. lxii. The Parliament... Which his Associates had fore-summoned. 1632 DONNE *Badwarat* (1644) 68 Fore-suspecting that hee should not easily remove that desire of dying. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Rome* (1878) 103 Which these so many, and so manyfist likelihoods did forethreathen. 1656 TRAP *Comm. Mult.* 10 To Edom is forethreatened for not harbouring them when scattered by the Chaldeans. 1833 WORDSWORTH *Warning* 133 Paths no human wisdom can foretrace! 1612 DONNE *Badwarat* (1648) 216 Except where a competent diligence being fore-used, a mistaking in our conscience may provide an excuse. 1583 STANBYURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 83 These stonks king Helenus, these ragd rocks rustye foretrevred. 1839 BAILEY *Fests* xxiii. (1848) 352 The prophecies Of God fore-ttred through the tongues of Time. 1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* Poems (1717) 124 A Heart forewov'd unto a better Choice. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* iii. i. (1828) 46 Foreweening nought what perils might issue. 1763 CUNNINGHAM *Poems, Duellist* i. The sky in sullen drops of rain forewepeth the morn. 1819 CHADBE *T. of Hall, Patron* 75 When each indulgence was forewigh'd with care.

-done, fated, formed, hinting, impressed, inclined, intimated, led, made, misgiving, noted, obtained, opinioned, penned, pretended, provided, rected, rehearsed, remembered, settled, specified, typified, vouch'd, wished, wonted. Also fore-littering, littering prematurely; fore-ripened, ripened too early; premature. fore-wrought, ? tampered with beforehand.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxx. The sad account of fore-bemoaned moment. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxix. 751 The Malicious Prejudices... of His accusers and fore-bias'd Judges. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xli. 228 Gods sole Providence Did cleare fore-bested Conquest... hence. 1642 CUDWORTH *Lord's Supper* vi. (1676) 34 Which I will confirm from that fore-recommended place. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 118 Whether the Worlde was created after the pattern of a thing fore-created, or of a thing without a beginning. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 148 An abortive and foredated discovery. 1640 BR. HALL *Ephes.* ii. iv. 203 The proper and fore-defined sense. 1604 HIRRON *Wks.* I. To Rdr. 553 Romes long-deserued and fore-donounced ouerthrow. 1581 SIDNEY *Apoc. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The foredescribed name of Poets. 1580 - *Arcaidia* iv. (1598) 416 Their fore-deserued punishment. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 38 It was a deliberation voluntary and foredeused. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 260/1 There is a sort of tourists foredevote to mischance. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 125 The fruit of foredone sacrifices. 1839 BAILEY *Fests* (1848) 38 The statesman makes new laws for growing worlds, through their fore-fated ages. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. viii. 31 No foreformed evasions or contrivances for escape. 1868 BUSINELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 420 A strange, enigmatic, yet apparently forehinting utterance. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. ix. Sway'd By sense, and fore-imprest Astronomie. 1640 BR. HALL *Ephes.* iii. ii. 227 A fore-inclined minde. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* Dec. 5 The fore-intimated arrows. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 101 Their fore-led life. 1583 STANBYURST *Æneis* Dec. (Arb.) 8 Like as forelitting ditches whelp blynde puppies. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiii. 217 If such foremade reports prove true. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 248 Her foremisgiving mind did also make her sad. 1593 STANBYURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 118 These forenoted offerings. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Anth.* (1879) 43 Perpend the grace, the trust and trade, of forelovetied wyle. 1627 J. FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxviii. 48 Men are fore-opinion'd of him for a politic man. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasmus Forke* Enc. A. J. Their long and fore-penned orations. 1709 STANBYURST *Arb. Ref.* liv. 587 All were but fore-pretended fakeshoo. 1850 LUTHER *Theo. Trin.* i. 15 Fore-pretended signals. 1632 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 127 The fore-recited practices. 1663 J. STEPHENS *Prænotations* 142 According to the fore-recited Act. 1526 TINDALE *N. T. Prol.* This fore-rehearsed new testament 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1220/2 The fore-remembered Colliers' ring of saint Martins in Norwich. 1632 VEEVER *Arb. Fmi.* Mon. 170 My fore-remembered Author. 1534 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. Al.* Aurel. (1546) O viij. The fore typed prymeigne prouoked them theerto. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 10 For... fore-settled opinions doo bring in bondage. 1647 SPENCER *Anglia Rediv.* i. ii. 12 The fore-specified commands. 1593 CUAUVEY *Eng. Govt.* New Law 34 The great Sacrifice so long fore-typified. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav.* i. l. 223 Your fore-vouch'd affection (must) fall into taint. 1593 WYKLEY *Armorice*, Chandos 98 Had I taken the opportunitee... The towne had I surprised speedilie And well atchued fore-wished pretence. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* App. iii. xviii. Even so the ghosts... Walk in their forewonted coast. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* x. viii. § 16. 489 To reduce those partes to his Allegiance... was no hard matter to effect; the greater part of Commanders there (being fore-wrought) expecting nothing more... then these perfidious assaults.

c. in vbl. sbs., as fore-adoring, -accounting, -being, -building, -catching, -damning, -enjoying, -fearing, -glooming, -living, -misgiving, -placing, -planting, -schooling, -shaping, -understanding, -whipping, -whispering.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 199 Yet from some fore-adorings I divine, I David like, the Temple may design. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcaidia* i. 85 But fore-accounting oft makes builders misse. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bulinger on Apoc.* (1573) 10 For this is it, that he meaneth by loyning the forebeying to the present beyng. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* xii. (1822) 92 In the state of our Fore-Beyngs. 1581 MULCASTER *Positons* v. (1887) 26 That, which must follow their forebuilding. 1645 GLE SACS. *Philos.* i. 86 Some fore-catchings of the shadows of things to come. 1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Coloss.* iii. 6 That can but seriously consider... God's reprobatore or fore-damning of millions of men. 1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* (1651) 98 Under pretence of devoting themselves to contemplation and a fore-enjoying of the light of God. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Serv.* 182 The fore-seeing that if one of the said wide were not granted, the world would not be bounded. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest*, *Vanishings* (1892) 147 Vague foreglomings of the Dark to be. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi. The Kyng was to her in all his foreliving Louyng and true in all manner things. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vi. (1593) 143 The foremisgiving of his mind did make them soe afraid. 1611 COTGER, *Premise*, a fore-placing, a setting before. *Ibid.* *Preplentment*, a fore-placing or former setting. 1885 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) VI. 163 Is it so good a fore-schooling for Life? 1892 ATHENÆUM 16 Apr. 496/6 Some clear foreshapings of that new order. 1550 BAILE *Sci. Wks.* (1849) 498 And I (saith St. John) perceived it evidently in my fore-understanding, that this woman... was all drunken in the bloody slaughter of saints. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1625) 193 This forewhipping I take to be a matter vnquestionable. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 20 Perchance To hear forewhisperings of their destiny.

d. in nouns of action, as fore-advice, -choice, -consent, -designment, -determination, -guidance, -payment, -proffer, -provision, -revelation, -sponsals, -sufferance, -trial.

1598 FLORIO, *Premonitione*, a premonition... a foreaduse, 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 260 God's... promise, and fore-choice of his people. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 194 The fore-consent Thou hadst vouchsafed it. 1642 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 21 A fore-designment of better things to come. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apoc.* (1611) 38 His own blinde prejudices, and fore-determinations. 1610 GULIUS *Heralty* v. xv. (1611) 230 Without the fore-guidance of a valiant leader. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 9. I had root of him in forepayment for the first edition. 1548 UBALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* l. 77 A foreprofer to the establishing of synne. 1611 COTGER, *Preparation*, a preparation or fore-provision. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 552 The event did answer his fore-revelation. 1639 WINTER *App. & Virg.* v. ii. Divorc'd from her fore-spousals with Ichnus. 1629 JACKSON *Cred.* vi. ii. xxiii. § 7 His experience on fore-sufferance of the like evils. 1868 HANNA *Ministry in Galilee* iii. 50 A short fore-trial might be made of the work.

II. Prefixed to sbs. (Stress chiefly on the prefix, exc. where this is liable to be apprehended as an adj.; in many words the stress is variable).

3. With reference to place. a. With sense, 'that is in the front', or 'in front of something', 'directed to the front'; = FRONT (by which it is now often replaced), as fore-axe, -chamber, -corner, -courtyard, -cover, -desk, -face, -flag, -gallery, -glass, -hall, -hill, -log, -nook, -parlour, -pillow, -place, -plate, -porch, -post, -quarter, -rank, -rib, -shop, -skirt, -tail, -way, -wedge, -wheel.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* i. 103 The fore-axe must sustain as much more friction. 1622 H. SVOENHAM *Serm.* Sol. Occ. (1627) 106 Gluttony is the fore-chamber of lust. 1874 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxviii. K. 665 The fore-chambers and back-chambers of the various temples. 1805 Mrs. WAKFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* x. 137 The fore-corner of the same eye-lid. 1623 CRT. & Times *Yas.* I. (1849) II. 430 The forecourt-yard of the French ambassador's house. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxiv. vi. 249 Of undermining and the fabrics fore-cover and defence, Nevita and Dagalaiphus had the charge. 1535 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 483 Lvy Stalles in the lower degrees with the foredeskes for the same. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i. ix. (1634) 32 From the right side... and foreface of the great attire. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* v. i. My foreflap hangs in the right place. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) IV. 3 The fore-flap of his coat. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 19, I have made the fore-galleries... as I fancy they ought to have been. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 125, I was afraid of Robin's looking back, through the fore-glass [of the coach]. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Engel. Relig. Knowl.* i. 210 To the one side a fore-hall, the schoolroom. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 527 Its forehills are almost every where composed of rocks and strata, rising very steep to the horizon. 1883 Mrs. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 68 They [the backlogs] were buried in embers and then supplemented with forelogs. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 They beginne with the fart fore-nooke, and after that with the neare fore-nooke, then with the fart hinder nooke. 1747 *Scheme Egrip. Men of War* 59 Their fore-parlours, or Dining Rooms. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. 51 The fore-pillows must stand so directly that they may defend the Ryders knees from the neather point of the bare tree. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 194 Laughter has a fore-place in life. 1715 DESAUVAGES *Fires Impr.* 108 The first Piece or fore-Place. 1545 *Goodly Primer* Ps. c. 3 Into his foreporches with prayer. 1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept. A Jager regiment formed the infantry forepost in a line of villages. 1740 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 6 Take fayre beef of be rybbys of the fore quarters. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 367/6 A fore-quarter of lamb. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 67 Compris'd Within the fore-rank of our Articles. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 10 Judah had the forerank among the tribes in the wilderness. 1895 *Daily News* Jan. 6/2, 17 forebills of beef. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iii. i. Shut up your fore-shop, I'll be your journeyman no longer. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 88 Honours traine Is longer than his fore-skirt. 1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* ii. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 218 One doublet with a new pair of foreskirts. 1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 8 The fore-tail of his shirt. 1631 *Housh.* Ord. 349 The foreway for the chappell. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 4 Forewedge and helewedge. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* l. Wks. (1730) 222 The two fore-wheels came crash down at once. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 103 In all four-wheeled carriages, the fore-wheels are made of a less size than the hind ones.

b. Indicating the front part of something; as fore-brain, -palate, -shaft, -shoulder.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xx. 225 The highest activities of the animal body... have their seat in the fore-brain. 1872 BEAMES *Comp. Gram.* *Aryan Lang.* India I. ix. 326 A larger portion of the tongue's surface being brought into contact with the fore-palate. 1883 IN TURN *Indian Guiana* xi. 245 The fore-shaft [of arrow] and the blunt head. 1857 HOLLAND *Day Path* xvi. 196 Then he'll let me have it just back the fore-shoulder.

c. Indicating one of the front limbs of an animal; as fore-claw, -fin, -flipper, -hoof, -knee, -limb, -pad, -paw, -talon. (Stress often on the sb.)

1769 Phil. *Trans.* LX. 37 On its fore-claws are five strong long nails. 1779-80 *Cook Voy.* (1783) II. 457 The dam... holds the young one between her fore-fins. 1853 KANE *Greenland Exp.* xiv. (1859) xiv. Behind the fore-flippers. 1770 G. WHITE *Seaborne* xxi. 79 The fore-hoofs were upright and shapely. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 121 And then stayeth his body upon the fore-knees. 1724 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) I. 109 Quadrupeds that have collar-bones use their fore-limbs in some measure as we use our hands. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in S. C. 8 These animals [rabbits], strike with the fore-paws as if boxing. 1841 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 110 Throwing one of the bear's great fore-paws at him. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 113 They opened the vein of the fore-talon.

d. Nam. Chiefly in words denoting some part of a ship's frame and machinery which lies near

the stem, or in that direction, in opposition to *aft* or *after*. (Adm. Smyth); also of parts connected with the foremast (opposed to *main*, *mizen*); as *fore-bits*, *bonnet*, *bowline*, *brace*, *bridge*, *cap*, *cat-harpings*, *chains*, *cluegarnet*, *course*, *downhaul*, *hatch*, *hatchway*, *hood*, *keel*, *lee*, *rake*, *rigging*, *royal*, *scuttle*, *shrouds*, *spoke*, *spitsail*, *tackle*, *truck*, *trysail*.

1833 MARRVAT P. *Simple* (1863) 411 Their first shot went right through the hull of the brig, just abast the fore-bits. 1869 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. 17 Unbind all things clear of it, and bring too the fore-bonnet. *Ibid.* 18 Haul bout fore Bowline. *Ibid.* 17 Haul aft the Sheets, get aft on the Quarter Deck, the fore Braces. 1833 MARRVAT P. *Simple* (1863) 213 The jaws of the fore-brace block. 1893 ADM. MARKHAM in *Daily News* 3 July 5/7 The Admiral came forward to the fore-brace. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. 1. 297 The Gloucester's fore-camp split. 1869 *Smith's Sailor's Word-book*. *Fore *Cat-harpings*. 1720 *Fore-chains [see CHAIN 14 b]. 1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 193 From the stem to the fore-chains. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Naz. Fame* 51 The fore-cuegarnets are Let-run of all. 1866 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 96 The fore sayle called sometimes the fore course. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/3 The Firebrand... fore'd in under a fore-course for the Light of St. Agnes. 1869 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. 17 Belay the fore doon hall. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mar.* xxxi. 112 A large sheep-pen which had been built upon the fore-hatch. 1790 BEATSON *Naz. & Mil. Mem.* II. 162 The fore-hatch-way. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 226 Certain parts of the stem, called the fore-hoods, were loose. 1853 H. COGAN *Tr. Philo's Trav.* lvi. 267 The fore-keel of our Poup. 1802 *Young Man* v. in Child *Ballads* viii. cxvii. (1892) 377/1 She'll... gae out your fore-lee. 1867 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 The fore Rake is that which gives the ship good way. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 167 note, Employed knotting and splicing our fore-rigging. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/1 He was ordered on to the fore-royal yard along with another youngster. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ii. 55 He placed the two trucks close to the fore-scuttle. 1869 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 64 Let us go a little way up the fore-shrouds. 1833 MARRVAT P. *Simple* (1863) 107 The captain and first lieutenant went aft, and took the fore-spokes of the wheel. 1861 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 229 A fore-split-sail. 1823 CRABIN *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Fore*, *Fore-tackle, a tackle on the fore-mast. 1869 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 They nail down Quoyners to the fore-Trucks of heavy Guns. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 594/4 The admiral's flag at the fore-truck. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1858) V. 3 *Fore-try-sail.

4. With reference to time. a. Giving the additional sense of precedence or anticipation; as *fore-age*, *ancestor*, *assurance*, *care*, *consciousness*, *counsel*, *day*, *gleam*, *glimpse*, *handsel*, *hope*, *impression*, *king*, *light*, *luck*, *martyr*, *messenger*, *notice*, *notion*, *order*, *parent*, *precedent*, *resolution*, *restraint*, *scene*, *scent*, *sense*, *sentence*, *shift*, *sign*, *sin*, *splendour*, *tenant*, *thrill*, *year*. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 453 b. Where betwese Records... of ancient Antiquity, and of all foreages? 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 120 Our fore-ancestors. 1631 DORNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 74 A fore-assurance that else they would escape death by death. 1615 P. SHALLE *Mans May* Bija, Prudence. *Fore-care, and Diligence... are the flow'rs of May. 1843 LOWELL *Glance behind Curtain* Poet. Wks. (1879) 40 A fore-consciousness of their high doom. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 32/1 Forecounsel, wisdom, and experience. 1730 *Curser* M. 10949 (Cott.) A man was clipplid he pariesi, And had ben mastall his fordaiss. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* ix. 98 We get even now intimations and fore-gleams of what it is. 1891 *Advance* (Chicago) 5 Apr. A fore-glimpse of the Day of Judgment. 1754 *Tr. Marlorat's Apocalyps* 9 A foreahsall of the new life. 1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* x. 233 If therefore through this forehope... the excess of immoderate joy be abated. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. xxii. A fore-impression of the right he has. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* iv. iii. Thy fierce fore-kings had clench'd their pirate hides To the bleak church doors. 1853 J. CUMMING *Lect. Miracles* (1854) 126 One of the forelights of the restoration of all things. 1895 TORRIANO, Buona-mano... good hanzell or good fore-luck. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1636) 75 The other foremen tyrs... hasten themselves unto Martyrdom. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 17 The foremessagier of the former cumming. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Tjb. A fore-messenger or waymaker to Feuers, Apostumations and Abscesses. 1698 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 38 Some fore-notice of it. 1604 DANIEL *Vision* 12 Goddesses Wks. (1717) 239 To the end thou may'st have fore-Notion what Powers... take here this Prospective. 1594 *Carew Tasso* (1881) 29 And for all wants foreorder layd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (V. de W. 1531) 41 Our fore parentes Adam and Eve. 1777-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 114/1 The said alleged fore-presidents against me. 1629 T. ADAMS *Sonles Refuge* Wks. 910 Men that want this fore-resolution. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 106 How he scorde his rule and fore-restraint. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* 12 If the light of the after-scene were turned full on the fore-scene. 1834 I. TAYLOR *Sat. Even.* 231 Not free from an appalling fore-scent of his own near discomfiture. 1621 CADR *Serm.* 3 With toutle-tute... fore-sence of vengeance, or pricke of conscience. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* iii. 123 The steady fore-sense of a freer and larger existence. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. ii. Art. 599 This old-man... toucht with true repentance, Wth Prophet-mouth gan thus his Son's fore-sentence. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Shift*, One set or shift go underground early in the morning... these are called foreshift men. The second set go underground about 9 a.m., and are called backshift men. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 13 Undoubtedly he maketh a fore-signe. 1659 MACALLO *Cant. Physick* 43 Fore-signes of life or death. 1530 TINOALE *Answ.* More ii. iii. (1573) 293/2 To make satisfaction for his fore-sinnes. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 115 Fore-shadows, call them rather fore-splendours, of that Truth. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II. The fore-tenant of that

holy place. 1859 R. LYTTON *Ordeal* 217 The force of *fore-thrift in the fear of want. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* viii. 603 The sauing trade, The Reuerend for her wisdomed (Circe) had in foreyears taught him.

b. Indicating the early part of; as *fore-night*, *summer*, *year*; *fore-day*=morning. Chiefly Sc. 1818 HOGG *Brownie Book* I. 13 He saw them as well as it had been fore-day. 1808-79 JAMIESON, *Fore-nicht, the interval between twilight and bed-time. 1887 *American* XIV. 234 The terrible winter and fore-summer of 1854-55. 1545 BRUNSTON in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 372 The said cardinal [Beaton] entends... to bring us gret support in the foir yere.

5. Special combinations. a. With reference to place: *fore-action*, the movement of a horse's front legs; *fore-alley*, (in a meeting-house) the alley or passage in front of the desk; *fore-beak*, the prow of a vessel; *fore-board*, the deck or fore-deck; *fore-boot*: see BOOT s.d. 4 c; *fore-bowels*, the part of a horse's belly in front of the girths; *fore-bush* (of hair)=FORELOCK; *fore-buttock* (jocular), the breast (of a woman); *fore-cloth*, the covering of a horse's shoulders; *fore-cock* (of a hat), see quot. and COCK s.d. 3; *fore-crag* (see quot.); *fore-crope* (see quot.); *fore-entry* (a)=FORE-COURT, (b) the porch or gate-house; *fore-fellows*, fellow-soldiers in the preceding rank; *fore-flank*, (a) the front part of the flank, (b) (see quot. 1796); *fore-gallant*, the chief performer (in a morrice-dance); *fore-gear*, (a) armour for the front of the body, (b) harness for the front horses of a team; *fore-hanging*, *fore-hearth* (see quot.); *fore-heater*, *salt-making* (see quot.); *fore-hip*, a trick in wrestling; *fore-hooks*, *Naut.*=*breast-hooks*; *fore-knight* *Naut.* (see quot.); *fore-lighter*, the first in a 'gang' of lighters; *fore-lines*, lines drawn directly forward; *fore-march*, a march forward, in quot. *fig.*; *fore-mark*, ? a conspicuous model for imitation; *fore-page*, the first page (in a printed work); *fore-piece* (see quot.); *fore-pipe*, a brass pipe near the muzzle of a musket, etc., to receive the ramrod; *fore-smock*, ? an article of dress worn in front of the smock, an apron; *fore-spar* Sc., a swingle-tree for attaching the front horses of a team; *fore-starting* (see quot.); *fore-step*, (a) a step forward, (b) pl. steps in front, tracks; *fore-stone*, a mass of rock that interrupts a vein of ore; *fore-thwart*, *fore-train* (see quot.); *fore-tow* Sc., a rope for attaching the front horses of a team; *fore-winning* (see quot.).

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) 1. 159 The Spanish horse carries his head high, and his fore-action is regulated hereby. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Sept., They stood in the fore-Ally and were admitted, Confessing their Sin of Fornication. 1566 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1638) 551 After they had ran violently upon one another with the forebeaks. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xiii. xv. In vaine it was to pull down all our sailes, And on the foreboord close to couch the mast. 1820 BLUNDELL *Horses Diseases* cxi. 51 b. All the shoulder of the horse from the maine downward, and betwixt the forebowels. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1688) 65 You shall observe your Horse's Sweat, under his Saddle, and Forebowels, if it appeare White. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Copie*, the forebush of the harte. 1727 SWIFT, etc. *Syl.*, *Misc.* IV. 137 Her Fore Buttocks to the navel bare. 1526 *Housh.* *Ord.* (1799) 205 The King's saddles, bridles, bytts, foreclothes, and the necessaries. 1627 *Crt. Times* *Chas.* (1848) 1. 25 He... lay in the field all night with two horses foreclothes under and two cloaks over him. 1668 ERHARD *She would if she could* iii. iii. Never hat took the fore-cloak and the hind-cock at one motion so naturally. 1591 *News fr. Scat.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) III. 8 Found the enemy's mark to be in her [the witch's] forecrag, or fore part of her throat. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 57 Se that they fette-oxen be soft on the fore-crope, beynde the shulder. 1598 BARRET *Theor.* *Wares* iii. l. 43 Each one having a care to his forefellowes, discharge altogether at one vollee. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midd. Co.* I. 355 (E. D. S.) *Fore-flank... a projection of fat, upon the ribs, immediately behind the shoulder. 1856 *Farmers' Mag.* Jan. 10 He was especially good in his back and fore-flank. 1859 NASH *Passion & Marjorins* 12 The fore-gallant of the Morrice, with the treble belles. 1568 FORD etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. i. If you... know me... for a fore-gallant in a morris, my father's stable is not unfurnish'd. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scat.* (1877) I. 300 Fore towis, harnys, and quheils, and all foregere. 1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* iv. 613 The peir persing of foirger into deid. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* xi. b. Christe hath brought us all into the inner temple, within the vayle or forehanging. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fore-hearth, a projecting bay in the front of a blast-furnace hearth, under the tympan. 1880 *Lib. Univ. Knowl.* XIII. 76 The brine... is placed in large shallow iron pans called the "foreheaters", when it is boiled until the impurities have been deposited. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 762, Many sleights and tricks appertaining hereunto... Such are the Trip, forechip [etc.]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-hook. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Fore-knight and main-knight, in Navigation are two short thick pieces of Wood carved with the head of a Man, fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Oris* 170 First comes the fore-lighter with the name of the owner painted on the bows. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 204 Sounds though they spread round... yet they go furthest in the fore-lines from the first local impulsion of the air. 1822 GOON *Study Med.* (1834) IV. 80 This fore-march of nature should be timely checked. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 405 The foremark and exemplar

of a commercial nobleman. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. § 5 The fore-page of this Worke. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905 *Fore-piece (Saddlery) the flap attached to the fore-part of a side-saddle, to guard the rider's dress. 1837 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 93 *Repairs to Rifle*, For long *Fore-pipe, brass is. od. 1736 LADY BRIAN *Let.* in *Slype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxi. 152 She hath neither gowne nor kirtell... nor fore-smocks. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scat.* (1877) I. 298 Item for iijij *Fore sparris to turs to the oost. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905 *Fore-starting, an ice-breaker in advance of the starting of a bridge. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Pron. & Etym.* (1867) 203 If one backstep bes much as *foresteps three. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. v. 57 Following the fore-steps of your famous ancestors. 1668 GLANVILL in *Phil. Trans.* II. 770 A Rock called a Fore-stone. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-thwart, The seat of the bowman in a boat. 1495 [see foregear] *Fore-towis. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* X. 298 The fore-train consists of the neck, the shoulders, the breast, and the fore-legs. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fore-winning, advanced workings.

b. With reference to time: *fore-eatage*, the opportunity of pasturing one's cattle before others; *fore-fetch*, a reaching forward in thought, forethought (see FETCH s.d. 1); *fore-goodaire*=FORE-GRANDSIRE; *fore-great-grandfather*=*great-great-grandfather*; *fore-rent*, a year's rent of a farm payable six months after entry (Jam.); *forestore*, a store laid up beforehand; *fore-title*, prescriptive title; *fore-wages* (Sc.), wages paid in advance.

1641 *Best Farm. Eke.* (Surtees) 12 They may have the fore-eatage of the towne-side. 1554 BALE *Dict. Bonner's Art.* xi. (1561) 35 He is a man of a great fore-fatch. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 19 His foirgudschir king Malcome Canmoir a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xxviii. 310 Caillets *fore-great Grandfather. 1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* 141 The... mode of payment... termed fore-rent or forehead rent. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. X.* 110 To begerie from riches Forestore laist out, in excreable excess. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 5 No man hath Right or any other fore-Title to succede another... vnlesse [etc.]. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 287 Samony of thame as sall ressaue foirwages.

Fore-aboding, etc.; see FORE-pref. *Foreacre* (fōr'ækər). Now dial. [f. FORE-pref. + ACRE. Cf. Ger. *voracker*.] (See quot.). 1736 PEGGE *Kentishness* (E. D. S.) 28 *Fore-acre*, an headland. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Fore-acre*, a headland: the land at the ends of the field where the furrows cross.

Foreact v. [f. FORE-pref. + ACT v.] *trans.* and *intr.* To act beforehand (see senses of ACT v.). 1757 DYER *Fleece* 1. 261 Sagacious care foreacts. 1840 R. I. WILDERFORCE *5 Empires* 33 The great deeds of the Son of God foreacted in dumb show in the ordinances of God's worship.

Hence FORE-acted *ppl. a.*; FORE-acting *vbl. sb.* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* Proem 66 To finde some hole in my fore-acted Life. 1652 *Carol Exp.* Job xiv. 507 These dispensations being (*praudentia gloria*) the fore-actings of a glorified estate. 1682 2nd *Plea for Nonconf.* 26 Their fore-acted Conspiracies.

Fore-adapt, *advise*, etc.: see FORE-pref. *Fore-again*, *against*, *prep.* Obs. Also 5 *forage*, 6 *foraganis*, *forayenst*. [f. FORE-pref. or adv. + AGAIN, AGAINST. Cf. FOREGAIN (ST. FORNEST).] Directly opposite, facing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxx. 178 For agayne the olde towne of Notyngham. 1506 *Will of Wylthbury* (Somerset Ho.), Forayenst the place where my fader lieth. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* I. 178/1 That part that lieth for against France, was assigned to Edmund. 1556 DALRYMPLE in *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* I. 87 Nathur to thay best partes in Albion in the Easte foraganes Ireland. 1631 HEVLIS *St. George* ii. viii. 312 They... set, by two and two: every one with his fellow, which is foreagaint him in his stall.

Fore-age: see FORE-pref. 4. *Fore-alleged*, *ppl. a.* Obs. [f. FORE-pref. + ALLEGED.] Previously alleged or quoted. 1589 GOLDING *De Moray* iv. 47 The forealleged Oracles. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* t. xxvi. (1620) 30 It must needs be that which is fore-alleged. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. (1704) 154 The fore-alleged instance.

Fore-alley, *allot*: see FORE-pref. 2 a, 5. *Fore and aft*, *adv.*, *a.*, and *sb.* *Naut.* *A. adv.*

1. Of position: In or at both bow and stern; hence, along the length of or all over the ship. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 A health to you all fore and aft. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 9 My Rigging is all gone, and broke fore and aft. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 123 Her deck raised, and laid flush fore and aft. 1822 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 63 And the bulwark, fore and aft, was washed away. 1835 MARRVAT *Pirate* vii. Awnings were spread fore and aft to protect the crew from the rays of the sun.

2. Of motion or direction: Alternately towards the bow and stern, backwards and forwards.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 406 So incommoded by them, that we could hardly move, fore and aft, through the throng of them [Indians]. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* xxiii. 73 To walk fore and aft in the waist. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 151 Every night they [rats] went fore and aft raising with impartial fell every sleeper.

3. From stem to stern, lengthwise.

a 1618 [see AFT 2 c]. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4435/5 He... raked her fore and aft with his Cannon. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Museum* 208 The pontons should be... sharpish fore and aft. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore and aft*... also implies in a line with the keel.

B. *adj.* (usu. with hyphens). Placed or directed

in the line of the vessel's length. Of sails (see quot. 1867); hence, of a vessel rigged with such sails. Also Comb. *fore-and-aft rigged* ppl. adj.

1820 SCORESBY *Art. Arctic Reg.* II. 197 note, I have confined the term, gaff sails to the fore and aft sails. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1850) 329 A large fore-and-aft rigged vessel. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 426 The Dean Richmond is a fore-and-aft schooner of 380 tons register. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fore-and-aft* sails, jibs, staysails, and gaffsails; in fact, all sails which are not set yards. 1878 (see ART 2 c). 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 325 'Fore-and-aft' rig is any rig in which...the chief sails come into the plane of mast or masts and keel, by the action of the wind upon the sails when the vessel's head is to wind.

C. sb. ? A cap with peaks both before and behind.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 494 Women in jockey caps and fore-and-afts.

Fore-and-after. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] a. A 'fore and aft' schooner. b. (see quot. 1867).

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xv. (1869) 66, I went a few trips in a fore-and-after. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fore-and-after*, a cocked hat worn with the peak in front instead of awant.

Fore-anent: see FORNENT.

Fore-announce, v. [f. FORE- pref. + ANNOUNCE.] trans. To announce beforehand.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* (1889) 453 [God] might have used Caiaphas to fore-announce other truths of his Kingdom. 1860 PUSEY *Mtn. Proph.* 5 After fore-announcing the miseries at the destruction of Samaria.

Hence **Fore-announced** ppl. a.; **Fore-announcing** vbl. sb. Also **Fore-announcement**, a notification or declaration beforehand.

1854 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 355 His foreannounced justice. *Ibid.* v. 236 The fore-announcing of our Lord's coming. 1864 — *David* 646 A foreannouncing of events.

Fore-answer: see FORE- pref. 2 a.

Fore-appoint, v. arch. [f. FORE- pref. + APPOINT.] trans. To appoint beforehand.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* II. 148 Whosoever...hope to know more of Christ than god hath foreappointed them by his secret decree. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 485 To dissolve the meeting of the Council that day, albeit it was fore-appointed for answering the subjects petitions. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 126 Days and Places which you...shall thereunto fore-appoint. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* iii. (1852) 62 So steadily had this purpose been entertained, and so clearly this event foreappointed that, [etc.]. 1886 J. PAYNE *Decameron* I. 33 The place fore-appointed of them.

Hence **Fore-appointed** ppl. a.; **Fore-appointing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a. Also **Fore-appointment**, previous appointment, preordination.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 643 The end of predestination or foreappointment is Christ. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 413 Her fore-appointed end. 1589 GREENE *Tulke's Love Wks.* (Grosart) VII. 189 The aspects of the fore-appointing stars. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xvi. 12 The foreappointed affliction. 1656 — *Comm. Gal.* iv. 9 [God's] gracious fore-knowledge and fore-appointing of us to eternal life. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. Lord's Prayer 105 By the determinate Counsel and Fore-appointment of God. 1833 KEMBLE *Serm.* vii. (1848) 166 The fore-appointed safeguard of the integrity of our Lord's holy sacraments.

Forearm (fōr'ārm), sb. [f. FORE- pref. + ARM sb.] The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist; sometimes the whole arm below the elbow. Also, the corresponding part in the fore-legs of quadrupeds, or in the wings of birds.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 251 The fore-arm consists of two long bones, the *Ulna* and *Radius*. 1758 J. S. LE DRAK *Obs.* *Surg.* (1771) 156 The Swelling upon the...Fore-Arm increased. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 294/2 Birds in general possess two flexors, of the fore-arm. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Firmin's Diet.* 128 In such a manner as to leave the whole of the fore-arm bare. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxix. 388 She tore down by single efforts of her forearm the barrels of frozen beef. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 283 The bones of the forearm and leg.

Forearm (fōr'ārm), v. [f. FORE- pref. + ARM v.] trans. To arm beforehand; fit; and fig. 1592 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* II. 1 Forewarned, forearmed. 1682 DRYDEN *Mind* 68 Who helps a pow'ful Friend, forearm a Foe. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 429 Knowing that forewarned is forearmed. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. iv. (1873) 190 We are forearmed against surprises.

Fore-axe: see FORE- pref. 3.

† **Fore-backwardly**, adv. Obs. rare-1. [f. FORE adv. + BACKWARD + -LY 2.] Beginning at the wrong end, preposterously.

1581 SIONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 Exercise indecde we do, but that, very fore-backwardly: for where we should exercise to know, we exercise as haing knowne.

Fore-balance, -bald: see FORE- pref. 2 a.

† **Fore-ball**, dial. Obs. (See quot.)

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 74, The Hurlers are bound to the observation of many lawes, as...that be must deale no Fore-ball, viz. he may not throw it to any of his mates standing nearer the goale, then himselfe.

Fore-bay (fōr'bēy). [f. FORE- pref. + BAY sb. 3] a. Naut. b. Hydraulics. (see quotes.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fore-bay*, the galley or sick-bay. 1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.* *Forebay*, a reservoir or conductor between a mill-race and a waterwheel. The discharging end of a head or mill-race.

Fore-beak, -beam, -being: see FORE- pref.

† **Fore-bell**, Obs. [f. FORE- pref. + BELL.] The first of a peal of bells.

1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, nr. Boston* (Nichols 1797) 79 For sbotyng of an iren bolte to the forbell whele. 1529 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* 37 Iron werk for the fore bell. 1546 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 26 Pesynge of the for belle rope. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. § 18. 171 These [morris-dancers'] bells were of unequal sizes and differently denominated, as the fore bell, the second bell, the treble, the tenor or great bell.

Fore-bemoan, -bespeak, -bias: see FORE-
† **Fore-bit**, Obs. [f. FORE adv. + bit, BITTEN.] = DEVIL'S-BIT 1.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxxvii. 587 It is commonly called *Morsus Diaboli* or Diabls bit, of the root (as it seemeth) that is bitten off...in French *Mors du Diable*...in English Diabls bit, and Fore-bit. 1611 COTGR., *Mors du diable*, the hearbe Forebit, or Diabls bit.

Forebitten, ppl. a. Obs. [f. FORE- pref. + BITTEN.] Bitten in front; only in *Forebitten more* = FOREBIT.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Forebitten more is Diabls bit.

Fore-bless, -blind, -board, etc.: see FORE- pref.

Forebode (fōr'bōd), v. [f. FOBE- pref. + BODE v.]

1. trans. To announce beforehand, predict, prognosticate.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 172 Do not our great Reformers use This Sidrophel to fore-bode News. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 30 ¶ To Morrow will be a Day of Battle, and something forebodes in my Breast that I shall fall in it. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. 1, Then many heard...a voice foreboding woe. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. xxvi. 265 Old men foreboded evil days to come.

b. Of things: To betoken, portend.

1656 COWLEY *Pindaric Odes*, Isa. xxxiv. v. Though no new Ills can be foreboded there. 1718 *Prentiss* No. 62 ¶ 7 Palpitations of the Heart...foreboded the Infidelity of a Friend. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 62 Long flights forebode a fall. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 254 The Earl's administration of Irish affairs foreboded at its outset the issue.

2. To feel a secret premonition of, have a presentiment of (usually evil); to anticipate, to apprehend beforehand. Const. *simple obj.* or *subord. cl.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1622) 235 You see the dangers and injuries I indure in this my journey, and my minde forbodeth greater to ensue. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 271 An evil conscience, which foreboded an all-revenging arm. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 228 My soul foreboded I should find the bower Of some fell monster. 1793 LO. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 118, I foreboded mischief the moment I heard of his division. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* 341 Stragglers...foreboding that their misery there would be but as a drop of water in the sea. 1895 M. CORRELL *Sorrowful Satan* 321 Neither to regret the past nor forbode the future.

b. intr. or absol. To conjecture, forecast.

1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 One of these Antiquated Sibyls, that forebodes and prophesies from one end of the Year to the other. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 166 And if I will forebode, My hat and wig will soon be here. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* x. (1892) 161 There can be, if I forebode aright, no power short of the Divine mercy, to disclose [etc.].

Hence **Foreboded** ppl. a. Also † **Forebode sb.**, **Forebodemment**, a foreboding.

1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iv. 72 There is upon many forebodes...one great Fate to come upon the Churches of Christ. 1755 JOHNSON, *Presagement*, forebodemment, pre-sension. 1853 M. ANNOLO *Poems*, *World's Triumphs*, Thy foreboded homage. 1860 ADLER *Faust's Progn.* *Poetry* x. 234 He was wont to tremble at every forebodemment.

† **Foreboden**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [FORE pref. + bode n. ppl. of bide BID v.] Presented beforehand.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 25 b, It was taken at first for a foreboden token.

Foreboder (fōr'bōdər), [f. FOREBODE v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which forebodes; † a prognosticator.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Ansu.* Diss. 43 These Fore-boders, are...the most Pernicious of Wizarards. 1782 BURNS *Song*, O why the deuce should I repine, And be an ill foreboder. 1805 WORSW. *Waggoner* III. 130 This explanation...Cured the foreboder like a charm. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxiv. 568 Merchants...who feared a war as the foreboder of their own bankruptcy.

Foreboding (fōr'bōdɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. FOREBODE v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FOREBODE; hence, a prediction, presage. (Now only of evil.)

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 As so as it was by a forebodinge [v.rr. for bedynge, forbyding] he hadde þat name Seneca. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. xii. 320 Marcus Crassus...looked the word as a faire foreboding. 1838 THIRTE WALL *Greece* IV. xxvii. 357 By which the forebodings of Socrates were realised. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. 12 Heedless of the forebodings of many prophets of evil weather.

b. A portent, omen.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 351 þis Remigius semede nys a wonder forebodinge [v.rr. forbyding, vordbyng]. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxviii. moral 149 The Fancy of Omens, Forebodings, Old Wives Tales and Visions. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 28 Great Ossa...lay Like the foreboding of a coming woe.

2. A presentiment of something to happen, esp. of approaching or overhanging evil.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1622) 186, I say no more for griefe, and foreboding of euill fortune. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. iii. 1...cannot fly from the foreboding which oppresses me. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 149 She had a foreboding of early death.

Foreboding (fōr'bōdɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That forebodes, in senses of the vb....

1679 EVERARD *Popish Plot* 7 By a fore-boding guilt they knew perfectly...I had grounds enough wherewith to accuse them. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 257, I can never quote France without a foreboding sigh. 1860 PUSEY *Mtn. Proph.* 486 That he by a foreboding name should be called Haggai, i. e. 'festive'.

Hence **Forebodingly** adv.; **Forebodingness**. 1801 COLERIDGE *Lett.* in Mrs. Sandford T. Poole & Friends (1888) II. 48 My gloom and forebodingness respecting pecuniary affairs. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 284 He gave me a squeeze of the hand, which was forebodingly forcible. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. ii. (1861) 79 Her head shaking forebodingly from time to time.

Fore-body (fōr'bōdɪ), [f. FORE- pref.]

† 1. The front part of a dress. Obs.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Robert*, A Doublet whose forebody is fine stuffe, and the backe parts coarse. 1691 *Islington Wells* to The Lady by her Manteau Forebody, Sure takes a Pride to Dress like no Body.

2. Naut. (See quotes.)

1830 HEOGGERICK *Marine Archit.* 113 *Fore-body*, every part of the hull before...the dead-flat frame. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Fore-body*, an imaginary figure of that part of the ship after the midsheeps or dead-flat, as seen from ahead. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 324 Thus making the afterbody longer and finer than the forebody.

† **Forebow** 1. Obs. exc. dial. Also 6 forebough, 7 -boothie. [f. FORE- pref. + BOUGH sb. (sense 1), Bow sb. 3] a. In pl. The shoulders of a quadruped, as seen from the front; the breast. b. The beak or prow of a ship.

1569 STOCKER *tr. Diod. Sic.* III. viii. 115 It is difficile and harde to laye abrad about the beake or forebough of a Gallie. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. iii. 110 Bathe all his breast and forebooths with the oyle of Peter. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 86 His dew-lap extending from his neather lip downe to his fore-booths. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5253/4 Strayed...a Black Mare...a small White Spot between her Forebows. 1828 *Craven Dial.* *Forebow*; the breast of an animal.

† **Forebow** 2. Obs. [f. FORE- pref. + Bow sb. 1] The arched frame in the front of a saddle. (Cf. Fr. *arçon*.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Saddle*, The Toes or Points of the Saddle's Fore-bow press too much the Horse's Side. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 296 The Saddle has a round knob on the fore-part or Fore-bow, called the Pommel.

Fore-bowels, -bowline, etc.: see FORE- pref.

Forebreast. [OE. *forbrēst* (rendering L. *præcordia*), f. FOR- 2, FORE- pref. + *brēost*, BREAST.]

1. Sc. The fore part of anything.

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace VII. 1189 At the forbrest thai prewit hardly. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Forebreast*, as the fore-breast of the laft, the front-seat of the gallery in a church. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* I. (1873) 13 And then, mounting the 'forebreist' [of a cart] himself, started again.

attrib. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 19 The forbrest lappis. 2. Mining. (See quot.) = FOREFIELD.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Forebreast*, *Forfield* or *Forehead*. Those are all the same but the most Ancient Name amongst the Old Miners is *Forfield*; and it is always that Quantity of Wholes which he takes in his compass before him, as he cuts his way be it more or less. 1880 C. C. AOLEY in *Rep. Pioneer Mining Co.* 2 Oct. 1 The rock in the forebreast of the level has become very hard.

Forebroads (fōr'bōdz), Sc. [f. FORE- pref.; cf. Icel. *broddr* 'milk of cows immediately after calving' (Vgff.)] = BEESTINGS.

1811 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 443 (Jam.) The young calves are fed on the milk, first drawn, locally termed forebroads. 1842 J. AITON *Clerical Economics* iv. 173 The milk first drawn from the cow, locally termed the forebroads.

† **Forebudding**, ? = FOREBUD 2.

1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 96/h She [a fishing smack] drifted down on a boat a-head of her and took the point of her boom into her forebuddings.

Foreburden, corrupt var. of FABURDEN.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 476 The foreburthen of their canticle was this.

† **Forebuyer**, Obs. [f. FORE- pref. + BUYER.] One who buys at first hand to sell again, a wholesale buyer.

1558 *Merch. Adv. Newcastle* (Surtees) 88 Woll and skynnes, bought of any glovers or forebuyers. 1559 *Ibid.* 48 An acte concerning the byeng of wooll...of for-buyers...Men that byesit of other men that growes it, calyde forebuyers. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Regneris*, That they are fore-buyers of quikeate, beare, atties [etc.].

Fore-bush, -butock: see FORE- pref. 5.

Fore-cabin. [f. FORE- pref. + CABIN.] A cabin in the forepart of the vessel; spec. one for second-class passengers in which the accommodation is inferior to that in the saloon.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 102 The fore-cabin made close, and a hatchway so as to keep out the water. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 61 The cashier, with his chest of money...was shown into the fore-cabin. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 1. 12 The fore-cabin, a handsome room 30 ft. long by 12 wide.

Forecall, v. [f. FORE- pref. + CALL v.] trans. To call or ordain beforehand. (In first quot. perhaps for **forcall* = FORSPEAK, to bewitch.)

c. 1650 *Suppl. to Vycary's Anat.* 113 If a man be fore-called, doe this nine dayes, and hee shall be whole. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 61 He predispeses and forecalls in severall places their Randevous. 1880 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Frnt. Educ.* Oct. 225 Cats were his Cardinals made...Each forecalled by the name of an unborn Cynic apostle.

Fore-carriage. [f. *FORE*-pref. + *CARRIAGE*.]

† a. Carriage forward or out from home; opp. to *back-carriage*. b. The front part of the framework of a carriage, esp. the front axle and fore-wheels.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 349 Shod wheels for fore carriages. 1677 *YARRINGTON Eng. Improv.* 118 All things would be fast for fore and back carriage. 1832 *Melbourne Age* 31 Dec. 10/2 Waggonette for Sale, English fore-carriage.

Forecast (fō'kast), sb. [f. next vb.]

1. a. The action, habit, or faculty of forecasting; foresight of consequences and provision against them, forethought, prudence. Now rare.

a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 183 The wisdom and forecast, which woe to realms, when that the King doth lack! 1644 *QUARLES Barnabas & B.* 243 Give me a wise forecast, that the subtlety of the devil may not entrap me. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* 1781 i. vii. 109 He has invention, forecast, and contrivance. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1838) 177 The doctrine, which Swift, with the keen forecast of genius, dimly anticipated. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xvi. 168 Evils which no forecast could avert.

b. A forecasting or anticipation; a conjectural estimate or account, based on present indications, of the course of events or state of things in the future, esp. with regard to the weather.

a 1673 *CARLYE in Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps. cvi.* 7 What were these fearful forecasts... but the overflows of unbelief. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser. II. Confess. Drunkard.* A forecast of the wearisome day that lies before me. 1862 *Times* 12 Apr. Too little critical attention has been given to the 'wet or dry' part of our forecasts. 1873 *SWINSON Grk. Poets* i. 10 Is not the shield of Achilles... a forecast of the future?

† 2. a. Design, purpose, aim. b. A plan, scheme, or device made beforehand. *Obs.*

a 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. Jas.* iv. 1-6 To set their forecasts upon muckraking v. of riches. c 1686-8 *Invina. Pride Wom. in Rev. Ball.* (1890) VII. 21 It is her forecast to contrive to rise about the hour of Noon.

b. 1535 *COVERDALE Wisd. ix.* 14 Our forecasts are but uncertainty. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 162 That forecast or decree by the power of which the world was. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (ed. 7) VIII. 172 What an admirable forecast in my dearest life! A repast so elegant [etc.].

† 3. A projection. *Obs.*

1850 *HOLLYBAND Trus. Fr. Tong. Projets de maisons*, when houses have a little forecast or wall before the gate.

Forecast (fō'kast), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. forecast, forecasted. [f. *FORE*-pref. + *CAST* v.]

1. *trans.* To contrive or scheme beforehand; to arrange or plan before execution; to foreordain, predestine.

1388 [see *FORECASTING* vbl. sb.]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 52 For soothly his death was fore cast but if he the better save to hym self. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xiii. (1617) 203 At the first sight the thing which was forecast by good order, seemeth to happen by adventure. 1678 *tr. Gay's Art of War* 6 [He] to whom a Sovereign hath intrusted the command of an Army, should well forecast his measures, before he go into the Field. 1751 *G. WEST Educ.* i. xlviii. He... warily forecasting to evade The giant's furious arm, about him wheeld. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 257 The advantageous part her ambition had forecasted. 1871 *ROSSER'S Poems*, Ave 45 On some day forecast in Heaven. *absol.* 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Alan* i. 3 Since Nature... needfully forecasted, let vs see to what end and purpose, were these Processes ordained. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 79 b. They fore-cast for lacke doores, to come in and out by vndiscovered. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selv.* 151 Fore-casting also for the young ones a coming.

b. To consider or think of beforehand.

1534 *WHITTON Tullies Offices* III. (1540) 145 Who so ever will not forecast this, no fraude nor hym will be avert. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 213 He forecast also what God he were best to call upon for aide. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 254 Forecasting in what place To set upon them.

2. To estimate, conjecture, or imagine beforehand (the course of events or future condition of things). Sometimes with *clause* as *obj.*

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 561 The whiche forecasting y' grent shedyng of Cristen manny's blood... made such affectuouse labour, y' [etc.]. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* (an. 8) 211 Quene Margaret... ever forecasting and doubting, the chauce that might happen. a 1602 *W. PERKINS Cases Consc.* (1619) 220 Ionah... fore-casted dangers in his calling. 1733 *SWIFT Strepson & Chloë Misc.* 1735 v. 42 A prudent Builder should forecast How long the Stiff is like to last. 1765 *FALCONER Shiphor.* II. 613 No skill... could forecast The... approach of this destructive blast. 1845-6 *TRENCH Hils. Lect. Ser.* i. vii. 123 How little... could friend or foe... have forecast that out of it... should unfold itself a poetry... greater... than any which the old world had seen. 1868 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 124, I am... quite unable to forecast the future with regard to this matter.

absol. a 1533 *LO. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P. A shymayster... forecasteth, and is in gret thought and feare of tempestes and stormes to come. 1627 *MILTON Vac. Exerc.* 13 If it happen as I did forecast. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Discharge* xi. Either grief will not come: or if it must, Do not forecast. a 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. III. (1872) ii. 24 The merchant, who forecasts, saves, denies himself systematically through years to amass a fortune.

3. (? from the sb.). To take a forecast of (the sky, weather): to exhibit a forecast of; to foreshadow.

1883 *Mrs. ROLLINS New Eng. Bygones* 91 They forecasted the sky, and planned the toils of the morrow. 1889 *J. M. ROBERTSON Ess. towards Crit. Meth.* 33 His... explication of aesthetic impressions forecasts Diderot.

Hence Forecasted ppl. a

1883 *Nature* XXVI. 552 A single communication of forecast weather.

Forecaster (fō'kastar). [f. *FORECAST* v. +

-ER.] One who forecasts.

1639 *J. CLARKE Paramologia* 252 A good forecaster is better than a bad worker. 1862 *Times* 12 Apr. The forecasters of probable weather. 1870 *Standard* 13 Dec. The end of which the boldest forecaster of political events dare not venture to determine.

† **Forecastful**, a. *Obs.* [f. *FORECAST* sb. +

-FUL.] Full of forecast, foresight, or forethought.

1576 *NEWTON Lemhi's Complex.* (1633) 183 Neither by use, forecastfull, sharpe witted, nor crafty. 1594 *CAREW Huarie's Examm. Wits* (1616) 204 It is necessary that he hold a difference of imitations, forecastfull, warie.

Forecasting (fō'kast'ing), vbl. sb. [f. *FORECAST* v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. *FORECAST*.

1388 *WYCLIF Job* xxiv. 27 Whiche zeden awei for hym bi casting afore [i.e. fore casting]: *Vulg. de industria*. a 1529 *SKELTON Sp. Parrot* 457 So myche forecasting. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* (an. 11) 224 His besy divises, and politike forecastings. 1829 *CARLYE Misc.* (1857) II. 86 The forecasting of the most indubitable Seer. 1842 *MANNING Sermon* (1848) I. xxiv. 350 All feelings, all cares, all forecastings.

Forecasting (fō'kast'ing), ppl. a. [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That forecasting, in senses of the vb.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* (an. 1) 13 By his prudent and forecasting counsell. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 5 Being... not very apprehensive or forecasting of future Events. 1688 *BOYLE Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 166 A forecasting, as well as a designing, agent. 1807 *SCOTT Lett.* 15 May, Your Ladyship will... commend my early and fore-casting prudence in this matter. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 296 Dreamy, projective and forecasting existence.

Hence Forecastingly adv.

1548 *THOMAS Ital. Gram.* (1567), *Providamente*, wisely or forecastingly. 1677 *MILTON Eng. Vir. Dict.*, Forecastingly, *avec prevoyance*. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 39. 299 Enemies had to be forecastingly provided against.

Forecastle. Also written *fo'c'sle*, after sailors' pronunc. (fō'ks'l). [f. *FORE*- + *CASTLE*.]

1. *Naut.* A short raised deck at the fore end of a vessel. In early use raised like a castle to command the enemy's decks. *Obs. exc. arch. or Hist.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 657 The forecastels full of fursse men of armys. a 1533 *LO. BERNERS Huon* xxiii. 440 The fore castle of whyght crystal. 1624 *CART. SMITH Virginia* III. vi. 62 Targets... about the forepart of our Boat like a forecastle. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* i. iii. 29 The forecastle was manned with its customary watch. 1805 in *Nicholas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 203 *note*, Her people still stirring from her tops, forecastle and lower-deck. 1863 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Saga of Olaf* xix. vi. On the forecastle Ulfric Watched the lashing of the Ships.

2. The fore part of a ship (see *quots.* 1704, 1867). *To ride forecastle in*, i.e. with bows under.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxxi. 116 They chyeff maryner... was halfe a slepe upon the forecastle. a 1529 *SKELTON Cot. Cloute* 1253 The forecastell of my shyp Shall glyde, and smoothly slyp Out of the waves wod Of the stormy flood. a 1601 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* 232 Sometimes the one end, as the fore-castle, sometimes the other, as the sterne. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.*, *Fore-castle* of a Ship is that part where the Fore-Mast stands, and 'tis divided from the rest of the Floor by a Bulk-head; that part of the *Fore-castle* which is aloft, and not in the Hold, is called the *Prov.* 1719 *DR Foe Crusoe* i. 9 Our Ship rid Forecastle in. 1794 *NELSON* 26 Oct. in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) I. 499 We are riding forecastle in. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-castle*... is now applied in men-of-war to that part of the upper deck forward of the after-shroud.

3. In merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live.

1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* ix. 19 No man can... know what sailors are, unless he has lived in the forecastle with them. 1888 *W. C. RUSSELL Death Ship* I. xviii. 251 A ship of which there were a thousand stories aloft in every forecastle throughout the world.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* Chiefly attributive (of or pertaining to the forecastle), as *forecastle-deck*, *-hatch*, *-joke*, *-nettings*, *-rail*, *-song*, *-yarn*; also *forecastle-man*, a sailor stationed on the forecastle.

1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 229 The *forecastle conversation. 1851 *H. MELVILLE Whale* i. 5 The... pure air of the *forecastle deck. 1869 *C. GIBSON R. Gray* vi. He laid down near the *forecastle hatch. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Forecastle-jokes, practical tricks played upon greenhorns. 1804 *NAVAL Chron.* XII. 246 Except the *Forecastlemen. 1823 *J. F. COOPER Pioneer* xx. He handles an axe much the same as a forecastleman his marlin-spike. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Forecastle-nettings: *Ibid.*, *Forecastle-rail, the rail extended on stanchions across the after-part of the forecastle-deck in some ships. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. xxiv. 243 Their old *forecastle songs. 1873 [*L. E. BROWN*] (*title*), Betsy Lee: a 'fo'c's'le yarn.

Fore-catching, *-chains*, *-chamber*: see *FORE*-2 c, 3 a, d.

† **Fore-chase**. *Obs.* [f. *FORE*-pref. + *CHASE* sb. 1.]

1. A chase, hunt, or rush forwards.

c 1612 *CHAPMAN Hlad* xvii. 637 Not a man sustain'd The forechase, nor the after-hight.

2. The bow chase-guns of a ship.

1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 202 Plying us with his forechase. 1745 *P. THOMAS Frd. Anson's Voy.* 281 We... began the Engagement with our Fore-chase.

† **Forechoose**, v. *Obs.* [f. *FORE*-pref. + *CHOOSE* v.] *trans.* To choose beforehand, pre-elect.

a 1400 *Prynor* (1891) 27 God ches hyre and forches hire, And he maketh hire dwell in his tabernacle. c 1400 *MANDEV. (1839)* xli. 132 Sche was forechosen from the begynnyng of the World. 1553 *Short Catech.* 38 a, We are forechosen... to euerlasting lyfe.

Hence Forecho'sen ppl. a.; *Forechoosing vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 1054/1 Not understanding God... and how through all dangers he saueh his forechosen. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 109 Without framing out of her owne will the fore-choosing of any thing.

Fore-cited, ppl. a. [f. *FORE*-pref. + *CITED*.] Previously cited.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 194 The forecited young men. 1674 *ALLEN Dang. Enthous.* 49 The Prophetic forecited. 1736 *POPE Dunc. v. note*, The forecited critic. 1875 *E. WHITE Life in Christ* II. xv. (1878) 174 The fore cited passages.

Fore-claw: see *FORE*-pref. 1 3 c.

Foreclosable (fō'klōz'āb'l), a. [f. *FORECLOSE* v. 2 + -ABLE.] That may be foreclosed.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 154/2 A highly foreclosable mortgage in stock. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 1 Dec. 407/2 We continue to regard railroad bonds as foreclosable.

Foreclose (fō'klōz'), v. Forms: 3-6 foreclose, 6 *Sc. foirclois*, 6- foreclose. [f. *forclōs*, stem of *forclōre*, f. *for-*, *FOR*-pref. 3 + *clōre* to *CLOSE*. Some of the senses may have originated from or have been influenced by the identification of the prefix with *FOR*-1 (cf. *FORE*, *forclōs* to *close*, stop up), or with *FOR*-2, *FORE*- (cf. *preclude*).]

1. *trans.* To bar, exclude, shut out completely.

[1292 *BRITTON v. ii.* 8 Les plus procheinse heirs, q' par les seffours en sont forclōs.] 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxi. (1859) 21 Theenne am I nougth forclōsedy oute of this court [orig. *forclōs donques ne suis ie pas*]. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Amon* xii. 289 He forclōsed me fro all my kynsmen. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *I. d. Hastings* xlii. Greenh' waues and heauie lowering skies All comfort else forclōsed our exiled eies. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Oor.* 314 b. [They] ought not deteine, and foreclose other men from the knowledge of Holy Scripture. 1732 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. 229 The Puritans being thus foreclosed and shut out of the Church. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* II. 125 My flight to foreclose from the chase of my foes! 1883 *L. O. PIER Yearbks.* 11 & 12 *Edw. III.* Pref. 24 The certificate of the bishop... would be a sufficient answer to foreclose her should she bring a writ of dower.

† 2. To bar or stop up (one's) passage. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 303/143 Pe se for-clōsed hire sone.

† 2. To close last, close or stop up, block up (an opening, way, etc.). *Obs.*

1547 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 43 a, All by waies beyng stopp'd and foreclosed. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvins Inst.* II. 106 The entrie vnto it is forclōsed and impossible to be come to. 1600 *HOLLAND Liby* viii. xxiv. (1609) 258 The continuall raines... had foreclosed and stopp'd the passages. 1655 *CALTHROP Reports* (1670) 158 If any common way or common course of water be foreclosed or letted. 1751 *J. BROWN Shaftesb. Charac.* 178 Every avenue is foreclosed, by which virtue should enter.

3. To preclude, hinder, or prohibit (a person) from (an action) or to do something; to hinder the action, working, or activity of.

1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 6 Children borne... vnder the same marriage... shall be... utterly foreclosed, excluded and barred to claime... as lawfull heyre. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 19 b. The Imbargo with Spaine... foreclosed this trade. *Ibid.* 122 b. Foreclosing all others, saue themselves, from dredging of Oysters. 1648 *PRYNNE Plea for Lords* 35 The Protestation did not foreclose the Lords... to give Judgment against Commoners. 1681 *LUTTRELL Brief.* (1857) I. 145 He had obtained his liberty on bail... but... the court had since... found there was an impeachment against him... and therefore their hands being foreclosed, they discharged his bail. 1705 *STANHOPE Pamphr.* I. 187 [He] had thereby... foreclosed himself from remitting the Guilt and Punishment. 1720 *WATERLAND Answ. Whilby's Reply* § 11 You resolve... to make a show of saying something, though you find yourself already foreclosed. 1732 *BERKELEY Sermon*. *Soc. Prop. Gosp. Wks.* III. 245 A mind not hardened by impenitency, nor foreclosed by pride. 1796 *COLERIDGE Ode Departing Year* i, Ere yet the enter'd cloud foreclosed my sight.

b. To debar from the enjoyment of.

1865 *NICHOLS Britton* II. 31 We will that the lords be foreclosed of such homage. 1876 *LOWELL Poet. Wks.* (1879) 470 Are we... Foreclosed of Beauty by our modern date?

c. To preclude or prevent (an action or event).

1546 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1852) XI. v. 121 Consydre... whether foreclosing of vitialling shalbe expedient. 1813 *SCOTT Kokeby* vi. 17 Nor hope discovery to foreclose By giving me to feed the crows.

4. *Law of Mortgage.* To bar or exclude (the person entitled to redeem) upon non-payment of money due; to deprive of the equity of redemption. *Const. from*; also with double *obj.*

1728 *VERNON Rep.* II. 235 The first Mortgagee brought a Bill against the second, to compel him to redeem or to be foreclosed, and foreclosed him accordingly. 1734 *Act Geo.* c. 20 § 1 Mortgagees frequently... commence Suits in his Majesty's Courts of Equity, to foreclose their Mortgagees from redeeming their Estates. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 428 He may be foreclosed his equity of redemption.

b. To bar (a right of redemption); to take away the power of redeeming (a mortgage).

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4057/4 The Equity of Redemption is foreclosed on certain Mortgages. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trar.* (1849) 390 Tom Walker never returned to foreclose the mortgage.

5. To close beforehand; to answer or settle by anticipation.

1722 *DR Foe Moll Flanders* (1840) 80 He had foreclosed all manner of objection. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 379 Warburton has confessed that Charles was a despot, and has thereby foreclosed his case. 1865 *GROTT Philo* I. ii. 254 Points already settled and foreclosed.

6. To establish an exclusive claim to.

1599 DANIEL *Misophitus* cxxxi. That immense and boundless ocean Of Nature's riches, never yet found out, Nor foreclosed with the wit of any man. 1817 *Cotteridge Bieg. Lit.* i. xi. 228 Instead of being foreclosed and immovable, it [church property] is in fact the only species of landed property that is essentially moving and circulative. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Cambridge (Mass.)* Wks. (Bohn) II. 195 And finding not names and places, but even virtue and truth foreclosed and monopolized.

Hence **Foreclosed** *ppl. a.*; **Foreclosing** *vbl. sb.*
1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 23 Passages foreclose wide open to make. 1598 SIR T. NORREY in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 15 The Tenants to have the foreclosing of their own Tythes. 1833 *Ed. Words* 240 A foreclosed mortgage. 1895 *Daily News* 6 June 5/4 There are 149 of such foreclosed estates to come under the hammer.

Foreclosure (fōr'kloʒ'z'ur). [*f. FORECLOSE v. + -URE.*] The action of foreclosing (a mortgage) or depriving (a mortgagor) of the power of redeeming a mortgaged estate; a proceeding to bar the right of redeeming mortgaged property.

1728 *VERNON Rep.* II. 235 The Defendant pleaded the former suit and decree of foreclosure. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 103 The decree of foreclosure was obtained by fraud. 1875 *LE FANU Willing to Die* xxxiv. 202 Foreclosures, hills of exchange hovering threateningly in the air. *transf.* 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov. 5/4 The Arab. has been driven by foreclosure from the plains into the mountains. *attrib.* 1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 185 The advertisements... are chiefly of patent medicines... and foreclosure sales.

Forecome, *v. rare.* [*OE. for-, forecuman, f. FOR-2, FORE- pref. + cuman COME v.* Chiefly used in imitation of *L. prevenire.*] *† a. intr.* To come before the usual time; to come early (*obs.* -1). *b. trans.* To come before, anticipate (*rare*). *† c. To* gain the advantage of, overcome (*obs.*).

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxvii. [xxv.] (1891) 350 Pætte bu seo forecumeðe Drihtnes onwylle [orig. *præcūpando Dei faciem*] in antennesse. c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* xviii. [1413] (Spelman) Aris, Drihten, forcum ihu. c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., R is up, Laverd, for-come him swa. *Ibid.* cxviii. [cxix.] 147, I for-come in fpenes, and made cric. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10058 (Cott.) Quar-thorn be wrlaw, wrlid wrlght, For-cume es and ha-tint his might, 1866 *Pussy Mtn. Proph.* 513 We are forecome by the grace of God.

Hence **Forecoming** *ppl. a.*; **Forecomings**.
1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1848) 292 The... forecomings of things. 1860 *PUSEY Mtn. Proph.* 502 God's forecoming love.

Forecommend, *etc.* [*f. FORE- pref.*]
† Fore-conceit, *Obs.* [*f. FORE- pref.*] A conception previously formed; a preconception.

1871 *STONEY Agol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 That idea or fore-conceit of the work. c 1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 172 A fore-conceit thus qualified, 1640 *BA. REYNOLDS Passions* xl. 522 The Fore-concept of eternal bliss.

† Fore-conceived, *ppl. a.* [*f. FORE- pref.*]
Conceived beforehand. (But the orig. has *pourpensée*.)

1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. i. 213 Some fantastick fore-conceived Plot.

† Fore-conceive, *v. Obs.* [*f. FORE- pref.*]
trans. To conceive beforehand, to preconceive.

1553 *GRIMALDE tr. Cicero's Offices* (1556) 31 h. The other preudes of a grente wit, to fore conceive in minde things to come. 1597 *BACON Counters Good & Evil* (Arb.) 149 By expecting, or foreconceiving, that [etc.]. 1628 *BR. HALL tr. Rotomagensis Anon.* Wks. 815 Which He... hath foreconceived in His certaine and vnkchangeable decree. 1659 *TORIANO, Premeditare*, to forethink, to fore-conceive in mind.

Hence **Foreconceived** *ppl. a.*

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iii. 175 The foundation here is a fore conceiving persuasion of the truth of God. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tristram* viii. xxxiii. But fore-conceived griefes The ire still nourished. 1662 *GLANVILL Lux Orient.* xi. (1682) 88 Their own fore-conceived notions.

Fore-conclude, -course, *etc.* [*f. FORE- pref.*]

Fore-court (fōr'kōrt). [*f. FORE- pref. + COURT sb.*] The court or enclosed space in front of a building, the first or outer court.

1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* x. 5 The sounde of the Cherubins wynges was herde in to the forecourt. 1668 *EVELYN Diary* 14 Aug. A slip of ground... to enlarge my fore-court. 1814 *SCOTT Wau.* xv. Waverley repaired to the fore-court as it was called. 1865 *ELIZA METEYARO Life Wedgwood* I. 252 The ivy-clad cottage, with its forecourt or garden standing to the front, the kilns and sheds behind. 1884 *C. MARVIN Centr. Asia* 28 Thronged by the crowded forecourt and bazaar. *fig.* 1867 *J. H. STIRLING in Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 377 These to him (with Ontology, but only as fore-court) constituted Metaphysic.

Fore-covert, -crop, *etc.* [*f. FORE- pref.* 3, 5]

† Fore-courour, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. FORE- pref. + courour, COURIER.*] = AVANT-COURIER.
1548 *UDALL, etc., Erasmus Par. Mark* i. 9 John... played the forecourour.

Fore-dated, -day [*f. FORE- pref.* 2 b, 4 a.

Fore-dawn [*f. FORE- pref. + dawn.*]

† Fore-deck, *Obs.* [*f. FORE- pref. + DECK sb.*]
The deck at the fore-part of a ship; the fore-part of the deck.

1505 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* iii. (1593) 76 The god... out of the foredecke cast his eie upon the sea. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xx. 73 The remainder... retired in disorder towards the foredeck. 1747 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* I. 306 At the stern and on the foredeck.

fig. 1639 *GILLSPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B iiij, Because the foredecke and hindecke of all our Opposites probations, doe resolve and rest finally into the Auctory of a Law.

Fore-declare, -decree, -define [*f. FORE-*

† Foredeem, *v. Obs.* [*f. FORE- + DEEM.*]

1. *trans.* To form a judgement of beforehand; to forecast, presage. Also *intr.* with *of*.

1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 288 b, To foredeem the wurste. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Acts* xvi. 16 *margin. note*, Which [maid] could gesse and foredeem of things past, present and to come. c 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 272 Many did foredeem that he should not escape some misfortune. 1666 *PLEA MIST. Sequestration* 6 Too truly foredeeming their own turbulent subsequent actions if they regain their power.

2. To deem or account in advance.

1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* i. i, Laugh at your misery, as foredeeming you an idle meteor.

Hence **Foredeemed** *ppl. a.*; **Foredeeming** *vbl. sb.*

1587 *T. HUGHES Misfort. Arthur* iv. iii. (1828) 67 You frame a cause of long foredeemed doom. 1587 *GOLDING De Morney Pref.* To foredeemings and fore-setled opinions. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 8 The deceitfull conjectures and foredeemings of one Merlin.

† Foreden, *Obs.* Also 3 *foreden*. [*repr. OE.*

**fdræden, f. fdr, For + ræden condition* : see *RED*.

The modern form would have been *foered*.]

Foeship, enmity.

c 1205 *LAY. 4067* Cloten heo o-scuneden & his færedene for-howede. 1297 *R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) App. G.* 59 And Cloten hi for leten & his færedene for howede. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 893 (Cott.) Fra his dai færed [Gödt. foreden] sal be, For-solh, bituix woman and þe.

Fore-denounced, -desk, *etc.* : see *FORE-DEP.*

Foredestine, *v.* [*f. FORE- pref. + DESTINE v.*]

trans. To destine beforehand, predestine.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 117 (Cott.) He fordesten tuen creature to serue him in þat hali tre. *Ibid.* 2570 (Cott.) All þat þou has fordestind ar, to be kingrike of heuen his. 1880 *W. WATSON Prince's Quest* (1892) 105 Our king foredestined from his mother's womb.

Foredestiny, [*f. FORE- pref. + DESTINY.*]

† a. A declaration of what is destined to happen, prediction (*obs.*). *b.* = DESTINY *v.*

1548 *HOOPER Declar. to Commandm.* iv. Fj, These blind conjectures and foredestenis. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 Inevitable forces of grace, election and foredestiny.

Foredoom (fōr'dūm), *sb.* [*f. FORE- pref. +*

DOOM sb.] A doom or judgement pronounced beforehand; destiny.

1563 *SACKVILLE Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxiii, Ioves vnmoooved sentence and foredoom On Priam kyng. 1625 *K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argents* ii. xvii. 125 Kings Councels, and the gods fore-doome. She knows. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1854) 346 An opening scene in Heaven, wherein The foredoom of all things... is shown.

Foredoom (fōr'dūm), *v.* [*f. FORE- pref. +*

DOOM v.]

1. *trans.* To doom beforehand : a. to condemn beforehand (to a destiny, or to do something);

b. to foreordain, predestine (a thing).

a. 1608 *SHAKS. Lear* v. iii. 291 (Qo. 2) Your eldest daughters have fore-doom'd [Qo. 1 foredoomed; *fol.* foredone] themselves. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* i. ii. 23 Men... foredoomed by an Oracle to a bad fortune. 1715-20 *Pope* *Iliad* xvi. 545 Sons of gods, foredoomed to death, Before proud Ilion. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* iv. 20 O hapless prelate!... Foredoom'd with crimes a fruitless war to wage. 1855 *H. REED Lect. Eng. Hist.* viii. 270 The ruthless judges, who had foredoomed her. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 150 His efforts were, for the present foredoomed to failure.

b. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selo.* 162 Foredooming that which is to be, and is not, till so foredoom'd. 1712-4 *Pope Rape Lock* iii. 5 Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom Of foreign tyrants. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xi, A field... For bloody theatre of famous deeds Foredoom'd. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 l. 62 Had God foredoomed despair, He had not spoken hope.

2. To determine beforehand as a doom; to forecast, foreshadow, presage.

c 1592 *GREENE George a Greene* Wks. (Rldg.) 261/2 A wizer wizard never met you yet, Nor one that better could foredoom your fall. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* t. 252 Broad leaved fig trees even now foredoom Their ripen'd fruitage.

Hence **Foredoomed** *ppl. a.* Also **Foredoomer**.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* ii. (1621) 75 Disturbed thoughts, foredoomers of mine ill. 1700 *DRYDEN Pal. & Arcite* iii. 636 As Fate foredooms, and all things tend... to their appointed End. 1858 *E. EDWARDS Raleigh* I. xxv. 603 To face... the perils of a foredoomed enterprise.

Fore-door, [*f. FORE- pref. + DOOR.*] A door

in the front of a building, a front-door. Now *rare*. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 295 His brother... shut the foredoore against them that pursued. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 84 Two doors, one, a fore-door, and the other, a backward.

1696 *EDWARDS Exist. & Provid. of God* i. 120 With the mouth that so visible and useful fore-door of this our humane habitation we take in food. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 538 The rogues... fastened the fore-door before they left the house. 1811 *W. ARTON Agric. Surv. Arysth.* 115 (Jam.) The principal door... was named the fore-door.

† Foredrove, *Obs.* [*f. FORE- pref. + DROVE.*]

An animal or animals driven before the corpse at a funeral, a corse-present or mortuary.

1504 *Will of J. Osburne in Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. l. 167, I bequeeth if shepe of a yere age for my fore Drove. 1536 *Will of W. Perle* ibid. 168 A shepe price ijs, which I will shall be drevn before me in the day of my buryall for a foredrove.

Fore-eatage [*f. FORE- pref.* 5 b.

Fore-edge (fōr'edʒ). [*f. FORE- pref. + EDGE.*]

The front or outer edge; *esp.* of a leaf in a book,

or of the book itself.

c 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 174 The fore-edge... is arm'd with a multitude of little bristles. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrl.* No. 32. 1 To cut heads, tails, and fore-edges at one time. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* III. 420 The book is placed on the shelf with the fore-edge turned outwards. 1892 *ZAEHNSDORF Binding of Bks.* 14 Catch each succeeding leaf up by the forefinger on the top corner as near the fore-edge as possible.

Fore-elders (fōr'eldəz), *pl.* Chiefly northern.

For forms see *ELDER*. [*f. FORE- pref. + ELDER* (s. Cf. ON. *foreldrar* in same sense (Da. *foreældre*, Sw. *föräldrar* parents).] Ancestors, progenitors.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1836 (Cott.) þou has þam drund and don forfare, Als þou til ur fore-elders suare. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xvii. 6 As fare Fore-elders ware slane to Dede. 1525 *Q. MARG.* in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1892) I. 372 They may... live under him as his subjects, as their foreelders has done in time past. 1627 *SANDERSON Serm.* I. 265 Our Romish catholics often twit us with our fore-elders. What say they, were they not all down-right papists? 1710 *Br. Nicolson in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 39 Principles on which their fore-elders built the gude work of reformation. 1843 *For. & Colon. Q. Rev.* II. 349 The former must have been visited by the fore-elders of mankind earlier than Egypt. 1876 *Mr. Gray & his Neighbours* I. 26 John Darnay lived upon his own lands as his fore-elders had done from time immemorial.

Fore-end (fōr'end). [*f. FORE- pref. + END.*]

1. Of place: The fore part, front. Now chiefly *Naut.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 39 Seynt Barthilmeue... with his holy hand drewe forth the shippe by the fore ende. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* vii 29 He dyde cut of the heed, & hengeð hit atte forende of his adel. c 1626 *BACON New Att. Wks.* 1778 I 352 In the fore-end of it which was towards him, grew a... branch of palm. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xiv. Mr. Chucks then sat down upon the fore-end of the booms. 1878 *W. C. RUSSELL Wreck of Grosvenor* xxi, I crawled to the fore-end of the poop.

b. The fore part of the stock of a gun, which supports the barrel. Also *attrib.*

1881 *GREENER Gun* 250 The finisher... has to file up and shape the stock and fore-end. *Ibid.* 256 All that is required being a sufficient grip to keep the fore-end to the barrels. *Ibid.* 487 Grasp the gun... close to the fore-end tip.

2. Of time: The beginning, early part. Now

dialect.; chiefly = *spring*.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. iii. 73 Where I have... payed More pious debts to Heaven, then in all The fore-end of my time. 1768 *WALLES in Phil. Trans.* LX. 123 In the fore end of December, I went to one of the hunters tents. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxvii, 'I will be back about the fore-end o' harst,' 1855 *ROBINSON Whithy Glass.* 'The fore end of the year', spring. 1890 *W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister* vi, 'You've read about her if the papers maybe last fore-end?'

Fore-engage, -estate, *etc.* : see *FORE- pref.*

† Fore-entry, -entresse. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

[*f. FORE- pref. + ENTRY, ENTRESSE.*] A front entrance, vestibule.

1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxvii. 21 In the fore entrie off the pesson. c 1557 *DIURN. Occurrents* (1833) 44 With tuelf cannonis on the forentres. c 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 121 The Englismen... havarded a schoote at the forentree of the Castell. 1673 *WEODERBURN Voc.* 11 (Jam.) *Propylæum*, a fore-entresse.

Forefather (fōr'fæðə). For forms see *FATHER*.

[*f. FORE- pref. + FATHER*. ON. had *for-fadir*. Cf. FORM-, FORN-, FORTH-FATHER.] An ancestor, a progenitor. Chiefly *pl.* *Forefathers'* day (U.S.); the anniversary of the day on which the first settlers landed at Plymouth, Mass.

c 1300 *CURSOR M.* 5461 (Cott.) Jacob... went out of his wreched world, And til his forfaders far. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. v. 501 Feddest with the fresche blonde nor forfades in derknesse. c 1450 *CHESTER PL.* xii. 163 Our forfader ouer-cumen was... to doe evil. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 2531) 14 b, Theyr forefathers were baptysed in the reed see. c 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 17 Our Forefathers before the Flood. 1790 *GRAY Elegy* 16 The rude Forefathers of the Hamlet. 1821 *J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 120 Measures which they and their fore-fathers, time out of mind had employed. 1848 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) I. 147 It is Fore-fathers' Day, you remember. *transf.* and *fig.* 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. ii. 35 Conceit is still deri'd from some fore-father greefe. 1834 *HR. MARTINEAU Moral* I. 6 It is a great thing to possess improved breeds of animals in the place of their forefathers.

Hence **Forefatherly** *a.*, or of pertaining to one's forefathers, ancestral.

1855 in *CLARKE Dict.* 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 213 Abstruse English, forefatherly and foremotherly as were assured it is. 1880 *G. MEREDITH Trag. Com.* vi, The clever assortment of our forefatherly heaps of bonis.

Forefault, -er, -ure : see *FOREFAULT*.

Forefeel (fōr'fi:l), *v.* [*f. FORE- + FEEL v.*]

trans. To feel beforehand, have a presentiment of.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. xviii. 182 b, Erona... forefeeling the harmes which after fell to her. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiv. 13 With unwieldy waves the great sea forefeels winds. That both ways murmur. c 1632 *T. TAYLOR God's Judgm.* I. i. both ways murmur. 1642 *420 Sinners*... fore-feeling the approach of hell. 1810 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 320 'To forefeel Her coming joy, redoubles my delight. 1851 *MAURICE Patriarchs & Laing* vi. (1867) 122 Those objects were in very deed foreseen and forefelt in his childish aspirations.

Hence **Forefeel** *sb.*; **Forefeeling** (whence

Forefeelingly *adv.*), **Forefelt** *ppl. adj.*

c 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 380 Forefeeld Desire, begin to savour part Of comming gladnesse. 1607 *TORSILL Septent.* 1658/782 A divine providence, and forefeeling knowledge originally inbred by Nature. c 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc* I. xi, His spirit... beheld with no forefeeling joy The rising sons of song. 1868 - *Lett.* (1856) II. 117 Well might W. fore-

feelingly call our rulers 'A venal band'. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xlii. Like a fore-feel of madness about the brain.

Forefeeling (fōr'fēlīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FOREFEEL; a feeling beforehand, presentiment.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 147 Some priue and secret fore-feeling of the punishment now at hande. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Epitaphs* 28 The inuention of them proceeded from the pessage or forefeeling of immortality. 1715 tr. *Cless Danuoy's Wks.* 425 An ominous fore-feeling of their approaching Misfortune. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 247 His father has... the same forefeeling that... he will not live to be a man. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 147 Witbin him lay a forefeeling of the great destiny.

Fore-fellow: see FÖRE-fref. 5.

† **Forefence**, *sb.* Obs. [f. FÖRE-fref. + FENCE *sb.*] A first or front defence; a bulwark.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. ii. 4 Within their thicke growne Fastnesses and Fore-fences, they maintained and enriched themselves. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 755 The Iland Walney as a fore fence or countremure lying along by it. 1677 PLOT *Oxford's*. 320 A praetentura, or fore-fence of the Romans, raised against the Britans.

Hence **Forefence** *v. trans.*, to serve as an outer defence or bulwark to.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 627 The mountains of Talgar and Ewias doe as it were forefence it.

Forefend: see FÖRE-fend.

Forefield (fōr'fild), *Mining.* Also 7-8 for-field. [f. FÖRE-fref. + FIELD *sb.*] (See quot.) 1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Forfield*, the furthest place that a man has wrought in his ground, or the end of a meer above-ground. 1755 PHIL. *Trans.* XLIX. 401 There was a miner working at the forfield, or east end of the vein. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Forefield*, the face of the workings. The *forefield-end* is the end of the workings farthest advanced.

† **Forefight**, *Obs.* [f. FÖRE-fref. + FIGHT *sb.*] a. The foremost defence or bulwark (see FIGHT, *sb.* 5 b). b. The front rank (of an army). c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xii. 274 The Greeks... repair'd the fore-fights of their wall With hides of oxen. *Ibid.* xv. 277 These were they, that bravely furnish'd then The fierce forefront.

Fore-fighter, *rare*—1. [f. FÖRE-fref. + FIGHTER 1.] One who fights in the front rank. 1883 LEAT *Iliad* iv. 79 Then the forefighters and glorious Hector yielded.

Fore-figure, -fin: see FÖRE-fref. 2 a, 3 c.

Forefinger (fōr'fingə), [f. FÖRE-fref. + FINGER 1.] The finger next the thumb: also called the *first* or *index* finger.

c 1450 *Voc.* in W. Völcker 626 Forefyngure, *index*. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 43 note, When they were conquer'd they held up their fore-finger in sign of yielding. 1612 PEACHAM *Drawing* ii. v. Polymnia shall be drawne as it were acting her speech with her forefinger. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 39 p. 3 Her fore-fingers stuck in her ears. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 356 Jewels five-words-long That on the stretch'd forefinger of all Time Sparkle for ever.

Fore-fit, -flank, -flipper, etc.: see FÖRE-fref. **Foreflow** *v.*, 'to flow before', *Dryden*, in Webster (1832) and later Dicts., is a mistake for *foreflow*: see FÖRSLÖW 2. quot. 1682.]

Fore-foot (fōr'fūt), *sb.* [f. FÖRE-fref. + FOOT 1.] The stress is variable, the prefix being often felt as an adj. 1. One of the front feet of a quadruped.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 18 He had loste his eeris and the skynne wyth the clawes of his forefeet. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. 312 a. The grayhound... wolde... leape with his fore fete vpon the Kynges shoulders. 1604 BRETON *Past. Sheph.* Past. iii. 26 To see... the little black-haired Coy... With her forefeete wash her face. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 33304 A Throes his fore Foot out like a Turkey Horse. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. 79 From the foot to the belly below the shoulder, it [the moose-deer] measured three feet and eight inches. 1834 MCMURRIE *Caviers Anim. Kingd.* 60 The long claws of their fore-feet enable them to dig with great effect. 1869 DUNKIN *Midd. Sky* 16 The Great Bear's right fore-foot.

† b. *jocularly*. The hand.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. 1. 71 Giue me thy fist, thy fore-foot to me giue.

2. *Naut.* 'The foremost piece of the keel, or a timber which terminates the keel at the forward extremity, and forms a rest for the stem's lower end' (Adm. Smyth).

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v., 'There is no such place of a ship which is termed her fore-foot; but... where two ships sail, so that one doth lie with her stem so much a-weather the other, that keeping their courses, that ship which doth so lie, will goe-out a head with the other, then we say, that she doth lie with the fore-foot of the other, as she stands or comes with her fore-foot... so that this word fore-foot, implies no more, but one ships lying, or saying a-crosse an other ships way.' 1770 *Chron.* in *Aust. Reg.* 153/1 She hung upon this rock by the fore-foot, her stern being amazingly depressed. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii. 51 Amazingly... a whale, slowly crossing our fore-foot.

† **Forefoot**, *v.* Obs. *rare*—1. [f. FÖRE-fref. + FOOT *v.*] *trans.* ? To repair (a boot) with new upper leather, to vamp.

1465 *Manners & Househ. Exp.* 302 To pay for forfotenge of his botuys. *Ibid.*, For forfotenge [*Norw.* MS. fuyfenge] of a payre of botas.

† **Fore-footman**, *Obs.* [FÖRE-fref. + FOOT-MAN.] A footman who ran before his master.

(A rendering of *cautarius* FORTNER, misread as *cautarius* and supposed to be connected with *F. avant*.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 331 He should be, the Kings fore-foot-man, until he had worn out a paire of shoes.

Forefront (fōr'front), [f. FÖRE-fref. + FRONT 1.]

1. The principal face or foremost part of anything (*esp.* of a building). Now *rare*. (In early use opposed to *back front*.)

c 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 831 He gert thaim tak Syllys off ayle, and a stark barres mak. At a foyr frout, fast in the forest syd. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 639 The fore-frontes of euery gallery were hanged with... Sarceuet. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. G v b, The fore-frontes or frontiers of the ij corners [of the Ilande], what wythe fordis & shelles, & what with rockes be very... dangerous. 1659 EVELYN *To R. Boyle* 3 Sept., To the entry fore front of this a court, and at the other back front a plot walled in of a competent square. 1664 POWER *Micros. Observ.* in Sir T. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 314 These Eyes are plac'd all in the forefront of their [Spiders'] Head. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 53 The... fore-fronts of the Houses are very little handsomer than those of our Country Villages. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prac. Wffe* III. iii, I love to sit in the fore-front of a box; for, if one sits behind, there's two Acts gone before one's found out. 1726 LORST *Alberti's Archit.* I. 39/2 From the... Fore-front of the Work I draw a Line quite thro' to the Back-front. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* II. (1878) 19 This little gallery was... larger than was just necessary for the organ... and a few of the parishioners had chosen to sit in its fore-front. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fore-front*, the face of the building.

b. The 'front' of an army, the front rank.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. ix. 14 The Troiane barnage... With ordinance of Tuscan, that did spreid In forfront all the large feyldis on breid. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Div. Poems (1717) 302 They brought him bound To the forefront of the Philistian Band. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* I. iv. § 7 He was in the fore-front, in the utmost danger. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* v. (1875) 130 He thrust himself into the fore-front of the battle.

c. *fig.* (Now the most frequent use.)

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 In the fore-front of whom [i. e. men of import], I cannot but place that aged Father Erasmus. 1607 DAY *Trav. Eng.* Bro. G iv b, True constancie's my fore-front and my back. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 49 The position which it has won in the very forefront of the world. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 176 The great statutes which stand in the forefront of our laws.

2. The beginning, commencement (of a book, document, or literary work). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 401 Johannes Duns Scotus an Irishman borne, as in the forefront of this treatise I haue declared. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 8 The author of it is set in the forefront or face of it. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* I. 2 In royal decrees the names and dignities of monarchs are placed in the forefront.

3. The front of the body as opposed to the 'back'. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Muletyek* 34 Her forefront whitens indeed Like a yellowish wave's cream-crust... Her fetlock is foam-splashed too. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 74, I was to do nothing except lie thus prone on my forefront.

Hence **Forefront** *v. trans.*, to build a (new) fore-front to.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxxi, He would new fore-front his house, and add a new wing to make it even.

† **Foregad**: affected pronounc. of *Fore* *God*: see FÖRE *prep.* 1 b.

† **Foregain**, **Foregains** (t. Chiefly *Sc.* Obs. [f. FÖRE-fref. or *adv.* + GAIN, GAINST. Cf. FORE-AGAINST] Directly opposite to; also, in the opposite scale to.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 555 Ay forgane the schippis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1861) I. 133 Ane messenger was cuming him forgane. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 889 My spouse clasping my feet Foregainst his father young Iulus set. 1563 *Aberdeen Council Reg.* (1844) 254 In the Gallowget of the said burgh... forgains the gray freiris place. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H v j, Foregainst y quihill is plac'd y golden nombre of yll zere. 1639 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cclxxxix. (1836) II. 188 If ye go to weigh Jesus his sweetness... and lay foregainst him your ounces or drachms of suffering for him. 1709 PHILIP *Lett.* 24 Sept. in Dunbar *Social Life* (1861) 50 Two ships ryding at ankore forgainst this place. 1725 RAMSAY *Genil. Sheph.* III. ii, On Skells foregainst the Door.

Fore-gallant, -gallery; see FÖRE-fref. 3, 5.

Fore-game, [FÖRE-fref.] A preliminary game; *lit.* and *fig.* Cf. AFTER-GAME.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* iv. G j b, The Gaules were but a fore-game fecht about For cuill discord. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 His play was chiefly at the fore-game. 1643 TREVOR in *Carte Collect.* (1735) 260 Neither side can yet brag of the foregame. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 288 The Huntsman should therefore be... good at both Fore and After-Game.

Foreganger (fōr'gəŋə), [f. FÖRE-fref. + GANGER; = Ger. *vorgänger*, Du. *voorganger*.]

† 1. One who or that which goes before: a. a fore-runner, a harbinger; b. a predecessor. *Obs.* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4152, I hald þir gret mysdoers Als anticrist lymys and his forgangers. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 165, I go before bodowd to bere, And as forganger am I send.

2. *Naut.* a. 'A short piece of rope immediately connecting the line with the shank of the harpoon, when spanned for killing' (Adm. Smyth). Cf. FOREGOER, -RUNNER. b. (See quot. 1867.) [So Du. *voorganger*.]

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 64 Yarn for forgangers is made of the best dressed long hemp. 1823 SCOTCHMAN *Whale Fishery* 288 The 'fore-ganger', and that part of the line immediately connected with the harpoon. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-ganger* of the Chain Bower Cables, is a length of 15 fathoms of stouter chain, in consequence of greater wear and tear near the anchor.

Foregarth (fōr'gāth), *dial.* [a. ON. *for-garð-r*, f. *for-*, FÖRE- + *garð-r* GARTH (= OE. *geard* YARD).] = FÖRE-YARD 1.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 137 The helme in the foregarth will doe somethinge more then shelter three waines. 1684 MS. *Indenture* (Yorksh.), All that cottage, foregarth and little close.

Foregate (fōr'gāt), [f. FÖRE-fref. + GATE 1.]

1. The front gate or principal entrance.

1503 in *Lib. Cart. S. Crucis* (1840) lvii, Item, for viij punctionis of plaister to the turatis of the foryet... viij lib. xvij s. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 81 A castle also... and a foregate at the entrance unto it. 1726 LEON *Alberti's Archit.* I. 101/1 Chambers near the vestibule or fore-gate. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 430 There was... to be but one entrance only, by the great foregate.

transf. and *fig.* 1613 J. DAVIES *Muse's Tears* Eijb, Beare vp the Crosse; and euer looke vpon't As on the only Key of Heaun's fore-gate. 1692 G. STRAHLING *Serm. & Disc.* 381 They [the Jesuits] were... turned out of the Foregates of those States.

Prov. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxi, When distrust enters in at the foregate, love goes out at the Postern. 1685 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* vii. 31 When passion enters in at the fore-gate, Wisdom goes out at the postern.

2. *Sc.* 'The high or open street' (Jam).

1560 in *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1844) 327 Diuerse personis here biggit and dalie biggis choppis vnder stairs vpon the forgettis. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 43 The samyn to be saulde and toppit be honest personis in þe foir-gait in oppin and publick tavernis. 1583 CHALM. *Airin Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 588 Gif thair be any swine cruivis biggit on the fore-gait, stoppand the samin.

Foregather: see FÖRGATHER.

Fore-gear: see FÖRE-fref. 5.

† **Foregengl**, *Obs.*—1. [f. FÖRE-fref. + **gengl* = OHG. *gengl* goer, f. root of GANG *v.*] A fore-goer, predecessor.

c 1205 LAV. 25082 Peos weoren mine aelderen, mine aēðele uore-genglen.

Foregift (fōr'gīft), [f. FÖRE-fref. + GIFT 1.]

Law. 'A premium for a lease' (Wharton 1867). 1744 in *N. Riding Rec. Vill.* 109 A fine or foregift was paid to the late Lady Stapleton. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) II 737 That no fine or foregift be taken for the lease. 1881 LAV. *Ref. Chancery Div.* XVI. 598 There was reserved on every demise... the best yearly rent without taking any fine, premium or foregift.

Fore-gird: see FÖRE-fref. 1.

† **Fore-give**, *v.* Obs. [f. FÖRE-fref. + GIVE *v.* Cf. *misgive*.] *intr.* To have a foreboding, anticipate.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxxv. (1609) 575 As commonly mens minds use to fore-give and tell aforhand [L. *præsentibus*] when there is some mischance and ill toward them.

Foreglance (fōr'glans), [f. FÖRE-fref. + GLANCE *sb.*] The action of glancing forward; also, a view or glance beforehand.

1825 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 126 A misprint... arising from an anticipation by foreglance of the compositor's eye. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* II. 49 With the rapid foreglance of thought she must have seen in the clouded future, scorn, dereliction... death. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phatton* 131 How intensely interesting it would be to have a fore-glance into a science text-book of a century hence.

Fore-glass, -gleam, -glimpse: see FÖRE-fref.

Forego (fōr'gō), *sb.* *rare*—1. [f. next.] Something that goes or happens before.

1880 GORDON *Bk. Chron. Keith* 63 Thee... 'Death-Watch'... was conjectured to be a forego of a Death or a Fitting.

Forego (fōr'gō), *v.* Pa. t. forewent; p. p. foregone. *Forms:* see Go. [OE. *fore-gān*, f. FÖRE-fref. + *gān* to Go.]

1. *trans.* To go before or in advance of; to precede: either in position or time.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxi. [xliii.] (1891) 476 Oðer [steorra] hiora foreode þa sunnan on morgen. 1515 T. MORE *Chron. K. Edu.* V. in Grafton II. 757 And the yere fore goyng his death he had obtained the towne of Barwik. 1548 GRST *Pr. Masse* 116 That part of the masse that forgoeth consecration. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. Pref., Summarie contents forewent euerie chapter. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxx. 491 A Christ... whom being forgone by an Elias, it behoued to preach the Kingdom of God. 1610 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 2 (1622) 214 The cause doth alwayes his effect fore-go. 1668 CUPPER & COLE *Enthall. Anat.* II. vii. 107 The constriction of the Earlets does alwayes forego the Diastole of the Ventricles. 1879 E. ARNOLO *Lt. Asia* 3 Over half the earth a lovely light forewent the morn. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales Jr. Arabic* I. 15 His head forewent his feet and he fell to the ground. *Ibid.* 185 So Auldinlik went away to his house, whither he found that the money had foregone him.

2. *intr.* To go before, precede in place or time. Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxxviii. 15 Mildheortnis & soðfestnis foregād biforan onsienðinne. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xlvij. 3 Fire bi fore him sal fore-gane. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Deuot. Hen. VIII.* 45 The wife and the man with their mutual consent adillibed and fore-going enter into religion. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hastings* i. 5 Clearing my tombe the waye my fame forewent. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 115 And now they bene to heauen forewent. 1622 T. SCOTT *Bigs. Pismire* 30 To purchase honour without some worthy action fore-going... is not truly to be Noble. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworlds* I. 116 A gait, sublimely unaffected by all that had foregone.

Forego: see FÖROO.

Foregoer (fōr'gōə), *Forms:* 4-6 foregoer, (4 foregoer, 5 goar, 6 foregoore), 5- foregoer. [f. FÖRE-fref. + GOER.]

† L. A messenger sent before, a forerunner, a har-
binger; *spec. a purveyor. Obs.*

† 1340 *Cursor M.* 13208 (Trin.) To belle before crist [Ion]
ferd. = before is he called forgoer. 1393 *LANG.* P. Pl.
C. iii. 128 Ac gile was forgoere to geyen a the puple. For to
wisse hem the weye and with Mede a-bynde. 1502 *Caxton's*
Chron. Eng. kvj h/1 He was. = The forgoer of Antecrist,
the fulfiller of heresy. 1580 *Ord. of Prayer in Liturg.*
Serv. O. Elia. (1847) 568 He sent Hornets and wild Beasts,
as forgoers of his host. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1623) 216
O Mercury, foregoer to the evening. 1601 F. TATE *House-*
Edm. II § 90 (1876) 53 Thy shall be a fore-goer in the
kinges household. 1662 *PHILLIPS, Foregoers*, Purveyours
going before the King or Queen in progresse. 1745 *BLOM-*
FIELD Norf. II. 605 'There was one always at each (Leper)
House called the Foregoer, who used to beg daily for them.

2. One who or that which goes in front or 'leads
the way'; a leader; hence, an example, pattern.
1382 *WYCLIF Joshi.* iii. 3 Whanne 3e seen the ark... folwe 3e
the forgoers. 1485 *CANTON St. Wenef.* 10 They made her
in alle thynges a forgoar and ensample to them. 1549
COVENEANT, etc. Erasim. Par. i. Tim. ii. 12 It is convenient
for them [women]. = to be followers, and not foregoers. 1596
DAVIES Orchestra 58 All the followers (flying cranes) their
heads doe lay On their forgoers backs. 1658 *BAXTER Saving*
Faith xii. 85 The promised Glory, and the future blessings
that are its necessary Foregoers. 1869 *BLACKBURN Lorua D.*
II. i. Each [reaper] casting leftwards his rich clearance on
his foregoer's double track.

3. One that has gone before; a predecessor.
1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* ii. (1558) 102 He... in know-
ledge clearly exceeded all his foregoers. 1602 *CAREW*
Cornwall (1766) 68 Two young men of the parish are yerely
chosen by their last fore-goers, to be wardens. 1868 *DIXON*
Spiritual Wives II. xi. 90 His foregoers had been settled
in Massachusetts since the days of the Mayflower. 1877
MORLEY Crit. Misc. Ser. ii. 348 The order in which each
state of society has followed its foregoer.

4. *Naut.* = FOREGANGER 2 a.
1694 *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 161 Before this hollow
part, the Fore-goer is fasten'd or ty'd. 1867 in *SMITH*
Sailor's Word-bk. 1892 *Daily News* 8 June 5/3 We quickly
went on the line to the foregoer, clapped the harpoon into
the gun.

Foregoing (fōrgōw'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOREGO v.
+ -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FOREGO; a going before,
preceding, or leading the way.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 After whom, en-
couraged... with their excellent fore-going, others have
followed. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 130 Their
verity depends not upon our knowledge, but upon the fore-
going of their causes.

† 2. That which goes before. *Obs.*—1

1598 *FLORIO, Præambulo*, a preamble, a foregoing.
Foregoing (fōrgōw'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. +
-ING 2.] That goes or has gone before, preceding
(in position or time).

1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 306 Heyle starre forgoynge.
1532 *MORRIS Confut. Tyndale* ii. 11. 213 They doo not merite
with anye forgoynge good dedes. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Doc.*
Intell. Pref. Ep. The ensuing matter will be answerable
to the foregoing title. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus' Hist.* i. xix.
§ 2 The multitude... were emboldened by their foregoing
victory. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 229 From
the foregoing examples it is plain, that the operation is the
same. 1841 *EMERSON Addr., Method Nat. Wks.* (Bohn)
II. 226 A fruit which it cost all the foregoing ages to form
and ripen.

b. *absol.* (quasi-sb.) and *ellipt.*
1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. ii. § 7 The Political and
civil part of it, which may better be called wisdom than
most of the foregoing. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's*
Anecd. Paint. (1786) II. 285 Besides the foregoing, Lord
Breadalbane has... eleven portraits. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.*
iii. 54 The foregoing must not be confounded with purely
communitarian theories.

Foregone (fōrgōn'), *ppl. a.* [f. FORE- pref. +
GONE, *pn. pple.* of Go.] That has gone before or
gone by; (of time) past.

† 1660 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxx. Then can I grieve at grievances
foregone. 1665 *COWLEY Under. Odes* i. iii. With Oblivion's
silent Stroke defend Of foregone Ills the very Trace. 1794
BURKE Rep. Lord's Frail. Wks. 1842 II. 610 With no light
from any principle, precedent, or foregone authority of law.
1824 *LAMB Elia Ser.* i. *Capit. Jackson*, A hare scrag—cold
savings from the foregone meal. 1870 *LOWELL Cathedral*
Poet. Wks. (1879) 441/2 This has made poets dream of lives
foregone In worlds fantastical.

b. *Foregone conclusion*: a Shaksperian phrase,
variously interpreted by commentators (see CON-
CLUSION 15). Now used for: A decision or opinion
already formed before the case is argued or the full
evidence known (hence *foregone intention, opinion*,
etc.); also, a result or upshot that might have been
foreseen as inevitable.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 426. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser.* i. *New*
Year's Eve, I plunge into foregone visions and conclusions.
1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 286 Starting always
with a foregone conclusion, he arrived of course where he
wished to arrive. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 186
The Archbishop was simply carrying out... the foregone
intention of the King. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Cartilage* 387 That
struggle was heroic... but the conclusion was foregone.

Hence **Foregone-ness** (*nonce-wd.*)
1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 191/2 [The hook is] affected... by
the 'foregone-ness' of its conclusion.

† **Fore-grand sire**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: see
FORE- pref. and GRANDSIRE. [f. FORE- pref. +
GRANDSIRE.] a. A grandfather; = L. *avus*. b. A
great-grandfather; = L. *proavus*. c. A great-great-
grandfather. d. An ancestor.

a. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. vi. 95 The name he bair of
his fore grandischir wycht.

b. 1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 34/2 Pai fand þe said Robertis
forgrantsdreit deit last vest & sessit þe said landes. 1500-20
in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 315 My foir grandischir, hecht Fyn
Mackcowl.

c. 1541 *Books Coun.* & *Sess.* B. 18. 44 (Jam.) Be his fader,
gudschir, grandischir, and forgrandischir, lardis of Fingiltoun.
1633 *Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 64/2 To the forsaid persons...
their fathers gudschirs grandischirs foirgrandischirs [etc.].

d. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* (1873) 3 Your foir grandischir gode-
froid of hillion kyng of iherusalem... defendid his pepil.
1581 N. BURNE *Relig. Reliq.* xviii. 62/2 Frere Martine
Lauter your foirgrandischir passed marie cannelle to vork.

Foreground (fōrg'ground), [f. FORE- pref. +
GROUND.]

1. That part of a view which is in front and
nearest the observer; *esp.* as represented in a picture.
1695 *DRYDEN Art of Paint.* 167 White can subsist on the
fore-ground of the Picture. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 353
Such as lie nearer the fore-ground you are to imitate accord-
ing to nature. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 19 The
desolate crag—a fit foreground to the still more desolate
prospect that the land presented. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy*
& *Is.* I. 401 A mother in the foreground, seated beside
her two dead infants.

b. *fig.* The most conspicuous or prominent position.
1816 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* 247 The desirable property...
which on this occasion stands as the principal object, and
occupies the fore-ground. 1833 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Walpole's*
Let. to *Mauin* (1854) 264/2 He was content... to keep in the
background and to leave the foreground to the author. 1873
SYMMONDS Grk. Poets v. 127 The Aæolians occupied the
very foreground of Græc literature.

2. The ground in front of an object. 'rare'—1.

1868 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 131 The high priest...
touched with finger dipped in blood, the sacred lid and
foreground of the Ark.

3. *attrib.*
1827 *STEWART Planter's G.* (1828) 362 Several groups of
fine foreground Trees with extensive tops were already
formed. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 165, I made two fore-
ground studies in colour.

† **Foreguard**, *v. Obs.*—1 [f. FORE- pref. +
GUARD v.] *trans.* To guard beforehand or in front.
1588 *GREENE Metam.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 23 In that we
foreguard all our actions with vertue. *Ibid.* 89.

Foreguess (fōrg'ess), *v.* [f. FORE- pref. +
GUESS.] *trans.* To guess beforehand; to forecast,
anticipate, conjecture. Const. with simple obj. or
with obj. clause. Also *absol.*

Hence **Foreguessing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1388 *WYCLIF Wisd.* xvii. 20 marg. note Bi forguessing grete
yuels to comynge on il silf. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasim. Par.*
Luke xii. 54 Observing and marking al lykelyhoodes and
foreguessynges of tempestes. 1598 *FLORIO Præamb.*, a... fore-
guessing man. 1640 *Br. Hall Chr. Moder.* 28/2 Melancthon
could foreguess that the time should come wherein [etc.].
1895 W. H. TURTON *Truth of Chr.* 88 He may also have
foreknown, what we can only foreguess.

Fore-guidance, -hall: see FORE- pref. 2 d, 3.

† **Forehalsen**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FORE- pref. +
HALSEN v.] *trans. (absol.)* To presage.

1594 *CAREW Tasso* i. iv. One day perhaps, my pen fore-
halsening Will dare, that now of thee its purposing. 1602
— *Cornwall* 124 h, A fore-halsening of this rebellion.

Fore-hammer. *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. FORE-
pref. + HAMMER. Cf. Du. *voorhamer* (in Kilian
1598 *veurhamer*, Da. *forhammer*.) The large
hammer which strikes first; a sledge-hammer.

1543 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 43 Item iiii for hamers.
1592 *Sc. Act. Jas. VI* (1814) III. 538 Breking vp his
chalmir durris with foirhammers. 1785 *BURNS Scotch*
Drink xi. The strong forehammer. 1818 *SCOTT Ryt. Mith.*
v. The unceasing clang of the heavy fore-hammers. 1894
CROCKETT Raiders 315 From the other side... came the
sound of a forehammer thundering on a gate.

Forehand (fōr'hænd), *a. and sb.* [f. FORE-
pref. + HAND.] *A. adj.*

† 1. **Archery. Forehand (shaft)**: an arrow for
shooting straight before one. Opposed to *under-*
hand. *Obs.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 The forehande must have
a bigge hreste to bere the great myghte of the bowe. 1597
SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. iii. ii. 52 Hee would have... carryed you
a fore-hand Shaft at fourtene and a fourtene and a halfe.

2. Done or given at some earlier time. Of pay-
ments, etc.: Made in advance. *f. Obs. exc. dial.*

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. i. 51 She did embrace me as
a husband, And so exhauste the forehead sinne. 1678
St. Francis's Poet. Intro. VI. 1490 I would I had
no fore-hand notice of it [my trial], a 1679 T. Goodwin
Wks. I. iii. 21 This forehead Union bath... such virtue in it.
1790 W. MARSHALL *Midland Co. L.* 20 Covenanting to pay
what is called a 'forehand rent'. 1825-80 *JAMIESON s.v.*,
Fore-hand-payment is payment in advance, as is generally the
rule with school fees.

3. Foremost, leading. Also, *fore-a-hand. Fore-*
hand stone (Curling): see quot. Also *ellipt.* or
quasi-sb.: The first or foremost player.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. li. 618 A Nag That might pass for
a forehead Stag. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vii. Our auld fore-
hand ox. 1825 *JAMIESON s.v.*, The forehead stone is the
stone first played in *curling*. Clydes. 1831 *BLACKW. Mag.*
Dec. 983 A canny forehead. 1892 *KERR Curling Gloss.* in
Skating, etc. (Badm. Libr.) 380 *Fore-hand*, the first player or
lead.

4. ? = FOREHAND 2 b.
1784 *BAGE Barham Down* I. 172 Would any man in his
senses that was not a very forehead man indeed, live in the
elegant way you do?

B. sb.

1. The position in front or above. † *To have the*
forehand of, to be to the forehand with. (Sc.): to
have the upper hand or advantage of.

1557 *PHAEER Æneid* v. Mij b. And yet not foremost al, nor
al her keele hath forhand wonne. 1588 *PARKE tr. Alen-*
dosa's Hist. China 143 a, Hee determined... to depart and
procure... to get the forehand of them... and to ayde and
help them [etc.]. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. 1. 297 But for
Ceremonie, such a Wretch... Had the fore-hand and vantage
of a King. 1646 *JENKYN Kemora* 28 God keeps on the fore-hand
with you, let us follow hard after him. 1825-80 *JAMIESON s.v.*,
'I'm to the forehand w' you', I have got the start of you.

b. That which holds the front position; the
vanguard, hence the mainstay.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 143 The great Achilles...
The sinew and the fore-hand of our Hosts.

2. That part of a horse which is before the rider.
1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. 12 They have most excellent
forehandes. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1890/4 A light Grey
Mare... handsome forehand but thin behind. 1866 *SCOTT*
Autig. xxxvi, What fine fore-hands!—what capital chargers
they would make! 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemansh.*
i. 1. 2 For our purposes, we shall consider as the Forehand
of the horse all that part which is in front of the saddle.

Forehanded. [f. as prec. + -ED 2.]

† 1. Having a forehand (see FOREHAND B. 2);
'formed in the foreparts' (J.). Usually with a de-
fining *adj.* or *adv.* Said of horses, and *transf. Obs.*
1591 *GREENE Farewe. Folly Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 327
The Gentleman is well forehanded and well foreheaded.
1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* t. i. (1668) 4 Observe... to
have them fore-handed, that is good neck, breast and
shoulders. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1489/4 A dark brown
Gelding... lofty Forehanded.

2. Looking to the forehand (see prec. B. 1); care-
ful as to the future, prudent, thrifty. Now only *U.S.*
1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* (1727) 12 An early and
forehanded care. 1777 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 454
Here and there a farmer and a tradesman, who is forehanded
and frugal enough to make more money than he has occasion
to spend. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind*, 76 They were... a
thrifty forehanded race.

b. That has made provision for the future; in
easy circumstances, 'well-to-do'. Now only *U.S.*
1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* ii. 576 They that are fore-
handed, are willing to give time and able to forbear long.
1828 *WEBSTER, Forehanded*. 2 In America, in good cir-
cumstances as to property. 1837-40 *HALBURTON Clockm.*
(1862) 132 A big man, and one that's considerable fore-
handed, and pretty well to do in the world. 1851 S. JORD
Margaret iv. (1871) 47 In popular phrase a forehanded man,
his house and lands were large, and his grounds indicated
thrif. 1883 *Mrs. ROLLINS New Eng. Bygone*, 156 The
wives of forehanded farmers and professional men were apt
to be somewhat exalted.

Fore-handel, hanging: see FORE- pref. 4 a, 5.

Forehard (fōr'hæd), [f. FORE- pref. + HARD.]
(See quot.)

1852 *Yer. Dict. Arts* II. 563 The forehard, or proper twist
in the strands for all sizes of ropes, is... attained.

Fore-haste, -hatch, etc.: see FORE- pref.

Forehead (fōr'hæd). Forms: see HEAD. [OE.
forhæaf, f. FOR- 2, FORE- pref. + *hæaf* OF HEAD.]

1. That part of the face which reaches upward
from the eyebrows to the natural line of the hair.
Also, the corresponding part in beasts, etc.

† 1600 *ÆLFRIK Gloss.* in Wt.-Wülker 156 *Calvarium*,
forehead. 1717 *Land. Hou.* 127 *Ure forehead*. 1725
Aner. R. 18 Makied... a large creoliz mit þe breg vin-
gres vrom aboue þe vromuedun dun to be breoste. 1735 *EDMUND*
Conf. 65-6 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 72 In mie forehæuede iwrite mi
name þu schalt iseo. (Signe þerwip þu forehæud. 1738 *Sir*
Ferunb. 3297 *Hys hors*... bar a sterre on his fore-hæd. 1749
CANTON Songs of Amos i. 48 He frowmpled his forehead.
1812 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xiii. iii. 128 They please d
forret schaply and ene cleir. 1828 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love*
Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 262 Malignous high foreheades. 1822 *WOODALL*
Surg. Med. Wks. (1653) 263 Applied cold to the fore-head,
or place grieved. 1862 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. vi. § 8
The placing of the motto... upon the High Priests fore-
head. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* III. 34/2 From the
Forehead to the Hinder-part of the head. 1824 *TENNYSOON*
Locksley Hall 25 On her pallid cheek and forehead came
a colour and a light. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks*
Geol. Field 256 The dinocerases... had... perhaps three pairs
of horns, one on the snout, one on the cheeks, and one on
the forehead.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iii. 63 Euen to the teeth and fore-
head of our faults. 1607 — *Cor.* ii. i. 57 The forehead
of the morning. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xvi. 692 Two fierce
kings of heasts, oppos'd in strife about a hind Sinal on the
forehead of a hill. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* (1851) 258
Tis manifest his purpose was only to rob the forehead of his
title with this word modest. 1766 *FORDYCE Serru. Yng.*
Wom. (1767) I. iv. 149 Those writings carry on their
forehead the mark of the heat. 1795-1814 *WORDSW.*
Excursion vii. 593 And oak... on whose forehead inaccessible
The raven lodged in safety. 1839 *LONGF. Hyperion* i. vi.
(1865) 30 High and hoar on the forehead of the Jettenuhl
stands the castle of Heidelberg.

c. Phrase. † *To take time (or occasion) by the*
forehead: now usually by the forehead (see FORE-
LOCK 2).

1592 *GREENE Farewe. Folly Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 311 Take
time now by the forehead, she is bald behind. 1599 *BEN.*
JONSON Cynthia's Rev. iv. i. Let us then take our time
by the forehead. 1633 *HERWOOD Eng. Trav.* iii. Wks. 1874
IV. 47 Take Occasion by the forehead.

† 2. Used (like L. *frons*) for the countenance as
capable of expressing shame, etc. In two opposite

applications: a. Capacity of blushing; sense of shame or decency; modesty. b. Command of countenance, unblushing front; assurance, impudence, audacity. *Obs.*

1560 BECON *New Catech.* iv. Wks. 1564 l. 384 b. With what forehead... dare we say in the Lord's prayer 'Forgeue vs our trespasses'. 1631 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 236 No man can deny it, who hath any forehead left. 1715 *Mistaken Husband* ii. i. in *Dryden's Wks.* (1884) viii. 599 With what forehead Darest thou call me so? 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 371 No body but a modern freethinker could have the forehead or folly to turn it into ridicule.

3. The front part, forefront. † a. *gen.* (*Obs. exc.* with conscious metaphor: see i. b.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Proverbs* II. clvii. [clviii.] 429 She rode on the one syde by the queenes lytter, and it was assysted with the duke of Thourayne, and the duke of Burbone, at the fore heed on bothe sydes.

b. *Mining*, etc. The end, for the time being, of a level.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* ljb. Forebrest, Forfield, or Forehead. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 130 When I arrived at the forehead of the dip. 1885 *Trans. Camb. & Westmid. Antig. Soc.* VIII. 9 From the forehead of the level it was conveyed to the day by means of a wooden railroad.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 332/2 In the Forehead or Mizon-yard.

d. *Id.* (See quotes.)

1798 *Ann. Agric. Som.* XXX. 354 Foreheads or headlands. 1810 *Devon & Cornw. Voc.* in *Monthly Mag.* June 436 Forehead about six feet space wide of earth round the hedges of a field, which is ploughed up, mixed with lime and carted or wheeled upon the field for manure.

† 4. One holding the place of honour; a leader. [*Not derived from sense 1; strictly a new formation.*]

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 380 To have rated the fore of his hands, then in chase after a wrong bucke. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. xiv. (1642) 45 Pretending to be a fore-head of Divinity.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *forehead-band*, *-bone*, *-wrinkle*; *forehead-bald* a., bald as to the forehead; *forehead-cloth*, a cloth or bandage formerly worn on the forehead by ladies; † *forehead-piece* (see quot.).

1530 TINDALE *Lev.* xiii. 41 Then he is *foreheadbalde. 1809 A. HENRY *Trans.* 24 A fillet, or *forehead-band. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. iii. xlii. 137 It was rather the *forehead bone petrified, then a stone within the crany. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* vii. 44 The forehead bones remain unaltered. 1661 *Gifts to Queen* in *Nichols Progr. O. Eliz.* (1823) I. 216 *Three* *forehead-clothes of cameryk netted with gold. 1677 *London Gaz.* No. 1245/4 Four faced Forehead Cloaths. 1767 *Commoisseur* (ed. 5) III. No. 80. 71 A store of clouts, caps, forehead-cloths. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* iv. i. Every night since he came, I have worn the *forehead-piece of bees' wax and hogs' grease. 1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins), *Forehead wrinkles... *ruge frontis*.

Foreheaded, *pp. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED 2.*] Having (a) forehead.

1. With adj. or adv. prefixed, as *high*, *low*, *well foreheaded*. † *Tenderforeheaded*: modest, meek.

1591 [see FOREHEADED 1.] 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 47 The Gnosticks... were tenderforeheaded... people compared to those high-crowned and Seraphic Sopisters. 1670 NARBOURGH *Trin. in Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 64 These People are... low Fore-headed. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 3/1 High-foreheaded, colourless Madonnas.

2. Hardened with effrontery, brazen. *Obs.*
16... PAIN *Let. to Field* in *Heylin Hist. Presbyt.* (1670) 278 This Fore-headed Age.

Foreheadedless, a. [*f. as prec. + -LESS.*] Having no FOREHEAD (sense 2): † a. having no sense of shame (*obs.*); b. destitute of confidence.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 713 They are thus foreheadless in forging Scriptures. 1621 S. WARD *Serm. 3ethro's J. P.* 25 What does our audacious and foreheadless Swaggers require? 1844 BROWNING *Colomb's Birthday* v. Poems 1849 I. 369 *Mel.*... How Behaved our spokesmen with the forehead? *Berth.* Oh, Turned out no better than the foreheadless.

Forehear, v. [*f. FORE- pref. + HEAR v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To hear beforehand.

1590 *Soliman & Perseda* Gij. Having forehead of Basilisks's worth. 1623 WENSTER *D'ches Mafly* iii. iv. How that the Pope, forehearing of her looseness Hath seiz'd... The dukedom which she held as dowager. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Death-boat of Heligoland* 4 Brains, that maddening forehead the last trumpet of doom. 1833 BYRON *Giaour* 1076 note. His troublesome faculty of forehearing.

† **Forehearse**. *Obs. rare -1.* [*f. FORE- pref. + HEARSE*, app. in the sense of *F. herse* porticulis.] ? That which guards the front.

1589 GREFFNE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 87, I feele him wound the forehead of my heart.

Fore-hearth, -heater: see *FORE- pref. 5.*

† **Foreheed**, v. *Obs.* [*f. FORE- pref. + HEED.*] *trans.* To take care against beforehand; to provide against. With simple obj., or that introducing subord. sentence.

1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII in House.* Ord. (1790) 212 Fore-heeding always that none of them depart the court before the expenses of their offices be brought to the Masters of the household. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 63 A... casualty that could not be foreseene or foreheeded.

Foreholo, var. of *FORHELE v.*, to conceal.

† **Forehent**, v. *Obs.* [*f. FORE- pref. + HENT.*] *trans.* To seize beforehand; a. to cut off (in flight), overtake. b. To take in advance.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 49 A fearful Dove... Having farre off espyde a Tassell gent. Doubteth her hast for feare to bee for-hent. 1593 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xi. 267 [He] took the pleasure which the some of Maia had forehent.

Forehew, *error. form* (in Dicts.) for *FORHEW*.

Fore-hill, -hinting, -hip: see *FORE- pref.*

Forehold (*for-hold*). [*f. FORE + HOLD sb.*]

† 1. The action of holding on in front; advance.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 12 About the middle of Aprill, when the fields have gotten some forehold.

2. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1790 BEATSON tr. *Naz. & Mil. Mem.* 322 Started 30 tons of water in the fore-hold to lighten her forward. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* vii. 94 The forehold was restored. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-hold*, the part of the hold before the fore hatchway. 1884 SIR R. COUCH in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 422 The master improperly loaded the forehold of the steamer.

[*Foreholding*: a spurious word in Johnson; in his quot. from L'Estrange (*Fables* clxxviii) the word should be *Forebodings*.]

Fore-hood, -hoof, etc.: see *FORE- pref.*

Fore-horse. [*f. FORE- pref. + HORSE.*] The foremost horse in a team, 'leader'.

1483 *Finn. Edw. IV. in Lett. & Pap. Rich. III* (Rolls) I. 7 Upon the fore horse, and the thil horse sat iij chariot men. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 They were becomms of thirft in their hats like fore-horses. a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Williams* i. (1692) 28 None of his fellows had cause to repent that he rode upon the fore-horse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 144 P. 8 The Nobleman is but the Fore-Horse in the Team. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 199 The fore-horse decked with ribbons.

trans. and *fig.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 30, I shal stay here the fore-horse to a smooke. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 177 [He useth this passage] as the fore-horse or leading Authority, to bring in whatsoever Calumnies he pleaseth afterward. 1836 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 290 The fore-horse of this frightful team is public debt.

attrib. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 A forehors bridell. 1636 SAMSON *Wool-breaker* v. l. 11ij, Have I not borrow'd the fore Horse-bells his Plumes, and braveries?

Foreign (*for-én*), a. and sb. Forms: 3, 5-6 fore(e)n, 3-4, 6-7, 9 forein(o), -eyn(e), 4, 6-8 for(rain)e, 5-6-ayn(e), 4-6 forreyn(e), 5-7-ayne, 6-8 forr-en, -ei(g)ne, -aign(e), (7) foran, fur-raine), 6- foreigin. [*f. OF. forain* - popular L. type **forainus*, *f. forais*, *for-is*: see *FOR- pref. 3*]

Med. L. had *forānus* (*for. forano*) on the analogy of *extrānus*; also *forinsecus* adj. (*f. class. L. forinsecus* adv.), which in Eng. Law Latin is the usual equivalent of *foreign*.

a. *adj.*

† 1. Out of doors; outside. A *chamber foreign*: a privy (cf. *FOREIGN sb.*). *Foreign darkness* = 'outer darkness'. *Obs.*

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 310 In to a chambre forene, he gadelyng kan wende. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. li. 3 (Camb. MS.) Mintage to goon in to foreine darkneses. c 1430 LYDG. *Mfn. Poems* 234 This is the name that chaeteth away the clips Of foreyn darknesse.

† 2. Concerned with matters at a distance from home; outside; opposed to *domestic*. *Obs.*

1605 in *Archaeologia* (800) XIII. 316 [The steward] is to see into all offices, see well forraine, as at home. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiii. § 1 (1622) 348 By writing, we may give direction for our foraine businesses, though we stay at home: and for our domestical, though we be abroad.

† 3. *nonce-use*. ? Excluded, kept away (from court, or from employment in affairs).

The sense is doubtful: it may be 'resident abroad' (cf. 7), or 'outside the circle of one's intimate friends' (cf. 2b).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 129 You enuide him; And fearing he would rise. Keep him a foraigne man still.

2. Belonging to other persons or things; not one's own; = *L. alienus*. Now *rare*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) For nede of foreyne moneye [mis]translation of *avis alieni necessitate*, 'through pressure of debt'. *Ibid.* II. pr. v. 32 (Camb. MS.) Fortune ne shal neuer makyn þat swyche thynges ben thyne, þat nature of thynges hath makid foreyne for the. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Porch* Ixj, Keep all thy native good, and naturalize All forrain of that name; but scorn their ill. 1733 POPE *Ess.* Man III. 21 Nothing is foreign; parts relate to whole. 1821 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 35 The interference of Bishops in foreign Seas.

† 3b. Not of one's household or family. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth. iv.* iii. 89 They... powre our Treasures into foraigne laps. 1608 - *Per. iv.* i. 34, I loue the king your father... with more then forraine heart.

† 3c. Of possessions, expenses: Other than personal. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xviii. (Arb.) 53 Quick cattel being the first property of any foreine possession. I say foreine, because alway men claimed property in their apparell and armour, and other like things by their owne... industry. 1721 STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* II. ii. 260 To have their foreine expences after the rate of 100 l. a year.

3. Proceeding from other persons or things.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) Than... hath a man nede to seken him foreyne helpe by whyche he may defende bys moneye? 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Just.* I. 16 The trueth is then set free from all douting, when not vpholden by forayne aides it selfe alone sufficeth to susteine it self. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. Pref.* § 3. 2 For this... we must appeal to foreigin testimonies. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 395 Machines... Move by a foreigin impulse, not

their own. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc. x.* (1849) 81 If the system be not deranged by a foregin cause.

4. Alien in character; not related to or concerned with the matter under consideration; irrelevant, dissimilar, inappropriate. Now only const. from, to.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 279 A vice foreine for the lawe. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 103 The Lord of the Copyhold is not to be taxed for the Soil of the Copyhold: for although he might come to it by forfeiture committed, yet that is a forain possibility. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis* Sci. 64 Our Author's sense and interpretation seems to me... forraign, arbitrary, and unnatural. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 118 This is a matter forraign to my Judicature. 1701 SWIFT *Sacramental Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 128 This design is not so foregin from some people's thoughts. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Reliq.* 193 To tell the woman Ye worship ye know not what relates... to a matter wholly foregin. 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think.* in *Math.* § 42 All you have been saying... is quite foreine to the argument. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* § B. III. vi. To leave these foregin examples; if beauty in our own species was annexed to use, men would be much more lovely than women. 1821 LAMB *Ella Ser.* 1. *Grace bef. Meat.* [The diet] least stimulative to appetite, leaves the mind most free for foregin considerations. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, However foregin to his nature and disposition. 1873 HELLS *Anim. & Mash.* i. (1875) 16 A purpose foregin from his pursuits.

5. Introduced from outside; not belonging to the place in which it is found; *esp.* in Surgical use, of substances embedded in tissues of the body.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. 11. (1651) 262 Excluding forraire aire and winds. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 334 A Foregin Spirit, stronger and more eager than the Spirit of the Body. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* II. 133 Yet in its dilution will admit of no aether or forraire Substance to enter the pores thereof. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 123, I discovered, by the probe, this foregin body. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 204 Part of the electric matter natural to the body must be repelled, to make room for the foregin electricity. 1825 LYELL's *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xv. 331 A hard chlorite rock equally foregin to the immediate neighbourhood.

6. a. Situated outside an estate, manor, district, parish, province, etc.

[1292 BRITTON III. viii. § 5 Vivers foreyns.] 1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 7 Dwelling in a foren Shire. 1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Preamble, To alter thes be agaynst theym in foreyn Counties. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 3 b, It is to be inquired of forren pastures that is comyn... what the lord may have in the same. 1676 DEGGE *Parson's Counsellor* II. v. 166 To be employed in a Forraire Parish. 1885 E. B. IVATT *Railw. Managem.* 547 To the employees of railway 'A' all other railways in respect to traffic are 'foreign'.

b. Belonging to or coming from another district, county, society, etc.

c 1460 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 317 Ye schall couer no foren stranger yn no wys under 90 franchises. 1568 GRAYSON *Chron.* II. 437 The markethouse... was buylded for the free-sale of the foreyn Boocher, and of the foreyn Fishmonger. c 1638 *Order Priv. Com.* in *Penkethman Artach.* H. ij b, The forraigne Bakers which bring their Bread to be sold in the market of any Citie. 1891 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/3 There has been a great demand for foregin labour in Kent. 1895 *Guardian* 6 Mar. 363/3 The foregin examiners [at Durham] are the Regius Professor of Hebrew, Oxford, and the Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Cambridge.

† c. ? Dealing with matters outside (the manor). 1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4465/6 In the Hands of the foregin Bailiff of Dudley.

7. Situated outside the country; not in one's own land.

In this and the following senses, the word is in British use not applied to parts of the United Kingdom, nor, ordinarily, to British colonies chiefly inhabited by English-speaking people. In the U. S. the designations of *foreign corporation*, *foreign port*, are sometimes applied to those belonging to other States of the Union.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 150 [Isles] that fro the lond forein Leie open to the wynd all plein. *Ibid.* III. 185 A place, Which is forein out in an ile. c 1400 MAUNDRE, 1839 xvii. 183 Whan men goon beyonde tho iourneys, toward Ynde and to the foreyn Yles. c 1450 *Merlin* 577 Kyng Alein of the forayn londes. 1534 Act 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Preamble, The said outward and forain regions. 1611 HEYWOOD *Geld.* Age i. Wks. 1874 III. 9 Will'tis I in foreigne Kingdomes search my Fate. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 313 In some forain universities. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 385 In some foregin clime which is... beyond our ken. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. xxxviii. 63 They usually talk of corporations belonging to other States as 'foreign'.

8. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or derived from another country or nation; not domestic or native.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 29, I am but foreyn in this cuntre. 1535 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 125 No more jurisdiction w^h in this realme than anie odde foreyne bishoppes. 1579 FENTON *Guicard.* (1618) 7 no confidence surtie vpon foreine strength, seeing he had no confidence in his owne forces. 1611 HEYWOOD *Geld.* Age i. Wks 1874 III. 8 If my owne land proue thus vnnatural, I'll purchase forraire aid. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* I. Pref. (1833) 5 Plentifully furnished with various Forraign Vanities 1675 HOBBS *Libel* Pref. (1686) 2 Forein words. 1700 STERIS *Tailer* No. 49 P. 9 The Foregin Ministers residing at the Hague. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lib. 308 A foregin force, actually landed upon our coast. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Test.* III. 32 The foregin and native commodity. 1849 HARRIS *Serm.* II. 435 The plan sprang up in the heart of a forein king. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* iv. 140 She spoke with a vague foregin accent.

b. *trans.* Unfamiliar, strange.

1882 ILLINGWORTH *Serm.* in *Coll. Chapel* 74 Such language may be a little foregin, but the experience is universal.

9. Carried on or taking place abroad, into or with other countries.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (an. 32) 167 When foren warre

and outward battles, were brought to an end. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 176 To take on mee a foreigne voyage. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 475 A forraigne Invasion abroad. 1653 WALTON *Angler* l. 32 A man whose forraign employments in the service of this Nation, and [etc.]. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Foreign Service*, any service done out of the limits of Great Britain, Ireland, &c. 1840 MARCOM *Trav.* 341 The foreign trade is extinct.

10. Dealing with matters concerning other countries. *Foreign Office*: the department of the 'Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs'; the building in which the business of this department is carried on. Also, intended for use in transactions or correspondence with other countries, as in *foreign bill* (see quot. 1766), *foreign letter-paper*.

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 241 Other surraigne news I heare not. 1659 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 12 John Milton, Esquire, Secretary for the Forrain affaires. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 15 So are usually all Foreign Bills. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Intro. (1841) l. 2 Such as carry on foreign correspondences. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 These bills [of exchange] are either foreign, or inland foreign, when drawn by a merchant residing abroad upon his correspondent in England or *vice versa*. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Travls. Kerul* Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 The foreign policy of England. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 62/2 The army and the Foreign Office have, to a certain extent, escaped the constitutionalizing process. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 113 No contribution to exceed six pages of foreign note paper.

11. Law. *Foreign apposer, attachment* (see the *subs.*); *foreign answer, matter, plea, service* (see quots. 1607). † *Foreign intent*: a constructive sense not implied in the wording of the instrument to be interpreted; opposed to *common intent*.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 Of feyned and untrew Foreyn playes triable in foreyn Countreys. 1607 COWELL *Interpr. s.v.*, *Forein answer*... such an answer, as is not triable in the countie where it is made. [With a reference to *Act 15 Hen. VI.* c. 5, which reads: *Jesques au temps que chescun des ditz foreins severalz responses soit troye.*] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Forein Apposer* (forinsecarum oppositor). *Ibid.*, *Forein attachment* (attachamentum forinsecum). *Ibid.*, *Forein mater*... mater triable in another countie. *Ibid.*, *Forein plea*... a refusal of the Judge as incompetent, because the mater in hand was not within his precincts. *Ibid.*, *Forein service*... such service, whereby a meane Lord holdeth out of another, without the compass of his owne fee, or else that which a tenant performeth... out of the fee. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* x. (1656) 43 The graunts of a common person... shall be extended as well to a forein intent as to a common intent. 1685 KEBLE *King's Bench Ref.* II. 132 The Defendant pleads a forein attachment in London of 50 l. 1800 DURNFORD & EAST *Cass's King's Bench* VII. 417 A foreign attachment in the Mayor's court at the suit of the plaintiff.

† 12. Used to translate *L. forensis*: Made in open court, public.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) For whennes comyn elles alle thises foreyne comyleyntes. 13. quasi-adv. (*To fit, go, sail, etc.*) *foreign, i.e.* for foreign parts. (*Naut. colloq.*)

1820 MARVAT *P. Midway* v. We were ordered to fit foreign. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xiii. In consequence of our being about to sail foreign. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Our* v. ix. xix. But the captain is going foreign, is he not?

14. Comb. Chiefly locative and parasynthetic, as *foreign-built, foliaged, -going, -looking, -made, -manned, -nationed, -owned, -wrought* adjs.

1678 in Marvell *Growth Popery* 64 The Agatha, *Foreign built, 250 Tuns. 1830 BOLDBREWOOD *Col. Reform.* (1891) 54 The vast *foreign-folliaged, primeval forests. 1853 H. COX *Instit.* iii. v. 658 Masters and mates of *foreign-going vessels. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 213 A dark, sallow, *foreign-looking personage. 1895 *Daily News* 15 June 5/4 *Foreign-made machinery. 1599 R. LICHTE *Fount. Ant. Fict.* H j b The vinecinate steps of *foreign-nationed pilgrims. 1878 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* 556 American-built but *foreign-owned ships. 1573 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 808 Lawes... agaynst... *foreign wrought wares.

B. quasi-sb. and sb.

† 1. = FOREIGNER 1. Also, a foreign vessel. Obs. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 322 Pe tonnes, be countes, be foreynes alle aboute. To be kyng felle on knes. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 143 Outrayng foreynes that cam from Babilon. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folyis* (1570) 197 Of these false forrains renneith so great a bande Vnto our shippes, that [etc.]. 1612 BREKEWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 19 Ambassadors... or whatsoever other business of the provincials, or forraigns. 1643 *Decl. Lords & Com. Reb. Ire.* land 50 They took yesterday a Forrain laden with deales.

† 2. One not a citizen, or more particularly not a member of the guild, a stranger, an outsider. c1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 362 a foreyne emplye be teyngne. 1487 in *Anno. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 821 Ye shall not admitt any foren to be of this misterie. 1540 HYORNE *r. Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N vj, For citizens favour more one another, than they do forrains.

† 3. Short for *chambre foreine* (see A. 1). Obs. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7436 Ful foule ys pat forreyne pat ys comoun for al certeyne. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1962 *Arduine*, The tour... Was ioyning in the walle to a foreyne. 1505 in *Gage Thynge Hundred* 140 To be wrought with caloun and breke, with foreyns and other necessaryes. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 201/8 A Forayne, Jorica.

3. That part of a town which lies outside the borough or the parish proper. Now local.

1668 *Plot Staffordsh.* viii. § 32. 314 All the Villages and Hamlets belonging thereunto [Walsall]... which they call the forraigne. 1782 NASH *Worcestersh.* II. 39 The inhabitants of the foreign of Kidderminster, so called to distinguish them from the inhabitants of the borough.

1856 GLEW *Walsall* 3 The parish is in two townships, called the Borough and Foreign. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s. v. *Foreigner*, At Rye... that part of the parish which lies out of the boundary of the corporation, is called the Foreign of Rye.

b. pl. The outer court of a monastery; also, the space immediately outside the monastic precincts. Obs., but surviving as proper name in various places where monasteries existed.

1668 WILKES *Plan Canterbury* cited in Willis *Monast. Canterb.* (1869) 152 Ye forrains. 1799 HASTED *Kent* IV. 575 The space of ground without or foreign to it [the jurisdiction of the church] called the *Forrains*, now vulgarly the *Follings*. 1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), *Foreign Court*. Also called *Forrains*.

4. In foreign: abroad.

c1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* III. i. One that hath As people say in forraigne pleas'd him.

† *Foreignly adv.*; *Foreignness*.

1611 COTGR., *Pergrinell*... forrainessness. 1661 BOVLE *Style of Script.* (1673) 249 The foreignness and obscurity of some texts. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* i. v. 32 His English had little foreignness except its fluency. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* vi. 169 When a being or object reveals itself to feeling, it, so to speak, loses any vestige of foreignness or estrangement. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* ix. 169 He rose out of his amazement... foreignly beholding himself.

† *Foreign, v. Obs.* -o [f. prec.] (See quot.)

1598 FLOMO, *Eternare*, to alienate, estrange, forraine.

Foreigner, v. vulgar. [f. FOREIGN + -ER (marking contempt). Cf. *electioneer* vb.] Only in *Foreigner* xxi. sb. attrib., concerned with foreign matters; also ppl. a. foreign, like a foreigner.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 194 Since I sent you a despatch on foreigneering business. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 501 There is no teaching these foreigneering fellows the proper usage of their parts of speech. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. iv. 65 The sailor was like... a foreigneering sort of man in a skin cap and long stockings.

Foreigner (fɔːrɪnər). [f. FOREIGN + -ER 1.]

1. A person born in a foreign country; one from abroad or of another nation; an alien.

In ordinary use chiefly applied to those who speak a foreign language as their native tongue; thus in England the term is not commonly understood to include Americans. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv. xxxviii. (1859) 64 They were strange foreyners, nought of his propre peple. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 Whome that foreyner & strangerer Pylate wolde offentymes... haue delyuered. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 138, I am here a foriner and stranger, as all my fathers were. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 12 in *Milton's Arcep.* (Arb.) 15 That no... foreigner... be suffered to bring in... any booke or bookes printed beyond the seas. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3916/3 Having reviewed all the Horse and Foot under his Command, as well English as Foreigners. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 268 Besides the Dorians, there were foreigners of other nations.

b. trans. Something produced or brought from abroad; esp. a foreign vessel.

1697 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 28 Beside what I have seen amongst forreyners [plants] in Gardens. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 ¶ The lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, were all foreigners. 1823 SCORSEBY *Yrnl. Whale Fishery* 68 Nine or ten ships were assembled... none of them followed us, excepting a foreigner. *Ibid.* 429 The black rat and the common mouse are enumerated... but both these are foreigners imported by the shipping. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 The failure of the English walnut crop has enhanced the price of 'foreigners'.

2. One of another county, parish, etc.; a stranger, outsider. In early use esp. one not a member of any particular guild, a non-freeman. Now dial.

14. * *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1800) 59 Yffe any man... als wale a foraner as Burges, be sommyned to any cownte. c1460 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 317 Ye shall not... counsell any forynar to dwell wȝyn be franchys of this craft. 1565 in *Picton L'pold Muncie*. Rec. (1883) 1. 75 No foreigner, as men of Bolton, Blackburne or any other places. 1676 DEGE *Parson's Counselor* II. v. 166 There is no difference between the Case of a Parishoner and a Forrainer, where [etc.]. 1700 GRASSMERE *Acc.* (Surtees) 96 If any Forraier or Freeborn come. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. xviii.* 'You're just a foreigner, and nothing more', said he contemptuously. 'Much you know about it.' 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Foreigner*, a stranger, a person who comes from any other county but Sussex.

† 3. fig. A stranger, outsider; a little-known person; rarely, a person other than oneself (cf. FOREIGNER 2). Obs.

1886 T. B. LA PRINCE *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 75 He, that would not be a stranger to the universe, an alien to felicity, and a forreiner to himself. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 1 Forreiners and strangers from the Church of God. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. i. (1651) 591 Jealousie is... a fear or doubt, lest any forraier should participate or share with him in his love. 1641 DEHHAN *Sophy* v. 52 Joy is such a forraier, So meere a stranger to my thoughts, I know Not how to entertaine him.

Foreignism (fɔːrɪnɪzəm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The imitation of what is foreign.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Recollect.* v. 202 In my essays... I do not recollect any tendency to foreignism. 1892 *Review of Rev.* Aug. 165 Journalists in the German language encourage foreignism.

An idiom, phrase, or term of foreign origin. 1877 *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 15 Aug. (Cent.). That he [Miles Coverdale] left in his Bible some few foreignisms... is not surprising. 1887 L. SWINBURNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 508 It is astonishing, indeed, how many of these foreignisms have crept into the common speech.

Foreignize (fɔːrɪnɪz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. intr. To grow or become foreign; to take after, or display a resemblance to, foreign types.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwick* (1662) 129 marg., Our Countryman Pitts did foranize with long living beyond the Seas. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 179 The style of course foreignizes.

2. trans. To render foreign; to refashion after foreign models; to give a foreign air to.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 375 Instructors... have sought... to foreignise our people. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* I. iii. 37 Her sisters said she was 'foreignised'... overmuch. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) LVIII. 360/3 We needlessly foreignize our tongue by multiplying the single *f*, *l*, and *v* endings.

† *Fore-imagine, v. Obs.* [f. FORE- pref. + IMAGINE v.] trans. To imagine beforehand.

1602 [see the *ppl. a.*] 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxiii. (1632) 55, I am fully perswaded you fore-imagine what I will charge you with. 1624 BR. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 3 To... fore-imagine the worst in all casual matters.

Hence *Fore-imagined ppl. a.* So *Fore-imagina-*tion, something imagined beforehand.

1602 CAREW *Eng. Tongue* (1723) 11 A fore-imagined possibility. 1625 DOHNE *Serm.* lxvi. 667 All that is well done... is... done according to Preconceptions, Fore-imaginings.

Fore-inclined, -instruct, etc.: see FORE-

Fore-intend, v. [f. FORE- pref.] trans. To intend beforehand. Hence *Fore-intended ppl. a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 249 Shee was put from the bias of her fore-intended lesser. 1622 WITHER *Histr.*, *Philat.* Wks. (1632) 635 What the Fates do fore-intend, They never change againe. 1641 BISH *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 90 That hee give hime what is to be done or foreintended. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xv. (1878) 325 Whether she foreintended her following conduct.

† *Fore-intent. Obs.* [f. FORE- pref. + INTENT.]

A pre-arranged purpose.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. lxxxiii. 127 One may fail me by accident, but the other will do it out of fore-intent.

Forejudge (fɔːrɪdʒdʒ), v. Also 7 forjodge.

[f. FORE- pref. + JUDGE v.]

1. trans. To judge or determine beforehand or without a fair trial; to prejudge. Also *absol.* 1561-80 [see the *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*] 1647 CLAREHEDD *Hist. Reb.* III. § 195 If His Majesty might take notice what Bills were passing in either House, and declare His Own opinion, it was to forejudge Their Counsels. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 215 We ought not to forejudge the petition. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* iv. 174 Pharisees whom Judaea and Jerusalem... had sent forth to forejudge and to condemn.

† 2. To form a judgement or opinion of beforehand. Also *intr.* with *of*. Obs.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* To Rdr. 7 They rashely forejodge what I thinke. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 302 Those false Rates and Grounds, by which Men generally forejodge of the Issue or Event of Actions. 1734 W. GIFFARD *Case Midway* lviii. 249, I... prepared to attempt the delivery, forejudging the inconveniences I might meet with. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 XII. 177 Some infallible rule by which we could fore-judge events.

3. (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Prejurer*, to... forejodge; to rule, or direct the opinion of Judges by a former judgement.

Hence *Forejudged ppl. a.*; *Forejudging vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 54 The determination of the Councell may haue his force, and be as a forejudged sentence, and yet not hinder the aforesaid examination. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 8 This proud vaunting rose of... malicious forejudging. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1598) 433 If you will suffer attentive iudgement and not forejudging passion, to see the waigher of my wordes. 1633 FORO *Broken H.* iv. iii. Cleave not my heart... With your fore-judging fears.

Forejodge: see FORJUDGE.

Forejudgement (fɔːrɪdʒdʒmənt). Also 6 for- [f. FORE pref. + JUDGEMENT: cf. prec.]

1. Judgement determined or formed beforehand.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* Pref. 34, It is not my part to make any ones title either better or worse with my fore-judgment. 1591 SPENSER *Muipoptmos* 320 All the Gods... Did surely deeme the victorie his due: But seldom seene, forejudgement proveth true. 1864 SEWARD in *Sat. Rev.* (1863) 404 The only foreign nation steadily contributing in every indirect way possible to verify its forejudgment.

† 2. A judgement previously pronounced; a judicial precedent. Obs.

1599 BLUHEVILLE *Art Logic* iv. iii. 104 What call you Forejudgements or Ruled Cases? They bee iudgements or sentences heretofore pronounced, whereby Iudges take example to giue like iudgement in like cases.

Fore-keel, -king, -knee, -knight: see FONE-

Foreknow (fɔːrnəʊ), v. Also 6 forknow.

[f. FORE- pref. + KNOW v.] a. trans. To know beforehand, have previous knowledge of.

1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 141 Before all tymes, I was forknown and ordeyned of god to be made. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 16 St. Paul... fore-knew there would be Heresies among them. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm.* to Soc. Prop. Gosp. Wks. III. 239 Are not the times and seasons forknown only to God? 1817 SHELLEY *To Othello* 11 Dec., You... foreknew all that these people would say. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1889) 5/1 He foreknew it would give her pain.

absol. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. (ed. 4) 138 If God does not fore-know, he cannot foretell.

b. intr. To have previous knowledge of.

Hence *Foreknown ppl. a.*; *Foreknowing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence *Foreknowingly adv.*).

Also † **Foreknowable** *a.*, that may be foreknown; † **Foreknow'er**, one who foreknows.

† 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 79 This Calcas. for to departen softly Took purpos for this foreknowing wyse. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis* O. cxlix. Fortune is... strangest evermore Quhare leste foreknowing... Is in the inan. 1450-1530 *Myrrour* our Ladye 4 Hauyng her endlesly as presente in the syghte of hys Godly foreknowynge. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmi*. Par. Matt. xxv. 34 God the foreknowledge of all things. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112 The fore knowne ill to man, would call for fore felt greive, of fore knowne vnrest. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xiii. 198 He does very imprudently serve his ends who seeing and fore-knowingly loses his life in the prosecution of them. a 1660 HAMMOND *Third Lett. Prescience* § 75 Wks. 1674. I. 598 The foreknowledge is not cause of all that are foreknown. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 773 Evil... Which neither his foreknowing can prevent. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 712 We cannot but grant such things therefore to be foreknowable. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxviii. (1862) VI. 143 Foreknowing and consistent actions. 1860 PUSEY *Misc. Proph.* 250 That regularity itself of God's creation sets forth those other foreknown operations of God.

Foreknowledge (fōr'no:ldz). [f. **FORE**-pref. + **KNOWLEDGE**.] Knowledge of an event, etc. before it exists or happens; prescience.

1535 COVERDALE *Judith* ix. 6 Thy judgments are done in thy everlasting fore knowledge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents (Arb.) 45 The foreknowledge that the poet Seneca had of the fyndynge of the newe world. 1667 MILTON P. L. iii. 118 If I foreknew, Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. 1729 BUTLER *Sermon*. Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 29 It is not foreknowledge of the punishment which renders us obnoxious to it. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xi. III. 139 Money lent with the foreknowledge that the borrower will be unable to repay it. 1863 DICKE *Federal St.* II. 210 [An astrologer promises to] give to the public a fore-knowledge of all the general affairs through life.

Hence **Foreknow'ledged** *pp. a.*, known beforehand as liable to, destined to. *Obs.*—

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 64 Thou art... fore-knowledged, as they say, to damnation.

Forel, forrel (fōr'el). Forms: 3-6 forel, (5 furel), 5-7 forell(e), 7 forrell, foroll, 9 for(r)el, forrill. [a. OF. *forrel*, *forrell* (Fr. *fourreau*), dim. f. *forre*, *fuerre* case, sheath, etc. (see **FUR** sb.).]

1. † *a.* A sheath (*obs.*). † *b.* A case or box (*obs.*). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1591 (Cott.) O be forel a suerd he drogh. 1430 *Wyclif's Job* xv. 25 Out of his sheathe, or out of the furel. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxi. 737 The fruit [of Date tree]. lapped in a certayne long and brode forrell or covering.

C. A case or covering in which a book or manuscript is kept, or into which it is sewn. Now *dial.* 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xvi. 103 And take his felawe to witnesse. What he fond in a forel of a feres luyngne. c 1440 *Pranch. Parv.* 171/2 Forelle, to kepe yn a boke, *forallus*. 1519 HORNMAN *Vulg.* 84 b. I hadde leuer haue my boke sowed in a forel: than bounde in bourdis. 1523 St. *Peters Hen*. VIII. VI. 13 His letters shalbe enclosed in a forel directed to the Treasurer. 1825 J. JENNINGS *Observ.* *Dial. West Eng.* 38 *Forrel*, the cover of a book. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Forel*, the cover of a book.

2. A kind of parchment dressed to look like velvet, used for covering books (now only for account-books).

1549 (Mar.) *Bl. Com. Prayer* Colophon, No manner of persone shall sell this present book, unbounde, above the price of two shillings and two pence; y and bounde in forel for his. xd. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typegr.* II. 529 The tympan are covered with vellum, *forrell*, or parchment.

attrib. 1883 *Kerry's St. Lawr. Reading* 203 Good paper—forel binding.

3. A selvedge or border.

1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2653/4 A Crimson Piece of Spanish Cloth 23 yards long... with a yellow Foroll and a White List. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3316/4 Three pieces of Super-fine Black Cloth for Men's wear, marked with... D. Chance in length in the Forrell. 1774 *Act 14 Geo. III.* c. 25 Frauds are frequently committed... by taking off... the Forrell or other Marks, of... Cloth. 1847 HALLIWELL *Forrell*, the border of a handkerchief. *West.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words*, *Forrell*, the stripe which is woven across the ends of a piece of cloth to show that it is a whole piece.

† **Forel, forrel**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **PRE**-sb.] *trans.* To cover with a 'forel'. Hence *Forrell'd* *pp. a.*

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiv. 227 The second edition of the Temple... as it was new forrell'd and filleted with gold by Herod. 1695 E. BUDDEIGH *Churchw.* Acc. in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* (1892) XXIV. 264 P4 for a great foreld booke co. os. o.

Foreland (fōr'jland). Forms: 4 forlonde, (farlande), 5-7 forland(e), (7 furland), 6 fore-lande, -lande, 5- foreland. [f. **FORE**-pref. + **LAND**. Cf. *Dn. voorland*; also *iccl. forlandi* land between hills and the sea.]

1. A cape, headland or promontory.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 699 Alle pe jles of Anglesay on lyft half he haldez, & farez out for fozdez by he forlondez. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 880 See 30 fons farlande with 30ne two fyez. 1440 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 153 UNO forland voye, le Holyhede. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 374 The schippis draif on forland and on craigis. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 83 The great forelonde of Affrike, commonly called the cape of Good hope. 1671 *NARBOURGH Trut.* in *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 24 At the face of this Foreland lie six rocky Islands. 1796 *CHURCH Amer. Geog.* I. 127 A cape, which... [Frobisher in 1576] called Queen Elizabeth's Foreland. 1876 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* (1878) 35 To where the wave-worn foreland ends the bay.

2. A strip of land in front of something.

a. (See *quots.*)

1580-1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 13, § 2 Certeyne Shelves and Forelandes, lyeng betwix the Wallis and Boundes of the said

Marshes... and the River of Thames. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Holland Navig.* Add. 178 The forelands on the north side also are not to be less than thirty feet wide. 1807 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 35 By the erection of a new bank or sea wall they get a foreland to their former estate. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Foreland*, a space left between the base of a canal bank, and an adjacent drainage cut or river, so as to favour the stability of the bank.

b. **Fortif.** (See *quot.* 1853.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Foreland*... the same with *Berne*. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 93 A Berm, or Foreland, being a small space of Ground between the Wall and the Moat. 1853 *STROQUER Milit. Dict.*, *Foreland*... a confined space of ground between the rampart of a town or fortified place and the moat... Now usually called a berm.

3. Land or territory lying in front.

1851 *KITTO Bible Illustr.*, *Life & Death Our Lord* 29, I looked towards the west, and beheld the forelands of Carmel. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept. Alsace and Lorraine... will form a German foreland.

† 4. Sc. 'A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a close or alley' (*Jam.*). *Obs.* 1489 *Acta Audit.* 149/2 A foreland of an tennement land in be said Cannongate.

5. *attrib.*, in † *Foreland-men* (see *quot.*).

1666 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1974 The Foreland Men, viz. The Colliers of Sandwich, and the several Ports of Thanet, stay in expectation of Convoy.

Forelay (fōr'leɪ), *v.* [f. **FORE**-pref. + **LAY** *v.*] 1. *trans.* To lie in wait for, waylay. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* Introd. 9 He was forelayed and taken. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 667 For feare (quoth he) that I be forlaied by the way, and rifled by him. 1700 *DRYDEN Palamon & A.* i. 493 An ambush'd thief fore-lays a traveller. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Forelay*, to waylay.

† 2. To lie in ambush about or near (a place).

1563 *GOLDING Caesar* (1565) 80 b. Hys enemies might... forelay the wayes. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. lii. (1632) 180 His opposites had forelaied the country, and hemmed him about. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 106 They had forelaied the Passages by land.

c. *fig.* To lay obstacles in the way of; to plot or take action against; to embarrass, frustrate, hinder, interfere with. Now *rare*.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. v.* 11 The Lord... forlayeth their craftynesse. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* iv. 58 Then Elwith, and with her slides Srowy; to forelay Her progress. 1612-15 *BR. HALL Contempl.*, O T. xx. ix. How cunningly doth he forelay their confidence. 1697 *DRYDEN Virgil* xi. 781 With chosen Foot his Passage to forelay, And place an Ambush in the winding way. 1832 *JOHN BREE Saint Herbert's Isle* ii. v. She would her own sweet peace forelay.

2. To lay down or plan beforehand; to pre-arrange; with both material and immaterial *objs.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

1605 *DANIEL Philotas* Wks. (1717) 350 Envy will most cunningly forelay The Ambush of their Ruin. a 1619 F. DAVISON *Poet. Rhapsody* (1826) II. 361 Privy snares my foes forelay. 1643 *ANGIER Laus. Vall. Achor* i The wise God... forelaied a double-foundation, of sin in the enemy, and humiliation in his people. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1744) XL. 250 An excellent artificer, who in all his works of art, has forelaied in his mind a perfect model of his intended fabric. 1815 *Mr. John Decastro* I. 52 Thus the ground was forelaied for great rejoicing. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*

Hence **Forelaied** *pp. a.*; **Forelaying** *vbl. sb.*

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* v. xxviii. (1609) 199 There was no feare of ambushments and forelayings. 1640 *Ln. J. DIGBY Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. 8, I level at no man with a forelayed designe. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* i. § 16 The constituted and fore-laied principles of his Art. 1815 *Mr. John Decastro* I. 259 Thus far by way of... forelaying of the ground.

† **Foreleader**. *Obs.* Also 4, 6 for-. [f. **FORE**-pref. + **LEADER**.] One who leads the advance; a chief or principal leader.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1410 (Cott.) Moyses was pair for-leader. 1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* 18 Christie is the firste frutis and fore leader of them that sleap. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Diet for Drunkards* (1789) 17 Would God that we learned not, by the foreleaders before named, to charge and conuine each other vnto the pledge. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. v. § 1 Hengist for valour, police, and strength, was the fore-leader. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) 326 Know, for truth, I meant You a fore-leader in this testament. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Foreleader*, chief captain.

Foreleg (fōr'leg; but the stress is variable). [f. **FORE**-pref. + **LEG** sb.] One of the front legs of a quadruped; also, rarely one of the anterior limbs of a biped.

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* (1692) 1079 A grete wulfe syttyng and embracyng the hede betwene his foreleggs. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. liii. His forelegges latyn, and of fethers full. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 133 When a Horses neere fore-legge, and his neere hinder-legge... are so fastened together. 1658 *OSBORN Adv. Son* (1673) 83 A Carver at Court... being laughed at by him [King James] for saying the wing of a Rabbit, maintained it as congruous as the fore-leg of a Capon, a Phrase used in Scotland. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xi. ii. The beast now unluckily making a false step, fell upon his fore-legs. 1862 *HUXLEY Lect. IV.* 43 The foreleg of the Horse. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Men agst. World* 13 Though he got his fore legs well on the bank he was short with his hind ones.

Fore-land, -lie: see **FORE**-pref. 2 a, 1.

Fore-lift, -lighter, -line, etc.: see **FORE**-pref.

Forelive (fōr'liv), *v.* [f. **FORE**-pref. + **LIVE** *v.*] *trans.* To live before another.

1599 *DANIEL Musophilus* lxii. All those great worthies of antiquity Which long lived before thee, and shall long survive. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1812) II. 530 They who fore-live'd and preceded us may be called our Ancestors. 1805 *SOUTHEY*

Madoc ii. iii. Then do I forelive the race of men, So that the things that will be, are to me Past.

b. *intr.* (or *absol.*)

1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 208 Some believed... that the soul... had forelived in Heaven.

Forelle (fōr'el). [a. Ger. *forelle*.] A kind of trout. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell*, l. xvii. 268, I dare say, he doesn't know a trout from a Forelle. [1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. iv. 88 Fresh forellen for lunch.]

Forelock (fōr'olpk), *sb.* Also 5-7 forlock. [f. **FORE**-pref. + **LOOK** sb.]

† 1. *a.* ? Some piece of horse-harness. *b.* (See *quot.* 1889.) *Obs.*

1467 *Mannu. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 408 My mastyr paid for menyngne of a forlokke, j. d. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Forelock*, in medieval armor, a clasp or catch serving to hold the helm, or in some cases the beaver or the mentonnière, to the gorgerin or breast-plate in front.

2. A wedge (usually of iron) thrust through a hole in the end of a bolt in order to keep it in its place. Now chiefly *Naut.*

1514 *Wigfote Churchw.* Acc. (1797) 209 For y^e forlock to y^e grete bell, 4d. 1534 *Yatton Churchw.* Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 149 For forks, forlocks, pyennes to y^e bales [bells]. 1613-39 I. JONES in *Leoni tr. Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 103 The Bolts and Forelocks of Fir, that fasten the Timber. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* ii. 273 The forelocks drawn, the frappings they unlace. 1869 *SIR E. J. REEO Shipbuild.* xvii. 340 The various parts of the work are... temporarily secured... by means of pins and cotters, or forelocks.

3. *Comb.*: forelock-bolt, -hook (see *quots.*).

1627 *CART. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 Fore locke bolts hath an eye at the end, whereinto a fore locke of iron is driven to keepe it from starting backe. 1799 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cheville à gouffilles*, a forelock-bolt, or bolt fitted to receive a forelock. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship*. 54 Fore-lock-hooks are made of iron, with a long neck and handle. 1874 *KNOTCH Dict. Mech.* I. 905 *Forelock Hook* (Rope-making), a winch or whirl in the tackleblock by which a bunch of three yarns is twisted into a strand.

Forelock (fōr'olpk), *sb.* [f. **FORE**-pref. + **LOCK** sb. 2]

1. A lock of hair growing from the fore part of the head, just above the forehead.

c 1000 *New Aldhelm Gloss.* in *Anglia* (1891) XIII. 37 *Forelocks, antie frontis*. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* By A square forehead, upon which those forelocks of the Hair abide moderately elevated. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 302 Hyacinthin Locks Round from his parted Forelock manly hung Clustering. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Each & All* v. 62 There was plenty of bobbing from the girls and pulling of forelocks from the boys. 1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Ar.* xxii. All had a word to say to the Captain, touching their forelocks by way of preface.

transf. 1619 *BAINBRIDGE Descr. Late Comet* (1629) 9 This Comets forelock was a better Ephemeris for the Sunnes place then many in great request.

b. Of a horse, etc.: A detached lock above the forehead.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 4 The Forelock of the Horse. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 176 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane. 1791 — *Iliad* xix. 306 The bristly forelock of the boar. 1870 *BYRNAT Iliad* I. iii. 94 Clipped away the forelocks of the lambs.

2. *fig.*; *esp.* in phrase to take time, opportunity, etc. by the forelock.

(Suggested by the representation described in *Phaedrus Fab. v. viii.*, *Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo occipite, Occasionem rerum significat brevem.*)

1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 65 Thinking to... take opportunitie by her forelockes. 1594 *SPENSER Amoretti* lxx. The ioyous time will not be staid, Unesse she doe him by the forelock take. 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* v. i. I'll take occasion by the forelock. 1775 *ADAM Aiter. Ind.* 301, I took time by the fore-lock. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. 231, I became a philosopher, to catch... Wisdom by the forelock. 1874 *MOTLEY Barneveldt* i. vii. 213 The occasion... was bald behind, and must be grasped by the forelock.

Forelock (fōr'olpk), *v.* [f. **FORELOCK** sb. 1]

trans. To fasten with a forelock; also with *in*.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) V ij b, Bolts, which... are fore-locked or clinched upon rings. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 89 The paddle arms... keyed or forelocked there. 1882 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 86 A bolt is put through the mast... and forelocked in.

Hence **Forelocked** *pp. a.*, **Forelocking** *vbl. sb.*

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 85 A crank pin... secured by a forelocking pin. 1874 *THEATRE Naut. Arch.* § 231. 244 The channel rail is secured to the channel by iron straps, fastened by forelocked bolts.

Fore-log: see **FORE**-pref. 3.

Forelong, *obs.* form of **FURLONG**.

Fore-loofe, *obs.* Sc. form of **FURLOUGH**.

Forelook (fōr'oluk), *sb.* [f. **FORE**-pref. + **LOOK** sb.; cf. *next*.] *a.* A look forward (*obs. exc. U.S.*)

† *b.* The habit or power of looking forward; Foresight, providence.

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 143 The saule... went unill hell and toke oute thas. Whilke he in his forloke wold that we saued. 1450 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 373 Ther y had an hondronde marke of rent; Y spente hit all in lyghte atent, Of suche forlok was Y. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* cxc. 1181 It is to be concluded then, that Moses had a further forelook. 1882 E. P. GOODWIN *Sermon*, *Def. Amer. Ed. Comm.* *For Missions* 7 The gospel was to be preached... with equal... forelook of triumph to all who would receive it. 1883 *HALE Christm. in Palace* viii. 192 She had a week's provant in the house; and that was a very long forelook for her.

Forelook (fōr'oluk), *v.* Also *for-*. [f. **FORE**-pref. + **LOOK** *v.* (In *sens* 3 *perh.* f. **FOR**-pref. 1)]

1. *trans.* To look at or see ahead or beforehand, foresee; to watch over. Also *refl.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 8211 (Cott.) Godd... bat all for-lookes in his sight. c. 1300 *Ibid.* 2806 (Cott. Galha) Ilk man suld him forloke... bat his concienis he cleue. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1946 Na man... can be tyme of pe dede forloke.

2. *intr.* To look ahead or forward.
1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 551 He shall dylygently foreloke and see that Goddys wylle be done. 1603 B. JONSON *King's Entertainm.* 19 Wks. (Rtdg.) 529/2 Then did I foreloke, And saw this day mark'd white in Clotho's hook. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 146 The World-soul knows his own affair, Forelooking, when he would prepare For the next ages.

†3. To bewitch by a look. Cf. *overlook*. *Obs.*
1596 *THOMAS Ital. Dict.* (1606), *Fascino*, to bewitch... to forelooke. 1611 *COTGR., Ensorceler*... To charme... forelooke, eye-hite.

Hence *Foreloō'king ppl.* a. Also *Foreloō'ker*, one who forelookes.

1382 *WYCLIF Ecclis.* iii. 34 God is the forlooke (Vulg. *prospector*) of hym that zeldeth grace. *Ibid.* iii. 32 As the forlooke seende the falling of his negheore. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* vi. 118 A forelooming tenderness.

Forelooper, forelooper (fō'loō'pər, -lō'pər). *South Africa.* [ad. Du. *voorlooper*, f. *voor-* FORE- + *looper* runner, f. *loopen* to run.]

A boy who walks with the foremost pair of a team of oxen, in order to guide them. Hence *Foreloō'p v. intr.*, to do the work of a forelooper.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv. I managed to start on March 31, with only a driver and forelooper. 1881 *FENN Off to Wilds* iii. 21 The forelooper, whose duty it is to walk with the foremost oxen. 1889 *Catholic Household* 30 Nov. 7 Fr. Le Bihan in like manner 'fore-looping' because one of their boys had cut his foot.

Forelorn, *obs.* form of *FORLORN*.

†**Fore-maid**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *FORE-pref.* + *MAID*.] A forewoman.

1555 *Will of T. Sidney* (Somerset Ho.), Mary Hilles once the fornyde of my shop.

Foreman (fō'män). Pl. *foremen*. Also *for-*. [f. *FORE-pref.* + *MAN*; cf. ON. *formaðr*, gen. *-manns* (perh. the source), also Du. *voorman*, Ger. *vormann*.]

†1. One who goes in front; a leader. *Obs.*

c. 1245 *Eng. Cong. Rel.* vii. 134 Steuencessone was forman, & opened the way to be Erl. 1800 *BARET Adv.* A foreman, a guide, *auspex*. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierres Supbr.* 8 They cannot... hellow lustely like the foreman of the Heard. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 In the practice of this duty, the Apostle requirith that the Minister be the foreman. 1694 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 117 The men are led up by a Laplander, whom they call Automwatze, or foreman, then follows the Bridgroom.

†b. *pl.* The front rank. *Obs.*

1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 387 When... they had folled the foremen, they turned themselves back. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus Ann.* i. li. (1622) 21 The enemy... lightly skirmishing with the flanks and the foremen; set amaine on the hindmost.

†c. The man in front (of another). *Obs.*

1598 *BARET Theor. Warres* iii. l. 36 Keeping the lower end of his pike on the one side of his foremans legges. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Sir T. Wyatt D.'s Wks.* 1873 III. 113 Euerie face is lifted vp above his foremans head.

2. The principal juror, who presides at the deliberations of the jury, and communicates their verdict to the court.

1538 *FITZGER. Just. Pens* 89 The counterpane of the office... to remayne with the forman of the enquest. 1607 *DEKKER Northw. Hoe* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 20, I will looke grauely... like the fore-man of a jury. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 122 § 3 He... has been several times Foreman of the Petty-Jury. 1818 *SCOTT Hist. Midl.* xxiv. The foreman, called in Scotland the chancellor of the jury. 1840 *HOOD Kilnansgess, Her Death* xvi. At the Golden Lion the Inquest met, its foreman a carver and gilder.

transf. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 221 It is Subscrib'd by a Bakers Dozen of them; and George Fox the Fore-Man, in the Name of themselves.

3. One who takes the most prominent part; the chief or leader (of a party); the president (of a deliberative body). *Obs. exc. locally* in municipal use.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* u. xii. 294 Socrates, the foreman of his Dialogues doth ever aske and propose his disputation. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power* Part. i. (ed. 2) 17 The Kings principall wicked Counsellors; of whom Winchester being the foreman, appealed. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* 280 The Old Peripatetics too, and among them Aristotle, their Foreman. 1790 *FORSTER Lett. Travels* 379 The foreman of the Apostles, Peter. 1805 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (St. John) l. 307 At length all the inhabitants of the grave arose, St. James at their head for foreman. 1835 *Rep. Commiss. Minchp. Corp.* XXVII. 228 The Foreman of the commons (of Huntingdon) is appointed by a committee of burgesses.

4. The principal workman; *spec.*, one who has charge of a department of work. *Foreman of the yard*: one who superintends the gangers. *Working foreman*: one who divides his time between labour and supervision.

1574 *Life Abp. Cantorb.* Pref. to Rdr. E.v. It was but rough heven by one of the prentises, and wanted sum polishing by the forman. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 174 Thomas the forman of the shop. 1642 *Best Rev. Bks.* (Surtees) 46 The forman, whose office is to move and place the shearer aright. 1691 *DRYDEN K. Arthur* Epil. Wks. 1884 VIII. 200 This Precious poor Is foreman of a haberdasher's shop. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 257 The Master-Bricklayer, or his Foreman, must take care to see all the Foundations set truly out. 1793 *SMEATON*

Edystone L. § 164 One of the masons... offered himself as foreman over the stone-cutters. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 79 Mr. Brown is the foreman of all the framework. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 38 Foremen plan out the work, and allot it to the artisans. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Foremen of the Yards*, a class of officers next above the 'leading men'... and to whom the leading men are directly responsible.

b. ? An overseer or bailiff.

1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 7, I sometimes think I must come to this—to be the foreman upon my own farm. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. xxix. 294 Petersen had been foreman of the settlement. 1894 *Kelly's Oxford Direct.* 342 J. Belcher, foreman to John Birt esq. Wood End farm.

†5. ? slang. ? A goose. *Obs.*

1622 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* v. iii. Ille soille you euer[y] long vacation a brace of foremen, that at Michaelmas shall come vp fat and kicking. [Differently in 1st ed.]

†6. ? Used as ad. Du. *voorman*, carrier.

1641 *EVELYN Diary* (1871) 25, I took a wagon to Rotterdam, where we were hurried in less than an hour... so furiously do these Foremen drive. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Erasmi*. (ed. 3) 260 We wait for the Antwerp Waggon... You must rise betimes to find a Fore-man [L. *auriganus*] Sober.

Hence *Foreman v. trans. rare*, to direct or oversee as a foreman. *Foremanship*, the office, post, or position of a foreman.

1859 *SMILES Self-Help* 17 The foremanship of a large workshop. 1886 T. WRIGHT in *19th Cent.* XX. 534 The all-round workman requires as a rule very little foremaning.

Foremarch, *mark*, *martyr*: see *FORE-pref.*

Foremast (fō'māst). [f. *FORE-pref.* (and *FORE-pref.*) + *MAST*.]

1. The forward lower-mast in all vessels.

1822 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's E. Ind. ix.* 25 b, The tacklings of their foremast. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Ostay*, a cord that goeth from the boltspit to the saile of the foremast. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. xvi. 452 The fury of the Wind... snapt off the Boltspit and Fore-mast both at once. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. 1, The Mate and Boat-swain begg'd the Master of our Ship to let them cut away the Fore-mast. 1848 W. IRVING *Columbus* i. 240 The latter... from the weakness of her foremast, could not hold the wind.

2. ? The station of being 'before the mast'; only *attrib.*, as foremast man, seaman, a sailor below the rank of a petty officer; hence quasi-*adj.*, characteristic of a foremast man.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 6 The Youngers are the young men called Foremast men. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4366 § Eighty of the Foremast-men belonging to the Jersey were... order'd to be discharg'd. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 163 In the light of a foremast seaman, he appeared to be quite a Genius. 1823 *BYRON Island* li. xx. His foremast air, and somewhat rolling gait... spoke his former state. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 303 He was inferior in seamanship to every foremast man on board.

Foremean: see *FORE-pref.* 2 a.

Foremen-tion v. [f. *FORE-pref.* + *MENTION*.] To mention beforehand.

1660 N. INGULO *Bent. & Urania* (1682) II. 12 They found themselves sick of the Diseases which he had foremen-tion'd. *Ibid.* II. 143 For the Reason which I foremen-tion'd.

Hence *Foremen-tion'd ppl.* a. previously mentioned. Also *ellipt.*

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* ix. 133 The foremen-tion'd Chaos. 1651 *GOUGE God's Arrows* i. xiv. 19 Yet hath God his ways and means to deliver the righteous in the foremen-tion'd cases. 1697 *LOCKE in Fox Bourne Life* II. xiii. 383 In the foremen-tion'd new law to be enacted. 1750 tr. *Leonard's Mirr. Stones* 145 There are other species... which with the fore-men-tion'd, make up the number twelve.

Fore-messenger, *mis-giving*: see *FORE-*

†**Foremind**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FORE-* + *MIND v.*]

trans. To contemplate or intend beforehand.

1523 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 38/1 Were it that the duke... hadde of olde foremind this conclusion. 1583 *STANFORTHÆneis* iv. (Arch.) 203 Neauer I foremind'd... For toe slip in secret by flight.

†**Foremore**, *a. rare*. [Perversion of *FORMER* (cf. *FOREMOST*).]

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 219 Some of the foremore poems celebrate the return from captivity. 1815 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 43 Of Simon's works, only the two foremore can now merit an importation into English literature.

Foremost (fō'mōst, -mōst), *a. and adv.*

(*superl.*) Forms: 1 *foremost*, *fyrmost*, (*firmest*),

2-7 *foremost*, 3 *south*, *vormest*, (4 *furmost*, 5 *for-*, *foremost* (e, 6 *formes*), 3-4 *firmest*, 3-7 *formast*, (4 *formaste*), 6-7 *formost* (e, 6- *foremost*. See also *FORTHMOST*. [OE. *formest*, *fyrmost*: = OFris. *formest*, Goth. *fyrmost*-s, f. OTeut. **formo-* (FORME a.) with additional snperlative suffix (see -EST). Afterwards written so as to suggest a derivation from *FORE a.* + *MOST adv.*]

a. adj.

†1. In regard to time: Prior to all others in occurrence, existence, etc.: = *FIRST A. 1. Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1525 (Cott.) Noema was by foremost webster bat man findes o bat mister. *Ibid.* 1051 Pe foremost barn bat sco him bare was caim. 1485 *CANTON Chas. Gt.* 195 To repayre thoffence of our foremost fader adam. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* v. 56 If they could have had any beginning, the Sonne had bin foremost in that case.

†b. *absol. or ellipt.* Also in *advb.* phrase at the

foremost. *Obs.*
c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Pe laste man isib be foremoste, be was biforn us. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* 1870 4 Attie firmist tofore be day of be a compte of be maistres. a. 1400 *Hymn*

Virg. 8 in *Min. Poems Vern. MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 134 Heil logge that vr lord in lay, The foremost that never was founden in fable.

†c. After the name of a day of the week: Next following: = *FIRST 1. h. Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 Pe Wednesday foremost be Kyng had fulle grete hy.

†2. First in serial order: = *FIRST A. 2. Obs.*

c. 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 274 Feower heafod windas synd, se fyrmaesta is easterne wind. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Pe foremoste word of besalmes. c. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 18 Sigge de vormeste viue, 'Adoramus te, Christe,' fit siden kneolinde. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26877 (Cott.) Pe quilk I talde pe of resun in be neist foremost questuon. 13... E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 491 Monyth be fyrst bat faller foremost in be 3er. c. 1475 *Kauf Collyear* 188 Is not the mornie zule day, foremost of the 3er? 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 135 b, The bowynge of the foremost fynger, and settyng the ende of the thombe between the 2 foremost or hyghest ioynes of it.

†b. *absol. or ellipt.* Also in *advb.* phrases, *a foremost*, *an alre foremost*. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 116 As we seiden þer uppe a vormest. *Ibid.* 180 Understonded þeonne an alre uormest. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* iii. x. (1495) 55 The foremost hyghte Ymaginatyua, the mydle Logica, the thyrdie memoria-tua. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cassius's Catech.* 126 Gif he fallis, the latter pairt is warst nor y^e foremost. 1709 *ADDISON Teller* No. 24 § 13 The Foremost of the whole Rank of Toasts... are Mrs. Gatty and Mrs. Frontlet.

3. Most forward or advanced in position; front:

= *FIRST A. 3.* † Also in agreement with sb. to indicate the front part or front of. (Cf. *L. summus mons*, etc.)

c. 1205 *LAV.* 23801 A þen seoremeeste flocke seouwertu hundred. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2324 Pe prouost wylþ al þe puple pressed for foremost. a. 1400 *Olecion* 1106 An ax... That heng on hys foremost arsoum. c. 1450 *Merlin* 46 He wolde come... forme of his company. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xiii. 126 b, The whole skinne of a great Lion, fastened with the two foremost feet before upon the hrest. 1658 A. FOX *Wurde Surg.* ii. xxv. 152 The foremost part of the Arms bones are broken. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 28 Who here Will envy whom the highest place exposes Formost to stand against the Thunderers aime Your hull-wark? 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xiii. The giant... was foremost now; but the Dwarf was not far behind. 1783 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. xxvi. 41 The king himself fought and fell in the foremost ranks of the battle. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love act.* *World* 14 The foremost hounds are close on him.

b. *absol. or ellipt.* Also in *advb.* phrase, *a foremost*.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 24611 Bedeuer a uormest eode mid guldene bolle. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. xii. 41 So the furmost hevede y-don, ase the erst undertoc. c. 1400 *Song Roland* 807 We haue the foremost feld to the ground. c. 1480 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 137 Reynawde wente out of Bordewe, the foremost of all his folke. 1554 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 67 Good will setting me forth with the foremost: I can not chuse but write. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 175 Those [dogs] which are young, fierce, and unaccustomed to the chase, are generally the foremost. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiv. The Smith of the Wynd... had been the foremost in the crowd that thronged to see the gallant champions of Clan Quhele. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. She was determined to march with the foremost.

c. in *proverb* denoting continuous action.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* iii. i. In *Bullen O. P. L.* III. 44 Never stir if he fought not with great Seckerson four hours to one, foremost take up hindmost.

d. In adverbial phrases *head, end, stern*, etc. *foremost*, i.e. with the head, etc. first or in front.

1607 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. iii. 49 It flys down head foremost. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) iii. ix. 420 Wigs... wrong-side foremost. 1856 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 46 This is a science which naturally comes to us end foremost. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. i, The boat drove stern foremost before it [the tide].

4. Most notable or prominent, best, chief. Also more emphatically *first and foremost*: = *FIRST A. 4.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 27 Sepe wyle betweon cow heon fyrmost sy he cower þeow. 1483 *WYLL de la Tour* E.j. And suche one is that weneth to be first and foremost that often fyndeth her the last of all. 1546 Br. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 72 b, Christ in his speech trulye affirmed his choise, which was chief, principall, and foremost. 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arch.) 40 Men ever famous, and foremost in the achievements of liberty. 1792 *COWPER Hlad* i. 83 Calchas, an augur foremost in his art. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* xvi. (1872) 137 Foremost of these sufferers were the Quakers.

absol. or ellipt. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xix. 20 Soðlice manega fyrmost ysterneste; & ysterneste fyrmaesta. c. 1200 *Destr.* 179 Hitt was hit foremost on flete þat on fode past. 1610 *HEALEY Heath* (1636) 136 The fore-most of them, Right knowledge, the rest are her sisters.

B. *adv.* First, before any other or anything else, in position or rank; † formerly also, in time, serial order, etc.: = *FIRST B. 1.* Also in strengthened phrase, *first and foremost*.

a. 1000 *Elene* 68 (Gr.) Þas þe hie seonda zefar fyrmost gesægon. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Si forme lage þat is si secende lage, þe god sett foremost an þes mannes heorte. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1472 Esau was firmest boren And Jacob some after. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 268 He swor foremost þat se schuld bave no harm. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 4 The Logician first and foremost, professeth to knowe wordes, before he... knitte sentences. 1599 T. M[ou]fett *Silkwormes* 66 He foremost dies, and yeelds to fatal dart: Ne lues she long. 1650 *TRAF Comm. Numb.* ii. 3 Judah encamp'd foremost. It was fit the Lions should lead the way.

b. In the first place, firstly. See *FIRST B. 1. c.*
1393, 1583 [see *FIRST B. 1. c.*]. 1603 *HOLLAND Putarch's Mor.* 3 First and foremost requisite it is, that the groud be good.

Hence + **Foremostly** *adv.* *Obs.*, in the foremost place, in front.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wrat D's Wks.* 1873 III. 133 Norfolk rides foremostly; his crest well knowne. In 1700 *Ballad of Septhak in Percy's Reliq.* (1876) I. 184 When he saw his daughter dear Coming, on most foremostly. He wrung his hands.

Foremother (fō'mōdər). [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **MOTHER**, after *forefather*.] A female ancestor. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B. iijb. Looking in this glasse of the holie lics of their foremoters. 1655 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 145 Where is the decency become Which your fore-mother bad? 1806-J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* Life xx. xxv. (1826) 254 Unheard-of forefathers and fore-mothers of your host's family. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 1 Ombre, the delight of our forefathers and foremothers.

Foren: see **FORNE**.

Forename (fō'neim), *sb.* [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **NAME**.] A person's first or 'Christian' name; in *Rom. Ant.* = **PRENOMEN**.

1533 CATH. PARR tr. *Erasm. Comm. Crede* 74 The name and the forename of Pylate. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* 320 His sonne, carrying the same fore-name (Bartholomew). 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 753 It was provided by an Edict, that none of that family should have the forename of Marcus. 1716 M. DAMES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 99 The Ancient Roman Women had a Fore-name, or a Christen-Name besides their Sir Name. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 34 The counsellor whose name is Reason, whose forename is Interest. 1883 *Academy* 15 Dec. 394 Mary Martha Brooke, whose twofold fore-name is intended to symbolise her character.

transf. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* i. 519 This place [Cole Ouer-ton] bath a Cole prefixed for the fore-name.

+ **Forename**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **NAME** *v.*] *trans.* a. To name or mention beforehand. b. To give a name to beforehand.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God v.* xvi. (1620) 209 The vertues of such worthies as we forenamed. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 53 Behold a Virgin shall conceive A Sonne, fore-nam'd Emmanuel.

Hence **Forenamed** *ppl. a.*, named or mentioned before; fore-cited.

1499 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 The two sutores fore named. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 317 This foirnmit king. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 224 The forenamed Axidomes are compounded of simple axiomes. 1737 WINSTON *Josephus Antiq.* viii. xi. § 1 The woman, grieved at the death of the fore-named king. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Annu.* 30 Flour which is mixed with the fore-named adulterations.

absol. or ellipt. 1578 LYTTE *Doctores* i. l. 2 Besides the two fore-named there is found a thirde kinde. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. l. § 7 Besides the fore-named, they had Neptune.

+ **Forenes**, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* **FORE** *a.* + **NESS**.] Priority.

1587 GOLDING tr. *De Moray* 136 Euen according to Aristotles owne doctrine, forenesse, afternesse, and continuance of tyme do followe forenesse, afternesse, and continuance of mouing.

Forenext, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. In 3 fore-noist. [*f.* **FORE** *adv.* + **NEXT**.] ? Next preceding. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8146 (Cott.) Be night fore-neist o paradis Him thought in sueuen he was par-bi.

Forenight (fō'neit). [*f.* **FORE**-*adv.* + **PREP.**] + 1. The previous night. *Obs.*

1583 STANVHURST *Eneis* ii. (Arb.) 66, I that in forenigh was with no weapon agast, Now shiner at shaddows.

2. *Sc.* The evening, the interval between twilight and bed-time.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ix. vi. 63 Serranus That all the fornycht in ryot..had spendit. 1610 *Cronick's Rem. Nithdale Song* 299 We kent nae but it was grounden fowk riding to the fair, i the fore night. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xvi. 67 There were long forenights to favour the plot.

Forenoon: see **FORE**-*pref.* 3.

Forenoon (fō'noōn). [*f.* **FORE** *pref.* + **NOON**.] 1. The portion of the day before noon. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 35 We..spent that fore noone there in prayers and deuotion. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* iii. 10 At tenne of the Clocke in the fore noone. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 168 When..the Nights [are] yet cold, water in the Fore-noons. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 12 The Fore-noons being dedicated to Business. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 107 He sat with me one forenoon, last week. 1872 BLACK *Adapt. Phelon* xxvi. 352 He begged us to start for our forenoon's walk.

2. *attrib.*

a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Cons.* (1619) 325 Some persons ..are good forenoone-men, but bad afternoone-men. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. xii. § 3. 138 Physicians that they call fore-noon men..because commonly they are drunk in the after-noon. 1806 Yng. Beckian & Susie Pye xxxviii. in *Child Ballads* ii. lili. (1884) 471/1 Then out and spak the forenoon bride. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. (1859) 542 My stormy forenoon watch is at length over. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 8 The forenoon shadow.

Fore-noted, *notice*, *-notion*: see **FORE**-*pref.* 2 b, 4.

+ **Forensal**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* **L.** *forens-is* (see **FORENSIO**) + **-AL**.] = **FORENSIC**.

1660 H. MORR *Myst. Godl.* v. xii. 164 All which, as Grotius interprets the place in a Forensal sense, is of a very large extension. 1670 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676-1732 in COLES.

Forensic (fō'rensik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **forin-seck**. [*f.* **L.** *forens-is* (*f. forum* FORUM) + **-IC**.]

A. adj. Pertaining to, connected with, or used in courts of law; suitable or analogous to pleadings in court. *Forensic medicine*: medicine in its relations to law; medical jurisprudence.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. cvi.* 31 It signifies much more than justification, as in the forensic sense that is opposite to condemning. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxvi. (1695) 189 Person ..is a Forensick Term. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 84 That the students might not be distracted from their studies by legal process from distant courts, and other forensic avocations. 1779 WARBURTON *Div. Legal.* iii. iv. Wks. 1788 II. 89 Lactantius, from a forensic Lawyer now become an advocate for Christianity. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev.* I. iv. (1872) 122 Such admired forensic eloquence. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eug. (1874) 1. 8 A sort of mixed science known by the name of Forensic Medicine or Medical Jurisprudence. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fer.* ii. viii. In an imposing and forensic manner.

B. sb. U.S. A college exercise, consisting of a speech or (at Harvard) written thesis maintaining one side or the other of a given question.

1830 *Collegian* 241 in B. H. Hall *College Words*, Themes, forensics (etc.). 1837 *Ord. & Regul. Harvard Univ.* 12 Every omission of a theme or forensic.

+ **Forensical**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6-8 **forinsecal**, **-sical** (7 **forensical**) [*f.* *as* *prec.* + **-AL**.] = *prec. adj.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 357 In foriniscall, and temporall causes. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 231 Justification is a forensical, judicial act. 1740 NORTH *Examens* ii. v. § 37. 336 Acts of the supreme Power, or (in forinsecal style) legislative Acts or Acts of Parliament.

Hence **Forensically** *adv.*, in a forensic manner.

1845 MOZLEY *Ess.* *Laud* (1878) I. 218 Laud was put into the humiliating position of having to stand up and forensically guard every little thing he had done. 1876 — *Unit.* *Serm.* v. 102 The Church ..contemplates war forensically, as a mode of settling national questions.

+ **Forensive**, *a.* *Obs.* [See **-IVE**.] = **FORENSIC**. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 97 His Forensive or Political Transactions.

+ **Fore-oath**, *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*OE.* *forēð*, *forð*, *f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + *ð* **OATH**.] In *OE. Law*: An oath required of the party commencing a suit unless the fact complained of was manifest.

a 1000 *Laus Ath.* i. § 23 Ofra ælc man his tithlun mid foreðe. 1641 *Ancient Cust. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 240 He might, afterward, with his fore-oath his lord's part play at any need. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 26 A fore-oath was needless if a man sued for wounding and showed the wound to the Court.

Fore-obtained, *-opinioned*: see **FORE**-*pref.* 2 b.

Foreordain (fō'ɔ:pə'deɪn), *v.* [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **ORDAIN**.] *trans.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate.

c 1440 *Partenoch* 3155 The fayrest shapen creature That euer was foreordained throw nature. [But is this a mistake for *foreordained*?] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 302 Some to be foreordained to saluation, other some to destruction. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* i. 20 Who verily was foreordained before the foundation of the world. 1647 *Westm. Conf. Faith* iii. § 3 Others foreordained to everlasting death. 1736-1879 [see below].

Hence **Foreordained** *ppl. a.*; **Foreordaining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Foreordainment**, predestination.

c 1420 *Wyclif's Mark* ProL. The for-ordeneed John Zakaries sone. 1667 Bp. S. PARKER *Free & Imparl. Cens.* 236 His foreordaining him to that employment. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 200 According to general fore-ordained laws. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 250 God's foreordaining love. 1879 *NUCLEAR Mark* i. 15 *note*, The great fore-ordained and predicted time of the Messiah. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 492 The foreordainment, and the result of this Gospel in uniting the Jew and Gentile.

Fore-order: see **FORE**-*pref.* 4.

+ **Foreordination**, *Obs.* [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **ORDINATION**.] = **FOREORDINATION**.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 181 The endlesse fore ordinaunce of god. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xi. 151 Which nature, that is to say the foreordination of the Creator doeth for them.

Foreordinate, *v.* [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **ORDINATE**.] *trans.* To foreordain. Hence **Foreordinate** *ppl. a.*

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xv. (1864) 525 The grand, fore-ordinated circle of existence.

Foreordination. [*f.* *prec.*: see **-ATION**.] Previous ordination or appointment, predestination; an instance of this.

1628 Bp. HALL tr. *Rotomagensis Anon.* Wks. 815 Neither can His will be frustrated..nor His fore-ordinations altered. 1688 CHARNOCK *Attrib. Goss.* (1834) I. 346 A fore-ordination of him [Christ] was before the foundation of the world. 1865 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 108 If Fore-ordination be reduced to ordination. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 427 In accordance with..Divine fore-ordination.

Fore-pad, *parlour*, etc.: see **FORE**-*pref.* 3.

Forepale, **forepole**, *v.* *Mining and Engineering.* [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **PALE**, **POLE**.] *trans.* To protect (a work in progress) from falling débris, quicksand, etc. by timbers driven in front.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers* I. 352 After driving fifty yards through heavy rock tumbles, where every foot had to be forepaled. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Fore-paling*, a method of securing drifts in progress through quicksand by driving ahead poles..slabs, etc. *Ibid.* *Forepale* or *Forepale*.

Fore-part, **forepart** (fō'ɔ:part). [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **PART**.]

1. The foremost, first, or most advanced part; the front.

c 1400 *Burgh Lawis* c. 205 Pai sall leilly lyne ..baith foir part and back part of be land. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love*

i. xviii. 38 All be inar forpartis of my saule with swetnes of heuently myrth ar fulfilled. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 138/2 be Forpart of y^e hede, *chepful*. 1548 *Hall Chron., Rich.* III (an. 3) 49 b. They of the Castell weith their enemies on the forepart. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Had* xvi. 324 Betwixt his neck, and foreparts. 1714 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Nov. (1882) III. 26 The Snow and Rain ..beat on the fore-part of the Calash. 1836 *Random Recoll.* *How. Lords* xvi. 383 His dark hair..stands on end on the fore part of his head.

b. *esp.* The bow or prow of a vessel. ? *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 41 And the fore parte stucke fast. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 160 Turnynge the stemmes or forpartes of their shippes ageynst the streame. 1699 DAMPER *Voy.* II. 1. 74 The head or fore-part is not altogether so high as the Stern.

+ 2. An ornamental covering for the breast worn by women; a stomacher. *Obs.*

1600 Q. *Eliz. Ward.* in Nichols' *Progresses* (1823) III. 507 Item, one foreparte of clothe of sylver. 1607 WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* i. iii. Wks. (1846.) 256/1, I confess I took up a petticoat and a raised forepart for her. 1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* iv. iii. They were a midwife's Fore part.

3. The earlier part.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. § 7 All the fore-part of the day. 1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 121 He lives twice that bestowes the fore-part of his life well. 1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. v. 369 In the fore part of the year 1659. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. i. 217 In the Fore-part of the seventeenth Century. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. In some long-forgotten fore part of the day.

+ **Foreparty**, *Obs.* [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **PARTY**.] = **FOREPART**.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* ii. (1495) 102 In the fore party the heed is somdele comynge narroug and bygh. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 67 In be fore partye of be prote.

Forepass: see **FORPASS** *v.* *Obs.*

Forepassage, *Naut.* [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **PASSAGE**.] a. A passage leading to the forepeak. b. A passage leading from the hatchway to the forward magazine. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Forepassed, *-past* (fō'pə'st), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **PASSED**, **PAST**.] That has previously passed, or been passed. Now only of time.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 143 O Lord..for my helpe make haste To pardon the forepassed race that carelesse I haue past. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 2r Neither could any of the forepassed vndertakers..discover the country. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxii. (1748) 353 Those forepassed hours. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiogr.* (1714) 12 The Actions of my fore-past Life. 1830 SOUTHEY *Eng. Dragon* i. 36 Forepast times..With no portent could match it.

+ b. *quasi-adv.* On a past occasion. *Obs.*

1664 *Floodan F.* iii. 24 What he had said fore-past was nought.

Fore-paw, *-payment*: see **FORE**-*pref.* 2 d, 3 c.

Forepeak, *Naut.* Also 7 forepike. [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **PEAK**.] The extreme end of the forehold in the angle of the bows.

1693 R. LYDE *Retaking a Ship* 11, I will command three of them down into the Fore-pike. *Ibid.* 17 A Scuttle..that went down into the Forepeak. 1835 MARRIAT *Three Cuth.* I, *Luxury*..is not wholly lost, even at the fore-peak. 1890 *Times* 6 Feb. 5/6 The collision-bulkhead, separating the forepeak from the watertight compartments.

Fore-piece (fō'ɔ:pi:s). [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **PIECE**.] The foremost, first, or front piece: a. *gen.* b. *Theatr.* A 'curtain-raiser'. c. *Saddlery* (see *quot.* 1874).

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life Fmils. & Corr.* (1888) I. 401 Broke the forepiece of my sulky, which detained us. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 333 Tragedies of the last age..could be shortened into permanent fore-pieces. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905 *Fore-piece* (Saddlery), the flap attached to the fore-part of a side saddle, to guard the rider's dress.

Fore-pillow: see **FORE**-*pref.* 3.

Forepine: see **FORPINE**.

Fore-place, *-placing*, *-plan*: see **FORE**-*pref.*

Foreplane. [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **PLANE** *sb.*] (See *quot.* 1842.)

1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 65 It is called the Fore Plane because it is used before you come to work either with the Smooth Plane, or with the Joynter. 1842 GUYOT *Engel. Archit.* Gloss. *Fore Plane* in carpentry and joinery the first plane used after the saw or axe. 1847 EMERSON *Ref. Men.* *Uses Gl. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 278 Every carpenter who shaves with a fore-plane borrows the genius of a forgotten inventor.

Fore-planting, *-plate*: see **FORE**-*pref.* 2 c, 3.

+ **Foreplead**, *v.* *Obs.* -o [perh. for **forplead*, *f.* **FOR**-*pref.* 1 (sense as in *forwear*) + **PLEAD**.] ? *trans.* To overreach in pleading. Hence **Forepleading** *vbl. sb.*, unfair argument.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 54 The forepleadings and advantages to be used against Hereticks.

+ **Fore-plot**, *Obs.* [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **PLOT**.] Premeditation. Similarly **Foreplot** *v.*, to contrive beforehand; **Foreplotted** *ppl. a.*

1641 PRYNNE *Antiq.* 50 Which fore-plotted treason was the occasion of this Vision. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gert.* *Eng.* i. xl. (1739) 62 Which last they called Aberc Murber, or Murber by foreplot or treachery. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iii. 315 His Wife ..might..be presumed honest, if such a fore-plotted occasion had not debauched her.

+ **Fore-point**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 **forpoint**. [*f.* **FORE**-*pref.* + **POINT** *v.*]

1. *trans.* a. To appoint or determine beforehand; to predestinate to or unto. b. To forebode. c. To mark by points beforehand.

a. c 1550 CHURCH *Matt.* xvi. 17 *note*, Everlastingnes, and

happines wheerunto his chosen be forfeited. 1589 GREENE *Memphion* (Arb.) 84 Unfortunate Samela born to mishaps, and forfeited to sinister fortunes. 1593 LODGE *Longbeard*, etc. (1880) 56 He is the man forfeited to be my husband.

b. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 69 As the Marble does against rain, so thy tears fore-poynt mischief.

c. 1590 DEE *Math. Pref.*, Which point we shall attayne, by Noyking and forepointing the angles and lines, by a sure and certain direction and connexion.

2. *intr.* To point beforehand.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mar.* A iv b, He might haue seene how Fate that day fore-pointed. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist.* Eng. (1626) 20 Thus (as fore-pointing to a storme that was gathering on that coast) began the first difference with the French nation.

Hence **Forepointing** *ppl. a.* Also **Forepointer**, one who or that which points out beforehand.

1587 GREENE *Emphes Cens.* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 171 The fathers and forepointers of wysedom. 1589 — *Memphion* (Arb.) 27 Some further forepointing fate. 1590 — *Mourn. Garin.* (1616) 23 Desires about Fortunes, are the fore-pointers of deep falls.

† **Fore-possess**, *v. Obs.* [f. **FORE-pref.** + **POSSESS.**] *trans.* To possess beforehand with.

1599 TOMSON *Cabini's Serm.* Tim. 625/2 Wee are fore-possessed and seized with so many vanities that [etc.]. 1635 SANDERSON *12 Serm.*, ad Cler. (1681) 63 Any rational man not extremely fore-possessed with prejudice.

Fore-post, *precedent*: see **FORE-pref.** 3, 4 a.

† **Fore-preparation**, *Obs.* [f. **FORE-pref.** and **FORE-prep.**] Preparation beforehand; also, *nonce-use*, the day before the (Jewish) 'preparation'. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 207 Having much advantage both in number, value, and fore-preparation. 1656 TRAFF *Comm. John* xix. 31 The Jews, before their preparation, had their fore-preparation.

† **Fore-prepare**, *v. Obs.* [f. **FORE-pref.** + **PREPARE.**] *trans.* To prepare beforehand. Hence **Foreprepared** *ppl. a.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xiv. 187 His fore-prepared Sepulchre. 1648 BR. HALL *Select Th.* § 24 The evils, which we look for, fall so much the less heavily, by how much we are fore-prepared for their entertainment. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. iii. vi. 372 They were rivetted into holes fore-prepared of purpose.

Fore-pretended: see **FORE-pref.** 2 b.

† **Foreprise**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **forprise**, 7 **foreprize**, *prizz*. [f. **FORE-pref.** + **-prise**, after the analogy of *apprize*, *comprise*, etc.] *trans.* To take beforehand; a. To assume, take for granted. b. To deal with, allow for, or mention beforehand; to provide for or determine beforehand; to forestall, anticipate. c. To take into or include by anticipation.

a. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Höllisch Chron.* VI. Ep. Ded. The truth of the matter being forprised.

b. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 4 God hath provided things of the greatest weight and hath therein precisely defined . . . that which every man must perform. 1607 BONDLEIGH *Let.* 19 Feb. in *Aph. Usher's Lett.* (1680) App. 21 As if the thing that they sought had been by prevention fore-priz'd by others. a. 1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 499 Daniel foreprisheth him, as a spiritual and eternal Prince. 1659 T. WHITE *Middle State of Souls* 28 Those holy Fathers . . . by their testimonies foreprize our exceptions. 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gospel Truth* x. To be resolved in some Cases of Doubt, in others Foreprized, or Guarded against.

c. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 5 The Sins to come were Forepriz'd into it.

Hence **Foreprised**, **Foreprising** *ppl. adjs.*

1605 PLAYSTED *1961* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 236 If in the Basilisks fore-prizing eye Be safety for the object it beholds Then [etc.]. a. 1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 532 These fore-prised passages.

Foreprise, *-prize*: see **FORPRISE** sb. and *v.* (Law).

† **Fore-prophecy**, *v. Obs.* [f. **FORE-pref.** + **PROPHECY** *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To prophesy beforehand. (Frequent in 16-17th c.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 379 When as we promise or foreprophecy in the name and person of God, things to come to passe. 1654 S. CLARKE *Ecl. Hist.* i. (ed. 2) 16 Who spake by the Spirit of God: Fore-seeing and fore-propheysing of those things which we now see are come to passe. 1676 W. ROW *Contr. Blair's Antioch.* xii. (1848) 486 Forepropheysing that they would be employed against themselves.

Fore-predicted: see **FORE-pref.** 2 b.

Fore-purpose, *sb.* [f. **FORE-pref.** + **PURPOSE.**] A purpose settled beforehand, previous design. Similarly **Forepurpose** *v. trans.*, to purpose beforehand; **Forepurposed** *ppl. a.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 43 A fore purposed choice. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 128 It is nothing els but his eternal determination fore purposed in his brest. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* ix. 121 Vpon new deuise, or vpon euerlasting forepurpose. *Ibid.* 135 To haue brought to passe and perfected all that euer he had forepurposed, betokeneth an incomparable might and power. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xx. 17 The rest of these fore-purposes. 1826 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 105 The mystery whereby the free will of the subject is preserved, while it is directed by the fore purpose of the state.

† **Fore-quote**, *v. Obs.* [f. **FORE-pref.** + **QUOTE.**] *trans.* To quote or cite beforehand.

Hence **Fore-quoted** *ppl. a.*
1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Columnes* 454 Fore-quoted Confusedly th' Events most worthy noting. 1637

GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. i. 4 In the foregoing place. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 14 According to the fore-quoted author.

Fore-rake, *-rank*: see **FORE-pref.** 3, 3 d.

† **Fore-ranger**, corruption of *foranger*, **FORAGER**. 1612 PAULE *Life Whitgift* 40 The fore-rangers and harbingers of their further designs.

† **Forereach**, *sb. Naut. Obs.* [f. next vb.]

? The projection of the forepart of a vessel, beyond the end of the keel; = *fore-rake*.

1626 CART. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* to Her rake, the fore reach, plankes.

Fore-reach, *v.* Chiefly *Naut.* [f. **FORE-pref.** + **REACH** *v.*]

1. *intr.* To shoot ahead. Also, to *fore-reach on*, *upon* (see quot. 1644).

1644 MANWAVING *Sea-mans Dict.* 42 When two ships sail together, or after one another, she which sails best (that is fastest) doth *fore-reach* upon the other. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. iv. 163 We found that we had both weathered and fore-reached upon her considerably. 1800 C. STURT in *Naut. Chron.* IV. 394 Mr. Weld's cutter fore-reached, but I gained to windward. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 252 She . . . had fore-reached on us so far as to be well before our beam by this time. 1842 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 *Fore-reach*, to shoot ahead, especially when going in stays.

2. *trans.* To reach beyond, gain ground upon, pass. Also *fig.* To get the better of.

1803 *Naut. Chron.* XXIII. 398 To endeavour to fore-reach her. 1845 NAPIER *Comp. Scinde* ii. ii. 253 The general, coming back by a different route, had fore-reached them in such a scheme. 1870 *Daily News* 12 May, At 8.30 the Sappho was rapidly fore-reaching her opponent.

3. *trans.* To seize beforehand, anticipate, *rare*.

1874 WHITTIER *My Triumph* xvii. I. Fore-reach the good to be and share the victory.

Hence **Fore-reaching** *ppl. a.*, pushing, eager. 1864 SPEAK *Umland's Poems* 102 Every hand and every spirit works Fore-reaching, active, for the general weal.

† **Fore-read**, *v. Obs.* [f. **FORE-pref.** + **READ.**] *trans.* a. To read beforehand. b. To betoken or signify beforehand. c. To predestine.

a. 1620 BR. SAUNDERSON *Twelve Sermons* (1637) 303 Not onely to foreknow the extraordinary plagues . . . but also to fore-read in them Gods fierce wrath and heauie displeasure. b. 1591 SPENSER *Muogallmas* 29 His young-years . . . to him fore-read, that he would groue such an one. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiii. 219 The first part of whose name, Godiva, doth fore-read 'T' first syllable of Hers. c. a. 1636 FITZGERFREY *Eleg.* iii. E vij b, Had Fate fore-read me in a Croude to dye.

Hence **Fore-reading** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1559 GRIMALDE in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 Good luck, certayn fore-reading moother haue. a. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 347 Your fore-reading of Suetonius.

Fore-recited, *-report*, etc.: see **FORE-pref.**

Fore-resemble, *-rib*, etc.: see **FORE-pref.**

† **Fore-ride**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *for-ridan*, f. **FOR-2**, = **FORE-pref.** + *ridan* to **RIDE.**] *trans.* To ride before or in advance of.

a. *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Pa for rad io fierd hie foran. c. 1205 LAIV. 26931 Pat pa Rom-leoden here for-riden hafueden. 1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 117 To *foreride*, *præcurrere*.

Fore-rider (*for-rida*), [f. **FORE-pref.** + **RIDER**; = Ger. *vorreiter*. Cf. **FORRIDE**.] One who rides in front; esp. a. one of the vanguard; + b. a scout; c. an outrider or postillion; + d. a harbinger.

a. 1470 HENRY Wallace iii. 76 Thair for rydar was past till Ayf agane. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxliii. 156 Ye fore rydars yr putt yemselve in prese with theyr sharpe launcys to wyne the first brunte of the feelde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Encis* xiii. *Proh.* 20 And Esperus . . . vpprings, as forridar of the nycht. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich.* III (an. 3) 55 Therle of Richmond knewe by his forriders that the kyng was so nere embattayled. 1601 F. JATE *Housch. Ord.* *Edw.* II (1876) 56 43 Each [charreter] shal haue a fore rider which charreters and fore riders shal drive the charretes and keepe the borses. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 5/2 Then the mounted foreriders; and then the Emperor's carriage.

Fore-rigging: see **FORE-pref.** 3 d.

Foreright (*for-riht*), rarely with advbl. gen. *s* **forerights**, *adv.*, *prep.*, a. and sb. [f. **FORE** *adv.* + **RIGHT** *adv.* and *adj.*]

† **A. adv.** Directly forward, in or towards the front, straight ahead. *Fore-right against*, directly opposite. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxv. (1495) 819 A yonge Cowe is . . . compellyd to folowe ewen and foreright the steeptes and fere of oxen. 1548 ELVOT, *Adversus* . . . fore ryght againste. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 30 The littell tounne yt ye see yonder foreright ayenst you. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 1 To looke fore-right I can not, because Judgment out-lookes mee. 1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 30 The difference is this, this here is seen fore-right, and that other upon one side. 1663 STAPLTON *Slighted Maid* 3 *Fil.* Hey boy! how sits the wind? *Gios.* Fore-right, and a brisk Gale. 1715-20 POPE *Ilud* xxii. 189 No less fore-right the rapid chace they held. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xl, Surveying it transversely . . . then foreright, — then this way, and then that. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813) 166 Let them [shoot] not advance far foreright.

B. prep.

1. Straight along. *Obs.* —
1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vii. 156 Sailing (not athwart the breadth . . .) but almost foreright the length of the lake.

2. Opposite, over against. *dia.*

1588 in Hughes *Scouring White Horse* 140 Vp, vorights the Castle round They did zet I on the ground.

C. adj.

† **1. a.** Of a path, road, etc.: Directly in front of one, straight forward. *Obs.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iii. iii. Plays (1868) 179/2 You did but point me out a fore-right way To lead to certain happiness. a. 1669 SOMMER *Roman Ports & Forts* 50 A direct and foreright continued current and passage. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 A straight or Foreright Ascent. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. (1883) VII. 315 You have only had the foreright path you were in overwhehmed.

† **b.** Of a wind: Straight on the line of one's course, favourable. *Obs.*

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* iii. ii, Ther's a foreright winde continuall wafts vs till we come at Virginia. 1615 — *Odys.* iii. 244 Nor ever left the wind his foreright force. 1632 QUARLES *Dir. Fancies* ii. xciv. (1660) 95 His sayle Being fill'd and prosper'd with a fore-right Gale.

2. Of a branch, etc.: Shooting straight out.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 388 Take off all fore-right or trailing Branches. 1802 W. FORSTN *Fruit Trees* ii. (1824) 34 They will frequently throw out small dugs, or foreright shoots. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 675 Removing . . . all foreright shoots.

3. *dia.* Of persons: a. Going straight ahead without regard of consequences, headstrong. b. Honest, straightforward; also, plain-spoken, blunt.

a. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticism* (E. D. S.) s. v. (given as a 'Hants' word). 1853 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2).

b. 1810 *Devon & Cornu. Voc.* in *Monthly Mag.* June 136 'A foreright man', that is, a plain honest man. 1880 MRS. FARR *Adam & Eve* II. 273 Be foreright in all you do.

D. sb. [The *adj.* used *absol.*]

† **a.** Something straightforward (*obs.*). b. A foreright shoot; cf. C. 2. c. *dia.* (see quot.).

a. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VII. xiii. 75 We women sometimes choose to come at a point by the round-about, rather than by the fore-right.

b. 1882 *York. Horticulture* 6 Apr. 288 The forerights unless strong being treated similarly.

c. 1797 R. POLWHELE *Old Eng. Gentl.* 54 Then. Cut from the buttock a convenient slice, And . . . Salute the foreright with as keen a knife. *Note.* 'Foreright' is the coarsest sort of wheaten bread, made of the meal, with all the bran.

Fore-ripped: see **FORE-pref.** 2 b.

Fore-room. [f. **FORE-pref.** + **ROOM.**]

† **1.** ? The forecabin of a ship. *Obs.*

c. 1565 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 101 With two-handed swords in your fore-rooms. 1589 GREENE *Sy. Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 272 That worthy Gentleman . . . valiantly standing in the fore roome deliuered with Cannon his Ambassage to the Enemy.

2. The front room or parlour. Now only *U.S.*
1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* i. 32 She has a Couple of clever Girls there a skitching i' th' Fore-room. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 174 In the fore-room, up one part of stairs. 1880 E. H. ARR *New Eng. Bygonies* 46 This was the 'best-room' or as my grandfather called it, the 'fore' room. 1893 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Comp.* 16 Mar. 140/4 So we went into the fore-room.

Fore-royal: see **FORE-pref.** 2 d.

Fore-run (*for-riun*), *v.* [f. **FORE-** + **RUN.**]

1. *intr.* To run on in front. *OE.* only.

c. 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* John xxi. 4 Se oððer leorning-cniht for-arn (*c. 1050 Lindisf. forarn*) petrus forme.

2. *trans.* To outrun, outstrip. *Obs.* exc. *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* xii. vi. 61 That thal fortyyn and gois befor alway Zephirus and Nothus. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 186 Gif the haris had forrun the hundis. 1842 TENNYSON *a Voices* 88 Forerun thy peers. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* v. 119 Even genius . . . cannot forerun the limitations of its day.

† **3.** To run in front of; hence, to act as harbinger of (a person). Also *transf.* to precede. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 188 To forerunne, *præcurrere*. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 173 They often compassing a sepulcher in a toynnt procession, are fore-run and followed by the people. 1661 QUARLES *Annals & P.* (1678) 6 Chris-cross foreruns the Alphabet of love. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 335 And thou, my Child John, shalt fore-tell and immediately fore-run this Saviour. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* (1752) 56 Thus our hero, with three footmen fore-running his equipage, set out in triumph.

absol. a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* v. iii. To forerun And lead the way t' Elysium [is] but a duty She would not thank me for.

4. To be the precursor of (a future event, etc.). 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 71 Lightning, that beautifies the beauen for a blaze, but foreruns stormes and thunder. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. ii. iv. 15 This signes fore-run the death of Kings. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* v. ii. (1676) 487 This felicity was to fore-run the last I now can hope for. a. 1711 KEN *Hymns* *Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 219 A Star . . . which Eastern Gentiles guess'd was to forerun The wish'd-for Dawn of the Eternal Sun. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 359 The symptoms that forerun the chicken-pox. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Guinevere* 131 The cold wind that foreruns the morn.

5. To anticipate, forestall.

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight* Rev. 15 By anticipating and forerunning false reports. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* *Rules & Lessons* (1858) 73 Our Bodies but forerun The Spirit's duty. 1849 LONGF. *Mrs. Kemble's Readings* *Shaks.* The great poet who foreruns the ages, Anticipating all that shall be said!

Hence **Forerunning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1565 HARDING *Let. to Jewel* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxx. 72 Your forerunning sermon. 1800 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Avantcourement*, forerunning. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. (1847) 449/2 The diabolical forerunning Libels. 1690 PENN *Kite & Frog*. *Quakers* (1834) For the consummation of the legal, and fore running of the Gospel times. 1818 S. E. *Pence Bk.* *Psalms* II. 460 Sorrows and griefs, forerunning figures of what would befall

Messiah. 1872 LONGF. *Div. Trng.* Introitus 53 The sublime fore-running of their time.

Forerunner (fōr'run-er). [*f. prec. + -ER*].

1. One who runs before, esp. one sent to prepare the way and herald a great man's approach, a harbinger; also, a guide. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*
First used *fig.* as rendering of *L. præcursor*, esp. of John the Baptist as 'the Forerunner of Christ'.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13208 (Cott.) For-ber es be cald his foriner [*MS. app. reads former; Goll. forinier*]. And cristes aun messenger. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 16 Pus am I comen in messager right, And be fore-reynier in certayne.

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* ix. (1547) F viij. John the baptist, whych was the fore runner of . . . Christ. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 292 Following y^e infallible foot-steps of thy forerunner Nature. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* i. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 175 Farewell Gentlemen, Ile be your fore-runner. To give him notice of your visite. a 1711 *Ken Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 144 Death our Fore-runner is, and guides To Sion. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 520 Did he some loan . . . require, Or came fore-runner of your scepter'd Sire? 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 594 The Forerunner of our Lord. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 75 When Claudius the . . . forerunner of the Roman army, appeared at Rhegium.

b. Applied *transf.* to things.

1559 E. K. GLOSS, *Spenser's Sheph.* Cal. Mar. 11 The swallow . . . useth to be counted . . . the forerunner of springe. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 215 Advent Sundayes . . . are to Christmas Day, forerunners to prepare for it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, Chap. I The Introduction or forerunner. 1752 CHESTERE *Lett.* (1792) III. cxxli. 109 A sort of panegyric of you . . . which will be a very useful fore-runner for you.

c. *pl.* The advance-guard of an army. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xii. 8 Thou . . . sendest y^e forerunners of thyne hoost, even hornettes. 1645 PAGITT *Heriogr.* (1661) 276 They . . . cryed out, that they were the fore-runners of Popery. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 233 Four thousand cavalry . . . had been sent forward by Servilius as his fore-runners.

2. One whom another follows or comes after, a predecessor; also, an ancestor.

1595 SHAKS. *John II.* i. 2 Arthur, that great fore-runner of thy blood. 1683 D. A. ART *Converse* 7 Long descriptions of their own Pedigree, and grandure of their fore-runners. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 13 My . . . observations will be altogether of a different cast from any of my fore-runners. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 15 Comte claims Hume as his chief forerunner in philosophy.

transf. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* A iv. a. The fore-runner of this Discourse was printed and dedicated to the King.

3. That which foreruns or foreshadows something else; a prognostic or sign of something to follow.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 The wrongs of my youth are the fore-runners of my woes in age. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 88 A convulsion often-times is a fore-runner or a messenger of death. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xvii. 42 A squall of wind and clouds of dust are the usual fore-runners of these first rains. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 122 The famine and the pestilence which are usually the last outcome and not the forerunners of a siege.

4. *Naut.* a. A rope fastened to a harpoon. Cf. FORE-GANGER. b. A rope rove through a single block on the foremast. c. (See *quots.*)

a. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 258 The first of them is ty'd to the Fore-runner, or snail Line.

b. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 189 *note*, Got forerunners and tackles forward to secure foremast.

c. 1825 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Fore-Runner of the Log-line*, a small piece of red bunting, laid into that line at a certain distance from the log. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 *Fore-runner*, a piece of rag, terminating the stray-line of the log line.

Hence **Forerunnership**, the condition or dignity of a forerunner.

1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Revelat.* vi. 300 This forerunnership of Christ.

Foresaid (fōr'said), a. [*f. FORE-pref. + SAID*]. = AFORESAID. (In Sc. writings of 16th c., and in legal formulae until 18th c., it occurs with plural ending *foresaidis*.) Now rare.

c 1000 *Ælfric Josh.* vi. 22 Iosue cwæp þa siððan to þam foresædan ærendmacum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6392 (Cott.) Moyses . . . smat it wit þis foresaid wand. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 þe mozeðe manne. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1482) v. xiv. 105. I sawe a semely person standyng nyhe the foresaid tree. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Bjb. The measures of the foresayde Pillours. 1585 JAS. I. *Essays in Prose* (1869) 55 Many of thir foirsaides preceptis. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* iii. i. Wks. 1883 VI. 325 All of these foresaid men are fools. 1759 ANDER *Amer. Ind.* 321 When the fore-said warriors returned home. 1787 COWER *Lett.* 17 Nov. 'Foresaid little Bishop and I had much talk about many things, but most about Homer. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii. An archway surmounted by the foresaid tower.

ellipt. 1556 LAUVER *Tractate* 140 Off thir foirsaides seall be sure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 336/2 The foresaid are kind of Bottles which Reapers . . . use to carry their Drink or Milk in. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 120 All Cost, Skaitth, Damage and Expenses, he or his foirsaides [*i. e.* his 'executors, assigns, etc.'] may happen to sustain thereuthrough.

Fore-sail (fōr'seil). [*f. FORE-pref. + SAIL*]; = Ger. *vorsegel*.] The principal sail set on the foremast; in square-rigged vessels, the lowest square sail on the foremast; in fore-and-aft rigged, the triangular sail before the mast.

1481-90 *Howard Housh.* Bks. (Roxb.) 50 A bolte roppe for the foresail. 1573 N. LICHEFIELD *It. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxix. 72b. They brought themselves vnder their foresails againe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* Wks. i. His Sprit-saile, Fore-saile, Main-saile, and his

Mizzen. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Aunson's Voy.* 27 The next Day we split the Fore-sail. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 165 Many a foresail . . . Shall break from yard and stay. *attrib.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail, the foir sail scheit, hail out the bollene.

† **Foresaw**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. FORE-pref. + SAW* sb. saying.]. a. A previous saying. b. A fore-saying, prediction.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* II. 177 And now the more world is discused in oure four sawes in þe firste booke [*L. in precedenti-bus*]. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. viii. I. iv. In the beginning of y^e yere, assembling together, the [the Sages] foresawe of raine. For aswell the kynge as the people, ones vnderstanding their foresawes . . . shone the euilles.

Fore-say (fōr'sei), v. [*OE. foresægan, f. FORE-pref. + seggan to SAY*]. *trans.* To say beforehand, foretell, predict. Now rare.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* Contents iii. xiii. (1890) 14 Dæt se biscop Aidan þam scypparendum þone strom towardne foresæde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1606 (Cott.) A propheti, þat foresaid was bi þis mercl. 1543 GRAFTON *Contm. Harding* 549 Kyng Henry y^e sixte did foresaye the same, and in like manner prophesy of hym. 1561 T. NORTON *Caluist's Inst.* iv. 9 He foresayth y^e the people shalbe gathered together agayne. a 1621 Bp. R. MOUNTAGU *Bks. & Mon.* (1642) 176 Homer took much out of her verses, which she foresaw and foresaid he should doe. 1886 J. PAYNE *Decameron* i. 12 The pleasant and delight . . . which belike, were it not foresaid, might not be looked for from such a beginning.

Hence **Foresaying** *vbl. sb.*

1548 UDALL, *etc. Erasim. Par. Mark* i. 2 The prophecies and foresayings of the Prophets. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Epist.* iii. iij. Wks. (1627) 319 Whose foresayings verified in all particular issues are more than demonstrative.

Fore-scene, -scent, etc.: see **FORE-pref.**

† **Fore-seat**. *Obs.* [see **FORE-pref.** 3.] A seat or position in front.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 133 The fore-seate of the Hollow veine, where it groweth to the Luer. 1725 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Mar. (1882) III. 42 Mr. Pemberton spake to me as he went by the forest in the morning.

Foresee (fōr'si). Also 4-6 *foresoe*, (6 *force*, Sc. *foirsee*). [*OE. foresēan, f. FORE-pref. + seōn to SEE*; cf. Ger. *vorsehen*].

1. *trans.* To see beforehand, have prescience of. Often with *obj.* and *inf.* or with *clause* as *obj.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxxxviii. [cxxxix.] 2 (Th.) Þu ealle mine wegas wel fore-sawe. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 227 þat heidis to be first, And fore-sees not the fer end, what may falle after. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 781 He that of good heart and courage foresaw no perilles. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 331 God did fore-see and fore-knowe, that they should be damped. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvii. 12 A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himselfe. 1630 PRYNE *Anti-Armin.* 116 God from all eternitie foresaw them in themselves to be such. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 41, I presently foresaw, that, if I went to the extremity, I should spoil the voyage. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* iv. Emma had very early foreseen how useful she might find her. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 112 The empire might be laid under interdict, with the consequences which everyone foresaw.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 627 What power of mind Foreseeing or presaging, from the Depth Of knowledge past or present. a 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* x. The shadowed eyes remember and foresee.

† b. Sc. To see previously; to have an interview with (a person) beforehand; to inspect or consider beforehand. *Obs.*

1592 *Sc. Acts Jns. VI* (1814) III. 627 For dyuersis vtheris wechie acutis and guid considerationis foirsee be his hienes. 1625 BURGH *Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 348 That na manner of person . . . pas heirefter to . . . England without thair first foirsee the prouest and bailles. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 66 Thir articles were foreseen by the tables at Edinburgh, and order given to refuse the samen.

† 2. To prepare beforehand or provide; in early use with *dat.* of person, later with *to*. Also, to provide of or with (something). *Obs.*

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. i. (1891) 256 Þæt he him on his biscopricge zerisne stowe foresæge and salde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 134 Thou sall de fyrst, quhat evyr to me forseyne Or providyt has mychty Jove. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* ii. 133 This Leaguer . . . at all sorting Ports, being well foreseen with slaught-bones and triangles.

† b. To see to or take care about beforehand; to provide for or against. With simple *obj.*, or *obj. clause* introduced by *that*. *Obs.*

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* l. xxvii. (1891) 66 Swylce eac be heora ondline is to þe pennence and to foreseeone þæt [etc.]. 1526 Houshe, *Ord.* 139 The sewers . . . to have semably charge to foresee that no part of the fruct . . . be in any wise purloyned. 1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 13 § 2 The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity-house . . . are bound to foresee the good Increase and Maintenance of Shippes. 1577 HARMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* 251 He supposed it was his bounden duty to foresee lest the . . . decrees of that counsell should . . . be impayed. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 62 He that foreseepers foresees many perils. 1604 NOTTINGHAM *Rec.* (1899) IV. 267 The 7 Aldermen . . . be ouerseers for the towne to foresee the daunger of the visitation. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 5 The King . . . was bound to see and foresee the safety of this Realm. 1626 BAUDON *Sylvia* § 699 In Horse-Races Men are curious to foresee, that there be not the least Weight upon the one Horse, more than vpon the other.

† 3. *intr.* To exercise foresight, take care or precaution, make provision. Also, to look to or into beforehand. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 84 Fire, nor yet water doe harme of them selves, but . . . the negligence of man, which foreseeth not to them. a 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 8 Well, as for that I shall for-see. 1594 *First Pt. Contenten*

(1843) 33 Well hath your grace foreseen into that Duke. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems.* Job (1717) 228 He plots, complots, forsees, prevents, directs. a 1626 BACON (J.), A king against a storm must foresee to a convenient stock of treasure.

† 4. (*Always*) *foreseen* or *foreseeing* that: provided that.

1434 E. E. WILLS (1882) 99 Forseen alwey, that yf . . . my doughtres dye [etc.]. 1533 ELNOT *Cast. Helthe* ii. l. (1541) 16 b. Forseen alwey that they eate without gourmandise. 1550 *Privy Council Acts* (1897) III. 79 Forseeing that of their waiges they content their hostes for their vicialtes. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 32 Foreseene also that they that shall drinke it thus, be not subject to the Chollicke.

Hence **Foreseeing** *vbl. sb.*; **Foreseeing** *pple. a.*, characterized by foresight. **Fore-seeingly** *adv.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 961 (989) It were rather an opynion Uncertain, and no stedfast forseyeing. 1536 LATIMER *2d Serm. bef. Convocation* Wks. I. 43 Ought we to attribute it to . . . the forseeing of the kings grace? 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 18 Be circumspect, therefore, forseeing and sapient. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. iii. Follow your fore-seeing stars in all. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 39 Gods . . . fore-seeing of this and that is justly styled a providing it. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Proc. Husb.* i. What prudent care does this deep foreseeing nation take for the support of its worshipping families! 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 105 Your gloomy croaking ominous fore-seeings. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten* I. 11. 567 A wise and foreseeing policy. 1857 RUSKIN *Econ. Drawing* iii. 205 You must go straight through them, knowingly and foreseeingly, all the way.

Foreseeable (fōr'si'əb'l), a. [*f. prec. + -ABLE*]. That may be foreseen.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Aun. Rev.* II. 367 A rise and a fall foreseeable. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.*, *Bentham* (1859) I. 387 The morality of an action depends on its foreseeable consequences.

Foreseen (fōr'si:n), *pple. a.* [*for. pple. of FORESEE*].

† 1. *pple.* That has been beforehand; previously acquainted or instructed in; aware of. *To make foreseen*: to acquaint or inform previously. *Obs.*

1569 MURRAY *To L. B.* (Harl. Lib. 37. B. 9 fo. 43) Her highness had been foreseen in the dukes design. 1577 LOCHLEVIN *Lett. to Morton* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* Apoc. 72, I tho't good to make your grace foreseen of the same. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* iv. vii. (1634) 89 For the which the parents and friends would be foreseene of the danger which may happen. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) II. 490 Kerswell was rebuked for accepting the bishopric of the Isles, without making the Assembly foreseen.

2. *pple. a.* That is seen beforehand; also, † known beforehand by sight to.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 573/1 An elect foreseen to god from the beginning. a 1600 HOOKER *Aun. Traversi* *Supplic.* § 22 They are not reiecte . . . without a foreseen worthinesse of refection going . . . in order before. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 1088 At his fore-seen Approach, already quake The Caspian Kingdoms. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 145 A burst of enthusiasm on the foreseen consequences of this happy day. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiii. (1866) 1. 454 To move in a foreseen, and consequently, a determinate direction. 1865 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 No sublime augury cheers the student, no secure striding from experiment onward to a foreseen law.

Foreseer (fōr'si:er). Also 6 *foresear*. [*f. FORESEE v. + -ER*]. One who foresees.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. (an. 2) 33 b. That you be . . . a vigilant foreseer. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Dent.* xviii. 10 A fore-seer or presager. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Tracts* (1800) III. 364 There are many sagacious foreseers who can calculate the loss of a reputation.

Foreset (fōr'set), v. [*OE. fore-settan, f. FORE-pref. + settan to SET*].

† 1. To set in front, put to the front. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxvii. 14 Ða unrehitisan . . . na [MS. non] foresetþ bef beforan gesitþe his. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxxxvii. 6 If I for-set þe noght Ierusalem, ai, In beginning of mi finaines al dai.

2. To set, arrange, or settle beforehand; to prearrange, predetermine. Now rare.

1561 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 143 b. Hereby is the tyme betokened and foreset. 1587 *Mistif. Art.* ii. the tyme betokened and foreset. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 150 To foresee and forest the daies and times for his judgments. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* iv. (1848) 35 No man can forest thy coming.

Hence **Foresetting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of setting or arranging beforehand; also quasi-*concr.* a purpose. **Foreset** *pple. a.*, set or determined beforehand. Also † **Foreset** *sb.*, set purpose.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxviii. 5 [xliv. 4]. I sal open in sauter mi foresettinge. 1550 *Bale Image Both Ch.* ii. xiv. § 11 mi foresettinge. To committe them by faithfull prayer to his H viij b. To committe theym by faithfull prayer to his purposed decrees or for set ordinaunces. 1569 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* ii. ii. When kinges of foreste wyll neglecte the rede Of best aduise. 1575 GOULING *Catechism* on Ps. lxxv. 3 The forestettinge of ende and measure unto mischaunces. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. Pref. 2 Rigidly exacting of herself the forest port of time for it.

Foreset: see **FONSET**, to obstruct, waylay.

Foreset, var. f. of **FORSET**, *Obs.*

Fore-settled: see **FORE-pref.** 2 b.

Foreshadow (fōr'shə-dou), *sb.* [*f. FORE-pref. + SHADOW sb.*; suggested by next vb.]. *fig.* A shadow cast before an object; an indication or imperfect representation of something to come.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 115 Foreshadows . . . of that Truth and Beginning of Truths, fell mysteriously over my soul. 1854 J. M. LUGLOW *Master Engineers* 132 A true is

often the foreshadow of a peace. 1887 KINGLAKE *Crimia* VIII. 280 The foreshadow of death was then falling on the mind of the Chief.

Foreshadow (fō'shādōw), *v.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + SHADOW *v.*] *trans.* To serve as the shadow thrown before (an object); hence, to represent imperfectly beforehand, prefigure. Also rarely (of a person), to have a foreshadowing of.

1577 VAUTHOUILLER *Luther* *of Ep. Gal.* 146 The ceremonies commanded in the law did foreshadow Christ. c. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1761. II. xxvii. 288 Our Saviour's death... was by manifold types fore-shadowed. 1835 H. SPENCER *Prime Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xxvii. 297 These intuitions are fore-shadowed in the very first stages of an incipient consciousness. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 23 The surrender of Ghent foreshadowed the fate of Flanders. 1864 DICKENS *Our Mut.* Fr. II. xiv. Another consequence that he had never foreshadowed was [etc.].

Hence **Foreshadowed** *pp. a.*; **Foreshadowing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Foreshadower**, one who or that which foreshadows.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xx. The feeling... of which he had had some old foreshadowing in older times... was full-formed now. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xvii. Phrases that class our foreshadowed endurance among those common and ignominious troubles. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 306 Dim foreshadowings of what yet might come. 18. *Chamb. Jnl.* (Cent. Dict.) The foreshadowers of evil.

Fore-shaft, -shape: see FORE-*pref.* 2 a, 3 h.

Fore-sheet (fō'shīt), *Naut.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + SHEET.]

1. The rope by which the lee corner of the fore-sail is kept in place.

1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i. Flat-in the fore-sheet there. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Round aft the Main-sheets, and Fore-sheets. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 28 We broke our Larboard Fore-sheet and fixed a new one.

2. *pl.* The inner part of the bows of a boat, fitted with gratings upon which the how-man stands (Adm. Smyth).

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii. Two of the enemy's men entered the boat just where this fellow stood, being in the fore-sheets. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 98 I stowed myself away under the fore-sheets. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. III. xiii. In a jiffy I had slipped over the side, and curled up in the fore-sheets of the nearest boat.

3. *Comb.*, as **fore-sheet horse, traveller** (see *quots.*). 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, **Fore-Sheet Horse**, an iron rod or piece of wood fastened at its ends athwart the deck of a single masted vessel, before the mast, for the foresail sheet to travel upon. *Ibid.* s. v. **Traveller**. The Fore-sheet Traveller is a ring... which traverses on the fore-sheet horse.

+ **Foreshield**, *v. Obs.* Also *for-*. [f. FOR-*pref.* + FORE-*pref.* + SHIELD *v.*] *trans.* To ward off, avert; in asseverations, as *God forshield* (that . . .) = **FORFEND** 2.

c. 1549 *Murruing Maidin* xv. That I you sla, that God forshield! 1566-82 FOLE A. & J. (1853) 1593 God forshield that I should so do. 1663 COWLEY *Cutler Coleman* St. v. x. Marry, Heaven forshield!

Foreshift: see FORE-*pref.* 4.

Foreshine (fō'shīn), *sb. rare.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + SHINE *sb.*; suggested by *Ger. vorsehein*.] A shining seen in advance.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* IV. II. v. 72 The appearance, or indubitable foreshine, of Friedrich Wilhelm's bayonets.

+ **Foreshine**, *v. Obs.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + SHINE *v.*] *intr.* To shine forth; also, to shine in front, throw light forward. Hence **Foreshining** *vbl. sb.*

1571 GOULDING *Cabin* on Ps. xviii. 7 When faithy foreshyneth unto us... then truly is the gate set open for us. *Ibid.* xxv. 12 By the foreshining of the light of the Spirit they may understand what is needful to be done. 1611 CORVAT *Cruelities* App. 15 The Lyon old, whose princely heart foreshineth in his breast.

Foreship (fō'shīp), [OE. *forscip*, f. FOR-*pref.* 2; FORE-*pref.* + *scip*, SHIP.] The fore part of a ship or vessel; the prow.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wt. Wülcker 166 *Prova* . . . forscip. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 2618 Kyng Rychard. With hys axe in forescyp stood. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 159 The erle . . . inquired of bym sytting in the forescippe, wbeher he see of Athanasius. 1526 TYNDALE *Acts* xxvii. 30 As though they wolde have caste ancrees out ovr the forshippe. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 7/2 The stem . . . is gone above water to the third frame, but there is no water in the foreship.

Fore-shoe, -shop: see FORE-*pref.* 2 a and 3.

Foreshore (fō'shōr), [f. FORE-*pref.* + SHORE.] 1. The fore part of the shore; that part which lies between the high- and low-water marks; occas. the ground lying between the edge of the water and the land which is cultivated or built upon.

1764 *Skeffling Inclos.* Act 13 Land or ground, as a new fore shore to the said river. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 56 Stone heaps which are put out for the defence of the fore-shores. 1864 J. G. BERTRAM *Notes Trav.* 1862-3. 67 The moment the tide runs back the foreshore is at once overrun with a legion of hungry people. 1894 *SALA Lond. up to date* xxiv. 360 Many grand patrician houses existed on this foreshore [of the Thames] from Essex Street down to Hungerford.

transf. 1874 T. HARVEY *Madding Crowd* II. i. 15 The foreshores and promontories of coppery cloud which bounded a green and pellucid expanse in the western sky.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.* (see *quot.* 1874.)

1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* 34, D. the foreshore. 1873 F. ROBERTSON *Engineering Notes* 61 A slope, terminating in a long nearly level berm called a foreshore. 1874 KNIGHT

Dict. Mech. I. 905/1 **Fore-shore** (Hydraulic Engineering) (a), a bank a little distance from a sea-wall to break the force of the surf; (b), the seaward projecting, slightly inclined portion of a breakwater.

Foreshorten (fō'shōrt'n), *v.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + SHORTEN *v.*]

1. *trans.* Of the effect of visual perspective: To cause (an object) to be apparently shortened in the directions not lying in a plane perpendicular to the line of sight. Of a draughtsman: To delineate (an object) so as to represent this apparent shortening.

1606 PEACMAN *Art Drawing* 28 If I should paint... an horse with his breast and head looking full in my face, I must of necessity fore-shorten him behind. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 261 Much Art being used to make the Foot shew as fore-shortened. a. 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) I. 253 'Tis a greater Mystery in the Art of painting to fore-shorten any Part, Than draw it out. 1874 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (1876) 51 The best of the painters could not even fore-shorten the foot. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* iii. His legs fore-shortened to the size of salt-spoons. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc. v.* § 9 (1873) 184 To fore-shorten its whole length into one joint.

transf. and fig. 1768 SPENCE *Parallel* 22 After he had taken to this way of fore-shortening his reading, if I may be allowed so odd an expression. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxvii. Lives, that lie Fore-shorten'd in the tract of time. *absol.* 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* II. 356 The master's mechanical skill, especially in fore-shortening on the ceiling. 2. *nonce-use.* In literal sense: To shorten or curtail in advance.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xlii. (1848) 122 Youth forestalling and fore-shortening age.

Hence **Foreshortened** *pp. a.*

1654 MARVELL *First Anniversary*. Foreshortened time its useless course would stay. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 122 The fore-shortened figure of a dead body lying horizontally. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 147 It was by such means that Correggio painted his wonderful fore-shortened figures. 1874 LADY HERBERT *Tr. Hubner's Ramble* I. vii. (1878) 88 Placed close together these mountains all look to us fore-shortened.

Foreshortening, *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. FORESHORTEN.

1606 PEACMAN *Art Drawing* 27 Of fore-shortening. 1686 AGONYBY *Painting Instr.* Explan. Terms, Shortening is, when a Figure seems of greater quantity than really it is. . . Some call it Fore-Shortening. 1784 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 205 The fore-shortening . . . of the tail. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 39 Correct fore-shortening is one of the greatest difficulties in art. 1866 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 494 Prophecy, in its long perspective, uses a continual fore-shortening.

Foreshot (fō'shōt), [f. FORE-*pref.* + SHOT.]

1. A projecting part of a building.

1839 BLACK *Hist. Brechin* viii. 289 The Timber Market, formerly so obstructed with foreshots covered with thatch. 2. In distilling: The spirits which first come over.

1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 1 Apr. 708/1 The alcohol which had not passed over in the 'fore-shots' and the 'clean spirits'.

Fore-shoulder: see FORE-*pref.* 3 h.

+ **Foreshow**, *sb. Obs.* [f. FORE-*pref.* + SHOW *sb.*] A manifestation beforehand; a previous indication or token; a prefiguration.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 35 Here was made a foreshowe of the church, that should be gathered together. 1844 R. SCOT *Discon. Witcher* xl. vi. 157 Pretending that everie bird and beast, &c., should be sent from the gods as foreshowes of somewhat. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xiii. liv. 245 With vermil drops at eath's his tresses bled, Fore-shows of future heat. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 69 The foreshow of their inclination whilst they are young is no uncertaine.

Foreshow (fō'shōw), *v.* [OE. *forseclawian*, f. FORE-*pref.* + *scławian* to SHOW.]

+ 1. *trans.* To look out for; to provide; to contemplate in the future. Only OE. and early ME.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* vi. 8 He him foreseawode sumne heretogan. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se time com þe god foreseawode. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 17 Dæd herte ðe ne wile forseawin hwiðer he scal ðanne he henen farð.

2. To show or make known beforehand; chiefly, to foretell, prognosticate.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 82 God there fore-sheweth some peculiar thing concerning his electes. 1642-46 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 517 No scholar shall . . . unless foreshowed and allowed by the President . . . be absent from his studies . . . above an hour. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 110 He foreshoweth that many should come in his name. 1711 POPE *Temp.* Fame 462 Astrologers, that future fates foreshow. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 316 He gave Enoch a commission to foreshow the deluge. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 196 If thou hurstest them, I foreshow ruin for thy ship.

b. Of things: To indicate beforehand, give promise or warning of; to foreshoward, prefigure.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cix. (1878) 71 The Sunne did frowne, Fore-showing to his men a blacke-fact day. 1776 G. HORNE *Psalms* xlviii. 3 That great conquest, foreshowed by the victories of Joshua. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* I. 132 The falling of the mercury foreshows thunder. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 245 Aphthæ frequently . . . foreshow imminent death. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 40 God had . . . enjoined sacrifice, to foreshow and plead to Himself the one meritorious Sacrifice of Christ.

+ 3. To show forth, betoken, display. *Obs.*

1590 [TARLTON] *Newes Purgat.* (1844) 91 Glances that fore-shewed good will. 1607 H. ARTHURTON *Princ. Points* I. v. To view God's Creatures... How do they all his love fore-show. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. i. 86 Your looks fore-show You have a gentle heart.

Hence **Foreshow'n** *pp. a.* Also **Foreshow'wz**, one who or that which foreshows.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 13 Deuilles, fore-showers of things. 1584 ABP. SANDVIS *Serm.* (1841) 388 The signs... which should be the foreshowers of this terrible day. 1658 BROTHALL *Treat. Specters* v. 258 [They] were fore-showers of a happy voyage. 1755 JOHNSON, *Porteller*, predictor, foreshower. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 180 1.68 The voices of foreshow'n Humanity. 1852 PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 380 To all mankind death is the foreshow'n doom.

Foreshowing (fō'shōw'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec.* vb. + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. FORESHOW.

a. 1050 *Liber Scintil.* vi. (1889) 28 Attinghene his mid callum gephanges bigenge on godes forseawunge [contemplation] gefastnað. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5745 (Cott.) [is] was a fore-seucing scene O moder bath and maiden cene. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 56 b. The vnbelaueurs. do faine that their felicitie or misery dooth hang on the decrees and foreshowings of the starres. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Proph.* Eke. Comm. Al the old Testament is a general prophecie, and foreshowing of the New. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. (1862) 261 Many . . . found in these healing influences of the pool of Bethesda a foreshowing of future benefits.

Foreshrouds: see FORE-*pref.* 3 d.

Foreside (fō'sīd), Also 5-7 *for-*. [f. FORE-*pref.* + SIDE. Cf. Du. *voorsijde*, Ger. *vorseite*.]

1. The fore part; the front; also, the upper side (of anything). Now rare exc. *techn.*

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 161 Pese .vii. ribbis... in þe forside of a man... have no fastynge to no boon. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxvii. 82 Sharp yrons were dressed to the forside of the same engyn. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 85 The tables... letted him to cast his self down prostrate on the forside, at the fete of Jesus. 1566 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 211 On litylle pattent sett wth earll on the forsyd. 1642 *Relat. Action bty. Cyreneester* 8 The Colonnell perceiving the garden wall... too high to be entered on the forside. 1670-88 JASSELVS *Voy. Italy* II. 103 The picture . . . turns upon a frame, and shewys you both the fore-side of those combatants, and their backisdes too. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* I. iv. 470 They have another Skin . . . which covers their Back, and a square one to cover their Foreside. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxix. Overturning it upside-down, and fore-side hack. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 9 Making the backs of the escape wheel teeth radial and the foresides curved.

fig. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q. v.* iii. 39 When these counterfeites were thus uncased Out of the foreside of their forgerie. All gan to jest and gibe full merilite. a. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 343 There [at the bottom] lies abundance of self-love, and self-interest, even when there is a good countenance and fore-side. 1685 RENWICK *Serm.*, etc. xiii. (1776) 159 Hills and Vallies... are all written over, backside and fore-side with legible characters of the knowledge of God.

2. The front side or edge.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 164 *Raiser*, is a Board set on edge under the Fore-side of a step.

3. *attrib.*

a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. i. This foreside blow Cuts off thrice three, this back-hlow thrice three more.

Foresight (fō'sīht), [f. FORE-*pref.* + SIGHT. Cf. OHG. *forasicht*, Ger. *vorsicht*.]

1. The action or faculty of foreseeing what must happen; prevision.

14. . . LYDG. *Secrets* 173 Hauz ther with Consyderacyon Be a forsyght and cleer inspecycon. 1553 J. WILSON *Rhet.* 17 b. Foresight is a gatheryng by conjectures what shall happen. 1656 BR. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* (1835) 19 Want of foresight makes me more merry. 1791 BURKE *Th. on Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 83 The effects of a sort of blind terror than of enlightened foresight. 1871 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. iii. On fire with speculation and foresight. 1856 SMYTH *Roman Family* Coss 245 Nor had he foresight enough to see the true interests of his country.

2. The action of looking forward (*lit.* and *fig.*); also, a look forward (at some distant object).

1591 SPENSER *Multiplot.* 389 The foolish file without foresight. 1656 BR. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* (1835) 22 My very eye is weary with the foresight of so great a distance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 368 Let Eve . . . Here sleep below, whilst thou to foresight wak'st. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 20 From the Summit of Garreg . . . the traveller may have an august foresight of the lofty tract of Snowdon. 1885 WHYTE MELVILLE *In Lena Delta* iv. 50 Afterglow informed us of much that our foresight had overlooked.

b. Perception gained by looking forward; prospect; a sight or view into the future.

1422 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 49 Hauntyng gode in forsyght, I haue maad and ordered this my . . . last wylle. c. 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 527 Foresighte at al ne haan tho wrecches noon Of the harm which ther-of moot folwe neede. 1504 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* Wits xi. (1596) 169 The thoughts of mortal men are timorous, and their foresights vncertaine. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* v. (1654) 30 Joseph, out of the fore-sight of a following dearth, bought up the seven years grain for Pharaoh. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Serv. Levith.* (1676) 176 Upon a fore-sight that the fire may come thither. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 49 Our foresight of those consequences, is a warning given us. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* III. 62 We are guarded against the naked effect of the perpetual foresight of death.

3. Care or provision for the future.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xx. 314 With sa gude forsiht and sa viss, Or his furth-passyng ordan he that [etc.]. 1430 LYOG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. If by prudent forsyght, Thou haddest had grace for to record aright. 1512 DOUGLAS *Eneis* VIII. ix. 74 Gyf it be sa 3our godhed, He prescience provyd hies, and forsihtis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 111 Counsell grounded vpon no wise foresight or (1638) 111 Counsell grounded was more dangerous to him. 1733 LEONARD *Seheris* II. viii. 257 He had had the foresight to approach *Seheris*. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manich. Strike* vii. 85 order fil]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manich. Strike* vii. 85 Those least disposed to foresight could not help asking . .

what was to be done next time. *a 1862 BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 155 In hot climates, nature being bountiful, man is not obliged to use foresight.

†b. (God's, Divine) foresight: = PROVIDENCE.

Also, an instance or effect of Divine Providence.

a 1300 Cursor M. 284 (Cott.) His laured hat is so mikil of mist purual al in his for-sight. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* I. 460 God. Preserwyth thaim in hys forsycht. *1559 Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* lvi. Wo wurth the wretch y^e strives with gods forsyght. *1635-56 COWLEY Davidides* II. 827 Shapd in the glass of the divine Foresight. *1664 MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 172-5 II. 167, I find now, that I want of language hath been but a foresight of the King my Master, and a fit complement upon His part.

4. Surveying. (See quot.). ? U.S. only.

1855 DAVIES & PECK Math. Dict. (1857). Foresight, any reading of the leveling-rod, after the first, taken at a given station. The first reading is called a back-sight.

5. The foremost of the two sights on a gun; the muzzle-sight.

1859 Musketry Instruct. 25 Raise the folding sight and the eye, until the fore-sight is in a line with the bull's-eye. *1880 Times* 28 Oct. 473 In using the rifle a native rarely avails himself of the foresight.

Foresighted (fō'saitid), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Gifted with or having foresight; characterized or controlled by foresight.

1660 tr. Anyradus Treat. conc. Relig. i. iv. 54 A foresighted and rational conduct of things to their end. *1700 ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Fazardo* II. 37 The Thebans did not desire Princes so foresighted. *1775 ADAMS Amer. Ind.* 286 The fore-sighted French knew their fickle and treacherous disposition. *1891 ATKINSON Last of Great Killers* 121 The most foresighted and farsighted of mortals.

Foresightful (fō'saitful), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Full of or possessed of foresight.

1280 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 104 The foresightfull care he had of his silly successor. *Ibid.* 205 Give vs foresightfull mindes. *1668 G. C. in H. More Dial. and Pref.* (1713) 27 Foresightful Solitude in the behalf of the Kingdom of God. *1855 SINGLETON Virgil* II. 75 Thou also, O most holy prophetess Foresightful of futurity. *1889 F. HALL in Nation* (N. Y.) XLVIII. 389/1 A well-informed, and, for the most part, foresightful writer.

Foresightless (fō'saitlēs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without foresight. Implied in Foresightlessness, the condition of being without foresight.

1880 G. MACDONALD Diary Old Soul 28 Mar., Lost in oblivion and foresightlessness.

Fore-sign: see FORE-pref. 4.

Fore-signification. *rare-1.* [f. FORE-pref. + SIGNIFICATION.] A signification in advance of some future event; a premonition.

1592 tr. Junius on Rev. viii. 1 The seventh seale is the next fore-signification.

Foresignify (fō'si'gnifai), *v.* [f. FORE-pref. + SIGNIFY *v.*] *trans.* To signify beforehand.

a. To betoken beforehand, prefigure, typify.

1505 JEWEL Repl. Harding (1611) 348 In the Sacrament it selle there is a thing foresignified. *1613-18 DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 57 An exceeding great Eclipse of the Sun... was taken to fore-signify his death. *1697 DRYDEN Virgil* Life (1721) I. 63 He hardly ever describes the rising of the Sun, but with some Circumstance, which fore-signifies the Fortune of the Day. *1860 PUSEY Min. Proph.* 559 That symbolic Blood, by which, foresignifying the new Covenant, He made them His own people.

†b. To intimate beforehand, foretell. With simple obj. or with obj. sentence. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol. v. xlii. § 8 Christ had foresignified, that... his absence would some make them apt to fast. *1614 RALEIGH Hist. World* v. vi. § 3 His death... was foresignified unto Perses, by Calligenes. *1678 COWWORTH Intell. Syst.* 701 [Spectres] sometimes do fore-signify unto men future events. *1695 Bp. PATRICK Comm. Gen.* 271 God hereby fore-signified their Sins should be expiated by Sacrifices.

Hence Fore-signifying *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1592 tr. Junius on Rev. vi. 1 The fore-signifying... of all the evils which God powreth out upon this world. *1860 PUSEY Min. Proph.* 285 Jonah... wore a fore-signifying character.

Fore-skin, -sing: see FORE-pref. 2 a and 4.

Foreskin (fō'sjkin), [f. FORE-pref. + SKIN *sb.*] The prepuce.

1535 COVERDALE Exod. iv. 25 Then toke Zipora a stone, and circumcised the foreskynne of hir sonne. *1613 MILTON Divorce* II. vi. (1851) 77 Not sparing the tender fore-skin of an idle infant. *1712 SWIFT Wonderful Proph.* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 174 The Free-thinkers... shall be converted to Judaism: and the Sultan shall receive the foreskins of Toland and Collins. *1804 ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 167 Sometimes... the disease shifts its ground and attacks the foreskin. *1868 Chambers' Encycl.* III. 50 The cutting off the foreskin... [is] a rite widely diffused among ancient and modern nations. *Fig.* *1535 COVERDALE Jer.* iv. 4 Be circumcised in the Lorde, and cut away the foreskynne of youre hertes.

Fore-skirt: see FORE-pref. 3.

Foreslack: see FORSLACK.

Foresleeve (fō'slīv), [f. FORE-pref. + SLEEVE.] a. The fore part of a sleeve. †b. (See quot. 1538.) (*obs.*). †c. A loose ornamental sleeve formerly worn over the ordinary sleeve (*obs.*). d. That part of a dress-sleeve which covers the fore-arm.

1377 LANGE P. Pl. B. v. Et Of a feres frokke were the foresleues. *c 1523 Jno. Goods Dame Hungerford in Archaeologia* (1860) XXXVIII. 372 Item, a doublet of blake satten, the foresleaves and the plagaude of tyncell. *1538 ELIOT Dict. Cbitalte*, a foresleue of a garmente, whiche keuereth the arme

from the elbowe downwarde. *1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* (an. 12) 83 Ruffed sleeves with foresleues pendant. *1649 Bury Wills* (1850) 221, I give to my sister Fuller my... paire of foresleues. *1892 Daily News* 29 July 3/3 A collar, sash, and foresleaves to match carried out the scheme of colour.

Foreslow: see FORSLow.

Fore-smell, -smock, etc.: see FORE-pref.

Foresold (fō'sold), *ppl. Comm.* [f. FORE-pref. + sold *pa. ppl.* of SELL *v.*] Of a manufacturer, etc.: That has sold goods not yet produced. *1883 Scotsman* 9 May 8 Makers are heavily foresold, and prices are very firm.

Forespar: see FORE-pref. 5.

Forespeak (fō'spēk), *v.* Also *for-*. [f. FORE-pref. + SPEAK *v.*]

1. *trans.* To speak beforehand; to speak of beforehand, *esp.* to foretell, predict. Now *rare*. † Occasionally of a thing: To betoken.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce I. 630 Let hym with the lettir passe, Till entyr I, as for-spokin was. *1548 GIST Pr. Masse* 110 His antecedent... was not to sacrifice his body wherof he forspoke never word. *1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 91 Every man would now be wise and fore-speak fair weather... how truly a few months will discover. *1667 Disc. Religion of England* 27 Though a peoples discomposure doth not fore-speak Wars and Tumults, yet it may denounce Woe and Misery. *1850 BLACKIE Eschylus* I. 165, I must fee... and hie me where the god Forespoke me refuge. *1877 J. B. TAYLOR in Internat. Rev.* IV. 417 He [Tennyson] has not... fore-speak the deeper problems which shall engage the generation to come.

†b. To speak to (a person) beforehand. *Obs.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. Biandi's Ban. Virgin 143 My Physician had, in fore-speaking the women... made every of them believe, that [etc.]. *1692 WAGSTAFFE Vind. Carol. Pref.*, Our Author has fore-speak his Reader with a long Preface.

†2. *intr.* To speak beforehand; chiefly, to utter predictions, prophesy.

a 1300 Cursor M. 2947 (Cott.) Ase dco for spak, right sua pai wrought. *1557 N. T. (Genev.) Epist.* *iv, First Isaie forespoke vnto, how that he sholde be borne of a Virgine. *1586 J. HOOKER Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 43/1 The Irish prophet... fore-speaking of this battell said [etc.]. *1646 P. BULKELEY Gospel Cont.* i. 110 These are the days fore-speak of. *1656 CROMWELL Sp. 17 Sept. in Burton's Diary* (1828) Introd. I. 155 The head of the anti-Christian interest, that is... fore-speak of.

†3. *trans.* To speak forth or out; to proclaim.

1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 31 Forespeak not thy fortune, nor hide not your need. *1547 SURREY Ps.* lxiii. 66 My unworthy lips... Shall thus fore-speak thy secret works, in sight of Adams race.

4. To speak for or bespeak in advance.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE Alliance Div. Off. 36 That they might the better forespeak impunity for so strange boldness. *1882 OGDEN, Forespeak*, to buy a thing before it is fit or in the market; to bespeak; as, that calf is fore-speaken. (*Scotch*).

Hence Forespeaking *ppl. a.*

1650 W. SCLATER Malatchy Ep. Ded. ii. Forespeaking and... conjecturing natures.

Forespeak: see FORSPEAK, to bewitch, etc.

† **Forespea'ker.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER *1.*]

1. One who speaks for another; an advocate. (The later examples are *Sc.*)

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 83 þes Nom bi-com uorspeker. *13.. in Rth. Ant.* II. 229 Come, shuppere, Holy Gost... Thou that art cleped vorskere. *1427 Sc. Acts* V. i (1814) II. 16 Consular & forspeakers needful til his cause. *1533 BELLENDEN Lory* II. (1822) 183 The hous of Fabis... made Ceso Fabius, consul, to be forspokere for thaim. *1609 SKENE Reg. Maj.* 12 The defender, nor his forspoker could nocht be challenged beanie petition of the perswer. *1768 Ross Helmore* (1789) 104 She... nae forspokers has her cause to ca'.

2. One who speaks first; the leader of a meeting.

1522 HULOET, Forespeaker, or whych speaketh firste, antioquus. *1745 WINSLEY Wks.* (1830) I. 491 A congregation so... noisy, encouraged thereto by their forespeaker, a drunken alehouse keeper.

3. *Sc.* The foreman of a jury.

a 1600 Aberd. Reg. (Jam.).

Forespeaking, vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING *1.*] The action of the vb. FORSPEAK; † a preliminary speech, preface; † a prediction.

1480 CANTON Descr. Brit. 33 This place is but a forspelyng and not a full tretis ther-of. *1548 UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. John* xii. 33 Sum... which did coniecte (because of the forespeaking of death) that he had spoken of the torment of the crosse. *1563-87 FORT A. & M.* (1596) 107/2 The fore-speaking of Austin was heere verified upon the Britains. *1614 RALEIGH Hist. World* II. (1634) 237 The... myssical fore-speakings of Christ. *1645 R. NORWOOD in Prynn Disc. Prodigious New Blazing-Stars* App. 26 Horrible fore-speakings, threatnings... and censures have been publicly denounced against me. *1694 PERRY in Academy* 9 Aug. (1890) 110/3 Your Fount for Musick, which I am pleas'd with yor fore-speaking soe well of.

Forespecified: see FORE-pref. 2 b.

† **Forespeech.** *Obs.* [f. FORE-pref. + SPEECH; in OE. *foresprece, -spæc.*]

1. An introductory speech, a preface.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gloss. Supp. in Wr. Wülcker *172 Praefatio*, forespæc. *1340 Ayenb.* 105 Now best þou yherd þe uorespæc þe hoþy pater noster. *1578 J. STOCKWOOD Sermon*, 24 Aug. 4, I will use no fore-speech... set out with some Rhetorically florid. *1599 TIVNNE Animad.* (1875) 5 In your fore-speech to the reader, yor saye [etc.]. *1683 R. HOLME Armoyny* III. 200/1 A Prologue, Preface or fore-speech... opens the state of a Comedy or Fable.

2. ? A speaking for or on behalf of. *c 1390 Cursor M.* 28762 Or elles in word or werk helpand, oþer in for-spæc or in consail, þat mai fe ne dede oght aunil.

c 1585 PILKINGTON Expos. Nehem. ii. 9 Where God delivered his people by the forespech of their enemies.

Forespeed (fō'spēd), *v. rare-1.* [See FORE-pref.] *trans.* To speed in front of, outrun.

1872 BLACKIE Death Columbia, Lays Highl. & Isl. 22 Eager at the sound, Columbia In the way foresped the rest.

† **Forespell, v. Obs.** [f. FORE-pref. + SPELL.] *trans.* To spell beforehand. a. To predict. b. To decipher beforehand.

1611 Panegy. Verses in Coryat's Cruelties Some barde... had forespeld that it should stand... Till Whiting over it did ferrie. *1652 GAULE Magastr.* 10 So written in legible characters, that a man may forespell and fore-read them.

† **Forespent, ppl. a. Obs.** [f. FORE-pref. + SPENT, *ppl.* of SPEND.] Spent previously.

1578 Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers (1851) 541 Such as that part of our life hath been, which is forespent, such that the residue be. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* I. ix. 43 Is not enough thy euill life forespent? *1611 SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iii. 4 Towards himselfe, his goodness fore-spent on you. We must extend our notice. *1624 HEYWOOD Gunaik.* II. 83 My happier dayes Are all forespent. *1641 BROWN Trillial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 380 A confession of my forespent life.

Forespoke: see FORE-pref.

† **Forespoken, ppl. a. Obs.** [f. FORE-pref. + SPOKEN; in OE. *forespōren*.] That has been spoken of before, foresaid, before-mentioned.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxxviii. § 3 Do þes lean to þam forespokenan godum. *1625 F. MARKHAM Bk. Hon.* II. iv. § 5 Without these fore-speaken disabilities.

Fore-spritsail: see FORE-pref.

Forest (fōrēst), *sb.* Also 4-5 forests, (5 forest, -eyst, *Sc.* forrest), 6-7 forrest. [a. OF. *forest* (Fr. *forêt*), ad. med. L. *forest-em* (*silvanum*) the 'outside' wood (i.e. that lying outside the walls of the park, not fenced in), f. *foris* out of doors.]

1. An extensive tract of land covered with trees and undergrowth, sometimes intermingled with pasture. Also, the trees collectively of a 'forest'.

a 1300 Cursor M. 3608 (Cott.) Bath in feild and in forest. *c 1350 W. Will. Palerme* 3 In pat forest... Pat woned a wel old cherl. *c 1440 Spouynyn* 370 With your houndis more and lesse, In the forest to take my grese. *a 1631 DOWNS Paradoxes* (1652) 75 Tylting, Turnying, and riding in Forrests. *1639 S. DU VERGER tr. Camus Admtr. Events* 23 To have acknowledged their victories with Crowns, a Forrest of Laurell would scarce have sufficed. *1730-46 THOMSON Autumnn* 320 The stooping forest pours A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *1799 COLEBROOK in Life* (1873) 410 The prevalence of forest renders Bejevery a very unwholesome spot. *1835 W. IRVING Tour Prairies* 149 He was whisked away over prairies, and forests. *1860 TYNDALE Glac.* i. xviii. 156 The black pine forests on the slopes of the mountains.

transf. and *fig.* *1602 SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 286 A Forrest of Feathers. *1627 DRAYTON Agincourt* clxxvii. Upon these French our Fathers was renowned, and with their swords we'll heave yan Forrest down. *1645 FULLER Good Th.* in *Bad Th.* (1841) 43 London (that forest of people) *1669 DRYDEN Tyrannus Love* I. i. Wks. 1883 III. 394 With a forest of their darts he strove. *1784 COWPER Task* iv. 71 Forests of no meaning spread the page In which all comprehension wanders lost. *1867 A. BARRY Sir C. Barry* III. 70 A forest of spires sprang up. *1875 E. WHITE Life in Christ* iv. xxvii. (1876) 475 A whole forest of verbal arguments.

b. In Great Britain, the name of several districts formerly covered with trees, but now brought more or less under cultivation, always with some proper name attached, as *Ashdown, Ettrick, Sherwood, Wykewood Forest*.

2. *Lawn.* A woodland district, usually belonging to the king, set apart for hunting wild beasts and game, etc. (cf. quot. 1598 and 1628); having special laws and officers of its own.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 375 þe nywe forest, þat ys in South-hamtesyre. *c 1425 WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. iv. 28 In huntynge... On a day in þe Neu Forrest. *1494 FAYAN Chron.* (1611) 356 Confirmation of y^e statutes of y^e forest. *1598 MANWOOD Lawes Forest* i. § 1. 12, A Forrest is certen Territories of woody grounds & fruitful pastures, pruned for wild beasts and fowles of Forrest, Chase and Warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the King, for his princely delight and pleasure. *1628 COKE On Litt.* § 378 A Forest and Chase are not but a Parke must hee inclosed. *1694 N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 22 A Chase... may be in the hands of a Subject, which a Forest in its proper nature cannot be. *1767 BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 414 The forest... having never been disposed of in the first distribution of lands, were therefore held to belong to the crown. *1853 F. POLLOCK Land Laws* II. 40 The presence of trees... it not required to make a forest in this sense. The great mark of it is the absence of enclosures.

†3. A wild uncultivated tract, a wilderness. *c 1320 Senyn Sag.* (W.) 846 He wente into a forest wild into desert from alle men. *c 1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/ In our lande is also a grete desert or forst. *1598 LYVE Dodoms* II. xxix. 182 Therefore we have named them Camomill of the Forest, or wilderness. *1659 D. PELL Impr. Sea From B. B. j. b.* Away she betakes her self into the great and wide Forest of the Sea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *forest-administration, -alley, -hough, -brother, -craft, -deep, -floor, -folk, -fruit, -glade, -heast, -house, -land, -lawn, -leaf, -life, -ledge, -lead, -matter, -nymph, -path, -ridge, -rights, -road, -shade, -sheriff, -side, -skirt, -sport, -steading, -stream, -top, -walk, -wood.* Also *forest-like* adj. *1838 Penny Cycl.* X. 359/2 The laws and regulations

of 'forest administration. 1844 CLOUGH *Wirkung in der Ferne* Remains (1869) II. 35 In perspective, brief, uncertain, Are the 'forest-alls closed. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 299 The 'Forest-Boughs... dance... to the playful Breeze. a 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Last Constantine* xc. Poems (1849) 232 Mountain storms, whose fury hath o'erthrown It's 'forest-brethren. 1894 *Academy* 8 Sept. 1973 The influence of German 'forest-craft is seen in every page. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Lancelot* 7 In 'forest-deeps unseen. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 10 Green... decay on 'forest-floors. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 125 The 'forest-folk they sing their songs. 1867 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 1. 222 Trees their 'Forest-fruit deny'd. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 58 Along the 'Forest-Glade The wild Deer trip. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xliii. She... went into that dismal 'forest-hearse. 1846 BUCK *Rich. III.* 118 In a Lodge, or 'Forest-house. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. (1847) 296½ Their possessions... taken from them, one while as 'forest land, another while as crown land. 1809 WORDSWORTH. *Sonn.* 'Advance-come forth'. The hunter train... Have roused her [Echo] from her... 'forest-lawn. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1120 And stirs the 'Forest-Leaf without a Breath. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perito*. *Bark* 165 This, the first day of our 'forest-life. 1611 COTGER. *Forrester*, woodie, 'forest-like. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 46 The more beautiful for being shut in with a forest-like closeness. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 147 My mother she loves that 'forest-lodge. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *There Would I be*, if, Where the dark 'forest-trolls tangle their boughs. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* tit. (1692) I. 129 Illegal Actions in 'Forest-matters. 1612 DRYDEN *Poly-ob.* II. 25 A 'Forest-Nymph, and one of chaste Diana's charge. 1821 Mrs. HEMANS *Vespers of Palermo* II. Oh! the 'forest-paths are dim and wild. 1822 MANTILL *Fossils S. Downs* 17 The 'Forest-ridge constitutes the north-eastern extremity of the county. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* iv. 46 Cattle may... be turned out, by those who have 'Forest rights. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 140 That every soul from Elversley The 'forest-roads might take. 1704 POPE *Summer* 62 Chaste Diana haunts the 'Forest-shade. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Intro. 85 The 'Forest-Sheriff's lonely chase. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 990 In his way it happened him to ryde... under a 'forest-yside. 14... *Sir Beues* 3360 (MS. M.) Tyl they cam to a forest-yside. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isleford* 44 Breezy jauntings... On 'forest-skirt. 1852 JAMES AGNES *Sorel* (1860) I. 131 Well accustomed to 'forest-sports. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 18 The 'forest-riding of Galashells is first mentioned in history shortly after the beginning of the 15th century. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 127 The 'forest-streams... with n talking sound went by. 1819 BYRON *Shan. II.* ciii. Its growing green... waved in 'forest tops. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. 1. 124 The 'Forest walks are wide and spacious. 1593 - *Rich. II.* II. 1. 23 You haue... feld my 'Forest Woods.

b. esp. with names of living beings, with sense 'haunting or inhabiting a forest': as, *forest-bear*, -*bee*, -*boar*, -*boy*, -*dove*, -*pony*.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. 11. 13 Whose hand is that the 'Forest Bears doth like? 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* civ. III. Darkness He makes the Earth to shroud, When 'Forest-Bears securely stray. 1880 J. S. STALLYBRASS *St. Helen's Warden* 4. *Annals* 463 This keeping of 'forest-bears was the business of the bee-master. 1870 BRYANT *Iliaid* II. xvii. 195 Like hounds that spring upon a wounded 'forest-boar. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 123 He did not run about with the 'forest-boys at play. a 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Stilian Captive* Poet. Wks. (1849) 413 Bowers wherein the 'forest-dove her nest untroubled weaves. 1823 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 393 As ragged as 'forest-pontes in the mouth of March.

c. objective, as *forest-feller*, -*felling*.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod*. *Bk. Days* 68 Let thy 'forest-feller cut thee all Thy chamber fly. 1841 CARLYLE *Heroes* 53 Among the Northland Sovereigns... I find some... 'Forest-felling Kings.

d. instrumental, locative, and originaive; as *forest-belted*, -*born*, -*bosomed*, -*bound*, -*bred*, -*clad*, -*crowned*, -*dweller*, -*dwelling*, -*frowning*, -*rustling*.

1875 LONGF. *Pandora* vi. Have the mountains... the 'forest-belted, Scattered their arms abroad. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. 4. 30 This boy is 'forestborn. 1817 SHILLEY *Athanasia* II. 50 Like wind upon some 'forest-bosomed lake. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Show* R. xiii. The sequestered and 'forest-bound region in which Achair resided. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Cool* I. xiii. A specimen of art such as the 'forest-bred lad had never happened to see before. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 208 Its [the Mississippi's] sources are... in 'forest-clad plateaux. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 459 On the Sunless side Of a romantic Mountain 'Forest-crown'd. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 14 The shepherd, the hunter, the 'forest-dweller, and the sea-rover. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 202 Wild or 'forest-dwelling creatures. 1794 COLERIDGE *Monody Death Chatterton* 72 Some hill, whose 'forest-frowning side Waves o'er the murmurs of his calmer tide. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 151 From the shore... And 'forest-rustling mountain, come a voice.

5. Special combinations: *forest-bed*, *Geol.*, a stratum originating from a primeval forest; †*forest-bill*, a woodman's bill-hook; *forest-brown* a., the trade designation of a colour used for ladies' dresses; †*forest-cloth*, ? some woollen fabric; *forest-court* (see quot.); † *forest-fever*, jungle-fever; *forest-fly*, a fly of the genus *Hippobosca*, esp. *H. equina*; *forest-green* a. and sb., applied by Scott to the 'Lincoln green', said in the ballads to be the special costume of Robin Hood and his men; hence (?), used as the commercial name of a shade of green in dress-material; *forest-kangaroo*: see FORESTER 3 b; *forest-laws*, laws relating to royal forests, enacted by William I and other Norman kings; *forest-marble* (see quot.); *forest-oak* (see quot.); *forest-peat*, wood-peat (*Cent. Dict.*); *forest-school*, a school for giving instruc-

tion and training in the management of forests; *forest-stone* (see quot.); *forest-tree*, any tree of large growth, fitted to be a constituent part of a forest; *forest-wards adv.*, towards the forest; † *forest-white*, a kind of cloth; † *forest-work*, a decorative representation of sylvan scenery.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* ed. 2. † *Forest-bed*, the name given by English geologists to a stratum which underlies the Glacial Drift at Cromer in Norfolk. 1488 *Mem. Rip.* (Surtees) I. 311 Cum quodam le 'Forest byll... in capite percussit. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. *Forest-bill* or *Wood-bill* an instrument for lopping trees, &c. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6½ A tea-gown of 'forest brown velvet. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16-19 Sept. 2½ All kinds of broad cloths, 'forest cloths, beaver druggets. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 71 The 'forest courts, instituted for the government of the king's forests... and for the punishment of all injuries done to the king's deer [etc.]. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 427 This disorder did not assume the worst shape of what is denominated the 'forest fever. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 934 The greater... is the 'Forest-fly. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* liii. (1875) 143 A species of them [*Hippobosca*] is familiar to horsemen in the south of England under the name of forest-fly. 1836-39 *Town Cycl. Anal.* II. 867½ The forest-fly is... troublesome to horses in the summer. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xii. As gay [is] the 'forest-green. 1820 - *Ivanhoe* iii. His dress was a tunic of forest green. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3½ A dark forest-green gown is lined with tartan silk in brown and green. 1852 Mrs. MEREDITH *My home in Tasmania* I. 244 The Great or 'Forest Kangaroo (*Macrophis giganteus*). 1598 MANWOOD *Laws Forest* vi. 34 Those that were vnelearned in the 'Forest laws. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 103 No part of the royal despotism was so galling... as these forest-laws. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, † *Forest Marble*, an argillaceous laminated shelly limestone... forming one of the upper portions of the Lower Oolite. It derives its name from which Wood Forest in Oxfordshire. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 294 *Casuarina equisetifolia* and *C. torulosa*... In Australia they are known by the names of... 'She Oak, 'Forest Oak [etc.]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 5½ The difference between skilled and unskilled management would more than repay the cost of a 'forest school. 1879 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv. (1789) 10 [A] sort of stone, called by the workmen sand, or 'forest-stone... composed of a small roundish crystalline grit, cemented together by a brown, terrene, ferruginous matter. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blanc's Gardening* 145 The Trees hitherto mention'd, are... called Forest-Trees. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvii. The rest move slowly forth with me, In shelter of the forest-tree. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* vi. 139 She looked out, 'forest-wards, for long before she tried to rest. 1557-72 *Act 3 & 6 Edward VI.* c. 6. § 1 All Clothes commonly called Pennynotes, or 'Forest Whites. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. xii. All 'forest-work is in this tapestry. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxii. (1841) I. 207 Finely painted in forest-work and figures.

Forest (fɒrɛst), v. [f. prec.] trans. a. nonce-use. To place in a forest. b. To plant with trees, convert into a forest.

1818 KEATS *Eudymion* II. 305 O Haunter chaste Of river sides, and woods... Where... Art thou now forested? 1865 *Q. Rev.* July 18 A comparatively small surface of this vast range of wild country has been forested. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 4½ Ground that has not been forested.

† **Fore-staff**, *Naut. Obs.* [f. FORE- pref. + STAFF.] = CROSS-STAFF 2 (see quot. 1867).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 82 Thus I have shewed you how to take an Observation by the Fore-Staff. 1719 HALLAY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 993 The Moon was not too high to be well observed with a Forestaff. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789). *Arbaleste*, a cross-staff or fore-staff. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-staff*, an instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies... takes its name hence, that the observer in using it turns his face towards the object, in contradistinction to the back-staff.

† **Fore-stage**, *Naut. Obs.* In 5 forstage. [f. FORE- pref. + STAGE.] = FORECASTLE 1; hence a ship with a forecastle. Also, *ship of forstage*, *forstage ship*.

† 1345 [MS. (of this date) is cited by J. Bree *Cursory Sketch* (1791) 110 for 'ships of forstage.]. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 443 II. 94 Thei sey, there shulde come in to Seyne CC. gret forstages out of Spayne. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 85 That the seyde Lord Ryvers shulde kepe certeyne grete forstage shippys that were the erles of Warrewyk. 1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flaminicus* Fij b, Gayus Flaminicus Publius... had deluyred to my gouernance ten shippis of forstage. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-stage*, the old name for forecastle.

Forestage (fɒrɛstɛdʒ). [f. FOREST + -AGE. In sense 1 ad. med. L. *forestagium*, ad. OF. *forstage*.]

† 1. *Law*. Given in various Dicls. as the rendering of Anglo-Lat. *forestagium*, explained to mean 'duty paid by foresters to the king', 'duty paid to the king's foresters', 'right to take reasonable estovers from the forest' (see Du Cange). *Obs.* -

2. *collect.* Tree-growth, forest.

1855 BAILEY *Mythic* 83 Siberian forstage of spiry pine.

† **Fore-stair**, *Sc. Obs.* esp. *Hist.* [f. FORE- pref. + STAIR.] (See quot. 1797.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxix. 17 *Sour* foirstairs makis *3our* housis mair, *Lyk* na *cntray* bot *heir* at *hame*. 1775 in *Cramond Annals of Bauff* (1891) I. 323 James Alexander has erected a forestair adjoining the South front of his new house. 1797 G. M. BERKELEY's *Poems* Pref. 61 The houses at St. Andrews are disfigured by... a fore-stair, that is an open staircase on the outside in a zigzag manner across the front of the house.

Forestal (fɒrɛstəl), a. [f. FOREST sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a forest.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 10 The king's

forestal rights. 1859-62 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 51 Any strong military fastness, of a forestal character, such as the Britons are said to have occupied. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 276 These Asiatic provinces team with forestal riches.

Forestall (fɒrɛstəl), sb. Forms: 1 for(e)-steal(l), 2-9 forstal(l), 7 foristell, 8 forestal, 6- forestall. In sense 2 also 7-9 forstal. [In sense 1, OE. *for-*, *forestall*, f. *FORE-* pref. + *steall*, STALL, app. used in the sense of 'position taken up'; for sense of the vbs. FORELAY, FORSET. In sense 2 f. *FORE-* pref. + STALL.]

† 1. In OE.; an ambush, plot; an intercepting, waylaying, rescue. Hence in *Law*, the offence of waylaying or 'intercepting in the highway'; also, the jurisdiction in respect of this offence, often enumerated amongst feudal rights. *Obs.*

Cf. *Law Hen. I.* § 4, *Forestel* est, si quis ex transverso incurrat, vel in via expectet et assaliat inimicum suum. Also *Concilium Culinotense*, *Laws of Edmund* (Schmid) 181. Et dictum est de investigatione et questione pecoris furati, ut ad villam investigetur, et non sit foristallum aliquod illi vel aliqua prohibito itineris vel questionis.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 242 Ða ludeiscan ealdras... smeodon hu hi Hælend Crist acweallan mihton; and onðend him swa ðeah þæs folces forestall. c 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* v. § 31 (Schmid), Gif hwa forsteal oððer openne widerycwe on geah lah-riht Cristes oððe cyninges abwar gewyrc. c 1155 *Charter Hen. II.* in *Anglia* VII. 220 Grithbriches & hamscoc & forstalles, & infangenes thiafes. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Forstal*, ki autri force desturbet. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 75 Who granted unto them all Regall liberties except foure Pleas, namely of Burning, Rape, Forstall and Treasure Trove. 1614. I. 350 Quite and quiet from all custome, beside for Robbery, peace-breach, and Foristell.

2. Something situated or placed in front.

† a. 1. *gen. Obs.* -

1556 J. HUGHES *Spider & Fl.* lxxv. 83 Without trenching or such defensive forstalles, Ordnance they ley, to batter that castell wallles.

† b. The front part (of a cart). *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 95 The house was vpon the carte... A fellow stood in the doore of the house, vpon the forestall of the carte driving forth the oxen.

c. The space in front of a farm-house, or the approach to it from the road. *dial. only.*

1661 *Aylesford Par. Reg.* in *N. & Q. Ser.* VIII. V. 244 Henry Gorham and John Allen... going into y^e River at Jerman's forstall to wash themselves... were both drowned. 1674 RAY S. C. *Words*, A *Forstal* fore *Forstall*: A way leading from the high way to a great house. 1736 *Pecor Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Forstall*... a green place before an house; but otherwise I have known that part of n farmer's yard lying just before the door call'd the *forstall*. 1836 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.*, *Forstal* [corruption of *Forstall*], a paddock near a farm-house or a way leading thereto.

3. A (horse's) frontlet. Cf. *headstall*.

1519 HORNAM *Vulg.* 170b, The forstall [*frontalia*] is full of gyfte bollyons. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 117 A bridle with a forestall of gold.

Forestall (fɒrɛstəl), v. Also 4-6 forstal(l), 6-9 forestal. [ME. f. OE. *forestall*; see prec. sb. First recorded in the specific sense 2; cf. *AF. forstaller*, whence the agent-n. *forstallour* (13th c.).]

† 1. To lie in wait for, intercept, cut off (a person or animal). *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xvii. (1859) 18 He hath... greuously pursued in al that he couthe or myght ley for me in a wayte, and forstallid in weyes. 1570 LEVINS *Manly*. 1318 To *Forestall*, *intercept*. 1674 N. Cox *Genll. Recreat.* I. (1677) 52 Which is seldom hunted at force or with Hounds, but only drawn after with a Bloodhound, and forestall'd with Nets and Engines. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Forestalling* is particularly used in Crompton, for stopping a deer broken out of the forest, and preventing its return home again.

† b. To intercept and appropriate (a living, a revenue). Also with *away*. *Obs.*

1581 MCLUSTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 163 To supplant the learned, and forstall away their liuings. 1618 BOLTON *Floris* III. xvii. (1636) 225 The Gentrie... forestalled the publick revenues [*Interceptis vectigaliibus*].

2. To intercept (goods, etc.) before they reach the public markets; to buy (them) up privately with a view to enhance the price; in former days an indictable offence. *Obs.* esp. *Hist.*

1353 *Act 27 Edw. III.* I. c. 5 Que nul Marchant Engleis negrosse ne forstalle vins en Gascoigne. 1467 in *Eng. Glid.* (1890) 374 That they forstalle no fysshe by the wey. 1567 DRAKE *Forstall* & *Amur* (1567) 13, Take ship betyme the sunn forstall, and buye all the good. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier*. Wks. (Grosart) XI. 283 First I alleage against the Graier that he forestalleth pasturs and meadow grounds, for the feeding of his cattell.

absol. 14... *Chalmers* *Ayr* i. (*Sc. Stat.* I.). All be names of be furth duelland forstallars of be forsaied burgh byand and selland forstalland. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 44 Suffer not these rich men to be up all, to ingrosse and forstalle. [See also FORESTALLING 2b. sb.] *Transf.* and *fig.* 1727 SWIFT *Petition of Colliers* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 129 To confine, forestall, and monopolize the beams of the sun. 1755 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. 1, I am not my own property; my dear Lydia has forestalled me.

b. To anticipate or prevent sales at (a fair, market) by buying up or selling goods beforehand or by dissuading persons from bringing in their goods. † *To forestall the burgh*: to make a profit out of the inhabitants by such practices (*Sc. obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 43 He... Forstalleþ my Feire. 1516 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 84 A

couitous carles do here in Engleland forstall the markettes. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 148 Quha forestalles the said burgh, be buying and selling. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm. IV.* 158 The offence of forestalling the market is also an offence against public trade. 1849 *JAMES Woodman v.* 'Tis thus he always forestalls the market.

fig. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iii. vii. (1647) 121 Philip, thinking to forestall the market of honour, and take up all for himself, hasted presently to Ptolemais.

†3. To beset, obstruct by armed force (a way or passage); to bar the entrance to (a house) by a force stationed before it. *Obs.*

1535 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 131 Gwent and others . . . stode at y^e dore and forestalled y^e houses wth swordes drawn, and thretned me. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 54 b. The tenant . . . encountreth him & forestalleth him the way with force & armes. 1581 *LANBARDE Eiren.* ii. iv. (1586) 255 If a disseisor of a house, or Land, shall forestall the way of the disseisee (with force and armes). 1611 *SPEKE Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxvii. § 22 The . . . Inhabitants . . . begit them about wth their host, and forestalled the passages of all supply of victuals.

4. Hence *gen.* To hinder, obstruct, or prevent by anticipation. Now rare; cf. 5.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 273. I you pray, With your ayd to forstall my neere decay. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 109 Garlicke and wormwood shall forstall and correct them. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 1024 God Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire then so To be forestall'd. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* ii. viii. 146 You must not forestall the Truth by any of these false suppositions. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm. III.* 160 This has frequently occasioned offenders . . . to begin a suit, in order to forestall and prevent other actions. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. 443 That he should not forestall the wishes of his allies, by the precipitate conclusion of a peace. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* i. viii. 98 Endeavours to forestall a free election by papers, in the nature of warrants.

†b. To bar or deprive (a person) by previous action from, of, out of (a thing). *Obs.*

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron. I.* 261 Purposing . . . to forestall the Romans from vittels. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 231 With heede and watchfulness, Forstallen hem of their wilnesse. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. v. 69 May This night fore-stall him of the coming day. 1643 *PAYNE Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 3 Who would have murdered him in his Cradle . . . to forestall him of the Crowne of England? 1660 *BAKER Chron.* (1674) 260 King James . . . thought it stood not with his honour to be forestalled out of his own Realm.

†5. To pre-occupy, secure beforehand; also, to influence beforehand, prejudice. *Obs.*

1572 *BUCHANAN Detect.* Mary Kij, The mindis of the mainst part of men weir . . . forestallit wyth rewards. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) 111. 240 Suffered the sit places . . . to be forestalled and taken up by the Britons of Saint Malo. 1618 *BOLTON Florus Ep. Ded.* (1636) Aij, Seeing the glory of a great Historian forestall'd by Livie. 1635 *SIBBES Soules Conf.* xiii. § 3. 193 The Jewes . . . were forestalled with vaine imaginations against sound repentance. 1685 *BOYLE Eng. Notion Nat.* 3 Most men will be forestall'd with no mean prejudices against so venturous an Attempt.

b. To pre-occupy the place of.

1877 *C. GEIKIE Christ liv.* (1879) 653 An unworthy attempt to forestall them in their Master's favor.

6. To be beforehand with in action; to anticipate the action of, or simply, to anticipate; often with the additional sense of rendering ineffective, nugatory, or useless. (The chief current sense.)

c1585 *Faire Em.* i. 205 Then hee thee, Manville, to forestall such foes. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 59 Well did you forestall my exception. 1628 *BUNYAN Holy War* 43 And this he did to forestall any tidings. 1653 *OCCOHN Poet. Wks.* (1686) 18 Let your deeds forestall intent, Forestall ev'n wishes. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 263 In Milton the former part of the description does not forestall the latter. 1732 *WATERLAND Wks.* x. 464. I shall not forestall your own thoughts. 1751 *LABELLYE Westminster.* Fr. 97. I will not forestall the Readers in the Pleasure of pronouncing the Result. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* viii. I will teach him to forestall my sport! 1860 *PUSKY Min. Proph.* 293 Michal forestalls our Lord's words, I am the good Shepherd, in his description of the Messiah. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* ii. Whatever they were going to say the ladies forestalled. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. ii. 50 He forestalled our age in exploring the Northern Ocean.

7. To think of, deal with, or introduce before the appropriate or due time; 'to meet' (misfortune, etc.) 'halfway'.

1634 *MILTON Comm.* 362 What need a man forestall his date of grief. 1725 *Pope Odes.* xviii. 183 His boding mind the future woe forestalls. 1786-1805 *H. TOOKER Purley* 52 In order to explain it, I must forestall something of what I had to say concerning conjunctions. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxxiii. Dorothy, whose talents for forestalling evil . . . are known to the reader. 1862 *GOULBURN Perr. Relig.* iii. vi. (1873) 213, I cannot help so far forestalling this part of the subject. 1871 *GROTE Eth. Fracm.* iv. (1876) 109 There is no inclination to forestall his wants.

†b. To place in the fore-front, bring forward.

1659 *Norich's Plutarch.* Add. *Lives* 42 To prove his [Charlemain's] said Ambition, the said Writers do usually forestall two of his Actions.

Forestalled (fōr'stāl'd), *pp. a.* [f. FORE-STALL v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.; bespoken, or taken beforehand; anticipated; prejudiced.

1543 *Act 25 Edw. III.* iii. c. 3 The things forestalled shall be forfeyt to the kynges. 1590 *STRICKEN F. Q.* ii. iv. 37 Abandon this forestalled place at erst. 1622 *ROGERS Naaman* 92 His prejudicate and forestalled heart. 1872 *W. R. GREG Enigmas* (1873) 104 By long indulgence and forestalled desires.

Forestaller (fōr'stāl'z), [f. FORESTALL v. + -ER.] One who forestalls.

1. One who buys up goods before they reach the public market. Also *forestaller of the market.*

[1292 *BRITTON* i. xxi. § 12 Et ausi de forstallours.] 14.. *Chalmers Ann. Agr. (Sc. Stat. i.)* De furth duelland forstallaris of forsaied burgh. 1472 *Presentim. Juris in Surtees Misc.* (1802) 157 Forstallers of samen coming toward the market in Selby. 1527 *RASTELL Abridgem. Stat. s.v.* Forstallers of wyne. 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 11 They are . . . to punish Forstallers, regrators, and engrossers. 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 471 Goods forfeited by the Forstallers of the Market. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. iii. 1. 201 A forestaller or two hung up at the doorknobs. 1881 *W. R. SMITH Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* xii. 347 The landowners became merchants and forestallers of grain.

†2. One who bars or obstructs the way. *Obs.*

1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 62 They should . . . give a signe with the trumpet, and descend and charge the forestallers of the knowne way.

†3. A taster. *Obs.* (nonce-use.)

1611 *COTGREVE, Pregrave*, a Taster, or Foretaster; one that takes t^b essay of meats.

4. One who or that which acts in anticipation of another person or thing.

1870 *Daily News* 15 Nov. That sweeping forestaller of letters, the telegraph. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 7/2 The withdrawal of Red Heart . . . is the most severe blow which 'forestallers' have received.

Forestalling (fōr'stāl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORE-STALL v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. FORESTALL.

†1. The action of obstructing a person in the highway or a deer on its way back to the forest.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Forstallynge, wrong ore let i doo in be kynges hige weie. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 54 b. Yf by suche forstallynge and manassynge he that hath Rent charge . . . is forstalled. 1570-6 *LANBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 178 Acquired of all actions and customes of charge, except felonie, breach of the peace, and forstalling. 1594 *CROMPTON Anth. & Jurisd. Cris.* 153 b. Mes si le cheine per chance obuie vn Dame et luy tue, ceo nest forstalling.

2. The buying up of goods beforehand, etc.

1548 *CHAMNER Catech.* 77 By forstalling, regatynge, agree-ments in haules to raise the price of things. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Burrow Lawes 141 That na man of quhat estate he be may repulge his man, for forstallinge fra the Court of the burgh. 1735 *KIRBY Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 53 The Practice of Forestalling is carried to such a height, as [etc.]. 1800 *ADDISON Amer. Law Rep.* 27 Usury is . . . a forestalling of money. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 379 Edicts were directed against forestalling, that is, transacting any business before the opening of the fair.

3. The action of being before or beforehand with some one or something else; anticipation.

1642 *R. CARPENTER Experience* i. xvi. 112 With ner forestalling of death, and singing her owne obsequies. 1782 *PAINES Let. Abb. Raynal* London. (1791) 4 The forestalling the Abbe's publication by London editions. 1833 *I. TAYLOR Funat.* v. 95 A proud forestalling of misery. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 315 This sounds very much like a forestalling of the Gunpowder Plot.

†4. The action of appropriating beforehand. *Obs.*

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. ix. § 26. 112 Such forestalling of Livings to Forrainers was forbidden.

Forestalling (fōr'stāl'ing), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That forestalls, in senses of vb.

1592 *GREENE Ufst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 262 To bridle the extorting and forestalling coosenage. 1634 *MILTON Comm.* 284 Perhaps forestalling night prevented them. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Tracts* I. 148 The monopolizing and forestalling butchers cannot take in the public. 1839 *HOOD Open Question* xii. No children, with forestalling smiles, Throng, happy, to the gates of Eden Minor.

Forestalment (fōr'stāl'mēt), [f. FORE-STALL v. + -MENT.]

The action of forestalling in various senses; an instance of this. a. *Law.* Hindering from entry on land, etc. b. Buying up goods beforehand. c. Anticipation in general; †prejudice.

a. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 162 a. A forestalment with such a menace [of death or mutilation] is a discissin.

b. 1861 *RILEY Liber Albus* 172 A fine exacted for the Forestalment of cloths.

c. 1611 *COTGREVE, Anticipation* . . . forestallment. 1612-15 *BP. Hall Contempt. N. T.* iv. xxx. One dram of prejudice or forestalment turns the scales. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* iii. 187 Which . . . rash censure and forestallment of their endeavours, does not [etc.]. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* iv. 87 The canonisation of men . . . professes to be a forestallment . . . of the final judgment. 1882 *T. HARDY Two on Tower* II. v. 85 He had learnt the fatal forestallment of his stellar discovery.

†**Forestam.** *Obs.* Also 4 forestayne, 5 forstanyng (? read forstanyng), 5 forestavon. [f. FORE- pref. + ME. *stam*, *staven*, OE. *stafn* prov (see STERN).]

1. The prow of a ship.

12400 *Morte Arth.* 742 Frekes one þe forestayne, fakene þeire codel. 1420 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 55 Fricks in forstame þe forstame, forstame] rellit weill that per. c1475 *Poc. in W. Willeker* 804 *Ecce prora*, a forstanyng. c1475 *Sgr. leave Degre* 822 in Rison *Ment. Rom.* III. 179 With eighty ores at the fore staven. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. iii. 78 Fra their forstaimmys the buller brayis and raris.

2. *Sc.* The front, the forehead.

1790 *SHAKESPEARE Poems* Glove. 55 *Forestum* [sic], the forehead. 1809 in *SKINNER'S Misc. Poet.* 132 His enemy . . . Rought him a rap on the forestam.

Fore-staring: see FORE- pref. 5.

Fore-stated, *pp. a.* [f. FORE- pref. + stated, pa. pple. of STATE v.] Stated or mentioned previously. 1691 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. iv. (1701) 223 According to the forestated measures.

Fore-stay (fōr'stā), [f. FORE- pref.]

1. *Naut.* A stay or strong rope reaching from the foremast-bead towards the bowsprit end.

1373 *Indenture in Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 269 Forstiez, backstiez. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Eng. Seamen* 14 The fore stay, the maine stay. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Mary Landships* Wks. i. 81/1 She had neither Forestay or Back stay. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. viii. 82 We learnt that they had broke their fore-stay.

b. A sail hoisted on the fore-slay; in full fore-stay-sail.

1742 *WOODROOFE in Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xxiii. 100 With great difficulty we wore the ship with the fore-sail and fore-staysail. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* ii. 190 While the fore stay-sail balances before. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 The jib is the forestay.

2. (See quot. 1888).

1833 *J. HOLLAND Mannf. Metal* II. 208 Supported by the standard or forestay, are two grooved rods. 1888 *JACOB Printer's Voc.* *Forestay of press*, the leg which supports the frame or ribs of a hand-press.

Forested (fōr'stēd), *pp. a.* [f. FOREST sb. or v. + -ED.] a. Converted into forest. rare. b. Furnished or abounding with forest, covered with large trees, thickly wooded.

a. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* ii. 27 Whereby shee . . . became first forested. 1835 *PAUL Mall G.* 11 Mar. 4/0 On forested ground the gillies usually put their feet in a grouse nest, when found.

b. 1796 *A. AVERELL Diary in Mem.* vii. (1838) 149 The finely forested park of Lord Kenmare. 1859 *CORNWALL New World* I. 104 The dark forested ridges. 1884 *HARPER'S Mag.* May 1882/2 The . . . district is heavily forested.

transf. 1863 *J. A. SYMONDS in Biog.* (1895) I. 293 The whole descent, forested with spires, was seen naked beneath us.

Fore-steep, -step: see FORE- pref. 2 a and 3.

Forester (fōr'stēr), *Forms:* 4-7 forster, 6 (5 *Sc.* forstar, 6 forstar), 7-8 forrester, 3- for-ester. Also FOSTER. [ad. OF. and Fr. *forstier*, f. OF. *forest* FOREST.]

1. An officer having charge of a forest (see quot. 1598); also, one who looks after the growing timber on an estate. † *Forester in or of fee:* one who holds his office in fee: see FEE sb. 2 a. In poetical and romantic use sometimes a huntsman.

1297 *R. GLOUCE* (1724) 499 Ne that ballif, he forster. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 496 Pe forster for his rigtes þe leftschuler 221 he. 1458 *Tomb in Newland Ch.* (co. Glouc.) Here lythe Jun Wyrrall forrester of fee. c1460 *FORTESCUE Abbr. Lit. Mon.* (1714) 124 Sum Forrester of the Kynges. 1597 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 27 Faire fall that forster that so well can bate his hownde. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* i. 1 (1613) 200-1 A Forester is an officer of a forest of the King (or of another man) that is sworne to preserve the Ven and Venison of the same forest, and to attend upon the wild beasts within his Bailiwick, and to attach offenders there, and the same to present at the courts of the same forest. 1607 *COWEL Interpr. s.v. Forester*, Some have this grant to them and their heires and thereby are called Forsters or Forsters in fee. 1646 *G. DANIEL Poems* Wks. 183 L 67 This wounded Heart. . . Who whilome was the fairest best impar'd, The forsters cheife delight. 1735 *SOVEREIGNTY* 122 The painful Forrester Climbs the high Hills. 189 *CAMPBELL O'Connor's Child* viii. Come with thy belted fore-ster. 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* iv. He rode straight towards the foresters.

b. *Forester of the King of France:* an early title of the governor of Flanders.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 379 Flaunders . . . was i-ruled by þe kynges forsters. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxvi. 161 The ruler there of [Flanders] was callid the forester of the kyng of France.

†2. One versed in forest-craft. *Obs.*

c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1688) IV. 455 You are cryed up, my Lord, to be an excellent Horseman, Huntsman, Forester.

3. One who lives in a forest.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. ix. 15 Quillik thyng . . . firstest the wild forstaris fell To move debat, or make thare for battell. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* xxxii. *Paracensis* § 3. 11 Foresters and Bordurers, are not generally so civil, or reasonable, as might be wished. 1807 *WORDSW. White Pl.* reasonable, v. Above the loftiest ridge . . . Where foresters and shepherds dwell. 1821 *DWIGHT Trav.* II. 459 A considerable part of those, who begin the cultivation of the wilderness, may be denominated foresters, or Pioneers.

b. A bird or beast of the forest; *spece.* one of the rough ponies bred in the New Forest. In Australian use, the great kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*). 1630 *DENVANT Just Italian* v. Dram. Wks. 152 L 24 Each feather'd forrester roosts in my beard. 1713 *J. WARD True Amazons* 58 The Queen doth so far surpass þe for-jects in Shape and Beauty, as the finest Horse that ever ran on Banstead Downs, doth the most common Forester. 1840 *COWPER Prog. Err.* 362 Without discipline the forest child, Like a neglected forester, runs wild. 1795 *SOVEREIGNTY* 124 *Taan of Arv* viii. 281 He loved to see the dappled forest child, Vivacious fearless on their lair. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Crispin* 294 Vivian took his horse, an old forester, across it with ease. 1832 *BUSCHOP Van Diemen's Land* ii. 27 There are three or four varieties of kangaroos; of those most common are denominated the forester and brush kangaroo. 1890 *FREEMAN Miner's Right* xii. 181 A brace of sly 'forest' from the adjacent ranges.

c. A popular name of several moths of the family *Zygenidae*.

1819 *G. SAMUELLE Entomol. Compend.* 215 *h. Satia* (forester). 1867 *STANTON Brit. Butterflies & Moths* i. The Foresters and Burnets frequent dry grassy slopes.

d. = *forest-tree*.

1664 *EVELYN Nat. Hist.* (1729) 224 You may transpire not only any Fruit Tree, but remove also any of the

Foresters. 1664—*Sylvia* (1776) 38 Foresters, which only require diligent weeding and frequent cleansing till they are able to shift for themselves. 1840 *Poe Gold Bug Wks.* 1864 1. 63 The tulip-tree... the most magnificent of American foresters. 1893 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 22 July 751/3 A few fruit trees, and a few more arborescent foresters.

4. A member of the 'friendly society' known as the 'Ancient Order of Foresters'.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab. II.* 178 There are numerous benefit-clubs made up of working men of every description, such as Old Friends, Odd Fellows, Foresters [etc.]. 1875 *BRABROOK in Trul. Statist. Soc.* June 187 The Ancient Order of Foresters which has now... 276 districts [etc.].

5. Comb. forester oats (see quot.); forester sphinx (see quot. 1867).

1794 *HUTCHINSON Hist. Cumberland I.* 166 note, The tenants... pay forester oats... these oats were a duty paid to the forester [of Inglewood]. 1867 *STAINTON Brit. Butterflies & Moths* 123 *Procris statice*, the Forester Sphinx.

Hence **Forestership**, the office of forester.

1634 *COKE On Litt. iv.* lxxiii. (1648) 310 The Forestership is become void. 1886 *Athenaeum* 20 Nov. 672/3 It is now announced that he [Chaucer] held the forestership of North Petherton.

Forestful (fɒrɛstfʊl). [f. FOREST sb. + FUL.] As much or as many as a forest will hold.

1832 *Fraser's Mag. Iv.* 745 The roaring of a forest-full of shaggy monarchs. 1886 in *Advance* (Chicago) 30 Sept., The ladies wear whole forestfuls of birds on their bonnets.

Forestial (fɒrɛstjəl), a. [f. as prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to the forest.

1666 *BROOKHOUSE Temple Opened* 55. The Temporal Power is the Forrest, wh. encloses the Fruitful Field of the Church... Christ presides over the Forestial Kingdoms. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 320 One of the royal forestial demesnes of merry England.

† **Forestic**, a. Obs.—[f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1650 R. GENTILIUS tr. *Matevzi's Consid.* 181 The people of Rome... feared he would lose the beauty of his forestick horridness, by means of manuring.

† **Forestical**, a. Obs.—[f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1659 M. JAMES *Best Fee-simple* 21 A Country, in respect of the Sandy and Forestical part, affording such variety of pleasures.

Fore-stick (fɒrɛstɪk). U.S. [f. FORE- pref.]

The front stick lying on the anidrons in a wood fire. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* l. (1885) 26 The forestick and back-log of ancient days. 1878 Mrs. STOWE *Pogonuc P. ix.* 74 Backlog and forestick were soon piled.

Forestine (fɒrɛstɪn, -ɪn), a. [f. FOREST sb. + -INE.] Of or pertaining to forests.

1887 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* 166 Much more formidable forestine rodents. 1883 — in *Longm. Mag.* III. 288 We have only to suppose such a reptile to acquire forestine habits.

Forestish (fɒrɛstɪʃ), a. [f. FOREST sb. + -ISH.] Somewhat resembling a forest.

1815 *SIMOND Trul. Tour Gt. Brit. II.* 223 The country... begins to look forestish.

Forestless (fɒrɛstləs), a. [f. FOREST sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of forests, unwooded.

1824 *American IX.* 183 A forestless area of grass. 1885 tr. *Heidi's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 228 A substitute for firewood in the forestless south.

Fore-stone, -store; see FORE- pref. 5, b.

† **Forestop**, v. Obs. [f. FORE- pref. + STOP v.]

a. trans. To stop up in front. b. intr. or absol. To put in a stay or support for earth in advance of the work. Hence **Fore-stopping** vbl. sb.; in quot. *concr.*

1566 *DRANT Wail. Hierem. K v b.* He [God] hath forestoppe my pathes with stone. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* I ij. To Forestop with Polings driven down with care. *Ibid.* It may be put in without disturbing the fore-stopping.

† **Forestress**. Obs. [f. FORESTER + -ESS.] A female forester; a lady fond of hunting.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid ix.* xi. 23 Alcanor... Quham Hybera, the wild foresteres knaw. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 272 Diana the fair forestress. 1650 — *Strada's Low C. Warrers* i. 21 The Governess was much delighted in... Hunting, whereupon they... called her the Forestress.

† **Fore-stroke**. Obs. [f. FORE- pref.] A forward stroke (in bell-ringing and in sword-play).

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 96 If the forestroke give us but a little tick, the backstroke will be sure to give him a knocker. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 86 So must they successively strike one after another, both Forestroke and Backstroke, in a due Musical Time. 1688 *BUNYAN Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 64 God's word hath two edges; it can cut back-stroke and fore-stroke. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 237 He... draws his sword, with which, fore-stroke and back stroke, he cleaves the air.

attrib. 1726 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* xiv. 72 'Tis such fore-stroke and back-stroke play.

Forestry (fɒrɛstri). [ad. OF. *foresterie*, f. *forest* FOREST; or f. FOREST sb. + -RY. In sense 4 f. FOREST (E)B + -Y.]

1. *Sc. Law.* The privileges of a royal forest. b. An estate to which this privilege is attached.

1693 *VISCT. STAIR Instit. Law Scot.* ii. iii. § 67. 235 The King having... granted a Forestry to the Laird of Falsclay, 1751 L. BANKTON *Instit. Law Scot.* i. iii. 573 The lands must be erected into a free forestry. a 1763 *ERSKINE Instit. Law Scot.* ii. vi. § 24 Lands erected by the crown with the right of forestry had all the privileges of a King's forest. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. Guthrie) § 753 The right of forestry is not conferred by erection into a barony.

2. Wooded country; a vast extent of trees.

1823 *BYRON Juan x.* lxxxii, Lost amidst the forestry Of masts. 1865 *Morning Star* 20 May, Let this amphitheatre

be filled with a forestry of genealogical trees. 1879 *BROWNING Ivan Ivanovitch* 19 Through forestry right and left.

3. The science and art of forming and cultivating forests, management of growing timber.

1859 *TENNENT Ceylon II.* vii. v. 211 A knowledge of... forestry, pharmacy, and toxicology have each been demanded. 1881 *HORNE Fiji* 137 A person with a fair knowledge of forestry.

attrib. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 166 Forestry, fishery, and farm products. 1883 *Alanch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 5/5 Mr. Gladstone... has been engaged in forestry operations.

4. The principles and organization of the 'Ancient Order of Foresters'.

1861 *Morning Star* 21 Aug. 3 It is... about 30 years since forestry, in its present development, took its rise.

Fore-study, etc.: see FORE- pref. 2 a.

† **Foresty**, a. Obs. [f. FOREST + -Y.] Forest-like, covered with forests or woods.

1622 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xxiii. (1748) 341 When this whole country's face was forestry. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies ii.* (1662) 17 This Forestie-Ground.

Foret, obs. form of FERRET sb. 1 and 2.

Fore-tack (fɒrɛtæk). *Naut.* [f. FORE- pref. + TACK sb.] The rope by which the weather corner of the fore-sail is kept in place.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Aboard Main-Tack, aboard Fore-tack, a Lee the Helme. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 62 His foretack and all his braces being cut at the same time. 1859 M. SCOTT *Town Cringle's Log* xv. 368 He... got the fore tack on board again.

Fore-tackle, -tail: see FORE- pref. 3, d.

† **Foretake**, v. Obs. [f. FORE- pref. + TAKE v.] trans. To take beforehand: a. to anticipate; b. to assume beforehand, presuppose.

1588 *FRANCE Laviere Log.* ii. xvi. 113 Mans wit... now and then preventeth and foretaketh the conclusion. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 144 The places and bodies mov'd in them, are fore-taken to be altogether without parts.

Hence **Foretake'n** ppl. a., previously taken or adopted; **Foretaking** vbl. sb., the action of the vb.; also, previous capture.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 1090/2, I. declared what was happened... of maister Garret escape. He was glad, for he knewe of his foretaking. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 407 Yet remained these such footstepes of the foretaken opinion.

1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 15 There were foure severall kindes of legacies... by challenge, by condemnation, by suffering, by foretaking [per preceptionem]. 1618 *LATHAM 2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 8 Present cold, and foretaken or former heat. a 1657 *HAYWARD Fowr. F. Eliz.* (Camden) 9 Desiring them, that they would lay aside all foretaken conceits.

Foretalk, sb. rare. [f. FORE + TALK sb.] A preliminary talk or speech, introduction, preface.

1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding Pref.* (1611) 7 Your foretake, which is before the shewing of your Booke. 1879 *FURNIVALL Rep. E. E. T. S.* 9 Prof. Skeat has written an interesting foretalk to it.

So **Foretaking** vbl. sb.

1872 *FURNIVALL 3rd Rep. Chaucer Soc.* 12, I propose to keep this name of Chaucer's own [Preamble] for these foretakings of his fellows.

Fore-talon: see FORE- pref. 3 c.

Foretaste (fɒrɛtɛst), sb. [f. FORE- pref. + TASTE sb.] A taste beforehand; an anticipation, partial enjoyment in advance.

1435 *MISVN Fire of Love* ii. vii. 86 It is trowde of euerlastynges wetnes a fortaste. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. vii. It is... a manner of fortaste of be heavenly content. 1604 *BILSON Survey Table s.v. Hell.* The fortaste of iudgement in Hell, a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon Wks.* 1737 l. 37 It is the fore-taste of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xix. 123 This foretaste of the evils of war did not damp the general ardour. 1880 *DIXON Windsor* III. xxv. 248 The monster... trembled with a foretaste of the stake.

Foretaste (fɒrɛtɛst), v. Also 5 fortaste.

1. trans. To taste beforehand, have a foretaste of.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xviii. Felicitie... such as gode true cristen men abidin, & spirital men fortasth. 1526 [see the vbl. sb.]. a 1711 *KEN Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 92 Saints thus Celestial Joys foretaste. 1834 *GOOD Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 395 The Epicureans... foretasting the spirit of the Lavoisierian system... contended that it [heat] was a substance sui generis.

2. 'To taste before another' (J.).

1667 [see FORETASTED ppl. a.].

Hence **Foretasted** ppl. a.; **Foretasting** vbl. sb. and ppl. a. Also **Foretaster**.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 280 b. The foretastinges of y glory of heuen. 1632 *SHERWOOD A. foretaster, preguiste.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 922 Foretasted Fruit Profan'd first by the Serpent. a 1711 *KEN Hymns* Evang. Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 74 Give me... Of heav'nly Joys a sweet foretasting view.

† **Foreteach**, v. Obs. rare. [f. FORE- pref. + TEACH v.] trans. To teach beforehand.

1591 *GREENE Farwell to Folly Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 245 Euna... following nothing but what his husbande foreshewed and foretaught hir. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 126 Those few duties which nature herself hath foretaught us.

Hence **Foretaught** ppl. a., previously taught.

1534 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1346/7 Their foretaught and from time to time kept and continued faith. 1563 *Mirr. Mag. Blacksmith* xxxvi, Whose foretaught wylt of treason knoweth the payne. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vii. 18 The sacred thinges, and boly beastes foretaught.

† **Foreteam**. Obs.—[f. FORE- pref. + TEAM sb., misused in the sense of L. *temo*.] The front part of the pole of a chariot.

a 1611 *CHAPEMAN Hind vii.* 350 Their chariots in their foreteams [ἐν πρῶτῳ βύμῳ] broke.

Fore-teeth: see FORE-TOOTH.

Foretell (fɒrɛtɛl), v. Also 3 foretell, 7-9 foretel. [f. FORE- pref. + TELL v.]

1. trans. To tell of (an event, etc.) beforehand; to predict, prophesy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9265 (Cott.) Crist was for-tald wit prophete. 1639 A. WHEELLOCKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 158 Augustine fore-tould and threatened their death. 1727 *De Foe Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 42 These Magi... foretold things to come, or, at least, made the people believe so. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* iv. § 15 He foretells to them, that... in half an Hour they shall meet Men or Cattle. 1837 *WHIRWELL Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1857) I. 225 To whom the astrologers had foretold glorious old age. 1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* II. 1. 2 The object of the Pagan systems was to foretell the future.

b. Of things: To give notice of beforehand, indicate the approach of, foreshow.

1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 43 Thou, whose heauie Lookes foretell Some dreadfull story hanging on thy Tongue. 1672 *SIR W. PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 50 There is the Instrument to measure and foretell Frost and Snow. 1753 J. WARTON *Virgil* (Tr.), These illis prophetic signs have oft foretold. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* i. vii. (ed. 2) 144 A signal station, to foretell storms.

† 2. To tell (i.e. either inform or enjoin) beforehand. With sb. or clausus as second obj. (See TELL). Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14552 (Cott.) Pis was bi him he pain for-tald Thoru quam he wist he suld be sald. 1681 *LAMBARD Eiren.* ii. v. (1602) 168 If the maister, take his vssual seruants with him, not foretelling them what he intendeth to doe. 1590 *GREENE Monn.* R. (1616) 58 Had I beleueed what I was foretold. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 149 These our actors, (As I foretold you) were all Spirits. 1631 *WEBER Anc. Fnn. Mon.* 209 Hauing beene prophetically foretold that hee should die in Jerusalem. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Forkers are to be foretold that they give up goodde forefokells. a 1679 *HOARES Rhet.* iii. xii. 220 A Man is free to fore-tell, or not, what points he will insist upon.

† 3. intr. To utter prediction of, prophesy of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9858 (Cott.) Pis barn pat ysat of for-tald. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Aels* iii. 24 Al the Prophetes haue foretolde of these dayes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 242 To introduce One greater, of whose day he shall foretell.

Hence **Foretelling** vbl. sb., prediction, prophecy.

Foretelling ppl. a., that foretells. Also **Foreteller**, one who or that which foretells.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi Par. Luke* xxvii 176a, Of whom the foretellings of the prophetes doe make mencion. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Pronostiqueur*, a foreteller, a deuine which telleth thing to come. a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithfull* (1648) 201 If a man lie sicke, and they see death in his face, they call it the foretelling signe. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1737) vi. c. 357 Buds and blossoms are the foretellers of fruit. 1826 *MISS MIRROR Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 439 The genuine gipsy tact with which she adapted her foretellings to the age [etc.]... of her clients. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 252 There was scarcely a Roman family that did not keep or consult its own foreteller of the future.

Fore-tenant: see FORE- pref. 4.

Forethink (fɒrɛpiŋk). Also for- [OE. *foreþenc(e)an*, f. *FORE- pref.* + *þenc(e)an* TO THINK.]

† 1. trans. To consider or think out beforehand, contrive, plan. Obs.

c 897 K. *ELFRIC Gregory's Past.* xv. § 5. 95 Se laegrow sceal... foreþencan... ðæt he nane þinga ðæt ryht to siðe... ne bodige. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 845 (Cott.) Our lauerd had ransomed [man] On suilk a wis, als he for-thought. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* ii. civ. (1869) 141 Ther is no time no thing wel don... but it be forthout bi my wit. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 He long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king. 1587 *FLESHING Contin. Holmsheld* III. 1394/1 If he... did now forethink the treason. 1715 *ROWE Lady Jane Gray* iii. My brain forethought And fashion'd every action of my life.

absol. 1634 *FORP P. Warbeck* iv. iv. You're men know how to do, not to forethink.

2. To think of or contemplate beforehand; to anticipate in the mind, to presage (evil). Now rare.

1547-54 *BAULWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 106 Humility & gentleness will rather of a friend hope the best, then forethink the worst. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* iv. xxxvi, Oh how my dauncing heart leapes in my breast But to fore-thinke that noble tragedie. 1724 R. WELTON 28 *Disc.* 20 It [is] very unaccountable for a man so little to forethink what will shortly befall him. 1800 *MILNER, Lond. News* 4 Oct. 426/2 Each forethinks, as the full cups circle, how well he may take his next meal in Paradise.

† 3. intr. To think beforehand of. Obs.

1587 *GREENE Euphues his Censure Wks.* (Grosart) VI. 248 And at this time... men may forethink of, but not prevent. 1667 J. *SAUNDERS Myst. Rhet.* 62 That dost not forethink of the difficulty. 1703 J. J. NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 27 He could not make it without forethinking of it.

Hence **Forethinking** vbl. sb., forethought; also, † a contrivance, plot. **Forethinking** ppl. a. Also **Forethinker**, one who forethinks.

1632 [I. L.] *Womens Rights* 352 Felonies... forethinkings... and all that is against the Kings peace. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 360 Concerning which, conscientious and forethinking Men had very Melancholy Thoughts. 1846 *GROVE Greece* i. iii. 1. 102 Prometheus and Epimetheus the fore-thinker and the after-thinker. 1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* i. 182 Hope is the fire that the Forethinker stole.

Forethought (fɒrɛθɔt), sb. [f. FORE- pref. + THOUGHT sb.]

1. a. A thinking out or contriving beforehand. (*Crime, evil, etc.*) of forethought, premeditated.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27561 (Cott.) O nith cunns bitternes o thocht... wit wicked fore-thought And conspiraciun. 1692

True Order Studies 91 The children . . are forever questioning concerning the great lumps of pudding stone.

2. quasi-sb. Eternity, perpetuity.
1588 KINGSLEY *Forewell* 7 Make life, death, and that vast for-ever One grand sweet song. 1881 E. COXON *Basil* Pl. II. 232 This short for-ever of earth.

So **Forevermore** adv. : see EVERMORE I b.
1837 CARVILLE *Rev. Rev.* III. iv. viii. (1871) 170 Forewell forevermore, ye Girondins. 1872 LONGR. *Christus Introitus* 46 Forevermore, it shall be as it hath been heretofore.

Fore-view (fōr'vīū), sb. [f. **FORE**-pref. +

VIEW v.] A view beforehand, prospect, anticipation.
1831 E. IRVING *Let.* 17 Jan. in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* (1862) II. 170 In the foreview of it I ask your prayers. 1865 C. J. VAUGHAN *Plain Words on Chr. Living* 9 It was not the mere foreview of death which thus convulsed and agonized a brave and constant spirit.

† **Fore-view**, v. Obs. -1 [f. **FORE**-pref. +

VIEW v.] *trans.* To view or see beforehand.
1771 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1772 II. 260 To die, for both their parting Hour fore-view'd.

Fore-vouched, -vow, etc. : see **FORE**-pref.

† **Forewalker**. Obs. [f. **FORE**-pref. +

WALKER] = **FORERUNNER**.
1539 SIR T. MORE *Dyaloge* 126 a/s Antichrist (of whom these folke be y' for walkers). 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm.* Par. Mark i. 9 John the forewalker of Christe.

† **Forewall**. Obs. [f. **FORE**-pref. or **pref.**] A wall of defence; a wall or outwork raised to defend another.
1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 297 Syndon þa foreweallas fægre

3-septe . . of wolcna forw. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvi. 1 The wal and the fore wal [Vulg. *antemurale*]. 1609 BINTL (Douay) *Lam.* ii. 8 The forewal [Vulg. *antemurale*] hath mourned, and the wal is destroyed together.

† **Foreward**, sb. Obs. Forms: 2 foreward, 3-4 foreward(e), (3 voreward, 4 vorewardes), 3-6 forward(e), (5 forward). [OE. *foreward* str. fem., *foreward* wk. fem., f. **FORE**-pref. + *weard* str. fem. security, precaution; see **WARD** sb. Cf. Du. *voorwaarde*, ON. *forvordr.* An agreement, compact, covenant, promise.
O. E. Chron. an. x109 Dær wurden þa fore-wearda full worhte. c. 1205 LAV. 1091 Al þat forward was ileft. 1340 *Ayenb.* 215 Pet me makli uorewardes. c. 1450 *Chester Pl.*, *Deluge* 345 A forwarde now with this I make.

† **Foreward**, sb. Obs. Also 4-6 forward(e), 5 forward. [f. **FORE**-pref. + **WARD** sb.]
1. The first line of an army, vanguard, front. *In foreward* : in the van.
c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy iv. 1148 Nestor. Fare shall before the forward to lead. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 41 Fyrste of alle came the foreward with the Oryfame. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in *Ath. Garner* III. 62 Upon the side whereof our Foreward stood. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 617 After a short resistance hee discomfited the Foreward of King Richard. 1664 *Flodden F.* vi. 52 And, that in foreward with his Grace He should him find fit to fight.

Fig. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Univ.* Jewel iii. 90 M. Iuell hath made but a simple brauerie in this foreward of his doctours. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* iii. xii. (Arb.) 176 This one word . . placed in the foreward.
2. The command of the van; a position in the van.
c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 502 King Lukaser . . shalle have the Fowarde. *Ibid.* 732. c. 1460 *Ottobourne* 102 in *Percy's Reliq.*, Thou arte my eme. The forward I gye to the. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 7 The forward in all battels belongeth to them.
Fig. 1555 HOOPER in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 122 Doubtles it is a singular fauour of God . . to geue you this forward and preminence.

Hence **Fore-warde**, one of the foreward or vanguard.
1560 SPERO *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. v. § 5, 192 Caligula . . lost the defense of his fore-warde, and the straitnesse of the place permitted not his gard to follow.
† **Foreward**, v. Obs. -1 [f. **FORE**-pref. + **WARD** v.] *trans.* To guard, or fortify in front.
1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 87 Which she hath so forewarded againe with a counter-scarfe.

Forewarn (fōr'wōrn), v. [f. **FORE**-pref. + **WARN** v.]
1. *trans.* To warn, caution, or admonish beforehand; also, to give previous notice to. Const. of, to with inf., or that with obj. sentence.
c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 96 þe bisshopp pouht treson, for warned was Henry. 1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm.* Par. John xvi. 4, I thought mete to fore-warne you hereof. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 17 We were fore-warned of your coming, And shut the gates. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 41 The . . Arch-angel had forewarn'd Adam . . to beware Apostasie. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 60 As Samuel forewarns the People that theirs would degenerate into . . Tyranny. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 101 That which I have told, and forewarned you of. 1836 H. COLENGER *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 27 Their . . member forewarns them of the difficulties likely to stand in their way.

absol. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Reliq.* 1. 110 He fore-shews that many should come in his name . . and forewarns to beware of them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 507 But in this room, as they forewarn, Viles shall succeed for teachers. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 360 The progress of a cyclone may be telegraphed, and might secure many a ship from danger by forewarning.

2. *trans.* To pass away, perish, decay.
O. E. Chron. an. 910 Hi þær mæst ealle siððan forforon. *Ibid.* an. 1001 Sco scip fyrdre . . æl mæst earmlice forfor. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Pet folc was welnech, but he drinkeles. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3018 To-morrowe, mygen vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *mugen* vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 478 Thys lord the brywys . . saw all the kynryk swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt.

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4. *trans.* To pass away, perish, decay.
O. E. Chron. an. 910 Hi þær mæst ealle siððan forforon. *Ibid.* an. 1001 Sco scip fyrdre . . æl mæst earmlice forfor. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Pet folc was welnech, but he drinkeles. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3018 To-morrowe, mygen vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *mugen* vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 478 Thys lord the brywys . . saw all the kynryk swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt.

5. *trans.* To pass away, perish, decay.
O. E. Chron. an. 910 Hi þær mæst ealle siððan forforon. *Ibid.* an. 1001 Sco scip fyrdre . . æl mæst earmlice forfor. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Pet folc was welnech, but he drinkeles. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3018 To-morrowe, mygen vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *mugen* vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 478 Thys lord the brywys . . saw all the kynryk swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt.

6. *trans.* To pass away, perish, decay.
O. E. Chron. an. 910 Hi þær mæst ealle siððan forforon. *Ibid.* an. 1001 Sco scip fyrdre . . æl mæst earmlice forfor. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Pet folc was welnech, but he drinkeles. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3018 To-morrowe, mygen vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *mugen* vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 478 Thys lord the brywys . . saw all the kynryk swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt.

7. *trans.* To pass away, perish, decay.
O. E. Chron. an. 910 Hi þær mæst ealle siððan forforon. *Ibid.* an. 1001 Sco scip fyrdre . . æl mæst earmlice forfor. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Pet folc was welnech, but he drinkeles. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3018 To-morrowe, mygen vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *mugen* vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 478 Thys lord the brywys . . saw all the kynryk swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt.

8. *trans.* To pass away, perish, decay.
O. E. Chron. an. 910 Hi þær mæst ealle siððan forforon. *Ibid.* an. 1001 Sco scip fyrdre . . æl mæst earmlice forfor. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Pet folc was welnech, but he drinkeles. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3018 To-morrowe, mygen vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *mugen* vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 478 Thys lord the brywys . . saw all the kynryk swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt.

9. *trans.* To pass away, perish, decay.
O. E. Chron. an. 910 Hi þær mæst ealle siððan forforon. *Ibid.* an. 1001 Sco scip fyrdre . . æl mæst earmlice forfor. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Pet folc was welnech, but he drinkeles. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3018 To-morrowe, mygen vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *mugen* vi-pharen, Egyptes erfal saild for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 478 Thys lord the brywys . . saw all the kynryk swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt. c. 1420 *Pallad. in Hous.* iv. 951 They seynge swa forfaryt.

Forewarn: see **FORWARN** Obs., to prohibit.

Forewarner (fōr'wōrn), [f. **FOREWARN** v. + **ER** -1.] One who or that which forewarns.

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 43 The forewarners of variante tempeste to coue. 1566 (title) *Sir Walter Rawleigh's Ghost* or England's Forewarmer. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* II. 87 It may indeed be made a question, whether this fiery vengeance . . will not precede the general conflagration, as a fore-runner and forewarmer to the world. 1842 LYTON *Zanoni* vi. v. There both Mother and Forewarmer stood.

Forewarning (fōr'wōrn), vbl. sb. [f. as

prec. + **ING** -1.] A warning beforehand.
1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm.* Par. Mark i. 15 To geue them forewarning y^t Messias & the kyngdome of God were at hand. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 1 They had no forwarnyng and information . . whereto his doctrine tended. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 323 That wise forewarning of Gamaliel. 1848 LYTON *Harold* viii. iv, Edward's sinister forewarnings.

Forewarning, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + **ING** -2.] That forewarns, in senses of the vb.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 193 My presigntific speach, and forewarning watchwordes, were counted unworthy credite. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 181 These offences might be made exemplary, and forwarnyng to other men. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl. 348 Tom heard the message with a forewarning heart.

Hence **Forewarningly** adv.

1539 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 43/s As sings the swan with parting breath, So I to thee . . Forewarningly.

Fore-way, -wedge, etc. : see **FORE**-pref.

† **Fore-while**. Obs. rare. [f. **FORE**-pref. +

WHILE sb.] The space of time or interval before a future event happens.
1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 256 Let us consult yet, in this long forewhile, How to ourselves we may prevent this ill.

† **Fore-wind**. Obs. Also for- [f. **FORE**-pref. +

WIND sb. Cf. Du. *voorwind*.] A wind that blows a ship forward on her course, a favourable wind.
1561 EOE *Arte Navis*. Aijh. They founde it to serue with a forewynde. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons Wars* iv. xix. A for-wind now for Harwich fyll blowes. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* i. 46/s A good forewind Apollo with them sent.

Fig. 1682 S. PORAGGE *Medal Rev.* 104 All with the fore-wind of Religion Saile.
Fore-winning: see **FORE**-pref. 5.
† **Fore-wise**. Obs. [f. **FORE**-pref. + **WISE**.] Wise beforehand, prescient, far-seeing.
c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 3950 Wise of his dedis, In fele thinges forwise, & a fer caster.

So **Fore-wisdom**, prescience, forethought.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 20 What providence and forewisdomed did he use. 1881 BEREFS. HOPE *Brandreth* I. xvi. 252 The husband who devises this ingenious proof of confidence is well advised in his forewisdom.
† **Fore-wit**, sb. Obs. Also 4-6 forwit. [f. **FORE**-pref. + **WIT**.]
1. **Fore-knowledge**, foresight, prudence.
1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 166 Seynt Gregorie . . had a gode forwit. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. (Arb.) 16 Things . . with a forwyte kepte in store. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 15 Yet is one gode forewit worth two after wits. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. lix. 292 Had the fore-wit of the Aramites bene as good as their after-wit.

2. A leading 'wit', a leader in matters of taste or literature.

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ProL. 41 Nor that the Fore-wits that would draw the rest Vnto their liking, always like the best.

† **Fore-wit**, v. Obs. Pres. 1st, 3rd sing. -wot. Also for- [f. **FORE**-pref. + **WIT** v.], **FORE**-pref., **FOR**-pref. + **WIT** v.] *trans.* To know beforehand.
c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 5 On þam hean sceopende þe call forewit hu ðil geweorþan secal. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1043 (1071) Thilke sovereyn purveyaunce, That forwot alle, withouten ignorance. c. 1384 — *H. Fame* (Sk.) 45 If the soule . . be so parfit . . That hit forwot that is to come. c. 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1532) 352 God by necessite forwote all thynges comyng.

Hence **Fore-witting** vbl. sb., fore-knowledge. Also **Fore-witter**, one who knows beforehand.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 178 God byholder and forwiter of alle þinges dwellib above. c. 1386 — *Nun's Pr.* T. 423 Goddis worthy forwetyng Streigneth me needely for to do a thing.

Forewoman (fōr'wōmān), pl. -women

(-wimen). [f. **FORE**-pref. + **WOMAN**.] A woman

who acts as chief of other women: a. in a jury of matrons; b. in a shop or department.
1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 p. 1 The learned Androgyne, that would make a good Fore-woman of the Pannel. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 216 If the Forewoman shall say, She is with quick Child . . then [etc.]. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* x. Miss Knag, the forewoman, shall have directions to try you with some easy work at first. 1869 MRS. PALMER *Lace* vii. 109 There were only three forewomen and sixty-three lace-makers.

Forewonted: see **FORE**-pref. 2 b.

Foreword (fōr'wōrd), [f. **FORE**-pref. +

WORD. Cf. Ger. *vorwort*.] A word said before something else; hence, an introduction, a preface.
1842 DASENT *Int. Prose or Younger Edda* Pref. 6 The Translator . . has felt no hesitation in placing the 'Foreword to the Edda' . . at the end of the volume. 1868 FURNIVAL (title), The Babees Book, etc. . . with some Forewords on Education in early England. 1879 19th Cent. June 1902 After these few forewords I will quote the letter. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* v. All the dancing, courting, pretty

speeches, and tender looks, meant ooly the fore-words of Love in earnest.

† **Forework**. Obs. [f. **FORE**-pref. + **WORK**

sb.] A 'work' or defensive structure in the front of a building or fortified place.

1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 334 The bigging of the fore work of Dunbar. 1590 *Act. in Lib. Cart. S. Crucis* (1840) lvi. To Walter Merlioun, mason, in part payment of his task of the foirwerk and the oew hall in Haltrydous.

Fore-world (fōr'wōrld), [f. **FORE**-pref. +

WORLD. Cf. Ger. *vorwelt*.] The primeval world.
1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 517 Monuments of the Fore-world. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. 324 It were as wise to bring from Ararat The fore-world's wood to build the magic pile. 1849 *Reverberations* II. 95 From the Fore-world's chaotic night, Gleaning and streaming into light.

Fore-write (fōr'wraɪt), v. [f. **FORE**-pref. +

WRITE.] *trans.* To write before or beforehand.
1634 *Forew. P. Warbeck* II. iii. Time alone debates Quarrels forewrit in the book of fate. 1872 LONGF. *Dir. Trag.* 1. *Marriage in Cana*, What is to be Hath been fore-written in the thought divine From the beginning.

Hence **Fore-written** (-of) ppl. a. Also **Fore-**

writ, something written before, a title; † **Fore-writer**, one who writes, or has written, beforehand.
c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1243 As for ryme or reson, þe forewryter was not to blame, For as he founde hit afore him, so wrote he þe same. 1560-78 Bk. *Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 37 The fore-written Provinces. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 149/28 Y^e Forewrit, titulus, prescriptum. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 13 By the probable assertions of the best forewriters. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 214 The forewriten of Bishop of Norwich. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Cons.* III. (1654) 207 Such, as must have their grounds from fore-written truths. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 47/s The forewritten hour.

Fore-wrought: see **FORE**-pref. 2 b.

Fore-yard (fōr'jard), [f. **FORE**-pref. +

YARD 1.] The yard or court in front of a building.
1388 WYCLIF *Ezech.* x. 4 The halle [v.r. forgerde; L. *atrium*], 1440-30 *Lay Folks Prayer Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 46 In the forgyrdis of the hous of oure God. 1699 S. SEWALL *Diary* 21 June (1878) I. 498 A Pack of Cards are found strawed over my fore-yard. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 288 She would not come in, but sat fretting on a Seat in the Fore-yard. 1860 J. WHITE *Hit. France* (ed. 2) 90 Where gentle lawns sloping downward from the door must be converted into a foreyard.
Fore-yard 2 (fōr'jard), [f. **FORE**-pref. + **YARD** 2.] 1. *Naut.* 'The lowest yard on the foremast' (W. C. Russell).
1617 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* III. 16 The fore yard (must be) 19 yards long, and 15 inches diameter or thick. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 145 Her Fore-top-mast broke short, and in its Fall, meeting with the Fore-yard broke it in the Slings. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* ix. (1855) 91 At sea, when the bell is struck at noon, the sun is said to be 'over the fore-yard'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 6 After toiling on the foreyard in a violent night-squall.

† 2. pl. = **ANTENNAE**. Obs.

1658 ROWLAND *Nouet's Theat. Ins.* 937 The fore-yards are thin, black and short.

Fore-year: see **FORE**-pref. 4, b.

† **Forfaint**, a. Obs. [f. **FOR**-pref. 1 + **FAINT** a.]

Very faint. So † **Forfainted** ppl. a.

14. . . Why I can't be a Nun 112 in E. E. P. (1862) 141 At that worde for-feynte I fyll. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* Mag. xv. With that worde of sorrowe all forfaynt She looked up. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierem.* 3 For food to theyr forfainted soules.

Forfalt, -fault, -faute: see **FORFEIT**.

† **Forfamel**, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. **FOR**-pref. 1

+ **famel**, ad. OF. *fameil*-re to be hungry.] Only

in *pa. pple.*: Starved to death.

c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 2282 He charged hem to wacche wel all aboute That thay for-famelid night dýe.

† **Forfang**, -feng. Obs. [OE. *for(c)fang*, *feng*, f. **FOR**-pref. + **FANO**, *FENG* sb.]

1. OE. *Law*. A rescuing of stolen property; the reward for this.

a. 1000 *Lawes* III. Be forstolenes monnes forfenge.

a. 1000 *Lawes* III. Be forstolenes monnes forfenge.

ostell. 15. *Merchant & his Son* in Hazl. E. P. 1. 142 For-faren wyth the fyre stynk. 1787 *Burns Brigs of Ayr* 109 Wt crazy eild I'm sair forfaren. a 1810 TANNHILL *Kilbuckton Wedding Poems* (1846) 139 Though sair for-faire. He vows that he'll wallop twa sets with the howdie.

2. *trans.* To cause to perish, destroy.
a 1000 *Laws Edw. & Guth.* § 11 On earde forfare (man) hy mid ealle. c 1205 *LAV.* 21454 Wulleð Romleode. for-faren v mid fehte. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 Two bussess wer forfaren. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 58 A worme had forfaren these pepyns and corrupted them withynne. c 1450 *Bk. Curlysse* 220 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 305 Three emys. per are, Pat coueyeten alle men to for-fare. The deuyl, be flesche, be worlde also. a 1605 *POLWART Flying W. Montgomerie* 48 Make obediens in time, for feare leist I forfaire thee.

3. By Skene associated with F. *forfaire*, med. L. *forisfacere*. (See quot.)

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Forisfactum*, It is taken for fornication committed be ane woman to for-fair, or abuse her bodie. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 39 Women . . gif they forfair or abuse their bodies in fornication . . sall be disherished.

† **Forfare**, v. 2. *Obs.* [f. FOR-*pref.* + FARE v.] *trans.* To pass along (a way, etc.) before others.
O. E. *Chron.* an. 897 For foron him þone muðan foran on utere. c 1205 *LAV.* 27373 What beoð þeos ut-inzen þa pisne wet us habbeoð for-waren (c 1215 forfare).

Forfars (fɔrˈfɑːz). [f. *Forfar* the name of the Scotch county in which it is chiefly made.]

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Forfars* a coarse, heavy description of linen cloth, made of unbleached flax.

Forfast (ed, -fastened, -fatted: see FOR-*pref.* 1

† **Forfaultry, forfeaultry**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *forfaull*, FORFEIT sb. + -RY.] = FORFEITURE.

c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 41 A sufficient cause to tyme his life. . . and deservin forfeultry. 1676 W. Row *Contu. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 367 The Lord Warriston being summoned under pain of forfeultry.

† **Forfear**, v. *Obs.* [f. FOR-*pref.* + FEAR v.]

trans. To terrify. Only in pa. pple., which often coincides in sense with the phrase *forferd*: see FERD sb. 2. Const. with of or subord. cl.

c 1200 ORMIN 674 3iff he seþ þatt mann iss oħt forfærded of his sibbe. c 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 3078 He slogh him some that ilk day, Forfered that he sold oħt-say. c 1386 CHAUCER *Ser. 7*, 519 Myn here. . . For-færed of his deeth. . . Graunted him loue. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gau.* 1679 He sperd his yate, and in he ran, For fered of that wode man.

For-feebled: see FOR-*pref.* 1 g.

Forfeit (fɔrˈfɛɪt), sb. Forms: a. 4-5 forfet(t), (4-5) furfatt, -fet, 6 forfæct, forfaicete), 4-6 forfaite, -ayt(t), -eite, -ete, -eyte, 6- forfeit. β. Sc. 6 foir-, forfalt, -fault, 7 forfaute. [a. OF. *forfeit*, *forfait* = med. L. *foris factum* trespass, fine, neut. pa. pple. of *foris facere* to transgress, f. *foris* outside (see FOR-*pref.* 3) + *facere* to do. The Sc. forms β are corrupted by assimilation to *faul* or *fault*.]

† 1. A misdeed, crime, offence, transgression; hence, wilful injury. Also with of: Transgression against or in respect of, breach or violation of. *Obs.*
In *forfaul* (Sc. Law): under charge of wrong doing, guilty of breacking the law. (Jam.)

o. a 1300 *Cursor* 15814 (Cott.) Petre was in hand nummen for forfalt he had don. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 That he the forfete of luxure Shall tempre and reule. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Cr.* xcii. Thus were that wrangit that did not forfet. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 53 Ye may frely. . . ete them withoute any forfayte. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* E. v. Men ought well to kepe him self from the forfalt of maryage. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* M. Aurel. (1546) Cijj. The Censure. . . dayly toke hede to the forfaytes done. 1668 TENNILE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1732 II. 90 No. . . Corruption of Ministers, can preserve them long from paying what they owe to any Forfeits of their Duty.

β. 14. — *tr.* *Burgh Lawis* c. 12 in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I. 336 Gif any man or any woman in the burgh be in forfaute of brede or ale [sit in *forisfacto* de pane vel cervisia] . . gif he falsis twis he sall be chastyete twis for his forfaute. 1572 *Lament Lady Scot.* 373 in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 253 Thir forfaits that I haue done rehers, That lords, lairds, ladys and lawers dois exerce.

2. Something to which the right is lost by the commission of a crime or fault; hence, a penal fine, a penalty for breach of contract or neglect of duty. Phr. To take (the) forfeit of, to pay (the) forfeit (lit. and fig.).

c 1450 *Bk. Curlysse* 577, in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 318 Of þe lordes courtes and forfeits. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlxi. 179 They taken the goodes. . . and lete hem calle his forfayte. 1538 FITZGER. *Jut. Peas* 38b, The forfayt therof is al the pewter and brasse so east and wrought. 1555 WATKIN *Parde Faciens* t. v. 70 The forfeit for non payment of the lone. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 207, I craue the Law. The penallie and forfeite of my bond. 1645 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nl. Walker* iv. Thou hast undone a faithful Gentleman, By taking forfeit of his Land. 1713 YOUNG *Force Relig.* II. 62 Life is a forfeit we must shortly pay. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xviii. To be free of the transaction, I this mornin offered to pay half forfeit, 1857 BECKET *Civilis*. I. viii. 543 The forfeit incurred by these illustrious thinkers who [etc.].

β. *trans.* of a person.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. ii. 167 Claudio. . . is no greater forfeit to the law than Angelo.

3. A trivial mulct or fine imposed, e.g., for breach of some rule or by-law in a tavern parlour, a club, etc. Also, in certain games, an article (usually

something carried on the person) which a player gives up by way of penalty for making some mistake, and which he afterwards redeems by performing some judicious task.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. 323 The strong Statutes Stand like the forfeites in a Barbers shop. As much in mocke, as make. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. n. 395 No more than the forfeits in a barbers shop, where a Gentlemans pleasure is all the obligation to pay. 1660-1 *PERYS Diary* 4 Feb., And here I took pleasure to take forfeits of the ladies. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 175 The . . . Wits shall frequent Forfeits pay. 1766 GOLOSOM *Vic. W.* ii, Walking out, drinking tea, country dances, and forfeits, shortened the rest of the day. 1814 SCOTT *Waverl.* lxxxix, We played the game boldly, and the forfeit shall be paid. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xviii, Wc., beguile the time with forfeits and old stories. 1865 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* xxxii, In the games of forfeit, he played his part.

4. [from the vb.] The losing of something by way of penalty: = FORFEITURE.

To set to forfeit (Sc. Law): to attain, outlaw.

a. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 177 To give. . . and to withdræw The forfeit of a mannes life. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Cr.* cxxix, Vertu sall be the cause of thy forfeit. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 212, I will be bound to pay it. . . On forfeit of my hands, my head, my heart. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* i, That he our deadly forfeit should release. 1644 — *Edm.* Wks. (1847) 98/4 You would to the forfeit of your own discerning ability, impose on me [etc.]. 1716 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Bristol* 2d Aug., Debts. . . they could clear no other way but by the forfeit of their honour.

β. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron.* Scot. xiii. xv, Eflir his forfalt, the constabill was geyuyn to the Hayis of Arrol. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamaceon* Wks. (1892) 46 Yo parliament set to forfalt sic lordis as had fled in England.

Forfeit (fɔrˈfɛɪt), a. Forms: see prec. [ad. OF. *forfait*, pa. pple. of *forfaire* = late L. *forisfacere*: see prec. In early use serving as pa. pple. of next.]

That has been lost or has to be given up as the penalty of a crime or fault or breach of engagement. Const. *to till, to, unto*.

a. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 194 That ye this thing no lenger let, So that your life be nought forfeit. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. viii, 716 Hale he tuk in til Ethebet As þai had fallyne til hym forfet. 1538 FITZGER. *Jut. Peas* (1514) 38 b, The value of this is forfayt, halfe to the syndours or serchers therof. 1594 PLAT *Geuvelho*, i. 5, Forfeit and confiscate vnto the crowne. 1601 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cleo.* iv. iii. 216 His braines are forfeite to the next tile that falk. 1608 MARKHAM & MACHIN *Dumb Knight* v. 3, This monster. . . Whose forfeit life is witness to his shame. 1699 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 711 And his long Toils were forfeit for a Look. 1735 SONNEVILLE *Class* vii. 63 Behold the just Avenger, swift to seize His forfeit Head. 1827 HALL *Scott. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 110 These have half redempted his forfeit fame. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 43 The wish To tread the forfeit Paradise. 1859 GLASSCOCK *Horace's Odes* iii. ix, My forfeit life I'll freely give. So she, my better life, may live. β. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Cr.* cxlii, All though my lyf suld forfalt be therefore.

Forfeit (fɔrˈfɛɪt), v. Forms: a. *Inf.* 4-6 forfet(e), -yn, 5-6 -fett(e), (5 -feyt), 5-7 forfalt(e), 5-6 -fayt(e), -feyt, (5 -fite, 6 -fyt, -fect, -foict), 6 Sc. forfate, -fit, 6- forfeit. *Pa. l.* and *pa. pple.* -ed. Also *pa. l.* 5 forfeit(e); *pa. pple.* 4-5 forfet(e), 6 -feyte (see FORFEIT a.). β. Sc. 4-7 forfalt, 6-9 forfaul, 7-9 forefaul; *pa. pple.* 4 forfalt, 5 forfaul. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To do amiss, sin, transgress. *Obs.*

a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviiiij, 119 Ich tollde alle the sengers of the for-fetand [L. *foravanciant*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. v. 109 And all this suffred Ihesu crist þat neuere forfeted. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (D. de W.) l. ii. 91 They forfete lyghly agens the fyrste commandment. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arct. Lyst.* *Brit.* (1814) 348 Ye saye y^e hath forfeyte with this knight; for he can not forfeyte with her, but y^e she must be accorded with him.

β. *trans.* To transgress against, violate (one's faith or oath). *rare*.

[So OF. *forfaire*: but there is an admixture of sense 2.] 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia* Pol. 28 Having known so notoriously to forfeit your Faith. 1800 *tr. Invisible Man* II. 208 You have received my oath; I am incapable of forfeiting it.

2. *trans.* To lose, lose the right to; to render oneself liable to be deprived of (something); also, to have to pay (a sum of money) in consequence of a crime, offence, breach of duty, or engagement. Const. *to* (the receiver). a. in a strictly legal sense.

a. 1466 *Mann & Housch. Exp.* 176 They schal kontente me fore my parte of skenes that were forfeyted. 1511. II. 1581 MULCASTER *Positiens* xxxviii. (1887) 152 Neither he, ne yet his parentes, can forsake their prince, wpon any colour without forfauing more than a quarters scholshire. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* xl Wks. 1872-5 II. 88 The House adjourned till Wedne-day fortnight. . . every one absent to forfeit five pounds. 1723 *De For Col. Jack* (1840) 242 My life and effects were all forfeited to the English government. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Drives* II. 251 The Court held the estate not to be forfeited by non-performance. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i. 25 You forget what you forfeit, if you have your indentures broke.

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 75 That ather . . . suld forfalt all in the kingis hand. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 13 They sall fine and forfalt all their cattell. 1688 *Ess. Magist.* *tracy in Harl. Misc.* I. 5 Whoever goes about to subvert . . . forfeits his own title. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 339 Such . . . should for that time forfeit their part in the settlement of a parish.

β. *gen.* To lose by misconduct.
13. — *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 638 Onre forme-fader hit con for-fete þurȝ an apple. c 1400 *Deit.* *Tray* 4450 To forfet þat

faire place & offense make. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1632) 1147 Wee had. . . forfeited it [Calais] so that we could enter into no sort of Article of peace. 1770 BUTTS *Pres. Discout.* Wks. 1808 II. 302 The first franchise of an Englishman. . . is to be forfeited for some offence no man knows. 1847 HAMILTON *Rev. & Pm.* vi. (1853) 263 The angels forfeited all happiness. . . when they sinned. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xxv. 298 He had done nothing to forfeit her love.

c. In wider sense: To lose or give up, as a necessary consequence.

1. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 437 Are I be fechyde wyth force, cr forfeite my landes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 27, So should we save a valiant gentleman, By forfeiting 2 traitor and a coward. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 197 But shall we therefore forfeit our knowledge because some men cannot containe their lewd and inordinate affections? 1802 *Med. Jurl.* 389 Nor can any one regulate his professional conduct by it, without forfeiting all claim to consistency. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 310 The moral sentiment. . . never forfeits its supremacy. 1871 NARPEYS *Pres. & Cure Dis.* i. viii. 231 The liquid forfeit part of its strength on exposure to the air.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To incur the penalty of forfeiture or (obs.) confiscation.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 124 It shall be reckoned a neglect of her business, and she shall forfeit accordingly. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* 1. 2 The Family remained in peaceable possession of this Estate. . . until the War. . . when . . . they forfeited, and were driven to shift for themselves.

3. Of the executive power: a. To subject (land, etc.) to forfeiture; to confiscate. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 5 Your housis shuln be maad common, or forfeyt (Vulg. *publicantur*). 1611 BURE *Esra* x. 8 All his substance should be forfeited. 1790 DRYDEN *Pr. Fables* (Globe) 495 Let them be staved or forfeited, like counterbanded goods.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xxi. 499 All his land was seih, and forfalt to the kyng. a 1834 SURTEES *Poem* in *Taylor & Life* (Surtees) 246 If thou wilt not ride with us, Yet shall thy lands forfaulbe be. 1895 CROCKET *Mosses* 163 As for Earlsoun, we heard it was to be forfeited very soon.

b. Chiefly Sc. To subject (a person) to forfeiture or confiscation (of estates, etc.); to confiscate the estates of. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a. 1. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1155 We mone be forfeted in faith, and flemeye for ever! 1505 EARL of BESFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 209 That the Earles. . . shold have byne forfeyt yf the kinge could not be perswaded. 1639 DRYDEN, or HAWTH. *Queries of State* Wks. (1711) 177 Whether it be lawfull to proscribe and forfeit country-men. 1707 Dk. ARHOL in *Vulphoe* 20 It is the height of Injustice. . . to forfeit any person without a Hainous Crime. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxix, With the purpose of forfeiting and fining such men of property whom [etc.]. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. 236 Seventy individuals. . . were forfeited for their adherence to the King.

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 637 The Thane of Calder for treassoun and cryme Forfaltit wes. 1567 *Sair. Poems Reform.* iii. 201 Quha did forfalt him the his land and rent. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 71 The regent, causit forfalt my Lord Floyding. 1676 W. Row *Contu. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 350 The Parliament did forfalt all those that were upon that jury. 1755 CARLE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 284 The Scotch parliament. . . forfeuled general Ruthven for refusing to surrender the castle of Edinburgh.

† 4. To exact a forfeit or fine from. Also *absol.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, With extorcion, cozening, forfeiting, I fill'd the jails with bankrupts. 1757 FIELING *Paquin* i, I dare not go into the Green-room; I shall be forfeited if I go in there.

† 5. To cause the forfeiture, loss, or ruin of. *Obs.*

a. a 1611 BRAUN, & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i, Such another forfeyfulness Forfeits your wife. 1670 DRYDEN *Con. Grand* i. 1. Outrage unpunish'd when a Prince is by, Forfeits to Scorn the Rights of Majesty. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Canden) I. 62 Any Practice of this kind would immediately forfeit their commands. 1679 L. ADDISON *Mohammedan* 29 This had utterly forfeited him the reputation of a Prophet. 1704-5 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 25 Jan. in *Pope's Wks.* (1737) V. 4 Your good wit never forfeited your good judgment but in your partiality to me and mine. β. 1639 CHAS. I. *Declar. Tinnis* Scot. Wks. 361 Albeit . . . yet that doth not. . . forfealt the Kirk's right.

Forfeitable (fɔrˈfɛɪtəb'l), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE] Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 Them [goods] that be for-fettable by the lawe. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 64, § 6 All Castels. . . be not. . . forfeitable in any wise to the Kyng. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 247 Neither the charter of the city of London or of any other corporation is forfeitable by law. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 133 A moiety of a husband's lands. . . forfeitable by incontinency. 1841 *Fair's Mag.* XXIII. 385 The lives of these official Shylocks were forfeitable. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 9 Feb. 31/2 The Interest of the tenant. . . becomes forfeitable.

Hence **Forfeitableness**. 1727-36 in *Bailey*.

Forfeited (fɔrˈfɛɪtɪd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED] In senses of the verb.

a. 1530 *Act 2d Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Al issues forfeited for . . . and amerciaments affiered. 1752 *Scots Mag.* Nov. 117, 1554/2 His family, as being. . . connected with the forfeit person, would be . . . suspected. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 272 They determined to vest in the trustees of the forfeited lands an estate. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 11 He's a forfeited rebel.

β. 1687 *Crim. Lett. agst. Burnet* in *Burnet Six Papers* 54 Forfeited Traitors. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. v. (1743) 381 His deputy holding in his place, one escheator of the arms of the forfeited person.

Forfeiter (fɔrˈfɛɪtɪz), s. [f. as prec. + -ER] One who forfeits: + a. An evil-doer. β. One who forfeits (property, etc.) or incurs forfeiture.
1. a 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvii, 23 Offset . . . to done execucion of lawe vpon forfeitours. c 1490 *Fair's*

Letl. III. 365 Mysdoers and forfaytours, as wesells [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 38 Though forfeytours you cast in prison. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 607 Their forfeit is a double mulct and losse to the forfeiter. 1848 CRAIG, *Forfeiter*, one who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond. B. 1535 STEWART *Crown Scot.* II. 544 Their freindis als for the forfeit forzet he nocht, into the tyme that the forfaytours inbrocht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 262 Desperance was founde ane Forfaytoure.

Forfeiting (*fɔrˈfɛɪtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FORFEIT.

a. 1540 *Promp. Parv.* 1721 Forfeytynge. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compt.* 1. The forfeiting of the londes. of traytours. B. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 56 Als he gat Setoun out of hands, From forfayting he sauit his lands. 1584 LD. HUNSDANE to Sir F. Walsingham in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) IV. 173 That there may be nothing done. for the forfeit of their livings and goods. 1884 *Gd. Words* Nov. 75/2 The forfeit of Patrick, Earl of Orkney.

Forfeiting (*fɔrˈfɛɪtɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That forfeits, or incurs forfeiture.

1791 *Newtie Tour Eng. & Scot.* 277 The heirs of the forfeiting families. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 272 An estate greater than had ever belonged to the forfeiting landholders.

† **Forfeiturement.** *Obs. rare* -1. In 6 forfeiturement. [f. FORFEIT v. + -MENT.] Something paid by way of forfeit; a penalty.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* II. i. 17 Manie a Lollard would in forfeiturement Beare paper-fagots on the pavement.

Forfeiture (*fɔrˈfɛɪtʃə*). Forms: see FORFEIT.

[a. OF. *forfeiture*, *forfeiture*, f. *forfait* FORFEIT sb.]

† 1. Transgression or violation of a law; crime, sin; *spec.* in *Latw. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Lvu.* (1880) 348 Hereof schulden men not fayle wipouten greet forfeiture. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* [xxiii. (Percy Soc.) 28] When I am to forfeiture, A contrite heart I offer to the. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 59 To do a thing against or without Law or Custome, and that legally is called a forfeiture.

† b. In weaker sense: A breach of rules. *Obs.* 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 134 If . . . he touch the shoulder . . . with any other thing than his knyfe. . . it is a forfeiture.

† c. *Forfeiture of marriage:* (see quot.) *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Forfeiture of marriage*, is a writ lying against him, who houlding by knights service, and being vnder age and vnmarrid, refuseth her, whome the Lord offereth him. . . and marieth another.

2. The fact of losing or becoming liable to deprivation of (an estate, goods, life, an office, right, etc.) in consequence of a crime, offence, or breach of engagement. *Const. of 10n.*

a. 13. *Coer de L.* 257 Forfeiture on lyff and londe. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 76 No brother. shalle discuse be counsell of his fraterne to no straungere, vþ payne of forfeiture of be fraterne. 1467 *Ibid.* 384 Vpon payne of forfeitor of xli. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 5 § 1 Actes of atteyndre and forfeiture made in the seid parliament. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 b. That there may be made due pious without fauoure. . . on payne of forfeiture of his office. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hou.* 31 Henric IV., possessing it for the forfeiture of the Lord Scrop. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* *Full Forfeiture* . . . is a forfeiture of life and member, and all else that a man has. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 267 Forfeiture is a punishment annexed by law to some illegal act, or negligence, in the owner of lands, tenements, or hereditaments; whereby he loses all his interest therein. 1854 Bp. of LINCOLN *Charge* 6 The minimum which will satisfy the inspector, and save the forfeiture of the grant. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vi. 94 The large forfeitures which followed the suppression of the rebellion of the Desmond.

b. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 1. 416/2 The said sentence of forfeiture was geveine vponne þe fift day of þe samyn moneth. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Præfate* 132 The paine of treason is tynsell, and forfeitoure of life, lands, gudes, and geir. 1755 R. KEITH *Catal. Scot. Bps.* (1824) 178 The same year he is witness to the forfeiture of the Earl of Ross. *transf. and fig.* 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 539 The undoing of my peace, and forfeiture of my Salvation. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philis.* I. (1701) 271 What forfeiture you impose on others, undergo you self. 1773 SWIFT *Cadenus* & *Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 28 He has a forfeiture incurred. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. (1863) VI. 110 A proud remorse does not forgive itself the forfeiture of its own dignity.

† b. The penalty of the transgression; punishment for an offence. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 268 This shall be thy forfeiture; With that she both his sones slough Before his eye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 221 Much less that durst upon his own head Draw the deadly forfeiture, and ransom set. 3. *concr.* That which is forfeited; a pecuniary penalty, a fine. ? *Obs.*

a. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 412 Alle his flynyss . . . ne florreyturis fiele. . . myste not areche to paie the pore peple. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 336 The same forfeitures to be employed halfe to the said cite, and the other halfe to the said fraternite. 1588 LD. BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 27 The forfeiture for every publique offence committed without the College to be collected by the bedells. 1607 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 287 The order for v. li. forfeiture for refusing to be Chamberlaynes. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 7, I pronounced the Petticoat a Forfeiture. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* II. 57 One of the finest breeds [of horses] was the forfeiture of a rebel. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 712 A forfeiture, part of which went to the informer.

b. 1650 Sir J. MELVILL *Memo.* (1735) 226 Promising each of his Party a Share of the Forfeitures of the Queen's Lords. 1661 LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (1884) I. 93 Fines and forfeitures are wholly at my disposal.

transf. and fig. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 611 Helpe mee forth, els I am the rude woods forfeiture. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. vii. 105 Extraordinary merit has some for-

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feitures to pay. 1785 HENLEY tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 10 The exaction of these forfeitures [their beads].

Forfend, forefend (*fɔrˈfend*, *foʊrˈfend*), *v.* [f. FOR-*pref.*1 (see sense 2) + FEND v.]

† 1. *trans.* To forbid, prohibit. With the thing forbidden as object, or with personal object and an infinitive with to as second object. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xii. 8 And the prestis ben forfendyd to eny more takyn mox of the puple. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 70 þe wedding of prestis, or of cosynis in þe þrid or ferd degre, is not forfendyd bi þe autorite of þe oolde lawe. 1493 *Dives & Panp.* (Pynson) I. i. B j b, Gregory. . . prised him for . . . he forfendyd them to worship ymages. 1530 PALSGR. 555/6 Naye, I forfende that, for that is no playe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 20 That law forfendyd to were any clothing of linsaye wolsaye. 1635 PAGITT *Christianag.*, *Relig. Britans* 29 Anselme. . . forefended Priests to have Wives. 1650 STILLINGFEL. *Iren.* n. viii. (1662) 390 Whether it be forfended by Goddes Law. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Museum*. 86 This ingenious veterinarian forefends the practice of mixing clay in the stuffing.

2. To avert, keep away or off, prevent; *esp.* in deprecatory phr. *God* (etc.) *forfend*; often with sentence as object; also *absol.* as an exclamation. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sant.* xxiv. 25 The veniaunce is forfendyd fro Yrael. 1530 Sir T. MORE *Ordin.* in *Ann. Barber-Surgeons Lond.* (1890) 583 As God forfende. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong.* *E. Ind.* lvii. 120 There stood in the water . . . a great number, alwaies forfending our landing. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 65 Now heaven forfend, the holy Maid with child? 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang.* *Unl.* xcix. § 984 They joyn themselves in company with the godly . . . as guardians to forefend mischiefs. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard.* I. iii. Behold these carted—oh! forefend the sight. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. iii. 'The fiend forfend' said the grim Earl. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 265 May we not forfend the successes of our rivals by adopting their principles. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 265 Gods forfend this menace.

† b. To check, refrain, withhold. *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 2 And the watris ben lessid . . . and reynes for hevne ben forfendyd. — *Prov.* I. 15 Forfende this foot for the sties of hem.

3. To secure or protect by precautionary measures. Now chiefly U.S.

1592 WILMOT *Taucet & Gismunda* Pref. iii. Gismond . . . doth humbly pray, Heavens to forfend your loves from like decay. 1875 HOLYOAKE *Co-op. Eng.* I. 250 Some men by . . . energy, and enterprise are able to forfend themselves against suffering. 1887 in *Amer. Missionary Oct.* 283 This is forfended by the fact that [etc.]. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Apr. 327/2 'The sacrifice of the Mississippi' . . . was forfended against even the treason of Wilkinson.

Hence *Forfendeb* *ppl. a.*; *Forefending* *vbl. sb.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 23 Adam and Eve synedyn . . . by etyng of þe forfendyd appul. c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 170/1 Forbedyngne . . . or forefendyngne . . . *prohibicio*. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* v. I. 11 Haue you neuer found my Brothers way? To the fore-fended place?

† **Forfere, v. Obs.** [OE. *forferan*, f. FOR-*pref.*1 + *feran*, FERE, v. Cf. FORFARE v.] a. *intr.* To perish. b. *trans.* To destroy.

a. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1098 Fordeah ælc tilð on mersc lande for ferde. a 1225 *Ann. B.* 324 Forðe heo uoruerden wið [uten] hope. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 560 Quen four-ferde alle þe fesch þat be formed hade.

b. c 1205 LAV. 7280 Heo for-ferde Rome. c 1340 *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 1617 Þe bores hed watz borne bifore þe burnes sellen þat him for-ferde in þe forpe.

† **Forferly, v. Obs.** Also 4 forfarly. [f. FOR-*pref.*1 + FERLY v.] *trans.* To astonish greatly. (Only in pa. pple.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17361 (Cott.) Ful for-farled þan war þai. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. 950 He wes forferlyt gretumly.

Forfex (*fɔrˈfɛks*). [a. L. *forfex* pair of scissors.] 1. *Humorously pedantic.* A pair of scissors.

1712-4 *Pope Rape Lock* II. 147 The peer now spreads the glittering forfex wide, To inclose the lock. 1837 E. HOWARD *Old Comrad.* II. iv. 95 With the glittering forfex in his hand the Doctor gave chase.

2. *Ent.* (see quot.)

1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* III. 391 *Forfex* (the *Forfex*). A pair of anal organs, which open or shut transversely, and cross each other.

Forficate (*fɔrˈfɪkət*), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *forfic-*, *forfex*, + -ATE 2.] Shaped like a pair of scissors.

1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 106 note, The mandibles are forficate. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Frigate-bird*, It has . . . a long forficate tail.

Forficated (*fɔrˈfɪkətəd*), *a. Ent.* = prec.

1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 505 The Loxia with a forficated beak. 1860 in *WORCESTER*.

Forfication (*fɔrˈfɪkətʃən*). [f. L. *forfic-*, *forfex* + -ATION.] The condition of being forficate; forficate portion.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The forfication of the tail is three inches deep.

Forficate (*fɔrˈfɪkət*), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *forficula*, dim. of *forfex* + -ATE 2.] Shaped like a pair of small scissors.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The forficate palpi of certain scorpions.

Forficate (*fɔrˈfɪkət*), *v. nonce-and.* [f. mod. L. *forficat-* (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] *intr.* To have a 'creeping' sensation, as if a *forficula* or earwig were crawling over one's skin.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* vii. iii. There is not a part of me that has not . . . crept, crawled, and forficated ever since.

† **Forfight, v. Sc. Obs.** -1 In 7 forefight. [back-formation from FORFOUGHTEN.] *trans.* To exhaust or over-fatigue (oneself) with fighting. 1661 *Mercur. Caled.* (Jam.), These noble gentlemen . . . may . . . forefight themselves in our excellent fields.

† **Forfighter.** *Obs.* -1 [f. FOR-*pref.*1 + FIGHTER.] A defender.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 20 He shal sende to them a sauour, and a forfighter [Vulg. *propugnatorum*], that deluyere them.

† **Forfyt, v. Obs.** -1 In 5 forfytte. [f. FOR-*pref.*1 + FLIT v.] *trans.* To remove.

c 1420 Sir *Amadas* (Weber) 381 As a forf y am for-fytte.

Forfoughten, pppl. and ppl. a. Obs. exc. Sc. and north. *dial.* For forms see FIGHT v. and FOUGHTEN; also 8-9 forfoughen. [f. FOR-*pref.*1 + FOUGHTEN.] Worn and worn-out with fighting.

c 1275 LAV. 26189 On wsn cnlht com ride to þis kinges ferde þat was al for-fokhte. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3686 Jour mene . . . þat feynt ar for-fouten in feld. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 765, I was so forfowhte That non lengere stonden I mowhte. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi. We are forfoughten, & moche blood haue we loste. a 1550 see FLAUGHTER sb.] a 1775 *Hobie Noble* xviii. in *Child Ballads* vii. (1890) 3/2 1 'm but like a forfoughen hound, Has been fighting in a dirty syke. 1789 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, As forjesket and forniaw'd as a forfoughten cock. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii. This good little gentleman, that seems sair for-foughen, as I may say, in this tulzie.

b. *transf.* Worn, over-fatigued.

1786 *Harvest Rig* in *Chambers Pop. Poems* *Scotl.* (1862) 50 They're a' right glad the kemp is done, For they're forfoughten lika anc. c 1817 *Gode Tales & Sk.* IV. 253 Both he and his master were alike sore forefoughten. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 39 In case some drift-driven strangers come forefoughten to our bield. c 1850 *Will. Palerne* 3686 Jour mene . . . þat feynt ar for-fouten in feld. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 765, I was so forfowhte That non lengere stonden I mowhte. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi. We are forfoughten, & moche blood haue we loste. a 1550 see FLAUGHTER sb.] a 1775 *Hobie Noble* xviii. in *Child Ballads* vii. (1890) 3/2 1 'm but like a forfoughen hound, Has been fighting in a dirty syke. 1789 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, As forjesket and forniaw'd as a forfoughten cock. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii. This good little gentleman, that seems sair for-foughen, as I may say, in this tulzie.

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† **Forfret, v. Obs.** [f. FOR-*pref.*1 + FRET v.] *trans.* To devour, gnaw; to eat up or into, corrode.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Also wiðuten wisdom, flesch, as we wurm, uoruret hire, & wasted hire suluen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 186 Þe gret evel. . . þat vorfretet menne limes. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3676 Þe werwolf . . . ran forþ . . . as he wold þat harn bluu haue for-frete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 23 Couetisey . . . forfret neigh þe frute þowr many faire sies.

Hence † **Forfretten** *ppl. a.*

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* III. 331 The long endurid, old, forfretten vine is not to helpe.

Forfrom, -frush, -fry, -gab: see FOR-*pref.*1

† **Forga, v. Obs.** Also *pa. ppl.* forgalded.

[f. FOR-*pref.*1 + GALL v.] To gall thoroughly. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hen. Dk. Buckhlm.* lxxxiv. The Bull chased with Dantes, And with dyepe woundes forgald and gored. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arh.) 117 That horse which . . . lothes the griefe of his forgalded sides.

† **Forgar, v. Obs.** [f. FOR-*pref.*1 + OE. *gearwian* to make ready. Cf. ON. *fyrirgera* (Da. *forgjøre*, Sw. *förgjöra*) to fortify.] *trans.* a. To lose.

b. To destroy, corrupt.

c 1200 ORMIN 14584 Mannkin þatt all was full off sinne & all forgarrt 3æn Gode. *Ibid.* 17531 Purrh whatt was heffness whel forgarrt To dregghen helle pene. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 321 Hit watz for-garte, at paradys grene. *Ibid.* B. 240 To lyue þer . . . & thenne enherite þat home þat aungelez for-gate. a 1400 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 344 This fellowship han forgard her grace.

Forgather, foregather (*fɔrˈɡæðər*), *v.* Chiefly Sc. Also 6 -gadder, Sc. -gader. [f. FOR-*pref.*1 + GATHER. Cf. Dn. *vergaderen*, Flem. 16th c. *vergaderen* to assemble.]

1. *intr.* To gather together, assemble.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xiv. 30 Ane ost of futmen. . . Think forgadderis the large feyldis about. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 62 The Scottis all forgaddered in Argyle. a 1774 FERGUSON *King's Birthday* Poems (1845) I. In London town Where fouk . . . Forgather aft. . . To drink and tippie. 1895 H. P. ROBINSON *Mei born equal* 329 Three or four other men forgathered with them in the wine-room over the coffee and cigars.

2. To encounter, meet; *esp.* to meet with. Now commonly used to denote an accidental meeting' (Jam.).

1500 R. LOGAN in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* (1823) II. 282 Incess yve and M. A. R. for-gader. . . be very var with his rakless toys of Padon. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 142 They forgathered with a mighty hurricane out of the north-west. 1727 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* Ded., Ye fergather wi' your friends at kirk. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 6 'Twas in that place. . . Two dogs . . . Forgather'd ance upon a time. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xix. 178, I forgathered with an ancient fisherman.

† b. To associate with. To *for-gather up*: to take up with, become attached to.

1782 BURNS *Death Poor Maille* x, O, may thou ne'er for-gather up Wi' ony blastit, moorland toop. 1868 *Times* 30 Nov. 6/6 For this . . . purpose he forgathered with the privates of the regiment, and treated them.

3. ? To come together in marriage.

1768 Ross *Helene* II. 100 Fouk ay had best begin wi' dealing fair, Altho' they sud for-gather ne'er.

Hence *For-gathered* *ppl. a.*, assembled. *For-gathering* *vbl. sb.*, the action of gathering together; also, an assembly, gathering, or meeting.

1823 TENNANT *Cardinal Beaton* II. i. 33 'You're awing me a pint o' gin for this for-gatherin'. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 206 There rose a shout from the foregathered multitude. 1868 DICKENS *Let.* 21 Mar. We hold all sorts of tudes. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Aug. 3/4 hearty foregatherings. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Aug. 3/4 The fears and doubts of nations are laid to rest by the foregathering of the imperial cousins.

Forge (fōrjz), *sh.* Also 5 *foorge*, 6 *fordg*. [*a. Of. forge* (= *Pr.*, *Catal.* *farga*, *Sp.* *forja*, also *fragua*, *Pg.* *forja*):—*Com. Rom.* **fauuga*:—*L. fabrica*: see *FABRIC*.]

† 1. Manufacture, construction; style of construction, make, workmanship; = *FABRIC* 5, 6. In late use a new formation on the vb. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 78 An horse of brass. [Of such entale, of such a forge. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 124 b, If it [Husbandrie] did not teach so many monstrous forges of plantes. 1690 *DRAVEN Don Sebast.* v. Wks. 1883 VII. 464 His soft metal, runs in the mould, And needs not further forge. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1692) 93 In the greater Bodies the Forge was easie, the Matter being ducile and sequacious.

2. A smithy.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 576 A smith. That in his forge smithed plough-harneys. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* III. xii. A serpent entyrd som tyme within the forge of a smythe. 1547 *SURREY Descr. Fickle Affect.* 24 The hammer of the reslesse forge. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2482 In the meantime the Enemies Vanguard attack'd the Village Forge. 1712 *POPE Statius* 399 The o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires, The Aetolian Forge exhausted of its Fires. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* v. Joe had got...his leather apron on, and passed into the forge.

transf. & fig. a 1536 *Beauty & Prop. Women* Cj. Rather than to be made in natures forge An angel thou wouldst iudge him, I make auow. 1658 I. WALL *Charnel. Enemies Ch.* 45 The Forge of their own fancies. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 78 The brain...is the forge in which all the speculations of the understanding...are hammered-out. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* I. 545 England...became...the great forge and factory of the world.

3. An apparatus consisting of an open hearth or fireplace with a bellows attached, used by blacksmiths for heating iron to render it malleable; a similar apparatus on wheels for military use.

1481-90 *Howard Household. Bks.* (Roxb.) 381 For makenge of the bellows to the forge. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* II. 319/2 Smithes forges complet. ij. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 564 At the Forge Labouring. 1753 *DOOLEY Phib. Virtue. Agric.* I. iii. 164 A ponderous lump...to the hammer tam'd, Takes from the forge, in bars, its final form. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 31 s. v.) The cavalry have portable forges as well as the artillery. 1839 *LONGER Village Blacksmith.* They love to see the flaming forge.

transf. & fig. 1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* (1582) 106 The hearte being the forge whereon our wicked plottes are wrought. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* iv. ii. 239 Come to the Forge with it, then shape it. I would not have things coole. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. v. 198 They...out of their own sparkling forges have found delight and pleasure for the whole time of their stay. 1791 *BURKE Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 14 All black with the smoke and soot of the forge of confiscation and robbery. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 130 In laboured phrase and polished lie Wrought by the forge of flattery.

4. A hearth or furnace for melting or refining metals. Also, the workshop, etc., where this work is carried on.

1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* vii. lvi. 188 The forges and furnaces of brasce. 1674 *MARTINIERE tr. Voy. N. Countries* 9 The Forges which are...much of the same nature with the Copper Forges...some separating, some washing, some melting, others refining, and others coining, for...his Majesty. 1795 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 591 Forges to refine pig-iron into bars. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts.* *Forge*, the great workshop where iron is made malleable...a shingling mill. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Forge*, a place where iron is puddled and shingled.

5. In market reports, short for *forge iron*.

1890 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/7 Staffordshire forge ranged from 6s. to 70s.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, (of or pertaining to the forge), as *forge-bellows*, *coal-furnace*, *hammer*, *hearth*, *house*, *iron*, *master*, *smith*, *longs*.

1855 *LAROUSSE Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 211 The *forge-bellows*. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 7/1 For good 'Forge coal from gr. to rar. is asked. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* *Forge* *hammer*, a blacksmith's open furnace. 1875 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 13 The *forge hammer*, invented by George Walby of London. 1893 *STANFURD Ennis* viii. (Arb.) 137 His hoate *fordgarth*. 1633 W. STRUTHER in *Spurgeon Trans. Dar.* Ps. cxix. 168 A furnace and *forge-house* for evil. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* I Dec. 673/3 *Forge iron* of North of England brands. a 1688 F. GREVILLE *Of Warres* xii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 107 These *forge-masters* of four woks. 1885 J. GILLON *Lit. & Biog. Hist. Eng. Catholici* II. 402 A labouring *forge-smith*. 1851 D. WILSON *Arch. Ann.* (1853) II. 84 The rude pair of iron *forge-tongs*.

b. Special comb., as *forge-cart* (*Mit.*), a travelling forge for service in the field; *forge-oider* (see quot.); *forge-iro*, (a) a smith's fire; (b) a puddling furnace; *forge-man*, a forger or smith; *spec.* (see quot. 1858); *forge-mill* (see quot.); *forge-pig*, a pig of forge-iron, also *collect.*; *forge-roll* (see quot.); *forge-roller*, a workman in a rolling mill (?); *forge-wagon* = *forge-cart*; *forge-water*, water in which heated irons have been dipped, formerly in popular use as a medicine.

1810 *WELLINGTON* 25 July in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 292 The *forge cart* of the Royal Dragoons. 1831 *RAYMOND Mining Glan.* *Forge-cinder*, the slag from a forge or bloomery. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heret. Argen.* iv. 126 The *forge-fires* shone like sparks through the darkness. 1888 *Lockhart's Dict. Nat. Engin.* *Forge Fire*...a puddling furnace. 1621 *Newton Anat. Mel. Democ.* to Rdr. (1657) 63 Smiths, *Forge-men*, *Brewers*, *Bakers*, *Metal-men*. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.* *Forge-man*, a superior class of coach-smith, having a hammer-man under him. 1733 *CHAMBERS Cycl. v. Mill*, 6 *Forge-Mills* turned by water serve to raise and

let fall one or more huge hammers. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 719 The average quantity of fine metal obtainable from the *forge-pigs*. 1892 *Daily News* 29 July 2/4 Northampton forge pig is 43s. 6d. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Forge-rolls*, the train of rolls by which the slab or bloom is converted into puddled bars. 1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 92 [Workmen engaged in] Wrought Iron Manufacture. *Forge Roller*. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Carl*, *Forge-Wagons* are travelling machines fitted up for the purpose of assisting the artillery in the field, and in repairing or replacing any iron work. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Turkey*, Let 'em Drink *Forge Water*. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 23 Half a pint of strong forge-water.

Forge (fōrjz), *v.* 1. Also 5 *forjyn*, 5, 7 *fourge*, 6 *fordge*, *furge*. [*ad. OF. forger* (*fr. forger*):—*L. fabricare*: see *FABRICATE*.]

1. *trans.* To make, fashion, frame, or construct (any material thing); = *FABRICATE* *v.* 1. *Obs. exc.* as coincident with *transf.* use of 2. To *forge together*: to frame together, weld.

a 1390 *Cursor M.* 2895 (Cott.) A-mang myn ower wark vn-tele haf i forged fals sle. 1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* iv. 11 Who forgide the downbe and the deef, the seer and the blynde? 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 67 Of weke he forged an ymage. a 1450 *L. More. Arth.* 667 There myght none feyer sayle on fode, Ne better forgid as of tree. c 1475 *Parthenay* 6103 So by hym was made and furged again Off Mailles the chub. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man.* I. 9 This same bone...seemeth to be forged with fine sides. 1624 *Heywood Gynall.* I. 17 The rage of Victorie most curiously forged. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* 3 Forging for this isle a yoke.

2. To shape by heating in a forge and hammering; to beat into shape; † to coin (money). Also with *out*.

13... *E. F. Allit. P. R.* 343 Hit watz fettled & forged & to pe fülle grayped. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 72 b, After this was ordeyned that sholde be forgid moneye in the cite. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Hum.* xlv. 148 Cutsyd be he of Mabunde that forgyd thy sword. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 364 They forge in Fraunce newe Floreyens wherewith ye shall be payde. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 28 The Key-hole being finished, forge your Key. 1782 *COWPER Charity* 237 Sin forged, and ignorance made fast, the chain. 1845 *JAMES A. Neil* II. Did you ever see a blacksmith forge a horse-shoe?

fig. 1601 *Br. W. BARLOW Serm. Paules Crosse* 39 An opinion forged at the fire of hell. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* II. 2 If the substantial subject be well forged out, we need not examine the sparks which irregularly fly from it. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvii. Out of men's afflictions and affections were forged the rivets of their servitude.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To work at the forge; to do smith's work.

1382 *WYCLIF P.* cxviii. 3 Vpon my bac forgeden [*fabricaverunt*] synneres. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7 480 In this forseyde devels fourneys ther forgen three shrewes. 14... *LYDG. & BUNCE Secres* 2135 Hym to Enforme... Why his sone...Sauf only to forge wolde take noon informacion. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* ix. 310 The Smith, that forgeth at the fire. 1770 J. CLUBBE *Physiogn.* 43 They can saw, but not plane; they can forge, but not polish.

† c. To *forge and file*: to bring into shape, fashion completely, make ready. *Obs.*

c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Fables* 212 Besyde a welle I say Cupyde our lord his armes forge and fyle. 1467 *BOKEHEN Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13 If the craft of descrypcyon I cowde... bothe forge and fyle. 1626 T. H. CAUSIN's *Holy Chr.* 424 It was in her shop, where all these Councils plotted for his ruine, were forged, and fyled.

† 3. To frame or fashion (something immaterial); to contrive, devise, invent. *Obs. exc.* as in 4.

c 1400 *Deatr. Troy* 12551 I will tell how... fortune, full fell, forget here end. c 1432 *LYDG. Bochas* vi. i. (1554) 145 b, Like your conceits ye forge me and peint. 1562 *WINSLET Bk.* 83 *Quest.* To Chr. Rdr., Wks. (1887-8) I. 52 Forging ther sermonis for the plesur of euery auditors.

† b. To invent, 'coin' (a word, etc.). *Obs.*

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasr. Pars. I. Cor.* i. 13 Why then forge ye to your selves any other name. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* III. Introd. Q. To forge newe English words. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 78 Some thinke it to be no ancient name, but forged by the writer of King Arthurs historie. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Underst.* iii. viii. 230 Those few [names] that the Schools forged, and put into the mouths of their Scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use.

4. *esp.* To fabricate, frame, invent (a false or imaginary story, lie, etc.); to devise (evil). Also, to pretend (something) to have happened, to fable.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7 536 In which delit they wol forge a long tale. c 1440 *Partonope* 4459 Anon she forged a fayre lesyng. 1545 *BRINKLOW Canyn* 24 b, Then the matter was forged that he hangyd hymself. 1547 *HOMILIES I. Falling fr. God* i. (1859) 84 Let no man forge evil in his heart against his brother. 1648 *JOS. BRAUMONT Psyche* xv. exli. How fine a story they can forge and fashion Of no Materials but Imaginacion! 1772 *FIELDING Amelia* II. ii. 1... forged a meeting to have been between me and my Imaginary mistress. 1794 *GOOTW. Cal. Williams* 289 Who had forged the basest and most atrocious falsehoods. 1895 *E. MELLOR Priestly* vii. 334 Ever listening for words which they could forge into accusations. 1887 *STEVENSSON Mem. & Portraits* vii. 110 The hope was one of those that childhood forges for a pasture.

absol. 1850 *LYLY Euphres* (Arb.) 298 A gentleman... whose name I will not conceal, least thou shouldst... thinke me to forge. 1661 A. COOKE *Pope Teares in Hari.* Misc. IV. 10 They are driven to feign, to forge, to cog.

5. To make (something) in fraudulent imitation of something else; to make or devise (something spurious) in order to pass it off as genuine.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 155 Pat was a fals brefe, & forged wele. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxxiii. 100 He then vsyd gyle... and deuyced or forged certeyn letters in the name of Brunchecheldys. 1552 *HULOET, Forge* or falsifie a writtinge as chartre, dede, or testament. 1605 *Lond. Pradigal* iii. iii. You forgd a will. 1635 *PACOTT Christiansen.* iii. (1636) 94 Many of these their Reliques were forged. 1772 *STEELE Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 3 He has carried his Skill in Imitation so far, as to have forged a Letter from my Friend Sir Roger. 1741 *MIOLETON Cicero* (1742) III. li. 241 Nothing was more common, than to have sayings forged for his. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rauke's Hist. Ref.* III. li. 47 Ektor Joachim demanded... that the name of the liar who had forged this treaty should be published. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 81 Forge a pedigree if you haven't one.

b. To imitate fraudulently; to counterfeit.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 If anie person... falsely forge and counterfeit the kinges signe manuel. 1677 *Wool Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 293 Frankland... had forged the University seal. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* v. As if I had... forged the laird's name.

6. *intr.* To commit forgery.

1591 *SHAKS. I. Hen. VI.* III. i. 12 Thinke not... that I have forgd or am not able *Verbatim* to rehearse the Methode of my Penne. 1738 *POPE Epist. Sat.* II. 190 But Pen can forge, my Friend, that cannot write. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 245 He wandered... about Ireland... begging, stealing, cheating, personating, forging. 1885 *TERNSON Despair* xii. One son had forged on his father and fled.

Forge (fōrjz), *v.* 2 [Of unknown origin; it has been conjectured to be a mispronunc. of *FORCE* (cf. *dispo* for *dispose*), or a transferred use of *FORGE* *v.* 1, with allusion to the effect of repeated blows of a sledge hammer.]

1. *intr.* *Of a vessel*: To make way, 'shoot ahead' (Adm. Smyth), *esp.* by mere momentum, or the pressure of tide. Often with *ahead*; also with *along*, *off*, *on*; and with cognate obj.

The first quot. seems, from the elaborate nautical imagery of the context, to be a fig. example of this sense, though 50 much earlier than any other known instance.

1612 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xix. 715 For albeit the Barke of his begunne adventures had without perill well passed the straightes... he feared the gust of euery wind... His inward study therefore still forgd... to cleave his passage by taking those dangerous lets away. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Franchir une roche*, to pass over, or forge off from a rock. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinee* 123 As she forged on without any sail. 1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xvi. The latter (frigate)... continued to forge inshore. 1833 — *R. Simple* xxxv. The four-decker forged ahead. 1849 *THE QUINCY Eng. Mail-coach*, *Dream-Jugue* Wks. IV. 314 Off she forged without a shock. 1886 J. H. McCARTHY *Dum* 20 As the Atlantis slowly forged her way out to sea.

transf. & fig. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 280 Presently he drops behind, and I take advantage of the lull in the tempest to forge ahead. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 21/5 Canada b 'forging ahead', as they say in the North. 1887 *JESSOP Aradyviii.* 223 The artizan who forges ahead... in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a born townsman. 1893 F. HALL in *Academy* 25 March 1866/3 No good reason is obvious why our little Tellus, though ever so crank, should not forge along till the year 2000.

2. *trans.* (See quot.)

1815 *FALCONER's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *To Forge* *over* is to force a ship violently over a shoal by the effort of a great quantity of sail.

Forge (fōrjz), *v.* 3 [? From *FORGE* *v.* 1 2, with ref. to the sound.] *intr.* Of a horse: = *CLICK* *v.* 1831 [see *CLICKING* *vb.* 3 b].

Forgeable (fōrjzəb'l), *a.* [*f.* *FORGE* *v.* 1 + *-ABLE*.] That may be forged, admitting of forging. 1382 *WYCLIF Bible Pref.* Ep. vi. 67 Forgers treten forgeable thingis. 1869 G. DONN *Dict. Manuf.*, etc. s. v. *Iron*, Ductile, moderately forgeable and weldable. 1898 *URR Dict. Arts* IV. 551 At a red heat it was easily forgeable.

Hence *Forgeability*.

1878 *URR's Dict. Arts* IV. 552 Carbon affects the forgeability of steel more than silicon.

Forged (fōrjzɔd), *pp.* *a.* Also 4 *i-forged*. [*f.* *FORGE* *v.* + *-ED*.] In senses of the vb.

† 1. A fashioned, framed. In quot. 1382 *alle forgid trees* = all kinds of wooden instruments. *Obs.* 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* vi. 5 David and al Yrael pleiden before the Lord, in alle forgid trees, and harpis.

2. Fashioned at the forge. † Of money: Coined. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 70 Full brighter was the shynyng of hir hewe, Than in the tour the noble yforged newe. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. 13 Nor shall thy wings, poor Jove in forged gold, Work thy escape. 1679 *ASSER Papert* (Camden) I. 235 See that it may be... wrought as forged iron. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 259 Whose broken chain Is Than new forged bonds is far more dear. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Aug. 1/6 The 'Standard' Forged Horse Nail.

† 3. Fabricated, 'got up', 'made up', invented. 14... *LYDG. Secres* 75 That double of tonge hatyd adultercyon, fals Report... forgyd taly with oume sekimes. 1583 *GREENE Manuilla* Wks. (Grosart) II. 183 I'll faile faith and forged flatterie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 135 The Priests... by diuylgoung forged miracles, increased the number of her Votaries. a 1639 *SHORTWORTH Hist. Ch. Scrt.* (1655) 37 Upon a forged quarrell. 1691 J. WILKINSON *Metallurg.* I. 11 The learning attributed to Hermes Trismegist, is set of late years standing, and both the Author and it but forged and feigned.

4. Made in fraudulent imitation of something genuine; counterfeit, false, spurious.

1484 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 42 A forged tenti-monyall. 1509 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 Many... forged i-formacions. 1621 T. NOTKIN *Calvin's Int.* I. 33 The monstrous forged deuise. 1599 *WANNIA Alb. Enc.* vii. 211. (1612) 163 Lambert the forged Yorkist. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* iv. 75 What hope has thou, a forged Siale,

to scape? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* lxxv. 173 forged release. a 1641 Br. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 169 Many forged and counterfeit writings. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 716 A forged Bank of England note. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 246 Any such forged or counterfeit stamp. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Cl.* *Man.* xxvi. 404 Acquainted with the aspect of forged coins.

Hence † **Forgefully** *adv.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 If thou wast minded both falsely, and forgedly to deceive me. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* iii. 355 That her Adversaries might easily write many things forgedly and falsly.

† **Forgeful**, *a. Obs.* [f. FORGE *v.* + -FUL.]

Apt to forge, creative.

1751 STORMONT *Elegy Frederick Pr. Wales* 14 Th' illusive scenes That forgeful fancy plann'd. 1814 CARV *Dante, Purg.* xxv. 63 For each limb is in the heart by forgeful nature plann'd.

Forgeless (fō'ɪdʒləs), *a.* [f. FORGE *sb.* + -LESS.]

Without a forge.

1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. x. 196 This house of bankrupt and forgeless Vulcan.

† **Forgender**, *v. Obs.* (Frequent in Trevisa.)

trans. To disregard, neglect, slight.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 221 Pe holy places of Godes were forgedend. *Ibid.* VI. 407 Pe Kentishe men forgeindre be kynges heste. *Ibid.* VI. 239 To forgeindre what is detty and rystful.

Forger¹ (fō'ɪdʒər). [f. FORGE *v.* + -ER¹.]

One who forges, in senses of the vb.

1. A maker or framer (of something material or immaterial); an author or creator. Now only in bad sense, a fabricator, inventor (of false stories, etc.).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 19 Joseph was a forgere of trees, þat is to seie a wryte. 1382 — *Joh* xiii. 4 RATHER shewende þou forgeris of lesingus. — *Ecc.* xi. 5 God, that is forgere of alle thingis. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 87 Your fault is forger of this note. 1563 WYNTER *Vinc. Lirin.* Ded. Wks. (1887-8) II. 5 Al forgearis and manteaneris of schisme and errour. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xiii. 5 That prophete or forger of dreames. 1747 WEST *Resurrection* 347 No Forger of Lies. 1805 WOROSW. *Prelude* v. 523 Forgers of daring tales.

2. One who forges (metal) or works at a forge; a smith; † a coiner (of money); also, an owner of forges or rolling mills.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ev. vi. 67 Forgers tretten forgeable thingis. 1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 4 f. 13 The forgears and makers of the seyd billes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* tit. ii. Ev. j. b. Forgers and makers of money. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 19 Saynt Appellen was a forgeur of yren. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xiii. 13 The forger when he feeds his fyre With sparks of water. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Justif. Faith* l. vi. Wks. (1697) IV. 29 Thus God is the immediate Forger of every Linke of that golden Chain. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 879 The brawny forger. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 91 The inventors, forgers, and finishers of this great gun. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Sept. 47 A file forger. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 276 Forgers say that they could do much more work if it was forthcoming.

3. One who makes fraudulent imitations (of documents, coins, etc.); a counterfeit.

1552 HULOET, Forger of dedes or wrytynges, falsarius subceptor. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Adulatorator monet.* a. forger or false coynar of money. a 1680 BUTLER *Sat. Plagiarius* 12 Rem. 1749 l. 168 Mark them with characters and brands Like other forgers of men's hands. 1790 PALEY *Horz Paul.* Rom. i. 12 The forger of the epistle. — Inserted in it the passage upon which our observations are founded. 1791 BURKE *Lett. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 18 Forgers of paper currency. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. 1. The forger was put to Death. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 22 Whether we can attribute the worst parts of a work to a forger and the best to a great writer, depends.

† **Forger**². *Law. Obs. rare*¹. [a. AF.]

forger = FORGE²; see -ER⁴.] The action of forging. (Cowel 1607, and some later writers who quote the statute, have mistaken the word for prec. sb.)

1562 Act 5 *Eliz.* c. 14 § 4 The Party. grieved... shall sue his action of Forger of false Deeds upon this Statute. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 164 b, Forger of false Deeds. — is used in our Law for the fraudulent making and publishing of false writings to the prejudice of another man's right.

† **Forgerer**. *Obs.* [f. FORGER¹ or FORGERY:]

see -ER¹.] One who commits forgery, a forger.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 628 Forgerers and perjured persons. 1666 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camd.) 183 The forgerer was acquitted. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 582 The forgerer... suffered... the February following. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 462 A forgerer is comparatively at his ease.

So † **Forgering** *phl. a.*, practising forgery.

1618 BARNEVELT *Apol.* Giv. If these forging fellows would manifest and discover themselves.

† **Forgeress**. *Obs.*¹ [f. FORGER¹ + -ESS.]

A female forger, fashioner, or maker.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlviii. (1866) 134 Dame justice, the smythere of vertues, and the forgeresse.

Forgery (fō'ɪdʒəri). [f. FORGE *v.* + -ERY.]

† 1. The action or craft of forging metal. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hab.* ii. 18 Because the forger thereof hath hoped in his forgerie, to make dumme idols. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 131 Useless the forgery Of brazen shield and spear.

b. *concr.* A piece of forged work. *rare*.

1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* II. 184 On his shield, stout forgery of brass... He shows... The terrible Sphinx.

2. Invention, excogitation; fictitious invention, fiction. Now only *poet.* Formerly also with more reproachful sense: † Deception, lying; a fraudulent artifice, a deceit.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Hee fabled sundry reportes, Mee to trap in matters of state, with forgerie knaush. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 175 To sooth your Forgerie and his. 1599 — *Pass. Pilgr.* 4 Vnskilful in the worlds false forgeries. 1602 — *Hau.* IV. vii. 90 So farre he past my thought, That I in forgerie of shapies and trickes, Come short of what he did. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 61 My never-slak't desire Will cast to prove by welcome forgerie, That by my absence I am much the nigher. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 323 [Speaking of insanity] 'Tis not, as heads that never acbe suppose, Forgery of fancy, and a dream of woes.

3. The making of a thing in fraudulent imitation of something; also, *esp.* the forging, counterfeiting, or falsifying of a document. For the use in *Law* see quot. 1769.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 920 Guilty of treason, forgerie, and shift. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 5 Manes... published a fift Gospell of his owne forgerie. 1696 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 169 Severall very notorious acts of forgery haveing been proved against Dean. 1710 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. 40 The... art... of raising a kind of enthusiasm... in his army, by the forgerie of auspices and divine admonitions. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 245 Forgery, or the *crimen falsi*... 'the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right.' 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxv. In their eyes... I write essays; and with deliberate forgery, sign to them my pupils' names. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 842 It was natural that literary forgery should thrive.

b. The fact of being forged. *rare*.

1665 J. SPENCER *Disc. Vulg. Proph.* 83 A sign of the forgery of the whole Prophecy. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 7561 The forgery of the Tabula Marliana is now generally admitted.

c. *concr.* Something forged, counterfeited, or fabricated; a spurious production.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 25 Their wicked forgeries. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* II. iii. (1851) 157 A pure tyrannical forgery of the Prelats. 1711 GIBSON *Deed. & F. II.* 99 A manifest forgery was attested by a person of the most sacred character. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkely the Banker* I. iv. 92 He told several people in confidence that forgeries of their notes were abroad. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 4 That... one of the most excellent writings bearing the name of Plato should be a forgery... would be a singular phenomenon in ancient literature.

Forget (fɪˈɡet), *sb.* Chiefly *collog.* [f. next vb.]

An act of forgetting; a lapse of memory.

1861 IVATTS *Handbk. Railw. Station Managem.* 27 Errors of Judgment and Casual Mistakes, including 'Forgets'. 1880 J. PAVN *Confid. Agent* I. xxi. I thought you might have made a forget of it. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns, etc.* I. ix. 44, I was very liable to monetary forgets, transpositions and misplings of words.

Forget (fɪˈɡet), *v.* Pa. t. forgot (—gɒt), *arch.*

forget. (—gɒt). Pa. pple. forgotten, *arch.* and

poet., forgot (—gɒt), —gɒt). For forms see GET.

[OE. *forȝietan* str. vb. (*forȝet*, —*ȝetun*, —*ȝiten*)

corresponding to OS. *far-ȝetan* (Du. *vergeten*),

OHG. *farȝetan* (MHG. *verȝessen*, Ger. *vergessen*);

f. OTeut. **ȝelan* (see GET *v.*) in the sense 'to hold,

grasp', the force of the prefix being that illustrated

under FOR- *pref.* 3. The etymological sense is

thus 'to miss or lose one's hold'; but the physical

application is not recorded in any Teut. lang.]

1. *trans.* To lose remembrance of; to cease to

retain in one's memory. † Formerly sometimes

with *out*. Often with clause as obj.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xlii. Næfre naut he ne forget.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 326

þæt þu ne forȝyrt þæt ic be nu secge. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 98

Nabbed he no þing forȝieten of þat he ber seicene. c 1300

Beket 1956 Here names for here schrewe ne beoþt noht

forȝute ut [*MSS.* *Laund* 108 noht forȝite 3uyt]. 1375 BARBOUR

Brice l. 16 Swa that na leneth of tyme it na ȝer it alyo

be forȝet. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxiii. [lxv.] 210

That I sholde forȝete out ony thyng that I have known to

be done. c 1540 *Hours of Blessed Virgin E.* & L. 104

They shall be registred so, they shall not be forgotten.

c 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.* App.

v. 34 The D. of Monmouth Mr. Griffin and Mr. Godolphin

and a fourth whose name I have forgot. 1757 WESLEY

Wks. (1872) IX. 279 Have you forgot that every man is

now born in as good a state as Adam was made at first?

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 387 Frederic... did not

forget his numerous wrongs and affronts. 1874 GREEN *Short*

Hist. I. § 2. Men forgot how to fight for their Country when

they forgot how to govern it.

Prov. c 1530 R. HULLES *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Sold

sene some forȝotyn.

b. To fail to recall to mind; to recall.

1787 'GAMBAUD' *Acad. Horsmen* (1809) 28 He says much

the same of rabbits and onions, but I forgot [*read* forget]

how he brings that to bear. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N.*

Forest xv. I forgot the sign [*of the inn*].

c. *const.* To a person = as a matter of reproach

against him. *rare*.

1822 T. MOORE *Diary* 31 Jan. The thing has never been

forgotten to Etienne sine.

d. *absol.* (or *intr.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 18 Thei forȝetene, lest ther eȝen

seceȝen, and lest thei vnderstoȝen in ther herte. c 1435

Torr. Portugal 824 The kyng wold not forget. 1592

SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* I. 2 243 Farewell thou can'st not teach

me to forget. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* x. 11 Hee hath said in his

heart, God hath forgotte. a 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864)

I. 363 He'll leara. To feign and to forget. 18. TENNYSON

Flight i. Are you sleeping? have you forgotten?

2. To omit or neglect through inadvertence.

Chiefly with *infinite* as obj. In poetry some-

times *fig.* of natural agents, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 21 An ðe is forgeten. c 1000

Ag. Gosp. Matt. xvi. 5 Hys forgeten þæt hig hlafas namon.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1730 (Cott.) Þe folk to preche for-ȝate he

noȝht. c 1386 CHAUCER *Priores' T.* 59 This widwe hir litel

sone y-taught Our hlifful lady... To worshippe ay, and he for-

ȝat he naȝht. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxviii. To

sadulle his horse was noȝte forȝeten. 1548 HALL *Chron.*

Edw. IV (an. 10) 216 God dyd neither forȝete nor forȝet to

punishe the duke. 1607 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 444, I quite

forgot to put it into my Journal. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.*

353 The winds forgot to roar. 1718 ROYCE *tr. Lucan* xi. 1389

Straight His Blood forgot to flow, his Heart to beat. 1842

TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 85 The steer forgot to graze.

b. To omit to take, leave behind inadvertently.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1690 (Cott.) Fouxl ne worme forgot þou

noȝht. *Ibid.* 3163 (Cott.) Suerd and fire forȝat he noȝht.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxiv. 19 'When thou hast reaped

downe thine baruest in the felde, and hast forȝotten a shefe

in the felde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 6 *Hots.* A plague

vpon it, I have forgot the Mapple. *Glend.* No, here it is.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n.* *Man* iv. i. I had almost forgot the

wedding ring! 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xi. 72 We had no

candles, they had been forgotten.

† c. with complementary adj. or adv. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 6 þat nane be forȝetyn vn-

punyst. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 127 þes pinges

oure lady forȝat biþynde hir wban sche seide oute of þat

plaa in to Egypte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xvi. 69 Hys

feris all hes bym forȝet allane.

d. To omit to mention, leave unnoticed, pass

over inadvertently.

1538 ELVOT, *Prætermitto*, to leue vntought, to forgete.

to leue oute. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V* (an. 3) 49 b, I may

not forget how the Frenche men... sent a herault. 1625

BACON *Ess.* *Cunning* (Arb.) 439 He would passe ouer that,

that he intended most, and goe forth, and come backe

againne, and speake of it, as of a thing, that he had almost

forgot. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 93, I had almost forgot

Tobacco, of which they are very great admirers. 1775

S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) III. 187 Pray don't forget me

to your uncle. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Venice* 166 Not

forgetting a gate which has been made out in the long walls.

3. To cease or omit to think of, let slip out of

the mind, leave out of sight, take no note of.

c 1200 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xii. 19 Hu lange wilt þu, Drihten, min

forȝitan. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 *He* forȝit to

swiðe hem seluen wið-innen. a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 497

(Camb. MS.) Ne schal ich natore forȝete þe. a 1300

Cursor M. 20208 (Cott.) O þat hode forȝet scho noȝht.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. 11, 167 Thin hestis I have not forgotten.

c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 196 in *Babes Bk.* 305 þou schalle neuer

lose for to be kynde; That on forȝetensarþer isse in mynde.

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* IV. vii. 45. 1651 ISAACSON in

Fuller's Abel Rediv. *Andrewes* (1867) II. 168 He forgot

not his patron, Dr. Watts, at his end. 1717 POPE *Elia* 208

The world forgetting, by the world forgot. 1797 NELSON Aug.

in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 437, I shall not be surprised to

be neglected and forgot, as probably I shall no longer be

considered as useful. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v.

if he holds his tongue? you forget yourself. 1891 19th Cent. Dec. 856 When any speaker so far forgot himself as [etc.].

c. 1528 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castarhedda's Cong. E. Ind. xl.* 93 b. The Captaine Generall...founde...missing one of his greite Shippes, in the which went Sancho...unto whom it did well appeare, by reason it was night, that he had forgotten himselfe.

d. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 21, I myself forgette, that I wot never, what I am, ne whider I shall, ne whenne I cam. c. 1430 *Syr. Genes.* (Roxb.) 7561 Hir self she forgote. Without spech still she sate. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 24 Though cold like you, unmoved and silent grown, I have not yet forgot myself to stone. *Mod.* I was nearly asleep, I had just forgotten myself.

Hence **Forgetter**, one who forgets.

1398 *REVERA Barth. De P. R.* xii. vii. (1495) 417 The colour is...forgetter of wrongs. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1741 Forgetare (v. r. forgetter), immemor. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain v. iii.* I think her A strange forgetter of herself. 1755 JOHNSON, *Forgetter*, a careless person. 1826 LAMB *Elia Ser. II. Pop. Fallacies.* We are not...so careless as that Imperial forgetter of his dreams. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps. ix.* 17 Forgetters of God.

† **Forgettel**, a. Obs. Forms: 1 forgyttol, 4 forgotol, -il, 4-5 foryetel(l, 5 foryetylle, forgytill. [OE. *forgytol*, *forgotol*, *forgitell*, f. *forgietan*: see prec.; corresp. to Fris. *forgitell*, Du. *vergetel*, LG. *forgetel*.] Forgetful, forgetting.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom. II.* 118 He...was forgyttol, ac gefestode his lare on festhafelum gemynde. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. To he þat sekis noht god in all his hert he is forgetli. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 98 Foryetel, slow and wery some Of every thing. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxv. As I were forgettel reckles to remember. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1741 Forgytelle...oblivious.

Hence † **Forgettelness**, -ship, forgetfulness. Obs. a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxxviii(f). 12 (Hosw.) On lande forgytellynysse. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Ten þing ben þe letten men of bere scriffe...forgettelness, nutelness [etc.]. a 1300 E. *Psalter* cxxxviii(f). 5 If I for-gete þe, Jerusalem land, To forgettelness given be mi right hand. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1830) 176 So did Kyng Philip with sautes on þam gan pres, Bot for a forgettelship R. & he boþe les. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T. r* 753 The fifth is forgettelness by to muchel drynkynge. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2441 Pai knew þair forgettelness.

Forgetful (*fɔrˈɡetfʊl*), a. [f. FORGET v. + -FUL.]

1. Apt, inclined, or liable to forget; having a bad memory. Also, that forgets: const. of.

1382 WYCLIF *Jas. i.* 25 Not maad a forgetful herer, but a doer of werk. c. 1440 PECKOK *Repr. II.* v. 165 We ben ful freel and forgetful. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon.* *Cress. Richemund* Wks. (1876) 291 She wolde not be...forgetful of any kyndnes or seruyce done to her before. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 255 Beare with me good Boy, I am much forgetful. 1794 COLERIDGE *Death of Chatterton* 115 Wisely forgetful. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 97 Forgetful of the glory of the past.

2. Heedless, neglectful. Const. of or inf.

1526-34 TINDALE *Heb. xiii.* 2 Be not forgetful to lodge strangers. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 709 Th' unwary Lower cast his eyes behind, Forgetful of the Law. 1720 PRIOR *Horace* i. ix. 16, I intend to serve myself, forgetful of my friend. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 53 Forgetful of his glory and his name.

3. That causes to forget, inducing oblivion. Chiefly poet. (Cf. *oblivious*.)

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 271 Reason runnes about, To seeke forgetfull water. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 74 If the sleepy drench of that forgetful Lake benumme not still. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. 1017 Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean Flood, In large forgetful draughts. 1787 *Generous Attachm.* i. 157 The self same bed...once received an honoured parent...to its soft forgetful down. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxxv. The sound of that forgetful shore.

Hence **Forgetfully** adv., in a forgetful manner. a 1716 *Sourin Sermon* (1714) VIII. xiv. 416 It is our duty...forgetfully, to accept the oppression. 1721 BOYSE *From C. Dryden's Works* *Arlingtonian* Poems 30 Through the Mare forgetfully they stray. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* i. 70 One of them having forgetfully left his umbrella behind him.

Forgetfulness (*fɔrˈɡetfʊlnəs*), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being forgetful.

1. The quality of being npt to forget, the state of forgetting.

1477 RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 10 Establishe & ease...thy forgetfulness with thyn remembrance. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* iii. 1122, Where our much cold is...there is euer much forgetfulness. 1609 BENTLEY *Phil.* 282 This...he did not do out of design, but pure forgetfulness. 1745 POPE *Odyss.* xii. 366 Each in slumber shag'd A sweet forgetfulness of human care. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Ch. Ch.* iv. E1 note, Such was...the constitutional forgetfulness of Claudius. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxx. He smiled upon all present in happy forgetfulness of having exhibited symptoms of pugnacity.

2. The condition of forgetting or losing recollection of everything.

1398 *REVERA Barth. De P. R.* xii. i. (1495) 440 In Boecia ben two welles, that one makliþ good mynde, and that other maklyth forgetfulness. a 14... *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 116 Furer with deth cometh forgetfulness. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. 18 O gentle Sleep...thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids downe And sleepe my Sences in Forgetfulness.

3. The state of being forgotten, oblivion. 7 Obs. 1551 T. NORRIS *Catlin's Inst.* iv. xviii. (1631) 704 This Maxe...shamefully...putteth his death in forgetfulness. 1663 CHAMBERLAIN *Char. Gigant.* 5 Monuments themselves are subject to Forgetfulness even while they remain. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Mallet*, [III] Amynor and Theodora...is now lost in forgetfulness. 1839 LYTTON *Deverex* i. xiv. The forgetfulness of one buried is nothing to the forgetfulness of one disgraced.

4. Disregard, inattention, neglect.

1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 272 It doeth kinde in his mynde, forgetfulness of himselfe. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 180 r 5 He...naturally sinks from omission to forgetfulness of social duties. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 211 Victory sometimes produces forgetfulness of education.

Forgetive (*fɔrˈɡɪdɪv*), a. [? f. FORGE v. 1 + -TIVE.] A Shaksperian word, of uncertain formation and meaning. Commonly taken as a derivative of FORGE v. 1, and hence used by writers of the 19th c. for: Apt at 'forging', inventive, creative.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 107 A good Sherris-Sack...makes it [the braine] apprehensive, quicke, forgetive, full of nimble, fierie, and delectable shapies. 1800 MALONE *Life Dryden* Pr. Wks. I. L 382 Corinna's forgetive imagination. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* xvii. 14 O quick and forgetive power! that sometimes dost So rob us of ourselves. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. iv. 127 Her temperament...strangely quick, sensitive, apprehensive, forgetive.

Forget-me-not. [In sense 1, a translation of the OF. name *ne n'oublies mye*, whence late MHG. *vergiz nûn nûhl* (mod. Ger. *vergiss mein nûhl*), Sw. *jörgäta mig ej*. In the 15th c. the flower was supposed to have the virtue of ensuring that those wearing it should never be forgotten by their lovers. (See quots. in Grimm *Wb.* s.v.) The application of the name to the ground-pine (sense 3) is app. exclusively Eng.; whether this plant was credited with the same magical properties as its namesake, or whether it was named 'on account of the nauseous taste that it leaves in the mouth' (Prior) is not ascertained.]

1. The name of various kinds of *Myosotis*, esp. *M. palustris*, a plant which flourishes in damp or wet soil, having bright blue flowers with a yellow eye. Also applied to the closely resembling species, *M. azorica*, *M. arvensis*, and others.

c. 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1024 A flour of forget me nat, une fleur de ne moublies mye. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, Keep-sake* 13 Hope's gentle gem, the sweet Forget-me-not. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 46 Eyes...Blue as the blue forget-me-not. 1840 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* III. 84 This royal adventurer...Lancaster, appears to have been the person who gave to the *myosotis arvensis*, or 'forget-me-not', its emblematic and poetic meaning. 1880 *Ouida Moths* III. 216 He laid on her knees some forget-me-nots.

6. Applied with qualifying words to other varieties of *Myosotis* (see quots.).

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 235 The early scorpion-grass or hill forget-me-not. 1867 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* VII. 102 Alpine Forget-me-not, *M. alpestris*. *Ibid.* Creeping water Forget-me-not, *M. repens*. *Ibid.* 106 Dwarf Forget-me-not, *M. collina*. *Ibid.* 104 Wood Forget-me-not, *M. sylvatica*. *Ibid.* 108 Yellow and blue Forget-me-not, *M. versicolor*.

2. The German Speedwell (*Veronica Chamædrys*). [So also in German writers of 15-16th c.] 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 151 *Veronica Chamædrys*...often misnamed the Forget-me-not.

3. The Ground Pine (*Ajuga Chamæpitys*).

1578 LYDE *Dodons* i. xviii. 28 Of Ground Pyne...There be three sortes...called...in English also Chamæpitys, Ground Pyne, Herbe Iue, Forget me not. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxlii. § 3. 422 Ground Pine is called in English herbe Iuie, Forget me not.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *forget-me-not blue*, eyes; *forget-me-not-hued* adj.

a 1877 *Ouida Trictrion* i. 522 The treacherous...glitter in her forget-me-not-bued eyes. 1887 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (1892) 148 A smart little crew...In ivory-white and forget-me-not blue. *Ibid.* 174 This sweet little lass, Raises two Forget-me-not eyes. 1894 *Daily News* 22 June 6/6 Dressed in forget-me-not blue chené silk.

Forgetness (*fɔrˈɡɪtnəs*), rare. [f. FORGET v. + -NESS.] Forgetfulness.

1474 CAXTON *Chesc.* iii. vi. H iij b. The vice of glotonye provoketh lechery; wherof cometh forgetnes of his mynde. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 4/7 It is easier to imagine the disappearance of Westminster Abbey from the face of the earth, the forgetness that such a place ever existed among men, than, etc.

Forgett (*fɔrˈɡɪt*). Also 7 *forchet*, (*forço*), 9 *forchetto*, *forgetto*, *forgit*. [Originally *forchet*, a. F. *fourette* of same meaning, lit. 'fork'] *Glove-making*: (see quots.)

1681 *Min. Glover Inscr.* *Perth* in *Beck's Gloves* (1883) 153 That no Gloves be made with tard *forchets* but allenely with Cliven *forchets*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iij. 18/1 The Woods...the peeces between the Fingers. 1852 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* i. xxiii. (1854) 125 The long strips, running up inside the fingers, are the *forgets*. 1891 19th Cent. No. 178-939 The pieces for the thumbs, and the *forgets* - i. e. the little side pieces for the fingers.

Forgettable (*fɔrˈɡɪtəbəl*), a. [f. FORGET v. + -ABLE.] That may be forgotten.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 55 Indistinct and instantly forgettable particulars. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 184 Wasting six months in cramming up a minimum of forgetable matter.

Forgetting (*fɔrˈɡɪtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORGET v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. FORGET; also, † the state of being unconscious, oblivion.

1340 *Ayren.* 18 Ingratitude, let is, uoryet[n]ke of god and of his gnodis. 1398 *REVERA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxxix. (1495) 724 Wyne bredyth in the soule foryetynge of anguysh. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. F. T. S.) 109 Forgetting makyth a man in his schryffe to forgette boþe snale synnes & grette. 1538 *Elvot Dict.*, *Forretmissio*, forget-

ynge, or leuynge out of a thynge. 1614 W. BARCLAY *Netherthes* in *Jas. I Counterbl.* (Arb.) 116 It maketh and indotheth...the forgetting of all sorrowes and miseries. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* v. xxii. (1851) 128, I am not willing to discover the forgettings of reverend men. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intim.* *Immort.* v. Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting.

2. The state of being forgotten, oblivion. Obs. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lvi. (1889) 174 Heo na byð on forgyngne [*oblivion*]. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 498 þou gaf til forgytynge all my synys. c. 1440 PECKOK *Repr.* ii. xv. 236 That thilk mynde die not and falle not into forgetting. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* i. 4 God had...provided to preserve it from forgetting.

Forgetting (*fɔrˈɡɪtɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* rare. [see -ING 2.] That forgets, forgetful.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Uriel*, A forgetting wind Stole over the celestial kind. 1855 in CLARKE *Dict.*

Hence **Forgettfully** adv., in a forgetful manner; forgetfully; through forgetfulness.

1605 B. JOHNSON *Volpone* v. vi. I fear I haue (forgettfully) transgress Against the dignity of the Court. 1650 HALL *Grounds Monarchy* in *Harrington Oceana* (1700) 14 Which...partly in this penury of Books, forgettfully I pass.

† **Forgettiness**. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Forgetfulness.

1387 *REVERA Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 Forgettinesses all wey kypinge þe craft of a steddammie, he is enmy of mynde. *Ibid.* II. 323 Moyses...made tweie rynges, oon of mynde and anoper of forgettyness.

† **Forgift**. Obs. Forms: 4 *forzefthe*, -3ft, 4-5 -gyft, (5 -yifte). [f. FORGIVE v. after GIFT.] Forgiveness.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM 40 Two thynges her wythynne both Forzefthe and repentyng. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 5736 þou must helyue on holychurche. And on forzgyft of synne. 1532 *Wode. Faste* (W. de W.). Kyngde Davyd fasted for mercy! Nynve dyd y^e same And had forzgyft of synne.

Forging (*fɔrˈɡɪdʒɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORGE v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. FORGE in various senses; an instance of the same. Also, used gerundially with the omission of *in*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclesi.* xxxii. 8 In forging [1388 the making] of gold signe is of a smaragd. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Gm. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 100 *pe* craft of forgyngye. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clxx. 208 Forgyng of moneys. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 120 which tooles...be not of myne owne forgyng. 1594 WEST and Pt. *Symbol.* II. Indict. § 66 Forging of false and fraudulent writings. 1669 OUDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 415 The melting, forging, and tempering of [iron]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1822) I. viii. 36 In this great elaboratory of nature, a thousand benefits and calamities are forging. 1830 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 703 The forging and drawing out of the iron.

6. *concr.* A product of forging; a forged mass (of iron, etc.).

1858 GREENER *Gimnury* 95 The skill...displayed in welding large forgings of wrought iron into shafts. 1838 *Worc. Echib. Catal.* iii. 15 Tyres and forging of Whitworth steel.

2. attrib., as *forging-hammer*, -mill.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 906 *Forging-hammer*, a hammer used by gold-beaters. 1887 *Hisse's Holiday on Road* 73 The requisite water-power for forging or other mills.

Forging (*fɔrˈɡɪdʒɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That forges, in senses of the vb.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 729 Till forging nature be comdemnd of treason. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Ædipus* iv. Wks. 1883 VI. 204 Let...not a greybeard forging priest come near. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 66 A forging Hand he found, and scheming Head.

Forgivable (*fɔrˈɡɪvəbəl*), a. Also *forgiveable*. [f. FORGIVE v. 1 + -ABLE.] That may be forgiven, pardonable, excusable.

1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon*, *bef. Edu.* VI (1566) 123 b, An unexcusable sin; yet to him that will truly repent, it is forgiveable. 1611 *Corcor.*, *Pardonable*, forgiveable. 1821 COLEMAN *Let. Convers.*, etc. II. xxiii. 29 A neglect of this may be forgiveable, but it is utterly inexcusable. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* i. ix. 139 To know one's own foolishness ought to make it forgiveable.

† **Forgivance**. Sc. Obs. Forms: 5 *forgivance*, 6 *forigivance*, *forfogv*(e)ance. [f. FORGIVE v. 1 + -ANCE.] Forgiveness, pardon.

1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 153 And ask...forgiveness of be deoth of þe said Joline. a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Blannetynne Club) 339 The said laird...askit the hail peopill forgiveness in his name.

Forgive (*fɔrˈɡɪv*), v. Pa. t. *forogave* (*fɔrˈɡəv*). Pn. *ppl. forgiven* (*fɔrˈɡɪvən*). Forms: see GIVE. [OE. *forgifian* (f. *Fou- pref.* + *giefan*: see GIVE v.), corresponding to Du. *vergeven*, OHG. *far*, *feri*, *for*, *furgeban* (Ger. *vergeben*), ON. *fyrirgefa* (Sw. *förgifva*, MDa. *forgive*) to forgive, Goth. *friagan* to grant.]

† 1. *trans.* To give, grant. Obs.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. xvi. (xxvii.) (1890) 84 Forþon ne bið þæt forgifen þette afeled bið, ac þæt bið riht. 971 *Black. Hom.* 31 Ealra þara gifa be he middangeard forgesat þurh his tocygne. a 1175 *Colt. Hom.* 229 He forgis biðe manne zesecheð. 1377 *Langt. P.* vi. 11. xvi. 76 For he was knyght & kynges sone þynde forgis þat tyme, þat non harlot were so hardly to leyne hands vpon hym. 1473 *Vulgariais Terentio* 2 b, The grettist tresoure that I had is forgafe the.

2. To give up, cease to harbour (resentment, wrath). Also, to give up one's resolve (to do something). Obs.

c. 1200 ORMIN 1466 A33 whanne þu forgyfist teus þe wraþhe. c. 1305 *Pilate* 167 in *E. F. T.* (1854) 115 He werde...þat he hadde forogve him his wraþhe. c. 1380 WYCLIF

Forgiven (fɔr'gɪv'n, ppl. a. [pa. ppl. of FORGIVE v.] In senses of the vb.
 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Condonatus*. .geuen, forgeuen, pardoned.
 1607 SHAKS. *Timon v. iv. 79* Faults forgiven. 1777 POPE
Eloisa 255 Soft as the slumbers of a saint forgiven. 1855
 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1006 A face, bright as for sin forgiven.

†2. *trans.* To go by, pass over. *lit.* and *fig.*
Hence, to leave alone or undone, neglect, overlook,
slight. *Obs. exc. arch.*
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) i. 92 Seðe þis forȝiold his sawul
loað. *c* 1000 — *Exod.* xii. 23 He [Drihten] forȝæþ þæs
huses duru. *a* 1300 *Cursor* fil. 25344 (Cott.) Grant vs þi
maght. — to lueve vr euten criſten ſua þat we þair laſtes ma
forȝa. *a* 1500 *Trevisa's Barth.* de P. R. (1535) vr. xvi. He the

me with forgotten dust. 1870 *W. B. D.*
 l. v. 113 A good deal of forgotten poetry. 1887 BOWEN *Ving.*
Aeneid l. 358 A forgotten treasure that lay long from the
 daylight buried.
 † **Forgrraith**, *v. Obs.* [f. *Fon-pref.*² + *GNAITH*
v.] *trans.* To get ready beforehand, preparc.
 Hence † **Forgraiting** *vb. sb.*, preparation.
 a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 38 [x. 17] For-graithþynge of þair

hert herd ere pine. *Ibid.* xx[i]. 12 In paire leuynges for-
graibe lickam of þa.

Forgreat, -greme: see **FOR**-*pref.*¹ 3, 10.

† **Forgrow**, *v.* *Obs.* rare exc. in *pa. pple.* for-
grown. Forms: see **GROW**. [OE. *forgrōwan*,
f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + *grōwan*: see **GROW** v.]

1. *intr.* To grow to excess or out of shape. Only
in *pa. pple.* *forgrōwn*, overgrown, misshapen.

a 1000 *Riming Poem* (Gr.) 46 Brondhord gebloren breos-
tum in forgrōwen. 1399 *Sarcastic Verses to Archael.*
XXI. 89 Þis is a busch þat is forgrōwe. 1543 *Grafton*
Contn. Harding 599 A pylgemes hat... with a long and for-
grown bearde. 1565 *Golding Ovid's Met.* l. (1593) 14 So
foule a Dragon... so monstrously forgrōwe. 1576 *Newton*
Lemnie's Complex. (1633) 133 Although the party be fat and
forgrōwe. 1601 *Br. Anorexes. Sermon.* Matt. xxii. 21 (1641)
II. 96 The fat and forgrōwen rammes within our fold.
Fig. 1583 *Golding Calvin on Deut.* clxxxii. 129 An
euill custome is nothing else than an error forgrōwen.

2. *trans.* To overgrow, cover with a growth
(usually one that is excessive or unsightly).

a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 Forþi is his westren for-
grōwen mid brimblis. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) l. 363 The
long gras that is so grene... forgrōwen hit hath the felde.
1494 *Fabyan Chron.* v. cxx. 97 The towne of Westmynster
... that tyme was forgrōwen with bushes. a 1535 *More*
Wks. 74 The ground that is al forgrōwen with nettles.
1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 14 Hombre Saluagio... forgrōne
all in moss and luy.

b. In *pa. pple.* (of aged persons): Overgrown or
covered (with hair). Hence (1 for sense 1),
Extremely old.

a 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* ix. x. (1554) 201b. With heere for-
grōwen body and visage. a 1440 *Geuerydes* 3667 A man
that was right ferr in age... And all forgrōwe. 1494 *Fabyan*
Chron. vii. 605 In the bordour of this delicious place...
Stode iþ forgrōwen faders, reassembling Ennok and Hely.
1597 *Prose Life St. Bradan* (Percy) 52 He was olde and
forgrōwen so that no man myght se his body.

† **Forguilt**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* for-
giltenn. *Pa. t.* 3 forgilt, -gult. *Pa. pple.* 2-3
forgilt, -gult, *Orm.* -giltedd. [OE. **forgylltan*,
f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + *gylltan* to sin.]

1. *trans.* To bring into a state of guilt. Only
rest. or in *pass.* Const. *with*, *gen.*

a 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 3if þu caw swiðe for-gult wið þine
eorðlice lauerd he [etc.]. a 1200 *ORMIN* 2619 Þe deofell
standdeþb... To don uss to forgylltenn uss 3an Godd.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 Al þat is iðe worlde be wep under ure
uēt bestes ant fues, ear we weren vorgulte.

2. To forfeit by guilty conduct. Also, to bring
into by guilt.

a 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Er we weren al forgult in to helle.
a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 He forgilt heuene wele, and
laued helle wowe. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) Plente me may
in Engeland of alle gode y se, Bute folc yt for gulte ore
geres þe worse he. a 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 166 Pou laddest
ous to parays, We hit forgulten ase vnwy. a 1250 *Art. &*
Mel. (Linc. Inn MS.) 593 Til Lucifer hit forgult wiþ pryde.

Forhale, -hang: see **FOR**-*pref.*¹ 5.

† **Forhard**, *v.* *Obs.* -1 [ME. *forhardien* (trans.),
OE. *forhardian* (intr.), f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + *hardian*
to become or make hard.] *trans.* To harden.

a 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3338 For it [sc. the mannal malt at ðe
sunne-sine, Ocoðer fir forharded (printed forharded) hine.

† **Forharden**, *v.* *Obs.* -1 [f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ +
harden v.] *trans.* = *prec.*

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 15 They become for-
hardened, and shaking of the feare of God, do therewithal
cast away the hope of saluation.

† **Forhare**, *v.* *Obs.* rare -1. [f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ +
hare v.] *trans.* To afflict or harry exceedingly.

1659 *Br. GAVOEN Sermon at Fun. Bp. Braunrig* (1660) 55
Elisha's cry is not... a bare clamor insignificant, as one scared
and forelared.

Forhead, -head: see **FOR**-*pref.*¹ 3, 5.

† **Forheccche**, *v.* *Obs.* *Pa. pple.* forhaht.
[f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹: the verbal element is obscure.]

trans. To despise.

a 1230 *Itali. Meid.* 41 He forholied [u. r. forhecccheð] þe
anan. a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* x. 37 Thenne niht...
hen hated ant forhaht.

† **Forhele**, *v.* *Obs.* *Pa. pple.* forholen. [OE.
forhelan, f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + *helan* to hide = OFris. *OS.*
forhelan (Du. *verhelen*), OHG. *far*, *ferhelan*
(MHG. *verhelu*, Ger. *verhellen*.)]

trans. To hide, conceal; with personal obj. in
dat. or preceded by *with*.

a 883 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xvii. Ðæt mine crafas and
nawæld ne wurden forgiene and forholene. a 1000 *ELFRIC*
Gen. xviii. 17 Iliu mæz ic forhelan Abrahamæ, ðe ic don
wille. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (III) wenden ðæt ic
sculde ben forholen. 1200 *ORMIN* 2468 Iliu sholde wurpen
wel forholenn wiþ þe defell. 1320 *K. Alis.* 696 Thy
trahour schal beþ forholie. a 1430 *How Good Wiß taugte*
Desvire in Hæden Bk. (1663) 39 Schewe it to þi freendis, &
for-hile þou it best.

† **Forhedness**, *Obs.* [OE. *forhædness*,
f. *forhæf* (pa. pple. of *forhabban* to restrain,
f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + *habban* to HAVE, hold) + -NESS.]

Restraint, continence, abstinence.

a 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* iv. xxvi. (xv.) (1859) 352 Iliu... in
micelre forhedness ðrihtne leowde. a 1175 *Lamb. Hom.*
101 To micel forhednessne on hete and on wete macað
þene mun unhalie.

† **Forhow**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: *Pa. t.* 3 forheow.
Pa. pple. 4-5 forhowen. [OE. *forhōwan* (f. **FOR**-
*pref.*¹ + *hōwan* to HOW) = OS. *forhōwan*, OHG.

forhōwan (MHG. *verhōwen*, Ger. *verhauen*.)]
trans. To hew or cut to pieces.

a 1000 *Byrthnot* 115 (Gr.) He mid billum weard... swiðe
forheow. a 1205 *LAV.* 4593 He for-heow þanne mæst a-
two riht amidden. c 1380 *Sir Ferrih.* 899 And eke ys
noble æketoun was [all] for-hewe & schente. a 1450 *Merlin*
234 Er thei were alle ynnere thei were many slayn and for-
hewen. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xii. Their sheldes
and theyr hauberkes were al forhewen. 1563 *SACKVILLE In-*
duel. *Blirre.* Mag. lvii. His face forhewed with wounds.

† **Forhige**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *forhigdan* (f. **FOR**-1 +
higdan to HIDE); = LG. *ferhiden*] *trans.* To hide.

a 1000 *AGS.* Ps. cxxxix. [cxli. 5 (Gr.)] Forhyddan oferhyðe
me iowit-gyrene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1875 Longe it weren
ðor forhid. c 1240 *Cursor M.* 563 (Fairf.) Some quy squa
forhilde þou þe.

† **Forhight**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 forhátan,
2-3 forhote. *Pa. t.* 3-4 forhet, 4 *Sc.* forhicht.

[OE. *forhitan* str. vb., f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + *hitan* to
promise, command: see **HIGHT** v.]

1. *trans.* To promise not to do, enjoy or practise
(something); to renounce.

a 1000 *ELFRIC Past. Ep.* 47 Buton be hit forhaten hæbbe.
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Danne forsake we ure sinnes
mid heorte and for-hoted mid muðe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192
3c... ine blostme of ower wuðeðe eorþen alle worldeð blissen.
c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 86 in E. E. P. (1862) 73 He... forhet
bifore hire truliche wommanes mone. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*,
Nicolaus 965 þat forhicht mare to steile.

2. To forbid.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 162 Thou dedest by thine wywes steyne
That was for-hote.

3. To promise. [Cf. Ger. *verheissen*.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11334 (Cott.) Godd has... sent þam þat
he lang for-hight.

† **Forhill**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + *HILL* v.]
trans. To cover; to protect.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxli. 14 For-hile him 1 sal, for mi
name knewe he. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2063 Ane hert
with a hogue heued... Was to behald as a harrow foreheld
[forheld] with tynde.

Hence **Forhill** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. quasi-*concr.*
protection. Also **Forhill**, a protector.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. 18 Made is Laverd mi for-
hilling. *Ibid.* 30 For-hiler es he Of al þat in him hopað be.

Forholed: see **FOR**-*pref.*¹ 9, 10.

† **Forhold**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *forhealdan* (in sense
forsake, lose), f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + *healdan* to HOLD;
= MLG. *vorholden*.]

trans. To detain, withhold. Hence **Forhold** (n
apl. a., held over, kept too long.

Beowulf 2381 (Gr.) Hæfðon þi forhealden helm Scefinga.
a 883 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxix. 51 Oððe bi beoþ begen for-
healden. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2066 An time he was at hire
tield... she him his mentel for-held. c 1275 *xi Pains of*
Hell 78 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 A water... þat... stynkeþ so for-
bolde lich.

Forhow, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 forhozian,
2 -huzian, 3 -howien, -hozien, -huzien, 4-8
forhue, 9 forhooh, forhooy, 8- forhow, [OE.
forhogian, f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + *hogian* to think, care.]

† 1. *trans.* To despise, scorn. *Obs.*

a 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* ii. ii. (1890) 102 Gif he þonne eow
eac forhogie... sy he þonne from eow forhogad. c 1160
Hutton Gos. Matt. xxiii. 10 þat 3e ne for-huzien anne of
þissen lytlingen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Worðliche þinges to
...forhowien. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Forhohe for to don liþ
þat he þuncheð uel of. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15107 (Cott.) We
wend he had for-huud us all.

2. To forsake, quit.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23047 (Edin.) þe formast raw... þat sinne
and sak for him forhuid. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8258
þar fore saint dunstan he pursued Whils he englande for-
hued. 1753 *A. MURPHY Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 39 7: 1 It
gives me muckle Trouble to see the English forheuing their
Neest, and giving it up to the Cheeld of Israel. 1768 *Ross*
Helenore 99 Ye did her so treach'rously forhow. a 1835
Hogg's Kilmoryn 49 And the merl and the mavis forhooyed
their young. 1871 *W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* ii. (1873)
15 The laird wud hae to forhooh's bit bonny nest.

Hence † **Forhower**, a forsaker. † **Forhoght**,
contempt.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 22 Bere fra me vp-
braidinge and for-hoghte. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. l. 36
3on liþ Troiane forhowar of Asya [desertore Asie].

† **Forhunger**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ +
HUNGER v.; = Ger. *verhungern*.] *trans.* To make
very hungry; to cause to die of hunger; to starve.

Only in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. adj.* **Forhungered**.

a 1200 *ORMIN* 1567 Iesu Crist forhungredd wass. c 1275
LAV. 2362 Mid þan wreccle folke þat lai þar for-hungered.
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2515 Þei... eten at here ese, for þei were
for-hungred. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 964 The knave... was
for-ungrid sore. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 114 They
...eten them lyke as they were forhungred hounds. 1894
F. S. ELLIS Reynard 324 They... rob them like for-hungred
hounds.

† **Forhush**, *v.* *Obs.* Only in *pa. t.* forhuste.
[f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + ?OE. *hyscan* to mock.] *trans.*
To deride.

a 1205 *LAV.* 90221 Þe king leo for-husten.

† **Forivate**, *v.* *noice-wd.* [f. *L. forita* a privy
+ -ATE 3.]

1615 *St. F. Hoby Curry-combe* title-p. In answer to a
lewð libell liely forivated by Jabel Raclit.

Forlidd: see **FOR**-*pref.*¹ 9.

Forinsec (*fyrinsek*), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8
erron. forensic. [ad. *L. (servitium) forinsecum*,
med. *L.* (adj.) f. *L. forinsecus* (adv.) out of doors,
f. *foris* + *secus*, after the analogy of *extrinsecus*.]

Only in *forinsec service* = 'foreign service': see
FOREIGN a. 11.

1741 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Service*, Forensic or extrinsec:
Service... was a service which did not belong to the chief
lord, but to the king. 1855 *BRIAN Orig. Paroch. Scot.* II.
ii. 406 Every other service except the forensic service of the
king when required.

Forinsec (*-secal*, *Obs.* ff. **FORENSIC**, -AL.
† **Forinsecal**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *forinsec*,
forinsioall, 6-7 forinsecall. [f. as *prec.* + -AL.]

= **FOREIGN** a. in various senses; alien, extrinsic;
in, pertaining to, or coming from another country.

1529 *T. CHAMMAN in Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden Soc.) p. xvi.
Not to follow the superstitious traditions of any forcynall
potentate or peere. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd.
No. 29) l. 110 While they mayntained forinsecall battayes.

1658 *J. ROBINSON Endoxa* ii. 126 All salts, whether vitriol or
allum, whose increase is by apposition of forinsecall matter.

1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea Proem.* B. b. Who will say that this
Act (under God) is not in England's safety from Forinsecall
Invasions? 1732 *BERKELEY Alcephr.* iii. vi. They disdain
all forinsecall motives to it; and love Virtue only for Virtue's
sake.

† **Forirk**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + *IRK*.] *intr.*
To grow weary or disgusted. Const. of or to with
inf.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3658 Of manna he ben for-hirke to
eten. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hem. Dk. Buckham*, xlv. His wife
foreyryked [ed. 1587 foreyryking] of his raynige, Sleeping in bed
this cruel wretche hath slayne.

Forisfamiliate (*forisfamiliat*), *f.* *Foris* outside +
familia family. (See quotes.)

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 80 Forisfamiliat the sonne is
be the father, quhen the father giues to him ane certayne
part of his heretage, and he is content therewith. 1754
ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law i. (1809) 170 A child who gets
a separate stock... even though he should continue in the
father's house, may be said to be emancipated or foris-
familiated. 1879 *W. E. HEARN Aryan Househ.* 132 A son
was said to be foris-familiat if his father assigned to him
part of his land and gave him seisin thereof. 1880 *J. SCRIB-*
TON Crookit Meg xiii. 157 The lasses are a' forisfamiliat.

Forisfamiliaria. The action of forisfami-
liating (a son); also *trans.*

1767 *A. CAMPBELL Lexicph.* (1774) 25 A forisfamiliaria out
of the universe. 1828 *SCOTT Rob Roy* iii. My father could
not be serious in the sentence of forisfamiliaria. 1837
HALLAM Hist. Lit. III. iv. § 99. 399 That [period] of emanci-
pation or forisfamiliaria.

Forjesket, *pple.* *Sc.* [Cf. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ and
DISJACKET.] Jaded, tired out.

1785 *BURNS 2nd Ep. to J. Lafrank* ii. Forjesket sair, with
weary legs. 1826 *C. BEATTIE John o' Arnha* in *Life* 23
The fiend, forjeskit, tried to scape.

† **Forjoust**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **FOR**-*pref.*¹ + **JOUST** v.]
trans. To overcome or overthrow in jousting.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1398 Syr Marschalle de Mowne es...
fore-justyde at that journee. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1897 At
Portgaff was he slone, fore-justyde with a Soudene. c 1470
HARVING Chron. cxlvii. xiii. He forjoust the duke full manly.
1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxxix. He forjousted alle that
were there.

Forjurge, *forjurge* (*furdzurdz*), *v.* Also
4-5 forjugo, (5 forjuggo), 5-7 forjudo, 6-9 fore-
judge. [In sense 1, ad. OF. *for*, -*for*, *fourjugier*,
f. *for*, -*for*, *forjuge* + *jugier* JUDGE v. In sense 2
the prefix seems to have been taken as **FOR**-1.]

1. To exclude, oust, or dispossess by judgement.
Const. *from*, *of*, or with *double obj.* *Obs.* exc. in
Law.

1392 *BRITTON L. xiv.* § 4 Si soint il forjuge de chescune
ley et hors de nostre pes. c 1470 *HARVING Chron.* cxv. xii.
He was deprived of his estate. Forjugged hole from [all] his
magistee. 1497 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 16 It was enacted...
that John Duke of Norfolk... shuld... be... forjugged of all
honour. a 1577 *Sir T. SMITH Cornwal. Eng.* (1609) 92 His
lands... in all cases of felony are commonly lost from him and
his heirs, if he be forjugged, that is, condemned for a felon
by the law. 1641 *Vermes de la Ley* 164 If an Attourney or
other officer in any Court be put out and forbidden to use
the same, he is said to be forjugged the Court. 1642
tr. Perkins Prof. Dk. v. § 432. 166 If... the tenant in right
a writ of Mesne against the Mesne, and forjudgeth him.
1643 *PAYNE Son. Liver Parl.* l. 12 The same Justices were
forjudget of their lives. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* l. 131
It is enacted by the statute 5 Edw. III. c. 9. that no man
shall be forjudget of life 5 limb, contrary to the great
charter. 1883 *F. POLLOCK Land Laws* (1833) 25 When
a man is forjudget of life and lands for cowardice in battle.

† b. To prohibit (*from*). *Obs.*

1675 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. 589 The Navigation of the
English into those Parts would for the future be forjudget
and wholly barred. 1697 *View Penial Laws* 151 For the
fourth shall be forjudget from ever keeping an Inn again.
† 2. To condemn judicially (to a penalty). *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 192 Aliciaundre... a worthy knight
Of sodein wrath and nat of sight Forjudget hath. 1413
1 King's Q. iii. From estate, by fortune a quite
Forjudget was to pouert in exile. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi.
568 [They] were takyn as prysoners in the Towre of Lond...
and soone after forjudget, hanged, and hedyd. 1571 *Gower*
Calvin on Pa. xli. x. The greater part of men forjudget merr-
able folk to destruction. 1754 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 64
She... being already condemned and forjudget to die.

Hence **Forjudget** *vbl. sb.*

1651 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. iii. (1739) 70 No... for-
judging of Life... against the form of the Grand Charter.

† **Forjudgement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *forjudgement*, f. *forjurer* to FORJUDGE.] = next.

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* ii. xlii. 89a. It is comonly holden that if an infant had nat ben excepted in the statute of forjudgement, that the forjudgement sholde have bounde him. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* ii. vi. § 142. 100 The judgement in case of forjudgement is [etc.].

Forjuder (fɔrʒʊdɜː). *Law.* Also 5 forjuder, 8-9 forjuder. [a. Anglo-Fr. *forjurer* = OF. *forjugier* pres. inf. (see FORJUDGE v.) used as sb.; cf. DEMURRER.] A judgement or sentence of deprivation, expulsion, or banishment. Applied *spec.* to the ousting of a mesne lord by a writ of mesne.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 21 § 1 The said Acte . . of . . forjurger and forfeiture. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* ii. vi. § 142. 100 Forjuder in that case is not given against his heir. 1641 in *Termes de la Ley* 164. 1850 in *BURRILL Law Dict.* trans. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 23 The Insatiable Rich. . become Drum and Trumpet-Proof to the sacred Forjurers. *Mat.* 25. 41, 42, *Luke* 14. 23, 21 [etc.].

† **Forjurer, forejurer, v. obs.** [a. OF. *forjurer* = med.L. *forjūrare*, really two distinct words: (1) f. *for-*, FOR- *pref.* + *jurer* = L. *jūrare* to swear; (2) f. med.L. *foris* prep. outside + *jura* laws, rights.]

1. *trans.* To forswear; to abandon, abjure, quit. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 90 (1876) 53 No man shalbe avantalour who hath forjured the Court. 2. To exclude from civil rights.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lxxix. (1739) 182 Bail shall not be allowed to Outlaws forejured.

Fork (fɔrk), *sb.* Also 1 *forca*, (*myx*-) *fores*, 3 *pl.* *furken*, 4-6 *forcke*, 4-7 *forke*. [OE. *forca* wk. masc., *force* wk. fem., ad. L. *furca* fem., fork (for hay, etc.), forked stake, gallows, yoke.

The use of the word in Eng. was doubtless extended by the influence of the ONF. form *forque*, *fourque* (Central OF. *forche*, *fourche*), from which some of the Eng. senses are derived. The L. word is found in nearly all the Rom. and Teut. langs.: cf. Pr. *forca*, Sp. *horca*, Pg. *forca*, It. *furca*, OHG. *furca* (mod. Ger. *furke*), Du. *werk*, all chiefly in sense 'pitchfork'; also ON. *forrk*, forked stake.]

1. A pronged instrument.

1. An implement, chiefly agricultural, consisting of a long straight handle; furnished at the end with two or more prongs or tines, and used for carrying, digging, lifting, or throwing; also with word prefixed indicating its use, as *digging-fork*, *dung-fork*, *hay-fork*, etc. *fork*: see those words; also FIRE-FORK, PITCH-FORK, etc.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 430 Ða cwelleras . . wið ufan mid heora forcum hine ðydon. c 1000 — *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 154 *Furcilla*, litel forca. a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 110 Mon in the mone. on is bot forke is burthen he breith. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* xlii. 21 Egeys . . of diggyngne yrens, and of forkis . . weren blunt. 1413 *Pier. Seule* (Caxton) 1483 iii. viii. 55 Suche folke . . to bynde in fagottes and cast them with forkes into the fyre. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 24 A good husbunde hath his forkes and rakes made redye in the wynter before. 1573 *Baret Alm.* F. 892 A forke, or trout speare with three points, *fuscha*. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* liii. (1878) 120 At Midsummer, downe with the bremles and brakes, and after, abrode with thy forks and thy rakes. 1700 *Drayton Cuck.* For 727 The crew With forkes and staves the folew to pursue. 1719 *Loxton & Wise Compl. Gard.* viii. 126 We must use an Iron Fork To draw them out of the Nursery-Beds. 1784 *Cowper Task* iii. 479 Lightly, shaking it with agile hand From the full fork. 1860 *Delamer Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 16 A fork for taking up potatoes, &c., and spreading dung.

fig. in *Proverb.* a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fork* is often *Rakes Heir*, or after a scraping Father comes a scattering Son. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Fork* is also used for a Spendthrift, etc.

† b. A common implement used as a weapon.

13. *K. Alis.* 1191 Fiftene thousand of fot laddes, that . . hadde, Axes, speres, forkis, and slynges. 1598 *Greenewe Tacitus Ann.* 78 Some with poles or forks ouerthrow this sluggish lump; leauing them for halfe dead lying on the ground. 1678 *T. Gays's Arms of War* 29 The Forks are the same with the common Forks, but they have little Hooks.

† c. The forked tongue (popularly supposed to be the sting) of a snake. *Obs.*

1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* iii. i. 16 Thou dost feare the soft and tender forke Of a poore worne. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. i. 16.

2. An instrument with two, three, or four prongs, used for holding the food while it is being cut, for conveying it to the mouth, and for other purposes at table or in cooking. For *carving*, *dessert*, *fish*, *pickle*, *table-fork*, etc. see those words.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40, I bequethe to Davn John Kertelyng my silvir forke for grene gyncour. 1554 *Ibid.* 147, I geve and bequeath my neighbor . . my spone with a forke in the end. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret. Diji.* At the signe of the siliver forke and the tasted cheese. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. 1, Then must you learn the use And handling of your siliver forke at meals. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 69, I had in my Pocket a Knife and Fork. 1766 *Smollett Trav.* 35 The poorest tradesman in Boulogne has . . siliver forks with four prongs. 1836 *Dickens Nick. Nick.* vii, He laid down his knife and fork.

b. *Forks and knives*: the name of the club-moss *Lycopodium clavatum*.

1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 257.

3. Used in *pl.* for the prongs of a fork. Also *transf.* Cf. 12.

1674 N. Cox *Gentil. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 40 An Eel-spear . .

is made for the most part with three Forks or Teeth. 1702 *Adonis Dial. Medals Wks.* 1721 I. 447 A thunderbolt with three forks. 1767 H. KELLY, etc. *Babler* I. 280 A couple of tushes that project a surprising way from the mouth, like the forks of an elephant.

b. *pl.* (*slang*). The fingers. Hence, a pick-pocket (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* ? a 1700).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Forks*, the two fore-fingers; to put your forks down, is to pick a pocket. 1834 AINSWORTH *Bookworm* iii. v. No dummy hunter had forks so fly.

4. A steel instrument with two prongs which, when set in vibration, gives a musical note; called more fully a *tuning-fork*.

1799 *Young in Phil. Trans.* XC. 134 The fork was a comma and a half above the pitch . . of an imaginary C. 1885 J. WYLOE in *Circ.* 32. I. 275/4 If the fork be struck against any hard body . . its prong . . vibrates.

II. Applied to various objects having two (or more) branches.

† 5. A gallows. Also *pl.* Cf. FORCHE I [So OF. *fourche*, L. *furca*; the Roman gallows was originally of the shape A.]

c 1205 *Lav.* 570. Þe furken [1275 *forkes*] weoren aræred, heo teawen up þa 3isles, and heom þe hengen. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 379 He shulde have hadde hongyng on hie on the forkis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 121 Lat him end his lyf vpon ane fork. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* II. 105 They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the fork.

† b. *Rom. Ant.* Used to render L. *furca*, (a) the 'yoke' under which defeated enemies were made to pass as a token of their submission; (b) the forked stake used as a whipping-post.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* ii. iv, The forks Where you shall have two lictors with two whips Hammer your hide. 1618 *Bolton Florus* i. xvi. 48 Passing them naked under Forkes, or Gallowses. 1683 *Drayton & Lee Duke of Grist* iv. v, We passed Like beaten Romans underneath the fork.

6. A stake, staff, or stick with a forked end: a. as a prop for a vine or tree; b. a rest for a musket; cf. FORCAT. c. (See quot.). d. *Mining* (Derby-sh.): see quot. 1881. e. A divining-rod.

a. 1389 *Helmingham MS.* 21. 27 b, Forkis . . to bere up þe vyne. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 423 Some have put two little Forks about the bottom of their Trees, to keep them upright. 1816 *Keatinge Trav.* (1817) I. 43 The boughs . . propped up by forks.

b. 1591 *Garrard Art Warre* 7 To traine hys Forke or Staffe after hym whilst he . . doth charge hys Musket. c. 1726 *Gentlem. Angler* 149 A Fork. Vide Rest [for a fishing rod].

d. 1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* G. iij b. If . . we think it will let the Forks settle when they come to be weighted, we put a Sill under them. 1881 *Raymond Mining Gloss.* *Fork* . . a piece of wood supporting the side of an excavation in soft ground.

e. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Gool. Field* 137 Some . . even resorted to the witch-hazel fork [in 'prospecting' for petroleum].

7. *Building.* See quot. 1868, 1883.

c 1220 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 522 Let make an hous for bestis . . Of forkis, & of boord. 1592 *MASTIN Hist. Antiq. Nately* The most antique architecture, called forked building, which forks are all of oak. 1841 *Enc. Laws Wales* 35 Thirty pence is the value of every fork that shall support the roof tree. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* *Forks*, the centres, in the timber-work of the roof of a shed, house, or other building; commonly, 'a pair of forks'. 1883 *SEEBORN Village Community* 239 Their [the trees'] extremities bending over make a Gothic arch, and crossing one another at the top, each pair makes a fork, upon which the roof-tree is fixed. These trees supporting the roof-tree are called gavaels, forks, or columns.

† 8. *Anat. Fork of the throat or breast*: app. the sternal bone together with the clavicles. *Obs.*

[= med.L. *furcula*, OF. *fourcelle*; the words seem to have been used very vaguely, and it is often impossible to determine the exact sense.]

c 1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 316 For brekyng of þe forke of þe brote and of þe brest. c 1535 *Dewes Introd.* Fr. in *Palgr.* 900 The forke of the brest. *Fourcelle*. 1639 *DE GRAY Compl. Horsem.* 39 The Forke or Throat bath five [bones].

† 9. The barbed head of an arrow. *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. i. 146 Make from the shaft. *Kent* Let it fall rather, though the forke invade The region of my heart.

10. In various technical uses. a. A piece of steel fitting into the socket or chuck of a lathe, used for carrying round the piece to be turned.

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*.

b. (also *forke*): see quot.

1883 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Belt Fork*, or *Strap Fork*, a pair of prongs standing out from a strap bar and enclosing a space within which the belt or strap of a machine fitted with fast and loose pulleys runs. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Forks*. In mill sawing machinery the forks are two upright pieces of iron one on each side of the band moved by a lever to throw the band on or off the driving wheels.

c. The front or back projection of a saddle. 1832 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* i. 46 The pommel or fore fork. *1842 The Blanket*. to be raised well into the fork.

II. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.*, *Foreque, Fork*, the bottom of the Sump. Poking the water, is drawing it all out; and when it is done they say, 'The Engine is in Fork'. 1869 R. B. SMITH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 When a mine is in fork the bottom of the engine-shaft is clear of water.

12. [From the verb.] A forking, bifurcation, or division into branches; the point at which anything forks. Hence, each of the branches into which anything forks. a. *gen.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. xviii.* (1495) 123 The ends of these bones ben departed and haue two forkes. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 375 The forked values making certain gaping fissures between their forkes. 1674 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* iv. (1677) 10 Those sixty Carps were from Eye to Fork from fifteen Inches to eighteen Inches. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 84 We cross the two first fingers of one hand, and place the place in the fork between them.

b. In the human body, the part at which the lower limbs proceed from the trunk. Also (*sing.* and *pl.*), the lower limbs themselves; the lower half of the body. Cf. FORCHURE.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. vi. 121. 1631 [see CHINING *obl. sb.*] 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/a, You are not long enough in the fork for the — dragons. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xiv. 234 The thigh, and entire leg from the fork to the ankle.

c. The point at which a river divides into two, or the point of junction of two rivers; a branch or tributary. Chiefly U.S.

1753 C. GIST *Truls.* (1893) 80 We . . got to the big fork of said river. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 41 The fork of the Nebraska, where it divides itself into two equal and beautiful streams. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur.* *Syst.* i. xxix. 372 N. and S. forks of the great estuary of Milford Haven. 18. . *Scenes Rocky Mts.* 50 (Bartlett) Their village, at the Forks of the Platte. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 515 Great herds on the east fork of the Salmon River.

d. of a road. 1830-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 283 A fork in the road. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Traph.* 241 Taking the fork where the ways parted, in order to intercept the fugitives. 1883 *HOWARD Roads* (ed. 3) 47 Here take the right hand fork.

e. of a plant or tree.

1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 200 Fruit-stalk . . rising from the fork of the stem. 1843 *Zoologist* i. 228 The raven's nest was placed in a fork . . of one of these trees. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xv, Torchies were struck in clefts of the trees, or in the fork of the branches.

f. A flash (of forked lightning); a tongue of flame.

1859 *TENNYSON Vivien* 939 Dazzled by the livid-slickering fork. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 58 A fork of flame from Vesuvius Through his black cone went on high.

† 13. *fig.* a. *notice-use*. The union of two lines of descent. b. A dilemma, choice of alternatives; also, a dichotomy, distinction. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* vi, Of which two houses ioyned in a forke, My father . . was lawfull heir beget. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Bloody Brother* iii. ii, There is a fork, sir, in death. Man may be two ways killed. 1670 *HOBBS Behemoth* (1840) 214 Declining the force of true reason by verbal forks . . distinctions that signify nothing.

14. *Caudine Forks* = L. *Furca* or *Furculæ Caudine*; proper name of a defile near Caudium, in Samnium, where the Romans were intercepted in the second Samnite war. Hence proverbially used for: A crushing defeat.

1618 *BOLTON Florus* i. xvi. 48 The most notable and famous foyle . . was received at the Forkes of Caudium. 1781 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 403 The Romans never saw but one Caudine Forks in their whole history. Americans have shown the Britons two in one war.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

15. a. objective, as *fork-grinder*, etc.; b. para-synthetic and similitive, as *fork-like*, *-shaped*, *-tongued* adjs.; *fork-wise* adv.

1844-5 *DODD Dict. Mamfy.* s. v. *Fork-making*, The 'fork-grinders are too often a reckless body of men. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/6 With the exception of the fork grinders there is no actual agitation. 1911 *COTTON, Fourchewre*, A forkinesse . . a 'fork-like' division. 1889 *Daily News* Oct. 5/5 They frequently fix the faces of the prisoners with fork-like irons towards the burning sun. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* i. 334/4 The vessel then passes between the clavicle and the 'fork-shaped' bone. 1636 *MASSINGER Gl. Dk. Florence* iii. 1, They . . Had trod on 'fork-tongued adders. 1541 R. CONRAD *Cyprian's Quest. Chit.* D. ij, The veyne reyne 'forkwise in two parties. 1668 *CULPEPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. xvi. 40 Divided 'forkwise into two twigs.

16. *Special comb.*: *fork-beam Naut.* (see quot.); *fork-beard*, a name given to various fishes of the genus *Phycis*; *fork-breakfast* (see quot.); *fork-carving a.*, that uses a fork in carving; *fork-chuck* (*Wood-turning*), a chuck with two or more teeth: see quot. 1874; *fork-fish*, ? a kind of thornback; *fork-moss*, a kind of moss (*Dicranum bryoides*); *fork-ribbed a.*, having ribs branching off like the prongs of a fork; *fork-shaft*, the handle of a fork; *fork-staff-plane*, a kind of joiner's plane used for working convex cylindrical surfaces; *fork-way*, a point where two roads meet or diverge, a fork; *fork-wrench* (see quot.). Also *FORK-HEAD*, *FORK-TAIL*.

c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 95 **Fork-Beam*, a forked piece of timber nearly of the depth of the beam, scarped, tabled, and bolted, for additional security to the sides of beams athwart large openings in the decks. 1864 *Couch Brit. Fishes* III. 122 Lesser 'Forkbeard'. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 163 *Le déjeuner à la fourchette*, or 'fork-breakfast' is so called, because in eating meat you have occasion for a fork. 1882 H. C. MERVILLE *Fancit* of B. v. xv, In this country . . The French midday fork-breakfast is unknown. c 1618 *FLETCHER Q. Corinth* iv. 1, Your 't beard, doth express the enamour'd courtier, As full as your 'fork-carving traveller. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Artis*, **Fork Chuck*, 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Fork-chuck* (Turning), a piece of steel projecting from the live spindle and carrying the front center and a pair of joints which enter the wood and rotate it. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 261 The Puffen or 'Fork-fish, lieth in all water, ready to strike

the fishes that pass by with a sharpe rod or pricke that be hath. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Fork-fish*, a kind of Thorn-back, so call'd for its forked Tail. 1866 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 192 The sight of the 'fork-moss would ever afterwards call up a vivid recollection of that desolate scene. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 195 As regards their leaves, the Cryptogama may be characterised as 'fork-ribbed'. 1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 Shorte 'fork-shafts made of seasoned ashe. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicester Words*, *Fork-shaft*, handle of a fork, whether pitchfork or any other. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 111 A plane . . . with a concave sole, is also distinguished by the name of a 'fork-staff-plane'. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 308 Hecate, Luna, Diana, who meet in a 'fork-way'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Fork-wrench', a spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or square on a coupling.

Fork (*fɔ:k*), *v.* [*f.* prec.]

1. *intr.* To form a fork; to divide into branches, divaricate. Of lightning: To play forkedly. Also with *away*, *off*, or *out*.

1598 SYLVESTER *De Bortas* II. ii. 1. *Noah* 243 Adam's Trunk (of both-our Worlds the Tree) In two faire branches forking fruitfully. 1796 H. HUNTER, *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 1. 239 Other (trees) ascend vertically, and . . . fork off in various tiers. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 276 The flames fork round the semivault of heaven. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 419 The parsnip . . . forks away into fingers. 1847 ANSTED *Ann. World viii.* 170 Rays . . . forking off towards the end. 1851 MAYNE *Rio Scalp Hunt.* xli. The lightning forked and flashed. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 240 Here the road forked.

b. Of corn: To sprout.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 265 Throw the frozen outside into the middle till the Corn begins to fork and warm in the Couch. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*.

2. *fig.* a. Of witnesses: To disagree in their testimony. b. Of the tongue [after F. *fouche*]: To stumble, trip. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16074 (Cott.) In pair aun sagb pai said, oft-sith for-klid pai. *Ibid.* 17754 (Gott.) Pai did paa three men þan to sunder. And askid seluen ilkan sere, Oo þair forking fain wald þai here. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 265 Philoparatus, my tongue forks it, I have mistaken . . . one word for another, I should have said Philosophers.

3. *trans.* To make or put into the form of a fork; to make fork-shaped. † To fork the fingers: to extend them towards a person as a mark of contempt.

1640 WILLS *Recreat.* Cij. His wife . . . Behind him forks her fingers. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. viii. 315 The *Ramus iliacus* is forked out on each side. 1774 GOLDSMID, *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 348 The tail . . . is forked into two horns. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 376 A lever . . . which is forked at the lower part to receive the pendulum. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xcv. The mightiest of the storms . . . through these parted hills hath fork'd His lightnings. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 289 Bertram . . . stands . . . with his lower limbs forked.

4. To raise or move with or as with a fork; to dig, take, or throw in, out, up, etc., with a fork.

1802 A. KIRKWOOD *Jrnl. in Mem.* (1856) 24. 1. forked some hay for Mr. Blake. 1829 *Rep. Doncaster Comm.*, *Dane Manure* 30 Fold manure . . . should be forked up to a considerable height. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cingle* xv. Bang . . . was gobbling his last plantain, and forking up along with it . . . slices of cheese. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 191 The ancient practice of forking out each parsnip from the ground. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* xi. He . . . set to work forking up some weeds on a fallow. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 24 The border should be prepared . . . by forking in some peat. 1858 — *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 751 The beds should now be forked over. 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* II. And you an' your Sally was forkin' the bailey. *fig.* 1647 TRAPP *Mellif. Theolog.* in *Comm. Epist.* 643 He leaves it [his wealth] to a prodigal, that . . . forks it abroad, as fast as the miser his father raked it together. [Cf. *FORK* 3. 1.] 1828 LONDON *Imag. Con.* III. 101 Society is not yet irrodden down and forked together by you, into one and the same rotten mass.

5. *transf.* (colloq. or slang.) a. To fork out or over: to give up, hand over, pay.

1831 TRILAWAY *Adm. Younger Son* xxxvi. Fork out something better than this. 1855 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i. Fork out your balance in hand. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 486/1 He forked over the money.

b. *fig.* 1856 FRANK *Never too Late* iv. See it for twenty-four hours or I won't fork out. 1875 A. R. HOTT *My Schoolboy Fr.* 151 I'll tell Valls if you do not fork out.

b. (U.S.) See *quots.*

1839 MARFAY *Diary Amer. Ser.* I. II. 231. I heard a young man . . . in Vermont, say, 'Well, how he contrived to fork into her young affections, I can't tell.' 1851 H. H. HALL *College Wds.*, *Fork em.* At Hamilton College, to fork em, to appropriate to one's self.

6. *intr.* (colloq.) To protrude awkwardly.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 537. I noted a number of heads forking over the side of the ship. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trage* II. xiv. 20 He came slowly forking up through the hatch. *Hist.* xix. 133 Leathery noses forking up out of a ledge of whicker.

7. *slang.* (trans.) To fork a person: to pick his pocket. Cf. *FORK* 3.

a 1700 B. L. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*, Let's fork him, let us pick that Man's Pocket. 1785 in *Gross Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

8. *intr.* (S.) To look out, strive for (something). 1631 CORNELL *Whier Suffolk.* (1710) 23 That Pauls Iniquities, mystery working, Wax men, then for precedence forking. 1825-80 JAMIESON *v. Forking*, 'Forkin' for siller'; 'Forkin' for a job.

9. *Mining.* (trans.) To pump (a mine) dry; to remove (water) by pumping. Cf. *FORK* 3b. 11.

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Fr.* 56 What signifies your Engine . . . if it be not capable of Sinking or Forking an Old Mine. 1859 *Times* 27 Apr. He had forked the heaviest waters in the whole country. 1869 *West. Daily Mercury* 20 Mar. They have resolved on forking the water. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 2/1 The mine has been 'forked'.

Forkals, *pl. jocular.* [*f.* *FORK* 3b. + *AL.*] Legs. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 33 The piece of mahogany under which my old forkals had so merrily rested.

Forked (*fɔ:kɪd*), *pp. a.* [*f.* *FORK* 3b. + *-ED* 2.]

1. Having a fork or fork-like end; shaped like a fork, bifurcate, branching.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18843 (Cott.) Forked fair þe chin he bare. c 1368 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 270 A Marchant . . . with a forked berd. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxii. 428 The swallows . . . tyles ben forkyd as a payr of sherys. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Pat opere partie þe þe veyne passib þe arm hoolis & þere he is forkid. 1534 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 He bath a forked stycke a yarde long. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 334 Hee was, for all the world, like a forked Radish, with a Head fantastically caru'd vpon it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 518 Hiss for hiss return'd with forked tongue To forked tongue. 1692 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2830/4 Stolen . . . 2 silver Spoons, a Fork, 2 small Spoons fork.

1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 40 Forked Light'nings fright the World below. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 53 On two forked sticks with cordage tied, their pot o'er pilfer'd fuel boils away. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. I. 3 A stem is termed forked when it divides into two branches of equal, or nearly equal size. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 24 Arabis . . . with forked or stellate hairs. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 211 Forked tongues are flickering send.

2. *fig.* 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* xvii. Thus forked Novelty Spreads.

b. Of a road: Making a fork; having two or more diverging branches.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xci. [LXXXVII.] 271 When we had rydden a li leagues, we came to a forked waye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. xiv. (1609) 1011 At every forked high way leading on both hands. 1633 *Gale of Tongues* Unk. 114 A forked way or carfax is deceitfull. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* III. They came to the forked road.

c. Of a mountain: Divided at the summit, cleft.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 5 Sometime we see . . . A forked Mountain, or blew Promontorie. c 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *To Muscs* 2 in *Benworth* F. (1629) 9 Sweet Sounds are raised upon the forked Hill Of high Parnassus. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i, Yon forked and snowy hill.

d. Of a mitre.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folye* (1874) II. 279 No wyse man is desytous to obtayne The forked cap without he worthy be. 1545 BRINKLOW *Coupl.* 4 Bannyshed my natyue contry . . . by the cruelty of the forkyd cappes of England. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 She . . . sends her haughty Prelates from all parts with their forked Miters.

e. *Her.* = *FORCHE*. (Robson *Brit. Her.* 1830).

1886 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. cvj.a*, A certain forkyd cross . . . hit is called styke for; as much as that all thendys of hit ar clouyn and forkyd.

f. Having (a specified number of) forks or prongs, as three-forked.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* II. 13 A three forked fleshoke. 1583 STANWORTH *Æneid* II. (Arb.) 59 With toounge three forked furth spirts fyre. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Monarchy* dclii. To stirre, or calm the ocean's race, As royalties of his [Neptune's] three-forked mace. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 475 Some viper . . . darting a three-forked flickering tongue.

g. Of an arrow: Barbed. *Obs.*

1549 STOURTON *Let. in Wills. Arch. Mag.* (1864) VIII. 296 His cross bow bent, and forked arrow in the same. 1611 CORGER, *For de fleiche a oreilles*, a forked or barbed arrow head. 1673 DEVEN *Assiguation* III. i. I am wounded with a forked Arrow, which will not easily be got out.

2. Having the lower half of the body divided; two-legged.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 113 A poore, bare, forked Animal as thou art. 1771 EXMOOR *Scold.* 48 Thee wut come oil a gerred, and oll hroo 20 vurs that art a worked [=i-forked].

3. Of building: Characterized by the use of 'forks' (see *FORK* 3b. 7).

1793 J. MASTIN *Hist. Nasby* 9 Some [houses] . . . of the most antique architecture, called forked building.

4. Horned; also *spec.* of deer: see *quot.* 1674.

1593 SYLVESTER *De Bortas* I. iv. 476 The more she [the Moon] fills her Forked Round. 1598 *Ibid.* II. i. 111. *Furies* 600 With fising train, with forked head, and foot Himselfe, th' Ayre, th' Earth, he beateh. 1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* (1677) 113 Heads having doubling Croches, are called Forked Heads because the Croches are planted on the top of the Beam like Forks.

b. 'Horned', 'cornuted', cuckolded. *A knight of the forked order* a cuckold.

1886 T. B. LA FRIMAND *Fr. Acad.* I. 455 Thou puttst thy selfe in great danger, least thy rounde heade become forked. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 257 Let him dubber husband knight of the forked order. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* in DODDLEY *O. Pl.* (1780) IX. 373 And I am fork'd? hum! 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 95. I should be sure to be dubb'd a knight of the forked order.

† 5. Of an argument, etc.: That points more than one way; containing a dilemma; ambiguous, equivocal. *Obs.*

1551 BR. GARDINER *Explication* 20 b, What hath this auctor wonne now by his forked question? 1604-13 R. CAWOY *Table Alfab.* (ed. 3), *Dilemma*, a forked kinde of argument.

1605 H. JONSON *Velpone* I. i. Give forked counsel: take prooking gold On eyther hand, and put it vp. 1663 J. SMITH *Prodigies* (1665) 324 To this forked Objection I return these five considerations. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* IV. 45 Must Justice starve because we want a Lawyer's forked distinctions to feed her neatly with?

† b. Of a fee: Taken from both parties in a suit. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 216 Ere thy palm shall know A postern-bribe took, or a forked-fee To fether Justice.

6. Done with a fork. *nonce-use.*

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 91 To imitate the Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meate.

7. *elipt.* for forked-headed or -tailed.

1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 161 The Forked Kite and bold Buzzard. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 170 Forked Hake . . . is known on the coast of Cornwall by the name of the great forked beard, where it was first discovered by Mr. Jago. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 125 Forked Hake.

8. *Comb.*: parasynthetic and similitive, as forked-wise adv.; also † forked-beard = fork-beard; forked-head, a forked or barbed arrow, a fork-head; forked-tailed a., having a forked tail; esp. in the names of birds (cf. *fork-tailed*).

1713 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* 163 The great 'Forked-beard', *lit.* 164 The lesser Forked-beard. 1574 J. FORTESCUE in *Hist. Fam. of F.* (1869) II. 228 Arrows . . . as well 'forked-heads' as others. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. i. 24 It likes me the poore dappled foolcs. S'bound . . . with forked heads Have their round hanches goard. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxi. 95 A sorte of 'forkte tailed flise. 1601 RAY *Creation* (1701) 157 The fork'd-tail'd Kite. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 520 The Forked-tailed Petrel. 1886 LUFTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 23 Children with a cloven upper lip, and 'forked-wise', called an Hare-lip.

Hence *Forkedly* adv., in a forked manner; *Forkedness*, the condition of being forked.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yeare* Eiv, Tongues forkedly cut. 1611 CORGER, *Fourcheure* . . . forkednesse. a 1665 GOODWIN *Wks.* (1692) III. 601 The forkedness of the Arrows. 1743 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 50 Sally . . . snapt her fingers at me, and pointing two of each hand forkedly at me, bid me [etc.]. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1843) 230 Distinguished . . . by the length and forkedness of their tails. 1831 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 555 [Sh] flung her body . . . across the saddle, and remained forkedly, as if she had been a man.

Forken (*fɔ:kən*), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* In S-9 dial. forkin. [*f.* *FORK* 3b. + *-EN* 5], or after str. pa. pples.] Forked. *Forken-robin*, the earwig.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 52 He had a forked beard and bald head. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Forken-robin*, an earwig; called from its forked tail. SOINBAILEY (1721) and ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1863).

Forker (*fɔ:kə*), [*f.* *FORK* 3b. + *-ER* 1]

† 1. = *FORK* 3b. 2; perf. mispr. for *FORKET*. *Obs.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhen.* N. T. (1618) 418 The Italians now take their meate with a forker.

2. One who forks: a. One who throws up (hay, etc.) with a fork. b. *slang.* (See *quot.* 1867).

1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 One of the men is a loader, the other a forker. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Book*, *Forkers*, those who reside in seaports for the sake of stealing dockyard stores, or buying them, knowing them to be stolen.

† 3. Something forked: a. A forked tongue, a 'sting'. b. A forked arrow, a fork-head. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martin's Months* *Milde Wks.* (Grosart) I. 133 His arrows all are forkers. 1616 J. LANT *Contn. Sgr's F.* ix. 388 A . . . snake . . . crawld vper to sting, with forked bleve. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley's* (1831) I. 205 An vndekept . . . with a forked out of his Crowsbow slewe one Oliffe.

† 4. *slang.* To wear a forker: to be 'cornuted'.

1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* II. i, Why? my lord, tis noth'g to weare a forker.

5. ('In Suffolk, an unpaired partridge' F. Hall.) 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 They [flying fish] . . . flye as far as young Partridges, that are forkers.

† **Forket**. *Obs.* Also 5 forkotte. [? *f.* *FORK* 3b. + *-ET*; cf. F. *fouquette* table-fork.]

1. A small fork. Also, a prong of a fork.

1583 HOLLYBROO *Campo di Fior* 200 Picke not thy teeth with a forkette. 1611 CORGER, *Fourcheure*, a forket; the tooth, or graine of a fork.

2. (See *quot.*)

1708 PHIL. *Trans.* XXVI. 78 Fossils . . . Bidentula. The Forket.

Forkful (*fɔ:kfʊl*), [*f.* *FORK* 3b. + *-FUL*] As much as may be lifted on a fork.

1641 *BEST FARM. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Forkers are to be foretold that they give upp goode forkfulls. 1768 *Cont. of J. Ruffe* 3 He would rather they should cheat him of a forkful . . . of corn. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 31/2 Putting a forkful of long manure on the corners.

Fork-head.

† 1. An arrow with barbed head. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 19 Through his haberjeon 'tis forked-head flew.

2. *Alch.* a. (see *quot.* 1874); b. = *CROSS-TAIL*.

1839 [see *CROSS-TAIL*]. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Alch.*, *Fork-head*, the double head of a rod which divides in order to form a connection by means of a pin.

† **Forkin**. *Obs. rare* - 1. [*a.* OF. *fouquon* of same meaning.] ? A baker's shovel.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. WILCKER *803 Hec paita*, a forkyp.

Forking (*fɔ:kɪŋ*), *vb. sh.* [*f.* *FORK* 3b. + *-ING* 1]

The action of the vb. *FORK*.

a 1300 [see *FORK* 2a]. 1866 GRO. ELIOT *F. Holtz* xxviii. At this forking of the street there was a large space. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 314 Where the branch ing appears and remains as a forking of the main axis.

Forking (*fɔ:kɪŋ*), *pp. a.* [*f.* *FORK* 3b. + *-ING* 2]

That forks; characterized by forking.

1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 221 A forking . . . 121. of growth. 1877-84 F. E. HEWLE *Wild Fl. p. vi.* *Sem.* forking. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 549 A forking creek.

Forkless (*fɔ:kələs*), *a.* [*f.* *FORK* 3b. + *-LESS* 1]

Without a fork. (Worcester (1846) cites *Phil. Mag.* 1846)

Fork-tail, *a. and sb.*

† **A. adj.** = *forked-tail* (ed. Obs.)

1611 FLORIO, *Follo*, an eare-wig... or fork-tail vermine.

B. sb.

1. (See quot. 1753).

1753 CHAMBERS *Suppl.*, *Forktail*... a name given to the salmon, while in the fourth years growth. 1818 in Tonn.

1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109. § 4 Salmon. Known by the names... blue pole, fork tail, or by any other local name.

2. (See quot. 1893).

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Forktail*, of old time used in England for the Kite, but now applied in India to the birds of the genus *Henicurus*.

Hence **Fork-tailed a.**, having a forked tail; used in the names of birds, etc. (cf. *forked-tailed*).

1694 J. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 A kind of fork-tail d. sea-swallow. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 44 The fork-tailed kites were much flown, some years ago.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* v. 103 The Fork-tailed Date Shell (*Lithodinus caudiger*).

† **Forkulle**, *v. Obs.* [Of unknown formation.]

trans. To blacken by heat.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 þe blake cloð bitockneð þet te soðe sunne, þet is Iesu Crist, hæweð witeðen vorkuleð out. *ibid.* 306 Ure inwit, uorkulinde hire sulen mid þe fure of sunne.

Forky (*fɔrki*), *a.* [f. *FORK sb.* + *-y*.]

1. Shaped like a fork, forked.

[1508 (See *FORK*): the sense is not clear.]

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 666 A Snake... brandishing his forky Tongue. 1700 — *Ovid's Met.* i. 425 Parnassus whose forky rise mounts thro' the clouds. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcision*. E. *Curll Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 166 A meagre man with a... black forky beard. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 256 A skilful marksman o'er his head suspends The forky prongs. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. viii. The last... On high his forky pennon bore. 1851 D. MOIR *Sir Elihu* Poet. Wks. 1852 II. 172 The tree by the forky lightnings scathed.

b. fig. and allusively.

1702 WATTS *Eph. Will.* iii. x. Slander gnaw her forky tongue. 1821 BYRON *Cain* i. 1. 227 Those he spake to with his forky tongue.

2. *Comb.*, as *forky-tongued adj.*

1727 WATTS *Poems* (1743) 235 Cares never come With... Malice forky-tongued.

Hence **Forkiness**, the condition of being forky.

1611 COTGR., *Fourcheure*, a forkiness. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 242 The house swallow is distinguished from all others by the superior forkiness of its tail.

Forloured, *-laden*: see *FOR- pref.* 1 6, b.

† **Forlain**, *phl. a.* Also 6 *Sc.* *forlane*. [pa. pple. of *FORLIE v.*]

1. I. Of a woman: That has lost her chastity.

Also, as a term of abuse for either sex.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 462/6 A woman... that was sunful and for-lein. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 140 Now allace! that said with froist is slane, And I fra luiffers left and all forlane. [But this may belong to sense 2.] 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritil Wemen* 137 That carybald forlane.

II. 2. App. used for: (2) Laid aside, forgotten.

c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1586 Tristrem, his þef is he, þat may be nougt for lain. [c. 1450] see under sense 1. 1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* iv. 496 All falsis bygone... He did or said... Be quite forget, ouirsene, and all forlane.

† **Forlance**, *v. Obs.* [? a. OF. **forlancer* to throw out (in mod. F. *spec.* to drive out an animal from his lair), f. *for*, *FOR- pref.* 3 + *lancer* to throw, LAUNCH.] *intr.* or *absol.* To throw out.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1334 þen brek þay þe bale, þe balez out token, lystly forlancing.

Forlapped: see *FOR- pref.* 1 6 b.

† **Forlay**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *LAY v.*]

trans. To lay aside.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24328 (Cott.) We stemmed still als stan, þof lif was vs for-laid.

Forlay: see *FORELAY*.

† **Forlead**, *v. 1 Obs.* [OE. *forlédan*, f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *lédan* to see LEAD *v.*; cf. OS. *forlédan* (Du. *verleiden*), OHG. *far*, *fir*, *forleitan* (Ger. *verleiten*)] *trans.* To mislead, seduce.

Beowulf 4084 (Gr.) Hie forlédadan to þam lindplegan swæse gesidas. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii. (Z.) 277 *Seduco*, ic bepacce oðþe forlede. c. 1275 *LAV.* 1333 For hire workes beoþ so swete þat fale men [heo] for-ledeþ. c. 1315 SHORHAM 164 The fendes privé gyle The man for-ledeð.

† **Forleat**, *v. 2 Obs.* [f. *FOR- pref.* 2 + *LEAD v.*]

trans. To lead forward, lead before. Hence *FOR-leat'ing vbl. sb.*

a. 1300 *E. Psalter* cxxxix[i]. 17 Þethen sal I forlede [Vulg. *prodúcant*] David horn. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) i. 29 By this forleadyng [L. *his prævius*].

† **Forleave**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *LEAVE v.*; = OHG. *forleiben*.] *trans.* To leave behind, give up, abandon, forsake, depart from.

c. 1225 *Juliana* 33 Ich am wilwene me forleap þu me nawt lutiende lauerd. c. 1235 *Poem Times* Edw. II. 374 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 340, I drede me that God us hath for-laft out of his hond. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. iii. 5 (Camb. MS.) Dirkenness for-leften me. c. 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xxxviii, In a lityl I forleste the.

Forlength: see *FOR- pref.* 1 9.

† **Forlere**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forleran*, f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *leran* LENE *v.* to teach.] *trans.* To teach wrongly, pervert, seduce.

a. 1000 *Andreas* 1364 (Gr.) Ðu leoda feala forleoce and forlerdest. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 þat is þe flesliche lust þe mankinne forlered, and al hit is bi þe deuel þat men þus forlerde. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 924 That thi dweole song heo ne forlere.

† **Forlese**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Infinit.* 1 *forléo-* san, 2-3 *leosen*, 3 *losen*, *lesen*, 4-5 *lese*, (6 *Sc.* *leir*). *Pa. t.* 1 *forléas*, *Northumb.* *léos*, *phl.* *-luron*, 3 *forleas*, (2nd pers. sing. *forlore*), 3-4 *forles*, 6-7 *forlore*, 8 *Sc.* *forloir*. *Pa. pple.* 1-4 *forloren*, 4 *north.* *forlose(n)*, -in, 4-8 *forlorne*, 6-7 *forloren(e)*, 3-9 *forlore*, (5 *forlo*)(r), 6 *Sc.* *forloir*, 8 *forlore*), 3- *forloren*. [OE. *forlósan*, pa. t. *forléas*, pl. *forluron*, pa. pple. *forloren*; = OFris. *forliasa*, -liesa, OS. *far*, *forlesan*, -liosan, OHG. *far*, *fer*, *for*, *furlesan*, -liosan (MHG. *verliesen*, Ger. *verlieren*), Goth. *fraliusan*; f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *-lesan*, ME. *lesen*: see *LESE v.*

After 15th c. only in pa. pple., and (rarely) in the new forms, inf. (*Sc.* *forleir*, pa. t. *forlore* [*Sc.* *forloir*]).

1. *trans.* TO LOSE, in various senses.

Beowulf 2861 (Gr.) Æt þam geongum... þam þe ar his elne forleas. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Mon heðe uorloren efre stephne bi-uore gode. c. 1205 *LAV.* 213 Creusa... þe Eneas his fader in Troie for-leas. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Þe weorure of helle mei longe asailen out, & forleosen al his huwe. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 815 An so for-lost the hund his fore. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 714 (Cott.) To win þe blis he had forlosin.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 100 (Camb. MS.) Yif þat a man hadde al for-loren his syhte. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 124 Thy honde warke þat þou hast wrothwyt, My dere son, for-lose hem nowhte! c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 188 My right ere I have forlorne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ancr. Osor.* 322 b, It may seeme we have... forlorne all mercy and compassion. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vii. 1, Her feeble hand the bride raiens forlore. 1663 *Robin Hood & Curial Friar* xiii. in *Child Ballads* v. cxxiii. (1888) 124/1 Carry me over the water... Or else thy life's forlorne.

2. To destroy, cause to perish, cut off.

a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1281 (Gr.) He wolde... forleosan lica gehwile. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (E. E. T. S.) 733 Gif he [a pot] ðar inne bersted and brekð, he is forloren and sone ut-geuorpen. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1143 Ðu meidenes... wenden... ðat man-kinde were al for-loren. 1390 *Gower Conf.* i. 314 Thus they that comen first to fore Upon the rockes ben for-lore. 1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* iii. 274 Becaus Diomeid wald forleir The fers Troians. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* vi. 175 For the God of Power Th' Assyrian Forces hath this Night forlorne. 1664 *Flodden F.* 1. 2 Worthy Lords by him forlorne.

b. intr. for refl. To perish, come to nought.

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ne ne let tu neuener mi sawle forloesen wið þe forlorne. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2254 Nalde nawt godd leoten his martirs licomes ligen to forloesen.

c. trans. To bring to ruin, put to shame, confound; also, to lead astray to one's ruin. (Usually in passive.)

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Forleotð yure synne... þat 3e ne ben ifunden on sunne and swo forloren. a. 1300 *E. Psalter* cxlii[i]. 12 And for-lose me faas in merci þine. c. 1400 *Melayne* 77 Late never my sawle be forlorne. a. 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 241 Unawysyd clerk sone may be forlore Unto that theef [Simony] to donne obeysance. 1578 *Guide & Godlie Ballades* 193 Lowse me or I be forloir And heir my mone. 1591 SPENSER *Vs. Worlds Vanitie* vi. O! how great vanimesse is it then to scorne The weakke, that hath the strong so oft forlorne!

3. To leave, abandon, desert, forsake.

c. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 97 The order of preest-hode he has forloren. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ix. 52 Her frait wit, that now her quite forlore. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* iii. lxxvi. The birds their nests forlore.

Hence *Forlesing vbl. sb.*, loss, perdition.

1340 *Ayenb.* 126 Uor þet me be-ulyt hire folye and hire uorlyezinge. *ibid.* 243.

† **Forlet**, *v. 1 Obs.* Forms: see *LET v. 1* Also

pa. pple. 7 *erlon*, *forlitt*. [OE. *forlétan*, f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *létan* LET *v. 1*; = OS. *forlétan* (Dn. *verlétan*), OHG. *forlétan* (MHG. *verlétan*, Ger. *verlassen*), ON. *forlétan* (Sw. *förlåta*, Da. *forlade*)]

1. *trans.* To allow, permit.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* xxvii. Sum corþlic ær forlesteþ, þætte [etc.]. a. 1300 *E. Psalter* cxv. 3 For nocht fore-lete sal he Yherde of sinful for to be Over lote of rightwis.

2. To leave, go away from (a person or place), forsake; to abandon (possessions).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Hine þa forlet se costigend. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 To chiesen 3ieþliff wolden hare sceppinde lufie oðre hine forleten. c. 1205 *LAV.* 30599 þat ufeþ hine gon for-leten. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13295 (Cott.) He for iesu al for-lete. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2311 Alle þe breme bestes þat a-boute vs were, for-lete vs & folwed him forþ. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritil Wemen* 581, I him forleat as a lad.

3. To leave (a person) helpless or destitute.

a. 1000 *Andreas* 439 (Gr.) Næfre forleotð lifigende god eorl on corðan, gif his ellen deað! a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 8 Ne forlet tu me nawt luuende lauerd. 1340-70 *Alisunder* 679 Whan Philip in his foule wil hathe þee forlete... Him tides to take þee again. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx, He is forlete and al forpored sore and ptyously. a. 1553 *Philpot Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 345 Who may say that God forletheth his church right, so that he may permit those things to... decay, without the which it may not consist?

c. To leave (land) desolate or uncultivated; to leave (a building, etc.) to decay.

a. 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 34 So þat þulke stude was vor-lete mony aday. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 104 But yet there ben of londes fele... Which of the people be forlete As londe deserte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. 7 b, He yaf hem a contrite that was forleten where in they myght duelle. 1528 *Will* in *W. Molyneux Burton-on-Trent* (1866) 58 The seyð byryge ys lyke to be decayed and forlett. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 513 The three Channels or draines have a long time bene forelet and neglected.

d. To leave off, renounce (a custom, habit, sin).

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Nu sculle we forlete þes licome

lust. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Hwi luuest þu pine fule sunnes, forlet hem. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3779 Wraþþe and oþer synne forlate [*printed* foolate]. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. R. 45 In þe drede of god man forletheth his synne. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 64 He thought he wald mak peice agane With Scot and Pecht, and all weirs forleir. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 84 Soone after this custome was for-let and cleane ginen ouer.

e. To forsake, cease to regard (a law, etc.).

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4068 For lue of ðis hore-plate. Manie forleten godes lase. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9448 (Cott.) Sua sun als he þat apel ete, þe laghes bath he þan for-lete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 184 Roboam... uorlet þane red of þe yeaelden guode men uor þane red of yonge. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. (1858) I. 60 Lautie was lost, forleir was all the lawes.

† **f. Used as a term of Sc. constitutional law.**

1689 EARL OF BALCARNAS *Lett. Jas. II on St. Scot.* 61 (MS.) The Committee... found great difficulty how to declare the Crown vacant. Some were for abdication... Others were for using an old obsolete word (*forleiting*) used for a Birds forsaking her nest. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 578 The throne of Scotland is vacant, the late King James the 7th having forlitt or forfeited the crown.

3. To leave out, omit; to let alone, abandon.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We shule no þing seien þere þat les beo, and no þing of þe soðe forlete. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 230 Finde 3e þe wete corn ðat hire qweðed. Al 3e foreleotð ðis oðer seð. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21777 (Gott.) Eline... wald nocht for-let þe nailles in his hend and fete... ful gern scho soght Till scho þalm fand ne fined nocht. c. 1300 *Biket* 1998 All that he I handled hadde the houndes bit forlete. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 201 Be þe pay fers, þe pay feble for-lore-tene.

b. To cease from; to cease to do something.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ne forlete 3e for name scame þat 3e ne seggen þam preoste alle eower sunne. c. 1200 ORMIN 18875 All folle wel neh forlet to þenkenn oðht off heffine. a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 36, I-wis for pine fule lete Wel oft ich mine song forlete. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. xi. 75 (Camb. MS.) Whan it forleth to ben oone it mot nepris dinn.

4. To let go, release or lose from one's hold or keeping.

c. 1150 *Departing Soul's Addr.* Body 19 Thine godfaderes ihaten ar heo the foreleten that [etc.]. c. 1200 ORMIN 3768 He wolde his æzþen lif Forr his shep forletten. a. 1225 *Juliana* 47 Forlet me mi leafrð & ich chulle al bileaue þe. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Weilla wummon hwuch witte þu leostest anforleitet for þin misbeleace. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4006 (Cott.) Formast his lif he suld for-lete. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. ii. 3 (Camb. MS.) Allas how the thowt of man dultheð and forletheth his propre cleanness.

b. To remit (a debt); to forgive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 262 And uorlet ous oure yeldinges; ase and we uorlethe oure yelderes.

c. To dismiss from attention. Sc.

1813 *Picken Poems* I. 121 Sae let's forleir it—gie'e a sang; To brood on ill unken'd is wrang.

Hence **Forlet** (en *phl. a.*; *Forletting vbl. sb.* Also **Forletness**, the state of being let alone.

a. 1300 *E. Psalter* cxxix[i]. 2 For of for-letenesse mikel filled we are. *ibid.* 4 Up-brading To mightand, and to proude for-leting. 13... *A. All.* 2889 As a stude for-let, Is now Thebes. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) A forletyn and a despised elde. c. 1400 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) x. 11 An old for-latyn cote. 1506 GUYLORON *Pilgr.* (Camden) 33 An olde for letten ruynous churchie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 188 The language of our ancestours... lay forlet and buried in oblivion.

† **Forlet**, *v. 2 Obs.* [f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *LET v. 2*]

trans. To hinder, prevent, stop. *Const. inf.* or *that* with *not*. Also in deprecatory phr. *God forlet it!*

a. 1555 *Philpot Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 351 But God forelet it, that I should not believe the gospel! 1568 C. WARSON *Polib.* 95a, The Romans... being in league with the Carthaginians, forlet him not to aide them. 1575 R. B. *Applie & Virg.* Eij, It is naught in dry sommer, for letting my drinke.

† **Forlie**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see *LIE v. 1* [OE. *forliegan* (f. *FOR- pref.* 1 + *liegan* LIE *v. 1*) = OHG. *farliagan* (MHG. *verligen*).

Cf. *Gr.* aorist *παράλειπε* lay with (a woman) secretly, which is etymologically equivalent.]

1. *refl.* Of a woman: To prostitute herself.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oras.* iii. vi. 2. a. 1000 *Laws Cnut* liv. 2. *intr.* for *refl.* (Often conjugated with *be*). To commit fornication. *Const. by* or *with*.

c. 1200 ORMIN 3118 Fort þa mann munde trowwenn wel þatt 3ho forletigenn wære. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 519 And with him to be forlayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. 1. 54 Prevalle with the bull forlane we sche. *ibid.* x. vii. 72 The quhilk Anchermolus... had forlayn his awin stepmoder by.

3. *trans.* Of the man: To lie with, violate.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 15375 Heo for-laigen þa wif. 13... *Coer de L.* 924 Forleyn was his daughter yng. a. 1420 HOCCELE *De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 191 How many a wyfe & hadde haith be forlayne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. e iij b, He wolde baue forlayne that maide.

II. 4. To smother by lying upon, to overlie.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8623 (Cott.) Þat was for-lain Moght neuer couer þe lif again. c. 1340 *ibid.* 8602 (Fairf.) An womman had hir childe for-layne.

III. 5. To be fatigued with lying (in bed).

1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q.* xi, For-wakit and for-walowit, thus musing Wery forlyin... I herd the bell to matyns ryng, And vp I rose, no langer wald I lye.

† **Forline**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *forlignier*.] *intr.* To degenerate.

that there is not any, I did draw up one. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 p. 1 Monsieur Bayle... delivers the same Opinion, tho' in a bolder Form of Words. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xiv. (ed. 2) 241, I think a form of prayer very necessary. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) v. 106 The form of this foe is— And the agreement is such, to wit, that [etc.]. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. x. You'll memorialise that Department (according to regular forms which you'll find out) for leave to memorialise this Department.

b. A formulary document with blanks for the insertion of particulars.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. x. I can give you plenty of forms to fill up. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 75 Sched. ii. Forms II. Form A, You are hereby required to fill up accurately the underwritten form. 1895 *Times* 5 Feb. 12/3 A message written on a telegraph form.

† c. A formula, recipe, prescription. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Pope* (1634) 213 A young man, that made pilles, after a certain forme that he [a Physician] had shewed vnto him. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 147 Armetia... prescribeth this forme for the cure of this evil: let the Dog be put into the water... and then... let his hair be shaved off [etc.]. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* vii. xxiii. (1639) 410 The form and making wherof [ointments] is to be sought out of the Antidotaries.

† 13. A formal agreement, settlement, or arrangement between parties; also, a formal commission or authority. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8766 An fourme hii made pat eijer helde is owe lond in is hond. 1305 *St. Kenelm* 314 in *E. P.* (1862) 56 Hi makede a forme pat [etc.]. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* iii. 650/1 Hym to harme and dishonour, agayn the fourme of a Loveday taken bytween the same parties.

14. A set method of outward behaviour or procedure in accordance with prescribed usage, etiquette, ritual, etc.; a ceremony or formality. (Often *slightly*, as implying the absence of intrinsic meaning or reality.)

1612 DAVIES *Discov. Causes why Ireland etc.* 234 That the Parliamentes of Ireland, might want no decent or honorable forme that was used in England. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Horat* iv. (1652) 212 Many who have no religion but a forme, yet neglect Gods forme. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* i. 1, The Forms and Civilities of the last Age. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* l. § 1 After the usual forms at first meeting, Eurphorion and I sat down by them. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 29 The sacrament, which was administered with all its forms. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* ii. v. 711. 620 They put on the forms of distance; and stood upon elevated terms [with the envoys]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. cv.* For who would keep an ancient form Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?

† b. A way of behaving oneself, an instance of behaviour of a given kind; in *pl.* = manners. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 56 If the gentle spirit of mowing words Can no way change you to a milder forme. 1616 J. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vi. (1881) 140 My brother... breaks up the letter, which was no gentlemanly form. 1625 IACON *Ess. Ceremonies* (Arb.) 25 I doth much adde to a Mans Reputation... to have good Formes. a 1639 SPOTTISWOODE *Hist. Ch. Scol.* vi. (1655) 395 When he perceived the Kings countenance not to be towards him... he changed his forms.

15. Behaviour according to prescribed or customary rules; observance of etiquette, ceremony, or decorum. In (*full, great*) *form*: with due ceremony. Often *depreciatively*: Mere outward ceremony or formality, conventional observance of etiquette, etc.

† 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 305 Not o word spak he more than was nede. And that was said in forme & reverence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. 1. 161 The glass of fashion and the mould of form. a 1612 WOOD *Life* (1848) 118 A few of little or no religion, only for forme sake. 1703 STEELE *Tell. Husb.* v. i. Well eat the dinner, and have a Dance together, or we shall transgress all form. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 147 p. 2 When I reflected on my former Performance of that Duty, I found I had run it over as a matter of Form. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1824) 116 They could no more bury in Form, Rich or Poor. 1776 FOOTE *Banquet* i. Wks. 1799 II. 100 There is so much confinement, and form, even in the most fashionable families. 1788 LIL. AVELL *Diary Lett.* 1861 11. 74 We went in the evening in a carriage in full form. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 37 Of giving thanks to God—not thanks of form, a word and a grimace, but rev'rently. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 126 These officers accordingly attended in great form. 18... ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. A. 344 Whether while we worshipped Thee in form, we worshipped Thee in spirit and in truth. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 97 To plant the standard of Christian freedom upon the ruins of Levitical form.

b. Good (or bad) *form*: said of behaviour, manners, etc. which satisfy (or offend) the current ideals of 'Society'; (good or bad) manners. *collog.*

1858 *Daily News* 24 Dec. Happily it is not good form even to purchase the Bachelardian handkerchiefs of the Burlington-arcade. 1883 E. B. ENGLAND *Notes Eurip.* *Iphig.* in *Tauris* 122 This excellent sentiment makes us wonder if of Euripides's day thought energy 'such stuff had form, you know'. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 791 It is not good intellectual form to grow angry in discussion.

10. *Sporting*. Of n horse: Condition in regard to health and training; fitness for running or racing; style and speed in running (as compared with competitors). (See quot. 1861.) In *form*: fit to run, 'in condition'; so out of *form*. Said also of athletes (e.g. oarsmen, cricketers) and players generally.

1750 R. HERR *Horre. Maites* ix. 145 A horse in a very high form. 1787 'G. GAMBARD' *Acad. Horsem.* (1802) 47 Bringing horses of different forms together over Newmarket. 1834 MANNING *Angler in Water* II. 115 To enable him to run in his best form. 1851 WALSH & LECTON *Horre* vi. § 4 When we say that a horse is 'in form' we intend to

convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. 1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* xvii. (1874) 126 One of the new chums, who was not supposed to be in good form for a long walk. 1880 W. DAV *Katchorse in Training* xv. 157 The mare had simply lost her form—she was not so good as a three-as she was as a two-year-old. 1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 Mitchell was in good form, whilst Peall did not play so well as on previous days [at billiards]. 1883 *Times* 22 Oct. 10/2 Glocke... has not run in this country, but has shown fair form abroad. 1884 *Camb. Rev.* 10 Dec. 131 In the winning crew: M... kept his form well.

b. *transf.* Liveliness, high spirits, conversational powers, or the like. *collog.*

1877 Mrs. CHURCH *Father's Name* (Tauchn.) II. i. 17 The Misses Lillietrip were in great form. 1884 *Nonconformist & Indep.* 7 Feb. 130/2 The Irish members... did not appear to have recovered their usual form. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 114 Macturk was in great form after his breakfast, apologising to my wife with the grandest air.

II. Denoting various material objects.

17. A long seat without a back, a bench.

[So *OF. forme*, med. L. *forma*, applied also to the stalls in a choir, with back, and book-rest. For the origin of this use of the word, cf. *OF. s'asseoir en forme*, to sit in a row or in fixed order.]

1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) IV. 99 Benches, stoles, formes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/1 Foorme, longe stole, sfonda. 1494 FADYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxii. 246 The munks, with fourmes and candlestyes, defended theym. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 The same fourme that the archbishop of Canterbury sitheth on. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 282 To sitte in the schoole of Christ upon the learners forme. 1641 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 191 Item for a short fourmes to sett a coffin upon. 1694 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Oct. I went to St. Paul's to see the choir. The pulling out the formes, like drawers, from under the stalls is ingenious. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 320 They have no Seats, as in our Churches, only Forms. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand. by Loire* 33 A large cold room, garnished with deal tables and forms. 1875 A. R. HOPK *My Schoolboy* Fr. 35 Abbing was made to stand upon a form. 1879 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 139 The First Three Lessons... were read by Boys from each side alternately from the first Form.

18. *Mech.*, etc. A mould or 'shape'; an implement on which anything is shaped or fashioned.

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iii. 1 If the form be square or round, so will the metall be. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 63 To have a form of Wood turned to the height of the Cartridge. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Form*... a kind of mould, whereon a thing is fashioned or wrought. Such are the hatters Form, the papermakers Form, &c. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Forms*, the moulds for making wads by.

† 19. A. A window-frame. [So *F. forme*.] *Obs.* 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 The glas and the foorme of stoon that length vnto the same wyndowe.

† b. A case or box. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 1 Cause new fourmes of Lead to be made... in euerie of which fourmes place one flower... let these fourmes be well fitted with their apt covers, and sodered verie close.

20. *Printing*. A body of type, secured in a chase, for printing at one impression. (Often spelt *forme*.)

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* ccxii. 312 Whiche book I... sette in forme & enprinted the xx day of novembre. 1483 — *Bk. for Trav.* 24 b, At Westmestre by london In fourmes enprinted [Fr. *En formes impresses*]. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 337 The Printer that putteth ynke vpon the fourmes. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 375 He flew to the Printing-house and commanded the Compositors to distribute the form. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 93 On Occasion, I carried up and down stairs a large form of types in each hand. 1882 PENNEY *Eng. Journalism* xv. 107 The printers, even with three sets of formes, often found themselves working off papers half through the night. 1888 J. SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 700 The pages of types... are then ready to be made into a forme.

21. The nest or lair in which a hare crouches. Also *rarely*, of a deer.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 318 I-buyd as an hare When he in forme lyth. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 104 As in a fourme sitheth a wery hare. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/1 Foorme of an hare, or yser lyke, *lustrum*. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 161 When a hare ryseth out of the fourme. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 605 The first point... for the killing of the Hare, consisteth in finding out her forme. 1735 SONERVILLE *Chase* II. 38 In the dry crumbling bank their Forms they delve. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 329 The young [deer] keep close in their form, until the dam return to raise them. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1852) 46 The Indians catch the Varying Hare by walking spirally round and round it when on its form.

b. *transf.*

1589 *Papfe vs. Hatchet* (1844) 19 The knave was started from his Fourme. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xxiii. 215 Some Fames are most difficult to trace home to their form. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. (1656) 141 After he had hunted Pharaoh out of all his formes and burrows.

III. 22. *Comb.*, as *form-establishing*, -*shift-ing* adjs.; (sense 6c) *form-fellow*, -*master*; † *form-peccies* *Arch.*, *pl.* the pieces of stone which constitute the tracery of a window: cf. *FOUNT sb.* 19 a; *form-word Gram.*, a word serving the function of an inflexion.

1599 DANIEL *Museophilus* Wks. (1717) 328 'Form-establishing Devotion. 1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Innoc.* i. 55 The Brittaines, 'form-fellows with the Grecians, were wholly given to idolatry. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 6 Oct. I met... my old school and form fellow. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/3 The active rivalry of 'form masters. 1350 *Voy. Sacrist.* Roll (Parker *Gloss. Arch.*) In a lapidibus vocat 'fourme peccies' epist. gr. 1450 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script.* tres (Surtees) 325 Pro factura ij formpeys. 1593 NASH:

Christ's T. Wks. (Grosart) IV. 225 A 'forme-shifting deem disguised in mans lykenesse. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 21 The auxiliary apparatus of inflections and 'form-words.

Form (*fɔ:m*), *v.* Also 4-6 *fourme* (*n.*, 4-5 *foorme*, *fourme*, *fowrym*). [*a. OF. fourme*, *r. (fr. former) = Pr. and Sp. formar*, ad. L. *for-mare*, f. *forma* FORM *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To give form or shape to; to put into or reduce to shape; to fashion, mould.

1340-90 *Alex. & Dind.* 600 We... No figure of fin gold fourme per-ene. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 70 The Rib he formed and fashond with his hands. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'All Glory to the dying Lamb' v. Send down the Spirit of thy Son To form my Heart divine. 1809 ROLAND *Fence* 64 Return to nearly the same position... but forming the parade with a firm, supple, and precise motion. *absol.* 1869 WARD *Ir. Curtius'* *Hist. Greece* II. ii. iv. 74 Here artists had formed in clay from a very early date.

† b. To express in formal shape; to formulate; to state formally. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Pe bishop of Parys þe þes pan formed he. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. vi. Hee'll go neare to forme to her what a debauch'd Rascal I am. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 286, Seven several pleas, that all sincere Christians may form up.

c. To give a specified form to; to mould or fashion into a certain shape, or after, by, *frim*, *upon* a certain pattern or model; to conform to.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3179 Youformed as a dragon asered ase fur. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 378 God loyþ euerie creature þat he formed to hys figure. 1330 *King of Tars* 578 Yif Mahoun and Jovin can Make hit formed astur mon, With lyf and lymes arhit. 1400 MAUNTON. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Pat worme es turned til a fewle perfily formed. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 332 (Add. MS.) The soule, sette aboute with vertues, whan god formed it to his liknesse. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Anon* lxxxiii. 263 By þe lorde that fourmyd me to his semblance. 1674 *tr. Scheyfer's Lapland* 64 Charles... divided the Countrey into several parties, and formed it into better order. 1683 *Wotton Doron Med.* i. 107 Forme it into Lozenges of what Fashion you please. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) v. 172 A state formed after the model of Crete should... have a character for virtue.

d. *intr.* To shape itself into. Also, † to agree in form, fit with.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 183 In short time wears the outside of that Corner to comply and form with the hollow of the Gouge. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1874) 71 A ridge of rocky peaks, forming into two ridges about its centre.

† e. *trans.* To express by form, to 'body forth'.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 1 Sith it [Chastity] is shined in my Sovereignes brest, And form'd so lively in each perfect part, That [etc.].

† f. To agree formally to do something. *Obs.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10946 There þai fourmynt fest... Seven dayes by-dene duly to hold.

2. To mould by discipline or education; to train, instruct. Now *rare*, exc. with the mind, a faculty, etc. as object. Also *refl.* to shape one's conduct, style, etc. *on* or *upon* (a model).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 29 Þaite maners are formed of samen lifynge. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 393 That form'd, for speed he [a horse] challenges the Wind. 1794 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 140 It seems... natural for a body of slaves... to be formed by their masters. 1746 *Col. Records Pennsylvania* v. 51 One of Your Royal Blood, formed upon your Majesty's Example. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* i. c. 1. 0a this hint I formed myself. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 715/2 The reward he gave him for forming his son was... honourable. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* 87 There is a great deal of good sense in Senophos's method of forming horses for war. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* 111. 2 The most skilful masters... had laboured to form the mind and body of the young prince. 1812 SIN II. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 18 Van Helmont... was formed in the school of Alchemy. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. vii. 6b Formed under their auspices, our parrot soon equalled his instructors. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iv. 197 Rudely scrawled by some one whose hand is not yet formed. *absol.* 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xv. 371 But if gylt be mayster And flaterer his felawe vnder hym to fourmen.

b. To inform of; also, to instruct. *Obs.*

1399 LANGE *R. Redeles* iv. 58 Somme... to þe kyng wente. And formed him of fous, þat good frendis were. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 71 What may þey do, but... aild til þei be formed wip holi writ, how hem is best to do?

† c. To instigate, persuade. *Obs.*

1399 LANGE *R. Redeles* i. 107 Þe frist þat þou formed 19 þat þals dede, He shulde have hadde hongynge on þe en þe florckis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8027 How þat fair, by his fader, was fourment to wende To the grekes.

3. To place in order, arrange. Also, to embody, organize (persons or things) into (a society, system, etc.). Cf. 8 a.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. viii. 39 þat I ne schal serde 7 7 soules saaf into heuene, And bi-foren þe Face of my fader fourmen or seetes. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* l. 1101 þat setis make yfourmed as thee list. 1687 DEACON *Chr. Fifty* xv. 350 Our divisions with the Romanists... are thus formed into an interest. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. & Int.* 379 We were commanded... to form ourselves into a King. 1771 SINES *Mit. Guide* (1781) 12 The routes must be so formed, that no column cross another on the march. 1874 *Great Sheri Hist.* ii. § 6. 93 The Clerks of the Royal Chapel were formed into a body of secretaries.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* (Cf. 8 b.)

1821 CLARE *Pill. Minstr.* l. 44 The noisy rout... Pier round the ring superior strength to show.

4. To construct, frame; to make, bring into existence, produce. *Conv.* *from*, *of*, *cut of* (the mate-

rial or elements). Also, to articulate, pronounce (a word, etc.).

c. 1300 *Havelok* 36 God... Formede hire wimman to be born. 1382 WYCLIF Gen. ii. 7 God thanne fourmede man of the slyme of the erthe. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 He answerde me babylunge as a childre pat begynneth to speke but he mygte formen non worde. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 204 (Harl. MS.) Adam, the wiche was shapin and formide in the felde of Damaske. 1514 BARCLAY *Cy.* & *Upeland-yshim* (Percy Soc.) 10 When the worlde was fourmed & create. 1551 Bp. GARINER *Explic. Transubst.* 107 Whenne God fourmed Adam of claye. 1577 YELLOWS *Guevara's Chron.* 75 He made the Goddesse Venus in Alabaster... and of waxe did fourme the whole Island Creta. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdra*s vi. 39 The sound of mans voice was not yet fourmed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 570 The liquid Ore he draend Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd First his own Tooles. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 151 The oxygen of the oxide of the gold seizes on the hydrogen and forms water. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 292 It had recently been formed out of the cavalry who had returned from Tangier. 1850 TYNALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 202 The snow had given way, forming a zigzag fissure across the slope. 1885 *Antiquary* Sept. 89/1 Henry VIII... was the first English king to form a gallery of pictures.

b. To frame in the mind, conceive (an idea, judgement, opinion, etc.). † Formerly also, to imagine; occas. to form to oneself (= Fr. *se figurer*), and with complement.

1595 SNAKS. *John* iv. iii. 45 Could thought, without this obiect, Forme such another? 1667 *Decay Ch. Priety* xv. 357 The defeat of the secular Design, is commonly the routing those Opinions which were formed for the promoting it. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* ii. Wks. 1883 V. 369, I formed the danger greater than it was, And now 'tis near, 'tis lessened. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* ii. l. 424 My sad Soul has form'd a dismal melancholy Scene. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 2 To Form to yourself what a persecution this must needs be to a virtuous and chaste mind. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 270, I do not form an estimate of the ideas of the churches of Italy and France from the pulpits of Edinburgh. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The reader... may form to himself some notion of what [etc.]. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 277 We form no judgments till we have got language.

c. *Parliamentary.* = CONSTITUTE b. 6.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 11 Many members being assembled, but the House not yet formed.

d. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* l. xxiv, Three years no cloud bad form'd. 1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies* 25 The rainbow forms and flies on the land Over the islands free. 1864 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (1875) 123 Very early... had the belief formed itself that [etc.]. 1880 J. A. SPALDING *Edin. Democrat.* 128 Stop the butter from forming in the churn. 1893 *Lavo Times* XCV. 405/1 A sheet of ice had formed in front of Proctor's house.

5. To develop in oneself, acquire (habits); to enter into (a junction); to contract (an alliance, friendship, etc.).

1736 *Burke Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 99 Active habits are to be formed by exercise. 1781 *Hist. Eng. in Ann. Reg.* 2/1 The French... formed a junction with the Spaniards. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 634 We... form connexions, but acquire no friend. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. xli. 399 With the Flemings... our country had from the earliest times formed an uninterrupted intercourse. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 22 He formed no friends. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 31/1 Those methodical readers, who have formed the useful habit of keeping commonplace books.

6. a. To be the components or material of; to go to make up, to compose. b. To serve for, constitute; to make one or part of.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 169 The fyngres fourmen a ful hande to putrewe or peynten. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 48 The Continent, with which it [the island] forms two Passages. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 14 The requisites that form a friend. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, Fire, Famine & Slaughter*, Letters four do form his name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 294 The Life Guards... now form two regiments. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 77. § 39 The soil forming such butt or target. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2. 275 Yeomen and tradesmen formed the bulk of the insurgents. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 July 5/2 A common mould fungus... forming a kind of black velvety mass.

b. 1821 CLARE *Hill. Minstr.* II. 35 Every molehill forms a seat. 1841 BREWSTER *Mar.* 32 vi. (1856) 91 His eminent pupil Viviani formed one of his family. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 27 The volume of the canons which had formed the object of his study. 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 59 A realm of which Northumberland constitutionally formed a part.

c. With mixture of sense 2: To render fit for. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 7/3 These are the Men formed for Society. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. ii. 84 All the qualities formed him for command.

7. *Gram.* a. To construct (a new word) by derivation, composition, etc. b. Of a word or word-stem: To have (a case, tense, etc.) expressed by a specified inflexion.

1824 L. MURRAY *Gram.* I. 348 Dissyllables, formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Acad.* xiii. 168 The verbs of the strong conjugation form the past tense by a change of the root-vowel.

8. *Milit.* and *Naval.* a. To draw up (troops, etc.) in order. Also with *up*. [c. 1300 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 115 Walter Spek ros on hand, he folk to forme & taile. c. 1400 *Deut. Prov.* 6324 The fourth batell in feld, he fourmet to leng With Archeslaus. 1846 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1871) II. 2 The troops mount, and the whole... forming... move off the ground. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 56 The left files to be formed up, and sit at ease. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. liii. 78 Hannibal... forming his men as fast as they landed, led them instantly to the charge. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ii. 69 For

there was none to form their ranks for fight. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 41 We were then formed up and served with some rations.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* Of troops, ships, etc.: To arrange themselves in or assume some particular disposition or formation, according to prescribed rules. Also with *up*. To form on (some other body): see quot. 1802.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 236 Our army formed immediately. 1756 LEDARD *Life Marlborough* II. 494 The first Squadrons... had much ado to form themselves. 1795 NELSON 10 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 11 The Admiral made the signal to form in the Order of Battle. 1796 *Instr.* & *Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 77 They will at once form up. 1799 HARRIS in Owen *Welshes's Desp.* 119 The right wing of the army under my command formed on the piquets of the right. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* To Form on, is to advance forward, so as to connect yourself with any given object of formation, and to lengthen the line. 1803 LAKE in Owen *Welshes's Desp.* 405 The infantry formed in two columns. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* viii. 126 The soldiers formed themselves round the waggon. 1859 TENNYSON *Riflemen Form* II, Form, Form, Riflemen Form! Ready, be ready to meet the storm! 1883 *Army Corps Orders in Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 When the 'assemble' sounds both Forces will form up by Brigades.

c. *trans.* To orrange themselves in the form of (battalions, a line, etc.).

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (1781) 12 The companies will... form battalions as they advance to the head of the line, and then halt. 1796 *Instr.* & *Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 152 The whole are ordered to halt, with an intention of forming line in the new direction. *Ibid.* 225 Form open column of divisions behind the right.

d. To form the siege (of a place) [Fr. *former un siège*]: to commence active siege-operations (against it).

1766 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xi. 218 The siege of that great city was immediately formed. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Siege*, To form the Siege, or lay Siege to a place... there must be an army sufficient to furnish five or six reliefs for the trenches, pioneers, guards, convoys, escorts, &c. and artillery, with all the apparatus thereto belonging; magazines, etc. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 155 The whole army now drew near; the siege was formed.

Form (*form*), v. 2. [the sb.: see FORM sb. 21.] *intr.* Of a hare: 'To take to her form; to seat.

1575 TURBESVILLE *Art Ven.* lviii. 162 To look about hir, and to choose out a place to forme in. 1612 DRYDEN *Poly-ob.* ij, The melancholy hare is formed in brakes and briers. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. vii, First think which way shee fourmeth, on what wind: Or North, or South. 1725 COATES *Dict. Herald.*, *Seatech* or *Formeth* are the Terms that note where the Hare has its resting Place. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. l. 17 A hare [was said to be] formed, a rabbit set.

Form- (*form-*), in *Chem.*, combining form of FORMIC or FORMYL, as in **Formaldehyde**, formic aldehyde; **Formamide**, the amide of formic acid. (Cf. the termination of **chloroform**.)

1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 349 **Formamide**, obtained by acting on ethyl formate with ammonia. 1890 *Lancet* 11 Oct. 783/2 Injections... of a 1 per cent. solution of formamide of mercury. 1894 *Athenaeum* 11 Aug. 109/1 Last year a patent was granted for a solution of formaldehyde as a new antiseptic material, under the name of 'formalin'.

-form (*form*), repr. F. *-forme*, L. *-formis*, f. *forma* FORM sb., a termination used to form adjs. (1) with the seose 'having the form of' (what is denoted by the Lat. sb.), as in *cruciform*, *cuneiform*, *filiform*; (2) referring to number of forms, as *diversiform*, *multiform*, *uniform*. The former class includes many words of recent origin used in natural science, esp. in Botany, as *acinariform*, *calathiform*, *corolliform*, *fusiform*, *vermiform*; new words of this type are still frequently formed.

The termination is always preceded by *-i-*, either representing the Lat. stem-vowel or its weakened form in combination, or inserted after consonant stems. By some this *i* has been ignorantly supposed to be the genitive ending; hence such misspellings as *fabagform*, *tabulaform*.

Formable (*formäbl'*), a. [f. FORM v. 1 + *-ABLE*.]

1. That may be formed. In early use: Workable, plastic.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiv. (1493) 617 The cypresse tree is fourmable. 1732 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 95 b, The Cypres next unto y^e Cedar tree is most fourmable. 1600 DEKKER *Old Fortunatus* in Dodsley O. P. (1816) 111. 166 God bless me from suffering you to love me, if you be so fourmable. 1620 T. AUBUS *Wks.* 666 The Papists... not shaming to call that sacred Writ a nose of waxe, fourmable to any construction. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. i. iii. (1682) 225 Not generable, fourmable, or transformable. 1884 J. FISKE *Evolutionism* xii. 312 A good many of his nervous connections are not yet formed, they are only fourmable.

† 2. Exhibiting agreement with prescribed forms; formal, proper, shapely. *Obs.*

1479 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 841 III. 256 Lomnore and I... drew ought a fourmable byllenght of you, and send it ayen to th^e Excheter. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 138/1 *Formabyll*; *sub* ordinate. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 90 That whatsoever he wryteth he may so expresse and order it, that his narratioe may be fourmable. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* ii. v. 58 One of the first which gave light to our late Postures, and fourmable motions.

Hence **Formability**, capability of formation.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1838) I. 394 Of infinite caperity and fourmability.

† **Formably**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] According to customary or prescribed form; formally; in good form; speciously.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 bis cosynage... may not be known fourmably bi proue after be court of plete. c. 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 6 See that you, telers... The storye of the Assention fourmabye doe frame. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 476 Such thinges as I... have not duely ne fourmably executed. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 37 The foxe made his excuse so wel and fourmably... that [etc.]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 123 As I shall shew anon more fourmably.

† **Formad**, *pp. l. a. Obs.* In 4 formadd. [pa. pp. of OE. **formadan*, f. FOR- pref. 1 + (*ge*) *madan*: see AMAD.] Driven mad, frantic.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24539 (Cott.), I murnand inoder þus fourmadd In sterin stangung was i stadd.

† **Formake**, v. *Obs.* [f. FOR- pref. 1 + MAKE v.] *trans.* To make over again, to repair.

c. 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 21 *Poul le couvelier faict et refaict les cures*, Poule the couper Maketh and maketh the keupis.

Formal (*formäl*), a. and sb. [a. L. *formalis*, f. *forma* FORM sb.: see -AL. Cf. F. *formel*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to FORM, in various senses.

a. *Metaph.* Pertaining to the form or constitutive essence of a thing; essential. Opposed to *material*. So *formal cause* (see CAUSE sb. 5).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P. 433 The cause material been the fyve woundes of thy doghter. The cause formal is the manere of hir werkynge. c. 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 1 Sothely 2, manere of nombres ben notified; Materialle, as nombre is vntites gadrede to gedres; Formalle, as nombre is a collection of vntites. 1447 BOKENMAN *Synghys* Intro. (Roxb.) 1 The more clere that it may be the formal cause [He] Settyth in dew order clausse be clausse. 1587 GOLONG *De Moray* ii. (1671) 25 They be good, as in respect of their bare being; and evil, as in respect that they forgoe their formal being that is to say their goodness. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 5 Man is... fit to lose the knowe good... this fytnes floweth from his reasonable soule or formal being. 1659 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 22 Of Letters the Material part is Breath and Voice; the Formal is constituted by the Motions and Figure of the Organs of Speech affecting Breath with a peculiar sound, by which each Letter is discriminated. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xii. 32 The goodwill... of God is the original spring and formal cause, from whence all divine favours do proceed. a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 37 For deceit is the formal, constituent reason of hypocrisy. 1814 CARY *Dante*, Par. ii. 77 Different virtues needs must be the fruits of formal principles. 1827 WYNATLEY *Logic* ii. v. § 3 Whatever Term can be affirmed of several things, must express either their whole essence... or a part of their essence, (viz. either the material part, which is called the Genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called Differential).

† b. Pertaining to the specific form of an animal or plant. Of a seed or germ: Endowed with a principle of form. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 þe foormal vertu which almygty god hap seue to þe maris ordeyneþ and diuidid euery partie of þese spermes... til þat þe child be born. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iv. § 5. 19 Being as a plant that cometh of the lust of the earth without a formal seed. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* Man. iii. v. 277 Although it be admitted that Insects and *spontanée* ordo do or may arise from a *Semen* or Principle that is not univocal or formal.

c. Pertaining to the outward form, shape, or appearance (of a material object); also, in immaterial sense, pertaining to the form, arrangement, external qualities (e.g. of a work of art, a composition, etc.). † Also, occas. of knowledge: Theoretical as opposed to practical.

1639 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 15 Musick, in which I afterwards arriv'd to some formal knowledge, though to small perfection of hand. 1655 G. S. in Hartlib *Ref. Commu.* Bees 27 Honey... out of which they [the Bees] do separate a more fat substance, which they also transmute into Wax, with a formal transmutation. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 273 The distinction of formal and physical Astronomy. a. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. iii. (1892) 39 All living unity is spiritual, not formal. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. viii. i. 158 Invention Formal, otherwise and most commonly called technical composition.

d. *Logic.* Concerned with the form, as distinguished from the matter, of reasoning.

c. 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Logic* xxvii. (1866) II. 64 The harmony of thought with the form of thought, is... Formal Truth. *Ibid.* 231 App. 1. The doctrine which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, in so far as these lie in the forms of thought, or in the conditions of the mind itself... may be called Formal, or Subjective, or Abstract, or Pure, Logic. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 42 All this, however, is but the elimination of Formal error. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vi. 69 It is no part of formal Logic to reach us bow to interpret the meanings of sentences.

e. Of or pertaining to customary form or conventionalality.

1712 POPE *1st. Ep. Miss Blount* 42 Still in constraint your suffering Sc. remains, Or bound in formal, or in real chains.

2. Characterized by, or regarded according to, its form; that is (so and so) in respect of form. a. Theol. *Formal sin*: one which is such in the full sense, as including not merely the outward act which is forbidden, but the circumstances which constitute it as sinful, e.g. evil intention. So *formal schism*, *schismatic*, etc. Opposed to *material sin*, etc.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 12 Therefore was there a positive Law... not to eat the Kid in the mothers milke. Not that there was any direct, or formal sin, in that manner of Cookery. 1766 BRAMHALL *Relig.* i. 66 Cannot that pardon formal, much more material Schism. *Ibid.* ix. 341 They are not formal, but only material Schismatics.

† b. That is such in essence; strictly so called, essential. *Obs.*

1691 *Rev Creation* it. (1704) 289 The bottom of the Eye where the formal Organ of Vision is situate.

† c. That is such merely in outward form or appearance. *Obs.*

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 35 Pretty Allegories, stealing under the formal tales of Beastes. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 155 Formall penitents will easily part with so much of their sinne as may abate nothing of their profit. 1634 *CANNE Necess. Separ.* (1649) 231 The formal Protestants in England. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impur.* (1756) I. 286 It is a Kind of formal Leprosy which often begins in the Neck, Mane or Tail.

† d. Of quoted statements: Exact with regard to form. *Obs.*

1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 708/1 What were the formall wordes, or at the least-wise in substance that I the sayde Bishop then uttered.

3. That is according to recognized forms, or to the rules of art or law. Formerly occas. const. † to.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 89 The wise man accompteth After the formal properte Of algismes a, be, ce. 1425 *WYN- TOUNE Cron.* ix. ProL 66 Now Modyd of pe Makare. To fforme fyne my labouris how lede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 168 The fourth condycion of y^e prayer of y^e cleue hert is, that it must be formal: that is to saye, it must be formed and ordered after the order of charite. 1549 *MORE Dial. Touching Pest. Sect. Luther Cij b.* A syllogisme & resonnyng, almoste as formal as is the argumete. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 71 It followeth to speake of a formal condycion without a discord or Cadence. 1602 *DANIEL Trag. Philotas* iv. ii. And haue his Tryal forme to our Lawe. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 394 You may not say in the Bill, If I please you to pay... and most men will not use the words (Make him good payment) but the fewer words the more formal. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 235 No one place... could have held out a formal siege. 1749 *FELDRING Tom Jones* vi. vii. (heading) A picture of formal courtship in miniature, as it always ought to be drawn.

† b. Made in proper form, regular, complete. Also in familiar use, 'regular', unmistakable. *Obs.*

1635 *EARL STRAFFORD Lett.* (1739) I. 430 An Indisposition which hath hindred me from writing... a formal Fit of the Gout. 1673 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 90 We went... to see the formal and formidable camp on Blackheath, raised to invade Holland. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1953/1 Though the Lower Town has no other defence than a single Wall, yet his Highness found it convenient to make formal approaches to it. 1729 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. 247 As there was a Door or Entrance there into my Cave, I made a formal fram'd Door-case, and a Door to it of Boards.

† c. Of a story, etc.: Elaborately constructed, circumstantial. *Obs.*

1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxv. (1612) 168 At full he could his lessons, and a formale lie would tell. 1662 *MORE Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 Such was that formal story of his casting incense on the Altar of an Idol. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 41 And never coy'n a formal Lye on't. To make the Knight o'ercome the Giant. 1708 *SWIFT Sac. Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 121 When the earl of Pembroke was in Ireland... a formal story was very gravely carried to his excellency.

† d. a. Regular, having a definite principle, methodical. b. Of feature, stature, etc.: Regular, shapely. c. Normal in intellect, sane. *Obs.*

a. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) l. iii. (1859) 4 The overmost of the erthe was moost clere, and alwey the clerenesse amenssing downward by verray formal processe. 1701 *ROWE Amb. Step-moth.* v. ii. 2874 Formal Justice that severely strikes, And in an instant is serene and calm. b. 1545 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxiv. [clx.] 455 Therle of Foiz... was a goodly prince and of a formal stature. 1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 3) 194 b. She was a woman more of formal countenance, then of excellent beaute, but yet of such beaute and favor that [etc.]. 1576 *FLEMING Panophl. Epist.* 377 Every joynte and limme... verie formal, and passing lianesome.

c. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 105 With wholsome sirrups, drugges, and holy prayers To make of him a formall man againe.

5. Done or made with the forms recognized as ensuring validity; explicit and definite, as opposed to what is matter of tacit understanding.

1547 *BOORDE Brer. Health* Preamble, Let him loke to it, and make a formal wyl or testament. 1560-78 *Bk. Disclpt. Ch. Sect.* (1621) 21 It hath power to excommunicate the obdinate, formall processe being led. 1622 *BACON Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 127 As there are Formall and written Leagues, Respective to certaine Enemies; So is there a Natural and Tacite Confederation, amongst all Men against the common Enemy of Humane Society. 1626 *CHAM. I in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 249 For Blennill he has yet but made his formale demands concerning the Ships. 1771 *JUNIOR Lett.* lxxii. 321 Nor has there ever been a formal decision against them in any of the superior Courts. 1838 *THIRWALL Greece* II. xiv. 228 Cleomenes, without waiting for a formal commission, immediately repaired to Argina. 1866 *PROUT Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 129 Both the king and the archbishop had disobeyed a formal inhibition.

† c. Predicatively of a law: Of unmistakable import, decisive. [A Gallicism.]

1701 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 260 He could not be transferred to Constantinople without breaking the Fifteenth Canon of the Council of Nice which is formal thereupon.

6. Connected with or accompanied by form or ceremony; ceremonial; 'state'.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xi. lxxv. 283 Scarce Cleopatra's Anthony was feasted with more chere, than Jenkinson was here: In formal Hawking, Hunting, Chase not them came Tristram never. 1841 *FRANKSTONE Hist. Ind.* i. xi. 355 The most general practice on formal occasions is [etc.]. 1875 *W. S. HAYWARD Love agst. World* 3 It will save the quiet a formal call.

† b. Of apparel: Ceremonial, proper to a dignity or office. Cf. FORMALITY 10. *Obs.*

1593 *Kites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtess) 43 [Pictures of

bps. etc.] most largely and sumptuously sett fourth in there formal apparell. 1666 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 136/1, I will not with a formal robe disgrace Myself.

7. That is merely matter of form: a. Done or adopted for the sake of form or convention; perfunctory; having the form without the spirit or substance. b. That is matter of routine only, not of substantial import.

a. 1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* (1650) 45 A formal preachment huddl'd up at the odd hours of a lazy week. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* II. i. Of formal duty, make no more thy boast. 1720 *WATTS Hymn, Come Holy Spirit*, In vain we tune our formal songs, In vain we strive to rise.

b. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 256 This doctrine... does not extend to mere formal acts.

8. Of persons, their manners and actions: Rigorously observant of forms; precise; prim in attire; ceremonious. Chiefly in reproachful use: Unduly precise or ceremonious, stiff.

1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplendyschm.* (Percy Soc.) 1 Amyntas was formale & propre in his gere. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iii. l. 82 Thus like the formal Vice, Iniquitie, I moralize two meanings in one word. 1596 - *Tam. Shr.* iii. l. 61 Are you so formal, sir? 1607-12 *BACON Ess., Ceremonies* (Arb.) 26 Especially they [Ceremonies] be not to be omitted to Straungers and formal Natures. 1679 *PENN Addr. Prot.* i. vii. (1692) 27 He is reported Formal, that will not be Rude to Sacred Things. 1689 *PRIOR Ode, 'White Blooming Youth'* 25 Forc'd compliments and formal bows. 1693 *HUM. & CONV. Town* 125 The distant Justice of Peace, his formal Spouse, and Daughters. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 To make Conversation too stiff, formal and precise. 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. xciii. 220 All the evening in formal fine company. 1853 *LYTTON My Novel* II. vii. More familiar with his master than we formal English permit our domestics to be.

9. Marked by extreme or excessive regularity or symmetry; stiff or rigid in design; wanting in ease or freedom of outline or arrangement.

1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 29 Her hair, nor loose, nor tied in formal part. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* vi. 34 When any part of dress has not the excuse of fitness or propriety for its uniformity of parts, the ladies always call it formal. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 116 Your plaited shirts, Your formal bag-wigs. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* xxi. 353 Small windows with formal red curtains. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1892) I. iii. 220 Pope... was one of the first... to break through the old formal school of gardening.

b. In immaterial sense: Having a 'set' or rigorously methodical aspect or character.

1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 423 It would perhaps be too formal to enter upon a discourse concerning their government. 1846 *MACCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 367 Formal harangues of this sort are about the least efficient of all the modes in which information can be conveyed to the student. 1865 *GROTE Plato* (1875) Pref. § The dramatic... as contrasted with the formal and systematising.

B. sb. In pl. Things that are formal.

1605 *TIMME Querist.* II. iv. 14 Simple may be distinguished into those things which are simple forms, and into those which are simple matters; or into those things which are simply formal, and into those which are simply materials. Those things which are simply formal are astral and spiritual. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* v. 95 They are etherialized forms.

Formal, var. form of FORMAL.

Formalism (fôrmaliz'm). [f. FORMAL a. + -ISM. Not in Johnson, Todd, or Richardson.]

1. Strict or excessive adherence to prescribed forms; an instance or variety of this.

1840 in *SMART*. 1850 *KINGSLEY All. Locke* xiii. (1879) 151 Useless formalism! which lets through the reckless... and only excludes the honest and the conscientious. 1852 *MRS. JAMESON Leg. Madonna* Introd. (1857) 25 The rigid formalism of the degenerate Greek school. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxii. 12 Completely enchained by their dogmatic formalisms. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 273 The constitutional formalism of three reigns.

2. The disposition to exalt what is formal or outward at the expense of what is spiritual; the practice of using forms of worship and of religious profession without real devotion or conviction.

1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) II. 219 Formalism does not lie in these outward things themselves—it consists in the spirit in which they are used. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 201 The cant and formalism of any other degenerate form of active faith. 1883 *FRASER Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 208 The family devotions were long, but there was no formalism.

Formalist (fôrmalist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

† 1. A formal person, a solemn pretender to wisdom. *Obs.*

1607-12 *BACON Ess., Of Serving Wise* (Arb.) 214 There are in point of wisdom... that do nothing or little verie solemnly... It is a ridiculous thing... to see what shifters these Formalists have... to make superfluities to seeme body, that hath depth and bulk.

† 2. One who formally adheres to the prevailing system; a time-server in religion. *Obs.*

1609 *DOWNAME Chr. Liberty* 75 Do not many... thinke themselves the more religious, for refusing obedience to the lawes, and censure others as formalists and time-servers? 1621 *BURTON Anal. Met.* iv. iv. 1 v. New Gods... will have new ceremonies... to which every wise Man as a good formalist should accommodate himself. 1621 *D. LUTTON Lond. & Co. Car. enalord, Exchange* (1857) 276 A great Formalist, and an hazardous temporizer.

3. a. One who is excessively attached to forms; a stickler for fixed rule, etiquette, routine, or ceremonial. b. One who has the form of religion without the power.

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. iv. 47 The Ceremonies are Idols to Formalists. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Sme.* (1851) 216 Though the formalist will say, what no decency in Gods worship? 1706-7 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 183 These Formalists who demand Explanations of the least ambiguous Word. 1742 *YOUNG Mt. Th.* iv. 638 Oh ye cold-hearted, frozen, formalists! On such a theme, 'tis impious to be calm. 1874 *SCOTT Drama* (1874) 221 The former may be called the formalist of dramatic criticism. 1885 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 9 Nobody... except the solemn formalists at the Spanish embassy, thought his youth an objection to his promotion. 1890 *SURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxviii. 1 Mere formalists may be content without answers to their prayers, but genuine supplicants cannot.

† 4. Sc. ? An authority on legal forms. *Obs.*

1612 *SPOTTISWOOD Let. in Scot. Apol. Narr.* (1849) 276 To make choice of my Lord Secretary to be our formalist and adviser of our acts.

Formalistic (fôrmalistik), a. [f. prec. + -IC] Characterized by formalism.

1856 *MISS WINKWORTH Life Tauler* (1857) 107 Partakers of a spiritual in opposition to a formalistic piety. 1875 *POSTE Gaius* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 516 Its shortcoming was not so much its formalism (the following system was equally formalistic).

Formality (fôrmaliti). [ad. L. *formalitas*, f. *formalis* FORMAL a. Cf. F. *formalité* (1497 in Hatz-Darm.).]

† 1. Formal or essential nature; the characteristic or distinctive property by which a thing is defined. Also, the condition of possessing formal existence.

1570 *DER Math. Pref.* 3 Creatures... brought, from Nothing, to the Formalitie of their being and state. 1596 *BELL Surv. Popery* iii. ix. 278 The formalitie of original sin is of two sorts. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gd. Exemp.* iii. xvii. 66 This calamity in its own formality... is a punishment. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 7 These Formalities, wherein their [plants'] Essence doth consist. 1688 *GOD. Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 449 Motion is the Formality of Wind. 1737 *WATERLAND Eucharist* 19 Mr. Scandret, distinguishing a Sacrament, according to its precise Formality, from a Sacrifice, observes [etc.].

† b. Formal aspect or category. *Obs.*

1620 *J. HEALY Augustine's City of God* i. xiv. 23 The City being nothing but a multitude of men united in one formality of religion and estate. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Dab. i. iii.* If it be propounded as evil, the will that chooses it under that formality is criminal. 1668 *CULTRER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. xxviii. 70 The womb is sensible of Odours, not under the formality of Odours, but is only affected by the... subtle vaporous matter conjoynd.

† 2. That which pertains to outward form; also, an outward appearance or semblance (of something). *Obs.*

1615 *J. STEPHENS Ess. & Char., Impudent Censurer* (1837) 134 The walking Apes; which on the Mountains seeme careful Inhabitants, but at your approach, the formality of man only. 1640 *BR. HALL Epist.* ii. xxii. 215 There may be some appendances and formalities of government alterable by the wisdom of the Church; yet for the main substance, it is now utterly indispensable. 1645 *MILTON Tristram* (1851) 191 Sacred things not perform'd sincerely... are no way acceptable to God in their outward formality. 1649 - *Eikon*. xxvii. To root up all true virtue and honour, or to be contented only with some leaves and withering formalities of them, without any real fruits.

† 3. Method, regularity. Also, uniform procedure. *Obs.*

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 423 Who greatly commended the Eliens for observing such good order and formality at the Olympick games. 1628 *LE GRAYS tr. Barclay's Argenis* 101 Meleander... had... escaped [poison] by the carefulness of his servants, who did looke to his meate and his clothes with a curious formality. 1647 *CLAVERNON Hist. Reb.* iii. § 182 Such Judges (whose formality was first to Imprison, and after, at their leisure, to Examine) 1699 *NAV Satir. Puppy* (1657) 15 A strange dejected humour possess him three months, his actions were quite void of formality, his domestick affairs by himself neglected. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 5 The Archbishop... was very punctual and ceremonious in his proceedings... the formality of his exemplary justice [etc.].

4. Accordance with legal form.

1660 *TRIAL Regie.* 51 When a man would plead any thing, because he would plead it in Formality, Counsel is allowed. 1693 *CHRECHT Juvenal* xiii. 129 If Men forswear the Deeds and Bonds they draw, Tho' Sign'd with all formality of Law.

† 5. Literary or artistic form; agreement with the laws of form. *Obs.*

1531 *ELVOR Gov.* i. xiv. (1883) 149 Than appointe they howe many pleyes maye be made for every parte, and in what formalitie they shulde be sette, which is the second parte of Rhetorique, called disposition. 1597 *MORLEY Satir. Mus.* 76 In descending you must not onlie seeke true cordes, but formalitie also: that is, to make your descent carrie some forme of relation to the plaine song. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* iii. 14 If in the first Rule, Trill, Xii. follow not in expected formality. 1677 *PHIL. Trill* Xii. 838 Formality [in music] requires, that the succeeding Note be agreeable to the former.

6. Conformity to established rule; customary propriety. Often in depreciative sense, rigid or merely conventional observance of forms.

1597 *HOOKE Ecc. Pol.* v. xlii. § 1 The aytie... being a matter of meere formalitie. 1655 *CHAM. I Let. in Athenzum* 24 Feb. (1872) 241/3 Which I wryt not for formalities sake, but doe indeede desire my selfe to be both in honour and affection. 1706 *ATTERBURY Sermon, Funer. Nat. Bennet* 13 Nor was his Attendance on Divine Offices a matter of Formality and Custom, but of Conscience. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1885) 173 If the religious spirit is only a fine name for... there social formality. 1881 *TRISTAM Nature* No. 623. 129 To give an idea of the state of formality into which life has come among these supposed first-and-easy savages.

7. Ceremony, elaborate procedure.

1666 *Pepps Diary* 11 Apr. To Gresham College; where a great deal of do and formality in choosing of the Council and officers. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 329 Our Enemy makes his Approaches toward us with less Formality, than He... could do against the Holy Jesus. 1725 *Dr Fox Voy. round World* (1840) 96 Prodigious state and formality. 1855 *MAFFEI Brigand Life* I. 240 Without a moment's delay, and with scarcely any formality, the sentence was carried into effect.

8. A ceremony; a formal act or observance; a legal, authorized, or customary procedure.

1674 *MARTINIERE tr. Voy. N. Countries* 52 The pleasant Formalities among the Muscovian Laplanders. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. vi. 530 After the election, he was installed, with all the usual formalities, by Hortensius. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xvi. 4, I insist on the formality of its being delivered me, with a full ratification of all the concessions stipulated. 1862 *TROLOPE Orley F.* i. A codicil to his will, executed with due legal formalities.

9. Something required to be done for form's sake; a requirement of etiquette, custom, etc. (Often depreciatively, implying mere attention to externals.)

1677 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 20 It would put an end... to all those Formalities, which... might yet retard the Infanta's voyage into England. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 453 Antichrist and his adherents... boasting of works and dead formalities. 1695 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 169 He shall never gain the esteem of an able man, who sticks too much upon Formalities. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 282 How, by fasts, vigils, formalities and mass-work, a man's soul could be saved. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.* I. viii. 90 Many a warm shake of the hand showed me that our good-bye was not a mere formality. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 174 Their presence... became so pure a formality that [etc.].

† b. Ceremonious attention (paid to a person). 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 96 The Emperor... became his host, entertaining him with all the formalities that feigned friendship could devise. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 561 The mayor and aldermen attended on the prince and princess daily; but had received notice... to desist paying those formalities. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 407 Those... they guessed... to be above the common sort. These they always received with such formality as could not be expected in such a place.

10. pl. or collect. sing. Robes or insignia of office or dignity. *Obs. exc. Hist.* † Also (rarely) in sing., an armorial bearing.

1757 *R. LANEHAM Letter* (1871) 41 Appearer then a fresh, in his full formaltee with a lovely look. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 196 Neither have they now the Crown as a part of their habit, but a formaltee only on their Armorie. 1664 *T. LORRIN Let.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 35 Doctors in their formalities and upon their foot-cloths. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3176 In the morning the Magistrates went to Church in a Body, and in their Formality. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 8 Divest themselves with too much haste of their academical formality. 1753 in *Lond. Even. Post* 9 Aug. The corporation of Scarborough waited upon the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq., in their formalities. 1894 *BOASE Exeter Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) p. xlvii. The picture of a man kneeling, with his gown and formalities upon him.

† b. In wider sense: Ceremonial or significant garments of any kind. *Obs.*

1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* iii. v. (1673) 367 They appeared in all the Formalities of Sorrow and Mourning. 1717 *MRS. CENTULVRE Bold Str. for Wifery* v. I hoped to have been quiet, when once I had put on your odious formality here [i.e. a Quaker dress].

11. The attribute of being formal; precision, rigid decorum of manners; excessive regularity or stiffness (of style, outline, etc.).

1599 *NASHE Leuten Stuffe* (1871) 33 A universal merchantly formality, in habit, speech, and gestures. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* vi. § 396 That which look'd like Formality, was a Punctuality in preserving his dignity. 1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. iii. 66 The frozen formality... of Charles occasioned extreme disgust. 1830 *HOOO Haunted H.* xlv. The very view Formality had train'd To such a rigid pyramidal stature. 1834 *MACAULAY Pitt, Ess.* (1839) 301 His heart was a little cold... his manners decorous even to formality. 1849 *FLORIST* 285 On our left the lake, the formality of its smooth banks elegantly broken by those willows.

Formalization (fôr-mäl-iz'jôn). [f. **FORMALIZE**: see -ATION.] The action of the vb. **FORMALIZE**; also, † an expression of offended dignity.

1656 *FINNET For. Ambass.* 68 His Majesty... stormed much at it, till (Sir Thomas Edmonds... being sent... from his Majesty with some formalization to that purpose) The Ambassador was said the next day to have made his excuse. 1682 *BURROUGHS Argument* (1834) 114 The Holy Scripture now there intimates... by its reason and formal'd, or distinguishing Association of Righteous good men. 1875 *McGILL Scot. Philos.* lvii. 47 He attempts too much by logical differentiation and formalisation.

Formalize (fôr-mäl-iz', v. [f. **FORMAL a.** + -IZE. Cf. **F. formaliser**.]

† 1. *trans.* To give formal being; to impart or constitute the form, essence, or characteristic attribute of; to 'inform', as the soul the body.

1597 *HOOKE Ecc. Pol.* v. lvi. § 11 The same Spirit... doth... formalize, vnite, and actuate his whole race. 1627 *HAKESWILL Apoc.* i. iv. § 1. 39 Quicken and formal'd, as the body of man is the Soule. 1678 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* iv. 11. 68 The malice and vitiosities which formalised the action as theirs, is no way imputable to Gods act.

† 2. To adorn, give a specious appearance to. 1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* i. lviii. To formalize his deed, He kneels him down. 1627 *Obs. Caesar's Comm.* 4. I grant that it is not altogether wealth that doth grace and formalize the actions of men: for in some cases penurie... makes men more valorous.

3. To give formal or definite shape to.

1646 *Br. MAXWELL Eurd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 298 They establish'd and formaliz'd the Judiciary by constituting a Moderator, a Clerk, and other essential Members of the Court. 1647 *Answer to Let. to Dr. Turner* 10 The Apostles... did in their latter dayes formalize and bound out that power which still we call Episcopacy. 1844 *L.D. HOUGHTON Palm Leaves* 89 You can fix and formalize The Power on which you raise your eyes. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* i. 50 The gates... shut against him, did no more than formalize that sentence of banishment.

† 4. To cause to take sides definitely; *refl.* to range oneself, or pronounce, for or against. [So formerly **Fr. se formaliser**.] *Obs.*

1599 *SANDVS Europæ Spec.* (1632) 206 Whereby both parts are formalized and settled in their oppositions. 1656 *FINNET For. Ambass.* 219 For his Majesty to establish an order, and after to break it... could not but be to him of so hard a digestion... yet he must (if offered)... formalize himself against it.

5. To render formal: a. To give legal formality (to a document). b. To render ceremonious, precise, or rigid. c. To imbue with formalism.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 628 Its seal... frequently formalizes legal documents. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. v. xiii. § 28 It sought eminently for orderliness... formalized whatever decoration it put into its minor architectural mouldings. 1866 *J. H. NEWMAN Let. Pusey* 85 When it is formalized into meditations or exercises, it is as repulsive as love-letters in a police report. 1870 *GOULBURN Cathedr.* Syst. iii. 42 Having a tendency to familiarise them with holy things, and to lower their standard of reverence, or, at best, to formalize them.

6. *intr.* To act with formality; to be formal or ceremonious; to show the spirit of a formalist.

a 1656 *HALES Ser. Duels Rem.* (1673) 84 Many times indeed our Gallants can formalize in other words, but evermore the substance, and usually the very words are no other but these of Cain, Let us go out into the Field. 1697 [see **FORMALIZING vbl. sb.**]. 1721 *BAILEY, Formalize*, to play the Formalist. 1830 [see **FORMALIZING ppl. a.**].

† 7. a. *trans.* To cavil at, raise scrupulous objections to. b. *intr.* To cavil, raise scruples; to take umbrage; also, to affect scruples. To formalize upon: to scruple at, demur to, haggle over.

[Cf. **F. se formaliser**, to take umbrage.]

a. 1599 *SANDVS Europæ Spec.* (1632) 95 By culling out the errors... by formalizing the contraries; mis-interpreting the ambiguities, tangling more the obscurities... in the most renowned authors. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 195 His resolution was to take part with the Christian emperor, if the great Bassas... should seeke... to formalize his actions... in this manner of the obtaining of his government. 1668 *R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Queer.* (1708) 236 That is to say, whether in Reason of State, it ought to be done; and we are formalizing the Matter, whether in point of Equity and Justice it may be done.

b. 1597 *Lowth Chirurg.* (1634) 57 But, because such as delight in this pastime, will formalize... I will not altogether condemne it. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 41 Ye kings answer to y^e parlement... is now to noe purpose. Ye house having formalized upon it, y^e king hath recalled it. 1655 *ibid.* II. 216 Some of the townes suspecting the intention began to formalise. 1674 *CLARENDON Life* (1761) I. iii. 148 Particulars... which the Officers on the King's Side, (who had no Mind to a Cession) formalized much upon. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus Antiq.* xvii. xi. (1733) 471 It seems a strange thing... that Archelaus should be now formalizing about his Title to a Kingdom after so absolute an Exercise of sovereign Power over it already. 1734 *NORTH Lives* II. 301 He went not only willingly, but ambitiously, and formalized upon nothing that led towards the end he most earnestly desired. 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) I. xii. 428 He... told him that they had formalized at his professions.

Hence **Formalized ppl. a.**; **Formalizing vbl. sb.**, and **ppl. a.** Also **Formalizer**, one who formalizes.

a 1656 *HALES St. Peter's Fall Rem.* (1673) 111 They turned... their true Fasting into Formalizing and partial abstinence. 1697 *COLLIER Immer. Stage* iv. § 3 (1730) 145 Vanity and Formalizing is Lord Poplington's Part. 1734 *NORTH Lives* II. 65 The ministers turned formalisers; and the court mysterious. — *Exam.* ii. viii. § 26 He found no formalising Scruples on the Lord Keeper's Part. 1830 *CROLY Geo. IV.* 364 The spirit of the juntas was timid, frivolous, and formalizing. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* vi. § 3. 165 Those gloomy rows of formalised minuteness. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* v. 90 A complete formalizing of what was before solid, positive, substantial.

† **Formall. Obs. rare.** [f. **FOR-** + **FORM- pref.** + **MALL. Cf. FOREHAMMER.** (See *quot.*)]

1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* II. 123/b, A Sledge or an Hammer, of some called a formall.

Formally (fôr-mäl-i), *adv.* [f. **FORMAL a.** + -LY 2. (Cf. **FORMLY.**)]

1. In formal respects; as, regards form. a. *Metaph.* (see **FORM sb. 4**), **FORMAL a. 1** a): With regard to, or by virtue of, the form or distinctive essence. Also in *Logic*: With regard to the form, as opposed to the matter of reasoning.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 13 But formally, Number, is the Union, and Vnity of Vnits. 1581 *E. CAMPHIN in Confer.* iv. (1584) B b). When... the fewes were commanded to seale from the Egyptians, it was in the act theif, but not formally theif. 1678 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* iii. 52 Neither theif, nor god doth properly move to sin simply and formally taken, or sin as sin. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. At. T.* 7. 3. Con. xi. 23-4 The same thing which is materially Gold and Silver, may formally be the King's Coyne... or a badge of Honour... [etc.]. 1697 *tr. Burgersdicius Logic* i. xxvi. 266 Words... are said to be taken materially when for themselves; formally, when for the things by them signified. 1713 *SMALLBRIDGE Sermon* (1724) 331 The

heathen and the Christian may agree in the material acts of charity; but that which formally makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* ii. 24 Hence what is formally correct may be materially false. 1877 *E. CAIRD Philos. Kant* ii. vi. 295 A judgment is formally right when its predicate is contained in the conception of the subject; formally wrong when it is not.

b. With regard to form or outline.

1668 *SWINBURNE Est. & Stud.* (1875) 360 His... painting is... the faultless... expression of an exclusive worship of things formally beautiful.

† c. In outward appearance, seemingly. *Obs.*

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 305 The gentlewoman (formally then modest) blushing, said. 1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* iv. iv. The very devil assum'd thee formally; That face, that voice. 1649 *BALL Power of Kings* 7 Even so there is... an Act, or Being Really just, and seemingly or formally just... which may be in itself unjust.

† 2. In good form: a. In good order, style, or method. b. Handsomely. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3457 He reportid the tale rist formally. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. (an. 14) 32 b. This kyng was of a mean stature well proportioned and formally compact.

† 3. According to the principles of art or science. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* v. xi. All the eyght partes... Are Latyn wordes, annexed properly To every speche, for to speke formally. 1597 *MORLEY Introduct. Mus. Pref.* Any of but meane capacitee... may... perfectly learn to sing, make disant, and set partes well and formally together.

b. According to logical form; hence, † logically, convincingly.

c 1526 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 112 Therefore this argument holdeth not formally. 1548 *GEST Fr. Masse* 89 If thys be formally argued... then it argueth etc.

† 4. Regularly: a. In the ordinary or proper way. b. 'As a rule'; under normal circumstances.

c. With exact correspondence. *Obs.*

1607 *TORSELL Four. Beasts* (1658) 237 When they[horses] came to hand to lay upon their backs a little boy flat on his belly; and afterward to make him sit upon him formally, holding him by the head. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Grammar* ii. 9 The entering Ladder is in the Waist, made formally of wood. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* iii. 13 What Cords have held good in this ascending and descending of the Bass, answer in the contrary by the very same rule, though not so formally as the other.

5. Explicitly, expressly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 b. Though the gyftes of the holy goost spekeeth not formally all these wordes before sayd. 1600 *HOOKE* (J. J.) You and your followers do stand formally divided against the authorised guides of the church, and the rest of the people. 1682 *NORRIS Hierocles Pref.* 28 Though this be not formally intended by the Agent. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (1793) 48 'Though perhaps in no instance it has ever been formally expressed at the first institution of a state. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iii. xx. 3 A book of Maxims and of Precepts everywhere formally didactic. 1853 *C. BRONTE Villetta xxxvii.* I cannot say that Paulina... formally proposed to herself the task of winning him to reflection.

† b. In identical form. *Obs.*

1682 *Case Prot. Eng.* 8 All the Profits... are to be refunded if they be extant and found among their Goods, formally, or but so much as equivalently.

6. In prescribed or customary form; with the formalities required to give validity or definiteness to the action; in set form, statutely.

1564 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 135 This deponent made a certain note of her Will... after she was dede, this examinant made it formallie. 1597 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xli. 200 At length at full and formally he courted her for grace. 1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 9 They... the wife and husband... conclude formallie in writing... that the longest liver take all. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2319/3 The place was not to be formally besieged, but by a numerous Army. 1741-2 *H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxi. 86 Waller was to have been the other but has formally refused. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece V.* xxxviii. 63 He was now formally accused by Iphicrates. 1860 *TYNALL Glac.* i. v. 40. I formally took up my position there.

7. With formality of manner, ceremoniously.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* iii. 239 He stood a little still... His sceptre moving neither way, but held it formally. Like one that vainly doth affect. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* *Pride* (1703) 26 To be stiff and formally reserved, as if the Company did not deserve our Familiarity. 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* IV. 66 Courtesying formally, she abruptly left her.

8. As a matter of form.

1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 235 Convocation... never met, except formally, for near a century.

Formalness (fôr-mäl-nēs). [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being formal.

1684 *H. MORE Answer* 24 To awaken them out of their mindless and liberally formalness. 1727 *BALL vol. II.* *Formalness*, ceremony, affectation. 1830 *Fall Malt* G. 4 Oct. 2/3 An altogether unnecessary formalness of design in his studies for scratched plaster work.

† **Formament. Obs.** — [f. **L. formamentum**, i. *formäre* to form. Cf. **OF. formement**.]

1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Formament*, a Mould, Form or Shape. † **Formanging, vbl. sb. Obs. rare.** [f. **ME. *formangen** to barter (f. **FOR- pref.** + *mangen*, whence *MONGER* + *ING* 1). Barter, exchange.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lii. 20 [iv. 19] Noght es lo þam for-manging [mistransl. Lat. *convivatio*]. || **Format** (fôr-mat) [f. **format**, (according to Littré ad. L. (*iber*) *formatus*, (a book) *formed* in such or such a way.)] Shape and size of a book e.g. octavo, quarto, etc.

1840 *MOORE Mem.* (1856) VII. 272 To bring out the 'History'... in a better shape than that vile Lardnerian 'History'. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 5 May LV. 530 The book... is

schepes hat i for-melt To all be comins war | 31 Gen
RAY N. C. Words 18 To Format (sic: read Formall) e
Formel; to bespeak anything. 1869 in *Leisnald Glas*

Formicarian, *a.* [f. *L. formicari-us* (see **FORMICARY**) + *-AN-*.] Relating to or resembling ants. 1607 **TORSELL** *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 29 It is called a Formicarian Bear; for... whereas that Country is... annoyed with ants. That beast doth... prey and feed upon them. — *Serpents* (1658) 769 The formicarian or Pismire-like Phalanx.

Formicarioid (*formikē-ri-oid*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-oid-*.] Of or belonging to the *Formicarioides* or ant-thrushes. Also *sb.*, a member of this family. 1874 A. R. WALLACE in *His Ser.* III. IV. 413 Formicarioid [*sic*] Passeres.

Formicarium (*formikē-ri-um*), [*a. med. L.*: see **FORMICARY**.] = **FORMICARY**.

1834 **MEOWIN** *Angler in Wales* I. 161 For I found that our bungalow... was a 'formicaria' [*sic*]. 1853 **BATES** *Nat. Amazon* I. 32 A Formicarium or ant-colony. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* July 46 The formicarium or burrow of the ants.

Formicary (*formikā-ri*), [*ad. med. L. formicari-um*, neut. sing. of **formicarius* pertaining to ants, f. *L. formica* ant.] An ants' nest, ant-hill. 1816 **KIRBY & SP.** *Entomol.* (1843) II. 47 They are conducted into the interior of the Formicary. 1880 **LUNBOK** in *Yrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83. 176 The queen was alone within an artificial glass formicary.

Formicate (*formikēt*), *a. rare*°. [f. *L. formica* ant + *-ATE*.] Resembling an ant. 1840 in **SWART**.

Formicæte (*formikēt*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. formicare*: see **FORMICANT**.] *intr.* To crawl like ants; *transf.* to swarm with moving beings. Hence *Formicating* *ppl. a.* = **FORMICANT**.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 180 A languid, unequal, or formicating Pulse. 1854 **LOWELL** *Yrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1800 I. 165 An open space, which formicating with peasantry.

Formication (*formikē-ſan*), [*Path.* [*ad. L. formicatio-nem*, n. of action f. *formicare* (see **FORMICANT**).] An abnormal sensation as of ants creeping over the skin. 1707 **FLOVER** *Physic. Pulse Watch* 313 Pains in the Limbs, Formications, Lassitudes. 1844 **HECKER** *Epid. Middle Ages* 279 Many patients experienced a disagreeable creeping sensation or formication on their hands and feet. 1861 **WYNTER** *Soc. Btes* 457 Flgs produced formication of the palate and fauces.

Formicative (*formikē-tiv*), *a.* [f. *L. formicāt-*, ppl. stem of *formicare* (see prec.) + *-IVE*.] Of, or of the nature of, formication. 1834 **GOOD** *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 356 To remove the... pricking or formicative pain from the limbs.

Formice, *Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. formica* ant. Cf. *OF. formis, formis*.] The ant. 1844 **CAXTON** *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii. A fable Of the ante or formice and of the flye. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxviii. 52 a/2 Salomon the whyche sente the slowth-ful to the formices or Antes.

Formicic (*formik-sik*), *a.* = **FORMIC**. 1874 **KRY** *Lang.* 137 In our language a chemist speaks of formic acid rather than formicic. In some mod. Dicts.

Formicid (*formik-sid*), *sb.* and *a.* Also *formicide*. [*ad. mod. L. Formicid-æ*: see *-ID-*.] *a. sb.* A member of the family *Formicidæ* or ants. *B. adj.* Of or relating to this family. 1878 **POP. Sci. Monthly** XII. 197 The Formicide family.

Formicine, *a. rare*. [*ad. L. formicinus*, f. *formica* ant: see *-INE*.] Of, or of the nature of, ants. 1885 H. O. FORMIS *E. Archip.* 31 Every trading vessel in the tropics has its formicine fauna.

Formidability. [f. **FORMIDABLE** *a.*: see *-ILITY*, *-ITY*.] The quality of being formidable. 1745 H. WALFOL *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. cxliii. 91 A Mackintosh has been taken, who reduces their formidability by being sent to raise two clans. 1754 H. P. *Hickman's* II. 24 There would be an Air of Formidability in his Assertions. 1860 in **WORCESTER** (citing *C. Rev.*).

Formidable (*formidā-bl*), [*a.* f. *FORMIDABLE* (*15th c.*), *ad. L. formidābil-em*, f. *formidare* to fear, dread: see *-ABLE*.] That gives cause for fear or alarm; fit to inspire dread or apprehension. Now usually (with some obscuration of the etymological sense): Likely to be difficult to overcome, resist, or deal with; giving cause for serious apprehension of defeat or failure. 1508 **FINDER** *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. e v b. The countenance of god shall be so formidable and fearful that [etc.]. 1548 **HALL** *Chron.* Hen. VII. 5 Of which name... foreye prynces trembled and quaked, so muchie was that name to all naciōs terrible and formidable. 1658 T. WALL *Gods Revenge Enemies* Ch. 20 The Leopard... being... of a formidable aspect. 1678 **WASTLEY** *World* v. 1. § 97. 46/1 Charles... defeated Barbarossa, that formidable Pirate. a 1687 **PETTY** *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 80 The decay of Timber in England is no very formidable thing. 1759 **ROBERTSON** *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 128 A party formidable by their number. 1834 L. KITCHIN *Hand. by Scine* 74 Swords of formidable dimensions. 1844 **THIRLWALL** *Greece* VI. III. 127 He set sail with a formidable armament. 1860 **TYNDALL** *Glac.* I. xiv. 97 Along the edge of a formidable precipice of rock.

b. Count. 1665 **WATTS** *Optic. Refl.* II. viii. (1822) 38 These commotions of the Appetite which would not else be formidable to me. 1855 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* III. 455 The Episcopal schismatics, thus reinforced, would probably have been as formidable to the new King... as [etc.].

c. Often applied playfully or sarcastically. 1697 **DAVENANT** *Revel. Deil.* Unless I would swell my Preface into a Volume, and make it formidable to your Lordship, when you see so many Pages yet behind. 1777

SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i. Here, now, is a maiden sister of his... done by Kneller, in his best manner, and esteemed a very formidable likeness. 1816 **KEATINGE** *Trav.* (1817) I. 275 His majesty has... a corps de musique of most formidable establishment equally in point of execution as of numbers. 1879 **CASSIDY** *Techn. Educ.* VII. 23/2 The Thames... is not a very formidable river at that point.

Formidableness (*formidā-bl-nēs*), [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being formidable.

1659 **GENT.** *Calling* viii. § 17. 447 That by which we use to discriminate base fear from just caution, is the formidableness of the object feared. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergen. Vade-m.* II. p. lxxvii. A talk of the formidableness of Church-powers. 1832 **EXAMINER** 260/1 Our author straightway forgets the formidableness of our antagonist. 1891 H. S. **CONSTABLE** *Horses, Sport & War* 218 The formidableness of Russia comes, also, from her increasing population.

Formidably (*formidā-bl*), [*adv.* [f. as prec. + *-LY*.] In a formidable manner.

1685 **DAVIDEN** *Thren.* August. 512 The British cannon formidably roars. 1715-50 **POPE** *Iliad* xi. 54 His fourfold helm... With nodding horse-hair formidably graced. 1855 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* IV. 237 She was so formidably manned that all attempts to board her failed. 1858 **FROUDE** *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 254 England lay formidably open to attack.

Formidolous, *a. Obs.* -° [*ad. L. formidolōs-us*: see next and *-OSE*.] (See quot.) Hence **Formidolosity**.

1727 **BAILEY** *vol. II.* *Formidolous*, fearful; also to be feared, dreadful. [Hence in mod. Dicts.] *Ibid.* *Formidolosity*, fearfulness, very great dread.

Formidolous, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. formidolōs-us* (better *-dulōsus*) causing or feeling dread, f. *formido* dread.] Fearful, terrible; also, feeling fear, timorous.

1656 **BLOUNT** *Glossogr.* *Formidolous*, fearful, that seareth, dreadful, dangerous. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 618 (MS.) Why this so sudden, this formidolous change?

Forming (*form-in*), [*vbl. sb.* [f. **FORM** *v.1* + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. **FORM**; the fact or process of being formed.

1401 (see **FORMER** *sb.1* 2). c 1440 **HYLTON** *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iv. Syth that man in his fyrste fourmyng of God was sette in his free wyll. 1530 **PALSGR.** *Introd.* 17 At theyr fyrst formyng [they] open theyr mouth. 1651 **HOBBS** *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 165 The forming of mens wils to the observation of the Law. a 1856 H. MILLER *Notes on Fossils in Footpr. Creek* (1861) 326 Our knowledge is but in the forming, and still very incomplete.

Forming (*form-in*), [*ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] *a.* That forms; formative, creative. *b.* That is in process of being formed.

a. 1644 **DIGBY** *Nat. Bodies* (1645) I. 280 A forming virtue or *vis formatrix*. 1701 **ROWE** *Amb. Step. Moth.* I. i. The thought that labours in my forming Brain. 1721 **STEELE** *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3 What august Palaces... have grown under my forming Imagination. 1739 G. OGLE *Gnath. & Gris.* 37 She still improv'd beneath their forming hands.

b. 1805 **REC. Greenhead United Presbyt. Ch. Glasgow. To be taken under their consideration as a forming congregation. 1875 **WHITNEY** *Life Lang.* v. 96 The construction was in a forming and doubtful state.**

Formirken, *v. Obs.* In 5 formerken. [f. **FOR-** *pref.* + **MIRKEN** *v.*] *intr.* To darken.

c 1430 **CHES.** *Assize* 362 Alle his feyre federes fomed vpon blode, And alle formerknes þe watur, þer þe swanne swimmeþe.

Formity, *Obs.* [formed after **INFORMITY**.] The quality of possessing form or shape.

1623 **COCKERAM** II. A. V. *Beauty*, Pulchritude, Formity. 1635 **SWAN** *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 184 The informity was expressed before, when Moses said that the Earth was void and invisible... but the formity is then... declared when the waters are gathered, and the dry-land made apparent.

Formity, *obs. form of FORMITY*.

Formize, *v. Obs.* -1 [f. **FORM** *sb.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To put into definite form.

1649 J. E. tr. *Behmen's Ep.* vi. 65 All Beings are but one only Being, which hath... severed and formized it selfe.

Formless (*form-lēs*), [*a.* [f. **FORM** *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Devoid of, or wanting in, form; shapeless; having no determinate or regular form. Said both of material and immaterial things.

1591 **SPENSER** *Tears Muses* 502 Things she formed of a formlesse mass. 1595 **SHAKS.** *John III.* I. 253. a 1631 **DONNE** *Poems*, *Elégie* xv. *Julia* 25 Countlesse multitudes Of formlesse curses, projects unmade up. 1667 **MILTON** *P. L.* III. 12 The rising world of waters... Von from the void and formless infinite. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Poetry* 27 That unprescribed Formless way of Worship, which they now use. 1819 **SHELLEY** *Cenci* III. i. Like a ghost shrouded and folded up In its own formless horror. 1869 **TYNDALL** *Chem. Rays in Fortn. Rev.* I. Feb. 244 This formless aggregate of infinitesimal particles. 1870 **MORRIS** *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 169 Brown birds. Twittered their sweet and formless tune.

Hence **Formlessly** *adv.*; **Formlessness**.

1727 **BAILEY** *vol. II.* *Formlessness*. 1825 **COLERIDGE** *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) 394 We leave space dimensionless... and therefore the representative of absolute weakness and formlessness. 1845 **CARLYLE** *Cromwell* (1873) I. i. 9 They had form, but they are changing into sheer formlessness. 1884 **SIELEY** in *Centrep. Rev.* Oct. 500 Goethe [was]... impatient of the formlessness which had begun to reign in literature. 1888 **HOWELLS** *Annie Kilburn* vi. His long coat hung formlessly from his shoulders.

Formly, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **FORM** *sb.* + *-LY*.] Having (proper) form, shapely.

1548 **VICARY** *Eng. Treas.* (1656) 12 Through him every member is made the formlier, and taketh the better shape.

Formly, *adv. Obs.* *Forms*: 4 *forma-*, *formelich* (c.-ly, 5 *fourmely*. [f. **FORM** *sb.* + *-liche*,

-ly 2.] In proper form; also, with regard to the 'form' or essential nature; = **FORMALLY**.

1374 **CHAUCER** *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 128 (Camb. MS.) I. 12: holdeth alle thingis so as I shal seie by a strok of thregh formly [*L. formaliter*] with owte discours or collatun. — *Trilogus* IV. 469 (199) O where hastow ben hid so longe in mywe that canst so wel and formly [*id. formly*] argue? 1377 **LANG.** *P. Pl.* B. xv. 366 For is none of his newe clerkes... þat can versifie faire ne formelich [*C. xviii.* 109 *formeliche*] enditen. 1470 **FORRESCUE** in *Ger. England* (1885) 350 How the lawe may be fourmly kepte.

Formo- (*formo-*). *Chem.* Combining form of **FORMIC**, as in **Formobenzoic** (*acid*), an obs. name for **MANDELIC acid**; hence **Formobenzoate**, a salt of this acid.

1834 **MRS. SOMERVILLE** *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1849) 223 Formobenzoate of silver. 1873 **FOWNES** *Chem.* (ed. 11) 523 Formobenzoic or Mandelic Acid C₈H₇O₃.

Formose, *formous*, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *S.* *formois*. [*ad. L. formōs-us* beautiful, f. *forma* **FORM**: see *-OSE*.] Beautiful, comely.

14... *Nine Ladies Worthie* 27 in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1551) 342 Of all feminine most formous flour. c 1450 *Mirror Salomon* 4003 Moises faire and formouse. 1530 **LYONS** *Test. Papyng* 104 Among the floris fresche, fragrant, & formose. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 59 Of face formois and vult heroycall. a 1658 **CLEVELAND** *Vit. Uxoris* III. Wks. (1687) 267 If he chuse one most Formose, Ripe for, shee'll prove libidinous. 1684 I. **MATHER** *Remark. Presid.* (1856) 175 The nymphs... were demones, presenting themselves in shapes very formose.

Formosity (*formōs-ē*), *Obs. exc. arch.* [*a. OF. formosité*, *ad. L. formōsiat-ē*, f. *formōsus*: see *prec.* and *-ITY*.] Beauty; also, a beauty.

1480-99 *Inscription in Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 459 Thys chapill florisychd with formosyte spectabyll. a 1521 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 27 The beautead formosite of hir noble persone. 1647 R. **BARON** *Cyprus Acad.* 8 A Damsell of exquisite formosity. 1652 F. **KIRKMAN** *Clerio & Lezia* 122 It is idolatrous for him to beed before so many graces and formosities. 1803 T. F. **HENDERSON** *Old World Scot.* xv. 172 Squalor and dirt were thoroughly antagonistic to adornment and 'formosity'.

Form-speckle, *Obs. rare* -1. [Perversion of **FERNICLE** or the synonymous dialectal *fanfrackle*.] A freckle.

1702 **Lond. Gaz.** No. 3815/8 John Hewitt, a Bricklayer, straight Hair, and Form-Speckles on his hands and Face.

Formula (*formulā*), [*Pl. formul-æ*, -as. [*a. L. formula*, dim. of *forma* **FORM** *sb.* Cf. *F. formul-æ*.]

1. A set form of words in which something is defined, stated, or declared, or which is prescribed by authority or custom to be used on some ceremonial occasion.

1781 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* IV. (1884) Ecijb. The *Formula* of the second covenant, is Christ. *Clarke* who understand not what *Formula* is. a 1658 **MILNE** *Nls* (1692) I. xxii. 82 What is the meaning of this *Formula* [of the Jews] — Let his memory be blessed? 1768 **Lend. Gaz.** No. 5031/2 The Lord Register reading the *Formula*, the Lyon King at Arms... Fenced the High Court of Parliament. 1723 *Act Gen.* I. c. 24 § 8 All Papists... shall... make and subscribe the Declaration calling the *Formula*, as the way is recited in an Act of Parliament of Scotland [of 1702]. 1755 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 51 Before inditing of the Assize, the Clerk, by Order of the Court, leaves a *Formula* with them for their Direction. 1792 **BURKE** *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 553 You have sent me several papers... I think I had seen all of them, except the *formula* of association. 1798 **EDGEMORTH** *Pract. Educ.* (1814) II. 23 The grammatical *formula* may then by gentle degrees be committed to memory. 1844 H. H. **WILSON** *Brit. India* III. 318 Forcing the Brahmins... to repeat the Mohammedan *formula* of faith. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 292/2 The excellent scholastic *formula* *Translat.* meaning either 'Not proven' or 'Nothing to the purpose'.

b. In recent use, after Carlyle, often applied more or less disparagingly, e.g. to rules unintelligently or slavishly followed, to fettering conventionalities of usage, to beliefs held or professed out of mere acquiescence in tradition, etc.

Carlyle's use of the word was clearly suggested by the words used of Mirabeau by his father, 'Il a hérité toutes les formules'. This really meant that M. had unreflectingly 'swallowed' the watchwords, or cant phrases of his revolutionary friends; but Carlyle mis-translated *heredité* 'swallowed up, made away with', and frequently used it to the passage as thus misinterpreted. Carlyle's use of *formula*, however, though suggested by a mistake, is itself a very natural development from the ordinary sense. 1837 **CARLYLE** *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i. (1872) 53 'An lives not except with formulas; with customs, ways of doing and trying living. 1861 **KINGSLEY** *Lett.* (1878) II. 132 Men who try to speak what they believe, are naked men fighting *form* quitted sevenfold in *formulæ*. 1871 **EARLE** *Philol. & Tongue* § 649 The man of formulas often directs, and... precisely determines the action of his superior. 1874 H. R. **KRYNOLDS** *John Baptist* IV. iv. 252 They bound the religious life of their disciples with ever stiffening *formulas* which left no room for the free play of the conscience.

2. A prescription or detailed statement of ingredients: a recipe.

1706 **PHILLIPS** (ed. Kersey). *Formula*. a Physician's Prescription or Bill appointing Medicines to be prepared by an Apothecary. 1799 W. YONGE in *Reddies Calculus* (1757) 34 I am very glad to hear of your intention to publish your *formula*. 1801 **Mind. Tril. V. 546 My *formula* has been the suture joined with the dec. lin. 23 as to administering from fifteen to twenty or thirty drops to children. 1870 **Dom. Econ. I. 732 White Currant Wine May be made according to the same *formula*.****

3. *a. Math.* A rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 6 An algebraic formula. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 163 In physics...the memory...carries centuries of observation in a single formula. 1850 DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* v. (ed. 2) 156 A general formula for calculating the specific heat of each class of compounds. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 25 The algebraist easily recalls to mind a few brief formulas.

b. Chem. An expression of the constituents of a compound by means of symbols and figures.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 480 If...the formulae for the morbid deposits are calculated in relation to C₁₈, their connexion with the formula for protein will be more obvious to the eye. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 266 So that MR is the general formula for a mono-basic salt. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 Thus chloro-carbonic acid was represented as a compound of carbonic acid with carbonic chloride, and...the formula was made to contain the formula of those bodies.

c. In general scientific use, a group of symbols and figures containing a condensed tabulation of certain facts. *Dental formula:* see DENTAL. Hence sometimes used for the set of facts that might be expressed by a formula.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 9 Each species of animal has its particular formula of ordering the legs in walking.

Formulaic (fōrmilā'ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of a formula.

Formulaic equation, an identical equation. 1882 CASSELL, *Formulaic equations*. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* i. 28 Formulaic and other expressions common to both.

Formular (fōrmilār), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type *formulār-is, f. FORMULA. As *sb.*, a. F. *formulair*. See -AR 1, 2.] *A. adj.*

1. Formal, correct or regular in form.

1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 29 Apr. A speech on the stage, let it flatter ever so extravagantly, is formular. It has always been formular to flatter Kings and Queens.

2. Pertaining to formulæ; formulary.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* III. § 180 note, Under the formular system in use in the classical period.

B. sb. A prescribed or set form, formulary; hence, a model, type, ? Obs.

1563 ASP. PARKER *Corresp.* (1833) 183, I had of mine own head moved my lord of London to bethink himself of some formula of common prayer. 1578 SIR H. SYDNEY in *Lett. & Mem. State* (1746) I. 246 He ys a rare Ornament to thys Age, the very Formular, that all well disposed young Gentylmen of ouer Court, do form allsoe thear Maners and Lyle by. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 564 Before I had ever seen any, I would have been glad to have had but a paterne or formular of one. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 20 (1740) 437 The Liturgy must be deprived of all the primitive Formulars.

Formularistic, *a.* [f. prec. + -ist + -ic.] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization.

1864 WEBSTER (citing EMERSON). **Formularization** (fōrmilārīzā'zōn), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of formularizing; also, a formularized statement.

1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCL. 159 The formularisation of rules. 1886 MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 677/2 The great majority of these so-called enactments were probably nothing more than formularizations as of customary law.

Formularize (fōrmilārīz), *v.* [f. FORMULAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To express in a formula or formal statement; to formulate.

1852 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLV. 90 Every process is formularized in the most scientific language. 1862 GOULBURN *Educ. World* in *Replies to Ess. & Rev.* 37 Her doctrines were evolved, by formularizing the thoughts embodied in the record of the Church of the Apostles. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mal. Ind.* (1879) 417 The comparative merits of tannic and gallic acids may be formularized as follows: for local effects tannic acid, for systemic effects gallic acid is to be preferred.

Hence *Formularizing* *vbl. sb.* 1897 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 222/3 A clumsy formularizing of general of Talleyrand's sharpest and most famous *mot.*

Formulary (fōrmilārī), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *formulaire* *sb.* = collection of formulæ, ad. L. **formularius*, neut. sing. of *formularius* (recorded in sense 'lawyer skilled in formulæ'): see FORMULA, FORMULAR, and -ARY.]

A. sb. A collection or system of formulas; a statement drawn up in formulas; a document containing the set form or forms according to which something is to be done (*esp.* one that contains prescribed forms of religious belief or ritual).

1541 R. CORLANO (*title*) *Questionary* of Cyrurgiens, with the formulary of Iyltel Guydo in Cyrurgie. 1626 BACON *On Libel* in 1592 Wks. 1867 VIII. 204 In the practice of all law, the formularies have been few, and certain, and not varied according to every particular case. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxiii. (1655) 274, I believe every one hath some mode and modell or formulary of his own, specially for his private cubicular devotions. 1723 WATERLAND *Ath. Creed* iv. Wks. IV. 223 They received this Creed...as an orthodox formulary, and an approved rule of faith. 1734 NORTH *Life Guildford* (1742) 260 A committee of council to settle the formulary of the corporation. 1782 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* (1791) II. ii. 121 It contains...a Formulary of the Ecclesiastical system. 1847 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 441 Take up a history of an old French lawsuit...it is the same old formulary in every case. 1877 J. D. CURRIERS *Dev. Worship* 110 The Anglican Formularies, however, do not recognize Hymns at all.

b. ? A formula. 1782 WARTON *Eng. Poems Rowley* 23 These poems abound

with modern words, and modern formularies of expression. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 112 A boundless faith in the primitive formulary 'I can'.

B. adj. Of the nature of a formula or prescribed form; or of relating to formulas.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 233 Visiting his Tomb, they say a Fedha, or formulary sort of Prayer for Success. 1766 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Feb., The formulary and statutory part of law. 1775 - *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, Part of it [an epitaph], which tells the birth and marriage, is formulary, and can be expressed only one way. 1852 HELRS *Organic. Daily Life* 120 All that is merely formulary, and that depends solely upon rules. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 445 Under the formulary system the term was still employed.

b. Of a person: Closely adhering to formulas. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iii. 155 There is...in the incorruptible Seagreen himself, though otherwise so lazo and formulary, a heartfelt knowledge of this latter fact.

Formulate (fōrmilāt), *v.* [f. FORMULA + -ATE 3. Cf. F. *formuler*.] *trans.* To reduce to a formula; to express in (or as in) a formula; to set forth in a definite and systematic statement.

1860 EARL CARNARVON *Recoll. Druses Lebanon* v. 49 The Druse doctrines were...rapidly formulated into a system. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 88 Besides that definite consciousness of which Logic formulates the laws, there is also an indefinite consciousness which cannot be formulated. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 225 Lord Raglan did not unconsciously formulate for himself any settled design. 1883 Q. *Rev.* CLVI. 326 The Heads of Houses...entrusted the Provost...with the responsibility of formulating the document.

Hence *Formulated*, *Formulating* *ppl. adjs.*

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 235 Formulated doctrine. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lend.* 99 An established, formulated, orthodox spiritism. 1895 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 253/1 The formulated effects of his [Laud's] churchmanship.

Formulation (fōrmilātō'n), [f. prec. : see -ATION.] The action of the vb. FORMULATE.

1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 1. The concise formulation of which it [Grimm's Law] is susceptible. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* i. iv. 67 Facts which led...to the formulation of the solar theory.

Formulatory (fōrmilātō'ri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Relating to formulation.

1887 *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 841 Put in this bald formulatory fashion, the difference between the two may seem unimportant.

† **Formule**, *sb.* Obs. [a. F. *formule*, ad. L. *formula*.] See FORMULA.]

1. = FORMULA.

1577 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* iv. 164 A well-governed Republic is bounded by the formule of certain Laws. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 170 The first trial of this formule was on the observations from whence he had deduced it, of which he gives a table for each station.

2. ? A little form or shape.

1829 *Young Lady's Bk.* 469 A series of frames, or formulæ, is obtained. The principal formule is to be placed on a piece of London drawing-board.

Formule (fōrmilū), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *formuler*, f. *formule* FORMULA.] = FORMULATE.

1852 R. KNOX *Gl. Artists & Anat.* 13 Could we formule the doctrine as simply as [etc.]. *Ibid.* 103 The doctrine...cannot be formulated in so clear a manner.

Formulism (fōrmilīz'm), [f. FORMULA + -ISM. Cf. next.] Adherence to or dependence upon formulas; also, a system of formulas.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 312 Triviality, Formulism and Commonplace were come for ever. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. viii. § 57 The...love of systematizing, which gradually degenerated into every species of contemptible formulism. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 662/1 The whole of this complex theory is ruled by a mathematical formulism of triad, hexad, etc.

Formulist (fōrmilīst), [ad. F. *formuliste* : see -IST.] One fond of formulas.

1852 R. KNOX *Gl. Artists & Anat.* 15 The mere formulist (Cuvier also was a formulist in a sense).

Formulistic (fōrmilīst'ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Displaying fondness for formulas.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. xvi. 310 Its prudential didactics, its formulistic Sociality. [Cf. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vi. (1871) 162 The uncalculating Spirit of Jacobinism, and Sansculottic sansformulistic Frenzy.]

Formulization (fōrmilīzā'zōn), [f. next + -ATION.] The action of the vb. FORMULIZE.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. § 86 The curious tendency to formulization and system which, under the name of philosophy, encumbered the minds of the Renaissance schoolmen. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 774 Every formulization of truth is not absolute but relative.

Formulize (fōrmilīz), *v.* [f. FORMULA + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to or express in a formula; to construct a formula for.

1851 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* i. (1875) 49 The labours of Priests and Scribes in after time formulated what the Prophets had taught. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 255 The ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity which that Revolution had promulgated and formulated. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Oriel* II. cv. 228 They have formulized their religion into these two monosyllables.

Hence *Formulized* *ppl. a.* Also *Formulizer*, one who formulizes.

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* x. 293 The formulizers of that law were none other than the celibate Roman clergy. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 94 That vast formulized theory.

Formy (fōrmi), *a.* [ad. F. *formé* : see FORMÉ.] 1. *Her.* Of a cross : = PATTEE.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 56b, He beareth Azure, a crosse formy vecked Argent. *Ibid.* 57 b, A Crosse forme Sable. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Formy*, a cross pattee.

† 2. Of the fœces : = FIGURATE A. 2. *a. Obs.* 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 65 From middle July untill the ende of August they make theyr fœwming altogether forme.

Formyl (fōr'mil), *Chem.* [f. FORM + -YL.] The hypothetical radical (CHO) of formic acid.

1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 118/2 Formyle is the hypothetical radical of formic acid, first discovered in the red ant.

Fornace, obs. form of FURNACE.

Fornacic (fōrnā'sik), *a. rare* -1. [f. L. *fornāc-*, *fornax* furnace + -ic.] Pertaining to a furnace.

1807 HEADRICK *View Min. Arran* 216 The smelting of iron, and other fornacic uses.

Fornage : see FURNAGE.

Fornale, *v. Sc.* Also 9 forenail. [Of obscure origin; Jam. suggests the sense 'to NAIL or fasten up beforehand'.] *trans.* To alienate the income of (an estate) in advance; in mod. use 'to spend (money) before it is gained' (Jam.).

1498 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 13 He sall noutber sell...na fornale, langar na sevin 3enis, nane of his landis.

† **Forne**, *adv.*, *a.* and *prep.* Obs. Forms: 1 *foran*, *forne* (e, 3 *foren*, 3-5 *form*, *Orm. forn*, 4-7 *forne*. [OE. *foran* (Northumb. *fora*), *forne* *adv.* = OS. *foran*, *forana*, OHG. *forna* (MHG., mod. Ger. *vorne*, *vorn*); f. root of FOR, *FORE* *adv.*]

The *adj.* appears to be an English development from the *adv.*, and not an adoption of the ON *forn* ancient.]

A. adv.

1. With respect to place. *a.* Of position: In front, before the eyes; in or on the front, opp. to *behind*. *b.* Of motion: Forwards, to the front.

a. 1000 *Riddles* liv. 8 (Gr.) Wonnun hyrstrum Foran gefætræd. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 4361 Pat bost abod behynde & forn. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3925 þis breame steð bare...Before forme in þe fronte þre fell tyndis.

b. 1000 *Daniel* 557 (Gr.) Pat þæt treow sceolde telgum besneded foran æfeallan. 1205 *Lav.* 26899 And þen pusend hehte æneofore formen wenden. 1430 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy iii. xlii, He rode forme Brenning full hote.

2. With respect to time : *a.* Formerly; in former time. *b.* Thenceforward, in future.

1311 *Gau. & Gr. Kut.* 242 þes wer forme þe freest þæt folkes alle þe sele. 1411 *Trentalle S. Gregori* in *Trentalle's Vis.* (1843) 80 For pyres that hym dred non forme Of purgatory no of helle.

3. Prefixed to prepositions, and occas. to another adverb : *a.* Prefixed to *again*, *against*, *adv.* and *prep.*: Right in front. *b.* *Forne* *an*, *at* : before, in front of. *c.* *Forne* *in* : straight before. *d.* *Forne* *to* : before, both of place and time. *e.* *Forne* *on* : right forward, seriatim.

1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 2 Farað on þæt castel þæt forn (c 1160 *Hutton* forn) ongen eow ys. 1200 *ORMIN* 553 þe tokenn eft fornform to seorffenn wukemalum. 1205 *LAV.* 2010 Up bræid Arbur his sceld forn to his breosten. *Ibid.* 23968 His hereburon gon to falsle, forn an his bafde. *Ibid.* 24032 Arbur beh to þan 3æte, forn at here burge. *Ibid.* 29269 Forn to here ninte fur þer on broth. 1380 *Wicli. Mark* xv. 39 The centurion that stood forn agens 3i, that [etc.]. 1400 *Deut.* Troy 7759 There met hym þis Mawhoun. Euyrn forme in his face.

B. adj. *a.* Of place: Anterior, front. *b.* Of time: Former.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/2 Forne parte of a schyppe, or forschyppe. 1485 CAXTON *Trevis's Higden* II. i. 721, At the begynnyng of his forne dedes. 1565 *Jewel Def. Apol.* (1621) 310 It was true in Old foree yeeres, about twelue hundred yeeres agoe.

C. prep.

a. Of motion: Before, in front of, in advance of. *O. E. Chron.* an. 894, þa for rad sið fierðe foran. 1000 [see FOR-RUN]. 1175 *Leam. Hom.* 51 Leofe moder swin þu foreo me. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3541 Mac us godes foren us to gon. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 3649 Þe kyng hem passede with-inne a wyle, Forn hem þe moundance of two myle.

b. Of position: Before, before the face of, in sight of. Hence of fighting: In behalf of.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3866 God [bad]...foren hem smiten on þe ston. 1311 *City Warw.* (A.) 200 Gif stode forn him in þæt fleet. 1440 *Parlowe* 2172 To see hym dye me forn. 1450 *L. Morte Arth.* 3221 Agaynste her fone I fought hem forme. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* Prolog. 70 Stories of love, where forme the wondring bench, The lipping gallant might inioy his weoch.

c. Of time: Before.

1300 *Cursus M.* 2249 (Gütt.) Forn domes-dai. *d.* Of cause: On account of.

1440 *Bone Flor.* 67 To mykyll bale was sche borne, And maoy a man slayn þur forme.

D. Comb., as *form-cast* *v.* = *FORECAST* *v.*, to premeditate; *form-father* = *FOREFATHER*; *form-goer*, a predecessor; *form-had* *ppl. a.*, formerly possessed; *form-said* *ppl. a.* = *FORESAID* *ppl. a.*

1374 CHACER *Troilus* III. 472 (521) He...Hadde every thing that her-to might avayle 'Form-cast'. 1386 - *Para.* Tr. 374 Malice ymagined, avysed, and forneste. 1400 *Test. Love* i. Chaucer's Wks. (1551) 290b, Enuie, forme-cast, and ymagined. 1340 *Cursus M.* 9768 (Fairf.) *per* ligit Adam our 'form-fadir' spylt. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *Our* ligit 26 The worship of god ys songe...after the maner of oure fore-fathers. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 258/1 He hath lerned of his 'form goers' whiche dyd that ought not to be forgotten. 1382 *Wyclif Judges* xvi. 23 Lord...3eeld to me nowe the fornad [pristinam] strenght. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 109 My lord 3y abbot off 3y monastery to Bury 'forneyd'.

† **Fornean**, *adv.* Obs. [f. FOR *prep.* + *nean* wk. dat. neut. of *neāh* NIGH.] Nearly, almost.

of Berwyk and Carlie only except and forprised. 1535 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 4 Any games... the game of shotinge only excepted and forprised. 1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 384 Dame Ioane, I trow, ye will have forprised out of this number. 1620 *Br. Hall Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii. iii. For-prizing none but such as have the gift of continence. 1686 *Royal Proclam.* 10 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/2 Excepted and always forprised out of this Our Pardon, all Treasons [etc.]. 1797 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s.v. *Forprise*, Leases and conveyances, wherein excepted and forprised is an usual expression. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* 111. 125 One individual alone forprized.

Forquhy, Sc. form of **FORWHY**.

Forquiche, v. Obs.—1. [*For*-pref.¹ + *OE.* *cwician*, f. *cwic*, *QUICK* a.] *intr.* To come to life. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 We don, also þing doð, þe haueð lein on swete, forquiched þan here time cūmed.

Forquidder, Obs.—1. In 3 *forquiddare*. [*For*-2, *FOR*-pref.¹ + **cwiddere*, agent-n. f. *cwiddian* to tell.] A foreteller.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 þeos beoð bore owune prophetes forquiddares.

Forraïne, obs. form of **FOREIGN**.

For-raïed, -raught: see *FOR*-pref.¹ 6 b, 4.

Forra(y), obs. form of **FORAY**.

Forreðe, v. Obs. [*OE.* *forrēdan* = OHG. *for-*, *forrētan* (Ger. *verralten*)] *trans.* To deceive, betray, seduce.

a. 1000 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (Napier) 160 Eadwerd man for-rædde and syððan acwæde. c. 1205 *LAV.* 14867 Þurh his dohter Rouenne mine unde uor-rædde. a. 1225 *Juliana* 18 Ne nullich leauen ower read þat forrædede on seoluen. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2192 Do was Iosep sone for-dreded þat he wore oc ðurh þem forred. a. 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* 337 The world... that mani a soule haved for-rad.

Forredde, obs. form of **FURRED**.

Forrel(l), **Forrester**: see **FOREL**, **FORESTER**.

For-rend: see *FOR*-pref.¹ 5 b.

Forrey, -eie, obs. ff. of **FORAY**.

Forriddan, pple. and ppl. a. Obs. [*For*-pref.¹ + *ridden*, pa. pple. of *RIDE* v.] a. Of a person: Wearied with riding. b. Of a horse: That has been ridden to excess (in quot. *transf.*).

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lvi. 62 The court has done my curage cuill, And maid me [ane] forriddin muill. 1635 *CRAWLEY Amanda* 23 Young bold-faced Queanes, and old fore-ridden lades. 1820 *Scott's Ballads*, May 422 Sae forriddan, my merry menyie Left me my liyan' lane.

Forridel, Obs. [*OE.* *forridel*, f. *FOR*-pref.³ + root of *ridan* to *RIDE*.] One who rides in advance. Also fig. a precursor, a preliminary.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* 11. 168 Cynynge... Totilla... sende his forridel... cyðan his to-cyme ðam halgan were. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Oðer swuče uor-rideles. *Ibid.* 300 Al þe uorrideles þer brouhten in þe sunne þe is þe deofles beaueþ þe me schal totreden anon.

Forrill, var. of **FOREL**.

Forrit (grit), *adv.* Sc. [*repr.* **FORWARD**, or of a coalescence of this with **FORERIGHT**.] *Forward*.

1786 *BURNS Pastoral Poem* vii, Come forrit, honest Allan! 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xxviii, 'What for are ye no getting forrit wi' the sowens?' 1826 J. WILSON *Not. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 145 Things wanna retire and come forrit as I wish. Hence *FORritsome* a., 'forward', 'pushing'.

1834 *CROCKETT Raiders* 200 'I'm not... a forritsome man.'

Forroast: see *FOR*-pref.¹ 5.

Forroot, v. Obs. [*ME.* *forrotten*, f. *FOR*-pref.¹ + *rotten*, *ROOT* v.] *intr.* To 'root' as a swine.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Ha in hare wurðunge as eaweres forroden.

Forrot, v. Obs. [*OE.* *forrotian*, f. *FOR*-pref.¹ + *rotian* to *ROT*; = *MLG.* *vorrotlen* (Ger. *verrotten*)] *intr.* To rot away, putrefy.

a. 900 *Kenish Gloss.* in *Wt.* *Wülcker* 64 *Et.*... *putrescet*, and forrotat. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 þine wulm forrotat bi foran þine eȝan. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Wiðuten salt flesch... forrotted sone. a. 1300 *Seven Sins* iv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 17 þou salt... for-roti to axin and erpe.

fig. 1340 *Ayenh.* 205 Chastete... þet uorrotede ine þe wige of uoule lostes.

Hence *Forrotted* ppl. a., putrefied, rotten. c. 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xvii. (1871) 124 Ðæt sio reðnes ðæs wines ða forrotetan wunde... clensigne. 1340 *Ayenh.* 148 Þe leme uorroted souldre sende þe hole.

Forrow, *adv.* and *prep.* Sc. Obs. [*prob.* short. f. *FOROUTH*, *FORWITH*; + *cf.* *ow* = *outwith*, *outwith*. See *AFORROW*, *TOFORROW*.] A. *adv.* Beforehand, in advance. B. *prep.* Beforehand (in time or place).

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 120 Walys ensample mycht have bene To ȝow, had ȝe it forow seen. *Ibid.* vii. 145, I will that he ga forrow vs. 1474 *Acta Auditi.* (1839) 35 On Friday forou witsdonay. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 73 On that nycht ane lytill forow da.

Forrow, obs. form of **FORAY**.

For-rue, -run: see *FOR*-pref.¹ 2, 6 b and 8.

Forsado, Obs. rare. [a. Sp. *forçado*, now written *forzado*.] A galley-slave.

1625-6 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ii. 1367 There were many other Christian Slaves, but more then two hundred Forsados. 1722 D. COX *Carolina* 28 The Majority of the Inhabitants, are Forc'ados or forc'd People, having been Malefactors in some Parts of Mexico.

Forsaid: see **FORESAID**.

Forsake (fɔrs'k), v. Pa. t. *forsook* (fɔrs'k). Pa. pple. *forsaken* (fɔrs'k'n). Forms: *Pres.* 1. *1* forsake, (*Northumb.* *foresacco*), 2-3 *south*, *vorsake*, (*fursake*, 4 *south*, *vorsake*, forsak, 6

forseake, 2- forsake. *Pa. t.* 1 *forsoke*, 3-4 *forso(c)k*, *south*, *vorsoc*, -k, 3-6 *forsake*, (4 *forsuk*), 6 *foresoke*, 6-7 *forsooke*, 4- *forsook*; also 7 *weak* form *forsaked*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *forsacen*, 3-4 *fursake*(n), *forsakin*, -yn, 3 *forsoc*, 4-6 *forsake*, 6-9 *forsook*(e), (7 *forsoken*), 3- *forsaken*; *weak* forms 3-4 *forsaked*, -id. [*OE.* *forsacan*, f. *FOR*-pref.¹ + *sacan* to contend, dispute, deny; cf. *OS.* *forsakan* (Du. *versaken*), OHG. *firsahkan* to deny, repudiate, renounce.]

† 1. *trans.* To deny (an accusation, an alleged fact, etc.). Obs.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1767 Stalße ic forsake. 1297 *R. GLOUCE* (1724) 473 ȝuf eni clerik as felon were itake, & vor felon iproued, & ne myhte it noȝ forsake. c. 1375 *CHAUCER Boeth.* 11. pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS.), I me may noȝ forsake the ȝyht swyfte cours of my prosperite. 1389 *Serm.* (MS. Helm.), þei (Ananie and Saffir) forsoken to Petir here moner þat þei hadden. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1724 Forsakyn, and deneyn, abneg. c. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 317 The forsake that maria is the moder of god.

† b. To deny knowledge of (a person). Obs.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 15997 (Trin.) Petur... had forsake his lord þries on a rowe. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) viii. 91 Seynt Peter forsake our Lord þries.

† c. To deny, renounce, or repudiate allegiance to (God, a lord, etc.). Also rarely, *forsake to*.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 33 Mi feader & mi moder for þi þat ich nule þe forsaken; habbe forsake me. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22205 Pan sal all þan... Es fuden lele in cristen lai, Oitber to iesu crist forsake, Or underli ȝa wraful wrake. *Ibid.* 25149 Wicked man, þat godd forsakes. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 81 b/2 For we haue not folowed the synne of our fadres that forsoken theyr God. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 131, I forsake the Bysshope of Rome's vsurpy pover.

† d. To 'deny' (oneself); = *DENY* v. 7. Obs.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Forsake him seolf, and bere his rode. 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xlii, Who soo wyl come after me, forsake hymself. 1570 *FLEMING Pamph. Epist.* 80 As renouncing and forsaking mee selfe.

† 2. To decline or refuse (something offered).

With simple *obj.* or to and *inf.* Obs.

a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 650 *Detrauit*, forsooc. c. 893 *K. ÆLFRED* *Oros.* 11. iv. § 2 An consul... forsook þone triumphan. a. 1000 *Laws Edgar* ii. § 8 Þone [mynt] nan man ne forsake. a. 1225 *Juliana* 11 Sei me hwi þu forsakeþ þi sy & ti selðe. 1297 *R. GLOUCE* (1724) 411 Robert hym byþyste... þat yt was wel gret traunty, to be kyng of þulke lond... War þoru he...vorsoc yt al out. c. 1375 *Lays Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 250 þai offerd gold ensense & myrre, and þou forsake none of þirre. 1395 *E. de Wills* (1882) 9 My sone and... his wif have forsake to be myne exccutours. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. xviii, The three knyghtes... yielded hem vnto syr kay and sir kay forsake hem and said he foughte neuer with hem. 1593 *GREENE News fr. Heaven & Hell* D iiij, This Brick-layer who forsooke to goe into Heauen because his wife was there. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 275 He... forsooke a right worshipfull roome in which it was offered to him. [1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 335 He... forsakes his Poed.] *absol.* 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* 1. 24, I clepede, and see forsoken.

† b. To decline or refuse to bear, encounter, have to do with, undertake; to avoid, shun. Obs.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Nolde me tellen him alre monne duseȝet, þet forsake enne buifet, uor one speres wunde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 315, Na multitud he forsok of men, Quhill he hade ene aganis ten. 1389 in *Eng. Glite* (1870) 54 Qwo-so be chosen... & he forsake his offyce he xal paye... 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* xvi. liiij, (Tollent. MS.), A noper kynde of magnas, þat forsakeþ yren and dryueþ it away. c. 1400 *Lanchans Cirurg.* 173 If a leche be in straunge cuntre... he schal forsake alle maner of curis þat ben harde to do. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1580) 81 Hanging on the Crosse, no shame he did forsake. 1576 *FLEMING Pamph. Epist.* 33 We followe libertie, and forsake servitude.

† c. To refuse respect or obedience to (a command, duty, etc.); to disregard. Also, to neglect (to do something). Obs.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Swa sal þe king dūde þe forsech godes heste. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6523 Sum of þaim þis fast forsok. *Ibid.* 2846 Ic for-sok-ot to kyryk at kar. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Const.* 4406 Al þas men... þat sal forsake to wryk Cristes werk. 1375 *TRAVIS Higden* (Rolls) V. 173 þe kynges knyghtes... forsook Clito his faire byhestes.

3. To give up, renounce. a. To give up, part with, surrender (*esp.* something dear or valued). Passing into sense 4.

c. 893 *K. ÆLFRED* *Oros.* 1. xii. § 3 He þæt was eall for-sacende. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Hie forsoken þe wereld and eorðliche wele. a. 1240 *Ureusin* in *Cott. Hom.* 195 Vor þine lue ich uorsoc al þet me leof was. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23045 þat þat... al þis werld welth forsok. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xix. 88 He has forsaken wyf and childer and all þe riches... of þe werld. 1582 *BENTLEY Alon. Matrones* ii. 12, I rather did forsake my right than to behold such cruelties. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* t. ix. 12 b, Forsaking the name of a Captaine any longer, caused himself to be called king. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 157 For himself himself he must forsake. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 585 Forsaking country, kindred, friends.

b. To break off from, renounce (an employment, design, *esp.* an evil practice or sin; also, a belief, doctrine). † Till 17th c. occurs with *inf.* as object.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He sal his sunne uor-saken. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 23 Nu dūrh godes grace þu hes hafst forsaken. 1305 *St. Andrew* 6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 þis opere here nettes gonne forsake. 1382 *Wyclif Heb.* x. 25 Not forsakyng enoȝ gederynge to gidere, as it is of custom to sum men. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xi. 42 þe emperour... forsake Cristen fayth. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 49 Who wil allegge the temple for glorie of our church, forsake he to be cristen. c. 1460 *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* (1866) 236 Vertu, godeðe, & almisede, arn al for-sake. 1548-9 (Mar.)

Bk. Com. Prayer (Baptism), Doest thou forsake the deuil and all his workes? 1558 *Br. WATSON Sen. Sacram.* xxix. 186 He must forsake to dwell with hys father and mother. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.* *Dialogue* ccviii, Hauē I forsooke to bathe me in the floods. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* v. 218 Streighten'd by my Space, I must forsake This Task. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 140 We were forc'd to forsake our intended visit. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* (1858) 11. viii. 14 Nor that the doctrine of Christ crucified has been so forsaken. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intro. 56 The southern Picts... had forsaken idolatry.

4. To abandon, leave entirely, withdraw from; *esp.* to withdraw one's presence and help or companionship from; to desert. † To forsake patch: ? to quit the spot.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1228 He þaim for-sake in al þer nedis. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vi. 7 Til whaim now he spekis forsakand þaire felagship. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 224, I wol holde company with the, Til it be so that thou forsake me. c. 1422 *HOCLEVE Learn to Die* 506 Forsake y am, frendship y can noon fynde. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 461 Wban mawȝys sawe that they forsok the place, he folowed theym not. a. 1533 *L. BERNES Huon* cxxxviii. 516 They... forsok theyr horses on the see syde. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Matrimony, And forsaking all other kepe they only to her. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 135 a, The Foy men gave them so rough entertainment at their welcome, that they were glad to forsake patch, without bidding farewell. 1674 *MARTINIÈRE Voy. N. Countries* 64 The night forsook us quite, the Sun continuing always in our sight. 1713 *ADDISON Calo* ii. vi, Thou hast forsok Thy Juba's cause. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 318 Larks... forsake that climate in winter. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iv, I implored her to forsake the city. 1833 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Loire* 115 The road forsakes the river. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* *Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 71 This passion... though it begin with the young, yet forsakes not the old. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxvii. 197 It [a hut] was forsaken, and half buried in the snow. 1881 *JOYETT Thucyd.* I. 45 Those who forsake allies whom they have sworn to defend.

absol. a. 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 363 He'll learn to flatter and forsake. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* i. 100 If thou forsake, we verily do fail.

† b. Of things: To fail, disappoint the hopes of. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 The corruptible rychesse of this worlde... forsaketh and deceyeth him whan he weneth best. 1610 *Br. CARLETON Jurisd.* v. 73 It is not to be marvelled, if the truth of Religion after forsaken them. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 361 Their food... never forsakes them in those warm latitudes.

Forsaken (fɔrs'k'n), † *forsake*, pple. a. [*pa. pple.* of *FORSAKE* v.] In senses of the verb.

1. Deserted, left solitary or desolate.

c. 1305 *Pilate* 238 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 17 He... caste hit wipoute þe toun among olde walles forsake. 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* lixliij, 3 In a lond forsakum. c. 1430 *LYDG. Venus-Mass* in *Lays Folks Mass Bk.* (1879) Notes 395 Me semeth anonnes all I am on of the most for-sake. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. liii. 3 Forsaken, wofull, solitarie mayd. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* 11. (1634) 532 This banished Nation retained their... love of their forsaken Country. 1791 *MRS. RAGLEIFF Rom. Forest* ii, This apparently forsaken edifice might be a place of refuge to banditti. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Comp.* (1876) IV. xviii. 218 Their forsaken state was not owing to any oppression.

† b. Of words: Disused, obsolete. Obs.

1612 *BREWERWOOD Lang. & Relig.* vi. 53 The articles of league... could very hardly in his time be understood, by reason of the old forsaken words.

† 2. Morally abandoned. Also *absol.* Obs.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 206 Bot, quhair the iust dois ioyne thame with forsakin, Be war thay not get wickit Acab's takin. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 13 Those impious forsaken miscreants.

Hence *Forsakenly* *adv.*; *Forsakenness*.

1591 *HARINGTON Ork. Fhr.* xxxii. xlvii, Leaves... Forsakenly about the tree doth lye. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 93 To make me the more miserably end with neglective forsakenness. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 252 So could the Hero (Dante), in his forsakenness... still say to himself. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* i. xvii Tragedies of the corpse... where the helpless drag wounded wings forsakenly.

Forsaker (fɔrs'k-ə), Now rare. [*f.* *FORSAKE* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who forsakes.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxxv. i. Woi ȝe sonus forsakeres seith the Lord. 1507 *Communyn.* (W. de W.) B ij, Of synne a forsaker. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 139 They may justly be called forsakers and traitors. 1821 *Examiner* 803/2 The faithless forsakers of Parga. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such* 159 In this sort of love it is the forsaker who has the melancholy lot.

Forsaking (fɔrs'k-ɪŋ), *vbl. sh.* [*f.* *FORSAKE* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *FORSAKE*.

c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1637 Then helpeth ther no pleyding there, Ne forsaking. c. 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) t. xxxviii, Traueley... whiche to an uncynning man semeth a forsaking of god. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 b, For y forsaking of one worlde, we shal haue more... than there is... in an... hundred thousande worlde. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* vi. 2 Vnill... there be a great forsaking in the midst of the land. a. 1612 *DONNE Biathanos* (1644) 16 Ever in his forsakings there are degrees of Mercy. 1842 *MANNING Serm.* (1848) I. xviii. 268 The forsaking of the light of God's countenance is our portion in the lot of sinners.

† **Forsar(y)**, Obs. [*ad. Fr.* *forsaire*, *-faire*, now superseded by *forat*.] A galley-slave.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* xl. 284 As touching the for-sares, He could not of his honour surrender them, having before given them liberty. a. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* i. (1576) 182 In the Masse was said in the Gallies... in Presence of the Forsaris. 1722 *STARRIE Eccl. Metw.* 11. i. xviii. 149 A proclamation... that... every such author... be committed into the galleys, there to row to chains, as a slave or forsary.

c1315 SHOREHAM 165 For death scholde his meystries kethe and for-sopil and for-sethe in deatnes bende.

† **Forspan**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forspanan*, f. *For-pref.* + *spanan* to entice; = OS. *forspanan*, OHG. *farspanan*.] *trans.* To entice, seduce.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 226 Gehwa seðe ðerne to leahtrum forspend... is manslaht. a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Warþ þa þat wi for-spannen þurh þe deofles lare.

† **Forspēak** (fōs-pēak), *v. Also fore-.* [f. *FOR-pref.* + *SPEAK*. OE. had *forspēcan* to deny.]
1. *trans.* To bewitch, charm. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 173/1 For-spēkyn, or charmyrn, *fascino*. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 201es 115 Sythen told me a clerk, that he was forspokyn. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* 111. ii. 45 They (the witches) saie they have... fore-spoken bir neighbour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 206 Whosoever shall enchant or fore-speak any corne or fruits of the earth, a 1658 Ford, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. i. Urging, That my bad tongue... Fore-speaks their cattle. 1895 [see below].

† 2. To forbid, renounce. *Obs.*
1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abdicere*... to forspeak: to cast of or renounce. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* E viij b, If he should speede (which God forspeak).

† 3. To speak against, speak evil of. *Obs.*
a 1300 [see below]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 3 Thou hast forspoke my being in these wars, And say'st it is not fit. 1611 W. SLATER *Key* (1629) 84 The fashion of most men, in such judgements, is to cry out of ill tongues that have fore-spoken them.

Hence **Forspēaking** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; **For-spoken** *ppl. a.* Also **Forspēaker**, a witch.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xliiii. 17 Fra steven of ut-braidand and fore-spēkand. 14. *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 582 *Facinia*, a forsperker or a tylystere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 138/2 A For-spēkyng, *fascinatio*. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* 183/3 127 They... which abuse the name of God... in enchantments, in fore-spēakings, or in any other manner of superstition. 1895 *Longm.* Mag. Nov. 39 She told him he had been 'fore-spoken'... and made him drink water mixed with earth from the 'fore-speaker's' grave.

† **Forspend**, **forespēnd** (fōs-pēnd), *v.* [OE. *forspendan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *spendan* to SPEND. Cf. OHG. *vorspenden*.] *trans.* To spend completely; † a. To exhaust (money or property).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 23 Swiðost calle hys speda hy forspendad. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Swa þet ic mine oðre god al ne forspende.

b. To wear out with toil, etc.; *rare exc. in pa. pple.*

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* li. 9 His livelynes was almoste forspend. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* III. (1682) 146 Fore-spent with age, and with the travel of the Wars. 1799 *Southey Eng. Eclog.*, etc. Poet. Wks. III. 142 A painful march... Forespend the British troops. 1814 *CARY Dante*, Inf. i. 21 A man... Forespend with toiling. 1884 *Punch* 23 Feb. 8 Camel and leader onward fare forespend.

Hence **Forspēnding**, *forespēnding* *ppl. a.*
1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xli. Her body small soe withered and forespend. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Comple.* (1633) 108 Their languishing and forespend body forsaketh their soule. 1821 *LAMB Edin Ser.* II. *Valentine's Day*, The weary and all forspend twopenny postman.

† **Forspill**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forspillan*, *spildan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *spillan* to destroy, SPILL. Cf. OHG. *farspildan*.] *trans.* To destroy, lose.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 4 þa wolde he hiene selfne... forspillan. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxviii. vi. [lxxxix. 10] þou... In mighte of þine arme forspilt þi faas. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4332 (Fairf.) Almost made ho him forspilt.

† **Forspread**: see *FOR-pref.* 7.

† **Forstage**, **Forstall**: see *FOR-STAGE*, *-STALL*.

† **Forstand**, **forestand**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forstandan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *standan* to STAND.]

1. *trans.* To oppose, withstand; to bar.
In quot. 1599 perh. = 'neglect' (cf. *FORST*, or read *forestand*, a 1200 *Boeth.* *Metr.* li. 44 Ne meante þa seo wea laf wige forstandan. c 1205 *LAV.* 201es *Arður* wende his spere ord, and for-stod heom bene fore. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in *Wordsw.* *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 58 He fore-stod nothing for the happy expedition of the same. [1820 STORF. BROOKE E. E. Lit. II. xxv. 264 A mighty angel there forstod them.]

2. = UNDERSTAND. [Cf. Ger. *verstehen*.]
c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Uncepe ic mæg forstandan þine acsinga. 1682 *New News from Bedlam* 47 How the... Papists will approve of it, we cannot forstand. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 145 A cripple I'm not, ye forsta me.

† **Forstand**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR-pref.* + *STAND* *v.*] *trans.* To stand up for, defend, represent.

a 1000 *Laws* *En* lxii. in Thorpe *Ant. Laws* I. 142 Gif hine... nelle forstandan. 1642 *Vind. Parli.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 277 The members of the parliament are chosen by us, and forstand us.

† **Forsteal**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forstelan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *stelan* to STEAL.] *trans.* To steal away.

a 940 *Laws of Ethelstan* v. vi. § 3 Gif hine man forsteale. c 975 *Rukw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 In corpe... her ðiofes adelaf and forstealþ. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Heouene... þer nan þeof ne mei [his] maðmas forstealan. c 1200 *Prayer to our Lady* in O. E. *Misc.* 192 Slep me hæð mi lif forstole richt hal oðer more.

† **Forsteal**, *obs. form of FORSTALL.*

† **Forsterite** (fōs-tē-rit), *Min.* [f. the surname *Forster* + *-ITE*.] A silicate of magnesium found in yellowish crystals.

1824 *LEVY in Ann. Phil. Ser.* II. VII. 62, I have chosen for it the name of forsterite.

† **Forstid** (fōs-tid), *Mining.* Also 7-9 forestid, 8-9 fausted. [Of unknown origin.] Rarely *pl.* Chiefly *attrib.*, as *forstid ore* (see quot. 1874).
1653 *MANLOVE Lead-Mines* 266 Forstid-ore and Tees. 1681

HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Fore-stid ore.* 1747 HOOSIER *Miner's Dict.* D iv b, With this [Bucker] they knock Ore, or anything that is mixed with Ore, Fausted, &c. *Ibid.* M ij, All the Fausted Ore was to be Free. 1802 *Mawe Min. Derbys.* 204 Fausted, refuse lead ore to be dressed first. 1874 *Gloss.* to *Manlove's Lead-Mines* (E. D. S.), *Forstid-ore* or *Forstid ore*, ore that is gotten out of earth and dirt that has been previously washed and deprived of part of its ore.

† **Forstid**: see *FOR-pref.* 5.

† **Forstop**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR-pref.* + *STOP* *v.*; = MDu. *verstoppen*.] *trans.* To stop; to stifle (breath); also, to dam up, in quot. *fig.*

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 72 3e al þisses we punded ower wordes, & forstopped ouer þouhtes. 13. *Coer de L.* 4843 The wynde... forstoppyd the Crystene onde.

† **Forstraught**, *pa. pple.* [f. *FOR-pref.* + *straught* in *DISTRUGHT*.] Distracted.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 105 A wery hare... al for-straught with boundes grete and smale. c 1440 *Ps. Penit.* (1894) 58 Forstraught to the ylfed am y.

† **Forstrive**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *FOR-pref.* + *STRIVE*.] *trans.* To strive for.

c 1215 SHOREHAM 93 Coveyte none mannes wyf, Ne nauht of hys for-strive.

† **Forsume**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *FOR-pref.* + *?-sume* in *CONSUME*. But cf. OHG. *firsūmen*, mod.G. *versäumen* to procrastinate.] *trans.* To waste, consume.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. xxy, And gif 3e be ane cun-salour sle, Quhy suld 3e sleuthfulle your tyme forsume?

† **Forswail**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forswelgan*, *-swelgan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *swelgan* to SWALLOW.] *trans.* To swallow up, devour utterly.

Beowulf 2089 (Gr.) Grendel... leafes mannes lic eall for-swealt. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Penne bið he gredi... and forswoleged þene hoc forð mid þan ese. a 1225 *Aner. R.* 66 þe ludere coue deouel... uorswoluwed al þæt god þæt heo istreoned babbed. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 67 Outleak þe þe þe and uorsualz datan and abyron. c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 259 Sone haddan þe Lyons forswelwed hem ychone.

† **Forswat**, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of **forswecat*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *SWEAT* *v.*] Covered with sweat.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 158 Of thralles y am ther thral, That sitteth swart ant forswat. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 2 The kyng toward the rod is gane, Wery forswat. c 1450 *Merlin* 296 Com a knyght richt well armed yon a grete steede all for swette. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 138 A couple of forswat melters.

† **Forswear**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forswelan*, f. *FOR-pref.* + *swelan*: see *SWEAL*.] *trans.* To burn up.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 494 We sind mid ligum for-swelede. c 1205 *LAV.* 16228 Al hit for-swealde þat þer inne wunode. c 1295 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* xxiv. 58 A fyr... shal lriand al about for-swele.

† **Forswear** (fōs-wē-ā), *v. Pa. t. forswore* (-swō-). *Pa. pple. forsworn* (-swō-). *Forms*: see *FOR-pref.* and *SWEAR*. [OE. *forswearian* str. vb., f. *FOR-pref.* + *swearian* to *SWEAR*.]

1. *trans.* To abandon or renounce on oath or in a manner deemed irrevocable; = *ABJURE*. To for-swear the land, etc.: to swear to abandon it for ever. Also with *inf.* as obj.

Beowulf 804 He sigewearpan forsworen hæfde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 387 He made hym, vor hys treson, vorsewre Engeland. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 þe lond boþe forswore. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 214, I wald forswere Scotland for euirmair. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 109 By suche contempt the grace offered is refused and as it were forsworne. 1599 SHAKS. *Past. Pilgr.* 33 A woman I forswore; but I will prove, Thou being a goddess, I forswore not thee. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ol.* xii. 84 They the Land at last did vterly forswear. 1660 *MILTON Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 588 The solemn Engagement, wherein we all forswore Kingship. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* II. i. I shall forswear your company. 1826 *DISRAELI Vir. Grey* v. xiii. I forswore, with the most solemn oaths, the gaming table. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 369 The whole system of pensions should be for ever forsworn.

b. with *inf.* as obj.
1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 229 She hath forsworne to loue. 1607 — *Cor. v. iii.* 80 The thing I haue forsworne to graunt.

2. To deny or repudiate on oath or with strong asseveration. † Also with *inf.* or sentence as obj.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 109 Apply I be not... constreyned benede to... forswere þe name of my Lord God. 1536 *MORE Confut.* *Tindale* Wks. 603/2 Peter... sinned not deadly at the time when he forswore Chryst. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abiuravit creditum*, he hath forsworne his debt. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 11 That selfe chaine about his necke, Which he forswore most monstrously to haue. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* v. ii. 39 His Oath-breaking: which he mended thus, By now forswearing that he is forsworne. a 1625 *Boys Wks.* (1629) 491 Who did euer offened in word more than Peter? forswearing his owne master. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* III. ix. If thou durst, [thou] wouldst forswear thy own band and seal. 1738 *PORR Epit. Sat.* I. 112 A Peer or Peeress... Who... forswears a Debt.

3. *intr.* To swear falsely, commit perjury.

a 1000 *Laws of Edw. & Guth.* 3 Gif gehadod man... forswerge oþþe forlice. 1283 *WYCLF Lat. v.* 33 Thou shalt not forswere. a 1592 *GREENE Jas. vi.* iv, You swear, forswear, and all to compass wealth. 1681 *CONRAD Wond. Peake*, To swear, curse, slander, and forswear. More natural is to your Peck Highlander. a 1763 *SHEPSTONE Charters of Precedence* 22 Do ye not flatter, lye, forswear, And all for this. 1876 *FARRAR Marib. Ser.* xxvii. 265 The relative

heinousness of forswearing by the temple and forswearing by its gold.

b. *refl.* To swear falsely, perjure oneself. Also *pass.* to be guilty of perjury.

a 1000 *Laws Eccl.* P. II. § 24 3if hwylc læwede man hine forswerge... læste. iiiij. gear. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* ii. 20 We ne beoþ forsworne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne for-swerie þu þe. c 1205 *LAV.* 4124 Nu heo beoþ for-sworne mid heore swike-dome. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 6 Yef he zuereþ uals be his wyrtide; he him uorzuereþ. c 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 5973-4 If I forswere me, than am I lorn, But I wol never be forsworn.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Freiss.* I. cldxxx. 419 He sware by his fathers soule, wherby he was never forsworne. 1526-34 *TINDALE Matt.* v. 33 Thou shalt not forswere thy selfe, but shalt performe thyne othe to God. 1656 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 89 Dr. Pelham forswore himself, having 800 l. lying by him. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 105 P. 3, I hope you won't be such a perjured Wretch as to forswear your self. 1838 *LITTON Leila* v. iii, Hear one who never was forsworn. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 17, I have sworn to obey the laws, and I cannot forswear myself.

† c. *trans.* To defraud by perjury. *Obs.*

1668 *ROLD Abridgem. Tit. Action sur Case* (F.) pl. 12. 40 Si home dit dun auidet, He did forswear me... worth of Tithes in Canterbury Court. Nil Action gist pur ceux Parols.

† 4. a. To swear by (a thing) falsely or profanely.

c 1325 *Song Mercy* 151 E. E. *Poems* (1862) 123 We stunt noþer for schame, ne drede To... For-swere his [God's] soule, his hert also.

b. To swear (something) falsely; to break (an oath); to forsake (sworn allegiance).

1580 [see *FORSWORN* 2]. a 1631 *DONNE Woman's Constancy* 7 Wilt thou then... say... that oaths, made in reverentiall Fear of Love and his wrath, any may forswear? 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Caullius* lxvii. 8 Duty of years forsworn, honour in injury lost.

† 5. To swear or vow to bring about. *Obs. rare* -1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14561 (Cott.) þe land o lude he has for-born, For þar þat hais he forsworn.

Hence **Forswearing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* **For-swearer**, one who forswears (himself), a perjurer.

1340 *Ayrenb.* 57 Pise ten boyes we moze also nemni ydelnesse... lyesynges, vorzuerigges [etc.]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. v. 53 Ye lyers, forswers and witnesses of falsheide. 1490 *CANTON Enygmas* xxvi. 93 Dydo whan she dyde remembre the forsweryng of laomedon... made grete doubte to folowe theym. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xviii. (1634) 711 With forswearings... to enter forcibly into any mans possession. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 230 God will in the end viter his wrath both agaiust forswearers and against theeues. 16. *Let. to Friend in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 484 The non-swearing, or forswearing clergy and laity, who will help forwards another revolution. 1720 *De Feign. Singleton* i. (1840) 7 Forswearing... was the stated practice of the ship's crew.

† **Forswelt**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forsweltan*, str. vb., f. *FOR-pref.* + *sweltan*, *SWELT* *v.* to die.]

1. *intr.* To die, perish.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 Maniz wif forswilt for hire bearme. a 1225 *Juliana* 19 He schal þe forreaden & inake to forswelten.

2. *trans.* 'To cause to perish, to kill.'

a 1225 *St. Alaric.* 5 Mi sword schal uorswetlen and for-swolwen þi flesch. 13. *K. Alis.* 7559 Her was the gult, To ben forbarnd, to ben forswelte.

† **Forswift**, *v. Obs.* -1. In 6 *pa. pple.* for-swifet. [f. *FOR-pref.* + *SWIFT* *a.* and ON. *swifto* to sweep off.] *trans.* To sweep away.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. fil. 97 Forswifet fro our richt cours, gane we ar.

† **Forswithe**, *-swong*, *-swonk*: see *FOR-pref.* 1.

† **Forswollen**, *pa. pple.*: see *FOR-pref.* 6.

fig. c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 538 'Ha boyes' quod the kynge, 'thow art fell, and forswollen.'

† **Forsworn** (fōs-wō-), † **forswore**, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of *FORSWEAR*.]

1. That has forsworn himself, perjured.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 1094 [He] hine forsworene & trywleasne clypode. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 337 *Peritrus*, forsworn. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 135/1011 Puytliche forswore we schullen him precui. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 For sworn men, cursars, drunksun men. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* iii. 84 God will mainteyne the faithfulness of his promises against such forsworne naughty packs. 1680 *FALKLAND Life Edw. II* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 49 His forsworn traitorous murderers enter his chamber. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 20, 135 The Forsworn Enemies of the Protestant Succession. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 501 Our pastors, from the sainted Austin down to the forsworn Cranmer. 1889 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* II. 195 By lips forsworn of a cunning liar, the tale Credence finds.

Proverbs. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1102 Forsworn man shal neuer spede! 1591 *Troubl. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 92 Once forsworne, and neuer after sound. 1619 *DALTON Contr. Just.* (1620) 297 Once forsworne ever forlorne.

abol. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 132 Ða forsworenan mid forsworenem... forwurdad. a 1320 *Moral Ode* 103 Hewt sculen ordinghes don þa swicen and ta forsworene? 1597 *DANIEL Cív. Wars* III. xxx. One says he never should endure the sight of that Forsworn.

2. Falsely sworn.

1580 *SIDNEY Arradia* (1622) 184 Plexitrus, mingling for-sworne excuses with false-meant promises.

Hence **Forswornness**, false swearing, perjury.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 328 Cypmannum gedafenad þæt hi... lofian heora ðing butan ladre forswornnesses. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Stale and lesunge, and forswornnesses. *abol.* c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 132 Ða forsworenan mid forsworenem... forwurdad. a 1320 *Moral Ode* 103 Hewt sculen ordinghes don þa swicen and ta forsworene? 1597 *DANIEL Cív. Wars* III. xxx. One says he never should endure the sight of that Forsworn.

† **Forswounden**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [pple. of **forswinden* vb. = OHG. *farswindan* (mod.Ger. *verswinden*) to swoon.] Implied in **Forswundenness**, indolence, remissness.

c1200 ORMIN 2623 Unlust & forswundenne lize Iss Drifhtin swiþe unnewene. *Ibid.* 4736 Himm iss idellneße lab & all forswundenneße.

Forwunk: see **FOR-** pref. 1 6 b.

Fort (fōrt), *sb.* Also 6 forthe. [a. F. *fort*, absol. use of *fort* adj.; see next.]

1. *Mil.* A fortified place; a position fortified for defensive or protective purposes, usually surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, and garrisoned with troops; a fortress.

1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 52 The forthe of Aymouth [was] decernit to be cassin down. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 15 He.. builded a forthe, where as at thys day standeth newe Castell upon Tyne. 1592 *BABINGTON Conf. Notes Gen.* vii. 122 When.. foris, trees, nor any tall towers can saue a man. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Strong forts erected... and strong garrisons maintained in them. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 178 A detachment from the British force... drove the insurgents out of the fort. 1873 MISS BRADON L. *Davenport Prol.* I. To make his way back to a far distant fort in quest of provisions.

b. *fig.* A strong position, stronghold.

1568 *FULWELL Like Will to Life* (1587) D iv. The forte of Vertue, oh man assaile. 1592 *DANIEL Compt. Rosamond Wks.* (1717) 40 Having but.. weak feeble Hands To hold their Honours Fort unvanquished. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 11 If there were sought in knowledge.. a fort or commanding ground for strife. 1640 *BP. HALL Chr. Moder.* 20/2 Such [parts of the body] as wherein the main fort of life doth not consist. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 39, 1/2 They look upon this Passage in the Revelations as their strongest Fort.

c. In British North America and parts of the U.S.: A trading station (originally fortified).

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. i.* (1869) II. 328 Their.. settlements and habitations, which they [the Hudson's Bay Company] have honoured with the name of forts.

2. The place of security (of a wild animal).

1653 *UNQUAHAT Rabelais* II. xxvi. A.. roe-buck which was come out of his Fort. 1674 N. Cox *Den. Recreat.* i. (1677) 130 If a Boar intends to abide in his Den, Couch, or Fort.

3. *Astral. Obs.*

1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 48 Unless the Semistextile on each side.. he reduced to the d, and the Quincunx likewise to the Opposition, as their Matrices, their Ports and Principals; the Conjunction.. will be found the most insignificant Aspect in the pack.

4. Strong part or point. Now written **FORTE**, q.v. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fort-breach*; *fort-crowned* adj.; *fort-adjutant*, 'an officer in a garrison who is responsible for its internal discipline, and the appropriation of the men to the several corps'; *fort-major*, in a fort or fortress, the officer next to the governor or commandant. Also **FOR-ROYAL**. 1876 *VOYLE Milit. Dict.*, 'Fort-adjutant. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* xciii. As they.. had found Some 'fort-breach. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 4/6 The 'fort-crowned heights. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5300/5 *Fort-Major of the said Town. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 Officers employed as Town or Fort Majors.

Fort, *sb.* (See quot.)

1867 *Fry Playing-Card Terms in Philol. Soc. Trans.* 56 *Fort*, an oiled sheet, (usually large enough for twenty cards) formerly used in making the stencilling-plate for stencilling the colors of the court-cards or the pips of the other cards.

† **Fort**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 *forte*. [a. F. *fort* = L. *fortis* = strong.] Strong, powerful.

13. *K. Alis.* 7710 Sampson theof fort, also, Dalinda dude him wrong and wo. 14. *P. Rel. & la Poem* 238 Pou most fort wit wele or wo. 1450 *Kul. de la Tour* (1868) 92 Dalide, that was wiff to Sampson forte. c1450 *LONELICH Grail* xlii. 471 Which dwk was bothe Riche & forte. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 377 John.. after many fort assaults wanne the sayd castell. c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xvii. 112 Why should Fame make thee fort 'gainst our harmes.

Fort (fōrt), v. 7 *Obs.* Also 6 *forte*. [f. **FORT** *sb.*] *trans.* To defend or protect with a fortification; to fortify; to enclose in a fort; also with *in*. 1559 *in Sir R. Sadler's Papers* (1809) II. 185 The Frenches are to take summe other part of the country, and fortieit. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 406 To forte our townis.. and to lay sa strang garrisons of straining-gearis thairin. 1747 *in Westfield (Mass.) Jubilee* (1870) 132 To Consider what measures to take about fortifying the Town. 1756 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 l. 360 While you remain.. fortified in, as if to defend yourselves were the sole end of your coming. 1757 *Ibid.* 508 The few families that are fortified on the Branch.

absol. 1723 *in G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 396 These towns can't stand the strain upon them to watch and ward, scout and fort without pay.

Hence **Forted ppl. a.** **Forting vbl. sb.**

1566 *NUCE Seneca's Octavia* i. iv. §. Cij. Through top of fortified [read forte] towne. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 12 it deserves.. A fortified residence, 'gainst the tooth of time. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 760 They dare oppose Their fidel cohorts to the fortified foes. 1756 *in G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 647 Voted.. to Consider.. in what.. manner to carry on ye fortifying.

† **Fortake**, v. *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. **FOR-** pref. + **TAKE** v.] *trans.* To take away.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 263 It was my gyht he was fortaeyn, And nothing his. 1892 *STOFF. BROOME E. E. Lit.* I. vii. 153 Famine-death fortook fortitude from men.]

Fortallice (fōrtalīs). Forms: 5 *fortalys*, *alyce*, *fortilitie*, 6 *fortillesse*, *fortilage*, *fortelleze*, *fortelace*, 7, 9 *fortilles*, 9 *alisse*, 6 *fortallice*. [The surviving form, which is also the earliest recorded, is ad. med.L. *fortalitia*, *fortalitium*, a derivative of *fortis* strong; cf. *Pr.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.* *fortaleza*, *It.* *fortalezio*, *fortilizio*, *OF.* *fortelece* (cf. the parallel formation

forteresce **FORTRESS**). Some of the obsolete forms are from *Fr.* or other Romanic langs.]

In early use = **FORTRESS**; by mod. writers chiefly used for: 'A small outwork of a fortification' (*W.*); a small fort.

c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxix. 31 Dære-in þai made a Fortalyce. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 18 Any Person.. being in his Service within his Towns and Fortilities of Berwick and Carlyle. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr.* *Venus* II. 847 With stark draw brig, weil fortit with fortallice. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 43 Nought feard their force, that fortalige to win. 1642 *PRYNNE Ser. Antidote* 24 Castles, Fortresses, Fortilleses. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc.* *Laws* (1809) 181 Fortalices, or small places of strength. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xi. The fortallice thus commanding both bridge and pass. 1870 *Echo* 9 Nov. We canter off to the as yet unfinished fortalice of Des Bordes.

trans. and *fig.*

1826 *SCOTT Wodst.* xxii. This makes Understanding bar himself up within his fortallice. 1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xxiii. Seymour and Jerry descended from their little fortallice aloft. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 102 In the circular fortalice on its [an elephant's] back are troopers with buff coats. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 393 A majestic, but unterrific fortalice of cliff, forest, and meadow.

For-tattered, *-taxed*: see **FOR-** pref. 1 5 b, 6.

Fortē (fōrt), *sb.* Also 7-8 *fort*. [a. F. *fort*, absolute use of *fort* strong: see **FOR** a. As in many other adoptions of *Fr.* adjs. used as *sbs.*, the fem. form has been ignorantly substituted for the masc.; cf. *locale*, *morale* (of an army), etc.]

1. The strong point (of a person), that in which he excels.

1682 *SHADWELL Medal Epil.* A b. His Fort is, that he is an indifferent good Versificator. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man Epil.* Those things are not our forte at Covent Garden. 1805 W. IRVING *in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 158 The artful designing hypocrite is his forte, and in Iago he is admirable. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xii. 244 Mr. Selwyn had a forte for horse-racing.

2. *Fencing.* The strongest part of a sword-blade. a 1648, 1755, 1837, 1879 [see **FOIBLE** B. 2]. 1602 *SIR W. HOPF Fencing Master* 3 The Strong, Fort, or Prime of the Blade is Measured from the Shell.. to the middle of the Blade. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 3 The sword being supported by the fort of it in your left hand.

b. *fig.*

1772 *in Simes Milit. Guide* 6 They would more easily discover the fort or foible of their respective commands. 1823 *DR QUINCY Lett. Yng. Man Wks.* XIV. 27 A student of mature age must be presumed to be best acquainted.. with his 'forte' and his 'foible'.

3. *Pugilism.*

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 209 He covered his head with his left hand, went in, and got to his forte. **Fortē** (fōrt), a. (*adv.*) and *sb.* *Mus.* [It. = strong, loud = L. *fortis*.] a. *adj.* (*adv.*) A musical direction indicating a strong, loud tone in performance. Also *forte forte* very loud. (Abbreviated *f.*, *ff.*) Also *attrib.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Mus.* Bk. 32 *Fortē*.. is to play or sing loud and strong, and *Fortē Forte*, or *FF.* is very loud. 1818 *in Todd.* 1852 *SPENCER Use & Beauty Ess.* 1892 II. 373 *Fortē* passages in music must have piano passages to relieve them. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/2 The usual jubilant and unsuitable forte chorus.

b. *sb.* 'Fortē' tone; a 'forte' passage. Also, in the Harmonium, an apparatus used for producing a forte effect.

1759 *STERNE Tr. Shamdy* i. xxiii. The forte or piano of a certain wind instrument they use. a 1774 *FERGUSON Poesis* (1845) 5 Banish vile Italian tricks Frae out your quorum Nor fortes wit pianos mix. 1883 *ATHENZUM* 28 Apr. 549/3 His tone in the fortes is rather coarse.

† **Fortē**, *fort*, variant of **FORTE** *prep.* and *conj.* *Obs.* Also sometimes standing for *for* to before an infinitive: see **FOR** *prep.* II, 11 b.

a 1725 *Cott. Hem.* 235 Nas tid.. þat god ne send gode mænn his sole forte geladie to his rice. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 96 3if eni mon bit fort iseon ou. c1300 *Beket* 86 He 3eode forte aweite what that wonder were. 1307 *Elegy Edu.* I, ii, AEnglond ahte forte knowe, Of wiam that song is. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. II. 4 Teche me the kuynde craft forte knowe the False. c1425 *Seven Sag. (P.)* 44 Into his hert fort reche Al the clergy undir sonne That we seven clerkes cunne.

† **Fortes**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *fortian* (= OHG. *far-zuhan*, Ger. *versichen*), f. **FOR-** pref. + *tion* to draw.] *trans.* To draw away (to evil); to seduce.

a 1000 *Crist* 270 (Gr.) To þam.. ædelan rice þonan us.. se swearta gæst forteah. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 þe fule gost.. forteþ þat child.. to here will. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 334 in O. E. *Misc.* 122 For hit seþþ in the l[e]of as scumes forteo.. þat cold rede is quene red.

Forten, *obs. form* of **FORTUNE** v.

Fortē-piano (fōrtēpīano), a. (*adv.*) and *sb.* [It.; see **FORTE** and **PIANO**.]

a. *adj.* (*adv.*) A musical direction indicating sudden but transient emphasis; loud, then immediately soft. (Abbreviated *fp.*)

† **B.** *sb.* The original name of the **PIANOFORTE**.

1769 *Publ. Advertiser* 24 May 4/3 A very large Forte ex [reade or et] Piano in a Harpsichord Carcase. 1771 T. JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 I. 395 I have since seen a Forte-piano and am charmed with it. 1824 *Dict. Musicians s.v. Bach*, The King.. invited Bach to try his forte-pianos made by Silvermann. 1879-80 *Gröve Dict. Mus.* I. 556 *Fortepiano* —the words changed to pianoforte—was the natural Italian name for the new instrument which could give both loud and soft sounds, instead of loud only, as was the case with the harpsichord.

b. *attrib.*, as *forte-piano maker*, *teacher*.

1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack* xiii. He must have been a forty piano teacher. 1844 J. W. CROKER *Guillotine* (1853) 47 One Schmidt, a forte-piano maker.

Forteyn (fōrtē), *obs. form* of **FORTUNE** v.

Forth (fōrþ), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *sb.* Forms: 1 *forð*, *forþ*, (*forðh*, *forht*), 3-4 *south. vorth*, 3-6 *forthe*, (3 *ford*, 4 *ferth*, *forgh*), 4-6 *furth* (e, s *firth*), 5-6 *fourthe*, 6-7 *forth*. [OE. *forð* = OFris. OS. *forth* (Du. *voort*), MHG. *vort* (mod. Ger. *fort*) = OTeut. **furþo-* (represented also in Goth. *faurþis* FURTHER) = pre-Teut. **þro-*, a derivative with suffix *-to-* of the root which appears in **FORE** *adv.*

Criticized as obsolete by Gray in letter to Dr. Beattie 8 Mar. 1771.]

a. *adv.*

1. Of movement or direction: Forwards; opposed to backwards. *Obs. exc. in back and forth*, now only U.S. (or *dial.*) = 'backwards and forwards'. † Also, with ellipsis of *go*. Cf. 6 b.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Josh.* viii. 40 [Hi] ne mihon ðanon fleon, ne forþ ne underbæc. c1380 *WVCLIF Wks.* (1830) 135 Pat rihtwisnesse may not forþ in her vertuose luyngne. c1430 *HYMNS Virg.* 97 While riht schal forþ, & no merce. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezr.* v. 8 Y^e worke goeth fast forþ, 1543 T. BASIL in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. 1. 383 If his grace go forþ as he hath begun, he shall [etc.]. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V.* (an. 3) 49 Eche armie.. beyng in open sight.. every man cried furth, furth. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. ii. 183 Then forth, deare Countreyemen. 1607 *DEKKER & WESTER Northw.* Hoe i. i, Forth, Son. 1613 T. JACKSON *Appl. Crede* i. 96 Lengthning the time by.. vnecessary turnings, backe and forth. 1839 [see **BACK** *adv.*] 131. 1882 *Mamm. Mag.* XLVI. 203 Back and forth her needle goes.

† b. Expressing promptitude or eagerness for action. To set (a person) forth: to urge forward. To make oneself forth: to bestir oneself, prepare.

c1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 482 To tak him in thair maid thaim redy ford. *Ibid.* viii. 752 The knyght Cambell.. At the north zett, and Ramsay maid thaim ford. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 67 Good will setting me forth with the foremost: I can not chuse but write. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr.* *Venus* II. 209 In euerie Camp the proudest man amail His pray was ay, and maid him euer ford.

† 2. Onwards from a specified point; continuously in one direction; without deviation or interruption. So *right forth* (see **RIGHT** a.); **FORTH ON**.

847 *Charter Ælhelwulf* (in O. E. *Texts* 434 From ðam stane forð on ðone herepæd on ðone dic. 1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 171 Fram þe on ende of engeland forþ to þe oþer end. 1424 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 61 And þanne forþ as hit is a-for declared. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 292 The seconde parte, that ys from Laudamus te furthe to the ende. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezr.* vi. 14 From the wildernesse off Debatil forth.

† b. Appended to another *adv.*, giving the additional notion of 'for some distance in the specified direction, everywhere in the specified locality', as *beneath*, *within*, *without-forth* (for *quots.* see those words); also *about-forth*, for some distance round; *otherwise forth*, in all other respects. *Obs.*

c1400 *Laufmann's Cirurg.* 223 Whanne þou wilt kutte his enpostym, þou schalt kut kutte aboute forþ in þe syn. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1955/2 He would.. not onelie restore him to his former liberaltie, but otherwise forth be ready to pleasure him.

† c. In early ME. *forth mid*, later *forth with* = 'along with'. Also *absol.*, along with him; them, etc.: at the same time with something else.

c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Penne losað fele saulen and he seolf forð mid for his semelste. *Ibid.* 123 Penne bið he gredi þe eses and forswelged þene hoc forð mid þan ese. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 90 in E. E. *P.* (1862) 20 To heuenliche he scullen, forð mid vre drihten. 1325 *ANON Thysel* 55 *Ibid.* 132 Amende þe mæne euene forþ mydde. c1380 *CHAUCER Pars.* II. p. 345 There is also costlewe furringe in hir gownes.. forth with the superfurthe in lengthe of the forseide gownes. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1471 (Kallura) Forþ wiþ þe scholder þan his riht arm fell anon into þe feld.

† d. *Forth with* that: at the same moment that.

Cf. **FORWITHAL** and **FORWITH**. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 A iv. The ende of the bathynge.. shalbe forth with that the partycle becometh ruddy and ryse in a lumps.

3. Of extent in time: Onwards, immediately afterwards and continuously. Now only in phrases from *this time* (*day*, etc.) *forth* (somewhat arch.), and in *combs.* **HENCEFORTH**, **THENCEFORTH**, etc. † *Always forth*: continually, ever more and more, so *ever forth*, *aye forth* (OE. *a forð*), for which see **EVER**, **AYE**.

a 700 *Æthel Gloss.* 529 *In dies crudesceret*: a forth. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Pat ladiþe beast leaued & last forð. a 1390 *Cursor* M. 3758 In dew and gress sece o þorth Sal be þissig fra no forth. a 1450 *Le Mort Artur* 1668 In the castle thay forð the forte lende. 1535 *COVERDALE Hagga* i. 10 Consider þan from this daye forth. 1559 *FERRISMAN* in *Strype Ann.* then from this daye forth. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. App. ix. 24 Which of them bothe is.. allwayes forth. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. iii. 48 From this day forth, I leue you for my Mirth. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xciii. 2 Blessed be the name of the Lord: from this time forth. 1850 *DICKENS Child's Dream Star.* *Househ. Wds.* I. 25 From that hour forth, the child looked out upon the star as on the Home he was to go to.

† b. Expressing continuity or progressiveness of action; joined to a verb, and giving the sense 'to go on doing' what the verb denotes. Cf. *on. Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 948 Heald forð tela niwe sibbe | O. E. Chron. an. 534 (Laud MS.) Cynric. rixade forð xxvi winter. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 676b þat water dade norþ is kunde & wax eueru aste. 1330 R. Brunne Chron. (1725) 174 If he forth has grace, as he now bigynnes. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 135 Possessiones may holden forþ here secular lordschips. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 371 Beholde the book onys. and if se saveners cum delle, se it forth overe. 1428 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 81, I woll that myne Executors. . . parfourme forth my deuouaciounis forth as I was wonte. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 7b, Pray him of his merci be wol kepe you forth. 1542 *Recorde Gr. Artes* Civ b. Whiche, after you have well practysed, then maie you learne forth. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* iii. (1850) 216 If you read on forth, it expoundeth itself. 1565 *Bricie Cron. Erlis of Ross* (1850) 17 He bigged furth the Dortour. 1808 *Scott's Marm.* ii. xxx. Now, men of death, work forth your will.

† c. To make forth (long, longer): to protract. 1505-73 *Cooper Thesaurus, Contexte longius* . . . I might make forth this verse longer. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 149 The Boy Fideles sicknesse Did make my way long forth.

† d. Further, moreover, also. Obs.

1315 *SHOREHAM* v. Ne mede ne forthe no other licour that chaungeth wateres kende, Ne longeth nauht to cristen-dom. 1482 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 34 My lorde the kyng, and dere quene, and forth alle ye that here stande.

† 4. At or to an advanced point: a. of position or progress. Obs.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 374 Monie þet beoð ful uorð iðe weie toward heouene. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11027 (Gt.) Elizab, þat wele forth stande. *Ibid.* 11203 (Cott.) Ðan was sco gan sua forth, þat mid, þat sco was at hir time o child. 1400 *MAUNOEY* (1839) xvii. 180 More forth toward the parties septentrionales: [it the North Pole] is 62 Degrees.

† b. of time. Forth days, night; forth in with even: late in the day, night, or evening. Obs.

1300 *Birth of Jesus* 57 in *Altengl. Leg.* (Horsm.) 91 Vorþ niste hit was. 1388 *Wyclif Mark* vi. 35 Whanne it was forth daies [cum hora multa fieret], his discipulis camen. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 825 Tille one the morn at forthe daies. He mett a wyche. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3055 Þen quen þai fange to 3e fligt was furth in with euyn. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xx. v. 804 Or it he forth daies.

5. Forward, into view. Only with such verbs as bring, come, show, put, etc.: see the verbs.

1300 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xiv. [xiii.] (1890) 438 Þa teah heora ofer forð fægre boc. 1350 *Eyrthfild's Handboke in Anglia* viii. 298, & forð stepoð wel orglice himnan fower wintrum. 1300 *ORMIN* 3078, & c he droh þat witness forþ Off Yasayress lare. 1340 *Cursor M.* 11088 (Fairf.) He . . . oper childer forþ hit kid. 1388 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* vi. 6 Oza helde forth the bond to the arke of God. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 3 h. A question is either a worde or sentence put forth, as when I aske what suche thyng is. 1629 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* xx. If its nigh, stretch forth your hand, take share with Modesty. 1719 *Young Busiris* i. 1. This day the court shines forth in all its lustre. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 159 Skiddaw, which stands forth in all its majesty.

† b. with ellipsis of come or go. Forth with = come forth with, (come) out with, utter. Obs.

1300 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 He myzte forþwip no word. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* To Rd. (Arb.) 19 To Imprinting it came. . . against my will. Howbeit. . . perceiving therefore none other remedy, but that furth it should.

6. Away or out from a place of origin, residence, or sojourn.

1200 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xiii. 19 Alædapl mine han forþ mid eow. 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Nu is þes deakne forþe. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 309 No longer suld þe bide, bot forth & stand to chance. 1481 *Caxton Godfrey* clix. 234 The goying forth of therle of tholouse. . . caused them moche to have the wyll forth. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. iii. 99 Indeed, I will not forth. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. vii. 14, Maternity must forth to the streets. 1860 W. COLLINS *Antonia* xii. The slaves. . . are forth to pursue me.

† b. with ellipsis of go. Now arch.

1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Nu is þes deakne forþe. 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 309 No longer suld þe bide, bot forth & stand to chance. 1481 *Caxton Godfrey* clix. 234 The goying forth of therle of tholouse. . . caused them moche to have the wyll forth. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* i. iii. 99 Indeed, I will not forth. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. vii. 14, Maternity must forth to the streets. 1860 W. COLLINS *Antonia* xii. The slaves. . . are forth to pursue me.

† 7. Of position: Abroad; not at home; in the field; at sea. Cf. *ABROAD* 3 and 4. Obs.

14. . . *Chalmers' Arty* (Sc. Stat. I), Alswele induellande as furth duelland. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* ii. ii. 212 Say he dines forth. 1596 . . . *Merch. V.* i. 15 Had I such venture forth. 1598 . . . *Merry W.* ii. ii. 276 At that time. . . her husband will be forth. 1607 . . . *Cor.* i. iii. 108 The Volcies haue an Army forth.

† 8. In senses 5 and 6, the adv. was formerly used in many idiomatic combinations with verbs, where for the most part it is now substituted. Obs.

1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 23 Coloure it with Saffron, an sethe an serue forth. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. Prol. 104 Furth quyching gan the starris, one be one. 1513 *MORF* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 770 The fetching forth of this noble man. . . out of that place. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Laid forth by the foresaid churchwardens. . . vjs. vi d. 1592 *Tell-Troths* M. Y. Gist 24 New conceites are eady remoued but engrauen thoughts will not be rubbed forth. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. iv. 98 Say, wherefore didst thou Locke me forth to day. 1590 . . . *3 Hen. VI.* ii. 12, I. watch him how he singled Clifford forth. 1596 . . . *Merch. V.* i. 143 To finde the other forth. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 He gave forth, that hee had not seene any profit. 1659 D. PELL *Infl. Sea* 280 If they finde them so doing, they will blow them [candles] forth. 1688 R. HOLME

Armoury iii. 182/1 The Library Keeper is . . . to keep the Books clean, to lend none forth.

9. Phorological combinations.

a. Forth of = out of in various senses. Now only poet. or rhetorical, and only in lit. sense expressive of motion from within a place. In 16-17th c. occas. † from forth of. † Forth of door(s), forth adoores: out of doors; see *ADOORS*. † Forth of hand = out of hand, at once.

1500 *Doctry. Gd. Seruants* (Percy Soc.) 8 When your mayster is forth of towne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. viii. 26 Furth of his eft schip a bekyn gart he stent. 1537 *POLE Let. to King in Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. App. lxxxii. 203 There was never man. . . that by offence was forth of the grace & favor of God. 1552-3 *Iw. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 51 Thes parcells followinge were stolne furthe of the sayd church at Cristmas. 1554 *HAWARD Eutropius* v. 51 They should be all slaine, forth of the hande. 1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* iii. iii, 111. . . lord Valois his line from forth of France. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 176 Humfrey Hower. . . call'd you Grace To Breakfast once, forth of my company. 1607 *WILKINS Misceries Enfort Marr.* v. Off with your coate then, get you forth a dores. 1614 *North Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 54 A woman presented for that she will not sell anie of her ale forth of doores except it [etc.]. 1622 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 212 Forth of his wayges. . . so much money shall be abated. 1632 *ROWLEY Woman never next* iv. 59 My . . . Vncle [being] poore, I him relieving was thrust forth of dores. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 61 Forth adores we could not go. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallurg.* i. 14 A Roman Hermit, whose Writings were translated forth of the Arabick Language into Latine. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 63 He threw his Pistol aside, and came forth of the Tent. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 49 He who is exiled forth of the land, endures his punishment at home. 1867 *SWINBURNE in Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 541 Flew from the foot of the lion. . . forth of his den.

b. And so forth. † (a) And then onwards; and then in regular sequence. † (b) And similarly (in the remaining cases); usually followed by of (OE. *be*). (c) Now used only (like and so on) in breaking off an enumeration, quotation, etc.: And the like, etcetera. Formerly also, † or so forth.

(a) 1200 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xv. (Z.) 144 And swa forþ. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 473/40 To his schyp he wende; and so forþ [read forth] in þe sc. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6122 (Fairf.) At the kyng he first by-gan And so forth slow beste & man. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 150 Moche murthe in Maye is amonges wilde bestes; And so forth wyl somer lasteth her solace dureth. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* ii. lvi. If a line bee drawn by bothe their centres, and so forth in lengthe. 1574 *WHITCRAFT Def. Austr.* iii. i. 9 Look at the 2. Admonition especially; and so forth, where [etc.].

(b) 1300 *Starcraft fr. Bede* 4 in *Sax. Leechl.* III. 250 And swa forþ he ðam oðrum. 1400 *MAUNOEY* (Roxb.) xxx. 137 A Kyng es porter. . . anoper sewer, anoper marschall, and so furth of all oper officz þat langes till his courte. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* cur *Ladye* 3 Why an hymne ys callid an hymne . . . why an Antempe is callid an Antempe and so fourth of other. 1500 *WYCKET* (1828) 4 They spared not the sonne of God. . . and so forth of the apostels and martirs.

(c) 1574-5 *ABR. PARKER Corresp.* (1853) 474, I toy out my tale, partly with copying of books. . . partly in genealogies, and so forth. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. l. 61 *Videlicet*, a Brothell, or so forth. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. l. 239 These were such as declar'd him a Hereticke. . . a Profaner, and so forth. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 44 Some Jewels, abundance of Gold and Silver Twist, and so forth. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 155 Col beds. . . piscatory exuviz, and so forth. 1841 *MACAULAY Let. Napier* in *Travels in Life* (1876) II. ix. 127 This lady, called the Marquis of Hertford 'Earl of Hertford', and so forth.

† c. As or so forth: as or so far, to such an extent or degree (as, that). Cf. *FAR-FORTH*.

1000 *Ag. Laus, Oaths* xi, Swa forð swa uncre word-gewydu fyrmet wæron. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2304 3ef þu . . . wult greten ure godes ase forð as þu ham hauest igremet. 1252 *Julliana* 15 þat tu hauest wið ute me se forð þi luue illeut þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 47 And wurch his wil ouer al ase forð as imei. 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's Pro.* 19 (Harl. MS.) Leseþ no tyme, as forþe as þe may.

B. *prep.*

† 1. Forward to, up to, to the extent or limit of. Chiefly with *even*: see *EMFORTH*, *EVEN-FORTH*. Also in conjunctive phrase, *Forth that*: until.

888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxviii. § 5 On cnihtade and swa forþ ealline ðonne ȝioȝaphad. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Forð þet ic alege þine feond under þine foð-sceomele. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Forð þat he understonden wurdles wit. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 52 The processis forth and afore the textis liggig. *Ibid.* i. xvii. 100 The processis forth and aftir, bifore and behinde, where thilke textis ben writun.

2. Forward, out or away from; out of, from out of. Now rare.

1566-75 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II. 114 In saying so, the teares gushed forth his eyes. 1594 *DANIEL Cleopatra* ii. i. And forth he trembling Hand the Blade did west. 1595 *HUNNIS Joseph* 5 They stript him forth his party coate. 1670 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lct.* (1882) 231 [He] went forth his Desk. 1678 *ORWAY Friendsh. in Fash.* v. (1736) 107 Discharge them of their punishment, and set 'em forth the gates. 1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 210 Never fir, With so swift motion, forth a stormy cloud, Leap'd downward. 1864 *BLACKMORE Clara Vaughan* xxiv. The brambled quill standing forth the trees.

b. Preceded by from.

1592 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* ii. i. Poor Troy. . . From forth ber ashes shall advance her head. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. 53 Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 922 That I may fetch thee From forth this loathsome prison-house. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxx. He from forth the closet brought a heap of candied apple.

† c. *sb.* In phrase, *To have one's forth*: to have

outlet; *fig.* to have free course, to have one's 'fling'. Hence (*rarely*) as independent *sb.*: Free course, wide public. Obs.

1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A.* iii. 153 Letteþ so faste, þat Feiþ may not han hus forþ. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) viii. vii. 329/1 These men of lawe. . . for mede withdrawe them to. . . lette falsheude haue his forþ. 1567 *JEWELL Apol.* 327 Wee. . . geeue God thanks, that. . . hath published. . . the name of his Sonne in euery place. . . The fourth, and force thereof greueth you nowe. . . as it did. . . your Fathers. . . that cried. . . All the worlde reneth after him. 1597 J. KING *On Jonah* (1599) 362 Thorough Propontis, where the sea is patent againe, and hath his forth. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 8 The Church. . . was contented to let Donatists haue their forth by the space of threescore yeares. 1611 *SREO Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 32 Obstacles. . . which all must be done and voided before the Pope can haue his full forth.

D. *Forth-* in composition. In OE. and ME. the combinations of *forth* adv. with vbs. are hardly to be considered compound words; whether the adv. precedes or follows the vb. depends on euphonic or other conditions which do not affect the sense. The agent-nouns, nouns of action, and ppl. adjs. corresponding to these verbal locutions were formed by prefixing *forth-* to the verbal noun or adj. corresponding to the verb. In mod. Eng. compound vbs. formed with *forth-* are rare; but *forth-* is often used as a prefix in the formation of nouns of agent and action, and ppl. adjs. corresponding to the verbal phrases (compound verbs in sense but not in form) in which the adv. follows the verb. More frequently, however, the agent-noun, etc. is followed by the adv.; thus we have a *seller forth*, but **forthseller* is app. not recorded. For the formation of ppl. adjs. the prefix is the only means available; and in poetry from Pope onwards it is very common in pres. pples.

In some OE. and ME. words, *forth-* appears as a substitute for *FOR-*: see *FORTHFATHER*, *FORTHWARD*, *FORTHWITH* 2.

The more important compounds of *forth-* will be treated in their alphabetical place as Main words; those enumerated in this article are nonce-words or of rare occurrence.

1. Verbs; as *forth-leap*, *throw*, and renderings of Lat. vbs. with *pro-*, as *forth-cul*, *follow*, *look*.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxviii. 24 Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe and *forth kuttin [Vulg. *proscindit*], and purge his erthe. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxviii. 27 [lxix. 26] For whom þou smate; *forth-filyth [Vulg. *percutit* *sum*] þa. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 254 Mony ladde þer *forth-lep to laue & to kest. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxiv. 12 [lxxxv. 11] Fra heven *forth-loked [Vulg. *prospexit*] rightwisenes. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 195 To stay my life pray her *firhtbrothre swete lokes when I complaine.

2. Nouns: a. vbl. sbbs.; as *forth-carrying*, *flowing*, *giving*, *living*, *shedding*, *shining*, *stretching*. Also, † *forth-getting*, a shoot, sprout; † *forth-growing*, an outgrowth. b. nouns of action; as *forth-flow*, *look*, † *progress*, *roll*, † *speed*. c. agent-nouns, as *forth-speaker*.

1276 in *Wolrou Corr.* (1843) II. 137 The old . . . woman. . . died in the forth-carrying. 1870 J. DUNCAN *Colleg. Pripit.* 138 The *forthflow of the one life of the Universe. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Miraculous Elem. Gosp.* vi. 258 The *forth-flowing of that love. 1382 *Wyclif Jer.* v. 10 Doth awei his *forthgetingus [Vulg. *propagines*], for the ben not the Lordis. 1887 L. PARKS *His Star in East* ii. 52 The creation of a father is the *forthgiving of a father's life. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 40 b. In the top of (the branches of Lithospermon) is ther a double *furthgrowing or a double thyng growing out. 1450 *M.S. St. John's Coll. Oxon* (No. 17 f. 123b) in *Maskell Mem. Rth.* III. 356 Lok the beginning of thi life care and sorwe: thi *forthflying, trauail . . . and distess. 1865 A. B. GROSART *Mem. H. Palmer* 45 A worn, wistful, sad *forthlook that is unspeakably touching. 1475 *Partenay* 3199 To thys *forth-progresse Geoffrey made redy. 1891 G. MEREORTH *One of our Cong.* i. viii. 147 The noble *forthroll of the notes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 254 His great effusyon or *forthshedyng of his blood. 1895 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* xi. xl. (1678) 121 The full *forthshining of the light came only with the Christ. 1873 D. FRASER *Synopt. Lect.* III. 2 The prophet, or *forth-speaker. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxix. 162 Which tydynges letteth him of his *forth speede in that journey. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Cor. Lordis.* (E. E. T. S.) 69 *Forth-streching of þe membes makys stalworth þe body.

3. Adjectives and participles: a. Pres. pples. and ppl. adjs. as *forth-beaming*, *flowing*, *giving*, *gleaming*, *issuing*, *standing*; also † *forth-verpand*, casting out. b. Pass. pples., as † *forth-fet*, † *sent*; also, † *forth-grown*, brought up; † *forth-strait*, stretched out (= Lat. *directe*).

1725 *Pope Odys.* xiii. 501 Nor longer in the heavy eye-balls shined The glance divine, *forth-beaming from some mind. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2440 Anon bys some was. 1606 *Forthe* fete And ladde ther he schude dede. 1866 R. S. CANOLISH *1st Ep. John* xxvii. 306 Is all clear and open free and *forthflowing between the two. 1883 *Life Mrs. Prentiss* ix. 200 She was peculiarly free and. . . *forthgiving. 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Eng. Mart.* i. Rolls like a furling banner, from the brows of the *forth-gleaming hills. 1400 *Test. Love* i. Chaucer's *Wks.* (1532) 331 b. The cytie of London. . . in which I was *forthe grown. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xx. 181 To the sage Greeks conuened in Themis' court. *Forth-issuing from the dome, the prince repaired. 1651 W. SCLATER *Key* (1628) To Reader, My desire was to haue *forth-sent them with greater company and better furniture. 1715-20 *Pope Iliad* xii. 93 As a Falcon. . . *Forth-springing

instant, darts her self from hence. 1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock* *Newell* xlvii. The pupils 'forthstanding haggardly. 1382 *Wyclif Ecclus.* xxxix. 29 The weies of it to the weies of them ben forth strat. 1330 *E. Psalter* xviii. 11 Me um gaf nou me 'forth werpand [Vulg. *projicientes*].

† **Forth, v. Obs.** Forms: 1 *forðian* (also *forðorian*; see *AFFORD*), 2-4 *forthen*, 3 *Orn*. *forthern*, 5 *forthe*. [OE. *forðian*, f. *FORTH adv.*; formally, it corresponds to *l. forþiære* to carry.]

1. *trans.* To accomplish, carry out; also, to manage to (do something). See *AFFORD* 1, 2, and 3. *O. E. Chron.* an. 675 (Laud MS.) Hwile man swa haueð behaten to faren to Rome, and he ne muge hit forðian. c1200 *ORMIN* 212 þu shallst ben dumb Till þatt it shall ben forþedd. c1225 *Juliana* 67 Forðe al þi feaders wil þes feondes of helle. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 570 Of more make þe auant, þan þe mowe forþen. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1774 Vnneth may þou forþe þine awen caithe cors to clethe, & to fede. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 45 Alle that I say I shalle forþe.

2. To put forward, offer.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Vnderstonde we . . his holie wordes, and forþe [proferamus] we him ure ribte bileue.

Forth(e, obs. f. FORD.

Fortham, -than; see *FORTHON*.

For that, conj. Also 7 for that that. [See *FOR prep.* 21 b.]

1. For the reason that, because. *arch.*

c1200 *ORMIN* 3826 þa wakemenn to frofrenn For þatt hi wisse we þatt 123 Off himn forðrædde wærenn. c1250 *Out & Night* 365 And seist for þat ich fleo bi nihte þat ich ne mai seo bi litte. c1400 *Lanfrank's Cirurg.* 14 In moiste bodies for þat þe smale lymes ben feble. 1598 *SHAKS.* *Merry W.* iii. iv. 82 For that I love your daughter. I must advance the colours of my love. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coverers & Sherifes* 1 The Statute of Westminster . . rehearseth, For that that people of small condition . . be . . chosen [etc.]. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 116 For that her mistress had corrected her, her stomach riseth against it. 1782 *Cowper Gilpin* 26 For that wine is dear, We will be furnish'd for our own. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 67 It is hard to trace folly, for that it is inconsequent, to its start.

¶ The mod. use of *for that* in reported speech (when both words are conjs.) is to be distinguished from the above.

1774 *GOLDEN. Grecian Hist.* II. 8 The courier conjured him . . that he should read them forthwith, for that they contained matter of great importance. 1821 *KEATS Lamia* 306 Bidding him raise His drooping head. . . For that she was a woman. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* (1889) II. xvii. 282 He had told them to go to their supper. . . for that nothing more would be done that day. 1873 *TRISTRAM MOABI* i. 6 That we were needlessly encumbering ourselves, for that . . rice might be procured . . in the villages.

† 2. For the purpose that; in order that. *Obs.*

c1200 *ORMIN* 1019 þatt wæcnst was hengged tær, For that it hidenn sholdde All [etc.]. 13. *Guy R.* (A.) 146 Al folk be dede him loue, For þat man schuld him schoue. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 7 For þat þair priers stul stand þoun Lyllyng to auall. 1574 *R. H. tr. Laurentius' Ghostes* (1596) 104, I thought good to repeat these things . . the rather for that the reader might see, that [etc.].

† **Forthbear, v. Obs.** [OE. *forðberan*, f. *FORTH adv.* + *beran* to BEAR.] *trans.* a. In OE.: To bring forth, produce. b. To bear forth, bring out. c. To promote, uphold.

c900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* i. vii. (1890) 34 þone scēlan Alabanum seo westmberende Bryton forðbered. c1305 *St. Edmund King* 85 in *E. E. F.* (1886) 89 þe wofm makde þu deol ymnoþ, þi þat heað forþbere. c1400 *tr. Secreta Secreta, Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 55 Ouer alle þinges it fallys to a kynge. . . to forthere religious men.

† **Forthbirth.** *Obs. rare* = *FORBIRTH* b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6122 (Gött.) He . . þe forth-birth [Cott. forthbir] slow bath [best] and man.

† **Forthbring, v. Obs.** [OE. *forðbringan*, f. *FORTH adv.* + *bringan* to BRING.] *trans.* = *bring forth* in various senses: a. To bear (offspring, fruit); to bring to pass. b. To bring forward; to bring out, utter. c. To bring up, rear.

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Ealle þa westmas þe corþe forþbringa. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 384 þe dri [he] cald erth þat laured kyng, and bad it gress and frut forþbring. *Ibid.* 10722 Of rote of iesse þar suld spring A wand þat suld a flur forthir þat 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 5866 Sons and doghtirs þat þair forþebrought. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 1 After my wille this is furth brought.

b. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vi. 45 Yfel man of yfelum gold-horde yfel forþbringh. c1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 570 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 86 He sat longe in þohte, & al laginge an englishe buse wordes forþbrocte. c1325 *Songe of Deo Gracias* 5 *Ibid.* 124, I seiþ a clerk a boke forþe bryngne. c1425 *Seven Sals.* (P.) 3116 The childre was forþe brought.

c. c1430 *Syr Genger* 879 From a childre she him forth brought. Hence **Forthbringing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; † *esp.* the carrying forth of a body for burial. Also **Forthbringer**, one who, or that which, brings forth or produces.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 296 Though the worldr seme fader and forthbringer and feder of bodies. 1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 78, I wylle yat eu'y prest seculer . . haue . . to be at my dirges and forthbrinynging noble. 1546 *Bale Eng. Volaries* i. (1548) 17, Saynt Keitgerme . . had . . a fayre mayde to his forthbrinyng. 1584 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1884) 98 After my forth bringinge, the rest of my goodes to be devided equally to my wif and Children. 1874 *Pusky Lent. Sermon* 12 The forerunner and forthbringer of the next weke's or next month's deadly sin. 1889 *Athenium* 7 Sept. 321/1 The success of the book depending so largely upon its artistic forthbrinyng.

† **Forthby, adv. Obs.** = *FORBY adv.* 1 b.

c1386 *CHAUCER Pardoner's T.* 340 (Harl. MS.) What cors

is [this] þat passeth her forþ by? 14. *LYDG. Temple Glas* 230 Forth-by as he dopace. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 84 b/1 Seuen deuylls . . which slew all them that passed forthby. c1489 = *Sonnes of Agmon* xxviii. 586 Thenne cam a pygrym forthby.

† **Forthcall, v. Obs. rare.** [f. *FORTH adv.* + *CALL v.*] *trans.* a. To provoke; = *L. provocare*. b. To call or summon forth.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii. 58 In þar graves at nithe þai forth-called him als. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* ii. xii. Forth-calling all with which boon earth is fraught.

† **Forthcast, v. Obs.** [f. *FORTH adv.* + *CAST v.*] *trans.* To cast forth.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlix. [l.] 17 þou . . forth-kest me saghes hind-ward þare. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvi. 12 Forth-kastend me now þai haf vnginen me. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Sete.* 120 When motion is shifted or begotten in the thing mov'd or forthcast.

Hence † **Forthcast ppl. a.** Also † **Forthcast sb.**, a thing cast forth, a projectile.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Sete.* 122 This comes not home to the business of forthcast things. *Ibid.* 129 Only herein the motion that nature gives, is unlike to that which we bequeath to forthcasts.

† **Forthclepe, v. Obs.** [OE. *forþclipian*, f. *FORTH adv.* + *clipian*, *CLEPE v.*] *trans.* To call forth, invite forward. Also, to incite, provoke.

c1200 *Orm.* v. 26 (Lye) Forþclipend us betwynan, fro-vocantes invocant. a 1375 *Cott. Hom.* 231 3cf he frend were me hine sceolde derewilce forþ clepien. 1382 *Wyclif Deut.* xxxii. 11 As an egile forthclepyng his byrddis to fle.

† **Forthcome, sb. Obs. rare.** [f. *FORTH adv.* + *OE. cyme*, *COME sb.*] a coming forth.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxxviii. 28 On ðara cilda forþcyme. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* c. v. [c.] 38 Fained es Egypt in forthcome of am.

Forthcome (fōrþkʊm), *v.* [f. *FORTH adv.* + *COME v.*] *intr.* To come forth. Now only as an occasional back-formation from the *ppl. a.*: To be forthcoming.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 122 (Gr.) Metod . . heht . . leoht forð-cuman. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 713 Man . . als a flour bright, First forth comes here til his light, And es one broken and passes away. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* ii. vii. This food forthcomes not. 1886 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 12/1 If funds be forthcoming (and . . funds will be forthcoming).

Hence **Forthcome ppl. a.**, that has come forth or been issued. Also **Forthcome mer.**

1812-14 *SIR R. WILSON in Sat. Rev.* XII. 384/1 Their quantity and quality astonish the Prussians, and gain the English many a gaze as forthcomingers from a country where [etc.]. 1827 *LAMB Lett. to B. Barton in Life & Lett.* vi. Wks. (1865) 50 A forthcoming or coming review of foreign books. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 497 The last forthcominger from Paternoster-row, or Albemarle-street. 1863 *MASSON in Reader* 7 Nov. 527/3 [Books] no longer forthcoming, but actually forthcoming within the last few days.

Forthcoming (fōrþkʊmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FORTH adv.* + *COMING vbl. sb.*]

1. A coming forth; *esp.* † appearance in court.

1533 *More Apol.* xxviii. Wks. 903/1 He woulde . . rather . . suffer them [his harmes] patiently, then to . . proue them with his forth coming againe. 1591 *Child Marriages* (1807) 149 Richard Wilson undertaketh for the forth-coming of Robert Kirks. 1640 *Order of Lords in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 127 The Lords ordered him to give 10000 l. Bail for his forth-coming. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 221 Take security of them for their forth-coming when called for. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 353 He had notice of their [i. e. the worms'] forth-coming by a sense of heat in the urinary canal. 1856 C. J. ANDERSON *Law Nami* 364 My other waggons . . had not yet arrived . . Whilst abiding their forthcoming, I busied myself in mapping.

2. *Sc. Law.* See quot. 1861 and cf. **FORTHCOMING** *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1754 *ESKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 36 In forthcominges, in poudings of the ground, & mails and duties. 1851 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scotl.* *Forthcoming*, is the action by which an arrestment is made available to the arrestor. 1886 *Act 49 Vict.* c. 23 § 3 Such winding up shall . . be equivalent to an arrestment in execution and decree of forthcoming.

Forthcoming (fōrþkʊmɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. *FORTH adv.* + *COMING ppl. a.*]

1. About to or likely to come forth; also *simply*, coming or approaching (in time); *esp.* ready to appear or be produced when required, at one's disposal or within one's reach, 'get-at-able'. Said both of persons and things. † *To keep* (a person) forthcoming: to keep in safe custody. † *To see* (a person) forthcoming: to make amenable to control.

1521-32 *BP. LONGLAND in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* iii. xcv. 248 That he be forth coming to his answer when your Grace shall commaund. 1565-73 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 219 To arreste the said Isabell . . and to kepe her forthcominge unto the morrow. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. vii. Memory layes up all the species which the senses have brought in and records them as a good register that they may be forth coming when they are called for. a 1635 *NAUGHTON Fragn. Reg.* (Arb.) 17 If you think to rule here, I will take a course to see you forth-coming. 1640-1 *Kirk-cudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 80 To . . find sufficient suretie that the sament shall be forth-cumand to the public. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iv. § 151 The Members should be forth coming assoon as a Legal Charge should be preferred against them. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Sete.* 170 His everlasting Essence . . must be forth-coming. 1795 *LD. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1862) III. 354, I am forthcoming any day except Monday next. 1829 *LIVTON Disowned* 3 When neither Canary, Palermo, nor Sherry are forthcoming. 1859

LANG W. and. India 270 He had forgotten all about the forthcoming execution. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 601/1 Possible but never forthcoming claimants.

b. *Sc. Law* in phrase to make forthcoming.

1609 *SKIRNE Reg. Maj.* 24 The ordinator . . is bound . . to finde and make forthcoming to him one bondman. 1693 *V. C. STAIR Instit.* iii. i. § 36. 374 This action for making Sums or Goods arrested forthcoming is ordinary.

2. Ready to make or meet advances. *rare.*

1835 *T. Moore Mem.* (1856) VII. 81 Nothing could be more frank or forthcoming than his manner. 1885 *L. MALLEY Col. Enderby's Wife* iii. vi. She was extremely gracious and forthcoming; but one might detect a certain watchfulness and hardness behind her genial manner.

Hence **Forthcomingness**.

1808 *BENTHAM Sc. Ref.* 21 Means of securing forthcomingness, on the part of persons and things, for legal purposes. 1818 *T. Moore Mem.* (1853) II. 133, I see no chance for my escape but in the forthcomingness of his uncle Sheddan.

† **Forthdeale, Obs.** = *FORDEAL*.

1542 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* 38 That is to saye: as good a forthdeale and auantage towards the ende of the werke, as if a good porcion of the same wer already fynished.

† **Forthdo, v. Obs.** [OE. *forþdōn*, f. *FORTH adv.* + *dōn to Do.*] *trans.* To put forth; to utter (words). c900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* v. ii. (1891) 388 Heht he his tungan forðdōn of his muðe. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3393 Salic non wurd muzen forð-don, Vten dāt god me lēi on.

† **Forthdraw, v. Obs.** [f. *FORTH adv.* + *DRAW v.*] *trans.* To draw forth.

a 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 347 þe fischer þan þe child forþ drouþ. 1340 *Ayenh.* 98 þet he on delyum of þe zeu dyadliche zennes . . and wōrdþare þe zeu uirtues.

† **Forth(e)n, adv. Obs.** Forms: 1 *furþum*, -on, -an, forþum, 2 *forþon*, -an, 3 *forþe(n)*, *Orn*. *forþenn*. [OE. *furþum*, f. *O. Tent. *furþ*, *forþ* (see *FORTH adv.*) with suffix of dat. pl.] Even.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 179 Nære næfre nænig toþas laphs mon on þissum miðþeardre ne furþum nænig on heofenum. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 29 Furdōn salomon on eallum hys wuldresnas [etc.]. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan . . on riche stede . . nalde he no, na forþon upon þa muclehe assa, aþe upon þa luttile sole. c1200 *ORMIN* 825 He nolde gilltenn Ne forþenn þurh an idell word. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Ne forðe gef man hæueð to dooe mid his nihte spuse [etc.]. c1205 *LAV.* 3012 Al þat is on liue nis nig swa dūre swa me is þin an lime forðe min aþene lif.

Forth(e)r, Forther-; see *FURTHER*.

† **Forthfare, sb. Obs.** [OE. **forþfaru* (Lye), f. *FORTH adv.* + *faru* *FARE sb.*] A going forth.

1. Decense, death.

c1205 *LAV.* 6009 Ymbe feole 3ere æfter Belines forðfare.

b. The passing-bell rung at a person's death. 1551 *Hooper Injunct.* xxxiii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 137 Item, that from henceforth there be no knells or forth-fares rung for the death of any man.

2. The going forth of a corpse; funeral.

1473 *Churchw. Acc. St. Edmund's, Salisbury* 17 (MS.) Item for the grete belle at his furthfare xijd. 1538 *W. of A. Hamon* (Somerset Ho.). The expenses and charges of my furthfare thirtiye Day & Anniversary.

† **Forthfare, v. Obs.** [OE. *forþfaran*, f. *FORTH adv.* + *faru* to go; see *FARE v.*]

1. *intr.* To go forth, go away, depart, journey.

c888 K. *ÆLFRED Beeth.* xxxiii. § 4 Swa ðette hi ærþer forþ farað 3e eftcuman. a 1200 *ROMAN DE 3000* 40 we . . bene we grene þer forðfareð lural folc. a 1300 *E. Psalter* xli. 1, I sal forth fare, ife I wil, Als a sparwe in to þe hill. 13. *K. Alis.* 6936 Sorwe and care. That day the letten forth fare.

2. To decense, die.

a 175 *O. Chron.* an. 571, On þam ilcan gear he forþfor. c1075 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Noe lefede . . niþon biðd gear and fifti, and he þa forðforde. c1205 *LAV.* 11458 Penne þu beost forð faren. c1220 *Cast. Love* 218 Atte laste he moste dyen and forþfare. c1250 *Will. Paternie* 526 þe purpur was forþfare faire to crist.

Hence **Forthfaring** *ppl. a.* (also *absol.*). *arch.*

a 1225 *Anor. R.* 210 Peos seoue bestes . . iðe wildernes . . þet alle be uorðfaringe uorðed to uorðone. 1876 *SUN-BURNE Eracht.* 1323 A terror to forthfaring ships by night.

† **Forthfather, Obs.** [OE. *forþfæderas*, f. *FORTH adv.* + *FATHER.*] *pl.* = *FOREFATHERS*.

c1000 *ÆLFRED De vet. Test.* in *Grein Ags. Prosa* 1, 4 Abrahames forðfæderas. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Pine forðfæderes beoð forfaren reowliche. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 94 3ef þeo weren todræget . . þæt hire forð-fæderes hefden ifostret.

† **Forthfall, v. Obs.** [f. *FORTH adv.* + *FALL v.*] *trans.* To fulfil; also, to discharge (a legacy).

c1400 *Apol. Coll.* 3 As feip is forþfallid of þe herkis, so is also desir. c1420 *Chronic. Vilod.* 425 þus was forþfulde þe prophete of þe sweuene. 1550 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 69, I geue my executrix . . the resydew of my goods [as etc.], payd, and legacies fulfilled, to dispose further as [etc.].

† **Forthfore, Obs.** [OE. *forþfōr*, f. *FORTH adv.* + *fōr* a going; see *FORE sb.*] A going forth.

a. OE. only: Decense, death; = *FORTEFARE sb.* 1.

b. Used as rendering of *Lat. transitus*, given by Jerome as the literal meaning of *pascua* (passover). c900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* iii. xix. (1891) 210 Forðon him wāð forðfor toeward were & ungewis seo tid þære ilcan forðfore. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3158 Ðat niþ sal ben fest pasche, forð for, on engle tunges, it be.

† **Forthgang, sb. Obs.** [OE. *forþgang*, f. *FORTH adv.* + *gang* a going.] A going forth or out; progress, advance.

c900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* v. xxii. (1891) 476 Þres cyminges rice forweard 3e forðgong . . monneþum . . styrennessum wifer wearðra ðinga . . gemende syndon. a 1225 *Anor. R.* 318 Ich was þe beginnunge hwi swuch þing heðe uorðgong.

Ibid. 374. I uorðong of gode lue; and iðe last ende. *a1300 E. E. Psalter* cxliiii. 14 Noght es falling of stane walle swa, Ne forþ-gang, ne cris, in waies of þa.

† **Forthgang**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forþgangan*, *f. FORTH* *adv.* + *gangan* to go.] *intr.* To go forth. *a1000 Byrthnoth* 3 (Gr.) Het þa hyssa hwæne. . . forþ-gangan. *a1300 Cursor M.* 5998 (Gott.) Pharaon . . . þe folk ne wild he late forþgang.

† **Forthgo**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forþgin*, *f. FORTH* *adv.* + *gan* to go.]

1. *intr.* To go forth: see **FORTH** *adv.* 5 and 6. Occas. with cognate object. Of day, night, etc.: To pass, pass away.

O. E. Chron. an. 1075. Raulf. . . wolde forðgan mid his folce. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 91 Swa þæt ic leiden þa untrummen men bi here stret þæt petrus forð-gode. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 De niht is forð-gon and ða neihlebed. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 2819 Is forð-gode ða ðridde ðæ. *a1300 E. E. Psalter* lxxviii. 42 Bi-reved him alle forþ-gang and þæt. *1382 Wyclif Gen.* xlv. 4 And now the forþ-gode ieden oute and forth-jeden a litill. *Judith* xvi. 7 Forsothe she was in feste-days forth-goende [Vulg. *procedens*] with gret glorie. *c1425 Seven Sages* (P.) 761 Thay . . . dyde ham bothe forth-gode. *c1440 Prompt. Parv.* 173a Forthegone, *profectus*. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xviii. xix. 6 Whereat amazd he staid, and well prepard For his defence, heedfull. forthwent.

b. *fig. esp.* To advance in age (also, in power or dignity). Of a treaty: To be carried into effect. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 834 Sum was wið mihte so forð-gon, ðat badden he under hem mani on. *a1300 Cursor M.* 10757 Is was summel forthgan in lijf. *c1330 R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 185 Philip vnderstode. R. wild not consent, þat ilk conant forth-jode, þæt þe Soudan sent.

2. To come forth as from a source, proceed. *c1000 Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 35 þa ðing þe of ðam men forð-gað, þa hine besmitað. *a1325 Prose Psalter* Athanasian Creed 22 Nouti founred, nout biȝeten, bot forþgoand. *c1340 Cursor M.* 10240 (Fairf.) Ioachim here shall none Offring of thy hond forþ-gone. *c1400 Apol. Coll.* 10 þe maker of manykyn takyng a sould body of þe virgin. . . forþgoing man wiþ out seed may gif vs His Godhed.

Forthgoing (fōrthgōwīn), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FORTH** *adv.* + **GOING** *vbl. sb.*] A going forth.

1382 Wyclif Ps. Prolog. 737 The forth going of profitende men. *c1440 Hylton Scala Perfe.* (W. de W.) 1491 II. xxxi. A litill of the forthgoing fro that reformyng to the bygher reformyng. *1587 GOLDING De Mornay* v. 56 A certeyne course, forwardness, or forthgoing of the wit towards the thing that is loved. *1833 CHALMERS Const. Man.* (1835) I. 1. 72 To the fiat and forthgoing of whose will it owes its existence. *1852 ROCK Eccl. of Fathers* III. 1. 100 His hopes that God's angels would come for his soul at his forthgoing. *1870 W. ARNOT Life of Hamilton* iv. 180 With a great forthgoing towards the common people.

Forthgoing (fōrthgōwīn), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. **FORTH** *adv.* + **GOING** *ppl. a.*] That goes forth; *esp.* disposed to make advances; enthusiastic; gracious. Cf. **FORTHCOMING** *ppl. a.* 2.

1851 J. HAMILTON Royal Preacher xxi. (1854) 258 The great desires of his forthgoing patriotism and piety. *1876 Mrs. WHITNEY Signs & Ins.* xxxii. 307 But to him she may have been forthgoing.

Forthingdole: see **FARTHINGDEAL**.

† **Forthink**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see **THINK**. Also 4-6 *forethink*. [repr. two distinct words: a. OE. *forþencan* (f. **FOR**-*pref.* + *þencan* to THINK) = OHG. *fordenchen* (Ger. *verdenken*). b. f. **FOR**-*pref.* + OE. *þyncan* to seem. Cf. MHG. *verdunken* and ON. *forþþykja* to displease.]

I. Senses from OE. *þyncan*.

1. *trans.* To displease, cause regret to.

a1225 Juliana 16 Ne ich ne sch him neuer þæt me sare forþþenched. *c1325 Mel. Hom.* (Small) xvi. To king William bodword was brot Of this bithing, that him for thocht. *c1374 CHAUCER Troilus* II. 1365 (1414). I nas, no never to be . . . thence, Ayens a thing that myght the forþbenke. *c1390 Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 646 If. it had you forthought, Ye might [etc.]. *c1530 Adam Bell* 548 in Hazl. F. P. P. II. 161. I have y-graunted them graces, And that forthynketh me. *1535 STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1838) I. 200 Full sair forþthinks me. The gret iryng. . . Done to my sister.

2. *impers.* and *quasi-impers.* (It) *forthinks* (me, him, etc.): I, etc., feel regret, repent, or am sorry. Const. of *for*, or that, with dependent clause.

a1300 Cursor M. 2732 If soo ic hit bir-forthoght. *1330 E. E. Allit.* P. B. 285 Me forthynkef ful much þæt euer I mon made. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxl. 92 Sore hit me forþynkef Of þe dede þæt ilk haue don. *c1420 Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xviii. For his dedus him sore forþthoght. *1548 UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* xxiv. 46 The Lorde hath sworne and it shall not forthynke hym. *1578-1600 Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 166 Bancaist is faith now eueri quhair And sair forthinkes me. *1588 A. KING tr. Canisius Catech.* Confession 12 It forthinkes me sore that I have sinned.

II. Senses from OE. *þencan*.

3. a. *trans.* To despise or neglect. OE. only.

b. *intr.* To be reluctant. *c1000 Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xlviii. Argat. He lærde þæt þa ðearfan by ne forðthont. *a1300 Cursor M.* 16427 Pilate forthoght þam. . . to wath.

4. *trans.* To think upon with pain; to regret, repent of, he sorry for; rarely passive.

1a1250 Ags. Poem clxxvi. in Hickeys *Thes.* (1705) I. 224 Se þæt mat and nele ðeder come. Sore hit sel uordenche. *1330 E. E. Allit.* P. B. 557 þe souerayn in sete so sore forþþat þæt euer he man vpon molde merked to lyoch. *c1375 St. Er. Salm.* Johannes 445 He . . . þane sa fore-thocht his mysded þæt he gret sare. *c1425 WYNTOUN Cron.* v. xii. 120 With Revyn of Hart forþthynkef youre syn. *c1430 How Wise Man taught Son* 32 in *Babes Bk.* (1833) 49 You myzte seie a word to-day þæt .vij. þeer after may be forþþoyt.

1470-85 Malory Arthur xvii. xv. Yf thou entre thou shalt forthynke hit. *1548 W. PATTEN Exp. Scoll.* Pref. in Arb. Garner III. 88 They forthink that inroad. *a1539 SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scotl.* II. (1677) 37 Suddenly forthynking what he had done, he [etc.]. *1704 Min. of Torryburn Sess.* in *Ess. on Witchcraft* (1820) 131 She would make Jean Rhet forthink what she had done.

5. *refl.* To change the direction of one's thoughts; to experience a change of mind or purpose; to repent, be sorry. Const. of *that*, or *to* with *thif*.

a1300 Cursor M. 24786 O his tiband he him for-thoght. *c1550 CHEKE Matt.* xxvii. 3 Joudas. . . seing yf he was condemned, did forthink himself. *1553 T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 40 Nor yet you shall forthynke your self, that you have obeyed. . . myne aduise. *1589 WARNER Alb. Eng., Æneides* 156 Wel may I fore think mee so to haue done. *1599 Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Ecol. Biog.* (1833) II. 98 The whole council began to forthink them of their forwardness.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Const. of.

c1380 Wyclif Clem. Ser. Wks. I. 279 þe fende shal. ever forþynke. *c1410 LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xxii. 48 (Gibbs MS.). I. come to þowe. forthynkyng inwardly of þat I have offendet. *1509 BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 132 He . . . then forthynketh, but late is his complaint. *1535 STEWART Cron. Scotl.* II. 468 He forthocht full soif Of the grit wrang. *1562 J. HAYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 118 Better foresee, than forthink. *1578 WHETSTONE Promos & Cass.* II. v. Forthynke of thy forepassed faults.

6. Occasional uses: a. *trans.* To change one's mind about; to renounce. b. *intr.* To think or plan something wrong; to conspire.

1483 Festival (W. de W.) 1515 73 b. By temptacyon of the fende they forthoght all theyr purpose. *1494 Coll. Hist. Staff.* XII. (1891) 234 Sir Humfrey Stanley, with xx persons, forthoght ayent your pease and lawis.

Forthink: see **FORETHINK**.

† **Forthinking**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* The action of the vb. **FORTHINK**; also, repentance.

a1225 Ancr. R. 110 þæt ofþynching [v. forþynching] þæt he helfe wiðinnen him. *1340 Ayenb.* 20 þæt þou nere naȝt digneliche y-dyt be sscrife and by vorþenching. *a1400 Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 8 Sohefast forþynkyng þæt we hafe of ousre syne. *1555 W. WATREMAN Fardle Facious* II. xlii. 289 Let him sorowe, not with a lighte forthynching. *1587 GOLDING De Mornay* xvii. 269 The . . . Cerimonies of all Nations, doe witness vnto vs a certeyne forthynking and remorse of sinne against God.

† **Forthirst**, *pa. pple.* [f. 3 *Orm.* *forþrirst*. [f. **FOR**-*pref.* + *thirst*, *pa. pple.* of **THIRST** v.] Overpowered with thirst.

c1200 ORMIN 8635 He. . . seȝide þatt he wass forþrirst. *c1440 Prompt. Parv.* 173a Forthyrst, *sitibundus, siccus*.

† **Forthlead**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forþlēdan*, *f. FORTH* *adv.* + *lēdan* to **LEAD**.] *trans.* a. To lead forth.

b. To put forth (horns, etc.); = Lat. *producere*. *a1000 Salan* (Gr.) 566 Fredrithin here forðlede to ðam halga þæt. *c1200 E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 32 [lxix. 31] Kalf forðleaded [Vulg. *producentem*] hornes and kleeis his. *c1425 Seven Sages* (P.) 2443 There was many a wepyng heye. As the childre was forth ladde.

† **Forthly**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 *forthlich*, 4 *forthely*. [f. **FORTH** *adv.* + *ly* I.] Healthy, likely to live; also, full of energy.

c1230 Hall Mss. 35 3if hit wel iborn is & þuncheð wel forðlich, fearlef of his lure is anan wið him iboren. *c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 160 Felawes were þei alle, as forthly as he.

† **Forthmost**, *a. and adv. Obs.* [f. **FORTH** *adv.* + **MOST**.] = **FOREMOST**.

c150 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. xx. 27 Seðe wælle betuili ihu forðmost wossa sie luer ðea. *c1425 Engl. Cong. Irrel.* (1896) 16 Robert was. euer with the forthmost in enery fight. *1450 Mirour Saluacion* 22 The certeyn gysses es this That of the new law forthmost a sothe reherced is.

† **Forthnim**, *v. Obs.* [f. **FORTH** *adv.* + **NIM** v.]

1. *trans.* To consume. Cf. **FORMIN**.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 95 þes feres [fures] icunde is þæt hit forðnimed swa hwet him neh bið.

2. *intr.* To go forth, go away, proceed.

c1250 Gen. & Ex. 3351 Forð nam ðis folc, so god tyste him, to be desert of rafaðim. *Ibid.* 3640 Twelf moned forð ben alle cumen, Or he fo synay ben forð numen.

† **Forth on**, *forthon*, *adv. Obs.* For forms see **FORTH**. [f. **FORTH** *adv.* + **ON** *adv.*]

1. Of space: Forwards; = **FORTH** I. In quot. with ellipsis of *go*. Also, onwards, straight on, without deviation; = **FORTH** 2.

1529 MORE Dyaloge II. Wks. 183f Let us forth on a litle further. *1607 SHAKS. Timon* I. 1. 49 My free drift . . . Flies an Eagle light, bold, and forth on.

2. Of time: Onwards; = **FORTH** 3.

1474 CAXTON Chesse II. He. . . shold be his frend fro than forthon. *c1500 Melusine* lix. (1893) 361 Thy fortres fro this day fourthon shalbe quyte of any trybute. *1873 GOLDING De Mornay* xxxi. 505 From the beginning forthon, Moyses and the Prophets gaue it you.

b. Straightway, at once, forthwith.

a1000 Martynol. (E. T. S.) 154 þa þæt Valerianus se refa hi forðon acwellan. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 316a Ilc firme biȝeten. . . was stouren on morwen and dead forðon.

† **Forþon**, *conj. Obs.* Also 1 *forþam*, -þan, 2-4 *forþan*, 7 *forþen*. [In OE. two words: *Forþ* *prep.* + *þon* *instr.*, þam *dat.* of **THE**. The *dat.* and *instr.* forms coalesced in ME.]

1. For this reason, therefore. In ME. sometimes repeated, *forþon . . . forþon* for this reason . . . that'. *1300 tr. Bede's Hist.* II. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 193 He forðon callið . . . þæt he wisse worulde aldornomun wæs leof. *c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 25 Forþam [c160 Hutton Forþan] ic seȝe eow þæt [etc.]. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 95 Forðon was þe

halia gast on culfen onlicnesse bufan criste, forðon be wes [etc.]. *c1205 LAV.* 989 For þon [c1275 for þan] 3if hit eow bi-loüed. . . fare we from bisse londe. *c1320 Act. Loez* 107a He. scholde neuer die for þon. *c1394 P. Pl. Crede* 27 By a fraynyng forþan failleþ þer manye. *1447 BOKENHAM Seyntis* (Roxb.) 43 Not forþan I wyl not blynye. *1674 RAY N. C. Words* 19 Forþen and Forþly, therefore.

2. For the reason that, because.

Beowulf (Gr.) 150 Forþam weað [sorgearweald] ylda bearnum undyrne cuð. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hit is riht þæt me hem spillre, forþan betere hit is [etc.]. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 1996 Putifar. . . boȝte ioseph al forðan He wulde don is lechur. hed wið ioseph.

So **Forþon** the, later **forþon** that = 2.

c1893 K. ALFRED ORS. I. i. (1833) 24 Forðon þeio sunne þær gæð near on set þonne on oðrum lande þær [etc.]. *c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 24 Forþam [c160 Hutton forþan] þe hys was strang wind. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 53 For þon þæt he scolde swote smelle. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Leomene fader we clepeð ure drihten for þan þe he synne atend. *c1250 Owl & Night.* 780 And for þan þæt hi not wyl Ne ma his strengthe bið ischilde. *1340 Ayenb.* 184 Vor þan þæt roboam. . . uorlet þane red of þe yalden guode men. . . he uor-leas þæt grateste del of his kingdom.

Forthought: see **FORETHOUGHT**.

† **Forthpass**, *v. Obs.* [f. **FORTH** *adv.* + **PASS** v.] *intr.* To pass forth, go, proceed.

1382 Wyclif Gen. xxviii. 2 But go, and forthpasse into Mesopotamy. . . to the hows of Batuel. *1435 Minst. Fire of Love* I. viii. (1896) 16 þe holi goste of þe fadyr & þe sone forthpassyng. *c1440 Hylton Scala Perfe.* (W. de W.) 1494 I. lxxxvii. By cause of synne he forthpassið [1533 passeth farre] luying in this worlde in this ymage of synne.

† **Forthputter**, *Obs. rare* ⁻¹. [f. **FORTH** *adv.* + **PUTTER**.] One who puts forth; a braggart.

a1610 HEALEY Theophrastus xxiii. (1636) 79 A venter or forthputter is he, that boasts upon the Exchange that he hath store of banke-mony.

Forthputting (fōrþputtīn), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FORTH** *adv.* + **PUTTING** *vbl. sb.*]

1. The action of putting forth.

1640 Br. REYNOLDS Passions (1658) 1009 The effects of Hope. . . arising out of want, contention, and forth-putting of the mind. *1833 CHALMERS Const. Man.* (1835) II. 11. 1. 103 An obvious. forth-putting of skill. *1875 McLAREN Serm.* Ser. II. ii. 24 A continuous forth-putting of power.

2. *U.S.* Obtrusive behaviour.

1861 LOWELL Biglow P. Poems 1890 II. 216 To secure myself against any imputation of unseemly forthputting.

Forthputting (fōrþputtīn), *ppl. a.* [f. **FORTH** *adv.* + **PUTTING**, *ppr. pple.* of **PUT** v.] That puts forth; *esp.* that puts oneself forward; forward, obtrusive, presumptuous. (Now chiefly *U.S.*)

c1570 Pride & Lovel. (1841) 33 For soft, and no whit forthputting was be. *1647 TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xviii. 21 Peter is still the same, ever too forwardly and forthputting. *1854 HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 312, I should wrong her if I left the impression of her being forthputting and obtrusive. *1883 HOWELLS Register* I. Do you think it was forthputting at all, to ask him?

† **Forthrast**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forðræstan*, *f. FOR*-*pref.* + *bræstan* to crush.] *trans.* To crush, shatter.

c125 Vesp. Ps. ix. 36 [x. 15] Forðrast earm ðes synfullan. *a1200 E. E. Psalter* xlviii. 7 In strange gaste schippes of Thars-forthrist saltou. *1320 Visions St. Paul* 34 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 224 Synful soules, and al for-brast. *1330 E. E. Allit.* P. B. 249 Bot in þe byrd [act of God's vengeance] watz for-brast al þæt byrce schuld.

Forthren, *obs. f. FORTHER* v.

Forthright (fōrþrīht, fōwþrīht), rarely with *advb.* gen. -s **forthrights**, *advb.* a. and sb. *arch.* [f. **FORTH** *adv.* + **RIGHT** a. and *adv.*, in OE. *rīht*, *rīhte*: cf. **DOWNRIGHT**.] *A. adv.*

1. Directly forward, in or towards the front, straight before one.

a1000 Ags. Gloss. in Haupt's *Zeitschr.* IX. 466 *Indacina-bilitet*, forðrīhte. *c1205 LAV.* 1523 Brutus. iwendre forðrīhtes to þon ilke weie þer him waydes was. *1a1266 CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 295 She mighte loken in no visage Of man or woman forth-right pleyng. *1308 TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. v. ii. (1495) 104 That heryth not only fourer ryght but all aboute. *1580 SIDNEY Arcadia* II. 115 He euer going so just with the horse, either forth-right or turning. *1697 DRYDEN Æneid* xii. 1076 Now forthright and now in Orbits wheel'd. *1818 KEATS Endym.* II. 331 Until impatient in embarrassment He forthright pass'd. *1879 G. MEREDITH Egoist* III. viii. 153 Reach the good man your hand, my girl: forth-right from the shoulder, like a brave boxer.

b. Straight out, horizontally. *Obs.*

1640 PARKINSON Theat. Bot. 356 The fruits . . . standing some forthright, and some upright.

2. Straightway, immediately, at once.

c1200 ORMIN 2481 He. . . wolde forþrīht hire himm fra All stillelike shadenn. *a1225 St. Mark.* 15 Ant tenne some agulted eawith [sc. ha moten] gan anan forðrīht þæt ha [etc.]. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 35 Whose dore forthright To him did open as it bad been taught. *1609 C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* (1634) 131 You may see some slain forthright with the thrust of the Spear. *1699 TORRIANO, A ribbo*, forthright, as it were carelessly. *1882 SWINBURNE Tristram of Lyonesse* 49 Forthright upon his steed [he] Leapt.

B. *adv.*

1. Proceeding in a straight course, directly in front of one, straight forward.

c1000 ALFRED Gloss. in Wr. Wölcker 222/30 *Directante*, forðrīhte. *1308 TREvisa R. Barth.* De P. R. ix. i. (1495) 345 forðrīhte. *1398 St. Mark.* 15 Ant tenne some agulted eawith [sc. ha moten] gan anan forðrīht þæt ha [etc.]. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* II. vii. 35 Whose dore forthright To him did open as it bad been taught. *1609 C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* (1634) 131 You may see some slain forthright with the thrust of the Spear. *1699 TORRIANO, A ribbo*, forthright, as it were carelessly. *1882 SWINBURNE Tristram of Lyonesse* 49 Forthright upon his steed [he] Leapt.

thy forthright vision thus distracted? 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 145 A bealong, forth-right tide.

2. *fig.* Going straight to the point, straightforward, unswerving, outspoken; also, unhesitating, dextrous.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Women*, II. *Andrea del Sarto* 5 This low-pulsed forthright craftsman's hand of mine. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Portu. Rev.* July 22 In clear forthright manner of procedure... it resembles the work of Chaucer. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 261 The home-thrust of a forthright word. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 422 The practical, forthright, non-argumentative turn of his mind.

C. *sb.* A straight course or path; *lit.* and *fig.* (Chiefly after Shakspeare).

1605 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 158 If you give way Or hedge aside from the direct forth right. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 3 Here's a maze trod indeede Through fourth rights, and Meanders. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Clive* 12 Thought... Notes this forthright, that meander. 1884 B. BARRY in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 409 Materialism with its maze of 'forthrights and meanders' is utterly at fault. 1887 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) VI. 186 He has not allowed himself to be lured from the direct forthright by any [etc.].

Hence **Forthrightness**, the quality of being forthright; straightforwardness.

1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 123 Dante's concise forthrightness of phrase. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 225 He... carried into his arguments that intensity and forthrightness which awaken dormant opposition.

† **Forthring**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [*FOR-* *pref.* 1 + *THRING* *v.* to press. The OE. *forþringan* (*FOR-* *pref.* 2?) occurs once, app. in the sense 'to urge forward'] *trans.* To press heavily upon, oppress.

Beowulf (Gr.) 1084 þæt he ne mehte... þa wea-lafe wige forþringan þeodnes þegne. c. 1200 ORMIN 6169 Himm þatt i cwarternne lîþ Forþbundenn & forþringenn.

Forthrow: see *FOR-* *pref.* 1.

† **Forthset**, *v.* *Obs.* [*FORTH* *adv.* + *SET* *v.*] *trans.* To set forth; to present to view, display.

c. 1565 LINGESAY (Pittscoatie) *Chron. Scot.* (1788) I. 1 They, that are most forthy in the ingrying and forthsetting themselves. 1585 JAS. I. *Lat. Poet.* (Arb.) 37, I had farr rather Babbell tower forthset, Then [etc.].

Hence **Forthsetting** *vb.* *sb.*

1528 J. HACKET to Wolsey (MS. *Cott. Galba* B. ix. 181) Yt myght be a forthsetting of Frenchmen to make ther braggies. c. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 344 Being conveyed... in the name of Jesus Christ, for forthsetting of his glorie. c. 1847 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* I. 76 Let me not enter on the vain attempt to enhance the impression of this celebrated story by any forthsetting of mine. 1863 A. B. GOSNART *Small Sinus* Pref. (ed. 21) to It has seemed therefore to me advisable to... select less obvious forth-setting of the same great Truths.

† **Forthshow**, *v.* *Obs.* [*FORTH* *adv.* + *SHOW* *v.*] *trans.* To show forth, declare, exhibit. c. 1300 *E. Psalter* cxlv. [cxlv.] 4 Strende and strende... sal... bi might forth-schewe. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 54 þei durst i not forth schewe. 1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Scot. Misc.* 127 Quhat and he be byld quhill suld furthschaw the way to uthers. 1556 LAUDEN *Tractate* 503 Now haue i breuelie heir furthschawin... How that ye suld [etc.].

† **Forthsithe**, *Obs.* [*FORTH* *adv.* + *SITH* *journey*]. Departure, decease; hence, death-bed. O. E. *Chron.* an. 992, After Oswaldes... forðsith. c. 1240 *Urgisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ich þe bidde þæt u kume to mine uorðsith.

† **Forthtee**, *v.* *Obs.* [*FORÞTEON*, *f.* *FORTH* *adv.* + *TEON*: see *TEE* *v.*] *trans.* a. To manifest outwardly. b. To bring forward, adduce, quote. c. To draw (a person) on, seduce, beguile. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 þe deul teið forð geres hwile after fox... hwile after oðre, and on ech of his deden is iefned to þe deore wæs geres he forðteod. *Ibid.* 149 þa fewe word þe ich nu forð-tegh he speoð of [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1209 Man mid is gele, egeged us and fondeð and forþ-tep to idele þonke.

Forthtell (*forþtēll*), *v.* rare. [*FORTH* *adv.* + *TELL* *v.*] *trans.* To tell forth, publish abroad. 1549-62 STERNHOLM & H. *Ps.* cxlviii. 14 His Saints shall all forthtell His praise and worthinesse. 1561 KETHIC *Ps.* c. 2 Hym serue with feare, his praise forth tell. 1889 T. VINCIG *Chalice of Carden* xv. 108 'Imprinted', as its title page foreshadowed, in the last year of Elizabeth.

† **Forthward**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* *forðward*, *forthward*. [*See FORTH* *adv.*] = *FORWARD* *sb.* 1 c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13959 (Fairf.) þe lewes wiþ baire fals forðward... þai soȝt thes to þe dede. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* xi. 487 For this manheid this forthward to me fest. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. iii. 254 As plesit him his forðward to fulfill.

Forthward, with *adv.* gen. - *forthwards*, *adv.* and *a.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: see *FORTH* and -*WARD*. [*OE.* *forþward* (= *OS.* *forþward*, *forðward*), *f.* *FORTH* *adv.* + -*WARD*.] *A.* *adv.*

1. Of place: Towards a place or part in front or before, onward, forward. To be forthward: to be on one's way. To set forthward: to help on.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 And tech me hu ic scal swimmen forðward. c. 1205 *LAV.* 5370 Feowur daies fole foid ward (c. 1275 forðwardes) heo wenden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1721) 245 Po þys oit al 3are was, vorðward vaste hi drowe. c. 1400 *Lainfranc's Cirurg.* 315 Drawe be þoon forðward. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyfðanode* i. xciii. (1869) 51 Me thinketh riht longe þat I ne were forðward and set in þe wey. c. 1450 *St. Chutbert* (Surtees) 6097 He went forðward with þe wayne. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 301 Also to the peir, if i go forðwardes, xls. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 659 Forðward I fuir. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 39 Besydis yst we set furthward, be all means possible y

proffitt of our nyghbour. *Ibid.* 205 b, Gif thou preiss forðward. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 35 That unity and concord in opinions... may increase and goe forðward. 1768 ROSS *Helensburgh* 8 'Twas twa hillocks the poor lambe lies, An' ay fell forth, as it shoopes to rise.

b. Prominently, in public. 1504 ATKYNSON *tr. De Institutione* III. lix, He wyll also apere forthward, and haue the syghte and experyens of many thynges by his outwarde senses.

2. Of time: a. (*OE.* only.) Continually, prospectively. b. For the future onwards. Also, *ay*, (*from*) hence, now, then forthward; from that or this day or time forthward.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxi. 79 (Gr.) þæt min gehernes hehtful weorðe... forðward to þe! c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxi. (Z.) 125 Dis gemet [the imperative mood] sprecð forðward. c. 1200 ORMIN 5226 þatt iu þatt twiðale gast) beo nu forðward inn me. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14905 (Fairf.) Of his passion þat is sa harde þat 3e sal here now forðward. c. 1380 *Sir Feruun.* 2605 If y þys day forðward spare Sarasyn ouþer torke, for eueret mot y þan for-fare. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* l. 225 (Harl. MS.) & þere for, fadir, dothe to me for hennys forðward as þe likithe. c. 1450 *St. Chutbert* (Surtees) 6930 þare he ordyned þe bischop se Ay forðward forto be. c. 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 147 Wich wages shall than forðward cesse. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 From that time forthward.

B. *adj.* = *FORWARD* *a.*

c. 1490 *HENRY WALLACE* III. 46 Growand in curage; Forthward, rycht fayr. *Ibid.* x. 78 So weill beseyn, so forthward, stern, and stult. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 560 Don Quixote went... on his forthward way.

Hence **Forthwardly** *adv.*

c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* x. 653 So forthwardlye þai pressyt in the thrang. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxxxvii. 189 Richarde... toke vpon hym the rule of his owne signory, and grewe & increased forthwardly.

† **Forthwax**, *v.* *Obs.* [*OE.* *forðweaxan*, *f.* *FORTH* *adv.* + *wexan* to *WAX*.] *intr.* To grow forth, grow to excess, increase.

a. 900 WERFRITH *Greg. Dial.* II. xxvii. (Bosw.-T.) Forþwox his fonsdescepe. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1211 Wintres forð wexen on ysnaec.

† **Forthwise**, *v.* *Obs.* [*OE.* *forþwisan*, *f.* *FORTH* *adv.* + *wisan* to show, guide.] *trans.* To guide forth, direct; hence, to bring up (a child).

Beowulf (Gr.) 1795 Him seleþegn... forð wisaðe. c. 1375 SHORHAM 68 The fader and moder That hyne fleschliche forthwyseth.

Forthwith (*forþwip*, -*wið*), *adv.*

[*For forth* with (*prep.*) = earlier *forth* mid, along with, see *FORTH* *adv.* 2 c. The *adv.* *forthwith* originates from this phrase, the *prep.* being used *absol.* or with ellipsis of its regimen.]

Immediately, at once, without delay or interval.

1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Lady 3 Other before the letter or after or else fourth the wyth together. 1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 384 II. 4 The war is a certeyn person forth wyth after the journey at Wakefield. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 Yt... messe of requiem may begynne forthwith when yt is doo. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 17 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 17 That the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers, doe forthwith certifie [etc.]. 1712 *HEARNES Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 424 It shall be done forthwith. 1814 *CARY Dante*, *Par.* viii. 50 Forthwith it grew In size and splendour. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* s. v. When a defendant is ordered to plead forthwith, he must plead within twenty-four hours. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* iv. (1880) 53 The King determined that they should forthwith be reconverted to Roman Catholicism.

¶ Used for *FORWITH* *adv.* and *prep.* (which is a variant reading in all the passages).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10752 Among þir men es forthwit tald, He come al forto þer his wand. *Ibid.* 11423 Þe stern went forth-wit þat þam ledd. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 11001 (Trin.) In septembre moneth þe feure & twenty nyȝt was... Forþwip þe annunciation.

† **Forthwithal**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* *FORTH* *adv.* + *WITH* *prep.* + *ALL*. See *FORTH* *adv.* 2 d.] = *prec.* c. 1200 ORMIN 1336 Let it cornen forþwithþ al Vt innill wilde weste. 1390 *GOVER CON.* III. 262 And forthwithal... A naked swerd. She toke, and through hir hert it thong. c. 1500 *Assembl. Ladies* cv. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 261 Than ech of vs toke other by the sleue And forth withal, as we schulde take our leue. 1548 in *Styrie Ecl. Mem.* II. App. D. 27 Yf thou take hym that is not trew unto hys prynce, punysh him forthwithal.

Forthy (*forþi*), *a.* *Sc.* and *dial.* [*f.* *FORTH* *adv.* + -*y* 1] Disposed to put oneself forth or forward; forward, outspoken, unrestrained.

c. 1505 [*see FORTHSET* *v.*] 1846 *Spec. Cornish Prov. Dial.* 55 A yungster comed out very forthy. 'Here come I, St. George'. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Forthy*, officious; forward. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Forthy*, industrious, well doing, free, kindly spoken.

† **Forthy**, *conj.* *Obs.* Also 1 *forði*, 2-5 *forthi*, 3 *south*, *forði*, 3-4 *forthe*. [*OE.* *forðt*, *forðy*, *f.* *FOR* *prep.* + *ðy*, instr. of *THE*. Cf. *FORTHON*.] For this reason, therefore.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John vii. 22 Forðy Moyses eow sealde ymbyndenyss. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Forðon a þis worlð wiðð onȝein us... for þi we sungei on-ȝein drihtenes welle. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 For þi sel meiden forget ti folc. c. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 60 Forthe the sulve mose Hire thonkes wolde the to-tose. 1330... E. E. *Allit.* P. A. 234 My forþy forþy watz muk þe more. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* B. Prool. 187 Forþi I conselle alle þe come to lat þe catte worthe. c. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 45 The morning myld, my myrth was maire forthy. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hom.* I. xxii. For thy I knew the signe was Acteon. 1590 *LODGE Euphues Gold.* Leg. in Halli. *Shake.* VI. 22 Forthy, Montanus, follow mine arreede. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. n. xxviii. Forthy let first an inward center bid Be put.

b. *Not-for-thy*: nevertheless. What for-ty: what of that?

1375 *BARNOUR BRUCE* v. 319 Vndir the mantill noch-forthy He suld be armyt preualy. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 33 Nought for thy, this I byote expresse. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 736 The fyrste that rode nought for thy, was the kyng of Lumbardy. c. 1450 *Con. Hist.* (1841) 120 Neryr the les, what for-ty... Withouth mannys company She myght not be with childe.

Hence **Forthy** that, earlier **forthy** the, because. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John vii. 22 Na forði ðe heog of Moyses sy. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 On þon ðeie þa heales of heofene ham iblissed: forði þe þa erning saulen habbed rest of heore pine. c. 1225 *Auer. R.* 56 Al þæt vuel of Dina... ne com nout forði þæt te wummen lokede cangliche o weopmen. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 2698 Forthy þat sum has na knawing Of purgatory... þafor [etc.]. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) vi. 18 þare also gert kyng Nabugodonosor putte þe three childer in þe fyre, forþi þat þai held be rist beleue.

† **Forthyete**, *v.* *Obs.* [*OE.* *forðgetan*, *f.* *FORTH* *adv.* + *getan* to pour.] *trans.* To pour out. c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* vi. xxix. [xxviii.] (1890) 370 He... forðgetunum tearum... Dryhtne his willan bebed. c. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. iii. 55 The deip furthet ȝet in schaldis hert and thair... — iv. viii. 88 All for noch the teris war furth ȝet.

Fortieth (*forþieth*), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: a. *fēowertigōða*, *erron*. *teōða* (sem., neut. -ō), 2 *furtechte*, 3 *fourteide*, -*tude*, -*tizthe*, *fuwertits*, *fourtiand*, 4 *south*, *vourtagte*, *fourtieth*, -*tied*, 5 *fourtyde*, *fourth*, 6 *fourteeth*, 7 *fourtieth*, 6-*fortieth*; β. 6 *fourtyest*. [*OE.* *fēowertigōða* = prehistoric **fōrtigwun-*, corresponding to ON. *fortigonde*, -*ande* (Sw. *fyrtiande*, Da. *fyrtiende*), *f.* *FORTY* on the analogy of *TENTH*.

The rare 13th c. *fourtiand* is of Scandinavian origin. The 16th c. *fourtyest* is noteworthy as being formed with the same suffix as in the Low and High Ger. equivalents (*Du vierzigste*, OHG. *forzigsto*); cf. also late Icel. *fyrtugasti*.

The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal forty. *The fortieth man*: one man in forty. *Fortieth part*: one of forty equal parts into which a quantity may be divided. Also *absol.* and *quasi-sb.*

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Dent.* i. 3 On þam feowertigōðan ȝeare. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Drihten þa an þa furtechte ðe his æristes astah to heofene. 1258 *Charter of Hen. III.* in *Tyrrill Hist. Eng.* 1700: II. App. 25 In the two and fourtieth ȝeare of ure crunning. 1379 *Lay Folks Catech.* 152 The fourtieth day after that he ras... he stegh in-till heuen. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. iv. 80 Of hys kynryk þe fourtyde yhere. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vi. 52 The fourtyeste daye after his resurreccyon. 1550 *SR.* *Smyrn Disc. Weapons* in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 51 Of which, scarce the fortieth man escaped with life. 1611 *Bible Chron.* xxvi. 31 In the fortiethi yeare of the reigne of Dauid. c. 1631 *DONNE Love's Diet* 23 Ah! what doth it availle To be the fortieth name in an entail? 1724 *SWIFT Draper's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 138 It is not above the fortieth part in value to the rest of Britain. 1758 S. HAVWARO *Serm.* v. 145 In that fortieth of Isalah how is that Jehovah set forth? 1800 *Young in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 55 A large card, divided... into fortieths of an inch. 1855 *ALFMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vii. 324 All prelates [etc.], were summoned to contribute at least a fortieth to this end.

Fortifiable (*forþisaiəbəl*), *a.* [*f.* *FORTIFY* *v.* + -*ABLE*; cf. *F.* *fortifiable*.] That may be fortified.

1609 *OVERBURG Observ.* 17 *Prov.* Wks. (1856) 223 The country every where fortifiable with water. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii. 207 The quadrilateral plan of my fortifiable dispositions.

† **Fortificate**, *v.* *Sc.* *Obs.* [*f.* ppl. stem of *L. fortificāre*.] = *FORTIFY*.

1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* III. 188 The vther part gif they fortificat in ȝour contrair.

Fortification (*forþifikə'sən*). [*a.* *F.* *fortificatio*, *ad. L.* *fortificatio*-em, n. of action *f.* *fortificā-re* to *FORTIFY*.]

1. The action of fortifying; in senses of the *vb.*

† 1. Strengthening, corroboration, ratification. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 [They] have... procured many men... to the... practise of archerie... to the great increase and fortifications of the same outward realmes. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 122 To come to Edinburgh to subscribe the fortification of the kingis coronation. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 454 For the more fortification of that which hath been said. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Forme of Proces* 126 The defender quha propones the exception, for fortification therof, may propone ane duple, against the libell and reply. 1614 *RALSTON Hist. World* II. (1634) 442 Much common good thereby likely to arise with mutual fortification of both those kingdoms. 1623 *CONWAY* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 135 His actes had not need of their fortification.

2. The strengthening of wine with alcohol.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 5/2 Spirits exported to Spain for the fortification of native wines. 1893 *Manch. Guard.* 19 May 5/4 The duty was raised... to discourage the fortification of Spanish wines with coarse spirits.

3. *Mil.* The action of fortifying or providing with defensive works.

1562 *WHITEHORNE tr. Machiavel (title)* Certain waies of the orderyng of Souldiers in battellary, & settinge of battalles... also platres for fortification of Townes. 188a *STEVENS New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 129 He had no means of fortification, and lay open to attack.

b. The art or science of fortifying or constructing works of defence.

1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 80 The art of Navigation and Fortification. 1688 *CARR. J. S. Fortification* 23 Fortification, or Military Architecture, is a Science [etc.]. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 103 p. 2 We range from city to city, though we profess neither architecture nor fortification.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 201 *Fortification* is divided into two parts, which are called Permanent or Field Fortification. 1839 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* i. 212 The science, is termed Fortification.

fig. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exerc.* ii. ix. 124 Observe what object is aptest to inflame the temp., and by special arts of fortification, stop up the avenues to that part.

II. concr.

4. *Mil.* A defensive work; a wall, earthwork, tower, etc. Chiefly collect. plural.

1489 CAXTON *Payles of A. u. xv.* 137 Upon every yate must be made diverse defences and fortifications. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 2 To make Bulwerkes, Brayes, and al other fortifications. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. v. 5 This Fortification (Gentlemen) shall we see't? 1693 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Strong fortifications do secure thy Ports. 1739 DE FOE *Crisoe.* i. iv. 1. made me a Door to come out, on the Outside of my Pale or Fortification. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 362 In the neighbourhood of Lexington . . . are the remains of two ancient fortifications. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 223 We find all the Seven Hills embraced within a fortification which the legendary history ascribes to Servius Tullius. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man.* 40 Extensive fortifications to protect them from their enemies.

b. *Comb.*: fortification-agate (see quot.). 1828 in CASSELL. 1892 *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 289 *Ruin-agate* or *Fortification-agate* is a variety with light to dark brown shades, showing, when polished, curious markings well described by the name.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* A means of defence. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcad.* i. x. 40 b. The Stagge thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feete then to the slender fortification of his lodging. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 41 The gloves of an Otter are the best fortification for your hands against wet weather. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 363 That . . . is the best fortification for all honest men. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 80 Horse-dung should be laid to the Windows as a Fortification against them [winds]. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 7 He was happy in this fortification [an arrangement of beds and bars].

5. *† a. gen.* A means of strengthening. *Obs.* 1655 *Adot. in Culpepper's Pract. Physic.* It [aurum potabile] is an Universal Fortification for all Complexions and ages. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* iv. i. Go, provide . . . the Westphalia ham, and other fortifications of nature.

b. *spec.* The strengthening timbers, etc. of a whaling vessel: see FORTIFY v. 1 b. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 191 The next important part of the fortification is the pointers.

† c. *Gunnery.* The additional thickness of metal serving to strengthen certain portions of a cannon. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 To . . . know her leuell point blank . . . her fortification, the differences of powder [etc.]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 Canon-Powder is best . . . for in taking up much room it hath the greater length or fortification of metal about it in the Piece.

Fortified (fōrtifaid), *pp. a.* [f. FORTIFY v. + -ED.] Strengthened; provided with means of defence; protected with fortifications.

1538 ELYOT, *Virg.* stable, constant, well fortified. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vii. 12 He shal come . . . from the fortified cities. a 1657 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 234 Your days fare, a fortified toast. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xviii. 128 A Well Fortified Gun, hath her Metal at the Vent or Touch-hole as thick as her Diameter at the Bore. 1757 *York Courant* 18 Oct. A well-fortified vessel for the coasting trade, has been long wanted. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 247 The Orsini and Vitelli in Italy, who used to sally from their fortified dens to rob the trader and traveller. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Three fortified and portcullised gateways.

Fortifier (fōrtifaiə), *s.* [f. next + -ER.] One who or that which fortifies: a. One who constructs fortifications. b. One who or that which strengthens; a supporter, an upholder.

a. 1552 HULOET, *Fortifier, munitor.* 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 33 Admonishing the Fortifier . . . to vse . . . the considerations before in them alleaged. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 123 A fortifier, had devised a certaine kinde of loyned boards, the which being caried of the soldiers, defended them from the shot of the Harquebuzers. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 149 The fortifier made his advantage of the commoditie, afforded by the ground. 1873 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/3 General Chabreau Lalour, the fortifier of Paris.

b. 1565 LINESAY (Pitcott) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 45 But also reproached the fortifiers and allowers of him in such wickedness. 1569 MURRAY 15 Oct. in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 58 We wer constrain't to nominate the said Queene, as maintainer and fortifier of the executors thairfor. 1878 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 4/7 The opinion is at least a fortifier against adverse criticism. 1894 *Ibid.* 15 Feb. 5/3 An egg beaten in a very little whisky and water will be found an excellent fortifier.

Fortify (fōrtifi), *v.* [ad. *F. fortifier*, ad. *L. fortificare*, f. *fortis* strong + *ficare*: see -FY.]

I. To make strong.

1. *trans.* To strengthen structurally. Now somewhat rare.

a 1450 *Merlin* 187 He made to a-mende and fortifye the walls of the town here, as they were most feble. 1669 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 262 The grave experienc'd Bee . . . Employ'd at home. To fortify the Combs, to build the Wall. 1726 LEONAR. *Albert's Archit.* II. 121/2 They should also be fortified all round with strong brick work. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 545 Fortifying the wood-work of the Dome and Lantern.

b. *spec.* To strengthen (a gun) by additional thickness of metal. Cf. FORTIFICATION 5 c. Also, to strengthen (a ship) for special emergency, by means of additional timbers, etc.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 Those small Peeces are better fortified than the greater. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 62 You must work as if the Piece were

fortified no more than only so much as the thinnest part of the Metal is. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 508 The new ship . . . is fortified within the bow. 1853 KANE *Crimell Exp.* xv. (1866) 112 She was . . . fortified with three additional strips of boiler iron.

c. To cover or bind with some protective material or appliance. (Now coloured by senses 7-8.)

1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 372 Men armed with shields, and fortified all over with thongs of leather. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 21 A little [air] brake into the Reciever . . . because I had neglected to fortify the cover with Turpentine. 1699 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. xv. (1715) 130 The whole Fabrick . . . was fortified with Pitch to secure the Wood from the Waters. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Feb. Being us'd to fortify himself against weather by . . . a thick Robe. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 31 Ingenious modes of fortifying shoes, and rendering them water-proof. 1803 WELLINGTON 20 Jan. in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 397 Kegs of six gallons each, well fortified with iron hoops. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 193 Camillus . . . fortified the shield with a rim of metal.

2. To impart strength or vigour to (the body, its organs, or powers, † a plant); to give (a person, oneself) strength or endurance for some effort.

14. . . LVOC. & BURGH *Secres* 1999 Wyn . . . fortifieth the heete in the body natural. 1578 LYTE *Dolens* ii. bxi. 241 It doth fortifie and strengthen the harte. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Leuery's Course Chem.* ii. xxii. (ed. 3) 624 The Turks will take of it [opium] to the bigness of a hazle Nut to fortifye themselves when they are going to fight. 1692 RAY *Creation* Ded. (1704) 3 To fortifye you in your Achilles Heels. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 212 We endeavour to fortify it, and make it grow all Summer, by watering and cropping it. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 42 Cold water, as a beverage, fortifies the stomach and intestines. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xiii. Mr. Inspector hastily fortifying himself with another glass.

† 3. To render more powerful or effective; to strengthen, reinforce with additional resources or co-operation; to garrison (a fortress); to provide (an army, etc.) with necessaries. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xviii. They had . . . moo than eyght thousand for to fortifye alle the fortresses in the marches of Cornewalle. 1480 *Robt. Deynt* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* 6 He ever prayed to God to send hym a chylde . . . to multiply and fortify his lynage. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. lxxii. 94 The countesse . . . fortified all her garrisons of every thing yt they wanted. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI (an. 31) 165 He fortified Burdeaux with Englishmen and victualle. 1612 WOOLFE *Surg. Acc.* Wks. (1653) 190 It fortifieth the other medicines, and doubeth their forces. 1670 CORROIS *Espernon* i. 1. 69 The inhabitants of the Suburbs of St. Germain were order'd to slip in to fortifye the attempt. 1701 SWIFT *Collette Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 11 They admitted three thousand into a share of the government; and thus fortified, became the cruellest tyranny upon record. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 I fortified myself with the French captain, and the supercargo.

b. To arm, strengthen with weapons. Cf. 7. *rare.* 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 3 That great Variety of Arms with which Nature has differently fortified the Bodies of several kind of Animals, such as Claws, Hoofs, and Horns.

4. To strengthen (liquors) with alcohol. 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 24 § 70 Any spirits warehoused . . . may be used in the warehouse for fortifying wines. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 142 In 1869 the present practice of fortifying the [lime] juice with rum was resorted to.

5. a. To strengthen mentally or morally; to endow with immaterial resources; to impart fortitude to; to cheer, encourage.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 19 It appartaigneth to every man . . . to seke science and ther with to fortifie hym hauyng a good eye vpon his enemies. 1573 BARET *Alt.* F. 948 To haue a hart fortified with wisdom. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1629) 111 Which . . . so greatly fortifies her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* § 70. 100 A young Man, before he leaves the shelter of his Father's House, should be fortified with Resolution to secure his Vertue. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 8 Every delay gives vice another opportunity of fortifying itself by habit. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 69 The king . . . fortified by this unsuccessful attempt to dethrone him. a 1794 GIBSON *Life* viii. (1839) 238 Timidity was fortified by pride. 1865 M. ARNOLO *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 269 Their courage was fortified by a fervent prayer.

b. To confirm, corroborate, add support to (a statement, etc.). To fortify oneself: to confirm one's statement, etc. † Also (*rarely*) intr. for *refl.*

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* 285 To fortiofe and strength the same badde answers. 1529 MORR *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 164/1 That gloue he would haue fortified . . . with another word of Christ. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 163 My lord the President fortifyng sayd that we be not bounde by the lawe to say. 1678 *Trans. Cr.* Spain 5 To fortifie his Reasons, he sent us a Manifesto. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* iii. v. 96 A distinct acquaintance with fortify against you, fortified by particulars. 1847 EMERSON *Refr. Men.* Plato Wks. (Bohn) I. 295 If he made transcendental distinctions, he fortified himself by drawing all his illustrations from sources disdained by orators.

† 6. Intr. To gain strength, grow strong. *Obs.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. § 6 How they [the affections] gather and fortify. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 165 Leaving the least to bear seed, and that the plant may fortify. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetable* 126 Bind up . . . the strongest and forwardest first, letting the other fortify.

II. To strengthen against attack.

7. *trans.* To provide (a town or its walls) with defensive works; to protect with fortifications.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 166 To fortifye anone he dyd devyse Of englysshe townes iij. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 165 The walles of that ctye ben fortified with towres. 1522 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lviii. 230 All their houses well fortified with sundry trenches round

about. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxii. 10 The houses haue yee broken downe to fortify the wall. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 152 These were immediately commanded to fortify Leith. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1847) I. 86 It is environed with walls, but not regularly fortified. 1893 *Academy* 13 May 411/2 The opposite bank . . . was admirably fortified.

transf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 111 This isle is fortified with the mount Pirin. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 8 A Rbeck that runs into the Sea, and is well fortified by Nature. 1726 LEONAR. *Albert's Archit.* II. 121/2 A Pier . . . to fortify a Port. fig. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III (an. 3) 42 b. Realmes and countries are fortified and munited with a double power. 1644 MILTON *A. cop.* (Arb.) 50 Shut and fortifye one gate against corruption. 1775 JOHNSON *Trav.* no Tyr. 31 His house is fortified by the law. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 355 He . . . fortified his position against the malevolence of a future consul.

8. To surround (an army, oneself) with defences; to put in a position of defence.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V (an. 3) 48 b. The fotemen were hedged about with the stakes. This device of fortifying an army was at this tyme first invented. 1590 MARLOWE *and Pt. Tamburl.* iii. ii. I'll have you learn . . . the way to fortify your men. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 47 Here they proceeded to fortify themselves.

9. Intr. To erect fortifications; to establish a position of defence.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 185 Sailing up the River of Thames, he fortifieth at Middleton. c 1600 SIR R. CECIL *Lett.* in Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 61 Let first fortifye and learn the strength of the Rebels. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1773, 292 No people will give themselves the trouble of fortifying amidst the security of friends. a 1885 U. S. GRANT *Personal Mem.* I. 331 The enemy was fortifying at Corinth.

transf. and *fig.* 1591 LYLIN *Endym.* i. iii. I will withdraw myselfe to the river, and there fortifye for fish. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxiii. For such a time do I now fortify Against confounding Ages cruell knife.

Hence Fortifying *pp. a.* 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Sig. District* 22 Soup, made of sound and fortifying materials. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 217 The fortifying religions . . . those which lay the plainest stress on the many parts of morality.

Fortifying (fōrtifaij), *vb. s.* [f. prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. FORTIFY. Also gerundially with omission of *in*.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Fortification, a fortifying. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe.* i. iv. I laid aside . . . my building, and fortifying. 1774 S. COOPER in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) V. 364 The entrance into this town is now fortifying by the soldiery. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 191 Fortifying is the operation of strengthening a ship's stern and bows. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 287 Lying down is an instant specific for it [sea-sickness], and eating, a certain alleviation and fortifying against it. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 40 Sir Maximilian Debarry who had been at the fortifying of the old castle.

† b. *concr.* A fortification, defence. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxiii. 422 The fote men . . . beate downe the fortifying and barryers. 1553 BRENDE *O. Curtius* vii. 138 b. The King of Scythia . . . judging yt the fortifying vpon the ryuers side, shuld be as a yoke to his neck. 1573 BARET *Alt.* F. 950 A proppre, a fortifying . . . fulcimentum.

† **Fortiht**, *v. obs.* (early M.E.) [OE. *fortihtan*, f. *FOR* + *pref.* 1 + *tyhtan* to draw.] *trans.* To draw aside (to civil); to seduce.

a 1000 *Eltne* 208 (Gr.) Swa se calda feond . . . leode fortihyte. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Seane oðre gostes . . . fortiehten hit [that child]. *Ibid.* 107 þu deuel mid his forthihinge bringeð unnot þone on mannes hearte.

Fortilage, fortiless, obs. ff. of FORTALICE.

† **Fortin**, *sb. obs.* [a. *F. fortin*, dim. of *fort*: see FORT sb.] A small fort; a field-fort.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fortin*, or *Field-fort*. 1721-36 in BAILEY. 1744 HANMER *conjecture* in *Shaks. i. Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 55 Of palisades, fortins [1623 frontiers], parapets.

† **Fortin**, *a. obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *fortin* (used only of Samson), f. *fort* strong.] Strong.

1340 *Ayenb.* 204 Samson fortin.

Fortingle, var. f. of FARTHINGDEAL, *Obs.*

1721-36 in BAILEY.

For-tired: see FOR-*pref.* 1. 6.

Fortis (fōrtis), [f. *L. fortis* adj., strong.] A variety of dynamite: see quot.

1889 MAJOR CONNELL *Dict. Explosives, Glycero-Nitre* . . . This explosive has been submitted for authorisation in this country under the name of 'Fortis'.

|| **Fortissimo**, *adv. Music.* [It. *fortissimo*, superl. of *forte*: see FORT.] Very loud. (Abbreviated *ff.*, *for.*, or *fortiss.*) Also quasi-adj.

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words* in *Music* 32 *Fortissimo*, is Extream loud. 1767 STERNE tr. *Shandy* ix. xi. Amen, cried my father, *fortissimo*. 1883 MISS BRADDOCK *Golden Cal.* I. ii. 50 If their pianissimo passages failed in delicacy, there was no mistake about their fortissimo. 1889 *Athenaeum* 6 Apr. 448/3 A splendid effect being gained by the sudden entry of the combined chorus *fortissimo* to the words 'Hosannah! Lord of Lords!'

[Fortition, spurious word: see SORTITION.]

Fortitude (fōrtitid), [a. *F. fortitude*, ad. *L. fortitudo*, f. *fortis* strong: see FORT a.]

† 1. Physical or structural strength. *Obs.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 A beast . . . excellence all other beastes in fortitude and strength. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. i. 17 Despairing of his owne armes fortitude. 1604 *Oil.* i. iii. 222 The Fortitude of the place is best knowne to you. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser so Bonding of Brick-work . . . conduces very much to its Fortitude.

2. Moral strength or courage. Now only in passive sense: Unyielding courage in the endurance of pain or adversity. (One of the cardinal virtues.)

[c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* p. 654 Agayns. Accidie. . . ther is a vertu that is called Fortitude.] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 77 Fortitude, providence, and temperance. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech. xiii.* Comm. The Apostles fiesing God recalled them, and strengthened them with fortitude. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 22. 144 Fortitude is the peculiar Excellence of Man. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Let. 10* Nov. The Duchess of Queensbury bears her calamity with great fortitude. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* ii. (1870) 27 Fortitude does not appear at any time to have been the distinguishing virtue of poets. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. (C. D. ed.) 40 She could bear the disappointments of other people with tolerable fortitude.

3. *Astrol.* A position or circumstance which heightens the influence of a planet; a dignity.

1547 BOORDE *Astronomy* Contents in *Introd. Knorol.* (1870) Forewords 23 The *iii*(f). capyte doth shew of the fortitudes of the planetes. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* ii. 1. Sure the Moon is in all her Fortitudes.

Fortitudinous (fɔˈtɪtʃuːdɪnəs), *a.* [f. L. *fortitudin-em* (see FORTITUDE) + -OUS.] Endowed with or characterized by fortitude.

1752 FIELING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 x. 224 As fortitudinous a man as any in the King's dominions. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. iii. 262 These fortitudinous heroes are awed by the superior fierceness of the lions and tigers. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 Right service performed in fortitudinous temper.

Fortlet (fɔˈtɪlət). Also 4, 6 *fortelet*. [f. FORT sb. + -LET. (In quot. 1330 it may be an error for *forcelele* or *fortelece*: see FORCELET, FORTALICE.)] A small fort.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4822 Hys pleyn londes he let hym have, Bot his forteletes he dide saue. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 55 A lytle pore Steple as a Fortelet for a Brunt. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 354 As if he that took them drive them to a Fortlet or Castle. 1781 JUSTAMONO *Priv. Life Lewis* XV. III. 372 The troops were employed in burning a fortlet. 1817 G. CHALMERS *Pref. to Churchyard's Chips, Milton's Trag.* 159 The master defended the donjon of the fortlet against the regent. 1859 *Times* 26 Dec. 7/2 The new fortlets have been completed.

Fortnight (fɔˈtaɪnɪt). Forms: 3 *furten*, 3-5 *fourte*, (5 *fourtee*, *fourtee*), 4-5 *fourteen*, *fourtw(e)*, 5-7 *fo(u)rth*, 6 *fourt*, (*fortk*), 6-*fort*; see NIGHT. [Contracted form of OE. *feowertýne niht* fourteen nights. Cf. SENNIGHT. For the ancient Germanic method of reckoning by nights see Tacitus *Germania* xi.]

1. A period of fourteen nights; two weeks.
a 1000 *Lavus of Ina* 55 *Op* ðæt feowertýne niht ofer Eastron. c 1275 *Lavus* 25975 Nou his folle fourteenht [c 1205 feowertene niht] þat he hire haueþ t-holde forþ riht. 123. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4236 Al a fourteen sike he lay. c 1440 *Generydes* 5342 It passith not a fourtynght sihte it was. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 20 It is but a senyghtes labour, or, at the moste, a fourtynghtes. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 81, I shall make an end of what I can do in on fortnight. 1720 *Prior Case Stated* 8 It wanted a fortnight to Bartlemew-fair. 1879 *Frouoe César* viii. 69 During the brief fortnight of his seventh consulship.

b. *This day, Monday, þ Monday was (a), etc. fortnight*: a fortnight from (this day, etc.).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 71 Y^e tridde shal been y^e sunday fowtenyht aftre hestern. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. ii. 1. I have remembrance of your promise that ye have made with me to doo bataille with me this day fourtynght. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 278 To be payd. . . 10 li. this day fortnight. 1712 STEELE *Specul.* No. 533 F 2 On Monday was fortnight it was my misfortune to come to London.

þ 2. *attrib.*; occas. *quasi-adj.* = FORTNIGHTLY.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (F. B.) 120 There was three weekes sessions at newgate, and fourtynght Sessions at the Marshalls. 1563 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 59 At the fortnight end, be married her not, but [etc.].

Fortnightly (fɔˈtaɪnɪtli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY. A. *adj.* Happening or appearing once in a fortnight. B. *adv.* Once in a fortnight.]

1800 *Dundee Mag.* Dec. Pref. He then published a Fortnightly Magazine which was carried on for two years. 1820 LAMB *Edia*, Ser. i. *South-Sea-Ho.* His fine suite of official rooms. . . resounded fortnightly to the notes of a concert. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 325 The masons. . . were paid fortnightly. 1881 *Alman. Mag.* XLIII. 426/1 Fortnightly Sunday concerts are to be given next season.

þ **Forto, fort(e)**, *prep.* and *conj.* Obs. [f. FORT *prep.* + TO *prep.*]

A. *prep.* Till, until; up to, as far as.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Al mankin was wunened on muclehe wowe. . . forte þat like that [etc.]. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 38 'Aue Maria', uort 'Dominus tecum'. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 463 þe kyng. . . vorto Mydwynter ney bysgeed þe emperesse. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4796 That strengthe him last Fort armenorwe. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 25 Alle þe woke longe, forte Saturday at none.

b. In conjunctive phrase, *Fort(e) that*: until.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 þe king of babilonie bilai þe burh iherusalem, forte þat hit (=he it) was. c 1275 *Lav.* 1518 Mauric verde vorþ riht. . . forte that he come to Maximian. c 1330 *King of Tars* 396 The mayden. . . al niht lay and wepe forte that day gon daw. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 2 A gyde, That mihte folwen us vch a fote forte that we come there. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 Wash hem [person] clene in cold water, fort that ye holys go wash.

B. *conj.* Till, until.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 For to þe time cam þat he hereged helle. c 1275 *Lav.* 7563 Alle dai was þat fith forte hit were dorke niht. 1323. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 668 No grome lounen y no may Fort he be kniht. c 1440 *Marriage Scrn.* in *Bk. Offices* (MS. Hereford Cath. No. 45). Ich - take the - to my wedded wyve. . . forte deth us departe. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11. 114 Nym a pond of ris, seith hem fort hit berste.

þ **Fortoggle**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [f. FORT- *pref.* + *toglen*, *TOGGLE* *v.*] *trans.* To distract.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24606 Fortoglid [Goth. *fortugild*] þus wit trei and tene.

Fortoiled: see FORT- *pref.* 1 b.

Fortoken, -told, -top, -touch: see FORTOKEN, etc.

Fortorn, -tossed: see FORT- *pref.* 1 5 b and 5.

þ **Fortravail**, -vel, *v.* Obs. [f. FORT- *pref.* 1 + *TRAVAIL* *v.*] *trans.* To exhaust with labour.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 314 in *E. P.* (1862) 56 Fortrauaillid hy were sore: þat hi moste slepe echon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 326 The king saw that he. . . wes fort-trawailyt. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. 349/1 The fende. . . thre houres togdyre. . . fort-rauaillid hym. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 20 His men of warre. . . were meruailously fort-rauaillid. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 129 The sutor-folk. . . Wi' slings fort-rauaillid & forfaind.

þ **Fortread**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *fortredan*, f. FORT- *pref.* 1 + *trēdan* to TREAD.] *trans.* To tread down, tread under foot; to destroy by trampling.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 90 Wegferende bit [ðæt sæd] fortreaden. c 1200 *Trin. Coll.* Hom. 155 Sum of þe sed. . . fel bi þe well, and was fortreden. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* R. 116 In heli schulle þay be al forto de deules. c 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 143 Eatenge over all that he coude fonge The remnant he fore-treade.

fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. i. 85 Lt [verue] is cast vndyr and fortreden vndyr the feet of felous folk.

Fortress (fɔˈtrɛs), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *forteresse*, *Sc.* *fortrace*, *fortrass*, 4 *forceress* (? read *ford*), 5-7 *fortresse*, 6 *fortres*, 4- *fortress*. [a. OF. *forteresse* strength, a strong place, f. *fort* strong; a variant of, or parallel formation with, *fortelece* FORTALICE.]

1. A military stronghold, fortified place; in mod. use chiefly one capable of receiving a large force; often applied to a strongly fortified town regarded from a military point of view.

13. *K. Alis.* 2668 Wel they warden gatis alle, The fortresses and the walle. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7143 When he had alle þys fortresses. . . 3yt he boughte [etc.]. c 1450 *Merlin* 192 Kyng Arthur hadde welle garryshed alle the fortresses of hys lond. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. A. Divers stronge Castels and Fortresses were peaceably given up. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 759 There was a strong Fortress raised close by the City. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II. ii. 90 Those in garrison at Goletta threatened to give up that important fortress. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 45 Thick walls and turrets at the angles gave the whole the aspect and the reality of a fortress.

trans. and *fig.* 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 104 The herts of good peple ben the castell & fortrescis of secretes. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 757 Affection to-wardes hym, had bene to his noble children. . . a meruoules fortresse and sure armor. 1603 R. NICCOLS *Fun. Orat. Q. Eliz.* Her countrye was the fortresse of banishment. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* xviii. 1 My Rock and Fortress is the Lord.

2. *attrib.* and *comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *fortress-company*, -*engineer*; b. appositive, as *fortress-chapel*, -*rock*, -*tomb*; c. instrumental, as *fortress-guarded* adj.

1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 52 The 'fortress-chapel of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde. 1893 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 5/7 A garrison company of artillery, a 'fortress company of engineers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 4/3 A company of 'fortress engineers. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/2 Across the 'fortress-guarded frontier. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* I. 218 Our 'fortress-rock of Gibraltar. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xii. 90, I crossed the Tiber at the 'fortress-tomb of Adrian.

Fortress (fɔˈtrɛs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a fortress or fortifications; to protect with or as with a fortress. Chiefly *trans.* and *fig.*

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. (1564) 68a, Hitherto I haue fortressed this my treatise with the sayings of y^e godly learned Doctors. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 232 That holy byghte mount of Sion, well fortressed and turreted. 1546 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. lii. 390 Our most puissant . . . King fortressed his most flourishing monarchy. . . with all things that a man can invent. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.*, So impregnable fortrest with his own content. 1652 WHARTON *tr. Rothmann's Chymicancy* Ded. Wks. (1683) 2 Learning is best Fortress'd of those by whom she is most understood. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 34 Want was the prime foe these hardy exodists had to fortress themselves against. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 499 Those grassy banks that fortressed him and his household from the rage of waters.

Hence **Fortressed** *ppl. a.*, **Fortressing** *vbl. sb.*

1542 BECON *David's Harp* Wks. (1564) 159 b, There was no kyngdom so inuincible, strong, and fortressed, but that he. . . was able easily to overcome. 1624 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn Venus* Wks. (1858) 95 Venus, that owes in fate the fortressing of Al maritalium Cyprus. 18. . . LOWELL *To Garrison* Poet. Wks. 1890 I. 284 The lesson taught of old. . . In our single manhood to be bold, Fortressed in conscience. 1895 *Reliquary* Oct. 194 The stern, severe, massive fortressed work of their sister city, Florence.

þ **Fort-royal**, *Obs.* [f. FORT + ROYAL *a.* Cf. *Fr. bastion royal* a great bastion.] Some kind of fort of great size and strength: see quot. 1706.

1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 39 To convert a Square Fortresse. . . into a Fort-Royal. 1692 *Estes Papers* (Camden) I. 4 Kinsale might haue a Forte Royall erected on it [the Harbour]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fort Royal*, a fort that has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

fig. 1650 HUNTER *Bill Fortality* 22 Hypocrisis is the deuil's Fort-Royal. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 36 To acknowledge this Union the Fort-Royal against the hostile Invasions of Popery.

þ **Fortuit**, *a.* Obs. Also 7 -ite. [a. F. *fortuit*, ad. L. *fortuitus*: see FORTUITOUS.] Fortuitous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) Fortuit hap. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 16 Utterly fortuyt and done by chance. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. iii. v. False fears and all other fortuit inconueniences. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 15 That the world was made by a fortuit concourse of Atomes.

Hence þ **Fortuitness**.

1642 SIR K. DIGBY *Observ. Religio Medici* (1659) 18 Fortuitness or Contingency of things.

þ **Fortuition**, *Obs.* rare-1.

a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 417 They inferred fate, fortuition, . . . and co-incidence of all things.

Fortuitism (fɔˈtɪtɪzəm), *[f. FORTUITOUS + -ISM.]* The belief that adaptations in nature are produced by natural causes operating 'fortuitously'. So **Fortuitist**, one who believes in fortuitism.

1881 *St. James's Gaz.* 14 Apr. 13/1 There will always be teleologists, no doubt, and there will always be fortuitists (if we may coin a needful correlative term); but. . . Professor Mivart's teleology now so nearly approaches Mr. Darwin's fortuitism that [etc.]. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 239 In assigning the lion's share of development to the accumulation of fortunate accidents, he tempted fortuitists to try and cut the ground from under Lamarck's feet.

Fortuitous (fɔˈtɪtɪʊəs), *a.* [f. L. *fortuitus*, f. *forte* by chance, f. *fors* chance + -OUS.] That happens or is produced by fortune or chance; accidental, casual. *Fortuitous concourse of atoms*: see CONCOURSE 3. *Fortuitous event* (Law): see quot. 1856.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Alth.* III. xv. (1712) 135 This Argument against the fortuitous concourse of Atoms. 1711 *Ancient Spect.* No. 293 ¶ 4 The highest Degree of it [Wisdom] which Man can possess, is by no means equal to fortuitous Events. 1806 FELLOWS *tr. Millon's end Def. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 240 This extraordinary kindness. . . cannot be any fortuitous combination. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* Pref. Let. A fortuitous rencontre. 1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict.* *Fortuitous event*, a term in the civil law to denote that which happens by a cause which cannot be resisted. . . Or it is that which neither of the parties has occasioned or could prevent. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 6 The epithet he [Lord Palmerston] applied to the coalition of parties against him on the China question in 1857—'a fortuitous concourse of atoms'. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xviii. 21 Neither fortuitous nor necessitated, but entirely under the governmental control of the great and good God. 1880 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* IV. ii. (1872) I. 408 All grades, from the necessary to the fortuitous.

Fortuitously (fɔˈtɪtɪʊəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fortuitous manner, by chance.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Diss.* vi. viii. (1821) 258 This gift was not so fortuitously dispensed as to be communicated without any discrimination of persons. a 1711 KEN *Hymn* *Metaph.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 97 Wiles, Treach'ry, Lies, Guilt, Flattery, Deceit, Like Atoms here fortuitously meet. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. v. 64 Atom is added to atom. . . not boisterously or fortuitously.

Fortuitousness (fɔˈtɪtɪʊəsənəs), *[f. a. prec. + -NESS.]* The quality of being fortuitous; accidental, chance, fortuity.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 132 How have men been crucified betwixt inevitable fatation and undetermined fortuitousness? 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 580 Whether the personages were brought together. . . by the pretended fortuitousness of a nicely contrived probability. 1844 N. BRIT. *Rev.* I. 116 They allow them to be guided by no accident or fortuitousness.

Fortuity (fɔˈtɪtɪʊ), *[irreg. f. L. *fortuitus*: see FORTUITOUS and -ITY.]* Fortuitous character, fortuitousness; accident, chance; an accidental occurrence. Occasionally used for: Appearance of fortuitousness or unstudiedness.

a 1747 D. FORBES *Incredulity* 80 How they can be sure, that those deserved judgments were the effect of mere fortuity. 1790 PALLEY *Horat. Panl.* Wks. 1825 III. 194 Forgeries confirming and falling in with one another by a species of fortuity. 1821 L. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 110 It is by the fortuities of life that the religious enthusiast is deluded. 1860 REAUCHE *Choirer & H. L.* 245 One of the company, by some immense superiority, could read. 1860 Geo. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* i. vii. She looks. . . at her bracelets, and adjusts their clasps with that pretty studied fortuity [etc.]. 1883 J. MARTINEAU *Typhs Eth. Th.* (1886) II. ii. 1. 372 Nothing that might not happen in a universe of fortuity.

þ **Fortunable**, *a.* Obs. [a. OF. *fortunabile* ('unfortunate'), Godef.: see FORTUNE and -ABLE.]

1. Favoured by fortune, fortunate.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ccxxv. ii. The lord Wiloughby, full fortunate. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans, Her. A* iiij. He the wich berith in his Cote armor that stone, fortunate of victori in his kinges battayl shall be. 1556 Aurelio & Luch. (1608) B. It behooveth that suche persons be well fortunate.

2. Bringing good fortune, lucky.

c 1465 Pol. *Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 3 There was neuer birde brede vnder þe stone More fortunate in a feld þan þat birde hath be. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. xi. 75 We the besik, this day be fortunate to ws Tiranis. 3. Pertaining to fortune or chance, fortuitous.

1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Fobys* (1570) 46 This is that man voyde of all intelligence Whom fortune fedeth with chance fortunate. 1606 BRYSKITT *Civ. Life* 233 Such things as are subject to change; and may be and not be; and may be done or not done; and (when al is said) are fortunate.

Hence þ **Fortunably** *adv.*, by fortune.

1555 ABR. PARKER *Par.* (1566) Civ. If by chance thou fallst amonges thyne enemies, and yet hast fortunably escaped them.

þ **Fortunacy**, *Obs.* [f. FORTUNATE *a.*: see -ACY.] Fortunateness, good fortune.

1580 LODGE *Forb. & Prisc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 94 The fortunacy

expenditure.
 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ix. 30 For wisdoms dome is most
 riches; fooles therefore They are which fortunes doe by
 vovyes device. 2601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. vii. 14 You have
 shew'd me that which well approues Y^e are great in fortune.
 2604 — *oth.* v. ii. 366 Seize vpon the Fortunes of a Moore.
 2606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. iv. 49 Make thee a Fortune from me.
 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. 123 He paid her Person into the
 for his Wife's Fortune, by taking her Person into the
 bargain. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.* i. i. 17th Ep. Ded. (1712) 4
 these ample Fortunes that Diuine Providence has bestowed
 vpon you. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. III. 222 There
 is no prospect of making a fortune by this small trade.
 1732 — *Alciph.* i. 32 Men of rank and fortune. 1797 MRS.

RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iii. A chevalier of family, but of small fortune. *1a 1800 Song*, 'My face is my fortune, Sir', she said. 1836 MARRIAT *Alfred*. Easy xlii. Imagining them to be young Englishmen of fortune on their travels. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 39. They might have made large fortunes out of them. 1886 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 32 Ch. Div. 46 Every one of the partners is liable to the full extent of his fortune for all the debts incurred by the partnership.

† 7. Short for: A woman of fortune; an heiress. 1655 A. JOHNSON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 251 The Lady Bath (one of the greatest fortunes here). 1676 D'URFAY *Mind. Pickle* III. ii. She's his Niece, a Widow, an approv'd fortune. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 19 ¶ 2 He is secretly married to a great Fortune. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. ii. She certainly was handsome. and a very considerable fortune. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. xxxii.

8. *Astrol.* A name for the planets Jupiter and Venus (see also quot. 1819).

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. viii. 22 A Planet is said to be a Fortune when he is conjoined to the Fortunes or besieged of them or their beams. 1699 MOXON *Math. Dict.* *Fortunes*, the two benevolent Planets *7* and *9*, by reason of their kind and friendly Nature. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. The Sun... The Moon and Mercury are likewise esteemed as fortunes when well aspected by *7* and *9*, and free from affliction. 1855 SMCLELLY *Occult. Sc.* 309 Jupiter, 'the greater fortune'.

9. Comb., as *fortune-maker*; † *fortune-hit*, *curst*, *proof*, *trodden* adjs.; also *fortune-book*, 'a book consulted to know fortune or future events' (J.); † *fortune-finger*, *humorous* for *FORTUNE-TELLER*; † *fortune-speller* = *FORTUNE-TELLER*; † *fortune-stealer*, one who runs off with an heiress; so † *fortune-stealing*.

1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 56 Was ever man thus 'Fortune-bit, that he should cross my hopes just in the nick? 1646 CRASHAW *Love's Horosc.* 12 A Face, in whose each look, Beauty layes ope loves 'Fortune-book. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Rich.* II. xcvi. And 'tis but only Fools are 'Fortune-curst. 1642 SHIRLEY *Sisters* III. i. More antics yet? What nation have we here? 'Fortune-fingers! A 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. i. Are these the men that conquer by inheritance, The 'fortune-makers. 1656 DUCHESSE OF NEWCASTLE *True Relat. Nature's Pict.* 383 And Misery hath tried us, and finds us 'Fortune-proof. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 23 Away, then, with all... Planet Prognosticators, and 'fortune spellers! 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 2 Those audacious young Fellows among us who commonly go by the name of 'Fortune-Stealers. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* Epil. 19 The next Sparks that go a 'Fortune-stealing. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 137 Hee that's 'fortune-trodden.

Fortune (*fōrtiūn*), *v.* Also 5 *forteyn* (e, 6) *forton*, *fortune*. [a. OF. *fortune* = to assign fortune to, make fortunate, ad. L. *fortūnāre* to make fortunate, *f. fortūna*; see *FORTUNE* sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To assign a (certain) fortune to (a person, affair, etc.); to allot, regulate, or control the fortunes of. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1519 O stronge god... that... hast in every regne and every lond Of armes al the byrd in thy hond, And hem fortunest as thes list devise. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 361 With many an other mo, Which hadden be fortunest sore In loves cause. c1440 *Generydes* 1431 Atte last, as god wold fortune it. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* I. ii. 77 Deere Isis, keep decorum, and Fortune him accordingly! † b. To ordain (a person), as his fortune or luck, to do something; to ordain (something) to happen, or that it shall happen. *Obs.*

c1430 *Syr Gower*. 1287 If god you fortune oones come to elde. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 What day God fortune yf I desesse. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* (1821) II. 371 Gif God fortunit him to be on live. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. cxi. That Lord... Shall Fortune allow your Actions well to speed.

† c. in *Astrol.* To ascribe a (certain) fortune to. c1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 419 Wel cowde he fortune the ascendent Of his ymagines for his patient. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 60 With Astrologie joyne Elements also, To fortune their Workings as thes goe.

† d. To give good fortune to, make fortunate.

1411. LYNG *Temple Glas* 903, I myself also Shal be fortune er pi tale be do.

2. To endow with wealth or a fortune; to dower. (*rare*; cf. *FORTUNED*.) Also, to *fortune off* or out: to get (a daughter) off one's hands by dowering her.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxv. 166 He is to fortune her out to a young lover. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 31 In order that they may save a few hundreds for furnishing off their girls. 1838 *Ibid.* V. 253 They have dowered their wives, and furnished their daughters. 1881 MISS LAFFAN in *Manc. Mag.* XLIV. 389 She grumbled... over the expensive schooling of her two grand-daughters. The money, in her opinion, would have been far better kept to 'fortune them off'.

† 3. *intr.* Of events, etc.: To happen, chance, occur. Const. *to*, *unto*, or dative obj. *Obs.*

c1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 288 Swiche meruayles fortuneth than. 1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 41. 14 What so ever fortunyd in the seyd pleynt. c1450 *Cokwoldes Daunce* 168 in Harl. E. P. P. I. 45 Hym selfe, noble kyng Arthour, Hath forteynd syche a chans. 1532 HERVERT *Xenophon's Houset.* (1768) 42 If any thyng fortuneth well to vs, we gave her parte of it. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccl. 84 b. The impediments whiche doth fortune to the synewes. 1610 *Frier Rush* 23 This night hath fortuneth to me a great adventure. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualth.* & *Gris.* 104 All that fortunes, fortunes for the Best.

b. *impers.* It *fortunes* = it happens or befalls. Const. with clause; also *to*, with (a person) or with dative obj. Also with omission of *it*. *arch.*

1462 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 461 II. 115 It so fortuneth your seid bescherer coud not performe the seid apoyntement. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xvii. Hit fortuneth me that I was a slepe in the wyndowe. c1500 *Melusine* xxiii. 156 Sith it hath fortuneth with me. c1510 *Gesta Rom.* Add. Stories (W. de W.) II. 431 It fortuneth after... yf he gaue batayll. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. II. 111. ii. How fortunes that he came not? 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (ed. Lumby) 172 It so fortuneth, that he was taken by pirates at sea. 181. LOWELL *Dora Poet.* Wks. (1879) 378 When it fortuneth that a king more wise Endued the realm with brain and hands and eyes. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 14 So it fortuneth that I am toiling... while thou takest thine ease.

† c. followed by *object* and *inf.* (Sometimes a dative obj.; sometimes the phrase is equivalent to L. acc. and *inf.*, or to the subj.-clause in 3 b). *Obs.* c1420 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 204 A solom cite me fortunyd to fynde. 1487 *Will in Surrey Archael. Collect.* III. 163 At that auter before which it shall fortune me to be buried. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit.* Ps. i. Wks. (1876) 32 It may also fortune a man to be sory for his synne. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1139/1 If it fortune no issue male to be borne of this matronie. 1594 SPENSER *M. Huibard* 631 Therefore if fortune thee in Court to line. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1279 If hereafter it should fortune any detriment... to be by any man... done unto the Hungarians. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 If it should fortune each to loose other.

† 4. With person or thing as subject: To happen or chance to be or to do (something). *Obs.*

1454 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 131 All myne other goodes whatsoeuer they fortune to be, in valour. 1521 FISHER *Serm.* agst. Luther Wks. (1876) 313 These daungorous tempestes of beresyes, when so euer they fortune to aryse. 1570 THORNE *Song*, *This world is but a vaneity* vi. (1848), Yf thou fortune to be poore. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* II. 182 The Birth-day of the Emperor Augustus fortuneth to fall on that very time. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 73 Here fortun'd Curll to slide. 1798 YOUNG *Lett. in Mem. Dalzel* (1862) 163 The Dean himself fortuneth to be absent.

b. To come by chance upon (something). *rare* - 1. 1662 EVELYN *Sculpt.* iv. 38 Albert Durer... had performed wonders both in Copper and Wood, had he once fortun'd upon the least notion of that excellent manner, which came afterwards to be in vogue.

† c. *ellipse*. To chance to come to (a place). c1520 *Joseph of Armathia* 133 They fortuneth to a countre of a tyrant kene Called wales.

† d. To have a certain fortune, to fare. *Obs.* 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* II. 1830 Whan ye in trauel yng upon her do call... Ye fortune and spede well.

† **Fortune**, *adv.* *Obs.* [cf. *FORTUNE* v. 3 b and *CHANCE* sb. C.] Mayhap, haply, perchance.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 797 ff. one of hys tormentours might fortune breake his heade for marring of the play. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* v. 56 300 feet are not so sticke sett Bot fortune 35 may fall.

Fortuned (*fōrtiūd*), *pp.* a. Now *rare*. [f. *FORTUNE* sb. and *v.* + *-ED*.] Having fortune (of a specified kind); † also, = fortunate (*obs.*). Of an event: Characterized by a (specified) fortune.

c1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 180 My lady is... so wel fortuneth and thewed. c1470 HENRY Wallace VIII. 685 A fortunyt man. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* III. iii. He that is wel fortuneth and happy. — *Curial* 15 Of fortuneth men. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* iv. xv. 24 The full Fortun'd Caesar. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* (1894) 202 The poisoning being like Juliet's a mere trick though differentely fortuneth.

b. Possessed of a 'fortune' or portion. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* I. i. This Gerard is a gentleman Of handsome parts, And, they say, fortuneth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xl. 299, I must go to him, and to his, as an obliged and half-fortuneth person.

Fortune-hunter. One who seeks to win a fortune; esp. one who tries to capture an heiress.

1689 J. CARLISLE (*title*). The Fortune Hunters, or two Fools well met, a Comedy. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 111 Several Irish brigades... may be formed out of those able bodied men which are called Fortune-hunters. 1838 LYTTON *Alce* I. r. x. 36 If she were of our sex, [she] would make a capital fortune-hunter.

So **Fortune-hunting** *vbl. sb.* and *pp.* a.

1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* v. There is no character more contemptible than a man that is a fortune-hunter; and I can see no reason why fortune-hunting women should not be contemptible too. 1793 MRS. ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* II. 122 Poor Harry... is gone a fortune hunting to India. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 125 [A] fortune-hunting count.

† **Fortunel**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *fortunal*, *-el*; see *FORTUNE* sb. and *-AL*.] Fortuitous, accidental.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) The water... I medlyd wrappith or impleth many fortunel [L. *fortuitus*] happis or maneres.

Fortuneless, *a.* [f. *FORTUNE* sb. + *-LESS*.] Without (good) fortune, luckless, unfortunate. Also, destitute of a 'fortune' or portion.

1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 27 Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfate. 1569 RALEIGH's *Troub.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 227 Being a person not full twenty years old, left friendless and fortuneless. 1836 FRASER's *Mag.* XIII. 324 Flaunting, fortuneless, over-educated girls. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grinshaw* iv. (1891) 41 The utilitarian line of education... especially desirable for a fortuneless boy.

Fortune-teller. [See *FORTUNE* sb. 3 d.] One who 'tells fortunes'.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 239 One Pinch... A three-bare lugger, and a Fortune-teller. 1612 J. MASON *Anal. Sarc.* 46 They travelled about the country, as fortune-tellers... and such like do with us. 1716 SWIFT *Phillis* 51 Long ago a fortune-teller Exactly said what now befel her. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xli. 101 The fortune-teller, who, from the lines engraved on the open palm, predicts a destiny.

Fortune-telling, *vbl. sb.* [Cf. *prec.*] The practice of 'telling fortunes'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 56 Forbidding... euill and vnprofitable arts... or fortune tellings. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iv. ii. 184 We are simple men; wee doe not know what's brought to passe vnder the profession of Fortune-telling. 1655 WALTON *Angler* v. (ed. 2) 161 The Gypsies were then to diuide all the money... got... by Fortune-telling. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. 821 Theyare... added to... astrology, fortune-telling, and presages of all kinds.

So **Fortune-telling** *pp.* a. Also (*nonce-wd.*) **Fortune-tell** *v.* a. back-formation from *prec.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* iv. ii. 196 Out of my doore, you Witch I... Ile conuise you, Ile fortune-tell you, a 1659 CLEVELAND *Fuscar* 26 Wks. (1687) 2 He tipples Palmestry, and dines On all her Fortune-telling Lines. 1681 COLVIN *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 49 He finds both comets and eclipses, But pretty fortune telling gipsies. 1795-1814 WORMS *Excursion* vii. 88 Belong they to the fortune-telling Tribe?

† **Fortunity**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *fortunité* (ill) hap: see *FORTUNE* and *-ITY*.] ?Fortune, hap. (Cf. *INFORTUNITY*.)

c1470 HARDING *Chron.* x. v. Seyng July this fals fortune The sorow grete in hym so multiplied, That therfore for shame of his fortune. In no wyse would the no longer dwell ne byde. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 365 By adventure of his fortune. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 187 That they here... vaticinate or ominate of... fortune, infortunity.

† **Fortunize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. *FORTUNE* sb. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To regulate the fortunes of; to make fortunate. Hence **Fortunizing** *pp.* a., *fortune-telling*.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ix. 30 Fools therefore They are which fortunes doe by vowes devise, Sith each unto himselfe his life may fortunize. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 93 Else, how can the fortunizing Genethliack foretell that the child new born shall be a Traveller?

† **Fortunous**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *fortunous*: see *FORTUNE* sb. and *-OUS*.]

1. Pertaining to fortune or chance, fortuitous.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. vi. 17 (Camb. MS.), I ne trow nat in no manere, that so certeyn thynges sholden be moored by fortunous fortune. *Ibid.* II. pr. iv. 29 (Camb. MS.) Things that ben fortunous and temporel.

2. Fortunate, successful.

c1470 HARDING *Chron.* ix. iv. He wanne the feld in batell fortunous.

† **Fortuny**. *Obs.* - (See quot.)

1676 COLES, *Fortuny*, a kind of Tournament or running a tilt with lances on horseback. [So in some later Dicts.]

Forty (*fōrti*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 *fēwertiz*, *fēowurtiz*, *Northumb.* *fēuortiz*, 2 *Orm.* *fowwertiz*, *fēortiz*, 2-3 *f(e)owerti*, 3 *fēowerti*, *f(e)uverti*, *fuerti*, *fēowrti*, *fouirle*, 3-4 *fourt*, *fourth*, *vourti*, -y, (3 *forti*), 3-8 *fourt*, 4 *fawty*, 5 *fourt*, -y, 6 *fourtie*, -ye, *fortie*, 6- *forty*. [OE. *fēowertiz* = OFris. *fuwertich*, OS. *fuwertich*, *fiortig*, *fortig* (MDa. *viertich*, Dn. *veertig*), OHG. *forzig* (MHG. *vierzig*, mod. Ger. *vierzig*), ON. *fjórðir tigr*, *fjórutigr*, *fjórutlu* (Sw. *fjortio*, *fjrtio*, Dn. *fjyrtiye*, *firti*), Goth. *fjāwurtiz*: see *FOUR* and *-TY*.]

A. *adj.* The cardinal number equal to four tens, represented by the figures 40, xl, or XL. Also in comb. with numbers below ten (cardinal and ordinal), as *forty-one*, *forty-first*, etc.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 2 and mō þy gefæste fēwertiz daga & fēowertiz næhta. a 1275 *Coll. Hom.* 227 He hi afæde fēortiz wintre. c1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Adam was in helle in pine fuwert hundred wintre for his sinne. 1497 R. GLOUC. (1724) 419 More han a fourtyre yer hyt was pat he was ybore. c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & 7. 808 If that thee list it have, Ye shul paye fourty pound. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* I. 55 He hadde nou mooy with hym but fourth. c1585 R. BROWNE *Ausur.* Cartwright 43 In the fourtie and eyght Psalm. 1698 FRYER *Acc.* E. India & P. 94 At the end of their Quarantine, which is forty days. 1707 HARRANE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 323 He died in the forty-fifth year of his Age. 1803 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 89 It... was found to contain one forty-eighth of antimony. 1825 J. NEAL *Bra. Jonathan* II. 188 The day... according to his calculation, was about forty-eight hours. 1860 READE *Cloister & II.* xxv, Dietrich's forty years weighed him down like forty bullets.

b. Used indefinitely to express a large number. *Like forty* (U.S. *colloq.*): with immense force or vigour, 'like anything'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 243 On faire ground I could beat fortye of them. 1619 G. HERBERT *Leid.* 19 Jan. Wks. 159 J. 381. I have forty businesses in my hands: your Countess will pardon the haste of your humblest Servant. 1652 R. will pardon the haste of your humblest Servant. 1652 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccv. He that's Well, already, and upon a Levity of Mind, Quits his Station, in hopes to be Better, 'tis Fortye to One, he loses by the Change. 1854 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's* c. viii. 'I has principles and I sticks to them like forty'.

c. † *Forty pence*: a customary amount for a wager. *Forty winks* (*colloq.*): a short nap, esp. after dinner.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* viii. 46 Forty pence gaged vpon a matche of wrastling. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 89 How tastes it? is it bitter? forty pence, no. 1892 *Punch* 16 Nov. 208/2 If a... man, after reading steadily through the Thirty-nine Articles, were to take forty winks. 1889 SINS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 228 I'm tired, and I want my forty winks.

† d. = **FORTIETH**. *Obs.* 1559 *Homilies* I. Good Wks. III. (1859) 58 Sectes... were neither the forty part so many among the Jewes, nor [etc.]

B. sb.

1. a. The age of 40 years. b. *The forties*: the years between 40 and 50 of a century or of one's life. 1732 *BERKELEY Aliphir.* l. 1. § 1. Aliphiron is above forty. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 July 83/1. His *magnum opus* was published in Edinburgh some time in the forties. 1893 *Geo. Hill Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 243. What were called half-caps were worn in the early forties.

2. *The forty*: a designation applied to certain public bodies in various countries and at various periods, from the number of their members; e.g. to several courts of justice in the Venetian republic; to a body of itinerant justices in ancient Attica, empowered to try petty actions; to the French Academy, and (occasionally) to the Royal Academy of Arts in London.

1820 *Byron Mar. Fal.* l. i. 24 'Tis not for us To anticipate the sentence of the Forty.

3. A yacht of forty tons burden.

1894 *Field* 9 June 83/6. The two big cutters had left.. the two forties many miles astern.

4. *The roaring forties*: the exceptionally rough part of the Atlantic Ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude. Also occasionally applied to that part of the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans between 40° and 50° south latitude.

1883 *BUCHAN in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 146/2. The region of the 'brave west winds', the 'roaring forties' of sailors. 1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bump* 165. Older shipmasters laughed.. saying that they found the Roaring Forties quite strong enough for them.

C. in Combination.

1. Combination of the simple numeral with a sb. (used attrib. or ellipt. as sbs.), and pansynthetic derivatives of these: *forty-foot*, †(a) = *forty legs*; (b) see quot. 1889; *forty-knot*, †the *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, a prostrate amarantaceous weed of warm countries' (*Cent. Dict.*); *forty legs*, a popular or dialectal name of the centipede; †*forty pence*, †a jocular designation for a servant who runs errands; *forty-penny nail*, a nail of such size that one thousand of them weigh forty pounds (see *Penny*); †*forty penny piece*, a coin worth 40 pence Scots, i.e. 3½d. sterling; *forty rod lighting*, *U.S. slang*: see quot.; *forty rod whisky* = *prec.*; *forty-spot*, the Tasmanian name for a bird, *Pardalotus quadrangulus* (Gould, *Birds Austr.*, 1848); *forty-tonner* = B. 3.

1875 E. BROWN *Trav. Europe* (1877) 17. An Indian Scolopendria, or *Forty-foot. 1889 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* *Forty-foot*, a right of forty-foot which the tenants of certain manors had over the soil of an adjoining manor. 1897 *DAMPER Voy.* l. xi. 320. Centapees, call'd by the English *40 Legs. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 89. The Forty-legs in Surinam are a great deal larger than what are bred in Barbados. 1865 BROOKE *Provine. Words Lincolnsh.* *Forty-legs*, a centipede. 1816 *Englishman for my Money* F III. 4. Farewell *fortipence, goe seek ye Signor. 1769 in *Hawkesworth Voy.* (1773) 11. 182. No nails less than *fortypenny were current. c 1850 *Rudolf. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Nails of sorts* are, 4, 6, 8.. and 40-penny nails. 1681 *Colvill Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 58 Butter and cheese, and wool fleeces, For groats and *forty penny pieces. 1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, **Forty Rod Lightning*, whisky of the most villainous description, so called because humorously warranted to kill at forty rods. 1892 *STEVENSON Wrecker* 124. *Forty-rod whisky was administered by a proprietor as dirty as his beasts. 1895 *Daily News* 11 June 2/4. For the second match, *forty-tonners, three entered.

2. Substantival uses of the compound numerals (see A. 1): *forty-eight*, a flowerpot of the third smallest size, of which there are 48 in a 'cast'; *forty-four*, (a) a forty-four gun ship; (b) a bicycle with a wheel 44 inches in diameter; †*forty-nine*, a 17th c. name for some kind of liquor; *forty-one Hist.*, the Venetian council by whom the Doge was elected; *forty-two attrib.* in *forty-two man*, a man of the 42nd regiment.

1851 *GLENNY Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 227. They must be potted off into moderately small pots, say *forty-eights: 1821 *BYRON To Murray* 7 Feb. The giant element.. made our stout *forty-fours.. timbers creak again. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 55/2. His hand resting.. on the handle of his forty-four. 1892 A. PITCAIRNE *Babel* 2 (Maitl. 1830) 5. Assist me all, ye Muses nyne! With a beer glass of *fourty nyne. 1723 *MESTON Knight* (1767) 21. A glass or two of forty-nine He can pull off before he dine. 1612 W. SHUTE *tr. Foigais Venice* n. 48. The *forty one being assembled.. they.. chose him Prince. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xliii. Here comes an old *forty-two man, who is a fitter match for you than I am.

b. In abbreviated dates, as *forty-one*, *two*, *three*, etc., colloquially used to designate a year of the current or preceding century. Hence *forty-niner U.S.*, one of those who settled in California during the 'gold fever' about 1849.

1710 H. BEAUFORT *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 1. The Spirit of Forty-one is reviving. 1887 *Council Bluffs Herald* (Iowa U. S.) 17 Jan., Running the 'pony express' in the exciting days of the '49-ers'. 1890 *BOLDRWOOD Miner's Right* xlv. 384. All old prospectors and 'forty-niners'.

Forty-five. a. *The Forty-five*: the year 1745, and the Jacobite rebellion of that year. b. *Card-playing*. A game in which each trick counts five and the game is forty-five. Also *forty-fives*.

a. 1832 *SCOTT Redgummet* ch. xi. Ye have heard of Vol. IV.

a year they call the *forty-five*. 1895 D. MARSHALL in *Scot. Antiq.* X. 77. In the 'Forty-five, Burleigh Castle.. was garrisoned for King George.

b. 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Wail. Mail* 32. The others.. gathered round the table to enjoy the Irish game of 'forty-fives'.

Fortyish. a. Looking forty years old.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 324. A sort of Tom Shuffleton grown flat, staid, and fortyish.

Foruh, obs. form of **FURROW**.

Forum (fō·rōm). [a. L. *forum*.]

1. *Rom. Ant.* The public place or marketplace of a city. In ancient Rome the place of assembly for judicial and other public business.

1460 *CAPRAVE Chron.* 29. Thoo places in which judges herd causes he [Foroneus] cleped hem aftir his name, 'forum', that is to say, 'a bopen place', or 'a market'. 1601 *HOLLAND Phiny* II. 117. The said Scipioes statue erected in the Forum or public hall. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Jurnal* 61. The city of Rome had four great forums or piazzas. 1761 *GIBSON Decl. & F. II.* 15. The principal Forum; which appears to have been of a circular, or rather elliptical form. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* i. 38. He [Tarquinus] made a forum or market place and divided out the ground around it for shops and stalls, and made a covered walk around it.

b. as the place of public discussion; hence *fig.*

1735 *THOMSON Liberty* i. 160. Foes in the forum in the field were friends. 1828 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxiv. 1025. Rienzi.. The forum's champion, and the people's chief. 1831 *CARVILLE Spart. Res.* (1858) 8. To descend.. into the angry noisy Forum, with an Argument that cannot but exasperate and divide.

2. A court, tribunal. *Law of the forum*: the legal rules of a particular court or jurisdiction.

1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* *Forum*, the court to the jurisdiction of which a party is liable. 1857 *PARSONS Contracts* II. ii. § 6 (ed. 2) 103. Limitation and prescription are applied only according to the law of the forum. 1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy-bk. Prop. Law* II. 4. As the law of property is now administered in the different forums.. it exhibits a splendid.. code of jurisprudence.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *med.L. in foro interno, in foro conscientie*).

1690 *Case Univ. Oxford* 48. A right to be impleaded in their own Forum only. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & E. v. v.* Of this, at first view, every man, in his own forum, ought to judge without appeal. 1823 *GLOSTONE Glean.* (1879) IV. xiv. 151. In every country of Europe, except one, when excusable collision arises between the civil and the religious power it must be in the external forum. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 147. It is true that in the forum of conscience claims an undivided allegiance.

3. *attrib.*, as *forum-area*, *-orator*.

1812 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* VIII. 347. A forum orator some years ago published a tour. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 544. The forum area was trencched but not excavated.

FORUR, var. **FURRURE** Obs., fr. trimming.

Forvay, v. Obs. Also 4 (Gower) *forveise*, 5 *forvoven*, *-wey* (e. way (e, 5-6 for, fourve (e. [ad. OF. *forvoier*, *forvoier*, i. for(s), For-*pref.* 3 + *voie* way.] *intr.* To go out of the way, go astray; *fig.* to err, make a mistake. Hence *Forvaying vbl. sb.*

1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 76 [MS. Fairfax] That þei be Duistres þe weie Forþi if eny man forsuieþ [*Pauli prints* forsway] Thurgh hem þei be noht excusable. (Also III. 224, 272, 275). 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. i. (1899) 2. Ther nys no pylgrim that goth so redyly but that oftynes he mote forsoyren. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. kv. (1869) 207. Þe forsoyninge of oþere shulde ben warnyng. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* K vj. This yonge man forweyeth. c 1500 *Mehusine* xix. 101. I was forwayed of my way to comne to luyngne. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 204. As drunkyn man he all forwayit. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. Pröl. 18. Tharfore wald God I had thair eris to pull Misknawne the creid and threipis othir forwayis. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 15. Forvey no tyme, be redy day and night.

Forwake (d: see *For-*pref.* 1* 6 b.

† **Forwal**. Obs. rare -1. [perh. mis-written for *forfal*, a. ON. *forfall* (law term) hindrance.] A legitimate excuse.

c 1205 *LAY. 31590* Pa andswared Cadwalan þe kene.. Oswy haueð for-wal (Wace: *essoin le tient*).

† **Forwalk**, v. Obs. Also 6 fore-. [f. *FOR-*pref.* 1* + *WALK*.] *trans.* To weary with walking; to over-tire. Hence *Forwalked ppl. a.*

In the Sc. examples prö. confused with *forwaked*: see *FOR-*pref.* 1* 6 b.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2236. Þei þeder come al wery forwalked. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 204. When thow art wery for-walked. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. vi. [v.] 35. Quhen the first quy Of natural slepe.. Stelis on forwalkit [*so Ruthen MS.*; ed. *Small* (fordoverit) mortal creaturis. 1533 *BELLENORUM Lyr.* vi. (1829) 204. The Romanis.. sett on the Volchs, wery and forwalkit. 1612 [see *FORWALK*].

For-wall, *-wallowed*: see *FOR-*pref.* 1* 5, 6 b.

Forwarder, v. Obs. exc. arch. or Sc. [f. *FOR-*pref.* 1* + *WANDER*.] *intr.* To weary oneself with wandering; to wander far and wide. Hence *Forwardered ppl. a.*

c 1320 *Will. Palerne* 739. He.. forwarderd in wo & wakeþ.. on nyghts. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. Pröl. 7. I was wery forwarderd and went me to reste. 1563 *SACKVILLE Mirr. Mag.* *Buckingham* lxxiv. All forsake.. forwarderd in despayre. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi. 34. A wearie wight forwardering by the way. 1890 G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* II. xvi. 254. Among the bruised, the prisoners, the forwardered of Israel. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 158. A poor lost forwarderd lad.

Forward (fō·wōrd), a., adv. and sb. Forms: 1 fore-, forward, -werd, 4-7 forward(e, 4-6

forwarde, 6 foret, 9 dial. forat, -et, forrad, -nt, 4- forward. See also *FORRIT*. [OE. *for(e)wæard*, adj. and adv.; see *FOR-adv.* and *-ward*.] The adj. seems to have become obsolete after the OE. period, and to have been redeveloped from the adv. in the 16th c. The adv. (OE. *foreward*) was app. in origin the neut. acc. of the adj.]

A. adj.

† 1. In OE. used in partitive concord: The front part of (any thing material); the first or earliest part of (a period of time, etc.). Obs.

c 900 *tr. Bedæ's Hist.* v. xiii. [xiii]. (1891) 422. In forewarde neaht. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 266. Ure Forewardes heafod.

2. Situated in the fore part. Obs. exc. techn.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 39. Let's take the instant by the forward top. 1622 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 503. The guides conducted the forwardest of the party.. a wrong way. 1876 *HOLLAND Sevenoaks* x. 131. He fixed a knob of tallop upon the forward sign of Mr. Balfour's gun.

b. *Naut.* Belonging to the fore part (of a vessel).

1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb. The nine forward men are divided into three watches. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 5/3. The forward-house and forecable bulkhead were stove in.

† c. Principal, foremost, chief. Obs.

1821 *SAVILLE Tacitus Agric.* (1622) 184. Many haue bene wasted by casual chances, the most sufficient and forward by the cruelty of the Prince.

d. That lies in front; now only, that lies in the direction towards which one is moving.

1643 *LIGHTFOOT Glean. Ex.* (1648) 17. In the five preceding Plagues, the obduration of Pharaohs heart is attributed to himselfe, in these five forward, it is attributed to God. 1800-24 *CAMPBELL Dream* II. Shadow'd in the forward distance Lay the land of Death. 1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* xvii. (1878) 233. Out of the forward horizon.

3. Directed towards a point in advance, onward; also 'outward' as opposed to 'return'.

1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* i. xlv. Shi. [fortune], dispos'd his forward course to let. 1814 *CARY Dante*, Par. xxix. 136. Let us seek The forward path again. 1840 *BURY Select Comm. on Railw.* Q. 2398. You spoke of sending an engine to meet the train; on what line would that go?—It must go on the forward line. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 46. General Wood was compelled.. to undertake a forward movement. 1884 G. W. R. *Time Tables July 87 Return Tickets* are available.. for completion of the forward and backward journeys.

b. Of the face. (Looking) straight in front.

1700 *DRYDEN Cymon & Iph.* 594. The lovers close the rear, With forward faces not confessing fear. 1850 *TENNYSON In Memoriam*, cxi. She [knowledge] sets her forward countenance And leaps into the future chance.

c. Of a ship's beak: Moving onwards.

1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* kv. 12. Scarcely the forward snout tore up that wintry water.

d. *Forward play* in *Cricket*: the method of playing forward: see *adv.* 3 b.

1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket & 4 in Outdoor Games & Recr.* 19. Practise both backward and forward play.

e. *Forward movement*: recently often used to denote a special effort made by a political party, a religious or benevolent organization, etc., in order to make more rapid progress. Cf. 9.

1896 *Indep. & Noncon.* 31 Dec. 494. The Colonial Missionary Society Forward Movement. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan., The Liberal Forward Movement.

4. *Comm.* Of a business transaction, contract, etc.: Prospective, relating to future produce.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 4/4. In the old days, when it took three or four months to send out goods to India.. there was a real ground for forward buying. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7. The rate for good furnace coke is 14s.. but consumers will not pay this price for forward contracts.

5. That is in an advanced state or condition; progressing towards maturity or completion. Chiefly *predicative* and barely distinguishable from the *adv.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b. How moche we profyte & be foreward in euery day by our labour. 1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. Cb. It is now well forward in nyghte. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 86. To acquaint him bow forward the Boat was [in making]. 1805 *Maitl. Frail.* XVII. 515. The [vaccinated] arms of Sarah.. were in a more forward state than the rest. 1848 *Frail. R. Agric.* Soc. IX. 1-7. The sheep.. get exceedingly forward in condition. 1866 *Mrs. H. WOOD St. Martin's Eve* iv. A sturdy little fellow.. sufficiently forward in walking to get about the room.

b. Of a plant, a crop, or the season: Well advanced, early.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* l. i. 45. As the most forward Bud Is eaten by the Canker ere it blow. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 13. The inhabitants of Turon.. enjoy as forward a summer, as those of Provence. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 254. Fruit, the soundest and forwardest of any on the Tree. 1799 C. A. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1893) 344. Sow three or four seeds.. in a small pot, which being placed on a gentle heat, will be much forwarder and finer. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Ministr.* l. 18. He 'gins again Bout signs in weather, late or forward spring. 1832 *Hr. Martineau Homes Abroad* ii. 23. Place our hungry brethren where nature's work is forwardest.

c. Of a pregnant animal: in or with foal, etc. 1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1910/4. A Red Cow.. forward with Calf. 1797 *Ibid.* No. 4312/3. Lost.. a bay Saddle Mare.. forward in Foal. 1839 *Lincoln.* etc. Gaz. 12 Feb. 2/3. Eleven ewes forward in lamb. 1857 *Frail. R. Agric.* Soc. XVI. 11. 19. The mares are indulged a little as they get forward with foal.

6. Ready, prompt, eager (in an action or a cause); esp. with const. to (do something).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxi. 45 At the first assaute he was so forward, that he was stryken to the erth. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 56 God grafte in vs the trewe knowledge of his woordes, with a forward will to folowe it. 1631 GOURG *God's Armes* v. Ded. 406 He not backward to patronize what you have been forward to produce. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 231 Neither can it be collected, that hee [St. Bartholomew] was ever forward of his Tongue, as some of the Rest were. 1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 181 His Majesty's piety was so forward, that nothing needed to be extorted from him. 1703 C. MATHER *Magu. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 203 He was much forwarder to give his assent than they were to ask it. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. 1. 52 Their followers were to be ranked as the most forward and loud, who denounced parliament as so corrupt. 1875 M. PATTERSON *Casaubon* 40 Authors were always forward to send him copies of their learned publications.

† b. Inclined to or for (something). Obs.
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 256 b, If I had bene . . . so forward to sedition, there wanted not . . . fautores of the cause. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Myn.* 4. The forwardest to Peace. 1727 SWIFT *Art. Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 118 A hot-headed crack-brained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation.

c. Ardent, eager, spirited, zealous. ? Obs.
1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 1552/3 Three sonnes, all forward, martiall, and valorous gentlemen. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. 1. 72 How fondly do'st thou spur a forward Horse? 1611 TOURNEUR *Atth. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 1. 41 His forward spirit press'd into the front. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. i. They both have forward, generous active Spirits. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* III. 468 He is a gallant, forward officer.

d. *transf.* and fig. of things. ? Obs.
1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* Ded. 1 This . . . Treatise was once vn-advisedly forward to haue bin dedicated to your good worship. But . . . It recalled it selfe in good time. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* l. 654 Their forward genius without teaching grows. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. iii. These stakes also, being of a wood very forward to grow. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. l. Wks. 1874 1. 18 We are accustomed, from our youth up, to indulge that forward delusive faculty [imagination].

7. Well-advanced for one's years, precocious.
1591 LYL *Endym.* II. ii. It will be a forward cock that groweth in the shell. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 203 Long live thou, and these thy forward Sonnes. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 14 When . . . a mans good wit [cannot be] seconded with the forward child understanding. 1714 *Restoration in Villiers' Wks.* (1775) 8 He's a pretty forward boy about four and twenty. 1869 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* 25 Apr. (1884) 215 My children . . . are so forward, clever, and spirited.

8. In bad sense: Presumptuous, pert; bold, immodest.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxii. (1634) 454 Some . . . doe raille at this doctrine with greater maliciousnesse, than their forward pride ought to be suffered. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlviii. (1612) 221 They could how forward Maides were, how proude if in request. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 1. 94 A forward prating coxcomb. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 P. 1, I have . . . a great Aversion to the forward Air and Fashion which is practised in all publick Places. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iv. Clara . . . would think this step of mine highly forward. 1806-7 J. BENESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) vii. lxi. Hearing your favourite poem . . . mammed by the mouth of a forward Puppy. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xl. 'The favouritest young forward buzzy of a servant gal as ever come into a house.' 1888 J. PAYS *Myst. Mirbridge* v. 'Do you call him forward?' 'He was certainly first in his manners'.

9. Of persons, opinions: Advanced, extreme; in mod. use, favouring vigorous aggressive action.
1608 F. JOHNSON *Cert. Reasons & Argts.* To Rdr., The Books of the forward Preachers now abroad. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 2/2 You of all people in the world, the Forwarders of the Forward school, cannot complain of the advance of Empire. 1887 *Ibid.* 10 June 7/1 Denouncing outrage and dynamite, and what are generally known as 'forward' measures.

B. *adv.*

1. Of extent in time: Towards the future, immediately afterwards and continuously onwards. Chiefly (and now only) in phrases *from this day (time, etc.) forward*. † Also, *from this, from hence, (from) now, and so forward*. Cf. FORTH *adv.* 3.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 788 (Gr.) Gif he wolden lair goddes forward freman. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5480 (Gött.) In egipt held he pain ful hard, As i sal tell you sone forward. *Ibid.* 13958 (Gött.) Ai fra pat dai for-warde . . . he Iuus . . . sought iesu to do to dede. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 744 Alle my obys grete Fro pys forwarde wyl y lete. 1391 CHAUCER *Ascol.* II. 12, & fro that time forward . . . shal the verrey degree of the sonne sheue the howr of the planete. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 261 (Harl. MS.) I Resseyve [yow] fro hens forward to my loye. 1554 LATIMER *Serm.* 2nd *Sund.* in *Advent* (1562) 132 If we . . . intend to amend our liue now forward. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xli. 71 This is the first time that the law Agraria was published: and so forward until this present hower, it was never debated. c 1680 HEYRICKE *Serm.* (1729) l. 547 From that time forward whatsoever he did . . . was in order to that end. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* III. 42 From that day forward . . . the Spirit of God came upon David. 1872 SALTER *Charac.* III. (1876) 68 The elder student from that time forward acted as the Mentor of the younger one.

† b. With vbs., as *look, think*; esp. *To look forward*: to look ahead, to look expectantly towards the future or to a coming event.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. Wks. (1813) 9 To think forward a little. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 343 One can look forwarder than the Nine Days of Wonder. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* l. Wks. 1799 II. 249 Banish your fears, and let us look forward, my love. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 23 Like chess-players, they seem always to look three moves forward. 1837 DISABATA *Venetia* III. i. His visit to the hall was looked forward to with interest.

1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) IV. 45 He looks forward to all future systems sharing the fate of the past.

c. *Contm.* For future delivery or payment. *To date forward*: to postdate.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar. The orders being neither numerous nor large, and not a few dated forward. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 4/4 Dating forward . . . is a thing unknown among shippers, for payment is usually made a week or so after the goods have been delivered. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 7/5 Maize still . . . dear, but cheaper forward.

† 2. Onward or further on in a series; onwards from a specified point. *And so forward*: = and so forth, et cetera. Cf. FORTH *adv.* 2. Obs.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 173/2 Forwarde, or more vttyr, ultra, ullerius. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. 2a, Whether that from the Cape of Buena Esperansa forward there were anye Naugation to the East India. 1583 SROOES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 34 If sixtie would serue, they must have an hundred, and so forward. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. Annot.* 3 From that tenth Psalm forward. 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* xlviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 96, I am this day beginning my long voyage to Archangel, and so forward.

† b. In the first place, foremost: in phr. *first and forward*. Obs.

1562 LANGL. P. Pl. A. x. 127 First and forward to folk that ben i-wedded. c 1586 CHAUCER *Melib.* 275 First and forward, ye han erred in [etc.]

3. Towards the front, in the direction which a person or thing faces. *Forward* (U.S.): in front of. *To put or set foot forward*: see FORTH *sb.* 29.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron* (1568) II. 758 He came into the world with the teete forward. 1548 etc. [see FORTH *sb.* 29]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 82, 1. . . bow the Head forward or backward, or over the one side or the other. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 103 You must begin with your Bow forward, though the Bow be drawn forward the Note before. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 226 Its middle part . . . stands about an Inch forward than the Foreside of the Puppet. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* III. Wks. 1799 1. 308 Your hood a little forwarder, Miss. 1811 *Leti. Jr. Eng.* II. xlix. 270 The skirts of the coat . . . brought forward to meet over the thigh. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 242 He may have no power at all of advancing one step forward of himself. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 256 The ostrich . . . always strikes forward [with its foot]. 1891 M. S. WILKINS *Humble Rom.* 165 Two little thin dancing curls . . . just forward of her cap!

b. *To play forward, in Cricket*: to reach forward in order to play a rather short-pitched ball.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 101 Rather too fond of playing forward. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* § 5 in *Outdoor Games & Recr.* 23 If he [the batsman] . . . plays forward, pitch shorter and shorter . . . until he makes a mistake.

4. Of continuous motion: Towards what is in front; (moving) onwards, on.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 847 be faster forward him he faris be faster he snappis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 2531) 8 b, Suche . . . be not mete to . . . go forward in this pilgrymage. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. viii. (1840) 190 His ships were manned, victualled, and sailing forward. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* xiii. 346 Meeting very strong Westerly Winds, we got nothing forward in many days. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* IV. § 15 In case they walk straight forward, in half a hour they shall meet men. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. He was desirous to hasten forward. 1855 MRS. GATTY *Parables Jr. Nat. Ser.* i. (1869) 50 The river is rushing forward; the clouds are hurrying onward.

b. with ellipsis of some part of the vb. go. Also *Mil.*, as a word of command *Forward!* *Forward on!* in *Fox-hunting*: of the fox: Gone on in front.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hiou* iv. 186 His horse wolde nother forwode nor backe warde. 1583 GOLOSIN *Calvin on Dent.* xv. 86 Therefore let us on forwards as he commandeth. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 25 The word *Forward* . . . is given by the commander. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Yen Y.* II. 207 Ibrahim . . . had but to cry 'Forward', and Constantinople was his.

c. In advance, in front, ahead.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 369 Dercylus seems to have been sent forward. 1860 TYNDAL *Glac.* I. xxv. 182 One of our porters . . . was sent forward to test the [snow] bridge.

d. *Back or backward and forward*: to and fro; see BACK *adv.* 13 and BACKWARD *adv.* 5 b.

5. To the front or to a prominent position (from being behind or in the background), into view; esp. in phrases, as *to bring forward* (see also BRING *v.* 17). *To come forward*: see COME *v.* 58; also, to come into existence. *To put or set forward*: to put forth, advance, allege, offer; also *refl.* to give oneself (undue) prominence.

1611 BIOLE 2 *Edras* III. 6 Before: euer the earth came forward. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xl. 252 To set forward . . . such doctrine as was agreeable to Moses. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 304 He certainly has it in his power . . . to keep it back, and bring it forward at his own times. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlvii. Dorothea, who had lingered far behind, was called forward. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN xviii. Who are you, my good friend, who put yourself so forward? 1895 COULSON KERNAHAN *God & Ant. Apol.* (ed. 4) 9 The worst of all reasons which inexperienced writers put forward for setting pen to paper.

† 6. In front, on the front or front side. Obs.

1618 BOLTON *Floralia* xviii. 57 All their wounds were forward. 1663 *GRUBER Counsel* 101 Caused . . . the windowes which were forward to be made up.

b. *fig.* In a prominent position.

1796 BURKE *Lect. to C. J. Fox* Wks. 1842 II. 391 A young man . . . who stands very forward in parliament.

7. At an advanced point; at a point or position which is beyond or further than another. Cf. FORTH *adv.* 4.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 All his barones went out of the cite, and y^e first nyght they lodged vi. myle forward. 1611 BROLE *Nam.* xxiii. 19 Wee will not inherit with them on yonder side Iordane, or forward. 1647 SRRICE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. ii. 189 To secure the landing of Irish or Welch supplies so much the forwarder towards the east. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1656) 162 Adding a cipher, and setting the (-) figure forwarder. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 52 A little forwarder you find small Cross-ways with four Alleys.

b. Of time: In advance.

1577 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 38 I think they are too forward in their computation. 1810 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxiv. 289 The time at the place of observation is forwarder than that at Greenwich.

8. *Naut.* a. Of motion: Towards the fore part of a vessel.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Haul forward the main Bowline. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 15 The Carpenter going forward to inspect the Chain-Plates.

b. Of position: At or in the fore part of a vessel. *Forward* (U.S.): in front of. † *Forward on*: at the fore end, forward.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 88/1 The Saylor imagined that his horse was too much laden ahead, or forward on (as the sea phrase is). 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2317/1 Captain Killgrew . . . being at the same time forward by the Gang-Way. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 121 The butt-ends . . . have been as it were abolished forward for the ease passage of the Vessel through the water. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 110 Being oblig'd to lie forward with the Men. 1794 NELSON 5 Nov. in *Nicolas Dispatch* 1. 504 Transports laying . . . with their Truce Flag hoisted forward. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 67 Her only fault being . . . that she was wet forward. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 112 Forward of the ward-room . . . is the midshipmen's room.

9. *fig.* Onward, so as to progress or advance. Chiefly in phr. *to go forward* (rarely with ellipsis of *go*): to be in progress or 'on foot'; to be going on. *To build forward*: to continue building.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 760 There must it needes be long ere any good conclusion go forward. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* III. 8 To se that the worke of the house of the Lorde wente forward. a 1600 HOOKER in *Eccl.* Pol. v. (1888) App. i. § 3 It is the nature of Gods most bountifull disposition to build forward where his foundation is once laid. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 91 Now forward with your Tale. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 177 He would not forget to help forward the Belgick Affairs. 1717 ur. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 119 The Climate is so fertile . . . that the Fruit is coming forward all the Year. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. Mr. Burchell . . . was always fond of seeing some innocent amusement going forward. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobio.* Wks. 1840 I. 181, I am got forward too fast with my story. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 124 My models and preparatory matters were now so far brought forward. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* i. 28 Dinner was going forward. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 165 Unless . . . extreme partisans . . . make concessions, there is no getting any forwarder. 1891 R. KRUSO *City Dreadf.* Nt. 43 Let's go in here—there may be something forward.

10. Phrases. *To put or set forward* (a person): to start onward, give a start to. *lit.* and *fig.* *To set forward* (intr.): to start on a journey, set out.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1869) 17 Set forward, ye shall neuer labour younger. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 18 Such gale as would serue to put him forward on his journey. 1650 HUGBART *Pill Formality* 200 The trips and slidings shall but set thee forwarder on thy journey. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii. The next morning we all set forward together. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* II. 19 To set his young people forward in the same way of life with himself. 1869 JERFON *Britany* xvi. 258 Her godfather . . . straightway sets forward to avenge her death.

11. *Comb.* a. with *pres. ppl.*, as *forward-bearing, -creeping, -flowing, -looking* adjs. b. with *pa. ppl.*, as *forward-turned* adj.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xxiii. Strong 'forward-bearing will or appetite. 1850 TENNISON in *Mem.* cxi. 37 The 'forward-creeping tides. 1830 — *Recoll. Arab.* Nts. 4 The 'forward-flowing tide of time. 1800 WORDSW. *Michael* 158 A child . . . Brings hope with it, and 'forward-looking thoughts. c 1811 CHAPMAN *Ilad* v. 46 It took his 'forward-turned backe, and lookt out of his breast.

c. *sb.* [The *adj.* used absolutely.]

† 1. The fore or front part, the first part. *On forward* in the beginning (see AFOREWARD). Obs. c 1600 *ÆLFRIC Deut.* xxviii. 3 Drihten be geseet simle on foreward & na on afterward. c 1275 Lamb. *Hom.* 73 On forward þe cristendomes ech man leorned his bluece & he fulht underfenge.

† 2. A trick in wrestling; a throw which causes one's opponent to fall forward on his face. Obs.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 76 Many sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto . . . Such are the . . . forward and backward. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* i. 6 They practise . . . The forward, backward, falk.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Forward* . . . the fore end of a barge or other craft.

4. *Football*. One who plays in the front line; one of the body of players termed 'forwards', as opposed to 'backs' (see BACK *sb.* 21), whose duty it is to be foremost in the attack.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 367/2 Under the Rugby code . . . fifteen a side [is] the usual number of players—ten 'forwards', two 'half backs', one 'three-quarters back', and two 'backs'. 1889 *Faulstich VIII.* 33 'There is more to be learnt by the forwards. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 17 Jan. 6/4 The side whose forwards were beaten won the match.

Forward (fɔːrwɔːd), *v.* [f. FORWARD *adv.*]

1. *trans.* To help or push forward; to advance, assist, hasten, promote, urge on. Also, † to put forward, set on foot (*obs. rare*).

1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. i. 1. 33 Then let me heare... What yesternight our Councell did decree In forwarding this deere expedience. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 172 Hee was greatly encouraged and forwarded in the matter by diuers of his most inward friends. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 219 The Moriscoes of Africa... were often forwarded and assisted by them in their nocturnal Expeditions. 1780 BURKE *Lett. to Burgh Wks.* IX. 243 He [Lord North]... forwarded two bills, that for encouraging the growth of tobacco, and that for giving a bounty on exportation of hemp from Ireland. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 July, After doing whatever I can to forward my dress for the next morning, I go to bed. 1805 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* lxvii. This prince... showed every disposition to impede rather than to forward the operations of the British army. 1821 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1826) IV. xvi. 33 To protect its rights and to forward its interests.

2. To accelerate the growth of (plants, etc.).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 412 So wee may House our owne Country Plants to forward them, and make them come in the Cold Seasons. 1707 CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 266 A Dunghill... is of wondrous Efficacy to forward the Flowers. 1720 SWIFT *Apollo to Dean Wks.* 1755 IV. l. 16 Whenever I shine, I forward the grass, and I ripen the vine. 1845 FLORIST'S *Jrnl.* 55 They [plants] will be forwarded, or retarded, according to the state of the season.

3. To send forward, send to an ulterior destination (a thing, rarely a person). In commercial language often loosely, to dispatch, send by some regular mode of conveyance.

1757 FRANKLIN *Lett. to V. in Bigelow Life* (1887) I. 378 The black silk was sent to Mr. Neates, who undertook to forward it in some package of his. 1757 AFFECT. *Narr. Wager* 33 Where they might meet with... an Opportunity also of being forwarded to their own Home. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Pref.* 3 That letter... has been since forwarded to the person to whom it was addressed. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 122 Who... forwarded him in safety to Rome. 1883 F. M. PEARCE *Contrad.* xii. There is a letter which should be forwarded to my brother. *Mod. (Comm.)* We have this day forwarded to your address per S.W.R. three boxes marked [etc.].

† b. To pass on, publish abroad. *Obs.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 1: P. His countenance is communicated to the publick... and forwarded by engravers, artists by way of mezzo-tinto, etc.

4. *Bookbinding.* To get (a sewed book) ready for the 'finisher' by putting a plain cover on (see FORWARDING *vb.* *sb.* 2).

Hence **Forwarded** *ppl. a.* (in 17th c. occas. † forwardly disposed, eager); **Forwarding** *ppl. a.* a 1694 CLARENDON *Serv. Levith.* (1676) 208 None are more glad to see those punishments inflicted, or more forward to promote it, then [etc.]. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 315 Enough to ingage us to seek out for the best and most forwarding Assistances. 1776 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 371 The latter part of that month was warm and forwarding. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* kv. (1813) 238 When these forwarded beans are planted in rows singly. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 96 She had received a forwarded letter from that old friend.

Forward: see FORWARD.

Forwarder (fɔːrwɔːdɪə), [f. *prec.* + -ER.]

1. One who or that which forwards.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph. Prol.*, A fyte forwarder of the goshops lybertie. 1611 COTGR. *Poulticant* v. an overser, and forwarder of a worke that requires hast. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* v. 1. Nor am I... secondar, perwarder, forwarder, Principall, or maintainer of this late theft. 1681 CUTHAMER *Angler's Vade-m.* xii. § 2 (1689) 308 Fresh Water being a great Forwarder of Fishes feeding. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1808 VIII. 274 Contempt of the suppliant is not the best forwarder of a suit. 1840 CARYLE *Heroes* II. (1858) 222 Mecca... had at one time a population of 100,000; buyers, forwarders of those Eastern and Western products.

2. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1890.)

1870 *Echo* 20 Dec. The men... are divided into two classes, forwarders and finishers. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 424 The ends of the cords are then drawn by the 'forwarder' through holes pierced in the boards. 1890 ZAEHNSDORF *Binding Bk.* 18 *Forwarder*, the workman who takes the books after they are sewn, and advances them to the covering department.

Forwarding, *vb.* *sb.* [f. *prec.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the *vb.* FORWARD in various senses. Also gerundially, with omission of *in*.

1635 J. GORE *Well-doing* 17 Like that which Bias calls *ἡγομένη προκοπή* the Backward forwarding of a cause. 1707 CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 268 Horse-dung, and Kennel-Water, contribute... to the forwarding of Plants. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Sept. The people in general know that a peace is forwarding. 1817 *Evans' Parl. Debates* 1381 Sir J. Newport urged the immediate forwarding of the measure.

2. *Spec. in Bookbinding.* The operation of putting a plain cover on a book previously sewn, and otherwise making it fit for the 'finisher's' hands.

1893 E. G. DUFF *Early printed Bks.* 193 Even a study of the forwarding of a binding is of great help. 1895 ZAEHNSDORF *Hist. Book binding* 13 His backs were firm, and his forwarding excellent.

3. *Attrib. as forwarding department, -room;* forwarding agent, merchant, one whose business is the receiving and shipment or transmission of goods; forwarding-note (see quot.).

1839 STORV. *Bainbents Index*, Forwarding merchant. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 10 The same building also includes... a telegraph office, and a forwarding department, where remittances are sent from friends of emigrants, and

all other miscellaneous letters received and forwarded. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 40 The book now passes from the women to the forwarding room, where several processes occur. 1882 CASSELL, *Forwarding note (Comm.)*, a note in which is entered a description of goods or parcels, with the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, to be sent along with goods, &c., conveyed by a carrier (*American*). 1892 E. REEVES *Homevid. Bound* 327 He employed a forwarding agent.

Forwardly (fɔːrwɔːdli), *adv.* (and *a.*) [f. FORWARD *a.* + -LY.]

A. adv.

1. In a forward manner; readily, promptly, eagerly; presumptuously, perty.

1552 HULOET, *Forwardly or towardsly, recte.* 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holished* III. 15792 He was not so suddenlike come, as forwardlike welcome. 1651 JEM. TAYLOR *Serim. for Year* 1. Ep. Ded., You must not admire too forwardly for your own sake. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* v. viii. § 3, I grant, as forwardly as any one, that they are all true. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 § 5 The fellow... very forwardly, and like a man who was willing to deal, told him [etc.]. 1812 W. GODWIN *Lett. in Hogg Life Shelley* (1858) II. iii. 86, I shall still acknowledge as forwardly as ever the lovely qualities. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 103/2 Men being forwardly obedient to all the impulses they receive from themselves.

† 2. In a forward position, in the fore part. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Mau.* 1. 24 The Cartilages, which the ribbes forwardly produce, are diuerse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 261 If the borne have this situation, and be so forwardly affixed. 1654 *Tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 189 When his valour marched so forwardly in the Van.

3. In a forward direction, towards the front. *U.S.*

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vi. 82 We did not come upon it forwardly... we moved alongside it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 263/4 The... hands were stretched out forwardly, as though feeling the way.

† 4. Early, prematurely. *Obs.*

a 1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 546 Mary, Cleophas his daughter, was forwardly married, and a mother before she was 5 years old.

† **B. adj. a.** Eager, ready. **b.** Advanced (in growth or progress). Also, of a season: Early.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxviii. (1887) 151 Til the childe be either in the grammar schole, by orderly ascent, and not by two forwardly hast. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Mau* Dcd. (1603) iv b. It was so forwardly that I could not well hinder the imposition. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xviii. 21 Peter is still the same; ever too forwardly and forth-putting. 1690 W. HUGHES *Compl. Vineyard* (1833) 39 Neither ought it to be done, unless it be a forwardly Spring... If your Vines be forwardly, you ought... [to] break off some of the Leaves.

Hence **Forwardness**, forward condition.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xxi. 38 Let our people look upon their forwardness. 1667 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 220/2 The two Men of War that were building... are in a good forwardness.

Forwardmost (fɔːrwɔːdmɒst), *a., superl. rare*—[f. FORWARD *a.* + -MOST.] Most to the front, foremost; nearest.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1865) 24 Making the sweeps... appear as black as ebony, between us and the flash of the forwardmost gun.

Forwardness (fɔːrwɔːdnəs), [see -NESS.]

1. The state or condition of being forward; advancement towards completion or perfection.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 41 When this croisy was in gret forwardness, for there was no spekyng but therof. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* i. 677 Whilist in so faire forwardness... 1661 MARVELL *Cor. xxiv. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 59 That Bill, which is in good forwardness to be presented to the House. 1711 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 483/4 Funds... which are hitherto in no forwardness of being complet. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 298 The arts are in no kind of forwardness here. 1793 SMETON *Edystone L.* § 129 Mr. Jessop had... got other things in forwardness that had been committed to his charge. 1851 HELPS *Comm. Solit.* xii. 242 Till it [a work] is in some state of forwardness.

† **b.** Furthermore, advancement. *Obs.*

1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 89 Thus fortune (Lords) acts to your forwardness. 1742 RICHARDSON *Parrella* IV. 209 If you should [chuse to be divorced from me], I will give your Wishes all the Forwardness that I honourably can.

2. (Unusual) advancement towards maturity: *a.* of a child; *b.* of a crop, the season, etc.

1693 *Honours & Covr. Town* 21 Parents... bring them to a bold Confidence... and this they miscall Wit, and hopeful forwardness. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 95 § 4 The Satisfaction the Father took in the Forwardness of his Son. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 376 The forwardness of the season. c 1790 WILCOCK *Poy.* 99 Gardens... all in great forwardness. a 1854 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 139 Our peas are in such forwardness.

3. The quality of being forward; readiness, promptness, eagerness, zeal. † Also, proneness or inclination to.

1525 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 In my body and flesshe I fynde no good, ne forwardnes to perfeccyon. 1555 *Edm. Decades* 38 A man of... apt forwardnes to attempte thynges. 1611 BIBLE *2 Cor.* ix. 2, I know the forwardnes of your mind. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. xlii. 68 Not by reason of any forwardness in me to anger. 1696 SOUTHERN *Oroonoko* iv. ii. I speak... in my desire And forwardness to serve so great a man. 1877-18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 84, I have observed in the American farmers... not the least backwardness, but great forwardness, to applaud and admire my mode of cultivating these crops. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. X. 480 The extreme forwardness with which these leaders exposed themselves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ved. 2) III. 217 Forwardness to take office.

4. Over-readiness, presumptuous self-confidence; hence, lack of becoming modesty, boldness.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 159 Since the youth will not be

intreated His owne perill on his forwardnesse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 162 There is a fault in young Surgeons of forwardness in taking too much blood at Sea. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 145 It is indocency and too much forwardness in young Men to enquire into the Institution of their Laws, and demand Reasons for them. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 45 In France it is usual to bring their Children into Company, and to cherish in 'em, from their Infancy, a kind of Forwardness and Assurance. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xii, Nobody will call your civility forwardness and pushing. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 129 She snubs him in the... most remorseless manner... His forwardness is quite amazing.

Forwards (fɔːrwɔːdz), *adv.* (and *a.*) [f. FORWARD with *advb.* genitive -s; see -WARDS.]

A. adv. = FORWARD *adv.* in its various senses.

The present distinction in usage between *forward* and *forwards* is that the latter expresses a definite direction viewed in contrast with other directions. In some contexts either form may be used without perceptible difference of meaning; the following are examples in which only one of them can now be used: 'The ratchet-wheel can move only *forwards*'; the right side of the paper has the maker's name reading *forwards*'; 'if you move at all it must be *forwards*'; 'my companion has gone *forward*'; 'to bring a matter *forward*'; 'from this time *forward*'. The usage of earlier periods, and of modern dialects, varies greatly from that of mod. standard English. In U.S. *forward* is now generally used, to the exclusion of *forwards*, which was entimated by Webster (1832) as 'a corruption'.

c 1400 MAUNDREY (1539) 61 Er this forwardnes nevere entered such Filthe. 1490 R. MALORY *Arthur* I. vii. And sire Brasias was made wardene to wayte vpon the northe fro Trent forwards. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 24 To marche forwards a quantite of paces. 1551 T. WILSON *Legike* (1580) 10 They will... with good endeavour filip Nature forwards. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 47 We leave it... to be weighed by your honours wisdom, and set forwards by your authority. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 122 An... unlevel keel drooping forwards. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 17 The Teeth of the File are made to cut forwards... for it cuts not coming back. 1785 PALEY *Nor. Philos.* (1818) II. 283 When... we carry forwards our views. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 57 If we can come forwards, and prove... that he has merely been absent. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii. He was backwards and forwards constantly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5/4 Policemen... have to carry him backwards and forwards between the police station and the workhouse.

† **B. adj.** = FORWARD *a.* *Obs. rare.*

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. x. (1622) 78 A valiant warrior, and forwards in all his charges. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Travail* (Arb.) 524 Let him be rather aduised in his Answers, then forwards to tell Stories. 1636 — *Sylva* § 422 Quere, if laying of Straw some height about the Body of a Tree, will not make the Tree forwards.

† **Forwardn, forewardn, v.** *Obs.* [OE. *forwærnan*, f. *FOR-* *pref.* + *wærnan* to forbid; see WARY *v.* 2.] *trans.* To prohibit, forbid. With double *obj.*, or *obj.* of the person and to with *inf.* or *from*. *Beowulf* (Gr.) 429 þæt þu me ne forwyrne... þæt ic mote [etc.]. c 893 K. ALFRED *Oras.* II. iv. (Sweet) 76 Him þær se giunga cýning þæs oferleades forwærnan mehte. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Hwi wolde god swa lites þinges him forwærne. c 1205 LAY. 3497 Nule heo me do na wurse þanne hire lond forwærnen. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2809 þus damedes forwærneþ al, þæt me grucþ werst. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* xxvii. 163 He forewærnth vs here to make any vndergoes or meane gods. 1606 HOLLAND *Snelon.* 67 He prohibited and forewærned them the companie of strangers. 1690 SHADWELL *Ann. Bigot* vii. This wicked Duenna... has forwardn her the house. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 8 Sept. (1879) II. 236, I meet the Workman by Mr. Pemberton's Gate, and forewærn him from making of it. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1 *Christ's Hosp.* 35 years ago, He did not know that the thing had been forewærned.

† **Forwary, v.** *Obs.* [f. *FOR-* *pref.* + OE. *wærnan*, WARY *v.* to curse; cf. OHG. *surwæren*.] *trans.* To curse. Hence **Forwardwary** *ppl. a.*

c 1200 ORMIN 8048 þatt tatt man iss forwærmed þatt [etc.]. c 1340 *Chorus* M. 1350 (Trin.) Abelle þat kaym slouze forwaryed wíþ.

† **Forwaste, v.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 *forewaste*. *Pa. pple.* 6 *forwaste*. [f. *FOR-* *pref.* + WASTE *v.*] *trans.* = WASTE *v.* in various senses; to lay waste; to use up, exhaust; to render emaciated or feeble; to spend wastefully.

1593 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* Mag. xi. A piteous wight, whom love had all forwaste. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Yacanta Wks.* (1587) 97 Then set aside these vaine forewasted words. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1621) 266 The rest both in face and apparell so forewasted, that they seemed to beare a great conformance with the saunges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 1 And their forwasted kingdom to repayre. 1630 LORD *Baniants & Perceus* 31 To make their forewasted powers... to renew their vigour.

Forwatched: see *FOR-* *pref.* 1 *b.*

† **Forwax, v.** *Obs.* [OE. *forweaxan*, f. *FOR-* *pref.* + *weaxan*, WAX *v.* Cf. Ger. *verwachsen*.] *intr.* To grow to excess, overgrow, swell. Hence **Forwaxen** *ppl. a.*

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. (1872) 292 Sumu [trowu] he cearf. ȝyltes lile to ȝem forweoxen adht his forsearden. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* I. 80 Wið þon he man on wambe forweaxen sy. c 1475 *Partenay* 2990 Horrible gret was, a forwoxen grome, Such another neuer had he sain.

Forwe, *obs. form* of FURROW.

† **Forwean, v.** *Obs.* [OE. **forwænan*; only in *pa. pple.* *forwænen*, 'insolens' Corpus Gloss.; cf. Ger. *verwöhnen*.] *trans.* To accustom to bad habits, spoil by over-indulgence, pamper.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 53 *v.rr.* Let no wyrmynge forwanye hem, let no welthe forwanye hem. 1399 — *Rich. Reddes* hem, let no welthe forwanye hem. 1399 — *Rich. Reddes* hem, let no welthe forwanye hem. 1399 — *Rich. Reddes* hem, let no welthe forwanye hem.

† **Forwear**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *WEAR* *v.*] *trans.* To wear out, wear away, exhaust.

c 1205 *LAY*. 14479 Penne mihte þu mid winne þi lif al uorwerien mid haueken & mid hunden hired-plaie luioe. a 1240 *Saules Warde in Coll. Hom.* 251 Þah ich hefde a þuseot tungen of stele and talde aþa hi waren alle forwerede. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 736 Wiþ cloutede schon & cloþes ful feble Wel neis for-werd. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (Tollem. MS.). Meuyenge of wates, þat diggeð & forwerþ [1555 wereth] þe nesche parties of þe erpe. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xix. (1859) 19. Teethe had he none, but they were al forborne, forwkyd, and forfaren. a 1577 *Gascoigne Flowers*, *foçasta* Wks. (r587) 104 You a weake old woman forworne with years.

Hence **Forwearyng** *abl. sb.*
1609 *R. BARBERO Faithf. Sheph.* 85 Some in meditating doe use to speake and gesture: but this a forewearing of the spirits, and too Historician like.

Forweary *a. Obs.*: see *FOR*-*pref.*¹ 10.

Forweary (*f. wæri*), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6-9 fore-. [f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *WEARY* *v.*] *trans.* To weary, tire out.

† An intr. sense, 'to become wearied' is given in the *Cent. Dict.* with reference to *Palgr.*, but he has only the trans. sense. Many of the examples of the pa. pple. might admit of being referred to the intrans. use.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3894 Forð ðeden he comen to salmons, for-weried grucheden he ðoa. 1494 *FADYAN Chron.* vii. 239 Nowe shaketh my hande, my pen waxeth dulle, For weyrd and tyred. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1302f The four foster children of desire entered in a braue chariot . . . as men forewaryed and halfe ouercome. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turke* (1627) 8 The Christians forewaryed with long travel, were not able farre to follow the Chace. 1819 *V. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 112 Hawkey. Within the byre forewaryt stood. 1832 *MOTHERWELL Tim the Tackel* to A spectre-ship, Forewaryed of the storm and ocean. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* i. 389 A pleasant bed For tired limbs. Of scandal'd nymph, forewaryed with the chace.

Hence **Forwaryed** *abl. a.*; **Forwearying** *abl. sb.*
1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 126 b. As forewaryed souldiers. 1571 *GOLOINO Caluyn on Ps.* xvii. 15 After long forwarying, he lay as it were to a slomber. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 134 The verie thought . . . woulde haue inspired thy forewaryed Muse with new furie. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 210 His forewaryed limbs.

† **Forwept**, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. forwepe, -wepeð, -wept(e). [f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *WEEP* *v.*] *intr.* a. To exhaust oneself with weeping. b. Of a vine: To bleed excessively.

c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 2868 þe quen was wery for-wept & went to bedde. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1119 Vinages that forwepe & turne away from fruit. 1423 *JAS. I. King's Q.* lxxiii. For-wepit and for-pleynit pitously. a 1500 *Chaucer's Drewe* Wks. (1687) 606f With visage and ein all forwept, Aad pale, as man longe vnslapt.

† **Forwele**(*elwe*), *v. Obs.* [ME., f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *welewe*, ? related to *WELK* *v.*] *intr.* To wither, decay, dry up. Only in pa. pple.

a 1300 *Ley. Rood* (1871) 22 þe stapes he [Seth] vond uorweled. c 1300 *Life Jesus* (Horstius) 846 þe figer fælde a non is lef. And for weoleweade as a stok. c 1340 *Forw. f.* 1255 (Trin.) In þat weye shal þou . . . see þe steppes of þi moder & me For welewed in þat gres grene.

† **Forwelk**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *WELK* *v.*] *trans.* To wither. Hence **Forwelked** *abl. a.*

a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 361 A foul forwelked thing was he. 1593 *NASHE Chyrl's T.* 75 b. They weare away with continuance, even as Time doth weare and for-welke [1612 fore-walke] vs. 1616 *BULLOCKAR, Forwelked*, dried vp.

† **Forwend**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *WEND*. Cf. *M.L.G. vorwenden*, *M.H.G. veruenden*.] *trans.* To turn into (something); to turn, incline, dispose. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1122 So ist nu forwent mir dale In to drihten c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24728 (Fairf.) We þral þat lauedi þe for-wende þat we mai fiode hir some out frende.

† **Forwerpe**, *forworpe*, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwerpan*, f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *werpan*, *WARP* *v.*, to throw.] *trans.* To cast away, cast off, reject.

Beowulf (Gr.) 2872 Mag secean, se þe wyle soð spreca . . . þæt he . . . gūðgewædu . . . forwurpe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 God nele þe we beon gredie giseras, ne ec for world selpe forworpan ure ehtan. c 1220 *Bestiary* 345 Forwerpen pride eurið(c) del, so herð doð his hornes. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 150 Al so god dede þe wute adeaden forworped hire rinde, þæt is, unheleð hire. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* I. 12 (li. 12) Ne forwerpe me fra face of þe.

† **Forwile**, *Obs. rare*—1. Something that lasts only 'for a while'.

c 1550 *CNEKE Math.* xii. 21 He . . . bath noo root in himself, and yrefor is but a forwile.

† **Forwhore**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *WHORE* *sb.*] *trans.* To lead into unchastity; to debauch, defile. Also *refl.* and *fig.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 2043 þho forhoreded wass þurh ful forleierrenesse. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 394 Heo mihte uorhoren hire mid oðer men. *Ibid.* Ne beo neor his leofom uorhored mid so monie deðlice sunnen. c 1375 *SHOREHAM* 59 The gode forhored the fend Wyth his blaudnyne steneve.

Hence **Forwored** *abl. a.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 Iuclmennish and forhored mannish [generacio mala et adultera] acsed after fortoene. † **Forwhy**, *adv. and conj. Obs.* Forms: 1 for-hwi, -hwȳ, 2-4 -hwi (3 -we, -wi), 3-5 -qui, -quy, 3-6 -whi, 4- -why. [OE. *for-hwi*, f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *hwi*, WHY, instr. of *hwæt*, neut. of *hwā* who?] *A. adv.*

1. As direct *interrog.* For what reason? Why? c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxlii. 5 Þu, Iordanen, for hwi gengdest on becling? c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Ach for-hwi nemneð ure

drihten þis fa to neddre. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12650 Forwhi wass þatt tatt Saunt Iohan amang þe leode se 3rde off Crist, tatt [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11577 Ioseph, dauid sun, for-qui [c 1340 (Fairf.) for-why] Wil þou leue þi spise mar? c 1475 *Parley* 3464 Alas! this for-whi hast thou me in hate?

b. *elipt.* and quasi-*intr.* Cf. the use of WHY?

In many early examples the interpretation 'because' (see B.) would be equally suitable, the punctuation being merely due to the editors. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Ure helendes on tocome þincð . . . grislische alle manne. Forwi! for þat [etc.]. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* ii. 1019 The horses had no power any part to take: For why? by myracle they heedes all. . . Were vp holden in the ayre. 1561 *KETTER Ps.* c. 4 *All people that on earth do dwell*, For why? The Lord our God is good. 1601 in *Farr S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 425 For why? temptations doe approach vs fast.

2. As indirect *interrog.* For what reason, why.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her me ah to understanden for-whi hit seid all quic. a 1225 *Ley. Kath.* 507 Schaw sumwæt of ham, for hwi ha beon wuðe for to beon iurðet. c 1320 *Cant. Love* 175 The reson is good and feir for-whi. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 2. 20 To knowe . . . the causis For-why this is more then that cause is. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4325 And I sall thet þe forqui & quat is þe cause. *elipt.* 1770 *SWIFT Tril. to Stella* 23 Dec., I will tell you no more at present, guess for why.

3. With connective force: On account of which, for which cause; wherefore.

c 1275 *Death* 31 in *O. E. Misc.* 170 Ah seodðen moni mon biȝet bores and halle For-hwi þe wreccbe sawle secal in to pine ualle. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 2478 Alle our syns þat may be knawen, Commes of our-selven. For-why, withouten God we syn sone. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4584 3e say 3e sawe neure soile, ne na citis biȝis . . . For-why as bestis on þe bent 3e growe on þe greus. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. xli. (1869) 59 The doublet is maad with poynynges, For whi it is cleped a pourpout. 1502 *ARNOLFO Chron.* (1811) 18 For why we wyl and stedfastly commaunde that [etc.].

B. *conj.* 1. Because; = *FOR* *conj.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6975 (Gutt.) For-qui þai held þair lay lastand, Was na folk þaim miht mid-stand. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 43 And al my felyng kan to dede For whi hit was to grette affraye. 14. *Langrue's Chirurg.* 214 For-micam þou schalt brenne, forwhi a cauterie drawip out al þe matere þat is corrupt. c 1489 *CANTON Somes of Asymon* ix. 202 But no man that hath any rayson in his hede ought not to counsell you the same for whi the daunger is there grette. 1584 *R. Scot Diction. Wiltcher* s. ii. 144 Regard no dreames, for whi the mind of that in Slepe a veyn doth take, Which [etc.]. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Sch.* 188 The Argument . . . will ever fall short upon this score: For why, there is not a full reckoning up of those attributes of his [God's] that have to do in the work. 1883 *E. A. FREEMAN MS. letter*. It will be pleasant if you go to the Old Borough . . . Forwhi in that case you will certainly come on hither.

b. *For why that*: (a) = sense 1; (b) on the consideration that; provided that.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3500 þe fader lued esau for fode, For-qui þat he was archer gode. a 1450 *Le Morie Arth.* 389 (Roxb.) Thou shalt haue yifis good, For why þat thou wilt dwell wylth me.

2. = *FOR* *conj.* 2 (= *L. nam, enim*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15242 Drinckes all o þis he said For-qui it es mi blod. 1383 *Wyclif Gen.* iii. 5 For whi [Vulg. enim] God woot that, in what etere dai 3e schulen ete forwhi [etc.]. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iv. 445 Forwhi schulde he thanne more correcte . . . than be correctid. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1866) 18 Saturne þe planete . . . is enemy to alkynde. For why, every sunne [etc.] cometh of him. 1523 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 260f Her merytes were . . . manyfeste and playne For why by her merytes . . . Synes and myrcles were shewed full playne. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turke* 678 A cannell might well carrie one of them [fieldpieces] . . . for whi, Solyman . . . had . . . brought no greater pieces of batterie with him.

Forwintered: see *FOR*-*pref.*¹ 5 c.

† **Forwith**, *adv. and prep. Obs.* See also *FOROUTH*, *FORWOW*. [f. *FOR* *adv.* or *FOR*-*pref.*² + *WITH*.] = *BEFORE* *adv.* and *prep.* (used of place, time, order, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 215 Drey days futen . . . sal cum for-wit domesday. *Ibid.* 1068 (Gutt.), þis cnyrn þat i forwid melte into his broþer ire he bare. *Ibid.* 1200f He þat suld cum help vr hele Sent him forwit his bedele. *Ibid.* 11007 For-þi seius iohn forwith, Ar he himself lit vs wald kyth. *Ibid.* 11499 Melchior . . . Wit reeles forwit him he fell. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 15. I forwith 3ow alle etittills to schewe O ourre Emperoure. *Ibid.* 1675 As our fadris has folowid forwith þis time. *Ibid.* 2242 Quare to feynys þou þis fare for-with myne esen?

b. *With ere, than.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10904 Als neuer did womman forwit ar. *Ibid.* 10933 He praid in þe kyrk allan, Als he forwit þan was wont. *Ibid.* 14423 Als i haf tellt you forwit are.

† = *FORWITH*. 2 = *immediately*, at once.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* L. 12, & put raw 3olkys of Eyroun ij or iij þer-to, & choppe for-with. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Josh.* ii. 7 They being gone out the gate forwith was shut.

Forwithred: see *FOR*-*pref.*¹ 5.

† **Forwitting**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *WITE* *v.* + *-ING* 1; after *Du. veruigen*.] *Reproach*.

1481 *CANTON Reynard* (Arb.) 91 Parauenture yemembred not that I shal now saye, not to any forwitting of you, for ye be worthy alle worship.

† **Forwlench**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwlencean*, f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *wlencean* to make proud, f. *wlane* proud.] *trans.* To render proud.

c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* xxvi. (1871) 182 Donne hiene ne mægon 3a welan forwlencean. a 1310 *Lytic P.* (Biddeler) 183 When we bep with þis world forwleym.

† **Forworder**, *v. Obs.* [f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *WORDER*; cf. *Ger. verwundern* to be astonished at.] Only in pa. pple.: Astonished.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 3417 Iwhille man þatt heride itt ohht For-wundred was heroffe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18163 þai warfor-wundred o þat light. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 10 Till him told all hail the cass, That tharof all forwunderit was.

Forworden, *abl. a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also *irreg.* 3 *Orm. forwurpen* (like), *forworthyn*, 9 *dial.* *forworden*. [OE. *forworden*, pa. pple. of *forwerdan*: see *FORWORTH* *v.*] Perished, gone to ruin. Hence (*Orm.*) *Forwurpenlike* *adv.*, corruptly, perversely.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 6245 Þe 33 wirrkenn 3unnkerr weorre *Forwurpenlike* & ille. a 1340 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 105 Þou fayrest as a forworthyn man, þat had leuere to lyen & rotyrn in prison, þan to penaunce. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 10, *Kennedie* 105 Forworthyn fule, of all the world refuse. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. iv. 21 A grysy den and ane-forworthyne gap of Cacus. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* 27 *Forworden* with Lice, Dirt etc., i.e. over-run with. 1847 *HALLIV. Forworden*, destroyed, undone. *Norih.* 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* They are lost and forworden f muck.

† **Forwork**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwurcan*, f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *wurcan* to WORK; cf. *OS. farwurkian*, *OHG. farwurken* (MHG., mod. *Ger. verwirken*), *Goth. frawurkjan*.]

1. *trans.* To forfeit (a possession, privilege, etc.), ruin (oneself) by one's own conduct.

a 1000 *Crist* 921 (Gr.) He bið . . . egeslic . . . to gesæonne . . . þam þær mid firenum cunað forð forworthe. a 1175 *Cott. Lam.* 221 Þæt wuninge on hefen rice, þe se deofol forworhte mid modnesse. c 1200 *ORMIN* 13734 Fort affter þat to forme menn Adam & Eve . . . Forworhte warren 3anes Gode. *Ibid.* 17534 Hu warren þe 3orworhte To dreghen wa wiþ mikell riht Inn helle wiþ þe deffell? 1481 *CANTON Reynard* (Arb.) 52 Hæw I forworht, and anged my frendes.

2. To do wrong to, injure.

c 1205 *LAY*. 16694 Pat þu hauest þas hæ 3e burb swa swiðe for-worht.

3. To overwork, exhaust with toil. Only in pa. pple. *Forworought*.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 163 Þen þo wery for-wroct wýst no bote. c 1400 *Dist. Troy* 5861 He was very (= wery) for-wroct; & woundet full sore. c 1500 *Lancelot* 288 So for-wroct hys lymmys yer ilkon. 1355 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 44 Werie forwrocht, and richt wellsum of wane.

Forworn (*f. wurn*), *abl. a. arch.* [mod. Eng. (strong) pa. pple. of *FORWEAR* *v.*] Worn out, exhausted, decayed, grown old, the worse for wear.

1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 117 To botche or mende an olde forworn thyng. 1570 *Deer Math. Pref.* A iij b. They, who haue . . . requested me (an olde forworn Mathematician) to take pen in hand. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi. 35 A silly man, in simple weeds forworne, And sold with dust. 1625 *Goswold's Ps. Inquis.* 61 He was an olde forworne soldier. 1633 *WYFEN Arth. Fin.* Mon. 545 Old, wearied, and for-worn. Hackneyes. 1849 *J. A. CARLYLE Dante's Inferno* 32 Those spirits who were foreworn and naked, changed colour. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 410 Slowly he went, for afternoon it was, And with the long way was be much foreworn.

Forworship: see *FOR*-*pref.*¹ 4.

† **Forworth**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwerðan* str. vb. f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *werðan* to become (see *WORTH* *v.*); cf. *OHG. farwerdan*.]

In early northern ME. occasionally conjugated weak.]

1. *intr.* To perish, come to naught, go wrong. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 52 Mid swurde his for-wurpað. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þurh his aþene ete forworn a on echness. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 25m [sed] ful among þornes, and forworn. c 1220 *Bestiary* 175 f þu hauest is broken Al þu forbreðes, forwurðes and foregeleð. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxix. 9 [lxxxix. 10] þat forwortheð in Endor. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 780 His werkis for-worþes þat he bygynnes.

2. To degenerate into, become (something inferior). a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 370 þeo þat schulden one lechen hore soale . . . norwurðeð fisiciens & licomes leche. *Ibid.* 422 Ancre ne schal noui forwurðen scolmeistre.

† **Forwound**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwundian*, f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *wundian*, *WOUND* *v.*] *trans.* To wound sorely. Hence **Forwounded** *abl. a.*

O. E. Chron. an. 882, & þa wæron midlum forslæge & for-wundode ar he on hond eodon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He com bi þis forwundode mon. c 1205 *LAY*. 14713 Hors forð riht þer for-wundode Caliger. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 1837 Þat folc wel down forwounded & aslawe in eiper side. c 1339 *Will. Palerne* 3686 3our mone . . . þat feynt ar for-fouten in feld & for-wounded. c 1400 *Rose* 1830 Upon my feet I roos up than Feble, as a forwounded man. 1496 *Diers & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xi. xv. 258f He was so forwounded that by waye of manhode . . . nedely be muste dye.

† **Forwraþ**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 fore-. [f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *WRAP* *v.*] *trans.* To wrap up. Also *fig.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* T. 390 Why artow al forwraþed save this face? — *Pars.* T. 746 Al moot be seyð, and no thyng excused, ne forwraþed. 1571 *FORSCOURT Tr. Mexia's Forest* 43 a. Whereunto he (Tamburlayne) answered for-wrapped in collar, Supposeth thou [etc.].

† **Forwray**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwreigan*, f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + *wreigan* to accuse: see *BEWRAY*.] *trans.*

To accuse, betray, charge with a crime. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009, Brihtic . . . forwregeð Wulfnoð . . . to þam cnyng. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 97 Per scealle þen deofles swo fele be wuled us forwreien. a 1225 *Juliana* 46 Oðer ichulle forwreien to mi meinfule feðer. 1303 *R. LAUNCE Handl. Synne* 11448 Þe synne hymself shal forwreie.

† **Forwrecche**, *v. Obs.*—1. [f. *FOR*-*pref.*¹ + OE. *wreccan* to rouse.] *trans.* To rouse to wrath.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 36. I . . . sorwe more, þat I haue forwrecchyd my god, þan I drede . . . to gon to helle. **Forwrinked**, -writhen: see *FOR*-*pref.*¹ 8.

† **Forwrought**, *apl. a. Obs.* [See **FORWORK** v.] Destroyed, ruined, accursed. In quot. *absol.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 266 Quan al man-kinde . . Sal hen for dede to liue brogt, And seli sad for be forwrogt.

† **Foryellow**, *v. Obs. rare*, [f. **FOR**-pref.¹ + **YELLOW**.] *intr.* To turn yellow, fade.

c 1220 [See **FORWORK** v.]
† **Foryme**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forġeman*, *forġman*, f. **FOR**-pref.¹ + *gġeman*, *gġman*, YEME v., to take care.] *trans.* To disregard, neglect.

Beowulf (Gr.) 1751 He þa forðgescaft forȝyted and forȝy-
med. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Gif 3e . . mine heste forȝemed.
c 1200 *ORMIN* 7502 þurh þatt 1233 Goddess bodeword For-
letenn & forȝemenn. c 1250 *Prov. Elfr.* 207 in O.
E. *Misc.* 114 Monymon. . for his seoluer hym seolue for-
yemep. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 947, I see þe mi-lyk and al
forȝemed, And out of þin owne lod f-ilemed. c 1440 *Ps.*
Penit. (1894) 16 For me that hath thi feyth forȝemed.

† **Foryeld**, *v. Obs.* [f. **FOR**-pref.¹ + **YIELD** v.; = OHG. *fargellan* (mod. Ger. *vergelten*).]

1. *trans.* To repay, recompense, requite. With personal obj. in *dative*, and direct obj. of the thing. Also *intr.* (const. of). Phr. *God*, etc. *foryeld* (it).

971 *Beotr.* 45 þa wes him forȝelden æfter his ægenum
gæwyrhtum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 For godes lufe forȝe-
weal, for he hit wel forȝelden scet. c 1205 *Lauf.* 2398 An
þu mi mucle swine mid sear forȝeldet. c 1300 *Cursor M.*
1883 Sir, godde þe forȝeld. Of al þi god, and hawe god day,
1362 *LANG.* P. Pl. A. vii. 263 þis is a loueli lesson v̄ lord
hit þe forȝelde! c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtess) 102 And
men say lyght chode Letherly forȝeldys. 1560 *ROLLAND*
Crt. Venus 11. 560 God þow forȝeld.

2. To afford, permit.
c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 311 Thyn hous . . to repare as
may thi londe forȝelde.

Hence **Foryelding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.,
an instance of this; *retribution*, a reward.

c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (cliff.) 2 And nil forȝete alle his for-
yeldinges.

Forytt, *obs. f. FERRET sb.*

|| **Forzando** (*forzando*), *adv. Mus.* [It. gerund
of *forzare* to force.] With force: an indication
that a note or passage is to be rendered with force
or emphasis; = **SPORZANDO**.

1828 in *BUSSY Mus. Man.* 1876 in *STAINER & BARRETT*.
Foschip, *foshippe*, *obs.* forms of **FOESHIP**.

Fosile, *obs. form of FOCILE*.

Fosper, *var. f. of footspore* (see **FOOT sb.** 35).

1570 *LEVINUS Manih.* 73/44.

Foss, *var. form of FORCE sb.* 2, **FOSSE**.

|| **Fossa** (*foss*), *Pl. fossæ. Anat.* [L. *fossa*
ditch, fem. p. pple. (understand *terra*, earth) of
foedere to dig.] A shallow depression, pit, or cavity.

1830 R. Knox *Beclard's Anat.* 68 The inflation of the
abdomen . . causes the contents of the stomach to flow . . into
the nasal fossæ or the mouth. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van*
der Hoeven's Zool. II. 505 *Sphenostoma*. . . Nostrils hasal,
placed in a fossa. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 6 Between the
temporal and the antorbital fossæ.

† **Fossage**, *Obs.* -o [ad. med. L. *fossāgium*,
f. L. *fossa* ditch.] (See quot.)

1721-22 BAILEY *Fossage*, a Composition paid, to be excused
from the . . maintaining the Ditches round a Town.

Fossak (*fossæk*). (See quot.)

1888 *Athenianu* 21 Apr. 503/2 The tidal trout, or so-called
‘fossak’ of the Inver and other rivers.

Fossane (*fossæn*). [a. F. *fossane*: French tra-
vellers give *fossane* as the native name.] A species
of weasel or genet, found in Madagascar, etc.

1781 *PENNANT Quadrop.* II. 349 Weasel . . Fossane. W.
with a slender body [etc.]. 1855-82 in *OGILVIE*.

Fosse (*fps*). Also 7-9 foss. [a. F. *fosse*, ad.
L. *fossa* (see **FOSSA**).]

1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its
length; a canal, ditch, or trench; † a cart-rut.

c 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1640 The stede stert over a fosse and
stryks astray. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1659)
19 As water in fosses of the Carte-wheele. 1555 *EDEN*
Decades 137 Fosses or trenches made of oulde tyme. 1606
HOLLAND Sueton. 185 Hec had an intention . . from thence
by a fosse to let the Sea into old Rome. 1664 *EVELYN*
Sylva (1776) 44 You may plant them in double fosses. 1806
SURR Winter in Lond. (ed. 3) III. 41, I stripped off several
of his garments, which I threw into a fosse. 1853 G. JOHN-
STON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 254 With mounds and parallel
fosses that have evidently an artificial origin.

fig. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 The diuine sapiens . . garris
them sal in the depe fosse of seruitude.

2. *esp. in Fortif. and Archæol.* A ditch or dike
formed to serve as a barrier against an advancing
foe, a moat surrounding a fortified place.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 32 There mythe is the Fosse of
Mennon, that is alle round. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 113
Thai maid tua lang depe fosses about al the toune. 1598
T. GAY's *Art of War* ii. 12, A Trench, a casting up of
Earth by way of Parapet, with a Ditch or Foss on the side
of the Enemy. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1772, 95 A
round British camp surrounded with two fosses. 1807 G.
CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. l. iv. 157 It . . was defended by three
strong ramparts, and two large fosses. 1872 *BAKER Nile*
Tribut. iv. 51 A deep fosse is a safeguard against a sudden
surprise. 1882 *SWINBURNE Tristram of Lyonesse* 122 What
fosse may fence thee round as deep as bate?

transf. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* II. ix. 22 [The Meuse] was
now . . in the power of the Spaniards, The Province of Brant
became thoroughly guarded again by its foss.

† 3. A deep hole dug in the ground; a pit. Also,
a burying-ground, grave. *Obs.*

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iv. vii. Than he herde a voyce that
ysued out of the fosse or pitte of the sacrefises. 1669
WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric. (1682) 137 Its usual to apply good
Mould . . to fill up the Foss after placing the Tree. 1727
BADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. The Foss or Pit for the Bait
should be under it as at A. B. C. D. c 1777 *FAWKES*
Apollonius Rhodius iii. 1277 A deep round foss he made,
And on the kindling wood the victim laid. 1855 *SMEDLEY*
Occult Sc. 129 Most of the spirits . . hover over the foss and
its bloody libation.

b. *Hist.* A pit [= med. Lat. *fossa*] in which
women condemned for felony were drowned.

1825-80 *JAMESON s.v. Pit & Gallows*, In some old deeds . .
these terms [*furca et fossa*] are rendered *furc* and *foss*.

† 4. A waterway or navigable channel. *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 117 In the fosse and mouth of this
river Phasis.

5. An abyss, chasm, or gulf. [*transl. It. bolgia.*]
1824 *CARY Dante, Inf.* vii. 7. We came within the fosses
deep, that moat This region comfortless.

6. *Anat.* = **FOSSA**.

1730-36 BAILEY (folio), *Foss* [with Anatomists] a kind of
cavity in a bone, with a large aperture, but no exit or per-
foration. 1847 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II.
No. 5, 215 Its origin was marked by a deep incisure or fosse
in the back. 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 22/2 Between the
margin and the feelers . . there may be a groove or foss.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *foss-ditch*; *foss-work*,
Hist. (Feudal), work done on the town foss.

1772 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 402 The nature of the Turkish
frontier provinces, an immense foss-ditch (if I may so call it)
of desert, is a defence made . . at the expense of mankind.

1775 *ASH, Foss-work*.

|| **Fosse** (*foss*). Also anglicized forms 8 *faussee*,
fossée, -ee; and *Sc. FOWSIE*. [F. *fossé*:-late L.
fossatum, neut. pa. pple. of *fossare*, freq. of *foedere*
to dig.]

A fosse, ditch, or sunk fence.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4470/3 In the Night we made the
Descent of the Fosses of the Counterguard on the Right.
1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* ix. lxxvii. 366 The digging
of the fosse round will go a great way in raising the ground.
1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvii. 312 Having ordered
Andelot . . to drain the fossée, he commanded an assault.
1769 *De Fod's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 175 The Orangerie . . is
separated from the Lawn by a Faussee. 1802 C. JAMES
Milit. Dict., foss in fortification. See *Ditch*.

Fossed (*fpsd*), *a.* [f. **FOSSE** + **ED**.] Encircled
with or as with a fosse.

1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* I. 60 A square Tour, or
Castle, Fossed without but not very deep. 1831 *LANOE*
Siege Ancona Wks. 1846 II. 184 Burnt-offerings raised in
your high places, and fossed round with blood!

Fosser, *obs. form of FORCER*.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xvii. xl, These trees be good for
caskets and fossers.

Fosset, *obs. form of FACET, FAUCET, FOROET.*

Fossette (*fpsst*). [a. F. *fossette* dimple, dim.
of fosse ditch: see **FOSSE**.] A little hollow, de-
pression, or dimple; *esp. a. Zool.* (see quot. 1856).

b. *Path.* A small ulcer of the transparent cornea,
the centre of which is deep' (OGILV.).

1848 *CRAIG, Fossette* (French) a little hollow; a dimple.
1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 49 Inner antennæ without fossæ, and
elongated. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I.
178 *Cestoidæ*.—Head usually furnished with fossæ, or
suctorial oscles. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 273 Showing . . the
depression or fossæ in the star on one side.

Fossick (*fpsik*), *v. Austral.* [app. of Eng.
dial. origin; cf. *Fossick*, a troublesome person,
fossicking, troublesome. *Warw.* (Halliwell).]

1. *intr.* in *Mining*. To search for gold by dig-
ging out crevices with knife or pick, or by work-
ing in washing-places and abandoned workings
in the hope of finding particles or small nuggets
overlooked by others. Also, to *fossick about*.

1852 W. H. HALL *Diggings Victoria* 16 (Morris) Fossick-
ing (picking out the nuggets from the interstices of the slate
formation) with knives and trowels. 1855 *CLARKE Dict.*,
Fossick, to undermine a man's gold-digging. 1864 *ROGERS*
New Rush i. 18 We'll fossick wherever we think there is
gold. 1886 M. KERSHAW in *Spectator* 4 Dec. 1630 When
a Chioaman fossicks about for gold or tin.

2. *gent.* To rummage or hunt about; to search.
1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 282/3 'Fossicking'
among books and memoranda I came upon an . . example.

1889 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* (1890) 165 We
fossicked about for a while to see if the man . . had left any-
thing behind him. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 4/3 Half
the time was spent in fossicking for sticks.

3. *trans.* To dig out, to hunt up (something).

c 1870 *LEMAITRE Songs of Gold Fields* 14 He ran from the
flat. . . Without waiting to fossick the coffin lid out. 1893 J.
A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 8 I'll have to fossick up
them mokes, Marlar.

Hence **Fossicking** *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.* Also
Fossicker, one who fossicks, *esp.* a pocket-miner
or a prospector for gold.

1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 130 A plain leather belt,
in which he . . carries his fossicking knife. 1864 *ROGERS New*
Rush ii. 32 Steady old fossickers often get more than the
first who opens ground. 1880 *SUTHERLAND Tales Goldf.* 22
He commenced working . . at surface digging and fossicking.

1891 *Melbourne Argus* 25 July 13/2 One could wish that
all irrigators would take the view that most of the native
birds, and above all the swamp fossickers, are not merely
friends but allies.

Fossiform (*fpsifm*), *a.* [f. L. *fossa* (see
FOSSA) + (-i)FORM.] Taking the form of a FOSSA.

1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 188 Cells fossiform.

Fossil (*fpsil*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *focille*, 7-8
fossile, (7-ill, 8 *fossile*, *fossel*). [a. F. *fossile*,
ad. L. *fossilis* is dug up, f. *foedere* to dig.]

A. *adj.*

1. Obtained by digging; found buried in the earth.
[1563 W. FULKE *Meteor.* (1640) 1 Those bodies, that are
generated in the earth called *Fossilia*.] 1654 *VULVAIN Epit.*
Ess. III. lxx, Seven unmixt Fossil Metals are forecited. 1669
WORTHOGE Syst. Agric. (1681) 25 Lime, Chalk, Marble, or any
cold fossil Soils, are an extraordinary Improvement to dry,
sandy, hot Lands. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 101 Fossile
Dice, which they say they dig out of the Earth. 1732
ARRUTHNOT Rules of Diet 269 All fossil Salts, as Sea-Salt,
Rock-Salt, etc. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II.
354 Fossil coal, and . . bitumen, contain a large quantity of
carbon. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2)
i. 54 The oldest of all kinds of fossil fuel, the anthracite.

† b. *Fossil fishes*: fishes anciently supposed to
live in water underground. *Obs.*

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. [a 1661 *FULLER*
Worthies Lancashire II. (1662) 107 These Pisces Fossiles or
Subterranean Fishes must needs be unwholesome.]

2. Now applied in narrower sense to the remains
of animals and plants, belonging to past (usually
prehistoric) ages, and found embedded in the strata
of the earth. (Commonly apprehended as an attrib.
use of the sb.)

Fossil ivory, ivory furnished by the tusks of mammoths pre-
served in Siberian ice; *fossil screws* (see quot. 1882).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 111 Of Fossile wood and Coals.
c 1680 *Enquiries* 2/1 Is there any . . Amianthus, Fossile teeth,
or any kind of Ore unknown to you? 1695 *WOODWARD Nat.*
Hist. Earth vi. (1702) 251 The fossil Shells are many of them
of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neigh-
bouring Shores. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Ivory*,
Fossile Ivory. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 801 It is . . con-
siderably lighter than any fossil petrification. 1758 *FOTHER-
GILL ibid.* L. 688 The fossil Bones of an Alligator found . .
near Whithy. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton*, Th. 196 This
is true likewise of the fossil-pitch of Coal-Brookdale. 1850
LYELL and *Visit* 2, S. II. xxx. 177 A fossil forest. 1875
MASKELL *Ivories* 2 Another kind of real ivory—the fossil
ivory. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* vi. 264 Its fossil eggs
are estimated at twenty-four pounds weight each. 1882
CASSELL, *Fossil-screws*, a popular name for the casts in the
rock left by spiral shells, or for those of encrinites when their
impressions are horizontally furrowed.

fig. 1847-4 *EMERSON Ess.*, *Poet Wks.* (Bohn) I. 162
Language is fossil poetry. 1849 *ROBERTSON Ser. Ser.* I.
xii. (1866) 205 Words are fossil thoughts. 1877 *CONDOR Basis*
Faith i. 34 The fossil impression of a dead faith.

b. Used in names of certain mineral substances
fancifully considered to resemble organic products,
as *fossil copal*, *coral*, *farina*: see the sb.; *fossil*
flax, *paper*, *wood*, *wool*, varieties of asbestos; *fossil*
flour, *meal*, ? = *fossil farina*.

1859 *Page Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Fossil-Paper*, *Fossil-
Wood*. 1882 *CASSELL, Fossil-flour*. *Ibid.*, *Fossil-wood*.
1882 *OGILVIE, Fossil-flax*. 1883 *Caswell's Fam. Mag.* Dec.
6/2 'Fossil meal' is the name given to a composition . . used
for coating steam pipes and boilers.

3. Applied contemptuously to persons, ideas, etc.:
Belonging to the past, out of date; 'petrified', in-
capable of growth or progress.

1859 T. PARKER in *Weiss Life* (1863) II. 103 The Pope is
a fossil ruler, pre-medieval. 1894 L. D. ROSEBURY in *Westm.*
Gaz. 22 Mar. 5/2 Those fossil politicians—for there is a
fossil Radicalism as well as a fossil Toryism.

B. *sb.* † 1. In early use: Any rock, mineral, or
mineral substance dug out of the earth. *Obs.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Folliet's Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 23 So that he
seemes as if black Vulcan's art Of diverse fossils had com-
pild each part. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 111 Of some Fossils
as Sand, Gravel, Earths. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 23 Its
being dug out of the earth shews it to be a fossil. 1799
Scott. Deser. (ed. 2) 15 An infinite diversity of minerals and
other fossils. 1807 *HEADRICK View Min.* (ed. Arran) 58,
I could not find any solid rock of that fossil [pitchstone].
1814 *tr. Klapproth's Trav.* 352 The chief mass of this por-
phyry seems . . to be a distinct fossil from basalt.

† b. A fossil fish: see A. i. b. *Obs.*

1509 E. FENTON *Ser. Nat.* 50th, The auocient Philoso-
phers affirme, that there haue bene founde fishes vnder the
earth, who (for that cause) they called Focilles.

c. *humorously*. Something dug out of the earth.

1855 *LADY HOLLAND Mem. Syd. Smith* I. 376 You always
detect a little of the Irish fossil, the potato, peeping out in
an Irishman.

2. Now only in restricted sense: Anything found
in the strata of the earth, which is recognizable as
the remains of a plant or animal of a former geo-
logical period, or as showing vestiges of the animal
or vegetable life of such a period.

[1707 *Curius* in *Husb. & Gard.* 256 When a Plant petri-
fies, it degenerates by degrading it self to the Rank of
Fossiles.] 1736 P. COLLINSON in *Darlington's Mem.* (1849)
73 What are called fossils—being stones . . that have either
the impressions, or else the regular form of shells, leaves,
fishes, fungi [etc.]. 1774 *GOLOSOM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 26
These shells and extraneous fossils are not productions of
the earth. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 100 He
regarded fossils as the real remains of plants and animals
which had been buried in the strata.

3. *fig.* Something 'petrified', that has lost its
vitality or capacity for growth or progress. Also,
contemptuously applied to a person of antiquated
notions or habits.

1844 *EMERSON Lect., Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 300
Government has been a fossil; it should be a plant. 1857
C. BRONTE *Professor* iv. When a man endures what ought
to be unendurable he is a fossil.

MORRIS *Love is enough* (1873) 70 Bid farewell to thy fostering while the life yet is in me. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Feb. 272 He has no special fostering of his own, no pet theory for which he is bent on securing recognition.

† **Fosterment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FOSTER v. + MENT.] Food, nourishment, subsistence.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 33 b. She had no other refuge of fosterment, she was constrained . . . having but one only sonne, to kill him and rost him. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Foster-mother. [OE. *fōster*, *fōstermōdor*, f. FOSTER sb. + ON. *fōstrmōdr*. (OE. had also *fōstermōdor*; cf. *fēstre* = FOSTER sb.)] A woman who nurses and brings up another's child: a. as an adoptive mother; b. in the capacity of a nurse.

1a 1000 *Martyrlog.* (1894) 154 Pa cwæð þæs cnihtes fōster-mōdor to þam fæder: 31f [etc.]. c 1205 *Law.* 25899 Ich was hire noster-moder. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3347 Hir foster-moder wit hirsco ledd. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 270. 1634 *SANDYS Prudence* x. 127 That Child that receiveth nutriment from his Foster-Mother. c 1735 *ARBUOTHNOT Wks.* (1751) I. 196 The young Gentleman told his Foster-Mother, that [etc.]. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 582 Maine . . . was loved by Lewis with the love of a father, by Madame de Maintenon with the not lesser tender love of a foster mother. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 6/5 Each home . . . will be in charge of a foster-father and foster-mother.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80 Obedience . . . is the nourse or foster-mother of all virtues. 1637 *Ld. CAREY Romulus & Targ.* 201 Liberty belongs to equals, flattery to inferiors, the one is the Common-wealths Nurse, the other the Tyrants foster-mother. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxiii. 129 France became the foster-mother of republicanism.

Foster-nurse. [f. FOSTER sb. + NURSE] A nurse who brings up another's child as her own.

1607 *WILKINS Miseries Infort Marr.* 1. Biji. Your hands have bin to me like boundies nurse, Never shut vp, your selfe my foster-Nurse. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* II. 243 The foster-nurse first chanted the spell over the cradle. fig. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. ii. 40 Five hundred Crownes . . . Which I did store to be my foster Nurse. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* x. 271 In the North nature is rather an awful mother than a kind foster-nurse and friend of man.

Foster-sister. [f. FOSTER sb. + ON. *fōstrsystir*.] A female child nursed at the same breast as, or reared together with, another of different parentage.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* 37 Scipio Asiaticus . . . pardoned them at the request of his Foster-sister. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xx. [Dolly] had ever since been the humble friend of Miss Hareadale, whose foster-sister she was.

Foster-son. [f. FOSTER sb. + ON. *fōstrsonr*.] One who is brought up as a son though not by birth.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2955 That fals traitor, sr Mordebreit, The Kynges foster-son [i.e. *fōstrsister*, foster-son] he was. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* 196 O of Celestial Seed I O foster Son of Jove. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Admann* Intro. 82 He was called the foster-son or *admann* of Admann.

† **Foster.** *Obs. rare* = 1. [metathetic corruption of FOSTERLET.] = FOSTERLET.

1533 *PH. STRONGE* in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 148 My will shall have her coffer and her fosterer to her own use.

Fostress ¹ (fō'strēs). Also 7 fost(e)resse. [fem. of FOSTERER: see -ESS.] A female who fosters, in the senses of the vb.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 161 That hope . . . the nurse and fostresse of old age. 1612 *Heywood Gold. Age* IV. i. Wks. 1874 III. 54 Great Athens The Nurse and fostresse of my infancy. a 1637 *B. JONSON Sp. at Pr. Henry's Barriers* Wks. (Rldg.) 578/1 Glory of knights . . . Come forth; your fostresse bids! I from your birth Hath bred you to this hour. 1648 *HEXHAM, Een Mamme*. a Nurse, a Fostresse, or a Foster-Mother. 1883 *SWINBURNE Century of Roundels*, in *Guernsey*, My mother sea, my fostress. 1891 - *Eton: an Ode in Athenæum* 30 May 700/1 With England Eton her child kept pace as a fostress of men to be.

† **Fostress** ². *Obs.* In 6 Sc. *fostaress*. [f. FOSTER sb. + -ESS.] = FORESTRESS.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* I. xxiii. Sine ladyis come with lustie giltin tressis, In habit wude maist like till fostressis.

† **Fostrild.** *Obs. rare* = 1. [f. FOSTER v. + fem. suffix -ILD.] A nurse. In quot. fig.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 So hit is ine monie, ase seint Gregorie seid; Silence is wordes fostrild.

Fote, **Fotch** (e, obs. ff. of FOOT, FETCH).

Fother (fō'ðar), sb. Forms: 1 fōðer, 3-4 south. vōðer, 4-6 fōther, -yr, futher, -ir, (6 fouter, fowther), 5-7 fuder, -yr, fudder, Sc. -ir, 5-9 fodder, (5-6 foder, -yr, 6 fodar, 7 fooder), 6-7 Sc. fadder, 4-fother. [OE. *fōðer* str. neut. = OS. *fōðar* (MDu. *voeder*, Du. *voer*), OHG. *fuodar* (MHG. *vuoder*, Ger. *fuder*): -WGer. *fōðr*(o); the continental words mean 'cartload', 'a certain weight supposed to represent a cartload', 'a certain measure of wine' (see FOODER, FUDDER). The root is usually believed to be an ablativ variant of *fap-* to stretch out: see FATHOM sb.]

1. A load; a cart-load (of hay, turf, wood, etc.). *Obs. exc. dial.*

O. E. Chron. an. 852 (Laud MS.) He scolde gife ilca gear in to be minstre sixtiga fōðra wuda and twelf fōður grefan and sex fōður gearða. c 1205 *Law.* 25762 Ban unimite, bi atlinge heom þuhte pritti uōðere. 1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* x. 138 *Ane fūdyr*. greter. Than eny he broucht . . . before. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 530 With him ther was a Plowman,

was his brother That hadde y-lad of dong-ful many a fother. c 1450 *St. Cathbert* (Surtees) 6097 Ye sledd it bare so grete fother. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 Your tenant . . . hath not gotten but xii foder of hay. 1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 181 Withalldin . . . fourty fuder of pettis (=peats) of ane yere bipast. 1568 *Waving Joke & Ynyny* vii, Fyve fūder of raggis to stuffe ane jak. 1569 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 307 Lxxx fuders of barke xx. 1774-5 *Act 14 Geo. III* in *Brand Newcastle* (1789) I. 632 Four fother of clod lime, and fifteen fothers of good manure, on each acre. 1813 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 507/2, 20 fothers of additional thickness in clay were thrown in. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v. A fother of muck, or of lime, &c. fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Þu hauest imaked uōðer to heui uorte uēðren mide þe soule.

b. *transf.* A mass; a quantity, 'lot'.

13. K. *Alis.* 1809 Darie . . . makith thretyng ful a fother. 1647 *Heore nether lippe* is a foul fother. c 1450 *LONE-LEIGH Grail* xiii. 490 Vnder hem bothe was there fair fother. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* x. Prolog. 159, I compt not of thir pagane Goddis ane futher. 1515 *Scot. Field* 14 There they fell, at the first shothe Many a fell fother. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 52 King, Quene and Lord, they pass into ane fider.

c. Used for an enormous quantity, a 'cart-load' of gold or money.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Kut.* 5 T. 1050 Another, That coste largely of gold a fother. 14. *Partouge* App. 3147 Ffor though a man wolde gyfe a fother Of golde he myght not sell to another. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvi. 62 Out of thair throitis thir schot on voder Hett molten gold, me tocht a fudder. 1863 *ROBSON Bards* Tyne 287 Where the brass hez a' cum fra nebody can tell . . . they mun have at least had a fother.

2. *spec.* A definite weight of some specified substance. a. Of lead: Now usually 19½ cwt.

1375-6 (see FORMAL). 1463 *Mann & Housch. Exp.* 154 My mastrey sent to my lorde a foder and d. off leede. 1541 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 370 For be fraucht of three fider of leid. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law Merch.* 269 Foure of these Leads will make a Fother of Lead of twentie lundreth. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* I. iv. In both the Peaks the Merchants deal and sell the Lead by Fodders. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. x. 168 The charrus contains nearly 19½ hundredths, that is, it corresponds to the foder, or fother, of modern times.

b. *ellipt.* in phr. to fall as a fother (of lead); hence, a crushing blow.

13. *Coer de L.* 1732 On his head falleth the fother. c 1380 *Sir Feruh.* 64r Euery strok þat þou me rauzt falleþ down as a foper.

c. Of coals: (see quot. 1851).

1607 *COWELL Interpr.* *Fother* is a weight of twenty hundred which is a waine or cartload. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 17 Dec. 582 Several fothers of coals this week have been found short of the standard measure. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 26 *Fother*, a measure of coals, being one-third of a chaldron, of 17½ cwt.; a good single horse cart load.

Fother (fō'ðar), v. *Naut.* Also 9 fodder. [prob. ad. Du. *voederen* (now *voeren*), or LG. *foderu* = Ger. *füllern* to line (used also *Naut.* as below); cf. further ON. *fōðra* to line, f. O Tent. **fōðro* sheath, etc. (mentioned under FODDER sb.: see also FUR, FOREL).]

1. *trans.* To cover (a sail) thickly with oakum, rope yarn, or other loose material fastened on it, with the view of getting some of it sucked into a leak, over which the sail is to be drawn.

1789 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) IV. 36 The leak began . . . to gain upon them, a second sail was fothered and got under the bottom. 1790 *Ann. Reg.* 263 Fothering it round with oakum, to fill up. 1811 *Naut. Chron.* XXV. 4 The . . . sail had been fringed, and drawn under the ship. 1833 M. SCOTT *Ton Frigate* iii. (1859) 93 Get the boatswain to fother a sail then.

2. To stop a leak by this method.

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 473 By fothering, and those excellent pumps, we kept her above water. 1820 *SCORSEBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 449 The different plans which . . . had been adopted to stop a leak . . . were . . . 1. To fother.

Hence **Fother** (fodder) sb., the material used for fothering. **Fothering** vbl. sb., the action of the vb. Also *attrib.*, as *fothering-mat*, -sail.

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 473 We could get a sail with fodder over. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney) s.v. A superior method of fothering is now practised. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 226 Applying what is termed a fothering mat to her bows. 1820 *SCORSEBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 451 A bunch of rope-yarns . . . might enter some of the larger leaks . . . through the medium of a fothering sail.

Fother, obs. form of FODDER.

† **Fotion.** *Obs.* = 1 [as if ad. L. **fōtion-em*, n. of action f. *fōvere* to cherish.] A cherishing.

1665 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. ix. 8 a. 233 Action Vegetative 4. Fotion, cherishing, foster, foment, brood. 1721-92 in BAILEY.

† **Fotive**, a. *Obs.* = 1 [f. L. *fō-* ppl. stem of *fōvere* to cherish + -IVE.] Cherishing, warming.

a 1639 T. CAREW *Celum Brit.* iv. Wks. (1824) 168 If I not cherish them With . . . fotive heat, They know no vegetation.

† **Fotmal.** *Obs.* See also FORMELL. [app. a use of OE. *fōtmæl*, foot measure (see FOOT sb. and MEAL); the L. *pes* seems to have been used in the same sense. The reason for the name is obscure.]

A weight used for lead, app. about 70 lbs., the thirtieth part of a FOTHER or load.

1a 1300 *Assisa de Ponderibus in Stat. of the Realm* I. 205 Item charrus plumbi constat ex xxx fotmali; Et quodlibet fotmal constat ex vj petris, ij libris mious; Et quelibet

petra constat ex xij libris. [The transl. printed with this passage (taken from ed. 1751) has *formel* instead of *fotmal*; for the Lat. text which this version seems to represent, see FORMELL.] 1375-6 *Abingdon Act.* (1892) 20 Et ad lactand. dum xvj vothres vjvotmali [printed votmali] plumbi in pondere, Cs. 13. *Meas. of Weight* in *Ld. Ant.* I. 70 Sex waxpunde makiet j. ledpound xij. ledpound j. fotmel. xxiij fotmel j. fothir of Bristouwe. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. x. 168 This [charrus] contained thirty fotmelli [misread for fotmelli], fotmael, pedes, or pigs.

Fot(e), obs. f. FER, FOOD, FOOT.

† **Fotus.** *Obs.* [L. *fōtus* (-u stem) noun of action from *fōvere* to warm, cherish.] A fomentation.

1586 W. BAILEY *Preserv. Eye-sight* (1633) 21 If the eyes be over-dry, we humect them . . . with a fatus of Malloes . . . and Violets. 1714 *Spect.* No. 572 P 5 The Anodine Fotus.

† **Fou** (fū), sb. Sc. *Obs.* [? subst. use of fou FULL a.] A bnshe.

a 1700 *Sir Patrick Spens* viii. in *Child Ballads* III. (1883) 25/2, I brought haff a fou o good red goud out oer the sea with me. 1786 *BURNS Auld Mar, Maggie* 99 For my last fou, A heapit stimpert, I'll reserve ane Laid by for you.

Fou (fū), a. Sc. Also 6-8 fow, 8 fu'. [var. of FULL a., q.v. for other senses, in which this spelling is no longer commonly used.] Drunk.

1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 139 Na he is wod drunken I trow; Se ge not that he is wod fow? 1602 *Shetland Law Rep.* in *Scotsman* (1886) 29 Jan. 7/1 Magnus Crasmusson for being fow and drunken, etc. 1768 *ROSS Helene* III. 113 Awa! she says, fool man, ye're growing fu'. 1785 *BURNS Satir. & Dr. Horrib.* 14, I wasna fow, but just had plenty. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* Intro. Epist. He is as fow as a piper by this time.

1838 *PORTER'S Souther Johnny* 13 The rogue gied monie a hearty smack when he was fow.

Fou, var. of FAW, Obs., dial. f. FOUL.

† **Fouat.** Sc. = FOOSE.

1822 *SCOTT Nigel* II. There is hay made at the Cross, and a dainty crop of fouts in the Grassmarket.

† **Fouch.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 fourche, 5 forche, 6 fowche, 7 fouch(e). Also FUNCH. [ME. *fouch*, a. OF. *fourche*, *forche*, lit. 'fork': cf. FORCHE.]

1. ? The fork of the legs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1821 Wif fet in fourche [i.e. fouch(e)] ilk oþer tok [said of wrestlers].

2. The hind quarters of a deer; also pl.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1357 Bay . . . hinged Fenne a [y]þer bi hoeses of be fourche. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F. 113 b. And after the Ragge boon cuttis euen also the fouchis. 1491 [see FURCH]. c 1550 *Wyl Duche His Test.* B 3 b. For to cut out kindly the fowche. Take of the buttockes. Let both the loynes site together . . . and leue therein the kidneys. 1531 *BRATHWAIT Whinies.* Forrester 36 To present some gentleman in his masters name, with a sideor a fouch. 1571 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vi. (1890) 382 Givero to Mr. Bellingham's man that brought a fouch of venison, &c.

Hence **Fouch v. trans.**, to divide a buck into four quarters (Halliwell).

Fouch, obs. form of VOUCH v.

Foud (fand), dial. Also 6, 9 fowd(e), 7 fōd, 8 feud. [Adoption of the local Scand. form = ON. *fōgeti* (Da. *foged*, Sw. *fogde*) = Ger. *wagt*, ad. med. L. *vacātus*, pa. pple. of *vacāre* to call.]

In Orkney, Shetland, and the Faroe Isles, a bailiff, magistrate, or governor; formerly the President of the Supreme Court in Orkney and Shetland.

1581 *Sc. Acts* Jns. VI. (1814) III. 255 Gervand - to the said lord robert steward and his . . . schireffs and fowdis fairsaidis, full power [etc.]. 1602 *Mrs. Patrick Cr.* *Dunrobin* in *J. Mill's Diary* (1889) 178 Provin in the fouldis buildis to have disobeiy to gang to my lordis wark in Scalloway. 1793 *BRAND Descr. Orkney, etc.* 121 In this parish . . . the Principal Feud or Judge of the Country used to sit and give Judgment. 1889 *Goudie J. Mill's Diary* Intro. 38 Originally in Shetland . . . every . . . parish had its court, presided over by the parish Foud. 1894 *Scotsman* 20 Nov. 10/6 The Foudie [in Faroe] is collector, or rather treasurer of all kinds of stat.

Hence **Foudrie** [see -RY], the office of a foud; also, the district over which his jurisdiction extended.

1581 *Sc. Acts* Jns. VI. (1814) III. 254 Our souverane lord . . . grants to the said lord robert steward . . . the offices . . . of schireffship and fowdrie. 1592 *Ibid.* 619 Landis lyand within the diocie of orkney within the fowdrie of orkney and Zetland. 1693 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* 91 Foudrie, the Government of the Foud.

Foude, var. form of FOOD v.

Foudre, var. of FOULDRÉ, Obs.

Foudroyant (fudroi'ant, Fr. *fudroyant*), a. [a. Fr. *foudroyant*, pr. pple. of *foudroyer* to strike with or as with lightning, f. *foudre*: see FOULDRÉ.]

1. a. Thundering, stunning, noisy. b. Flashing, dazzling.

1840 *DE QUINCEY Style Wk.* 1859 XI. 210 When . . . the 'foudroyant' style of the organist commenced the hallooed chorus. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. xxi. 292 With Helen Darley as a foil . . . she must be foudroyant.

2. *spec.* in *Pathol.* of a disease: Beginning in a very sudden and severe form.

Fouel, obs. form of FOWL.

† **Fouet.** *Obs.* [Fr. *fouet* whip.] A whip.

1491 *CANTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 296 2/3 Thenne he deluyered to hym a fouet & his hogges to kepe.

† **Fouga.de.** [a. Fr. *fougaie*, ad. It. *fugata*.]

= FOUGASSE; also fig.

1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig.* Med. 37 'Twas not dumbe chance; that to discover the Fougaie or Powder Plot, natived a miscarriage in the letter. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* 2163/1 The Enemy sprang five Mines or Fougaies at the foot of the Breach. 1827 *SOUTHEY Poems. War* II. 126 The

gustingly auditive.

Q. 1300 Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 458 *Obscure*, here fulan.
Q. 1350 *Grossstette's Househ. Stat.* in *Obscure* 330 That
the . . . themselves sell house wylde, without stytles, fowle-
spekyng, and noise. . . . CARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dyctes* 15
Beware, that . . . their escape out of your mouth no foule
wordes. Q. 1330 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 107 in *Babes Bk.*
Q. 1340 Foule speech deserves a double hate. 1500 SPENSER '
Q. 1. Foule speech the bold Semiramis, her fowle reproches spoke.
1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. l. 309 In foule rethorick. He poured out
him villaine. 1757 *Aflect. var.* 1. MARTINEAU 3 *Ages* i. 47
A deal of foul Language
The . . . gentlemen spent bad, set the fiddlers . . . to sing all
the . . . 1834 MOWEN *Angler in Wales* l. 145 If you
don't stop that foul mouth of yours, I'll [etc.]. 1852 MISS
YONGE *Capers* l. xii. 80 Keep . . . your foul tongue to yourself.

1. *intr.* To be foul, become foul.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* t. i. (Sweet 21) Ðær liczað þa deaðan men swa lange and ne fullað. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xxxviii. 5 Mine wunda rotdan and fuledon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Sum me ladeð here lif on etinge and on drinkinge alse swin, þe unlied. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 269 So ferly fowled her flesch þat þe fende lokad, How [etc.]. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 41 So apt to foul, or difficult to clean as Wood. 1858 *GREENE Gunny* 400 Prince's breech-loader.. fouls in the proportion of at least 3 to 1 more.

2. *trans.* To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to destroy the cleanness or purity of; = *DEFILE* v. 1, 2, *FILE* v. 2, 1.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 937 Lest þt holy plase w^t þat blod y foud shuld be. c 1440 *CARGRAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 1594 It is neyther wurshful ne honest on mankeende to foule soo his nest. c 1450 *Bk. Curtyase* 110 in *Babes Bk.* 302 To foule be borde clothe with þi knyfe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 177 He y^t hath a precyous.. garment, wyll be loth to.. foule it. 1611 *BIBLE EXE.* xxiv. 19 They drinke that which yee haue fouled with your feete. 1683 *TAYLOR Way to Health* 303 A close heavy substance.. that fouls and makes the blood thick and gross. 1705 *OLIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2181 'Tis farther observable, be never fouled by his Bed. c 1745 *SWIFT Wks.* (1841) II. 355 The waiting maid.. fouls a smock more in one hour, than the kitchen maid does in a week. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 141 It fouls itself with a pale ochrous sediment. 1805 *KINGSLY Hervey* II. xxii. 368 Any more than the wolf would forgive the lamb for fouling the water below him. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Nov. 5/5 Manchester gas is fouled by sulphur compounds.

b. *absol.* To cause filth or dirt, to drop ordure. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* G v. It thortuned that the swalowe dyd fowle within the eyen of Thobyne. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 56 Thus they croaked, and crawled, and spawned, and fouled.

3. *fig.* and in immaterial sense. To defile or pollute (with guilt); to dishonour, disgrace.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10637 (Gött.) To saule þat foulw was in sinne. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. vii. 137 Leste þe fend and heore flesch fouleden heore soules. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 264 Many penken þei [þe freres] sen heretikes and foulen men þat maynteynen hem. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 297 For venyall synnes þat foulyth vs yche day. 1581 *SAVILE Tacitus Hist.* t. xlii. 41 Fouling his infamous life with a slow and dishonest departing. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 He careth not to be filthy still.. and to foule.. all that come in his companie. 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. cxxxix. 372 Your Commensurate, who.. foul themselves with.. soundrel gamesters. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 15 With hands not fouled with consecration. 1852 *GOULBURN Pers. Reliq.* III. 2 (1875) 241 Whose imaginations have been fouled of evil. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Pass.* I. ii. 621 No weariness of good shall foul thy name.

b. To throw discredit on. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 62 (Ad. MS.) The new lawe that he made, and fouled [v. r. fyldit] not the other.

c. To violate the chastity of, debauch. *Obs.*—1 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* i. iii. Wks. 1878 II. 33 Swear me to foule my sister!

4. To make ugly (see *FOUL* a. 11); to deface, disfigure, spoil the look of.

c 1440 *HAMPOLE Psalter* iv. 7 Swa to foule þis ymage [of God] þt it kan noon knowt til whas lyncyngc it is made. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xix. 309 Kanimokes and wedes 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 33 So was the wiff fouled and maymed alle her lyff. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 158 He.. fowlyth with haille the winters face. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah* (1885) 25 The cloud, which fouled so late Thy face.

5. Chiefly *Naut.* Cf. *FOUL* a. 18. a. To cause (an anchor, a cable) to become entangled. Also, To jam or block, render immovable or incapable of working; to make (a sea bottom) 'foul' or obstructed.

1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 401 'Tis generally said, That the West-of-England-men fouled this Bay, by heaving their Stone Ballast over-board in it. 1827 *HOOO Sailor's Apol.* ii. 'Twas all along of Poll, as I may say, That fouled my cable, when I ought to slip. 1835 *MARRIAT Pirate viii.* See that she does not foul her anchor. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/4 The Manchester express.. ran into a mineral train by which the line was fouled. 1892 *LAW Times Ref.* LXV. 590/1 A ship.. fouled her propeller. 1895 *Foully* news 9 Sept. 3/3 Station him at the east.. section of the Circus to prevent the traffic from east to west 'fouling' the crossing.

fig. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xiv. His luck's got fouled under the keels of the barges.

b. *intr.* To get foul; to become entangled. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 32 To foul, or get foul, is to get entangled. 1860 C. HARROLO in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 173 The chain fouled on the windlass. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 166 He will be perpetually fouling in the branches.

c. *trans.* To run foul of, collide with. 1859 *Guardian* 2 Mar. 195 In attempting to make the harbour [she].. fouled the pier. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 16 He managed.. to get into Isley lock on the way up without fouling the gates. 1868 *KINGSLAKE Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 389 Her jib-boom fouled the jib-boom of the Agamemnon. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Lovic agst. World* 125 Keep to the left, or you'll foul me.

6. a. *Sporting and Games.* Cf. *FOUL* a. 14. To handle or strike an opponent in a 'foul' manner. b. *Baseball.* To hit a foul ball. To foul out: to be caught 'out' from a foul ball.

Hence *Fouling* ppl. a. Also *Fouler*, one that fouls or makes dirty.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ix. (1889) 45 Fulizendum limum. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise cleane Linnen* 13 Wks. II. 166 Prayers for the cleane amendment of all foulers of Linnen. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 23 Mar. 3/2 Ridding our soot-charged passages of the fouling stuff.

+ **Foul, fowle, v.² Obs.** [a. F. *fouler* to tread, trample, press. Cf. *FULL* v., *FOIL* v.] *trans.* To trample, tread, tread down.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4681 And be þar gold in oure gate.. We do bot foulis it with oure feete. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 24 b/2 The presse I have torned and fowled all allone. c 1533 *Lb. BERNERS Huon* ckt. 524 The countre is sore fowlyd and oppressed. 1643 *PRYNNE Popish R. Fav.* 46 He caused the Image of the Crosse to be redressed, and that men should not foule it under their feete.

+ **Foulage.** *Obs. rare.*—1. [f. *FOUL* v. 1 + -AGE.] Defilement, dirt. In quot. *fig.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 457 Made fruitful by the sweet shower of the grace and mercy of God, and not by the filthy foulage and dung of mans merit. *Ibid.* Pref. p. xxx. Fowlage [printed fowlage].

Foulard (fular, fulārd). [a. Fr. *foulard*.]

1. A thin flexible material of silk, or of silk mixed with cotton.

1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar II.* 137 Laura was attired in a light checked foulard silk. 1885 *Yug. Ladies' Jfrn.* 1 July 42/1 The new cambrics.. very much resemble foulards.

2. A handkerchief of this material. 1879 *BODDAM-WHEATHAM Rorainia* 60 Stores filled with gay-coloured foulards. 1888 *12th Cent.* Apr. 514 A foulard has become a common attire with the St. Petersburg house-maids.

Fould, obs. form of *FOLD*.

Fouldage, obs. form of *FOLDAGE*.

+ **Fouldenhead.** *Obs.* Also 8 *foudenhead*. [f. *foulden*, var. of *FOLDEN* ppl. a. + *HEAD*.]

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* *Foudenhead*, a small Pick, and the least of all the Tools that belong to a Miner.. so thin and slender, that it will not abide to have an Eye struck in it.. but is made by laping over in form of a Noose, without any Head at all. *Ibid.* O iv b, Foulden-Head.

+ **Foulder**, v.¹ *Obs.* [ad. OF. *fouldrer*, f. *fouldre*; see *FOULDRÉ*.] *trans.* To flash or thunder forth; to send forth as a thundercloud or a gun. Also *absol.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag. Mortimers* iv. Which forced enuy foulder out the rust that in mens hearts before did lie and smother. 1594 W. PERCY *Cadell* x. From the leads of that proud Citadel Do foulder forth two feric Culverines.

Hence *Fouldering* ppl. a.

1590 *SPENSER F. O.* II. ii. 20 Loud thunder.. Did rend the rattling skyes with flames of fouldring heat.

+ **Fouldre**, v.² *Obs.*—1. [f. *FOUL* a., after the analogy of *MOULDER*.] *intr.* To crumble.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 251 When the leaves were touched they fouldred to dust.

+ **Fouldre.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 *foudre*. [a. OF. *fouldre* (Fr. *foudre*):—vulg. Lat. **fulgēr-em* (L. *fulgur* neut.).] Lightning; a thunderbolt.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. F.* II. 27 That thing that men calle foudre That smoot somtyme a tour to powdre. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3413 His face like foudre shynyng. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* F iii, Sodome and Gomorre.. were.. brente.. by fyre of sulphur and of fouldre.

Foule, obs. form of *FOAL*.

+ **Foulé** (fîle). [Fr. *foulé* pressed (cloth), ppl. of *fouler* *FULL* v., *FOUL* v.²] A light woollen dress material with a glossy surface.

1894 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/4 A..dainty little dress.. in biscuit-coloured foulé.

Fouled (fould), ppl. a. [f. *FOUL* v. 1 + -ED¹.] In various senses of the vb. *Fouled anchor*:

= 'foul anchor' (see *FOUL* a. 18 b).

1388 *WYCLIF Lev.* vii. 20 A pollutid [v. r. foulid] soule. 1552 *HULOET*, *Fowled, maculatus*. 1704 *DERHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1786 Some of the fouled Oyl of the Pump spirited on the Wheels. 1885 *Pal. Mall* G. 6 May 11/4 The fouled water from inside the house. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 6/1 The red flag, with a fouled anchor emblazoned thereon.

+ **Foulhead.** *Obs.* [f. *FOUL* a. + -HEAD.] Foulness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1160 (Gött.) Felauschip and broperhede Ne milit þe drau fra fouledhe. c 1330 *Amis & Amil*, 2395 All his fouledhe away was go. 1340 *Aynch.* 257 And zwo penche his uouledhe and his ziknesse.

Fouling (fau'lin), vbl. sb. [f. *FOUL* v. 1 + -ING¹.] 1. The action of the vb. *FOUL* in various senses.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 514 Þe gospel owerþ to be kept, wiputen any fouling, of alle Cristene men. 1557 *HULST.* *Fouling*, or defiling, *vitiatio*. c 1800 *HOLLYBAND Treas.* *F. Fouling*, *Saluacion*, *fouling*. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 80 As to its fouling, it fouls nothing near so soon as a Wood-sheathing. 1895 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 293 The fouling of two boats in a solemn funeral procession. *attrib.* 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inuent.* 248 The rifle.. uncleaned, with the fouling marks about breech and muzzle. 2. *concr.* A foul deposit, filth. Also, + a foul person, a wretch.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezek.* xxiv. 11 That.. the foulinge therof be welid togidre to the mysall therof. c 1450 *Cur. M.* *Alust.* (Shaks. Soc.) 306 Spok, I sayd, thou foulyng. 1882 J. H. WALSH *Modern Sportsman*, I. 382 The chamber where the fouling collects. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/8 A rousing flood.. will effectually cleanse out this fouling.

Foulish, a. [See -ISH.] Somewhat foul. 1753 N. HARRISON *Gangr.* *Sore Throat* 76 Her Tongue was foulish.

Fouly (fau'li), adv. [f. *FOUL* a. + -LY²; in OE. *fullice*.] In a foul manner.

1. Fetidly, noisomely, filthily, disgustingly. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6253 Þe water was al slete also, þe water þat swa fuli stanc. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxi. 96

It es better þai be eten with fewles.. þan foully to be eten in þe erthe with wormes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 77 Though she were sweete, nowe foully doth she stinke. 1642 *QUARLES Feast for W.* ix. ix. 36 Their service is unsweet and foully tainted.

fig. 1697 *POTTER Antiqu.* *Greece* III. iv. (1715) 48 There is scarce any Passage.. which does not.. foully disgust their curious.. Palates.

2. Hideously; with gross disfigurement.

c 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* VI. iii. 8 Fowlyly hym demenbryd þai. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 7809 It seze how foully sa defuyled. 1566 *DRANT Horace's Sat.* t. iii. We calle him goose, and disarde doulte, and fowlye fatted nowle. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* III. 1035/1 Houses.. burned, and fowlye defaced with fire. 1592 *WYRLIE Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 65 Fairest truth I fouliest masked. 1632 *SANDESON 12 Serm.* 456 Fowlye defaced with Sinne. 1728 *SWIFT Answer* 261 Your numerous virtues foully stain'd.

3. Abominably, disgracefully, shamefully; with revolting wickedness, cruelty, or treachery.

c 1320 *Hali Meid.* II. Meidenhad is te blomse þat beo ha eamfullic forcyng, ne spruteð ha neuer eft. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16464 (Trin.) Iudas.. biheldes & seze how foully þei wiþ him dalt. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1851) 127 So betyn, so woundyd, Entretyd so fuly. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* III. 1233/2 His goods by the common fowlye despoiled. 1583 *STANVHURST Æneid* III. (Arb.) 92 Al trust fowlye breaking. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 22 Forsooth, yee doe fowly to smite a King annoynted. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Abound.* 159, I had not.. transgressed so foully as he. 1714 *GAY What dyc call it?* II. iii. Filbert still is true; I foully wrong'd him. 1859 *TENNISON End* 459 From mine own earldom foully ousted me. 1880 *MISS BRADON Just as I am* III. He was foully murdered one October evening.

b. Impurely, obscenely.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxviii. (1889) 106 Wel oft soðlice 25fermyss & genitusmyss wines fullice [urpiter] on galynsse tolett. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas.* for *It.* II. 174 Dost thou desire her fowly, for those things That make her good? 1864 *N. EALF Seaton. Poems* 265 Still Madlier the revel, foulier went the jest.

4. With gross contumely, insultingly. Now only with strong mixture of sense 3, with reference to slander or coarse language.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 13, I am slane of thaim as foully as water is fouli. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24085 (Fairf.) Foul þai on him spite. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. xxi. 66 Thenne gan faith foully be false Jewes to despisen. 1577 *Tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 129 The things wherein Gods name is foully abused. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* 1. i. 151 For whose death we.. Live scandaliz'd, and foully spoken of. a 1627 *HAYWARD Edw. VI.* (1630) 96 The other two [letters] did fully and fowly set forth his obstinacie. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xxx. (1647) 163 The Pope hearing thereof, belibelled him more foully than ever before. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 234 The gentlemen who had been so foully slandered.

+ 5. Badly, grievously. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 Bot ever was Eilred foully begiled. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 156 Quha vit euir men sa foully fall As vs, gif that we thugast leift. 1539 *TONSTALL Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 82 Surely they be fowlye deceyved. 1577 *HAMMER Auc. Ecl. Hist.* (1619) 360 He erred fowly in the.. understanding thereof. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1217 Hee fell sick of the small poxe, wherewith hee.. was.. foully tormented. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. v. 3 Pope Formosus was foully offended. [1882 R. BUCHANAN *God and Man* II. vi, Au innocent man foully taxed and troubled.]

+ **Foulmouth**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. *FOUL* a. + *MOUTH*.]

A. *adj.* = *FOUL-MOUTHED*. B. *sb.* A foul-mouthed person.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* II. (1657) 10 Hearing what this foul-mouth [Goliath] said. 1692 *WASHINGTON Tr. Milton's Dr.* Pop. 390 Infamous foulmouth wretch.

Foul-mouthed (fau'lmaw'd), a. [f. *FOUL* a. + *MOUTH* + -ED².] Of persons and their utterances: Using obscene, profane, or scurrilous language.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. iii. 122 Like a foul-mouth'd man as hee is. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. vii. 17 Those foule mouth'd papers like Blackmoths did all look alike. 1730 A. GORDON *Stafes Amphit.* 95 One of those foul-mouth'd Poets. 1858 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Temple*, *Temple*.. complained, very unjustly, of Bentley's foul-mouthed railway. 1873 *STIMMONS Grk. Poets* IV. 101 The runaway soldier and foul-mouthed Ionian satirist [Archilochus].

Hence *Foulmouthedness*.

1834 *LANOIR Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 275 Thou hast aggravated thy offence.. by thy foul-mouthedness. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 645/2 The country.. has had a taste of Radical foulmouthedness.

Foulness (fau'lnes). [f. *FOUL* a. + -NESS.]

1. A foul or dirty condition; dirtiness, impurity, pollution, uncleanness. Rarely *pl.*

1552 *HULOET*, *Fowlness* or *filthiness* *continitudo*. 1822 *N. T. (Rhem.) John* xiii. Annot. The foulness of the fute.. signifieth the earthie affections. 1667 *Perrys Diary* (1877) V. 429 My wife and I fell out a little about the foulness of the linen of the table. 1725 *BRAOLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fish*. It is the Foulness of the Ponds.. that stenches the Water. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 4 A medicine.. useful in.. foulnesses of the blood. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1805) 214 With such.. eagerness as to neglect the foulness of the road. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 271 The.. foulness of air in the between-deck.. cannot be amended.

fig. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* IV. Wks. 1757 IV. 194 Few know the foulness of their own hearts.

b. Of the weather: Storminess. Of a sea-bottom: Rockiness, roughness.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1028 Such was the foulness of the winter weather. a 1718 *PENNS Wks.* (1725) I. nesse of the winter weather. With the Foulness of the Ways and Life 6 Being.. wearied with the Foulness of the Ways and Weather. 1748 *ANNING's Voy.* II. i. 115 To secure them [the cables] from being rubbed by the foulness of the ground.

c. concr. Foul matter; something that is or makes foul; a foul crust or deposit; filth; † a purulent affection (of the skin). Also *pl.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xlv. lii. (1495) 570. It clemshy the eyen of foulness and fylthe. 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 25 Washe well the foulness which is about the jointes of the fingers. 1648 *Wilkins Math. Magick* ii. xii. (1660) 246 The spots or foulness of other cloaths is washed out. 1740 *Stack in Phil. Trans.* xli. 424 If a glass Globe filled with Water be rapidly turned on its Axis, one sees little Foulnesses. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 396 The dust and smoke of earth will continually throw a foulness upon our glass. 1782 *W. HEBERDEN Conn.* xxiii. (1806) 122 Efficacious in cleansing the skin from many foulnesses. 1829 *R. B. ANDERSON tr. Rydberg's Tent. Myth.* 214 The floors were made of serpents encased in foulness. *Fig.* a 1654 *Selden Table-T.* (Arab.) 18 They had a Foulness about them, viz. Original Sin, that could not be washed away but by Baptism. a 1716 *South Sermon.* (1737) II. 199 The wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and foulness into this one quality. 1790 *G. WALKER Sermon.* II. xxx. 331 What debasing shame must sink the wretched soul, when foulness without number shall be revealed.

2. Moral impurity; disgusting wickedness.
c 1532 *Dewes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 905 The foulnesses, la turpitude. 1578 *T. N. tr. Cong. W. India* 135 Grievous sinnes. For the foulnesses whereof I name them not. 1599 *SHAKS, Much Ado* iv. i. 155 Claudio. 'I lov'd her so, that speaking of her foulnesses, Wast'd it with teares. 1624 *BACON New Atlantis* Wks. 1857 III. 152 There is not... a nation... so free from all pollution or foulness. 1719 *Young Busiris* v. i. The foulness of thy guilt secures thee From my reproach. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 208 Those umbrageous groves were the dark haunts of every foulness.

† **3. Ugliness, hideousness, repulsiveness.** *Obs.*
1382 *Wyclif Bible, Pref.* Ep. St. Jerome vii. (1850) I. 73. I wote not, that thou be offendid in holy scripturis... thy filth of words. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxxii. (1495) 432 The peccok arreth his fethers... and thenne he... seeth the foulnesses of his fete. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. v. 66 Hees false in loue with your foulnesses. 1697 *Drayden Zenod* vii. 582 The Fury... with new methods try'd The foulness of th' infernal Form to hide.

† **4. Unfairness, dishonesty.** Also, roughness, violence. Cf. *FOUL* a. 14. 17. *Obs.*
1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxi. 202a. Outher with faynesse or foulnesses. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 150 Be fairnes atre be foulness. 1654 *HAMMOND Fundamentals* 99 Ficty is opposed to... all falsness or foulness of intentions.

Foulsome, Foulter, obs. of FULSOME, FALTER.
Foulzie, var. of FULZIE, Sr.

Foumart (fu'märt). Forms: 4 folmarde, 5 ful(e)merde(-mer), 5-6 -mard(e), 5-7 -mer(e), (5 -mare), 5 fullimart, 6 fullymart, 7 ful-, 7-8 fuli-, 7-9 foul(e)mart, 5-7 fow-, 7, 9 fu-, 8, 9 foamart, (6 foumerd, 7 fummer, 8 formort), 8-foomart. [ME. *fulmard*:-OE. **fill mearð* (*fill*, *FOUL* a. + *mearð* marten).]

1. The polecat (*Putorius fatidus*).
13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 534 Pe fox & be folmarde to be fryth wyndez. c 1450 *Chester Pl.* *Noah's Flood* 170 (Pollard), Atter and foxe, fullimartes alsoe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij b. That no fulmertz nor fecheus ne other vermyen com nott in to hirt. 1523 *FITZGERB. Husb.* § 146 To se that they be well kepte from... fully martes & uther vermin. a 1592 *H. SMITH Sermon.* (1622) 102 Vsurers... lurke about the City like Rats, and Wesels, and Fulmers. 1772 *T. SIMPSON Vermin Killer* 23 The Polecat, Fitchat, Fitchew, Fornet. The same animal called by different names in different countries. 1835 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxii. 'Sicken a day as we had w' the foumarts and the tods.' 1863 *N. MACLEOD Remin. Highland Par.* iii. Rats, fumarts, wild cats [etc.].

b. Used as a term of contempt or opprobrium.
1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Duubar* 517 Fowmart, faserit, fostirit in filth and fen. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w. Polwart* 60 False fecklesse foumart, loe heere a deyaunce 1633 *B. JONSON Tale of Tub* t. iv. You stole I was ever such a fulmart for an huisher. To a great worshipful lady, as myself! 1892 *J. PAVS Mod. Dick* *Whittington* I. 112 He and that foumart, the parson, have just gone.

2. attrib. as *foumart-hunt*, -*skin*; *foumart-dog*, a dog used for hunting the foumart.

1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs* in Halyburton *Ledger* (1867) 329 Skins called... Fowmart skins. c 1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 52 Mezzil fease. gran like a Foomurt-Dog. 1855 *VAUGHAN Lanc. Sketches*, Heywood, etc. (1869) 182 Now and then a foumart-hunt takes place.

Foun, obs. form of FAWN, FEW.

† **Founce, sb. Obs.** Also *founds*. [AF. *founz* = OF. *fonsz*, *funsz* (mod. Fr. *fonds*):-popular L. **fundus* neut. = class. L. *fundus* masc.] The bottom of anything.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 113 In be founce þer stonden stoncz stepc. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 439 Þai þee as fast in-to fode & to be founce plangid. c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 172 The founs of the valey.

† **Founce, v. Obs.** [app. a. F. *fonce*, f. OF. *fonsz*: see *prec.*] a. In *passive*: ? To have one's attention fixed upon. b. *intr.* To come down with force upon.

1430 *Lydg. Chron.* *Troy* v. xxvii. By the power of this sorceresse I was so founced upon her fayrenesse; That [etc.]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 557a. I fownce (Lydgate), I denat a thing. *Def. Foun.* This term is nat yet in comen use. 1565 *Jewell* *Pol.* *Apoc.* (1611) 645 Yet is his soule... crushed with the beetle of the whole earth, that founched downe vpon it.

Found (faund), sb.¹ *Sc.* [f. FOUND v.] = FOUNDATION; see also *quot.* 1846.

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 Our milkhouse.. nicht

hae stude to the last day; but its found had been onerminit by the last Lammass-pait. 1846 *BUCHANAN Technol. Dict.*, *Found*, in architecture, the trench or excavation made to receive the foundation stones of a wall.

Found (faund), sb.² [f. FOUND v.] The process of founding (metal, materials for glass). † *Of found* (Sc.) = made of cast metal (cf. *FONT* sb.² 1).

1450 *Sc. Act Jas. V* (1507) § 94 Ane Hagbutte of founde, called Hagbutte of Crochet. 1566 in T. Thompson *Imr. R. Wardrobe* (1875) 166 Four new cannonis of found. 1828 *Scott Hrt. Midd.* xii. Guns, cross-bows, hagbutts of found. 18. *Glass-making* 120 (*Cent. Dict.*) The success of the subsequent melting or found.

Found, sb.³ A comb-maker's tool (see *quot.*)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 909 *Found*, a three-square, single-cut file or float, with one very acute angle.

Found, obs. var. of FOUNT².

Found (faund), ppl. a. Forms: see *FIND* v. [pa. ppl. of *FIND* v.]

1. Discovered, met with, ascertained, etc. (see the verb). Also, with adv. prefixed, as *new found*, † *rare found*.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 347 But gif he took more charge upon him bi his newe foundoun ordonance. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 231 Also the founden shepe broght home y^t arst was lorne. 1553 *EDEN (title)* A treatise of the newe India, with other newe founde landes and llandes. 1591 *Digges Pantom.* iv. prob. xxiv. Ee iij b. The square of the Dodecaedrons founde side. 1594 *BLUNDRIV Exerc.* 1. (ed. 7) 96 Double the foresaid founde Root 13. 1603-8 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1658) 214 His great vertues, and rare founde courtesie. 1720 *DC For Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 225 Our lost, but now found comrade. a 1823 *May Collin in Child Ballads* i. (1882) 58/1 Who owns this dapple grey? 'It is a found one', she replied, 'That I got on the way.'

† b. Said of children exposed or abandoned; *found child* (brat, etc.) = *FOUNDLING*. *Obs.*

1655 *Valentine & Orson* 53 This Found-fellow I perceive growes in great favour with the King. *Ibid.* xii. 56 They call me Found-brat. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 4 The maintenance of orphans, found and exposed children.

c. Found stones: stones obtained from the surface of the ground without quarrying.

1885 *Blacklaws Quarry Price List, Ruble & Found* Found Stones, not above 7 in. thick per sup. foot 4½d.

2. Furnished with stores, supplies, or the like; of a ship, equipped; only with defining word prefixed, as *well found*, *single found* (see *quot.* 1799).

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 94 A strong and very well found sloop. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 216 Her materials were what is called *single found*, i. e. she had only one anchor, one cable, etc. 1857 *R. TONES Amer. in Japan* ii. 35 The strongest-moored and best found vessels. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. ii. 144 The garrison is large, and well found.

† **Found, v.¹ Obs.** Forms: 1 fundian, 2-3 fundie(n), 3-5 fund(e), 4-6 found(e), 5 fownd(e); also 3-5 fond(e). [OE. *fundian* = OS. *fundōn*: -O¹Teut. type **fundōjan*, f. **fund-*:-O¹Aryan **put-* (whence Gr. *putros* way), ablaut var. of **pent-*: see *FIND* v. Cf. OHG. *fundēn* (-=*fundjan*) of the same meaning; also the cognate *FAND* v.]

1. intr. To set out, start, hasten; to go, depart, betake oneself; to travel, journey. (In its later use chiefly *north*.) Cf. *FAND* v. 8.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 47 Ac a hafad lungunge se þe on 'lagu fundad. c 1000 *ELFRIC Saints' Lives* xxvii. 224 And keddre forð mid him þæt he fundode to. c 1200 *Tryn. Coll. Hom.* 117 Do þe ure loured ihesu crist fundode lichaneliche for eorde to heuene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 298 Dis folc of lond funden ne mot. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 6034 (Güt.) þe folk to fond [Cott. fund, *Fais*, founde] i sal giue leue. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 256 (Bruce) syne our all the land can found. c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 80, I am nouȝt bowne to fonde noue ouer þere fellis. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* x. 32 Nane off that place had power for to found. 1525 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 435 With clariours cleir... Quhome off the sound did found attour the fell. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 182 Spangs vp on a swofte horse, and founde away at speid.

b. Followed by inf. expressing the purpose. *Deuout* (Gr.) 1819 We fundad Higelas secan. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 2260 Hwider fundast þu... sidas dregan? a 1300 *Cursor* M. 5091 To fette mi fader sal yee fund.

c. To rush or dash forcibly into; to strike out at (with a weapon).

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xli. He foundes into the freke with a fresche fare. *Ibid.* xlvii. Fast he foundes atte his face With a squerd kene. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2469 But lordys of other lond, Every one to other fond.

2. To found to (an object); to strive or yearn towards, try to arrive at or reach; also, to take or betake oneself to (flight, war, etc.).

a 1000 *Crist* 1671 (Gr.) Nu þu mozt feras pider þu fundad longe and gelome. a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 1062 Sawul fundad of lic-fate to þam loundan zefean. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 848 And techest hom that hi fundieth homne Up to the songe that eue leest. 1352 *Minor Poems* (Hall) i. 12 When Edward founded first to were. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10276 Þai fundaynt to fight.

3. Const. with inf. (a development from 1 b): To set about, set oneself, try, begin or prepare (to do something); to proceed or go on (to do).

c 1205 *Lav.* 1788 Vther... fundede to warene wi Passent to schene. 12. *Prayer to our Lady* 7 in *O. E. Miss.* 102 Dai and nicht ich funde to wendende heonne. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2831 Moyses, fruti, 80 funden gan to speken wið ietro dat riche man. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) v. 53 He fundede [a. *rr* fonded, vöndede] biseliche... to fulfille [orig. *infulere* *salvabaz*] be counsil of the gospel. c 1460 *Towneley Mysi.* (Surtees) 135 If thou Wyll save thy self vnshent

flounde the fast to fare. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* iii. 203 On horsis some... can found To socour thaim. 1674-91 *Rav N. C. Words* 141 *Found*, idem quod *fettle*, *Fettle*, to set or go about any thing.

b. with clause: To try to find *how* (one may, etc.) 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 139 [He] foundeth howe he might excite The juges through his eloquence Fro deeth to tme the sentence.

4. trans. a. To try, test; tempt (a person). c 1175-1400 (see *FOUNDING* vbl. sb.)

b. To make experiment of, prove, try (something); also, to follow after, practise.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 392 Alle lecherries lust vs lofeth to founde. *Ibid.* 913 And opur wordliche werk wisly to founde.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 241 Further wol I neuer founde Non other help, my sores for to founde. c 1420 (see *FAND* v. 3).

Hence *Founding* vbl. sb.: (a) setting forth, faring, etc.; (b) trial, temptation.

O. E. Chron. an. 1106; Forþam þe he nolde on his fundunge ofer sē hired healdan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Ne led us noht in to costnunga, þet is an cun (*printed* cum) of fundunga. c 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 87 þe creaturis of God are maad in to hate, & foundingis (*Pulg. Sap.* xiv. 11 in *tentatione*) to be soul of men. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4154 þe writhe of þe wale god I wate on vs lighis For oure founding oure his forþod so ferre to be est. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C) 4485 He was tryste in all foundynge.

Found (faund), v.² Forms 4-5 fund(e), fond(e), fownd(e), 4- found. Pa. t. and pa. ppl. founded; also 4-5 founded, fund(e), fond, and in pa. ppl. (by confusion with that of *FIND*), fonden, yn, founden, -un. [a. F. *fonder*:-L. *fundāre*, i. *fund-us* bottom, foundation.]

1. trans. To lay the base or substructure of (a building, etc.); to set, fix, or build on a firm ground or base. (Sometimes used simply = build, erect.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1443 Tel me now... Whi noman no may founde Castel here opon his grounde. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7876 Dauid... an hous bigon to founde. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* vii. 25 It selle nat down, for it was foundid [1388 foundoun] on a stoon. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 591 Yet hit [the house] is founde to endure. c 1400 *Regn. Rose* 4156 A sturdy wall, Which on a cragge was founded at 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* vii. 25. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 97 The House... is, solidly built and founded.

b. To serve as the base or foundation of.

1728 *PORR Dunc.* i. 160 A follo Common-place Founde the whole pile, of all his works the base.

2. To build (an edifice, town, etc.) for the first time; to begin the building of, be the first builder of.

c 1290 *Becket* 374 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 þe church of Redinge þat i-founded was and a-erred þoruȝ her bi oþur kingue. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 62 That is the cawil of care... Ther-inne woneth a wiht... he foundede it him-seluen. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11662 Here foundit he first the faire place Ylion. 1609 *HOLLAND Annu. Marcell.* xiv. vii 17 Seleucia, founded and built by King Seleucus. 1758 *Pence Solomon* ii. 16, I founded palaces, and planted bowers. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* i. ii. 58 His son Lycan founds the first city, Lycosura.

3. fig. To set up or establish for the first time (an institution, etc.), esp. with provision for its perpetual maintenance; to originate, create, initiate (something which continues to exist thenceforward).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20021 Quen he of antioche had fund þe kirk. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 127 Helis... In an abbey of pris he founded with lond & rent. 1368 in *Eng. Glis* 34 In septembre his fraternite is funded and stabled. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 215 Alle thise sciences I my-self souled and ordeyned And founded hem scemles folke to deuyne. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim.* Mon. xix. For þens oþer kynges have founded byshoppriches... þe kyng schal þat haue founded an holl reaueme, and endowed it with greter possessions [etc.]. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Macc.* ii. 13 He founded a librarie. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iii. 295 By great Arses led, who founded first That empire. 1725 *ANDERSON Spyt. Na.* who founded first That empire. 1792 *ANDERSON Spyt. Na.* 413 75 The Breed is incapable of propagating its likeness, and of founding a new Order of Creatures. 1799 *PAUL & HORR Paul.* Rom. ii. 18 That city where he had founded of church. 1845 *M. PARTISON Ess.* (1880) I. 12 The abbey of Marmoutier, founded by St. Martin himself. 1861 *MAIST Anc. Law* 113 The glossators who founded modern jurisprudence. 1874 *L. STEPHEN Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 165 D. Foe founded the modern school of English novelists. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 1. 218 Flemish weavers had come over with the Conqueror to found the prosperity of Norwich. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 June 5/2 Bismarck is eager to found colonies in all parts of the world.

† **b.** To endow, make provision for the maintenance of (persons who are to perform certain functions). *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 319 And giueþ to biðde for þow to such that ben riche, And ben founded and feffed eke to biðde for other. c 1450 *LONELICH Graul* liii. 399 Kyng Galaz... fownded an hows of the Trensie, And there-inne sixty monkes serteine, And thertof wouyd edifye an inowhe. c 1500 *Melusine* lix. 361 Yf thou wylt edifye an hospital, and founde therein a preste to syng dayly for thy murims, whom the kynges of Iuda had founded, to burne incense vpon the hye places. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyol.* xiv. 873 Gilbert... who founded those Diuines, Monasticks [etc.] that were, of him nam'd Gilbertines.

4. To set or establish (something immaterial) on a firm basis; to give a basis or firm support to; to construct as on a ground or underlying reason; or principle; to base, ground. *Const. on, upon.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 127 Par-for his were sal I funde A, a selucht stedfast grund. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 347 Lo, what it is to be well grounded, For he bath first his love

founded Honestelich as to wedde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 6441. Pure is 3000 teeches. Mare fonde upon foly ban fischid on reson. 1266 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531. 1 b. Therefore on 1 founde this poore treayse. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. iv. 24 A man that all his time hath founded his good fortunes on your love. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* ii. v. § The question which Moses supposeth, is founded upon clear and evident reason. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 362 ¶ 6 The most humorous Character in Horace is founded upon this Unevenness of Temper. 1830 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* i. 1. 77 A play founded on a Barbadian story. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 85 Greatness can never be founded upon frivolity and corruption. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 42 A classification of insects founded on larvae would be quite different from that founded on the perfect insects. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 526 The order appealed from was founded on the Chief Clerk's certificate. *Mod.* This novel is believed to be founded on fact.

b. const. in.

1607 *Decay Chr. Picty* xvii. 383 The opinion of some schoolmen, that dominion is founded in Grace. 1690 LOCKE *Of Govt.* i. ix. § 97 A right to the use of the creatures being founded originally in the right a man has to subsist. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 109 God, in the nature of each being, founds its proper Bliss. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 21 A claim founded in justice and expediency. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. viii. 1. § 23. 432 Remarks so delicate in taste and so founded in knowledge.

† c. with obj. a person: To establish in a firm position (in controversy, etc.); to ground in (a subject of instruction, etc.); also *refl.* to take one's stand *upon* (a ground for argument, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 47 It is but a faynt folk-i-founded vp-on iapes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. viii. 81 This knewe they by their grete. vnderstandynge of astronomye in whiche they were endowed and founded. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 He was ryght soe founded in humylyte. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 43 They that found themselves on the radical balsome, or vital sulphur of the parts, determine not why Abel lived not so long as Adam. 1644 MILTON *Edw.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 Because our understanding cannot in this body found itself but on sensible things. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* cclxxxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 516 If you find yourselves so firmly founded as we imagine you.

d. Of a thing: To serve as, or furnish, a basis or ground for.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxviii. § 19 The comparing them then in their Descent, is enough to found my Notion of their having... the Relation of Brothers. 1885 B. COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 585/1 The relationship between the parties was... one of bailment, and therefore could not found criminal proceedings. 1894 *Solicitors' Frl.* XXXIX. 2/2 The further report, if it is to found jurisdiction for an order for public examination, must state that [etc.].

e. *intr.* (for *refl.*: cf. 4 c). To base oneself or one's opinion, to base itself, to be based (*on, upon*). Chiefly *Sc.*

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1870) I. 92 The legitimacy of every synthesis is... dependent on the legitimacy of the analysis which it presupposes, and on which it founds. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. v. All Delineation... must either found on Belief and provable Fact, or have no foundation at all. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. ii. 321 All that course of argumentation which founds on the occurrences of the outward World. 1882 OGILVIE s. v. 'I found upon the evidence of my senses'.

† 5. To fasten or attach to. Also *fig. Obs.* 1541 R. COPLAND *Guyden's Quest. Chirurgery*. The bone... the tongue is founded. 1641 MARSHALL *Antiquary* iii. Dram. Wks. (1875) 240. I see you are growing obdurate in your crimes. Founded to vice, lost to all piety.

Hence *Founding vbl. sb.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy v. heading*. Of the Foundynge of New Troye. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Ire.* (1633) 41 Some twenty five yeeres before the founding of Armagh. 1682 WOOD *Life* 20 Mar. The vice-chancellor asked 'whether they denied the founding of the lecture itself, or the conditions?' 1697 *Conf. at Lambeth* in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 48 Particularly the word founding, which is always the Law Word for a perpetual fund of maintenance, is always put into these Revenues. 1850 TENNYSON *Vener* 409 When first the question rose About the founding of a 'Table Round'. 1889 *Athenium* 9 Feb. 178/2 (He dies) a 'Poor Brother' in the hospital of his own founding.

Found (found), v. 3 Also 4, 8 fond. [ad. F. *found-re* = L. *fundere* to pour, melt, FUSE.]

† 1. *trans.* To dissolve or mix together. *Obs.* — 1 c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 18 Take wyne and hony and fond it togyther.

2. To melt (metal) and run it into a mould; to form (an article) by running molten metal into a mould; to cast.

1562 WHITEHORNE *tr. Machiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 11. 44, The Pottes... may also serve to found metalles in. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvii. ii. 487 Famous for metall-founding, and casting of images. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* i. 703 A second multitude With wondrous Art founded the massie Ore. 1614 vi. 518 Veins... of mineral. Whereof to found... their balls Of missive ruin. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 6 Lead, when moulded into Bullets, is not so mortal as when founded into Letters! 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 93 A bell at Moscow, founded in Czar Boris's time.

b. To melt or fuse (the materials for making glass); to make (glass) by melting the materials in a furnace.

1782 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 907 A Bohemian furnace in which... window glass is founded. 1814. 914 The fourth is called the *arch of the materials*, because it serves for drying them before they are founded.

c. *fig.* (2 A pun: cf. FOUND v. 2 3 b.) 1624 FLETCHER *Roule a Wife* iv. ii. A fellow founded out of charity, And moulded to the height, contain his maker, Curb the free hand that fram'd him?

Hence *Founding vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1698 W. BURTON *Comm. Antoninus' Itin.* 156 The magnificent Acts [read Arts] of Statuarie, Founding, Moulding, 1779 HERVEY *Naval Hist.* ii. 11. 50 Ship-building, and the founding of iron cannon, were the sole [arts] in which the English excelled. 1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 320 The fonder heat of the glass furnaces... was... 1790 for flint-glass. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 908 The founding-pots are filled up with these blocks of frit. 1814. 917 These three stages are called the first, second, and third fusion or founding.

† **Found**, v. 4 *Obs.* Aphetic form of CONFOUND. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 8 Remembreth this, and beth foundid [Vulg. confundamini]. a 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Ritldg.) 267/2 A plague found you!

† **Found**, v. 5 Also 6 pa. ppl. funded. [aphetic f. *affound*, ad. OF. *enfondre*: see first quot.] To be chilled or numbed with cold.

[13... CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 21 My love may not relyed be nor affound.] c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xc. (1869) 108 The maymed, the foolich, the founded [mor-foude], the foren, 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 736 Because I was bath fundeit, faint, and cold. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 108 [Pyrethio] is excellently good for any parte of the body y^e is fundied or founded or made almost num, with to much cold.

† **Foundable**, a. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. FOUND v. 2 + -ABLE.] That can be founded. 1413 *Pilgr. Soude* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 82 Quer fantastyk, nought founded, nor foundable in holy Scripture.

Foundation (foundē² fōn). Forms: 4-6f(o)undacio(u)n, -yon, 5-6 f(o)undatio(u)n, -yo(u)n, (6) foundasyon, 7 fund-, fondation, 5- found- [ad. L. *fundatio*-em, n. of action f. *fundare*: see FOUND v. 2 Cf. OF. *fondation* (1322).]

1. The action of founding or building upon a firm substructure; the state or fact of being founded.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 739 *Thise*. This wal... Was cloven a-two, right fro the toppie adoun, Of old tyme of his fundacioun. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xli. 223 The foundation of the Tour of Babiloun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* iii. 12 Many of the olde prestes... which had seen the house afore in his fundacion. 1611 BIBLE *John* xvii. 24 Thou lovest mee before the foundation of the world. 1719 TICKELL *Death Addison* 44 Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest, Since their foundation, came a nobler guest.

2. *fig.* The action of establishing, instituting, or constituting on a permanent basis.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 44 Pat was be fundacion of Pe Temples and of paire order. 1448 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* (an. 9) 206 b. For the more sure fundacion of the newe amitie, Edward Prince of Wales, wedded Anne. 1619 SEMPR *Sacrilege Handled* 84 Heere then was but a Nuncupation, a Fundation of Priesthood. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 73 Extending to the foundation of the Empire of Baghdad. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 506 The foundation of the linen manufacture which was to bring wealth to Ulster.

3. *esp.* The establishing of an institution, together with an endowment or provision for its perpetual maintenance.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 67 Theyse arne the ordinaunces of the Gylde of Seynt Katherine... ordeynyd... in the fyrste fundacion. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Non.* xix. (1885) 185 To establissh and... amortyse be same lyvelod to is crowne... wych than wolde be as a newe fundacion of is crowne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* I. 2449 What landes he gaue towarde the fundacyon Of the sayd monastery. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Hollinshed* III. 1349/2 In ech vniuersities by the fundacion of the ordinarie and publike lessons. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 7 The piety... evidenced by bequests of broad acres, the foundation of religious houses.

† b. The charter of establishment or incorporation of a society, institution, etc., with rules and ordinances for its government. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 110 [heading] *Certificacio fundacionis et regiminis gilde*. [ending with] Other fundaciones et her non. c 1530-4 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Every person... bounden by reason of any fundacion or ordynance to gyve or distribute any money in almes. 1564 *Mem. Rypen* (Surtees) III. 20 As in the First Chantry at large is declared as apperth by Foundation dated [etc.].

4. That which is founded or established by endowment; an institution (e.g. a monastery, college, or hospital) established with an endowment and regulations for its maintenance.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 808 He begun to founde a College of a hundred prestes, which foundation with the founder shortly tooke an ende. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* ii. xxviii. 175 It was our Lord's pleasure, that no Foundation should be erected without great troubles to me. 1843 COLERIDGE in Stanley *Arnold's Life & Corr.* (1844) I. i. 9 Corpus is a very small establishment... twenty fellows and twenty scholars, with four exhibitors, form the foundation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 190 He was with difficulty hindered from becoming a monk in his own foundation of Junieges.

b. *On* (or *of*) the foundation: said of the members of an endowed college or similar society.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 19 William Priour of Cristchurch of Caunterbury of your noble foundation. 1883 L. BURGLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* ser. I. III. 26 No Scholar nor Fellowes of the foundation of any Howse of Learninge. 1761 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 86 If the boy was to be on the foundation [at Eton]. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 I. 71 He... was removed to... London, and placed on the great foundation of Christ's Hospital. 1881 *Oxford Univ. Calend.* 163 There are now fourteen Fellowships and fifteen Scholarships on the old Foundation at this College.

c. The fund or revenues appropriated to endow such an institution. Also *U.S.* (see quot. 1851).

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* 136 To sette of tithes a fundacioun. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 83 h. They peruent fundacions, and will not bestow the Bequeathers' free almes.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iii. 312 None [of the Convents] was left standing in the whole Diocese of Bangor, where no Foundation was valued at full seventy pounds per annum. 1831 E. H. HALL *College Words* 134 *Foundation*... In America applied to a donation or legacy appropriated especially to maintain poor and deserving... students at a college.

5. The solid ground or base (natural or built up) on which an edifice or other structure is erected; also, the lowest part of a building, usually constructed below the ground-level.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxiiv. 119 Albeit y^e many [buildings] stande vpon their first fundacion, in this yet doth. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. viii. 8 b. Where as yet are seene the foundations of the ancient cite. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ii. 27 I lay the bed of Foundations of a Wall. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. If the earth to be built upon is... such that the natural ground cannot be trusted. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 22 In digging the foundations of the monastery of Mount Cassino.

transf. and *fig.* 1398 TREvisa *Barl.* *De P. R.* v. lviii. (1495) 172 The bises ben the foundation of al the body and the byldynge of all the body is sette therevpon. 1525 COVERDALE *Ps. cii.* 25 Thou Lorde in the begynnyng has layed y^e foundation of the earth. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. 54 Which engines of protests, and profers kind... So shook the whole foundation of his mind, As they did all his resolution move. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Hock-cart* 29 The large and cheefe Foundation of your Feast, Fat Beefe. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* i. 455 The Rocks are from their old Foundations rent. 1795 S. S. SWALL *Diary* 19 Jan. (1879) II. 122 The Horses went away with the foundation and left the Superstructure of the Slay and the Riders behind.

† b. The 'seat' of the body, the 'fundament'. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 131 Who quarrels pick with neighbour nations Get halberts thrust thro' their foundations.

6. *fig.* A basis or groundwork on which something (immaterial) is raised or by which it is supported or confirmed; an underlying ground or principle; the basis on which a story, fiction, or the like is founded.

c 1400 *Hist. & Art. Masonry* 28 Hit was cause and fundacion of all craftys and sciens. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 161/2 This one point is the very fond fundacion and ground of all his great heresies. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 The Edition of the Seutentie was used by the Greeke fathers for the ground and foundation of their Commentaries. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 182 The principles, and foundation of a demonstration, are necessary axioms. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 1 The Bass, which is the lowest part and foundation of the whole Song. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. li. (1723) 179 There being no reasonable Foundation to believe that the Deluge did come to pass this Way. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 91 ¶ 1 The Subject I am now going upon would be much more properly the Foundation of a Comedy. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 1 Dec. 1760 [The] report... I can assure you... has no real foundation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 47 The only true and natural foundations of society are the wants and the fears of individuals. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. iii. § 9, I shall term the sensation of white the foundation of the quality whiteness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 313 Thus far Socrates has proceeded in placing religion on a moral foundation.

† b. A ground or reason upon which men act; an understanding, basis of agreement. *Obs.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iv. ii. 132 He may kill his adversary, upon this foundation, because he must either kill or be killed. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 107 That the English might again repair to their respective Houses, and trade on the old Foundation. 1793 SKEATON *Edgworth's L.* § 30 Upon this foundation Captain Lovet engaged Mr. John Rudyard to be his engineer.

7. *transf.* That upon which any structure is built up; a body or ground upon which other parts are overlaid; in various technical uses: c.g. in *Dress-making*, an underskirt over which the outer skirt is hung or draped; also, a material used for stiffening a garment, etc.; in crochet-work and knitting, the first set of stitches, to which the rest are secured.

1874 KNIGHT *Mech. I.* 909 *Foundation*... the body of a hat, of wool or inferior fur, upon which the napping of superior fur is laid and united at the battery. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Diit. Needlework*, *Foundation net*, a coarse quality of Net, employed for stiff foundations in Millinery and Dressmaking. 1893 G. HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 270 Six skirts of tulle over a foundation of satin.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (= belonging to or serving as a foundation, fundamental).

1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis* Sci. xi. (1680) 38 If any ask, how the Soul came by those foundation-Propositions. 1690 DEWONT *Commun.* (1688) 160 Christ, that foundation-mercy, that hath all mercies folded up in him. 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ.* to Lond. i. i. It is a settled foundation-point that every child that is born shall be a beggar, except one; and that he—shall be a fool. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xx. (1878) 262 He builds everywhere on the foundation-thought that a Christian is [etc.].

b. = belonging to a foundation (sense 4), as *foundation-charter*, *child*, *† master*, *scholar*, *† undergraduate*.

c 1670 WOOD *Life* (1481) 129 A copie of the 'foundation-charter of Canterbury college in Oxon. 1845 STOCQUELLER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1851) 256 The 'foundation children, fifty in number, are elected from the Christian population of Calcutta. 1766 HARRIS *Collect.* 17 Feb. He was a 'Foundation Master' (as they call them). 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 525/1 The number of free or 'Foundation' scholars has been increased. 1687 W. SHERWIN in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 216 Any 'foundation-undergraduate'.

c. Special comb.: *foundation-chain*, the first stitches in a piece of crochet-work; *foundation-muslin*, -net, gummed fabrics used for stiffening dresses and bonnets; *foundation-school*, an

endowed school; foundation-stone, one of the stones forming the foundation of a building; *spec.* a stone laid with public ceremony to celebrate the founding of the edifice; also *fig.*; foundation-stop, in an organ (see quot. 1881).

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Foundation Chain. 1888 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Foundation-muslin. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Foundation net. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 92, I had been educated at a foundation school. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 302 The 'Foundation-Stone of the Church. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 250 The first foundation-stone for the doctrine of liberty is to be sought in the conception of society as a growing and developing organism. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 224 The foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute was laid by the Queen. 1846 RINBAULT in *North Mem. Musique* 121 Smith seems to have excelled in the diapason or *foundation stops. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 148 Foundation stops are those that give a note corresponding to the key pressed.

Hence † **Foundation** *v.*, to ground.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxvii. 215 He that foundations not himself with the Arts, will hardly be fit to go out Doctor, either to himself or others.

Foundational (found'fə'näl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a foundation; fundamental.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Porage's Mystic Div.* 44 Foundational Doctrines. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 100 The foundational Laws of Beauty and Proportion. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 161 His command of it should be foundational and progressive, hers, general and accomplished for daily and helpful use.

Hence **Foundationally** *adv.*

1878 T. SINGLAIR *Mount* 133 Never till then can they construct foundationally.

Foundatory (found'fə'nārī), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of or belonging to a foundation. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* v. 440 [It] was converted into a foundation of canons. It has its own foundatory amt-office. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 2 Aug. The foundatory funds attached to them [schools].

Foundationer (found'fə'nārī), [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who is 'on the foundation' of an endowed school or college.

1839 ARNOLD *Lett.* in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 155 The difference which I had always made between Non-foundations and Foundations. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* i. l. 17 A new charter, which in addition to the forty foundatories provided for the education of eighty other boys.

Foundationless (found'fə'nālics), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without foundation, baseless.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* 2 Cor. vii. 1 Wks. 1684 IV. 506 A flattering, fallacious, foundationless hope. 1821 *Examiner* 2/1 The rumour... was not altogether foundationless. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* vi. 165 Tottering, foundationless shells of splintered wood and imitated stone.

Hence **Foundationlessness**.

1895 *Blackw. Mag.* July 33 Its one foundation is the foundationlessness of other systems.

† **Founder.** *Obs.* Also -atour, *Sc.* fundator. [ad. *L.* fundātor, agent-n. f. fundare, re-fashioned after FOUND *v.*] = FOUNDER *sb.* 2

1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 19 And with ofte visitations solempne laude yeldid to God, with the foundatour. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 128 Lauberaris of the grōnd... var fundatours of there triumphand prosperite. 1585 T. WASHINGTON in *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxiv. 140 Veneropolis... afterwards of his foundator Philippopolis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scott.* i. 324 The Abbey... quhair of he is named fundatour.

† **Founder.** *Obs.* [f. FOUND *v.* 3] (See quot.) 1674 *RAY Collect. Words* 126 Every six days they call a Founder, in which space they make 8 Tun of Iron, if you divide the whole summ of Iron made by the Foundries; for at first they make less in a Foundry, at last more. *Suss[ex].*

Founded (found'ed), *pp. l.* [f. FOUND *v.* 2] 1. Based, having a (specified) base or ground (with qualifying adverb). † Also without adv. = 'well founded', well grounded, etc. (*obs.*)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 22 Then comes my Fit againe. I had els-beene perfect, Whole as the Marble; founded as the Rocks. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1504 Thy hopes are not ill founded. 1771 *Jurinus Lett.* iv. 201, I mean... of such charges... to show that they are not founded. 1774 *r. Helvetius's Child of Nature* i. 132 A young woman of your prudence must be founded in her behaviour. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 398 Supply them with just and founded motives to disaffection. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 152 If Ministers are founded in saying there is no sort of treaty with France. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 248 These complaints were in many cases well founded.

2. Endowed, 'on the foundation', *rare.* 1895 J. M. BULLOCK *Hist. Aberdeen Univ.* 99 The greater part of the founded members had been 'quite abolished'.

Foundement: see FUNDAMENT.

† **Founder,** *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [f. FOUND *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who tests: only in ale-founder = ALE-CONNEIL. c. 1500 *Bk. of Brome* (1886) 164 Enquire... of yowre alle-founders, sef they hawe do yer office well and truly.

Founder (found'ad), *sb.* 2 [f. FOUND *v.* 2 + -ER]; cf. OF. *fondeur*, *eur.*]

1. 'One who raises an edifice; one who presides at the erection of a city' (J.).

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 79 *pe* foundour of bis ciitee is unknowe. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 11 Antewowre... foundour of Jerusalem. 1611 CORVAT *Cronicles* 8 Julius Caesar was the first founder of this towre. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 161 Every City set up the worship of its own Founder. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 477 The building displays... the taste of different founders.

† *b.* A maker or creator. *Obs.*

a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 68 He pat is mi foundeur may hit folfulle, pat was ded on be cros & bouzte us so deore.

2. One who sets up or institutes for the first time; one who gives its first beginning to (an institution, sect, etc.). Formerly in wider use, an originator (of a practice or custom).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 664 He [Mars] was fithere fel & foundur of werre. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 101 Ye first foundours of y^e gilde. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 321, No man could tell who was the authoure and founder of that rumoure. 1563 *Homilies n. Wilful Rebel.* iv. (1859) 583 Sathan, the first founder of Rebellion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. Contents § 17 Leucippus and Democritus... were... the Founders of that Philosophy which is Atheistically Atomical. 1697 DRYDEN *Voy. Georg.* i. 24 Pallas... Thou Founder of the Plough and Plough-man's Toyl. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* 357 Like Augustus, Diocletian may be considered as the founder of a new empire. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 24 George Fox, the founder of the sect of Quakers. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 52 The founders of great fortunes and great families.

3. One who founds or establishes (an institution) with an endowment for its perpetual maintenance.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2584 He was fyrst founder and syre OF be cherche of Knares myre. 1535-6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII.* c. 28 Suche as pretende to be foundours, patrons or donours of suche relogious houses. 1682 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 122 Our founders monument being defaced in the late wars, I am again restoring it. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 8 The Honourable Founder of this Lecture. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 89 The pictures of the founders hang from the walls.

† 4. One who supports or maintains another. *Obs.* 1548 *Hall Chron.* (1809) 491 He [Perkyn Warbeck]... with all hys complices and confederates, and Jhon Awater... one of hys founders and hys sonne, were... arreyned and condemned at Westmyner. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* i. iii. What a vengeance ails you, To be so childish to imagine me A founder of old fellows?

5. Founder's-shares, (-parts) *pl.*, shares issued to the founders of a public company, as part of the consideration for the business or concession which is taken over, and not forming a part of the ordinary capital.

1889 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 7/2 The value of... founders' shares has grown unwieldy. 1896 *Athenaeum* 1 Feb. 143/2 The invention of 'founders' shares'... dates only from 1889.

Founder (found'ad), *sb.* 3 [f. FOUND *v.* 3 + -ER] 1. Cf. OF. (and mod.F.) *fondeur*.]

1. One who founds or casts metal, or makes articles of cast metal. Often in comb., with the metal or article specified, as *bell*, *iron*, *type-founder*.

1402 in *Roll. Parl.* III. 520 Bartilmew Dekene, Founder. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* vi. 29 The lead is consumed in the fyre: the founder melteth in vaine. 1637 *Deere Star Chamber* xxvii. in *Arb. Millon's Arcep.* 21 That there shall be foure Founders of letters for printing allowed. 1681 GREW *Museum* iii. iii. 334 Founders add a little [antimony] to their Bel-Metal, to make it more sponorous. 1705 LUTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 581 Her majesties founder has orders to cast 60 heavy cannon. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. i. 28 Let Mr. Wood and his crew of founders and tinkers coin on. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v., Master founders are the owners or managers of a foundry for making iron or brass castings.

b. One who founds glass.

1853 *URE Dict. Arts* i. 905 The glass-founder. 1885 *Instr. Census Clerks* 89 Glass Manufacture [Workmen employed in] Metal Making: Founder.

2. Comb., as *founder's dust*, *sand* (see quot.).

1888 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Founders' Dust*, charcoal powder, and coal and coke dust ground fine and sifted for casting purposes in foundries. *Ibid.*, *Founders' sand*, a species of sand obtained from Lewisham, Kent, and other districts, for making foundry moulds.

Founder (found'ad), *sb.* 4 [f. FOUNDER *v.*]

† 1. *pl.* Grounds, leas, sediment. Cf. F. *foundrilles*. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 176 Do away be foundres [*v.* grounds] vndernebe.

2. The action of the verb FOUNDER; a landslip. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 738 A series of founders or landslips, caused by the undermining of the solid strata.

Founder (found'ad), *sb.* 5 [app. f. found, *pa.* pple. of FIND *v.* + -ER.]

† 1. = FINDER. *Obs.*

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* in *App. Jas. P's Counterbl.* (Arb.) 84 Lorde Nicot... first founder out of this hearbe.

2. *spec.* in *Derbysh. Lead-mining* (see quot. 1851). 1601 *High Peak Ar.* i. L in *Mander Derbysh. Min. Gloss.* (1824) 130 Who... were or pretended to be possessed of the same ground as taker of a Fore-field for an old founder. 1851 *TAPPING Lead-mining Terms* (E. D. S.) Founder is the mining term expressive of the funder of a vein, or rake, or in ordinary language, a miner.

3. That portion of a lead-mine which is given to the first finder of the vein; hence, the part first worked. Called also *founder-meer*, *-shaft*.

1653 MANLOWE *Lead-Mines* 50 (E. D. S.) If you Two Founders in one Rake be set. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* i. 11b, Sometimes it happens that there is two Founders in the same Vein, for a Vein may be found at a distance from my Founder. 1802 MAWLE *Min. Derbysh.* 204 *Founders-meer*, the first 32 yards of ground worked. *Ibid.*, *Founders-shaft*, the first shaft that is sunk. 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94 § 2 The Word 'Founder' shall mean the Point at which a Vein of Ore shall be first found... the Words 'Founder-Meers' shall mean the Two first Meers to be set out to the Finder.

Founder (found'ad), *sb.* 6 Also 6 *fownder*. [f. FOUNDER *v.* (senses 4-5).]

1. Inflammation of the laminar structures of a horse's foot, resulting usually from overwork; a similar disease in dogs.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Fraco val march*, *fownder*. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 They are subject to heat or Founder to their Feet or Leggs. 1828 LUDDOX *Agric.* § 6517 (1831) 987 Founder of the feet. 1884 STEED *Sport* iii. 32 Kennel lameness, founder, and rheumatism (in dogs) are often caused by [etc.].

2. A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest in horses. Called also *body*-, *chest-founder*.

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) i. 275 They were often mistaken even in what they call the Chest or body-founder. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 171, I agree with the French writers that the founder is a fluxion.

Founder (found'ad), *v.* [a. OF. *fonder* to plunge to the bottom, submerge; also *intr.* to collapse, fall in ruins:—f. *L.* fundus bottom.

The simple *vb.* *fonder* appears to be rare in OF.; the compounds *enfonder*, *enfunder* are common, and occur in most of the senses below; cf. AFOUNDER, ENFOUNDER, of which founder in some uses may be an aphetic form. The *r* in the OF. *vb.* is variously accounted for: see HATT. Darm. s.v. *enfunder*, KÖRTING *Lat.-Rom. Wb.* s.v. *ex-fundulare*, *infundulare*; a popular Lat. type **funder* may have existed, f. *fundera* (see Du Cange) pl. of *fundus* neut., whence Fr. *fonds*, *Founer*.]

† 1. *trans.* To hurt or smash (something) in; to force a passage through. *Obs.*

13. *Coer de L.* 5266 He gaff Richard a sory flatt, That foundryd hacynett and hat. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 183 And when he was withinne, & faucht as a wide leen, He foundre *pe* Sarazins otuyne & faucht as a dragon.

† 2. To send to the bottom, cause to be swallowed up or engulfed. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1014 Pis watz a uengeance violent *pat* voyded his places, *pat* foundre hatz so fayr a folk & *pe* folde sonken. 1490 *Caxton Eneydes* xxvii. 97 Hane to mercy... of one man that lyueth, foundre & droune al togder [f. *enfonder* *trans.*] in-to the botome of the sea.

3. *intr.* Of the earth, a building, etc.: To fall down, give way.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 153 The toure foundred and sanke doune in to the grounde. c. 1597 ARMYN *Wills* (Royal Soc. MS.) 106 (Halliiv.) A quantity of earth foundred and fell doune a waste depth. 1830 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* I. 274 We find that the cliffs of Bawdsey and Felix-tow are foundering slowly.

† *b.* *trans.* To undermine. Also *fig. obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 13 King John having his soul battered without, with forrain fears, and foundred within by the falsenece of his Subjects, sunk on a suddes beneath himself. 1666 USSHER *Ann.* v. (1658) 60 The river... foundering the wall thereof 20 furlongs in length, bare it down.

4. *intr.* (Chiefly of a horse or its rider): To stumble violently, fall helplessly to the ground, collapse; to fall lame; *occas.* to sink or stick fast (in mire or bog).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1829 For which his hors for seere gan to turne, And leep asyde, and foundred as he leep. c. 1450 *Glogragus & Gau.* 1022 As he leuit out aze leep, His feit founderit hym fra. 1573 DOUGLAS *Envi.* xiv. 157 Down swakkis the knyght some with a fellon fawt, Foundris fordwart flatlingis on hys spald. c. 1650 A. SCOTT *Poems* (F. T. S.) II. 163 To ground, for fernesse he did funder. 1663 *Homilies n. Rogation Week* iv. (1859) 498 Whereby, thy poor nyghbour, sitting on his seely weak beast, foundreth not in the deep thereof. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 132 ¶ 6 The man is a thick-skull'd puppy, XVI. 1713 like a horse. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 1713 The guide had strayed off the ford, and I was foundering in a quicksand. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* III. § 219 When a man has... driven another's horse so hard as to cause it to founder.

5. *trans.* To cause to break down or go lame; *esp.* to cause (a horse) to have the founder, thus disabling him.

1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Consol.* 51 A broken-winded... 1606 *Yorksh. Trag.* that... now is quite foundred and tired. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. viii. O stumbling jade... Plague foundred thee. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 97 You will surbate or founder your Hounds. 1680 HACKETT *Collect. Voy.* II. (1699) 3 A very bad Path, which with our being necessitated to wade the River... almost foundred our Men. 1738 GAY *Achilles*, He will quite founder himself with galloping from place to place to look after me. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrussian* 74 She... rode my pony till she foundered him.

b. *fig.*

1859 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 18 Such frie Agues fall scoont into a surfeit, and founder themselves with their intemperate behaviour. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 365 Founder himself to and fro in his own objections. 1658 BRANHAM *Conser. Bps.* vi. 148 And so your Consequence... is foundered of all four, and can neither passe nor repasse.

† *c.* Confused with FOUNDER *v.* 5: To benumb.

1562 [see FOUND *v.* 5] 1578 LYTE *Doddens* III. xix. 312 The Oyle... is good... for members that are benumbed or foundered.

6. *intr.* Of a vessel: To fill with water and sink, go to the bottom. [= OF. *enfunder*: cf. sense 2.]

1600 HARLUYT *Voy.* III. 398 Already she had received in much water, insomuch that she hegan to founder. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE i. i. The seamen every now and then cried out she would founder. 1828 WHITE *Naval Archit.* 13 Ships founder when the entry of water into the interior causes a serious and fatal loss of floating power.

b. *fig.* To 'come to grief', be wrecked. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 40 But in this point All his tricks founder. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 56 *uete*, Spain began to founder from the loss of the Low Countries but a first-rate ship does not go down like a wherry.

7. *trans.* To cause (a ship) to fill with water and sink; to send to the bottom.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 305 When a vessel is, or comes once to be foundered, there is no possibility of her being helped up. [But this may be sense 6.] 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* i. 53 Capable of piercing a Ship under her Bends, so foundering her. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* 111. 110 A great ship was being foundered and ground to pieces by some invisible force within a few yards of them.

8. *Golf.* To hit (a ball) into the ground.

1880 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football*, etc. 96 The young Golfer is likely to founder the ball, or drive it only a comparatively short distance.

9. *erron.* = Fr. *fondre*: To burst (into tears). c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 The damoiseau Jason began thenne to foundre in teeris right habondantly. [Often in Caxton.] c. 1530 L.D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 51 The king foundered all in teeres.

Hence *Foundering* *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. (an. 13) 127 Matthew Gouth, by foundering of his horse, was taken. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 238 No one thing quailles Religion more than foundring Presbytery. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Bush* l. ii. (1668) 62 Of Foundring in the Feet there be two sorts, a dry and a wet. 1802 C. JAMES *Night Dict.* s.v. Foundring in the feet. Foundring in the chest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* l. xvii. Rescued from our foundering skiff.

Foundered (faun'derd), *ppl. a.* [f. *FOUNDER v.* + ED 1.]

+1. Undermined, made to give way. *Obs.*

a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) i. 119 A foundered and failing foundation.

2. Of a horse: Affected with founder; lamed.

1543 tr. *Act 20 Rich. II.* c. 5 The sayde horses become al lost and foundred [original AF. *foundred*]. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. 1, As tender as the foot of a foundred nagge. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* i. Cor. xi. (1867) 81 So our judgment will be partial and favourable to us, as foundred feet will never tread hard. 1726 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 596 Shall gallop a foundred horse ten miles upon caustewort and get home safe. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xliii. Your horse was greatly foundred.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. ii. l. 52 He not only heats but examines his Client, and pincheth the cause, where he fears it is foundred. 1822 BYRON *Via. Judg.* xci. Ere he could get a word Of all his founder'd verses under way.

3. Of a vessel: Sunk; wrecked.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Founder'd, Ship at Sea*, that sprung a Leak and Sunk downright. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwreck*, iii. 634 They... Across the founder'd deck o'erwhelming roar.

Foundrous (faun'drus), *a.* Also *foundrous*. [f. *FOUNDER v.* + OUS.] Causing or likely to cause to founder; miry, full of ruts and holes.

1767 HULL & Aulaby *Road Act* 2 The other roads... are become very foundrous for travellers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 267, I have travelled through the negotiation, and a sad foundrous road it is. 1805 WORDSW. *Wagoner* iii. Poor pilot I, by snows confounded, And many a foundrous pit surrounded! 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1873) 314 Where a public way is foundrous, as such ways frequently were in former times.

Foundership (faun'drəʃɪp), [f. *FOUNDER sb.* 2 + SHIP.] The position of a founder.

1555 ANP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 252, I would wish a better in his place to govern the hospital, and he to hold him in his foundership if he will. 1622 CAULIS *Stat. Secvers* (1647) 273 Many Inheritances I found in reason freed from these Taxes and Lays, as Tythes in Spiritual houses... Presentations, Founderships. 1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIII. 92 There seems to be a patriotic scheme... as to the foundership of the Temperance societies. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 67 It harmonizes with his foundership of the Olympic games.

Foundling (faundlɪŋ), *Forms:* 4 *fynd(e)ling*, 4-8 *foundling*, 4-6 *elyng*, 4-6 *fund(e)lyng*, (4-eling), 4-5 *fund(e)ling*, -lyng, 4, 6 *foundling*. [ME. *fundeling* (= Dn. *vondeling*, MHG. *vundeling*), f. *funden*, pa. pple. of *FIND v.* + LING; ME. had also *fundling* (= Ger. *fundling*), f. the pres. stem of the vb. Cf. also ME. *fundung*.]

1. A deserted infant whose parents are unknown, a child whom there is no one to claim. Also *transf.*

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxviii. l. 5 (Horsm.) Of fadre of foundlinges ma. c. 1305 *Judas* 56 in E. E. P. (1862) 108 So [at] be quene vpbred adit: pat he fyndyng was. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1824 Fundelyng, as he pat ys foundyn, and noman wote ho ys his fadir, ne hys modyr. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm.* Par. Phil. iii. 5 I am an Israelite, not by engraftynge, but by kyndred: I am a strange foundling, but a Jewe, blyssed borne of the Jewes. 1602 WITHIALL *Dict.* 271/1 A childe which is laid and found in the streete... or elsewher, which they call commonly a foundling. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 372 Whether there should not be erected... an hospital for orphans and foundlings, at the expense of old bachelors? 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlv. 113, I myself have seen these foundlings in their nest displaying a strange ferocity of nature. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, He roared again until the very foundlings near at hand were startled in their beds.

appositively. a. 1712 KING *Ulysses & Tiresias* 25 Tho' he a foundling bastard be. a. 1853 ROBERTSON *Sermon*, Ser. iv. xxiii. (1876) 250 The discovery of a foundling orphan.

b. *fig.* 1587 GOLDING *De Morany* pref. 8 As for lying or vntruth, it is a foundling, and not a thing bred. 1827-38 HARE *Guesses* (1867) 210 Employ such words as have the largest families, keeping clear of foundlings and of those of which nobody can tell whether they come unless he happens to be a scholar. 1853 TENNEN *Proverbs* 39 The great majority of proverbs are foundlings, the bappter foundlings of a nation's wit, which [etc.].

2. *The Foundling*: the Foundling Hospital, London.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 123 It would be as wise to recommend wolves for nurses at the Foundling, on the credit of Romulus and Remus.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *foundling-hospital*, + *house*, an institution for the reception of foundlings; *foundling-stone*, an erratic boulder.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour. France* IV. 39 The *enfants trouvez*, or 'foundling-hospital' 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 166 The Crèches of Paris, or the foundling hospital of Dublin. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 12 § 6 What, you never heard of the 'Foundling House'? 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 305 'Foundling-stones' innumerable have become objects of popular superstition and scientific curiosity.

Foundment: see *FUNDAMENT*.

Foundress¹ (faundress), *Forms:* 5 *fowndowr*, 5-6 *foundresse*, (7 -ess), 5-7 *foundresse*, 7-8 -res, 7- foundress. [f. *FOUNDER sb.* 2 + -ESS.] A female founder; esp. a woman who founds or endows an institution, etc.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 11 Gramer... Cheeff foundresse and roote of alle connyng. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 23 Dydo... foundresse of the noble cyte of cartage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 898 [Perkin] returned againe to the Lady Margaret his first foolish foundresse. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 387 The chiefe foundresse of this religious house. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 328 Semiramis was the foundress of this part also of the Babylonian greatness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 530 The goddess who is the common foundress of both our cities.

+ **Foundress**². *Obs.* [f. *FOUNDER sb.* 3 + -ESS.] A woman who founds or casts metals.

1638 FORD *Fancies* iii. ii, The great bell of my heart is crack'd and never Can ring in tune again, till't be new cast By one only skillful foundress.

Foundry (faundri), *Forms:* 7 *fondary*, -ery, founderie, 8-ary, 8-9 -ery, 9 foundry. [a. F. *foundrie*, f. *foundre*: see *FOUND v.* 3]

1. The art or business of founding or casting metal; *concr.* founders' work, castings.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 565 This art of graving images in stone is of greater antiquity by farre, than... founderie and casting stones. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 279 note, The ingenious Mr. Prickett, to whom the Iron Foundry of this kingdom owes much. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 2/3 Cut nails are advanced... and a similar run is declared in heavy iron foundry, mill-rolls, wheels, etc.

2. An establishment or building in which founding of metal or glass is carried on.

1645 EVELYN *Memo.* (1819) I. 194 The founderie where they cast ordnance. c. 1730 BURR *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 258 This man... dwelt near an English foundry in Glangary. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 915 *Art. Glass-making*. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xliii, Fellow-workmen together in the same foundry.

1712 SHAFTESB. *Charnock* (1737) I. 320 Thus I contend with fancy and opinion, and I search the mint and foundery of imagination. 1794 SULLIVAN *West. Ind.* 249 The necessary irresistible legions, the foundry of the human race.

+ b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1670-98 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* I. 3 The Fondaries or Stillings-Houses of the Great Duke of Florence. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Foundry* (Fr.) a Stilling-house.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *foundry-coke*, *furnace*, *goods*, *-man*; *foundry-iron*, iron containing sufficient carbon to make it suitable for castings; *foundry-proof*, the final proof before stereotyping or electrotyping (Jacobi).

1892 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 8/6 Wanted by Colliery Proprietors, an Agent, to sell 'foundry coke'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 355 'Foundry Furnace'. Reverbating and blast furnaces. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 71 That endless variety of smaller and generally useful articles, denominated 'foundry goods'. 1883 ROBSON *Bards of Ync* 357 He... keeps 'a' 'foundryman starvin' till need.

Found¹ (faunt). Chiefly poet. [Appears late in 16th c.; ad. F. *font* or L. *font-em* on the analogy of *mount*, *mountain*, etc.] A spring, source, FOUNTAIN.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 850 Why should... toads infect fair founts with venom mud? 1612 - *Hen. VIII.* l. i. 754 Proofes as cleere as Founts in Italy, when Wee see each graine of grauell. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* i. 8 As natural a fluxe and emanation forth of it... as the water in the rivelet hath from the fount. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 357 And founts aloft shading the Fount of Life. 1725 PORT *Odys.* xix. 562 Thy milky founts my infant lips have drained. 1728-46 THOMSON *Springs* 398 High to their fount... trace up the brooks. a. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 308 By Kedron's brook, or Siloa's holy fount.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclg.* iv. 107 From this Fount did all those Mischiefes flow. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 144 Because I stole The secret fount of fire. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 188 Ancient founts of inspiration well thro' all my fancy yet. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist. v.* § 3. 235 The Archbishop turned fiercely upon Oxford as the fount and centre of the new heresies.

Found² (faunt), *font* (fɒnt). *Printing.* Also *Sound*; cf. *FUND*. [See *Font sb.* 2.] A complete set or assortment of type of a particular face and size. Also fully, *font of letter or type*.

1683 Moxon *Printing* No. ii. § 2. 13 A Font (properly a Fund) of Letter of all Bodies. *Ibid.* No. xxiii. 377 *Font* is the whole number of Letters that are Cast of the same Body and Face at one time. 1687-8 BOYLE *Lett.* 5 Mar. in Birch *Life* 417, I caused a font of Irish letters to be cast. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bess* (1725) I. 258 Break down the printing-presses, melt the founts. 1771 P. LUCKHOKE

Hist. Print. 248 A Complete Fount of Letter. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor I.* ii. 27 We discussed the merits of a new font. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 76 The largest font of Italics possessed by the establishment. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 630 He set up a complete font of type.

Fontaine (fauntén). *Forms:* 5-6 *fontayn(e)*, -eyn(e), 5-7 -taine, *fontayn(e)*, 6 *fontane*, 6-7 *fontaine*, 7-*fontain*. [late ME. *fontayne*, a. OF. *fontaine* -late L. *fontāna* (whence Fr., Sp., Pg., It. *fontana*, Welsh *ffynnon*, -on), fem. of L. *fontānus* pertaining to a fount, f. *font-*, *fons* FOUNT sb. 1.]

1. A spring or source of water issuing from the earth and collecting in a basin, natural or artificial; also, the head-spring or source of a stream or river. Now *arch.* or *poet.* exc. *fig.*

c. 1450 *Merlin* 308 To this fontayn off tyme com nixime for to disporite. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xlviii. 400 Afore the gate sprang a quycke fontaine. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* viii. 2 The fontaynes of the depe and the wyndowes of heauen were stoppe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. ii. v. 23 Like to a bubling fontaine stir'd with winde. 1615 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. 163 Some would have the great river Tanais not to haue his head or fontaine in the Rhiphaean mountains. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 581 God, who caused a fontaine at thy prayer From the dry ground to spring, etc. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. ii (1732) 83 Making Rivers to ascend to their Fountains. 1727 DYER *Gronger Hill* 20 So oft I have, At the fountain of a rill Sate upon a flow'ry bed. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 105 The greatest objection to this country is the want of fountains and running streams. 1842 TENNYSON *Anphion* 96 The vilest herb that runs to seed Beside its native fountain.

b. used with reference to baptism (cf. FONT).

1526 TINDALE *Eph. v.* 26 Censed it in the fontayne of water thowre the worde.] 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 8 Them which at this fontayne forsake the deuil and all his workes.

c. *transf.*

1526-34 TINDALE *Mark v.* 29 And streyght waye her fontayne of hloods was dryed vp. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. 1. 92 With purple fountains issuing from your veins. d. *fig.* A spring, source, 'well'. (Often in pl.)

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 6 God is the fontayne of all godnesse and of all verue. 14... *Balance to our Ladie* (Chaucer's Wks. 1554) Fountain al filthesse, as birrell current cleere. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. vi. 30 Farys Oxenford & Cambrige ben the fontayns where men may drawe out most science. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*. Post-Communion, Almighty God, the fontayn of all wisdom. 1589 PASQUILL'S *Ret.* C. liij, This mischiefe hath many fontaines. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 3 Some principal Rules of practical Geometry, reducing them to their original Fontaines. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 223 The French law, which is derived from the same feodal fountain. 1844 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 268 The Crown is the fountain of honour. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 116 Long-practised craft had poisoned the very fontaines of trust in him.

2. A jet or stream of water made to rise or spout up artificially; the structure built for such a jet or stream to rise and fall in; also, an erection in a public place for a constant supply of fresh water for drinking (more fully, *drinking fountain*). Applied also to a natural jet of water, as that of a geyser.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. ix, A dulcet spring and marvaylous fontaine Of golde and assure made all certaine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 60 In the midst of all a fontaine stood, Of richest substance that on earth might bee. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* II. ii. 77 My Statue, Which like a Fontaine, with an hundred spouts Did run pure blood. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 561 Fontaines I intend to be of two Natures: the One that sprinkleth or Spouteth Water; the Other a Faire Receipt of Water... without Fish, or Slime, or Mud. a. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 23 A stone fontaine weeping out the yeare. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr., There were four fontaines of cold water in this room. 1726 *Ad. Capt. R.* Boyle 8 It had been formerly a Fountain, but was only choik'd up. I ask'd... if he had ever known it to play. 1847-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 145 Let spouting fontains cool the air, Singing in the sun-baked square. 1858 CASSELL *S.V. Drinking-fountain*, Modern drinking fontaines began to be erected in Liverpool in 1857. The first one in London was opened to the public on April 12, 1859. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks in Geol. Field* 84 Instantly the fountain [of the Great Geyser of Iceland] began to play with the utmost violence.

3. *Her.* A roundel, barry wavy of six, argent and azure.

1600 GUILLIAM *Hemltry* iv. iv. 96 He beareth... a Bend... betweene six Fontaines Proper. 1864 BOURLETT *Her. Hist.* & *Pub.* v. 25 In representation, the Beant, Pike, and Fountain, are flur. 1888 CASSANIS *Her.* iv. 70 A Bend between six Fontaines forms the Coat of the Stourton Family.

4. A reservoir or compartment for holding oil, ink, etc., in an Argand lamp, a printing-press, etc.

5. *Conchol.* (See quot.)

1805 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 355 Fontaines and watering-pots... and helmet-shells... names, which have been locally applied to a few of the multitudinous species of Mollusca.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib. (chiefly appositive and *fig.* = belonging to or of the nature of a spring or source, original).

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 5 The fountain-love, the fountain-delight, the fountain-joy of men and love. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xviii. (1700) 111 His angels. 1661 BOYLE *Original and Fountain-blessing*. a. 1652 J. SAKH *Sat. Disc.* ix. 416 The universal fountain-fulness of our supreme almighty goodness. 1662 J. CHANOLER *in Helmont's Oriat.* 286 The Fountain-light of the soul. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Hence* Wks. 1875 IV. 192 The original and

STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. 26 Of 'four-sided Figures. 1647 R. STAPFOLD *Juvenal* v. 55 'Thou drain'st a fowle 'four-spouted glass, that's call'd The Benevolent Cocker. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* 1. 83 The 'four-spined Stickleback. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) U u iij, The middle strand of a 'four-stranded rope. 1742 BENKELEY *Let. to Gervais* in *Fraser Life* viii. (1871) 284 The instrument she desired to be provided was a large 'four-stringed bass violin. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 33/1 A 'four-tined fork. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. 27 The first time I saw the peculiar 'four-toed print of the hippopotamus's foot.

C. In parasyntetic sbs. with suffix -ER¹, as *four-boater*, -*decker*, -*master*, -*year-older*.

1889 *Century Dict.*, 'Four-boater, a whaling-ship carrying four boats on the cranes. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxv, She was a 'four-decker. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. vii, any stray 'four-year-old not yet sent to bed.

D. In advb. sense (=in four parts) with pa. pples., as *four-cleft*, -*parted* adjs.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bol.*, 'Four-cleft leaf, *Folium quadrifidum*. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 1848 139 Mouth prominent, four-cleft within. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum* ii. vii. § 3 (1622) 264 The 'four-parted Image. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bol.*, 'Four-parted leaf, *Folium quadrifidum*.

2. Special comb.: *four-ale*, ale sold at four-pence a quart; *four-cant* (see quot.; cf. *four-strand*); *four-centred arch* (*Arch.*), one described from four centres; *four-corner a.* = next; *four-cornered a.*, having four corners, square; *four-cornered cap*, a college cap or 'square'. Hence *four-cornerwise adv.*, so as to form four corners; *four-coupled a.*, having four coupled wheels; *four-course* (*Agric.*), a four years' course or series of crops in rotation (in quots. *attrib.*; see *COURSE* sb. 23); *four-crossway(s)*, the place where two roads cross or four roads meet; *four-dimensional a.* (*Math.*), of belonging to a fourth dimension; *four-dimensional a.*, having four dimensions; *four-double* = *FOURFOLD* a. 1; *four-eared a. fig.*, twofold; *four-eyes*, (a) see quot. 1755; (b) the name of a fish (see quot. 1879); (c) *slang* (see quot. 1874); *four-fallow v.*, to fallow fourfold; *four-field course* (*Agric.*), a series of crops grown in four fields in rotation; *four figures*, i.e. an amount of one thousand pounds or over (whence *four figured* adj.), that sells for four figures; *four-foil* (*Arch.*), a quatrefoil; *four-foot* (*way*), the space (really 4 ft. 8½ in.) between the rails on which the train runs; *four-half* (*slang*), half ale, half porter, at four-pence a quart; *four-horse*, *four-horsed adjs.*, that is drawn by four horses; *four-hours Sc.*, a light refreshment taken about four o'clock; also *four hours penny* (see quot. 1651); *four-inch a.*, that measures four inches, also *ellipt.* = four inch rope; *four-inched a.*, four inches wide; *four-lane-end(s) dial.*, = *four-crossways*; *four-millioner*, one who is worth four millions of money; *four-nooked a.*, four-cornered (*obs. exc. dial.*); *four-oar*, a boat rowed with four oars; *four-oared a.*, propelled by four oars or oarsmen; also *absol.* (= *four-oared boat*); *four-part a.* (*Music*), composed for four parts or voices; *four-post*, *posted adjs.*, (of a bedstead) having four posts (to support a canopy and curtains); *four-poster*, a four-posted bedstead; *four-pounder*, (a) a gun to carry a four-pound shot; (b) a loaf four pounds in weight; *four-rowed*, (of barley) having four rows of awns; *four-shilling a.*, that costs four shillings (in quot., of beer, 4s. the barrel); *four-strand*, (of a rope) having four strands; *four-tailed bandage* (see quot.); *four thieves' vinegar* (see quot.); *four-tooth* (see quot.); *four-way(s)* = *four-crossways*; *four-way a.* (in *four-way cock* or *valve*), having communication with four pipes; *four-winged a.*, having four wings or wing-like appendages; *four-wings* (see quot.).

1883 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/4 Nearly every man seemed to order nothing more mischievous than 'half-a-pint of 'four ale'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Four-cent, a rope composed of four strands. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* 1. 154 Its arch is very often 'four-centred, which at once decides its date. 1640-1 L. J. DIGBY *in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 9 The Lawne sleeves, the 'four corner Cap, the Cope. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 175/2 'Fowre corneryd, *quadringulus*. 15. in *Styrie Parker* App. (1711) No. 40 Every Heddle of Colledge. . . to wear when they goo abroad, longe Gownes. . . and square or four cornered Capps. 1710 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. xv. If [the idyl] had. . . a mouth extended four-cornered, like that of a lion. 1823 SCOTT *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 18 June in *Lockhart*, Think of a vile four cornered house with plantations laid out in scollups. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 509 The common kind of this moustrap is made of wood, long, and 'four cornerwise. 1889 *Daily News* 21 June 6/3 A 'four coupled engine drew an excursion train of 23 vehicles. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 245 By what is termed the 'four-course shift, having equal proportions of fallow, barley, clover, peas or beans, and wheat in each year. 1894 SCRIVENER *Fields & Cities* 28 This 'Four-Course' system, as it is called, produces five entirely different plants, namely, turnips, barley, beans, clover, and wheat. [a 1490 BOTORNE *Illu.* (1778) 176 At the crossse yn Baldwyne stater be 'uni crossse wayes metyng.] 1647 W. BROWNE *Poetaster* i. 48 Vol. IV.

He came to a four cross way. 1842 P. Parley's *Ann.* III. 288 Do you mean. . . that your husband was buried in a four-crossways? He must then have killed himself. 1886 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* II. 314 'Four-dimensional space (if that exists). 1880 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/1 The unfamiliarity of a debut in this world to a spirit more at home in 'four-dimensional space. 1527 ANOREW *Branswyke's Distyll.* Waters Aij, With a 'fourre dowble clowte, or with hempen towse stepped in the same. . . do as ye dyde before twyse or thryse a daye. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkauer's Bk. Physique* 249/2 Wet therein a fourdouble cloth, and applye him thereon. 1402 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3999/4 A small Gold Chain 4 double fastened to the Watch. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Soph. Incurable* Fools 62 A ridiculous and 'four-eared fool. 1614 BRETTON *I would & I would not* lxxii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 10, I would I were the gallant Courtizan, That euer put a four-Ear'd Asse to schoole. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 199 Some people have named this bird [the golden eye] the 'four-eyes. 1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Four eyes*, a man or woman who habitually wears spectacles. 1879 BOOAM-WHEATHAM *Roraima* 130 The little fish known as 'Four Eyes', *Anableps Tetraodonichthys*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 22 b, You must not only twyfallow and threefallow your ground, but also 'fourfallow it. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 33 We. . . discuss'd the farm, The 'four-field system, and the price of grain. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 1. 162 It is usually cropped on the four-field or Norfolk course. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 3/2 The two best yearlings sold for 'four figures. 1895 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/4 The total amount of capital invested in these 'four-figured. . . animals. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. 29 The oormal of 'four-foils is therefore [etc.]. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 5/5 The body of the lady, who was lying in the 'four-foot. 1884 *Punch* 29 Nov. 257/1 Drinks anything stronger or dearer than 'four-half'. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat.* Agric. II. (ed. 2) 254 In a 'four-horse plough yoked in pairs. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 91/4 The mail takes the lead in a four-horse wagon. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxxvi. 15 The Lord in fyr shal come, and as a whirelwynd his 'four horsid carres. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 587 Borne on his four-horsed chariot. . . Over the Danaan land. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 243 We think all is but a little earnest, a 'four-hours, a small tasting, that we have. . . in this life. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 125 When the craftsmen were required to assemble. . . they went to their four hours pennie. *Note.* The name of the afternoon refreshment of ale [etc.], taken at four o'clock. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 When I get my four hours, that will refresh me. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 254/r Seedlings. . . must be picked off into 'four-inch pots. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xii, Here's a good long piece of 'four-inch. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. 57 To ride. . . ouer 'four inch Bridges. 1787 PEGGE in *Archaeol.* VIII. 203 He being also anatomized, was interred at a 'four-lane-end without the city. 1665-7 DENHAM *Direct.* *Paint.* II. ix. 14 Find out the Cheats of the 'four Millioners. 1705 LAY. 21099 'Feweere noked he is and fer inne is fower kunnis fise. 1536 BLENKINSON *Crown Scot.* (1801) 1. 286 The mone bend in opposition, quere it is maist round, apperit suddainly as it war four nukit. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Four-neuk'd*, square or four-cornered. 1844 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem.* (1884) I. 154 We then returned home in the 'four-oar. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2023/4 A six Oared Barge. . . and a 'four Oared Boat. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* liv, If we had seen a four-oared galley going up with the tide. 1870 DASENT *Eventful Life* I. 121 Leaving the boat-hook of a four-oared, which I steered. 1664 PERRY *Diary* (1870) III. 79 We sung. . . Ravenscroft's '4-part psalms. 1890 E. PROUT *Counterpoint* 123 Four-part counterpoint. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 110, I saw none without a 'four-post bedstead and plenty of bedclothes. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vi. xxv, Beds, 'Four-posted and silk curtain'd. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 285, I expect to sleep in my great comfortable four-posted bed. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 265/4 His small French bedstead was converted into a regular matrimonial 'four-poster. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 'Four Pounders. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, I ha' gone and bought a four-pounder out of another baker's shop to common on such days. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxv. 573 It was boarded by the provincials, who carried off four four-pounders and twelve swivels. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 444 It might have been once used for husking hog, or 'four-rowed barley. 1633 [see B. 34] 'Four-shilling beer. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* v. 34 *Fourstrand* is a 'four-strand, and a core scarcely twisted. 1844 HONIM *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), 'Four-tailed bandage, a bandage for the forehead, face and jaws. 1868 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, 'Four thieves' vinegar, a preparation from *Comarum officinalis*. 1793-1813 *Agric. Surv. Dorset* 6 (E. D. S.), 'Four-tooth, a two-year-old sheep. 1598 FLORIO, *Quadrino*, a 'four-way, a way that hath four turnings, a place where fower waies meete. 1891 H. HALBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 72 Peasants flock in from the fields to the four-ways. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 161 A considerable improvement on the 'fourway-cock. 1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* *Fourway cock*, a description of valve. . . for passing the steam to the cylinder; it was invented by Leopold in about the year 1720. a 1711 KEN *Urania Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 457 She'll strive to soar as high, As 'four-wing'd Scraphs fly. c 1755 GARDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 93 They are followed by pretty large four-winged fruit. 1878 BELL *Gegenwart's Comp. Anat.* 248 In the other four-winged orders. 1889 *Century Dict.*, 'Four-wings, a name of the goatsuckers or night-jars of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Conometornis*, in which some of the flight-feathers are so much elongated that the birds seem to have four wings.

† *Fourb(e, sb. Obs.* Also 7 fowrb. [a. F. *fourbe* masc. and fem. (two distinct words). f. *fourber* to FURBISH, taken in fig. sense. Cf. *Fob sb.* 1]

1. A cheat, an impostor.

1668 DENHAM *Passion of Dido* 107 Thou art a false Impostor and a Fourbe. 1680 C. BLOUNT *Philostatus* 43, I have never met with greater Fours than those Quaking Saints. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 273 He was a fourbe in his politics. . . and thought to be a secret convert to the Roman Catholic Religion. 1762 W. SANDBY *Port. Inquis.* 17 (Stanf.) The various tricks put to practice by this notable Fourbe, to introduce the Inquisition.

2. A trick, an imposture.

1654 tr. *Sendary's Curia Pol.* 133 Many Politicians yeeld and perswade, that. . . fraud and fowrbs are commendable and innocent instruments. 1691 BAXTER *Cert. of Worlds of Spirits* 89, I began to suspect a Fourbe.

† *Fourb(e, v. Obs.* [a. F. *fourber*, f. *fourbe*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To cheat, impose upon, trick.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 122 Lord Jermyn hath lustily fourbed the Queene of all her Jewells. 1713 *Genl. Instr.* (c. 5) 244, I ask then, how those who fourb'd others become Dupes to their own contrivance?

† *Fourbery. Obs.* Also 7 furberry. [ad. F. *fourberie*, f. *fourber*: see *prec.*] A piece of deception; a fraud, trick, imposture.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 43 Young Travellers must be cautious. . . to avoyd one kind of Furbery or cheat, whereunto many are subiect. 1690 *Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II.* Pref. Aij b, Let all the world judge of the Furberies and Tyranny of those times, 1737 FIELING *Hist. Reg.* iii. Wks. 1882 X. 232 This, sir, I think is a very pretty Pantomime trick, and an ingenious burlesque on all the fourberies which the great Lun has exhibited in all his entertainments. [1856 SMYTH *Catal. Roman Family Coins* 165 Alessandro had a strong vein of fourberie in ancient matters.]

Fourbour, var. of *FURBER* *Obs.*

Fourbusher: see *FURBISHER*.

† *Fourch(e, v. Obs.* [a. F. *fourcher* to fork, f. *fourche* fork.]

1. *intr.* = *FORK* v.; *spec.* of a hart: see quot. Hence *Fourched ppl.* a., forked.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 503 Pe rauhen he saue his jiftes Sat on a fourched tre, On rowe. 1413-22 *Venerie de Twenty in Rel. Ant.* I. 151 Alwaye we calle [a hart one] of the fyrst hed tyl that he be of x. of the lasse. And fyrst whan an hert hath fourched, and then auntere ryall, and surryall, and forched on the one syde, and troched on that other syde, than is he an hert of x. and of the more. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fj b, And that in the toppes so when ye may hym keen Then shall ye call hym forchyd an hert of tenne.

2. *Law*: see *FOURCHER*.

1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 429 The Pl^{et} and Def. if they list, may fourch iofinitely by the common Law.

Fourche, earlier form of *FOUCH*, *Obs.*

Fourche, var. f. of *FORCHE*, *Obs.*, gallowes.

Fourché(e (*sur*), a. *Her.* [a. F. *fourchée*: see *FORCHE* a.] = *FORCHE* a.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v. A Cross fourché, is a Cross forked at each end. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xviii. § 1 (ed. 3) 288 A lion ramp. arg., the tail fourché.

† *Fourcher. Law. Obs.* [Law F. *fourcher*: see *FOURCH* v.] A mode of defence practised by two defendants in a suit, and consisting in their appearing (or being essoined) alternately instead of together.

1602 *Les Termes de la Ley* 166 Fourcher is a deuce vied to delay the plaintiffe or demandant in a suite against two.

Fourchette (*sur*), a. [a. F. *fourchette*, dim. of *fourche*: see *FORK* sb.] A fork; something forked or resembling a fork. a. *Anat.* (See quot.).

1754-64 SHELLE *Midwif.* I. 93 The Frænum or Fourchette, which bounds the inferior part of the Fossa magna and os externum. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* (ed. 2), *Fourchette*. . . the thin commissure, by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together.

b. *Surg.* A forked instrument formerly used to divide the frænum of the tongue when short (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885.)

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

c. *Ornith.* The furcula of a bird.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1866 J. SMITH *Newer Phlog.* *Geol.* 14 A marine deposit, containing the bones of. . . sea-fowl. *Footn.* The fourchette of a diver.

† *Fourd, v. Obs. rare* -1. [Appetive var. of *AFFORD*.] *trans.* To supply, AFFORD.

1581 *Disc. Comm. Weal Eng.* (1893) 66 He could not fourde his paper as good cheape as that came from beyonde the seaze.

† *Fourdrye, v. Obs. rare* -1. [? Corruptly ad. OF. *fouldrie*, *foudroyé*, struck by lightning.]

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E iij b, So were the seven cyttes brenned and fourdryed in stynkyng sulphure.

Fourfold (*fōr'fōld*), a., adv., and sb. [f. *Four* + *-FOLD*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Consisting of four things; made up of four parts. c 1275 *Law.* 1356 To þan lond hit verden þare hit leof folk funden fourfold ferde. a 1300 *Croisier* *Al.* 28974 Chastying o flexs fowre fold to tak, In priour, fasting, wand, and wak. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 70 A four-fold advantage. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystall.* 58 A four-fold cleavage, or one in four directions, will produce a tetrahedron. 1858 FURNALL *Cryst.* xi. 4 The four-fold distribution of the country is the foundation of another tradition. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 341 The four-fold surroundings of Philæ—the cataract, the river, the desert, the environing mountains.

2. Four times as great or numerous; quadruple. c 1200 *Agd. Gog.* Luke xix. 8 Gif ic ænigne heresode ic hit be fourfolden adgyle. 1557 *Ricorde Whetst.* B ij, Quadrupla. 4 to 1: 8 to 1: Fowerfold. a 1650 *May Old Couple* iv. i. 2 and *Neigh.* All happiness betide you. 3rd *Neigh.* And a reward fourfold in th' other world.

3. Comb., as *fourfold-visaged* adj. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 845 Nor less on either side tempestuous fell, His arrows from the fourfold-visag'd fowre.

B. *adv.* In fourfold proportion.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xii. 6 The shepe also shal he make good fowre folde. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* i. 14 Its good fowre folde.

penetrating power is increased nearly fourfold. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 [They] amount to at least fourfold that quantity.

C. sb. A fourfold amount. † Also *spec.* in *U. S.*, 'A quadruple assessment for neglect to make return of taxable estate'; hence **Fourfold** *v.*, 'to assess in a fourfold ratio' (Webster *Compend. Dict.* 1806).

c1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 209 Jif y have ougt bigiled any Y zelde asen be forefold. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xix. 8, I restore him four fold. 1779 *Vermont St. Papers* (1823) 296 The listers shall add the sum total of such additions and four-folds, to the sum total before mentioned.

Four-foot, a. Obs. exc. poet. [f. **FOUR** a. + **FOOT** sb.] = **FOUR-FOOTED**.

c1893 K. *Ælfrico Oros.* II. iv. § 3 Ælces cynnes feower-fetes feos an. c900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxx. [xxix.] (1891) 374 He... nales dæl aan feoderfotra neata... ðone teodan dæl... sealde. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19348 (Edin.) Alle fourfote bestis say he bune. 1732 *Swift Beasts' Confess.* 201 For libelling the four-foot race. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 149 Yea, lest they smite us with some four-foot plague.

Four-footed, a. [f. **FOUR** a. + **FOOT** sb. + -ED.] Having four feet, quadruped.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Innan þan ilke sea weren un-aneomed deor summe feðer fotet. a1300 *Cursor M.* 19648 All four foted bestes saghe he bun. 1553 *Eden Treat.* *Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 19 Four footed bestes. 1714 *Berkley Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 606 Birds and fourfooted beasts. 1887 Sir R. H. Roberts *In the Shires* ix. 150 Many a four-footed friend... would eat from no hand but mine.

b. Of or pertaining to four-footed animals. c1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 14 Expose not itself by four-footed manners unto monstrous draughts, and caricature representations. 1698 *Dryden Ovid's Metam.* Fables (1700) 435 Whose Art in vain from Fight dissuaded the four-footed Train. 1840 Hood *Kilnmansegg, Her Accident* vi, The Maid rides first in the fourfooted stifle.

c. quasi-adv. On four feet.

1718 *Prior Knowledge* 631 All the living that four-footed move Along the shore, the meadow, or the grove.

|| **Fourgon** (surgon). [a. F. *fourgon*.] A baggage-wagon, a luggage-van.

1848 *Thackeray Van, Fair* xlii, Lord Bareacres' chariot, Britska, and fourgon, that any body might pay for who liked. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xxv. (1874) 309 Your wedding-dress is come, with lots more things, nearly a fourgon full, Louise says. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. xxxix, Fourgons containing the equipment of Hospital Corps.

Four-handed, a.

1. Having four feet which resemble the hands of a man; quadrumanous.

1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 249 Animals of the monkey kind... From this general description of four-handed animals, we perceive what [etc.]. 1833 *Tennyson Poems* 3 When, in the darkness over me, The fourhanded mole shall scrape. 1846 *Owen Brit. Fossil Mammals & Birds* 3 Arboreal Mammalia of the four-handed order.

2. Suitable for four persons. Also, rarely, of a piece of pianoforte music: Adapted for four hands (Fr. *à quatre mains*), i.e. two players; a duet.

1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* I. (1863) 217 If we could both have won—if it had been four-handed cribbage, and she my partner. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* xxi, We'll make a four-handed game of it, and take in Groves. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 5/2 Among those who are wedded to their first love of normal chess, the four-handed game does not gain much favour.

† **Four-horned, a.** Obs. rare-1. In 3-huynred.

[f. **FOUR** + **HERN** corner 4 -ED.] Four-cornered.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 416/462 þu hiet he is disciples þat huy ane put four-huynred him made.

† **Fourhood, Obs. rare.** In 5-hede. [f. **FOUR** + -HOOD.]

c1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 109 Yn fourhood e oon, two, three, and four, and if þou geder him to-gedere þey make tene; þe nombre of ten ys þe perfection of hem þat enbrace fourhood.

Fourierism (fūr'ierizm). [in F. *Fouriérisme*, f. the name *Fourier*; see -ISM.] A system invented by the French socialist Charles Fourier for the re-organization of society; phalansterianism.

1841-42 *Emerson Est.*, *Nom. & Real Wks.* (Bohn) I. 251 Mesmerism, Fourierism, and the Millennial Church... are poor pretensions enough, but good criticism on the science, philosophy, and preaching of the day. 1864 R. Chambers *Ik. Days* 7 Apr. 1864 Fourierism found many adherents in France and the United States.

Fourierist (fūr'ierist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of the system of Fourierism.

1843 *Emerson Let. in Atlantic Monthly* (1892) May 581 He thinks himself sure of W. H. Channing as a good Fourierist. 1856 *Lever Martins of Cro' M.* 386, I was pitched out into the gutter... and I got up a Radical, a Democrat, a Fourierist.

2. attrib. or adj. Of the Fourierists; Fourieristic.

1870 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 187 The Fourierist communities were, with one or two exceptions, equally short-lived.

Hence **Fourieristic** a., of or pertaining to the Fourierists or to Fourierism.

1883 R. T. Ely *Fr. & Ger. Socialism* 102 All the strictly Fourieristic experiments tried in France thus far have failed.

Fourierite [See -ITE.] = **FOURIERIST**.

1844 MARY HENNESS *Soc. Syst.* 209 The Fourierites have spread themselves... widely through France.

attrib. or adj. 1850 *Longf. in Life* (1891) II. 175 I— at me again to edit his book on Fourierite Analogies!

Four-in-hand.

1. A vehicle with four horses driven by one person. 1793 *European Mag.* XXIII. 46 Swift thro' Hyde Park

I drive my four-in-hand. 1825 *Disraeli in Smiles Life* J. Murray (1891) II. xxvi. 188 The four-in-hands of the Yorkshire squires. 1842 *Tennyson Walking to Mail* 103 As quaint a four-in-hand As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.

fig. 1837 *Longf. in Life* (1891) I. 277 This four-in-hand of outlandish animals [the foreign instructors at Harvard College], all pulling the wrong way, except one.

2. quasi-adv. With a four-in-hand.

1812 *Combe (Dr. Syntax) Picturesque* xx. 145 Thus off they went, and, four-in-hand, Dash'd briskly tow'rd the promis'd land. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. ix. 276 He drives them down four-in-hand.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *four-in-hand club*, -*driver*, -*driving*; *four-in-hand tie*, a kind of neck-tie.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 169 A style that completely outdoes the most renowned members of the 'Four in hand' Club at home. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* II, He considered himself equal to the best whip in the Four-in-Hand Club. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 153 Flash 'Four-in-Hand and Donkey drivers. 1848 *Thackeray Van, Fair* x, Boxing, rat-hunting... and 'four in hand driving' were then the fashion of our British aristocracy. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 7/2 You do not need... slippers, nor 'four-in-hand ties.

b. quasi-adj.

1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 75 The intrepid female, the hoyden... the swinging arms, the confident address, the regimental, and the four-in-hand. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* iii. (1811) 41 It is excessively pleasant to hear a couple of these four-in-hand gentlemen retail their exploits over a bottle. 1856 *Whyte Melville Kate Cor.* xx, The tobacco-smoking, four-in-hand Miss Coventry.

Four-leaved, a. [f. **FOUR** + **LEAF** + -ED.] Having four leaves.

1793 *Mantyn Lang. Bot.*, Four-leaved tendril. 1839 *Lover Four-leaved Shamrock* I I'll seek a four-leaved shamrock in all the fairy dells. 1847 *Longf. Ev.* I. iii. 19 The marvellous powers of four-leaved clover.

b. *Four-leaved grass*: † a. a four-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens*; b. the plant *Paris quadrifolia*, c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 1531 *Quadrifolium*, four-leaved grass. 1597 *Gerarde Herbal* 1029 The other is called *Lotus quadrifolia*, or four-leaved Grass, or purple Woor. 1640 *Parkinson Theat. Bot.* 112 *Quadrifolium fuscum*. Flower leaved or purple grass. 1856 *Prior Plant-n.* 86 Four leaved grass... the Herb Trulove, *Paris quadrifolia*.

Fourling (fōr'ling). [f. **FOUR** sb. + -LING.]

1. 'One of four children born at the same time' (Ogilvie 1855 and mod. Dicts.).

2. *Min.* A twin crystal made up of four independent individuals (Cent. Dict.).

† **Fourment, Obs. rare.** [a. F. *fourment*, 16th c. var. of *froment*, ad. L. *frumentum*.] Corn; rendering L. *frumentum*.

1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 557 Of all grain, there are two principal kinds... first Fourment, containing under it wheat and barley, and such like: secondly, Pulse.

† **Fourneau, Mil. Obs.** [a. F. *fourneau*, lit. oven, OF. *fournel* = late L. type *furnellus*, dim. of *furnus* (F. *four*) oven.] = **FORNELLO**.

1678 *tr. Goya's Arms of War* 56 Blowing up the Bastions of a Place besieged, by means of Mines and Fourneaux.

† **Fourneil, Obs. rare-1.** [a. OF. *fourneil* furnace, kiln: see **FOURNEAU**.] A kiln.

1823 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 195b/2 As I wente... after one of my sowes I fonde a fourneil of lyme meruelously grete.

† **Fournie, Obs.**

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Fournies for cartouches, v... canvas for cartouches, l'elles.

Fournyente, var. of FURNIMENT. Obs.

Four o'clock.

1. (More fully *four o'clock flower*.) A name for the plant *Mirabilis jalapa* or Marvel of Peru.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 165 Jalap or Four-o'clock-flower. 1794 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 211 In the west Indian Islands, where it (Marvel of Peru) is very common, they call it four o'clock flower. 1824 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, Here also... various brilliant annuals, such as marigolds, petunias, four-o'clocks, found an indulgent corner.

1822 J. SMITH *Dict. Plants* 269 Marvel of Peru (*Mirabilis jalapa*)... This and *M. longiflora* are handsome garden plants, opening their pretty tube-like flowers... in the afternoon, hence called Four o'clock-flower.

2. The Australian friar-bird, *Philemon corniculatus*, so called from its cry.

1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. Descr. pl. 58, *Trochilodytes corniculatus*. Friar Bird. From the fancied resemblance of its notes to those words, it has obtained from the Colonists the various names of 'Four o'clock', etc.

3. A seed-head of the dandelion. Cf. *one o'clock*.

1883 *Talmage in Chr. Globe* 13 Sept. 819/4 The hand that had plucked four o'clocks in the meadow.

4. A light meal taken by workmen about four o'clock in the afternoon.

1825 *Jamieson Supp.* s.v. *Four-hours*, A slight refreshment taken by workmen in Birmingham is called a four o'clock. 1841 *Hartshorne Salop. Antiq.* 432 *Four o'clock*, a lunch or bait taken by labourers at this hour in the harvest.

1843 *Oxf. Gloss. Supp.*, *Four o'clock*, a tea in the hayfield.

Fourpence (fōr'pēns). [f. **FOUR** a. + **PENCE**.] A sum of money or coin equal to four pennies.

Fourpence-halfpenny: see *quots.* 1722, 1860.

The Irish shilling of Elizabeth circulated in England under the name and at the value of 'ninepence'; it is inferred that the 'fourpence-halfpenny' was the Irish sixpence of the same period.

1722 *De For. Col. Jack* (1840) 46 Ninepences, and fourpence-halfpennies. 1804 *Scott's Irish*. 1852 R. S. SURTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 319 'Well, there's sixpence for you, my good woman', said he... 'It's nabbut fourpence'.

observed the woman. 1860 *Bartlett Dict. Amer. & V. Federal Currency*, The [Spanish] half real... is called... New England, fourpence ha'penny, or simply fourpence. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-l.* iii. (1895) 75 One or two for penchappies for a ninepence.

Fourpenny (fōr'pēni), a. [f. **FOUR** a. + **PENNY**.]

1. That costs or is valued at four pence. *Fourpenny ale*, ale sold at four pence a quart; *fourpenny bit* or *piece*, a silver coin of the value of four pence; so *fourpenny-halfpenny piece*.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Farnass* II. i. 517 Simple plaife felowes, that weare four-pennie garters. 1678 *Land Gaz.* No. 1348/4 Three pieces of Four-penny broad black taffaz Ribon. 1691 *Locke Lower Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 97 A sufficient Quantity of Four-penny, Four-penny half-penny, and Five penny Pieces should be coined. 1758 *Monte* I. No. 25. 220 How often do we see these fourpenny boarders, in red coats, turning the family out of their beds. 1658 *Yates Rock Ahead* III. i, He looked as if he'd lost a fourpenny-piece. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. ii. 61 He set... to work to intoxicate himself with fourpenny ale. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 2/3 The once familiar fourpenny bits have ceased from circulation.

b. quasi-sb. A fourpenny piece.

1883 *Stevenson Treasure Isl.* I. i, He promised me a silver fourpenny on the first of every month.

2. *Fourpenny nail* [see **PENNY** a.]: a nail 1½ in. long, of which 4 lbs. go to the 'thousand' (i.e. to nominal hundreds or 1120).

1481 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 320 Et de dimidio centum de forpeny nayl. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 244 Another sort are four Penny, and six Penny Nails. c1850 *Kudin. Nails* (Weale) 135 *Nails of sorts* are, 4, 6, 8, and 40-penny nails.

Fourrier, Obs. exc. Hist. or as an alien word. Also 7-8 *fourrier*. [a. F. *fourrier*, var. of OF. *forrier*: see **FORAYER**.]

1. = **FORAYER**.

1481 *Caxton Godefrey* lxxxix. 131 They made semblant for to take fourriers and the horses nyghe them. 1645 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 30 The Arch. duke had caused a Fourrier or Harbinger, to be put in prison. 1645 *Boxer Rich.* II. i. 34 This was the preparative and fourrier of the rest. 1823 *Scott Quentin* D. xxviii, He that decoyed us into this snare shall go our fourrier to the next world, to take up lodgings for us.

2. A quartermaster. Also *brigadier-fourrier* (see *quot.* 1895).

1678 *tr. Goya's Art of War* II. 47 The Fourrier ought to have a List of all the Soldiers of a Company. 1781 in *Simes Mil. Guide* (ed. 3) 7 He makes the Fourrier mark the headquarters, and the quarters of the General Officers. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/4 He had worked his way up to the enviable position of brigadier-fourrier, a sub-officer charged with accounts, lodging of men, etc.

Fourscore (fōr'skōr), a. [f. **FOUR** a. + **SCORE** sb.] Four times twenty, eighty. Formerly current as an ordinary numeral; now arch. or rhetorical.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2011 Fowre score yer he was hold. 1597 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 382 Po deyd he in þe yer of grace a þow-send... And four score and seutene. 1340 *Hamlet Pr. Cons.* 754 If in myghtfulnes four score yere falle, Mare e their swynk and sorow with alle. c1585 R. Browne *Ann. Cartwright* 58 The fowrescore and nynthe Psalmes. 1593 *Shaks. Merry W.* III. i. 56, I have liued fowre-score yeres and upward. 1600 — *A. V.* II. iii. 74 At seauentene yeeeres, many their fortunes seeke But at fowrescore, it b too late a weeke. c1720 *Prior Daphne & Apollo* 90 We mortals seldom liue above fowrescore. 1750 *Chesterf. Lett.* (1792) II. ccxix. 345 An Italian book... written by one Alberti about fowrescore or a hundred yeres ago. 1870 *Byssant Hist.* I. ii. 64 Nestor who came to War on Troy with fowre-score ships and ten. 1871 *Morley Voltaire* (1885) 5 The fowrescore volumes which he wrote are the monument... of a new renaissance. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *School-boy* (1877) 73 Fowrescore, like twenty, has its tasks and toys.

† **Fourscoreth, a. Obs.** [f. **FOURSCORE** a.: see -TH.] Eightieth.

1511 *Golding Calvin on Ps.* xlv. 1 In the fowrescoreth Psalmes, there is put y^e plurall number (Lilleyes), 1587 — *De Morany* viii. 100 What euidentence or certeinie is there in the Greeke histories after the fowrescoreth Olympiade. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 2 (Constantine) Great Britain, of which he was the fowrescoreth King. 1713 *Addison Guardian* No. 137 7 An Aunt... who... is supposed to have died a Maid in the fowrescoreth Year of her Age.

Foursenery, var. f. of FORCENERY. Obs.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1 Madde folke... were delyverd for theyr foursenery or madnesse.

Foursenyd, var. of forsened: see **FORCENE**.

c1500 *Melusine* xlii. 315 They that are foursenyd with y^e.

Foursome (fōr'sōm), a. and sb. Sc. [f. **FOUR** a. + **SOME**.] A. adj.

1. *Four* (together). Also *absol.*

15... *Douglas R. Hart* I. 198 The foursome band and huyt on the grene. c1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 145 For, wer ge foursum in a flok, I compt sow not a leik.

b. Used for the nonce as *adv.*

1875 *Morris Æneid* vii. 509 Come from the cleaving of an oak with foursome driven wedge.

2. Performed by four persons together.

1814 *Scott Wav.* xxviii, Dancing four some merrily in the doubles and full career of a Scotch foursome reel. 1824 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nis. IX.* 388 The Murebbs or foursome 50's occurs once only in the Nights.

b. sb. *Golf*. A match in which four persons take part, two playing on each side.

1867 *Cornish. Mag.* Apr. 493 Perhaps you find three men who, with yourself, will make a good foursome.

Four-square, a. (adv.), and sb. [f. **FOUR** a. + **SQUARE**.]

A. adj. Having four equal sides; square.

a 1300 *Cursor* Bm. 1843 A mikel linnen clath four squar
Laten dun, him thocht was per. 1420-85 MALORY *Arthur*
i. iii. There was sene in the chireyard ayenst the hyghe
alter a grette stone four square. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.*
§ 34 Whyte wheate is lyke polerde wheate in the husshell
and the eare is four-square. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.*
59 Adjoining is another four-square room. 1745 ELIZA
HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 279 A four-square looking-
glass. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamp's* vi. 164 The four-square
keep of Granson.

transf. and *fig.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1304 Six-
teene is a number quadrangular or four-square. 1877 DOW-
DEN *Shaks. Prin.* vi. 135 Goneril is... the more incapable of
any hatred which is not solid and four-square. 1886 LOWELL
1743 (1890) VI. 176 One of Aristotle's four-square men,
capable of holding his own in whatever field he may be cast.

b. quasi-adv. In a square form or position.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 46 Caste by e eake round a-
howte, & close hym four-square. 1522-3 FITZHERB. *Husb.*
§ 13 Bere bardele... hath an eare three ynches of lengthe or
more, sette four-square. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Dk.*
Wellington 39 That tower of strength Which stood four-square
to all the winds that blew!

fig. 1845-6 TRENCH *Hulls. Lect.* Ser. i. iii. 47 We have a
Gospel which stands four-square, with a side facing each
side of the spiritual world. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades*
iii. 260 It is strength To live four-square. 1884 WARFIELD
in *Chr. Treas.* Feb. 90/1 A masterly argument... set four-
square against all possible opposition.

B. sb. A figure having four equal sides.

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xv. 241 A fuesquare containeth
both a Powersquare and a Triangle. 1613 M. RIDLEY
Magn. Bodies 32 You may forme the stone... into a four-
square. 1696 TEMPLE *Ess.* iii. § 2 (ed. 4) 175 Peking... is a
regular Four-square; the Wall of each side is six Miles in
length. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Frl.* & *Corr.* (1888) I.
224 The whole roof forms the base of the steeple in a four-
square. 1844 URTON *Physiognomy* 174 It is then of a shape
between a circle and four-square.

Hence †**Four-squared ppl. a.** = **FOUR-SQUARE a.**
Also **Four-squarewhe** adv., forming a square.

1513 DOUGLAS *Envi* vii. ix. 78 He Stude schydan and
four squayr akynre tre. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 9 He
hath stopped up my wayes with four squared stones. 1551
TURNER *Herbal* i. Oij. Walwurt... hath a forsquared stalk
and full of ioyntes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 707
The West part, is compassed in with a uerie faire wall and
the river together, four-squarewhe. 1694 MOLYNEUX in
Phil. Trans. XVIII. 181 Our Irish Basaltes is composed of
Columns, whereof none are four-squared. 1708 MOTTEUX
Rabelais iv. xl. 160 It threw... four squar'd Steel Boulets.

Fourteen (fōrtēn, fōrtin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms:
1 fōwertēne, -tēne, Northumb. -tēno, 2 fower-
tene, 3 fō(u)wertene, 3 furton, fourtine,
south. vourtene, (6 fowertene), 4-6 four(e)ten,
(4 faurten), 6-7 fourteene, 6- fourteen. [OE. *fōwertēne* = OFris. *fūwertine*, OS. *fīrtēin* (Du. *vierteen*), OHG. *fiorzehan* (MHG. *vierzehnen*, mod. Ger. *vierzehn*), ON. *fjórthan* (Sw. *fjortan*, Da. *fjorten*), Goth. *fildvōrtaihan*; see **FOUR** and **-TEEN**.]
The cardinal number composed of ten and four,
represented by the symbols 14, xiv, or XIV.

A. as adj.

1. In concord with the sb. expressed.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. i. 17 From ofterfar habilones
wid to crist cneuresa fower-tēno. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls)
5491 About vourtene 3er king per after he nas. 1340 HAM-
POLE *Pr. Cour.* 652 Omang alle pat bar has bene sene, I
fynde wryten paynes fourtene. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii.
119 When this fourteen perones were come to Crete the
kyng made them to be putte wythin the forsayd house.
1528 WHIOTHESE *Chron.* (1875) I. 79 Fowertene yeres
past. 1611 BIBLE *1 Chron.* xxv. 5 Fowertene sonnes. 1751
Affect. Narr. Wager 24 Our ill-fated Vessel struck abast on
a sunken Rock, in fourteen Fathom Water. 1894 C. W.
BOASE *Reg. Coll. Exon.* p. xxvii. The fellowships were...
tenable for rather less than fourteen years.

† b. (A) *fourteen night* (rarely *fourteen day*):
a fortnight. Obs.

a 1000 *Laws of Ine* § 55 Oh-ðæt feowertyne niht ofer
Easton. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Easter dei he nu bið to
daen on fowertene niht. c 1205 LAY. 28236 Al feowertene
niht fulle þere læt þa uerde. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 65/406
And fourtene niht þare-afterward. 1477 *Switzer Misc.*
(1888) 27 The purpurses come in this day xiiii day. 1661
HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Alox.* 30 Do this on fourteen night and it
shall auoyde. 1726 LAY. M. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress*
1845 15 Apr. I have been confined this fourteen-night to
one floor.

2. With ellipsis of sb.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlvii. 303 With other tounes
forshakes and villages in to the nombre of fourtene. 1552
SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. iii. 13-14 He lay fourteen of my teeth
... shee's not fourteen. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt.
i. 14, I reduce them to fourteen in the recitation, for memory-
sake. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Midl.* viii. A tall gawky silly-
looking boy of fourteen or fifteen.

† 3. = **FOURTEENTH a.** Obs.

c 1300 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. xx. 261 In þe kynges fourtebe
þere [vzr. fourteen þere of þe kyng] hure sone henri com Of
kingdauit of scotland. c 1430 *Perceval* 245 The fourtene
artycul... Scheweth the mayster how he schal don. 1553
WILSON *Rhetorike* (1567) 354. The fowertene of Julie.

4. **Comb.**, as **fourteen-foot a.**, fourteen feet in
length; **fourteen-gun a.** (a vessel) carrying four-
teen guns; † **fourteen-shilling piece** the Scottish
'merk' (see quot. 1695).

1695 *Act Prin. Comm. Scot.* in Cochran-Patrick *Rec.*
Coinage Scot. II. 252 The value of threeteen shilling four
pennies was never put upon the merk piece after they were
raised to fourteen shilling, neither were they teamed
thereafter merk peices but fourteen shilling peices. 1863

LATHAM *Channel Isl.* iii. xvii. (ed. 2) 400 A fourteen-gun
schooner... some boats, and forty men constituted the
authority. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 120
A fourteen-foot whip in your hand.

B. as sb.

1. The abstract number fourteen.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 302
Twia seofon beoð feowertyne.

† 2. A fourteen shilling piece: see A. 4. Obs.

1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Elg.* (1738) 129 The Preacher seeing
him in Church, took a Fourteen out of his Pocket.

3. *pl.* Candles fourteen to the pound.

1853 *Goole Weekly Times* 14 Sept. 4/5 Dip Candles (Four-
teens).

Fourteener (fōrtēnər), [*f. prec. + -ER*]

a. A poem of fourteen lines. *rare* -1. b. A
line of fourteen syllables. Also attrib.

1829 LAMB *Lett. to Procter* xvii. 157 Study that sonnet...
and was this a fourteen-er to be rejected by a trumpety
annual? 1884 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 350 Few
men manage the long 'fourteener' with little rhyme
better than Lockhart. 1887 - *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. 9 The
attempt to arrange the old and apparently almost indigenous
'eights and sixes' into fourteen-er lines and into alternate
fourteens and Alexandrines.

Fourteenth (fōrtēnθ, fōrtinθ), *a.* and *sb.*

Forms: 1 fōwertēoða, -teoða, 3 fourteoth, fowrtuðe, 3-4 four-, south. vourteupe, fourtend,
(3 four, fortend), 4 faurtend, fourtenpe,
-teneth, 6- fourteeneth. [OE. *fōwertēoða*, *f.*
fōwertine **FOURTEEN** on the analogy of *fēoða*
tenth. (For the subsequent history of the forms
cf. **FIFTEENTH**.)] The ordinal numeral belonging
to the cardinal fourteen.

A. adj. in concord with sb. expressed; also
ellipt. **Fourteenth part**: one of 14 equal parts
into which a whole is divided.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. iv. (1890) 32 Se was feowerteoða
fram Agusto þam casere. 101000 *Martyrologium* 82 On
fōne feowerteoðen dæg þas monches bið þara haliga
þrowung sanete Victores and sancte Coronan. a 1225
Jullian 79 Pe fowerteoða Kalende of mearch þat is seodðen.
1297 R. GLOUC. (1794) 408 Pe vourteupe day of Janyuer vor
honger þanne hi wende. c 1300 St. *Brandan* 331 The
threitoð [brother] fram the to the ylle of ankres schal
wende. And the fourteoth to helle al quic. 1340 HAMPOLE
Pr. Cour. 682 Pe fourtend payne despayre es cald. 1579
FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 181 The fourteenth Chapter ex-
poundeth the same text. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* ii.
vii. § 3 The fourteenth of Nisan was passed before the
sanctification of the Temple was finished. 1805 W. SAUNDERS
Min. Waters 18 Aquatic trees... contain only about a four-
teenth part of their weight of solid matter. 1861 M. PATTERSON
Ess. (1880) I. 44 The massive and imposing style of the
fourteenth century.

B. sb. a. A fourteenth part. **b. Mus.** The oc-
tave or replicate of the seventh.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 *Phi.* Which distances make
discord? *Ma.* A ninth, eleventh, a fourteenth, etc. 1800
YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 59 Its transverse diameter must
be diminished one-fourteenth... of an inch.

Hence **Fourteenthly adv.**, in the fourteenth
place.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 322/1
Fourteenthly. They ought to Sign Estimates. 1691-8
NORRIS *Pract. Dis.* (1711) III. 170 And Fourteenthly,
That our Blessed Lord himself was thus treated.

Fourth (fōrθ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 fōrða,

fōwerða, Northumb. fōrða, (2 fōrðe), 2-3
feorðe, (3 feorthe, feorh, south. veorðe), 3-4
ferpe, south. verp(e), flierp(e), (4 firpe, 5 firth),
3-5 fe(e)rthe, 3-6 feth, (3-4 feirh, ferith,
feurh, furh, firth), 4-5 furthe, (furpe, forthe,
fourpe, -the), 3-6 ferd(e), (3-4 feird, south.
veorde, 4 feyrd, fyrd, furde, 6 Sc. faird), 4-6
ford(e), 4-7 fourt(e), (4 fowrte, forte), 5-6
fowrth, (5 faw-, fowrth, fowrth(e), 3-fourth.
[OE. *fōrða*, corresp. to OS. *fōrða* (Du. *vierde*),
OHG. *fiorða* (MHG. *vierde*, mod. G. *vierte*), ON.
fjörðe (Sw. Da. *fjerde*)] -O-Tent. *f(ð)(w)orþo-
n-repr. Com. Aryan *geturto- or *geturto-, whence
Skr. *caturtha*, OSI. *cetvritth*, Gr. *τεταρτος*, L.
quartus.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the
cardinal four.

A. adj.

1. In concord with the sb. expressed.

Fourth estate: see **ESTATE** 4. 71.
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 25 Dri feorða wacoen nahtes.
c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Honora patrem tuum et matrem tuam
þes wes þe feowerde heste þe godalmithi bel. c 1250 *Gen.*
4. Ex. 137 Forð glod his ferde dais nig, 3o cam he fife dais
list. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 82 In bis fere þere
he went ille Aluerton. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* v. 2007 The
furth day fell all þe fuisse wende. 1486 Bk. St. Albans
Ejb. The fourth yere a Stagee call hym by any way.
1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Euerie fourt ferie
(callid wenesday). 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 127 The
ferd Acte condemned the Presbiterie as an judgement not
allowed by the King's law. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 212
For the Tuning of your Violin... the Bass or Fourth String
is called G sol re ut.

2. With ellipsis of the sb.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 pat fōrðe is þat þu scalt wakien for
þines drihtenes lue. a 1300 *Ten Comuandm.* 33 in E. E. P.
(1862) 16 þe verp, loue fi neibore as þine owe bodi. 1377
LANGLE. P. Pl. B. xiv. 294 þe herthe is a fortune þat florish-
eth þe soule Wyth sobrite fram all synne. 1435 *Notting-*
ham Rec. II. 360 And ilk of thre payis, iijij. viij. and. 1435

forte, iijij. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 52 b. It is hotte and
drie, in the thirde degree, and in the beginning of the
sowther. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 33 Three Right
Lines being given, To find a fourth in proportion to them.

b. *esp.* with ellipsis of 'day'. *The fourth* (of
July) U.S., the anniversary of the Declaration of
Independence; also attrib. Also quasi-sb. in *pl.*

1827 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. viii. 121 We did not celebrate
the 'glorious Fourth' here. 1888 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890)
VI. 202 This is what may be called the Fourth of July
period of our history. 1891 C. JAMES *Ram. Rignarole* 74
As I write 1 picture, here in my lonely study, bright Fourths
of June. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 The amounts pass-
ing through on the 4ths of the months for 1893.

3. **Fourth part, † deal**: one of four equal parts
into which a thing may be divided. See also
FARTHINGDEAL.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke iii. 1 Feorðan dæles rica. c 1350
[see **DEAL** 1. b]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 593 For gif that
fled, that vist that thail suld nobet weld ferd part get away.
1400 *Morte Arth.* 946 The fourteule a furlange betwene
his he walkes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 221 Yet
saw I neuer the ferd part of the wyngte fight. 1865 T.
WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. v. 35 Two butts of wine
of Cbio, two fourth parts of muscadel. 1893 STEVENSON in
Daily News 11 Apr. 6/3 Of the remaining three-fourth parts
of my said father's estate, one-fourth part of the three-fourth
parts I give and bequeath [etc.].

B. sb.

1. The fraction indicated by a unit in the fourth
place in the sexagesimal, decimal, or any other
system of fractional notation having a constant
modulus. Hence, in Scotland, a weight of ac-
count = 355/776 (i.e. 1 ÷ 24⁴) of a grain Scots.

1594 BUNNELL *Exerc.* i. xxvii. (ed. 7) 65 They divide
every whole thing that had no usual part into 60 minutes,
and every minute into 60 seconds, and every second into
60 thirds, and so forth into 60 fourths, fifths, sixths [etc.].
1604 *Proclam. James I.* in *Ruding Coinage & Gt. Brit.* (1810)
I. 363 Pieces of Gold... 1 denier 2 grains 7 primes,
18 seconds, 8 thirds, 103 fourths. 1608 R. NORRONT tr. *Stevin's*
Disme Cij. 3 (1) 7 (5) 9 (4), that is to say, 3 Primes,
7 Seconds, 5 Thirds, 9 Fourths... of... valew. 1674 JEARL
Arith. (1696) 209 As to set down 3 Fourths, and 4 Fifths,
thus, 0.00034.

2. = **Fourth part**.

1741 tr. *D'Argens Chinese Lett.* xxxi. 229 The idle Fables
and gross Lyes, with which Three-fourths of the European
Authors stuff their Works. 1892 E. K. BLYTH in *Law*
Times XCIII. 489/1 The cases requiring pleadings are not
more at the outside than a fourth of the contested cases.

3. **Mus.** A tone four diatonic degrees above or
below any given tone; the interval between any
tone and a tone four degrees distant from it; the
harmonic combination of two such tones.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 *Phi.* Which distances make
discord or dissonant sounds? *Ma.* All such as do not
make concords: as a second, a fourth. 1674 PLAYFORD
Skill Mus. I. v. 20 This Rule serves for the rising of Fourths
or fifths, etc. 1788 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII.
238 When some sounds are considered with respect to the
first, they are called, the prime or key-note... fourth, fourth
major, [etc.]. 1865 OUSLEY *Counterp.* ii. 6 The fourth,
which in strict counterpoint is always treated as a discord,
1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. s.v. Fourth is an interval
comprising two whole tones and a semitone. It is called
a fourth because four notes are passed through in going
from one extreme of the interval to the other.

4. *pl.* Articles of the fourth degree in quality.
1832 G. R. PORRER *Porcelain & Gl.* 186 Crown glass is
sold, according to its quality, under four different denomi-
nations—firsts, seconds, thirds, and fourths. 1890 *Daily*
News 7 Jan. 27/1 Butter... classified as follows:—Firsts, 0;
seconds, 9; thirds, 35; fourths, 9.

† 5. *By fourths*: by fours. Obs.
c 1430 *Art of Nonbrayge* (E. E. T. S.) 17 First throw most
count the figures by fourths, that is to say in the place of
thousands.

C. Comb.: **fourth-born a.**, that is born fourth;
Fourth-day, the name given by members of the
Society of Friends to Wednesday; **fourth-hand a.**,
that has passed through the hands of four persons;
fourth wheel (see quot.).

1559 *Mirr. Mag.* *Dk. Clarence* viii. The *fowerth borne.
1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xi. 106 Gylford Dudley fourth-
borne Sonne vnto Northumberland Had married her. 1697
S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Sept. (1878) I. 459 *Fourth-day was a
storm, else might have husbanded it so as to have come to
Rehoboth that night. 1820 J. H. WIFFEN in A. A. WATTS
Life A. Watts (1884) I. 102 She... must necessarily lay
the matrs before the monthly meeting next Thursday day. 1599
MANLY *Sec. Villanias* i. ii. 176 Tail'd, and retail'd, till to
the pedlers packe. The *fourth-hand ward-wares comes. 1884
BRITTON *Watch and Clockm.* *Fourth Wheel, the wheel in
a watch that drives the escape pinion, and to the arbor of
which the seconds hand is attached.

b. Prefixed to certain sbs., as *class*, *form*, *rate*,
etc. forming a comb. which is used attrib. and
passes occas. into an *adj.*, and through the absolute
use into a *sb.* **Fourth-class matter** (U.S. *Postal*
system), matter containing merchandise.

1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2453/2 Their Majesties Ship the
Nonsuch, a small fourth Rate of 36 Guns. 1694 *Ibid.* No.
3021/3 This day were Launched... two new fourth Rate
Ships. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* v. 17 The fourth form
are uncertain in their belief. *Ibid.* i. vii. [A] fourth-form
than boy. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Mar. 190 More sham than
school, taught by fourth-rate teachers, because they are cheap.

Hence **Fourthly adv.**, in the fourth place, † for
the fourth time.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b. Fourthly they

must trust only in the grace & mercy of god. 1613 SYLVES-TER (*title*). Du Bartas his Deuine Weekes and Workes. Now fourthly corr: and augm. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 247/2 Fourthly, Because [etc.].

Fourvey (e, var. of FORVAY v. Obs.

Four-went, a. dial. [f. FOUR + went, pa. pple. of WEND to turn.] Only in *four-went way* [s, a point where four roads meet.

1777 T. FISHER *Kent. Trav. Comp.* (1787) 50 This lane will bring the traveller to a four-went way. 1865 *Monthly Packet* June 609 A 'four-went-way', where suicides were buried in times past.

Four-wheel. A four-wheeled carriage.

1848 Clouin *Bohème* i. 45 In the four wheel they drove to the place of the clansmen's meeting. 1859 HUGHES *Scouring IV. Horse* vi. 119, I would go behind in the four-wheel.

Four-wheeled, a. [f. FOUR + WHEEL sb.

+ ED 2.] Having or running upon four wheels.

1622 in *Crt. & Times* 1 (1849) II. 327 One [proclamation] against four-wheeled carts or waggons, that with their weight mar and tear the highways. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 286 Scarce twenty four-wheeled cars, compact and strong. The massy load could bear. 1765 TROTTER *Belton Est.* i. 14 The four-wheeled carriage... came to the door.

transf. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 23. She might pull up some distance short of the castle, and leave the ass at a cottage before joining her four-wheeled friends.

Four-wheeler. [f. FOUR + WHEEL sb. + ER 1.]

A vehicle with four wheels; esp. a four-wheeled hackney carriage.

1846 JAS. TAYLOR *Upper Canada* 26 Farmers' wives... enter the market with their neat four-wheeler and pair. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 415 A four-wheeler is let to a driver for about twelve shillings a day. 1874 W. BLACK *Princ. Thule* x. He, having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old four-wheeler, got into the hansom beside her.

Fous, a. Obs. Forms: 1 fūs, 2-3 fūs, 3 fūs, fūs, 3-5 fous, (south. vowels). [OE. *fūs* = OS. *fūs*, OHG. *funs*, ON. *fiss*: -O Teut. **funs*so-; -pre-Teut. **pūt*-lo-, f. root **pent*-, *pūt*-, *pūt*- to go, set out; cf. FINE, FAND, FOUND vb.] Eager, ready. Const. with *of*, *to*, and *inf*.

Beowulf (Z.). 1805 Wæron æðelings eft to leodum fuse to farene. c. 1200 ORMIN 1697 He was fūs to lernenn. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21881 He sende us his all in warning. Of vrsaul to be ai fūs. 1882 23749 He flexe es ai to filthes fūs. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 288 To dele ech man rappes Ever he was fous. Hence *Fous* v. *intr.* and *trans.*, to hasten. Substituted in the later text of Layamon II. 19546 and 20780 for FUSE (ff).

Fousie, -y: see FOWSIE.

Fous(bon), Fousty, obs. ff. FOISON, FUSTY.

Foutch. Obs. [cf. *fouchon*, FALCHION.] = FALCHION.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Makus*, a fouth, a kinde of sword.

Fouth (fūþ). Sc. Also 6 foutht, fowith, 6-8 fowth. [Sc. form of FULTH.] Fullness, plenty. † At fouth: in plenty.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* iii. xiii. Thow sall haue fouth of sentence and not scant. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 509 Of neidfull thing weill fureist all at fouth. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. 1. I... took a fouth O' sweetest kisses frae her glowing mouth. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 84 The earth has fouth o' trusty hearts.

Foutre, foutter (fūtrə). Forms: 6-7 footra, footre, fowtre, 7 foutra, foutree, foutir, 9 foutter. [a. OF. *foutre*: -L. *futūre* (the inf. used subst.).]

1. In phrases, a *foutre* for, (to care) not a *fouter*. [a. 1592 GREENE *James IV.* v. 11, *Jaques*... faites bon chere: foutre de ce monde I. 1507 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 103 A footra [Q. footre] for the World, and Worldlings base. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* v. i. Therefore footra, When I am full, let 'em hang me, I care not. 1638 SUCKLING *Goblins* iii. (1646) 26 Shall I so?—why then footre for the Guise. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 17 He leaves her alone to romp idly, cares not a fouter.

2. Applied contemptuously to persons.

1780-1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Ginn* iii. xxv. The astonish'd tailor... swearing he was better stuff than sick a fouter. 1786 *Harvest Rig* in R. CHAMBERS' *Poet. Poems* Scott. (1862) 50 A sutor, Most manfully about does lay—A tough auld fouter. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1865) 145 O'Brien declared that he was a liar, and a cowardly fouter.

† **Fouty**, a. Obs. Also futie. [Sc. f. of FOOTY a.] = FOOTY a. 1

1722 HAMILTON *Wallaces* xii. vi. 353 He... beat out another fouty Rascals' Brains. 1785 R. FORBES *Forbes in Buchan Dial.* 31 Then to blame me Is futie an' mislead'.

Fovea (fōvə). Anat., Zool., Bot. [a. L. *fovea* small pit.] A small depression or pit; esp. a depression of the retina of the eye.

1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 364 A... furrow... beginning behind the eye... terminating in a deeper fovea, and with a foveola near the centre. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 480 In consequence of cell-division... the sporangium soon appears as a swelling in the fovea.

† **Foveable**, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] = foveable or hollow.

Foveal (fōvə), a. [f. FOVEA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to or situated in a fovea. In recent Diets.

Foveate (fōvə), a. [f. FOVEA + -ATE 2.] = next. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Foveated (fōvə), a. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Anat., Zool., Bot. Marked with foveae, pitted.

1846 HAROY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 196 THOMAS... less deeply foveated at the base. 1883 QUAIN'S

Med. Diet. s.v. *Vaccination*. There is then left a cicatrix, which is circular, somewhat depressed, foveated, etc.

† **Fovent**, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *fovent-em*, pr. pple. of *fovere* to keep warm.] Producing pleasant or salutary warmth.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 272 All Starres haue a certain fovent heat.

|| **Foveola** (fōvə), [L. dim. of FOVEA.] A small fovea. 1849 [see FOVEA].

Foveolate (fōvə), a. [f. prec. + -ATE.] Marked with little depressions or pits; pitted.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 289 The back flattened, foveolate.

Foveolated (fōvə), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] = FOVEOLATE.

1819 G. SANOUILLÉ *Entomol. Compend.* 168 Foveolated thorax. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 249 Head oblong-ovate... obsoletely foveolated on the forehead.

Foveola (fōvə), [ad. L. *foveola*: see FOVEOLA.] A foveola; in Bot. 'the peritheciium of certain fungals' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Fovilla (fōvə), Bot. [mod. Lat., used by Linnaeus in 1766 (*Syst. Nat.* ii. 6).] The substance contained in the pollen-cells.

In ed. 1735 Linnaeus calls it *farina*, in 1744 *putvis*, in 1758 *elater*; it is stated (Bischoff *Bot. Term.*) that he somewhere uses the word *favilla* in the same sense. Perh. *favilla* is an alteration of *favilla*, suggested by the word *fovere* to cherish, which actually occurs in the context in ed. 1766.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Fovilla*, a fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, exploded by the pollen in the anthers of flowers. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* 114 Emitting a subtle and elastic vapour, or sort of fovilla which swims on the surface. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 255 The matter contained within the coat or coats of the pollen-cell is called the fovilla.

† **Fow**, v. Obs. Also 7 foe. [a. ON. *faga*: see FAY v. 2.] trans. To clean, cleanse (out). Also fig.

13... *Sir Beues* 1120 (MS. A.) Beter be-come be fliche, For to fowen an olde dicke panne for to be dopped knyt. c. 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 351 Chylidys vryne þin ere fowe, And helpe þin ere on a throwe. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 266 Take mekenes in herte, & þat schal fowyn out all trouble and vnereste. 1530 PALSGR. 557/2 Thou shalt eate no buttered fysshe with me, tyll thou wasste thy hands, for tþou hast fowed a gonge late. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10. They are only good, when on the sabbath day they are fowing tap-houses.

Hence † **Fowing** vbl. sb. Also † **Fower**, one who cleanses.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 174/2 Foware, or clensare of donge, as gongys, and oþer lyke, *finarius, oblior.* *Ibid.* 175/1 Fowynge, or clensynge, *crundacio.* 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chatham Soc.) 9 note, He had found six thousand infants' heads in the foing of his fish ponds.

Fow, var. of FOU a. Sc., full, drunk.

† **Fowe** (e. Obs. A kind of fur. See FAW a. 2.

Fowage, var. of FEUAGE, Obs.

1573 LD. BERNERS *Frans.* v. ccxli. 351/2 This fowage... shulde have been well worth every yere a xii thousand from every fyre to have payed yerly a frank. 1569 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 225 He leyved a fowage in Guyan against the myndes of the lordes. 1592 WYRLY *Armorie* 84 Wanting which a fowage was desired To pay the soldiers for this journey hierd. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. § 136 The Prince of Wales had... propounded a demand for fowage, or of money to be leuied by the Chimney. 1834 Sir H. TAYLOR *ss. Pt. Arctedel* vi. vi. What were the fowage and the subsidies When bread was but four mites that's now a groat?

Fowayle, -el, obs. ff. of FUEL.

Fowe, var. of FAW a. Obs.; obs. f. of FEW a.

Fowie, a. Sc. [f. *faw*, FULL.] Jolly-looking. 1590 A. HUME *Hymns*, &c. (1832) 9 Why monethly the Moone renews hir hew and hornes so pail, Why monethlie hir fowie face is round and lightned hail.

† **Fowler**. Obs. [a. Ger. *fucker*: see FOGGER, FOCKER.] A capitalist, financier.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Comm.* 72 Some great Fowler or Agent for a whole kingdom.

† **Fowkin**. Obs. rare-1. = FART sb.

1a 1600 *Tournament of Totenham* 89 He gurde so fast his gray mare, That she let a fowkin fare At the rereward.

Fowl (faul), sb. Forms: 1 fugel, -ol, -ul, 2-3 fuzel, -hel, -wel, south. vuhel, 3-4 fogel, south. vozel, 3 feozel, fohzel, 4-5 foghel, -il(i), -ul, (4 fughil, fozl, -ul, fouxil, -ul, fuzl, fuxol, -ul, 5 foghle), 3-7 foul(e), 3-4 fou, fowel, (south. vowel), fuel, 4 fule, (fouul), 5 f(e)wls, -yllo, 4-7 fowle, 6-fowl. [Com. Teutonic; OE. *fugel*, *fuzol*, *fuzul* str. masc. = OFris. *fugel*, OS. *fugol* (Du. *voel*), OHG. *fogal* (MHG. and Ger. *vogel*), ON. *fugl* (Sw. *fogel*, Da. *fugl*), Goth. *fugls* :-O Teut. **foglo*-2, *fuglo*-2; usually believed to be a dissimilated form of **floglo*-, *fuglo*-, f. *fug*- to fly; cf. the OE. adj. *fugol* 'fugax', and the form *fuglas heofon* in the Rushworth Gloss. Matt. xiii. 32, rendering *volucres celi*; the Lindisf. gloss has *flegende*, the Wessex gospel *fuklas*.]

The forms containing *x* are from the Cotton MS. of the *Cursor Mundi*; perh. miscopied from an original which had 3 (or possibly þ).

1. Any feathered vertebrate animal; = BIRD 2 (q.v. with note attached). Now rare exc. collect. Beowulf 218 (Gr.) Gewat þa ofer wegzholm wine gefyrd stota famigfahes fugele geflost. c. 1000 *Algs. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 20 Foxas habbað holu and heofenan fuglas (c. 1160 *Hattori* fugeles) nest. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 81 A vuhel com

flon from houene into orðe. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 298 We speken of fuwelen cunde, þæt beoð feined to ancre. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 621 Fiss on sund, and fowl on flight. 1340 *Ayenh.* 254 Þe herte is ase þe uoþel þæt wolde vly to his wylle. 1375 BARBOUR *Euc.* vii. 188 Thaurfor he slepit as fowl on twiste. c. 1450 *Mirour. Salvation* 1002 This son wham we... seke is fighil the day. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Fowles, & all other creatures... hath place deputed... to them. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slaue* 46, I leuir haue euer Ane foule in hand, or tway, Nor seand then fleand About me. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. iii. 93 Stalke on, stalke on, the foule sits. 1607 TOPSELL *Foivre. Beasts* (1658) 273 To defend them from Eagles and other ravening Fowls. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat, David's Panish.* xxii. (1867) 235, I for your fowls of Phasis do not care. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* i. xxv, I saw a great fowl, like a hawk, sit upon a tree. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xvii. 293 And the fowls sate with his flesh.

collect. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. lxxv. The fearful Fowle all prostrate to her power. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 1 Stored with infinite delicate fowle. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rev.* *Hist.* (1786) II. 273 In this was served up... seven thousand fowl of the most valuable kinds. 1865 KINGSLEY *Heron* xvi, All the fowl of heaven were flocking to the feast.

† b. In narrower sense: Winged game. Obs.

1646 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 252 Sometimes we shoot at fowls and other birds: nothing came amiss. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* III. 85 In the great antichamber [at Chatsworth] are several dead fowl over the chimney finely executed.

† c. With some modifying addition; as, *fowl of chase, flight, game, prey, ravin*. Obs.

c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 323 The fowles of ravyne Were hyest set. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xli. vi (1495) 416 The owle semyth lyke to fowles of pray. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 28 Wyld bestes and folyes of flyt. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 26 Faulcons and many other fowles of chase. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 342 Beasts of chase, or fowl of game in pastry built.

fig. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21276 (Cott.) Þe firth John, fowl of Cotton MS. on] flight.

† 2. In wider sense: Winged creatures. Also collect. in plural sense. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclesi.* xi. 3 Short in fowles [Vulg. *in retatilis*] is a bee. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xli. Intro. (Tollem. MS.), To be ornament of þe eyer parteyp briddes and fowles [volatilia]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. x. 789 They offered to him (the Sunne) Fowles, from the Butter-flie to the Eagle. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* i. (1655) 45 Batters, or Rear-mice and other fowle.

3. The prevailing sense: A 'barn-door fowl'; a domestic cock or hen; a bird of the genus *Gallus*. In the U.S. applied also to 'a domestic duck or turkey' (*Cent. Diet.*). Often with some modifying word prefixed: as, *barn-door, game, guinea-fowl*, for which see those words.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 311 As folkes keep fowl when they are not fat enough for their eating. 1607 DAVENY *Voy.* i. iv. 76 The Inhabitants plant Corn, and breed a few Fowls. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 123 Fowls simply roasted or boiled. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 43 The Talmud devotes one whole treatise... to the method of killing a fowl.

4. a. The flesh of birds used for food. Now only in the phrases *fish, flesh, and fowl*, etc. b. In narrower sense: The flesh of the 'barn-door' or domestic fowl.

1673 O. WALKER *Ednc.* (1677) 169 A feast suggests... Fish, Fowl, Flesh. 1861 BEETON *Ednc. Househ. Man.* 578 Fricasseed Fowl. Ingredients—The remains of cold roast fowl [etc.].

5. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *fowl-flight, -house, -net, -yard*. b. objective, as *fowl-keeping, -rearing, -stealer, -stealing*, c. Special comb., as *fowl-cholera* = *chicken-cholera*: see CHOLERA 4; *fowl-foot*, the plant *Ornithoglossum perpusillus*; *fowl-grass*, *fowl-meadow-grass*, *Poa trivialis*; *fowl-run*, a place where fowls may run, an establishment for breeding fowls.

1883 *Gd. Words* 179 The epidemic among fowls, called 'fowl-cholera' c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3321 At even cam a 'fugel-fist, fro-ward arabie. 1576 LYTE *Doctores* iv. xlii. 487 *Ornithopodium*. This wild herbe is called in Braknot Uoghelvoet, that is to say in English, Birdes foote, or 'Fowle foote, because his huskes or cods are lyke to a birdes foote. 1839 *Lincoln, etc. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 34 They went to Mr. F's; whose 'fowl-house' they broke open. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 30. It is 'fowl-keeping on this modest scale that pays' 1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 28 Feb. Shall I try to introduce 'fowl-meadow, and herds-grass into the meadows? 1786 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnl.* & *Corr.* (1833) II. 264 Fowl meadow-grass is cultivated in wet meadows. 1865 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 134 Tinkering over... 'fowl-nests or other household-gear. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 30 A point of cardinal importance... in 'fowl-rearing. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under Two Fig Trees* 179 In one corner of the little estate is a 'fowl-run. 1825 *Sporting Man.* xvi. 236 Have we... no 'fowl-stealers. 1892 *Pull Mall* G. 21 Mar. 2/1 Pouching is closely allied to 'fowl-stealing. 1889 *Ibid.* 27 May 3/3 The lack of interest displayed in their 'fowl-yards by... British farmers.

Fowl (faul), v. [OE. *fug(e)lian*, f. *fugel* FOWL.] intr. To catch, hunt, shoot, or snare wildfowl.

c. 1000 *Elfric Gram.* xxv. (L.) 146 *Ancher*, he fugele. 1399 LANGL *Rich. Redeli* n. 157 Thus fouldy in *Servicis* *Nic.* on flyldisaboutye. 1519 *Presentin*, *Furtes* in the dam. 1590 (1888) 32 þt no man fyshe nor fowle in a fyffe. 1697 PALSGR. 557/2, I fowle after byrdes. *Se vas* a [Commotio] DANIER *Voy.* i. vii. 102 The Tenour of them, 1766 BLACKSTONE i. to give a Liberty to fish, fowl, and hunt, thus lawfully hunt, *Comm.* II. xxvii. 419 Such persons as may thus lawfully hunt, fish, or fowl. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 1825 He went out fowling in a small skiff.

† b. fig. with after, for.

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 242: But tonge of man
 . . . Nat may be tamed . . . And after reppre fisheth, clappeth,
 foutheth. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 314
 Heir he thow a commodious and meit place for the slauchtir,
 that thou foules for.

† c. quasi-trans. To hunt over, beat (a bush).
 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* i. i. They . . . Fowl every brook and
 bush to please their wanton taste.

Fowl (f, obs. forms of FOAL, FOUL.

Fowler (fau'lar). [OE. *fugeler*, agent-n. f.
fugian to FOWL.]

1. One who hunts wild birds, whether for sport
 or food, esp. with nets; a bird-catcher. Now rare.
 c 893 K. ALFRED *Ors.* i. i. § 14 Dær huntan gewico don
 oppe fiseras oppe fugelaras. a 1225 St. Marher. 3 As be
 fuhel peis fon i be fuhelers grune. 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* iii. 5
 Where a bird shall falle into grane of erthe, withouten a
 fowler. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 138 The fowler we
 deffye, And al his crafte. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 186 A
 blyered fowler trust not though he wepe. 1657 W. COLES
Adam in Eden 305 Boyes and Fowlers use the Berries (of
 the Ash) as Baits to catch Blackbirds, etc. 1723 *London Gaz.*
 No. 6222/9 Simon Teatford . . . Fisher and Fowler. 1815
 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) i. 77 Fowlers catching
 quails among the wheat. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.*
 296 A fowler . . . had a cock chaffinch in a cage covered with
 a black cloth.

fig. 1340 AYEUB. 254 Pe berte ualfe into fe grines of
 the uogelere of helle.

Comb. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice Epil.* There fowler-like
 the watching gallant pores Behind his glove.

† 2. A species of catapult. Obs.

1420 *Stige Romen in Archaelog.* XXI. 52 A stronge fowler
 there was leyde lowe . . . that he mist throwe.

† 3. A kind of light cannon, esp. for use on board
 ship. Obs. Cf. *Du. voghelcr*, whence Fr. *voigalière*.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 197 The munitions
 following . . . fowlers of iron xij. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Poy. S. Sea*
 (1847) 206 Fowlers and great bases in the cage works.
 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 357/1 Fowlers
 . . . are Pieces of greatest Importance, after a Ship is Boarded.

Fowlerite (fau'ler-ite). *Min.* [named after
 Dr. S. Fowler: see -ITE.] A flesh-red variety of
 rhodonite containing zinc.

1832 C. U. SNEPARD *Min.* 186 Fowlerite. Ferro-Silicate
 of Manganese. 1884 in *Dana's Min.*

Fowlery. A place where fowls are kept.

1845 *Bachel. Albany* (1848) 185 A fowlery and a piggery.

Fowling (fau'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOWL v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the bow. FOWL; the art or practice

of hunting, shooting, or snaring wild fowl.
 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. § 84. Alle suche
 labourers . . . that traueylen . . . in fyshyng and fowlyng. 1555
 EORN *Decades* 83 Owre Spanyardes . . . are ignorant in fowlyng.
 1663 *Perry's Diary* (1875) II. 210 His binding-piece
 going off, as he was a-fowling. 1743 BURKELEY & CUMMINS
Voy. S. Seas 62 Launch'd the Yawl to go fowling; shot
 several Geese, Ducks, . . . and Sea-pies. 1879 DIXON *Windor*
 i. iv. 38 Exercise in riding and fowling had kept him spare.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fowling-cutter*, *net*, *pole*.

1882 Sir R. PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Ireland* v. A
 'fowling-cutter on the bleak coast of a wide estuary. 1530
 J. HALL in *Weaver Wills Wills* (1890) 114 Xij hanging
 and 'fowlyng netts. 1810 G. LANDR *Descr. Ferre Islands*
 241 They are caught with the 'fowling-pole and net.

Fowling-piece. [f. prec. + PIECE sb.]

1. A light gun for shooting wild fowl.

1596 *Lanc. Wills* III. 4 A fowling piece. 1643 [ANCIENT]
Lanc. Vall. Achor 31 God sent a deadly messenger out of
 a Fowling-Piece to one of them. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*
 s. v. Of Fowling pieces, those are reputed the best, which
 have the longest barrel. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 130 The
 well-known double report of a fowling-piece, fired at a dis-
 tance. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1863) 244 The old
 fowling-piece of seven-foot barrel.

2. A picture of game.

1893 *Athenaeum* 7 Jan. 21/2 The fowling-piece, which is
 something like the fine picture at the Prado.

† **Fowl-lin**. [OE. *fugel-cynn*, see FOWL and
 KIN.] a. The race of birds. b. A species of bird.
 c 1000 ALFRED *Gen. i.* 30 Eallum vntenum and eallum
 fugelcynne. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Forðon he bet fugel-cyn
 is swide bilehvit. c 1205 LAV. 8109 Of Jan fohsel [c 1275
 103el] cunne ne mai hit na mon kennen. a 1250 *Owl &*
Night. 65 Thu art loth al fuel-kunne.

Fowness. Sc. var. of FULNESS.

† **Fowsie**. Obs. Sc. form of FOSSÉ, ditch. Also
 6 fous(s)ie, -y, fowsie(a).

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lxxxviii. That gudlie garth . .
 Quhilk with a large foulie . . . Inueronit was. a 1572 KNOX
Hist. Ref. Wks. 1846 l. 173 His head was hrokin . . . and he
 cast in the fowse. 1637 ADAMSON in R. Ford *Harp of*
Pertshire (1893) 5 Turning home we spared nor dyke nor
 fowshie. (1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, Fossa, a pit or
 fowshie.)

Fowsome, **Fowte**, Sc. var. of FULSOME, FOOT.

Fox (foks), sb. Also 3-7 foxe, 3, 4, 6 vox, (6
 vox). [Com. Teut.: OE. *fox* str. masc. corre-
 sponds to Du. *vos*, OHG. *fuhs* (MHG. *vuhs*, mod.
 Ger. *fuchs*); the ON. *fox* neut., fraud, may be a
 different word. The OTeut. type is **fuk-s*, from
 the same root as the feminine formation OHG.
foha (MHG. *zohie*) vixen, fox, ON. *fia*, Goth. *fauh*
 fox, f. OTeut. **fuk*:-pre-Teut. **puk*-, which some
 scholars plausibly connect with Skr. *puchha* tail.

With regard to the Eng. and Du. *o* for OTeut. and HG.
u before *h*, cf. OE. *fox* Du. *los* = OHG. *luhs*, lynx; also
 Du. *drossaert* = OHG. *truhshu* steward.]

1. An animal of the genus *Vulpes*, having an
 elongated pointed muzzle and long bushy tail.

Usually *V. vulgaris*, preserved in England and
 elsewhere as a beast of the chase.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxi[li]. 11 101 Sien sald in hond
 sweordes dnelas foxa bioð. a 1225 *Anchor R.* 294 Nimeð &
 keched us . . . anon þe gunge uoxes. a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 208
 in Hazl. E. P. P. l. 65 3e, quare the vox, al thou mist sugge.
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7151 Thre hundred fox he samun knitt.
 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xix. 663 In-till the luge a fox he saw,
 That fast can on a salmond gnaw. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans*
 F vj h. A skulke of foxis. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix.
 § 16 As if the world did . . . thinke the Foxe a goodly creature.
 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 8 Fox . . . is called the
 first year, a Cub. The second year, a Fox, and afterwards
 an old Fox. 1718 *Prior Knowledge* 210 The lonely fox
 roams far abroad, On secret rapine bent. 1835 FENBLANQUE
Eng. under 7 Administ. (1837) III. 245 If the esteem of
 the people were made as much a pursuit as a stinking fox's
 brush. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 266 The red fox of
 America.

b. with allusion to its artfulness and cunning.
 c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 þe fox mid his wrenches wait
 ober deer and haueð his wille perof. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Ode*
 64 Nor will we spare To hunt the crafty fox. 1735 SOMER-
 VILLE *Chase* III. 23 The wily Fox remain'd A subtle pilfering
 Fox, prowling around In Midnight Shades. 1791 BURNS
3rd Ep. R. Graham 17 Foxes and statesmen, subtle wiles
 endure.

c. in various proverbial expressions.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 29 Aye runnes the Foxe as
 long as hee fettee the. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 10
 Let furth your geysse, the fox wille preche. 1529 TAYNER
Erasm. Proo. (1552) 27 An olde foxe is not taken in a snare.
 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. H v. As y^e mayest knowe
 a foxe by his furred tail. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.*
 (1867) 153 When the foxe preacheth, then beware our geesse.
 1607 WALKINGTON *Offt. Glass* 38 A Fox is known by his
 bush. 1662 *Perry's Diary* 26 Dec. We shall endeavour to
 joyne the lion's skin to the fox's tail.

d. Phrases: † To catch, hunt the fox: to get
 drunk. To stay the fox: see FLAY v. 6. To play
 (the) fox: (a) to act cunningly, (b) to sham. † To
 smell a fox: to be suspicious.

1599 MINSHU *Spain. Dial.* 19 Whosoeuer loues good wine,
 hunts the foxe once a yeere. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER
Roaring Girl l. D.'s Wks. 1873. II. 145 Now I do smell a
 fox strongly. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 6 Tiberius play'd
 the Fox with the Senate of Rome. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.*
Crew s. v. Fox . . . He has caught a Fox, he is very Drunk.
 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 329, I played fox several times,
 pretending to be in pain.

2. *fig.* A man likened for craftiness to a fox.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 32 Gað & scegað þam foxe,
 deofol-seonessa ic utdrife. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI.* (an.
 31) 164 b. This ancient Fox and politike Capitayne lost
 not one houre . . . till [etc.]. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* t.
 iv. Don't you see how that old fox steals away your cus-
 tomers? 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scap. Hunt* l. 383, I could
 not help reflecting on the strange stratagem by which the
 old fox [Rube] had saved himself.

b. † Used as *adj.*: Fox-like, cunning.

c 1200 *Omni* 6646 þatt mann is fox & hinnderræp . . þatt
 . . . folshæp deofolless will. a 1300 *Long Life in O. E. Misc.*
 156 Fox and ferlich is his wren[c]h.

3. The fur of the fox.

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 88 My tawney gown furred
 w foxe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 9 A furd gowne
 to keepe him warme; and furd with Foxe and Lamb-skins
 too. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, Fox. Of this fur there are
 several varieties.

4. One of the northern constellations (*Vulpecula*).
 1868 LOCKYER *Guilemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 302 Situated
 between the constellations of the Swan and the Fox.

5. Some beast or fish likened to a fox, esp. the
 gemmeous dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*), called also
fox-fish. *Flying-fox*, *Sea-fox*: see those words.

1611 *Cotgrave*, *Spase*, the sea-fox, or fox dog-fish. 1646
 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 169 Some are called
 the Fox, the Dog, the Sparrow, or Frog-fish. 1769 PENNANT
Zool. III. 302 These fish [carp] are extremely cunning, and
 on that account are by some styled the river fox. 1836
 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* l. 302 Fox. The common Skulpin.

b. Short for *fox-moth* (see 16 b).

II. Senses of obscure derivation.

† 6. A kind of sword. Obs.

It has been conjectured that this use arose from the figure
 of a wolf, on certain sword-blades, being mistaken for a fox.
 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy) 60, I had
 a sword . . . a right fox, i faith. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. ii.
 'Tis a tough fox, will not fail his master. 1821 SCOTT
Kentw. iv. Put up your fox, and let us be joggling.

7. *Brewing*. (see quot.) Cf. Fox v. 5.

1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housewife* 371 (E. D. S.) That
 poisonous damage called in great brewhouses the fox, which
 gives the drink a sickish nasty taste.

8. *Naut.* (see quot. 1769, 1815).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), Fox a sort of strand,
 formed by twisting several rope-yarns together, and used
 as a seizing, or to weave a mat or pounce, etc. 1815 *Fal-*
coner's Dict. Marine (ed. Burney), Spanish Fox, a single
 rope-yarn untwisted, and then twisted up the contrary way
 and rubbed smooth. It is used for small seizings. 1833
 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 38 Mr. Jenkins desired the other
 men to get half-a-dozen finks and make a spread eagle of
 me. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 27.

9. A drain carried under another water-course by
 means of a tunnel. Cf. Fox v. 3.

1784 M. Weighton *Drainage Award* 13 The Fox made
 under the canal.

10. See quot. Also FOX-TAIL.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912 *Fox-bolt*, a description of
 bolt which is made tight by a fox or wedge driven into
 a split in the end.

11. *pl.* A variety of ironstone. *dial.*

1793-1813 A. YOUNG *Agric. Surv. Sussex* 13 (E. D. S.).

12. *slang*. An artificial sore.

1862 MAYHEW & BINNY *Criminal Prisons Lond.* 305
 Daring youths . . . were constantly in the habit of making
 'foxes' (artificial sores).

13. In U.S. Colleges: A freshman. Cf. Ger. *fuchs*.

1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* (1865) 77 A procession of new-
 comers or Nasty Foxes, as they are called in the college
 dialect. 1847 *Yale Lit. Mag.* Jan. XII. 116 'Halloo there,
 Herdman, fox!' yelled another lusty tippler.

† 14. ? = FOXGLOVE 1. Obs.

1684 tr. *Bout's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 473 Bathes wherein
 proper Herbs, especially Foxes, have been boiled.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

15. a. simple attrib., as *fox-bitch*, *-burrow*,
-cover, *-craft*, *-cub*, *-earth*, *-head* (used attributively);
 (used for taking the fox), as *fox-gin*, *-trap*; (sense
 6), as *fox-blade*, *-broadward*.

a 1611 BEAUN. & FL. *Philaster* iv. i. When my 'fox-bitch
 Beauty grows proud, I'll borrow him. c 1640 [SHURLEY]
Capt. Underhill i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 321 And old 'fox
 blade made at Hounsloe heath. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* i. A
 good 'fox broad-sword. 1550 WILSON *Logike* (1567) 37 n.
 The huntman . . . will some espie when he seeth a hole,
 whether it be a 'Foxe borough, or not. 1831 GEN. P.
 THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 371 Who . . . turns his farm
 into a 'fox-cover. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. xcii. 87
 Two fals Scots Earls of 'Fox-craft fraud composed. 1857
 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iii. To watch the 'fox cubs play-
 ing in the green rides. 1530 PALSGR. 222/2 'Foxe erthe,
 tainment. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* l. (1863) 141
 Amongst broken ridges and fox-earths. 1669 WORLIDGE
Syst. Agric. (1681) 216 Small Iron-gins like 'Fox-gins.
 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Spunge's Sp.* Tour xliii. (1893) 88 A
 large gold 'fox-head pin. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. iii.
 Let his sport pay for 't. This is call'd the 'Fox-trap. 1836
 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. v. 53 Places of deposit for meat, and
 rocks arranged as foxtraps.

b. objective, as *fox-follower*, *-stealer*, *-worship*;
fox poisoning vbl. sb.

1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 410 Though the fox he follows
 may be tamed, A mere 'fox-follower never is reclaimed.
 1890 *Daily News* 7 July 3/8 Attempts at 'fox-poisoning.
 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Spunge's Sp.* Tour liii. (1893) 284 The
 poachers and 'fox-stealers of the village. 1880 MISS BIRD
Japan i. 71 'Fox-worship being one of the most universal
 superstitions in Japan.

c. *parasyntetic*, as *fox-nosed*, *-visaged* adjs.

1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. The lemurs called 'fox-nosed
 monkeys. 1892 A. M. YOSHITARA *Episode* 41 The wares
 the 'fox-visaged, bullet-beaded gyn kept on crying.

16. Special comb., as *fox-beagle*, a beagle used
 for fox-hunting; *fox-bench*, 'indurated sand'
 (*Chesh. Gloss.*); *fox-bolt* (see quot.); *fox-brush*,
 the tail of a fox, used *similatively*; † *fox-case*,
 the skin of a fox; *fox-chase*, (a) = FOX-HUNT: (b)
 a game in imitation of this, also *attrib.*; *fox-colour*,
 a reddish-yellow colour, whence *fox-coloured* adj.;
 † *fox-cour*, a place or yard in which foxes may
 be kept; *fox-dog*, a fox-hound; † *fox-drunk* a.
 (see quot.); *fox-evil*, 'a disease in which the
 hair falls off' (1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*),
 alopecia (see also 16 c); † *fox-hen*, † a payment of
 a hen for the maintenance of fox-hunting; *fox-*
hound, a superior variety of hound trained and
 used for fox-hunting; *fox-key* (see quot.); † *fox-*
lungs, some medicinal preparation; *fox-mould*,
 a name given to green sand when coloured by an
 oxide of iron; *fox-skin*, the skin of a fox, also
attrib.; *fox-sleep*, a pretended sleep; † *fox-*
stones pl., (a) the testicles of a fox; (b) an old
 name for *Orchis mascula*; *fox-terrier*, one of a
 breed of short-haired terriers, used for unearthing
 foxes, but kept chiefly as pets; *fox-trot*, a pace
 with short steps, as in changing from trotting to
 walking; *fox-wedge* (see quot.); † *fox-whelp*,
 (a) a cub of the fox (used also as a term of con-
 tempt); (b) some kind of drink; *fox-wood* (see
 quot.; cf. FOX-FIRE).

1596 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1108/4 A black 'Fox Beagle
 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 155 Geology brings
 mind here all the connexion of ideas of 'fox-beech,
 denudation of forests, coal-beds, iron. 1874
 [see sense 10]. 1891 *Daily News* 1 June 1/8
 tails of 'fox-brush orchids. 1650 GULLIAM *Alpharac*
 xxi. (1611) 170 Where the Lion's skin is too
 must be peeced out with a 'fox case. a 1665 *Prize*
Woman's Prize II. ii. You old fox-case. 1797 I.
Poverty Wks. 1730 I. 98 A kind of 'fox-
 'fox-case' round the decks. 1796 WITMER'S
 IV. 193 Gills white, in pairs: pileus 'fox
 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 84 'Fox
 1879 *Rood Chromatics* iv. 45 A fox-colored
 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 323 If you
 you will find a 'fox-court necessary. 1874
 1815 iv. xlv. (1737) 178 Some of your
 Dogs. 1592 NASHE *P. Penniless Wis* 103
 The eighth [kind of drunkenness] is 'fox-
 is crafte drunke. 1659 TORRIANO
 shedding of a mans hair through
 'fox-evil. 1528 Sir R. WESTON in
 (1893) 93 He hat of every household
 of the 'fox henne', for the widd
 to hunt the foxe. a 1793 *Snow*
 lavishes his wealth On race, *fox*
 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912
 splitcutter with a thin wedge
 prevent its working back.

Inwards, [In list of Drugs] *Fox lungs the pound iiii. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Dev.* (1813) 42 A moist peaty earth on a reddish brown clay, highly retentive of water, and commonly called *fox mould. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 1. 71 Who gave unto each of vs a gowne made of *Foxe-skinnes. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. App. xi. 311 Dressing in fox-skin clothing. 1596 LONGE *Marguerite Amer.* (1876) 30 Entering Arsadachus chamber [they] found him in his *foxes sleeps. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-Comb* Ep. Ded. 3 That stupide Lethargie or reserved Foxe-sleepe of Policie, wherein they lye bed-tied. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* l. cxiii. (1633) 212 These be divers sorts of *Fox-stones. 1604 MARSTON & WESTER *Malcontent* II. ii. Jelly of cock-sparrows, hemlock's marrow, or powder of fox-stones. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vii. xxiv. Unless they are game as bull-dogs and *fox-terriers. 1888 *Century Mag.* Oct. XXXVI. 897 She heard a horse approaching at a *fox-trot. 1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 3). *Fox-wedge, a long wedge driven between two other wedges with their thick ends placed in the opposite direction. c1320 *Sir Beues* 1733 Asyle p. a, seide, bowe *fox welp. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 78 Yif he... reioyseth him to raiussie by wyles, thou shalt seyn him lyke to the fox whelpes. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. xvi. Fox-whelp, a beverage as much better than Champagne, as it is honest, wholesomer and cheaper. 1889 *Century Dict.* *Fox-wood... decayed wood, especially such as emits a phosphorescent light (U.S.).

b. *esp.* in names of animals, etc. having a real or fancied resemblance to the fox, as *fox-ape, ?the opossum; fox-bat = FLYING FOX; fox-fish, see Fox sb. 5; fox-lynx, a variety of lynx; fox-moth, a greyish-brown European bombycid moth (*Lasiocampa rubi*); fox-shark, the sea-fox (*Alopias vulpes*); fox-snake, a large harmless snake of the United States (*Coluber vulpinus*); fox-sparrow, a North American sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*); fox-squirrel, a North American squirrel (*Sciurus cinereus*, *S. niger*, etc.).

1594 BLUNEVILLE *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 570 Gesner calleth this Beast an Ape-Foxe, or a *Fox-Ape. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* xiv. 187 The *fox-bat bustled from his covert among the tombs. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 439 The Râflo, or *fox-lynx, of a soft reddish-white fur. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* l. 385 The *Fox Shark. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* (N. Y.) Aug. The *fox-sparrow... comes to us in the fall. 1791 W. BARTMAN *Carolina* 283 The great black *fox squirrel. 1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 707 Some towering oaks, on which several fox squirrels (*Sciurus capistratus*) were frisking.

c. in plant-names, as fox-bane, a species of monkshood (*Aconitum Vulparia*); fox-berry = BEARBERRY; fox-ohop (see quot.); fox-finger(s) = FOXGLOVE; fox-geranium, -grass, herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*); fox-grape, a name for several North American species of wild grapes. Also FOXGLOVE, FOXTAIL.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* *Foxbane. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Fox-chop, *Mesembryanthemum vulpinum*. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxxvii. 246 Some call it *Fox-finger. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* 1. 59 The *Fox Grape is a faire large fruit. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 302 The great red grape (now ripe) called by ignorance, 'The fox-grape', (because of the relish it hath with unskilful palates). 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P. Poet. Wks.* (1879) 176 Growing so fairly... as a fox-grape over a scrub-oak in a swamp.

d. in the names of various games in which one of the players acts as a fox, as fox and geese, a game played on a board with pegs, draughtsmen, or the like; fox and hounds, a boys' game, in which the 'hounds' chase the 'fox'; *fox in or to the or thy hole (see quot.).

1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* II. v. Let him sit in the shop... and play at *fox and geese with the foreman. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* ix. Poems 1890 VI. 351 Though you played At 'fox and geese' about him with your soul. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 37 Noise of blind-man's buff, and *fox-and-hounds. 1855 J. HIGGINS *Finnis Nomenclator* 298 A kinde of playe wherein boyes lift up one leg and hop on the other; it is called *fox in thy bole. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* New Years Gift (1869) 134 The wassel-boule, That tost up after Fox-i-ah' hole. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) vi. *Discolasmus*, Children's play, called Fox to thy hole.

e. with genitive fox's, as fox's cough (see quot.); *foxes evil = fox-civil; fox's foot, a kind of grass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.); in early use, perh. *Spar-ganium simplex*; fox's tail (see FOXTAIL).

1621 COTGR., *Toux de regard*, the *Foxes cough; a rooted, or old-grown cough, which waits on a man to his graue. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 379 Troubled with the *foxes evil. 1671 H. M. tr. *Collog. Erasmus*. 134 The foxes evil (falling off of the hair) had made him almost quite bald. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* l. 1. 250 Genim bysse wyrt wyrtruman be man... *foxesfor nemned. 1853 JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* l. 216 *Dactylis glomerata*, Fox's-foot, which the clustered panicle somewhat resembles.

Fox (foks), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To play the fox for; to compass by crafty means (*obs.*). b. *intr.* To play the fox, dissemble, sham. Now *dial.* and *slang.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. liii. (1612) 239 Insochieable, Maleparte, foxing their priuate good. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Frills* (1841) II. 351 The other peltie princes are foxing already for fear. 1884 Chester *Gloss.* *Fox*, to sham. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *1st Pers. Singular* xxix. He had played the fox for so many years, that now to his mind everybody was dodging and foxing.

2. *trans.* To intoxicate, befuddle. Also (? *nonce-use*), to reddon (one's nose) with drinking.

1611 [TARLTON] *Jests* (1844) 21 Before they parted they foxt Tarlton at the Castle in Pater Noster Row. 1649

Buthe Eng. Improv. Impr. (1652) 258 It [Cider]... serves as well... for men to fox their noses. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 26 Oct. The last of whom I did almost fox with Margate ale. a1734 *North Exam.* II. iv. § 41 (1740) 251 Mr. Atkins was... at Greenwich, and there, at an Entertainment of some Ladies, soundly foxed, the Attorney General threw up.

† b. *trans.* To stupefy (fish). *Obs.*

1650 H. MORR *Enthus. Trinnph.* (1656) 86 For ought you know, it may be only a charm to fox fishes. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 67 Take heart-wort, and lime, mingle them together, and throw them into a standing water, and it will fox them [fishes]. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 178 Two gentlemen... were foxing fish in the river Calder.

† c. *fig.* To delude. *Obs.*

a1660 H. PETERS in *South Serm.* (Bohn) I. 540 Fox them a little more with religion. a1734 *North Exam.* i. ii. § 115 (1740) 93 When the Faction had... once foxed the People with an ill Opinion of the Government.

† d. *intr.* To get drunk. *Obs.*

1649 LOVELAKE *Lucasta* (1864) 8 The humble tenant, that does bring A chick or egg... Is tane into the buttry, and does fox Equall with him that gave a stalled ewe.

† 3. *trans.* To pierce with a 'fox' (see Fox sb. 6).

1569 EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in *Hazl.* *Dodley* IV. 68 *Jack.* By the mass, I will box you. *Will.* By Cock, I will fox you. 1589 *Pasquil's Ref.* Nashe's Wks. (Grosart) I. 123 Diuinitie... holding of her hart as if she were sicke, because Martin would have foxed her.

4. *trans.* To discolor (the leaves of a book). See FOXED *phl. a.*

5. *intr.* Of beer: To turn sour in fermenting; also *trans.* (causatively).

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* II. i. 130 (E. D. S.) She... took out the wort... laying it thin enough to be out of danger of foxing. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 213 In this way the fermentation may fearlessly be conducted during the warmest weather without risk of foxing.

6. *trans.* To repair (boots or shoes) by renewing the upper leather; also to ornament (the upper of a shoe) with a strip of leather.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3). *Foxing a Boot*, mending the foot by capping it. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Fox*, a shoemaker's term, to repair boots.

7. *intr.* To hunt the fox. U.S.

1877 [see FOXING 1].

† 8. *trans.* ? To trim (a horse's ears) in some manner. *Obs.*

1806 *Spirit Pub. Frills* (1807) X. 109 He... appears... What the jockies call a roarer. His owners are anxious to have his ears foxed; but we think he is more in need of cropping and docking.

9. *Comb.* † fox-mine-host (see quot. and sense 2).

1622 MABRE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* l. III. ii. 194 They may afterwards play at Foxe mine Host, or some other Drinking Game at Cards or Dice for their recreation.

Foxed (fokst), *phl. a.* [f. Fox v. + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.

1. Intoxicated, drunk, stupefied.

1611 [see COLUMBERED]. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* iv. Wks. 1720 II. 248 Udsooks, I begin to be fox'd. 1896 *Q. Rev. Jan.* 16 Will Symons had often seen him 'foxed' amid the most undignified surroundings.

2. Trimmed with fox-fur. In quot. *punningly*. 1609 W. M. MAULIN *Moore* (1849) 26 His gowne is thoroughly soxt, yet he is sober.

3. Of the leaves of books, also of timber: Discoloured by decay; stained with brownish-yellow spots.

1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, Timber is said to be foxed, when it becomes discoloured in consequence of incipient decay. *Warw.* 1848 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. 335 A torn or foxed and dog-eared volume. 1885 A. DOBSON *At Sign Lyre* 83 The Burton I bought for a florin, and the Rabelais foxed and flea'd.

4. Of beer: Turned sour.

1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* 706 The evil stinking Scent that arises therefrom, which has brought it under the Denomination of being foxed.

5. Of a boot: (see Fox v. 6, FOXING 2.)

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., Women's cloth boots are foxed when they have a binding of leather on the cloth all round next the sole.

Foxery (foksēri). [f. Fox sb. + -ERY.] The character, manners, or behaviour of a fox; williness, cunning.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6795, I... have wel lever... Bifore the puple patre and prey, And wrye me in my foxerye Under a cope of papelarye. c1540 *Pilgr.* T. 278 In *Thynne's Animado*. (1865) App. i. 85, I had rehersed nothing but papyr, sprong out of Antichrist, full of foxry. 1893 R. F. BURTON tr. *El Pentamerone* I. 178 The fox, never dreaming that the other was a quintessence of foxery, found a woman more a fox than herself.

Fox-fire. Now only U.S. The phosphorescent light emitted by decaying timber.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 140 Fox Fire, *glos. glossis.* 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 193 The fox-fire of the Virginia meadows.

Fox-fur. The fur of the fox, used to face gowns; hence, a gown trimmed with fox-fur.

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. vii. 204 Let him but in iudgements sight vncaise, He's naught but budge, old gards, browne fox-fur face. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV* lxxxvii. The Alderman has won his Fox-fur here. 1876 OUIOA *Winter City* vii. 183 The dying daylight on the silver fox-furs.

Fox-furred. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Trimmed with fox-fur.

1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 Take heed of the fox-furd nightcap. 1606 DEKKER *De Witt* *Arb.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 139 Shall my Fox-furde gownes be lockt vp from me?

2. Wearing fox-fur, wearing a fox-furred gown. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Cooznage* (1859) 12 Those Fox-furd Gentlemen that hyde under their gownes faced with foyres, more falshood then all the Conny-catchers in England. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. (1886) 21, I think not worse of faire Parnassus' hill For that it wants that sommers' golden clay, The idol of the fox-furd usurer. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 38 Some few of the Fox-furred Aldermen.

Foxglove (foks'glōv). [OE. *foxes glōfa* (pl.): see FOX sb. and GLOVE.]

The reason for the second part of the name is obvious, as the flower resembles a finger-stall in shape; cf. the Lat. name. Why the plant was associated with the fox is not so clear; but cf. Norw. *revbjelde* = 'fox bell'.

1. The popular name of *Digitalis purpurea*, a common ornamental flowering plant.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 54 Herba tricornis manico hat is foxes clove [v. glōfa]. c1265 *Nantes Plants* in W. Wälder 556 *6 Saluincia*. *foxesgloue. a1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 15 *Ceroterica*, *Ceroteula vulpis*, foxglove. 1578 *Litt. Dodoeus* II. xxiv. 175 Foxe glove floureth chiefly in July and August. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 21 Columbine, Iron-colour'd Fox-gloves, Holly-bocks, 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xii. Fox-glove and nightshade, side by side, Emblems of punishment and pride.

b. Used in medicine: see DIGITALIS.

1801 *Med. Gynl.* V. 209 The Fox-glove of which the tincture is made, is commonly procured from the Hall. 1851 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 13 Recalling the relief his mother had found from a simple preparation of foxglove.

2. Applied to various plants of other genera; e.g. formerly to the Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1600) 242 The iuyce of beg-taper, called Foxeglove.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as foxglove-bell, -leaf, -spire; foxglove-shaped a. (see quot.).

a1821 KEATS *Sonn.* iii. Where the deer's swift leap Startles the wild bee from the *foxglove bell. 1811 A. I. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 610 Take of *foxglove leaves dried, a drachm. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Foxglove-shaped*, a nearly cylindrical but somewhat irregular and inflated tube, formed like the corolla of a *Digitalis*. 189 TENNISON *In Mem.* lxxxiii. The *foxglove-spire.

Fox-hunt. The chase of a fox with hounds.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 288 Next after a fox-hunt, the finest sight in England is a stage-coach just ready to start. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 11 This is my first fox-hunt.

So Fox-hunting *vbl. sb.*, the sport of hunting the fox; Fox-hunting *phl. a.*; and (back-formation) Fox-hunt v. *intr.*, also † to fox-hunt it. Also Fox-hunter, Fox-huntress, Fox-huntsman, one who hunts the fox.

1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* 1. (1677) 106 Fox-hunting is the very pleasant. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* civ. The fox-hunters went their way. 1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1839) II. 232 Rid up to Toulston in order to fox hunt it. 1772 D. K. RICHMOND in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 393, I have engaged a large party... to come here... and stay a month to fox-hunt. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 93 No bad stem to graft a fox-huntsman on. 1829 *Ibid.* XXIV. 32 A female fox-huntress. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Frills* 59 A fox-hunting, horse-racing... people. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* iv. (1851) 31 Fox-hunting is now the chief amusement of the true British sportsman. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Ter* lvi. 318 Breaking their necks beside, as she conceived the inevitable end of fox-hunters.

Foxian (foks'ian), a. [f. FOX (E+IAN).] Pertaining to: a. John Foxe, author of the *Book of Martyrs*; b. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends or 'Quakers'.

1641 MILTON *Animado*. (1851) 197 They which one of your Bishops scornfully terms the Foxian Confessors. 1641 *Apol. Sweet.* (1851) 289. 1823 LAMB *Elia*, *Quaker's Meeting*. Once only... I witnessed a sample of the old Foxian organ.

Foxing (foks'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. Fox v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses.

c1220 *Bestiary* 435 And in ure skeming he doð rade a foxing. 1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* l. (ed. 4) 43 Foxing is a Misfortune, or rather a Disease in Malt Drinks, occasioned by divers Means. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 809 The sugar in the worts will become partially converted into acetic acid, or, as it is termed, foxing occurs. 1873 *W. & Q.* Ser. IV. XI. 216 Is there any known means to prevent foxing in books? 1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 17 With us of the North, foxing is by some followed during... winter.

2. *concr.* (See quot. and Fox v. 6.)

1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 75 Say wore cloth boots, with patent foxings. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1512 *Foxing*, an outer covering or upper leather over the usual upper. 2. Ornamental strips of a different material on the uppers of shoes.

† **Foxish**, a. *Obs.* [f. Fox sb. + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to a fox, fox-like. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 196 Four different kinds of Leprosy are distinguished. 3. *alopicta* and *enlupia* foxish. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin* on Ps. xxviii. 3 This foxish wylpynesse. 1583—*Calvin* on *Deut.* xxxvii. 215 If the fathers be bee woolles they would haue their Children woollish: if they be olde foxes they would haue them to be foxish.

2. *fig.* Like a fox in nature, crafty, cunning.

14.. *LYDG.* in *Pol. Rel.* & L. *Poems* (1866) 25 Among foxes be foxische of nature. 1535 *Jove Apol.* *Findale* 4. By his foxishesse example he pretendeth [etc.]. 1699 T. (CLOCKMAN) *Tully's Offices* (1706) 273 Your... crafty, foxish, juggling kind of Fellows.

Foxite (foks'it). [see -ITE.] A political fol-

lower of Charles James Fox. Also *attrib.* 1782 Dr. VOLCOCK (Peter Pindar) *Lytic Odes* iii. 41 His muzzle, form'd of opposition stuff Firm as a Foxite, would not lose its ruff. 1808 SCOTT *Fann. Lett.* 8 Feb. During the Foxites' interval of power. a1845 Hood *To Mrs. Fry* v.

The Pittite hues will sadden there, Whereas the Foxite shades will all show fair! [Used punningly: cf. FOXIAN b.]

Foxless, a. [f. FOX sb. + LESS.] Void of foxes. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 33/2 To show that the fine country they ranged over is not foxless, it may be stated that in the course of the day they moved eight or nine.

Fox-like (fɒksləik), a. [f. as prec. + LIKE a.] Like a fox; esp. crafty, cunning.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Scot. Chron.* (1808) V. 577 This Mudiard and his companions imbued with more than fox-like conditions, did (deceiving their keepers) return to their own caves. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Job* xxxiii. 26 Reconciliations are for the most part Fox-like friendships. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* 1. i. 25 The domestic dogs on the coast of Guinea are fox-like animals.

Foxly, a. and adv. Obs. In 2 adv. -liche. [f. as prec. + LY 1 and 2.] Like a fox.

A. adj. Crafty, cunning. B. adv. Craftily. 1795 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He wile seggen and foxliche smeipen mid worde, Nabbe ic nawith ber-of. 1528 in *Furnival Ballads* fr. MSS. I. 354 By foxly policy pou dyd them in toll. 1594 *WILLIAMS Avisa* 18 Your painted box, and goodly preach, I see doth hold a foxly reach.

Foxship (fɒksʃɪp), [f. as prec. + SHIP.]

1. The character or qualities of a fox. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. ii. 18 Had'st thou Foxship To banish him that strooke more blowes for Rome Than thou hast spoken words?

2. As a mock title. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 47 If I meet thy foxship afterwards... I'll mar that serpent face... And leave thy surgy rock without a king. 1870 *Standard* 13 Dec. His foxship was 'run into' between Culgaith and Longwathby.

Foxtail, [f. as prec. + TAIL sb.]

1. The tail of a fox, a fox's brush. Formerly one of the badges of the fool or jester. + *Flap with a fox-tail*: see FLAP sb. 1 b.

1370 *Robt. Cytle* 57 The fole Robert with hym went, Clad in a fulle symple garment, With foxe tayles to renne aboute. 1553 1717 [see FLAP sb. 1 b.] [a 1605 *MONTGOM. Misc.* P. iv. 48 Then tak me with the foxis tail a flap, Since that the Hevins are hinderers of my hap.] 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ii. 2 (R.) Such a one is carried about the town with a boord fastened to his necke, all be-hanged with foxe-tayles. 1852 *SEIZEL Organ* 24 When they pulled out this stop, suddenly a large fox-tail flew into their faces. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* 31 Their bells and ornaments of fox-tail.

2. As the name of a plant: a. One of various species of grass with soft brush-like spikes of flowers, esp. *Alopecurus pratensis*.

1552 *HULOET*, Foxe tale, herbe, *Alopecurus*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* l. viii. § 1. 81 Foxetale hath many grassie leaves or blades. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 208 The meadow fox-tail (*alopecurus pratensis*). 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 359 The foxtail flowers in April, May, and June.

b. A club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). 1800 *WORDSW. Idle Shepherd-boys*, That plant which in our dale We call stag-horn or fox's tail. 1856 in *Treas. Bot.* 3. In various technical uses (see quots.).

1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 195 These Pipes are... subject to Fox-Tails, which are the Roots of very small Trees, which passing by the Pores of the Earthen Pipe... grow to such Length and Bigness, as to stop up the Pipe entirely [so Fr. *queue de renard* (Littre)]. 1854 *BADHAM Haliut* 313 Willoughby tells us that of salars called in the Ribbles, those of the first year are called smolts... those of the fourth, fox-tails. 1873 *WEALE'S Dict. Terms* (ed. 4), *Fox-tail* in metallurgy, the cinder obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-firery process; it is a cylindrical piece hollow in the centre. [So Fr. *renard*, quoted by Littre from Buffon.]

4. attrib. and Comb., as foxtail-grass = FOXTAIL 2 a; foxtail-saw, foxtail-wedging (see quots.).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* l. vii. § 1. 8 The great 'Fox-tail' grasse. 1711 J. PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 377 Rough ear'd Fox-tail Grass. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 362 Meadow fox-tail grass. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* l. 912 'Fox-tail saw', a dovetail saw. 1825 *HAMILTON Diet. Terms*, 'Fox-tail wedging'. 1842-76 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, 'Fox-tail Wedging', a method of fixing a tenon in a mortise by splitting the end of the tenon and inserting a projecting wedge, then entering the tenon into the mortise and driving it home.

Foxtailed, [f. prec. + ED 2.] Having a tail like a fox. *Foxtailed Asparagus*, the horsetail (*Equisetum maximum*) (Britten and Holland). 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1790) IV. 237 The saki, or cagui... has been often termed the foxtailed monkey.

Foxter, Sc. Also 7 fochsterrie, fox trie. The foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

1623 in *Pitticair Crim. Trials* Scot. II. 538 Issobell confessit that scho send furth hir some to gether fochsterrie leauces. 1636 in *Dalyell's Darker Supers.* Scot. (1831) 113 Ane drink of fox trie leaves. 1818 *HOGG Wool-gatherer, Brownie of Bodysbeck*, etc. II. 183 They [the fairies] 'll hae to gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups an' foxterleaves till the gloaming come again.

Foxy (fɒksi), a. [f. FOX sb. + Y 1.]

1. Fox-like; esp. crafty, cunning. 1528 *ROY Rode me Ded.* (Arb.) 23 An hole or denne of false foxy hypocrites. a 1536 *TINALE Wks.* (1573) 148 Oh foxy Pharisy. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Shirley* 30 Having merrily passed the time with this foxy fryer. 1859 *TENNISON Guinevere* 62 Modred's narrow foxy face.

2. Fox-coloured, reddish brown or yellow. 1850 *Orin. R. Agric. Soc. X. L. 132* There are many patches of a deep, loose, foxy soil. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* l. xiv. 198 Its forehead was high, with a mass of foxy hair over it. b. *Painting*. Marked by excessive predominance of reddish tints; over-hot in colouring.

1783 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Notes on Du Fresnoy* 105 That

[style] of Titian, which may be called the Golden Manner, when unskillfully managed becomes what the Painters call Foxy. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* ii. 128 They allowed such an excessive brownness in their shadows, as to make them sometimes perfectly foxy. 1861 *THORNBURY Turner* II. 342 In some of the England series there is a violent foxy tone, very hot and oppressive.

3. Used to denote various defects of colour and quality resulting from atmospheric conditions, improper treatment, etc.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 260 The substance will be what is termed foxy. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 351 Salt... stiffens the clammy soft dough made from new flour, and gives it a fair colour, when otherwise it would be foxy. 1846 *YOUNG Naut. Dict.*, *Foxy* implies 'a defect in timber of a reddish cast or hue, arising from over age or other causes'. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), Turnips when they turn leathery are said to be foxy. 1883 in *Standard* 18 May 6/5 *Foxy* to fine ordinary Guatemala [Coffee], at 48s. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Words.* *Foxy*, specked, spotted—as with spots of mould or mildew. Also, clouded or uneven in shade of colour. Said of some bad dyeing. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Foxy*, timber is said to be foxy when there is an excessive proportion of green sapwood present in it.

4. Of beer, wine, etc.: Turned sour in the course of fermentation, not properly fermented.

1847 in *HALLIW.* 1864 in *WESTER.*

5. Of grapes: Having the coarse flavour of the fox-grape. 1864 in *WEBSTER.*

6. Comb., as foxy-eyed, -red adjs.

1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 26 Its ink taste, and the foxy-red sediment which it deposits... attest the presence of iron. 1880 W. J. FLORENCE in *Theatre* (U. S.) Oct. 215 The foxy-eyed party near us.

Hence **Foxiness**.

1875 *LASLETT Timber* viii. 47 Oak timber... in its worst stage of 'foxiness'. 1889 J. JACONS *Æsop's Fables* I. 209 To him [early man] cunning was foxiness.

Foy, sb. 1 Obs. [a. F. *foi*, later form of *fei* FAY sb. 1, faith.] a. Faith, allegiance, homage.

b. As an asseverative exclamation. 1590 [see FAY sb. 1.] 1604 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* i. iv. O foy! Sir Paul! what do you mean?

Foy (fɔi), sb. 2 Now dial. [a. Du. *fooi* (in Killian *foye*, *voje*, prob., as Killian suggests, a. Fr. *voie* way, journey.) A parting entertainment, present, cup of liquor, etc., given by or to one setting out on a journey. In different parts of Scotland applied variously to a party given in honour of a woman on the eve of her marriage; to a feast at the end of the harvest or fishing season; and the like. 1496-7 *Recs. Burgh Prestwick* 6 Feb. (Maitl.) 34 He said the said balzeis was foy takaris, and held na courtis. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II. xii. Hoping to enjoy you before you go, and to give you a friendly foy. 1668 J. GIBSON *Let. to F. Wright* 24 Aug. My due deserved thanks... for y^e friendly foy you pleased to give me at our parting. 1700 *FARQUHAR Const. Couple* l. i, I'll pay my foy, drink a health to my King... and away for Hungary to-morrow morning. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. xxxvii. 343 Under the notion of my foy, I slid a couple of guineas into the good woman's hand. 1854 *Phemie Millar* 175 Mr. Millar could not reconcile himself to Isabella's foy being passed over without notice. 1856 *ELIZA EMMONSTON Sk. & T. Sheltland Isl.* iv. 46 At the Foy's, the time-honoured toast is, The Lord open the mouths of the gray fish. 1896 *MACKAY Hist. Fife & Kinross* x. 196 The Foy or farewell supper before Martinmas was specially a ploughman's feast.

Foy (fɔi), v. local. *intr.* To go off to ships with provisions and assist them when in distress (Simson *Historic Thanet* 110). Hence **Foyer**, one who does this; **Foy-boat**, a boat used by 'foyers'. 1813 R. EDMONDSON *Coat Trade* 225 Not less than 500 pilot and foy-boats. 1830 *Beauties Thanet* I. 71 The Foyers of this town form a numerous and hardy class.

Foyate (fɔjə't), *Min.* [f. *Foya* a place in Portugal, where it is found.] A kind of syenite. 1878 *LAWRENCE tr. Cotta's Rocks* Class. 169 In the syenite group we also include... foyate. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 108 Elaeolite is a constituent of the rocks zircon-syenite, foyate, micasite, and diorite.

Foyer (fɔjə), v. local. [Fr.: see note s.v. *FOCUS* sb.]

1. = FOCUS 4. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 157 But that when the softening follows typhus fever, puerperal, and other general diseases, the foyers will be multiple.

2. Originally, the green-room in French theatres; now usually, a large room in a theatre, concert-hall, etc., to which the audience may retire during the intervals of the performances. 1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 263 This model *foyer* is to have something of the Haymarket and something of the Adelphi. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 327 Twice a year it is held in the foyer of the Academy of Music.

Foyne, obs. form of FOIN v.

Foyte, obs. form of FOIN v.

Foyne, obs. form of FEW.

Foyne (e, fɔjə'ne), obs. forms of FOIN v. and sb.

Foyten, -so(u)n, -zon, etc., obs. ff. FOISON.

Foyte (e, fɔjə'ter, var. of FOIST, FUSTER.

Foyte, obs. form of FOOT.

Foy, Obs. rare -1. [repr. OE. *fīg = MHG. *vuoc*, mod. Ger. *fug*; cf. OE. *ge-fīg*, and the derivative *fēgan*, FAY v.] Firmness; in phr. = Ger. *mit fug und recht*.

1550 *Owl & Night*. 184 We muz... Plaidi mid foye and mid ryste.

Fozy (fɔʊ'zi), a. Sc. and dial. [cf. Du. *voos* (in Killian also *voosch*, *vooghs*, 'spongiosus, rarus et levis instar fungi'); also Norw. *fos* spongy, L.G. *fussig* porous, spongy.] Spongy, loose-textured; also of flesh = FOGGY 3. Also *fīg*, 'fat-witted'. Hence **Foziness**.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 753 The weak and young Whigs have become middle aged, and their foziness can no longer be concealed. 1823 J. WILSON *Ibid.* XIII. 593 A certain ingenious person... met with a turnip of more than common foziness in his field. 1826 — *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 15 The language is out of condition—fat and fozy, thick-winded, and plethoric. 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Beside Bonnie Brier Bush* 206 He's fair fozy wi' trokin' in his gairden an' feeding pigs.

Fra, obs. form of FRO.

Frab (fræb), v. dial. [Onomatopœic; cf. *craab* and *fret*, *fratch*, etc.] *trans.* To harass, worry.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* iv. (1882) 7/2, I was very frabbit with him. 1853 — *Ruth* III. xii. 298, I was not kind to you. I frabbit you, and plagued you from the first. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 34 What toylin an' frabbitin ther needs Through this would to get decently poo'd.

Frabble, sb. Obs. rare -1. [Cf. next.]

Confused wrangling. 1885 H. MORE *Paralit. Prophet.* 370 Rather a frabble of words than a distinct disagreement of senses.

Frabble, v. rare. [dim. or freq. of FRAB. Cf. BRABBLE.] *intr.* To bicker, wrangle.

1885 *Manch. Even. News* 6 July 2/2 It is distinctly undesirable that the matter should be made a peg on which to hang further misunderstandings and frabbings.

Fracas (frak'a), in U.S. frɛ'käs). Also Sc. *fraca* (fram'ca). [a. Fr. *fracas*, ad. It. *fracasso*, vbl. sb. f. *fracciare* to make an uproar.] A disturbance, noisy quarrel, 'row', uproar. 1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* Apr., He... occasions such fracas among the ladies of gallantry that it passes description. 1785 *BURNS Scotch Drink* l. Let other Poets raise a fracas 'Bout wines, an' wines, an' drunken Bacchus. 1846 *THACKERAY Van. Pat.* xxxvi, A violent fracas took place between the infantry-colonel and his lady.

Fracedo, Obs. [mod. L. *fracedo*, f. *frac-idus* FRACID, after the analogy of *ducedo* sweetness.] Putrefying heat. Hence **Fracedinous** a., erroneously *frace'donous*, productive of heat through putrefaction; pertaining to putrid fermentation. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Clyn.* 253 The several sorts of Earth, are various coagulations of water, according to the difference of the Fracedinous seeds dispersed and implanted therein. *Ibid.* 329 The Fracedinous Odor. 1677 *HALF Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 306 Some Insects... have an Origination... by very strength and *fracedo* of the Earth and Waters quickened by the vigorous Heat of the Sun. a 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* xii. (1692) 75 Their several malignant, congelative and fracedonous Natures and Qualities.

Frache, ? Obs. Also 9 *frache*. A nictal tray for holding glass-ware in the annealing process. 1662 *MERRITT tr. Nerri's Art of Glass* 94 After some time these Glasses are put into Iron Pans... call'd Fraches, which by degrees are drawn... all along the Leer... that the Glasses may cool Gradatim. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 167 Fraches. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 158 The annealing oven... is furnished with numerous shallow iron trays, which can be passed easily along the level bottom of the chamber. These trays are called *lier-pans* or *fraches*.

Fracid, a. Obs. [ad. L. *fracidus*, f. *frac-*, *frax* lees of oil.] Rotten from over-ripeness. 1655 G. S. *Let. to Hartlib in Ref. Commu. Bess* 23 Insects... is... Nature's recreation, which she out of the fracid ferment of putrifying Bodies doth form. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Fracid*, more then ripe, rotten-ripe, putrified. 1721 in *BAILLY*. 1866 *TREAS. Bot.*, *Fracid*, Of a pasty texture; between fleshy and pulpy.

Fracin, **frackne**, var. of FRECKEN sb. Obs.

Frack, Sc. var. of FRECK, Obs.

Fracle, obs. form of FRECKLE.

Fract, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *fract-us*, pa. ppl. of *frangere* to break.] a. Broken, cracked. b. Of a number: Fractional.

1547 *BOOROE Brev. Health* lxx. 20 b, A mans skull... may be fract or broken. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 211 Mr. Newton introduced into his Analytical Computations, the Fract, Surd, Negative and Indefinite Indices of Dignities.

Fractable, sb. Arch. Obs. [f. prec. + TABLE.] (See quot. 1862.) Also **Fractabling**.

1688 R. HOLME *Armonny* iii. 451/2 Of the outside of an House... are... the Fractables and Corbells. 1862 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Fractable*, or *Fract Table*; *Fractabling* at Liverpool. A term used, in the middle ages, for the crest table or coping running up and down the gables of a building.

Fracted, ppl. a. [f. L. *fract-* (see prec.) + -ED 1.]

1. Broken, in various senses. Of a number: Fractional. Obs.

1547 *BOOROE Brev. Health* lxx. 20 b, The memory [be] fracted with the pregnancy of it [some matter above his capacity]. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. 1. 130 His heart is fracted and corroborate. 1607 — *Timon* ii. 1. 22 My reliances on his fracted dates Have smit my credit. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 161 If the Addends be Fracted Geodaicalcs... Then proceed in the Addition with the Fractions. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 163 This Proportion will hold, whether n be... Whole, Fracted, or Surd Quantity.

2. *Her.* Having a part displaced as if broken.

1828-40 *DERRY ENCYCL. Her.* I. *Fracted*, broken or parted asunder. [cf. g. *a fesse deubrisé*, fracted or removed.]

Fractile (fræ'kti), a. [f. as prec. + -ILE 1.]

Pertaining to fraction or breakage; indicating liability to breakage or cleavage.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Fractile*, Frail or Brittle. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 470/2 The fractile lines of the sandstone.

Fraction (frækʃən), *sb.* Also 4-6 *fraccion*, *-yon*. [a. OF. *fraction* (Fr. *fraction*), nd. eccl. L. *fraction-em*, n. of action f. *frangere* to break.]

1. The action of breaking: a. in the Eucharist: the breaking or dividing of the bread.

1504 ATKINSON tr. *De imitatione* II. xi. 190 Many foloweth hym to be partners of the fraccyon of his brede. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 50 Though it may be said.. that he suffreth fraction or breaking in the Sacrament when it is broken.. yet [etc.]. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 67 The distributing the Bread to the Company, after the Benediction and Fraction, was customary among the Jews. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 377 The Fraction is the most solemn, ancient, and significant Action of the whole of the Formulary of Consecration.

† b. with reference to material things in general, and to lines, etc.; also, refraction (of light). *Obs.*

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* I. xxi. Gjb, Glasses transparent, whiche by fraction should write or dissipate the images. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Fraction is the breaking of some matter with ones hand, or with an instrument. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 195 The bending or curvation of a straight line into the circumference of a circle.. is fraction continually increasing. 1684 *BURNET Th. Earth* I. iii. 30 Several parcels of Nature that retain still the evident marks of fraction and ruine. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. Comment. xxi. Had compound bodies been subject to unlimited fraction.

c. with reference to immaterial things; chiefly in obsolete uses, e.g. a disturbance (of the mind), an infraction or rupture (of the peace).

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* 27 This impediment [dreames].. may come.. specially of fraction of the mynde. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. v. 170 When the Affections are grieved to the world, Death makes not a Dissolution, but a Fraction. 1721 *STRYVE Eccl. Mem.* I. iv. 51 The French king having lost his friendship by divers fractions of the peace with England. 1824 *SIR H. TAYLOR Edwin the Fair* I. v. The blackbird sang us forth.. loud and full at first.. then with pause And fraction fully.

† 2. The result of breaking; the state of being broken; a broken place, breach, fissure, rupture; *spec. in Surg.* a fracture. *Obs.*

1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1349/1 Healing of bones broken, termed commonlie fractions. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* II. vii. 67 Carefully feel with your finger, whether there be any fraction. 1685 *TRAVESTIN Siege Neuheusel* 20 We.. made large Fractions in the Bastion. 1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 36 If we had seen the mountains.. when the earth was fresh broken.. the fractions.. of them would have appear'd very vastly. 1705 *CHERRY in Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 22 A fall.. caus'd a great fraction in my nose. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 74 Wounds, fractions, and dislocations.

† 3. An interruption of good feeling or harmony; discord, dissension; a rupture. In early use also: A breach of the peace, brawling. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. ix. 193 Whiche taketh wyfully any persone.. in the chyrcheyard.. or y^e whiche there maketh any fraction. 1591 *HORSEY Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 262 Between the Poll and them fractions, and factions among themselves. 1666 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 107. 1670 *COTTON Esperuon* II. vi. 262 By which means.. a fraction betwixt them must of necessity ensue. 1713 *SHATTESBURY Char.* (1749) III. 143 Fractions at Court.. Shipwreck of Ministries. 1721 [see 1 c].

4. Something broken off; a disconnected portion; a fragment, scrap, small piece. Said with reference both to material and immaterial things. *By fractions*: piecemeal, by halves. Now rare.

1606 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr.* v. 158 The fractions of her faith, ors of her love. 1607 - *Timon* II. ii. 220. 1641 *PRYNNE Antip.* To Rdr., My primitive intention was, to have presented thee with this.. Antipathy intirely at the same instant without fractions. 1656 *DAVENANT Siege Rhodes* I. To Rdr., Why my numbers are so often diversify'd and fall into short fractions. 1657 *SANDERSON Pref. to Sermon.* (1682) § 23 Whilst they are still crumbling into Fractions and Factions. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 19 No one is disposed to be a friend by fractions. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 233 Mahomet's followers found the Koran lying all in fractions.

† b. ? A paragraph or section (of a book). *Obs.* 1625 *BURGESS Pers. Titles* 44 In the next Fraction after that branch of the Statute.. it is said; Provided alwaies [etc.].

5. *Math.* a. *Arith.* A numerical quantity that is not an integer; one or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number; an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude.

Common or *vulgar fractions* are those in which the numerator and denominator are represented by numbers placed the one above, the other below, a horizontal line. Sometimes *fraction* is used for 'vulgar fraction', or for a quantity expressed by means of numerator and denominator; e.g. 'the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ ' = 2'. *For complex, compound, continued, decimal, proper and improper fractions*, see those words.

† 3991 *CHAUVER Astral. Prol.* § 3 Smallest fractions ne vol ut ben shewed in so smal an instrument. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* 130 b, Theenne maye I boldly enstruete you in y^e arte of fractions or broken number. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. (1634) 214 But the very minutes and lesser fractions were to be observed by him. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 393 A Fraction may be express'd by the Adjective Neuter. 1791 *ARBUUTHNOT Coins* (J.) Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a fraction. 1811 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 269 This place would suit you to a fraction. 1812-16 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* II. 243 The deflection.. if

reduced to feet, comes out 16 and a small fraction. 1827 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 86 The vulgar fraction may be reduced to a decimal, then joined to the integer, and the root of the whole extracted. 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 30 The probability of an event is measured by the fraction which the number of favourable cases is of all that can happen. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gunnery* 392 The Belgians too find the same result to a fraction. 1847 *GROTE Greece* I. xxviii. (1862) III. 43 The village is a fraction, but the city is an unit. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 11 The fraction which denotes the ratio of the two distances is sometimes termed the representative fraction.

b. *Alg.* An expression analogous to an arithmetical vulgar fraction, in which the numerator and denominator are algebraical terms or expressions.

1812-16 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 39 This fraction is a maximum, when the denominator $A + B +$ [etc.] is a minimum.

Hence **Fraction v.**, to break into fractions or pieces. **Fractionlet**, a small fragment.

1830 *CARLYLE in Froude Life in Lond.* (1882) II. 88 Wrote a fractionlet of verse, entitled 'The Beetle'. 1840 - *Heroes* II. 47 The Nation fractioned and cut asunder by deserts.

Fractional (frækʃənəl), *a.* [f. **FRACTION** + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or dealing with a fraction or fractions; comprising or constituting a fraction; of the nature of a fraction. Hence, Incomplete, partial, insignificant. **Fractional currency** (see quot.). **Fractional distillation**: see **DISTILLATION** 3.

1675 *OGILBY Brit. Pref.* Not regarding the Fractional parts of a Mile. 1806 *FOX Speech, Proc. Ld. Melville* Sp. 1815 VI. 684 The right honourable gentleman.. has assumed the House with an account of fractional sums of 8s. 6d., 14s., and 2s. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Char.* I. II. ii. 32 At length we are surprised that these fractional disputes close into one mighty.. enmity. 1828 *MILL Liberty* iv. (1865) 45/1 The interest which society has in him individually.. fractional. 1851 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* 102 Realizing a fractional profit for the convenience which they afford. 1879 *WEBSTER, Suppl.* **Fractional currency**, small coin, or paper notes, in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 7/5 Messrs. B. decline to accept Messrs. M.'s fractional certificates in exchange for bonds.

Hence **Fractionally adv.**, in a fractional manner or degree; by a fraction or fractions.

1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4/7 American prices were firm, but foreign Government stocks receded fractionally. 1888 *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 7/2 A surplus, applied to augment that dividend fractionally.

Fractionary (frækʃənəri), *a.* [f. **FRACTION** + *-ARY*. Cf. Fr. *fractionnaire*.] *a.* = **FRACTIONAL**. b. Dealing with or carried on by fractions or fragments. c. Tending to divide into fractions.

a. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 32 But the further practise therewith must be referred to Fractionary or Contract Operations. 1847 *GILFILLAN in Tail's Mag.* XIV. 523 To discharge even a fractionary part of what would never in whole be defrayed. b. 1840 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 128 Fritters away my time in fractionary writing. 1847 *DE QUINCY in Tail's Mag.* XIV. 666 Beyond what can be supplied by the fractionary life of petty brokerage or commerce.

c. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 154 The 'fractionary' ecclesiastical spirit of the African Christians has been traced in the enormous numbers of the African bishops.

Fractionate (frækʃəneɪt), *v.* [f. **FRACTION** + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To separate (a mixture) by distillation or otherwise into portions of differing properties. Hence **Fractionated ppl. a.**; **Fractionation**, the action of fractionating.

1867 W. R. BOWITCH *Coal Gas* 5 These heavy oils were obtained by passing the gas over carefully fractionated pure light coal oils. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 210 It may.. be separated from that substance by a process of fractionation. 1894 *Nature* 23 Aug. 410/2 By fractionating Russian petroleum the author had obtained hydrocarbons [etc.].

Fractionize (frækʃənaɪz), *v.* [f. **FRACTION** + *-IZE*.] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To break up into fractions. 1675 *COLLINS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 216 If the second term of an equation be wanting, the penultimate may be removed into the room of it.. and that without fractionizing. 1831 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLV. 443 They fractionize, they divide. 1841 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXIV. 207 To.. fractionise, the Conservative party, would be an act of treachery. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 583 All of these fragmentary ideas.. fractionize, but do not resolve the problem.

Fractions (frækʃəns), *a.* [f. **FRACTION** (sense 3), after *captious*, etc.]

The original sense seems to have been 'disposed to make breaches, fractious'; the more trivial use now current may be due to association with **FRATCH**.

Refractory, unruly; now chiefly, cross, fretful, peevish; *esp.* of children.

1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 353 Having had an account how mutinous and fractious they had been. 1776 *FOOTE Capuchin* III. Wks. 1799 II. 399 The young slut so headstrong and fractious. 1824 W. IRVING Tr. II. 30 A terrible peevish fractious fellow. 1847 *ALB. SMITH Char. Tadpole* 141 (1875) 510 Baby would be getting so very fractious. 1857 *BUCKLE Civilization* VII. 402 The fractious and disloyal conduct of many of the hierarchy. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* ix. 46 Men struggling doubtfully with fractious cows and frightened sheep.

trans. 1821 *COLERIDGE in Blackw. Mag.* X. 261 The fractious noise of the dashing of a lake on its border.

Hence **Fractionally adv.**; **Fractionness**.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Fractiousness*. 1736 - (folio), *Fractious*. 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art. Torment.* 159 She will.. ask your pardon.. for having indulged your own fractiousness. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 54 The treason of Russell is to be attributed partly to fractiousness. 1858 *POLSON Law & L.* 99 His fractiousness, and his want of

patience. 1878 *MRS. H. WOOD Pomroy Abb.* (ed. 3) 122 'How stupid you are, Bridget!' she fractiously said.

Fracture (frækʃtʃər), *sb.* Also 6 *fractour*, [a. Fr. *fracture*, ad. L. *fractūra*, f. *fract-* ppl. stem of *frangere* to break.]

1. The action of breaking or fact of being broken; breakage; *spec. in Surg.* (the earliest use), the breaking of a bone, cartilage, etc.

1541 R. COTLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Bj. Ye must begin the lygature at the vicerate party, in ledynge it towards the bole partye, as Hypocrotas wylleth in the fractour of bones. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. 1. 38 Without any great fracture of the more stable and fixed parts of Nature. 1729 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 241 The shock of the air, which the fracture in the clouds made. 1832 *BARRAGE Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 33 Time is requisite for producing the fracture of the ice. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 39 Fracture of the sterno-costal cartilages is a rare accident.

fig. 1842 *L.D. COCKBURN Jnl.* I. 315 Preparations have begun to be made for.. fracture of the Church.

2. The result of breaking; a crack, division, split; † a broken part, a splinter.

1641 'SMACTYMNUUS' *Answe.* § 18 (1663) 71 Their Fractures were so many, they knew not which Religion to chuse if they should turne Christians. 1651 *JOHN TAYLOR Holy Dying* iv. § 8 (1727) 177 Reconcile the fractures of his family. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* I. v. 16 Besides the losse of his Launce, though it stuck emblematically on his sides, yet the fractures went to his heart. 1798 W. CLEVES *Omnia* 33 He got off his box, and went to splinter the fractures [of the harness]. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* v. vi. O'er chasms he pass'd, where fractures wide Craved way eye and ample stride. 1832 *DE LA BECHE Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 29 No appearances of fracture are visible in the hills. 1870 J. S. BREWER *Eug. Stud.* II. (1881) 78 They admitted no such fracture in the chain of our political existence.

b. *Surg.* For comminuted, compound, simple fracture, see those words.

1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* G. iiii. If the fracture be lytel it shall be cured like y^e contusion aforesayd. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 266/2 Whether it be a wounde or a Fracture. 1633 C. HERBERT *Temple Repentance* vi. Fractures well cur'd make us more strong. 1656 *RIOGLE Præf. Physike* 161 Fractures of the Nose, Cheek-bones.. fasten again in twenty or twenty-four days. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 593 The act of reducing fractures. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* L. 443/1 In one [bone] the fracture had not united. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Firmitas Ster.* II. 1 The fracture was a simple one. fig. 1859 *HOLLAND Gold F.* vi. 68 Old fractures of character that refuse to unite.

3. The characteristic appearance of the fresh surface in a mineral, when broken irregularly by the blow of a hammer. More fully, *surface of fracture*.

1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. Sparkling in its fracture like sugar. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 2 The fracture of which is of a dark colour. 1830 *HENSEL'S Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 47 The rock at once splits with a clean fracture. 1831 *BRISTWATER Optics* xii. 101 The two surfaces of fracture were absolutely black. 1865 *PULLIS'S Zool.* III. 65 It breaks with a resinous fracture.

† 4. = **FRACTION** 5. *Obs.*

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 230 Forasmuch as always 11 whole Year.. is not the subject of the Question.. but some times Parts or Fractures of the whole are useful.

5. *Phonology.* The euphonic substitution of a diphthong for a simple vowel, owing to the influence of a following consonant (in OE. *h, l, r*); the diphthong so produced.

1891 A. L. MAYHEW *O. E. Phonol.* § 81 Short *eo* corresponds to Germ. *e*, as the result of fracture before final *h*. *Ibid.* § 84 *eo* = *io* the fracture of Germ. *i* before *h*-cons.

6. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *fracture-bed*, *bedstead*; *fracture-surface* (= sense 3).

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/1 *Fracture Bed. *Ibid.* 102/2 *Fracture Bedstead. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Ill.* (ed. 3) 135 The *fracture-surfaces or planes thus exposed.

Fracture (frækʃtʃər), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cause a fracture in, *esp.* a bone, etc.; to break the continuity of; to crack.

[1612-1794 see the ppl. adj.] 1805 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jnl.* & *Corr.* (1888) II. 134, I fell upon a large round timber and fractured two ribs. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 137 Before our secondary strata were formed, those of older date.. were fractured and contorted. 1858 *LARDNER Handbk. Nat. Phil.* Hydrot. 7 A liability of bursting or fracturing some parts of the machine might arise. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* I. ii. 42 She would.. fracture her skull with the pony. 2. *intr. for refl.* To suffer fracture; to break.

18.. *Science* IV. No. 16. 5 (Cent.) The implements.. are of sandstone [or] quartzite, neither of which fractures properly when subjected to heat.

Hence **Fractured ppl. a.**; **Fracturing vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 149 Nothing cureth a fractured bone so much as rest. 1762 *SHENSTONE Economy* II. 38 Behold his chair, whose fractur'd seat infirm An aged cushion hides. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 104 That mass of fractured and sinking country. 1830 *HENSEL'S Stud. Nat. Phil.* 285 The sudden application of convulsile and fracturing efforts. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Convers. Phys. Sc.* xxx. (1849) 350 The part which originally had a north pole acquires a south pole at the fractured end. 1853 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 221 Much fracturing of the crust must have resulted.

Fræe, *Sc.* form of **Fro**.

|| **Frænulum** (frɪnʊlʊm), *Anal.* [dim. of

FRÆNUM.] A small frenum; a frenum. 1706 in *PULLIS* (ed. Kersey). 1840 *YOUATT Horat.* vii. (1847) 224 A portion of the tongue of a mare, extending 11

far as the frænulum beneath. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON tr. *Suendenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 59 Each of the lips has its peculiar frænulum.

|| **Frænum, frenum** (frēnūm). Pl. fræna, frēna. [*L. frænum, frenum, bridle.*]

1. *Anal.* A small ligament or membranous fold which hridles or restrains the motion of the organ to which it is attached; e.g. that of the tongue.

1741 MONRO *Anal.* (ed. 3) 147 The Frænum of the Tongue. 1754-64 [see FOURCHETTE]. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 382 In persons born dumb, the state of the frænum should always be examined. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 51 The glosso-epiglottic fold... or frænum of the epiglottis.

2. (See quot. 1859.)

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. 192 Pedunculated cirripedes have two minute folds of skin, called by me the ovigerous fræna, which serve, through the means of a sticky secretion, to retain the eggs until they are hatched. 1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Inv. Anim.* vi. 295 The ovigerous fræna of Lepadæ.

Fragit, obs. form of **FRAGILE**.

Fragile (fræ'dzil), *a.* Also 6 fragyll, 8 fragil. [*a. F. fragile* (14th c.), ad. *L. fragilis*, *f. fragroot* of *frangere* to break. See **FRAIL** *a.*]

1. Liable to break or be broken; easily snapped or shattered; in looser sense, weak, perishable, easily destroyed. Also *fig.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon v.* 204 Throws That Nature's fragile Vessel doth sustaine In lifes vncertaine voyage. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 841 Of Bodies, some are Fragile; and some are Tough, and not Fragile. 1658 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 188 When subtle Wits have spun their thread too fine, 'Tis weak and fragile, like Arachne's line. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii. 388 Much ostentation vain of fleshy arm And fragile arms. 1756 BLACKLOCK *Soliloquy* 281 Secure, thy steps the fragile board could press. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 248 Threads... render the material [glass] extremely fragile. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 356 We found the spot... hemmed in by loose and fragile ice.

b. Of persons, etc.: Of weak or tender frame or constitution, delicate (= **FRAIL**, but used with an allusion to the primary sense).

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 435 The... people saw as yet but a single fragile life between the country and a disputed succession. 1893 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 43 An old lady, so delicate... so pretty and so fragile.

† 2. Liable to err or fall into sin; frail. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* I. 1875 More lyke an angel... Than a fragyll mayde of sensuall appetyte. 1601 i. 2776 A wanton pryce folowynge sensuallite And his fragyll appetyte. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* (an. 23) 248 b, Suche is the bylindnes of our fraile and fragile nature, ever giuen to carnal concupiscence.

3. quasi-*sb.* in pl. = fragile articles or goods.

1882 PALL Mall G. 19 June 1071 Cases... marked... 'Fragiles'. Hence **Fragilely** *adv.*, **Frägliness**.

1727 BAILEY II. **Frägliness**. 1864 WEBSTER, **Fräglily**. **Fragility** (frädgil'iti), [*a. F. fragilität* (12th c.), ad. *L. fragilitatem*; see **FRAILTY**.]

1. The quality of being fragile or easily broken; hence, liability to be damaged or destroyed, weakness, delicacy.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 147 Hit is not fytting for a woman to goo to battayle for the fragilityte and feblenes of here. 1604 R. CANNON *Table Alph. Fragilityte*, brülenes, or weaknesse. 1650 BACON *Wks.* (1857) III. 807 Three things are chiefly to be observed: the colour: the fragility or pliancy: the volatility or fixation. 1707 CURIOUS *in Husb. & Gard.* 25 Man ought not to regard... Flowers without reflecting... on their Fragility and small Duration. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iii. xvi. An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. 1856 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 131 The shell of this species is... characterized by its extreme thinness and fragility.

b. *fig.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 54 That which was left of his body... lay, as... the miserable spectacle of mans fragilityte. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramblor* No. 71 p. 9 General forgetfulness of the fragility of life. 1751 *Ibid.* No. 143 p. 3 They would... lament... the fragility of beauty. 1886 SIR H. MAINE *Poph. Govt. in Fortn. Rev.* N. S. XXXIX. 171 The controversy as to the relative fragility, or the relative difficulty, of popular government and other forms of government.

† 2. Moral weakness, frailty. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 8 In case that bi humayne fragilityte or freytee thou trespas against the commandement of almyghty god. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Univ. l.* 167 Adam & Eve... the whiche by theyr fragilityte brake goddes commandement. 1579 FULKER *Heskins' Parl.* 273 God condescending to our fragilitytes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. 307 Beseeching the Dictator to forgive this humane fragilityte and youthfull folly of Qu. Fabius. 1624 SWINBURNE *Sponsals* (1686) 156 The fragilityte and mutability of the feminine Sex considered.

Fragment (fræg'mēt), [*a. F. fragment* (16th c.) or ad. *L. fragment-um* (*f. frangere* to break).]

1. A part broken off or otherwise detached from a whole; a broken piece; a (comparatively) small detached portion of anything.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Camfo di Fior* 75 They promised me to bring me... some of the leavynge, or fragments [of a feast]. 1621 BIBLE *John* vi. 13. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 280 The valley... now filled up with fragments of old walled. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* ii. iii. v. 55 If a third or plated Body... should be... broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate. 1716 POPE *Iliaid* viii. 493 Their Car in Fragments scattered o'er the Sky. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 155 Extracting... the fragments of bone. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xvi. A mere precipice, with here and there a projecting fragment of granite. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pat.* x. (1879) 221 Fragments of old pottery.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A detached, isolated, or incomplete part; a (comparatively) small portion of anything; a part remaining or still preserved when the whole is lost or destroyed.

1521 ELYOT *Gov. l.* xix. At that tyme Idolatry was nat clerely extyncted, but diuers fragments therof remained in euery region. 1571 DICCES *Pantom.* iii. vi. Qijij b Showe fragments or partes of a Globe are measured. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon v.* iii. 399 Where should he haue this Gold? It is some poore Fragment, some slender Ort of his remainder. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 109 However irregular and desultory his talk, there is method in the fragments. 1825 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xix. (1866) 318 Fragments of truth torn out of connection. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirk.* II. 100 This fragment of the County of Lincoln (the Isle of Axholme). 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 189 Thegns of the shire who retained some small fragments of their property.

b. An extant portion of a writing or composition which as a whole is lost; also, a portion of a work left uncompleted by its author; hence, a part of any unfinished whole or uncompleted design.

1595-6 CAREW in SHAKS. C. *Praise* 20 Shakespeare and Marlowes fragment. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Critic* (Arb.) 56 He conuerses much in fragments and *Desunt multa*. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. ii. § 21 The fragments of Manetho in Eusebius. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 p. 8 Claudian in his Fragment upon the Gyants War. 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xx. (1801) 283 Cowley, in his unfinished fragment of the *Dauides*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 191 The 'New Atlantis' is only a fragment.

† c. Applied to a person as a term of contempt.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 9 From whence, Fragment? 1607 - *Cor. i.* i. 226 Go get you home, you Fragments.

† d. = **FRACTION** 5. *Obs. rare.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 41 The next sort... are Fractions, sometime called Fragments. *Ibid.* 60 If $\frac{1}{2}$ be divided by any of the three Fractions.

Fragmental (fræg'mēntäl, fræg'mēntäl), *a.* [*f. FRAGMENT + -AL*] = **FRAGMENTARY**. *spec. in Geol.* (see quot. 1882).

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. ix. 159 Some fragmental journal, continued probably to the last gasp. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 218 Collected from his lips, or from fragmental notes. 1845 MOUR in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 410 The treasures of half-forgotten and fragmental things. 1882 GEMMEL *Textbook Geol.* (1885) 116 Fragmental rocks are formed either of the debris of older rocks, or of the aggregated remains of plants or animals.

Hence **Fragmentally** *adv.*

1814 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 26 Aug., Inquire in seven years' time for the 'Rokebys' and the 'Laras', and where shall they be found? fluttering fragmentally in some thread-paper. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 540.

Fragmentary (fræg'mēntäri), *a.* [*f. FRAGMENT + -ARY*. Cf. mod. *F.* *fragmentaire*.]

Johnson 1755 cites Donne, and says 'a word not elegant, nor in use'. It has been common since 1835.

Of the nature of, or composed of, fragments; not complete or entire; disconnected or disjointed.

1611 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 158 With those fragmentary recreations I must make shift. 1631 - *Progr. Soul*, and Anniv. 82 What fragmentary rubbish this world is Thou knowest. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* ii. 32 A few Discoveries, as appended here and there, the fragmentary produce of much toil. 1844 THIRWALL *Greece* VIII. lxxv. 275 We have but scanty and fragmentary notices of his operations. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 218 Becoming embarrassed in fragmentary ice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 527 His knowledge is fragmentary and unconnected.

b. *spec. in Geol.* Composed of fragments of previously-existing rocks, etc.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 395 The rocks were found to be fragmentary, consisting of pieces of coral, cemented by carbonate of lime, and interspersed with quartz sand.

Hence **Fragmentarily** *adv.*, **Fragmentariness**.

1836 J. STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. p. lxxvii. I have always had... a sense of fragmentariness from not having been there. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 94 Pamphleteer or journalist... must read meanly and fragmentarily. 1866 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 329 The various narratives of the Resurrection place the fragmentariness of the Gospel [of St. Luke] in the clearest light. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., Where an enterprising enemy might have cut him off fragmentarily.

Fragmentation (fræg'mēntā'shen), [*f. FRAGMENT + -ATION*. Cf. *F. fragmentation*.] A breaking or separation into fragments; *spec. in Biol.* separation into parts which form new individuals.

1881 *Times* 24 Dec., Fragmentation of work, not attacking too many points at once. 1882 E. K. LANCASTER in *Nature* XXVII. 88 The 'fragmentation' or division of the chlorophyll corpuscles both Hydra and Spongilla. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 946 This process of nuclear division has been termed fragmentation.

Fragmented (fræg'mēntēd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [*f. FRAGMENT + -ED*. Cf. *F. fragmenté*.] Broken into fragments, made fragmentary.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 128 What follows is a song from the same fragmented masque. 1852 WILLIS *Summer Cruise in Medit.* xiii. 143 Heaps of fragmented columns. 1864 *Reader* 2 July 20 Examples of bones fragmented by man of animals extinct in that part of Europe. 1893 19th Cent. Nov. 839 The tumbled crags... lie fragmented in horror.

Fragmentist (fræg'mēntist), [*f. FRAGMENT + -IST*. Cf. *F. fragmentiste*.] A writer of fragments or of works which survive only in fragments.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 314 The Wollenbüttel fragmentist. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 399 The [Muratorian] fragmentist.

Fragmentitious, *a. rare.* [*f. FRAGMENT, after commentitious or the like.*] = **FRAGMENTARY**.

1827 J. S. MULL in Bentham *Rationale Jud. Evid.* III. 573 The papers... were... left by him in a very incomplete and fragmentitious state. 1837 HARRIS *Great Teacher* 404 Instead of resting in any fragmentitious excellence, it only sends him in thought to the great Archetype.

Fragmentize (fræg'mēntaiz), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE*.] *trans.* To break into fragments.

1815 MURRAY *Let. Byron* in Smiles *Life* (1891) I. xv. 354 You should fragmentize the first hundred (lines), and condense the last thirty. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. xiii. 182 You can... fragmentize her into a medley of spars, ropes, and planks.

† **Frägor** *l.* *Obs.* Also -our. [*a. L. fragor, f. frag-* stem of *frangere* to break.] A loud harsh noise, a crash, din.

1605 DANIEL *Philotas* Wks. (1717) 339 Those thundering fragors that affright the Earth. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 392 This Straight is vexed with forcible tides... which... encounter with a most obstreperous fragour. 1702 WATTS *Horz. Lyr.* *Vict. Poles over Osman*, Scarce sounds so far The direful fragor, when some southern blast Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks.

† **Frägor** *l.* *Obs. rare.* Also -our. [*a. It. fragore = fragore f. L. frägor*; see **FRAGRANT**.] *Frägrance*.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 The gardens challenge our attention; than which for grandeur and fragor no Citie in Asia out-vies her. *Ibid.* 322 [The musk] by its fragor is oft found by the careless passenger.

Frägrance (fræg'gräns), [*a. OF. fragrance, ad. late L. fragrantia, f. fragrans*; see **FRAGRANT**.] Sweetness of smell; sweet or pleasing scent.

1607 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 425 Eve separate he spies, Veiled in a cloud of fragrance. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 92 A cruise of fragrance, formed of burnish'd gold. 1751 GRAY *Spring* 10 Cool Zephyrs through the clear blue sky Their gather'd fragrance fling. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 131 As they sat in the cool fragrance of this delicious spot. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxx, Inhaling the fragrance of baked apples from the refectory.

fig. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* x, To meet again... and share The inward fragrance of each other's heart. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) IV. xvii. 297 Years that are past bear in retrospect so much of fragrance with them.

Hence **Frägrance** *v. noice-wd.* (*trans.*), to fill with fragrance.

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 449 The rose-bush fragrances all the vale.

Frägrancy (fræg'gränsi), *Now rare.* [see *prec.* and -ANCY.] The quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell. *Occas. with pl.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man v.* 79 b, He hath lost the sauuor of the roses and fragrantie [sic] of their nature. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 The fragrantie of every green herb yeeldeth such a sauuor as [etc.]. 1693 SALMON *Pharm. Bah.* i. (1713) 78/2 Thus have you... one of the most abominable Scents upon Earth, made one of the greatest Fragrances in the whole World. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 245 The goblet crown'd with Breath'd aromatic fragrances around. 1764 HARNER *Observ.* iv. 201 The fragrantie of the fruit is admirable. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. 10 The pleasant fragrantie of the fine pollen that floats into the air.

fig. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 124 When others give allowance of our works, and are edited by them, there is their sauuor, their odour, their perfume, their fragrantie. 1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. 1684 11 Pray let us have none of your Fragrances, and Fine Rhetorical Flowers, to take the People with. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 100 The High German is indeed a *lingua communis*... the choice and fragrantie of all the dialects.

Frägrant (fræg'gränt), *a.* Also 6 fragrant; see also **FLAGRANT** 6. [*a. F. fragrant* (16th c. in Godefroy) or ad. *L. frägrans* -em, pr. pple. of *frägrare* to smell sweetly.] Emitting a sweet or pleasant odour, sweet-smelling.

1500-20 DUNBAR 'Now sayre, sayrest' 7, Freshe fragrant flour. 1514 BARCLAY *Cy. & Uplondynshire* (Percy Soc.) xxii, The fragrant odour & oymnt of swete flour. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. i. 31 As fresh and fragrant as the flour-deluce She was become. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 645 Fragrant the fertile earth After soft showers. 1712 PHOENIX *Gartland* ii, The flowers less blooming than her face, The scent less fragrant than her breath. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faut* (1875) I. xxi. 178 The springtime stirs within the fragrant birches.

fig. 1621 *Fuller's Abet Rediv.*, Erasmus 84 in Basil He did end his dayes, As full of yeeres as fragrant fame. 1782 COWPER *Companion* 631 Their fragrant memory will outlast their tomb. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* *Churching* i, This bawlowd air Is fragrant with a mother's first and fondest prayer.

Hence **Frägrantly** *adv.*; † **Frägrantness**.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C vii/2 As meados paynted with floures redolent The sight reioyce of suche as them beholde: So man indued with vertue excellent Frägrantly shyneth with beames manyfolde. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Pk.* xxiv. 85 Gods goodnes smelleth most frägrantly. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 449 To keepe the aromaticall frägrantesse in those which smell sweet. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* 137 As the Hops begin to change colour... and smell frägrantly, you may conclude them ripe.

Fräiche see **FRACHE**; also obs. *f. FRESH*.

† **Fraid**, *a. Obs.* [app. the pa. pple. of *'fraid v.* ad. *OF. freidre*; see **FRESH** 2.1.] (See quot.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* (1586) iii. 123 b, If a horse have... taken cold, which the German call *erfängen*, in English foudred, or in some places fraide.

Fraid see **FRAYED** *kind. a.*

Fraik, *sc.* Some kind of sea-bird. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* V. 220 Scarfs, marrots, fraiks and other seawall hatch in the rocks.

Frail (frē'l), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 frayel, fraell(e), fraiel, 4-6 frayle, 5-6 frale, 6 fraile, 7 freal, 6-frail. [a. OF. *frayel*, of unknown origin.]

1. A kind of basket made of rushes, used for packing figs, raisins, etc.; the quantity of raisins, etc. (30 to 75 lbs.) contained in this.

13. *Coer de L.* 1549 Fyggys, raysyns, in frayel. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xiv. 2 One fraile hadde good figis. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 494 A multitude of reysouns. . . take, And into russhy frailes rare hem gete. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 141/1 A fraile (v. r. fraelle) of figis, palata. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 144 b, A kind of . . . sea risbe (whereof the frailes are made that figes and rasines are carried hether in out of Spayne). c. 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* ii. iv, Three frailes of spratts . . . Ore as much meat as these. 1791 *COWPER Liad* xvii. 719 In frails of wretched bore the luscious fruit. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 286 Sixteen frails of Zante currants. 1880 W. WHITELEY *Diary & Alman.* 82 Frail of figs = 32 to 56 lbs.

2. 'A rush for weaving baskets' (Johnson 1755).

3. *Comb.*, as *frail-bent*, -*rush*. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbs* (E. D. S.) 76 Spartum herba . . . may be called in english Fraile. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* iv. lii. 511 The frayle Rushe or papier Rushe, bycause they use to make figge frailes and paniers therewithall.

Frail, *sb.* 2 Obs. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 Observations upon loading of a Ship with Lead, Salt, Frail, and Timber.

Frail (frē'l), *a.* Forms: 4-5 fre(e)(l)(e), (4) freile, 5 fraiel, frale, fraell, freyle, 5-7 fraile, -yle, 6-frail. [ad. OF. *fraile*, *frele* (Fr. *frêle*) = It. *frail* = L. *fragilis* FRAGILE.]

1. Liable to break or be broken; easily crushed or destroyed.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 1 An other thinkende to seilen . . . the tree berende hym, inwardli clepeth a more frele tree. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 171/2 Freyl, and brokulle, or bruytle, *fragilis*. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xv. 13 He y^e of earth maketh frayle vessell and ymagis, knoweth himself to offende aboute all other. c. 1586 CRESS FLEMBROKE *Ps.* cxii. 7 The wicked grow like fraile, though flowry grasse. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xlviii, Their armours forged were of mettall fraile. 1713 *YOUNG Last Day* ii. 63 Thus a frail mind of the work design'd First takes a copy of the builder's mind. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 496 In that frail bark the lovers sit. 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 82 Their great age renders the wood from which they were made extremely frail.

b. Of immaterial things, sometimes with conceptions metaphor: Subject to casualties, liable to be suddenly shattered, transient.

c. 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 242 How frele is werldly welare. a. 1533 L. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cij b, It is no new thyng that men gape for hygh and fraile thynges. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes and Olympique* vi, With a frail good they wisely buy The solid Purchase of Eternity. 1793 *ROWE Ulys.* iv. i. 1523 Grasp thy frail Life, and break it like a Bubble. 1770 *GOLOSIM, Des. Vill.* 201 But when those charms are past, for charms are frail. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1869) 295 A profounder but a frailer bliss.

2. Weak, subject to infirmities; wanting in power, easily overcome.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* viii. 3 That was vnpossible to the lawe, in what thing it was syk, or freel, by fleisch. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. lxii. (1495) 178 The flesshe . . . was freell and brotyll of mankynd. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxii. 29 Al be while þat we bere þis fraile body, we can not be without synne. 1555 *JOVE Exp. Dan.* ii. 28 b, Because the toes were parte yerne and parte baked erthe, this empyre shalbe partely stronge and partely fraile and weak. 1593 SHAKS. *Luer.* 227 Wil not my tongue be mute, my fraile ioints shake? 1671 *BIBLE Ps.* xxxix. 4 That I may know how fraile I am. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 291 The Governor and Council. . . knowing the frail condition of the place, were greatly alarmed. 1853 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 222 Too weak and frail to be out of bed. 1871 R. ELLIS *Capitulus* lxxv. 18 Let . . . these words. . . Seem too soon from a frail memory fallen away.

b. *dial.* (See quot.) [Cf. 1387 in 5.] 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss., *Frail*, weak-minded, timid, frightened: as 'She was horn frail, poor lass.'

3. Morally weak; unable to resist temptation; habitually falling into transgression.

Now sometimes applied as a half-jocular euphemism, to a woman who lives unchastely or has fallen from virtue. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalm.* xxiv. 8 See how frele I am of kynd. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ii. 117 Heo is frele of hire flesch, Fikel of hire tounge. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 10 In our speech of most holy thyngs, our most fraile affections many times are bewayed. 1669 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 404 Purposed not to doom frail Man. So strictly. 1713 *YOUNG Ferv. Relig.* i. (1757) 54 Though with ill frail nature will be mov'd, I'll hear it well. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 250 The leniency of one who felt himself to be frail. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 90 Most likely a child of the frail Abbess of Leominster.

4. Tender. Obs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. viii. 31 That sight . . . smote Deepe indignation and compassion fraile into his hart.

5. *Comb.*, as *frail-bodied*, *foreted*, *lived*, *strung*, *withd.*

1850 *LYNCH Theo. Trin.* xi. 211 Trinal was a 'frail-bodied man. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. vi. i. § x Infinite orchards wreathing the hills with 'frail-floretted snow. 1859 L. D. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 204 'Frail-lived April's newliest nurtured blossoms. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* i. 309 The self-same pains Inhabited her 'frail-strung heart. 1387 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. vii (Skeat) 57 'Freelwitted people supposen in such poesies to be hegyled.

Hence † *Frailful* *a.* [+FUL], extremely frail. **Frailish** *a.* [+ISH], somewhat frail, feeble. **Frailly** *adv.*, in a frail manner.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2589 Man . . . þat frelli fra þi [God's] frencsepp left. a. 1541 WYATT *Domine* *in furor* tuo Poet. Wks. 216, I know my frailful wickedness. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Where* 33 Wks. n. 108/2 King David frailely fell. 1854 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) I. 209 A rather fraillish kind of stuff. 1860 *Chamb. Jnl.* XIV. 50 The two garments linked frailly by a half-yard of string.

Frailness (frē'l-nēs), *Now rare.* [f. FRAIL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being frail; liability to be broken or destroyed, fragility; lack of permanence; weakness, physical or mental; moral weakness, inability to resist temptation.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2537 Thugh felnes of oure fless. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. ii. 87 (Camb. MS.) Yif thou knowe clerly the frelenesse of yuel, the stidefastnesse of good is knowne. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 405 Frelenesse and towghnesse [of bread]. 1447 *BOKEHAM Scyntis* (Roxb.) 195 In a ueryn prynt the frelenesse took of oure nature. c. 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 108 3 must consider the felnes of mankende. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 236 Let hir [fortune] passe and hir fraiynesse deleye. 1535 *COVERDALE Rom.* xv. i We that are stronge ought to beare y^e frailnesse of them which are weak. 1545 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 55 After mannes fraiynesse of condicions deyth to every creature is certain. 1687 J. NORRIS *Misc.*, *Of Courage* 166 There is nothing among all the frailnesses and uncertainties of this sublimary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a Coward. 1871 *BROWNING Balaust.* 160 Pity for the frailness found in flesh. 1882 C. A. DAVIS in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 81-8 The depression arising from mortal frailties.

Frailty (frē'lti), [ad. OF. *fraillet*: = L. *fragilitas*, *fragilis* FRAGILE.]

1. Liability to be crushed or to decay, either in a material or immaterial sense; perishableness, weakness; an instance of this; † also, a frail feature or spot, a flaw. *Now rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vii. 28 The lawe ordeynede men prestis hauyng syknesse or freelte. c. 1400 MAUNDE, (1839) *Prolog.* 5 Mynde of Man ne may not ben comprehended ne witholden, for the freelte of Mankynde. 1593 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* 29 No frailtie hath thy fame, but the imputation of this Idiot friendship. 1615 G. SANOS *Trav.* 216 Tyrus is now no other then an heape of ruines; yet . . . they . . . instruct the . . . beholder with their exemplary frailty. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.*, *Hierogl.* vi, Behold the frailty of this slender snuff. 1665 *HOOKE Microg.* Pref. a b, The like frailties are to be found in the Memory; we often let many things slip away from us. 1781 *COWPER Convers.* 554 The works of man inherit . . . Their author's frailty, and return to dust. 1838 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 230 A person may feel conscious of such weakness, and frailty of mind. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/3 The frailty of the vessels which are employed in the lake traffic.

2. Moral weakness; instability of mind; liability to err or yield to temptation.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalm.* xxi. 2 To shew þe frelte of mannis fleysse. a. 1400 *Prynor* (1891) 205 Alle the synnes þat they han doon by frelte of worldli lyfynge. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 37 (Harl. MS.) If we synne by . . . frailte . . . late vs with shrifte . . . do it away. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. 18 They consydur not the frailty of man, wch theyng the best folowth the worst. 1604 SHAKS. *Orh.* iv. iii. 100 Is't Frailty that thus erres? 1661 *COWLEY Disc. Govt.* O. *Cromwell* Verses & Ess. (1669) 57 Sir, it may be you have spoken all this rather to try than to tempt my frailty. 1725 *WATTS Legit. Intro.*, Something of this Frailty is owing to our very Constitution. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth.* *London*, 78 All frailty is taken clean away.

b. A fault arising from infirmity; a 'weakness'. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* x. ii. 123, I . . . do confesse I haue Bene laden with like frailties, which before haue often sham'd our Sex. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iii. vi. (1718) 150 See not my frailties, Lord, but through my fear. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Abbe Conti* 19 May, My vanity (the darling frailty of mankind) [is] not a little flattered. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 126 No farther seek . . . to draw his frailties from their dread abode. 1877 *Mozley Univ. Serm.* vii. 159 There is some characteristic frailty at the bottom of every human heart.

Fraine (var. of FRAYNE, *v.* Obs.)

† **Frasis**, *v.* Sc. Obs. Also frase. [of obscure origin; cf. Sw. *frasa* to rustle.] *intr.* To creak, make a grating noise.

1573 *DOVELAS Aeneis* i. ii. 60 Cabillis can freit and frais. *Ibid.* vi. ix. 52 Feill cressell strakis smytting hard thai sound, Frasing of iron fetters and chejnys.

† **Franchiseur**, *Obs. rare.* In 6 frechure. [F. *franchiseur* (now *fratcheur*), f. *frais*, *fraiche* fresh.] Freshness.

1599 A. HUME in *Chron. S. P.* III. 388 The breathless flocks drawes to the shade And frechure of their fald. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* i. 12 That fair and delightful country . . . conserves a perpetual spring and continual franchiseur. 1661 *DEVON On Coronation* 102 Hither in summer-evenings you repair, To taste the franchiseur of the purer air. [1862 *THACKERAY Adv. Philip* II. vii. 163 What innocence! What franchiseur! What a merry good-humour!]

Frise (frē'z), *sb.* 1. [a. F. *frise* fem.]

The F. word is app. a transferred use of the earlier *fraise* mesentery of a calf; for a similar development of meaning see CHITTERLING; cf. also *FRILL sb.*

1. A ruff such as was worn in the 16th century. 1801 C. SMITH *Solit. Wanderer* II. 136 The stranger had already caught a glimpse, between the trees, of the white frise she wore. 1830 *JAMES Darnley* xv, A beautiful standing ruff, or frise, as the French termed it. 1876 *UMOUA Winter City* ii. 22 She had . . . a high frise; sleeves, etc.

2. *Fortif.* A palisade, made horizontal or slightly inclining to the horizon, placed for defence round a work near the berm.

1775 R. MONTGOMERY in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 470 By the time we arrived there, the frise around the

berm would be destroyed. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 91 The stakes of the frise should be 21 feet long. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. V.* li. 427 The storming party . . . broke through the fraises and mounted the parapet.

Frise (frē'z), *sb.* 2. [a. F. *frise* fem., f. *fraiser*, *fraser*, to enlarge a circular hole; f. *fraise* (see prec.).] A tool used for enlarging a circular hole; also, in Watchmaking, for cutting teeth in a wheel. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* i. 912 *Frise*, . . . a tool used by marble-workers to enlarge a hole made by a drill. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 125 If the frise chosen is too large, it will cut a jagged and uneven tooth.

Frise (frē'z), *sb.* 3 *dial.* [cf. *FRAS* *v.*] A 'fuss', commotion.

1725 *RANSAY Gentl. Sheph.* i. ii, He may, indeed, for ten or fifteen days, Mak meikle o' ye, wⁱ an unco frise. 1801 R. ANDERSON *Cumberd. Ball.* (1808) 18 When the two there's sec a frise. 1809 F. DONALDSON *Poems* 77 (Northumb. Gloss.) The auld wives affen mak a frise. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxvi, Let him have his own way, instead of standing here making a frise about nothing.

b. *Comb.* 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 20 This Frace-maker and Scaramuchi to the vain youth of the nation, is ever interchanging the characters of men.

Frise (frē'z), *v.* [ad. F. *fraiser*, f. *fraise*: see *FRASE* *sb.*] *trans.* To fence or defend with or as with a frise.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Frise* a Battalion, 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Fraser*, *Fraser* un battailien is to frise or fence all the musketry-men belonging to a battalion with pikes, to oppose the irruption of cavalry. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. V.* iv. 371 The counterscarp and parapet were frised with sharpened stakes.

Frise, *var.* of *FRÖISE*, a pancake.

† **Fraist**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 3-4 frest, fraist(e), 4 frayst(e), 5 fraist. [a. ON. *fræista* (Sw. *frästa*, Da. *friste*) = Goth. **fraistan* (whence *fraistubni* temptation).]

1. *trans.* To try, put to the proof, test.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1872 (Cott.) Iesus him kidd til þaim all neu, To frest if þai in throuth war tru. *Ibid.* 2570 (Gott.) Lweddi mari! wele þu wast, þe feindes fraistes me ful fast. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xi. 7 Silver fraisted with þe fire. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 8391 In bataille now þey wil vs frayst. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6947 Therefore, fers, bes fell, fraistes your strenght! c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 65 My servand I wille found and frast, Abraham, if he be trast.

2. To try, attempt.

c. 1400 *Fraine & Gaw.* 3253 His fellow fraisted with al his mayn, To raise him smertly up ogayn. c. 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 71 With fedrys fraire to frast þer flight fro stede to stede where þai wil stand. *Ibid.* xl. 158 Fraste þeroun faithfully, my frendis you to feede.

3. To learn or know by trial; to experience.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 3our doughtynesse of blode þe Sarajins salle freist. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 1090 Many men þe world here fraistes, Bot he is nocht wise þat þai in traystes.

4. *trans.* and *intr.* To ask. Also at (a person).

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1395 'Pat watz not forward' quod he, 'frayst me no more'. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 435, I shall be foundyne in Fraunce, fraiste when hym lykys. The fyrste daye of Feuerjere. a. 1400 *Isambard* 669 The lady . . . fraystes at hym there 'Was thou ever gentylle man?' 1400 *Destr. Troy* 97 Frayne will I fer and fraist of fere werkes. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 25 My [wife] will I frast what she wille say.

5. *trans.* To seek, search for, desire.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 169 þe more I frayste byt fayre face. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 279 Nay, frayst I no frst in fayth I þe telle. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1227 The kyng fraystez a furth ouer the fresche strandez. c. 1420 *Arthurs Arthur* 412 (Thornton MS.) For fyghtynge to frayste I fowndeðe fra fame.

Hence † **Fraisting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the *vbl.* Also † **Fraist sb.**, trial, assault.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9884 þis castel . . . a-pou þe marche it standes traist. O fede ne dredes it na fraist. c. 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 49 In fraisting we fonde hym full faithful and free.

Frater, -our: see FRATER, refectory.

Frak, *obs.* var. *FRACK* *a.*

† **Fraked**, *a.* Obs. [OE. *fracad*, *fraced*: see *FORCOUTH*.] Wicked, vile.

c. 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iii. xv. [xxi.] (1891) 222 Ond cwað, þæt heo fracude & earme ware, þæt heo ne woldon heora Gode hyran. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 þis frakede folc. *Ibid.* 180 Nis non werse þo þene frakede fere.

† **Frakel**, *a.* Obs. Also 2 frekel. [? repr. OE. **fræcel*, **fræcel*, implied in *frætelnes* dangerousness, *frætelstan* to endanger.] Dangerous, deceitful.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Ne heo ðe [the sin] swa frekel, ne swa heh. *Ibid.* 25 He bið wið-uten feire and frakel & tise innen. a. 1225 *Ankr. R.* 204 Þet euerich . . . boruere & tise urakele worlde so lute so þet euer eim. a. 1250 *Frederic Elfrid* 257 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 118 And oft men of faysre & frakele icheoseþ. c. 1275 *Luce Ron* 12 *Ibid.* 93 Vikel and frakel.

Fraken (e, -yn) (v. var. f. *FRACKEN*, *Obs.*

Fram: see FROM.

Framable, **frameable** (frē'mābl), *a.* [f. *FRAME* *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being framed; † conformable.

1577 STANYURST *Descr. Irel.* to in *Holinshead* (1578) II. l. Ech of these fow, where they are framable to ciuillize . . . E. sundred into shires or counties. a. 1600 *HOOKEA Scyn. Jude* 17-21 & 30 Wks. 1888 III. 666 Framable to the truth, not like rough stone . . . refusing to be . . . squared for the building. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 417 An obiectum . . . framable out ing. 1658 *Porta's Nat. Magick* i. iii. 4 The of these words.

11. 243 Many frames are entirely stopped, and others are partially employed. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 29 1/2 Frames indisputably lessen the number of workmen. 1849 JAMES Woodman II. Two young girls... sat near with tall frames... the industrious needle in and out.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i, He expects two waggon loads of frames and shears.

c. *Horticulture*. A glazed structure, portable or fixed, for protecting seeds and young plants from frost, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Covering... the Tree.. with a glaz'd frame. 1828 COWPER *Pineapples & Bee* 9 The frame was tight, and only pervious to the light. 1858 GLENNY *Gave. Every-day* Dk. 276/1 Stocks... are mostly sown in frames. 1882 *Garden* Feb. 73/3 The whole of these were placed in... a propagating frame.

14. *Mining*. (See *quots*.)

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.*, *Frame*, This is for Sinking in Sand and Water... it is made of four good Planks... placed in the Top of a Sand, [it] may be let down with ease enough as one Sinks. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 *Frame of Timber*—Differs (as some say) from a 'set' in width, and the legs are placed perpendicularly. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Frame*, an inclined board over which a gentle stream of water is made to flow, for the purpose of washing away the waste from small portions of ore which are placed upon it from time to time.

15. *attrib. and Comb.* General relations: a. simple attrib., as (sense 10) *frame-building*, *cottage*, *dwelling*; (sense 11) *frame-boat*; (sense 11d) *frame-bend*, *timbers*; (sense 12) *frame-door*; (sense 13 b) *frame-smith*; (sense 13 c) *frame-cucumber*. 1850 Rudin *Navig.* (Weale) 120 *Frame-timbers*, Various timbers that compose a 'frame bend'. 1888 T. T. WILDRIDGE *Northumbria* 124 'Frame-boats covered with skins. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* v. 93 The machinery is in a 'frame building'. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Alme. Delphin Caravanc* iv. 12 A little 'frame cottage, standing on high pillars. 1890 *Daily News* 26 June 2/6 'Frame cucumbers, 15. 6d. to 25. per dozen. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 23 A 'frame door is set in a proper frame, made for the purpose. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6385/4 John Smith... 'Frame-Smith. 1861 *Stanford Mercury* 1 Feb. 6/2 Apprenticed... to a frame-smith. 1846 *Young Naut. Dict.*, *Frames*, or 'Frame-timbers, in shipbuilding, the floor timbers, which... compose what is termed the frame.

b. objective, as *frame-bender*, *-maker*. c. instrumental, as *frame-knit*, *-knitted*, *-knitter*, *-knitting*, *-tape*, *-worker*.

1882 *Standard* 13 Oct. 2/3 The dispute originated with the 'frame benders and steel platers. 1896 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3226/4, 5 dozen of superfine Rolling 'Frame Knit Hose. 1892 *Scott. Leader* 30 Mar. 5 He presented a petition from the 'frame knitters to Parliament. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, 'Frame Knitting, a description of Frame Work, which when finished has the appearance of Knitting. 1763 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. 57 note, Norrice, 'frame-maker to the Court. 1822 Mrs. HOFLAND *Son of a Genius* iv, His frame-maker agreeing to take his pictures off his hands. 1832 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, 'Frame Tape, this is a stout half bleached linen tape... The prefix 'Frame' refers to the loom on which it is woven. 1812 *Byron Let. to Ld. Holland* 25 Feb., Practices which have deprived the 'frame-workers of employment.

16. *Special comb.*: *frame-breaker*, one of those who resisted with violence the introduction of frames for weaving stockings, etc.; so *frame-breaking*; *frame-bridge* (see *quot.*); *frame-dam* (see *quot.*); *frame-level* (see *quot.*); *frame-stud*, one of the uprights of the frame of a building; *frame-tubbing* (see *quot.*). Also *FRAME-HOUSE*, *FRAME-SAW*.

1812 in *Spirit Pub. Frms.* (1813) XVI. 160, I have had an application from Nottingham to chalk for the 'frame-breakers. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ii, I only wish... the frames... were safe here... Once put up, I defy the frame-breakers. 1816 *Parl. Debates* 10 July, Lord Sidmouth moved the third reading of the 'Frame Breaking Bill. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i, The frame-breaking riots, which Tom could just remember. 1882 OGILVIE, 'Frame-bridge, a bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together on the principle of combining the greatest degree of strength with the smallest expenditure of material. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 26 A 'frame-dam is formed of balks of fir wood, placed endwise against the pressure. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 913 'Frame-level, a mason's level. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 193 In wooden cottages, the 'frame-studs are to be six inches by five. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, 'Frame Tubbing, solid wood tubbing.

Frame (frēm), v. [OE. *framian* to be helpful or profitable, to make progress, f. *fram* forward *adj.* and *adv.* (see *FROM*); cf. the equivalent ON. *frama* to further, advance, get on with. The cognate ON. *frēmja* (= OE. *frēman*, *frēman*: see *FREME* v.) to further, execute, perform, may have influenced the development, as it has no un-laut in pa. t. and pa. pple. (*framde*, *framdr*).]

†1. *intr.* To profit, be of service. Const. with *dat.*; also quasi-impers. Also, to supply the needs of. *Obs.*

c. 951 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lviii. (Schürff) 95 Forðy, þe he byðle þære stowe mid his crafte framað. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 þat tu understode hu luteþ hit framæd ham. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1642 At set time he sulden samen ðor [i. e. at the well] hem-self & here orf framæ. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 11112 To nemne þen here, lile hit framæ.

†2. To gain ground, make progress; to 'get on' (*with*); to prosper, succeed. Also, in neutral sense with *adv.*, to get on *well*, *ill*, etc. *Obs.*

c. 1050 *Liber Scintill.* iv. (1889) 20 Eadmodness swa micelum swa heo is alyd to neowlum framæ framæd [i. e. prospered] on heahness. 1599 BARCLAY *Skye of Folye* (1874) i. 253 But off hali yll they frame That will be les with to hyre thynges to mell. 1536 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1863 The fyrdre

wolde have fyrdre, and it wold not frame. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* Wks. i. 228 Now I could not frame with it, nor it liked me not in no sauce. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dk. York xxiii, God that causeth thynges to fro or frame. 1577-87 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* i. 186/2 When the world framed contrarie... to his purpose. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lxxxi. (Arb.) 117 So frames it with mee now, that I [etc.]. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind* iv. 13 The two... are pleas'd to see how well the... fight did frame. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) i. 126 Even nowbeit the business frame not, the Lord shall feed your soul. 1669 *World's Syst. Agric.* (1681) 184 It framed not according to expectation.

†3. *trans.* To prepare, make ready for use; also, to furnish or adorn *with*. *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3146 So mikil hird so it noten mai, Ben at euen folc sum to samen, And ilc folc is to fode framæn. And eten it bred. 131... *Coer de L.* 1859 The knights framed the tree-castell Before the city upon a hill. c. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 6206 A cloth all of clene gold, Dubbit full of diamondis... Framet ouer freshly with frettes of perle.

†4. To prepare (timber) for use in building; to hew out; to prepare the timbers, perform the carpenter's work for (a building). Phrase, *to frame and rear*, *frame and set up*. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCEER *Troilus* iii. 481 (530) This timber is al redy up to frame. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176/6 Framyn tymber for howsys, dolo. 1520 WHITTINGTON *Vilg.* (1527) 1 To square tymber, frame and rere only buyldynge. c. 1520 *Menn. Rysen* (Surtees) III. 205 Willmo Caruer framyng the sayd fetter per ij dies & alias, 25. 2d. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 25 It shalbe lawfull... to erecte, make frame and set vp... one good... windemill. 1557 *Trin. Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 472 Carpenter 4 dayes in framing tymber for y^r upper floor. 1603 *ibid.* II. 491 A bargayne to frame finish and set vp y^r roofe. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 302 The Carpenters Work to Hew the timber, saw it out, frame it, and set it together. 1724 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 199, I hope the fort and houses will be framed and set up this month.

5. To shape, give shape to; to fashion, form. a. with material obj. *Obs.* exc. with additional notion as in 6 and 7.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 30 They frame the roofes of these cottes with sharpe toppes. 1576 FLEMING *Paupol. Epist.* 190 This brittle bottle framed out of clay. 1675 G. SANNS *Trav.* 181 The effigies of Saint Jerome, miraculouly framed by the natural veins of the stone. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. xxiii. 171 The Iron... is softened and framed. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 9 Batter it out... pretty near its shape; and so by several Heats... frame it into Form and Size. *Ibid.* 183 The Gouge... may... also frame pretty near the hollow Moldings required in the Work.

b. To shape, compose, give (specified) expression to (the countenance).

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Frons castigata*, a Countenance so well framed that it cannot be reprehended. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 118 Why I can... frame my Face to all occasions. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 The Admirall (framing the best countenance he could) departed thence.

c. To shape, direct (one's thoughts, actions, powers, etc.) to a certain purpose. Also with a person, etc. as obj., to shape the action, faculties, or inclinations of; to dispose. †In early use, to train, discipline; = *FORM* v. 2. †Also in *passive*, to be in a certain frame or mood. Const. *for*, *to*, *do*.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 210 You shall... frame his youthe with vertuous preceptes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Ordering of Deacons*, To frame... your owne lyues: according to the doctrine of Christ. 1596 Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Qii. v, The good man of the house... firste with faire wordes, afterward with threatnings, attempted to frame hir to do his pleasure. 1569 J. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, You must endeavour so to order and frame your selues in the setting forth of Gods true Religion. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 127 Two whelpes... the one he framed to hunt, and the other [etc.]. 1599 B. JONSON *Every Man out Hum.* ii. i. (Rldg.) 38/1, I cannot frame me to your harsh vulgar pbrase, 'tis against my genius. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* clxxxvii. (1891) 367 Frame yourself for Christ, and gloom not upon His cross. 1640 MARCOMBES in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 117 It will be a harder matter for me to frame them to their bookes. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 26 Jan., We were as merry as I could frame myself to be. 1662 NEWCOMBE *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 44, I got up about 8, and was but ordinarily framed. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* (ed. 3) Intro. 6 b, Sbe... framed her Tongue to a pure and elegant way of Speaking. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 177 She cannot quite... frame her Mouth to the Sound of the Word Sister. 1775 MAD. D'ARLAY *Lett. to Mr. Crisp* 8 May in *Early Diary*, I cannot frame myself to anything else. 1814 CARV *Dante*, Par. iii. 110 God knows how, after that, my life was framed. 1846 KEBLE *Lyræ Iuvoc.* (1873) 150 Such is Thy silent grace, framing aright our lowly orisons.

d. To direct (one's steps); to set out upon (a journey). Also *refl.* and *absol.* To shape one's course; to betake oneself, resort. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* = 'go'.

1576 FLEMING *Paupol. Epist.* 169 Many... men... have framed themselves to my conversation. 1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. iii. l. 20 A stately Castle far away she spyde, To which her steps directly she did frame. 1598 *Yong Diana* 61, I frame my selfe to the service of some Lord or Gentleman. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* Pro. 32 The beauty of this sinful dame Made many princes thither frame. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* i. Wks. 12 *VI.* 100 Pilgrimage I frame Vnto the blessed Maid of Walsingham. 1847 E. BROWNE *Wuthering Heights* v, 'Frame upstairs, and make little din.' *Ibid.* xiii, A threat to set Throtter's head on if I did not 'frame off', rewarded my perseverance. 1865 B. BUTLER *Erskine* I. 129, I fraint up to her and sed.

e. *intr.* for *refl.*, in various applications, now

chiefly *dial.*: (a) To put oneself in a posture of doing something; to set about, make an attempt or pretence to do; (b) to go about a work in a promising manner; to give promise of becoming skilful; (c) to manage, contrive, to do something.

Cf. *shape* *intr.*, used dialectally in all these meanings. 1602 *2d Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. v. (Arb.) 62 Schollers must frame to lue at a low slyle. 1611 *Bible Judg.* xii. 6 He could not frame to pronounce it right. 1634-5 BRETTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 119 The masters... not... knowing how to frame to till, and order their land, the ground hath been untilld. 1664 *Flodden* f. ix. 83 For defence they fiercely frame. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 130 Before he could frame to get loose of her. 1863 Mrs. TOOCOONO *Yorksh. Dial.*, She frames with the butter, does Mary Ann. 1867 Miss PARR *Mr. Wynyard's Ward* II. 79, 'I frames to get about, but I've racked wth rheumatiz terrible-terrible.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'She frames at eating a bit...' He frames badly at work.' *Ibid.*, 'It's framing for wet.' 1887 H. SMART *Clevery Won* iv. 31 ff., the mare framed well for jumping... he would [etc.]. 1888-9 *Longm. Mag.* XI. 419 'And when the other maids was back, she was framⁱⁿ to be asleep, with her cap of rushes on.' 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 5/3 He was just framing to play when a ball... came right through the next net. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marellus* II. 265 He frames well in speaking.

6. *trans.* To adapt, adjust, fit (chiefly an immaterial object) to or into (something).

c. 1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodley* II. 93 Unto his teaching your life ye will not frame. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir.* *Events* 10 Rosana... framed her selfe unto all the humours of the Prince. a 1666 *USHER Power Princes* ii. (1683) 131 To frame our wills to the cheerful performance of that duty. 1663 *GENDRIER Counsel* 15 Carpenters do frame their Railes to Ballesters. *Ibid.* 94 Carpenters do frame them so exact to the width... of the window. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 331 They are to be framed into one another. a 1776 *South Serm.* (1744) II. 305 The desires of the righteous are... framed to an agreeableness with the ways of God. 1806 WORDSW. *Intimations* vii, Unto this he frames his song.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To adapt oneself, conform. Of things: To suit, fit. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 783/1 How would then those wordes frame. 1586 W. WEBER *Eng. Petrie* (Arb.) 80 It will not frame altogether so currently in our English as the other, because the shortness of the seconde Penthimimer will hardly be framed to fall together in good sense. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueto.* 76-Having in... ardent heat begun a Tragedie, when he saw his stile would not frame thereto... he... wiped it quite out. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 436 Bids us try the Unicorn whether he... will... draw out cart... meaning that his wildness will not frame to it.

7. *trans.* To make, construct. Not now always implying the combination and fitting together of parts, and adaptation to a design; in 16-17th c. often used more widely.

c. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 They framed a new caruel shortly after. 1577 *DICES Pantom.* i. vi. Cij b, Couple y^e ends of those two right lines together with a thirde, and so have you framed a Triangle equal to the former. 1577 R. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 39 b, [Hemp]serveth both for making of Canvases, and framing of Ropes. *Ibid.* v. 185 They be greater, as though their bodies were purposely framed for generation. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 116 To frame bridges over rivers. 1607 TOWSELL *Fourth Beatt* (1638) 264 Alexander the Great caused Lysippus... to frame the pictures of all those knights which... were slain at the river Granicus. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* 94 A cataplasme framed of crumbs... and milke with oile of Roses. 1667 *MURRO P. L.* iv. 691 It was a place Chos'n by the sovran Planter, when he fram'd All things to mans delighful use. 1691 T. H[ARLE] *Acc. New Invent* 166 The principal things... to be considered in framing and fitting of a Ship. 1725 *De For* 109, round World (1840) 32 Their rafts... were lifted off from the place where they were framed. 1726 LEON tr. *Alberici's Archit.* i. 72/2 You may frame wood dams. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. 11, The fieldfare framed her lowly nest. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Place Wks.* (Bohn) I. 291 If the tongue had not been framed for articulation man would still be a beast in the forest. 1875 JONETT *Italy* (ed. 2) III. 418 The things in heaven are framed by the Creator in the most perfect manner. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 189/2 This is really the first stage in the operation of 'framing' a wood ship.

8. In various immaterial applications. a. To contrive (a plot, etc.); to devise, invent, fabricate (a rule, story, theory, etc.); to put together, fashion, compose; to put into words, express.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshe* (Percy Soc.) 23 *th* ends frame they fraudes men slyly to begyle. 1576 LAMBE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 187 Leland calleth it Novodunum, 1576 which word is framed out of the Saxon Niwandune. 1576 to FLEMING *Paupol. Epist.* 159, I will frame an answer, to your two severall letters. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. 16 He can not so easily frame a false account. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 127 Shee ever lookt when he Would frame his humble sute. 1608 B. HALL *Char. Vir* tues & V. 122 (Slotfull) He is wittie in nothing but framing excuses to sit still. 1658 BRAMHALL *Concor. Eps.* vii. 133 He who had so great a hand in framing the Oath. 1674 PLATFORD *Skill Mus.* i. xi. 40 Who hath framed to himself a manner of Singing. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* ii. 27 This is a Story framed long after. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 135 We may observe, with how much nicety and consideration the old rules of law were framed. 1798 SCOTT *Marm.* 226 But let us frame Effectual means. 1866 FROUDE *Hist.* i. vii, Frame love-ditties passing rare. 1866 FROUDE *Hist.* *Eng.* (1883) I. iv. 359 The convocation... had framed their answer in the same spirit. 1859 KINGSLEY *Hyth.* (1860) I. 67 Statutes... Which must needs have been framed for some purpose or other.

b. To form, articulate, utter (words, sounds). 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Nm.* ix. *comm.* God answered by a voice framed by an Angel. 1702 *Port. Dryfoe* 80 Whee

first his infant voice shall frame imperfect words. 1782 HAN. MORE *Belsazzar* 1. 62 Then may my tongue refuse to frame the strains Of sweetest harmony. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 153 She framed the words half aloud.

c. To form or construct in the mind; to conceive, imagine. More fully to frame to oneself. † Also with *out*.

1597 HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Pol.* v. ii. § 2 Frame to themselves a way more pleasant. 1618 RALEIGH *Sceptical in Rem.* (1651) 21 As several humours are predominant, so are the conceits severally framed and effected. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. iii. (ed. 1712) 13 An Idea of a Being absolutely. Perfect, which we frame out by attributing all conceivable Perfection to it. 1730 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 8 Whenever I attempt to frame a simple idea of time. 1782 HAN. MORE *Moses* 11. 14 A mother's fondness frames a thousand fears. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* 11. 48 With thoughts devout, Such as I best can frame. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* 1. ix. He could frame to himself no probable image of love-scenes between them.

† d. To cause, produce, bring to pass. Obs. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* Epit. Aiv b. Can you name A better place then country blest Where... Summers frame Joyes. 1592 GAZENE *Alphonsus* v. Wks. (Rtdg.) 243/4 His daughter... by her marrying did his pardon frame. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 32 Fear frames disorder. 1597 — 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 180 Which Heaven so frame.

9. [From the sb.] To set in a frame; to enclose in or as in a frame; to serve as a frame for. Also with *in*.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 7 The winding Rocks a spacious Harbour frame. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 138 I have your... Villa framed and hung up. 1876 W. H. POLLOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 63 Scenery and machinery were employed to frame the play. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 56 Somebody saw a portrait framed and glazed. 1883 LO. R. GOWER *My Remin.* i. xiii. 237 The lovely lake, framed in by a background of soft-swallowing hills.

Hence Framing *phl.* a., that serves as a frame. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxvii. 382 Her yellow face with its framing rouleau of grey hair.

|| *Framea*, *Ant.* [L.; presumably a Teut. word.] A kind of javelin used by the ancient Germans (see *quot.*). By modern archaeologists the word has been applied to a particular type of lance found in ancient German tombs, etc., and also to a form of socketed stone celt.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus's Germany* i. (1622) 259 [They] carry lauelines, or as they term them *Frameas*, with a narrow and short iron, but so sharpe... that... with the same weapon they can fight both at hand, and a farr off.

Framed (frā'md), *phl.* a. [f. FRAME v. + ED 1.] In senses of the vb.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1761*l* Framyd, dolatus. 1496 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 83 [The carriage of loads of 'framed timber' figures in the accounts of 1496.] 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 15 A Rodd loft whearof is made a frame table. 1578 TIMINE *Caluine on Gen.* 91 The principal point of wisdom is, framed sobriety to the obedience of God. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. 1. 21 In Ordinances, or framed battels... the Ensignes do march in one large or long rank jointly. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1. 3. I cannot... propound unto you framed particulars. 1639 in *Virginia Mag. of Hist. & Biog.* (1895) 111. 30 Others have undertaken to build framed howses to beautify the place. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* 1. i. To carry a framed sloop on board the ship. 1816 JAMESON *Charac. Min.* 207 Framed or squared floor-spar (*chaux stalle eucadrée*). 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 319 Framed pictures require to be placed where they may be seen.

Framed, *Sc. var.* of **FREMD**.

Frame-house, [f. FRAME sb. and v. + HOUSE.] † 1. A house in which things are framed or fashioned. Obs.

a. 1555 BRADFORD in *Certain Lett.* (1564) 276 The crosse... is the framehouse in the which god frameth his children like to his sonne Christe.

2. A house constructed with a wooden framework or skeleton covered with boards.

1817 J. BRAUBURY *Trav. Amer.* 331 Every planter... is able to erect a handsome frame-house. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 394 In a little white frame-house we found a company of engineers. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 412/4 A master-carpenter... lived in a comfortable two-story frame-house.

Frameless (frā'mlēs), a. [f. FRAME sb. + LESS.] Without frame, having no frame.

1864 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. vii. 110 Smaller frameless canvasses. 1882 J. PAVN *Thicker than Water* iii. He had a frameless, stringless glass, which stuck in his eye with the tenacity of a limpet.

† **Framely**, *adv.* Obs. [f. FRAME sb. + -LY 2.] 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* i. 1. That... my purpose may more framely [later ed. *firmely*] stande.

Framer (frā'mr), s. [f. FRAME v. + ER 1.] One who frames; a maker, contriver, inventor. Also, one who frames a picture, etc.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* 1. 41 I marvel what these framers of new Gods do meane. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. vi. (1614) 367 It is the Minde of the minde which is framer of the fierie world. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* 11. xiii. (Rtdg.) 156 The first framers of the government. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 16 The Framers of this Objection. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 12 Leske, the framer of the present collection. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, *Evening* ix. Thou Framer of the light and dark. 1864 A. J. HORWOOD *Verbocks*, 32 & 33 *Edw.* I. Pref. 34 The framer of the Latin version translated from the French form. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ere & Sinal* (1875) 315 Without more form of order than has been given by the framers and hangers.

Frame-saw, [f. FRAME sb. + SAW.] A thin saw stretched in a frame which gives it sufficient rigidity in its work (Knight).

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 99 The office of the Cheeks made to the Frame-saw is, by the twisted Cord and Tongue... to strain the Blade of the Saw the straighter. 1762 *Brit. Mag.* II. 299 An oak fructed, proper, having a frame-saw, transversely fixed. 1832 BARRAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxii. (ed. 3) 217 The horny exterior is then cut into three portions with a frame-saw.

Framework, [f. FRAME sb. + WORK sb.] 1. A structure composed of parts framed together, esp. one designed for inclosing or supporting anything; a frame or skeleton.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 What a fine conformity would it starch us all into? doubtless a stanch and solid peece of frame-work, as any January could freeze together. 1705 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 132 Laying a Block... under the corner of the Frame-work to bear it hollow off the Foundation. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 192 Let ribs of beef this frame-work line. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* iii. 28 The old arm-chair, whose framework had been made any number of years ago. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vi. 164 The framework [of vertebrate animals] as a whole always exhibiting the same fundamental type.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 10 That the frame-work of a nation may be strong, each of its divisions must be let closely into others. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 67 Those grand frameworks, such as at Marathon and elsewhere correspond to the event they have encompassed. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 7 The outward framework of law and government still keeps its ancient shape.

2. (Written as two words or with a hyphen.)

Work done in or with a frame. a. Knitting or weaving done on a 'stocking-frame'; cf. FRAME sb. 13 b, and see 3 below. b. (See *quot.*) 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Frame Work*, this work, also called *Travail an Mttier*, is formed with wools and silk upon a flat solid wooden Frame cut to the size required.

c. *Gardening*. (See *quot.*)

1819 REES *Cycl.* *Frame-work*, that sort of forcing and raising vegetable productions at an early period, which is performed by means of frames and artificial heat applied by them.

3. *Comb.*, as *framework-knitted*, *-knitter*.

1716 *London Gaz.* No. 5484/4 John Hathaway... Framework-knitter. 1788 *Act 28 Geo. III.* c. 55 An Act for the... Punishment of Persons destroying... Framework knitted Pieces, Stockings, and other Articles. 1868 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Frame-work Knitter*, an operative in the hosiery trade, who weaves the worsted or cotton thread up into a knitted fabric.

Framing (frā'min), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRAME v. + -ING 1.] The action of FRAME v. in various senses.

† 1. The action of making profit. Obs.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176*l* Framyng or afframyng or wyngyne, lucrum, emolumentum.

2. The action, method, or process of constructing, making, or shaping anything whether material or immaterial; † also, hewing of timber (obs.). Also gerundial with omission of *in*.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176*l* Framyng of tymbyr, dolatura. 1569 KINGESMILL *Mans. Est.* ii. (1580) 45 There is a stone framing, it shall be laied in Sion. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* 11. iii. This curious Isle, whose framing yet Was never... known to any humane wit. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vii. 189 Captain Bond had the framing... of it [a Fire ship]. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 123 To pin the Frame... of a Roof together, whilst it is framing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Framing*, the placing, scarping, and bolting of the frame-timbers of a ship. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 47 The clause in dispute was of Lord Salisbury's own framing.

3. *Mining*. See *quot.* and cf. *framing-table*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 913 *Framing*... (Mining) an operation upon pounded or stamped ores by which they are sorted into grades of comparative weight and consequent richness.

4. *cour.* Framed work; a framework; a frame or set or system of frames.

1703 T. N. CITY & C. PURCHASER 142 The Timber... to make 3 Square of Framing. 1823 SCORSEBY *Fruit. Whale Fishery* 455 The panels of the captain's state-room door were forced out of the framing. 1828 TRUGOLD *Elem. Princ. Carpentry* title-p., Pressure and Equilibrium of Timber Framing. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 4/2 Walls of bamboo framing filled in with mud.

5. *attrib.*, as *framing-house*, *-timber*; also *framing-chisel*, a heavy chisel for making mortises; *framing-table* *Mining* (see *quot.* and sense 3).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 914 **Framing-chisel*. 1883 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 57 The college... is the 'framing house, and as it were, The shoppe of men. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 913/4 The 'framing-table is... suspended in an inclined position, on pivots, so that it may be tipped into a vertical position when full, discharging its contents into separate cisterns beneath. 1522 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 184 Le 'framing tymbre.

† **Framp**, *v.* Obs. rare⁻¹. *intr.* ? To revel, indulge greedily.

1535 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 716/1 Which not content with... manna... murmured y^t they might not frampe in fleshe.

† **Frample**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [? freq. of FRAMP v.] To swallow or gobble up.

a. 1598 ROLLOCK 2 *Thess.* iii. xii. (1606) 146 When thou hast beene an idle vagabound... and yet stops to thy dinner, and framples vp other mens trauels, that is vnlawfull eating.

Frampler, pseudo-arch. rare⁻¹. [Cf. FRAPLER, FRAMPOLD.] A brawler; = FRAPLER.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxvii. A rude low-born frampler and wrangler.

Frampold, a. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 6-7 frampold, frampall, 7 frampald, -pard, from-pered, frampel(l), -ple, -pole, -poll, -pull, (phrampell), 7, 9 hist. frampal(l), 7, 9 dial. frampeld. [Of obscure origin; it is uncertain which of the many divergent forms is the earliest; formation on *fram*, FROM + POLL head, would suit sense 2. Cf. *fromward* = FROMWARD, FROWARD; also FRUMP, and *Sc. Frample* 'to put in disorder'.]

1. Sour-tempered, cross, disagreeable, peevish.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* 11. ii. 94 She leads a very frampold life with him. c. 1600 *David Begg. Bednall Gr.* 11. ii. (1881) 37. I think the fellow's frampall—I ask thee where my Cloak is. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely 11. x. 539 If a Priest were so frampoll... as to refuse to baptize a poor Infant in that case. 1633 B. JONSON *Cale Banck* iv. I pray thee, grow not frampall now. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sel.* To Rdr. An ill will'd and frampold wretchedness. 1688 BUNYAN *Solomon's Temple Spiritualized* xlii. 9. Babes have... babyish tricks... their childish talk and frompsoned carriage must be borne withal. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Frampeld*, cross, ill-humoured.

2. Of a horse: Fiery, mettlesome, spirited.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's* 11. 14 Like a skittish and frampold horse. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* D's Wks. 1873 111. 170 Coachman... are we fitted with good phrampall lades. 1823 SCOTT *Feveril* xxiii. The two 'frampal jades' [to use the term of the period]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Frample v.*, to paw on the ground, as a horse when kept standing in one place.]

Frampard: see **FRAMPWARD**. Obs.

Franc (fræŋk). Forms: 4-8 franc, 9 franc. [a. F. *franc*, said to be derived from the legend *Francorum rex*, 'king of the Franks', on the first coins which were so called.

The F. word appears as the name of a gold coin in an official document of 1366 (Hatz-Darm); the legend *Francorum rex* occurs on a gold coin struck in the same year.]

The name of a French coin or money of account, of different values at different periods. a. A gold coin, in the 14th c. weighing about 60 grs., and intrinsically worth about 10s. 6d. of our present money, but afterwards depreciated. b. (Sometimes *Pound Franc*.) A silver coin, first struck in 1575, identical with the livre tournois of 20 sols; in the 18th c. English money-changers valued it at 9d. or 10d. c. Since 1795, a silver coin representing the monetary unit of the decimal system; its value is slightly more than 9½d.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 201, I wol bringe yow an hundred frankes. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 589 Take a thousand pounds of Frankis yive. 1494 FAHYAN *Chron.* vii. 527 A frank is worth .ii. s. sterl^r. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* xv. 236 Kil jar how lang he lyuet xxx thousand frankis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 223 The yearly tribute of... eight hundred thousand franks of silver. 1668 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Mark vi. 24 *not* 24, Beza reckoned the 200 pence, to 35 pound Frank of Tours. 1702 W. J. BRUNY *Voy. Levant* xxiii. 129 A Chicken of Gold... which amounts to Seven Francs and half. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 300 A piece of silver weighing five grams... to which has been applied the term *Franc*. 1892 E. REEVES *Homestead*. Bound 227 We had again to turn our pesetas into francs at a loss.

|| **Franc-archer** (frāŋkarʃe). *Fr. Hist.* Pl. franc(s)-archers. [Fr.; *franc* free (see FRANK a.) + *archer* archer.] One of a body of archers established by Charles VII, one man being equipped by each parish, and exempted from taxes in consideration of his service.

1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtdg. 1883) 293 In every parish in France there is a person called a frank archer. 1882 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) 111. ii. 92 Marching all night, he surprised the franc-archers and their leader. 1885 PLUMMER in *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 197 The franc-archers, abolished by Louis XI after... Guinegate in 1479.

† **France**. Obs. [Cf. FRANK sb.] = FRANKINCENSE.

14... *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 109 Golde france and myrre thei gaf hym all thre.

† **Franch**, *franch*, v. Obs. Also 6 *frange*. [? onomatopœic; cf. *crunch*.] *trans.* To devour. *intr.* To feed greedily (ont). Hence *Franching phl.* a. Also *Francher*, a devourer.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b. He is euer franchynge. *Ibid.* 71 Thou arte a rauenar of delicacies and a francher. 1541 R. COPLAND *Grydon's Quest.* Chivry. M. iiij. People gullyng, franchyng, and dronkers. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Ld. Rivers* lxviii. A Bull and Bore dyd passe, Franchyng the fysh and frye, with teeth of brasse. 1575 TUBERVILLE *Bk. Venerie* 358 He that... had yong fleshe to banquet at his fill Were fonde to franshe on garbage, graynes or swyll. 1566 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. 1579 They cast of them also to flesh franching Dogs.

† **Franchemyle**. *Cookery*. Obs. Also *franchemole*, *frawnchemyle*, *-mul(le)*, *frawnchemole*, *fronchemoyle*. [a. F. *franche mulle*, ruminating stomach of a sheep, etc.] A sort of haggis.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 36 For franchie mele. Take swongene eyrene... and kreme... and kremeyled swet of shepe... And fylle by bagge [etc.]. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 38 *Franchemyle*. Nym Eyroun [etc.]. & do in the wombe of the chepe, bat is, be mawe; & sepe hem wel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 141 A Franchemole (v. r. Franchmulle), *lucanica*.

Franchise (frāŋtʃiz, -fʃoiz), sb. Forms: 3-6 franchises(e), -yse, 4-6 franchis, -ise, -es, -ys, -6 franchises, -schis(ee), (6 franchises, franchises,

-chest, -chiese, -cis), 3- franchiso. [a. OF. *franchise* freedom, frankness, f. *franc* free, FRANK a.]

For the history of the pronunciation see ENFRANCHISE.]

1. Freedom, immunity, privilege.

† 1. Freedom as opposed to servitude or subjection. *Obs.*

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 142/1271 And to binime þe kyng is franchise. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 1001 We wulleþ vour franchise fyste & our lord. c1386 *CHAUCER Paris. T.* 378 þe goodes of body ben heke of body, as strengthe... beaute, gentrye, franchise. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 71. Aruns... assembled a gret oost ayenst the Romans to have... put hem in servage out of her franchise. 1545 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* (1812) II. xliii. 140 Ye sholde take all that we haue... to maynteyne vs and our franchises. 1648 *D. JENKINS Wks.* 110 The House of Commons by themselves... have no power to imprison men, or put them out of Franchise.

† b. Moral freedom. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1637 Al his for-geten nou al þat franchises þat I gaue man in paradys. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton)* *Dities* 27 The mooste difficulte in a man... To knowe hym self, To kepe his franchise or liberte. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 28/2 For where the holy ghost is, there is franchise and lyberte.

2. a. A legal immunity or exemption from a particular burden or exaction, or from the jurisdiction of a particular tribunal, granted to an individual, a corporation, an order of persons, etc. In early use also *collect*, or in generalized sense: The immunities, freedom of government, etc., belonging to a municipality, etc.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 130, I þe forþede to challyse any clerke in lay court... of holy kirke has merke, Ne þe franchise forþe, þat it ouþ to halde. 1473 *WARW. Chron.* He rathied... all the franchises yewe to citeis... and graunted to many citeis... new franchises. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* cxlvii. ij. & that holy chyrch shold haue all franchises as forþer as they had in seint Edwards tyme the confessor. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 336 This yere the Kyng sendyd the franchise of the cite of London. 1538 *LELANO Itin.* II. 68 King Edgaur... bare a gret Zeale to the Towne, and gave yere great Franchises and Privileges vnto it. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 All franchises and liberties of the bishopricks... deriuid from the crowne. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 92... most famous towne... endowed by Claudius... with the franchises and right of a Colonie. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 167 Franchise... signifies in our Law an Immunity or exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction, as for a Corporation to hold places within themselves to such a value, and the like. 1757 *BURKE Abstragd. Eng. Hist.* vi. viii. Wks. 1812 V. 684... they had strength enough to oblige him [John] to a solemn promise of restoring those liberties and franchises, which they had always claimed. 1838 *PRESOTT Ferri.* 4. 16. (3846) III. xliii. 334 The city, having first obtained assurance of respect for all its franchises and immunities, surrendered.

b. In wider sense: A privilege or exceptional right granted by the sovereign power to any person or body of persons. In England now chiefly *Hist.* and as a technical term of law; in the U.S. applied *esp.* to the powers conferred on a company formed for some purpose of public utility.

1286 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/1 Noughtwithstandyng the same fredom or franchise, Nichol Brembre... was chosen Mair. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 53, I bequethe to Robert myn son, my tenementes called Calles and Northes... wth the franchise of faldes of ijce shepe to eche of the seyde tenementes bylongyng. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxxi. 640 In diuerse countreys... the noble men hath great franchises about the commons, and kepeth them in seruage. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Luke* xliii. 17 note, The Romans had gyuen such franchises and liberties to the Jewes [to] 'let one lowse vnto them at the feast'. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. ix. 37 Ye... the love of ladies foole delame; To whom the world this franchise ever yeeled, That of their loves choise they might freedom clame. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* i. § 5 (1615) 24/2 A Forest... is the most highest franchise of noble, and princely pleasure, that can be incident unto the Crowne and Royall dignitie of a Prince. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 121 A Rannall whereunto the franchise of waife and stray and such like are appendant. 16... *Act Chas. I.* c. 15 (Manley) 20 And the Lords and owners of Fairs, Markets and other Franchises. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 2, I do humbly propose... that another Theatre of Ease may be erected... and that the Direction thereof may be made a Franchise in Fee to me, and my Heirs for ever. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 37 Franchise and liberty are used as synonymous terms; and their definition is, a royal privilege, or branch of the king's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject. 1824 *J. MARSHALL Const. Opin.* (1839) 324 The bill is brought for the purpose of protecting the bank in the exercise of a franchise granted by a law of the United States. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* i. 11. 33 The right of having a watermill was a franchise. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. App. § 1. 268 The rights to have 'waifs, wrecks, estrays, treasure-trove, royal fish, forfeitures, and deadlands' are franchises, which must rest on royal grant, or prescription which presupposes a grant. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commv.* II. ii. lxxvi. 500 After the sale by the Board of Aldermen of the Broadway franchise (the right of laying down a tramway in Broadway), the Aldermanic office was much sought after. *Ibid.* lxxvii. 521 The form which corruption usually takes in the populous cities is the sale of 'franchises' (especially monopolies in the use of public thoroughfares). 1802 *Poll Matt G.* 30 Apr. 4/3 The Weights and Measures Bill... empowers municipal and County Councils to purchase 'franchises' of weights and measures.

† 3. Freedom from arrest, secured to fugitives in certain privileged places; right of asylum or sanctuary; privileged character, inviolability, of a place of refuge. Hence *concr.* an asylum, sanctuary.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 323 Here men wondren moche whi alle manquelleris shullen have þis franchise of þe schie [*franchiscentiariis*]. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees)

4994 In cuthbert mynster he come forþi, þe franchise to breke of it. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. vi. 69 The baly schaw, Quill strang, Romulus did reduce and draw in maner of franchises or sanctuary. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 121 They forbore those... that flie vnto them as to a place of franchise and privilege.

attrib. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cix. 177 a, Trete, a franchises towne for all maner of people.

4. The freedom of or full membership of a body corporate or politic; citizenship.

1579 *FELKE Refut. Rastell* 742 Our franchises, freedom, or conversation is in heaven. 1606 *HOLLAND Sucton.* Annot. 2 Unless they might be donati civitate, i. enjoy the Franchises and Freedom of Rome. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 36 Solon... published an amnesty... which restored those citizens who had been deprived of their franchise for lighter offences. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 305 The men of London... ranked with the barons of the realm, and many barons of the realm had been admitted to the franchise of their commonalty.

† 5. The district over which the privilege of a corporation or an individual extends; a territory, domain. Cf. LIBERTY. To go or ride the franchise: to beat the bounds. *Obs.*

1485 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 53 Tadcastre brige, being the tremeite of y^e franchises. 1526 *R. WHYTFORD Martiloge* (1893) 64 In the franchise of pontyne. *Ibid.* 174 In the franchise of lyngon. 1572 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 341 The franchises of this Cytie shalbe ryd according to ancient custom. 1621 *BOLTON Stat. Ireland* 36 *Hen. VI.* 27 This Statute shall be observed and take place as well within Franchises and liberties as without. 1680 *WOOL Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 493 That day he went the franchises with the mayor and citizens. 1774 *E. JACOB Faversham* 27 The river which separates the franchise of the church of Canterbury down to a place towards the South. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. § 2. 15 The owner of a franchise or liberty or district exempt from the jurisdiction of the hundred.

attrib. 1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 168 Payd for carydgy of the olde franchises crose to the towne. 1587 *Ibid.* 215 Another hole in Wilford Pasture... to want franchises stones.

6. The right or privilege of voting at public elections, *esp.* for members of the legislative body. (Originally a mere contextual application of a; b; more fully, *elective franchise*; now the prevailing sense.)

1790 *BURKE P. R. Wks.* V. 318 It would be too much to tell a man jealous of his equality, that the elector has the same franchise who votes for three members as he who votes for ten. 1819 *MACINTOSH Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 215 The reasons which make it important to liberty, that the elective franchise should be exercised by large bodies of the lower classes. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xlii. 36 New boroughs... acquired the franchise of election. 1845 *MCULLOCH Taxation* i. II. (1852) 66 The occupiers of 104 houses have been intrusted with the elective franchise. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 128 Citizens in a certain sense, but without franchise.

b. In recent use: One of the various principles of qualification by which the bestowal of the elective franchise may be regulated. *Fancy franchise*: see FANCY C.

1884 *GLADSTONE in Daily News* 20 Feb. 2/4 We propose to establish a new franchise, which I should call—till a better phrase be discovered—the service franchise.

II. As an attribute of character or action.

† 7. Nobility of mind; liberality, generosity, magnanimity. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 750 3if I for-loyne as a fol by franchise may serue. c1386 *CHAUCER Fraunkl. T.* 796 A gayns franchise and alle gentillesse. — *Merch. T.* 743 Heer may ye see, how excellent franchise In woman is when they narow hem. c1450 *Melrin* 280 And therefore remembre vs of pitee and of youre grette franchise. c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 283 Telle Reynawde... that he take no hede to my trespass & evyll dede, but to his franchise. 1658 *J. COLES Cleopatra* 161 It might be remedied by an action of generosity and franchise.

† 8. Freedom or licence of speech or manners. 1567 *DRANT Horace's Epist.* n. i. G. v. And lo by such like wayes Came firste the franchise Fessentine.

† *Franchise*, v. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *franchise*, 5 *franchio*(nyse), *franchioes*, 6- *franchise*. [a. OF. *franchiss-*, lengthened stem of *franchir*, f. *franc* free: see FRANK a.] *trans.* To make or set free; to invest with a franchise or privilege; = ENFRANCHISE v. *Const. from, of.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 269 Thus stonden all men franchised. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 114 Hit ys not semly... þat voiers... Be franchised for a free man. c1430 *LYOC Min. Poems* (1840) 3 From other dayes that day was so deyded, And franchises from mystes and from reyne. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 325 1/2 The kyng... franchised al England of the tribute. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clxxi. 105 He... franchised that towne with many grette lyberties. 1588 *FRASER, etc. Erasmi. Par. Acts* xxii. 28 Before I could be franchised & made a citizen. 1562 *LEIGH ARMORIE* (1597) 74 b, Though all the towne were franchised, yet horses are not toll-free to this day. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. 1. 28, I... still keepe my Bosome franchis'd. 1633 *J. DONNE Hist. Sepulchral* 24 The summe then of those were franchises d, mounted unto 400 Talents. 1773 *J. ROSS Fratricide* ii. 931 (MS.) Every Soul, when franchis'd from its dust, May quit this life with certain hope in thee. 1793 *W. ROBERTS Looker-on* (1794) II. 432 Franchised by nature... he [Dryden] felt that he could adventure in poetry beyond any other writer of his age.

Hence † *Franchising vbl. sh.*

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 43 a, If the Lorde make to him his villaine a lease of landes... this is no franchisinge. 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1851) I. 82 Claudius' speech... concerning the franchising of the towne.

† *franchised* (franchizd, -frazid), *pp. a.* [f. FRANCHISE sb. and v. + -ED.]

† 1. Of a city, etc.: a. Possessing the right of sanctuary. b. Invested with municipal or political privileges. *Obs.*

a. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 36 Preamb., Sir Edward keepeth hym in such hidelles and other places franchised. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iii. viii. 74 b, Moies... did institute thre franchised towne. b. 1451 *Paston Lett.* (1872) I. 194 It was a franchised town and within the Duchye. 1538 *LELANO Itin.* (1719) V. 43 There hath bene a Franchisid Towne, now clene decayid. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 215 Seised of lands in Gavelkind, as in Kent, and in other places franchised.

2. Of persons: Made 'free' of a body politic.

1520 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 26 Eny Franchised man sworn unto the franchises. 1558 *Reg. Gild Corpus Chr. York* (1872) 220 note, The mayour's kid-co, where unto franchised men are used to be commytted for their offences. 1847 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* II. 116 The community, composed of all the franchised citizens.

† 3. Made free, enfranchised. *Obs.*

1650 *EARL MONMOUTH tr. Senault's Man become Guilly* 257 The one was but a franchised slave, and the other a common Player. 1753 *L. M. tr. Du Bosq's Accomplishd Woman* II. 114 Anicetus. [*Note*] His [Nero's] franchis'd slave.

† *Franchisement. Obs.* [a. OF. *franchiement*, *franchissement*, f. *franchir*: see FRANCHISE v.] The action of setting free or investing with a franchise; the state or fact of being enfranchised; = ENFRANCHISEMENT.

1562 *LEIGH ARMORIE* (1597) 74 b, The franchisement [of Courentine] was graunted to her vpon condition, that she should ride naked through the same Citie. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. xi. 36 Artegall... went... to worke Irenas franchisement. c1611 *CHAPMAN Illud* v. 375 He could scarce enjoy The benefit of franchisement. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* I. vi. 49 Till... the superior court shall see cause to restore him to his franchisement or freedom again.

b. A privilege.

1779 *St. Papers in Ann. Reg.* 416/1 His Christian Majesty, in making reprisals, would also limit the franchisements of the ships of this state.

† *Franchiser. nonce-wd.* [f. FRANCHISE sb. + -ER 1.] One possessed of the (elective) franchise.

1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iii. xlii. (1872) 187 O free and independent Franchiser.

† *Franc hoode*: see FRENCH HOOD.

† *Francic* (frænsik), a. ? *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *Francicus*, f. *Francus* FRANK sb.] = FRANKISH.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 445 Books written in the Samaritan... Francic... and Italian. 1782 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (1785) II. iv. 261 Lai [rev.] seems a word purely Francic and Sarac. 1835 *For. Q. Rev.* VII. 379 He asserts that the language which the Saxons introduced into England must have been Francic. 1833 *G. S. FABER Recenit. Apostasy* 37 The short-lived Francic Emperiship.

† *Francisc* (fransi'sk). Also francesque, -isque. [ad. med. L. *francisca*, or its adopted form in Fr.] A battle-axe varying in form, used by the Franks.

1801 *A. RANKEN Hist. France* I. 21 One soldier... raising his francisque or battle-axe, struck the vessel. 1854 *KINGSLEY Rom. & Tent.* vi. (1875) 141 Franks came down... with heavy short-handled double-edged francisque.

† *Franciscan* (fransi'skân), a. and sb. [f. med. L. *Franciscus* Francis + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the order of St. Francis; pertaining to the Franciscans.

1577 *FRAMPTON Joyful News* t. (1596) 26 A Passenger... did advertise mee that a Francis Frier, etc.] 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 1 Holy Franciscan Frier, Brother, ho! 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 480 They who... Dying put on the weeds of Dominic, Or in Franciscan think to pass disguised. 1865 *PUSEY Truth Eng. Ch.* 36 The long Franciscan controversy about poverty.

B. sb. A friar of the order founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1209.

1599 *SANOV'S Europe Spec.* (1632) 67 The Franciscans... in the time of Sixtus Quintus... are said to have bene found by survey to be xxx. thousand. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 216 This Learned Franciscan did so far excel the ancient Magicians. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) I. 113 Enthusiastic Franciscans who think the end of the world at hand.

Hence *Franciscanism*, the system and practice of St. Francis and the Franciscans.

1855 *MULMAN Lat. Chr.* IV. 275 The first patron of Franciscanism, Gregory IX.

† *Francize* (frænsiz), v. In 7 franchise. [ad. F. *franchiser*, f. *franch* + *franch*] *trans.* To make French. Hence *Francization* [in F. *franchisation*], the action of making French or investing with French nationality, the status thus conferred.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* ii. (1662) 26 He was an Englishman Franchised. 1888 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/1 Franchisation shall not be too readily accorded. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov. 5/2 Why then do Arab boats... receive franchisation?

† *Franco* (fræ'nko), originally med. L., combining form of *franc* the Franks or French; chiefly in combs. signifying 'Frank or French and...'. 15 *franco-American*, -*Gallican*, -*Gauls*, -*German*, -*negroid*, -*Prussian*, -*Roman*. Cf. *ANGLO* 2.

1721 *LD. MOLESWORTH tr. Holman's Franco-Gallia* (1721) 12 These were Franks, not Gauls, or rather Franco-Gauls. *Ibid.* 28 A true History of Franco-Gallican Affairs. 1847 *G. S. FABER Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) II. 182 The Roman Emperor. 1861 *J. G. SHEPPARD Fall Rome* 211 740 The Franco-Gallican Church... would seem to have almost entirely lost the character of a religious institution. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 478/1 The Franco-American Claims' Committee decided in favour of the claim. 1883

LAOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 285 Hayti, the Franco-negroird portion of San Domingo.

Francolin (fræŋk'olɪn). [a. Fr. *francolin*, ad. It. *francolino*.] A bird of the genus *Francolinus* (sub-family *Perdixinae* or Partridges), somewhat resembling a pheasant. Also *francolin partridge*. [1594 CAREW tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 304 Partridges and Francolini have a like substance.] 1653 URQUIART *Rabelais* i. xxviii. Plovers, francolins, briganders. 1696 tr. *De Mont's Voy. Levant* 68 Cooks usually stick one of the feathers of the wings into the body of a Francolin. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* i. 4 Hares are plenty... and the francolin (heathcock) from October to June. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xiii. 227 The trees formed a shelter for the black francolin partridge. 1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 380 That splendid bird here denominated a pheasant (but properly speaking a francolin).

Francolite (fræŋk'olɪt). *Min.* [f. *Franco* (see below) + -LITE.] A variety of apatite found at Wheal Franco in Devonshire in stactitic masses. 1850 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. iii. XXXVI. 31 *Francolite*.

Francophile (fræŋk'əfɪl). a. and sb. [f. FRANCO- + Gr. φίλος friend. A newspaper word.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by excessive friendliness to the French. B. *sb.* One who is so affected.

1839 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 6½ The Francophil tendencies of the English Court. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 478 Francophobes and Francophiles. 1891 *Times* 15 Aug. 5/3 His admiring Francophile countrymen. 1893 *Rev. Current Hist.* (U. S.) III. 253 Attributed... to Francophile and Pan-slavist influences in St. Petersburg.

Francophobe (fræŋk'əfəʊb). a. and sb. [f. FRANCO- + Gr. φόβος fear: see -PHOBE.]

A. *adj.* Affected with a morbid fear of the French. B. *sb.* One who is so affected.

1891 *Times* 15 Aug. 5/3 In conclusion, observes this.. Francophobe critic. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* [see FRANCOPHILE]. || **Franc-tireur** (fræŋk'tɪr). [Fr.; f. *franc* free (see FRANK a.) + *tireur* shooter, f. *tirer* to shoot.] One of a corps of light infantry, originating in the wars of the French Revolution, and having an organization distinct from that of the regular army. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Oct. All the volunteers, whether called Franc-tireurs or National Guards.. will be embodied in one regular army.

Frangent (fræŋdʒənt). a. [ad. L. *frangentem*, pr. pple. of *frangere* to break.] Causing fractures. (WEBSTER 1864 cites H. WALPOLE.)

Frangibility (fræŋdʒɪbɪlɪtɪ). [ad. F. *frangibilité*, f. *frangible*: see next and -ITY.] The quality of being frangible or breakable.

1793 Fox *Sp. E. India Bills* 1 Dec. 5p. (815) II. 240 He allows the frangibility of charters, when absolute occasion requires it. 1816 P. CLEVELAND *Mitology* 55 *Frangibility*. This property can be described only in general terms, or by comparing one mineral with another in this respect. 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Proleg. Astric. God* (1837) II. 454 Steel.. will maintain nearly the same tenacity or strength.. under a frangibility which yields to the slightest impulse.

Frangible (fræŋdʒɪbəl). a. [a. OF. *frangible*, as if ad. L. *frangibilis*, f. *frangere* to break.] Capable of being broken, breakable.

c. 1440 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 65 An adamant stone, it is not frangibyll With no thynge but with mylke of a goat. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 320 The frangibyll tyn, to lubyter, yf 3c can dyscuss. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 129 If of hard stone, or of soft, frangible, and easie. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vi. 121 The Council is blasphemous in saying that Christs glorified body is possible and frangible by natural manducation. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 383 Your ships.. are but made up of.. frangible materials. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 223 Hardness from 7 to 9, difficultly frangible. 1805 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 259 Whenever.. the housemaid [had] broken any little frangible article. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 192½ The least frangible rays predominate.

b. as sb. in pl. Things breakable. *nonce-use*. 1824 *Mirror* III. 19½ Strut around your room.. to the manifest terror of all frangibles in your reach.

Hence **Frangibleness**. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 100 The lightness and frangibleness of Glass.

Frangipane (fræŋdʒɪpæn). [a. F. *frangipane*, said to be from *Frangipani*, the name of the inventor.]

1. A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odour of, the flower of the red jasmine.

1676 SHAWWELL *Virtuoso* iii. H 4. I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangery, Genoa Roniane, Frangipand [sic]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Frangipane*, an exquisite kind of perfume. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Frangipane*.

2. The red jasmine tree (*Plumiera rubra*), from the flower of which the perfume is prepared.

1865 *Treas. Bot.*, *Frangipane*, *Plumiera rubra*.

3. In various applications: see quotes.

1844 HOBLYN *Med. Dict.*, *Frangipani*, an extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness, mixed with almonds and sugar. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Frangipane*, a kind of pastry, a cake of cream, almonds, spice, &c. attrib. 1894 GARRETT *Encycl. Cookery, Frangipane Flavour*. *Frangipane paste*. 1895 JUSSELAND *Eng. Ess.* 98 Laffeur, whom he often asked to make frangipane tarts.

Frangipani (fræŋdʒɪpæni, -pāni). = prec. i. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Frangulin (fræŋgɪlɪn). *Chem.* [f. the mod. Lat. name of the tree (*Rhamnus Frangula* a + -IN.] (See quote.) Hence **Frangula** (aciā) a.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 706 *Frangulin*.. a yellow crystallisable colouring matter, contained in the bark of the berry-bearing alder. 1872 *Ibid.* Suppl. 623 *Frangulic acid*.

† **Franton**. *Obs.* Also 6 *fronion*, *frannian*.

[Of obscure origin.]

Cf. OF. *fraignant*, pr. pple. of *fraindre* to break; *fraignis* uproar. The usual explanation that the word is a corruption of FAINEANT hardly suits the sense.]

A gay reckless fellow; a gallant, paramour. By Spenser applied also to a loose woman.

1571 EDWARDS *Damon & Pith.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 60 But, my Franton, I tell you this one thing. 1587 TURBERVILLE *Epitaphs & Sonnets* (1837) 319 Whereby to set their fronsions harts on fire. 1589 *Rare Triumphs Love & Fortune* iii. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 179, I am a gentleman, a courtier, and a merry frank franton. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iii. 22 This ladie.. Is not.. Florimond.. But some fayre franton, fit for such a fere. 1600 HEWWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV.* Wks. 1874 I. 44 He's a frank franton.. and loves a wench well. 1810 LAMB *Poems, Going or Gone*, Fine merry frantons, Wanton companions.

Frank (fræŋk), sb.¹ and a.¹ Forms: 1 *France*, *Fronca*, 3 *Frank*, 4-7 *Fran(c)k(e)*, (8 *France*), 7- *Frank*. [ad. L. *Francus*, f. *Francus*; a name of Teut. origin, repr. OHG. *Franko* = OE. *Francia* :- prehistoric **Frankon*..]

It is usually believed that the Franks were named from their national weapon, OE. *franca* (= **frankon*) javelin; cf. *Saxon* (*Salsion*), thought to be from **frankon* (OE. *scar*) knife. The notion that the ethnic name is derived from the adj. meaning 'free' (see FRANK a.) was already current in the 10th century; but the real relation between the words seems to be the reverse of this.]

A. *sb.*

1. A person belonging to the Germanic nation, or coalition of nations, that conquered Gaul in the 6th century, and from whom the country received the name of France.

Beowulf 1210 (Gr.) In *Francia* fædm. c. 1205 LAY. 3715 Cordolille be was Francene quene. a 1300 *Cursor* III. 21081 To be francis prechid he. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. x. 259 These Germans.. maintained the honourable epithet of Franks or Freemen. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 457 A family of slaves under the Romans risen to Nobility under the Franks. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const. Hist.* (1862) 40 The Franks, who founded the French Monarchy.

2. A name given by the nations bordering on the Levant to an individual of Western nationality. Cf. FERINGHEE.

1687 tr. *De Theocrit's Trav.* II. i. xi. 51 They presently blazed it abroad that I was a Frank. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 456 All European nations that live among them.. are called Franks. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* iii. 62 Foreign merchants called franks. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 July 4½ The Greeks.. calling their Roman brethren 'unbaptized dogs' and Franks.

† 3. With ellipsis of 'language'. A *lingua franca* or mixed language. *Obs.* -1

1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 13 In Germany or Holland.. most of the Hosts speak a certain Franck, compounded of Dutch, Latin, and Italian.

† B. *adj.* Belonging to, characteristic of, or customary among the Western nations of Europe. *Obs.* 1632 LITWOG *Trav.* vi. 245 Beating him most cruelly, and all the rest of the Franck Pilgrimes. 1688 *Loud. Gazz.* No. 2336½ Two Led Horses, richly furnished, one after the Franke, and the other after the Turkish Fashion.

† **Frank**, sb.² *Obs.* Forms: 4 *frawnke*, 6-7 *franke*, 7 *frank*, 5- *frank*. [a. OF. *franc* in same sense.]

1. An enclosure, esp. a place to feed hogs in; a sty. Also, the process of fattening animals.

1540 *Morte Arth.* 3248 Alle froytes foddennid was pat frowched in erthe, flaire frithed in frawnke appone the free bowes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177½ Frank, kepynge of fowls to make fatte, *saginarium*. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknesse* 67 The fatte Oxe, or yglie brauned Bore.. can not come out from their frankes or stables. 1621 SANORSON *Serm.* I. 194 Like boars in a frank, pining themselves into lard. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 115 The Frank should be in form something like a dog kennel, a little longer than the boar. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Frank*, a place to feed boars in. And in mod. Dicts.

fig. 1563 BECON *Compar. Lord's Supper & Pope's Mass* Wks. III. 110, I may speake nothing of that most fatte francke of Whoremongers, Adulterers.. and such other idle bestes.

2. *Comb.*: *frank-fed* a., fed in a frank; fattened.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* xiv. H ij. The frank fed porkeynges of that greedy glot. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 480 These guests of his fared so highly, that a man would have said they had bin frank-fed.

Hence † **Franky** a. *nonce-wd.*, looking as if *frank-fed*; 'stalled'.

1583 STANVIERST *Ætius* iii. (Arb.) 77 We view'd grasing beards of bigge frankyfe fat oxen.

† **Frank**, sb.³ *Obs. rare*. [? Short for FRANK-INCENSE; cf. FRANCE.]

14. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 110 Franke. 1502 ARNOLOE *Chron.* (1811) 234 Spycery.. Francke.

† **Frank**, sb.⁴ *Obs.* Also 6-7 *fran(c)k(e)*. [f. FRANK v.] A name given to the plant Spurry, from its fattening properties; also *frank spurry*.

1578 LYTE *Dodons* i. xxxviii. 56 This herbe [Spurry] is called in English Francke, because of the property it hath to fat cattell. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 562 Both the Dutch and we in England call it Spurry or Frank Spurry, for the causes aforesaid, but I do a little more explicate the names, in calling it Franking Spurrewort. 1659 TORRIANO,

Spergola, the hearb Frank, Surrie, or Spurie: it is good to fatten cattle.

Frank (fræŋk), sb.⁵ [f. FRANK v.²]

1. The superscribed signature of a person, e.g. a member of Parliament, entitled to send letters post free.

1713 'PHILOPATRIUS' *Ref.* *Sacheverell's Thanksgiving*. Day 4 The Franks are now become a Monopoly to one Side. 1776 TWISS *Tour in Ireland* 31 The third custom is that of forging franks. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Crabbe* in Lockhart *Life* xxv, I must.. send this scrawl into town to get a frank.. it is not worthy of postage. 1852 RAINE *Nem. Surtees* 92 note, The want of a frank for a letter.. frequently afforded him an errand.

Comb. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D. v. 62* There were regular frank-hunters—men who could nose a member who had not yet given all his franks away.

2. A letter or envelope bearing such a superscription.

1755 WESLEY *Wks.* (1672) XII. 182 Mr. Perronet sends them down to me in franks. 1781 COWPER *Wks.* (1827) XV. 63, I did it to save a frank. 1806 SCOTT *Fau. Lett.* 16 Dec. (1894) I. 62, I cannot employ time or a frank better than by inquiring whether you have got rid of the unlucky typhus. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, xvi, To send the manuscript in a frank to the local paper. 1878 SYMONDS *Shelley* 26 Shelley.. would stop to fix his father's franks upon convenient trees and shoot at them.

3. *fig.* Mark of approval; 'stamp'. *rare*. 1876 *World V. No.* 108. 11 Impecuniosity has had the frank of Fashion.

Frank (fræŋk), sb.⁶ *dial.* [app. a rendering of the sound made by the bird; see quotes.] A heron.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Wils.*, *Frank*, the large slow-flying, fish-eating, heron.. Our name is probably derived from its monotone—which is supposed to be like *fr* a *uk*. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 4 All the flesh and feathers, I could see.. were 'old Francis' (a heron) and 'the parson' (a cormorant). 1870 *Athenium* 10 Sept. 332 When danger is apparent, the Heron rises with his peculiar cry of 'frank!'

Frank, a.¹ : see after FRANK sb.¹

Frank (fræŋk), a.² Forms: 4 *franc*, 5-6 *franke*, 6-7 *franc(e)*, (6 *francque*), 5- *frank*. [a. OF. *franc* (= Pr. *franc*, Sp. *Pg.*, It. *franco*) :- med. Lat. *francus* free; originally identical with the ethnic name *Francus* (see FRANK sb.¹), which acquired the sense of 'free' because in Frankish Gaul full freedom was possessed only by those belonging to, or adopted into, the dominant people.

Cf. the use of the originally ethnic name SLAVE, and of OE. *franc*, orig. 'Welshman', to denote a person of servile condition.]

1. = FREE in various applications of the word; often *frank and free*. † a. Free in condition; not in serfdom or slavery. *Obs.*

The meaning of the first quot. is doubtful: perh. = 2.

c. 1300 *Maximian* 159 (Digby MS.) in *Anglia* III. 280 Of herte ich was wel list.. And franc mon of honde. a 1470 TROTT *Cesar* (1530) 13 He was frank & free borne in a free cittyte. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 40 a, The pleynlyfe saye, eithe that hee is franke and of free esiate and noe vylleyn.

† b. Free to come and go; released from captivity. Also *frank and quit*; cf. *Fr. franc et quitte* (Communes), Anglo-L. *liber et quietus*. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 66 He shulde.. deliver out of prison a gret nombre of yong men of werre of Cartage.. and he shulde goe frank and quite. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 143 He and all his company shall deperte franke and free at there pleasure. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 55 All the Jewes that.. have been taken.. shall be sent franke and free.

† c. Free from restraint or impediment; unrestricted, unchecked. *Const. of.* Of a wind: Steady (cf. *Fr. vent franc*). *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 41 He.. was all free and franke of all his enemies. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Many shippes.. haue.. had their frank passages without let impeditment or interruption. 1538 STARKY *England* I. ii. 53 Every one of them.. are desirous of frank liberty. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 When franke election first beganne. 1579 B. GOODE *Pop. Kingd.* I. 1. 46 If any happen to mislike, that they may franke and free appeale unto the Court of Rome. 1579 FENYX *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 30 He offered him.. franke power to dispose of him and his armie. 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Relig.* (1672) 35 A frank light can mis-become no Edifice whatsoever. 1628 F. FLETCHER *World Encomp.* 45 Being glad.. to fall asterne againe, with franke winde [etc.].

† d. Free from obligation in respect of payments or other conditions; free of charge; unconditional. *Frank traffic* = FREE TRADE. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxiii. [ccxxvii.] 685 Desyre.. that ye may be franke and free fro all subsidies. 1534 *More Treat. Passion* Wks. 1286. 2 Landes.. franke and free simpliciter and without any condition. 1581 J. BURT *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 h, Let Pardons be as STENSKER and free as they would seeme to be for me. 1591 *Hubbert* 531 Thou hast it wonne for it is of franke gift. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 210 A faire free and franke of al custome. 1659 PARSONS *Cred.* (1839) 517 The remission of our sins is the frank forgiving of our debts. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 405 All nations.. went thither by reason of frank Traffick. 1747 PORE, *etc. Art of Sinking* 122 The court of aldermen.. shall all have their places frank.

† e. Free from anxiety, untroubled. *Obs.*

1477 CAXTON *Yason* 104 The goode shipman began to rowe with a frank corage. 1558 BR. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* xxvi. 168 With a franke harte and a good wyll.

2. Liberal, bounteous, generous, lavish, esp. in dealing with money. *Const. of.* † *Frank house* = 'open house'.

1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 92 Chyualrye and Fraunchyse accorden to gyder.. the knyght must be free and franke. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* iv. 13 Through whose.. franke distribution of that he had, many of our men were recovered. 1597 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* III. 1299/1 My lord Norths.. was no whit behind anie of the best for a franke horse. 1588 Marprel. *Epist.* (Arb.) 39, I would wish you not to be so franck with your bribes. 1608-11 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* iii. § 32 The world, like a frank Chapman, says, All these will I give thee. a 1639 Wotton in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 217 They have always been frank of their blessings to countenance any great action. 1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* Ded. You are endued with that excellent Quality of a frank Nature, to forget the good which you have done. 1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* v. i. Lose it all like a frank gamester on the square. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* iii. vi. (1872) 219 He.. set about improvements.. on a frank scale. 1856 FROUVE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 43 In such frank style the people lived.

† b. in bad sense (of a woman).

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 71 Chaste to her Husband, frank to all beside.

c. Of a horse: 'Frank to the road' = FREE a. 20 c.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xl. 'He's very frank to the road.'

3. a. Not practising concealment; ingenious, open, sincere. Of feelings: Undisguised.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardie Facions* App. 321 The bonde-man.. jacked the franque noblenes of mind. 1604 SUAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 38 Bearing with frank appearance Their purposes toward Cyprus. 1656 W. MONTAGU *Accompl. Wom.* 11 Quick and lively humours are reader and frank; but then the Melancholy is the discreeter. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 146 We dined together in a most.. frank manner. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. Frank in his temper, ingenious in his sentiments. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 323 The manners of the Afghans are open. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 63 The English are by much a franker people than the Scotch. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* vi. 93 A look of frank gratitude in her eyes.

b. With reference to speech: Candid, outspoken, unreserved.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 10 Whome he followed also in franke reproving of kinges. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 244 With franke and with vncurbed plainnesse, Tell vs Dolphins minde. 1660 ORMOND *Let. to Cromwell* in *Academy* (1893) 7 Oct. 296/2 An ingenuous and frank recantation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 251 In their conversation frank and open. 1848 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 131 How frank and downright in speech. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi. The honest frank boy just returned from school. 1870 Mrs. RODELL *Austin Friars* ii. You may as well be frank with me.

c. Avowed, undisguised; downright.

1752 WARBURTON *Wks.* 1811 IX. vi. 135 The Founders of empires and false religions.. were frank Enthusiasts. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* iv. § 2. 95 Farther than this man's invention could not reach without frank imitation. 1877 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 6/2 What may be effected by frank force remains to be seen. 18.. *Med. News* L. 306 (Cent.) Although there frank peritonitis coexisted.

† 4. Of plants, trees, etc.: Of superior quality for the purpose to which they are applied; producing good and abundant fruit, or the like. Often applied to cultivated as opposed to wild plants. Of drugs, etc.: Of high quality, valuable. Cf. FRANKINCENSE. Obs.

1486 Bk. St. Albans C ij b. Take powder of Canell and the Juice of franke cost. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 52 Take your Clons of a Peach tree.. and graffe them vpon a frank Mulberie tree. 1574 HYLLE *Planting* 85 All sortes of franke trees.. may be graff with grafies. 1578 LYTT. *Dodoens* ii. lxxviii. 250 There be two sortes of Sage, the one is small and franke, and the other is great. 1617. vi. lxxvii. 743 The seconde kind of Withay called the Franke Ozier hath no great stemme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 369 The greatest price of the garden frank-Myrrh, or that which is set by mans hand is 2 deniers. 1647-8 COTTERELL *David's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 40 Applied all manner of frank remedies.

† 5. Luxuriant in growth, lusty, vigorous. Obs.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* ix. i. iv. When they were ones frank & fatt, they stode vp together proudly againste the Lorde. 1614. K. J. i. Belhele in a veyson the horses, franke, fatte, and fearce. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardie Facions* i. 1. 24 The graciousnes of the earth was also abated, and the franke fertilitie therof.. withdrawn. 1591 SPENSER *Munioptosis* 148 Over the fields, in his franke lustinesse, And all the champain o're he soared light. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 540 The Sap is not so frank as to rise all to the Boughs.

6. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic, as † frank-born, -faced, † -handed, -hearted (whence frank-heartedness) adjs; † franklike adv.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlv. xxiv. (1609) 1217 All of us in Rhodes 'franke-borne and of free condition. 1873 A. DONSON *Vignettes in Rhyme*, *Sundial* xii. Blue-eyed, 'frank-faced, with clear and open brow. 1a 1666 BRETON *Mad World* (Grosart) 8 A wench as 'frank-handed, as free-hearted, and as liball for love. 1644 Bulwer *Chrol.* 62 Of a bountifull disposition and frank-handed. a 1600 HOOKER *Ser. Hab.* ii. 4 Wks. 1888 III. 604 That 'frank-hearted wastefulness spoken of in the gospel. 1813 SCOTT *Poetry* i. xi. The frank-hearted Monarch. 1571 GOLDSMITH *Calvin on Ps.* lxxviii. 10 Signifieth an unconstrained willingness, or a meere 'frankheartednesse. 1587 TURNER *Trag.* T. (1837) 89 She made a large behest, Of gold that she would 'franklike give.

† Frank, v. 1. Obs. [f. FRANK sb.²]

1. trans. To shut up and feed (up) in a frank.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1771 Frankyng, saginacio. 1553 EoEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They.. franke them vntill they be very fat. 1556 VITALLIUS *Dict.* (1568) 38 a/2 *Altilia*, all things franked to be made fatte. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. xvii. (1609) 228 The Commons doo feed and franke up, even for the shambles and butchers knife the fautors and maintainers of their weale and liberie.

2. To feed high; to cram. Also with up.

1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* i. (Arb.) 24 Theyre panch with venison they franck. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 539 They.. franke them vp like fat ware, with good corn-male. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 22 When they are sagnated and franked, their turn comes to bleed. fig. 1555 ASP. PARKER Pa. lxxii. 175 Lo thus my soule full frank shall bee. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* i. § Israel.. franked and pampered with prosperitie. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* iii. ii. One that franks his lust In swine-security of bestial instinct.

b. intr. for refl. To feed greedily.

1585 WARNER *Ad. Eng.* (1602) 102 That frankes and feedeth daintily, this pines and fareth ill.

Hence † Franked ppl. a., fattened in a frank or pen. † Franking vbl. sb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1771 Frankyng, saginacio. 1666

Paston Lett. No. 549 II. 268, xxvii. frankyd gees, vis. vii. 1574 HELLOWES *Guanara's Fam. Ep.* 98 They set before her

.. franked Fesant. 1611 COTCH. *Engrais de volaille*, the franking or fattening of fowle. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* xvii. 171 Fat goats enough they sacrifice, And franked Swine.

Frank (frank), v. 2 [f. FRANK a. 2, see sense 1 d.]

1. trans. To superscribe (a letter, etc.) with a signature, so as to ensure its being sent without charge; to send or cause to be sent free of charge.

Obs. c. Hist.

1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 June, They'l be frank't at y^e

Posthouse. 1745 *Advt. in Swift's Wks.* VIII. 297 It is de-

sired their letters may be either franked, or the post paid.

1764 J. CLAYTON in *Darlington Mem.* J. Bartrani, etc. (1849) 411 Dr. Franklin would be kind enough to frank

a small parcel of seeds from you to him. 1804 *Med. Jur.* XII. 334 The post-masters-general have had the liberality

to frank the correspondence of the Society. 1818 J. JEVILL

Corr. 7 Dec. (1841) 74 Brougham has just left me; and.. I

made him frank this cover. a 1834 WIRT *Let. to Carr* in

J. P. Kennedy *Life* (1860) II. xiv. 228 This is the last letter

I shall ever frank to you as Attorney-General. 1855 *Ill. Lond.*

News 21 July 70/1 The stamp must be folded outside; and

this will frank the paper throughout the United Kingdom

for fifteen days. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1441 He.. has

franked masses of letters.. with the President's stamp.

b. absol. (In quot. 1774 = to obtain franks.)

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 600 The trading Cit, whose object

was to frank. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 231 Many a

day have I slipped off my coat, and franked away for life.

c. fig. To facilitate the coming and going of (a

person); to furnish with a social passport, secure

entrée into society for.

1801 *Spirit. Pub. Frms.* IV. 25 A few yards of muslin, &c.,

and a gig on a Sunday, will frank you for the whole week.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 702 The premier.. franks him

through England by introducing him to the royal presence.

1864 BURTON *Scott Abr.* I. ii. 98 Even some of the best

established and most respectable titles have difficulty in

franking themselves through all parts of the country. 1889

STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* i. 2 English.. will now frank

the traveller through the most of North America.

2. To pay the passage of (a person); to convey

gratuitously.

1809 SCOTT in *Smiles Life* J. Murray (1891) I. vii. 151,

I believe I shall get franked, so will have my generosity for

nothing. 1851 THACKERAY *Lett.* 140, I suppose I could be

franked through the kingdom from one grandee to another.

1864 BURTON *Scott Abr.* II. ii. 190 He got an opportunity of

being franked to Poland.

3. To secure exemption for; to exempt. Const.

against, from. Cf. FRANK a. 2 1.

1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxix. 260 Most people being

in all probability franked against all the common epidemics

they have once had. 1881 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 15 Jan.

41 The abstract merits.. are almost franked from criticism.

Hence Franked ppl. a., Franking vbl. sb. and

ppl. a.

1727 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 27 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 141

You must take care that no one packet.. exceed the limits

of franking. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Wortley*

M. 17 July, I begin to suspect my servants put the franking

money in their pockets. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 9

The Pay-office shall transmit.. a franked order for payment.

1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* i. vii. (1852) 321 Franked letters

were in most instances addressed to those who could best

afford to pay the expense of postage. 1869 W. M. ROSSETTI

Mem. Shelley p. xxxiii. In his franking signature outside

some of his son's letters. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xii. They

had never paid postage. They were born and had always

lived in the franking world.

Frank, v. 3 Build. (See quot.)

1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 585 Franking, in sash-

making, is the operation of cutting a small excavation

on the side of a bar for the reception of the transverse bar, so

that no more of the wood be cut away than may suffice to

show a mitre when the two bars are joined together.

Frankable (fræŋkəbəl), a. [f. FRANK v. 2 +

-ABLE.] That may be franked.

1811 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 239 This is a MS. of a

frankable size. 1854 COLUMBUS *Disp.* (Ohio) 17 Oct. 7/3 The

envelopes, not containing any frankable matter.

Frank-almoign, -almoign. Law. [a. AF.

franke almoigne: see FRANK a. 2 and ALMOIGN.]

(See ALMOIGN 2.)

† Frank-arbitrator. Obs. rare. [f. F. franc

arbitre free-will + -IAN.] A free-willer.

1632 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 19 This is the mother

of the Frank-arbitrarians pride.

† Frank bank. Law. Obs. Also 6 frank

bench. [a. AF. franc banc, = med. L. francus

bancus: see FRANK a. 2, BANK sb.²] = FREE BENCH.

[149 *Liber Albus* i. ii. (Rolls) 68 Quia habet francum ban-

cum suum.] 1598 KIRKMAN *Courts Lect* (1675) 202 The

Woman.. shall have all the Copyhold whereof the Husband

died seized for her Franck-bench. 1606-6 Act 3 Jas. I. c. 5 § 11 The Widowes Estate and Frankbench. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 59 Tenants in Frank Bench.

Frank-chase. Law. [f. FRANK a. 2 + CHASE.

sb.] Free chase: see quot. 1641 and CHASE sb.²

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1871) i. 320 The franke

chase.. taketh something both of parke and Forrest. 1694

CROMPTON *Jurisdic. E.* 1. *Tristram* F. 239 Le ley de franke

chase est, etc.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 167 Franke chase is

a liberty of Frank chase, by which all men having land

within this compass are prohibited to cut down the wood,

or discover, &c. without the view of the Forester, although it

be his owne. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. xvi. (1653) 9 None

but the King can have a forest; if he chance to passe one

over to a Subject, 'tis no more Forest, but frank Chase.

Franker (fræŋkə), [f. FRANK v. 2 + -ER.]

One who franks a letter.

1784 Mrs. BOSCAWEN *Let. in Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. ii.

III. 228 My son used to have the honour to be franker to

your ladyship. 1818 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life*

(1890) II. 35 He has the worst fault a franker can have; he

is un-com-e-at-able. 1880 *Antiquary* 25/1 The stamp may

usually be depended upon to authenticate the autograph of

the franker.

Frank-fee. Law. [f. FRANK a. 2 + FEE sb.

Cf. Anglo-L. *liberum fodum*.] a. A tenure of lands

in fee-simple, esp. as opposed to ancient demesne; see

DEMESNE 4. b. Land so held.

1531 *Dial. Doct. & Stud.* u. ii. 7 a, When a plee is removed

out of aucyeney demeane for that the lande is frank fee.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses* Conn. Law ii. (1656) 6 If

tenant in ancient demesne be disseised by the Lord.. and

the disseisee bring his assize in the Court of the Lord,

Frank fee is no plea. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 70

Yet in his Hands the Land is Frank-Fee.

† Frank-ferm. Law. Obs. [a. AF. franke

ferme: see FRANK a. 2 and FARM sb.²] Freehold

tenure at a fixed rent.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 81 It was thought, in the

reigns of both Edward I and Charles II, a point of the

utmost importance.. to the tenants, to reduce the tenure by

knights-service to franke ferme or tenure by socage.

Frankfold. Law. [f. FRANK a. 2 + FOLD v. 2]

= FALDAGE. Also Frankfoldage in same sense.

1609 *Patent* 7 Jas. I in Act 5 Geo. III. c. 26 Preamble,

Rents, pensions, portions, frankfolds, 1658 COKE *On Litt.*

114 b. To hold.. frank foldage.. a man may make title by

usage. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 355 Frankfold is where

the Lord hath benefit of folding his Tenants Sheep within

his Manor for the manuring of his Land.

Frankfort (fræŋkfɔ:t). The name of a Ger-

man city. attrib. in Frankfort black, a fine

black pigment used in copper-plate engraving.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Anussem.* 28 The black which is

made by sublimation of pitch in dark chambers and termed

lamp-black and Frankfort black. 1853 *Univ. Dict. Arts.* i.

1. 814 Frankfort black is.. made by calcining vine-bran-

ches and the other refuse lees of the vinegar vats, in Germany.

Frankincense (fræŋkɪnsens). Forms: 4

franke ensens, 5 frank encens, -ensence, -yn-

sons, 6 frankenscencio, -insence, (6-7) frānc(e)-

umsence, 6- frankincense. [a. OF. *franc*

encens: see FRANK a. 2 and INCENSE. The special

meaning of the adj. in this combination seems to

be 'of high quality': see FRANK a

† **Frank-law.** *Law. Obs.* [f. FRANK *a.2* + LAW.] The condition of a full freeman (*liber et legalis homo*), esp. the liberty of being sworn in courts, as a juror or witness.

1607 in COWEL. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 78 The party attainted shall lose his Frank-law [A.F. *perder* son Frank Ley], to the intent that hee be not impaunelled upon Juries or Assises.

Franklin (fræŋklin). Forms: 3 francoleyne, 4 fraunkeleyne, 4-6 frank(e)le(i)n, (-e)leyn, (4) fran(c)kelain, -layn(e, 5) franklon, 6-9 fran(c)klyn(e, -lyn(e, 6- franklin. [First recorded as Anglo-L. *franc-colanus*, *francalanus*, *franchelanus* (12-13th c.); it appears as A.F. *francleyn* a 1307 (Du Cange s.v. *Franchilanus*). The ultimate formation is clearly from med.L. *francus*, OF. *franc* FRANK *a.2*; but the process of formation is somewhat obscure.

The suffix is usually supposed to represent the OHG. *-ling*. This is possible, but the analogy of CNAMBERLAIN is not quite conclusive, as there is no trace of an OHG. **franklin* or Lat. **franklingus*, nor on the other hand does L. **franchilinus* appear. Possibly *francalanus* may be f. the ad. *francalis* 'having the rights of a freeman', f. *francus*. The earliest spelling *francolinus* suggests that the word was in 1200 supposed to be a compound.]

† 1. A freeman. Obs.
a 1300 *Cursus* M. 5374 First he was here als our thain Bot now he bi for ai frankelain. 1377 LAMPL. P. Pl. B. XIX. 39 And þo þa become crysten, by conselle of be baptiste, Aren frankleyne, fre men. c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 1771/1 Frankleyn, *libertinus*.

2. A freeholder; in 14-15th c. the designation of a class of landowners, of free but not noble birth, and ranking next below the gentry.

1200 *Roluli Charters* 43/1 Unam carrucatum terrae apud Hamerwich cum villanis et franchelanis. 1611, 82/1 Omnia feuda militum et franchelanorum qui tenent de eodem monasterio. a 1300 *Pil. Har. Reg.* (1885) 34 A duobus ut fertur mediocribus viris quos francolanos sive agricolas vocant agnoscit. 1297 R. Gouge. (1724) 36 Wel may a symple francoleyne in mysses hym so bringe Of lute lond, wan þer fel such of a kyng. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 No oþer lordes stouge, ne frankleyn of toun, Tille fulw kirke salls gyue stement. c 1385 CHAUCER *Proh.* 216 Ful wel bilowed and famuler was he With frankleyne over al in his cuntre. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1071 Marchaundes & Franklonz worshipful & honorable... may be set semely at a squyers table. 1528 *Roy Redd* Mo. (Arb.) 100 One or two ryche franklyngis Occypingge a dosen mens lyvynge. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. I. x. 6 Entred in, a spatious court they see... Where them does meete a franklin faire and free. 1618-20 *App. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 17 To make... Franklines, and rich Farmers, Esquires, to precede them, would yield your Majesty also a great sum of money in present. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 340 The Franklin's Bread of England is counted most nourishing. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Proverbs may be called the truest Franklins or Freeholders of a Countrey. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. v. His dress was that of a substantial franklin.

† 3. Applied allusively to: A liberal host. Cf. FRANK *a.2* 2. Obs.

1577-87 HOLMESNEO *Chron.* II. 31/1 To purchase the name of a sumptuous franklen or a good viander. 1727 SONNERVILLE *Officious Messenger* 72 No Franklin carving of a Chine At Christie, ever look'd so fine.

Franklinian (fræŋklin'ian), *a. (sb.)* [f. the proper name Franklin + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin; also, following Franklin (in politics).

1767 PRIESTLEY *Hist. Electricity in Franklin's Wks.* (1887) II. 65 The Franklinian system. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 133 The Franklinian Theory. 1814 J. Q. AOMAS *Wks.* (1856) X. 90 In politics, Rittenhouse was a Franklinian, democrat, totally ignorant of the world.

B. sb. A follower of Franklin; a Franklinist.
1794 G. AOMAS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlv. 283 You will find the ideas of the Franklinians concerning it quite contradictory.

So **Franklinic** *a.* [see -ic], an epithet applied to electricity excited by friction; **Franklinism** [see -ISM], frictional electricity; **Franklinist** [see -IST], one who follows Franklin in his theory of electricity.

1767 PRIESTLEY *Hist. Electricity in Franklin's Wks.* (1887) II. 65 The terms Franklinism, Franklinist... occur in almost every page. 1774 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1887 IV. 501 All the rest, who have in any degree acquainted themselves with electricity, are, as he calls them, Franklinists. 1862 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 4) 115 What is called Franklinic electricity. 1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 556 (Cen.) It has also been called 'frictional' electricity... or Franklinism.

Franklinite (fræŋklin'ait). *Min.* [f. *Franklin*, New Jersey, where it is found + -ITE.] A compound of oxides of iron, manganese, and zinc, found in brilliant black crystals.

1820 *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* II. 323 The black zinciferous mineral, the Franklinite. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 84 Franklinite, an iron-zinc ore.

Franklinize (fræŋklin'ize), *v.* [f. the proper name Franklin (after Benjamin Franklin) + -IZE.] *trans.* To operate on by Franklin's methods.

Hence **Franklinized ppl.** *a.* Also **Franklinization** (*Med.*), the therapeutic application of 'Franklinic' or frictional electricity.

1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 27 The Treaty between la-Payette France and Franklinized America. 18... *Med. News* L. 590 (Cent.) Another method that may be applied during the day is general franklinization.

Frankly (fræŋkli), *adv.* [f. FRANK *a.2* + -LY 2.] In a frank manner.

† 1. Freely; unrestrictedly, without restraint or constraint. Obs.

1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 25 All other lawful thinges... to do as liberally, frankly, lawfully... as if they... had been naturally borne within this realme. 1547 *City of London Truls.* 317 in *Vicary's Anal.* (1888) App. III. 132 [To] exerce the seyd... office... Franklye & frelye. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 544 The Sap... cannot get up, to spread so frankly, as it should do.

2. *a.* In liberal or abundant measure, bountifully, lavishly (*obs.*). *b.* In a liberal spirit, generously; unconditionally, unreservedly.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) 102 The cattell... was... frankly fed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 402 They would procure the people to deal their almes somewhat more frankly. 1583 STANFURD *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 48 Wee... pardon frankley the villeyen. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xliii. 130 Oxen are not to be fed so frankly and full in winter. 1602 ROWLANDS *'Tis Merrie when Gossips meet* (1609) 19 His Crownes upon them frankly he bestowes.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 106 Were it but my life, I'de throw it downe... As frankly as a pin. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 42 And when they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. P.*, *Oracle* 61 Ambrosian streams... Do frankly flow. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 2, I do here franklie... lay aside all wrath and bitterness. 1683 CLAVERHOUSE 9 June in *Mowbray Morris Life* xlii. (1889) 142 All the Justices do their duty frankly and cheerfully. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi. The power of meriting kindness... so frankly offered. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 50 Sir Tristram accepts the invitation as frankly as it is given.

3. Without concealment, disguise, or reserve; avowedly, openly, plainly. Occas. with ellipsis of *to speak*.

c 1540 *Fisher's Wks.*, *Life* (E. E. T. S.) p. li, This worthe Byshopp... was... desired to speake his minde frankly and freely. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Suspicion* (Arb.) 529 The best Meane... is frankly to communicate them [suspicions]. 1754 CHATMAN *Let. Nephew* iv. 24 Venture to own frankly that you came to Cambridge to learn what you can. 1847 LYTTON *Lucrétia* 27 Frankly, if you can like my niece, win her. 1865 W. ROBERTS *Urien*, & *Renal Dis.* t. iv. (1885) 185 The deposition of the urates is sufficient evidence that the urine is frankly acid. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 79 It would be impossible to accept more frankly the theory that lying is wrong when it is found out. 1892 M. DOOS *St. John* I. xvi. 248 Frankly open your soul before Him.

4. With freedom of artistic treatment.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones* Ven. (1874) I. xix. 198 Frankly completing the arch work and cornice of each. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/2 Frankly painted, and with much good drawing.

† **Frank-marriage.** *Law. Obs.* [a. AF. *frank marriage*: see FRANK *a.2* and MARRIAGE.] A tenure in virtue of which a man and his wife held lands granted to them by the father or other near relative of the wife, the estate being heritable to the fourth generation of heirs of their bodies, without any service other than fealty.

c 1250 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 117 Concesserunt eis en frankmarriage. c 1475 *Parlement* 1506 But you will I gif gently, sire, of myne... With my fair daughter in frank marriage. a 1647 HABBINGTON *Surv. Worcestersh.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* t. 228 Simon his grandfather... had the same in frank marriage by the gift of Henry Rolland. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 115 Estates in *libero maritagio*, or frankmarriage. 1865 ROBERTS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 68 [He] holds a small amount of land in frank-marriage, and another portion in fee.

Frankness (fræŋknēs). [f. FRANK *a.2* + -NESS.] The quality of being frank.

† 1. Liberality, bonnetousness, generosity. Also, luxury, *obs.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Largueza*, franknes. 1597 HOOKER *Eclat. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 2 To take downe the franknesse of nature, and to tame the wildnesse of flesh. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 124, I requested that you might see it; which, with his usual Frankness, he readily granted. 1738 *Lucas's Mem.* Pref. vi. Whether it be on account of their Power at Sea, or their Frankness in spending their Money. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertues Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 64 He... kept a great table, and often pressed the king for money with a freedom which his majesty's own frankness indulged.

2. Freedom of address or manner; absence of disguise, reserve, or suspicion; candour, ingenuousness, openness.

1668 TEMPLE *Let. Sir O. Bridgman* Wks. 1731 II. 55 He would return my Frankness to him with the same to me. 1751 JONKSON *Rambler* No. 174 7 To expose the levities of frankness. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vik. Paris* (ed. 5) 28 The servants come with an air of frankness to assist him to alight. 1840 ARNOLO *Hist. Rome* II. 346 Fabius had experienced also the noble frankness of Decius' nature. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 54 The King... implored his nephew to meet his overtures with the frankness with which they were made. 1875 HELPS *Ess.*, *Secrecy* 53 That happy union of frankness and reserve... comes not by studying rules.

b. esp. in speech: Ootspokenness. More fully, *Frankness of speech* (in early use = 'liberty of speech').

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* viii. 159 All the liberite and franknes of speche heing taken away. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Red.* I. 577 The Other... declared with a verunnecessary Franknes, 'that he would have no Friendship... with him'. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 57 What from the Frankness of your Soul you say The Fool may tattle, and the Knave betray. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* 257 Profound dissimulation under the disguise of military frankness. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1856) 132 She confessed, with her usual frank-

ness, that she had no sort of dislike to his attentions. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 168, I shall offend them... by my frankness in stating this. 1886 *Academy* 30 Jan. 83/3 Certain roughnesses and franknesses of expression.

3. Freedom of artistic treatment.
1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 221 A great work in fresco... requires... spirit, frankness, decision. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* v. § v. 140 Two very distinguishing characters of vital imitation are, its Frankness and Audacity.

Frank-pledge. *O. E. Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5 francplegge, 6 frankpledge, 6-8 fran(c)kple(d)ge, 6- frankpledge. [n. AF. *franc-plege* (Latinized *franciplegium*), f. *franc* FRANK *a.2* + *plege* PLEDGE; app. a Norman mis-translation of OE. *frip-borh* peace-pledge (see FRITHBORH), *frip* having been supposed to be connected with *free*.]

1. The system by which every member of a tithing was answerable for the good conduct of, or the damage done by, any one of the other members.

16... Act in *Stow Surv.* (1633) 671 You shall... inquire if any man... abide within your Ward that is not put under frank pledge. 1817 T. J. PETTIGREW *Letson* II. 247 Every place must... be a free settlement, where frank-pledge is properly maintained. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4, 190 The system of 'frank-pledge', or free engagement of neighbour for neighbour, was accepted after the Danish wars.

transf. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble* Ld. Wks. VIII. 50 The solemn, sworn, constitutional frank-pledge of this nation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 13 The servants of the Crown were not, as now, bound in frankpledge for each other.

b. View of frankpledge: a court held periodically for the production of the members of a tithing, later of a hundred or manor. Cf. COURT-LEET.

Obs. exc. in formal notices.

1202 BRITTON I. i. § 13 En cyteze et en burgs et en franchises, et en tourns des viscontes, et en vewe de franchises. 1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 29 § 1 View of francplegge within the purveynt of the said Manor. 1588 FRANCE *Lutwiler's Log.* I. xii. 52 b. A general assembly, yet called the view of Frankpledge... or the Leete court. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 91 (1810) 88 The town hath a weekly market, and yearly fairs, with toll and view of frankpledge. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 311 Once a year, (and if necessary twice) there was held an extraordinary assembly of the hundred, called a view of frankpledge or court leet. 1818 [see 2]. 1864 *Notice on Kirkby (Yorks.) Church Door.* A Court Leet or Law Day, with view of Frankpledge... will be holden.

2. One of the mutually responsible members of a tithing, etc. Occas. the tithing or decenary itself.

1302 ARNOLOE *Chron.* 93 Frankpledge. 1523 FITZGERARD *Surv.* xi. (1539) 25 True reue, true frank plege. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 50 These decennaries received the name of the frankpledge. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 114 Entire ville Sir Henry Spelman conjectures to have consisted of ten freemen, or frank-pledges. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 266 The view of frankpledge... means the examination or survey of the frankpledges.

† **Frankpost.** *Building. Obs.* [f. FRANK *a.2* + POST *sb.*] ? An angle-post in a frame building.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) t. 233 In the... champagne countrie they are enforced for want of stiffe to use no studs... but onlie frankposts, raisins, beames, prickposts... whereunto they fasten their splints or radeles, and then cast it over with thicke claie.

Frank-tenement. *Law.* [a. AFr.; see FRANK *a.2* and TENEMENT.] = FREEHOLD. So **Frank-tenure** [see TENURE].

1592 BRITTON II. ii. § 2 Brefs de droit de mariage ne sont mis franc tenement. 1523 FRANCE *Surv.* 14 Yet have they no frank tenement, because... the common lawe. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Synobol* § 41 B. An estate of franktenement, is where a man hath the freehold of land. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xlv. (1609) 419 To enioine to them and their heires for ever, as freehold in frank tenure. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 6 Yet does not he deprive the Lord of his Lordship in the Copyhold, nor... devest the Fee and Frank-tenement out of the lord.

fig. 1593 HARVEY *Supernat. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 229 See, how the dagglattid rampuller bustleth for the frank-tenement of the dung-hill.

† **Frank-tenementary.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* [See -ARY.] One who possesses freehold lands.

1488 *Acta Dom. Cenc.* 92/1 Qubarsthrow he Intromett wth he saidis landis bot he grantethir quihilk was bot franktenementare alenarly.

† **Frankverytie.** *French Feudal Law. Obs.* [ad. F. *franche verité* lit. 'frank truth': see FRANK *a.2* and VERITY.] A feudal court at Calais.

1528 SIR R. WESTON in *Dillon Calais & Pale* (1892) 92 Fynes and amercements presentable every yere at the Court of Frankverytie... Every household ought to pay to the King for the Frankverytie vi^d.

Frans(e)y, ical, obs. ff. FRENZY, FRENZICAL.

Frantic (fræntik), *a. and sb.* Forms: a. 4-5 fren(t)ik(e), -tyk(e, 6) phrentique, 6-7 fren-, phrenti(c)k(e, 6-8) frantyk(e, 6-8) franti(c)k(e, 6) 6 frantycque, -tique, (6) phrantic, 7-frantic. [ME. *fren(t)ik*, *frantik*, a. OF. *frêneque* (mod. F. *frénétique*), ad. late L. *phrenēticus* delirious (see PHRENETIC), a corruption of Gr. *φρενικός* affected with *φρενίς* delirium: see FRENZY.]

A. adj.
1. Affected with mental disease, lunatic, insane; in later use, violently or ragingly mad. Now rare. 1362 LAMPL. P. Pl. A. xl. 6 'Wel artow witi', quod heo 'wisdom to telle To layturs or to foolas that fren(t)ik [B. heo 'frantyk] ben of wittes'. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 85, x. 6 frantyk] ben of wittes!'

I do the wel to wite, frenlike I am not. 1467 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 569 II. 299 As for John Appyby, he is half-frenky. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xi. 52, I... haue observed... in phrenitike persons the strength doubled vpon them. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) i. 473, I have seen some frenitike persons, that [etc.].

β. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xiii. (1495) 132 Also by... acorde of musyk seke men and frantky come ofte to theyr wyte ayen and helthe of body. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 587 Frantky men hadden her hurre wytte. 1542 BOOROE *Dytary* xxviii. (1870) 298 Eury men the whiche is made, or lunatyke, or frantkye. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 562 It makes you look like a Company of Frantick men or Dæmoniacks. 1823 MRS. JAMESON *Lug. Monast. Ord.* 240 His father, believing him frantick, shut him [St. Francis of Assisi] up and bound him in his chamber. *absol.* 1787 COWPER *Lett.* 24 Dec., All the frantick who have been restored to their reason.

2. *transf.* Affected by wild and ungovernable excitement; 'mad' with rage, pain, grief, etc. + Also, in early use, applied as a term of reproach imputing extreme folly (cf. the variation in the shades of the lit. sense 1).

α. 1477 CANTON *Jason* 56 b, He was so angry that he seemed better frantky... thence other wise. 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 470 And thus as phrenitick to our gates he ran. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 56 There be risen up certain phrenitike men as Serueto and other like. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 420 The furious Mare... is frantick with Despair. 1732 LAW *Serious C. v.* (ed. 2) 73 That they must be grave and solemn at Church, but may be silly and frantick at home. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceh. Hall* xvi. 140 Julia, pale, bleeding... supported in the arms of her frantick lover. 1839 PRAEO *Poems* (1864) II. 204 Miss Jonquil was perfectly frantick. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* xii, His Aunt and Cousin are frantick with fear.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 186 I. 17 A heart... Raging more wilde then is this frantick sea. 1798 FRENCH in *Anti-Jacobin* vii. 24 War with herself see frantick Gallia wage. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 176 Fiery, frantick Mars, the unnatural plague of Man.

3. +a. Of a disease: Attended by frenzy or delirium (*obs.*). b. Pertaining to, characterized by, or displaying frenzy; delirious, wild; + insanely foolish.

α. 1565 CALFILL *Ans. Treat. Crosse* 32 b, Ye shal see it proued in plain words, a frenitike part to worship Images. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 467 It is more grievous then y^e phrenitike sickness of madness. 1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* III. viii. 144 Esteeming in the phrenitike error of their mindes the greatest madnes in the world to be wisdom.

β. a. 1533 FRUIT *Disput. Purgat.* Prol. (1829) 93 The ignorant people... was fallen into that frantick imagination that [etc.]. 1867 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. 666 There are (as I take it) two causes intermingled, which breed this frantick fever of our France, the one proceeding from the estate, the other from religion. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxlii. 264 Strange Agewes arise, raging continual, burning, phrantike. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 150 For in a frantick plety they cause a Smith to pull forth their eyes. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 47 She displayed a frantick and impotent rage. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 142 The royal captives... were slowly moved along, amidst the horrid yells... and frantick dances... of the furies of hell. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* i. 8r He threw his hands aloft in frantick prayer. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xii. 129 His welcome by the citizens was frantick.

4. quasi-*adv.* Frantically. *Obs. rare.* α. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlvii, Past cure I am... And frantick mad with evermore unrest. α. 1652 BROME *Queen's Exch.* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 497, I fear he's brain-crack'd, lunatick, and Frantick mad.

5. *Comb.* as + *frantic-headed*, + *like* adjs. 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* IV. 647 Her golden heare she tare and frantikyke with moode oppress, She cried, O Iupiter [etc.]. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xix. 109 Aërius saith he was a man frantick-headed, proud-minded.

+B. *sb.* One who is frantick or frenzied; a lunatic, a delirious patient. *Obs.*

α. 12380 WELSH *Serm.* x. Sel. Wks. I. 26 Resoun shulde teche hem pat bei ben worse pan frenitikes. 1565 JKWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 106 Persons Excommunicate, Infants, Phrenitikes, and Mad Men. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. vi, You did neuer heare A Phrenitick, so in loue with his owne fauour! 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. 88 The world was little better than a common fold of Phreniticks and Bedlams.

β. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 34 Idiots, Dolts, Lunatikes, Frantikes, and blockheads. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxiii. 899 He was esteemed as a frantick, and sent to the Marshal-See for a Lunaticke foole. 1669 PENN *No Cross Wks.* 1782 II. 96 Being slighted of them for a ninny, a fool, a frantick [etc.]. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 192 The combustions raised by these Franticks.

Hence + *Frantic v. intr.*, to move frantically. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. iv. (1818) 270 Like to the arctic needle, that... First frantick's up and down from side to side, And restless heats his crystal ivory case.

Frantically (fræntikālī), *adv.* [f. FRANTICA + -AL + -LY².] In a frantick manner.

1419 HURD *Horace's Art of Poetry* Notes § 123 She herself... says, fiercely indeed, but not frantically. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, Our philosopher... was heartily and even frantically in Love. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 32 Frantically flourishing his spear and agitating his bow.

Frantically (fræntikālī), *adv.* [f. FRANTIC a. + -LY².] = FRANTICALLY.

1549 BALE *Leland's N. Year's Gift* D ib, Them that so frantically on their ale benches do prattle. 1566 EDWARD III. III. v, He lion-like... Frantically rends and bites the wovon toil. 1621 G. SANDYS *Orid's Net.* ix. (1626) 10 Hopeless, her hated mansion she eschues; And frantically, her brothers flight pursues. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 8 The one is gloomy and ferociously distracted; the other is merrily, but

perhaps not less frantically mad. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, She cried thus frantically, to ears which she was taught to believe were stopped by death. 1883 HARPER'S *Mag.* Apr. 687² Everything here was... frantically scrubbed.

Franticness (fræntiknēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being frantick.

α. 1520 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 411 Of frantickness and folysshness, Whyche ys the grett state? 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxiii. 1568 Men ben driuen with a certaine furie or frenitkenesse. 1664 PERVS *Diary* 15 Aug., Her kinswoman, who it seems is sickly even to frantickness sometimes. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 21 ¶ 6 Frantickness, and a Start of Passion, they deify'd as the Extremity of Courage and Resolution. 1878 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Molly Bawn* (1893) 139 You have all the frantickness to yourself.

+ **Frantling**, *vbl. sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* Used to express the noise made by peacocks.

α. 1693 URQUIHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The barking of Curs... coniating of Storks, frantling of Peacocks.

Franyz, *dial. form of FRENZY.*

+ **Frapp**, *sb. Obs. rare²*. [echoic: cf. RAP.] A noise made by knocking. In quot. *attrib.*

1583 STANVHURST *Aeneid* IV. (Arb.) 120 Mightily rapping Her breast with thumping frap knocks.

Frap (fræp), *v.* [a. OF. *fraper* (mod. F. *frapper*) = Pr. *frapar*, It. *frappare* to strike; of obscure origin, but perh. f. the Teut. root *slap*: see FLAP.] It has been conjectured that the ONorthumb. (*Ge*) *frapiga* meant 'to strike'; it renders *treperchuntur* (which the glossarist may have mistaken for *verberantur* and *accusantur*). The two ostensible senses are so irreconcilable that the supposition of a blunder seems justifiable; possibly the ONorthumb. may preserve the Teut. root of the Rom. word.]

1. a. *trans.* To strike; to beat; also fig. *Obs. exc. dial.* + b. *intr.* To strike (*at*, on). *Obs.* α. 1320 *Coer de L.* 2513 With myn ax I schal hem frape. α. 1330 *Syr Degarre* 13 He... frapeth his tail with gret mist Upon Degares side. c. 1400 *Deutr.* Tray 10515 Kepis you in couer... Tyll the kyng and his company by comyn within; fallys on hym fuersly, frap hym to deth. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Plas.*, *Rhom.* & *Jul.* (1575) II. 197 Who heart was frapped with such surpassing woe, as neither tear nor word could issue forth. 1583 STANVHURST *Aeneid* III. (Arb.) 88 A seabell grouting on rough rocks rapfully frapping Was hard. 1727 BRADLEY *Fr. Acad.* s. v. *Brad.* You may know that the Oven is hot enough, when frapping a Pole against the Hearth... small Sparks arise. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Frap*, to strike, to rap.

2. *Naut.* To bind tightly. [So also in Fr.] 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 22 b, Thei frapped together xxiii. greate Hulkes. 1578 BOURNE *Inventions* No. 14. 10 The caske being layd close vnto the ballest, and fraped down close, that it doth not stirre. 1703 [see FRAP²] 1756 *Genl. Mag.* XXVI. 15 Who... caused the stern-post and standard to be frapped together, and both of them to be frapped to the mizen-mast. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Centr.*, to frap a ship, or pass turns of a cable round the middle of the hull of a ship, to support her in a storm. 1835 SIN J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* III. 32 It seemed possible to frapp the shrouds and stays in such a way as to secure it from going overboard. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 82 We succeeded... in smothering it and frapping it [the sail] with long pieces of sinnet. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xii. 151 All superfluous branches were lopped off, and the whole well frapped together with cords. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Frap*, to secure the falls of a tackle together by means of spun yarn, rope yarn, or any lashing wound round them. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 714 They could not help in such technical tasks as frapping the vessel. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 45 The end is... frapped round all parts.

b. To brace the cords of a drum by pulling them together. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 914.

+ **Frappaille**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *frappaille*, collect. f. *frappe*: see FRAP¹.] A contemptuous name given to a body of people; rabble; esp. the camp-followers of an army.

α. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13219 Per frappaille Pat fel ought to be in bataille Vnder an hil he set hem here.

+ **Frappart**, *Obs. rare.* Also in contracted form *frap*. [a. OF. *frapart*, f. *frapper* to strike.] Only in *frar frapart* [F. *frère frappart* 's'est dit d'un moine libertin et débauché' (Littré)].

α. 1535 MORE *How Serjeant wolde lerne to be frere* 267 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 129 The frier frap, gate many a swap. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* Ep. Ded. 3 Be they monarks, or be they fryer frapartes. *Ibid.* i. 1. 5 A... religion... built vpon impious popes, fryer frapartes, and massing priests moutthes.

+ **Frape**, *Obs.* [7a. OF. *frap* of same meaning, f. *fraper*: see FRAP v.]

1. A crowd; a mob, the rabble.

α. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 323 Pe brid day com grete frape, & conged him away. α. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 289 bei fendes al be frape. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2091 This gentille... flyghterz with alle the frappe a furlange of waye. c. 1430 *Syl Genr.* (Roxb.) 5085 Ther cam of hem a grete frape, Fur like Ganteuz they wer y-shape. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. 1. 11 Let loose the Frape to shew their Folly. 1710 - *Brit. Hud.* I. 11 This wild Frape, to Mischiefe free.

2. ? Tumult, disturbance.

α. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 In alle bis mykelle frape wex a grete distance Of Boniface be pape, & be kyng of France. 1824-28 *Craven Glass, Fraps*, ooise, tumult.]

Frapp, *vbl. sb.* [f. FRAP v. (see quot. 1703).] (See quot. 1867.) Also *frappe-boat*.

1703 DAMIER *Voy.* III. 20 From which girding them with

Ropes, which our Seamen call Fraping, they have the Name of Frappe-boats. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Frap*, a boat for shipping salt, used at Mayo, one of the Cape de Verde Islands.

+ **Frapple**, *v. Obs.* [cf. FRAP v. and OF. *frapiller* to be indignant, murmur.] *intr.* To dispute, wrangle, bluster.

α. 1595 KELLEY in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem.* (1652) 324 Then you begin to frapple, Swearing and saying, what a fellow is this? 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxviii. iv. 347 Frapling one against another *pro* and *contra*.

Hence + **Frapping vbl. sb.**, + **Frapping ppl. a.** Also **Frappier sb. arch.**, a blusterer, bully.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. iii, Thou art... a frapper, and base. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* I. ii. 50 This frapping frier. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxiii. (1609) 237 What frapping is here to no purpose. 1603 - *Phitarch's Mor.* 41 Idomeneus in frapping prompt, What mean'st thou thus to prate? 1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Ans. Nametis* Cath. 333 Like a vaine & frapping suryveyor, who [etc.]. 1863 SUSA *Capt. Dangerous* I. ii. 40 Grooms, and porters, and frappers, and bullies.

|| **Frappant** (frapañ), *a.* [Fr.; f. *frapper* to strike.] Striking, impressive.

1797 SCOTT *Fr. Mar.* Lett. (1804) I. 10 Her figure is not very frappant. (1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* x. 60 That ligneous barricado, decorated with frappant and titimulant appendages.) 1823 BLACKIE *Mag.* XIV. 576 This is so extraordinarily frappant, that the... baronet... only ventured to put it forth once.

|| **Frappé** (frapé), *a.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *frapper* in sense of 'to ice (drinks)'] Ice, cooled.

1848 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 121 A warm mellow; frappé at noon with an east wind. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, Good Word for Winter, The air you drink is frappé.

+ **Frappet**, *Obs. rare²*.

1607 WILKINS *Miseries Enforced* Marr. Hjb, Why my little frappet you, I heard thy Vnckles talk of thy riches.

Frapping (fræpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRAP v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FRAP in various senses; an instance of this; also *concr.* a lashing.

Frapping turns (see quot. 1867).

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 8 The opposite ones are braced together under a bowsprit by a frapping.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 216, 3 takes hold of the tube at the frapping with both hands. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The frapping increases tension. *Ibid.*, *Frapping turns*, in securing the booms at sea the several turns of the lashings are frapped in preparation for the succeeding turns. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 124 Pass a hawser round outside the rigging ready for frapping in a wreck.

+ **Frappish**, *a. Obs.* [f. FRAP v. + -ISH; cf. *snappish*.] Fretful, peevish.

1631 *Celestina* vii. 82 Hee is frappish, and I cannot beare.

+ **Frarry**, *Obs.* Also *5 frayr*, *frayry*, and see FRARY. [a. OF. *frairie*, *frerie*, f. *frere* brother.]

1. A brotherhood, fraternity.

α. 13. *Seynt Katherine in Leg. Kath.* (1840) 196 He hath me to his frari cald that schal be bot of mi bale. c. 1430 *Luc. Min. Poems* 171 Swiche a frary requyryth *Gradyus* cunc.

c. 1450 *Cynhold's Dance* 215 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 47 We be all off a frary; I ame your awne brother. 1450 *Werkind* (Brandl) 45/144 Pe numbor of be demonyall frary.

1505 *Will of T. Proude* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeth to seynt Chadde frary.

2. = FRARY.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 40 All their quarters... was buryd at Pardone church yerde in the frary.

attrib. 1514 Grant in Wright *Protr. Dict.* s. v. *Frary*, My frary clark.

Frasy, var. form of FRAIS, FRAISE.

Frasy, *obs. var. PHRASE sb. and v.*

Frasier (fræziə), *Her.* [ad. F. *frasier* strawberry-plant, f. *fraise* strawberry.] (See quot.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Frasier*... used by Scotch heralds in the blazon of the coat of Frasier, but English heralds call it a cinquefoil. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her. Frasier*, *Frases* or *Frasy*, the same as Cinquefoil; sometimes termed a primrose.

+ **Frasilah**, *Also* 6 farazuala, frassol, f. frasslee. [mod. Arab. *فارسالاه* *fārsalah*, pl. *فارسالاه* *farasulah*; by some scholars thought to be of Romanic origin: cf. PARCEL.] A weight varying from 12 to 35 pounds, used in the East.

1555 BORN *Decades* 239 The farazuala (which is xiii pounds and syxe vnces). 1599 HALLUVT *Voy.* II. i. 473 Which barre... is 20 farasul, and every frassol is 10 mark.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 211 The Weights by which they are bought, are Bahars and Frasslees; each Bahar 20 Frasslees, each Frasslee 12 l. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Trils.* (1873) I. ix. 228 An old man... had once carried fire trasilshs (= 175 lbs.) of ivory.

+ **Frask**, *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *frasque*, of same meaning.] A trick.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 328 He shall finde the same but fraskes, cawtelles, and subtilties. 1541 *Pact* *Ibid.* IX. 49 We knowe your fraskes well ynough.

Frass (fræs). [a. Ger. *frasz*, f. root of *frassum* (= FRET) to devour.] The excrement of larvæ; also, the refuse left behind by boring insects.

1854 H. F. STAINTON *Entomol. Comp.* (ed. 2), The hant eaten leaves attest but too surely that some devourer is near. These indications of the presence of a larva expressed in the German language by the single word 'frass', and we may, without impropriety, use the same word for the purpose of expressing the immediate effect of the larva's jaws, and the more indirect effect of the excremental matter ejected by the larva. 1860 E. ADAMS in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 91 Frass, the rejectamenta found at the

entrance of the burrows of wood-boring insects. 18.. *Board of Agric. Leaflet No. 30*. 1 If such apples are split in halves a passage can be seen leading to the ovaries or pip-centres, around which there is usually a mass of 'frass'.

FRASS, obs. form of FERASS.

Fratch (frætʃ), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* [*onomatopoeic*.]

† 1. *intr.* To make a harsh or strident noise; to creak. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76/1 Cherkyn, or chorkyn, or fratchyn, as newe cartys or plowys, *strideo*.

2. To disagree, quarrel, scold.

1714 D'CHESSE MARLBOROUGH in *Madresfield Lett.* (1875) 90, I am intirely of your Mind, that it is not the D. of Marl's business to fratch. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 54 While thus they fratch'd, the Greeks were getting just finish'd, as the sun was setting. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland Ball.* (1805) 44 But let them fratch on. 1863 Mrs. TOOCOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Joseph and his brethren got together fratching, and they put him in a pit. 1868 HOLME *LEE B. Godfrey* xiii. 72 Mr. Godfrey and father can talk together for hours without fratching.

Hence **Fratched** *ppl. a.* In quot. *transf.* of a horse: Restive, vicious; **Fratching** *vbl. sb.*, a scolding; **Fratching** *ppl. a.* (also **Fratcheous**, **Fratchety**, **Fratchy** *adjs.*), that scolds, quarrelsome. Also **Fratch sb.**, a disagreement, quarrel; **Fratcher**, one who quarrels, a scold.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (T. Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 52 They'd'n some of the worst fratchingst company as eer I saigh. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 119 Juno, that fratching queen, pretended Her sense of smelling was offended. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland Ball.* (1805) 23, I mun heame. Or I'st git a deuce of a fratchin. 1803 *Ibid.* 64 He... aye crack'd his thoms for a bit of a fratch. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 6 Blackan o' Warton, he was there... An fratcheous Gweordy Barns. 1847 HALLIW. *Fratched*, restive, vicious, applied to a horse. *Ibid.* *Fratcher*, a scold; one who brags much. *North.* 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. iv. 'I ha' never had no fratch afore sin ever I were born wif any of my like.' 1875 WAUGH *Tuffs Heather, Old Cronies* vii. Wks. 1881 IV. 285 Come, come, lads; let's ha' no fratchin.' 1875 *Whitby Gloss. s.v.*, 'A fratchy body,' 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Fratchy*, peevish, irritable.

|| **Frate** (frāte). *Pl.* frati (frāti). [*It*; *lit.* 'brother'.] A friar.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues in Italy* 329 A Fine Madonna of the Frate (Fra Bartolomeo is always so call'd). 1823 LADY MORGAN *Salvator Rosa* ii. 48 The rules of the rigid Chartreux oblige the prior and procurator to flagellate all the frati, or lay brothers. 1875 H. JAMES R. Hudson viii. 288 The frate crossed himself, opened his book, and wandered away. 1889 *Athenaeum* 27 July 1823 Every quarter had its child-counsellors... all children, vigilant, eager, irresponsible instruments of the frate [Savonarola].

Frater (frāter). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 3 freitoure, 4 freitour, -our, 4-5 freytour, frature, 4-6 frai-, fraytour, (5 freytowre, 6 fratur), 5-7 frayter, (5-6 frai-, fraytre, 6 fratre, fratter, froyter), 5- frater. [*a. OF.* *fratruir*, short for *refreitor*, repr. med.L. *refectōrium* REFECTORY.] The eating or refreshment room of a monastery; a refectory.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 286/282 Saint Domenic axede of þe freitoure: 3wat is þi dede here. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw. II.* 171 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 331 He shal into the freitour and ben i-mad full glad. c 1420 *Chron. Vilob.* 995 And after in to þe fratre þo come he. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* iv. xxvii. (1869) 193 Per was þer inn cloystre and dourour, chirche chapelle and freytour. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 241/2 There cum twoyng men of y same habite and forme whiche entrid in to y refectory or fratur. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 24 The church was shott in from monday unto thursday, and the servys and masse sayd and songe in the fratter. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* 64 A frater or place to cate meate in, *refectoryum*. 1883 *Athenaeum* 24 Feb. 255/1 At Westminster... only the frater and the chapel of the infirmary have been formally dismantled.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frater-wall*; *frater-house* = FRATRY I.

1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 183 For taking downe of the roof of y^e fraterhouse of Abynton. 1546 BALE *Eng. Volatiles* i. (1550) 69 b. A roode there was upon the frayer wall in the monastery. 1844 F. A. PALEY *Church Restorers* 28 Not less than one hundred brethren dined at once in this noble frater house.

Hence † **Fraterer**, the monk who has charge of the refectory. Also in *fem.* form and sense.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* iv. xlv. (1869) 157 She that hath þe gorgiere is ladi and freytoureire [*F. refecturiere*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 141/2 Frayturer, *refectuarii*.

|| **Frater** 2 (frāter). [*L.* *frāter* brother.]

† 1. A friar. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. xi. 46 The sayd Frater hadde brought with him a great bottle. 1639 LD.G. Digby *Lett. Reliq.* (1651) 78 As well furnished... as you may imagine some good Fraters closet in Spain... is with the works of Calvin, or Luther.

† 2. *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1561 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* 4 A Frater goeth wyth a like Lience to beg for some Spittlehouse or Hospital. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* II. i. And these, what name or title e'er they bear, Frater, or abram-man. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 77 Fraters are such, who with a Counterfeit Patent, beg for some Hospital or Spittlehouse.

3. A brother, comrade. Also *attrib.*

1794 BURNS *Bard's Epitaph* ii. Is there a Bard of rustic song, Who, nonetheless, steals the crowds among, O, pass not by! But, with a frater-feeling strong, Here, heave a sigh. 18.. BLACKIE *Death Columbia* 38, I am come to bless my people, Faithful fraters, ere I die.

Fraternal (frātē-māl), *a.* [*f. L. frātern-us* (*f. frāter* brother) + *-AL*. Cf. *F. fraternel*.] Of or pertaining to brothers or a brother; characteristic of a brother, brotherly.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxvi. 90 His vnclie Chilperich bare towards the sayd Guthranus not very fraternal loue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Ye prayner that fraternal charite or brotherly loue commendeth before god. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes Olympique* Ode v. Those kind pious glories do deface The old Fraternal quarrel of thy Race. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* 1. 247 Sorrows, which fraternal love in vain hath strove to soothe. 1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* xxxix. The great new world—new Church I should have said—of enfranchised and fraternal labour. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. 1. 8 More than one modern writer has expressed a fraternal affection for Addison.

Hence **Fraternally** *adv.*, in a fraternal manner.

1611 COTGR., *Fraternelment*, fraternally, brotherly. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 284/2 So fraternally gigantic were his imagination and his intellect. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* xii. 412 Children of the earth... the Greeks loved all fair and fresh things of the open world fraternally. 1882 SIR R. TEMPLE *Men & Women of My Time* ii. 19 The sitting Director... entreated us... to think kindly, even fraternally, regarding the Natives of India.

Fraternalism (frātē-māl-izm). *rare.* [*f. prec.* + *-ISM*.] The state or condition of being fraternal.

1893 in J. H. BARROWS *Parl. Reliq.* II. 1548 Having proclaimed our fraternalism from this national house-top.

† **Fraternality**. *Obs. rare*—*o.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ITY*.] (See quot.)

1727-36 BAILEY, *Fraternality*, brotherhood; brotherliness, brotherly Affection.

Fraternate, *v. U.S. rare*—*o.* [*f. L. frātern-us* (see *FRATERNAL*) + *-ATE*.] To fraternize.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing JEFFERSON); and in mod. Dicts.

Fraternation. *U.S. rare*—*o.* [*f. prec.*: see *-ATION*.] Fraternization.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing JEFFERSON); and in mod. Dicts.

† **Fraternie**, *a. Obs. rare*—*1.* [*a. OF.* *fraternie*, ad. *L. frātern-us*, *f. frāter* brother.] Fraternal.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXVIII. viii. Austyn... prayed... Of fraterne loue and due obedience, To helpe hym furth.

† **Fraternism**. *U.S. rare*—*o.* [*f. L. frātern-us* + *-ISM*.] Fraternization.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing JEFFERSON); and in mod. Dicts.

Fraternity (frātē-mīti). [*a. OF.* *fraternitē*, ad. *L. frāternitāt-em*, *f. frāternus* pertaining to a brother: see *FRATERNAL* and *-ITY*.]

1. The relation of a brother or of brothers; brotherhood.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 186 In the virgine, where he [the goodly]e nolle Oure flesshe and verry man become Of bodely fraternite. 1528 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 22 O my brother what fraternite! O my child what delectation! 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 40 If sons, we must be brethren to the only-begotten; but being he came not to do his own will, but the will of him that sent him, he acknowledged no fraternite but with such as do the same. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. 1. ii. 12 A Phenician Fable touching the Fraternite of al men made out of the Earth.

2. The state or quality of being fraternal or brotherly; brotherliness.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. iii. Therfor was the round table founden and the Chyualry hath ben at alle tymes soo by the fraternite whyche was there that she myght not be overcome. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parvus* i. vi. (1630) 34 Those Out-lawes... continued a great fraternite amongst them. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To the King § 13 There cannot but be a fraternite in learning and illumination relating to that Paternitie which is attributed to God. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* § 35 To substitute the principles of fraternite in the room of that salutary prejudice called our Country. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 255 It was a treaty of friendship, fraternite, and alliance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 106 Equality and fraternite of governors and governed.

† 3. A family of brothers. *Obs. rare.*

a 1635 NAUGHTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 23 When there is an ample fraternite of the blood Royal, and of the Princes of the Blood. *Ibid.* 40 Between these two Families, there was... no great correspondence... there was a time when (both these Fraternities being met at Court) there passed a challenge between them.

4. A body or order of men organized for religious or devout purposes.

Letters of Fraternity: letters granted by a convent or an order to its benefactors entitling those named in them to a share in the benefits of its prayers and good works.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 188 With [ham] were þe templeys, & þe fraternite. 1362 LAMPL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 179 Thauh thou be founden in fraternite among the four ordres. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 31 þi þe maken wyues and oþer wymmen hure sustris þi letris of fraternite. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 29 Why be ye so hardie to grant by letters of fraternite to men and women, that they shall have part and merite of all your good dedes? c 1512 FABYAN *Will in Chron.* Pref. 5 To the fraternite of our Lady and seynt Anne, who the said church xid. 1553 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. 105 Like unto the fraternite of mercy among the Papists, which only out of charity... do tend those that are sick. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns.* (1732) 70 Each Fraternity have their Altars and Sanctuary. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iv. xxv. 193 In each miltred abbey of the order of St. Benedict, some persons of the fraternite were appointed to register the most considerable events. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. viii. 398 The first recluses and monks who established religious fraternities in Scotland.

5. A body of men associated by some tie or common interest; a company, guild.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 614 An Haberdasher and a Carpenter... clothed in o siverce, Of a solempne and greet

fraternite. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Eche broþer oþer suster þe ben of þe fraternite... schal see some what in maintenance of þe bretherhe. 1433 E. E. WILLS (1882) 95 The fraternite of my craft of cokes. 1483 CAXTON *Caro* 2, I William Caxton... of the fraternite and fellowship of the mercerie. 1612 CORVAT *Cruelities* 13 This dooth the fraternite of the shoemakers carry in solemne procession, a 1694 CLARENDON *Hist. Rel.* xv. § 15 Fraternities enter'd into there for the better carrying on that Planitation. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Verdus's Anecd. Paint.* I. iv. 59 Their first charter in which they are styled Poyntours, was granted in the 6th of Edward IV, but they had existed as a fraternite long before. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. viii. 442 The ancient... fraternite of Free Masons. 1870 YLAIS *Techu. Hist. Comm.* 358 Scarcely a town of importance... in Italy was without its fraternite of goldsmiths.

attrib. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Sept. I din'd in the City, at the fraternite feast in yon-mongers Hall.

6. A body of men of the same class, occupation, pntnsis, etc.

1561 AWDELEY (*title*), The Fraternite of Vacabondes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 5 *Auceps*. Why Sir, I pray, of what Fraternite are you, that you are so angry with the poor Otter! *Fisc.* I am... a Brother of the Angle. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 44 Some ignorant Grooms... think they are able to give Laws to all their Fraternite. 1712 HEWLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶ 2 The Fraternite of the People call'd Quakers. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* § 25 The French fraternite in that town. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germany* 91 Calais is one of those places where the fraternite of couriers have a station. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 269 [Henry] was... ardently anxious to resume his place in the fraternite of European sovereigns.

Fraternization (frātē-māzē-zā-shən). [*a. F. fraternisation*: see *FRATERNIZE* and *-ATION*.] The action of fraternizing or niting as brothers, the state or condition of fraternite, fraternal association.

1792 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 2 They... give the kiss of fraternization to negroes. 1827 HARE *Gueuses* Ser. 1. (1873) 31 The Jacobins, in realizing their system of fraternization, always contrived to be the elder brothers. 1851 L. MARIOTTI *Italy* in 1848, 125 Something even approaching to a fraternization of the people with the dreaded foreign soldiery.

transf. 1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* i. 1, The obscurity in the air and the obscurity in the land closed together in a black fraternization.

Fraternize (frātē-māzē-zē), *v.* [*ad. F. fraterniser*, ad. med.L. *frāternis-āre*, *f. frāternus*, *f. frāter* brother: see *-IZE*.]

1. *intr.* To associate or sympathize with as a brother or as brothers; to form a fraternal friendship.

1611 COTGR., *Fraterniser*, to fraternize, concurre with, be deere unto, agree as brothers. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 1 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 290 Had Alexander not fraternized with Buonaparte. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* v. Too little of a democrat to fraternize with an affiliated society of the so-called Friends of the People. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* vii. We fraternised upon the spot.

2. *trans.* To bring into fraternal association or sympathy; to unite as brothers. Now *rare*.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* § 7 A regular correspondence for fraternizing the two nations had also been carried on. 1794 COCKERING *Relig. Musings* vii. To know ourselves Parts and proportions of one wondrous whole! This fraternizes man. 1841 TAIT's *Mag.* VIII. 326 Emissaries were soon sent to the West Indies to fraternize the sable citizens of all the French islands. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 2 It might have... reconciled and fraternised my soul With the new order.

Hence **Fraternized** *ppl. a.*, **Fraternizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fraternizer**, one who or that which fraternizes.

1793 *Trial of Fyvie Pabner* 46 Had these fraternizing principles been only heard in France, they might have cared the less. 1795 BURKE *Regt. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 74, I join issue with the Fraternizers, and positively deny the fact. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 27 All societies... which extended themselves by fraternized branches. 1837 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* IV. 72 All Whigs... all, indeed, fraternizers with French republicanism. 1858 HOOG *Life of Shelley* II. 46 The love of equality, of levelling, and fraternising. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Brakely* i. ii. The grand equalizer and fraternizer is [wine]. 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady v.* A gentle... old man, who combined consummate shrewdness with a sort of fraternising good humour.

† **Fratreration**. *Obs. rare*—*1.* [*agent-n. f. L. frātrāre* expressive of the swelling of the breasts of boys at puberty, *f. frātr-*, *frāter* brother.]

1666 J. SMITH *Powrtract of Old Age* 117 Inflation, and Turgescency of the Seminary vessels both preparatory, and ejaculatory; commonly called Fratreration.

Fratriage (frātrī-ēdʒ). *Law.* Also *fratrage*. [*ad. med.L. frātriāgium*, *f. L. frātr(-)* brother: see *-AGE*.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Fratriage*, the partition among brothers or coheirs, coming to the same inheritance or succession; also that part of the inheritance that comes to the youngest brothers. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Fratriage*, a younger brother's inheritance.

Fratricidal, *a.* [*f. next* + *-AL*.] That kills or has killed his brother; concerned with the slaughter of a brother or of brothers.

1804 LD. TEIGNMOUTH *Memo. Sir W. Jones* (1806) 202 A fratricidal war between the learned. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude Wyvern*, vi. Amidst the strife of fratricidal foes. 1850 BLACKIE *Zeichn.* II. 202 All gashed and pored, by fratricidal Wounds they die. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herc.* ix. Such a method would give rise to fratricidal civil wars.

Fratricide (frātrī-sīdē, frātrī-). [*a. F. frātricide*, ad. *L. frātricide*, *f. frāter* brother + *-cidere*: see *-CIDERE*.] One who kills his (or her) brother. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 395 Absolon his awen brothere sleere... for he a fraticide is calde. a 1685 Dr. WOMOCK in

Southey *Comm. pt. Bk. Ser. II.* (1849) 193 For his [Calvin's] bitter speeches Bucer gave him the title of a fratricide.
 1779 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1889) VI. 289 If you will enable the king to reward those fratricides, you will establish a precedent. 1821 BYRON *Cain* III. i. Hence, fratricide! henceforth that word is Cain.

Fratricide ² (frā'trī'sīd, frā'trī-). [a. F. *fratricide*, ad. L. *fratricid-ium*, f. *frater* brother + *-cidere*: see -CIDE 2.] The action of killing one's brother. (In Law also the killing of one's sister.)

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 3 For the which fratricide or brother murdering, he [Cain] was by the sentence of Almighty God published for a vagabond. 1687 BOYLE *Martyr.* *Theodora* II. (1703) 25 Fratricide be justly listed among the blackest crimes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1722) 134 The Fratricide . . . is said to have been committed in this place. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xxi. 425 The stain of fratricide could never be entirely wiped away.

† **Fratruel**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *fratruel-is*, f. *frater* brother.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fratrui* . . . brothers children, cousin Germans.

Fraternity, **fratry** (frā'trī, frā'tērī). Also **fratry**. [app. f. FRATER 1 + -Y.] = FRATER 1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 119 This John Chynok build the cloyster, the dormitor, the Fraternity. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lantern's Ghosts* (1590) 31 The scroll . . . at the last they found in the fraterie. 1601 CORN., *Refectoir*, a Refectuarie, or Fraterie: the room wherein Friars eat together. 1883 *Norfolk Directory* 486 The [Grammar] School was originally kept in the fraterie of the Blackfriars.

altrib. 1708 MOTTEUX *Kabala* v. v. (1737) 18 He led us into a . . . Refectuary, or Fraterie-room.

b. By some modern writers applied (through etymological association with FRATRY 2) as the name of a room in monastic establishments supposed to have served as the common-room of the 'brethren'; also to the chapter-house.

1706 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumberland* (1808) II. xx. 95 The fraterie, as it is called, or chapter-house in the abbey. 1874 E. SHAPIR *Archit. Cistercians* 18 The Fraterie, the ordinary day-room of the monks.

Fraternity 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *fratritia*, *fratritia*, f. *frater* brother; app. the word was mixed with the adoption of Gr. *φράτρία*, f. *φράττω* guild-brother. Cf. FRIARY.] a. A fraternity, brotherhood. b. A convent of friars, friary.

1532 TINOALE *Exp. Matt.* vi. 16-18 The hypocrites of the fraterie when they cate but invisible flesh. a 1571 JEWEL *On Thess.* (1611) 114 He selleth the mercies of God, the blood of the martyrs . . . the merits of his fratrities. 1581 HAMMER *Answ. Jesuit's Challenge* 62, Here . . . the merite Cell of orders, Muikyry, fraterie, and societies is established. 1887 BOASE *Hist. Oxford* 68 Agnellus of Pisa . . . built a school in the Fraterie of Oxford.

|| **Frau** (frau). [Ger.] A married woman, wife. a 1833 A. WILSON *Forsters Poet. Wks.* (1846) 214 Each rugged task his hardy frau partakes. 1818 BLACKIV. *Mag.* 111. 532 Some half a score of Fraus sat round a table. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* II. vi. You have left the kettle and scurled the frau.

Frau, var. form of FROW.

Fraud (frōd), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 fraude, frawd(e), 4-fraud. [a. OF. *fraude*, ad. L. *fraude-m* (*fraus*) deceit, injury.]

1. The quality or disposition of being deceitful; faithlessness, insincerity. Now rare.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3919 Alle for falsede, and frawd. c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* 162 Fle doublissime, fraud, and colousoun. 1508 DUNBAR *Trua marrit wemen* 255, I semyt sober, and sheit, et sempill without fraud. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 74 The fraud of men was euer so. 1672 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 408, I do not believe there is any fraud in him. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. xxvi. 128 A Person of Simplicity without Fraud. 1827 MACAULAY *Macaulay*. *Ess.* (1854) 36 Vices . . . which are the natural defence of weakness, fraud and hypocrisy.

personified. 1605 DEKKER *Ser. Sinistru* (Arb.) 21 Frawd (with two faces) is his Daughter. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 88 The discredited paper securities of impoverished fraud, and beggared rapine.

2. Criminal deception; the using of false representations to obtain an unjust advantage or to injure the rights or interests of another.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 128 In alle manere cause he sought he right in skille, To gile no to fraude will he neuer ille. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* x. 19 Do no fraude, worshippe this fadir and modir. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 1 (1880) 7 But safely keeps that he hath long, with frawd and lying got. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 646 To work in close design, by fraud or guile, What force effected not. 1720-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. 67 They look upon fraud as a greater crime than theft. 1825 LYTTON *Deceit* III. iii. Fraud has been practised.

b. In Law. In fraud of, to the fraud of: so as to defraud; also, to the detriment or hindrance of.

[1728 *Stat. Glouc.* 6 *Edw.* I. c. 11 Ou par collusion ou par fraude pur fere le terme perdue sun terme. 1592 BRITTON I. ii. § 11 Ne nule manere de fraude.] 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 151 The condition is rejected, as being made in fraud of marriage. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 622-2 The same Statutes . . . are often . . . wrested to the fraud of the subject. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 268 And shall not have deposited or invested in fraud of his creditors. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Fraud*, all deceitful practices in defrauding or endeavouring to defraud another of his known right, by means of some artful device, contrary to the plain rule of common honesty.

3. An act or instance of deception, an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured, a dishonest trick or stratagem.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) The iustice Regal hadde whilom demed hem bothe to gon into exil for hir trecheries and fraudes. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 131 If se feyne slike frawdys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b, Moo than a thousande wayes he hath by his craftly fraudes to deceyue man. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 317 The Pharisees . . . made great shew of Piety, to cover their Frauds and Rapines. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 ¶ 4 Declaiming against the frauds of any employment. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atone.* III. (1852) 72 The fraud of imputing guilt to a known innocent being. 1852 MISS YONCE *Cantos* II. xxix. 312 Most of the Dauphin's followers gloried in their successful fraud and murder.

b. In Law. *Statute of Frauds*: the statute 29 Chas. II. c. 3, by which written memoranda were in many cases required to give validity to a contract.

1678 *Act 29 Chas. II.* c. 3 title, An Act for Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 362 The frauds, naturally consequent upon this provision. . . produced [etc.]. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 29 Which prevents the statute of Frauds from being a bar. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* vii. 38 An instance of what is deemed a sufficient fraud to enable equity to relieve.

c. *Pious fraud*: a deception practised for the furtherance of what is considered a good object; esp. for the advancement of religion.

[1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 898 Their accustomed lies, which they term Fraudes pieuses, pious beguillings.] 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 319 There is too much cause to suspect that there have been some Pious Frauds practised upon these Trismegistic Writings. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 Pious Frauds were made use of to amuse Mankind. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1861) II. iii. vii. 243 The pious fraud of a nurse who had substituted her own child for the youngest of the Emperor.

transf. 1868 LOWELL *Willow* xxi, May is a pious fraud of the almanac, A ghastly parody of real Spring.

4. A method or means of defrauding or deceiving; a fraudulent contrivance; in mod. colloq. use, a spurious or deceptive thing.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 35 They had an happy fraud against excessive lamentation, by a common opinion that deep sorrows disturbed their ghosts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 575 Surprise him first, and with hard Fetters bind; Then all his Frauds will vanish into Wind. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 597 New oil from the corse, the scaly frauds diffuse Unsavoury Stench of Oil. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 17 Not all . . . Can . . . Discern the fraud beneath the specious lure. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* III. 5 Many persons persisted in believing that his supposed suicide was but another fraud. 1890 L. B. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* I, The whole place is a fraud, we can't live in a villa.

b. *colloq.* of a person: One who is not what he appears to be; an impostor, a humbug; *spec. U.S.* (see quot. 1895).

1850 DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces* (1866) 120 The begging-letter writer is one of the most shameless frauds and impositions of this time. 1885 F. B. VAN VOORST *Without a Compass* 12, I had called him an old fraud. 1895 *Standard Dict.*, *Fraud*, 1. specifically . . . a person, firm, or corporation declared by the Postmaster-general to be engaged in obtaining money by means of false or fraudulent pretences, [etc.] . . . and therefore debarred from obtaining payment of money-orders or the delivery of registered letters.

† 5. By Milton used in passive sense (as L. *fraus*): State of being defrauded or deluded.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 643 So glister'd the dire Snake, and into fraud Led Eve. 1672 - P. R. I. 373 To all his Angels he proposed To draw the proud king Abah into fraud, That he might fall in Ramoth.

6. *Comb.* as †fraud-doing vbl. sb.; †fraud-wanting adj.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xi. 21 He . . . shal weelde the rewme in fraude doyng. 1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will* F 4 Fraud-wanting honestie.

† **Fraud**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *fraudare*, f. *fraud*: see FRAUD sb.]

1. *trans.* To defraud, cheat, or deceive (a person).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 26 Muche deceit used to fraude one an other. 1581 MARBECK *Bl. of Notes* 231 That Christen folkes should not be frauded of the holie Sacrament. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Deceine, Defeate . . . Fraude, Defraude.

2. To withhold (something) fraudulently.

1382 WYCLIF *Is.* v. 4 The hijre of youre werkmen, that repiden youre cuntrees, that is fraudid of you. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 231 If he hath frauded & retayned taxes.

3. To obtain (something) by fraud.

1573 TUSSER *Husb. hii* (1878) 140 Ill husbandrie waies has to fraud that he can.

Hence † **Frauding** vbl. sb. Also † **Frauder**, a defrauder.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Fraudars, misdoars, sortylogers, spousbreakers. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglwys* III. (1570) Cij 6 Their dayly murder and forsing of women, Frauding of virgins, pilling of simple men.

† **Fraudation**, *Obs.* -e. [ad. L. *fraudation-em*, n. of action f. *fraudare*: see prec.] 'A deceiving or beguiling' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Fraudelous**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *frauduleux*, -se.] = FRAUDULENT.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 313 b/3 This is but temptation of the deuylle and fraudelous deycete. 1489 - *Faytes of A.* IV. 1. 230 The fraudylouse deycouer. 1491 - *Vitas Patr.* I. 1. (1495) 101 b/2 He shall be persuered and kepte from alle fraudelous deycouers.

Hence **Fraudelously** adv.

1481 CAXTON *Govfry* xviii. (1893) 148 heading, How the vntrew grek lntyns departed fraudelously fro the hoost.

Fraudful (frō'dfūl), *a.* [f. FRAUD sb. + -FUL] Full of fraud, fraudulent, treacherous.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 112 Pus he is a þef & fraudful renar. c 1450 HENRYSON *Fable Dog, Scheip & Wolf* 5 Ane fraudful Wolf was jute that time. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 37 To pass out of this fraudfull fary. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. 1711. (1612) 251 By forced Warre or fraudfull peace. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 30 By the fraudfull God deluded long, They now resolve to have their promis'd Song. 1735 POPE *Odys.* IV. 393 The fraudfull horse. 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxiii. 21 The fraudfull maid To these lone hills directs his devious way. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 13 Fraudful Carthage expiring in flame.

Hence **Fraudfully** adv., in a fraudulent manner.

c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints*, *Baptista* 107 Tyl fraudfully scho gert þe kinge . . . assemble hale his lame. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1056 The ayth he maid; Wallace com in his will; Rycht fraudfully all thus schawyt him till. 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Memo.* (1735) 408 The Chancellor . . . had left out the Rents of the Abbey of Dunfermling fraudfully. 1876 RUSKIN *For's Clavig.* VII. lxxiii. 5 In fraudfully writing for the concealment of Fraud.

† **Frauditor**, *Obs. rare*. [badly f. FRAUD 2, after *creditor*, etc.] A defrauder, cheat.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 204 You have so many Frauditors, and so many Deceivers to get up your money, that they get all to themselves.

Fraudless (frō'dles), *a.* Now rare. [f. FRAUD sb. + -LESS.] Free from fraud.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilflowers* (1875) 103, I which saw such perfect shewes Of fraudlesse fayth in you appeare. 1615 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Baulish Virg.* 64 With a sincere and fraudlesse intention. 1652 BENJOWES *Theoph.* XII. xii. 1. Forgetting, and forgotten, run to fraudlesse swains.

Hence **Fraudlessly** adv., **Fraudlessness**.

1848 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Fraudsmen**, *nonce-wd.* [f. FRAUD sb. + MAN; cf. *tradesman*.] A cheat, a rogue.

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 38 You shall not easily discern . . . between a tradesman and a fraudsmen.

Fraudulence (frō'di'lens), *a.* [OF. *fraudulencia*, f. *fraudent*: see FRAUDULENT and -EXCE.] The quality or fact of being fraudulent.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 801 Either by his violence or his fraudulencia. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) V. viii. 340 It was without any fraudulencia or injustice on their part. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 229 Those who . . . saw great imprudence, in many, and a little fraudulencia, in some. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 464/2 The Customs entry should be held to be sufficient to prove the fraudulencia of the trademark.

Fraudulency (frō'di'lensi). ? *Obs.* [f. next: see -EXCY.] = prec.; also an instance of this.

1630 LORD *Banians* 86 The merchants grew full of fraudulency in their dealings. 1650 W. BROUGH *Manual* p. iv. To prevent . . . all further fraudulencies, He thinks fit to have his Name affixed to it. 1700 S. SWALL *Diary* 18 Apr. (1859) II. 11, I press'd . . . that Capt. Checkley should give Daniel a Deed; that so this Fraudulency might not remain to be seen. 1792-7 GEORGE *Crit. Rem. Exod.* xii. 2 (R. Suppl.) The Egyptians were guilty of inexcusable fraudulency. *nonce-use.* 1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 272/1 His Fraudulency. Mr. Redpath was visited by the Turnkey this morning.

Fraudulent (frō'dilenti), *a.* Also 5-6 -elent. [a. OF. *fraudent*, ad. L. *fraudent-us*, f. *fraud*: see FRAUD sb. and -ULENT.]

1. Guilty of or addicted to fraud; that wrongs another person by false representations; cheating; deceitful, dishonest.

c 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* 197 Disposid of kynde for to be fraudulent. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 96 He that had to be a fraudulent was made afterward a trewe procurour. 1599 BULCLAY *Slyp of Polys* (1874) II. 91 Agayne is the seruaut fals and fraudulent. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 204 Is God so likely to concur with the fraudulent, the deceitful man, as with the laborious, and religious? 1796 B. WARREN *Apol. Bible* 304 Productions . . . which were imposed on the world by fraudulent men as the writings of the holy apostles. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkely the Banker* I. viii. Fraudulent or careless issuers of convertible paper. 1882 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 163 Parliament has made fraudulent trustees answerable criminally for their acts.

† b. Of an animal: Crafty, deceitful. *Obs.*

1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 676 A Chameleoun is a fraudulent, ravening and gluttonous Beast.

2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, fraud; serving the purpose of, or accomplished by means of, fraud.

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* I. iii. He nought aduertith the menyng fraudulent. c 1450 *Mfrow Saluacion* 2933 After of Joab was slayne be fraudulent dissymuling. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Sundry Wks.* 328/2 Their entente is fraudulent or false. 1571 *Act 13 Efr.* c. 5 Such guyghly couenous or fraudulent Deuyces and Pratyces. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. I. iv. 15 Fraudulent deductions, or inconsequent illations. 1771 *Junius Lett.* II. 262, I cannot . . . commend him for making patriotism a trade, and a fraudulent trade. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 283 The detection of a fraudulent balance. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 460/2 Induced by a fraudulent prospectus to make contracts whereby he was damaged. 1893 SIR J. W. CHURCH in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 429/1 The case set up is one . . . of fraudulent misrepresentation.

† 3. *Path.* (After *fraudentulus* in the L. transl. of Avicenna). Deceptive. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Gynodon's Quest. Chirurg.* Tj. The woundes are somtyme composed with vnnatural matter somtyme vnyrtul & fraudulent vnyrtuous syllynes [even viceribus sordidus putrefactis & fraudulentis]. 1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 201 This auailith . . . to all can-crouse and fraudulent (sic) vices of the legges. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 30 These are *ψευδονομασται*, Bastards, or as Auicen termeth them Fraudulent spirits.

† 4. used as *sb.* A fraudulent bankrupt. *Obs.*
1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 151 A scene where fraudulents may learn to thrive.

Fraudulently, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly* 2.] In a fraudulent manner, by fraud, with intent to defraud or deceive, dishonestly, wrongfully.

1474 *CANTON CHASSE* 20 Duynce officers accuse the good people fraudulently. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxxv. 1390 The kyng my husbande, is taken fraudulently. 1631 *GODGE God's Arrows* ii. vii. 142 What is violently or fraudulently gotten wilbe lavishly spent. 1786 *BURNER Histories* iii. ii. § 9 The correspondence concerning which the said Hastings hath fraudulently suppressed. 1883 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy-bk. Prop.* Law v. 27 The statement must be made fraudulently, that is, with an intention to deceive. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 8/6 Deserters and fraudulently enlisted men who have received... a free pardon.

Fraudulentness (*frōdūlētēnēs*), *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being fraudulent. 1727 in *BAILEY vol. II.*

Fraught (*frōt*), *sb.* *Obs.* *exc.* *Sc.* Forms: (7) 4 *frauh(t)*, 4-5 *fraucht*, *Sc.* *frawcht*, 5-6 *Sc.* *fraucht*, (5, 7 *fraght*), 5- *fraught*. [prob. a. MDu. or MLG. *vracht* (also *vrucht*: see *FREIGHT sb.*) freight, cargo, charge for transport; commonly identified with OHG. *frēht* str. fem., earnings:—O. Teut. **fra-ahiti-2*, f. **fra-*, *For-* *pref.* 1 + **ahiti-* (= OLE *ahit* acquisition, property: see *AUGHT*), f. root *aig-*: see *QWE*, *QWR*.]

The irregular vocalism of the Du. word is supposed to point to adoption from Frisian. From Du. or Fris. the word has passed into all Teut. langs., Ger. *fracht*, Da. *fragt*, Sw. *frakt*; the parallel form *vrucht* has given rise to the Rom. forms: see *FREIGHT*.

† 1. The hire of a boat for the transportation of a freight or cargo; the money paid for this; the carriage or transportation of goods, usually by water: = *FREIGHT sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egiphtane* 482 Sad he: '32, gylt pou has machit to pay pame bi schip fraucht.' 'frawcht haf I name, bruthyr der.' 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 90 (Harl. MS.) My fader had not to pay to the maister of the ship for the fraucht. 1443 in *Willis and Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 388 For fraucht of .iiij tonne fro London vn to the College at xvij d. the tonne. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* III. 343 In mid water at thame he askit fraucht. 1566 *ROLAND Cr.* Venus ii. 684 I knew not, gif he myght fraucht or fe. 1655 *GURNALL Chron. in Armin.* xxiii. § 2 (1669) 317/1 This is as if the Mariners... should fill the ship, and leave no stowage for his goods that pays the fraucht. 1662 *ANS KEITH in J. Russell Hales* (1881) 472 For his fraucht be sea, 10s. *fig.* 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 215 Our souls... are safe over the frith, Christ having paid the fraucht.

Proverb. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 318 'Tarry Brecks pays no fraucht;... People of a Trade assist one another mutually.

† 2. The cargo or lading of a ship: = *FREIGHT sb.* 2. *Obs.*

12330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 74 Sir Adinoth bei slouh, & alle pat bei mot hent, Whan bei had frah [*read* fraucht] inouh, ageyn tille Ireland went. 1490 *Sc. Poets* 507 (MS. B) Marchaundes þat fonde wondryf And soldie hym for melch frauchte [MS. A. aucte]. 1400 *Deut. Troy* 5384 Pan fill þai with fraucht all þere furewe shippes. 1440 *HARDING Chron.* ciii. viii. He had not to his fraucht, But fewe persones... vnsayne. 1594 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* i. i. Bid the merchants and my men despatch, And come ashore, and see the fraucht discharg'd. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iii. iv. 54 The fraucht of this Ship being concluded to be Cedar, she was quickly related. 1685 *DRYDEN Thren.* August. xiii. The Bark... Charg'd with thy Self and James, a doubly Royal fraucht.

fig. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 76 Ful of synne is my secke; To be preest y wole schewe þat frauchte, mi schip is chargid. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* (1851) 266 'To read good Authors. till the afternoon be weary, or memory have his full fraucht. 1671 — *Samson* 1075 His habit carries peace, his brow defiance. His fraucht we soon shall know, he now arrives.

3. *transf.* A burden, load; also *fig.* A *fraght* of water: 'two pauls' (Jam.). *Obs.* *exc.* *Sc.*

1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. *Sc.*) 137 As me semyth as be here fraucht, 'flayr chydle, lullay' some sunt the syng. 1598 *FLORIO, Soma*... a fraucht or charge that a beast doth carie. 1614 *C. BROOKE Ghost Rich.* III. xii. See long'd to see, Her burth'nois fraucht; at last she brought forth me. 1640 *G. SANDS Christ's Passion* iv. 343 The Crosses now discharged of their fraucht, The People feed. 1773 *J. ROSS Fratricide* (MS.) ii. 315 Having disburden'd of its fraucht his breast. 1775 *PRATT Liberal Opin.* (1783) I. 41 All load this bosom with a fraucht, so sore, scarce can I cater for the daily food. 1820 *TANNIAHILL Coggie Poems* (1846) 141 Then, O revere the coggie, sirs!... It watsels care, it fights life's fraughts. 1891 *BARRIE Little Minister* III. 21 To carry a fraucht of water to the manse.

4. *Comb.*, as *fraght money*; *fraght-free* adj. 1570 *LEVINS Alant.* 10/34 *Fracht money, nauhm.* 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* 17 Sept. (1891) 516 To blow our poor tossed bark over the water fraucht-free.

Fraught (*frōt*), *v.* *Obs.* *exc.* in *pa. pple.*: see next. Forms: 5 *fraght*, 5-7 *Sc.* *fraucht*, 6- *fraught*. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 6-7 *fraught*, *fraughted*. [f. *prec.* *sb.*; cf. MDu. *vrachten*, Ger. *frachten*, Da. *fragte*, Sw. *frakta*.]

† 1. *trans.* To load (a ship) with cargo: = *FREIGHT v.* 1. *Obs.*
1400 *MAUNBY (Roxb.) v.* 15 Þai wende gladly to Cipre to fraucht þer schippes with salt. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 307 Cesar was constrained to fraucht þose [ships] that he could get with a greater burden. 1633 *T. SRAFRON Pac. Hib.* ii. ii. (1810) 232 Hee provided a Barke, which hee fraucht with Hides. 1670 *R. COKE Disc. Trade* 30 If we...

Fraught any Strangers Ship for any of the Trades, it is forfeit with all her Goods.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. 1. 126 If after this command thou fraught the Court With thy unworthinesse, thou dyest. 1612 *SELDEN Dryden's Polybl.* v. 266 note, His wife had... fraught her selfe with a yong one. 1637 *SUCKLING Aglaura* i. 1, I have so fraught this Barke with hope, that it dare venture now in any storme or weather.

† c. To hire (a vessel) for the carriage of goods or passengers. *Sc.* *Obs.*

1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 209/1 And þat naime of oure souerane lordis liegits tak schippis to fraucht vnder colour to defraud oure souerane lord. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 62 Scho [my pynege] will ressaie na landwart Jok, Thoeth he wald fraucht hir for a crown.

† 2. To carry or convey as freight: = *FREIGHT v.* 2. *Sc.* *Obs.*

1425 *WYNDEN Cron.* vi. xviii. 282 Quha evyr for his fraucht wald be. For caus frauchtigtwere þat se. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 38 Bot, quhair schip findis a fallow fyne, He wylbe fraucht for a souers. 1581 *Sc. Act Jas. VI.* c. 120 (1597) 54 That name of them conduct, fraucht, nor pilot none stranger, to the said lles.

3. To store, supply, furnish with (a stock of); to equip. *Obs.* *exc.* *arch.*

1571 *GOLDING Calian on Ps.* lxxiii. 23 Counterfet Gods with which the common error or folly of y^e world fraughteth heaven. 1578 *T. P. Gorgious Gallery Gallant Invent.*, With phrases fine they fraucht this peerles peecce. 1672 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. iv. § 59 His new Parke at Woodstocke, which he had fraucht with all kinde of strange beasts. 1645 *BR. HALL Remedy Discontents* 61 When his better earnings have fraucht his trencher with a warm, and pleasing morsell. 1878 *Maque Poets* 27 All these vessels With deadliest poisons had been fraucht.

† b. with a person as object. *Obs.*

1570 *DEE Math. Prof.* 11 With what feats and Artes, he began to furnish and fraucht him selfe. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Descr. Eng. Poetry* Wks. ii. 247/2, I haue... found such observations as are fit, With plenitude to fraucht a barren wit. 1665 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 313 So king Henry full fraucht all those with wealth and rewards, whom he retained in that employment.

Hence *Fraughting vbl. sb.*; *Fraughting ppl.* a., that forms a freight or cargo.

1598 *FLORIO, Porto*, the carriage, bringing, or fraughting of any thing. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 12 The good Ship, and The fraughting Soules within her.

Fraught (*frōt*), *ppl.* and *ppl. a.* also *fraughted*. Forms: a. 4 *fraucht*, 5 *fraght*, (frawth, 7 *fraght*), 4- *fraught*. β. 6-8 *fraughted*. [pa. pple. of *FRAUGHT v.*]

1. Of a vessel: Laden. Also *full* *fraght*.

a. 13. *Coer de L.* 2459 The downmoode was so hevy fraucht That uneth the myght it saylen aught. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Lj. A shippe fraucht full of hawkis. 1572 *CAICOGNE Fruits Warre* civ. Wks. (1857) 136 The ships retire with riches full yfraught. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1061/1 Smaller Vessels that lay fraucht for the Streights. 1776 *FOOTE Eng. Fr. Paris Prol.* Our fleets come fraucht with every folly home. 1827 *MACAULAY Alice Poems* (1860) 398 His painted bark of cane Fraucht for some proud bazaar's arcades.

β. 1663 *SACKVILLE Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxxi. And furth we launch full fraughted to the brinke. 1643 *DINGHAM Xenophon* 113 In the meane time came a Ship from Heraclea fraughted with Barley-meale. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 261/2 The ships are said to be richly fraughted.

2. *transf.* Stored, supplied, furnished, filled, equipped with.

a. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 This River... was fraucht with these strong and serviceable ships. 1595 *SPENSER Hymn Heavenly Beauty* xxvii. That all the world shold with his rimes be fraucht 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* l. iv. § 10 The writings of Phinius... being fraucht with much fabulous matter. 1669 *W. SIMONSON Hydrol. Cym.* 137 The Scarborough and Malton water are better fraucht and more richly laden with its Minerals. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iii. 336 And Waggon's fraucht with Utensils of War. 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 7 Nov. The little princess had excited her curiosity by... the desert Pelican... now, return'd Southey *Thalaba* v. iii. A desert Pelican... now, return'd from distant flight, Fraucht with the river-stream, Her load of water had disburden'd there. 1812 *CRABBE Tales, Procrustion* 175 A silver urn with curious work was fraucht. 1854 *W. J. MARJORAT's Apocalypis* 32 In these dayes, when the world is fraucht with so many variettes. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 176 For this matter of Theames it is fraughted full of the graue testimonies. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 165 All the books of the Prophets are even fraughted and stored with such predictions.

b. of a person or his attributes.

a. 134. *Cast. Perseverance* 94 in *Eng. Miracle Plays* (1860) 67 With ryche rentes thou schalt be frawth. 1230 *H. RIODES Bk. Nureth* 312 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 90 Or thou must take it (payne) in thy age, or be fraught full of vyce. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. iv. 241 I would you would make vse of your good wisdome (Whereof I know you are fraught) 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operat. Spirit*, A large Memory, plentifully fraught with Theological Polysyllables. 1803 *S. PEARCE Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 26 [He] returned to Oxford full fraucht with Greek.

β. 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 148 My heart above the brink is fraught full of pain. 1565 *J. HOOPER Girard.* lrd. in *Holinshead* II. 145/1 The sage lawyers... thought themselves so well fraught with knowledge in the laws. 1647 *A. ROSS Myst. Poet.* xiv. (1678) 367 Such a father is fraughted with more griefs than Pandora's box was with mischiefs. 1798 *Missionary Mag.* No. 24. 224 From these retreats, he often returned fraughted with light.

3. *fig.* *Fraught* with: a. attended with, carrying with it as an attribute, accompaniment, etc.; b. 'big' with the promise or menace of; destined to produce.

a. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 178 Such thinges as bee intricate and fraught with difficulties. 1650 *L. B. Worcester's Aeph.* 89 It would in charity (with which it was so fully fraucht) do no less. 1755 *Young Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 280 Liberty, fraught with blessings as it is, when unabused, has, perhaps, been abused to our destruction. 1840 *H. AINSWORTH Tower of Lond.* (1864) 70 This measure, which, by your own admission, is fraught with danger. 1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* I. i. 148 Every event is therefore fraught with a moral import.

β. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 485 This life of ours is fraughted with adversities. 1643 *WITHER Campio Musæ* 7 Those tedious Declarations, Which with more Wit then Truth, full fraughted came.

Fraughtage (*frōtēdž*), *arch.* [f. *FRAUGHT v.* + *-AGE*.]

† 1. = *FREIGHTAGE* 1. *Obs.*

1442 in *Willis and Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 386 For fraughtage of x tonne... fro London vn to y^e College at xvij d. the tonne.

2. = *FREIGHTAGE* 2. *Obs.* *exc.* *arch.*

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. i. 87 Our fraughtage sir, I haue couneit aboard. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1851) 38 Broader likewise they were made, for the better transporting of Horses, and all other fraughtage. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 153 Deep-loaded to the wale with fraughtage rich. 1882 *SWINBURNE Tristram of Lyonesse* 154 But as a merchant's laden be the bark With royal ware for fraughtage. *fig.* 1615 *JACKSON Creed* iv. iii. vii. § 6 Now where the fraughtage, or furniture of life is precious.

† 3. The process of lading a vessel. *Obs.*

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 84 Caesar... ordering them [the Ships] to be low-built for the easier Fraughtage, and better haling ashore.

† **Fraughtsman**, *Sc.* *Obs.* In 5 *frauchtis-man*. [f. *fraght's*, genitive of *FRAUGHT sb.* + *MAN*.] A freighter.

1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 178/2 And this to be serchit be the officiaris of þe burgh, and the heid frauchtis-men of þe schip.

|| **Fraulein** (*froi'lejn*). [Ger.; dim. of *FRAU* lady, 'Mrs'.] A young lady, 'miss'. Often applied in England to German governesses.

a 1689 *ETHERIDGE Poems* Wks. (1888) 378 Now sparkling in the Fraulein's hair. 1833 *MISS BRADDON Golden Cal.* i. The placid voice of the Fraulein demonstrating to Miss Mullins that... ten words out of every twenty were wrong.

Fraunch, *frange*: see *FRANCH v.*

Fraward, *-wart*, *obs.* and *Sc.* f. *FROWARD a.*

Frawn (*frōn*). Also 8 *fragan*, 9 *frachan*, *frughan*. [a. Ir. *fraochan*.] The Irish popular name of the *BILBERRY*.

1726 *THRELKELD Synopsis Stirp. Hibern.*, *Vaccinia nigra vulgaris*... They grow in wet boggy Ground... the poor Women gather them in Autumn and cry them about the streets of Dublin by the Name of Fraghan. 1850 *W. S. COLMAN Woodlands* (1862) 62 By the Irish they [Bilberries] are called 'Frawns'. 1878 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* s.v., *Frughans, Vaccinium Myrtillus*... The old Irish name.

† **Fraxate**, *v.* *Obs.*—[f. *L. fraxinatus*, 'vigillam circuire' (Festus): see *-ATE*.] (*See quot.*)

1623 *COCKERAM, Fraxate*, to goe view the watch.

Fraxetin (*fræ'ksētn*). *Chem.* A substance obtained along with glucose by digesting fraxin with dilute sulphuric acid.

1854 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Fraxetin* C₁₀H₁₆O₈, occurring in horse-chestnut bark.

Fraxin (*fræ'ksēn*). *Chem.* [f. *L. fraxinus*] ash + *-IN*.] (*See quot.*)

1864 in *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Fraxin* C₁₆H₁₈O₁₀. A substance occurring in the bark of the common ash, and also, together with aesculin, in the bark of the horse-chestnut.

Fraxinella. Also 7-8 *fraxinell* (l. [mod. Lat., dim. of *L. fraxinus* ash. Cf. *F. fraxinella*].) A name for cultivated species of dittany, esp. *Dittamnus Fraxinella*.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1720) 205 May... Flowers in Prime or yet lasting... Digitalis, Fraxinella. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* ii. 100 Solomons Seal, of some called St. Johns Seal... or Fraxinell. 1722 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 41 White Dittany or Fraxinella. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 122 Old-fashioned durable flowers, jessamine, honeysuckle, and the high-centred fraxinella.

attrib. 1892 *SYMONDS in Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 3/1 Amidst the fraxinella bushes and the chestnut copse.

Fray (*frā*), *sb.* 1 Also 6 *frā(e)*, 7 *frey*. [aphetic f. *AFFRAY*, *EFFRAY*. Cf. *FRAY v.* 1]

1. A feeling of fear; alarm, fright, terror. Also in phrase to take a or the fray. Cf. *AFFRAY sb.* 2. *Obs.* *exc.* *Sc.*

1340 *Cursor M.* 4775 (Trin.) Whenne iacob was moovt in fray God him comfortide. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P.* R. xvi. xxix. [Tollen. MS.] It [the stone Crisollus]... helpeth nycte frayses and dreads. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 243 That thaire heres scholde not be in fray or feere to beholde the blood. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. xii. 51 And suddenly the Latynis tuke an fray... and fled away. 1550-60 *Hist. Estate Scot. in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 61 The Friars taking the fray—began to dispose the best of their goods.

a 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. in Sonn.* viii. Nor shepherd basies (wher frays of wolves arise) So fast to fold. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy. II.* l. 148 Thus that Fray was over, and we came ashore again: recovered of the fright we had been in. 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm* d' (1827) 157 When the hail Helles-pont rebounded And ky on Ida's taps confoundit Ran down the hills for fray.

† 2. An assault, attack. Cf. *AFFRAY sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1430 *Hymns Virg.* 14 Thou wiltst bleed for mannis tede. And suffre mannye a feardful fray. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II. 95 Hamfure, þai is, a fray made in an

howse. c1575 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 300 After that Crampton had maid a fraye of the said Martyn, one Robert Johnson could for the constable, to carry them to the stoks.

3. A disturbance, esp. one caused by fighting; a noisy quarrel, a brawl; a fight, skirmish, conflict.

[1382 *Durh. Halm. Rols* (Surtees) 171 De quodam fray in campo de Wallethond per homines de Tynemouth ad effusionem sanguinis.] c1420 *Chron. Vilad.* 105 And all he ladies. Of his grete fraye he wheche bye se, and herden, weren So agast. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xvi. 16 There began a great fraye bitwene some of the gromes and pages of the strangers, and of the archers of Inglande. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 3 Fleetestreet fraies, when Prentices With Clubs did knocke thee downe. 1698 *FRYER E. India & P.* 46 The Vice-Admiral . . . left not off till Night parted the Fray. 1799 *NEILSON* 12 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* IV. 11 The Turks are returned to Constantinople having had a fray with the Sicilians. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. 157 He immediately charged into the thickest of the fray. 1878 *BAYNE Purit. Rev.* iv. 126 They were always enger for the fray.

Proverb. a1631 *DONNE Sermon* xl. (Alford) 306 The first blow makes the Wrong, but the second makes the Fray. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* I. 242 It is a true Proverb, It is the second blow makes the fray.

b. *transf.* (esp. 'a war of words').

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. ii. i. (1852) 356 That fray between that Bishop, and Land, the Bishop of London. 1851 *BRIGHT Sp. Eccles. Titles* Bill 12 May, The noble Lord . . . commenced the fray by his celebrated letter. 1884 *RITA Vivienne* iv. iv. I'll wait and see you adorned for the fray.

† c. A din, noise, stir. *Obs.*

† a1550 *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) *Freiris of Beruik* 197 ?one is Symone that makis all this fray. 1572 *TUSSER Husb.* lxxvii. (1878) 168 Where window is open, cat maketh a fray. 1632 *LITTON Trav.* x. 468 The Tounne was in Armes, the Bells ringing . . . people shouting, and Drummes beating. . . I asked him what the fray was?

† d. To stand at fray; to 'show fight'. *Obs.*

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Badger-hunting*, If the Hounds . . . undertake the Chase before he Earths, he will then stand at fray, like a Bear, and make most incomparable Sport.

5. Comb., as *fray-makr.* -making.

1532 *Act 5 & 6 Eduw. VI.* c. 4 § 3 They may be known as *Fray-makers and Fighters. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* iv. 28 Constables may by the Law . . . imprison peace-breakers, fray-makers, riotors, and others. 1884 A. GRIFFITHS *Chron. Newcastle* I. vi. 233 Any church brawler . . . might be branded with the letter F, as a fraymaker and fighter. a1553 *UDALL Royster D.* i. i. (Arb.) 21 All the day long is he facing and craking Of his great actes in fighting and *fraymaking.

b. Special comb., as † *fray-bell*, an alarm-bell formerly sounded on the occasion of a tumult. Also (perb. f. the verb-stem); † *fray-boggard*, a scarecrow; *fray-bug*, an object of fear; a boggy, spectre (whence *fray-bug* vb. *trans.*, to scare as with a fray-bug; to terrify).

1864 J. RAINE *Priory of Hexham* I. p. cxxiv. The common-bell beginning to peal; and then the great *fray-bell of the monastery boomed in answer. 1535 *COVERDALE Baruch* vi. 69 Like as a *frayboggard in a garden off Cucumbers kepeth nothings, euen so are they goddes of wod, of syluer & golde. 1555 SAUNDERS in Foxe A. & M. (1563) 1045/6 Howe lothe is this loytering sluggard to passe forth in Goddes pathe. It fantasyeth forsooth much feare of *fray bugges. 1592 STUBBS *Motive Good Wks.* 123 The broching of this fraibugge or scar-crow (Purgatory). 1671 S. CLARKE *Mirr. Saints & Sin.* (ed. 4) I. 485 Event proveth that these are no Fray-Bugs. 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* ii. *Conclusion* (1550) 118 They *fraybugged them with the thunderboltes of their excommuniacyons.

Fray, sb.² [f. FRAY v.²] The result of fraying; a fray place.

1630 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* I. i. Your purest Lawnes haue Frayes, and Cambricks Brakes. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* 91 'Tis like a Lawine-Firmament as yet Quite dispossesse of either fray or fret.

Fray (frɪˈd), v.¹ [aphetic f. AFFRAY, EFFRAY v.] I. *trans.* To affect with fear, make afraid, frighten. Cf. AFFRAY v. 2. *Obs. exc. poet.*

a1300, 1330 [see FRAYED ppl. a.]. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 1553 For all hit frayes my flesche be fyngres so grymme. 14. . . *Sir Beues* 2396 (MS. M.) The dragon kest vp a yelle, That it wolde haue frayed the deuyll of hel. 1531 *TINDALE Exp. 1 John* (1537) 14 That . . . we shulde exalte our selues ouer you . . . frayenge you with the bugge of excommuniacyon. 1604 Br. W. BARLOW *Confer. Hampton Crt.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 134 A Puritan is a Protestant fray'd out of his wits. 1742 *SILLENSTONE Schoolmistress* 149 And other some with baleful sprie she 'frays. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 98 He frayed the monsters with his bugle's sound. 1850 *BROWNING Xmas Eve & Easter Day*, My warnings fray No one, and no one they convert.

absol. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Fishing* Cj, And when she hath plunyd ynough: go to her softly for frayenge. 1590 *SENSENER F. Q.* ii. xii. 40 Instead of fraying they themselves did feare.

2. To frighten or scare away. Also to *fray away*, off, or out. Cf. AFFRAY v. 4. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 55 God hath ordeyned . . . a speccially remedy, wherwith we may fray them away. 1533 *TINDALE Suffer of Lord* cvb, Why fraye ye the common people from the lytural sense with this bugge? 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Are the turtles frayed out of their nests? 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. i. 560 It [the Basilisk] . . . frayeth away other serpents with the hissing. a1716 *SOUTH Sermon*. (1744) X. 232 Can he fray off the vultur from his breast? 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xxiii, It is enough to fray every hawk from the perch. 1867 *MANNING Eng. & Christendom* 154 We should haue to answer to the Good Shepherd, if so much as one of His sheep were frayed away from the fold by harsh voices.

absol. 1542 *BECON Davids Harp* Wks. 1564 I. 147 Exhort unto virtue. Fray away from vice.

b. *simply*. To drive away, disperse.

1635 *CHARLES Embl.* i. xiv. (1718) 57 Thy light will fray These horrid mistes. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* ii. *Death* (1858) 205 Thy shades . . . Which his first looks will quickly fray.

† 3. *intr.* To be afraid or frightened; to fear. *Obs.*

a1529 *SKELTON Image Hypoc.* 90f Yow fray not of his rod. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 606 Thai had no caus to dreid Nor jit to fray. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 80 This and the convey of it make us tremble for fear of division. . . Thir thingis make us fray.

† 4. *trans.* To assail, attack, or make an attack upon; to attack and drive off; rarely to make a raid on (a place). *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 527 The grekyss . . . segh the kyng . . . With fele folke vpon fote bat hom fray wold. a1440 *Sir Degrev.* 237 Thus the forest they fray, Hertus bade at abey. c1575 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 286 Neither this examine nor his brother . . . ever did lay in wayt nor frayd off the said Sir Richard Mylner.

5. *intr.* To make a disturbance; to quarrel or fight. Also, to make an attack upon. To *fray it out*: to settle by fighting. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 147 Why shuld we fray? 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 512 II. 205 My Lord of Suffolks men . . . fray upon us, this dayly. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* iv. lxxi. (1811) 50 Conan Meridok with a certayne of knyghtes of his affynyte, was purposed to haue frayed with the sayd Maximus, and to haue distressed hym. 1566 *DRANT Horace's Sat.* iii. li v b, For foode and harbour can they fray . . . with clubbes.

1570 *Song in Wit & Sci.* etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 90 The sonne is up with hys bryght beames, As though he wolde with the now fray, And bete the up out of thy dreames. 1657 *HOWELL Lindorph*, 337 A gaol . . . for such as should brabble, fray, or break the peace. 1889 *Unit. Rev.* Sept. 38 Sooner than fray it out thou wouldest retire.

Hence *Fraying* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

c1450 *Merlin* 339 Arthur was also fallen to grounde with the frayinge that they hurteled togeder. 1548 *UNALL, etc. Erasme. Par. John* x. 1 They doe their endeuour to maynteyn their tyrannye with disceytes, frayinges, wiles [etc.]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 194 Of fraying of babes. 1577 *HAMNER Ann. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 394 But only auoideth this clause . . . as a fraying ghost.

Fray (frɪ), v.² [ad. F. *frayer*: -OF. *freier* to rub: -L. *fricare*: see *FRICION*.]

1. To rub; to come into collision.

1. *intr.* Of deer: (see quot. 1756). Also *trans.* in to *fray their heads*.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 69 The old harts do fray their heads upon the yong trees. 1583 *STANVURST Aenis* i. (Arb.) 23 Chiefste stags vphearing croches high from the antler hauted On trees stronglye fraying. 1756 *WHALLEY Notes on B. Jonson's Wks.* v. 103 A deer is said to fray her head when she rubs it against a tree to renew it. 1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* vii, 112 Towards the end of July—they are then fraying, rubbing the velvet off their new horns against the trees.

2. *trans.* To rub away, wear through by rubbing; to ravel out the edge or end of (something woven or twisted); occasionally, to chafe or irritate by friction.

1710 *STEELE Tatter* No. 245 7 2 Four striped Muslin Night-Rails very little frayed. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clear Starching*, Pull out your pinner, holding it by the Edging, with dry and clean hands lest you fray it. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xvii, The very hell-rope in the porch was frayed into a fringe. 1873 A. DOBSON *Vignettes in Rhyme, Sundial* xii, The frequent sword-hilt had so frayed his glove. 1884 J. F. GOODHART *Dis. Child.* iv. (1891) 77 The polypus [should be] hooked down, and its pedicle frayed through with the nail [of the finger].

fig. 1861 *DICKENS Gf. Expect.* II. 1 The stage coach . . . got into the ravel of traffic frayed out about the Cross Keys.

b. *intr.* Of material: To become frayed, to ravel out. Also with out.

1721 *BAILEY S.v.*, To Fray, to fret as Cloth does by Rubbing. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. iii. 24, I do not think it will wash well; I am afraid it will fray.

c. To rub against.

1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* ii. 29 Dry dark heather continually fraying against my knees.

† 3. *trans.* To bruise. Also, to deflower. *Obs.*

c1460 *Play Sacram.* 455 Aod w' ot' strokys we shalle fray hym as he was on y' rode. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 220 Whom being then no maid (For why the God of Delos and of Delphos had her fraid).

† 4. *trans.* To clash, come into collision. *Obs.*

c1450 *Merlin* 594 Their myght a man haue sein . . . many a shaffe and shelde frayen to-geder. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 424/5 Whan he sawe . . . how therthe onelye by fraying of his staffe was dyched aboute.

II. 5. [A recent adoption from Fr.] *trans.* To clear, cut through, force (a path, way).

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 81 The narrow thorny paths, frayed by the elephant and the rhinoceros. 1859 *BARING-GOULD Origin Relig. Belief* (1878) I. vii. 135 Man had to fray his road through a wilderness of fable before he could reach the truth.

Hence *Fraying* vbl. sb.

1775 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 653 Thai . . . Herd bath stering, and ek speking, And [also] fraying of armynge.

† *Fray*, v.³ *Obs. rare*. [short f. DEFRAY v.]

trans. To defray; to also *absol.*

1450 *Plumpton Corr.* 39 Nothing will they pay, without your said tenants will fray with them. 1631 *MASSINGER Emperor East* iv. iv, The charge of my most curious and costly ingredients frayed . . . I shall acknowledge myself amply satisfied.

† *Fray*, v.⁴ *Obs. trans.* ? To fry. Also *absol.* c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* v. 89 Caste hem and the oynons into bat pottle with the drawn pesen, and late hem boile

together . . . And then take faire oile and fray. 1558-68 *WAZER tr. Alexis' Secr.* 28 a, Havyng frayed and consumed it in hote water, give it to the woman to drinke.

Hence † *Frayed* ppl. a.

c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* n. 93 Take figges . . . and cast a litill fraied oyle there-to.

Fray, obs. f. and Sc. var. of *fra*, FRo.

Frayed (frɪˈd), ppl. a.¹ arch. [f. FRAY v.¹ + -ED.] (The ppl. passing into ppl. a.) Afraid, frightened.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5814 A neddir it was, and be was fraid. 1330 [see AFFRAID]. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 580 The fute men. . . On frayt folk set strakis and sayr. 1513 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clxix. 206 All the countre was sofrayed, that every man drue to the fortresses. a1555 *LIVELY Tragedy* 185 Be sey and land sic reif without relief, Quikly to report my frayt hart afferis. 1608 *TOWSELL Solitaires* (1658) 795 The Ape is as fraid, thereof, as is of the Snail. 1827 *HOOD Mids. Fairies* vii, Like a frayed bird in the grey owl's beak. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Wright* xii. (1878) 238 With a curve in her form like the neck of a frayed horse.

Proverb. 1524 *WHITTINGTON Tullies Offices* I. (1540) 5 More frayed than hurte. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Par.* (1567) 9 He shal let fall all, And be more fraid then hurt.

b. *quasi-sb.* in phr. for *frayed*=for fear. (Cf. *FERD* sb.²)

1536 *GRAY in Stale P. Hen. VIII.* II. 355 Duetie to my Maister, and force, constraynyth me therto, for frayd of worse to comie hereafter. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Glouc. ss.*, *For frayed*, 'for fear'.

Hence *Frayedly* adv., *Frayedness*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 222/2 *Frayednesse*, ennoy. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* n. 347 All for frayingnes he fell in extasie. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* iv. 244 *Frayingtie* [MS. *ferdely*] that rais, that war in to that waynys.

Frayed (frɪˈd), ppl. a.² [f. FRAY v.² + -ED.] Rubbed, worn by rubbing, ravelled out. Also with out.

1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* v. iii, The ivy twigs were torn and frayed. 1824 *LANDOR Johnson & Locke Wks.* 186 l. 155/1 The leather . . . will look queerly in its patches on the frayed satin. 1859 *TENNISON Emill* 256 His dress a suit of frayed magnificence. 1865 *DICKENS Mart. Fr.* I. xiv, The frayed ends of his dress. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Will.* II. n. 197 Not good it is to harp on the frayed string. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 25 Apr. 7/5 The front of the bonnet is composed of frayed silk. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 129/5 The satin train had a thick ruche of frayed-out silk bordering it all round.

fig. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June 3/1 This novelty is getting just a trifle frayed at the edges.

Hence *Frayedness*, frayed condition.

1893 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* June 500/2 He hands over [the rope] to us in all its frayedness.

† *Frayer*, *Obs.* [f. FRAY v.¹ + -ER.] a. One who frightens away. b. One who makes a disturbance; a fighter, rioter.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 583 Both frayers were taken & brought vnto the countour in the Pultry. 1543 *Brecon Policy War Wks.* 1564 l. 243 They be the angels of God . . . the exhortors vnto vertue, the frayers away from vice, &c.

Fraying (frɪˈd), vbl. sb. [f. FRAY v.²]

1. Of a deer: The action of the vb. *FRAY*. Also that which is rubbed off in fraying; 'peel'.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 243 Then he rubbeth of that peel that is called fraying of his head. 1637 B. JONSON *1st Sheph.* i. ii, For by his Slot, his Entries, and his Post, His Frayings, Fewmets, he doth promise Sport. 1845 *SCOTT Betrothed* xvii, To track mischief from light words, as I would find a buck from his fraying.

b. Comb.: *fraying-post*, †-stock, the tree or other object against which a deer frays.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 68 All Stags as they are burnish'd, beat their Heads dr' against some Tree or other, which is called their *Fraying-post. 1884 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* vii, 113 A fir, which was used as a fraying post. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 69 When the huntsman hath founde his *frayingstocke, he must make the height where the end of his croches . . . hath reached. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *New Land Ships Wks.* i. 93/1 Pores, and Entries, Abatures, and Foyles; Fraying-stocks.

2. Ravellings.

1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* i. xxix, Picking threads and fraying of her work from the carpet.

† *Frayment*, *Obs.* [f. FRAY v.¹ + -MENT.]

Disturbance.

1549 *CHAUNER Erasme. on Folly* Cj, Pan, with his s'ndaine chaimales and tumults bringeth age over all thyng.

† *Frayne*, sb.¹ *Obs.* Also *freyn*. [a. OF. *frainis*, *freine* (Fr. *frêne*): -L. *fraxinus*.] An ash.

c1325 *Lai le Freine* 225 The Freyns of the asche is a freyn. After the language of Breteyn. c1380 *Sir Ferum.* 1035 Vnder a tre of frayne. c1490 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* iv. Lawres . . . s'frenes, Cornylies.

† *Frayne*, sb.² *Obs.* ? A mark or streak on a horse. Hence † *Frained* a., ?streaked; brindled.

1539 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 16, I bequeath to my brother . . . a great frained meire. 1550 *Will of R. Maddis* (Somerset Ho.), My frayed gray trotting gelding. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* 4 His colour would euer be milke white with red fraynes.

† *Frayne*, sb.³ *Obs. rare*-1. [cf. OF. *fraindre* to break; cf. *REFRAIN*.]

1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* Aij, Observe the frayne; the ceasure marke To rest with note in close.

Frayne, *freyn*, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms:

1 *fresnan*, *frisan*, *frinan*, 3 *frinon*, 4 *frinon*, 5 *frinon*, 6 *frinon*, 7 *frinon*, 8 *frinon*, 9 *frinon*, 10 *frinon*, 11 *frinon*, 12 *frinon*, 13 *frinon*, 14 *frinon*, 15 *frinon*, 16 *frinon*, 17 *frinon*, 18 *frinon*, 19 *frinon*, 20 *frinon*, 21 *frinon*, 22 *frinon*, 23 *frinon*, 24 *frinon*, 25 *frinon*, 26 *frinon*, 27 *frinon*, 28 *frinon*, 29 *frinon*, 30 *frinon*, 31 *frinon*, 32 *frinon*, 33 *frinon*, 34 *frinon*, 35 *frinon*, 36 *frinon*, 37 *frinon*, 38 *frinon*, 39 *frinon*, 40 *frinon*, 41 *frinon*, 42 *frinon*, 43 *frinon*, 44 *frinon*, 45 *frinon*, 46 *frinon*, 47 *frinon*, 48 *frinon*, 49 *frinon*, 50 *frinon*, 51 *frinon*, 52 *frinon*, 53 *frinon*, 54 *frinon*, 55 *frinon*, 56 *frinon*, 57 *frinon*, 58 *frinon*, 59 *frinon*, 60 *frinon*, 61 *frinon*, 62 *frinon*, 63 *frinon*, 64 *frinon*, 65 *frinon*, 66 *frinon*, 67 *frinon*, 68 *frinon*, 69 *frinon*, 70 *frinon*, 71 *frinon*, 72 *frinon*, 73 *frinon*, 74 *frinon*, 75 *frinon*, 76 *frinon*, 77 *frinon*, 78 *frinon*, 79 *frinon*, 80 *frinon*, 81 *frinon*, 82 *frinon*, 83 *frinon*, 84 *frinon*, 85 *frinon*, 86 *frinon*, 87 *frinon*, 88 *frinon*, 89 *frinon*, 90 *frinon*, 91 *frinon*, 92 *frinon*, 93 *frinon*, 94 *frinon*, 95 *frinon*, 96 *frinon*, 97 *frinon*, 98 *frinon*, 99 *frinon*, 100 *frinon*.

pa. t. 4 fraín. [A Com. Teut. str. vb. inflected in ME. as wk.; OE. *fregnan*, *frignan*, *frinan* (pa. t. *fregn*, *frán*, pl. *frugnon*, *frúnon*, also wk. (*ge*-*fregnade*) = OS. *fregnan* (pa. t. *fragin*), ON. *fregna* (pa. t. *frá*), Goth. *fráihnan* (pa. t. *fráh*); the Teut. root **freh-*, *freg-* is found also in OE. *fregian* to ask, *fretta* herald, *frehit* (= **frehit*, *friht*) oracle, and (with different vowel-grade) in OS. *frágon* (Du. *vragen*), OHG. *frágen*, *fráhen* (MHG. *vrágen*, mod. Ger. *fragen*); further (with metathesis), OHG. *fergon* to ask, beg. The OÁryan root is **prek-*, *prk-*, found e.g. in L. *precari* to PRAY; and with -*sk-* suffix in L. *poscere* (= **pork-sk-*), Ger. *forschen* to demand.]

1. *trans.* To make inquiry of (a person) about (something); = ASK v. 2-6 (which see for constructions).

Beowulf (Z.) 1319 (He) *fregn* gif him wære æfter neodlādum nū getæce. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* c 581 (Hessels) *Consulo*, *frigo*. c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 268 Hine frugnon and ascodon his zeferan, for hwon he his dyde. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxxxviii(f). 20 pone faelan zebanc frine me syþþan. c 1205 *LAV.* 30734 Brien hine gon fraine of his fare-coste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7193 Sua lang sco fraim him, þat bald, þat sulk, a gabbing he hir tald. c 1325 *Met. Hom.* (1862) 151 And this ermyt bigan to fraim At Satenas, he hafd spedde. 1377 *LANG.* P. Pl. B. viii. 3 And frayed full of folke þat I mette, If ani wite wiste where dowl was at Inne. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xvii, *Sir Amadace* franut hur the marchandes name. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 678 And sithe he freyned also swithe, 'How fares my lady brighte?' 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hen.* i. xi. 1, fast at thame did fraim quhat men thay wer? 1522 *SKELTON Why nat to Court* 397 Of you I wolde fraime Why come ye nat to court. 1555 *ABP. PARKER Ps.* xxviii. 65 Theyr myndes dislayde Gods aces to fraime. 1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 270 The said Umphra frayed the said Thomas. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng. vi.* xxxviii. (1612) 181, I, musing, fraim'd her meaning. 1703 *THORNBURY Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.) *Frayne*, to ask. *Lanc.* 1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 160 Fraynd by the knight, they told, a beautiful maid. Was borne a prisoner.

b. *intr.* To make inquiries; to inquire at or of (a person); to ask after (a person), of = about (a thing).

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* iv. xix. [xxii.] (1890) 316 Swa swa me seolfum frinendum. i. Wilferþ biscop sægde. c 1200 *ORMIN* 10628 þa Fariscwess bafðenn sket Of Cristess dedess freagnedd. c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 92/73 Þagh þu fraymy after freagnd, ne syndstou non. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3849 þai fraind o þar frendes fare. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3745 Thus of hir he gan to axe and freyne. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lvi, If he frayme oþte afur me. Say him my sute is quite. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1099 The kyng at hym can frayme. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 261 He franyt Of thar counsell in this caiss. c 1475 *Rans Coltegar* 227 He began to frane frane frane. 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 45 þe preiche, þe fleich, þe frane.

2. a. *trans.* To ask for (a thing); to request (a person) to do something. b. *intr.* To ask, request. Const. for.

131. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 129 Fortune fares þer as ho fraynez. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. vi. 39 For þis na scho fraynyd fast. He consentyd at þe last. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 485 He can him fraim Al the sothe him to sayn.

Hence † *Frayingn* vbl. sb.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2737 þe preist bi-gin þan his frayingn. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Adrian* 30 þe kyng. one þis wyis mad frayingn. c 1394 *P. Pl. Cræde* 27 þa a frayingn for þam felleþ þer manye. 1536 *BELLENOEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 207 At last, he lang frayingn of his wife, he schew quhat schame the king had done to him.

Fraturer = see FRATERER.

Frazil (frɪˈzɪl). [?A Canadian use of F. *fraissil*, coal-dust, cinders.] In Canada and U.S. Ice formed at the bottom of a stream, anchor-ice. Also attrib.

1888 *Montreal Gaz.* 17 Mar. (Cent.), It has been suggested that it may be due to the accumulation of frazil or anchor-ice. 1893 *Boston (Mass.) Youth's Companion* 9 Feb. 71/4 The greater the surface of the swift open water, the greater the quantity of frazil made in a minute, hour, or day. Every open rapid is, in 'zero weather', a frazil-factory.

Frazzle (frɪˈzəl), v. dial. and U.S. Also frazle. [Cf. FASEL v., and FRAY v.] *trans.* To fray, wear out, tear to rags or ribbons. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence *Frazzled* ppl. a. Also *Frazzle* sb., the state of being frazzled or worn out; *Frazzlings*, ravellings.

a 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Frazle*, to unravel or rend cloth. *Frazlings*, threads of cloth, torn or unravelled. 1893 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) Dec. 418 One's garments get frazzled in the grass; one's mind and body and spiritual sense sometimes become frazzled, torn to pieces, good-for-nothing. 1894 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 2 Jan., Two years ago his nerves were worn to a frazzle over an attempt made to levy a tax. 1895 *Nebraska State Jnl.* 23 June 3/1 Everyone believed that Thomas would plant the frazzled banner of the distillers in its place.

Freak (frɪk), sb.1 [Not found before 16th c.; possibly introduced from dialects, and cognate with OE. *frecian* (*Mal.* xi. 17) to dance.]

1. A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious humour, notion, whim, or vagary.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jane Shore* ii, Fortune fleskes. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. iv. 50, I fear the fickle freakes. i. Of Fortune. 1632 *Marian Holland's Leaguer* vi. 1, Her I'll make a stale, to take this courtier in a freak. 1661 *COWLEY Disc. Govt.* O. Cromwell Wks. 1710 II. 654 Now the Freak takes him and he makes seventy Peers of the Land at one clap.

1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 427 ¶ 2 Sometimes in a Freak [she] will instantly change her Habitation. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 79 Amid the freaks that modern fashion sanctions, it grieves me much to see live animals Brought on the stage. 1867 LAOY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 158 Ibrahim Pasha, in a freak of tyrannical fury, turned every Mahometan out of the city. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip Libr.* v. 56 One of the grimmest freaks that ever entered into a pious mind.

2. The disposition of a mind subject to such humours; capriciousness.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 54 It is the Freak of many People, they cannot do a good Office, but they are presently boasting of it. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. II. xviii. 380 Several have ruined their fortunes out of mere freak. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiii, A decent quiescence under the freak of manner, gave me the advantage.

3. A capricious prank or trick, a caper.

Cf. the earlier synonym REAKS.

1724 *GAY Quindunck's*, Thus, as in giddy freaks he bounces, Crack goes the twig, and in he flounces! 1840 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Jackdaw*, The priests, with awe, as such freaks they saw, Said: The Devil must be in that little Jackdaw. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 3 Expelled from Harrow for some boyish freak.

4. A product of irregular or sportive fancy.

1784 COWPER *Task* v. 130 Thy most magnificent and mighty freak (an ice-plate). The wonder of the North. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 Strawberry Hill of Horace Walpole, Fonthill Abbey of Mr. Beckford, were freaks.

b. (More fully *freak of nature*, = *husus naturæ*): A monstrosity, an abnormally developed individual of any species; in recent use (*esp.* U. S.), a living curiosity exhibited in a show.

1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 230 Many were the freaks of nature, that I beheld in the singular formations of the rocks. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 2/5 An association of natural curiosities usually exhibited at booths... called the 'Freaks' Union', the word freaks being an abbreviation of the term 'freaks of nature' by which these monstrosities are described. 1891 C. JAMES *Koni. Rigmorle* 130 The two freaks were retired into private life for purposes of refreshment.

5. *Comb.*, as *freak-show*; *freak-doing* adj.

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 470 The freak-doing Aswines. 1887 E. R. PENNELL *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 400 note, What I should call penny peep, or rather freak, shows.

Hence *Freakdom*, the region or domain of caprice; *Freakery*, freaks collectively; *Freakful* a., freakish, capricious; *Freaksome* a. = prec.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* l. 230 By some freakful chance. 1854 *Chamb. Tril.* III. 175 The Puck of Fancy, that freaksome, tricksy wight. 1873-4 A. J. ELLIS in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 15 Was it 'scrumptious'! a pure fancy of the moment, with nothing but absurdity and freakdom to generate it? 1876 J. WEISS *Wils. Hum. & Shaks.* i. 5 What a wide range of Nature's curious freakery a forest has!

Freak (frɪk), sb.2 [f. FREAK v.] A fleck or streak of colour.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1871) 215 These quaint freaks of russet (in an old book) tell of Montaigne.

Freak (frɪk), v. [f. FREAK sb.1; the word (in sense 1) seems to have been formed by Milton.]

1. *trans.* To fleck or streak whimsically or capriciously; to variegate. Usually in pa. pple.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 144 The pansy freaked with jet. 1726-46 THOMPSON *Winter* 814 And dark embrown'd, Or benighted freak with many a mingled hue. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 80 Collecting dainties freaked with beautifully varied colours. 1880 SWINBURNE *Studies in Song* 15 The very dawn was, freaked with fire.

fig. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 221 The anxious elaboration of a style freaked with allusions.

2. *intr.* To practise freaks; to sport, gambol, frolic.

1663 [see FREAKING ppl. a.] a 1820 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit* *Fay* xxvi, 1836 Then glad they left their covert lair, And freaked about in the midnight air.

Freak, var. form of FREKE, Obs., man.

† **Freaking**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. FREAK v.] Ad-dicted to freaks, freakish.

1663 *Flagellum*, or O. Cromwell (1672) 140 After 4 daies time (in which Feak and his Freaking Partisans were almost run from their wits). 1665 *Perrys Diary* 25 Jan., He told me what a mad, freaking fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been.

Freakish (frɪˈkɪʃ), a. [f. FREAK sb.1 + -ISH.] 1. Full of freaks, characterized by freaks, capricious, whimsical.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 186 Without any such freakish conceits. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Genl. Dancing-Master* I. i, An ill-contrived, ugly, freakish fool. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ¶ 4 The most wild and freakish garb that can be imagined. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc*. 605 His freakish thoughts. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 249 We found our companions busily employed in securing the young freakish horses. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* l. viii, Her trees of tinsel kiss'd by freakish gales. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Remola* i. iii, Look at that sketch: it is a fancy of a strange freakish painter. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1870) 40 Our freakish climate. 1875 POSTE *Gains* i. (ed. 2) 122 'The synthesis of tide and light in Civil law may be freakish and capricious.'

2. Of the nature of a freak, curious, grotesque.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* ii. xi, The other wand In many a freakish knot had twined. 1827 MOON *Alids. Fairies* lxxxviii, He... had stuck His freakish gauds upon the Ancient's brow.

Hence *Freakishly* adv., *Freakishness*.

1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 26 Let us admire the freakishness of worldly affairs. a 1714 J. SHARP *Wks.* (1754) V. ii. 48 Such a piece of folly and freakishness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Freak-ishly. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Apr., That freakishness of humour which made me a voluntary idler. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets*

vii. 204 But gods intervene mechanically and freakishly, like the magicians in Ariosto or Tasso. 1883 *Repentance P. Wentworth* II. 340 You... are fully-persuaded I did it out of sheer freakishness.

Freaky (frɪˈki), a. [f. FREAK sb.1 + -Y.] = FREAKISH.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 453 Instead of... clippings hedges and freaky meadows... his faded eye could only fall upon horrid bars and walls. 1891 *Ibid.* CXLIX. 107/2 Theodora was... a slippery, freaky little creature.

Hence *Freakiness*.

1886 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 347 No other species seems to show such peculiar 'freakiness' of character, both individually and locally.

† **Fream**, sb. Obs. = 'Arable land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recover' (Phillips 1671).

Phillips appends this definition to his explanation of *Freameth* (see next); Kersey 1706 refers it, prob. rightly, to *Fream*. The word is otherwise unknown.

Fream (frɪm), v. Also 6 (? *erron.*) *fream*. [Of uncertain origin.]

Perh. an artificial term suggested by L. *fremerre* to roar (F. *frémir*, to shudder, is too remote in sense). But quot. 1876 suggests that it may, with unexplained irregularity, represent OAngl. *hrēwa* = WS. *hrēman*, to cry out.]

intr. To roar, rage, growl: *spec.* of a boar.

1576 TURBERY *Veneris*. 238 A Boar freameth. 1583 SPANSHURST *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 51 Hee freams, and skrawling to the skye, brays terrible hoyseth. *Ibid.* iv. (Arb.) 300 Hudges fluds lowdly freaming from mountayns lofelye be trowling. 1666 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* viii. 113 He [a man turned into a boar] did... extremely foam at his own Countymen. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1679) 11 Terms for their Noise at Rutting time... A Boar Freameth. 1721 PUCKLE *Club* 90 An hart bellows, a buck groyns, a boar freams. [1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fream* or *Ream*, to scream.]

† **Frean**, v. *Mandg.* Obs. (See quot.)

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. 28 If he will lie downe and tumble, which horsmen call Freaning, you shall not only giue him leaue, but... helpe him to wallow ouer and ouer.

† **Freare**, Sc. Obs. = FRAIL sb.1

1565 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 25 (Jam.) Fywe half frearis of feggis. a 1575 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 292 Ane fear of feggis. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 166 Quhillk was convoyit to the castell of Edinburgh in a freare of feggis.

Freat, obs. form of FRET.

Freathe (frɪð), v. Sc. [? repr. OE. (*d*-) *frēoðan* to foam (pa. pple. *-froden*: cf. FROTH sb.).]

1. *intr.* To froth or foam.

1875 BURNS *Sc. Drink* x, O rare! to see thee fizz an' freath I' th' lugget caup!

2. *trans.* To make to froth or lather.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. il. song v, We're not yet begun To freath the graith.

Freche, obs. form of FRESH.

† **Frechedly**, adv. Obs. rare -1. [? f. *frech* var. of FREAK + -ED + -LY 2.] Greedily.

c 1450 MYRC 1332 Ete or dronke to frechedly.

Freck, **frack** (frek, frek), a. Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: a. 1 *freo*, 3 *frech*, *south*, *vrech*, 4 *freak*, *-kk(e)*, 4-5 *freak(e)*, (5 *freak*), 8-9 *Sc. freak*. B. *Sc.* 6-7 *frak*, 6-9 *frack*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *frec*, *fric*, *frac* = OHG. *freh* covetous, greedy (MHG. *vrech* covetous, Ger. *freck* bold, insolent), ON. *freakr* greedy (Sw. *frack* daring, Da. *fræk*), Goth. (*faihu*) *frikes* (ice-)greedy, covetous. Cf. FRIKE a., which seems to have been confused with this word.]

1. Desirous, eager, prompt, quick, ready. Const. gen. (OE. only) to with sb. or *vb.* in *inf.* To make *freck*: to make ready.

a 1000 *Boeth.* *Met.* viii. 15 Hwaet hi sirenlasta frece ne wæron. c 1205 *LAV.* 9410 To heo eoden alle afoten & wide freche weoren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5108 To bidd hast now es nan sa frek. 1352 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 68 Doghty men... That war ful frek to fight. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 4441 He was freke his name to frayne. 1606-78 *Sk. Discip.* Ch. Scot. (1621) Pref., Frack to preach the Gospell in Scotland, as in another Antiochia. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 104 The merchantis maid frack to sail.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1821) 119 Hae ye your man by acht o'clock, A' frack and furnis' for the shock. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiv, You know whether I am so frack as the serving-man spoke him.

b. In bad sense: Greedy, gluttonous; also, keen for mischief.

c 950 *Liudisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 19 Heonu monn fric. a 1225 *Anst.* R. vii. 6 þu vox is oc a wreche vrech best, and fræ swuðe wæl malle. c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 75 Ac sathanas þe freche þe saule wile dreche, Hwanne he agult habbep.

2. Lusty, strong, vigorous.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 23 On all the fweir thair was nane frackar. 1569 in Napier *Mem.* (1793) 127 Thou art the frackest fellow among them. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiv, Unlikely men to stay one of the frackest youths in Scotland of his years.

Freck (frek), sb. rare -1. [? Shortened from FRECKLE sb.] = FRECKLE.

1866 *Intell. Observer*. No. 53-349 Burnt-umberspots and frecks.

† **Freck**, **frack**, v.1 Sc. Obs. [f. the adj.]

intr. To move swiftly or nimbly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. i. 62 As the Troianis frakkis our the fluide. *Ibid.* v. iv. 101

Freck (frek), v.2 [? Shortened from FRECKLE v. var. of FREAK v.] *trans.* To mark with spots or freckles; to dapple.

1621 G. SANDEY *Orid's Met.* ii. (1626) 43 There shes a bloodlesse Statue state, all freck. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.*

1876 We both have spent our stock of love, So consequently shall be free. 1859 *Autobiog. Doggar-boy* 2 Since I was what may be termed a free man; or, in other words, since I became independent.

b. Released or exempt from work or duty.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 640 The Swain, who, free from Business and Debate, Receives his easy Food from Nature's Hand. 1702 S. L. tr. *Pryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 300 They watch and are by turns in the day time, but at night they must all be in the Fort. 1775 *BURNET Owen Time* (1766) II. 37 Coleman had a whole day free to make his escape. c. 1838 SIR R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. iv. 116 A fortnight hence I shall be free as air.

7. Guiltless, innocent, acquitted. Const. *from*, of (a crime or offence). ? Obs.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 252 Your Majestic and wee that have free soules, it touches vs not. *Ibid.* v. ii. 343 *Laer.* Mine and my Fathers death come not upon thee, Nor thine on me. *Ham.* Heaumen make thee free of it. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Let.* 23 Sep. (1891) 521, I am free from the blood of all men, for I have communicated to you the whole counsel of God. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1673) 3 A man that hath a free heart, and a good Conscience. 1678 *DRYDEN & LEAR (Edithus* iii. i (end), My hands are guilty, but my heart is free.

8. Of actions, activity, motion, etc.: Unimpeded, unrestrained, unrestricted, unhampered. Also of persons: Unfettered in their action.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13079 Pe king þam lete haf fre entire. c. 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 152 Pe necke schal nevere have a free meynge. 1463 *Bury Pills* (Camden) 22 Fre owth goyng and in comyng. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Thess.* iii. 1 That the worde of God maye have fre passage. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 86 We shall have the freer woyng al M^r Pages. 1613 *Purshane Pilgrimage* (1614) 292 That the water may have free passage to all parts. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 62 Whilsi each Bishop in his respective Diocesse, Priest in his Parish, were free than formerly in execution of their Office. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* Apol. 552 As if one, while his friend was stooping, should seich a freer stroke at their common Enemy. 1713 *BERKELEY Guardian* No. 49 p. 7 [A] library that I have free access to. 1791 Mrs. KACLOFFICE *Rom. Forest* vii, Her dress, which was loosened for the purpose of freer respiration. 1828 L. D. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* p. viii, Without the free examination of previously received opinion, no branch of human knowledge can ever be advanced. 1837 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* xvii. (1874) i. 188 They have free admission of the light of Heaven. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed.) III. 112 The various passions are allowed to have free play.

b. phr. (To have or give) a free hand: liberty of action in affairs that one has to deal with. So to have one's hands free.

1860 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 329 Harold thus had his hands free. 1890 J. CORBETT *Drake* ix. 117 He was given a free hand to act against the East and West India convoys. 1895 Col. MAURICE in *United Service Mag.* July 414 No one ever had, in the composition of any history... a freer hand or more ample resources.

c. with to and inf.: At liberty, allowed, or permitted to do something. Also, † permitted by one's conscience, feeling it right to do something.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 49, I am free To wedde, a goddes hand, wher it lyketh me. 1666 *PEYTS Diary* i May, Thomas Peyts did come to me, to consult about... his being a Justice of the Peace, which he is much against... [He] tells me, as a confidant, that he is not free to exercise punishment... against Quakers and other people, for religion. 1671 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 99, I made him just and right, Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. 1697 *DANFORTH Voy.* i. iii. 31 Privateers are not obliged to any Ship, but free to go ashore where they please. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 83 He's free to sow discord in German plantations. 1818 *Scott's Heart Milt.* xii, If ye arena free in conscience to speak for her in the court of judicature. 1840 *DICKENS Old Ch. Shop* xxxi, She was free to come and go. 1876 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* iii. (ed.) 5 Some occupation that would leave him free to move about.

d. Not fettered in judgement; unbiased, open-minded.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. xi. (1712) 35, I appeal to any free Judge. *Ibid.* iii. xvi. (1712) 141 His own words are so free and ingenious. 1686 *BURNET Trav.* i. (1750) 60, I wish they had larger and freer Souls.

e. Showing absence of constraint or timidity in one's movements.

1849 *JANES Woodman* vii, The traveller came forward with a bold, free step.

9. Of literary or artistic composition, etc.: Not observing strict laws of form; (of a translation, copy, etc.) not adhering strictly to the original.

1813 *TYTLER Ess. Princ. Transl.* (ed. 3) 231 The limits between free translation and paraphrases. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* vii. 406 A free and tasteful expression of the minute forms in landscape. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* i. iii. 142 Any mistake of grammar or construction, however dexterously concealed in the folds of a free translation. 1860 *OSWEL Counterp.* xv. 97 When... it becomes impossible to follow exactly all the intervals proposed... The imitation is then said to be Free, or Irregular.

10. Allowable or allowed (to or for a person to do something); open or permitted to.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 216 If that which we have learned, be free for every man to know. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* To Rdr., Be it free, with reverence and modesty, to note over-sights. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 44 It was free to every one to baptisado a Christian where he met him. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 747 Defaming as impure what God declares Pure, and commands to come, leaves free to all. 1799 *HEARNE Collect.* 4 Apr., Y^e Copy was... free to y^e View of any one. 1796 *BURKE Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VII. 32 His Grace may think as meanly as he will of my deserts... It is free for him to do so. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xxxii.

(1862) 452 The 'twelve legions of Angels', whom it was free to Him to summon to his aid.

b. Open to all competitors; open for all. Free fight: a fight in which all and sundry engage promiscuously.

1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 430 The affair became what they call on the frontier a free fight. 1872 *MARK TWAIN Innoc. Abr.* xvii. 114 The sailors of a British ship... challenged our Sailors to a free fight. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The grand free-for-all horse race, open to the world. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 759/2 English riots are mere free-fights, begun without special premeditation.

11. Of a space, way, passage, etc.: Clear of obstructions, open, unobstructed. So of air—freely-circulating, in which one breathes freely.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3244 On twel doles delt ist de se, xii. weizes den in ben faizer and fre. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5932 (Gott.) Froskis... al pe erde þai ouerd sua. A man might noight fre se his ta. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 233 Are not the streets as free for me as for you? 1671 *NARBOROUGH Jmt.* in *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 145 They did meet with no Ice, but a free and open Sea. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 47 Where in the Void of Heaven a Space is free, Betwixt the Scorpion and the Maid for these. *Ibid.* iv. 424 They stop his Nostrils, while he strives in vain To breathe free Air. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. iv, And quickly make the entrance free. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* i. iii. 35 The wind off shore—with much free water. 1878 *PATMORE Tamerton Church Tower* i. 9 Our weary spirits flagg'd beneath The still and loaded air; We left behind the freer breath.

12. Clear of (something which is regarded as objectionable or an encumbrance). Const. *of, from*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5923 Ne was in hus na vessel fre þat watur hild, o stan ne tre, O his watur þat sua stanc. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth.* De P. R. xv. xlii. (1495) 503 Creta is an ylonde free and clete of venyme. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jmt.* in *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 20 Every Man is commanded to keep himself clean, and free from Lice. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 236/2 A Woman all Hairry, no part of her Face free. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* p. 117 These places are seldom free from Soldiers and Seamen. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 120 There is hardly any mine... free from pyrite. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 4105, I can keep free with the pumps. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* i. xix. 135 (Glacier) Ice, singularly free from air-bubbles. 1885 *Lancet* LXXIX. 1761/2 The main travelling ways... had been... reported free from any accumulation of foulgas.

13. † a. Of a bird's flight: Agile, swift. Obs.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1673) 4 Her ordinary flying... is commonly more free than the best Haggard Falcon. *Ibid.*, A kind of sea Hawk... of a far freer wing, and of a longer continuance.

b. *Naut.* Of the wind: Not adverse (see quot. 1867).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 87 We had the wind free... sail after sail the captain piled upon her. 1867 *SUTTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, s. v. *Freeing*, To be free. Said of the wind when it exceeds 67° 30' from right-ahead. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., She is on the wrong tack, but the last puff was free, and helped her.

14. Of material things: Not restrained in movement, not fixed or fastened. To get free: to get loose (from something that restrains or encumbers), to extricate.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. l. i. 19 And, knitting all his force, got one hand free. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 464 Now half appeared The tawny lion, pawing to get free His hinder parts. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calest.* 114 The... free 200ids of the *Lucernaridæ*. 1862 H. SPENSER *First Princ.* ti. x. § 82 (1875) 250 The pennant of a vessel lying becalmed first shows the coming breeze... by gentle undulations that travel from its fixed to its free end. 1878 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* i. 40 The discovery of the free reed. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clocks*, *Free Spring*, a balance spring uncontrolled by curb pins. 1890 *BOLTON Col. Reformer* (1891) 149 The yacht... with courses free.

15. Disengaged from contact or connexion with some other body or surface; relieved from the pressure of an adjacent or superincumbent body. In *Bot.*, not adnate to other organs. Free-central: see quot. 1845.

1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 20 Making over the Architraves... Arches that will bear the weight, and leave the Architraves free. 1830 R. KNOX *Beard's Anat.* 374 At the free surface of the mucous membrane. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 16 If it [the placental] grows in the middle of the ovary, without adhering to its sides... it is called free central. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* i. 8 The anthers remaining separate, and being termed free. 1870 *HOOKE Sch. Flora* 105 Carpels 1 or more, free or connate.

16. *Chem.*, etc. Uncombined.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* i. 244 The nitric acid remains free in the liquor. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 251 By the decomposition of the carbonic acid, oxygen is set free. 1862 *ANSTO Channel Isl.* iv. xx. (ed. 2) 464 A silicate of alumina, with some free silica, and a trace of iron. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* i. 148/2 A few grains of kaolin... may be added to neutralise an excess of free acid.

17. Of power or energy: Disengaged, available for 'work'.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 662 The whole power of the engine would be expended in impelling itself and the ship... and no free power would remain for freight. 1837 *BREWSTER Magnet.* 363 The action of the free fluid is in equilibrium with the external force. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* i. 6 Free electricity is not under any circumstances conducted silently to the earth.

18. Of a material: Yielding easily to operation, easily worked, loose and soft in structure. Also free-working: see D. i. a. below. See also FREE-STONE, whence this sense prob. arises.

1573 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) i. 174 Item for Ramsey stone free and ragge. 1676 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist.

Soc.) II. 353 Many flat stones, but being free and soft, their inscriptions are worn out. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 59 Even that kind of land that is most free and open in its nature, is found to be rendered more fertile by [fallowing]. 1793 *SNEATON Edystone* i. § 106 This stone was capable of being thus wrought, and was so free to the tool. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 11 It is generally called free, or Dunstone land.

b. Of wood: Without knots. (So free-stuff: see D. 2.)

1678 [see FROUGHY 2]. 1770 *KUCKAHN in Phil. Trans.* LX. 315 Out of any soft free wood; cut an artificial one.

III. Characterized by spontaneity, readiness or profuseness in action.

19. Of a person, his will, etc.: Acting of one's own will or choice, and not under compulsion or constraint; determining one's own action or choice, not motivated from without. (See also FREE WILL.)

c. 1888 K. ELFREDO *Boeth.* ii. § 2 Forþem he geseceop twa geseceadwines geseceafra firo [M.S. Cott. free], englas & men. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7441 He knew nat that she was constrained... But wende she come of wille al free. 1601 ?MARSTON *Paquis & Kath.* i. 180 Nay, be free, my daughters, in election. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. 170 To make up a free determination 'Twixt right and wrong. 1662 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 5 Considering man as a free agent. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vii. § 22 A man is said to be free, so far forth as he can do what he will. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 561 From the day when he quitted Friesland... he had never been a free agent. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 6 The choice of the electors would be perfectly free.

20. Ready in doing or granting anything; acting willingly or spontaneously; (of an act) done of one's own accord; (of an offer, assent, etc.) readily given or made, made with good will.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 852 To kepe his forward by his free assent. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* x. 13 And Kyng Salomon gauevnto y^e Queene... all that she desired and asked, besydes that which he gaue her of a frye hande. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect 20th Sund. Trinity*, That we maye with free hearts accomplyshe those thynges that thou wouldest have done. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 121 There is no kinde of thing, which Cesars highnesse... will not grant and give of his free bountie. 1607 *SHAKS. Titous* i. ii. 188. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* i. i, You neede not urge my spiriþ by disgrace, 'Tis freed enough; My Father hinders it. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 13 Tarquinus... of his own free courage demanding the Kingdome, had it as freely granted. a. 1626 *BACON New Atl. Wks.* 1802 II. 132 His noble free offers left us nothing to ask. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 206 God doth justifie us (saith he) of his free-goodnesse. 1822 *OGILVIE s. v.*, He made him a free offer of his services.

b. with inf.: Ready to do something; eager, willing, prompt. Obs. exc. in phr. *free to confess*, where the adj. is now apprehended as in 8 c.

1660 *Trial Regis.* 22, I shall be very free to open my Heart. 1699 *DANFORTH Voy.* II. v. 94 He was very free to talk with me, and first asked me my business thither. a. 1716 *BALLALL Wks.* (1723) i. 276 To part with anything in this world... and to be free to suffer any temporal loss... rather than live in a State of strong temptation to Sin. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) i. iii. 191 But they were not free to consent thereto. 1784 *New Spectator* xvi. 6/2 For my own part, I will be free to confess, that, in my opinion, [etc.]. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* i. 40 Mark... his generous mind; How free he is to push about his beer. 1824 *BYRON Juan* xvi. lxxiii, He was 'free to confess'—whence comes this phrase? Is't English? No—'is only parliamentary! That [etc.]. 1874 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* xxxviii. 4, I am free to confess I did not quite know the sort of creature I had to deal with.

c. Of a horse: Ready to go, willing.

1477 *SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 802 III. 200 It shall never need to prykk nor thretea free horse. a. 1502 *GREENE Alphonsus* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 242/2 Horses that be free Do need no spurs. 1673 E. BROWN *Brief Acc. Trav.* 71 They [Servian horses] are very free. 1844 *Daily News* 23 July 7/2 'Free horses'—horses that is... that have been working in pairs, and have been too conscientious in their work, and have done more than their share.

21. Ready in giving, liberal, lavish. Const. *of*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14397 Sua fre giuer of all-kin gode. c. 1300 *Ibid.* 27874 (Cott. Galba) Help be þauer with hert fre. *Ibid.* 28741 (Cott. Galba) What nede es þat þe spenser be nithing of þat þe lord es free. 1611 *BULLE 2 Chron.* xxix. 31 As many as were of a free heart. 1613 *BUTLER Hud.* i. i. 466 For Saints themselves will sometimes be of Gifts that cost them nothing, free. 1699 *DANFORTH Voy.* II. l. 84 The Tonguinese in general are very free to their Visitants, treating them with the best cheer they are able to procure. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* t. iv, I was not very free of it, for my Store was not great. 1740 *GARRICK Lying Valet* ii. Wks. 1798 i. 53 When he's drunk... he's very free, and will give me any thing. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 185 Handsome in person and free of hand.

b. Of a gift: Given out of liberality or generosity (not in return or requital for something else).

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 312 To fynde goode prestis bi fre almes of þe people. 1548 *UOALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Matt.* i. 21 The messenger of this free felicity. 1583 *FULKE Defence* xv. 403 The worde *xapana*... signifieth... 'a free gift', or a gift that is freely given... wherof the Prouerbe is, what is so free as gift? 1797 *Gent. Mag.* LXI. i. 411 Benefices are now, I might almost say never a free gift from a private patron.

22. Acting without restriction or limitation; allowing oneself ample measure in doing something. 1578 *TIMME Caluine on Gen.* 26 Being convinced... that he was too free in sinning. 1632 J. HAYWAKO tr. *Biondi's Eronaca* 147 That either too light, or too free feeding hath occasioned you this dreame. 1727 *POPE Tr. Var. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. i. 224 How free the present age is in

laying taxes on the next. 1746 *BERKELEY Lett. Tar-water* ii. § 9 The free use of strong fermented liquors. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* 26:2 Probably no divine made a freer use of the *paronomasia* than Dan. Featley. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnls.* i. 191 He is... free and careless in displaying his precious wares. 1884 *Mauch. Exam.* 4 Apr. 4/5 At the close [of the market] the tone is easy, with free sellers.

b. *Free of or with*: using or employing without reserve or restraint.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 92 He was so free of his stomacke to receive in strong liquor. 1653 *BOGAN Minch. Chr. Life* 80 Grotius, the freest man of his tongue that ever I knew. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 196 He was not free of his Discourse. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 258 He gives us a Caution not to be too free with such Preparations.

c. *Unstinted as to supply, quantity, etc.*; coming forth in profusion; administered without stint; abundant, copious. (Used with mixture of sense 8.)

1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 86 His wounded thigh by its free bleeding gave the... eye occasion to suspect [etc.]. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 21 July, After a free glass or two he happen'd to discourse. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 217 A free stimulus given to the absorbent system. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 244 The skin warm, the pulse free and forcible. 1887 *BARING-GOULD Gaverocks* xii. A monthly rose that was a free bloomer.

23. Frank and open in conversation or intercourse, ingenuous, unreserved; also, in bad sense = over-free, forward, 'familiar', ready to 'take liberties'.

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* i. iv. (1718) 18 If thou be free, she's strange; if strange, she's free. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 86 Being of a free nature... quite forgot all circumspection. 1671 *NARBONOUGH Jnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 132 These Antipodes began to be somewhat bolder, and more free. 1693-4 *GIBSON in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 217 His Grace is very free and open. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* i. vi. I pressed him to be free and plain with me. 1775 *SHERIDAN St. Patr. Day* ii. ii. Not so free, fellow! 1800 *Mrs. HERVEY Mourning Fam.* II. 171 Daring and free as was this young nobleman, with women whose principles were as free as his own. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 464 A very able man, with the Western sociability and free-fellowship.

24. *To make (or be) free with*: to adopt very familiar terms in one's conversation or dealings (with a person); hence *gen.* and *transf.* to treat unceremoniously, take liberties with. Also *Naut.*, to approach boldly.

1708 *SWIFT Abolish. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 84 Great wits love to be free with the highest objects; and if they cannot be allowed a God to revile or renounce, they will speak evil of dignities. 1714 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 7, I was once like to have been run through the Body for making a little too free with my Betters. 1728 *N. SALMON in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 361 The Itinerary of Antoninus I find all authors making free with, condemning it for blunders, and altering figures. 1783 *Hist. Miss Baltimore* II. 79 If I can infuse into Carleton's ear, that Sedly and her ladyship make too free, he may... propose setting me as a watch over his wife's conduct. 1803 *NELSON* 10 Aug. in *Nicolas Disp.* VIII. 155 You are... to approach Toulon with great caution and not make too free with the entrance of the harbour. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Gray* vi. i. He may with justice make free with our baggage. 1833 *Mr. MONTAGUE Vanderput & S. J.* Rebuked him for being so free with the pastor. 1856 *READE Never too late* I, I advise you not to make so free with your servants. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 226 You may make free with the... shore to within half a cable's length.

25. *Of speech*: Characterized by liberty in the expression of sentiments or opinions; uttered or expressed without reserve; frank, plain-spoken.

1611 *TURNER Ath. Trag.* v. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 148 With the free voice of a departing soul, I here protest this Gentlewoman cleare. 1625 *BACON Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 329 For else Counsellours will but take the Wind of him; And in stead of giving Free Counsell, sing him a Song of Placebo. 1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 107 Their free rebukes out of the word of God being very disquieting. 1722 *STEELE Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 1 The Mistress and the Maid shall quarrel, and give each other very free Language. 1794 *NELSON* 19 Mar. in *Nicolas Disp.* I. 375 Gave Lord Hood my free opinion that 800 troops, with 400 seamen, would take Bastia. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 66 The conversation at table was free; and the weaknesses of the prince whom the confederates hoped to manage were not spared. 1884 *L. J. JENNINGS in Croker Papers* I. viii. 238 Men used rather free expressions to each other... in the days of the Regency.

b. *Not observing due bounds, 'loose', licentious.* 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* III. iii. Where she... listened to much free talk. 1859 *TENNISON Edm.* 140 Earl Limours Drank till he jested with all ease, and told free tales.

IV. *Not burdened, not subject or liable, exempt*; invested with special rights or privileges.

26. (With const. *from* or *of*): a. Released or exempt from, not liable to (e.g. a rule, penalty, payment).

c 1000 *AGS. Gosp. Matt.* xvii. 26 Earnestlice þa barn senden fric. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3240 O þi trout þu mak i þe fre. 1690 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 185 He is free from all tax and imposition... all his life after. 1694 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 60 (ed. 2). The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 7 That the Roman Catholic, where the interests of his religion were concerned, thought himself free from all the ordinary rules of morality.

b. *Exempt from, baving immunity from, not subject to* (some circumstances or affection regarded as hurtful or undesirable).

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1681 þatt Crist wass... all þwertt ut off sinne

fre. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Free ouer alle fram alle worldliche weanen. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Poetrie... is the freest from thys objection. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* ix. § 2 The freer our minds are from all distempred affections. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. i. ii. 264 These... are such allow'd Infirmities, that honestie is neuer free of. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 35 When they feel themselves freed from Sickness. 1798 *FENRIAR Illustr. Sterne* vi. 179 Our own writers are not free from this error. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser. II. Confess. Drunkard*, I am never free from those uneasy sensations. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 21 May 5/3 These Highlanders are notoriously free from pulmonary consumption. 1895 *SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 645/2 The point... appears to me... free from any real difficulty.

27. a. *Exempt from, or not subject to*, some particular jurisdiction or lordship. b. *Possessed of certain exclusive rights or privileges. Used to designate franchises or liberties, as free chapel* (see *CHAPEL sb.* 3 c); *free chase* = *FRANK CHASE*; *free fishery* (see *FISHERY* 4); *free marriage* = *FRANK MARRIAGE*; *free warren* (see *WARREN*). *Free miner* (local): see quot. 1883.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 474 Other holi churchre was issent, that mid riste was so fre. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 164 Or as myn eldris forouch me Held it in freyast reawte. c 1483 *CAXTON Bk. Trav.* 21 b A cure of fre chapel. 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* xx. 2 Give amonge you fre cities... y^t they may be fre amonge you from the avenger of bloude. 1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 170 The Free-Cities... have all save some very few, enfreed themselves from the Pope. 1611 *SPEER Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. iii. § 11 Setting to sale the free-rights of the Church. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 168 Free marriage. 1669 *St. Acts Chas.* II 4 Tenements lands and fishings holden in frie burgage. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. xi. 317 He was a free Merchant... by that name the Dutch and English in the East Indies, distinguish those Merchants who are not Servants to the Company. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 1107 Their feesoffes and Free-Tenants. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3950/1 The several Regalties, Free-Fisheries, etc. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6194/1 Elizabeth Smith... Free-Dealer. 1726 *C. KIRKHAM (title)*, Two Letters... the First Shewing... the Rights and Privileges of Pourailles or Free-Hey. 1785 *J. PHILLIPS Treat. Inland Navie* p. xii. The defection of the Colonies, now the Free and United States. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 26 The rights of free warren and free chase. 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* v. No free-forester shall ever be arrested by our people, or on our land. 1861 *M. PATRISON Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The free towns of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining, Free Miner*, a man born within the hundred of St. Briavels... who has worked a year and a day in a mine. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 78/4 A free miner made an application to the gavel for a grant to him of one of the two gales.

28. *Of real property: Held without obligation of rent or service, freehold.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 52/186 An hondret hidene of guod lond with hire he 3af þer þat honn, also fre in ecbe point ase he himself it heold er. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 348 *Armig.* A place here þou þer-to is lorde wolde I wedde-sette. *Pilat.* What title has þou þer-to? is it þyne awne free? *Armig.* Lorde, fre be my fredome me fallis it. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 522 II. 224 Other x acres of fre londre. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxi. 249 Your landes oughte to be rendred to you franke and free. 1587 in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 180 Ladyes Crofte Mr. Losse free. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 484 She had conferred frankly upon the people of Rome, a piece of meadow ground... which was her owne Free-land. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3712/4 About 60 Acres of Meadow and Pasture Land, all Free Land.

† b. *Of property: At one's own disposal. Obs.* 1808 *FOSYTH Beauties Scott.* (1808) V. 144 A prohibition existed... against marriage, unless where the young couple could show they possessed £40 Scots of free gear.

29. *Invested with the rights or immunities of, admitted to the privileges of* (a chartered company, corporation, city, or the like). Sometimes used simply, without of.

1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 6 Merchants and Adventurers dwelling and being free within the City of London. 1553 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 215 He was made free in myne yere... Am not I also a freeman? 1587 *FLEMING Contu. Holinshed* III. 1311/1 Citizen of London, and free of the clothworkers. 1610 *B. JONSON Aleh.* i. iii. Free of the Grocers? 1651 *Rec. Carpenters* Co. 4 Dec. in *Jupp Hist. Acc. Comp. Carpenters* (1887) 160 Whereas the free Sawyers have indented a florine sawier, etc. 1661 *Perry's Diary* 3 May, It was in his thoughts to have got me made free of the towne. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2317/1 The Company of Free Fishermen of Your River of Thames. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* II. vi. § 59 Is a Man under the Law of England? What made him Free of that Law? 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3944/4 He is a Free-Burgess of Colchester. 1712 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 18 Sept., It is necessary they should be made free here before they can be employed. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. xiii. My horse fell, and made me free of the country, as they call it. 1766 *EXTRIC London* IV. 239 The shop-keepers are obliged to be free of the city. 1859 *C. BARKER Assoc. Priue.* ii. 54 Persons not free of the craft.

b. *Hence: Allowed the use or enjoyment of* (a place, etc.).

1687 *DROVEN Hind & P.* II. 1245 He therefore makes all birds of every sex free of his farm. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 53 7/2 Fowel of the Bath is reconciled to me, and has made me free of his show. 1818 *KEATS Endymion* II. Poet. Wks. (1886) 139 And I was free of haunts umbrageous. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* x, Barnaby's as free of the house as any cat or dog about it.

30. *Said of workmen who are not members of a trade-union: also free labour* = the labour of non-unionists.

1890 *Times* 17 Sept. 4/5 A free labour registration for the purpose of securing the services of men... for work as free men without reference to any other combination. 1891

Spectator 17 Jan., The refusal of Union men to work with free-labourers.

31. *Exempt from restrictions in regard to trade; allowed to trade in any market or with any commodities; open to all traders; also, not subject to tax, toll, or duty.*

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 38 Their Free-mart, or Markets. 1711 *SHAFTESBURY Charac.* (1737) i. 64 Nothing is so advantageous to it [trade] as a free-port. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 2 The Privileges of Cities, Towns, Purses, Free-fairs, and other Exemptions. 1719 *Dr. Foe Crusoe* ii. xiii. Having gotten a good acquaintance at Manilla, he got his ship made a free ship. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 175/1 Free ships render the merchandise on board free. 1844 *CALHOUN Wks.* (1874) IV. 105 The act... increased the list of free articles many-fold. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Free public-house*, one not belonging to a brewer; the landlord has therefore free liberty to brew his own beer, or purchase where he chooses. 1862 *LATHAM Channel Isl.* III. xvii. (ed. 4) 400 It became a free port, and throve through its freedom.

32. (In full *free of cost, charge, or the like*). Given or provided without payment, costless, gratuitous. Of persons: (Admitted, etc.) without payment.

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xviii. 104 To have free shot and cheare. 1697 *DROVEN Virg. Georg.* II. 357 Lazy Drones, without their Share of Pain, In Winter Quarters free, devour the Gain. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. xvi. You will carry me... to England, passage free. 1830 *Blackie Mag.* XXVII. 400 Paid... partly in victuals; and partly in free tickets. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Boz* vi. (1850) 221 Books were bought, all the free-seat people provided therewith. 1852 *MACAULAY Jnl.* 15 Aug., I got a place among the free seats. 1856 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) II. 231 We went to the Haymarket Theatre, where Douglas Jerold is on the free list. 1856 *FROUD Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 145 To every man... who chose to ask for it, there was free food and free lodging. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 112/2 An applicant for a free pass over this company's lines of railway.

b. *Free school*: 'a school in which learning is given without pay' (J.).

It has been denied that this was the meaning of 'free (grammar) school', *L. libera schola grammatica*, as the official designation of many schools founded under Edw. VI. The denial rests on the two assertions of the disputable; that the Eng. phrase is a translation of the Latin, not the reverse; and that *liber* could not mean 'gratuitous' in medieval any more than in classical Latin. Many different interpretations of the adj. have been proposed: (1) exempt from ecclesiastical control; (2) exempted by licence from the operation of the statute of mortmain; and hence entitled to hold property (to a limited amount); (3) giving a liberal education; (4) 'privileged' or 'authorized'. We have failed, however, to find any example in which the interpretation 'gratuitous' is inadmissible (though the schools called 'free' were often gratuitous only to select number or class of scholars); and there is abundant proof that this interpretation was already current before the time of Edw. VI.

[1488 *Will of Sir Edm. Shaw* (Som. Ho.), I will that the said connyng Preeste kepe a Grammer scole continually in the said Town of Stofordre [Stockport], and that he shall without any... salary asking... except only my salary... [etc.] 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxii. 163 He [King Alfred] ordeyned the first grammer scole at Oxenford, and other free scoles. 1500 *Deed Found. Lancaster Sch. in National Observer* (1886) 3 Oct. 578 [The mastership be] a profound grammarian, keeping a Free Schole, teaching the childer unto the utmost profit, nothing taking therefor. 1503 *Will of Sir John Percyvalle* (Maccliffed in 1877) 5. I will that the said preest shall alway kepe... the said Town of Maxfeld a Free Grammer school. 1511 *Ordinance Agnes Mellers* (MS. c. 1590) in *Nottingham Rec.* III. 453 [She founds at Nottingham] a Free Schole of one maister and Usher... [They are forbidden to] take any other gift... whereby the scollers or their friends should be charged but at the pleasure of the friends of the scollers, save the wages to be paid by the said Guardians. [1518 *Stat. St. Paul's Sch.* in *Lupton Life* 207] John Colclough... 1512 builded a Schole in the Estende of Pauls church for 153 to be taught free in the same. 1548 *Chantry Certif.* No. 22 in A. F. Leach *Eng. Schools at Reform.* (1891) 22 The chantry of Blakebrooke... Founded... by licence obtained of Kinge Henry the Sixt to mainteine a discrete priest... to kepe a grammer scoole half free, that ys to seye, taking scollers learning grammer 8d. the quarter, and of other learning to rede 4d. the quarter. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* II. (1551) 19 Be there not... free schooles, where youth may be brought up in learning gratis without any charges to their parents? 1599 *Will of P. Blundell* (founding Tiverton Grammar School) in *Rept. Comm. Char.* 1820 111. App. 15 My meaning is y^t shall be for ever a Free Schole and not a Schole of exaction. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 115 There is also a free schoole selled att Carickfergus, which is maintained by the Bishop, Clergy, &c. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 441 A State-House, and a Free-School. 1737 *Stat. Bury Grammer School* (Bury 1863), I have ordered my parish Schole of Bury to be free to all boys born in the parish... that yet my intent is... not to debar [the masters] from common priviledge in all Free Scholes of receiving prebends, benevolences, gratuities from the scholars. 1759 *GOLDSB. But* No. 68 174 The manner in which our youth in the city, but at present educated is, some in free schools about town. 1817 the far greater number in boarding schools about town. 1837 *Mr. MONTAGUE Soc. Amer.* III. 164 One needs but go to a charity-school in an English county to a free-school in Massachusetts, to see [etc.]. 1838 *DICKENS O. Told* in Massachusetts, to see [etc.]. 1842 — *Am. vii.* It's a poor boy from the free-school, of which it has so many Notes (1850) 113/1 Its free-schools, of which it has so many that no person's child among its population can, by possibility, want the means of education. 1859 *R. HARVEY Phil. Trans.* 10 A free schoole of skoldis shalbe set up for the nonce.

† b. *Sb. Obs.*

1. The adj. used absol.

c 1300 *Beket* 221 The criol was some wide couth among that and free. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3153 Po folwed bond and fre. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5314 Feiþful... to fre & to jere.

2. A person of noble birth or breeding; a knight or lady.

[In OS. poetry *frē* neut. (prob. orig. adj. with ellipsis of *wif*) is used in the sense of 'lady', or ME. *Buro*; the same use occurs once in OE. in a passage known to be translated from OS. (quot. a 1000 below).]

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 457 (Gr.) *Frēo fægraste*. c 1320 *Sir Tristram*, 5046 Ysande men calleþ þat frē, Wiþ þe white band. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 929 'Penne fare forth', quoth þat frē (an angel). c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 505 'Whan þe frē was in þe forest founde in his denne'. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb*, 3441 Panne saide Roland to þat fryr: 'Damesle, how spekest þou cortesly'. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 268 'Well I wote that it me þe My lord Jesu; he that betrayde that frē Sore may he rew'. a 1549 *Muraving Maidin* 14 in *Launcelot's Let.* (1871) Pref. 150, I followit on that frē, That semelie wes to se.

C. *adv.* In a free manner, freely: used in the different senses of the adj. In educated use now only *techn.* or *arch.*, and chiefly in contexts where it admits of being interpreted as adj.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Worcester ii. That truth vnshold should speake in all things free. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. 1. 82, I as free forgieue you As I would be forgieuen. 1681 *Dryden Abs. & Achil.* 202 Achitophel. Disdain'd the golden Fruit to gather free. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 321 So as the Plumb-line play free in the Groove. 1709 *STRYVE Ann. Ref.* i. ii. 61 This subsidy was extremely free and readily granted. 1776 G. *Simple Building in Water* 105 The Middle of the Current of the River, runs the freest. 1850 *Mrs. Browning Rom. Page xxvii.* The knight smiled free at the fantasy. 1885 *Law Times LXXX.* 1017 An adjoining pulley which ran free.

b. Without cost or payment. Often with *gratis* added. *Scot free*: see *SCOT*.

1568 V. *SKINNER tr. Montanus Inquisit.* 35 b, Escape scot free. 1682 In *Picton Lpool. Misc. Rec.* (1883) I. 252 Free was admitted free gratis. 1774 *Ibid.* (1886) II. 195 Admitted to the freedom free gratis. *Mod.* The gallery will be open free on Saturdays.

c. *Naut.* (To sail, go, etc.) *free*: i.e. with bow-lines slackened and sheets eased; farther from the wind than when close-hauled.

1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 649/2 Both keeping up a heavy fire and steering free. 1839 *MARRVAT Phant. Ship* xii. We were going about four knots and a half free. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 447/2 A boat.. with ability to fetch to windward and to run free.

D. *Comb.*

1. a. with ppl. adjs. where *free* is either adverbial or enters into parasyntactic combinations, as *free-bestowed*, *-bred*, *-footed*, *-franchised*, *-garmented*, *-minded*, *-minded*, (*-mindedness*), *-mouthed*, *-moving*, *-spirited*, *-swimming*, *-tongued*, *-working*.

1823 *GOLDING Catdon on Deut.* xiii. 75 Through his own freebestowed goodness. 1599 *MARSTON Sec. Villanie* ii. vi. 201 Oh Indignity To my respectless free-bred poesie. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iii. 26 For we will fetters put upon this feare. Which now goes too free-footed. 1682 *Cotton Wond. Peak* (ed. 1728) In these free-franchised, suburban caves. 1848 *HARE Guestes Ser.* ii. (1869) 345 The sayings of the free-garmented folks in Julius Cesar could not have come from the close-buttoned generation in Othello. 1647 *STAVELTON Jurnel* 215 They frē-mein'd, gallants, and fine gentlemen. 1597 *BACON Ess.* *Regiment of Health* (Arb.) 58 To be free minded and cheerfully disposed at hours of meate and of sleepe, and of exercise. 1834 T. *MOORE Mem.* (1856) VII. 41 As if they were more high and free-minded from having slaves to trample upon. 1579 *KNUTSTON Confutation* 66b, Out of the free-mindedness of their heat [beard]. 1647 H. *More Song of Soul* i. iii. iii. lviii, Mirth, and Free-mindedness, Simplicitie. 1862 *MERVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxii. 403 A vain pretence of free-mouthed patriotism. 1835-6 *Toad Cycl. Anat.* I. 688/2 The free-moving young have very well developed eyes. 1677 *Gale Cat. Gentiles* iv. 429 Princes.. ought to be free-spirited, generous, liberal. 1735 *BERKELEY Def. Free-thinking in Math.* § 8 Many free-spirited inquiries after truth. 1804 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 272 A pelagic or free-swimming Ascidian. 1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* iv. ii, A free-tongued woman, and very excellent at telling secrets. 1877 *Downen Shaks. Prim.* vi. 141 The free-tongued girls of Cleopatra. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Alchem.* i. xiii. § 1 (1622) 133 Both wittingly, and willingly, by a free-working will. 1793 *SMEATH Edystone L.* § 98 Portland, or some other free working stone. 1822 J. C. *BLOMFIELD Hist. Heyford* 3 Light or free-working land may be ploughed more easily than that which is stiff and heavy.

b. in derivative combinations based upon some recognized phrase in which the adjective is employed, as *free-agency*, *-citizenship*, *-pressism*, etc. (after *free agent*, *free citizen*, *free press*, etc.).

1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 205 The restoration of the Mogul.. to his free-agency in the conduct of his affairs. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 324 He so wills to be freely loved. That he does not force our free-agency. 1849 *GROTE Greece* ii. lxix. (1862) VI. 216 To Xerxes, the conception of free-citizenship.. was incomprehensible. 1856 *Tail's Mag.* XXXIII. 698 Our free pressism is one of our peculiarities.

c. in secondary combination with a verbal or agent noun (where *free* seems partly adverbial, qualifying the action understood), as *free-acting*, *-handler*, *-handling*, *-seeker*, *-speaker*, *-speaking*, *-writer*, *-writing*. So *FREE-LIVER*, *-THINKER*, etc. 1738-41 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* App. 41 'Tis the punishment of free-acting to fear where no fear is. 1862 F. *HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 157 The sanctimonious vocabulary of free-handlers and secularists. 1875 E. *WHITE Life in Christ* ii. xii. (1878) 144 If you will but nullify by criticism and free-handling the truth on Atonement. 1693 *LUTHERELL Brief Let.* (1857) III. 56 A new sect is started up here called the Free-seekers. 1716 *ADONSON Drummer* i. 10 I'm a

Free-thinker, Child. *Ab.* I am sure you are a Free-speaker! 1660 *Trial Regie.* 49 Let there be free-speaking by the Prisoner and Counsel. 1711 *SHAFESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 65 In the case of many zealots, who have taken upon them to answer our modern free-writers. 1732 *BERKELEY Alchiph.* ii. § 6 In this most wise and happy age of Free-thinking, Free-speaking, Free-writing, and Free-acting.

2. In spec. phrases, etc.: *free aims* = *frank aims* (see *ALMOIGN*); *free-chant* *Mus.* (see *quot.*); *free companion* (see *quot.* and cf. *FREE LANCE*); so *free company*; *free fish* (see *quot.*); *free grace*, the unmerited favour of God (whence *free-gracious*); *free holly* (see *quot.*); *free love*, the doctrine of the right of free choice in sexual relations without the restraint of marriage or other legal obligation; whence *free-lover*, *-loving*, *-lovism*, etc.; *free-milling* a. *Mining* (of ores) easily reducible; *free part* *Mus.* (see *quot.*); *free-stock* (see *quot.* 1763); *free-stuff* *Building* (see *quot.*); *free suitor*, one of the tenants entitled to attend a manorial court; *free ward*, ? = *L. libera custodia*, detention not involving close or ignominious restraint (hence *free-warder*); *free-work*, ? decorative mason-work.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 29 *Preamb.* To hold.. of your Highnesse and of your heyres in free & perpetual Almes. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 974, Free almes, (which was free from any limitation of certainty). 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Free chant is a form of recitative music for the Psalms and Canticles, in which a phrase, consisting of two chords only, is applied to each hemistich of the words. 1820 *SCOTT Ianchoe vii.* A knight who rode near him, the leader of a band of *Free Companions, or Condottieri; that is, of mercenaries belonging to no particular nation, but attached for the time to any prince by whom they were paid. 1872 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* II. xv. 11 A soldier in one of these *free companies. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 312, After Shell-fish succedeth the *free-fish, so termed, because he wanteth this shelly bulwarke. 1651 C. *CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* i. 108 How many, O Lord, doe with Pelagius fight for Free-will against Thy *Free-grace? 1871 *CARLIE in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* i. 380 [She] was filled with the consciousness of free grace. 1647 *SALTmarsh Sparkh. Glory* (1847) 141 The *Free-Gracian. They that have discovered up into free-grace or the mystery of salvation [etc.]. 1610 *GULLIM Heraldry* iii. vii. 108 There is a kinde of Holly that is void of these Prickles.. and therefore called *Free-holly, which in my opinion is the best Holly. 1859 *HOLLAND Gold F.* vi. 96 The free-love doctrines and free-love practices of the day. 1872 *TENNISON Last Tourna-ment* 275 'Free love—free field—we love but while we may'. 1872 F. *HALL Recent Exemp. False Phil.* 59 'Free-lovers may, with good reason, look up. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such* xviii. 338 Affection which lifts us above emigrating rats and free-loving baboons. 1864 *Kean's* 17 Feb. 3 Advocates of 'free-loveism, who believe the great evil of the world to be the indissolubility of marriage. 1895 *City Review* 3 July 3/4 'Free milling ores are usually obtained from the auriferous quartz lying near the surface. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Free-parts, additional parts to a canon or fugue, having independent melodies, in order to strengthen or complete the harmony. 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* iv. 52 It should be Grafted on a Quince-stock, because on a *Free-Stock the Fruit grows spotted, small, and crumpled. 1763 J. *WHEELER Botan. & Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, All the sorts propagated in gardens are produced by budding, or grafting them upon stocks of their own kind; which are commonly called free-stocks. 1823 P. *NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 223 *Free Stuff, that timber or stuff which is quite clean, or without knots. 1620 *WILKINSON Courts Let & Barn* 108 Then call the 'free suitors and dozoners one after another. c 1640 J. *SMYTH Lives Berkeley's* (1883) I. 195 Which in the Court of this Lord in Radcliffe street shee denied; whereupon the free-suiters there gave judgment upon his life. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Let.* 23 Sep. (1891) 53 My spirit also is in 'free ward. *Ibid.* 17 Sep. (1891) 516 Jesus hath a back-bond of all our temptations, that the free-warders shall come out by law and justice, in respect of the infinite and great sum that the Redeemer paid. a 1718 *PENN Practs Wks.* 1726 I. 726 Sculpture, *Free-work, inlayings and Painted Windows.

Free (*frī*), v. Pa. t. and pa. ppl. freed. [OE. *frēon*, *frēogan*, = MHG. *vrīen*, ON. *frīa*, *frīd*:—O. Teut. **frījōjan*, f. **frījo*—FREE a.]

1. *trans.* To make free; to set at liberty; to release or deliver from bondage or constraint.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Lev.* xxv. 10 On þam forðenisse gear man sceal frēogan ælne þeowan. c 1205 *LAV.* 882 Ich hien wille freolen 3if he me 3efed gersume. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2787 Nu am ic lit to fren hem ðeoden. And milche.. and bunige lord me quenðen. c 1260 *Chaucer H.* 1699 þan was we frēhed al. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 2580 Thai freed the folk, in Ingland for to gang. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. xiii. heading, Lausus. Qublik freed his fader hilt in the bargane. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 108 France will haif hir brocht hame Quene And freed out of Ingland. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Macc.* ii. 22 They.. freed the cite, and vpheld the lawes. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Canis Admir.* Events 23 Like a furious Tigres.. seeking to free her young ones. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius Sat.* v. 182 Canst thou no other Master understand Than him that freed thee by the Pretor's Wand. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 64 He who beats his slave without fault.. his atonement for this is freeing him. 1865 *KINGLEY Herew.* xxi. 267 Then he freed one of these four men.

b. *CONST.* *Trans.* to of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 He ben þanne frīd of deuleþes þralsþipe. 1340 *Ayene.* 262 Ac vrii ous uram queade. 1613 *PURCHASE Pilgrimage* (1614) 284 The Portugals.. not only freed that their Castle from Turkish bondage, but had means to fortify it better. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xl. 250 Till the Israelites were freed from the Egyptians. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 126 Freed from the restraints of fear. 1816 J. *WILSON City of Plague* iii. i,

They all died in ignorance of the plague That freed them from their cells. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 234 A philosophy which could free the mind from the power of abstractions.

2. To relieve or deliver from, rid or ease of (a burden, obligation, inconvenience); to exempt from (payment, tribute, etc.), confer immunity upon. *†*In early use chiefly, to exempt (a church, etc.) from feudal services or exactions.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 777. See kyning freode þa þæt mynstre Wocingas wið cining & wið biſcop & wið eorl & wið ealle men. c 1205 *LAV.* 10213 Freoden alle þe chirchen. c 1245 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 16 Or ony other chirche yn all Inglande that is most y-freid. 1530 *PALSGR.* 558/1, I free a merchandysse or person that shulde paye a somme or tale. *Je quitte.* 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 80 Thocht of this frey thou salbe freed. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* i. 172 The said marchants should be exempted and freed from all custome and imposition of small clothes. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 95 If it be a blessing.. to be freed from corrupt and absurd ceremonies. 1748 *Auson's Voy.* ii. ii. 137 We were now freed from the apprehensions of our provisions falling short. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 123 He freed their subjects from all oaths of allegiance. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 314 The lands would be held of nobody, and freed from all feudal services. 1842 A. *COMBE Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 74 From all these inconveniences we are entirely freed. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* ix. 198 That Bank of England notes should be freed from stamp duty. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 171 The towns had long since freed themselves from all payment of the dues.. exacted by the King.

*†*b. *intr.* To free *with* = 'To dispense with' (see *DISENSE* v. 9). *Obs.*

1561 *ASB. PARKER Corr.* (1853) 126 If that this young student had a dispensation for the delay of his orders-taking, yet he were not freed with for his laity and the bishop might repel him at his institution.

*†*c. *trans.* To grant immunity from the operation of a thing; to make safe or secure from. *Obs.* 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iv. iv. 444 Thou Churle, for this time (Though full of our displeasure) yet we free thee from the dead blow of it. 1613 *PURCHASE Pilgrimage* (1614) 311 Chederles hereby freed from death. 1659 D. *FELL Impr. Sea* 382 There are but few Trees.. that are freed from the Thunder, save the Lawrel.

d. To relieve or rid of the presence of a person. *Const. from, of.*

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1590) 124 Meaning to free him of so serpentine a companion as I am. a 1639 *SPOTTISWOODE Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1877) 74 How soon the Cardinal was freed of the Earl of Lennox, he [etc.]. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilth.* ix. Desirous to get her house freed of her guest. 1823 *H. MARTINEAU Fr. Wines & Pol.* viii. 129 The gentleman soon chose to free the family of his presence. 1844 H. H. *WILSON Brit. India* III. 124 To free his rear from a force which cut off his communication with Rangoon.

*†*e. To clear from blame or stain; to show or declare to be guiltless; to absolve, acquit. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1208 My life's foul ded, my life's fair end shall free it. 1611 = *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 122 Mine Honor Which I would free. 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* vi. 7 He that is dead, is freed from sinne.

f. To relieve, unburden (one's mind).

1859 *TROLLOPS He knew, etc.* I. xxvi. 204 'It is a matter in which I am bound to tell you what I think'. 'Very well. If you have freed your mind, I will tell you my purpose!'

3. To clear, disengage, or disentangle (a thing) from some obstruction or confusion. *Const. from, of.*

1613 *PURCHASE Pilgrimage* (1614) 759 Faire and open grounds, freed from woods. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 835 Nor cou'd their tainted Flesh with Ocean Tides Be freed from Filth. 1796 *Mrs. GLASS Cookery* xvii. 286 Take six pounds of young pork, free it from bone and skin. 1820 *KRATS St. Agnes xxvi.* Of all its wretched pearls her hair she frees. 1837 *GORING & FRITCHARD Microg.* 203 For freeing the cases of their impurities. 1886 *LAW Times LXXX.* 212/2 Has anyone ever succeeded in freeing a ship at sea in a warm latitude from cockroaches?

b. *Naut.* (See *quot.* 1627/2.)

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 Free the Boat is to balle or cast out the water. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) 55, There is no resource for the crew, except to free her by the pumps. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *To free a pump*, to disengage or clear it. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 590/1 A ship.. fouled her propeller, and it became necessary to put her upon the ground in order to free it.

c. To get (oneself) loose, disengage, extricate. 1699 D. *FELL Impr. Sea* 507 Till you have got up your Anchors, and freed yourselves from the shore. 1665 *HOOKE Microg.* 37 His parts will be.. agitated, and so by degrees free and disengage themselves from one another. 1852 *Mrs. VOSE Canonicus* I. xxxv. 301 Having freed himself from his difficulties.

*†*d. To open so as to allow free passage. *Obs.*

1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast.* iv. 1, This master Key Frees every Lock, and leads us to his Person. 1700 = *Cynon & Phlegon* 285 'Hast'ning to his prey, By force the furious lover freed his way.

*†*4. To remove so as to leave the place clear, banish, get rid of. *Obs.*

1599 *DANIEL Octavia to Antonius* li, Free thine owne torment, and my grieſe release. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. vi. 35 We may againe.. Free from our Feasts, and Banquets bloody knives. 1611 = *Cynon* iii. vi. 80 *Bd.* He wrings bloody knives. 1612 = *Wint. T.* i. i. 133 By these all wood *Bynzen* Age ii. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 239 By these all his stor'd labours he hath sent To call him home, to free her discontent. 1638 *FORD Faustus* ii. ii, Free supicion.

*†*b. *Naut.* To bale out (water) from a ship.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iii. v. 56 We kept her [a Barge] from sinking by freeing out the water.

† 5. To leap or get clear over, clear (a ditch, etc.). Cf. *F. franchir. Obs.*

1653 *Unguarth Rabelais* i. xxiii. He...made him [a horse] free the ditch with a skip. 1785 *Burns Death & Dr. Hornbook* iii. I stacher'd wbyles, but yet took tent ay To free the ditches. 1799 *Hist. in New Ann. Reg.* 299/1 Rallying such of his troops as had been able to free these abysses.

† 6. To frank (a letter): see *FRANK v.* 1. *Obs.* 1775 *Johnson Let. to L. Thrale Feb.* Please to free this letter to Miss L. Porter at Highfield. 1833 *Mirror* i. 420/2 Those who do not free their letters.

7. *Lead-mining.* To register (a new mine, vein, etc.) by making the customary specified payment to the barmaster. Also, to free for.

1601 *Hex Peak Art.* iii. in Mander *Derbysh. Min. Gloss.* (1824) 131 If any Miner...do free or pay a Meare. 1653 *MANLOVE Lead-Mines* 51 (E. D. S.) First the finder his two meers must free With our there found, for the Barmaster's fee. 1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Break-off*, I am obliged to Free for a new Vein, or Forfeit the same to the Lord. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vic.* c. 94 Sched. i. § 12 If any Miner shall work any Mine or Vein without having duly freed the same.

8. *intr.* (See quot.) ? *U.S.* 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Free, intrans.*, To make free; take liberties: followed by *with*. [Colloq.]

Hence *Freeed ppl. a.* 1720 *Pope Windsor For.* 407 The freed Indians in their native groves. 1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* ii. 116 The freed slave.

Free and easy, adjectival phr. (*adv.*) and *sb.* **A. adjectival phr.** Unconstrained, natural, unaffected; also, careless, slipshod.

1659 *LISTER Journ.* Paris 41 In a very free and easie posture. 1711 *Anonim Spect.* No. 119 p. 3 The fashionable World is grown free and easy. 1756 K. *BARON Prof. Milton's Eikon*. In the book before us his style is for the most part free and easy. 1851 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* viii. I don't think he has ever got back since that day to his original free-and-easy swagger. 1864 *NEWMAN Apologia* 134, I had a lounging free-and-easy way of carrying things on.

b. *quasi-adv.* 1772 *HUTTON Bridges* 83 Arches...over large waters, which with their navigation pass free and easy under them at the same time.

Hence **Free-and-easiness.** 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* xxiv. 184 Belle and Blanche...were well-bred free-and-easiness personified.

c. *sb.* A convivial gathering for singing, at which one may drink, smoke, etc.

1823 in 'Jon BCR' [J. Badcock] *Slang.* 1832 *Examiner* 460/1 The prisoner was a frequenter of Free and Easys. 1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* xxvii. (1887) 264 The Blue Anchor...where there was a nightly free-and-easy for soldiers and sailors.

Free bench. Law. Also free bank. (See quot. 1670.)

1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Free-bench*...signifies that estate in Cophold Lands which the Wife, being espoused a Virgin, hath, after the death of her Husband, for her Dowry, according to the custom of the Mannor. 1714 *Spect.* No. 614 p. 16 The Steward is bound by the Custom to re-admit her to her Free-Bench: 1764 *KIRBY SUFFOLK Trav.* (ed. 2) 27 To hold in Name of Free-bank. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) 1. 328 If the widow be entitled to the whole of the copyhold, as her free bench, she may enter immediately.

Free-board (*frībōrd*). [transl. of *AF. franc bord*: see *FREE a.* and *BOARD sb.* Sense 2 seems to have been suggested by sense 1.]

1. *Law.* In some places the right of claiming a certain quantity of land outside the fence of a park or forest; also, the land thus claimed.

151350 *Carta T. Dom. Monbray* in *Dugdale Monasticon* (1651) II. 241/1 Et totum boscum quod vocatur Brendewode, cum frankbordo duorum pedum & dimidium, per circuitum illius bosci. 1676 *COLES Free-board*, a small space beyond or without the fence. 1795 *Epworth (Linc.) Enclosure Act* 25 Any Freeboard, Scree, or Parcel of Land left outside the fences. 1793 in *Chancellor Hist. Richmond* (1894) 222 The Boundaries of His Majesty's Park at Richmond, and the Free-board thereto belonging. 1894 *Ibid.*, Richmond Park has a free-board of 164 feet outside the boundary-wall.

2. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1726 C. *SHELVOCKE Voy.* (1757) 268 Not having above sixteen inches free board...the water continually ran over us. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Plank-sheer*, The space between this (plank-sheer) and the line of flotation has latterly been termed the free-board. 1880 *Times* 6 Aug. 5/3 According to this vessel's construction, she ought to have had 6 ft. freeboard.

Hence **Free-boarded a.** 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 442/2 Low free-boarded, shallow, beamy boats.

† **Free-boot, sb.** *Obs.* [f. *FREE a.* + *BOOT sb.* 2; after *FREEBOOTER*.] Plunder, robbery.

1647 R. *STAPYLTON Jynnal* 156 The Ciliicans, that lived upon free boot. 1654 *VILVAIN Epit.* Esc. vi. lxxviii, The Sved free boot: Dane Dice and Drink approved.

Free-boot, v. [back-formation from *FREEBOOTER*.] *intr.* To act as a freebooter, plunder.

1592 *GREENE Black Bk.'s Messenger* Wks. (Grovart) XI. 17, I came to the credit of a high Lawyer, and with my sword free booted abroad in the country like a Cavalier on horse-back. 1659 *GAUEN Brounrig* (1660) 104 Jesus...loves to see his Soldiers not stragling and freebooting in broken parties...but united. 1866 *Echo* 28 Oct. When the conquerors had freebooted thoroughly, they settled. 1879 *N. Y. Tribune* 25 Nov. (Cent.). An ambition to...freeboot it furiously over the placid waters took possession of their bosoms.

Hence **Free-booting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.** 1596 *SKENNER State Irel.* (Globe) 631 When he goeth abroad in the night on free-booting. 1683 *CHALKHILL Theatrina & Cl.* 119 Many a night Had they used this free-

booting. 1798 C. *SMITH Young Philosopher* II. 242 The free-booting savage. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's* iii. 52 The great freebooting rebel. 1876 *FOX BOURNE Locke* II. xi. 162 Where freebooting was terribly rife.

Freebooter (*frībōtər*). Also 6 frebeter, fribooter, 7 frybutter. [ad. *Du. vrijbuter* (Kilian *vrijbuter*) = *Ger. freibuteur*, i. the equivalents of *FREE a.*, *BOOTY or BOOT sb.* 2, -ER. Cf. also Eng. *flibuster*, s. v. *FILIBUSTER*.] One who goes about in search of plunder; esp. a pirate or piratical adventurer.

1570 *MICHAEL COULWEDER* in *Burgon Life Gresham* II. 260 For so much as I was spoyled by the way in coming towards England by the Duke of Alva his frebeters, maye it please the Queenes Majestie [etc.]. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. To Rdr. 75 They took free...ships of the Freebooters. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 179 If the ship become assailed by Pirates or Frybuters. a 1659 *BR. BROWNrig Serm.* (1674) i. lxxix. 376 The Danies were...Free-booters...and did all by force. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 12 The ships there...fired several shot at me, mistaking me for a free Booter. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v.* iv. vi. (1869) II. 151 St. Domingo was established by pirates and free booters. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* v. xlii. 214 Every freebooter was, or might easily become, a pirate. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 314 These rail-road freebooters.

transf. and *fig.* 1600 W. *WATSON Quodlibets Relig. & State* iv. (1602) 100 So...to send abroad his fribooters...against other words and writings. a 1656 *BR. HALL Ocean. Medit.* (1851) 20 Those spiritual freebooters, that lie in wait for our souls. 1886 A. *WINCHELL Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 240 The fierce shark is the free-booter of the ocean.

Hence † **Free-booter v. intr.** (See quot.); **Free-bootery**, the practice of freebooters.

1659 *TORRIANO, Vivere à discretion*...for a souldier to free-boot or free-quarter in any place. 1822 T. L. *PEACOCK Maid Marian* xviii. 273 In the pure principles of freebootery have they excelled all men. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 448 The Pirate-Kings...agreed unanimously to forego their free-bootery.

† **Free-booty. Obs.** [f. *FREE a.* + *BOOTY*, after *FREEBOOTER*.]

1. Plunder or spoil (to be) taken by force.

1623 *BR. HALL Serm.* v. 152 If any usurping spirit of error shall have made a free-booty of truth. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xii. i. Whose property is considered as free-booty by all his poor neighbours.

2. Taking of booty, plundering.

1649 *Defos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 26 To goe to sea as a man of war upon free booty.

Free-born, a. [f. *FREE a.* + *BORN ppl. a.*; cf. *Ger. freigeboren*.]

1. Born free, born to the conditions and privileges of citizenship, inheriting liberty.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9497 (Trin.) Fre born to be & not bonde. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 399, I am your man free born. 1612 *ROWLANDS More Kuanes Yet!* (1613) 3 My freeborne Muse is no such servile baby. a 1720 *SHEFFIELD* (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 299 That free-born spirits should obey Wretches, who know not to sway! 1794 *BLOOMFIELD Amer. Law Ref.* 24 The Court do adjudge that the said Negro Peter was free-born. 1871 B. *TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. ii. 178 To me a free-born Cretan did that journey bring imprisonment.

2. Pertaining to or befitting a free-born man.

c 1510 *Robin Hood* 2 in *Arth. Garner* VI. 423 Lite and listen, Gentlemen, That be of freeborn blood. 1605 1st *PL. Jeronimo* in *Dodsley O. P.* (1780) III. 98 A base blub upon our free-born cheeks! 1621 *BRATHWAIT Nat. Emib.* Ded. (1644) Aij, Professed faulter and furtherer of all freeborne studies. 1781 *GIBSON Decc. & F.* III. lii. 275 They insensibly lost the freeborn and martial virtues of the desert. 1813 *SCOTT Kokeley* i. xvii. The wily priests...damned each free-born deed and thought.

† **Free-bound. Obs. rare** -1. [f. *FREE a.* + *BOUND sb.*] = *FREE-BOARD* 1.

1639 *Of Nuisance to private Houses* 7 Hee that maketh a Parke, will leave ground...without the pale for the Keeper to walke about it...This is called free-bound.

† **Free burghership. Obs. rare.** [f. phrase *free burgher* (*FREE a.* 29) + *SHIP*.] Citizenship. a 1568 *COVERDALE Hope Faithful* vii. 42 Our conversation, freeburghership or dwelling, is in heaven.

Free Church.

1. *gen.* A church free from state control. In *pl.* a name often given by Nonconformists to the various churches of Congregationalists, Baptists, etc., as distinguished from the Established Church.

1866 *SKELTON (title)* A history of the Free Churches of England from A. D. 1688-A. D. 1851. 1892 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 355 Their...notion of any number of 'Free Churches'. 1897 *FAIRBAIRN in Oxford Free Ch. Mag.* Jan. 1 (article) The Free Churches and the education of their sons.

2. *The Free Church (Kirk) of Scotland*: the organization formed by the ministers who seceded from the established Presbyterian Church in 1843. 1843 [see *DISRUPTION* 3]. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 47 The Free Church of Scotland.

So **Free-churchism**, the principles or doctrines of the Free Churches; **Free-churchman**, a member of a Free Church. Also **Free-kirker** (*deprecatively*), a member of the Free Kirk of Scotland. 1847 *CANDLISH in Life* xiv. (1850) 402, I feel on this subject far more as a Christian patriot than as a Free Churchman. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 176/2 This egregious assumption of the Freekirkers. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 135/3 Thus, Freechurchism goes ahead in these colonies. 1897 *Oxford Free Ch. Mag.* Jan. 3 These important bonds of faith between all Free Churchmen.

† **Free cost. Obs.** In *phr. at, of, on, upon free cost* = *cost-free, gratis*. (See also *COST sb.* 2 c.)

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idleness* (1850) 517 Eating other men's bread of free cost. 1627 *BR. HALL Best Bargaine* Wks. 516 An error of free-cost is better than an high-rated veritie. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 26 If he affirmeth it on free cost, we can confute it as cheap, by denying it. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* Ded., A man...had better pay for what he has at an inn than lie on free-cost at a gentleman's house. 1749 *LAVINGTON Enthus. Methodists & Puffits* (1820) 172 The Methodists asking her to live upon free-cost. 1764 *MEN. G. Psalmist* 134 Considering how well acquainted I was with the way of travelling at free-cost.

b. as *adv. phr.* without preposition. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.*, 'Nothing free-cost' (1856) 129 Nothing comes free-cost here. 1720 *OZELL Vertu's Rem.* Rep. II. ix. 67 That the People might...see the Sports Free-cost.

c. *attrib. or adj.* Gratuitous. 1886 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1894) 136 Such parasites and scrap-gatherers at free-cost feasts.

† **Free-denize, v. Obs.** = *DENIZE*.

1577, 1577-87 [see *DENIZE* 1, 2]. a 1628 F. *GREVILLE Sidney* x. (1652) 128 His own subjects free-denized in America. 1630 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd.* l. xxxvii. § 10 (1691) 123 The Son of God...being come to secure and free-denize the world.

† **Free-dénizen, sb. Obs.** = *DENIZEN* 2, b.

1576 [see *DENIZEN* 2]. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1348/2 Peter Moris free denizon, having made manigie for that purpose. a 1640 *JACKSON Wks.* (1673) III. 619 As often as any good or harm did happen to any Citizen or Free-denizon thereof, a 1653 [see *DENIZEN* 2 b].

† **Free-dénizen, v. Obs.** = *DENIZEN* 2, 1.

1619 T. *MILLER tr. Mexia's Treas. Auc. & Mod. Times* II. 910/2 The Irish language became free-denized in the English Pale. 1655 *BR. HALL Reun. Wks.* (1660) 202 No worldly respects can free-denize a Christian here.

Free-dman. [f. *freeed*, pa. ppl. of *FREE v.* + *MAN sb.*] A man who has been a slave and is manumitted, an emancipated slave.

1601 *HOLLAND Pity* I. 245 Optatus his freed man (who sometime had bin a slave of his). 1794 *SULLIVAN New Nat.* II. 63 The freedman of Tiberius. 1834 *LITTON Pompeii* i. i. He thinks...to make us forget that he is the son of a freedman. 1850 *WHITTIER Soc. Friends* Pr. Wks. 1859 III. 307 The Freedmen and Indians.

Freedom (*frīdōm*). Forms: 1 *frēdōdm*, *frīdōm*, 3-4 *freedom*, -*dām*, 4 *south. vridom*, 2-6 *freedom* (e, 4-5 *frē(e)dām*, (4) *freedame*), 6-7 *freedom*, 7 *freedom*, *Sc. friedom*, 4- *freedom*. [OE. *frēdōdm*: see *FREE a.* and -*DOM*.]

1. Exemption or release from slavery or imprisonment; personal liberty. † *Letter of freedom*: a document emancipating a slave.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Nis ha penne sarliche...aknst & in to bevdom idrahen, bat ram se muchel heilsche & se selfschidom schal lihte se lahe in to a monnes peowdom. 1354 *Wyclif Deut.* xv. 13 And whom with freedom thou 3yuest thou shalt not suffice to goon away voyd. 1566 *SKENNER F. Q. v. 5* 59 Thus he long while in thraldome there remained. † Until his owne true love his freedome gayned. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1674) 295 They will write any thing for monie, as letters of freedom for servants to runne away from their Masters. 1659 D. *PELL Infr. Sea* 295 Taken by the Turks, and...have set their heads on work how to get their freedoms again. 1782 *COWPER Charity* 172 Neither age nor force Can quell the love of freedom in a horse. 1880 *L. KIRKE Garfield* 38 Face to face with the alarming truth that we must lose our own freedom or grant it to the slave.

b. *fig.* Liberation from the bondage of sin.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbock in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 320 Wilingende mid bissum peowdome, cuman to eowm freedom. 1340 *Ayene*, 86 *pe oþer vrydum* is þe like þeet habbeþ þe guodemen...þet god heþ vrydum...uram þe preldome of þe dyaule. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b. From the thraldome of the princes of the world to the freedom of glory & kyngdome of god.

2. Exemption from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic control; independence; civil liberty.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 225 Freedom all solace to man giffis. He levys at ese that frely levys! 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton*. 42 They died for the Libertie and Freedom of their Cittie. 1725 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1751 III. 97 Freedom consists in a people's being governed by laws made with their own consent. 1780 *COWPER Table Talk* 284 They, that fight for freedom, undertake The noblest cause mankind can have at stake. 1817 *BYRON Belpashin* I like the freedom of the press and quell. 1850 *TENNISON In Memor.* cix. A love of freedom rarely fell, Of freedom in her regal seat Of England.

† 3. The quality of being free or noble; nobility, generosity, liberality. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cast. Love* 145 He 3af Adam...Feirleik, and freedom, and muche miht. 13786 *CHAUCER Monks's T.* 564 *He wex* of knyghthod and of freedom flour. c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf Mar.* a hode i. lxxx. (1869) 49 Nay, but me shulde thiuke such a yifte full of gret freedom...and of gret curtesyse. 1500-25 *DUNNAN Poems* xxi. 28 On freedom is laid foirfalour. c 1539 *Calisto & Aleib.* Cia. With grace indowed in freedom 25 alexandre.

4. The state of being able to act without hindrance or restraint, liberty of action.

c 1400 *MANOROV* xvii. (1839) 193 Fissches, that han freedom to envour all the Costes of the See, at here owne list, comen of hire owne will to profren hem to the delist. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* i. 17 And Romeans, fight for Freedom in your Choice. 1633 *BR. HALL David Texts* 215 Alexander of Macedon...shall rule powerfully and with great freedom and absoluteness. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 1 5 Freedom of Thought is like Freedom in Actions. 1857 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 67 It is absolutely necessary to maintain...the freedom of other men to labour if they like maintain. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 July 4/4 The Government's freedom of action was limited by the fact that they came into negotiations partly concluded.

5. The quality of being free from the control of fate or necessity; the power of self-determination attributed to the will.

c888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 2 þu segist þæt God sylle ællicum frydom (*M.S. Coll.* freedom) swa god to donne swa yfel. 1340 *Ayeb.* 86 Uri-wyl huer-by he may chosse and do uryliche oþer þet guod oþer þet kuede. Þerne uridom he halt of god. 1690 LOCKE *Hum.* Und. ii. xxi. § 29. 123 In this then consists Freedom, (*viz.*) in our being able to act, or not to act, according as we shall choose, or will. 1855 BAIN *Emotions* xi. (1859) 544 The doctrine of Freedom was first elaborated into a metaphysical scheme, implying its opposite Necessity, by St. Augustin against Pelagius. 1884 tr. Lotze's *Metaph.* 420 The freedom which is said to characterize mental life, and is distinguished from the necessity of nature.

† 6. Readiness or willingness to act. *Obs.*

• 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 18 We found such humanity, and such a freedom and desire to take strangers as it were into their bosom. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) i. 502, I had been accustomed to hardships and bazards, therefore I did with much freedom undertake it.

7. Frankness, openness, familiarity (in intercourse or conversation); outspokenness.

1699 LISTER *Journ.* Paris 67, I had not that freedom of Conversation as I could have wished with both of them. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 86 They are generally too distrustful of one another for the Freedoms that are us'd in such kind of Conversations. 1732 BURKE *Corr.* 184 IV. 39, I talked a great deal to him with the freedom I have long used to him on this and on other subjects. 1887 F. DARWIN *Life & Lett.* C. Darwin i. 18 And laughed and joked with everyone, with the utmost freedom.

• b. The overstepping of due or customary bounds in speech or behaviour; undue familiarity. *Phr. to take the freedom (to do something).*

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* ii. i. Your eye... Is fix'd upon this captain for his freedom; And happily you find his tongue too forward. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 9 This Love, I have taken the freedom to style 'Seraphic Love'. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* ii. i. Let her alone to make the best use of those innocent Freedoms I allow her. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 402 7 The young Women whorun into greater Freedoms with the Men. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) i. xvi. 287 When the officers do not eat or drink, or take too many freedoms with the seamen.

8. Of action, activity, etc.: Ease, facility, absence of encumbrance.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 103 You cannot with such freedom purge your selfe. 1705 Dr Foe in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 322, I humbly thank your Lordship for the freedom of access you were pleas'd to give my messenger. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* ii. iii. 243 The sun's rays penetrate our atmosphere with freedom.

9. Boldness or vigour of conception or execution. 1643 HOWELL *Lett.* i. vi. lvi. (1653) 303, I alwaies lov'd you for the freedom of your genius. 1782 COWPER *Table-talk* 700 Nature... But seldom... Vouchsafes to man a poet's just pretence. Fervency, freedom, fluency of thought (etc.). 1842 ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) i. 11 For by knowing... what was to be done in every figure they designed, they naturally attained a freedom and spirit of outline.

10. Physics. Capability of motion. *Degree of freedom*: an independent mode in which a body may be displaced.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. i. § 197 Taking next the case of a free rigid body, we have evidently six degrees of freedom to consider.

11. The state of not being affected by (a defect, disadvantage, etc.); exemption from.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iii. 57 Though age from folly could not giue me freedom It does from childishnesse. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Promising to the doers long life, health... freedom from losses, and the like. 1756 BURKE *Subj.* & B. i. xiii. The contemplation of our own freedom from the evils which we see represented. 1839 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange's Life* (1870) III. vii. 99 There is a freedom from cant about the authoress, which... I could not have anticipated.

12. Exemption from a specific burden, charge, or service; an immunity, privilege; = FRANCHISE *sb.* 2 b.

c1175 *Laub. Hou.* 41 We cow wulleð... seggen of þa freedom þe limped to þan deie þe is iclepeð su sunedei. c1205 LAV. 22222 He sette grið he sette frið and alle freedoms. 1286 [see FRANCHISE *sb.* 2 b]. 1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) III. 61 He graunted hem freedom (*immunitatem*) þat dede hat dede. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tulvies Offices* i. (1540) 24 Many thynges be commune to cetyzens amonge them selfe, as... freedoms, judgements, voyces in elections. 1675 *Excess* *Peffer* (Camden) i. 212 The all ye ancient freemen of ye respective Corporacions should enjoy their former freedoms and Priviledges. 1721 T. MAOX *Hist. & Antiq. Excheq.* 524 K. John granted to Robert de Lisieux... Quittance or Freedom from Tallage. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 9 All Foreigners might freely come and reside in any Part of this Kingdom... with the like Priviledges and Freedoms as our selves. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 332 Freedom from arrest, a privilege at that time necessary for the cause of liberty.

b. A privilege possessed by a city, a corporation, etc. Cf. FRANCHISE *sb.* 2 a.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 35 If you denie it, let the danger lye Vpon your Charter, and your Cities freedom. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xi. 180 The great Freedoms then those kings to these (Universities) did giue. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 i. 9 Cities and Towns; of which the Old had their ancient Freedoms and Jurisdictions confirmed, or others annexed.

† c. A city or corporation possessing such immunity. Also, the district over which the immunity extends; the 'liberties'. Cf. FRANCHISE *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* ii. Ep. Ded. 160 b, The actes and lawes of certeine Municipies or freedoms. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 306 Passing over Tower-hill, they come again into the freedom.

13. The right of participating in the privileges attached to: a. membership of a company or trade; b. citizenship of a town or city; often conferred *honoris causa* upon eminent persons. Also, the document or diploma conferring such freedom.

a. c1744 *Parl. Bill* in *Hanway Trans.* (1765) i. v. lxxi. 32 All persons... should be admitted into the freedom of the said company, upon paying a fine of fifty pounds. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Mann.* 1 Aug. It was lately proposed in the city to present him [the Duke of Hamilton] with the freedom of some company.

b. 1579, 1606 [see FRANCHISE *sb.* 4]. 1748 SMOLLETT *Robt. Rans.* (1812) i. 500 The magistrates intended to compliment us with the freedom of their town. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 28 Apr. They presented me with the freedom of the city. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* vi. iii. The freedom of his native city of Edinburgh was transmitted to him in a valuable gold box. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 29 An Act to enable Municipal Corporations to confer the Honorary Freedom of Boroughs upon persons of distinction.

c. The liberty or right to practise a trade; also the 'fine' paid for this: see *freedom-fine*.

1712 ARABUTHNOT *John Bull* i. iv, Lewis Baboon had taken up the trade of clothier and draper, without serving his time or purchasing his freedom. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 5 20 Exclusive of the masters, there are numberless faulty expenses among the workmen,—clubs, garnishes, freedoms, and such like impositions.

d. *Freedom of the Rule* (Sc.), liberty granted to a Scotch advocate to plead at the English bar. 1820 SCOT *Juanhoe* *Introd.*, Ivanhoe... may be said to have procured for its Author the freedom of the rules... since he has ever since been permitted to exercise his powers of fictitious composition in England as well as Scotland.

e. *transf.* Unrestricted use of.

1652 NEIGHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 155 He would not permit Merchants and Sea-men to enjoy a freedom of that Sea... but at an extraordinary rate. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. xix. 528 They having the freedom of our Ship, to go to and fro between Decks. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Huuler* (1863) 48 Having conferred on you the freedom of the library, he will not concern himself by observing how you use it.

14. Sc. A piece of common land allotted to a free-man.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* II. 473 Each of these free-men possesses what is called a lot or freedom, containing about four acres of arable land. 1861 HOWIE *Hist. Acc. Ayr* v. 46 The Newton people divided them [the lands] into 48 portions. These were denominated freedoms.

15. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *freedom-loving* adj.; *freedom-fine*, a payment made on being admitted to the freedom of a city, guild, or corporation.

1882 CASSELL *Freedom-fine*. 1834 MISS HICKSON *Irrel.* in *17th Cent.* I. *Introd.* 15 The Ulster to-day... filled with the... freedom-loving men of the mixed race.

Hence † *Freedom v. trans.*, to set free. Also *Freedomless* a., without freedom; † *Freedomship*, investiture with a freedom.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 107 Christie morderd, broken, and offered was the meane wherwith we was freedome frome y^e thraldome of... y^e devyll. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deul.* cxxxix. 838 Baptisme... was ministered with such reuerence, that... the Congregation was assembled together, as if one were to receive an holy freedome. 1821 BYRON *Irish Anntar* iii, Famine which dwelt on her freedomless crags.

Freedomstool: see FRITHSTOOL.

Free-hand (frî-hand), a. Of drawing: Done with a free hand, i.e. without guiding instruments, measurements, or other artificial aid. Also *absol.* or *quasi-sb.* = free-hand drawing.

1862 in *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), s.v. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* i. 48/2 The study and practice of freehand drawing gives accuracy to the eye. 1888 *Nature* XXXVII. 294 The curve was not done by freehand, but by means of engineer's curves.

Free-handed, a. [f. FREE a. + HAND *sb.* + -ED 2.] Open-handed, generous, liberal.

a1656 Br. HALL *Soliloquies* 75 He is freehanded and munificent. 1834 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 325 The free-handed and open-hearted farmer. 1852 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 717 A bold, jolly, freehanded English gentleman.

Free-hearted, a. [f. FREE a. + HEART + -ED 2.] Having a 'free heart' in various senses; frank, open, unreserved; unburdened with anxiety, guilt, or suspicion; acting on the spontaneous impulse of the heart; generous, liberal, bountiful.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxix. (1495) 520 Angry of speche and sharpe. Nethesfe free herted and fayr of speche. c1440 *Proup. Parv.* 1776 Fre hertyd in yefys... liberalis. 1549 CROWE *Erasm.* *Par. Ded.* 1 They shewed them selves so willing, so glad, so cheerful, and so free harted, to further the worke. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 Bound... with the bond of freeherted and willing love. 1607 SHAKS. *Tiutou* III. i. to That... Free-hearted Gentleman of Athens. 1684 ORWAY *Atheist* i. i. Come, come, no trifling, be free-hearted and friendly. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op. ii.* i. Money was made for the Freehearted and Generous. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1839) 43 He... throws off his habits of shy reserve, and becomes joyous and free-hearted. a1853 ROBERTSON *Lett.* ii. 1858, 61 A rigorous proscription of all freehearted mirth.

Hence **Free-heartedly** *adv.* (in mod. Dicts.);

Free-heartedness.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* i. 389 As for examples, we haue... the free heartednesse of Cornelius, he gaue much almes. 1686 BURNET *Trat.* i. (1750) 57 They all met with a Kindness and Freeheartedness, that [etc.].

Freehold (frî-hôld). *Law.* For forms see FREE a. [f. FREE a. + HOLD *sb.*; a transl. of AF. *franc tenement*.]

1. A tenure by which an estate is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life; applied also to a corresponding tenure of a dignity or office.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 There be many maner of fre holdes, and holde their landes and tenementes in diuers maner. 1598 MARSHTON *Seco. Villania* i. ii. C4 When tenure for short yerres (by many a one) is thought right good be turn'd forth Littleton, All to be headdie, or free hold at least. a1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com.* Law (1636) 44 Leases for lives are also called freeholds. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 25 Do or Dedi to such a man or woman for term of either of their lives, or to such a man or woman during the life of another, creates a freehold. 1846 PARKE *Moore's P. C. Cases* V. 391 A party cannot be removed from office, in which he has a freehold, but for misconduct. 1888 Lo. St. LEONAROS *Handy-bk. Prop.* Law x. 65 An estate for life, or for another man's life, is termed a freehold, less than an inheritance, but still a freehold.

2. An estate or office held by this tenure.

1467 in *Eng. Glde* (1870) 393 And that he be of freehold yerly, at the leste, xl. s. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 16 Who that hath eny freeholde within the Toun of Caleis. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 Manours... beinge the inheritance or the freeholde of his wife. 1691 *Case of Excheq. Coll.* 22 He must be turned out by due course of Law; and not frighted from his freehold by the thunder of Excommunication. 1712 PHOEAUX *Direct. Ch. wards* (ed. 4) 25 The Vicar hath the Freehold of the Chancel. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. i. 100 No free-man shall be divested of his freehold. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (John) II. 82 The great estates are absorbing the small freeholds. 1891 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 167 One lordship in Somerset, alone among all the lands of England, became the freehold of the Church of Saint Peter at Rome.

3. *transf. and fig.*

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 He that medleth with mens Religion medleth with their custome, nay, with their freehold. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* iv. *Courtaunt*. Yf thou wer't Ten times a Kinge, thou liest. I am a ladie... Medleth, Hee hath toucht her free hold. a1882 WHITTING *My Triumph* 18, I... take by faith, while living, My freehold of thanksgiving.

4. *attrib. or adj.* Held by freehold; relating to or of the nature of freehold.

1527 *Tesl. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 235 All my landes, as well copichold as freehold. 1647 WARR *Simp. Colbr* 63, I have observed men to haue two kindes of Wills, a Free-hold will... or a Copy-hold will. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 115 The testatrix having in a former part of her will disposed of all her freehold estate. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. § 15. 139 When the rights over the land are given for a period the termination of which is not fixed or ascertained by a specified limit of time, the interest is a freehold interest.

Freeholder (frî-hôld-er), a. [f. FREE a. + HOLD-ER; rendering AF. *franc tenant*.]

1. One who possesses a freehold estate.

For the use in *Scotts Law* see quot. 1890.

c1425 WYKTON *Cron.* viii. xl. 9 In Eyfe bat tyme was nane Erle, Lord, na Capytane, De Fre-haldays of þat Land. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 170, And than may the lord of y^e sayd maners... haue parfyte knowledge... who is his freeholder, copyholders, customary tenants, or tenant at his wyl. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 1169 He must (at least) hold up his hand, by twelve Free-holders to be scann'd. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. ix. 347 He [the coroner] is still chosen by all the freeholders in the county court. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. i. 23 The cultivator of the soil was, for the most part, a freeholder. 1890 BELL's *Dict. Law* *Scott.* (ed. 7), *Freeholder*... in modern language, applied to such as, before the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, were entitled to elect or be elected members of Parliament, and who must have held lands extending to a forty shilling land of old extent, or to £400 Scots of valued rent.

Fig. 1837 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 9 Sep. (1891) 499 The whole army of the redeemed ones sit rent-free in heaven... we are all freeholders. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 373 Hypocrites are hell's free-holders. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. ix. 195 God did not make them freeholders; they held their possessions under him.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Freeholder*, he whose Wife goes with him to the Ale-house. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Hence **Free-holdership**.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 247. 1862 ANSTEO *Channel Isl.* iv. xxiii. (ed. 2) 544 It began with fiefs, and it has developed a system of practical freeholdership.

† **Freeholding**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. FREE a. + HOLDING *vbl. sb.*; after FREEHOLD.] = FREEHOLD.

1591 *Charter of Kithurmoock* in A. McKay *Hist. Athl-marnech* (1864) 339 We have given... to our beloved coun, Theobald, Lord Bogyd, in free holding or life rent. 1837 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cxiii. (1891) 499 We are but loose in trying our free-holding of Christ. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 306 Franktenement... must be the Freeholding of an Estate, either in Fee-simple or Fee-tail.

Freeholding, *vbl. a. rare.* [f. FREE a. + HOLDING *vbl. a.*; after FREEHOLD.] That possesses a freehold; in † early use *absol.* or *sb.* = AF. *franc tenant*, FREEHOLDER.

13. *Coe* de L. 1259 To London, to hys somouns, Come... Serjaunts, and every freeholdane. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, Freeholding peasants.

Freeing (frî-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. FREE v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb FREE.

1601 *High Peak Act.* i. in Mander *Dertysch, Min. Gloss.* (1824) 130 Such working and freeing of the said new taker. 1620 BURNET tr. *Sarg's Couns. Trent* i. 6 An ab-solution or freeing, made by authority of the Prelate. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperour East* v. i. The freeing of an innocent From the emperor's furious jealousy. 1802 MAW & Mical *Dertysch*.

have been propounded. (1) The suggestion that *free mason* stands for *free-stone mason* would appear unworthy of attention, but for the curious fact that the earliest known instances of any similar appellation are *maître mason de franchise pier*, 'master mason of free stone' (Act 25 Edw. III. st. ii. c. 3, A.D. 1350), and *sculptores lapidum liberorum*, 'carvers of free stones', alleged to occur in a document of 1217 (fr. *Findell's Hist. Mas.* 51, citing Wyatt Papworth); the coincidence, however, seems to be merely accidental. (2) The view most generally held is that *free masons* were those who were 'free' of the masons' guild (see *FREE* a. 29). Against this explanation many forcible objections have been brought by Mr. G. W. Speth, who suggests (3) that the itinerant masons were called 'free' because they claimed exemption from the control of the local guilds of the towns in which they temporarily settled. (4) Perhaps the best hypothesis is that the term refers to the mediæval practice of emancipating skilled artisans, in order that they might be able to travel and render their services wherever any great building was in process of construction.]

†1. A member of a certain class of skilled workers in stone, in the 14th and following centuries often mentioned in contradistinction to 'rough masons', 'ligiers', etc. They travelled from place to place, finding employment wherever important buildings were being erected, and had a system of secret signs and passwords by which a craftsman who had been admitted on giving evidence of competent skill could be recognized. In later use (16-18th c.) the term seems often to be used merely as a more complimentary synonym of 'mason', implying that the workman so designated belonged to a superior grade. *Obs.*

1376 in *Conder Hole Craft* 51. [A list of the city companies with the number of their representatives on the Council has: Free masons 2, Masons 4. But in the original handwriting the figure for the Masons is altered to 6, and the entry *Free masons* is expunged]. 1396 *Charter Rich. II* (Sloane 4305) in *Masonic Misc.* (1882) 11. Concessimus archiepiscopo Cantuar. quod .v. viginti et quatuor latomhos vocatos ffre Macons et viginti et quatuor latomhos vocatos ligiers . . capere . . possit. 1444 *Act 23 Hen. VI.* c. 12. Les gagez ascun frank mason ou maister Carpenter nexcede pas par le jour liij d. ovesme mangier & boier . . un rough mason & mesne Carpenter . . liij d. par le jour. 1477 *Norton Ord. Alch. Froem.* in *Asshm.* (1652) 7. Free Masons and Tanners. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigloft, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 80. Paide to Willm Whelpdale freemason for makynge of the crosse in y^e churchth. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 § 1. A Freemason maister Carpenter rough mason Bricklayer [etc.]. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 104. To John Dealtrey, freemason, xs. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142. The free mason setteth his prentise first longe tyme to lerne to heve stones. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 15 § 3. No Person . . shall . . lett or disturbe any Fre mason, rough mason, carpenter, bricklayer, 1554 *BLUNDELL Excer. Cont.* (ed. 7) A. iv. In free Masons craft, in Joyner's craft. 1608 *TOWSELL Serpents* (1658) 650. Who seeth not that it were far better the master workmen, free masons, and carpenters, might be spared, then the true labouring husbandman? 1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* (1769) 90. Encountering the difficulties of the free-mason. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5909/4. Anthony Ashley . . Free Mason. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6195/6. John Lane . . Free-Mason.

2. A member of the fraternity called more fully, *Free and Accepted Masons*.

Early in the 17th c., the societies of freemasons (in sense 1) began to admit honorary members, not connected with the building trades, but supposed to be eminent for architectural or antiquarian learning. These were called *accepted masons*, though the term *free masons* was often loosely applied to them; and they were admitted to a knowledge of the secret signs, and instructed in the legendary history of the craft, which had already begun to be developed. The distinction of being an 'accepted mason' became a fashionable object of ambition, and before the end of the 17th c. the object of the societies of freemasons seems to have been chiefly social and convivial. In 1717, under the guidance of the physicist J. T. Desaguliers, four of these societies or 'lodges' in London united to form a 'grand lodge', with a new constitution and ritual, and a system of secret signs; the object of the society as reconstituted being mutual help and the promotion of brotherly feeling among its members. The London 'grand lodge' became the parent of other 'lodges' in Great Britain and abroad, and there are now powerful bodies of 'freemasons', more or less recognizing each other, in most countries of the world.

1646 *ASHMOLE Mem.* (1717) 15 Oct., [At] 4 Hor. 30 Minutes post merid., I was made a Free-Mason at Warrington in Lancashire, with Colonel Henry Mainwaring. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 316. Admitting Men into the Society of Freemasons, that in the moorlands of this County seems to be of greater request, than any where else. *Ibid.*, A Fellow of the Society, whom they otherwise call an accepted mason. 1688 R. HODGE *Armoury* iii. 393/4. I cannot but Honor . . the Masons . . the more as being a Member of that Society called Free-Masons. 1691 *AUBREY Memorandums* 18 May in *Conder Hole Craft* (1894) 4. This day is a great convention at St. Pauls church of the fraternity of the free [erased], and accepted [written above] Masons; where Sir Christopher Wren is to be adopted a Brother. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 3. They have their Signs and Tokens like Free-Masons. 1723 (*title*) The Constitutions of the Free-masons . . for the Use of the Lodges. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 425/6. The society of free and accepted masons caused a triumphal arch . . to be erected. 1816 *Quiz* Grand Master vii. 174 'I'd turn a Turk, or Methodist-Christian, Freemason, even Jew!'

3. *Attrib.* (of or pertaining to freemasons), as *freemason knock*, *secret*, *work*.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 220. I distinguished his 'free-mason knock' at my door. 1785 *BURKE Sp. Nabob of Arcot* 33. The true 'free-mason' (mason of the profession of *soucaring*). a 1490 *BOTOMER Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 268 De *freemason-work operata.

Hence *Free-masonica*, of or pertaining to freemasons; *Free-masonry* (*Stand. Dict.*) = *FREE-MASONRY*.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 156 A free-masonic order who converse by signs, innuendos, and slang. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin.* II. xxxviii. 317 That mysterious undefinable free-masonic signal, which passes between women, by which each knows that the other hates her. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pict.* vi. 85 There she is at her post, with a wonderful free-masonic understanding with the doctor.

Freemasonry (frīm'zōn'ri). [see -RY.]

†1. The craft or occupation of a freemason. *Obs.* 1435 in *Speth Freemasonry* 4. [In 1435 'John Wode, masoun', contracted to build the tower of the Abbey Church of St. Edmundsbury] in all mannere of things that longe to free masonry.

2. The principles, practices, and institutions of freemasons.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 6 The lodges of Free Masonry. *Ibid.* 14 He denies that the secret of freemasonry consists in liberty and equality. 1825 *MACAULAY Ess., Milton* (1887) 24 Most of their absurdities were mere external badges, like the signs of freemasonry or the dresses of friars.

3. *fig.* Secret or tacit brotherhood, instinctive sympathy.

1810 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 30 Mar. (1894) i. vi. 173 There is a freemasonry among kindred spirits . . that always leads them to understand one another at little expense of words. 1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* vii. (1879) 68 There seemed to be a sort of free-masonry amongst them. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Culture Wks.* (Hohn) II. 369 The gun, fishing-rod, boat, and horse, constitute among all who use them secret freemasonries. 1886 *MRS. CRAIK K. Arthur* v. 178 The two children with the wonderful freemasonry of childhood . . made friends immediately.

Freend, *Sc. form of FRIEND.*

Freeness (frī'nēs). Now rare. [f. *FREE* a. + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality or state of being free (in different senses of the adj.); freedom.

1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* xx. 46 With frenes truly of her lyst with grace of god þai ar fullyd. 1587 *GOLDING De Moria* xiii. (1617) 206 According to their frenes . . they work freely. 1642 *Br. REYNOLDS Israel's Petiti.* 22 That cometh like water out of a Spring, with a voluntary frenesne. 1647-8 *COTTERELL Davila's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 23 Resolution and frenesne of courage. 1656 *JEANES Fulcr. Christ* 218 The absolute frenesne of it: it was neither for his advantage, as an end, nor for our deservings, as a motive. 1862 *C. DRESSER Art Decorative Design* 70 The convolulus winding its way in graceful frenesne around the branches.

b. *Const. from.*

1640 *Br. REYNOLDS Passions* xxvi. 260 Frenesne from Enemys, Cleemes from Injuries. 1648 *JENKYN Blind Guide* iii. 36 The frenesne of their writings from . . error.

2. Readiness; generosity, liberality.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 27861 (Cott. Galba) Frenes of hert and lare of gift. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xvi. 88 *Filius*, bi the Fader willde and frenesne of *Spiritus Sancti*. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 421 We'll learne our Frenesne of a Sonne-in-Law: Pardon's the word to all. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 25 Their . . frenesne to assist the Kingdome in a time of need. 1660 *FULLER Mist Contempl.* (1841) 180 Let us now pay taxes that we may never pay taxes; for, as matters now stand, our frenesne at the present may cause our freedom at the future. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 37. 1/1 This Comparison displays the Frenesne of Remission with regard to the Offending Persons.

3. Unreservedness (in speech, etc.); openness, frankness.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Math.* xvii. 133 Frenesne in repudynng of kynages. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 b. Frenesne of speache, is when we speake boldly & without feare . . whatsoever we please. c 1614 *CORNWALLIS in Gutch Coll. Cur.* i. 149 He would requite my kind proceeding with a real frenesne. 1633 *HEYWOOD Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 57. I am sorry my frenesne should offend you.

Free-quarter. *Hist.* The obligation or impost of having to provide free board and lodging for troops; also, of the troops, the right to be billeted in free quarters, or else the necessity of having to find them for themselves. *To live at free-quarter*: to be maintained without expense to the government.

1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 17 Have not enforced Assesments, and free-quarter grated them as small? 1648 *CROWELL Let.* 15 Nov. in *Carlyle*, The Country is . . not able to bear free-quarter; nor well able to furnish provisions if we had moneys. 1655 - *Sp.* 22 Jan. *Ibid.*, These took advantage from . . the stopping of the pay of the army, to run us into Free-quarter. c 1680 *BUTLER Rev.* (1799) l. 63 Make Law and Equity as dear, As Plunder and Free-quarter were. 1818 *CORBETT in Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 524 An army must be sent into Yorkshire; but, they must live at free-quarter then.

Hence † **Free-quarter** *v.*, to live at free-quarter; † **Free-quarterer**, one billeted in free quarters.

1648 *PRYNNE Plea for Lords Cij.* As our free-quarterers doe now. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 16 As for evil Things, look on them but as Lodgers, (though as unwelcome as Free-quarterers). 1659 *To free-quarter* (see *FREE-ROTER* v.).

Freer (frī'z). [f. *FREE* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who frees or sets free.

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* xiv. xl. (1620) 485 He is the Freer who is the Saviour. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (1654) III. 142 But the French shall be the freers of all the earth. 1670-8 *LASSELS Voy. Italy* II. 76 It was erected to him . . as to the freer of the city.

Freer, *obs.* and *Sc. dial.* form of *FRIAR*.

Frees, *Freeese*, *obs.* ff. of *FRIEZE*, *FREEZE*.

Free-selector. *Austral.* One who takes up a block of crown-land under the Land Laws and by annual payments acquires the freehold (Morris). Also called simply *selector*.

1866 *Sydney Morn. Her.* 9 Aug. (Morris), The very law which the free selector puts in force against the squatter. 1881 *Mrs. C. PRÆD Policy & P.* III. 260 He made a spring at the free-selector. 1883 *KNICHALEY Who are You* 79 Far apart stood free-selectors' butts.

So **Free-selector** *v. trans.*, to take up (land) under Government; hence **Free-selecting** *vbl.* *sb.* and *apl.* a.; **Free-selection**, the action of the *vb.*

1870 T. H. BRAIM *New Homes* ii. 87 A man can now go and make his free selection before survey of any quantity of land . . at twenty shillings an acre. 1884 *BOLDREWOOD Melb. Mem.* xix. 134 Had he proceeded to free-select an uninhabited island. *Ibid.* xx. 142 This was years before the free-selection discovery. 1890 - *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321, I camped . . just below those free-selecting friends of yours. *Ibid.* 401 Free-selecting here might be very well for some people; it didn't suit them.

† **Free-ship**. *Obs.* [f. *FREE* a. + *-SHIP*.]

1. Freedom, liberty.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 He . . gef hom eche frechipe alle þa þet hit alde cunnen. c 1205 *Lav.* 372 Ær we nulleð mid frechipe faren from ure feonden.

2. Liberality, generosity.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Luue is heouene stward, uor hire muchele uroeschipe.

Freeisia (frī'ziā). [mod. Lat.] A genus of iridaceous bulbous plants of the Cape of Good Hope, allied to *Gladiolus*.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 73/3 *Freeias*. 1891-6 [In many newspaper quotes, often spelt *Freezia*.]

Free soil, *sb.* and *a.* *U.S.*

a. *sb.* Territory in which slaveholding was prohibited.

a 1850 *CALHOUN Wks.* (1874) IV. 547 All these, in the slang of the day, were what are called slave territories, and not free soil.

b. *adj.* The epithet of a political party in 1846-56, which opposed the extension of slavery into the territories; pertaining to this party or its principles.

1848 *LOWELL Biglow P. Poems* 1890 II. 143, I went to a free soil meetin' once. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 69 Mr. Clay was speaking of the antislavery agitators and of the Free-soil party.

So **Free-soiler** (*a*) a politician in favour of free soil and opposed to slavery; (*b*) one who lives on free soil, a free man. **Free-soilism**, the principles of the Free-soil party, opposition to slavery.

1849 *LONGF. in Life* (1891) II. 162 Palfrey, Adams, Sumner and all several Free-soilers. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 675 All the free-soilism of the north will strain its every nerve [etc.]. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 73 Tainted with Free-soilism or Abolitionism. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commun.* II. iii. lv. 355 The Abolitionists and Free Soilers . . had for some time previously acted as a group by themselves.

Free-spoken, *a.* [cf. *plain-spoken*.] Accustomed to speak plainly and without reserve. Hence **Free-spokenness**.

1625 *BACON Aphorisms* § 176 A free-spoken Senatour. 1641 *MILTON Animad. Rem. Def.* Wks. 1738 I. 79 These free-spoken and plain-bearded Men, that are the Eyes of their Country. 1856 *GROTE Greece* II. xvi. XII. 508 The slaughter of the free-spoken orators. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* 269 In our refined era, just the same as at that more free-spoken epoch. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 486 The free-spokenness of Queen Elizabeth and King James.

Free state.

1. Occasionally = *REPUBLIC*. Now rare.

1646 *FULLER Wounded Consc.* (1841) 330 As all countries are not monarchies governed by kings, but some by free-states, where many together have equal power. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Free State*. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 54 Names conspicuous in the municipal annals of the free-state.

2. *U.S.* Before the Civil War of 1861-5, a state of the Union in which slavery did not exist.

1861 *LOWELL E. Pluribus Unum* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 47 He would . . have received the unanimous support of the Free States. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commun.* II. iii. liii. 334 New States had been admitted substantially in pairs, a slave State balancing a free State.

Free-stone, **freestone** 1. Also 4 freestone, 6 freese stone, 7 friestane, frie-stone. [f. *FREE* a. + *STONE* *sb.*; a trans. of *OF. franche pere*, where the *adj.* means 'of excellent quality'; cf. *FRANK* a. 2 5.]

1. Any fine-grained sandstone or limestone that can be cut or sawn easily.

c 1320 *Scyn Sag.* (W.) 3036 The knyght gat masons many ane, And grat them hew ful faire fre-stane. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37 An ymage of our lady . . in an horsynge of free stone. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. iii. (1871) 1. 71 Houses builded . . for the most part of hard freestone. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 67 He hes use for certane friestane for building. 1664 *GRIFFITH Princ.* 24 As for Free-stone, Portland Stone works well. 1773 *BRVNDSE Sicily* xv. (1809) 122 The streets . . are all paved with white free-stone. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 18 The aluminous ore of Whity is sometimes a grey Freestone. 1898 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 367 The hand-ome embattled tower . . is chequered with flint and freestone.

† *b.* A slab or piece of such stone. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 768 *Hec tineria*, a freestone. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 570 Toads have been found in

Acc. Sev. Late Voy. II. (1711) 222 The Dutch, who winter'd in Nova Zembla, took notice, that the salt water freez'd. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 159 Port Wine froze solid. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 41 Some other liquor must be employed, which is not so subject to freeze. 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* v. 60 The cold spray flew a-ft into our faces where it almost froze.

b. To become hard or rigid as the result of cold; esp. of objects containing moisture.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 22 Whereof art thou so sore afred, That thou thy tunge suffrest freeze. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 208 Their Tackle was so frozen, and full of Isicles. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 238 Snows collected on the mountain freeze. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 21 Our Ropes were now froze with ice hanging on them.

fig. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ix. The smile on his lips froze.

3. To become fixed (to something) or together by the action of frost.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 99 When my shone freys to my fete It is not alle esy. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 7 Were not I... soone hot; my very lippes might freeze to my teeth. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XXIV. 361 Their liquid liberty is destroyed, and the surfaces freeze together. *Mod.* In Canada a child's tongue once froze to a lamp-post he was licking.

b. U.S. and Australian. To freeze (on) to; to hold on to (a person or thing); to keep tight hold of; also, to become attached to (a person), 'take to'. Cf. *to stick to*. Also, *to freeze down*.

1837-40 HALLIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 37 Do as I do, younker... freeze down solid to it. 1861 LOWELL *Biglaw P.* Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 234 I friz right down where I wuz, married the Widder Shennock. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* ix. 163 No, sir; I am of the children of Israel; and I freeze to that. 1882 SALA *Amer. Reviv.* (1885) 193 'Freezing' to him, as the Americans call it—was a tiny fellow of some eight years. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Saints & Sinners* 114 The better the Mormon, the harder he freezes to his religion. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xvii. He's a lawyer and he might not freeze on to you. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 189 Here, Jem!... freeze on to this brute.

4. To be affected by, or have the sensation of, extreme cold; to feel very chill; to suffer the loss of vital heat; to die by frost. So *to freeze to death*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 38 Wether that he fress or swete... He woll ben idel all aboute. 1601 MARSTON *Passquill & Kath.* II. 363 Powre wine, sound musick, let our blouds not freeze. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. iv. 21 Nay, you must not freeze. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 37 A... passage... he finds by the north-west, Where Davies froze to his rest. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 318 We might sooner have frozen than kept our Innate Heat entire. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 176 By being thus hung in the Air, the Rabbit... freezes to Death. 1817 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* 22 Her limbs did creep and freeze. 1820 KEATS *Ever St. Agnes* II. The sculptured dead, on each side, seem to freeze.

b. Of inanimate things: To be extremely cold; to be utterly devoid of heat.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 4 Orpheus... made... the Mountain tops that freeze, Bow themselves. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 540 Heav'n froze above severe, the clouds congeal. 1823 LAMB *Ella, Old Bencher's I. T.* His kitchen chimney was never suffered to freeze.

c. In non-material or fig. sense: To grow intensely cold; to lose warmth of feeling; to be chilled by fear, etc.; to shudder.

a 1557 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 169, I frise amidst the fire. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. 340 Gray-beard thy loue doth freeze. 1596 B. L[unche] *Diella* (1877) 74 Thou then didst burne in loue, now frozd in hate. 1707 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 265 COUAGE, to kill Ten men I should not freeze thus. 1853 CAVE *Ecclesiastical* Intro. 66 'Tis against Paganism did not freeze. 1781 POPE *Thad xv. 756* Pale, trembling, tired, the sailors freeze with fears. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Let. Greece* ix. 289 If I behold the tiny fish on which they put such a price I freeze with horror.

II. Transitive uses.

5. Of natural agencies: To change (a fluid) to a solid form by the action of cold; to congeal; to form ice on the surface of (a river, etc.). Also said cansatively of personal agents.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 609 In this... yere... began a froste that... frose y' Thamyas. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 54 The... Northern winds doe freeze the vapours; and so it becometh hoare from... *Satir. Poems Reform.* c. 125 The froist doth freys vp all fresche water. 1641 FRENCH *Distill. v. (1651)* 164 It will... forthwith be freeze'd. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 57 Far hence lies, ever freez'd, the northern main. 1781 CAVALLI in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 516, I have froze a quantity of water with an equal weight of good ether. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xxxvi. 507 We froze oil of almonds in a shot-mould.

b. With adverbs. To freeze over: to cover with a coating of ice. To freeze in, up: to set fast in ice. To freeze up: to obstruct by frost.

1590 SHAKS. *Con. Err.* v. i. 313 Though... all the Conduits of my blood [be] froze vp. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 146 The rivers and other waters are frozen uppe a yeaer or more thicke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 433 The Ozera or lake before the tounne was frozen over Octob. 13. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 28 Anvile, Smith's Tongs, and other Tools belong to the Cookery were frozen up in Ice. 1719 DE FOE *Crucifix.* xv. The Baltic would be frozen up. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 105 His Ship... was froze up. *Ibid.* 154 By the ninth the Creek was froze over from Side to Side. 1858 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* xvi. 164 Six vessels lay frozen in, at a considerable distance from the town.

c. To congeal (the blood) as if by frost; chiefly as a hyperbolic expression for the effect of terror.

Hence with personal obj., to 'make (one's) blood run cold', to horrify intensely.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. LXVI. (1495) 283 The venyme of a scorpion... cloyeth the herte atte the last and freyth the blood with his coldnesse. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 26 Such rage as winters raineth in my hart, My life-blood freezing with unkindly cold. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 16 A Tale... whose lightest word would... freeze thy young blood. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii. Look here, My blood is not yet freez'd. 1639 T. BAUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 347 The one inflamed me with love, the other froze me with fear. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 242 A cool and serious Air, capable of freezing his Readers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 102, I should have melted her by love, instead of freezing her by fear. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 79 One Moment's Cold, like theirs, would... freeze the Heart's Blood.

d. fig. To chill, quench the warmth of (feelings, etc.); to paralyse (one's) powers, etc.).

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. iv. 150 This Act... shall coole the hearts Of all his people, and freeze up their zeale. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 52 Child Penury repress'd their noble rage, And froze the genial current of the soul. 1793 E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 133 This paragraph froze his senses. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 25 That recent hiss froze up her faculties and suspended her voice.

6. To affect with frost; to stiffen, harden, injure, kill, etc. by chilling; to change into or to (something) and fig. to bring into a certain state by chilling. Also, *to freeze to death*: rare in active. Occas. to allow to freeze.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 40 My Master and mistress are almost frozen to death. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 449 That snaky-headed Gorgon shield... Wherewith she [Minerva] froze her foes to congealed stone. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 839 Sense fled before him [Death], what he touched he froze. 1704 *Dec. in Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* II. 4 Severe Winters, that friz'd... and cut off many hopeful plants. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 163 And if close, the Snow lying there must freeze the Leg. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* II. (1866) 23 Will she not freeze more into stone? 1878 Mrs. Sewall *Paganus* P. xi. (ed. 319) He [the bird] must have chilled his beak and frozen his toes as he sat there.

7. To freeze out: a. lit. in *pa. pple.* or *ppl. a.*: see FROZEN. b. fig. (U.S. colloq.) To exclude from business, society, etc. by chilling behaviour, severe competition, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 1/2 Part of the campaign for freezing out 'the Rosario Company.

Freeze, obs. form of FROZE.

† Freeze-pot. Obs. [f. FREEZE v.] An epithet applied to January.

1557 TUSSEUR *100 Points Husb.* (1878) 233 Janueur fryse pot. And fereull fill dyke.

Freezer (frī'zə). [f. FREEZE v. + -ER 1.]

1. A machine used for freezing, or for keeping anything extremely cold.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 74 He had agitated a quantity of... milk in what was called a cream-freezer. 1870 Mrs. PRENTISS *Let. 4 July in Life* xl. (1883) 330 Papa bought a new fashioned freezer, that professed to freeze in two minutes.

2. Anything that freezes.

1845 HOOD *To Adm. Gambier* ix, The Maine—the Weser—or that freezer, Neva.

fig. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* v, The books... looked... as if they had but one idea among them, and that was a freezer.

3. A sheep destined, when killed, to exportation in a cold chamber.

1893 J. HORTON *Lect. in Age* 30 Nov. 1/2 The breeding of what are in New Zealand known as 'freezers'.

Freezing (frī'zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FREEZE; also, *freezing in, out*, etc.: see FREEZE v. 5 b, 7. At *freezing* = at freezing-point (see 2).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. XLVI. (1495) 893 Greys is made fast and hard by freysing and by cold. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbarius* II. (1586) 29 b, To sowe it... of October, that it may take deepe roote before the freezing and colde in Winter. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvi. What freezings baue I felt. 1656 HOOKE *Microgr.* xvii. If you... expose it to a very sharp freezing. 1803 T. BEDDOES *Hygeia* x. 34 The weather was at freezing. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXXI. 420 Now awaits the freezing-in of her winter cradle. 1891 E. B. HOWELL in *Advance* (Chicago) 25 June, The law permits the unjust 'freezing out' of the small capitalist.

2. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *freezing-chamber*; also, *freezing-mixture*, a mixture of two or more sub-stances, e.g. salt and snow, which, while remaining liquid, is cold enough to freeze some other liquid within its influence; *freezing-point*, the point on the thermometer marking the temperature at which a liquid, esp. water, freezes.

1896 *Daily News* 28 May 6/3 Delabaeff's body lies in the 'freezing chamber at the Morgue. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 236 A strong 'freezing Mixture. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 155 The air may also be drawn through tubes cooled by a freezing mixture. 1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. II. 613, 17 degrees above 0 or 'freezing Point. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXV. 190 The temperature of the air was 20° Fahr. below the freezing point.

Freezing (frī'zɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That freezes, in senses of the vb.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 39. c1625 MILTON *Death of a fair Infant* 16 Through middle empire of the freezing air. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 738 By Strymon's freezing Streams he sate alone. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 p. 1 A freezing Night. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 40 In a freezing cold, clay contracts more than any other earth.

2. fig.; esp. of manners: Chilling.

1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 95 Ob grant that he may never spread his freezing influence to my heart. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* III. (1875) 27 Her sudden burst of enthusiasm met with but a freezing reception. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxiv. A warmth within the breast would melt the freezing reason's colder part. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 538 Many... had been repelled by his freezing looks. 1886 W. HOOPER *St. Acad. Life* 16 To regulate all things with freezing accuracy and precision.

Hence *Freezingly adv.*, in a freezing manner.

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1806 Thought me brenneth and freesynghly keelith. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) I. 226, I wrote to him very freezingly. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* IV. (1873) 31 Her eye of ice continued to dwell freezingly on mine.

Freezy (frī'zi), *a. rare*. [f. FREEZE v. + -Y 1.]

Chilled almost to freezing.

1827 HOOD *Lamia* lx. With blue chilly shades, Showing wherein the frozen blood pervades.

Freeze, var. of FROVE, Obs., to comfort.

Freibergete (frī'bergait), *Min.* [f. *Freiberg*, a town in Saxony + -ITE. Named by Kengott in 1853.] A variety of tetrahedrite containing silver. 1856 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 347 Freibergete.

Freieslebenite. *Min.* [f. *Freiesleben*, who first described it + -ITE. Named by Haidinger in 1845.] A sulph-antimonide of lead and silver, which crystallizes in striated prisms. Cf. DIAPHORITE. 1850 DANA *Min.* 541 Freieslebenite.

Freight (frī't), *sb.* Also 5 freyte, freyght, 6-7 freight, 6 frate. [prob. a. MDu. or MLG. *wrecht*, var. of *wracht*: see FRAUGHT *sb.* The word has passed from Du. or LG. into some of the Rom. langs.; F. *frete* hire of a ship (from 13th c.), Sp. *flete*, Pg. *frete*.]

1. Hire of a vessel for the transport of goods; the service of transporting goods (originally, by water; now extended, esp. in U.S., to land-transit); the sum of money paid for this. In early use also: Passage-money.

1463 *Mann. & Household. Exp.* 194 My mastyr toke hym ffor his freyghte to Calays... 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 283/2 Whome they receyved in to theyr Shippe gladly and sayd they wold byryng hym thyder without any freyght or huyr. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. 1. 172 Specially yf to that were joynd a nother ordynance... which ys, concerning the frate of marchandise. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Naufrage*, the freight or fare payed for passage ouer the water. 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 39 Those who have thir command of the Sea Trade may work at easier freyght with more profit. 1722 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 353 Having agreed to pay no freyght there. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 180 Let a small deduction be made from the freights of ships, and from seamen's wages. 1766 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 11, 27 They purchased a ship-load of masts, the freight whereof cost them sixteen hundred pounds. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-bks.* (1883) II. 123 The captains talk together about... how freights are in America. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 18 The charge for freight acts with the same force as a charge for a commodity actually produced and exported. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* II. (1876) 83 The passage from the East to Europe has been so shortened, that a freight from thence to England is reduced to one-fourth.

† b. To take freight: to take passage for oneself and goods. Obs.

1719 DE FOE *Crucifix* II. xvi. We all took freight with him.

2. The cargo or lading (of a ship); a ship-load. In U.S. by extension: Anything carried by sea or land (a general term for 'goods' in transit). *Fast freight* (U.S.): see FAST a. 11.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 229 We... charge you precisely that the forsayd [merchants] with their shyp's freight... ye suffer and let go passe. 1540 *Act. 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Byen mynded... to take any freyght or ladinge... into any of the said shippes. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 31 When they have their full Freight of Whales, they put up their great Flag. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 255 [A vessel] trading to Newcastle upon Tyne with corn, and returning with a freight of sea-coals. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 131 Do you know that Vessel? You cannot be aware what freight it bears? 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. XIX. 196 They offered to exclude both clothes and food in favor of a full freight of these treasures.

b. *Transp.* A load, burden.

1618 CHARNAN *Hered.* I. 574 At thy purse's height, And when it fights low, give thy use his freight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 599 With the ruddy Freight the bending Branches groan. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 84, I... looked self-questioned what this freight Which the new comer carried... Could mean. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 These warm moist winds... deposit their freight of moisture in showers of rain.

c. fig.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 43 Keep up that holy cheerfulness, which Christ makes the ballast of a Christian, and his freight too. 1755 YOUNG *Cantata* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 223 Every moment shall return, and lay its whole freight... before the Throne. 1812 J. WILSON *Life of Palms* I. 127 An earthly freight she bears Of joys and sorrows. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 97 A man who lifted On ready words his freight of gratitude.

† 3. A journey of a laden vessel. Obs.

1716 Church *Phillip's War* (1865) I. 157 He made use of Canoo's: But by that time they had made two freights... the Wind sprung up.

4. U.S. Short for *freight-train*: a goods-train. *By freight*: by the usual means of transportation, as opposed to *by express*.

1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, A freight of thirty loaded cars... collided with the other train.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* (esp. U.S. in reference to the carriage of goods by railway), as *freight car* (=goods truck or van), *carriage, engine, -man, route, shed, steamer, traffic, train* (=goods train); also *freight-handler, -handling*. Also *freight-money*, payment for conveyance of freight.

1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 55 There were, in the train, two first-class passenger cars, and two freight cars. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 5/2 They will put up their rates on the freight carriage eastward. 1882 *Ibid.* 12 July 8/2 A riot has occurred [at Jersey city] between the freight-handlers on strike and the Italian labourers. 1887 *Bureau Statist. Labour* (N.Y.) 327 There was also a great interruption of freight-handling. 1855 *Gen. Term Rep.*, Goods.. should be sent forward by a carrier, or freightman. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* II. 189 All Insurances on expected Gain..future Freight-Monies, Seamen's Wages and Mens Lives are universally forbid. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar. This has been the cheapest freight route to New York. *Ibid.* 17 June. Between the gas-works and the freight-sheds of the railway. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 6/2 The St. John's Board of Trade..thinks that the interest of the country would be better served by grants to freight steamers. 1885 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 6/1 Goods traffic—called in America 'freight' traffic. 1872 *Japanese in America* 199 Freight-trains frequently number..one hundred cars.

Freight (frē't), *v.* Forms: 6-7 freight, (6 freith), 7- freight. *Pa. t.* and *pa. ppl.* 6 freighted, freighted, 6-7 freighted, 7- freighted. [*f. prec. sb.*; cf. FRAUGHT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish or load (a vessel) with a cargo; to hire or let out (a vessel) for the carriage of goods and passengers. Also with *out* and *to* or *for* (a place).

1485 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1812) 229 For too..lade and freith and carry away. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 296 Donco, where the marchants..fraight they shuyppes. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxii. 119 With the Merchandise they buy at home, can freight a Ship, to export it. 1671 *CLARENDON Dialog.* Tracts (1727) 293 They who freighted them out. 1702 C. MATHER *Magni. Chr.* I. vi. (1852) 84 They build one ship more, which they freighted for England. 1800 WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* 707 The British merchants..not having obtained the expected permission to freight their ships to the port of London. 1831 *Sta. J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 223 An opportunity of making immense sums of money, by freighting their ships to the powers at war. 1878 *SIMPSON Sch. Shaks.* I. 120 He proposed to freight as many English vessels as possible by Flemings, Frenchmen, Spaniards, and Italians.

b. *transf.* To load, store. Also *fig.* of a burden: To bear upon as a load.

1829 *LITTON Devereux* I. vii, Fortune freights not your channel with her hoarded stores. 1838 *SPARKS Biog.* IX. *Eaton* xl. 301 The caravan had been freighted by the Bashaw only to this place. 1892 *TALMAGE in N.Y. Weekly Witness* 13 Jan. 7/5 All the sins of the past and of the present freighting him.

c. *U.S. intr.* To freight up: to take in a cargo. *fig.* 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Yank.* at *Crt. K. Arth.* (Tauchn.) I. 128 How to freight up against probable fasts before starting.

2. To carry or transport (goods) as freight.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 Every brode wollen cloth freighted to Daunske. 1569 *DANVER Voy.* I. xv. 412 Every man freights his Goods in his own room; and probably lodges there, if he be on board himself. 1881 *HENRY CORNET of Horse* xvi. (1888) 160 Van Duyk would have freighted a shipful of presents to Rupert's friends.

Hence *Freighting vbl. sb.*

1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 7, I Incourage all I possibly can building of Ships of our owne (for Freightinge of Forringhners distresse us). 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Freight, a letting out of vessels on freight or hire. 1884 L. HAMILTON *Mexican Hand-bk.* 67 The water flowing down from the various ravines..fills the arroyo and renders freighting in wagons difficult.

attrib. 1769 *BURKE Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 83 The freighting business revived. The ships were fewer, but much larger. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 396 The roads seemed to be doing a heavy freighting business with cotton. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months in Sneak-Box* 15 There appears to be no fixed freighting tariff established for boats.

† **Freight, pple. and ppl. a. Obs.** Forms: 5-6 freight, 6-7 freight, 6-8 freight. [Contracted *pa. pple.* of FREIGHT *v.*]

1. Freight, laden.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. 494 The ryuer of Loyer, wher at y^e season certayne shippes laye freyght with vttall. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* XXIX. 736 And so [be] dispatched away the ships a second time freight and laden with the spoiles of enemies. 1649 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 39 Ships, richly freight with vines and other commodities.

b. *transf. and fig.* (Cf. *frēt full*, FREY *v.*) 1505 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 463 It was written by a man of an iron face..and is freight full of most shamelesse lies. 1587 *TURBERVILLE Trag.* T. (1837) 214 The jades were fully freight with heave burdens. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* XXIII. xii. (1609) 481 Two strong holds..full and freight [plena] of prizes and victuals. 1771 *STEELE Spect.* No. 134 ¶ 2 Each Paragraph is freight either with useful or delightful Notions.

2. Freight, provided, abounding with.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 This yle is freight with both bounteously. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. xii. 35 The King..with sudden indignation freight Bad on that Messenger rude hands to reach. 1623 *WEBSTER Duchess Malf.* v. i. I'll go in mine own shape, When he shall see it freight with love and duty.

Freightage (frē'tēdʒ). [*f. FREIGHT *v.* + -AGE.*]

1. The hire of a vessel for the transport of goods; cost of conveyance of goods (originally, by water; now extended, *esp.* in U.S., to land-transit).

1694 *tr. Milton's Lett.* State July an. 1656 Wks. 1851 VIII. 349 A Sum of Money owing..upon the account

of Freightage and Demorage. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 32 The tonnage, freightage, and tolls, will produce as follow. 1819 *SHELLEY Let. to Peacock* 21 Sept. It costs, with all duties and freightage, about half. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 189/1 The defendants..offered him a steamer called the *Glendevon*..at the rate of 30s. freightage. 1885 *L. Pool Daily Post* 23 Oct. 4/8 The higher scale of freightage (by railroad) will be maintained.

b. The freightage or hiring of a vessel. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* II. 282 If a Ship be intirely freighted for a full Cargo..in case the Owner was not informed of the above-mentioned full Freightage.

2. That with which a vessel is freighted; freight, cargo; quantity of cargo conveyed.

1803 *SYD. SMITH Wks.* (1859) I. 61/1 The immense increase of their [Danes'] freightage during the wars of this country. 1843 *Mrs. ROMER Rhone, etc.* I. 309 The largest vessels can ride at anchor in safety, and unload their freightage close to the very houses. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* I. ii. 11 English ships laden with full freightage of gallant soldiers. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXXI. 199 Coal as an up freightage is fully as important as the down cargo of grain.

b. *transf.* Burden, load. 1823 *SIMMOND'S Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxix. 282 The wretched freightage of the Atlantic wave. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 601 The Diligence..discharged its whole freightage into the street.

c. *fig.* 1827 *MARY HOWITT Two Voy.* i. My ship waits but for me..And all I lack of freightage now is a farewell word from thee. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. R. Favour* iii. (1878) 77 Consolation was beginning to inhabit him, and he carried some of the freightage known to men; though in so crude a form that it overweighed him, now on this side, now on that.

3. Transport of goods.

1886 *Harper's Mag.* LXXII. 216 All travel and freightage are still, as of old, conducted by means of horses, asses, camels and mules.

Freighted (frē'tēd), *pple.* and *ppl. a.* [*f. FREIGHT *v.* + -ED.*] Laden with cargo.

1553 *EOEN Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 21 Shuyppes frayghted wyth gossampine cotton and silke clothes. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Let.* (1857) II. 33 A rich ship from Spain, freighted with pieces of eight. 1703 *TATE Her Majesty's Pict.* xxix. To Western Worlds our Freight Fleet shall run. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxi. The boat moved on—freighted with its weight of sorrow. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* I. iv. v. 455 Their galleys still returned to port freighted with the spoils of the infidel.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1567 *DRANT Horace's Epist.* vii. D.v. At supper when he had at full Layde out his laushe mynde At length to bed to take a nap He freighted, was assynde. 1645 *PACITT Heresiogr.* (1661) 124 Some persons..being freighted with many loose, and unsound opinions. 1725 J. WELSTED *Oikegr.* 4 From whence we may..survey. The freighted Thames. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cleiss & Gertr.* I. 57 He therefore endured with complacency, her freighted workbasket. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxvi. 257 Just arrived from College..full freighted with academic gleanings. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 2 Epistles which were freighted with the doom and destiny of countless millions.

Freighter (frē'tar). [*f. FREIGHT *v.* + -ER.*]

1. 'One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship' (W.).

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 138 And hereupon C. D. the Merchant and Freightor, doth likewise countenant with the said Master..that he..will lade or cause to be laden..the said Ship. 1665 *PEPYS Diary* 22 Mar. Abundance of most ingenious men, owners and freighters of the 'Experiment'. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 70 The Freightor, who was a Mahometan, delayed paying the Freight long after it was due by the Tenor of the Charter-party. 1848 *ARNOLD Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. iii. 57 It was stipulated by the Charter-party that the freighters should pay for the use of the ship.

b. One who consigns goods for carriage inland.

1872 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 4 It was resolved that a freighters' association be established, having for its object the assimilation and check of railway charges. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 458 What the public service demands is, that freighters and manufacturers should be allowed to choose for themselves.

2. One whose business it is to receive and forward freight.

1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 205 The Dutch..are carriers and freighters to the rest of the world. 1884 *American IX.* 110 Men employed by the freighters to look after the mules..to prevent their straying off.

3. A vessel for transporting goods, a cargo vessel.

1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 278 Though a freighter and not a royal yacht, the Rurik loaded every inch a government vessel. 1893 *Leisure Hour* Apr. 389 Our ships get larger whether they are freighters or expresses.

Freightful, *a. rare*—1. [perh. *f. *freight dial.* = FREIT + -FUL.] ? Of the nature of a charm or incantation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 90 Gnosticks, who all dealt in Magical Medals and freightful Inscriptions.

Freightless (frē'tlēs), *a. rare.* [*f. FREIGHT*

sb. + -LESS.] Without freight or load.

1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 155 Wave after wave rolls freightless to the shore. 1795 A. SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 94 The age of these freightless, these lonely seas.

† **Freightment.** *Obs.* [*f. FREIGHT *v.* + -MENT*; after *F. frêtement*.] The action of hiring a vessel; the document which records this.

1559 in *Sir R. Sadler's Papers* (1809) II. 235 And if you have advertised me of touching their [ships'] frement. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 402 Upon the loadings of Ships which are to take in the same, or else may incur a further danger vnto the Charter-partie of freightment. 1755

MAGENS *Insurance* II. 25 When it can be proved against any one, whether by Charter-Party, Bills of Lading, Freightment, that he has altered the Voyage insured upon. **Freik, Freir** (Sc.), var. of FREKE, FRIAR.

Freis, var. of FREEZE.

Freit (frīt). *Sc.* Forms: 5-6 frete, 6-9 fret, 7 freite, 8 fret, 7- fret. [*a. ON. frētt* fem., news, inquiry, augury, corresponding to OE. *freht* (for **freht*, *frīht*), oracle (whence *frīhtere* diviner, *frīhtrian* to divine), from the root of FRAYNE.]

Anything to which superstition attaches; an omen; a superstitious formula or charm; a superstitious observance or act of worship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2810, I..folud wiche-craffe and frete, and charming. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* VI. xviii. 562 Mak beth aye in fantown Freits had gret Fay. 1533 *BELLESHELY Livy* I. (1822) 42 The Albanis hallowith their freits, and tempe bill conjurations. 1597 *Jas. I. Daemonol.* I. iv. 11 All kinde of practiques, freites, or other like extraordinary actions. 1717 *Adam & Gordon xxviii.* in *Pinkerton Select. Sc. Ballads* (1783) I. 49 Wha luik to freits, my master deit, Freits will ay follow them. 1768 *Song in Ros's Hecate* (1789) 147 Fouk need not on frets to be standing That's wood and married and a'. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* III. 70, 'I dream about him whiles sae lifelike, that I canna believe him deid. But that's a' freits'!

Hence *Freit'y a.*, superstitious.

1788 J. MACAULAY *Poems* (1790) 122, I..saw a blade fast sticking to my nose, An', being freit'y, stack it up my nose. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 154 Deeply imbued with the superstitious and freit'y observances of his native land.

† **Freith**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 freth. [*Sc. form of FRITH *v.**] *trans.* To set free, liberate. To *freith oneself*: to perform one's promise. *esp.* in *Sc. Law*. To release from an obligation or pecuniary burden.

13.. *Assis. Dav.* II in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 18 To freith and relive their borghis, except they have a lauchfull essonyne. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 290 To freth his borowis & mak fre. 1466 *Acta Dom. Audit.* (1839) 3 To freth the said landis..of the v mercis..that be granted by promet to pay. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ix. 1516 Wallace get freth the wemen, off hys grace. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Sept. To go To T. 11, That tha had done, and freith [thane] for to go To their awin land. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. x. 319 The Protector denies any way to freith the Erie x. after the weiris be endet. *Ibid.* 350 Quene mother suld suirle freith her self in al, quhat erie scho had promit.

† **Freke, foth. Obs.** Forms: 1 frees, 5-6 freake, freik, (5 frooke, freeke, freyke), 4- freke. [*OE. freca*, properly subst. use of *fre*, FRECK *a.*] Properly, one eager for fight; a warrior, champion; but usually a mere poetic synonym for 'man' (cf. *berne, tulk, uye*).

Beowulf 1563 He sefeng fa setel-hilt freea scyldinga. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2161 Oure kyng hath this freke y-filde. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xl. Wele armut and dyette, As fleke 10d to fyzte. c 1450 *Bk. Curtyase* 255 in *Babers Bk.* 305 Go to forthe as a dombe freke. 15.. *Scottish fiddle* 30 in *Furniv.* Percy Folio I. 214 When his father, that fairce freake, had finished his dayes. a 1555 *LYNDESAY Tragedy* 118 Tha every freik thay tuke of me sic feir. a 1605 *MONTGOMERY Command.* of Love 39 Fry on that freik that can not love.

† **Freland** (d. *frelande*). *Obs.* (See quot.)

1590 *EVELYN Mundus Mulieris* 6 Place aright..Freland, Fontange. — *Fop Dict.*, *Freland* [ed. 2 *Freland*], Bonnet and Pinner together.

† **Frels**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 freolsan, 3 *Orm.* freo(o)lsenn, 4 frels(on). [*OE. frēolsian*, *i. frēols* str. masc., neut. 'freedom, time of freedom, festival', also as adj. 'free'; cf. OFris. *frīhals* freedom, OHG. *frīhals* free man, freedom, ON. *frīals* adj. free, Goth. *frēihals* freedom; the sb. (adj.) means literally 'free neck': see FREE *a.* and HALS.]

1. *trans.* To keep (a holy day) free from work; to celebrate.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xxxiv. 21 Wirc six dagas and freola done seofodan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8895 To frellenn þar þu hez tid O þatt Judiskenn wise.

2. To set (a person) free; to free, release.

c 1250 *Lord's Prayer in Rel. Ant.* I. 22 Frels us fra alle ivele þinge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10082 His folk to frels fra sin and scam.

Fremail, var. of FERMAIL.

1892 G. LAMBERT *Gold & Silversmiths' Art* 48 Another fremail of gold, garnished with three pearls.

Fremd (fremd), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north.*

Forms: 1 fremde, frem(e)de, Northumb. frempe, 2-6 fremde, 3 fremde, *Orm.* fremmede, fremmede, south. vreomede, 3-5 frem(m)ede, 4 fremmed, frimmed, 4-5 fremy, 5-9 frem(m)it, -yt, 4-7 frem(m)de, (7 fremb), 5-7 frem(e)d, fremb'd(e), 6 fremmed, 7, 9 frem, (9 frain), 6, 8 Sc. fram(m)et. (8 fram'd, 9 fraumit), 9 Sc. from't, frem(m)'d. [*Com. Text.* OE. *frēmede*, *frēmede*, *frēme* = OS. *frēmīthi* (Du. *vreemde*), OHG. *framadi*, *framidi* strange, wonder-eign, estranged = OTeut. **framōþjo*, *framōþjo* = **fram* + -LESS.]

1. Foreign: see FOREIGN *8.*

a 1000 *Law of Ine* (Schmid) § 20 Gif feorund mon, c 850 fremde, butan wege 7eomd wudu gonge. c 1186 *Chronicl of Sgr.* 7. 421 A fawokun peregryn than semed sche ut fremde lond. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. vi. 4 Ambassadors thay directe to framt nationis quha

their special freinds. 17... in Child Ballads II. lii. A. (1884) 450/2, I wish I had died on some fremd isle, And never had come home! 1858 Mrs. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw I. 299 "Dinna bring me a daughter of that land to vex me as the fremd woman vexed Rebecca." 1864 T. CLARKE Westmld. Dial. in Kendal Merc. 30 Jan. It mappm mud lead me into sam fremd'n cuntry.

b. = FOREIGN 4.
1581 MULCASTER Positions xli. (1887) 242, I may not at this time prosecute this position, as to fremd for this place.

2. Strange, unknown, unfamiliar. Also ellipt. or absol. (quasi-sb.). The fremd: strangers. Of an incident: Remarkable, surprising.

c950 Lindisf. Gosp. John x. 5 Forðon ne cuðon stefu ðara fremde. a1225 Ancr. R. 106 His deore deciples. .hileudeu him alle one, ase ureomede. a1300 Cursor M. 28292 Priuetois o fremyid and frende I haue discouerd. c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1046 Dido, That nevere yet was fremde a cas. 14... in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 249 Eueryman, bope fremyid & kouth, xul conyn with-outyn lyf. 1500-20 DUNBAR Poems (1893) 307 The fremmit thairf thair baggis can fill. 1535 Durham Defos. (Surtees) 52 Let her take 2 fremde menne, o frendes, and I other 2. 1580 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 87 Cowards. With sight of feare from friends to fremd'ð of ðe flie. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL Sylvia's L. (1874) 181 'There's a fremd man i' t' house, I heard his voice!' 1871 W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb xxxv. (1873) 199 Mary Howie needin' to gae awa' to the frem't.

b. Wild, opposed to tame.
c1374 CHAUCER Troylus III. 480 (529) Al this world is bynd in this matere, bothe fremde and tame.

3. Like a stranger, estranged, unfriendly. Of the bearing, voice, etc.: Strange, forced, unnatural. Const. in OE. with dat., with, till.

a1000 Sax. & Sat. 68 Fracoð he bið ðonne and fremede frean almihtigum. a1240 Urtsun in Cott. Hom. 200 Woa is me þet ich am so fremede wið þe. c1374 CHAUCER Troylus II. 199 (248) Lat be to me your fremde maner speche. a1400 Morie Arth. 3343, I haþe bene frendly, freke, and fremmede till other. 1586 DUNBAR Galt. Targe 225 On syde scho lukit wyth an fremyt far. 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia III. Wks. 1724 II. 719 And makes them fremd'ð, who friends by nature are. 1636 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) L. 178 He looked fremed and unco-like upon me when I came first here. a1651 CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk (1843) II. 280 The Erle of Murray was so frem to Mr. Knox, that [etc.]. 1789 BURNS 5 Carulus xx, Monie a friend that kiss'd his caup, Is now a fremit wight. 1859 J. BROWN Rab & F. 9 Rah called rapidly, and in a fremyt voice.

Proverb. 1721 KELLY Sc. Prov. 72 Better ny friend think me framet, than fashious. 1837 SCOTT Quentin D. vi, 'Better kind fremit, than fremit kindred'.

b. Adverse, unpropitious, hostile.
1243 Jas. I. Kingis Q. xxiv, So infortunat was we that fremyt day. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis I. i. 58 Scho thame fordrivis. .hy fremmit weird full mony zenis tharbye. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. (1858) I. 323 Sayand the Britis fremit war and fals.

4. Not related, of another family or house; opposed to sib or kin. Often ellipt. or absol.

a1200 Moral Ode 34, Sone wule hie forþen þe fremede and be sibbe. a1225 Ancr. R. 184 Nanmore þen þu woldest beaten a ureomede child þauh hit agulte. c1240 HAMFOLKE Prose Tr. (1866) 8 Many . . . neuer have halde þe ordyre of lufe ynesche þaire frendys sibbe or fremede. c1460 How Goodwyll taught hir Daughter 17 in Hazl. E. P. I. 182 Make thou none tangelyng witeh fremed ne witeh sibbe. c1510 BARCLAY Mrr. Gd. Manuers (1570) B ij, For thy fremde folke and seruantes to provide. 1530 PALSGR. 627, I make of a frenned chylde my sonne by the lawe. 7e adopte. 1550 COVEAERLE Spir. Perle xvi. 126 Those children that are nursed by fremd mens fyers. 1621 COTGR., Affiliation, adoption, or the conferring on fremme children all aduantages belonging to natural ones. 1862 HISTOR. Prov. Scot. 143 Mak friends o' fremit folk.

Hence Fremdly adv., strangely, like a stranger; unkindly. Fremdness, strangeness, coldness; also personified.

133... Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 714 Fer sloten for his frendez fremdly he rydez. c1300 Lancelot 1508 [They] haith no thonk bot fremmytness of the. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 3 Fra all the Scottis prescribit war ilkone. So fremmitlie in mony sindrie land. 1560 ROLLAND Cr. Venus III. 6 The Iustice Clark, was callit Fremmitness. 1569-70 Knox Lett. to Cecil 2 Jan. in Tynd. Hist. Scot. (1864) III. 318, I have bene fremedly handled. 1809 J. STAGG Poems 49 The hand of fate unkeynde Has us'd us fremtly.

†Freme, sb. Obs. Forms: 1 fremu, fremoo, 2-3 freme, 3 fremoa, -e, 4 south. vreme. [OE. fremu str. fem., noun of quality from fram forward.] Advantage, benefit, profit. Cf. FRAME sb. 1.

a700 Epinal Gloss. 133 Beneficium, fremu. c888 K. Ælfred's Boeth. xiv. 3 I hwelc fremu is ðe ðæt, dæd þu wilnig þissa andwearðena gæselþa. c1000 Sax. Leechd. I. 84 Þonne ys wen þæt hyt him cume to mycelre freme. a1275 Cott. Hom. 217 þat we hine [God] lufe. .næht him to mede æt us to freme and to fulme. c1305 LAV. 674 He dæð him selua fremea ta helped his freondene. 1258 Charter Hou. III in Tynd. Hist. Eng. (1700) II. 149 25 Ure treowthe for the freme of the Loande. 1340 Aynb. 69 Yef enye of hare uryendes ham wylle rede and hare ume ssewy nat ham sollep yhere.

†Freme, v. Obs. Forms: 1-2 fremjan, fremman, 3freme(n, -ien, (fremmen, froemen, south. vreamien). [OE. fremjan, fremman trans. and intr. = OFris. fremma, OS. fremmian, OHG. (gi-)fremen, ON. fremja - OTeut. *framjan, f. *fram forward: see FROM.]

1. trans. To help forward, promote the interests of; to benefit; to refresh (with food, etc.). Also, to indulge.
Beowulf 1832 Ic on Higlace wat. .þæt he mec frem-

man wile weordum and worcum. a1000 Andreas 936 (Gr.) ðæt ic eaðe mag anra zelywylce fremman and fyrdan freonda minra. a1225 Ancr. R. Kath. 2367 Ha. .bisohete. .þæt he for his freolec, ferede hire & fremede. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 1245 3þe gan fremen ysmæl Wið watres drinc and bredes mel.

2. intr. a. To profit, be of service. b. To gain ground, make progress; = FRAME v. 1 and 2.

c1000 ÆLFRED Gen. xxxvii. 20 Þonne bið geþene, hwæt him his swefn fremen. c1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xvi. 26 Hwæt fremað ænigum menn þeah [etc.]. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 111 Ne ligge nefre on þine heorde, þæt hanelese monnann meile fremian. a1225 Ancr. R. 284 Giþ þu hæuest. .eni oðer þing þæt ham wolde ureomien. a1300 E. E. Psalter lxxxviii[1]. 22 Noghte freme in him sal þe faa.

3. trans. To accomplish, effect, perform.

Beowulf 2800 Fremmað ge nu [MS. gena] leoda þearfe. a1000 Cædmon's Gen. 30 (Gr.) Pæs æniges mod, þe þone unroed ongan ærest fremman. c1205 LAY. 24010 He sceullen me monrade mid mospice fremmen. c1300 Havelok 441 Alle hauden sworen. .That he sholden his wille freme.

†Fremeful, a. Obs. [OE. frymful, f. fremu, FRENCH sb. + -FUL.]. Advantageous; profitable; beneficial, beneficent.

c1000 Sax. Leechd. I. 152 Dyse wyrtwe was ys swyðe fremful. c1175 Lamb. Hom. 109 Ne bið naut his fare fremful. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 149 Swich wote is fremful to wassende mide sinnes. 1340 Aynb. 80 Me can todele þri manere guodes, guod worþspissich, guod lostuoli, and guod uremuol.

Hence Fremefully adv., profitably.

c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 175 Wat it bitocneð. .fremfulliche to understanden.

†Fremet, a. Obs. -o [ad. L. fremetum, pr. pp. of fremere to roar.] Roaring.

1656-81 in Blount Glossary.

Fremescence (freme'sens). rare. [f. next: see -ENCE.] An incipient roaring.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. I. v. iv, Confused tremor and fremescence; waxing into thunderpeals, of Fury stirred on by Fear.

Fremescent (freme'sent). a. rare. [as if ad. L. *fremescent-em, pr. pp. of *fremescere, freq. vb. f. L. fremere to roar.] Murmuring, growing noisy.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. II. vi. vii. (1872) 250 Fremescent clangor comes from the armed Nationals. 1881 Scotsman 9 May 4 On either side fremescent crowds jostle and growl.

†Fremish, v. Obs. [a. OF. and F. fremiss- lengthened stem of fremir: -pop. L. *fremire, L. fremere.] intr. To shudder. Of the ranks in an army: To waver.

c1425 Found. St. Bartholomew's (E. E. T. S.) 5 He fremyshid, and for drede tremelyd. c1450 Merlín 162 He . . . rode in a-monge hem that alle the renges fremysshed.

||Fremitus (freme'tūs). [L. verbal sb. f. fremere to roar.] a. A dull roaring noise. b. Path. A palpable vibration or thrill, e.g. of the walls of the chest.

1820 T. MITCHELL Aristoph. I. p. Ivi, The conviction of Cleinias is followed by a fremitus of applause. 1879 KNOX Fris. Med. 47 The fremitus is the movement which can be felt by the hands on making the patient speak.

†Fremman, Obs. rare. Also 7 frinman. [f. FRENCH a. + MAN.] A person not related; a stranger.

1568 Hist. Jacob & Esau ii. Cij, Here is betwene one frenman and an other, Lesse lufe found than now betwene brother and brother? a1639 WHATELEY Prototypes x. xi. 105, I proceede to Abrahams carriage toward foreigners that were not of his house, whether kinsmen or frinmen as we call them.

Fremmit, fremyt, etc.: see FRENCH a.

Fren: see FRENNE.

French (frens), a. and sb. Forms: 1 frenisc, 3 frenkis, 4 frenkysch, 3-4 frankys, frankis, 3 frenchis, frenseine, frence, frenchs, frenynch, frenso, (frensnosse), frenysch, 3-5 frensch(e), 3, 6 franch(e), 3-6 frensch(e), 4 freynsch, 4, 6 frenche, 5 frenssh(e), 3- frensch. [OE. *frenscie, f. franca- a FRANK sb. 1 + -isc, -ish; the suffix produces unlaut. With respect to the contraction, which began in early ME., cf. Welsh from OE. wiclice, Scotch from Scottish.]

The equivalent continental Teut. frankisk-, Latinized as franciscus, became in OF. *francetis, -ois, mod. F. *francais; but the fem. franciese instead of francese shows that the termination was very early confused with -eis/-L. -ensis (see -ESS).

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

O. E. Chron. an. 1003 (Laud MS.), Her was Exaceaster abroccn þurh þone Frenscian ceorl Hugon. c1205 LAY. 3239 Aganipurs þe Frenscian king. c1250 Gen. & Ex. 81 ðes frenkis men o france moal, it nemnen 'un jur natural'. c1450 Cov. Myst. (Shaks. Soc.) 118 This bowe is bent Newly now after the Frenschegye. a1490 BOTONER Itin. (Nasmit 1778) 125 Treweyre, a frensch priore. 1529 Supplic. to King (E. E. T. S.) 52 Nowe the Frensch fashyion, nowe the Spanysh fashyion. 1592 G. HARVEY Four Lett. Wks. (Grosart) I. 174 Such French occurrences. . as the credible relation of inquisitive frenches. . shall acquaint me withall. 1612 WEBSTER White Devil (Rids.) 342, I have a French rider. a1689 Penn. Polit. Arch. iv. (1692) 85 The value of the French commodities brought into England. 1712 STEELE Spect. No. 350 ¶ 1 An Engagement between a French Privateer. . and a little Vessel of that Place. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) VII. 120 It was eighteen feet and an half, French measure, in length. 1782 COWPER Truth 128 An Indian mystic or a French recluse.

¶ Misused for: Gaulish. Obs.

1548 W. PATTER Exped. Scott. Pref. in Arb. Garner III. 57 For killing Viridomax the French king in [the] field at the river of Padua. a1566 BUDDEEN tr. Ærodius' Disc. Parent's Hon. A. C. Flaminus. . which enacted the law about the partage of some french grounds.

b. with reference to the language, its words or phrases, compositions written in it, etc.

Partly an attrib. use of the sb. French class, a class to which French is taught; so French master.

a1300 Cursor M. 24 Sanges sere of selcuth rime, Inglis, frankys, and latine. c1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. p. 174 Thilke newe frensche song. 1780 COWPER Progr. Err. 375 His stock a few French phrases got by heart. 1870 DICKENS E. Drood III, The French class becomes so demoralised that [etc.].

†c. French fox: a game of some kind. Obs.

1759 Mrs. DELANY Life & Corr. (1861) III. 575 How do you think we warmed and amused ourselves? Why I taught them French Fox.

2. Having the qualities attributed to French persons or things; French-like.

†French fare: 1 elaborately polite behaviour.

13... Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1116 Syþen with frenkysch fare & fele fayre lotez pay stoden, & stemed & stylyly speken. a1500 Chester Pl., Noah's Flood 100 For all thy frankish fare I will not do after thy red. 1606 BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall (1833) 33 So french he men bene in their fashions. 1634 W. I. WIRWIT tr. Balzac's Lett. I. 168 If any place be more French then Paris. 1720 Acc. Distemp. I. Whigg. 1. 6 Their Frowns, French shrugs. Laughing [etc.]. 1749 LAOY Luxborough Lett. to Shenstone 28 Nov., As the French style. . is fashionable. 1784 COWPER Piroc. 670 His address, if not quite French at ease, Not English stiff, but frank, and formed to please. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho I, Their sprightly melodies, delectable steps [etc.]. . gave a character to the scene entirely French.

3. In names of things of actual or attributed French origin, as French barley (see BARLEY); French-bit (see quot.); French-blue, artificial ultramarine; French-boiler (see quot.); French bread, a kind of fancy bread; French brush, a brush used for rubbing down horses; French casement (see quot. and cf. French window); French chalk, a variety of steatite, used for making marks on cloth, removing grease-spots, and (in powder) as a dry lubricant for boots and gloves; French drain, a rubble-drain; †French eaves, eaves provided with a gutter to carry off the water; French fake, a variety of the Flemish fake (in Young Naut. Dict. 1846); French-flyers (see quot.); French-grey (see quot. 1862); French hem (see quot.); French horn, a metal wind-instrument (see HORN); †French lock, a kind of shackle for a horse's foot; †French panel, some kind of wainscoting; French paste (see quot.); French pink (see PINK); French purple, French red, rouge (see quotes.); French rice = AMELCORN; French roll: see ROLL; French roof, a mansard roof; †French rowel, a kind of seton for a horse; French salt, = bay salt; †French shroud-knot (see quot.); French sixth Mus. (see quot.); French tub, tuning (see quotes.); French white (see quot.); French window, a long window opening like a folding-door, and serving for exit and entrance.

1661 Specif. Burnaby's Patent No. 133 That sort of barley commonly called. 'French barley. 1770 LATHAM in Phil. Trans. LX. 451 He followed the trade of a miller, and maker of French-brick. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 915 *French-bit (Carpentry), a boring tool adapted to use on a lathe-head or by a bow. 1879 ROOCH Chromatics x. 157 This same tendency. . reached a maximum in *French-blue. 1879 ROSSITER Dict. Sci. Terms, *French boiler, Elephant boiler: one large and two smaller cylinders connected by transverse pipes. 1886 Manch. Ctr. Lett. Rec. (1888) VI. 246 Short rated *french bread. 1896 Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37 § 4 Bread usually sold under the Denomination of French or Fancy Bread or Rolls. 1686 Bus. Gentl. Recreat. II. 12 Rub him [Horse] all over with the *French Brush, beginning at his forehead. 1842-50 GWILCH Archit. Gloss. *French casement, windows turning upon two vertical edges attached to the jambs. a1728 WOODWARD Catal. For. Fossils t. 3 Red *French chalk. 1888 CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework, French Chalk, a variety of indurated Talc. 1776 G. SEMPLE Building in Water 34 Coarse Rubbish and Stones, which were just like a *French Drain under our Dike. 1884 Century Mag. XXIX. 47/1 'Box drains', 'French drains', 'blind drains'. 1634 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 699 The *French Eves to keepe the water from the building. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 915 *French-flyers. . stairs that fly upwards when they reach within a length of a stair from the wall, where a quarter space occurs; the steps next ascend at a right angle, when another quarter space occurs; they then ascend in an opposite flight, parallel to the first direction. 1864 Dict. Arch. (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *French grey, a tint composed of white with ivory black, Indian red and pale blue, or French Garden 25 Mar. 2002/3 The flowers are pale blue, and French grey in colour. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework, *French Hem, a description of Hem employed for the finishing of Flounces. 1704 Lond. Gaz. No. 4667/2 A *French Lode, or bet. off Foot before. 1556 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 564 The backe. . vnderneath the turned pillars of the stalles to be *frenche pannell. 1884 Chamb. Jour. 15 Nov. 737/2 *French paste which imitates the diamond so well, is a kind of glass into which a certain quantity of oxide of lead is introduced. 1873 Willis & Clark Archit. (ed. 3), *French purple, a beautiful dye prepared from lichens. 1844 HOBLYN Dict. Med., *French red or

rouge, genuine carmine. 1669 in Willis & Clark *Cumbridge* (1886) II. 57. The roof... shall be a sufficient strong *French roof to be made after the best manner hitherto. 1833 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xvii. 118 The row of French-roof cottages. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 328/4 A bay Nag... all his Paces, and had lately a *French Rowel in the inside of the near Leg behind above the Hock. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1711) 45 Good white Stone-Salt, whiter than *French-salt. 1676 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *French shroud-knot, the shroud-knot with three strands single walked round the bights of the other three and the standing part. 1841 HAMILTON *Dict. Mus. Terms* App., *French sixth, the name of a chord composed of a major third, extreme fourth and extreme sixth. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Archit.* (ed. 3), *French tub, a mixture used by dyers, of the protochloride of tin and logwood. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flat tuning*, one of the varieties of tuning on the lute; called also *French tuning or French flat tuning. 1844 HOLLYN *Dict. Med.*, *French white, the common designation of finely pulverized talc. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 291 *French windows and glass doors. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vi, The Doctor stepped out of the French windows of the dining-room into the lawn.

b. of articles of dress, stuffs, etc.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch*. Wks. (Grosart) XI. 96 Blest be the French sleeves and breech veridagles. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 203 Seest thou yong gallant in the sumptuous clothes. Note his French-herring bones; but note no more. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 35, I had as lief be a Lyst of an English Kersey, as be pil'd... for a French Veluet. 1675 *Land. Gaz.* No. 979/4 A strait bodied Coat, with French Pockets. a 2706 in *J. Watson's Collect.* 1. 30 French gouts out and double banded. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 546 Her tottering form ill propp'd upon French heels. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1827) 127 Cambricks and Lawns, commonly called French Lawns. 1882 CAULFEILO & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *French canvas*... a description of Grenadine, of a stout wiry character. *Ibid.*, *French Merino*... is manufactured of very superior wool from the Merino sheep. *Ibid.*, *French Point*, a name by which Alençon lace is sometimes called. *Ibid.*, *French Twill*, although called French this is an English-made dress material—a variety of French Merino.

4. In the names of various animals: French fly = CANTHARIDES; French gurnard, ray, sardine, sole: see quot.

1601 HOLLAND *Penny L.* 330 The Cantharides or *French green Flies. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. i. 15 Take French Flies... and a few Drops of Vinegar. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *French gurnard, *Trigla lineata*. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 77, I met with this species [*Raia foliolacea*] at Scarborough, where it is called the *French Ray. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *French sardine = Young pilchard. *Ibid.*, *French sole, *Solea pegasus*.

5. In names of various trees and plants; as *French apple, some flowering plant; French-bean (see BEAN 3); French berry = AVIGNON BERRY; *French broom, *Spartium monosperum*; French cowslip (see quot. and COWSLIP 2); French furze, *Ulex europaeus*; French grass, *Onobrychis sativa*; French heath, *Erica hibernica*; French honey-suckle, *Hedysarum coronarium*; French lavender, *Lavandula Stoechas*; French leek, *Allium Porrum*; French lungwort, *Hieracium murorum*; French mallow, a species of *Malva*?; French marigold, *Tagetes patula* and other species; French mercury, *Mercurialis annua*; French nut, the fruit of *Juglans regia* = WALNUT; French oak, (a) a variety of *Ilex*, (b) (see quot. 1829); *French onion, *Scilla maritima*; French rose, the common red rose, esp. as used in the pharmacopoeia; French sage, a variety of mullein; French sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (see also quot. 1829); French turnip = NAVEW (*Brassica Napus*); French wheat = BUCKWHEAT; French willow, (a) *Epilobium angustifolium*, (b) *Salix triandra*.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. iii. 378 Several annual Flowers, as the *French Apple, Convolvulus... and others. 1552 HULOT, Beanes called *French beanes, *erutilla*. 1739 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) I. 33 The one thin and lean As a garden French bean, 1861 DELANER *Kitch. Gard.* 88 French beans may be divided into two classes: the Runners... and the Dwarfs. 1727-51 *French Berry (see AVIGNON BERRY). 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *French Berries*, the fruits of *Rhamnus infectioris*, *saxatilis*, *amgdalifolia*, &c. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 76 Spartium or spartum... is a bushie called of some gardeners *French broume. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. i. lxxv. 663 *Puchonaria Gallorum*, *French Cowslips of Jerusalem. 1602 CAKREW *Cornwall* 21 Great store of furze of which the shrubby sort is called tame, the better growne *French. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 87 *French grass, sainfoin. 1871 *Jrnl. Bot.* IX. 52 The beautiful *Erica hibernica*, locally known as *French Heath, is found... to make capital brooms. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* (1656) 340 The red Sattin flower, although some foolishly call it, the red or *French Hony-suckle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxvii. 266 It is called in English... *French Lavender. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxx. 8. i. 469 French lavender. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 65 The one is called... in english a *French Leek. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, *French Lungwort. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 657 French Lungwort. Golden Lungwort, or Hawk-weed. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 50 The other kynde... is called in english *French Mallowe. 1680 VENN *Via Recta* vii. 144 The curled Mallow, called of the vulgar sort, French Mallowes. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 80 *Viola flammula* otherwise called... in english veluet floure or *French Margouide. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlv. 176 We do call this floure Turke Gillofers, and French Margouide. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xlvii. 262 It (Mercurialis) is called... in English *French Mercurie. 1798 TRIVISA *Barth. De*

P. R. xvii. cviii. (1495) 671 The more nottes be *frensche nottes and the lasse ben Auelanes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 731 The fruit is called... in English Walnuttes... and of some French Nuttes. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 326 French nuts, walnuts. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxi. 1261 This Oke [*Ilex*] is named... in English Barren scarlet Oke, or Holme Oke, and also of some *French Oke. 1829 LOUOON *Encycl. Plants* 26 *Catalpa longissima* is... known in the West Indies by the name of French oak. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 71 Scilla is named... in english a sea Onion, and in some places, a *French Onyon. 1552 HULOT, *French roses, *trachinia*. 1853 PEREIRA *Mat. Med.* 1807 *Rosa Gallica*, French or Red Rose... The dried petals of the unexpanded flowers... constitute the red-rose leaves of the shops. 1882 CASSELL, The petals of the French or Red Rose are astringent and contain a red colouring matter, which is turned green by alkalis. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ciii. 625 *Verbascum Matholi*, French Sage. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*. Pl. IV. 140 Woody Mullein or French Sage. 1829 LOUOON *Encycl. Plants* 1081 The young leaves and shoots of several species of Rumex and Rheum are eaten... under the name of... *French sorrel. 1863-79 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 86 *French Sorrel*, the wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*. 1832 *Veg. Subst.* Food 232 The root of the *French turnip, or naveu, differs from the other varieties. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lx. 83 In English *French wheate... and Bucke wheate. 1658 T. MAYERNE *Receipts Cookery* xxxi. 31 Take... a pint of French wheat flower. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 237 Snakeweed... Buckwheat... Frenchwheat. 1838 LOUOON *Arboretum* III. 1499 *Salix triandra*... The *French willow... cultivated in Sussex and the east parts of England. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 87 *French Willow* from its leaves somewhat resembling those of the willow, *Epilobium angustifolium* L.

b. *French pippin, warden, varieties respectively of apple and pear; French plum, the fruit of a variety of *Prunus domestica*, dried and exported from France.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 291 Golden Pippin, French Pippin, Kirton Pippin. *Ibid.* 226 The... Squib-Pear, Spindle-Pear... and French Wardens. 1838 LOUOON *Arboretum* II. 689 The prune d'Ast... is chiefly used for preparing what are called in England, *French plums.

6. In various names given to venereal diseases. 1593 PRIOR *Prise Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 205 A Surgeon whiche held him of the French pox. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 233 There you shall see men diseased of the French Marbles. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. t. Eden 621 His burned stalks, with strong fumosities Of piercing vapours, purge the French disease. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 II. 10 Like the French Moale. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in Dodsley O. Pl. (1780) VI. 229 They shall be burnt... to salve for the french-measles. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* *ibid.* VII. 177 May the french cannibal eat into thy flesh And pick thy bones. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 456 As no man of his own self catches The Itch, or amorous French aches. 1678 *Ibid.* III. i. 716 Tis hard to say... who imported the French Goods. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instruct.* 29 The easie Cure of the French Complement. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *French Gout*, the Pox. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 207 If any Servant... happen to have the French-pox. 1760-72 *Tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 11 It is particularly famous for the cure of the French disease.

7. Comb. (chiefly prefixed to ppl. adjs., or objective), as French-bred, -built, -loving, -speaking adjs.; French-wise adv. Also *French-sick a., affected with syphilis (cf. 6), also used punningly.

1684 ORWAY *Atheist* II. i. This Man of War, this *French-bred Hero. 1798 NELSON 28 Sept. in Nicolas *Desp.* (1845) III. 135 The only remaining *French-built Ship of the Line. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/1 The good *French-loving servants of her English Majesty. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *François* 776 Who bear upon their *French-sick backs (*desus leurs corps du mal François ronges*)... Farms, Castles, Fees. 1772 T. NUGENT *tr. Hist. Friar Gerard* II. 182 Which have made our... idiom so very French-sick... that [etc.]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel. *French-speaking knights. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F. 1058 Like a frenchman, or french wise, *Gallic*.

B. absol. and sb.

1. The French language, or a specified variety of it. *Pedlar's French*: cant, thieves' slang.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7542 Vor bote a man conne frenss, me telp of him lute. c1320 *Plant. Love* 25 Ne mowe we alle Latin witte. Ne French. c1380 *Weslaid Wks.* (1880) 429 Pe worpy reume of fraunse... hab translatid be bible... out of lateyn in-to freynsch. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 126 For French of Paris was to bir unknown. c1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 2 French and english. 1530 PALSGR. 223/1 French spoken in Burgundy, wallon. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 964/1, I... would also be bold in suchie frenche as is peculiere to the lawes of this realm, to leane it with them in wryting too. 1567 HARNAN *Caveat* 24 Pedlers French or Canting. 1642 HUGGELL *For Trav.* (Arb.) 58 Yet since the last Conquest much French hath got in. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 12, I could speak but little French. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. Prolog., 'So', be said rapidly in French, 'we are in the land of promise'.

2. The French (pl.): the French people. Also (rarely) without article = French persons. *Formerly with inflexion as sb., pl. *Frenches*.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 173 If but a dozen French Were there in Armes, they [etc.]. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xlviii, Such is the nature and complexion of the frenches that they are worth nothing, but at the first push. 1664 *Pepys Diary* 11 Oct., Captain Titus told us the particulars of the French's expedition against Gigerly upon the Barbary coast. 1766-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 434 Germany bravely defended against the French and Bavarians. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 Our island has indeed been conquered by Italians, and conquered by French.

b. French and English: a children's game. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 238 English and French-French and English (different games)—Frog in the middle [etc.]. 1858 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 76 They could

play at 'sbinty' and 'French and English', almost within hail of their parents' homesteads.

French (frenʃ), v. rare. [f. prec. adj.]

1. To French it: to speak French. *nonce-usc.* 1639 FULLER *Holy Warre* (1647) iv. xvi. 196 The Turks could not French it so handsomely, but that they were discovered. 2. trans. To teach (a person) French. *nonce-usc.* 1831 *Examiner* 84/1 Where she had been Frenched, danced, and taught to draw. 1861 (see DEFORMENTED). 3. To render into French or give a French form to. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 435 'I love you' (quite correctly Frenched, 'Je vous aime'). 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 24 Monte Silvio... was Frenched into Mont Cervin.

† 4. (See FRENCHED ppl. a.) Obs.

5. Cookery. (See quot.) ? U.S.

1895 *Standard Dict.*, French v. To prepare, as a chop, by partially cutting the meat from the shank and leaving bare the bone so as to fit it for convenient handling.

† French crown. Obs. The English name for the French coin called Ecu, Escu.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. You should give him a French crown for it. 1608 TORRELL *Serpent* (1658) 715 The powder or dust whereof must be the full weight of a golden gourd, or as we say a French Crown. Comb. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 99 Your French-crowne colour'd beard.

b. Punningly, with reference to the baldness produced by the 'French disease'.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 99.

† Frenched, ppl. a. [f. FRENCH v. + -ED.] Dressed in the French fashion.

1762 GOLOSOM *Cit. W.* cv, Mrs. Tibbs in a new sqaup, ruffles, and frenched hair.

Frencher (frenʃə), contemptuous. rare. [f. FRENCH a. + -ER.] A Frenchman.

1845 *Jonathan Sharp* I. 13 Now, these Frenchers, and even the English, do not understand. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. i. 3 The mongrel Frenchers who scoff at the tongue of their forefathers.

Frenchery (frenʃəri), [See -ERY.] French goods, fashions, characteristics, etc., collectively. 1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 224 A cap case full of French occurrences... When that fly-boat of Frenchery is once launched, your trencher attendant... intends [etc.]. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West India* 149 Bright island; I have a nook in my heart for thee with all thy Frenchery.

French hood. A head-dress worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 695 To the Quenes Grace ye must appoynte six french hoodes, with thappurtenances. a 1553 UOALL *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 35 We shall go in our french hoodes every day. 1636 JACKSON in *Hygialia* To Translato, For these loose times, when a strict saving food More's out of fashion then an old French hood.

b. ? A head-dress worn by women when punished for unchastity.

1568 *Durham Defos.* (Surtees) 89 A whipe and a cart and a franc hood, waies me for the, my lasse.

Frenchification (frenʃɪfɪkəʃən), [See -IFICATION.] The action of Frenchifying.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 226 They had assumed all the Frenchifications possible. 1863 LYTTON *Cassanova* II. xiv. 265 Where he [Pope] was deemed by his contemporaries to have improved upon Dryden, it was in the more complete Frenchification of Dryden's Style.

Frenchified (frenʃɪfɪd), ppl. a. [f. next + -ED.]

1. contemptuous. Having French manners or qualities; French-like.

1597 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i. This is one Monsieur Fastidious Brisk, otherwise called the french Frenchified Courtier. 1606 *Sir G. Gossage* i. i. in *Duller O. Pl.* 111. 8 Can ye not knowe a man from a Marmoset, in their Frenchified dayes of ours? 1717 D. JONES *Ser.* *Hist. Whitehall* II. 328 Which Procedure thunderstruck the King and his Frenchified Council. 1770 J. LOVE *Crick* 4 The Frenchified Diversion of Billiards. 1819 *Hermite* 4 The Frenchified John Bull is a would-be butterfly, and a positive blockhead. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Gorgon* II. (1876) 51 The home satirists jeered at the Frenchified... ways which they brought back.

† 2. (See quot. 1659). Obs.

1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Rivierus* II. viii. 85 One Man... whom he suspected to be Frenchified. 1659 TORRIANO *Rivierus* cecidere, to be or become frenchified, or full of the french. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Frenchified*, in the French Interest or Mode; also Clapt or Poat. 1715 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Frenchify (frenʃɪfaɪ), v. [f. FRENCH a. + -FY.]

1. trans. To make French in form or character, imbue with French qualities, render French-like.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 241 Or will you be Frenchified with a doe locke downe to yee shoulders? 1605 VERSTEGAN *Love Intell.* viii. (1621) 21 Arnoldsonne was Frenchified into Fitz-Arnold. 1741 *Richardson Pamela* I. Let. to Editor 13 Reduce... Sterling Substance into an empty Shadow, or rather frenchify our English Solidity into Froth and Whipsyllabos. 1751 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 125/2 For they dressed him in a bag... frenchified him up. 1852 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1851) 1363 What a quantity of Frenchisms have I used! I suppose that the subject Frenchifies my style.

2. intr. To become French in ideas, manners, etc.; to have French sympathies.

1775 J. JERVILL *Corr.* 19 Aug. (1891) 46 Tis in their domesticated visits one Frenchifies most. 1799 *Europe* Mag. XXXVI. 60 What astonishes me most is, that the custom of Frenchifying should be so prevalent among us.

Frenchism (frenʃɪzəm), [f. FRENCH a. + -ISM.] A French custom, idiom, or characteristic; a Gallicism.

WARTON *Ode* viii. 54 To bid her visions meet the *frenzy-rolling eye.

Hence † **Frenzifol** *a.*, affected with frenzy.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* i. iv. All these pretences of frenzifol and fanciful people.

B. adj. [† attrib. use of the sb.]

† 1. Mad; insane, crazy. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 205 He that bindeth a phrensie man, and waketh him that is sick of the lethargie, doth trouble them both, and yet he loveth them both. 1616 S. WARD *Serm.* (1635) 337 All these sharpeners have but a frensie mansleepe. 1647 HARRISON *Comm. Matt.* v. 44 Saunders .. being sent to prison by Stephen Gardner .. (who bad, Carry away this phrensie-fool, etc.).

2. *dial.* Angry; of a violent temper, passionate.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* x. 1 I daresay ye warra franzy, for ye look as if ye'd ne'er been angered f' your life. 1876 S. WARD *Gloss.* *Franzy*, passionate. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, *Franzy*, irritable.

Hence † **Frenzily** *adv.*, † **Frenziness**.

1594 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 370 Vehement anger is often accompanied with frenziness. a 1688 BUNYAN *Wks.* (1692) i. 427/1 How frenzily he imagins!

Frenzy (frēnzī), *v.* [† *Frenzy* sb.] *trans.* To drive (a person) to frenzy, infuriate.

1810 A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* 155 A poet .. Frenzied by change of manners and town fashion, Rails at the change. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* i. vii. 439 The people, frenzied by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties. 1872 *Daily News* 18 Mar., The bare thought .. frenzies him to the verge of madness.

Hence **Frenzying** *ppl.* *a.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ii. 270 Ever and anon Some mother raised o'er her expiring child A cry of frenzying anguish. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* i. 267 Rain then thy plagues .. Ghastly disease and frenzying fear.

Freprie, *obs.* form of FRIPPERY.

Frequency (frīkwēns). [*a.* *F. fréquence*, *ad. L. frequentia*, *f. frequent-em*: see FREQUENT and -ENCE.]

1. An assembling in large numbers; a crowded state or condition; also *concr.* concourse, crowd, assembled throng. *Obs.* *cxc. arch.*

1535 J. AR RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 There was here such frequency of women coming and resorting to this monastery. 1579 FULKE *Conful.* *Sanders* 542 The great multitude of people in that church, by reason of the frequens of the imperial city. a 1656 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11, I was encouraged with a sufficient frequency of Auditors. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 128 The Most High who, in full frequency bright of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* ii. 242 Hold me before the frequency of Thy seraphs. 1871 — *Balanst.* 2001 He .. knew the friendly frequency there.

† 2. Constant use of (something); familiarity, close acquaintance. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xxxvii. (1632) 428 [He] submitted himself to that arte [medicine] .. by reason of the frequency he had in other Sciences. 1617 Br. HALL *Quo Vadis* xx. 79 Besides the ordinary practise of Idolatry, and frequency of oaths. 1624 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 4 Oh ye foolish Israelites with whom too much frequency made the food of Angels contemptible.

3. Frequent occurrence or repetition.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. v. 522 The long-continued frequency of this accident, should by this time have seasoned the bitter taste thereof. 1642 AINSW. *Vind. Smectymnus* Pref. 1 Bemoaning the frequency of scandalous Pasquins. 1668 BROWNING *King & Bk.* vi. 1136 Ever some spiritual witness new and new in faster frequency. 1880 L. KEITH *Hurric. Peticoats* i. x. 212 The granny .. wakes up to tell it [her story] anew with a zest that is never staled by frequency.

† *b. Physics.* = FREQUENCY 4 *b.* *Obs.* *rare* -1.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 119 Vibrations of different kinds, or Frequencies.

Frequency (frīkwēns). [*ad. L. frequentia*: see *prec.* and -ENCE.]

† 1. The state or condition of being crowded; also *concr.* a numerous assembly, concourse, crowd.

1553-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 196/1 The king commanded all the .. prelates of the church to be called in a great solemn frequency. 1570-6 LANBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 201 To Pimpendene Heath .. expert men of this Shyre .. came in great frequency. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 114 Nothing doth better temper the aire of any place than the frequency of inhabitants. 1644 MILTON *Jlign. Bucer* (1851) 290 He was for two years chief Professor .. with greatest frequency and applause of all learned and pious men. 1723 *State of Russia* i. 209 The frequency of People at Moscow was extraordinary on this Occasion.

† 2. The fact of occurring at short distances apart; numerosity. *Obs.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 45 The enemies army could not enter, in regard of the frequency of great rivers.

† 3. The constant use or repetition of (something); frequent practice. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 69 The patronage of Plebeians .. The frequency of which custom made Nobility famous. 1682 NORRIS *Heroicels* 14 Neither does this precept of honouring an Oath forbid us Perjury only, but also frequency of Swearing. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 59 Oblige him to frequency of Writing Home. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. xviii. The frequency of vice had dandered her sense of it.

† *b.* Frequent intercourse, familiarity with (a person); constant attendance at (a place). *Obs.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trar.* (Arb.) 21 The greatest ban of English Gentlemen abroad, is too much frequency and communication with their own Country-men. 1680 Lb. CAPEL *Sp. Ha. Com.* 25 Oct. in *Collect. Poems* 179 Who by his

frequency at the Palace, had seemed rather one of the Family.

4. The fact of occurring often or being repeated at short intervals. Of the pulse: Rapidity.

1641 Lb. J. DIGBY *Sp. Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 20 The frequency of Parliament is most essentially necessary. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 226 Earthquakes .. there happen'd four in one day .. Nor does their frequency make 'em less dreadful. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 272 They increase the Strength and Frequency of the Pulse. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii. I began .. to be displeased with the frequency of his return. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 271 The diminished frequency of wars. 1883 A. JESSOP in *19th Cent.* xiii. 259 The ghastly frequency of the punishment of death tended to make people savage and bloodthirsty.

b. Physics. etc. The rate of recurrence of any regularly repeated event, *e.g.* a vibration; the number of times that it occurs in a second or other assumed unit of time.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1868) 287 The pitch or frequency of vibration constituting the note. 1883 *Nature* No. 616. 359 If the notes *c* and *d* are sounded together, their frequencies being in the ratio 8:9. 1893 *Times* 11 May 6/1 Alternating currents of high frequency. 1896 W. G. WOOLLCOMBE *Pract. Work Physics* iii. 69 Take the average of these numbers for each fork to represent the ratio of their frequencies.

† **Frequent**, *sb.* *Obs.* *rare* -2. [*f. FREQUENT v.*] Frequentation, resort.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimies, Decoy* 28 Private alleys are his sanctuaries in the citie: but places of publike frequent in the country. 1635 — *Arctid.* Pr. ii. 162 Private solitary groves Shut from frequent, his contemplation loves.

Frequent (frīkwēnt), *a.* [*ad. L. frequent-em* crowded, frequent; cognate with *farcire* to stuff (see FARCE *v.* 1).]

† 1. Of persons, an assembly, etc.: Assembled in great numbers, crowded, full. Often in *full* and *frequent*. *Obs.*

1590 *Disc. conc. Span. Invas.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 166 There was generally made throughout the whole realm a most frequent assembly of all sorts of people. 1666 HOLLAND *Sieton* 14 He .. in a full and frequent assemble .. besought the faithful helpe and assistance of his soldiers. 1671 CHAPMAN *Thad* ii. 71 As when of frequent bees Swarms rise out of a hollow rock. 1678 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) 1. 37 To-morrow, in Stirling, is expected a frequent council. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* i. Wks. 1833 V. 128 'Tis fit in frequent senate we confer. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvi. 377 Apart they sat, And full and frequent, form'd a dire debate. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Sir H. Mann* (1857) II. 38 One hundred and thirty-nine Lords were present, and made a noble sight on their benches *frequent and full*!

† *b.* Of a place: Filled, full, crowded (with persons, rarely with things). Also, much resorted to, frequented. *Obs.*

1536 BILLENDE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xviii. The erd is now mair frequent in pepil than it was. 1555 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 239 Master Scory and certain other .. have an English Church there, but not very frequent. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 342 When he was to play upon his harpe, for a prize in some frequent Theater. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Frequent*, much haunted, or goe too. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* i The town .. seemed frequent and full of people. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 93 Halls, Frequent with crystal column, and clear shrines Of pearl.

2. Found at short distances apart; numerous, abundant. Somewhat *arch.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 2 [Britaine is] .. beautified with many populous Cities .. frequent Hospitals (etc.). 1607 TORSSELL *Poetry.* *Beasts* (1658) 343 There is no Beast so frequent as these in all Cillaries. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 Pirates and Pickarones: which are very abundant upon the Coasts of Spain. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 149 Though frequent cracks the steaming sulphur broke. 1722 D. COXE *Carolina* 86 The Plant .. is very frequent in most of the Southern Parts of this Country. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 217 Walls .. flanked and crowned by frequent square towers. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* II. xvi. 275 It was a wide and lovely sentiment, that set up the frequent shrine and cross along the roadside.

3. Commonly used or practised, well known, common, usual. Now *rare*. † *Frequent* to: commonly occurring in.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. vii. Howe frequent and familiar a thyng with every estate and degre throughout Christendome is this reuerent othe. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 39, I have not .. used any one word not frequent and familiar. a 1668 DAVENANT *Siege* i. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 375 In the epistles Dedicatory .. 'tis frequent To be my man with praise. 1706 CONGREVE *Disc. Pandaric Ode* A. 1 There is nothing more frequent among us, than .. Pandaric Odes. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vernie's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) II. 239 Such enamelled plates being frequent to old watches instead of crystals. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 139 Such we may rely on it was a picture, and a correct one, of frequent life. 1869 *Times* 1 Jan. 4 It is frequent to impute to Radicals the wish to 'Americanize our institutions'.

† *b.* Of a report, etc.: Widely current. Of a book: Widely circulated, popular. *Obs.*

1623 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1849) II. 369, I was not then fully persuaded of the prince's going to Spain, though the report were frequent, from London. 1626 MASSINGER *Rem. Actor* i. i. 'Tis frequent in the city he hath subdued The Catli and the Daci. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Pot. Poet* (Arb.) 46 His frequent st. Workes goe out in single sheets. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 62 The story is frequent.

4. Happening or occurring at short intervals; often recurring; coming or happening in close succession. Of the pulse: Faster than is normal or usual (cf. *F. pouls frequent*).

The prevailing sense, by which all the others, so far as they survive, are more or less coloured.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Frequent*, often, done many times. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 260 This watch-word will be frequent in his cups. 1662-3 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 83 Concerning which you may expect frequent letters. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 43 This Pulse is feverish .. and frequenter than the former. 1750 T. NEWTON *Postser.* to *Alilton's P. L.*, There have been frequent Esergies in the literary world. 1795 *Genl. Mag.* 537/1 The blights were this year .. more frequent, and .. more destructive than usual. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. The green banks .. Brown, when I left them last, with frequent feet. 1860 T. YNDALL *Glac.* i. xiii. 166 The snow was deep .. and our immersions in unseen holes very frequent.

5. Addicted to, wont to indulge in (a practice, course of action); accustomed to do (something); given to repetition in (a subject). Now *rare*.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 911 Bot weill ze know, thair is na men frequent To enter heir. 1608 DOD & CLEAVEY *Expos. Prov.* ix. & xii. 107 The holy Ghost in this booke, is very frequent in this point. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* ii. 36 He is .. lesse frequent to his Princely exercises than formerly he hath appeared. 1616 DONNE *Serm.* clm (Alford) VI. 118 The fathers were frequent in comparings .. Eve the Mother of Man and Mary the Mother of God. 1649 Br. HALL *Cases Consc.* 7 How frequent the Scripture is in the prohibition of this practice. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 ¶ 5 Fellows of this Class are very frequent in the Repetition of the Words Rough and Manly. 1843-8 NEWMAN *Idea of University* (1873) 329 Milton is frequent in allusions to his own history and circumstances.

6. *a.* That is often at or in (a place). *Obs.*

b. (with an agent-noun): That does a thing often; constant, habitual, regular.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* xi. 23 In prisons more frequent; in deaths oft. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* i. iv. In suffering such a crew of riotous gallants .. to be so frequent Both in your house and presence. 1628 in *Piction L'hol* *Munic. Rec.* (1883) i. 208 Fyve of the frequentest Comelcants. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 306 The timorous bar, Grown so familiar with her frequent guest, Scarce shuns her. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 49 Of course, the frequent writer will in time be quick. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterlia* i. vii 211 The Professor was a frequent guest at my grandmother's tea-table.

† *c.* That is often in company with (a person); familiar; conversant in (a subject). *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxvii. Accuse me thus .. That I have frequent binne with unknowne mindes. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 214 A talkative Barber: with whom he is the more frequent. 1631 HUYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 31 It was .. In the liberal arts so frequent, that they appeared rather innate and born with him, then .. acquired. 1691 — *Tr. Iron Age* To Rdr., Wks. 1874 III. 352 Every bad name, which may appear obscure or intricate to such as are not frequent in Poetry.

7. quasi-*adv.* (Also, in illiterate use; as a *real adv.* = Frequently, often.)

1614 SELDEN *Tiles Hon.* 6 Such like more occur in ancient and later storie very frequent. 1724 COWPER *Task* ii. 61 Th' old and crazy earth has had her shaking fits More frequent. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. 490 Nor frequent does the bright orb break The darkening mirror of the lake. 1870 B. HARTE *Truth's James* ii. But his smile it was passive and childlike, As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

Hence **Frequentness**, the state or condition of being frequent; frequency.

1664 H. MORE *Expos. Seven Churches* c 74, The more-than-ordinary frequentness of burning the blessed Protestant Martyrs .. in this Period. 1668 — *Dir.* *Dial.* ii. viii. 217 Admit the necessity of dying, what necessity or convenience of the frequentness of Diseases? 1862 HURSTON *K. Hurdin* 344 The frequentness of saintship among the Irish.

Frequent (frīkwēnt), *v.* [*ad. L. frequentat*, *f. frequent-em* FREQUENT. Cf. *F. fréquenter* (recorded from 12th c.).]

1. *trans.* To visit or make use of (a place) often; to resort to habitually; to attend (a meeting, etc.).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 350 The navigation to India was then wel known and frequented. 1585 AER. SANDYS *Serm.* xv. 266 Many .. have frequented sermons with appearance of great deuotion. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 157 This house is fiftie or threescore yards long, frequented only by Priests. 1604 GIBSON in *Lett. Lb. Men* (Camden) 227 He constantly frequented the Presbyterian meetings. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 ¶ 4 A Coffee-house which I myself frequent. 1725 DE FOE *Joy. round World* (1841) 193 Some of those ways through the hills were frequented. 1732 BENKLEY *Alchiph.* i. 8 21 Proper ideas or materials are only to be got by frequenting good company. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vernie's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1817) III. 248 Drawing in the academy, which was then frequented, though established only by private contributions among the artists. 1834 L. HUNT *Town* iv. (1848) 191 The Church of St. Clement Danes .. was the one most frequented by Dr. Johnson. 1860 *Merr. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 Whales of the species called 'California Greys', frequent this bay.

2. To visit or associate with (a person); to be frequently with (a person) or in (his company). Now somewhat *rare*.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 123 Frequent and haunte the companies of wysemen and not of the rick. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 293 If you frequent the company of Crates, a man induced with rare wisdom. 1580 SIDNEY *Pt.* xxvii. 1, I did not then frequent Who le to vainesse bent. 1616 in J. Brown *Bunyan* i. (1899) 189 frequent and keep company with Margarette frequent PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 307 Nor do their husbands frequent them till that time [their month] be expired. a 1774 NORTH *Lives* (1820) II. 192 His Lordship had one friend that used to frequent him much. 1889 LOWELL *Lett. Lit.* *Ess.* (1892) 145 It is for other and greater virtues that I would frequent the Greeks.

† b. Of a disease: To attack often. *Obs. rare*—1.
1632 tr. *Brueel's Praxis Med.* 59 This disease... doth frequent children.

† 3. To use habitually or repeatedly; to practise.
1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 29 Charles... by arduant desyre frequented the bookes composed upon the crysten fayth.
1541 BIBLE (Crammer) *title-p.* The Byble in Englyshe... to be frequented and used in everye Church in this his sayd realme.
1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* l. xi. 226 The Great Prophet David, whiche songe the Mysteries of God in Meter frequented Singing.
1576 FLEMING *Pampl. Epist.* Epit. A, Vertue and commendable behaviour, was of them both so frequented and followed.
1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 105 The oyle of Olives they... frequented... sparingly.
1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Hou.* 55 And after that the word Baron seemeth to be frequented in this Realm in lieu and place of the word Thane.
1665-7 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (1668) 43 A Play which has been frequented the most of any he has writ.

† b. To celebrate (a sacrament, etc.); to honour with observances. Cf. *F. fréquenter. Obs.*
a 1555, 1669 [see the vbl. sb.]. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 375 He gaue the Image of his Passion to be frequented (celebrant) in the Church.
1599 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 72 The Christians did solemnely frequent the memories of the martyrs.
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 343 b, God did institute in his Church two Sacramentes... If we do not frequent these in that sincerity of Religion... Let us be condemned.

† c. *refl.* To busy oneself about something. *Obs.*
a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 216 He dayly frequenting himself about such busyness and deeds of honest charity.

† 4. To familiarize with. *Obs.* [Cf. *FREQUENT* a. 6 b.]

1588 EXHORT. to H. M. *faithful Subjects in Harl. Mss.* II. 93 Ye encounter with them that are rich, hardy, resolute, and frequented with daily victories.
1632 LITHGOW *Trans.* v. 219 [The Armenians practised certain vices] which my conscience commands me to conceale: least I frequent this Northern world with that which their nature never knew.

† 5. *intr.* To resort to or unto (a person or place); to associate with (a person); to be often in or about (a place). *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Ans. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 96 An infinite multitude... frequented unto Paulus.
1580 LVLV *Euphros* (Arb.) 467, I frequented more often to Camilla.
1599 SIR R. WROTHIE in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Set.* II. III. 187 Certaine lewde fellows... which doe frequente and use aboute Layton heath.
1651 tr. *Life of Father Sierpi* (1676) 67 He frequented much with Fra. Antonio da Viterbo.
1660 tr. *Ampradus Treat. conc. Relig.* l. vii. 123 Will she frequent in Towns, or will she resort to unhabited places?
1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 128 Far from all the ways Where men frequent.
1870 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. xxv. Nor track nor pathway might declare That human foot frequented there.

† 6. *trans.* a. To crowd or pack closely together.
b. To crowd, fill (a place). c. To supply abundantly. *Obs.*

1598 [see *FREQUENT* ppl. a.]. 1596 DRANTON *Legend* II. 253 These brimfull Eyes With Tydes of Teares continually frequented.
1669 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1091 With tears Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air frequenting.
1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Curr.* (1684) 82 Winchester is a City which flourished in the time of the Romans and now indifferently peopled, and frequented by water.

Hence *Frequenting* vbl. sb.

a 1555 RIDLEY in *Confer. betw. Ridley & Latimer* (1556) 16 b. The institution of our savior Christe, for the oft frequenting of the remembrance of his death.
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 138 b. As touching Luthers frequenting of Hyperbolicall speeches.
1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* l. xix. (1671) 119 Here comes in the frequenting of the Sacraments.
1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 376 Birds, by whose frequentings he arrives to the top of his hopes.
1870 LUSBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* v. 163 Which may be known from ordinary snakes by certain signs, such as their frequenting huts, not eating mice [etc.].

Frequentable (fr̥kwentābl̥), a. *rare*. [*F. FREQUENT* v. + *-ABLE*. Cf. *F. fréquentable*.] That may be frequented or visited, easily accessible: † a. of a person (*obs.*); b. of a place.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 126 The exercises of that age [youth], and his humour... made him something the more frequentable.
1843 *New Mirror* III. (Cent.), Have made their bookstore most frequentable for facility of purchase.

Frequentage (fr̥kwentēdʒ), *rare*—1. [*F. FREQUENT* v. + *-AGE*.] 'The practice or habit of frequenting' (W.).

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x. 37 To guard them from their flight through upland paths—remote from frequentage.

† **Frequentance**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*F. FREQUENT* v. + *-ANCE*.] 'The fact of being frequented or resorted to.'

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 79b. Some one Gentleman generally acquainted, they giue his admission vnto, sans fee, and free priuiledge thence-forward in their Nunnery, to procure them frequentance.

Frequentation (fr̥kwentēʃən), [*a. F. fréquentation*, ad. L. *fréquentation-em*, n. of action f. *fréquentare* to FREQUENT.]

1. The action or habit of frequenting (a place); a visiting or resorting to frequently; habitual attendance.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* II. iii. 33 The principall entrie was... shut with great bushes... which in process of time and lacke of frequentation, were so grown.
1626 R. C. *True Whistle* II. 73 Are these thee, but thy frequentation Of learned arguments yielded?
1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 155 Famous it has been for its Trade,

and frequentation of forainers to her. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cl. 33 The frequentation of courts checks this petulancy of manners. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 477 A shop in the islands as in other places of little frequentation. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 571 The art of deserving it [praise] will hardly be attained without some frequentation of the theatre. 1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* I. xxviii. (1862) III. 46 Reciprocal frequentation of religious festivals was... the standing evidence of friendship.

2. The action or habit of frequenting (a person); familiar intercourse with.

1520 BARCLAY tr. *Jugurtha* xlv. 63 They dwelled separat... farre from the court and frequentation of kynges of numidy.
c 1620 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 390 He denied he was a Witche or had any frequentation with them.
1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* IV. (1676) 55 Retired from the commerce or frequentation of men.
1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 4 He had however qualities which were derived no doubt from early frequentation with negroes.
1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Feb. 216/1 If only frequentation of sovereigns and statesmen could do it, a superficial explanation would be provided.

† 3. The act of using or making use of frequently. Also, in early use, a custom, practice. *Obs.*

1595 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. [cxviii.] 620 They be herde people, and of rude engyn and wytte, and of dyuers frequentacions and vsage.
1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 Collumbar reproued such as hitherto haue made description of the eyes, by frequentation of brutish Anatomies.
a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Frequentation of prayer is an employment more spiritual.

b. Frequent use or celebration (of the sacraments). (So *F. frequentation*.)

1626 T. H. CAUSSION's *Holy Crt.* 217 The exercise of the presence of God, joyed with... frequentation of sacraments.
1887 C. W. WOOD *Marriage* 20 Prayer and the frequentation of the sacraments will be the source of help.

Frequentative (fr̥kwentatīv), a. and sb. [*ad. L. frequentatīv-us* (in the later L. grammarians), f. *frequentāt-* ppl. stem of *frequentāre*: see *FREQUENT* v. and *-IVE*. Cf. *F. fréquentatif*, *-ive*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Accustomed, versed in. *Obs. Sc. rare*—1.
1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 79 In sickle Actis thay [the Musis] ar frequentative, And maine facill zour mater will consall.

2. *Gram.* Of a verb or verbal form: Serving to express the frequent repetition of an action.

1533 UOALL *Flowers Lat.* Sp. 115 *Rescio*... and a verbe frequentative of the same: *rescisco*. 1566 HANMOND *Wks.* (1684) II. 70 There is no such thing in the Greek language, as the variation of frequentative, transitive, and reciprocal.
1711 [see *DESIDERATIVE* a. 2]. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. i. § 3. 58 The verbs called Deponent, Desiderative, Frequentative... etc. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metaph.* I. 50/1 The termination *o in vivo*, has a desiderative force, in *pulsio*, a frequentative. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxvii. 415 An action may be often repeated, and a frequentative conjugation follows.

B. sb. *Gram.* A frequentative verb, verbal form, or conjugation: see *prec.*

1530 PALSGR. 403 They knowe neither frequentatives, nor inchoatives. 1626 BP. ANOREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 125 It is not *exiluit* neither, but *exiluitit*. And that is a frequentative; and so he did it more than once. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 193 By the addition of *it*, it becomes a Frequentative, as *Sparkle*. 1870 F. HALL *Hindi Reader* 137 [*Karna*], following an uninflected past participle, forms a frequentative.

† b. ? An adverb expressing frequency. *Obs.*
1635 *Grammar Warre* B viij. Other Adverbs: as Indicatives, Frequentatives, Meditatives.

Frequented (fr̥kwentēd), ppl. a. [*f. FREQUENT* v. + *-ED*.] † a. Crowded (*obs.*). † b. Commonly practised or used (*obs.*). c. Of a place: Often resorted to.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 81 Blacke concreted bloud... packed together with the frequented Fibres. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 56 The most vsuall and frequented kind of our English Poetry. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 36 Patales (a most famous and frequented port). 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 1 He invited him into a less frequented walk. 1666 J. SERGEANT *Lett. Thanks* 80 Naturall knowledges imprinted by frequented Sensations. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 399 The goodness of God is a frequented theme. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 34 Ghastly countenances... haunting our most frequented avenues. 1862 GPO. *Elton Roma* I. xx. It was the least frequented of the bridges. 1875 *Benbow Sailor's Pocket-bk.* IV. (ed. 2) 118 In the frequented parts of the North Atlantic.

Frequenter (fr̥kwentē), [*f. FREQUENT* v. + *-ER*.] One who frequents or resorts to (a place); also, one who attends (a meeting, etc.).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) To Rdr. p. iv b, A gratiuous King, so diligent a frequenter of Sermons. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynt* (Camden) 5 The miserable spectators and frequenter of these infernal pleasures. 1751 RICHARDSON *Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 25 What expense of dress, is required to qualify the frequenter for such emulous appearance. 1874 HELPS *Sci. Press.* III. 56 There are not even seats provided for the frequenter of gin-palaces.

† **Frequentless**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. FREQUENT* sb. + *-LESS*.] Not frequented.

1631 CHETLE *Hoffman* I b, It seems frequenterless for the vse of men: Some basilisks, or poysonous serpents den!

Frequently (fr̥kwentlī), adv. [*f. FREQUENT* a. + *-LY*.] In a frequent manner.

1. At frequent or short intervals, often, repeatedly.
1531 ELVOR *Gov.* I. xxii. (1880) 245 He had frequently in his mouth this word. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. ii. These being heaven's gifts, and frequently conferred On such as are beneath them. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi,

He had been since frequently at my house. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* xxvii, I frequently examined the colour of the snow.

† 2. Numerously, populosly. *Obs.*
1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 279 The place became frequently inhabited on every side. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* IV. (1775) I. 34 The nobleman who came in frequently against the afternoon, stayed all that night.

Frere, *obs.* form of *FRIAR*.

Fresadow: see *FRISADO*.

Frescade (freskād). Also 6 (from It.) *frescata*. [*a. F. frescada* (Cotgr.), ad. It. *frescata*, f. *fresco* cool, FRESH.] A cool walk; a shady alley. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kindg. & Commw.* 7 Nor have those under the Torride Zone so much need of the Romane Grottoes or Freskates for to coole them.] 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Frescades*, refreshments... as... light garments, cool air... cool drinks, Bowers or shades over-spread with green boughs. 1759 *Lond. Mag.* XXVIII. 605 They... go in parties to enjoy themselves in their gardens and fountains. 1802 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 706 The fragrant orange-ries, the grateful *frescades*, the many-twinkling fountains.

Fresco (fresko), sb. Also 6-7 *fresco*; pl. *frescoes*, *-oes*. [*ad. It. fresco* cool, FRESH.]

† 1. Cool, fresh air; occas. a fresh breeze. *In fresco*: in the fresh air. *Obs.* Cf. *ALFRESCO*.

1620 BRENT tr. *Serpi's Hist. Comic. Trent* (1629) 410 There being a custome amongst the people of Paris, in the Summers evening, to goe out of the Suburbs of S. German in great multitudes, to take the *fresco*. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. ii. Come, let us take in *fresco*, here, one quart. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov., Here, in summer, the gentlemen of Rome take the *fresco* in their coaches and on foot. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 12 We had a promising *Fresco*, but somewhat chilled by too frequent Calms. *Ibid.* 335 As they sit in *Fresco*. 1740 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 82 They... walk about the city, or upon the sea-shore... to enjoy the *fresco*. 1785 SARAH FIELONG *Ophelia* II. i. 1, was... overtaken by Mrs. Herner, in *fresco* as before.

attrib. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 26 May (1857) I. 167 We have as much waterworks and fresco diversions, as if we lay ten degrees nearer warmth.

† b. 'It has been sometimes used for any cool refreshing liquor' (T.). *Obs.*—

[1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pervu*, *Bark* 7 Fevers, which they treat with *frescos* or cooling drinks.]

2. A kind of painting executed in water-colour on a wall, ceiling, etc. of which the mortar or plaster is not quite dry, so that the colours sink in and become more durable. *Orig. in phrase (to paint) in fresco*.

1598 R. H[AVDOCKE] tr. *Lomatus' Artes Paintinges*, etc. III. iv. 99 Which will cause the colours in *Fresco* to continue as faire as if they were laid while the challe is fresh. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct., The houses... are... excellently painted, a *fresco* on the outer walls. *Ibid.* 22 Oct., To this church joins a convent, whose cloister is painted in *fresco* very rarely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/1 *Frescoes*, or Wall painting, some call it selling, 1749 *Stack in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 14 The Paintings... in Herculaneum... executed in *Fresco* in Water-colours in *Fresco*. 1843 RUSKIN *Lett.* 21 Sept. in *Atlantic Monthly* LXVIII. 740 It is not the love of *fresco* that we want. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* *Domestic Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 54 The grand sibyls... painted in *fresco* by Michel Angelo.

b. A painting so executed.

1670 R. LASSELL *Voy. Ital.* I. 238 The Library, painted with a rare *Fresco*, which is yet ravishing and lively after two hundred years. 1717 POPE *Ecc. Ferias* 34 A fading *Fresco* here demands a sign. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 347 The beautiful frescoes that decorate the walls. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 91 This church is represented in one of the famed frescoes at Wallington Hall.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *fresco-paint*, *painting*, *plaster*, *wall*.

1842-5 BROWNING *Waring* I. vi. We are on the brink Of something great in *fresco*-paint. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June, The incomparable *fresco* painting in St. George's Hall. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Arch.* I. 213 Let us take advantage of the lessons it affords us in... fresco painting. 1843 *Eccelesiologist* II. 10 The use of *fresco*-plaster in very early buildings. 1877 M. M. GRANT *St. Mary's* I. It was a lofty room with beautiful old *fresco* walls and ceiling.

Fresco (fresko), v. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To paint in fresco.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 202 The Donation of Constantine, frescoed in the Vatican. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 345/2 We do not... fresco our azure ceiling with angels.

Hence **Frescoed** ppl. a., **Frescoing** vbl. sb. Also **Frescoer**, **Frescoist**, one who paints in fresco.

1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamp* I. § 7. 15 Have we no... frescoed fance on our roofs? 1859 *Ser. Rev.* VIII. 73/1 Many a muter inglorious frescoist has only waited his hour. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 59 The frescoed Parnassus gradually emerges from out of the dark wall. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 46 2 Some leisurely prisoner of the frescoer's trade. 1885 *Ibid.* Mar. 609/1 The original frescoing of walls and ceilings... was the work of a... soldier.

† **Frescoer**, ? *nonce-ud.* [*ad. pseudo-L. frescitur*, It. *frescura*, n. of quality f. *fresco* FRESH. Cf. *FRISCHER*.] Coolness.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & D.* (1651) 31 By Cold, and by a kinde of *Frescoer* (as we now-a-days speak).

† **Frese**, sb. *Obs. north. dial.* Also *fres(e)*. [Of obscure origin.

Stratmann compares OS. *fresa* str. fem. (MDu. *vrēse*, Du. *vrees*), OHG. *fresia*, fear, danger. The sense is not inappropriate, but the exact OE. equivalent of these words would be *frās*, yielding *Frāse* in northern ME.]

In phr. *no frēse* = 'no doubt'.
a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* (Vernon) 43 To fonge flouris and

fruit poust þei no fresse. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 30 So wold mo, no fresse. Of wifes. For the life that thay leyd, Wold these husbanden were dede. *Ibid.* 291 Putt thi hand in my syde, no fres, ther Longeus put his spere.

† **Fresse**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. *trans.*

c1510 *Robin Hood* iv. 42 in Fligel *Lesebuch* 178 Make glad chere sayd lylt Johan And fresse our bowes of ewe.

Fresse, obs. form of **FREEZE**.

Fresh (fres), *a., adv. and sb.*¹ Forms: *a.* 1 *fersc*, 3 *fersse*, *ferchs*, *south. uer* (1) *asse*, 4 *fersch* (e. b. 3 *Orn.* *fressh*, 3-5 *fress* (e), 3-6 *freche*, *fres* (s) *ch* (e), 4 *fraiche*, *frechs*, 4-5 *freys* (s) *he*, *freyssohe*, 4-6 *fres* (s) *h* (e), 4 *freisch*, 5 *freisshe*, 4-*fresh*. [The *a* forms, which are not found later than the 14th c., represent OE. *fersc* (recorded only in senses 4 and 5, opposed to 'salt'), corresponding to Du. *versch*, OHG. *frisc* (MHG. *wisch*, mod. Ger. *frisch*; used in senses approximately identical with those found in Eng.), ON. *fersk-r* (Sw. *färsk*, Da. *færsk*; chiefly in physical senses), the mod. Icel. *frísk*, Sw., Da. *frisk*, are adopted from Ger.) —OEt. **frisko*. As the *β* forms (with *fre*-) do not occur till the 13th c., it is most likely that they are due to adoption of OF. *frais* masc., *fresche* fem. (mod. F. *frais*, *fraiche*), = Pr. *fresc*, Sp., Pg., It. *fresco*, a Com. Rom. adoption of OEt. **frisko*.

The senses first occurring in ME. coincide substantially with those in OF.; how far they were introduced from that language, and how far they descend from unrecorded OE. uses, cannot be determined.

The ultimate etymology of OEt. **frisko* is obscure. Kluge compares OSI. *frískin* fresh (= **friskino*), Lith. *frėškas* unleavened, and Finn. *riiska* unleavened.]

A. adj.

I. New, recent.

1. New, novel; not previously known, used, met with, introduced, etc. † Also *absol.* in advb. phr. *of, on fresh* = **AFRESH**.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 516 New & freys goddis come. c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 165 The battail beganne of freshe to be sore fyres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 b. Than thy payne began of freshe to be renewed. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 193 To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new. 1639 FULLER *Holy Warre* (1647) i. xvi. 25 This sight so inspired the Christians, that coming in on fresh, they obtained a most glorious victorie. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* i. 7 The Fog, presenting continually fresh Objects. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 162 That fresh concern and anxiety which attends those who [etc.]. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 3 Very severe labour is requisite to clear a fresh country. 1813 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lv. 529 Its [river's] thousand turns disclose Some fresher beauty. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 There are few traces of fresh research or new matter produced. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 384 And with fresh hope came on the fresh May-day. 1888 *Times* 12 Nov. 13/3 The untoward fate of plays that break fresh ground.

b. In weaker sense: Additional, another, other, different, further.

a. 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) xxii. 243 Then the maken fresche men redye. c1500 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii. 200 Than suld I half a fresch feir to fang in mynn armes. 1532 MORE *Confut.* *Tyndale* Wks. 675 In the conclusion of al that tale, he knitteth it up with a freshe lusty poynt. 1613 PORCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 644 In which way having gotten fresh helpe of some other streames. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1677) 16 The Hounds .. take fresh scent, hunting another Chase. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 14 ¶ 7 The Troops of the Allies have fresh Orders dispatched to them. 1712 AUBSON *Spect.* No. 432 ¶ Our Time lies heavy on our Hands till the Arrival of a fresh Mail. 1721 BAILEY, *Fresh Spell*, a fresh Gang to relieve the Rowers in the Long-Boat. 1802 MAR. EGGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) xiii. 106 Several fresh spectators were yet to see the sight. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 108 Interest was seldom allowed to be turned into capital, except upon the advance of fresh money. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 153 One fresh concession .. was easily obtained from the restored king. 1896 *Law Times* C. 408/2 We must begin a fresh paragraph.

2. Recent; newly made, recently arrived, received, or taken in. Cf. Fr. *fraîs*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 5307 Woundes .. þat fresche sal sem and alle blanded. c1400 *Lausfranc's Cirurg.* 172 So þat þe wounde be freisch and not oold hurt. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. xxi. 6 The Shevbreides .. were taken up before the Lorde, that there might be other freshbredes set therein. 1605 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 11, I was fain .. to insert .. some of a much fresher date. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 9 This Morn by fresh Advice he was assured [etc.]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol. The Author was then young .. and his reading fresh in his head. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 146 Seeing whether the Marks of their Teeth are fresh or not. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 16 The ministers of Ferdinand VII could not please him more than by laying before him a fresh express or dispatch. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 204 The floor .. was covered with snow, and on it were the fresh footmarks of a little animal.

b. Newly come or taken from, out of.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 31 Great yellow Frogs also are much admired, especially when they come fresh out of the Pond. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 289 The hue and cry of Heaven pursues him at the heels, Fresh from the fact. 1754 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 330 By forms unfashioned, fresh from Nature's hand. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 45 A .. production .. fresh from the press. a. 1839 PRAEO *Poems* (1864) II. 209 An heires quite fresh from Bengal. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 673 The narrative .. was fresh from the lips of an Englishman.

c. Law. *Fresh force* (AF. *fresche force*, Anglo-Lat. *frisca fortia*), *fresh disseisin*: = 'novel disseisin'; see *quots.* and *DISSEISIN* 1 b. *Fresh fine*,

pursuit, suit: one made or levied immediately or within a short prescribed interval.

[1292 BRITTON l. xix. § 6 De forceours et purprestours par fresche force.] 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 173 Item, de assisio Novæ Disseisinæ, vocatis 'Freshforce'. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 132 b. Upon any our drie, hute or freshesuit for any felonye. a. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 64 But if he [the owner] make fresh pursuit he may take his goods from the thief. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 169 An Assise or Bil of fresh force brought within 40 daies after the force committed, or title to him accrued. *Ibid.* 171 Fresh suit. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Diet.*, *Fresh Disseisin* [see *DISSEISIN* 1 b]. 1721 BAILEY, *Fresh suit*. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Fresh-fine*, a fine which has been levied within a year.

3. Making one's first acquaintance with a position, society, etc.; raw, inexperienced; unsophisticated, 'green'. Also (*University slang*), characteristic of a freshman.

1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 145 How green you are, and fresh in this old world. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 184 Between two Armies both made up of fresh Men, that have never seen any Service. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) xi *Reserv'd* by the old Sailors .. must not be touch'd by the fresh Meo, as they call 'em. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* III. 9 If I don't tell the coach-maker what a fresh one he was, to give you his harouche on tick. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. v. Did you ever fight a duel? No! .. Well! you are fresh, indeed! 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 101 It is very fresh to walk about in academic costume with a stick in his hand. 1856 KANE *Earl. Expt.* I. xix. 237 He was a perfectly fresh man, not having yet undertaken a journey.

II. Having the signs of newness.

4. Of perishable articles of food, etc.: New, in contradistinction to being artificially preserved; (of meat) not salted, pickled, or smoked; (of butter) without salt; (of fruits, etc.) not dried or preserved in sugar or the like.

a. 901-9 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 164 Tu riedera oðer sealt oðer fersc.

β. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* vi. 3 The schulen not ete freisch grapis and dre [was recedentes sieasue]. c. 1400 *Lausfranc's Cirurg.* 347 *Adepts porci antiqui sine sale id est freisch swyns gese* mofen. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 630 Fresche lamprey bake þus it must be dight. c. 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 5 Flesh of beef saltede shall be good with the mustarde. The fresh with gharlyk. *Ibid.* 6 Fresh hering. Reede heeryng. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 No .. person .. shall .. by anye freshe fysh of anye straunger in .. Flaunders. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* v. 9 There is made a kinde of lunctet, called in most places a Fresh-Chesse. 1648 GAGE *West Ind. xix.* 143 They will buy .. a Riall worth of fresh meat to eat on the Lords day. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 365 And seek fresh Forrage to sustain their Lives. 1812 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 606 If in the dry state, by pulverization, or, if fresh, by slicing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 314 During several months, even the gentry tasted scarcely any fresh animal food. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 234 Three pounds of fresh butter at twenty pence a pound. *absol.* c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 790 Made hem at aise with fresche and selt.

† *b.* (See *quot.*) *Obs. rare*—1. (Perh. some error.)

1530 PALSGR. 313/1 *Fresche* or lussuose as meate that is nat well seasoned, or hath an unplesante swetnesse in it, *fate*.

5. Of water: Not salt or bitter; fit for drinking. † Also of a marsh: Containing fresh as opposed to salt water; watered by a river (*obs.*).

[A Com. Teut. sense: prob. an extension of the notion 'without salt' as applied to meat (see *a*)]

a. c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Orat.* n. iv. § 6 [Eufrates] is mæst callra fersca waters. 1209 S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 326/597 *Pe sonne .. makez þe wæteres brepi up-riht .. Boþe þe sees an fersche waters.*

β. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxii. (1495) 455 For cause of .. freshe waters that come therto the see .. is more freshe. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. T. S.) 39 Of fysshing of freschwæter & of salt wæter, þe tythe owgite to be payed. c. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 224 A fresche well was þer besyde. 1553 EGEN *Trav. New Ind.* (1717) 26 In this deserte are .. founde bytter waters; but more often freshe and sweete waters. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 10 § 10 No Acres of fresh Marsh .. [shall] be taxed above the Rate of a Penny .. not of every ten Acres of salt Marsh above the Rate of a Penny. 1828 N. LACIER *Tr. Castallada's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 29 Our men quietly landed and took in fresh water. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* n. iii. iv. 410 Tempests are kinde, and salt waues fresh in loue. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. N. York* (1845) 19 These woods also every mile, or half-mile are furnished with fresh ponds, brooks, or rivers. a. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 154 He always found the ice fresh that floated upon the sea-water. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 34 Sometimes we find them in salt water, sometimes in fresh. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 41893, 120 Acres of fresh Marsh-Lands. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 267 Another river .. is very rich in fresh marsh. 1800 *Tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 235 Throwing into large quantities of pure fresh water a few drops of volatile oil. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 The great stream of fresh water which flows over Teddington Weir.

b. Of or pertaining to such water. † Of fish = **FRESHWATER**.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 1 Engeland ys ful ynow .. Of salt fysh and eche fresch, and fayre ryures þer to. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 396 *Fresche fysh* as Tenches. 1528 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 128 Till the fresh taste be taken from that cleerenes, And made a brine pit with our bitter teares. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Venus* i. § 8, I have oft wondered how fishes can retain their fresh taste, and yet live in salt waters. 1831 J. PAYN *Hum. Stories* 294 The professional fisherman .. whether he be salt or fresh.

6. Untainted, pure; hence, possessed of active properties; invigorating, refreshing. Said *esp.* of air and water.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 12705 (Trin.) A welle out braste wip

stremes clere freshe & colde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 15 There sprang a welle fresh and clere. 14 .. *Tundale's Vu.* 2071 Sum of hom thei maydn nesche As is the water that is fresche. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxii. 1 He .. ledeth me to a fresh water. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. iii. 45 The fresh Streams ran by her, and murmured her moanes. 1611 .. *Cym.* v. iii. 71 [Death] hides him in fresh Cups, soft Beds, sweet words. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. 117 A fruit named Xocotte .. it is fresh and cooling. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* i. 771 They among fresh dew and flowers Flie to and fro. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 82 The inferior Air .. in the Night so very fresh and cold. 1749 BERKELEY *Wood* to the West Wks. III. 440 It takes the peasant from his smoky cabin into the fresh air. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxiii, The desire of fresh air .. had carried her into the .. garden. 1855 RAY *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 7 Fresh odours .. that have an action akin to pure air.

† *b.* Cool; see **COOL** *a.* 1 and 1 d. Cf. Fr. *fraî*.

In Romantic langs. a very prominent sense; *rare* in Eng. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (1839) iv. 29 Thei .. sytten there [in dyches]. for thei may ben the more fresche. 1412-20 LYCC. *Chron.* *Troy* II. xi, Fresche alures with lusty hye pyndes. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 150 The Porche of the dore is verye freshe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. v. 108 Here is constantly a fresh Sea breeze all Day, and cooling refreshing winds in the Night.

7. Retaining its original qualities; not deteriorated or changed by lapse of time; not stale, musty, or rapid. † Formerly often reduplicated *fresh and fresh* (cf. 'hot and hot').

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 Þe blode was boþe warme & fresh, þat he of schankes leide. c. 1400 *Lausfranc's Cirurg.* 352 An oymement .. al freisch leide it þerto, for the more freisch þat it be þettir it is. 1535 STEWART *Croc. Scot.* III. 357 Tun hostis of gude wyne, Balsh stak 2d freche. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xciii. 10 Nly home .. shal be anoynted with fresh oyle. 1577 B. GOODE *Hermit's Husb.* iv. (1586) 158 b. See that their nestes be very cleane, and kept still with freshe cleane strawe. 1631 J. HAWARD *tr. Bioudi's Evomena* 128 Having restored me with fresh eggcs. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 55 The other Fish tr took as we had occasion fresh and fresh. 1805 DRYDEN in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 393 Burton ale—fresh or stale. 1817 LAMB *Elia*, *Distant Correspondents*, As fresh as if it came in ice. 1850 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* xxx. 181 Roots of trees and wood in a fresher state than I ever saw them in any tertiary formation. 1859 G. WILSON *Galeway Anecd.* (ed. 3) 71 The .. Mammoth remains fresh as on the day of its death.

b. *transf.* of immaterial things.

14 .. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 233 Trewloze is fres & euer new. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 5 By this means my Readers will have their News fresh and fresh. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 ¶ 6 To be able to tell the freshest news. 1802 SYP. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 6/1 It is only by the fresh feelings of the heart that mankind can be very powerfully affected. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* (1861) 350 The genial smile of English mirth fresh on every lip.

8. Not faded or worn; unfading, unobliterated. Said both of material and immaterial things.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 66 They [i.e. the names] were As freshe as men had writen hem there the selve day right. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 305 note, Wee might still have them, by continual view of their pictures, in freshe remembrance. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 68 Our garments are now as fresh as when we put them on. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xii. 19 My glory was fresh in mee. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 35 The Roses will retaine .. their Colour fresh for a yeate at least. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* ii. lxxvi. 326 By such memorials the memory of Gods merces is kept fresh. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 69 These antipathies .. do still remaine .. as fresh, as if Adam had but faile yesterday. 1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4867/4 The Small Pox fresh upon him. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 27 Men .. who lived .. the memory of things was fresh. 1837 DISRAELI *Vendita* the memory of things was fresh in her memory as if it had II. 1. An incident .. as fresh in her memory as if it had occurred yesterday. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 41 Samuel Pepys, whose library and diary have kept his name fresh to our time.

9. Not sullied or tarnished; bright and pure in colour; blooming, gay.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prolog. 92 Upon the fresche dayis to boldehe. c. 1386 *Rit's T.* 260 The fresche beaute sleeth me sodeynly Of his that rometh in the yonder place. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 971 Jason .. hade fongit þe flece & þe fresche gold. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 55 To lake vpon his [the sun's] fresche and blisful face. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Flouryshe the forenone new so fresche, at the last cometh the euentide. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 Rhetorike .. setteth forth bothe matters with fresche colours. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* ix. 1041 Matters were the Couch, Earths freshest, softest lap. 1697 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 28 The Green of the Pine .. looked fresh and pleasant. 1797 M. BALLIE *Mor. Anal.* (1807) 39 He never had a fresh complexion, but .. always dark. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. xxviii, Her cheek Lost its fresh and lively hue. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xxv. 177 Scarcely less exquisite than the freshest bloom of the Alpine rose.

b. Of personal appearance: Blooming, looking healthy or youthful. Often *fresh and fair*; as a *rose*, etc. in proverbial phrases *fresh as paint*, as a *rose*, etc. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1191 *Dido*, An hunting while this lusti fresche quene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Amis* vii. 27 Venus, the fresche Goddess .. can draw nere. SANDYS *Serm.* xv. 267 The freshest Gosseller in appearance, in experience is found not to be the soundest. 1698 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 29 Hast thou beheld a fresher Gentlewoman. 1635 J. HAWYARD *tr. Bioudi's Raniid's Virg.* 94 A widow fresh and faire. c. 1800-20 St. James's *Poems*, *Ritter* Dann iv, 'Twas the Abbot of St. James's monks, A fresh and fair old man. as fresh as an oyster. *Heroine* III. 81 Forth they walked .. as fresh as Mrs. Olmstead. *Ibid.* III. 155 As fresh as a daisy. 1877 *Index* had to be *Makers Flor.* vi. 172 The fresh country ladies had to be warned against spoiling their natural roses with paint. 1811 Dr. Gheist 217 Through nearly seventy years of age, he

still hale and 'fresh as paint'. 1885 RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 753/2 [They] see him emerge from his carriage, after a long journey, 'fresh as a rose'.

† c. Gaily attired, finely dressed. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Geryades* 2037 Ther courters trapped in the freshest wise. c. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 437 li. 86 Perys of Legh come to Lynne upon Christmas Eve in the freshest wise. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Cij. To array and make me freshe for them. 1530 *Pastor* 623/2 My maystresse maketh her freshe, I wene she to out to some feast to daye. c. 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* lixviii. 23 They rose & apparelled them in freshe arraye. 1577-87 *Holmes & Chom.* III. 807/2 With manie a fresh gentleman riding before them.

10. Not exhausted or fatigued; full of vigour and energy; brisk, vigorous, active. † Of a country: Of unexhausted fertility.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 397 An hundred knyghtes, pur fesse & sound. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3633 A fersche ost hem to layv lastill her come.

b. c. 1205 *Lav. 918* To heo eoden alle afofen; & swiðe fresche weoren. 131. *K. Ali.* 2405 He hadde y-bud .xx. thousand. That scholden come, on fersche steden. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 þe kyng a seknes hent, þe dede him tok alle fresse. c. 1400 *McLayne* 1528 Oure Britons bolde that fresche come in Thoghte that [etc.]. c. 1450 *Mervin* 108 Kyng Aguyas. a freisshe yonge knyght, and with hym v. C knyghtes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxix. 532 They were nat strong ynough to abyde them that were freshmen, for theymselve were sore traueyled. 1538 STARKY *England* i. 1. 26 The mornyn, when our wyttys be most redy and fresch. 1532 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eronema* 21 He mounted first on the one fresh horse, and afterwards upon the other, posting on. 1648 *Gage West Ind.* xiii. 74 This Country is very fresh and plentiful. 1843 *James Forrest Days* v. Take with you three of your fellows whose horses are the freshest. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. i. 3. I never felt fresher in my life. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 3 Jan. Ignition is probably the freshest of all the veterans.

absol. 1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* cii. Or whilst we spend the freshest of our time, The sweet of youth in plotting in the ayre; Alas bow off we fall, hoping to clime.

† b. Recruited, refreshed, rested. *Obs.*

c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Amon* vii. 162 When they shall be freshe, thenne shall ye mow make werre. 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Honoria* 187 Nor lies she long, but . . . Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain is saved to-day, to-morrow to be slain.

† 11. Ready, eager. Const. to, also to with inf.

c. 1200 ORMIN 6248 A33 himm birp beon freshe þærto (i. e. to worship God). c. 1240 *Cursor* M. 18060 (Fair), Ennys æn so fresh to flight. 1340 HAMPOLE *P. Cons.* 1254 Ennys thre . . . þat, to æuer use here, er ay freshe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 3 Byle since a fresh Admirer of what I saw there.

† b. Ready to eat or drink; having an appetite or inclination. Also, fresh and fasting. *Obs.*

1613 PURCIN *Pilgrimage* (1614) 840 Drinking a filthy liquor, whereto they said Tobacco made them fresh. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 92 They will fresh and fasting, besprinkle themselves with the Stale of a Cow.

12. Of the wind: Having considerable force, strong; † formerly, springing up again (*obs.*). Hence, of the 'way' of a ship: Speedy, steady. Also quasi-adv. in to blow fresh. Cf. *Fr. frais*.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* li. 213 They . . . lyft vp their sayles & so had a good fresh wynde. 1821 N. LINCIFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxvi. 66 Upon a sodayne there came a fresh gale of Winde. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 A fresh Gale is that doth . . . presently blow after a calme. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sc. 322 It is a long time ere a ship can be put upon the stayes when shee has her freshest way. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2181/4 The Wind blowing very fresh . . . forced into the Downs a Dutch Man of War. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. x. Not making such fresh way as I did before. 1766 BRUCE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 226 The velocity of the wind on May the 6th, when it blew a fresh gale. 1806 NELSON in *Nicholas Dict.* (1816) VII. 77 If it comes on to blow fresh I shall make the signal for Boats to repair on board. 1878 JEVONS *Prime. Pol. Econ.* 29 The miller grinds corn when the breeze is fresh.

13. With regard to the use of drink, in two opposite senses: a. Sobor. Now only Sc. b. Exhilarated by drink; partially intoxicated; 'half seas over'.

a. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1226 He was fresche, he was nought dronke. 1628 W. YONGE *Diary* 113 The Lord Denbigh scarce fresh any day after the morning. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiv. 'Our great udaller is weel enough when he is fresh.'

b. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 174 On his return home, rather fresh. 1829 MARRVAT *P. Midland* xiii. I could get 'fresh' . . . when in good company. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* iii. 31 For my notion was, they were all fresh.

14. Sc. and north. dial. Of the weather: a. Open, not frosty. b. Wet.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 49 Fresh weather. Open weather. 1790 *Grose Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. How's 't' weather to-day? Why fresh; i. e. it rains. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Stirling*. XV. 319 note, Our winters . . . have been open and fresh, as it is termed. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 363 What is called in Durham 'fresh weather' *altius* rain. 1880 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 2/ There were indications of fresh weather. The fresh became less marked.

15. Comb., as fresh-looking, † fresh-new adjs. Chiefly parasynthetic, as fresh-coloured, -complexioned, -faced, -hearted, (-heartedness), -leaved, † -looked, † -suited, -tinctured adjs. Similarly fresh-bulbion, -skin vbls, fresh-dorning vbl. sb.

1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* i. Wks. 1799 li. 213 To turn the lace, and 'fresh-button the suit. 1608-11 *Br. Hall Medit.* & *Voces* i. § 24 'Fresh coloured wares, if they be often opened, lesse their brightness. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxi. With a fresh-coloured face. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* 2136/4

A Girl of about 11 years of Age. . . light brown hair, and 'fresh Complexioned'. 1822 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 17 A . . . fresh-complexioned, quiet, fair man. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 250 By dint of whitening, sash-windowing and 'fresh-dorning, the old ample farmhouse has become a very genteel-looking residence. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* li. 354 'Fresh-faced girls sit knitting by their myrtles. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) li. viii. 123 But I cried the 'fresh-hearted New Year. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 438 The 'fresh-heartedness, generosity, and heroism which seagoing has a manifest aptitude to nourish. 1657 COXKANE *Obstinate Lady* i. 1, That dost . . . in 'fresh-leaved woods delight! 1714 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5249/4 One William Williams, a 'fresh look'd Boy. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 314 The 'fresh-looking masonry of yesterday. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iii. i. 41 This 'fresh-new sea-farer. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reeser* xxii. I had 'fresh skinned myself. 1638 FORD *Fancies* i. iii, Enter Livio, 'fresh suited. 17143 SAVAGE *Lady Tyrconnel* 43 'Fresh-tinctur'd like a summer-evening sky.

B. adv.

1. In a fresh manner, freshly (see senses of the adj.); newly; † clearly; † eagerly; † gaily; † strongly. † Also *Law*, immediately.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.* s. T. 100 V-clothed was she fresh, for to devyse. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iv, Fresche tbay folo the fare. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 1423 With the small pype, for it most fresche will call. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 26 New of the knop, at morrow fresche atyrit. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 30 A pavilion . . . garnysshed freshe after my fantasy. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. ii. 188 The Heyter dead, and bleeding fresh. 1622 *Crt. & Times* 73. I (1849) II. 336 Speak fresh that way. a. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 64 If fresh after the goods were stolne, the true owner maketh pursuit. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 There is 4 pound of [comfits] and made fresh for you of the purest sugar. 1684 T. BURNET *Tr. Earth* i. 145 When the earth was fresh broken. 1709 tr. *Ponce's Voy. Ethiopia* li. Thick Beer . . . being had to keep, they are forc'd to make it Fresh, almost every Hour. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Hist.* i. xiv. § 4 Anthony . . . remembering very fresh the wars he had gone through. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 107 Plantane root fresh digged up. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sc. Scand.* ii. ii, Mrs. Can. She has a charming fresh colour. Lady T. Yes, when it is fresh put on.

2. Comb. chiefly with pres. and pa. pples., as fresh-armed, -baked, -bleeding, -blooming, -blowing, -blown, -boiled, -born, -breaking, -caught, -coined, -come, -cropt, -drawn, -fallen, -forged, -killed, -made, -quilted, -rankling, -rubbed, -slaughtered, -thrashed, -thrown, -turned, -watered; fresh-run a., (a fish, esp. a salmon) that has lately run up from the sea.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 379 Anew 'fresche armit gard. 1849-52 *Tooo Cycl. Anal.* IV. 844/2 'Fresb-baked brown bread. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 608 His side, 'fresh-bleeding with the dart. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 110 In each smiling Countenance appears 'Fresh-blooming Health. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* to The breath of Heav'n 'fresh-blowing, pure and sweet. 1632 . . . *L'Allegro* 2 'Fresh-blown roses washed in dew. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 243 Looking as red and hot as a 'fresh-boiled lobster. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. 438 Can they refuse to usher in The 'fresh-born Year with loud Acclaim. 1812 BYRON *Maid* i. ii, And thou, 'fresh breaking Day, and you, ye Mountains, Why are ye beautiful? 1821 MISS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* x. I thought I would make you a present of a 'fresh-caught specimen. 1785 CHABRE *Newspaper* 82 The 'fresh-coin'd lie. 1890 *Speculator* 4 Oct., 'Fresh-comers from England and elsewhere. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus Suppliants* 90 Why . . . fly you to these Gods for refuge, Holding these 'fresh-cropt branches crown'd with wreaths? 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* iv, A 'fresh-drawn cork. 1885 FORTIN. Rev. i. Feb. 170 No doubt the thawing of 'fresh-fallen snow is not pleasant. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythias* (1860) I. 171 Without loss of time, 'fresh-forged anathemas are come. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 238 The Guts of their Cattle 'fresh killed. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, Cornuda's going a *Maying* (1866) 69 Aurora throws her faire 'Fresh-quilted colours through the aire. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 100 Inward Grief, 'fresh-rankling in his Soul. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 8/5 It had a 'fresh-rubbed sole under the collar. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 83 As clean as a 'fresh-run salmon. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xvi. 108 Some tall stag, 'fresh-slaughter'd in the wood. 1883 *Globe Weekly Times* 7 Sept. 2/6 Very little 'fresh-thrashed wheat has been marketed during the past week. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xvi, She gazed into the 'fresh-thrown mould. 1777 WATSON *First of April* 29 The 'fresh-tur'd soil. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* liiii. 11 Thou shalt be like a 'freshwater garden. 1744 ARNOLD *Pleas. Imag.* 365 That . . . verdant lawn, 'fresh-water'd from the mountains.

C. sb.

1. [The adj. used absol. passing into a sb.] The fresh part or period (of a day, year, etc.).

1715 JANE BARKER *Exilium* II. 22 They went to divert themselves in a cool Walk, during the fresh of the Morning. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 192 And for that work he took the fresh of the morning. 1883 HOLMIE *Lee Loving & Serving* i. xv. 288 In the fresh of the morning it is the greatest delight. 1889 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 381 The robins . . . keep on pretending it is the fresh of the year.

2. A rush of water or increase of the stream in a river; a fresbet, flood. Also, a flood of fresh water flowing into the sea; esp. an ebb tide, whose force is increased by heavy rains. Freq. in pl.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 136 Licheit Village and an Arme out of Pole Water being with a little fresh. 1682 J. COLLINS *Shaking Salt in Eng.* 10 Sometimes there are great freshes in the River of Tyne. 1693 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 22 We met with the Freshes off the Shore caused by the Upland Rains. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 31 And the Freshes or Landwaters, the Snow being mostly dissolved, very much abated. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 83 The

officers observed the king's boat to float suddenly, which they attributed to a great fresh. 1787 AL. CUTLER in *Life, Trials, & Corr.* (1888) II. 401 The big freshes . . . will bear a vessel of any burden . . . out to sea. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* I. i. 18 The banks are not so low as to be injured or overflowed to any great extent by the freshes.

b. A sudden increase (of wind); a gust, squall.

1749 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iii, If I should be taken with a fresh of wind. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 23 In the afternoon we had a fresh of wind.

3. A pool, spring or stream of fresh water.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 63 A small fresh or brook that falleth into the Nure. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. ii. 75 He shall drinke naught but brine, for I'll not shew him Where the quick Freshes are. 1612 CART. SMITH *Map Virginia* 13 It groweth like a flage in low muddy freshes. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ii. 952 Brouzed On celery wild, from watery freshes gleamed (ἀλκυονίδων τε ἀδάμων). 1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 53, I see Carisbrooke Castle from my window, and have found several delightful wood-alleys . . . and quiet freshes.

4. A freshwater stream running out into a tide-way; the part of a tidal river next above the salt water; also, the land or lands adjoining this part. Freq. in pl. Now U. S.

1634 RELAT. *Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 12 It runs vp to the North about 20 miles before it comes to the fresh. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1694) 173 Here the Salmon relinquish the Salts because by the Porpoises pursued up the Freshes. 1683 W. PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 373 The Swedes (inhabit) the freshes of the river Delaware. — *Let. to North in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* i. 422 We are one hundred and thirty miles from the main sea, and forty miles up the freshes. 1686 *Laws of Maryland* (1765) ii, At Pile's Fresh, on both Sides of the said Fresh. 1689 BANISTER *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 668, I have sent you what Muscles our Freshes afford. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia in Misc. Cour.* (1708) III. 297 In the Freshes they more rarely are troubled with the Seasonings. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* ii. ii. 6 By running up into the Freshes with the Ship . . . during the Five or Six Weeks, that the Worm is thus above Water. *Ibid.* iii. 17 Mawbun Hills in the Freshes of James River. 1798 OLDIMON *Brit. Empire Amer.* I. 151 This part of the Delaware is call'd the Freshes. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* i. 500 note, His plantation . . . was situated in the freshes of Rappahannock River.

† Fresh, sb. 2. *Obs.* [? var. of FRUSH sb. 1.] An onset, rush.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1730 The freshe was so felle of the furse grekes. That [etc.].

Fresh, v. [FRESH a.; cf. F. *fratchir* (OF. *freschir* intr. in the 12th c.).]

† 1. trans. To make fresh. a. To refresh, recruit, strengthen; also, to increase. b. To renew, repair. c. Naut. To fresh the hawse: see FRESHEN v. 3. *Obs.*

a. 121366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1513 He thoughte of thilke water shene To drinke and freshe him wel withalle. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 119 Crist wolde þat our hope were freschyd in hym. a. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 291 As diuers men han done to freshe her fame. 141. *Sir Beues* (1885) 134/17 (MSS. CM.) The watir him freschyd, þat was colde. 1523 L. O. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxi. 167 They of Calays were often tymes . . . fresshed by stelh. c. 1586 CRESS PEMBRONE *Ps.* cxliiii. iii, [He who] Fresheth the mountaines with such meedfull spring. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. xi. (1718) 45 And fresh their tired souls with strength-restoring sleep. 1890 B. L. GILCHRIST *Levee Ess. & Stud.* 190 Now stay. . . And fresh your life anon.

b. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 127 They make Her water thryes fresshed every day. 1513 *Churchill. Acc.*, St. Mary hill, London (Nichols 1797) 107 For freshynge the canopy at the high altar. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1. *Trophies* 325 With fresh assaults freshing their fury so. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. (1857) 268 Groans fresh'd with vows and vows made salt with tears.

c. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 78 Fresh the Hawse.

2. intr. † Of the wind: To become fresh, to begin to blow fresh. Also with up. Occas. of the sea: To become lively, roughen.

1599 HANLUYT *Voy.* II. 107 The 16. the winde freshed, and we passed by Mount Carmel. 1659 B. HARRIS *Paravit's Iron Age* 282 The wind freshing westwardly, the English bore in . . . hard among them. a. 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliver.* (1754) 157 The wind freshed up, and began to blow a brisk gale. 1775 E. WILD *Jrnl. in Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.* Ser. n. II. 267 The wind freshing we got clear after several tacks. 1892 [see p. 1 a.].

Hence Freshing vbl. sb., renewal, refreshment; (of a wound) recrudescence; Freshing ppl. a.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxiii. 488 Thou nedyste n fere of any freshyng nor of more fourthyngne for me. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 26, I walkt abroad to breath the freshynge ayre. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 Abrahams bosome, wherein the Saints receive freshyng. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv, Her skill in herbs might helpe remove The freshing of a wound which he had got. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 He can paint the freshing sea when the tide runs in.

Freshen (fre'shən, fre'shən), v. [FRESH a. + -EN 6.]

1. intr. To become fresh. a. Of the wind: To begin to blow fresh; to increase in strength. Also with up. Const. into.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iv. 79 The wind came about to the Eastward and freshened upon us. 1766 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 143 The Wind freshened up this Evening came on. 1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Envy* vii, The wind now freshened fast. 1846 PAE *Enslave* 197 The wind was again freshening into a gale.

b. To assume a fresh look; to become bright or vivid; to brighten.

Bragadocio. 1754 *FIELING Voy. to Lisbon* Wks. 1832 VII. 11 Ignorant, unlearned, and fresh-water critics.

†3. *Fresh-water soldier*, a name for the plant *Stratiotes aloides* (Gerard, *Herbal*, 1597, II. ccxcix). Hence † *Fresh-watered* a. = prec. 2 b.

1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* Ep. Ded. A v b, Commanders may not disdain to instruct even a fresh-watered Soldier in the School-points of War.

† *Freshwoman*, rare. The analogue of a freshman in an imaginary university.

1657 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* III. ii, Mother, you do intreat like a fresh-woman.

Freshwood, dial. form of *THRESHOLD*.

Fresison (frɛsɔːsɒn). *Logic*. A mnemonic word designating the fifth mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms.

1827 *WHALEY Logic* (ed. 2) 98 *Fresison*.

Freson(e), see *FRISON* Obs., Frisian (man or horse).

Fres(s)t, var. form of *FRIST*, Obs.

Fret (fret), sb.¹ Also 4-9 frette, 5-6 frette, (6 *Sc. fratt*). [app.a. OF. *frette* trellis-work, interlaced work (mod.F. *frette*), in the heraldic sense = 2).

This sb. and the related *FRET v.* are commonly believed to represent the OE. *frætw* pl., ornaments, *frætw* (ian) to adorn, but this appears to be phonologically inadmissible, and many of the usual phraseological combinations of the words in ME. are paralleled by similar uses in OF.

1. Ornamental interlaced work; a net; an ornament (esp. for the hair) consisting of jewels or flowers in a network.

c1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. ProL. A 147 A frette of goold sche hadde next hyre her. *Ibid.* B 228 In-with a fret of rede rose leues. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 228 With frette of perle upon his hede. 1418 E. E. *Wills* 1382 36 Wroght wit mapil leues and fret of a iij. foill. 14175 *Sor. Ioue Degre* 212 A ladyes head with many a frette. 1488 in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A frette of the quenis our set with grette perle. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 152 On her head A rich fret of gold, full of stately riche stones set. 1516 *Inventories* (1815) 26 Item are padlott of crammseye saltire with ane fret of gold on it. *Ibid.* 266. 1563 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* vi. xliii. About the Border, in a fine-wrought Fret Emblem's, Empress's Hieroglyphics, set. 1867 MORRIS *Jasou vii.* 190 Unto her fragrant breast her hand she set, And drew therefrom a bag of silken fret.

2. *Her*. Originally, a figure formed by two bend-lets, dexter and sinister, intersecting; = *F. frette*. (Cf. *FRETTE*.) In later use, 'a figure formed by two narrow bands in saltire, interlaced with a mascle' (Cussans).

1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* II. 85 b, The Fret borne in this Cote Armour, is founde borne also of diuerse noble Gentlemen. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* II. xxiv, In his white Cornet Verdon doth display A fret of Gueules. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 149 Arms. in the second and third, a fret, or. 1864 *Boutwell Her. Hist.* 4 Pop. xv. 224 Hugh, the head of the family, bears the frette without any difference.

3. † a. *Arch.* Carved ornament, esp. in ceilings, consisting of intersecting lines in relief. Obs.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* 111 We see in Garden-knots, and the Frets of Houses, and all equal and well answering Figures how they please. 1635 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* App. 71 To Butler and his boye . . . plastering the fret in the drawing chamber. 1684 *EVELYN Archit.* 138 Roofs. . . Embossed with Frets of wonderful relievo.

b. An ornamental pattern composed of continuous combinations of straightlines, joined usually at right angles. Also *alttrib.*

1664 *EVELYN Tr. Fræw's Art* II. ix. 110 The Fret, consists in a certain interlacing of two Lists or small Fillets, which run always in parallel distances equal to their breadth, with this necessary condition, that at every return and intersection they do always fall into right angles. 1665-76 *REA Flora* 8 A railed fret of twenty-three divisions. 1823 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 172 The fret, an ornament, either of open filigree work, or cast in bold relief, is placed immediately beneath the lowest bar or fret-rail, and in the best kind of stoves it is made stationary. 1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* 199 The most common mouldings are the billet, the zig-zag or embattled frette. 1857 *BRECH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 4 The fret or herring-bone is of common occurrence on vases of the oldest style. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 209 In the kylix on the right, the rectilinear designs and enclosed squares become the fret.

4. *Comb.*, as *fret-cutting* *vbl. sb.*, the cutting of wood with a fret saw into ornamental designs; also *alttrib.*; fretwood, wood prepared for FRETWORK (sense 2). Also *FRET-SAW*.

1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* 530 Small pieces of ornamental furniture . . . can be adorned most effectively by fret-cutting. *Ibid.* 663 A fret-cutting reedle-machine. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1262/5, 12. fl. planed fretwood.

Fret (fret), sb.² Also 6 frette, frette, freate, 7 freat. [F. *FRET v.*]

1. A gnawing or wearing away, erosion. Now rare. Also *concr.* † a canker, a fretting sore; a decayed spot (in the wood of a bow or arrow, in a hair).

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 120 Freetees be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be muche lyke a Canker, crepynge and encreasyng in those places in a bowe, whiche be weaker then other. 1639 *FULLER Holy Warre* (1647) iv. 173 This string to his bow is so full of gauls, frets, and knots, it cannot hold. 1681 *CHESTERMAN Angler's Vade-mec.* II. 8 (1689) 10 Such (hair) as are . . . free from Galls, Scabs and Frets. 1824 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 82 The fret or erosion which frequently takes place in

different parts of the skin. 1830 *TENNYSON Poems* 41 Before . . . the busy fret of that sharpened power begins.

fig. 1850 *BAMINGTON Lord's Prayer* (1896) 6 If thou desirest to be free from the fret of enuie . . . pray. 1881 J. BELL tr. *Haddon's Annu. Obs.* 391 And now behold how many pumple and fretts lurk under this one skable of the popish doctrine. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* III. xli, Time never toucht him with deforming Fret. 1666 G. WOODCOCKE *Justine* G. 6b. He was a diligent repressor of Eunuchs and Courtiers, calling them the mothes and frettes of the Pallace.

2. Pain in the bowels, gripes, colic. Also *pl.* Now dial. Cf. *FRET v.* 1 4.

1600 *SURFLET Countre Farme* II. xlix. 316 Oile of [Jesamin] . . . appease the frets of yong children. 1652 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic.* 161 Children . . . are troubled with winde in the stomach or belly, which they [Nurses] call the Frets. 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 642 The fret, or mouldy-grubs. 1842 *JOHNSON Farmer's Encycl.*, *Fret* in farriery, a name sometimes applied to gripes or colic in horses or other cattle.

3. Agitation of mind; a ruffled condition of temper; irritation, passion, vexation; also, querulous or peevish intterance. In phr. *fret of mind*, *fret and fever*, *fret and fume*.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xliii. 38 This formost spider and sle in furious fret, Frowning ech on other. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Frag.* t. I. Wks. 1878 II. 6 The thought of that Turnes my abused heart-sirings into fret. 1612 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I. (1849) I. 184 He is . . . blamed . . . as if he had hastened his brothers end by putting him into frets. 1647 *TRAF Comm.* 2 Cor. xli. 5 They make us sick of the fret. 1664 H. MORE *Mystr. Iniq.* xx. 77 It were a plague and fret of mind . . . to the poor credulous Laity. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 154 My lord was in as great a fret as I. 1820 *LAMB Ellis Ser. L. South-Sea Ho.*, Situated as thou art . . . amid the fret and fever of speculation. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vii. A fret and fever that keeps heart and brain on fire. 1866 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* (1867) 290 He heard his wife's plaintive fret. 1885 *SPURGEON Treat. Dav. Ps.* xxviii. 2 Those whom the Lord loves are delivered from the fret and fume of life.

4. A sudden disturbance (of weather); a gust, squall (of wind); in early use also, agitation of waves. Obs.

1558 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 130 It [foresaille] was blown from the yarde with a fret. 1583 *STANFURST Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Through Sicill his raging wild frets . . . you sayled [Scyllaam rabier expert]. 1590 R. FERRIS *Voy. Bristol* in *Arb. Garner* VI. 159 We were in a great fret by reason of the race. 1653-4 *WHITELOCKE Jm. Sued. Emb.* (1772) 1. 166 Such frets of weather in twenty howers time . . . that [etc.]. 1678 *TEGGE Diary* (1825) 260 At on this morning roase a fret of wind. 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) II. 316 Between Ireland and the height of the Cape, such frets of wind came down.

fig. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 73 20 Frustrated of my hopes by a fret of dotage.

5. Secondary fermentation in liquors. Phr. *on or upon the fret*.

1664 *BEALE Cider in Evelyn's Pomona* 40 Men like or dislike drink, that hath more or less of the fret in it. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 12 White Wines upon the Fret. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 1 Midding Ale . . . fresh, and not upon the fret. 1763 S. T. JANSSEN *Sungeling laid open* 112 The Officer should not dip when any Wines are upon the Fret. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 240 When every symptom of fret is wholly subsided, the cider is racked off. 1890 *GLOUCESTERSH. Gloss.*, *Fret*, a gaseous fermentation of cider or beer.

6. Phr. *On or upon the fret* (see senses 3 and 4; perb. partly transf. from sense 5): in a state of agitation, irritation, ill-humour, or impatience.

1679 *SHADWELL True Widow* 6 'Tis some Roring Ranting Play that's upon the fret all the while. 1688 *For Cret Pro Regs* 3 But he fears nothing, when his Zeal and his Discretion are once upon the fret. 1704 *ADAMSON Italy* 160 The Surface . . . covered with Froth and Bubbles; for it [River] runs all alone upon the Fret. 1705 S. WHATELY in *Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 166 Crying out whenever he is put upon the fret, 'Gov' Nicholson'. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* x. x. The moment you have put him upon the fret, you'll fall into the dumps yourself. 1854 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog.* Wks. II. 230 Flanders . . . on the fret for an insurrectionary war. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamnia* xxv. 94 He was always either on the sirt or the fret.

Fret (fret), sb.³ Also 5-6 freyte. [of uncertain etymology.]

Possibly a use of OF. *frete* ring, ferrule (see *FRET sb.*). Another possibility is that it is connected with *FRET v.* 10 rub (cf. quot. 1606).

In musical instruments like the guitar, formerly a ring of gut (Stainer), now a bar or ridge of wood, metal, etc. placed on the fingerboard, to regulate the fingering.

c1500 *Prose in Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 In myddest of the body [of Lute], the syngis soundth best, For, stoppide in the frettes, they abyeth the pyntes wrest. 1565 *CALF-HILL Annu. Treat. Crosse* 21 b, If the strings be out of tune, or frets disorderd, there wanteth the harmony. 1606 *CHAPMAN M. D'Olive* I. B3 b, The string sounds euer well, that rubs not too much ath frets. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 80 The Frets are nearer to one another toward the Bridge. 1788 *CAVALLO libel.* LXXVIII. 242 In a set of musical keys, pipes, or frets, a temperament is absolutely necessary. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 92 The violin, which once had six strings, with guitar frets, was fortunately relieved from these superfluities.

fig. 1879 *Gascoigne's Wks.*, *Hearbes*, &c., Commend. Verse. Those cords were coucht on frets of deepe disdaine. *alttrib.* 1814 *CARY Dante, Parad.* x. 22 As sound Of cittern, at the fret-board, is . . . modulate and tuned.

Fret, sb.⁴ rare. [ad. OF. *frete*, *fraite*, *fraitte*, breach.] A breach or passage made by the sea. (Quot. 1884 perb. belongs to *FRET sb.* 2)

1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1537/2 They had no entrance at all, untill the river had made a new fret. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pace Etb.* III. vi. (1810) 550 Before they could compass the fret, or clefth rocky ground as aforesaid. 1884 *Times* 15 Aug. 5 The sands had a tendency to accumulate in the Upper Mersey and . . . it was the 'frets' and erosion of the sand banks which counteracted this tendency.

Fret (fret), sb.⁵ Obs. exc. dial. [a. OF. *frette* (mod.F. *frette*) a ferrule, ring (also *spec.* as below).] (See quotes.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/1 The Frets . . . of a Wheel . . . are Iron Hoops about the Nave. 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fret*, the belt of iron which goes round the nave of a wheel. Also called *Clain*.

† *Fret*, sb.⁶ Obs. Also 7 frette. [ad. L. *fretum*. (Perh. confused with *FRET sb.* 4).] A strait.

1576 Sir H. GILBERT *Disc. passage to Calina* I, An Island [America] . . . having on the Southside of it the frette, or strait of Magellan. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 345 This Sea coast of Britaine is separated from the Continent of Europe by a frette or streight. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xlii. 364 In this Euripe or fret of Negropont . . . Aristotle drowned himself, as many affirm. a 1661 FULLER *Fortifies* (1840) III. 506 A small fret (known by the peculiar name of Menai) sundereith it from the Welch continent.

Fret (fret), v.¹ Pa. t. and pple. fretted.

Pr. ppl. fretting. Forms: *Inf.* 1 fretan, 2 freoton, 3-6 frette(n, 3 south. vreten, 5 fretyn, frette, 6 freat(e, 6-7 frett(e, 4- fret. Pa. t. 1-2 fræt, 3-4 fret(e, south. vret, fretet, 4 fræt(e, frette, 6 fret; also weak forms: 5 freted, 6-fretted. Pa. pple. 1 fretan, 4 freaten, fretyn(e, 5 frette, -ette; weak forms: 6-fretted; also 4-7 fret. Also 3-4 i, yfret(e, 5-6 i, yfret(te. [OE. *fretan* str. vb. (conjugated like *etan* to *EAT*) = MLCg, MDu. *wrelen* (Du. *wrelen*), OHG. *frezzen* (MHG. *wrezzen*, mod.G. *fressen*), Goth. *fraitan* (pret. *frāt*), f.O Teut. *fra-* (see FOR- pref.) + **etan* to *EAT*.]

†1. *trans.* Chiefly of animals: To eat, devour. Also with *up* and to eat of, Obs.

Beowulf 1882 He . . . fræt . . . fiftyne men. O. E. *Chron.* an. 894 *Hic* . . . hamdon micne dæd þara horsa fræten. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Sumi [sede fool] bi he weic . . . and fugeles hit freten. c 1205 *LAV. 274* Let þu þa handes . . . eider freten oðer. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 þe coupe . . . fret al þæt of hwat he couthe uoðr bringen þær ewike briddes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1027 Dis leun sal bier colt freten. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Hortsmann) lxix. 14 A beste frate it and nama. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 161 Opone thy wombe thou schalt glyde, And erthe frette. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 194 Adam afterward acines his defence Frette of þat fryt. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1951 *Ariadne*, And into a prysoun . . . cast is he Ty l . . . he schude fretyn þe. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 729 þey fretyn vp the furste fryot & falsliche lybbeþ.

absol. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. II. 95 And in fastyn-dayes to frette ar ful tymewe. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 71 Have of thine own and faste gyve to frette.

† b. *trans.* To devour, consume, destroy. Obs.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Dent.* xxiii. 22 Fryt fyr land mid his westme. 131. *E. E. Alit.* P. B. 404 þai be fiod nede al freten with frestange wawe. 7a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 387 For alle thing it [tyme] fret and shal. 1388 *WYCLIF Mical.* v. 6 Thei shulen frette the lond of Assur bi swerd. c 1400 *Dev. Troy* 6591 A tru lo be takon . . . þaire men for to bery, And to frette bom with fyre.

absol. 1583 *STANFURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 67 Thee fyte heer on fretting [ignis edar.] with blaze loo rafter is heaved.

2. To gnaw; to consume, torture or wear away by gnawing. Now only of small animals: = *EAT v.* Also *intr.* (const. *on*, *into*).

a 1225 *Moral Ode* 274 Nadden and dæd snaken . . . tered and fretted þe uuele people. c 1205 *Lamb. Hom.* 166 Heo [heogen] freten þæt corn & þæt gres. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 19 in O. E. *Mical.* 147 Wrmes habbeþ . . . fleyes ifreten. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 6570 Veyrmyn grette . . . þe synful men sal gnaw and frette. 1340-70 *Alamand* 1159 Fayre handes & fete freaten toþ the bonne. 1387 *TRIVISA Hyden* (Rolls) V. 171 Wormes . . . frate so Julianus his neþer ende þat [etc.]. 1430-40 *LYND. Bochas* vi. li. (1554) 166 b, His flesh gan turne to corruption Fret with wormes vpon eche partie. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvii. 384 (Add. MS.), I suffereth ibes todes to frette. c 1450 *LOVELICH Grail* lxvii. 207 On his hondis he gan to freite. 1547-64 *BAULOWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 127 The mothes and soft wormes fret the cloath. 1551 *PSALTER* xxxix. 12 Like as it wer a moth fretting a garment. a 1577 *GASCOIGNE Flowers* Wks. (1589) 92 The greedie wormes that linger for the nones, To fret vpon þer flesh. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 193 The Dragons put in their heads into their snout . . . and withall fret and gnaw the tenderest part. 1826 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies*, *Home* is a *Home*, etc. We cannot bear to have our thin wardrobe eaten and fretted into by moths. 1864 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 1423 The . . . bes Flits through, fowering low to fret White or duskyer violet. fig. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 The fende . . . purposyib to chew and to frette the clene iij of gode men.

b. To champ (the bit); also *absol.*

1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* v. li, Fretting his proud heart, as a steed frets on the bit. 1850 *BLACKIE Eschylus* II. 67 A young colt That frets the bit. — *Art thou*.

3. *trans.* of slow and gradual destructive action, as of frost, rust, disease, chemical corrosives, friction, the waves, etc.: = *EAT v.* Const. *into*, to (the result). Also with *asunder*, *away*, in *pieces*, *off*, *out*.

In this and the following senses this vb. has partly coalesced with *FRET v.* 1
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 He uret him suluen, weilawe! a þe bi uret dæd. 131. *E. E. Alit.* P. B. 1040 Pe soyle by þai be uret dæd. 1337 *TRIVISA Barth. De se halues* . . . fel frettes þe flesch. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. vii. (1495) 557 The some of syluer . . . fretthy awaye

superfluous of deed flesh. c. 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 183 *pe rust þa þi siluer duf frette.* 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* 83 *þo the thistly . . . freteth away the cornes nygh it.* 1567 G. FENNER in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1598) 148 *Our cable was fretted in sunder with a rocke.* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 69, *I may no praise unto a knife bequeath Wyth rust yfret though painted be the sheath.* 1590 R. PAYNE *Deser. Irel.* (1841) 5 *The seas fretteth away the Ice and Snowe.* 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 37 *Inkes that . . . would corrode or fret the paper in peeces.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 266 *The Barble fishes . . . will set the line against their backs, and . . . presently saw and fret the same asunder.* 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vii. (1807) 182 *Some thieves have . . . fretted off their fetters with mercury water.* 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 158 *The name of the City [on the coin] fretted out and quite worn away with age.* 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mecl.* xxii. 166 *The Air . . . is so sharp, that in a short time it frets not only Iron Plates, but . . . Tiles upon the Roofs of Houses.* 1727 W. MATHER *Yug. Man's Consp.* 74 *The Copperas in the Ink will fret the Nibs.* 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 106 *An island fretted by every frost and storm.* 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 134 *The river frets away the rocks along its banks.*

absol. 1526 TINOALE 2 *Tim.* ii. 11 *Their wordes shall fret even as doeth a Cancre.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. lxxxiv. 135 *The Onions do fret, attenuate or make thin.* 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. clxxiii. 484 *Arnsick . . . eateth, and fretteth, being a very strong corrosive.* 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. [Said of a grindstone] *Capital stone, it frets (i.e. grinds) well.*

b. fig. Chiefly of the passions, etc.: To 'devour', 'consume', torment; cf. *EAT* 10 c. Also, *to fret oneself.* *Obs. exc. in fret the heart*, in which use this sense is now hardly distinguishable from *S.*

c. 1200 ORNIN 16132 *Hat lufe toward Godess hus me freteth all min herite.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 98 *Full of wrathfull thought He fret him selsen all to nought.* 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* iv. i. (1554) 101 a. *This Manlius was fret in his corage To greater worships sodainly to ascende.* 1450 *How good Wife taught Daughter* 80 in *Hazl.* xli. 241 *P. I. 185 Envyous herte hym selfe fretteth, my dere childe.* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 47 *So wrathfull love . . . May frent thy cruel heart!* 1547 SURREY *Envid* 126 *Dido doth burne with loue, rage frettes her boones.* 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ix. xiv. (1609) 322 *Their hearts already fretted and cankered at the very roote, for the last disgrace received.* 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 p. 1 *A crafty Constitution, and an uneasy Mind is fretted with vexatious Passions.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xli. 241 *It did tease me; insomuch that my very heart was fretted.* 1849 SAGE *Poems, Proud Miss McBride.* The very sign That her stately bosom was fretting. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 59 *So many curiosities drive one crazy, and fret one's heart to death.*

† c. To fret out (time): to waste.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Nunn.* (1880) 50 *By the third is scald to question most that musically fret their time out in idle bawling.*

† 4. Said of pains in the stomach or bowels.

c. 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 148 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 *Gripes freteth heore Mawen.* c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1791 f. *Fretyn, or chervyn, torques.*

5. To form or make by wearing away; = EAT 11. With cognate obj. to fret its way.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 167 *Till they have fretted vs a payre of graues, Within the Earth.* 1605 *Lea* i. iv. 307 *Let it stampe wrinkles in her brow of youth, With cadent Teares fret Channels in her cheekes.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 441 *As if his eager soul, biting for anger at the clay of his body, desired to fret a passage through it.* 1872 C. KING *Mountain, Sierra Nevada* iv. 87 *A broad white torrent fretting its way along the bottom of an impassable gorge.*

† 6. intr. To make a way by gnawing or corrosion; lit. and fig.; = EAT 12. Also with through. Const. into, to. Obs.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Reddes* ii. 127 *The fressinge ffrost fretted to here hertis.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy) 159 *With knotted wyppes in the fleshe to frette.* 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 *The flud and rage of the sea . . . doth fretate . . . in dyvers places.* 1567 TURBER. *Epil.* & *Sonn.* (1837) 368 *Eche lowering looke of yours, frets farther in my hart.* 1614 B. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 126 *How dangerous it is, to suffer sinne to lyce fretting into the soule!* 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. vii. 123 *The Water . . . would sooner fret through and cause a passage, then make a stoppage.* 1650 FULLER *Pigrah* iv. v. 82 *His strams (mouths of the Nile) fret one into another.* *Ibid.* 373 *Perforations which in process of time might fret in, and indint into the structure itself.* 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* i. xviii. 80 *Many Wheals arose, and fretted one into another, with great Excoriation.*

† 7. intr. for refl. To become eaten, corroded, or worn; to waste or wear away; to decay, become corrupt. Also with asunder, off, out. Obs. Cf. FRET v. 2.

1485 *Bk. St. Albans* Bij b. *And that same, pennie shalle frette asunder, and fall a way.* 1545 ASCHAN *Toroph.* (Arb.) 121 *Bowes moot commonly frette under the hande.* for the heete of the hand. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* ii. iv. in *Hazl.* *Dodley* II. 218 *If I had hidden from meat any longer, I think my very maw would have fret asunder.* 1593 DAYTON *Idea* 170 *Metals doe waste, and fret with Cankers Rust.* 1657 W. RAND *Dr. Gassendi's Life of Petricus* ii. 128 *When passing through a coloured glass, they [the Rays of the Sun] fret off, and carry with them some portion of the colour.* 1761 HADDINGTON *Forest-traces* (1765) 23 *They [Alder trees] fretted at the top and died.* 1762 FALCONER *Shirvan* ii. 299 *The leather fretting, . . . By friction was consumed & supply'd.* 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 111 *The wound fretted out into a sore.*

8. trans. To chafe, irritate. Chiefly with regard to the mind: To annoy, distress, vex, worry. Also, to fret oneself; and to bring into or to (a specified condition) by worrying. Cf. FRET v. 1.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/95 *So þat þe salt scholde is woundene frette.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxviii. 1 *Frett not thy self at the vngodly.* 1546 [see FRETTERING vbl. sb. 3]. 1594 FORMAN *Diary* (1849) 26 *She can not to me, and I was marvellously fretted with yt.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 17 *You may as well forbid the Mountain Pines To wagge their high tops . . . When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven.* 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* i. 52 *They that stood by mocked him, and he being fretted went away.* 1693 W. FREKE *Art of War* ix. 265 *Arrows . . . fret horse doubtly more than Guns can.* 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 160 79, *I should have fretted my self to Death at this Promise of a Second Visit.* 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n.* *Man* i. 1, *I have tried to fret him myself.* 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xi. iii. *The officious hand Of consolation, fretting the sore wound.* 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 207 *The horses were urged and checked until they were fretted into a foam.* 1825 L. COCKBURN *Mem.* iv. (1844) 190 *They were fretted into something like contempt by the rejection of a claim.* 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 32 *The long-lost mother . . . once fretted our young souls with her anxious humours.* 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* i. xi. 91 *The bishop . . . fretted himself in his chair, moving about with little movements.*

absol. 1400 *Laufraud's Cirurg.* 173 *þe bladdre ne mai not be soudid if it be kutt . . . for . . . þe urine fretteth and þat letteth þe souding.* 1712 ABERNETHY *John Bull* iii. v. *Injuries from friends fret and gall more.*

9. intr. for refl. To distress oneself with constant thoughts of regret or discontent; to vex oneself, chafe, worry. Often with additional notion of giving querulous and peevish expression to these feelings. Also, to fret and fume, and fret it out.

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop* i. (1895) 75 *He . . . so fret, so fumed, and chafed at it.* 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 46 [He] chafed and fretted like a proctor. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. *Another frets, and sets his grinding teeth foaming with rage.* 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* tt. iii. 188 *The more conspicuously are their evil deeds discovered: which makes them the more fret and fume.* 1646 J. HALL *Howe Pac.* 53 *Hannibal gallantly frets it out in Sihus.* 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 81 *He fretted to see his inferiours raised.* 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 p. 1 *He neither languishes nor burns, but frets for Love.* 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n.* *Man* v. *He only frets to keep himself employed.* 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland. Ball.* 43 *Another neet'll sunn be here, Sae diuwent fret and whine.* 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* Cond. 45 *Say to Robin a kind word, and tell him not to fret.* 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Mauch. Strike* i. 7 *Don't fret, wife, we must do as others do.* 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. v. 150 *Englishmen were fretting under their enforced abstinence [etc.].* 1875 W. S. HAWWARD *Love agst. World* 83 *In secret, Jasper fretted and fumed.*

b. quasi-trans. With away, out.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 25 *A poore Player, That struts and flets his houre vpon the Stage.* 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* iii. i. in *Hazl.* *Dodley* X. 327 *Now let him hang, Fret out his guts, and swear the stars from heaven.* 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 244 *Many who . . . have fretted away an unblest existence within . . . the monastery.* 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xviii. 48 *She had driven him from his country to fret out his life in banishment.* 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 357 *The Vibiuses, who . . . fretted their little hour on the narrow stage of Philippi.*

10. intr. Of liquor: To undergo secondary fermentation. Obs. exc. dial.

1664 BEALE *Cider in Evelyn's Pomona* 36 *When it [i.e. the Cider] is bottled it must not be perfectly fine, for if it is so, it will not fret in the bottle.* c. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 244 *All Love at first, like generous Wine, Ferments and frets, until 'tis fine.* 1775 SIR E. BARR *Observ.* *Wines* 43 *Some of the . . . more generous kind [of wine] . . . required great care to prevent them from fretting.* 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 270 *Fret*, to ferment. *transf.* 1804 *Poet. Reg.* 40 *Beneath these butchers stalls . . . Where rankling offals fret in many a heap.*

b. trans. (causatively). Also, To fret in: see quot. 1872.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 66 *Without fretting or causing it to burst the Cask for Want of Vent.* 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxii. (1891) 327 *Both were . . . old enough to have all their beliefs 'fretted in', as vintners say, . . . thoroughly worked up with their characters.* 1872 COOLEY's *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 5) 1185/2 *The technical terms 'sweating in' and 'fretting in' are applied to the partial production of a second fermentation, for the purpose of mellowing down the flavour of foreign ingredients (chiefly brandy), added to wine.*

11. intr. Of a stream, etc.: To move in agitation or turmoil, to flow or rise in little waves; to chafe. Often used with conscious metaphor and mixture of sense 9.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 481 *The . . . brook . . . fretting o'er a rock.* 1805-6 WORDSW. *Intimat. Interm.* xi. *I love the brook, which down their channels fret.* 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. *Introd.* 40 *Scarce can Tweed his passage find, Though much he fret, and chafe, and toil.* 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi. 307 *The mill-stream . . . fretting with gnarled tree-roots.* 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* i. xiv. 289 *Short sharp waves in a Highland loch, fretting under a squall against a rocky shore.*

fig. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. iv. (1859) 81 *A certain stream of irritability that is continually fretting upon the wheels of life.* 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilnstraw* i. iii. 51 *The stream of thought, Fretting against its limits and obstructions.*

12. trans. (causatively). To throw (water) into agitation; to cause to rise in waves; to ruffle.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. vi. 210 *The surface of the water is fretted and curdled into the finest waves by the undulations of the air.* 1839 DR. QUINCY *Recoll.* *Lakes* Wks. 1262 II. 54 *Some great river . . . fretted by rocks or thwarting islands.* 1858 LYTTON *What Will He do* i. iv. See . . . how the slight pebbles are fretting the wave. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 272 *The surface [of the river]*

. . . being fretted by the passage of a hundred steamers. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 23 *Not one gonola frets the lagoon.*

13. dial. See quot.; cf. sense 4 and FRET sb. 2. 1856 *Jmil. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 482 *The grassland in this district is peculiarly liable to scour ('fret') the poor cattle.*

Fret (fret), v. 2 *Forms: Inf.* 4-7 *frett'e* (3 *freet*, 6 *freat*), 5-*fret*. *Pa. I.* 5 *fret*. *Pa. II.* 4-7 *fret(t)e*, (5 *freit*, *freyt*), 4-5 *frettet*, -it, -ut, 4-*fretted*. Also *pa. pple.* 4 *fretted*. [*Perh.* represents several distinct but cognate words. In part this word seems to be a *OF. friter* (used in *pa. pple.* *frite*, = Anglo-Lat. *fretatus*, *fritatus*, *frestatus*, in the sense 'ornamented with interlaced work, embroidered with gold, etc.', also *Her. 'fretty'*), *f. frite*: see FRET sb. 1. In the architectural sense it agrees with FRETISH v. 2; the two forms may be adoptions of the two stems of the *OF. vb. *fraitir*, *fraitiss-*. There may also have been an independent English formation on FRET sb. 1.]

The common view, that *fret* represents *OE. frita* (due to adorn, seems inadmissible phonologically; but it is possible that the *OE. vb.*, though not recorded after the 12th c., may have survived in speech, and have been confused with the *Romanic vb.*]

† 1. trans. To adorn with interlaced work, esp. in gold or silver embroidery; in wider sense, to adorn richly with gold, silver, or jewels. Obs.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1476 *Fyoles fretted with fiores & fleec of golde.* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9107 *Other staves of gret prys, With fyne gold wyre alle about frett.* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* ii. 11 *Fetischir bir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre.* c. 1400 *Beryn* 326 *A swerd . . . with seyntynt Ifretted all with perelis.* c. 1450 *Golagros & Gec* 318 *Frenyeys of fyne silke, frettit ful fre.* 1494 FABIAN *Cheriv.* ix. 19. 48 *The Emperour . . . garnysshed the Crosse with many riche stones frett with golde.* c. 1525 SHELTON *Image Hypoc.* 375 *Curtle, cope and gowne With golde and perles sett And stones well ifretted.* 1577-87 HOLMES *Cheriv.* iii. 185/1 *Ladies all in white and red silke, set vpon corses trapped in the same suite, fretted over with gold.* 1601 *857/1* *The quire . . . siled with cloth of gold, and threethen ingrailed bent clothes of silke.* 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ii. lxxxiii. 175 *In his Turkish pompe he shone, In purple robe, ore fret with gold and stone.* 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 71 *He could . . . haue fretted (as it were) the whole volume of the booke with excellencie of words.* c. 1668 DAYENANT *Mazur Wks.* (1673) 364 *His bed-chamber door, and ceiling, fretted with stars in Capital Letter.*

b. trans. To variegate, chequer, form a pattern upon.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 104 *Yon grey Lines That fret the Clouds, are Messengers of Day.* 1839 LONGE *Hyfries* iii. i. (1853) 142 *White clouds sail aloft; and vapours fret the blue sky with silver threads.*

2. Arch. To adorn (esp. a ceiling) with carved or embossed work in decorative patterns.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iv. 88 *The Roofe ofr Chamber With golden Cherubins is fretted.* 1615 SIR R. BOND *Diary* (1886) I. 66, *I compounded with my plasterer to frett my parlor.* 1667 PERYS *Diary* (1897) IV. 322 *The Duke of York's chamber . . . as it is now fretted at the top is . . . one of the noblest and best-proportioned rooms.* 1851 KINGSLEY *Hyphalia* xix. 218 *Against the wall stood pressed and chests fretted with fantastic Oriental carving.* *transf. and fig.* 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* ii. ii. 373 *This Ma-festical Rooft, fretted with golden fire.* 1654 *Fulcr. Hist.* vi. v. 336 *Simple ignorance not fretted and embossed with malice . . . caused that desolation of Libraries in England.* 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 40 *The solar fires now faint and wat'ry burn, Just where with ice Aquarius frets his emf* 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 539 *Vaulted by magnificent canopies, fretted with a variety of depending pendants.* 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Saund.* viii. (ed. 2) 170 *Its shelly armour was delicately fretted with the forms of circular or elliptical scales.*

3. Her. To interlace.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armure* ii. 121 b. *Hee beareth Or, & Lyon rampant d'Ermine, debrused with two Barulles, and fret with the thirde, Sabre.* 1828-40 BERRY *Engl. Her.* i. *Fretting each other, interlacing each other.*

*† Fret, v. 3. Obs. rare. [ad. *OF. friter* (Fr. *fretter*), *f. OF. *frite* (Fr. *frette*) ring, hoop.] *trans.* To bind (properly, with a hoop or ring).*

Also fig.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 *Foxes fretted in fere waten the cornes.* c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Mankode* iv. xxviii. (1816) 190 *She was bounden with boopes, and faste fretted [fretted] *Ibid.* xxix. 191 *She is bounden and bounden ayen; fretted [F. frite] with obsequences.* c. 1450 *Fysshing yn Asgh* (1883) 8 *Double the lyne and frette hys fast yn þe top with a nose to fasten an your lyne.**

† Fret, v. 4. Obs.: merged in FRET v. 1 3-13. [Of difficult etymology.]

It might satisfactorily be explained as a *CF. friter* = *mod. F. dial. friter*, *Fr. friter*, *It. frittare* = *valgus* 1. *friticare*, freq. of *L. friter* to rub; but the *OF.* form *friter*, not been found. *CF.* the synonymous *OF. friter* (Fr. *fretter*), which, in spite of phonological difficulties, some scholars connect with this group.]

1. trans. To rub, chafe. Also with away. Causatively: To make pass by rubbing; to caress (a keel) to graze.

13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 979 *Pensance . . . freteth a wei þe frylþe of synne.* c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saich.* *Clemens* 283 *þai frette þare face þane [faciem conficiunt] Fore ferly & þis peke be-gane.* c. 1450 *Two Cockney* 11 *Nym apples, seth hem, let hem kele, frette hem [her] her syue.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 143/1 *To frite; friter; friter.* 1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 27 *Ne þy*

coward dred. On shallow shores thy keel in peril fret.
1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 127 The inhabitants. know this tree. by the Elephants rubbing and fretting it. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4179/4 The Hair fretted short about the middle of her Mane.

fig. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xix. (1588) 602 The one of these Statutes doth not fret the other.

b. Of a bird: To preen (feathers).

1423 JAS. I *Kings P.* xxxv. Freshly in thaire birds kynd araid Thaire fetheris new, and fret thame In the sonne.

2. *intr.* To rub, produce friction; to fray out.

1643 FULLER *Inang. Sermon.* § 23 That his curties might not unravell or fret out hath bound them with a strong border. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 147 Such positions, that one [branch] may not easily fret upon another. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 81 To Serve a Rope, is to wind something about it, to keep it from fretting out. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 587 Taking off the weight of difficulties, so that they may not fret upon the shoulders.

3. a. ? To have dealings with (cf. F. *se froter avec*). b. ? To conflict, offend against. *Obs.*

(The interpretation of the words in these passages, and their identity with the present verb, are very doubtful.)

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 12846 Hetis hom. . to have all her hert wille. Of freedom . fret with hom so. And all your will shall ye wyn. 1435 MISYN *Fyve of Love* 92 Silke frenschyp is pure naturel, & perfore mayd ne vneyed, but if it oght freyt [misaligned] agayn godis commant, it is worþ.

Fret (fret), *v.* 6 [F. *fret* sb.] *trans.* To furnish (a guitar, etc.) with frets. Hence **Fretted** *ppl. a.*
1600 ROWLANDS *Leit. Humours* Blood 5 While you your selues like musicke sounding Lutes fretted and strunge, gaine them their silken sutes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 388 (Punning use) Call me what Instrument you will, though you can fret me, you cannot play upon me. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39 Instruments may be well made and well strung, but if they be not well fretted, the Musique is marred. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2437/4 All sorts of fretted Instruments, especially Lutes and Viols. 1874 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.* II. 7031 An instrument having the fretted neck of the former (the guitar).

† **Fret**, *v.* 6 *Obs. Pa. pple.* fret(t)ed; also yfretted. [ad. OF. *fretter*, *pa. pple.* *freté* 'garni' (Godef.); perh. a use of *fretter* *fret* v. 2 Cf. **FREIGHT** *ppl. i. b.*] *trans.* To furnish, stock, stud, supply. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* modified by advs. *full, thick, well.*

131. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 339 With alle þe fode þat may be founde frette þy cofer. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4705 Love, it is an hateful pees. A trouthe (*Thynne* and *MS.* And through the) fret full of falshe. c 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xxx. 136 All þir greez er . . frette full of perle and oþer precious stanes. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 3160 A klub . . Thik fret with manþ a thwang. 1433 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxii. 81 Armes . wel frett with senewes and al ful of veynes. 1430-40 *Lyons Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 127 a. A crone of fresh Laurer Forged of gold, fret full of stoned clere.

Fret, *ppl. a.* [pa. *pple.* of **FRET** v. 2] Of a ceiling: = **FRETTE** *ppl. a.* 2

1603 GERBER *Council* (1664) 45 Summers . . to be framed in such proportion as may serve to make an Italian fret ceiling. 1720 STAYNE *Stow's Surv.* I. ii. xlii. 121/1 This Church . . was built in an Octangular form with a fine fret ceiling.

† **Fretchard**. *Obs.* -1 [f. **fretch*, *FRATCH* v. + *-ARD*.] A fretful or peevish person.

c 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrifice Faiths*. (1648) 15 The angrie fretchard praies for patience and meeknesse and yet sets downe without it.

† **Fretel**. *Obs.* -1 [a. OFr. *fretel*, *frestel*.] A sort of flute; a pan-pipe.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xl. iv. And Tymolus . . juged by ryghte that the sowne of the lyre was better than the fretel or pype of Cornewaylle.

† **Fretewill**. [f. stem of **FRET** v. 1 + *will* (related to **WILL** sb. and v.) desirous. Cf. ME. *drunc-wil*, *here-wil*, *spat-wil*, etc.] Voracious.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* (MS. C) 128 *notr*. Fretewil wiðalle.

Fretful (fret'ful), *a.* [F. *fret* v. 1 + *-FUL*.]

† 1. a. Corrosive, irritating, *lit.* and *fig.* b. Irritated, inflamed. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 403 Though parting be a fretful corsuie, It is applied to a deathfull wound. 1594 PLAT *Tewell-ho.* i. 56 More sharpe, and fretfull to their fingers than their vsual mortar. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 126 The ulcer . . was of the size of a shilling, with fretful edges.

2. Disposed to fret, irritable, peevish, ill-tempered; impatient, restless.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 20 A Tale . . whose lightest word would . . make . . each particular haire to stand on end, Like Quilles upon the fretfull Porpentine. 1634 J. H. *WARD* 11, *Bion's Evonome* 96 In so much as he became fretful, and pettish. 1739 CAMBER *Appl.* (1756) II. 34 The fretful temper of a friend. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 209 Impelled by a fretful impetuosity. 1802 *Med. Jynl.* VIII. 528 The child had become more silly and fretful. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 83 A horse continues uneasy and fretful with the bit. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* iii. ii. Men of second-rate faculties . are fretful and nervous. a 1848 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damsel* vi. Where this earth spins like a fretful milled.

3. a. Of water, etc.: Agitated, troubled, broken into waves. b. Of the wind: Blowing in frets or gusts; gusty.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iv. 691 Two goodly sunder . . Whose fretfull waves beating against the hill, Did all the bottom with soft muttrings fill. 1793 SNEARON *Edystone* L. 322 The horizon . . was so extremely black, fretful, and hazy, that no light could be seen. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1850) 125 Bitter blows the fretful morning wind. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 2/2 A pretty picture framed by the fretful sea and the cloudless sky.

4. Characterized by or apt to produce fretting.
1737 THOMSON *Mem. Ed. Talbot* 340 The kindred Souls of every Land, (How'er divided in the fretful Days Of Prejudice and Error) mingled now. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey*. The fretful stir Unprofitable and the fever of the world. 1852 BLACKIE *Study Lang.* 33 To pick words out of a dictionary is fretful. 1890 MURRAY'S *Mag.* June 737 The fearsome, fretful, forest, dank and deep.

Hence **Fretfully** *adv.*, in a fretful manner; **Fretfulness**, the quality or condition of being fretful.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 274 And this we tearme fretfulness or pettishnes. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr. Really frightened at she knew not what, she fretfully exclaimed, [etc.]. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 239 Drives away every trace of fretfulness. 1860 FROVIE *Hist. Eng. V.* 174 The Carew's rode fretfully up and down the river banks, probing the mud with their lances to find footing for their horses. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* i. ix. 228 'What is the use of putting off?' said her mother fretfully, 'you will be ill'.

† **Fretish**, **fretize**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* Also 6 fretish, fretish, 6-7 frettish, -ize. [f. *fredis* lengthened stem of OFr. *fredir*, *freidir* (Fr. *froidir*), f. *freid* (Fr. *froid*) cold.] *trans.* To chill, benumb. Only in *pass.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 52 Many of their horses loste and frettished. 1535 *Ibid.* IX. 147, I could get neither bread, drink, nor fire . . till I was frettished. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 265 That foolish fellow was frettished for cold. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 58 Reviving those remote parts, which without his influence would otherwise be frettished with a chilles.

Hence **Frettished** *ppl. a.*; **Frettishing**, *vbl. sb.*, a weakness in a horse's feet, the result of a chill, the pinching of a shoe, etc.; **Frettishing** *ppl. a.*, becoming 'frettished'.

1581 MULCASTER *Posit.* vi. (1687) 48 Daunsing . . strengtheneth weake hippes, fainting legges, frettishing feete. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 292 Of the frettized, broken, and rotten lungs. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. lxii. 322 If the horse be foundred through the straitnesse of a shoe, which . . is not a founder, but a frettizing which is a degree lesse then foundring. 1617 = *Caval.* viii. 8 Nowe if his Horse have bene formerly foundred or frettised upon his feete. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 38 We prick the two Toe-veynes which do help frettizing.

† **Fretish**, **fretize**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* In 7 frettish. [Connected with OF. *fratit* (Godef.), said of capitals of columns, and app. rendering 'quasi in modum retis' in 1 *Kings* vii. 17. Cf. **FRET** sb. 1, v. 2 If this be a *pa. pple.*, the Eng. vb. is prob. ad. OF. **fratit*, **fratir*. If it be an ad., = *L.* type? **fractit*, the Eng. vb. is prob. formed upon it.]

trans. = **FRET** v. 2 Hence † **Fretized** *ppl. a.*, † **Fretizing** *vbl. sb.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 36 The frettised seellings curiously wrought. 1601 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1866) II. 260 Payde also vnto Cobbe for frettishing the gallerie and the great chamber 30. 1606 BRETON *Synecy's Ourania* ii. In purple robe with starres yfretized. *Ibid.* xvi. A Carkanet . . Fretized with Carbuncles. 1626 T. H. CAUSIN'S *Holy Cr.* 85 This . . beautiful embowed frettizing of the heavenly Orbes. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. lii. 429 Angipoints . . frettized and embowed Seellings. 1793 T. S. *Art's Improv.* i. 43 Frettized work.

Fretless (fret'less), *a. rare*. [f. *FRET* sb. 2 or v. 1 + *-LESS*.] a. Free from fret or annoyance. b. Of water: Unruffled.

1578 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 3 Fretless and free, Soul clap thy pinion! 1894 A. WEBSTER *Mother & Dau.* (1895) 17 A full and crystal lake . . strong and fretless, stirs not.

† **Fretly**, *a. Her. Obs.* [a. OF. *fretel*, occurring in the sense 'bespattered (with mud)', dim. of *fretel* **FRET**; cf. the MDu. adapted vb. *fretelieren* to chequer.] = **COUNTERFESSED**.

1486 Bk. St. Albans. *Her.* B iij. a. Fretly is calde in armys when the cootarmure is counterfessid. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 207 They called it sometimes Countersesy, and commonly Fretley.

Fretoure, *obs.* form of **FRITTER**.

Fret-saw. [f. **FRET** sb. 1 + **SAW** sb.] A saw used for fret-cutting. So **Fret-sawing** *vbl. sb.*, fret-cutting with such a saw.

1865 *Specif. J. Kennan's Patent* No. 926. i Oscillating frame in which the fret-saw is strained. 1875 W. E. A. AXON *Mechanic's Friend* 15 Vibrating fret-saw.

Fretsomes, *a. rare*. [f. **FRET** v. 1 + *-SOME*.] a.

Causing to fret; annoying. b. Given to fretting.

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 586 Incessant refilling of plates is fretsome. 1870 MRS. PHELPS *Hedged In* xviii. 273 Been aye too busy and poor an fretsome.

Frettage (fret'edz). [a. Fr. *fretage*, f. *fretter* to ring, f. *frette* **FRET** sb. 5] a. The process of shrinking on rings of metal about the breech of a gun to give additional strength. b. The collection of rings thus employed.

1882 *Rep. Chief of Ordnance* 244 (Cent.) The gun . . ordinarily receives an exterior fretage.

Fretation (fret'at-jon). *rare* -1. [f. **FRET** v. 1 + *-ATION*.] Annoyance; discomposure.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. iv. 163 She heard of my infinite fretation upon occasion of being pamphleted.

† **Frette**. *Obs. rare*. [app. ad. med. L. *fretum*, adapted form of the Teut. **fripu* **FRITS** sb., peace.] A composition, agreement.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1830) 20 Barons . . Suld com per he was, & with him mak þer frette, Or [etc.]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xciii. 169 No man must speke with the Kyng, but he had made with hym [the chamberlain] a frette for to done bis nede.

Frette, var. of **FRET** sb. 1

Fretted (fret'ed), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. **FRET** v. 1 + *-ED*.]

1. Eaten or worn into holes, chafed.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 121 To make the fretted place as strong or stronger than any other. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* *Hen. IV.* cccxxii. His Raigne was All one thin Much-fretted veil of Loyaltie. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Mel. Leg.*, *Lady G. B.* xxxi. Through fretted bosc and garment rent.

2. Worried, vexed, chafed, distressed.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref. The fears of these fretted philosophers will by and by subside. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 203 Feelings are rather fretted than melancholy. 1804 E. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 7 Mrs. Townshend's . . countenance . . bore that fretted expression which [etc.]. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 136 Like ruffled plumes upon a fretted bird.

3. Of water: Raised in small waves, ruffled.

1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iii. 416 The sentiment of filial piety, which ought to flow in a placid current, is changed into a broken and fretted tide.

Fretted (fret'ed), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. **FRET** v. 2 + *-ED*.]

1. Adorned with carving in elaborate patterns; carved or wrought into decorative patterns.

1552 HULOET, s.v. *Beame*. Beame of a rouffe, not beygne in-bowed or fretted. 1667 *Pepys Diary* 3 May, The Duke of York's chamber . . is now fretted at the top. 1711 *Pore Temp.* *Fame* 138 Wide vaults appear, and roofs of fretted gold. 1750 *Grav Elegy* 39 Thro' the long-drawn isle and fretted vault The pealing anthem swells the note of praise. 1813 BYRON *Br. Aydos* iii. v. And round her lamp of fretted gold Bloom flowers in urns of China's mould. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's Nest* § 92 The fretted pinnacles of Rouen.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various senses.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 725 His necke in many a ruge yfretted grete. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 118 Embossed, and fretted wild The growing wonder takes a thousand shapes Capricious. 1809 PINKNEY *Tran.* *Prince* 205, 1. watched . . the moon ascending in the fretted vault. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 11 The antler'd oak, the fretted thorn. 1860 TYNDALE *Cal.* i. xi. 78 The slope . . its termination being the fretted coping of the precipice.

2. *Her.* Interlaced. Cf. **FRETTY** a. 1

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 177 Burley beareth palece of 6 parts A and B, fretted with a barrulet in fesse G, chiefe and baste of the same. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. iii. 195 The Field is Pearle, a Purse open, the long strings thereof pendant, Fretted, Nowed, Buttoned and Tasselled.

† **Fretten**. *Obs.* Also 5 *fretton*. [ad. Fr. *fretin* broken pieces, ultimately f. *L. fractus* broken.] (See *quots.*)

1477 NORTON *Ord. Atch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 56 The harder stuffe is called Fretton, Of clipping of other Glasses it come. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 385/2 Fretten is waste cut and broken Glasse fit for noe worke. Castaway glasse.

Fretter 1 (fret'er). [f. **FRET** v. 1 + *-ER*.] One who or that which frets.

1. † a. A devourer (*obs.*). b. That which gnaws, eats away, or corrodes. *Obs.* exc. in *vine-fretter*: see *quot.* 1608.

1563 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 43 Terre . . is a fretter, and no heeler, without it be medled with some of these [oil, butter, etc.]. 1568-9 *Act. in Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Inst.* (1621) 298 The fretter of our lives and substance. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 666 Vine-fretters, which are a kind of Caterpillars, or little hairy wormes with many feet, that eat vines when they begin to shoot. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. cxxx. 432 Other Farriers use the powder of Risagallo, or Risagbe, but it is a great deale too strong a fretter. 1611 COTGR., *Tavelliere*, the little worme called a Wood-fretter. 1771 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1772/2 Reaumur has proved that vine fretters do not want an union of sexes for the multiplication of their kind. 1805 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 444 He considered the generation of vine fretters from a new point of view.

2. a. One who or something which irritates or chafes. b. One who gives way to fretting or ill-temper.

a. 1593 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* viii. (Arb.) 38 So that fraitle to hym be no fretter. a 1625 ISAAC & FL. *Bloody Bro.* ii. ii. Give me some drink, this fire's a plaguy fretter. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Advice to Fut. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 341 Thou plague of Post Office, the teaser, fretter.

b. 1649 FULLER *Tust Man's Fnn.* 19 The first are the fretters. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Sermon* (1850) 120 This doctrine reproves murderers and fretters.

Fretter 2 (fret'er). [f. **FRET** v. 4 + *-ER*.] A branch that rubs.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* iii. xi. (1663) 38 Fretters are when . . two or more parts of the tree, or of divers trees, as arms, boughs . . grow so near and close together, that one of them by rubbing doth wound one another. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 472 This is of great importance and so is the sedulously taking away of Suckers, Water-boughs, Fretters, etc. 1670 J. SMITH *England's Improv. Reviv'd* 72.

Fretting (fret'ing), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. **FRET** v. 1 + *-ING*.] The action of **FRET** v. 1 in various senses.

1. A slow gnawing or eating away; erosion, corrosion; also, the process of decaying or wasting. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* viii. 37 If that hungre were grown vp on the erthe, or . . fretynge or locust. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xlv. (1495) 588 Rust is . . done awaye . . by . . fretynge of a sawe or a file. c 1440 *Gesta* *Ken.* lxxv. 278 Add. *MS.* And the thirde day after she died, as by the feting of the adires. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 Buckles and agglettes at vnwares, shall race hys bowe, a thinge perillous for freatyng. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 161 No Wood is lesse subject to Mothes, or to fretting in presse, then this. 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. (1853) 22 These roads are by . . the fretting of water wore downe through the first stratum of our freestone. 1878 *Alaque Pests* 106 The fretting of worms on withered wood.

1567 TURNERV. *Etal. & Sonn.* (1837) 342 No force of fretting some. 1733 CUYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 300 Just as a Bottle of..fretting Wine, when the Cork is pulled out, will fly up, fume, and rage. a 1754 J. CUYNE *Physiognomy* 38 Anger is a kind of yeast in lumpish constitutions

Freytoureere: see FRATERER.

the frere minor gyue grent excheur of noy
Dyaloge iii. Wks. 223/2 Frere Hierom geuing vp his excheur
of the frere obediens came to hym. 1537 in *Brand Hist.*
Newcastle (1789) I. 130 *note*, Prior of the Freatours Preach-
ours of Newcastle. a 1596 in *Shaks. Tim. S&R* iv. l. 118
It was the Friar of Orders gray As he forth walked on his

way. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 132 The Order of Friars Minors and Preachers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* i. Tim. iv. 2 It was grown to a common proverb, *A Friar, a liar.* 1673 RAY *John. Low C.*, Spain 492 A great Convent of Dominican Friars. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* i. 19 Johan. de Coloribus . . by Profession a Black Friar, was a Reader of Divinity. 1703 MAURONEL *Journ. Jernu.* (1732) 7 Some Itinerant Friars. 1797 MRS. RAVENFIFE *Italian vi.* Some Friars had left the convent. 1812 BYRNE *Ch. Hist.* i. xxix, Lordlings and friers—ill-sorted fry I ween! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, 'He might be a capuchin frier for fat I kene!' 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 145 To the towns especially the coming of the Friars was a religious revolution.

b. Sometimes loosely applied to members of the monastic or of the military orders.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 197 *be* freres of *be* hospital, & *be* temple also. 1653 UROUQUART *Rabelais* ii. vii. (1884) 139 The brimborions of the caelestine friars. 1801 A. RANKE *Hist. France* i. 225 In ordinary occurrences of difficulty he (the Abbot) may consult with the older friars.

c. pl. The quarters or convent of a particular order; hence often used as a proper name for the part of a town where their convent formerly existed.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* ii. 33 *He* . . with Schyr Ihone the Cumyn met, In the feris, at the hys Awter. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 426 They shall here sermone at the friars menors. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 173 The barons token counceyll bytwene hem at Frere prechours at pount-fret. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xiv. vii. He wes in *be* feiris of Dunfreis. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. 270 A place . . still retaining the name of Black Fryers. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxv, You are about to leave the Friars? I will go with you. 1897 *Oxf. Times* 13 Feb. 5/8 Houses in the . . Friars have been invaded by the flood-water.

†3. Some vessel, etc. made in the similitude of a friar. Obs.

1463 Bury *Wills* (Camden) 41 To Kateryne Druy my best gay cuppe of erthe keuvryd, or ellys oon of the frerys, to chese of bothe.

†4. Some kind of fly (see quot.). Obs.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Antim. & Min.* 48 The long flye called a Friar . . which is counted poysonsome.

5. A name given to various fishes.

1603 OWEN *Pembroke*, (1891) 123 The frier [named in a list of fish]. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Friar*, a fish of the family *Atherinidae*. An Irish name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Friar*, a name for the silversides, a North American fish, *Chirostoma notatum*.

6. An Australian bird of the genus *Philemon*. Now usually *Friar-bird*.

1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. Eng. Col. N. S. Wales* 615 Vocab., *Wingard*, Bird named by us the Friar. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. *Deser.* pl. 58 *Tropidorhynchus Corniculatus*. Friar Bird.

7. *Print*. (See quot.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 377 *Fryer*, when the Balls do not Take, the Un-taking part of the Balls that touches the Form will be left White, or if the Press-men Skip over any part of the Form, and touch it not with the Balls, though they do Take, yet in both these cases the White place is call'd a Fryer. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Tylogr.* II. 524 That corner untouched by the ball [of printer's ink] . . is technically termed a *friar*. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt), *Friars*, light patches caused by imperfect inking of the form.

8. *White friars*: 'a small flake of light-coloured sediment floating in wine'.

1745 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* i. Wks. 1824 XI. 396 If the cork be musty or white friars in your liquor.

a. attrib. and Comb. a. attributive (of or pertaining to the friars), as *friar-house*, *-kirk*, *-lands*; appositive, as *friar-beggar* (and see under sense 2). 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxvii. 262 The iij ordres of the 'frere beggers. 1525 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 b. Chyrrhes, abbeyes, 'frere houses. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 488 He . . Synce bureit was . . In the 'freir kirk at the hie altar end. 1681 in *Southery Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 379 They likewise renounce all chapels . . monk-land, 'frier-lands, and dice.

b. Special comb.: *friar's balsam*, tincture of benzoin compound used as an application for ulcers and wounds; *friar-bird*: see sense 6; *friar's cap(s)*, the Monkhood, *Aconitum Napellus*; *friar's chicken*, 'chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it' (Jam.); *friar's cowl*, the Cuckoo-pint or Wake Robin, *Arum maculatum*; *friar's crown*, *Carduus eriophorus*; † *friar-fly*, an idler; *friar's goose*, *Eryngium campestre*; *friar's-grey*, grey wool by the Franciscans; *friar's-hood* = *friar's cowl*; *friar's knots*, in goldsmith's work, knots made in imitation of the knotted cords of the Franciscans; *friar's lantern* = *Iguis fatuus*; *friar-skate*, the *Raia alba*; *friar's thistle* = *friar's crown*.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, 'Friars' balsam. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. J. D. & H.), 'Friars caps. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 46 Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*. Had the old names of Helmet-flower and Friar's cap. 1872 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Oberv. Sc. Dial.* 150 *Fried chickens*, (properly) 'Friars chickens. A dish invented by that luxurious body of men, 1815 (see CRAMPTON-HEAD). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxci. 686 Of 'Friars Coule, or hooded Cuckowpint. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 90 Wake Robin or Cuckow Pintle . . is of some called Friers Coule, because of the hooding of the Pesle, when it is springing forth. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccclxiii. 990 The downe Thistle . . is thought of diuers to be that . . reported to be called *Corona fratrum* or 'Friars Crowne. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1579) 11 b. Idlers & wanderers were wont to be called 'friers flees [the Lat. above is *fratres muscas*] that do no good. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER

Wild Flowers 62 Another British species, *Eryngium Campestre*, called by John Ray 'Friar's Goose. 1594 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* iv. xiii. § 6 As one family is not abridged of liberty to be clothed in 'Friars'-grey for that another doth wear clay-colour, so neither are all churches bound to the self-same indifferent ceremonies which it liketh sundry to use. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxci. 686 'Friars hood is of two sorts, the one broad leaved, the other narrow leaved. 1488 in *Le Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) 1.83 A chenge of gold maid in fassone of 'frere knottis. 1529 M. PARR in *Wills Doct. Comm.* (Camden) 18 xvij. diamonds sett with fryers knottes. 1632 MILTON *Lat.* xvij. 104 And he, by 'Friar's Lantern led, Tells how [etc.]. 1820 NEILL *List Fishes* 28 (Jam.) Sharp-nosed Ray. 'Friar-skate.

† *Friar*, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as a friar, play the friar.

1535 MORE *How Serjeant would be Frere* 156 in Hazl. E. P. III. 125 His heart for pride leapt in his side, to see howe well he freered. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 571 A rich Boor's Son, whom his Father had sent abroad a Fryaring, that is, shroving in our Language.

2. *trans.* To make (a person) a friar.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spt.* (1632) 232 There remains nothing for a few converted, but to bee Friered.

† *Friarage*, Obs. In f. frerage. [f. FRIAR sb. + -AGE.] The system of the orders of friars.

1555 RIDLEY *Farew. Lett.* in *Cert. Godly Lett. Saints* (1564) 100 b, Her false counterfayte religion in her monkery and frerage, and her traditions, whereby [etc.].

Friarhood. [f. FRIAR sb. + -HOOD.] = FRIATERNITY.

1726 AVIFFE *Parergon* 259 By the Canon-Law . . Abbots . . may excommunicate their Monks for Disobedience . . and if they become incorrigible thereby, they may be expelled and turn'd out of the Society of the Fryar-hood.

† *Friarish*, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to friars, friar-like.

1581 HANMER *Answ. Jesuit's Challenge To Rdr.* 2 In weede monkish, frierish, priestly and Pharisaeall. *Ibid.* 25 b, This is right Frierish, Limitor like.

Friar-like, a. Like a friar; of or pertaining to friars.

1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* i. viii. 189 All honest men detest this frierlike fashion. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (R.), Their friar like general would the next day make one holy-day in the Christian calendars in remembrance of 30,000 Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* i. 24 The idle toys, and frier-like conceits about Purgatory drawn from hence, I passe by.

† *Friarling*, Obs. rare -1. [f. as prec. + -LING.] A young friar, a disciple in friarhood.

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 381, I . . will that all my frierlings shall labor, and luee of their labor.

Friarly (frī'ə-ri), a. (adv.) Now rare. [f. as prec. + -LY 1 and 2.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to friars; resembling a friar; friar-like.

1549 LATIMER *5th Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 151 Thys is a fryerly fasson that wyll receyue no mynye in theyr handes but wyll hawe it put vpon theyr sleues. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxvii. 518 These frierly flatterers. 1609 DR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 247 In his frierly garments (habits of peace and piety). a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* ii. (1662) 125 He never set his name to his Books, but it may (according to the Frierly-Fancy) be collected out of the Capital Letters of his severall works. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 33 In life three ghostly friars were we And now three friarly ghosts we be. 1835 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crossways* II. vii. 159 We will . . send you back sobered and friarly to Caen.

B. adv. In friarly fashion, after the manner of the friars.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett. to Sir R. H.* (Alford) VI. 337, I never fettered nor imprisoned the word Religion, not straightening it Friarly, ad *religiones facitatis*.

† *Friar Rush*. The proper name (Ger. *Rausch*) of the hero of a popular story, which tells of the adventures of a demon disguised as a friar. Hence used as the name of a Christmas game.

1603 DECLAR. *Papist Impost.* 33 Fitting complements for . . *coale under candlestick: Friar Rush; and two-penny hoe.* ¶ Confused by Scott (after Milton *L'Allegro* 104) with *Iguis fatuus*.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. i, Better we had . . Been lanthorned by Friar Rush.

Friarship, *nounce-wd.* [f. FRIAR sb. + -SHIP.] A mock title applied to a friar or monk.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lvi. (1737) 272 As if every one was a Monk, like his Fryarship.

Friary (frī'ə-ri). sb. [f. FRIAR sb. + -RY 2; see the earlier FRARY.]

1. A convent of friars.

1538 LATIMER *Lett. to Cromwell* 6 Oct., Rem. (Parker Soc.) 493 If the Kings grace . . would vouchsafe to bestow the two friaries, Black and Grey, with their appurtenance, upon this his poor, ancient city. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 217 Not a poor loop-hole, Error could sneak by, No not the Abbess to the Friary. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* i. 156 Near Guildford is the Friary. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 122 The remains of an old friary. 1884 *Catholic Times* 10 Oct. 4/8 The foundation-stone of the new Friary . . the first of the kind established since the Reformation.

2. A fraternity or brotherhood of friars.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 423 A Friary or Brotherhood founded by Raph Hosiar. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3312/3 A Bill for Suppressing Fryeries was presented this day to the House of Lords. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 216 He proposed also to found a convent, to be dedicated to the poorest friary in the Kingdom.

†3. The institution or practices of friars. Obs.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 272 When John Milverton . . began (in favour of Friary) furiously to engage against Bishops and the Secular Clergy. a 1661 = *Worthies* iv. (1662) 9 A Secular Priest, betwixt whose Profession and Fryery, there was an ancient Antipathy.

4. attrib. (of or pertaining to a friary or friaries), as *friary-cart*, *-chapel*, *-church*.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 357 This was called the frery cart . . and had the priuilege of sanctuary. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poet.* i. ix. 293 It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the friary churches. 1872 *Daily News* 22 May, The Friary Chapel, where the ceremony was to be held.

† *Friary*, a. Obs. [f. FRIAR sb. + -RY 1.] Of or pertaining to the friars.

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 224 Hypocrites . . which will hawe these preceptes perpetual, and build thereon frierie and monkish superstition. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 165 Francis Cornefield . . invented to signifie his name, Saint Francis with his Friery krowle in a cornefield.

† *Friation*, Obs. [as if ad. L. **friationem*, u. of action f. *frīare* to rub into small pieces.] The action of rubbing or crumbling into small pieces.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frication* or *Friation*, a rubbing or fretting together. 1659 R. TURNER *Paracels. Chym. Transmut.* 43 The first beginning of its Resolution is not Friation. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 21) 139 By such Friation they are put into a Condition of imparting their Essence more freely to the Wort.

Fribble (frī'b'l), sb. and a. [f. next vh.]

A. sb.

1. A trifling, frivolous fellow, one not occupied in serious employment, a trifler.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* i. iii, A Company of Fribbles, enough to discredit any honest House in the World. 1771 J. GILES *Poems* 161 A nymph who can for me forego The fop, the fribble, and the beau. 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxv. 128 The criminals they lash were at least no milksoops in crime, no fribbles in vice. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. Fleet* ii. iii, Yonder little fribble . . is a haberdasher from town, who pretends to be a Templar.

2. A trifling thing; also, a frivolous notion, idea, or characteristic.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 24 To supply his horse's rack He deem'd it but a fribble. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 83 The fribbles, oddities, and monstrosities of humanity.

3. Frivolity, nonsense.

1881 E. MULFORD *Republic of God* ii. 31 note, This life, that is not that of fribble or of crime, is not ephemeral.

4. Comb., as *fribble-like* adj.; *fribble-frabble*, nonsense.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 239 He with legs planted wide in this fashion, Fribble-like, swings his frame. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 77 The innumerable whims and fribble-frabble of fashion.

B. adj. Trifling, frivolous, ridiculous.

1798 *Brit. Critic* Jan. 96 The superficial, trivial and frigid manner in which that fribble minister (*Ministre de Boudoir*) treated this important branch of administration. 1839 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXXIII. 128 An illustration of some wretched story in some wretched fribble Annual. 1840 — *Catherine* i, Lovely woman! . . what lies and fribble nonsense canst thou make us listen to.

Hence *Fribbledom*, the spirit or behaviour of a fribble; *Fribbleism*, the quality characteristic of a fribble, frivolity.

1758 *Phanor in Goldsmith's Wks.* (ed. Gibbs) IV. 429 He (Shakespeare) disdained the fribbleism of the French, in adopting the blemishes with equal passion as the beauties of the ancients. 1844 BLACKIE *Nag.* LV. 557 Such as the Quarterly informed us last year, in a fit of fribbledom, were worthy the neat little crowquills of lady-actors.

Fribble (frī'b'l), v. [onomatopœic; prob. influenced in sense by association with FRIVOL.]

†1. a. *trans.* To falter, stammer (out); also *intr.* with *through*. b. *intr.* To falter, totter in walking. Obs.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenborough* v. i, They speak but what they list of it, and fribble out the rest. 1640 BRONE *Antipodes* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 257 If he [the actor] can fribble through, and move delight in others, [the author] am pleas'd. a 1652 — *Mad Couple* ii. *ibid.* i. 26 You haue often muttered and fribbled some intentions towards me. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 8 The poor Creature fribbles in his gate. 1848 CRAIG *Fribble* . . to totter like a weak person.

2. *intr.* In early use, to act aimlessly or feebly, to busy oneself to no purpose; to 'fiddle'. Now (exc. dial.) only in strongly contemptuous sense: To behave frivolously, trifle.

1640 BRONE *Sparagus Garden* ii. ii, As true as I live he fribbles with mee sir Hugh. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 36 Though Cheats yet more intelligible Than those that with the Stars do fribble. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1814) VI. lxxviii. 378 He fribbled with his waistcoat buttons, as if he had been telling his beads. 1855 THACKERAY *Newsome* II. 27 Not as you treat these fools that are fribbling round about you. 1892 I. ZANGWILL *Bew Myt.* 66 Who's fribbling now, you or me, Cantercot? 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss*, *Fribble*, to fuss about.

b. *trans.* To fribble away; to throw away or part with lightly, fool away. To fribble out (now-use): to portray with purposeless minuteness.

1633 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* iv. ii, Here is twenty-pieces; you shall fribble them away at the Exchange presently. a 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. To D. Barton, Rembrandt had painted only Belshazzar, and a courier or two . . not fribbled out a mob of fine folks. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* i. x, out a mob of fine folks. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* i. x, out a mob of fine folks. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* i. x, out a mob of fine folks. 205 While Lord Melbourne and his Whig colleagues . . were

machine, generating electricity by contact with amalgamated silk. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 337 Thus, the men of the senses... believe that mustard bites the tongue, that... friction-matches are incendiary. 1864 WEBSTER, *Friction powder, a composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 976 1/2 *Friction-primer, a small brass tube filled with gunpowder, and having a smaller tube containing friction composition inserted at right angles near the top. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 150 *Friction-rollers were applied to take off some of the weight. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Laure's Winding Mach.* 91 The movement of this valve is produced by a cam with bosses, by means of a lever and a friction-roller. 1888 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Friction Rollers, or Friction Wheels, small rollers which revolve in bearings, and sustain an axle in the depression formed by the contiguity of the upper portion of their peripheries. 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Friction sound, the auscultatory sound heard when the pleura or pericardium are roughened by inflammation and effused lymph. 1864 WEBSTER, *Friction tube, (Mil.), a tube used for firing cannon by means of friction. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, Friction-tube... ignition is caused by the friction on sudden withdrawal of a small horizontal metal bar from the detonating priming in the head of the tube. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 476 Their axes... rested on friction wheels of four inches diameter. 1826 J. ADAMSON *Railroads* 23 A large fixed pulley or friction-wheel. 1888 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Friction Wheel, any wheel which drives or is driven by friction.

Friction (frík'shən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *a. intr.* To move about with friction; *to friction away*, to go on rubbing. *b. trans.* To chafe or rub (the body or limbs). *c. intr.* To sustain friction (see quot. 1855).

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 61 Did not the earth perform its motions as regularly before the creation of man, as now it does with 800,000,000 of human beings on its surface incessantly frictioning about. 1855 *Tail's Mag.* XXII. 186 If it [an oil-painting] will 'friction' as the term is—that is, if he can raise the varnish by rubbing with finger or thumb, he accounts himself happy; and, laying it flat on his dining-table, he frictions away till his hands are tender and blistered. 1866 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xxvii. 361, I reached the ice-floe, and was fricted by Hans with frightful zeal.

Frictionable (frík'shənbəl), *a. rare*. [f. FRICTION sb. + -ABLE.] (Liable to undergo friction.

1847 *Irish R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 338 An agricultural steam-engine being much exposed to the weather, and consequently the frictionable parts liable to corrosion.

Frictional (frík'shənl), *a.* [f. FRICTION sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to friction, moved or produced by friction.

Frictional electricity, electricity developed by friction (see ELECTRICITY). *Frictional escapement in Watch and Clock-making*, an escapement receiving and transmitting motion by friction. *Frictional gearing (wheels)*, wheels which transmit motion by friction instead of by teeth. *Frictional resistance*, the resistance of surfaces due to friction; *esp.* the resistance to slipping of riveted joints by the contraction of the rivets (Lockwood).

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 23 The deflection of the magnetic needle... when resulting from frictional electricity. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 17 By linking cells together we cause the voltaic current to approach more and more to the character of the frictional current. 1871 PROCTOR *Sun* iv. 212 The frictional impulses of circulating planetary matter in process of subsidence into... the larger body. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 275 No relative motion can take place without meeting with frictional or other forms of resistance. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 107 The Cylinder, Verge, and Duplex are the best known examples of frictional escapements for watches. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Watches & Talks Geol. Field* 101 Daily motions adequate to develop a large amount of frictional heat.

Hence **Frictionally** *adv.*, 'as regards friction' (Cassell 1882).

Frictionary (frík'shənəri), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec.

1839 LADY LYTON *Chester* (ed. 2) I. xii. 281 He considerably endangered Frump's frictionary equilibrium, and nearly reduced her to a horizontal position.

Frictionize (frík'shənzə), *v.* [f. FRICTION sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to friction; to rub.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 301 By the aid of a hard towel—he goes over his entire skeleton, frictionizing. 1859 SALA *Tw. Round Clock* (1861) 376 Their principal recreation is to scrub, polish, tickle, and frictionize the brass and wood work of the fire-engines.

Frictionless (frík'shənləs), *a.* [f. FRICTION sb. + -LESS.] Free from or without friction.

1848 in CRAIG. 1875 CROLL *Climatic & T.* viii. 136 Unless water be frictionless... (thing which it is not). 1887 EWADE in *Encl. Brit.* XXII. 591 1/2 The joints and bearings of all the levers are made frictionless.

Fig. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 513 It gives you a cool brain, quite frictionless, quiet. 1884 *Kendal Mercury* 19 Dec. 5/2 The... frictionless speed with which the Boundary Commission are proceeding.

Hence **Frictionlessly** *adv.*, in a frictionless manner; without friction.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 319 A system in which any number of fly wheels... are pivoted frictionlessly on any moveable part of the system.

Friday (fráidei, -di). Forms: 1 frizdæz, frizdæg, 3 fridæi, 2-3 fridai, 3 south. vridei, vridawe, vryday, 3-7 fryday, 4-6 frydaye, (4 frodaye), 6 fridaie, 3- fridaie. [OE. *frīdag*, 'day of (the goddess) Frig'; a Con. WGer. translation of the late *L. dies Veneris*, day of (the planet) Venus. Cf. OFris. *frīgandē* (where however the

name of the goddess is of the weak declension), MDu. *vridag* (Du. *vrijdag*), OHG. *frīatag* (MHG. *frīatag*, mod. Ger. *freitag*); the ON. *frīdagr* (Sw., Da. *fredag*) seems to be of Ger. origin.

The OE. *Frīg* str. fem. occurs only in this name and as a common noun in pl. = *L. veneres*; it corresponds to ON. *Frigg*, name of the wife of Odin (so, as often said, to *Freyja*, though the latter goddess corresponds more nearly in character to Venus); and is the fem. of the OTent. adj. **Frījo*, originally 'beloved, loving': see FREE. The more exact transl. of 'Dies Veneris', *Freyjandagr*, occurs *Hist.* in some Icel. writers.]

1. The sixth day of the week.

Black Friday (a) **Schoolslang* (see quot. 1611); (b) applied to various historic dates of disastrous events which took place on Friday, as Dec. 6, 1745, when the landing of the Young Pretender was announced in London; May 11, 1866, when a commercial panic ensued on the failure of Overend, Gurney, & Co. *Golden Friday*, the Friday in each of the Ember weeks. † *The three Golden Fridays*, humorously for Good Friday: see quot. 1532. *Good Friday*, the Friday before Easter-day, observed as a holy day to commemorate Christ's crucifixion; also † *Long Friday* (see quot. 1891).

a 1000 *Laus Eth.* v. § 17 Fastan ælce Frige-dæg, 12050 *Byrd's Ferth's Hamboec in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 302 Frigedæg, wondredæg, sæternes dæg, a 1223 O.E. Chron. an. 1106 On þon Frigedæg... ætweode an ungewunlice steorra. 1154 O. E. Chron. an. 1137 (Laud MS.), and on lang fridæi him on rode hengen for ure Drihtines lufe. 1205 LAY. 13932 Freon beore læfdi heo jiuen hire fridæi. 1297 R. GLOVE (1724) 229 Per uore be Englysse clupede... after Frye, Fryday. [1330 *Ann. Lond.* an. 1305 in Stubbs *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 136 Die qui dicebatur bonus dies Veneris.] 1393 LANGE. P. PL. C. xix. 168 This by-ryl on a Fryday, a litle hy-fore Paske. 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) vii. 76 And on the Gode Fryday it [the Lampe] gothe out be him self. c 1485 *Digby Milt.* (1882) iii. 153 On þe fryday, god mad man. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b. The sixth chapier sheweth a meditacyon for Fryday. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 651 1/2 The iiii. golden frydayes, that is to wit, the frydaye nexte after Palme sundaye, and the frydaye nexte after easter day, and good fryday. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* ii. viii. 24 Above all other times they [witches] confesse upon fridaies. 1611 BOVS *Epic. Epist. & Gosp.* (1630) 205 Let me tell them of another schoole-tricke; at the world's end there is a blacke-friday, a generall examination. a 1618 RALPH *Mahomet* (1637) 19 And because his [Mahomet's] creation hapned upon a friday, that day was ordainyd by him to be their Sabbath. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch. iv. l. 1* 750 The Friday after Pentecost is called Golden Friday, and is a high Festival. 1868 CAMPBELL & BEAUMONT *Fraserburgh Interlud.* (1876) 115 The term Good Friday is peculiar to the English Church. 1892 BEN HAN *Dict. Relig.* 476 Among the Saxons it [the Friday in Holy Week] was called Long Friday—probably on account of the long fasts and offices used on this day.

2. A reception or entertainment given on that day. 1836 CTESS GRAYVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 209 Not a Genoese appeared there, or at my Friday. 1871 M. COLLINS *Illeg. & Merch.* I. ii. 73 Happy the man who was admitted to the Marchioness's Fridays.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *Friday morning*. Also † *Friday-face*, a grave or gloomy expression of the countenance: whence † *Friday-faced a.*, sad-looking; *Friday-fare*, food for a fast-day; † *Friday-feast*, a fast-day meal, a fish dinner; † *Friday-look*, a solemn look = *Friday-face*.

1592 GREENE *Groat-w.* Wt (1617) Civ b. The Foxe made a *Friday-face, counterfeiting sorrow. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1092 What makes you look so sad, and moodily with such a Friday face. c 1600 *Day Beggs Bednall Gr. int. ii.* (1881) 57 No, you *Friday-face-frying-pan. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hawkins *Eng. Drama* (1773) III. 356 What a Friday-face! I think... his face never keeps holiday. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarche, Hen. V.* xlix. That he might haue his Capons, Friday fare. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arct.* 100 The lonely Hall, whose Friday fare was Enoch's ministering. 1649 B. HALL *Cases Consc.* 56 Invites his friends to a *Friday feast, a 1716 *South. Sermon* (1717) VI. 109 If he steps forth on a *Friday-look and a Lenten Face... Oh! I then he is a Saint upon Earth. 1633 ROWLEY *Match Midnight* 1, A plague of *Friday mornings!

Fridge (fridz), *v.* Also FRIG. [App. onomatopoeic; cf. FIDGE, FIG.]

† *1. intr.* To move restlessly (about or up and down); to fidget. Cf. FIDGE *v. Obs.*

a 1550 *Hyde way to Seyntle Ch.* 391 in Hall. E. P. P. IV. 44 At euery doore there they foot and frydge. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 23 Whilset you currie your Horse, if hee keepe a friding vp and downe... it is a signe your Currie-combe is too sharpe. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. xxii. So must it... rub against the Stars, surround the Sun... Then swiftly fridge about the pallid Moon. 1681 HALLIWELL *McLanfronoea* 3 The little Moates or Atoms that fridge, and play in the Beams of the sun.

† 2. To chafe, rub, scrape (against or upon). *Obs.* 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. 70 His spurs also must needs fridge vpon his sides. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* (1655) II. 213 The parts fridge one against another unnecessarily.

3. *trans.* To rub, ruff, chafe; to wear away by rubbing. Also with off. Now chiefly dial.

1617 [see the vbl. sb.] 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iv. You might haue... freited and frided the outside of them all to pieces. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, Fridge, to rub in pieces. 1788 MARSHALL *Rural Econ.*, E. Yorks. (E. D. S.), Fridge, to chafe, to wear or injure by friction. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, etc.*, Fridge, To fray, chafe, or 'rough up'. 'These stockings won't fridge you so much as coarse ones'. 1857 Mrs. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* (1859) II. 33 The Spruce-fr next him had come so close that its branches fridged off little pieces of his... bark.

† 4. To jerk or scrape out. *Obs.*

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* xxxiii. 132 The immersion of the Tube may be made so obliquely and leisurely as neither to press out nor fridge out any mercurial effluvia.

Hence *Fridding vbl. sb.*

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. 70 Yet when you strike, to strike freely and soundly, for the tickling or fridding of a horse with the spur is a grosse fault. 1668 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* i. x. (1713) 19 By the mutual fridding of those Particles one against another. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 81 The meer Fridding up and down, of the Parts of an Extended Substance, changing their Place. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 333 By the Fridding, etc. in Riding, the Serum or watery Part of the Blood is gathered between the two Skins.

† **Frie**, *v. Obs.* -† [ad. ON. *fríja* to challenge.] *trans.* To blame. Cf. FREELESS.

c 1300 Havelok 1998 And ther nis he nouth to frie, For other sholde he make hem lye Ded.

Fried (fráid), *pp. a.* Also 4 i-frijet. [pa. ppl. of FRY 2.] Cooked by frying.

1362 LANGE. P. PL. A. vii. 298 Bote hit weore fre-ch flesch or elles fisch i-frijet. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 500 Off Fryet metes be ware, for þey ar Foules in dede. 1598 *Epitaph* H. J. b. Cut it on both sides like a fried fish. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison*, At the top a fried liver and bacon was seen. 1860 TYNDALL *Gla.* xii. 85 Roast mutton and fried potatoes were our incessant fare.

Fig. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 208 Who would have sought for wealth amongst those fried Regions of blacke brutish Negars.

Friend (friend), *sb. and a.* Forms: 1 fréond, fríond, (dal. friend, frýnd), 2-3 friend, 4 south. vrend, 2-7 frénd(e, 4 south. vrend(e, 3-4 fréond, (3 south. vrend), 3-7 freind(e, 4 south. vrend, vrynd, 4-6 freend(e, freynd, 5-7 frind(e, 5-6 frynd(e, (6 S. freynd), 6- friend. Pl. 1 fríond, frýnd, fréond, fréondas, fríondas, 2-3 frénd, friend(e, 3 frond, 3-4 freond; otherwise regular. [Com. Tent.: OE. *fréond* str. masc. = OFris., OS. *fríund*, *fríond* (Du. *vríend*), OIlg. *fríunt* (MHG. *vríunt*, mod. Ger. *freund*), ON. (with change of declension in sing.) *frénde* (Sw. *frände*, Da. *frænde*), Goth. *fríjónas*; the pr. ppl. of the OTent. vb. **fríjjan* to love (OE. *fréogan*, *fréon*, Goth. *fríjōn*; the Ger. *freien*, Du. *vrijen* to woo, and the rare ON. *fríu* to caress, are prob. not identical, though from the same root); i. pre-Tent. **fríjo*-dear: see FREE a.] A sb.

1. 'One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy' (J.). Not ordinarily applied to lovers or relatives (but cf. senses 3, 4).

Beowulf 1018 (Gr.) Heorot innan was freondum afyllod. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2025 Pa fact inuivtspell Abraham sægde freondum sinum. c 1200 ORMIN 17960, & whase liss þatt bridgumess frend, He stantit wip himm. c 1205 LAY. 703 3e sculen... beon mine leofe freond. c 1305 *Pilate* 98-9 in E. P. (1862) 114 Gode freond bi were For tui schrewen wollep freond beo. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 823 He was vnkyndly to knaw of hir kyd frends. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ii. xiii. A trewe frend is oylme better at a nede than a Royalm. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 185 A faythfull frende is thing most worth. c 1651 HOBBS *Rhet.* (1840) 455 A friend is he that loves, and he that is beloved. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 310 If we observe the common discourses of mankind, we shall find a friend to be one we frequently visit, who is our boon companion, or joins with us in our pleasures and diversions, or [etc.]. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* viii. l. The sound of his dear native tongue May be like the voice of a friend. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. Fleet* I. 5 The doctor is a private friend of the dean.

b. In various proverbial expressions. † *But a friend's friend*: ever so remotely connected.

1340 *Ayem.* 186 Panne he yzi3h his niede: uor ate nede me yzi3h huet þe urend is. c 1468 *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 313 Better ys a frende unknow then known. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 433 It is sayd, that at the nede the frende is knowen. 1539 LAVERNE *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 32 A frende is more necessary than a sister fryer or water. 1546 J. HENWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 Many kynsfolke and few frends, somefolke saie. 1562 - *Prov. and Epit.* (1867) 132 Prouerby frende or thou nede. 1599 POSTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy) 82 No, by lady, a friend is not so soone gotten as lost. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic. Pref.*, I am confident you will owne any thing that is but a friends friend to a cause of Loyalty. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master v.* 100 'A friend in need' is, certainly, 'a friend in deed'.

c. *Friend of God*: a person eminent for piety, and presumed to enjoy God's special favour. Now only with express reference to *Jam.* ii. 23.

O. E. Chron. an. 654 He was swýðe Godes freond. c 1205 LAY. 9145 Pat scolde beon i-haten Halend & helpen his freondes. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 þus haugen godes freond al þe fruit of his world. c 1375 S. Leg. *Saints, Berthol.* 41 Of mychty god... þe frende he is.

d. Used in subscribing a letter.

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 Youre oled brnyger up and loving frende. 1650 CHAE. II in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 254 Your most affectionate friend, Charles R. 1661 JER. TAYLOR in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 27 Your Lord most endeared, as most obliged, friend and servant.

e. Applied to a second in a duel.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. iv. 73 Miss Honor O'Grady would be her friend upon the occasion. 1874 E. B. DE FONELANQUE *Life A. Foulange* 16 The matter was at this point referred to two 'friends', by whom a hostile meeting was arranged.

2. Used loosely in various ways: e.g. applied to a mere acquaintance, or to a stranger, as a mark of goodwill or kindly condescension on the part of the speaker; by members of the 'Society of Friends' adopted as the ordinary mode of address (cf. 7). Also often ironically.

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* iv. xiii. 239 'Frieze' is principally caused in the subsequent step of sweating when the grain of the hide is inclined to be tender and has the appearance of being scraped off.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* Chiefly simple *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* = 'made of frieze', as in *frieze coat* (whence *frieze-coated adj.*). Also *frieze-coat*, a designation applied to an Irish peasant; † *frieze-leather* = frizzed leather.

1531 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 29 Wm Wey als. Smyth my old fryse cote. 1535 16id. 28 Sir John Sherman my fryse gowne. 1550 W. S. *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* ii. (1893) 82 In a kendall cote in some or in a fresse cote in winter. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1365/1 Maister Latimer. wearing an olde thredbare Bristowe fryse gowne gyrded to his bodye with a peny lether gyrdell. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 72 A peece of fresse-leather. 1598 FLORIO, *Marrochino*, Spanish lether, frizeleather. 1610 ROWLAND *Martin Mark-all* Aij, Vp starts an old academicall Academicke with his frize bonnet. 1640 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 22 A poore Ale-house is your Inne, an old Frieze Jerkin in Summer your Sunday-suit. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* ii. iii. As ridiculous as gold lace on a frize coat. 1796 COLERIDGE *Observ.* *Blossom* 1st Feb. On this dark, frize-coated, hoarse, teeth-chattering Month. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rildg.) 295 'Poor Ireland!' said Gerard. 'Well, I think the frize-coats might give us a helping hand now, and employ the troops at least.' 1886 HALL *Caine Son of Hagar* ii. xvi. Paul had thrown on a long frize ulster. 1889 *Papfe v. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Such frize jests upon fustion earnest.

Frieze (*friz*), *sh.2* *Arch.* Forms: 5 *fres*, 6 *frise*, *fryse*, 6-7 *frese*, 6-9 *frize*, 7 *freese*, 7-8 *freeze*, 8 *freze*, 7- *frieze*. [*a. Fr. frise* fem., which (with *Sp. friso* masc.) is prob. related in some way to the synonymous It. *fregio* masc., also 'border, fringe, ornament':—*L. Phrygium* (sc. *opus*) a Phrygian work (cf. *Phrygie vestes* embroidered garments).]

1. That member in the entablature of an order which comes between the architrave and cornice. Also in extended sense (see quot. 1850).

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iv b, The Architraue, frise, and Cornish. Zophorus, which we cal y^e frise. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 110 The room... is tapestried with crimson damask... the frize above rarely painted. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* i. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 259 In the middle of the frisee was a compartment, wherein was written Rhodes. 1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 2/1 Makes the projection of the Architrave... hide the Frieze. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. (1786) II. 57 note. The... frize adorned in stucco with sea-monsters. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Descr. Author's Bed Chamber*, 17 With beer and milk appears, the frize (of a mantel-piece) was scored. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama St. & Art* i. 158 Stiffly ornamented friezes. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 222 Any horizontal broad band which is occupied by sculpture may be correctly termed a frieze (and is so by architectural writers), whether it form part of an entablature or be placed in any other position. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 148 A frieze of angelic boys ornaments the alcove.

b. A band of painted or sculptured decoration. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* i. vi. They entered the ball-room... the walls of looking-glass, enclosing friezes of festive sculpture. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 344 A thin coat of plaster, on which were painted figures and ornamental friezes.

2. a. In a column (also *frieze of the capital*) = *HYPOTRACHELIUM*. b. In a cannon: The encircling ring immediately behind the cornice-ring (see *CORNICE* 4).

1569-91 SPENSER *Viz. Bellay* iv, The chapters Alabaster, the fryses christall. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 32 The Frieze, Gut or Throat. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* ii. vi. 94 C is the Frieze (of a cannon). 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 142 The friezes gold, and gold the capitals.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *frieze-work*. Also † *frieze-ordors pl.*, those in which a frieze is always a part of the entablature; *frieze-panel*, (a) one of the uppermost panels of a six-panelled door; (b) the lower part of a gun-port (Adm. Smyth); *frieze-rail*, the rail below the frieze-panels.

1663 GERBER *Counsel* 31 Any of the 'Frieze orders. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 106 The 'Frieze Panel above the 'Frieze Rail. 1859 GUILT *Enycl. Arch.* (ed. 4) 568 Indoors, the upper rails are called *top rails*; the next in descending, *frieze rails*. The panels are also named from their situations on the door: thus CC, being the uppermost, are called *frieze panels*. 1772-84 COCK *Byg. Voy.* (1790) V. 1773 Nothing is to be seen without a kind of 'frieze-work, or a representation of some animal upon it.

Hence **Friezed** *pl. a.* [-ED], furnished with a frieze; *Friezeless a.*, having no frieze.

1819 WIFFEN *Antian Hours* (1880) 76 Night's shrieking blind Flaps the friezed window with her wing. 1854 WILLIS *Summer Cruise in Medit.* xl. 244 Some friezeless porico.

Frieze (*friz*), *v. 1* Forms: see *FRIEZE sh.1* [ad. *F. friser* or *Sp. frisar*; perh. identical with the vb. of the same form represented by *FRIEZE v.2*: see *FRIEZE v.1*].

1. *trans.* To cover with a nap; = *COTTON v.1* 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1509, 1557 [see *FRIEZE pl. a.*]. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 15 Many poore people haue ben well set a worke... with dressing & frising of the said cottons. 1591 [see *COTTON v.1*]. 1601 [see *FRIEZE pl. a.*]. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2003/8 For Beautifying of Cloth... by Napping and Freezing the same without Honey. 1885 *Fortin* in *Wagonette* 61 There were mills for scouring, felling, and frizing cloth.

† 2. = *FRIEZE v.1* (q. v. for examples in the forms *frieze*, *frize*). *Obs.*

† 3. To brush lightly over. (= *F. friser* 'effleurer', Littré.) Cf. *FRIEZE v.1* 3. *Obs.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 115 For Leather... take yellow Oker... and where you will have it darker, by degrees, mix Umber with it, and when you have wrought it over, take a broad Pencil and frize it over with Umber.

4. *Comb.*, † *frieze-board* (see quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 348/1 The (Clothiers) Frise Board is that by which the Cloth after it is sheared hath a Nap or Curl put upon it.

Hence **Friezing** *vb. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1565 Act 8 Eliz. c. 7 § 4 No Person... shall use or exercise the Faculty of Frizing or Cottoning. 1694 Lond. Gaz. No. 2985/4 A new built Water-Mill... containing... a Frizing Mill, a Raising Mill for Cloth.

Frieze (*friz*), *v.2* [ad. *F. friser*, related to *frise* *FRIEZE sh.2*; chiefly in pa. *pple. frisé*, whence med. *L. frisatus* embroidered (with gold).]

1. *trans.* To embroider with gold; to work (gold) into arabesques, etc. Now rare.

1577-87 [see *FRIEZE pl. a.*]. 1881 *Academy* 28 May 400/6 A magnificent screen—golden in hue and patterned and frized in exquisitely delicate arabesque.

2. *Naut.* (See quotes)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Freezing*, a sort of ornamental painting on the upper part of a ship's quarter, stern or bow. It consists generally of armour, instruments of war, marine emblems etc. 1771 REAR ADMIRAL J. MONTAGU *To Secretary of Admiralty* 15 Apr., An order to the Navy Board 'for his Majesty's ship Captain to be frized on the quarters'. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 120 *Freezing*, ornamental carving or painting above the drift-rails, and likewise round the stern or bow.

3. To cover (a silver plate) with chased patterns.

Now used by workmen with reference to 'frosted work', and associated with *FREEZE v.*

1678 Lond. Gaz. No. 1301/1 Lost... A round Gold Watch... the Dial plate frized with a little knot in the middle. 1683 *Ibid.* 1800/4 A round Silver Watch... with a Friz'd Dial-Plate. 1684 *Ibid.* 1038/4 A Silver Watch with... long frized Hours on the Dial Plate.

Frieze, **Friezeadow**: see *FREEZE*, *FRIZADO*.

Friezed (*frizd*), *pl. a.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. *FRIEZE v.1* and *sh.1* + *ED*].

1. Of cloth: Having a nap; = *COTTONED* 1.

1509 Bury Wills (Camden) 112, I wylly y^e every poor man and woman dwelling in mynasse hows'n have... a frized roat gown. 1557 Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary c. 5 § 12 Upon Pain of Forfeiture for every Welsh Cotton or Lining frised or cottoned to the contrary, vj. s. viij. d. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* i. 227 About Istria and Liburnia, the sheeps fleece resembleth haire rather than wool, nothing at all good for to make frized clothes with a high nap. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* i. 291 Pennistones frized. 1855 DICKS *Arg. Wor.* iv. 37 The term being applied to garments having long wool, then said to be frized.

2. Of a plant: Downy; = *COTTONED* 2.

1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* iii. x. 328 Rha (as it is thought) hath great broode leaves... white and frized underneath. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xxxvi. § 1. 51 A fringe... downe the middle of the lower leaves... tipped or frized.

† **Friezed**, *pl. a.* *Obs.* In 6 frised, frized. [See *FRIEZE v.2*] Of gold: Wrought into ornamental patterns. Of cloth: Embroidered or otherwise adorned with patterns in gold.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 805/2 Fret with frised gold. *Ibid.* 805/1 A tree of gold, the branches and boughs frised with gold. 1589 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1338/1 A canopie of cloth of gold frized.

Friezer (*frizər*). Forms: 6 *friser*, 6-9 *frizer*. [f. *FRIEZE v.1* + *-ER* 1] One who frizes cloth.

1557 [see *COTTONER* 1]. 1565 Act 8 Eliz. c. 7 § 1 Six hundred Persons of the Art or Science of Sheeremen or Frizers. 1871 *Q. Words* 608 The drapers, cottoners, and frizers of Shrewsbury.

Friezy, *a.* [f. *FRIEZE sh.1* + *-Y*]. Clad in frieze. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 35 A rough, friezy man brought in some uncouth leathern bags. 1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* IV. 153 Friezy hairy groups... wondering at us.

† **Frige**, *v. Obs.* Also *frigg*. [? Onomatopoeic alteration of *FRIEZE v.*; cf. *FRIDGE*, *FIG*, *FIDGE vbi.*]

1. *intr.* To move about restlessly; to agitate the body or limbs. Cf. *FRIDGE v. 1*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 313 A welle blawen bowke thise frygges as frogges. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial* (1878) 51 Marke how Seuerus frigs from roome to roome. 1653 URQUHART *Kabala* i. xi. He would... be often in the dumps, and frig and wriggle it. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Theat.* *Int.* 955 How ridiculously the barbarous people when they are bitten will frig and frisk. 1719 D'UREY *Pills* IV. 124 O how they do frig it, Jump it and Jigg it.

2. *trans.* To rub, chafe; = *FRIDGE v. 3*.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Runnyng* 178 The bore... His rumpe... he frygges Against the hye benche. a 1605 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 724 Except I were to frig thee with whin stanes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* Ep. Ded., As long as the Summers warmth holds on to cocker them, and the days heat to frigge and chafe them [flowers and insects].

3. *Comb.*, as *frig-beard*.

1708 MORTUCL *Rabalais v. v.* 164 Shavers and Frig-beards. Hence † **Frighing** *vb. sb.* Also † **Frigger**.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) 21 Sum luvis lang trollie lolly, And sum of frighing fane. 1598 FLORIO, *Menamenti*, stirrings, frighings. 1659 TORRIANO, *Frigatoio*, a frigger, a clown, a wriggler up and down.

Frigate (*frigat*). Forms: 6-7 *fregate*, -*att*, -*ot*, *frigato*, -*tt*, 6-9 *frigat*, (6 *frygato*, 7 *fricket*, *friggatt*, -*ott*), 6- *frigate*. Also 6 in its form *fragatta* [ad. *Fr. frégate*, ad. It. *fregata*, *fragata*, = *Sp.*, *Pg.*, *Cat. fragata*].

The ultimate etymology is unknown, the hypothesis of Diez, that it represents a late *L. fabricata* in the sense 'building' (cf. *F. bâtiment* building, ship), being generally rejected by recent scholars.

1. A light and swift vessel, orig. built for rowing, afterwards for sailing. *Obs. exc. poet.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. ii. 26, With a frigate to accompany us and to bring backe newes from us. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 151 All which people were embarked in small ships and two frigattes (*frigates* foygattes). 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 111 And toward Sunne set, the castle sent a Fragata unto vs, to give us warning of three Foistes coming after vs. 1615 SHUTE *Trav. Persia* 8 Perceiving a Frigate a farr off, toward vs. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 106 The ships are Frigats fit to Row or Sail. 1732 LEDIARD *Seels* II. viii. 171 He promis'd... to furnish him, with a frigate to carry him... to the port. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xiii. Permit me... to guide Your fairy frigate o'er the tide.

2. Applied to a vessel of larger size. † a. merchantman. Also *galloon-frigate*. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 180 They sent one of the two Frigats last left with them for England. 1754 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. § 215 They... had at that time another Frigate of Mr. Hasduncs. 1773 Lond. Gaz. No. 6142/5, of the Craggs Frigate. 1800 *Naval Chron.* 1127 Two more galloon frigates were expected. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 229 Among the merchant-men serving against the Armada... was a frigate.

fig. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* (1851) 298 He must cut out large docks... to unlade the foolish frigate of his unreasonable notions.

b. A war-vessel. In the Royal Navy, formerly a vessel of the class next in size and equipment to ships of the line, carrying from 28 to 60 guns on the main deck and a raised quarter-deck and fore-castle. As now used, the term no longer denotes a distinct class of vessels, being often applied to ships of much larger size than those that were so designated early in this century.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Comm.* 224 There are continual fights with the Portugall Frigats. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 41 The packet-boat... a pretty frigate of six guns. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) i. 264 Being with one of the King's frigates in the Baltic. 1825 J. NEAL *En. Jonathan* III. 43 Without a single ship of war, frigate or sloop, to encounter a powerful navy. 1857 SWIN *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Donkey-frigate*, those of 28 guns, frigate-built; that is, having guns protected by an upper deck, with guns on the quarter-deck and fore-castle. 1871 W. THOMSON *Fr. Challenger* i. 1. 12 She has all the accommodation of a frigate with the handiness and draught of water of a corvette.

3. A large swift-flying rapacious bird (*Frigata aquila* or *Tachypheta aguilus*), found near land in the tropical and warmer temperate seas. Also *frigate-bird*, *petrel*.

1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 75 The Frigate Bird. The Indians call it so, because of the Swiftness of its Flight. 1756 Phil. *Trans.* XLIX. 627 The sea-birds, called frigates... quit the air, and seek the shore. 1837 MRS. CAULFIELD *Deluge* 94 At his side The kindly eagle, frigate, pelican, 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 142 No one except Audubon has seen the frigate-bird... alight on the surface of the ocean. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/4 The Frigate Petrel, a specimen was washed up dead on the shore of Walney Island in November 1890.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *frigate-almshouse* (necesse-*wd.*), *-fashion*; *frigate-like* *adj.* and *adv.* Also *frigate-built a.*, having 'a descent of some steps from the quarter-deck and fore-castle into the waist' (Adm. Smyth); *frigate-bird*, *-petrol* (see 3).

a 1657 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1861) 201 Have you not seen a charact like A great cathedral in the sea, Under whose Egyptian walls A small thin *frigate almshouse stalls? 1662 Lond. Gaz. No. 1301/4 *Viva Orange* of St. Malo's Port. 50 Tuns. *Frigate built. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round West.* (1840) 213 A small frigate-built vessel. 1863 P. BARRY *Deed* yard Econ. 75 A ship of more than usually heavy scantling, and with a variety of foreign trim judiciously distributed in all its parts, might have fairly claimed to be frigate-built. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* 1857/1 18 Phineas Pett, inventor of the *frigate-fashion of building. 1766 Lond. Gaz. No. 1077/1 A small Bark, called the Castle Frigate of Falmouth, built 25 to 30 Tuns, built *Frigate like. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 437/1 Captain Haddock... got Sight... of two Frigate-like Ships.

Frigatoon (*frigatūn*). [ad. It. *frigatone*, *frigate*, *frigate*, *frigate*.] (See quot.) Also

applied to a ship sloop-of-war' (Adm. Smyth). 1721 BAILEY, *Frigatoon*, a Venetian Vessel, built with a square Stern without any Fore-mast, having only a Main-mast, Mizzen-Mast and Bow-sprit. (Hence in mod. *Fr.* *frigate*.)

† **Frigeffect**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. frigefactum*].

f. *frige-re* to be cold + *fact-* *pl.* stem of *facere* to make.] *trans.* To chill. So † **Frigeffect** *pl. c.* [see -ED 1], made frigid; † **Frigeffect** *pl. c.* -ION or -TION], the action or process of chilling; † **Frigeffective a. [see -IVE], chilling.**

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelouer's Bk. Physique* 21/1 If it be a Foote or a Legge which is in this sorte frigeaffected, it take my beginning of circumsulatione at the knee to the bodye vpwades. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 199 Frigeaffected and positive power. c 1656 USSHER *Ann.* 166 *Frigeaffected* Taking a huge draught of frigeaffected wine. 1660 H. MONTAGU, *Frigeaffected*, a ninking cough. 1660 H. MONTAGU, *Frigeaffected*, a ninking cough. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* 6132 All these to be further examined by Continues, Agitation, Frigeaffected. 1684 *Ibid.* XIV. 769 The severity of the Air's frigeaffected power.

† **Frigefty**, *v. Obs.* Also *frigfly*. [ad. *Fr. frigidare*, f. *frigere* to be cold: see -FT 1].

1. *trans.* To make cold; to cool.

Hence *Frigified*, *Frigifying* *ppl. adjs.*
1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 441. Then infuse her in frigified water. *Ibid.* 226/5 She must eschew . . . of Onions, Apples, Peares, Oranges, and of all other frigifying fruites. 1604 R. CAMDEN *Table Alph.*, *Frigifie*, coole, make cold. 1657 T. LINDSEY *Renou's Disp.* 153 When any want a Medicament that califies or frigifies.

2. *intr.* To become cold.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 2/5 Let them seeth sufficiently in water, and then let it somewhat frigifye.
† *Frigerate*, *v. Obs.*— [f. *L. frigere*—*ppl.* stem of *frigere* to cool, f. *frigus*: see *FRIGID* and *-ATE*.] *trans.* To make frigid; to cool. So † *Frigeration* *Obs.*— [see *-ATION*], the action or process of cooling; † *Frigeratory* *Obs.*— [see *-ORY*], see *quot.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Frigerate*, to cool. *Frigeratory*, a cooling-house, or place. a 1691 BOYCE *Hist. Air* xl. (1692) 248 Which wonderful Change I should not so much ascribe to a Frigeration of the Air . . . as to some nitrous . . . Exhalations.

Friggle (*frig'gl*), *v.* [frequentative of *FRIG*.] *intr.* † a. To jerk oneself about; to wriggle. *b. dial.* To fribble, to fuss. Hence *Friggling* *ppl. a.*

1621 S. WARD *Happin. Pract.* (1627) 44 Is it harder for vs to cut off the friggling taile of that Hydra of Rome? 1626 J. YATES *Ibid. ad Cas.* 1. 6 Though the head of this Hydra was cut off, yet it had still a friggling taile. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words*, etc., *Friggle*, to be tediously particular over a thing. . . She *friggles* so long at it.

Fright (*froit*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *fyrhto*, -u (*Northumb.* *fryhto*, *fyrhto*), 3-4 *fryht*, 5 *fryht*, *frey* (*ht*), -th, -7-fright. [OE. *fryhto*, a metathetic form (recorded only in *Northumb.*) of *fyrhto*, -u = Goth. *faurhtei*—O. Teut. **furlithu*—wk. fem., noun of state or quality from **furlithu*, *forhtu*—adj., afraid (Goth. *faurhts*, OS. *forht*, *for(a)ht*, OHG. *forahht*, OE. *forht*). The other WGer. langs. have a synonymic derivative of the same root; OFris. *fruchtla*, OS. *for(a)hta* (MDu. *vrucht(e)*, *vrocht*), OHG. *for(a)hta* (MHG. *vorhte*, mod. Ger. *furcht*)—O. Teut. **furlithu*, -u) *forhtu*, -u—str. and wk. fem.]

1. † a. In OE.: Fear in general (*obs.*). *b.* In ME. and in mod. use: Sudden fear, violent terror, alarm. An instance of this. *Phr. to take fright.*

c 825 *Vesp. Hyuns* xii. 13 Dylas fiondes des efestigan facne fyrhtu stille aweccc. c 1000 *Ags. P.* liv. 20 [lv. 19] Ne him Godes fyrhtu georne ondræde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1234 His moder wurd ned deap for frist. c 1255 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camd.) 338 Ne thorte us have frist ne fen, that God ne wolde his blisse us sent. c 1445 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 948 Tho the knave hadde a fryst. c 1450 *Promp. Parv.* 177/2 *Freyhte*, or fear . . . *timor*, *pavor*, *terror*. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 232 Least by his clamour. . . The Towne might fall in fright. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxix. xii. 369 The Mazices . . . thus beaten down in sundry slaughter, in a foule fright, brake their arrates. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *J. Papers* (Camd.) II. 96 The great advance made into this country had noe other ende then by giving a general fright. 1790 *2 Quins Lett.* xxxviii. 189 note. The minister took fright. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv. In my fright. I forgot to take the roundabout way. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 221 The antelopes, nearly exhausted with fatigue and fright . . . made no effort to break through the ring of the hunters. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 351 An echo started up . . . and died of fright in far apartments.

2. † Anything that causes terror (*obs.*). Hence (*colloq.*) a person or thing of a shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 1. 8 Hide my selfe here with your good favour. . . than to beare a shew there with their frights and soure looks. 1661 BOYCE *Style of Script.* (1675) 27 As a skillful fowler . . . catches . . . some with frights, as black-birds with a sparrow-hawk, or a low-bell. 1751 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Deves in Life & Corr.* 50 A friend . . . who is working a fright of a carpet 1809 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 76 The present race of young men are such a set of frights. 1832 E. IND. *Sketch Bk.* II. 171 To be sure . . . the women are sad frights, very yellow, and mostly so. 1854 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* iii. iii. 'You mustn't marry that ridiculous old fright', she whispered.

† 3. † Misused for *FRET* *sb.*
1668 in Boyle *Hist. Air* xv. (1692) 85 The Storm had seven Paroxysms or Exacerbations, which the Seamen call Frights of Weather.

Fright (*froit*), *v.* Forms: 1 *fyrhtan* (*Northumb.* *fyrhta*, *fryhta*), 3 *fryhten*, 5, 9 *sc. fricht*, 6 *frite*, 6-fright. *Pa. ppl.* 9 *dial. frit*. [OE. **fryhtan* (*Northumb.* *fryhta*), metathetic var. of *fyrhtan*, corresp. to OFris. *fruchtla*, OS. *forhtian* (MDu. *vrucht(en)*, OHG. *forhten*, *furhten* (MHG. *virhten*, mod. Ger. *furchten*), Goth. *faurhtjan*—O. Teut. **furlhtjan* to fear, f. **furlithu* (*forhtu*)—afraid. (OE. had also *forhtian* = OS. *forhtin*, of the same meaning but differing conjugation). The factitive sense 'to terrify' is peculiar to Eng.]

† 1. *intr.* To be afraid, to fear. *Obs.*
c 1000 *Durham Rit.* (Surtees) 102/21 Du doest ða fyrhtan, facis cam tremere. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1861 Oc michil he frigte for ði boðen symeon and leui. *Ibid.* 397/8 Dho3 ðe asse spac, frigte he nost.

2. *trans.* To affect with fright; to scare, terrify. Now rare exc. *poet.* and *Sc.*; in ordinary language its place has been taken by *frighten*.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 268 Gif . . . þunorrade eorðan and lyfte brædren and fyrhten. 1423 Jas. i. *Kings* C. cxiij. I ne wist quhat to done, so was I fricht. 1580

SIDNEY *Ps.* ix. xiii. With terrors greates, O Lord, doe thou them fright. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 23 The likelihood of the war wherewith the Corcyreans frightening you go about [etc.]. 1700 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 9 Those that fired upon the Indians, and frightened them. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* i. 1. Frighting the maids, and worrying the kittens. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 196 The coy hare squats nestling in the corn, Frit at the bow'd ear tott'ring o'er her head. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxix. No lower life that earth's embrace May breed with him, can fright my faith. 1869 C. GIBSON R. Gray iv. 'Ye needna be frichted, mither, he's just got himsel hurt'.
absol. 1748 JOHNSON *Vanity of human Wishes* 148 Should no . . . difficulty fright.

b. With complement: To scare away, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 11 Heele fright you vp yfaith. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii. Except Love's fires the vertue have to fright the frost out of the grave. a 1643 SUCKLING *Acc. Relig.* Ep. (1646) 1. I send you that Discourse which frightened the Lady into a cold sweat. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xli. 373 Would fright them from Obeying the Laws. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 121 Of a Sword the flame Waving waving, all approach far off to fright. 1678 WANLEY *World. Lit.* *World* v. i. § 97. 468/8 Charles the fifth. . . frightened Solymann the Turk from Vienna. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 167 The God. . . who frights away with his Lath Sword, the Thieves and Birds of Prey. 1697 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* ix. 27 A Man distracted and frightened out of his Wits. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1700) IV. 558 A Refractory People might he frighted into good Manners. 1739 WATTS 'There is a land of pure delight', Not Jordan's stream, nor death's cold flood, Should fright us from the shore. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Thomson* Wks. IV. 170 He accompanied the players by audible recitation, till a friendly hint frightened him to silence. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* l. 5 Before King Oberon's bright diadem . . . Frighted away the Dryads and the Fauns From rushes green.

Hence *Frighting* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1631 DENISON *Heav. Bang.* 188 Frightings and terrors. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 188 How did I sometimes look upon Deaths frightening visage? 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 167 Their trivial and frightening argument. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 29 God hath now, in a great measure, left frightening of men to Heaven by visible terrors. 1674 J. BRIAN *Harv. Home* iii. 19 Frighting fearful terrors.
Frightable (*froit'abl*), *a. rare*— [f. *FRIGHT* + *-ABLE*]. Capable of being frightened.

1832 CARLYLE *Lett.* 31 Aug. in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 306 Medical men can do nothing except frighten those that are frightable.

Frighted (*froit'ed*), *ppl. a.* [f. *FRIGHT* v. + *-ED* 1.] Affected with fright, scared.

1647 TRAPP *Nellif. Theolog.* in *Comm. Epist.* 727 As a frightened worme wriggles into its hole. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 480 The sinner . . . must be [penitent] not from a frightened phansie. 1700 DENNIS *Iphigenia* 49 Frighted Wolves, with dreadful Howl, Her dire approach declare. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. x. 61 The man must think he has a frightened fol to deal with. 1839 LONGF. *Hesperus* vii. She shuddered . . . like a frightened steed. 1890 BRYANT *Liad* II. xxii. 311 Driven within the city walls Like frightened fawns.

† *b.* Of a region or space: Pervaded with fear.

Milton's *Frighted deep* is echoed by later writers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 994 Such a numerous host Fled not in silence through the frightened deep. 1715-20 POPE *Liad* xiv. 446 Like lightning flashing through the frightened Skies. a 1780 BLAKE *Tiriel* vii. 1 She . . . led him over mountains and through frightened valleys. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 207 Ere Rome's first Eagle clave the frightened air.

Hence *Frightedly* *adv.*, in a frightened manner.
1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. lix. 395 An accent rather frightedly and hoarsely inward than shrilly clamorous.

Frighten (*froit'n*), *v.* [f. *FRIGHT* sb. + *-EN* 5.]

A late formation, which has taken the place of the earlier *FRIGHT* v.] *trans.* To throw into a fright; to terrify; = *FRIGHT* v. 2.

1666 PERYS *Diary* 4 Sept., Which at first did frighten people more than any thing. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 280 But even that was a Voyage enough to frighten us, considering our scanty Provisions. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x. I am sorry I frightened you so last night. 1842 ANDY WATER *Cure* (1843) 206 These lunatics . . . never frighten women or children. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. vi. 65 In fearing that England would go into schism the pope was frightened by a shadow.

b. With complement: To scare into, out of, etc.

1691 W. NICHOLLS *Ans. Naked Gospel* 47 They were frightened to it by the Arms and Threats of the Soldiers. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 278 (They) thought by Fire and Sword. . . to frighten him out of his Kingdom. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 116 They frighten them into the most laborious submission. 1806-7 J. HERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* xxi. xv. Paying handsomely. . . to be canted out of your saddle, and frightened out of your wits. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. 168 The French Revolution had frightened all classes out of advanced ways of thinking. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Nov. 583/1 Manufacturers . . . are frightened to death at the . . . rise in prices. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 246 There are no stocks to frighten down prices. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 394/5 Evidently the idea was to frighten and terrorise the lady into paying.

Hence *Frightening* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also

Frightenable *a.*, capable of being frightened;

Frightener, one who or that which frightens.

1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. 390 note, I do not find there was any frightening Threatnings. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 362 Man as . . . a frightenable being. 1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 195 A bird frightener from Southampton. 1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Peticoat* *Govt.* 32 You do not look so frightenable as my Aunt does. c 1854 FABER *Hymn*, *Predestination* vi. And still the frightening echoes grow, As it goes sounding on. — *Divine Favours* v. Why didst Thou come so frighteningly. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 293 The number and variety of living things is positively frightening.

Frightened (*froit'nd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED* 1.] That is put into a fright; affected with fright. Also *fig.*

a 1721 PRIOR *Lady's Looking-glass* 16 Big waves lash the frightened shores. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi. He suffered the frightened girl to spring to the ground. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xx. Her face wore a frightened look, as if she dreaded the effect of her boldness. 1885 *Athenaeum* 2 May 561/3 The police . . . turn the frightened inmates out of their beds.

b. Const. at. In recent colloquial use *frightened*

of (cf. 'afraid of') is common; *frightened* for in the same sense is *Sc.*

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* II. 123, I saw thee running . . . but thou wert frightened for our little dog. 1830 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Act. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 108, I cannot but be vexed that . . . you should set seriously about being frightened of my own worshipful self. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 370/2 It is not usual for educated people to perpetrate such sentences as . . . 'I was frightened of her'. 1881 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Herr Baby* 113 Baby was at first terribly frightened of him. 1890 [see the *vh.*] 1897 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 11/1 What were you frightened at?

Hence *Frightenfully* *adv.*

1884 E. FAWCETT *Rutherford* xxiv. 294 She was on the verge of drawing away from her frightenedly. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* to Looking out . . . not in the least frightenedly, but inquiringly.

† **Frighter**. *Obs.* [f. *FRIGHT* v. + *-ER* 1.]

One who or that which causes fright or scares away.

Fever-frighter: = *FEBRIFUGE*.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Liad* xii. 279 And is of such strength that in war the frighter he affrights. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* ii. 586 The Fever 'frighter' of Dr. Riverius. 1693 — *Bate's Pharm.* (1713) 277/2 'Tis a famous Aque Frighter, seldom or never failing the Cure at some few Doses taking.

Frightful (*froit'ful*), *a.* [f. *FRIGHT* sb. + *-FUL*.]

† 1. *subjectively*. Full of terror; timid; alarmed.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3459 ðis fristful [folc] ðus a-biden, Quiles ðis daises forð [ðen] gliden. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-obl.* xiii. 215 The wild and frightful Heards . . . Feed fairly on the Launds. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1697) 168 The heart is apt to be startled with threatenings . . . especially those that are of a more tender and frightful spirit. 1765 FOOTE *Commissionary* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 24 These Bourgeois are so frightful. 1822 MRS. J. WEST *Unfaded Father* III. 332, I am so frightful at being in a murderer's house.

Comb. 1788 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 245 Ghastly, and frightful-pale her face is seen.

2. *objectively*. a. Tending to cause fright; alarm-

ing. Const. to. ? *Obs.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* ii. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 64 It fell so without frightful word. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 31/1 It was then a little more frightful to our people than afterwards. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 349 Any . . . ravenous creature . . . were frightful to the deer. 1812 SHELLEY *Addr. Irish People* 8 Is danger frightful to an Irishman who speaks for his own liberty?

b. Horrible to contemplate, shocking, dreadful,

revolting. Often hyperbolically applied to bad or

annoying things; cf. *awful*, *fearful*, *terrible*, etc.

'A cant word among women for anything unpleasant' (J.). 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 295 *Sc.* Devils or Sand-Creepers are 5 or 6 yards long, with a frightful Head. 1733 POPE *Ep.* to *Cobham* 250 One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 199, I need not recount the frightful effects of jealousy. 1766 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 301 A high tower, from whence he sounds a frightful horn. 1827 MACAULAY *Macchias*. *Ess.* (1850) 33 The annals of France and England present us only with a frightful spectacle of poverty, barbarity and ignorance. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xii. 162 The Claudius business had been a frightful scandal.

† 3. *quasi-sb.* (*pl.*) = frightful adjuncts or accessories.

Sories.

1727 DE FOE *Secrets Invis.* *World* (1735) xiii. 329 If be [the Devil] will come in all his Formalities and Frightfuls, he would not be capable of half so many Cozenings and Cheatings as he now puts upon us.

Frightfully (*froit'fūl*), *adv.* [f. *FRIGHTFUL* + *-LY* 2.] In a frightful manner; to a frightful degree.

† 1. *subjectively*. In a manner indicating fright;

timidly. *Obs.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 237 She, as if her enemy

had been at hand, amazedly and frightfully answered [etc.].

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. xii. (1712) 82 To run away from a snail, and very usefully and frightfully to look back.

1674 BREVINT *Sant at Ender* 55 [He] cried out frightfully, Who art thou?

2. *objectively*. † a. qualifying a vb.: Like a

'fright'; hideously. *Obs.*

1729 SWIFT *Lady's Fint.* 48 Then to her glass; and, 'Betty,

pray don't I look frightfully to-day?' 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193. 8 The Beauty remarks how frightfully she looks.

b. To a frightful extent or degree. Often hyper-

bolically as a mere intensive with *adjs.* of unfavour-

able connotation. Cf. *FRIGHTFUL* 2.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 350 Their reverses

made one feel the place frightfully unsafe. 1828 LADY

GRANVILLE *Lett.* 25 Nov. (1894) II. 36 His thirst for know-

ledge is frightfully minute. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.*

IV. 252 His cheeks . . . grew frightfully livid. *Ibid.* 275 His

features were frightfully harsh. 1870 DICKENS *E. Druod* ii.

You look frightfully ill. 1882 MRS. FORESTER *Roy & I*.

I. 65 We English are frightfully wanting in tact.

Frightfulness (*froit'fūlnes*), [f. as *prec.* +

-NESS]. The quality or state of being frightful.

† a. The state of being filled with fright (*obs.*).

b. The quality of causing fright; hideousness.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 401 Her face sad and per-

plexed, shewing frightfulness so perfectly. 1633 BR. HALL

Harv. Texts 453 Express a frightfulness and an amazed suspicion of the approach of an enemy. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* ix. 333 Is Wormwood good for frightfulness? 1713 NELSON *Dr. Bull* Intro. (1840) 7 All this serveth chiefly to cover the frightfulness of mortality.

Frightless (frɔɪ'tlɪs), *a.* [f. **FRIGHT** *sb.* + **-LESS**.] Free from fright, without fear.

1666 MARSTON *Sophonisba* iv. i. I speak all frightless.
+ **Frightly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. **fright*, contracted pa. pple. of **FRIGHT** *v.* + **-LY**. Cf. **FRIGHTLY** under **FRIGHT**.] In a frightened manner.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3870 Ic wene frigtlike dat he do. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 152, I was castyn in care so frigtly afraid.

Frightment (frɔɪ'tmənt), *rare.* [f. **FRIGHT** *v.* + **-MENT**.] *a.* The state of being in a fright. *b.* Something that causes fright.

1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 338 All these frightments are but idle dreames. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* III. 11. 62 Bellerophon came on for all the turbulency and furious frightings of his horse. 1649 DRUMM of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 46 Sighs, plaints, horrors, frightments, .. Invest these mountains. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* vi. 259 Remorse there sends her frightments, Conscience hers.

+ **Frightness**, *Obs.* [f. **fright* (see **FRIGHTLY**) + **-NESS**.] The state of being in a fright, panic.
c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 16 When the host was in so gret frightness.

Frightsomeness (frɔɪ'tsəm), *a.* [f. **FRIGHT** *sb.* + **-SOMENESS**.] *a.* Causing fright; frightful. *b.* Feeling fright, full of fear.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 94 How lonely and frightsome — to be left by herself. 1827 CARLYLE *German Romance* I. 306 Edwald and Froda had their own almost frightsome thoughts on the matter.

+ **Frighty**, *a.* In 3 frigit. [f. **FRIGHT** *sb.* + **-Y**.] *a.* Causing fright, formidable. *b.* Suffering from fright; fearful. Hence + **Frightthead**, fearfulness; **Frightly** *adv.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 984 Of him kumen folc frizti. *Ibid.* 1617 Jacob abraid, & seide friztlike. *Ibid.* 2222 Al he it listnede in frizthede. *Ibid.* 2849 Sephora .. gret, and wente frizti a-gen.

Frigid (frɪ'dɪd), *a.* [ad. L. *frigidus*, f. *frigere* to be cold, f. *frigus* cold.]

1. Intensely cold, devoid of heat or warmth, of a very low temperature.

1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* iv. ii. Your eye Will make the frigid region temperate, Should you but smile upon't. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* vii. 35 If, in a Winter-night, we expose the liquor to the frigid air. 1800 MED. *Jrnl.* IV. 4 Frigid applications, would .. have induced a spontaneous separation. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 340 In these frigid regions, the scurvy becomes a very alarming disease. *Ibid.* 362 Frigid winds (or winds blowing over an extensive surface of ice). 1849 LONGE *Christmas Carol* v. Nuns in frigid cells At this holy tide. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 47 Like snow on the mountains, So white but yet so frigid.

Frigid zone: each of the two regions of the globe which lie within the north and south polar circles respectively.

[1597 HARTWELL *Pigafetta's Congo* Title-page, The two Zones, *Torrada & Frigida*.] 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mar.* v. i. 111. hang thee In a contorted chain of icicles In the frigid zone. 1764 GOLDSMITH *Trav.* 65 The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone, Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea i. 15 It conveys heat away from the torrid zone and ice from the frigid.

+ **transf.** Wanting in sexual vigour; impotent. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 If either party were pre-contracted, or frigid; these necessarily preceding the matrimony do dissolve the bond. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, *Frigid*, a weak disabled Husband, cold, impotent. 1722 SWIFT *Deans's Confession* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 268 He was not much inclin'd To fondness for the female kind .. Not from his frigid constitution, But through a pious resolution.

3. *fig.* Destitute of ardour or warmth of feeling, lacking enthusiasm or zeal; cold, indifferent, apathetic; formal, stiff.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* v. 27 To be content that times to come should only know there was such a man, not caring whether they knew more of him, was a frigid ambition in Cardan. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 363 His faint and frigid expressions thereof manifested his mind rather to betray than defend it. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 187 3 The most frigid and inexorable judge. 1751 *Ibid.* No. 149 5 Our reception was rather frigid than malignant. 1807-W. W. INYING *Sabine* (1824) 353 Charms that might warm even the frigid heart of a dervise. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxviii. 321 The nobles .. let matters take their course with frigid indifference. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet Major* III. 221 Anne went home with her, bidding Loveday a frigid adieu.

abol. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 219 You will have at one view, the choleric .. the frigid, the frothy .. and the clamorous.

b. Said of things: Chilling, depressing.
1844 ALD. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vi. (1886) 28 The frigid respectability and dilapidated grandeur of the Faubourg St. Germain. 1888 F. HUMM *Mad. Alidas* I. iv. Placed, not amid the frigid splendours of the drawing room, but .. in his own particular den.

c. That leaves the imagination cold; that does not stir the fancy; lacking fire or spirit; dull, flat, insipid. + Formerly also (as L. *frigidus*), of a reason, argument, etc.: Lacking force or point, senseless, absurd.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* ix. (1851) 46 The pretended reason of it [is] as frigid as frigidify itself. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris*

112 Was ever any thing so forced, so frigid, so unworthy of refutation? 1713 PARNELL *Stiles Poetry* 65 Bleak level Realm, where Frigid Stiles abound, Where never yet a daring thought was found. 1729 SWIFT *On burning a dull Poem* Misc. 1735 V. 48 Methought .. No Vessel but an Ass's Head Such frigid Fustian could contain. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 138 The one shall impart the most frigid, and the other the most vivid conception of the meaning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 273 He .. gave vent to his feelings in a hundred and sixty lines of frigid bombast.

Hence **Frigidly** *adv.*, **Frigness**.

1647 TRAFF *Comm. Mark* i. 22 And not as the Scribes. Frigidly and jejunely. 1697 BATES *Harmony* *Dim. Attrib.* xvii. 322 If in the Platonical Philosophy there are some things directing to it, yet they are but frigidly exprest. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frigness*, coldness. 1777 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/1 Lands doomed by nature to perpetual frigness. 1844 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* xv, Ere her limbs frigidly stiffen too rigidly. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvi, 'What I have is quite enough', said the .. lady, somewhat frigidly.

+ **Frigidal**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. **FRIGID** + **-AL**.] = **FRIGID**.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 171 Of a frigid temper.

+ **Frigidarium** (frɪ'dɪdɪərɪəm), [L., f. *frigidus* cold.] The cooling-room in a Roman bath. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 95 Here was certainly the frigidarium. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 244 Grown men and women were wading up to their chins in a sort of Frigidarium.

b. transf. A room kept at a low temperature.

1892 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 400 The chief rooms with all their ample fire-places were but miserable frigidaria. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Apr. 2/2 Room. .. for fourteen in the frigidarium [of the Morgue].

+ **Frigitate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *frigidare*, f. *frigidus* **FRIGID**: see **-ATE** 3.] *trans.* To make frigid. (Cf. *infrigidate*.)

1691 *New Discov. Old Intrigue* xxxi, Who Frigidated by Distemper'd Hams, His Fiery Zeal for Slavery proclaims.

+ **Frigitative**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *frigidare*: see *prec.* and **-ATIVE**.] Cooling.

1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 87 The frigitative or cooling remedy.

+ **Frigitious**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [irreg. f. **FRIGID** + **-IOUS**.] Frigid, intensely cold.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Anagrams & Sonn.* Wks. II. 257/1 Frigidious Janus twofold frozen face, Turnes moyst Aquarius into congeal'd yce.

Frigidite (frɪ'dɪdɪt), *Min.* [f. *Frigidus* of the place where found + **-ITE**.] (See *quot.*)

1887 DANA *Man. Min. & Lith.* 150 Frigidite is a nickeliferous variety [of Tetrahydrate] from the Apuan Alps.

Frigidity (frɪ'dɪdɪtɪ), [a. F. *frigidité*, ad. L. *frigiditas*, f. *frigidus*: see **FRIGID** and **-ITY**.]

1. The state or condition of being frigid; intense coldness.

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 124 And in frigiditate [L. *locis frigidis*] Of seed and bayes make the seminary. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fight at Sea* Wks. III. 37 Neither the parching heat of Lybia .. or the benumbing frigidite of Greenland. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 274 There is such an intolerable frigidite in some parts under the Poles, as that they cannot be discovered. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/2 It had seemed probable that the intense frigidite of the winter would have destroyed the animalcule.

b. In old Physiology: The quality of being frigid or producing frigidness; = **COLDNESS** 1 *b.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 44 The great frigidite and coldness of it [Pursleyne], may be tempered and qualished with Minte. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite* of God 438 Our Astronomical divines say that Saturns frigidite proceedeth from these waters. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. vii. (1678) 633 If to the same frigidite remaining in Fruits, a certain humidity accrew. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 100 As it is of an exceeding cold nature, it does, with its frigidite, convert the air .. into water.

c. Lack of natural heat or warmth (of the body).

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. i. 131 Before David died, such frigidite fell upon him, as with clothes they could not keep him warme. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* xiv. 82 The frigidite of decrepit Age is as much his enemy.

2. *transf.* Want of generative heat; impotence.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 58 His 1. wife .. was divorced from him for cause of frigidite. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 4 His articulate lady, called so, for articulating against the frigidite and impotence of her former Lord. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 299 Why are we suffered to divorce Adulteries, Desertions, or Frigidities? 1658 ROWLAND *Monks' Theat.* Ins. 992 Forasmuch as Eunuchs .. make most noise and greater than young persons that are more hot, therefore frigidite cannot be the cause.

3. *fig.* Want of warmth of feeling or enthusiasm; apathy, coldness, indifference.

a 1631 DUNNE in *Select.* (1840) 220 This heat may overcome my former frigidite and coldness. 1771 JOHNSON *Let.* to *Mrs. Thrale* 20 July, I dare neither write with frigidite nor with fire. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xlv. 173 There is need that the frigidite of the Scholar be exchanged for the genial nature of the dweller in the open sunshine of heaven. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xvii. 318 'She is not, sir', replied Fanny with excessive frigidite. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 128, I seek one who shall make me forget or overcome the frigidities .. into which I fall.

b. Lack of imagination; deficiency in fire or spirit; flatness, insipidity, etc.; also quasi-*concr.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Snect.* vi. 33 Having begun loftily, he falls down to that wretched poorness and frigidite as to talk of *Bridge street in heav'n*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. 37 Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the frigidities of wit. 1763 FORDYCE in *Four C. Eng. Let.* 286 The polite frigidite of the French drama.

1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. i. 17 The frigidite of men's productions was characteristic.

Frigidize (frɪ'dɪdɪz), *v.* *rare*—1. [f. **FRIGID** *a.* + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To depress (a person) by frigidite of manner; to make frigid.

1858 D. RICE *Gowers of Glenamie* I. 103 Lady Gower .. tried at first to frown her down and frigidize her.

+ **Frigeriferous**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. In 7 frigeriferous. [badly f. L. *frigus* cold + **-FERUS**.] Bearing or bringing cold; cold.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 26 Not exposed to Sulphureous exhalations or Frigeriferous winds.

+ **Frigitate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [irregularly f. L. *frigus* cold.] *intr.* To freeze.

1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. West* (Hakluyt Soc.) 47 The sea doth keepe it selfe from frigitating.

+ **Frigor**, *Obs.* *rare*. [a. L. *frigor*, noun of state from *frigere* to be cold.] Extreme coldness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Phys.* 183/1 Ther will approach on him a vehement frigor, or coulede. 1603 OWE *Pembroke* (1891) 121 To avoide the frigor of the frozen sea.

Frigorific (frɪ'gɒrɪfɪk), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *frigus*, *frigus* cold + **-IFIC**. Cf. F. *frigorifique* *sb.* (Littre *Suppl.*)]

+ *a.* *sb.* An imagined 'imponderable' substance supposed to be the cause of cold. Cf. **CALORIC**.

1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 297 If .. water has decreased in temperature, and dilated by the presence of frigorific, why should frigorific .. produce a contrary effect [in mercury]?

B. adj. 'Pertaining to or consisting in the application of cold' (*Cent. Dict.*). *rare*.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LVI. 178 The conditions under which the frigorific service was to be introduced into the morgue.

Frigorific (frɪ'gɒrɪfɪk), *a. Physics*. [a. F. *frigorifique*, ad. L. *frigorificus* cooling: see *prec.* and **-IFIC**.] Producing cold, freezing; cooling.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608 A strongly frigorific mixture of Ice and Salt. 1685 — *Effects of Heat*, 41 The Atomists ascribe the freezing of water to the ingress of frigidities of frigorific corpuscles. 1789 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 195/1 Quicksilver was again completely frozen .. in a frigid mixture. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 364 Data determining the frigorific effect of the ice on the temperature of the Pole. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* x. 277 Rumford maintained with great tenacity the existence of 'frigorific rays'.

b. *fig.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 159 77 Knowledge and virtue remain too long congealed by this frigorific power. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xiv. A frigorific torpidity of despair chilled every sense. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mem. Urs. Dark* 71. 195 Their moral nature wants the true frigorific tenacity of a well-wintered life and experience.

+ **Frigorific**, *a.* *Obs.* — [see **-AL**] = *prec.*

1666 in *Blount Glossary*. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Frigorify (frɪ'gɒrɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. L. *frigor*, *frigus* cold + **-IFY**.] *trans.* To cool or make cool.

Hence *Frigo* rifying *ppl. a.*

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 71 Cold-blooded animals .. are provided with a frigorifying rather than with a calorifying apparatus.

+ **Frigit**, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [? arbitrarily f. *FRIGID* after *bigot*, etc.] A person of frigid temperament.

1603 KENNETT tr. *Erasmus on Folly* 26 It is much better patiently to be such a ben-peckt frigit than always to be wrack'd and tortured with .. suspicion and jealousy.

Frijoles (in Sp. frɪ'xɔles), *sb. pl.* Also 6 frijoles, frizsoles, 7 frixoles, frizoles, 9 fricollis. A kind of kidney-bean grown and much used in Mexico. Cf. **FASELS**.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 66 b, I doe sende pr .. certaine Frijoles, that you make commande to be sown in the beginning of Marche. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 803 Three hoves sate by eating toast with sodden Frijoles in a little pan. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 109 A dish of Frijoles .. being black and dry Turkey .. French beans boiled with a little biting Chille. 1891 *Swiss. Food* 222 The small black beans called *frijolitos* .. are in general demand all over Mexico, are no doubt .. of kidney-bean. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mass.* xiv. 35 *Let.* .. very abundant in California. 1854 J. L. STREVERUS *Calif.* .. upon beef, hard bread, and frijoles, (a peculiar kind of .. very abundant in California) 1854 J. L. STREVERUS *Calif.* .. upon beef, hard bread, and frijoles, (a peculiar kind of .. very abundant in California) 1854 J. L. STREVERUS *Calif.* .. upon beef, hard bread, and frijoles, (a peculiar kind of .. very abundant in California)

Amer. 27 He .. set before us chocolate and what he called the national dish, frijoles, or black beans fried.

+ **Frike**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *frigue* (13th c.), regarded by some scholars as the earlier form of *frisque* (see **FRISK** *a.*); it is perh. a. Teut. **frisk* *FRISK* *a.* In ME. the adjs. *frike* and *frisk* seem to have been somewhat confused.]

1. Lusty, strong, vigorous.

13.. *First Church in Holy Rood* 221 The eagle is frisk .. fowle in flye. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 220 My Barons were full .. & my frike are. c 1400 *Swordene Bat.* 104 *Barons* .. and Dukes frike. c 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (1722) 220 Thou art fryke and in thy flowres. Thou wert perper .. perperre, ore palte. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 179/1 *friske*, craske, or yn grete helthe, *crasus*. c 1475 *Lawley* .. The body welte made, frike in ioly plite.

2. Joyful.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 23 Loue is better Jan fe .. To hem [as] of it is fayne & frike [frisk like]

Hence + **Frickly** *adv.*, + **Frickness**.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 620 Lest frisk his friskes so fure .. to bale. *Ibid.* 9880 All frisk his friskes at the last .. *Prompt. Parv.* 179/1 *frickness*, *crastude*.

+ **Frike**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*. [OF. *frician* (12th c.) *ouice*.] *intr.* To dance, move briskly.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* x. 17 We sungun cow & .. fricudun [c 1375 *Illyon* (Gosfricudun)].

1800 *Illyon*, 211 At hys idel pat me at ptece hihalt .. shonkes and fet oppie .. armes and honds friske.

† **Frilal.** *Obs.*— [? *f.* **FRILL** *sb.* after the analogy of **FALLAL**.] A border of ornamental ribbon. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Antidoticus* f. Fril next upper Pinner set, Round which it does our Ladies please To spread the Hood call'd Rayonnés. 1846 in FAIRHOLT *Gloss*.

Frill (*fril*), *sb.* [This and the related **FRILL** *v.* 1 are of uncertain origin. The common view is that **FRILL** *v.* 3, to shiver, gave rise to a *sb.* (see **FRILL** *sb.* 3) meaning 'the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering', and that the word as applied to an article of costume is a transferred use of this. But this hypothesis finds no support in the rare early instances of the words; and there is no proof that the *sb.* ever had the alleged sense. Sense 2 of the *vb.* suggests that it may be a metathetic form of **FURL**; but this is app. peculiar to Knolles, and should perh. be regarded as an unconnected word. The *sb.* as used by butchers (sense 3 below) is commonly regarded as a transferred sense from the 'frill' of a shirt; but the analogy of **CHITTERLING** and of *F. fraise* (mesentery of a calf, 14th c.; ruff, frill, 16th c.) suggests the possibility that the butchers' sense may be the original (though not recorded until quite recently). Godef. has one quot. for an OF. *pple. freole* (v. *r. freiole*) = 'frilled' (said of a shirt); and it is noteworthy that in the 17th c. the *F.* equivalent of **FURL** *v.* (cf. **FRILL** *v.* 2) was *fresser*, which seems to belong to OF. *fresser* to frill, adorn, *f. fresel*, *-ele*, dim. of *fraise* ruff; but it is not easy to see how Eng. *frill* can be connected with these words.]

1. An ornamental edging made of a strip of any woven material, of which one edge is gathered and the other left loose so as to give it a wavy or fluted appearance. *Toby-frill*, such as appears on the figure of Toby in the frontispiece of *Punch*.

(The sense in the first quot. is doubtful; 'borrowed frills' suggests rather false curls or the like than what is defined above; cf. **FRILL** *v.* 2.)

1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. Jas.* 95 b, Their flaunting ruffles, their borrowed frills, and such like vanities. 1801 MASON *Suppl. to Johnson*, *Frill*, an edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt. 1812 J. NORT *Decker's Gulls Hornet-bk.* 90 note, What we now call the frill or chitterling of the shirt. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Mori.* ii. iii, What have you been at? You have torn your frill into tatters. 1882 MISS BRACONN *Nt. Royal II.* x. 210 Mopsy and Dopsy, their long limbs sheathed in sea-green velvetene, Toby-frills round their necks.

b. *transf.* A similar article of cut paper or net put round the knuckle of a ham, etc. when brought to table.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Hatt* (1868) 33 His eyes fixed abstractedly on the frill of a ham before him.

c. Anything resembling such an edging; e.g. a fringe of feathers round the neck of a bird; a process like this on an invertebrate animal, a ring on a fungus, a tuft on the neck of a dog, etc.

1876 BILL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 122 They consist of 4 or 5 frills, curved in a semilunar form. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 Frill—The mass of feather on a long-coated dog's chest.

d. *fig.* (U.S. *colloq.*) An affection of dress or manners, an air. Usually *pl.*

1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. He puts on too many frills.

2. A kind of scallop-shell. See **FREELE**.

1803 MONTAGU in Gosse *Year at Shore* (1865) 25 note, [This Pecten] is known by the name of Frills or Queens. 1865 GOSSE *ibid.*, The term 'frill' obviously refers to the form of the shell.

3. Used by hutchers for: The mesentery of an animal.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Frill*, a piece of fleshy fat surrounding the entrails of a pig; it has the appearance of being puckered like a frill, whence its name. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Frill*, the puckered edge of the fat which is stripped from the entrails of a pig.

4. *Photography.* [From the *vb.*] The irregular rising of a gelatine film at the edges of a plate, so as to present the semblance of a frill.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frill-like* adj.; *frill-back* (see quot.); *frill-lizard*, an Australian lizard of the genus *Chlamydosaurus* whose neck is encircled by a broad membrane, erectile at pleasure.

1765 *Treatise Dom. Pigeons* 144 The Frill-back, what is remarkable in them is the turn of their feathers, which appear as if every one distinctly had been raised at the extremity with a small round-pointed instrument, in such a manner as to form a small cavity in each of them. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 3/5 The extraordinary frill-like appendage which encircles his neck.

Hence **Frillless** *a.* [-LESS], having no frill; **Frilly *a.* [-Y], furnished with a frill.**

1843 HOOE *To Henrietta* ii. With... a pair of frilly trousers, like a little bantam cock. 1883 D. WINGATE *Lost Laird* xvi, Over her grey hair she wore a frillless 'mutch'. 1896 *Punch* 21 Mar. 133/3 Blossoms flounced and frilly.

† **Frill**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1611 CORNER, *Maie*, the greatest kind of sea-Crab, round, long-legged, and veils rough-shelled; some call her a frill. **Frill**, *sb.* 2. *rare*— [f. **FRILL** *v.* 3; but the word seems to be an etymologizing figment: see note on **FRILL** *sb.* 1] (See quot.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Frill*... the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when frilling with cold.

Frill (*fril*), *v.* 1 [See **FRILL** *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To furnish or decorate with a frill. (In the first quot. the meaning may be 'to curl the hair'; cf. sense 2 and **FRILL** *sb.* 1, quot. 1591.)

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ex.* 296 The goodde townse-like craftsman, needes no daughter in lawe that can frill and paint her selfe [que sepan affectar]. 1766 SIOLETT *Trav.* i. vii. 105 When I see one of those fine creatures, sailing along, in her taudry robes of silk and gauze, frilled, and flounced, and furbelowed. 1831 SIR F. B. HEAO *Bubbles of Brummen* 114 Next came a row of women in caps, frilled and bedizened. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Hatt* (1868) 53 A dainty work-basket frilled with blue satin.

absol. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, They can pink, point, and frill, and know something of music.

b. To serve as a frill for.

1857 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* iii, The great mob of lace that frilled her night-cap.

† 2. To curl up; to twist back. *Obs. rare.*

1623 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1627) 516 His long mustachoes on his upper lip, like bristles, frill back to his neck... did so expresse his martiall disposition... that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1256 To depart whether they would, with their ensignes frilled vp. *Ibid.* 1288 Ensignes... frilled vp.

3. *Photography.* a. *trans.* (causatively.) To raise (a film) in flutes like a frill. b. *intr.* Of the film: To rise in flutes like a frill.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 57 The drops of perspiration would sometimes splash on a plate, you know, and sort of frill the film.

† **Frill**, *v.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [prob. echoic.] *intr.* Of the eagle: To scream.

1677 WYTHE *Gent. Raptures* lviii. (1681) 103 The Goat did blare, squeak did the Hare, And there the Eagle frilled. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 310/2 The Eagle Frilleth, or Scriketh.

Hence **Frill** *sb.*, the cry of an eagle.

1847 in HALLIWELL

† **Frill**, *v.* 3. *Obs.*— [ad. OF. *friller*.] *intr.* To shiver with cold.

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* Ttjij, The hawk Frilleth, a Fr. G. *Friller*, *Horriere*, *Rigore*, *Tremere*. 1722 BAILEY s. v., The Hawk frills. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1847 in HALLIWELL. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Frilled (*frild*), *pp. a.* [f. **FRILL** *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1 + -ED 1 or 2.] Having, wearing, or adorned with a frill, or something like a frill. Of a photographic plate: Raised in flutes at the edges. *Frilled lizard* = *frill-lizard*. Hence **Frilledness**.

1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1856) 37 The polite ruffled and frilled gentlemen of the olden time. 1827 in HONE *Everyday Bk.* II. 100 A delicate frilled hand. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* 111. 87 The Frilled Lizard is a native of Australia. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Oct. 512/3 In America the legs of tables have been seen by travellers encased in frilled trousers. 1867 W. B. TRIGTMEIER *Pigeons* ix. 82 Some of the flying birds seen in this country are frilled very much like an Owl or a Turbit. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 302 The very beggar or fakir in the streets, whose face has more lines of humiliation and dejection than a frilled negative.

Frillery (*fril-eri*), [f. **FRILL** *sb.* 1 + -ERY.] An arrangement or mass of frills; frills collectively. 1887 A. STERN *Lazy Ministr.* (1892) 85 A wealth of snowy frillery and lace. 1889 *Daily News* 13 July 3/5 Many of the frills were silk as well; in one case that ruching of white silk having been substituted for the more orthodox sort of frillery.

Frilling (*fril-ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **FRILL** *v.* 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of putting a frill to (a garment); also *concr.* frilled edging; frills collectively.

1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroin* II. 149 Here was no... seaming, or frilling, or flouncing. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* viii, The frillings and trimmings on her bridal dress looking like earthy paper. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 153 [They] mourn with one another over the decadence of cambric frilling. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/3 Accorded-completed frilling lavished on hats, toques, and capes.

attrib. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 2/5 The ruching and frilling department is dull.

2. *Photography.* The rising of a gelatine film in flutes along the edge.

1880 *Athenaeum* 11 Dec. 782/4 'Frilling' was prevented by the same means. 1890 ANNE *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 136 'Frilling' of the plate takes place in the hyposulphite of soda solution.

† **Frillock**, *Obs. rare*—1. = **FILLOCK**.

1647 G. W. Grand *Pluto's Progress through Gt. Brit.* 15 Madge my deare and bonny Frillock Set we downe beside this hillock.

Frim, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *freme*, 4 *frim*, 6–7 *frimm*(e), (7 *frime*, 8 *frem*), 7–*frim*. [OE. *frime*—prebistoric **fram*-, cognate with *fram* adj., forward, advanced, bold.]

a. Vigorous, flourishing; after OE. only in physical sense (or *fig.* of this), luxuriant in growth, plump, full-fleshed. b. Abundant in sap, juicy, full of moisture; rarely in unfavourable sense. Also of sap: Abundant, rich. c. Easily melting, soluble, fusible.

Beowulf 1532 Mod þryðu fram fremu folces cwen. c. 1000 *Cardinal's G.* 238 (Gr.) Ic þam magorigne mine sylle godecunde gife gastes mihnum, freondsped fremum. 13. E. E. *Altit.* P. A. 1075, & twelve sýþez on þer þay beren ful frym [fruits]. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1865) 5 Cast on þe powder of hær I wot; Hit is so frym, ren hit wyllle An malt as sugur. 1829 *Mar. Martine* 3 Abbots were fat and friers frimme. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vi. vii. (1609) 221 Those nations

that by long peace were most frimme and lustie [ex. *intergerminis*]. 1601—*Phily* I. 348 Many are so frim and free of milke, that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 463 The timber also is more frim and soft. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 5 The frim sap... From the full root, doth swell the plenteous rynde. 1613—*Poly-olb.* xiii, My frim and lusty flank Her bravery then displays. 1622 *Ibid.* xxvii, Her deare daughter Dale, which her frim Cheeke doth lay to her cleere mothers Breast. 1657 AUSTEN *Frill Trees* 1, 136 Seede plants are commonly more frim straight and handsome, then wood-stocks. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 224 If May and June prove wet Months, it causes a Frimm and Frothy Grass. 1712 MORTON *Northamptonshire* 51 The fremmest... that is the richest feeding land we have. 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exp. Husb.* 54 The shorter and younger the grass, the frimmer is the Sap. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* O jþ, Potter's Ore... is so frim and fusible that a great deal of this sort is sold. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. i. 151 A frim growing time. 1883 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., This lettuce is very frim.

Hence **Frimness**.

c. 1714 T. BATES in *Athenaeum* No. 1982 (1865) 535/3 The frimness of the grass. 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exp. Husb.* 64 We... sow a Mixture of Clover... to allay its Frimness.

|| **Frimaire** (*frim-er*). [Fr., f. *frim* = hoarfrost.] The third month of the French revolutionary calendar (from Nov. 21 to Dec. 20).

1838 NICOLAS *Chron. Hist.* 171 Frimaire (Sleety Month). **Frim fram**, var. of **FLIM-FLAM**.

1693 Sc. *Prest.* *Elog.* (1738) 131 Criticks with their frim frams and whytie waities.

Fringe (*frindz*), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 *frenge*, (5 *freny*(e), 6 *Sc. frenje*, 6–7 *fryi*(y)ng, *fringe*), (7 *frindge*), 6–*fringe*. [ME. *frenge*, a. OF. *freuge* (1316 in Douët d'Arco *Comptes de l'Arg. des Rois de France* 60), also (Walloon) *fringe* (mod. Fr. *frange*) = Pr. *frenja*, *fernja* = poplar Lat. **frimbria*, metathetic alteration of class Lat. *frimbria* border, fringe. The change of ME. (e) to mod. Eng. (i) before (ndz) is normal: cf. *hinge*, *singe*.]

1. An ornamental bordering, consisting of a narrow band to which are attached threads of silk, cotton, etc., either loose or formed into tassels, twists, etc. (Occas. *spec.* that worn by the Hebrews in accordance with the command in Num. xv. 38.)

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 598 A sadel, pat gleined ful gayly with many gold fringes. 1497 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 52 Pro uno riben frenge de circo, xviij d. c. 1500 *Rijer* T. 175 in *Tyburn's Annals* (1866) ap. i. With a black fring hemyd al about. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Vks. 1856 l. 39 The fringe of your sattin petticoe is ript. 1714 M. HENRY *Exp. Judges* xix. 22 What did it avail them that they had. God's Law in their Fringes, but the Devil in their Hearts. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Verine's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 70 Another Dutch painter... faithfully imitating the details of lace, embroidery, fringes, and even the threads of stockings. 1881 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* ii. (1862) 42 Drab alpaca frocks... not a coloured bow nor handkerchief, not a flounce nor fringe, to relieve them.

b. *collect.* A manufactured article of this kind which may be cut into lengths.

1307 *Wardour Acc. Edw. III.* 33/3, 14 uln. frenge, serico nigro, per uln. 1. 3d. 1481–82 *Wardour Acc. Edw. IV* (Nicolas) 17 For frenge of gold of Vены at viij s. the ounce. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 li. 270 For grey linnen cloth and sylk frenge for the hers. 1590 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 226 For sustyan and fringe... trymmyng vpp of the townes pikes. 1660 *Goostrey Churchw. Acc.* in *Earwaker Sandbach* (1890) 248 Pd. for cloth, sylke, thread, and fringe, for a pulpit cushion 1 li. 1708 F. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Bril.* i. iiii. iiii. (1743) 168 An earl may also have a cloth of State without pendants, but only Fringe. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* II. i. 184 She had... made many yards of fringe. 1815 JANE TAYLOR *Display* xiii. 167 Pray do you sell silk fringe?

2. Anything resembling this; a border or edging, esp. one that is broken or serrated.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 11 Little distances neere the centre make larger figures, then when they part neere the fringes of the circle. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinacria*, *Men.* V. exc, A Curled Cloud, whose Top With golden fringe, Spreads Glorie. a. 1687 COTTON *Song*, Poems (1689) 354 Light... Beautifies The myrie fringe of her fair Eyes. 1711 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 85 P. 1 A friend of mine... has converted an Essay of a Man of Quality into a kind of fringe for his candlesticks. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 107 Some works come forth at noon and die at night In blazing fringes round a tallow light. 1815 BYRON *Siege* Cor. xvi, The fringe of the foam may be seen below. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. St. Paul (1862) I. i. 8 Asia Minor... was bordered by a fringe of Greek colonies. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1874) 46 [He] detected the dying man peeping cautiously through the fringes of his eyelids. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* v. 96 A rim or fringe of ancient rocks. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* 1. 95 His whiskers met in what is commonly known as a Newgate fringe. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Hatt* (1868) 5 The handlooms made a far-reaching straggling fringe about the great centres of manufacture. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Lure*, iii. (1894) 84 A broad fringe of snow ending in a bergschrund. 1890 BOLDEWEN *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 A grand-looking sheet of fresh water... a thin fringe of timber surrounding its margin.

b. *fig.* occurs in sense of an appendage or sequel; also (*slang* or *colloq.*), irrelevant matter.

1642 [see FACING 4 b]. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* *ser* Repentance. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 322 There followed the horrid conspiracy, called the Rye plot, and as fringes to these, other minor plots. 1874 H. R. REVOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 5. 47 A fringe of Gentile forces and influences had surrounded the sacred institutions of Judaism. 1895 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Gratuitous* Wks. (Bohn) III. 272 Depth of intellect relieves even the ink of crime with a fringe of light. 1886 *Police Report*, As to what had taken place in the park, he (the magistrate) considered it simple fringe, and he would not go into that.

1605 *Rec. Chippenham* 194 in *Wills Gloss.* (1893) s.v., Itm to James Smalwood for an Acre and halfe of hedging frith out of Heywood. . Item for felling the same frith. 1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* ii. 1. (1668) 2 It will grow to frith or wood, if it be not continually labour'd with the plough. 1668 *Worldidge Dict. Rust.* Frith, underwood, or the shroud of Trees. 1670 J. SMITH *England's Improv. Reviv'd* 27 A dead Hedge. made of dead wood, as Bushes and Frith, which is all sorts of small wood that are not Thorns. *Ibid.* 31 Frith. is all small tops or shreadings of trees, as also all Under-woods. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* 1. 326 Frith, brush-wood. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 267 Frith, thorns or bush underwood. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), Frith, young underwood growing by the side of hedges. 1863 *Wise New Forest* 183 Frith, too, still means copse-wood.

4. A hedge; esp. one made of wattled brushwood; also, a hurdle.

[Although this sense appears to be chiefly a development of sense 3, it may partly belong to other words of similar form but etymologically unconnected. (1) The sense 'hedge', and the related *FRITH* v. 2, might without difficulty be regarded as special uses of *FRITH* sb. and v. 1; cf. *MHG. wride* (= *FRITH* sb.) used in the sense of 'fence, fenced place', med. Ger. *enfridigen* to fence in. (2) As in S.W. dialects both *fr* and *ur* are represented by *ur*, it is possible that *frith* in the sense of 'wattled work' may be partly a literary rendering of a dialectal *writh*, *wreath* connected with OE. *wreðan* (see *WRITH*, *WRATH*).

1430 *Durh. MS. Coll. Roll*, Item in fridys, vid. Item in cirpis, vid. 1511-1647 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* in *Kent. Gloss.* s.v. To enclose the vij acres w. a quyk fryth before the Fest of the Purification. 1830 *Voc. Den. & Cornu.* in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 466 Frith, writh, wattles or hurdles, placed in a gap. 1864 T. O. COUCH *E. Cornwall Wds.* in *Frit. Roy. Inst. Cornwall*, Mar. *Fræath*, or *Fræath*, a wattled gap in a hedge. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXVI. 7851, I was getting over a frith [foot-note, hurdle] by Nicoll's cow-house. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* Frith, a hedge.

† b. The same used as a fish-weir. *Obs.*

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 30 The Weare is a frith, reaching slope-wise through the Ose, from the land to low water he mark, and hewing in it, a bunt or cod with an eye-hooke, where the fish enter, upon their coming back with the ebbe are stopped from issuing out againe, and left drie on the Ose.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *frith-copse*, † *man-wood*; † *frith-pear*, the name of a kind of pear; *frith-work* (*dial.*), wattling.

1583 STANYHURST *Zweil* 1. (Arb.) 32 In this greene *frith-cops a new sight newly repressed Long fearful dangers. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5597 Fie thousand olifants in fere þa *frithmenn him brogt. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 *Frith-Pears, *Arundel-Pears* (also to baker. 1837 *Kent. Gloss.* s.v. *Frith*, Though some of the old woods bearing this name may now, by modern treatment, have been made much thicker and more valuable, they are also still called, as of old, *frith-woods, as the Frith Woods, near Beddington. 1807 VANDERHOEF *Agric. Devon* (1813) 134 The *frith-work or wattling was made upon willow or sawlow stakes.

Frith (*frīp*), sb. 3 [Metathetic form of *FIRTH* sb. 2; possibly suggested by the form *FRITH* sb. 2 = *FIRTH* sb. 1, or by the once commonly supposed derivation from *L. fretum*.] = *FIRTH* 2.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1375 The Tyber. brake out many times, and having found a frith or creeke, it beat upon the foot of the Aventine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 919 The warie fiend Stood. Pondering his Voyage; for no narrow frith He had to cross. a 1668 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 37 The Neck of Land between the two Friths about Sterling and Glasco. 1722 DE FOR. Col. *Frith* (1840) 243 Waiting to go up the frith with the flood. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 16 Lands intersected by a narrow frith Abhor each other. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* Introd. 7 The Friths of Forth and Clyde. 1850 TENNISON *In Mem.* Concl. 152 The frith that branch and spread their sleeping silver thro' the bills.

† **Frith**, v. 1 *Obs.* Also 3 *frūthē*, 4 *south. wroþie*, 5 *frethe* [OE. *frīðian*, *frēðian*, f. *FRITH* sb. 1; cf. OFris. *frēthia*, *fērdia*, OS. *frīthōn*, OHG. (ga-) *frīdon*, ON. *frīða* (Sw. *freda*, DA. *fredē*). Cf. *FRITH* v.]

1. *trans.* To keep in peace, make peace with; to secure from disturbance, defend, help, preserve, protect.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oras.* iv. i. § 9 Angunnan þa hergean & hienan þa he hic frīþian sceolde. O. E. *Chron.* an. 921 Pæt he. . . eall þæt frīþian wolde þæt se cyng frīþian wolde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Eower lond ic wulle frīþian. c 1205 *LAV.* 16804 3if. þu me wilt frūðien we be wulleð to teon. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 24133 þou frith me noht als freind. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 8733 þeyr byrlys he boughte to he honore Wyþ som þyng þat ay myght dure, & fryþe þe stede þer þey lay. 1340 *Ayent.* 7 Me seel hine joky and unþreke to he lyche. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 656 Fandde my fisteþe be frīðthe. . . That name werrey my wyde.

2. To free, liberate. Cf. *FRITH* v.]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3094 Bi-sek 3et god, 3is one siðe, 3at he vs 3is pine frīde. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXIX. v. Then was Vmfrey erle of Herford frēthed clene, And entchaungid for Kyng Robertes wyfe.

Frith (*frīp*), v. 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *frethe*, 9 *dial. freath*. [f. *FRITH* sb. 2 (senses 3, 4); but perh. of mixed derivation: see note under *FRITH* sb. 2. 4.]

1. *trans.* To fence in. Also *fig.*

1377 *LANCEL.* P. PL. B. v. 550 He is frithed in with flooredes. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3247 Frytze. . . flaire frithed in frankne appone this free bowes. c 1400 *Beryn* 292 The sauge & the Isope, I-frethid & I-stakid. 1541 *Old Ways* (1892) 110 Walter was cuttingt off a hagge to frithe a corne.

2. *intr.* a. To form a hedge of wattled brushwood; to wattic. b. To cut underwood. c. (See quot. 1893.)

1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 132 Frithing, or

wattling with willow-stakes, or any other hardy wood. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL Frith*, to plash a hedge. *Devon.* 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Novell* 1. A labourer. . . had been frithing: that is to say, cutting underwood in one of the forest copes. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* Frith, to make a brushwood drain.

Hence **Frithing**, material for fencing; brushwood, underwood.

1429 *Durh. MS. Coll. Roll*, In ij Draghttrapis et ij frēhyng, xixd. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Novell* xiv, The frithings had not been cut for two years.

† **Frithborh**. *Law.* Only OE. and *Hist.* Also *frithborg*, -burg, *frichborgh*, *fridburgh*, *friborgh*, -burg(h), -bourg, *freoborg*, *freoborgh*. [OE. **frīðborh* lit. 'peace-pledge': see *FRITH* sb. 1 and *BORROW* sb.; the word, though found in no document earlier than the spurious 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' (app. the source of all the later statements on the subject), is certainly genuine. A mis-translation of the corrupt form *frīborg*, *freoborg* gave rise to the later name FRANKPLEDGE.] The Old English name for FRANKPLEDGE.

a 1200 *Laws of Edu. Conf.* c. 20 Preamble (Schmid) *Alia pax maxima est, per quam omnes firmiori statu sustentantur; scilicet fiduciosius stabilitate, quam Angli vocant frīðborgas, præter Eboracenses, qui vocant eam tenmanne tale.* *Ibid.* c. 20. § 3 and caps. 21, 29 [other texts read *frī, frēo*]. c 1290 *Fleta* i. xlvii. § 10 (1647) 62 Frichborgh. 1607 [see DECEMBER 2]. a 1641 *SPELMAN Anc. Govt. Eng. Reliq.* (1723) 51 Every Hundred was divided into many Freeborghs or Tithings. . . which stood all bound one for the other. 1747 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* i. 311 Appeals from the decisions of particular frithborghs. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1761) i. ii. 49 A tithing, decannary, or frithborgh. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 41. 1. 87 The association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the frithborh or frankpledge.

† **Frithburgher**. *Obs. local.* [Interpreted as f. *FRITH* sb. 2 + *BURGER*; but perh. originally connected with *FRITHBORH*.]

1587 in *Chambers' Bk. Days* 1. 728 The Lord Bailiff. . . issued his summons. . . to choose four *Frith Burgers' . . . to act as jurymen. 1769 *De Foe's Tour* Gl. Brit. 111. 151 If the Offence was committed. . . within the Bounds of the Forest, then there were Frithburghers also to judge of the Fact, who were to be summoned out of the Forestholders, as they are called, who were to hold of that Frith, that is of the Forest. 1825 *Hume Every-day Bk.* i. 145 This officer summoned a jury of frith-burgers to try him.

Frithles, sb. pl. *dial.* [f. *FRITH* sb. 2 or v. 2; but cf. OE. *wrīþles* band.] A flexible branch or twig used for wattling.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1882) II. iv. 70 To lash it, with stout oak frithles, to a pair of stout ash-saplings.

† **Frith-stool**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 1 *frith*, *frithstól*, 7 *freedstool*, 9 *fridstool*. [OE., f. *frīð*, *FRITH* sb. 1 + *stól* chair, seat: see *STOOL*.] a. OE. only. A place of safety; a refuge. b. A seat, usually of stone, formerly placed near the altar in some churches, which afforded inviolable protection to those who sought privilege of sanctuary.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxix. 1 Pu cart frīð-stol us fæste, Drihten. a 1016 *Laws of Ethelred* vii. c. 16 And 3if for-worht man frīð-stol gesece. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 712 This seat of Stone is called Freedstool, that is, the chair of Peace. 1662 RAY *Third Itin.* ii. 137 At the upper end of the choir, on the right side of the altar stands the Freed stool. 1829 G. POULSON *Beverley* 687 The Fridstool is. . . hewn out of a solid stone, with a hollow back. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 288 Inviolable sanctuary. . . was afforded. . . by the frith-stol of the saint.

† **Frithy**, a. *Obs. rare -t.* [f. *FRITH* sb. 2 + *-y*.]

Of the nature of 'frith' or brushwood.

a 1529 SKELTON *Carl. Laurell* 22 In the frythy forest of Galeres.

† **Frithillaria** (*frītlē-riā*). Also 7 *frit* (t)ell-. [mod. L. *frithillaria*, f. *frithillus* dice-box.

According to Cusius *Rariorum aliquot Stirpium per Pannon. etc. observ. Hist.* (1583) 172, the name was given by Noel Capperon, a druggist of Orleans, to the Common Frithillary, 'quod ejus areolæ versicolores frithillum quodammodo æmulentur'. Unless this refers to some chequered pattern with which dice-boxes were painted, Gerarde's explanation below would seem to be correct, though the Lat. dict. of the 16th c. and still earlier give the correct explanation of *frithillus*. In any case the name refers to the chequered markings of the corolla, not to its shape as is usually stated.]

A genus of lilaceous plants, the best known species of which are the CROWN IMPERIAL (*F. imperialis*), and the Common Frithillary or Snakeshead (*F. meleagris*) found locally in moist meadows.

1598 *LXXX Dodoens* ii. lii. 224 The third [Tulipa] is called . . . *Flas Meleagris*. . . som do also call this flower *Frithillaria*. 1597 *GERARDE Herball* 123 I hath been called Frithillaria, of the table or board upon which men plaie at chesse, which square checkers the flower doth very much resemble, some thinking that it [the chess-board] was named Frithillus. 1611 *Tradesant's bill* in A. Amherst *Gard. Eng.* (1895) 170 Forty frithillarias at 3 pence the peece. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Gardens* (Arb.) 556 Camairis, Fretillaria. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 March. . . Violets, *Frithillaria*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* v. iii. 378 Bulbous-rooted Flowers. . . such as the . . . *Frithillaria*, and *Colchicum*. 1881 *MISS BRADDOCK Asph.* xii. 137 Primroses; anemones; hyacinths; and the rare frithillaria.

Frithillary (*frītlī-ri*). [Anglicized form of *prec.* Cf. *Fr. frithillaire*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Frithillaria*, esp. *F. Meleagris* (see *prec.*).

1633 *Gerarde's Herball* i. lxxxix. 151 In English we

may call it Turkey-hen or Ginny-hen Floure, and also Chequered Daffodill, and Frithillarie, according to the Laine. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 74 Frithillary. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 741 The sullen Lady. . . some call it the black Frithillary. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 47 Frithillaries, crown imperials, or any other kind of bulbous flower-roots. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 531 The chequered frithillary or the tinted wood anemone. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis*, I know what white, what purple frithillaries The grassy harvest of the river-fields Above by Ensham, down by Sandford yields.

2. A name for several species of butterfly, e.g. the Silver-washed Frithillary (*Argynnis paphia*) and the Queen of Spain Frithillary (*A. lathonia*).

1857 *KINGSLEY Two V. Ago* 111. 132-3 The 'white admirals' and silver washed 'frithillaries' slit round every bramble bed. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Novell* xxx, Off dashed Bob after a Queen of Spain frithillary.

† **Frithiniency**. *Obs.* -i. (In the first ed. spelt *frithiniency*; the mod. Dicts. spell *frithiniency*.) [f. *L. frithini-ire* to twitter + *-ANCY*.] Twittering.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 The note or frithiniency [of the Cicada] is far more shrill then that of the Locust. 1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Frithiniency*, *Frithiniency*.

Frit: see *FRIT* sb. 2

† **Fritta'do**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *frittata*, f. *frillare* to fry, f. *fritto*, pa. pple. of *friggere*: see *FRY* v.] A fritter.

1635 J. HAYWARD *tt. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 46 Making her a frittado of eggs and milke he set it before her.

Fritter (*frī-tar*), sb. 1 Forms: 5 *fretoure*, -ure, *frutter*, *fruyter*, *frytoure*, -owre, (*freatoure*), 5-6 *frit*-, *frut*-, -er, -our, -our(e), -ur(e), 6 *fritther*, *frytther*, 7 *frittar*, 5- fritter. [a. Fr. *frutture* = Sp. *frutira*, It. *frutitura*: -Lat. type **fric-tūra*, f. *frigere* to FRY.]

1. Usually pl. A portion of batter, sometimes containing slices of apple, meat, etc., fried in oil, lard, etc. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *apple*, *oyster*-, *rice-fritter*; also, in 15-16th c., in some semi-anglicized French terms, as † *fritter-bounce*, -*fourch*, -*sage*, -*viant* (meat) (*obs.*).

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 55 Tarts and daryels and custan dere, Rysshene and pome dorres, and frutur in fere. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 501-2 O frutur vian, Frutur sawge, byng good, bettur is Frutur powche; Appulle frutur is good hoot, but be cold ye not towche. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 600 Frytoure of sunne facion, with a floure delyce therin. 1502 ARNOLOE *Chron.* (1811) 240 Fresshe storgion, quynces in paste, tarte poleyn, fritour bounce. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Later* Kent 12 Pancake or fritter or flap-jacke. 1664 *PEEPS Diary* 19 Aug. Home to supper to a good dish of fritters. 1769 *MRS. RAFFAELLO Eng. Househ.* (1778) 161 Batter, made as for common fritters. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 72 A paste made of flour and water, and fried, like fritters, in lard. 1859 *All Year Round* No 36. 222 The fritter refuses to imbibe any more oil. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pic.* xix. 301, I have heard much of the rice fritters and savoury soups of the Lancashire vegetarians.

fig. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 276 O Clinias. . . the very fritter of fraud, and seething pot of iniquity.

2. ? A species of apple. *Obs.* -1

1591 *LVLV Endym.* iii. 113, For fruit these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes and lady longings.

3. pl. *Whaling* = FENKS.

[Perh. a transferred use of *F. friture* fat in which something is fried.]

1631 *PELLHAM Preserv.* 8 *Englishm.* in *Green-land* 22 We agreed. . . to keepe Wednesdays and Fridays Fasting days; excepting from the Fritters or Graves of the Whale. (*margin.* note. These be the Scraps of the Fat of the Whale, which are flung away after the Oyle is gotten out of it.) 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 488 Extracting the oil from the fritters. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 176 The finks or fritters were always sufficient to boil the remainder without any other fuel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fritter-barrow*, -*pan*, -*seller*; *fritter-filled* ppl. a.

1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 176 A 'fritter barrow' being furnished with a grating. . . drained the oil from the fritters. 1619 *Pasquill's Palin.* (1877) 152 When every pancake till it can hold no more, Is *Fritter-sild, as well as heart can wish. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* ii. 1, My face dropt like the skimmer in a *fritter-pan. 1636 *DAVENANT Wits* i. 1, Hans van Holme, 'fritter seller of Bombell.

Fritter (*frī-tar*), sb. 2 [app. an altered form of *FITTERS*; perh. due to the influence of *prec.*; but cf. OF. *frutur*, *frutire*: -L. *fractūra* FRACTURE.] 1. pl. Minute pieces, fragments, shreds. Also, articles of trifling size, trifles. Now rare.

In Johnson's QUOT. (1626 BACON, 1678 BUTLER) the correct reading is *fritters*; in SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 151 The word is prob. *FRITTER* sb. 1

1755 in JOHNSON. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. v. 94 Trimmings hanging in fritters and tatters. c 1890 in *Daily News* 12 Oct. (1895) 673 A huge collection of ornamental fritters hooked together.

attrib. 1686 *Goad Celest. Bodies* ii. ii. 168 There appears these differences, Flaxen Clouds, Fleece'd Clouds, some which I call Fritter Clouds, all from their likeness.

2. [From the vb.] Excessive subdivision (by which the general effect is lost).

1803 *REPTON Landscape Gard.* (1805) 56 Producing variety without fritter, and continuity without sameness. 1818 *RICKMAN Archit.* 201 This window is a series of small panels. . . and these. . . throw the building into fritter.

Fritter (*frī-tar*), v. Also 8 *freter*. [f. *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To break or tear into pieces or fragments; to subdivide minutely. Now rare.

1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1243 Having our main-top-gallant yard carried away in the slings, and the sail frittered in a thousand pieces. 1780 *BURKE Sp. Econ. Reform Wks.* III. 285 Frittering and crumbling down the attention by a blind unsystematic observance of every trifle. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 83 The no less mischievous fragments into which they (northern hordes) were frittered. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 508 Perverting the simple doctrines he taught... and frittering them into subtleties. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Litt.* 1826 xx. ix. 268 The kernel to be... frittered among the parties crackling. 1816 *KATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 236 France was once frittered into subdivisions, as Spain still is. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 359 When they (i.e. hydatids) die, the bags and cysts are often broken up and become frittered into minute tatters and filaments. 1866 *ALGER Solit. Nat.* 4. *Man* iv. 366 That throng of women whose attention is frittered on trifles.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* + To become broken into pieces or subdivided (*obs.*). *rarely*. To dwindle.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 79 Small pieces of it fritter between the fingers. 1828 H. NEBLE *Lit. Rem.* (1820) 18 The canvass fritters into shreds and the column moulders into ruin. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracel.* II. Epil. 374 Minutes never fritters into pettiness.

2. a. With *away*, *down*: To do away with piecemeal; to attenuate, wear down, whittle away; to spend (energy, time) on trifles, to waste.

1728 *Pope Dunc.* I. 232 How prologues into prefaces decay And these to notes are fritter'd quite away. 1777 *BURKE Let. to Mr. Rockingham Wks.* IX. 170 To break the continuity of your conduct, and thereby to weaken and fritter away the impression of it. 1790 *HAN. MORE Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 73 They had... frittered down delicacy into frivolousness. 1803 *WELLINGTON Let. to Close in Gurw. Desp.* II. 88 To fritter away the small force which his Highness has produced. 1820 *LD. DUDLEY Let.* 26 Sept. (1840) 266 Our unpunctuality... fritters away so large a part of the... day in wearisome waiting. 1846 *MCCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 537 The whole country would be frittered down into potato gardens. 1846 *THACKERAY Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1836 XXIII. 96 He frittered away in fugitive publications time and genius. 1868 *MISS BRADON Run to Earth* III. vi. 87 You know what Sheridan said about frittering away his money in paying his debts.

+ b. With *out*. To bring out, utter piecemeal. 1764 *LLOYD Poetry Professors* 42 What pretty things imagination will fritter out in adulation.

Hence *Frittered ppl. a.*, *Frittering vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1778 *BOSWELL in Johnson* (1792) II. 216 He could put together only curt frittered fragments of his own. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* II. 136 The frittering of one syllable into almost half a century of semiquavers is perhaps the best and only expedient for showing its executive powers. 1803 *REPTON Landscape Gard.* (1805) 47 If too many trees be introduced... the effect becomes fritter'd. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 77 Broken mass of small windows, unequal stories, frittered compartments. 1853 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. II. 337 A foolish, frivolous, disgraceful, frittered past. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. This frittering away of feeling on the scenes of an opera.

Fritterer (frī'ter-er). [*F. FRITTER v. + -ER*.] One who fritters or wastes (time).

1837 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) I. 14 On this day... have I, erst the most incorrigible of time's fritters, learned... twenty (!) pages in Cicero. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* Feb. 35: The un-awakened but happy fritterer.

+ **Frittle**, *a. Obs.* ? Fickle.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon* *Tim.* 612/1 We are so fittle, that though the way be plaine and beaten before vs, yet can we hardly lift vp one foot. 1638 *FANLEY Emblems* xxxix. Then to the fittle people he doth stinckle.

Friture, *obs. form of FRITTER sb.*

+ **Frirol**, *a. and sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 *frowall*, -ill, 5-6 -ell, -oll, 5-6 *frivole*, 7 -oll, *fryvol*(1), 6 *frovol*(1), *fruoll*, 7 *frival*(1). [*a. F. frivole*, ad. *L. frivol-us*: see *FRIVOLOUS*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Fickle, unreliable. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 144 Frewill [*v.r.* freuoll] fortoun thus brought him in the snar. *Ibid.* v. 646 The observance Quhilk langis luff, and all his frewill [*v.r.* freuoll] chance.

2. Frivolous, of little account, paltry, trumpery, flimsy, absurd. (In quot. 1894 merely a nonce-use.) 1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 246/1 Nain ther frewell exceptione. 1497 *Dr. ALCOCK Mon. Perfect.* B.ij, Whiche all ben but fryvole excuses. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* II. xliii. My friuoll actioun. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 383 Their friuole foches to repeat. 1609 *CHAPEMAN All Fools Plays* 1873 l. 134, I did (so shift him with some contentment) Make such a friuall promise. 1609 *SKEENE Reg. Maj.* *Stat. Rept.* II 49 The saids friuoll and dilator exceptions being omitted. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 615/2 That wearyful transition from the novel simply friuol to the novel friuol-philosophic.]

B. *sb.* A frivolous thing, a trifle.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xxvii. 97 Withouten þe all þingz are friuoles. c 1489 *Caxton Blanchardin* xli. 44 Put out of your imaginacyon suche casual friuolles.

+ **Frirol**, *v.1 Sc. Obs.* -1 [*f. prec. adj.*] *trans.* To declare frivolous; to quash, set aside.

1533 *BELLINDEN Liry* I. (1822) 45 Gift thir jugis friuole his appellacioun, and convict him.

Frirol (frī'v-l), *v.2* Not in dignified use. Also *frivol*, *frivolo*. [*Back-formation from FRIVOLOUS*.] *intr.* To behave frivolously, to trifle. Also, to *frirol away* (money, time): to spend foolishly.

1856 *Mrs. WHITNEY L. Goldsmith* iv. (1873) 26 They will come, and friuol about the gates, without ever once entering in. 1833 *BLACK in Illustr. Lond. News* 251 If

you want to frivole... I shut my door on you. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* II. v. 152 Had he not drawn 5,000*l.* a year... which his Duchess frivolled away?

Hence **Fri-volling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fri-voller**, one who 'frivols'.

1822 *Tales Mod. Oxf.* vii. 283 So between cricket and boating and frivolling at the vicarage, the sunny summer days sped along. 1883 *Athenum* 31 Mar. 405/3 We fear that very little confidence could be felt in the frivolling princes of Simla. 1889 A. SERGEANT *Esther Denison* II. iv. xxxii. 268, I am a born trifler—a flâneur—a 'frivoller', as we call it in our modern slang.

Frivolism ? *Obs.* [*f. FRIVOL a. + -ISM*.]

1. A frivolous occupation.

1778 *ARTHUR Prev. Chir.* 179 Botany, entomology, and other frivolisms.

2. Frivolity. In dict. citing PRIESTLEY.

Frivolist (frī'v-l-ist). [*f. as prec. + -IST*.] One who gives his time to frivolity.

1884 *Chr. World Pulpit* XXV. 138/2 Look on the frivolist. He is endowed with capacity for thought and will and aspiration, but he lives making life a laugh.

Frivolity (frī'v-l-iti). [*ad. F. frivolité*: see *FRIVOL a. and -ITY*.]

1. The quality of being frivolous; disposition to trifle, frivolous behaviour, levity.

1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 86 When frivolity and effeminacy had been... acknowledged as their national character by the good people of this kingdom. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xii. Musing upon the frivolity of mortal pursuits. 1841-2 EMERSON *Ess.* *Exper.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 189 A pre-occupied attention is the only answer to the importunate frivolity of other people.

2. A frivolous act or thing.

1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* iii. Mr. Nickleby glanced at these frivolities with great contempt. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 625/1 Pity maxims of conduct... entering into the lowest details and frivolities.

Frivolize (frī'v-l-iz), *v.* [*f. FRIVOL a.*, *FRIVOL(US) + -IZE*.] *trans.* To render frivolous.

1821 *Examiner* 662/2 The mode in which the King is spoken of... is improved through a French strainer, which frivolises it most admirably. 1840 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. i. *Sower*. Human presence, if frivolous, in such moments frivolizes the soul. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* vii. 195 You are allowing some levity to frivolize your life.

Frivolous (frī'v-l-əs). Forms: 6 *frivolus*, *fryvolous*(e), (7 *frivolous*), 6-7 *frivelous*, (6 *fryvolous*), 7 *frivilous*, 6- *frivolous*. [*f. L. fri-vol-us + -OUS*. Cf. *FRIVOL a.*]

1. Of little or no weight, value, or importance; paltry, trumpery; not worthy of serious attention; having no reasonable ground or purpose.

1549 *BALF Leland's N. Y. Gift* Div. We fynde for true hystories, most fryvolouse fables and lyes. 1578 *TYNNE Calvine on Gen.* 25 It is too frivolous and vaine to expound this word. 1624 *LD. KENSINGTON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 172 In their frivolous delays, and in the unreasonable conditions which they propounded. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xx. 166 His answers seeming frivolous. c 1670 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) I. 398 The warden... did put the college to unnecessary charges, and very frivolous expences. 1770 *JUNIAS Lett.* xxxix. 198 They voted his information frivolous. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. M.* I. xi. (1869) l. 184 The other frivolous ornaments of dress and furniture. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vii. The slight and frivolous complaints unnecessarily brought before him. 1871 *DIXON Tower* III. xxv. 280 He was arrested on a frivolous charge.

b. *Laat.* In pleading: Manifestly insufficient or futile.

1736 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 249 The decree was affirmed most unanimously, the appeal adjudged frivolous. 1883 *SIR H. COTTON in Law Rep.* II Q. Bench Div. 532 Unless the counter-claim is frivolous and unsubstantial.

2. Characterized by lack of seriousness, sense, or reverence: given to trifling, silly.

1560 *tr. Fisher's Treat. Prayer* F.ij, Eschewing all vayne, friuolus, and vnfruitfull thoughtes. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 101 Frivolous boyshie grammer schole trickes. 1687 *WOOD Life* 21 Apr. The duke of Bucks is dead... many frivolous things extant—'llys', a comedy. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 156 ¶ 6 From reading frivolous Books, and keeping as frivolous Company. 1783 *JOHNSON* 18 Apr. in *Bentley*. He may be a frivolous man, and be so much occupied with petty pursuits, that he may not want friends. 1864 *MISS BRADON Lady Audley* ix. 63 Lady Audley amused herself in her own frivolous fashion.

absol. 1856 *EMERSON Nat. Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 The frivolous make themselves merry with the ideal theory, as if its consequences were burlesque.

Hence **Frivolously** *adv.*, **Frivolousness**.

1611 *COTER, Vainement*, vainly, frivolously, to no purpose. 1624 *DORNE Sermon* (Alford) V. cxxx. 330 If Abraham had any such doubts, of a Frivolousness in so base a Seal. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 448 ¶ 2 The frivolously false news. 1769-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1825) I. 119 To... judge of the weight or frivolousness of objections. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gl. Brit.* 396 This argument... has been found to have, at least, the pertinacity of faction, if it have not the frivolousness of folly. 1885 *LD. BLACKBURN in Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 223 The bankrupt being held to be acting frivolously and vexatiously.

Frize, *obs. form of FRIZ sb.*

+ **Frizion**, *Obs.* [*as if ad. L. *frizion-em*, n. of action *f. frigere* (*ppl. stem friz-*) to roast.] (See *quots.*)

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Frizion is the preparation of some medicaments, with oyl, butter, [etc.]. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 66 Assaion and Frizion differ thus.

+ **Frizory**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. frizorium*, f. *as prec.*] A frying-pan.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 472 That same suppellex is necessary... as Pottengers, Frizories, etc.

Friz, variant of FRIZZ.

+ **Friza-do**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6-8 *fris-e*, *frysad*(w), (6 *fres-*, *frise-*, *friz-*, 7 *friez*), *friz-do*(w), 7-*frizado*. [*a. Sp. frizado* (*obs.*), explained to mean 'silk plush', *f. frisar* = *Fr. friser* to curl (hair), raise a nap on (cloth); see *FRIZZ*, *FRIZZ-er*.] A fine kind of frize. Also *attrib.*

1542 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 220 One Spaynes cloke of frizado. 1546 O. JOHNSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 171 Until I have made sale of the frizados and linnen cloth. 1600 *VAUGHAN Direct. Health* (1633) 165 In Winter, your upper garment must be of Cotton or Frizeadown. 1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempstead* Wks. III. 64 1 Oz cottons, penistones, frizadoes, baze. 1719 D'URFEE *Pt's* III. 272 And an old Frysadoe Coat to cover his Worship's Truck Horse.

Hence + **Friza-do v. intr.**, to produce the appearance of frizado. In quot. *transf.*

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 591 A cleer Brook... Whose gurgling streams frizado'd on the gravel.

Frize, *obs. form of FREEZE, FRIZEE.*

Frizel, var. of FRIZZLE *sb.*

Frizette, **Frizeur**, vars. of FRISETTE, FRISIEUR.

+ **Frizilation**. *Obs.* -1 [*f. FRIZZLE v.1 + -ATION*.] The action of frizzling (hair).

1567 *FENTON Trag. Disc.* 141 Her chief and comon exercise, was, to force a frizilation of her haire.

Frizon, **Frizure**, var. *ff.* FRIZON 2, FRISURE.

Frizz, **friz** (friz), *sb.* Also 7 *frizee*. [*f. next vb.*] The state of being frizzed or curled; *concr.* frizzed hair; a row or wig of crisp curls.

1668 *ETNERIDGE She would if she could* II. iii. Draw a Comb through him, there is not such Another Friz in Europe. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2075/4 Her hair brows of a natural Frize or Curl about the forehead. 1704 *ANDREW Italy* (1733) 189 A little Friz, like a Tower, running round the Edges of the Face. 1802 *SVO. SMITH in Edin. Rev.* I. 18 Dr. Parr's wig... swells out into boundless convexity of frizz. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 277 His golden locks were spread out in the utmost amplitude of friz. 1861 *WYNTER Soc. Bees* 517 Clustering glossy curls, which were sometimes made soft and semi-transparent by a peculiar friz.

fig. 1848 *HARE Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 473 A similar full-bottomed well-curled friz of words.

b. *attrib.*

1646 in *Thornbury Haunted London* (1865) 383 Gave to old Friz-wig... o. 6. o. 1713 *STEELE Englishism* No. 44 260 A Head... with a friz Wig and pteuous Cravat-rib.

Frizz, **friz** (friz), *v.1* Also 7 *freeze*, 7-8 *frize*, 8 *frieze*. [*ad. Fr. friser*, = *Sp. frisar*, to curl (hair), raise a nap on (cloth); in the latter of these senses the *Fr. vb.* was adopted earlier: see *FRIZEE v.1*. The Eng. word seems to have been originally pronounced (*friz*), but to have afterwards undergone assimilation to the older FRIZZLE *v.*

The origin of the Rom. vb. is disputed. There seems to be no good ground for the common view that it is of *Test. etymology* (the interpretation of the ethnic name of the *Frisonians* as 'curly-haired' being a mere assumption); quite possibly it may be a mere special use of the homophonous *F. friser* *FRIZEE v.1*.]

1. *trans.* To curl or crisp (the hair); to form into a mass of small, crisp curls.

1660 *PURVIS Diary* 22 Nov. Dressing of herself with friz hair frized short up to her eares. 1750 F. COLEMAN *Hit. Pompey* II. iii. (1785) 53/2 People who frize their hair in the newest fashion. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Clinker* (1795) 378 This machine [a type-writer] has been in the buckle ever since, and now all the servants in the family were employed to frizz it out for the ceremony. 1777 W. WATTS *Wentworth's Beards* 35 Is't not your hair you read Voltaire. While sneering valets frizz your hair? 1820 *LAMB Eda Ser.* I. *South-Sea Ho.* He wore his hair... powdered and frized out. 1854 *LD. MARRVAT Year in Sweden* II. 41 Grayish hair, frized, in short crépe curls.

2. *intr.* Of hair: To stand up in short crisp curls. Also *trans.* To set up (hair) on end; to erect.

1666 [see *FRIZZING ppl. a.*]. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Cornwall* 501 [The hair] at the crown of the head... is about two inches broad... and stands frized upright. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 246 The lion roaring and frizzing his shaggy crest.

3. *trans.* To raise a bur on (the nap of cloth). = *FRIZEE v.1*

1806 *WEBSTER Compend. Dict.*, *Friz*, to form nap in cloth.

4. In *Leather-dressing*: To rub (wash-leather, etc.) with pumice-stone or a blunt knife, so as to remove the grain, soften the surface, and give a uniform thickness. 1697 [see *FRIZZING ppl. a.*]. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 2) 117 *Friz-glover*. Frizing is the working the Skin woolly on the fl-glover. 1853 C. MORRIS *Arts of Tanning* 434 The skin, after being brought to a state of pelt... are subjected to what is technically termed frizing, which is a rubbing with a pumice stone, or working under the round edge of a blunt knife. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* (ed. 6) The treatment with the scraping-knife being generally not sufficient for complete frizing, the remaining portions of the grain are removed with another sharp knife.

Hence **Frizzed** *ppl. a.*, **Frizzing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* c 1620 Z. BOND *Zion's Flowers* (1653) 117 Frizzed hair. c 1650 all, most brave in vaunts and vows. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* N. 2450/4 Black short frized Hair. 1666 W. MORTIMER *Dis.* 2450/4 5 Fellows, with black frizzing Hair and frized

Whiskers. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 60 To use dry, curried and frizzed leather. 1770 *ESKINER Barber in Poet. Reg.* (1810) 327 Ruin seize thee, scoundrel Coe! Confusion on thy frizzing wait. 1787 *Generous Attachm.* 1. 28 His hair wears the flourishes of the most skillful of the frizzing tribe. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 309 The barber would thrust out his frizzed head, with a comb sticking in it. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xxi. (1883) 204 He... walked about London in his well-combed wig, frizzed and three tailed. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1. 917 *Frizzing-machine*, a machine on which the nap of woollen cloth is formed into a number of little prominences or tufts.

Frizz (friz), *v.* [F. *FRIZ* *v.* with echoic termination.] *a. intr.* To make a sputtering noise in frying. *b. trans.* (See quot. 1891.)

1835 MARRVAT *Jac. Faithf.* ix, What's that frizzing in your frying-pan? 1891 *Hardland Gloss.*, *Frizz* or *Frizzle*, to scorch or dry up.

Frizzle (friz'l), *sb.* [See FRIZZLE *v.* 1]

1. Frizzled hair; a short crisp curl.
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 650 They curl and fold the hair of their head, making a hill in the midst like a hat, with frizzles round about. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 101 To rumple her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins. 1845 HOOD *Hymenial Retrospect*. 1. vii, Though now they look only like frizzles of wool, by a bramble torn off from a sheep. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 32 Some blue fly Which punctured a dewy scalp where the frizzles stuck away.
transf. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* xviii, xiii, Bald crown of the landscape, girt with a frizzle of firwoods all round.

† *b.* A frizzled wig. *Obs.*

1628 BP. HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. 720 When his eyes should meet with a powdered frizzle.

2. [In the vb.] The state of being frizzled.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.*, *Custom Ho.* (1851) 39 A wig of majestic frizzle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *frizzle-frize*, -*head*; *frizzle-headed*, -*topped* adjs.

1595 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1593) 208 The frizzle topped wench in coarse and sluttish gear. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* lxxvii, Pray what do you do with that frizzle-frize top of your own? 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* iv, Fancy him bowing his little frizzle head. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* 1. 19 A frizzle-headed brawny damsel.

Frizzle (friz'l), *sb.* [Also 7 *frizel*, 9 *friz*-(2)el. Cf. FLEERISH, FURKION.] See quot. 1892.

1629 Z. BOVD *Last Battell Soule* 1266 He is euer ready to stirk fyre with his frizzel and his flint. 1837 HOC *Tales & Sk.* III, 122 Putting down the frizzel, and making it spring up again with a loud snap. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* 305 *Frizzle*, in flint and steel guns the piece of iron acted on by the flint to produce the explosion.

Frizzle (friz'l), *v.* 1. Forms: 6 *frisel*, *frysle*, 6-8 *frisle*, *frizel*, 11 *frizle*, (7 *fréz*-, *frizil*), 7- *frizzle*. [This and the related FRIZZLE *sb.* are of obscure origin; they occur much earlier than FRIZZ *v.* to curl (hair) from which they might be supposed to be derived; the verb to FRIEZE cloth, however, which is etymologically identical, is older, and may have given rise to *frisel* as a frequentative formation. Cf. OFris. *frisle*, *fresle*, head of hair, curls, North Fris. *frissle*, *fressle* head of hair, lock of hair, mod. Fris. *frisselen*, *fristen* to plait (esp. the hair); but the origin of these words, and their relation to the Eng. words, is uncertain; cf. also OF. *fresel* a comb worn in the hair.]

1. *trans.* To curl (hair) in small crisp curls.

1565-73 COOPER *Theatrasura*, *Calamistratus*, trimmed: crisped; or frizzled. 1753 TWYNE *Aeneid* Lij, Lockes with bodkins frizzled fine. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlev.* (1641) 283 A long lock he has got, and the art to frizzle it. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 277 'Tis enough only that her Hair be not frizzled. 1766 (ANSTEV) *Bath Guide* xl, 41 A prodigious rough black Head of Hair that is frizzled and curl'd o'er her Neck that is bare. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iv, 34 Her hair... is frizzled out and put up with pins. 1869 TROLOPE *He Knew vii*, Her grey hair was always frizzled with the greatest care.

absol. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele G.* Epil. 15 They... bum-bast, bolster, frizzle, and perfume. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 180 Hee studies by the discretion of his Barber, to frizzle like a Baboon.

† *b.* *transf.* To adorn with frills or ruffles. *Obs.* [But possibly a distinct word. Cf. OF. *fressel* frilled, ruffled, *fressel* frill; also *FRISLER*.]

1753 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 231 Frizzle your elbows with ruffles sixteen. 1755 *Land. Mag.* July 343 Circling round her iv'ry neck, Frizzle out the smart Vandike.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To form into crisp curls; to curl or twist up.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1608) 505 The dust of the same mixed with oyl... doth cause the hair to frizzle and curl. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Crown-Scab*, a. malignant Matter, that breaks forth at the Roots of the Hair, where it sticks to the Skin, and makes it frizzle and stare. 1886 *Lav Times* LXXXI, 84/1 The smoke and the noxious gases caused the leaves of the plants, etc., to curl and frizzle up.

† *b.* *trans.* To brush or touch lightly. Cf. FRIEZE *v.* 1.

1624 PRACHAN *Gentl. Exerc.* l. xxvi, 93 For a feather, Lake frizzed with red lead. 1652 WRIGHT *Tr. Camus Nature's Paradox* 134 The agreeable noise, which the Leaves of the Neighbouring Trees did make, when frizzed by the Zephyr's welcome Wings.

Hence **Frizzling** *pp.* *a.* Also **Frizzler**, one who frizzles.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 95 Their comb... with which they now and then combed their frizzling locks. 1779-80 COOK *Voy.* (1783) 1. 183 In some it [hair] was of a frizzling disposition. 1851 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 263 Musicians, dancing-masters, perfumers, frizzlers, gilders.

Frizzle (friz'l), *v.* 2 [F. FRIZZ *v.* 2: see -LE.] *a. intr.* = FRIZZ *v.* 2 *a.* *b. trans.* To fry, toast, or grill (with a sputtering noise).

1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* (1869) 352 A nice fresh steak was frizzling on the gridiron. 1883 *Confess. Ticket-of-Leave Man* 77 Jack dropped the candle, and set some of the wigs frizzling. 1874 DASENT *Takes Field* 187 He heard the molten lead bubbling and frizzling in our clerk's throat.

† *b.* 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Trals.* II, 124 When the sun had the fairest chance to frizzle me. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* l. iv, 38 To pull a herring daily from the string, and to frizzle it... for breakfast.

Hence **Frizzled**, **Frizzling** *pp.* *a.* Also **Frizzle sb., the action of the vb.**

1832 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, Aunt Chloe... presiding... over certain frizzling items in a stewpan. 1860 *All Year Round* 160 My frizzling brains. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* s.v. 'The doctor says as how he's to hev some frizzled mutton.' 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 35 Flounders... with their tails jerking Flip, flap, in the frizzle of the pan.

Frizzled (friz'ld), *pp.* *a.* [F. FRIZZLE *v.* 1 + -ED.] In senses of the vb.: *a.* of hair. Also, of a wig, the head: Consisting of or covered with crisp curls. Of a fowl: see quot. 1885.

1871 DRANT *Horace's Art Poetrie*, etc. Cijja, Mæcenas, if I meete with the without my frizzled top, Not noted syne and fashion lyke. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 A gallant frizzled pate. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* iii, (1603) 272 You shall have a halter in place of your frizzled hair. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* ii, 58 The frizzled and over-powdered Gallants of our times. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 250 Displumed geese, as likewise most part of the ducks were, the rest frizzled. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, Frizzled Hens... may also be put into the Yard. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 6 He called it New Guinea, from the frizzled locks of the inhabitants. 1817 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* June (1894) 1. 101 A fine, courteous-looking seigneur, with a grey frizzled head. 1847 L. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* 1. 126 Cain is represented with frizzled hair. 1885 TEGMEIER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX, 645 Frizzled fowls are birds in which each feather curls outwards away from the body. They are common in India.

fig. 1577 HARRISON *England Pref.* (1877) 111, I hope that this fowle frizzled Treatise of mine will procure a spur to others better learned. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. vii, 68, I will Neglect cur'd Phrases frizzled skill.

b. of other objects.

1596 R. LINCNE *Diella* (1877) 66 All tapistred with Natures mossie greene, Wrought in a frizzled guise. 1599 TWYNE *Animadv.* (1875) 33 note, *Aurifrisium* frizzled cloth of gold. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* 1. 396 Those [citron tables] that are frizzled with small spots standing thicke. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii, v. 158 The frizzled curls which do the mountaintains hide. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii, 323 The... Bush with frizz'd hair implicit. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 101 The parsley, with her frizzled locks, a 1803 BEATTIE *Hares* 34 O'er their head The furze its frizzled coverings spread. 1784-1815 *Annals of Agric.*, *Suff.* v. 251 (E. D. S.) *Frizzled*, 'The straw [of the potatoes] being frizzled (curled) as they call it here.'

Frizzling (friz'ling), *pp.* *a.* [F. FRIZZLE *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of the vb. FRIZZLE in various senses; an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1592 T. TINNE *Ten Eng. Lejers* Fijf, The diuvel himselfe was the first inuenter of frizzling. 1611 CORIAT *Cruddites* 261 A frizzling or crisping pinne of iron. 1633 PRYNE *Histrom.* i. vi, 130 Meretricious Paintings, Frizzlings, Pouldrings, Attyrings, and the like. 1862 SALA *Accepted Ad.* 128 No frizzling tongs had ever been heard of in their vicinity.

Frizzly (friz'li), *a.* [F. FRIZZLE *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Full of frizzles or crisp curls.

1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 370 Frizzly black... Hair. 1782 ELPHINSTON *tr. Martial* ii, xxxvi, 103 Nor with frizzly shock, nor frowsy hair. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 1. 264 The crisping, frizzly waves glide in snaky folds. 1882 *Day of Rest* 206 The under steward—whose frizzly unkempt head of hair stood out... round his head like a halo.

Frizzy (friz'i), *a.* [F. FRIZZ *sb.* + -Y.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a frizz.

1870 DASENT *Annals* (ed. 4) 1. 339 A thing with frizzy hair all down her neck. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 1, 217 Mr. Lush's... strong black grey-besprinkled hair of frizzy thickness. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* 72 The Africans show the woolly or frizzly kind [of hair].

† **Fro**, *sb.* *Obs.* 1 [? *a.* ON. *fró* in the same sense.] Comfort, relief.

1510 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xxxvi, 100 Of myne deden fynde y non fro.

Fro (frō), *Sc. frae* (frē), *prep.* (*adv.*, *conj.*). Forms: *a.* (chiefly north. and Sc.) 2-7 *fra*, 5-6 *fray*, (6 *fre*, *frea*), 8-9 *fras*; *B.* 2- *fro*, (4-5 *froo*, 7 *frow*). [*a.* ON. *fró*, corresp. to OE. *fram*, FROM.]

A. prep. (Now only Sc. and dial.)

1. = FROM in all its senses.

a. 1200 ORMIN 221 Fra biss daz3 þu shallt ben dumb. 1612 1265 Swa fert fra Godess riches. 1500 *Cursor M.* 479 (Gott.) Lucifer... [ell] For his pride fra heuen to hell. 1540 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1. To... deluyer vs fra deed withouten end. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform.* St. Andros Wks. (1892) 9 Euery Saturday fra ane efter none to four hours. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractate in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 103 To discern the rycht understanding of the Scripture fra the wrang. 1588 A. KING *tr. Cantius Catech.* 163 To abstain fra flesh. 1788 BURNS *Naboby*, I'll borrow frae nae-body. 1803 WORDSW. *Yarrow Unv.* v, Fair hangs the apple frae the rock. 1816 SCOTT *Ant. Ix.* After his walk frae the manse. 1876 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 1. 174 You canna tell a tree frae a tetter. 1877 M. P. LING *Gloss.*, *Fra*, from. *B.* 1 *trans* *tr.* *Coll. Hom.* xii, His longe wele þe he ferde fra heuten helle. 1520 *Gen. & Ex.* 80 God leide hem fra helle nyte to paradise. leue list. 1574 CHAUCER *Compt. Mars* 256 When bit was fro his possession. 1530 WYCLIF

Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 138 And þus semen oure religious to be exempte fro charite. 1382 — 2 *Sant.* xxiv, 15 Fro Dan vnto Bersabee. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 1 At Trumpington, nat fer fro Canteburige. 1393 *JAS. P. Pl.* C. 1. 54 Clobede hem in copis, be knowe fro olangre. 1423 *JAS. I King's Q.* lii, Fro this day forth. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 1. i. 7 Fro al resonynge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. xlii, 29 They went fro toune to toune. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 [He] gyveth fro hymselfe frely. 1582 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* ii, Where you may have some defence Fro the storms in my breast breeding. 1621 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v, 261 Why did you throw your wedded Lady fro you? 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 125 Can cal vov'd fro fro cloysters, dead from tombs. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fro*, from.

† *b.* In verse frequently placed after its sb. (*adv.* as a rime-vd.). *Obs.*

1500 *Cursor M.* 16814 + 20 Or þai parted hom fro. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. 11. 34 When heo was fro, I loked and byhelde. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4120 That I mote go so fer the fresh floures fro. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 182 That no tratur styllie his cors you fray. 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii, 837 Bot othir dede, or ellis fled thaim fray. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. xxx, 13 The mourning weede thou tootest me fro. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1602) 87 Pas thought it hell, while he was Cosma fro. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iii, xvi, Well could he hit a fallow-deer Five hundred feet hom fro.

† *c.* *Fro oneself*: 'beside oneself', out of one's wits. *Clean fro*: quite contrary to. (Cf. FROM 8 *b.*) 1483 *Vulgaria* abs *Terentio* 18 b, I am fro my selfe for angrie. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Bij.* She bycam al frantlike and fro herself. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Fraser*. II. cxxix, [ccxv.] 676 They had spyces ynoughe, and bredde made of mylke, clene fro the nature of Fraunce. 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 111 He was so sore dyspleased, that he was nye therwith fro him selfe.

2. Followed by other prepositions. (Cf. FROM 16.)

1500 *Cursor M.* 14407 Fra amang þat cursed ledd. 1530 *Ibid.* 25596 (Fair.) Þou was tane fra of he curse. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* viii, 11 Fro agens of the citee [vulg. *ex adverso civitate*]. 1382 — *Luke* 1. 78 He spyngunge vp fro an his hat visyrd vs. 1400 *Garnynge* 803 The come Gamelyn fro under þe wode-rys. 1599 MARLOWE & NASH: *Did.* iii, (Rldg.) 262/2 But I will tear thy eyes fro forth thy head. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 70 Than up there rase ane wee wee man Franchete the moss-grass tane.

† *c.* With an adverb in place of a sb.-object. (Cf. FROM 15.) *Fro dan dat*: from the time that.

Froforth: ? = from this time forth. *Obs.*

1500 ORMIN 17970 He þatt fra libufenn comm. 15250 *Gen. & Ex.* 188 Fro dan dat he sungen bi-gan. 1500 *Cursor M.* 932 Eue fra birn hald ald. 1601 *Ibid.* 10976 Pou sal be dumb fra no. 1607 *Ibid.* 20078 For quam i com dun fra o-bouen. 1530 HAMPOLE *Wks.* (Horstman) I, 187 Sothely fra thytene Inryses a gret lufe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iii, 109 Cam late fro bigunde. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 1. xii, 63 Be waar therfor frohens forthward. 1611, ix, 197 Whanne he was departed frothens. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon lxxxii*, 243 Ye may go fro lens forth where ye list. 1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. xxxv, 271 It is to trust... that party will also froforth... own to law all other abusions.

† *d.* Of, concerning. Cf. ON. *frá*, rare-1.

1500 *Harrow. Hill* 28 More wo Then i con ou telle fro.

B. adv. In a direction or position that is remote or apart; away. Now only in phr. to and fro (see To); for which rarely *fro* (*fra*) and *till*. † *To do fro*: to remove. Also, contrary, against. *Of or fro*: for or against.

1500 *Cursor M.* 8927 Þar was a stank bot littel fra Hight piscina probator. 1612, 1937 Þat water moght rin fra and till, Vte of þe flum al atte will. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii, 197 Whan they come vp the smallest fro they do, So that the saddist faster may ascende. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 270 Sum said to and sum fra, Sum nay and sum 3a. 1562 *Child-Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 204 He sais he cannot say anything of his honesty, of non fro. 1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* Epit. A iij b, Passage to, fro, and through without danger.

† *b.* *Comb.*, as *fro-leader* = ABDUCTOR 1. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 749 Called the Fro-leader or the muscle of Indignation or the Wayward muscle.

† *c.* *conj.* (Chiefly north.) *Obs.*

1. From the time that, from the moment when; as soon as, when. Also, *fra* that.

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1325, & al þur3 dome of Daniel, fro he deuised had, þat alle goddes com of god. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* 1. 141 And fra he wist gudat charge that had, He buskyt hym, but mar abad. 1612, 581 Fra at the Brwce to dede war brocht. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis, Petrus* 536 And fra Marcellus his came se, He had parof rycht mekil wondir. 1500 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv, 109 And fra I come pare, I knewe wele þat it was operwise. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 39 Fra he was eght 3ers ald. 1612, 3435 Fra þai god my sauþ will have. 14... Plumpton *Cort.* (1839) 26, I am sicker he will thank you full hartely, fro I lett him write 15... (DUNBAR) *Gif3 wald lufe* 14 Poems (1893) 32 And be that is of hairt vntwae, Fra he be kend, fair well, adew. 1573 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi, x, 1 Fra that the aycant nun of Dan Phebus Thir wordis endit had.

2. In a logical sense: Since, seeing that.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II, 701 Syne efter him Alexander his brother... Efter his deid succidia in his steid, Fra 1815 Edgar withoutin child weis ded. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poete* (Arb.) 43 Then, fra I saw (as I already told) How men complained. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 102 Fra the follower haue founden borgh lawfullie.

† **Fro**, *v.* *Obs.*, rare-1. [? *f.* *Fro adv.*] *intr.*

To go forwardly or untowardly, to be unsuccessful.

1559 *Alfr. Mag.*, *Dr.* York xxiii, God that causeth thinges to fro or frame.

Fro, *obs.* form of FROW, Dutchwoman. *Froam*, ? error. form of FREAM. *Froat*, *Froath*, vars. of FROT, FROTH.

Frob, obs. var. of THROB.

Frock (frɒk), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 frokke, 5 frogge, 4-6 frok (e, Sc. or north. frog, 6-7 frocke, 6-frook. [A. F. *fioc* (recorded from 12th c.); of uncertain origin.

Cf. *Fr. frock*, med. *L. froccus, floccus*. Some scholars regard the *fr* forms as the original, and identify the word with *L. floccus*, OF. *floc* *Flock* *sh.* Others regard *froc* as adopted from a Teut. word, OHG. *hrack* (once), OS. *hroc* (once), OFris. *hrokk* (rare); but in these forms it is believed by many Germanists, the usual forms being OHG. *roch* (mod. Ger. *rock*), OFris. *rokk*, OE. *rocc*.

1. A long habit with large open sleeves; the outer and characteristic dress of a monk. *Rarely*, a cassock (of an Anglican clergyman). Hence, the priestly office which it indicates. Cf. UNFROCK *v.* 1550 *Durh. MS. Cha. Roll*. In xj pannis... præter ij frokkes. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 64* Of a freris frocke were the fore-sleaves. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 179/2 Froke, monkes habyte. c.1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 ll. 270 For a cope called a frogge of worsted for the Prior of Bromholm xxviii. viii. d. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Par. Luke* xix. 3-4 An other poynteth to some one of the pharisaical sort, clad in a blacke frocke or cope. 1683 *Temple Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 465 A French Monk, who some time since had left his Frock for a Petticoat. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. I. iii. 51 As the frock of no religious order ever was green, this cannot be meant for a friar. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. iv. The Hermit by it stood, Barefooted, in his frock and hood. 1887 W. GLADDEN *Parish Problems* 333 It was the utterance of such words as these that cost the great Carmelite preacher [Father Hyacinth] his frock.

2. An upper garment worn chiefly by men; a long coat, tunic, or mantle.

13. E. E. *Altit. P. B.* 1742 Þe kyng comanded anon to clepe þat wyse, In frokkes of fyn cloþ. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 375 With black froggis all helit that The Armouris at that on thame had. c.1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 57 Ilkane a gud Burdowne in hand, And royd Frogis on þare Armyng. c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 247, I wold be fayn of this frog [Christ's coat] myght it fall vnto me. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* li. 3 To giffa doubtlet he is als dour, As it war offe anon fute syd frog. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* I. 6 And also that he gelf to Richard Fene a jakett called my frocke. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* xl. 4 From him that weareth purple, and a crown, vnto him that is clothed with a linnen frocke. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinacul.* Hen. V. clxxix, Another girds his Frock, with a sure Thonge. 1700 *DRYDEN Sigism.* 4 *Guise*. 144 Yet [for the wood perplexed with thorns he knew] A frock of leather o'er his limbs he drew. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Bland's Hist. Ten Years* II. 559 Kings at arms covered with long frocks of cloth of gold.

fig. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 164 (Qo. 2) That monster costume... to the use of actions faire and good... giues a frock or Liurety That aptly is put on to refrain night.

b. *Frock of mail*: a defensive garment, armour. Cf. *coat of mail*.

1671 *MILTON Samson* 133 Samson... Made arms ridiculous, useless the frock of mail Adamantean proof. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* int. 715, I have addressed a frock of heavy mail, Yet may not join the troop of sacred knights.

fig. 1842-4 *EMERSON Ess.* *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 244 The gladiators in the lists of power feel, through all their frocks of force and simulation the presence of worth.

3. A loose outer garment worn by peasants and workmen; an overall; more fully *smock-frock*.

a. 1668 *DAVENANT News from Plymouth* iv. i. *Cable*. Come your affair, Squire of the Frock I Briefly Dispatch I Where is this courteous Damsel? *Porter*. At my House, Sir. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* 4. P. 95 Flesh-coloured Vests, somewhat like our Brickmakers Frocks. 1724 *DE FOE Memo. Cavalier* 1840 127, I had pistols under my grey frock. 1777 *WATSON Philist* II (1839) 52 Three officers... disguised like the peasants of that country with long frocks. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Alast* xxxvi. 136 The duck frocks for tarring down rigging. 1883 C. WALFORD *Fairs* 153 Dealers in haubergs, or waggoners' frocks.

b. A wearer of a smock-frock; a poor person.

1612 W. PARKES *Chastine-Dr.* (1876) 25 The rich and the poore, even from the furd gown to the sweating frock. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v. ii*, *Porter*. Sir, I did give it him. *P. sen*. What... A frock spend sippence!

c. A woollen 'guernsey' or 'jersey' worn by sailors; esp. in *Guernsey* or *Jersey* frock.

1811 W. THOM *Hist. Aberd.* vi. 150 Besides stockings, they make frocks, mitts, and all sorts of hosiery. 1825 *JAMIESON, Frock*, a sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, I. *Eng. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 13 The sailors have dressed him in [a] Guernsey frock. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Frog*, an old term for a seaman's coat or frock. *Ibid.*, *Jersey frocks*, woollen frocks supplied to seamen.

4. The outer garment, for indoor wear, of women and children, consisting of a bodice and skirt; a gown, dress.

The word is now applied chiefly to the garment worn by children and young girls, cf. *short frock*; that worn by women is commonly called a *dress*; *gown* is also current, though exc. in the U.S. less generally. (But in the language of fashionable society the use of *frock* for 'dress' has within the last few years been revived.)

1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 134, I wyll my goddowter and seruant, shall haue my wosted kyrtell... and my froke. 1550 *CROWLEY Way to Wealth* 375 Let your wifes therefore put of their fine frockes and Frenche hoodes. 1613 *DRAYTON Polyol.* xviii. 284 And on her loynes a frock with many a swelling pleate. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4117/4 Cloathed with a red Damask Coat, with blue Flowers, and over it a white Holland Frock. *Ibid.* No. 4119/4 James Smith, upwards of 4 years of Age, in a hanging Sleeve Coat, and a painted Frock... is mivving. 1755 *JONSON'S v. Frock*, A kind of gown for children. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. No. 108. 87/2 The newest ball-dress is composed of

a frock of tulle, over a rose-coloured slip of satin. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Three Ages* ii. 103 Striving to patch up once more the girl's frock and the boy's coat. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. xiv. 9, I don't think I've ever been in London since I wore short frocks. 1882 *MISS BRADDON Mf. Royal* II. vi. 143 Fishky... looked lovely in her white satin frock and orange-blossoms. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* 28 June 618/3, I think 'frock' seems to be applied to the morning costume, and 'dress' to that of evening only. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* xix There could never be more than a Sabbath frock and an everyday gown for her.

5. A coat with long skirts. In mod. quots. = FROCK-COAT.

1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* n. vi. A light coat like a frock. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 287 A gentleman dressed in a green frock came in. 1770 *RICHARDSON Anecd. Russian Emp.* 325 A light blue frock with silver frogs. 1839-40 *W. LIVING Wolfert's R.* (1855) 162, I observed the Duke of Wellington... He was alone, simply attired in a blue frock. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* i. 128 Dine in your frock... if your dress-coat is in the country. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* III. 194 The coat... a comfortable easy old frock, a little baggy at the elbows.

b. A coat of a similar 'cut' used as a military uniform; *spec.* see QUOT. I. 1811.

1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcii. 422 He... appears... always in his regimentals, which are a blue cloth frock with silver brandenburghs. 1881 *WILHELM Milit. Dict.*, *Frock*, in the British service, the undress regimental coat of the guards, artillery, and royal marines. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 82 The stable jacket will retain its freshness, as its owner drills in his 'service frock'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *frock-body*; *frock-like* adj.; † *frock-clothes*, -dress (*rare*), dress of which a frock-coat is a part: so frock-suit; † frock-man = 3 b; frock-uniform, undress uniform (see 5 b).

1862 F. WILFORD *Maiden of our own day* 97, I can make this 'frock-body' while you are making the skirt. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 1 June 3/2 Silk Cloths... for Gentlemen Dress and 'Frock Cloaths'. 1854 J. BUCHANAN in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. (1884) 256/1, 'In 'frock dress' to the dinner. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 183 From beneath his vest there hung... the 'frock-like' 'gaty' (drawers) of the Magyar peasant. 1857 *REEVE God's Plea for Nineveh* ii. 46 If ye fight for the wall, let not the 'frockman' take the right hand of you in worth. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* VI. 591 We... shall be highly flattered by your company... whether in full or in 'frock uniforms'.

Hence **Frockhood**, the state of being dressed in a (short) frock; † **Frockified** *ppl. a.*, clad in a (monk's) frock.

1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xlvii. (1737) 186 A frockified Hobgoblin. 1861 *WYNTOUN Soc. Brev.* 124 How many Billies and Bobbies, revelling in all the glorious ease of frockhood, have you not reduced to the cruel purgatory of breeches.

Frock (frɒk), *v.* [f. FROCK *sb.*] *trans.* To provide with or dress in a frock; *lit.* and *fig.* b. To invest (a person) with priestly office or privilege. Cf. UNFROCK *v.*

1828 W. S. LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 535/2 A gentleman whom perhaps nothing but the hope of gratifying his amiable passions had cowed and frocked. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 54. 79. I have seen baby London short-coated, and frocked, and breeched. 1878 *BROWNING Poets' Croisic* xcv, I'll... femininely frock, Your poem masculine that courts La Rocque. 1896 *FAIRBAIRN in Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 315 Founding a Jerusalem bishopric and frocking its new bishop.

Frock-coat. A double-breasted coat with skirts extending almost to the knees, which are not cut away but of the same length in front as behind.

1823 *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1824) 60 A regularly built green frock-coat, not forgetting the velvet collar. 1835 *WILLIS Penicillings* II. xlv. 46 He sat on a divan, cross-legged, in a military frock-coat. 1836-7 *DICKENS Sc. Box* (1850) 102/1 He usually wore a brown frock-coat, without a wrinkle. 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* ii. xvi, There was John Proudfoot, the blacksmith, uncommonly awkward in a frock-coat.

Hence **Frock-coated** *ppl. a.*, wearing a frock-coat.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 205 The people... could hardly recognise the frock-coated, fancy-vested, military-trousered swell as Lord Scamperdale.

Frocked (frɒkt), *ppl.* and *ppl. a.* [f. FROCK *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Dressed in a frock.

151550 *Robin Const.* 167 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 238, I will goe frocked and in a french hood. 1830 *TENNISON Poems* 146 Both in bloomwhite silk are frocked. 1860 *HANTHORNES Mart. Faun* xli. (1883) 226 Frocked and hooded skeletons. 1868 *GEO. ELIOT Sc. Gipsy* 318 The Father came bare-headed, frocked, a rope around his neck.

Frocking (frɒkɪŋ), [f. FROCK *sb.* + -ING]. Cf. COATING. Material for (smock-)frocks.

1864 *LOWELL Moosehead Trk.*, *Fire-side Trav.* 112 Enormous cowhide boots, over which large blue trousers of frock-ing strove in vain to crowd themselves.

Frockless (frɒkləs), *a.* [f. FROCK *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a frock.

1880 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 2/5 Brissac privately orders a guard to be set over the frockless friars.

† **Frodils**. *Obs.* Also 7 *frodels*. [shortened nd. Fr. *afrodille*: see AFFODILL] = AFFODILL 1.

1674 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* I. (1677) 146 Two pound of the Root of Frodels. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mange*, The Roots of Frodils two Pounds.

Froe, frow (frɔw). Now chiefly U.S. Also 6-7 frower, 7 frowe, frau, 8 fro. [The synonymous FROWARD suggests that the earliest form *frower* represents a subst. use of FROWARD *a.* in the

lit. sense 'turned away', the reference being to the position of the handle.]

1. A wedge-shaped tool used for cleaving and riving staves, shingles, etc. It has a handle in the plane of the blade, set at right angles to the back. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 A frower of iron, for cleaving of lath. 1616 J. LANE *Cent. Scr.'s* 7. ix. 63 In-lastinge stools, ropes, froes, chaines... and all trash whatsoever. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. Wks. (Arb.) 603 *Worcester [required]*... 5 frowes to cleave pale. 1668 *Worcester Dict. Rust.* A Frower, an Edge-tool used in cleaving Lath. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* x. 149 A set of Wedges and Fraus... to every family. 1755 *ROMANS Hist. Florida* 182 A river or splitter, who rives them [trees] with the froe. 1851 S. JUND *Margaret* xvi. (1871) 137 With froe in one hand and mallet in the other. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 918 *Frow* (Coopering).

† 2. (See quot.; perh. a distinct word.) *Obs.*

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 20 Those warming pinnes... which of some are called Froes, and being put into their cases, and those cases wrapped in linnen bagges, doe serve to heat beddes.

Froe, obs. form of FROW, Dutchwoman.

Frog (frɒg). Forms: 1 frogga, 2-7 frogge, 4 frock, 5 froke, (4 frogge, 5 froggo), 7 frogg.

5-frogge. Pl. 2 froggen, 3 wroggen. [OE. *froga* wk. masc.; a hypocoristic formation (peculiar to Eng.), from the root contained in the various Teut. synonyms, of which there are three different types: (1) OE. *froz*, (**fros*), *forse* str. masc. (see FROSEN) = Du. *vorsch*, OHG. *fors* (MHG. *vorsch*, mod. G. *frosch*), ON. *froskr* -r. -O-teut. **frosko*-z; (2) ME. *frude*, FROUD, frog or toad, related by ablaut to ON. *fraudr*, OSw. pl. *fródhir* (Da. *frø*); cf. OF. *fruit*, *frut* toad, which is perh. of Scandinavian origin; (3) ON. *frauke*, whence perh. the ME. *froke*, given among the forms of the present word.

The etymological relation between the various Teut. words involves some unsolved difficulties. Some scholars, on the ground of OE. *froga*, and ON. *frauke*, assume a root-akinship in a guttural, and explain O-teut. **frosko*-z as **frosk*-z. This does not account for the ME. *frude*, ON. *fraudr*, and hence it has been suggested that the common root of all the words is *frud* (*frod*), *frand*, *frid*; -O-teut. *frud*-*frud*-*frud* would by phonetic law become **frosko*-z; the ON. *frauke* appears to be for **frandike*. With regard to OE. *froga* it may be remarked that the ending -ga occurs in several other names of animals: cf. *stagg*, *deogen*, *weiz*. It is possible that *froga* may owe its form to the analogy of other animal names with this termination.

1. A tailless amphibious animal of the genus *Rana*, or, in wider sense, of the family *Ranidae*.

The *Prompt. Parv.* (Norfolk, c.1440) explains *frog*, *frogge* as meaning 'toad' (*ufo*), while the forms *frot* and *frotte* are said to mean 'frog' (*rana*). It is not known whether this distinction was recognised in the Norfolk dialect of the time; modern East Anglian glossaries do not mention it.

c.1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in W. W. *Wilcker* 129/10 *Rana*, *frogga*, *c.1000* - *Hom.* II. 192 He alyde æt heora land mid froggum. c.1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Per wunied in lene... yellow froggen and crabben. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1743) 69 For it alltes com forþ, yt was a foul frogge. a.1300 *Vox & Wif* 157 Wroghen haueþ his doud knede. 13. *E. E. Gl.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 80 *Frook*, *reynre*. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolle) IV. 397 *Pey*, made him unwitighe drinke a frogge. 1415 *Prompt. Parv.* 180/1 *Frok* or *frosche*, *rana*. 1486 *St. St. Albans Civ. b.* Yeue his a leasse for to cete. 1555 *Every Decades* *Fr.* (Arb.) 53 *Leagge*, thou be lyke unto lepe frogges. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. 24 Eye of Newt, and loe of Frogge. 1653 *WATTS Math.* vii. 145 The Pike will eat venomous things (as some kind of Frogs are). 1668 G. THOMAS *Pennsylv.* (1848) 16 There is another sort of Frog that crawls up the Tops of Trees. 1771 *GOLDEN. Frog* *Hist.* (1776) VII. 73 The frog... can live several days under water, without any danger of suffocation. 1802 *BROWN Ant. Biog.* (1813) II. 389 The Edible Frog. 1840 *HOOGE Ant. Rhine* 129 Amongst the fossils is a complete series of frogs.

b. In various proverbial expressions. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasmi. Par. John* Pref. 4 The white pernduente will... saye y I geue frogges wine, as the Greke prowerbe speaketh. a.1555 *LATIMER in Foxe* d. 4. M. (1562) III. 413 Well, I have fished and caught a Frog; brought it little to pass with much ado. 1603 *DEKKER Grinl* v. 1. Old M[aster] you have fisht fair and caught a frog. 1823 *LOCKHART Reg. Dalton* vi. 1. (1842) 345 Whose coat is as bare of nap as a frog's is of feathers.

2. Applied to certain animals more or less resembling frogs, e.g. the FROG-FISH or ANGLER 1.

1769 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) III. 106, I have changed the old name of Fishing Frog to the more simple one of Angler. 1855 *OLIVIER Suppl.*, *Frog*, *Frog-fish*, names sometimes applied to... (*Lophius piscatorius*) the angler. 1885 T. KNIGHT *Ant. Hunting Trips* vi. 191 The horned frog is not a frog at all, but a lizard.

3. As a term of abuse applied to a man or woman. Also, † a Dutchman.

c.1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1782 Form. c. 1331 *Loversire* *Uognagot*, He was most, þat foule frogge. 1535 *Loversire* *Satyre* 2136 Ane Frog that fyles the wnde. 1624 *OWEN Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 54 These infernal frogs [i.e. Jesuits] are crept into the West and East Indies. 1652 *SAUND. Ep.* *Netherl.* 2 Neither had I ever wished the charming of these Frogs [the Dutch].

4. A name given to certain diseases of the throat or mouth.

1656 *RIDLEY Pract. Physick* 174 The Frog... It is a swelling under the Tongue that is common to children. 1718 *Kenatus Distemp.* *Horses* 235 Little Frog, Puerile Swellings in the Tongues of Oxen. 1876 *Middlesex* *G. C.* *Frog-i's-mouth*, a popular name for the complaint.

the thrush. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frog*, the thrush, or aphthous stomatitis, of infants.

5. = *frog-stool*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. xvii. cviii.* (Tollem. MS.). Yfit is doo amonge frogges [1535 frogge stools: Lat. *fungus*] & venomous meetes, it. quenecheall be venym.

6. *Brickmaking*. (See quot.)

1876 SIR E. BECKETT *Bk. Build.* 162 Making bricks with a hollow in one or both faces which I have heard absurdly called a frog.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *frog-colour*, -*concert*, -*green*, -*kind*, -*pit*, -*tribe*; as *frog-like* adj.; b. objective, as *frog-fishing*; c. parasynthetic, as *frog-coloured*, -*hearted*, -*voiced* adjs.

1836 B. D. WALSH *Artisoph.*, *Knights* t. iii. Died himself *Frog-coloured. 1837 COLEBROOK *Bio. Lit.* 238 Many of the faces round me assumed a very doleful and *frog-coloured appearance. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 184 We were being treated with a *frog-concert. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Frog-fishing*, the act or practice of fishing for frogs with hook, line, and rod; frogging. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 21 The small bonnet ... is in *frog-green velvet. 1846 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1894) I. 201 A *frog-hearted wretch. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 97 The *Frog kind. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 225 b. By their complaints ... and disputations altogether *frogge-lyke and fenlyke, they be hawfull both to God and men. 1836 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix. 176 As loud as his frog-like voice permitted. 1895 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* A viij b. They that take from puddles or dull *Frog-pits, never make themselves nor others happy. 1849-52 T. O'CONNOR *Anat.* IV. 1213 f. The larva, resembling in appearance a *frog-tadpole. 1851 CARPENTER *Man.* 159 (ed. 2) 396 The *Frog tribe, which forms the lower order of Reptiles. 1799 COLEBROOK *Lett.* (1895) 308 You ill-looking *frog-voiced reptile!

8. Special comb.: *frog-back*, a 'hack' at leap-frog; *frog-catcher* (see quot.); *frog-clock*, ? = *frog-hopper*; *frog-crab*, a member of the crustacean genus *Ranina*; *frog-dance*, ? a kind of hornpipe in which the performer crouches down in a frog-like attitude; *frog-eater*, one who eats frogs, a term contemptuously applied to Frenchmen; so *frog-eating ppl. a.*; *frog-hopper*, a group of homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidae*, so called from their shape and leaping powers; *frog's hornpipe* (see *frog-dance*); † *frog-paddock*, a large kind of frog; *frog-pecker*, a heron; *frog-pike*, *frog-plate*, *frog-shell* (see quotes.); *frog-spit*, -*spittle*, (a) = CUCKOO-SPIT² 1; (b) = *frog-spawn*; *frog-tongue* (see quot.).

1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. 258 Everybody was bound to run at the *frog-back given, and do his best. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 212 Quaw bird or *Frog Catcher, *Ardea demata*. 1853 W. LAMSON *Comm. 7. Denny's Ser.* *Angling in Ark. General* I. 106 Washing down worn clothes, etc. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **Frog-crab*, *Ranina*; can climb trees, etc. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 1/2 A *frog-dance, cleverly executed by a budding barge-builder of seventeen. 1863 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* viij. 179 M. de Lacépède was a *frog eater. 1839 *Century Dict.*, **Frog-eating*. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 351 The remaining *Kamatra*, or *Frog-hoppers, 1857 LYVINGSTONE *Trav.* (1861) 281 Our own *frog-hopper (*Aphrophora spumaria*) or 'cuckoo-spit'. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi. A dancing step ... commonly called the *Frog's Hornpipe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viij. 151 The green Frog, as by Töpel taken to be venomous; and so is the Paddock, or *Frog-Paddock, which usually keeps or breeds on the land. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiii. I will show you one of these *frog-peckers. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Frog-pike*, a female pike, so called from its period of spawning being late, contemporary with the frogs. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* t. ii. 110 A *Frog-plate for viewing the circulation of the blood in the web of a frog's foot. 1855 OCLIVE *Suppl.*, **Frog-shell*, the name applied to various species of shells of the genus *Ranella*. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Frog-spit*. 1855 OCLIVE *Suppl.*, Cuckoo-spittle or *frog-spittle (*Aphrophora spumaria*). 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 94 The Ranula or *frog-tongue, is a tumour under the tongue.

b. In various plant-names, as *frog-bit*, (a) *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*, an aquatic plant; (b) *Limnibotum Spongia*, a similar plant of America; *frog-cheese*, (a) (see quot. 1866); (b) *Malva sylvestris* (cf. CHEESE^{sb} 1 5); *frog's-foot*, duckweed (*Lemna*); *frog-grass*, (a) = CRAB-GRASS 1; † (b) *Juncus bifyonius*; *frog's lettuce*, water caltrop, *Polamogelon densus*; *frog-orchis* (see quotes.); † *frog-parsley*, some plant (? = *fools' parsley*); *frog-stool* = TOADSTOOL; *frog-wort*, a name given to species of *Orchis*.

1578 LYTE *Doctens* I. lxxi. 106 The thrird kind of floating weeds ... is called ... *Frogge bitte. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 374 The ... Spearwort, and Frogbits. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Frog-bit*, American, *Limnibotum*. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 659 One of the Frogbit tribe of plants. 1828 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 6) IV. 453 *Lycoperdon*. **Frogcheese*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Frog-cheese*, a name applied occasionally to the larger puff-balls when young. 1529 *Grote Herbal* cclxix. P. i. Lentilles of the water ben called *frogges foie. 1863 *Prior Plant-u.* 87 *Frog-foot*, *lemna*. 1597 **Frog* grasse (see CRAB-GRASS 1). 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Index 1738 *Frog* grasse or Toadgrasse. *Ibid.* II. lviii. 281 The people that dwell neare it by the Sea side, call it *Frogge* grasse or Crab grasse. 1861 *Miss Pratt Flower* Pl. IV. 385 Glass-wort is sometimes called *Frog-grass. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxxviii. 82 Small water Caltrop, or *Frog lettuce. 1810 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, **Frog-orchis*, see *Gymnadenia viridis*. 1861 *Miss Pratt Flower* Pl. V. 214 Green Habenaria ... sometimes called ... *Frog Orchis*. 1651 J. [REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* xviii. 41 Sheep fly from *Frog-parsley as from some deadly thing. 1535 **Frogge*

stoles [see 1398 quot. in *Frog sb.* 5]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 144 The dung helps against Frogstooles with wine and vinegar. 1895 *Science Gossip* 1 Nov. 258 In Dorsetshire poisonous fungi are often called 'Frogstooles'. 1824 HOLDICH *Ess. Weeds* (1825) 65 Man-orchis, Red-lead and *Frogwort are the only English names we have heard given to these weeds in damp pastures.

c. In names of games, as *frog-in-the-middle*, *frog over an old dog*. Also LEAP-FROG.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iv. 293 Another [game] equally ... well known with us, and called *Frog* in the middle. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Frog over an old dog*, leap-frog, list of games, Rawl. MS.

Frog² (frg). [Of doubtful origin.]

Perh. a use of prec., suggested by some resemblance in sound between this word and the It. name *forchetta*, or some dialectal variant of *F. fourchette*.

An elastic, horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's hoof.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. ci. 381 The Frush, which of some is called the Frogge of the foot, is the tenderest part of the hoof towards the heels. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. ix. They have excellent medicines ... to cure ... cuts in the pastern or frog of the foot. 1840 YOUTT *Horse* xviii. 376 In the space between the bars, and accurately filling it is the frog.

b. *Comb.*: *frog-stay* (see quot.).

1829 B. CLARK *Hippodon.* (ed. 2) 61 This cell or cleft of the frog is ... prevented from rupturing inwards towards the quick by a stout considerable cone of horn passing directly from it into the sensitive frog. This cone commences nearly opposite to the termination of the heels of the coffin-bone. This part, being without even a name, I gave it the epithet frog-stay, from its closing the frog, and holding more firmly its halves together.

Frog³ (frg). [Of obscure origin; perh. ad. Pg. *froco* (repr. L. *flocus* FLOCK *sb.*), which has much the same sense.]

1. An attachment to the waist-belt in which a sword or bayonet or hatchet may be carried.

1729 DE FOE *Crusoe* t. xv. A belt with a frog hanging to it, such as, we wear hangers in. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 150 Every man a hatchet, hung in a little frog at his belt. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Frog*, ... that part of a soldier's accoutrements which is attached to the waist-belt for holding the bayonet. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* v. 40 A small leathern frog with a flap.

2. An ornamental fastening for the front of a military coat or cloak, consisting of a spindle-shaped button, covered with silk or other material, which passes through a loop on the opposite side of the garment.

1746 BERNELLY *Lett. Wks.* 1871 IV. 306 Laces, frogs, cockades ... are so many ... obstacles to a soldier's exerting his strength. 1770 W. RICHARDSON *Anecd. Russian Emp.* 325 In a light blue frock with silver frogs. 1796 J. ANSTEE *Pleaser's Guide* (1803) 181 The coat. ... With tabby lin'd and frogs complete. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* viij. He wore a braided surcoat with frogs behind. 1846 *Hist. Rec. 3rd Light Dragoons* 39 The buttons set on three and three upon yellow frogs or loops. 1848 CRAIG *Frog*, ... a small barrel-shaped silk ornament with tassels, used in the decoration of mantles, etc. 1866 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 6/5 Serge suits and tuxed costumes are better adapted than any other to this style of ornamentation. Frogs are sold in sets to accompany the braiding.

3. *Comb.*, as *frog-belt*, -*button*.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) II. 68 He drew a hatchet out of a frog-belt. 1827 HONE *Every-day* Bk. II. 180 A coat with frog-buttons. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Frog-belt*, a baldrick.

Frog⁴ (frg). (See quot. 1860.)

1860 WORCESTER (citing Williams), *Frog* (Railroads), a grooved piece of iron placed at the junction of the rails where one track crosses another. 1889 SCOTT *Leader* 30 Apr. 5 The accident ... would appear to have been caused by the train suddenly leaving the rails at a frog.

Frog-fish. A name given to various fishes, esp. to the Angler or fishing-frog (*Lophius piscatorius*). Other varieties belong to the genera *Batrachus* and *Chironectes*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 169 The ... Frog-fish. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 105 Toad-fish, Frog-fish, or Sea-Devil. 1835-6 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114 f. The ophophagus of the frog-fish leads to a large globular stomach. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Frog fishes*, *Chironectes*.

Frogged (frgd), *ppl. a.* [f. *FROG* 3 + -ED².] Of a coat, etc.: Fastened or ornamented with frogs.

1774 W. COLE in J. Granger's *Lett.* (1805) 370 Coat with frogs, and slashed sleeves frogged also. 1796 J. ANSTEE *Pleaser's Guide* (1803) 181 Which coat, so trimmed, so frog'd, said Gull Did spoil. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* II. (1873) 13 note, Young Betty ... clad in a furred and frogged surcoat. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 188 A frogged frock-coat with a fur collar.

Froggery (frggrî). [f. *FROG* 1 + -ERY.]

1. An assemblage of frogs, frogs collectively. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. ii. The concert, of which the froggery made the base. 1842 BLACKALL *Mag.* LI. 47 A thrush, who is watching the froggery from above.

2. A place where frogs are kept or abound. 1763 ELIZ. CARTER in *Pennington's Memoirs* (1808) I. 335 A very high causeway, with a perpendicular descent on each side to the toaderies and froggeries below. 1864 *Tait's Mag.* XXXI. 695 He had what he called a Froggery and Toadery at the bottom of his orchard. 1871 *Echo* 14 Jan. Mr. ... confesses to have actually kept a 'froggery' for his own private consumption.

Frogging (frggin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FROG* 1 + -ING¹.] Catching frogs, fishing for frogs. Also *attrib.*

1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 25 Pikes go a frogging. 1884 G. W. SEARS *Woodcraft* (Cent.), When ... fishing is very poor, try frogging. 1893 J. A. BARRV *S. Brown's Bunyis*, etc. 78 A thumping, lively carpet snake, whose frogging ground he had intruded on. 1895 K. GRAHAM *Golden Age* 182 Nor had he gone frogging by himself.

Frogging (frggin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *FROG* 3 + -ING¹.] The ornamentation on a frogged coat.

1888 *Times* 20 Jan. 5/3 A Bohemian costume, made up of a long, frogged coat—this frogging being, by the way, an essentially Hungarian ornament.

Froggish (frg'gis), *a.* [f. *FROG* *sb.* 1 + -ISH.] *Frog-like*.

1889 J. G. WOOD (Cent.), The froggish aspect.

Froggy (frg'gi), *sb.* [f. *FROG* 1 + -Y.] 1. A playful designation for a frog.

1840 *Hood Up the Rhine* 129 A series of frogs, from the full-grown froggy ... down to that minute frogling or tadpole.

2. *slang*. A term of contempt for a Frenchman, from their reputed habit of eating frogs.

1872 S. OR VERE *Americanism* 82 As when Frenchmen were dubbed Froggies. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* I. 203 With the assistance of 'Froggy', we succeeded in filling all our bottles.

Froggy (frg'gi), *a.* [f. *FROG* 1 + -Y¹.]

1. Having or abounding in frogs.

1611 COXIGR., *Grenouillere*, a froggie place. 1823 BLACKALL *Mag.* XIII. 458 A. slimy, froggy pool. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xxiv. Why are you wandering up and down the very froggiest and toadiest path in the garden?

2. *Frog-like*, such as a frog would have. 1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 223 The little Whigs ... are puffing out their froggy sides to the dimensions of the ox. 1883 R. F. BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iii. 59 Froggy faces.

Froghood (frg'hud), [f. *FROG* 1 + -HOOD.] Quality or standing as a frog.

1770 C. SMART *Duelliist* 32 Too hard for any frog's digestion. To have his froghood call'd in question. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Gd. Words* 230 In the accomplished dignity of perfect froghood.

Frogländ (frg'länd), [f. *FROG* 1 + LAND *sb.*] Marshy land in which frogs abound, as the Fens, Holland, etc. In quotes. *attrib.* only.

1721 RAMSAY *Tartaria* xxxiii. May she be curst to starve in frogländ fens. 1830 SCOTT *Auchinrath* t. i. A Netherlander, One of our Frogländ friends.

So *Frogländer*, *slang*, a Dutchman.

1790 B. E. DICT. *Cant. Crew*, *Frogländers*, Dutch-men. 1867 in SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Frogling (frg'lin). [dim. of *FROG* 1: see -LING¹.] A little frog; also, a tadpole.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. tui. iv. (1749) 107 He does not fail ... the wormlings of the earth, nor the froglings of the water. 1831 CARLYLE in *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 365 A Frog with Frogling by his side came hopping through the plain. 1840 *Hood Up the Rhine* 129 That minute frogling, or tadpole.

Frog-march, frog's-march.

1. A movement forward in frog fashion. 1860 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffirland* iv. 26 He had had a frog's march—that is to say, on hands, belly, and knees.

2. *slang*. The method of carrying a drunken or refractory prisoner face downwards between four men, each holding a limb.

1871 *Evening Standard* 18 Apr. 5/4 They did not give the defendant the 'Frog's March'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 20 Nov. 3/2 Treating a refractory toper to the frog's-march, by carrying him, face downwards, to the station. 1888 in *West. Horn.* *News* 2 Jan. 7/3 What is known as the 'frog's march'.

Hence *Frog-march*, *frog's-march* v. *trans.*; *Frog-marching* *vbl. sb.*

1884 *B'ham Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 3/2 Deceased was 'frog's-marched'—that is, with face downwards—from Deal to Walmer. 1894 *Times* 8 May 13/6 Death was accelerated by the 'frog marching'.

Frog-month, frog's month.

1. A name given to the Snapdragon (see quot.). 1853 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 252 The great snapdragon or frog's-month (*Antirrhinum majus*).

2. A bird of the family *Podargidae*. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* IV. Birds 387 The frog-months (*Batrachostomus*) are confined to southern India [etc.].

Frog-spawn, frogs' spawn.

1. The ova, spawn, or young of frogs. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. 11. li. (1651) 200 He had ... swallowed frogs-spawn. 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 228 *Frog's Spawm*. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 11 Carp ... will devour small eels, frog-spawn, and the roe or the young of fishes. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frog's spawn*, the ova of the common frog. Once used in medicine.

attrib. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Collection of Receipts to make ... *Frog Spawm* Waier.

2. The popular name for certain freshwater algae, which form green and slimy masses floating on the surface of ponds and ditches.

1864 *Realm* 15 June 546 Cities to which Genoa is a cobweb on a wall and Venice mere frog-spawn in a puddle. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 299/1 Slime and frog-spawn are the chief products of these holes.

fig. 1895 J. SMITH *Message of Exodus* xix. 297 God in whom his fathers trusted was different from the frog-spawn of superstition.

3. *Sugar-manuf.* A fungus destructive to saccharine solutions.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 469 *Leucosporium mesenteroides*, the 'frog-spawn' of sugar-factories.

Froise, fraise (froiz, frîz). Forms: 4-7 *froyse*, *froyze*, 5 *froys*, 7 *frois*, (froyes), 7-9 *froize*, 4- *froise*, 8- *fraise*. [The twofold spelling

with *ai*, *oi* would seem to point to a Fr. etymon, OF. **frais*, **freise*, repr. popular Lat. **frixum*, -a, var. of *frixum*, -a, pa. pple. neut. and fem. of *frigere* to FRY; but the word has not been found.] A kind of pancake or omelette, often containing slices of bacon.

1338 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*. In Carnibus porc' pro froyis, 1338. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II*. 93 He routeth with a slepy noise And brusteth as a monkes froise. When it is throwe into the panne. 14. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker *741/29 Hoc frixum*, a froyis. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. cxvii. 310 b, Eschue puddings, sausages, froyes, and al manner conected and mengled meates. 1651 RANDOLPH, *et. Hey for Honesty* v. Wks. (1875) 475 They'd make me froises and flapjacks too. 1672 T. B. *Let. to Author Vind. Clergy* 79 To smell a Fanatic as far as another man shall do broil'd Herrings, or a burnt froise. 1755 JOHNSON, *Fraise*, a pancake with bacon in it. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 133 The general . . . threw the froize out of the window. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Fraise*, a kind of pancake eaten with sweet sauce: it was thicker than the ordinary pancake, and made with a 'stiffer' batter.

Froit, Sc. var. **FROT**; obs. form of **FRUIT**.

† **Fro'kin**. Obs. [a. Du. *† vrouwen* (Kilian), dim. of *vrouw*; see **FRON** and **-KIN**.] A little Dutch woman; a Dutch child.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Yeaere* Divb. A little Frokin (one of my Dutch runnaways children). 1620 MIDDLETON *Courtly Masque* Wks. (Bulwer) VII. 169 You, blue-eyed frokin, looks like fire and brimstone. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 58 My Neighbours learn nothing but to be so proud they won't darn their own Linnen, and all their Talk is of nothing but Mantelets, Frokins, Farinelli, and London Midwives.

Frolic (*frol'lik*), sb. [f. **FROLIC** v. or a.]

1. An outburst of fun, gaiety, or mirth; a prank. Also, † a flourish (on the drum). On the frolic: on the 'spree'.

a 1635 CORBET *To Ld. Mordaunt* 110 Whiles the bold Drum Strikes up his Frolic, through the Hall they come. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 311 Thou and I will enjoy our selves in uncontrolled Frolics, and Discourse. 1681 DRVEN *Sf. Friar* III. iii. I was upon the frolic this evening, and came to visit thee in masquerade. 1700 CIBBER *Love makes Man v.* iii. What, is my deary in her frolics already? 1784 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 101, I spent no time in taverns, games, or frolics of any kind. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx. But mark you, it shall be the last of my frolics. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 176 He . . . often filled whole pages . . . with the gay frolics of his pencil.

b. Fun, merriment, sportive mirth. 1696 D'URFEE *Mad. Fickle* II. i. There's mirth and frolic in't. a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1766) I. 282 To such a madness of frolic and intemperance. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 52 Alas, that such frolic should now be so quiet! a 1839 FRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 276 Those who meet as we have met, in frolic and in laughter. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 39 All young creatures are full of motion and frolic.

c. = **WHIM**. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 5 Apr., If the frolic should take you of going to Bath, I here send you a note on Parvise.

2. A scene or occasion of gaiety or mirth; a merry-making; a party. In U.S. = **BEE** 4. Also preceded by some modifying word, as *reaping*-, *water-frolic*.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* vi. 37, I intend to wait on you, and give you a frolic. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman* St. v. x, We hit upon this Frolic, Colonel, only for a kind of 'Musk' . . . to celebrate your Nuptials. 1770 MAD. D'ARLEY *Early Diary* 20 Apr., I told him of my frolic for Friday. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 292 This operation is almost always the subject of what they term a frolic, or in some places, a bee. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* i. 18 They meant to have a reaping frolic when the corn should be ripe. It should be a picnic. 1895 E. ANGELA *Gloss.*, *Frolic*, water-frolic, a gala, regatta, or water-picnic.

† 3. ? Humorous verses circulated at a feast. Obs. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. viii. To see him . . . drink vnto hem; And then talke bawdy; and send riddicks! O! 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* xiv. § 2, 244 Moveable as Shillecockes, . . . or as Frolics at Feasts, sent from man to man, returning againe at last, to the first man.

† 4. A plaything; toy. Obs.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* vii. 136 Apples were dedicated unto her, and her Image commonly made with such fruit, as a frolic in her hand.

Hence **Frolicful** a.; † **Frolicky** a. Obs., full of frolic, frolicsome.

1848 CRAIG, *Frolicful*. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. xxiv. 209 A little too frolicky that air—Yet have I prepared my beloved to expect . . . great vivacity and quality-freedom. 1751 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) V. x. 68 Yet may we . . . make a good frolicky half-day with them.

Frolic (*frol'lik*), a. Forms: 6-8 *frol(ly)(c)k(e)*, (6 *frollicke*, *fro*, *wly*)*ko*, 6-9 *frollicke*, (7 *frollicke*), 6- *frollic*. [a. Du. *frolijk* (in Kilian *frollich*) = OS. **frollic* (whence *frollico* adv.), OHG. *frollich* (MHG. *wrllich*, *wrllic*, mod. Ger. *frollich*); f. MDn. *vrol* = OHG. *frol* (MHG. *vrol*, mod. Ger. *froh*) glad, joyous.]

1. In early use: Joyous, merry, mirthful. In later use with sense derived from the vb.: Frolicsome, sportive, full of merry pranks.

1538 BAILE *Three Lawes* 1791 And make frolyke chere, with hey how fryskye jolye! c 1600 DAY *Berge. Reddatt* Gr. II. i. (1651) 30 Fair Love, be frolick; talk no more of death and care. 1633 MILTON *L'Allegro* 18 The frolic wind that breathes the spring. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 7, The Nature and Education of Spain retain'd men from . . . Gayety, and Frolique humour. 1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* iv. i, Then sparkling champagne . . . Makes us frolic and

gay. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 140 *Galantha* . . . prints with frolic step the melting snows. 1844 ISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. iv. Her voice was rich and sweet; the air she sang . . . fantastically frolic. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic*. iii. 60 A thousand forms of frolic life.

absol. a 1656 B. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 182 Blessed are the frolick and joviall. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 176 ¶ 6 You may find Instances of the Haughty, the Proud, the Frolick, the Stubborn, who are each of them in secret downright Slaves. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Addison* Wks. III. 54 The Tatler and Spectator. . . taught the frolick and the gay to unite merriment with decency.

† b. *transf.* of colours, wine, etc. Obs.

? 1606 DRAYTON *Ecolg.* iv, *Poems*, etc. Ejb, She were a frock of frolicke green. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas* § B. 2 Eat thy bread with a merry heart, and gulp down care in frolic cups of liberal wine. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Ode for B. Jonson*, And yet, each verse of thine Out-did the meat, out-did the frolick wine.

† 2. Free; liberal. Const. of Obs.—1

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 79 Shee began to perceive that Master Anthoine was changed, being nothing so frolick of his kindness as he had been.

3. quasi-adv. or interjectional.

1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* (1883) 19 Frolicke braue Souldiers wee must foote it now. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 184 Therefore frolicke, we will hence forthwith.

4. Comb., as *frolic-hearted* adj.

1646 QUARLES *Judgment & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 73/2 The vacant boures of frolicke-hearted youth.

Hence † **Frolickish** a., somewhat sportive; † **Frolickness**, the state of being frolic.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 104 Dost thou maruall at his frolickness and iollitie. 1660 *Charac. Italy* To Rdr. Aiv, The more frolickish Genius, who no doubt is freer from intended mischief than the thoughtful man, will digest it. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1704) V. 199 Mirth, Jollity, Frolickness of youth, as you call them. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 453 Frolickness of Fancy.

Frolic (*frol'lik*), v. Inflected frolicked, frolicking. [f. the adj.; cf. Flem. *frolicken* (Kilian), also Ger. *frohlocken* (where the second element is of obscure origin).]

1. *intr.* To make merry; in later use, to play pranks, gambol, caper about. Also, to frolic it.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 29 They frolicque both in glory. 1601 ¶ MARSTON *Pasquill & Kath.* i. 52 'Tis Whitson-tyde, and we must frolicke it. 1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* v. i, I come to frolic with you, and to cheer your drooping souls by vigour of my beams. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. xiv. 20 Those who can devise no other subjects to frolic upon beside these. *Ibid.* 205 It would not be seemly to frolic it thus. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 253 Lightly they frolic o'er the vacant mind. 1780 JOHNSON *Let.* 11 Apr., My mistress . . . laughs, and frisks, and frolics it all the long day. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. iii, Its bounding crystal frolick'd in the ray. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 158 Talent may frolic and juggle; genius realizes and adds. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. vi. 181 Horses . . . frolicking with each other when they had a chance.

quasi-*trans.* 1798 *Spirit Pub. Fruts.* (1799) II. 194 'Twas theirs. . . To laugh, intrigue, and frolic life away.

2. *trans.* † a. To make joyous or merry (obs.). b. [from the sb.] To give 'frolics' or parties to.

1583 STANFURD *Bevis* III. (Arb.) 81 Also mye companions in country citie he frolicked. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxv. Wks. 1215 Virtue . . . gives such Cordials, as frolick the heart, in the press of adversity. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 137 By dint of dinners, of feeding and frolicking the town, the Gibbet family worked themselves into notice.

Hence **Frolicking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Frolicker**, one who frolics; **Frolickery** † *nonce-word*. [see **-ERY**], buffoonery.

1676 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 165 All the day following they spend in frolicking with their women. c 1741 BRAINERD in *Edwards Life* i. (1851) 3 Addicted to young company or frolicking (as it is called). 1786 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* Nov., In the midst of this frolicking . . . the King entered. 1801 in D. L. LEONARD *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* (1894) V. 48 Swearers and Sabbath-breakers, frolickers and dancers were pricked and crying for mercy. 1829 COBBETT *Adv. to Lover* § 147 Winter is the great season for jaunting and dancing (called frolicking) in America. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm.* § Eng. I. 408 He took to the trade in frolickery. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc.* Abr. I. 21 A long summer day's laborious frolicking. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecolg.* II. 64 Frolicking she-goat roves to the cypress flower to be fed.

† **Frolicky**, *adv.* Obs. Also frolicfully. [f. **FROLIC** a. + **-LY**.] In a frolic manner; mirthfully.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Gij, A mad merrie crue . . . leping over the field, as frolickly as if they ought not at all the world two pence. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Theat. Ins.* 202 'The Fox', very frolicquely being delivered from their [fens] imolestation . . . swims to land. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. § 14 But, after some days frolicquely spent at Bath, he returned to his former temper.

Frolicsome (*frol'liksum*), a. Also frolicksome (o. [f. **FROLIC** v. or sb. + **-SOME**]) Full of frolic; gay, merry, mirthful.

1699 SHAFESB. *Virtue* II. iii. A gay and frolicsome Delight in what is injurious to others. 1724 R. FALCONER *Poy.* (1769) 86 Instead of coming on board to be frolicsome and merry, we should have given Thanks. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Ded., Dr. Clarke . . . was unbending himself . . . in the most playful and frolicsome manner. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 147 In their frolicsome malice the Fates had ordered that a French boarding-house . . . should be established directly opposite my aunt's residence. 1803 GEO. ELIOT *Renola* I. x, Mingled with the more decent holiday-makers there were frolicsome apprentices.

Hence **Frolicsomely** *adv.*, **Frolicsomeness**. 1727 BAILEY, *Frolicsomness*. 1835 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXVIII. 23 They gave way . . . to the . . . mischievous frolic-

someness . . . of advanced boyhood. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xiii. 163 'Capital!' she exclaimed, there; down the letter frolicsomely. 1888 R. G. HULL *Volunt Solitude* 195 The fresh breeze . . . frolicsomely daps them on her breast.

† **Frologozene**, -one. Obs. [? suggested by Du. *vrolijk zijn* 'to be jolly': see **FROLIC**.]

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy) 50 Ha, cry-solued Nicke, frologozene! 1634 HEYWOOD & BROWN *Less. Witches* I. B. 2, What all lustick, all frologozene!

From (*frem*), *prep.* (*adv.*, *conj.*). Forms: 1-6 *fram*, 3-4 *south. vram*, *vrom*, 4 *fromme*, 5 *frome*, 1- *from*. [OE. *fram*, *frem*, = OS. *fram*, OHG. *fram* (MHG. *vram*), Goth. *fram*, ON. *fri* (see **FR**).] The primary sense is 'forward'; cf. ON. *fram* (Sw. *fram*, Da. *fram*): -*fram* = Goth. *framis* (comparative) 'forward', *adv.*; cf. also the adj. OE. *fram*, *from*, ON. *fram* = forward, valiant; further cognates are cited under **FRON**, **FRAME**. From the sense 'forward' were developed those of 'onward', 'on the way', 'away', whence the transition to the prepositional use is easy.]

A. *prep.*

1. Denoting departure or moving away: governing a sb. which indicates a point of departure or place whence motion takes place. Also with advs. prefixed (e.g. *away*, *down*, *out*).

O. E. Chron. an. 874 Her for se here from Lindese to Hreopudene. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon libte from iernsalem in to ierico. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 325 Hadenknot hys broþer þo þen wey some nome From Denemarch to Engeland. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 339 Out of hauen þi red . . . Fram be brimes brade Gun flete. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pri.* 128 She leet no morsel from hir lippes falle. 1565 W. FLET. *Meteors* (1640) 4 Liftheth went up very high from the earthlie to the aire. 1612 *Bible Gen.* iv. 16 And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* II. Prop. xvi. From the centers G, H draw GA, GC, and HD, HF. 1779 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iv, I came down from my apartment in the tree. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiii, I am just returned from Westminster Abbey. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Clara & Gert.* IV. lxxxv. 328, I should chuse to have her buried from her own house. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rom.* (1845) I. xi. 200 Her leapt down from his seat. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 37 During the voyage of the sacred ship to and from Delos.

b. *from* . . . to, used with repeated sb. to denote succession, change of place. Similarly in proverbial phr. *from post to pillar*, and the like.

1530 PALSGR. 818/2 From towne to towne, *de ville en ville*. 1553 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 24 When the Exhalatioe is driven from side to side of that cloud. 1583 GOLDING *Calisto on Dent*. c. 615 Certaine others of the faithfull whome God tossed from post to pillar. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Alia* n. (1882) 27 To beg their breade from doore to doore. 1591 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 266 How often the body of Saint Augustine was tost from porch to pillar. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 27 From vale to vale, from wood to wood, he flew. 1845 J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* I. 275 Xavier's name was repeated from mouth to mouth with cries of vengeance.

2. Indicating the starting-point or the first considered of two boundaries adopted in defining a given extent in space.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Ac se gelaefa sceol beon from eorþe up to heofonum areth. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 þe se biter, swa is eac þis weold fram ende to oðer. 1490 *Lanfrank's Cirurg.* a Techinge be anonomie of alle þyngs from þe heed to þe foot. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. xiv. 13 So that there dyed of the people from Dan unto Bether, three score and ten thousand men. 1590 STREWER *P. Q.* i. 3 Full many Countreyes that didd overonne, From the uprising to the setting Sunne. 1727 GAY *Fables*, *Fable* *Melo & Dunghill* 2 How many saucy aires we meet, From Temple-bar to Aldgate-street! 1806-7 J. BARRINGTON *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) vi. *Miseries Stage Coach* b, The whole machine . . . moving under its cargo from the box to the back. 1845 M. PARSONS *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 Newton . . . extended from the Meuse almost to the present southern limits of France. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Dec. 651 From title to colophon all is sound and whole.

b. Indicating the starting-point in a series or statement of limits.

Expressions like 'from four to ten' are treated grammatically as simple numerals, and may qualify the subject of a sentence, or the obj. of a vb. or prep.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 7 Ic addege þone mannan . . . fram þære eorðan ansine fram þam mæn oð þa nytena, fram þære slincendum oð þa fugelas. 1256 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 191 From yre begynnynge to yre ende. 1664 STURMILL *Orig. Sac.* i. vi. § 3 The Sicyonian Kingdom . . . from which they began his history. 1699 DAMPIER *Poy.* II. 75 They were rowed with from 16 to 20 Oars. 1769 G. WHITE *Ser.* borne (1813) I. xviii. 286 The swallow flies from foot to foot white eggs. 1866 CRAMP *Banking* ix. 207 Many bankers are always before their authorised issues by from 25 to 50 per cent. 1872 ELLACOMB *Ch. Bells Devon* iv. 269 The white alphabet . . . is not unfrequently met with as an inscription from the fourteenth, or fifteenth, to the seventeenth century.

3. Indicating a starting-point in time, or the beginning of a period. (The date from which reckonings may be either inclusive or exclusive.)

Also in idiomatic phrases like *from a child* = *from (his) childhood* (cf. Gr. *ek mabros*, *ek eais*).

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handb.* in *Anglia* (1831) VIII. 90 Fram easter tide þæt he eft cume. 1340 *Agene*, 12 *Agene* fram uram þis ginninge of þe world storie in to þis tyme. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pri.* 324 In termes that be not bylaue. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pri.* 324 In termes that be not bylaue. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* xlii. 31 From that tyme forth came they nomore on the Sabbath. 1579 FLETCHER *Sanders* 593 Images were used from the Apostles, and Christ him selfe. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Tim.* iii. 15 From a child he

14. Denoting ground, reason, cause, or motive: Because of, on account of, owing to, as a result of, through. Now replaced in some uses by *for*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. v. 24 Your Highness Shall from this practise but make hard your heart. 1622 FLETCHER *Sy. Curate* iii. iii. For what I now do is not out of spleen... but from remorse of conscience. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* 2nd Olympique, Arg't. He is commended... from his Hospitality, Munificence and other Virtues. 1770 NORRIS *Cris. Prind.* ii. 99 His Cunning is the more odious from the resemblance it has to Wisdom. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xi. From such a picture of nature in primeval simplicity... are you in love with fatigue and solitude? 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. Wks. 1799 i. 165 Whether from the fall or the fright, the Major mov'd off in a month. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2 The man could not be brought here... without imminent danger of expiring from fatigue. 1776 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 8 They spoke and acted from principle. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. iii. Remarkable from the neatness... of its architecture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 232 That weak apostle who from fear denied the Master. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 23 Nine children died from want of breast milk. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 264 The mighty fabric... was beginning... to sink and crumble from its own enormous size and weight. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 The firm had to suspend payment, not from any fault of their own, but from their connection with another firm. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 597 The censure had been made injuriously and from motives of private malice. 1885 T. RALEIGH in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 151 A person suffering from senile dementia is not a lunatic.

b. indicating the ground of a judgement, belief, or the like.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 16 Fram hyra wæstmun ge hi undergytað. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 7 That the rain doth continually wash down earth from the mountains... is manifest from the Lagune or flats about Venice. 1855 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxix. 328 From your silence I fear the fact is so. 1891 M. R. HASELDEN in *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 From the language of the preamble you might perhaps fancy that [etc.]. 1894 *Solicitor's Jnl.* XXXIX. 2/2 It is clear from these decisions that [etc.].

15. Used in certain of the above senses (esp. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10) with an adverb or a phrase (prep. + sb. or pron.) as object. a. With obj. an adverb (of place or time), as *from above*, *afar*, etc. Also, more or less pleonastically, before *hence*, *thence*, *whence*, *henceforth*, etc.: see those words.

c 1340 *Chyror M.* 7505 (Trin.). I hadde no helpe but from above. *Ibid.* 16749 (Fairf.) From then [Goth. fra þan. Trin. fro þenne]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 205 Com late from bi-sonde. a 1553 PHILIPOT *Exam.* (1842) 403 A destiny which from ever hath been, is, and shall be true. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Plantations* (Arb.) 534 That the Plantation may spread into Generations, and not be ever peeced from without. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 169 They mined it near, they battered from afar. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. 391 And from beneath was heard a wailing sound. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 116 The mingling notes came softened from below. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxxii. The breath of Winter comes from far away. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. vii. From of old, Doubt was but half a Magician.

b. Followed by a preposition indicating a static condition, as *from amidst*, *beneath*, etc.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* iv. 25 Fram beyondan iordanen. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 49 Til that 3e be clothid with vertu from an hys. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. 1. 44 She culd f from among the rest. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 16 The sacred well That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. 1671 — *Samsou* 1691 His fiery virtue roared from under ashes into sudden flame. 1667 SIR R. MORAY *Lett.* 10 Dec. in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. 88 There is a Damned hook come hither from beyond sea called Naphthali. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 170 ¶ 4, I thought it better to remove a studious Countenance from among busy ones. 1719 De Foe *Cruise* ii. vi. That they might feast on fresh meat from on shore, as we did with their salt meat from on board. 1761 [see 5 b]. 1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 56 (1787) II. 197. I see my grandmother... looking at me from under her spectacles. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. i. A body of horsemen... dashed from amidst the trees.

c. Followed, more or less pleonastically, by a prep. of similar meaning, as *out*, *out of*, *forth*, *off*, where each prep. serves to strengthen or supplement the sense of the other.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* ii. iii. His soul is fled from out his breast. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. viii. § 5 [A principle] drawn from out of the very bowels of heaven and earth. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 138. I will choose Mine heyre from forth the Beggars of the world. 1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Love* 51 Know ye not that God hath taken away your captaine from off your heads this day? 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 16 234 Knights unhorsed may rise from off the plain. 1726 G. WATTS *Selborne* (1813) i. xiv. 256 From out of the side of this bed... leaped an animal. 1820 KEATS *Sy. Agnes* xxx. While he from forth the closet brought a heap [etc.]. 1837 A. BIRKBECK *Obit. Diets* Ser. ii. 150 Ready to engage with all comers on all subjects from out the stores of his accumulated knowledge.

† B. quasi-adv. = away. (Cf. *Fro B.*) Only in phr. *to and from* (= to and fro) *from and back*. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 60 The synner that goithe offe to him in his foute pleuence. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1638) 608 A sliding snake... Gliding along the altar, from and back.

† C. quasi-conj. = from the time when. (Cf. *Fro C. 1.*) *Obs.*

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 850 From she was twelve year of age, She of hir love graunt him made. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1431 Every gilt... Done from he passith the seris of Innocens. 1583 HARRINGTON *Common law* ix. Applic. Wks. (1637) 20 From morning to night, from wee rise till we goe to bed. 1602 WARNER *Al. Eng.* xi. lxxvi. (1612) 282 From Elizabeth to Raigne, and I to liue begunne.

Frome, Fromenty: see FRUME, FRUMENTY.

Fromple, var. of FRUMPLE.

† Fromshapen, ppl. a. *Obs.* Also 6 frame-shapen. [f. FROM + SHAPEN; ? in imitation of *L. deformatus*.] Deformed, misshapen.

1811 J. BELL tr. *Haddon's Ansu. Osor.* ii. 75 b. This extraordinary Jurisdiction of the Pope, is a most... deformed frameshappen chaungelyng. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam.* Wits xv. § 4. 309 How from-shapen this philosophy is, which Aristotle bringeth in.

Fromward, sb. dial. Also frommard. [app. subst. use of next: see FROE.] = FROE.

1883 *Hants Gloss.* Fromward or Frommard, a tool used in lath-rendering or cleaving. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.* Frommard.

† Fromward, a., adv., prep. *Obs.* Forms: 1 fromward (adj.), 3 frommard, south. frommard, 3-4 framward, 4-6 fromwarde, 3- fromward. [f. FROM + -WARD.]

A. adj. = Turned from or away. (See also B. 1 attrib.)

1. Departing, about to depart. (Only OE.)

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 Elic þara þe þas would gesaþra hæfþ ofer tveþa oþþe he wat hæf he him fromwearde beoþ oððe he hit nat. c 1000 *Stafar* 71 Ad oþþe yldo oþþe ecgþete frægum fromweardum feorh oþþrined.

2. Forward.

c 1275 *Lune Ron* 45 in *O. E. Misc.* 94 Peo lue þat ne may her abyde... hit is fals and mereuth and frouh And fromward in vychon tide. 1576 PETERSON tr. *Della Casa's Galateo* 25, I call them Fromward people, which will in all things be owerwart to other men.

B. adv.

1. In a direction which leads from, or is turned from, a given place or object.

a 1547 SURREY *P's.* lv. i Give ear to my suit, Lord! fromward hide not thy face. 1552 HULOET s.v. *Becke*. Wyth a becke fromwarde or to warde. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 354 They from-ward turn. 1711 *London Gaz.* No. 4917/4 The forepart of his Mane longest, the one part being short, lies toward, the other fromward.

attrib. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 41 Who can unite again a Broken-bone, whose parted ends, are set the fromward way.

2. Of time: Onward from a given date.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 197 And fro thens fromward, thei ben alle obeyssant to him.

3. fig. In a different or diverse way, contrarily.

a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 134 Heo makieð frommard here nest—softe wiðuten, & þorni wiðinen. *Ibid.* 248 Lo l nu, hu urommard beoð þe onfule to ure Louerd!

C. prep.

1. In a direction which leads from or is turned from (an object), away from.

c 1205 LAV. 1809 Geomagog... þudde Corineum frommard [1275 framward] his breoste. a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 112 Pe hole half & te cwikle dole drowen þet ucleð blod ut frommard þe uhole. c 1300 *Beket* 886 And knyghts that were ek with him al framward him drowe. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Mounteynes hen... rered fromwarde þe erþe toward þe heuen. 1493 *Festival* (W. de W. 1515) 50 b. All his steeptes towardes and fromwarde the holy churche. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 92 To go wyth their feet the one againsts the other, and theyr heedes the one fromwarde the other. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1602) 127 As cheerefully going towards, as Pyrocles went forwardly fromward his death. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 23 When the Endeavour is fromward something, it is generally called Aversion. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5194 Shooting it self forth into several points or stitice... from-ward its Center. 1743 DRUMMAN *Phys. Theol.* iv. xii. 221 The Feathers being placed fromward the Head toward the Tail.

b. with tmesis, from... ward.

1656-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Auerus*, *Auerus*... *cor-nibus*,... with the corners from the sunne warde. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 22/2 Sol... makes vs heaue going from-vs-ward. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 23 The Ice had broken from the Ship-ward. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Pur-chaser* 29 To signifie that a Wall... doth not stand up right, but leans from-you-ward, when you stand before it.

2. Contrary to, different from.

a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 100 Hecened nu... al an oðer speche, & frommard tisse vorne.

So Fromwards adv. and prep.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 142 Gif hunta gebite mannan, sðah þry scearpan neah fromweardes. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 109 Those are also called to account that are met walking fromwards the Church. 1664 *Relat. Proc.* at *Hertford Assize* Aug. 7 With his face from-wards the place where they usually met. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 119 A vend or earnest strift fromwards. 1713 DRUMMAN *Phys. Theol.* v. i. 316 Towards or fromwards the Zenith. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 723 *Fromward* (West Eng.) land is ploughed 'framwards' when the horses are turning to the right. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 159 The carters... saying 'toward' for anything near or leaning towards you, and 'framwards' for the reverse.

† Froncle. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *froncle*, ad. L. *furunculus* *FURUNCLE*.] A furuncle or boil.

1543 TRAHERON *Pigo's Chirurg.* (1526) 53. 1547 BOORDE *Heal.* *Heal.* lxxiii. 26 b. A froncle is a lytle impostume ingendred of a gross blood.

Froncl (frond), sb. [ad. L. *frond-*, *frons* leaf, applied by Linnaeus in a specific sense, in contradistinction to *folium* leaf.]

1. Bot. The leaf-like organ formed by the union of stem and foliage in certain flowerless plants. Formerly (and still in loose popular language) applied also to the large compound leaves, e.g. of the palm, banana, etc.

(1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Frondes* expresses leaves consisting of several other leaves and forming the

whole plant.] 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 48. Our common species... may be known by the frond or leaf being ovate. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 473 The large fronds were digitated, or rather radiated. 1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* Introd. (1844) 3 The fronds of ferns are generally much divided. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aper. Nat.* 14 One or two fragments of stone with fronds of green-weed growing thereon. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in the Past* vi. 110 The broad fronds of the pine trees. 1877 — *Cris. liv.* (1879) 66r Cutting fronds... from the palm-trees, that lined the path. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 235 A frond differs from an ordinary leaf in usually bearing a pinnatifid fructification.

attrib. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 112 One of the latter contains a frond-bud or imperfect germ.

2. Zool. A leaf-like expansion found in certain animal organisms.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 323 Small, foliaceous, frond solitary. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 370 The fronds are mucilaginous when young.

Froncl (frond), sb. 2. Surg. [ad. F. *fronde* lit. 'sling'. The *Syd. Soc. Lex.* gives, as obsolete, a latinized form *frondium*.] (See quot.)

1848 CRAIG, *Froncl*... a bandage employed principally in wounds and diseases of the nose and chin, and more especially in cases of fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw.

Froncl (frond), v. nonce-ud. [f. FROND sb.] *intr.* To wave with fronds.

1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock* *Novell* i. A massive wood... crisping, fronding, feathering... here and there.

Froncl, obs. form of FRIEND.

Fronclage (frondedz). [f. FROND sb. 1 + -AGE.] The fronds (of a tree or plant) collectively. Sometimes improperly used as a synonym of foliage.

1842 SIR A. DE VERR *Song of Faith* 21 Cedam woods with shadowy frondage cool. 1871 SWINBURNE *Song of the Sea*, *Hertha*, The tree many-rooted... With frondage red fringed. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 475 Jamaica, with its ferns and flowerless frondage.

Fronclaille, var. of FRUNDEL, *Obs.*

† Fronclated, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *frondatus* : leaved (f. *frond-*, *frons* leaf) + -ED.] 'Leaved, having leaves' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

† Fronclation. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *frondationem*, f. *frond-*, *frons* leaf.] (See quot.)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxviii. 77 Lastly, Fronclation or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprays of such Trees... is a kind of pruning.

|| Froncl (frond). *Fr. Hist.* [F. *fronde* sling.] The name given to the party which rose in rebellion against Mazarin and the Court during the minority of Louis XIV; hence, a malcontent party; also violent political opposition.

1798 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 206 The history of France during the periods of the League and the Froncl; 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 493 Was there ever a mixed constitution without a Froncl? 1831 DISRAELI *Life of D. R.* 126 A Froncl was formed but they wanted a De Ral.

1889 *Athenaeum* 20 Apr. 507/2 His chance came in 1842, Froncl against the Second Empire when its day was waning.

† Fronclled, ppl. a. [ad. L. *frondatus*: see FRONDATED.] Having leaves or foliage.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* i. 19 The Clustre of Düzers which begirt her high fronded forehead

Fronclled (fronded), ppl. a. [f. FROND sb. 1 + -ED.] Having fronds.

1833 WHITTIER *Eternal Goodness* 20, I know not where His islands lift their fronded palms in air. 1853 W. WESTALL *Ralph Northwick's Trust* III. xiv. 185 She was sitting... under the fronded roof of the mighty palmet.

Fronclent (frondent), a. [ad. L. *frondentem*, pr. ppl. of *frondere* to put forth leaves.] Full of fronds or leaves, leafy.

1677 T. HARVY tr. *Owen's Epigr.* iii. No. 118, I Plantu Tree, still frondent, flourishing. 1727 BAILEY *Vol. II.* *Fronclent*, bringing forth leaves. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr.* 184 I. vii. vii. That broad fronded Avenue de Versailles. 184 — *Fredk. Gl. xi.* i. (1865) IV. 12 A real Newspaper, frondent with genial leafy speculation. 1863 *Reader* 7 Nov. 537 ¶ 1... broad fronded banana-like leafage.

Fronclence (frondens), v. [ad. L. *frondescere* (see FRONDESCENT).] *intr.* To put forth leaves.

a 1816 STAUGHTON *Eulogy Dr. Rush* in *Picking's Fals* (1816) s.v. His powers began now to frondescere and flourish. [Hence 1846 in WORCESTER.]

Fronclence (frondens), [ad. mod. L. *frondescencia*, f. L. *frondescere* : see next and -ENCE.] (a) The process or period of coming into leaf. (b) The conversion or development of other organs into leaves. (c) Fronds or leaves collectively.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Frondescencia*, leafing season. 1841 MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treat.* *Frondescencia*, the time of the year when plants first unfold their leaves. 1841 MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treat.* *Frondescencia*, the time of the year and month in which each species of plant unfolds its leaves. 1888 HARPER's *Met.* 1/2 plant unfolds its leaves as the waves of power LXXXVII. 26 Nearly as bright are the waves of power cannelle frondescence, the groves of lemon and orange.

Fronclent (frondent), a. [ad. L. *frondentem*, pr. ppl. of *frondescere*, fr. q. of *frondere* to put forth leaves, f. *frond-*, *frons* leaf.] Springing into leaf: expanding into fronds.

1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 425 Polypterites frondent sub-stony, with cruciaceous or frondent expansions. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 125 Frondescens or papillate frondages. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 411 A frondescens life would show itself again.

Hence Fronclententally adv.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 125 Tentacles papillate or frondescensly lobed.

|| **Frondeur** (fröndör). [*F. frondeur*, *f. fronde* (see *FRONDE*).]

1. *Fr. Hist.* A member of the Fronde.

1798 *Ancient Dist. Persons* IV. 333 Would to Heaven that the late Frondeurs in that Country had been as harmless.

2. *transf.* A malcontent, an 'irreconcilable'.

1847 *Longf. in Life* (1891) II. 93 All Americans who return from Europe malcontent with their own country, we call Frondeurs. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept. Are the French, then, incurable frondeurs? Incurable revolutionists, who must attack a Minister simply because he is 'in'?

Frondeferous (fröndi-fēras), *a.* [*f. L. frondifer* bearing leaves (*f. frond-*, *FROND sb.1*: see *-IFEROUS*).] Bearing leaves or fronds.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* M. iii. Ouershadowed with frondiferous boughs. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Frondeferous*, that beareth leaves or branches. 1825 HAMILTON *Handbk. Terms*, *Frondeferous* in Botany, bearing leaves. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frondeferous*, leaf-bearing; applied to flowers which produce leaves. Also applied to plants, like ferns, which bear fronds.

Frondeform (fröndi-fōrm), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, *FROND sb.1* + *-IFORM*.] Having the shape of a frond.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Frondegerous (fröndi-džēras), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, *FROND sb.1* + *-IGEROUS*.] Bearing fronds.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Frondeparous (fröndi-pāras), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, *FROND sb.1* + *par-ēre* to bring forth + *-OUS*.] Producing leaves instead of fruit.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Frondeparous*, a monstrosity, consisting in the production of leaves instead of fruit. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frondeparous*, leaf producing; applied to flowers which produce leaves.

Frondivorous (fröndi-vōras), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, *FROND sb.1* + *-vor-us* devouring + *-OUS*.] Eating or feeding on leaves.

1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 126 Graminivorous, frondivorously, carnivorous.

Frondelet (fröndlēt), [*f. FROND sb.1* + *-LET*.] A little frond.

1862 *Jrnl. R. Dublin Soc.* Apr. 348 The first young frondelet was seen to be protruded from the nipple end of the sporangia. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* xxii. 213 Each frondelet, its separately symmetrical as well.

Frondose (fröndōs), *a.* [*ad. L. frondōs-us*, *f. frond-*, *FROND sb.1*.] Covered with fronds; having the form or appearance of a frond. In early use, + *Leafy*, leaf-like.

1721-22 BAILEY, *Frondose*, leavy or full of leaves. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, A frondose stem; applied to Palms. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 493 Liverworts. Of these the herbage is commonly frondose. 1831 LOUGHER *Enyclop. Agric.* § 3987 (ed. 2) 648 The branches of frondose trees. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 260 Banana groves, extended out in deep frondose [*sic*] groves far into the Semliki Valley.

b. *Comb.*, frondose-branched *a.*, having flat branches spread horizontally like the fronds of a fern.

1831 LOUGHER *Enyclop. Brit.* § 3987 (ed. 2) 648 Resinous or frondose-branched trees.

Hence *Frondoseus* *adv.*, *Frondoseness*.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frondoseness*, leafiness. 1882 CROMBIE in *Enyclop. Brit.* XIV. 561a Thallus frondosely dilated.

+ **Frondosity**. *Obs.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ITY*.]

1. Leafiness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frondosity*, leafiness, or aptness to bear leaves. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 330 In the frondosity of a pleasant meadow.

2. (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Frondosity*, a flourishing with green leaves, being just under the architrave.

+ **Frondeous**, *a. Obs.* [badly *f. L. frondōs-us* (see *FRONDSE*) + *-OUS*.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Frondeous*, full of leaves.

Frondoes (fröndēs), *a.* [*ad. L. frondōs-us*; see *FRONDSE* + *-OUS*.] Leafy (see quotes).

1828 WEBSTER (citing Milne) s.v., A frondous flower is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers. 1864 SIR K. JAMES TASSO xvi. xii. Among the frondous boughs. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frondeous*, having branches bearing both leaves and flowers. Also, a term applied to flowers parts of which develop into leafy structures.

Frondule (fröndiul), [*dim.* of *FROND sb.1*: see *-ULE*.] A small frond (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

|| **Frons** (frönz). [*Lat.*] = *FRONT sb.1* c.

1895-6 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 290 Poly-zonium Brandt. Two series of 3 small eyes in the frons.

Front (frönt), (*sb. and a.*) Forms: 3-7 *frönt*, *e*, *frünt*, *e*, 4 *Sc. fröynt*, 4-6 *front*, 4, 6 *fröwnt*, (4 *frönd*), 3- *front*. [*a. OF. and Fr. front*; *ad. L. front-em*, *frons* the forehead.]

1. Forehead, face.

1. = *FOREHEAD* i. Now only *poet.* or in highly rhetorical language.

1290 S. Eng. Leg. i. 169/2176 Bote fram þe riht half of is front. 1375 S. Leg. *Saints*, *Maclore* 1547 þe takine of þe cors to mak, one þar fröyntis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 47 A sterre whit Amides in her front she [the hors] hadde. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 405 þe calf is rede i undertake. With a white sterre in her fronte. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. v. 71 Peple ther .haue only but one eye, and that standeth right in the myddys of the fronte or forbode. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. vi. 4 b. On they heads a Saracoll of

Crymson velvet, and before the front the hande, a silver socket set with long feathers. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 56 See what a grace was seated on his brow, Hyperion curls, the front of Ioue himselfe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 496 The mark of fool set on his front! 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii. 513 Soon he rears Erect his tow'ring Front. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* A Portrait 13 Ye matron censors. 1790 peering eye and wrinkled front declare, etc. 1834 SCOTT *Ld. of Iles* vi. xxxvii. And bore he. Such noble front, such waving hair? 1847 LYTTON *Lucrèce* (1853) 227 Her nostrils dilated, and her front rose erect. 1884 W. ALLINGHAM *Blackberries* (1890) 88 Bear eyes, huge ears, and front of ape.

b. In fig. phrases, after Shakspeare.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 80 The verie head, and front of my offending. *Ibid.* iii. i. 52 (Qu.) To take the safest occasion by the front. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 15 This was the whole front of his offending. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcel* 37 Placing social aims at the head and front of his life.

c. Rarely used *techn.*, e.g. in *Entomology*.

1826 KAREY & S. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 483 The front of insects may be denominated the middle part of the face between the eyes.

2. By extension: The whole face. Cf. *Fr. front*.

Front to front (arch.) = *face to face*: see *FACE* 2 d.

1298 TREvisa *Barth. Dr. P. R.* ix. ix. (1495) 351 Januarius is paynted with two frontes to shewe and to teche the begynnyng and ende of the yere. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 701 Nor hire nekke nor hire front vsd sho to here vppright. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 84 Fy i feyndly front, far fowler than an fen. 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 724 Jock Blunt, thravin front! 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iii. 231 Front to Front, bring thou this Fiend of Scotland and my selfe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 82 Brazen Impudence .hath two fronts, its boasting one, and bold one: with the one they look back, the other looketh forward. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* i. ix. They stand not front to front, but each doth view The others Tayl, pursu'd as they pursue. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 292 Antelope. . guarding their Fronts, scampering with their Head to the Earth, to avoid the . Enemy aloft. 1767 SIR W. JONES *7 Fountains Poems* (1777) 50 Till thrice the sun his rising front has shown. 1802 BECOOES *Hystia* ii. 39 Those . have the courage to treat it, front to front, in a manner corresponding to the enormity of the consequences [etc.]. 1855 TENNYSON *Maid* ii. i. 28 For front to front in an hour we stood.

3. a. The face as expressive of emotion or character; expression of countenance (*obs.*). b. Bearing or demeanour in confronting anything; degree of composure or confidence in the presence of danger, etc.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. viii. 47 (Camb. MS.) When she [fortune] descouereth hir front and sheweth hir maneres. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 104 b. [Medea] commanded that her ladies . shold put on the fayr front in intencion to make feste solempne. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 17 That face . beares the selfe-same front. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 P. 3 A Fellow that is capable of shewing an impudent Front before a whole Congregation. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* ii. 347 Who, patient in adversity, still bear The firmest front. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Visiting Scene in Argyshire* iv. Through the perils of chance . May thy front be unaltered. 1821 SCOTT *Kentiv.* vi. The . uoclouded front of an accomplished courtier. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxii. ix. 221 Kildare . resolved to . meet his accusers with a brazen front.

transf. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. ti. xiv. 309 The league, which had raised so bold a front against the government, had crumbled away. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* i. xi. 76 The limestone bastions . preserved a front of gloom and grandeur.

4. Effrontery, impudence. Cf. *FACE* 7, *FOREHEAD* 2. Now rare. So, + *man of front*. To have the front: to be sufficiently impudent.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. (1712) 170. I . wonder how any man, except one of the most hardened front, can [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 168 P. 3 Men of Front carry Things before 'em with little Opposition. 1717 DE FOE *Memo. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 5 With what Front the Absurdities charged on her could be broach'd in the World. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 293 None of the commissioners had the front to pronounce that [etc.].

II. Foremost part.

5. *Mil. a.* The foremost line or part of an army or battalion. Also, + a rank (*obs.*), and in words of command; e.g. *files to the front, right in front*.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2584 In sexe semli batailles. . al before in frönd he ferde þan him-selue. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1278 Pan. . frochit into þe fröunt & a fray made. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. x. 87 But alweyes kyng Lot helde hym in the foremost frunte. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 *Fronte*, a French word, is the face or forepart of a squadron or battell. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. vi. 8 Both our powers, with smiling Fronts encountering. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 6 The Ranks are called Fronts, because they stand foremost . but in truth none can properly be called the Front, but the rank which standeth foremost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 105 Front to Front Present stood in terrible array. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 61 Commanded Captain Jochem, who led the Blacks, to march in the Front. 1775 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) i. 9 They . began their march, with a very wide Front. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 141 The . Gaulish horse charged the Romans front to front. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 7 Files to the front. *Ibid.* 18 A column Left in front will bring its rear companies to the front. *Ibid.* 19 Open column, right in front—right about face.

b. Line of battle.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 569 The Ingliss men com on 'sadyly. Richt in a front with a baner. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10869 And all beare to be fight in a frunt hole. 1607 TORSSELL *Four's.* *Beasts* (1658) 249 They used to terrifie the Barbarians, setting their Horses in a double front, so as they appeared headed both ways. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 78 If we aduance in a large Front . . in a narrow Front. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 563 Advanc't in view they stand, a horrid Front Of dreadful length. 1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4714/2 Our

. . Army . . marched . . to Attack the Enemy in full Front. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 349 The Spartans . preserving an even and unbroken front. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/7 The troops marched past, the infantry in company fronts and the cavalry by half squadrons.

c. The foremost part of the ground occupied, or in wider sense, of the field of operations; the part next the enemy. Also, the foremost part of a position, as opposed to the rear.

1605 MANLEY *Gratius' Louc C. Warres* 440 Not onely the Front as heretofore, but the backside also . rendered unsafe. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 504 Belisarius protected his front with a deep trench. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 367, I propose to move up the infantry of the army to the front again. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 320 One division . was sent to take the stockades in rear, while another . threatened them from the front. 1879 FIRE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* i. 6 To see him before his departure for the front next day. 1889 R. KIPLING *Willie Whinkie* 7 British Regiments were wanted—badly wanted—at the Front.

Fig. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 54 The present state of our artillery requires an advance to the front, to be in a line with the march of science.

d. The direction towards which the line faces when formed. *Change of front*: see *CHANGE* v. 9 b; in quot. fig. To make front to: to face in the direction of; in quot. fig.

1832 in *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 46. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 14 The whole will face, as accurately as possible, to their former front. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. 1. (1872) 9 The improvised Municipals make front to this also. 1879 LUBBOCK *Add. Pol. & Educ.* iv. 92 This change of front seems to be founded on the report of the Board of Education for Scotland. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/6 The eventuality of a war with two fronts—that is to say, with France and Russia—was foreseen.

e. *Front of fortification*: see quot. 1859.

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 23 The outline above traced is called a Front of Fortification. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 261 A Front of Fortification consists of two half bastions, and a curtain.

6. *Arch.* Any side or face of a building, but more commonly used to denote the entrance side' (Gwilt); occas. *collect.* in *sing.*, and *pl.* = 'the four sides' (of a mansion). Also *back*, *rear-front*.

1365 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 41 Non fecit clausuram tenementis sui de le front. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezech.* xl. 9 He metide . the front therof in two cubitis. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 181/1 Frownt, or frunt of a church, or oþer howys. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1692) 16 And the contrary fault of low distended Fronts, is as unseemly. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 A Building, which is 25 Feet, both in the Front and Rear Front. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ullon's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 32 The fronts being of stone. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 144 The Town-house, an elegant structure, with a handsome front. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 150 Monastic cloisters with their dark length of front. *Ibid.* 166 One of the back-fronts of the old palace. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* II. xli. 355 The garden front was most inconveniently embowered . in forest trees. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 33 May 4/13/7 The fronts of the mansion were decorated with statues by skilled sculptors.

7. *gen.* The part or side of an object which seems to look out or to be presented to the eye; the forefront of anything, the part to which one normally comes first. Opposed to *back*, *esp.* in objects that have only two sides. Cf. *BACK* sb. 3.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10814 In þe frunt of þat faire yle, Was a prounyse of prise. 1555 EORN *Decades* 85 We found the fyrst front of this land to be broader. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* i. (1586) 41 b. A lowe kinde of Carre with a couple of wheeles, and the Frunt armed with sharpe Syckles. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 47 Had he his hurts before? I on the Front. 1705 ACOSSIO *Italy* 5 The Front to the Sea is not large, but there are a great many Houses behind it built up the Side of the Mountain. 1788 GINNON *Decl. & F. L.* (Milman) V. 2 The southern basis presents a front of a thousand miles to the Indian Ocean. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 28 The opposite angles, edges, and planes, which are supposed to form the back of the engraved figure, are respectively similar to those which appear on its front. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 398 The sternum itself being so largely developed, as to cover almost the entire front of the body. 1893 F. W. MAITLAND *Mem. de Parl.* Introd. 92 The skin being thin, the writing on the front could be seen upon the back.

b. *transf.* With reference to time: The first period; the beginning, *poet.*

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii. Philomel in summer's front doth sing. 1842 TENNYSON *Card. Dow.* 28 More black than ashbuds in the front of March. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 237 A hawthorn in the front of June.

+ *a.* = *FRONTIER* sb. 4. *Obs.*

1829 GREENE *Sp. Maguaduro* Wks. (Grosart) V. 256 When the Saracens . had invaded Germanie, and the frontiers of France. 1593 HOLYBAND *Fr. Dict.* P. 2 b. *Les frontieres den pais*, the frontiers of a country: the front or marches.

d. *Mining*. = *FACE* 2 a.

1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 183 A Mine, which is 40 Varas, or Spanish Yards in Front. 1857 W. B. SWYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 140 Let us now turn our attention to the 'face' or front of the working.

e. Land facing a road, river, the sea, etc.; a frontage.

1766 *Laws of N. Carolina* (1791) 234 The Water Fronts of the Lots herein before mentioned. 1769 B. W. WILLEN *Inclcs.* Act 2 Occupiers of ancient messuages, cottages, houses or fronts.

f. *Theatrical.* (See quotes.)

1810 SCOTT *Parm. Lett.* 30 Mar. (1834) i. 174 There was fine work in the front, as they call the audience part of the house. 1894 *Evening News* 18 Oct. 2/6 Generally speaking,

14. Denoting ground, reason, cause, or motive: Because of, on account of, owing to, as a result of, through. Now replaced in some uses by *for*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. v. 24 Your Highness Shall from this practise but make hard your heart. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* iii. iii. For what I now do is not out of spleen... but from remorse of conscience. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* 2nd Olympique, Argi. He is commended... from his Hospitality, Munificence and other Virtues. 1720 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 99 His Cunning is the more odious from the resemblance it has to Wisdom. 1762 GOLOS. *Cit. W.* xi. From such a picture of nature in primeval simplicity... are you in love with fatigue and solitude? 1764 FOOTE *Mayer of C.* i. Wks. 1799 i. 165 Whether from the fall or the fright, the Major mov'd off in a month. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2 The man could not be brought here... without imminent danger of expiring from fatigue. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 8 They spoke and acted from principle. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. iii. Remarkable from the neatness... of its architecture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 232 That weak apostle who from fear denied the Master. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 23 Nine children died from want of breast milk. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* i. 264 The mighty fabric... was beginning... to sink and crumble from its own enormous size and weight. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 The firm had to suspend payment, not from any fault of their own, but from their connection with another firm. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 597 The censure had been made injuriously and from motives of private malice. 1885 T. RALEIGH in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 151 A person suffering from senile dementia is not a lunatic.

b. indicating the ground of a judgement, belief, or the like.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosh.* Matt. vii. 16 From hyra westmun ze hi undergata. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) i. 7 That the rain doth continually wash down earth from the mountains... is manifest from the Lagune or flats about Venice. 1855 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxix. 328 From your silence I fear the fact is so. 1891 M. R. HASLIDEN in *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 From the language of the preamble you might perhaps fancy that [etc.]. 1894 *Solicitor's Jnl.* XXXIX. 2/2 It is clear from these decisions that [etc.].

15. Used in certain of the above senses (esp. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10) with an adverb or a phrase (prep. + sb. or pron.) as object, a. With obj. an adverb (of place or time), as *from above*, *as far*, etc. Also, more or less pleonastically, before *hence*, *thence*, *whence*, *henceforth*, etc.: see those words.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7505 (Trin.). I hadde no helpe but from above. *Ibid.* 16749 (Fairf.). From then [Gill. fa. pan. Trin. fo. penne]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 105 Com late from bigonde. c 1553 PHILIPPO *Exam.* (1842) 403 A destiny which from ever hath been, is, and shall be true. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Plantations* (Arh.) 534 That the Plantation may spread into Generations, and not be euer peeced from without. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren.* August. 169 They mined it near, they hattered from afar. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. 392 And from beneath was heard a wailing sound. 1770 GOLOS. *Des. Vill.* 116 The mingling notes came softened from below. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxxii. The breath of Winter comes from far away. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. ii. vii. From of old, Dought was but half a Magician.

b. Followed by a preposition indicating a static condition, as *from amidst*, *beneath*, etc.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosh.* Matt. iv. 25 From begeondan iordanen. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 49 Til that ze be clothid with vertu from an hye. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. i. 44 She culd it from among the rest. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 16 The sacred well That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. 1671 — *Samson* 1691 His fiery virtue roused from under ashes into sudden flame. 1687 SIR R. MORAY *Let.* 10 Dec. in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. 88 There is a Damned book come hither from beyond sea called Naphtali. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 170 p. 4. I thought it better to remove a studious Countenance from among busy ones. 1729 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. vi. That they might feast on fresh meat from on shore, as we did with their salt meat from on board. 1761 [see 5b]. 1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 56 (1787) II. 197 I see my grandmother... looking at me from under her spectacles. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. A body of horsemen... dashed from amidst the trees.

c. Followed, more or less pleonastically, by a prep. of similar meaning, as *out*, *out of*, *forth*, *off*, where each prep. serves to strengthen or supplement the sense of the other.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* ii. iii. His soul is fled from out his breast. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. i. viii. § 5 [A principle] drawn from out of the very bowels of heaven and earth. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 138 I will choose Mine heyre from forth the Beggars of the world. 1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Lasse* 51 Know ye not that God hath taken away your captaine from off your heads this day? 1700 DRYDEN *Pat. & Arc.* iii. 514 Knights unhorsed may rise from off the plain. 1739 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1813) i. xiv. 256 From out of the side of this bed leaped an animal. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxx. While he from forth the closet brought a heap [etc.]. 1883 A. BIRRELL *Obit. Dicta* Ser. ii. 150 Ready to engage with all comers on all subjects from out the stores of his accumulated knowledge.

† B. quasi-adv. = away. (Cf. FRO II.) Only in phr. *to and from* (= to and fro) *from and back*.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 60 The synner that gothe off to and from in his foute plesance. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1638) 608 A sliding snake... Gliding along the altar, from and back.

† C. quasi-conj. = from the time when. (Cf. FRO C. 1.) Obs.

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 850 From she was twelve year of age, she of hir love graunt him made. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1430 Every gilt... Done from he passith the zenis of Innocens. 1583 BARNINGTON *Communt. in. ix.* Applic. Wks. (1637) 92 From morning to night, from wee rise till we goe to bed. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lvi. (1612) 232 From Elizabeth to Raigne, and I to live beguene.

Frome, Fromenty: see FRUME, FRUMENTY.

Fromple, var. of FRUMPLE.

† Fromshapen, ppl. a. Obs. Also 6 frame-shapen. [f. FROM + SHAPEN; ? in imitation of L. *deformatus*.] Deformed, misshapen.

1581 J. BELL tr. *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* ii. 75 b. This extraordinary Jurisdiction of the Pope, is a most... deformed frameshapen chaungelyng. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* Wks. xv. § 4. 307 How from-shapen this philosophy is, which Aristotle bringeth in.

Fromward, sb. dial. Also frommard. [app. subst. use of next: see FROE.] = FROE.

1883 HANTS GLOSS. *Fromward* or *Frommard*, a tool used in lath-rendering or cleaving. 1890 GLOSS. *Frommard*.

† Fromward, a., adv., prep. Obs. Forms: 1 fromward (adv.), 3 frommard, south. vrommard, 3-4 fromward, 4-6 fromwarde, 3- fromward. [f. FROM + -WARD.]

A. adv. = Turned from or away. (See also B. i attrib.)

1. Departing, about to depart. (Only OE.)

c 888 K. ALFRED *Doeth.* xi. § 2 *Ælc þara þe þas woruld geseþa hæfþ ober twega oþþe he wat fæt he him fromwarde heof oððe he hit nat.* c 1000 *Seafarer* 71 Adl oþþe yldo oþþe ecgþete fægum fromwardum feorh oþþingeð.

2. Forward.

c 1275 *Luue Ron* 45 in O. E. Misc. 94 *þou luue þat ne may her abyde... hit is fals and mereuh and froh and fromward in vychoon tide.* 1576 PETERSON tr. *Della Casa's Galateo* 25, I call them Fromward people, which will in all things be ouertwatt to other men.

B. adv.

1. In a direction which leads from, or is turned from, a given place, or object.

a 1547 SURREY *Ps.* iv. i Give ear to my suit, Lord! fromward hide not thy face. 1552 HULOET *S. v. Becke*. Wyth a becke fromwarde or to warde. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 354 They fromward turn. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4917/4 The foremost of his Mane longest, the one part being short, lies toward, the other fromward.

attrib. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacific.* 41 Who can unite again a Broken-home, Whose parted ends, are set the fromward way.

2. Of time: Onward from a given date.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 197 And fro thens fromward, thei ben alle obeyssant to him.

3. fig. In a different or diverse way, contrarily.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Heo makieð frommard hore nest—sofie wiðuten, & þorni wiðinnen. *Ibid.* 248 Lo! nu, hu urommard beoð þe ontule to ure Louerd!

C. prep.

1. In a direction which leads from or is turned from (an object), away from.

c 1205 LAY. 1809 Geomagog... þudde Corineum frommard [1275 framward] his broeste. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Pe hole half & te cwike dole drowen þet vuele blod ut frommard þe unhole. c 1300 *Beke* 886 And knyghts that were ek with him al framward him drowe. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Mounteynes hen... rered fromwarde þe erpe towarde þe heuen. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 50 b. All his steppes towarde and fromwarde the holy church. 1521 RECOROR *Cast. Knowl.* (1536) 93 To go wyth their feet the one against the other, and their hedges the one fromwarde the other. 1580 STONEY *Arcaidia* (1622) 127 As cheerfully going towards, as Pyrodes went forwardly fromward his death. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 23 When the Endeavour is fromward something, it is generally called Aversion. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 594 Shooting it self forth into several points or stirre... fromward its Center. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xii. 221 The Feathers being placed fromward the Head toward the Tail.

b. with tmesis, from... ward.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Auersus*, *Auersis*... *cor-nibus*,... with the corners from the sunne warde. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 225 Sol... makes vs heauie going from-vs-ward. 1633 T. JAMES *Poy.* 13 The Ice had broken from the Ship-ward. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 29 To signifie that a Wall... doth not stand up right, but leans from-you-ward, when you stand before it.

2. Contrary to, different from.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Herceneð nu... al an oðer speche, & frommard tisre vorme.

So Fromwards adv. and prep.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 142 Gif hunta gebite mannan, sleah þry scearpan neah fromwards. 1634-5 BREKETON *Trav.* (1844) 109 Those are also called to account that are met walking fromwards the Church. 1664 *Relat. Proc.* at *Hertford Assize* Aug. 7 With his face from-wards the place where they usually met. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selv.* 119 A vend or earnest strife fromwards. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. i. 316 Towards or fromwards the Zenith. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 723 *Fromward* (West Eng.), land is ploughed 'framwards' when the horses are turning to the right. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 159 The carters... saying 'toward' for anything near or leaning towards you, and 'framwards' for the reverse.

† Froncle, Obs. rare. [a. OF. *froncle*, ad. L. *furunculus* FUNUNCLE.] A furuncle or boil.

1543 TRAHERN *Pigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 53. 157 BOORER *Brit. Health* lxxiii. 26 b. A froncle is a lytle impostume ingendred of a gross blood.

Fronð (frnd), sb. [ad. L. *frond-*, *frons* leaf, applied by Linnaeus in a specific sense, in contradistinction to *folium* leaf.]

1. Bot. The leaf-like organ formed by the union of stem and foliage in certain flowerless plants. Formerly (and still in loose popular language) applied also to the large compound leaves, e.g. of the palm, banana, etc.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Fronðis* expresses leaves consisting of several other leaves and forming the

whole plant.] 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 42. Our common species... may be known by the frond or leaf being ovate. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 478 The large fronds were digitate, or rather radiate. 1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* Introd. (1844) 37 The fronds of ferns are generally much divided. 1858 T. R. JONES *Agar. Nat.* 14 One or two fragments of stone with fronds of green sea-weed growing thereon. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in the West* vi. 210 The broad fronds of the pine trees. 1877 — *Cerie* liv. (1879) 661 Cutting fronds... from the palm-trees, that lined the path. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 235 A frond differs from an ordinary leaf in usually bearing fructification.

attrib. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 112 One of the last contains a frond-bud or imperfect germ.

2. Zool. A leaf-like expansion found in certain animal organisms.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 323 Small, foliaceous, fronds solitary. 1876 HARLEY *Mal. Med.* (ed. 6) 370 The fronds are mucilaginous when young.

Fronð (frnd), sb. Surg. [ad. F. *frond* lit. 'sling'. The *Syd. Soc. Lex.* gives, as obsolete, a latinized form *frondium*.] (See quot.)

1848 CRAIG, *Fronð*... a bandage employed principally in wounds and diseases of the nose and chin, and more especially in cases of fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw.

Fronð (frnd), v. *nonce-ud.* [f. FROND sb.] intr. To wave with fronds.

1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Nowell* i. A massive wood... crisping, fronding, feathering... here and there.

Fronð, obs. form of FRIEND.

Fronðage (frnddʒ). [f. FROND sb. + AGE.] The fronds (of a tree or plant) collectively. Sometimes improperly used as a synonym of foliage.

1842 SIR A. DE VERT *Song of Faith* 21 Cedam woods with shadowy frondage cool. 1871 SWINBURNE *Song of the Sea*, *Herieth*, The tree many-rooted... With frondage red fruited. 1885 LAOY BRASSEY *The Trades* 475 Jamaica, with its tree ferns and flowerless frondage.

Fronðaille, var. of FRUNDEL. Obs.

† Frondated, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *frondatus* leaved (f. *frond-*, *frons* leaf) + -ED.] 'Leared having leaves' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

† Fronðation. Obs. rare-1. [ad. late L. *frondation-em*, f. *frond-*, *frons* leaf.] (See quot.)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxviii. 77 Lastly, Fronðation at the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprays of such Trees... is a kind of pruning.

|| Fronðe (frnd). *Fr. Hist.* [F. *fronde* sling.] The name given to the party which rose in rebellion against Mazarin and the Court during the minority of Louis XIV; hence, a malcontent party; also violent political opposition.

1798 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 266 The history of France during the periods of the League and the Fronde. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 493 Was there ever a mixed constitution without a fronde? 1832 DISRAELI *Jng.* Duke in i. 136 A fronde was formed but they wanted a De Ritz. 1889 *Athenaeum* 20 Apr. 507/2 His chance came in the fronde against the Second Empire when its day was waning.

† Fronðed, ppl. a. [ad. L. *frondatus*; see FRONDATE.] Having leaves or foliage.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* i. 19 The Clustre of *Dialetis* which begit her high fronded forehead

† Fronðed (frndd), ppl. a. [f. FROND sb. + -ED.] Having fronds.

1882 WHITTIER *Eternal Goodness* 20, I know not what His islands lift their fronded palms in air. 1887 WESTALL *Ralph Norbeck's Trust* II. xiv. 186 She was sitting... under the fronded roof of the mighty palms.

Fronðent (frndnt), a. [ad. L. *frondent-*, pr. pple. of *frondere* to put forth leaves.] Felled fronds or leaves, leafy.

1677 T. HARVEY tr. *Owen's Epigr.* III. No. 118, i. *Frondent*, still frondent, flourishing. 1737 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* *Fronðent*, bringing forth leaves. 1877 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vii. vi. That broad frondent Avenue of *Vernailles*. 1884 — *Fredk.* Gt. xi. i. (1886) 12. IV. 2 A real Newspaper, frondent with genial leafy speculation. 1863 *Reader* 7 Nov. 537 The broad frondent banana-like leafage.

Fronðesce (frndsd), v. [ad. L. *frondescere* (see FRONDESCENT).] intr. To put forth leaves.

a 1816 STAUGHTON *Eulogy Dr. Rush* in *Pickering's Nat.* (1816) s.v. His powers began now to frondesce and blow [Hence 1846 in WORCESTER.]

Fronðescence (frndsdns), [ad. mod. L. *frondescencia*, f. L. *frondescens* -em: see next 2.] -ENCE.] (a) The process or period of coming into leaf. (b) The conversion or development of other organs into leaves. (c) Fronds or leaves collectively.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Fronðescencia*, leafing season, the time of the year when plants first unfold their leaves. 1841 MAUNDEV *Sci. & Lit. Treat.*, *Fronðescencia*... the time of the year and month in which each species of plant unfolds its leaves. 1888 HARVEY *Mal.* 133 *LXXXVII* 216 Nearly as bright are the masses of *peccan* cannelle frondescence, the groves of lemon and orange.

Fronðescent (frndsdnt), a. [ad. L. *frondescens*, pr. pple. of *frondescere*, frq. of *frondere* to put forth leaves, f. *frond-*, *frons* leaf.] Springing into leaf; expanding into fronds.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 435 *Polypteron*... a sub-stony, with crustaceous or frondescent expansion.

DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 125 *Fronðescent* or papilionaceous. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Sund. Chr.* (1873) 41 A frondescent life would show itself again.

Hence Fronðescently adv.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 125 Tentacles papilionately frondescently lobed.

|| **Frondeur** (frōndör). [*F. frondeur, f. fronde* (see FRONDE).]

1. *Fr. Hist.* A member of the Fronde.

1798 *Anecd. Dist. Persons* IV. 333 Would to Heaven that the late Frondeurs in that Country had been as harmless.

2. *transf.* A malcontent, an 'irreconcilable'.

1847 LONGE, in *Life* (1891) II. 93 All Americans who return from Europe malcontent with their own country, we call Frondeurs. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept. Are the French, then, incurable frondeurs? incorrigible revolutionists, who must attack a Minister simply because he is 'in'?

Frondeiferous (frōndi'fēras), *a.* [*f. L. frondifer* bearing leaves (*f. frond-*, *FROND sb.1*: see -*IFEROUS*).] Bearing leaves or fronds.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* III. Quershadowed with frondiferous boughs. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Frondeiferous*, that beareth leaves or branches. 1825 HAMILTON *Handbk. Terms, Frondiferous* in Botany, bearing leaves. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frondeiferous*, leaf-bearing; applied to flowers which produce leaves. Also applied to plants, like ferns, which bear fronds.

Frondeiform (frōndi'fōrm), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, *FROND sb.1* + (-*I*)FORM.] Having the shape of a frond.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Frondeigerous (frōndi'džēras), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, *FROND sb.1* + (-*I*)GEROUS.] Bearing fronds.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Frondeiparous (frōndi'pāras), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, *FROND sb.1* + *par-ēre* to bring forth + *-OUS*.] Producing leaves instead of fruit.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Frondeiparous*, a monstrosity, consisting in the production of leaves instead of fruit. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frondeiparous*, leaf producing; applied to flowers which produce leaves.

Frondevorous (frōndi'vōras), *a.* [*f. L. frond-*, *FROND sb.1* + *-vor-us* devouring + *-OUS*.] Eating or feeding on leaves.

1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 126 Graminivorous, frondivorous, carnivorous.

Frondelet (frōndlēt). [*f. FROND sb.1* + -*LET*.] A little frond.

1862 *Fruit. R. Dublin Soc.* Apr. 348 The first young frondelet was seen to be protruded from the nipple end of the sporangia. 1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* xxii. 213 Each frondelet... is separately symmetrical as well.

Frondose (frōndō's), *a.* [*ad. L. frondōs-us, f. frond-*, *FROND sb.1*] Covered with fronds; having the form or appearance of a frond. In early use, + *Leafy*, leaf-like.

1721-32 BAILEY, *Frondose*, leavy or full of leaves. 1793 MARTIN *Lang. Bot.*, A frondose stem; applied to Palms. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 493 Liverworts. Of these the herbage is commonly frondose. 1831 LUGGON *Enycl. Agric.* § 397 (ed. 2) 648 The branches of frondose trees. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 260 Banana groves... extended out in deep frondose [sic] groves far into the Semikili Valley.

b. Comb., frondose-branched *a.*, having flat branches spread horizontally like the fronds of a fern.

1831 LUGGON *Enycl. Brit.* § 397 (ed. 2) 648 Resinous or frondose-branched trees.

Hence **Frondosely adv.**, **Frondoseless.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frondoseless*, leafiness. 1882 CROMBIE in *Enycl. Brit.* XIV. 561 *f.* Thalass frondosely dilated.

+ **Frondosity**, *sb.* [*f. as prec.* + -*ITY*.]

1. Leafiness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frondosity*, leaviness, or aptness to bear leaves. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Geruud* I. 330 In the frondosity of a pleasant meadow.

2. (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Frondosity*, a flourishing with green leaves, being just under the archivate.

+ **Frondosous, a. Obs.**—*o* [hadly *f. L. frondōs-us* (see FRONDOSE) + *-OUS*.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Frondosous*, full of leaves.

Frondots (frōndōs), *a.* [*ad. L. frondōs-us*; see FRONDOSE and -*OUS*.] Leafy (see quotes.).

1828 WEBSTER (citing Milne) s.v., A frondous flower is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers. 1864 SIR K. JAMES TASSO xvi. xii, Among the frondous boughs. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frondots*, having branches bearing both leaves and flowers. Also, a term applied to flowers parts of which develop into leafy structures.

Frondule (frōndul), [*dim.* of *FROND sb.1*: see -*ULE*.] A small frond (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

|| **Frons** (frōnz). [*Lat.*] = *FRONT sb.1*.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 290 Polyzonium Brandt. Two series of 3 small eyes in the frons.

Front (frōnt), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: 3-7 *front*/*e*, *front*/*e*, 4 *Sc. froyn*/*t*, 4-6 *fronte*, 4, 6 *frown*/*t*, (4 *front*), 3-*front*. [*a. OF.* and *Fr. front*, *ad. L. front-em*, *frōns* the forehead.]

I. Forehead, face.

1. = **FOREHEAD I.** Now only *poet.* or in highly rhetorical language.

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169/2176 Bote fram þe riȝt half ofis front. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1547 Þe takine of the cors to mak, one þar froynytis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 47 A sterre whit Amides in her front she (the hors) hande. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 405 þe calf is rede I undertake, With a white sterne in þe fronte. 1841 CAXTON *Myst.* II. v. 71 Peple there... haue only but one eye, and that standeth right in the myddys of the fronte or forheide. 1885 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, On they beads a Saracoll of

Crymson velvet, and before the front the bande, a silver socket set with long feathers. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 56 See what a grace was seated on his brow, Hyperion curls, the front of Ioue himselfe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 496 The mark of fool set on his front! 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* III. 513 Soon he rears Erect his tow'ring front. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Stand.* A Portrait 13 Ye matron censors... Whose peering eye and wrinkled front declare, etc. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxxvii, And bore he... Such noble front, such waving hair? 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 227 Her nostrils dilated, and her front rose erect. 1884 W. ALLINGHAM *Blackberries* (1890) 88 Bleary eyes, huge ears, and front of ape.

b. in fig. phrases, after SHAKSPERE.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 80 The verie head, and front of my offending. *Ibid.* III. i. 52 (Qq.) To take the safest occasion by the front. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 15 This was the whole front of his offending. 1878 MORLEY *Conductor* 37 Placing social aims at the head and front of his life.

c. rarely used *techn.*, e.g. in *Entomology*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxiv. 483 The front of insects may be denominated the middle part of the face between the eyes.

2. By extension: The whole face. Cf. *Fr. front*.

Front to front (arch.) = *face to face*: see **FACE** 2 d.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. Dr. P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) 354 Januarius is paynted with two frontes to shewe and to teche the begynnyng and ende of the yere. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionu* 791 Nor bire nekke nor hie front used sho to bere vppright. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* v. *Kennedie* 84 Fy I feyndyng front, far fawler than aie fen. 1605 POLWART *Flying* v. *Montgomery* 784 Jock Blunt, thrawin frunt! 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. iii. 232 Front to Front, Bring thou this Field of Scotland and my selfe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 82 Brazen Impudence... hath two fronts, its boasting one, and hold one with the one they look back... the other looketh forward. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* I. ix, They stand not front to front, but each doth view The others Tayl, pursu'd as they pursue.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 292 Antelopes... guarding their Fronts, scampering with their Heads to the Earth, to avoid the... Enemy aloft. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Fountain's Poems* (1777) 50 Till thrice the sun his rising front has shown. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygia* II. 39 Those... have the courage to treat it, front to front, in a manner corresponding to the enormity of the consequences [etc.]. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. i. 28 Front to front in an hour we stood.

3. *a.* The face as expressive of emotion or character; expression of countenance (*obs.*). *b.* Bearing or demeanour in confronting anything; degree of composure or confidence in the presence of danger, etc.

1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* II. pr. viii. 47 (Camb. MS.) When she [fortune] descouereth hir frownt and sheweth hir maneres. 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 104 b, [Medea] commanded that her ladies... shold put on the fayr fronte in entencion to make feste solempne. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 17 That face... beares the selfe-same front. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 r 3 A Fellow that is capable of shewing an impudent Front before a whole Congregation, 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 347 Who, patient in adversity, still bear The firmest front. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Visiting Scene in Ayrshire* iv, Through the perils of chance... May thy front be unalter'd. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, The... unclouded front of an accomplished courtier. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxii. ix. 221 Kildare... resolved to... meet his accusers with a brazen front.

transf. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. xiv. 309 The league, which had raised so bold a front against the government, had crumbled away. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* I. xi. 76 The limestone bastions... preserved a front of gloom and grandeur.

4. *Effrontery, impudence.* Cf. **FACE** 7, **FOREHEAD** 2. Now rare. So, + *man of front*. To have the front to be sufficiently impudent.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 170, I... wonder how any man, except one of the most hardened front, can [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 168 p 3 Men of Front carry Things before 'em with little Opposition. 1717 DE FOR. *Mém. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 5 With what Front the Absurdities charg'd on her could be broach'd in the World. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 293 None of the commissioners had the front to pronounce that [etc.].

II. Foremost part.

5. *Mil.* *a.* The foremost line or part of an army or battalion. Also, + *a rank* (*obs.*), and in words of command; e.g. *files to the front, right in front*.

1230 *Will. Palerne* 3584 In sexe semli batailles... al be fore in þe front he ferde þan him-selue. 1240 *De Troy* 1278 Pan... frochit into þe front & a fray made. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. x. 87 But alweyes kynge Lot helde hym in the foremost frunte. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 Fronte, a French word, is the face or forepart of a squadron or battell. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 8 Both our powers, with smiling Fronts encounter. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 6 The Ranks are called Fronts, because they stand foremost... but in truth none can properly be called the Front, but the rank which standeth foremost. 1668 MILTON *S.* VI. 205 Front... Front Presenced stood in terrible array. 1697 JARDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 61 Commanded Captain Jochem, who led the Blacks, to march in the Front. 1775 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 9 They... began their march, with a very wide Front. 1838-43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 141 The... Gaulish horse charged the Romans' front to front. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 7 Files to the front. *Ibid.* 18 A column Left in front will bring its rear companies to the front. *Ibid.* 19 Open column, right in front—right about face.

b. Line of battle.

1375 BARRETT *Bruce* xvii. 569 The Ingliss men com on sadly... Right in a frunt with a baner. 1400 *De Troy* 10869 And all fore to be fight in a frunt hole. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1688) 249 They used to terrifie the Barbarians, setting their Horses in a double front, so as they appeared headed both ways. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 78 If we advance in a large Front... in a narrow Front. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 563 Advanc't in view they stand, a horrid Front Of dreadful length. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4744/2 Our

.. Army... marched... to Attack the Enemy in full Front. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* 111. 349 The Spartans... preserving an even and unbroken front. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/7 The troops marched past, the infantry in company fronts and the cavalry by half squadrons.

c. The foremost part of the ground occupied, or in wider scense, of the field of operations; the part next the enemy. Also, the foremost part of a position, as opposed to the rear.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Louc C. Warres* 440 Not onely the Front as heretofore, but the backside also... rendered unsafe. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 504 Belisarius protected his front with a deep trench. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VI. 367, I propose to move up the infantry of the army to the front again. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* 111. 320 One division... was sent to take the stockades in rear, while another... threatened them from the front. 1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* I. 6 To see him before his departure for the front next day. 1889 R. KIPLING *Willie Whinkle* 76 British Regiments were wanted—badly wanted—at the Front.

fig. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 54 The present state of our artillery requires an advance to the front, to be in a line with the march of science.

d. The direction towards which the line faces when formed. *Change of front*: see **CHANGE** 2. *g. h.* in quot. *fig.* To make front to: to face in the direction of; in quot. *fig.*

1832 in *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 14 The whole will face, as accurately as possible, to their former front. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* 111. 1. i. (1872) 9 The improvised Municipals make front to this also. 1879 LUBBOCK *Adol. Pol. & Educ.* iv. 92 This change of front seems to be founded on the report of the Board of Education for Scotland. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/6 The eventuality of a war with two fronts—that is to say, with France and Russia—was foreseen.

e. *Front of fortification*: see quot. 1859.

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 23 The outline above traced is called a Front of Fortification. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 261 A Front of Fortification consists of two half bastions, and a curtain.

6. *Arch.* 'Any side or face of a building, but more commonly used to denote the entrance side' (Gwilt); occas. *collect.* in *sing.*, and *pl.* = 'the four sides' (of a mansion). Also *back*, rear-front.

1365 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 41 Non fecit clausuram tenementisui de le front. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xli. 9 He metide... the front therof in two cubitis. 1440 *Pronp.* *Parv.* 181 *f.* Front, or frunt of a church, or oþer howys. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 16 And the contrary fault of low distended Fronts, is as unseemly. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 A Building, which is 25 Feet, both in the Front and Rear Front. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 32 The fronts being of stone. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 144 The Town-house, an elegant structure, with a handsome front. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 150 Monastic cloisters with their dark length of front. *Ibid.* 166 One of the back-fronts of the old palace. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* 11. xli. 355 The garden front was most inconveniently embowered... in forest trees. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/2 The fronts of the mansion were decorated with statues by skilled sculptors.

7. *gen.* The part or side of an object which seems to look out or to be presented to the eye; the forefront of anything, the part to which one normally comes first. Opposed to *back*, *esp.* in objects that have only two sides. Cf. **BACK** 3 b.

1400 *De Troy* 10814 In þe frunt of þat faire yle, Was a prounse of prise. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 85 We found the fyrst front of this land to be broader. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1580) 41 b, A lowe kinde of Carre with a couple of wheeles, and the Frunt armed with sharpe Syckles. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* V. vii. 47 Had he his hurts before I, on the Front. 1705 ANON. *July* 5 The Front to the Sea is not large, but there are a great many Houses behind it built up the Side of the Mountain. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. (Milman) V. 2 The southern basis presents a front of a thousand miles to the Indian Ocean. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 287 The opposite angles, edges, and planes, which are supposed to form the back of the engraved figure, are respectively similar to those which appear on its front. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 398 The sternum itself being so largely developed, as to cover almost the entire front of the body. 1893 F. W. MATILANO *Mém. de Parl. Introd.* 92 The skin being thin, the writing on the front could be seen upon the back.

b. transf. With reference to time: The first period; the beginning. *poet.*

16100 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii, Philomel in summer's front doth sing. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 28 More black than ashbuds in the front of March. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. 237 A hawthorn in the front of June.

+ *a.* = **FRONTIER sb.4**. *Obs.*

1289 GREENE *Sp. Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 26 When the Saracens... had invaded Germanie, and the frontes of France. 1593 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Dict.* P 2 b, *Les frontieres d'un pais*, the frontiers of a country: the front or marches.

d. Mining. = **FACE** 20 a.

1717 tr. *Frederic's Voy. S. Sea* 183 A Mine, which is 40 Varas, or Spanish Yards in front. 1807 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 140 Let us now turn our attention to the 'face' or front of the working.

e. Land facing a road, river, the sea, etc.; a frontage.

1766 *Laws of N. Carolina* (1793) 234 The Water Fronts of the Lots herein before mentioned. 1769 Bp. *Willon Inclcs.* Act 2 Occupiers of ancient messuages, cottages, houses or fronts.

f. Theatrical. (See quotes.)

1870 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 30 Mar. (1894) I. 174 There was fine work in the front, as they call the audience part of the house. 1894 *Evening News* 18 Oct. 2/6 Generally speaking,

the 'front of the house' means the audience; but among theatrical employes the 'front of the house' means everybody engaged to work before the curtain.

† 8. The first part or line of anything written or printed. *In the front:* at the head. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 435. I could not put in y^r very front and beginning of my letter, use this. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* II. i. xx. (ed. 7) 324 Six Columns, every front or head whereof is noted with three great letters, D. M. S. signifying degrees, minutes, and seconds. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 94 A Catalogue of above three hundred Advisers, and his name in the Front. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past. v.* 17 Thy Name... Shall in the front of every Page be shown.

† 9. = FRONTISPIECE *sb.* 3 or 4. *Obs.*

1647 CRASNAW *Poems* 128 If with distinctive eye and mind you look Upon the front, you see more than one book. 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 126 I. 147 Which the Reader may find in the Front of the Books they [the Prefaces] were designed for.

9. A fore part or piece having some particular use or function.

1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 152 The body of the wagon is about equally balanced over the axle-tree, the front resting upon the tongue. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exh. I.* 467 Pianoforte... in newly designed case with sliding front. *Ibid.* II. 526 Boots and shoes... with elastic fronts and sides.

† 10. = FRONTAL *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1533 in Weaver *IVells IVills* (1890) 140 To the gylting of the brow at the hye auter. 1539 *Peterboro' Inv.* in N. & Q. 3rd Ser. IV. 459 In the Roof Loft... one front of painted cloth. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in Ann. Lichfield IV. 66 One fronte for an alter of yelowe and grene satten.

a. A band or bands of false hair, or a set of false curls, worn by women over the forehead.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach. iv.* iv. I undertook the modelling of one of their fronts, the more modern structure. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravensting* i. Mamma means her front! 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvii. The graces of her own hair had given way to a front. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 13/6 A... black velvet band... to keep her auburn front... in its place.

d. That part of a man's shirt which covers the chest and is more or less displayed; a shirt-front; also, a 'dicky'; also, a similar article of silk, etc. serving as a cravat.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xvii. What a very few shirts there are, and what a many fronts. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exh. I.* 579 Gentlemen's fronts and stocks.

10. A position or place situated before something or towards a spectator; forward position or situation. Only in phrases with prefixed prep.

a. *In (the) front of* (prep. phr.): at a position before, in advance of, facing, or confronting; at the head of (troops). *In his, our, etc. front:* in front of or facing him, us, etc.

The article is now omitted, etc. in expressions like *in the (very) front of* (danger, etc.) in the position most exposed to, 'bearing the brunt of'.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 144. I saw... a pragmatical Portugal... in the front of 40 men marching to the Governor's. 1712 W. ROGERS *Poet.* 174 We... at the Men in Arms in the front of the Church. 1777 WARSON *Philip II* (1839) 143 Behind him there was a little wood and the walls of a convent; and in his front, the moss above mentioned, which was almost impassable. 1836 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 225 The standards were faced about, and formed in our fronts. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 236. I was particular to make my servants keep in front of me. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 144 Forcing a passage across the river in his front. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1 The proclamation was repeated... in front of the Royal Exchange.

fig. 1600 *TOURNEUR Funeral Poem on Sir F. Vere* 172. I the front of danger where he did his deedes advance. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* v. (1852) 124 Those holy... men... in the front of severest obloquy, are now labouring in remotest lauds. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 345 In the very front of danger. 1832 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 353/4 His majesty will speedily be in front of a new difficulty. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 9/2 The shares had nothing in front of them—no preference or debenture capital.

b. *In (the) front* (advb. phr.): in an advanced or forward position; on the side that meets the eye; in a position facing the spectator.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 380 With his whole forces, in front, [he] a-sailed. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 21 By comes a Christning, with the Reader and the Midwife strutting in the Front. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 133 The upper Story had the two Captains Cabins in Front. 1821 G. W. MANN *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 134 Determined... to attack him [a bear] in front, I got upon the ice. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 76 These dirt hovels presented a bold contrast with the city behind, and the wealthy church in front. *Ibid.* 99 A kind of shawl [which] by being crossed in front, obscures the bosom. 1879 HARKAN *Eyeght* ix. 129 The most injurious direction for light to come from is that directly in front. 1895 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 78 Setting an old press in front so as to conceal the door.

c. *To the front (of):* to a position in front (of). 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 235 Being removed to the front of a brisk fire, a strong ebullition commenced. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eneid* v. 150 Far to the front shoots Gyas... Gliding ahead on the water.

d. *To come to the front:* to become conspicuous, be revealed, emerge into publicity; to make oneself or itself manifest. So (*To be*) *to the front* = 'to the fore' (*rare*).

1871 *Archaeol. Assoc. Jnl.* Sept. 323 Another saint came to the front. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. ix. 132 When subjects came to the front on which his knowledge was great. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 184/2 At such a time his true boastful self would come to the front. 1885 MRS.

LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. vi. 231 Underneath in the hidden depths lurked other matters than those which came to the front. 1836 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/1 The year has gone, however, and the aged Emperor is still to the front.

11. *ellipt. (quasi-adj. or adv.)*

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 36 Suppose that same be 25 foot Front, and forty foot deep, it may be let for to be built, for forty shillings the foot Front. c. 1680 HICKERING *Gilt Wks.* (1716) II. 512 The Enemy... had beset them Front and Rear. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 8 The biggest of them [buildings] had not four yards Front. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 25 A little shed, open back and front. 1892 I. ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 127 It's the key of my first-floor front.

† 12. [from the vb.] Encounter, onset; = AFFRONT *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxii. 760 The men of armes... at the first front ouerthru many.

III. *attrib. and Comb.*

13. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* = Of or pertaining to the front, situated in front. (The comb. of *adj.* + *sb.* is itself often used *attrib.*)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. 957 They had ranged their ships broad in a front-rank. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. vii. 133 If your Shop stand in an eminent Street, the Front Rooms are commonly more Airy than the Back Rooms. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 145 ¶ 2 She in a Front Box, he in the Pit next the Stage. 1710 *Brl. Apollo* III. No. 106. 4/1 The Front side of a good House, is to be Lett. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 57 ¶ 3. I shall be next Saturday at the Play, in a Front Row. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* let. xxviii. 80 The horn of a male moose, which had no front-antlers. 1832 *Prof. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 33 The leading front-rank man advances two horses' lengths. 1838 LYTON *Alce* 64 The front entrance is kept locked up. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visi* Gräfenberg 2 The small-pox, and the loss of some front teeth from an accident, impair his good looks. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gl. Exh. I.* 467 A front and side elevation of the Elizabethan pianoforte. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* II. x. 275 A straight pinnacle of ice, the front edge of which was perfectly vertical. 1883 *Expositor* VI. 434 He [St. Peter] was naturally quick, mobile, a front-man. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 43 The front ditch party are extended at 5 feet apart.

14. In special comb. and phrases: front bench, the foremost bench on either side of the Houses of Lords and Commons, occupied by ministers and ex-ministers respectively; front door, the principal entrance-door of a house; front driver (see DRIVER 6 b); front-fastening a., that fastens in front; front-handed a., done with a forward movement of the hand; front name (*jocular or vulgar*), a Christian name; front-stall, an appendage to the bridle covering the horse's forehead; † front-tickled a. (? *nonce-wd.*), † flattered; front-ways, -wise *advb.*, in a position or direction facing to the front.

1891 *Daily News* 28 July 3/4 To have seen the motion carried on the strength of the two 'Front Bench' speeches. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 521/1 At the 'front door. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 110 The front-door is on the street. 1871 *Fighting Training* 88 A 'front-fastening corset. 1843 P. Parley's *Ann.* IV. 74 He... made a quick 'front-handed plunge in the direction from which the attack came. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 511 'What's your 'front name?' asked Roy boldly. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 63: The KK. of the East had their horses set out therewith [colchides]. in their 'frontstalls. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xii. 83 A barbed horse furnished with a frontstall. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, I. The front-stall of the bridle was a steel plate, with apertures for the eyes and nostrils. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. ciii. But faire pretence leads on; and the Dull Heard 'Front-tickled, yield themselves into his hand. 1859 R. H. GRONOW *Remin.* II. 46 The cocked hat he always wore, placed 'frontways on his head, like that of the Emperor Napoleon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. III. ii. (*Venon. Serpents*). It bas... a mark of dark brown on the forehead, which, when viewed 'frontwise, looks like a pair of spectacles. 1885 MIDDELTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 612/1 Though the faces are nearly always represented in profile, the eyes are shown frontwise.

Front (*front*), v. 1 [ad. OF. *front-er* in same sense, f. *front* FRONT *sb.*; it may however in some uses be an independent formation on the Eng. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To have the front in a specified direction; to face, look. *Const. on, to, towards, upon.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. II. 73 The french king... purveyed sufficiently for all the farreters fronting on Flanders. 1835 STANVURST *Ennis* II. (Arb.) 88 Tareu... to which beunlye Lacinia fronteth. 1650 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 299 A country... fronts upon another Nation. 1702 MAURELL *Journ. Jernu.* (1732) 143 Having a few small Rooms fronting outward. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* II. ii. 48 This room was erected... fronting westward to the privy-garden. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden*, Philip's dwelling fronted on the street. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. iii. 134 The rooms fronted to Athol Street.

† b. *trans.* To set the front of (a building) in a specified direction. *Obs.*

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 105 Temples... should be so fronted, as that Travellers passing by might behold them. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 97 Mr. G. has erected a large elegant mansion, fronted towards the river.

2. *trans.* a. To have the front towards; to 'face', stand opposite to.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 122 Like a gate of Steele, Fronting the Sunne. 1695 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 2 All the Houses... which fronted the Bishop's Palace. 1749 FIELDMAN *Tom Jones* v. v. This enclosed place exactly fronted the foot of the bed. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 Fronting us, rose the summit of Mont Blanc.

1825 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 109 The perspective picture which fronts the title-page represents a cotton factory.

b. Of a building: To have its front on the side of (a street, etc.).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 Opposite to this, one [Gate] more statly fronts the High-street. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1883) I. 323 This alcove fronts the longest gravel-walk in the garden. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 90 The proprietor or proprietors of any buildings fronting any of the streets. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 166 The church... was to have fronted the Plaza.

3. To stand face to face with, meet face to face, look straight at, face, confront; esp. to face in defiance or hostility, present a bold front to, oppose. *lit. and fig.*

1583 STANVURST *Ennis* II. (Arb.) 55 Of Greeks these first man with a gallant companye garded Fronted vs. 1596 SPENSER *State Ircl.* (Globe) 660/1 He dare now to fronte princes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 59 Front her, board her, wooe her, assaile her. c. 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* IV. iii. Amazed at your... impudence, That dare thus front us. 1697 DRYDEN *Disc. Epic Poetry* D 4, When Aeneas and Turnus stood fronting each other before the altar. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* iv. 65 Some fell upon the Rear, some fronted them directly. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 104 Here you fronted the ocean, looking at a sail. 1839 CARLYLE *Charmism* (1842) 98 Evil, once manfully fronted, ceases to be evil. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 222 Soldiers can be hired... to front death in its worst form. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. i. 22 The brazen pride with which he fronted accusation and reproach.

b. said of things.

1602 W. WATSON *Decadence* 265 Would God such things... never had fronted our native shores! 1606 SHAKS. *Act & Cl.* II. ii. 61 Those Warres Which fronted mine owne peace. 1637 Heywood *Royall King* II. iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 26, I am arm'd with innocence, And that dreads front all danger. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 6 At length, the boat... fronted the broad waters of the Atlantic.

4. To set face to face with, confront with.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* Ely II. ix. 351 The Cardinal had fronted him with one such false place out of Chrysostome. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Seditious* (Arb.) 411 Which kinde of Persons, are... to be fronted, with some other, of the same Party, that may oppose them. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 275 Fronting his patron and his prince with the stern unpalatable truth of God.

5. To adorn in front; to furnish with a front. (So in comb. *new-front*.) Also, to face (with some specified material); = FACE v. 13.

1635 DAVENANT *Prince d'Amour* Wks. (1673) 396 The Scene was discovered with a Village consisting of Ale-houses and Tobacco shops, each fronted with a red Lattice. 1722 W. COLE in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 228 They have... new Fronted the east front. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1768) IV. 221 He new fronted his house in Piccadilly. 1772 J. G. V. DE BRAHM *Hist. Georgia* (1849) 45 The Savannah Bay is nearly fronted with contiguous Wharfs. 1782 COPPER *Let. Wks.* 1837 XV. 116 My green-house... is fronted with myrtles, and lined with mats. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 31 The Presbyterian church... is fronted with two towers. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 87 The whole building was proposed to be fronted with stone.

† 6. To introduce (a tale, etc.) with (the mention of or reference to something); to preface. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. 9 The wily Treacher... coynd such a smooth tale vnto them both, fronting it with the Gammon of Bacon and the Cheese sent from their maides Father. 1599 Broughton's *Let. v.* 15 You... have fronted your Libell with this inscription. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 109 Hippocrates did wel to front his Axiomaticall Experiments... with the grand Miscariages in the practice of Physicians. 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 73 Solomon... fronts his writings, in the beginning of the Proverbs, with most express gospel.

b. To place in front as a frontispiece. *Obs.*—1

1609 BF. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 305 Pindarus would haue in the beginning of a Treatise... some glorious personage fronted.

7. To be or stand in front of, to serve as a front to. 1591 SPENSER *Viz. Bellay* II. I saw a stately frame. With hundreth pillours fronting faire the same. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 219 Yonder walls that pertyl front your Towne... Must kisse their owne feet. 1791 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v. She came to the lawn which fronted the fabric. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1879) 296 The coast... is fronted by many breakers. 1847 MRS. SNERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 3 A... mansion... fronted by a garden abounding with fruits and flowers. 1848 *Lawn Times Reg.* II. 228/1 The damage done to the sea wall fronting Curry Marsh Farm.

8. Chiefly *Mil.* † a. *intr.* To march in the front or first rank. *Obs.*—1

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. ii. 42. I... front but in that File Where others tell steps with me.

b. To turn the front or face in a specified direction; = FACE v. 9 b. Also, as word of command. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biendi's Banish'd* Reg. 122 Upon this third fronting to their flankward spurr'd towards him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 14 He fronts to the left. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 5 Upon the word *Front*, if he has faced to the right, he fronts to the left.

c. To form a front or extended line.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. When the battalion is marching by files... the word *front* is always practised to restore it to its natural situation in line. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 258 The Spanish troops... were remarkably polite, always fronting and saluting when I passed. 1863 *Army Corps Orders* in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/2 It will halt, front, and march past.

d. *To front about:* to turn round so as to face in another direction.

1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 23 Mr. H... fronted about with an air of defiance.

6. *trans.* (causatively, from *Front*! as a word of command): To cause to form a front or line.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 74 He then *Halls*, *fronts* it, and dresses and closes it to its pivot marker on the line. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* ii. 14 In the movement of Threes to a flank, the squadron should occupy but little more ground than when fronted. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 25 Each company in succession will be halted, and fronted.

† 9. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 550/1, I fronte up, as a woman dothe the heare of her heed with a fyllet. *Je effronte.* I wene you be bydden to some bridle to daye, you be so well fronted up.

10. *Sc. and dial.* (See quot.)

1808-18 JAMESON. *To front*, applied to meat, when it swells in boiling. 1887 S. *Cheshire Glass*, *Front*, of tender meat which swells in cooking; of meal which swells under boiling water; of the full feeling supervening after a hearty meal, etc.

† *Front*, *v.* 2 *Obs.* In 4-5 frunt, pa. t. frunt. [*ad. OF. fronter* to ill-treat.]

1. *trans.* To strike, kick, drive back.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 187 *Pe freke* hym frunt with his fot. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 623 He.. frunt hym in fease a full fel wond. *Ibid.* 8327 Polidamas.. flaght with hom felly, frunt hom abacke.

2. *intr.* a. To rush, make a rush. b. To fall plump.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6887 *Pe freke*, with a felle spere frunt vnto Ector. *Ibid.* 6890 He frunt of hys fol flat to þe ground.

Frontage (frɒntɪdʒ). [*f. FRONT sb. + AGE.*] *Nt* in Johnson or Todd.

1. Land which abuts on a river or piece of water, or on a road. Also, the land between the front of a building and the road, etc.

1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 87 Frontage is where the grounds of any man do joyn with the brow or front thereof to the Sea, or to great or royal streams. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 319/2 They have obliged proprietors of houses situated at a short distance from the road to purchase their frontage. 1831 *Drakard's Stamford* 4 Feb. Advt. r Two Frontages with two cottages upon the same. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) 1, 46 One corner of the Thames Street frontage [of the Steelyard] was occupied by a wine-house. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb. The remainder of the establishment consisting chiefly of the river frontage, will then be sold in plots. 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 15 May 16/1 It might be bought and sold in the market any day, like a Collins-street frontage.

2. Measurement of front-line, extent of front.

1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 18 July 3/7 The run has four miles frontage to the Yarra Yarra. 1863 *Hutchins Trav. S. Amer.* 24 Shopkeepers in the best quarters pay enormous rents, but get very little frontage to display their goods. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Frontage*, the length or face of a wharf. 1873 *GEIKIE Gl. Ice Age* v. 66 The .. glacier .. shedding icebergs along its whole vast extent of frontage. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) r July 20/4 The substantial old Family Mansion.. extensive frontage of 35 ft.

3. The front face or part of a building. Also collect.

1861 *Times* 16 Aug. There is a breadth of roadway and a grandeur of frontage that would not disgrace the neighbourhood of Piccadilly. 1875 *MERIVALE Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxix. (1877) 669 The august capitals of Egypt and Syria, with their long columnar frontages, and marked horizontal lines of architecture. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casabon* 400 Savile was just finishing the fine frontage towards the meadows. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii. The frontage of the Château looked southward. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/3 A municipal law requires the frontages of Paris houses to be painted or scraped every six or seven years.

4. *Mil.* 'The ground troops of line occupy either on parade or in camp.' (Voyle).

1893 *Times* 15 June 12/1 The battalion commander 'instructs the captains as to the frontage of their companies.'

5. The action of fronting in a certain direction; the fact of facing a certain way; exposure, outlook. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 183 The breeze is .. excluded by careless frontage. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 286 But it has no wide and open frontage to the sun. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept. We had changed front left back to meet his flank attack; now we had still to maintain that frontage.

¶ An alleged sense 'part of a woman's head-dress', given in some *Diets*, is based on a blundered version of a passage of Addison: see quot. 1711, s.v. FONTANGE.

6. *attrib.*, as *frontage-foot*, *-owner*, *-rate*, *-system*; *frontage-claim*, a portion of land of a definite measurement in front, but of indefinite length towards the rear.

1856 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 Frontage-claim—A claim, the lateral boundaries of which are not fixed until the lead has been traced through it. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xii. (1878) 325 We would cover every frontage foot with gold. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 843 The small affair of a frontage rate. 1890 *BOLORWOOD Miner's Right* viii. 81 The frontage system .. was considered.. to afford a highly needful guarantee for capital invested in mining enterprise. 1896 *Star* 15 Dec. 2/6 Charging the frontage owners 9s in the pound.

Frontager (frɒntɪdʒə). [*f. FRONTAGE + ER.*]

1. An owner of land or property adjoining: a. the sea-shore.

1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 25 The Frontagers have claimed those grounds so left, by a pretended Custome of Frontagers. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. The free use and enjoyment of the sea-shore.. giving to the frontager .. such a title as may not be inconsistent with those rights. 1885

Law Rep. 14 Q. Bench Div. 570 The liability of a frontager to repair a sea-wall.. can only be ascertained by usage. b. a roadway.

1739 *Bowthorn Incol. Act* 6 Messengers, cottagers and frontagers. 1884 *LD. THESIGER in Law Rep. Exch. Div.* v. 206 Several frontagers called upon to pay the expenses of paving a street. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 559/2 Mr. Forbes would willingly carry a new line along the proposed route.. with the permission of the frontagers and owners.

2. One who lives on a frontier. *rare*—

1893 S. L. POOLE *Aurazeb* vi. 115 Mir Junda's disastrous campaign in Assam was typical of many attempts to subdue the North-east frontagers of India.

Frontal (frɒntəl), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 fro(u)n-tel(l), 5-6 fruntall(e), -telle, 6-7 fruntall, 6-8 frontale, (6)frontayle, 7-frontal. [*ME. frontel*, a. *OF. frontel*—late *L. frontāle*, *f. front-*, *frons*: see *FRONT sb.* and *-AL*. *OF.* had also the form *frontal* (still preserved in some senses); in mod. *F.*, by confusion of suffixes, *frontail* and *fronteau* (cf. mod. *L. frontellum* in *Promp. Parv.*) are used in various specific applications of the general sense.]

† 1. Something applied to the forehead. *Obs.*

a. A hand or ornament worn on the forehead.

c1320 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 The hout and the herbet wyth frontell shule feye. 14.. *Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülker 585/2 *Frontale*, a frontell. 1552 *HULOET*, *Frontayle* for a woman's head, some call it a fruntell. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 416 His brother forthwith tooke the roiall frontall called a diademe, and did it about his owne head. 1611 *Br. Hall Serm.* v. 52 Look how much difference there is between .. the frontal of the high priest and the bells of the horses.

b. A piece of defensive armour for a horse's head; = *front-stall*. (Cf. *Fr. frontail*, *fronteau*.)

1587 *UNDERDOWN tr. Heliodorus* ix. 126 They arme their horses too; about his legges they tie bootes, and cover his head with frontals of stele.

c. *Med.* A medicament applied to the forehead to cure headache. (Cf. *Fr. frontail*, *fronteau*.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* li. 75 It cureth the head-ach, if it be applied as a frontal to the forehead and temples. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 172 A Frontal with Mastic. 1753 *SMOLLETT Cl. Fathom* (1784) 154/1 The frontal prescribed by Fathom was applied.

d. A knotted cord, wound tightly round the forehead as a means of torture. (Cf. *Fr. frontal*.)

1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pind's Trav.* xv. 48 To make your brains fly out of your heads with a frontal of cord.

2. A movable covering for the front of an altar, generally of embroidered cloth, silk, etc., but sometimes of metal.

1381 in *Eng. Glids* (1890) 233 An altar-cloth, with a frontal, for the great feast-days. 1459 *Paston Lett.* No. 336 l. 489 Item, j. auter clothe, with a frontell of white damaske. 1536 *BELLENOE Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 394 The golden and silken clathis .. war distribute among the abbays of Scotland to be vestaments and frontallis to their altaris. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 49 A girdell a fruntall and 3 albes. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 305 The frontal, or coloured altar-cloth, should hang separately from the altar. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 268 Frontals may be .. formed of gold and silver plates.

† b. † A hanging for the front of a bed. *Obs.*

1539 in *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 47 Rufts of beddis.—Item .. three curtisings .. with ane frontale. 1542 *Ibid.* 98 The nether frontale of the samyne bed.

c. A decorated front for a tomb.

1881 *Academy* 5 Mar. 177/3 The whole frontal is enriched in a .. somewhat tawdry manner by numerous false gems.

3. The façade of a building.

1784 *HENLEY Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 126 note, We are told of a strange fortress.. whose frontal presented the following inscription. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* xliii. Vest hotels, with their gloomy frontals, and magnificent content of comfort. 1893 M. E. FRANCIS *N. C. Village* 202 Not a very imposing building.. with its low frontal and irregular architecture.

† 4. *Arch.* (See quot. 1730-6.) *Obs.*

1598 T. N. *tr. Cong. W. India* 36 It hath foure windowes with frontals and galleries. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Frontal*, a little fronton or pediment sometimes placed over a little door or window.

† 5. = *FRONTIER sb.* 3 (where see quot. 1412-20).

Frontal (frɒntəl), in sense 2 often frɒntəl), a. [*ad. mod. L. frontālis*, *f. front-*, *frons*: see *FRONT* and *-AL*. Cf. *Fr. frontal* adj.]

1. Of or pertaining to the forehead, or to the corresponding part in the lower animals. Frequent in anatomical applications, as *frontal artery*, *bone*, *sinus*, *vein*, etc. *Frontal tonsure*: see quot. 1894. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, *Frontal-vein*, the forehead vein, a third branch of the outward throat vein, whence, mounting by the bottom of the nether jaw, it comes into the lips and nose, and thence ascends by the inside of the eye to the middle of the forehead. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Venes* (ed. 3) 87 The frontal Bone serves to contain, defend and sustain the anterior Lobes of the Brain. 1746 *PARSONS in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 6 The true Frontal Muscle arises fleshy from the Process of the Os Frontis. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlv. 258 He conjectures the seat of this sense [smell] to reside in certain frontal organs. 1840 G. V. *ELLIS Anat.* 2 The frontal artery, a branch .. of the ophthalmic. 1879 *CALDERWOOD Mind & Br.* ii. 16 The front of the brain.. is known as the Frontal Lobe. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamant* Introd. 41 The tonsure was made by shaving off all the hair in front of a line drawn from ear to ear, and is called the frontal tonsure.

2. Of or pertaining to the forehead or foremost edge. *Frontal hammer*: see quot. 1881.

1860 *TYNNALL Glac.* i. xxvii. 217 From the summit descended by a glissade to the frontal portion of the cavern.

1863 *LYELL Antig. Man* xv. 300 The frontal or terminal moraine. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Frontal hammer* or *Frontal hake*, a forge-hammer lifted by a cam, acting upon a 'tongue' immediately in front of the hammer-head.

b. Of an attack, etc.: Directed against or delivered upon the front.

1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. ii. 63 A magazine exposed to frontal fire only. 1886 N. L. WALFORD *Part. Gen. Civ. War* 43 With the aid of a frontal attack by the infantry.

3. quasi-*sb.* = *frontal bone*.

1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.* I. 193 The frontals .. rest by descending lateral plates, representing connate orbitosphenoids. 1857 *BULLOCK Cazaux' Midwif.* 218 The frontal, forming the forehead, as well as the superior-anterior part of the face. 1887 *LYTTON What will he do* ii. iv. This was, indeed, a horse of great power.. and such a head! the ear, the frontal, the nostril?

† *Frontal*, *v.* *Obs.*—[*f. FRONTAL sb.*] *trans.*

To be a frontal or prelude to; to precede.

1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 177 Serving in this place to frontal a Vindication of the honour of Scotland.

† *Frontary*. *Obs.* [*f. FRONT sb. + -ARY*.] = *FRONTAL sb.* 1 c.

1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 27, I have appointed .. in what order that your frontary should be applied to your forehead to cause you to sleape quietly.

Frontate (frɒnt-ə, frɒnt-ət), a. *Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. frontātus*, *f. front-*, *frons*: see *FRONT* and *-ATE* 2.] = *next*.

1855 in *OGLIVIE Suppl.*

† *Frontated*, a. [*f. as prec. + -ED* 1.] (See quot.)

1719 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* 161 *Frontated*, in Botany expresses the Leaf of a Flower growing broader and broader, and at last.. terminating in a right Line.

Frontayle, -el(l), *obs.* forms of *FRONTAL*.

Fronted (frɒntəd), *pp. a.* [*f. FRONT sb.* or *z. + -ED*.] Furnished with or having a front; formed with a front. With qualifying adverb: Having a front or countenance with a specified expression.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* *Impudent Censurer* (1857) 133 Hee is so fronted with striving to discountenance knowledge, by the contempt of it, as you would think him borne to insolence. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 532 Part curb their fierce Steeds, or shun the Goal with rapid wheels, or fronted Brigades form. 1873 A. DOBSON *Vignettes in Rhyme*, *Sundial* xii. So kindly fronted that you marvelled how The frequent sword-hilt had so frayed his glove.

Frontier, var. of *THRUSTER* *Sc.* (= a ewe in her fourth year).

Frontier (frɒn-ə, frɒnti-ə), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 fronter(e), -teere, -tier, -tor, fron-, frowntere, 5-6 fronter, 5-7 fronter, 6 frontour, 6-7 frontier, 6- frontier. Also *FRONTURE* (*obs.*). [*a. OF. frontier* masc, *frontiere* fem. (mod. *Fr. frontière*), *f. front* *FRONT sb.* Cf. *Fr. frontiera* forehead, *It. frontiera*, *Sp. frontera*, *Pg. fronteira* frontier.]

A. *sb.*

† 1. The front side; the forepart. *Obs.*

c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy) 16 Att frontour of thees welles clere. Ther was a scripture commendyng ther bycours. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* i. 107 The frontier of which Ward in the entering is exceeding stronge with Toures and Portecoles. 1554 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 116 The forefronts or frontiers of the li corners [of the haven] .. be very dangerous.

† b. The side that fronts in a specified direction. *Obs.*—

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 95 The principal wife placeth her court on the West frontier.

† c. The forehead. *Obs. rare*—

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 67 Their bolstered heir.. standeth crested round about their frontiers.

† 2. = *FRONTLET* 4. *Obs.*

1440 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 182 Item syx alter towelles of linnen cloth the first a frontier pailed read white and black.. the 5th with a frontier of burde Alisander.

† 3. The front line or foremost part of an army. Hence 'attack, resistance' in phr. to make frontier (tr. *OF. faire frontière*). *Obs.*

† 4. *1400 Morle Arth.* 289 Frykis one the frowntere welle a fyve hundreth. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. ix. (1555) In the frontier [1513 frontell] many manly man With sharpe speres first together ran. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cclv. 378 He sent them into Poitiers to kepe the cite, and to make frontier there agaynst the frenchemen.

4. *sing.* and *pl.* The part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the marches; the border or extremity continuous with that of another.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 80 To kepe the frontiers of the reigne fro perille of enemyes. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iii. xxvii. 215 The frontiers of Calceys. 1540 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 48 On y^e east partes and frontours of this his realm. 1624 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 171 Vpon aother frontier lie the Spaniards. 1648 *GAGE West Ind. ex.* 157 After the two dayes we drew near unto the Heathens Frontiers. 1711 *ADAMSON Spect.* No. 129 p. 8 A Country Churche. 1711 *ADAMSON Spect.* No. 129 p. 8 GIBSON *Decl. & F. L.* 116 It might be dangerous to weaken the defence of the frontier. 1838 *LYTTON Calderon* i. 64 He.. received an order to join the army on the frontiers. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 84 He found a difficulty in, defending his frontier towards Persia. 1894 *transf. & id fig* 1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* l. 39 Those Churches which are seated near upon the Frontire of Popery. 1738 *Tom King's*, or *Humours* *Cov. Garden* 3 A spacious Plain.. Whose large Frontiers with Pallisados

bound From Trivia's Filth inshrines the hallow'd Ground.
1768 W. WILKIE *Rake & Hermit* 65 Faith in the utmost
frontier stands. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 1. xxvii.
350 Along this portion of their frontier, the Upper Silurian
Rocks [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 250 A few
seditions persons..had gone very near to the frontier of
treason. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 391 Even in
this more general study of mankind, the frontiers of lan-
guage and race ought never to disappear.

b. U.S. 'That part of a country which forms
the border of its settled or inhabited regions: as
(before the settlement of the Pacific coast), the
western frontier of the United States' (*Cent. Dict.*).
1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civilit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 8 'Tis
wonderful how soon a piano gets into a log-hut on the frontier.

† 5. A fortress on the frontier; a frontier town.
1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Q. 2) iv. iv. 16 'Go it against the
maine of Poland, sir, Or for some frontier? 1641 EVELYN
Mem. (1857) I. 22 Gorum, a very strong and considerable
frontier. 1745 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 222 It [Bal-
divia] was a fortification and a frontier. 1796 MORSE *Amer.*
Geogr. I. 721 [Natchitoches in Louisiana] was a frontier on
the Spanish settlements.

† b. A barrier against attack. *Obs.*
1589 IVE *Fortif.* 1 A Forte not placed where it were neede-
full, might skantly be accomplished for frontier. 1648 GAGE
West Ind. xv. 105 This Province..which is a Frontier
against those Heathens. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5
II. 122 His Navies do carry a moveable Frontire to all the
habitable world. 1690 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* (1715) 133
Three Hundred Firelocks, as a Frontier, to intercept the
English Soldiers.

† 6. A settler on the frontier; a frontier-man.
1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 51 The Frontiers discerning
Indians in..the Swamp, fired immediately upon them.

B. *adj.*
1. Of or belonging to the frontier of a country;
situated on the frontier, bordering. *Const. to.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Proiss.* I. cxlii. 135 The erlc..departed
his people into dyers garrysons, to kepe fronter warre.
1530 PALSGR. 34 The dyersite of pronunciation of the
other frontier countreys. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 43 Divers
frontier Cities and Castles. 1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Polexander*
iii. 87 A desert which is frontire betwene Guinea and
Senega. a 1648 LO. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 620 Held their
way towards Bayonne, a city frontier to Spain. 1667 MILTON
P. L. 4. 466 Dressed through..Gaza's frontier bounds. 1701
Col. Rec. Pennsylv. II. 20 Leaving that most frontier part
..Denuded of..Defence. 1756 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ.
1889 I. 360 The intent of sending men hither was to protect
the frontier inhabitants. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I.
xiv. 209 If you come a foot nigher, you shall have frontier
punishment. 1854 MISS YONGE *Campaigns* I. xxiii. 281 A
few of the frontier castles had fallen into his hands.

† 2. Fronting; opposite. *Obs.*
1609 HOLLAND *Anni. Marcell.* 106 With readie minds..
they break through the frontier banks over-against them.

Frontier (*frɒnˈtɪər*, *frɒntɪər*), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]
† 1. *intr.* To be a frontier, or as a frontier; to
border on or upon. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 15 The countrey called Suet..
frontiering upon the countrie of the Damascenes. 1652-62
EVELYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 166 As far Westward as the River
Tibiscus, where it frontiered on the Jazyges Metanastae.

2. *trans. a.* To look upon the frontier, boundary,
or coast of; to face; now *rare*. † b. To stand in
front of; to bar, oppose. *Obs.*

1599 FENTON *Guiccard.* (1618) 270 They saw the armie so
hardie, as to incampe in that valley which was frontiered.
with troublesome mountaines, and in the midst of the
enemies countrey. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* II. 32 Being
that part of the countrey a frontiering the sea. 1589 IVE
Fortif. 29 So small Forts may well serve to hinder the
courses of a small number, but not to frontier a forcible
enemie. 1596 SPENSER *State Irrel.* (Globe) 621/2 Now that
it is noe more a border, nor frontiered with enmyes. a 1849
J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 227 The bridge that, bounding
Life's domain, frontiers the world of death.

Hence † **Frontiering** *ppl. a.*, occupying the
frontier or border; neighbouring.

1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 His Lordship..repaired
the breaches of the castle, and placed such a garrison in the
same as might any the fronting rebels.

Frontierism, *rare*-t. [*See -ISM.*] A mode
of expression current on the (U.S.) frontier.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 383/1 A shallow 'cooley'
(frontierism for gully) that led down through the bluff.

Frontierman, **frontiersman**. *Chiefly*
U.S. [*f. FRONTIER sb.* + MAN; for the second form
cf. *draughtsmen, tradesman*.] One who lives on
the frontier of a country, or on the outlying dis-
tricts of civilization.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 209 Somewhat in the manner
of our frontier men's leggins. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Views*
Louisiana 116 There seems to prevail a rage amongst the
frontiers-men, for emigration to that quarter. 1851 MAYNE
Reio Scalp Hunt. xx. 142 They were all, or nearly all,
natives of the Mexican border, frontier-men. 1877 W.
MATTHEWS *Ethnogr. Hidatsa* 22 The whites they had seen
were mostly rude Canadian frontiersmen. 1883 B. MITFORD
Zulu Country iii. 45 A burly frontiersman..strides along in
all the glory of wideawake and corduroy.

Frontignac (*frɒntɪˈnæk*), *sb.* Often *attrib.* or
quasi-*adj.* Forms 7-9 frontignac(k), 7 fran-
tinink, -iok, frontineonke), 8 frontignac, 8-
frontignac. [erroneous form of next; the substitution
of -ac for -an is perh. due to a reminiscence
of the many southern Fr. names in -ignac.]

1. A muscat vine made at Frontignan, in the
department of Hérault, France.

1629 WELDON in Chambers *Life Gas.* I (1830) II. v. 148
His drinks...were frontignac, canary, high country wine.
1636 DAVENANT *White v.* 1. Nothing could please your
haughty Pallat but The Muskatelli, and Frontinac Grape I
1670 W. HUGHES *Compl. Vineyard* (1683) 73 Frontinick is
a very pretty pleasant Wine. 1766 BROWNE *Wine in Phil.*
Trans. LV. 227 Those long vials, in which Frontinac wine
is usually kept. 1826 POLWHELL *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 377
The Coniac-brandy, Claret and Frontinac were excellent.

2. The grape from which this is made.
a 1641 SUCKLING *Lett.* (1646) 55 Mistress and Woman
differ no otherwise than Frontinac and ordinary Grapes.
1725 BRAOLEV *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Exposition*, Muscats (the
grapes) they call Frontinicks. 1769 MRS. RAFFALO *Eng.*
Househpr. (1778) 363 The Frontinac grape is the best.

† **Frontignan**, *Obs.* = *prec.*
1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 36 Frontignan excellent
for a glass or two. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World*
I. 78 French plants of burgundy, muscade, and frontignan
have likewise been tried.

Fronting (*frɒntɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* [*f. FRONT v.*]
1. The action of the vb. FRONT in various senses.
1811 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 212 In some
desperate cases, fantasie is froward, and wild bide no front-
ing. 1659 TORRIANO, *Facciata*..any fronting or facing.
1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 183 The fronting every
two hundred yards is prescribed to prevent the breaking or
falling into file of the line. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry*
iii. 86 The halting and fronting of each line may..be regu-
lated. 1885-4 J. G. BUTLER in *Bible-Work* II. 65 This bold
fronting of danger for the preaching of Christ. 1895 *Daily*
News 1 June 5/6 It was...determined to achieve the new
fronting without disturbing it [the Dutch cannon ball].

2. *cancr.* A superficial coat or layer; a facing.
1886 *Athenum* 22 May 686/3 The bath..reaching to the
marble semicircular fronting of the western mosaic. 1891
Daily News 26 Dec. 5/5 The..town has everywhere a thin
fronting of sparkling white.

Fronting (*frɒntɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [*f. FRONT v.* +
-ING 2.] That fronts (in senses of the vb.).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 66 Oh, with what Wings
shall his Affections flye Towards fronting Perill, and Oppos'd
Decay! a 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 82
They made supernal Waves asunder start, And into fronting
liquid Bastions part. 1797 COLERIDGE *This Linea Tree*
Bower, etc. 54 Those fronting elms. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.*
(1817) I. 192 Their military infantry is formed in a long...
lane of two fronting ranks. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady*
Geraldine's Courtship 68 She, with level fronting eyelids.
1846 LO. HOUGHTON *Men of Oldiv*, Content, as men-at-arms,
to cope Each with his fronting foe.

Hence **Frontingly** *adv.*
1859 *Chambr. Jrnl.* XI. 128 Hostile armies..On dimly
tented fields, stand frontingly.

† **Frontish**, *a. Obs. rare*-1 [*f. FRONT a.* +
-ISH.] Only in *frontish-door* = *front-door*.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 128 Frontish-doors in
great Buildings, with their Ornaments, as Pilasters, etc.

Frontispiece (*frɒntɪspɪs*), *sb.* Forms: 7
frontispiece, -piece, frontispiece, frontice-piece,
frontispiece), 6- frontispiece. [a. Fr. *frontis-
pice*, ad. med.L. *frontispicium* lit. 'looking at
the forehead', metoposcopy, hence physiognomy,
countenance, face or façade of a building, f. L.
fronti (see FRONT sb.) + *spicium*, f. early Lat.
specere to look. In English the spelling was very
early assimilated to that of *piece*.]

1. The principal face or front of a building; 'but
the term is more usually applied to the decorated
entrance of a building' (Gwilt).

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat. v.* ii. 62 But if thou chance east
vp thy wondering eyes, Thou shalt desceme vpon the
Frontispice, OYAEIS EIEITO grauen vp on hye. 1630
BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 8 An indiscreet builder,
who preferreth the care of his frontispice before the maine
foundation. 1689 BURNER *Tracts* I. 45 The French King
gives 10000 Livres for the Frontispice. 1753 HANWAY
Trav. (1762) I. vii. xciv. 440 The ornaments of the architec-
ture, and the relievo in the frontispice, are after the chinese
and japan manner. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stirling's Trav.* (ed. 2)
II. lvi. 302 The temple...was of white marble. On the
frontispice was the..chariot of the Sun. 1855 FERGUSON
Handbk. Arch. II. 772 As a frontispice..it [the three-
gabled front of the Cathedral of Orvieto] is not without
considerable appropriateness and even beauty. 1874
SYMMONS *Italy & Greece* 102 The façade [of the Cathedral
of Orvieto] is a triumph of decorative art. It is strictly
what Ferguson has styled a 'frontispice'; for it bears no
relation whatever to the construction of the building.

transf. and fig. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 3
He had his celestial sentence..engraven on the frontispice
of his Heart. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems*, Appleton House 23
Astatey frontispice of poor Adorns without the open door.
1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. xi. 82 Who is it has inform'd
us, that a rational Soul can inhabit no Tenement, unless it
has just such a sort of Frontispice. 1728 GLOVER *On Sir*
Isaac Newton 207 The ev'ning on the frontispice of
heav'n His mantle spreads with many colours gay.

† b. The summit of a building. *Obs.* [So some-
times med. L. *frontispicium*.]

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xliii. 368 The image of Jupiter..
in the lantern or frontispice [L. *culmine*] of the Capitoll.

2. The pediment over a door, gate, etc. Also,
a sculptured or engraved panel.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 580 The very frontispice and
maine little-tree which lay over the jambes or cheekes of
the great dore of the said temple. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal*
Ship 41 Upon the upright of the Upper Countrey, standeth
Victory, in the middle of a Frontispice. 1667 MILTON *P. L.*
iii. 506 A Kingly Palace Gate, With Frontispice of Diamond
and Gold Embellish. 1686 BURNER *Trav.* iii. (1720) 168
The great Dome is a magnificent Building, but the Frontis-
pice to the great Gate is not yet made. 1819 SHELLEY *To*

Peacock 25 Feb., Columns..supporting a perfect architrave,
and two shattered frontispices. 1850 LEITCH *tr. Maller's*
Anc. Art § 109, 76 An Ionic portico on the outside, and on
each side a Doric frontispice.

fig. 1622 MISKLOEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 2 When God
himself setteth these duties in the frontispice or top of
both the Tables of the Decalogue.

† 3. The first page of a book or pamphlet, or
what is printed on it; the title-page including
illustrations and table of contents; hence, an intro-
duction or preface. *Obs.*

1607 R. C. tr. *H. Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep. Ded.,
I could see none..fitter to be placed in the Frontispice
of this worke..then your two Lordships. 1614 SLOEN
Titles Hon. 226 In the Frontispice of Ina's laws, he
saith he made them with the assent and help of his Bishops.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., Hee figures the whole
people of Rome, in the person of a Man (as the frontis-
pice sheweth). 1646 BURGESS in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 317
This speech..a seoffing Remonstrant takes, and sets it forth
odiously in the Frontispice of his Book. 1647 CLARENDON
Hist. Reb. v. § 1 A Declaration (which he caused to be
printed, and, in the Frontispice, recommended to the con-
sideration of all his loving Subjects). 1712 STEELE *Spect.*
No. 296 ¶ 1 Your prefacing Greek Motto's to the Frontispice
of your late Papers. 1721 BAILEY, *Frontispice*..the Title
or first Page of a Book done in Picture.

fig. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 409 His
face was the frontispice of his mind; he knew not how to
dissemble a thought. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* for Year 1.
v. 57 Godly sorrow is but the frontispice or title page. 1673
Lady's Call I. ii. 12 Nature..never meant a serene and clear
forehead should be the frontispice to a cloudy tempestuous
heart. 1704 S. WESLEY *Def. Let. conc. Educ. Dissenters* 23
Stephen Marshall, the very Frontispice of Smectionism.

4. An illustration facing the title-page of a book
or division of a book. (The current sense.)

The 'Frontispice' of the first quot. faces the title-page.
1682 *Lithogr's Trav.* ii. 120 And lo in the Frontispice is
my Effigies affixed with my Turkish habit..even as I travelled.

1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 28 May, I
grudge six shillings for Hervey's Meditations..but I want to
see the frontispices. 1753 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 225
If I had received such a book, with such a frontispice..it
would have given me a palsy. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic*
Reg. II. 368 The engraving which forms the frontispice to
this volume...is illustrative of this accident. 1898 H. H.
GIBBS *Ombre* 8 One of them appears in the Frontispice
which is taken from Seymour's 'Compleat Gamester'.

fig. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphégor* I. ii. In a word, a thing
made up of so many several parishes, that you'd have taken
him at first sight for a frontispice of the resurrection.

5. The front piece or forepart of anything.
a. The face or forehead. *Chiefly vulgar.*

a 1625 *Grobian's Nuptials*, MS. Bodd. 30, ff. 172, That
fayre frontispice of yours. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761)
I. i. 26 It were a pity that..so beautiful a frontispice should
cover a mind destitute of internal grace. 1772 NUGENT *tr.*
Hist. Fr. Gerund i. iv. 20 A smart little father, with a bit
of toupet on his frontispice. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 233
Hammering his frontispice to the appearance of a pudding-
stone. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xcv. No face-shape, beast or
bird..but some one had preferred From out its frontispice..
To make the vizard whence himself should view the world.

† b. In a theatre: The front scenery; also, the
forepart of the stage. *Obs.*

1651 J. WILSON *Astraea* A viij, The Shepherdess avanceth
to the Frontispice of the Scene. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN
Tempest I. 1, The curtain rises, and discovers a new frontis-
pice, joined to the great pilasters.

Frontispice (*frɒntɪspɪs*), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]
trans. a. To furnish with a frontispice (senses
3, 4), put a frontispice to. b. To represent on the
frontispice. c. To put as a frontispice.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 12 Those two
Clementin Epistles...wherewith...Cotelierius frontispiced
his Collection of Apostolick Remains. 1716 *Ibid.* II. 297
His insolent Sermon, Sawcily frontispiced, Now-Resistance,
without Priestcraft, &c. a 1821 BYRON in *Dowden Shelley*
(1887) II. 364, I have advised him to frontispice his book
with his own head, Capo di Traditore, the head of a traitor.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 201 [He] is frontispiced most
amabably, in a sort of caricature of the Freischütz. 1836
Ibid. XIII. 34 Poole's Sketches...are frontispiced with an
engraving. 1894 *Speaker* 19 May 560/2 Let him frontispice
a good map.

Hence **Frontispicer**, one who supplies a front-
ispice.

1828 LAMB *Lett. to Barton* 5 Dec., I esteem thy verses..
honour thy frontispicer, and..reverence thy..dedicatee.

Frontisterion, -um; see *FRONTISTERION*.

Frontless (*frɒntlɪs*), *a.* Also 7 frontless (see
[f. FRONT sb. + -LESS.] Having no front.

1. *fig.* Unblushing, shameless, audacious, daring;
= FOREHEADLESS a. Now *rare*.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. v. The most prodigious, and
most frontless piece of cold impudence. 1615 CHAP-
MAN *Oedys.* i. 425 Command to towns of their nativity
These frontless woovers. 1633 T. AOMAS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii.
10 The whelps of that Roman larve have thus cast from
less imputations upon them. 1739 CIBBER *Apoll.* (1756) I.
99 As if the author had impos'd upon them the most frontless
..absurdity. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 10 Sept. an. 1773 The
duchess had not superior parts, but was a bold frontless
woman. 1823 BLACKEN *Mag.* XIV. 464 We have...editors
frontless enough to advocate them. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobio.*
II. xl. 79 The repulsive of a republic..with its frontless
lov. of money. 1886 SWINBURNE *Miscell.* 297 A brainless
and frontless trafficker in scandal.

2. Of a house: That has had its front destroyed.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 12/1 Diano Marina is a wreck
..The passengers in the trains look into frontless houses.

Hence **Frontlessly** *adv.*, **Frontlessness**.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* 143 The worse depraving the

better; and that frontlessly. 1631 BRATHWAT *Whinzie*, *Ruffian* 83 Hee will intrude most frontlessly into any company. 1668 R. FERGUSON *Ecclesiastick* 5 Without a strange frontlessness, they can neither deny [etc.]. 1709 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 370, I cannot persuade myself that any man will be so frontlessly base.

Frontlet (frɒntlɛt). Forms: 5-6 frontlett(e), (6 frontlett, 7 frontilet), 6- frontilet. [a. OF. *frontelet*, dim. of *frontel*, *fronteau* FRONTAL sb. : see -LET.]

1. Something worn on the forehead.

a. An ornament or band; also, a bandage worn at night to prevent or remove wrinkles.

1478 in *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 289 Frontlett(e) of blak velvet. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Edw.* of York (1830) 68 A frontlet of golde for the Quene. c. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* B. j. b. And they be masked in many nettes As frontlett(e), fillettes, partlett(e), & bracelett(e). 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 837 They were also frontlets of feathers: in their eares they wore bones. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Travell.* I. iii. 206 Hollesse to the Lord is found written: upon the high Priests frontlet. 1777 FARNELL *To an Old Beauty* 2 To please our youthful sight You sleep in cream and frontlets all the night. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 255 The Centaurs. wearing frontlets of brass on their foreheads. 1807 WORDSWORTH *White Doe* i. 260 That Dame of haughty air wears a frontlet edged with gold. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Eccl.* xiii. 9 The fillet or frontlet encircles the head.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 208 How now Daughter? what makes that frontlet on? You are too much of late I'll frown. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xiii. 469 As when we loosed Her radiant frontlet from the brows of Troy. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1396 To bind on the brows of thy godhead a frontlet of night.

b. In *Exod.* xiii. 16, *Deut.* vi. 8, or phrases referring thereto: = PHYLACTERY.

1578 BIBLE (Genev.) *Exod.* xiii. 16 It shalbe as a token upon thine hande, and as frontlets between thine eyes. 1670 L. STURGEON *Gossip-Glass* xl. 481 Let it be as Frontlets between thine eyes day and night. 1732 SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 674 His [Clarendon's] books had frontlets of Scripture to recommend and sanctify all their venom. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1854) 27 That sublime treatise which every statesman should wear as a sign upon his hand and as frontlets between his eyes.

c. A cloth or bandage containing some medicament; also, the medicament itself. Obs.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* i. xii. 57 To cause them to sleepe... it is good to make a frontlet with the seeds of poppie, [etc.]. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourp.* *Beasts* (1658) 401 To put them all together into a Frontlet or fore-head cloth. 1621-52 BURTON *Anat. Med.* v. i. vi. 396 Frontlets are well known to every good wife. Rose water and Vinegar v. applied to both temples. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Eye*. You are to apply to the Temples a Frontlet made with Provence Rose.

d. = FRONT g.c. rare -t.

1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 375 These flaxen frontlets with elastic springs.

e. = FRONTAL i. b, front-stall (see FRONT sb. 15).

1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* i. v. Thirty steeds. Barbed with frontlet of steel. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 89 The bullocks went on their slow ways with flowers in their leathern frontlets.

f. A coronet. Obs.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. Concl. (1611) 283 Twixt an Earle and Vicounts Frontlets The ods is like: so needlesse to be learn'd.

2. = FOREHEAD i. 1. Now only of animals.

1659 D. PELL *Ingr. Sea* 378 Like the smooth-faced *fontes*, *Avia*, *stagna*, and *lacus* of a land, that lies with never a wrinkle upon their frontlets. 1758 DYER *Fleece* i. 203 A fairer species... Of shorter limb, and frontlet more ornate. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. ii. The antlered monarch of the waste... Tossed his beamed frontlet to the sky. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt*, xxix. 299 We can recognise the horns and frontlets of the elk. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* vi. 88 From frontlet to tail the horse likewise shone red. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 228 A very evil-looking beast... with a development of horn remarkable even in that forest of frontlets.

b. *Ornith.* The margin of the head, behind the bill, of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 89 The differences... are found in every sufficient series of the North American bird; thus, of two specimens, both shot at Washington, D. C., one has a whitish and the other a brown frontlet.

3. The façade of a building: = FRONT sb. 6. Also *transf.*

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xx. The antique buildings, climbing high, Whose Gothic frontlets sought the sky. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 338 Fair east he turn'd him, and anon attain'd The beetling frontlet of the mountain.

4. A superfrontal or cloth hanging over the upper part of an altar frontal; also, an ornamental border to an altar-cloth.

1536 *Reg. of Riches in Antig. Sarisb.* (1771) 199 A purple cloth, with an ymage of the Crucifix... with a divers frontlet, having in every end two white Leopards. 1549 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1860) 246 Item on corporace cloth & ij tassels. Item one lyttel frontlett of fustyan. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 305 One frontlet may serve with a variety of frontals. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 266 Frontlets may be sewn on the front of these linen cloths so as to hang over the edge.

+ **Frontly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. FRONT sb. + LY².] ? With a bold front, bravely.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 174 Thai...frontly with thar fays can ficht.

Fronto- (frɒnto-), used in scientific nomenclature for *fronti-*, the combining form of L. *front-em*, *frons* FRONT, chiefly in anatomical and surgical combs.

signifying 'pertaining to the front or forehead and to something else'; as in *fronto-auricular*, *ethmoid*, *-malar*, *-mental* (see MENTAL a. 2), *-nasal*, *-occipital*, *-orbital*, *-parietal*, *-sphenoidal*, *-squamosal*, *-temporal*, for which see the word forming the second member of the combination.

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux's Alidiv.* 221 The fronto-mental, or the facial, extends from the frontal boss to the point of the chin. 1864 *Reader* No. 85. 204/1 The fronto-nasal protuberance. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Calthu.* 99 The basi-cranial line is from the anterior margin of the *foramen magnum* to the fronto-nasal suture. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 100 The parietal may be one with the frontal, forming a fronto-parietal bone. 1886 F. H. H. GUILLEMIN *Cruise Marchesa* i. 214 Thus causing the fronto-orbital edge to be very sharp.

Fronton (frɒntŋn). Also 9 frontoon. [a. Fr. *fronton*, ad. It. *frontone*, f. *fronte* FRONT.]

1. Arch. A pediment.

1698 M. LISTER *Journ. to Paris* (1699) 42 There are two Stones in the Fronton of the South East Facade of the Louvre. 1721 BAILEY, *Fronton* [in Architecture] is a Member which serves to compose an Ornament, raised over Doors, Cross-ways, Niches, etc. 1802 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* I. 417 Every architrave and window-sill of the long and regular palace of the Tuileries was thickly dotted with these arches...every fronton and arch regularly framed with them. 1850 LEITCH in *Müller's Anc. Art* § 284. 314 It stands more upright over the fronton and inclines forward more above the side-walls. 1864 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/3 One of the curiosities of Paris is the bas-relief on the fronton of the east side of the Louvre over the colonnade.

2. Of an altar: = FRONTAL sb. 2.

1749 U. AP RHVS *Tour Spain & Portugal* (1760) 83 An exceeding rich Altar, the Fronton of which is of Brass gilt.

3. [Sp.] A building where pelota is played.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 1/1 The great objection to the popularity of pelota over here is the expense of the fronton or court. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 9/4 A fronton epidemic broke out in Madrid.

Frontsman. [f. FRONT sb. + MAN.] A salesman who stands on the pavement in front of a shop. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 9/4 Butchers.—Young man, 22, seeks Situation as cutter and frontsman.

Frontstead. [f. FRONT sb. + STEAD sb.] A piece of ground between the front of a house and the road or street; a fore-court, a front garden. Now dial. only.

1688 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 285 He would make a bonfire on his own frontstead. 1769 *Alcove Incls.* Act 11 Houses, frontsteads, garths, gardens, and orchards. 1825 *Brighton Commissioners Act* § 76. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Frontstead*, a front site in the line of a street.

+ **Fronture**. Obs. Also 5 frunture. [altered form (after words with suffix -URE) of FRONTIER.] = FRONTIER.

1417 LD. FURNIVALL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 58 A bridge... set in the fronture of the borders of the Irish enemies. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy) 18 And last was writen in the frontures 'I schalle fullefil myn with the joy' [etc.]. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I. 237 Charlys Nowel, Outwell Nowel, Robert Ledeham... kepe a frunture and a forset at the hows of the seid Robert Ledeham, and issu ought at her pleser. 1611 *Selden Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xvii. § 7. 97 Placed in the fronture of this Chapter.

Frontward, -wards (frɒntwɔ:d, -z), *adv.* (a., s.). [f. FRONT sb. + -WARD(s).]

1. Towards or in the direction of the front; also, to the front of.

1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xxvi. She spoke, gazing frontward all the while. 1876 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 133 Run each road that frontward leads. 1877 *Harper Times in Elford* 6 Drew More frontward of the mighty fire.

b. quasi-*adv.* Of or pertaining to the front.

1805 CARLYLE *Frederick* G. xx. xi. IX. 208 Burkersdorf, Ludwigsdorf... are frontward posts.

c. quasi-sb. The direction towards the front.

1553 BRENDEN *C. Curtius* (1570) 90 b. Suche as stode in y^e hinder partes of the batailles, were ordered to turne their faces from y^e frontwards.

2. With the front or face in a specified direction. Const. to. rare -1.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 310 Men define a man The creature who stands frontward to the stars.

+ **Frontysate**, a. Obs. [app. connected with Gr. *φροντισ* thought, intelligence.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pref. Your seyentycall beneuolence and clere frontysate intelligence.

+ **Fröfoe**. Obs. rare -1. App. used by Chapman for 'the handle of an auger' (Nares).

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ix. 530 And as you have seene A ship-wright bore a nauall beame; he oft Thrusts at the Augurs Frofoe; works still aloft; And at the shanke, helpe others; with a cord Wound round about, to make it sooner b'ord.

+ **Froppish**, a. Obs. Also frofosh. [? f. **frop*, var. of FRAP v. + -ISH.] Forward, fretful, peevish.

1659 J. ALLEINE in *Life* (1838) Let. 1. 140 As a man would give a thing to a froppish child. 1700 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 17. 2/2 A froppish, forward. Perverse Wife. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1780) IV. xxviii. 260 So, once, he was as froppish as a child, on my calling him the man. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* i. 138. I was a giddy headed girl, too proud and froppish to take up with my sister's leavings.

Hence + **Froppishness**.

1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 75 Whenever you find the Child in an Extravagant fit of Froppishness and Anger. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) V. 112 If my Lord will ask pardon for his froppishness, as we say of children.

Frore (frɔ:ɪ), + **froren**, + **froren** (e, pa. *pple.* and *ppl.* a. [pa. *pple.* of FREEZE v. (q. v. for FORMS).]

1. With distinctly participial sense: Frozen. Obs. exc. dial.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 97 Of waters froren, of yses wal, this middel world it luket al. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 265 þe water fryre hys. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De F.* R. xviii. xcii. (1495) 840 Salamandra quenchyth the fyre that he towchtyth as yse dooth and water frore. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 19 Plenty of water that was therein froare. 1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 197 Our bloud is... frore with the cold ayre of Scotlande. 1880 SHARP *Sword of Damocles* III. 74 The lake... was soon 'froren', as they say in Suffolk.

absol. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* II. xc. (1869) 108, I hatte Peresce... the foolich, the founded, the froren.

2. Intensely cold, frosty, frost-like. Now only *poet.* in the form *frore* (after Milton's use).

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 130 b/1 After long tyme saynt Julyen slepte aboute mynhyght... and it was froren and moche colde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 595 The parching Air Burns frore, and cold performs th' effect of Fire. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 74 Th' aged Year Inclines, and Boreas' Spirit blusters frore. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* i. Poems II. 19 Frore January, Leader of the Year. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. i. 121 Snow-fed streams now seen athwart frore vapours. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Anniversary* 9 *Epistle*, Time upon my head Hath laid his frore and monitory hand. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 415 The Loves... lie, Frore as taken in a snow-storm. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* iv. 251 His beard is with icicles frore.

Frory (frɔ:ɪ), a. Also froarie, -y. [f. FRORE *ppl.* a. + -Y. Cf. OE. *frōrig*.]

1. Frozen; frosty; extremely cold.

a. 1555 ARN. PARKER *Ps.* cxli. 368 The moone by night shall serue thy turne: Her frory hornes shall thee not fray. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 35 Her up betwix his rugged hands he reard, And with his frory lips full softly kist. 1691 DRYDEN *Arthur* III. 31 There the pale Pole Star in the North of Heav'n Sits high and on the frory Winter broods. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 271 Her son within a vale retired afar, Sequestered by the frory flood, she saw.

+ 2. Covered with foam or froth. Obs.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xl. While... yong, she vs'd with tender hand The foming steed with froarie bit to steare.

+ **Frosender**. Obs. -1 [f. *Fro* *adv.* + *SENDER*.] One who sends forth. So *Froser* in *ppl.* a. [+ SENT *ppl.* a.], that is sent forth; in quot. absol.

c. 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* ix. 5 note. Even as y^e servant is to y^e M^r. so is y^e frosender, and y^e frosent.

Frosh, **frosk**. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 1 frox, forsc, 3-4 frosso, 3-5 frosk(e, 3, 5-6 frosche, 4-5 frosseh(e, 5-7 frosh, 8-9 dial. frosk. Pl. 3 frosse. [See FRONT sb. 1.] A frog.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* viii. 4 To fe and to þinum folce and in to eallum þinum þeowum gād þa frosas. a. 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cort. Hen.* 251 Neddren ant eauraske [v. rr. eauraske, eauraske]. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2969 Do cani dor up swile froshes here ðe dede al folc egipte dere. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5928 þat tober on-com þat him fell was frosse þat na tung mocht tell. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii. 45 He sente in... a frogge [v. r. frosche], and it destroyede them. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1081 His front and his forheude, alle was it ouer, As the felle of a froske. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 37 The froschiss... complained that they had none lorde. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1593) 356 The mud hath in it certayne seed whereof greene frosches rise. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Frosh*, a frog. 1690 in *Picton L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 288 It is order'd in Council y^e no allowance be given him to slutch y^e frosse lake. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves Gloss.*, *Frosh*. 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Cambell, Dial.* App. 9 Thou cudent tell me be a frosk, at hed been hung up beeth heels till sunshine, and dry to death. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Frosg*. 1873 *Suwaedale Gloss.*, *Frosh*.

+ **Froshell**. Obs. In 5 freshell [? *incorrectly*], froshell. [app. a corruption of OF. *fourchelle*, *forcel* = *FORCEL*.] The furcula of a bird.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cij b. Yeue hir a chekyn... and take the tenderist of the brest withe the fresshell [1496 froshell] bone and let hir eat it.

Frosling. Obs. exc. dial. [? for **frostling*, f. FROST sb. + -LING.] (See quot. 1823.)

a. 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 460 Another brought two goslynges, That were naughty froslinges. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Froslin*, a lamb, a gosling, a chicken, an apple- &c., nipped, or pinched, or injured by frost.

Frost (frɒst), sb. Forms: 1 frost, forst, 2-5 forst(e, 3 south, vorst, 5 froste, 4 wrost, froist, 7 froast), 4- frost. [Com. Teut.: OE. *frōst*, usually *forst*, str. masc., corresponds to OFris. *frost*, forst, OS. *frost* (MDu. *vorst* masc. and fem., mod. Dn. fem. only), OHG. *frost* (MHG. *wrost*, mod. Ger. *frost* str. masc., ON. *frost* neut. (Sw., Da. *frost* masc.):-O Teut. **frusto*, f. weak-grade of the root of **freuson* to FREEZE.]

1. The act or state of freezing or becoming frozen; the temperature of the atmosphere when it is below the freezing-point of water; extreme cold. Often used with qualifying adj. as *hard*, *sharp*, etc. *Frost*: *Black frost*: frost not accompanied by rime; opposed to *white frost* (see sense 2). Also *personified* in Jack Frost.

1 Below frost: below freezing-point (obs.). (Ten, etc.)

degrees of frost: degrees below freezing-point.

a. 700 *Ælfric Gloss.* 485 *Geltun*, frost. a. 1000 *Phoenix*

58 Se hearda forst. a. 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1110 Treow westmas wurdon þære nihte þurh forste swiðe for nume. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde fien pinian and sitten on

forste and on snave up et mine chinne. *a1250 Owl & Night.* 524 Wane nites cumeth longe, And bringeth forstes starke an stronge. *1382 Wyclif Dan. iii.* 69 Byndyngt. *1388 Blac forst* and colde, bless 3e to the Lord. *c1450 Merlin* 149 Thei cloded hem warme as thei myght, for the froste was grete. *1533 Ld. Berners Froiss. I.* cclxxvii. 428 They went a seuyn leages afote .. and it was harde frost, wherby they cutie their fete. *1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 395 The Winter Frostes doe not alwayes indure: no more should you greefe. *1647 COWLEY Mistress, Bathing in the River iv.* When rigorous Winter binds you [river] up with Frost. *1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. ii.* (1711) 207 The Days in Summer being excessive hot, and the Nights sharp Frosts, even to an icle thickness in the Ponds. *1715 DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 47 The Liquor subsided to 18 degrees, which was two Degrees below Frost. *1804 J. GRAHAM Sabbath 214* As when a waveless lake .. Is sheeted by a nightly frost with ice. *1847 A. M. GILLIAM Trav. Mexico* 9 Welcome Jack Frost had visited the city of New Orleans .. that hoary benefactor. *1851 HAWTHORNE Twice-told T. Ser. ii. Shaker Bridal.* The hoarfrost, and the blackfrost, hath done its work on Brother Adam.

b. viewed as an agent which penetrates and freezes the contained moisture of a porous substance, *esp.* the ground.

1694 Acc. Sev. Late Voy. ii. (1712) 27 The frost cannot penetrate far into such Ground. *18.. C. D. WARNER Spring in New Eng. (Cent.)*. In the shade there is still frost in the ground. *1891 S. C. SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities* 139 Frost will penetrate eight inches, sometimes more. *1894 Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 3/4 A sheep's carcass is small; you can get the frost out of it as soon as you require it.

† c. *Proverb. (Cl. farewell fieldfare.) Obs.*
c1590 Play Sir Thomas More (1844) 52 Why, farewell, frost. *1599 PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd. (Percy Soc.)* 43 Farewell, frost. *1670 RAY Eng. Prov.* 174 Farewel, frost; nothing got, nor nothing lost.

2. Frozen dew or vapour. More fully *hoar* (y, rime, or white frost).

a1000 Riddles lxxxviii. 8 (Gr.) Whilum hwa scoc fere of feaxe. *a1300 Cursor M.* 6320 Manna .. fel fra lift sa gret plenne. Als a gridel frost to se. *a1340 HAMPOLE Psalter lxxxii.* 52 Paire motus [Vulg. moras]. He sloge in ryme froist. *1382 Wyclif Dan. iii.* 68 Devis and whyt frost, blesse 3e to the Lord. *1563 W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 54 Hoare frost or white frost is nothing else, but dew congealed by over much cold. *1667 MILTON P. L.* xi. 899 Seed-time and Harvest, Heat and hoary Frost, Shall hold their course. *1704 Pope Winter* 9 Behold the groves that shine with silver frost. *1739 T. SMITH Tral.* (1844) 268 Last night there was a very white frost, that killed the tops of our potatoes. *1832 TENNYSON New Year's Eve iv.* There's not a flower on all the hills: the frost is on the pane.

† d. Frozen water, ice. *Obs.*
a1400 MAUNUEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Anoper water pat on nyghtes fresez hard, and on days es as frost sene beton. *1580 FRAMPTON Dial. Yron & Steele* 169 Waters which doe proceed of snow and of frost. *1611* 170 With a piece of frost, chewing it continually.

3. *fig.*
c1200 ORMIN 12655 To shridren uss þærwiþ onnæn be frost off fakkenn trowþwe. *1595 in Caxton's Blanchardyn (E. E. T. S.)* 214 A frost of cares (began) to our runne their summers blisse. *1769 SIR W. JONES Pal. Fortune Poems* (1777) 21 A reverend sage, whose beard was hoary with the frost of age. *1851 RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) i. xx. 225 The Renaissance frosts came, and all perished.

b. *esp.* Of a person: Coldness of behaviour or temperament, frigidity; also *slang*, a 'coolness'.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg. 141 The difference between a woman of frost and one of fire. *1720 Humourist* 99 But with all this Shyness, Frost, and Virtue .. my Friend finds her as willing a Tit [etc.], *1815 SCOTT Guy R. iv.* One of those moments of intense feeling when the frost of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. *1886 MALLOCK Old Order Changes* II. 256 He could not .. keep a slight frost from his manner. *1891 S. J. DUNCAN Amer. Girl Lond.* 106 There's a frost on—we don't play with each other any more.

c. *See* *Sc.* (See quot. 1825-80.)

a1575 Gil Morrice x. in Child Ballads iv. lxxxiii. (1886) 272 Sen ye by me will nae be warnd, In it ye sall find frost. *1858-80 JAMESON, Frost*, difficulty; *to sin' frost*, to meet with difficulties, banffs.

4. *slang* (originally *Theatr.*). A failure.
1886 Stage Gossip 70 When a piece 'goes' badly, it is called, a 'frost'. *1891 I. ZANGWILL Bachelors' Club* 209 This last book .. is a regular frost. *1896 Q. Rev.* Oct. 538 The Randt mines would, in mining phrase, 'turn out a frost'.

† 5. A colour like that of hoarfrost; silver-grey.
b. Gold or silver frost-work; *cf.* frost-button. *Obs.*
1657 R. LICON Barbadoes (1673) 83 The colour for the most part, frost upon green. *1702 Lond. Gaz.* No. 3810/8 All Gold and Silver Plate shall be spun close on well boiled and light dried Silk only. (Frost excepted).

† 6. ? = *CALK* sb. 1. 2. *Obs.*

1718 S. SEWALL Diary 10 Jan. (1882) III. 161 Great Rain, and very Slippery: was fair to wear Frosts. *Ibid.* 5 Feb. III. 165 Had like to have fallen grievously, by reason of my Frosts, on the Steps in the night. (Note. Probably the calks or moccasins of those days, which were in use till quite recently by aged people.)

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *frost-diamond*, *giant*, *mark*, *power*, *scene*, *time*, *wind*, *wound*, *worath*; also *frost-like* adj.

1868 Ld. HOUGHTON Select. fr. Wks. 215 *Frost-diamonds twinkle on the grass. *1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 134 Thor, the divine foe of the *frost-giants. *1892 TENNYSON Palace Art* xlii. From shadow'd grots of arches interlaced, And tippt with *frost-like spires. *1896 KANE Arct. Expl. II.* xix. 193 Not an icicle or even a *frost-mark was to be seen on the roof. *1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 138 The *frost-powers led by Thjasse's kinsmen. *1709 STEELE Tatler* No. 182 ¶ 1 We shall not shortly have so much as a Landskip or

*Frost-Scene to refresh ourselves. *1387 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 467 Longe aftirward, in frosty time [v. r. *frost tyme], Iulian was very, and restle hym aboute mydnygt. *1818 SCOTT Rob Roy xxxiii.* A sharp *frost-wind, which made itself heard and felt from time to time. *1820 KEATS St. Agnes xxvii.* The frost-wind blows. *1856 KANE Arct. Expl. II.* iii. 45 One [suffering] from *frost-wounds. *1872 BRYANT Little People of Snow* 349 Around that little grave, in the long night, *Frost-wreaths were laid.

b. instrumental, as *frost-beaded*, *-bound*, *-burnt*, *-chequered*, *-concocted*, *-congealed*, *-fettered*, *-firmed*, *-kibed*, *-rent*, *-riven*, *-tempered* adjs.

1842 FABER Styrian Lake, etc. 122 The white *frost-beaded grass. *1785 COWPER Task v.* 155 Materials. *Frost-bound Firm as a rock. *1848 KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* iv. i. I came .. Among the Alps, all through one frost-bound dawn. *1770 ARMSTRONG Misc.* I. 152 Whipping the *frost-burnt villagers to the bones. *a1847 ELIZA COOK To the Robin* vii. The *frost-chequered pane. *1726-46 THOMSON Winter 707* The *frost-concocted glebe drains in abundant vegetable soul. *1877 LONGF. Wapentale*, Voiceless as a rivulet *frost-congealed. *1811 E. LYSAGHT Poems* x The *frost-fettered rivers no longer can flow. *1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. v. 875 For when her Troops of wandering Cranes forsake *Frost-firmed Strymon. *1848 KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* i. iii. Proud of your *frost-kibed feet, and dirty serge. *1806 J. GRANAME Birds Scoll.* 84 A *frost-rent fragment. *1873 J. GEMIE K. Ice Age* v. 58 A heap of *frost-riven debris. *1856 KANE Arct. Expl. II.* i. 16 My thoughts recall the *frost-tempered junks of this pachydermoid amphibion.

c. Special comb.: *frost-bearer* = *CYTHORUS*; *frost-bird* (see quot.); *frost-blite*, the plant *Chenopodium album* (see quot.); *frost blue* (see quot.); *frost-bow* (see quot.); † *frost-brained* a., dull, stupid; *frost-button*, a button with a frosted surface; *frost-cog* (see quot.); *frost-dew*, hoar-frost, rime; *frost-fall* (see quot.); *frost-fern*, a fern-like figure produced by the freezing of a moist surface; *frost-fish*, (a) the Tomcod, *Microgadus tomcodus*, so called from its appearing on the coast of N. America as the frost sets in; (b) the scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus caudatus* *frost-fix* v., to fix with frost; *frost-fog* = *frost-mist*; *frost-grape*, an American species of the vine *Vitis cordifolia* or *riparia*; *frost-hoar* a., covered with hoar frost; *frost-itch*, *-lamp* (see quot.); *frost-line* (after *snow-line*), the limit of frost; *frost-mist*, mist caused by the freezing of vapour in the atmosphere; *frost-nail* sb., a nail driven into the shoe to prevent slipping in frosty weather; so *frost-nail* v., to put frost-nails in the shoes; *frost-piece*, a person of cold behaviour or disposition; *frost-rime* = *frost-smoke*; *frost-root*, the common fleabane of the U.S., *Erigeron philadelphicus* (Cent. Dict.); *frost-shod* pple., shod with frost-nails; also *fig.*; *frost-smoke* (see quot. 1867); *frost-split* (see quot.); *frost-stud* = *frost-nail* sb.; *frost-valve* (see quot.); *frost-weed*, *-wort*, the plant *Helianthemum canadense*, sometimes used as an astringent or aromatic tonic; so called because, late in autumn, crystals of ice shoot from the cracked bark at the root (W.). Also *FROST-BITE*, *-BITTEN*, *FROST-NIP*, *-NIPPED*, *FROST-WORK*.

*1826 *Frost-bearer* (see *CYTHORUS*). *1848 H. W. HERBERT Field Sports in U. S.* II. 58 The American Golden Plover .. is better known to our gunners by the name of *Frost Bird, so called from being more plentiful during the early frosts in autumn. *1835 BOOTH Analyst. Dict.* *Frost-blite. *1863 PRIOR Plant-n.* *Frost-blite*, a blue whitened as by hoar-frost, *Chenopodium album*. *1873 WEALE'S Dict. Arch.* (ed. 4). *Frost blue, a coarse variety of smalt. *1863 Home Walks* 20 A *frostbow appeared, resembling in all respects a rainbow, except that it was of a lustrous white. *1592 Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson Sch. Shaks. (1878) I. 300 But he, *frost-brained, will not be obtained To take upon him this Realmes government. *1686 Lond. Gaz.* No. 2192/4 A good cloth Coat .. trim'd with a silver and silk *frost Button. *1711 Ibid.* No. 4912/4 A dark Grey Suit of Cloaths, trim'd with Gold Frost Buttons. *1884 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. 358/2 *Frost Cog, a toe or projection on a horse shoe to keep the animal from slipping. *1826 SCOTT Woodst.* xviii. My pumps are full of this *frost-dew. *1879 Miss BIRD Rocky Mount.* i. 295 That curious phenomena [sic] called, *frost-fall. In which, whatever moisture may exist in the air, somehow aggregates into feathers and fern-leaves. *1871 TYNIAOAL Fragn.* Sc. (1899) II. xiv. 358 When it [water] runs into *frost-ferns upon a window pane. *1634 W. WOOD New Eng. Prop.* (1895) 36 Th *Frost fish and the Smelt. *1795 J. SULLIVAN Hist. Maine* 21 The people have tom cod, or what they call frost fish .. in great plenty. *1880 GÜNTHER Introd. Study Fishes* 425 The Scabbard-fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*), is well known in New Zealand, where it is called *Frost-fish. *1890 J. HABBERTON Out at Twinnetts* 50 A string of frost-fish in one hand, and a lighted pipe in the other. *1800 HUKOIS Fav. Village* i. 15 When did the God .. Congee and *frost-fix your [mountain's] prodigious limbs. *1813 SCOTT Trierm.* i. iii. The sun was struggling with *frost-fog grey. *1859 BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* *Chicken Grape*, the River Grape, or *Vitis riparia*; also called *Frost Grape. *1853 C. BRONTE Villette* iv. The ice-bound waters and *frost-hoar fields. *1804 DUNN Student's Dict. Med.* *Prunivitis hiemalis*, winter itch, *frost-itch. *1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 918/2 *Frost-lamp, an oil-lamp placed beneath the oil-tube of an Argand lamp to keep the oil in a flowing condition. *1865 WHITTIER Snow-Bound* 160 While the red logs before us beat The *frost-line back with tropic heat. *1814 SCOTT Wav.* xlv. A *frost-mist rising from the ocean, covered the eastern horizon. *1611 CORRIG, Ferri & glace,*

shod with *frost-nayles. *1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 918/2 *Frost-nail*, a roughing nail driven into a horse's shoe in slippery weather. *1594 PLAT Jewell-h.* ii. 26 If I slip, you shall see how I will *frostnaye my selfe the nexte time that I ride abroad. *1673 Lond. Gaz.* No. 753/3 His Highness hath caused all the Horse of his Guard to be Frost-nailed. *1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa* xxi. The little hold I have in the heart of this charming *frost-piece. *1828 SCOTT P. M. Perth* xxxi. Away, villain, and marshal in this fair frost-piece. *1820 SCOTSBURY Acc. Arct. Reg.* I. 434 *Frost-rime or frost-smoke .. consists of a dense frozen vapour, apparently arising out of the sea or any large sheet of water. *1603 FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xiii. 354 To say truth, it [self murder] is a meate a man must swallow without chewing, vnllesse his throate be *frost-shod [Fr. *ferri à glace*]. *1765 SMOLLETT Trav.* xxxviii. (1766) II. 216 The mules .. were frost-shod for the occasion. *1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 136 In those forlorn regions round the poles .. the sea smokes like an oven, and a fog arises which mariners call the *frost smoke. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Frost-smoke*, a thick mist in high latitudes, arising from the surface of the sea when exposed to a temperature much below freezing; when the vapours as they rise are condensed either into a thick fog, or, with the thermometer about zero, hug the water in eddying white wreaths. *1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Frost split, a phrase used by our farmers to express such trees as have large cracks in their trunks and branches. *1895 Times* 21 Jan. 13/6 The sudden change in the weather has checked the demand for skates, *frost studs, and heating apparatus. *1884 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. 358/2 *Frost Valve, a valve which opens to allow water to escape from the portion of the pipe or pump where it is liable to be frozen. *1866 TREAS. Bot.* *Frost-weed, *Helianthemum canadense*. *1859 BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* *Frostwort (*Cistus canadensis*), a medicinal plant prepared by the Shakers, and used for its astringent and tonic properties.

Frost (frost), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To freeze, frost-bite, nip with frost. *To frost off*: to cause to drop off with frost. Chiefly *fig.* *1807* [see *FROSTED*]. *1818 KEATS Endym.* iii. 188 At this, a surprised start Frosted the springing verdure of his heart. *1871 BLACKIE Four Phases* i. 49 Individuals whose social sympathies have been frosted in early life. *1884 TENNYSON Becket* i. iv. The golden leaves, these earls and barons, that clung to me, frosted off me by the first cold frown of the King. *1889 S. Chesh. Gloss.* *Frost*, to spoil by the frost, of potatoes.

2. To cover with or as with rime; also with *over*. Chiefly *fig.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg. 153 Such beauties as Aurora takes oft-times pleasure, in first frothing over with her candied dews. *1789-9 WORDSW. Evening Walk*, Thersing morning, While with a hoary light she frosts the ground. *1791 E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* i. 73 Nitre .. frosts with branching plumes the mouldering walls. *1861 Times* 22 Oct. These camps increase in number and in size till the white canvass frosts every knoll. *1890 C. DIXON Stray Feathers* ii. 26 He frosts the feathers of some with gold and silver.

3. To give a frosted surface to (glass or metal); to make (glass) to resemble ice.

1832 [see *FROSTING*]. *1849* [see *FROSTED* sb.]

4. To treat (a horse's shoes) by the insertion of frost-nails, roughing, etc., as a protection against slipping in frosty weather; to shoe (a horse) in this way.

1572 in Gage *Hist. Hengrave* (1822) 192 For frosting the cart-horses at Thetford. *1665 PERSY Diary* 26 Nov. I .. set out, after my horses' being frosted, which I know not what it means to this day. *1752 J. MACSPARRAN America Dissected* (1753) 39 With a Horse well calked and frosted, I 'tis fine Travelling. *1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 189, I could not get the shoes of my horses frosted. *1877 M. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Frost*, to turn up the hinder part of a horse's shoes, or to put frost-nails in them to hinder the animal from slipping on ice.

Frost-bit, pple. and ppl. a. rare. = *FROST-BITTEN*.

1749 F. SMITH Voy. Disc. II. 13 The Weather was so sharp as several of the People were Frost-bit. *1851 D. JERROLD St. Giles* i. 7 There's some poor devil outside that's frost-bit and going to die.

fig. *1823 BYRON Age Bronze* x. A Calmuck beauty with a Cossack wit, And generous Spirit, when 't is not frost-bit.

Frost-bite, sb. 'The inflamed or gangrenous condition of the skin and adjacent parts produced by exposure to severe cold. The milder forms constitute chilblain; the severe form, or gangrene, may be either dry or moist, usually the latter' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1813 J. THOMSON Lect. Inflamm. 57 Inflammation accompanying the state which is usually denominated frost-bite. *1823 SCORESBY Tral. Whale Fishery* 44 Some of the sailors suffered considerably from partial frost-bites. *1876 A. ARNOLD in Contemp. Rev.* June 42 One does not look for frostbite in Ispahan.

Frost-bite, v. Also *7* frost-bit. *trans.* † To injure with intense cold, also *fig.*; to invigorate by exposure to the frost (*obs.*); to get (oneself or one's limbs) frost-bitten.

1611 Coryat's Crudities Panegyric. Verses Gijib, Emilia faire thou didst frost-bit, And shee inflamed thy melting wit. *1667 PERSY Diary* 2 Jan. My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to frost-bite themselves. *1856 KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 403 Morton has frost-bitten both his heels.

b. *fig.* To whiten.
a1618 J. DAVIES Witles Pilgrim. xcvi. Wks. (Grosart) 19 Many winters have Frost-bit my Haires.

So *Frost-biting* vbl. sb.; *Frost-biting* ppl. a., intensely cold. *lit. and fig.*
1593 Tilt-Trot's N. 1. Gift 23 His frost-biting words should nippe her. *1633 EARL MARCH. Al Mondo* (1636)

28 The graine cast into the earth, after a frost-biting, comes up the fairer. 1635 L. Foxe *N. W. Foxe* 171 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 243 Pray walk when the frost comes, young ladies, go a frost-biting. 1817-8 CONBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 202 If the cold be such as to produce danger of frost-biting, you must take care not to drink strong liquors. 1895 C. MARKHAM in *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 71 The only effect of this was to stop the circulation and make frost-biting all the easier.

Frost-bitten, *pple.* and *ppl. a.* Injured by exposure to frost.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 181 Farre poorer then poore Frost-bitten Snakes. 1594 — *Terrors of Night* Ibid. III. 267 [He] like a lanke frost-bitten plant loothless hys vigor. 1665 PERVY *Diary* 21 Dec. A good chine of beef .. being all frost-bitten, was most of it unroast. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 93 The Leaves also gathered .. somewhat before they are much frost-bitten. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 250 Some fruits become mellow .. from having been bruised and frost-bitten. 1865 DICKENS *Lett.* 1 Mar. (1880) II. 226 I have been laid up here with a frost-bitten foot. *fig.* 1622 MARBE tr. *Alenais's Gueuau d'Alf.* II. 34 The Capitaine, when he heard me say so, was frost-bitten. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* iv. v. Lady, I return But barren crops of early protestations, Frost-bitten in the spring of fruitless hopes. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 60 'She's 'ad what I may call a frost-bitten life of it.'

b. **Frost-bitten asphyxy** (see quot.).

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 435 Frost-bitten Asphyxy, or that produced by intense cold.

Frosted (frô'stéd), *pple. a.* [F. FROST *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Injured by frost, frozen, frost-bitten.

1807 WILKINSON in *Pike Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. App. 29 Two more of my men got badly frosted. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 12 Sometimes .. trod the frosted ground with his bare feet. 1884 ROE *Med. Scr. Story* i. Why does sudden heat .. destroy the frosted plant? 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) Feb. 8/3 Slightly frosted wheat is reduced for flour making purposes perhaps 30 per cent. in value, what is called frozen wheat 50 per cent.

2. Covered (over) with rime or hoar-frost.

1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 164 Hoary Thames with frosted ozers covered. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 115 The trees were frosted all over with silver. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & fl. Frills* (1872) I. 6 The windows were already frosted with French breath. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* x. 313 Tall tree-heaths that wave their frosted boughs above your head. *fig.* 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* II. 25 Picturesque incidents .. frosted over with the romance of history.

3. Covered with a fine powder or coating resembling rime. Also with *over*. **Frosted cake**: cake covered with concentered sugar or 'icing'.

1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 318 Entering upon the Plains .. we found it all frosted with Salt. 1734 FIELDING *Old Man taught Wisdom* Wks. 1874 III. 122 His head is .. done all down upon the top with sugar, like a frosted cake. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 128 Its [Fluor's] surface mostly smooth, and frosted over with minute crystals. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 114 Pope and his school wrote poetry fit to put round a frosted cake. 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 37/1 The younger [lady] was attired in frosted tulle and snowdrops.

b. spec. in Zool. and Bot. Covered with glistening particles, silvery hairs or scales, etc.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 279 Pileus .. when fresh gathered, beautifully frosted over with distinct globular pellucid particles. 1829 LONDON *Plants* 1009 *Frosted*, covered with glittering particles, as if fine dew had been congealed upon it. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 279 Frosted Sea Orache.

c. Of the hair: Hoary, white.

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 64 'T'would trouble me, when I, with frosted hairs, Should look at what I was. 1717 PARNELL *Gift of Poetry* Poet. Wks. (1758) 35 Helpless Age with hoary frosted head.

4. Of glass, silver, etc.: Having a surface roughened or finely granulated so as to resemble a coating of hoar-frost.

1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2429/4 The 5th had a Silver Box and pinn'd case, long Hours of the dial Plate, and Frosted. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4916/4 A .. Cloth Suit trim'd with frosted Buttons. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 211 Being of a dead frosted surface on breaking. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Directory* 31 The parts [of silver salvers, etc.] which are rough, or what is called frosted. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 156 A large jug .. between two frosted tumblers. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 123 The Salts of Iron .. produce a sparkling precipitate, resembling what is termed frosted silver. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 7/4 This office had frosted glass windows.

5. Made to resemble rough ice: *a. Arch.* Resembling a cluster of icicles or ice formed by irregular drops of water.

1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* 7 The arcades to be ice or frosted work. 1859 GUILTY *Archit. Gloss.* *Frosted*, a species of rustic-work, imitative of ice formed by irregular drops of water. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 507 The single lines slightly roped or twisted or frosted, or whatever we may call it.

b. **Frosted glass**: a kind of Venetian glass (see quot.).

1849 A. PELLATT *Curios. Glass-making* 116 Frosted glass .. has irregularly veined, marble-like projecting dislocations, with intervening fissures. *Ibid.* 139 Fig. 2 Ancient Venetian frosted vase .. The sassy heads have been impressed .. after the vase was frosted. The frosting manipulation and the Vitro di Trino are explained at pages 113 and 114.

Frostify (frô'stifi), *v.* [F. FROST *sb.* + (-I)FY.] *intr.* To become frosty. Implied in **Frostification**, *focular*, the process of becoming frosty; **Frostified** *ppl. a., dial.*, frosty.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 543 A certain frostification in progress among most elaborately tended whiskers. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northants. Gloss.* *Frostified*.

Frosting (frô'stîng), *vbl. sb.* [F. FROST *v.*]

1. The action of the *vbl.* FROST; exposure to the influence of frost or frosty air (gerundially + *a* or + *on* frosting).

1617 BR. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 3 Fond mothers vse to send forth their daughters on frosting, early in cold mornings. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Heb.* xii. 10 Aloes kills worms, and stained clothes are whitened by frosting. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 51 Mould that was digged up in the winter, and laid a frosting. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 310 The grinding of glass, or frosting it, in order to lessen its transparency. 1849 (see FROSTED 5 h).

2. *concr. a.* A substance powdered to resemble frost and used for 'frosting' purposes; *esp.* pulverized white sugar used for 'icing' cake. *b.* A 'frosted' surface: see quot. 1892.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 61 A kind of stoney concrete .. like a sort of frosting. 1851 SIMMONDS *Diet. Trade, Frosting*, loaf-sugar prepared to coat plum cakes with. 1892 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 8), *Frosting*, (1) the grey surface produced on steel work for watches, etc.; (2) the granular or 'matted' surface given to brass pieces prior to gilding. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/2 Lakes, crayons, smalts and frostings.

Frostless (frô'stlës), *a.* [F. FROST *sb.* + -LESS.] Without frost.

1711 SWIFT *Yrnl. to Stella* 14 Jan., Did you ever see such a frostless winter? 1851 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 358 A wet or frostless winter.

Frostling, *Building.* (See quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* vii. 337 It is this crystallization which is observed by the workmen when a heap of lime is mixed with water, and left for some time to mace-rate. A hard crust is formed upon the surface, which is ignorantly called *frostling*, though it takes place in summer as well as in winter.

Frost-nip, *sb. rare* — 1. = FROST-BITE *sb.*

1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlii. Two of his toes had been lost by frost-nip.

Frost-nip, *v. rare* — 1. *trans.* To nip or injure with frost. Cf. FROST-BITE *v.*

1642 FULLER *Heb. & Prof. St.* iv. i. 241 They .. will not so much as frostnip their souls with a cold thought of want hereafter.

Frost-nipped, *pple.* and *ppl. a.* = FROST-BITTEN.

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 129 Its other branches were .. frost-nipt. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 II. 122 A pair of naked frost-nipt legs. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* II. ii. Frost-nipt leaves. 1886 HALL *Caine Son of Hagar* II. ii. Sheep were bleating high up on the frost-nipped side of the fell.

fig. 1684 Z. CAWDREY *Certainly Sakat*. 28 The first warm .. Spring-beam to the Frost-nipt Loyalty of the Nation. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* iv. xv. Honesty will go as it did, frost-nipped in a summer suit. 1797 M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 219 Its expanding wings had been frost-nipped by disappointment.

Frost-work.

1. Work produced by frost; *esp.* the delicate tracery formed on the surface of glass, etc. by frost.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 65 In Frost-work now delight the sportive kind [Fairies]. 1827 *Gent. Mag.* XCIII. II. 483 I peeped through the chamber window externally beautified by the glittering frost-work. 1862 M'COSS *Supernat.* II. i. § 4. 153 The frostworks on our flag-stones, and windows, so like the tree in their ramifications. *fig.* 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 438 Lo, Fancy's fairy frost-work melts away. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xix. 188 These few warm words .. breathed on that frail frost-work of reserve.

attrib. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 416 Ye who strike To dust the citadels of sanguine kings .. And thaw their frostwork diadems like dew. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 4 The frost-work palace of an April night.

2. Ornamentation in imitation of this.

1648 E. SPARKER in *J. Shute's Sarah & Hagar* (1649) Pref. h. 1. a. Many others set but their slight Frost-works upon Satin. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philor.* I. 7 Her body looks like Silver in Frost-work. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's Nest* § 174 The feathers like frost-work of silver.

attrib. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 59 Like frost work Silver.

Hence **Frost-worked** *ppl. a.*, ornamented with frost-work, frosted.

1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A small silver Milk Pot frost worked.

Frosty (frô'sti), *a.* [F. FROST *sb.* + -Y 1; OE. bad the equivalent *fyrstig*; cf. *Don. vorstig*, OHG. *frostag* (MHG. *wrostec*, -ic, mod. Ger. *frostig*).]

1. Affected with or characterized by frost; reduced to a temperature at or below freezing-point; ice-cold.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 217, & se winter were grim & cold & fyrstig. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 2 In the frosty contrey called Trace. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 79 Whanne a bodi brechþ with þe moup in frosty wedir .. þou myst se þe brechþ. 1557 Tottel's *Misc.* (Arb.) 171 The sparrow in the frosty nyght, May shroude her in the euaues. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 231 In Frosty weather, Musick within doth soundeth better. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 45 It has been fair two or three days, and is this day grown cold and frosty. 1765 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 339 The frosty moon Glittering on some smooth sea. 1860 J. WALL *Glac.* II. v. 251 If the winter set in with clear frosty weather. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 75 The noise of frosty woodlands, when they shiver in January.

† *b.* Belonging to the winter-season. *Obs.*

1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 364 The throstel old; the frosty feldefare.

2. *transf. and fig.* Cold as frost; chilling; without ardour or warmth of feeling, frigid.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 173 *Thise*, How kysesthe she his frosty mouthe so colde? 1591 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 36 She red and hot .. He red for shame, but frosty in desire. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers. *Asper*. One whom no .. frosty apprehension of danger, can make to be a parasite. 1605 *Trall. Chet.* II. iii. In Bullen O. *Pl.* III. 235 Her father .. is frosty in my fervent suite. 1726 *Ad. Can't.* R. Bayle 83 Death still bore to me a frosty Sound. 1833 CARLYLE in *Froude Carlyle* (1882) II. xvi. 381 He [Jeffrey] now writes to Jane in the frostiest .. manner. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 77 Fenced from the frosty gales of ill.

3. Covered with or consisting of hoar-frost.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hund.* III. (1586) 141 The frosty Grasse .. flls their bellies full of water. c. 1586 C'RESS *Pembroke* P. LXIII. xvi. The winters frosty gowne. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 424 The dormitory decked itself on the instant with a frosty forest of feathers [when the cold outside air was let in].

4. Having the appearance of being covered with frost. *a.* Of the hair: Hoary, white.

14.. *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* 85 Janus bifrons .. With frosty herd. 1599 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. Embleme, So the old man cheketh the rash-headed boy for despising his gray and frosty heares. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 117 Where was old frostie father gray-beard (Saturne I meane)? 1794 BURNS *John Anderson my Jo*, Your locks are like the snow; But blessings on your frosty pow, John Anderson my jo.

b. Hence, Characteristic of old age.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 77 If my frostie signes and chaps of age .. Cannot induce you to attend my words. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our old Home* 257 That dreary picture of Lear, an explosion of frosty fury.

c. spec. in Entom. Of a glistening white colour. Also *frosty white*.

1608 J. PETER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 396 The Sides are grey or frosty. 18.. PACKARD (Cent.), When seen laterally the surface appears frosty white.

5. *Comb. a.* adverbial, as + *frosty cold*; *b.* parasynthetic, as *frosty-natured*, -*spirited*, -*whiskered*; *frosty-face slang* (see quot. 1875); also *attrib.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 67 Now thou art frosty cold, now fyte hote. 1753 A. MURPHY *James's Inn Yrnl.* No. 48 p. 11 My Friend's Wife damned ugly in a Morning. A frosty Face Devil. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Frosty face*, one pitted with the small pox. 1818 DICKENS *Oliver Twist*, Men are so frosty natured. 1868 SHAKS. *1 Hen.* IV. II. iii. 21 What a 'Frosty-spirited' rogue is this? 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 35 His old brandy-nosed, 'frosty-whiskered' trumpeter of gnom.

Hence **Frostily** *adv.*, **Frostiness**. Also **Frosty** *v.*, to make to look frosty, cover with ice.

1596 LONGE *Marg. Amer. Clj.* But when againe her morrow-gathered Ice The morne displays, and frostieth drooping leaves. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* III. I rather thou should'st utterly Disparise my work, than praise it frostily. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. vi. 118 The Pinching Cold and Frostiness of the Night! 1830 E. B. PUSEY *Hist. Enquiry* II. 239 The iciness of the state, the chillness of letters, the frostiness of the people. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, etc. (1879) 31 The stars glimmering frostily. 1899 *Life E. Henderson* vi. 392 Volumes chargeable with somewhat of frostiness. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 593/1 Her mother met them frostily.

Frot (frô't), *v.* Forms: 4-7 frote, (4 froote, Sc. froit), 6-7 frotté, (6 froat), 4- frot; *pa. pple.* 4 frotted, 5 yfrote. [*a.* OF. *frotter* (mod. Fr. *frotter*), of unknown origin.]

† 1. *trans.* To rub, chafe; *spec.* to polish (a precious stone); to rub (a garment) with perfumes; in early use, to stroke, caress (an animal). *Obs.*

a. 1225 (see *Frotting vbl. sb.*). c. 1320 *Orfeo* 77 She frothet hur hoidys and hur fete. 13.. *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 1919 Her [dogg's] heder þay fawne & frote. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1174 Hee raught forth the right hand & his [Bucephalus'] rigge frotus. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Pelagie* 71 For þi he one þe cause fel. & one þe erde froitit his face. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 31f he [a stoön] is i-froated & i-het, he holdeþ what hym neizþeþ. *Ibid.* (Rolls) IV. 25 Jonge-lynges .. frotete þe oliphautes in þe forbesþes wip hors comþes. c. 1400 *Partonope* 1927 Embrowded wip peerle vele y-frote. c. 1450 *Merlin* 76 Frote youre visage with this herbe, and youre bandes. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 2 Let him froth the head sore therewith. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 52 The Hart .. frotheth his hornes to make them sharpe. 1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (1616) v. iv. I assure you, sir, þu beniamin .. I frotteð a jerkin, for a new-reuened gentleman, yeeledd me three score crownes but this morning, and the same utilisation. 1608 MIDDLTON *Trick*, etc. iv. iii. A sweet dete for froating your doublets. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 239/1 [To] Frott or Rub themselves as Hawks will do .. is to rub her eyes on her Wings. *absol.* c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lofl. Manhode* II. cxxxiii. (1859) 127 On that oon side [ij] can frote and enoynte. *fig.* a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxii. 5 Wip þis thoght frote þi for heuyd.

2. **Tanning**. To work or render supple by rubbing.

1853 (see *Frotting vbl. sb.*).

Hence † **Froterer**, one who rubs.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* III. I. E. iv. I am his froterer or rubber in a Hot-house.

Froth (frô'þ), *sb.* Forms: 4 frooth, frope, 5-6 frothe, 6-8 froath, 4- froth. [Not found in OE.;

perb. a. ON. *frôð* w. fem. (Da. *frøde*); the relation of Sw. *fradga* is obscure, related to the synonymous ON. *frand* neut.; the root (O. Teut. **frauh-*, *frand-*, *frand-*) appears in OE. *frôðan* to froth. Possibly the Eng. word represents both ON. *frand* and *frôð*; for the later shortening cf. *cloth*.]

1. The aggregation of small bubbles formed in liquids by agitation, fermentation, effervescence, etc.; foam, spume; = *FOAM* *sb.* 1.

1382 *Wyclif Hos.* x. 6 Samarie made his king for to passe, as froth on the face of water. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 180/2 Frothe, *spuma*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 223/1 Frothe of an egge, *glette*. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 24 Venus was feigned by the Poets to spring of the froathe of the Seas. 1698 *GAGE West Ind.* xvi. 160 Until it bubble and rise into a froath. 1672-3 *GREW Anat. Roots* i. iii. § 4 The Froth of Beer or Eggs. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 333 The water was all a white foam of froth. 1795 *SIR J. DALRYMPLE Let. to Admiralty* 4 It would prevent the Yeast, or, as it is commonly called, the Froth, from bubbling over. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 132 This second caldron is always covered with a foam or froth. 1886 *Tip Cat* xxii. 300 She... had shaken the bottle so vigorously that its contents were more than half froth.

transf. and *fig.* 1581 *J. BELL Hadron's Answ. Osor.* 108 Through the resistyng of the froath and enticementes of sinne. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M. i.* § 3 (1643) 24 The dotting froth of a wittie brain. 1676 *DRYDEN Aurengz.* v. (1685) 71 Forgive those foolish words—They were the froth my raging folly mov'd When it boild up. 1692 *WAGSTAFFE Wind.* *Carol.* *Introd.* 11 My end is... to blow off that Froth, that has been thrown on his Memory. 1824 *LANOOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 3 Society is froth above and dregs below. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle* 194 The lees and froth of common humanity.

b. *spec.* Foaming saliva issuing from the mouth. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1762 *pe* frope fomed at his mouth vnayre he wykze, Whettez his wybte tuschez. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxv. x. 542 The froth which fell from his [a dog's] mouth as hee panted and blowed almost windless with running. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Snpp.* *Froth*... is a moist white matter that oozes from a horse's mouth. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Froth, bronchial*, the tenacious frothy secretion expectorated in some cases of asthma... and other affections of the respiratory organs.

c. Extraneous or impure matter rising to the surface of liquids during boiling, etc.; scum.

1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* ii. xviii. (1541) 134 That [water], wherof cometh least skimme or froth, when it doth boyle. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xvi. 107 In wine which is in the Must... a thinner substance, which is the flower, and may be called the scum, or froth. 1846 *J. BAXTER Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 170 To skim off the froth collected on the surface. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 193 Its name recalling its origin as the froth or scum of lava. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 363 A mixture is made of Gelatine, Albumen, [etc.], the ingredients being well beaten together; when the froth has settled down the mixture is filtered.

2. Something comparable to 'froth' as being unsubstantial and of little worth.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 212 What win I if I gaine the thing I seeke I... a froth of fleeting joy. 1604 *EARL STURLING Darius* i. Chorus, Drunke with frothes of pleasure. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 210 Nothing but froth, childishness and vncertainty. 1685 *HORNECK Crucif. Jesus* xvii. 629 When thou hast delighted in froth, and idle talk. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* iii. iii. (1852) 547 It was food and not froth, which in his publick sermons he entertained the souls of his people with. 1783 *H. BLAIR Rhel.* (1812) II. xviii. 23 There is no froth nor affectation in it.

+ b. Applied to what is tender or immature.

a. 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2270 *We* Romayns bat pey han in prison loke, Ben bot zonge froth, vnlermed in batayle, And othre feble folk with age l-broke. 1557 *TUSSER 100 Pithus Husb.* lix. Eate vp thy veale, pig and lambe being froth.

3. Applied contemptuously to persons. Cf. *SCUM*. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. i. 167 Froth, and scum thou liest. 1603 *DEKKER Grisill* iii. ii. Wks. (Grosart) V. 168 Oui, you froth, you scumme. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 22 The Froath of the Town, and the Scum of the University. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* xv. That his son should consort with all... the dirtiest froth of the sea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attributive*, as *froth-flake*; *froth-like* *adj.*; b. *instrumental* and *originative*, as *froth-becurled*, *-born*, *-clad*, *-faced*, *-foamy* *adjs.*; c. *special comb.*, as *froth-spit* = CUCKOO-SPIT 1; *froth-stick*, a stick for whipping cream, etc. Also in many names given to the frog-hopper (*Aphrophora spumaria*) or cuckoo-spit insect, as *froth-fly*, *-frog-hopper*, *-insect*, *-worm*.

1624 *MILTON Ps.* cxiv. 8 That saw the troubled sea and shivering fled And sought to hide his 'froth-becurled head. a. 1649 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 19/2 The 'froth-born goddess of the sea. 1769 *HOME Fatal Discov.* v. The 'froth-clad pool. 1625 *W. HARRERT Poems* (Grosart) 81 'Froth-faced Neptune. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa* *Introd.* 6 Not a 'froth-flake touched the rim of yonder gap in the solid gray Of the eastern cloud. 1854 'Frothfly [see FESCUE 4]. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. xi. 23 The nimble thyes Of his 'froth-fomy steed. 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) II. 10 The 'froth-frog-hoppers... entered the room in such numbers as to cover the table. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 355 Of the Earwig, the 'froth Insect, and some others. 1860 *C. W. HOLMES Elsie V.* (1861) 257 A very shallow crape bonnet filled with 'froth-like. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Snpp.* 'Froth spit or cuckow spit. a. 1706 *Country Wedding in Watson's Collect.* iii. (1706) 47 My bairn has tocher of her awn. 'A Froth-stick, a Can, a Creel, a Knock. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* VII. ii. v. 358 To this order of insects we may also refer the Cuckow Spit, or 'Froth Worm.

Froth (*frop*), *v.* Also 5-6 (? *erron.*) frote, 7-8 froth. [*f. prec. sb.*; ON, had *fryðda*.]

1. *intr.* To emit froth or foam; to foam at the mouth. Of liquids: To gather or throw up froth; to run foaming away, *by*, *over*.

1382 *Wyclif Mark* ix. 17 The which... hirtith him, and he froitheth, or vometh. c. 1386 *CHAUCEER Knt's T.* 801 As wilde bores... That frothen whyte as foam for ire wood. c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 36 The

mayde begane greuously to be tarmentyd, and sorer than she was woonnte to be vexid, frotyng at the moweth. 1529 *MORE Supplic. Soulys* 13 These folk... fume, frette, frote and some as fyerce and as angerly as a new huntid sow. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* vi. li. 607 When pyle doth froth or fume. 1641 *HINDS J. Bruen* xlvii. 148 Hee would... froth and fume like a Boare. 1721-12 *POPE Rape Lock* ii. 136 The sea that froths below. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* i. 45 They... call for brimming tankards frothing o'er. a. 1839 *PRARD Poems* (1864) II. 50 Grief soon would bid the beer to run, Because the squire's mad race was done, Not less than now it froths away, Because 'the squire's of age to-day'. 1855 *BROWNING Child Roland* xix. This, as it frothed by, might have been a bath For the fiend's glowing foot. 1876 *T. HARDY Ethelbert* (1890) 39c His lips frothing like a mug of hot ale. 1880 'Ouida' *Moths* i. 12 The cutlets duly frothing in their silver dish.

fig. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 594 For this the demagogue spouts—the newspaper froths—the liberal in Parliament prunes. 1873-4 *DIXON Two Queens* III. xiii. x. 55 The leaguers of Cambrai were frothing at each other, and preparing for a future fight.

2. *trans.* To emit or send forth in or like froth or foam. Now only with *out*.

1382 *Wyclif Jude* ii. 13 Frothinge out her confusions. 1388 *Wisd.* xi. 19 Ether beestis frothinge heete of firis. 1859 *TENNISON Vivien* 76s Is your spleen froth'd out, or have ye more?

3. To cause to foam; to make froth rise on the surface of; to pour out in such a manner as to make frothy. Also to *froth up*.

1621 *FLETCHER Pilgrim* iii. vi. Fill me a thousand pots, and froth 'em, froth 'em. 1715 *Prior Downfall* 120 The wine was froth'd out by the hand of mine host. 1773 *JOHNSON* in Boswell 30 Sept. She... made his coffee, and frothed his chocolate. 1862 *Cutler* 79 Judiciously beating and frothing the eggs. 1826 *TENNISON Death Old Year* iii. He froth'd his bumpers to the brim. 1864 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 227 A tumbler of milk warm from the cow, and all frothed up. *absol.* 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iii. 15 Let me see thee froth and lue.

4. To bespatter or cover with or as with froth or foam. Also, to *froth over* (something). *fig.*

1771 *SMOLLETT H. Clinker* Wks. 1806 VI. 122 He suddenly bolted out... his face frothed up to the eyes with soap lather. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* vi. v. The foam froth'd his limbs. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* i. xxx. 415 Foam pours out from his jaws till it froths his beard. 1885 *O. W. HOLMES Mort. Antip.* *Introd.* (1886) 4 A certain amount of sentiment... somewhat frothed over by his worldly experiences.

5. *Comb.* + *froth-can*, the trick of frothing the can. 1624 *Skelton's Ghost, E. Rummung* *Prolog.* 19 Our pots were full quatered, We were not thus thwarted, With froth-canne and nick-pot.

Hence *Froth'd ppl. a.*, *Frothing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1721 *pat* frobande fylpe. 1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* ii. iii. His hasty waves among The frothed Rocks, bearing the tendersong. 1628 *Robin Good-fellow* ii. (1638) *Dijla*, A Tapster... with his pots small nesse, and with frothing of his drinke, had got a good summe of money together. 1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 186 By brewing Rebellion, Micking, and Frothing. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 318/2 Which she... threw back with some frothed phlegm. 1795 *A. SEWARD Lett.* (1811) IV. 102 A frothing brook leaps and clamours over the rough stones. 1798 *FERRIAR O Genius in Illustr. Sterne*, etc. 285 Alexander learnt the art of frothing at the mouth. 1807 *T. THOMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 484 The frothing might... be ascribed to the emission of this oxygen on the application of heat. 1820 *L. HUNT Indicator* No. 23 (1822) I. 177 That frothed glass of porter. 1873 'Ouida' *Pascari* I. 47 Florio was perpetually in and out... with some frothing of chocolate.

Frothery, *nonce-adj.* [*f. FROTH sb.* + *-ERY*.] Mere froth, empty display, triviality.

1851 *CARLYLE Lett.* in *Froude C's Life in Lond.* II. xix. 79 'All nations' crowding to us with their so-called industry or ostentatious frothery.

Frothless (*frop*less), *a.* [*f. FROTH sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no froth, free from froth.

1848 in *CRAB*; and in later *Dicts.*

Frothsome (*frop*som), *a.* [*f. FROTH sb.* + *-SOME*.] Full of froth, frothy.

1880 *BLACKMORE Mary Annerley* III. ix. 127 The sea... weltered in a sadly frothsome state.

Frothy (*frop*pi), *a.* [*f. FROTH sb.* + *-Y*.] 1. Full of, covered with, or accompanied by froth or foam; foamy.

1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 157 Their... frothy waves. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 901 The hunted boar Whose frothy mouth... A second fear through all his sinews spread. 1613 *Unceasing of Mackin's Instr.* Cijb, Beare with Tapster though his Cans be frothy. 1615 *LATHAM Falconer* (1633) 117 When you do finde your Hawkes mouth and throat to hee continually frothy and furred. 1700 *DRYDEN Palamon & A.* ii. 205 Two boars... With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobdill.* iii. 281 Wanton Joy Lavis had spilt the Cyder's frothy flood. 1822-34 *Good's Study* *bleed* (ed. 4) II. 459 A frothy cough ensues. 1846 *C. E. DAY v. Simon's Antim. Chem.* II. 311 The urine... was turbid and of a reddish colour, very frothy [etc.]. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. ii. iii. 224 Back the frothy wave is flowing.

+ b. *Frothy Poppy*, the Bladder Campion. So called because it was supposed that cuckoo-spit was more frequently found on this than on other plants.

1597 *GESARDE Herbal* ii. ccxiv. 531 Called... in English Spining Poppie, frothy Poppie, and white Ben. 1878 in *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant.*

2. Consisting of froth or light bubbles, of the nature of or resembling foam, spumous.

1605 *TIMME Quersit.* i. vii. 32 The flower of salt... is frothy. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 That spumous frothy dew or exudation. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg.*

Georg. iii. 400 About his churning Chaps the frothy Bubbles rise. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 140 His saliva was remarkably frothy. 1839 *MURCISON Silur. Syst.* i. xxv. 320 The frothy breccia on one side. 1881 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 544 The tapetum becomes disorganised and forms a frothy mucilage.

+ b. Soft, not firm or solid, flabby. *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 740 You need not fear that Bathing should make them [the Turks'] bodies' frothy. 1658 *ROWLAND Moulset's Theat. Ins.* 1070 She hath a frothy body.

3. *fig.* Vain, empty, unsubstantial, trifling. Also, of a person: Having no depth of character, conviction, knowledge, etc.; shallow.

1593 *NASHE 4 Lett. Confut.* 16 The abiectest and frothiest forme of Diuinitie. 1622 *WITNER Minstr., Philar.* Wks. (1633) 686 Such frothy Gallants. a. 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* iii. 54 Contentious disputes, and frothy reasonings. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 189 Our frothy censurers. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 66 Most young People are too frothy. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 412 Adding, in his frothy Way, Now can I say, I have saluted an Angel. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* ii. vii. (1871) 123 With... much frothy rant. 1884 *EDNA LYALL We Two* xvi, A mere ranter, a frothy mad organ. 1885 *Mag. of Art Sept.* 450/2 Much frothy fine writing.

absol. 1762 *FOOTE Orators* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 219 You will have at one view... the frothy, the turgid, the calm, and the clamorous.

4. *Comb.*, as *frothy-looking* *adj.*

1880 *MISS BIRD Japan* i. 133 A frothy-looking silk crêpe. Hence *Frothily adv.*, *Frothiness*.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 259 The humidity, heate, frothinesse and whitenesse. a. 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1737) VIII. ix. 264 The profaneness and frothiness of his discourse. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Frothily*, with Froth; also emptily, not solidly or substantially, lightly. 1823 *LAMB Elia, On some Old Actors*, The... face... that looked out so formally fat in Foppington, so frothily pert in Tattle. 1846 *G. E. DAY v. Simon's Antim. Chem.* II. 5 A limpid fluid... unobscured by frothiness. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 109 Persons who frothily declaim about genius.

+ **Frothion**, *Obs. rare*. [*a. Du. vrouwtje* (n) = *vrouwen*; see *FRONK*.] ? A maiden.

1587 *TURBURY Trag.* T. 12 a, Athwart the wood With cruel cures an armed knight there went, That had in chace a frothion fresh of hewe.

Frotting (*frop*ting), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FROT v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *FROT* in various senses.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 *pe* calix... pursh so monie duntis & frottings, to Godes bilheue... so ewude ueire affe. 1387 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) I. 417 Frotinge of iren and whe-stones, pou schalt hire. c. 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 195 Froting with squillis is good perfore. 1853 *C. MORRIS Tanning*, etc. 157 The working, or froting is solely to remove the wrinkles and stiffness of the dry skins.

+ **Frotting**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f. FROT v.* + *-ING*.] Rubbing; (of language) grating, harsh.

1387 *TRAVIS Hiden* (Rolls) II. 163 *pe* longage of *pe* Norphumbres... is so scharp, slitting, and frotyng. 1567 *TURBURY Epitaphs*, ed. 70 b, It frets the Culter keene that cuts the froting soyle.

+ **Froud**, *Obs.* Also 2 froude, -to, 3 froude, 5 froude. [*ME. frūde* (riming with *prūde*); see *FROG sb.*] A frog or toad.

a. 1200 *Moral Fede* 271 *peor* beed nadden and snaken euten and frude (*v. rr.* fruden, frute). a. 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Coll. Hom.* 251 *pe* lade helle wumes, tadden ant froggen (*v. r.* frouden) *pe* frotted ham ut te elnen. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 209 He openyd his cofere in presence of his confessor, & fonde *per* in manye frowdis as he put *per* in almshous. *pe* preest seide... 'here hou sees how almes of mysel getyn good plesysh god'! *pat* man seide... 'syth I falsly have denoureyd *pe* peppe of here good, herfor fise frowdis schal denowre my bodye gwyk'. 1496 *Dever's Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xlv. 87/1 Some man hadde leuer for to meke with a froude or a frouge in the waye than to meke with a knyght or a squyre.

|| **Frou-frou** (*frou* frin). [*Fr.*; of echoic formation.] A rustling, esp. the rustling of a dress.

1870 *Athenæum* 4 June 734 The modern *frou-frou* of satin and gros-de-Silkes skirts is nothing to the rustling of brocaded silks. 1871 *M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch.* III. v. 155 With a frou-frou of soft silk she arose. 1891 *Speaker's May* 527/1 The rustle of the dresses, the frou-frou of the fans.

fig. 1876 *BREANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* vi. The frou-frou of life was lost to her. 1883 'Ouida' *Wanda* II. 4 The Princess fretted for some little frou-frou of the world to break its solemn silence.

Frough, frow, a. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 3 frouh, 4 frouh, 5 frough, 5, 6, 9 S. freuch, (6 frewch, 8 frough), 4, 7- frow, 8 frowe, 5, 7- frough. [Of obscure origin: the forms point back to OE. **froth*, or possibly **froth*; a word of the latter form is represented by *frógum* 'rancidis', *frón* 'rancida' (Napier *OE. Gl.* vii. 193, 210); for the meaning cf. *FROUGHY*.]

1. Liable to break or give way, not to be depended on, frail, brittle. *lit.* and *fig.*

c. 1275 *Lune Ron* 44 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 94 Hit is fals and mereuh and frouh. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 2305 *poghe* *pe* prest be fals or frow. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Nub.* ii. 671 Ek thike yswow is frouh [*L. scellitis*] And rare fyaw is heded grek & tough. c. 1475 *Rauf Colgar* 525 Oit fyaw foullis ar fundin faynt, and als freuch. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pat. Hom.* i. vii. Quha suld haue firm espérance in this, Whilk is alace so frouh and variant? 1568 *UNWYLLING Poems* (1790) 185 This world is verrey freuch. 1664 *EWELLYN Sylva* (1678) 18 Timber... which grows in Gravel is subject to be Frow as they term it and brittle. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 28 *Frough*, loose, spungy. *Frough wood*, rattle. a. 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 37 The arms of an ash-tree are commonly put in if they be not too frowe. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* *Frough-wood*, brittle wood. 1785 *Jnrl. fr. Lond.* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* 5 The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had

been as frough as kail-castacks. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Frough*, loose, spungy, easily broken.

2. Crisp or 'short' to the taste.

1420 *Pallad. on Husbandry* iii. 662 To make hem frough, kittle of the bladis longe.

3. Sc. (See quot.)

1808-80 JAMIESON, *Frough* . . . dry; applied to corn, that has recovered from the effects of rain in the time of harvest. **Froughy, frowy** (frō'wī), *a.* Now dial. [*cf.* FROUGH *a.* + *y*.]

1. Musty, sour, stale, not sweet.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 111 They . . . like not of the frowie fede. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Frowy*, stale, on the point of turning sour from being over kept. 1866 Mrs. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 117 Mrs. D. is a decent housekeeper, and so her bread be not sour, her butter not frowy [etc.].

2. Of wood: Spongy, soft-textured, brittle. **Frouy-stuff** (see quot. 1888).

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 32 The best stricles are those that are made of froughy, unseasoned oaks. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 67 If your Wood be soft, and your Stuff free, and froughy, that is, evenly temper'd all the way. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandry* vii. 43 (E. D. S.) Such an ash grows froughy, short and spungy. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Frouy-stuff*, a builder's name for short, or brittle and soft timber. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Froughy*, spongy, brittle, or, in fact, applied to anything that is of inferior quality.

Frounce (frouns), *sb.* Also 5-7 frounce. *Cf.* the altered form FLOUNCE *sb.* [*a.* OFr. *frounce*, *frounce* (Fr. *frounce*), = Sardinian *frouzza*.]

According to some scholars a *vbl. noun* f. the Rom. **frountre* (OFr., Pr., OSP. *frouncir*, Sp. *frouncir*, Cat. *frouncir*, Sard. *frouncir*), to wrinkle the brow, to wrinkle, f. L. *fronti-cul* brow, FRONT. Others consider the Rom. *sb.* to be adopted from OHG. (**frounza*), *frouza*, modG. *frouze* wrinkle.]

1. A wrinkle. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 27 He seeth her front is large and plane, Withoutte frounce of any greine. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* i. xx. (1495) c. vij. b. Their reuled skyn abrode to drawe and streyne frowarde frounces to make them smoth & pleyne. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Civ. The same water taketh awaye the frounces in the face what it is rubbed therewith. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Frounce*, a wrinkle. 1721 BAILEY, *Frounce*, a Plait, a Wrinkle. Hence in mod. Dicts.

2. A fold, crease; a pleat. Also *fig.*, duplicity.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. ii. 5 (Camb. MS.) With the lappe of hir garmente I pleted in a frounce she dryede myn eyen. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 318 'Bi Criste', quod Consolence, 'thi best cote . . . hath many moles and spotes'. '39, who so toke hede'. 'Men sholde fynde many frounces and many foule pldotes. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 173 So that he pronoune A plein good word withouten frounce. 1721 (see 1).

3. The ornamented edge of a cup. *Obs.*

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 180 1/2 Frounce of a cuppe, *frountella* (Fynson *frigitum*).

4. = FLOUNCE *sb.* 2. *Obs.*—

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. ii, Farthingals, and frounces.

5. With allusion to Milton's use of FROUNCE *v.*: A piece of foppish display.

1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 397 With these [dresses] he made so many frounces and tricks. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 153 A rather plain and straightforward writer, with few tricks and frounces of phrase and style.

Hence **Frounceless** *a.*, without a frounce or wrinkle, unwrinkled.

1436 CHAUCER *Rout.* Rose 860 Hir forheed frounceles.

1. **Frounce**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 5 frounce, 5 frouse, 6 frounce, frounze, 6-8 frounce, 5-frounce. [Of obscure origin; no similar word of like meaning is known in Fr.]

Perhaps it may be etymologically identical with prec., or due to some mistake; *cf.* FROWLCE and FORMICA 2.]

1. A canker or sore in the mouth of a hawk.

1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 3 With mysedyng pen schall seche haue the frounce. 1450 Bk. *Hawkyng in Kel.* Aut. I. 301 Of the frounces it is drede for it is a noyous sekene. 1486 Bk. *St. Albans* C. v. b. Blaynis in haukes mouthes cald frounces. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* 183 The frounce consume the flesh of her, that feedes vpon my bones. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1677) 249 The frounce proceedeth from moist and cold humours which descend from the Hawk's Head to the Palate. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rye*, It . . . causes the frounce, or a perpetual dropping humour, very hard to be cured. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot In.* 'I were the ready way to give her the frounce.'

2. A disease in the mouth of a horse: see quot. 1587.

1587 MASCALL *Gentl. Cattle*, *Horses* (1627) 131 The frounce is a disease soone cured, and they are small pimples or warts in the midst of the pallet of his mouth above, and they are soft, and they will let him to eat his meat. 1610 (see CAMERY). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Camery* or *Frounce*, a Distemper in Horses. In mod. Dicts.

Frounce (frouns), *v.* Forms: 3-4 frounce, 4-6 frounce, 6-7 frounce, frounce, .se, 4-frounce. [*a.* OFr. *frouncir*, *frouncir* (Fr. *frouncer*), f. *frounce* FROUNCE *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To gather in folds or wrinkles, to wrinkle; to knit, purse (the brows or lips); occas. to knit the brows of. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

The first quot. perhaps belongs to 1 b.

1390 CURSOR *M.* 357 *Pr* front it frounces *bat* was scene. 13. *Gau.* & *Gr. Kelt.* 236 *penne* *bat* he hym strybe to stryke, & frounces bofe hypp & browe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 95 With that she frounceup the browe. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* (1832) 209 The frolicke fauour frounst and

foule defast. 1589 HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Doddley* IV. 321 All fury-like, frounc'd up with frantic frets. 1628 LE GRYS *tr. Barclay's Argenis* 143 That he may not seeme mercenary, hee will frounce his browes.

2. *b. intr.* To knit the brows; to look angry.

Also of the face or forehead: To fall into wrinkles, become wrinkled. *Obs.*

1450 HENRYSON *Test. Criss.* 155 in Thynne's *Chaucer* Q. viii. His face frounc'd. His teth chattr. c. 1530 L.D. BERNERS *Arth. Lgt. Bryl.* (1814) 489 [He] frounc'd and glared with his eyen as though he had ben wode. 1583 STANYHURST *Ensis* ii. (Arb.) 63 Grislye faces frouncing, dyd I see. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. vi. 253 They frounc'd and tooke on most insolently for this unhappie expedition.

2. *trans.* To frizz, curl (the hair, a wig, etc.); also, to curl the hair of.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1532 Schall frounce them in the foretop. 1559 AYLNER *Harbaroue* N. j. Ladies, . . . with their heares frounc'd and curled. a. 1592 GREENE *Mamillia* ii. Wks. (Ridge) 316 1/2 A periwig frounc'd faste to the front. 1632 MILTON *Penseros* 123 Not tricke'd and frounc'd as she was wont. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* ii. 102 Some . . . scatter'd o'er the silver margin stood, To frounce their braids.

b. *fig.* [Echoing Milton: see quot. 1632 in 2.]

1891 SAINTSBURY *Scherer's Ess.* Pref. 9 Not only unnecessary, but in bad taste, to trick or frounce him in English.

3. To gather (a piece of cloth, a garment, etc.) into creases or pleats; to pleat. *Obs.*

c. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc vj. Their sburds frounc'd. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mowbray's Banishm.* xxi. All ingde and frounc'd with diuers colours dekt. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. v. (1611) 266 A piece of cloth, that is ingde and frounc'd after the manner of our now commonly receiued Mantlings. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xviii. Buff coats, all frounc'd and broidered o'er.

4. *b. intr.* To fall into creases or pleats. *Obs.*

1400 *Rom. Rose* 7259 Shoos knopp'd with dagges That frounce lyne a quaille pipe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII (1809) 691 It bossed out and frounc'd very stately to behold.

Hence **Frounc'd** *pp. a.*, † (a) of the forehead: Wrinkled; (b) of the hair, the head, etc.: Curled, frizzed; **Frouncing** *vbl. sb.*, † (a) knitting of brows; (b) frizzing; also *attrib.*

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priz. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 221 A sharpe straight farred, noight grete lene ne al full, nethyr all frouncet. 1450 HENRYSON *Fables*, *Paddock & Mous* 43 Her frontis face. a. 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1337 The ferryman of hell, Caron . . . with his frounc'd foretop. 1530 PALSGR. 223 1/2 Frouncing, *frouncement*. a. 1558 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 An ouerstaring frounc'd hed, as though out of euerie heeres toppe, should suddenlie start out a good big othe.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 Thy flaring frounc'd Fenwigs. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiii. xxxix. (1609) 846 There was frouncing, and the frounce was up. 1603 H. CROSSE *Veruus Commun.* (1878) 76 Eye vpon these frouncing Irons. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unk.* § 203 The Temples . . . in those that are angry frounc'd or furred.

1835 in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. (1836) 135 And her hair was all frizzed and frounc'd like a nigger.

Frount(e, Frountel, Frounter, *obs. ff.* of FRONT, FRONTAL, FRONTIER.

1. **Froussoure**. *Obs.*— [*a.* OFr. *froussoure* (Fr. *froussure*), f. *froussir* to rub violently, to crush.]

A bruise, contusion.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 138 b, Renewing to him the delour and grette payne of his woundes and froussoures.

Frouzy: see FROWZY.

1. **Frower**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 frower, -or, -ur, 2-3 frower, 3 frowre, froure, frowere, frower(e, south. *vroure*. [*OE.* *frōfor*, str. fem. and masc. = OS. *frōbra*, *frōfra*, OHG. *fuobara*.]

1. Comfort; a means of comforting.

Beowulf 698 Him dryhten forgef . . . frower ond sultum. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 136 He ge-andbidode ðone frower. c. 1200 ORMIN 8786 Fort batt he gileþf her hiss þeoww Hiss frowre o seofenn wise. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 92 Peonne schullen 3e iseon hu al þe worlð his nout, & hu hire uroure is fals. a. 1240 *Ureusin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 We . . . buggeþ worldles frowre wif moni sot teone.

b. applied to God, the Holy Ghost.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 11 3ef þu wult . . . leuen. i. þe halit gast folkene froure. c. 1250 *Hymn to God* 5 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 *Vroure* & hele folkes fader. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 54 Hali froure welt oc ðat migt. c. 1275 *Lav.* 387 Fader he his on heuene and alle man his frouere.

2. *attrib.*, as **Frower-Ghost** [= OHG. *fuobargeist*]; also in syntactical form **Froure Ghost**, the Comforter, the Holy Ghost.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiv. 26 Se halga frowre gast. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 322 Se halga Gast. 3s gehaten on Greccism zereore, Paracletus, ðæt is, Frower-gast. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 þe frowre gast. c. 1200 ORMIN 10554 þe Faderr, & te Frowte Gast Himm hafenn sett to demenn.

1. **Frower**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 frōfran, -ian, frōf(e)ian, 2-3 frēfran, -en, 2-3 freuren, -in, 2-4 frou(e)ren, -en, south. *vrouren*, *vroufrien*, (3 frōberen). Also 1-2 sefrēfran, -ian, 2 ifrēfran, 3 ifrōten. [*OE.* *frēfran*, *frōfran*, also *gefrēfran*, *gefrēfrian*, f. *frōfor*, FROWER *sb.* Cf. OS. *frōbran*, OHG. *fuobiren*.]

trans. To comfort, console. *Const. for. of.*

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. v. (1890) 296 Cwæð he þæt ge wunne-lice word þara frēfrendra. 1200 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiv. 19 Hiss wolden i þe frēfran for þyrra broðor þingon. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He ifrēfæð þa dorogian. c. 1200 ORMIN 1504 Fort batt be woldde him frowren. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Bidde we nu þe holigost, þat he, frowre us of alle soræge.

c. 1205 *Lav.* 19545 þat fitch on þissen felde mote beon ifrowred. c. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 46540a Pouere Men þære-wið to freueri. c. 1375 SHOREHAM 7 Frevereth ihorwe

his body man. c. 1320 *Cast. Loue* 889 Of þulke [grace] þat alle [con] frouere.

Hence **Frowering** *vbl. sb.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Hiss wile giu senden þe heuen. liche frēfingre wið-innen a lit dages. c. 1300 *Harrov.* *Hell* 166 We hopeþ wel though thy comyng Of oure sunnes hauen frowyng.

Frow (frāu), *sb.* Forms: 4, 6-8 frow(e, 6-8 frow(e, 7 frau, phraw), 7-frow. [*a.* Du. *vrouw* = Ger. *frau* lady, woman, wife.]

1. A Dutchwoman.

1390 *Will of M. Quellyngbrough* (Comm. Crt., Lond.), Margareta Quellyngbrough. 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 792 111. 181 The frowys of Broggys, with there hye cappes. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* v. i. By this light a Dutch frow; they say they are called kinn. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* iii. ii. 1 [To a Dutch nurse] Sweet fro, to your most indolgent care Take this my heart's joy. c. 1681 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 490 In Holland a Phraw he did wed, a couple he marri'd in Cailes. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 I. i. ii. 7 The skippers and frows flocked in crowds to the pier.

2. A woman, a lady; a wife. Chiefly of Dutch or German women, or of others compared to them.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. ix. (1871) 1. 187 Saxon princes began to ioine in matrimonie with the British ladies, as the British barons did with the Saxon frowes. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* iii. ii. I've known him . . . for all this heat 'Gainst woman-hood, pursue a sulters love. 1668 *Horace's Odes* viii. ii. The sun-burnt frow Of him that was chose Consul from the plough. 1708 E. COOK *Solwed Factor* (1865) 21 We scarce had play'd a Round about, But that these Indian Frowes fell out. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 168 Old Saboo there keeps himself, and frow, and half a score of young ones.

3. Applied to the Mænads or Bacchantes of classical paganism; also *transf.*

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 114 The frantike fro, Whome fell Erichthio hatb in chase. 1589 *Pasquil's R. d.* Some gaddid vppe and downe the streetes, like Bacchus Frowes. 1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olivo* Plays 1873 I. 208 The Ladies of this land would teare him peece-meal (As did the drunken Frowes, the Thracian Harper). 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 117 The frantick British Frowes, their hair disheuelled With fire-brands ran about. a. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev.* *Wearons* v. i. They are now Buxsome as Bacchus Frowes—revelling, dancing.

4. *dial.* (See quot.)

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. *Frow* *sb.*, an idle, dirty woman. 1795 [? Porson] *Horace* Odes i. xxvii. In *Spirit Poet.* *Jrnl.* (1799) I. 142 And were your girl the dirtiest drab. . . Out with it. . . What? is it she? the filthy frow.

† **Frow**, *adv.* *Obs.* rare—1. [*Cf.* ON. *frá-r* adj., quick.] Hastily.

c. 1325 *Earth* i. in E. E. P. (1862) 150 Erþ vp erþ falliþ fol frow [glossed *fastine*].

Frow: see FROE, FROUGH.

Froward (frō'wārd), *a.*, *adv.*, *prep.* Forms: a. 2-5 fraward, 3 *orn.* fraward, 4-5 frawarde, .-ward, fraward, 5-6 *Sc.* frawart, 6 frawerde; b. 2- froward, 4-5 frowerd, 4-6 frowarde.

[Early ME. f. *fra*, *fro* + *-ward*. Cf. FROWARD.]

A. adj. (Not now in colloquial use.)

1. Disposed to go counter to what is demanded or what is reasonable; perverse, difficult to deal with, hard to please; refractory, ungovernable; †also, in a wider sense, bad, evilly-disposed, 'naughty'. (The opposite of *toward*.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7302 'Parfai', þan answard samuel, 'Yee ar to fraward [Trin. frowarde] wit to dele'. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 5834 If man be til God frawarde. 1376 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxi. 18 If a man gete a rebel sone, and a fraward. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolle) IV. 319 To chastise froward men and sturne men. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 141 How may this be that thou art froward To hooly church to pay thy dewte. 14. *Why I can't be a Nun* 317 in E. E. P. (1862) 146 For sum bene devoute, holy, and iowarde. And sum bene feble, lewde, and frowarde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 13 Ye shall be safe . . . agaynste the frowarde temptour. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 167 b. The Cocke of this kinde, is a frowarde and mischievous Birde. 1585 ABK. SANDYS *Serm.* ii. 28 Samuel, reiecte . . . by this froward & rebellious people. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Innovations* (Arb.) 527 A Froward Retention of Custome, is as turbulent a Thing, as an Innovation. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 249 When all is done, Human Life is, at the greatest and the best, but like a froward Child, that must be play'd with and humour'd a little to keep it quiet till it falls asleep. 1703 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. Ded. 5 That this Remark may not look froward or angry. a. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) 45 Such froward and touchy People as these. 1775 JONSSON 12 Apr. in *Boston* A judge may become froward from age. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 270 In the infancy of taste, the froward pupils of art took nature to pieces, as spoiled children do a watch. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. vii. [Spoken said Hilda, calmly as a nurse to a froward child. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. xix. (1858) 291 Russell had always been froward, arrogant, and mutinous.]

absol. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlviii. 26 With the frowarde thou shalt be frowarde. 1661 BRANNIALL *Just. Vind.* iii. 47 They may remove the froward from their offices. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. 346 If you bear with the froward.

2. Of things: †a. Adverse, unfavourable, untoward; difficult to deal with, refractory. Of shape (cf. B. 2): ill-formed, ugly (*obs.*). b. In later use only as *fig.* of sense 1 (said, e.g., of fortune): Perverse; ill-humoured.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8104 Bi-halden vs inogh has þou Vr fraw-ward scapp al ses þou hov. 13. *Seun's Sag.* (W.) 2622 The weder was cold & froward. 1330 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 103 By froward chance my mood was gone. 1513 DOUGLAS

Aeneis iii. ii. 149 Syrus, the froward star. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1450 This delicate daisy, With frowarde frostis, alas was all to-fret. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Terap.* 2 D ij, Curacyon of frowarde and rebel viceris. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 120 To take his froward fortune and untoward luck with . . patience. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 213 It has been my froward fate to have too much. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 270 During this month of froward weather. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 348 The froward chaos of futurity. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* ii. 7. The froward May month.

† 3. quasi-*sb.* A froward person or thing. *Obs.*

1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 779 Our language is so rusty, So cankered, and so full of frowardes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 266h, Through the cankerd peevishness of wayward frowardes.

† *B. adv. Obs.*

1. In a direction that leads away from the person or thing under consideration; = *FROMWARD*.

O. E. Chron. an. 1127 Eall þæt þa he draden toward swa frett þa drane & dragð froward. 1426 AUGELAY *Poems* 68 3if thou to the cherche go, Toward, froward, or ellis cum fro. 1494 FAYAN *Chron. v. cxviii.* 108 He myghte goo or ryde frowarde or sydewarde, þat towarde the chapel myght he in no wyse atteyne. 1540-54 CROWE *Po.* (Percy Soc.) 134 Thy face allway thus wilt thou let be turned froward? 1596 SPENSER *F. v. vi. x.* 24 And eke them selves so in their dance they bore, That two of them still froward seem'd to be, But one still towards shew'd her selfe alone.

2. *fig.* Untowardly; perversely. *Froward shapen* = *misshapen* (cf. *FROM-SHAPEN*).

1300 *Cursor M.* 8076 Sagh man never-for-wit þat hore, Swa froward shapen creature. 1580 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 465 Thou knowest howe frowarde matters went, when thou tookest shippe.

† *C. prep.* (In a direction) away from; = *FROMWARD*. Also in form *frowards*. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

1200 *Ormin* 4672 þa turnest tu to þe froward Godd, & toward corþic ahhite. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3322 At euen cam a fugel-flist, froward arable to hem rjt. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. viii. (1495) 36 The angels slake neuer . . nether tornyth they eunt frowarde god. 1400 *Melayne* 1214 The Sowdane . . sawe the Cristen in the felde Froward the Cite ride. 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 786 Frawari the south tham thoct it best to draw. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxx, And euer sire Tristram tracyd and trauecynd and wente froward him there and there. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i. 1. 57 Scho thame fordrivis, and causis off ga will Frawart Latium. *Ibid.* iv. ProL 130 Thy self or thame thou frowartis God remousis. 1580 ROSETTI *Dante & C.* i. (1874) 106 He only is a pilgrim who goeth towards or frowards the House of St. James.

b. with *mesis fro . . ward.*

1220 *Bestiary* 719 And wende we neutre fro him-ward.

† *Froward, v. Obs.* [*f. prec. adj.*] *trans.* To make froward.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. xxvi. 119 Vexations when they daily billow upon the minde, they froward even the sweetest soul, and . . turn k into spleen and testiness.

† *Frowardhede. Obs.* [*-hede, -HEAD.*] = *FROWARDNESS*.

1470 HAROING *Chron.* cix. ix, The prynce of wrath and willful hede Agayne hym made debate and frowardhede.

Frowardly (frow'wærdli), *adv.* [*f. FROWARD a. + -LY.*] In a froward manner; perversely; adversely. (Now chiefly *arch.* in Biblical phrases.)

1300 *Cursor M.* 7317 (Gutt.) 'Mi folk', said godd, 'full frowardly (Trin. frowardly) þai seke and wike full greit eny. 14. . . LVDG. *Secrees* 1032 Aveyke and gadering frowardly. 1435 MYSYN *Fire of Love* i. v. 11, & luf of þe endeles lufar for fals luf frowardly þai haue lost. 1508 HAWES *Past.* Pleas. xiv. ii, Afflics, Auster bloweth frowardly. 1526 TINDALE i. Cor. xiii. 4 Love doth not frowardly. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 145 Quibh gladdie or frowardly dois þrasmus to speik agains the halfe gladde of the fathers. 1615 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 212 Finding the misbeliever not frowardly affected. 1688 S. PRINCE *Guardians Instr.* 71, I once dealt with him very Frowardly, and ask'd him plainly, How [etc.]. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. vii. 263 He deals frowardly in the land of uprightness.

Frowardness (frow'wærdnəs), [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] Froward quality or condition; perversity; untowardness; an instance of this.

1300 *Cursor M.* 27617 O pride hieims vnbummes, strif and strutt, and frowardnes. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* liv. 22 Dwelland in frowardnes of þaire witt. 1440 Jacob's *Well* (E. E. T. S.) 155 Frowardnes comyth fro þe herte, but þe tunge schewyth it out through ouer-hwerie wordys. 1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 223 He did it not for any self-will or frowardness. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 303 The frowardness of my fortune. 1647 CARENDO *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 21 The pride, frowardness, and perverseness of the Rebels. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obs.* § 42 We should not . . shew a frowardness or impatience of those transient sufferings. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. 78 How many Frowardnesses of ours does he smother, how many Indignities does he pass by. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Com. Amer. Wks.* (1808) III. 62 It is nothing but a little sally of anger, like the frowardness of peevish children, who, when they cannot get all they would have, are resolved to take nothing. 1848 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* l. 188 Giving way to one of his occasional fits of boyish frowardness, he dashed his sword on the floor.

† *Frowardship. Obs.* [*see -SHIP.*] = *prec.*

14. . . Burgh *Laus c.* 34 (Sc. Stat. I.), Through frowart-schyp (contrarietate) of hym self.

Frowde, var. of *FROUD*, *Obs.*, frog or toad.

Frower: see *FROE sb.*

Frowie, var. of *FROUGHY a. Obs.*

Frowish, *a. Obs. rare.* -1 [*f. frow, FRO + -ISH, after froward.*] ? Unfavourably disposed, froward.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1609) D b, Were you but as fauourable as you are frowish.

† *Frowish, a. Obs.* [*f. frow, FROUGH a. + -ISH.*] Frowzy, stale-smelling, fetid.

1608 *Withall's Dict.* 286 He that is rank or frowish in savour, *hircinus*. 1688 BUNYAN *Salomon's Temple* xvii, Covetousness makes a minister smell frowish.

Frown (frun), *sb.* [*f. next; but cf. the equivalent OF. frouigne.*]

1. A wrinkled aspect of the brow; a look expressive of disapprobation or severity, occas. of deep thought or perplexity. Also, the habit of frowning.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* iv. 209 You are too much of late f' th' frowne. 1625 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 206 With one frown, divers of us being at White Hall to see her . . she drave us all out of the Chamber. 1710 STEELE & ADOISON *Tatler* No. 253 7 May a Man knit his Forehead into a Frown. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* i. viii, His brow in mainly frowns was knit. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. i. 3 The lawyer . . walked away from his wife with a frown upon his face. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 223 He encounters some obstacle in his train of reasoning . . and then a frown passes like a shadow over his brow.

1873 MASON *Dr. Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 341 Beneath the frown of angry Heav'n. The guilty Empire sunk. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 636 Ere darkness shroud you in a deeper frown.

2. A manifestation of disapprobation.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions v.* (1887) 27 Dissuaded from the worse, by misliking and frowne. 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Ansonius* xvi. 33 Peruering crimes he checks with angry frownes. 1721-2 WOODROW *Suffer. Ch. Scott.* (1838) I. i. ii. § 2. 112 f. To this no answer was given, but frowns. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* i. iii. (1840) 104 The father's frowns are a part of correction. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 205 He tried the effects of frowns and menaces. Frowns and menaces failed. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 140 Raleigh . . was still . . under the frown of his royal mistress.

Hence *Frownful a.*, full of frowns; *Frownless a.*, devoid of frowns; *Frowny a.*, having a habit of frowning.

1771 LANGHORNE *Laurel & Reed* 52 The murderer's burning cheek to hide, And on his frownful temples die. 1861 SIR F. PALGRAVE (Ogilvie), Her frowny mother's ragged shoulder. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 262 Planted with virtues, frownless gravity and sober elegance.

Frown (frun), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *frown(e)*, (5) *frownyn*, 6-7 *frowne*, 4- *frown*. [*ME. froune*, *ad. OF. frougnier, frougnier* (mod. *f.* only in the compound *refrougnier*), of obscure origin.]

1. *intr.* To knit the brows, especially by way of expressing displeasure or (less frequently) concentration of thought; to look sternly. Said also of the brow. † Also (*rarely*), to sneer.

1386 [see *FROWNING ppl. a.*] 1430 LVDG. *Min. Poems* 17 Wiche ought of resone the devise to excuse To alle tho that wold ayein it froune or muse. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181/1 Frowyn wythe the nose, *naso*. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 52 He frowyned in this wise and hote on his lippe a grete while. 1574 *Mirr. Mag.* *Sabrina* xxix, When Fortune most doth smile; Then will she froune; she laughs but euen a while. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1836 l. 32 Fortunes browe hath frown'd, Even to the utmost wrinkle it can bend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 106 He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* A Portrait, She frowns no goddess, and she moves no queen. 1828 LYTTON *What will he do* ii. xii, Had I been your father, I should have taken alarm, and frown'd. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 223 A man who joined us, and who could not conceive what we were doing, when asked to listen, frowned much, though not in an ill temper.

b. Of inanimate things: To present a gloomy or threatening aspect.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 118 They saw the times to frowne and trouble to come. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 480 And will you not hee in the like fear, when the Heavens frown above you? 1764 GOLOSIN *Trav.* 85 And though the rocky-crosted summits frown. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, And sometimes frowned with forests of gloomy pine. 1839 YEWELL *Ann. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 7 That wild architecture, whose gigantic stones . . are still to be seen frowning upon the plains of Stonehenge. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xv. 283 The cannon of the Prussians frowned along the rugged eminences of their left. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* i. 9 A rude Saxon temple may have frowned down from the height above the Thames.

2. To express disapprobation or unfriendliness by a stern look. *Const. at, on, upon.* Also in *indirect passive*.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 395 You are not the first upon whom fortune hath frowned. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. 1. 194, I frowne upon him, yet he loves me still. 1568 GAGE *West Ind.* iv. 13 Much were we frowned at by the Dominicans our chiefest friends. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 11 Frontlet not only looks serious, but frowns at him. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xix, Montoni frowned upon him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 152 That they should he . . frowned upon at Kensington for not going farther.

b. attributed to inanimate objects.

1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* iii. 6 The heavens with that we hate in hand, are angry, And frowne vpon 's. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 32 Robat and Sallee seem to frown at each other across this fine river.

3. quasi-*trans. a.* To drive or force with a frown away, back, down, off; also *from, into* (something).

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* ii. i, Ventidius fix'd his Eyes upon my Passage Severely, as he meant to frown me back. 1712 BLACKMORE *Gratulation* 35 Despairing wretch, he'll frown thee from his throne. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. iii. § 2 Nor should such an enquiring temper be frowned into silence. 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 274 The fear of singularity

frowns me into the concealment of it. 1805 BYRON *To Dorset* v, Peace, that reflection never frown'd away. 1806 WESTER in *Scudder's Life* vi. (1882) 231, I will be neither frowned nor ridiculed into error. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 66 You would not frown a great person like Lady Delville into affection for us. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, And the cold country seemed to frown him off. 1870 BALOW. *Brown Eccl. Truth* 261 A new order of society in which . . judges [should] no more frown down the poor.

b. To enforce, express, produce, etc. by a frown.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil, She smiles preferment, or she frowns disgrace. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 518 Among us, however, the present statue of the prophet would seem to frown restraint on levity and mirth. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* Eur. iii. (1894) 72 In 1861 the Schreckhorn . . still frowned defiance upon all comers.

Hence † *Frowned ppl. a.*, covered with a frown; made to look frowning. Also *Frowner*, one who frowns.

1598 FLORIO, *Incarato*, a frowned or scoulded countenance. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentleu.* (1641) 138 Such . . friends or acquaintance as are neither . . Fawners nor Frowners. 1763 BYRON *Christ among Doctors* 10 That meek old Priest, with placid Face of Joy, That Pharisaic Frowner at the Boy. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 223 Some persons are such habitual frowners that the mere effort of speaking almost always causes their brows to contract. 1892 *Tatler* June 590 A handful of frowners against thirty million laughers!

Frownce, *obs. form of FROUNCE*.

Frowning (frun'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FROWN v. + -ING.*] The action of the vb. *FROWN*; an instance of the same.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 4062 With that the cherl his clubbe gan shake, Frowning his eyen gan to make, And hidous chere. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181/1 Frownynge. 1548 UOALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 9 E vj, For hitur frounyng, godlyioye and lightenesse of herte. 1592 WYVLEY *Armorie* 145 With frownyngs dume, downe are his smilings cast. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Spr's T.* x. 478 Turnes him fro, and nought but frownyngs gave. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. l. 146 He read a page or two with much frowning. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* l. 16 How pinch'd with winter's frownyngs he has been. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 224 We may conclude that frowning is not the expression of simple reflection . . but of something difficult or displeasing encountered.

Frowning (frun'ing), *ppl. a.* [*f. FROWN v. + -ING.*] That frowns; gloomy; stern; disapproving, threatening.

1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 300 And eke when I say ya, ye say not nay, Neither by word ne frowning countenance: Swere this, and here I swere our alliance. 1430 LVDG. *Min. Poems* 245 Now frowningyn cheer, now fressh of visage. 1567 TURNER *to a Gentlewoman from whom he took a Ring* i What needs this frowning face? 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 377 A frowning, raging, and rowling storm. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 520 The General Assembly . . sent at the same time two frowning letters. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Poems, Modena*, And o'er her many a frowning fold Of crimson shades her closed eyes. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 20 The frowning guns of the Castle. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 402 A deep ravine of frowning rocks.

b. *attrib.* in † *frowning cloth*, an imaginary frontlet supposed to be worn by a person when displeased.

1580 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 285 The gallery, where shee was solitary walking, with her frowning cloth, as sick lately of the solens.

Frowningly (frun'ingli), *adv.* [*f. FROWNING ppl. a. + -LY.*] In a frowning manner.

1556 J. HAYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvi. 21 Such flies as erst had frowninglike faste him: Lounging they then, on him did smotherle smile. 1617 HIRSON *Wks.* (1610-20) II. 290 With the eye of his soule he saw the Lord looke frowningly vpon him. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, 'You shall know me hereafter', said the stranger, frowningly. 1870 MISS BACONMAN *Ra. Lypne* II. ii. 21 Four rows of dark houses that frowningly faced one another.

Frown't, *obs. form of FRONT*.

Frowst, froust (fraust), *v. ? dial.* [*Of unknown origin; cf. Harrow school slang froust sb.*, 'extra sleep allowed in the morning of Sundays and whole holidays' (Barrère and Leland).] *intr.* To rest lazily, lounge.

1884 *Standard* 5 May 4/4 A generation that frousts over the fire. 1889 B. WHITBY *Awakening M. Fenwick* II. 182, I hate . . frousting over a fire.

Frowsty (frausti), *a. dial.* [*of obscene origin; cf. OF. frouste* ruinous, decayed; also *FROUGHY, FROWISH, FROWZY.*] Fusty; having an unpleasant smell. (In Berks., Oxf., Leic., and Glouc. glossaries.)

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1960. 678/t Use it on his frowsty head. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xvii, When it is not only humble, but *frowsty* . . you are apt to wish you were any where else than at home!

Frowy: see *FROUGHY a.*

† *Frowze*, *sb. Obs.* Also (? 6 frowes), 6-7 *frowse*, 7-8 *fruz*, 8 *frouze*. [*Of uncertain origin; possibly an alteration of FROUNCE, with assimilation to FRIZ, FUZZ.*] A wig of frizzed hair worn by women. Also *frowze*, *frus-frouze*.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 919/2 Her two gentlewomen . . helped her of therwith (her gown) and also with her frowes paste and neckercheefe. 1670 LAOY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Some wore all small ribban, others brode ribbons . . and all frowes of their owen haire. 1676 ETHIRGEE *Man of Mode* i. i. Wks. (1888) 245 This fine woman, I'll say my life . . has adorned her baldness with a large white fruz. 1689 CONGREVE *Old Bachel.* iv. viii, The

mother [bought] a great frowz-tower and a fat amber-neck-lace. 1710 *Brit. Apollo II. No. 101. 3/2* This filthy Fruz I ne'er shall brook. 1724 [see BULL-TOUR].

Frowze, *v.* Obs. *exc. dial.* In 7 frouze. Also **Fruz** *v.* [related to prec. sb.] *trans.* To curl, frizz, ruffle, rumple.

1611 FLORIO, *Increspare*, to criske, to curl, to frouze. Also to wrimble. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Frowze*, to rumple.

Frowzy (frou'zi), *a.* Also 7-9 frouzy, 8-9 frowsy, (9 frousy). [Perh. cognate with FROWSTY, or with some of the other words there referred to. Cf. also FROWZE sb.]

1. Ill-smelling, fusty, musty; having a 'close' unpleasant smell from being dirty, unwashed, ill-ventilated, or the like.

1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. 1. An overgrown Deputy of the Ward, tho a frouzy Fellmonger. A 1700 DRYDEN quoted in *Faction Displ.* (1704) 15 With Frowzy Pores, that taint the ambient Air. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 400 It is the frouzy corrupt air from animal substances. A 1802 STRUTT *Bumpkin's Disaster* (1808) 19 Is pinching frowzy wenchies in their bed Fit sport for spirits? 1838 DICKENS *Nick.* xvi. By the steams of moist acts of Parliament and frowzy petitions. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ix. In his weeks my study was so frowzy I couldn't sit in it. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* Eur. iv. 111. 252 Another Greek convent, said to be frowzier, if possible, than that of Csalho.

2. Having a dirty, untidy, soiled, neglected appearance (like e.g. unkempt hair); dingy, rusty, slatternly, unkempt. Of the complexion: Red and coarse, blowzy.

1710 *Apparition* 7 A frowzy high-crown'd Hat his face did hide. 1716 SWIFT *Pragr. Beauty* Wks. 1755 III. 11. 163 A frowzy dirty-colour'd red Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. 1752 J. SPENCE [Sir H. Beaumont] *Crito* 53 His Woman of a . . . sun-burnt frowzy Complexion. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 214 See I on the floor, what frowzy patches rest! 1823 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XIV. 530 The frowzy hostess would complain. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii. Hair . . . hanging in a frowzy fringe about his forehead. 1848 — *Dombey* vi. There were frowzy fields, and cowhouses . . . at the very door of the Railway. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* ii. ii. [He] produced from the pocket . . . three frowzy acidulated drops. 1882 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* 90 A pony would he shoving its frowzy brow against its master's shoulder. 1895 GLOSS. E. *Anglia*, *Frouzy*, blouzy, with disordered and unkempt hair.

Fig. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. xciv. A drowzy frowzy poem, call'd the 'Excursion', writ in a manner which is my aversion. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 245 Even the frowzy military board—composed of several very old and feeble Company's officers of the last century—was frightened into something like activity.

3. Comb., as *frowzy-headed* adj.

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iv. 53 Frowzy-headed men passed him in the yard. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 60 A frowzy-headed woman.

Hence **Frowziness**.

1724 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Brev.* II. (1723) 41 The Frowziness of the Place, and the ill Scents of different kinds, are a perpetual Nuisance. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 106 That species of high conventual frowziness which monastic habits and garments are not a little apt to engender. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/3 They regard . . . the frowziness of our [railway-carriage] accommodation with contempt. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCIX. 197 He loves to have his room reeking with heat and frowziness.

Froynt, obs. Sc. form of **FRONT**.

Froyter, var. of **FRATER**, **Obs.**

Frozen (frou'z'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: see the verb. [pa. pple. of **FREEZE** *v.*]

1. Congealed by extreme cold; subjected or exposed to extreme cold.

A 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxv. 5 þe south hlaward frosyn strands less & rennyss. A 1400-50 *Alexander* 3563 Sir Dary, fande it [the hurne] frosyn lym byfore. 1555 BOEN *Decades* Cont. The navigation by the frozen sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 587 Beyond this flood a frozen Continient Lies dark and wilde. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 3 Warmth adds Spirits to our frozen Limbs. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 1. 90 A piece of frozen mercury . . . thrown into a little water at 32°. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 224 In Canada . . . frozen meat is a common article of commerce. 1893 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 89/3 Allowance must be made in the North-West [of Canada] for a proportion of frozen wheat.

b. *fig.* and of immaterial thiogs. Of facts, truth (U.S.) = **HARD**, **SOLID**.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 367 Is that olde acquaintance . . . frozen . . . in you? 1621 MILTON *Ch. Cont.* vi. (1851) 122 But there were more than any frozen captivity is the bondage of Platitudes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Pnat.* vii. 99 Verse fires the frozen Veins. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* 146 They hoped to see . . . christian charity, then frozen, was warm. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. xv. The tender blue of that large loving eye Grew frozen with its gaze on vacancy. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trils.* II. 62 This frozen sisterhood of the allegorical family. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Sonn.*, *West London*. The rich she had let pass with frozen stare. 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Herald* 25 Sept., 'Frozen Facts' is a purely American expression. *Ibid.* 22 Oct. 2/2 We were simply stating the frozen truth.

2. **Frozen-out**; cut off or excluded by frost. **Frozen-up**: closed or stopped by frost.

1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* iiii. On the stray chance of catching a frozen-out racoon. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/2 'All-frozen-out' poor working men who've got no work to do-0'. The carrying of water to frozen-up householders has become almost a . . . recognised industry. In many of the suburbs there has been . . . a mellifluous sing-song telling of frozen-up pipes. 1893 *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 7/4 The frozen-up German seed is still delayed.

3. Comb., as *frozen-hearted* adj.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 26 They are not men, but cold statues, and such as the frozen hearted Venetians.

Hence **Frozenly** *adv.*, in a frozen manner; with a cold look or action; (U.S.) stubbornly; **Frozenness**, frozen condition.

1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspistes* 486 For however people have now and then a warm fit of giving, they soon returne to that frozenness, which is hardly dissolved by any mans warmest breathings. 1725 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s.v. *Freezing*, The Signs of which are, they look frozenly on their Sides. 1854 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 151 He . . . looked frozenly at the prisoner, rebuking him [etc.]. 1864 LOWELL *Firstide Trav.* 150, I . . . began to hack frozenly at a log.

† **Fruh**, *v.* Obs. *rare*. [Short f. FRUBBISH, perh. influenced by RUB.] *trans.* To furbish or polish.

1611 FLORIO, *Amolare*, to frub or furbish. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 415. 129 The Frubher or Furbisher frubbeth or furbisheth.

† **Frubber**, *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER¹. Cf. FURBER.] A furbisher, burnisher, or polisher.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 73 [To a maid-servant] Well said frubber, was there no Souldier here lately? 1659 TORRIANO, *Frugatio*, also a burnisher or a frubber.

† **Frubbish**, *v.* Obs. Also frubfish. [var. of FURBISH.] *trans.* To furbish or polish by rubbing.

1570 LEVINS *Manik* 144/50 To Frubbish, *fricande polir*. 1650 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 466 When it is well scoured and censed with sand, and knowne by the brightness and lustre thereof that it hath bin sufficiently frubished and purified. A 1625 FLETCHER *Const. Country* iii. 111, I'll make you young again, believe that Lady, I will so frubfish you.

Hence † **Frubisher**, a furbisher.

1526 SKELTON *Magnys*, 1074 The frubfisher hath my sword. **Fruct**(e), obs. var. of **FRUIT** sb. and *v.*

Fructed (fruk'ted), *a. Her.* [f. L. *fruct-us* fruit + -ED².] Of a tree or plant: Having fruit (of a specified tincture).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. vii. (1611) 105 He heareth argant a pine apple tree Fructed proper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* II. 5/1 A Garland of Vine leaves fructed (that is with Bunches of Grapes) about his Temples. 1708 [see ERAICATED b.] 1828-40 BERRY *Enycl. Her.*, A pear tree erased, fructed ppr. that is, with its fruit in the natural colour. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* (1893) 103 An Oak-tree is fructed of its Acorns; and a Pine, of its Cones.

† **Fructerist**, *Obs. rare*. (See **FRUCTSTER**.)

Frutescent (fruk'tes-sens), [ad. mod. L. *frutescentia*, f. *frutescent-em*: see **FRUTESCENT** and -ENCE.] (See quot.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Frutescentia* . . . Frutescence, or the fruiting season, is the time when vegetables scatter their ripe seeds. 1848 in CRAIG.

Frutescent (fruk'tes-sens), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *frutescent-em*, pr. pple. of *frutescere* to produce fruit, f. L. *fructus* fruit.] Beginning to bear fruit.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 30 Works are of three descriptions, technically designated as accumulated, current, and frutescent.

Fructicist (fruk'tisist), Also **FRUCTIST**. [f. L. *fruct-us* FRUIT + -IST¹ + -IST.] One who classifies plants by their fruit.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 253 Linnaeus . . . began by being a fructicist. 1885 THOMPSON in *Enycl. Brit.* XX. 301/1 He [Ray] was no longer a fructicist but a corollist.

[**Fructiculose**, spurious word in mod. Dictionaries: see **FRUTICULOSE**.]

† **Fructidor** (fruk'tidor). [Fr.; f. L. *fruct-us* fruit + Gr. *δωρον* gift.] The twelfth month of the French revolutionary calendar (from Aug. 18 to Sept. 16); the revolution which took place in that month in 1797. Hence **Fructidorian**, *a.*, belonging to the party that came into power in Fructidor.

1793-97 *Spirit Publ. Frms.* (1799) 35 note, The explosion of the 18th Fructidor. 1884 J. R. SEELEY in *Enycl. Brit.* XVII. 199 The catastrophe came on 18th Fructidor (September 4, 1797). . . Such was Fructidor, which may be considered as the third of the revolutions which compose the . . . French Revolution. The circle of Madame de Staël was strongly Fructidorian.

Fructiferous (fruk'ti-fers), *a.* [f. L. *fructifer* (f. *fructus* fruit + -fer bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing fruit; fertilizing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 85 All other fructiferous trees. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 217 Inundations which fertilize all Egypt, and serve instead of fructiferous rains. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 61 The finely divided, loamy or fructiferous part of the soil. 1857 H. MILLER *Trav. Rocks* xl. 433 None of its branches yet found bear the fructiferous stalk or spike.

Hence **Fructiferously** *adv.*

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xvi. (1659) 134 You may sometimes cast the water that dryneth from the Muck, upon the muck heaps again, which will . . . descend to the former receptacle more fructiferously. 1635 HERWOOD *Hierarch.* II. Comm. 98 Neither more fructiferously can any thing be found than the holy Trinitie.

† **Fructifiable**, *a.* Obs. *rare*¹. [f. **FRUCTIFY** + -ABLE.] Capable of bearing fruit.

1623 T. ADAMS *Barren Tree* 37 The Fig-tree does not beare so soone as it is planted. . . but now it is growne fructifiable.

Fructification (fruk'tifikā-shun), [ad. L. *fructification-em*, f. *fructificare* to FRUCTIFY.]

1. The action or process of fructifying or producing fruit (now rare exc. Bot.). Also fecundation, fertilization (2 obs.).

1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv. vi. § 3 When the first seeds of that faith, which . . . by fructification . . . becomes salvific, are first sown in our hearts. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* iv. i. Wholly giveto To the deeds of fructification. 1635 SWAN *Spec. At.* vi. § 4 (1643) 236 The sprouting, springing, and fructification of the earth. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. xvi. (1658) 198 As may be discovered from several Insects generated in warm water, from the prevalent fructification of plants thereby. A 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled up. the Spirit* (1857) 483 They may indeed be sowed too thick with seed of another nature, which may hinder the fructification thereof. 1759 tr. *Dukanel's Husb.* i. xv. 91 The organs of fructification. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. To the plants of the feeblest structure die, as soon as fructification has taken place. 1845 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 73 At the time of fructification, watch the plants daily.

Fig. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 253 Giving is a free translation of the right or title, of dominion . . . or fructification of anything to any man. 1721 R. KEITH tr. T. a *Kempis Solit.* *Solit.* xvi. 259 Temptation is wont to be very helpful . . . to the Fructification of Virtues. 1802 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/3 As regards the fructification of their estate, there is all the difference in the world between the value of arable as distinguished from mere grazing land.

2. *concr.* in Bot. a. The fruit of a plant; b. *collect.* the organs of fruiting or reproduction, esp. the reproductive parts of ferns and mosses.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* i. note 6 That part of the Cane which shoots up into the fructification, is called by planters its Arrow. 1767 P. COLLINSON in *Darlington's Men.* (1849) 292 The Wild Lime is a singular plant. Dr. Solander wishes for its fructifications. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* u. Pref. The families or Genera are characterized by the analogy of all the parts of the flower or fructification. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 11 Collectively, these cases and their contents are called the fructification. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern* iv. 294 Nearly the whole under side of the frond is covered with the fructification. 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 95 This is usually the case . . . with many Lichens and the fructifications of Fungi.

Fructificative (fruk'tifikā-tiv), *a.* [f. L. *fructificāre*: see **FRUCTIFY** and -ATIVE.] Capable of fructifying; produced by fructification.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* iv. 125 Where fructificative and purely propagative generations of bions proceed alternately from one another.

Fructiform (fruk'tifm), *a.* [f. L. *fruct-us* fruit + -IFORM.] Having the form of a fruit.

1816 SIR J. SINCLAIR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 298 The fructiform productions which were found upon the same stalks often remained fixed together.

Fructify (fruk'tifi), *v.* Also 6 *frutyfy*. [a. F. *fructifier*, ad. L. *fructificare*, f. *fructus* fruit: see -FY.]

1. *intr.* To bear fruit, become fruitful.

A 1325 *Prose Psalter* liij. 1 Ich am in Godes hous as olive fructifand. 1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Pet. 2ed. . . fructefide of one half to be prittage, of oþer half to axitazte. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1899) v. 30 Elles it [the Bawn] would not fructify. c 1450 *Hivon Saluacion* 1055 Aroona 3erde fructified without plantcons. 1528 BASS *The Lawes* 41 Hys wyfe shall encrease, hys land shall fructify. 1551 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 304 The tree of lyfe . . . doeth fructifie, or bring forth fruit twelue tymes in the year. 1605 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* xv. 1845 260 Those Souls wherein they will afterwards Flourish and Fructify. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 7. 2/2 Saffron . . . needs no adventitious moisture to make it Fructify. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvi. 84 Causing it [the perfect animal] to fructify and renew the species. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 13 Species of lichens which in many countries do not fructify.

Fig. c 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 48 Tenke on Tullius kinde-nesse, Minne thy frend, ther it may fructify! c 1422 HOCCEVE *Learn to Die* 17 y sal techte thee Thyng bat shal to thy soule fructifie. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422 b/1 So moche grewe and fructefyed the chylde in resplendour or lyghte of alle good vertues. 1502 *Ord. Crysalen Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 24 And desyrteth not to fructefye neyther to encrease with the goodes of the erthe. 1699 DAMPIER *Poy.* II. 1. 96 It seems very improbable that Christianity should fructify here. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. iii. § 1 (1883) 591 This description of pledge . . . was constantly fructifying and paying off the debt. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xi. 420 Each has caused to fructify the talent which the Master gave.

2. *trans.* To make fruitful, cause to bear fruit; to fecundate, to impregnate.

1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* II. (1882) 66 To fructifie and increase the earth. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* II. i. Let a man . . . fructify foreign countries with his blood. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 4 The red marle hath this property to fructify the barrenest ground. A 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 441 To fructify the Seed he sūw'd. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 654 On the mucous surface of which . . . it [exhalation of yellow fever] . . . fructifies a like harvest of contagious matter. 1805 W. KAY *Crisis Hupfledonia* 6 Many a plant has been fructified by means of pollen . . . brought to it unwittingly by an insect. Fig. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 204 It fructifies 'our knowledge by making it practical. 1795 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 85 Floods of treasure would . . . have fructified an exhausted exchequer. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* xi. 282 The facility with which young people are made to acquire knowledge . . . fills, but does not fructify the mind.

Hence **Fructified** *ppl. a.*, io senses of the vb.; also † *Her.* = **FRUCTED**; **Fructifying** *obl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; **Fructifying** *ppl. a.* Also **Fructifier**, one who or that which fructifies.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 3 (Camh MS.) Affecyonis which bat ne ben nothing fructefyng nor profytable. 1532 *Fructifyng* (see **FRUCTIVE**). 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* i. 3 The vegetative & fructifying Salt of Nature. 1638 WILKINS *New World* i. (1684) 128 It is not necessary there should be the same means of Growth and Fructifying in both these Worlds. 1649 HAMMOND *Serm. Chr. Oblig.*

Peace to The growths and fructifyings of his Graces. 1691 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 5 An Almond-tree Leav'd, Blossom'd, and Fructified. 1708 MORTUUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) p. lvi. These merry and fructifying... Books. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. An able and fructifying preacher. 1825 COLENDRE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 261 A fructifying of the corrupt seed, of which death is the germination. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 39 Think you... that one of our great financiers I mean the Lombardian fructifier... would be scared from his presidency by apprehension of a general bankruptcy? 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 263 His ideas still retain their fructifying character.

Fructiparous (frukti'pāras), a. [f. L. *fructus*-us fruit + *par-ēre* to produce + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fructiparous*, producing fruit in excess of the normal quantity.

Fructist (fruk'tist), [ad. mod. L. *fructista*-a, f. L. *fructus* fruit: see -IST.] (See quot.)

1775 ASH, *Fructist*, a botanist who endeavours to distinguish the several kinds of plants by the fruit or seeds which they produce.

† **Fructive**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *fructus*-us fruit + -IVE.] Fruitful.

14. — LVD. *Commend. Our Lady* 38 Fructif [1532 *Thynne's Chaucer*, Fructified] olyve, of soyless faire and thikke, And redolent cedre.

Fructivorous (frukti'vōras), a. [as if f. L. **fructivorus*-us (f. *fructus*-us fruit + *vorus* devouring) + -OUS.] Eating or feeding on fruit.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 320/1 Fructivorous Birds such as feed upon Fruit. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 912 Fructivorous animals will sometimes feed on flesh.

Fructose (fruk'tūs), Chem. [f. L. *fructus*-us fruit + -OSE.] 'Fruit sugar or levulose. Also applied to the sugar found in fruit, which consists of variable proportions of levulose and dextrose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1893 P. F. FRANKLAND *Secr. Friends & Foes* 104 One of the principal artificial sugars prepared by Fischer is called fructose. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Diet. Med.*, *Fructose*, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ Fruit-sugar, formerly called levulose.

† **Fructster**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. FRUITESTER.]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 86/1 Fructster a Fruit-seller; or some Fructster or Fruterer.

† **Fructuage**, *Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *fructus*-us FRUIT + -AGE. Cf. FRUITAGE.] Fruits collectively, fruit.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 141 Their Moondays mercatt, occasioning necessity the carrying of loads on the Lord's day; Item, Selling of flours and fructuages that day.

† **Fructual**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Fruitful.

1528 LYNDESAV *Dream* 818 The habundance of offysch in our seils, And fructuall montanis for our bestiall. 1629 T. ADAMS *Serv. Wks.* I. 274 It is fructuall: let it be so to vs in operation. It giues vs the fruite of life, let vs returne it the fruits of obedience.

Fructuary (fruk'tuāri), a. and sb. [ad. L. *fructuarius*-us, f. *fructus* FRUIT: see -ARY.]

A. adj. in Roman Law. Of or belonging to usufruct; usufructuary. Only in *fructuary stipulation*. 1875 *Poste Gain* iv. § 166 Provided that he gives his opponent security by the fructuary stipulation.

† B. sb. *Obs.*

1. One who enjoys the 'fruits' or profits (of something); a usufructuary.

1643 PRYNNE *Son. Power Parl.* App. 168 A fructuary can dispose or give the profits at his pleasure. 1687 Dr. SMITH in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 162 Of which we are but the fructuaries.

2. Something enjoyed by usufruct. *rare*—1.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 63 In fructuaries and in those things whereof we have the use but not the property.

† **Fructuate**, v. *Obs.* 1 [f. L. *fructus*-us FRUIT + -ATE 3.] intr. To bear fruit, to fructify.

1663 *Flagellum*, or O. Cromwell (ed. 2) 5 Those ill qualities which fructuated in him [Cromwell] at this age.

Hence **Fructuated** *pph. a.* *Her.* = FRUCTED.

Fructuation, the action of bearing fruit; + *concr.* a crop of fruit (in quot. fig.).

1783 T. POWNALL *Antiquity* 60 Knowing... with what superabundant population the first fructuation of an advancing society is loaded. 1809 J. HOME in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 103 An oak tree vert... fructuated or. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fructuation*, the development or production of fruit.

Fructule (fruk'tiul), [a. F. *fructule*, f. L. *fructus* + -ULE.] (See quot.)

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fructule*, one of the parts or simple fruits of which a compound fruit is made up.

† **Fructuose**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 *frut.* [ad. L. *fructuosus*-us: see FRUCTUOUS and -OSE.] = FRUCTUOUS.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181/2 Fructuose or full of frute... fructuosus. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xv. (1893) 17 What ever be doon of ebarite... is fructuose. 1524 St. Papers *Hen. VIII.* VI. 317 He may perceive the Kinges recommendations... to be unto him fructuose and to good purpose. 1727-36 in BAILEY.

† **Fructuosity**, *Obs.*—o [ad. F. *fructuosité*, f. L. *fructuosus*-us: see next and -ITY.] The condition or quality of being fructuous. 1727-36 in BAILEY.

Fructuous (fruk'tuūs), a. Also 5 *fructuouse*, 6 *fructuous*, -eous. [a. OF. *fructuous* (mod. F. *fructueux*), ad. L. *fructuosus*-us, f. *fructus* FRUIT: see -OUS.]

1. Full of, abounding with, or producing fruit.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer. xi.* 16 An olyve plenteous, fair, fructuous. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) v. 42 That Lond... is drye and not fructuous. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. 11. 58 That graf was taken fro a free appel tree and a fructuous.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. viii. 68 Ane... fructuous grund, plenteous of victall. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 106 Their folloitt seiris thro so fructuous with self fertilitie. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 310 It was as populous as fructuous; and at once blessed with pregnancy both of fruits for the people, and of people for the fruits. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xix. 33 As fruits... trans-earth'd... have vigour enough in themselves to be fructuous according to their nature. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 106 It leads us... to woods and fructuous plains. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pic.* Florence xxiv. Contrast the fructuous and sterile eras. 1886 B. ROOSEVELT *Copper Queen* I. ii. 23 Did not fruit come from St. Joseph, and every other fructuous town from east, west, north, or south?

† b. Promoting fertility. *rare*.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 99: If water were of the one nature fructuous, it must needs follow, that it selfe alone, and at all times, should be able to produce fruit. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* v. 35 So rich the soil, So much does fructuous moisture o'erabound.

2. fig. Productive of 'fruits' or results; advantageous, beneficial, profitable.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. Prol.* 73 Telleth quod he youre meditation... Beth fructuous and that in litel space. c. 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xl. 88 (Gibbs MS.) After pat worthy soper was done: and pat noble and fructuous sermon ended. 1528 Roy *Rede Me* (Arb.) 115 Goddis worde... The fructuous fode of oore faythfull trust, Thou hadst condemned. 1879 A. W. WARD *Chaucer* ii. 123 The even more improbable, but... infinitely more fructuous tale of patient Griseldis. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 191/2 The execution must be fructuous if poundage is to be payable.

Hence **Fructuously** *adv.*, **Fructuoussness**.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* viii. 10 Of hem [wise prestis] forsothe thou shalt lerne wisdom... and fructuoussly vse grete men withoute playnt. c. 1450 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 233 (Harl. MS.) Who so euer prechithe fructuousslye the worde of god. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (Arb.) 150 Old writings... do include The pite of a matter most fructuously. 1855 OULVIE *Suppl.*, *Fructuously*, fruitfully, fertily. *Fructuoussness*, fruitfulness, fertility.

† **Fructure**, *Obs. rare*—o. [a. OF. *fructure*, ad. med. L. *fructura*, f. *frui* (pp. stem *fruct-*) to enjoy.] The use or enjoyment of the fruits (of something).

1611 COTGR., *Fructure*, the fructure, vse, fruition, possession, or enjoyment of.

Frude, var. of **Froud**, *Obs.*, frog, toad.

Frugal (frū'gāl), a. [ad. L. *frūgālis*, f. *frūgi* used as indecl. adj. = 'frugal, economical, useful', originally the dat. of *frux* profit, utility, fruit (chiefly in pl. *frūgēs* fruits): see -AL. Cf. F. *frugal*.]

1. Careful or sparing in the use of food, goods, etc.; economical. *Const. of* (? obs.).

1598 SAKES *Merry W.* ii. 1. 28, I was then Frugal of my mirth. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes*, and *Olymp.* Ode xi. [This now the cheap and frugal fashion, Rather to Hide than Pay the Obligation. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1775) 51 Observation had taught me to be frugal of the Teguments. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 120 Few had borne a greater part in the frugal politics of the late king. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* viii. Though on pleasure she was bent She had a frugal mind. 1842 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 457 The mere husbandmen are sober, frugal, and industrious. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 685 The frugal life of the true Hellenic citizen.

b. Of things, esp. food: Sparingly supplied or used; of small cost; opposed to *luxurious*.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom.* 616 Capitaine Timotheus having upon a time bene at a sober and frugal scholars supper. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 194 Pot-herbs. I wish'd with Verrain, we had his frugal Fare. 1762 GOLDSMID. *Cat. W.* xlvii. (1837) 167 A frugal meal, which consisted of roots and tea. 1783 CRABBE *Village* i. 32 The glad parish pays the frugal fee. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* ii. *Half-Rome* 460 A frugal board, bare sustenance, no more. 1884 Mrs. H. WARD *Marella* I. 9 The uncovered boards with their frugal strips of carpet.

2. Comb., as *frugal-feeding* adj.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 51 The frugal-feeding goat supplied a competency of milk.

Hence **Frugally** *adv.*, in a frugal manner; **Frugallness**.

1597 HOOKER *Recl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 1 For worldly goods it sufficeth frugally and honestly to vse them to our owne benefit. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 37 Plato seemed too frugally politick, who allowed no larger Monument then would contain four Heroick Verses. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin* G. *Brit. Wks.* III. 198 That sum... frugally and prudently laid out in workhouses. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frugallness*. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P. Wks. 1816 LX. 313 He seldom lives frugally who lives by chance. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 373 His frugally elegant small house and table. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* II. ix. 328 The bunch of grapes or stalk of garlic they frugally dined on.

Frugalist (frū'gālist), [f. FRUGAL a. + -IST.] One who lives frugally.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct. Unless the colleges could be enlarged, residence within the walls for the 'frugalists' would be impossible.

Frugality (frū'gālit), [a. F. *frugalité*, ad. L. *frūgālitatem*, f. *frūgālis*: see FRUGAL and -ITY.] The quality of being frugal; moderate or sparing expenditure or use of provisions, goods, etc.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. iii.* xxi. The ancient temperance, and moderation in diete, called sobrietie, or in a more general terme, frugalitie. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 136 Frugalitie in diet was priuately misliked: Towne going to good cheare openly used. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xii. § 9. 183 Riches are gotten with industry, and kept by frugality. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 2 A family remarkable for domestic prudence and elegant frugality. 1807 CRABBE *Par.*

Reg. i. 445 The wise frugality that does not give a life to saving, but that saves to live. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 128 In this miracle... there is a meeting of generosity and faulgaity which is striking.

b. *Const. of* (? obs.).

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. (1721) 8 In this frugality of your praises there are some things which I cannot omit.

c. Occasional uses: The product of frugality, wealth gathered by economy; also in *pl.* frugal ways of living, frugal fare.

1725 POPE *Odys.* ii. 62 Thro' my court the noise of Revel rings, And wastes the waste of frugality of Kings. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 61 A temporary sharer in the frugalities of my farm house lodging.

Frugardite (frū'gārdit), *Min.* Also -it, [f. *Frugard* in Finland, where found + -ITE. Cf. F. *frugardite*.] (See quots.)

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 467 Frugardit, reddish idocrase containing magnesia. 1884 *ANA Min.* 277 The mineral from Gokum... and that from Frugard, Frugardite, have been denominated magnesian.

Fruggan (frū'gān), *dial.* Also 7 *fruggin*. [var. of FURCON.] (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Fourgon*, an Ouen-fork (tearmed in Lincolnshire, a Fruggin) where with suell is both put into an Ouen, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it. 1652 INN. T. *Teanyb of Barton-on-Humber* (N. W. *Line. Gloss.*), In the kitchen... on fruggin. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorkshire Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Fruggan*, an oven-poker. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Fruggan*, a curved iron scraper or rake to stir ashes in an oven with, or on the hearth. 1892 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

† **Frugiferent**, a. *Obs.*—o [ad. L. *frūgiferentem* f. as next: see -ENT.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frugiferent*, bringing forth fruit, profitable.

Frugiferous (frudjif'ērās), a. [f. L. *frūgifer* (f. *frūgi*-, *frux* fruit + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Fruit-bearing, fruitful. Hence **Frugiferousness** (Bailey 1727-36).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 All trees are not frugiferous, Christians are. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Caball.* (1713) 4 And God said, Behold, I give you every frugiferous Herb, which is upon the face of the Earth.

fig. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxvi. 38 We never accounted the Experiment either so luciferous or frugiferous, to make it our business to attend rivals.

Frugivorous (frudjiv'ōras), a. [f. L. *frūgi*-, *frux* fruit + *-vorus* devouring + -OUS.] Eating or feeding on fruit. Hence **Frugivorousness** (Bailey 1727-36).

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* vii. ii. 384 Suited to various Foods, some Membranaceous, agreeable to the frugivorous or carnivorous kind. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 302 This bird having a remarkable thick, strong bill, more like the frugivorous tribes. 1809 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 147 Philipines against frugivorous children after dinner, are too common. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 86 A small monkey and a frugivorous bat are eaten as delicacies in Zanabiar.

† **Frūibly**, *adv.* *Obs.*—1 [f. *frūibile* (ad. med. L. **frūibilis*, f. *frūi*: see next) + -LY².] Enjoyingly; in a state of enjoyment.

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. i. 41 A louer of ihesu... may frely... lifte himselfe aboute himself in spirit, and here reste freibly [L. *frūibile*].

† **Frūish**, v. *Obs.* In 5 *frūisshe*. [ad. OF. *frūiss*-lengthened stem of *frūir* to enjoy, ad. pop. L. **frūire* (classical L. *frūi* deponent vb.)] *trans.* To enjoy. Hence ***Frūishing** *pph. a.*, **Frūishingly** *adv.*

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxiii. 92, I may not frūisshe tho iocunde clippings that are redy to boly spirites. *Ibid.* iii. xxviii. 86, iii. lvi. 133. *Ibid.* iii. lxiii. 147 Goe all & booll into be loue of me, in whome þe reste frūissingly.

Fruit (frūt), sb. Forms: a. 2-6 *frut*, 3-6 *fruyt* (e, a-3 *froite*, 4 *frot* (t, fryt) (e), 4-6 *frute*, -tt (e, north. and Sc. *froit* (e), 4 *froit*, *frou* (i), *frut*, 5 *fret*, *fruth*, 4-7 *fruite*, 4 *fruyt*, 6 *frught*, Sc. *frw* (i) (t), 3- *fruit*. B. 4-6 *fruct* (e), 6 *fruct*. [a. OFr. *fruit* (later often spelt *fruct*): = L. *fructus* (n-stem), f. *frugv*-root of *frūi* to enjoy.]

The form *fructe* in 14-15th c. English use, and still later in Sc. writers, appears to be merely a variety of spelling of course after the L.; but it is possible that in the few English 16th c. uses of this form, which seem to be confined to immaterial senses, the writers intended the word to be taken as a direct adaptation of the Latin, with the *c* pronounced.

1. Vegetable products in general, that are fit to be used as food by men and animals. Now usually in *pl.* Also *fruits of the earth* or the ground.

a. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Me sawed sed on ane time and gedereid þe frut on oðer time. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28833 (Cott. Galba) þe pouer man es like þe fælde, Pat mekill frut es wont to yelde. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 392 Þo froytes of þo erthe make plenteus. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 111 We schal beseke for y^e frutte y^e is on y^e herthe. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Ev. Booth in wyds and feldis corne and oder frute. 1538 STARKEV *England* i. iii. 73 Yf hyt were dylygently laburyd hyt wold bring forth frute for the nuryshyng of man. 1549 Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany, That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 43 The answer of our Queene Elizabeth... to some that presented unto her of the fruits of America. 1665 *Ord. Mayor Lond.* in *De Foe Plague* (1840) 46 That no... musty corn, or other corrupt fruits... be suffered to be sold. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 3 If the husk or seeds are eaten, they are called the fruits of the ground. 1791 NEWTE *Four Eng. & Scot.* 196 At Aberdeen, turnips, carots, and potatoes, pass among the common people, by the name of fruit. 1859 JEFFISON *Britannia* ii. 20 The Breton peasant can turn all the fruits of the earth to account.

. B. c1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 3 They helde hem paired of the frutes pat pey ete. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liv. 63 Quhillk platys the corne and fruct that growis grene.

Fig. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.) These ben tho that... destroyed the corn plentyous of frutes of resone. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Hen. VI, xxxix. See here the pleasant frutes that many princes reape. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Come, we that love the Lord' viii, Celestial Fruits on earthly Ground From Faith and Hope may grow. 1783 WATSON *Philosophy* 111 (1793) I. ii. 233 The only fruit which he could reap from a victory.

2. The edible product of a plant or tree, consisting of the seed and its envelope, esp. the latter when it is of a juicy pulpy nature, as in the apple, orange, plum, etc. + *Tree of fruit* = *fruit-tree*.

As denoting an article of food, the word is popularly extended to include certain vegetable products that resemble 'fruits' in their qualities, e.g. the stalks of rhubarb.

a. collect. in sing.

a. 1225 *Aucr. R.* 150 Figer is ones kunnes treou bet bereð swete frut, bet me cleped figes. 131. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1044 Pe fayrest frut pat may in folde growe, As orange & oter fryt. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 69 Al oter frutes of fruyte. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 75, I ne apreue nouzt almundis ne noon oter vaperous fruyt; as notis eipr walnutis eipr avelanes. c1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 6b, Of fruyt shall ye here named Peres, apples, pommies. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 62 The berries, which is the fruite, are redde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 432 The lowness of the Bough, where the Fruit cometh, maketh the Fruit greater. 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* v. § 1 (1682) 186 The Fruit, strictly so called, is, A Flethy Uterus, which grows more moist and Pulpy, as the Seed ripens. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr. Lett. (1735) 26 We take Blanchies from a Tree, to add to the Fruit. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 27 (Bats) devouring indiscriminately every kind of fruit.

fig. a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 276 Mon, bi flesch, hwat frut bereð hit? 1507 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 57 Heroes, whose Ethereal Root is Jove himself, and Cæsar is the Fruit. 1771 *Journals Lett.* lix. 304 (He) sees the fruit of his honest industry ripen beyond his hopes.

b. with a and pl., as denoting a kind of fruit.

a. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 216 Dat he sulde him ðer loken fro A fruit, ðe kenneð wel and wo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11667 (Götl.) Scho. sau a fruit. Men clepes palmes in pat land. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* x. 191 The treis. Chargit with froytis on syndri vis. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 261 Pou schalt purge colre with a decoccioun of freitis. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 667 Speke. For frutes a-fore mete to ete þem fastyngly. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 Our frutes and graines be Apples, Nuts, and Corne. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. iv. 11 Dates, Almonds, .. Nuts. .. Pomegranates and other severall fruits. 1795 *Genil. Mag.* 5401/2 The glow of ripe fruits and declining leaves mark the autumn. 1824 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 190 Fruits and cream served in the weeping elm. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 886 This fruit [currants] is of a violet colour, and hangs in long loose bunches.

b. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 70 Planted with treis of verdure of divers fructis. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 14 To taste, and smell. Delicous fructis, whilks in that time abound. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 6 Exempte spice and Vine, and sum fructes.

c. An individual product of a tree. *rare*.

1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 26 The Mandarin has borne 4,200 fruits in the year.

d. *Proverbs*.

a. a 1200 *Cursor M.* 38 (Götl.) Wers tre wer frout it beris. c1530 R. HILLES *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Often tymys provyth the frught affore The stok that hys cometh off. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 15 The weakest kinde of fruite Drops earliest to the ground. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 176 No roote no fruite.

b. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 165 Sindrie tymes we se That rycht gude fruct cumis of ane gude tre.

+3. A fruit-tree; also a food-plant. *Obs. rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8239 All frutes he plantede in pat place. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 84 b, About the tenth of June, both the Vine, and Wheate, the two noble frutes, do flowre. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 313 Many of our fruits and most useful plants are the natural inhabitants of much warmer countries.

+4. A course of fruit; the dessert. *To be in one's fruits*: to be at dessert. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1915/6 The officers being at dinner, and the cardinal not fullie dined, being then in his fruits. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 52 My Nephew shall be the fruit to that great Feast.

5. The seed of a plant or tree, regarded as the means of reproduction, together with its envelope; *spec. in Bot.* 'the ripe pistil containing the ovules, arrived at the state of seeds' (Lindley); also, the spores of cryptogams.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* i. 21 In Botany, by fruit, in herbis as well as in trees, we understand the whole fabric of the seeds. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 194 Its flower is that of Plantago, but, its fruit distinguish[ing] it from that genus. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 140 Fruits .. contain a certain quantity of nourishment laid up in their cells for the use of the Embryon plant. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 210 Hypocypsis. .. Fruits striate, scabrous. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 174 The low rank of these plants [in the coal-formation] is evinced also by the absence of flowers and fruit.

6. Offspring, progeny. Also, an embryo, foetus. Orig. a Hebraism. Now *rare*, exc. in Biblical phraseology. More fully *fruit of the body, loins, womb*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5445 Pi frut i se bi-for mi nel. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxi. 11 Of þe froite of þi wambe i sall sett on þi seat. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 30 God hadde sworn to him, of the fruyt of his leende for to sitte on his seete. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxiv. (1499) 647 We speke vnproperly somtyme and call the brode of the beestys frute. c1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 42

Stondyng neyr the tyme that the fruyt shulde be proferid forth. c1500 *Melusine* xxx. 218 Duchesse, take good heede of your fruyte that groweth in your blood. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1838) 12 Thy quhillk takis away the frutis of thay nychtburis beistis. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 4 Blessed shalbe the frute of thy body. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* n. lxxviii. 252 It closteth the Matrice, causeth the frute to live. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. 24 Least with my sighes or teares I blast or drowne King Edwards Frute. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 463 There is .. another excellent medicine. .. whereby the fruit in a womans womb may be brought forth either dead or putrified. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxi. 22 If men strue, and hurt a woman with child, so that her fruit depart from her. 1641 HINDOE 3. *Bruen* i. 2 The Lord with-held the fruit of the womb. .. so that by her he had no issue. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 128 Risking the loss of the uterine fruit.

7. Anything accruing, produced, or resulting from an action or effort, the operation of a cause, etc.

a. Material produce, outgrowth, increase; pl. products, revenues.

a. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 202 Pe fruyte & þe profyze of pat lande & of bestie in þi tyme. 1523 FITZ-HERB. *Surv.* 36 S. B. occupeth the sayd personage him selfe, withall the glebe landes, medowes, tythes, and all other frutes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* viii. 10 Milke, .. which is the fruit of the breasts. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 6 Round her new-fallen young the heifer moves, Fruit of her throes. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 86 A dozen of hams. .. the fruit of this country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 371 The produce of the soil far exceeded the value of all the other fruits of human industry.

b. a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* iii. 763 Quhillk for þe tyme no fruct nor profreit did. 1563 ABP. PARKER *Articles*, An patron that .. taketh the tythes and other frutes to him selfe.

b. An immaterial product, a result, issue, consequence. *sing. and pl.*

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12930 Was neuer þe fruit o suill: bot ill. c1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 268 Dois worthy froite of penitence. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 424 Of aloure strif, God woot, the frut is thine. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 Alle the wyde world is fulfilled with the fruyte of they good labour. c1450 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 116 Sumwhat now I have shewid the frutes of both lawes. 1458-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Post-Communion, The fruite of good liuing. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. v. 216 If you will then see the frutes of the sport, mark his first approach before my lady. 1659 HAMMOND *On Pr.* 1 All these Psalms are not the fruit or product of one inspired brain. 1668 TENPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 108 The Fruits of our Conferences your Lordship will find in the Enclosed. 1712 AODISON *Spect.* No. 287 6 Riches and Plenty are the natural Fruits of Liberty. 1786 COWPER *Let. to Churchy* Wks. 1837 XV. 189 The most effectual spur to industry in all such exertions, is to lay the fruit of them before the public. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 64 Zingis swept round the sea of Aral, and destroyed the fruits of a long civilization. 1858 CARLYLE *Frede. Gl.* u. vi. (1865) 1. 85 His going on the Crusade, .. was partly the fruit of the life she led him. b. a 1568 ASCHAN *Scholem.* (Arb.) 23, I wishe, .. that yong M. Rob. Sackville, may take that fructe of this labor. 1585 M. W. COMMEND. *Verses to Jas. I's Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 10 Lo, heir the fructis, Nymphe, of thy foster faier.

c. Advantage, benefit, enjoyment, profit.

a. c1230 *Halt Meid.* 7 þus hauen godes freond al þe fruit of þis world pat ha forsaken habbed. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 3 Thou shalt haue labour withoute fruyt and shalt vse thy lyl in perille. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Worcester, The fruite Of reading stories, standeth in the suite. 1588 J. UNALL *Diutrophes* (Arb.) 37 You shold preach four times euery weeke, with more fruit than you can doe now four times euery yeere. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 145 She tookte the Frutes of my Aduice. 1630 R. JOHNSON *s. Kingd. & Commu.* 384 The greatest fruit which the Emperour reapeith by the Crowne of Hungarland, ariseth by the benefit of Mines. 1698 J. HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* x. (1863) 219, I read thy lines with fruit and delight. 1858 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Amer. Orient. Soc.* (1862) VII. 31 Whosoever, .. at any time, has been the soil, has, at that time, has been the fruit of even the previous bestowment thereof.

b. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 22 Off warldis gud and grit richness, Quhat fruct hes man but mirriss?

8. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as fruit-barrow, -basket, -branch, -broker, -close, -dealer, -dish, -garden, -grove, -industry, -loft, -shop, -sort, -stall, -stand, -stone, -tart, -time; also fruitwise adv.

1801 *Spirit Publ. Fruts.* (1802) V. 187 *Fruit-barrows and the hunger-giving cries Of vegetable vendors fill the air. 1803 *Genil. Mag.* Ibid. (1804) VII. 44 Look at .. the fillagree tea-caddies, the 'fruit-baskets, &c., &c. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* xv. 123 If a *Fruit Branch should chance to be join'd with the two Wood Branches it may be preserv'd. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix. Several 'fruit-brokers had their marts near Todgers's. 1852 SHORTHOUSE 7. *Inglesant* II. xxi. 37 Inheritance of 'fruit-closes, and olive-groves. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 39 The defendant is a *fruit-dealer. 1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M.* u. i. 95 We had but two in the house, which .. stood, as it were, in a *fruit dish. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 Kitchen and *Fruit-Gardens. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 974 The faithful slave Whom to my nuptial train Icarus gave, To tend the *fruit-groves. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 5/5 Will the *fruit industry of this country find another £100 towards it? 1552 HULOET, *Fruit-loft, or place to lay fruit in, or to kepe fruite, *oporothea*. 1604 OFFICE *E. V. M.* 277 Ps. lxxviii. 1 They haue made Hierusalem a frute loft. 1650 HOWELL *Graff's Rev. Naples* i. (1664) 10 He went up and down the *fruit-shops that were in that quarter. 1842 BROWNING *Soliloquy Sp. Cloister* vi. How go your flowers? None double? Not one *fruit-sort can you spy? 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fruit stall, a stand on the pavement where fruit is sold in the streets. 1800 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Publ. Fruts.* (1801) IV. 40 Nor do we ever see him .. riding backwards over *fruit-stands. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 405 Their nucleus is usually a foreign body, a 'fruit-

stone, a splinter of bone, a needle, or woody fibre. 1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* iv. (1619) 624/5 Hee coule make .. twelue sorts of sawces and ten of *fruit tartes. 1552 HULOET, *Fruit tyme, when fruite is ripe, *vindemia*. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 477 p. 1, I do not suffer any one .. to drive them [the birds] from their usual haunts in fruit-time. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 214 *Fruit-wise upon the old flower of tears.

b. objective, as fruit-bearer, -culture, -eater, -evaporation, -giver, -grower, -keeper, -monger, -picker, -seller, -vender; fruit-bearing, -candyng, -packing vbl. sbs.; fruit-bearing, -bringing, -cat-ing, -growing, -producing ppl. adjs.

1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 242 Trees .. especially *fruit-bearers. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* IV. (ed. 2) 271 *Fruit-bearing without Christ is not an improbability, but an impossibility. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus Title-p.* An Orchard of all sorte of *fruit-bearing Trees. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* i. 4 We have the fruit-bearing branches more distinct. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) 11. 546 Ceres, the 'fruit-bringing queen. 1889 *Daily News* 31 May 5/4 *Fruit-candyng establishments. 1883 *Cath. Augl.* 144 A *Fruit eter, *xyrsagus*. 1848 CRAIG *Amphitide*, Chatterers or fruit-eaters. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowl.* 25 May 304/1 The blackcap .. is a confirmed fruit-eater. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* 688 The shambling, 'fruit-eating, bear. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 5/4 *Fruit evaporation would pay British fruit-growers. 1888 *Epictetus* u. x. 74 He will be Raingiver and *Fruitgiver. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 602/2 The .. 'fruit-grower may .. be made independent of the weather. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 487 Our neighbors of northern Europe are .. removed from *fruit-growing regions. 1623 COCKERMAN 18 A *fruit keeper, *epicarpan*. 1721 BRADLEY *Virtue Coffee* 28 As our *Fruit-mongers do for Cherries. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6/3, I am not going to reply in 'The Daily News' to the three letters on 'fruit-packing. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 164 For harvesting, we have moving, reaping and binding machines, shellers, *fruit-pickers, etc. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/3 Great Britain has to be seriously reckoned with as a *fruit-producing country. 1552 HULOET, *Fruit-eater, *fructuaris*. 1887 *Spectator* 25 Mar. 412/2 The Italian *fruit-vendor or organ-grinder is often a retired workman.

9. Special comb.: fruit-bat (see FLYING-FOX); fruit-bud, a bud containing a fruit germ, in opposition to leaf-bud; fruit-button = fruit-bud; fruit-cake, (a) a cake containing fruit; (b) (see quot.); fruit-clipper, a fast-sailing ship, built for the conveyance of fruit; fruit-crow (see quot.); fruit-dot, *Bot.*, the sorus of ferns; fruit-fly (see quot.); fruit-frame (see quot.); fruit-girl, a girl who sells fruit; fruit-house, a house for storing fruit; fruit-knife, a knife for cutting fruit, with a blade of silver or other material not affected by the acids of the fruit; fruit-meter, a person officially appointed to examine all fruit brought into a market (Cassell); fruit-mill (see quot.); + fruits-paying, the payment of annates or 'first-fruits'; fruit-piece, 'a pictured or sculptured representation of fruit' (*Cent. Dict.*); fruit-pigeon, a general name given to the pigeons of the genera *Carpophaga* and *Tyrone*; fruit-press, an apparatus for extracting the juice from fruit by pressure; fruit-spur, a small branch whose growth is stopped to ensure the development of fruit-buds; fruit-stalk, a stalk that bears fruit; *spec.* = PEDUNCLE; also occas. = CARPOPHORE; fruit-sugar = GLUCOSE or LEVULOSE; fruit-tree, a tree cultivated for its fruit; + fruit-trencher, a wooden tray, formerly used as a dessert-plate; + fruit-user = USURFRUCTUARY sb.; fruit-wall, a wall against which fruit-trees are trained; fruit-wife, fruit-woman, a woman who sells fruit; also, + a bawd; + fruit-yard, an orchard.

1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 22 Dec. 810/1 That curious species of bats known as the 'fruit-bat or flying-fox. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 [When] the Sap begins to stir, .. then best discerns the *Fruit-buds. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 147 The Graft very seldom fails. .. provided it .. have *Fruit-Buttons. 1885 LANKASTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 841/2 The cysts [of the *Endospore*] may be united side by side in larger or smaller groups. .. These composite bodies are termed 'fruit-cakes' or 'athalia', in view of the fact that the spore-cysts of Fuligo, also called *Athalia* .. the well-known 'flowers of tan' .. form a cake of this description. 1864 BLACKMORE *C. Vaughan* lxxi, The 'Lilly-flower' .. could exhibit her taffrail to the smartest 'fruit-clipper. 1856 W. S. DALLAS *Nat. Hist. Anim. Kingd.* 552 The Gymnoderma, or 'fruit-crows. 1880 *Gard. Street*, *Bot.* 433/2 The clustered 'fruit-dots of ferns. 1753 CHAMBERS *Col. Symb.* *Fruit-flies, a name given by gardeners, and others, to a sort of small black flies, found in vast numbers among fruit trees, in the spring season. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fruit-frame, *Hort.* a trellis or espalier. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 23 July (1857) II. 213 She had brought Betty, the 'fruit-girl, with hampers of strawberries and cherries. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xxii, A fruit-girl's barrow strikes his vision. 1794 L. O. SPENCER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 255, I am going with Caroline to the 'fruit-house. 1855 H. CLARKER *Dict.*, *Fruit-knife. 1881 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 2/7 In long past days the Corporation 'fruitmeters claimed a sample of fruit from each package entering the Port of London. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fruit-mill, a mill for grinding grapes for must or apples for cider. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 97 To pray the Queen .. to be discharged of their own subsidies the first year of their 'fruits paying. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1954, 494/3 A rare 'fruit-pigeon from the Seychelles. 1823 in COBBETT *Kur. Russ.* (1885) I. 325 [A] great number of these shoots have 'fruit-spurs, which will have blossom, if not

fruit, next year. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 17 Leaf-stalks, shorter than the fruit-stalks. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 301 [Strawberries] Every runner is in its incipient state of formation, capable of becoming a fruit-stalk. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. (1586) 72 *Fruit trees and Vines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 213 Where any row Of Fruit-trees, reached too far Thir pamper'd boughs. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 379 Three modes of pruning, first, the fruit-tree method. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smet.* 28 He greets us with a quantity of thum-rising posies. *He has a fortune therefore good, because he is content with it.* This is a piece of sapience not worth the brain of a fruit-trencher. 1883 *Oxf. Guide-book* [The picture-gallery of the Bodleian contains] Queen Elizabeth's fruit-trenchers. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* 411 But thei ben *Fruyte Users of the godis. 1699 *(Title)* *Fruit Walls improved by inclining them to the Horizon. 1773 MRS. GRANT *Let. fr. Mount.* (1807) I. x. 78 She has built a fruit wall, a thing before unheard of here. 1611 COTGR., *Fruitiere*, a *Fruit-wife; or woman that selleth fruits. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* III. i. Wks. 1833 IV. 416 She's as arrant a fruit-woman as any is about Rome. 1846 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 358 Fruit women screamed. 1555 W. WATHEMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 205 The Geronites, occupie tilthe : lue by corne, and haue their *frute yardes.

Fruit (*frut*), *v.* Also *a.* 4-5 frute, -yn; *β.* 5 fruct. *Pa. ppl.* 4 y-fruited. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To bear fruit.

a. 1377 LANGL., *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 39, I saue it til I se it. somdel y-fruited. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182/1 Frutyn, or byrnye forbe frute, *fruticaco*, 1712 J. PETERIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 424 It frutes yearly in Chelsea Garden. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 220 They have fruited, and are now propagated in almost all the West-India Islands. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Frut.* II. xxvii. 253 But few of them fruit. 1882 MRS. RUSSELL *Daisies & D. I.* 114 The scarlet-runners fruiting and blooming at the same time.

β. a 1500 *Colkeltie Sow* iii. 766 How suld a penny fruct carter nature. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 259 Mysgouernaunce frutynh nost in goodness to be soule. 1851 *Beddoes Poems* Mon. 113 Interchanging knowledge, as it is fruited daily in every branch of science. 1883 BALDWIN *Brown Home* III. 50 We can see the passions and the forces working, which fruit in bane or blessing.

2. trans. (causatively) To make bear fruit; to cultivate to the point of bearing fruit. *lit.* and *fig.* 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 177 He is rooted in Christ, and therefore fruited by Christ. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Jan. 8, I have not fruited those sorts [of Strawberries]. 1862 THOREAU *Excurs.*, *On Wild Apples* (1863) 291 Their 'Favorites' [apples], when I have fruited them turn out very tame. 1882 W. B. WREEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 25 For Capital is Labor fruited, saved and preserved.

†3. In various obsolete uses: *a.* To produce as fruit. *b.* To favour with fruit-juice. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxiv. 23, I as a vine frutede [Vulg. *frutificauis*] sweetness of smel. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 359 Fill tin icing pots with any suris of cream you please, either plain or sweetened, or you may fruit it.

Fruitage (*frutidz*). Also 6-8 frutage, (7-idge). [*a.* OF. *frutige*, *f. fruit* FRUIT.]

1. The process, season, or state of bearing fruit. 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 102 Plantes : which onely florish in growyng and frutage. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 In Grouth, the thriugue, verdure, frutage. &c., of particular Vegetables are regardable. 1816 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.*, *Lay Sermon*, 317 A tree transplanted from Paradise, with all its branches in full frutage. 1871 LYTTON *Coming Race* xvii, Fruit-bearing plants after frutage either shed or change the colour of their leaves.

fig. 1802 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 444 Many have commented on the late fruitage of Swift's genius.

2. Fruit collectively; a crop of fruit. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 What Trees, Plants, Shrubs : what Frutage, Mastage, Gummage. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque of Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 117 Freely earth her frutage bearing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 561 Greedily they pluck'd The Frutage fast to sight. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* I. 3 Who'er expects his labring trees should bend With frutage. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 215 The wide domain, with game and frutage crown'd, Supplied their food. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygone* 180 Much of the plumpest fruitage found its way into the hoards of thieving boys.

fig. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. l. 53 When me Thoub shalt impregn'd with Vertues make A fruitful Eden, all the frutage take. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* iv. iii. I come. To claim the promis'd frutage of my love. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 39 His genius was yet in the bud--with the promise of glorious frutage.

†b. pl. Various sorts of fruit. *Obs.* a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 110 Men do more copiously in the Season of Harvest feed on Frutages then at any other time.

c. trans. Offspring. *rare-†.* 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 195 Yet should she By her own body's frutage have been slain?

†3. A decorative arrangement of fruits; a representation of this in embroidery, painting, carving, etc. *Obs.*

1600 O. ELIZ. *Wardr.* in Nichols *Progr.* (1823) III. 509 One petticoate, with a verie fair border of pomegranets, pyne apple trees, frutidge. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 309 Pomona--attire in greene, a wreath of frutages circling her temples. 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 29 Jan. The vines, climbing to the summit of the trees, reach in festoons and frutages from one tree to another. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* II. 115/2 Frutage is the hanging of several sorts of Fruit together in husks with strings. c1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 238 The most exactest workmanship in y^e wood carving, both in figures, frutages, beasts, birds, flowers. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 37 A glorious Embroidery of Festoons, and Frutages, depending from the yielding Boughs.

Hence **Fruit-aged** *ppl.* *a.*, abounding in fruitage. 1846 C. G. PROWETT *Æschylus' Prometheus Bound* 22 Flowery spring Or fruited summer.

Fruitarian (*frutē-ri-ān*). *rare.* [*f. FRUIT sb.* + *-ARIAN*; cf. *vegetarian*.] One who lives on fruit. 1893 *Nat. Food Mag.* Feb., Even at 3d. a lb., the economical fruitarian would gain on the economical cerealist. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 10/1 He became 'fruitarian'. He believed in nothing but fruit.

Fruited (*frutēd*), *ppl. a.* [*f. FRUIT v.* + *-ED*.] *†1.* Having fruit of a certain kind. *Obs.*

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downfall* 4 Fie on such Fatherhood, so rooted, so fruited.

2. a. Of a branch, tree, etc.: Having fruit upon it. *b.* Abounding in or laden with fruit.

1784 BURNS *'Now Westlin Winds'* iv, Let us view.. The rustling corn, the fruited thorn, And ev'ry happy creature. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 122 Mighty Jove, the gracious giver. Crown the fruited year! 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop. xiii.* (ed. 3) 124 A wreath of peach-branches fruited. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 4/5 The plant, though small is unusually heavily fruited. 1888 MORRIS *Burghers' Battle in Athenaeum* 16 June 76/2 The shadows of the fruited close Dapple the feast-hall floor.

Fruiten (*frutēn*), *v.* [*f. FRUIT sb.* + *-EN*.] *†a. trans.* To make fruitful (*obs.*). *b. intr.* To become full of fruit. Hence **Fruitening** *ppl. a.* (*rare-†*).

1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 84, I will give you seasonable rains. to supple and fruiten the earth. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 11/2 Fanning the fruitening plains.

Fruiter (*frutēr*). [*orig. a. F. fruitier, f. fruit*; later prob. independently *f. FRUIT sb.* or *v.* + *-ER*.]

†a. One who deals in, or has the care of fruit. *b.* A vessel engaged in the fruit-trade. *c.* A tree that produces fruit. *d.* A fruit-grower.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 22 Besides the fruter and wafferer. c1500 *Cocke Lovell's B.* (Percy) 9 Fruyters, chese-mongers, and mynstrelles. 1667 *Cauterbury Marriage Licences* 31 July (M.S.) William Settertree of Brooke. fruiter. 1860 A. CUNNING in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 102 Let them swing to one anchor.. (as the fruiterers do at St. Michael's). 1870 *Harper's Mag.* XLI. 864 A man can't bring into port.. a fruiter from the Levant, with Portuguese and Greeks before the mast. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* No. 421. 79 The former is a handsome variety of medium growth, and a sure fruiter. 1887 J. E. MCGOWAN *Chattanooga & Tennessee* 35 The fruiter, farmers and truckers have now more capital for their business.

Fruiterer (*frutērēr*). [*extended form of prec.*: see *-ER*.] *3.*

1. A dealer in fruit; a fruit-seller. 1408 *Chose Roll* 9 *Hen. IV.* b, Thomas Sebeche, fruiterer. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. Ss* j, The fretwe.. on the fruiterers bande lying. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 36 The very same-day did I fight with one Sampson Stock-fish, a Fruiterer. 1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev. Naples* I. (1664) 12 Telling the fruiterers that they should pay the gabell. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 167 Walnuts the fruiterer's hand, in autumn stain. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 75 Amongst the handsomest shops were the fruiterers'. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. i. 301 Careful as a fruiterer is of the bloom upon his grapes.

2. A fruit-grower. *Obs.* 1612 DRYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 298 The Pear-maine.. Which careful fruiterers now have denized our owne. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. i. (1668) 1 Whosoever desireth. to have a pleasant and profitable Orchard, must provide himself of a fruiterer. Skilful in that faculty. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 255 Most of our best apples are supposed to have been introduced into Britain by a fruiterer of Henry the Eighth.

Fruiteress (*frutērēs*). Also 8 fruitress. [*f. as prec.* + *-ESS*.] A female seller of fruit.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 87 f, The hawkers-women, fruitresses, and milk-maids. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 244 The fair fruiteress, it seems was jealous of her neighbour. 1823 LAMB *Elia, My First Play*, The fashionable pronunciation of the theatrical fruiteresses then was 'Chase some oranges'.. chase *pro* chase.

Fruiterie (*frutēri*). Also 7 frut(e)ry. [*ad. Fr. fruiterie, f. fruit* FRUIT.]

†1. A place for growing or storing fruit. *Obs.*

1609 *Patent 7 Jas. I in Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 26. Preamble, Dove-houses, orchards, fruiteries, gardens, lofts, cottages. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., You must be careful in cleaning and sweeping your Fruiterie often. 1816 KIRBY & *Sr. Entomol.* (1843) I. 161, I must next conduct you from the garden into the orchard and fruiterie.

2. Fruit collectively; a crop of fruit. *Now rare.* 16.. SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (N.), He sowde and planted in his proper prange (Upon som savage stock) som fruty strange. 1612 DRYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 229 Where full Pomona seems most plentifully to flowe. And with her fruiterie swells by Pershere in her pride. 1666 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 27 Indeed she had manifested a prodigious prodigality, had she afforded a Shambles to her Fruiterie. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 35 Oft, notwithstanding all thy Care To help thy Plants, when the small Fruiterie seems Exempt from Ills, an oriental Blast Disastrous flies. 1823 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 18631 491 Dealing with him in all sorts of fishery and fruiterie for.. her shop.

†Fruiterster. *Obs. rare-†.* [*f. FRUIT sb.* + *-STER*.] = **FRUITRESS**. (Cf. quot. 1672 for *fruit-woman* in *FRUIT sb.* g.)

c1386 CHAUCER *Pardoner's T.* 16 Than comen tomh-esteres Petyes and smale, and yonge fruitersteres [i.e. fruitersters, fruitersters].

Fruitful (*frutifl*), *a.* Forms: *a.* (see *FRUIT sb.*). *β.* 4-7 fructfull, (5 fructufulle), 6 fructifull. [*f. FRUIT sb.* + *-FUL*.]

1. Productive of fruit. Of trees, etc.: Bearing plenty of fruit. Of soils, etc.: Fertile. Of rain, etc.: Causing fertility.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxlviii. o Tries fructifulle and cedres alle. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Pir hills or rist fructfull. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* ix. 25 Vinyardes, oyl-garden, and many fructifull trees. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 Clay. is not so fructifull as marle. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. ii. 8 The.. Boare (That spoyle'd your Summer Fields, and fructifull Vines). 1601 HOLLAND *Phay* xix. vii, Such seeds.. must be all thoroughly dried before they be.. fructifull. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. xiv. 49 The fructifull Nilus.. filling all the trenches to make a plenty of corn and fruits. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 293 The Tree hath usually 3 fructifull Branches. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 236 Heav'n invok'd with Vows for fructifull Rain. 1739 LAOY *Pomfret Let.* I. xxii. 84 A very steep but fructifull hill.. the vineyard's.. crown the very summit. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxiv, His estate.. was as large as Kent; and.. infinitely more fructifull.

2. Productive of offspring; not barren; producing offspring in abundance, prolific.

c1520 L. ANDREWES *Noble Lyfe in Babes Bk.* 229 A Bremion is a fructifull fische that hath moche sede. 1526 *Fruyter. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 153 b, Lya was the more fructifull, and had more chyldren than Rachel. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 162 Some [hens] are so fructifull, as they kill them selves with laying. 1611 *Bible Gen.* i. 22 God blessed them, saying, Be fructifull, and multiply. 1667 D'CHESS NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. Newcastle* (1886) 87 A young woman that might prove fructifull to him. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 225 The fructifull marriage that has been known in our age. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 43 Nature.. has rendered some animals surprizingly fructifull. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 367 The queen bee, when deprived of her wings before any communication with the male has taken place, will nevertheless lay fructifull eggs. 1866 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 111 That marriage proved happy and fructifull.

†b. Astrol. Favourable to fecundity. 1721 BAILEY, *Fruitful Signs*, [in Astrology] are the Signs Gemini, Cancer and Pisces.

†3. Of a harvest, a crop, hence of a reward, a meal, etc.: Abundant, copious. Chiefly in Shaks.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 80 The fructifull Riuer in the Eye. 1603 -- *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 161 One fructifull Meale would set mee too't. 1607 -- *Timon* v. i. 153 With a recompence more fructifull Than their offence can weigh downe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 197 Harvests heavy with their fructifull weight, Adorn our fields.

4. trans. and *fig.* *†a.* Productive of (material things), abounding in. *Obs.*

1629 *S'herlogenbois* 1 This Boscage was.. fructifull of wild Deere. 1698 FEYER *Acc. B. India & P.* 328 The whole Region is very fructifull of Baren Mountains.

b. With reference to immaterial things; Prolific; abundantly productive. *Const. in of.*

1535 COVERDALE *Col.* i. 10 To be fructifull in all good workes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 337 Golden days, fructifull of golden deeds. 1674 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 284 Mar-tock in com. Somerset, ever fructifull in good wits. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 457 We curse not wine: The vile excess we blame; More fructifull than th' accumulated board Of pain and misery. 1826 T. I. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 134 His travels are fructifull of information. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vi. i. (1864) 335 His fructifull genius suggested an expedition. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 406 A fructifull subject of contention. 1896 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. v. 289 The main incidents of that Session, so fructifull in great measures. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 37/2 Prince Albert Victor.. has probably a long and fructifull career before him.

5. Productive of good results; beneficial, profitable, remunerative. Now only of actions, qualities, or the like; formerly also of concrete things.

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* f. 36 And this is fructifull penance ayenst tho three things, in which we wrathen our Lord Jesu Christ. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 228 Uel-nesse & ese wyth-oute fructifull occupacyoun. 1504 ATKYNSON *tr. De Institutione* I. xxv. 178 Holye redyng of fructifull doctrine. 1616 SURE & MARKE *Country Farme* 316 The fructifulltest that can be kept about a Countrie-house is Bees. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 4 Robert with his followers obtained a fructifull possession in those parts. 1712 ACOISON *Spect.* No. 303 f. 4 Instances of the same great and fructifull Invention. 1869 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* ix. 303 It had the opportunities of rapid and fructifull exercise.

β. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 56 The noble and fructufulle examples of the noble cenatours. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communium* 4 His mooste fructifull and glorious Passion. 1552 LYONSAY *Monarchie* 4788 Lat thay y^e fructifull fische [i.e. the Kirk] eschalp there handis.

†Fruitfulhead. *Obs.* In 5 fructifulled. [*f. FRUITFUL + -HEAD, -HOOD*.] = **FRUITFULNESS**.

c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 238 Wetched softbed & neschbed, fructifulled.

Fruitfully (*frutifl*), *adv.* [*f. FRUITFUL + -LY*.] In a fruitful manner.

1. So as to produce good results; with good effect, beneficially, profitably, cadvifly.

c1450 *tr. De Institutione* I. xviii. 20 Eury tyme bei spendid fructifullly. 1597 HOOKER *Ech.* Vol. v. lxxv. f. 19 Our very nature doth hardly yield to destroy that which may be fructifullly kept. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hoste* ix. 311 That you may be helped fructifullly to read much Scripture. 1658 C. CARTWRIGHT *(Title)* A Practical and Polemical Commentary.. on the Whole Fifteenth Psalm. Wherein the Text is learnedly and fructifullly explained. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 29 Apr., It is the mission of others to illustrate and to show how to think, wisely, deeply, fructifullly.

†2. a. Copiously, fully. *b.* In such a manner as to be prolific. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 73 *La.* You understand me. *Cl.* Most fruitfully. 1605 *Learn* v. vi. 270 If your will want not and place will be fruitfully offer'd. a 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Virgil's Sixth Eclogue* 45 How scatter'd Seeds of Sea, and Air, and Earth, And purer Fire... did fruitfully unite.

Fruitfulness (frū'tfulness). [*f.* FRUITFUL + -NESS.] The quality, fact, or state of being fruitful, in senses of the adj.

1. Fertility in crops; exuberant production.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxi. (1495) 637 The figge tree... hath that name of fruitfulness, for it is more fruitful than other trees. 1561 T. NORTON *Cato's Inst.* i. xvi. (1634) 85 As though the fruitfulness of one year were not the singular blessing of God. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Bij. A ground Which trieth a yeere her fruitfulness did show. 1595 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* i. 18 note, Named Felix... famous for its fruitfulness and Number of Cities. 1775 AOSION *Amer. Ind.* 184 The vine was... a symbol of fruitfulness. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 245 Some idea of its [banana's] fruitfulness may be gathered from the statement [etc.] *concr.* 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 80 And plentifully he did eat the fruitfulnesses of the field.

2. Fertility in offspring; fecundity. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 138 By that blessing hee bestowed fruitfulness upon them. 1647 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Worse T.* (1841) 120 That water... proved like the spa unto her, so famous for causing fruitfulness. 1702 AOSION *Dial. Medals* ii. 93 The Cornucopia in her hand is a type of her fruitfulness. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 420 The increase... must... be attributed to an increased fruitfulness of the female sex.

3. Productiveness in general:

a. of material things. *Obs.* 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Comm.* 237 The fruitfulness of the Mines is no whit diminished. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 103 The milkie fruitfulness of the Cow.

b. of immaterial things. Also, profitableness, utility; occas. *fr.* liberality.

1509 HAWES *Pat. Pleas.* xl. xxxvii. He shal attaste the well of fruitfulness Which Vyrgyl clarified. 1551 BIBLE Ps. xxxvi. note. The fertility and fruitfulness of the holy Ghost. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 266 To heale that up by the fruitfulness of physick. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 38 This argues fruitfulness, and liberal heart. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 87 It [wood] giveth them [colours] truth and fruitfulness. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 52 Shows at the same time the great fruitfulness of the Poet's fancy. 1833 LAMB *Ehja. Product. Mod. Art.* To the lowest subjects... the Great Masters gave loftiness and fruitfulness. 1881 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Serm. Coll. Chapel* 150 The fruitfulness of the fragmentary lives of old.

Fruiting (frū'ting), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* FRUIT *v.* + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* FRUIT; the process of bearing fruit. + In early use *concr.*: Offspring. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12257 (Göt.) Pat be gield bare fruiting find. 1866 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 488 A... white frost, will... catch the fruiting of the trees for several years. 1871-2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 115 The period of... fruiting is accelerated... by grafting.

Fruiting (frū'ting), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* FRUIT *v.* + -ING.] Bearing fruit.

1278 COWPER *Lett.* 3 Dec. He has presented me with six fruiting pines. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 178 *Galium uliginosum*... fruiting pedicels erect. 1872 OLIVER *Elen.* vol. ii. 288 [Of Horsetail] The fertile or fruiting stem is unbranched. 1894 FLORA A. STEEL *Potter's Thumb* (1895) 161 A shingled hut, hung with flowering, fruiting gourds.

Fruition (frū'itjən). Forms: 5-6 fruicion, -yon, fruycion, (5 fruycon), fruyssyon, 6 fruitioun, fruytion, 6- fruition. [*a.* OF. *fruition*, *fruition*, *fruycion*, ad. L. *fruitionem*, n. of action *f.* *frui* to enjoy: see FRUIT *sb.*]

The action of enjoying; enjoyment, pleasurable possession, the pleasure arising from possession. + In the fruitition of = in the possession of.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 75 An aungel hath that knowynge of his creatour by very fruytion. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 86 Contrysyon, Compassyon, and Clennes, And that holy mayde Fruyssyon. 1554 LATIMER in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* III. App. xxxv. 98 If we live by hope let us desire the end and fruition of our hope. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1820) III. 57 We had when so disposed, the fruition of our bookes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 179 Solymen entred the Tounne as conquerour... It is ever since in the fruition of Turkes. c 1655 A. SIDNEY *Treat. Love* in 19th Cent. Jan. (1884) 61 It is very certain that all desire is for fruition. 1711 AOSION *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 7 An Object of Desire placed out of the Possibility of Fruition. 1855 THACKERAY *New-comers* i. 20 Repaid by such a scant holiday and brief fruition. 1883 19th Cent. May 854 In the contemplation and fruition of the Uncreated Good.

† Erroneously associated with FRUIT.

(The blunder is somewhat common both in England and in the U.S., but is not countenanced by Dictionaries in this country, nor by Webster or Worcester.)

1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 906 The greenish nuts, ripened as always from the flowers of the previous year and now in their full fruition. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Fruition*, a coming into fruit or fulfillment. 1895 *Standard Dict.*, *Fruition*, the bearing of fruit; the yielding of natural or expected results; realization, fulfillment.

Fruitist (frū'tist). [*f.* FRUIT *sb.* + -IST.] One who cultivates fruit.

1824 B. MAUND (title) *Fruitist*: a Treatise on Orchard and Garden Fruits. 1848-61 (title) *The florist, fruitist and garden miscellany.* 1849 *Florist* 52 Our space prevents our doing more than warmly recommending such of our readers as are fruitists to procure this work.

Fruitive (frū'tiv), *a.* [*ad.* med. L. *fruitivus*, in *unio fruitiva* (Thomas a Kempis); *f.* L. *frui* (see FRUITION).] Consisting of, arising from, or

producing fruit or enjoyment; having the faculty or function of enjoying.

1535 ROUS *Myst. Marr.* (1653) 263 A spiritual conjunction & the excesses of a fruitive union. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxvii. (1700) 154 To what our Longings for Fruitive (or experimental) knowledge. 1658 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1823) 77 This vision is fruitive, unites the Soul with the blessed object. a 1866 J. GROTE *Treat. Alc. Ideals* (1876) 293 Utilitarianism... looks upon man as fruitive, or enjoying, in the first instance, and active only in the second instance.

Fruitless (frū'tles), *a.* [*f.* FRUIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of fruit.

1. Not producing fruit; barren, sterile. + *Rarely* of animals: Not producing offspring, unfruitful.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1887) 806 With whom this lady luyed a longe season Barayn and fruiteles of generation. 1545 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 92 Rotten and fruiteles trees. 1596 *Educ.* II. i. ii. 151 The ground... seems baraynesore, vnfertill, fruitles [ed. 1599 fruitles], dry. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 24 Such begotten in this manner... are themselves barren and fruitles, vnale either to beare or beget yong. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 230 We see some women which haue conceyued to become fruitlesse for a space. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1633) 3 Christ... had power... to turne the fruitlesse desarts into kitchens. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fruit*, Diligently removing, either by Pinching or the Knife, all weak and fruitles Shoots. 1800 STUART in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 571 The part that does not belong to us is savage and fruitless. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iv. § 7. 69 The root of a fruitless tree.

2. Yielding no profit or advantage; producing no effect or result; inefficacious, ineffectual, unprofitable, useless; empty, idle, vain.

1340 HANFORD *Pr. Cens.* 5666 Ik idel worde, spoken in vayne, pat es to say, jat war fruytles. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 2 This waverand warldis wretchedness. The faileand and fruitless biness. 1580 STONE *Arcadia* i. (1605) 44 The basest and fruitlesset of all passions. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 371 When they next wake, all this derision Shall seeme a dreame, and fruitlesse vision. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xv. 4 An image spotted with diuers colours, the painters fruitlesse labour. 1677 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. ix. 251 Our search was... fruitless. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1773) V. iii. 49 Vows which often end in fruitless regrets. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 298 The liberality of the nation had been made fruitless by the vices of the government. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, Carlyle 202 It is fruitless to go to him for help in the solution of philosophic problems.

3. a. Of persons: Not attaining one's object; unsuccessful. b. Const. of. Unable to produce or utter (words). *rare.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. vi, The Devil and the Dream both fled away fruitless. 1858 — *Fredk. Gl.* iv. v. (1865) i. 309 He storms and rages forward... but... is to retire fruitless, about daybreak, himself wounded. 1859 LOWELL *Under the Willows* Poet. Wks. (1880) 195 Dumbly felt with thrills Moving the lips, though fruitless of the words.

Hence **Fruitlessly** *adv.*, **Fruitlessness**.

1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xi. v. Then she had griefe from her own fruitlessness. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* iv. i. You have but fruitlessly laboured to sully A white robe of perfection. 1727 W. MATHER *Jng. Man's Comp.* 72 Time fruitlessly pass'd away, will in the end cause an aking Heart. 1791 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi, She saw the inconvenience and fruitlessness of opposition. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 55 Policy had laboured for a union, and had laboured fruitlessly. 1872 LUDOV. *Elem. Relig.* v. 184 If by 'God' is meant only [etc.]... we need not read Spinoza to convince ourselves of the fruitlessness of prayer.

Fruitlet (frū'tlēt). [*f.* FRUIT *sb.* + -LET.] A little fruit; *Bot.*, a single member of an aggregate fruit: see AGGREGATE *a.* 5.

1825 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 495 If the carpels do not cohere, each forms a part of the fruit, or a fruitlet. 1883 G. ALLEN *Cl. Clout's Cal.* xxi. 119 The blackberry and raspberry; where the individual fruitlets grow soft, sweet, and pulpy.

Fruiting (frū'ting). [*f.* FRUIT *sb.* + -ING.] A small fruit: in material and immaterial sense.

1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 24 Time lost! in acquiring some fruitings of error. 1891 *Chamb. Jnrl.* Feb. 107/2 A mango tree with two small green fruitings on it.

+ **Fruitiously**, *adu.* *Obs.*—1 Altered form of FRUITUOUSLY, after FRUIT.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiv. 16 Euere he laborij fruytuously.

+ **Fruiture**, *Obs.*—1 [As if ad. L. **frutūra*, *f.* *frui* to enjoy: see FRUIT.] Fruition.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* i. 99 To give the fruiture of each desire.

Fruity (frū'ti), *a.* [*f.* FRUIT *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of or pertaining to or resembling fruit.

1659 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 72 A fruity taste. 1871 L. HUNT *Lett. to C. C. Clarke in Gentl. Mag.* May (1876) 600 All that is fine, floral, and fruity. 1850 BLACKIE *Esculdyr* i. 81 The flowery calix, full surcharged With fruity promise. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 91 The succulent peach gathers its fruity parts... about the nut or stone. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. 131, I never saw a blooming girl of sixteen with a more fruity hopefulness in her countenance.

2. Of wine: Having the taste of the grape.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxvii. 281 A glass of good fruity port... and yours is capital. 1855 *Athenaeum* 13 Oct. 1194 Genuine Masden is a very fine fruity wine.

Hence **Fruitness**.

1859 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 357 Appreciating critics who write about it [a picture's] fruitiness, and juiciness, and pulpsness. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 47 The wines of the last vintage... are wanting in ripeness and fruitiness.

+ **Frumberdlyng**, *Obs.* [OE. *frumberdlyng*,

frumbyrdlyng, *f.* *frum*-a first + *beard* beard (with umlaut of *ea* to *ie*) + -LING.] A youth.

c 1000 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wt. Willker 171/22 *Pube tens*, frumbyrdlyng. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 He frumberdlyngs blinmed undeawes and gode teched.

+ **Frum**, *Obs.* Also *i.* fruma, 3-4 frume. [OE. *fruma* wk. masc.: see FORME *a.*] Beginning. *Beowulf* 2309 Wasse fruma æglic. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xix. 4 Se þe on fruman worhte, he worhte wæppmann and wif-mann. c 1205 *LAV.* 13265 þe frume was vnhende: & al swa we þe ænde. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 476 Hit is gode monne i-wone, An was from the worlde frome, That [etc.]. 13... *Sir Beues* 3197 (MS. A.) Ich bidde the at the firste frome That [etc.]. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1104 Speke we atte frome Of Erld Olyuer & his felawes.

+ **Frumment**, *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *frumentum* -um corn, *f.* *frug*-root of *frui* to enjoy.]

1. Corn.

c 1440 *LYOG. St. Alb.* (1534) A iij, Grayne of this frument was this man Albion. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Cij, Fulsome fieldes habundaunt of frument. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. vii. 560 When the Bruers steep their wheat or frument in water.

2. = FRUMENTY 1.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 599 Frument with venyson. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II. iii. 173 Bread, and Fruments [orig. *puttes*] and Wine.

Frumentaceous (frū'mēt'ʃəs), *a.* [*f.* late L. *frumentaceus* (f. L. *frumentum* corn) + -OUS.] Of the nature of or resembling wheat or other cereals. *Bot.* (see quot. 1841).

1658 WILKINS *Real Char.* 70 Frumentaceous; Such whose seed is used by men for food. 1721-92 BAILEY, *Frumentaceous plants.* 1841 MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*, *Frumentaceous*, in botany an epithet for plants that have their stalks pointed, and their leaves like reeds, bearing their seed in ears, like corn.

+ **Frumental**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* L. *frumental-em*, *f.* *frumentum* corn: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to corn or grain.

1670 R. WITTE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1076 Any Vinous or Frumental Spirit.

+ **Frumentarian**, *a.* *Rom. Ant.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* L. *frumentari-us*, *f.* *frumentum* corn + -AN.]

= next. Only in *Frumentarian law*, i.e. a law providing for the distribution of corn at low rates.

1652 *Observ. Formis Govt.* 31 They... humoured the Commons by the Agrarian and frumentarian laws.

Frumentarious (frū'mēt'ʃəs), *a.* *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to corn.

1670-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1806 SVO. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 24 Horner, the frumentarious philosopher.

+ **Frumentary**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* L. *frumentari-us*: see prec.] = FRUMENTARIAN *a.*

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 10 Those seditious Frumentary, and Agrarian Laws.

Frumentation (frū'mēt'ʃən). *Rom. Ant.* [*ad.* L. *frumentation-em*, *f.* *frumentari* to furnish with corn, *f.* *frumentum* corn.] (See quot. 1861.)

1623 in COCKERAM. 1721-92 in BAILEY. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* i. 26 The third class... lived upon the 'frumentations', or public largesses of corn.

+ **Frumentose**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **frumentos-us*, *f.* *frumentum* corn: see -OSE.] 'Full of corn' (1727 BAILEY, vol. II).

Frumenty (frū'mēti), *frumety* (frū'mēti).

Forms: a. 4 frumantee, 5 frumyte, 6-7 frumenty, -tye, 7 frummetry, 7, 9 fromenty, 7-9 frumet(t)y, 8 frumentary, 9 fromety, frumerty, -arty, frummaty, -ety, 5- frumenty. β. 4-5 furmente, 5, 6, 9 -ty, 6 fermeté, fer-, fir-, four-, fur-, fyrmetyne, -ye, 7 fir-, formity, formety, 8-9 fu(r)metry, furmetree, -etty, 7-9 furmetry, -ity. [ME. *frumette*, *furmente*, a. OF. *frumenté*, *fourmenté*, *f.* *frument*, *fourment* (mod. F. *froment*) = late popular L. **frumentum* = class. L. *frumentum* corn.]

1. A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with cinnamon, sugar, etc.

1440 *Morte Arth.* 180 Flesch fluriste of fermysone with frumete noble. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 383 Fatt venesous with frumety. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 144/2 Frumety, frumeticum. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. Ec b/i Frumetic made of sudden wheate. 1732 *Act. Workhouses* 11 Dinner... Frumety and Beer at 3 o'clock. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 68 The Squire made his supper of frumety, a dish made of wheat cakes boiled in milk with rich spices. 1860 GEO. ELLIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. 153 Mothers... who made their butter and their fromety well.

B. 1c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antig. Cul.* 15 Make furmente as before. c 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 6 b, Furmente whiche is made of whete. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) Gv, Peasen, beanes, mylke, cheese, ryse, and firmetie. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* i. ii, He'll finde you out a food that needs no teeth nor stomach; a strange Frumety will feed ye up as fat as hens' thighs forehead. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 220 John Gawston, eat such a quantity of what is called furmetry... that he actually burst! 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 56 The high... bowl... Fill'd full of furmetry. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 42 We had furmenty on Mothering Sunday. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages* 17/46, 17/48, 18 On that fourth Sunday in Lent, I regularly feasted on Furmetry.

+ 2. A kind of wheat or spelt. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* v. xvii. 687 Furmentie is that which the Latines call *Allica* or *Chondrus*, and it is a kinde of wheate, whereof... is made a kinde of grosse meale, resembling oatmeale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xxiii. 582

After the Frumentie or Spike corn he taken off, there he pulse sowed three times, one after another.

3. Wheat mashed for brewing. *rare* (notice-use). 1822 tr. *Thausing's Beer* iv. 177 The wheat is crushed and mixed with water. This frumenty is allowed to ferment.

4. *Comb.*, as *frumenty*- or *frumety*-corn, -kettle, -pot, -saler. Also *frumenty* sweat (see quot. 1847). 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. xvii. 19 The woman . . . strowed frumenty corn thereon. 1550 *Wyl Bucke His Test*. (Halliwell.) 43, I hequeth my grece to . . . the fermet potte. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* iii. iii. Licking his lips Like a spaniel o'er a frumenty-pot. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Viz. Quen*. (1708) 127 Simpering like a Frumety-Kettle. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., A person in a dilemma is said to be in a frumenty sweat. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* i. The frumty seller decided to close for the night.

† **Frumkenned**, *ppl.* a. Obs. [OE. *frumkenned*, f. *frum*-a first + *kenned*, pa. pple. of *kennan* to bear.] First-born.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. vii. § 1 Ealle ða enihtas and ealle ða mædena þe on þæm lande frumkennede wæron. c1000 *Age. Gosp.* Matt. i. 1. Heo cende hyre frumkenned an c1060 *Hæton kenneled* sunu. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Godes engel . . . acwælde on elche huse . . . frumkennede childre.

† **Frummagemed**, *ppl.* *Cant.* Obs. (See *quots.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Frummageni'd*, choaked. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Frummageni'd*, choak'd, strangled, or hanged.

† **Frummer**. Obs. *rare*. [? var. of FRUMPER.] 1659 TORRIANO, *Taccagnatore*, a chuffi, a caviller, a frummer, a niggardly wretch.

Frump (*frump*), *sb.* [Of unknown origin; possibly shortened from FRUMPLE.]

† 1. ? A sneer, ? a derisive snort. Obs.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 4 You vse the nostrils too much, and to many vnseasoned frumps [to a man, as if he were a horse]. 1592 GRENE *Disput.* 24, I gaue him slender thanks, but with such a frump that he perceived how light I made of his counsaile. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xxiii. 4 As God takes notice of the least courtesie shewed to his people . . . so he doth of the least discourtesie, even to a frown or a frump.

† 2. A mocking speech or action; a flout, jeer. Obs.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 188 You brought a shillyng to ninespence . . . and so gaue him a frumpe euen to his face. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 99 Esteeming those things as the frumps of fortune, which ye exalt above the skies and take for felicitie. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* ii. iii, Sweet Widow leave your frumps, and be edified. 1651 HOWELL in *Cartwright's Poems* b 8 b, They dash thee on the Nose with frumps and rapps. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Frump*, a dry Bob, or Jest.

† 3. A derisive deception, a hoax. Obs.

1593 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Dict.* (Halliwell). To tell one a lie, to give a frumpe. 1668 DAVENANT *Master of the Master* ii. i, These are a kind of witty frumps of mine like selling of bargains. 1791 PEGGE *Derbiesians* Ser. ii. (E. D. S.), *Frump*, an untruth, a story.

4. *pl.* Sulk, ill-humour. Now *dial.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* iv. i, Not to be behind hand with you in your Frumps, I give you hack your Purse of Gold. 1678 — *Kind Kpr.* i. i, Why should you be in your frumps, Pug, when I design only to oblige you? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xi, When the Duchess of Portsmouth takes the frumps. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., If insolent withal, she [a cross old woman] would be said to be *frumpy* or *frumphy* or 'in her frumps'.

5. A cross, old-fashioned, dowdily-dressed woman. Also *rarely*, said of a man.

1817 GOWIN *Mandelville* i. xi. 261 They voted me a prig, a frump, a fogram. 1840 BARIHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Hamilton Tighe* 97 All the best frumps Get into the hands of the other old frumps. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xlii, I looked a frump. 1888 RIGER *Haggard Col. Quaritch* i. 231 'Hang me . . . if she has not taken up with that confounded old military frump'.

b. said of a dowdy dress.

1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, § ix. 229 She taught me . . . how to make pretty dresses . . . for half what my ugly old frumps of gowns . . . used to cost me.

Frump (*frump*), *v.* [Connected with FRUMP sb.]

1. *trans.* To mock, flout, jeer; to taunt, insult, browbeat, snub. To *frump off*: to put off with jering answers. Obs. or arch.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 241 He taketh the man to be overlavish of his pen in frumping of his adversaries with quipping taunts. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 149 Whom . . . Caius was wont to frump and flout in most opprobrious terms as a wanton and effeminate person. a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* iii. i, Was ever Gentlewoman So frump off with a fool? 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 116 God suffers sometimes the infirmities of his people to be known by the wicked (who are ready to check and frump them for them). 1753 *School of Man* 288 How can your spirit bear that Aglae shall daily be frumping you.

† *erron.* 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 561 Conceiting himself, when he is only frumping the face of his own whim, to be beating, 'a whole world of buckramed giants into jerry'.

† 2. *intr.* To scoff, mock. Const. at. Obs.

1566 DRINT *Horace's Sat.* iii. Blijb, One Mevius did frumpe and floute at Nevie then awaye. 1583 GOLDING *Cahin* on *Deut.* xiv. 81 These skoffers which are alwayes frumping. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 202 We are but frumpt at and libell'd upon. 1662 *Rump Songs* ii. 60, I do not love for to frump. 1853 S. JUON *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 148 The riders screamed, cross-bit, frumped and hooted at each other.]

† 3. To sulk, to be in a bad temper. Obs.

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* iii. i, My wife frump'd all the while and did not say one word.

4. *trans.* To put in a bad humour, vex.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 59 Gustaf, frumped

at the non-arrival of the Garter, placed the portrait of Charles Edward . . . opposite his own in the palace.

Hence **Frumping** *vbl. sb.* Also **Frumper**, one who 'frumps'.

1598 FLORIO, *Motteggiatore*, a frumper, giber or iester, a quipper. 1611 CORER, *Moqueur* . . . a mocking, flowing, scoffing, frumping. *Ibid.*, *Moqueur*, a mocker, slower, frumper. 1664 CORTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 31 Pray young Man leave off your Frumping. 1677 HOLYOKE *Lat. Dict.*, A frumper, *sannio*.

† **Frumpery**. Obs. [f. FRUMP sb. + -ERY.] Abuse, mockery; also, a flout, mock, or sneer.

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis*. etc. (Arb.) 145 With hither frumperye taunting. 1653 URQUHART *Kabala* i. xl, Which is the cause wherefore he hath of all men mocks, frumpries and bastonados.

Frumping (*frumpin*), *ppl.* a. [f. FRUMP v. + -ING.]

That frumps; mocking, scoffing, jeering. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 24 This frumping speech so moved the king, that, [etc.]. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxx. iv. 387 Æsops frumping scoffes or fables. a 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* II. Wks. 1873 I. 403 The frumping Jacks are gone.

Hence **Frumpingly** *adv.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caus Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 267 [Dogs] which some, frumpingly, term Fisting Hounds.

Frumprish (*frumpish*), *a.* [f. FRUMP sb. + -ISH.]

Disposed to mock or flout; jesting, snancing; also, cross, ill-tempered.

1647 WHARTON *Philo's Progr. Gl. Brit.* 15 Thy lowring scowling makes me dumprish. For to see my Love so frumpish. a 1668 DAVENANT *Play-House to be Let* Wks. (1673) 116 When Fortune frumpish is, who e'er withstood her?

1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 155 Methought she looked very frumpish and jealous. 1820 KEATS & HUNT *Keats' Wks.* (1889) III. 333 Such a frumpish old fellow. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Alt. Royal* i. ii. 47 The companion sour and frumpish.

† **Frumple**, *sb.* Obs. Also 5 *fromple*. [f. next vb.] A wrinkle.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1812 *Frumpulle*, *ruga*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 111 Grette ryules and fromples that putte oute the beaulte of the playsaunte vysage.

Frumple, *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 5-6 *fromple*, 5 *frompel*, 6 *frompill*. [? ad. Du. *verrompelen* (Kilian) of same meaning, f. *ver* = FOR + *rompelen* to RUMPLE.]

1. *trans.* To wrinkle, crumple.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* i. (1495) 168 The fleshe in the buttockes is frompyld and knotty. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* i. 48 He frompiled his forhe and knyghted his browes. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 112 b, She founde all his clothes frompled. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* vi. iv. 660 The leaves are not smoth, but crumpled or frompled. 1611 CORER, *Phonner*, to wrinkle, crumple, fromple. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Fromple*, to crease, to crumple. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Fromple*, to wrinkle, to ruffle or disorder.

2. ? To rumple, tumble.

a 1529 SKELTON *Manerly Margery* 16 What wolde ye frompill me? now fy!

Hence **Frumpled** *ppl.* a.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1812 *Frumplyd*, *rugatus*. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.* s.v., A frumpled pinafore.

Frumpy (*frumpy*), *a.* [f. FRUMP sb. + -Y.]

Cross-tempered; also, like a frump, dowdy.

1746 CLAN *Ronaldsmen in Jacobite Songs* (1887) 238 The frumpy forward Duke. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Frumpy*, having a sour and ill-humoured look. c1840 J. MITFORD in C. M.'s *Lett. & Remin.* (1891) 181 He is as old-fashioned and frumpy as if he had never been out of college. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVII. 243 An old, faded, frumpy bonnet. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xlvii, I have been a frumpy, frumpy, wayward sort of a woman, a good many years. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Alt. Royal* xvii, She was frumpy and dowdy.

† **Frumrese**. Obs. In 3 *frumres*. [f. OE. *frum*-a first + *res* rush.]

A first attack, onslaught. c 1205 LAY. 8655 *Æt* þon frum ræssen; he feolde . . . feowert hundred.

† **Frumrschaft**. Obs. [OE. *frumrschaft*, f. *frum*-a first + *scaft* creation, f. *sceppan* to SHAPE.]

First formation, creation.

Beowulf 91 *Sægd*, se þe cuþe frumrschaft fira feorran recan. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxv. [xxiv.] (1890) 344 þa cwæð he: Hwæt secal ic singan? Cwæð he: Sing me frumrschaft. a 1225 *Juliana* 3 In lauer laudes lunc þe feader is of frumrschaft. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Þu folkes feder of frumrschaft schuptest al the ischapen is.

† **Frumth**. Obs. Forms: 1 *frymð* (? erroneously *frumð*), *frymðo*, 2 *fromð*, 2-3 *frumð*, *south*. *vrumð*, *Orm*. *frumð*. [OE. *frymð*, Northumb. *frymðo*, fem. f. *frum* adj., original.] Beginning.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 34 From *frymð* middan-geardes. a 1000 *Elene* 345 (Gr.) *Frumða* God. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 75 Hi . . . sculon þone ilcan ryme eft gecytran þe æt *frymðe*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 18555 Piss was i frumpe wipþ soþ Godd. a 1225 *Ankr.* R. 104 Ich seide . . . iðe fromð of þis tale. 12 . . . *Duty Cr.* 30 in O. E. *Seid.* 142 He [Crist] hit hawed al biþouht þe fromðe to þon ende.

† **Frunderl**. Obs. Forms: 6 *frondaille*,

frundel, 6-7 *frundel* (1, 7 *frundele*. [app. a var. of *farundell*, FARTHINDEAL.] A dry measure; by Ray said to be equal to two pecks.

Quot. 1641 seems to identify the *frundel* and the peck. This appears more probable than Ray's statement, if the word means etymologically 'quarter' (of a bushel); but the discrepancy may admit of being explained, as Ray mentions the existence of a 'bushel' twice as large as the standard bushel.

c 1550 *Bottesford Manor Rec.* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), From

martynghes to mydsomer i frondaille off malt. 1557 in *Antiquary Dec.* (1888) 20, i frundell of barley. 1642 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 68 Many will putte to a pecke or frundell of malte . . . to make it both stronge and likewise to keepe well. 1673 *Yorksh. Dial.* 6 in 9 *Specim.* (E. D. S.) 111 You s'ge m' a frundel o' yar grains. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 28 A Frundele: Two pecks.

Fru(e), *obs.* form of **FRONT**.

Fru(e)ntall (*e*, -elle, *obs.* forms of **FRONTAL**.

Fru(e)nter, var. of **THRUNTER** *Sc.* (a ewe in her fourth year).

Fru(e)nture, var. of **FRONTURE**, *Obs.*

Frush (*frv*), *sb.* ¹ *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4-5 *frusche*, 4-6 *frusshe*, (5 *frusho*, 9 *arch.* *frusch*).

[a. OF. *fruis*, *frois*, n. of action f. *fruisser*, *froissier*: see **FRUSH** v.]

† 1. A rush, charge, onset, collision. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 292 He and all his company. In-til a frusche all tuk the flycht. c 1400 *Melayne* 268 Righte at the firste frusche thay selde Feve thowsande knyghtis. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xxi, All in a frush in all the haste they may they ran. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxxx. 474 So they aprochyd, and al at a frush of both parties dashed together.

b. The noise caused by this; the crash of breaking weapons, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 545 Men mycht her, that had beyn by, A gret frusche of the speres that brast. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* ii. xix, With horrible uproar and frush Of rocks that meet in battle. 1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 144 Of mingling spears a shivering frusch.

2. *collect.* Fragments, splinters.

1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 18 Al the frushes and leauings of Greeks. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 190 Some brak in sma' The carvark war, Sending the glory o' the wa' In frutter frush about.

Frush (*frv*), *sb.* ² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of uncertain origin; Topsell's suggestion (quot. 1607) seems not impossible. It might be plausibly regarded as a subst. use of **FRUSH** a.; but that word has not been found earlier than the present century.] = **FRUG** *sb.* ² Also (more fully *running frush*) a disease which attacks this part of a horse's foot; thrush.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 324 The frush is the tenderest part of the hoof towards the heel, and because it is fashioned like a forked head, the French men call it 'Furchette' which word our farriers, perhaps for easiness sake of pronunciation, do make it a monosyllable, and pronounce it the 'frush'. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* o Let her shoes be taken off, her feet pared well, the Frush and heels opened. 1688 R. HOLME *Armorv* ii. 152/2 The running of the Frush; which is a rotten corrupt humour, that comes out of his [a horse's] Leg. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hoof*, When the Frush is broad, the Heels will be weak. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 32 A large Coronet is often accompanied with a tender Heel and running Frush. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1350 *Frush*, or Frog, among farriers, a sort of tender horn which arises in the middle of a horse's sole. 1829 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Frush*, the thrush, or tender part of a horse's foot.

Frush (*frv*), *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [? f. **FRUSH** v.; but cf. the synonymous **FRUGH** a.]

1. Liable to break; brittle, dry, fragile. Cf. **FRUSHY** a.

1802 in *Scott Minstr. Scott. Bord.* II. 142 O wae betide the frush saugh wand! 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 243 Frush becomes the whole cover in a few seasons; and not a bird can open its wing . . . without scattering the straw like chaff. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 200 The bottom of the pulpit being auld and frush the wooden tram flew crash through. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Frush*, very brittle; crumbly. 1880 *Anturin & Down Gloss.*, *Frush*, brittle, as applied to wood, &c.; said of flax when the 'shoughs' separate easily from the fibre. 1883 *GALT Entail* i. 59 When we think o' the frush green kail-custock-like nature of bairns.

2. Soft, not firm in substance.

1848 T. AIRD *Frank Sylvan* Poet. Wks. 302 They . . . peel the foul brown film of rind [of the earth-nut] away To the pure white, and taste it soft and frush. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/1 Beef that is in the flabby, unwholesome-looking condition that the butchers call 'frush'.

3. Frank, forward. *Aberd.* (Jam.) ? *Obs.*

1779 in *J. Skinner's Misc. Poetry* (1809) 183 Ye're unco frush At praising what's nae worth a rush.

Frush (*frv*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *frushe* (e, *frus* (s) *he*, (4 *frusshe*, *fruysho*, *froche*), 6- *frush*. Also (sense 5) 8 *frust*. [a. OF. *fruisser*, *froissier* (mod. f. *froisser*) = popular L. **frustiare* to shiver in pieces, f. L. *frustum* fragment: see **FRUSTUM.]**

† 1. *trans.* To strike violently so as to crush, bruise, or smash. *Obs.*

1315. K. *Alis*. 1814 To frusche the gadelyng, and to bete, And none of heom on lyve lete. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 201 Thei fond þei frushen her owne brest at þe hard stoonc. c 1477 CAXTON *Jasson* 138 They frushed his helme and made him a meruailous wounde in his hede. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) to High Cedars are frushed with tempests, when lowe shrubs are not toucht with the wind. 1609 HERWOOD *Brit. Troy* xi. lxxv, With fury each invades His opposite their mutual armour frushing.

† b. with *adv.* or *adverb.* phrase. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 588 *Harnise* and sched & body all Fruschit in peciss vndir small. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1201 Thei fond his scheld was fruschit al to nocht. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1275/1 Enmyty will I put betwene thee and the woman . . . she shal frush thyne head in peeces. 1569 STROCKER tr. *Diad. Sic.* iii. ii. 107 He was . . . frushed and brused to death. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) *Judg.* v. 11 The chariottes were frushed together.

† c. To dash (a person) *aback, down*, etc. *Obs.*
 c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 204 Where evere his spirit takih him he frushy him down. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3225 Pat. frushit him abake. *Ibid.* 5931 He frussbet so felly freikes to ground.

† d. fig. To crush, disable. *Obs.*
 c1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 197 The Southroune part so frushed was that tide, that in the stour that mycht no langar bide. c1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 9/1 Refreshing all his membes that were bruised and frushed with that feuer. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshed* (1807-8) VI. 38 They are sore frush with sickness.

† 2. *intr.* To rush violently; also with *in, out, together*. Also in comb. *again-frush*: see *AGAIN* - 2.
 c1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 161 Horss com thair fruschand, hed for hed. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11893 Pan the freike shuld frusshe out, & a fyre make. *Ibid.* 11927 The grekes.. Frusht in felly at the faire yates. c1400 *Melayne* 469 A fire pan for þe crosse gane frusche. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 238 The fruschsen to gidere fulle fiercely. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3831 He com frushing, and leid on. And sleugh ther many a worthie mon. c1450 *Morlin* 208 Thei frussht bothe on an hepe, the horse and his maister.

3. *trans.* To rub harshly, scratch. *Obs. exc. dial.*
 c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13940 *Lydg.* frow frushet his face with his felle nalles. c1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy) 39 With his berde he frushet hir mouthe un-mete. [1877 *N. W. Lib. Gloss.*, *Frush*, to rub, to rub bright, to polish.]

† 4. *intr.* To break, snap; to break or become broken under pressure; to become crushed. *Obs. rare.*

c1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xii. 57 (Edin. MS.) The hand-schaft.. fruschit.. in twa. 1605 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 219 Timber-Work.. to keep the Arras from frushing.

† 5. *trans.* The technical expression for: a. To carve (a chicken); cf. *BREAK* v. 2 b. b. To dress (a chub). *Obs.*

c1430 *Lydg. Hars. Shepe & G.* (Roxb.) 33 A chekyne [is] frushed. 1513 *Bk. Kynye* in *Babes Bk.* (1668) 205 Termes of a Keruer.. frushet that chekyne. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 23 Persons of some Rank, and Quality, say, Pray cut up that Goose: Help me to some of that Chicken.. not considering how indelicately they talk, before Men of Art, whose proper Termes are, Break that Goose, frust that Chicken. 1726 *Gentleman Angler* 149 *Frushed* is a Term used for a Chub or Chevin when it is dressed; as to Frush, i.e. to Dress. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 168 *Frush* a chub, dress him.

† 6. To straighten, set upright (the feathers of an arrow). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 418 How quickly the Archers bent their bowes and frushed their feathers. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xix. § 56 The Archers stript vp their sleeves, bent their bowes, and frushed their feathers. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos Ser.* iii. xx. 189 The archers strung their bowes and 'frushed' their arrows.

Hence † *Frushing vbl. sb. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 504 At the assamble thair, Sic a frushing of speris warl that for ay venen mycht it her. c1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryl.* (1814) 18 Than began greet.. frussing of speres, & baternyng of harneys wt swerdes. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 39 b, Every ruyng, or frushyng of mannes fleshe, whiche make be.. by means of a wounde, and without a wounde. 1589 FLORIO, *Ammanacatura*, a frushing together.

† *Frushing, ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 *Sc. fruschand*. [*FRUSH* v. + *-ING* 2.] That breaks or is liable to break; brittle.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 190 O wareide suerd, of tempyur neuir trew, Tbi fruschand blaid in presone some me threw. *Ibid.* iii. 147 The shaft to schonkit off the fruschand tre.

Hence † *Frushingly adv. Obs.*

1669 TORRIANO, *Affrissu*, by shivers, frushingly, piece-meal.

† *Frushy, a. Obs.* Also 8 *frushy*. [*FRUSH* v. + *-Y* 1.] Liable to break, brittle, fragile. Cf. *FRUSH* a. 1.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 7 The large and loose grained wood of the old Oake and frushie Ash. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 86 Bog Oak Timber is always found to be frushy.

Fruskin, var. of *FRISKIN*, *Obs.*

† *Frust* (*frst*). *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. frust-um* a piece.] A fragment.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxi, Such a story affords more *pabulum* to the brain than all the *Frusts*, and *Crusts*, and *Rusts* of antiquity, which travellers can cook up for it. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* (N.S.) VI. 165 The top is a mere *frust*.

† *Fruster, a. and sb. Sc. Obs.* Also *frustar*, *-ir, -yr*. [? Back-formation from *FRUSTER* v. or *FRUSTRATE*.]

A. adj. Fruitless, ineffectual, meaningless, vain; empty of (deeds). Also absol. *in fruster*: in vain.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE IV. 345 In frustury terms I will nocht tarry long. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 53 He of natur that wiker weis and king, Wald no thing frustir put. *Ibid.* lxx. 21 To ws.. in our darkness be lampis in schynyng: Or than in fruster is [all] þour lang leirning. 1508 — *Tia Mariit Wenen* 190 He has a forme without force, And fair wordes but effect, all fruster of dedis.

B. sb. Frustration, disappointment.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 313 Quhat suld I spek of frustir? † *Fruster, v. Obs.* [*ad. Fr. frustier, ad. L. frustari*: see *FRUSTRATE* v.]

1. *trans.* To balk or defraud of something due or expected. Also, to falsify (a prediction).

1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xii. 45 Pygmalion the wolde haue fruted of the grette treysours & Ryches that he sawyeth to haue of yir somtyme husbende. *Ibid.* xxii. 80 Prenostytatures.. that to her were frusted.

2. To bring to nought, render useless; to frustrate (an enterprise); to destroy, lay waste, ruin. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 78 Quhen flude and fyre sall our it frak, And frely frustir feild and fure. 1535 STEWART *Crow. Scot.* (1858) I. 45 (This) wald be caus sone efterwart perhance The common weill to fruster and to fail. 1570 *Salter. Poems Reform.* xviii. 50 Bot God, that hes thy Maistie in cure, Will fruster all their fulshie Interprisy.

c1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 1127 Have these.. Withstood your Fury, and regulst your Powers, Frustred your Rams, fired your flying Towers?

† *Frustillation. Obs.* [*f. L. frustill-um* a small piece + *-ation*.] A breaking into small pieces. In quot. *quasi-concr.* something fragmentary.

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 53 All pleasures here are but petty frustillations.

† *Frustrable, a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. late L. frustrabilis, f. frustrari*: see *FRUSTRATE* v.] Capable of being frustrated or rendered ineffectual.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 176 The Dominicans, from whom it is likely he got nothing agreeable to the Jesuits notion of respective Decrees, and frustrable grace. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 404 The Divine Will is universally efficacious, insuperable.. nor impeditable and frustrable in any manner.

† *Frustraneous, a. Obs.* Also 7 *erron. frustraneous*. [*f. L. type *frustrane-us* (*f. frustrari* in vain) + *-ous*. Cf. *It. and Sp. frustraneo*.] Vain, useless, ineffectual, unprofitable.

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 4 Though hee saw how frustraneous [*sic*] and empty all his intendments and purposes were. 1649 MILTON *Eden*. 53 A most insufficient and frustraneous meanes. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 74 Frustraneous and vain desires. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 25 This, if frustraneous, is fortified with *Discord* or *Land. Of.* a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 317 Their real Substance to evade, And have their Force frustraneous made. 1780 J. HOWIE *Faithful Contend.* Pref. 10 It were frustraneous to insist upon a portrait of that here.

Hence † *Frustraneously adv.*, vainly.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis.* by *Expect.* 2 From which the Patient day by day frustraneously expecting relief.

Frustrate (*frw'streat*), *pa. pple. and ppl. a. arch.* Forms: 5-7 *frustrat*, (6) *frustrate*, 5-7 *frustrate*. [*ad. L. frustrat-us*, *pa. pple. of frustrari*, *frustrare*: see next.] Equivalent to the later *FRUSTRATED*.

† *A. pa. pple.* In various senses of the vb. *Obs.* In recent archaic use the word is prob. viewed by the writers as adj.; see the examples under *B*.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 100 So the abbot frustrat went home sorry. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 148 That thy labor therfore be not frustrate. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 40 Sleipand and walkand was frustrat in my desyre. 1512 ARVENSON *De Imitatione* III. iii. 107 They be ofte frustrat of that that they truste upon. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 1. 103 The said Commission might be.. frustrate and letted. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 236/1 Because the cumming together of the Lordes from Greenwich.. should not be frustrate. 1540-1 ELVOR *Image Gov.* 24 Noble Germanicus, who should have succeeded Tiberius in the empyre, if the treason of Fiso hadde not frustrate the truste of the People. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 66 Being thus frustrate of the increase of theyr seedes. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 2 Go to him, Dollabella, bid him yeeld, Being so frustrate, tell him, He mockes the pawes that he makes. 1644 MILTON *Apol. Suet.* (1851) 270 He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought him selfe to be a true Poem. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol. 13 He was altogether frustrate and disappointed.

B. ppl. a.

1. *a. Bereft or deprived of, or of the chance of; destitute of. Obs. exc. arch.* Cf. *Fr. frustré*.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 3 Death.. leaveth the body frustrate of feeling. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chlor.* Frustrate was his body of garments. 1602 FURBERGE 1st Pt. *Parall.* Introd. 1 Such a profitable thing should [not] be altogether frustrate of attempt, howsoever void of effect. 1606 J. HALL in J. Russell *Flings* vi. (1881) 140, I am frustrat of money, so that I cannot come to Newmarket myself. 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* iv. 149 Returne againe from whence they came frustrate of power, and robbed of obedience. 1688 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* iv. 141 The face Of Pietro frustrate of its ancient cheer. 1878 — *La Saetas* 364 At what moment did I so advance Near to knowledge as when frustrate of escape from ignorance.

† *b. Balked, disappointed of. Obs.*

1653 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* II. (1839) 439 That the same most mercurill worke might.. not be frustrate of his end and purpose. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* x. 412 But of that intent I was made frustrate by the Company. 1793 A. B. LAW *Success. Benefices* 34 The great Work.. becomes frustrate of its End.

2. *Failing of effect; ineffectual, fruitless, unavailing, useless. ? Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 144/1 And finally, then wer these wordes frustrate where he said: Lo, I am wt you all 26 dayes to yf wordes ende. 1600 MAIDES *Melan.* III. in Bullen *Of.* I. 131 We wish you to forebare this frustrate mone. 1657 STANLEY *Poems* 34 And doth relate His frustrate sport. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* v. 237 Some guardian of the skies, Involved in clouds.. turns unseen the frustrate dart away. 1785 MARTYN *Koussean's Bot.* x. (1794) 103 The forets.. of the ray are imperfect, and therefore abortive or frustrate. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disp. Sabbath* I. (1848) 20 Else were creation a frustrate thing.

† *b. Of a legal document, enactment, or proceeding: Invalid, null, unavailing. Obs.*
 1497 Br. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Cijj, Without they be

kept in dewe obedience ben voyde & frustrate. c1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 46 Whether all marriages made against that prohibition were void and frustrate it is not very certain. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 263 The later testament doth make frustrate the former. 1658 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 6 Thus the Parliament continued.. untill the King was out of debt, making frustrate the grant. 1664 *Flodden F.* 1. 6 The league therefore and peace is vain And frustrate.

3. *Of a desire, hope, purpose, etc.: Balked, defeated, disappointed, futile.*

1588 Q. ELIZ. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 138 That purpose which we doubt not but by godes goodnes, shall prove frustrate. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* II. v. 91 Though that expectation were made frustrate by the Earl of Warwick. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Melauger & Atalanta* 164 And multitude makes frustrate the design. 1740 SONNEVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 348 His frustrate Hopes, and unavailing Pains. 1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxiv. (1874) 93 Men.. in their frustrate longings still againe The weary round of earthly things pursue. 1876 FARRAR *Marib.* *Serm.* xxxix. 395 To all of you pain must come.. and many frustrate hopes.

† 4. *Idle, vain, purposeless. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 107, I know me vicious, Lord, and right culpable.. Of frustrat speiking in court, in kirk, and table. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1143/1 So were it vndoutdye frustrate to laye spiritual causes of comferte, to hym that hath no faythe. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Without frustrate or wilful delay.

Hence † *Frustrately adv.*, in vain.

1632 VICARS *Virgil's Aeneid* XI. 812 Great Tuscanne dames, as shee their towne past by, Wisht her their daughter in law, but frustrately.

Frustrate (*frw'streat*), *v. Pa. pple. 6- frustated*; 5-7, 9 *arch.* (see *FRUSTRATE* *ppl.*). [*f. L. frustrat-um* ppl. stem of *frustrari* to disappoint, *f. frustrari* in vain. Cf. *Fr. frustrer*.]

1. *trans.* To balk, disappoint (a person).
 1447, 1606 [see *FRUSTRATE* *pa. pple.*]. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. F.) I. 509 And soe they were frustrated in their designs. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiii, To improve their good sense, in proportion as they were frustrated in ambition. 1847 JAMES *Convict* III. He had been seldom frustrated in life. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxviii, Gwendolen would certainly not have been sorry to frustrate a little.

b. Const. of (a desired object). Now rare.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Ensm. Par. Matt.* vi, They frustrate and defeat themselves of that blessed reward, whiche [etc.]. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 119 Being frustrated of your long desired presence and promises. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ii. 17 Being frustrated of getting over the River this way, we lookt about for a Tree to sell across the River. 1754 EDWARDS *Fred. Will* II. xi. 115 God, after he had made the World, was liable to be wholly frustrated of His End in the Creation of it. 1805 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 1 Frustrating them [American] of what they consider their 'destiny'.

2. *To deprive of effect, render ineffectual; to neutralize, counteract (an effort or effect).*

1471 [see *FRUSTRATE* *pa. pple.*]. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 To bewray poisons and to frustrate the [e] operation therof. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 766 They are heartlesse, if they see defence to frustrate their arrowes. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vi. 108 Yet they not lying near enough the superficies of the earth, may frustrate its effects. 1703 J. BARRETT *Analecta* 50 Is not such a Course likely to frustrate to them all means of Conversion? 1741 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 23 He endeavoured to frustrate the effects of it by imposing many humiliating ceremonies on Bakarra Khán. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Test N. Test.* 9 The worst effects of the enemy's malice were frustrated.

b. To make null and void; to annul, abrogate (a law, etc.); to do away with (a right). Now somewhat rare.

1528 [see *FRUSTRATE* *pa. pple.*]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Common.* (1603) 67 The Ordinances of these diets cannot be frustrate, but by another diet. 1660 R. COKE *Potter & Subj.* 205 Nor [ought] the Laws and Statutes of this Realm [to be] by him frustrate. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* vi. (1853) 239 A moral system is not frustrate, so long as it can enforce its sanctions. 1854 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 411 The fellows frustrate the common right of graduates to the Office of Tutor.

3. *To render vain; to balk, disappoint (a hope, expectation, etc.); to baffle, defeat, foil (a design, purpose, etc.). (The current use.)* Also, † to prevent the fulfilment of (a prophecy).

1500-20, 1540-1 [see *FRUSTRATE* *pa. pple.*]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 64 'Twas yet some comfort When misery could beguile the Tyrants rage And frustrate his proud will. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 116 Julian.. sent for workemen from all places, thinking to frustrate Christs prophie concerning the Temple. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 17 But our hopes were strangely frustrated: for we quite lost our course. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 339 He was.. thoughtful of.. frustrating Anteus's unjust design. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 14 The innocent has a chance to frustrate or avoid the villany. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 67 You have the power frequently to frustrate your adversary's intended motion. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 155 Sastri's enemies.. had come from Baroda to frustrate his negotiation. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 548 His plan was frustrated, owing to its premature announcement by his friends in Paris.

Hence *Frustrating vbl. sb.* Also † *Frustrater*, one who frustrates.

1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* vi. 298 The frustrating of that vaine conceit makes it seem longer than the truth. 1648 Eikon *Bas.* v. 31 Let thy grace teach mee wisely to eniole as well the frustratings, as the fulfillings of My best hopes. a 1666 DECAV *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 117 To continue too long in such a school is a frustrating of the intent of it. 1696 PACKET *Adv. Men of Shaftesbury* 39 Continual of it. 1866 BAXTER *Frustater* of the Parliamentary Constitution. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* 149, I would have endeavoured to avoid the

common frustraters of Disputes. 1843 LYVTON *Last Bar.* iv. i. I shall know how to advise Edward to the frustrating all your schemes.

Frustrated (*frv'strēitēd*), *pph.* [f. FRUSTRATE *v.* + ED.] In senses of the vb.; disappointed, balked, etc.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagor* (1649) 155 A frustrated name is an infamous crime. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 48 Our By-acquits do richly recompense our frustrated (or rather unsuccessful) pains. 1799 R. WARNER *Walk West. Counties* (1800) 143 The two ravens.. returned to accomplish their frustrated purpose. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 128 With a frustrated, nay terrified aspect. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 204 The frustrated expectation.. in the intellect is comedy. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxiv. Now he felt weary, frustrated and doubtful of his own temper. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/2 There must surely be... a good many frustrated careers.

Frustration (*frv'strā-tiōn*). [ad. L. *frustrā-tiō-em*, n. of action f. *frustrāre* to FRUSTRATE.] The action of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; an instance of this.

c 1555 HARPSFELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 184 That be should... with crafty secret frustrations daily with him. 1598 HAKLUY *Voy. I.* 175 The perpetual frustration and revocation of the foresaid privileges. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xli. 135 This was... a frustration of that seminal power committed to animals at the creation. 1676 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 247 The authors... having missed of their mighty aims, are fain to retreat with frustration and a baffle. 1756 G. HORNE *Comm. Ps.* lxxv. 46 The frustration of the divine councils concerning man. 1852 GROTE *Greece II.* lxxvii. X. 101 note. Aristides ascribes the frustration of this attack to the valour of two Athenian generals. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. ii. He thrust his hand into a purse... and explored it again and again with a look of frustration. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 548 There may be cases of acts absolutely inconsistent with, and amounting to an entire frustration of the main object of the deed.

Frustrative (*frv'strā-tiv*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *frustrāre* (see FRUSTRATE *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. OF. *frustratif*.] Tending to frustrate, balk, or defeat; disappointing. 1730 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1839 L. BLANCHARD in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 418 The exposition... would have been utterly frustrative of its intention.

† **Frustratory**, *a. Obs.* Also *frustratoire*, 6-7 *frust(r)atorie*, (6 *frustratory*, *frustratarie*, 7-8 *frustratory*). [ad. OF. *frustratoire* and late L. *frustrātorius*, f. *frustrāre* to FRUSTRATE.] Tending to frustrate, balk, defeat, or make void. In early use also: Resulting in disappointment, disappointing. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 78 Many younges & comynges were there made of the sayd anoy... that fynally were all frustratorye. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 With convenient spede without any frustratory delay. 1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 60 Then would he... by frustratorye kindes of answeres go about to put off such interrogatories. 1650 GENTILIUS *tr. Malvezzi's Considerat.* 144 If this be not true, that was frustratory, and of no availment to Socrates. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 26 Without Frustratory Delay. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 75 Bartolus restrains this to a Frustratory Appeal.

Frustule (*frv'stul*). [a. F. *frustule*, ad. late L. *frustulum*, dim. of *FRUSTUM*.] The siliceous two-valved shell of a diatom, with its contents. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 103. 130 The frustules which are long and slender, slip over each other, yet so as always to adhere. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 278 Each frustule is however a perfect unicellular plant. 1876 PAGG *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* III. 67 Diatomaceae... whose frustules are also of silice.

Frustulent (*frv'stūlēt*), *a.* [ad. L. *frustulentus*, f. *FRUSTUM*.] Full of small pieces. 1656-8 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in later Dicts.

Frustulose (*frv'stūlōs*), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *frustulum* + -OSE. (See quot.)]

1866 *Treats. Bot.*, *Frustulose*, consisting of small fragments. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 412/2.

|| **Frustulum**. *Obs.* Pl. *frustula*. [L. *frustulum* small piece.] *a.* A fragment, an atom. *b. Math.* A small frustum.

1700 S. PARKER 6 *Philos. Ess.* 109 Nor yet could each such Frustum have been so modify'd and temper'd as we find, unless by the same. 1785 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 241 Suppose a rectangular cone cut into frustula by... planes perpendicular to the axis.

Frustum (*frv'stūm*). Pl. -a, -ums. Also *erron*. 7-9 *frustum*. [a. L. *frustum* piece broken off.] *1. Math.* The portion of a regular solid left after cutting off the upper part by a plane parallel to the base; or the portion intercepted between two planes, either parallel or inclined to each other.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* III. 57 In the parts thereof [plants] we finde... frustums of Archimedes. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 960 The Axis of a Pyramid... and of a Figure of different Bases, which he calls a Frustum of a Prisme. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 265 The... Frustums of Spheres, cut by parallel Planes, are equal to the corresponding Surfaces of the Sphere's Circumser. Cylinder. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 49 We could see within the straits a hill with a flat top, like what is called the frustum of a cone. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 291 This proposition is easily proved of pyramids, and frusta of pyramids, of which the solid angle is indefinitely small. 1828 J. M. SPERANAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 378 The difference between the two piles thus found will be the number in the frustum or incomplete pile. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* IV. § 218 We may... liken this belt of winds which encircles the earth... to the frustum of a hollow cone.

b. Applied to the sections of the shaft of a column. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xl. 23 We were directed to it

by thirteen or fourteen frustra of enormous columns. 1850 LUTCH *tr. Miller's Anc. Art* § 286. 316 A truncated pillar, or frustum of a column.

2. gen. A portion or fragment of: anything material or immaterial. *rare.*

1721 BAILEY, *Frustum*, a Fragment, a broken Piece. a 1733 R. NORTH *Examen* III. viii. (1740) 624 This Frustum of a Label is grafted into his pious History. 1812 CRABBE *tr. in Verse* vii. Wks. 1834 IV. 288 She minced the sanguine flesh in frustums fine. 1812 KNOX & JEAN *Corr.* II. 94 What I would deprecate is, putting into people's hands the frusta of a system.

Frutage, *obs.* form of FRUITAGE.

Frute, var. of FROUD, *Obs.*, frog, toad.

Frutescence (*frv'tēsēns*). [f. next: see -ENCE.] Shrubbiness.

1882 N. Y. *Tribune* 28 June, The earlier this is done after the first appearance of frutescence the better.

Frutescent (*frv'tēsēt*), *a. Bot.* [Incorrectly f. FRUT-EX + -ESCENT. The correct form would be **fruticulent*.] Becoming shrubby; having the appearance or habit of a shrub.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 469 Our Frutescent Herbs, such as Lavenders, Abrotanums, Rue, Tyme. 1775 MASSON *ibid.* LXVI. 288 Evergreen shrubs, both frutescent and succulent. 1801 BARROW *Interior S. Africa* I. i. 26 The frutescent or shrubby plants. *Ibid.* 38 A tall, elegant, frutescent (*sic*) plant. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 185 Stems... in the frutescent species leafy. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Nat. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 142 The frutescent (*sic*) produce of the mountains.

Frutex (*frv'tēks*). *Bot.* In 7 pl. frutexes. [a. L. *frutex*.] A plant having a woody stem, but smaller than a tree; a shrub.

1654 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 67 What is meant by trees, frutices, &c. 1727 in BAILEY II. 188a in GRAY *Struct. Bot.*

† **Frutical**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *frutic-* FRUTEX + -AL.] Having the nature of a shrub, shrubby.

1597 GERARD *Herball* xiv. 1129 This shrublike or fruticall plant. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 396 The ferulaceous Plants can scarce be called frutical.

† **Fruticant**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fruticant-em* pr. pple. of *fruticare* to sprout.] Putting forth shoots, sprouting. Also † *Fruticate v. Obs.* *intr.* To shoot, sprout. † *Frutication. Obs.* [L. *fruticātiō-em*.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Frutication*, sprouting out of young sprigs, a springing forth. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 148 In which... Soyl, many of the same kind fruticate. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 2 These (trees) we shall divide into the greater and more deciduous, fruticant, and shrubby. 1740 FULL *Suppl. Horse-hoing* 260 The other Fields... being planted late, could not be h'd till after the time of Frutication (i.e. Tilling) was past.

† **Fruticeous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *frutic-* FRUTEX + -EOS.] Shrubby, bushy.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 34 Of a low and fruticeous growth.

Fruticose (*frv'tikōs*), *a. Nat. Hist.* Also *9 erron*. fruticose. [ad. L. *fruticōsus*, f. *frutic-* FRUTEX.]

1. Of the nature of a shrub; having woody stalks. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 81 Fruticose, having stalks of a hard woody substance. 1721 BAILEY, *Fruticose Stalks*, stalks of a hard woody Substance. 1780 HOOKER *Stnd. Flora* 120 The fruticose Rubi. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 475 The main shoots... may... climb, or may form the stems of arborescent and fruticose plants.

2. Resembling a shrub in external appearance; said, e.g., of certain minerals, zoophytes, and lichens. 1805-17 R. JANESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 95 The whole when viewed from above has a fruticose aspect, not unlike the appearance of cauliflower. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 The mode of growth... arborescent, and clustered (fruticose). 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 56. 70 The species which are most fruticose in habit consist of a single cell. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 319 The Fruticose Lichens are attached only at one spot and with a narrow base, and rise from it in the form of small much-branched shrubs.

Fruticous (*frv'tikōs*), *a. rare* -o. [f. L. *frutic-em* FRUTEX + -OUS.] = prec.

1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Fruticulose (*frv'tikūlōs*), *a.* [as if ad. L. **fruticulōsus*, f. **fruticul-us*, dim. of FRUTEX.] Resembling a small shrub. Also in comb. form *Fruticuloso*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 In the fruticulose or foliaceous species [of Lichens] the medulla is distinctly floccose. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 611 Carnose Alcyonidæ, fruticuloso-ramose.

Frutify, *v. nonce-wid.* A comic blunder attributed to an illiterate person; the word meant is *notify*, which is confused with *frutify*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 142 The Jew having done me wrong, doth cause me as my Father being I hope an old man shall frutify unto you.

Frucion, -ssyon, -tion, *obs.* ff. FRUITION.

† **Früz**, sh. [onomatopoeic; cf. FRIZ, FÜZZ: see also FROWZE.] A collection of short and small branches, producing a frizzly appearance.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 53 The Second cut all those Branches within three or four Eyes, or Buds, and by that means occasion abundance of Früz.

Früz, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [Cf. prec.] *trans.* To spread out (hair) in a frizzly mass; to ruffle, rumple. 1703 MRS. CENTURION *Beau's Duel* IV. i. Mercy on me, what a bush of hair is there früz'd out. 1705 ROWE *Biter* I. i. She has

as much... black Hair früz'd out as any Toast of 'em all. 1713 *London Gaz.* No. 5174 A Short früz'd brown Hair. 1873 *Porkish Mag.* May 378 (in N. W. *Linc. Gloss.* s.v.) He could... smooth the place down, and früz it up from beneath so deftly, that no one could tell that any hair had been taken. 1889 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.* *Früz*, to rub the hair the wrong way on, to entangle.

Fry (*frī*), *sh.* Also 7 *frey*. [a. ON. *frīð*, *frēð*, *frē neut.*, seed = Goth. *frāw* seed, offspring. Cf. ON. *frīð-r*, *frī-r* adj., fertile. The F. *fray* masc., used in sense 3, is believed to be unconnected.]

1. Offspring, progeny, seed, young (of human beings); a man's children or family; rarely, a child. Now *obs.* exc. as *transf.* from sense 3.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, George 867 Fourty thousand wane to be fay, outkine wemene & jung fry. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* (Surtees) 24 *Deus*. Noe, to the and to thi fry My blyssing graunt I. 1508 DUNDAR *Tua maritil Wemen* 403, I... maid butt fullis of the fry of his first wif. 1564-67 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 13 Commaunde your folkes to departe out of the chamber and your yonge frye also. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 83 What you Egge? Yong fry of Treachery. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* I. 5 Thy tender fry Whom childhood taught no language, but their crye T' express their infant griefe.

2. The roe (of a female fish).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 16 Take fayre Frye of Pyke, and caste it raw on a mortar. c 1440 *AN. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 46 Take frye of female pyke, and pile away the skyn. 1869 *Londale Gloss.*, To shoot one's fry, to make a last effort without success. Derived from the analogy of a female herring, who having shot her fry, has done all she can do in the course of nature.]

3. Young fishes just produced from the spawn; *spec.* the young of salmon in the second year, more fully *salmon fry*.

1389 *Act 13 Rich. II.* c. 19. § 1 Stalkers... par les quelles le frie ou brood des salmons laumpreis... pourra estre pris. 1452 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 562 Grete carpes and many oare smale and myche frye. c 1475 *Rans Colbar* 682 Frye foullis in Fryth, and Fischis with fry. 1537-2 *Act 2 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Broode and frie of fishe in the saide river... be commonly thereby destroyed. 1565 J. SPARKS in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 61 An innumerable yonge frye of these flying fishes. 1635 SWAN *Spee*. M. v. § 2 (1643) 141 The force of winds may suddenly sweep away little frye out of ponds. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 In Cumberland, the (salmon) fishers have four distinctions of yearly growth (after the first summer, when they call them free, or frie, as we smowts, or smelts)... young fry of other fishes. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 297 They feed... sometimes on their own fry. 1807 VINCIGUOR *Agrie. Devon* (1813) 75 The young salmon fry, or graveliers. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict. c. 109.* § 4 Fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names... salmon... burntail, fry, samlet, (etc.).

b. Applied to the young of other creatures produced in very large numbers, e.g. bees, frogs.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 903 Combs... which contain the young spawn or fry of the Bees. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 135 The Bees, specially the young fry (being loaded and weary with their labour)... are beaten down. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mar.* II. ii. A bed of snakes... whose poisonous spawn ingenders such a fry of speckled villainies. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 832 A race obscene, Spawned in the muddy beds of Nile. And the land stank... so numerous was the fry. 1854 WOODWARD *Moltusca* (1856) 20 The fry of the aquatic races are almost as different from their parents as the caterpillar from the butterfly.

c. fig. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* (1613) Cij. A, This hedge-bred rascal this filthy fry of ditches, A vengeance take you all. 1607 HICCON *Wks.* I. 442 They come from the sea of Rome... to begot a new spawn and frie of catholikes. 1613 PUNCTUS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 459 The Sunne... together with his fr. (whole armies of Gats). 1806 SWAN *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 199 It was reserved for the present day to bring forth a fry of young critic imps.

4. Hence, as a collective term for young or insignificant beings: now chiefly in phrase *lesser, small or young fry*. *a.* The smaller kinds of fish or other animals.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 811 The huge Leviathans... attend their prey And give no chase, but swallow in the fry. 1674 PULVEYN in *Platman's Poems* 216 Let your eye Wander, and see one of the lesser fry... Ruffle his painted feathers, and look big. 1674 N. Cox *Genl. Révéral.* I. (1677) 56 We bring out not only Pike and Carp, but lesser Fry. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 465 This small fry I take to be the top of their Fishery: they have no Instruments to catch great Fish. 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 108 Of fishes next... From the small fry that begot a Jordan's stream... To that Leviathan. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 137 A lake... which... swarmed with small fry. 1873 C. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 101 One of the small fry... is hopping about on the grass.

b. Young or insignificant persons (collectively or in a body); a 'swarm' or crowd of such persons. a 1577 CASCOIGNE *Herbs, Weeds, etc.* Wks. (1587) 303 To make their coine a net to catch yong frye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 7 Them before, the fry of children yong, did play. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* III. iii. The whole frye in a College, or an Inn of Court. 1641 MILTON *Prod. Epica.* 2 To that indigested heap, and frie of Authors. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple Wks.* 1755 IV. i. 242 As in a theatre the ignorant fry, Because the crows escape their eye, Wonders to see the motions fly. 1738 BIRCH *Milton M.* i. Wks. 1738 I. 27 A public School to teach all the young Fry of a Parish. 1799 MORRIS *Post in Spirit Publ. Frills* (1800) III. 122 The fresh fry so constantly emerging from the scholastic trammels of Eton. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. Mrs. Bird... followed by the two eldest boys, the smaller fry having by this time been safely disposed of in bed. 1878-82 C. LEECH *Ancestors in Sussex* Ser. I. 122 Chambermaids, and all the fry who feed on the little weaknesses of humanity. 1885 J. PAIN *Talk of Town* II. 99 Compared with [Sheridan], all other managers were small fry.

c. of inanimate things.

1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Bladud* xvi, An heape of hurtes... a fry of foule decayes. 1650 tr. *Hotham's Introd. Teut. Philos.* Pref., Few have attained its height in this last frye of books. 1652-62 *HEVELIN Cosmog.* III. (1682) 220 South of Japan, lyeth a great fry of Islands. 1797 H. WALPOLE (Ogilvie), We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty small fry. 1859 *JERSON Britannia* iv. 38 Having sold his eggs, rags, and other small fry. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 592 The smaller fry of Christmas Books.

Hence **Fryhood**, the state of being 'fry'.

1884 *Longm. Mag.* III. 531 An abdominal pouch, where they [the eggs] are...nourished during their early fryhood.

Fry (frɔɪ), sb.² [f. **FRY** v.1]

† 1. Excessive heat. *Obs. rare*—1.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trvo.* 187 Their colour is blacke (living in the scorching frye of the Torrid Zone).

2. Food cooked in a frying-pan; fried meat.

1639 *MAYNE City Match* III. ii, This came from The Indies, and eats five Crowns a day in frye, Oxe livers, and browne past. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xviii, Cook promises a little fry for supper. 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 226, I get my dinner, you your supper, free; And, if I bite the fat, you suck the fry.

b. dial. Applied locally to various internal parts of animals, usually eaten fried.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL Fry*, the pluck of a calf. *North.* 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Fry, the viscera of a pig, or other animal, generally cooked in a frying-pan. 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, Fry, pig's liver. 'Mudder sent us a fry o' th' killin' day.' 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., The products of lambs' castration are called lamb's fries. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 120 A dish of lamb's frye reposing among its parsley.

† **Fry**, sb.3 *Obs. rare*—1. [cf. **FLX** sb.2 5 d.] 'A kind of sieve' (J.).

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 270 He dresseth the Dust from it [Malt], by running it thro' a Fan or Frye.

Fry (frɔɪ), v.1 Inflected fried, frying. [a. F. *frier* (=Pr. *frier*, Sp. *frier*, Pg. *friar*, It. *friggere*) =L. *friggere* to roast, fry, cogn. with Gr. *φρυγνν*, Skr. *bhrajji*, of the same meaning.]

1. *trans.* To cook (food) with fat in a shallow pan over the fire.

c. 1290 [see **FRYING** vbl. sb.]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 111 *pet ilke bread*...wes ymad of our dore...and yfyrd ne pe panne of be crouche. 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. xviii. i. (1495) 747 *Flesche* of bestys is sometime rosted and somtyme fryed. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Take onions and... Frye hom in grece. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cijja, Take a blacke snake...and fry it in an ertbyn potte. 1530 *PALSGR.* 158 *Pue poylle*, a fryng pan to frye any meate in. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard.* *Health* (1633) 95 Frye it with sheeps suet, and apply it to bruses. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Househldr.* (1778) 71 A very good way to fry Beef Steaks. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 65 The tender leaves are very commonly...fried with other herbs. 1895 *MARY JEWEL Model Cookery* 215/1 Frying being actually boiling in fat instead of water.

b. Phrases: *Fry your eggs*: mind your own business. *To have other fish to fry* (see **FISH** sb.4 c.). 1841 *JAMES BRIGAND* II, Fry your eggs, Gandelot, and leave other people to fry theirs. 1864 *M. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 495/1 Cornish Proverbs...Fry me for a fool and you'll lose your fat in frying.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* † a. *trans.* To torture (a person) by fire; to burn or scorch (anything) with effects analogous to those of frying; sometimes *hyperbolically*, of the heat of the sun, etc. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Jer.* xxix. 22 As Achab whom friede (Vulg. *friti*) the king of Babiloyne. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* E.E.T.S. I. 12 Pou schalt be rosted and fryed in þe fry of helle l. c. 1526 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 112 He will not fry us in the fire of purgatory for our sins. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cassius's Catech.* Prayers 27 My banes as it ver in ane fryng panne ar fried. 1628 *WINTER Brit. Rememb.* viii. 2700 When we were boyld and fryde, in blood and frye. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* iv. 925 Raging Sirius fries the thirisy Land. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vii. 644 So when with crackling Flames a Cauldron fries, The bubbling Waters from the Bottom rise.

† b. *To fry a faggot*: see **FAGGOT** sb. 2. *Obs.* 1653-7 *FOX E. & M.* (1684) III. 124 Master Hooper...said...must we two take this matter in hand, and begin to frye these faggots. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 946/2 A great manie of them...had died for it in Smithfield, in frieng a faggot.

3. *intr.* To undergo the operation of cooking with fat in a pan. *rare* in lit. sense. *To fry in one's own grease* (also *to fry in passive*): originally *transf.*, said e.g. of persons burning alive, and *fig.* to be tormented by one's own passions; now only, to suffer the consequences of one's own folly.

13... *Coer de L.* 4409 Beter it is that we out renne, Thenne as wreches in house to brenne, And frye inne ourne owne gres l. c. 1386 *CHAUCER IV's Prose* 487 In his owne grece I made him frye For angre, and for verray Jalousye. 1425 *LYDG. Temp. Glas* (1891) 14 Thus is he fryed in his owne gres, To-rent & torn with his owne rage. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 She is as fierce as a Lyon of Cosolde. She fryeth in hir owne grece. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 78 Let...the woods and forests blaze away, and the fat soyl of the earth fry in its own grece; these things will not affect us [the rocks and mountains].

4. *transf.* To undergo the action of fire or intense heat, with effects resembling those of frying; to frizzle, burn with a sputter or exudation of juices. † Formerly often of persons tormented by fire; also *hyperbolically*.

c. 1526 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 136 Thinkst thou to be justified by fryng in purgatory? 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 117 Luke giv þour partie prydis yame in their spurring, Keipand the felidiss, and fryis not in their furring.

1583 *LYLY Pref. Ep.* in T. Watson's *Poems* (Arb.) 29 A sworde frieth in the fire like a blacke ele. 1596 *DRAYTON Legende* iii. 147 Fuel to that fire, Wherein He fry'd. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. 1, Earth and seas in fire and flame shall fry. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* vii. 6 The Smiths forge fries, when cold water is cast upon it. 1656 *COWLEY Mistress, Incurable* II, As well might men who in a fever fry, Mathematicke doubts debate. 1664 *WALLER Late War Spain* 84 Spices and Gums about them melting fry. 1717 *KEN Intell.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 529 'Tho' frying where the Sun all Day Shoots perpendicular fierce Ray. 1715 *BENTLEY Serm.* x. 358 What Heart could bear that his dead Father should fry in the flames of Purgatory? 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 152 Caking-coals, when ignited, seem to fry with an exudation of a fluid petroleum.

b. with advbs. *up, out* expressing the result of heating.

1630 *MAY Lucan* v. 471 The metals melted by the Sunne, fry'd vp. 1694 *Acc. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 177 When the Fat is well vppered or fryed out. 1816 *CHRYN in Ann. Reg.* I The heat of the stove made the rosin in the wood to fry out.

c. *fig.* of a person: To burn with strong passion or emotion. Also *refl.* in same sense.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 163 They fryt in furie that he schaipt quick. 1583 *STANHYURST Æneis* I (Arb.) 19 Thus bee fryng fretted, thus deeply plunged in anger Æolian kingdom shee raught. 1591 *LYLY Æneid* v. iii, In the moment that I feared his falsehood and fryed myself most in mine affections. 1646 *SIR R. FANSHAWE Tr. Guarino's Pastor Fido* (1676) 192 The happiest Pair that this day fry Under the torrid Zone of Love. 1648 *JOS. BEAUMONT Psyche* I. cxxviii, Whether she walks, or sits, or stands, or lies, Her wretched self still in her self she fries. 1767 *Babler* I. 97, I sat frying the whole time, from a consicuous incapacity to please. 1771 *SMOLLETT Housh.* Cl. (1815) 62 My uncle, frying with vexation, cried, [etc.]. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. XXVI. 652/2, I lay frying with impatience to hear the clatter of cups.

† d. said of a feeling, passion, etc. *Obs.*

1663 B. GOSCE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 83 Here fyre and flames by Fancie framde, In brest doo broyle and frye. 1581 T. HOWELL *Devises* (1879) 176 Thus loole at once doth frye, freeze, ryse and fall. 1632 *FAIRFAX* (Ogilvie), What kindling motions in their breasts do fry.

† e. Of water: To be agitated, boil, seethe, foam. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xii. 45 Ye might have seene the frothy billowes fry Under the ship. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vii. 737 Thus, when a black-brow'd gust begins to rise, White foam at first on the cur'd ocean fries.

† b. To ferment; to seethe (in the stomach). Of lime: To slake. *Obs.*

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* III. ff. 44 As much barley boyled with water for a man a day, and this having fryed some 26 weekes in the ships hold, contained as many wormes as graines. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 52 To keep the Oyle from fryng in the Stomach, you must drinke. 1805 *Milde Beere* after it. 1647 *TRAPP Mellificium Theol.* in *Comm.* Ep. 619 Cast water upon this lime, it will fry the faster.

Hence **Frying** ppl. a.

1587 *TURBURN Trag.* T. (1837) 128 Whose frying hartes With Cupids coles did melte. 1592 *GREENE Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 175 So discontinuance should be of sufficient force to quench out of us frying flames of love.

Fry (frɔɪ), v.2 *rare*—1. [f. **FRY** sb.1] *intr.* To swarm.

1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* II. 171 *Plashy* pools with rushes, About whose sides the swarming insects fry, Opening with noisome din, as they go by.

† **Fryberry**, *Obs. rare*—1. A raspberry.

c. 1532 *DEWES Intrud.* Fr. in Pakgr. 1073 Fruites, as cheres, straubers, fryberis [Fr. *framboises*].

Fryce, obs. form of **FRIEZE** sb.1

Fryer, frier (frɔɪə), [f. **FRY** v.1 + **ER** 1.]

1. One who fries (fish); also a vessel used in frying (fish). More fully *fish-frier*: see **FISH** sb.1 6 d. 1859 *SALA Two round Clock* (1861) 18 *Oral* [fish] is bought only by the 'fryers'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. lvii/2 Four Large Fish Fryers.

2. pl. Fish for frying.

1851 *MAWHEW Lond. Labour* I. 166 This supply is known in the trade as 'friers', and consists of the overplus of a fishmonger's stock.

Frying (frɔɪɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. **FRY** v.1 + **ING** 1.]

1. The action of the vb. **FRY**.

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 187/86 Pat grece of him orn a-brod: ase þei it frigne were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 *Pis zenne* is þe dyeules panne of helle huerinne he makeþ his fringres. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xxv. 29 For the pannes, for y^e fryenge. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Contentment* 2 Chill icie frosts in midst of Summer's frying. 1829 *MARRVAT F. Midway* II, The frying of beef-steaks and onions. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* II, There stole upon him from the distant kitchen a gentle sound of frying.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **frying-piece**, **FRYING-PAN**. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 838 The orderly corporal slices off a frying piece and has it cooked for his breakfast.

Frying-pan, [f. **FRYING** vbl. sb.]

1. A shallow pan, usually of iron, with a long handle, in which food is fried.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Chron.* xxiii. 29 The prestis...to the fryng panne [Vulg. *ad sartagineum*]. 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. XIX. cxxviii. (1495) 936 Sartago the fryngne panne hath that name of the noys that is therein whan oyle brennyth therein. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 129 Item, for a fryng pane x.d. 1545 *RAYNOLE Byrth Mankynde* III. iii. (1634) 167 That that remaineth, fry it together in a Fryng panne with Suger. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* III. v. 58 For want of neis...we attempted to catch them [fish] with a fryng pan. 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* (1872) V. 38 Fryng-Pans they do use for Ladies. 1806 *Culina* 218 Melt a piece of butter in a fryng-pan...pour in the above preparation. 1805 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xxvii. 564 Which...resembled the noise of fifty fryngpans in active operation.

fig. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 643 Ofrieng panne of all fritters of fraud. 1616-61 *HOLYDAY Persius* (1673) 296 This hissing fryng-pan of speech.

b. Phrase (*To jump, leap, etc.*) out of the frying-pan into the fire: to escape from one evil only to fall into a greater one.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 488/2 [He] featly conveyed himself out of the fryng panne fayre into the fyre. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1874) 126 Leape out of the fryng pan into the fyre; and change from ill paine to worse. 1673 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* I. vi. (1614) 32 Like...the foolish fish that leapech out of the fryng pan into the fyre. 1795 *HICKERINGTON Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 32 Priest-craft got the Ascendant at Rome, and then Men were—out of the Fryng Pan into the Fire. 1890 *Guardian* 1 Oct. 1507/3 If they thought they could get away from the State by dis-establishment, they would find that they were jumping out of the fryng-pan into the fyre.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **frying-pan maker**; **frying-pan brand** (*Austral.*), 'a large brand used by cattle-stealers to cover the owner's brand' (Morris); **frying-pan plate**, 'a piece of tin-plate cut out to be made into a frying-pan'.

1866 *FLOR Staffordsh.* ix. 335 Nine fryngpan-plates being commonly laid upon one another and claspt together by turning up 4 Labels. *Ibid.* 336 There are but two Master Fryng-pan makers...in the whole Kingdom. 1857 F. DE B. COOPER *Wild Adv. Austral.* 104 This person...got into some trouble...by using a 'frying-pan brand'.

† **Fry money**, *Obs.* = *frith silver* (see **FRITH** sb.1 b.).

1530 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 115 *Debts*...Rob flarmer, and Jone Portyn wedowe, of fry mony iijli. vjs. viijd.

Fryse, obs. form of **FRIEZE** sb.1

Fryst, Fryze, obs. forms of **FIRST**, **FRIEZE** sb.1

Fuage, var. of **FEUAGE**, *Obs.*, hearth-tax.

1765 [see **FUAIAGE**].

Fuants, var. of **FIANTS**, *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 12 Of a Fox, the Billiting; and all other such Vermin, the Fuants.

Fub, var. of **FOB** v., to cheat, impose upon, put off deceitfully (in quot. 1619, ? to reject with scorn).

1597, 1602, 1647 [see **FOR** v.1]. 1619 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* II. ii, My letter fub'd too, And no access without I mend my manners! 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* III. i, Well, I must not be fub'd off thus. 1889 *STEVENSON Master of B.* 74 Our Albanian fubbed us off with a thousand delays.

Fub(b), fub(b)s, [onomatopœic: suggested by *full, chub*, etc.]

† 1. A small chubby person. Chiefly used as a term of endearment. *Obs.*

1614 T. FREEMAN *Rub & Great Cast* xlv, Caspia, that same fowle deformed Fubs. 1678 *OTWAY Friendship in F.* III. i, So farewell Fubb. 1681 — *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, Dead, my poor Fubbs! 1685 *CROWNE Sir C. Nice* v. 48 'Tis he that I told you is to marry my Indian Fubs of a Sister. 1694 *ECNARD Plantius, Rudens* II. viii, Here's the Water, my little Fubs ye! 1721 *BAILEY, Fub*, as a fat Fub, a little plump Child.

2. (See *quots.*)

1807 *Public Char., Ld. Somerville* 213 It is the custom in Spain and adopted here with our Merino wool, to divide or sort the fleece into three portions of different qualities, namely into rafinos, finos, and tercosos; or, superfine, fine, and fubs or refuse. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Fub*, long withered grass on old pastures or meadows.

† **Fubbery**, *Obs. rare*. Cf. **FOBBERY**. [f. **FUB** v. + **ERY**.] Cheating, deception.

1604 *MARSTON & WEBSTER Malcontent* I. i, O heaven! I O fubbery, fubbery!

† **Fubble**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [onomatopœic: cf. *jumble*.] *trans.* ? To jumble (*up*).

1611 *COTGR.*, *Entretoille*, i. intangled, fubbed, confounded.

Entretoille, to mingle, intangle, confound, fuble vp things together.

Fubby (fʊbi), a. *rare*. [f. **FUB** sb. + **-Y** 1. Cf. **FOBBY**.] = **FUBBY**.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Silvove Tuesday* (1794) 12 Th' Italian urchin and his fubby crew. 1815 *NICHOLS Lit. Anecd.* 18th C. IX. 339 *note*, The Sculptors and Painters apply this epithet to children, and say for instance of the boys of Fiammengio, that they are fubby. 1867 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 144 A ruddy-visaged widow...fubby and inter-jocular in figure.

† **Fub'sical**, a. *rare*—1. [f. **FUBBY** + **-IC** + **-AL**.] = **FUBSY**.

1834 *BECKFORD Italy* II. 51 A fub'sical, squat wife.

Fubsy (fʊbsɪ), a. Also 8 fubsey, 9 fubzy.

[f. **FUB** (s + -y 1).] Of the figure, limbs, etc.: Fat and squat.

1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Apr, Her daughter, a fubby, good-humoured...merry old maid. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 261 Fat and fubby fellows of colleges. 1829 *DK. BUCKHAM Priv. Diary* III. vii. 159 A fat, fubby foot, as unsentimental as could be. 1879 *SALA Paris herself again* (1880) II. iv. 57 She was a squat, fubby little old woman. 1895 *Spectator* Nov. 723 To hold and confess the opposite opinion is to announce oneself a fubby Philistine.

transf. 1837 *MARRVAT Dog-fend* viii, He was...cosily...seated upon the...little fubby sofa.

Fucaceous (fʊkeɪʃəs), a. [f. mod. L. *fucaceæ* = (f. L. *fucus*: see **FUCUS**) + **-OUS**.] Of or belonging to the group *Fucaceæ* of seaweeds.

1891 *ATHENÆUM* 21 Mar. 382/3 The *Fucaceæ* Genus

Tubularia.

† **Fucal**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **FUCUS** + **-AL**.]

Of the nature of 'fucus'; specious, fair-seeming. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy) 53 Joves constant Daphne, timorous, perplex, His fucal arguments doth still confute.

† **Fucate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fucāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fucāre* to paint, rouge, f. *fucus* FUCUS.] Artificially coloured, beautified with paint; hence, falsified, disguised, counterfeit.

1531 *Elvot Gov.* iii. iv. (1883) 221 In virtue may be nothing fucate or counterfayte. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 183 What setting forth of fucate and deceivable wares. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. i. n. iii. Virtue and honesty are great motives... especially if they be sincere and right, not fucate.

† **Fucate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *fucāt*, ppl. stem of *fucāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To paint, counterfeit. 1535 [see next]. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Fucated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] = FUCATE *a.*

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 20 For the trowth knoweth no fucated, polished and paynted oracion. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Fucation**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *fucāre*: see FUCATE and -ATION.] The action of painting the face; hence, the giving of a false semblance or appearance, counterfeiting. 1612 J. COTTA *Dang. Pract.* Phys. i. v. 46 Apothecaries... that... use faithfull industrie in fitting wholesome and incurrupit remedies... without fucation, adulteration or deceit. 1638 NABBES *Covent Garden* i. iii. They [balconies] set off a Ladies person well, when she presents her selfe to the view of gazing passengers. Artificial fucations are not discern'd at distance. 1721 BAILEY, *Fucation*, a Colouring, Painting, or Counterfeiting.

† **Fucations**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see -OUS.] Of the nature of 'fucation', fair-seeming, specious, deceitful.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 78 To offer a courtesie under impossible condition, is frivolous or fucations. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 38 Varnished over with fucatus semblances of truth.

† **Fucatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fucāt* (see FUCATE) + -ORY.] Relating to painting or artificial colouring. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 737 This Fucatory Art... is exercised by none but some Juglers, and vafrous Knaves.

Fucher, *fuchez*, *obs. pl. f.* FIRCHEW, polecat. c. 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* 1. 305 That no fucher no volymare enter in. 1467 in RYON *Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 235 Unam togam de crymysin, pēnulatam cum fuchez.

Fuchsia (fū'fīā). [mod. L. f. the name of the German botanist Leonhard Fuchs (16th c.).] A genus of ornamental shrubs (N. O. *Onagraceae*) with drooping flowers; a plant of this genus.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1789 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* III. 97 *Fuchsia coccinea*.—Scarlet Fuchsia... was introduced to the royal gardens at Kew in the year 1788. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. ix. i. § 20. 471 Leonard Fuchs... has secured a verdant immortality in the well-known *Fuchsia*. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. 160 The pendant fuchsias drooping in their last loveliness. 1868 *Lass. Mid. Age* 316 Pretty bow-windows, with the crimson fuchsias climbing up them.

b. (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Fuchsia*, Australian or native. A colonial name for *Correa*. 1880 L. A. MEREDITH *Tasni. Friends & Foes* iii. 23 note, *Correa speciosa*—native fuchsia of Colonies.

c. *attrib.*, as *fuchsia-red*, -tree.

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 47 The girl... turned to a fuchsia-tree, pretending to pick some of its flowers. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 7/4 Bright fuchsia-red has become... a favourite.

Fuchsiene (fū'ksin). [f. FUCHS-IA + -INE.] Named from its resemblance to the colour of the flower. A salt of rosaniline, crystallizing in tri-dentate green tablets, soluble in water and forming a deep red liquid; used as a dye.

1855 *Reader* 23 Sept. 354/1 An alcoholic solution of aniline red and fuchsiene. 1887 *West. Daily Press* 22 Oct. Apple, foreign seeds, and currants well mixed, and tintured with fuchsiene, are frequently palmed off as... raspberry jam.

Fuchsite (fū'ksait). *Min.* [Named in 1842 after the mineralogist J. N. von Fuchs: see -ITE.] A variety of muscovite containing chromium, which gives it a green colour.

1844 DANA *Min.* 321 Fuchsite is a chrome mica from the Zillerthal.

Fucivorous (fusi'vōrəs), *a.* [f. L. *fūc-us* FUCUS + -vor-us devouring + -OUS.] Eating, or subsisting on, sea-weed.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.* 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. † **Fuco'd**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. Beautified with fucus, painted.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* i. xii. Frequent are fuco'd Checks; the Virtuosos's rare.

Fucoid (fū'koid), *a. and sb.* [f. FUC-US + -OID. Cf. F. *fucoides*.]

A. adj. a. Resembling or belonging to sea-weeds, esp. those of the group *Fucaceae*. b. Characterized by or containing impressions of such sea-weeds or markings similar to them.

1839 ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.* *Fucoid*, a term applied to several fossil plants. There is a fucoid shale, so called from the abundance of fuci it contains. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. 136 In the cliffs at Ludlow, the chief rocks are surrounded by what I termed the fucoid bed. This is a greenish-grey argillaceous sandstone, almost entirely made up of a multitude of small, wavy, rounded, stem-like forms, which resemble entangled sea-weeds. 1871 LYELL *Student's Elem. Geol.* xxvii. 473 These sandstones have been called in Sweden 'fucoid sandstones'.

B. sb. a. A seaweed of the group *Fucaceae*.

b. A fossil marine plant resembling these.

1848 CRAIG, *Fucoid*, a fossil plant belonging to the order Fucaceae. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 17 The fucoids, or kelp-weeds. 1859 PAGE *Hauddk. Geol. Ternus* s.v., Fucoids or fucus-like impressions occur in strata of every epoch. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Woud.* iii. 30 The feathery sertularia, the delicate fucoid. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 50. 562 Little fucoids, progenitors of the kelp-weeds. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 477 The Lower Cambrian Rocks have yielded many so-called 'fucoids'.

Fucoidal (fūko'idāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = FUCOID *a. b.*

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 177 Fucoidal sandstones. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 465 They seemed fucoidal, and might of course belong to any age. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 477 The 'Fucoidal Sandstone' of Sweden.

† **Fucose**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fucōsus*, f. FUCUS.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fucose*, painted, feigned, counterfeited.

† **Fucous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fucōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] Of the nature of fucus or 'paint'.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj. Pref.* 4 It is Vice which... hath such specious shewes and pretences put upon it, to make it seeme Virtue, which fucus and false paint continues no longer then the present Faction.

† **Fucus** (fū'kūs). *Pl.* † **fuci** (fū'soi); also 7-8 fucus(es), 7 fucus's, fucos, fucu's; also anglicized B. fukes. [a. L. *fucus* rock-lichen, red dye, rouge, false colour: cf. Gr. *phōus* (neut.).]

† 1. Paint or cosmetic for beautifying the skin; a wash or colouring for the face. Frequent in 17th c. writers. *Obs.*

a. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. What are the ingredients for your fucus? 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 285 Heere is... an excellent Fucus... weede out Freckles. 1672 CAVE *Prin. Chir.* ii. iii. (1673) 66 Leaving fucus's and paintings... to those that belong to Plays and Theatres. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 59 Virtue hates Fucus, Patches and perfumes. a 1711 KEN *Urbania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 496 The loathsome Fucus... Which fill'd and glaz'd her furrow'd Skin. 1747 *Phil. Trans.* L. 76 Bella-donna... came into credit as a fucus among the Italian ladies.

b. 1660 SURPLET *Countrie Farme* iii. lix. 592 These compound waters are... for fukes and painting, as ornaments to the body. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) Words of Art, *Fukes*, paintings to beautify the face in outward appearance.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1640 J. HOLLIS in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* m. (1692) I. 168 Whatsoever Fucus or Artifice they be slighted over with, I do not like their Countenance. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* iii. (1696) 390 God... sees through all the Dawblings and Fucus's of Hypocrisie. 1701 COLLIER *Al. Anton.* (1726) 155 Pull off its mask and fucus, and view it in its naked essence. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 462 Of fortune's fucus strip them, yet alive.

c. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 108 If not a Penitent, what will all his Church tinctures do him good? No, Jerusalem had all these fukes to Admiration.

† c. *gen.* Any dye or colouring. *Obs.*

1676 R. DIXON *Nat. two Test.* 2 To give Poysson a gusto of Honey, and colour over a Leaden Cause with a Fucus of Gold. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 332 We... have hardly given the Potter his handful of White Marble to form into Vessels without Fucus.

2. A genus of seaweeds with flat leathery fronds. Formerly applied more widely.

1716 DEKHAM *Physico-Theol.* 415 note. The first that discovered the Seeds in *Fuci*, was the before commended Dr. Tancered Robinson. 1756 *Genll. Mag.* XXVI. 63 The whole rock... was covered with that curious kind of fucus. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 996 In basons of water left by the tides, and often adhering to Fucuses. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 282 The common fucus, which is the seaweed usually most abundant on the coast. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 945 *Laminaria digitata*. This fucus is olive-coloured. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obs.* *Seashore* 30 The slimy and slippery fuci make the rock-walking exceedingly dangerous.

Hence *Fucused ppl. a.*, beautified with paint, painted (also *fig.*); *Fucusing vbl. sb.*

a 1680 EARL OF ROCHESTER in D'Urfey's *Pills* (1719) III. 343 With butter'd Hair, and fucus'd Breast. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* ii. (ed. 2) 34 How did the Juglers do this with Painting and Fucusing. 1684 PHILLIPS *tr. Plutarch's Mor.* (1691) III. vii. 199 The Sibyl... uttering Sentences altogether thoughtful and serious, neither fucus'd nor perfum'd. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hot* (1861) 180 A painted, patched, fucus'd, perriwigg'd, bolstered, Charybdis.

Fud (fūd). *Sc. and north. dial.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. a. or cognate with ON. *fūd* neut., cunnus, = MHG. *fūt* (mod. Ger. *hundsfott* used as a term of abuse); formally identical with Skr. *putau* dual, buttocks.]

1. 'The backside or buttocks' (Jam.).

1785 R. FORBES *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 5 He... tum'd to us his fud. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 99, I... wad yir heavy fud gie A piercin pike.

2. The tail or 'scut' of a hare, rabbit, etc.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson* vii. Ye maunkins cōk your fud fu' brow, Withouten dreid. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1859) 459 Do you cōk your fud at me, you tiny thief you?—he struck at it with his stick. Tip the duck dived and did not rise again. 1847 in HALLIWELL; and in various dial. glossaries.

3. *Woolen-mannf.* [Perh. a different word. Cf. *Foos* 4 b.]

1873 *Weale's Dict. Archit.* (ed. 3), *Fud*, woolen waste. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Fudd*, the refuse or dirt cleaned out of the materials during the processes of scribbling and carding.

Fud(d)e, *obs. form of Food.*

Fudder (fūdər). Also 7-8 *fooder*. [ad. Ger.

fuder (= FOTHER) used in the same sense.] A tun (of wine).

1679, a 1767 [see *FOODER*]. 1839 BURCKHART *German Dict.* *Fuder*, fudder, tun (of wine). 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Convent of Hirschau* 100 A benison rest on the Bishop who sends Such a fudder of wine as this to his friends! (1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Aug. 5/2 Eight fuders of wine.)

Fudder, *Sc. var. of FOULDR.*

c 1590 BUREL *Pass. Pilgr.* in J. Watson's *Collect.* (1706) II. 24 To fle the fichts, of fudder.

attrib. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 219 Thunder-vollies... And fudder-flashes mixt wi' hail.

Fudder, *obs. form of FODDER, FOTHER.*

Fuddle (fūd'l), *sb. slang or colloq.* [f. next vb.]

† 1. Drink, liquor, 'booze'. *Obs.*

1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Erasmus*. 124 They have taken their Dose of Fuddle. c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 78 With a cup of fuddle. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crco.* *Fuddle*, Drink. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* i. v, We sipp'd our Fuddle, As Women in the Straw do Caudle.

2. A drinking bout. *On the fuddle*: out for a lengthened spell of drinking.

a 1813 A. WILSON *My Landlady's Nose* Poet. Wks. (1846) 301 Old Patrick M'Dougherty when on the fuddle, Pulls out a cigar, and [etc.]. 1832-53 *Whistle-bunkie* (Scott. Songs) Ser. III. 111 For a once-a-year fuddle I'd scarce give a stime. 1805 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 61 At th' height of a wakes fuddle. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 29 Jan. 3/1 She usually provided food in the house when she was not on the 'fuddle'.

3. Intoxication; an intoxicated state.

1764 *Low Life* 24 In order to take large Morning Draughts, and secure the first Fuddle of the Day. 1890 *Yoshivara Episode* 67 I he were only in his senses, instead of in a fuddle.

4. *transf.* The state of being muddled, confused, or the like.

1827 R. H. FROUDE *Remains* (1838) I. 219 My notions about it have been... very fuddled and bewildered; and, I suppose, if I were to attempt to analyse and explain them, I might raise my fuddle to the nth power. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* n. v, He rushed about—Vain was his frenzied fuddle.

Fuddle (fūd'l), *v.* [Of obscure origin; cf. Du. *voof* soft, slack, loose, Ger. *dial. fuddeln* to swindle.]

1. *intr.* To have a drinking bout; to tippie, booze. Also, to fuddle it.

1588 *Acc.* in Morris *Chester* (1895) 328 John Wright, for fuddling and drinking with other leters and molestations, just nothing. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 116 note, See a Captain of a ship sending for this, and the other shandy fellow... to fuddle it in their cabins. 1696 W. MOUNTAGUE *Delights Holland* 184 The Men... sit up Gaming and Fuddling greatest part of Night. 1733 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 137 Here Barons may talk, and Squires may fuddle. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 33 No man might drink That could not fuddle till he wink. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* iii. (1864) 53 He is going to fuddle in honour of St. Thomé.

b. *quasi-trans.* with *away*. † Also, to empty (a pot) by drinking.

c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 77 She calls up her Neighbors, for to go and fuddle a Pot. 1756 *Genll. Mag.* XXVI. 431 They fuddle away the day with riot and prophaneness.

2. *trans.* To confuse with or as with drink, intoxicate, render tipsy.

c 1660 *Timon* II. v. (1842) 37 He giue thee ale pragmaticall indeede, Which, if thou drinke, shall fuddle thee hande and foote. 1633 *May Heir* i. in Hazl. *Douley* XI. 523 Did you never come in half fuddle? 1706 E. BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 362, I made my Man give him a Cup of Ale... under a Pint, yet it almost fuddled him. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 233 After all the other females were fuddled with dram-drinking. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 241 The inhabitants... get fuddled with mint-julep and apple-toddy. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* I, Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen, both slightly fuddled. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Dec. 938/1 It [hypnotism] fuddles the will, in fact, but does not destroy it. *absol.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Strawberry*, The Wine made of them will Fuddle. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amor.* Wks. 1855 I. 130 The toddy having lost all taste and all power o' fuddlin.

b. *To fuddle one's cap or nose*: to get drunk.

1653 COWLEY *Cutter of Colman St.* II. ii, We'll fuddle our Noses together. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1722) IV. 106 If their Caps be fuddled with Ipse. 1724 in Ramsay *Ten-t. Misc.* (1729) 15 Come, let us fuddle all our Noses. c 1793 *Spirit Pub. Tracts* (1799) I. 9 No Persian of old, till he fuddled his nose, Any measure in Senate was wont to propose.

c. *transf.* (See quot.)

1825 BROCKET *N. C. Words*, *Fuddle*, to intoxicate fish. 1835 S. OLIVER *Rambles in Northumb.* 83 What they call fuddling the fish, by liming the water, or throwing into the pools a preparation of *Coculus Indicus*.

3. *transf. and fig.* To stupefy, muddle, confuse (also + with *up*). Formerly also of delight, etc.: 'To intoxicate'. (In quot. 1617, 1678 perh. = FUBBLE.)

1617 tr. *De Dominis on Rom.* xiii. 12 Nor would they suffer themselves to be any longer deceived, and fuddled up in that dark cloud, and night of infolded faith. 1678 CUPWORTHY *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 157 Nature is... Reason immersed and plunged into Matter, and as it were fuddled in it, and confounded with it. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 325 Now she will fuddle me with every kiss. 1745 LADY S. CONFER *Let. to Mrs. Davies* 5 June in *Her. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 356 He was quite fuddled with joy. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 398 He is fuddled with animal spirits. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 6 To impair and fuddle the intellect.

4. *Comb.*: † *fuddle cap* [see 2 b], a tippler, sot. 1666 tr. *Horace's Odes* i. i. The Fuddlecap whose God's the Vyne. 1708 MORTEUX *Kabaleis* v. vi. (1737) 21 Here's to thee, old Fuddlecap.

Fuddled (fʊd'ld), *pph. a.* [f. **FUDDLE** v. + -ED¹.] Intoxicated; also, muddled.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph*, 7 They would consider of it first both weligned fuddled and sober. 1693 *Dryden Juvenal* vi. 420 Full Brimmers to their Fuddled Noses thrust. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 537 The table floating round, And pavement, faithless to the fuddled foot. 1830 *Boston Gaz.* 26 Oct. 4, I was not drunk, I was only fuddled. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 117 Our men soon pacified the fuddled but good-humoured medico.

Fuddler (fʊd'ldr), [*f.* **FUDDLE** v. + -ER¹.] One who fuddles, a tippler.

1699 BENTLEY *Phad.* iii. 125 What Present could be more proper to such a Fuddler than... one of the biggest of Cups? 1764 *Low Life* 32 For the Use of... concited Fudlers. 1812 W. TERNANT *Auster F.* i. xix, I'll not have you, thou fuddler.

Fuddling, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **FUDDLE** v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. **FUDDLE**.
1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Hens* (1725) 225 His other Fables, of Electing, Feasting, Fuddling, Fiddling, they are beneath us. 1670 J. FURLEY *Test. to True Light* 24 Go not a Fuddling, but fear the Lord. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxx, The fuddling commenced in earnest.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fuddling-bout*, *-cap*, *-liquor*, *-table*, *-tent*; *fuddling-crib*, *-school*, a drinking den.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix, We went back to have t'other 'fuddling Bout. c. 1600 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 119 The 'fuddling cap, by Bacchus' might, Turns night to day, and day to night. 1738 *Genl. Mag.* VIII. 80 The Parson hath lost his Fuddling-cap. 1856 *Household Words* XI. 544 Saunders's 'fuddling crib was a double hovel. 1707 SLOAN *Jamaica* i. p. xxix, The common 'fuddling liquor... is Rum-punch. 1680 MOREEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 333 The Greeks... keep 'Fuddling Schools for the natives. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 37 Transform'd to the... Altars into 'Fuddling Tables. 1683-4 *Frost of 1683-4* (Percy) 6 Where ships and barges used to frequent Now may you see a booth of 'fuddling tent.

Fuddling (fʊd'ld), *pph. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING².] That fuddles, tippling.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 93 Fuddling Gossips. 1662-3 *Perrys Diary* 24 Mar. A fuddling, troublesome fellow. 1824 THACKERAY *Esmund* i. xi, Fuddling squires from the country round.

Fude, obs. form of **FUD**¹, **FOOD**.

Fudge (fʊdʒ), *int. and sb.* [*Origin obscure.*]

The int. as used by Goldsmith (quot. 1766) seems from the context merely to represent an inarticulate expression of indignant disgust, though later writers who adopted it from him use it with a more definite meaning. The sb. appears to have been developed partly from the int., and partly from **FUDGE** v. The etymology suggested in the annexed quot. 1700 can hardly be correct, though Captain Fudge, 'by some called Lying Fudge' (*Letter of 1664 in Crouch Posthumus Christiana* 1712, p. 87) was a real person (the surname is still common in Dorset). The nautical phrase 'You fudge it', associated in 1700 with the name of the mendacious captain, prob. belongs to **FUDGE** v. 1. In a dialogue of 1702, 'The Present Condition of the English Navy', one of the interlocutors is called 'Young Fudge of the Admiralty', perh. with allusion to the same verb.

1700 *Remarks on the Navy in D'Israeli Cur. Lit., Neology* (1841), There was, sir, in our time one Captain Fudge, who... always brought home his owners a good cargo of lies, so much that now aboard ship the sailors, when they bear a great lie told, cry out, 'You fudge it.'

A. *int.* Stuff and nonsense! Bosh!

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, The very impudent behaviour of Mr. Burchell, who... at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out Fudge! c. 1818 PERL in *Croker Papers* (1884) i. iv. 116 To all the latter part of your letter I answer, 'Fudge.' 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, Bloudie Jacke, But others cry 'fudge'. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* i. xv. 200 Anything of consequence to say? Fudge! He is coming begging.

B. *sb.*

1. Contemptible nonsense, 'stuff' bosh.

1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, That is all fudge to frighten you. 1838 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) i. 28 As for my dependence on my own powers, 'tis all fudge. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 105, I only hope your marriage will cure you of your silly fudge.

2. A made-up story, a deceit.

1797 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 112 But that must be all a fudge; because, you see, he did not overtake you. 1841 LYTTON *M. de Morn.* ii. vii, Very genteel young man—prepossessing appearance—(that's a fudge) highly educated. 1878 EBERSON *Misc. Papers, Fort. Republ.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 399 'Tis a wild democracy; the riot of mediocrities and dishonesties and fudges.

3. An impostor, humbug.

1794 Mrs. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* III. 132 What an old fudge! You won't give her up, I hope, Charles.

Fudge (fʊdʒ), *v.* [*app. an onomatopoeic alteration of FADGE v.* with vowel expressive of more clumsy action.]

1. *trans.* To fit together or adjust in a clumsy, makeshift, or dishonest manner; to patch or 'fake' up; to 'cook' accounts. Often in schoolboy language: To make (a problem) look as if it had been correctly worked, by altering figures; to conceal the defects of (a map or other drawing) by adjustment of the parts, so that no glaring disproportion is observed; and in other like uses. Cf. **FADGE** v. 3. Often with *up*.

The first quot. is open to doubt, as the word may be a misprint for *fridge*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Self*, Ep. Ded., They may... be... fudged up into such a smirish liveliness, as may last as long as the Summers warmth holds on. 1771 LUCKOMBE

Printing 498 *Fudge*, to contrive without necessary Materials or do Work in a bungling Manner. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pictures* xvi. 255 Do they go to chapel in surplices, and fudge impositions? 1857 Miss BRANDON *Birds of Prey* i. ii, Any one who can fudge up the faintest pretence of a claim to it. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Briv.* *Burnish* II. 99 They fudged their accounts so as to give little or no trouble to the almighty court department. 1885 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgrims* xiv. 297 A stout resolute matron... with a lot of cotton lace fudged about her neck. 1890 W. WESTCOTT in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 15 Mar. 620 The root of the white bryony... is sometimes fudged up by dealers to imitate the mandrake root.

absol. 1888 *Rye Record*—searching 9 Straining coincidences, presuming identities, and fudging judiciously.

b. To thrust in awkwardly or irrelevantly; to foist in.

1776 *FOOTE Bankrupt* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 128 That last suppose is fudged in. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 708 This adjoined part of the plan, which has been fudged in with so much unnecessary haste.

c. *Naut.* To fudge a day's work: to work a dead reckoning by rapid 'rule of thumb' methods.

1830 MARYATT *King's Own* viii, He could fudge a day's work. 1836 — *Nidish. Easy* xviii, Before they arrived at Malta, Jack could fudge a day's work.

2. *intr.* To fit in with what is anticipated, come off; also, to turn out, result; = **FADGE** v. 4.

Is *fudge* the true reading in these passages? 1615 CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* 15 June in *Cri. & Times Jas.* I (1849) 1. 366 Sir Fulk Greville is once more in speech to be made a baron... but, if that fudge not, the Bishop of Winchester is in the way to be lord privy seal. 1829 *Scott Jnl.* 2 Feb. We will see how this will fudge. 1831 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. We will see how the matter fudges.

3. [*f.* **FUDGE** *int. or sb.*] To talk nonsense, tell 'crams'. Also quasi-*trans.*

1834 *Tail's Mag.* i. 205 The Duchess... feeds, flatters and fudges them into allegiance. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, *Fudge*, to talk nonsense; especially with the intent to *cram* another person.

Hence *Fudged* *pph. a.*, *Fudging* *vbl. sb.*

1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* i. v. 132 He had... an addiction to 'fudging', which rendered the severest over-seeing necessary. 1885 *Rye Hist. Norfolk* 226 A lot of fudged heraldry. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 465 A circular dome can easily be raised with only a little fudging of the surfaces.

Fudge-wheel. [*f.* **FUDGE** v. + **WHEEL** *sb.*] (See *quot.*)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* i. 921 *Fudge-wheel* (Shoemaking), a tool to ornament the edge of a sole.

Fudgy (fʊdʒi), *a.* [*cf.* **FUDGE** v. + -Y¹.]

1. Fretful, irritable, uneasy.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 677 [He] kept running to and fro like a wasp without a sting, very fierce and fudgy. 1883 *Hants Gloss.* s.v., They young cows are apt to be fudgy in milking.

2. U.S. Botched, bungling, awkward.

1872 C. D. WARNER *Saunders* (1883) 156 There is some fashion, in a fudgy quaint way, here in Munich.

Fueillemort (e): see **FEUILLEMORTE**, **FILEMOT**.

Fuel (fju:el), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 fewaile, 5-6 -all, 5-8 -el(l), 4-5 fowayle, 5 -aly, -el(l), 4 *Sc. fwaill*, 4-7 fuell(e), 8 feuile, 7 -fuel. [*a. OF. fowaille, fwaile*—popular *L. fœcilia*, nent. pl. of *fœcili* Adj. f. focus fire: see **FOCUS**. In the medieval Lat. of France and England *fœcilia* pl., *focale* or *focalium* sing., frequently occur in charters with reference to the obligation to furnish or the right to demand supplies of fuel.]

1. Material for burning, combustible matter as used in fires, etc.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xv. cix. (1495) 528 In many places the ground is glewy: and if they make good fuel. 1400 MAUROEV. (Roxb.) xxvii. 126 Men... drez bestez dung and brymrez for defaute of fewaile. 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 385 in *Babes Bk.* 311 *Fuelle* pat schalle brenne in halle. 1548 *FORREST Pleas.* *Poesie* 347 Meate, clothe, and fewell with the same to bye. 1632 *LITTONOW Trav.* x. 497 Divers kinds of Coale, and earth fewell. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. i. 180 Dry grass and sea-weed which I intended for fuel. 1825 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) i. 381 Shrubs, which... serve for fuel. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* iv. 98 The fuel to be used in furnaces... coal, coke, and charcoal.

2. In the poem of *Coer de Lion*, which contains the earliest known examples of the word in Eng., it seems to be used for 'victuals, provisions', perh. by a misinterpretation of the OF. phrase *bouche et fawaille* 'meat and fuel', which seems to have been current as a general expression for the necessities of life: cf. the quots. from Barbour below.

13. *Coer de L.* 1471 No man selle hem no fowayle. *Ibid.* 1545 'Swyly fowayle as we bought yistryday, For no catel get I may.' Rycharde answerswyd... 'Off froyt here is gret plente!' 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 64 The castell weill vitallit thai, With met and fwaill can purway. *Ibid.* 170 [Thai] na witaill na fwaill had.

b. *fig.*; esp. something that serves to feed or inflame passion, excitement, or the like.

c. 1580 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* cxlviii. 3 [He] Fuell of life to mountaine cattails veyles. 1595 *DRAYTON Legends* iii. 147 My blandishments were Fuell to that fire. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* 7. ii. 206 They foment, and adde fuell to their inordinat qualities. 1681 *TEMPLE Mem.* iii. Wks. 1731 i. 239 Lord Shaftsbury had been busie in preparing Fewel for next Session. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 150 P. 6 Where each Party is always laying up Fuel for Dis-sentation. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 273 This elevation added fuel to the ambition of Hyder. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* i. viii. 299 Enjoyments which could supply fuel to private cupidity. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* iii. 13 Difficulty adds fuel to the flame.

2. (With *a* and *pl.*) A kind of fuel. † Also *pl.* in collective sense, articles serving as fuel.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 775 Turf, and Peat, and Cow-sheards are cheap Fewels, and last long. 1694 M. ROBINSON *Autobiog.* (1856) 60 That none should be troublesome to their neighbours by cutting their wood or breaking their fuels. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. ii. (1869) i. 176 Coals are a less agreeable fuel than wood. 1788 *LARDNER Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 386 This fuel, like coal, consists principally of carbon and hydrogen in various proportions. 1844 *Daily News* 25 May 2/6 Mr. G. Stockfleth read a paper on 'Liquid Fuels'.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *fuel-forest*, *-house*, *-log*, *-wood*.

1895 *Daily News* 16 May 6/5 A French 'fuel forest. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 473 'Fuel-house. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* (1826) One half of her deck is dedicated to 'fuel logs. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 330 Hay, Straw, 'Fuel wood. 1823 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) i. 361 There is a good deal of fuel-wood.

c. *Special comb.*: † *fuel-bear* (see *quot.* and *BIER*); *fuel-economizer*, a contrivance for saving fuel in an engine or furnace; *fuel-feeder* (see *quot.*); *fuel-gas*, gas intended for use as fuel.

1612 *STURTEVANT Metallia* (1854) 117 The 'Fuell-bear is a general part of a Furnace which beareth and holdeth the fellow and fire. 1880 *Engineering* 2 Apr. 262 An arrangement of 'fuel economiser. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* i. 921 'Fuel-feeder, a device for feeding fuel in graduated quantities to a furnace. 1886 *Jnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXI. 311 Some form of 'fuel-gas will be manufactured to take its place.

Fuel (fju:el), *v.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To feed or furnish with fuel. *lit. and fig.* c. 1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* i. i, The native sparks of princely love... May still be fuel in our progeny. 1609 W. M. Man in *Moore* (1849) 12 Five chimnies, well fewell'd, vent not more smoke than his mouth and nostrils. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Despair* ii, That dreadful flame, Which fewels the infernal flame. A 1711 *KEN Hymnarium Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 130 Wealth fuel'd Sin. 1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Melody* ii. viii. § 8 (1734) 204 Neglecting the Means, or fuelling the Disease by a Mal-regimen. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 120 Whose fires are not lighted and fuel'd by Love. 1870 *COLERIDGE Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 129 The fierce cauldron of a fervid and ebullient fancy, constantly fuelled by an unexampled opulence of language. 1859 *LD. LYTTON Wanderer* 169 We fuel ourselves, I conceive, The fire the fiend lights. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna* d. xvi, I would not put a trunk of wood on the fire in the kitchen, but let Annie... fuel it.

2. *intr.* To get fuel.

1880 *DIXON Windsor* iv. ii. 14 Poor people had enjoyed the right of fuelling in the park.

† **Fuelist**, *Obs. rare.* [*f.* **FUEL** + -IST.] One who supplies fuel.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 538 First that our Fuelist begin with the Underwood. 1736 in *BAILEY* (folio).

Fuella, obs. form of **FOILAGE**.

Fuelled (fju:eld), *pph. a.* [*f.* **FUEL** + -ED¹.] Furnished with fuel.

1624 *WORTON Elem. Arch. in Reliq.* (1651) 203 Some [of the precepts for well-building] are plainly Oeconomical; as that the seat be well-watered and well fuelled. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 234 Thundring Ætna, whose combustible And fewell'd entrails, etc. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 502 The fuel'd chimney blazes wide. 1772 *MURPHY Grecian Dan.* v. ii, The fuel'd entrails [of mount Ætna] summon all their rage.

Fueller (fju:elr), *Now rare.* [*f.* **FUEL** v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which supplies fuel for fires. Also, the domestic who makes the fires, and fig.

14. *Now.* in *W. Wülcker* 688/32 *Hic focarius*, a fewyler. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 145/5 Fueller (A. Feweller), focarius. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Leñador*, a fueller, a wood carrier. 1601 *CHETTEL & MUNOY Death Earl of Huntingt.* i. in *Hazl. Dodslay* VIII. 235 See the fueller Suffer the cook to want no wood. c. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 738 Let vs see what fine fuellers they he in the Poppes kitchen that they can make the Purgatorie fire so cunningly. 1647 C. HARVEY *Sch. Heart* (Grosart) 122 See how hell's fueller his bellows plies Blowing the fire that burnt too fast before. 1720 *STEVENS Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 313/2 The Carmen... were incorporated with the people called Fuellers by the name of woodmongers. 1892 *COLUMBUS* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 May, The fuellers... desire to help the cargo loaders.

Fuelless (fju:el'ls), *a.* [*f.* **FUEL** *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of fuel.

1897 *Sat. Rev.* LXXXIII. 251/2 The party entered the fuelless wastes of the Barren Land.

† **Fuelize**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* **FUEL** *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To supply with fuel, feed.

1631 R. H. Arraignment, *Whole Creature* v. 33 Whom the ordinary Creatures cannot content in fuellizing and refreshing Nature. *Ibid.* xiii. § 2. 203 Imagining to satisfie Lust, by fuellizing and feeding it.

Fuerse, obs. form of **FIERCE**.

Puff (pʊf), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [*f.* next vb.]

1. A puff of wind; also a sound resembling this; the 'spit' of a cat; a whiff (of tobacco-smoke).

1535 *LYNOESAY Satyre* 2137 Ane fistant flag; a flagartie a fuffe. 1804 *TARRAS Poems* 67 Something hnt' her w' a fuffe. The skyte, Gat up, an' gied a fuff. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* ix, 'The ghaist... then disappeared like a fuff of tobacco.' 1881 *STEVENSON Thrawn Janet in Cornhill Mag.* XLIV. 443 'There cam' a clap o' wind, like a cat's fuff.' 1895 *United Press. Mag.* Apr. 167 The stillness was unbroken save by the cheerful puff of the fire.

2. A burst of ill temper; 'huff'; 'fume'.

1824 *CARLYLE Lett.* 28 Jan. in *Froude Remin.* (1882) II. 410 What a miserable fuff that gettest into, poor old exasperated politician! 1838 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1823) i. 102,

I have put the Stimabile in a great puff. 1893 STEVENSON *Cartriona* 235 The causelessness of all this puff stirred my own bile.

3. ? A soft feathery mass. (Cf. *stuffy*.)

1790 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 47 The Leaves [of the coco-nut tree] spread themselves all in a puff, and the Nuts under them.

Puff (vul), v. Sc. and dial. [echoic. Cf. FAFFLE, *buff* dial.]

1. *intr.* To puff. Said of a breeze, fire, etc.; also, of a person in anger or out of breath. Also, to *fume* and *puff*, and *pegh*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. vii. 120 The hait fyr Dois fuf and blaw in blesis byrnard schyr. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy* *Patie Birnie* iii, When strangers landed . . . Fuffin an peghing, he wad gang, And crave their pardon that sae lang He'd been a coming. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* vii. (1884) 204 She fuffed and kindled, if they but opened their mouth. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 160 For ane that gat in o' that rout, Ten fuffin' stood a while thairout. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 39 He brings me in mind o' a barrel o' beer, fuming and fuffing. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1028, 456/2 It was a smithy, fuffing, glowing. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Puff*, to puff, as a breeze does.

b. To go away or off with a puff. *lit.* and *fig.* 1822 GALT *Str. A. Wylie* III. xviii. 150 'He fuffed awa wi a' his sword and gear to Miss Jenny'. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The pooter fuffed off in a jiffy.

2. Of a cat or tiger: To 'spit'.

a 1693 [see the vbl. sb.]. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 124 Coiled up and fuffing like a young tiger about to spring.

3. *trans.* To puff (a tobacco-pipe). Also, to send out (steam) with a puff.

1787 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xlii, She fufft her pipe wi' sic a lunt. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, 'Reuben Butler isna the man I take him to be, if he disna' reuben the Captain to fuff his pipe some other gate than in God's house.' 1894 CROCKETT *Readers* 240 The pot boiled and fuffed out little puffs of steam.

Hence *Fuffing* vbl. sb. and *ppl. a.*

1687 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 151 Batrons. . . Doth fall a fuffing, and a mewing, While monkeys are the chesnuts chewing. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xlii. 107 Mioling of Tygers, buzzing of Bears, sushing [read fuffing (Jam.)] of Kittings. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 231, 'I should ha' said something in return, but . . . I was like to fa' to the fuffing and greeting.' 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mossbags* 165 'Thems that steals . . . burns in muckle hell—bleeczin' up in fuffin' lownes.'

Puff (vul), *interj.* Sc. a. Used to imitate a sound. b. An exclamation of contempt.

1780 MAYNE *Siller Gun* ii. xli, Puff play'd the priming—heels o'er iither, They fell in shairn! 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 4 Puff, Robbie man! cheer up your dowie soul!

Fuffie (vul), v. Sc. rare. [onomatopœic.] *trans.* To throw into disorder; to jerk about; to hustle, treat with contumely. Hence *Fuffed* *ppl. a.* Also *Fuffie* sb., violent exertion, fuss.

1536 LYNDSEY *Answe. King's Flyting* 54 That feynd, with fuffling of hir roistit hoch, Caist down the fat. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 177 Thou must be content instead of favour to be fuffed. 1801 HOGG *Sc. Pastoralis* 14 When muckle Pate, wi' desprate fuffie, Had at Poltowa won the scuffle. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 66 He saw the Vicar. . . In fuff'd garb, and plicht ungainly.

Fuff (vul), a. Sc. and north. dial. [f. *FUFF* sb. + *vul*.]

1. Light and soft.

1824 in *Craven Gloss.* 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 147 She mounted the high, white, fuffy plain [of snow]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fuffy*, light, soft, and fraught with dust, like a fuzz-ball.

2. 'Huffy', 'touchy'.

1858 M. PORTCROUS *Souter Johnny* 30 Nocht invites Your fuffy barndship, mair nor see His Satellites.

|| **Fufu** (vul), *West African*. (See *quots.*)

1863 *Wand. W. Africa* II. 144, 'Fufu' is composed of yam, plantain, or cassava; it is peeled, boiled, pounded and made into balls. 1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/3 Plantains . . . form the staple of food with the natives, who beat them up into fufu.

Fug, Sc. form of *Fog* sb.1

Fugacious (*fug'as*), a. Also 7 -atious. [f. *L. fugāci-, fugax* (f. *fugere* to flee) + *-OUS*.] 1. Apt to flee away or flit. a. Of immaterial things: Tending to disappear, of short duration; evanescent, fleeting, transient, fugitive.

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) Aij, Fugacious words, which escape the eares pursuit. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 53 A thing most fugacious and slippery. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 206 With at best only a few deceitful, little, fugacious pleasures interspersed. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlii. 111. 433, I owe this information to the manuscript papers of these fugacious anecdotes. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLiv. 234 There is in the affection of poetic readers a something very fugacious. 1855 H. T. MARTINEAU *Autobiogr.* (1877) II. 226 The fugacious nature of life and time. 1865 MLL *Exam. Hamilton* 203 Colours, tastes, smells. . . being, in comparison, fugacious.

b. Of persons: † Ready to run away. Also humorously (of persons), fleeing; (of things) slippery. rare.

1621 J. FINEAR *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 557 The most fugacious of all the Gods. 1872 HOWELLS *W'nd. Jour.* 81 The oily slices of fugacious potatoes slipping about in the dish. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 361/1 Aunt. . . chucked away to herself at the retrospect of her own fugacious figure.

c. Of a material substance: Volatile.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallurg.* viii. 126 This *primum ens* . . . is a fugacious spirit. 1684 t. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 198 The fugacious poison departs as the Serum breaks out. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xl. 433 No one

. . . has analyzed the fugacious element of air with more success. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 20. 160 From the highly fugacious nature of that part of coffee on which its fine flavour depends.

2. *Bot. and Zool.* Falling or fading early; soon cast off. Cf. CADUCOUS 1.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 35 An immoderate use of crude fugacious fluids . . . will likewise occasion a Diarrhœa. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 288 Curtain white, delicate, fugacious, hanging in fragments at the edge of the pileus. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* ii. (1813) 16 Seed . . . may be extremely fugacious by its slight adhesion to the plant. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 18 In some Agarics the ring is very fugacious or absent altogether. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Pl.* Ser. 1. p. xiv, Petals. . . very fugacious.

Hence *Fugaciously* *adv.*, *Fugaciousness*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Intro. 56 Well therefore did . . . Columella put his Gard'n in mind of the fugaciousness of the Seasons. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1830) 1011 Sulphuretted hydrogen is known to be contained in water . . . by its reddening the infusion of litmus fugaciously. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 160 The utter intanity and fugaciousness of all mortal grandeur. 1875 H. C. WOON *Therap.* (1879) 116 The volatility of ammonia and the extreme fugaciousness of its action.

Fugacity (*fug'asiti*). [f. as *prec.* + *-TY*.] The quality of being fugacious; instability; transitoriness. Of a material substance: Volatility.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fugacity*, a readiness to run away, inconstancy, an inclination to flight. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 190 By our Experiment, its Fugacity is so restrain'd, that . . . the *Caput mortuum* . . . endured a good fire in the Retort. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 3 The deceitfulness of hope, the fugacity of pleasure, the fragility of beauty. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 31 Considerations of the fugacity of time. 1830 LANDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 288 The acid principle . . . notwithstanding its fugacity, has been lately obtained pure. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet* (1885) II. 321 The accident and fugacity of the symbol. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Liv. Subj.* 281 The fugacities are left behind us.

Comb. 1894 *Brit. J. Nat. Photog.* XLI. 68 The fugacity-producing quality of this bath.

† **Fugacy**, *Obs.* [as if *ad. L. *fugācia*, f. *fugax*.] Flight; also, the fact of being a fugitive slave.

c 1600 NORDEN *Sc. Brit.*, *Cornu.* (1728) 2 Upon the fugacy of the conquered Britons. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* vi. iv. ¶ 71 All goods and chattels, which being stolne, are left or forsaken by the thiefe in his fugacy. a 1641 B. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 15 That earthly City, built up by Cain in the Land of his Banishment, and Fugacy from God. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 261 They were branded to express their fugacy with *Φ* or *F*.

Fugade, var. of *FOUGADE*.

1687 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 18 Those that went to the Left were . . . beaten off, by the springing of a Fugade.

Fugal (*fū'gāl*), sb. *Australian*. [short f. *CEN-*

TRIFUGAL] A centrifugal machine for drying wool. 1895 *Australian Pastoralist* Rev. 15 Aug. p. xii, Will dry more Wool at less cost than any other Fugal made.

Fugal (*fū'gāl*), a. *Music*. [f. *FUGUE* + *-AL*.]

Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fugues.

1854 *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 7 He will be able to form himself in the style which befits the fugal art. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 23 This is . . . common in fugal works. 1881 *Mus. Trades Rev.* 15 Feb. 7/1 It is in B minor *allegro*, and opens with a fugal figure.

Hence *Fugally* *adv.*, in a fugal manner.

1892 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 2/1 The various themes are properly developed, and in at least two instances are even treated fugally.

† **Fugate**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. *L. fugāt-* *ppl.* stem of *fugare* to put to flight, f. *fuga* flight.] *trans.* To put to flight.

1603 HARNETT *Pop. Inpost.* 67 It hath not the qualities of Stygian fire. . . to . . . fugate the devil. 1653 J. MAYNE *Comm. Job.* etc. 236 Singing Psalmes fugates Devils.

† **Fugation**, *Obs.* [ad. med. *L. fugation-em*, n. of action f. *L. fugare*; see *prec.*] a. A chase; privilege of hunting. b. A 'run' for cattle.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh.* Ord. (1790) 62 This Clerk ought to have a booke of Remembraunces of all manner pourveyances of beefe and motons . . . that the pasture and fugations take trewe allowance. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 2 That they have their fugacions and huntyngris lyke as they had the tyme of King Harry the Second. 1526 *Housh. Ord.* (1790) 196 Item, Fugation of beefs, muttuns, and veales.

|| **Fugato** (*fug'atō*), *adv. Music*. [It. *fugato* fugued, f. *fuga* *FUGUE*.] In the fugue style, but not in strict fugue form. Also sb. Music composed in this style (Stainer & Barrett 1876).

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* iii. 104 The motive is treated fugal at the commencement of the allegro.

† **Fugator**, *Obs. rare*. In 7 *fugatour*. [a. late *L. fugator*, agent-n. f. *fugare*; see *FUGATE*.] That which puts to flight or drives away.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 300 It is a most solemn fugatur of Pestilence.

† **Fuge**, sb. *Obs.* 1 [ad. *L. fuga* flight.] ? Flight. 1436 in *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 198 Assaulte was there none; No sege, but fuge, well was he that myght gon.

† **Fuge**, v. *Obs.* 1 [ad. *L. fugere* to flee.] *intr.* To flee.

1566 G. GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1897) 34, I to fuge and away hither as fast as I could.

-**fuge** (*fū'z*), *suffix*, occurring in words (adj. and sb.) f. mod. *L.* types in -*fugus*. According to classical *L.* analogy, this ending should be connected with *fugere* to flee (cf. *profugus*), and should have the

sense 'fleeing from' (cf. *lucifugus*, *erifuga*). In the medical words *febrifugus*, lit. driving away fevers, *vermifugus* expelling worms, however, the ending derives its sense from *L. fugare*, to put to flight. In imitation of the anglicized forms of these, nonce-wds. in -*fuge* have occasionally been formed; chiefly on Lat. stems, as DEMONIFUGE (q.v.), dolorifuge, something to drive away pain; but occasionally on Eng. words, as mendacity-fuge.

1802-12 BENJAMIN *Rationale of Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. ix. iv. 429 In all purely pecuniary cases, to which the virtue of the mendacity-fuge diaphoretic does not extend. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 86 The children . . . had made use of this idea as a species of dolorifuge after the death of the horse.

† **Fugeand**, a. *Obs.* 1 [Belongs to the spurious Sherwood dialect of the piece; it may be an alteration of FUGENT.]

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. i, Shew your sell In all the shepherds bandily; going among 'em, Be mickel in their eye, frequent and fugeand.

† **Fuger**, f. *fugo*, *Obs.* [cf. *AF. satayn fugeree*, in *Stat. Eduv.* IV (Godscr.).]

1465 in *Paston Lett.* III. 436 The polonds of a payre bryganders of rede satayn flugr. 1596 *Unton Invent.* (1841) 11 One cover of a fiele bedde of fuger satten yellowe and redde. 1638 *Lanc. Wills* III. 266 And a petticoate of fugo satten layd on wth silver and gold lace and spangled.

† **Fuger** 2, *Obs.* 1

1681 MRS. BEHN *Rover* ii. Epil., Right Worschipsful and Squires: Who laugh, and cry Ads Nigs, 'tis woundy good When the fuger's all the Jest that's understood.

† **Fugeratta**, *Obs.* [quasi-*It.* deriv. of *FUGER* 1.]

1638 *Proclama.* 5 Sep. in Rymer *Fed.* (1735) 271/1 Silk Mohair, Barratine Silk, Rash Silk. . . Fugeratta.

Fuggy, Sc. form of *FOGGY* a.3

† **Fugh**, *int.* *Obs.* Variant of *fough*, *FAUGH*.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* ii. ii, A very filthy Fellow: how odiously he smells of his Country garlike! fugh, bow he stinks of Spain! 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Fughist, *Obs.* form of *FUGUIST*.

Fugie, *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 8 *fugee*. [perh. f. *fuge* in the Law Lat. phrase *in meditatione fuge* 'contemplating flight', occurring in the 'fugie-warrant' (see 2).]

1. A cock that will not fight; a runaway. Hence as a term of abuse, a coward.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 61 The School-masters were said to preside at the Battle, and claimed the runaway Cocks, called Fugees, as their perquisites. 1785 R. FORBES *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 29 How foul's the bible he spits out, Fan he ca's me a fugee! 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxviii. (1857) 418 The birds. . . were converted into droits, under the ill-omened name of fugies. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* ii. xiv. 478 The master . . . enjoyed the perquisite of all the runaway cocks, called fugies.

2. Comb.: fugie-warrant, a warrant granted against a debtor, on a sworn information that he intends to flee.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, 'Ay', said Ochiltree, 'that will be what they ca' the fugie-warrants.'

† **Fugient**, a. *Obs.* 1 [ad. *L. fugient-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *L. fugere* to flee.] Fleeing.

1650 ASNNOLD *Chym. Collect.* 60 Lett the fugient should first fly away, before the Fire could any way bring forth the persequent thing.

† **Fugill**, *Obs.* 1 [ad. med. *L. fugilla*.] A glandular swelling.

1543 TRAHERON *Vide's Chirurg.* 129 Scriphules and fugilles ben often engendered vnder the arme boles. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Fugile*, an Impostume in the Ears.]

† **Fugitable**, a. *Obs. rare* 1. [f. *L. fugit-* (see *FUGITIVE*) + *-ABLE*.] = *FUGITIVE*.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvii. 139 Devoting thee to pleasure, and the fugitable [1631 fugitive] toys of life.

Fugitate, *ppl. a. Sc. Law*. [ad. *L. fugitāt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *fugitare*; see next.] Outlawed.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 235 Such of the Pannels as were absent, were fugitate.

Fugitate (*fū'zitate*), v. [f. *L. fugitāt-* *ppl.* stem of *fugitare*, frequentative vb. f. *fugere* to flee, but as used in *Sc. Law* f. *FUGIT-IVE* + *-ATE*.]

1. *trans. Sc. Law*. To declare fugitive, to outlaw.

1721 WOODROW *Sufferings Ch. Scott.* I. 11 On the 10th of October [1660] the Committee fugitate Sir Archibald Johnstone of Waristoun [and others]. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63/1 The offenders were both fugitated for non-appearance.

2. *intr.* To run away. *rare* 1.

1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 182 My valet. . . bad edged to the door, and was on the point of fugitating.

Hence *Fugitated* *ppl. a.*, put to flight, expelled.

1824 J. McCulloch *Highlands Scott.* IV. 171 Many manuscripts were carried to Douay, Rome, and Ratisbon, by the fugitated monks.

Fugitation (*fū'zitate*-*fon*). [n. of action from *prec.*: see *-ATION*.]

1. *Sc. Law*. A judicial sentence, declaring a person to be a fugitive from justice, and inflicting the penalty of outlawry and confiscation of goods.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 144 The Sentence of Fugitation is pronounced by the Clerk to the Maecr. . . thus: 'The Lords Justice, Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciary, Decern and adjudge, —and—to be Out-laws and Fugitives . . . and ordain, . . . all their moveable Goods . . . to be escheat. 1820 *Eduv. Rev.* XXXIV. 192 Pronounce sentence of outlawry and fugitation. 1880 MASSON *Millon* VI. i. 134 On the 10th of October there was a decree of fugitation or outlawry against Sir Archibald Johnstone [etc.].

b. *transf.* Exclusion from society.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 516 Their ladyships know well that... instant fugitation [would] be the inevitable reward of too much candour.

2. The action of fleeing.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 214 The bustle of fugitation and war. 1881 *Masson De Quincy* 110 With all allowance for his wanderings and fugitations.

Fugitive (*fū'gɪtɪv*), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6 *fugit*, *fugyt*, -if(e), -yve, (5 *fegetyff*), 6-*fugitive*. [a. F. *fugitif*, *fugitive*, ad. L. *fugitivus*, f. *fugit*- ppl. stem of *fugere* to flee.]

A. *adj.* [Formerly sometimes with inflected plural, esp. in legal phrases after AF.]

1. Apt or tending to flee; given to, or in the act of, running away.

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iii. 1. 7 Whilst yet with Partian blood thy sword is warm, The Fugitive Partians follow. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. xv. 200 Hee was not much pleased with this fugitive course. 1700 T. Brown *Plans. Esp. Wks.* 1730 i. 110 Call back our fugitive mercenaries from Covent-garden. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxxv. 68 His oars with fugitive hurry the waters beat.

fig. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* l. xx. 87 Fugitive Divines, that like cowards... run away from their Text. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 A fugitive and cloister'd virtue... that never sallies out and sees her adversary.

b. That has taken flight, *esp.* from duty, an enemy, justice, or a master. + Also, of a debtor: Intending flight.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 376 That no citeizen be attached by his body as fugitive. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 48. § 2 Catalles of felons fugitive. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1590) 255 That none should receive the others subjects fugitives. 1535 *COVERDALE Judge.* xii. 5 Now when one of y^e fugitive Ephraites dyd saye[etc.]. 1576 *FLEMING Panofl. Epist.* 139 If it be my lucke to recover the fugitive fellowe [a slave]. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* 120 Malefactours quha are fugitive fra the law. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xiv. xxx. (1609) 530 There were scourged and beheaded of fugitive traitours, to the number of two thousand. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Lett.* (1636) 78 In London, if the debtor be fugitive, that the creditor before the day of payment may arrest him to find better surety. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 16 The wrauth Of stern Achilles on his foe pursu'd Thrice Fugitive about Troy Wall. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* III. xxxi. 168 To countenance a fugitive daughter, in opposition to her parents. 1753 *GLOVER Bonedicea* i. 1. Come from your hills, ye fugitive remains Of shattered cohorts. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 111. 90 To implore the pardon of a poor fugitive negress. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 224 The fugitive Englishry found in England... munificent relief. 1886 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 10 This was the first instance in which a Union officer refused to return a fugitive slave.

fig. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 56 By what craft... the kyng maye... drawe to him againe fugitive Naples. 1704 *Addr. Glamorgan in Lond. Gen.* No. 4064/6 For him it was reserved to reduce fugitive Victory to her former Mistress's Land.

+ c. Of a substance (e.g. the metal mercury): Escaping from or eluding the grasp, slippery. *Obs.*—1 c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 111. 318 *pe fegetyff* mercury [*perpetuyn*] on-to mercury.

+ 2. Driven out, banished, exiled. *Const. from, of.* c. 1284 *CHAUCER H. Pamel.* 1. 146 That first came thorgh his destinee fugeyfte of Troy Contree In Italye. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* i. l. 4 The man... that fugitive by fait to Italye coynne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 81 He was fugitive fra al cuntreys. 1550 R. MORGES in *Lett. Litt. Men* (Camden) 25, I became fugitive from myn awne house. 1598 *GRENEWY Treachus Ann.* 34 The Armenians... received the fugitive Vonones.

3. Moving from place to place; sitting, shifting, vagabond. Also *fig.* Fickle.

1481 *CANTON Godfrey* cxxxi. 195 *heading*, How guyllme de grateuyle and his felaws fugytys cam in to Allexandrye lasse. 1490 — *Eneydos* l. 16 This noble companye... now vacabonde and fugytys by the feeldes dardanie. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 266/2 The Pictavians... fugitive and unstable. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 277 His helpe extends farre and neere to fugitive Raga-muffins. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. iii. l. ii. (1651) 185 Restless... fickle, fugitive, they may not abide to tarrie in one place long. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alc.* § 114, 186, I pity thy fugitive mind, and pray for thee, when I see thee hunt from one man to another, and from one medicine unto another. 1883 *MACFADYEN in Congress. Year Bk.* 72 Fugitive preachers make fugitive congregations. 1893 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 2/3 With fugitive securities, which move between London and foreign stock markets.

4. a. Of immaterial things: Evanescent, fleeting, of short duration.

c. 1510 *BARCLAY Murr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Biv, This shorte life present as shadowe fugitive. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* v. 127 Fugitive follies and fading pleasures. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg.* Georg. iii. 109 In Youth alone, unhappy Mortals live; But, ah! the mighty Bliss is fugitive. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 568 Bless'd as the pleasing dreams of holy men; But fugitive like those. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimint* iv. 7 The woe was earthly, fugitive, is past. 1863 MARY HOWITT *P. Bremer's Grace* i. vi. 162 A fugitive gleam lit up the Vales of Athens and Sparta. 1877 *DOWDEN Shaks. Prim.* iv. 41 The latter—the weak endings—are more fugitive and evanescent in character.

b. Of impressions, colours, etc.: Quickly fading or becoming effaced. Less correctly of material substances: Perishable.

1678 R. [JUSSELL] *Geber* i. v. 12 For the Fire... consumes every fugitive and inflammable substance. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 296 The more tender and fugitive Paris, as the Leaves. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* II. 188 The colour is extremely fugitive. 1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 81 The materials used in the fugitive dyes. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 574 *note*, Letters written on fugitive materials.

1879 *Print. Trades Jurl.* No. 26. 30 Cerise, like most aniline colors, is fugitive.

c. Of a chemical substance: Volatile, rare.

1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 48 Quicksilver... may be turn'd into... a fugitive Smoak. 1684-5 — *Min. Waters* 76 Spirituous and Fugitive Exhalations. 1850 *DAUBENY Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 324 A fixed carbonate... heated along with an ammoniacal compound of a less fugitive description.

d. Bot. Of flowers and petals: Soon falling.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 151 [Of the Rock-rose Tribe] Petals 5, hypogynous, very fugitive. *Ibid.* Their beautiful fugitive flowers.

5. Of a literary composition (occas. of a writer): Concerned or dealing with subjects of passing interest; ephemeral, occasional.

1766 *ANSTEE Bath Guide* ii. (1832) 15 At least when he chooses his book to increase I may take a small flight as a fugitive piece. 1820 *BYRON Blues* ii. 95 You're a fugitive writer, I think, sir, of rhymes? 1823 J. BADDOCK *Don. Amusem.* p. vii, Various fugitive publications of the day. 1864 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 423 The greater part of periodical literature is meant to be, and ought to remain, fugitive.

B. sb.

1. One who flees or tries to escape from danger, an enemy, justice, or an owner. Cf. A. 1. Occas. one who intends flight. To declare a person a fugitive (Sc. Law): to pronounce sentence of FUGITATION upon.

1382 *WICLIAR Num.* xxxv. 11 Fugityues that not winyng sheeden blood. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) vi. 66 Men resceyved there all manere of Fugityves of other places. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* 405 Though it so be the seid fugitif fynd suerte to answer to the accion comeneyd ayenst hym. 1489 *CANTON Faytes of A. l.* vii. 16 To fugityves vnwith or with grete payne cometh agayne the herte to fighte. 1576 *FLEMING Panofl. Epist.* 128 Your cleare or Secretarie, hath plaide the fugitive or runnagate. 1667-1708 *J'armes de la Ley* 357 Fugitives Goods are the proper goods of him that flies upon felony, which, after the Flight lawfully found, do belong to the King. [The AF. version has *fugitives biens*, as if the word were an *adj.*; but the passage of Coke referred to (*Rep.* v. 109 b) has *bona fugitivorum*.] 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Relig.* 252 That man (saith he [Antoninus]) is to be esteemed a fugitive and an apostate, who runs away from his master. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 147 The Persons contained in the Criminal Letters, and formerly declared Fugitives. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 473 The approach of the Turks filled the town with crowds of fugitives. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* i. 340 Dido... a fugitive here fled from a brother.

+ b. A deserter. *Obs.*

1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* v. 94/1 It was there shewed him by fugitives that came out of Darius camp, that he was fled with al speide into Bactria. 1666 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leauer, and a fugitive. 1671 *BIBLE A Kings* xxv. 11 The fugitives that fell away to the king of Babylon. 1699 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 293 The Romans themselves accounted it a servile punishment, and inflicted it upon their slaves and fugitives.

c. One who quits or is banished from his country; an exile, refugee.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 67 Who then, but English Henry, will be Lord, And thou be thrust out, like a Fugitive? 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Common.* 48 Rome... is the Seminary and Nursery of English Fugitives. 1692 *WASHBURN tr. Mille's Des. Pop. M's Wks.* 1728 I. 210 This is what that herd of Fugitives and Vagabonds hired you to write. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. xxvii. 26 The Greek fugitives from Constantinople promoted a taste for eloquence. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 58 Fugitives from the Spanish and American frontiers. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* ii. i. (1864) I. 137 The fugitives from Rome were found in all parts of the world.

+ d. One that abandons a monastic life. *Obs.*—1

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 84 Religious persons that were fugytuyys that is to say that ranne oute of her order.

2. One who shifts about or moves from place to place; a vagabond, wanderer. Applied also to the lower animals.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) III. 747 If thou wert an honest Woman, thou wouldest not... run about the Country like a Fugitive. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* n. 239/1 [A] Fugitive... is a Hawk that rangeleth and wandreth abroad. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg.* Georg. iv. 159 When the Swarms... idly Stray, Restrain the wanton Fugitives.

3. Something fugitive; something fleeting, or that eludes the grasp. *Obs.* exc. with personification.

1683 *PETTUS Flea Min.* i. (1686) 242 They [light ores] cannot well be brought into compass, for they rise for the most part in the Water, and are fugitives. 1690 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 316 You would not exchange your inward consolation, for the return of all those external fugitives you once enjoy'd. 1774 *HARTE Virg. Death* Introd. 48 What Muse, but his can Nature's beauties hit, Or catch that airy fugitive, called wit. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Ode to Beauty*, Thou eternal fugitive, Hovering over all that live.

Hence Fugitive v. (*nonce-ud.*) *trans.*, to make fugitive, drive into exile; *Fugitively adv.* rare—, in a fugitive manner (Webster 1864); *Fugitivism*, the condition of a fugitive; *Fugitivity*, the quality or state of being fugitive.

1843 W. S. LAMORSE *Lett.* 16 Apr. in R. R. Madden *Life Chas. B. B. B.* (ed. 2) II. 411 What fugitivities in this lower world of ours! 1864 *GREENSHIELD Ann. Lesmahagow* vi. 116 Her son Thomas was fugitive in the persecution. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxix. 468 This change in the position of the peasantry... naturally increased fugitivism and vagrancy.

Fugitiveness (*fū'gɪtɪvɪnəs*). [f. FUGITIVE a. + *-ness*.] The quality or condition of being fugitive (see the *adj.*).

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* i. (1662) 38 The Fickleness and

Fugitiveness of such Servants, justly addeth a valuation to their constancy, who are Standards in a Family. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idol.* 2 The Ludicrousness and Fugitiveness of our wanton Reason. 1680 *BOYLE Sept. Chem.* v. 318 That also divers Salts... are very Volatile, is plain from the fugitiveness of Salt. 1822 *HAZLITT Table. Ser.* ii. i. (1869) 2 The suddenness and fugitiveness of the interest taken in them. 1833 *LAMB Elia, Suferann. Alan* ii. What with my sense of its fugitiveness, and over-care to get the greatest quantity of pleasure out of it.

+ **Fugitour**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *fug(i)atour*. [ad. L. *fugitor*, f. *fugere* to flee.] A fugitive.

1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* ii. (1822) 124 The Hethruschis war advertist be ane fugitoure of this huge novmer of bestial liand utoth the portis. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 355 All fugatouris als far fra the law that fled, Siclyke for rebell to thame bayth be hangd.

Fugle, v. *slang or dial. trans.* To cheat, trick. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* I. 126 Who fugell'd the Parson's fine Maid. 1883 *Atmodyr Gloss.*, *Fugel*, or *Fugle*, to cheat, deceive, or trick; used actively.

Fugle (*fū'g'l*), v. *z* [back-formation from FUGLEMAN.]

1. *intr.* To do the duty of a fugleman; to act as guide or director; to make signals. *lit. and fig.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii. (1871) 207 Wooden arms with elbow-joints are jerking and fugging in the air, in the most rapid mysterious manner! 1863 *DC MORGAN in From Matter to Spirit* Pref. 35 The case... fugles admirably for a very large class of the philosophical principles.

b. *trans.* To give an example of (something) to. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 17/2 The cost of keeping a few thousand good men to fuggle all the public and domestic virtues to the benighted millions of Roman Catholics.

2. *Comb.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. (1871) 191 The French nation is of gregarious imitative nature; if needed but a fuggle-motion in this matter. 1842 *MIALl in Nonconform.* II. 377 The fuggle-word [Martyrdom] of our present article, is a venerable expression.

Hence *Fugling vbl. sb.*

1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* II. ii. (1868) I. 81 No Czech blows into his pipe in the woodlands, without certain precautions, and preliminary fuggings of a devotional nature. *Ibid.* iv. viii. 468 A certain handy and correct young fellow... who already knew his fugging to a hair's-breadth, was Drill-master. 1863 *Reader* 5 Dec. 636 What the author calls, metaphorically, 'Fugling', or the representation of a corporate process of mind by some single exaggerated instance of the same process stationed in front of it.

Fugleman (*fū'g'l-mən*). Also *fugelman*, *fugal man*, *fugelman*, *fugelman*. [ad. Ger. *Flügelmann* leader of the file, f. *Flügel* wing + *mann* MAN.] A soldier especially expert and well drilled, formerly placed in front of a regiment or company as an example or model to the others in their exercises.

1804 *Morr. Chron. in Spirit Publ. Tracts* (1805) VIII. 117 Time has utterly deprived these stiffening limbs of mine of all power to spring through the rapid notions of the fugleman. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1851) 143 Several times was Antony obliged to stand forth like a fugleman and repeat the sign. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 271 Like the fugleman of a regiment, he over-acts the movements which he would excite in others. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* I. v. 579 This Hohmann was now *Flügelmann* ('fugleman' as we have named it, leader of the file). 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 229 With the captain as volunteer fugleman the colony quickly enrolled.

transf. and fig.

1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 44 After the example of some great gardener who has been made fugal-man to all generations. 1827 *SYD. SMITH Wks.* (1859) II. 120/2 We propose Lord Nugent as a political fugalman. 1845 *MIALl in Nonconform.* V. 33 What I must the state be fugalman to God's worshippers, that all may assume the same posture and bow alike? 1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tatpole* xlv. (1879) 388 Acting as fugalman for the approbation, which was judiciously thrown in from time to time. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vi. 163 Popular guides to public collections are seldom of more value than the explanations of the fugalman of a rare-show. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 342/1, I picked out their fugalman, a well-grown boy, and fired.

Hence **Fuglemanship**, the office and duties of a fugalman. Also by substitution, **Fuglewoman**, a woman who gives a signal.

1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* (1871) I. 37 Not the smallest regularity of fugalmanship or devotional drill-exercise. 1858 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Miss Tickletoby... well acting as fugalwoman to her eight-and-twenty boarders, waves her virtuous pocket-handkerchief in response to the salutations from a drag full of roystering young guardsmen.

Fugue (*fū'g*), sb. Forms: 6-8 *fuge*, (7 *fug*), 7-8 *feuge*, 7- *fuguo*. [a. F. *fugue*, ad. It. *fuga* lit. 'flight' :—L. *fuga*, related to *fugere* to flee.] 'A polyphonic composition constructed on one or more short subjects or themes, which are harmonized according to the laws of counterpoint, and introduced from time to time with various contrapuntal devices' (Stainer and Barrett). *Double Fugue* (see *quot.* 1880).

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 76 We call that a Fuge, when one part beginneth and the other singeth the same, for some number of notes (which the first did sing). 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 113 The Reports and Fuges have an Agreement with the Figures in Rhetorick, of Repetition, and Traduction. 1646 J. GREGORY *Pesthuma* (1649) 48 The Contraction of punctum figuratum, consisting of Fuges, or maintaining of points. 1667 *PERRY Diary* 15 Sept. 1667 The sense of the words being lost by not being heard, and especially as they set them with Fuges of words, one after another. 1667 *MILTON*

P. L. xi. 563 His volant touch Instinct through all proportions low and high Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 59 The Fugue is indeed come into disrepute with Modern Masters. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form.* ii. 4 The art of Fugue can be mastered thoroughly by dint of laborious application. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* i. 459 *Double Fugue*, a common term for a fugue on two subjects, in which the two start together.

transf. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. i, Elderly market-women... contributed a wailing fugue of invocation.

Comb. 1869 OUSELEY *Compos. xviii.* 150 Of all kinds of musical composition none perhaps is so important as the art of fugue-writing.

Fugue (*fūg*), *v.* [*f.* prec. sb.] *intr.* To compose, or perform, a fugue. (Nonce-use, to *fugue it*.) 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* i. 4 Half-a-dozen squeaking fiddles fugged and flourished away in the galleries. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* i. 41 They fugged and canoned and counterpointed it.

So *Fu'guing vbl. sb.*; *Fu'guing ppl. a.* (= FUGUED *ppl. a.*).

1694 PURCELL *Playford's Skill Mus.* (1697) 98 The third sort of Fugeing is called a Double Fuge. 1731 *Rules for Thorough-Bass in Holder's Harmony* 200 Short Lessons by way of Fugeing. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 104 Dr. Tudway... had the boldness to declare, 'that the practice of fugeing in vocal music obscured the sense,' 1862 W. W. STORV *Roba di R.* iv. (1864) 48 The fugging chants of the Papal choir sound... down the aisles. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poignant P.* vii. 56 Those old fugging tunes were like the same [calm] ocean aroused by storming winds.

Fugued (*fūgd*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* FUGUE *sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*. Cf. *F. fugue*.] Composed in the form of a fugue.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* i. 319/2 The first part is brought to a close by a fugged chorus. 1871 H. B. FORMAL *Living Poets* 369 A sort of fugged movement. 1878 E. PROUT in GROVE *Dict. Mus.* i. 307 Pieces written... in a fugged style, though not strict fugues.

Fughist (*fūg*ist), *Also* 8 fughist, 9 fugeuist. [*f.* FUGUE *sb.* + *-IST*.] A composer of fugues.

1789 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 110 Handel was perhaps the only great Fughist exempt from pedantry. 1829 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 233 Dear Fugeuist, or hearst thou rather Contrapuntist? 1841 H. F. CHORLEY *Mus. & Mann.* (1844) III. 246 Classical preluders and steady fuguists will come in time.

Fuhel, -wel, obs. forms of FOWL *sb.*

Fuid (*e*, obs. form of FEUD).

Fuil-de-mort, corrupt f. FEUILLEMORTE *a.*

1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergeret's Com. Hist.* i. 138 And contents himself with an old Fuil-de-mort Cloak.

Fuizle, var. of FULYIE, *Sc.*

Fuir-days, *Sc.* Also *foor*, *fure*, *fuor*. [Somewhat obscure; the sense would suggest identification of the first element with FÖRE *adv.*, but the phonology is in that case abnormal.] *a.* Late in the day: = *far days*, *forth days* (see *FAR adv.* 3 c, FORTH *a.* 4 b). *b.* Broad daylight.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 517 The king... left his sweet that tyme, and tuke god rest, Sleipand rycht sound quhill all the nycht was past, And on the morn, quhill it was neir fuir-dais. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* G. III. 17 Be that time it was fair four days. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 17 At last 'twas gitten wheyte fuor days, The lavrocks shrill war whuslin'.

Fuisum, -un, obs. forms of FOISON.

† **Fuite**, *Obs. rare.* In 5 fuyte. [*a.* *F. fuite* flight, *f.* *fuir* to flee.] Flight.

1499 CAXTON *Enchiridion* vii. 31 Seemed to theym that they oughte to make an ende of their fuyte or fleeyng.

† **Fuk**, *Obs.* Also 5 fukke, 6 fuk(e), *fouke*. [Proximate source uncertain; the word, with such variety of application as is not uncommonly found in nautical terms (cf., e.g., MIZEN), occurs in many mod. European langs.: *F. fok* jib; *Du. fok* (MDu. *fokke*) foremast; *Ger. fock* (Sw. *fock*, Da. *fok* fore-sail. The origin is usually sought in ON. *fok*, action of driving, *f.* root of *fulka* to drive; possibly the nautical word was originally a shortening of various compounds of this.] Some kind of sail; ? a jib, a stay-sail (but prob. used loosely in quots.). Also in *Comb. fukmast* (in quot. 1598 = 'foremast'), *fukisail*, *fuksheet*.

1465 MANN & Housch. *Exp.* (Roxb.) 200 Item, my masty payd for a fukke maste, iiiij. s. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 20 Tha salt fast... befor the wynd wth fuk-saill, topsaill, manesall, musall, and byland. *Ibid.* 100 It is... Sax bours saling bayth wth fuk and blind. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvj. 39 Plum weil the grund quhat evir 3e doo, Haill on the fuksheet and the blind. 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* i. 165 The chiefe Boteson hath... gouvernement over the Fouke maste, and the fore sayles.

transf. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 74 So many fillok wth fuk sailis Within this land was never hard nor sene. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 399 Set up theyr fuke sayles To catch wynde.

Fuke (*fūk*). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 fukie, -yke. A lock of hair.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 145/1 Fuke (A. Fuyke), *lanigo*. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 19 Fukes; Chesh. Locks of Hair. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/1 The Topping, or fore-top [of a horse]; Fuke. 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordbk.*

Fukes: see FUCUS.

Ful, obs. form of FOUR.

-**ful**, suffix, originally identical with FULL *a.*

1. Forming adjs. In OE. the adj. *full*, like its equivalent in the other Teut. langs., was used in

composition with a preceding sb., forming adjs., the etymological sense of which (= 'full of...') is usually somewhat weakened, so that the words may be rendered 'having', 'characterized by' (the attribute denoted by the sb.); the meaning of the suffix thus differs little from that of L. *-sus*, -ous. In ME. and in mod.E. many new formations of this type have arisen, some of them from Romanic sbs., as *beautiful*, *graceful*; and the suffix is still to some extent productive. In the 14th c. a few new forms arose in which the suffix had the force of 'possessing the qualities of'; e.g. *masterful*, *manful*. In OE. *-full* was not ordinarily appended to adjs.; an instance occurs in *deorfull*, DAEKFUL, used to render L. *tenebrosus*, and prob. formed in imitation of it. In the 16th and 17th c. a few new words appear f. adjs. or L. adj. stems + *-ful*, e.g. *direful*, *grateful*, *tristful*, *fiereful*; prob. these were due to the analogy of older synonyms having this suffix, though it is possible that they may have been in part suggested by It. words like *gratevole* (*gradevole*), the ending of which has an accidental resemblance to the Eng. suffix. As the sbs. to which *-ful* is appended are often nouns of action or state coincident in form with the stems of related vbs., it happens frequently that a word really f. a sb. + *-ful* is associated in ordinary apprehension rather with the vb. than the sb. (For this there are sometimes special causes; e.g. the sb. *thank* being obsolete in the sing. while *thank* vb. is current, the adj. *thankful* is naturally viewed as a derivative of the latter.) Hence in mod.E. adjs. in *-ful* are sometimes formed directly on verb-stems, the sense of the suffix being 'apt to', 'able or accustomed to', as in *assistful*, *distractful*, *crossful*, *mournful*; an example of a passive sense (= *-able*) occurs in *bashful*.

2. Forming sbs. In the Teut. langs. the form of expression in which a sb. denoting a receptacle is followed by the adj. *FULL* in concord with it and governing a genitive (e.g. 'a hand full of corn') was used, not only in its proper sense, but in the transferred sense of 'the quantity that fills or would fill' (the receptacle): see FULL *a.* 1 b. The ambiguity thus arising is partly obviated by a differentiation of form; the sb. and adj. are treated as independent words when they retain their proper sense, but as forming a compound when the sense is transferred. This differentiation has not been carried out to an equal extent in the various langs. In Ger., *handvoll* 'handful', *mundvoll* 'mouthful' are written as single words, but this makes no real difference in their syntactical value; the gender of the quasi-compound is determined by that of its first element, and there is no inflexion. In OE. the development had proceeded a step further in the case of *handfull*, which, although retaining the fem. gender of *hand*, was so completely one word as to be declinable (accus. *-fulle*, pl. *-fulla*, after the prevailing declension of feminines); in the 14th c. the pl. was *handfullis*. No other compound of this class is found in OE.; commonly the notion was expressed in the original Teut. manner by the adj. *full* in concord with the sb. This continued also in ME.; but owing to the practice of using the sing. of a noun of quantity instead of the pl. after a numeral, there is seldom any evidence to show whether the ME. antecedent of a word like *dishful* is to be regarded as a syntactical combination or as a single word. In mod.E. *-ful* has become a suffix forming derivatives with the general sense 'quantity that fills or would fill' (something), and may be attached at pleasure to any sb. denoting an object that can be regarded as holding or containing a more or less definite quantity of anything; thus we have not only *bottleful*, *boxful*, *cansful*, *spoonful*, etc., but *bookful*, *churchful*, *houseful*, *worldful*, etc. The plural forms *spoonfuls*, *cupfuls*, etc., which are still sometimes heard, represent either a survival of, or (much more probably) a return to, the older grammatical view; but though they have thus some appearance of historical justification, they are contrary to good modern usage, and are objectionable on account of their ambiguity.

The ON. *-fylr* (*handfylr* 'handful', *munrfylr* 'mouthful', etc.) is not identical with the Eng. suffix, but is the sb. *fylr* fem. = FILL *sb.*, and the compounds are therefore all fem., whatever the gender of the first element.

† **Fulcible**, *a.* *Obs.* - [L. *fulcire* to support: see FULCRUM and -BLE.] That may be propped up. 1623-6 in COCKERAM; whence in later Dicts.

† **Fulciment**, *Obs.* [ad. late L. *fulcimentum*, f. *fulcire*: see FULCRUM and -MENT.] A prop or support; usually *spec.* a fulcrum.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. xii. 80 If we conceive the same dis-proportion betwixt their several distances in the former faculties, from the fulciment, or center of gravity, they would both equiponderate. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 258 Boughs which without fulciments would lay along the ground. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 54 The fulciment point of bearing comes nearer the middle of the Oar. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 56. 2/1 In this Position of the Body the Fulciment... is the Legs. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* i. vii. (1762) 17 And a weight, or fulciment, as he calls it. *fig.* 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 518 A fulciment is wanting to the lever of revolution.

Fulcēn (n, var. of *fulthue*, early ME., to baptize, q.v. under FULLOUGHT.

Fulcra: pl. of FULCRUM.

Fulcraceous (*fulkrā's*), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* FULCRUM + *-ACEOUS*.] Of or pertaining to the fulcra of plants. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Fulcral (*fulkrāl*), *a.* *rare.* [*f.* FULCRUM + *-AL*.] Relating to the fulcra of a fish.

1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 323 Fin borders generally with fulcral scales.

Fulcrant (*fulkrānt*). *Eut.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 346 Fulcrant, when the trochanter merely props the thigh below at the base, but does not at all intervene between it and the coxa.

Fulcrate (*fulkrāt*), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* FULCRUM + *-ATE*.] Supported by or provided with fulcra.

1760 LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. iv. 166 Fulcrate, propt; when their Branches descend to the Root; as in *Ficus*. 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Fulcrate*, in *Bot.*, having branches descending to the earth; having fulcres. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 412/2.

Fulcre, *Englishing* of FULCRUM (in sense 2 a). 1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.*

Fulcrum (*fulkrōm*). Pl. *fulcra*. Also 7 fulchrum. [*a.* L. *fulcrum* (in class. L. 'the post or foot of a couch'), f. root of *ful-* *ire* to support, prop.]

1. A prop or support; now only *spec.* in *Mech.* the point against which a lever is placed to get purchase or upon which it turns or is supported.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 41 Square Rods... whose Ends let be supported with convenient Blocks or Fulcra. 1690 BOYLE *Med. Hydrostat.* ix. 60 The Balance hangs on a stable Fulcrum. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 182 They [serpents] entirely want a fulcrum, if I may so express it, from whence to take their spring. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 2 The same spine was also... to afford a fulcrum, stay or basis for the insertion of the muscles which are spread over the trunk of the body. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* iv. 50 The Lever is an inflexible rod, moveable upon a point which is called the fulcrum or center of motion. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 40 If the centre of gravity of the mass chances to be high and far removed from the perpendicular of its fulcrum, the stone falls from its elevation. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 141 The use of the scapula is to afford a movable fulcrum for the motions of the arm. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* ii. 59 They hook themselves on to a tree, which gives them the power of a double fulcrum.

b. *fig.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 472 The most excellent Fulcrum of the Soul, the pervasion of the Everliving God. a 1699 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1662) II. iv. 335 Our Hearts will need a most special strong fulcrum, support and sustainer (as the word imports). 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 334 This... should have been selected as the fulcrum of indignation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) i. iv. 172 The consular was the fulcrum from which the whole Roman world was to be moved. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 222 A footing once gained is a fulcrum which should never be lost.

2. (Chiefly pl.) *a.* *Bot.* Accessory organs or appendages of a plant; e.g. bracts, stipules, tendrils, etc.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 485 The parts I now allude to, are what he [Linnaeus] calls Fulcra, props or supports of the plant. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* xvii. 218 Of the several kinds of Fulcra, or Appendages to a plant. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 62 In an exotic genus... the fulcra, or appendages, are black.

b. *Ichth.* (*pl.*) The small osseous scales arranged in a row and situated on the anterior ray of the fins of many ganoid fishes.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 360 Vertical fins with a single series of fulcra in front. 1885 tr. *Claus's Zool.* II. 164 The spine-like splines known as fulcra.

Fulder, *Sc.* var. of FOULDER, *Obs.*, a thunderbolt. 1523 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* xii. 58 Nor fulderis dynt... With sik a rummlyll com bratland on sa fast.

Fule, *Sc.* form of FOOL; obs. form of FOWL.

Fulfil (*fulfi*), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. fulfilled (*fulfi*ld). Forms: 1-7 (see FULL *a.* and FILL *v.*), 8-9 *fullall*, 3-9 *fullall*, 4- *fulfall*. [OE. *full-fyllan*, f. FULL *a.* + *fyllan* to FILL. Cf. to fill full: see FILL *v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To fill to the full, fill up, make full. *Const. of with.* Now only *arch.*

a. In material sense.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 153 *Compleo*, ic *fullfylle*. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serp.* in *O. E. MS.* (1872) 29 *þo sergan*z uuldeuden *þo fraten* of water. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4319 *Al þat huge halle* was hastilí *fullfulled*. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 28 *Growe* 3e and 3e be 3e multiplied and *fulfille* 3e the erthe. c 1400 *Lausance's Cirurg.* 102 *Aftirward* I *fullfulle* þe wounde with hoot oile of rosis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 79 b/2 *All the londe* therof shal be *fulfyllyd* with deserte. 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) ii. 68 *All Beastes* I byd *yow* multiply... the earth to *fulfill*. 1548-77 VICARY *Nat. il.* (1888) 22 *Simple* and *pure fleshe*, which *fulfylleth* the

concauties of voyde places. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 676 The world has received animals . . and is fulfilled with them.

b. in immaterial applications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 852 (Götl.) God . . fulfilled his world al wid his grace. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 The Apostles were fulfilled with the holy ghost. 1480 *Robt. Deyll* 5 Hys hearte was fulfilled all with thought. 1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1151/2 Theyr owne conscience . . may fulfil their heartes with spiritual ioy. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Kogation Week* i. (1859) 475 He . . fulfilleth both heaven and earth with his presence. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Be not drunke with wine, but be fulfilled with the spirit. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xxiv. I have never known knight more fulfilled of nobleness. 1830 *TENNISON Poems* 35 Her subtil, warm, and golden breath Which mixing with the infant's blood Fulfills him with beatitude. 1864 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 2120 Filling thine eyes And fulfilling thine ears With the brilliance of battle. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 1. 313 When he was fulfilled of this delight.

† c. To spread through the whole extent of; to pervade. Obs.

1382 *WYCLIF Jer.* xxiii. 24 Whether not heuene and erthe Y fulfillte? seith the Lord. 1535 *COVERDALE Dan.* ii. 35 The stone . . became a greaite mountayne which fulfillthe the whole earth. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 436 The glorie of the Lord fulfilling the house.

† d. To furnish or supply to the full with what is wished for; to fill as with food; to satisfy the appetite or desire of. Obs.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii. 16 Be fulfilled sal trees of felde likan. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6842 (Fairf.) Se syeynde 3ere lete hit ly stille pe pouer men hunger for to fulfill. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xv. 33 Therefore wherof so many loouys to vs in desert, that we fulfill so grete a compaignie of peple! 1430-40 *LYNG. Doctas* i. i. (1554) 70 b. Thyne empty wombe eche day to fulfill. If thou mightest have vitayle at thy will. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* i. 1. 3 pe eye is not fulfilled wih pe sight ne pe eye wih heringe. 1500 *Lancelot* 941 Your plesance may ye wel fulfill Of me. 1592 *TIMME Eng. Letters* Fij. Not to susteine nature . . but to fulfill insaciable gurmardize. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 114 To fulfill his greedy and endless appetite.

3. To fill up or make complete; to supply what is lacking in; to formerly sometimes with forth. Also, to fill up or supply the place of (something); to compensate for (a defect). Obs. exc. arch.

a 1175 *Colt. Hom.* 219 Al swa fele be me nilite þat tiode hape fullfellen. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 305/244 Parefore man is i-wrougt. To fullfille þe teote orde þat was out of heuene i-brougt. 1380 *WYCLIF Last Age Chirche* p. xxvii. Cristen men hauen xxi lettris. . . and seynunge to eche c. þe newe Testament was onid whanne þe nombre of þes assigned letters was fulfilled. 1382-1400 *Phil.* ii. 2 Fulfillte 3e my joye. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 29 Jo. ii. defaults be medynge of þe ligament fullfyllip. 1440 *Prouch Par.* 824 Fullfyllyn or make a-cethe in thyng þat wantythe. *supra*. 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1877) I. 30 Item iij quarters of blak to fullfill thur the lynnyng of the Queynis goone. 1533 *BLENKENHELYE* i. (1822) 107 The new Faderis chosin . . to fullfill the auld nower of Faderisfor minist. 1556 *ROBINSON. More's Utop.* (ed. 2) ii. (Arb.) 90 Then they fulfill and make vp the nombre with cytezens. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* I. 9 Glory and life fulfil their other depletions.

† b. absol. or intr. To supply what is wanted.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 138 Where lacketh good the word fullfilleth To make amendes for the wronge.

† 4. To fill, hold, or occupy (a position that has been vacant); to take (the place of something). Obs.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Man sholde fullfullen englene sete. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 221 þat it myste fullfille þe place of þe prote. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 289 Whiche gete turfes . . to fullfille the stede of woode. 1504 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 168 His wretched Carcas shall the voyde graue fullfil. 1548-77 *VICARY Anal.* ii. (1888) 18 Some [bones] to fulfill the hollowe places, as in the handes and feete.

5. To carry out or bring to consummation (a prophecy, promise, etc.); to satisfy (a desire, prayer).

In origin a Hebraism; a literal transfer of the Vulgate *adimplere, implere*, Hellenistic Greek *ἀναπληρῶν*, used in an unclassical sense after Heb. *נָשַׁבַּ*, literally 'to fill'.

1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 104/119 Nūt it scholde biforen eov alle bi fullfild bi me her. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26254 His fleess lute to full-fil. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1201 The profecye of Symeon Was fullfyllid þon. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 694 *Cleopatra*, Thilke comenat. I wele fullfille. 1400 G. AR DAVIO in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 6 Other thinges he behist me the quich he fullfyllit not. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyl. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Fullfill thi promise, I praye the new begynne. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 43 His purpose was onely to get money; but God's purpose was (thereby) to bring Mary to Bethlehem. He to fill full his Coffers, God to fulfill the Prophecies. 1769 J. BROWN *Dict. Bible* (1818) v. v. T. fulfil prophecies and desires is to grant the things desired. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. iv. i. (1872) 101 The universal prayer therefore is to be fulfilled. 1860 *TYNDAL Gal.* i. xvi. 172. I fulfilled to the letter my engagement. . . to ask no help. 1864 *BRUCE Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 145 Full of bright promise never fulfilled. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 15 Nature leads men by purely personal motives to fulfil her ends.

refl. 1842 *TENNISON Gard. Daz.* 233. My desire . . By its own energy fulfill'd itself. 1847-1911 *Princ.* vii. 121 If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream, I would but ask you to fulfil yourself.

6. To carry out, perform, execute, do (something enjoined); to obey or follow (a command, the law, etc.).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1222 To fullfellen godes reed. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9736 þi will i sal euermar full-fil. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 264 That thing may he nougt fullfille. 1484

CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvi. My mayster . . whiche constrayneth me to fulfill his wylle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 So to study this present treatise, that they may fulfill it in their luyng. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 353 Let not therefore under the name of fulfilling Charity, such an unmerciful . . yoke, be padlockt upon the neck of any Christian. 1667-1911 *P. L.* xli. 402 The Law of God exact he shall fulfill. 1777 *BLAIR Sermon* I. iv. 211 Let us carry on our preparation for heaven . . by fulfilling the duties and offices of every station in life. 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 644 To praise him is to serve him, and fulfill, his unquestioned will. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. v. 16 In what sense do we fulfil the words of Christ? 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xiv. 310 Still each hand fulfilled its pious labour eternal.

† b. To perform, execute, accomplish (a deed).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 3if þer were eise uorto fullfullen þe dede. c 1400 *MAUNOEVE* (1839) v. 53 They fullfullen first the more longe Pilgrimage, and after returnen agen be the nexte Weyes. 1582 A. MUNDAY *Discom. E. Cambion* in *Arb. Garner* VIII. 205 The deaths of these noble personages should be presently fulfilled. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1635 Where you did fulfil The loathsome act of lust.

c. To fill the requirements of, answer (a purpose), comply with (conditions).

1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 93 If all . . Fulfill the purpose, and appear design'd Proofs of the wisdom of th' all-seeing Mind. 1792 *SUTTON Edystone* L. 304 Every stone fulfils its place inside and out. 1834 *LYTTON Penfiter* i. II. The numerous haunts which fulfilled with that idle people the office of cafés and clubs at this day. 1840 *LARONER Germ.* 112 If in two triangles, either of the conditions of similarity be fulfilled, the other condition must also be fulfilled. 1860 *MILL Regt. Govt.* (1865) 1/4 To inquire what form of government is best fitted to fulfil those purposes. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. 53 (1875) 174 Before a truth can be known as necessary, two conditions must be fulfilled. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earlham Pilgr.* xxvii. 320 A street speaker and his audience fulfilling the condition of moving on. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) v. 200 The Cretan laws . . fulfil the object of laws, which is to make those who use them happy.

7. To bring to an end, finish, complete (a period, portion of time, a work, etc.).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 5/145 3wane þe time were fullfild. 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 þis boc is uolued ine þe eue of þe holy apostles Symon an Judas. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 þere is fulfilled þe firste digestioun of þe guttis. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti.* Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 71 Turne þe vpon by left syde, and fullfille by sleepe vpon þat syde. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 A thyng that is infynyte maye not be fulfilled. 1526-34 *TINDALE Acts* xiii. 25 When John had fulfilled his course, he sayde, whome ye thinke that I am the same am I not. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* vii. 12 When thaytyme is fulfilled y^e thou shalt sleep with thy fathers. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 786 Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh fulfilled their tardy and disastrous course Over a sinful world. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* II. xxix. Whose ill-timed speed Fullfill'd my soon-repentid deed.

Hence Fullfilled *pph.* a.

1649 *MILTON Eikon* xxvii. Wks. (1847) 329/1 All our past and fullfild miseries.

Fullfiller (fulfīl-er). [f. FULFIL v. + -ER 1.] One who fulfils, in various senses of the vb.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 108 The hooly ghost that is the ender and the fullfiller. 1545 *BRINKLOW Lament.* 24 b. Christ wolde not breake the lawe, but was the fullfiller of the lawe. 1602 *SOUTH Sermon* (1718) II. 102 God himself is first the author, and then the fullfiller of all righteousness. 1843 *HOOO Forge* i. xiii. Of his duty so true a fullfiller. 1860 *PUSCY Min. Proph.* 110 The faithful Fullfiller of His promises.

Fullfilling (fulfīl-in), *vbl. sb.* [f. FULFIL v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FULFIL in various senses; an instance of this; also *concr.* that which fulfils. Cf. FULFILLMENT, now usually substituted.

1340 *Ayenb.* 260 God þet is þe ende and þe uolueing and þe somme of his wyninges. 1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* xiii. 10 Therefore loue is the plente, or fullfilling, of the lawe. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxviii. 263 For vnmesurable fullfylling of his lust his lyf shorted the souner. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 43 The accomplisshynge or fullfylling of his commandementes. 1628 J. GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 22 He could have indured any thing rather than a Prophecy not fulfilling. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 109 With thoughts Meekly compos'd awaited the fulfilling. 1775 *Dr Foe Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) I. 29 The fulfilling of Old Testament types, and Old Testament promises.

Fullfilling (fulfīl-in), *pph.* a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fulfils, in senses of the vb.; † hence, complementary or suitable to (obs.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 113 þat ha leuede an hundred year. he ne mihte naxt do uolueing of one dyadiche cenne. 1454 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 284 A Batymnt by the with the Crest above and a cembert fullfylling to the werk. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 18 With massie Staples And corresponde and fulfilling Bolts.

Fulfilment (fulfīl-mēt). [f. FULFIL v. + -MENT.] The action or an act or process of fulfilling; accomplishment, performance, completion. (Not in JOHNSON 1775.)

1775 in *ASH. 1775 Blair Sermon* I. v. 141 With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the fulfilment of all his other promises, in their due time. 1786-1805 J. H. TOOKE *Purley* (1860) 586 Gage. By which a man is bound to certain fulfillments. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* i. iii. (1851) 42 There are consequences and fulfillments of the laws of nature. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* ii. She exacted a fulfilment of all prescribed duties from her nuns. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 76/2 The fulfilment of the condition literally became impossible.

† Fulgence. Obs. [f. as next: see -ENCE.] = next.

1500 *Chester PL* (E. E. T. S.) i. 180 And here were now

the Trynitie, We sholde him pass by our fulgence. a 1645 *HEYWOOD Epil. Wks.* 1874 VI. 343 May Venus and the Moones bright constellations, With their best fulgence smile on all your Nations. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* v. lviii. Sols radiant Fulgence in meridian Skies Seem'd shade unto those Clarities.

† Fulgency. Obs. [f. next: see -ENCY.] Fulgent quality: brightness, splendour.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sec* 480 A flower that will constantly expose itself unto the fulgency of the Sun. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 412 The great fulgency and clearness of the sun's light.

Fulgent (fvl-džent), a. [ad. L. *fulgent-em*, *pr.* pp. of *fulgere* to shine: see -ENT.] Shining brightly; brilliant, glittering, resplendent. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 13 Asches or sonde, whiche semenze as thynges impure and wontenge lyghte be wonte to yelde pure materes and fulgent. a 1500 *York Myst.* *Inholders* (1885) 514 Hayle: fulgent Phœbus. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 563 It doth lesse hinder the fulgent brightnes of the cristalline. 1636 *HEYWOOD Loves Mistress* 2nd Prol. Wks. 1874 V. 88 Liquid Gold Of fulgent beautie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 449 At last, as from a Cloud, his fulgent head And shape Starr-bright appear'd. 1770 *GLOVER Leonidas* iv. 518 Other Thracians . . fulgent morions wore, With horns of bulls in imitating brass Curv'd o'er the crested ridge. 1807 *WORDSW. Gipsies* 16 Then issued Vesper from the fulgent west. 1835 *BLACKB. Mag.* XXXVII. 401 Brighter . . than the stream Which in Pirene shed its fulgent gleam.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 32 The studious mind . . throws off acids and crusty particles in the piling of the years, until it is fulgent by clarity.

b. Her. (See quot.)

1828-40 *BERRY Encycl. Her.* I, *Fulgent*, having rays, as a star fulgent.

Hence Fulgently *adv.*, Fulgentness.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Fulgentness.* 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 36 Her hero faced about and stood up, looking at her fulgently.

Fulgid (fvl-džid), a. [ad. L. *fulgid-us*, f. *fulgere* to shine.]

1. Flashing, glittering, shining. 1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Fulgid*, shining, glistering, bright. 1678 R. [JUSSELL] *Geber* II. i. iii. vi. 74 Of most . . fulgid Splendor. 1715-20 *Pope* *Iliaid* x. 547 Through the brown shade the fulgid weapons shined. 1773 *WILSON in Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 16 This beautiful substance is at the surface, most fulgid. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 51 The fulgid sunbeams spread abroad their animating light. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* xi. 261 A very black robe fulgid with a dark splendour. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit* viii. 163 Demons with fulgid eyes.

2. Nat. Hist. (See quot.)

1826 *KIRBY & Sr. Entomol.* IV. 279 *Fulgid*, a bright fiery red.

Hence Fulgidity, fulgid state or condition.

1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Fulgor, fulgour (fvl-gōr, -ōr), arch. [a. L. *fulgor*, f. *fulgere* to shine.] A brilliant or flashing light; dazzling brightness, splendour.

1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* i. Intro. By the resplendent fulgor of this Steele, I will defende the feminine to death. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. x. 128 Glowworms alive, project a lustre in the darke, which fulgour notwithstanding ceaseth after death. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 302 Chabins of burnished Gold or Brass, whose fulgor they delighted in. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 13 The fulgour and rapidity of the streams of lightning . . exhibited a very awful scene. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv. There had risen . . quite another variegated Glitter and nocturnal Fulgor. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 103 Leaped up the hot red sun above the sea, And lit the horrid fulgour of his scales.

1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* v. 278 Those Mindes and Essences diuine By nature with Miraculous Fulgor shine. 1668 H. MORE *Dev. Dial.* i. xiv. (1713) 28 *Hyl.* There shines from them such an intellectual fulgor. 1834 *FRASER'S Mag.* C. 699 Their influence shall enable us to make this article . . glow with a fulgour not otherwise its own.

Fulgorous (fvl-gōr-ōs), a. rare. [f. FULGOR + -OUS.] Flashing, brilliant, lustrous. *lit.* and *fig.*

1772 *NUGENT tr. Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 204 Their waxen wings desolving at the inflamed and sparkling rays of so fulgorous and resplendent a defender. 1833 *CARLYLE Diderot* Misc. 1857 III. 194 He heard him (Diderot) talk oneday . . with a fulgorous impetuosity almost beyond human.

|| Fulgur. Obs. [L., f. *fulgere* to lighten.] Lightning, a flash of lightning.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 27 Fulgur is that kinde of lightning which followeth thunder. 1665 D'URFEE *Gloriana* ix. 2 Till by some Flashes of Ætherial Fire, And fatal Fulgur glimmering Light was lent.

1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 175 The King . . by the fulgur of his eye can dart them dead.

Fulgural (fvl-giūrāl), a. rare. [a. F. *fulgural*, ad. L. *fulguralis*, f. *fulgur* lightning: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to lightning. *Fulgural science* (Fr. *science fulgurale*): divination by lightning.

1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Fulgural*, belonging to lightning. 1813 T. BUSHY *tr. Lucretius* v. Comm. iv. The Romans, it is well known, derived from the Tuscans the system of their fulgural superstition. *Ibid.* v. Comm. v. Their skill in fulgural divination. 1891 *tr. De la Saussaye's Man. Sc. Relig.* xvi. 139 This fulgural science was considered of Etruscan origin.

† Fulgurance. Obs. rare. [f. next: see -ANCE.] Dazzling brilliance (as of lightning).

1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* v. xxiv. Who, like a full-orb'd Moon, our stars out-shin'd In glorious Fulgurance of minde.

Ibid. vii. xxviii. From this Fulgurance such splendors fly.

Fulgurant (fɔl'gɪrənt), *a.* [ad. *L. fulgurant-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *fulgurare* to lighten, *f. fulgur* lightning: see *ANT.*] Flashing like lightning.

1647 H. MORE *Resolution Poems* 175 [Though] Nature play her fiery games In this force of Night, with fulgurant flames. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 43 Careful Jove's face be duly fulgurant. 1868 — *King & Bk.* vi. 1600 That erect form, flashing brow, fulgurant eye.

Hence **Fulgurantly** *adv.*

1873 DOWDEN in *Contemp. Rev.* July 193 This eruption [in V. Hugo's *Châtiments*], which is meant to overwhelm the gawgaw Empire goes on fulgurantly, resoundingly, and not without scoria and smoke.

Fulgrate, *v.* [*f. L. fulgurāt-* *ppl. stem* of *fulgurare* to lighten, *f. fulgur* lightning: see *ATE3*.] *intr.* To emit vivid flashes like lightning.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 867 [It] doth now and then fulgrate, and sometimes also raise it self as 'twere into waves of light. 1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* ii. iii. 179 As soon would we have believed that two Diamonds could Fulgrate. 1756 [see *FLAGRATE* v.]

Hence **Fulgurating** *ppl. a.*; also *transf.* (of pains) darting like lightning through the body.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 867 This fulgurating substance carries its light alwaies with it. 1709 F. HAUISBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* ii. (1710) 36 A brisk Fulgurating Light was produced. 1898 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 276 The individual may first notice the commencement of the disease by fulgurating pains which dart from the feet up the legs and thighs.

Fulguration (fɔl'gɪjʊrən), [*ad. L. fulgurāt-ion-em*, *n.* of action *f. fulgurare*: see *FULGURATE* and *-ATION*. Cf. *F. fulguration*.]

1. The action of lightning or flashing like lightning; chiefly in *pl.* flashes of lightning. Now *rare* in literal sense.

1633 J. DOWE *Hist. Septuagint* 57 Your Eyes.. were so incoyned with the order and splendor of the workes.. so as you should be forced to turn them elsewhere or not too steadfastly behold their Fulguration. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arab.) 12 Though thunder be first in Nature being by the violent eruption it makes out of the cloud the cause of such fulgurations. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 93 These signs are chiefly.. the fulgurations of the air, and the falling of stars. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phaenon.* (1815) 76 The vesperine fulgurations, called summer lightning, are not followed by any thunder at all.

1874 H. R. KRYNOLOS *Tohn Bapt.* ii. 88 Angels are the fulgurations of His power. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 86 The continual fulgurations of deity.

2. In *Assaying*. (See *quots.*) Cf. *BLICK*.

1676 COLES, *Fulguration*, a reducing metals into vapours by the help of lead (in a copel) and a violent fire. 1758 REJO tr. *Maquer's Chym.* I. 323 The surface of that metal will at once dart out a dazzling splendour: but, if the fire be strong enough to keep the Silver in fusion.. this change of colour, which is called its fulguration, will not be so perceptible, and the Silver will appear like a bead of fire. 1853 URD *Dict. Arts* I. 98 When the lead is wasted to a certain degree, a very thin film of it only remains on the silver, which causes the iridescent appearance, like the colours of soap-bubbles; a phenomenon, called by the old chemists, fulguration.

|| **Fulgurator**, *rare*. [*L. fulgurator*, *f. fulgur* lightning. A priest who interprets lightning.

1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* vi. Comm. v. The Tuscan fulgurators.. were induced.. to direct sacrifices which they knew would be unacceptable to the Gods.

|| **Fulgure**, *Obs. rare*. [*a. OF. fulgure*, *f. L. fulgur* lightning.] = *FULGOR*.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 88 The Light or fulgure in it [star] was purely Supernatural. 1661 MORGAN *Gt. Gentry* i. iii. 34 Noble by reason of fulgure and transparence.

Fulgureous, *a. rare*—1. [*f. L. fulgureus* (*f. fulgur* lightning): see *-EUS*.] Of the nature of lightning.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* viii. 224 Generated in the sky by a fulgureous exhalation.

Fulgurite (fɔl'gɪjʊrɪt), [*f. L. fulgur* lightning + *-ITE*.]

1. *Geol.* (See *quot.* 1865.) Also written (less correctly) *fulgurite*.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1835) 312 Dr. Fiedler exhibited several of these fulgurites in London.. dug out of the sandy plains of Silesia and Eastern Prussia. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1852) 60 At Paris M. Hachette and Beudant succeeded in making tubes in most respect similar to these fulgurites. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Fulgurite*, *Fulgurite*, any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning. More strictly applied to a bore or tube produced by the passage of lightning into a sandy soil. 1884 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 526 In sand or rock, where lightning has struck, it often forms long hollow tubes, known to the calmly discriminating geological intelligence as fulgurites.

2. An explosive substance (see *quot.* 1889).

1882 H. S. DRINKER *Tunnelling* (ed. 2) 102. 1889 CUNILL *Dict. Explosives*, *Fulgurite* consists of nitro-glycerine mixed with some coarsely ground farinaceous substance. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/5 At Geneva a trial has been made in a quarry with the new explosive, 'fulgurite', under the direction of the inventor, Raoul Pictet.

|| **Fulgurite**, *Obs.*— (See *quots.*)

1643 COCKERAM, *Fulgurite*, lightning. [In eds. 1631–2 printed *Fulgurite*, in 1637–9 *Fulgurite*.] 1721 BAILEY, *Fulgurite*, Shining, Glistening.

Fulgurous (fɔl'gɪjʊs), *a.* Also 7 *fulgurous*. [*f. L. fulgur* lightning + *-OUS*.] Resembling lightning; full of or charged with lightning. Also *fig.*

VIII. 261 The angry similitude had shot, slightly fulgurous and consolatory, athwart the gloom of one's mood. 1876 LOWELL *Ode Poet.* Wks. 1890 IV. 94 Of Rome, fair quarry where those eagles crowd Whose fulgurous vans about the world had blown Triumphant storm and seeds of polity.

Fulham (fʊl'əm), *slang*. Forms: 6 *fullan*, 6–7 *fullam*, 6–8 *fullom*, (7 *fullum*), 7– *fulham*. [Of uncertain origin: by some conjectured to be derived from the place-name *Fulham*, once a noted haunt of gamblers. Another conjecture is that the oldest form *fullan* = 'full one', which would suit the sense.] A die loaded at the corner. (A *high fulham* was loaded so as to ensure a cast of 4, 5, or 6; a *low fulham*, so as to ensure a cast of 1, 2, or 3.)

c 1550 *Dice-Play* Cijij, a *Fullans*.. be square outward. Yet being within at the corner with lead, or other pondorous matter stopped, minister as great an advantage as any of the rest. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 337 Those are called high Fulloms. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* i. iii. 94 Let Vultures gripe thy guts: for Shourd, and Fullam holds: & high and low bequiles the rich & poore. 1605 *Lowd. Prodigal* i. i. Two bale of false dice, videlicet, high men and low men, fulloms.. and other bones of function. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 12 This they do by false Dice, as High-Fulloms 4, 5, 6. Low-Fulloms 1, 2, 3. 1721 *PICKLE Club* 21 At dice they have The Doctors, the fulloms. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 A bale of fullans. 1889 DOYLE *Micha Clarke xxx.* 316 There is no loading of the dice, or throwing of fullams.

fig. 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* (1677) 108 Now a Scotch-man's Tongue runs high Fullams. There is a Cheat in his Idiom. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. i. 642 One cut out to pass your tricks on, With Fulhams of Poetick fiction.

|| **Fuliginated**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. L. fuligināt-us* (*f. fuligo* soot) + *-ED* 1.] Of a sooty colour, as if powdered black.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 Such the misery of these fuliginated creatures, who as they use all Ceremonies of devotion usually on the nights and not at daytime, tis they say because the Devil is then sole Ruler. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 310 It is formed either by the union of the Yellow Calx with an excess of Volatalkali, and this may be called the Fuliginated Calx.

|| **Fuliginose**, *a. Obs.*— [*ad. L. fuliginōs-us*: see *FULIGINOUS* and *-OSE*.] = *FULIGINOUS* 1 and 3. 1721–36 in BAILEY. 1866 in *Trans. Bot.*

Fuliginosity (fʊl'ɪdʒɪnəsɪtɪ), [*ad. F. fuliginositē*, *f. L. fuliginōs-us* (see next) + *-ITY*.] The condition or quality of being fuliginous or sooty; sooty matter, soot.

1758 REID tr. *Maquer's Chym.* I. 185 A short tapering funnel.. which will serve for a chimney to carry off all fuliginosities. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 471 All fuliginosities arising from combustion on the surface of the earth are finally carried into the sea.

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau, Ess.* (1840) V. 136 In the old Marquis there dwells withal.. a latent fury and fuliginosity very perverting. 1895 *Expositor* Nov. 350 This might be due to intentional fuliginosity—(if I may coin a word) but it cannot be the case that the whole of the Talmud has been wilfully obscured.

Fuliginous (fʊl'ɪdʒɪnəs), *a.* Also 7 *-enous*, *-inus*. [*ad. L. fuliginōs-us*, *f. fuligo* soot: see *-OUS*. Cf. *F. fuliginex*, *-euse*.]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling soot; sooty.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11. v. It offends commonly if it be to.. fuliginous, cloudy, blustering, or a tempestuous air. 1638 WILKINS *New World* v. (1684) 73 This Fuliginus matter, which did thus obscure the Sun, must needs be very near his Body. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 334 A sootish and fuliginous matter proceeding from the sulphur of bodies torified. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan. London.. was so filled with the fuliginous steam of the sea-coal, that hardly could one see across the streets. 1731 HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 260 In great cities where the air is full of fuliginous vapours. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Praise of Chimneysweepers*, The fuliginous concretions, which are sometimes found (in dissections) to adhere to the roof of the mouth in these unguarded practitioners. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. VIII. 222 A huge octagon lamp, that apparently never had been cleaned from smoke and fuliginous tarnish.

fig. c 1645 HOWELL *Letit.* (1650) II. 107 Prayer compar'd with praise, is but a fuliginous smook issuing from the sense of sin. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xix. His ideas.. all obscured and darkened over with fuliginous matter. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 3 A very fuliginous set of doctrines. 1860 TROLOPE *Cast. Richmond* II. 80 The debate went on.. with many sparks.. of eager benevolence, and some few passing clouds of fuliginous self-interest.

b. Covered or blackened with soot. Chiefly in humorously bombastic use.

a 1763 [see *FULIGINOSUS*]. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xv. That dingy fuliginous Operative, emerging from his soot-mill. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 32 A fuliginous suburb of factories. a 1896 M. COLLINS *Pen-Sketches* (1899) I. 59 The pleasant gardens.. are a delight and a luxury to the Londoner escaped from some close fuliginous domicile. 1884 *Full Mail G.* 16 Oct. 1/1 All the world is peering down the fuliginous chimney.

|| 2. In old physiology applied to certain thick 'vapours' or 'exhalations' said to be formed by organic combustion, and noxious to the head and vital parts. *Obs.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 53 Those apples.. repel and drive away all fuliginous moyste vapours which trouble the harte and strike up into the head. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. v. i. iv. It is not amiss to bore the scull with an instrument to let out the fuliginous vapours. 1664 POWELL *Exp.*

Philos. i. 57 The grosser Steams that continually perspire out of our own Bodies.. are the fuliginous Eructations of that internal fire, that constantly burns within us. 1725 BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* s. v. *Bath*. It will be attended with these two Advantages, viz. The Dissipation of the fuliginous Excrements, and drawing out the superfluous Humours.

3. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*) Soot-coloured, dusky. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 290 The upper part of the Body is brown, or Fuliginous (*sic*). 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 339 A morbid deep-coloured bile, fulvous, greenish, or fuliginous. 1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* IV. 282 *Fuliginosus*, the opaque black of soot. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Cinders from Ashes in Old Vol. Life* (1891) 247 An older and much bigger boy, or youth, with a fuliginous complexion. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 642 Entire plumage deep sooty or fuliginous blackish.

Hence **Fuliginously** *adv.*, **Fuliginousness**.

1576 NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* (1633) 222 When this sinke of Melancholy is once exhausted, and all fuliginousness banished. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sp.* ii. 27 According to the fuliginousness of vapours more or less recoiling, the fire is more or less choaked. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 114 To rear some breathless vapid flowers Or shrubs fuliginously grim. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. Military France is everywhere full of sour inflammatory humour, which exhales itself fuliginously, this way or that.

|| **Fuligo** (fʊl'ɪgə), [*L.*] Soot. (See also *quot.* 1727.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 335 Thus Camphire of a white substance, by its fuligo affordeth a deepe black. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Advt. to Curious 4 Wax, or Oyl-Olive (for such it ought to be, to avoid the intollerable smell and fuligo of gross and cheaper Materials). 1727 BAILEY *vol.* II. *Fuligo*, sulphureous, foul and thick Vapours, breath'd out at the Mouth, or thro' the Pores of the Body. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 387 The book before us smells pestilently of orange peel and the lamp.. nor is the fuligo wanting.

Fulimart, *obs.* form of *FOUMART*.

Fulk (fʊlk), *v. dial.* Also *fullock*. [Of obscure origin; cf. *FULKAT*.] (See *quots.*) Hence **Fullocking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1784 in MILLES *MS. Gloss.* (Halliwell). 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Fulk*, to use an unfair motion of the hand in plumping at taw. *Schoolboy's term.* 1843 P. FARLEY's *Ann.* IV. 311 Come, down with your taw—no fulkings.. I like to see boys manly, even in their boyhood. 1874 HALLIWELL, *Fulk*, a phrase made use of by boys playing at taw, when they slyly push the hand forward to be nearer the mark. *Fullock*, to jerk the hand unlawfully. A term at marbles. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Fullock*, to jerk the hand and arm unlawfully at marbles, instead of shooting from the thumb-joint with the hand perfectly steady. 1895 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fullock*, to fire a marble.. from the hand by a jerk of the bent thumb. 'That was well fullock'd.'

Fulk, *obs.* form of *FOLK*.

|| **Fulkat**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. (See *quot.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 263/1 Fulkat, or Fulkating over hand [in the Game of Truck] is to make your Ball jump over his through the Argolis, when his Ball lies directly in the way before you.

|| **Fulker**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Corruption of *Ger. fucker, fuggen*: cf. *FOGGER, FOOKER, FOWKER*.] 'A pawnbroker or usurer' (Halliwell).

1566 GASCOIGNE *Synopses* ii. iii. A pretty paune, the fulkers will not lend you a farthing upon it.

|| **Full**, *sb. 1 Obs.* [OE. *ful* = OS. *ful*, ON. *full*, str. neut.; perh. originally the neuter of the adj.] A cup, goblet; a bumper.

Beowulf 616 Pa freolic wif ful 3e-sealde ærest Eastdena eþel-wearde. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 88 Drinche ðonne þreo ful fulle.. nistig. c 1205 *LAV.* 14325 Oud uul me jider fared.. þenne þat nul beoð icumen þenne cuseoð heo þreoien.

|| **Full**, *sb. 2 Obs. rare*—1 [Identical with *Sc. fow* (see *quot.* 1673 below) of which *FOOSE* seems to be the plural, and *FOUAT* a derivative or compound.

It is not clear whether Bullen's *full* is the original form (? from *FULL*, *a.*, with reference to the fleshy leaves), or due to his own conjectural identification of the *sb. fow* with *fow*=*full*.]

Houseleek.

1562 BULLEIN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 35 It is called Houselike.. in the South parts of England, but in the North it is called Full. 1673 WOODWARD *Vocab.*, *Sedum majus*, *Fow*.

Full (fʊl), *a., sb. 3, and adv.* Forms: 1–7 *ful*, 3–5 *fol*(le), *south. vol*(le), 4–5 *fulle*, 6 *Sc. fow*, 8 *Sc. fou*, 1– *full*. [*Com. Text.*: OE. *full* = OFris. *fol*, *ful*, OS. *ful*(l) (*Dn. vol*), OHG. *fol*(l) (*MHG. vol*, *mod. Ger. voll*), ON. *full-r* (*OSw. fuld-er*, *mod. Sw. full*, *Da. fuld*), Goth. *full-s*: OE. **follo*, *fullo*: —OAr. **pl-nō*, represented also in Lith. *pilna*, OS. *plinn*: cf. also the synonymous Skr. *pūrṇa*, L. *plenus*, OIr. *lán*, Welsh *llawn* (—pre-Celtic **plāno*, *plōno*), which though not formally identical contain the same root and suffix. From the Ar. root **pel*, *pol*, *pl*, and its extended forms *plē*, *plō*, etc. are derived many words expressing the notion of abounding, filling, etc., as Skr. *puru*, Gr. *πολύς* (see *FELE* a.); Gr. *πυρρὰναι* to fill, *πλήρης* full, *πλήθος* multitude, L. (*com.*, *im.*, *op.*, *re.*, *sup.*) *plēre* to fill, *plūs* more. In this and in several other words (Sievers *Agg. Gr.* § 55) the OE. *n* represents WGer. *o*; when this is the case a labial consonant is almost always present, but the precise conditions have not been determined.]

A. adv.

1. Having within its limits all it will hold; having no space empty; replete. Const. *of* (in OE. with

gentive). Often with intensive phrases, as *full as an egg, full to the brim* (see BRIM sb. 2 b), *full to overflowing, full up* (colloq.), etc. For advbl. phrase *full mouth*: see MOUTH.

a 1000 *Judith* 19 Par waron loun steape horeu. swylce eac tunan and orcas fulle fletstittendum. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 19345 A fat bare stod fol of bahe-water. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 14 Clueles ohe ba fulle ere yltu (*frumentaria eorum plena*). c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 41 Heelde into be hoole. . . loot oile of roses. . . til al be wounde be ful. c 1482 *CANTON Vocab.* 12 Hii is of a fulle fatte. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 56 The ignorant in Philosophy must be admonished, that all things are full, nothing is empty, for nature abhorreth emptinesse. 1590 *NASH Paspill's Apol.* 1. Cij b. To preach to Gods people vpon a full stomach. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. 68 Can a weakie emptie Vessel beare such a huge full Hogshead? 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* vi. 19 Filling them [boats] so fast and so full, that some sunke. 1694 *Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* ii. (721) 175 When many Whales float on the Sea, they [birds] have their Bellies full. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* 8 p. 112 A Board plastered over, which with Cotton they wipe out, when full, as we do from Slates. 1720 *STEELE Tatler* No. 187 p. 5 The full House which is to be at Othello on Thursday. 1721 *BUNDELL Spect.* No. 77 p. 9 When he is playing at Backgammon, he calls for a full glass of Wine and Water. 1722 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* iii. iv. 49 When she came into any full assembly. 1764 *FOOTE Patron* iii. Wks. 1799 1. 353 Full. As an egg. 1786 *BURNS Dream* 131. I have seen their coggie low. 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 26 An ancient flying, a signal indicative in the whale fishery of a full-ship. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 32 A few full sacks, tight tight at the mouth. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Milford* i. ii. 37 The coach was completely full. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Bruden* i. 131 All the stables were full. 1892 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 53 Because they [cemetries] are full up. . . this additional one is required.

b. Locutions in which *full* is in concord with a preceding sb. denoting a receptacle are sometimes used *transf.* to signify either (1) the contents viewed with respect to quantity, or (2) a quantity equal to the capacity of the receptacle. In the latter of these applications, this usage is now almost superseded by the practice of forming derivatives ad libitum with the suffix -FUL 2.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 268 Sele þonne cælic fulne to drincenne. c 1205 *LAV.* 128 In þære se heofunden vitlæne . . . fifti scipen fulne. *Ibid.* 6470 A kene sword and enne koker fulne flæn. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 52 He that hath seene an eggess shell full of dew drawn up by the Sunne. . . in a May morning. 1884 *G. MOORE Dummer's Wife* (1887) 79 A theatreful of people.

c. fig. (see 2 c); esp. of the heart: Overcharged with emotion, ready to overflow.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19403 (Edin.) Steuin of strenpe and godis grace was fillid ful in ilk a place. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 175 Speak, for my heart is full. 1719 *De For Cruse* 1. 1. His heart was so full, he could say no more. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian xii.* My heart was never so full in my life.

d. Of an office: Occupied, not vacant. Const. *Obs.*

of. 175 *J. Littleton's Teures* 38b, Where a villeyne purchaseth the avowson of a Church full of an incumbent. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) II. 11 He laid his eye on the place of Chief Justice of Chester, which was full of Sir Job Charleton.

e. Of an animal: Pregnant. Of a fish: Charged with roe. *Full of (foal)*: big with.

a 1618 *Rates Merchandise* Gib, Herringes white, full, or shotten, the barrell vijls. *Ibid.* 1222 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 61204 A large Black Mare. . . very full of Foal. 1864 *MIRCHELL Herring* 114 If the herrings are assorted, namely, the full herrings (herringes full of roe) separated from *maties* (herringes with the roe of a small size), and these separated from 'ylen', empty or shotten herrings, the fishery officer has authority to apply a brand with the word 'full' to the first, and the word 'maties' to the second description. . . in addition to the crown brand.

f. Having the outline filled in; solid, not open. *Full flower* (= *F. fleur pleine*) = 'double flower'.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* Annot. There were . . . four maners of pricking, one al blacke, which they tearmed blacke full, another which we vse now which they called blacke void, the third all red, which they called red full fetc. 1683 *ROBINSON in Kay's Corr.* (1848) 137 It hath no full, or double flower. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fines Impr.* 218 Make three openings in it. . . the space *in*, which is 6 Inches wide, must be left full. . . leave *gc* open 6 Inches wide, *bc* and *gy* full, being 6 Inches each.

absol. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 128 Let the Doors . . . be right over one another, that the void may be upon the void, and the full upon the full.

2. a. Containing abundance of; plentifully charged, crowded. *Full of*: rarely const. with.

a 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* 174 (Gr.) Hateþ donne heahcyning helle betynan, fyres full. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 11 Engelande is vol inoy of fruit and ec of tren. 1340 *Ayend.* 28 Pet corn . . . is ul of fruit and al ripe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt. T.* 1288 A wrethe of gold. . . set ful of stones brighte. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 35 But if þe membre þat was brusid be full of senevis, as þe hand ouþer þe foot. 1530 *HORMAN Vulg.* xxxi. 257 a. The fyld was strowed full of catloppris. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xl. 94 Great adders, which are very full of poison. 1613 *PURCHASE Pilgrimage* (1614) 342 Which the people take with boords bored full of holes. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 225 As full of spite and ill nature as a Spider with poyson. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 147 Some Horses will be too full of flesh. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 436 His bedchamber is full of Protestant clergymen. 1878 *SMILES Robert Dick* vii. 76 The sky was full of fire.

b. Formerly sometimes of a surface: Covered (with). Const. *of. Obs.*

1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 36 b, The liddle be all full of small drops of water. 1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Absorb* (Arb.) 54 We . . . turne him away with his backe full of stripes. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 133 Here be the dice. How full of dust they be. 1657 *R. LUGON Barbadoes* (1673) 75 The rind of a pure ash colour, full of wrinkles.

c. In non-material sense: Abounding (in), abundantly characterized (by). Const. *of, occas. † with* (in OE. with *genit.* or *instrumental*).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1292 (Gr.) He . . . geseah unrihte eorðan fulle. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1784 Cristmedd þed. . . iss All full of halidomnes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 110 Ouer dat. . . An oder heuene full o blis. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1917 A loghe þai founden made, Was ful of gamen and play. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 551 þus may a man his bygygnyng se Ful of wrechednes and of caytife. 1397 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 379/2 He that hathte ever bene ful of mercy and of grace to all his lyeges. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. Pral. 13 Of uncouth dangers this nixt buik hail is full. 1569 *TURBERV. Trag. T. etc.* (1587) 199, I found him full of amours eyere where. 1621 *BIBLE Acts* xiii. 10 O full of all subtilty and all mischiefe. 1650 *TRAPP Comm.* Deut. vi. 12 Full with Gods benefis. 1682 *NORRIS Hierocles* 24 The fuller it is of labour & slavery. 1715 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* (1837) II. 12 Your whole letter is full of mistakes. 1754 *SHEEREA Matriny* (1766) I. 150 Mr. Sharply being retired, full with Self-applause of his deep Cunnings. 1857 *LO. HOUGHTON in Life* (1891) II. xii. 18 M. Guizot is. . . full of political and literary gossip. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 200 The Protestant cause remained full of vitality.

d. A full man: (After Bacon) One whose mind is richly stored.

1597 *S. BACON Ess.* *Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man. 1668 *LOWELL Dryden* *Per.* Wks. 1890 III. 105 For, like Johnson, Burke, and the full as distinguished from the learned men, he was always a random reader.

e. Engrossed with or absorbed in; fully occupied with the thought of (something). Now only with const. *of*. *† Formerly also with that or infinitive.*

1607 *FENTON in Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 116 We are now so full to provide for the daungers which the tyme doth threaten on all sides, that [etc.]. 1633 *BR. HALL Hard Texts* 403 Those that are most full, and most conscious of their owne infirmities. 1657 *R. LUGON Barbadoes* (1673) 26, I could not go my self about it, being full of other business. 1669 *PEPYS Diary* 24 Jan. The king seemed mighty full that we should have money to do all that we desired. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 79 These Sort of *Petit Malles* are so full of themselves, that they reject all wise Counsel. 1765 *REID Lett.* in Wks. I. 433 My friend. . . was very full of you when he was here. 1825 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 238, I am full of business, owing to the sudden movements. 1866 *ALGER Solit. Nat.* & *Man* iii. 130 The lonely man, if full, is quite likely to be full of himself.

f. Having eaten or drunk to repletion. (Cf. *FOU.*) Also *full of food, wine, etc.* Now arch. (and vulgar).

c 1000 *Agg. Pa.* lviiiij. 15 Gif hi furre he beoð (þi) fela gnorniað. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* ii. 13 Thei ben ful of must. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 229 And he schal not, wbanne he is ful, slepe anon þerupon. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 200 Full of wine, and intoxicated with Bacchus berries. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 43 Hast thou no liste to eat? Art thou full? 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxvii. 7 The full soule loatheth an honie combe. 1710 *SWIFT Foul to Stella* 7 Dec. . . I have eaten cold pie. . . and I am full. 1737 *RAMSAY Scot. Prov.* (1776) 33 He's unco ful in his ain house that canna pike a bone in his neighbour's. 1787 *G. GAMBADO Acad. Horsemen* (1806) 26 Horses full of grass are very subject to scourings. 1875 *DASENT Vikings* III. 176 So they ate and drank and drained the mead-horn once more, and when they were all full, they made a raft.

b. Having one's needs or appetite satisfied; having 'had one's fill' of anything. *Obs. exc.* in the Hebraisms *full of days, years, children.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo [Auaricia] is helle illiche, forðon þet hi ha habbed unanfillidliche gredinesse, þet hi nefre ne beoð fulle. c 1230 *Alto Med.* 39 Upo hwas nebschaft be engles ne beoð neuer fulle to bihalden. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* xlii. 17 He diede old, and ful of dajis. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* Dec. 7, 11, An ample of Jacob, an old man, and ful of yeres. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xvii. 14 They are full of children. 1715 *TICKELL Hlad* i. 292 Full of Days was He; Two Ages past, he liv'd the third to see. 1862 *THACKERAY Esmond* i. ii, The first Viscount Castlewood died full of years.

c. † Sated, weary of (*obs.*). Similarly in mod. colonial slang, *full up* (*of*).

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 32 Heo [Regan] was al ful of hym [Lear] or þe 3eres ende. c 1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 993 3yf þe ful of my der sone. c 1477 *CANTON Fason* 21 Anone. . . ye shal be very and full of her. 1555 *W. WATERMAN Farde Facions* App. 322 He maye wake full of the lawe, and vterly contempe it. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 418 The Athenians being full of him, took pleasure to raise slanders and contumelious reproches of him [Themistocles]. 1611 *BIBLE Is.* i. 21 I am full of the burnt offerings of rammes. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Masque*, The Alterations of Scenes. . . feed and relieue the Eye, before it be full of the same Object. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* xxiii. 213 She was 'full up' of the Oxley. . . a rowdy, disagreeable gold-field. 1891 *E. REEVES Homeward Bound* 33 The men. . . get tired, or as the colonial slang goes, 'full up', soonest.

† 5. Abounding in wealth; amply supplied with means; also in weaker sense, having sufficient for one's needs. *Obs.*

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. iii. 74 b, To have a new [emperor] ful, and ready to give. 1611 *BIBLE Phil.* iv. 18, I have all, and abound. I am full. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol.* Gen. (1693) 651 He is a full man, *omnium rerum affluentibus copis ditatur*. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* i. 118 Of the Poor and Needy no recompence can be expected, as of the Rich and Full.

6. Abundant, amply sufficient, copious, satisfying, satisfactory. Said both of material and immaterial things.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke vi. 38 Syllað and cow byþ geseald God xmet and full. 1052-1057 *Charter of Eadward* in *Cod. Dipet.* IV. 211 Ic wille habban fulne dom of ðam menn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9560 His witherhin fulne dom of ðam menn. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 37 Of þese mudificatyves þou schalt have a full techinge in be laste trectis. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 342 note. He had full experience and prooffe of his qualities in frendship. 1630 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commw.* 53 Of diets. . . that of Germany is full, or rather fulsome. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 9 Thus I doe but tast of that whereof you make full meales. 1665 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 31/2 They who want means Believe themselves of full estates possesst. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 756 The falling Mast For greedy Swine provides a full Repast. 1707 *FLOVER Physic.* *Pulse-Watch* 316, I want a full Experience in these low Pulses. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphir.* II. § 7 Suppose you saw a fruit of a new untied kind; would you recommend it to your own family to make a full meal of? 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* ii. 29 He turned his studies to full account.

b. Of an account or report, hence of a writer, etc.: Complete or abundant in detail.

1656 *DENHAM Destr.* *Trif. Pref.*, Where my expressions are not so full as his. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* i. ii. § 8 They who were so famed for wisdom and antiquity, should be able to give a full and exact account of themselves through all the ages of the world. 1712 *BERKELEY Pass. Obed.* Wks. III. 139, I have endeavour'd to be as full and clear as the usual length of these discourses would permit. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 778/1 For the basis of his Greek text, Contius took, as the best and fullest, the edition of Scrimger. 1866 *LORD BLACKBURN in Hurlstone & Colman's Rep.* IV. 275 The case is reported . . . by Lord Raymond, whose report is the fullest. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. iv. 90 We might have expected him [Roger] to be very full on that part of his history. 1882 *PEBOBY Eng. Journalism* xx. 152 You will find in its columns all the latest and fullest telegrams from every part of the world. 1884 *SIR E. E. KAY in Law Times Rep.* 26 Apr. 257/2 The audience are quite at liberty to take the fullest notes they like for their own personal convenience.

7. Complete, entire, perfect. *† (To be) in full will* to: quite ready, eager to. Also *full point, stop*, for which see those words.

O. E. Chron. an. 917 Pa land leode. . . gebrohten hie on fullum fleame. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 8 Secce him eft hræde fulne friodom. c 1205 *LAV.* 29047 We wulleð mid þe uechten midd fulre strenðen. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2611-2 Pe bodys sal . . . outher þan haw ful ioy toygder, Or ful sorow. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 22 Pei were . . . in fulwille to suffre. . . for þe love of ihesu Crist. 1399 *Rollis of Parli.* III. 424/1 Whiche States . . . gafen hem full auctorite and power. 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 28 This testament is my volle & hole wille. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* II. xlii, Foure long squares. . . and one full square. 1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 17 Seen only in the morning and evening, when the light of the Sunne is not in his full force. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 240 Taking a view of ourselves by this looking glasse to make full and just account. 1582 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxvi. 156 b, He gaue them for ful answer, that [etc.]. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 399 We shall make full satisfaction. 1622 *SPARROW Blc. Prayer* (1661) 213 For our fuller perswasion of this. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* iv. xiii. 391 In his time the Gospell shined out in her full brightness. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 115 When a comely personage comes in place. . . you shall have all hush. . . only to take a full view. 1652 *C. B. STAPYLTON Herodum* II. 21 To make the matter full, the soldiers came Unknown unto Perennus. 1669 *STURMS Mariner's Mag.* i. 20 That the Prize may receive our full Broadside. 1707 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 33 Entering the scene in the time of a full peace. 1717 *tr. Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 14 When it was full Day [we spy'd] a very high Land. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphir.* I. 8 We assured him, he was at full liberty to speak his mind. 1822-34 *God's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 132 Full vomiting . . . has also been very advantageously employed. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xxi. 131 They received each a full suit of armour. 1843 *LEFEVRE Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. 10, I was introduced to him in full form. 1845 *P. Parley's Am. VI.* 36 White battenier often in full flower. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 439 When he declared himself a Roman Catholic, he was in full possession of his faculties. 1849 *CLARIDGE Cold Water-cure* (1869) 211 The rabbit is now in full health and vigour. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 4 192 A seven years' apprenticeship formed the necessary prelude to full membership of any trade-gild. 1875 *FORTNUM Majolica* xii. 113 The Gubbio fabrique was in full work previous to 1518.

b. Answering in every respect to a description; possessed of all the qualifications, or entitled to all the privileges implied in a designation. *Full brother, sister*: horn of the same father and mother (opposed to HALF-BROTHER). *Full man*: see quot. 1867.

O. E. Chron. an. 1036 He was þæh full cyng ofer eall Engla land. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 33 Belzebub thy full broðir will clame To be thyne ar. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 Agnes my wyfe I do ordeine and make my full executrix. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 36 For I haue ser'd him, and the man commands Like a full soldier. 1606- . . *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xlii. 87 One that but performs The bidding of the fullest man. 1634 *CANNE Necess.* *Separ.* (1849) 238 Their deacons are not to administer the sacraments, neither any of those which are full priests, but, according to a popish liturgy. 1738 *SWIFT Corr.* Wks. 184. II. 803 He proved the fullest rogue. In either kingdom. 1760 *R. HEBER Horse Matches* ix. 143 Club is full brother in blood to Mirza. 1810 *Natal Chron.* XXIII. 94 The term 'full passenger' is explained. . . Every person above 16 years of age falls under that description. . . a 1825 *Fair Annie* xxxi. In Child 2483 III. lxi. (1883) 73/2 'Then I'm your sister, Ann,' she says. 'And I'm a full sister to thee'. 1867 *SWIFT Sailor's Word-bk.* *Full man*, a sailing in coasters for one receiving whole pay, as being competent to all his duties; able seaman. 1883 *American VI.* 125 Mr. Frank: Holl has been elected a full Royal Academician. 1891 *D. MACRAE G. Giffillan* 78 One full sister of Dr. Ander.

son and three full brothers died in youth. 1894 DOYLE S. Holmes 148 A gallant veteran, who started as a full private.

†c. Of a foe: Avowed, open. Of a friend: Thorough, trusty. (Cf. ENTIRE 3 c.) Obs.

972 *Will of Elfred* in Birch Cartul. Sax. III. 603 Pæt he beo. min fulla freo[ol]d & forespreca. c. 1275 *Passion* 174 in O. E. Misc. 42 Per him cumeþ iudas, þat is my fullle i-vo. a 1300 *Cron. Eng.* 14780 Þai him held þair ful fa. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* 1. 7059 Pandarus. desirous to serve His full freend, than seyde in this manere.

8. Complete in number, quantity, magnitude or extent; reaching the specified or usual limit. Of the moon: Having the disc completely illuminated: cf. FULL MOON. Of the face, or front: Entirely visible to the spectator; advb. phr. (in) full face. Full pay (see quot. 1867).

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen. l.* 10 Ðar his wæron seofon dægas fulla. a 1223 O. E. Chron. an. 1033 Bæd þa Swegen full zild. *Ibid.* an. 1031 Whenne þæt fiod byþ. calra fullste. *Ibid.* an. 1106 Wæron gesewen twezen monan. bezen fulla. c. 1205 *Law.* 1632 Fulla seouen nihte hio somenede cnihtes. c. 1315 *Shoreham* 45 So thes beð ordre folle seuen. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2745 At þe fulla fiod þei ferdan to sayle. c. 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 416 in Ritson II. 287 Ahte ant twenti folle yer. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 Alle other that hath take the ful ordir of presthood. c. 1477 *Caxton Jason* 76 b. The whiche deyde assona as it was born for it bad not his full time. 1535 *Coverdale 1 Chron.* xxii. 22 For y^e full myne shalt thou geue it me. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasce* 98 When as the mone upon the world. shining with face both full and round. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 250 Thou didst promise To bate me a full yeere. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 401 And over ten thousands, which made a full regiment. *Ibid.* 740 One of their ships. happened to strike on a great Whale with her full stemme. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* iii. 43 To visit Mexico (which was not two full miles from us). 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1702) 38/4 He lived to a full Age, about Seventy Years, or (following the account of Suidas for his Birth) Eighty. 1671 *MILTON P. R. l.* 287. I knew the time Now full, that I no more should live obscure. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 6 The full and regular pay begins only after they are passed the Tonnen. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3756/15 *Isis Usquehabe.* to be sold in full Quart Bottles. 1704 *ADDISON Dict. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 538 The head of a Roman Emperor drawn with a full face. 1710 In full Front [see FRONT s. 5]. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5351/1 He will be. . . pleased to allow Full-Pay to such Half-Pay Officers. 1723 *SIR R. BLACKMORE Hist. Conspiracy* 36 His Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Captains, being named, and the Troops almost full. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brev.* i. (ed. 4) 11 The Flour of the Grain will remain in its full Quantity. 1750 *BEAUVES Lex Mercat.* (1752) 250 When the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there. 1753 *SCOTS MAG.* Feb. 100/1 The moon was. . . full. 1784 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 262 Measure. . . of the polar diameter 21" 15" full measure, that is, certainly not too small. 1805 *T. LINDLEY Voy. Brasil* (1808) 102 A concert of sacred music was performed by a full band, with vocal parts. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1252 The plaintiff shall have full costs. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* xxix. 360 There Philammon waited a full half-hour. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 355 The muster was not a very full one. 1867 *SWINTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Full pay, the stipend allowed when on actual service. 1876 *VOYAGE MILIT. Dict.* 153 Full Charges, in artillery, are the ordinary charges used with rifled projectiles. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin Coll. Man.* vi. 54 The head of Apollo on the gold coin. . . appears in full face. 1895 *M. R. JAMES Abbey St. Edmund at Bury* 51 At top is Christ in a mandorla seated full-face with a book.

b. Of an assembly, council, etc.: One from which none or few of the members are absent.

1557 *Order of Hospitals Civ. Item* That no Lease, alienation. . . be. . . done, of Lands or Tenements except at a Full Court. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. i. 275 Is this the Noble Moore, whom our full Senate Call all in all sufficient? 1834 *WALLACE in Mackintosh Hist. Rev.* p. viii. He. . . kept the academic senate waiting for him in full conclave. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 78 James. . . in full council declared it to be his pleasure that [etc.]

†c. Of a point in the compass: Exact, due (east, etc.). Cf. C. 3 b. Obs. rare.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kings & Canons* 77 The Island is situated almost full North. *Ibid.* 122 On the full East doe the Alps divide it [France] from Italie.

d. In various phraseological combinations: as full flood, sea, tide (lit. and fig.) indicating the greatest height of the water, or the time when it is highest. Also full tide, used attrib. and as adv. Full summer: the height of summer. Cf. B. 4 b.

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5174 It was full se. *Ibid.* 5178 And so it was full flood. 1574 *BOURNE Regiment for Sea* 7 b. The Moone dooth make a full Sea at that place. 1576 *FLEMING Paschal. Epist.* 395 Think ye. . . that your ebb is so lowe, that you are never like to have a full tyde? 1648 *Jos. BEAUMONT Lyriche* xix. 83 Although the courteous Sun With free and full-tide Rates about it flows. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. 1. 16 Not so swift near full Sea as at other times. 1708 *Mrs. CENTLIVE Burt. Boy* II. i. Such Swi-m-ing in the Brain. . . carries many a Guinea full-tide to the Doctor. 1845 *G. MURRAY Islands* 78 Fortune's full-tide flowing Shall bring him back to me. 1856 *TROLOPE Belton Est.* i. 5 It was full summer at Belton. 1867 *SWINTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Full sea, high water. 1875 *W. M. L. L. WRATH Guide Wigtonshire* 140 The surf breaking over the rock at full flood. 1887 *SPECTATOR* 25 June 89 1/2 At this Jubilee-time, when the whole nation is in the full tide of rejoicing.

ð. Possessed of, delivered with, or exerting the utmost force. †With a full arm, eye, mouth, soul: with the utmost strength of (the arm, etc.).

c. 1290 *S. Ewig Leg.* I. 66/93 Loude he gradde with folle Mouth. c. 1480 *CAXTON Sonnet of Aymon* xvii. 32 He. . . toke hym with a full arme. . . in lyke wyse in maner of wrastelyng. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Fobys* (1570) 99 It neuer

lokeþ on man with eyes full But euer his heart by furios wrath is dull. a 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* lxvii. 230 Whom so euer he strake a full stroke neded after no surgyon. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 121 Was better fixed in the memorie. . . I. 12 He did speake with a full voice. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) Isa. ix. 12 The Philistines. shal deuoure Israel with ful mouth. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. i. 44 For seuerall vertues Hauē I lik'd seuerall women, neuer any With so full soule, but [etc.] 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Ero-mena* 28 Rush't into the chamber. . . and. . . thrust at him a full stocada. 1634-5 *BREKTON Trav.* (Chetham) 124 Presently favouring us. . . with a full gale of wind. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 29 Bread. . . has not here that full taste it has in England. 1694 *ARC. Sev. Late Voy.* n. (1711) 38 If in a brisk Gale of a full Wind the Sails are all full and Round. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 207 The Javians set up a full Huzza. 1783 *J. C. SMYTH in Med. Commun.* I. 142 Pulse full, full and strong. 1805 *T. LINDLEY Voy. Brasil* (1808) 21 His pulse full and regular.

b. Of light: Intense. Of colour: Deep, intense. 1637 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 36 These leaves being. . . of a full green. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 26 View her with a full light transmitted through a Burning glass. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 2. 1. 19 The colour of the wool will be much more full and intense. 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 17 In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesp.* xi. 303 Under the application of heat, amounting to a full red in iron.

c. In various phraseological combinations: as full butt, cry, drive, gallop, jump, pack, pell, pitch, retreat, sail, scent, speed, stretch, swing, till, etc.: for which see the words.

10. Having a rounded outline; large, swelling, plump, protuberant.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 268 Ealle eorþlice lichaman beop fulran on weaxendum monan. 1577 *B. GOOGE Herreshbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 113 The boote that is ful and fleshy, is not to be liked. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 The longer a ship is, the fuller should be her bow. 1674 *N. COX Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1677) 178 A round head, somewhat full on the top. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2320/1 This Sultan Soliman is of a long, lean and pale visage, with a full black eye. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. iii. 32 Full round Faces, small black Eyes. . . full Lips, and short Chins. *Ibid.* vi. 131 It is a high bluff, or full point of Land. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 53 Where we took in fuller and larger Pepper than any yet. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 125 The Women. . . fine large full Eyes, round Faces, and every Feature exact. 1803 *Med. Jnat.* IX. 36 In proportion as the patient was full, robust and vigorous. 1840 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 109 She is. . . full enough to prevent the haggard look which comes upon women who grow thin at fifty. 1850 *RUDIN. Navig.* (Weale) 152 Its use is to take out the snying edge occasioned by a full bow. 1894 *J. E. HUMPHREY in Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 494 The fruit is cut as soon as it is 'full'.

b. Of portions of dress: Containing a superfluity of material which is arranged in gathers or folds.

1789 *Mrs. PIZOTTI Journ. France* I. 306 White silk petticoat, exceedingly full and short. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 213 An open gown. . . whose very full tail. . . would have formed an inconvenient little train. 1862 *MISS YONGE Stokesley Secret* ii. 42 Alpaca frocks, rather long and not very full. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 Velvet sleeves, full and high on the shoulders.

11. *Naut.* (with mixed notion of 1 and 10). Of a sail: Filled. Of the ship: Having her sails filled with wind; and in phrase keep (her, i.e. the ship) full. Full and by: see BY adv. i. d. Full for stays: see quot.

1627 [see BY adv. i. d]. 1697 *Occasional Conformity* to 'Tis like a Ship with her Sails half'd some back, and some full. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) Z. ii. 3. You are all in the wind; keep her full! 1805 *ADAM STRICKING in Naval Chron.* XV. 80 We. . . had our main-top-sail full. 1838 *Nov. A. C. Pym Wks.* 1864 IV. 15 We. . . kept full, and started boldly out to sea. 1857 *SWINTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Full for Stays! The order to keep the sails full to preserve the velocity, assisting the action of the rudder in tacking ship. 1882 *NAMES Seamaanship* (ed. 6) 148 When the fore sail is full, 'Let DREW'.

12. Comb. a. with sbs. forming combinations used attrib.; as full-cream, -draught, -dug, -hand, -page, -plate, -power, -top, -value, -way, -weight.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. The 'full-cream cheese manufactured in the states of Wisconsin and Illinois. 1866 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 46, I have manufactured a 'full-draught pipe for our smoky stove. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 79 Where 'full-dug foragers at evening meet In Cow-bell concert. 1893 *NASIRI Christ's T.* 22 The. . . profuse sacrificial expences of 'full-hand oblationers. 1889 *SPECTATOR* 14 Dec. 849 We may select for notice the 'full-page illustrations of 'Dinndee' and 'Stirling'. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockm.* 108 A 'full plate watch has a top plate. . . of a circular form. 1890 *Times* 18 Sept. 4/4 The Skipjack. . . left Sheerness yesterday for the 'full-power official trial of her machinery. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6206/9 He is. . . pale fac'd, a 'full-top Wig. 1896 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 9/5 Any 'full-value gold pieces in circulation will have to be called in. 1882 *Worc. Exhbit. Catal.* iii. 49 Excelsior 'full-way water valves. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. Full Way Valve, a pipe valve which lifts entirely out of the current. Also called a clear-way valve. 1866 *Crumm Banking* x. 234 The Bank. . . would supply new and 'full-weight coin.

b. with pres. and pa. pples. forming combinations in which full stands as a complement; as full-bull, -charged, -crammed, -faced, -fed, -flowering, -flowing, -franght, -freight, -freighted, -gorged, -made, -opening, -pulsing, -resounding, -stuffed, -swelling; also full-feeding vbl. sb.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun, very 'full built forward. 1713 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 3. I stood i' th' Jewell Of a 'full-charg'd confederacie. 1827 *KEBLE Chr.* V. 1st Sund. in Lent, Thy full-charg'd vial

standing by. 1613 *WITHER Satire.* Ess. ii. P. ja, Emptying their 'full cram'd bags. 1879 *HUXLEY Hume* i. 56 Unknown to this full-crammed and much-examined generation. 1578 *TIMME Calatine on Gen.* 180 The place. . . so 'full-farsed and stuffed up. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 594 The 'full-fed hound or gorged hawk, Make slow pursuit. 1887 *SPECTATOR* 5 Mar. 320/1 We. . . have a notion that full-fed authors do bad work. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xli. 20 Other seuen oxen. . . the whiche. . . no merke of 'fulfedgedyoun. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 12 The place of fulfedgedy by the plentiful running streames. 1821 *KEATS Lania* i. 44 The taller grasses and 'full-flowering weeds. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. iii. 74 Lady I am not well, else I should answer From a 'full flowing stomach. 1832 *TENNISON Clime* 6/1 While I look'd And listen'd. . . the fullflowing river of speech Came down upon my heart. 1606 *FLETCHER Woman Hater* i. ii. His tables are 'full fraught with most nourishing food. 1694 *RECHARD Plantus* 103 'I'll teach her how t' act. . . and send her 'full-fraight with my Tricks. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* iii. 356 A full-freight Ship, Blest in a rich Return of Pearl, or Gold, a 1711 *KEN Hymnallies* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 319 His 'full-freighted Thought, Back on his Tongue, Hymn and Heroick brought. 1599 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 194 She [my Falcon] must not be 'full gorg'd, For then she neuer looks ypon her lure. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 599 The full-gorged savage. 1790 *Pol. Misc.* 38 With 'full-made slegged and pendant lace. 1730-40 *THOMSON Autumn* 421 The pack 'full-opening various. 1818 *MORLEY Carlyle* 189 No feeling for broad force and 'full-pulsing vitality. 1737 *Pore Her. Epist.* ii. i. 268 Dryden taught to join the 'full-resounding line. 1613 *DRAYTON Poly-ol.* xiv. 118 When twist their burly Stacks and 'full-stuffd barnies they stand. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* i. 297 Each spacious room was one 'full-swelling bed.

c. parasynthetic, as full-bagged, -barked, -bellied, -bloomed, -blossomed, -bosomed, -bowed, -bained, -busted, -buttocked, -checked, -cheded, -clustered, -eared, -feathered, -flanked, -fleshed, -flocked, -folded, -formed, -fortuned, -fronted, -fruted, -f, -gaskined, -haired, -handed, -happinnessed, -haunched, -headed, -hipped, -jointed, -leaved, -licensed, -limbed, -measured, -minded, -natured, -necked, -jaunched, -personed, -powered, -proportioned, -rayed, -rigged, -roed, -sailed (lit. and fig.), -shouldered, -sized, -skirted, -souled, -t, -speached, -sphered, -statured (lit. and fig.), -stomached, -streamed, -throated, -timed, -toned, -tushed, -uttered, -voiced, -weighted, -whiskered, -winged, -wilted, -wombed.

1613 *DRAYTON Poly-ol.* xiv. 227 The 'full-bag'd Cow. 1630 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.* 15 No full bag'd man would euer durst have entered. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ol.* xxviii. 205 Many a 'full-bank't Flood. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1638/8 Stolen. . . a dark Brown Nag, pretty 'full-bellied, and reasonable fat. 1646 *CRAWSHAW Steps to Temple* 21 Lo! a mouth, whose 'full-bloom'd lips At two deare a rate are roses. 1840 *LONGF. St.* i. iii, The 'full-blossomed trees filled all the air with fragrance. 1603 *DRAYTON To Maistie K. James* Aiv, The fruitful and 'full-bosom'd Spring. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 376/2 The 'full-bowed schoolers lean over on the beach at low tide. 1596 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 Whose 'full-brain'd temples deck't with laurel crowne. 1864 *TENNISON En. Ard.* 539 Her 'full-busted figure head Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 657/4 A Bay Mare. . . with. . . a black List down the Buttock, and 'full Buttock. 1886 *Ibid.* No. 2145/4 Elizabeth Tildel. . . short and black; 'full-check'd. a 1711 *KEN Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 92 It chanc'd, just as the full-check'd Moon Reach'd her nocturnal Noon. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1620/4 A black brown Gelding. . . short Neck, 'full Chested. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* vii. 19 'Full clustered Vineyards. 1635 — *Emblems* i. ii. Epig. 2 A 'full-eared Crop, and thriving. 1845 *Mrs. NORTON Child of Islands* (1846) 107 Whose mass of full-eared sheaves the reapers bind. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 254 Barton is a 'full-feathered pigeon. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ol.* iii. 298 Many a plump-thigh'd moor & 'full-blank'd marsh. 1832 *MOTHERWELL Poet. Wks.* (1847) 48 In 'full-fleshed pride, Bright roses burst in June. 1627 *DRAYTON Poly-ol.* xxvi. 38 The large, and goodly 'full-flock'd Oulds. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 187 The whispers of the 'full-foliaged grove fall on the ear of contemplation. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 823 The 'full-formed maids of Afric. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 24 Th' Imperious shew Of the 'full-Fortun'd Caesar. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 7/4 A 'full-fronted coat. 1853 *HICKIET. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 543 Shaking the 'full-fruited chaplet about your head. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/4 A white grey Roan Gelding. . . well Crested. 'Full gascogin'd. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2573/4 A grey Mare. . . only gallops and trots, and a 'full haired bob Tail. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 35 Mercies. . . have been granted. . . with 'full-handed favours. 1815 *LAMB Lett.* (1888) I. 294 My 'full-happiness'd friend is picking his crackers. 1805 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2019/8 Stolen. . . a brown bay Nag. 'full Haunched, and small Bodied. 1836 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) 1. 352 'Full-headed trees. . . have been left at judicious intervals. 1882 *O'DONOVAN Merv Oasis* I. 343 The. . . slovenly-looking 'full-hipped tunic. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2355/4 A dapple grey. . . full jointed in both his hinder Legs. 1630 *DRAYTON Muses Elysium* 199 With 'full leav'd lilies I will stick Thy braided hair. 1883 *Goole Weekly Times* 14 Sept. 5/3 To be let, the 'Royal Oak Inn. . . a 'full-licensed House. 1859 *TENNISON Guinevere* 43 Those whom God had made 'full-limb'd and tall. 1711 *KEN Hymnallies* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 114 God oft makes Thunder, Lightning, Storm, Hail, Snows, Pour on full-measur'd Sin, 'full-measur'd Voes. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxvii. 58 To be poor, is to be made a pavement for the tread of the 'full-mind'd man. 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. *Child Angel*, Those 'full-natured angels tended it by turns. 1670 *NARROTHOUSE Jnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 59 They are 'full-necked, and headed and beaked like a Crow. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Deas* (1658) 330 To be misistered. . . when the horse is not altogether full-patched, but rather empty. 1873 *HOWELLS Chance Acquaint.* i. 14 The 'full-personed good-humored looking gentleman. 1744 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ii. 317 To-day is yesterday return'd. 1613 *WEEVER Ann. Fun. Mon.* 762 Two 'full proportioned figures in brasse. 1879 *Geo. ELIOT Coll. Breakf. P.* 762 'Full-rayed sensibilities

which blend Truth and desire. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 342 A full-rigged [French] baggage wagon is a curious spectacle. 1884 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* May 1869/2 Full-rigged foreign ships. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/3 The full-roed Norway herrings. 1894 *Nashe Unfort. Trav.* A3 Mercenary attendants on his 'full-sail fortune. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. 187 Arthur's full-sail'd Fleet. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* ii. ii. Such is my full-sailed confidence in her virtue. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1. 623 The full-sail'd ship .. Dash'd into fragments by the floating rock. 1888 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix. A 'full-sized wine-bottle carefully corked. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2416/4 A full-skirted Leather Saddle. 1882 OOLIVIE, 'Full-souled, magnanimous; of noble disposition. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2809/4 Timothy Phillips .. 'full speech'd, in a light grey .. Suit .. went away .. with a .. Sum of Money. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 84 'Fullstretched contemplation. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2631/4 A Black named Johanna .. 'Full Statured. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* lxvii. And my soul .. sprang, full-statured in an hour. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* 63 Grosse full-stomach tautology. 1611 TOURNAUR *Atth. Trag.* ii. i. Wks. 1878 1. 40 The full-stomack'd Sea. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* 38 b. Hearing rich London was the 'full-streamed well-head. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Brind Scot.* 72 And joins, with opened banks, the full-streamed Clyde. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 10 Thon, light-winged Dryad of the trees, Singest of summer in 'full-throated ease. 1889 *Daily News* 5 June 6/4 Just preceding or at the time of her death she had been delivered of a 'full-timed child. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. SS.* Simon and Jude, Mild As evening blackbirds 'full-ton'd lay. 1611 CORA, *Mirid* .. long-tusked, 'full-tusked, as a full-grown Boar. 1727-26 THOMSON *Summer* 222 The 'full-uddered mother lows around The cheerful cottage. 1632 MILTON *Penicill* 162 There let the pealing organ blow, To the 'full-voiced quire below. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 5/2 The Bank of Germany does not refuse 'full-weighted gold to those who can demand it. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvii. Such a 'full-whiskered dashing young man. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 21 The 'full-wing'd Eagle. 1630 DRUMMOND OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1713) 41/1 Full-winged argosies. 1884 *American* VIII. 251 Any 'full-winged American. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 34 The 'full-womb'd Women very hardly went out their nine months.

d. Special comh.: full-back (Football), position in the field behind the other 'backs'; a player in this position; also *attrib.*; 'full-belly, one who has or makes a point of having his belly full; full-bodied a., having a full body (*esp.* of wine: see BONY 25); also *fig.*; full-breasted a., having a full breast; also *transf.*; full-brimmed a., full to the brim, overflowing; full-centre arch [*Fr. arc à plein-cintre*] (see *quot.*); 'full-charge, *v.*, to charge to the full (*cf.* full-charged in 12 h); full-circle *adv.*, with the form of a full circle or disc; full-eyed, 'full (a) perfectly visible; seen in the front; (b) having full eyes; full-flavoured a., having a full or strong flavour (said *esp.* of cigars); also *fig.*; full-front *v.*, to present a full front to; 'full-mouth, one whose mouth is full (of words), a chatterer; also *attrib.* = FULL-MOUTHED; full-orbed a. *poet.* (of the moon), having its disc completely illuminated; also *fig.*; (hence full-orbed-ness); 'full-trussed a. (of a horse), having full hind-quarters.

1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 324 Last but not least comes the 'full back .. Two things only are required of him, that he should be an admirable and accurate drop, and a safe and strong tackler. 1893 A. H. HARRISON in *Assoc. Football Handbk.* 18 Let the full-backs keep close to their halves. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 9/4 A splendid little bit of full-back work. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *S. Ambrose* 1. 30 Lary lubbers, and 'full bellies, drowned in worldly delights. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2169/4 He is about 25 years of age .. broad-shoulder'd .. 'full-bodied. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 358/1 Bleke .. is a full bodied little Fish .. with red eyes. 1640 J. CLARKE *Rohant's Nat. Phil.* (1729) 177 I put in a Quart of full-bodied Red Wine. 1835 WILLIS *Penicill* i. ix. 60 It is a ripe, rich, full-bodied liquor. 1890 *Standard* to Mar., To the full-bodied humour of .. Hogarth. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* (1614) 125/1 A provident and 'full-breasted mother. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 51 The men, they are .. full-breasted, well filleted. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 120 Our Wheat is large, full-bre-ted, and thin-rind. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxix. 110 Two faire and 'full-brim'd Floods. 1845 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* xlii. I like the pity in your full-brimmed eye. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Full-centre Arch, a semi-circular arch or vault. One describing the full amount of 180°. 1766 SPRY *Locked Jaw in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 89, I now .. several times 'full-charged her with the electric matter. 1879 BROWNING *Phleippides* 39 The moon, half-orbed, is unable to take 'Full-circle her state in the sky! 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glaunce* iii. What wonders shall we feel when we shall see Thy 'full-ey'd love. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 One of the persons a little Man, full eyed, in a cinnamon colour'd Coat. 1891 DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in Lond.* 231 A very frank and 'full-flavoured criticism. 1855 BROWNING *Saul*, Perfection, no more and no less, In the kind I imagined, 'full-fronts me. 1839 GREENE *Memaphon* (Arb.) 54 Some propheticall 'full-mouth. 1646 CRASHAW *Musick's Duel* 156 A full-mouth Diapason swallowes all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 42 Now reigns 'Full-orbed the moon, 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* xxvii. 260 The moon, full-orbed, is sweeping up towards the zenith. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *Life Thomas Aquinas* ii. 64 The steady full-orbed revelation of Jesus Christ. 1895 *United Presby. Mag.* 259 We confess to the impression that he lacks somewhat of full-orbedness. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1846/4 A 'full trust Nag, a good Tro, short Rack.

B. quasi-sb. and sb.

1. The *adj.* used *absol.*, passing into *sb.* In various adverbial phrases.

a. At (the) full: 'full (a) In various uses, now chiefly expressed by the other phrases below: 'Fullly,

completely; at full length; to the full extent (*obs.*). (b) At the position or moment of fullness; in the state of fullness (*cf.* 4 c).

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 4008 (Trin.) But who so god helpe wol May saunely go at be fol. c. 1380 *Wyclif Church & Members* Sel. Wks. III. 347 Lord! where he were not charged at the full as apostles weren. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxxvii. (1495) 536 A penne maye not wryte at full the praynyng of this kyngdom. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1433 iv. xxxiii. 81 They ben wel ioynted and myghtily boned so that they ben strong at the full. 1563 *Homilies in Agst. Gluttony* (1559) 299 They that use to drinke deeply and to feed at full. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 171 Satisfying .. the rest of his demands at full. 1662 GERBIER *Prize* 35 Eight Foote in length, being at full the space which the Horse doth possess when .. the lyeth stretcht on his Litter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 641 His regal state Put forth at full. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 22 Now Giving his Reasons at full. 1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* v. 876 He drops his mask; Frowns out at full. 1759 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 66 The power of the house of commons .. is .. great; and long may it be able to preserve its greatness .. at the full. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 186 Having certain jets turned on at full.

b. In (the) full: (a) with reference to a statement, etc.: At full length, in extenso; (b) Of payments, receipts, etc.: To the full amount. In full of: in full discharge or satisfaction of. 'A leg in the full: one that is plump and well rounded.

1552 J. CAIUS *Sweating Sickness* 4 A woorker of Erasmus .. I dyd geue .. not in the ful as the authore made it, but abbreviate. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I 36, I have a good head of haire .. a legge, faith, in the full. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 35, 37ⁱⁱ 59ⁱ, in full of a former bill for that service. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 23 The Cause .. may be for not paying in full to two or three Shillings. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 363 To assign her Five Hundred Pounds, in full of all her Demands upon her Family. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 177 Eight hundred and fifty pounds a day, in full of their subsistence. 1781 COWPER *Letters*, 201 A satisfactory receipt in full. 1879 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 814 A sufficient sum to pay the trade-creditors of my aforesaid sons in full. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* Nov. 3/2 Reproducing in full instead of simply summarising the .. documentary material.

c. To the full (also 'to full): to the utmost extent, completely, fully, quite. Also 'to satisfy. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* c. xxi. 413 May no .. presious drynkes Moyst me to be fulle. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 682 The angele Gabrielle, Wol kepe hem to the full well. 1577 St. *Aug. Mannat* (Longm.) 114 Although I cannot do it to the full in this lyfe; yet let me profite from day to day untill it may come to the full. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xvi. 3 When we did eate bread to the full. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theorists* Pang. 60 Done, Done to full, whatsoe'er he came to doe. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 190 We thought our money had satisfied them .. to the full. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 53, I must expect my right to the full. 1798 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1803 XIV. 73 To keep them out of it; or which is to the full as likely, to direct them into another course. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/4 The University match promises to illustrate to the full the delightful uncertainty of cricket.

2. = FULL 3. 1. Now rare.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* b. 266 Arise vp ar appetit haue eten his fulle. 1607 TOWSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 18 If they eat Walnuts (and not to their full) unripe. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiii. 76 Here is now enough, drink thy full of it. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlvii. 281 These flies, he said, have nearly sucked their full. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr. Fjeld* 152 Tom Toper had eaten his full. 161d. 178 They had all stared their full.

'b. The quantity that fills (a receptacle). *Obs.* [app. evolved from -FUL 2.]

1799 *Spirit Publ. Firms.* (1800) III. 7 The full of his hat is the standard of his corn measure.

3. Complete scope, entire range; entire amount or sum total; completeness, fullness. 'In adverbial phrase, All the full: in all its fullness or completeness (*obs.*). Now rare.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8433 What pou se al be fulle, Wiche socour don we schulle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13855 When the freike had the fulle of xviii^e yeres. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 689 They shulde playnly shewe the full of his enten-yon and mynde. 1592 DANIEL *Delia Poems* (1717) 409 Her tender Bud doth undisclose That Full of Beauty, Time bestows upon her. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* i. ii. 49 The Lords of Guise had the full of their own demands. 1720 DE FOX *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 172, I should not be able to recollect the full .. of the great variety. 1734 SHELGRAVE *Grinca & Slave Trade* 35 Afterwards we experienced the full of what he told us. 1843 T. E. NEWMAN *Polonia* (1864) 358 With my opinion .. to the full of which I dare not confess. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trav.* II. xix. 134 Sleeping as he did, right in the 'eyes', he got the very full of the motion.

4. The period, point, or state of the greatest fullness or strength.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxix. (1495) 287 One manere medecyne nedyth in the begynnyng of the eyull, and a nother in the fulle, and a nother in passyng the therof. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12560 [The] stones at the full of the fode [were] flit all aboute. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xxvi. 371 Empires .. haue their risings, their fuls, and their falls. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 399 Their [the Romans'] Empire was growing to the full of which I dare not confess. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trav.* II. xix. 134 Sleeping as he did, right in the 'eyes', he got the very full of the motion.

b. Of a month or season: The height, the middle. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 143 The perfect season to sow Melon seeds, is in the full of February. 1855 BROWNING *Another Way of Love* i. June was not over though past the full. 1868 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. 327 The highest circles of London in the full of the season.

c. The full of the moon (also ellipt. the full and in phr. at full): the period or state of complete illumination of the moon's disc.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 341 Thanne shal she [the moon] be enene atte fulle alway. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lviii. (1495) 174 Beestes and trees haue passyng pleinte of humours and of marowe in the fulle of the mone. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 149 Before the Full, and after the change, she shineth presently, the sonne being set. 1598 YONG *Diana* 309 The fuls and wanes of the Moone. a 1652 BROME *Queen's Exch.* ii. i. Wks. 1873 III. 473 Bright Cynthia in her full of Lustre. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 262 He made an Instrument to know If the Moon shine at full or no. 1686 *Lord Stafordsh.* 431 The Paschal Moone, whose Full fell, next after the Vernal Equinox. 1720 Dr. POE *Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 123 The moon was near the full. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (XII) 245 Every full and change of the moon. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1833) 28 She is to be at her full to-morrow. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. The moon is past the full, and she rises at nine. 1850 *Nashe Pasquill's Apol.* i. C. Heere his wit is at the fullest, and presentlie it begetteth to wane againe.

5. The full grasp (of the hand).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 59 The bridoon rein .. to be held in the full of the bridlehand.

6. Crown fulls: Herrings of the best brand (see *quot.* 1864 in A. 1. e).

1894 *Berwick Advertiser* 16 Sept. 3/6 Not a single barrel of crown fulls has been branded this summer.

7. A set (of kettles). *Obs.* (? Another word.)

1466 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* 206 My master paid .. for iij. kettles calde a fulle, iij. s. vj. d. 1502 ARNOLE *Chron.* (1811) 237 Fullis of kettelis redy bownde, the full, at iij. s. iij. d. 1528 Sir R. WESTON in *Dillon Calais & Pale* (1892) 91 Item, of every full [printed fulle] of kettles '4. 1660-1 *Newcastle Merch. Advent.* (Surtees) 202 Ralph Fell, petitioned for a full of batty seized on.

C. *adv.*

1. Simply intensive: Very, exceedingly.

a. with *adjs.* of quality. Now only *poet.* c. 888 K. *ELFREDO Boeth.* xi. 51 Manege beop beah ægber 7e full æbele 7e full welige and beop beah full unrote. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 3 [4] Ic .. geworhte ful sefte selde, þæt hi sæton on. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 75 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 Heuene and erde be ouersihð his eien beð ful brite. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21061 (Edin.) Ful elde (quen þat) he seich his endedað bim neþsand neich. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 309 3ee, ful decr breþeren. c. 1400 *Laufnans's Cursum.* 110 þese boоны in oon partie ben ful bard. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxvii. Sir Amadace toke leue atte alle, Un-semad with fulle glad chore. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Lady 7 Praye for oure right poure and full wretched soule. 1461 *Patron Lett.* No. 416 11. 52 To my full worshipfull .. maister. 1482 *Inv. of W. Pelle* (Somerset Ho.) The Full Reuerend Fadur in God John Archepyschop of Canterbury. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. i. iii. Fou yellow yellow was hir heid. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 173 Came hurtling in full ferce. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 133 Anger is like a full bot Horse. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 56 Full faime wilt thou be to haue Christ Jesus to receiue thy soule. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 70 And I suppose too, she'll say, I have been full pert. 1869 JEAN INGELWOL *Lily & Lute* ii. 104 O, full sweet, and O, full high, Ran that music up the sky.

b. with *adjs.* of quantity or indefinite numerals.

Now only *arch.* in full many.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17282 + 39 Full litel while it was þat he in ioy wald be. 13 .. E. E. *Altit.* P. C. 18 For þay schal comfort encroche in kybes ful mony. c. 1330 R. BRUNN: *Chron.* (1810) 40 Fulle fo [printed so] frendes he had. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) xviii. 108 In that Lond is full mochelle waste. c. 1450 *Alfrans Saluacioun* 1278 [She] lete fülle fulle many a tere. 1471 NORTON *Art. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 10 Full few Clerks. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall* Pr. 4 i j a, Gen. Prol. Q. iv b. Full few are the pleasures which Princes enioy. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xlv. Full many a gem of purest ray serene. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes v.* Old dames full many times declare. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xlv. 168 Philammon would have gone hungry to his couch full many a night.

c. with *advs.* Now *arch.*, chiefly in full well. c. 888 K. *ELFREDO Boeth.* xxxviii. 5 þa men þe hablaþ unhalc engn, ne magon ful eape locian ongean þa sunnan. a 1000 *Eyrthnith* 311 (Gr.) He ful baldlice beornas lerdre. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 þa iuguleres and þa oðer stodes he heo habbað an þone fulnech. a 1245 *Ancr. R.* 90 'Vbi amor, ibi oculus'; wite þu fulewel. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1800 (Göt.) Allas I fule late þai þaim began. c. 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 100 Jesu, wel y knowe the! That ful sore reweth me. 1382 *Wyclif i. Macc.* vi. 62 The kyng .. brake fulsoone the ooth that he swore. c. 1450 *Mertin* 25 Full euell haue ye spes that thus haue slayn youre kynge. c. 1489 CAXTON *Spes of Armon* i. 35 He themne kyssed his childe alle bloody full often. 1529 FRITH *Wks.* (1513) 98 Christ full lowly and meekely washed his disciples feet. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. xxxviii. (1609) 310 Let them buy it full deerly. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 206 Full litel slept the Duke that night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 536 The imperial ensigne full high advanced, Shook like a meteor. a 1711 KAY *Christophid.* *Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 523 Full well I know my Jesus present here. 1782 COWPER *Gilfil* 79 Full slowly pacing o'er the stones. 1818 WORDSW. *Had this effulgence* iv. Full early loss, and fruitlessly deplored. 1875 HELLS *Ess.* *Transact. Business* 73 Those who can seem to forget what they know full well.

2. Completely, entirely, fully, quite.

a. with *adjs.* *esp.* numerals. Also *full due* (see *quots.* 1867 and 1895).

a 1000 *Boeth.* *Metz.* xxvi. 33 Aulices .. sæt longe þæs tyn winter full. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 9227 (Trin.) Siph his world bigon to be Is fourre þousonde six hundride fol. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 378 Thus argued he him, in his bygynt nyng. Full unuayshed of his wo cominge. 1522 Bk. *Con. Prayer.* Ordination, Full xxxiii. yeres olde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshen's Ansb.* i. (1580) 27 It waxeth greater, and .. is within fourte dayes after full ripe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. 396 Full fadom fine thy Father lie. 1653 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 6 Being now not full 13 years of age. c. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1838) 11 We were full an hour passing that hill. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 634/1 New Beans are full 6s. per quarter lower; but old ones fully support their price. 1845 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 245 A full of full a mile high. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 9 He weighed

full fifteen stone. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, Full due, for good; for ever; complete; belay. 1871 *PAIGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 35 She. Blushed like the full-ripe apple. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* i. iii. 50 As being a full-free member of the community. 1884 *READS in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 637/2 'I condemned it ten years ago'. 'Full that...,' said Pierre. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, Full due, final acquittance, for good and all.

b. with advbs. Now rare.

1382 *WYCLIF Josk.* vi. 5 And the wallis of the cyte [Jericho] shulen fuldoun falle. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cxlii. 200 Kyng Johan was that day a full right good knyght. 1550 *Frere & Boye* 134 in Ritson *Ant. P.* 40 Than drew it towardes nyght, Jacke hym hyed home full ryght. 1746 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) i. cv. 288 He articulated every word... full loud enough to be heard the whole length of my library. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* vi. 116 Adam, as I told you, I saw full enough of.

c. with advbl. phrases. Also in *full as, full as* (or *† so*)... as.

1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1215/2 Though nienne shoulde never stonde full out of feare of fallynge. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Jnl. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. (1721) 52 Some Swans but not full so large as ours. 1698 *FYNER Acc. E. India & P.* 215 The Topaz is a Stone very hard, full as hard as the Sapphire. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* ii. vi. They lived, though... concealed, yet full at large. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers int.* i. To mount full rebel-high. 1762 *FOOTE Lyr.* ii. Wks. 1799 i. 302 You will be full as useful to it by recruiting her subjects at home. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* v. 3 Butter put into the dripping-pan does full as well. 1825 in *Cobbett Kur. Rides* (1885) 11. 38, I should get full as much by keeping it (the story) to myself. 1837 *Ht. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* 111. 92 To the English reader they are full as interesting as to Americans.

† d. *Ful* iwis, *fuliwis*, to *fuliwis*: full certainly, for certain, assuredly. *Obs.*

1200 *ORMIN* 2529 *Patt witt* to *fuliwis*. 1205 *LAV.* 2684: Ich wilu bitachen be ful iwis minne castel inne Paris. 1220 *Bestiary* 563 *Fro de noule* inward ne is 3e no man like, Oc fis to fuliwis. 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 55 Fore Adames sunne, fol y-wis, Ich have tholed at this.

e. *Full* out to the full, fully, out and out, quite, thoroughly. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xii. 6 *Full* out io3e, and preise, thou dwelling of Sion. 1400 *Prymer, Liliary* in *Maskell Mon. Rht.* (1846-7) 11. 106 Lord, make saaf the king; and ful out heere thou us in the dai that we shulen incelepe thee. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 213 Archbishop and archdiace Song full out the servise. 1600 *APP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 624 This number must definitely be taken for so many thousands full out, that [etc.]. 1615 *BR. ANDREWS Sermon*. (1629) 485 Sacrilege the Apostle ranks with Idolatry; as being full out as evil. 1676 *HALLEY in Rignaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1842) i. 226 Mr. Mercator is full out as obscure in his treatise of Mars. 1699 *T. CLOCKMAN Tully's Offices* (1706) 201 And Lucius Crassus... was full-out as generous. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

3. Of position and direction: Exactly, directly, straight.

1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* lxvii. 237 Our Ordinance being shot off, did all light full amongst the enemies. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Wicheit.* vi. v. (1886) 20 [They] dare not looke n man full in the face. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 248 An olde Arch of stone... standing full in the high Way. 1674 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 13 Always... rather side-ways, or behind the Fowl, than full in their faces. 1698 *FYNER Acc. E. India & P.* 25 For which the Winds served them well enough, though full in our Teeth. 1702 *PORE Jan. & May* 456 Full in the centre of the flowry ground A crystal fountain spreads its streams around. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* x. xvii. Full in his face the lightning-bolt was driven. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Demerara* ii. 16 With these principles full in his mind, he began to observe all that surrounded him. 1883 *E. INGER. soub. in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 196/1 A sudden escape from curtaining oak branches brought us full upon the summit.

b. With reference to the points of the compass: Due. See *DUE* B. 2. *Obs.*

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 146 Untill she cometh to the Meridian Circle, and is full South. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 79 Before Zancythus 35 miles full East, are the two Strophades. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* Pref. A school that stands full south. 1708 *Brit. Acad.* No. 93. 2/1 The Wind is... Full East. 1720 *Dr. Foe Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 154 The one [way] was to travel full west.

† 4. With vbs. or pples.: Fully, completely, entirely, quite, thoroughly. *Obs.*

1590 *tr. Bada's Hist.* ii. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 144 Bifulcuudum stratum. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1083 Hi comon into capitulan on uppon þa muneccas full gewepened. 1340 *Ayenb.* 107 Huer-by we soelle by 2uo nol dronke of pine loue þet [etc.]. 1430-40 *LIVIC. Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 174 He was brought forth and recured And full made hole of his woundes sore. 1529 *MONK Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. 1182/2 Then he feareth that he be never full confessed, nor never full contrite. 1611 *BIBL. John* vii. 8 My time is not yet full come. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 508 Our Reader... being before full cloyed with our tedious Narrations. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* int. 319 When once he's broken, feed him full and high. 1807 *Med. Frenl.* XVII. 237 He had the small-pox... again very full.

5. *Comb. † a.* with vbs.: full-bring [cf. *OFris. ful-branga*, Ger. *vollbringen*] *trans.* to accomplish; full-burn *intr.*, to blaze forth, follow hotly; full-forth [+ *FORNTH* v.] *trans.*, to accomplish, complete; full-make *trans.*, to complete, perfect; full-serve *trans.*, to serve fully; full-sound *intr.*, to sound loudly; full-timber *trans.*, to build completely; full-thrive *intr.*, to thrive to the full; full-work [OE. *full-wyrkan* = OLG. *fol(h)awuran*] *trans.*, (a) OE. to perpetuate; (b) to complete. *Obs.*

1200 *ORMIN* 16235 Jure temple timbredd wass, & all *fullbroht till ende. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxi. 36 For what my synne, has thou this *fulbrent [Vulg. *exaristi*] after me. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 His sial miht and strenche burl be gief of his gaste his hesne to *fulforðie. 1200 *ORMIN* 1559 *Erþann* biss temple mihte be Fullbroht & all fullforðed. 1200 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 5 *Fulmake mi steppes in sties pine. 1490 *CANTON Eneydos* xxvii. 104 Fulmake thoblaycon to pluto. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 And me kan zigge huo þet serup and nast *nol-serup his sespe he loyest. 1382 *WYCLIF Ind.* vii. 18 Whanne the trompe *fulsowneth in myn hood. 1200 *ORMIN* 5130 Swa *fullbrifren þatt itt noht Ne mazz na mare waxenn. *Ibid.* 1632 Godess temple. wass i seke jereess all and fowerwertig *fulltimbredd. a 1035 *Cnut's Laws* ii. c. 61 (Schmid) Gif hwa on fyrdre griðbyrce *fulwyrtce. 1200 *Fullwroht* [see quot. for *fullforth* above].

b. with pres. and pa. pples. (cf. A. 12 b, to which some of these might be referred), as *full-accomplished*, -acorned, -adjusted, -armed, -assembled, -assured, -beaming, -bearing, -born, -bound, -buckramed, -descending, -digested, -distended, -drive(n), -exerted, -extended, -fashioned, -fast, -fatted, -fledged, -glowing, -†-greased, -†-knowing, -†-known, -levelled, -manned, -nerved, -plumed, -ripened, -spread, -strained, -trimmed, -tuned, -†-waxed; † full-begotten, lawfully begotten, legitimate; full-blown i, filled with wind, puffed out (*lit.* and *fig.*); see *BLOW* v. 1 22; full-blown 2, in full bloom (*lit.* and *fig.*); see *BLOW* v. 2 1; full-stated (see quot.).

1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 668 Indulge her fond ambition... To mark thy various *full-accomplished mind. 1621 *SHAKS. Cymb.* ii. v. 16 Like a *full Acorn'd Roare. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 835 The *full-adjusted harmony of things. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 31 *Full-arm'd they came, for brave defence prepared. 1735 *THOMSON Liberty* iii. 260 Her *full-assembled Youth innumeros swarm'd. 1830 *BAILEY Festus* xxi. (1848) 220 The *full-assured faith. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* ii. 142 Had not her Eyes, With Life *full-beaming, her vain Visions betray'd. 1896 *Daily News* 17 June 4/5 The thousand acres is never all *full-bearing altogether. 1636 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) 1. 182 Your Father counteth you not a bastard: *full-begotten bairns are nurtured. 1615 *J. STEPHENS Satyr.* 33 With cheeks *full-blown Each man will wish the case had beene his owne. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragn. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 A time in which (for externals) she was full blown. 1635-56 *COWLEY Davidis* ii. 735 Some did the Way with full-blown Roses spread. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* i. 254 Who at enormous Villany turns pale, And steers against it with a full-blown Sail. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 474 Full blown with the opinion of his wonderful Acuteness. 1749 *JOHNSON Vanity Hum.* 118 *Wishes* 99 In full-blown dignity, see Wolsey stand. 1878 *BROWNING La Salsia* 20 Flower that's full-blown tempts the butterfly. 1821 *KEATS Lamia* i. 172 Whither fled Lamia, now a lady bright, A *full-born beauty new and exquisite. 1766 *W. GORDON Gen. Counting-ho.* 319, 45 barrels *full blown mess-beef. 1831 *Offic. Catal. G. Echib.* II. 545 Bible, 8vo., full-blown in maroon Turkey morocco. 1827 *J. R. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker* i. 7 The *full-buckramed fancy dresses of the young gentlemen. 1715-20 *Pope* *Thad* xx. 460 The impatient steel with *full-descending sway Forc'd through his brazen helms its furious way. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1856) i. 419 We shall, partake in the experience and *full-digested remembrance belonging to that. 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 185 The *full-distended clouds Indulge their genial stores. 1736 *CHAUCER Frankl.* T. 502 This bargayn is *ful dryne, for we been knyht. 1726-46 *THOMSON Winter* 171 Before the breath of *full-exerted heaven they wing their course. 1730-46 — *Autumn* 1119 The long lines of *full-extended war in bleeding flight commixed. 1883 *Glasg. Weekly Rev.* 21 Apr. 8/2 Ladies *full-fashioned black Lisle thread hose. 1715 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 þa dre weren *fullfeste some. 1382 *WYCLIF Deut.* xxvii. 15 Ful fat maad is the loved, and agen wynted; *full-fatted, fulgred, outlaid. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Nov. 8/2 A tutor's pay is only about a third of that of a *full-fledged professor. 1895 *Sir W. HARCOURT Sp. in Ho. Com.* 14 May, A full-fledged butterfly. 1863 *I. WILLIAMS Baptistry* i. viii. (1874) 89 The sun... Blending them in the golden blazonry Of his *full-glowing orb. 1382 *Full-gred (see *fullfatted*). 1612 *SELOEN Drayton's Polyol.* To Rdr., Where the Verse off with allusion, as supposing a *full knowing Reader, lets slip. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Nichol Brembre... with stronge honde, as it is *fulknown... was chosen Mair. 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. i. 6 This is... starting, with a *full-levelled eye, the great luminary of spirits in the face. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. vii. 52 Our over-plus of shipping will we burne, And with the rest *full mann'd, from th' head of Action Beate th' approaching Cesar. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* vii. (1848) 70 Dare with *fullnerv'd arm the rage of all. c 1630 *DRUMM. or HAWTH. Elegy on G. Adolphus* Wks. (1711) 54 With *full-plum'd wing thou faulcon-like could fly. 1861 *THORNBURY Turner* (1862) I. 58 He will be a full-plumed Royal Academy Student. 1878 *Maquet Poets* 214 Brings to northern shores *full-ripened tropical fruits. 1660 *Dryden Astraea Redux* 64 With *full-spread sails to run before the wind. 1748 *THOMSON Castl. Indol.* i. 209 Slow from his bench arose A comely full-spread porter, swol'n with sleep. 1897 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, Full spread, all sail set. 1746 *Exmoor Soulding* 405 (E. D. S.) Ya know es kep Challaemoor-in Hond; tes *vullstated. *Ibid.*, Full-stated, spoken of a Leasehold Estate that has Three Lives subsisting thereon. 1757 *DYER Flece* iii. 169 Sineyry arms of men, with *full strain'd strength, Wring out the latent water. 1826 *SCOTT Mal. Malg.* ii. 39 A *full-trimmed suit of black silk, or velvet. 1842 *TENNISON Love & Duty* 40 When the low voice, Faltering, would break its syllables, to keep My own *full-tuned. 1200 *ORMIN* 10390 He wass *full-waxenn mann.

† *Full*, v. 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *ful*(h)wian, *fullian*, 3-4 *folle(n)*, 3 *south*, *volle(n)*, 3 *fulhe(n)*, *fulzen*, *fulowon*, *folowen*, 2-4 *fulwe(n)*, *ful3e*, 2 *fulu(h)*, 3 *zen*, 4 *folwen*, *fologhe*, 5 *folowe*, 4-6 *fulle*, (4

fully). [OE. *fullian*, *fullwian*, f. *FULL* adv. + *OTent*. **whéhan*, *whéhan* (OHG. *whéhan*, mod. Ger. *weihen*) to consecrate, f. **witho*- (OS., OHG. *with*, Goth. *weihs*) holy.]

The word thus means 'to consecrate fully'. A convert who was deemed not sufficiently instructed for baptism, or who shrank from assuming the responsibilities which it involved, was frequently *primesigned*, i.e. marked with the sign of the cross only, the 'full consecration' by baptism being deferred till a later period.]

trans. To baptize.

1500 *tr. Bada's Hist.* i. xv. [xxvi.] (1890) 62 Ongunnon heo somnian & singan... & men laran & fulwian. a 1000 *Martyrol.* (E. E. T. S.) 80 He wass gefullwad at Rome. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John i. 33 Se þe me sende to fullianne on wætere. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Heo setteð heoran handan ofer iful3ede men. 1205 *LAV.* 2402 þe king heo lette fulwen æfter þon lawen. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1391 Hwi ne hihe we for to beon fulhet (v. fulfihthen) as he het his. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (1724) 239 As þoure fader dude, do, And be yuolled in holy water. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 164 Alle ærn laped lufliuþy. þat euer wein fulled in font þat fest to haue. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 5697 He wolde fulþe. þan Amyral þat wæs. 1430 *Chro. Assigne* 369 The sixte was fulwedde cheuelere assigne. 1430 *MYRC* 85 To folowe the chylde 3ef hit be nedde. 1835 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 32 b, Cryste... was fulled in water.

Full (ful), v. 2 Also 4 *folle(n)*, *fulle(n)*. [f. *FULL* a.]

OE. had *fullian* to fulfil (*Cædmon's Gen.* 2317), but continuity is doubtful; in the early ME. *fulle(n)* the *n* prob. represents *u*, so that the examples belong to *FILL* v.]

† 1. *trans.* To make full. Cf. *FILL* v. 1. *Obs.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 184 In couenant that Clement schulde the cuppe fulle. a 1300 *Prymer* (1891) 39 Thanne is oure month fulled of joye. 1484 *CANTON Fables of Esop* (1880) 72 He was... fulled with sorowe. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolutes* i. lxxxvii. 270 Surely travail fulleth the man.

b. *intr.* To be or become full. *Const. of. Obs.*

cxc. *dial.* and in U. S. of the moon. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 44 Thei... demeth god in-to the gorge when heore gottus folle(n). 1450 *Corn. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 343 Myn heed dullyth Myn heere fullyth Of ssepp. 1864 *WEBSTER*, The moon fulls at midnight. *Mod. Suffolk dial.* (F. Hall) 'The moon will full to-night'.

† 2. *trans.* To fulfil, complete. *Obs.*

1380 [see *FULLING* vbl. sb.]. 1492 *Acta Dem. Conc.* (1839) 247/1 þe saidis persons shall mak na payment of the said soume quhill the poynts of þe said decret be fullit after the forme of þe samyn. 1640 *BROWN Antipodes* iii. viii. Wks. 1873 III. 290 Before he has given her satisfaction I may not full my suit.

3. *Dressmaking.* To make full; to gather or pleat. Also with *on*.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 424 The milliner with her fulling, and quilling, and puckering, cometh in to supply the retiring graces of nature. 1832 *E. Ind. Sketch Bk.* i. 261 A petticoat fullled and stiffened into the dignified rotundity of a hoop. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 2 June 7/9 Plastrons... are composed of a straight piece, fulled into a small band at the top. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 3/4 Many pretty little jackets... are composed of black lace fulled on over a foundation of silk or gold gauze.

b. *intr.* To draw up, pucker, bunch.

1889 *Century Dict.*, The skirt fuls too much in front.

Hence *Fulled* *apl.* a., gathered or pleated; arranged in folds; *Fu'lling* *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; † a., the action of fulfilling; b. the action of gathering or pleating; in quots. *concr.*

1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 257 Her matere schulde be trupe and fulynge of Goddis lawe. 1760 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr. Ser.* i. III. App. 504 There was very little fulling, but the whole design was to be seen without many folds. 1877 *BLACKMORE Cripps* i. ii. 24 She gathered in the skirt of her frock and the fulling of her cloak. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/5 Coats... finished off at the neck with a fullled shoulder cape.

Full (ful), v. 3 Also 5 *ful*(le). [ad. *OF. fuler* (F. *fouler*): see *FOIL* v. 1.]

1. *trans. spec.* To tread or beat (cloth) for the purpose of cleansing and thickening it; hence, to cleanse and thicken (cloth, etc.).

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 445 Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is noust comy to wrem, Tyll it is fulled vnder fote or in fullyng-stokkes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182/1 Fulle clothe, *fullo*. 1483 *CANTON Vocab.* 15 b, Colard i. Can well fulle clothe. 1521-2 *Acl 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The Walker and Fuller shall truly walke fullike and werke every webbe of wollen yerne. 1598 *FLOMO, Poltare*, to full, as clothes in a presse. 1643 *PRYNNE Open. Gl. Seale* 20 One... man should be assigned... to seale the Clothes that shall be wrought and fulled in London. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3086/4 A new Invented Engine, which Fills all sorts of Stuffs by Hand or Manners Labour. 1812 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* VII. 63 In this manner a girl can full twenty pair of hose in four or five hours. 1872 *KEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 149 English cloths, at the outset were sent to be fulled and dyed in the Netherlands. 1884 *J. PAYNE Tales fr. Arabic* i. 233, I shall... weave for her and full her yarn.

† 2. *gen.* To beat or trample down; also, to destroy. *Obs.*

1200 *Rowland & O.* 112 Fulle the under my horse fete. 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 118 Nowe kyng Pharo fuls thare childir ful faste. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 78 He threw his hee abroad a nights afore hee lette them in, because then they did not runne over it and full it so much.

† *Fu'llage*. *Obs.* [a. *OF. foullage* (F. *fouillage*), f. *fouler* to *FULL*.]

1. Money paid for the fulling of cloth. 1612 in *CORRIG. s.v. Foullage*. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1755 in *JOHNSON*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

2. [Cf. *FULYER sb.*; the lit. sense is 'what is trampled under foot'.] Refuse, street-sweepings, filth.
 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 51 Some storm or other must be near at hand, To sweep away the fullage of the Land.
 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour. Irel.* I. 9 They go much to Dublin for fullage of the streets to lay on their hay grounds.

Full age.

Adult or mature age, esp. (in opposition to) *nonage* the age of 21 years. Cf. *AGE sb.* 3.

1622 Bacon *Holy War* (1629) 123 That after full Age the Sonnes should Expulse their Fathers and Mothers out of their Possessions.
 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 320 God had a respect to the non-age and full-age of his people.
 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. v. 48) Those . . . who are of full age and sufficient understanding, shall have power to suffer a common recovery.
 1885 GLADSTONE in *Chr. World* 15 Jan. 37/4 The anniversary . . . which will to-morrow bring your Royal Highness to full age.

Attrib. a 1699 CLEVELAND *Poor Cavalier* 11 E'er ripe Rebellion had a full-age Power.

Hence **† Full-aged ppl.** *a.*, being of full or mature age. Of a horse: Exceeding the age of 6 years (now simply, *aged*). *Obs.*

1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* xlii. 31 A full ag'd Lyon, who had sought . . . his long-desired prey.
 1682 Land. *Gaz.* No. 1731/4 A chesnut sorrel Nag, with a bob Tail, full aged.
 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ¶ 4 There stood by her a man full-aged, and of great gravity.
 1724 Land. *Gaz.* No. 6310/3 A sorrel Horse, full aged.

Full-blood, a. *a.* Of a brother or sister: Born of the same parents (opposed to *half-blood* 1. *attrib.*). *b.* Qualifying an ethnic designation: Of pure or unmixed race.

1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 17 Brother, full-blood = male child of male and female parents. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. LXXXVI. 602 The full-blood (Cherokee) is always present in the national Legislature.
 1893 COLUMBIUS (Ohio) *Disq.* 2 Oct., His mother [was] a full-blood Potawatomi squaw.

Similarly **Full-blooded a.** = *FULL BLOOD, lit.* and *fig.*; also, having plenty of blood. Hence **Full-bloodedness lit. and fig.**

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 68 A full-blooded republican 'driver'.
 1821 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 220 His general appearance and actions, those of a full-blooded and wild Indian.
 1884 *Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 42 The full-bloodedness, the large feet and hands.
 1894 *Athenaeum* 5 May 571/3 His unquestioned ability has not the roundness, the ripeness, the mellow full-bloodedness of the style of 'The Heptameron'.

Full-bottom. [*f. FULL a.* + *BOTTOM sb.*] *A* full-bottomed wig.

1723 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 5 Little master will smile when you . . . thrust its little knuckles in papa's full-bottom.
 1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169/2 A flaxen full bottom suitable to the age between forty and fifty.
 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 296 Full-bottom, tie, perriwig, curl, or toupee.

Full-bottomed, a. [*f. as prec.* + *-ED 2*]

1. Of a wig: Having a full or large bottom.

1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 7 My Banker ever bows lowest to me when I wear my full-bottom'd Wig.
 1797 *The College* 15 A huge full-bottom'd wig, and college gown.
 1898 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 52 Their hero . . . wore a Greek helmet over a full-bottomed wig.

2. *Naut.* (See *quot.*)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Full-bottomed*, an epithet to signify such vessels as are designed to carry large cargoes.

Fullcome, v. Obs. [*f. FULL adv.* + *COME v.* Cf. Ger. *volkommen* adj., perfect.] *trans.* To finish; to perfect.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 16 An other spere that be [Jason] had taken of his esquier for to fulcome his emprise. c. 1483 *Vocab. 47 Dieu leur laise leur voye Bien employer*, God late them they waye Well fulcome.

† Fulldo, v. Obs. [*f. FULL a.* + *DO.*] *trans.* To accomplish, fulfil, complete.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Me schal fuldon flesches pine ase uord ase euer e fine mei polien.
 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 To destrue . . . alle guod by hit lile by hit lesse by bit uoldo. c. 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 23 Welche make very confession. And theyr penaunce fuldo. c. 1500 *Metusine* I. 1 He wy! helpe me to bring vnto a good ende & to fuldo it at his glorie & prayngs.
 1605 VESPERIAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 29 Willing to full-doe their too-falne lot.

Hence **† Fulldo sb.**, completion, finish. (Perh. the source of the Nant. phrase for a full due: see *DUE sb.* 8.)

1631 [see *DO sb.* 2].

Full dress. See *DRESS sb.* 2 a. Also *fig.*

1790 COWPER *Lett.* 17 June, Here am I at eight in the morning in full dress. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 465 The habitual full-dress of his well-bred mind.
 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 764/4 A crown that could be worn, like a tiara of diamonds, as an adjunct of full dress.

b. attrib. as in *full-dress coat, dinner, rehearsal, suit*, etc.; also *fig.*, as in *full-dress debate*, a formal debate in which important speeches are delivered on each side.

1812 J. NOTT *Debber's Gills Horne-bk.* 41 note, Not a full-dress coat is made without it. 1834 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 47 A Tory of the full dress school. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* II. 526 Pair of full-dress boots. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* i. viii. A rusty, black, full-dress suit. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cxi. 600 At present the 'full-dress debates' in the Senate are apt to want life. 1893 *Times* 8 July 12/2 Mr. Henegge's amendment is not the best possible text for a full-dress debate.

Full-dressed, a. Fully dressed; wearing full dress. **† Of a coat:** = *prec. b.*

1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Trul.* No. 14 ¶ 2 In a full-dressed Coat, with long Skirts. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 167, I have no objection in the world to full-dressed assemblies. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Contr. Wks.* 1846 I. 206/2 There are hours and occasions when she needs not be full-dressed.

† Fullend, v. Obs. [*OE. fullendian* (= Ger. *vollenden*): see *FULL adv.* and *END v.*] *trans.* To end fully, accomplish, complete, fulfil.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iii. xxiii. (MS. B in Smith 554 note). He bæd Cynebill . . . læt he ða æftan ongunnenesse fullendode and gefylde. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 239 in *O. E. Misc.* 66 þeo þat gode were hy-gunne and fulendy hit nolden. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 We haue en penitence fulendod. c 1300 *Beket* 2322 If he ful in feble stat, that he ne miste hit ful end. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxiv. 8 With oute lesing shall he ful endid the word of the lawe. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. iv. (1495) 348 The Cycle and the Course of the Mone is fullendod in the nineteenth yere. c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 134 He that al thyng fulle endit.

Fuller (*fu-lər*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-4 fullere, 3 follare, 4 south. vollere, 4-6 fullar(e), (6 fullor, fuller, 7 fullner), 4- fuller. [*OE. fullere*, ad. L. *fullō* (of unknown origin), assimilated to agent-nouns in *-er*, *-ER 1*. If there existed an *OE. *fullian* vb., ad. late L. *fullire* to *FULL*, the agent-noun may have been derived from it.]

1. One whose occupation is to full cloth.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark ix. 3. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 366/53 Mid one follares perche; þat men tæsieth opon cloth. a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 188 The webbes at the fullaris assemblen hem alle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Mochel is defouled mid þe uet of volleres þe robe of scarlet. 1511-2 [see *FULL v.* 3] 1. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 24 Compounding with the Fuller to thicke it [wool] very much. 1645 BR. HALL *Kennedy Discontents* 118 The Fuller tread upon cloth which he means to whiten. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 156 Three weavers, six spinners, one fuller and burler. 1806 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 103 There are twelve clergymen, six fullers and six grinders. 1885 *Instructions to Census Clerks* 66 (In list of workers in textile fabrics). Fuller.

2. In the names of various materials, plants, etc. used in the process of fulling; as fuller's clay = *FULLER'S EARTH*; fuller's grass, herb, weed, (*Saponaria officinalis*); fuller's teal, thistle (*Dipsacus fullonum*); fuller's thorn? = *prec.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* iv. vii. (1869) II. 238 'Fuller's earth or fuller's clay'. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 101 Fuller's clay or earth. 1526 GRELE *Herball* cccclxxxiii, Saponaria, is called . . . fullers grasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 262 The 'Fullers herb in wine honied. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 486 There is an herb called Fullers-herb which doth soften wool. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* iv. lx. 322 This kinde of Thistel is called . . . Fullers Teasel. 1653 CULPEPER *Eng. Phys.* 356 'Fullers Thistle, or Teasel. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 661 An Herbe called Hippocrepis (that groweth) vpon the Fullers Thorne. 1706 FULLERS (ed. Kersey), 'Fullers-Weed, or Fullers-thistle, an Herb.

Fuller, sb. 2 [*f. FULL v.* 2 (sense 3) + *-ER 1*]

1. *Blacksmithing*, etc. A grooved tool on which iron is shaped by being driven into the grooves.

1864 WEBSTER, *Fuller*, a die, a half-round set-hammer. 1896 *Farrier's Price List*, Best Cast Steel, for Fullers, Stamps, &c.

2. A groove made by a fuller.

1855 MILES *Horse-shoeing* 9 The 'fuller' should be carried quite round the shoe to the heels, and the fullering iron should have both sides alike. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fuller*, the fluting groove of a bayonet. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 1 Mar. 5/8 The present pattern is too thin in the 'fuller'.

Hence **Fuller v.**, to stamp with a fuller; to groove by stamping; also *dial.* to goffer (linen). **Full-ered ppl. a.** *Fullering* *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; also *concr.* the groove thus formed.

1820 BRACY CLARK *Descr. New Horse Shoe* 14 Our old English custom of fullering. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 170 The shoes being fullered or grooved near the outer edge to receive the heads. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antig.* Gloss. 434 *Fullaring*, a groove into which the nails of a horse's shoe are inserted. 1855 *Fullering* iron [see sense 2 above]. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 573 The horse's Shoe is not to be grooved or fullered. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Annet* I. xi. 159 His linen clothes are dry, and even quite lately fullered—ironed you might call it. *Mod. Adv.*, Sandal horse shoe . . . made of plain, fullerd, or Rodway bar.

Fuller's earth. A hydrous silicate of alumina, used in cleansing cloth; also *Geol.* a group of strata characterized by the presence of this earth.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 31 Mynes of tynne, lead, ore, cole . . . lymestonne, chalker, fullers [sic] 1526; ed. 1534 fullers' earth. Sande, clay. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. xvii. II. 456 This Fullers earth Cimolia, is of a cooling nature. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Br.* 11. (1684) 7 Fullers Earth is nowhere else produced in that abundance and excellency as in England. 1728 CUNESTER *Comm. Sense* 11 Nov. (1736) II. 238 Fuller's Earth, the Exportation of which is strictly prohibited by our Laws. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* i. 9 Like fuller's earth, defiling for the moment but purifying in the end. 1854 F. C. BAKERWELL *Geol.* 50 The bed of clay called fuller's earth . . . may be considered merely local. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 36 This Fuller's earth forms a thick bed of clay which retains the water that reaches it.

fig. 1670 EACARD *Cent. Clergy* 56 The blots of sin will be easily taken out by the soap of sorrow, and the fullers-earth of contrition. 1727 GAY *Beggar's Opera* I. ix. Money, Wife, is the true Fuller's Earth for Reputations, there is not a Spot or a Stain but what it can take out.

Attrib. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 31 The Fuller's Earth Rock . . . in many places is imperfectly lapidified.

† Fullery. *Obs.* -o [*f. FULLER sb.* 1 + *-Y 3*] *A* place where the process of fulling is carried on. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in *mod. Dialects*.

Full-faced, a. [*f. FULL a.* + *FACE* + *-ED 2*]

1. Having a full face; *esp.* of persons, having a full or plump face.

1622 MABER *tr. Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* l. 37, I was a yong Lad, ruddy-cheek't, full-fac't, and plump withall. 1675 Land. *Gaz.* No. 980/4, Stolen . . . a large silver Cup . . . by a Lodger . . . a Full-fac'd man. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept. 2/2 David Hallett, stout made, of a low stature, and full faced. 1814 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 230 One side consisting of a full-faced damask rose.

b. said of the moon at full.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* in *ll.* xxvii, Not from full-faced Cynthia.

2. Having the face turned fully on the spectator or in some specified direction.

1610 GULLIN *Heraldry* vi. v. 265 The full faced Helmet doth signifie direction or command. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 79 When all the full-faced presence of the Gods Ranged in the halls of Peleus. 1894 J. P. HORNS in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 2/1 As full-faced to the sunshine as you are to-day.

† Fullfrem, v. Obs. Also 5 full-frem. [*OE. full(f) fremian, fremman*: see *FULL adv.* and *FREME v.*] *trans.* To accomplish, fulfil, perfect.

Hence **† Fullfremed ppl. a.**; **† Fullfremedly adv.**, perfectly; **† Fullfremedness**, perfection.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 5 Þine unriht gitsunga fæwill to fullfremmedne. c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iii. xix. [xxvii.] (1891) 244 Lide he his lif in micclre eadmodnesse . . . and in fullfremmednesse. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Gif we þa dæges fullfremmedlice for gode lifseap. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John iv. 34 Þæt ic full fremme [c 1060 *Alfred* fullfremmedlice] his weorc. c 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 219 Ne meþ nan iscefte fullfremmedlice smedman ne understonden embe god. c 1200 ORMIN 2530 fullfremmed hersumnesse. 1616. 5135 Þæt to birp þæt mann hat tiss fullfremmeddike folghenn. 1616. 6083 þæt mann hat tiss fullfremmeddike folghenn. 1886 Bk. St. Albans A viij b. Thos same barris shall telle you when she is full summed or full fermyd.

Full-grown, a. [*f. FULL adv.* + *GROWN.*] Fully grown; having attained full size or maturity.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 456 Innumerable living Creatures . . . Limb'd and full grown. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 30 Wickedness presented itself full-grown. 1767 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 43 Fig. II. The same view of the same bone in a full-grown Elephant. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 52 In a state of nature almost every full-grown plant annually produces seed. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 151 He had two sons, one full-grown.

trans. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x. (1858) 374 Four springs pour their almost full-grown rivers through the plain.

Hence **Full-growner colloq. or slang**, a full-grown person.

1867 P. FITZGERALD *75 Brooke St.* III. 251 A full growner: no 'Miss' at all in the case.

† Fullhead, sb. *Obs.* In 4-5 fulhed(e. [*f. FULL a.* + *-HEAD.*] Fullness.

a 1300 *E. F.* *Psalter* xxv. 9 [xxxv. 8] þai sal be drunken, als of wine, Of þe fulhed of house [ine]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 119 Alsuo wes he . . . 200 ul of grace. þæt of his uolhed we nimeþ al. c 1440 HYLTON *Scalp Perf.* (1494) iii. xxii, In hyr was fulhed of all vertues without wem of synne.

† Fullhead, sb. *Obs.* [*f. FULL a.* + *HEAD sb.*]

A castrated stag.

1803 J. SLEIGHT in *Ann. Agric.* XXXIX. 556 The full-heads . . . always herd with the bucks, excepting in the rut.

Fullhearted, a. [*f. FULL a.* + *HEART* + *-ED 2*] Having a full heart. *a.* Full of courage and confidence; hence of a work: Carried on with zeal. *b.* Full of feeling; indicative of strong emotion. Hence **Fullheartedly adv.**

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 7 The Enemy fullhearted, Lolling the Tongue with slaughter. 1855 Mrs. BACWING *Casa Guidi* 31 The sky above . . . seemed to . . . palpitate in glory, like a dove Who has flown too fast, fullhearted. 1859 SNILES *Self-Help* xii. (1860) 323 The most effective work is always the fullhearted work. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xlii. 240 Fullhearted silence. 1882 J. L. LUDLOW in *Homilet. Monthly* May 451 For you he lived . . . and sends his Holy Spirit as fullheartedly as if there were no other human being.

Fullmart, obs. form of FOMART.

† Fulling, vbl. sb. 1 *Obs.* Also 5 folowynge. [*f. FULL v.* 1] Baptizing.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 257 Som accounteþ from þe fullynge of Crist. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* xv. 207 There is follyng of font and follyng in blod-shedynge. 1450 MYRC 146 Eighte dayes they schullen abyde l'hat at the fonte halowynge They mowe take here folowynge. 1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1253) 48 This trinite was known in the fullynge of Cryst as the gospel setteth.

Fulling, vbl. sb. 2: see after *FULL v.* 2

Fulling (fulg), vbl. sb. 3 [*f. FULL v.* 3 + *-ING 1*]

1. The process of cleansing and thickening cloth by beating and washing; also called *millling*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 28/2 This trade of Millling or thickning Cloth is termed Fulling. 1791 HAMILTON *tr. Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 122 He has explained the effects of fulling by the external conformation of the hair or wool of animals. 1812 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 63 The women perform the work of fulling by treadng the cloth in a tub. *transf.* 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Fulling*, in massage, a valuable method of kneading, named from the motion used by fullers in rubbing linen between their hands.

2. *Attrib.* as *fulling-boy, -hammer, -mace, -stone*;

† fulling-olay, † earth = *fuller's earth*; *fulling-*

mill, a mill in which cloth is full or milled by being beaten with wooden mallets, which are let fall upon it (or in modern use, by being pressed between rollers) and cleansed with soap or fuller's earth; + fulling-stocks, wooden mallets worked by machinery, used for fulling cloth.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 109, If I had not been an old Clothier, and a 'Fulling-Boy when I was young. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2338/1 We do. . . straightly Charge. . . that no manner of . . . 'Fulling Clay, be . . . exported. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5833/1 Any Fuller's-Earth, or Fulling-Cloth. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 591 A certain poor man . . . went to the Sea, minding to have gone into Kent for *Fulling Earth. 1706 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 186 Some fulling Earths, it is said, effervesce slightly with acids. 1722 MOTTUEUX *Quixote* iii. vi. (1749) I. 160 Let the six *fulling-hammers be transform'd into so many giants. 1612 SHELTON *Quixote* iii. vii. 175 Without being able to attribute it to the little knowledge of the *fulling Maces or the darkness of the night. 1417-18 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 88 note. The reparations done this year at y^e *Fullingmilles. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9 b. Fullingmynes, bythe mynes, cuttersmynes. 1612 in *Naworth Househ.* Ekte. 8 The whole yeares rent of the fulling mill. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xvi. (1804) 97 My heart went knock, knock. . . like a fulling-mill. 1805 LUCOCK *Nat. Wool* 161 Nor will the cloth . . . endure without injury the violent strokes of the fulling mill. 1876 HOLLAND *Ser. Oaks* i. 2 Below this two of three saw-mills. . . and a fulling-mill. 1777 *Fullingmilles (see FULL v. 1). 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/2 The 'fulling-stocks' . . . consist of heavy wooden mallets. 1884 J. PAYNE 1000 *Nis. & One N.* VIII. 135 Making the ship fast to one of the *Fulling-Stones.

Fullish (fn'lif), *a.* [f. FULL *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat full.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 164 Rather pompous and dullish; of false-toe, too fullish. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* (1886) 206 Her nose firm, her lips fullish. 1889 *National Rev.* XLII. 686 The most noticeable features of the face are the rather prominent nose and fullish lips.

*I app. misused for *fulliche*, FULLY *adv.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 208 It is not fullysh a moneth complet syn that we departed thens.

Full length. The entire length or extension of any object.

1. In advbl. phrase, (*at*) *full length*.

1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 4, I have . . . drawn at full length, the Figures of all sorts of Men. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz* vi. 13, By constructing . . . a temporary sofa of three chairs. . . and lying down at full-length upon it. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 47 Of polished marble thou full-length shalt stand.

2. *atrlb.*, as *full-length figure, portrait*, etc. Also ellipt. *a full-length*.

1850 L. HUNT *Antiquary* II. xiv. 141 A full-length portrait . . . of a little girl. 1894 A. D. WHITE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 722 A full-length woodcut showing the Almighty in the act of extracting Eve. 1806 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 1/2 Just above the line, hangs a full-length of the German Emperor. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 8/1 This is, we understand, the first full-length novel he has written.

fig. 1822 34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 296 What may be called a close and full-length portrait (of a disease).

Full moon.

1. The moon with its entire disc illuminated. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxviii. 81 Hwa is on weoruld þæt ne wundraþ fulles monan. 1530 PALSGR. 223/2 Full moon, *plaine lune*. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. 1. 'Twas a Full-moon, and such a Moon, Sir! 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 597 The full moon rises at sun-set. 1883 QUINA *Wanda* I. 58 The full moon was rising above the Glocksner range.

2. The period at which this occurs (= *L. plenilunium*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288-72 Þese three thinges a-bod our lord, or he to ded wald goo, Yre leudey day & friday als and full moone als-soo. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. WILCKER 800 *Hoc plenilunium*, fulmoone. 1563 V. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 61 b. From the new moone, to the full, all humors do encrease and from the full to the new Moone, decrease againe. 1676 WISEMAN *Wounds* v. ix. 393 Towards the Full moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his Legs faulter. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 34 They [tides] exhibit no sensible rise till the second or third day after the full Moon.

3. *atrlb.*

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 282 The breach, though small at first, soon opening wide. In rushes folly with a full-moon tide. 1797 SOUTHEY in J. COLE *Remin.* (1817) 212 A very brown-looking man of . . . full-moon cheeks. 1894 G. MEREDITH *Lord Ormont* I. iii. 91 Howling like full-moon dogs all through their lives.

Full-mouthed, *a.* [f. FULL *a.* + MOUTH *sb.* + -ED.] Having a full mouth.

1. Of cattle: Having the mouth full of teeth; having the full complement of teeth.

1577 HARRISON *England* i. iv. Now forasmuch as in such as 'ee full mouthed, eche chap hath 16 teeth at the least. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1908/4 A brown bay Mare above 14 hands high, full Mouth'd. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4521/4 Stolen . . . a blood-bay Mare . . . full mouth'd. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 93 These six teeth tolerably developed . . . probably misled Mr Parkinson . . . to say that at four years old Mare were full-mouthed. 1892 *Salisbury Jnl.* 6 Aug. 4/1, 100 grand full-mouthed ewes.

† 2. Having the mouth filled with food; hence, Festive. *transf.* Of a sail: Filled with wind. Also *fig. Obs.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vii. Epig. 271 Cheare up, my soule: call home thy spirits, and beare One bad Good-Friday: Full-mouth'd Easter's neare. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 12 Where, where resides content? 'Tis neither in Extent Of Power, nor full-mouth'd gaine. 1645 QUARLES *Sol.*

Recant. iv. 39 Force and bold-fac'd Wrong May hap to roar upon thy full-mouth'd Sallies. a 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 16 Like murr'ring full-mouth'd Isra'elites we stand.

3. *a.* Having a loud voice or sound; sounding or talking loud. Of dogs: Baying loudly. *b.* Produced or uttered with a loud voice or with violence.

a. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. 161 Whom hob the full-mouth'd Elders hastened To catch th' Adulterer. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 314 He came to me full mouth'd in the King's Name. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* III. 410 The full-mouth'd Pack with dreadful Consort thunder in his Rear.

b. 1605 NARR. *Murthers Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 6 The fulmouth'd report of infamous rumour. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* Kjb, Had Boreas blown His full-mouth'd blast. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 76 A full-mouth'd Language she [German] is, and pronounc'd with that strength as if one had bones in his tongue instead of nerfs. 1708 MOTTUEUX *Rabelais* iv. xviii. (1737) 276 With a full mouth'd laugh. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxii. 279 These faithful servants generally bayed their full-mouthed welcome from afar off.

Hence *Fullmouthedly adv.*, with a full mouth; uncompromisingly.

1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iv. (1890) 154 The earlier Satires . . . denounce lewd verses most fullmouthedly.

Fullness, fulness (ful-nēs). [f. FULL *a.* + -NESS. OE. had *fullnes* = OHG. *folnissi* : -O Teut. **fulinassi* -; but as the existing word does not appear before the 14th c. it was prob. a new formation rather than a refashioning of the older word.

The spelling *fullness*, though less common (exc. in the U.S.) than *fulness*, is here adopted as more in accordance with analogy: see the remarks s.v. DULLNESS.]

The quality or condition of being full.

1. The condition of being filled so as to include no vacant space.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 80 b, The equall medley of heat and cold, drieth and moisture, fulnesse and emptinesse. 1632 LUTHEGOW *Yravn.* vi. 254 How cometh it to passe . . . that the Lake it selfe never diminisheth, nor increaseth, but always standeth at one fulnesse. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 223 If the presence of this æthereal Matter made an absolute Fulness. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. iv. 145 Like water in a well, where you have fulness in a little compass.

b. *fig.* Of the 'heart': The state of being overcharged with emotion.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 165 A principall Fruit of Friendship, is the Ease and Discharge of the Fulnesse and Swellings of the Heart. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xx. (1824) 636 He yielded to the fulness of his heart. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* vi, Father only speaks out of the fulness of his heart.

2. The condition of containing (something) in abundance, or of abounding in (a quality, etc.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 2 Fulnes of wisdom & gastly sauour. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 215 That Fulnesse [of the Holy Ghost] is not to be understood for Infusion of the substance of God. 1898 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 19 He . . . died in consequence of fulness of blood.

b. *concr.* All that is contained in (the world, etc.). A Hebraism.

a 1325 PRASE *Psalter* xlix. [113] þe world and þe fulnes of it is myn. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xvii. 32 Let the See make a noyse and the fulnesse thereof. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* xiv. i. 1, The Earth and all her Fulness owns Jehovah for her sovereign Lord!

3. Completeness, perfection; complete or ample measure or degree.

c 1320 *Car. Love* 283 Of oone volnes they were full 1737. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 8 b, The fulnesse of thy grace. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hon.* VI. t. i. 35 Such is the Fulnesse of my hearts content. 1610 BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 2 They yield to the Pope a fulnesse of power as they tearme it, from whence all Spirituall Iurisdiction must proceed to others. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 11 In thy presence is fulnesse of ioy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 225 The Son of God, In whom the fulness dwells of lode diuine. a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 10 Houses where I shall be entertained with such fulness of delight. . . [etc.]. 1843 MALL in *Nonconform.* III. 401 Christianity is distinguished by . . . a fulness of generosity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. vii. ii. 44 The papacy in the fulness of its strength.

b. Phrases. *The fullness of time* (= Gr. *πλήρωμα τοῦ χρόνου*): in Biblical language, the proper or destined time. *In its fullness*: in its full extent, without exceptions or qualifications.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gal.* iv. 4 When the fulnes of time was come, God sent forth his Sonne. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1641) 42 And this work was done in a fulness of time. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 4 Which in the fulness of time should be made manifest. 1824 MRS. BROWNING *Chr. Poets* (1865) 134 Admitting the suggestion in its fulness. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 728 That tale he adopts in its fulness.

c. Copiousness or exhaustiveness (of knowledge, statement, or expression).

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 410 The words, with a Divine fulness, express [etc.]. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* i. 5 To illustrate the principles of linguistic science. . . with as much fulness as the limited space at command shall allow. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2 The study of the ancient languages is one which peculiarly demands fulness of knowledge to make it fruitful. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1788 The interesting matters which he describes with more or less fulness.

† 4. The condition of being satisfied or sated; satiety, repletion; the condition of having indulged to excess. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Iaa.* lvi. 10 Vnshamefast doggus knewen not fulnesse. c 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 182/1 Fulnesse of meit, *sacieta*. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 109 Their wes

nowdir lad nor [þr. not] loin Mycht eit aen baikin loche For fownesse. 1576 FLEMING *Fanophil. Epist.* 115 As for me, if I may enjoy the fulnesse of my desires, the residue of my life will I lead in Rhodes. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lvi. 6 Although today thou fill Thy hungry eyes even till they wink with fulness. 1666 STURLING *Serm.* (1696) I. i. 43 When God hath made us smart for our fulness and wantonness, then we grew sullen and murmured and disputed against providence. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 93 In the third place he puts Exercise, as that which corrects the fulness of diet.

† 5. The condition of being well supplied with what one needs. Hence, of things, abundance, plenty. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 182/2 Fulnesse or plente, *habundancia, copia*. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 12 To lapse in Fulnesse is sorer, then to lye for Neede. 1648 EIKON *Bas.* ix. 57 The Houses; to whom I wished nothing more then Safete, and Freedom. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 225 Amidst this Fulness of every thing. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 180 Before I revelled in fulness, and here I struggled with hard fare.

6. Of sound, colour, etc.: The quality of being full; 'volume', 'body'.

1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 182/2 Fulnesse of sownde, *sonoritas*. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 7 The . . . Applauses of the People . . . were true and vnfeigned, as might well appear in the very Demonstrations and Fulnesse of the Crie. a 1744 POPE *Pastorals* 1. note, This sort of poetry [pastoral] derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and fulness of both. 1851 *Illustr. Catal.* *Gl. Exhib.* I. 131 Ochres. . . Exhibited on account of their clearness, fulness of colour, body. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 230/2 A subtle mingling of colour, an exquisite delicacy and refinement of treatment, a fulness such as always results from a rich mingling of hues. 1881 *Standard* 18 Oct. 3/4 The wort is . . . passed into a copper with 20 per cent. of malt-flour, to impart fulness and flavour.

7. Full habit of body; roundness or protuberance of outline.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Crahhes heere with us have a sympathy with the Moone, and are fullest with her fulnes. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 173 To heare of your health, and that you keepe your hodie in that reasonable fulnesse of flesh, which contributs something to your gravitie. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 378 Most of them by a Fulness of Body are subject to the Hemorrhoids. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 7 A certain degree of fulness improves the figure. a 1822 SNELLEY *Pericles* *Ess.* & *Lett.* (Camelot) 140 The face is of an oval fulness. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. ii. In a family notorious for fulness, she is considered superfluously fat.

8. A feeling of internal pressure or distension. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 364, I perceived a sense of fulness in the head, and throbbing of the arteries. 1807 *Ibid.* XVII. 528 'Internal distress, a sense of fulness and aching' may be felt.

8. *Dressmaking.* The condition of being 'full'. Also *concr.* the portion of material arranged in folds to produce this.

1884 *West. Daily Press* 2 June 7/2 An ordinary short skirt . . . trimmed with flounces, or other fulnesses. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 6/3 The fulness of this blouse effect is drawn in close at the waist.

Fullock: see FULK *v.* dial.

† **Fullo'nic**, *a.* *Obs.* -o [f. *L. fullōnicus* (f. *fullōn*, *fullō*, a fuller) + -AL.] 'Belonging to a fuller' (Bailey 1721).

† **Fu'llought**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 ful(l)wilt, 1-2 fulluht, 2-3 fuluht, ful(e)ht, 3 fulleht, 4 follaut, fullouht, folloht, fullauht, fullou(g)ht, 5 folghte. [OE. *ful(l) wilt*, noun of action f. *fulwian* (prehistoric *-wihan*): see FULL *v.* 1.] Baptism.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 25 Hwæder was iohannes fulluht þe of heofonum þe of mannum. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 9 Underloft fuluht on cristes nome. c 1205 LAY. 961/2 þa þe time was fulled þæt hit [þæt child] fulluht sculde habben. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 160 He was Godes baptiste—þe muclehe heilnesse þæt he heold, ine fuluhte under his honden. a 1330 *Otuel* 316 þou noust what folloht is. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 682 Penne com Seraphes and fullouht furst askes. 1303 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 76 Folloht is trewe. c 1450 MYRC 177 Alle these he cosynes to hym for ay. . . The preste þæt folowep. . . þe godfader & hys Wyf knowe he fore folghte.

Hence in early ME. *Ful(e)htles* *a.* [see -LESS], without baptism. *Ful'the v.*, also *Ful'the* (*fulene*), *v.* [see -EN] *trans.* to baptize. *Ful'th-ninge*, *fulcninge*, *vbl. sb.* *Ful'there* [see -ER 1], (John the) Baptist.

c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 73 Mon scule childre fulhten. *Ibid.*, þa weren mince childre dede fulhtes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 15 Dre þing. . . þat on is rihte bliue, þæt ari is fulhtninge, þe þridde þe faire lifode. *Ibid.* 131 Iohan þe fulcne. *Ibid.* 139 Seint iohan baptiste was send into his midden erd to donde þe folede wike, an is to kiden cristes to come, oðer is bodien fulcninge, þæt þridde is fulcnen. c 1200 ORMIN 9149 Siþþenn toc he þæt þe folle to þe spellenn & to fulhtnenn. c 1205 LAY. 297/6 þou he alle fulhted & to gode fuesed. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* [see FULL *v.* 1.]

Full-summed, *a.*

1. *Falconry.* Of a hawk or its wings: In full plumage.

1486 [see FULLFREME]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 169 Byrdes wynges once full sumd byrdes wyl hardly be catchi. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 72 The King of Birds . . . with fullsummd wyngs fastning his Talens East and West. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 14 Inspire . . . my prompted song. . . And bear through highth or depth of Nature's bounds, With prosperous wing full summed.

2. *notice-nse.* Fully developed or accomplished. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 272 These twain, upon the skirts of Time, Sit side by side, full-summ'd in all their powers.

Full-timer. [f. phrase *full time* + *-ER*.] A child that attends school during the whole of the school hours; opposed to **HALF-TIMER** b.

1870 *Morning Post* 2 June 2/1. There is no uniform rule as to the period either of age or knowledge when the 'full-timer' shall become the 'half-timer'. 1805 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/2 He [the half-timer] needn't read so well, write so well, draw so well, cipher so well as the full timer at school.

† **Fully**, a. Obs. [f. *FULL* a. + *-LY*.] Complete, perfect, thorough, without defect. Also, of a full or rounded form.

a 1300 *E. Psalter* cxxxviii[1]. 22 With fulli batededen bated 1 pa. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9862 All es fulli bat he wrought. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 232 The said queen's [Joanna, of Naples] breasts be somewhat great and fully. they were trussed somewhat high. the which causeth her grace to seem much the fuller, & her neck to be the shorter. 1513 *Bradshaw St. Werburgh* 1. 1366 Well byloured fether this is my fully mynde.

Hence † **Fully** adv., completely, fully; † **Fulness**, fullness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10104 (Cott) Pe takingen of a hundred tale Al fullines it takes hane. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* II. 424 And hail till erd gane fullylly. Ne war he hynt him by his sted. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 207 Al be lafe. of his gret fullness hane. 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. III. 127 All the laif. wes. with the said bishop fullie remittit. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cassius's Catech.* 174 S. John. is fullalie occupied in commending vnto vs brotherlie charitie.

Fully (fu'li), adv. Forms: see **FULL a. and *-LY*. [OE. *fullice*, f. *FULL* a. + *-LY* = OS. *fullika*, OHG. *follich* (MHG. *volliche*).]**

In a full manner or degree; to the full, without deficiency; completely, entirely; thoroughly, exactly, quite. † **Fully** and by *(Naut.)* = *full* and by: see **BY** b. d.

c 900 tr. *Beza's Hist.* II. iii. (1890) 104 Heo [the church] ta zeta nas fullice geworht ne zehaldog. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handboke in Anglia VIII.* 306 Pat he fullice gefæstwed sy mid feower & twentig tidum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 He nis noht fulliche cristene mon þæt [etc.]. c 1205 *LAY.* 14150 Ich beo þi þine londe fulliche al-stonde. c 1230 *HALL Meid.* 11 Meidenhand is te blomse þæt beo ha eanes fulliche forcoruen, ne spruted ha neuer eft. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 29/6 Pat fulliche so holi man nas. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 476 Unnethes e a child born fully That it ne by-gynnes to goule. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 50 We fulliche vnderstondend þour lettres. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 87 Ilim neddiþ his medicyn I-maad nougt fulliche so drie. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Harl. MS.) Whenne the candell was list, þes sawe fully the toode siting on his brest. 1484 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 More opynner and fullyr than he knewe afore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W.) 1531 230 b. All the powers & desyres of mannes soule shall be fully contented & quyeted. 1611 *Bible Rev.* xiv. 8 Gather the clusters of the vine of the earth, for her grapes are fully ripe. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commu.* 187 Italiani, Spanish, and Greek, who fully pronounce every letter in the word. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Times* 275 His eyes. are so fully placed as is most comely. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 19 The things that we thought should be fuller expressed then in the ancient Creed, are these. 1695 LO. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 63. I know that you art one who has been fully perswaded. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 1. 15 Sheepes Wool, that is fully as hard and coarse as Hogs Hair. 1766 *Gosw. Vite.* II. iii. In this I satisfied my fully. 1769 FALCOWER *Dict. Marine* (1789) E. ee, Fully and by. 1791 Mrs. RAOCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* 1. And introduced the strangers more fully to each other. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Inferior Franks. posted themselves, fully armed, outside. 1848 C. BROWNE *T. Eyre* v. By the time that exercise was terminated, day had fully dawned. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 441/2 Both sides should be heard, and heard fully.

b. with numerals and expressions of quantity. Also (*To eat, feed*) **fully** = to satiety.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 488 Par he badd nougt fullik an vne. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 450 Anticrist. . Sal regne thre yere and an half fully. c 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 202 Fuliche ne is he noht now fram þe vi fet y-mete in brode. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 111 Ne take his ees (wolde) he fully half a day. c 1425 *Craft Nonbrige* (E. E. T. S.) 36 By twene an hundredth and a thousand, so þat it be not a powensful fully. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. c. viii. 189 The kyng had not yet fullyllt eaten. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer.* Ordination Pref. Fully thyrtye yere of age. c 1586 C. TESS *PENBROKE Pr.* cxxxix. 1. The poore. . with store of bread Shall fully all be fedd. 1720 *Pope's Linn* xxiii. 220 Behold Achilles' promise fully paid. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) II. ii. 25 Hesitation lasting fully two days.

Fullymart, obs. form of **FOUMART**.

Fulmar (fu'lmaɪ). [originally belonging to the dialect of the Hebrides, and so prob. of Norse origin; perh. f. ON. *fuli*-foul (referring to the disgusting odour of the bird) + *ma*-r MEW, gull.

That the word is, as commonly said, a transferred use of *fulmar*, *FOUMART*, seems unlikely. The Gael. *fulmair* and the scientific Latin *fulmarinus* are from Eng.]

A sea-bird of the petrel kind (*Fulmarus glacialis*), about the size of the common gull. Also called *fulmar petrel*.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* 55 The Fulmar, in Bigness equals the Malls of the Second Rate. 1742 *De Vos's Tour Gr. Brit.* IV. 275 Another Bird. called Fulmar, about the Size of a Moor-hen. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) II. 431 The Fulmar supplies them with oil for their lamps, down for their beds. 1823 *SCORESBY's Whale Fishery* 126 In consequence of a fulmar's darting upon its back, and plunging its beak in the skin. 1863 *BARING-GOULD's Iceland* 406 Still and ghost-like buoyant Fulmars wing their way.

Fulmar(d), obs. forms of **FOUMART**.

† **Fulmen** (fu'lmen). [L.; = 'lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt'.] A

thunderbolt; thunder, esp. as the attribute of Jupiter.

1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* 79 The fulmeen or thunder-bolt is the same with the lightning. 1747 J. SPENCE *Polyneis* II. vi. 49 In his right hand. he grasps his fulmen; his thunder, as we are used to translate that word, improperly enough. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/1 'We recognise the . . god. by his fulmen.

fig. a 1856 Sir W. HAMILTON (Ogilv.), Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a fulmen of expression.

Fulmer(d), obs. forms of **FOUMART**.

Fulminancy (fu'lminānsi), rare. [f. next: see *-ANCY*.] Fulminant character.

1858 CARLYLE *Frede. Gl.* I. v. (1865) 1. 46 The new King noticed her, and hurried back a look of due fulminancy.

Fulminant (fu'lminānt), ppl. a. and sb. [a. F. *fulminant*, or ad. its original L. *fulminant-em*, pr. pple. of *fulminare*: see **FULMINATE** v.]

A. adj.

1. = **FULMINATING**, in various senses.

1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 78 Let. . is fulminant foolish deity. . . be measured by the law of God. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* II. 46 Who. . had power over Purgatory and Hell, thither to strike innocent Souls by his fulminant Excommunications. 1693 *SALMON Bates's Dispen.* (1713) 319/1 This Fulminant Gold. 1818 *MOORE Fudge Fam.* Paris VII. 99 Fierce was the cry and fulminant the ban. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 117 From whom the fulminant Frenchman knew defeat.

2. Path. Developing suddenly.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 104 The fulminant forms of anthrax. 1881 *Med. News* L. 41 (Cent.) The glandular alterations were especially pronounced in fulminant cases.

B. sb. Something that thunders or explodes; a thunderbolt, an explosive. rare.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 557 He bids conflicting fulminants expire The guided ball, and holds the imprison'd fire. 1891 *Chambers's Encycl.* s. v. *Mandelville*, This book was a potherouse fulminant, levelled against the ethical theories of Shaftesbury.

Fulminate (fu'lmineɪt), sb. [f. **FULMIN** (10) + *-ATE*.] A compound of fulminic acid with a base, detonating by percussion, friction, or heat.

1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 455 A class of salts, to which they have given the name of fulminates. 1860 *PISSEZ Lab. Chem. Wonders* 25 Fulminate is prepared with nitric acid . . alcohol and mercury. 1864 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 732 *Fulminate of Copper* is obtained in green crystals. *Ibid.*, *Fulminate of mercury*, *Mercuric fulminate*, *Fulminating Mercury*. *Ibid.*, 737 *Fulminates of Zinc*. The neutral salt, also called fulminating zinc, was first obtained by Liebig.

Fulminate (fu'lmineɪt), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. 5-6 fulminat, 6-8 (pa. pple.) fulminated. [f. L. *fulmināt*-ppl. stem of *fulminare* to lighten, strike with lightning, f. *fulmen* lightning.]

1. In physical senses.

a. *intr.* To thunder and lighten. rare.

1620 J. DAVIES *Wits Pilgrim* I v b. With a fiery Wreath blind thou my Brow that mak'st the Muse in Flames to fulminate. 1666 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 60 It tonitruated horribly, fulminating promiscuously from all parts of the troubled Hemisphere. [Meaning for ludicrous bombast.] 1742 *YOUNG Mt. Th.* ix. 490 Loud Ætnas fulminate in love to man.

2. To issue as a thunderbolt.

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* iv. 164 It was on the latter body that the bolt of Roman vengeance first fell, and it was as sudden and as terrible in its effects as if it had really fulminated from the throne of Capitolian Jove.

† 3. *Metalurgy.* Of gold: To become suddenly bright and uniform in colour. Obs.

1727 P. SHAW tr. *Boerhaave's Chem.* (1741) I. 71 note, Till . . the gold have fulminated, as the refiners call it.

† 4. *trans.* To strike with lightning. Obs. rare.

1666 *SANCRIFT Lex Ignea* 40 Shall our Mountain . . be fulminated, and thunder-strook.

5. To flash forth like lightning.

1630 *RANDOLPH Panegy.* to *Shirley's Grates*. Serv. Aijj. I cannot fulminate or tonitruate words. nor makea insurand, that [etc.]. 1865 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* II. 46 The one [Beatrice's wit] is fulminated in brilliant coruscations. . the other [Rosalind's wit] shines with gentle, genial radiance.

6. † a. *trans.* To cause to explode with sudden loud report (obs.). b. *intr.* To explode with a loud report, detonate, go off.

1667 *HENSHAW in Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* 275 If you fulminate it [salt-petre] in a Crucible. 1799 G. SERRA *Laboratory* I. 235 The nitre and tartar will soon begin to fulminate. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 255 A dark powder is formed, which fulminates violently when heated.

II. fig.

[Originally a rendering of med. L. *fulminare*, the technical term for the formal issuing of condemnations or censures by the pope or other ecclesiastical authority; afterwards used with wider application and with reference to the literal sense.]

7. *trans.* To 'thunder forth'; to utter or publish (a formal condemnation or censure) upon a person.

c 1450 *HENYSSON Tale of Dog* 80 The Arlether. . . The sentence gaif, and proces fulminat. 1532-3 *Arch. 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 2 Notwithstandinge. . . it should happen any Excom. . . to be fulminate, promulged, declared, or put in Execution. 1560 *ROLLAND Crit. Venus* III. 17 The mater was to be fulminat. 1684 *News fr. France* 37 The Pope sent . . a Bull of Excommunication, which he required him to fulminate in his Name against all the Assembly. 1726 *AVILAFRE Parergon* 157 All Ecclesiastical Persons. . . to whom an Ordinary Jurisdiction is given. . . may fulminate these Church-Censures. 1750 *WARRBURTON Doctr. Grace* II. v. Wks. 1811 VIII. 339 Judgments. fulminated with their of who had the divine Vengeance at his disposal. 1816 J.

SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 27 The maledictions he [Napoleon] fulminated against our Island. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xlii. 272 The pope fulminated a hull against him. . . for having named an archbishop. 1871 *NAPIEVS Pres. & Cure Dis.* I. iii. 112 Kings have fulminated their decrees against it.

8. To strike with the 'thunderbolts' of ecclesiastical censure; hence gen. to denounce in scathing terms, condemn vehemently.

1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* II. 584 For all of ancient that you had before. . . Was Errour fulminated o'er and o'er. 1688 T. BROWNE *Reasons Bays Changing Relig.* 15, I fulminated Johnsons affected Style. 1760 *HURD in Lett. late eminent Prelate* (1809) 311, *Burnet's Exposition* I find was fulminate; and, had the Convocation been as busy, twenty years ago, as Dr. Atterbury would have it, I should have been in pain for the *Divine Legation*. 1773 *BURKE Sp. Frst. Diss. Bill Wks.* X. 37, I would have the Laws rise in all their majesty of terrors, to fulminate such vain and impious wretches. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 263 The catholic church . . fulminates without hesitation a Julian or an Elizabeth.

9. *intr.* Of the pope, etc.: To issue censures or condemnations (against); gen. to 'thunder', inveigh violently against.

1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xxx. (1647) 162 Before his time the Imperial majesty. . . was never fulminated against with excommunication. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 215 Pope Paul. . . after he had fulminated so dreadfully against him, proposed him for an Example to be imitated. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* II. (ed. 2) 65 The Vatican from whence the holy father used. . . to fulminate with serious effect against the greatest powers in Europe. 1792 *Bar. Munchausen's Trav.* xxiv. 150, I. . . seized the Speaker, who was fulminating against the Aristocrats. 1849 Sir J. STEPHEN *Ecol. Biog.* (1850) I. 466 Pulpits fulminated, presses groaned. 1862 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1870) IV. xxii. 157 It will be the duty of the Pope himself to fulminate against them.

Hence *Fulminating* vbl. sb., the action of the vb. 1693 W. SALMON *Bates's Dispen.* (1715) 537/1 You need not fear its fulminating in the drying.

† **Fulminate**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *fulminat-us*, pa. pple. of *fulminare* (see **FULMINATE** v.).] Fulminated, emitted as a thunderbolt.

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xlv. 315 They [the Jesuits] were the only cause that incensed the Pope to send so many fulminant Breves to these Kingdoms.

Fulminating (fu'lmineɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. **FULMINATE** v. + *-ING*.] That fulminates.

1. Detonating, violently explosive.

Fulminating gold, mercury, platinum, silver, various fulminates or salts of fulminic acid. *Fulminating pane* (see quot. 1879). *Fulminating powder*, formerly, a mixture of nitre, potash, and sulphur; now sometimes applied to other violently explosive powders, chiefly containing fulminate of mercury.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 89 These afford no fulminating report. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 35 These I found to have quite lost all their fulminating or flying quality. 1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1704) 80 For fulminating Engines. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 227 The Fulminating Damp will take Fire at a Candle. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 210 This fulminating composition. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 12 This powder is fulminating gold, which is composed of five parts of yellow oxide of gold and one part of ammonia. *Ibid.* 423 Mr. Howard. . . has given it the name of fulminating mercury. 1858 *GREENER Gunpowder* 22 Nothing can resist the exceeding intensity of the action of fulminating powder. 1879 *ROSSITER Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Fulminating pane*, glass plate coated on each side with tin-foil, which, when electrified, can be discharged with a spark. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 146/2 Fulminating silver, even when moist, will explode by percussion.

b. Producing a brilliant flash when ignited. 1676 *LISTER in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124 The fulminating powder, which the spikes of *Muscus Lycopod.* yield.

2. fig. That thunders or hurls forth censures, denunciations, or the like; also, that is thundered forth.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassini's Holy Cr.* 177 Rome, from whence came all the fulminating thunders, and bloudy Edicts against Christians. a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xii. 93 A powerful and fulminating Goddess. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 91 This fulminating decree. 1750 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 16 All things in this fulminating bull are not of so innoxious a tendency. a 1839 *PRARD Poems* (1864) II. 273 Hits Sent slyly out by little wits, A fulminating breed.

Fulmination (fu'lmineɪʃən). [ad. L. *fulminat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *fulminare* (see **FULMINATE** v.).] 1. The bursting forth of thunder and lightning.

In quot. only fig.: cf. 4.

1623 *COCKERAM Fulmination*, thundering. 1650 *BULWER Anthropolom.* 126 Like wicked Outlaws despising the fulmination of divine Anger. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* IX. 606 St. Paul. . . Deplored the check o' the puny presence, still Cheating his fulmination of its flash. 1869 *GOSWORTHY Parn.* *Holiness* 96 He beats down with his fulminations the old idols of prejudice.

2. The action of fulminating or detonating; loud explosion.

1667 *HENSHAW in Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* 275 The Volatile part that was separated from it in the fulmination. 1765 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trav.* IV. 176 Mariotte. . . calls these bubbles [in boiling water] fulminations. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 232 Another species of explosion, which has been termed fulmination. 1835 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fulmination*, an explosion with noise, resulting from the sudden decomposition of a chemical substance.

† 3. *Metalurgy.* (See **FULMINATE** v. 3.) Obs.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 271 Fulmination . . . is a metallical gradation, with excoction to an absolute perfection in Cineration, whose purity is declared by an effulgent splendor.

4. The formal emission of an ecclesiastical condemnation or censure (see FULMINATE v. II). Subsequently with a more general sense: Violent denunciation or threatening; an instance of this, a terrific explosion of indignation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. viii. 191 For the twenty fulminations that they make at this day comenly. 1523-3 Act 24 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 3 The sayde fulminations of any of the same interdictions. 1606 *Crit. & Times Jas. I* (1849) i. 63 Their protestation against the Pope's fulmination. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 132 These Fulminations from the Vatican were turn'd into Ridicule. 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* i. 556 Gross vice is not, in the first instance, to be encountered with menaces and fulminations. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. iii. 122 Awaiting the fulmination of the bull. 1858 *Times* 6 Aug. 11/2 His... generals were more strictly bound down by great fulminations never to attack without permission. 1861 Miss C. Fox *Fruit.* II. 280 John Bright is great fun, always ready for a chat and a fulmination.

Fulminatory (fŭl'minātōrī), *a.* [ad. F. *fulminatorius*, f. *fulminare*: see FULMINATE v. and -ORY.] Sending forth fulminations, thundering.

1611 *COTGR.* *Fulminatory*, fulminatory, thundering, lightning, destroying, terrible. 1656-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1722-92 in *BAILEY*. 1820 *Examiner* No. 641. 475/2 One of the framers of the fulminatory preamble. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii, Its speculative Height or Mountain, which will become a practical fulminatory Height. 1840 J. QUINCY *Hist. Harvard Univ.* I. 134 Their violent and fulminatory measures.

Fulmine (fŭl'mīn), *v.* [ad. L. *fulminare*: see FULMINATE v.]

1. *trans.* To send forth (lightning or thunder). 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 5 As it had been a flake Of lightning through bright heaven fulmined. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *ML Sinai* iv. 381 A sound As 'twere of thunder fulmined nigh at hand, O'erwhelm'd his hearing.

b. fig. To 'thunder' or 'flash out'. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 118 She fulminated out her scorn of laws Salique And little-footed China.

2. *intr.* To 'thunder', speak out fiercely or energetically. Now chiefly in echoes of Milton's use (quot. 1671).

1623 *Tr. Fawcett's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 276 He had interdicted and fulminated against the Emperour. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 270 Whose restless eloquence Wielded at will that fierce Democratic, Shook the Arsenal and fulminated over Greece. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Luigi* 35 How unlike him who fulminated in old Rome! 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 384 Listening to him who fulminated over Greece.

Fulmineous (fŭl'mīn'ēas), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *fulmineus* (f. *fulminare* - FULMEN) + -OUS.] Pertaining to thunder or lightning.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1744 *J. Claridge's Shepherd of Banbury's Rules* 31 The fulmineous matter in the air is set on fire. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* iv. 318 Than the flame fulmineous fiercer far.

Fulminic (fŭl'mīn'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *fulminicus* (with sense derived from FULMINATE v.) + -IC.] In *Fulminic acid* C₂H₂N₂O₂, nitro-acetonitril, an acid (not yet isolated) forming explosive salts with some metals.

1825 HAMILTON *Diet. Terms, Fulminic Acid*, in Chemistry, an acid capable of combining in different proportions, with different bases, and thus forming as many detonating salts. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 215 Cy 2 + oxygen 24 At. 1 forms fulminic acid. 1884 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 The various fulminating salts are all formed by the union with metals, of a certain nitrogenous acid called fulminic acid.

Fulminous (fŭl'mīn'as), *a.* [f. L. *fulminatus* - FULMEN + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to thunder and lightning: fulminating.

1635 HERWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 63 In his hand A Trisule thunderbolt or Fulminous brand. 1665 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1835) IV. 354 The like fulminous fire killed a man in Erpingham church. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 122 Sad as those fulminous imprecations on mankind, when Lear bows his head to the storm.

Fulminurate (fŭl'mīn'ūrāt), *Chem.* [f. as next + -ATE; see URATE.] A salt of fulminic acid. 1864 WATTS *Diet. Chem.* II. 739 *Fulminurates*. Fulminuric acid appears to be monobasic; at all events all the fulminurates hitherto obtained contain only a at. metal in place of hydrogen.

Fulminuric (fŭl'mīn'ūr'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. FULMIN-IC + -URIC.] Only in *Fulminuric acid* (see QUINCY); *Fulminuric ether*.

1864 WATTS *Diet. Chem.* II. 738 *Fulminuric Acid* C₂H₂N₂O₂ Isocyanuric acid. An acid isomeric with cyanuric acid. *Ibid.* 741 *Fulminuric Ether*: see Fulminurate of Ethyl. 1879 ROSSITER *Diet. Sci. Terms, Fulminuric acid*, an anhydrous crystalline substance obtained from fulminic acid.

Fulness: see FULLNESS.

† **Fulsamic**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [? corruptly f. FULSOME + -IC.] = FULSOME.

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. x. O filthy Mr. Sneer; he's a nauseous figure, a most fulsamick Pop, Foh!

† **Fulsion**, *Obs. rare* -1. [as if ad. L. *fulsionem*, f. *fulgere* to shine.] The action of shining forth; an instance of this.

1690 W. LEYBOURN *Curious Math.* 782 Fourteen of the Extream Ful-ions, or of the brightest shinings of Mars.

Fulsome (fŭl'sŏm), *a.* Forms: 3-5 fulsum, 4-8 fulsom, 5- fulsome; also 5 folsomo, 6 fulsoom, 7 fulsomo, (9 fouslomo), 6 *St.* fowsum, 7, 9 *Sc.* fousomo. [f. FULL a. + -SOME.]

It is possible that there may have been a ME. *fulsum* (f. *ful*, *Foul* a.) which has coalesced with this; but the supposition is not absolutely necessary to account for the development of senses.]

† 1. Characterized by abundance, possessing or affording copious supply; abundant, plentiful, full. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2153 De. vii. fulsum 3eres faren. ? a 1412 *LYDG. Lyfe our Ladye* (Caxton) A v. For alwey God gaf hyr to her presence So fulsom lyght of heuently influence. *Ibid.* B v b, Like as a fulsum welles Shedyth his strems in to the ryuer. 1440 - *Secrets* 723 At Elyconys welles This phillosoffe by fulsom habundance Drank grettest plente. 1481 EARL WORCESTER *Tulle on Friendship*. B vii b, Though he... were sette in moost fulsom plente. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Cij b, Folowe fulsome fieldes habundant of frument. 1515 - *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cij a, Suche fulsome pasture made him a double chin. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. lxxiii.* 26 Much more fulsome is Davids confession [orig. *Longe plenior est Davidis confessio*], 1583 - *Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 571 Likewise of their firstfruits inside of making good fulsome sheaves and bundels vnto God, they gelded them, and made them verie thinne and lanke. [1868 HELPS *Realms* II. xi. 80 My complaint of the world... is this—that there is too much of everything... and so I could go on enumerating... all the things which are too full in this fulsome world. I use fulsome in the original sense.]

† 2. Growing abundantly, rank in growth. *Obs.* 1633 *Castle Where* iv. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, Plucke up the fulsome thistle in the prime.

† 2. Of the body, etc.: Full and plump, fat, well-grown; in a bad sense, over-grown. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 497 Wip he siht leue We hen as fulsom i-founde as bouy we fed were. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 368 With a necke... Nawyer fulsome, ne fat, but fetis & round. 1565 GOLING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1567) 85 a, His leane, pale, hore, and withered core grew fulsome, faire, and fresh. 1593 *Rich Greene's News* G ij b, A chuffe-headed Cardinal with a paire of fulsome checkes. 1628 WITTNER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 637 For either arme in such a mould is cast As makes it full as fulsome as their waste. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 238 A fulsome and over-grown and unwholesome Flesh. 1678 ORWAY *Friendship in F.* II. i, 'Tis such a fulsom overgrown Rogue!

† 3. Overfed, surfeited. Also *fig. Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 24 Lazy, Laidcean temper of a fulsome, careless, surfeited spirit. *Ibid.* 316 Doth he not deserve at our hands more then a faint fulsome grant with Martha, thou canst doe all things. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 40 (Jam.) Nor fall their (read they) victims to a fulsome rift.

† 4. App. used for: Lustful, 'rank'. *Obs.* 1506 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 87 The fulsome Ewes. [Cf. *rauche* in line 81.]

† 5. Of food: Satiating, 'filling', tending to cloy or surfeit; also, coarse, gross, unsuited to a dainty palate. *Obs.*

1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* lxiii. It shulde so soone be fulsome and not comfortable deynete. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Racious* i. vi. 94 This kinde of meate onely, serueth them all their life tyme... and neuer waxeth fulsome vnto them. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1577) 1. 160 Our ale... is more thicke, fulsome and of no continuance. 1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 198 Though the same were a meat of such delicacie and pleasing relish, yet in the end, the people of Israel found it fulsome. 1674 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 488 A little honic is sweet; much, fulsome. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 229 A gross and fulsome Nourishment, unless they meet with a strong and good Stomach. a 1668 DAVENANT *News Jr. Phym.* (1673) 3 Their gross feedings on fulsome Butte, Essex Cheese. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 118 Carthusian fasts, and fulsome Bacchanals. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 263 Why starv'd, on earth, our angel-appetites; While brutal are indulg'd their fulsome fill? 1770 WILKES *Let.* 29 July in *Corr.* (1805) IV. 76, I dined with the lord-mayor... We had two turtles, and a fulsome great dinner.

† 6. Having a sickly or sickening taste; tending to cause nausea. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 434 The oile... is very fulsome and naught to be eaten. 1674 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 248 The very sight of that cup, wherein such a fulsome potion was brought him, turnes his stomacke. 1694 WESTACOTT *Script. Herb.* 6 The common Anise-Seed-Water... is the most fulsom and insalubrious of Strong-waters. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 107 A certain sour, fulsome Quality that the former Wort left behind.

† 7. *fig.* Cloying, satiating, wearisome from excess or repetition. (Cf. sense 7.) *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxi, Lest in repetyng a thinge so frequent and commune, my shoke shulde be... fastidious or fulsome to the reders. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 122 If it be ought to the old tunc, my Lord, it is as fat and fulsome to mine eare As bowling after Musicke. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 43 The Spanish majestically, but fulsome, running too much on the O. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* i. 163 Who then wonders if the Supper of Christ... be as a fulsome thing unto you? 1694 ADDISON *Eng. Greatest Poets* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 36 The long-spun allegories fulsom grow, While the dull moral lyes too plain below. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 704 As too little Action is cold, so too much is fulsome.

† 8. Offensive to the sense of smell: a. Strong-smelling, of strong, rank, or overpowering odour. b. Foul-smelling, stinking. *Obs.*

1583 STANVHURST *Arts* II. (Arb.) 66 Each path was fulsoom with sent of sulphurus orpyn. 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe l. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 14 Heres such a fulsome Aire comes into this Chamber. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 507 They are commonly of rank and fulsome smell; as May-Flowers and White Lillies. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 119 That is the reason why fryed, baked and stewed Food does send forth a stronger and fulsomer scent than other Preparations. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Malt*, The Kiln ought to have convenient Windows, that your gross Steams, fulsom Damps, and stupefying Vapours may pass freely away.

† 9. Offensive to the senses generally; physically disgusting, foul, or loathsome. *Obs.*

1507 *Communcy*. (W. de W.) Aij. Man is but fulsome erbe and claye. 1570 LAYL *Fulphes* (Arh.) 130 Whereby they noted the great dyslytting they had of their fulsome feedings. 1595 SHAKS. *Tam.* II. iv. 32, I will stop this gap of breath with fulsome dust. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* I. II. i. ii. (1651) 53 She vomited some 24 pounds of fulsome stuffe of all colours. *Ibid.* II. II. i. i. 232 Calis... would use no Vulgar water; but she died... of so fulsome a disease that no water could wash her clean. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* etc. 199 A thousand silken Puppets should haue died, And in their fulsome Coffins putrified, Ere [etc.]. 1642 DAVENANT *Unfort. Lovers* iv. Who once departed, know this fulsome world So much unfit to mingle with their pure Refined ayre, that they will returne. 1720 T. BOSTON *Hum. Nat.* in *Fourfold St.* (1707) 152 They cleave fondly to these fulsome breasts. [1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 120/2 Hundreds of dogs... are annually committed to the abysses of these fulsome waters.]

† 10. Offensive to normal tastes or sensibilities; exciting aversion or repugnance; disgusting, repulsive, odious. ? *Obs.* exc. as in sense 7.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 496 Of his wykytnes pat fulsome til al gud-men wes. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1061 There thou lygges, for the fulsome freke that fourmede was euer! 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 713/2 Tindall... with hys fulsome feeling sayth. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 46/2 It is a foule and fulsome thing, whiche shee must leaue off. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Robin*, A filthie knaue with a fulsome queane. 1635 *QUEENES Embl.* III. ii. (1718) 133 Seest thou this fulsom ideot? 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 188 A phlegmatick dulle life is fulsome and fastidious. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* I. i. (1691) 3 Now half the Youth of Europe are in Arms, How fulsome must it be to stay behind, And dye of rank diseases here at home? 1684 SIR C. SCROPE *Misc. Poems* 112 Let not his fulsome armes embrace your waste. 1702 *Pore Wife of Bath* 173 Fulsom love for gain we can endure. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 291 And lest the fulsome artifice should fail, Themselves will hide its coarseness with a veil. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 29 Have at a fousome kirk, and batter Her lustful banes untill they clatter! 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* III. In a hooth at the fulsome flair.

† 11. Morally foul, filthy, obscene. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 37 Lye with her: that's fulsome. 1680 DRAYTON *Pref. to Ovid's Epist.* (1683) A iij b, A certain Epigram, which is ascrib'd to him [the emperor], is more fulsome than any passage I have met with in our Poet. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 3 Thy Mirth thy foolish Bawdry is exprest; And so debauch'd, so fulsome, so odd. 1719 D'ARFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 327 And earn a hated living in an odious Fulsome way. 1726 ANHERST *Terra Fil.* xxvi. 144 What followed was too fulsome for the eyes of my chaste readers.

† 12. Of language, style, behaviour, etc.: Offensive to good taste; esp. offending from excess or want of measure or from being 'over-done'. Now chiefly used in reference to gross or excessive flattery, over-demonstrative affection, or the like.

1663 Br. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 201, I never heard anything so fulsome from the mouth of man; and found my self... impatient of such silly stuff. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Let.* vi. 189 They were puffed up with the fulsome Flatteries of their Philosophers and Sophists. 1702 ROWE *Tamherl.* III. i. 1082 Bear back thy fulsom Greeting to thy Master. 1762 GOLOSIN. *Cit. W.* xviii, Concealed disgust under the appearance of fulsome endearment. 1782 J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* II. xii. 338 This fawning and fulsome court-historian, 1784 COWPER *Treat* vi. 289 The fulsome cant And pedantry that coxcombs learn with ease. 1802 MAR. EGGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 226 The fulsome strains of courtly adulation. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 169 Pindar was never fulsome in his panegyric. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiii. 778 This fulsome publicity I have described.

b. quasi-sb.

1742 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxiv. 104 Some choice letters from Queen Anne, little inferior in the fulsome to those from King James to... Buckingham.

† **Fulsomehead**, *Obs.* [f. FULSOME + -HEAD.] Plentifulness, abundance.

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1548 Heuene dew and erbes fetthed, Of win and oile fulsom-hed. *Ibid.* 2128 Do. iij. 3er hen get to cumen In al fulsom-hed sulen i hen nenum.

Fulsomely (fŭl'sŏm'li), *adv.* [f. FULSOME + -LY 2.] In a fulsome manner.

† 1. Abundantly, plentifully, fully. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17805 (Gött.) Ga we þan fulsumli þeder. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 4325 þann were spanci spices apaid at a boutte fulsumli at þu þell to eche freke þer-inne. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy.* The foyson and plente Of kyngly fredom unto hye and lowe So fulsomly gan there to reygne and snowe. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvii, He that woll... fulsomly fele the loue of Jhesu in his soule.

2. In a way that causes surfeit or nausea; in a way that offends the senses; cloyingly, sickeningly; disgustingly, loathsome.

1536 BELLEMON *Cron. Scot., Cornage & Distr. Albion* iv. (1541) B ij b, Thow sail fynd thayn throw their intemperance and surfeit diet sa fousomely growin. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repairing Ch.* (1839) 274 Suffered Gods House to bee in ruine and decay, to lye uncomely, and fulsomely. 1572 J. JONKS *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, Neyther with such [eul]l ayre] as commeth of houses fulsomely kept. 1599 NASIR *Leiten Stoffe* (1871) 91 The very embers whereon he was singed... fumed most fulsomely of his fatty droppings. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 34 It is nauseous and fulsomely sweet. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78, 3/1 Who but in the Lushious delight, Which fulsomely Cloys.

3. In a way that is offensive to good taste (see FULSOME 7). † Also, coarsely, obscenely (*obs.*).

1677 SCOLEY *Ant. & Cl.* IV. i, Your slighted Love, Can you forget? and fulsomely pursue The man with kindness

who despises you? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 553 Apuleius also... grossly and fulsomely imputes the same to Plato. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 34 The Act of Consummation fulsomely describ'd in the very Words of the most Modest amongst all Poets. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World iv*, v. That nauseous cant, in which men and their wives are so fulsomely familiar. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lxxv. 377 Mr. Belford seems, although very complaisant, not so fulsomely so as Mr. Tourville. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 225 The language of these compositions was, fulsomely servile. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 44 Praising a king fulsomely during his lifetime.

Fulsomeness (fɒlsəməns). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being fulsome.

1. Abundance, plentifulness, fullness. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Ser.* 3. 737 The knotte, why that every tale is told, If it be taryed til that lust be cold... The savour passeth ever longer the more, For fulsomnes of his prolixite. a 1400 *Prynor* (1891) 95 V seyde in my fulsomnesse *(in abundantia mea)*. c 1430 LYNG. *Min. Poesis* (Percy) 14 Bochous schewed ther his fulsomnes Off holsons weynes to every maner wight. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 274 Of wch loye kyng dauid þus seyde expresse, I lord with þi fulsomnesse sacyat shal be.

2. The quality of cloying, surfeiting, or nauseating the palate; grossness, sickness, or offensiveness of savour. Also, the state of being cloyed or surfeited. Also *fig. Obs.*

1481 EARL WORCESTER *Tulle on Friendship*, C. iij. a. There is not suche fulsomnes in frendship, as ther is in other thynges, for frendship fareth as wine which may be kepte many yerres. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* 156a. The body lacking exercise, gathereth fulsomnes & pestilent sauours. 1594 CAREW *Huarle's Exam.* Wits xii. (1596) 191 Our soule hath a fulsomnesse at this slight meate. 1620 VENNIR *Via Recta* viii. 169 They induce fulsomnesse, and subvert the stomacke. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 11. (1651) 238 To abstergie belike that fulsomnesse of sweet, to which they are there subject. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus.* Tri. 20 Quickened and actuated. (as the fulsomnesse of sugar is by the acrimony of Lemons). 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 779 A strong sort of Tobacco, in which the Smokers say they can plainly taste the fulsomnesse of the Dung. 1876 TRENCH *Synon.* N. T. lxi. 219 By 'fulsomness' is indicated the disgust and loathing from over-fulness of meat as well as of wine.

3. The quality of being offensive or disgusting to the senses; foulness, loathsomeness. *Obs.*

1563 *Honillies* i. *Repairing Ch.* (1899) 277 All these abominations they... have cleansed and purged the churches of England of, taking away all such fulsomnes and filthiness as [etc.]. 1670 PRICE *Creat.* Prince B j b. Others have described them by some diseases, to manifest the fulsomness and loathsomeness thereof.

4. The quality of being offensive to good taste (esp. by over-adulation or the like). + Also, coarseness, obscenity (*obs.*). (See FULSOME 6-7.)
1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 60 No Decency is consider'd, no Fulsumness omitted. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 50 How a man may commend himself, without Envy or Fulsumness. 1845 L.D. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. lviii. 179 Rather a proof of the bad taste in pulpit oratory prevailing... than of any peculiar servility or fulsumness. 1881 *Times* 23 Mar. 9/3 Adulation became an art, and was carried to a pitch of fulsumness beyond modern conception.

Fulsun, var. of FULSEN v. *Obs.*, to aid.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 95 As fortune wolde fulsun hom þe fayrer to haue.

Fulth. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *Sc.* FOUTH. [f. FULL a. + -th; cf. *length, depth*.] Fullness. Also = FILL sb. 1, in *to eat one's fulth*.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 7 At the fulthe of tim was comen. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Paulus 863 Quhare he beis ay but seknes... fulth þat hungri. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2771 Pare his forayouris land þe fulth of vittail. c 1425 *Wyn. Cron.* i. xiii. 12 Fra fwith of mete. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 A lambe will fall... to eatinge of grasse, when it is aboute a moneth... olde; yett if it haue its fulth of milke it will forebare the longer. 1855 ROBINSON *Widby Gloss.* s.v., Take and eat your fulth on 4. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Fulth, fulness, full growth, perfection, as applied to flowers, &c.

Fulthe, early ME. form of FILTH.

+ **Fultum**. *Obs.* Also 1 fulteam, 3 foltom. [OE. *fultum, fultam*, f. **fultion* (= OHG. *follazionhan*) to assist, f. FULL adv. + *lōn* to draw, TEE v. Cf. TEAM f. the root of the simple vb. With regard to the sense-development see the remarks s.v. FOLLOW v.] Help, assistance, support; also *concr.* one who or something which helps.

Beowulf 698 Ac him dryhten for-geaf... frofor and fultum. a 800 *Esfurt Gloss.* 360 Emolumentum, fultum [Corpus Gloss. fultum]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 þurh drihtnes fultum. c 1205 LAY. 417 Þat Troynesse folc mid his fulle fultumemen... Brutus & makeden hine to duke. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2824 Of me sal fultum ben þe brogt.

+ **Fulve**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [ad. L. *fulvus* -us: see FULVOUS.] = FULVOUS.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 252 Whose surcles are very slender, fulve, odorate.

Fulvescent (fɒlvəsənt), a. [f. L. *fulvus* -us (see FULVOUS) + -ESCENT.] Passing into a fulvous tint, somewhat tawny.

1816 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xix. 124 *note*, The ventral segments are fulvescent. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 287 Those of a fulvescent colour.

Fulvid (fɒlvɪd), a. Now rare. [ad. med. L. *fulvidus*, f. L. *fulvus* reddish-yellow.] = FULVOUS.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkhouer's Bk. Physicke* 401 Take a fulvide or blew woolen clothe. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Senu* i. 1. iii. The fulvid Eagle with her sun-bright eye. 1681-*Exp. Dan.* 27 A Beast of a fulvid or Golden colour. 1860

Sir Rohan's Ghost vi. 133 Something in the softened light, through the Fulvid noon, was moving here.

Hence **Fulviness**.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 304 The fulviness of the Sand of the Sea.

+ **Fulvify**, v. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *fulvus* -us (see next) + (-I)FY.] trans. To make fulvous.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkhouer's Bk. Physicke* 142½ Fulvifye, or make it yellow with the poulder of pomegranate shelles.

Fulvous (fɒlvəs), a. Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *fulvus* reddish-yellow + -ous.] Reddish-yellow, dull yellowish-brown or tawny.

1664 BEALE *Aphor. Cider* xxxix. in Evelyn *Pomona* 26 A more fulvous or ruddy colour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armonny* ii. 246½ A Thistle-finch... hath... Neck & Back of a fulvous or reddish Ash colour. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 93 Fur shining fulvous brown. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 312, I now clearly distinguished an expansive eagle... on the fulvous panel of the hinder hood. 1848 LOWELL *Bignou P.* Poems 1890 II. 8 A Nemean lion, fulvous, torrid-eyed.

|| **Fulwa** (fɒlwə). [corruptly ad. Bengali *phulwara*, the native name of *Bassia butyacea*.] (See *quots.*) Also *fulwa*-butter.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 2 *Bassia butyacea*, the Indian butter-tree, also the *Fulwa*, or *Phulwara*-tree. This phulwara butter will keep many months. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Fulwa*, a solid buttery oil obtained from *Bassia butyacea*. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Fulwa butter*, the concrete oil of the seeds of *Bassia butyacea*.

Fulyie (fɒlyi), sb. 1 *Sc.* Also 5-9 fulye, 6 fulze, 9 fuzlie, foolyie. [var. of FOIL sb. 1.]

+ 1. A leaf. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aneis* xii. Prol. 89 Euery faill Ourfret with fulzeis of figuris full diuers. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 113 *Sc* thick they [Bees] owt the fulgies stalk.

2. Gold-leaf.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 939 The fulye of the fyne gold fell in the feild. 1488 in *L.D. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 85 A buke with levis of gold, with xiiij levis of gold fulze. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Fulye* 2. Leaf gold... We still use fulye in the same sense, without the addition of the term gold.

Fulyie, *fulzie*, sb. 2 *Sc.* Also 5-6 fulye, 8 fozlyie, 9 fozlie, fuzlie. [app. f. next vb.; the primary sense appears to be 'what is trampled underfoot'. Cf. FULAGE.]

The prevailing spelling in official documents and newspapers is *fulzie*, which often receives the anglicized pronunciation (fɒli). The *z*, however, historically represents *z* = *y*, and the purely popular pronunciation is (fɒlyi) or (fɒli).

1. The sweepings or refuse of the streets.

1538 *Extr. Abert. Reg.* (1844) 154 Assis nor fulze. 1692 *Act Sederunt* 4 Aug. The muck and fulzie of the towne. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 When towns' bodies... are pestilential w/ filth and fozlie. 1832 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 111 Scavengers... to remove the dung or fulzie thereof. 1863 *Daily Rev.* 22 Oct. They received about £7000 for the fulzie of the town

2. Manure.

1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 289½ þe tatht & fulye of þe said nolt & scheip. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 308 The Master's Foot is the best Fozlie.

3. Comb. : fulyie-man, a scavenger.

1846 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 197 A ginshower enough to sicken a fulyie-man.

+ **Fulyie**, v. *Sc.* *Obs.* [Sc. var. of FOIL v.] trans. in various senses of FOIL. a. To trample on. b. To injure, destroy. c. To defeat, overcome. d. To dishonour, violate (a woman).

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 928 He... ferly put with his pith at his pesane, And fulyeit of the perye mail þa man fylyi. c 1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 436 Some wnder foz fulyeit was men of wer. *Ibid.* xii. 22 Agis, fulyeit, be labour that was than, Fulyeit and spilt. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. III. 350 Seand his men so fulyeit in that fecht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) I. 165 He, with unbriidit fult, fulyeit his anttis. a 1807 *Christmas Ba'ing* xxvi. in J. Skinner *Misc. Coll. Poet.* (1809) 131 Tam Tull... Saw him sae many fulyeit [ed. 1805 foolyie].

Hence **Fulyeit** ppl. a., exhausted, worn out. Also **Fulyear**, one who dishonours (women).

1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit* women 63 Birdis... latis their fulgeit feiris file quhair that pleis. *Ibid.* 86 Nothir febill, nor fant, nor fulgeit in labour. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) II. 20 He wes ane... fulyear of matrons.

Fum (fʌm), sb. Also *fung*. [corruption of Chinese *fung* (hwang).] A fabulous bird (by Europeans commonly called the phoenix), one of the symbols of the imperial dignity in China.

1820 MOORE *Fum & Hum* Wks. V. 132 One day the Chinese Bird of Royalty, Fum, Thus accosted our own Bird of Royalty, Hum. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 332 The fum or Chinese bird of royalty.

+ **Fum**, v. *Obs.* [echoic.]

1. *intr.* To play (on a guitar) with the fingers. Cf. STRUM, THRUW *obs.*

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 II. 349 Follow me, and fum as you goe. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* ii. iii. He fums on the Guitar.

2. *trans.* To thump, beat. (The quot. is negro-Eng.; but cf. FUM-FUM b.)

1790 J. B. MORETON *Indies* 154 Then missess fum me wid long switch... Me fum'd when me no... me fum'd too if me do it.

So with reduplication **Fum-fum**, (a) expressing the sound of a stringed instrument; (b) a thumping or beating.

1656 EARL MUMF. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 326 Trivial Fidlars, who play fun fun in the meanest Assemblies. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 522½ He got fun-fun for purloining again.

Fumacious, a. *rare*-1. [f. L. *fumare* to smoke, after the analogy of Lat. adjs. in -acens: see -ACIOUS.] Fond of smoking.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Fumado (fʌmɪˈdɔ). Also 6-9 fumado, (7 fumatho). Also corruptly FAIR MAID. [app. ad. Sp. *fumado* (fumāˈdo) pppl., smoked; the spelling *fumatho* seems to indicate retention of the original pronunciation.] A smoked pilchard.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* (1871) 61 Cornish pilchards, otherwise called Fumados. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 23 The dried wares they carrye into Spayne, Italie, Venice... and in those partes tooke name Fumados, for that they are dried in the smoake. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 33 a. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Cornwall* I. (1662) 194 Then say the name of Fumados, with Oyle and a Lemon, they [the Fumados] are meat for the mightiest Don in Spain. c 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 105 This sort [of salted Herrings] are commonly called Fumathos. 1859 WALCOTT *Guide Devon & Cornw.* 525 Pilchards, which elsewhere are known as 'Fair maids', are here called Fumados.

Fumage. *Hist.* [ad. med. L. *fumagium*, f. *fūm*-us smoke.] Hearth-money.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 323 As early as the conquest mention is made in domesday book of fumage or fuage, vulgarly called smoke farthings; which were paid by custom to the king for every chimney in the house. 1876 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* (1888) I. 1. 20 A fumage, or tax of smoke farthings, or hearth tax... ranges among those of the Anglo-Saxon period.

+ **Fumage** v. *Obs.*-1. [a. F. *fumage*, f. *fumer* to dung.] (See *quot.* 1725.)

1765-1732 COLES, *Fumage*, manuring with dung. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* *Fumage*, a Term in Agriculture signifying Dung, or manuring with Dung.

|| **Fumago** (fʌmɪˈɡo). [mod. L., f. *fūm*-us smoke.] (See *quot.*)

1887 *Frail. Soc. Arts* 2 Sept. 918/t The soot dews, or fumagos, are a genus of fungi which are mainly epiphytes... The fumago settles upon the upper sides of leaves.

Fumant (fʌmɪˈmɒnt), a. *Her.* [a. F. *fumant* pr. pple. of *fumer* to smoke.] (See *quot.*)

1818-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. *Fumant*, emitting vapour or smoke. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

Fumarina (fʌmɪˈmɒrɪn). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Fumarica fumitoria*.] (See *quot.* 1864.) So **Fumaric acid** (see *quot.*). **Fumarate**, a salt of this acid.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 741 *Fumaric acid*. C₄H₄O₄. An acid isomeric with maleic acid... It is produced by the dehydration of malic acid. *Ibid.* 743 Some of the fumarates are crystalline, others pulverulent, and most of them have a mild taste. *Ibid.* 747 *Fumarine*, an organic base, contained in fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*). 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* 362 The lichen contains... a little fumaric acid.

Fumarole (fʌmɪˈmɒrəl). Also fumarol, fumorell. [ad. F. *fumerolle* (*fumarolle*): see FEME-RELL.] A hole or vent through which vapour issues from a volcano; a smoke-hole.

1811 PINKERTON *Petril* II. 548 A more proper name for these ignited hills and spots would be fumarols. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 342 Fumeroles or small crevices in the cone through which hot vapours are disengaged. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 522 Cracks... are produced in the solid rocks; smoking fumeroles appear. 1881 W. G. MARSHALL *Thro. Amer.* xv. 315 The Californian Geysers are rather fumaroles—an immense collection of vents from which hot air is emitted.

Fumart, var. of FUMART.

Fumatho, *obs.* form of FUMADE.

+ **Fumatic**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *fūm*-us smoke; + a derivative parody of PNEUMATIC.]

1641 *True Char. Untruce Bishop* 7 He hateth his enthusiastick fumaticks, who talk so much of the Spirit.

Fumatory (fʌmɪˈmɒrɪ), sb. Also incorrectly fumitory. [f. Lat. type **fūmātorium*, f. *fūmare*: see next and -ORY.]

+ 1. A censer. *Obs.* rare-1.

c 1530 in GUTHC. *Cur.* II. 318 The mending of a Fumitory waying more then it dyd before by d. oz.

2. A place set apart for smoking or fumigating purposes.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1730) II. 179 To sot away your time in Mongo's fumitory among a parcel of old smok-dry'd cadators. 1824 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 361 The united talent of the age... had alighted... on this great 'fumatory' [Manchester]. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* ii. v. (1871) 238 We have erected a Fumitory for the more complete cleansing of all that pass this way.

Fumatory (fʌmɪˈmɒrɪ), a. [f. L. type **fūmātorius*, f. *fūmare* to smoke, f. *fūmus*: see FUMUS sb. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to (tobacco-) smoking.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 744 This fumatory process proceeded for some time almost in silence.

+ **Fumay**, v. *Hunting. Obs.* rare. Also 5 femay, femy, fymay. [? ad. AF. **fumi*, *femeier*; cf. OF. *femeis* and *femier*, *fumier* dunghill, *femer* (mod. F. *fumer*) to manure; the ultimate source is L. *fimus* dung.] *intr.* Of certain animals, esp. the hare: To evacuate excrement.

1286 [see CROWE v., FEN v.]

Fumble (fʌmbl), v. Also 6 fombie. [Of obscure origin: equivalent forms exist in other Teut. langs.; cf. Da. *fummelen*, LG. *fummeln*, *fummeln*, Sw. *fumla*, to fumble, grope; prob.

onomatopœic; cf. *bumble*, *jumble*, *mumble*, *stumble*, also *FAMBLE*, *FIMBLE* *vb.* Possibly the formation of the word may have been in part suggested by the sb. which appears as OE. *fōlm(e)*, OS. **fōlm* (pl. *fōlmos*), OHG. *fōlma* hand; cf. ON. *fālma* (icel. *fálma*) to grope, with which Sw. *fämla*, Da. *fämla* (= *FAMBLE* *v.*) are commonly regarded as identical.]

1. *intr.* To use one's hands or fingers awkwardly or ineffectually; to grope about. To *fumble at*: to make clumsy attempts at doing or handling (something). To *fumble for* or *after*: to make clumsy attempts to reach or grasp. Also to *fumble about*.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1293/5. The dyuel .. should not be able to reache his [Christe's] head.. but only to fumble about his fote. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1566) 188/2 She desired him to looke in his Testament. Then he fumbled and sought about him for one. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iii. 14. For after I saw him fumble with the Sheets, and play with Flowers .. I knew there was but one way. 1602 DEKKER *Satiron.* Wks. 1873. 1. 219 What made these pair of shuttle-cocks here? What doe they fumble for? a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 108 Those, that cannot play, delight to fumble on Instruments. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 251 He vainly fumbles at the fatal Door. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 288 If you set a man with gloves on, or a rustic whose hands are hard by labour to take off a single sheet, he will fumble about a long while. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 169 Seeing him lay down his pipe and begin to fumble with his walking-staff. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 361 The soldiers were still fumbling with the muzzles of their guns .. when the whole flock of Macleans, Macdonalds, and Camerons came down. 1859 KINGSLEY *Mel.* (1860) II. 139 He .. fumbled for the bible in his boot. 1874 BURNARD *My Time* xiv. 119 'Let me see' said [he] .. fumbling about in all his pockets.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 5 He will be nibbling and fumbling at all these as far as he dare. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tr.* (1662) 1. The foulness of his Mind makes him fumble very dotingly in the use thereof. 1678 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 683 Our Mechanick or Atomick Theists, will have their Atoms, never so much as once to have Fumbled, in these their Fortuitous Motions. 1685 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. d. 3) 47 If he [horse] fumbles with his Corn, then give him no more at that time. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Pain.* vi. (1848) 223 Any artist .. fumbling through three or four strata of colour before he can find them. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxiii. 267 Englishmen are still fumbling about Mount Sinai in the East.

c. *quasi-trans.* with complement.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 110 A hostler fumbled the door open. 1887 Punch 19 Mar. 143/2 Dizzy, then Premier, fumbled his eyeglass into position.

2. *trans.* To handle awkwardly or with nervous clumsiness. Also with *on*, *out*, *over*.

1566 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 174 And with a palse fumbling on his Gorget, Shakein and out the Riuert. a 1658 CLEVELAND *To T. C.* 17 A Nut which when thou'st crack'd and fumbled o'er Thou'll find the Squirrel has been there before. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* i. His greasy bald-pate choir came fumbling o'er the beads, in such an agony, They told 'em false for fear. 1756 CONNOISSEUR No. 134 (1774) IV. 228 The old women, fumbling over their tattered testaments till they have found the text. 1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husband* 1. 235 The fugitives, having fumbled out their bundles in the dark, first handed them to him. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford-Road Conspir.* i. [He] came forward, looking very red, and fumbling two large kid gloves. 1894 SALA *Things I have seen* II. xx. 254 The coin .. I very soon tarnished by fumbling it .. between my hot, moist little fingers.

fig. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 3/4 His incident must come to him naturally or he fumbles it.

b. *spec.* In games with a ball, To *fumble the ball*: to fail to take it 'cleanly'; to stop or catch it clumsily.

c. To *fumble one's way*: to find it by groping. 1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husband* II. 80 She started up, and fumbled her way down the dark stairs. 1879 G. W. CABLE *Old Creole Days* 13 Late that night a small square man .. fumbled his way into the damp entrance.

3. To wrap up clumsily, huddle together. Also with *up*.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* (1831) 212 Constreynd to sit. Close in a corner fumbled vp for feare. 1588 SHAKS. *Til. A.* iv. ii. 58 What dost thou wrap and fumble in thine armes? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 48 As many farwels as be stars in heauen, With distinct breath, and consign'd kisses to them, He fumbles vp into a loose adieu. 1621 MOLLIE *Camerar.* *Liv. Lib.* iii. xiii. 189 They send them [their women] forth so covered, veiled, and fumbled up. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 140 So many fumble this, last and next weeks devotion all in a prayer. 1681 [see FUMBLING *pl.* a. d]. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 342 The attenuated, sham, flagrant wear .. wherewith Mr. Thomas Moore has thought fit to fumble up the personages of his 'Lalla Rookh'.

a. *slang.* (Cf. FUMBLER b, FUMBLING *pl.* a. c.) Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit women* 134 3it leit I neuer that larbar .. fumyll me, without a fey greet. c 1690 SAT. on *Lauyers in Collect. Poems* 18 Old Maynard .. Who mumbles all Day, and fumbles all Night. 1754 SIBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 239 The old Man .. rejoicing to see her return in Good-Humour, fumbled away the Night. 1762 GOLOSIN. *Nash* 180 Impotent posterity would in vain fumble to produce his fellow.

5. *intr.* To hesitate in speaking; to speak haltingly or indistinctly; to mumble, to mutter.

1563 *Hamlet* II. Agat. *Gluttony* (1859) 205 A drunkard .. fumbleth and stammereth in his speech. 1591 Troub. *Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 110 He fumbleth in the mouth, His speech

doth faile. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xxvi. (1609) 1130 Being .. found fumbling in their answers (*hæsitantibus in responsis*) they were commaunded to void out of the Counsel-chamber. 1611 [see FUMBLE *v.*]. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 38 His tongue did fo fumble and falter in his head. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husband* i. 1. How silly a man fumbles for an excuse, when he is a little ashamed of being in love. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. Never lose time fumbling and prating about it.

b. *trans.* To speak (words, etc.) indistinctly or hesitatingly. Also with *out*, *up*.

1555 EÖEN *Decades* 46 He fumbleth certeyne confounded woordes with hym selfe. 1599 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 370 M. Heskins fumbleth out the matter with a foolish caveat. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 74. 1. With stutting stammering at length thus fumbled an answer. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 121 He blameth vs for fumbling vp those things, which we answered distinctlie inough. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 127 She fumbled out, thanks good, and so she did. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. ccxiii. 319 As soon as I had fumbled out this answer.

Hence Fumbled *pl.* a. Also Fumble *sb.*, a piece of fumbling, a bungling attempt at something; *spec.* in ball games, a clumsy handling of the ball; + also, confused utterance, mumbling.

1647 WARE *Simp. Coph.* 84 The world's a well strung fiddle, mans tongue the quill, That fills the world with fumble for want of skill. c 1831 J. WILSON in *Lang Life & Lett. Lockhart* (1897) II. 109 He [Wilson] called Lockhart's remarks 'a feeble fumble of falsehood'. 1884 F. D. MILLET in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134/4 The newspapers grew stich, fumbled, and worn at the hands of the frequent readers. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 17 Jan. 6/4 At the first fumble of a Surrey back, Maturin rushed round.

Fumbler (*fʊmblər*). Also 6 fumbler, *Sc.* fumbler. [f. FUMBLE *v.* + *ER* 1.] One who fumbles, in senses of the *vb.* *cake fumbler*: see CAKE *sb.* 9.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 No man shulde rebuke .. a stuttar or fumbler. c 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* II. 49 The work of, Sir, your humble Servant (Who, though I say't, am no such fumbler). 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 92. I must not let down the character of the work, to flatter a few feckless fumlars. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* viii. 145 A man .. may be a mere fumbler in physiology and yet show a keen insight into human motives.

b. *slang.* (See *quot.* a 1700.)

1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* II. ii. What stay we for, can you tell fumbler? 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Woman* 129 Wks. (1698) I. 147. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Fumbler, an unperforming Husband, one that is insufficient. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* V. 349 Wench Fumlars give ear v'ry Man. 1748 SNOLLETT *Rad. Rand.* xi. (1804) 56 In the mean-time give me a kiss, you old fumbler. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 90 A married couple, who have had no children, after a certain number of years, are compelled by their neighbours to give what we call a Fumbler's Feast.

Fumbling (*fʊmblɪŋ*), *vb.* *sb.* [f. FUMBLE *v.* + *ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* FUMBLE.

1562 J. HERWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 217 This man in his breech feelyng such fumbling. 1601 WEVERER *Mirr. Mart.* C. ij. Now are we dwarfs, they [our issue] will be pismires then, This is the fumbling of our aged men. 1645 MILTON *Colat.* Wks. (1851) 357 Your second Argumēt, without more tedious fumbling is briefly thus. 1762 STVENSON *Crazy Tales* 49 There's a disorder we call Fumbling, Amongst the men call'd Fighting shy. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1871) V. 1. 366 That impotent fumbling after carlines or pistols. 1892 JESSOP *Stud. by Recluse* Pref. (1893) 15. I do not call these stray papers Essays, but mere Studies — fumlings if you will.

Fumbling, *pl.* a. [f. as *prec.* + *ING* 2.]

a. That fumbles or gropes about; also, characterized by fumbling.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 62 The frost-kling ties my fumbling feet. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvii. She attired herself, with fumbling fingers. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 286 The fumbling efforts of gentlemen in removing their gloves before shaking hands. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishism. of Rue Catin* v. A spare individual .. entered .. after a fumbling rap at the door.

b. *fig.* That does something clumsily or awkwardly; also, hesitating in speech, mumbling.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 698/1 Not anye true feelynge faythe, but a false fumbling fantasye. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Herbs, Wedes.* etc. Wks. (1587) 114 Wyth hollow voice and fumbling tooing thus spoke. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 14 Such are their fumbling shifts. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75. I could eate Thy fumbling throat, for thy lagd censure. 1638 BAKER tr. *Baltaz's Lett.* (vol. III) 258 He hath .. but a very fumbling speech. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Truth* II. 36 A fbling. fumbling Arch-Deacon. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* v. iii. There are wrongs The fumbling piecemeal law can never touch.

c. Sexually impotent. Cf. FUMBLE *v.* 4 and FUMBLER b.

1576 NEWTON *Lemniæ's Complex.* 81 b, They be vnto carnall coiture fumbling, slow, and not greatly therto addicted. a 1703 POMFREY *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 17 Dull old age, with fumbling labour, cloyes before the bliss. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 77. 3/2 Their Fumbling Neighbours .. cannot Enjoy The Pleasure of getting a Girl, or a Boy. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xii. How fumblin cuffs their dearies slight.

fig. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Gardninges* 32, *Herbs* (1587) 164 If barreyry soyle, why then it chaungeth hewe, It fadeth faste, it flits to fumbling yeares. 1684 ORRERY *Town. Lee's Constantine*, Fumbling, itching Rhimers of the prom [proud] T' adopt some base-born Song that's not their own. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Intro. *Wks.* (1716) II. 500 Impotency is supply'd by Fumbling Registers.

d. (See FUMBLE *v.* 3.)

1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI.* t. 3 Fox o' these fumbling robes !

How came my warlike spirit wrapt in these Formalities, that hold my hands from blood?

Hence Fumblingly *adv.*

1598 FLORIO, *Palpegor.* gropingly, fumblingly. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* *Perspicuitas* (Rldg.) 760/2 Many good scholars speak but fumblingly. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Nov. He is obliged to put on his spectacles fumblingly.

Fume (*hūm*), *sb.* Also 5 feum, 6 fewme. [a. OF. *fum* masc. = Pr. *fum*, Sp. *humo* (earlier *fumo*), Pg., It. *fumo* :—L. *fūmus* smoke; also OF. *fume* fem. in the same sense, a derivative (like *fumée*, which has been retained in mod.F.) of *fumer*, FUME *v.* The Eng. sb. may be in part a direct adaptation from the Latin.]

I. 1. The volatile matter produced by and usually accompanying combustion; smoke. Also with *a* and in *pl.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1400 *Pety Lob* 279 in *Hampele's Wks.* (Horstm.) II. 384 As frome the fyre departeth fume, So body and sowle a-sundre goth. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntus* (Roxb.) 56 Wyth the fume be [angel]t toke to heven his flyght. 1540-62 STERNHOLZ & H. Ps. xxi. 9 Like an Oven burn them, Lord, in fiery flames and fume. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iii. iv. 176 By this kinde of mockage defiling death as well with fire as fume. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 600 While yet thin fumes from dying sparks arise. 1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 403 A copious black fume came from it. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in H.* ii. Epil. (1879) 259 A fresh-lit fire Sends forth to beaven great shovs of fume.

b. Odorous smoke (e.g. that of incense, tobacco)

+ *Indian fume* : tobacco smoke.

c 1400 *Sordene* Bab. 681 Thai brente Frankensense That smoked up so stronge The Fume in her presence. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34 h/1 It hath vertue tascende by the lightnes of the fume [of encense]. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Cij. Fume of Roes leather, doth mightlyly sterre hym vp. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* 138 Whose fume is holsome ageynst reumes and heauynesse of the heade. 1621 G. SANDVS *Ovid's Met.* xi. (1626) 230 Meane-while Alcyone holly fumes presents To all the Gods. 1627 DRAYTON *Moan Calf Poems* (1748) 172 In some six days journey, doth consume Ten pounds in suckets, and the Indian fume. 1697 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxx. 35 One of the most antient Ways of worshipping God; the first Men making a Fume, by burning parts of Trees, and Shrubs. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 473 Curling clouds Of Indian fume. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ii. And the fumes of choice tobacco scent the air.

+ c. Something used or prepared for producing aromatic vapour. *Obs.*

1540-1 Elvot *Image Gov.* 41 Duryng the time of his execution the Emperour commaunded the beedile to crie, With fume shall he die, who fumes hath sold. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 219 Rulandus makes a fume of one dram of white Amber to take at the Mouth. 1665 PRYDS *Diary* 4 Nov. They suspect by their sending for plaister and fume, that it may be the plague. 1679 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 451 A julep, 3s. 6d.; a fume 2s. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 207 They had burnt a great variety of Fumes and Perfumes in .. the Rooms.

2. Odour or odoriferous exhalation (either fragrant or offensive) emitted from a substance, flower, etc.

c 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 251 Breke hem [branchis of fenel] a lital with hi teep, and han jou schalt blowe in his ipe. — *pat* he fume of be fenel mowe entre into his ipe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 30 b/1 The fume & stanche of donge. 1569 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iv. iv. Aromatyke lycoure, Fragrance of fume. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 47 The fume of hiliacampa is very pleasing. 1610 FLECHUR *Pastil.* *Shepherdes* v. ii. Send a fume, and keep the air pure and wholesome. 1658 A. Fox *Wurle's Surg.* II. xiv. 115 When these [poultices] are taken off .. there comes a great fume from the Wound. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 62 76 She .. cannot bear the Fumes of the Table. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 17 A horrid Fume shall straight your Crime proclaim To ev'ry Nose. 1865 SWINBURNE *Hymn to Proserpine* 96 And the wind falls faint as it blows with the fume of the flowers of the night.

+ 3. Vapour or steam given out by bodies when heated. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 278 Stoppe it [the vessel] faste, pat her mowe come out perof no fume. 1544 PHAEP *Regim. Life* (1553) Civ. b. Receiving the fume of the sayd decoction wythin the eyes. 1607 TORSSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 93 The liver of a Roe sod in salt water, and the eyes of a purblinde nian held over the fume or reek thereof, are cured of their blindness. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 236 Flowing out of the Mouth in Form of a Fume, or crasser Vapour.

b. The vapour given off by acids and volatile substances; said esp. of exhalations or vapours which are irritant, stifling, or the like. Rare in *sing.*

1665 HOOKE *Micogr.* 229 Looking at bodies through the fumes of *Aqua fortis*. 1680 BOYLE *Sept. Chem.* 87 The Predominant Fire will Carry up all the Volatile Elements Confusedly in one Fume. 1774 GOLOSIN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 319 The fumes of hot iron, copper, or any other heated metal. 1800 *Mel. Frail.* IV. 467 The nitrat of pruned discharges the acid in red fumes. 1834 J. FORBES *Lavine's Dis. Chem.* (ed. 4) 65 The inhalation of red fumes .. sometimes gives rise to pulmonary catarrh. 1879 Geo. GLAISTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 171 The fume when given off from the furnace appears as a dense white smoke.

c. An exhalation or watery vapour rising from the earth, the sea, etc.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Al corrupt humiditeis, ande caliginis fumis : that hed bene generit in the sycond regione of the ayr. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 11. I descry a fume Creeping from out the bosome of the deepe. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. 12 The upper face of the Earth .. sendeth forth many times certaine hot fumes and vapours. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* x. 103 A prodigious Quantity of Fume and Vapours flying off from the Body of the Comet. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.*

(ed. 20) 127 The sun's rays upon the earth cause vapours or fumes to be continually rising from it. 1875 M. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 62 The fissure is filled with fume and spray.

4. A vapour or exhalation produced as an 'excrement' of the body; esp. a noxious vapour supposed formerly to rise to the brain from the stomach (now chiefly as the result of drinking 'strong' or alcoholic liquors).

c1400 *Laufrauc's Chirurg.* 163 Pe lungis drawip eir into be herte, for to do awei be fume and fe untemperid heete of be herte. a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3880 When the paunch is full, a fume clymbethe up into the hede. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 24 The Nuyles... are a superfluitie of members, engendered of great earthly smoke or fume. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1050 Grosser sleep, Bred of unkindly fumes. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xiii. (1715) 309 Dreams were believ'd to proceed from the Fumes of the last Night's Supper. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. viii. The wine... rais'd [disagreeable] fumes from the stomach into the head. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 203 The fumes of the whiskey had taken possession of his brain. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii. lxiii. 240 The fumes of the wine at length thawed their reserve.

II. Figurative senses.

5. Something comparable to smoke or vapour as being unsubstantial, transient, imaginary, etc.

When used with reference to flattery, the word has often a mixture of the notions of 'incense' (s.b.) and of sense 6. 1531 ELIOT *Gov.* ii. i. Faint praise that is gotten with feare or by flaterars gyuen... is but fume which is supported by silence prouoked by menaces. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 7. i. 1. 196 Loue, is a smoke made with the fume of sighes. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. 1. 56. 10 Such Naturall Philosophie... shall not vanish in the fume of subtilie, sublime, or delectable speculation. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 Claudius... haueing much of the fume of glory, and little fire to raise it elsewhere. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 34 To smother him with fumes and eulogies. 1648 MILTON *Obserr. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 566 As if the known and try'd Constancy of that valiant Gentleman were to be bought with Court fumes. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 172 Great pity too... That they should go out in fume and be forgot. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* i. 1. ix. 128 The fumes of philosophical reasoning were dissipated by more material ingredients. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* liv. 3 Libo's airs to a fume of art refine them.

6. Something which 'goes to the head' and clouds the faculties or the reason.

1594 MIRR. *Mag.* Sabine vill, For gelouzie... With frensies fume, enrage hir restless braine. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 67 Their rising senses Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that mantle their clearer reason. 1691 HARTCUFFE *Virtues* 391 Virtue doth refine and purifie our Minds, by stifling the fumes and steams of vice and Passion. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 p. 14 It dissipated the Fumes of Sleep and left me in an instant broad awake. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. ix. 177 The fumes of enthusiasm presently dissipate. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 75 Sometimes his head gets a little hot with the fumes of patriotism.

7. A fit of anger, an irritable or angry mood. Chiefly in phrase in a fume.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 421 In a fume or an hete Wardeyn of the Flete Set hym faste by the fete. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 27 Softe & patient, good wordis Tindale: and no furiose fumes. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wyzed.* i. 27 b. He was in suche a fume, that he ranne vpon the yonge man, to have beaten him. 1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* i. v. Wks. 1856 1. 88 'Tis not true valors pride. To stah in fume of blood. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Neh.* iii. 20 He burst out in a heat, being angry both at himself and others... and in an holy fume, finished quickly. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Drake* 13 June. Every now and then a lady in a fume withdrews her name. a 1839 PRASE *Poets* (1864) II. 96 There's the Serjeant Cross, in fume and heat. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xxi. vi. X. 103 Kaiser Joseph, in a fume at this, shot-off an express to Bohemia.

b. One who is apt to 'get into a fume'. rare⁻¹. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 123 The notary's wife was a little fume of a woman.

III. 8. attrib. and Comb., as fume-black, blind; + fume-gallant (humorously), a smokier; fume-worts, a book-name for plants of the N. O. *Fumariaceæ* (Lindley *Veg. K.* 1846, p. 435).

1573 *Art of Limning* 6 To make a fume blacke called Sable. a 1568 SILVESTER *Dia Barlas*, *Paranelus* 701 A rash Excesse of Courage boiling fell; whose fume-blind force... Resembles right a sightlesse Polyphem. 1621 VERNER *Tobacco* C 4 b. Let these fume-gallants enjoy their vanity.

Hence *Fumeless* a., free from fumes.

1864 in WEBSTER and in later Dicts.

Fume (fūm), v. Also 7 feum. [a. F. *fumer* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *fumar*, It. *fumare* = L. *fūmare*, f. *fūm-us*: see prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To apply smoke or fumes to; to fumigate. c 1400 *Laufrauc's Chirurg.* 179 Herwip anynothe hise heeris, and firste pou schalt fume hem wip sulphur. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1555) L vja. The Egipcians were wont to fume their houses... with turpentine or rosin. 1612 WOOALL *Surg. Master* Wks. (1653) 74 *Succinum*... is good... to fume a ship or house in time of infectious aires. 1669 WORLOGG *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 Fuming the holes with Brimstone, Garlick, and other unsavoury things, will drive them out. 1741 *Compl. Fam.* Piece i. v. 267 First fume the Vessel with Brimstone.

b. To perfume with incense; to burn incense before or offer incense to.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. They hallow'd it, they fumed it, they sprinkled it. 1820 DEVEREN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyon* 241 She fum'd the temples with an odorous flame. 1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 186 The celebrant... went up to the altar, and... fum'd it all about with incense.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 266 They demi-deify and fume him so.

+ c. To perfume. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Libri Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 40 That the kings robes, doublettes, shetes & sheortes he fumyd, by all the yere, of the yeoman potleary. 1592 GREENE *Poems* 113 Crisps and scarfs, worn a la morisco, Fumed with sweets. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* iii. 1. Now are the Lawne sheetes fum'd with Violets. 1680 SHADBELL *Woman-Captain* II. Wks. 1720 111. 361 Let me have costlier scents, and fume the room. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* 501 Chian Wines with Incense fum'd.

+ d. To preserve by smoking; to smoke-dry (provisions). *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornewall* i. (1723) 33 Those [fish] that serue for the hotter Countries of Spaine and Italie, they vsed at first to fume, by... drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) 1. 228 If one hang up gammons of bacon, beefe, or other flesh to fume, and prepare it in the chimnies.

e. *Phologr.* To expose to the fumes of ammonia.

1890 ARNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 164 By fuming the film with the vapour of ammonia... increased vigour is imparted to the print. 1890 ANTHONY *Photogr. Bull.* III. 68 Some say fume ten minutes, and some say an hour.

2. *intr.* To emit fumes, smoke, or vapour.

c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 946 To fume, *fumer*, 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* viii. 74 Like boyling liquor. That fumeth, swelleth high and bubbleth fast. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 539 A Censer is there left fuming all the day and night. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1626) 29 The Poles about At either end do fume. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* iv. (ed. 2) 306 It will make the Drink fire and fume at the Bung. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 56 A short tube That fumes beneath his nose. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chur. Lit.* (1859) II. 259 On other occasions, they put burnt oil shoes to fume in the censers. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 119 The acid appears as a very volatile liquid... fuming in the air. 1878 C. D. WARNER *In the Wilderness* vi. 143 The fire sputters and fumes.

fig. 1620 in FARR *S. P. Jas.* I. (1848) 74 Lust's a fire... Lighting never, ever fuming. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Nature* ii. If thou shalt let this venome lurk, And in suggestions fume and work. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv. The spiritual essence or soul of Sim would sometimes fume within that precious cask, his body.

+ b. *trans.* To cause to emit fumes. *Obs. rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 248 Frankincense being fumed, and candles being lighted. 1666 W. BOCHERST *Lainographia* (1894) 62 Burning or fuming vinegar and rose water. 1681 [see FUMING vbl. sb.]

3. *intr.* Of smoke, a vapour, etc.: To issue, rise, pass off; to rise and pass away.

1593 SHAKS. *Lear.* 1043 As smoke... which from discharged annun fumes. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 720 Even such is all their vaunted vanitie, Nought else but smoke, that fumeth soone away. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* (1650) 369 The vapours... do slowly fume and ascend to the head. 1643 WITHER *Campo Maris* 17 Whence, may fume Into thy nostrils, that sweet-smelling savour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 60 Incense Clouds Fuming from Golden Censers, hid the Mount. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xiv. 67 From it fumes A stifling smell of sulphur.

+ b. Of food, wine, etc.: To rise as fumes (to or into the head). Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Catein on Fr.* lxxv. 9 Stronge wyne fuminge quickly and strongly into the hrayne. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 407 One of them when the wine had a little fumed up into the head, began both to speake and doe foolishly. 1650 BARROUCH *Meth. Physick* i. ii. (1659) 3 He must abstaine from milke, and meates that fume into the head. 1626 BACON *Sylva* s. 782 They have a manner to prepare their Greek-Wines, to keepe them from Fuming and Inebriating. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 9 To prevent their fuming up to the head and inebriating.

c. To pass away or off in fumes or vapour. *rare.*

1705 CHEVNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. s. 38. 78 Their parts are kept from fuming away by their fixity. 1866 Mrs. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* x. 253 They... did something to it—applied heat, I believe—to drive away the sulphur. That fumed off, and left the rest as promiscuous as before. fig. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 244 Their light slumbers gently fum'd away, And up they rose. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 p. 4 The madness of joy will fume away. 1852 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) II. 2 The Gamin spirit fumed off in a metaphor. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Post. Wks.* (1891) I. 73 Yet all this marvellous learning fumes away in boyish impertinence.

+ 4. *trans.* To send forth or emit as vapour, disperse in vapour. Also with *away*, *forth*, *out*. *Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 38 The snake and Adders... be driven away with eury shair and stinking sauour fumed abroad. 1627 CAPT. SMYTH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Some... will... fume out a most stinking... smoke. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Math.* xxvii. 36 That golden censer, Christ's body; which through the holes that were made in it... fumed forth a sweet savour. 1700 T. BROWNE *Hydrophobia* 1. 100 Ser. & Comm. 116 Which being Poppishly fumed into their Noses, Eyes, and Ears, has the Vertue to make them Talk. 1707 MORTIMER *Hum.* Bees 213 Otherwise the heat will fume away most of the Scent.

fig. 1606 WAGNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. (1612) 369 An Indian weede, That fum'd away more wealth than would a many thousands feed. 1742 *Young* *Nt.* Th. vii. 1370 How vicious hearts fume phrensy to the brain! 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* iv. (1878) 320 The worship of one's own will fumes out around the being an atmosphere of evil.

+ 5. *intr.* Of the head or brain: To be 'clouded' with fumes (of liquor). *Obs.*

1656 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. 24 Tye up the Libertine in a field of Feasts, Keepe his Braine fuming.

6. *fig.* To give way to or exhibit anger or irritation. Often in phrase *fume and chafe*, *fret and fume*. Also with *up*.

1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 851/2 As the fire of the burning hyrl of Ethna burneth only itself, so dooth the enuious parson, fret, fume, & burne in his owne hert. 1535, 1581

[see CHIAPE v. 10]. 1551, 1631, 1875 [see FRET v. 1 g]. 1676 HOBBS *Libal* 187 He... fum'd Both for the loss of the good spear he brake, And of the victory he had presum'd. 1768-74 LUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1851) II. 313 How much he will fret and fume when he comes to discover the roguery. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxxii, Nicholas, who had been fuming and chafing... until he was nearly wild. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 211, I walked up and down the bar-room, fuming with conscious independence and insulted dignity. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And. Alb.* II. lxxvii. 44 People who would fume up at any intimation that they were indifferent. 1872 BLACK *Ad. Phaeton* v. The Lieutenant... was fuming about the yard to rout out the ostler's assistants. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verd.* I. i. 9 Your wisely selfish man knows his own interest too well to fret and fume about trifles.

Hence *Fumed* *pp. a.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. iv, Isabella... was impoisoned By a fumed picture. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. ii. iv. 96 They exported... pickled and fumed Herrings. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 308 Fumed paper should be used within a day or two after fuming.

|| **Fumé** (fūmé), a. [Fr.; pa. pp. of *fumer* to smoke.] a. Of glass: Having a smoky tint. b. Of oak: Subjected to the process of fuming. (See *FUMING* vbl. sb. b.)

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 79 Venetian Blown Glass... in... opal, aventurin, fumé, corniola. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/6 The case is of solid oak, fumé, relieved by scrolls.

+ **Fumee**, *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *fumée*, f. *fumer* to FUME.] Smoke, a cloud of smoke.

1481 CANTON *Myrr.* ii. viii. 85 They sette by them fyre and encence. And they were certainly that their thoughtes goo vnto our lord in this fumee. 1483... *Gold. Leg.* 302a/2 He vanysshed away as a fumee or smoke.

Fumer (fūm-er), [f. FUME v. + ER⁻¹.]

+ 1. A performer. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph Time* i, An endless troop of tailors, Mercers, embroiderers... fumers.

2. One who fumes or 'gets into a fume'.

1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 29 Mar. Fumers and fanatics who do nothing but talk about corrupt politics.

Fumerell, *ill.*, *obs.* forms of **FUMERELL**.

+ **Fumet**¹, *Obs. or arch.* Chiefly *pl.* Also 5 *pl.* fumes, 7 *pl.* fumers, 6-9 fewmet. [app. a. AF. **fumets* (**fumes*) *pl.*, f. *fumer* (repr. L. *fūmare*) to dung. The continental Fr. word in this sense was *fūmles*, of parallel formation.] The excrement (of a deer). *rare in sing.*

14... *Maystre of the Game* MS. Bodl. 546 (Halliiv.) And 31f men speke and aske hym of the fumes, he shal clepe fumes of an hert. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 66 There is difference betweene the fewmet of the morning and that of the evening. 1598 [see FUMISHING]. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii, By his... fewmets, he doth promise sport. 1668 DAVENANT *Rivale* iv, That [Game] both his Sote and Fumers do proclaim. 1741 *Compl. Fam.* Piece ii. l. 290 Take up the Fewmet, as well made in the Evening Relief, as in the Morning. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. v. 324 The stag's tail is called the single; his excrement the fumet. 1871 TENNYSON *Lady Tenny.* 371 The... fewmets of a deer.

+ **Fumet**², *fumette*, *Obs.* [a. F. *fumet*, f. *fumer* to FUME.] The scent or smell of game when high; game flavour.

1723 SWIFT *Stella at Wood Park* 14 A haunch of venison made her sweat, Unless it had the right fumette. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 64/1 A roasted leveret very strong of the fumet. 1755 JOHNSON, *Fumette*, a word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat. 1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 89 p. 11 [He] gave the venison a reprieve to a certain distant day, when it should acquire the exact proper *fumet* for the palate of a connoisseur.

transf. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 109 The rest were cramming every crevice they could find with paper, to exclude the fumette arising from the well-dressed field.

+ **Fumid**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 *fumide*. [ad. L.

fūmid-us, f. *fūmus* FUME sb.] Fuming, vaporous. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 210 The cause... is... drinking of strong and fumide drinke. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* i. ix. (1678) 14 Every smell, or fumid exhalation breathing out of bodies. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* ii. 16 Two or three of these fumid vortices are able to whirle it about the whole City. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. ix. 31 The Vegetable Spirit is of the same Nature with the Plant... the Fumid Spirit with the Odour. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 445/2 The comet... appeared like... a rude mass of matter illuminated with a dusky fumid light. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.* *Fumid*, emitting smoke.

Hence + **Fumid-ity**, + **Fumidness**, the condition or quality of being fumid.

1623 COCKERAM, *Fumiditie*, smoake. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fumiditie*, smoakiness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fumidness*.

Fumiduct, *rare.* Also *fumeduct*. [f. L. *fūmus* smoke; after *AQUEDUCT*.] A passage for smoke.

1854 *Chamb. Frnl.* I. 106 He would have all the smoke led downwards by a series of fumiducts. 1867 *Mon. Star* 26 Dec. 7 The smoke from the stoves is conveyed by what may be called a fumeduct to a further distance, and there passed into an ordinary chimney.

+ **Fumier**, *Obs. rare.* In 5 *fumyer*. [a. OF. *fūmier* = L. *fūmārium* (in class. Lat. a chamber for smoking wines), f. *fūm-us* smoke.] Smoke.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 278 He shuld condute the thanwarde, puttynge fyre vpon the way where he went to thentend he shuld not fayll to fynd hym by the trasse of the fumyer.

+ **Fumiferous**, a. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *fūmifer* producing smoke (f. *fūmus* FUME sb. + *-fer* bearing).

+ *-ous*.] Bearing or producing fumes or smoke. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1742 *Lond.*

Country Brew. 1. (ed. 4) 12 This Malt . . being very much impregnated with the fiery fumiferous Particles of the Kiln.
Fumific, *a. Obs.*—[ad. L. *fumificus*, *f.* fumis smoke + *ficus*: see *FIO.*] (See quot.)
 1727-36 BAILEY, *Fumifick*, making Smoak, Perfuming.
Fumificate, *v. Obs.*—[*f. L. fumificat*—*ppl. stem of fumificare*: see *FUMIFY.*] To make or cause smoke. Hence *Fumificated ppl. a., Fumification.*

1721-92 BAILEY, *Fumificate*. 1721 *Ibid.*, *Fumification*, a Perfuming. 1727 *Ibid.* vol. 11, *Fumificated*, incensed.
Fumifugist, *rare*—[*f. L. fumis* smoke + *fuge* + *-ist*.] 'One who or that which drives away smoke or fumes'.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1864 in WEBSTER.
Fumify (*fūmifai*), *v. rare*—[ad. L. *fumificare*, *f. fumificus*: see *FUMIFIC.*] *trans.* (*joocularly*) To fumigate.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 190 We had every one rained a full charge of sot-weed into our infernal guns, in order to fumify our immortality.

† **Fumigal**, *a. Obs. rare*—[? Badly *f. L. fumigat* to FUMIGATE.] ? Productive of fumes.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch. v.* in Ashm. (1652) 7 Pleasant Odours ingendered be shall Of cleane and Pure substance and fumigale (*fumigal*), *MS. margin* As it appeareth in Amber, Narde, and Mirrhe

Fumigant (*fūmīgānt*), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *fumigant-em*, *pr. ppl. of fumigare*: see next.]

† *A. adj.* That fumes. *Obs.* *B. sb.* That which fumigates. *rare.*

1727-36 BAILEY, *Fumigant*, smocking, fumig. 1890 *Scott. Leader* 7 Feb. 7 The production of the fashionable little fumigant (cigarette) has trebled in the last two years.

Fumigate (*fūmīgāt*), *v.* [*f. L. fumigat*—*ppl. stem of fumigare* to smoke, *f. fumis* FUME *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To apply smoke or fumes to; *esp.* to disinfect or purify by exposure to smoke or fumes.

1781 COWPER *Let. to Newton* (1884) 69 You never fumigate the ladies, or force them out of company. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* 1. t. ii. i. 36 The silks . . are fumigated with sulphur. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 460 Acid fumigations bid fair to stop the progress of the complaint, though it might not always have been proper to fumigate the apartments of the sick. 1845 *Floris's Jnrl.* 170 Let them [plants] be frequently well fumigated.

fig. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xix. 7 These fine words with which we fumigate . . unpleasant facts.

b. To scent with fumes; to perfume.

1830 PALSGR 559*a*, *I fumigate* a place with a sweet fumigation, *je enfume* or *je parfume*. Let the place be well fumigate, or ever they come. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. i.* You must be bath'd and fumigated first. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Geo.* iv. 350 With fragrant Thyme the City fumigate. 1836 *Lanc. Mod. Egypt.* l. v. 171 The Egyptians take great delight in perfumes, and often fumigate their apartments. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 259 The Cathedral had been thoroughly fumigated with frankincense.

† *c.* 'To medicate or heal by vapours' (J.). *Obs.* 1713 SWIFT, etc. *Frenzy of J. Dennis* *Wks.* 1755 III. t. 142 Fumigate him, I say, this very evening, while he is relieved by an interval.

† 2. To extract in fumes, vaporize. *Obs. rare.*

1653 [see *FUMIGATE* *ppl. a.*]

3. To darken (oak) by the process of fuming. See *FUMING* *vbl. sb.*

Hence *Fumigated ppl. a.*

1663 BOYLE *Useful Nat. Phil.* n. v. vii. 283, I shall only subjoin this secret, which a friend of mine practises in preserving the fumigated Juices of Herbs. 1729 in BAILEY vol. II. 38. *Beck's Jnrl. Der. Art.* II. 346 (Cent.) A high daddo, 8 ft. high, of fumigated oak.

Fumigating (*fūmīgātīng*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FUMIGATE* *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* *FUMIGATE*.

1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* I. 40 Washings, fumigations, and burnings.

attrib. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 218, I applied the nitrous gas . . by means of a tube from the top of a patent fumigating lamp. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 322 Fumigating-room. 1881 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/6 The fumigating walking sticks carried by physicians when visiting plague and fever cases.

Fumigation (*fūmīgātīŋ*), [*ad. L. fumigat-ion-em*, *n.* of action *f. fumigare* to FUMIGATE. Cf. *F. fumigation*.]

1. The action of generating odorous smoke or fumes, *esp.* as one of the ceremonies of incantation; the action of perfuming with aromatic herbs, perfumes, etc. Also *concr.* the preparation used to produce this, or the fumes resulting from it.

† 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* III. 174 Olde wicchies, sorceresses, That use exorcisations, And also these fumigations, a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 40 These ij wardrobes had all theyre fumigations. 1522 SKELTON *Wks. not to Court* 666 It was by necromansy Under a certeyne constellation, And a certeyne fumygacion. 1547-64 BULOVIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 148 Perfect deuotion & the knowledge of Gods lawt. smelleth far more sweetly before Him, then any earthly fumigation. . . doth pleasantly smell in the no-e of man. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rer.* v. ii. It is the sorting, and the dividing, and the mixing. . . that makes the fumigation and the suffumigation. a 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) II. 235 These Spirits they use to catch by the Noses with Fumigations. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 35 ¶ 9 She keeps the rooms always scented by fumigations. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. 36 A divine efficacy is attributed to rites and formulas, sprinklings or fumigations. 1867 PARKMAN *Jessie's N. Amer.* viii. (1875) 91 On these the sorcerer threw tobacco, producing a stifling fumigation.

b. jocularly. Tobacco-smoking.

1800 *Freemason's Magazine in Spirit Publ. Frnls.* (1802) IV. 157 Taciturnity and fumigation are now two essential requisites in a candidate. . . Every member of this society must, immediately after supper, take a pipe.

2. The action or process of fumigating or applying fumes or smoke, *esp.* as a disinfectant.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Grass* (1592) 49 Defend them from the frost (if there come any) with fumigations or smokes, made on the wide side of your Orchards. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 956 You may make a Fumigation or Perfume of Pomegranat Pills . . Sulphur, and Vitriol, which will drive them away. 1757 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 232 The fumes of boiling water were conveyed upon this ball . . and, after a fumigation for thirty seconds, it shewed signs of electricity. a 1777 FAWKES *Argonautics* II. note (1780) 347 It was the custom of the ancients to force bees out of their hives by fumigation. 1813 J. THOMSON *Let. Iustam.* 489 The day after the fumigation not the slightest vestige of any offensive odour could be perceived. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 2/4 The vessel is detained for fumigation.

† *b. spec.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 271 Fumigation is calcination of metals, by the sharp corroding vapour of Mercury, Philosophers Lead. 1643 *FRENCH Distill.* iii. (1651) 80 Calcine it by fumigation, i. e. by the fume of some very sharp Spirit as of *Aqua fortis*. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* II. 21 There are other ways of Calcination especially of Metals; viz. by . . Fumigations.

3. *Med.* 'Exposure to fumes, especially the exposure of the body or a part of it, such as the skin or the respiratory mucous membrane, to fumes in order to produce a therapeutic effect' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885). Also *concr.* the fumes generated for this purpose.

c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 256 Make him a fumigacion to his eere wih hoot watir. *Ibid.* 291 Drie hem with fumygacions maad of pulpa coloquintida. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE's *Distyl. Waters* T ij b. A fumygacyon made of the same water is good for hering. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* iv. ii. The friction with fumigation, cannot save him From the chine-evil. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Rivierus* t. i. 3 Fumigations if they be not too strong, do well to consume moisture. 1713 SWIFT, etc. *Frenzy of J. Dennis* *Wks.* 1755 III. t. 142 Let fumigations be used to corroborate the brain. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 219. I also applied the nitrous fumigation in cases of synochus. 1876 BARNOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 129 In . . malady of the respiratory organs, it [arsenic] is used with advantage by the process of fumigation.

4. *Comb.* : fumigation-lamp (see quot.).

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Fumigation Lamp*, a recent invention for the purpose of expelling foul air from the holds and other confined places of ships. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Fumigative (*fūmīgātīv*), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. L. *fumigativus*, *f. L. fumigare*: see *FUMIGATE* *v.* and *-IVE*.]

† *A. adj.* That is used in (medicinal) fumigation. *Obs.* *B. sb.* (*nonce-wd.*) = FUMIGATE *sb.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellhoner's Bk. Physike* 200*a* Cause the loyncte, or the whole bodye, to sweate in a fumigative bath. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 6/4 Whether he uses tobacco thus openly as a friendly fumigative only I know not.

Fumigator (*fūmīgātōr*), [*agent-n.* *f. L. fumigare*: see *FUMIGATE* *v.* and *-OR*. Cf. *F. fumigateur*.]

One who or that which fumigates; *spec.*, see quot. 1874.

1872 MARK TWAIN *Imoc.* Abr. xxi, *We* feel no malice toward these fumigators. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 924*a* *Fumigator*, an apparatus for applying smoke, gas, or perfume. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LIX. 277 A corps of physicians and fumigators . . thoroughly disinfected and fumigated the room.

Fumigatory (*fūmīgātōrī*), *a. and sb. rare*, [*f. mod. L. type *fumigatōri-us* (med. L. *fumigatōrium* censer) *f. L. fumigare*: see *FUMIGATE* *v.* and *-ORY*. Cf. *F. fumigatoire*.]

A. adj. Having the quality of fumigating; concerned with fumigation. *B. sb.* 'A room or an apparatus used for fumigation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1799 W. TOOKER *New Russian Emp.* II. 224 The commission for quelling the contagion caused three receipts for making fumigatory powders to be published. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 675 A brother-officer . . sitting down to join in our fumigatory conclave.

Fuming (*fūmīg*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FUME* *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* *FUME* in various senses.

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. *Wks.* 1172*a* Rather of his paycence to take both ease and thanks, then by frettyng and fumyng to encrease his presente payne. 1578 *Mirr. Mag.*, Harold xvi, O Fancey fonde, thy fumingnes hath mee fed. 1620 *DEKKER Dream Christ's Coming* *Wks.* (Grosart) III. 22 Learning burnt bright, without Contentious fuming. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii. 197 This fuming of the Incense by the Priests . . was nothing but a mystical Oblation of those Prayers to God. 1693 SALMON *Bates Dispens.* (1713) 72*a* They are used for the fuming of the Bed chambers of sick People. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serv.* II. 40 No fuming and fretting will make any difference.

b. The treatment of oak with fumes of ammonia in order to give it an antique appearance.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 8/1 Oak . . shaded to the . . tint of the antique work by the process known as 'fuming'.

c. *Photogr.* (See quot. 1890.)

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 247 Paper must be thoroughly dried before fuming. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.*, *Fuming*, a process of subjecting albuminised paper to the fumes of ammonia.

d. Comb. : fuming-box, + (a) 'a pastile-burner' (Halliwell 1847); (*b.*) (*Photogr.*), an apparatus in which the sensitive paper is exposed to the fumes of ammonia; fuming-pot, 'a brazier or censor' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 925*a* *Fuming-box*. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 68 If paper is . . dry when put in the fuming box, long fuming does no harm.

Fuming (*fūmīg*), *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* 2.]

1. That emits smoke, steam, or vapour; that rises in fumes. Of acids: Emitting fumes on exposure to the air. *Fuming liquor* of Boyle (see quot. 1807).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 309 A fumyng heate that ascendeth up from the liver to theyr [hawk's] heads. c 1586 CRESS *Pemroke's Ps.* clxiv. 3 Lord . . make the stormes arise From mountaine's fuming crown. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. 282 He doth sophisticate his fuming Beere, to breed a skermish the sooner. 1725 *Pope Odes.* viii. 174 The fuming waters bubble o'er the blaze. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* 1. 347 Fuming Vapours rise And hang upon the gently purling Brooks. 1793 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 55 The fuming nitric acid immediately turns the fixed oil black. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 10 Hydrogureted sulphure of ammonia, known formerly by the name of fuming liquor of Boyle, because it was first described by that philosopher. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 213 Terchloride of Arsenic . . is a colourless, volatile, fuming liquid. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* v. (1873) 286 A fuming caldron. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 393 All Delphi's city . . Blithely receiv'd their god on fuming festival altars.

fig. 1820 WOODSWORTH *Sky Prosp.* All the fuming vanities of Earth.

b. Applied to foaming or seething water; also to waves perh. with allusion to sense 3. *Obs.* or *poet.* 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 151 So haue I scene the fuming waues to fret. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* v. 6 Th' only sound Of leaves and fuming rills. 1731 SWIFT *Stripthon & Calce* *Wks.* 1755 IV. t. 155 Strephon who heard the fuming rill. 1805 W. RICHARDSON *Poems & Plays* I. 28 By the brooks and fuming rills Come, Smiling Health.

2. That emits odorous fumes, aromatic.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 380 The fume and smoke of the Cedar and the Citron trees only, the old Troians were acquainted with when they offered sacrifice: their fuming and waiming steame, they used. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 244 They make a burning fire with sticks, putting therein certain fuming herbs.

3. That fumes, angry, raging. Also, characterized by or exhibiting anger.

1583 STANHYND *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With fuming fustian anger. . . I would be kindly reuenged. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. 44 He will raile . . For I have often heard such fuming stuff Presented to an Audience. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 113 The baron . . was naturally a fuming bustling little man. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 1/1 His fuming protests against English occupation.

Hence *Fumingly adv.*, in a fuming manner; manifesting 'fume' or rage.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 7 They answered fumingly, that they are ashamed to defile their penes with making answers to such idle questions. 1611 CORGER, *Fumement*, smoakily, fumingly. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxviii. 441 Hereupon he departed fumingly. 1894 *Argosy* May 356 It was an insult—as he fumingly told himself.

† **Fumish**, *a. Obs.* [*f. FUME* *sb.* + *-ISH*.]

1. Emitting smoke or vapour. Of a chimney: Smoky. Of waves: = FUMING *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 63 Little chimneys alwayes be somewhat fumish or smokie. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuff* *Wks.* (Grosart) V. 204 Firmly piled and rampied against the fumish waues battry.

2. Of the nature of fume, vapour, or smoke.

1613 *PURCELL'S Pilgrimage* t. viii. 43 The fumish and dryer part of the cloude yielding a purplish, the waterie, a greenish sea colour. 1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. late Comet* 39 Who may not from these smoakie parents feare a fumish generation?

3. Belonging to or of the nature of fumes which rise in the body or stomach. Of meat or wine: Causing or emitting fumes.

1549 HORMAN *Vulg.* 28 b, Heare is gender of superfluous humours and fumyshe vapours. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Fij b, White wyne . . is lesse fumish and lesse vaporous than other. 1544 *PIAHER Regim. Lyle* (1560) G v, The paciente oughte . . to abstaine from . . powdered meates and fumyshe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxxv. 91 This infirmite [pleurisy] doth come of a fumyshe bloud. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 12 a, If it be to fumish, then lay . . a pease of bread in the wine. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 109 The fumish Steam of Meate.

4. *fig.* Inclined to fume, hot-tempered, frascible, passionate; also, characterized by or exhibiting anger or frascibility.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Friss.* I. cccxvi. 547 He was a fumishse man and malincolous. 1539 CRANMER in *Styrie Life* (1644) II. 248 Wee goe not about . . to abate our fumish and rancorous stomacks. c 1546 JOYE in *Gardiner Declat.* *Art. Joye* (1548) 92 b, Let him . . not dispute with poore men in his feters and presons with his fumishie theatry. 1567 *DRANT Florace Ep.* II. *To Lolius* C iij, Of foolish kinges, a fumishse flake. a 1576 NEWTON *Luminis Complex.* 133 a Yet is nothing more noysome and preiudiciall then . . fumish anger and testynesie. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 650 A more fumish, testy, angry, Waspshe . . generation.

Hence *Fumishly adv.*, *Fumishness*.

1549 HORMAN *Vulg.* 71 Fury and fumysheynes is the blynde snare of right iugement. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* II. 11 a, Be ware howe they drinke strong wyne. For the fumishnes therof hurteth y^e heed. 1540-7 COVERDALE *Frutyl. Less. Passion* (1593) P j, O drinke thou out of vs all fumishnesse, indignation, and selfe will. 1563-87 *FOXT. A. & M.* (1634) I. 661/1 So wildly he writeth, so fumishly

he fareth. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1638) 652 Their natural inclination to anger, and the hasty fumishness of Wasps.

† **Fumishing**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 fewmishing, (6 femysshing, femishing), 7-8 fimishing. [app. f. OF. *femer*, *fumer* to dung (see FUMET²), + *-ish* (on the analogy of vbs. a. Fr. vbs. in *-iss*, *-ir*) + *-ing* l.] The excrement (of a deer). Cf. FUMETS. 1527 *S. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 598 The scantlyn and femysshing of such deer. 1575 [see CROTEY sb.]. 1596 HARRINGTON *Melan.* Ajax 32 Doth not the keeper . . . shew you his femishing? 1598 MANWOOD *Leaves Forest* iv. § 6 (1615) 45 Of all Deere, the ordure is called fewmets or fewmishing. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3). *Fumishing* (among Hunters), the Dunging of any sort of wild Beasts.

† **Fumist**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *fumiste*, f. L. *fūmūs* smoke.] One who 'cures' smoky chimneys; a chimney-doctor.

1785 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) VI. 526 The nostrums of pretending chimney doctors and fumists.

Fumitory (*fūmītorī*). Forms: a. 4-5 fume-ter(e), 4, 6 terre, 4-7 fumerterre, 4-5 ytere, (5 fumerter, fymterre), 6 femiter, -ar. b. 6 fume(n)torie, femetary, fumariorie, -orie, (fymtery, -tory), 7 fume-, fumitory, 8 fumetory, 6- fumitory. [a. OF. *fumeterre*, ad. med. L. *fūmus terre* lit. 'smoke of the earth'; so called because 'it spryngyth . . . out of the erthe in grete quantyte as smoke dooth other fumosityte that comyth of the erthe' (Trevisa, tr. Barth. *De P. R.* XVII. lxxix). In the 16th c. the ending was confused with *-ary*, *-ory*.

The med. L. name is also represented by Pr. *fumiterra*, and corruptly by It. *fumusterno*; translated forms are Ger. *erdrauch*, Sw. *jordriök*, Eng. *earth-smoke*; cf. the Sp., Pg. *fumaria*, whence the mod. L. botanical name.]

A plant of the genus *Fumaria* (or the related *Corydalis*), usually *F. officinalis*.

a. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 143 Of lauril, centaure, and fumerterre. 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 22/1 *Fumus terre*, fumerter. c. 1440 *Prempr. Parv.* 161 Fymterre, herbe, fumus terre. c. 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 158 Take þe jus . . . of fumerter, [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau fumerterre, that tempris an heyt luyr. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. xv. 23 There is two kindes of Fumerterre. 1601 HOLLAND *Phly II.* 247 Fumerterre the herb whosoever do eat, shal purge choler by vire.

b. 1516 *Grete Herball* Kvj a, De Fumo terre, Fumytterry. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helth* (1541) 58 a, Wyldde hoppes: Wormewode: Centorie: Fumitorie. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 23 Capnos called in latin Fumaria, and in englishe Fumitorie. in frenche fumerterre. 1573 TUSSEER *Coob.* xci. 1878 Get water of Fumitorie, Luer to huile. 1650 H. BROOKS *Conserv. Health* 53 Whey with Fumitory. 1670 *RAY Catal. Plant. Angl.* 122 Climbing-Fumitory. 1736 *BAILEY Housch. Dict.* 295 Fumitory is good to cure the itch, scurf and leisters. 1754 MARRYN *Roussens Bot.* xxiv. 346 Fumitory has two filaments, each . . . terminated by three anthers. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas Trav.* (1812) 19 The *Fumaria bulbosa*, or great bulbous fumitory. 1861 *DELANER Fl. Gard.* 88 Fumitory—*Fumaria* of the old botanists, *Corydalis* of the moderns. The Tuberous Fumitory, *C. bulbosa*.

b. *attrib.* 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 199 b, Taken with Fumytterre water, it cureth the Leprie.

Fumitory, incorrect form of FUMATORY.

† **Fumity**. *Obs. rare*—1. = FUMOSITY.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 15 b, It diminisheth the fumity, or juyce hurtfull.

Fumivorous (*fūmīvōrōs*), a. *nonce-wd.* [as if f. L. **fūmivōrus* (f. *fūmūs* smoke + *vōrus* devouring) + *-ous*.] Feeding or living on smoke.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 316 Citizen.—A fumivorous being, much given to making smoke.

Fummel: see FUMNEL², sort of mule.

Fummerel (l, obs. form of FEMERELL.

Fumose (*fūmōs*), a. [ad. L. *fūmōs*—us, f. *fūmūs* smoke.]

1. Full of fumes, giving off fumes, vaporous, flatulent.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 25 To entemprn þe fumose hete of þe same hete. 1436 *Pol. Feems* (Rolls) II. 162 To feche the fumose wine. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 354 Y pray yow for to telle me Certene of how many metes þat ar fumose in þeire degre. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 199 The 'Publican and Sinner' wafert his praises aloft on a cloud of fumose panegyric.

2. Smoky, thick with smoke, like smoke. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 He . . . seyde ofte tymes when wyndes scholde folowe by fumose vapores ascende. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Fumose*. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 733 What a fumose volume comes from the sheets!

3. *Bot.* (See quot.) 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Fumous*, *Fumose*, grey, changing to brown, smoke-coloured.

† **Fumosity**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *fumosité* or med. L. *fūmositas*: see FUMOSE, FUMOUS, and *-ITY*.]

1. The quality of being full of fumes or vapours. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. vi. (1495) 607 For fumosityte of the stomacke greuyth the heed and makyth it ake. c. 1570 *Pride & Lovell* (1841) 5 Engendering in the head fumosityte. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Columner's Chocolate* 19 Benzoïn the Head frees from Fumosity.

2. The flatulent quality of various articles of food; the heady quality of wine, etc.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 105 Jiff dyuerse drynkes of theire fumosityte haue þe disseid. *Ibid.* 250 Ye must thus know . . . þe fumositytes of fyssh, flesche, & fowles. 1542

BOORDE *Dietary* x. (1870) 254 Bycause wyne is full of fumosityte.

b. Ill-smelling breath; smell of food or drink in the breath.

c. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 230 Belche thou neare to no mans face with a corrupt fumosityte. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Sec.* 83 b, Rubbe your teeth wel. to take awaye the fumosityte of the meate.

3. Vaporous humour rising into the head from the stomach.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 358 Ful were hir hedes of fumosityte. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Pis drynke is alteratiff . . . and it lettiff fumosityte to arise to þe brayn. 1601 HOLLAND *Phly II.* 325 The fumositytes that trouble and dim the eiesight. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Ceber* ii. 1. i. iii. 28 Their brain repleat with many Fumositytes cannot receive the true Intention.

4. a. The state of fuming or giving off fumes.

b. *concr.* A fume or vaporous exhalation from anything, a fume; the volatile part given off from a mineral or the like.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 Infused with a thick Fumosity congregate Of Water, and alsoe of Erth succeeded. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 58 That water receiveth the fumosity of brimstone, and other minerals, thowch which it runneth. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. 1. i. Eden 620 His burned stalks with strong fumositytes Of piercing vapours, purge the French disease. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 132 So that Mercury be made hot even to Fumosity. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 31/2 Rain is . . . an Earthly humor, or fumositytes drawn up out of the Water and Earth. 1725 LEONI tr. *Albert's Archit.* I. 3/1 Whether the Wind be occasioned by a dry Fumosity of the Earth. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 37 The Red colour happens in perspicuous stones, when a lighted fumosity and a tender fire is infused in a perspicuous light.

Fumous (*fūmōs*), a. [f. L. *fūmōs* (f. *fūmūs* smoke) + *-ous*. Cf. F. *fumeux*.]

† 1. Giving off fumes; esp. tending to generate wind or gas in the stomach, flatulent. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 73 Fumous things alone. 1543 TRAHERON *Vly's Cirurg.* III. 1. iv. 90 If it [an aposteme] came of to muche eatynge of fumous meates. 1610 HARROUGH *Meth. Physick* i. xxiv. (1639) 40 He must abstaine from Garlick, Onions, . . . and such like fumous things. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 430/2 The Stopples, which hat a large Head, . . . contains the fumous Medicine. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fumous*, apt to fume up, that sends Fumes into the Head, heady.

† 2. Consisting of fumes; vaporous, windy. *Obs.*

1534 *ELYOT Cast. Helth* iv. xii. 94 b, Let them abstain from meate, that ingender botches . . . fumouse ruciuacions or vapours. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 21 That Artere bringeth with him from the lunges ayre to temper the fumous heate that is in the harte. 1604 JAS. I. *Countersel* (Arb.) 98 Since the Subject is but of Smoke, I thinke the fume of an idle braine, may serue for a sufficient baiter against so fumous and feeble an enemy. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1632) 21 The Glisten Instrument, fit for the exact giving of a vaporous, fumous, or dry Glisten, &c. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Ceber* ii. 1. ii. 41 The subtle fumous Humidity.

3. Pertaining to smoke or smoking. Now *jocular*. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* i. 7 Those fumous Works many of them were either left off or spent but few Coales. 1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* II. iv. 100 As soon as the revellers had provided themselves with their wonted luxuries, potatoes and fumous.

† 4. Full of passion, angry, furious. *Obs.*

1430-40 *LEVC. Bochas* vii. li. (1554) 166 b, Hasty, fumous, with furies infernal Of wilful malice innocentes blood to shede. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 349 I. 514 Here hevedy and fumous langage. c. 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 88 A man's enamy . . . gathereth together all that he can imagine, and so accuseth a man more of a fumous beat than of any verity. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 617 With fax and face fumous. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 84 Each maintaining their cause with like fumous Animosity.

5. *Bot.* = FUMOSE a. 3.

1866 [see FUMOSE a. 3]. Hence **Fumously** *adv.*; in quotes. † *angrily*, furiously.

1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 349 I. 512 When he seyde so fumously, 'Who so ever sey that of me, he lyeth falsly in hise head, &c.' 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2522 And fumously addresse you. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 151 An other beyng sore offended . . . said fumously unto hym, dooest thou heate me? a. 1652 BROOME *Covent Garden* i. Wks. 1873 II. 17 Some have by the phrensie of despair Fumously run into the sea to throw their wretched bodies.

Fumrell, obs. form of FEMERELL.

Fumy (*fūmī*), a. [f. FUME sb. + *-y*.] Composed of, or full of, fumes, vapours, or smoke; of the nature of fume or fumes.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 101/40 Fumye, fumous. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* L. ii. 1006 Blent With fumie mixture of grosse nourishment. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. ix. 36 Ashes . . . have in them partly that which is earthie, and partly that which is fumie. 1635 SIR H. WORTON in *Livmore Papers* (1888) Ser. n. III. 219 This fumie Citie (London). 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 953 The fumy Vapours And mounting Spirits of the deep-drunk Bowl. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1803) 368 The fumy tint of a smoked glass. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Parable in Wks. Fancys & Imag.* 177 Through the fumy, thickened air. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. 1. 4 It knows enough for its fumy dubiousness.

† b. *Fumy ball*: ? 'a puff-ball' (Halliwell); ? a bubble.

1598 HALL *Salt.* iv. iv. All soft as is the falling thistle-down, Soft as the fumy ball, or *Morrian* crowne. Hence **Fumily** *adv.*, smokily.

1855 in OCHILVIE *Suppl.*

Fun (*fʌn*), sb. [prob. f. FUN v.]

† 1. A cheat or trick; a hoax, a practical joke. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fun*, a Cheat or slippery Trick. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) V. 259 A Hackney Coachman he did hug her, And was not this a very good Fun?

2. Diversion, amusement, sport; also, boisterous jocularity or gaiety, drollery.

(Johnson 1755 stigmatizes it as 'a low cant word'; in present use it is merely somewhat familiar.)

1727 SWIFT *Misc. Epit. By-words*, 'Tho' he talk'd much of virtue, his head always run Upon something or other she found better Fun. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. vi. Partridge . . . was a great lover of what is called Fun. 1751 E. MOORE *Gil Blas* Prol. 25 Don't mind me tho', for all my fun and jokes. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 99 Vindex . . . looked smilingly about him with much fun in his face. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 313 It is fun to them to break off an ornament, or disfigure a statue. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 44 The mirth and fun grew fast and furious. 1829 DIKENS *Pickwick* ii. 'What's the fun?' said a rather tall thin young man. 1845 S. C. HALL *Bk. Gems* 90 His wit and humour . . . when it does not degenerate into 'fun'. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs.* S. Africa II. 331 Being better mounted than the rest of his troop, [he] pushed on to see more of the fun. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 125 Most footballers play for the fun and the fun alone. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 42 There is no fun in doing nothing when you have nothing to do. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour-Land* iv. 50, I do not see the fun of going to hotels of the first class.

b. *Phr.* To make fun of, poke fun at (a person, etc.); to ridicule. *For or in fun*: as a joke, sportively, not seriously. (*He, it is*) good, great fun: a source of much amusement. *Like fun*: energetically; very quickly, vigorously. *What fun!* how very amusing!

1737 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 17, I can't help making fun of myself. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 157 The American . . . in a dry way began to poke his fun at the unfortunate traveller. a. 1847 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. xxi. 250 Then you won't make fun of me, will you? 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. iv. 98 Stiekin' together like fun. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 19 You would be very sorry if your mamma were to . . . break it for fun. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iii. The bolts went to like fun. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Al!* III. cxxvi. 82 Who knows but Volunteer Rifles may make a campaign in the Holy Land, and mount guard over the production of the holy fire at Easter? 'What fun!' 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) I. 151 He may pretend in fun that he has a bad memory. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-land* iii. The races are great fun. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* i. He's such good fun, and he's so obliging. 1895 H. A. KENNEDY in *19th Cent.* Aug. 331, I suppose the wood-carver was poking fun at him?

3. *Comb.*, ns *fun-loving* *adj.* 1775 PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) II. 119 This fun-loving Alicia. 1892 *Daily News* 14 July 5/1 A fun-loving, jolly, prankish elf of a woman.

Fun (*fʌn*), v. [Perh. a dialectal pronunc. of FOM v., to befool (not recorded after 15th c.).]

1. *trans.* To cheat, hoax; also, to cajole. *Const. of, out of.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

1685 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 473 She had fun'd him of his Coin. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., What do you Fun me? Do you think to Sharp or Trick me? 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantôme's Sp. Rhodomontades* (ed. 2) 44 He that fun's me out of her, may boldly say, he has fun'd the best Sword in France. 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Do you think to fun me out of it. 1812 *Shooting Mag.* XL. 86 Sure your lordship wouldn't be funning me. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Fun*, to cheat, to deceive, *Somerset.* 1886 ELWORTH *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., He've a-fun me out o' vower poun.

2. [from the sb.] *intr.* To make fun or sport; to indulge in fun; to fool, joke.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* x. If it be . . . Christian-like . . . to be after funning and fuddling, while a fellow-creature . . . stands before you, all but dead. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. vii. 83 In later days he was often funning—I can find no other word to express it—in 'Blackwood'. 1886 E. L. BYRNER *A. Surriage* vi. 77 'Ye must be funnin', sir-r', she almost gasped.

Hence **Funning** *vbl. sb.*

1728 GAY *Begg.* Op. n. Air xix, Cease your funning, Force or Cunning Never shall my Heart trap. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress.* Wand. xxv. 377 He took upon him to furnish amusement during the . . . journey by a succession of funning. 1879 SEGUIN *Black Fox* xiii. 222 He generally contrives that his victims shall not materially suffer from his funning.

Fun, obs. and dial. pa. pple. of FIND.

† **Funambulant**. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **fūnambulānt-em*, pr. pple. of an assumed yb. **fūnambulāre* to walk on a rope, f. *fūnambulus* (see FUMAMBULE) or its elements.] A rope-walker, a funambulist. So **Funambulate** v., to walk on a stretched rope (in mod. Dicts.). **Funambulation**, the action of walking on a rope. **Funambulator**, a rope-walker. **Funambulatory** a., pertaining to rope-walking; that walks on a rope. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Decay* 911 Hee's to stand stike like the *Funambulator Who seems to tread the air. 1623 CÖCKERAM ii. A Rope-walker, *Funambulator*. 1721-92 BAILEY, **Funambulation*. 1797 E. DARWIN *Cond. Fem. Educ.*, Skating on the ice in winter, swimming in summer, funambulation or dancing on the straight rope. 1866-1873 COLLYER, **Funambulator*, a dancer on the Rope. 1883 *SALA in Illustr.* Lond. *News* 11 Aug., The apprenticeship of young children to acrobats and funambulatores. 1882 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Met.* i. § 1 Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory Track and narrow Path of Goodness. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Funambulus*, In the floralia, held under Galba, there were funambulatores

elephants. 1880 J. H. INGRAM in *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/2 Funambulatory labours.

† **Funambule**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 7 funambule. [ad. L. *funambul-us*, f. *fun-is* rope + *ambul-are* to walk. Cf. F. *funambule*.] A rope-walker.

1607 EVELYN *Nisum*. 277 The late Famous Funambule Turk.

Hence **Funambule** *a.*, of or pertaining to rope-walkers or rope-walking.

1867 *Land. Rev.* 27 Apr. 480 M. Blondin created, as we are told, an era in the funambulist art.

† **Funambule**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. FUNAMBULE *sb.*] *intr.* To walk on a stretched rope.

Hence † **Funambuling** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Also † **Funambuler**, a rope-walker.

1650 B. *Discontinuum* 5 Now go I a funambuling, I wish I may go steady lest I tumble. 1659 TORRIANO, *Artedgare*, a tumbler, a funambuler, a dancer on ropes.

Funambulist (*funæmbirist*). [f. as prec. + *-ist*.] A performer on the tight (or slack) rope, a rope-walker, a rope-dancer.

1793 *Looker-on* No. 80 p. 3 What man will withhold from the funambulist the praise of justice, who considers his inflexible uprightness? 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (ed. 2) II. xx. 334 Tricks which proved him to be a funambulist of considerable merit. 1847-8 Dr. QUINCY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 95 That would be a sad task for the most skillful of funambulists or theological tumblers. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3 A Funambulist is a gentleman who . . on a rope . . turns somersaults, leaps thro' a ring, and plays on a fiddle while whirling like a Catharine wheel.

So **Funambulism** [see *-ism*], rope-walking. 1824 Dr. QUINCY *Conversation* Wks. 1890 X. 280 A sort of monster hired to play tricks of funambulism for the night. 1886 A. JESSOP in *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 264 Horrible lessons of ghastly grammar and dreary funambulism yeapt analysis of the sentence.

† **Funambulo**, *arch.* [Sp. or It., ad. L. *funambulus*: see FUNAMBULE.] A funambulist.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 2. 58 The Tricks of Tumblers, Funambulists, Baladynes, a 1626—*Let. & Disc. H. Saville in Resuscitatio* (1657) 227 We see the Industry, and Practice, of Tumblers, and Funambulo's. 1895 N. & O. 8th Ser. VIII. 257 The conjurors and funambulists of our adventurously impudent century.

† **Funambulous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *funambul-us* (see FUNAMBULE *sb.*) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a rope-walker.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* (1690) 9 Tread softly and circumspectly in this funambulous Track and narrow Path of Goodness (cf. quot. 1632 in FUNAMBULATORY).

† **Funambulus**, *Obs.* Pl. funambuli. [L.: see FUNAMBULE *sb.*] A rope-dancer.

a 1614 JAS. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 487, I saw a funambulus, a Frenchman, play strange and incredible pratiks upon stented takell in the Palace-close. a 1639 WOTTON in *Rellig.* (1651) 484 Walking not like a Funambulus upon a Cord, but upon the edge of a razor. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 240 Our Funambuli and Tumblers. 1686 PIOT *Staf forth.* vii. 239 Spiders . . will wind up the three shorter tail it is very straight, as the Funambuli strain their ropes.

Function (*fʊŋkʃən*), *sb.* Also 6 *funcction*. [a. OF. *function* (F. *fonction*, cf. It. *funzione*, Sp. *funcion*), ad. L. *function-em*, n. of action f. *fungi* (*fungor*) to perform.]

† 1. In etymological sense: The action of performing; discharge or performance of (something). 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vi. xciii. His hand, his eye, his wits all present, wrought The function of the glorious Part he beares. 1656-8 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 50 A representing commoner in the function of his public calling. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† 2. Activity; action in general, whether physical or mental. Of a person: Bearing, gestures. *Obs.* 1579 LVLV *Euphænes* (Arb.) 142 A trifling kinde of life, Actiue, which is about ciuill function, and administration. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 582 Teares in his eyes. A broken voice, and his whole Function suiting With Formes, to his Conceit. 1605—*Macb.* I. iii. 140 Function is smother'd in surmise.

3. The special kind of activity proper to anything; the mode of action by which it fulfils its purpose. Also in generalized application, esp. (*Phys.*) as contrasted with *structure*.

a. of a physical organ; in early use of animal organisms only; later of vegetable. Often preceded by some defining word, as *animal*, *organic*, *vital*, etc.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 177 Dark night, that from the eye his function takes, The care more quick of apprehension makes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 500 The Earth . . modified into a frame fit for the functions of life. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 284 If our Air had not been a springy Elastic Body, no Animal could have exercised the very Function of Respiration. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 22 Animal Spirits . . serve to execute other Functions besides that of Motion. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 285 There is little disadvantage to the animal functions produced by this variety. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 386 Before we can . . understand the functions of the nerves, we must understand those of the brain. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 34 The same . . law . . is . . essential to the functions of vegetable life. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 51 Some accidental and temporary derangement of the vital functions. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 988 The functions of the leaves during the day are very different from what they are during the night. 1852 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* II. 65 These points of structure and function. 1832 VINES *Sacchi Bot.* 730 If the . . limits mentioned . . are

exceeded, the functions of the plant may . . simply come to rest. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 260 They [Pterosaurs] foreshadowed birds . . in the flying function.

b. of the intellectual and moral powers, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. ii. 354 As her Appetite shall play the God, With his weak Function. 1671 MURTON *Samson* 596 Nature within me seems In all her functions weary of herself. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 192 The functions of comparison, judgment, and interpretation. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* II. (1875) 33 The first function of the conscience is to warn.

c. of things in general.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Ternp.* 2 Cj. There be two fyrste dyfferences of the functions and actions of medecyne. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iv. (1869) 1. 25 These rude bars, therefore, performed at this time the function of money. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 189 The letters are placed as if all the angles and edges had different functions. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* v. 93 The sun has a great function to perform in controlling the movements of the whole system. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. 1. § 2 (1875) 8 They assert that the sole function of the State is the protection of persons against each other, and against a foreign foe. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* 210 The function of historical painting.

4. The kind of action proper to a person as belonging to a particular class, esp. to the holder of any office; hence, the office itself, an employment, profession, calling, trade.

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 761/1 [Barnes values his own prayers above those of Our Lady and the saints] because the sayntes be al departed hence . . and be no longer of our function. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ****. Garmentes make not the person known by name, but his common function. 1574 *Ord.* in D. Irving *Hist. Scot. Poetry* (1861) 451 The contraveners hereof, if they be ministers, to be secludit fra the function. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* i. (1627) 1 A Discourse between two Schoolemasters. Concerning their function. 1662 Bk. Com. *Prayer Prayer* Ember Week, To those which shall be ordained to any holy function. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exam.* IV. i. If I don't succeed here, I'll renounce the Honour of my Function. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 210 Exercise no other function than that of a physician. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 85 With perfidy to their colleagues in function. 1795—*Kegic. Peace* i. Wks. IX. 81 One of the very first acts, by which it aspiated its entrance into function. 1811 LAMB *Good Clerk Misc.* Wks. (1871) 385 The quill, which is the badge of his function, stuck behind his dexter ear. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 369 The Jewish Prophets . . included within their number functions so different as those of king and peasant. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 118 Then at thy noble function toil. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 252 It is our function as ministers to satisfy the wants . . of the higher life of man.

† b. *collect.* The persons following a profession or trade; an order, class. *Obs.*

c 1580 in Rye *Croner* (1870) p. lxiii. The Peere . . will yealde further meanes of trade and vourke to every function. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 146 The Scribes are not a Sect, but a function. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 145 The Earl of Essex was rather Displeased with the Person of the Arch-Bishop . . than Indevoted to the Function. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 19, I went . . to hear the Minister of Chinner; and this was the last time I ever went to hear any of that Function. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XXI. 177 Thy coward function ever is in fear (said to a priest). 1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. iv. Never was a person of my function so used.

c. pl. Official duties.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 105 b. Preferrynge vrygnyte as . . more free to all godly functions. 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* II. 77 Either Prince or Subject faying in their severall functions and places. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journal. Jernis.* (1732) 71 More . . exact in their functions than the other Monks. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 335 They were in some particular functions the most accurate . . of any creatures upon earth. 1792 J. BARLOW *Const.* of 1791, 5 The quantity of prejudice with which their functions called them to contend. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 44 The mule performs in Spain the functions of the camel in the East. 1868 HELPS *Realtah* III. (1876) 43 Ministers are worked to death by their double functions—parliamentary and official. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 66 Caiaphas and Annas were dividing the functions of a priesthood which they disgraced.

5. A religious ceremony; orig. in the Roman Catholic Church. (Cf. *It. funzione*.)

1640 in *Trans. St. Paul's Eccles. Soc.* I. 46 Wee have had neyther prayers nor any other function her thes two yers. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 33 A cross set with Diamonds and Pearls which the Pope wears at his breast in great functions. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 416 The dedication was not performed with any of the solemn words and rites which such a function required. 1789 MRS. PLOZZI *Journal. France* I. 83 The Christmas functions here were shown. 1818 H. V. ELLIOTT *Lect.* in Bateman *Life* iv. (1870) 70 These were the finest parts of the Function as it is called. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xi. The function over, one almost expects to see the sextons put brown hollands over the pews. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IV. 439 After function's done with, down we go. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 745/2 On Wednesday and Thursday last week there were functions in two adjacent Cathedrals.

b. [after Sp. *funcion*: see quot. 1858.] A public ceremony; a social or festive meeting conducted with form and ceremony.

1858 W. STEUART *Lect.* in *Hare Story Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 431, I hope that Char. s. journal will have done justice to the Rajah of Mysore and his function along the road to receive her.] 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 123 Then was held a grand function, Dietrich . . had Italy ceded to him by a 'Pragmatic' sanction. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxvii. There was a Function of some kind—a Launch—a Reception—a Royal Visit—going on in the Dockyard. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 5/2 The American people are fond of functions. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 333 A prandial function which did not promise to be very amusing.

6. *Math.* A variable quantity regarded in its relation to one or more other variables in terms of which it may be expressed, or on the value of which its own value depends.

[This use of the L. *functio* is due to Leibnitz and his associates. A paper in the *Acta Eruditorum* for 1692, pp. 169-170, signed 'O. V. E.', but prob. written by Leibnitz, uses *functiones* in a sense hardly different from its ordinary untechnical sense, to denote the various 'offices' which a straight line may fulfil in relation to a curve, viz. its tangent, normal, etc. In the same journal for 1694, p. 316, Leibnitz defines *functio* as 'a part of a straight line which is cut off by straight lines drawn solely by means of a fixed point, and of a point in the curve which is given together with its degree of curvature'; the examples given being the ordinate, abscissa, tangent, normal, etc. As the *functiones* (in Leibnitz' sense) of a curve are variable quantities having a fixed mutual relation, this use of the word easily developed into the modern sense, which occurs in the writings of the Bernoullis early in the 18th c. A somewhat peculiar use occurs about 1713, in Leibnitz' *Hist. et Origo Calc. Diff.* (*Math. Schriften* ed. Gerhard V. 408), where he says that just as constant quantities have their 'functions', viz. powers and roots, so variables have also 'functions' of a third kind, viz. differentials.]

1779 Chambers' *Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v., The term *function* is used in algebra, for an analytical expression any way compounded of a variable quantity, and of numbers, or constant quantities. 1789 WARRING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 184 Let a quantity P be a function of x, or the fluent of a function of x.x.x. 1816 BABAGE, etc. tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 2 Let us take a function a little more complicated, $u = ax^2$. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 145 Whether the quantity and direction at any point could be expressed by any function of the latitude and longitude of that point. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 242 The functions ϕ_a and ϕ_b may be positive or negative. 1892 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calculus* I. § 6 (ed. 2) 2 When one quantity depends upon another or upon a system of others, so that it assumes a definite value when a system of definite values is given to the others, it is called a function of those others. 1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 8 A complex quantity w is a function of another complex quantity z when they change together in such a manner that the value of $\frac{dw}{dz}$ is independent of the differential element dz . This is Riemann's definition.

transf. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 110 A man's fortune under given painful conditions is a function of two variables.

Hence **Functioned** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or having a function.

1882 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 657/2 Imagine a spiritual being so placed, so surrounded, and so functioned.

Function (*fʊŋkʃən*), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. F. *fonctionner*.]

1. *intr.* To fulfil a function; to perform one's duty or part; to operate; to act.

1856 MASSON *Chatterton* II. iv. (1874) 227 Debt, though negative property, still is a kind of property, and functions as such to the advantage of its possessor. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 40 When played upon by an expert operator it functioned, as the French say, very well. 1876 MAUOULEV *Physiol. Mind* v. 308 The mind will function along certain definite lines or paths. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 533 No instrument of despotism . . has ever functioned with so little noise. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 257 In the higher groups the nutritive system is . . the first to function, and the last to cease its work.

b. *Phys.*

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 7 We . . know Vertebrata in which the clefts function only for a time as respiratory organs. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 572/4 Groups . . having the nephridia functioning as efferent ducts for the gonads. 1896 *Life & Lett. G. J. Romanes* 16 But in no case had it been shown that they [nerves] functioned as such.

2. To hold a 'function' (see **FUNCTION** *sb.* 5 b) or ceremonial meeting. ? *nonce-use*.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 554/1 Two other Societies . . 'functioned' on the same day.

Hence **Functioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 W. S. TUXE tr. *Charcot's Clin. Lect.* 232 Disturbances resulting from the abnormal functioning of the affected organ. 1894 *Westm. Mag.* 8 May 2/3 The mere show, the social functioning and ceremony, remains, although everyone knows that the life of the metropolis no longer expresses itself through the City Corporation. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* II. 117 The still functioning muscles of the forehead.

Functional (*fʊŋkʃənəl*), *a.* [f. **FUNCTION** *sb.* + *-AL*.]

1. Of or pertaining to some function or office; official. In weaker sense: Formal.

1637 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 205 The title of holines is not alwaies personal, but often functionall . . thus . . the Levites and Priests . . were stiled holy. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Ordin.* 23 The validity . . of . . functional acts . . is not affected by the unworthiness of the appointed agent. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 3. 351 He had certain national . . offices to fill, for which He needed specific and functional introduction. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 5/1 Some . . functional speeches followed.

2. *Phys. a.* Of or pertaining to the functions of an organ. Of diseases: Affecting the functions only, not structural or organic. b. Of an organ: Serving a function (opposed to *rudimentary*).

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 53 It seems probable that more than functional error in the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow exists in this case. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 164 It would appear . . that the lachrymal glands do not . . come to full functional activity at a very early period of life. 1874 MAUNSELL *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* II. 44 It is with so-called functional diseases.

such as epilepsy, chorea, neuralgia. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 143/2 Functional disease of the heart.
transf. 1864 *Reader* 24 Dec. 792/2 The stage never needed a tonic more. There are many indications of returning health, amid all its symptoms of weakness and functional derangement. 1875 *BLAKE Zool.* 25 The hoofs may be... functional and rudimentary, as in the greatest number of ruminant types. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* II. 190 My last lecture brought the subject of vaulting to its full functional development.

3. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a function: see *FUNCTION sb.* 6.

1806 GOMPERTZ in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 176 This theorem evidently supposes that the functional values of βx are distinct in the general expression for the sum of the series. 1815 *BABBAGE Tabl.* CV. 11. 390 A functional equation is said to be of the first order, when it contains only the first function of the unknown quantity. *Ibid.*, a, β , γ , &c. are known functional characteristics. 1860 *BOOLE Finite Diff.* xi. 218 The most general definition of a functional equation is that it expresses a relation arising from the forms of functions; a relation therefore which is independent of the particular values of the subject variable.

Hence *Functionality*, functional character; in *Math.*, the condition of being a function. *Functionalize v.*, to place or assign to some function or office (Webster 1864).

1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 252 The old native Latin, whose vitality and functionality was all but purely sectional. 1879 *CAYLEY in Encycl. Brit.* IX. 818/1 Functionality in Analysis is dependence on a variable or variables.

Functionally (*fʊŋkʃənəli*), *adv.* [*f. FUNCTIONAL a. + -LY*]. In a functional manner; with respect to the functions; in the discharge of the functions.

1820 W. LAWRENCE *Lect.* ii. 163 The organ is said to be functionally disordered. 1846 *OWEN Brit. Fossil Mamms.* 433 The horned Ruminants, for example, manifest transitionally in the embryo-state the germs of upper incisors and canines, which disappear before birth, but which were retained and functionally developed in the cloven-footed Anoplotheres. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 256 Its muscle becomes functionally an adductor. 1879 *H. SPENCER Data of Ethics* xi. 188 Functionally produced modifications. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 919 The male organs of species-hybrids are functionally weak to a higher degree than the female organs.

Functionarism (*fʊŋkʃənərɪzəm*). [*f. FUNCTIONARY + -ISM*]. The system of administration by means of functionaries; the characteristic bearing and manner of functionaries; officialism.

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 177 That new power which in this country is termed official patronage, and which Mr. Laing calls Functionarism. 1851 *HT. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiii. 121 By a rapid and perpetual extension of functionarism... he was casting a net over France. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 432 Functionarism is one of the most characteristic phenomena in Germany. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct. 463 What Mr. Newmarch called 'functionarism' in opposition to individualism—the State undertaking the functions of the individual.

Functionary (*fʊŋkʃənəri*), *sb.* [*f. FUNCTION sb. + -ARY*], after *F. fonctionnaire*. One invested with a function; one who has certain functions or duties to perform; an official.

1791 *BURKE Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 10 Their republic, is to have a first functionary (as they call him) under the name of king, or not, as they think fit. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 6 Several houses have been burnt, and an unfortunate functionary cut to pieces. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chus* (C. D. ed.) 195 A female functionary, a nurse. 1879 *FRUOE Caesar* xviii. 303 Legitimate functionaries to carry on the government.

Functionary, a. [*f. FUNCTION sb. + -ARY*].

1. = FUNCTIONAL 2.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 59 The disease may... commence in some structural or functionary affection of the abdominal organs.

2. Official; = FUNCTIONAL 1.

1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 118 In order that these offices should be adequately filled... it was necessary to maintain this functionary reservoir constantly at the same exalted level. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1310 The functionary duties of the Levites. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 2/3 Let us have done with these fictions of functionary superiority.

Functionate (*fʊŋkʃənət*), *v.* Somewhat rare. [*f. as prec. + -ATE*]. *intr.* To perform one's function; to work, operate; to officiate. Hence *Functionating vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro M.* 149 The worst of the class is, they'll only functionate for your grand dinners, and they leave you every-day meal to some inferior in the department. 1869 *Daily News* 11 June. The reflective faculty remains in undisturbed repose. As the French say, it does not 'functionate'. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 40 The muscles and the brain cannot functionate in their best way at the same moment. 1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 187 The existence, then, of greater nutrition and greater functioning ability in the left hemisphere might well be assumed.

Functionize (*fʊŋkʃənəɪz*), *v. rare*. [*f. FUNCTION sb. + -IZE*]. = FUNCTION *v.* 1.

1868 N. PORTER *Human Intellect* Intro. iv. § 41. 55 A soul that is self-conscious is not so singular as a brain functioning about itself and its own being.

Functionless (*fʊŋkʃənləs*), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -LESS*]. Having no function: chiefly in physiological sense. Cf. *FUNCTION sb.* 3 a.

1836 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) III. 296 Its nominal functionless minister. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl.*

Anat. III. 238/1 Clavicles... almost obsolete and functionless. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* i. 29 The os coccyx in man, though functionless as a tail, plainly represents this part in other vertebrate animals. 1879 A. W. BENNETT in *Academy* 32 A fifth stamen, which however is functionless, so far as the ordinary purpose of stamens is concerned. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 6/2 These organs are quite functionless as wings. 1894 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Personality* ii. (1895) 52 Capabilities... which we cannot conceive ultimately frustrated and functionless.

Fund (*fʊnd*), *sb.* [*ad. L. fund-us the bottom; also, a piece of land. Cf. FOND sb.*]

Fund and *fond* were used indiscriminately in the 17th c.; in the 18th c. *fond* went out of use. The senses represent those of *F. fond*, *fonds*, rather than those of *L. fundus*.

†1. The bottom; in various applications; occas. *Phys.* = FUNDUS. In the fund (= *F. dans le fond, au fond*): at bottom. *Fund of grass*: a low-lying grass-plot. Cf. *BOTTOM 4 b. Obs.*

1677 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 35 An adventitious joy, which hath no funde or bottom. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 18 Objects of Sight, whose Chief, if not only Images, are in the fund of the Eye. 1705 *VANBRUGH Confed.* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 431/2 In the fund she is the softest, sweetest, gentlest lady breathing. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 77. 2/1 A Glass-Bubble... fix'd... to the Fund of a Vessel. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 61 Bowling-Greens, or hollow Funds of Grass. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 281 So that the Wound may be closed in its whole Length, from the Fund to the outward Orifice. a 1761 *LAW Conf. Itary Pilgr.* (1809) 58 This depth is called the center, the fund or bottom of the soul.

†b. A coach-seat. (Cf. *F. carrosse à deux fonds*.) *Obs.*

1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 12 The Coaches... of the great Nobility... have two Seats or Funds.

c. of a medal.

1697 *EVELYN Numism.* vi. 214 Moulding Medals... in case they polish the Fund with any Tool, 'twill seem to have been trim'd with more Niceness and Formality than is Genuine.

†2. Foundation, groundwork, basis; only in immaterial sense; = FOND sb. 1. Upon one's own fund: on one's own account. *Obs.*

1677 *GALE Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 143 A secret desire of Independence... is graven on the very fund of our corrupt nature. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 75 The only Fund for this Conjecture is Hermippus's Relation of Pythagoras's Death. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 12 Weak ties indeed, and what may afford fund enough for ridicule. 1745 *De Foe Eng. Tradesman* Intro. (1841) I. 3 The... British product, being the fund of its inland trade. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. xciii. 239, I took to him for his resemblance to you; but am grown to love him upon his own fund.

3. Source of supply; a permanent stock that can be drawn upon:

†a. of material things. Rarely *pl. Obs.*

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth*, (1723) 52 The Matter it self [being] restored to its original Fund and Promptuary, the Earth. 1716 R. COTES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 69 For let A B, represent the plane of the Horizon... E F, a fund of Vapours or Exhalations at a considerable height above us. 1725 *WADSWORTH Corr.* (1843) III. 231, I know not what funds they have of the papers of those times. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. xviii. (1767) 79 Nor is this the only Fund of their Brandy. 1793 N. VANSITTART *Ref. Propriety Peace* 127 An inexhaustible fund of recruits may be drawn from Hungary. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 757 The northern parts are covered with wood, among which is an inexhaustible fund of large timber.

b. of immaterial things; = FOND sb. 2; sometimes with mixture of sense 2. †Out of one's own fund [= *F. de son propre fonds*]: from one's own stock of knowledge, out of one's own head.

1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1707) I. ii. 81 The translating most of the French letters gave me as much trouble as if I had written them out of my own fund. 1723 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1810) 185 Nor had I a fund of religious knowledge. 1769 *JUNIO Lett.* xvi. 73 There is a fund of good sense in this country, which cannot be deceived. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I. 400/2 Learning... ought not to be considered as mere pastime and an useless fund for talk. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 80 When we get such a fund of labour as this at our command. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xii. 300 Beatrice possesses a fund of hidden tenderness beneath her exterior gaiety and sarcasm. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 134 The Painter... brings a fund of experience into the council.

4. a. *sing.* A stock or sum of money, esp. one set apart for a particular purpose. Cf. *FOND sb.* 3. *Sinking fund*: see *SINKING vbl. sb.*

1694 *Massachusetts Law* 27 Oct. A fund for the repayment of all such sums. 1767-7 *SWIFT Cultivator* i. vi. Or, if that fund be deficient, it is largely supplied by the crown. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 202 And 'en those ills, that round his mansion rise, Enhance the bliss his scanty fund supplies. 1795 *Genil. Mag.* 544/2 The principal projector of the fund for decayed musicians. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xvi. A small fund raised by the conversion of some spare clothes into ready money. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 25 There is a reserve fund, valued at from two to three times the amount of the yearly expenditure.

b. *pl.* Money at a person's disposal; pecuniary resources. (*To be or put*) in funds: in possession of money.

1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* i. (1757) 86 By your revenue measure your expense; And to your funds and acres join your sense. 1798 *PICCOLI L'opul. Munic.* Rec. (1886) II. 225 Your Committee has little doubt of its bringing into the Corporation Funds a sum of money. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. v. § 2. (1876) 41 Funds which have not yet found an investment. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* (1885) II. 17 When he had no funds he went on tick. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 93 An

additional guarantee from the public funds of one-half the cost of building. 1879 *MISS BRADDOCK Cleri. Foot* II. i. 11 When he was in funds he preferred a hansom. 1895 *RUOO in Law Times* XCIX. 545/1 With a view to putting the society in funds to pay its out-of-pocket disbursements.

5. †a. *sing.* A portion of revenue set apart as a security for specified payments. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew* s. v., a *Staunch Fund*, a good Security. a 1715 *BURNET Owen Time* (1734) II. 209 The parliament went on slowly in fixing the fund for the Supplies they had voted. 1726-31 *TINOGAL Rapiin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 135 Some good fund should be assigned her for the payment of what was due. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 13 The 500,000, lately proposed without Fund or Period. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. iii.* (1869) II. 513 The first general mortgage or fund, consisting of a prolongation to the first of August 1706, of several different taxes which would have expired within a shorter term.

Fig. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 152 Industry, talents and integrity constitute a fund which is as confidently trusted as property itself.

b. The (public) funds: the stock of the national debt, considered as a mode of investment.

(The origin of this sense may perh. be illustrated by phrases like 'to invest in securities'.)

1713 *STEELE Englishmen*. No. 55. 353 Methought my Money chink'd... for joy of the Safety of the rest I have in the Funds. 1783 *COWPER Let.* 23 Nov. If he be the happiest man who has least money in the funds. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intro. Trade* 52 Funds is a general term for money lent to government, and which constitutes the national debt. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xx. Look what the funds were on the 1st of March. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* ii. 10 He... must have close on a hundred and fifty thousand in the funds.

†6. In sense of *L. fundus*: A farm. *Obs.*—1

1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 You to your... rural Fund migrate.

7. *Printing*. = FOUNT 2. Also *attrib.*

1683 [see FOUNT 2]. 1695 *Specimen of Let. to Univ.* by *Dr. John Fell*, 5 Pair of Fund Cases. 1709 *TAMNER Let.* 3 Oct. in *Hearne Collect.* II. 458 They can have a new fund of Letter from Holland.

8. *Comb.*, fund-holder, one who has money invested in the public funds; so fund-holding *ppl. adj.*; fund-lord (formed by Cobbett after *land-lord*), a magnate whose position is due to wealth invested in the funds; fund-monger, one who speculates in the public funds; whence *fund-mongering vbl. sb.*

1797 *Fox's Assessed Tax Bill* 14 Dec. *Sf.* (1815) VI. 375 Would you tax the property of the 'fund-holder'? 1812 H. CAMPBELL in *Examiner* 25 May 133/1 In 1688... the fundholder received about 80 quarters leaves for his pound sterling annuity. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 697 If the Sovereign State borrows money at 3 per cent, it... confers on the fundholder a legal right. 1825 *COBBETT Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 81 The taxes being, in fact, tripled by Peel's Bill, the 'fundlords' increase in riches. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 3/1 The Rothschild family, those land-absorbing Fund-lords. 1866 N. Y. *Tribune* 12 June (Cent.) Importing that the present civil war has been got up by jobbers, swindlers and 'fund-mongers. 1886 N. Amer. *Rev.* Sept. CXLIIL 210 Thoroughly imbued with its hostility to perpetual debt and 'fund-mongering.

Fund (*fʊnd*), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* Originally, to provide a 'fund' (see *FUND sb.* 5) for the regular payment of the interest on (an amount of public debt); hence, to convert (a floating debt) into a more or less permanent debt at a fixed rate of interest.

1776 [see *FUND sb.* 4]. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 584 If they fund their public debt judiciously... I believe they will be able to borrow any sums they please. 1802 ADDINGTON in G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 513 Exchequer bills, which he says he shall... fund. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* iii. ii. (1852) 454 Had it been funded in a six and a quarter or six and a half per cent. stock, the interest might have been reduced five and twenty years ago to 4 or 4½ per cent.

2. To put into a fund or store (see *FUND sb.* 3 b); to collect; to store (immaterial things).

1806-7 J. BENEFORE *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vii. Intro. I have been little in a humour for... noting them down in my tablets;—I have funded a few loose agonies, however. [Allusion to sense 1.] 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 50 Every day and everywhere we are unconsciously funding a stock of treasures and pleasures of memory. 1879 *Family Herald* LXIII. 109 A reserve of lion-like courage was funded ready for use in that dull mass of matter.

3. To put (money) in the 'funds' (see *FUND sb.* 5 b); to invest.

1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 48, I. R. sent a hundred pounds over to his father... who funded it in his son's name.

4. *intr.* To fund up: to 'pay up', provide funds. 1888 *FENN Man with Shadow* II. xix. 223 You will have to fund up among the rest, if you don't want to see your poor parson in rags.

Hence *Funding ppl. a.*, in sense 1.

a 1852 *MOORE Country Dance & Quad* 98 [John Bull] unfleeced by funding block heads.

Fund, Fund-: see *FOUND, FOUND-*.

Fundable (*fʊndəbəl*), *a.* [*f. FUND v. + -ABLE*].

Capable of being funded.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 11/2 As for the Ten-Forties, they are now selling at their fundamental value.

Fundaco, *obs.* form of *FONDACO*.

Fundal (*fʊndəl*), *a.* [*f. FUND v. + -AL*]. Relating to the fundus or base of an organ.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* x. (ed. 4) 59 Inflammation... of the fundus uteri, fundal endometritis.

† **Fundality.** *Obs.* *Fundal Law.* [ad. med. L. *fundalilis*, f. *fundalis*, f. *L. fundus* an estate. Cf. *F. fundalilis*.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Fundalitie*, fundalitie; right of, or interest in, the soyle; the title or estate of the Lord of a soyle.

|| **Fundamen.** *Obs. rare.* [L., f. *fundare* to FOUND.] Foundation, basis.

1677 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 168 Plato makes Religion to be the principal Fundamen of a Republic. 1678 *Ibid.* III. 131 The fundamen of clearing God from being the Author of sin is [etc.].

Fundament (fʊndəmənt). Also † **fundement.** Forms: 3-6 fond(e)-, found(e)-, fund(e)-ment, (4-5 occas. in pl. -mens), 4, 7 fonda-, 5-7 fundament, 5, 7 fundement, 4- fundament. [ME. *fundement*, a. OF. *fundement*:—L. *fundamentum*, f. *fundare* (see FOUND v.2), f. *fundus* bottom: see FUND sb. The form *fundament* is directly from the Lat., and is therefore strictly a distinct word from *foundment*, but it is convenient to treat them together on account of the occurrence of mixed forms.]

† 1. The foundation or base of a wall, building, etc. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 131 Lat delue vnder þe fundement, & þou schalt bi neþe fynde A water pool. 13. *Seign Sag.* 212 (W.) Thai to-rent ston fram ston, The fondement to-brast anon. 1377 LAGL. P. Pl. B. xix. 322 Pere-with grace bigan to make a good fundement, And watted it and walled it with his peynes & his passioun. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 23 3if the fondment be false, the werke most neede falle. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 248 The fondementes of it ben in the holy montaynes. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 261 Ane castell.. Quhair of the fundament restis 3it to se. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 160 Thaye did bigd firmelye on that sure roke and fundament.

transf. and *fig.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21739 It [þe croice] es .. Fondement of ur clerig. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statuts*, Petrus g For-þi cane criste apone hym lay þe fundament of haly kirk. 1377 LAGL. P. Pl. B. xiv. 199 Elles is al ower labour loste .. if fals be þe fundement. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 29 When he heeng vp the foundementis of the erthe. c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* 438 It [Cephas] is also a word of Sire tunge in which it is as miche to seie as fundament or ground or stable. 1521 FISHER *Serm.* n. g. 1. *Luther Wks.* (1876) 321 That grete fundament of the churche and most stable stone. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1598 As in Bodies Natural The Rump's the Fundament of all.

† b. A surface on which to stand, footing. *Obs.*

c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 Ther fete failen fondement.

† 2. *fig.* = FOUNDATION 6. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 300 (Camb. MS.) The which thing sustenyed by a stronge foundement of resouns. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 71 The firste foundement of justyce is that no man shold noye ne greue other. 1481 *Myrr.* II. xxv. 177 The sonne is the foundement of alle hete and of alle tyme. 1533 GAV RICH *Vay* (1888) 47 Articulis.. as thay ar contenten in the creit quhair thay half thair grund and fundment prowine be the halle writ. 1536 BELLINDEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) II. 105, I think it expedient.. to preche first the fundement of the Cristin faith. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let. Cj.* The fundament and reason, why he will neither offer sacrifice to Idols, neither yet defyle his mouthe with their names. 1677 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 45 There is nothing in Morality but has some relation to .. human nature as its subject and fundment.

3. The lower part of the body, on which one sits; the buttocks; also, the orifice of the intestines, the anus. In birds, the vent.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6340 þe luper þef.. smot him þoru þe fondement. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22395 (Fairf.) Alle þe filþ of his magh selle breste out atte his fundement for drede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. xcvi. 174 He .. with a spere smote the noble knyght in to the fundement soo that his bowels comen out there. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v. Anoynt hir fundement with Oyll. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helike* (1539) 56 b, It amendeth the affectes of .. the fundement. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 148 The falling of the fundement. 1656 RINGLER *Pract. Physick* 33 Cock chickens made bare at the Fundament. 1698 SIR R. SINBOLD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 266 He hath passed Three by the Fundament. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. v. The orifice of the fundement. 1754 *Commissaire* No. 5 p. 12 Applying his foot directly to my fundement. 1871 NAPIER *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iv. 546 The end may be attained by the pressure of a warm cloth against the fundement.

b. *Comb.*, as fundament-bot (see quot.).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 261 The *Estrus hæmorrhoidalis*, or fundament-bot.

4. (See quot.)

1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.* etc., *Fundament*, in embryology, the rudiment.

† II. 5. The action of founding or establishing; also, something that is founded, an institution. *Obs.*

c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 250 Our fundement was first of þe opere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Zenit* II. i. 37 Begouth I first set wallis of a cite Allthocht my fundment was fundament. 1536 BELLINDEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) II. 6 Thay .. maid the first fundement of the nobil realm of France.

Fundamental (fʊndəməntəl), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *fundamentālis*, f. *fundamentum*: see FUNDAMENT and -AL. Cf. *F. fundamentalis*.]

A. adj.

† 1. Of or pertaining to the foundation or base of a building. *Obs.*

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 503 Conrade .. placed the first fundamental stone with his owne handes. 1634 LATIGOW *Trav.* III. 123 The fundamentall walls yet extant. c 1650

Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Intro. 50 Christ the fundamental stone. 1769 *Middlesex Jurl.* 12-14 Sept. 2/2 Near 300l. expended in fundamental repairs [of a tavern].

† b. Having a foundation, fixed, not temporary. *Obs. rare*—

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 18 'Let us build here three tabernacles', movable tilts? No; fundamental and constant habitations.

2. Of or pertaining to the foundation or groundwork, going to the root of the matter.

c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 413 Astir sure fundamental encerche. 1658 A. Fox *Wurt's Surg.* I. vi. 25 The true signs, whereby you may have a fundamental information of a wounds condition. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 5 If there be any fundamental distinction in the authority of the testimony. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. viii. 80 Before they could submit to such a fundamental change. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 227 The fundamental analogy of sound and light is thus before us. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 120 The consideration involves the fundamental question of what is a University.

3. Serving as the foundation or base on which something is built. Chiefly and now exclusively in immaterial applications. Hence, forming an essential or indispensable part of a system, institution, etc. Const. to (rarely of).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. i. 2 Now have you heard The fundamental reasons of this warre. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnius* iv. 56 Fundamental laws are not subject to alteration. 1649 BUTHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 223 The Sheath and plough-head, which is the material fundamental pece in the Plough, must be made of heart of Oak. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xi. 235 Samson applied himself to the two pillars most fundamental to the roof of Dagon's Temple. a 1705 HOWE in *Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. lxxxix. 2 Former mercies are fundamental to later ones. 1738 *Prior Power* 217 Their illals built on life, that fundamental III. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 304 The fundamental principles of christianity may still be preserved. 1785 REID *Inl. Powers* 608 The fundamental rules of poetry and music and painting, and dramatic action, and eloquence, have always been the same, and will be to the end of the world. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gr. Teacher* (1837) 87 The existence of the Deity is a truth fundamental of every other. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xx. The ideas of strict law and order were fundamental to all his political teaching. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 88 How low down in a man sometimes .. lies the fundamental motive which sways his life!

b. Primary, original; from which others are derived.

c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* III. xii. 350 Noon fundamental cronieler or Storer writith therof saue Girald. 1868 CARPENTER in *Sci. Opin.* 6 Jan. 174/2 Of the most varied shapes, apparently referrible to the *Astrorhiza limicola* as their fundamental type. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* VII. 262 In the noun the nominative was regarded as the fundamental case. 1879 *Tr. Semper's Autm. Life* 11 To show .. how such a change in the organ might be effected side by side with permanence of the fundamental form. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Intro. § 15 The fundamental editions were those of Erasmus .. and of Stunica.

c. *esp. Math. and Cryst.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 30 Divide the side of your Fundamentall Cube into so many equal parts. 1669 STURMY *Martiner's Mag.* II. 47 Therefore we will demonstrate the fundamental Diagram of the Mathematical Scale. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fundamental Diagram*, a Projection of the Sphere in a Plane &c. 1721-22 in BAILEY. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 120 A fundamental figure is said to be acuminated when [etc.]. 1875 EVERETT C. G. S. *Syst. Units* 7 The quantities commonly selected to serve as the fundamental units are—a definite length, a definite mass, a definite interval of time. 1882 MISCHEUS *Unif. Kinemat.* 235 In virtue of the fundamental equations (2) of No. 2, we have [etc.]. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fundamental Circle* or *Base Circle*, a curve which is rolled over by a generating circle in the production of cycloidal curves. 1893 FORSYTH *Th. Functions* 591 There is considerable freedom of choice of an initial region of reference, which may be called a fundamental region. *Ibid.* 603 It is a circle being the inverse of a line; it is unaltered by the substitutions of the new group, and it is therefore called the fundamental circle of this group.

4. Of strata: Lying at the bottom.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 42 Mr. Eversman .. tells us that the fundamental rock of Scotland is a mass of the granitic kind. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 202 The fundamental rock .. is a black slate. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Add. Brit. Assoc.* He has proved the existence of a fundamental gneiss, on which all the other rocks repose.

5. *Biol. and Bot.* (See quot.)

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Fundamental-organs*, the nutritive organs absolutely essential to the existence of the individual. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, *Fundamental*, constituting the essential part of anything; in a plant, the axis and its appendages. 1882 VINES *Snch. Bot.* 155 Epidermal and fundamental tissues. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fundamental organs*, term applied by von Baer to the primary structures which directly issue from the blastoderm in the form of tubes, and from which the permanent organs or structures are developed. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.* etc., *Fundamental Tissue*, in biology, unspecialized parenchyma; those tissues of a plant through which the fibro-vascular bundles are distributed.

6. *Mus.* Applied to the lowest note of a chord, considered as the foundation or 'root' of it; also to the tone produced by the vibration of the whole of a sonorous body, as distinguished from the higher tones or HARMONICS produced by that of its parts.

Fundamental bass, a low note, or series of low notes, forming the root or roots of a chord or succession of chords. *Fundamental chord*, an old name for the common chord; now extended to any chord formed of harmonics of the fundamental tone.

1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* II. 9 Of the Fundamental

Bass. *Ibid.* x. 28 Any one of the Notes contained in the fundamental Chords. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Fundamental Movement*, progression or movement of that species of bass. *Ibid.*, *Fundamental Sound*, the gravest sound or generator. 1828 BUSBY *Mus. Man.*, *Fundamental Bass*, that bass on which the superincumbent harmony is founded; or of which the superior parts of the accompanying chord constitute the third, fifth, and eighth. *Ibid.*, *Fundamental Chord*, a chord consisting of the third, fifth and eighth, of the fundamental bass. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Angic* viii. (1833) 181 This sound is called the fundamental sound of the string. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* I. 18 The note is the lowest that the pipe can give, for which reason it is called the fundamental note of the pipe. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Fundamental tones*, the tones from which harmonics are generated. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* III. § 61 Our 'fundamental chord'—that is, a chord composed of the harmonics of its fundamental tone, or generator. *Ibid.* ix. § 197 We here meet .. with a 'fundamental discord'.

† 7. *Jocularly.* Of or pertaining to the fundam-ment or 'seat', posterior.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 65, I lingered behind, detained by my fundametal malady. 1828 BLACKW. *Mng.* XXIV. 184 He fixes his fundametal feature upon the outer edge of a chair.

Hence **Fundamentatness**.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

B. sb.

1. A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part. Chiefly in pl.; the sing. is *obs.* or *arch.*

1637 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 263 They have composed a symbol of fundamentals, which both the Lutherans and Calvinists do hold without interfering one with another. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnius* iv. 60 How then is Episcopacie one of the fundamentals of the kingdom? 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 24 A Fundametal in Physic. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. v. (1821) 228 Relying upon this known fundametal, viz. That there is no prophecy revealed but by one of these two ways. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fastis* vii. (1739) 540 The same Apostle mentions as a Fundametal, not only .. Baptism but also the laying on of Hands. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 373 They permitted little deviation .. from these great fundamentals. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 16 There is an odd tenacity of life in the fundamentals of .. legends. 1878 MORLEY *Varvenargues* 11 Very faint and doubtful as to even the fundamentals—God, immortality, and the like.

b. *pl.* Fundamental requisites. *† notice-use.*

1864 E. BURRITT *Walk fr. Lond. to John of Groat* 378 Bread, bacon, and butter. Their stock of these fundamentals was exhausted.

2. *Mus.* Short for *fundamental tone* or *note*: see A. 6. (Formerly = *key-note*.)

1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Fundamental*, in music, denotes the principal note of a song or composition, to which all the rest are in some measure adapted, and by which they are swayed. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Fundamental*, the principal note or root of a harmony, concordant or discordant.

Fundamentality (fʊndəməntəˈlɪti). [*f. prec. + -ITY*.] The quality or state of being fundamental. 1721-22 BAILEY, *Fundamentality*, the belonging to the Foundation. 1836 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 367 More of fundamentality in the research. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 301 The fundamentality of a given proposition in religion.

Fundamentally (fʊndəməntəˈli), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY*.] In a fundamental manner.

† 1. From the foundation or bottom upwards, thoroughly. *Obs.*

1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 21 Fundamentally learne the Nohle Art of Physicke. 1658 A. Fox *Wurt's Surg.* I. iii. 7 It is undeniable, that wounds ought to be cured fundametally, not superficially. 1662 PERRY *Taxes* 27 Men .. cohble up old houses, until they become fundametally irreparable.

2. In fundamental or essential matters or points, as regards fundamentals, essentially.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 236 To conclude this point of Connex axioms; I hope it doth now appear, that, they are fundametally, and indeed no other but simple. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 110 There can be nothing more fundametally Antichristian than it. 1701 J. LAW *Comie. Trade* (1751) 5 Such as fundametally, at least understand arithmetic and accompts. 1748 CHISTENF. *Lett.* 16 Feb. (1870) My health .. though not fundametally bad, yet .. wanted some repairs. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 125 The simple governments are fundametally defective. 1827 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 325 Fundametally, the process consists in [etc.]. 1880 H. JAMES *Diary of Mn of Fifty* 324, I was fundametally not the least addicted to thinking evil.

† 3. *Jocularly.* At the fundametal or 'seat'.

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Rever* v. Oh! those floggings, how deceptive they were, and how much I regretted them when I came to understand the thing fundametally. 1842 [see DEPILOGISTICATE v. 2].

† **Fundamentive**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*f. FUNDAMENT + -IVE*.] Original.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 58 There were in Ierusalem three factions, Eleazers .. was the fundametiue and first.

† **Fundative**, a. *Obs.* [*f. L. type *fundā-tivus*, f. *fundare*: see FOUND v.1 and -ATIVE]. Tending to found or originate.

1677 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 124 The Divine Bonitie .. is .. constitutive and fundative of allthings.

Fundatorial (fʊndəˈtɔːriəl), a. *rare.* [*f. L. type *fundātorius* (see next) + -AL]. Pertaining or proper to a founder.

1892 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. xvi. 395 The Queen issues the document by virtue of her 'fundatorial' powers.

† **Fundatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **fundātorius*, f. *fundāre*: see FOUND v.1 and -ORY.] Having the function or effect of founding (an institution).

1635 PACITT *Christianogr.* iii. (1636) 67 The Fundatory Letters, or Statutes of the Foundation of the said Monastery.

† **Fundatrix**, *Obs.* [mod. L. *fundatrix*, fem. of L. *fundator*, agent-n. f. *fundare*: see FOUND v.2] = FOUNDESS.

1549 RIDLEY in *Bradford's Wks.* (1853) II. 377 The fundatrix purpose was wondrous godly, her fact was godly.

Funded (fʊndəd), *pp. a.* [f. FUND v. + -ED 1.] 1. *a.* Of a debt or stock: That has been made part of the permanent debt of the state, with provision for the regular payment of interest at a fixed rate.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. iii.* (1869) II. 522 The public debts of Great Britain funded and unfunded. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* II. 199 Besides the said four funded stocks, a national bank is established at Philadelphia. 1820 SVD. SMITH *Pymley's Lett. Wks.* 1859 II. 166/1 Ireland now supports a funded debt of about 64 millions. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 183 The permanent debt due to the Bank, which was included in the national debt accounts as funded debt.

b. Of property: Invested in 'the funds'.

1848 MILL. *Pol. Econ. Prelim.* Remarks I. 9 Funded property therefore cannot be counted as part of the national wealth. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Latw* xx. 152 In bequeathing your stock, give it generally, as all your funded property.

2. Stored up. Cf. FUND v. 2.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Manners Wks.* (Bohn) I. 208 The class of power, the working heroes... see that.. fashion is funded talent. 1888 T. W. HIGGINSON *Women & Men* xv. 77 The traditions and habits of society are to a great extent what might be called funded and accumulated good feeling.

† **Fundible**, *a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **fundibilis*, f. *fundere* to pour.] That may be poured.

1775 in ASH.

Fundie, var. of FOUND v.5 (In quot. trans. = to numb.)

1591 JAS. I. tr. *Du Barlas Furies* 240 The Moone doth deaze and fundie him, Her brother rosts him quite.

Funding (fʊndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FUND v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FUND (sense 1); conversion of a floating debt into a permanent one.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. iii.* (1869) II. 521 We had recourse to the ruinous expedient of perpetual funding. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 517 It remains a subject of infinite curiosity, to see how far the infatuated and blind spirit of funding will now be pursued. 1845 MCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. 11. (1852) 447 Funding is now effected in France as in England, by granting interminable annuities redeemable at pleasure.

attrib. 1790 M. CUTLER in *Life Frus. & Corr.* (1888) I. 463 Congress, ought to pay no regard to this matter in their establishment of a funding system. 1846 MCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 428 In the infancy of the funding system it was customary to borrow upon the security of some tax, or portion of a tax, set apart as a fund for discharging the principal and interest of the sum borrowed. 1892 *Daily News* 29 June 2/3 The directors protest against the receipt of funding bonds instead of the cash guarantee.

Fundless (fʊndləs), *a.* [f. FUND sb. + -LESS.] Without funds.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Mar. 278/1 The unhappy anti-Parnellites, bookless, fundless, branchless, denounced him.

Funduck, *obs. form of FONDUK.*

† **Fundus** (fʊndəs), [L. *fundus* bottom.]

1. *Anat.* The base or bottom of an organ; the part remote from the external aperture. *Fundus* of the eye: 'the back part of the globe of the eye behind the crystalline lens' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1754-64 SNEELIE *Midwif.* I. 96 The Uterus... is divided into neck and Fundus. 1804 *Med. Trul.* XII. 236 The uterus was united with the fundus of the bladder, and projected very little above it. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 608 The upper part of fundus is convex, and covered by peritoneum. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* p. xii. This process gives a very satisfactory view of the fundus with the optic disk and retinal vessels. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 604 The oesophageal opening looks backwards to the fundus of the sac. 1887 G. T. LAOD *Physiol. Psychol.* x. 16 549 Prolonged work with the microscope will cause the images seen in its focus to 'live in the fundus of the eye'.

2. Foundation, groundwork, *rare* -1.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style in Blackw. Mag.* July XLVIII. 1 Want of principle and want of moral sensibility compose the original fundus of southern manners.

Fune, var. of FOIN sb.1 *Obs.*

Funerial (fʊnɪəriəl), *a.* Now rare. Also 7 funeriall, 7-8 funerial. [f. L. *funerālis* (f. *funus* funeral) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to funerals, funereal. Hence, gloomy, sad, melancholy.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 2. 163 What are funeriall accents, but rueful lamentations for our friends eclipsed? 1645 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 174 Here I heard a Spanish sermon, or funerial oration. 1664 — *Sylvia* (1776) 291 We have most of our pot-ashes of this wood together with the torch or Funerial Staves. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 91 Their funerial Garlands had little of beauty in them beside Roses. 1790 PENNANT *Londou* (1813) 507 A shroud.. he dressed himself in that funerial habit. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* 10 July in *Life & Corr.* VI. 108 An air of book-making.. which is not lessened by the funerial verses that it contains. 1865 L'ESTRANGE *Yachting round W. Eng.* 100 By some they are considered to have been funerial, and originally covered with mounds of earth. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Unspoken Serms.* (1884) 237 Those pagans who in their Elysian fields could hope to possess only such a thin, fleeting, dreamy, and altogether funerial existence.

† **Funebrious**, *a. Obs.* Also funebrous. [f. as prec. + -OUS. With *funebrous* cf. OF. *funerbreux*.] = prec.

1653 SIR G. WHARTON *Disc. Comets Wks.* (1683) 159 Comets are certain Funebrious Appearances. 1654 COKAINE *Dianee* iii. 217 At so funebrous a spectacle I could not refrain from grief. 1669 R. B. LIFE *T. Morton Pref.* 160 Funebrious sickness of the plague. 1708 OZELL *Boileau's Lutritium* 42 Here Ravens and Funebrious Birds resort. 1721 BAILEY, *Funebrious*. [In mod. Dicts.]

† **Funel**, *Obs. rare* -1. Also 3-4 fonel. [a. OF. *funel*:—L. *funāle*, f. *funis* rope.] A rope. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3306 Wantes vs here na uessell, Ne mele, ne bucket, ne funel (v. fonel).

Funeral (fʊnəriəl), *a. and sb.* Forms: 5-7 funerial, (5) funerial, 6 funyralle, 4- funerial. Plural. 5-7 funerialles, (5) funerales, funeralx, funyralles, 6 funirals, 6-7 funerial(s). [The adj. is a. OF. *funeral*, ad. med. L. *funerālis*, f. *funer*, *funus*, funeral, death, dead body. The sb. is ad. OF. *funeraille* (1406 Hatz.-Darm.), collect. fem. sing., ad. med. L. *funerālia*, neut. pl. of the adj. Like many other OF. sbs. in -aille of similar derivation, the word was used in the pl. with the same sense as in the sing. (mod. F. has only the pl. *funerailles*); this usage was originally followed in English, and continued until the end of the 17th c.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the ceremonial burial (or cremation) of the dead; used, observed, delivered, etc. at a burial. Now usually apprehended as an attributive use of the sb. Cf. B. 6.

Funeral-ale (fʊnəriəl-wd.) = ARVAL. *Funeral column* (see quot. 1862). *Funeral-house*: (a) the house from which a funeral has started, (b) a mortuary. *Funeral pall*: the pall used to cover the coffin, also fig. *Funeral pile*, *pyre*: the pile of wood and other combustibles on which a dead body is burned. † *Funeral pot* = funeral urn. † *Funeral ring*: a ring given at or in remembrance of a funeral; a mourning ring. *Funeral-toll*: the tolling of a bell at a funeral. *Funeral urn*: the urn in which the ashes were placed after cremation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2006 He wolde make a fyr, in which thoffice Funerial he mighte accomple. 1439 F. E. WILLE (1882) 115 My byrnyng.. & expenses funerals. 1579 MORE *Supplic. Sonlys Wks.* 328/1 There wer in the funeral service at the burying of the corps, the selfe same psalmes songen. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 38-9 The syngyng men sounge vayne funeral songs unto the deade bodie. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 315 [The people] came.. to touch the Funerial-pot of his ashes. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 84 Is it not lawfull for him to take monie in his cure for preaching funeral sermons? 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. v. 117 My sighing brest, shall be thy Funerial bell. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Dvjb, My Swans last funeral dirge to the king. 1604 DEKKER *Honest W.* Wks. 1873 I. 4 A Funerial griefe loathes words. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 164 After any buriall, the nearest friends returne to the Funerall house. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* i. (vol. II.) 76 You have had the pleasure to heare your owne Funerall Oration. 1648 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 211 That noe funerial pompe be bestowed at my buriall. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Ep. Ded.* The Funerall Pyre was out and the last Valediction over. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1789/4 All Persons who shall have occasion for Funerall Rings for time to come. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. lii. 423 The Fuel of the Funerall and bustuary Fire. 1719 DE VOE *Cruise* ii. 1 The flattey of a funeral sermon. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 315 They were equal as to fame and funeral honours. a 1771 GRAY *Desc. Odin* 70 Hoder's corpse.. Flaming on the fun'ral pile. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi. She repaired first to the convent to attend the funeral service. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Seabank* 129 The funeralk-toll, announces solemnly The service of the tomb. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 339 After payment of my just debts and funeral expenses. 1827 *Pollock Course* T. ix. 1180 Thousands that sleep Forgotten beneath the funerall pall of Time. 1838 THURWALL *Greece* III. 131 The praises of Athens were the main topic of every funeral harangue. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 339 Vague terms as Burial-House, or Rest-House, or Funerall-House, will never come into vogue. 1854 C. F. ALEXANDER *Burial of Moses* v. Poems (1896) 84 But when the warrior died, His comrades in the war, With arms reversed and muffled drum, Follow his funerial car. 1862 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Funeral column*, the name applied by some writers to a pillar raised instead of a cenotaph; or over a place of sepulture. 1875 *Edin. Rev.* July CXLI. 208 It is far more likely.. that the vow was made at his [Harold Harfag's] father's funerial-ale.

2. = FUNERAL.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 6 To converse with his friends and standers by so as may do them comfort, and ease their funerial and civil complaints. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 226 Many of the Religious Rites and Solemnities, observed by the Pagan Priests, were Mourful and Funerial. 1771 SNOLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 8 Aug. The fir.. look dull and funerial. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* ii. xvi. Or which the raven flaps her funerial wing.

B. sb. 1. The ceremonies connected with the burial (or cremation, etc.) of the body of a dead person; obsequies; a burial (or its equivalent) with the attendant observances. a 1512 FAUVAY *Will in Chron. Pref.* 6 I will that after my funerial.. that xii. of the foresaid torches be bestowed as funeral.. after foloweth. 1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 b. At complyn where shold be remembered the funerial or buryall of that most holy corps. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. 233 Do not consent That Antony speake in his Funerial. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug. Went to Mr. Cowley's funeral, whose corpse.. was conveyed to Westminster Abbey in a hearse with six horses. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 r 2 Melancholy Scenes and Apprehensions of Deaths and

Funerals. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* ii. On his return from the funeral, St. Aubert shut himself in his chamber. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 300 Funerals in the country are solemnly impressive. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Latw* xxi. 168 You must be careful in your expenditure on the funeral.

Fig. 1885 TENNYSON *To Princess Beatrice*, 'The Mother' weeps At that white funeral of the single life, Her maiden daughter's marriage. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 5/2 Next election would see the funeral of party government.

† *b. pl.* with sing. sense. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Contm. Harding* 475 The duke of Gloucester kepte the kyng his brothers funerales. a 1553 UDALL *Royser D.* (Arb.) 88 Some parte of his funerals let vs here beginne. 1645 CHARLES *Sol. Recant.* xii. 58 Mourners come to meet Thy tear-bedded funerals in the Street. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 280 On the 5 of Sept. following his Funerals were solemnized. 1721 LD. MOLTWORTH tr. F. Holman's *Franco-Gallia* (1721) 22 Lewis.. celebrated his Funerals.

Fig. 1859 R. HARVEY *Pl. Pers.* (1900) 23, I.. drinke to the funerals of your Enimic. 1864 *Standerbeed Reviv.* iii. 45 Behold, I say, the time which is the Funerals of my Glory.

† 2. *pl.* The expenses attending a funeral. *Obs.*

1496 *Will of Cely* (Somerset Ho.), After that my funerales and dethe be paid. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 101 The lawe of this land.. leaueh all the residue to the disposition of the testator, funerales and debts deducted. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 71 If the Executor or Administrator pay debts, or funerals, or Legacies of his owne money.

† 3. *sing. and pl.* A funeral sermon. *Obs.*

1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 103 The fiend.. preacheth Savils funeriall, as one call it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 2 In the absence of Doctor Humfrey designed for that service, Mr. Giles Laurence preached his Funerals. a 1661 — *Worthies, Hereford* (1662) 41, I could learn little from the Minister which preached his funeral.

Fig. 1621 *Crt. & Times Jas.* I. (1849) II. 245, I send you here the funerals of the Bobemian affairs, if that be true which the enclosed reporteth.

4. A burial procession.

a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Chambermaid Wks.* 1824 XI. 443 You are sometimes desirous to see a funeral.. As they pass by in the street [etc.]. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 103 A city bell Wailed for a funeral passing to the tomb. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Com. Wks.* 1846 I. 1. 320 There is no funeral so sad to follow as the funeral of our own youth. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Among the Trees* 45 The funeral goes forth; a silent train Moves slowly from the desolate home.

5. In various indefinite applications: *a.* death; *b.* grave; *c.* monument.

1575 R. B. APPIUS & VIRGINIA in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 149 Which hast the seed of thine own loins thrust forth to funeral! 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. v. 25 Him deeming dead.. [he] Fledd fast away to tell his funerial Unto his brother. 1591 — *Ruins of Rome* 37 Rome now of Rome is th'only funeriall. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. iv. 32 He lives to govern us, Or dead, give's cause to mourn his funeral. 1668 DENHAM *Pass. Dido* 199 May he.. find his funerial 1st Sands, when he before his day shall fall. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 326 'Those Funerals which come by gentle and leisurely decays.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* as *funeral-biscuit*, -*boat*, -*cake*, -*cup*, -*party*, -*undertaker*.

1882 MCQUEEN in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 163, I have already referred to what was called the 'funeral biscuit'. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 329 'Funeral biscuits' are baked expressly for those who visit the house on the day of interment. 1843 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 187 And all in that 'funeral-boat' repeated 'why—why—why'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Funeral-cakes, long, narrow, sponge cakes used at funerals. *Ibid.*, *Funeral cups, drinking vessels used at funerals. 1832 E. IND. *Sketch Bk.* II. 124, I watched the 'funeral-party' as they stood.. in all the pride of their military array. 1707 EARL or BINOON in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4339/3 Divers Abuses.. have been committed.. by Painters, *Funeral-Undertakers.

† **Funeral**, *v. Obs.* -1 [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To bury. Also (? nonce-use), *To funeral it*: to mourn for the dead.

1595 HUNNIS *Joseph* 76 The purchase of the field and cave; and all that therein stood Of Heth his children purchast was, to funeral the good. 1641 R. HARRIS *Amers* *Funerals* 1 'Tis an hard thing to funeral it well. God.. helps us here by David. Has the art of mourning.

† **Funeralize**, *v. Obs.* -1 [f. FUNERAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render sad or melancholy.

1654 COKAINE *Dianee* ii. 119 It transfixes my soule, that the first day in which I have had the fortune to reverence you should be funeralized with things most molestful.

† **Funerally**, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

In a funeral manner; with funeral ceremonies. 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 3 For when even crows were funerially burnt, Poppa the wife of Nero found a peculiar grave interment.

Funerary (fʊnəriəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *funerārius*, f. *funer*, *funus*: see FUNERAL. Cf. F. *funéraire*.] Of or pertaining to a funeral or burial. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* iii. xliii. 185 Those Funerary and Obsequial Festivals. a 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III. 62 It was probably an altar to Bacchus, possibly a funerary urn. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/3 The deciphering of Egyptian funerary rolls. 1890 A. B. EDWARDS in *Century Mag.* Jan. XXXIX. 328 The sacred cats.. had their funerary bronzes laid beside them in the grave.

† **Funerate**, *v. Obs.* *Pa. pp. 6* funerat, funerated. [f. L. *funerāt* -*pp. stem* of *funerāre*, f. *funer*, *funus*: see FUNERAL.] *trans.* To bury with funeral rites.

1548 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 66 My body to be funerat within the churchyard of Fyngell. 1568 *Ibid.* My bodye to be funerated or buried within the church of Est Wotton.

So **Funeration** [late L. *funerātion-em*], the performance of funeral rites.

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 311 To the..funeration be-
longeth the embalming of the dead body. 1693 KNATCHBULL
Difficult Texts 42 The rites of funeration.

Funereal (fūnēr'īāl), *a.* [f. *L. funere-us* (f. *funer-, fūnus*: see FUNERAL) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a funeral; appropriate to a funeral. Hence, gloomy, dark, dismal, melancholy, mournful.
1725 POPE *Ossay* iv. 740 You timely will return a welcome guest, With him to share the sad funereal feast. c. 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iv. 2 Near some lone fane, or yew's funereal green. 1797 COWPER *Lines* ii. 725 Cypress veiled With broad redundancy of funereal shades. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxv. A chill hung over our minds, as if the feast had been funereal. 1841 THACKERAY *and Funer. Naples* i. A car..decked with funereal emblems, had been prepared. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player* *Enr.* iv. iii. 239 We marched at a funereal pace through the forest. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 66 The funereal papyrus.

Hence **Funerally** *adv.*, in a funereal manner.
1860 *All Year Round* No. 39. 294 Strangely and fune-
rally suggestive of a mausoleum. 1886 W. J. TUCKER
E. Europe 332 The hearse..was drawn by four black
funerally-draped horses.

† **Funerous**, *a.* Obs.— [f. *L. funer-, fūnus*
FUNERAL.]

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1656 in COLES.
Funest (fūnē'st), *a.* Now rare. Also 7 funeste.

[*ad. f. funeste*, *ad. L. funestus*, f. *fūnus*: see
FUNERAL.] Causing or portending death or evil;
fatal, deadly, disastrous; deeply deplorable.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 96 How funest and direfull
must my conceptions be, looking upon her prison all hanged
with black. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 418 This execution was..
one of the funeste effects of the war. 1727 SWIFT *God's*
Rev. agst. Punning Wks. 1755 III. i. 169 Scarce had this
unhappy nation recovered these funest disasters. 1865
LONGF. *To Italy* 3 The downer funest of infinite wretchedness.

Hence † **Funestal**, † **Funestous** *adj.* [see -AL,
-OUS] = FUNEST. † **Funestate** *v.* [f. *L. funestāt-*;
see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make funest or disastrous
(Cockram 1623). † **Funestation** (*see -ATION*),
'pollution by touching a dead body' (Coles 1676).
1555 EDEN *Decades* 151 A court or yarde nere vnto this
funestal place. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* l. 90
Have pity on a wretch to whom both life and death are
equally funestous. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffe's Rev.* Naples 69
With such funestous preparatifs. 1689 MYSL. *Iniq.* 10
That funestous War betwixt Charles the First and the
Parliament.

Fung (fʊŋ), *rare.* Anglicized form of FUNGUS.
1882 [see ALG.]

Fungaceous (fʊŋgē'sjəs), *a.* [f. *L. fung-us* +
-ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a fungus or fungi.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 270 Circumstances which cause
the destruction of the primitive fungaceous vegetation.

Fungal (fʊŋgəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. *L.*
fungālis, f. *L. fungus* FUNGUS.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a fungus; of the
nature of a fungus. *Fungal Alliance*: Lindley's
name for the group of fungi.

1835 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 119 The Fungal
Alliance. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 16 Unnatural union
between a captive algal damsel and a tyrant fungal master.
1882 QUAIN'S *Med. Dict.* 523 Assuming the filaments to be
of undoubted fungal origin. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June
5/2 The peculiar parasite or fungal formation, for the
removal of which he had to undergo an operation.

B. sb. A fungus.
1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* 156 Fungi—Fungals. 1849 STONEY
in *Fruit. Roy. Agric. Soc.* X. ii. 382 Fungals most com-
monly grow upon animal or vegetable substances in a state
of decomposition. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 36 Many of them
are now proved to be imperfect in themselves, and only
forms or conditions of other fungals.

† **Fungate**, *sb.* Obs. [f. FUNGUS + -ATE 1.
Cf. *F. fungate*.] *Chem.* A salt formed by the com-
bination of 'funic acid' with a base.

1821 *Ure Dict. Chem.*, *Fungates*, the saline compounds
of a peculiar acid, which M. Braconnot has lately extracted
from mushrooms. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies*
941 Fungate of potash.

Fungate (fʊŋgēt), *v. Path.* [f. FUNGUS +
-ATE 3.] *intr.* To grow up with a fungous form
or appearance; to grow rapidly like a fungus
(Gould *Illust. Dict. Med.* 1894): see FUNGUS sb. 2.
Hence *Fungating* *pp.* *a.*

1847-9 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 132/1 The fungating sore
produced in the tongue or cheek by a carious tooth. 1878
I. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 107 An irregular, fungating,
bleeding surface. *Ibid.* I. 124 It may fungate, crack, fissure,
or ulcerate.

† **Funge**, *Obs.* [a. OF. **funge*, *fouge*, *ad. L.*
fungus FUNGUS.]

1. A mushroom or fungus.
1330 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Cul.* 5 Take
Funges and pare him clene and dyce hem. 1398 TREVISIA
Barth. De P. R. xvii. ccxv. (1495) 686 Asshen of wylde
perry dronken helpyth anyest Funges: todestoles.

2. A soft-headed fellow. [After *L. fungus*.]
1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* t. ii. iii. xiv. (1651) 123 Whenas
indeed, in all wise mens judgments..they are mad empty
vessels, funges, beids themselves. *Ibid.* t. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 306
Drink drowns more than the sea (meer Funges and Casks).

b. ?attrib.
1556 J. HERWOOD *Spider & F.* xxviii. 3 There lieth not
thy lyke (for a sile) I trow, For fung witt: thou art the
fly for the bonie.

† **Fungeous**, *a.* Obs. Also 6 fungious. [ad.
OF. *fongueux*, f. *fouge* FUNGUS.] = FUNGIOUS.

1597 GERAROE *Herbal* i. lvi. § 2. 78 Blew Panick hath
a reddish stalk..full of a fungious pith. 1682 T. GIBSON
Anat. 34 They are soft and fungious.

† **Fungiate**, *Obs.* [f. FUNGI-C + -ATE 1.] =
FUNGATE *sb.* 1848 in CRAIG. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Fungible (fʊŋdʒibəl), *a.* and *sb.* *Law.* [ad.
med. *L. fungibilis* ('res fungibiles' Du Cange), f.
fungi (with sense as in *fungi vice*, to take the place,
fulfil the office of).]

The adj. belongs to Civil Law and to the general theory
of jurisprudence; the sb. is in addition a current term of
the law of Scotland.

A. adj. (See quot. 1832.)

1818 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 64 In the
instance of money and other fungible articles. 1832 AUSTIN
Jurispr. (1879) II. xlv. 807 When a thing which is the
subject of an obligation..must be delivered in specie, the
thing is not fungible, i.e. that very thing, and not another
thing of the same or another class in lieu of it must be
delivered. Where the subject of the obligation is a thing
of a given class, the thing is said to be fungible, i.e. the
delivery of any object which answers to the generic descrip-
tion will satisfy the terms of the obligation. 1886 *Sat. Rev.*
25 Dec. 853 A certain number of persons..do not..regard
books as 'fungible', but exercise a choice as to the books
they read.

B. sb. A fungible thing.
1765 ERSKINE *Inst.* iii. i. § 18 (1773 I. 418 Grain and coin
are fungibles, because one guinea, or one bushel or boll of
sufficient merchantable wheat, precisely supplies the place
of another. 1865 M. LEMMAN *Prim. Marriage* i. in *Stud.*
Anc. Hist. (1887) 8 The Libripens with his scales, officiating
at a will or act of adoption..illustrates the sources whence
all ideas of formal dispositions were derived—the sale of
fungibles. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 15 Casualties..
paid in money or in fungibles at fixed periods or intervals.
1880 MURHEAD *Gains Digest* 489 If he..had been guilty
of immorality, he was punished by being required to restore
fungibles at once.

Fungic, *a.* [f. FUNGUS + -IC. Cf. *F. fungique*.]
Of or pertaining to fungi or mushrooms. *Fungic*
acid (see quot. 1885).
1819 J. G. CHILLOREN *Chem. Anal.* 275 M. Braconnot has
discovered another acid in fungi, which..he has named
fungic acid. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 747 *Fungic acid*
..According to Desaignes..the acid in question is nothing
but a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acids. 1883
Sword & Yronel Sept. 480 A John Chinaman was passing
the Consulate just then, and was soon introduced to the
fungic fare.

Fungicide (fʊŋdʒisəɪd), [f. *fungi-* FUNGI +
-CID-]. Something used for destroying fungi.

1880 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 June, Paris Green, being composed
in part of sulphate of copper, may act to a limited extent as
a fungicide. 1894 *Times* 10 Dec. 10/2 The latest im-
provements in..appliances for the distribution of..fungi-
cides upon growing crops.

† **Fungiferous**, *a.* Obs. [f. *fungi-* FUNGI +
L. -fer bearing + -OUS.] Bearing fungi; covered
with fungi.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 76/2 The Fungiferous Stone.
Fungiform (fʊŋdʒɪfɔrm), *a.* [f. *fungi-* FUNGI +
-FORM. Cf. *F. fungiforme*.] Having the
form of a fungus; having a termination resembling
the head of a mushroom. Said esp. of papillæ on
the tongue.

1823 PHILLIPS *Mineral.* p. lxxxviii, *Fungiform*, certain
substances..are occasionally met with having a termination
similar to the head of a fungus; whence they are said to be
fungiform. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 589 Fungiform
Papillæ. Their number is indeterminate. 1868 WRIGHT *Ocean*
World v. 120 Hapallimus..Mass fungiform, pedicellate
below, expanding conically. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 172 The
fungiform papillæ are much smaller and more numerous
than the circumvallate ones.

† **Fungify**, *v.* Obs. *rare.* [f. *L. fung-i* to per-
form + -IFY.] *trans.* To fulfil or perform (an
office).

1650 T. BAYNE *Herba Parietis* 109 Bending the severall
parts of the body in a devout posture to fungifie their
severall offices. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 62
Every Minister of the Church..should be in a capacity of
fungifying his office in preaching the Gospel.

|| **Fungillus** (fʊŋdʒɪlʊs), [mod. *L. fungillus*,
dim. of *L. fungus* FUNGUS.] A little fungus.
Hence **Fungilliform**, *a.* [-FORM.] = FUNGIFORM.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst.* Bot. 13 Embryo fungilliform,
seated at the base of firm somewhat fleshy albumen. 1885
P. MACOWAN *Rep. Cape Town Bot. Gard.* 12 Our spec-
imens of the fungillus being decayed.

Fungin (fʊŋdʒɪn), (Incorrectly fungine). [f.
FUNO-US + -IN. Cf. *F. fungine*, *fungine*.] The
substance which forms the cell-walls of a mush-
room or fungus.

1819 J. G. CHILLOREN *Chem. Anal.* 299 Fungin is to the
fungi, what woody fibre is to trees. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17
Dec. 333/1 The nutritive part is in the fungin.

Funginous (fʊŋdʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. *L. fungin-us*,
f. *fungus* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to a fungus.

1856 in *Treas. Bot.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Fungite**, *Obs.* [f. FUNGUS + -ITE.] A kind
of fossil coral.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1702) 102 Fungites, which grow upon
the rocks like shrubs. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 514 The
..most remarkably shaped fungites I ever saw.

Fungivorous (fʊŋdʒɪvɔrəs), *a.* [f. *L. fungi-*,
fungus + -vor-us devouring + -OUS.] Feeding on
mushrooms or fungi.

1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* let. xlix. (1829) IV. 492

Among the phytiphagous insects the fungivorous ones form
about a twentieth. 1849 HARVEY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club*
II. No. 7. 361 Other species whose larvae are considered..to
be either fungivorous or saprophagous.

† **Fungo**, *Obs.* Also 6 funga. [?a. It. or Sp.
fungo FUNGUS.] A mushroom or fungus.

1564 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 3 b, Rotten Moushrimpes called
Fungas. 1647 R. STAPLTON *Jurinal* 73 Pure fungo's, such
as Claudius ate, before his wife's came, after which he ne're
ate more. 1682 *Loyal Satirist* in Somers *Tracts* (Scott)
VII. 68 Are frogs, fungos, and toadstools the chiefest dish
in a spiritual collation?

Fungoid (fʊŋgɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. FUNGUS +
-OID. Cf. *F. fungoide*.]

A. adj. Resembling a fungus or its qualities; of
the nature of a fungus.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252/3 *Fungoid*, resembling a fungus;
that is, irregular in form and fleshy in texture. 1853 KANE
Grinnell Exp. xlv. (1856) 411 The familiar mushroom or
fungoid appearance which is seen in many of the plates.
1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* ii. (ed. 4) 133 Minute fungoid
moulds. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 100 Peziza venosa has the most
decided nitrous odour, and also fungoid flavour. 1875
DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xi. 272 Yeast and other low fungoid
forms flourish in solutions of ammonia.

b. Path. (See FUNGUS 2.)

1844 DUFFON *Deafness* 89 An inert substance in the ear..
surrounded by fungoid growths. 1845 TOOD & BOWMAN
Phys. Anat. I. 100 Cancer, or fungoid disease. 1875 B. W.
RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 30 The malignant growths
include fungoid tumour. 1878 HABERSHOW *Dis. Abdomen*
42 The diphtheritic membrane is fungoid in character.

B. sb. A fungoid plant. Also *attrib.*

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Foolin. fr. Page Nat.* 211 The highest
development of fungoid life. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6 1/2
They lived on a spoonful or two of arrowroot, with such
fungoids as they could gather in the forest.

Fungology (fʊŋgɔlədʒɪ), [f. FUNGUS +
(-O)LOGY.] The science or study of fungi. Hence

Fungological, *a.* [f. -IC + -AL], of or pertaining to
fungology. **Fungologist** [f. -IST], one who studies
or is learned in fungology.

1860 BERKELEY (*Hille*), *Outlines of British Fungology*.
1865 *Athenæum* No. 1980. 463/3 A philanthropic fungologist.
1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 73 The seeker after fungological
knowledge. 1895 *GRAY Lett.* (1893) 769 Harkness..is
absorbed in fungology. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 26 Aug. 3/2
The fungologist may not be altogether unwilling to part
with a group which has always been a source of some
perplexity to him.

Fungose, *a.* [ad. *L. fungosus*, f. *fungus*.]
= FUNGUS 1.

1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 217 The wetted
Bark or Fungus excrecences which grow to its Branches.
1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 412/2 *Fungose*, spongy in texture,
fungus-like.

Fungosity (fʊŋgɔsɪtɪ), [f. prec. + -ITY.] The
quality or condition of being fungous; in quots.
concr. a fungous growth.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 292 Certain little Pustule
and Fungosities on its Surface. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly*
Rev. LXXXVIII. 107 A fibrous, excrement, and feeble
fungosity. 1861 BUMSTAD *Pen. Dis.* (1879) 404 An extensive
cavity is exposed, covered with fungosities of a bluish color.

Fungous (fʊŋgəs), *a.* [ad. *L. fungosus*, f.
fungus: see FUNGUS and -OUS. Cf. *F. fungosus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to fungi; having the nature
of a fungus. † Also, formerly, Resembling a fungus
in texture; spongy.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 42 And chaf is bettir for hem
than is donge. For they therof wol be right fungous stronge.
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 8 The tables of the bones of y^e
head whiche shut betwene them the Fungous substance.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xxv. i. 613 We may be sure of
raine, in case wee see se fungous substance or soot gathered
about lamps and candle snuffs. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.*
& *Min.* *Introd.* Their lungs are single, fibrous, divided by
pipes, very long and fungous. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs*
I. 27 Rhubarb is a thick fungous Root. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour*
Irel. I. 397 Twenty-five acres of spungy fungous bog. 1781
COWTER *Convent.* 54 The sapless wood, divested of the
bark, Grows fungous. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 274
There is a deep soil, with a crust of fungous moss. 1830
LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 221 *Placente* either single and
fungous, or double and thin. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems*
237 No fungous weeds invade thy scanty soil. 1876 T. HARVEY
Elthelberta (1890) 84 An afternoon which had a fungous smell
out of doors.

transf. and *fig.* 1652 J. HALL *Height Elog.* p. vi, Fungous
and unhealthy insulations are evil in an Orator as well as in
an empty body. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones* *Pen.* II. vii. § 47, 269
'The base principles of modern standing..sowing walls
of nascent rottenness, that a thunder-shower soaks down.
1859 HARRISON *Fr. It. Trav.* II. 267 Antiquity, with
mely the natural growth of fungous human life upon it.

b. Path. (Cf. FUNGUS 2.)

1667 R. LOWER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 614 What the cause may
be that fungous excrecences, or why Horses are peculiarly
obnoxious to it. 1725 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.* s.v. *White honey*
Charge, Verdigrise or Vitriols keep down the growth of
the proud fungous Flesh. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 207 The
following case of fungous excrecence from the tongue.
1834 J. FORBES *Lancet's Dir. Chest* (ed. 4) 663 The Desault
mistook a fungous tumour of the bladder for a calculus.
1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 275 This form of
cancer may produce very vascular fungous growths.

2. Growing or springing up suddenly like a mush-
room, not durable or substantial.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* III. v. (1765) 424 That fungous growth
of Novels and of Pamphlets. 1784 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xiv.
86 The fungous production of the common novel-wright will
be too insignificant to attract his notice. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK
Headlong Hall vii, Those manufactories, which have

suddenly sprung up, like fungus excrescences. 1829 W. G. MEREDITH *Mem. Chas. K. of Sweden* Introd. § 33. 89 One of the mushroom monarchs of Napoleon, fortunate in not being as evanescent as his fungus brethren. 1874 H. R. RYNDOLDS *John Bapt. i.* § 6. 59 These temporary elements have been fungous in their growth.

Hence **Fungousness**, fungous quality.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Fungus (fʊŋɡʊs), *sb.* Pl. fungi (fʊŋɡɪ), **funguses**. Also 7 fungous. [a. L. *fungus*, commonly believed to be cognate with or ad. Gr. σπόγγος, σπγγος SPONGE; in sense 2 prob. through OF. *fungus* (F. *fungus*).]

1. A mushroom, toadstool, or one of the allied plants, including the various forms of monld. In *Bot.*, a cryptogamous plant, characterized by the absence of chlorophyll, and deriving its sustenance from dead or living organic matter. Also *collect.* in *sing.*

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* E vj b, Water of fungus... The beste parte and tyme be the whyte tode stoies or muscheroms when they be full ripe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 132 Those excrescences in manner of Mushrooms, which be named Fungi. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 153 Cork seems to be by the pores, a kind of Fungus or Mushroom. 1694 *Acc. Sen. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 152 Like unto the Fungus that grows on Elder, which we call Jew-ears. 1804 *Med. Jynl.* XII. 385 Case of Poison from a Vegetable Fungus. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 947 This black matter is a species of small fungus, which draws its nourishment from the wheat. 1847 BADHAM *Escul. Fungus* p. xlii. No country is perhaps richer in esculent Funguses than our own. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 243, I shall treat separately the forms which contain chlorophyll (so-called Algae) from those destitute of chlorophyll (so-called Fungi).

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Often used *fig.* for something of rapid growth.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Introd. (1751) 45 Exsuding from her [the Church's] sickly Trunk a number of deformed Fungus's. 1757 FOOTE *Author* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 156 The offspring of a dunghill born in a cellar, and living in a garret; a fungus, a mushroom. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 107 They began to consider aristocracy as a kind of fungus growing out of the corruption of society. 1862 FRASER'S *Mag.* Nov. 631 Nor, when criticising this architectural fungus (Exhibition Building), must its cost be forgotten. 187 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Pl. lxviii. 36 A mere unsubstantial fungus of unblinding excitement. 1881 G. W. CARLE *Mme. Delphine* i. 2 That significant fungus, the Chinaman.

2. *Path.* A spongy morbid growth or excrescence, such as exuberant granulation in a wound.

1674-77 MOLINS *Anal. Obs.* (1896) 17 An old Man having a Contusion upon his Skin there threw out such Fungus that all the Escharoticks signified nothing. 1721 BAILEY, *Fungus* [in Surgery], soft spongy, Flesh which grows upon Wounds. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. ii. 152 Bitters and Acids applied to Funguses of the Brain. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 91 It is no uncommon circumstance to meet with wens, that have burst spontaneously, and have thrown out a fungus. 1844 DUFFON *Deafness* 41 Sometimes small vegetations can be observed on its surface, and the commencing existence of polypus or fungus.

fig. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 248 The comick genius was apply'd as a kind of caustick, to those exuberances and fungus's of the swoln dialect, and magnificent manner of speech.

b. A skin disease in fish.

1892 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/4 Though the disease of the skin of fish known as 'fungus' is common... they never had a better supply of salmon in the river than at present.

† 3. An excrescence of lamp-black or charred fibre on the wick of a candle or lamp. *lit.* and *fig.* (So in Latin.) *Obs.*

1775 FLETCHER *Last Check* § 18 Wks. 1795 VI. 243 Is a spiritual lamp trimmed when its flame is darkened by the black fungus of indwelling sin? 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 150 The excrescence of fungi about the wicks of lamps and candles; the flaring and snapping of the flame.

4. The vegetable growth employed as tinder. [1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 Nor may we here omit to mention the... fungus's to make Tinder.] 1812 BREWSTER *Nat. Mag.* xlii. (1833) 320 The heat of the wire is always sufficient to kindle a piece of German fungus.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *fungus disease* (see 2 b above), *growth, production, tree; fungus-covered, -like, -proof* adjs.

1880 BURTON *O. Anne* III. xvii. 169 *Fungus-covered cabins. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 9/5 Fish affected with *fungus disease. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. i. The literature of the present day, a 'fungus production' which has flourished from the artificial state of our Society. 1887 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 348 Raising 'fungus-proof' varieties of the potato. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlii. *Fungus trees grew in corners of the cellars.

Hence **Fungus v. intr.**, to grow out rapidly like a fungus; **Fungused** *pa. pp.*, grown over or covered with fungus.

1841 LITTON *Nat. & Morn.* (1851) 167 From that little boss has fungused out a terrible hump. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 209/1 From a celebrated cellar, cobwebbed and fungused with the dirt and dust of half-a-century of neglect.

Fungusy (fʊŋɡʊsi), *a.* Also **fungousy**. [f. FUNGUS + -Y.] a. Covered with a fungous growth.

b. Of a fish: Affected with a fungous disease. 1856 CANNING in *Hare's Noble Lives* (1893) II. 89 Despatch-boxes not opened for some time assume the appearance of a bottle of curious old port—white and fungus-y. 1880 F. BUCKLAND in *Scotsman* (1883) to Nov. 6/6 He received a pike... which after a while became fungusy.

† **Fungy**, *a. Obs.* [f. FUNGE + -Y.] Like a fungus in texture, cellular, spongy.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 7 The Bones of the Head are neither altogether Solid, nor yet wholly fungie. 1721 BAILEY *s.v.* **Funk**, A fungy Excrement of some Trees.

† **Funible**, *Obs.* = FUNNEL I. (The orig. has *trichter*.)

1658 A. Fox *Writs Surg.* III. vi. 234 The fume... which the party took down at his mouth going to-bed, in a funible or pipe.

Funic (fʊnik), *a.* [f. FUN-IS + -IC.] Pertaining to the funis or umbilical cord.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1856 PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midw.* I. II. iv. 159 One of these [sounds heard in auscultation] is the so-called *umbilical* or *funic* souffle.

† **Funical**, *a. Obs.* [f. FUN-IS + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the funis or umbilical cord; supplied through the funis.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 13 The Opinion of the funical Nourishment is also defensible from another Circumstance.

Funicle (fʊnikl), [Anglicized form of FUNICULUS.] In various senses of FUNICULUS, *esp. a.* = FUNICULUS 2. b. *Bot.* = FUNICULUS 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 134 The uppermost Surface of the Quicksilver being sliced off, is dilated into a tenuous Column or Funicle. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* **Funicle**, a little stalk, by which the seed is attached to the placenta. 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.* **Funicle**, in Anat., an aggregation of fibres into a little round cord. 1870 HOOKER *Sind. Flora* 87 Cytisus, Broom... seeds with a tumid funicle.

Funicular (fʊnikjʊlə), *a.* [f. L. *funiculus* + -AR. Cf. F. *funiculaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a funiculus in various senses. † **Funicular hypothesis**: see FUNICULUS 2. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 138 A Confutation of this Funicular Hypothesis of Linus. 1709 F. HAUKEBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* III. (1719) 89 The Objections of the Favourers of Suction, and the Funicular Hypothesis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 735 The name *funicular sclerosis* is given to sclerosis following certain definite columns of the cord, such as lateral and posterior spinal sclerosis.

2. Of or pertaining to a rope or its tension; depending on or worked by a rope. **Funicular machine**: an arrangement of a cord, pulleys, and suspended weights, designed to illustrate statical principles. **Funicular polygon**: the figure assumed by a cord supported at its extremities, and having weights suspended from it at various points. **Funicular railway**: one worked by a cable and stationary engine; a cable railway.

1838 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 296 The whole is called the Funicular Machine. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 13 Stevin... applies his principle of equilibrium to cordage, pulleys, funicular polygons. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 14/1 The ascent... will be by means of a funicular railway. 1892 *Tablet* 3 Sept. 365 A funicular railway runs up the mountain's side.

3. Resembling a cord; *spec.* in *Anat.* and *Bot.* 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 707h Small muscles... to which Poli has given the name of funicular muscles. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 70 Funicular, rounded cords of white fibrous tissue. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. v. 465 The knotted funicular torse. 1856 HENSLow *Dict. Bot. Terms*, **Funicular chord**, a cord-like appendage, by the intervention of which... the seeds are attached, instead of being seated immediately on the placenta.

4. Pertaining to the funis or umbilical cord. 1873 KENNEDY in Leishman *Syst. Midwif.* ix. 179 Except under such circumstances, it must be very difficult to discover the funicular soufflet.

Funiculate (fʊnikjʊlət), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. FUNICULUS + -ATE.] Having a funiculus.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 349 **Funiculate**, when it [the postscutellum] forms a narrow ridge. In mod. Dicts. [Funiculus (fʊnikjʊləs).] [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis* rope.]

† 1. A little rope. *Obs. rare*—.

1705 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

† 2. A hypothetical 'string' or filament of extremely rarefied matter, imagined to be the agent operating in the suspension of the mercury in the Torricellian experiment. *Obs.*

The hypothesis was propounded by Franciscus Linus (the Jesuit F. Line or Hall) in his book *De Corporum Inseparabilitate* 1661, which attempts to relate the correct explanation of the phenomenon that had been given by Boyle. 1662 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. i. (1682) 28 That the things we ascribe to the weight or spring of the air are really performed by neither, but by a certain Funiculus, or extremely thin substance produced by Nature... which... does violently attract bodies whereunto it is contiguous if they be not too heavy to be removed by it. 1659—*Centn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 5 Who attribute the suspension of the Quicksilver in the Torricellian experiment to a certain rarified matter, which some call a Funiculus.

3. The umbilical cord; = FUNIS. Hence *transf.* in *Bot.* A little stalk by which a seed or ovule is attached to the placenta.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* III. Ovules ascending from the axis, attached to a short funiculus. 1854 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Funiculus**, a name for the umbilical cord. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 326 The funiculus is parallel to the ovule, instead of being at right angles to it. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 492 The nucellus... is seated on a stalk, the Funiculus.

4. *Ent.* 'A term for the part of the antenna which lies between the scape and the club in certain insects' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iv. 262 Lamellar appendage of the outer antennæ reaching to the middle of the second joint of the funiculus.

5. *Anat.* 'Applied to the primitive cord or bundle of nerve fibres, bound together in a sheath of connective tissue, called the perineurium or nenrilemma' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

6. In *Polyzoa*. (See quot.)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Im. Anim.* viii. 455 Very generally, the gastric division of the alimentary canal is connected with the parietes of the body by a sort of ligament, the funiculus, or gastro-parietal band.

Funifirm (fʊnɪfɪrm), *a.* [f. L. *funi-s* rope + -FORM.] Having the form of a cord or rope.

1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), **Funifirm**, cord-like, rope-like. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 61 The whole is overlaid with funiform wire ornaments.

Funiliform (fʊnɪlɪfɪrm), *a. Bot.* [as if f. L. *funi-l* s. adj. (f. *funis* rope) + -FORM.] (See quot.)

1856 HENSLow *Dict. Bot. Terms*, **Funiliform**, tough, cylindrical, and flexible, like a chord; as the roots of arborescent monocotyledones.

Funipendulous (fʊnɪpɛndɪjʊləs), *a.* [f. L. *funi-s* rope + *pendul-us* hanging + -OUS.] Hanging from a rope; connected with a hanging rope.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 290 The greater the Funipendulous Body is, the less does the Medium Resist it. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* vi. 92 The exhibition of some half-dozen funipendulous forgers might have shocked... his humanity. 1863 DE MORGAN *Budget* (1872) 386 And so, having shown how the reviewer has hung himself, I leave him funipendulous.

Funipotent (fʊnɪpɔtɛnt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *funi-s* rope + *potent-em* POTENT.] Playing tricks with ropes.

1880 F. POLLOCK *Spinoza* 60 Believers in table-moving, slate-writing, funipotent and other goblins.

|| **Funis** (fʊnɪs). *Anat.* [L. *funis* rope.]

† a. Short for *funis brachii*, 'an old name for the median vein' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. The umbilical cord.

c. 12400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 159 His reyne... is eftsoones dryddyl, and he on partie is spred bi he arm manye weies withoute forp, but is clepid funis. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 8 The Funis, the Placenta, with its Amnion and Chorion, and Allantoides. 1800 *Med. Jynl.* IV. 323 With the other [hand] we take hold of the funis and make a gentle distension. 1855 RAMSBOTTOM *Obstetr. Med.* 64 One coil of the funis is seen twisted round the neck, and another round the left ankle.

† **Funk**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Also 4 *fonk*, 4-7 *funke*, 7 *fonnek*. [Corresponds to MDn. *wonke* (Du. *wonk*), OHG. *funcho* (MHG. *wunke*, mod. Ger. *funke*) wk. masc. spark; the Eng. word may have been adapted from Dn., or it may represent an OE. **funca*. The existence of the ablaut-var. MHG. *wunke*, mod. Ger. dial. *fanke*, renders it unlikely that the word is a diminutive of the sb. represented in Goth. by *fōn* (gen. *funins*) fire.]

1. A spark. (The sense in the quotes. from R. Brunne is quite uncertain.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Pat was not worth a fonk. *Ibid.* 211 Pe kyng an oth suore, He suld him venge on Steuen... & of fo fourtene monkes... Be beten alle fonkes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 18 Of lust that like fryr funke Hath made hem as who saith half wode. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. vii. 335 For al the wretchednesse of this worlde and wicked dedes Fareth as a fonk of fyre that ful a-mye Temese. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 182/2 *Funk* or lytlyle fyrr, *igniculus, foculus*.

2. Torch-wood. Cf. PUNK, SPUNK.

1673 [see 3]. 1704 E. WARD *Dissenting Hypocrite* 35 Bum it as Funk, or keep 't as Fodder. 1721 BAILEY, **Funk**, a fungy Excrement of some Trees dreest to strike Fire on. 1754 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 817 They gather an excrescence, growing... upon onks, and call it Funk, which impregnated with nitre, is used as a match to light pipes. a. 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Funk**, touch-wood.

3. *Comb.* as *funk horn*, 'a hoin case containing touchwood.'

1673 CHANNON in *Col. St. Papers, Amer. & W. Ind.* (1829) 538 A flint and 'funk horn', which a man had put in his pocket the day before to strike fire in the night.

† **Funk**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [f. FUNK v. 1.] A strong smell or stink; as *a. tobacco smoke*.

1623 W. CAPES in P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* (1896) I. 136 Betwixt decks there can hardly a man fetch his breath by reason there ariseth such a funke in the night that it causes putrefaction of blood. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Funk**, Tobacco Smoak; also a strong Smell or Stink. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s. v. What a Funk here is! What a thick Smoak of Tobacco is here! Here's a damn'd Funk, here's a great Stink.

fig. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 491 note, I would either run out of the stinke of swearing, or make them to run out of the ship that should... make such a filthy funke in it.

Funk (fʊŋk), *sb.* 3 *slang.* [First mentioned as Oxford slang; possibly, as Lye suggests, a Flemish *fonck* (Kilian), the origin of which is unknown.]

1. Covering fear; a state of panic or shrinking terror. *Blue funk*: see BLUE a. 3.

1743 Lye in *Junius' Etymologium* s. v. Funk vox Academicis Oxon. familiaris. *to be in a funk*. vett. Flandris *fonck* est Turba perturbatio. *in de fonck* *tiin*, Turbari, tumultuari, in perturbatio versari. 1765 E. SEDGWICK in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. 1 390 Poor Todd... is said to be in a violent funk. 1785 GROS *Dict. Vulg.* *Tongue* s. v. I was in a cursed funk. 1827 DR QUINCY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 204 The horrid panic or 'funk' (as the men of Eton call it) in which Des Cartes must have found himself. 1839 STR. C. NAHER 9 Apr. in W. N. BRUCE *Life* iv. (1885) 127 **Funk** is the order of the day. 1861

HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlv. There is no sign of anything like funk amongst our fellows. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transvaal*. II. xi. 183 With all my heroism, I was in a frightful funk.

2. One who funks; a coward.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Funk.. a coward. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 5/2 The public opinion among you would dub a 'fellow' a 'funk'.

Funk (fʌŋk), sb. 4. Sc. and north. [f. FUNK v. 3.]

1. A kick.

1808-80 in JAMIESON. 1838 J. H. HALLEY in *Life* (1842) 145 He placed his hand.. unluckily just on the spot where Mr. Pony is rather touchy. Sundry vehement funks.. were the immediate consequence.

2. Ill-humour, passion.

1808-80 JAMIESON s. v. In a funk, in a surly state, or in a fit of passion. *Loth.* 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'The gaffer's in a fine funk'.

Funk (fʌŋk), v. 1. slang. [perh. a. F. dial. *funkier* = OF. *funkier*, *fungier* = L. **funicare* (It. *funicare*), *fūmigare*, f. *fūmus* smoke. (FUNK sb. 2, though app. f. this vb., is recorded earlier.)]

1. *trans.* To blow smoke upon (a person); to annoy with smoke.

1699 W. KING *Fumetry* iii. 56 What with strong smoke, and with his stronger breath, He funks Basketia and her son to death. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* VI. 303 He.. with a sober Dose Of Coffee funks his nose. 1753 SMOLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 119/1 He proposed that we should retire into a corner, and funk one another with brimstone. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., To funk the cobbler, a school boy's trick, performed with assa fœtida and cotton, which are stuffed into a pipe.. and the smoke is blown.. through the crannies of a cobbler's stall. 1835 MARRATT *Jac. Faithf.* xxv. Do look how the old gentleman is funking Mary, and casting sheep's eyes at her through the smoke. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Spectre Tappington*. An arrangement happily adapted for the escape of the noxious fumes up the chimney, without that unmerciful 'funking' each other, which a less scientific disposition of the weed would have induced.

b. To smoke (a pipe, tobacco). † Also, to blow (tobacco smoke) *on* (a person).

a 1704 T. BROWN *Inscript.* *Tobacco-box* Wks. 1730 I. 65 Since Jove.. Gives us the Indian weed to funk. 1733 *Revolution Politics* II. 67 When the King was upon his Trial, did not the Soldiers funk Tobacco in on the King as he sat, to offend him. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 54 Where a round dozen pipes they funk, And then return to town dead drunk. 1792 HUDESFORD *Salmag.* 114 A pipe I did funk.

c. *intr.* To smoke.

1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* I. iv. 211 The grain having funked for six and twenty weeks in the ship's hold. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 29 At Jenny Brown's shed smoke and funk. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 174 My straw-fire flared and funked. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v., When the smoke puffs out from a chimney place or stove, we say 'it funks'.

2. To cause an offensive smell.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxii. 92. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, Funk, to smoke or rather to cause an offensive smell.

Hence **Funking** ppl. a.

1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 54 Many a funking I oor may have had his Pipe lighted by a Flash.

Funk (fʌŋk), v. 2. slang. [Belongs to FUNK sb. 3.]

1. *intr.* To flinch or shrink through fear; to 'show the white feather', try to back out of anything.

1737-9 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1886) I. 15 The last time I saw him here [Eton], was standing up funking over against a conduit to be catechised. 1813 L.D. CAMPBELL *Lett. Apr.* in *Lett.* (1881) I. 295, I funk before Ellenborough as much as ever. I almost despair of ever acquiring a sufficient degree of confidence before him to put me in possession of my faculties. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Nov. 360/2 It occurred to me that the change of temperature would be disagreeable, and I rather funked. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ix. Poems 1890 II. 137 To Funk right out o' p'ltical strife ant' tho' to be the thing. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Sh.* 79, I hope you will not think I am funking.

2. *trans.* To fight shy of, wish or try to shirk or evade (an undertaking, duty, etc.). Also, to *funk* it. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 103 He'll have funked it, when he comes to the edge, and sees nothing but mist below. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lasy* xlv. Not that he liked good-byes—he always funked them.

3. To fear, be afraid of (a person).

1836-48 II. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Knights* 154 The rich men fear him, And he is funk'd by all the poorer class. 1849 ALN. SMITH *Poetical Leg.* 385, 'I rather funk the governor' replied, in turn, Mr. Spooner.

4. To frighten or scare.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 197 The Frenchman, funked at the superiority of his antagonist, 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 May, Jeffrey is fairly funked about it. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 496/2 The jury, 'funked' by the Anarchists, returned extenuating circumstances in the mercantile case.

5. *Comb.*, as *funksticks* (*Hunting*), one who 'funks' the 'sticks' or fences.

1559 *Univ. Rev.* III. 76 The 'funksticks' immediately slacken rein.

Hence **Funking** ppl. sb. Also **Funker**.

a 1845 HOOD *Jack Hall* xi, Funking, indeed, was quite a thing beside his function. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. While he [Flashman] was thrashing them, they would roar out instances of his funking at football. 1854 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* II. 115 Martyn and Dickenson are both funkies. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* iv. (1870) 64 Of all riders 'the bard funker' is the most unmerciful of his beast.

Funk (fʌŋk), v. 3. Sc. and north. [app. onomatopoeic: a variant *fung* is common (see JAMIESON).] *trans.* and *intr.* To kick.

c 1709 Auld *Grey Mare* i. in *Jacobite Songs* (1887) 56 You've curried the auld mare's hide, She'll funk nae mair at you. *Ibid.* v. The good auld yaud could nother funk nor fling. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. X. 393 The horse funked him off into the dub. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marys.* *Lyndsay* xxv. 294 The beast's funking like mad. 1834 M. SCOTT *Carriv. Bridge* (1859) 375 The quadruped funking up her heels and tossing the dry sand with her horns. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Funk, to kick, to kick up the heels as a horse or donkey does. 'To fuok off' is to throw the rider.

Hence **Funking** ppl. sb. Also **Funker**.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. XIII. 313 It's hard to gar a wicked coat leave off funking. 1825-80 JAMIESON s. v., Dinna buy that beast, she's a funker. 1824 R. S. SURTEES *Spouge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 219 The move of the hounds caused a rush of gentlemen to their horses, and there was the usual scramblings up, and fidgetings, and funkings.

Funkite (fʌŋkɪt). *Min.* [Named by Dufresnoy in 1837, presumably after some person surnamed Funk.] A variant of pyroxene containing ten per cent. or more of iron.

1850 DANA *Min.* 268 Funkite is a green coccolite.

Funky (fʌŋki), a. 1 [f. FUNK sb. 3 + -Y.] In a state of 'funk', frightened, nervous, timid.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* [The nervous junior counsel in Bardell v. Pickwick is named 'Mr. Phunky'.] 1845 S. NAVLOR *Rymerd* 46, I do feel somewhat funky. 1871 G. MERBOTH *H. Richmond* xli. (1889) 501 If he did not give up to you like a funky traveller to a highwayman.

Hence **Funkiness**.

1896 *Punch* 22 Aug. 88/2, I subdued my native funkiness so far as to make the revolution of the great wheel.

Funky (fʌŋki), a. 2. Sc. [f. FUNK sb. 4.] 'Given to kick, as a horse' (*Ogilvie Suppl.* 1855).

† **Funky**, a. 3. Obs.

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* xi [Faults in Cheese] Sweet or Funky Cheese. *Ibid.* 30 A means of preventing Sweet, or Funky Cheese.

Funnel (fʌnəl), sb. 1. Forms: 5 *fonel* (16, 6-7 funnel, 6-8 funnel, (6) fonnell, funnelle), 7-funnel. [ME. *fonel* (15th c.; a supposed earlier cognate belongs to FUNEL, rope), app. a. OF. **founil* (whence Breton *founil*). Mod. Fr. dialects have *founil*, *enfounil*, which are probably corrupted adoptions of L. *infundibulum*, *infundere* to pour in (the Lat. word may have familiar been from its use in pharmacy); the unrecorded OF. form, and the Sp. *fonil*, Pg. *funil*, may be adoptions from Fr.]

1. A cone-shaped vessel usually fitted at the apex with a short tube, by means of which a liquid, powder, or the like, may be conducted through a small opening.

1402-3 *Durh. MS. Alm. Roll.*, j funnel. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Alanhodd* III. xxxvii. (1866) 155 A gret old oon.. pat a foul sak, deep and perced, beelnd with hire teeth, and hadde with inne it a fonelle [f. *entourmour*]. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 170/1 Fonel, or tonowre, fusorium. 1578 LVTE *Doctens* I. xii. 20 The parfume.. taken into the mouth through the pipe of a funnel, or tunnell. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i. With a funnel, I make shift to fill the narrow vessel. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Delekinus' Grotianus* 202 To evry Mouth by Turns the Funnel guide, Let Streams of Wine, thro' pewter Channels, glide. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 179 Make a paper funnel, and put it in the hole of the globe. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 221 The whole fire-box is then filled up with fuel by means of a funnel. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 549 The juice being poured into the tun by means of a funnel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 49 A circular metallic funnel for catching the rain, and a vessel for storing it.

fig. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 228 ¶ 2 The Inquisitive are the Funnels of Conversation. ¶ They are the Channels through which all the Good and Evil that is spoken in Town are conveyed. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 3 June 2/1 If they.. become the 'animated funnels' of the executives of their associations. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug., The funnel through which legislation can trickle down to the country is.. nearly blocked up.

b. *spec.* in *Casting*. The hole through which the metal is poured into a mould. Cf. GATE, INGATE, TEDGE.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 925/1.

c. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A funnel-shaped organ or limb; an infundibulum.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* vi. 493 Some [muscles] the long Funnel's curious Mouth extend thro' which ingested Meats with Ease descend. 1839 JOHNSON in *Proc. Beru. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 200 Funnel (of cuttle-fish) white. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anat. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 623 The surrounding element being alternately drawn into the branchial cavity.. and again expelled in powerful streams through the orifice of the funnel.

2. A tube or shaft for lighting or ventilating purposes; also, the metal chimney of an engine, steam-boat, etc. † Formerly also, the soil-pipe of a privy. 1559 EÖEN *Decades* 33 A funnel or trunk of woodde or such other open instrument wherby the ayer may be conveyed into the caue. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xiii. 92 Priuy Funnels or Vaults may also be made by the Pressware Art so close and so sweete that there can no annoyance or vnsauory smels euapoure out. Many houses.. are much annoyed by the leaking and sinking through the funnels of Brick. 1698 FRYER *Anc. E. India & P.* 39 Admitting neither Light nor Air, more than what the Lamps, always burning, are by open Funnels above suffered to ventilate. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brit. Ref.* (1857) V. 36 Sir Christopher Wren has made this day 4 funnels on the top of the house of commons, to lett out the heat, in case they sitt in the summer. 1739 Dr. FOR CRUISE *U.* xv. The funnel to carry the smoke. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. (ed. 4) 506

These funnels served to communicate the air to the bold, 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 480/2 There are.. eight funnels for letting out the steam through windows. 1833 MARRATT *P. Simple* xxix, Mr. Chucks slapped his fist against the funnel. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 127 The chimney, or funnel, is made of sheet iron, and riveted on to the uptake. 1868 *Lessons Mfng. Age* 315 All this while the steam has been fiercely chafing through the funnel.

b. The flue of a chimney, somewhat resembling an inverted funnel (see quot. 1859).

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 787 The Funnel of the Chimney. 1775 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 51 The outward Hole of the Funnel ought to be small, always less than the Bore of the Funnel. 1859 GUILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) 949 The cavity or hollow (of a chimney) from the fireplace to the top of the room is called the funnel.

3. Applied to a funnel-shaped opening, shaft, or channel in rocks, etc.

1774 GOLOSS *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 102 The sides of the funnel are actually often burst with the great violence of the flame. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 246 The ground.. presenting to view, those funnels, sinks and wells in groups of rocks.. as already recited. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 106 The number of funnels, or sink holes, formed by the washing of the earth into fissures of the limestone rock. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 137 A narrow gap or funnel in the mountains through which the river forces its way between perpendicular precipices. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Funnel, the excavation formed by the explosion of a mine. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 105 The crater now became a funnel which was accessible to the bottom.

4. Applied to anything of conical shape with an extension at the apex.

1871 TYNDALE *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 108 This [cloud] gradually changed into a filmy funnel, from the narrow end of which the 'cord' extended to the cloud in advance. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* x, He lay back, sent funnels of smoke to the ceiling.

5. A cylindrical band of metal; esp. that fitted on to the head of the topgallant and royal masts, to which the rigging is attached.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 161 The Wooden Slick is fastened within the Iron Coller or Funnel of the Harpoon, with Packthread wound all about. c 1850 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 The head is round to receive the funnel. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 31 The rigging of a royal mast, topgallant mast and topmast, is placed upon a copper funnel fitting the mast head.

6. A channel, leading from a pond, over which a net is spread forming a 'pipe', broad at the mouth but narrowing to a point, into which wild fowl are decoyed.

1774 GOLOSS *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 138 This little animal [dog].. keeps playing among the reeds, nearer and nearer the funnel, till they [wild fowl] follow him too far to recede.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *funnel-pipe*, *tube*; similitive, as *funnel-fashioned*, *formed*, *-like*, *adjs.*; *funnel-wise* adv.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Funnel-fashioned flowers. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* xviii. (1887) 176 The smoke was caught and carried back under a 'funnel-formed canopy into a hollow central pillar. 1836-9 *Todo Cycl. Anat.* II. 755/2 The fibrous 'funnel-like sheath. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/5 Narrow, up-hill, funnel-like streets. 1887 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* 13 A piece of 'funnel-pipe fitted loosely into the hole. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 231 Through one aperture in the cork passes the 'funnel tube. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii. The landlord.. applied himself to warm the same in a small tin-vessel shaped 'funnel-wise.

b. Special comb., as *funnel-casing* (s (see quot. 1883); *funnel-form* = *funnel-shaped*; *funnel-hood* (see quot.); *funnel-net*, the net of a funnel (sense 6); *funnel polype* (see quot.); *funnel-shaped* a., shaped like a funnel, infundibuliform, *esp.* in *Bot.*; *funnel-stays* (see quot.); *funnel-top* (see quot.).

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 18 An excellent drying-room has been discovered in a space in the 'funnel-casings. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, *Funnel-casing*, a portion of the funnel of a steamer extending from the smoke-box to some distance upwards. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 249 Infundibuliform, or *Funnel-form, such as the corolla of common Morning-Glory, denotes a tube gradually enlarged upwards from a narrow base into an expanding border or limb. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, *Funnel-hood, a projected portion of or protection to the funnel, raised some feet above the deck. 1774 GOLOSS *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 138 The decoy-ducks never enter the 'funnel-net with the rest. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Polype*, The 'funnel polype nearly resembles a funnel, from which it has its name. *Ibid.*, *Infundibuliform*, 'There are properly two species of the 'funnel-shaped flowers. 1823 J. BAACOCK *Down. Anusum.* 147 Over this a kind of funnel-shaped supplier is to be made fast. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 77 The surface is honeycombed throughout with circular, funnel-shaped holes. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s. v. *Funnel*, This [funnel] is secured by ropes or chains, called the 'funnel-stays, leading from eye-plates near the top of the funnel to the ship's sides. 1854 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Funnel-Top, common name for the genus *Peziza*.

Hence † **Funnel** v. a. *intr.* of smoke: to issue out or rise up in a funnel-shaped cloud; b. *trans.* to feed with a funnel. **Funnelled** ppl. a., funnel-shaped; also *fig.*; in *Bot.* infundibuliform.

1594 NASSIE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 125 Before a gun is shot off, a stinking smoke funnels out. 1596 - *Saffron Walden* 102 A dampe like the smoke of a Cannon) .. would strugglingly funnell vp. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Delekinus' Grotianus* 202 To evry Mouth by Turns the Funnel guide, Let Streams of Wine, thro' pewter Channels, glide

which it is commonly apprehended as a derivative. Cf. FOTHER v.]

1. *trans.* To line, trim, or cover (a garment) with fur.

13... *K. Alls.* 5474 The kyng dude of his robe, furred with meneure. 1a 1366 [see Fur sb. 1]. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1668) 30 Y wolle furre her gowne, coleres, sleues, and cotes, the here outware. a 1533 *Lb. BERNERS* *Hon.* xlviii. 160 They gaue her... a mantell furred with ermyns. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* i. 98 The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with pellice or silke shag. 1696 tr. *De Mont's Voy.* *Levant* 266 In Winter his furd with a Skin, called *Sannour*. 1841 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1869) i. iv. 73 A pair of fur boots (furred on both sides). 1842 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* ii. 1. A robe of violet-coloured velvet, furred with powdered ermine.

fig. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xiv. 96 A Supper, that should strongly support our empty stomachs, and furre and line them well for the next four and twenty hours.

b. To serve as a lining or trimming for.

156 *TURBERY, Venerie* 198 His [Raynard's] case will serue to fur the Cape of Master huntsmans gowne. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 165 As many Fox-skins as will furre his Long-lane gowne.

2. To clothe or adorn (a person) with fur.

1370 *Robt. Cygyle* 56 The aungelle... clad them alle in clothy of pryse, And furred them with armynne. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1668) 30 She shalle be beter purfild and furred thanne other ladies and gentille women. a 1533 *Lo. BERNERS* *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) 13, I am furred with the fures that thou hast sent me. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 So to ribband, to fur, to tassell, and to fringe... men is... degrading their humanity. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xx, Miss Mannerling was furred and mantled up to the throat. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 49 It was the 29th May... and still the fair were furred.

b. *pass.* Of an animal or his skin: To be covered with fur. Also *fig.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 7, Fox 383 Rare Fox (well furred with patience). 1823 *SCOTT'S* *Whale Fishery* 109 The skin which was very white, and well furred.

3. To coat or cover with fur or morbid matter. *To fur up*: to stop up or 'clog' with this.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 312, Her Alabaster walls were all furred and some-painted, with the bespyring of mens braines. 1601 ? *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 34 Yee shall haue me an emptie caske that's furd with nought but barmie froth. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 354 A rejected Sordes of the blood, which furs up the Orifices. 1700 *AOSION Enid* iii. Misc. Wks. 1726 1. 62 The walls On all sides furd with mouldy damp. 1790 S. IRELAND *Views Thames* II. 89 This water has the property of not furring any vessel it is boiled in. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 25 It [the water]... furs every thing in which it is kept. 1863 *TYNOLL Heat* xi. 375 The surface of the vessel... is now white-furred all over with hoar-frost.

fig. 1641 *MILTON Animado.* (1851) 220 We... after all these spiritual preparatives, and purgations have our earthly apprehensions so clamm'd and furd with the old levin. 1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffon* iv. iii, Thy love to her is furred all over like a sick man's tongue. 1863 *HANTS. (Otterbourn) Dial.* One can't do nothing, one's so furred up with things.

4. *intr.* To become furred or coated with morbid matter. Also, to collect as fur. *To fur up*: to become 'clogged' with fur.

1550 *BECON Fort. Faithful* Prol. A vijb, Nowadayes y^e archdeacones aske not for y^e pore... but whether y^e hosts be wel kept in y^e pyxe from moulding & furring. 1601 *HOTLAND Pliny* II. 520 Take it forth, and scrape from it the mouldinesse or vieweing that doth furre or gather about it. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 401 A little skill to cleere and dresse the wheeles may keepe this watch of his life [the heart] in motion, which otherwise will furre vp and stand in his dissolution. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* *Upon Glasco* (1869) 46 Teeth... Which though they furre, will neither ake or rot. 1649 *BURME Eng. Improv.* Impr. (1653) 71 The better will they [Spades] rid off work by far... and not fur and clog with Earth. a 1706 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 6 For too much Meat the Bowels fur. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* iii. (ed. 2) 245 Their rough Inside, that is sooner apt to furr, taint and leak. *Mod.* This kettle soon furs.

† b. *To fur up*: to become fluffy. *Obs.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 395 The thread is slightly twisted, in order to enable it to bear the action of the hot liquor without the fibres separating or furring up.

5. *trans.* To clean off the fur of (a boiler).

1867 *SMITH Sailer's Word-bk.*, *Furring the boilers*, in a steamer, cleaning off the incrustation or sediment which forms on their inner surfaces.

6. *Carpenetry.* To fix strips of wood to (floor-timbers, rafters, etc.) in order to bring them to a level, or to the required surface. Also with *off*. (Cf. *FUR sb.* 7.)

1698, 1703, 1823 [Implied in *FURRING vbl. sb.* 3 b]. 1842 *GWILT Archil.* 977 The timbers of a floor, though level at first, oftentimes require to be furred. 1852 P. NICHOLSON'S *Encycl. Archil.* i. 436. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 312/1 Some sod walls are furred off, lathed, and plastered.

† 7. [non-use after *F. fourrer*]. To foist or thrust in.

1592 *BACON Disc. in Praise of Sovereign* in *Spedding Life* I. 133 But only by furring in audacious persons into sundry governments.

FUR, *obs.* or *dial.* f. *FAR*, *FIL*, *FINE*, *FURROW*.

FURACIOUS (*furē'jūs*), *a.* Now *pedantic* or *humorous*. [f. *L. fūraci-* (nom. *fūrax*), f. *fūrārī* to steal + *-ous*.] Given to thieving, thievish.

1676 in *COURS.* 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. App. (1852) 194 There could be no stop given to his furacious exhortations any way but one. 1831 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc.* (1842) I. 393 How like is man in one place, to man everywhere; equally proying, fraudulent, and furacious. 1842 *De*

QUINCY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. VIII. 208 note, Greece was mendax, *edax, furax* (mendacious, edacious, furacious).

Hence **FURACIOUSNESS**, **FURACITY**, the quality of being furacious; inclination or tendency to steal.

1623-6 *COCKERAM, Furacily*. 1644 *BULWER Chyrol* 134 In their way of Hieroglyphique when they figured furacity or theft by a light fingered left hand. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Furaciousness*. 1790 *UNFREVILLE Hudson's Bay* 36 They [Indians] glory in every species of fumacy and artifice.

Furbelow (*fū'bi-lō*), *sb.* Forms: 7-8 *furbelo* (e, s furbellow, (forbulo, forbuloe), 8- *furbelo*. [An alteration of *FALBALA*.]

1. A piece of stuff pleated and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the pleated border of a petticoat or gown. Now often in *pl.* as a contemptuous term for showy ornaments or trimming, esp. in a lady's dress.

1706 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Basset Table* iv. H 2 b, Lady Revel... Discovers a purse in the Furbeloes of her Apron. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 15 Their petticoats silke y^e were with furbelows one above another with Ribbons. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 15 F 4 A Furbelow of precious Stones, an Hat buttoned with Diamond. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) i. 275 Here, Jane, settle the furbelows of my scarf. 1827 *PRAED Poems* (1865) 11. 555 The Baron bows low to a furbelow, If it be not my Lady's dress. 1862 *MISS BRADDON Lady Audley* xxxiii. 249 My lady smiled as she looked at the festoons and furbelows which met her eye upon every side. fig. 1883 D. G. MITCHELL *Bound Together* i, Rhetorical furbelows or broderie that belong to the wardrobes of the past.

2. Anything resembling a flounce.

1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* ii. xxvi. 203 Its Wings are encompassed with a Furbelow of long Feathers. 1875 *CARPENTER Microscope* xi. § 481. 584 The beautiful *Chrysosora* remarkable for its long 'furbelows' which act as organs of prehension.

3. A name for *Laminaria bulbosa*, a seaweed with a large wrinkled frond.

1846-51 *HARVEY Phycologia Britannica* III. Plate cxxli, This is the largest British species of the Laminariæ... Its common name is Furbelows. 1864 *TENNISON Sea Dreams* 257 You... made The dimpled flounce of the sea-furbelow flap... to please the child.

† 4. *Conchol.* (See *quot.*) ? *Obs.*

1796 tr. *Da Costa's Conchol.* 289 The Furbelow from Falkland Island; *Baccinium Fimbriatum*.

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*; chiefly in the sense 'having furbelows', 'pleated'. † Also as the name of a kind of pear.

c 1680 *Crys of London in Bagford Ballads* I. 116 Will you buy any Furbelow Pears. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4174/4 Lost... a blue Furbelow Coach-Box Cloth. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruit.* *Officer* vol. i, I'll buy you a furbelow scarf. 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* iii. i, Crimpt ribbons in her hand-dress, furbelo-scarfs, and hooped-petticoats. 1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* III. 221 If you were to put round you a heap of furbelow veils, you would look picturesque enough.

Furbelow (*fū'bi-lō*), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To ornament with a furbelow, or with something resembling a furbelow.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3743/4 Lost... a Deal Box... having in it a rich scarf forbulu'd with a rich Gold Lace. 1731-7 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Chelone*, Many flat Seals, that are furbelow'd on the Edges. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) i. 157 It is furbelowed with a richer stuff, near half a yard in depth. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* (1849) 74/2 Many a private chaip too, inclosing some fine lady, monstrously hooded and furbelowed. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* (1890) 222 Trains of daughters, furbelowed and flounced by the same dressmakers.

fig. 1709-10 *ABOISON Father* No. 116 v 2 Very florid Harangues, which they did not fail to set off and furbelow (if I may be allowed the Metaphor) with many periodical sentences. 1717 *PRIOR Alina* ii. 44 To break their points, you turn their force, And furbelow the plain discourse.

absol. 1784 R. BAGE *Barban Downs* i. 171 They could trim, flounce, and furbelow to admiration.

Hence **Furbelowed ppl. a.**

1703 *FARQUHAR Inconstant* ii. 1, Have you got home your furbelowed smocks yet? 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 142 P 5, I am now tearing up a set of fine furbelowed dock-leaves. 1835 *BECKFORD Recoll.* 104 Under a most sumptuously fringed and furbelowed canopy of purple velvet. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 123 It terminates in four furbelowed lips.

† **Furber.** *Obs.* Also 5 *fourbour*, *forbyer*, 6 *forborer*, 7 *forbero*. [a. *OF. forbere, forbeor*, agent-n. f. *forbir* to FURBISH.] = FURBISHER.

c 1415 in *Davies York Rec.* (1843) 233 Coupers... Fourbours. 1492 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 24, 3 forbyer pretii vjd. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 9 Gyrdelers, forborers, and webbers. 1609 D. ROGERS in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxi, Smythes, forberes, Pewterers.

Furbery, var. *FOURBERY*, *Obs.*

Furbish (*fū'bi-sh*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *furbusho*, 4-7 *furbush*, 4 *forbisch*, *fourbosh*, 5 *forbesh*, *foorbush*, 6 *furbishse*, 7 *forbush*, 5 *forbyesch* (yn, 5-7 *(o)urbyssh* (e, 4- *furbish*. [ad. *OF. forbissh*-lengthened stem of *forbir* (= *Pr. forbir*, *It. for-bire*), ad. *OHG. furban* in the same sense.]

1. *trans.* To remove rust from (a weapon, armour, etc.); to brighten by rubbing, polish, burnish. Also with *up*.

1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xxi. 9 The swerd is whettid and furbishid. c 1483 *CAXTON Vocab.* 16 A swerde, Whiche me ought to furbyshe. c 1530 *Lb. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 327 Varlettes were furbyschyng... of theyr maynters barneys. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 7 In heaven... your swords are furbished and sharpened, by him that made their

metall. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. xii, I... furbished up one of the... cutlasses. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xiii. 415 Corslets furbish'd bright. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Tanglewood T.*, *Golden Fleece* (1879) 215 As soon as they could furbish up their helmets. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* ii. xxi, Old arms duly furbished.

absol. 1624 *QUARLES Div. Poems*, *Job* iii. li, Or if, by furbishing, he [the potter] take more paine To make it fairer, shall the Willd. Perl complain?

fig. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 224 Men shuld not holde al gold bat shynye as gold, for many pings ben fourboshid ful falsli. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 134 b, He hath somewhat furbished the old rusty Arguments of other rayneabete souldiours. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. iii. 76 With thy blessings Steele my Lances point, That it may enter Mowbrayes waxen Coate, And furbish new the name of John a Gaunt. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Job* xxix. 25 He had so furbished the sword of Justice with the Oyle of Mercy.

2. To brnsh or clean up (anything faded or soiled); to give a new look to (an object either material or immaterial); to do or get up afresh, renovate, revive. Chiefly with *up*, *occas. over*.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xvii. (1617) 304 The soule, which must be fain to be, as it were, new furbished. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 65 The'll flow a man behind his backe, if he Be not trim furbish'd in deccencie. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* iii. (1640) 131 He shewed himselfe ambitious to file and furbish over the staine of his shameful life. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. v. iv. 397 This infection [Pelagianisme] was to come to this land in after-ages, furbished up under a new name. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* iii. 582 Their ancient honours, running to decay, Are furbish'd up. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 28 The University Statutes... were afterwards corrected, methodized, and furbisht over with excellent Latine. 1715 *ROWE Lady Jane Gray* iii. 1, They furbish up their Holy Trumpery. 1774 J. O. AOMAS in *Fann. Lett.* (1876) 5, I might be furbishing up my old reading in Law and History. 1837 *SOUTHERY Doctor IV.* cxliii. 228 Some part of the furniture was to be furbished, some to be renewed. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* viii. iii, What we want... is not to... furbish up old baronies, but to establish great principles.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs. rare* -1.

1697 *DENNIS Plot & no Plot* i. 12 Go, get you gone and furbish, you little young Dog.

Hence **Furbished ppl. a.**; **Furbishing vbl. sb.**; also *attrib.* and used germinally with the omission of *in*. Also **Furbish sb.**, the action of the vb.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* i. iii. (1869) 2 A foorbushid swerd wel grounden. 1463 *MANN & Housch. Exp.* 226 My mastyre payd to Robyn the armerer... flor xij. dayes werke in forbeshyng, iij. s. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. ii. 32 The Norwegian Lord... With furbusht Armes, and new supplies of men, Began a fresh assault. a 1640 *BALL Anst.* 7, Can I (1642) 90 A new furbishing over of the same broken staffe. 1713 *STEELE Englishmen.* No. 40. 264 These... are lately furbishing up to shine out at some favourable Conjunction. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* II. 159 For all the furbish'd up stuff it contains. 1839 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 171 Had a general furbish of all the gear and stores. 1875 *JOVETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 438 To this the arts of fulling and... furbishing attend in a number of minute particulars. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 188 The tarnished lace having been subjected to a furbishing process.

† **Furbishable, a.** *Obs.* -o Capable of being furbished or polished.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Polissable*, burnishable, furbishable.

Furbisher (*fū'bi-shēr*), [f. *FURBISH v.* + *-ER* 1. Cf. *F. fourbisser*.] One who furbishes.

c 1444 *Prompt. Parv.* 470f Foorbyschoure, *erginatur*. c 1483 *CAXTON Vocab.* 16 Denis the foorbyschoure Hath of me a swerd. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 257 The which Armourers, Foorbushers, Cutlers, and such like doe furbish. 1653 *UNQUHART Rabelais* ii. xxx. 199 Ogier the Dane was a Furbisher of armour. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 344 Wherein are... employed about 14 furbishers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the arms. 1840 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 172 About getting long the appointment of furbisher at the Tower. 1881 J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Implem.* 5 A furbisher of every cutting instrument in those metals.

fig. 1617 J. MOORE *Naple Mans Mortal.* ii. v. 126 As furbushers, to varnish vs from the rust and canker of our corruption.

Furbishment (*fū'bi-shmēt*), [f. *FURBISH v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of the vb. *FURBISH*.

1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* I. Pref. 8 Every sort of fine flourishing and delicate furbishment.

† **Furca** (*fū'rkā*). *Rom. Ant.* (and *allusively*). [L.] A gallows.

1653 *JER. TAYLOR XXV. Serm. Gold-Grove* xii. 162 They shall escape the furca and the wheel. 1779 *GENL. Mag.* XLIX. 460 The American General deserved a furca rather than a *mischianza*.

Furcate (*fū'kēt*, -*ēt*), *a.* [nd. med. *L. furcatus* (of a hoof) cloven, f. *L. furca* fork.] Formed like a fork; forked or branched.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Kntonol. Compend.* 248 Converted into a furcate tail. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 149 The furcate horn of the caterpillar of *Parnassius Apollo*. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 729 The insect, being seized by its furcate extremity, is... brought between the jaws of its destroyer. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 148 A variety of venation may be therefore called Furcate or forked.

Hence **Furcately adv.** Also **Furcato**, used as combining form = forkedly.

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 163 Segregato-gemmate, furcately ramose. *Ibid.* 511 Glomerate or furcato-ramose.

Ibid. 669 Furcato-dichotomous, two feet high, axils arcuate. **Furcate** (*fū'kēt*), *v.* [f. *ppl. stem* of assumed *L. furcare*, f. *furca* FORK sb.] *intr.* To form a fork; to divide into branches.

furious incitements which have been us'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg. iii.* 429 The furious Mare, Barr'd from the Male, is frantic with Despair. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) 1. 62 Parties of religion are more furious. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect. ii.* (1858) 58 Furious against every one whose words make them tremble at their own insecurity. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep. i.* iii. (1866) 112 The King, already enraged, was furious at the presentation of this petition. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia 14*, I cannot help being astonished at the furious and ungoverned execration.

b. *transf.* Of the elements: Moving with or as if moved by fury, violent, raging.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. vii. 80 If the water be too furious and deep. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 259 Fears no more... the furious Winters rages. 1700 S. L. 17. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 126 It got a head after so furious a manner, that it set fire on the Ship itself. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 129 From the top is a view of the furious Stream. 1799 COWPER *Castaway iv.* The furious blast. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 196 Blowing a furious gale.

† c. Of pains, diseases, evil influences: Raging, cruel. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 373 In langour and in torment furys. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas i.* viii. (1544) 14 Folke there hent blent with furious darkenes. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace ii.* 211 In furious payne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal n.* li. 270 Furious agues. 1627 ANP. ABBOT *Narr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 434 Some furious infirmities of Body.

d. *Fast and furious*: (of mirth) eager, uproarious, noisy.

1790 [see FUR] 3. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe xviii.* Fast and furious grew the mirth of the parties.

2. *Hyperbolically* (after Fr. use): Excessive, extravagant, rare.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love iii.* i. What a furious indigence of ribbons is here upon my head! *Ibid.* v. i. I will do my best to disengage my Heart from this furious Tender which I have for him. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 7 Without a suspicion of his own furious romancing.

3. Mad, insane. *Obs. exc. in Scots Law.*

1475 *Sc. Acts Jus. III* (1814) II. 112 The Inquest syndis bat it was ouder fule or furiosus. 1564 *Child Marriages, etc.* (1897) 135 She, beinge seruauit with the testatrix, did neuer knowe that euer she was Lunaticke or furiosus. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol. v.* lxiv. § 4. Neither furious persons nor children may receive any civil stipulation. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Stat. Robt. I.* 33 Fvrius men could be taken, and kepted by their friends. 1642 *View Print, Book int. Obscur.* 20 Except the King be Captive, furious, or in his infancy. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 66 Idiots... and furious persons cannot marry.

† 4. Foolish, absurd. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (V. de W. 1532) 253 h. In theyr moost furys & false opynion they iudged hym a dissembler and an ypocrite. 1608-11 HALL *Medit. & Vows i.* § 62, I have ever found, that to strive with my superiour is furious, with my equal doubtful.

5. *Comb.*, as *furious-curious*, *faced* adjs.; *furious-wise* adv.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas ii.* i. iv. *Handicraftes* 630 Dauncing, foaming, rowling furious-wise. 1614 - *Little Barlas* 407 The furious-curious Spell Of those Black-Artists. 1636 KUTNER *Furlong Lett.* (1862) I. 174 To go through a furious faced death to life eternal!

Furiously (fū'riōsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. With fury, in a mad or frantic manner, to an irrational degree, madly.

1555 EDEN *Decades 2* (The furiously cryed out against him. c 1610 *Women Saints* (E. F. T. S.) 46 The king raging at these wordes and full of concupiscence, furiously said vnto her [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek. xxiii.* 25 They shall deale furiously with thee. 1751 WARBURTON *Julian* (ed. 2) i. v. 99 An inference so furiously sceptical, as would overturn the whole Body of civil history. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. i.* 362 His scheme was... furiously attacked. 1873 BLAKE *Pr. Thule* (1874) 18 To see how furiously jealous you would become. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct., Furiously interested classes.

2. With impetuous or boisterous motion or agitation; swiftly, violently, vehemently.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barthol.* *Reporters Concl.* xix. So stayes the stream, when furiously it slouth. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings ix.* 20 Iebu... driueth furiously. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 391 The water... is furiously hot. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 72 The Piece recoiled so furiously. 1758 RICH. tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 279 The Phosphorus took fire, burnt furiously, and burst the vessels. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian xvi.* Perceiving his master beset, he came furiously to his aid. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge vi.* Before the words had passed my lips, he rode upon the furiously. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* vi. § 312 Here... the sea-breeze blows furiously. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Subcanal xv.* (1878) 269 Where the molten lava dashed up furiously against the rocks.

3. Excessively, 'awfully'. Cf. *Furiousement*.

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 35 The lady of 1752 if living in 1800 must be furiously wrinkled.

Furiosness (fū'riōsnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being furious; madness, fury.

c 1500 *Melusine* xlvii. 321 Makying... by her furyousnes suche horryble crye & noyse that it semed al thayer to be replete with thundre & tempeste. 1535 COVERDALE *P's. lxxviii.* 49 He sent upon them y^e furiosnesse of his wrath. 1613 WITMER *Brit. Rememb.* iii. 125 Unlesse God had, in mercy, curb'd their furyousnesse. 1745-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 180 Instead of discharging the furyousnesse of his wrath upon this guilty head. 1840 to SMART; and in later Dicts.

Furison (Kilian *vierijzer*), f. *vuur* FINE sb. + *ijzen*, *ijzer*, IRON. (Perh. FLEENISH is a corruption of this.) (See quot. 1889.)

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvii. He that was found in the army but flint and furisine, or but his sword. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Furisons*, the steel used for striking fire from a flint.

Furl (fūrl), sb. [f. next vb.]

1. A roll, coil, or curl of any furled body.

1643 WITMER *Campe Musz 17* [Who] Hath taken downe, one furl of his proud sailes. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 180 Ye vernal Clouds, furls of finer air, folds of softer moisture.

2. The action of furling or state of being furled, the manner in which a sail is furled.

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefer xxxii.* That part of the sail... was wanted to be rolled in with the furl. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast xxiii.* 10 Every sailor knows that a vessel is judged of, a good deal, by the furl of her sails.

Furl (fūrl), v. [prob., as Prof. Skeat suggests, an alteration of FURDLE v.]

This cannot, however, be considered certain, as *furdle* may have been due to a mixture of *furl* and *fardle*. Cf. the synonymous F. *serler* by Littre regarded as adopted from Eng.; also early mod. F. *fresler* (cited s.v. FURL).

1. *trans.* 'To roll up and bind (a sail) neatly upon its respective yard or boom' (Adm. Smyth); to roll or gather up (a flag) into small compass. Also with *up*. To furl in a body, the bunt (see *vbl. sb.* 1).

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 123 Offering vs, if wee woulde, to furl his Flagges, and to be at our commaundement in all things. 1626 Sir F. Drake *revised* in Arb. Garner v. 500 A ship... had not yet furl'd her spirit-sail. 1647 WARD *Stimp. Cobler* 33 By furling up all the Ensignes. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 24 A Sailor going up to furl the Main-Top-Gallant Sail, fell. 1720 *Land. Gas.* No. 5977/3 They furl'd their Colours and began to fly. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. ii. (ed. 4) 423 We were full five hours in furling our sails. 1775 *Tender Father II.* 142 The method of furling up a pair of colours. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 127 Till... the battle-flags were furl'd 'In the Parliament of man. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path vii.* The fisherman furls his sail.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1657 LOVEACE *Poems* (1864) 232 All the hopes of your reward you furl. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 318 When providence has been pleased to furl the foggy curtains of the Heavens. 1713 *Guardian* No. 11 78 She on a sudden... furl'd her fan. 1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 65 This Paper must be furl'd or twisted round the Bung. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba iii.* v. Moath furl'd the tent. 1816 SCOTT *Old Morh.* 25 I hope my sister-in-law is well—furl up the bed-curtain. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* viii. (1879) 84 The umbrella was directly furl'd. 1861 LYTON & FANE *Junkhäuser* 15 But, furl'd beneath that florid surface, lurk'd A vice of nature, breeding death, not life. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 69 The eagle... furl'd his great wings.

† 2. To twist or curl (hair). In quot. *absol.* Cf. *FURL v. Obs.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas ii.* iv. 11. *Magnif.* 742 One... Combs out at length her goodly golden locks. 'To other... Frizzles and Furls in Curls and Rings a-part.

† b. Of a lion: To ruffe (its mane). *Obs.*

1682 TATE *Abd. & Achit.* ii. 837 [The lion] Disdaining furls his mane and tears the ground.

† 3. To make undulations on (a surface); to furrow, wrinkle, *Obs.*

1681 CNETNAM *Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 1 (1689) 98 Cloudy and windy day that furls the Water. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 261 He... furls his wrinkly front, and cries, 'What stuff is here!' a 1763 - *Odes*, etc. (1765) 206 Nor bite your lip, nor furl your brow.

4. To swathe or envelope in or with something twisted or folded. Now rare.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 78 A Purple Canopy furl'd with curious Wreaths of Drapery. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fimrel* 29 His staff tipped with silver, and furl'd with sarsnet. a 1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 184 When its flesh is furl'd within a shroud.

5. *intr.* To become furled: to be rolled or gathered up in a spiral or twisted form; to curl *up*.

1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 Her Foresail and Foretop sail furling aloft. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies i.* ii. 2 It [a fog] sometimes casts it self into Threds or Ropes, and by the warmth of the Sun furl's up into Gossamers. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xi. The banners drooped along their staves And as they fell around them furling. 1821 - *Juan* iii. lxxii. Her... Turkish trousers furl'd Above the prettiest ankle in the world.

b. (with *from*, *off*). To roll away (like passing clouds). Also (*nounce-use*) of the sky, to furl *asunder*.

1814 *Prophetess ii.* v. The Trojan ruins burning, and the skies Furling asunder, that the Gods may view Their dreadful warrants rigorously fulfill'd. 1844 LOWELL *Poems, Forlorn* viii. And years of misery and sin furl off, and leave her heaven blue. - *Captive v.* The dread, like mist in sunshine, Furl'd serenely from her mind. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant. T.* 206 The clouds furl'd off from the sky.

† 6. Misused for *unfurl*.

1798 PENNANT *Hindostan II.* 153 A lady... laid hold of an umbrella, and furling it full in the animal's face, terrified it so that it instantly retired.

Hence **Furled** *phl. a.* Also **Furler**, one who furls: only in *comb.*, as *sail-furler*.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *May Day i.* Why shroud Ye up your selves in the furl'd Sails of Night? c 1850 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The sailfuriers go below. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gasket*, a cord... to secure furled sails to the yard.

† **Furlength**. *Sc. Obs.* [= *furrow-length*, q.v. under *FURROW*.] = **FURLONG**.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 289 3it have þe fode, as I fynd

a furelenth of brede. c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1279 Ane furelenth before his folk, on feildis so faw.

Furless (fū'les), a. [f. FUR sb. 1 + -LESS.] Having no fur.

1855 GEO. ELIOT *Frnl. in Life* (1884) I. 301 Though he was wrapped in fur; and we, all fur-less as we were, pitied him. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Anne 7* The degeneracy of the furless times.

Furlet, -ot, obs. forms of **FIRLOT**.

Furling (fū'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FURL v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *Furling in a body, in the bunt* (see quot. 1867).

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefer xxxii.* That they might practise furling. 1865 MASSON *Reefer xxxii.* The instinctive furling off. of a conceived external world of possibilities from a conscious and persisting personality. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Furling in a body*, a method of rolling up a top-sail... by gathering all the loose part of the sail into the top, about the heel of the topmast, whereby the yard appears much thinner and lighter than when the sail is furled in the usual manner, which is sometimes termed, for distinction sake, furling in the bunt.

2. *Comb.*, as *furling-system*; *furling-line*, a line or cord used in furling sails.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The... gassits or furling lines. 1627 - *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 Furling lines are small lines made fast to the top saile, top gallant saile, and the misen yards armes. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 Captain Finlay intended to confine his furling system... to schooners. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Furling-line*, a generally flat cord called a gasket.

Furlong (fū'lon). Forms: 1 *furlang*, -ung, 2 -eng, 3-5 *fur(e)lang(e)*, 4 *ferlong*, *fourlonge*, 4-5 *for(e)lang(e)*, 4-6 -long(e), 4-5 *fur(e)longe*, 4- *furlong*. Pl. 4-5 *for*, *furlong*. [OE. *furlang* str. neut., f. *furh*, *FURROW* + *lang*, *LONG* a.]

1. Originally, the length of the furrow in the common field, which was theoretically regarded as a square containing ten acres. As a lineal measure, the furlong therefore varied according to the extent assigned at various times and places to the ACRE, but was usually understood to be equal to 40 poles (rods, perches). As early as the 9th c. it was regarded as the equivalent of the Roman *stadium*, which was $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Roman mile; and hence *furlong* has always been used as a name for the eighth part of an English mile, whether this coincided with the agricultural measure so called or not. The present statute furlong is 220 yards, and is equal both to the eighth part of a statute mile, and to the side of a square of 10 statute acres.

a. as a measure in current use. (Early examples are wanting.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6693. V. forlong he dede hem recoile. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 5 Er I hadde faren a fourlonge feyntise me hente. 14... *Sir Beues* 752 (MS. M.) Ther was no hors in the world so stronge that myght folowe hym a fur longe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2856 A fourre furlonge or fyve it was of full brede. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. xi. Tenne he... departed his waye a furlonge. 1559 V. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 56 There is also diversitie what a Furlong should contene in length. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 48 Fifteene furlongs, that is, a mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ parts. 1653 *WALTON Angler* v. 223 For Gesner observes, the Otter smells a fish forty furlong off him in the water. 1703 MAUNSELL *Journ. Jerns.* (1732) 15 About two furlongs out of Town. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suff.* s.v. In Scotland the furlong is equal to forty fells. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1853) 68 This noise may be heard a furlong or more. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxix. The fresh and desperate onset bore The foes three furlongs back. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc*, His day's ride is a furlong space.

b. *Antiq.* as a rendering of L. *stadium* or Gr. *stadion*.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xxv. (1890) 56 Se is þreora furlunga brad. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxix. 13 Syxty furlunga from hierusalem. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1030 Twelue (thousand) furlonge space. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xxiv. 13 A castel, that was fro Jerusalem in space of sixty furlongs. 1550 *BALE Image both* Ch. iii. xxi. H. iiij. A furlonge is the eyght part of a myle and contayneth a hundreth and xxv. paces, which is in length vi. hundreth and xxv. fote. 1625-35 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. viii. (ed. 2) 196 A Furlong contains according to Herodotus 600 feet. 1760 FAWKES *Hero & Leander* 23 note. The narrowest part of the Channel is about seven Stadium, or Furlongs.

† c. *Furlong way*: a short distance, hence the time taken in walking this, a brief space. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 974 Or hyt a forlonge way was olde. c 1386 - *Miller's T.* 451 They sitten stille wel a furlong way. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* ii. 91 Penne take hem downe... and lete stonde a forlonge wey or ij. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. v. I had leuer... that I hadde ben a forlonge way to fore hym.

† 2. Used (on the analogy of 1 b) to render L. *stadium* in the sense of 'the course for foot-races'. (Chiefly *fig.*) *Obs.*

The course for runners at Olympia was a stadium in length; hence the use of *stadion*, *stadium* in this sense. c 1374 CHAUCER *Beeth.* iv. pr. iii. 93 (Camb. MS.) Yif a man rennep in the stadiu or in the forlong for the corone. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Ser. Wks. II. 258 þei þat rennen in þe ferlonge þe þe pris. 1450-1500 *Mylr. our Lady* 38 After the forlonge of this present life. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (1531) 62 h. For every religyous persone sholde renne in the forelonge of perfectyoun.

3. An area of land a 'furlong' each way, containing ten acres.

1839 REES *Cycl.* s.v. The furlong as a superficial measure, is generally 20 acres, according to the acre of different counties.

† b. The eighth part of an acre. *Obs.*—

Perh. only a blunder of Minshew.

1617 MINSHUE *Ductor, Furlong*. is otherwise the eight part of an acre. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

4. The headland of a common field. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1854 *Charter of Ethelwulf of Wessex in Cod. Dipl. V.* 111 Of twelf akeran ut forð bufon scortan hlince æt ðæs furlanges ende. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 10 One Furlong butting or Hadlandung upon other Furlongs. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Furlong*, the road or boundary which the separate lots abut in an 'open field' or piece of unenclosed ground divided into several occupations.

5. An indefinite division of an unenclosed field.

12. *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 122 Usque ad Guelok furlang. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 424, I can fynde in a felde or in a fourlunge an hare. 1438 *Nottingham Rec. II.* 170 Quinta acra jacet super eundem furlong. [But is this 1/4?] 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 38 b. At a furlong called Dale furlong y^e which furlong conteyneth .xxx. landes and two heed landes. 1637 HARRISON in *Sheffield Gloss.*, A piece of land enclosed lying in furlongs. 1825 *Forbes Voc. E. Anglia*, *Furlong*, a division of an unenclosed cornfield. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 302 Two selions of land containing one acre, lying in a furlong called Foxholes. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Furlong*, an indefinite number of lands or leys, running parallel to each other.

6. = LAND. (See quot. 1893.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 97 The land must be cast into furlongs, that the furrows may convey the water one to another into a general trench. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Furlong* . . the strip of newly-ploughed land lying between two main furrows.

7. 'The line of direction of plowed lands' (Marshall).

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk I.* (1795) 131 Endeavouring to lay their 'furlongs' north-and-south, that the sun may have an equal influence on either side the narrow ridges.

Furlough (fū'lou), *sb.* Forms: 7 vorloff, fore-loofe, forloff, furloff, -ogh, 7, 9 furlo, 8 furloe, foreloff, 7-9 furlo, 7- furlough. [a. Du. *verlof*, app. formed in imitation of Ger. *verlaub*, f. *ver-* FOR-¹ + *root laub-*: see BELIEVE v., LEAVE sb. Cf. *Da. forlov*, Sw. *förlof*. The Eng. word, having from the beginning been stressed on the first syll., seems to show influence of the synonymous Du. *oorlof* = Ger. *urlaub* (OHG. MHG. *urloup*), abstract noun corresp. to the OTeut. vb. **ialaubjan*, -*laubjan* to give leave, allow (Goth. *uslaubjan*, OHG. *irloubiden*, mod.G. *erlauben*, OE. *alæfan*): see A-*pref.* and LEAVE sb.]

1. Leave of absence, esp. a permit or licence given to a soldier (or more rarely, an official) to be absent from duty for a stated time.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* 1, The deed, is a thing of greater consequence, Then to be borne about in a blacke boxe, Like a Low-Country vorloff, or Welsh-briefe. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* 1. 34 The Lievetenant Colonell taking a fore-loofe, did go unto Holland. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. clxxxii, They'd feigned Furloughs, of Sloth, or Feare. 1707 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* 1. 1, Enter him a grenadier, absent on furlo, 1749 MS. *Desp.* 14 Nov., *Bd. of Trade*, *S. Carolina* 1. 68 In Charleston living on the license of your Excellency's third foreloff. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 198/1 MacLachlan, was sent off upon a furlo for three months. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Curw. Desp.* III. 41 Officers not on furlough, are to join their corps without delay. 1835 MARYAT *Jac. Fairfax* xxxvi, My uncle James came home on furlough for he held a very high and lucrative situation under the Company. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 71 Over fifty men... were found to have furloughs, or leave-certificates... in their pockets.

attrib. (1845) STOCQUEREL *Handbk. Brit. India* (1851) 51 The salaries are large... the furlough allowance and retiring annuity handsome and all-sufficient. 1876 VOYLE'S *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Furlough*, The furlough pay is as follows. *fig.* 1816-7 COLERIE *Lay Sermon*, 378 One of those short furloughs from the service of the body, which the soul may sometimes obtain even in this, its militant state.

b. extended to general use.

1753 COWPER *Let.* 9 Aug. Wks. (1876) 5 My destination is settled at last, and I have obtained a furlough. 1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 22 Feb., You... could not refuse to her request the week's furlough. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys. I.* 1. vii. 158, I. demanded a furlough of a fortnight, to enable me to see my friends in England. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trage.* 1. i, Would but her saintship leave her gold behind, We'd give herself her furlough.

† 2. A passport; a licence, or permit.

1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 7 The greatest Honours on the aged hū'd Are but gay Furlows for another World. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, Or what else will your uncle Everard do for us? Get us a furlough to beg?

Furlough (fū'lou), *v.* Chiefly U. S. [f. *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To grant (a person) a furlough; to give leave of absence to.

1783 N. GREENE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 38 The Northern Army does not choose to be furloughed. 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 208 The practice of furloughing officers, and then renewing the furloughs from time to time. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day & Other Pieces* Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 Amid the hue and cry Of scholars furloughed from their tasks. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 236 With outward senses furloughed.

2. *intr.* To spend a furlough.

1892 *Black & White* Christm. No. 34/2 The uneasy white gaiters of two Grenadiers furloughing in the village.

Furloughed (fū'lou), *pp. a.* [f. FURLOUGH sb. or v. + -ED.] Having a furlough or leave of absence; hence, unoccupied, inactive.

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 5 Ten thousand furlow'd Heroes. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 23 She Patted the furloughed female on her palm. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., All furloughed officers and men have been ordered to return immediately.

† **Furnage**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *fournage* (mod.F. *fornage*) = popular La. **formaticum*, f. *forma* mould, FORM.] Cheese.

14. HENRYSON *Two Myss* 124 Bannatyne MS. vii. (1881) 963 Furnag full fyne scho brocht in steid of geill. Furne, *obs. form of FORM.*

Furmente, -*ty*, *furmetry*, -*ity*: see FRUMENTY.

Furnace (fū'nēs), *sb.* Forms: 3 furneise, 4-5 f(o)urneys(e), fo(u)rnyas(e), fournas, fornaice, fornes, (5 fornars, furnasee), 4-6 forneys(e), f(o)urneis, furnes(s), (5 furnoys, 6 furneys(e), fournes), 6-7 fornace, (6 fournace, furnise), 6- furnace. [a. OF. *fornais*, masc. (= Fr. *fornais*, *fornaz*, It. *fornace*), also *fornaise* (mod.F. *fournaise*, = Sp. *hornaza*), repr. L. *fornāc-em*, *fornax*, fem., f. *forn-us*, *furn-us*, oven.]

1. An apparatus consisting essentially of a chamber to contain combustibles for the purpose of subjecting minerals, metals, etc. to the continuous action of intense heat.

In modern use it chiefly denotes a building of masonry lined with firebrick, used for metallurgical operations, the baking of pottery, or the like; but it is also applied to smaller apparatus (usually constructed of iron) used in chemistry, assaying, etc.

a 1225 *Juliana* 32 As þu... to þreo children... hiwistest unweomet from þe ferliche fur of þe furneise. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 4 þe fournas þat purges metall. 1382a WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 30 The heye of the feild, that to day is, and to morwe is sente in to the fourneyse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. vii. 55 With fyre pykes they cast them in the fornais. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvii. 3 Like as sylter is tried in the fire and golde in the fornace. 1544 PHAER *Regym. Lyfe* (1553) I liij b, Baken or dyed as clay is in the fourneis. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. ii. vii. 148 The Louer, Sighing like Furnace. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 A plain single Furnace, (such as Chymists use in their Laboratories for common Operations). 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 272 Running like liquid metal out of a furnace. 1837 WHITTLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 130 The furnaces, retorts and other apparatus are too numerous to be described. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells* Devon 1. 11 On the signal being given the furnaces were tapped, and the metal flowed.

b. *transf.* The fire of a volcano; the volcano itself.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 376 One of the most conspicuous furnaces of the Indies... for the hill... hath five mouths... for casting out fire. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Natl.* (1799) I. 344 Volcanos must have emitted their fiery currents more frequently in the earlier ages, when... the Ocean, loaded with it's vegetable spoils, supplied more abundant matter to their furnaces. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 99 The existence of this furnace agrees with all the traces of earthquakes hitherto mentioned.

c. *fig.*, esp. used to express any severe test or trial. Also, a place of excessive heat; a 'hot-bed'.

1340 *Aenb.* 131 þise wordle þet ne is bote... a fornays anhet mid use of zenne and of zorge. 1382a WYCLIF *Deut.* iv. 20 The Lord took zow, and ladde zow oute fro the yren fornays of Egypte. 1497 BR. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Cijij, He lyved here in purgatory and in the fornays of temptacyon. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. 1, He... open set Of his broad gaping iawes the fornace vive. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlviii. 10, I have chosen thee in the fornace of affliction. 1727-46 THOMSON *Sumer* 962 Breathed hot From all the boundless furnace of the sky... A suffocating wind the pilgrim smites With instant death. 1844 KINGLAKE *Edithen* xxiv. 320 Nabulus is the very furnace of Mahometan bigotry.

† 2. Applied to an oven or chamber for producing a moderate continuous heat; in quotes. an incubating chamber. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) v. 49 There is a counoun Hows in that Cytee, that is alle fuille of smale Furneys; and thidre byryngen Wommen of the Toun bere Eyren of Hennes, of Gees and of Dokes, for to ben put in to the Furneyses. 1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. viii. 7 b, Furnaces, made in manner like unto... stoves of Germanie in the whiche with a small heate they do... hatch their egges. 1616 (see FURNER 1).

3. A closed fireplace for heating a building by means of hot-air or hot-water pipes; also, 'the fireplace of a marine boiler' (Adm. Smyth).

1691 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Dec., Saw the effect of my greenhouse furnace. 1881 FAWKES *Forticult.* *Build.* 218 Stokers, furnaces, and boilers, should always be protected by an enclosed shed from rain and wind.

4. A boiler, cauldron, crucible. *Obs. exc. dial.* (See quotes. 1884 and 1886.)

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg. I.* 295/6 A fornais he let maken of bras; and fullen it ful of led. 13. E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 201 As a fornais ful of flot bat vpon fyre boyles. 14100 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 171 þe heete of þe lyvere makþ þe stomac to seþe as fier makþ a furneis to seþe. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 30 Unum fornies de plumbo. 1540 *Yatton Churchv. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 154 To sawyng y^e quyrbyss to y^e Furnes of Chyrche howse vj d. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 486 Seethe all these [herbs] (being well washed) in a furnace of fair water. 1884 *Upton on Severn Gloss.*, *Furnace*, a large boiler set in brickwork, for brewing, making soup, &c. 1886 *W. Somerset Gloss.*, Galvanized iron Furnace, 27 gals. = 115. qd.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *furnace air-pipe*, -*chink*,

-*coke*, *feeder*, *filler*, -*fire*, -*firer*, -*glow*, -*heat*, -*house*, -*smoke*; *furnace-burning*, -*like* adjs.; *furnace-ward* adv. Also *furnace-bar* = *fire-bar* (see FIRE B.); *furnace-bridge* (see quot.); *furnace cadmia* or *cadmium* (see quot.); *furnace-drift*, -*earth* (see quotes); *furnaceman*, one who tends a furnace; *furnace-pumice Metall.*, 'a slag often produced in smelting pisolitic iron ores, having the cellular appearance of pumice-stone' (Cassell); *furnace-tube* (see quot.).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 The 'Furnace Air-pipes... are placed to pass through the Fire and Brick-work. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Furnace Bars*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. I.* 926/2 **Furnace-Bridge*, a barrier of fire-bricks or of iron plates containing water thrown across the furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the area. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. 1.80 All my bodies moisture Scarce serves to quench my **Furnace-burning* hart. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Furnace cadmium* or *cadmia*, the oxide of zinc which accumulates in the chimneys of furnaces smelting zinciferous ores. a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 35 That the flame, with subtle flood, Through the 'furnace-chink may fly. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 2/7 This week 'furnace coke has been selling at 22s. 6d. to 23s. per ton at the ovens. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Furnace-drift*, a passage leading into an 'upcast' pit provided with a furnace for the purpose of ventilating the mine. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 114 'Furnace-earths... where-withall you build up your Furnaces. 1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Furnace-feeder*, a stoker or fireman; one who supplies fuel to the furnace. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Furnace Filters*, men who remain at the top of the furnace and empty therein the loaded barrows sent up from the bottom. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. xxix. 41 If this small 'furnace-fire bath vertue to convert such a small lump of Dark Dust and Sand into such a precious clear Body as Crystal. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 A 'furnace firer... stated that [etc.]. 1863-65 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* vi, The East resumes its 'furnace-glow. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 407 Alternate 'furnace heat and chilly dampness. 1882 OUIDA *In Maremma* I. 60 A 'furnace-house to make the salt that was raked upon the beach. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 77 b, The Furrow must be made **Furnace* like, straight about, and broad in the bottome. 1825 HEBBER *Narrative* (1828) III. 33 Such a furnace-like climate. 1883 GRESTLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Furnacemen*. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 Wanted two little Mill Furnacemen. 1797 *College* 20 Like 'furnace-smoke in volumes rolling down. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Furnace-tube*, the tube within which the fuel is enclosed in an internally fired boiler. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 1087 First floor hit ij feet thicke enclynynge softe The 'fournets ward.

Furnace (fū'nēs), *v.* [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To exhale like a furnace. b. *intr.* To issue as from a furnace.

1598 CHAPMAN *Achilles Shield* Ep. Ded. Aivh, That raging vicer, which... Furnaceth the vniuersal shaks and complaints of this transposed world. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* 1. vi. 66 He Furnaceth The thicke sighes from him. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, *Sion's Sonn.* xx, Represse those flames, that furnace from thine eye.

2. *trans.* To subject to the heat of a furnace.

1612 (see the vbl. sb.). 1842 T. GRAHAM *Chem.* v. 474 It has been proposed, instead of furnacing the sulphate of soda, to decompose it by caustic barytes. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* S. *Kens.* No. 2726 This mixture is furnaced during a period of 52 hours.

fig. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 33 The faithful must be damnd before they die, And, like th' asbestos, furnac'd to be white. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 50 Every word that he speaks has been fierily furnaced in the blast of a life that has struggled in earnest.

3. To make a furnace in.

1833 (see CHIMNEY v.).

Hence *Furnaced ppl. a.*, in quot. *fig.*; *Furnacing vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* Also *Furnacer*.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 58 All kinde of ouens, lamps, stoves, klines, hearths, all which we generally comprehend vnder the name of Furnacing. *Ibid.* 59 Furnacing may be briefly touched as being a necessary instrument in most Inventions. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 680 The dexterous management of this production characterizes a good soda-furnacer. 1862 H. C. KENDALL *Fainting by Ways* Poems 20 Furnaced waste lands... like to stony billows rolled. 1869— *Glen of Arrawatta* 167 In soft Australian nights; And through the furnaced noons. 1880 J. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 4 The manufacturer should be... able... to perform the furnacing operation himself.

Furnage. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4-8 fornage, (6 firnage), 5- furnage. [a. OF. *fornage* (F. *fournage*), f. OF. *form* (F. *four*) = L. *furn-us* oven.] a. The process of baking; the price paid for baking. b. *Feudal Law*. (See quot. 1753; the interpretation is justified by the med. Lat. quotes. in Du Cange s.v. *Furnagium*.)

1468 in *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. 443/4 The Baker shall be allowed... two Lofts for Fornage. a 1490 TYMOT *Cesar* v. (1530) 7 They shulde have no corne to furnage. 1572 in Nichols *Progr. G. Eliz.* II. 48 Wood for furnage of bread by the yeare. 1601 F. TATE *Household Ord. Edm.* II. § 43 (1896) 26 This seriant shal take for fornage of paine de main for the kinges mouth. 1676-1732 in COLES. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Fornage*, the fee taken by a lord from his tenants, bound to bake in the lord's oven, or for a permission to use their own. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Furnage*, a sum formerly paid by the tenants of the Lord of the manor for right to bake in his oven. 1882 W. ALEXANDER *Preston Guilds* 6 A Burgess may make an oven upon his grounds, and bake for his furnage for one horse load of flour or meal, one halfpenny.

attrib. 1851 *TURNER. Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 112 A seignorial oven in which all the tenants were obliged to bake their bread and pay furnace dues.

Furner (*furner*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5-6 *furnour*, 7 *furnar*. [*late ME. furnour*, ad. *OF. forner*—*late L. furnarius*, f. *furnus* oven.]

1. One who has charge of an oven; a baker.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoman furnour also in this office [the Bakehouse] making the weight of brede. 1555 *Will of T. Clayton* (Somerset Ho.), To Christofer Strongman my furnour xxi. 1612 *SURTEVANT Metallica* (1854) 117 Glasse windowes. so that thereby the Furnar may continually see and behold his Rawe-matters . . . and how his fire and Furnace worketh upon them. 1616 *Trans. Eng. Pilgr.* in *Harl. Mus.* I. 338 The country people bring their eggs. . . to this place, where there is an oven, or furnace, purposely kept temperately warm; and the furner, or master thereof standeth ready at a little door, to receive the eggs. 1736 *LEWIS Hist. Isle Tenet* (ed. 2) 36 *Furner*, a baker. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Furner*, a baker.

2. (See *quots.*)

1598 *Florida, Bisciere*, a furner or a maulkin. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Furner*, a malkin for an oven. *Line.*

† **Furney**, *v. Obs.* In 4 *furneye*. [*ad. OF. furni-r*: see *next.*] *trans.* To procure.

13. *Coer de L.* 5517 *Furneye* a tree, styff and strong.

† **Furniment**. *Obs.* Also 6 *furnymment*, (*furnament*). [*ad. OF.ourniment*, f. *fournir* to *FURNISH*.] a. The state or condition of being furnished. b. *pl.* Accoutrements, decorations, fittings.

1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* iii. 14 Neither the men nor the horse . . . glistered . . . with golde nor precyous furnymments. 1561 T. Hovr tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) Sija, I wyll not have the Courtier bereaved from hys due honoure and the furnymments which you your selfe promysed hym yesternyght. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. iii. 38 They spyde with speedie whirling pace One in a charet of straunge furniment.

Furnish (*furnish*), *sb.* [*f. next vb.*] † a. A furnishing or providing; *concr.* a provision or stock of anything (*obs.*). † b. The state of being furnished or fitted (*obs.*). c. *collog.* A setting off or embellishing.

1500 *Will of Treffry* (Somerset Ho.), A Furnysch of bras. 1604 *DANIEL Funeral Poem Earl Dronwh.* That furnish perfect held. 1613-21 — *Hist. Eng.* 169 He sends him a whole Furnish of all Vessels for his Chamber of cleane gold. 1617 *Greene's Groat's W.* Wit A 3. To lend the world a furnish of witte, she lays her owne to pawne. 1633 J. DOWE *Hist. Septuagint* 125 Very liberall . . . chiefly to have in regard the Furnish for these grave and reverent persons. *Ibid.* 179 Furniture for the whole furnish of a chamber. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/3 The chin. . . is often the better for the 'furnish' of the strings.

Furnish (*furnish*), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *fourn*, *furnis(s)he*, -ys(s)he, (6 *fornyshe*, *furnesshe*, -ice), 6-7, 9 *Sc. furneis*, -ess, -ich, -ise, -yse. [*a. OF. furniss*—lengthened stem of *furnir*, also *fournir*, *fournir* (F. *fournir*)=Pr., Sp., Pg. *fornir*, It. *fornire*, app. a *Com. Rom.* alteration of an earlier **fornire*, **fornire* (Pr. *fornir*, *furnir*, *fornir*, ad. WGer. **frumman* (OS. *frumman*, OHG. *frummen*, MHG. *wrmen*) to further, promote, accomplish, supply, f. **frum*—(as in OHG., OS. *fruma* fem., profit, advantage) ablaut-var. of **fram*—forward: see *FRAM*.]

† 1. *trans.* To accomplish, complete, fulfil. Also with *that* and *obj.* clause: To bring about, ensure.

c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 87, I shall not departe me but that I shall furnishe myn aune. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn*, ix. (1809) 39 The knyght . . . shewed him the waye that he muste bolde for to furnyshe his entrepise. *Ibid.* xxiv. 126 For to see and furnyshe that this were done. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* lxxxiv. 62 To furnyshe or performe the Story of Vortiger. c 1500 *Melusine* xx. 111 Behighe no thing; but that ye may furnyshe & hold it. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 245, I sawe that I hadde furnysshed your message. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. Moré's Utop.* i. (1895) 212 A man may see . . . furnished . . . those things which husbandmen doo commonly in other countreys.

† 2. To fill, occupy, garrison (a place, etc.). *Const. of, with*, also simply. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Three Kings* (E. E. T. S.) 33 The houses were all fornyssht with folkes. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 52 The cyte was strong, and well furnysshed of men a war. 1526 *Housch. Ord.* 153 There shall be a boord . . . furnished with lord's spiritual and temporal. 1533 *CRAMMER in Furniv. Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 384 Four rich charettes, one of them empty, & three other furnished with diverserient old ladies. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 278 The Governour commandes to furnishe the castell of Ed. be al meines. 1692 *Kay Dissol. World* Pref. (1732) 11 A World already filled & furnished.

† b. To fill, occupy (a position); also with *out*. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 57 There is a place void and to be furnished. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 108 That they have neede to be instructed or els that they cannot furnish out the place to performe their dutie.

† 3. To supply, provide for (needs, occasions, expenses). *Obs.*

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) l. 304 Item. gifin . . . to furnys Margret Drummond's costs in Linlithquho. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 191 My need concerning bodely necessities is . . . furnished by Gods provision. 1666 *MARVELL Corr. lli.* Wks. 1872-5 l. 192 The House is much in earnest to furnish his Majesty's present occasions.

4. To provide or supply with (something necessary, useful, or desirable, either material or immaterial). † Also *const. in* (cf. *FIND* v. 19), *of*.

1529 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Of evry thyng mete for houshold provydyd and furnysyd. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 154 When the shyppe was fournyssyd with vytaylles, than he put therein his horses. 1550 *GROVELL Way to Wealth* 326 Let your wyues . . . furnishe them selues with al pointes of honest housewifery. 1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* x. 5 To furnish them of iron, hemp and sails. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 301 Scotland had furnist Ingland in all necessities to the Weiris. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. ii. 147 Come, swere to that: kisse the Booke: I will furnishe it anon with new Contents. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. ix. xv. § 9. 1600 *Parmezani*, of which the Bailo of Venice doth always furnish them. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* iii. (1677) 38 Ending at May, at which time the Trees begin to be furnished with Leaves. 1700 *WALLIS in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 319 A man may be furnished with gentel accomplishment. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 18 An inhabitant . . . who has furnished one . . . in meat, clothes, or other merchandise. 1772 *MACKENZIE Man World* ii. iv. (1823) 470 There was too much innocence in the breast of Lucy, to suffer it to be furnished with disguise. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 638 The officers . . . had orders to furnish him with whatever military aid he might require. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 102 He [Plato] has furnished us with the instruments of thought.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* To provide oneself with (something). *Obs.*

1613 NATH. WARD *Let. in Simp. Cobler* (1843) 93, I expect measure hard enough and must furnish apace with proportionable armour.

c. (Chiefly in *pass.*) To provide (an instrument, organ, etc.) with (some appendage subsidiary to its function).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 15 Rockets may be both within and without furnished with crackers. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 352 Each of the bladders should be furnished with a stopcock. 1830 R. KNOX *Belard's Anat.* 19 Bones . . . which . . . are furnished with a great mass of muscles. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 252 The . . . tail of this bird . . . is furnished with proper quills.

† 5. *simply.* To supply with what is necessary.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. iv. 9 'Tis now but foure of clock, we have two houres To furnish vs. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lxxviii. 19 Can God furnish a table in the wilderness? 1633 J. DOWE *Hist. Septuagint* 16 It is secured and furnished by the nearness of the Port of Ascalon [etc.]. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat. Man.* iii. 318 The outer [branch] . . . furnishes the Cheeks and Muscles of the Face. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* iii. 185/1 The Abbots Table must be furnished for Strangers. 1743 *Loud. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 93 The English . . . thinking themselves completely furnished by Barley and Oat-Malt-Liquors, have supinely neglected the Improvement of the best of all others.

† b. To decorate, embellish. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. i. 103 Ie shew thee some attires, and haue thyself furnish, Early the best to furnish me tomorrow. 1690 *HALFAX Epist. Earl Dorset* 185 The wounded Arm wou'd furnish all their Rooms, And bleed for ever Scarlet in the Looms.

c. in *Hop-growing*. (See *quot.*)

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. i. 555 It is not . . . necessary for the hop-tiers to wait until there are three bines for every pole long enough to tie, that is, for the hills to furnish, as they term it. . . When every pole is furnished with three bines pull the remainder out of the bills. *Ibid.* 556, I have known bine that has been kept back . . . by cold weather . . . so as not to furnish the poles before the middle of June.

† 6. *esp.* To prepare for work or active service; to equip (a person), caparison, harness (a horse), fit up (a weapon, etc.), fit out (a ship). *Obs.*

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 197 Hand-goones furnished, cc. 1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* v. ix. (1619) 494 Chosroes, being now furnished to battell. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 39 He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort, Doth but vsurpe the Sacred name of Knight. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 242 How sune the schip was now furnisshed, sayle thay lous. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* ii. i. 18 He shall not suffer any souldier to come thither without his Armes fully furnished. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 24 Bucephalus . . . being saddled and furnished . . . could endure none but Alexander. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 22 Far better . . . to purchase a Plantation there ready furnish'd. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. 34 There is sufficient to furnish them against all attempts whatsoever. 1703 *MAUNORELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 127 Six led Horses, all of excellent shape, and nobly furnish'd. 1725 *DEBOR Voy. round World* (1840) 2 Every sailor is able to do it if his merchants are but qualified to furnish him for so long a voyage.

7. To fit up (an apartment, a house) with all requisite appliances, including a supply of movable 'furniture' (see *FURNITURE* 7), which in mod. use is the predominant notion.

1611 *BIBLE Luke* xxii. 12 He shall shew you a large vpper room furnished. (Strictly to sense 5.) 1650 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 270 A stately chamber furnished to have entertained a prince. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. i. 2 The apartments are lofty and enormous and they knew not how to furnish them. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* v. xli. 159 He had taken more pains to furnish his house, than his mind. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 342 A church may be furnished, as well as built, by degrees.

absol. 1837 *Hook in Life* I. 407 My lady is very busy a-furnishing.

8. To provide, contribute, afford, supply, yield.

The general currency of this sense appears to date from the 18th c., and is partly due to mod. Fr. influence. The Sc. instances (16-17th c.) quoted below may belong to 6.

1563 *WINTER Wks.* (1800) II. 6, I may nocht furnishe to this excellent werk every kind of necessary waipain. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 142 The Committee finding that John Wilson, runaway, in Crocemicheal, is unable to goe upon service . . . ordaines the said parochie of Crocemicheal to furnishe ane uthor in his place.] 1754 *SNE-LOCK Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 110 Philosophy has furnished Difficulties on every Side. 1759 *GOLDSM. Bee* No. 5 Un-

fort. Merit 9 The host . . . refused to furnish bim a dinner without previous payment. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 78 The idea of inheritance furnishes a sure principle of conservation. 1809 *Mod. Jm.* XXXI. 390 The exhalents . . . furnish a fluid similar in use to the secretion of the lacrimal gland. 1849 *RUSKIN Sew. Lamps* iv. § 29. 119 The pinnacles furnish the third term to the spire and tower. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 453 The proof which you desire has been already furnished. 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commu.* I. iii. 25 *note*, Rhode Island . . . has furnished the most abundant analogies to the Greek republics of antiquity.

9. *dial.* = *BURNISH* v. 2 Hence in *Stable slang*, of a horse: To fill out, gain in strength and 'condition'. (Cf. *FURNISHED* 2 b.)

1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* II. x. 103 The horse had furnished so since then. 1883 *Standard* 19 May 3/3 Being a big horse he is not quite furnished yet. *Mod.* (Suffolk) 'She is tall for age, and thin; now, it is to be hoped, she will begin to furnish'.

10. With adverbs.

a. *Furnish forth*. Used by Shaks. with the sense = 5, 6 above; echoed by later writers (hy Scott in the more recent sense 8).

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 251 Will your Lordship lend mee a thousand pound . . . to furnish me forth? 1602 — *Hann.* I. ii. 181 The Funeral Bake-meats Did coldly furnish forth the Marriage Tables. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xxii. Our broad nets have swept the mure, To furnish forth your evening cheer. 1825 *CORBETT Rur. Rides* 188, I got myself well furnished forth as a defence against the rain.

b. *Furnish out*. (a) To supply what is lacking in; to complete. (b) To supply adequate materials or provision for. (c) To send out with proper equipment or training. *Now rare.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* iv. (1586) 184 b. When . . . you are to furnish out the number, you must [etc.]. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* ii. (1887) 5 To furnish out all knowledge in the cunning, and all judgement in the wise. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* ii. iv. 116 There's not so much left to furnish out a moderate Table. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. v. (1647) 236 They . . . improved their interest with all their benefactors, to furnish out a fleet. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 22 Whose great example . . . furnished out many undaunted Champions of the Christian Faith. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* i. 16 How many Heroes would Moor-fields have furnished out in days of old. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 17 15 He may yet have enough to furnish out an essay. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* i. xiv. 268 Modern customs . . . often leave to the imagination the task of furnishing out the proper quantity of beauty.

† c. *Furnish up*. (a) To supply the necessary material for, make up, bring into a complete form.

(b) To fit up with proper equipment. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 9 Here was stuff good plente to furnish up a trim tragedy. 1593 *ABR. BANCROFT Dampt. Posit.* ii. xiii. 115 Before a National Synode be celebrated, let it be called three monethes afore, that they may prepare and furnish up those things, that belong vnto it. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Istine* 26 a. With all diligence . . . he furnished up his Navy to the sea. 1788 *CRABBE Newspaper* 221 As many rows, as furnish up a sheet.

Furnishable (*furnishəbəl*), *a.* [*f. FURNISH* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being furnished.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 121 Hast thou not a Brain . . . furnishable with some glimmerings of Light?

Furnished (*furnishd*), *pph. a.* [*f. FURNISH* v. + *-ED*.] In senses of the *vb.*

† 1. Possessed of one's faculties physical and mental. *Obs.*

1473 *Writ to Nov.*, *Patent Roll* 13 Edw. IV. i. m. 3 Oure deereest some . . . whom it hath pleased God to yve unto us hool and fornished in nature.

2. Generally preceded by a qualifying adverb, and often only with the force of the *pass. pph.*

† a. Provided or stocked with (something, material or immaterial). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 34 A wylie wicht . . . With worldly wit well furnisshit at will. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 5 These Rivers are very well furnished with Fish. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. xi. 56 Our own Nation was never better furnished with able and skilful artists. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. viii. 231 It was plentifully furnished with groves of Green Trees. 1751 J. STUART in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 382 Gentlemen . . . abundantly furnished with Literature. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 237 The city is plentifully furnished with a very excellent coal.

b. Covered with flesh, filled out. [= *F. bien fourni*.]

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Arthur* (1814) 258 He was byg, and mighty . . . with byg armes and longe, well furnished.

c. Equipped; formerly in material sense, † accoutred, dressed, provided with necessities; now only in immaterial sense, informed, instructed, prepared. † Of a tree: Clothed with foliage.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet. Epist.* Aij. Some other not so well furnished as your Lordshippis. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1596) 150 b. The sight of his sonne richly furnished . . . did more astonne him. 1596 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 83 Ready furnished against all manner of misfortune. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. i. 1, 2 Two Gallies of the best and best furnished that were within the haven of Marsellie. 1595 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 21 A gallant Knight he was . . . Sembly furnished like the King himselfe. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 263 The Scotis sail rais one furnist armie, nocht withstanding vpon the French expenses. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Tim.* iii. 17 That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished vnto all good workes. 1647 tr. *Macezzi's Portrait* 47 The Englishmen were expected with so furnished a preparation, that [etc.]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Monde's Gardening* 148 This Shrub grows very well furnish'd. 1869 *GOLDBURN Purr. Holiness* Pref. 9 For the composition of which its writer is

by no means furnished. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. i. (1876) 4 A remarkably clear, and richly furnished intellect.

d. Of a house or apartment: Stocked with furniture: e.g. in plur. to let, furnished.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3095/4 The Three Colts Inn. is to be let. furnished. 1734 *BERKELEY Let. to Prior* 2 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 20 We would... have a furnished house to ourselves. 1801 *WINDHAM Speeches Part 4* Nov. (1812) II. 45 A ready-furnished lodging. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 519 Their cottages are, for the most part, comfortable and well furnished. 1848 *DICKENS Donkey* vii. At this other private house... apartments were let furnished.

e. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her. I.* *Furnished* is a term used when a horse is borne bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned; in blazon he is then said to be furnished or completely furnished. It is, likewise, applicable to the attire of a stag, furnished with six antlers, &c.

Furnisher (furnish-er). [*FURNISH v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who furnishes, in senses of the vb.; *spec.* one who supplies furniture. *b. Australian mining* (see quot. 1869).

1611 *CONR. Fournisseur*, a furnisher. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 266 Their victuals are brought daily... each furnisher ringing the Bell, giveth warning to his friends, to come receive their necessaries. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy. t.* (1711) 158 The Line-furnisher, or the Man that doth look after the Ropes. 1759 *FOUNTAINHALL Decis.* i. 303 Some gave out the Duchesse of Lauderdale as a furnisher of him with money. 1859 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 *Furnisher*, a capitalist who by erecting machinery for, or otherwise assisting a party of miners working a claim, becomes entitled to a share of the profits. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/2 The furnishers of pantomime properties. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/4 Diversity is the aim of the modern furnisher.

Furnishing (furnish-ing), *vbl. sb.* [*FURNISH v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *FURNISH*, in senses of the vb.; an instance of this. Also gerundial with omission of *in*.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII. c. 23 Preamble*. The behouful chargis and expendis for the fornyshing and contynuaunce of the same armyes. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cclxxxi. 421 For y^e furnyshing of his vowe. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 237/2 The Queen of Swadeland... for whom a Palace is already furnishing. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 35 *Rudder-Irons*, of this Company's furnishing. 1854 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. c. (1872) 61 Due furnishings began to be executed in it [a ship]. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A complete furnishing for war.

attrib. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 2/5 General furnishing goods.

b. *concr.* A sum of money furnished; a supply. 1833 *ALPSON Hist. Europe* (1849-50) II. lxxvi. 22 432 The war... cost... in subsidies or furnishings to foreign powers, ten millions four hundred thousand pounds.

2. Decoration.

1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 63 Those two who thus in one conioyned God And parrell white, white have their furnishing. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 394/3 The Fruiting Duckweed... is now largely used in London for what is termed 'furnishing'. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 6/7 Hats provided for young girls have a floral furnishing.

3. *pl.* + *a.* Unimportant appendages; mere externals. b. Articles of furniture; apparatus, etc. c. (See quot. 1892.)

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. i. 99 Something deeper, Whereof (perchance) these are but furnishings. 1858 *CARLYLE Frodo.* *Gl.* ii. v. (1865) I. 76 Now a Penitentiary, with treadmill and the other furnishings. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii. The furnishings were small and dainty. 1885 *Lav Times* LXXX. 131/1 All the furnishings of an hotel. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 5/5 Carpets from Fontainebleau, furnishings from Saint Cloud. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Furnishings*, Scotch term, equivalent to the English term 'grindery'; that is, rivets, sprigs, &c., used by the men to fasten the bottoms of boots to the uppers; and also the materials used in the process of finishing.

Furnishment (furnish-ment). [*FURNISH v.* + *-MENT*. Cf. *F. fournissement*.]

1. The action of furnishing or supplying; the state of being furnished or supplied.

1563 *MAN Muculus Communis* 43 b. They bestow a great deal upon the furnishment of images. 1592 *DANIEL Epist. Bp. Winchester* Poems (1717) 426 Yet, Rev'rend Lord, vouchsafe me Leave to bring One Weapon more unto your Furnishment. 1627 *HAYWARD Four Y. Ellis.* (Camden) 96 He sent Brigamente into England to deal with the Queen for some furnishment of men. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funeral Acc.* 12 A feast of magnificent furnishment. 1639 *WOTTON in Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 317 The culture and furnishment of the mind. 1644 *VICARS Jehovah's-Pireh* 68 Cambridge Countie also petitioning the Parliament for furnishment of Armes. 1670 *Bp. HACKET Alp. Williams* i. (1692) 176 Vet with all this furnishment, out of a custom which modesty had observed, Sir Thomas deputated the burthen. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 3/1 The grannies had no real cause for complaint of the furnishment of the table.

2. *pl.* Supplies in general; munitions (of war). *Now rare.*

1558-9 *ABP. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 58 And as for other furnishings I am too far behind. 1617 *DANIEL Hist. Eng.* 93 No other thing was thought or talked on, but only preparations, and furnishings for the journey. 1619 tr. P. Mexia *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. iii. xxi. 345 The Castle... was munited with Artillery of all sorts, and other furnishings for warre, in great plenty. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 346 Purveyor for the army... vastly rich; grown so as contractor of furnishings which be never furnishes.

+ **Furnitor.** *Obs. rare* = **FURNER** 1.

1601 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 294 The Yeoman furnitor hath for his fee all the burnt coales drawne out of the oven.

Furniture (furnithur). *Forms:* 6 *forniture*, (*furnature*, *furnitary*), 6-7 *furniture*, 6-*furniture*. [*ad. F. fourniture* (*forniture*, 13th c.), *f. furnir* to *FURNISH*. Cf. *Sp.* *It. forniture*. (Many of the applications, including the important sense 7, have been developed in Eng.)]

+ 1. The action of furnishing: a. The action of fitting out or equipping, of accomplishing (a design), or of providing with (supplies); occas. *furniture forth*. *Obs.*

1529 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 Appoynting such thyngs as shuld be convenient for my furniture. 1531 *ELVOR Gov.* i. xvi. Exercises, apt to the furniture of a gentilemanne personage. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 14* The said owners shalbe more charged for the furniture of their shippes... with vitayles. 1550 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xxiv. 282 The King... granted 200 mark... toward the charge of the said Earls furniture. 1563 *SHUTE Archib.* Bijb, You must deuide all your seuerall places of offices appartayning to the furniture of your house. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 855/2 That he should be at so great charges for his furniture forth at this time. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* ii. iv. (1588) 172 For the more complete furniture of the Justice of the Peace in this service. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. iii. 226 There shalt thou know thy Charge, and there receive Money and Order for their Furniture. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 711 Toward the furniture of his hostile designs hee had (throughout) a Subsidy granted. 1668-83 *OWEN Exp. Heb.* (1790) IV. 33 The furniture of the Lord Christ... to the discharge of his work of mediation, was the peculiar act of the Father. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 359 For a hundred years after the beginning of the Thurian Government, the Expense and Furniture of Tragedy was very moderate.

+ b. The action of decorating or embellishing; a means of doing this. Hence *concr.* a decoration, an embellishment; also *collect. Obs.*

1548 *GEST Fr. Masse* 132 As they (the gospell and epystell) be inserted and placed in the pryvee masse to the furniture, worship, and commendation therof. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par.* Jas. 25 Nothing wanting... that pertaineth to the perfite absolute furniture of the godlynes of the Gospell. *Ibid.* c. Cor. ii. 15 It is to a womanne a furniture to have long heare. 1561 *Hoby tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) X 64, Laughters, gestures, and all the other pleasant furniture of beauty. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countess.* (1603) 138 They adorne themselves with plumes and feathers of eagles... These and such like furnitures do cause them to be discerned of their fellows. 1612 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. i. 99 See the Barge be ready; And fit it with such furniture as suites The Greatnesse of his Person. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple Affliction* ii. I looked on thy furniture so fine. 1677 *BARROW Sermon.* Wks. 1716 II. 21 That God... should erect this stately fabric of heaven and earth decked with so rich and goodly furniture.

+ c. The action of supplying, affording, or yielding. *Obs.*

1646 *EVELYN Diary* (1889) I. 227 Passing by the Euganean hills, celebrated for the furniture of rare simples, which we found growing about them. 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH.* *Jas. V. Wks.* (1712) 93 They... stop all furniture of food and victuals. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 141 The provision and furniture of Vestments.

2. The condition of being equipped whether in body or mind; equipment in dress or armour; preparedness for action; mental cultivation, culture. *Obs. exc. arch.* + *Furniture of (arts):* the being equipped with or accomplished in. Cf. 5, b.

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 260 b. They... through their [cities'] force, & furniture, have gotten the landes & possessions of others. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* ii. 4 David hath rehersed... the furniture and powers... of his enemies. 1594 *CAREW Huart's Exam. Wits* (1616) 129 The perfection of pleading required the notice and furniture of all the arts in the world. 1596 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* iv. iii. 183 Neither art thou the worse for thy pore furniture, and meane array. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 662 Souldiers... differing... in language, countenance, and manner of furniture. 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 17 Great defect of inward Furniture and Worth. 1657 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 83 You will inform yourself of the... furniture of the French on the Mediterranean Seas. 1748 J. MASON *Elucut.* 8 A Thing that hath been often attempted by Men of mean Furniture. 1846 *Urwick Life House in H's Wks.* p. ii. The Gospel had to grapple with antagonists of no common nerve, furniture and skill.

+ b. The condition of being occupied (by persons); complement of occupants. *Obs.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 153 There shall be a boord... furnished with lords spirituall and temporal... being above the degree of a baron; and lacking such furniture to supply and fulfill the same boord with barons.

+ 3. That with which one is provided; a provision, stock, or supply of anything (whether material or immaterial); stores in general, provisions; necessities. *Obs.*

1549 *SOMERSET Let. to Hoby* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. FF. 106 Their victuals and other provisions, whereof they had gotten large furniture. 1570 *BALINGSLAY Enchirid.* ii. 1. 62 Great increase and furniture of knowledge. 1577-87 *HOLMES Scot. Chron.* (1803) II. 210 He left... his own treasure not empty, but abundantly stored with gold, silver and other furniture. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 235 Wee were particularly searched, to the effect wee carried in no Furniture of Armes, nor Powder with us. 1670 *NARBOROUGH Frul. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 95 Ships... which come from Lima with Furniture for the People. 1683 *CAVE Ecclesiastic, Chrysostom* 528 Having thus ransacked the Sacred Treasures, and carried away a noble Furniture of Divine Learning. 1725 *WATTS Logic* iii. iv. § 2 Enlarge your general acquaintance with things daily, in order to attain a rich furniture of topics. 1877 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 4 Fishes considered as a food, make a considerable addition to the furniture of the table.

b. That with which something is or may be stocked; something to fill or occupy (a receptacle, etc.), contents. *Now rare.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 For first, whose are the heuens and earth, and the furniture of them? 1692 *RAY Dissol. World* iii. xi. (1732) 415 The Earth remaining without any Furniture or Inhabitants. 1788 *COWPER Let. to Mrs. Hill* 17 Mar., I am likely to be furnished soon with shelves... but furniture for these shelves I shall not presently procure, unless by recovering my stray authors. 1828-31 *MISS BERRY Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* 107 The modern furniture of a circulating library. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Gills* xi. 109 The furniture of his pocket, and his outside chatelets in no way harmonising together.

4. Means of equipment.

+ a. Apparel, dress, outfit, personal belongings. Also *pl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 52 His wife sitteth upon the ground, appareled with those furnitures that he did weare. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 322 The office of providing furniture for the armie. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* ii. iv. How shall we know them? If horsemens, by short boots, And riding furniture of several counties. 1672-3 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* i. 111 The king would find himself incommoded with all that furniture upon his back. 1748 *SHOULETT Rod. Rand.* (1760) i. viii. 44 My companion being charged with the furniture of us both, crammed into one knapsack.

+ b. Armour, accoutrements, weapons, munitions of war. Also, a suit of armour. *Obs.*

1569 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. lv. 603 They shall want furniture; your self shall have abundance. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 Sallet, shield, sword, and... many other partes of defensive and invasive furniture. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxviii. 158 b. The Boates went very heaue laden with their furniture. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countess.* (1603) 77 It is thought that there is enough to arme 70,000, of which may be som x or 12,000 furnitures for horsemen. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 214 Caused... most part of his furniture to be conveyed by the Caspian Sea. 1626 *IMPEACHM. Dk. Buckham.* (Camden) 63 Two warlike furnitures and their bandeliers. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 209 My horse and horse armor, pistols, and the other furniture belonging thereto. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. 62 They showed him all manner of furniture which their Lord had provided for Pilgrims.

fig. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr., Sufficient furniture to arme... them against ignorance. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansvr. Osor.* 207 He armed hym with sufficient furniture against sinne.

c. The harness, housings, trappings, etc. of a horse or other draught animal; rarely in *pl.* a single article of this kind. Similarly, the hood, bells, etc. of a hawk.

1553 *EPEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Precious stones... wherewith y^e trappers, barbes and other furnitures of his horse are covered. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 1172/1 He kept in his stable... twenty great horse... and had in a readinesse furniture for them all to serue in the field. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 127 They are able... to set out with furniture 300 Elephants. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xxiii. 34 Rachel had taken the images, and put them in the camels furniture. 1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* ii. (1677) 180 A Hawk newly taken ought to have all new Furniture. 1726 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 20 They provided him a Horse and Furniture. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* II. xxv. 299 The saddles and rich furniture of the cavalry were collected. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 35 Six led horses, in elegant furniture. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. vi. 159 Bridle-bits and other portions of horse furniture. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. iii. 53 The seats and furniture of the camels stood within the covering of the tents.

d. Hangings and ornamental drapery; also, the coverlets and linen for a bed.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 245 His bed, and the necessary furniture thereunto belonging. 1683 *TRON Way to Health* 586 Most People take care that their Furnitures are daily brushed and rubbed. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 34 The way before him not covered with Tapestry or rich Furniture. 1728 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* ii. 241 Menes taught them to adorn their beds and tables with rich furniture. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* viii. She... perceived a broken bedstead, with some decayed remnants of furniture. 1855 *BROWNING Fra Lippo* 64 Curtain and counterpane and coverlet, All the bed-furniture.

5. Apparatus, appliances, or instruments for work. a. material: Implements, tools, utensils; rigging, stores, and tackle of a ship; military engines and defensive works. *Now chiefly Naut.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshachi's Hist.* t. (1586) 11 Hesiodus would have a husbande have all his furniture redy. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxxix 73 b. The tackling with the other furniture of the Shippes, made such a terrible noise. 1590 *SWENSEN Almagro* 56 Yong Clarion... did cast abroad to fare; And thereto gan his furnitures prepare. 1600 *SURFLET Countrey Farme* i. xxiii. 125 A cow is not of so great charge to maintaine and keepe... neither yet of her handling... neither yet in furniture. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countess.* 30 Ladders, bridges, shot, powder, and other furnitures. 1602 *SEGER Hen. Mil. & Civ.* 173 A Fained fortresse, with Trenches, Baracades, and other furniture of defence was erected. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 77 It was provided that Antiochus should surrender his long ships and their warlike furniture. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 34 Tilting Furniture, embalaord shields, Impreses quaint, Caparasons and Steeds, such gross H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 125 Images or Idols, and such gross furniture of their worship. 1795 in *Nicolas Disq. Nelson* furniture of their worship. 1862 *SWINN Sailor's Word-Bk.* *Furniture*, the rigging, sails, spars, anchors, cables, boats, tackle, provisions, and every article with which a ship is fitted out.

b. immaterial; *esp.* Of intellectual faculties, or

aptitudes; now only with *mental* or some equivalent defining expression.

In the quote the sense borders closely on 2.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* II. 146 He now refuseth and abhorreth the sacrificing of beastes, and all that furniture of the Leuitical Presthood, wherewith in the old time he was delited. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* vii. 32 That qualitie... is the onely furniture to a Courtier that but a new beginner... and is but in his ABC of Complement. 1677 GULPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 52 All the malice, power, cruelty, and diligence of which we have spoken... are but his furniture and accomplishment which fit him for his subtle contrivances of delusion. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* II. § 2. 26 Thus the whole furniture of the human mind is presented to us at one view. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Panath.* I. 21 His faculty and furniture of mind would have been employed in defending himself. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* etc. 52 Impressed with the statesmanlike furniture of his mind. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/8 Lord Russell... had a mental furniture fit for repose.

6. Accessories, appendages. (Formerly also *pl.* in the same sense.) Now only *techn.* in specific applications; used, e.g., for the finger-plates, handles, locks, etc. of a door; the plates and handles, etc. of a coffin; and the like.

1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 282 One syde saddle wth the furnitury. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 52 The woman... was nothing else but the addition and furnitury of the man. 1615 *Nottingham Rec.* (1886) IV. 339 16 muskets or bastard muskets, and furnituries to them. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 870 A plain Coffin, without any Covering or Furnitury upon it. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* III. 149 To force up the Rocket and all its Furnitury. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 125 The stag and fallow deer. Alike... in the superb furnitury of their heads. 1808 *Beverly Lighting Act* 20 The posts, irons, cover, or other furnitury of any such lamp. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 299 The two competitors for the enemy's furnitury [fox's brush]. 1859 GUILD *Archit.* Gloss. *Furnitury*, the visible brass work of locks, knobs to doors, window-shutters, and the like. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 544 Sometimes the cart with the whole furnitury... is bought. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* is technically called. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 8/2 A massive oak coffin, with heavy brass furnitury.

† b. *pl.* Adjuncts or condiments of a salad. Cf. *F. furnitury. Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict. Furnitures, are all hot and spicy Herbs, mixed with... cold Herbs in Sallets to temper and relish them. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 196 Melesse, is an odoriferous Herb, whose Leaf, when tender, makes a part of Salad-Furnitures. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* t. iii. 19 Tarragon, basil, burnet, mint, and other sallet furnitures.

c. *Printing.* (See quot. 1874.)

1693 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* II. viii. 28 By Furniture is meant the Head-sticks, Foot-sticks, Side-sticks, Gutter-sticks, Rignets, Scabbards and Quoyns. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 534 If letters, quadrats, or furnitury, rise up and black the paper, they should be put down with the bodkin. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Furnitury (Printing)*, the wooden inclosing strips and quoyns which surround the matter in the chase.

d. (See quot.)

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Furnitury of a Dial*, are such Lines as are drawn thereon for Ornament; as the Parallels of Declination, Length of the Day, Azimuths, &c.

7. (The prevailing sense.) Movable articles, whether useful or ornamental, in a dwelling-house, place of business, or public building. Formerly including also the fittings. († *Occas. const.* as *pl.*)

1573 TISSER *Husb.* viii. (1878) 16 Be house or the furnitury neuer so rude. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* (xlii). 78 b. All the furnitury for his Chamber and Kitchin. 1597 *Documents agst. Pryune* (Camden) 99 My interest in the lease of Swanswick, and my hangings, pictures, and furnitury there. 1705 ANON *Italy* 86 Their Furnitury is not commonly very Rich, if we except the Pictures. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1851) 1. 412 He might... take some sly opportunity to slit holes in our furnitury. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 197 The furnitury were all in their places. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. iv. The groups of poor peasants flocking in, with cart-loads of furnitury... present very distressing spectacles. 1866 GRO. EUOT *F. Holt* (1868) 12 There was a great deal of... dinginess on the walls and furnitury of this smaller room.

8. *Music.* (See quotes and cf. *F. furnitury.*)

1690 *Specif. Organ Magd. Coll.* Oxf. in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 594/2 Furnitury of 3 ranks. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. i. x. 147 The compound stops are the Furnitury, and sundry others. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Furnitury*, the name of one of the mixture stops in an organ.

9. *Bell-founding.* (See quot.) † *Obs.*

1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Bell*. The waist or furnitury viz. the part of the Bell, which grows always wider or thicker by a supply of metal, which is larger and larger quite to the brim.

10. *attrib.*, as *furnitury-broker*, *-polish*, *-remover*, *-shop*, *-van*; and in names of fabrics used for covering furniture, as *furnitury-flush*, *-print*, *-silk*. Also *furnituro-pad* (see quot.); *furnituro-picturo* (see quot.); *furnituro-pin*, a pin for fixing the furnitury (see 6) of a gun; *furnituro-stop Music* (see 8); *furnituro-tree*, an ornamental tree.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 80/1 The small shops... occupied... by 'furnituro-brokers'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Furnituro-pad*, a piece of india-rubber or similar thing attached to a piece of furnitury to prevent rubbing or striking against objects. 1886 BARRELL & LELAND *Dict. Slang.* *Furnituro-picturo*, pictures painted by the dozen for the trade. Of the same class as 'pot-boilers'. 1881 GREENER

Gun 262 After having removed the *furniture-pins, the trigger-plate and triggers may be taken from the stock. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 363 *Furnituro Plush* (Fabric), also known as Utrecht velvet. 1895 MASKELYNE in *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 3/5 She has more methods of lifting a table than any *furniture remover has ever dreamt of. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 337, I saw in an old 'furniture-shop window... a copy of the Frederick picture. 1864 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1776) 310 Those... gardeners who... expose their tender 'Furniture-trees of the green-house too early. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishmen of Rue Carniv.* A dismal 'furniture-van.

Fur-nut. [*pl. fur FURROW* + *NUT*] = **EARTH-NUT** I.

1804 *Med. Jmnl.* XII. 361 Earth, kipper, pig, hawk or fur-nut.

† **Furole.** † *Obs.* [*F. furole*, earlier *fuirôle*] = **CORPOUSANT**.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Furole* (Fr.), a little blaze of fire, appearing by night on the tops of Soldiers' Launces or at Sea on Sayl-yards, where it whirles and leaps in a moment from one place to another. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Furole*, a kind of little Meteor appearing amidst the Sails of a Ship, especially upon an approaching Storm. 1867 SYMYT *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Furole*, the luminous appearance called the *corpo sauto*.

† **Furor** (fūr-ŏr). Forms: 5 *fourour*, *fureur*, 5-6 *fourour* (e, 6-*furor*). [Originally a. F. *fureur*, ad. L. *fūrŏr-em*, n. of state f. *fūrŏre* to rage, be mad. Now only as an occasional use of the Lat. word.]

1. Fury, rage, madness, anger, mania.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 22 b. Considerest thou not the strengthe and force of my body and the furor of my swerde? 1489 - *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 219 A madde man duryng his fourour may not be reputed nor taken for enemy. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folsy* (1570) 70 Where... wrath doth reign with his furours. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlvii. 1622 Some oppressed... with the furoure of the see. 1541 *Wyatt To his unkind love* Poet. Wks. (1861) 46 What rage is this? what furor? of what kind? 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* II. 151 Hoping that the Lord might be... turned from the furor of his wrath. 1603 SIR C. HEYWOOD *Jud. Astrol.* II. 85 The furors of Nero. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 122 A Lord, who with... some derangement of his intellects was so unlucky as not to have his furor of the true poetic sort. 1801 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* III. (1848) 413 The enthusiastic furor of the God of War. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. ii. vi. In mixed terror and furor. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. vi. § 5. 209 The anti-papal furor of the king's youth.

2. The inspired frenzy of poets and prophets; in weaker sense, a 'glow', excited mood.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* I. i. (Arb.) 20 This science in his perfection can not grow, but by some diuine instinct, the Platonicks call it furor. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. 13, I am afraid the poetic Furor may have betray'd me into some Indecency. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. i. (1872) 102 Rises into furor almost Pythic. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. 218 Of these two kinds of divining... the latter is (characterized) by a fervency and elevation such as the ancients styled furor. 1860 GEO. EUOT in *Life* (1885) II. 159 They [the pages] were written in a furor; but I dare say there is not a word different from what it would have been, if I had written them at the slowest pace.

3. Great enthusiasm or excitement, a 'rage', or craze which takes every one by storm. (Cf. next.)

1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 301 He seldom was without some female Patients among them, for the furor. 1865 CORNH. *Mag.* July 100 Like most old churches, Eardale had suffered under the beautifying furor of the eighteenth century. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 316 The mastery which the athletic furor has established over all minds in this place.

† **Furore** (fūrŏre). [*It. form of prec.*] Enthusiastic popular admiration; a 'rage', 'craze'.

1851 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1884) II. 83 This blockhead... is... making quite a furore at Glasgow. 1864 LEWINS *H. M. Maits* 263 It was little thought that... they would excite such a furore among stamp collectors. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* 25 Nov. If we make a furore there.

Furred (fūrŏd), *pp. a.* [*f. FUR sb. and v. + -ED.*]

1. Made of fur, lined or trimmed with fur.

1325 *Poem Times Ed.* II. 148 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 330 But if he have hod and cappe furred, he nis noht i-told. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 485 The richmond comonly Wes wount that furrit hat to wer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 175 A Fisciſien with a forced hood. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* c. 181 He lete hym vnclotte of his furred taberd and of his hode and of his furred cotes. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyngskyn*. (Percy) p. lxi. His furred mittens were of a cures skin. 1634-5 BURETON *Trav.* (1844) 57 Prince of Orange, in a furred and almost likealderman's gown. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *L'art de l'Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) I. 216 The original painted by himself with a black cap and furred gown. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1874) 43 He generally wore the furred greatcoat even within doors.

2. Of an animal: Provided with or having fur.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 61 As thou maist know a foxe by his furred tayle. 1651 DAVENANT *Goodfart* II. vi. Man... Whom, when his Furr'd and Horned Subjects knew, Their sport is ended. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 218 The furred, the provident, and the torpid tribes. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in S. Co. 279 A map... showing the routes and resorts of furred and feathered creatures.

b. *Enl.* (See quot.)

1846 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* IV. 273 *Furred*, when shorter decumbent hairs thickly cover any space.

3. Wearing fur; wrapped up or clothed in furs. 1593 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxviii. (1612) 186 Empson and Dudley, fur Equidiers. 1642 EGLISHAM *Forerunner Revenge* in *Select. Fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 276 Buckingham came out muffled and furred in his coach. 1798 S. ROGERS *Epit. to Friend*, The furred Beauty comes to winter there. 1809 HEBER in *Q. Rev.* II. 275 The furred and muffled

nobles. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/4 You... will pass in graceful sweep many a furred damsel.

fig. c1566-1603 in Hargrave *Coll. Tracts Law Eng.* I. 314 For heretofore in S. R. 2. there was a complaint exhibited against them in parliament, that they were over fat, both in boddie and purse, and over well furred in their beoefices.

4. Covered or coated with morbid matter, incrustated; esp. of the tongue: 'Covered with a more or less thick substance consisting of epithelial scales, granular matter, food particles, and often fungoid growths' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy) 159 Right anone a lady gan to scrape His furred tongue. 1634 PEACHAM *Guilt. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 72 Take a torch or linke, and hold it under the bottom of a latten basin, and as it groweth to be furd and blacke within strike it with a feather into some shell or other. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 149 My... Teeth were... all firr'd. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 16 Musty vaults, Furr'd round with mouldy damp. 1803 *Med. Jmnl.* IX. 510 Teeth furred, and throat sore. 1878 HADERSORN *Dis. Abdomen* 16 A furred tongue is generally caused by the excessive formation of the epithelial coat.

† b. *transf.* of the voice: Husky. *Obs.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Oct., Her voice, for want of use, is so furred that it do not at present please me.

c. Of a boiler: Encrusted.

1873 R. WILSON *Steam Boilers* vii. 118 The objection... is their liability to become furred up when the water contains a considerable quantity of lime salts.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1597 EVELYN *Nunism.* vi. 213 Monetaries have melted old Coins, and taking a slight Proportion of Silver, cover'd the Copper, and new stamp'd it; these among Medalists are called Plated, or Furr'd Medals.

Furrene, var. **FERREN**, *Obs.*

† **Furrer**. *Obs.* [aphetic form of *afurer*, *AFFEROR*. Cf. *FEORER*.] = **AFFEROR**.

1886 *Ord. Lichfield Gild* (Stanley) 12 The presentment by the xij men, and the furrers of the court, vnto my lord reserved notwithstanding.

Furres, *obs.* form of **FURZE**.

† **Furriel**. *Obs.* [*Sp.* (obsolete); perh. a corruption of *F. furrier*.] = **FURRIER**¹, **FORAYER** 2.

1598 R. BARRET *Mod. Warres* 150 All the furriels, maiors, or chiefe Harbingers of the Tertios of the Infantry. 1599 MINSHU *Span. Dial.* 59/2, I would to God such were the bealth of the Furriel which gaue it vs.

† **Furrier**¹. *Obs.* Also 6 *furiour*, *furrior*, *-yer*, *7* *furriour*. See also **FORAYER**, **FOURRIER**. [*ad. F. furrier*, OF. *forier*, f. *ferre* **FORAGE**.]

One who went in advance of an army, etc. to secure and arrange accommodation, etc.; a purveyor, quartermaster; hence also a courier, harbing. *Comb.*, as *furrier-major*.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clix. (clx.) 456 The nexte day [the Erle of Foiz] departed from Tholous, and lefte his furriers behinde hym to paye for euery thyng. 1581 STYWARD *Marl. Disciph.* I. 28 Ther must by him be appointed, a furrior or harbingier, who shall... lodge y^e whole companie. 1666 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 4 Our two faithful furriours Enoch and Elias. 1637 R. MONRO *Expat.* I. 33 The Furriers sent before, to diuide the Quarters. 1704 *Land. Mag.* No. 4022/4 Described... Jacob Fulk... a Furrier.

Furrier² (fūrri-ŏr). [*f. FUR sb. + -IER*; cf. *clothing*. Fr. has *fourreur*, agent-n. f. *fourrer* **FUR v.**] A dealer in or dresser of fur or furs.

[1330: see **FURROUR**.] 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 12 Skynnes sent to the furrers and pellytours of Fraunce. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 126 Certaine Furriers of London... haue had a great part of the sayd goods, namely of the Fures. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 323 Of this [skin] the furriers make a covering that is warm and durable. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 28 Mr. Astor became acquainted with a countryman of his, a furrier by trade. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1872) 107 It is well known to furriers that animals of the same species have thicker fur the further north they live.

Furriery (fūrri-ŏr-ŏr). [*f. prec.*: see **ERY**.] Manufacture of or trade in furs; a fur store.

1784 KING in King & Cook *Voy.* III. vi. vi. 340 No labour can ever be turned to so good account as what is employed upon their furrieries.

Furring (fūrŏn), *vbl. sb.* [*f. FUR v. + -ING*.]

1. a. The action of clothing or adorning with fur.

b. *concr.* A lining or trimming of fur. Also *collect.* 1386 CHAUCEUR *Par.* T. 7 344 Per is also costlew furring in here gownes. c1394 *P. P. Crade* 604 Hem falky no furringe ne clothes at full. 1536 BILLENHIE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxxiii. Mony martiriks, bevers, quilitredis and toddis; the furringis and skinnis of thaim ar coft with gret price among uncouth marchandis. 1554 T. MARTIN *Bk. Priests' Marriages* (R.). Their whole life is spent... in providing for furring of their backs. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers*, etc. Wks. (1578) 38 Their garments... fret for lack of furring. 1855 T. WASINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxiii. 62 He shall have the whole furring of a long gowne... for fourescore or a 100 ducats. c1610 SIR J. MFLIVEL *Mem.* (1735) 209 He sent me his own Night-Gown furred with rich Furrings. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* II. iii. vi. (1743) 416 None might wear Silk or costly furring except Knights & Barons. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 53 Among the clergy of the lower grade in a cathedral, there was a distinction marked by the furring of the amys. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. I.V. 129/2 A sort of hedgehog with heavy furring and short legs.

2. The process of becoming furred or incrustated; the state of being furred; also, a coating of fur.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xv. xiv. II. 59 With Honie it [Mint] cureth the roughnes & furring of the tongue. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 217 The furring of the mouth and

the throat in fevers. 1831 *Brewster Newton* (1855) l. i. 9 Their chief inconvenience arose from the furring up of the small hole through which the water passed. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 212 The lime salts are deposited in an insoluble form, such as the 'furring' in a tea-kettle or boiler.

3. a. *Shipbuilding*. The action or process of double planking a ship's side; also, a piece of timber used for this. Cf. DOUBLING 3 h.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 120 Another manner is used with double planks as thicke without as within after the manner of furring. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 Ripping off the planks two or three strakes vnder water and as much above, and put other Timbers vpon the first, and then put on the planks vpon those timbers, this is called Furring. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii (1704) 346/2 Another Sheathing is with double Planks... like a Furring. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.* Furring, doubling planks on a ship. Also, a furring in the ship's side.

b. *Building*. The nailing on of thin strips of board in order to level or raise a surface for lathing, boarding, etc. Also, the strips thus laid on.

1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* I. 167 Furrings, the making good of the Rafters Feet in the Cornice. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 146 When Rafters are... sunk hollow in the middle, and pieces (cut thickest in the middle, and to a point at each end) are nailed upon them to make them straight again; the putting on of those pieces is called Furring the Rafters. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 223 Furrings, slips of timber nailed to joists or rafters, in order to bring them to a level. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3), Furrings, or Shreadings, short pieces attached to the feet of the rafters of a roof. 1859 *Swift Archit. Gloss.* Furring, the fixing of thin scantlings or laths upon the edges of any number of timbers in a range, when such timbers are out of the surface they were intended to form. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 884/4 The only combustible material... is the wood used in the floors and their furrings.

c. *Building*. 'A lining of scantling and plaster-work on a brick wall, to prevent the dampness of the latter reaching the room' (*Cassell*).

† *Furrow*. *Obs.* Also *forroure*. [a. OF *forreor* (mod. F. *foureur*), agent-n. f. *forrer* to FUR.] A furrier.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12453 Til a pane, as a furrow [v. r. *forroure*], he did him tewe.

Furrow (*fʊrəʊ*), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 furh, fyth (dat.), 3 fur3, 3-4 furch(e), 3-5 forw(h, 4 fo(o)-row, forwe, for3, furch, 4-5 forgh(e), 4-6 for-rough(e), for(rough(e), 6 furrough, furrowe, 7 forrowe), 6-furrow. β. 4-5 fore, south, vore, 5 fure, (foure, fowre), 6 feure, 7 furr(e), 9 furr, 4-Sc. fur. [Com. Text: OE. *furh* str. fem. (gen. *fyth*, *fure*, dat. *fyth*) = MDu. *vōre* (Du. *voor*, *vore*), OHG. *furuh* (MHG. *vurch*, mod. Ger. *furche*) furrow, ON. *for trench*, drain; -OTeut. **furh*-; -pre-Teut. **fygk*-; cf. L. *forca* ridge between furrows, OIr. *rech*, Welsh *rych* (-**prich*, *pricid*).]

Some scholars connect this word with L. *forcus*, Eng. FARROW, assigning to the common root the sense 'to root like a swine'.

1. A narrow trench made in the earth with a plough, esp. for the reception of seed. To sow under the furrow (see quot. 1523).

† To spare neither ridge nor furrow: a proverbial phrase in ME. poems expressive of reckless speed on the part of a rider.

a. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth. v.* § 2 *bonne dysegap se þonne wile hwilc sæd ofæstpan þam drom furum.* 955 *Charter of Eadred in Birch Cartul. Sax.* III. 70 Andlang wegges to ðære gedrifonan furh, andlang fyth ob bit cym3 [etc.]. 1220 *Bestiary* 398 [This der] god o felde to a fur3, and falled ðar-inne... forto biliften fugeles. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 12 No man yit knew the forwes of his lond. 14... *Tretyse in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 47 Yell [ye] sowe your lande vnder þe forough let it be creyd. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 746 He stroke the stede with the spurrys. He spared nodur rygge nor forows. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 34 Wheate is mooste commonly sowen vnder the forewe, that is to saye, caste it vpon the falowe, and than plowe it vnder. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 77 A man... should take his plow, and go draw a furrow in a field. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 797 The lab'ring Swain Scratch'd with a Rake, a Furrow for his Grain. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 37 The well-us'd plough Lies in the furrow. 1809 CHAMBER *For. Reg.* i. 658 The straightest furrow lifts the ploughman's heart. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair's *Corr.* II. 365 The chief furrows, which conduct the choaked-up water, are always laid out by the agriculturist himself. 1883 MACFADYEN in *Congregat. Year Bk.* 47 The furrow is uneven because an ox and an ass draw the plough.

β. c. 1380 Sir Ferumb. 1565 Pay. Ne spared rigges nober vore; til þay mette þat pray. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE l. 405 The suerd flaw fra him a fur breid on the land. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enels vii.* 40 A lityll fur, To mark the fundment of his new cite. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 42 Men... hidd themselves lyke fearefull hares in the fures. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 44 The fure on your left hande is the best for the fore-furre; for then the corne fallth the fittest for the hande. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 238 The plough will... go upon the points of the irons, which will make her... make a bad fur. 1836 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. 'I wad... turn sic furs on the bonny rigs o' Milnwood bolms, that it wad be worth a pint but to look at them.' 1879-80 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* Fur, a furrow. 'Th' furs was all full o' watter on pag-rag daay, an' soa th' taaties rotted.'

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. in allusion to the track of a vessel over the sea.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* vii. 3 Sow the truth not eueles in the forewes of vnrightwisnesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii(i).

3 The plowers plowed vpon my bakke, and made lunge forwes. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* Cb, God shall... punish euery forrow they haue plowed vpon his bakke. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii, When in thee times forwes I behould. 1814 CARY *Dante*, Par. ii. 15 Marking well the furrow broad Before you in the wave. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 59 Push off... smite The sounding furrows. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid v.* 157 Each with her long keel ploughing in lengthened furrows the brine.

c. *poet.* Used loosely for arable land, a piece of ploughed land, the cornfields.

a. c. 1380 Sir Ferumb. 5593 Ac sone sterte he vp of þe for3. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 1. 135 You Sun-burn'd Sicklemen of August weary, Come hether from the furrow, and be merry. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 292 What time the laboured ox In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* ii. 230 See how they tread The Brakes, and up yon Furrow drive along.

β. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 12 Barronis takis... All fruct that growis on the feure.

d. (In form *furr*). A ploughing. Now only *Sc.* 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. xi. 43 Their seuerall orders and seasons for fallowing, twifallowing, trifallowing and seed-furre. 1743 MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scotl.* 21 It is advised to plow it with all convenient Haste, that so it may have got three Furs betwixt and the latter End of April or Beginning of May; the first to be cloven, the second a cross Fur, the third to be gathered.

† 2. In extended sense: A trench, drain. *Obs.*

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3460 Þe knyt fed ded in a forwe. *Ibid.* 8184 He cleued thurch... king Beas down in a furch. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xviii. 32 And he made a water cundid, as by two litl forwis in envynour of the auter. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 36 A forgh iij footes deep thy landes thorch. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 121 Out of a fontaine water is sometime dronk... sometime by forrowes is conuicid to the watering of groundes. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* ii. (1586) 72 If you will needes plante the same yeere... let the furrowes be made at least two monthes before. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xvii. 7 That hee might water it by the furrowes of her plantation. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 600 Carrying it [Water] in some long Furrowes; And from those Furrowes, drawing it trauesse. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 144 The soil... will not give it a passage into the furrows or drains. 1834 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 134/3 Fortunately, our water furrow is a swift-flowing stream.

† 3. A quantity (of land) having the length or breadth of a furrow. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Havelok* 1094 Ne shulde he haue of Engeland Onlept forw in his hond. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 372 þat a fote londre o forwe fecchen I wolde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 245 Til they have with a plough to-broke A furch of lond. c. 1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* ix. v. 135 Dat nowþing Fure na Fute of Land Wes at þaire Pes pan of Ingland. c. 1490 HENRY WALLACE viii. 22 Off him I held neuir a fur off land.

4. Anything resembling a furrow; a. generally, e. g. a rut or track, a groove, indentation, or depression narrow in proportion to its length.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) Som of hem... drawn after me a traas or forw I kountynued. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxix. (1495) 938 Orbita is the forough of a whale that makyth a depe forough in the wyndyng and trendlyng aboute. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enels ii.* xi. 32 Thair followis [the sterne] a streme of fire, o lang fur. 1607 TOPSELL *Fours. Beasts* (1658) 282 The first furrow of the mouth—I mean that which is next unto the upper fore-teeth. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 4 There were several great and deep scratches, or furrows. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 P 2 The different Furrows and Impressions of the Chisel. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) l. 205 The middle waters... sink in a furrow. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 615 This ligature produced a slight furrow in the arm.

b. on the face: A deep wrinkle. 1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue Wks.* (Grosart) VII. 204 If [my brow] once proue full of angrie forrowes. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* l. 7 Now those furrowes are fill'd vp with Ceruse and Vermilion. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian vi.* Habitual discontent had fix'd the furrows of their cheeks. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. ii. II. iv. 86 They make... furrows in the cheeks of the sufferers.

c. *Milling*. One of the grooves in the face of a millstone. *Furrow and land* (see quot. 1880).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 144 When the furrows become blunt and shallow by wearing, the running stone must be taken up, and both stones new dressed with a chisel and hammer. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 485/2 Cutting all the short furrows into the master furrow. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* Furrow and Land, the hollows and heights on the surface of a millstone.

d. *Anat., Zool.*, etc. (= L. *sulcus*).

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 301 The lateral sinuses... occupy the deep transverse furrows in the middle of the inner surface of the os occipitis. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 327 Whorls... divided by eight or ten furrows into as many imbricating joints. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 26 A furrow which forms the line of contact with the forehead. 1868 DARWIN *Anim.* & Pl. i. v. 140 The external orifice or furrow of the nostrils was also twice as long. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met.* iii. 45 The median furrow easily discerned. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* ii. 12 The soft mass [of the brain] being arranged alternately in ridges, and in grooves or furrows.

e. *Bot.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* Furrow, among Botanists... signifies a Ridge or Swelling on the Sides either of a Tree, Stalk, or Fruit. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) l. 151 Seed single... marked with a furrow lengthways. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 118 If the furrow be touched very gently by a needle... it instantly splits along its whole length. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 396 The arrangement of... projecting longitudinal ridges, and depressions or furrows, is exactly repeated.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *furrow-water*; *furrow-cloven*, -like adjs. Also *furrow-board* = MOULD-BOARD; *furrow-drain* (see quot.), hence *furrow-drain* vb., -draining; † *furrow-face*, one who has a wrinkled face; *furrow-faced*, -fronted a., having furrows or wrinkles on the face or forehead; *furrow-* (*dial. fur-*) side, the side of the plough towards the furrows already made; *furrow-slice*, the slice of earth turned up by the mould-board of the plough; *furrow-weed*, a weed that grows on the 'furrow' or ploughed land.

1649 *Furrow-board* (see EARTH-BOARD). 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 192 The firths of ice That huddling slant in 'furrow-cloven falls. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* *Furrow-drain*, a deep open channel made by a plough to carry off water. 1846 McCulloch *Ac. Brit. Empire* (1854) l. 593 The new practice of 'furrow-draining has been the most important of the recent improvements in Scotch agriculture. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. iv. 130 b, Pale, and leane, 'furrow-faces. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. i. 1. expose no ships To threatnings of the 'furrow-faced sea. 1640 RAWLINS *Rebellion* ii. i. The 'furrow-fronted Fates have made an Anvil To fuge diseases on. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* xi. 225 The loose surface... sometimes forming hilly undulations, at others 'furrow-like ripples. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 215 This lessens the resistance from the 'furrow-side. *Ibid.* 235 If the beam points to the fur-side, the plough will have too much land; and if it points to the land-side, the plough will have too little land. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) l. 5 The perfect turning over of the 'furrow-slice. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 206 In ploughing for a seed-bed the furrow-slice is usually cut about 5 inches deep. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 'Furrow Water Is all the Wine we taste. 1605 SHAKS. *Leary* iv. 4 He was met euen now As mad as the vext Sea, singing aloud, Crown'd with ranke Fenitar and 'furrow weeds.

Furrow (*fʊrəʊ*), *v.* Also 5 forow, 6 furrow, 7 furr. [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make furrows in (earth) with a plough; to plough.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 354 They [oxen] drawe the furrows, they furrowe the soyle. 1607 TOPSELL *Fours. Beasts* (1658) 48 They furrow the earth like a draught of Oxen with a plow. 1894 T. ROOSEVELT in *Forum* (U.S.) Apr. 202 Fields already fifty times furrowed by the German ploughs.

fig. 1847 JAMES CONNELL v. Heaven... furrows the heart with griefs to produce a rich crop of joys hereafter.

b. *transf.* To make a track or tracks in (water); to cleave; to plough.

c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 43 Certeyne shympan at sandwyche, glad and mery with a prosperous cowse forowid the dowtable sea. c. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. 1038 Long to furrow large space of stormy seas. 1593 STANHYURST *Enels iii.* (Arb.) 76 With wooden vessel these rough seas deepele we furrowe. 1632 J. HAYWARD *v. Bionid's Eronome* 39 Prince Melancone furrowed the surging waves. 1662 STURLING *Orig. Sater.* iii. § 20 They plow down the strong current of Time with the same facility that a well built ship... doth furrow the Ocean. 1844 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* iv. xiii. Now launch'd once more, the inland Sea They furrow with fair augury. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. 32 The whole sea was in places furrowed by their [porpoises]. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. I. 171 We... saw sundry shoals of fish furrowing the water.

2. To make furrow-like depressions, indentations, or channels in. Also with *up*.

1609 HOLLAND *Anim. Marcell.* xxix. i. 354 When... they began to... varie in their words, after their sides were thoroughly furrowed [L. *fodicitis*]. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 298 Furrowed from Pole to Pole with the Deep Channel of the Sea. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 656 The chapt Earth is furrow'd o'er with Chinks. 1732 LEPIARD *Selous* II. vii. 83 They furrow'd their bodies with sharp stones. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1775) VII. 328 After furrowing up the sand, it hides itself under it, horns and all. 1834 L. FORBES *Lacennet's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 287 A hard and irregular surface, furrowed by linear marks. 1863 BARKING-GOOD *Iceland* 116 Then [the wind] rolls on ward to furrow the snows on Eirik's Jokull. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovich* 225 O God, the feel of the fang furrowing my shoulder I see! It grinds—it grates the bone.

b. To make wrinkles in.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 220 Thou canst helpe time to furrow... with age. 1677-77 FULTON *Resolves* l. xiii. 20 Another lives hardly here, with a heavy heart, furrowing of a mournful face. 1661 Sir A. Haslerig's *Last Will & Test.* Supp. 6 The intraged Tygre... furrowed his Front. 1720 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 595 Sev'nty years have furrow'd o'er her Face. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* l. v. The lordly features... furrowed by petty cares. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* l. i. 5 Their brows seem furrowed deep with more than years.

c. *fig.* Sd of the action of tears.

1523 HYNDE *tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. ix. Iija, Howe can shee weep for her sinne, y^e must bare her skynne there with, and forowe her face? c. 1566 B. HALL *Renn. Wks.* (1660) 184 We may furrow our cheekes with our teares. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xxi, Fair cheeks were furrowed with bold teares. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* ix. 113 The Apostle... with a tear... furrowing his cheek.

d. To gather up in folds or wrinkles. *rare*—1.

1853 DALE *tr. Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 66 note, Cotta, the short surplice worn in Rome... is usually furrowed up in a full and tasteful manner.

3. *intr.* To make furrows or grooves; to make wrinkles.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let us catche the ploughe by the handle, and fall to furrowing. c. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers*, etc. Wks. (1587) 45 W^e furrowing in the foaming floods to take our best avails. 1863 J. L. W. *Bygone Days* 2 Where the ploughshare furrows in spring.

b. quasi-trans., as in to furrow (out, up) one's way. Of a river: To excavate (a channel), to force itself along a channel.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 820 Maragon is far greater, whose waters having furrowed a Channel of six thousand miles, in the length of his winding passage [etc.].
1699 WOTTON *P. civ.* in *Farr S. P. Jaz.* I (1848) 248 There go the ships, that furrow out their way.
1647 W. BROWNE *r. Polesander* iii. 241 Let thy choler furrow up and make a way to that Island whereto none can arrive.
1791 COWPER *Odys.* v. 492 And I have pass'd, Furrowing my way.
1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudine* vi. The circular wrinkle slowly furrowing its way round Barker's mouth.
1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xviii. 259 The Rami-lulu had eventually furrowed and grooved itself deeply through.

Hence **Furrowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Furrower**, one who or that which furrows.

1611 COTGR., *Canelure*, a channelling, or furrowing in stone, or in timber; a fluting. 1612 DRAVON *Poly-obl.* i. 3 Upon the utmost end of Cornwall's furrowing beake. *Ibid.* xviii. 78 She learn'd... To steel the coulter's edge, and sharpen the furrowing share. 1841-3 *Author's Class. Dict.* 380 Gyres (the part of the plough to which the share is fixed) is the Furrower. 1891 *Athenum* 17 Oct. 523/1 The greater number of them have been crushed and broken by the deep furrowing of the steam cultivator.

Furrow (cow): see **FARNOW** a.

Furrow, obs. form of **FORAY**.

Furrowed (*furrowed*), *ppl. a.* [f. **FURROW** v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb. † **Furrowed-grass**: see **CHAMELEON** sb. 6 c, and quot. (1598) there.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. ProL. 12 The threaten Syles... Draw the huge Bottomes through the furrowed Sea. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. 18 Another doth conceal The furrowed wrinkles of his tawny skinne. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 64 While the ploughman, near at hand, Whistles o'er the furrowed land. 1646 GAUL *Sel. Cases Cons.* 4 Every old woman with a wrinkled face, a furred brow... pronounced for a witch. 1713 *Adisson's Guardian* No. 114 P. 1 The features are strong and well furrowed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xvi. The furrowed bosom of the deep. 1828 STARK *Klein. Nat. Hist.* II. 305 Thorax furrowed and cretated on the margin. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* ii. 205 The furrowed marble walls.

Furrowless (*furrowless*), *a.* [f. **FURROW** sb. + -LESS.] Having no furrows, grooves, or wrinkles. 1847 ELIZA COOK *River Thought* v. The furrowless brow. 18... LOWELL *Pioneer Poet.* Wks. (1890) I. 248 When all before him stretches, furrowless and lone.

Furrowy (*furrowy*), *a.* [f. **FURROW** sb. + -Y.] Full of furrows or wrinkles.

1611 COTGR., *Rayonner*, to furrow; make furrows, or make furrowie. 1818 MILMAN *Sauoir* 267, I should have known, though furrowy, sunk and wan, That face. 1829 BLACKB. *Nag.* XXV. 71 We view their furrowy track. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iii. 158 A double hill ran up his furrowy folds Beyond the thick-leaved plantans of the vale.

† **Furrowe**. Obs. Also 4 for(r)-, furroure(o, s) forer, forur(e, f, furure, furur. [a. OF. *forrière*, *fourrière* (mod. F. *fourrière*), *f. forrer*, *fourrer*, *Fur* v.] Fur; a trimming, lining, or adornment of fur.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 373 He usede forours of symple prys. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1639) xxiii. 247 The folk of that Contree usen alle longe Clothe with outen Furroures. 1420 E. R. *Wills* (1882) 54 Also I will bat all þe fururs þat I haue, be sould and don for my saule. 1439 *Ibid.* 118 All my... clothis of silke, with-oute fururett [sic]. 1463 MAUN. & HOUSEL. *Exp.* 151 Item, he owyth for the forer off the same rowne, n. ii. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxv. 229 No clothe that was wrought oute of Englonde... ne furur of beyonde the see.

Attrib. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 475 Furroure skynnes.

Furry (*furi*), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. **FUR** sb. + -Y.] *a. adj.*

1. Of or composed of fur; consisting of furs. 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. (1831) 483 The Furs which clothe them; the furry side in Summer outward. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 40 Euryclea spreads With furry spoils of beasts the splendid beds. 1882 R. KOUTROGGE *Hist. Sc.* i. 1 A fan is even unprotected from the vicissitudes of the seasons by the furry coat which covers the beasts of the field.

2. Of animals: Covered with fur; furred.

1687 DRYDEN *Hum. & P.* iii. 25 The time when all her furry sons in frequent senate met. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xxvi. Bear-skins black and furry. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* viii. 59 A furry little water-rat swimming along by the edge of the bank. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 17 He is one of those sleek 'furry' little men who are met with in all close religious communities.

3. Of persons: Wearing fur, clad in furs.

1717 FENTON *Old Led. Gower* 36 From Volga's Banks, th' imperious Czar Leads forth his Furry Troops to War.

4. Made of fur, lined or trimmed with fur.

1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* vi. His furry cloak shewed him to be no common man. 1872 BRYANT *Poems, Little People of Shew* 99 With ample furry robe Close belted round her waist.

b. trans. and fig.

1691 DRYDEN *A. Arthur* iii. ii. Awake, awake, And winter from thy furry mantle shake. 1716 ROWE *Ode for N. Year* 1717 i. Winter! thou hoary, venerable Sire, All richly in thy furry Mantle clad. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr.* 2nd Voy. xlv. 59 We wrap ourselves up in a sort of furry contentment.

5. Resembling fur, fur-like, soft.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 83 An open space... floored at the bottom with... cushions of furry moss.

6. Of the nature of, or coated with, fur or morbid matter.

1779 'R. BELL' tr. *Delphicinus Grubianus* 222 Laughter misbecomes Foul furry Teeth. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney*

III. i. 31 Two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of furry rim just over the surface. 1856 CANNING in *Hare 2 Noble Lives* (1893) 11. 89 One's shoes get furry with mildew in a day. 1871 NAPHY'S *Pres. & Cure Dis.* iii. ii. 624 Yellowish furry coating [of the tongue].

† **B. sb.** A hairy caterpillar. Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Millepiedi*, a worme having manie feete, called a furrie or a palmer.

Furry (*furi*), *sb. dial.* [Perh. in some way connected with **FAIR** sb., *L. feria*.] A festival observed at Helston, Cornwall, on the eighth of May; also, a peculiar dance used on that occasion. (The *W. Cornwall Gloss.* gives *Faddy* and *Flora* as synonyms.) Also attrib.

1790 in *Gentl. Mag.* LX. i. 500 At Helstone... it is customary to dedicate the 8th of May to revelry... It is called the Furry-day. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 225 A large party of ladies and gentlemen... commence a peculiar kind of dance, called 'the furry'. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 87 A spring festival, annually celebrated at Helston... named the 'Furry', or gathering.

† **Furry**, v. Obs. rare. [? back-formation from **FURRIER** i.] trans. To quarter (soldiers).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* ii. 89 The armie being furried in many partes of the realme... lived in such vnbridled incontinencie [etc.].

Fursday, *Sc. var.* of **THURSDAY**.

Furse, obs. form of **FIERCE**.

† **Fursell**. Obs. [dim. of **FURZE**.] = **FURZE**.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 5 Underwoods, Buses, Fursells, Broome.

† **Fursche**, a. *Her.* Obs. rare. [a. F. *fourché*: see **FORCHE** a.] = **FORCHE** a.

1572 BOSSEVELL *Armorie* ii. 136 Beareth party per pale Sable and Argent, a crosse Furshe of the one and the other.

Furst, var. of **FIRST** and obs. f. of **FIRST**, **THIRST**.

[**Furt**, in Dicts. explained 'theft' is a misprint in the later ed. of Tomkiss's *Albumazar* for *furie*.]

Furth, obs. and *Sc.* form of **FORTH**.

† **Further**, *sb.* Obs. [f. **FURTHER** v.]. The action of the vb. **FURTHER**; = **FURTHERANCE**.

1526 Q. MARCT. (Scott.) *Let. Wolsey* (MS. Caligula B. viii. 160) in M. A. Everett Wood Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies II. 9 The said herber, whom pleasest you, my Lord, cause have good further and expedition of his errands. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. I. 522 Commending him that he had done sic thing, In so good forder of the common weill. 1641 HUNNE *J. Brnen* xviii. 87 For the increase of Religion and further of the Gospel. 1785 BURNS *3rd Ep. to J. Lapraik* 1 Guid speed and furdur to you, Johnny.

Further (*further*), *a.* Forms: 1 furðra (Northumb. *forðora*), 2 fuppur, 4-5 furþer(e), 3-7 forþer(e, -ther, *Orm.* *forþther*, (5) *forþthro*), 6-7 furdur, 4-7 forder, 6 fourthir, 6- further. See also **FARTHER**. [OE. *furdra* = OFris. *fordera*, OS. *forthoro* (MLG. *vordere*), OHG. *ford(e)ro*, *fordaro*, *fordoro* (MHG. *vordere*, mod.G. *vorder*): -Outeut. **furþeron*-wk., f. **furþero*-str. (the acc. neut. of which appears in **FURTHER** adv.) = -pre-Teut. *pr-tero*, f. root of **FORE** adv. + comparative suffix as in *after*, *other*.]

On this assumption the Eng. *further* adj. and adv. have nothing but their ultimate root in common with the Goth. *furdra* adv. -Outeut. **furþis* or **furþis* f. the stem of **FORTH** + comparative suffix = -er. A different hypothesis (Kluge in *Paul's Grdr.*, ed. 2, i. 483) is that *further* and its cognates are f. the stem of **FORTH** + compar. suffix (not -ion- but -eron-, -uron-, as in *inner*, *outer* (see -er 3 A. 2). The OHG. *furdur* adv. is explained by Kluge as repr. a locative **furþirl*].

† 1. That is before another in position, order, or rank; esp. of an animal's limbs or a part of the body: **Front**. Obs. (Cf. **FARTHER** B. 1.)

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiii. 16 Soblice ic cow scege nys se ðeowa furdra þonne his hlaford. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5869 He was for-þer mar þen J. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 18 A wounde receyved in þe furþer partie of his body [in *anterior* parte corporis]. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 113 Brood toward þe forþere side of þe heed & schapere toward þe hyndere syde. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij. lb. The ij. forþer legges the hede layde by twene. 1539 *Invent. R. Warthe* (1813) 36 Lynit the forþer quarteris with blak tafaiste. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 134 Gif an horse slayes ane man passand before him, with his forþer feete.

† 2. With reference to time: **Former**. Also in comb. *further-caldesader* (cf. *L. proavus*): great grandfather. Obs.

1555 *Proc. Henry II.* in *Anglia* VII. 220 Þæt hi beon ðe ðære lande wurpa þe hi eadson in Eadwardes kinges dege & on Willelmes kinges mines furþar caldesader. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Fin. v. 7* The forþer and the latter rayne. 1561 CROST. HINDELL *Depos.* in *Bp. Chester Ecl. Ctr.* 1561-6, ff. 10, lb. Mr. Holden did knowe of his forþer wief beyng on lyve. 1562 *Child Marriages*, etc. (1807) 192 She was temptid by daily sute of the said Dilon, & did forget her forþer promesce.

2. More extended, going beyond what already exists or has been dealt with; additional, more.

† **Further** age: advanced age. † **Further** way: a further-continued road. (Cf. **FARTHER** B. 2.)

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1037 Child to gett, Bituix and þair forþer eild. 1495 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Soc.* (Record Ser. 1875) XVII. 127 Our forþer pleasir in that behalf. 1526 *Pier. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 50 b. For a forþer knowledge of this tree, you must vnderstande that [etc.]. 1582 N. LICHTHELD. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxiii. 58 Without any further delay, the King sent them away. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Forme of Procts* 22 Hc. Judicially renounces all

forder probation. 1634 W. THIRWHY tr. *Balzad's Lett.* 44 Without further ambiguity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 174 To th' ascent of that... Hill Satan had journeyed on... But further way found none. 1711 AOOTSON *Spect.* No. 63 2 Without further Preface, I am going to look into some of our most applauded Plays. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (ed. 2) i. v. 9 We find... two of them... seized... and threatened with further punishment. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess.* *Prob.* 201, I now proceed to some further instances. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. iv. 315 This was a further stimulus to Scotch industry.

3. More distant, remoter, esp. the remoter of two. Of a horse: The off (side). (Cf. **FARTHER** B. 3.)

1578 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 396 One grey... mare, crapped on the further yeare. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* xiii. 41 They would... goe fourth into a further country. 1675 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 90 Work your further Mountains so that they should seem to be lost in the Air. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 58 With kicks and hangs he ply'd The further and the nearer side [of a horse]. 1821 JOANNA BAILLE *Mettr. Leg.*, *Wallace* lvi. In the further rear. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 356 Not ever to be question'd any more Save on the further side.

† 4. absol. **Further of the day**: a later hour.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* ix. 113 b, Fyrt at myght... the seconde in the mornyng... the thyrð at further of the day.

Further (*further*), *adv.* Forms: 1-2 furð-, furþor, 1 Northumb. *forðer*, -ur, -or, 2-4 furð-, furþer (further), 3-5 forðere, -ðre, -þer(e, -þir, -thir(e, 3-6 forþer(e, (3 forer), 4-5 furþere, 4-7 furdur, 5 forder, (6 fourthir), 6- further. See also **FARTHER** adv. [OE. *furdor* = OS. *further* (early mod.Du. *vorder*); for the formation, and the relation to Goth. *faurþis*, OHG. *furdur*, etc.: see **FURTHER** a.]

1. To or at a more advanced point of progress: a. of space; *lit.* and *fig.*; occas. with omission of *go*. Proverb, *To go further, and fare worse*. (Cf. **FARTHER** A. 1 a.)

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* x. 12 Ne gang þu mona on ðean Achialon ane stappe furþor. c. 1050 E. *Chron.* an. 1039 Eode se sester hwætes to lū penega and eac furdor. c. 1205 LAV. 4880 He furðer lād, to Seguin de. c. 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 203 Nere þe heorte so cold þat ne schulde neuer sunne habben for-der in-3ong þer þis brune were. c. 1250 *Prov.* *Ælfred* 128 in O. E. *Misc.* 110 Nere he for his weole never þe furþer. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* ProL 182 Vnto þe Cadwaladres; No forer, þer makes he ses. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 440 Parfor I wille, ar [il] forþir pas, Shew you what a man I was. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10156 (Fair). As furþir in this boke we rede. c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 221, I lete make a pipe of silvir and putte it in at her moup & passede forþere þan þe wounde was. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* (1817) I. cxviii. 107 Forþere then y^e chapel dore noon of them wold enter. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxviii. 11 Hither to shalt thou come, but no further. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 51 You... might have gone further, and haue faren wurs. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasne* 60 But or we further proceed, marke this figure. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 169 His eye halles further out, than when he liued. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. 26 Go tell a tradesman he deceives... And he will answer. Go further on, you will be cheated worse. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 187 Ere a foot furdur we must bee content [etc.]. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 336 Taken out of their beds... and carryed on shipboard, and whence further is vnkownen. 1719 DR. POT *Crisoe* ii. v. They kept out of sight further and further. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B. t.* Wks. 1799 11. 214 Folks may go further and fare worse, as they say. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab* iv. 182 Who's stings have thine heart look further still. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Ling.* IV. 1 It was not thought safe for the ships to proceed further into the darkness.

b. of time. (Cf. **FARTHER** A. 1 b.)

c. 1290 *Beket* 2321 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 173 So þat forþere in þe 3ere: it was wel onderstonde... In 3wat manere he was a-slawe. 1896 *Act* 59 3 of *Vict.* c. 39 § 1 The acts... shall... be continued until the 31st day of December 1897 and shall then expire unless further continued.

2. To a greater extent; more. (Cf. **FARTHER** A. 2.)

c. 1050 *Byrthferth's Heandoc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 259 Nu wille we furðor geandcan þurh godes mihte. a. 1225 *Juliana* 47, & 3ef ich mahte [wurche his will] forer ich walde beo þe feindre. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28869 (Cott.) And for þer mater es gode to knaw, Of nilmus sal i for-þer drau. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 858 (Trin.) Leue we now of þis spelle Of our story furþere to telle. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 523 And if 3ow likis of þis lare to lesten any forþire. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods.* *Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 2 There saffelt to be kepte until the kinges majesties pleasure be therin furþer knownen. 1559 HETTING in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 7 That the doings of this honourable assembly may... be always further honourable. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. Wks. (1847) 48/2 To the intent of further healing man's deprav'd mind. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 7 Men who pretend to believe no further than they can see. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 90 All the western Merchants declined... from being further Adventurers. 1862 STANLEY *Zevo.* Ch. (1877) l. xiii. 252 When we inquire further into the worship.

3. In addition, additionally; moreover. (Cf. **FARTHER** A. 3.)

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 57 Jiet he seið furdur. 1450 W. SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Further the malice desyred to wneing of þe shipmen wold holde with the duke. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasne* 22, I do furþer perceive that [etc.]. 1560-78 *lik. Discip.* *Ch. Scot.* (1621) 40 And furdur we think it expedient [etc.]. 1582 N. LICHTHELD. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* vii. 165, What further than followed. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 58 Further keeps the Cold from the Arm-pits is, that [etc.]. 1875 MANNING *Mission II.* *Ghost* iv. 100 And, further, God is the only end that can satisfy the soul with bliss. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/2 The sketching-case may be... further provided with a cover.

4. At a greater distance in space; sometimes with mixture of sense 1. Also *†* more further, further off. (Cf. FARTHER A. 4.)

† 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xxxi. 306 Ober Ylles þat ben more further beyond. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* II. iv. The furder off I wretched finde both comfort and reliefe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 125 So neere will I be That your best Friends shall wish I had benee further. 1630 A. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commw.* 68 Island disjoyned no further than a ship in one day may saile unto. 1710 TALLER NO. 254 7 The Dutch Cabbin, which lay about a Mile further up into the Country. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art I.* 572 It was calculated to be 18,000 times further from us than the sun. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 156 There is nothing further from his thoughts than scepticism.

b. Phrases. *†* To be further: to get on. *†* I'll be further, if (etc.); *†* I'll see you further (first): strong forms of refusal. *†* To wish any one further: i. e. to wish him away. See also FARTHER A. 4.

1526 DARRELL *Let.* I Aug. in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. II. 163. I. intend to be further and doo. 1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania* 16 She. wished the beast further, yet taking her wonted strength of heart. she said thus. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 320 And so that I must not w-h to incur [his Displeasure] to save any body else. I'll be further if I do. *Ibid.* 377. I bow'd to him, but I could have wish'd him further, to make me sit so in the Notice of every one. 1873 PUNCH 3 May 185/1 He'll see me further first.

c. Used as the comparative of far, as in further-fetched, compar. of far-fetched.

1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 23 But God being infinitely more perfect then man, the phrase is further fetcht, and less proper of God then of man.

Further (fɪˈðər). v. Forms: a. *fyrðran*, -ian, 2-4 *fyrðren*, 3 *Orm. fyrþrenn*, north. *firther*, 4 *ferthren*, -ther, *furthren*, 4, 6 *Sc. furthir*, (6 *furthur*), 6-8 *furder*, 4- *further*. *β.* 3-4 *forþren*, 4 *forþer*, -thor, 4-6 *forther*, -ire, 5, 8 *forder*. See also FARTHER v. [OE. *fyrðr(i)an*, f. *furdor*, *þra* FURTHER *adv.* and *adj.*; equivalent forms are OHG. *furdiren* (MHG. *viirderin*, mod. G. *fördern*); cf. also OHG. *forderin* (MHG. *vorderin*, mod. G. *fördern*) to further, call forth, demand.]

1. *trans.* To help forward, assist (usually things; less frequently *†* persons); to promote, favour (an action or movement). Cf. FARTHER v. *†* Also to further forth, on.

† 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 Þæt hi mazen hennan ða yflan and fyrþrian þa godan. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 12 Ac alle þe þe leueth þat swiðhing hem muze furdire oðder leiten, ben cursed of godes muðe. c. 1200 ORMIN 1250 3iff þu firþrest fremmede menn. c. 1225 *Anr.* R. 156 Þet tet swuðest auuandæd & furdred hit, þet is onlich stude. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27928 Sua vr flexis to firþer and fede, þat it fale in na dedli dede. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxvii. 99 God, that dedeþed on the rod, Al this world to forthen ant fylle. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iv. 42 (Camb. MS.). I he sumauht auuandæd and forþered þe, quod she. 1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron. Troy* II. x. For me to further Clio came to late. 1477 EART. RIVERS (CANTON) *Dietes* 18 Itc. furthereth all euyl. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* v. xiii. 110 And furthir hym elk sal I Onit Avern, deipit the loch of hell. 1566 in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scoll.* (1734) 321 The saids Rebels, promittit they should forder him to the Crown Matrimoniall. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Hunt.* iv. (1586) 158 You must further their laying, by giving them meates for the purpose. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 877 Furthered with a faire gale of wind. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 20 A more way Builder may be very much further'd by it. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 172 Barnevelt's hard Fate was occasion'd or further'd on by Maurice. 1777-1803 MAYNE *Siller Gun* III. xxv. Here Discord strave new broils to forder. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi. To remain together in arms for furthering the covenanted work of reformation. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ix. I came to see . . . if you had any wishes that I could further. 1869 ROGERS *Pref. to Adam Smith's W.* N. I. 6 The necessity of furthering a general system of school training.

absol. 1560-78 BIBLE (Genev.) To Chr. Rdr. 52 Some notable worde . . . which may greatly further . . . for memorie. 1607 S. HICRON *Deference* 1. 160 Whereas the addition of 2 or 3 wordes oftentimes furthereth to the meaning.

† 2. To honour. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 273 And thenken ye yet that ferthered by your name To love a newe. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11170 To forther þat fre with fynall seruyis.

3. *intr.* To go on, continue; to advance, make progress. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Est some sum godes giue is bigunnen also rihte leue and furdred als true. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5307 And touche weffer as bis tale forþeres. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 378 Wald thou further and prosper in thy ways. 1789 D. DAVISON *Seasons*, etc. 182 What fastest rides does aat least forder. 1794 BURNS *Hee Balu* 10 Thro' the Lawlands, o'er the border, Weel, my babie, may thou fuder.

† 4. *trans.* To put (an event) further; to defer, postpone. *Obs.*

1529 WOLSEY *Let.* to [Crumwell] in *St. Papers* (1830) I. 351 The ferderyng and puttyng ovyr of your commyngh hyther hath . . . increasid my sorowe.

Furtherance (fɪˈðərəns). Forms: a. 5-7 *forþ*, *forþerance*, -ans, *forderance*, (5 *furtherance*, *to derance*), 6 *forderance*, 7 *forþerance*. *β.* 5-7 *furtherance*, (7 -ence), 6-7 *furtherance*, -ance, -auns, 5- *furtherance*. See also FARTHERANCE. [f. FURTHER v. + -ANCE.]

1. The fact or state of being furthered, or helped forward; the action of helping forward; advance-

ment, aid, assistance. Also *concr.* a means or source of help.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 48 Yf þat false faytor forþerance may fang. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1448 (1550) II. 446 For the furtherance of this purpose. 1551 RICHORDE *Parkyn. Knaul.* n. Pref. All suche . . . shall finde grete ease and furtherance by this simple . . . forme of writinge. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 286 For the greater forderance and better execution of justice. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* I. xi. (1620) 19 The pompes of the funeralis are rather solaces to the liuing then furtherance to the dead. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 72 Expecting your furtherance in all. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 89 Thinking of the many Furtherances this Voyage received from that honourable Knight. 1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 4 Issuing . . . with every external furtherance, it is of such internal quality as to set Neglect at defiance. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 422 In furtherance of this project, she kept her son in a state of ignorance and vice. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Organ.* *Daily Life* 174 Some few furtherances have been shown.

2. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1883.) 1851 in GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* 27. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Furtherance* (North), an additional sum of money paid per score to leavers, putters, &c. as an allowance in respect of inferior coal, a bad roof, a fault, &c.

Hence *†* Furtherancer *Obs. rare*. One who gives furtherance to (anything).

1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV.* 6 A dissolute and dishonest life, which findeth some followers when it findeth no furtherancers.

Furtherer (fɪˈðərər). Also 5 furtherar, 6 *fordr*, *fortherer*. See also FARTHERER. [f. FURTHER v. + -ER.] One who or that which furthers or helps forward; a helper, promoter, supporter; an aid or encouragement.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 111 The brighte sonne . . . furtherer of the daies light. c. 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camb. 1856) 23 He was our furtherer and promoter. 1555 AMP. PARKER P. E. ij. The Psalmes . . . is a furtherer to them which go forward to vertue. 1599 BLUNOEVI *Exerc.* III. i. i. (ed. 7) 278 Leaving to speak of the first inventors, or of the furtherers of these Sciences. 1630 LORO *Banians* 23 Making the profits . . . the furtherers of ryot and excess. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 207 He was a continual favourer and furtherer of learning. 1828 LANOOR *Unag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 315 Ploughs and oxen are not instruments and furtherers of disobedience. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Oct. 535/1 The fate which seems to turn men . . . into furtherers of a cause which they know to be evil.

† **Furtherforth**, *adv. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *adv.* + FORTH *adv.*] Further on; to a greater distance or extent.

c. 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 182 Further-forth he starts With venom'd breath. 1583 GOLOING *Caloin on Deut.* vi. 33 Not to be inquisitive of Gods truth furtherforth than it is vttred in the holy scriptures. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxi. (1617) 355 Open the booke furtherforth at all adventure wheresoeuer you list.

† **Furtherhead**, *Obs.* In 4 *forþer*, -furþhed (e, -head. [f. FURTHER a. + -HEAD.] Priority. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sc. Wks.* I. 75 Joos spekiþ of forþebede of manhed of Crist bifore . . . Ioon in gracȝe . . . and also in worþynges. *Ibid.* III. 78 Þe first furþerhed is forþerhed of comynge forþ and þe toþir forþerhed is furþerhed of kynde.

Furthering (fɪˈðərɪŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs. exc. arch.* [OE. *fyrðring* furtherance, f. *fyrðrian*; see FURTHER v. and -ING.] The action of the vb. FURTHER.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 208 Sæ smylete gesið ceapas fyrðunge æfendæd. c. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* II. 128 Thou . . . ever more of love endites in his folkes furthering. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 182 Take a newe faith, which shall be forthinge of thy life. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 174/1 Forþerynge, *promocio*. 1526 TYNALD *Phil.* i. 12 The greter furtherynghe of the gospell. 1623 WHITEHOUSE *Newfoundland* 8 They are a great furthering to diuers Ships voages. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredth. Gl.* xvi. i. There is eager Furthering of the Husbandries.

† **Furthering**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FURTHER v. + -ING.] That furthers, aids, or helps; helpful.

Of a gale: Favourable. 1418 E. E. WILLS (1882) 38 Y pray þem þat þey be well wylltet and forderyng to here. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 486 Y mayre . . . was nat quyk or forþeryng in that mater. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 102 The winde . . . blew a furthering gale.

Furtherly, a. and *adv.* [f. FURTHER a. and *adv.* + -LY 1 and 2.]

A. *adj. Obs. exc. dial.*

a. Adapted to further, favourable. b. In a forward condition, advanced. c. *dial.* (see quot. 1855.) 1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 38/1 He . . . thought that their deuision should becke . . . a forthelye begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente. 1571 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 238 The matter was so furtherlye bytwix them 2, that neither his frends nor hir frends can hynder the same. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Furtherly*, forward and flourishing.

† B. *adv.* a. In an onward direction, in advance; hence, completely, thoroughly. b. = FURTHER *adv.*

c. 1200 ORMIN 14812 He [Faran] comm swa forferril þatt all his folle was inne. c. 1225 *Anr.* R. 236 Þet oðer is, þet he furdurleuk of eched his pine. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1585 Þe find wend . . . þat . . . Man kind war til his wil bekend Sua forferli þat [etc.]. c. 1400 MAUNOEY. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 Þir husband sall haf his actioun agaynes him before þe iustices of þe land, als fortherly as he had bene aboute for to slae him. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxi. 127 To the correccyon of suche as be lerned, & not only to Englysshe reders as there is fortherly declared. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 2 That it please your Highnes with th' assent . . . furtherlie to enacte ordeign and stabilishe that [etc.].

Furthermore (fɪˈðərmoʊər), *adv.* See also FARTHERMORE. [f. FURTHER *adv.* + MORE *adv.*]

† 1. To a more advanced point of progress, still further; = FURTHER *adv.* 1 a. Occas. with omission of *go. Obs.*

c. 1200 ORMIN 7338 Þe stierne comm riht till þatt hus & flæh itt ta na forþer þar. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6543 þar-wit forþer-mar he yede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 8 [Bruce] said he mycht no forþermar. 14. . . Tundale's *Vis.* 991 Com furder more and folow me. c. 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 8 Do away þe cifer & þat 1. & sette þere 8. þan go forthermore. 1552 LYNOESAY *Monarchie* 4401 Father, or we passe forther more, Quhen did begyn there temporall glore?

† 2. To a greater extent, more; = FURTHER *adv.* 2.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27958 Forþermar o his locheri agb i be noight to specife. 1346 HAMFOLK *Pr. Comm.* 2892 Now wille I rede forthermare, And shew yhow of sum paynes þat er þare. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7247 3it forthir mare of þe same.

3. Besides, also, moreover; = FURTHER *adv.* 3.

c. 1275 *Al Pains of Hell* 67 in O. E. Misc. 149 A hwel of steele is furþer mo. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Forþermore, the forsaied Lord the Roos . . . schall forgyveyn the forsaied Robert. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 400 b/1 Yet he sayd forthermore who so complayneth is no monke. 1555 SPURGE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xl. 110 Forþermore . . . we humbly beseech thee. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. iv. § 3 Forþermore . . . the leaues, body, and boughes, of this Tree . . . exceede all other Plants. 1730 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 109 And furthermore, I think myself in honour bound to acknowledge, that [etc.]. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* lvi. And, furthermore her brethren wonder'd much Why she sat drooping. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 55 Forþermore, to direct the power of the home ariht, women . . . need [etc.].

† 4. Of time: Henceforth, subsequently. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 28677 Þis man sais . . . þat him reuys his sinnes sare, and will for-bere þani forþir mare. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 29 Rede Rose—Take þe same, saue a-lye it with þe 30kys of cyroun & forþer-more as vyolet.

Furthermost (fɪˈðərmoʊst), *a.* Also 4 *forþirmaste*. See also FARTHERMOST. [f. FURTHER a. + -MOST.]

† 1. Foremost, first. *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3331 The forþirmaste was . . . The faireste of fyssnamy þat fourmede was euer. c. 1400 *Melayne* 721 One the forþirmaste daye of Auerrile.

2. Most distant or remote.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 16 The furthermost cushion in the window. 1786 S. HASWELL *Victoria* I. 51 We were sitting in an arbour at the furthermost part of the garden. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 266 He instantly sets himself to flee to the then furthermost West.

† **Furtherous**, *a. Obs.* [f. FURTHER v. + -OUS.] = FURTHEROUS 1.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 3 Vessells for his glorie, furtherous to his church. 1620 tr. Boccaccio's *Decamerion* 6 b, Wee may very well hope that Fortune will be furtherous to our purposed journey.

† **Furtherover**, *adv. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *adv.* + OVER *adv.*] Besides, moreover.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 231 Forþer ouer contricion must be continuell. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 26 Furtherover, these monuments of reverend antiquitie . . . will in many places convince of affected obscurity some late translators.

Furtherosome (fɪˈðərɒsm), *a.* Also 9 *Sc. for-*, *furdersome*. [f. FURTHER v. or *adv.* + -SOME.]

1. Adapted to further or help forward, advantageous, helpful. *Const. to.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 3 That state, that is most furtherosome to Gods service. 1637 *Declar. Psalmsgrave's Faith* 19 It is most comfortable and furtherosome vnumeasurably to the believers. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 242 A principle which he had often . . . perceived for himself to be furtherosome and reasonable. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 387 So furtherosome an instrument Honorio would never leave behind. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 68 Two little pieces of advice which may prove furtherosome to him. 1880 *Academy* 23 Oct. 301/1 An interesting performance, highly furtherosome to the interests of the drama.

2. Inclined to go forward; rash, venturesome.

1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 195 They are eith hindered that are no furdersome. 1896 IAN MACLARNER *Kate Carnegie* (ed. 2) 118 He's young and fordersome (rash), but gude stuff for a' his pliskies (frolics).

† **Furtherward**, *adv. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *adv.* + -WARD.] Forward; straight on. Of time: Henceforth.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5480 In egipt heil he þam sa bard, Als i sal tel yow forþerward. *Ibid.* 7525 Ne forþerward ne yeitt o bake. *Ibid.* 13958 Af fra þis dai forþerward þe lues . . . socht ihesu at do to ded.

Furthest (fɪˈðəst), *a.* and *adv.* Also (? 4) 5 *fyrthst*, *ferthest*, *forthest*, (e, 6 *furdst*). See also FARTHEST. [superl. formed (app. in the 14th c.) to correspond to the comparative FURTHER.]

The instances in the 14th c. are somewhat doubtful (at least with regard to the precise form of the word), owing to the absence of contemporary MSS.]

A. *adj.*

1. Most advanced in any direction. Also as the superl. of FAR a. (now usually superseded by FARTHEST): Situated at the greatest distance, most remote. *lit. and fig.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) 86 þilke [cercle] þat is outterest . . . is unfolden by larger spaces in so moche as it is forþest [MS. C. and ed. *Thynne* furtherest] frō þe middel simplicitee of þe poynt. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 108 Wban I wende nexte have be . . . Than was I furþest ate laste. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasg.* 60 Ports-

of sense is unfavourable to this supposition. The dissyllabic forms *fyrrys*, *firres*, etc. seem to have been apprehended as plural, and a new sing. was formed from them: see *FUR sb.* 3.]

1. The popular name of *Ulex europæus*, a spiny evergreen shrub with yellow flowers, growing abundantly on waste lands throughout Europe. Also named *gorse*, *whin*; *common*, *great* or *French furze*. † Sometimes, a bush or piece of this.

c 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. xlii. Swa hwa swa wile sawan westmore land ato arest of þa þornas & þa fyras. c 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Willeker 324 Rammus, fyrs. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 195 All that herde... wechte that hit weore i-wipet with a wesp of firsen. 1382 Wyclif *Micah* vii. 4. A palyure, that is, a sharp bush, or a thistil or firsje (i. r. firsje). 1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498 Pasture, Wode, Hetthe, Virses, and Gorste. 1523 FITZNER. *Surv.* 6b. All the wode, brome, gorse, fyrs, braken. 1573 TUSSEH *Husb.* liii. (1878) 119 With whinnes or with furzes thy houell renew. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 180 Tooth'd briars, sharpe firses, pricking gosse, a 1626 BRETON *Daffodils & Primr.* (Grosart) 23 Forrestes full of furses and brakes. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress*, *Discovery* ii. The humble Furze of the Plain. a 1701 SEDLEY *Virgil's Past.* Wks. 1722 i. 296 May I to thee more bitter seem than Rue, More course than Fuz. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii. 42 Thick with entangling Grass, or prickly Furze. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 192 With blossom'd furze unprofitably gay. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* iv. ii. A broad patch of green heath, covered with furz. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* i. 3 The hounds are making the furze crack and shake in their eager efforts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 i. 60 Oh, to have a husband... with a bush of furs on the ridge of his chinne. 1705 ELSTON in *Hearne Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107 From Fuzz and Bramble to the downy beard He whisk'd them off.

2. In popular names of other plants, as **Dwarf furze** (*Ulex nanus*); **Ground furze**, the Rest-barrow (*Ononis arvensis*); **Needle furze** (*Genista anglica*).

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. x. 669 This herbe is called... in English Rest Harrow, Cammocke, Whyn, Petty Whyn, or ground Furze. 1550 *Phytologia Brit.* 45 Genistella... Needle Furze or Petty Whin. *Ibid.*, Creeping Dwarf Furze or Whins. 1738 C. DEERING *Catal.* Strip. 89 Needle Furze.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. chiefly attributive, as *furze-bed*, *-brake*, *-cover*, *-croft*, *-cutter*, *-down*, *-faggot*, *-flower*, *-hill*, *-lea*, *-top*, *-toppings* (pl.); *furze-clad* adj.

1644 VICARS *Yehovah-Fireh* 133 His *Furze-bed was the best bed that ever he lay on. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 P. 5, I saw a Hare pop out from a small *Furze-brake. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 38 The higher sides of the hills... are advantageously appropriated for furze-brakes. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* viii. 370 Upon the skirts Of *furze-clad commons. 1795 Gentl. *Mag.* June 462 The custom of setting fire to the *furze-covers on midsummer-day. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y.* Ago 1. 63 A green down stretches up to bright yellow *furze-crofts far aloft. 1882 *Quida Maremma* i. 45 Here and there a *furze cutter. 1885 KINGSLEY *Hereu.* i. v. 151 Flat and open *furze-downs. c 1555 in *Strype Crammer* 391 One load of *Furs-Fagots. 1686 PLOT *Stoniforsh.* 53s Laying at the bottom... a range of furze-faggots. 1793 COLEBRIDGE *Songs of Plover* ii. We sip the *furze-flowers' fragrant dew. 1800 HURDIS *Pao.* *Village* 174 How elegant yon *furze-hill clothed in gold. 1794 *Ant. Inclosing S. Kilgus* *Furze Leas, and Waste Grounds. 1859 W. S. COLMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 126 The action of which effectually bruises the *Furze-tops intended for Fodder. 1885 KINGSLEY *Hereu.* II. xx. 247 Who was often glad enough... to rob his own ponies of their *furze-toppings and boil them down for want of kale.

b. *esp.* in *furze-bush*, also (*obs.* and *dial.*) *furzen bush*.

1530 PALSGR. 220-2 Fyrsbusse, *fovmarin*. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw.* IV. ii. 40 So many men in the moon, And every one a furzen bush in his mouth. 1644 VICARS *Yehovah-Fireh* 133 Many other young Gentlemen... lay all that night... upon furze-bushes on the ground. 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 51 If you will graft a white rose upon a Broom-stalk, or on a furzen bush. 1738 C. DEERING *Catal.* Strip. 89 Genista spinosa minor... The lesser Furze Bush. 1882 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xlii. Miss Patience asked me if I had combed it [my hair] with a furze-bush.

4. Special comb.: † *furze cat*, a name given to the hare; *furze-huck dial.*, a heap or stack of furze; *furze-owl*, a cockchafer; *furze-pig*, the hedgehog.

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* i. 133 The *furze-cat. 1865 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xlii. The *furze-hucks of the summer-time, were all out of shape in the twist of it. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Furze-owl, a cockchafer, Somerset. 1865 *Coriuh. Mag.* July 40 As in Gloucestershire, *furze-pig for hedgehog.

b. In popular names of various birds, as *furze-chat*, the whinchat (*Pratincola rubetra*); *furze-chirper*, *-chucker*, the mountain finch or brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*); *furze-hacker* = *furze-chat*; *furze* (*dial. fuz*) = *kite* (see quotes.); *furze-lark*, the tit-lark (*Anthus pratensis*); *furze-wren* = *FURZELLING*.

1839-43 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* i. 249 The Whinchat, or *Furze-chat. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Furze-chirper, the mountain finch. It is also called the furze-chucker. 1862 J. R. WISK *New Forest* (1863) 270 The whinchat, known... from its cry, as the 'furze hacker'. 1835 BRATHWAIT *Arcaid.* *Princesse* 237 Where choughs and *fuskites built their nest. 1880 W. J. CORNIV. *Gloss.*, *Fuz*-kite, the ring-tailed kite. 1885 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Fuz-kite*, a kestrel. a 1854 CLARE *MIS. Poems* in Miss Baker North-

ants. Gloss., I wept to see the hawk severe Murder the *furze-lark whistling nigh. 1839-43 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* i. 313 The *Furze Wren.

Hence **Furzed a.** [ED 2], made or covered with furze. Also **Furzeling** [-LING], the Dartford Warbler (*Melospiza undatus*).

1855 CORNIV. Supp., *Furzeling*, *Furze-wren*, *Melospiza provincialis*. 1873 *Daily News* 21 May 5/5 There are a ditch, a bank with a drop, a kind of furzed fence, and a low wall of turf and stones. 1885 W. ALLINGHAM *Flower Pieces* (1887) 14 Harbours the wren, the furzeling, and the coney.

Furzery (fū'zəri). [f. *FURZE sb.* + *-ERY*.] A mass of furze, furze collectively.

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* i. A heavy-browed crest of furzery.

Furzy (fū'zi), a. Also 7 *fursy*. [f. *FURZE sb.* + *-Y*.] 1. Of or pertaining to furze; composed of furze; covered or overgrown with furze.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iv. No furzy tuft... shall harbour Wolfe. 1686 *Phil. Staffordsh.* 344 Their broomy, gorsy or furzy, hot sandy land. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 249 Where the cover is thick... particularly if it be furzy. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* (1847) 1. 127 We crossed an angle of furzy common. 1865 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xli. All things had... a kind of furzy colour.

2. Fuzzy, fluffy.

1719 H. BARNAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1037 When the loose furzy Substance is taken off. 1880 SENIOR *Trav.* *Trout in Antip.* 127 The old fellow is very furzy in the matter of hair.

b. Fuzzy, indistinct, blurred.

1825 MOORE *Sheridan* 664 Those painters, who endeavour to disguise their ignorance of anatomy by an indistinct and fuzzy outline.

Fus, var. of **Fous a.** *Obs.*, eager, ready.

|| **Fusain** (fū'zæn). A charcoal crayon made of the wood of the Spindle Tree (*F. fusain*); also *attrib.*, as in *fusain drawing*. b. A drawing executed with this.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 638/3 Fontaines, of Geneva, is well known for his fusain drawings. I have seen some admirable drawings in fusain (charcoal). 1884 *Gd. Words* Feb. 97/1 Good as Lalanne's etchings are, his fusains are better.

Fusarole (fū'zārōul). *Arch.* Also 7 *fuserole*, 9 *fusurole*. [a. *F. fusarolle*, ad. It. *fusarola*, later *fusajola*, alteration of *fusarolo* (*fusajulo*) spindle-whorl, f. *L. fūsus* spindle.] (See quotes.)

1664 EVELYN *tr. Freart's Archit.* 128 A smaller Bracelet again which incircles the Capital under the Voluta in the Composita, taken for the Fusarole. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1749) i. 23 The Composite Order has... the Voluta, Ovolo, and Fusarolo, or Fuse, which are Members of the Ionic Capital. 1852 P. NICHOLSON's *Dict. Archit.*, *Fusarole*, *Fusarole*. 1859 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Fusarole*, a member whose section is that of a semicircle carved into beads. It is generally placed under the echinus, or quarter round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

Fusate (fū'set), a. *rare* -o. [f. *L. fūsus* -us spindle + *-ATE*.] = **FUSIFORM**.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Fusball, *obs.* form of **FUZZBALL**.

Fusby, ? *Obs.* [? = **FUSBY**.] A contemptuous designation applied to women. Also *attrib.*

1710 D'URSEY *Pills V.* 108 With that the Flat-cap Fussy smiled. 1845 *Punch* 29 Nov. 240 A fusby woman who has indulged in the vulgar weakness of giving her children fine names.

Fuse: see **FUSK a.**

† **Fuscation**. *Obs.* -o [agent-n. f. *L. fuscāre* to darken, f. *fuscus* dark, dusky: see *-ATION*.] 'A darkening; obscurity; obfuscation' (W.). 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fuscation*, a darkening or clouding. 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Fuscescent (fū'sesnt), a. *rare* -i. [f. *L. fuscus* (see **FUSCIOUS**) + *-ESCENT*.] Passing into a dark or dusky hue; 'brownish'; approaching to darkish brown in colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1881 JOHNSON in *Grnl. Bot.* No. 220. 113 Their colour is fuscescent.

Fuscine (fū'sin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. *L. fuscus* (see **FUSCIOUS**) + *-INE*.] 'A brown substance obtained by Unverdorben from the animal oil of Dippel after exposure to the air' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1864 WEBSTER, *Fuscine*.

† **Fuscite** (fū'sit). *Min.* [f. *L. fuscus* (see **FUSCIOUS**) + *-ITE*.] *Obs.* synonym of **WERNERITE**.

1808 T. ALLAN *Alphabet. List* 32 *Fuscite*, a mineral from Arendal resembling the Pinite.

† **Fuscitity**. *Obs.* -o [ad. late *L. fuscitās*, f. *fuscus*: see **FUSCIOUS.] 'Darkness, dimness' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).**

Fusco (fū'sko), used as combining form of *L. fuscus* 'dusky', in certain adjs., as *fusco-ferruginous*, dull rust-coloured; *fusco-piceous*, dull reddish-black; *fusco-testaceous*, dull reddish-brown.

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 237 Antennæ black, fusco-piceous at the apex. *Ibid.* 244 Elytra... with nearly parallel sides, flat, black, or fusco-testaceous.

Fuscous (fū'skous), a. [f. *L. fuscus* dark, dusky + *-OUS*.] Of a dark or sombre hue; dusky, swarthy. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*)

1662 *Rax Itin.* in *Rem.* (1760) 247 The 5 or 6 first Feathers

of the Wing above of a dark or fuscous Colour, near Black. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xvi. 235 A fuscous or darkish redness. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. xvi. Sad and fuscous colours, as black, or brown, or deep purple. 1826 KIRBY & ST. ANTONIO. IV. 282 *Fuscous*, a dull brown. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 210 Back fuscous brown, with four lines of white spots. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* Descr. pl. 44 *Ptilotis fusca*, Fuscous Honey-eater. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. 390 The other sad, fuscous, begrimed with the snuff of ages. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 57 Seeds fuscous acutely tubercled.

† **Fuse**, sb. 1. *Obs.* *rare*. [perh. ad. OF. *fuisse*, pl. of *fuite* = *L. fuga* flight.] The track of an animal. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Foules*, the Slot of a Stag, the Fuse of a Bucke. a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 14 There wants a Scholar like a Hound of a sure Nose, that would not miss a true Scent... to trace those old Bishops in their fuse.

Fuse, *fuze* (fū'z), sb. 2. Also 8 *feuze*. [ad. It. *fuso* (= *L. fūsus*) spindle, hence applied to the spindle-shaped tube originally used as a 'fuse' for a bomb, etc. Cf. **FUSEE** 2 3.] 1. A tube, casing, cord, etc., filled or saturated with combustible material, by means of which a military shell, the blast of a mine, etc. is ignited and exploded.

1644 NVE *Gunnery* (1670) 63 Every Ball hath a hole, left to put in a Fuse or piece of wood just like a Faucet for a spigot... made taper. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 145 It is far more certain to fire a Morter-piece with Fuses then with Match. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cciv. The fuse... is generally a conical tube, formed of beech, willow, or some dry wood, and filled with a composition of sulphur, salt petre, and meal powder. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) i. xiv. 240 The other was the man standing by with a lighted match and determined to touch the fuse. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold.* *Victoria* 612 *Fuse*, *Fuze*, a small cylindrical cord filled with powder or other combustible matter used for igniting the powder in a bore-hole. 1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* II. 25 The shrapnel... did execution around us, the time fuses acting well.

b. Prepared material of which fuses may be made by cutting it into lengths.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) II. x. 86 Having bounds, some fuse round... the extremity of each of their tails. 1884 [see quot. for *fuse-bag* in 2].

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fuse-bag*, *-composition*, *-hole*. Also *fuse-cutter*, *-extractor*, *-gauge*, *-saw*, *-setter*, *-tape* (see quotes.). 1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. ii. 109 Each *fuse bag to contain eight pieces of Bickford fuse. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 49, I therefore venture to suggest the possibility of the 'fuse composition becoming altered in its properties, by the action of time and moisture. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 920/2 **Fuse-cutter*, an implement for gaging time-fuses to the desired seconds and fractions. The cutter for paper fuses for rifled guns... is more usually called a fuse-gage. It is a block of wood with a graduated brass gage let into one side, and having a hinged knife... by which the fuse... is cut off so as to burn any required length of time. *Ibid.* 930/1 **Fuse-extractor*, this implement is designed for extracting fuses from shells. 1874 **Fuse-gage* [see *Fuse-cutter*]. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 146 Try your Shells... by putting in a little Powder, and firing it, immediately stopping the *Fuse-hole with Clay. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 83 A light cast-iron hollow ball, with a fuse-hole. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 930/2 **Fuse-saw*, a tenon-saw used by artillerymen. *Ibid.*, **Fuse-setter*, an implement for driving home wooden fuses. *Ibid.*, **Fuse-tape*, a flat form of fuse, coated externally with pitch of tar.

† **Fuse**, *fuze*, sb. 3. *Obs.* *rare*. [alteration of **FUSEE**, assimilated to *prec.*] = **FUSEE** 2. Also *fuse-wheel*.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 119 In the Fuze of a Watch, the greatest Strength of the Spring is made to work upon the shortest Vectis. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* ii. vi. § 86. 61 Thinking Men considered how it [a clock] might be made portable... and so... put the Spring and Fuse-wheel, which make a Watch.

† **Fuse**, sb. 4. *Obs.* *rare* -i. = **FUSAROLE**. 1715 [see **FUSAROLE**].

† **Fuse**, a. *Obs.* *rare* -i. [ad. *L. fūsus* lit. 'poured out', pa. pple. of *fundere* to pour.] = **DIFUSE**.

1724 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 160 His style is fuse, and reasonings... pretty magisterial.

† **Fuse**, v. 1. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *fysan*, 3 *fusen* (ii). Also 3 *fouse* (see under **Fous a.**). [OE. *fysan*, f. *fūs* **Fous a.** (Not identical with **FEZZE**.)]

1. *intr.* To hasten, set out hastily. Also *refl.* a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2860 (Gr.) He... sona ongan fisan to fore. a 1000 *Andreas* 1698 (Gr.) He... Ogan hine þa fisan & to fote 3yrwan. c 1205 *Lav.* 1865 Forð com Corineus & fude hine sulfne. *Ibid.* 13534 Alle we mote fusen.

2. *trans.* To forward or send forth speedily; to dispatch. a 1000 *Byrhtnot* 250 (Gr.) He fysde forð flān genēhe. c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* li. 7 (Bosw.) He fysþ ðe of zetelede. c 1205 *Lav.* 1511 Bruus nom al his 3unge folc & hem io scipe fusede.

Fuse (fū'z), v. 2 [f. *L. fūsus* -pp. stem of *fundere* to pour, melt, **FOUND v.**]

1. *trans.* To make fluid by means of intense heat; to liquefy, melt. Also with *apart*, *together*.

1681 *tr. Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* *Vocab. Fuso*, to melt as metals. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 321 If it be still exposed to heat, it... becomes fused into a transparent glass. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 756 As soon as the colours

are fused, the intensity of the fire should be abated. 1863 TYNALL *Heat* xiv. § 113 A quantity of silver which had been fused in a ladle was allowed to solidify. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Trials* (1873) I. iv. 85 The strata fused together by heat. 1898 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* ii. i. 58 As by fierce heat, the chains be fused apart.

absol. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 134 The volcanic fire that smoulders and fuses in secret. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 359/2 Collect the crystals, dry, and fuse.

b. *Of a flux*: To facilitate the fusion of.
1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 6 The fluxes fuse line without effervescence. 1800 *Tr. Langrange's Chem.* I. 378 Ammoniacal phosphate of soda fuses this matter perfectly.

c. *fig.* Often with the sense: To blend intimately, amalgamate, unite into one whole, as by melting together.
1817 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* 149 He diffuses a tone and spirit of unity, that blends, and (as it were) fuses, each into each. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 136 The threat of foreign invasion had fused down and broken the edges of conflict and variance. 1857 H. REEO *Lect. Brit. Poets* iv. 136 Fused by the heat of poetic genius and poured out in one glowing and glittering flood. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 159 To fuse myself amongst them as if I had been an old acquaintance. 1869 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 12 The Scotch nation, nobles and commons, ministers and people, wonderfully fused together by fiery enthusiasm, poured like a lava torrent on the aggressor. 1869 *FARRAR Fam. Sketch* iv. (1873) 121 A Chinese grammar cannot... be fused into the moulds of our Aryan logic.

d. *transf.* To liquefy, attenuate, thin (the blood).
1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 111 They fuse and divide (the blood) and break its Globules. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. iv. § 4 (1734) 147 Purgatives are either... to cleanse the *Præputia*, or to fuse and thin the blood. 1822-34 [see FUSEO *ppl. a.*]

2. *intr.* To become fluid or liquefied with heat; to melt.

1800 *Tr. Langrange's Chem.* I. 167 A mixture of these three substances fuses much easier. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 16 The crystals... fuse into a liquid. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 74 They were to fret and chafe till the dust was beaten off, and the grains of gold could meet and fuse. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1500. 698 By hard solder is meant one that only fuses at a high temperature.

b. *fig.*
1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii. Eyes so small and near together, that his broken nose alone seemed to prevent their meeting and fusing into one of the usual size. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. III. iii. 131 These passions fused and centred in one radiant point.

3. *Anat.* Of contiguous vessels, bones, etc.: To coalesce.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 56 There are two systemic aorta which either fuse, or anastomose. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 39 In Tortoises all the trunk vertebrae are fused. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 456 In the Anura these fuse together on either side to form a frontoparietal.

Hence *Fusing ppl. a.*
1817 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 171 The blinding, fusing power of Imagination and Passion. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poet.* I. 10 The fire of moulding, fusing and controlling genius.
Fuse, fuze (*fūz*), *v.* [f. FUSE *v.2*] *trans.*
To furnish with a fuse.

1802 WELLINGTON *Mem.* 30 Nov. in *Gurb. Desp.* I. 382 Ordering... 2500 four and half inch shells, 600 to be filled, fused, etc. 1823 P. NICOLSON *Pract. Build.* 396 Slate is extracted... by making perforations between its beds, into which gunpowder is placed and fused. 1869 *Daily News* 3 July. The projectiles can be fused and adjusted.

Hence *Fused ppl. a.*, *Fusing vbl. sb.*
1869 *Daily News* 3 July. The Horse Artillery... obtained 265 impressions with the Shrapnel; 323 with the segment, double fused. 1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. II. 104 Each man will throw four fused grenades across the ditch. 1895 *Daily News* 23 July 6/1 They failed in one important point—the correct fusing of the shells.

Fused (*fūz*), *ppl. a.* [f. FUSE *v.2* + -ED 1.]
Liquefied by heat, melted.

1699 SALMON *Pharm. Batanea* (1713) 144/5 Fine cleanly powder d. fusi d. salt. a 1703 BYRON *Perses intended to have been Spoken* v. 10 The Forge wherein his fused Metals flow'd. 1837 WINSTON *Maguel.* 135 He used a cylindrical needle of fused steel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 213 The fused rocks in the depths of the earth which are vomited forth by volcanoes. *fig.* 1835 H. STUNGER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. II. 178 The fused set of sounds we call a word. 1896 DOVSE *Grinnell's L.* § 30. 63 If the dialects... again become completely fused.

b. *Of the blood*: Attenuated, thin.
1822-34 *Geogr. Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 372 How are we to account for that crude, fused, or dissolved state of the blood?

Fusee, fuze (*fūz*), *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. F. *fusi* (pronounced *fūz*): see FUSIL 2.] A light musket or firelock.

1661 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. App. 430 Horsemen well appointed with... carbines, musketoons, or fusees. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 26 Mar. (1870) II. 127 A souldier from Delefield accompanied us with his Fusee. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/1 A handsome double barrel'd fuze valued at twelve or fifteen guineas. c. 1813 A. WILSON *Forerunners* Poet. Wks. (1846) 211 His light fuze across his shoulder thrown. *† b.* One who is armed with a fusee; a fusilier.
1660 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 29 That brave Gallant number of Fusees were squandered all to peices, knockt o' the head, or starved.

Fusee, fuze (*fūz*), *Also 7 fus* (*fūs*) *le*, *fuze*, *phusce*, *8 fusy*. [a. F. *fusile*, primarily, spindleful of tow (—med. L. *fūsāla*, f. L. *fusus* spindle); hence used for spindle, and in senses 2-4 below. Sense 5 is an Eng. development from 3.]

†1. A spindle-shaped figure: = FUSIL 1. *Obs.*
1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* (Arb.) 103 The Fuzie or spindle, called Romboides.

2. A conical pulley or wheel, esp. the wheel of a watch or clock upon which the chain is wound and by which the power of the mainspring is equalized.

1622 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* 199 Making a fuisse to my Lords cloke. 1658 S. CROOKE *Div. Char.* I. ix. 82 This is the first wheele, yea, the Phusee, the inward spring that moves his watch so swiftly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. II. 50 In the Watch... the reason of the motion of the Balance is by the motion of the next Wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the Fusee. 1713 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5155/4 A Gold Watch... going with a Spring, mounted Fusee, Chain or String. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 284 From the fusy to the balance the wheels drive the pinions. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 146 Chains acting on a spiral in the manner of a fusee. 1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* iv. 112 The mouth at this time represents the going fusee of a chronometer. 1834 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 108 In modern watches and clocks the fusee is furnished with maintaining power to drive the train while the fusee is being turned backwards during the process of winding.

3. = FUSE sb. 2.

1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4062/7 The Enemy... set fire to great quantities of Powder, with Intent to spring their Mines; which... was prevented from taking Effect, by cutting off the Fusees. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Secret d'un brulot*, that part of the train of a fire-ship where the match or fusee is laid. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 287 Cones, containing... 12 lbs. of powder, to burst by fuzes. 1858 *GREENER Gunmry* 139 The aperture (of the shell) is securely screwed up: fuses not being necessary in this arrangement.

4. *Farriery.* An exostosis upon one of the cannon-bones.

1720 GIBSON *Farriery's Guide* II. lxxviii. (1738) 233 Sometimes a double Splint is formed which is called by the French a Fusee. 1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Fuzes* (in Horses) two dangerous Splints, joining above and downwards. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Commonly a fusee rises to the knee and lames the horse. Fuzes differ from screws or thorough splints in this, that the latter are placed on the two opposite sides of the leg.

5. Some modern Dicts., by an obvious misapprehension, define it as 'a kind of splint applied to the legs of horses'.

6. A kind of match with a large head of combustible material tipped with brimstone for ignition by friction; a lucifer, vesuvian.

1822 *Specific Jones' Patent* No. 6335. 2, Fuzees for the purpose of lighting cigars, pipes, etc. 1851 *MATHEW Lond. Labour* I. 433 The 'fuzes', as I most frequently heard them called... are chiefly German made. 1883 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxiv. It was one of those flaming fuzes, and burnt with a blue light.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fusee-maker*, *-wheel*. Also *fusee-engine*, *-machine*, a machine for cutting fuzes for watches; *fusee-piece*, *-sink*, *-snail*, *-windlass* (see *quots.*).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *'Fusee-engine*, a clock-maker's machine for cutting and shaping fuzes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 930/1 *'Fusee-machine*, a machine for cutting the snail-shaped or spirally grooved wheel on which the chains of certain descriptions of watches are wound. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *'Fusee-maker*, a manufacturer of parts of watch-work. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 120 *'Fusee Piece*... the circular plug screwed to the top plate in which the upper pivot of the fusee works. *ibid.*, *'Fusee Sink*... the sink cut in the top plate of a watch to give space for the fusee. *ibid.* 247 The *'fusee snail*, a projecting nose on the end of the fusee. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303 (art. *Horology*) The spring... gives motion to the fusee, and with it the *'fusee-wheel* and the rest of the train. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 930/1 *'Fusee-windlass*, a pump-windlass with a conical barrel.

Fusel (*fūz*), [a. Ger. *fusel* bad brandy or other spirits; formerly applied in LG. dialects also to bad tobacco. Cf. Ger. *fuseln* to bungle (see FOZZLE).] *attrib.* in *Fusel oil*, 'a term for a mixture of several homologous alcohols, chiefly amylalcohol, and especially applied to this when in its crude form' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 227 Being abundantly obtained during the distillation of potatoes... the name of oil of potato spirit, or fusel oil, has been assigned to it. 1859 *Alt Year Round* No. 32. 128 Fusel oil... makes oil of pear, used in perfumery and the so-called 'jargonelle pear drops'. 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248. 350 A peculiarly fætid oil, termed 'fusel' oil, is formed in making brandy and whisky.

Fushionless: see FOISONLESS.

Fusht (*fūst*), *intr.* [Sc. dial. pronunciation of WHISHT.] *Hush!*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii. 'Fusht, fusht,' said Francie.

Fusibility (*fūzibilīti*). [ad. F. *fusibilité*, f. *fusible*: see next.] The quality of being fusible.

1624 WORTON *Archil.* (1672) 20 Observing in that Material... a Fusibility. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 3 Metals... lose their metallic splendor, fusibility, ductility and other properties. 1846 G. E. DAY *Tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 433 Its fusibility is proportionate to the amount of the magnesium salt present. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Metallurgy* 29 Carbon, it is well known, gives to iron fusibility.

Fusible (*fūzibilī*), *a.* Also 7 fusible. [a. F. *fusible*, ad. mod. L. *fūsibilis*, f. L. *fūs*, ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour, melt, FUSE.] Capable of being fused or melted. *Fusible metal* (see *quot.* 1853). *Fusible plug* (see *quot.* 1874).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Ycom. Prolog.* & T. 303 Also of his induration, Oiles, ablucons, and metal fusible To tellen al, wolde passen any bible. 1605 TIMME *Querist.* II. i. 104 Salt is fusible. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 203 Sand... becoming fusible with the heat of the furnace. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Met.* iv. 56 The burning fluid... may be made... to melt... the more fusible metals. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* O. b. That called Potter's Ore... is so firm and fusible that [etc.]. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 297 These mixtures are more fusible than either of their constituents. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 472 The most contorted and irregularly figured calculus is the triple or fusible. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 46 The fusible metal consisting of 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin... melts at the heat of boiling water or 212° Fahr. though the melting point deduced from the mean of its components should be 514°. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fusible plug*, one placed in the skin of a steam-boiler, so as to be melted and allow the discharge of the contents when a dangerous heat is reached. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/4 The explosion... was partly due... to a defective fusible plug.

Hence **Fusibleness**, the quality of being fusible.

1684 BOYLE *Poisonum. Anim. & Solid Bod.* viii. 130 He had reduced... real gold, to that degree of Fusibleness and subtlety, that... the finer part of the Metal would sweat through his glasses.

† **Fusie**, var. of FOWSIE. *Obs.*

1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 556/2 Ditches and fusies.

Fusiform (*fūzifōrm*), *a.* [f. L. *fusiformis* spindle + (-)FORM. Cf. F. *fusiforme*.] Spindle-shaped; tapering from the middle towards each end; esp. in *Bot.*, *Entom.*, and *Zool.*

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 404 The cylindric, fusiform, and other Belemnites, of which the two Ends or Extremes terminate pointed. 1805 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 311 Root caulescent, fusiform. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 14 The great ganglion of the rhinoceros-beetle is fusiform. 1830 LINCOLN *Ant. Syst. Bot.* 154 Seeds indefinite, very minute, fusiform. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 108 Shell fusiform, elongated. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 79 Each of these elongates, and surrounds itself with a delicate, fusiform, silicious case. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXV. 2 A genus of Palæozoic fossils, possessing a fusiform body. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 427/2 This torpedo... is fusiform, or cigar-shaped.

Fusil (*fūzil*). *Her.* Forms: 5-6 fusille, 7 fusile, -il, 7- fusil. [ad. OF. *fūzil* (F. *fuséau*) = popular L. **fissil-us*, dim. of *fissus* spindle.]

The mod. Fr. heraldic term is *fusile*; but the adj. *fusil*, = FUSILLY, seems to show that *fusil* was formerly used in this sense.]

A bearing in the form of an elongated lozenge; understood to have been originally a representation of a spindle covered with tow.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E.ija, It is calde fusillit for it is made all of fusillis. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 34 b, Fusilles, which are so termed, for that they have made like Spindles. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Milt.* & Civ. II. xiv. 79 Embroidered round about with a border of flames, fusils and fleeces. 1653 A. ROSS *Illustra* (1658) 351 The great Collas was made of double Fusiles interwoven with Greenes and Flints, sparkling flames of fire. 1765-87 in *POWELL Her.* Gloss. 1826 BERRY *Enycyl. Her.* I. 53 v. The fusil nearly resembles the lozenge in shape, but is longer.

Comb. 1866 J. HEWITT *Ann. Arm.* II. 235 Fusil-shaped spikes (of a Rowel-spur).

Hence **† Fusilled ppl. a.** (see *quot.* 1486 above).

Fusil 2 (*fūzil*). Also 6 fusill, 8-9 fuizil; and see FUSEE 1. [a. F. *fusil* (OF. *fusil*) = Lt. *facile* = late L. **facile*, f. *focus* hearth (in pop. Lat. fire).]

†1. A fire steel for a tinder-box. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Vn *Fusil*, a Fusill to strike fire in a tinder box.

2. A light musket or firelock.

1680 *Enc. Milit. Discipl.* I. 20 The Mousquetier is not so long as the Fusil or Fire-Lock. 1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1624/1 Six Men of the tallest Stature, with long Fusils. 1729 DR FOR *Cruce* I. xx. We were... armed with a fusil... each man. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verine's Anecd. Paint.* (1780) V. 137 The dew... had made his fusil rusty, and... he was scraping and cleaning it. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1844) 28 Seize the fusil with the left hand. 1876 HANCOCK *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxii. 555 The sentry snapped a fusil at him.

Fusile (*fūzil*), *a.* Also 7-9 fusil. [ad. L. *fūsil-is*, f. *fūs*- ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour: see FOUND *v.3*, FUSE *v.2* and -ILE.]

1. Capable of being melted. Now rare.

1605 TIMME *Querist.* II. i. 105 Metall is nothing else but a certain fusil salt. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 We teach, that every Cup in which the Eucharist is consecrated be Fusil. 1758 A. KUN *Tr. Macquer's Chem.* I. 38 Mix with this powder... one part of fusile glass. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 641 Water, again, admits in the first place of a division into two kinds; the one liquid and the other fusile.

2. Running or flowing by the force of heat; made liquid by heat. Now rare.

a 1631 DODGE in *Select.* (1840) 220 Metal may be soft, and yet not fusile. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xii. (1647) 59 The glavie sand... could not be made fusile till it was brought hither. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 70 A fusil sea That in his furnace bubbles sunny red. 1725 *Pork Olyss.* VI. 278 And o'er the silver pours the fusil gold.

fig. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 461 The fusile capacity of a language for running into ready coalitions of polysyllables adds this tendency.

3. Formed by melting or casting.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxvi. (1495) 564 Bras that is wrought with lamour is callid Regular, and bras that only is meltid byghie Fusile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 573 He formed First, his own Tooles; then, what might else be wrought Fusil or grav'n in mettles. 1796

MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 490 The fusile or moveable types were undoubtedly Dutch or German inventions. 1837 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 386 To Peter Schoeffer belonged the honor of inventing 'fusil' types.

fig. 1624 *DONNE L'XXX Sermon*, xlv. (1640) 460 S. Paul was borne a man, an Apostle, not carved out, as the rest, in time; but a fusile Apostle, an Apostle poured out, and cast in a Mold.

Fusilier (fūzīli-er). Forms: 7-8 fuzil(1)eer, (7) fusileer, phusilier, 8-9 fusileer, (8) fusileer, 7- fusilier. [a. F. *fusilier*, f. *fusil* FUSIL 2.] Originally, a soldier armed with a fusil (see FUSIL 2). In the British army, the designation of 'Fusiliers' is still retained by certain regiments (at present ten) which are distinguished from the other regiments of the line only by wearing a kind of bushy and by some small peculiarities of costume.

1680 *Eng. Milit. Discip.* iv. 132 The Fusiliers have for Arms the Sword, the Bayonet, and Fusil or Fire-lock. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2155/1 His Majesties Companies of Fusileers of this City, Commanded by Captain Graham. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1752) I. vii. xciii. 429 Some of the fusileers, who are smaller bodied men, have their arms proportioned. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 1772 Lieut. Brownson, of his Majesty's 23d Regiment Royal Welch Fusiliers. 1858 J. B. NORRON *Topsides* 128 Her [Madras] illustrious Fusiliers have been dispatched bodily to Calcutta.

attrib. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. All officers belonging to fusilier corps have two epaulettes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 7 854 All grenadier and fusilier Regiments are, 10 march to the tune of the British Grenadiers.

Fusillade (fūzīlād), sb. Also *g* fusillade. [a. F. *fusillade*, f. *fusiller* to shoot, f. *fusil* FUSIL 2.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms; a wholesale execution by this means.

1801 *Times in Spirit Publ. Truls.* (1802) V. 53 From hence were shot those diabolical and cardanoms, which have been so much admired for their happy illustration of the mitraille and fusillades. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* XL 359 The enemy have a considerable force, and are keeping up a fusillade. 1835 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Blackintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1887) 336 Then came, revolutionary tribunals, noyades, fusillades. 1863 *KINGSLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 283 This wanton fusillade must have been the result of a panic. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Oct. 6/2 Notwithstanding the fusillade, no one... appears to have been hurt.

transf. and fig. 186. B. HARTE *Sanitary Message* i. I heard the welcome rain, A fusillade upon the roof, A tattoo on the pane. 1865 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingw.* xxiii. O'er woodland crests, The ceaseless fusillade of terror ran. 1881 *GEORGE in Alam. Mag.* Oct. 429 The men found relief in fusillades of swearing. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 1/4 The din of controversy, the fusillade of personalities.

Fusillade (fūzīlād), v. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To assault (a place), to shoot down (persons) by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

1816 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XV. 56 A whole corps... were marched apart by one of Staffell's officers and fusilladed. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* i. xiii. (1872) 77 Give them shoving if they want it; that done, fusillade them all. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 560 The Mahdi's adherents fusilladed his palace at Khartoum.

Hence *Fusillading* vbl. sb. Also *Fusillader*. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* v. 141 Lyons fusillading... these... were but a new irrefragable preaching abroad of that. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. iv. 119 The butcher of women and fusillader of children.

Fusillation (fūzīlāshn), rare. [n. of action f. F. *fusiller* to shoot; see FUSILLADE sb. and -ATION.] Capital punishment by shooting.

1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* vii. 83 The black cutty (pipe)... was with him when under sentence of fusillation for sketching a droschky in the Nevski Perspective.

Fusilly (fūzīli), a. Her. Also 6 fusille, 7 fusillee, 8 fusille, 9 fusilée. [a. OF. *fusell*, f. *fusil*; see FUSIL 1.] Of a field: Covered with fusils (see FUSIL 1).

1572 *BOSSWELL Armorie* II. 116 Two Pillers in pile fusile Dargent. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* III. 149 Fusillee is like unto Masculy, but your fusille must be made long and small in the middle. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 165 The old Manner of Ingrailing in Arms is like Fusillee. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 309 The Tabley family, whose armorial ensign was; Argent, a pale fusile Sable. 1864 *BOUILLER Her. Hist. & Pop.* vii. 35 In a Field Fusilly... the divisions are narrower than in Lozengey.

b. Fusil-shaped. 1860 *HEWITT Amer. Arm.* II. 235 The rowels... may be divided into three kinds—the star shaped, the indented, and the fusilly.

Fusing (fūzīng), vbl. sb. [f. FUSE v.2 + -ING 1.] The action or process of fusing (see FUSE v.2), *lit.* and *fig.*

1838 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 102 This, in fusing, was converted into a black glass. 1886 *Athenaeum* 20 May 684/1 A little fusing into harmony would do wonders for this picture.

b. attrib., as *fusing point* or *temperature*, the point or temperature at which fusion takes place.

1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xxxi. 409 The fusing point has been elevated by the pressure. 1863 — *Heat* vi. § 240 (1870) 188 The fusing-point of cast iron is 2,000° F. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 101 The fusing temperature now existing within [the earth].

Fusion (fūzēn). [ad. L. *fusio*-em, n. of action f. *fundere* to pour. Cf. FOISON and F. *fusion*.]

1. The action or operation of fusing or rendering fluid by heat; the state of flowing or fluidity in consequence of heat. Also in phrases *of easy, hard fusion*: melted with ease or difficulty. *† Watery*

fusion: the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 327 To bryngte it to fusion or meltinge. 1594 *PLATE Jewell-ho.* 1 14 Although some sortes of them [ashes] be of harder fusile or meltinge than others. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Flints and pebbles are subject unto fusion. 1683 *PETRUS Flete Mm.* i. (1686) 5 Oars... of an easier Fusion. 1718 *QUINCY Compt. Melting* or Fusion. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 53 When exposed to the heat of boiling water, they undergo the watery fusion; that is to say, the water which they contain becomes sufficient to keep the barytes in solution. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 5 The texture of steel is rendered more uniform by fusion. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 70 That degree of heat must be employed which will give perfect fusion to the glaze. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 199 It [the earth] existed at one time in a state of fusion.

fig. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 227 That wonderful religious movement which... threw men's minds into a state of fusion.

b. *concr.* A fused mass.

1823 J. BADOCK *Dom. Annum.* 138 The fusion is to be raised to the tempering height. 1863 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 61 Clouds, which appeared but a fusion of the great orb of light. 1882 T. COAN *Life in Hawaii* 330 Drawing out small lumps of the adhering fusion, they moulded it, before it had time to cool, into various forms.

† 2. *Path. and Phys.* a. Thinning, attenuation (of the blood). Cf. FUSE v.2 1 d. b. In etymological sense: A pouring; pouring forth (of the blood); ? = CIRCULATION. *Obs.*

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extensp.* 54 A Decoction of Burdock... keeps the blood in a due mixture, and hinders its Fusion. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 114 The Arteries, on whose Forces the Division and Fusion of the Blood entirely depend.

3. The union or blending together of different things (whether material or immaterial) as if by melting, so as to form one whole; the result or state of being so blended. *Const. into, with.*

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iv. (1869) I. 24 By fusion of the parts they can easily be reunited. 1830-3 J. LVELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xxviii. 353 There seems to have been a partial fusion of the mammalia at some remote period. 1831 LAMB *Elys. Ser.* II. *Ellistonia*, That harmonious fusion of the manners of the player into those of everyday life. 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 10 The fusion of the sensual into the spiritual. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. i. 434 A fusion of nations... and an assimilation of races. 1855 MILLMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. vi. 206 This absolute fusion of the religion of peace with barbarous warfare. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 22 Everything English is a fusion of distinct and antagonistic elements. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xiii. 398 He argues for a fusion of law and equity. 1880 *BASTIAN Brain* 28 Fusions of ganglia may occur during the development of some animals. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 582 The embryo-sac is formed by the fusion of two cells equivalent to spore-mother-cells.

b. *Politics.* The coalition (of parties or factions). 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 22 Political conciliation became the slang of the day, and the fusion of parties the babble of clubs. 1861 *MAY Const. Hist.* (1863) I. 8 A new reign was favorable... to the fusion of parties. 1879 *GREEN Read. Eng. Hist.* vi. 33 Their union was the result of no direct policy of fusion.

attrib. 1864 *GREELEY Amer. Conf.* I. xxii. 328 The refusal of part of the Douglas men to support the Fusion ticket (composed of three Douglas, two Bell, and two Breckinridge men). 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 7/5 Great difficulties are inevitable in making a fusion ticket in the various States.

Fusion, -ou(n)n(e, obs. forms of FOISON.

Fusionism (fūzēniz'm). [f. FUSION sb. + -ISM.] The principle or practice of supporting a coalition or coalitions between political parties.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 683 Fusionism means... a renunciation of the Revolution of July, 1830, its deeds and principles [etc.].

Fusionist (fūzēnist). [f. FUSION sb. + -IST. Cf. F. *fusionniste*.] One who strives to promote fusion or coalition between differing associations, parties, or opinions.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 683 The man... now comes forward as a fusionist. 1856 *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 479 Its [the French Academy's] elections are pitched battles between the Imperialists and the Fusionists. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 399/1 Ready to break a lance one day for the Orleansists, another for the fusionists.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1858 J. W. DONALDSON *Litt. Greece* III. 41 Neglecting the reactionary or fusionist schemes of Philo or Antiochus. 1859 *Daily News* 22 Aug. The Fusionist negotiations have suddenly and finally ended in failure. 1875 M. PATTERSON *Casabon* 504 After a short period of irresolution... he settled down in the attitude which we may call fusionist. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr. 6 Among Canadian Railway Securities there is the fusionist conflict with its ups and downs of prices.

Fusionless: see FOISONLESS.

† **Fusitive**, a. *Obs.* [irregularly f. L. *fūs*-ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour.] Of or pertaining to fusing or melting.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 75 Whereby the liquate or fusitive Art is enriched.

† **Fusive**, a. and sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fūs*-ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour + -IVE.] A. *adj.* Tending to fuse; in quot., tending to thin (the blood). Cf. FUSE v.2 1 d. B. sb. Something which fuses.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 262 Esula is... sbarp, incisive, tenuative, fusive, apertive and scicative. 1678 R.

R[USSELL] *Geber* III. II. xii. 197 The special fusive of it [i. e. Iron] is Arsnick of every kind.

Fusk, a. *rare.* Also *fusc*. [ad. L. *fuscus* in same sense.] Dark brown, dusky, fuscous. Hence

† **Fuskish** a. *Obs.*, somewhat dark or dusky.

† **Fusky** a. *Obs.* = FUSK.

1563 *HULL Art Garden.* (1593) 13 The seeds be then ripe to be gathered, when the grapes bee full ripe, which ripeness of them by their fuskish and browne colour... may be known. 1577 *DEE Relat. Scip.* i. (1699) 75 That about the center is of fuskish or leadish colour. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabbellouer's Bk. Physique* 56/1 Till such time as the fuske coloured oyle come therout. 1610 *TORRE Hon. Acad.* II. 44 The dreadful lodge of the fuskie daughters of blacke Night. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 715 Verdigrease makes it sometimes citreous, sometimes fusk. 1660 Sir R. PASTON in Sir T. Browne's *Wks.* (1848) III. 513, I found it, from its fuscye red color, looke like white lead ground with oyle. 1829 LAMB *Let. to H. C. Robinson* 27 Feb., Your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its fusc envelope.

† **Fuskin**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [ad. L. *fusca* in same sense.] A three-pronged spear.

1575 LANSHAM *Let.* (1871) 52 A one syde, Neptune wyth his Tridentall Fuskin.

Fusle, var. of FUZZLE v., *Obs.*

† **Fusoe**. *Obs.* = 1 [Anglicized spelling of Fr. *fusseau*.] A spindle.

1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 119 People both in Suffolk and Norfolk knit much and spin, some with y^e Rock and fusoe as the French does, others at their wheeles.

Fusoid (fūzōid), a. [f. L. *fūs-us* spindle + -OID.] = FUSIFORM 2.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

† **Fusory**, a. *Obs.* = 1 [ad. L. *fūsōri-us*, f. *fūs*-ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour.] Adapted or tending to fuse or melt.

1678 R. [RUSSELL] *Geber* v. v. 276 The Fusory Furnace is that in which all Bodies are easily melted by themselves.

Fusoun, obs. form of FOISON.

† **Fass**, sb. *Obs.* = FUSOCK 1, FUSTILUGS.

1667 *DRYDEN & DAVENANT Tempest* III. iii. This [his Boson's] Whistle... is a Badge of my Sea-Office; my fair Foss, thou dost not know it. 1675 *COTTON Burlesque on B.* 113 That great ramping Fuss, thy Daughter. 1702 *STEELE Funeral* III. (1734) 51 O' Sunday Morning at Church I curried to you; and look'd at a great Fuss in a glaring light dress next Pew.

Fuss (fūs), sb. *Perh.* echoic of the sound of something sputtering or bubbling, or expressive of the action of 'puffing and blowing'. Cf. also *fuss*, *Fuzz* (= *fuzzball*). The common view that the word is connected with FOVS a., 'eager, ready', is baseless; the adj. is not found later than the 15th c., and has little affinity of sense with the sb.]

1. A bustle or commotion out of proportion to the occasion; a needless or excessive display of concern about anything; ostentatious or officious activity. Phrase, *† to keep a fuss with* = the later *to make a fuss about*.

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i. Ab! I hate these Congregation-women. There's such a Fuss and such a clutter about their Devotion. 1726 *SWIFT To a Lady in Johnson's Eng. Poets* XLIII. 79 Come to use and application; Nor with senates keep a fuss. 1730 Ld. LANS- DOWNE *Wild Boar's Def. Wks.* 1732 I. 140 With your Humanity you keep a Fuss; But are in truth worse brutes than all of us. 1783 MAD. D'ARLBY *Diary* Jan., I felt so fagged with the preceding day's fuss. 1807 J. J. BENERSON *Misertes Hum.* *Life* (1826) xi. 271 You have both been making a great fuss about nothing. 1830 R. H. DANA *Def. Mass.* xxiii. 71 She got under weigh with very little fuss. 1850 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) I. 175 It is only foolish little men that are fond of mysteries and fusses. 1879 *DIXON Brit. Cyprus* vi. 58 They were to ask no leave, and make no fuss. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* III. c. 424 There is a good deal of fuss about trotting-matches.

b. *Fuss-and-feathers*, bustle and display; hence *fuss-and-featherdom*.

1866 *Temple Bar* May 198 Their [ben-women's] fuss and featherdom have... a different direction. 1891 *WOLSELEY in Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 7/2 It was no fuss-and-feathers and gold-lace army.

2. A state of (more or less ludicrous) consternation or anxiety.

1705 *VANBRUGH Confed.* IV. Wks. (Rldg.) 431/1 Why, here's your Master in a most violent Fuss, and no mortal Soul can tell for what. 1746 *HAWLEY in Albemarle* 50 1/2 *of my Life* (1876) I. 114, I could not tell you... the fuses the battalions of Guards are in upon this sudden embarkation. 1813 *LADY BURGHESSE Lett.* (1893) 74 Madame Legoux... had been in a fine fuss about us.

3. [f. the vb.] One who fusses.

1875 *HOWELLS Foregone Concl.* 98, I am a fuss, and I don't deny it.

Fuss (fūs), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a fuss; to be in a bustle; to busy oneself restlessly about trifles; to move fussily (about, up and down, etc.)

1702 *KEHNE II.* 132 The Thornbonts were among the first, Sir Gilbert fussing about, with his large white wig and gouty legs, as happy as any of them. 1797 *POLWHELE Old Eng. Gentl.* 62 She fussed to form arrangements with the cook. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Trav.* 78 He had been fussing about it not long before... during the portrait of himself. 1859 *BLACKW. Mag.* Apr. 456/2 Forth would fuss of himself. 1891 *COXON Trav. Iv.* Achmet, with a huge crowd of staff. 1891 *COXON Trav. Iv.* 34 Sir John... fussed and fumed about the Court. 1896 Mrs. F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. xl. 143 His wife

liked to be fussing about in kitchen and store-room. 1833 J. PARKER *Lyne Ch.* 11 But there more he was fussed over the more he infidelled. 1887 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* I. xiv. 293, I remember the host fussing in and out of the room during the quarter of an hour before dinner. 1889 *The County vi. in Cornish Mag.* Feb. They may be fussed over as novelties.

transf. 1847 LYTON *Lucretia* 114 By the coal fire, where, through volumes of smoke, fussed and flickered a pretension to flame. 1852 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 340 Little steam gondolas with onion-funnels, puffing and fussing like busy water-beetles in a microscope.

2. *trans.* To put into a fuss; to agitate, worry; to bother about trifles. Also *To fuss up* (? dial.): to flatter, treat with fussy politeness.

1816 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 98 Safe arrived, quite well, but more pulled about, fussed, and bustling than ever. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 14 Since Hope's deluding tongue inclin'd me to fuss myself. 1821 — *Vill. Minister* I. 157 Since he fussed me so up in the grove. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxviii. 245 It is generally the safest way to take care to be in time ourselves, but to guard against fussing other people. 1885 MRS. WALFORD *Narr.* II. 163 The going in and out... always fusses me.

Hence *Fussed ppl. a.*, in a fuss; agitated, discontented; *Fussing ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *Fussation* [see -ATION], the action, habit, or practice of fussing; *Fusser* [see -ER], one who fusses.

1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. Nov. in Early Diary*, She dispelled all sort of ceremony, distance, or fussation. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. (1863) 317 She was addicted to a fussing and fidgety neatness. 1832 SCOTT *St. Roman's* Intro. 9 The character of the traveller, meddling, self-importance, and what the ladies call fussing. 1847 BUSWELL *Chr. Murt.* II. 1. (1861) 245 His obstinacy is but the fussing of his weakness. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokeley Sec.* v. (1880) 228 David is taking up his slate, and looking a little fussed because there is a scratch in the corner. 1869 LAOY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* xv. (1874) 108, I have finished all my little fussings about the house. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM to *Yrs. Police Judge* xv. 161 Every witness, affiant, lawyer, fuser, and teazer of this jurisdictional region. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 2/3 *The Standard* with its fellow fussers and fogies abroad sits down and waits the event. 1895 *World's Christm.* No. 61/2 That idiotic fussation... all the excitement, and all those people staring at her.

Fuss, Fuss-ball: see FUZZ, FUZZ-BALL.

† **Fusse**. *Her. Obs.* [ad. F. *fosse* a ditch.] A foss, ditch, or pool represented as a charge on a shield.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* I. cclxxxi. 171 b, The blasure of his armes was goulles, two fuses sable [a deux fosses noires] a border sable.

† **Fussfall**. *Obs.* [Ger. *fussfall*, f. phrase (einem) zu fusze or zu fuszen fallen to fall at one's feet.] Prostration before a sovereign.

1547 THURLBY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 402 The Commissaries of the Duke of Wyntzenbergh have made their fussefall and knelt before th'Emperour.

Fusses: see FUST sb. 2

Fussify (fʊsɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. FUSSE v. + (-i)FY.] *intr.* To make a fuss, to go about fussily. So **Fussification** [(-i)FICATION], the action of making a fuss.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 311 How to escape formal fussifications. 1868 Q. Rev. Apr. 317 Johnson was constantly fussifying about the brewery with an ink-horn in his button-hole. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Phantom Fort.* xli, Fussification about her carriage.

Fussily (fʊsɪli), *adv.* [f. FUSSY a. + -LY 2.] In a fussy manner.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxiii, Who... getting but a nibble at a time, Still fussy keep fishing on. 1864 J. FORSTER *Life Sir F. Eliot* I. 114 He had to make answer by fussy quoting his own book against Bellarmine. 1883 F. M. PEARO *Conrad* I. 33 He had acted, a little fussily perhaps, but nobly.

Fussiness (fʊsɪnɪs), [f. FUSSY a. + -NESS.] The quality or habit of being fussy; restless or ostentatious activity about trifles.

1851 HARRIS *Comp. Solit.* xi. (1874) 192 That freedom from small fussiness. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 316 Her religious exhortations are backed by scoldings and fussiness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 The fussiness of Thiers, who would have a finger in every pie that was being made.

† **Fusslo**. *Obs.* 1607 BREWER *Lingua* IV. vi, Such stirre with... Muffles, Fussles, Fussles... Fillets, Crostles, and so many lets, that yet slee is scarce drede to the girle.

Fussock, fuzsock. Also 7 fussocks. [Cf. FUSSE sb. 1; also *fuss*, FUSSE sb. 1, FUZZ-BALL.]

1. A fat, unwieldy woman. *dial.* or *slang*.

a 1700 R. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. A Fat Fussocks, a Flusom, Fat, Strapping Woman. c 1740 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *The New Lane Dial.* Wks. (1860) 55 This brooding Fussock lookt faw as Tunor [a dog] when id done. 1868 WATSON *Swick Plant* II. 40 'Nay', cried Billy; 'thae r't noan becom to run off thi bargain becom o' this fuzsock makin' her din, arto?'

2. *Sc.* A fluffy mass (of cotton).

1832 G. MACDONALD *Cattle Warlock* xxiv. (1883) 153 A fussock o cotton 'oo' rowed round a bit o' stick.

Hence † **Fussock v.** *Obs. intr.*, to roll about in an unwieldy way. Implied in † **Fussocking ppl. a.** 0 fs.

1783 CHARLOTTE BURNBY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1879) II. 297 Mrs. Percy is a vulgar, fussocking, proud woman; and very civil to us. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Fussocking*, large and fat.

Fussy (fʊsi), *a.* [f. FUSSE sb. 2 + -Y 1.]

1. Of persons, their habits and actions: Fond of fuss, moving and acting with fuss; habitually busy about trifles.

1831 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 201 Lucky for him that he is so little of an irritable or fussy nature. 1850 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLII. 163 She is fussy and fidgety (if there be such words). 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *Y. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 46 Foreign travel may... make them, if not wiser, at any rate less fussy. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* III. 41 The fussy dowager... swooped down upon her nephew. 1877 OWEN *Wesley's Desp.* p. xlv, The fussy charlatanism... of ambitious sciolists. 1882 JESSOP *Stud. Recluse* Pref. (1893) 11 There were no schools then; no fussy visiting of the poor. *transf.* 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*. *Kur.* IX. (1894) 212 The butterfly... is much too fussy an insect to enjoy himself properly. 1885 *Daily News* 5 July 9/1 The fussy little Conservancy tug.

2. *dial.* and *U.S.* Of places: Full of bustle, bustling.

1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, etc.* s.v., The shops will be quite full and fussy. 1853 MOTLEY *Curr.* (1880) I. vi. 161 A populous, busy, fuming, fussy, little world like this.

3. Of dress, etc.: Full of petty details. Also, in dressmaking language, without depreciatory implication; With many flounces, puffs, pleats, etc.

1858 HOLLAND *Pittcomb's Lett.* I. 92 Let every garment be well fitted... fussy in no point. 1881 *Queen* 1 Oct. Advt., The skirt... puffed more or less fussy, according to figure. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 7/3 The latter [medal] had been withheld, the designs being fussy and of doubtful construction. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 3/4 The fussy sunshade is much belauded with lace-edged chiffon.

† **Fust, sb. 1** *Obs.* Also 6 foust. [a. OF. *fust* (mod. F. *fût*): see FOIST sb. 2]

1. A wine-cask.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 85, xxx. pipes here, and a toon wyn x.s., the bere x.s. and for the fustes xxx.s. 1601 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 295 The Serjant... hath for his fee, all the empty foustes of wine.

2. 'A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel' (Johnson 1755).

Whence in mod. Dicts.

II. 3. (See quot. 1819.) [So F. *fût*, It. *fusto*.]

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 35 The Column... diminishing (from the third Part of the Fust upwards). 1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* I. 48 They were neither Channell'd, nor altogether plain; but their Fusts cut into Angles. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 27 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 550 The wreaths along the fusts of the columns. 1819 NICHOLSON *Dict. Archit.*, *Fust*, the shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster.

† **Fust, sb. 2** *Obs.* In pl. 6-7 fusses, fusts. [ad. It. *fusto* lit. 'stick'. Cf. F. *fût* de girofle.

With the plural form *fusses* cf. *dial. fuses* for *fists*. It is somewhat doubtful whether the first quot. belongs to this word.]

(See quot. 1657.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Prim. Prin.* (E. E. T. S.) 240 Moche worth is the lytwary y-makyd of fuste and aloes, for that fuste confortyth the stomake. Then sethe he fuste in wyne, and drynke hit erly. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (in. cxlii. 1552 Those grosse kinde of Cloves... which of the ancients are called Fusti, whereof we have englished them Fusses. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxviii. 199 Those [Cloves] that do abide longer on the trees... being called by most Fusses, yet some call the stalks of the Cloves Fusses. *Ibid.* Table... Fusses or Fusts.

Fust, sb. 3 *Obs. exc. dial.* [var. of FIRST sb.]

The ridge of the roof of a house: see quot. 1819.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 142 The Fust of the House. 1819 NICHOLSON *Dict. Archit.*, *Fust*, a term used in Devonshire, and perhaps in some other counties, for the ridge of a house.

† **Fust, sb. 4** *Obs.* [short f. FUSTIC.] = FUSTIC.

1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* IV. 307 There groweth Fust also, or Yellow-wood, used to dye with.

Fust (fʊst), *v.* *obs. exc. dial.* Also FOIST v. 2 [f. FUST sb. 1, 2.] *intr.* To become mouldy or stale-smelling; *esp.* a. Of corn: To become mouldy; also fig. b. Of wine: To taste of the cask; also fig.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 440 As the Manna which the Jewes gathered over an Homer did them no good, but mould and fust. 1604 SHAKES. *Ham.* IV. iv. 39 (Qu. 2) He that made vs... gaue vs not that capabillite and god-like reason To fust in vs vnusd. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 429 To prevent wine from fusting, otherwise lasting of the cask. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Fust*, to mould as corn does.

Hence *Fusted ppl. a.* = FUSTY 1.

1597-8 Dr. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 117 Of fusted hoppers now lost for lack of sale. 1621-32 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. vi. 63 If the spirits of the brain be fusted... the children will be fusted in the brain; they will be dull... all their lives. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 432 To restore a wine fusted, or tasting of the cask. 1897 G. MACDONALD *Salted with Fire* 203 To me it was like the fustit larks of the half-famishd swine.

Fust, *obs. f. of FIST sb. 1, var. of FOIST sb. 1 *Obs.**

Fustage (fʊstɪdʒ). *Cape Colony.* [f. FUST sb. 1 + -AGE.] 'The vats, tubs, and all the wooden utensils used in making wine' (*MS. Let. Nov.* 1865).

1868 *Cape & Natal News* 7 Dec. 18 A large vintage in prospect, and no fustage in time to store it.

Fustanella (fʊstəˈnɛlə). Also *fustinella*, *fustanella*, (badly) *fustanelli*. [a. It. *lingua franca fustanella*, dim. of the name by which the garment is known in Greece and Turkey: mod. Gr. φοιστάρη, Albanian *fustan*, believed to be a. It.

fustagno FUSTIAN.] A stiff full petticoat of white cotton or linen worn by men in Modern Greece.

1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 266 Gentlemen in dirty white jackets and fustanellas. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Lands of Saracen* 359 The spruce young Greeks, whose snowy fustanellas were terribly bespattered, came off much worse. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. ii. vii. 407 The Pellicular... walking jauntily along the Street of Æolus... in tasselled fez, embroidered jacket, snowy fustanelli. 1882 G. F. ARNSTRONG *Carl. f. Greece, Brigand Parnass.* 10 You see him yonder... his fustanella white and bright as it should be.

Hence *Fustanelled a.*, wearing a fustanella.

1853 FELTON *Fann. Lett.* xli. (1865) 310 He was a fustanelled fellow, with a villainous... look. 1884 A. J. EVANS in *Archæol.* (1884) XLIX. 24 These fustanella'd peasants.

Fuste, *obs. form of FIST sb. 1*

† **Fuster**. *Obs.* Also 5 fuystour, 6 fustar, 6-7 foystor. [a. AF. *fuster*, *fuyster*, f. *fust* (mod. F. *fût*) piece of wood. In continental OF. *fustier* had the wider sense of worker in wood, carpenter, etc.] A saddle-tree-maker.

[1309 *Lib. Custum. Lond.* (Godef.), Que nul fuster face arizons de seles, sinon de quarter.] 1415 in *York Mss.* Intro. 26 Fuystours. 1530 PALSER 223/2 Fustar that maketh saddell trees, *bastier*. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1603) 542 Foystors, the wardens and two persons, one messe. 1609 D. ROGERS *Hart. MS.* 194 ff. 26 in *Digby Mss.* (1882) Forewords 22 Saddlers, fusters. 1611 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.) 7 Oct., Joh'em Morcetur de Challock, fuster.

† **Fusterer**. *Obs. rare* = 1. = *prece*.

1600 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 1. 7 Saddlers and fusterers.

Fusteric (fʊstɪrɪk). [f. FUST-ET, after *turmeric*.]

The colouring matter of fustet. Cf. FUSTIN.

1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 318 This wood contains a large quantity of yellow colouring matter, named fustet.

Fustet (fʊstɪt). [a. F. *fustet*, ad. Pr. *fustet* = Sp. *fustete*, an etymologizing corruption (as if dim. of Pr. *fust*, Sp. *fuste* stick, piece of wood) of the Arab. source of FUSTIC.] A small European shrub (*Rhus Cotinus*), from which a yellow dye is extracted; called also *young fustic*. (See quot.)

1821 *Ure Dict. Chem.*, *Fustet*, the wood of the *rhus cotinus*, or Venus's sumach, yields a fine orange colour, but not at all durable. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 834 *Fustet*, the wood of the *rhus cotinus*, a fugitive yellow dye. *Ibid.* I. 837 *Fustic*, the old fustic of the English dyer, as the article fustet is their young fustic.

Fustian (fʊstɪən), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 fustane, 4-5 fustain, 4 fustayn, 4-6 fustiane, -yan(e), fusten(e), (5) fustien, fustyn, 6 fustin, fuschain, fustheyn, fusthayne, fustyam, fusteen, fosten, *Sc.* fustean, 5-7 fustion, -yon, 4- fustian. [a. OF. *fustaigne*, *-aine*, mod. F. *fulaïne* fem. = Fr. *fustant*, Sp. *fustan*, Pg. *fustão*, It. *fustagno*, repr. med. L. (*pannus*) *fustaneus*, (*tela*) *fustanea*; conjecturally derived from *Fostat*, the name of a suburb of Cairo where cloth was manufactured.]

A. sb. 1. Formerly, a kind of coarse cloth made of cotton and flax. Now, a thick, twilled, cotton cloth with a short pile or nap, usually dyed of an olive, leaden, or other dark colour.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De mesbakele of medeme fustane [or *perk. fustani*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 75 Of fustyan he wored a gepoun. c 1450 *Merlin* 279 His clothing was blakke fustyan with bendes on the sleues. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp.* Eliz. of York (1830) 16, ij yerdes of white fustyan for sokkes for the Quene. 1558 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 167, ij blanketts of fustheyn. 1586 SHAKES. *Yam. Shr.* IV. i. 49 Where's the Cooke... the seruingmen in their new fustian. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz Surg.* II. xxix. 149 Commonly I used... some pieces of fustions, cutting them of two fingers breadth. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-h.* 8 Dimetty... which is called Pillus Fustian, is of great use to put Feathers in for Pillows. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 418 Fustian and corduroy that was neither sound nor fragrant.

† *b.* A blanket made of this material. *Obs.*

1424 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 56, I will have to be oone bed a peyre fustians. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Be. Nurture* 92 Fustian and shetis clad by sight and sans ystast. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* (1799) 121 Then shall the yeoman of the stufte take a fustian... & caste it upon the bedd... & the sheete likewise... then lay on the other sheete... then lay on the over fustian above. 1500 *Inv.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1768) 134 A paire of old Fustians.

† *c.* **Fustian of Naples**. Also 6 *fustian in naples* or *aplis*, *fustyan(e) aples* or *napes*, *fustianaples*, *fustianaples*, *fustianaples*, 6-7 *fustian anapes* or *anapes*. App. a kind of cotton velvet. Cf. A-NAPEs. *Obs.*

1465 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505 Fustian, busian, nor fustian of Napulis. 1534 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 207 A new cushion of fustian in naples. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Fustianaples of Velures, and of Wool, bayes, Silke, Parchment lace, Sarcenet and Iukle. 1575, 1611, a 1627 [see A-NAPEs].

2. *fig.* Inflated, turgid, or inappropriately lofty language; speech or writing composed of high-sounding words and phrases; bombast, rant; in early use also † jargon, made-up language, gibberish. For the development of sense cf. HOMERIST. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* IV. 76 *Wag*, Let thy left eye be diametrically fixed upon my right heel, with *quasi restituti nostris insinere*. Clown. God forgive me, he speaks Dutch fustian. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of his Humour* II. i, Prithlee let's talk fustian a little, and gull them. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 316 If he can... wear his clothes in

4. *Comb.*, as *fusty-framed*, *-looking*, *-rusty* adjs.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 4 After the finishing of
 whose fustie framed speech. 1782 COWPER *Let. to Ursin*
 Jan. in *Life* 1824 111. 11. But what shall we say of his
 [Johnson's] fusty-rusty remarks upon Henry and Emma?
 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* 1. A fusty-looking old per-
 sonage with a large umbrella.

Hence **Fustily** adv., **Fustiness**, also (jocular
 nonce-wds.) **Fusticate** v., to make fusty; **Fus-
 tified** a. = **FUSTY** a. 3.

1526 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 218 Item, that the Brewers doe
 brew good and seasonable stuff without Weave or Fust-
 ines. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) 111. 333 If any
 fustiness be found in his writings, it comes not from the
 grape, but from the cask. a 1722 *Lisle Hist.* (1752) 169
 'tis not only the loss of those grains that actually grow,
 but a foulness and fustiness also. 1835 *Beckford Recoll.*
 150 This most consequential of equities... invited us...
 to screen ourselves from the meridian heats... Preceded
 by the right pompous and fustified eguerry, we diverged
 from the mended track. 1839 *Golden Age*, XLVI. 734
 When there was a sort of golden age... and shepherds had
 nothing to do but pipe... The country pipes now-a-days
 are terribly fusticated with tobacco. 1864 *Realm* 18
 May 8 We have so long associated him [an actor] with
 Meltzer Moss, that rustiness and fustiness seemed a normal
 part of his being. 1874 *Blackie Self-Cult.* 30 A student,
 and smells fustily of books, as an inveterate smoker does of
 tobacco. 1883 J. PATT *Thicker than Water* 151 The one
 is fustiness, the other is skimpiness. In the former case
 the air is rather difficult to breathe. Flue is everywhere.

Fusun, obs. form of **FOISON**.

Fusure, rare-^o. [ad. L. *fūsūra* founding, f.
fundere to found (metals).] **Fusing**, smelting.
 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Fusure*, a flowing or melting of
 Metals. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Fut**, int. Obs. [? an instinctive exclamation;
 but cf. *Foot sb.* 1 b.] Used to express surprise.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* n. Wks. 1856 I. 23 Fut, how
 he tickles you trout under the gills. *Ibid.* 111. 35.

Fut, obs. and Sc. form of **FOOT**.

Futchel (fwtʃəl). [Of obscure origin.
 Possibly repr. some compound of *Foot*; cf. *hole-foot*, 'the
 hind end of a pole which goes into the cleaves of the
 futchels' (Knight).]

One of the pieces of timber carrying or supporting
 the shafts, or pole, or splinter-bar of a carriage.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 50 The futchels are 2
 light timbers fixed in the fore axle-tree bed. 1851 *Illustr.*
Catal. Gt. Exhib. I. 260 Friction plates attached to futchels.
 1853 *URR Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 940 The futchel or socket
 for the pole of the carriage, must also be jointed to the
 middle of the fore-axle-tree bed and splinter bar. 1876
VOYLS Mil. Dict. (ed. 3), *Futchels* are strong pieces of wood
 or iron, three in number, uniting the splinter-bar and the
 axle-tree bed of a gun-carriage or limber.

† **Fute**, v. Obs.⁻¹ [?echoic.] intr. To whistle.
 c 1650 *Robin Hood* 52 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 29 Now
 fute on, fute on thou cutted fryar. It is not the futing in
 a fryers fist that can doe me any ill.

Fute, obs. Sc. form of **FOOD**, **FOOT**.

Fute, **Futerer**, var. **FUTE**, **FEWTERER**, Obs.

Futher, -ir, obs. forms of **FOOTER sb.**

Futhorc (fytʃɔrk). Also **futhark**, -ork. [Named
 from the first six letters, f, u, þ, r, k or a, r, k.] The
 Runic alphabet.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 285 The
 name futhorc is applied to all systems of phonetic signs of
 the Teutonic Stock, for the same reason as those of classical
 derivation are called alphabet. 1865 *Lubbock Preh. Times*
Appl. (1878) 618 We possess no less than 61 Runic Futhores.
 1883 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. vii. Shown by a couple
 of the later futhores.

Futile (fjūtīl, -īl), a. [a. f. *futile* or ad. L.
futilis (more correctly *futilis*) that easily pours
 out, leaky, hence untrustworthy, vain, useless, usu.
 supposed to be f. *fud-* stem of *fundere* to pour out.]
 1. Incapable of producing any result; failing
 utterly of the desired end through intrinsic defect;
 useless, ineffectual, vain.

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 252 How
 weak and futile is divorce. 1790 *Sturgeson Elegies* 31. Disdaining riches as the futile
 weeds. 1798 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 13 ¶ 8 Half the rooms are
 adorned with a kind of futile tapestry. 1799 *BURKE Pres.*
St. Affairs Wks. VII. 113 Render it as futile in its effects,
 as it is feeble in its principle. 1802 *Syd. Smith* II. 28 (1863)
 I. 12 All complaint is futile which is not followed up
 by appropriate remedies. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xvii. These
 struggles with the natural character... may seem futile and
 fruitless, but in the end they do good. 1875 *JOHNSON Plato*
 (ed. 2) I. 112 An inference that Protagoras evades by drawing
 a futile distinction between the courageous and the confident.
 1875 F. WILKIN *Life in Christ* Pref. (1878) 13 This is indeed
 no appeal which is made by every futile dreamer.

2. Occupied with things of no value or importance,
 addicted to trifling, lacking in purpose. ?Obs.

1735 *BOLLINGBROKE Patriot.* (1749) 112 These judgments
 and these reasonings may be expected in an age as futile and
 as corrupt as ours. 1751 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) 111. 152 The
 polite conversation of the men and women of fashion at
 Paris, though not always very deep, is much less futile and
 frivolous than ours here. *Ibid.* 172 Frivolous futile people.
 1791 *JOHNSON Johnson* 27 Mar. an. 1775 'Davy has some
 comical pleasantry about him; but 'tis a futile fellow.'

† 3. Unable to hold one's tongue, addicted to
 talking, loquacious, Obs. [From the etymological
 sense, 'leaky'.] Cf. **FUTURUS** 3.

1612 *BACON Ess.* *Cumtill* (Arb.) 220 One futile person,
 that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt, than
 manie that know it their dutie to conceale. 1625 — *Simula-
 tion* (Arb.) 508 Talkers and Futile Persons.

4. quasi-sh. A futile person.

1802 T. DUNCAN *Canaanitish Woman* x. 130 After all, why
 should he remain for ever among the futiles?

Hence **Futiley** adv., **Futleness**.
 1757 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Futleness*, *Futility*, Blabbing,
 Silliness, Lightness, Vanity. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst.*
Quebec 80 Being without arms, and in an unknown country,
 my inconstancy and futleness lay heavy on my spirit.
 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 353 Regnault met his death,
 futiley in almost the last engagement of the war. 1888 Mrs.
 M. HUNGERFORD *Hon. Mrs. Vereker* I. xvii. 232 The Chinese
 lanterns that so liberally, but so futiley, sought to light the
 pleasure grounds.

Futilitarian, a. and sb. [A humorous coinage,
 f. **FUTILITY**, after **UTILITARIAN**.]

A. adj. Devoted to futility or futile pursuits.

B. sb. One who is devoted to futility.

1827 *SOUTHEY* in C. C. *Southey Life & Corr.* V. 290 If the
 Utilitarians would reason and write like you, they would no
 longer deserve to be called Futilitarians. 1834 — *Doctor* xxv.
 (1848) 85 The whole race of Political Economists, our
 Malthusites, Benthamites, Utilitarians, or Futilitarians. 1873
 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 19 note. The word *international*, intro-
 duced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's *gignamity*
 .. are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philan-
 thropist and of the futilitarian misanthropist, respectively.

† **Futilitous**, a. Obs. rare-¹. [irreg. f. **FUTIL-
 IT-Y** + **-OUS**.] = **FUTILE**.

1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VIII. xiii. Love is... one of the
 most Agitating, Bewitching... Futilitous... of all human
 passions.

Futlity (futi-līti). [ad. F. *futlité* or L.
futilitas, *futilitatem*, f. *futilis*; see **FUTILE** and **-ITY**.]

1. The quality of being futile; triflingness, want
 of weight or importance; esp. inadequacy to pro-
 duce a result or bring about a required end, in-
 effectiveness, uselessness.

1623 *COCKERAM Futlity*, vanitie. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zooto-
 mia* 477 Divine Poems... might well absolve Poetry of its
 objected Futlity, and Levity. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* v.
 § 19 Whatever futlity there may be in their notions. 1777
PRIESTLEY Disc. Philos. Necess. 204 Shew the futlity of
 these replies, if you can. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* II.
 vi. (1852) 253 We have already seen the futlity of all attempts
 to assess taxes proportionally to real profits. 1875 *JOHNSON Plato*
 (ed. 2) I. 117 The manifest futlity and absurdity of
 the explanation. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.*, *Irish*
Cathol. 104 We should recognize the futlity of contending
 against the most rooted of prejudices.

2. Disposition to trifle or be occupied with trifles,
 incapacity for serious affairs or interests, lack of
 purpose, frivolousness.

1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* iii. 28 The same trifling futlity
 appears in their ill Signs of the Zodiac. 1748 *CHESTERF.*
Let. (1792) II. clvi. 57 If they [divisions] are futile and
 frivolous, it is time worse than lost, for they will give you
 an habit of futlity. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 25 ¶ 11 Leave
 foppery and futlity to die of themselves. 1856 Mrs. C.
CLARKE Shaks. Char. xx. (1863) 507 If they go wrong, it is
 from utter futlity and incapacity to keep out of harm's way.
 1866 Geo. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxiii. 128 The noisy futlity
 that belongs to schismatics generally.

† 3. Talkativeness, loquacity, inability to hold
 one's tongue. Cf. **FUTILE** a. 3. Obs.

1640 *WATTS tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* viii. 11. 383 The
 Futlity of vain Persons, which easily utter, as well what
 may be spoken, as what should be secreted. 1692 R.
L'ESTRANGE Fables ccccccxi. This Fable does not strike
 so much at the Futlity of Women in General, as the
 Incontinent Levity of a Prying Inquisitive Humour.

4. Something that is futile.

1667 Bp. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* 100, I am sure
 that those Notions... were but grand and pompous Futilities.
 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iii. (1842) 163 He was but a loud-
 sounding insanity and futlity; at bottom, he was not at all.
 1843 — *Past & Pr.* I. 1. His mouth full of loud futilities.
 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 222 A patchwork of second-hand
 memories is a laborious futlity, hard to write and harder
 to read. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 8 To reduce the
 faith to a vague futlity.

Futilize (fjūtīlīz), v. rare. [f. **FUTILE** +
-IZE.] trans. To make futile.

1766 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* II. ix. 119 Her whole soul
 and essence is futilized and extracted into shew and super-
 ficials. 1867 R. M. PHILLIMORE *tr. Dufanoul's Stud.*
Vom. vi. (1869) 35 Not to futilize (if I may be allowed the
 word) the mind of men, who are already too much inclined
 to futlity.

† **Futlilous**, a. Obs. [irreg. f. L. *fūtilis*, *futilis* =
FUTILE + **-OUS**.] = **FUTILE**.

1607 S. HERON *Defence* 1. 171 These arguments... are futi-
 lions. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 11 A futlilous distinction
 of of and to. 1643 *True Informer* 30 The Authors... were
 worthless and meant futlilous persons. 1647 *WARD Simp.*
Cobler 26 It is a most unworthy thing, for men, to spend their
 lives in making idle-cases for futlilous women's phantasies. 1692
WASHINGTON tr. Hillson's Def. Pop. viii. (1851) 201 Which is
 enough to discover how futlilous you are, to say, as you have
 done, that it was a Pope. 1703 Dr. PATRICK *Comm. 2 Sam.*
 vi. 22 Not with a futlilous, lascivious, and petulant joy, but
 with a pious and moderate.

Futra: see **FOOTRE**.

Futtling (fwtlīng). *Naut.* = **FOOT-WALING** (see
FOOT sb. 35).

c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 119 *Footwaling*, or *Futtling*,
 or *Celling*, the inside plank of the ship's bottom.

Futtock (fwtɔk). *Naut.* Also **8 foot-hook**.
 [prob., as already suggested in quot. 1644, a pro-
 nunciation of *foot-hook* (see quot. 1769).]

1. One of the middle timbers of the frame of a
 ship, between the floor and the top timbers.

1611 *COTGR., Cour-baston*... (in a ship) a crooked peece of
 timber, termed a Knee, or Futtocke. 1644 *MANWYNG*
Sea-mans Dict. *Futtocks*, this word is commonly pronounced
 but I think more properly it should be called *Foot-hooks*;
 for the Futtocks are those compassing timbers, which give
 the breadth and bearing to the ship, which are scarfed to the
 ground-timbers. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1776),
Futtocks, the middle division of a ship's timbers; or those
 parts which are situated between the floor and the top-
 timbers... At the epithet *hooked* is... applied... to several
 crooked timbers in a ship, as the breast-hooks, fore-hooks,
 after-hooks, &c., this term is evidently derived from the
 lowest part or foot of the timber and from the shape of the
 piece. 1799 G. KEATE *Pilew. Isl.* 94 The jolly-boat was
 dispatched to... fetch some timbers for futtocks. 1832
MARRYAT N. Forster iii. Several of the lower futtocks...
 timbers still hung together. 1846 *ADDISON Contracts* II. vii.
 § 2 (1883) 998 The twenty-two broken futtocks of the vessel
 were concealed only by the ballast. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.*
 (Weale) 120 Futtocks... are named according to their
 situation, that nearest the keel being called the first futtock;
 the next above, the second futtock, &c.

2. Comb., as *futtock-mould*, -rigging, -timber.
 Also futtock-head, -hole, -hoop (see quot.);
 futtock-plank = **LIMBER-STRAKE**; futtock-plate,
 one of the iron plates crossing the sides of the top-
 rim perpendicularly, to which the futtock-shrouds
 are secured; futtock-rider (see quot. 1867);
 futtock-shroud, one of the small shrouds which
 secure the lower dead-eyes and futtock-plates of
 top-mast rigging to a band round a lower mast;
 futtock-staff, -stave (see quot.).

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Futtock-head*, in ship-
 building, is a name for the 5th, the 7th, and the 9th diagonals,
 1846 *YOUNG Naut. Dict.* s. v. *Futtock-shrouds*, They are
 often formed by a continuation of the topmast rigging
 coming down through holes in the top, called *futtock-holes*.
 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Futtock-holes*, places through
 the top-rim for the futtock-plates. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*
 I. 931 **Futtock-hoop*, a hoop encircling the mast at a point
 below the head, and serving for the attachment of the
 shiplights to the futtock-shrouds. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl.*
Shiplight 19 The... futtock-mould is hauled downward.
 1846 *YOUNG Naut. Dict.*, *Limber-strake*, sometimes called
 the **futtock-plank*. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789)
 M m ij, An iron band, called the **foot-hook-plate*. 1841 R. H.
DANA Seaman's Man. 106 **Futtock-plates*. 1769 *FALCONER*
Dict. Marine (1789), *Equilites*... the **futtock-riders*. 1867
SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., *Futtock-riders*, when a rider is
 lengthened by means of pieces battened or scarfed to it and
 each other, the first piece is termed the first futtock-rider,
 the next the second futtock-rider, and so on. c 1860 H.
STUART Seaman's Catech. 17 What is the name of the rigging
 from the neck-lace to the top rim? **Futtock-rigging*. 1769
FALCONER Dict. Marine (1789) M m ij, A rope called the
**foot-hook-shroud*. 1840 R. H. *DANA Bef. Mast* vi. 13 He
 fell from the star-board futtock shrouds. 1861 H. KINGSLEY
Ravenshoe vi. Clinging to the futtock shrouds. 1841 R. H.
DANA Seaman's Man. 106 **Futtock-staff*, a short piece of
 wood or iron, seized across the upper part of the rigging, to
 which the cattharpin legs are secured. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman-
 ship* 1. 166 **Futtock-stave*, a short piece of rope served
 over with spun-yarn, to which the shrouds are confined at
 the cattharpins. 1841 R. H. *DANA Seaman's Man.* 107
**Futtock-timbers*, those timbers between the floor and navel
 timbers and the top timbers.

† **Futurable**, a. Obs.⁻¹ [f. **FUTURE** + **-ABLE**.]
 That may happen in the future.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* xl. iii. § 51, 175 What the issue...
 would have been, is only known to him... whose prescience
 extends not only to things future, but futurable, having the
 certain cognisance of contingents, which might, yet never
 actually shall, come to passe.

† **Futurality**, Obs.⁻¹ [f. med. L. *futūralis*
 (f. *futūrus* as future: see **-AL**) + **-ITY**.] Futurity;
 the future (of a person).

1666 G. ALSON *Maryland* (1869) 101 What the futurality
 of my days will bring forth, I know not.

Future (fjūtūr, fjūtʃɔr), a. and sb. Also 4
future. [a. OF. and F. *future* mase., *future* fem.,
 ad. L. *futūrus*, fut. pple. of *esse* to be, f. stem *fu-*
 (see **BE** etym. 3).]

A. adj.

1. That is to be, or will be, hereafter. Often
 qualifying a sb., with the sense: The person or
 thing that is expected to be (what the sb. denotes).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 748 *Future* tyme, or I was in
 the snare, Coude I not seen. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 105
 (Harl. MS.) Vynerge was gode, and that is for þe preierit
 tyme; wyne is gode, and þat is for the present tyme; and
 muste shalle be gode, and that is for the future tyme. 1600
HAKLUYST Voy. III. 860 There is no likelihood of future
 sedition... in any of the kingdoms. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.*
 I. vii. The trifling doubts and jealousies of future sects. 1725
WATTS Logic II. v. § 7 We attain the greatest assurance
 of things past and future by divine faith. 1816 M. GREENE *LEAF*
Distr. Maine 136 Like every thing future, all speculations
 on this subject must... be in a measure uncertain. 1838
LITTON Alice 25, I wish I were the future Lady Vargrave.
 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 228 The little
 embryo bears no resemblance whatever to the future animal.
 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xxvi. 374 To help future observers
 to place this point beyond doubt, etc. 1882 J. I. HUNT
Ref. Ch. Eng. II. 428 The series of events which the future
 Cardinal thus indicated in outline. 1884 *tr. Letz's Metaph.*
 264 If to one and the same consciousness that it is to become
 Present which was previously Future to it. 1865 *Lam*
Times XCIII. 224 The injury... blighting the plaintiff's
 whole future career.

2. In certain contexts used *spec.* with reference to
 the condition of the soul after death. *A future*
state, *life*: existence after death, esp. as an object
 of belief.

1733 POPE *Ess. Man* i. Contents. It is partly upon this Ignorance of future Events, and partly upon the Hope of a Future State, that all his Happiness in the Present depends. 1799 WILLES & DURNFORD *Comm. Pleas Cases* 550 Supposing an infidel who believes a God... but does not believe a future state, be examined on his oath. 1883 GILMORE *Mongols* xvii. 207 The theory of a man's future state depending simply on the preponderance of his good or bad actions.

c. absol. or ellipt. ; esp. in phr. in future.
1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. 1. 141 Three Talents on the present; in future, all. 1650 WELDON *Crt. 7as.* 1, 155 It utterly cast him out of all favour from the King in future. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 78 Him God beholding from his prospect high, Wherin past, present, future he beholds. 1808 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* 28, I shall be obliged to... endure a dark room in future.

2. Of or pertaining to time to come; esp. in Gram. of a tense: Relating to time to come; describing an event yet to happen. Also ellipt. (= future tense).

Future perfect (tense): expressing an event or action viewed as past in relation to a given future time.

1530 PALSGR. 84 The future tens, as *je parlerai*. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 768 Hee maketh them... plainer by changing the pretence into the future. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Paris* (1669) 34 What time speaks the Future Tense of? A. Of the time to Come. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 32 Man is a future creature, the eye of his soule looks beyond this life. 1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 51. 1/2 Tho' the first Aorist be... used for the second future. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 124 The first Future Tense... The second Future.

3. Loosely used for: Subsequent (to a specified past epoch).

1600 J. LANE *Ton Tel-troth* 120 Since those times by future times were changed. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commur.* 114 Scotland... in times past began at the Mountaine Gramulus. But in future times, by the extinguishment of the Picts, it reached also unto Tweed. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 107 Prognosticks... made good by the future event of the Experiments. 1828 W. L. SARGANT *Soc. Innoct.* 27 This rhapsody will not be intelligible to those unacquainted with St. Simon's future history.

B. sb.
+ **1. pl. Future events. Obs.**
1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 133 (Camb. MS.) It... proceedith for preterit in to futuris. *Ibid.* 134 It ne hath nat the futuris pat ben nat yet. 1624 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 476 Providence against all sorts of Futures that fall under our Care.

2. The future. a. Time to come; future time. Phr. For the future: in all future time.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5015 Aforn hir she may see In the future som socour. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. ii. 63 That what in time proceeds, May token to the future, our past deeds. 1693 HUNN. & CONN. *Town* 63 All the Fury of Minor Criticks follow... all his Opinions for the future. 1796 CAMPAIGNS 1793-4 II. viii. 5 I'll... teach him to take better care for the future. 1822 HAZLITT *Table* i. l. iii. 52 The future is like a dead wall or a thick mist hiding all objects from our view. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. Carlyle 197 The industrial organization of the future.

personified. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* i. Till the Future dares Forget the Past.

b. What will happen in the future.
1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. 1. 157 The future comes apace. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 81 Oh blindness to the future! Kindly giv'n. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix. (1787) 85 The future [is the object] of hope and fear. 1820 LAMB *Elia*, *Exc. in Vac.* The mighty future is as nothing, being everything. 1866 GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall G.* 28 July (1832) 1/2 You cannot fight against the future... time is on our side.

3. a. A condition in time to come different (esp. in a favourable sense) from the present.

1825 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 61 Every little present has its little future for which we live. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* v. 132 Making all futures fruits of all the pasts. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 86, I would soon carve out a new future for us both.

b. The prospective condition (of a person, country, etc.).

1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* ii. viii. My sacrifice to Jasper's future might not have been in vain. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. F. Bremer's *Greece* i. viii. 263-4 See everything which belongs to the future of Greece. 1882 PERODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 152 Its future is a future which... is likely to add fresh lustre to the Newspaper Press.

4. Gram. = future tense: see A. 2.
1881 RUTHERFORD *New Phrynichus* 405 It affords the necessary authority to supply deponent futures to a group of verbs... of which by a singular fatality no future form has been preserved.

5. One who is affianced in marriage, one's betrothed. [After F. futur, future.]

1827 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) v. 196 Lord Charles took his pretty future to Church this morning to receive the sacrament.

6. Comm. in pl. Goods (esp. corn, cotton and other produce) and stocks sold on an agreement for future delivery. Also, contracts to sell or buy on these terms. Also attrib., as in future system.

1880 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 3/8 American futures are in better demand. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 4/4 Amongst the new developments of the cotton trade, the buying of futures may be looked upon as the most prominent. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/1 Coffee very dull on the spot and not much done in futures. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 8/4 The question on the programme was that of 'futures'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 9/1 The future system had created... in New York... an enormous market.

+ **Future, v. Obs.** [f. FUTURE a.; cf. med.L. *futurare* in the same sense.] **trans.** To make future, put off to a future day. Also *absol.*

1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 15 And who knows hut that therefore God hath futured other hopes, and frustrated other means, to the intent that he might honor this ordinance? 1646 TRAFAL *Comm.* *John* xii. 35 So they trifle, and by futuring, fool away their own salvation. 1647 - *Matt.* xxv. 11 Trifling... with Christ and their souls, futuring their repentance. 1650 - *Gen.* xx. 8 So [they] are shut out, with the foolish Virgins, for their lingring and futuring.

Futureless, a. [f. FUTURE sb. + -LESS.] Without a future, having no future before one.

1863 *All Year Round* July 177/1 An animal, a brute beast, soulless and futureless. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1882) i. 141 The ordinary, futureless young girl.

+ **Futurely, adv. Obs.** [f. FUTURE a. + -LY 2.] In future, at a future time, hereafter. Also *loosely*, at a time later than a certain epoch, thereafter.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* vi. 201 This field the Lycians futurally... the Errant call'd. 1628 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1891) 293 A distinction by which I shall futurally govern my self. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gal. Exemp.* ii. xv. 78 Jesus... foretold great sadnesses... futurally contingent to it. 1673 GARROWAY in *Debates* Ho. of C. (Grey) II. 213 As for Duncombe's argument of building ships futurally, Money may be had. 1793 G. READ in *Life & Corr.* (1870) 547 That I may not be thought concluded from asking for an increase of allowance futurally.

Futureness. [f. FUTURE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being future.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 5. 118 You have pastness, presentness, and futureness. 1875 McCOSH *Sci. Philos.* li. 386 Time is pastness, presentness, and futureness joined by association.

Futurist (fütüríst), sb. (a.) Theol. [f. FUTURE sb. + -IST.] One who believes that the Scripture prophecies, esp. those in the Book of Revelation, are still to be fulfilled in the future.

The sense 'one who has regard to the future', given in Worcester 1846, and expanded in later Dicts., is prob. a figment.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) i. 88 note, Dr. Todd and Mr. Mac-Causland... are alike stanch Antiprotestant Futurists. 1854 D. S. DESPREZ *Apocal. Fulfilled* i. 2 We have Praterists and Futurists—one class of interpreters believing that the Apocalypse was fulfilled in the first three or four centuries of the Christian era; another class maintaining that, with the exception of the three first chapters, none of it is fulfilled. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 227.

b. attrib. passing into aif.
1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* Pref. (1880) 5. The futurist school of prophetic interpreters. 1881 *Ch. Times* 25 Feb. 121 To give themselves up... to idle futurist speculations.

Futurital (fütürítál), a. Obs. = [f. FUTURIT-Y + (-)AL.] Relating to what is to come; pertaining to future time or events.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing HAMILTON); hence in mod. Dicts.

Futurition (fütürítion), Philos. [ad. med. L. *futurition-em*, irreg. f. *futur-us* FUTURE.]

As a metaphysical term the med.L. word is used e.g. by St. Bonaventura *Opera* ed. Pellicci 1864 II. 65, in discussions relating to God's foreknowledge of events. A different sense—the act of forecasting the future—occurs in a letter of Bp. Jewel, 1 Aug. 1559, in *Zurich Lett.* ser. 1 (Parker Soc.) App. 22. The Parker Soc. translator renders Jewel's *valde dictum futuritionibus* by 'mightily addicted to futuritions'; but the sense is not otherwise authenticated either in Lat. or Eng.]

1. Existence or occurrence in the future; future existence or accomplishment. Now rare.

1641 D. CAWDREY 3 *Serm.* 72 In the one there shall be a succession of punishments, and so there shall be a respect of futurition or time to come. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 64 A certainty of divine Prescience touching the precise period of every man's life, as also the order or manner of its futurition. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1682) I. 115 In which words is clearly expressed the futurition of salvation certain by him. 1864-5 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 207 Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption... should hang so loose in respect of its futurition as [etc.]. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 141 The word *shall*... does not mean, to promise, in the third person, but the mere futurition of an event. 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2524/4 While foreknowledge may insure the certain futurition of a volition.

b. quasi-concr. A future event or existence; a futurition.

1668 SWEELLS *Naghtai* Pref. 49 Let us not be anxious about futuritions. 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 996 There is a futurition of glory for the Soul. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 107 Seeing through the possibilities and futuritions of each [world]. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 144 Some mere futurition, as metaphysicians love to speak, some event in futurition.

2. The quality, attribute, or fact of being future; the fact or circumstance that (something specified) will be.

1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 79 Futurition in respect of existency of things, is no prejudice to the Eye of Faith, in the beholding of them as present. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art. xviii.* (1700) 153 When God decrees that anything shall be, it has from that a certain futurition. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* iv. vii. 251 The Acts and State of the Wills of moral Agents, which had a fix'd Futurition from Eternity. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 462 The Romans... had... forms expressing futurition and desire. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nur.* vii. (1861) 166 If there is any law of futurition.

Futurity (fütürítiti). [f. FUTURE + -ITY.]

1. The quality, state, or fact of being future; = FUTURITION 2. rare.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 11 The hope of my blessedness is not here: the futurity of which doth no way mitigate my comfort. 1660 GLANVILLE *Scpts. Sch.* viii. 74 The bare

Possibilities, which never commence into a Futurity. 1864 BURTON *Scol. Abr.* II. i. 56 The comforting elements of futurity and uncertainty.

2. Future time; the future; a future space of time.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iv. 117 Nor present Sorrows, Nor purpose'd merits, to exhibit. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 60 A white Spot... which in futurity proves the Heart with its Veins and arteries. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 159 Involved in the dark bosom of futurity. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 58 Futurity's blank page. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* i. These events were still in the womb of futurity. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. xxxiii. 346 The particular events and personages of a distant futurity. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 64 Throwing forward into the darkness of futurity an image of himself here.

3. What is future.

a. What will exist or happen in the future: future events as a whole. Also + those that will live in the future, posterity (obs. rare).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 And perhaps not out of the reach of futurity to exhibit. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 35 p. 5 A wretch racked... with... a secret dread of futurity. 1738 SWIFT *Let.* 24 Aug. I will... contrive some way to be known to futurity, [etc.]. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 19 We must have no Share or Lot in the Glories of Futurity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* III. 60 An Egyptian monk, who possessed... the knowledge of futurity. 1884 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxiv. 389 The caprices of fate and the uncertainty of futurity.

b. pl. Future events.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 304 In the futurities of our performances. 1694 J. HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* x. (1865) 285 Such sad futurities God, in mercy to us, hides from us. 1793 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xxi. 7 What an itching curiosity there is in the best of men, to know futurities. 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 420, I must one of these days go back to see him... but futurities are uncertain. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 177 O centuries that roll, in vision, your futurities My future grave athwart. 1859 DE QUINCY *Posthum. Wks.* (1891) I. 85 note. The reader whose scholarship is still amongst his futurities.

c. State or condition in the future. Also, existence after death.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. iii. 166 The expectation of a futurity. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. iii. 355 Rules... which teach Mankind how to secure a happy Futurity. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* in Boswell an, 1775, This futurity of Whiggism. 1836 HON. SUMMIT *Tin Trump.* (1896) 17 Futurity... what we are to be determined by what we have been. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 39/4 The practical dangers to which the futurity of representative governments will be exposed.

Futurize (fütüríz), v. rare. [f. FUTURE + -IZE.] *intr.* To form the future tense; to express the idea of futurity.

1859 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 194 But it is in the Romance languages that this mode of 'futurizing' (if we may so call it) has shown itself on the largest scale.

Fuzl, -ol, -ul, obs. forms of FOWL sb.

Fuyl, obs. Sc. form of FOOL.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* To Rdr. (1888) 3 As sum fuyl or mink maid.

Fuyle, obs. form of FILE v.2 or FOIL v.1

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 882 (Trin.) She haþ me fuyled wip her synne.

Fuyt, var. FEUTE, Obs.

Fuzil: see FUSIL.

Fuzz (fuz), sb.¹ In sense 2 also 7 fuss. [Perh. imitative of the action of blowing away light particles. Cf., however, FOZY and the cognate words there cited.]

1. Loose volatile matter; a mass of fine, light, fluffy particles.
1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 125 A Snayl... which is... to our feeling, very cold, is fain to brood its as cold sweaty eggs... bespiewing them about with the fuzzle of a cold clammy froth. 1720 PRIOR *Pontius & Pontia* ii. Misc. Wks. (1740) 107 One ask'd, if that high fuzz of hair Was, bona fide, all your Own. 1840 SMART, *Fuzz*, volatile matter. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 319 Blankets with the woollen fuzz upon them. 1865 MISS CARLY *Ball. & Lyrics* 61 Your hair! why, you've only a little gray fuzz! 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1320. 203 The expensive valentines are gaudy chromolithographic objects, fluttering in a fuzz of paper-lace.

+ 2. = FUZZ-BALL, Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 7 Puffes, Fusbals or Fusses.

1656 RIGOLEY *Pract. Physick* 45 The most conservati is that Toadstool which is called a Fuss. 1701-2 DE LA PRYNE *Diary* (Surtees) 249 The bottom part of a great cup mushroom or fuzz.

3. Photogr. = FUZZINESS.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 370 The importance of knowing beforehand by what standard (focus or fuzz) we are to be judged.

4. Comb.: fuzz-type, a jocular name for a photograph with (intentional) blurred effect; fuzz-wig, a wig of crisp curls; so fuzz-wigged adj.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xi. A shovel-hatted fuzz-wigged Silenus. 1854 - *J. Lee's Pict.* (1869) 327 There was Rowlandson's... Doctor Syntax in a fuzz-wig. 1893 *Brit. J. Photogr.* XL. 750 However tolerable a 14x12 fuzztype (as they have been jocularly called) may be.

+ **Fuzz, sb.² Obs. rare.** [cf. Fuzz v.3.] A fuddled or muddled state.

1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 155, I think I'm in a fuzz, and don't know what I say.

+ **Fuzz, v.1 Obs.** [echoic; cf. buzz, fess.] *intr.* To buzz. Hence *Fuzzing* *vbl. sb.*

1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* ii. iv. 57 You may discover the least Crack or Looseness of any Barr, by the shattering or Fuzzing it will make.

Fuzz (*fuz*), *v.* *slang*. (See quot. 1754; it is doubtful whether the later explanations represent a change of sense or a misunderstanding.)

1753 E. Moore in *World No.* 41 ¶ 7 As to shuffling, fuzzing, changing of seats, he was an absolute idiot. 1754 CHESTERF. *Ibid.* No. 101 ¶ 5, I was also a witness to the rise and progress of that most important verb, to *fuzz*; which, if not of legitimate birth, is at least of fair extraction. It means no less than dealing twice together with the same pack of cards, for luck's sake, at whist. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 60 ¶ 3 They can scarce tell what is meant by...fuzzing the cards. 1769 GOSK. *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3). To *fuzz*, to shuffle cards minutely; also, to change the pack.

† **Fuzz**, *v.* *Obs.* -1. [Perb. connected with *Fuzz sb.*, *v.* 4 through the notion of blurring or confusing.] *trans.* To make drunk, fuddle.

1685 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) III. 132 The University troop dined with the Earl of Abendon at Ricot, and came home well fuz'd.

Fuzz (*fuz*), *v.* 4 [f. *Fuzz sb.*]

1. *intr.* (See quotes.) Also to *fuzz out*.

1702 in J. K. *Dict.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). To *Fuzz*, to ravel or run out, as some sorts of Stuff and Silk do. 1753 Mrs. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Devis in Life & Corr.* (1862) 258 Have you begun the shade for your toilette? If not, I believe you must do it to wash, for the catgut in time grows very limp, and the silk fuses. 1840 SMART, *Fuzz*, to fly out in small particles. 1852 Miss YONGE *Cress Kate* ix. (1881) 93 A flounced frock of dark silk figured with blue, that looked slightly fuzzed out.

2. *trans.* To cover with fine or minute particles. 1851 S. Juno *Margaret* xvii. The fine grain glancing in her eyes and fuzzing her face.

Hence *Fuzzing ppl.* a.

1775 ASH, *Fuzzing*, flying off in small parts, fretting out in small particles.

Fuzz-ball (*fuzbōl*). Forms: 6-7 *fus(se)bal* (I, 7, 9 *fuss*, 7-9 *fuz*, 7- *fuzz-ball*. [f. *Fuzz sb.* 1 + *BALL*]. A popular name of the fungus *Lyoperdon Bovista*, puff-ball.

1597 GERARDE *Herball* iii. clxii. 1386 Puffes Fistes & Fusse-bals. 1598 R. BERNARD *ir. Terence, Adelphi* ii. ii. He hath made...my head as soft as a fusbail with buffets. 1616 SURFL. & MARKII. *Country Famine* 328 With a Fusse-ball, or some sharpe smoake, smoake them to death. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 245 As soon as touched...[they] like a fusb-ball, resolve all into dust and smoak. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 585 The spongy internal part of the common fuz-ball. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* i. i. 107 Tread on it, and like the fusb-ball it will break into dust. 1863 Mrs. WHITNEY *F. Gartney's Girlhood* iv. 25 Short, sandy hair standing up about the temples like a fuzz-ball.

trans. fig.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 7 The Gray or Horse-Fly. Her legs...slit at the ends into two toes, both which are lined with two white sponges or fuzballs. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus* II. iii. You empty fuz-balls, your heads are full of nothing else but proclamations. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 29; When they [Hedge Hogs] fear any harm towards them, gather themselves into a round Fuz-ball.

Attrib. 1648 HERRICK *Hesperus, Oberon's Feast* (1869) 126 A little fuz-ball pudding stands by.

Fuzze. 1 *Obs.* [dial. var. *FUSE sb.* 2] (See quot.) 1802 MAWE *Mun. Derbysh.* 204 *Fuzze*, straws, or hollow briars, reeds, &c., filled with powder. *Fuzze-borer*, an iron made red hot to bore a fuzze to hold powder.

Fuzzen, obs. f. FOISIN, and dial. f. FURZE.

Fuzzily, *Fuzziness*: see under FUZZY.

† **Fuzzle** (*fuzl*), *v.* *Obs.* In 7 fuzle. [cf. *Fuzz v.* 3, *FUNDLE*.] *trans.* To intoxicate, make drunk, confuse, muddle.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 1. vi. If the spirits of the brain be fuzled...at such a time, their children will be fuzled in the brain. 1632 SHERWOOD, To fuzzle, *enivre*.

Fuzzy (*fuzi*), *a.* [f. *Fuzz sb.* 1 + *-y*. Cf. *Fozy*.] 1. Not firm or sound in substance; spongy. *Obs.* exc. dial. (Cf. *Fozy*.)

1616 SURFL. & MARKII. *Country Famine* iv. 498 If your ground be subject to anie filthie soft mosse, or fuzzie grasse, which is both vnsauourie and vnholeesome for beasts. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 5 A fuzzy kinde of substance like little sponges. 1725 KELLY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 122 A fuzzy sort of Earth, that we call Moss. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* (1739) 21 As dry and fuzzy as an old branch spread over with Spungy Cork. 1824 Craven *Gloss.* *Fuzzy*, light and spungy. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

2. Frayed into loose fibres; covered with fuzz; fluffy, downy.

1713 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 40. 259 Their Linnen of the same Hue, and so fuzzy that it was not easy to distinguish. 1823 Moore *Suffolk Words* v. The fine ends of silk or cotton...when they appear make the article 'wear fuzzy'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v. Those fuzzy, dusty, padded first-class carriages. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 460 Nine pennyworth of muslin with gilt fuzzy ends. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXX. 808 Seen through a magnifying glass, rough or plain paper has a surface...made up of fuzzy elevations and depressions, not unlike that of cotton cloth, but on a smaller scale. 1894 *Times* 9 Feb. 8; There are so many fuzzy politicians who have not hearts but only cotton wool in the place of them.

3. Blurred, indistinct.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 401 Venus appeared very dim and fuzzy. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cent. Countries* 1. 30 The fuzzy glass. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 2; It makes the picture more 'furry'. 1884 *Gd. Words* Dec. 819; 111s drawing is rougher and fuzzier.

4. Of hair: Frizzy, fluffy.

1825 FORRY *Ec. R. Anglia*. *Fuzzy*, rough and shaggy. 1865 I. F. PACT *Quiet Ovalt*. 171 A. black man, with thick lips and furry hair. 1870 THURNBURY *Temp. Eng.* II. 221; 2; Furry red wigs, stuck with jewels.

5. *Comb.*, as *fuzzy-headed*, -legged adjs.; *fuzzy-ball* = *FUZZ-BALL*; *fuzzy-wuzzy*, a soldier's nickname for the typical Soudanese warrior, from his method of dressing his hair.

c. 1820 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 48 The dust of a 'fuzzy ball cast in the eyes will cause blindness. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1043; They were... 'fuzzy-headed'. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* xii. A couple of 'fuzzy-legged hens. 1892 R. KIRLING *Barrack-R. Ballads* 10 So 'ere's to you, 'Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'ome in the Soudan.

Hence **Fuzzily** *adv.*, **Fuzziness**. Also **Fuzz-ism** [-izm], *Photogr.*, the studied production of 'fuzzy' pictures.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* H ij. A little paire of round wheeles, which...doth so certainly guide the Plough...that it can neither...drown through the easie lightnesse of the earth, nor runne too shallow through the fussenesse of the mould. 1866 *Athenaeum* No. 2012. 801; A certain 'fuzziness', as artists say, appears in many examples. 1867 Miss BROUGHTON *Not Wisely* (1869) 10 They [locks of hair]...thence went off crisply, fuzzily, in a most unaffected wave. 1874 M. COLLINS *Tramway* II. xiv. 221 Her hair was a bunch of fuzziness. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 477 Tomentose appearance of stem or fuzziness of stem. 1894 *Brit. J. Phil. Photogr.* XLI. Supp. 5 A prelude to a descent into Fuzzysm.

Fwde, obs. Sc. form of *Foon*.

† **Fy**, *v.* *Obs.* [aphetic form of *DEFY v.* 2] *trans.* To digest.

13... *Knowe of self* 65 in *E. E. P.* (1866) 131 *pi flesche foodde be wormes wol fy.* c. 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 159; 2 *Fyn*, or *desyn* mete and drynke...*digere*.

Fy, obs. form of *FIE*.

Fy: see also *Fr*.

-fy (*foi*), *suffix*, forming *verbs*. The older Eng. vbs. in *-fy* are adoptions of Fr. vbs. in *-fier*, which are either adapted from Lat. vbs. in *-ficare* or formed on the analogy of vbs. so originating. (The form *-fier* was used as the representative of L. *-ficare* on the analogy of words like *santificer* : *sandificare*.) The Lat. vbs. in *-ficare* were originally derivatives of adjs. in *-ficus* (see *-FIO*), though subsequently the suffix could be used to form vbs. without the intervention of an adj. They may be divided into three classes (corresponding to three classes of adjectives in *-ficus*: see *-FIO*), all of which are represented by adapted words in Eng.: (1) vbs. f. sbs., with the sense 'to make, produce', as *pacificare* (orig. *intr.* to make peace) *pacify*, *adificare* *edify*, or 'to make or convert into something', as *deificare* *deify*; (2) f. adjs., with the sense 'to bring into a certain state', as *sandificare* *sanctify*; (3) f. vb.-stems, with causative sense, as *horrificare* *horrify*. In med.L. there was a tendency to substitute *-ficare* for *-facere* in the few Lat. vbs. so ending, and hence Fr. and Eng. vbs. in *-fier*, *-fy* sometimes correspond to Lat. vbs. in *-facere*; e.g. *F. stupifier* (but in pa. pple. *stupéfait* as well as *stupéfié*) *stupefy*, OF. *satisfier* (but mod.F. *satisfaire*) *satisfy*, F. *liquéfier* *liquefy*, F. *rubéfier* *rubefy*, med.L. *calcificare* *calcify*. Exe. in the case of these few vbs. the ending has normally the form *-ify* (for the reason see *-FIO*). It is now used as the regular rendering of *-ficare* in new words adopted from Lat. or formed on assumable Lat. types, and is also freely added to Eng. adjs. and sbs. to form vbs., mostly somewhat jocular or trivial, with the senses: 'to make a specified thing', as *speechify*; 'to assimilate to the character of something' (chiefly in pa. pple., as *countersified*); 'to invest with certain attributes', as *Frenchify*. (A large proportion of these vbs. are from sbs. and adjs. ending in *-y* or *-ry*, the suffix then having the form *-fy* instead of the usual *-ify*. An early example is *beautify*, but the analogy on which this word was formed is not clear.) In a few cases the suffix has been quite irregularly added to vb. stems, but the words are either obsolete, as *dedify*, *hindrify*, *ornify*, or merely jocular or illiterate, as *arguify*. The noun of action related to vbs. in *-ify* normally ends in *-ification*, though, by confusion of suffix, *petrification* is used in Eng. where Fr. has more correctly *pétrification*. The words in which *-fy* represents L. *-facere* have their corresponding nouns of action ending in *-faction*.

The following examples illustrate the freedom with which this suffix has been used in the formation of nonce-words. 1602 DEKKER *Satirromastix* Liva, Nay by Sesu you shall bee a Poet, though not Lawfeyed, yet Nettleyfed so. 1647 TRAFF *Comm. Ephes.* iv. 15 But speaking the truth...Doing the truth...Truthifying. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) 11. 260 Not that I would have you suppose I am bigotted to frippery, even though you now see me so apedified. 1790 A. SEWARD *Test.* (1811) II. 331 Though fashion has now buffed us all. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* II. Inter-ch. vi. 119 Either of these misfortunes would have emaculated his mind, unpeyfering and uncofying the *Ipstissimus* Ego. 1844 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick* in Eng. I. viii. 135 He might have known how to feel for other folks, and not funkify them so peskilly. 1872 [EARL PENROBERT & G. H. KINGSLAY] *S. Sea Bubbles* viii. 205 The boom of the pigeon is wondrous pleasant and drowsyfyding.

Fyall, var. *FILIOLE* 1, *Obs.*

Fyar, obs. form of *FIRE*.

Fyble, -bull, obs. forms of *FEEBLE*.

Fyoh(e), obs. form of *FISH*, *FITCH sb.* 2

Fyciscien, obs. form of *PHYSICIAN*.

Fye, obs. form of *FAY v.* 1, *FIE*.

Fyell, var. *FILIOLE* 1, *Obs.*

Fyen, -ene, obs. forms of *FAY v.* 2, *FAIN*.

Fyers(e), *Fyest*, obs. ff. *FIERCE*, *FIST sb.* 2

Fying, *vb.* sb. [f. *FIE v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of saying *FIE*!

1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) II. 63 Which put pretty Maids to pishing and fying.

Fyke (*foik*). U.S. [a. Dn. *fuik*.] A bag-net used for catching fish, esp. shad.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Fyke*, the large bow-nets in New York harbor, used for catching shad, are called shad fykes.

b. *Comb.*, as *fyke-net*; also *fyke-fisherman*, one who fishes with a fyke (*Cent. Dict.*).

1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 181 The shores...are now so lined by fyke nets...that the number of shad which reach the spawning grounds at all is proportionally much less than it was in 1880.

Fylde, *Fylet* (te, obs. forms of *FIELD*, *FILLET*.

Fylfot (*filfot*). [The sole authority on which this word has been accepted by modern antiquaries as the name of the mark in question is the passage from the Lansdowne MS. quoted below. The context in which the word there occurs seems to favour the supposition that it is simply *fill-foot*, meaning a pattern or device for 'filling the foot' of a painted window. There is nothing to show whether the word denoted specifically this device as distinguished from others used for the same purpose, and it is even possible that it may have been a mere nonce-word.] A name for the figure called also a cross cramponnee (see *CRAMPONNEE*), and identical with the *SWASTIKA* of India, the *gammadion* of Byzantine ecclesiastical ornament; it has been extensively used as a decoration (often, apparently, as a mystical symbol) in almost all known parts of the world from prehistoric times to the present day. Also *fyfot* cross.

a. 1500 *Instruct. Memorial Wind*, in MS. Lansdowne 874 ff. 190 Let me stand in the medyll pane...a rolle above my hede] in the hyst. [pane] vpward, the fylfot in the nedermast pane vnder ther I knele. [The words defaced or torn off are supplied conjecturally. In the sketch, below the effigy of the writer, is a 'fylfot' composed of broad fillets, with tricking app. intended for 'ermine'.] 1842 J. G. WALLER *Brasses*, Priest & Franklin, This device is denominated 'the fylfot' on the authority of some ancient directions for the execution of two figures in painted glass...preserved in Lansdowne MS. 874. 1852 PLANCHÉ *Pur-suiv.* Arms 125 The Fylfot is a mystic figure, called in the Greek Church, Gammadion. It is very early seen in Heraldry. 1861 HAINES *Mon. Brasses* p. cix. The Fylfot, a kind of cross potent rebated, or cross cramponnee. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths* Ser. II. iii. 89 Bells were often marked with the 'fylfot', or cross of Thor. 1887 *Athenaeum* 20 Aug. 249; 2 It comprises a fylfot cross set with studs.

Fym(e)rel, -elle, obs. forms of *FEMERELL*.

Fymterre, obs. form of *FUMPTORY*.

Fynd(e), *Fyne*, obs. ff. *FIEND*, *FIND v.*, *FAIN*.

Fynerall, obs. form of *FUNERAL*.

Fynt, obs. form of *FIEND*.

Fyrble, obs. form of *FIMBLE sb.* 1

Fyrd (*fisd*, *fyrd*). *Hist.* [OE. *fyrd*: see *FERR*.] The military array of the whole country before the Conquest; also, the obligation to military service.

1832 J. BRER *St. Herbert's Isle* 99 'The...fyrd' cried Edwal, 'raise the fyrd.' 1839 KIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 83 A threefold obligation lay on all the holders of land in the Kingdom. This consisted of the Brigbote, Burhbote, and Fyrd. 1861 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 147 When the king summoned his fyrd to his standard. 1895 MEKLEJOHN *Hist. Eng.* I. 105 In 1181 a regulation called the Assize of Arms was issued for the Fyrd or National Militia.

Fyre, obs. form of *FIR*, *FIRE*.

Fyrette, obs. form of *FERRER sb.* 1

Fyrmentie, -meto: see *FRUMENTY*, *FIMINTY* 2.

Fyrrys, *fyre*, obs. forms of *FURZE*.

Fyrst, var. *FIRST*, and obs. form of *FIRST*.

Fyry, -ie, -o, obs. forms of *FIRNY*.

Fyseggo, *Fysol* (l, obs. ff. *VISAGE*, *FIZZLE v.* 1

Fysommo, obs. form of *PHYSIOGNOMY*.

Fysoun, *Fysyko*, obs. ff. *FOISON*, *PHYSIC*.

Fythch, obs. form of *FITCH sb.* 1 = *VERCU*.

Fythall, -al(e, -il, -yllo, obs. ff. *FIDDLE*.

Fytlo(e)k, obs. form of *FETLOCK*.

Fytton, var. *FITTE*, *Obs.*, *untrath*.

Fytto: see *FIR sb.* 1 *Obs.*

Fyvor(e), obs. form of *FIVER*.

Fyxyll, var. *THICKLE*, *Obs.*, pole of a wagon.

1411 *Nettingham Rec.* II. 66, j. *fyxyl* ijd.

Fyz, obs. form of *FITZ*.

G.

G (dʒ), the seventh letter of the Roman alphabet, was originally a differentiated form of **C**; for its early history see that letter. In Latin **G** represented the voiced guttural stop; but in the later period of the language it must have been pronounced before front vowels as a palatal, its representation in the Rom. langs. being precisely the same as that of Lat. **I** consonant (**J**); hence in OF. **G** before *e*, *i* was pronounced like **J**, viz. as the assimilated (**dʒ**).

In OE. the letter stood for four different sounds, viz. the voiced guttural and palatal stop (in this Dictionary represented by *g, ȝ*), and the voiced guttural and palatal spirant (here printed *g, ȝ*). The precise distribution of these sounds is much disputed, but if we confine our view to the very end of the OE. period the following statements may be made. Initial **G** before back vowels was a guttural stop (*g*), developed from an earlier spirant. Initial **G** before front vowels was a palatal spirant (*y*). Medially and finally, **G** represented a guttural or a palatal, according to the nature of the associated sounds; in the combinations *ng* and *gg* (written *cg* when palatal, rarely when guttural) it was a stop, and in other positions a spirant. In early ME., or perh. in late OE., the palatal stop developed into the complex sound (**dʒ**), thus coinciding with the power of **G** before *e*, *i*, in contemporary French.

In early ME. the continental form of **G** (approximately *g*) was used for the two sounds which the letter had in French, (*g*) and (**dʒ**), while the OE. form **ȝ** was used for the sounds peculiar to native words, viz. the guttural and palatal spirants (*ȝ, y*). Ormfin attempted to differentiate the symbol *g* into two, *g* = (**dʒ**), and *ȝ* = (*g*); but his example was not followed. The symbol **ȝ** gradually came to assume a form indistinguishable from that used for **Z** in contemporary MSS.; in this Dictionary the form **ȝ** is employed for ME. words. This symbol was commonly used in ME. for the sound of (*y*) initial and final, for the guttural and palatal unvoiced spirant final or before *t* (as in *inoutȝ, auctȝ, niȝt*, OE. *genōht, iht, niht*), and, so long as the sound remained in the language, for the guttural voiced spirant. From the 13th c., however, the **ȝ** was by some scribes wholly or partially discarded for *y* or *gh*; a few texts have *ȝh*. In the 15th c. vocabularies the words beginning with **ȝ** are at the end of the alphabet. Caxton uses the symbol sparingly, chiefly before final *t*. The English printers of the 16th c. scarcely use it at all; but in Scotland it survived longer, and has left a trace in the use of *z* for *y* in the spelling of surnames like *Menzies* and *Dalziel*, and of such words as *capercailzie*, *gabertunzie*.

In modern English **G** has the so-called 'hard' sound (*g*) at the end of a word, before a consonant or *a, o, u*, (exc. in *gaol, gaoler*), and in words of Teutonic etymology before *e* and *i*, as in *give, get*; also in Hebrew proper names, as *Gedaliah, Gideon*. In words from Lat. or Romance it has the 'soft' sound (**dʒ**) before *e, i, y*; and at the end of a syllable, in words of whatever origin, the sound (**dʒ**) is represented always by *ge* or *ge*, the letter **j** not being used in this position. The combination *gn* is sounded *n* initially or at the end of a syllable. When the combination *ng* occurs in one syllable, the *g* is now silent, serving only to give to the *n* the value of (*ŋ*). With regard to the pronunciation of *ng* in the middle of a disyllable, modern usage is somewhat inconsistent: in the inflexions and derivatives of verbs the *g* is silent, as in *singer, singeth, singing* (si'ŋər, si'ŋəp, si'ŋɪŋ), but is sounded in the comparatives and superlatives of adjs., as in *younger, longer* (jʊ'ŋgər, lɒ'ŋgər), and the other words generally, as *finger* (fi'ŋgər).

The combination *gh* is in a few words (*agest, ghastly, ghost*) a mere capricious substitute for *g* (cf. Caxton's frequent *ghoos, ghoot, gherle* = goose, goat, girl). Elsewhere it chiefly represents the older guttural or palatal spirant (OE. *ȝ* or *ȝh*), which in modern pronunciation is either dropped, as in *high, night, through, plough*, or replaced by (*f*), as in *laugh, rough, tough*; a special development has taken place in *hough* (*hʊk*).

II. Used as a symbol, with reference to its place (7th) in the alphabet.

1. **G, g** is used to denote anything occupying the seventh place in a series. (Cf. **A, B, C**, etc.)

2. In *Music* **G** is the name of the 5th note of the diatonic scale of **C** major; called **G** in Germany, *sol* in France and Italy. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic. *G* clef: the treble clef (see **CLEF**) placed on the line in the stave appropriated to the note **G**.

1596 *Pathw. to Mus.* A iv b. Note also that what is vnder *G sol re ut*, the same is vnder *Ganma-ut*, and what is aboue *E la mi*, the same is aboue *ee la*. 1609 *DOULAND Ornithoph. Microt.* 7 Keyes .are 22 in number. The first is of Capitall Letters. viz. **A. B. C. D. E. F. G.** 1806 *CALCOTT Mus. Gram.* iii. 6 The **G** Clef is a compound character of the letters **G** and **S**, for the Syllable, *Sol*. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 752 [He] burst forth with a high **G** of astounding volume. 1891 *S. Mostyn Curatice* 106 The curate, after waiting in vain for his **G** [note on the organ], was obliged at last to start without it.

III. Abbreviations.

a. **G.** = various proper names, as *George, Gertrude*. b. In *Physics* **g** is the symbol for acceleration by gravity = about 32 ft. per second. c. *Math.* **G.C.F.** or **G.C.M.** = Greatest Common Factor or Measure. d. *Comm.* **G.M.B.**: see quot. e. In the order of Freemasons, **G.M.** = Grand Master.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 5/2 'G.M.B.' means a good merchantable brand of iron; but a small proportion, which is neither good nor merchantable, has been deposited in the stores as 'G.M.B.'

Ga, obs. and north. form of *Go v*.

Ga, obs. form of *gave*: see **GIVE**.

Gab (gæb), sb.¹ Also 3-4 *gabbe*. [*a. OF. gab* (also *gap*; inflected *ga-s*) masc. *gabe* fem., mockery, derision; cf. It. *gabbo* jest, and ON. *gabb* neut., mockery. See **GAB** v.¹]

†1. Mockery, derisive deception; a lie, deceit. *Without gab* [OF. *sanz gas*]: without deception, of a surety. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 489 For ihe were bihute gabbe þat þe Admiral me wule habbe. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xv. 49 Syker hit siweht me ful sore, Gabbes les ant luthere lore, sunnes bueth un-sete. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 507 Hose Pees loueb, wiþ-outen gabbe, Pees wiþ-outen ende he schal habbe. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2888 þou schalt habbe..half mi lond wiþ-outen gabbe.

†b. A taunt. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 269 Porphire and alle hise..wið se soðe gabbes gremeden him se sare þæt [etc.].

2. An idle vaunt, a piece of brag or bravado. Also *Hist.* of the 'gabs' of Charlemagne and his knights (see quot. 1846). (The corresponding word in German chivalric romance was *gepf* = OE. *gief*.)

1739 *OZELL Rabelais* II. 226 note. Upon his saying, only by way of *Gab*.. that [etc.]. 1846 *WRIGHT Ess. Mid. Ages* II. ii. 39 Charlemagne and his twelve peers.. began each to make his 'gab', or joke, which consisted in an extravagant gasconade. 1889 C. T. MARTIN *Gaimar's Lestorie des Engles* II. p. xxxviii. The first is the *Gab* of Walter Tirel and the King.. The King replies at once by more *Gab*.

Gab (gæb), sb.² Not in dignified use. [See **GAB** v.² In Sc. often associated with **GAB** sb.³]

1. The action of gabbling or talking; conversation, prattle, talk, twaddle. Also *jocular nonsense*: A language.

1790 A. Wilson 3rd *Ep. to W. Mitchell*, Perhaps Rob G-ys and alld grey pate.. May join the social gab. 1811 J. POORE *Hamlet Travestie* i. iii. To Then hold your gab, and hear what I've to tell. c 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 58 The captain hates 'a woman's gab'. a 1845 *HOOD Sir T. Bowering* 5 All kinds of gabs he talks, I wis, From Latin down to Scottish. 1863 *READER Hard Cash* II. xv. 240 'Come, stash your gab, my lad,' said Green. 1874 *GREVILLE Mem. Geo. IV.* (1875) III. xlii. 72 They certainly can't get the best of him at the gab. 1887 *Punch* 10 Sept. xxi. Gladstone's gab about 'masses and classes' is all tommy rot. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 19 There's no fair way to stop your gab.

b. *The gift of the gab*: a talent for speaking, fluency of speech. (Sc. also *gift of the GOB*.)

[1881 see **GOB**] 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. 1794 *GOODWIN Cath. Williams* 29 We knew well enough that he had the gift of the gab. 1820 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) 20 Dec. A Government cannot go on without the gift of the gab. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress.* IV. vii. 100 Our good gentle Florentines have a very inordinate gift of the gab.

2. *slang*. In phrases *To blow the gab*: to blab,

give information, 'peach'. (Cf. **GAFF** sb.² 2.)

To flash the gab: to show off in talk, to hold forth. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. To blow the gab, to confess, or peach. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib's Mem.* (1821) 12 While his Lordship.. that very great dab At the flowers of rhetoric is flashing his gab. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. Never blow the gab, or squeak.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (jocular), as in *gab-machine, -shop*; *gab-trees*, the jaws.

1728 W. STARRAT *Ep. to Ramsay* 38 Sae gash thy gab-trees gang. 1797 *MARY ROBINSON Walsingham* IV. 13, 'I always dose at the gab-shop' [i.e. the House of Commons], replied he. 1866 *LOWELL Biglow P. Poet.* Wks. 1890 II. 379 Nut while the twolegged gab-machine's so plenty, 'nablin' one man to du the talk o' twenty.

Gab (gæb), sb.³ Sc. [var. of **GOB**.] The mouth.

To steeke one's gab: to be silent, make one silent.

1724 *RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 He dighted his gab and pridd her mou'. 1725 - *Gent. Sheph.* I. i. Bannocks and a shave of cheese Will make a breakfast that.. Might please the daintiest gabs. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Gab*, or *Gob*, the mouth. 1786 *BURNS Ordination* ix, Now Robinson harangue nae mair, But steek your gab for ever. a 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 105 Her mou's like the gab o' the fleuk. 1810 *COCK Simple Strains* 136 (Jam.) His menseless gab was fairly steeked. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xiv, 'Now, my mates'...' once again dight your gabs and be hushed.' 1861 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. II. 55 'I'm unco yuckie to hear a blaud o' yer gab.'

b. *Comb.*: *gab string slang* (see quot.).

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Gab* or *gob string*, a bridle.

Gab (gæb), sb.⁴ [Of obscure origin: cf. *Flem.* *gabbe* notch, *gash* (in *Kilian*, glossed 'incisum').] (See quot. 1888.)

1792 *Specif. Kelly's Patent* No. 1879, 8 Clear of the notch or gab of the catch lever. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 95 In the end of the rod is a notch, called a gab. 1846 *YOUNG Naut. Dict.* s. v. *Steam-engine* § 32 The eccentric has a notch, or gab as it is called, fitting a pin in the gab-lever. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Gab*, a hook, or open notch, in a rod or lever, which drops over a spindle, and forms a temporary connection between valve or other motions.

b. *Comb.*: *gab-lever* (see quot. 1888).

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 97 When the notch in the rod is engaged with the stud on the gab lever, the engine works itself. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Gab Lever*, generally any lever which is connected up by means of a gab; specifically the lever which forms the connection between the slide valve spindle and the eccentric rod in some forms of marine engine valve.

Gab (gæb), v.¹ Forms: 2-4 *gabbe-n*, 4-6 *gabb(e)*, (5 *gabe*), 3-*gab*. [*app. a. OF. gabber* (also written *gauter, gaiber*, once, perh. erroneously, *jaber*), to mock, deride, jest; the word is found (perh. as an adoption from OFr.) as Pr. and OSP. *gabar*, It. *gabbare*, to mock, jest, Pg. *gabar* to praise, refl. to boast. Cf. the related **GAB** sb.¹

Most etymologists regard the Rom. vb. and sb. as adoptions of the Teut. words which appear as ON. *gabba* to mock, *gabb* mockery (*GAB* sb.¹), OFris. *gabbia* to accuse, prosecute (cf. sense 2 below), MDu. and MLG. *gabben* to mock, deceive. But in words of early adoption, Teut. *ga-* normally became *ja-* in Central French; further, the occurrence of *bb* in Teut. words (apart from hypocoristic and onomatopoeic formations and WGer. *bb* from *gg*) is rare and etymologically obscure; and the chronology of the various Teut. forms would not forbid the supposition that they were all adopted from OFr. If the words be either Teut. or Rom. formations from a Teutonic root, they may perhaps be connected ultimately with *GAPE* v.; cf. the Icel. use of *gap* in the sense of clamour, jeers; on the other hand they may be onomatopoeic formations expressing the notion of loud outcry, chatter; cf. *GAB* v.², *GABBLE*, *GAGGLE* v.]

†1. *trans.* To reproach, accuse. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 We ægen to gabben us seluen forþat we syngeden, also þe holie man iob seide, Reprehendo me.. Ich have synged and gabbe me seluen þeroffe.

†2. *intr.* To speak mockingly, to scoff. *Const.*

on, upon. Obs.

a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 200 Lauhen oðer gabben, ȝif him mis-buocolle. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 2115 þou gabbest on me so, biuocolle. 1330 *Wyclif* *St. Lk.* II. 347 Mi nem nil me nouȝt se. c 1380 *Wyclif* *St. Lk.* II. 347 Bis blasphemie gabbiþ upon God, and seiþ þat al þis is Goddis werk. c 1550 *Howe's waye to Spytell* Ho. 338 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 42 Where they lyst, for to gabbe and rayle. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 106 Doth sea ingender flame? You gabbe fiddle poets, or in bowdre, You blason Neptune's name.

†b. *trans.* To mock. *Obs.*

c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 338 Ye wyne not moche by, for to gabbe me of this facyon.

† 3. *intr.* To lie, tell lies. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sarman* 47 in *E. P.* (1866) 6 So to sigge and nost to gab. a 1300 *Curior* M. 5173 Yee gab and certes, yee ha sin. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2470 Yv no gabbe noust, for sothe to say. 1375 *Barbour* Barbour iv. 290 [Scho] askit quhy he gabbit had of the Answer that he hit mad. c 1400 *Desir.* Troy 4303 As the gossell of God, gab gabbis not, say. c 1450 *Melrin* 31, I pray you that ye sey the trouthe . . . and wye ye well yef ye gabbe enythinge, I know it wele i-nough. c 1475 *Partenay* 2410 A king ne shold lye ne be gabbing.

† 4. *trans.* To tell lies to, to deceive. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Sermon* 36 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Bachares and brueres for alle men heo gabbe. c 1325 *Mettr. Hom.* 7 That wihit lesinge Gabbid Adam and his ofspringe. c 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 141 We! wby gab ye me swa. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 243 Mighi I se ihesu god and flesh gpropyng shuld not gab me.

4. *intr.* To boast, brag. quasi-*arch.* and *Hist.* (A modern adoption of the OF. word as occurring in the Charlemagne romances.)

1825 *Scott Talism.* ii. Their fashion. . . . to gab of that which they dare not undertake. 1846 *Wright Ess. Mid.* Ages I. ii. 39 Even Turpin, the archbishop, gabbed; and his boast was [etc.]. 1865 *Kingsley Herew.* xii. He would chant his own doubtful deeds; and gab (as the Norman word was) in painful earnest.

Gab (gæb), *v.* 2 [app. onomatopœic; cf. GABBLE *v.* 1] *intr.* To talk much or glibly; to chatter, prate.

1785 *Burns Earnest Cry* x. Could I like Montgomerie fight, or gab like Boswell. 1800 *Earl Richard* xvii. in *Child's Ballads* vi. lxxviii. (1885) 1491, 'I wad shoot this wee pyet Sits gabbing on the tree.' 1844 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* i. 293 [He] came in to tea and sat there gabbling till ten o'clock. 1883 *Black Volande* xx. 'Bout him the carles were gabbin'.

Hence Gab-b'bling *vbl. sb.* chatter, idle talk; Gab-b'bling *ppl. a.*, that gabs; chattering, glib-tongued.

1794 *Flowers of Forest in Ritson's Sc. Songs* II. 3 Nae daffin, nae gabbin, but sighing and sabbings. 1830 *Galtr Laurie* t. ii. v. (1849) 56 Giving such gabbling the go by. 1837 *R. Nicoll Poems* (1842) 79 He's a gash, gabbin' birkie, the Auld Beggar Man.

† **Gab**, *v.* 3 *Obs.* [cf. dial. *gobber-tooth*, *gubbertooth*, a projecting tooth; also GAG *v.* 2, 3, GAG-TOOTH.] *intr.* Of teeth: To project.

1601 *Hollano Pliny* xi. xxxvii. I. 337 They [teeth] stand gabbing out of the mouth.

Hence † Gabbed *ppl. a.*, projecting.

1601 *Hollano Pliny* xi. xxxvii. I. 337 Goats have none about but the 2 foreteeth. None have gabbed tusks standing forth of the mouth.

† **Gabarage**, *Obs.* (See quot.)

1705 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Gabarage*, that which Irish Goods are wrapped in. 1721 in *BAILEY*; and in mod. Dicts.

Gabard, *obs. form of GABBART.*

Gabarden, *-dine*, *obs. forms of GABERDINE.*

Gabarre, *gabart*, *gabbar*, *var. GABBART.*

Gabb, *Gabback*, *obs. ff. GAB, GABCOCK.*

Gabbardin, *obs. form of GABERDINE.*

Gabbart (gæb'art). In recent use chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 6 gabard, gaber, 7 gabart, gaboard, gabboard, 7-9 gabbard, 9 gabarre, gab(b)ert, 8- gabbart. [ad. *F. gabarre* (now spelt *gabare*), ad. *Pr.* (also *It.* and *Sp.*) *gabarra* of unknown origin. Some of the forms may come from *F. gabarot*, *-otte*, dim. of *gabare*.] A sailing vessel for inland navigation; a sailing barge, lighter.

1880 *R. H. Henscock Politic Plat* in *Arb. Garner* II. 162 Thither cometh yearly three hundred lighters, called Gabers, with wines. 1665 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 247 Two Gabboards were sunk in this Harbour. 1775 *T. Campbell Diary Visit Eng.* in *Napier Boswell* (1884) v. 222 Little gabboards, with coals and groceries, &c. come up here from Bristol. 1818 *Scott Act Roy xxvi.* Coal-barges and gabbs. [The spelling *gabart* occurs in ch. xxxi.] 1828 *P. M. Perth* xvi. She sailed in a gabbart for Dundee. 1877 in *Lind Ref.* App. Cases II. 841. I owned gabbarbs [foot-note scows] on the Leven for about twenty years.

attrib. 1776 *G. Skene Building in Water* 112 A few Gabbard-men and Labourers.

Gabbo, *obs. form of GAB.*

Gabber (gæb'ər), *sb.* Also 4-5 gabbero, 5 gabbar. [*f. GAB v.* 1 + *-ER* 1] One who gabs.

† 1. A mocker; a deceiver; a liar. *Obs.*

c 1385 *Chaucer Parv.* 7. 15 He is a Iaper and a gabber, and no verray repentant, that esfoone dooth thynge, for which hym oghte repente. c 1400 *Maunour* (1839) xiv. 160. I schal speke a littele more of the Dynamandes. . . . to the ende that thei that knowen hem not, be not deseyved by Gabberes [*f. Itravellator*], that gon be the Contree, that sellen hem. 1450 *Pol. Leems* (Kollo) II. 237 Gabberys glosyn eny where.

2. One who utters 'gabs' (see *GAB v.* 1 2).

1869 *T. Wright in Student* II. 440 Sir Ken was celebrated as the most accomplished gabber in King Arthur's court.

Gabber (gæb'ər), *sb.* 2 [*f. GAB v.* 2 + *-ER* 1] A chatterer, prater.

1793 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 253 My reputation of being a good gabber, that is to say, possessing a considerable share of low quaint language. 1854 *H. Miller Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1857) 339 The direction will be apparently in the hands of a few fluent gabbers.

† **Gabber**, *v.* *Obs.* 1 [onomatopœic; cf. *JABBER*, *GIBBER*, also *GAB sb.* 2 and *v.* 2, *GABBLE*. *Du. gabberen* has the same sense.] *trans.* To talk volubly, to jabber.

1706 *F. Vauquelin Beauv. Strat.* III. i. He and the count's footman were gabbering French. 1803 *Jamieson, Gabber*, to jabber, to gibber, to talk incoherently.

Hence Gab-b'bering *vbl. sb.* Also Gab-b'ber *sb.*, jabber.

1796 *Coleridge* in *Mrs. Sandford T. Poole & Friends* (1885) I. 155 Their unmeaning gabber of flattery. 1822 *Bewick Alect.* 4 The gabbering and noise they made, was enough to stun any one.

Gabbert, *var. GABBART.*

† **Gabbery**, *Obs. rare.* [*f. GAB v.* 1 + *-ERY*; cf. *OF. gaberie*.] (See quot.)

1627 *Minshew Ductor*, Gabberies, gabbings, wille deceits, gullings or cheatings. 1676 in *COLES*. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Gabbing (gæb'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. GAB v.* 1 + *-ING* 1] The action of the *vb.* GAB.

† 1. Lying, falsehood, a lie. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Orul & Night* 626 Thu me telst of other thinge, Of mine briddes seist gabbinge. a 1300 *Curior* M. 5176 'Fader,' bai said, 'mis-tru vs noight, bat we be now ha gabbing bright.' 1377 *Lancel.* *P. Pl.* B. xx. 124 With glosynges and with gabbynges he gyled be peple. a 1400 *Hymns Virg.* (E. E. T. S.) 208 Bakkyte pou no mon-bod ny bon But ay let gabbynges glyde and gon. c 1440 *Partenay* 7097 Ye were neuer wont to use gabbyng. c 1450 *Melrin* 13, I shall well knowe yef ye haue made eny gabbyng. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 328 Here beware that ye make no gabbyng. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* i. Pref. 203 We hit nocht eik als possible Eneas, As Hercules or Theseus to hell to pas? Quhilk is na gabbing suthlie, nor na lie.

2. The action of the *vb.* GAB (sense 4).

1869 *T. Wright in Student* II. 449 This proceeding was called gabbing, and the boasts and jests were called gabs.

Gabbion, *obs. form of GABION.*

Gabble (gæb'l), *sb.* [*f. the vb.*]

1. Voluble, noisy, confused, unintelligible talk.

1602 *Marston Ant. & Mel.* n. Wks. 1856 I. 26 Taint not thy sweete eare With that sots gabble. 1667 *Milton* *P. L.* xii. 56 Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud Among the Builders. 1750 *Johnson Rambler* No. 74 ¶ 10 Where there are children, she hates the gabble of brats. 1806-7 *J. Beresford Miserics Hum. Life* (1826) v. iv. A crew of savages whose laughter and gabble are all that you are allowed to hear. 1830 *J. Jekyll Corr.* 8 July (1894) 241 Holland House. . . . the very focus of political gabble. 1862 *Lowell Biglow* *P.* Poems 1890 II. 346 Gabble's the short cut to ruin. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 480 The stately reserve [of Charles]. . . contrasted favourably with the gabble and incoherence of his father.

2. The inarticulate noises made by animals.

1601 *Shaks. All's Well* iv. i. 22 Choughs language, gabble enough, and good enough. 1638 *Shirley Mart.* Souldier III. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* i. 203 If they do but once open and spend there gabble, gabble, gabble, it will make the Forest echo. 1644 *Milton Arcep.* (Arb.) 72 In their envious gabble (the birds) would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms. 1847 *L. Hunt Far Honey* iv. (1848) 48 The turtles stun one with their yawning gabble.

Gabble (gæb'l), *v.* Also 7 gabble. [onomatopœic; cf. *GABBER* and the words there cited; also *MDU. gabbein* of similar meaning; and *GAGGLE v.*]

1. *intr.* To talk volubly, inarticulately and incoherently; to chatter, jabber, prattle. Also, to read so fast as to be unintelligible.

1577 *Stanhurst Deser. Irel.* i. 4 in *Hollinshead Chron.* I. He that dooth not perceyve what is fitting or decent for euery season, or gabbleth more then he hath commission to doe. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* iii. iii. 95 Haue you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to gabble like tinkers at this time of night? 1628 *Ford Lover's Mel.* ii. i. I'll keep the old man in chat, whilst thou gabblest to the girl. 1663 *Butler Hud.* i. i. 101 Which made some think when he did gabble 'Th' had heard three Labourers of Babel. 1768-74 *Tucker Nat. Nat.* (1852) I. 36 A careless nurse. . . gabbling among her gossips, without attention to her charge. 1810 *Cranne Borough* vi. Wks. 1834 III. 122 And lisps and gabbles if he tries to talk. 1829 *Lytton Disowned* 7 Are you still gabbling at the foot of the table. 1860-1 *Flo. Nightingale Nursing* 402 If there is some matter which must be read to a sick patient, do it slowly. People often think that the way to get it over with least fatigue to him is to get it over in least time. They gabble. 1868 *Hawthorne Amer. Note-Bks.* (1899) I. 48 We could hear them within the hut, gabbling merrily.

quasi-*trans.* 1849 *C. Bronte Shirley* i. The confusion of tongues which has gabbled me deaf as a post.

2. *trans.* To utter rapidly and unintelligibly. Also with *over*.

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 308 Gabbling infidelity and laughing at the religion of his country. 1794 *Mathias Purs. Lit.* (1798) 382 He. . . like Macpherson, glibly gabbles Erse. 1798 *Coleridge Fears in Solit.* 72 We gabble o'er the oaths we mean to break. 1829 *Scott Frim.* 13 July, Gabbling eternally much that I did, and more that I did not, understand. 1851 *D. Jerrold St. Giles* xxii. 222 Tangle rolled upon his side, gabbling something in his sleep. 1870 *R. B. Brown Marston Lynch* xxxi. 342 The contemptuous haste of an actor gabbling a part.

3. Of geese, etc.: To utter with rapidity inarticulate sounds. More commonly *GAGGLE*.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* ix. 48 I. gabble like a Goose, amidst the Swan-like Quire. 1770 *Goldsm. Des. Vill.* 122 The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool. 1810 *Byron Mar. Fat.* iv. i. 299 The geese in the Capitol. gabbled Till Rome awoke. 1865 *S. Evans Erse. Fabian's MS.* 23 Gabbling and playing half across the pool. Wrestles the gander.

Gabblement (gæb'l'mēt). [*f. GABBLE v.* + *-MENT*.] Gabbling, rapid unintelligible noise.

1833 *M. Scott Tom Cringle* xviii. (1859) 515 The old Gander again set up his gabblement. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* II. v. i. Capering, shoutings and vociferation, which . . . dwindle into staggering, into quick gabblement.

Gabblor (gæb'l'ər). Also 7-8 gabler. [*f. GABBLE v.* + *-ER* 1.] One that gabbles.

1625 *Jackson Orig. Unkeltife* xxiv. 238 Such sharers in

the office of intercession, as the Creeples and the Gabler are in mens benevolences at Faires or Markets. 1708 *Mortoux Rabelais* (1737) v. 215 Whendling Gabblers. Spoilers of Paper. 1780 *Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 July. We are none of the giddy gabblers, we think before we speak. 1879 *SALA Paris herself again* (1880) I. xvii. 269 The few French gentlemen whom the guttural gabblers have not driven away sit silent in corners.

Gabble-ratch: see *GABRIEL*.

Gabbling (gæb'ling), *vbl. sb.* [*f. GABBLE v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* GABBLE.

1599 *Nashe Leuten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 251 Their clacke or gabbling to this purport. 1633 *Ford Lover's Sacr.* iii. i. Foh! do not tricke me off; I overheard your gabbling. 1685 *Staforro in Dryden's Misc.* II. (1685) 440 Time and patience. To tell the Gabblings of each Hag and Ghost. 1712 *Buogell Spect.* No. 389 ¶ 9 Having no language. . . but a confused gabbling which is neither well understood by themselves or other. 1769 *Colonna Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 181 The garrison were awaked by the gabbling of some sacred geese. 1833 *Hr. Martineau Cinnamon & Pearls* ii. 26 Mixed with their chaunt came the mutterings and gabblings of the charmers. 1876 *Black Madcap* v. xl. 352 A people. . . prone to gabbling after dinner.

Gabbling (gæb'ling), *ppl. a.* [*f. GABBLE v.* + *-ING* 2.] That gabbles. *Gabbling crow* (see quot. 1756).

1625 *Hart Anat. Ur.* i. i. 8 Her gabbling gossips were officiously attending a better cure than they found. [Cf. quot. 1624 s.v. *GAOLING* 4.] 1756 *P. Browne Jamaica* 472 The gabbling Crow. This bird. . . is very noisy and seems to imitate the sounds of most syllables in every language, in its gabblings. a 1771 *Smollett Burlesque Ode* 27 Nor to the waddling duck or gabbling goose: Did she glad sustenance refuse. 1821 *Clare Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 Their gabbling talk did Lubin's cares beguile. 1873 *Black Pr. Thule* xvii. Don't you know the mischief your gabbling tongue might make? 1877 *M. Grant Sun-Maid* iv. I am a gabbling silly old thing. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 293, I remember a gabbling sound of words.

Gabbock (gæb'p'k). *Sc.* and *Anglo-Irish.* Also 8 gabback, 9 gabbok, -buck, gobbok. [*a. Ir. gobbog* a dog-fish, a sand-eel; *Sc. Gael. gabog*.] A dog-fish.

Quot. 1719 is doubtful. Jamieson, after Sibbald, interprets *gabbocks* as = 'gobbits, morsels, pieces'. 1719 *D. Urquhart Pills* VI. 352 There'll be. . . Fish of geud Gabback and Skate. [Herd *Scott. Songs* (1776) II. 25 With fouth of good gabbok of skate. *Ritson Scott. Songs* (1794) I. 211 And fouth of good gabbok of skate.] 1867 *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.* *Gabbok*, a voracious dog-fish which infests the herring fisheries in St. George's Channel. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* *Gabbok* or *Gobbok*, the piked dog-fish.

Gabbord, *obs. form of GABBART.*

Gabbro (gæb'brō). *Geol.* [*a. It. gabbro*.] (See quot. 1864-72.)

1837 *Dana Syst. Min.* 288 Saussurite occurs in primitive regions, and with hornblende and augite constitutes the rocks called gabbro and euphotide. 1864-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 756 *Gabbro*, the name given by the Italian artists. . . to a rock essentially composed of felspar and diallage, called by the French geologists euphotide. 1879 *Rutley Study Rocks* x. 120 Enstatite occurs in herzolite and certain gabbros.

Hence Gabbro-*io a.*, of or pertaining to gabbro; having the nature of gabbro.

1884 *Science* July IV. 77 Gabbroic and granitic rocks.

Gabbronite, *gabbronite* (gæb'rōn'it). *Afin.* [*f. GABBO + (-N)ITE*; so called by Schumacher in 1801.] A compact variety of scapolite, somewhat resembling gabbro.

1808 *T. Allan Names Min.* 33 Gabbronite. . . from Arendal. 1852 *Brande Dict. Sci. Lit. & Art Supp.* *Gabbroite*, a mineral found in a vein of titaniferous iron near Arendal in Norway.

Gabbuck: see *GABCOCK*.

Gabby (gæb'bi), *a. Sc.* [*f. GAB sb.* 2 + *-Y* 1] Abounding in gab; garrulous, talkative.

1719 *Hamilton Ep. A. Ramsay in Ramsay's Poems* (1721) I. 127 On condition I were as gabby as either thee or honest Habbie. 1786 *R. F. Forbes Poems Brechin Dial.* 7 Altin' mair gabby he may be than Nestor wisest and true. 1790 *A. Wilson Callumphaire's Elegy* Poet. Wks. (1846) 160 But now nae mair he'll bless their field, W' gabby cracks and stories. 1832-33 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. i. 91 Ae mornin', wee Rabie, fu' canty and gabbie, Gat up frae his nestie an' buskit him braw. 1858 *M. Porteous Souter Johnny* 11 Had gabby skill To crack a joke.

† **Gabel**, *v. Obs.* 1 *trans.* To mark (sheep) on the ear in some particular way.

1715 [see *FARTHING* 1b].

Gabellind, *obs. form of GAVELKIND.*

Gabel, *obs. form of GABLE.*

Gabelle (gæb'l). Also 5-8 gabel(l), 6 gablo. [*a. F. gabelle*, ad. med. L. *gabella*, a deriv. from *gabulum*, *gabulum*, a tax, impost, a word of Teut. origin; see *GAVEL*. Cf. *Pr.* and *Sp. gabela*, *It. gabella*. From the 16th cent. it is rarely used by English writers except as a foreign word, referring esp. to France and Italy.] A tax; spec. the salt-tax imposed in France before the Revolution.

1413 *Pilgr. Seville* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiii. 81 Other counceylours of the kynge. haue for to sene in special to gouernance of his propre goodes. gabelles and customers. c 1460 *Fortescue Ab. & Lim. Men.* x. (1834) 131 For wch caus the gabbell off the salt, and the quarters of the wyne were labled to the kynge by the liff estates off Fraunce. 1523 *L.D. Berneke Fris.* I. clv. 187 The thre estates ordenid. . . that the gabbell of salt shold run through the realme. 1631 *Manningham Emperor East* i. ii. No man should dare To bring a salad from his country garden Without the paying gabelle. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* II. lvi.

gabell of the same wagging. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 156 Revenge of malice is too little to satisfy a serpent, she twineh her gable-like body about the throat of the amazed elephant. 1608 — *Serpents* (1658) 612 She twineh her gable-long body about his neck. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys. v.* 333 Which, with dispatch, he wrought, Gables, and balsters, tacklings.

b. fig. Bonds, chains.

1602 *Content. betw. Lib. & Prod.* ii. iv. in Hazl. *Dodslay VIII.* 350 Sweet Money, that gables of bondage unbinds.

Hence † Gable v., ? to stretch ropes across.

1649 *Thomson Tracts* (Brit. Mus.) CCCCLXII. vi. 52 They had gabled all their streets.

Gable (gæ'bl'), v. [from GABLE sb.] a. trans. To make (a roof) end in a gable. b. intr. To form gables.

1848 B. WENB *Sk. Cont. Eccles.* 14 The roofs of all four arms of the great cross are extremely high; but though gabling nobly in the nave and transept fronts, and ending apsidally in the choir, they are all four bipped in the most ugly way, instead of gabling on the central lantern. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 23 Its roof must be gabled.

Gable, obs. form of GABBLE, GABELLE.

Gabled (gæ'bl'd), ppl. a. [from GABLE sb.] or v. + -ED.] Furnished with gable or gables.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 189 Covered with a cupola, which again is sometimes gabled. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden II.* 235 Before you stands an old gabled mansion. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Algonia* 48 A low long wall with gabled roof. 1886 MARY LINSKILL in *Gd. Words* 5 Some of the houses stood with their gabled ends towards the street.

Gable-end. An end-wall that is surmounted by a gable.

a. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 374 A lode cleit to dawbe be gavellende with. 1507 *Will. & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 344 About one year above the floore, on the south gavel end. 1795 MACNEILL *Will. & Teau* i. xxii, Up the gavel end thick spreading, Crap the clasping ivy green.

b. 1427 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 5 The West Gabylande of the Halle. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 Gable ends, cambers, parlors. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i. 1 I affect not these high gable-ends, these Tuscan tops, nor your cornets, nor your arches, nor your pyramids. 1708 S. MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 38 I found all was done on or near the Gabel-end of the House. 1838 LITTON *Alce* 61 Do tell me to whom that old house belongs—with the picturesque gable-end, and Gothic turrets. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Leg. Folkestone*. The numerous gable-ends and bayed windows. 1878 Sir G. SCOTT *Leet. Archit.* I. 206 Perhaps, now only some one gable-end, shows the noble scale of the ancient church.

† 2. Used for GABLE sb. 1. i. b. Obs.

1623 *Contract in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) 11. 607 The Gable-ends over the Windows in y^e Roofo to be of Brick. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 163 The Angle a Gable-end is set to, is called the Pitch of the Gable-end.

3. trans. and fig.

1794 MATHIAS *Pure. Lit.* (1798) 399 Lord Monboddie believed, that men had once tails depending from the gable end of their bodies. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 16 They have satisfied themselves with narrow, contracted, nnd, as it were, gable end views of the monetary edifice.

Hence Gable-ended a., having a gable-end.

1823 P. NICOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129 Gable-ended roofs, unless properly supported by ties, are liable to thrust out the walls. 1851 H. MELVILLE *W. Hale* ii. 10 A gable-ended old house, one side palsied as it were and leaning oversadly.

Gablet (gæ'bl't). [a. AF. *gablēt*: see GABLE sb. 1 and -ET.] A little gable, esp. one constructed as an ornament over a tabernacle, niche, buttress, etc.

[1395 *Contracts for tomb of Rich. II. & Anne* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VII. 798/1 Et auxi ferrount Tabernacles, appelles Hovels, ove Gablets, de dit Metall Endorrez, as Testes.] a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1462 Alle the wallus of geete, With gaye gablettus and grete. 1512 *Contract* 4 Jan. in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 1. 610 With Fynyalles, ryfant gablettes, Batelmentes, and every other thynge belonging to the same. 1846 *Ecclesiol. v.* 17 These are generally worked in the three faces into gablets. 1861 *Times* 12 Oct. A dim perspective of gables, gablets, dormers, and pointed roofs. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 20 It lifted its gablet carved to look like a canopy.

Hence Gableted ppl. a., furnished with a gablet or gablets.

1856 *Athenæum* No. 1959, 688/3 A column, surmounted by a gableted head. 1887 *Stratford-on-Avon Her.* 21 Oct. 8/3 The central spire has on four opposite sides gableted spire lights.

Gablott, obs. form of GOBLET.

Gabbling, obs. form of GABBLING.

Gablock (gæ'bl'ok). Obs. exc. dial. Also 9 gablack, gafflock. [var. of GAVLOCK.]

† 1. An artificial metallic spur for a fighting cock. Obs.

1608 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/3 Gablocks are Spurs made of Iron, or Brass, or Silver and are fixed on the Legs of such Cocks as want their natural Spurs, some call them Gaffs, 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1848 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dict.

2. dial. An iron crowbar.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Virtu Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1826) 67 Truth on honesty, stion or sill or o gablock. 1747 *Nelson's Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Gablock*, we are seldom out with one in the Works, which is straight and about a Yard long, and of very good Use to wrest a Stone, or a Spark of One that is large. 1855 *Moxon Cyc. Agr.* II. 723 *Gablock*, *Gablock*, an iron bar for putting up hurdles with.

Gaboard, obs. form of GABOARD.

Gabriel (gæ'br'iel). [Heb. גַּבְרִיֵּל: *Gabriel* (LXX and N.T. Γαβριήλ).] The name of one of the archangels: see Dan. ix. 21; Luke i. 19, 26.

Used in certain phrases, as **Gabriel-bell** (see quot.); **Gabriel's** hound (see quot.); **Gabriel-rache**, **-ratchet** (in some dialects corruptly **Gabble-ratch**, **-ratchet**) = **Gabriel-hound**.

1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 338 There yet hangs the 'Gabriel-bell... which the sexton had to ring at morn and evening every day as a bidding to the people... that they should greet our Lady with these five 'Hail Marys'. 716. KENNETH in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 in *Cath. Angl.* 147 note, At Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the colliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of 'Gabriel's Hounds, though the more sober and judicious take them only to be wild geese, making this noise in their flight. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gabriel hounds*, the flocks of yelping wild geese high in the air, migrating southward in the twilight evenings of autumn, their cry being more audible than the assemblage is visible. As the foreborders of evil, people close their ears and cover their eyes until the phalanx has passed over. 1883 *Cath. Angl.* 147/2 'Gabrielle rache, cavation. [1808-25 JAMESON, *Gabriel's shells*, a hobgoblin who... has been heard to make a loud roaring, accompanied with a barking similar to that of little dogs, and a clattering resembling that of shells striking against each other. *Lanark.*] 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giantblithes* 196 He also told me a very great deal about the Gabriel-ratchet... and all that it could ever foreshow. 1893 J. H. TURNER *Hist. Brighouse* 240 No wonder that hobgoblins... gabble-ratches and headless-horses scoured the country.

† **Gabril**, ? punning alteration of GABBLE sb.

1596 *Nashe Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 78 Now where be our honorable Cavaliers, that keepe such a prating and a gabril about our Gabriell and his admirable stile.

Gabronite: see GABBONITE.

Gaby (gæ'bi; dial. gō'bi). *colloq.* and *dial.* Also gab(b)ey, gawby, gauvey. [orig. in north. and midland dialects; of unknown etymology; some have suggested a connexion with GAPE (cf. Icel. *gapi* 'rash, reckless person'); but the dial. forms hardly favour this.] A simpleton.

1796 *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) *Gaby*, a foolish fellow. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxvii, The marine officer is a bit of a gaby, and takes offence where none was meant. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, She is still whimpering after that gaby of a husband. 1863 Mrs. TOOCOOP *Yorksh. Dial.*, He's such a gauvey it's now use to tell him how to do it. 1875 OULDA *Signa* I. iv. 47 What a gaby a man is without a wife! 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard.* 78 While we stand watching her, Staring like gables.

Hence **Gabyhood** [-HOOD], the state or condition of a gaby; a state resembling that of a gaby.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 736 The narrative opens with a very lively description of the gabyhood of Paris in 1579.

Gad (gæd), sb. 1. Forms: 4-7 gadd, 5-6 gadde, 8-9 *Sc.* gaud, gawd, 4- gad. [a. ON. *gadd-r* spike, nail = OHG. and MHG. *gart*, Goth. *gards* = OTeut. **gaddōs* (cf. *L. hasta*). From the OTeut. deriv. **gaddjē* comes OHG. *gerta* (G. *gerte*), OE. *gērd*, *giērd*, *gyrd*: see YARD. The original sense is probably that of 'spike' (as in Goth. and ON.), but the name is also given to the handle or shaft to which this is fixed (as in *L. hasta*); hence the meaning 'rod'. The development of the word in Eng. has also been influenced by its similarity, both in form and in meaning, to OE. *gad* GOAD, with which it is not originally connected. The forms are not always easy to separate.]

1. A sharp spike of metal. Obs. exc. Hist.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1945 Let þurhdrin þrefter þe spaken & te felien mid imene gadien. 1400 *North Arth.* 3621 Gryme gaddes of stele, ghywes of iryne. 1563 GOLDING *Cesar* vii. 225 b, Stakes of a fote long stict full of Iron hokes, and theis thei called gaddes [*L. stimules*]. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 145 b, A light Armour... full of short sharpe gaddes or Bodkins. 1834 [see GADLING 1]. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* vii. 104 It [the caltrap] was formed of four short but strong spikes, or Gads.

† b. Applied to a stylus. Obs.

1570 FOXE *tr. Prudentius' Death Cassianus* in A. & M. (ed. 2) 120/1 These gads were but their pens wherewith Theyr tables wrytten were. 1888 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. i. 103, I will goo get a leafe of brasse, And with a Gad of Steele will write these words.

c. = GADLING 1. (Cf. GAD v. 1 a.)

1830 MEYRICK *Illustr. Ant. Arms & Armour* Plate lxxix, Fig. 2. A long gauntlet of the time of Elizabeth. In this specimen the gads lap over upwards.

2. A bar of metal, esp. of iron or steel; also, an ingot. ? Obs. In *Her.*, 'a rectangular plate of steel, borne in the Arms of the Ironmongers' Company' (Cussans).

1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 3185 On an gold gad þe name god Is grauen. 1387 *Travisia Higden* (Rolls) VI. 199 Slegges and hameres, whi þe whiche smythes smyeth and tempreth grete gaddes of iren. 1430-40 *Lyoc. Bochar* ix. xxxi. (1554) 210 b, Theodoros. On his body layde gaddes read breunning. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xii. 50 Slang gaddis of iren, and stane stark gret plente. 1587 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 60 Then I had as life have smal gaddis or platts of Silver and Gold, without any coyne at al. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Wotey* lvii, To fawning doggs some limes I gave a bone, And flog some scrappis to such as nothing had; But in my hands, still kept the golden gad, That seru'd my turne. 1685 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 374 They cut it [steel] into narrower bars about half an inch over, and then break it into short pieces of an inch, or two inches long, call'd Gaddes. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 58 Flemish-steel is made... some in flars and some in Gads. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. i. 69 Quenching, in this Liquor a Gad of Steel, about eight or ten Inches long. 1814 *Scott War.* xxx, 'Deil be in me

but I put this het gad down her throat.' 1826 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 29/2 The gad or iron bar and the ring to which he was fastened. [Cf. GAD.] 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moshage* 377 After levelling a file [of soldiers] with his gad of iron.

b. *Mining*. A pointed tool of iron or steel (see quot. 1881).

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2104 The Instruments commonly used in Mines... are... Gadds, or Wedges of 21 weight, 4 square, well steeld at the point. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Gad*, in mining... is a small punch of iron with a long handle of wood. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Lame Terras* i. (1832) 6 A pickaxe and a gad were put into my hands. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Gad*, 1. a steel wedge, 2. a small iron punch with a wooden handle used to break up ore.

3. A spear. Obs. exc. Hist.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 85 Four or five of this Captain's pricklers with their gads ready charged. *Ibid.* 133 The Scottish pricklers, within less than their gad's length, sunder. 1555 *Rioter in Cert. godly Conf.* (1556) 33 b, I have knowen my contreien watche nighte and date in their harnesse... and their speares in their hands (you call them northern gads). 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xiv, I took a young Southern fellow out of saddle with my lance, and cast him, it might be, a gad's length from his nag.

4. A pointed rod or stick used for driving oxen; a goad; also dial. (see quot. 1796 and 1855).

c 1300 *Havelok* 279 Al Engeland was of him adrad So his þe beste þo he gad. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xiv, (1495) 774 An oxen herde yockyth the oxen... and pricketh the slowe with a gad and makyth them drawe euen. 1574 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uplandyston* (Percy Soc.) 35 Then brought our Lorde to them the carte & harrowe, The gad & the whyp. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iii. 31 Samgar... which slewe sixe hundred Philistynes with an oxes gadd. 1607 *N. Riding Rec.* (1883) 1. 78 Thos. Hildreth presented for that armed with gaddes he had assaulted John Pearson. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 321 Gad, a supple, tapering rod, six or seven feet long, with a leathern thong, about three feet long, fastened to the weaker end. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitby Gloss.*, *Gad*, a tapering rod ended with a leather thong as a whip for driving a team of horses or oxen. 1863 J. L. W. *Bygone Days* 10 The long gad or goad with which he impelled the horses or oxen.

† b. Phrase. *Upon the gad*: as if pricked with a gad; suddenly. (Cf. *upon the spur of the moment*.) Obs.

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. ii. 26 All this done Vpon the gad?

5. *dial.* A rod or wand, esp. a fishing-rod. Also, a stake or stout stick.

1535 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 395 And hys blessed heade so Crowned, they dyd beate it downe with a gadde, or a harde Reede. 1554 *HUTCH.* Angling gad, or rodde, *perlica*. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. s.v. (E. D. S.), A fishing-rod is in like manner called a 'fishing-gad'. 1829 T. DOUBLEDAY *Fisher's Call in Anniversary* 64 Then up an' rig your gads, And to it, fishers, to it! 1847 *FOSTER in Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Song) Ser. II. (1890) 230 The lang sma' taper gad is swung around wi' easy slight. 1863 *BARNES Dorset Gloss.*, *Gad*, a hedge stake, or stout stick. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iii, An armful of gads thrown on the sill hot embers caused them to blaze up cheerfully.

6. A measuring rod for land; hence, a measure of length differing in various districts. Cf. GOAD sb.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 184/1 Gad, to mete wythe loude (P. gadde, or rodde), *decempeida*. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 173 In dyuers odur placis in this lande they mete ground by pollis gaddis and roddis some be of xviii. foote some of xx fote and som xvi fote in length. 1599 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particula*, Ane rod is ane stalle, or gade of tymmer, quairwhirl land is measured. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Gad*, or Geometrical Parch, a Measure of Ten Foot, and in some places but Nine Foot.

b. A division of an open pasture, in Lincolnshire usually 6½ feet wide; = SWATH.

1593 *Kirtoun-in-Lindsey Court Roll* (N.W. *Line. Gloss.*). 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VII. 285, 1 am seized of... four gads in the Bishop Ings. 1794 *Act Inctus*, S. *Kelsey* 10 Owners and Proprietors of Gads in a certain Piece of Ground.. each Gad being Two Rods, Two Perches and a Half.

7. Comb.: gad-bit (see quot.); gad-oracking (see *gad-whip* 1889); gad-crook, hook, mendow (see quot.); gad-nail (see quot. 1841); gad-sledge *Mining*, a sledge-hammer for driving gads; † gad-staff = *GAD sb.* 1. 4; † gad-stool (see quot. 1703); gad-stick = *GAD sb.* 1. 4; † gad-wand = *GAD sb.* 1. 4, 6; gad-whip, a heavy cart-whip. Also *GAD-BEE*, *GAD-BREEZE*, *GAD-FLY*, *GAD-MAN*.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Gad-bit*, a nail-passer. 1841 *HAMPSON Medit. Zeri Kalend.* I. 162 At Hundo, in Lincolnshire, there is still annually practised on this day (Palm Sunday) a remarkable custom, called 'Gad Cracking'. 1886 *EDGEMORTH W. Somerset West.* 44, *Gad-crook*, a long pole with an iron hook or claw. 1847-98 *HALLIWELL*, *Gadhook*, a long pole with an iron hook attached to it. *Somerset*, 1789 *Surre. Manor Kirtoun-in-Lindsey in N.W. Line. Gloss.* s. v., All the lands in the Ings are laid out in gads or swaths; they are called 'gad-meadows'. 1375-6 *Abington Act.* (Camden) 28 Item in clauis, 'gadnail', et bordnail... 112 s. ij d. 1841 *HARRISON'S Salt.* *Antiqua Gloss.*, *Gadnail*, a long and stout nail used chiefly in fastening posts and rails. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 61 These boring sledges are sometimes used for driving wedges or 'gads'. 15... *W. of Auchtermuchty* 46 (Laing), Scho lowit oxin aucht or nyne, And hyni ane 'gad-staff' in his hand. a 1618 *Rates Merchandize* I. ij, *Steele*, vocat. 'Gad-steele the halfe barrell. 1622 *MALYN'S Anc. Law-Merch.* 270 Good Steele in barres, and also Gad Steele. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 58 Flemish-steel is made... some in flars and some in Gads, and is therefore by us call'd Flemish-steel, and sometimes Gad-steel. 1735 *HARRISON Druce* x. 232 He than leat the 'gad wand fall. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. x. 47 And passand by the plewis, for gad wandis, Broddis the oxin wyth speris in our handis. 1570 *LIVINS*

Manip. 23/7 A Gadwande, *partica*. 1827 G. P. J. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 11. 394 A very large ox-whip, called here a "gad-whip." [Speaking of the Broughton tenure: see next quot.] 1842 *White Hist. Lincolnsh.* 570 On Palm Sunday, a person from Broughton brings [into Caistor Church porch] a large whip, called a gad whip, the stock of which is made of wood, tapered towards the top; the thong is large, and made of white leather. [He cracked the whip three times, this being the service by which the land at Broughton was held.]

Gad (gæd), *sb.*² Short for 'gad-fly' (Halliwell 1847-78); also in comb. *gad-stricken* adj.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 937 Those famous Poets of old were said to be *Oestro perciti*, stung with this furious Fly called *Oestrum*. Plutarch calls them Gad-stricken.

Gad (gæd), *sb.*³ [f. *GAD v.*²] The action of gadding or rambling about. Only in phrase *On, upon the gad*: on the move, going about.

c.1825 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. vi. 252 Mrs. Charles's nursery-maid... is always upon the gad. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* II. 204 Thou might have a bit of news to tell one after being on the gad all the afternoon.

Gad (gæd), *sb.*⁴ *Anglo-Irish and Mil.* [a. Ir. and Gael. gad.] A band or rope made of twisted fibres of tough twigs.

1728 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 216 Or if you'd be reckon'd tight Irish lads, Throw off your cravats and bands, and tie on your gads. And then you'll resemble your primitive dads. 1834 *Brit. Musb.* I. 175 They are generally harnessed with ropes, and collars of straw, or gads. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 22 [They] at once twisted a gad round his neck and hung him from the next tree. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 254 The gads are made of rods 5 feet long, first twisted until the fibres separate.

Gad (gæd), *sb.*⁵ Now rare exc. arch. [Minced pronunciation of *GOD*. Cf. *AGAD*, *EGAD*.]

1. Substituted for *God*, in various phrases, chiefly asseverative or exclamatory; esp. in *By Gad!*

1611 BEAUM. & F. *Knt. Bur.* *Pestle Induct.* By gad, if any of them all blow wind in the tail on him, I'll be hanged. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i. He's a bold fellow, I vow to gad. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 220 A Challenge, A Challenge, by Gad! 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* II. Wks. 1799 II. 27 Mercy a Gad! 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip to Scarborough* v. 1. Gad take me, but they are all in a story! 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford Row* Const. II. Bygad, sir... I never will give you a shilling. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 44 If either of the young dogs wants to quarrel, by gad, sir, he shall quarrel with me.

b. Elliptically = 'God give'. (Cf. 'God ye good den', Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 116.) quasi-arch. 1849 James *Woodman* xv, Gad ye good night, lords and ladies.

c. *Gads me, Gads my life?* ? God save me, my life.

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i. Gads me! he's angry. 1664 CONGREVE *Douglas Dealer* II. iv. Gad's my life, the man's distracted! 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 174 Gad's my life, sure as a gun that's her voice.

2. quasi-int. perhaps by omission of 'by'.

1608 ARMIN *Ned Ninn.* (1842) 5 And gad, she will. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. Gad, that's exceeding foolish. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 12 Gad, if I were some years younger, I would join them myself. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 41 Gad! there will be a pretty storm with my lady when she hears it.

3. In various phraseological combinations, as *Gadsbobs*, *Gadsbodkins*, *Gadsbud*, *Gadsbudlikins*, *Gadslid*, *Gadsniggers*, *Gadsnigs*, *Gadsnouns*, *Gads-okers*, *Gadsookers*, *Gadsprecious*, *Gadswokers*, *Gadswouns*, *Gadzookers*, *Gadzooks*, for the explanation of which see the corresponding forms under *GODS*.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. vi. *Gads bobs, does he not know me? 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i. *Gadsbodkins, you puny upstart in the law, to use me so! 1666 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* I. ii. If my husband were alive, Gadsbodykins, you would not use me so. 1694 CONGREVE *Douglas Dealer* I. iii. *Gadsbud, much better as it is. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *To a Fly* Wks. 1812 III. 167 Gadsbud... thou art not dead. 1698 VANBRUGH *Asop* II. Wks. (Rtdg.) 374/2 Your friend was a witty person, *gadsbudlikins! 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i. And by *gads-lid I scorn it. 1657 LUSK's *Domit.* IV. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 164 By Gad's-lid, if I run not after them like a tiger, hough me. 1745 Tr. *Cress D'Amoy's Wks.* 438 By *Gads-niggers I will have this Pasty. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honey* III. i. Her will tug at her sword, and *gads nigsl let her take every man's head, her will can boddy very much legs and arms. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i. *Gadsnouns I love thee more and more. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Transv.* 6 *Gadsokers! Mr. Johnson, does your friend think I mean nothing but a Mouse, by all this? 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham.) *Rehearsal* II. v. (Arb.) 65 Ah, gadsookers, I have broke my Nose. 1708 *Trip to Dunkirk* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 210 The French, as they say... Are coming, gadsookers! to pay us a visit. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i. *Gads-precious! you hectoring person, you, are you wild? 1698 VANBRUGH *Asop* II. Wks. (Rtdg.) 373/2 *Gadswokers! I do people use to ask for folks when I have nothing to say to 'em? 1826 SCOTT *Woodst. x.* *Gadswouns, I would have a peep. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 197 *Tra. You Dog*, there's no such Fish. *Gripus*. *Gad-zooks, but there is tho'. 1751 SMOULLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxviii. 25 *Gadsooks! said he, 'what business had you with that?' 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, Gadsooks, who can help seeing the way to do it?

Gad (gæd), *v.*¹ [f. *GAD sb.*¹] a. *trans.* To furnish with gads or a gad. b. *intr.* *Mining.* To use a gad; *trans.* to break up (rock) by means of a gad. (Cf. *GADDER* I, *GADDING vbl. sb.*) c.

trans. To fasten with a gad-nail. Hence *Gad'ded ppl. a.*

18. PLANCÉ (Cent.). The gauntlets... are richly ornamented on the knuckles, but not gadded. 1841 HARTSNORNE *Salop. Antiqua Gloss.*, *Gad*, to affix, fasten. Ex. 'Gad it to', chiefly with reference to iron-work.

Gad (gæd), *v.*² [Of obscure origin. The common view, that it is f. *GAD sb.*² (the supposed primary sense being 'to rush about like an animal stung by gad-flies') is possible, but does not appear to be favoured by our quotes; & the few passages which in any degree countenance it are collected under 1 b. Possibly it was a back-formation from *GADLING* in its later sense of 'vagabond'.]

1. *intr.* To go from one place to another, to wander; *esp.* to wander about with no serious object, stopping here and there, to rove idly. Also to gad about, abroad, out.

c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 149, I hold the mad! wenyus thou now that I list gad To gif away my worldis aght? 1520 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1241/2 To... hold myself content with that place, & longe not to be gadding out any where elles. 1554 MARTIN *Marr. Priests* xii. Dd iij b. Why the virgins... will nedes... gooe ranging and gaddinge abroad. 1570-6 LANBARD *Persuad. Kent* (1826) 264 Such, as... gadded to Saint Thomas for belpe and devotion. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 373 He was alwayes gadding up and downe the world, and had little rest. 1730 PHILIPS *Pastorals* i. 52 She gads where-e'er her roving Fancy leads. a. 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 15 Gadding abroad to satisfy her youthful curiosity. c.1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. i. 252 Her upper house-maid and laundry maid are gadding about the village all day long. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xxi. 114 There's Betsy... gadding out somewhere ever since she came home. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* II. vi. 157 'Twould injure me with folks, where'er I gadded.

† b. Rarely used for: To rush madly about. (In Dryden said of cattle, with distinct etymological reference to *GAD sb.*²) *Obs.*

1552 ELVOT, *Bacchor*. to renne, gadde, and rage as it were a mad man. 1561 Stow *Eng. Chron.* (1580) 39 Women gadding vp & downe frankly in mourning weedes, their haire hanging about their eares, & shaking firebrands. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* I. Wks. 1883 VI. 141 You shall see them toss their tails, and gad, As if the breeze had stung them. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 793 The most of the Cattle will set on gadding, and run... to the River to drink the Salt Water. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 240 Their Stings draw Blood; And drive the Cattle gadding thro' the Wood.

2. *fig.* To go wandering, in desire or thought; to leave the true path. Now rare.

1590 TOWSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 4/2 When she gaddeth not astray from the simplicitie of the Gospel. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pl. Edu.* IV Wks. 1874 I. 61 Yet, idle eye, wilt thou be gadding still? 1641 MURTON *Prel. Epsic.* 6 While we leave the Bible to gadde after these traditions. a. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut.* *Mor.* (1731) 98 If sense wholly gazes and gads abroad. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 167 'Tis no wonder their Thoughts should... seek better Entertainment in more pleasing Objects, after which they will unavoidably be gadding. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. iii. 32 If I once regardless gadded For the world my hopes are vain.

† 3. Of inanimate objects: To move about. *Obs.* 1783 STANWORTH *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 These roads, these country, these towns for our naysie be gadding. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. xxi, Th' Arabian next that have no certain stay, No house, no home... But euer... From place to place their wandering cities gad. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. i. 260 The frenzie had gadded over the Alpes.

4. Of a plant, tree, etc.: To spread hither and thither, to straggle in growth. *arch.*

1637 [see *GADGING ppl. a.*] 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 35 Keep the roots from gadding too far from the Stem. 1752 MASON *Elfrida* 212 The ivy gadding from th' untwisted stem, Curtains each verdant side. 1820 WORDSW. *Fort Ruente*, Now gads the wild vine o'er the pathless ascent.

† 5. quasi-*trans.* with cognate object. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 38 They gadde many a weyrsome journey on pilgrimage unto them.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Mag. Assist.* 346 Going without shoes, gadding the hoof. 1865 in *Hotten Slang Dict.* (1874).

Gadabout (gæd'äbaut), a. and sb. [f. *GAD v.*² + *ABOUT*.]

a. *adj.* Given to gadding or roving, wandering.

1817 SCOTT *Let. to Mrs. Clephane* 23 Mar. in *Leckhart*, The frivolous... gad-about manners of many of our modern belles. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* III. (1874) 25 Foolish gad-about, dinner-eating, dancing people. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, The gadabout propensities of my countrymen.

b. *sb.* One who gads about, esp. from motives of curiosity or gossip.

1837 PALMER *Devonsh. Dialogue* Gloss., *Gad-a-bout*, a gossiping rambling sort of person. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 140 Your shrew-mice are sad gad-about. 1869 SMILES *Self-Help* III. (1860) 66 He even ran some risk of becoming a gadabout and busy-body. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 295/1 It is incapacity in this direction which makes gad-about of some women.

† **Gad-abroad** = *GADABOUT sb.*

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* II. 295, I am become quite a gad-abroad.

Gad-bee. [f. *GAD sb.*¹] = *GAD-FLY* I.

1731 *Rape Helen* II, Like an heifer, when her back sustains Of biting gaddes the deep piercing pains. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 177 *Oestrus Curvicauda*, Gadbee or Dun Fly. 1842 BROWNING *Artemis Prologizes* 21 A noisome lust that, as the gadbee stings, Possessed his stepdame.

† b. *fig.* in phrase *To have a gad-bee in one's brains*: to be crazy. Cf. BEE¹ 5. Obs.

1684 MRS. BEHN *False Count* II. ii, What means he? sure he has a gad-bee in his brains.

† **Gad-breeze.** *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *GAD sb.*¹ + *BREEZE sb.*¹] = *GAD-FLY* I.

1703 *Country Farm. Catch.*, I can liken him to nothing but my bald heifer when she's got the gad-breeze in her tail.

Gadde, obs. form of *GADWALL*.

Gadder (gæ'dæd), [f. *GAD v.*¹ + *-ER* I.] An instrument for splitting rock.

1889 *Sci. Amer.* LVI. 21 It is claimed for the diamond gadder that it will do its work at the rate of 180 feet a day.

Gadder (gæ'dæd), [f. *GAD v.*² + *-ER* I.] One who gads. † Also *gadder-about*, *-abroad*.

1550 BAILE *Apol.* 98 Gadders, pylgrymes and ydoll sekens. 1550 — *Image Both.* Ch. xxii. K k vij b, Gadders to Compost, Rome, Trier, and Tholose. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 106 An idle gadder about. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 The Mastie... no gadder abroad, nor lavish of his moubt. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* Concl. 207 Having brought my boushold to a few, and then no gadders abroad, but such as were easily commanded to stay within. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* Epil. When these grow up, Lord, with what rampant Gadders Our Counters will be throng'd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Bandog*, a Dog... not... too gentle of Disposition, nor lavish of his Barking, no Gadder. 1777 JONSSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 May, You will become such a gadder. 1863 *Chambers's Bk. of Days* I. 682 A gadder after amusements.

Gadding (gæ'din), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. *GAD v.*¹ + *-ING* I.] The action or process of splitting rock with gads.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Gad*, in mining... the working by this instrument is thence called gadding. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 364/2 *Fig.* 1123 shows the drill mounted on car for gadding.

b. *Comb.*: *gadding-car*, *-machine* (see quot.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 364/2 *Gadding Car* (Quarrying), one arranged to carry a drilling machine so as to present it to drill a series of holes in line. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* LVI. 21 The gadding machines... drill or bore circular holes along the bottom and sides of the blocks, into which wedges are introduced and the stone split from its bed.

Gadding (gæ'din), *vbl. sb.*² [f. *GAD v.*² + *-ING* I.] The action of the vb. *GAD*. Also *gadding-about*.

1545 BRINKLOW *Lament*, 4 b, What is their gadding with 'ora pro nobis' vnto creatures...? Is it ought elles but abhominacion? 1550 BAILE *Apol.* 108 b, Gapynges, gadynges, ydoll sensengies. 1580 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 57 No wandering vnto waks, those dayes did women vse, Nor gadding vnto greens, their life for to abuse. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. IV.* cccxxviii, Hee charmes the gaddings of opinion, With the cold Cimball of their Liberties. 1662-3 PERYS *Diary* I Jan., Willing to make an end of my gaddings and to set to my business. 1760 GOLDSPI. *Cit. W.* xlv, Neither pride, nor debauchery, nor a love of gadding. 1786 COWPER *Let. Wks.* (1835-7) VI. 9 Unaccountable gaddings and caprices of the human mind. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 155 There is nothing going on but gossiping and gadding about. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* I. vii. 164 'No gadding after dark, Doll,' he said in a warning voice.

attrib. 1840 R. BRENNER *Excurs. Denmark, Norway*, etc. II. 375 During this gadding season. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. viii. 183 A gadding-about mania seized on all ranks and conditions of men.

Gadding (gæ'din), *ppl. a.* [f. *GAD v.*² + *-ING* I.] That gads or gads about, wandering, straggling.

1598 FLORIO, *Mattana*,... a madding or gadding humour. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. lii. 234 Our gadding Thoughts conceite the Cloudes. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Envoy* (Arb.) 512 Envy is a Gadding Passion, and walketh the Streets and doth not keepe home. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 37 With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown. 1727 FIELDING *Love in sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 41 The Traps are no gadding family, our women stay at home and do business. 1777 WARTON *Inscript. Hermitage* III. 24 Fantastic ivy's gadding spray. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 545 Soon through the gadding vine the sun looks in. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 26 A gadding, feather-brained set of wankons. 1859 TENNYSON *Guthrie* 310 The good nuns would check her gadding tongue Full often. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 312 The stone walls... are... fragrant with gadding violets that ripple down their sides.

Hence *Gad'dingly adv.*

1554 HULOET, Gaddingly, as they that went on pilgrimage, peregr. 1567 DRANT *Horace's De Arte Poet.* Evij, He that dothe belch out puffing rymes And gaddingly doth stray. 1755 in JOHNSON, whence in later Dicts.

Gadde, obs. f. *GATHER sb.*, pluck (of an animal).

† **Gaddy**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *GAD v.*² + *-Y* I.] Given to gadding or roving about.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Lady Busbie* (1894) 525, I would my sufferings... might buy an agreement betwixt His fairest and sweetest love, and His gaddy (Jer. ii. 36) lewd wife.

Gade (gæd). [ad. mod. L. *gadis*, ad. Gr. γάδος codfish; cf. F. *gade*.] A fish belonging to the genus *Gadus*; a codfish.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 195 The Silvery Gade... *Gadus argenteolus*. Montagu. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xvi. (ed. 4) 339 It was a long-lost fish—Montague's Midge, or the Silvery Gade.

Gade = *GAID*.

Gade, var. *gad*, Sc. pa. t. of *Go*.

Gadean (gæ'dæn), [f. mod. L. *gad-us* (see *GADE*) + *-EAN*.] A fish belonging to the family *Gadidae*, of which the typical genus is *Gadus* (cod).

1854 BADHAM *Haiteut.* 352 Having found, on the Cretan

coast, a gadlean which... accords with the ass-fish of the ancients. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 278 The only marine gadlean common in Italy, the hake.

Gader, obs. form of **GATHER**.

Gad-fly. [f. **GAD** sb.1]

1. The popular name of a fly which bites and goads cattle, esp. a fly of the genus *Tabanus* or of the genus *Oestrus*; a bot-fly, breeze.

1626 T. H. CAUSIN's *Holy Cr.* 120 It was like... as a bull stung with a Gad-fly. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 499 Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a slight Of angry gad-flies fasten on the herd. 1831 YOUTAT *Horse* xiii. (1843) 289 A species of gad-fly, the oestrus equi, is in the latter part of the summer exceedingly busy about horses. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. i. i. (1876) 25 The nomads of Africa were constrained to wander by the attacks of the gadfly, which drives the cattle mad.

2. *fig.* One who irritates, torments, or worries another. Also (after *L. astrus*), an irresistible impulse to some course of action.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* cccxlvii. Rather then have the Gad-flies of an ill-disposed Army on their shoulders feed. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Satanstoe* (1824) 243 It is our misfortune to be frequently pestered... by certain critical gad-flies. 1864 LOWELL *Pireside Trav.* 314 Bitten with the Anglo-Saxon gadfly that drives us all to disenchant artifice.

3. With allusion to **GAD** v. a. In phrase *To have a gad-fly*: to be fond of 'gadding about'.

1591 LVLV *Sappho* ii. iii. My mistress, I think, hath got a gadfly, never at home, and yet none can tell where abroad. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. viii. You have neither wings to your shoulder, nor gad-fly in your cap: you love home.

4. A person who is constantly 'gadding about'.

1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Ser. Weapons* IV. ii. Where are those gad-flies going? to some junket now. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xviii. 125 Your Harriet may turn gad-fly, and never be easy but when she is forming parties.

a. attrib., as *gad-fly time*; *gad-fly haunted* adj.

1846 C. G. PROWETT *Prometh.* Bound 28 The gadfly-haunted maid, whose charms have power To smite Jove's heart with love. 1893 D. JORDAN ('Son of the Marshes') *Forest Tithes*, etc. 197 In gadfly time it was a fine sight to see a herd of cattle charging along.

Gadge, sb. *pseudo-arch.* Used by Browning as the name of some instrument of torture.

Perh. a mistaken phonetic apprehension of *gagge*, old spelling of **GAG** sb.1

1845 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* i. 332 The dead back-weight of the beholding axe! The glowing trip-hack, thumbscrews and the gadge!

Gadge (gadz), *v. Sc. intr.* (Sec. quot.)

1719 KANSAY *And Annu. Hamilton* iii. It sets ye well indeed to gadge! *Ibid.* Gloss. *Gadie*, to dictate impertinently, talk idly with a stupid gravity.

Gadgo, obs. f. **GAGE** sb.1 and **Sc. f. GAUGE**.

Gadhelic (gæd'lik), *a. and sb.* Also **Gaedhlio**, **Gaedhlie**: cf. **GOIDELIC**. [Literary formations from *Ir. Gaedheal*, pl. *Gaedhi*, OIr. *Gáidel*, *Gáidel*, pl. *Gáidil*, *Gáidil*, the original form of **GAEL**.] = **GAELIC**, in uses other than the customary application to the Gaels of Scotland.

The forms *Gadhelic* and *Gaidelic* are used by modern philologists for 'pertaining to the Gaels (in the widest sense)'; the earlier forms, now obsolete, are in our quotes. used for 'Irish Gaelic'.

1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 183 The Gaedhlic, or Scottish, the purest and most ancient of all the Celtic dialects. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Mat.* 3 Ample materials still remain in the Gaedhlic or Irish language. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 960. 687½ The Gaedhelic and the Cymric were used in Gaul. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 183 The Gaedhelic group includes the Irish.

Gadid (gæ'did), *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *gad-us* cod + -ID-] = **GADOIN** sb.

1839 in *Century Dict.* (citing T. GILL).

Gadine (gæ'doin), *Ichth.* [f. as prec. + -INE-] = **GADOIN** sb.

1838 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* III. 268 The common cod-fish (*Gadus morhua*)... may be briefly defined as a gadine with the lower jaw shutting within the upper.

Gadinic (gæ'dinik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC-] In *gadinic acid* (see quot.).

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* *Gadinic acid*, a crystalline fatty acid, obtained from cod-liver oil.

Gaditan, *a. and sb.* Obs. [ad. L. *Gaditānus*, f. *Gadēs* Cadiz.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to Cadiz. *b. sb.* The inhabitants of that city.

1607 TORSSELL *Four's Beasts* 315 The Gaditan were most honored herewith, for at one time and for one battle they created 40 [Equites]. 1645 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* ii. ii. Like a Gaditan trumpel I shall look to see you tumble.

Gaditanian (gædit'niān), *a. and sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN-] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to Cadiz in Spain, or its inhabitants. *b. sb.* An inhabitant or native of Cadiz.

1831 in *Ogilvie*.

Gadito (gæ'doit), *a. rare*-1. [f. L. *Gād-ēs* + -ITE-] Belonging to Gades or Cadiz.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. Intro. 74 Lo here his grave Who victor died on Gadite wave.

Gadling (gæ'dling), [f. **GAD** sb.1 + -LING-] One of the small spikes of metal affixed to the knuckles of a gauntlet.

1502 STOW *Ann.* 366 Certayne prickes both short and sharpe, then [1351] called Gadlings, being cloved in the joyntes of his right gauntlett. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume*

x. 138 The backs of the leathern gauntlets were also furnished with overlapping plates, and the knuckles armed with knobs or spikes of iron, called gads or gadlings. 1877 *Athenaeum* 3 Nov. 571/3 Earl Ralph wears... gadlings on his gauntlets.

Gadling-. Obs. Forms: 1 *gædeling*, 3-5 *gad-*, *gedeling*, (-e)lyng (in late MSS. corruptly, *godinge*, *geldinge*), 4-7 *gading*. [OE. *gædeling* = OS. *gadiling*, OHG. *gatelung* (MHG. *gætelinc*), Goth. *gadiligg*:-OTeut. **gaduliyo*-2 f. root **gad*- (in OE. *gad* fellowship, *gagada* companion, *GATHER* v.) + -LING-]

1. Originally, a companion or fellow, in good sense; esp. a companion in arms.

Beowulf 2617 His gædelings gūðgewædu. c. 1000 *Daniel* 422 Hwa þa 57fe sealde zingum gædelingum. c. 1205 *Lav.* 12335 Alle þa gædelinges Alse heo weoren sunen kinges. c. 1250 *Prose* *Wulfstan* 312 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 So is mony gædeling godlyche on horse. 13. *K. Alis.* 1192 Fifteñe thousand of fot laddes. And alle stalworthe gædelinges.

2. In bad sense, as a term of reproach: A base, low-born person, a 'fellow'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 310 þe beste body & noblest... yslawe was þoru a gædeling, so vyllyche, alas! c. 1400 *Gamelyn* 107, I am no worse gædeling. But born of a lady, and geten of a knight. c. 1475 *Raisf Colgear* 612 Quhair gangis thow, Gedling, thir gaitis sa gane! ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) x. 237 That false gædeling [v. r. *gelding*]. 15. *Rod.* *Cyssile* in *Hazl. E. P. P.* i. 273 Fals thiefe, and fowle gædlyng, Thou lyste falsely.

3. A wanderer, wayfarer, vagabond.

a 1542 *Wyatt* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 41 The wandering gadling, in the sommer tyde, That findes the Adder with his rechesse foote. 1565 *Maister Randolphes Phantasye* 539 The amased lewysarde. from the wandringe gadlinge hasteth amayne.

4. Hence *attrib.* (in sense of 'wandering'), as if formed from a verb *gaddle*; also as *vbl. sb.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 98 Nor on the promise ten alone relies, But trusts he stealth should more a gaddling lead. c. 1624 LUSHINGTON *Resur. Serm.* (1659) 15 Three way-going women, gadding gossips that came from Galilee. 1676 COLES, *Gadling*, straddling. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gadling* (old word), straggling.

Gadman. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 8-9 *Sc. gaudsman*, 9 *gadsman*. [f. **GAD** sb.1] The man or boy who directed or guided a team by means of a gad or goad, esp. in ploughing; a goadsman.

c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Pab.* 73 His Gadman and hee, His stots hee straught with Benedicite. 1515 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 260, xij cartaris are hundrethe and xx pynouris and ix gadmen, being careand the Artaltery fra Edinburgh to Strueling. 1786 BURNS *Inventory*, A gaudsman, an a thrasher t'other. 1827 *Home Every-Day Bk.* II. 1656 Pig drivers and gadsman. 1863 J. L. W. *Bygone Days* 10 With every plough two persons were engaged, one the ploughman... the other the gadman, from the long gad or goad with which he impelled the horses or oxen.

Gadoid (gæ'doid), *sb. and a.* [f. mod.L. *gad-us* (ad. Gr. *γάδος*) cod + -OID-] *a. sb.* A fish of the family *Gadidae*, of which the cod is the type. *b. adj.* Of, belonging to, or resembling the *Gadidae*, or cod-fishes.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. Lit. & Art.* *Gadoids*, a family of soft-finned fishes, of which the cod-fish... may be regarded as the type... The general character of the gadoid family is [etc.]. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. iii. i. 102 The following are the other Gadoids (besides the Cod) which principally furnish the Cod-liver oil. 1865 *Reader* No. 120. 143½ Fishes which resemble at first Gadoids or Blennioids. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 202 This rare and remarkable gadoid fish of the Mediterranean.

Gadolinitic, *a.* [f. as next + -IC-] Derived from *gadolinite*.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 57 A breccia composed of... gadolinitic yttiria.

Gadolinite (gæ'dolinit), *Min.* [Named in 1802 after the mineralogist *Gadolín*: see -ITE-] Silicate of yttrium, found in black crystals.

1802 *Nicholson's Jm.* III. 251 The earth last discovered in gadolinite. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 70 Hitherto yttiria has been found only in the black mineral first analysed by Gadolin, and hence called Gadolinite. *attrib.* 1883 *Athenaeum* 14 Apr. 180/3 The principal gadolinitic earths—yttiria, terbia, erbia, etc.

Gadroon (gæ'drūn). Also **Sgaudron**, in mod. Dicts. *godroon*. [ad. F. *godron* (OF. *goderon*, *gauderon*), of uncertain origin.]

One of a set of convex curves or arcs joined at their extremities to form a decorative pattern (which may be described as the reverse of 'fluting') used in the ornamentation of gold and silver plate, in architecture, costume, etc. Chiefly in *pl.* Also *attrib.* as *godroon ornament*, *pattern*.

1723-24 CHAMBERS tr. *S. le Clerc's Archit.* I. 125 Gaudrons of the Ball. 1855 tr. *Lakart's Arts* *Mod. Age* xxv. Ornamented with gadroons sculptures. *Ibid.* xxvii. Cut in gadroons. 1878 *Miss Braham's Open Vent.* xxxviii. 261 A monstrous silver... with massive gadroon edges. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Gadroon*, a term employed in dressmaking and millinery, borrowed from architecture, denoting a kind of inverted fluting or beading. Plaits of a similar form are made on caps and cuffs, as composing a decorative style of trimming. 1883 *Kilby Hist. Ch. St. Lawrence*, *Reading* 121 This dish has a double ogee-shaped edge with gadroon bordering. 1893 *Athenaeum* 14 Jan. 60/1 The central ornaments, external to the space for the enamelled shield of the owner's arms, are whirling gadroons.

Gadrooned (gæ'drūn'd), *ppl. a.* In mod. Dicts. *godrooned*. [ad. F. *godronné*, f. *godron* **GADROON**.] Ornamented with gadroons.

1748-9 *Gen. Advertiser* No. 4440, 3 Dozen of gadroon'd shap'd Plates. 1753 *Pub. Advertiser* 3 Oct. 32 Two high gadrooned Candlesticks. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Gadrooned*, embossed as the edge of a silver salver. Old local note. 1881 *Jm.* R. *Archaeol. Inst.* XXXVIII. 461 This vessel had a deep gadrooned silver edge at the top. 1894 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/7 A Queen Anne porringer and cover (date 1706), on gadrooned foot.

Gadrooning (gæ'drūn'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. **GADROON** + -ING-] The process of ornamenting with gadroons; ornamentation consisting of gadroons.

1882 *Mag. Art* May 278 Plain gadrooning, or chased strap-work being the principal ornament in vogue.

Gadso (gæ'dso), *int.* Also 7 *gads* so. [A var. of **CATSO**, through false connexion with other oaths beginning with **GAD**.]

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bath.* iv. i, Gads so, there he is, he must not see me. 1764 *Footr Mayor Garry* II. Wks. 1799 I. 179 *Gad-so!* the candidates are coming. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xxvii, 'Gadso!' ejaculated Oldbuck, 'these great men use one's house and time as if they were their own property.' 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* iv, Gadso!... that's just the very thing I wanted to speak to you about.

Gaduin (gæ'duin), [irreg. f. mod.L. *gadi-us* cod + -IN-] A fatty substance found in cod-liver oil.

1851 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. iii. i. 105 Cod-liver oil is a compound of oleine [etc.],... there is also found a... particular principle called Gaduin. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Gaduin*, a peculiar brown substance contained in cod liver oil (De Jongh).

Gadwall (gæ'dwɔl). Also 7 *gaddel*, 9 *gadwell*. A freshwater duck, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulasmus streperus*, of the north of Europe and America; the grey duck or grey.

1666 MERRET *Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.* 180 A Gaddel. 1674 *Ray Collect. Words*, *Water Fowl* 93 The Gadwall or Gray. 1709 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 The Gadwall. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 157 A small brown duck, which is nearly the same as the English gadwall. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 333 Gadwall (*Anas strepera*).—Rare. 1884 L.D. MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-minister* I. 26 We also killed a great many wild duck, gadwells, and snipe, by walking through the marshes.

Gadza, *Obs.* Some textile fabric.

a 1618 *Rates Merchandize* Giv, Gadza of all sorts without gold or silver, the yard xvjd. Gadza stript with gold or silver, the yard ijs. vjd.

Gæ, *Sc.* and north. var. *Go*; obs. *Sc. f. JAY*.

Gaedelian, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. OIr. *Gaidel* a Gael + -IAN-; see **GADHELIC** and **GAELIC**.] Belonging to the Gaelic branch of the Celtic race.

1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 183 The Gaedelian or Scottish colony.

Gael (gæ'l). [*a. Sc. Gael.* *Gaidheal* a member of the Gaelic race = OIr. *Gaidel*, *Goidel*.]

The Irish Celts call themselves by the same name, but the word first became familiar to English readers as denoting the Scottish Highlanders, and only in more recent times has it been applied to the Irish branch.]

A Scottish Highlander or Celt; also, an Irish Celt.

1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 73 Calling thame al Scotis... albeit is plane and evident that mony hundir þeiris eilfir, thar war called Gathells fra Gathel. 1870 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. ii. The Gael around him threw his graceful plaid of varied hue. 1895 J. H. STAPLES in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 202 The old Gaels possessed the voiceless 'qu'.

Hence **Gaeddom** [-DOM], the land of the Gaels.

Perhaps modelled on *Sc. Gael.* *Gaidhealtach* the country inhabited by the Gaelic-speaking race.

1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highlands* (1890) I. Intro. 15 What part of the Gaeddom are you from? 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 277/7 Mr. Blackie's invasions of Gaeddom did not do very much... for Celtic philology.

Gaelic (gæ'lik), *a. and sb.* Forms: 8 *Gaelick*, *Galic*, 9 *Gaelic*. Cf. **GADHELIC**. [f. **GAEL** + -IC-] The form *Galic* perhaps represents *Sc. Gael.* *Gaidhlig* (gæ'lik), while *Gaelic* is a fresh formation from **GAEL** = *Gaidheal* (gæ'ial). The word is first used to denote the language, etc., of the Scottish Gael, in more recent times that of the Irish branch also.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to the Gaels or Celtic inhabitants of the highlands of Scotland; occas. in wider sense, pertaining to that branch of the Celts which includes the Scottish Gaels with the Irish and Manx.

1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 73 Quhillke commounlie is called .i. the Gathelick tongue, albeit corruptlie. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 249 Stones... with Gaelic inscriptions. 1787 BURNS *Let. to Miss M. Chalmers* Wks. (Globe) 352 It was the tune of a Gaelic song. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. We have not a Gaelic word by which we can even name a maker of gloves. 1831 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* II. 408 The history and origin of the Gaelic people. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1856) I. 299 The Gaelic language prevails throughout almost all Inverness-shire. 1895 J. H. STAPLES in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 210 These Gaelic changes are of a special and only temporary nature.

b. sb. The Gaelic language.

1775 BOSWELL *Let. Johnson* 18 Feb. in *Life Johnson*. It is affirmed that the Gaelick (call it Lise or call it Irish) has been written in the Highlands and Hebrides for many centuries. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 267 The Gaelic is the language of the people. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 372 note, Children who can only speak Gaelic. 1895

J. STRACHAN in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 192 note. There is no evidence that the Irish rule ever held good in pure Scotch Gaelic. 1897 *Gaelic J.* VIII. 964 The influence exerted on the minds of the Irish-speakers... when they found people coming long distances... in order to learn Gaelic.

Comb. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 24 There were 254,000 Gaelic-speaking persons in Scotland.

Gaelicism (gə'lisiz'm). [*f. GAELIC + -ISM.*]

The quality or state of being Gaelic.

1895 *Cath. News* 14 Sept. 6 Those two events made an end of the Gaelicism of the Gaelic race.

Gaelicize (gə'lisəiz), *v.* [*f. GAELIC + -IZE.*]

trans. To make Gaelic, treat as Gaelic.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 587 So Oakhampton, which is naturally expounded in Saxon, the town of the home of the oaks, is here Gaelicized into water-border-town.

Gaelly, obs. form of **GILLIE**.

Gaer, var. **GARE** sb.²

Gaerish, obs. form of **GARISH**.

Gaff (gæf), sb.¹ Also 3, 7-9 gaffe. [*a. F. gaffe*

= Sp., Pg. *gafa* fem., Pr. *gasc* masc., boat-hook.]

1. a. An iron hook; a staff or stick armed with this. Now only dial.

a 1390 *Sat. People Kildare* iv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Hail,

scint dominik with bi lang staffe hit is at he our end,

ceklid as a gaffe. 1866 W. F. ROSE *Jim an Nell* lxxiv.

(E. D. S. No. 76). A guilestair, hayvor-seed. A gaff, drie

picks wrom Varmer Reed. *Ibid.* Gloss. *Gaff*, an instrument

with long handle, used to pull furze out of the furze-riek.

b. *spec.* A barbed fishing spear; also, a stick

armed with an iron hook for landing large fish, esp.

salmon. Phrase, 'to bring' (a hooked fish) to *gaff*.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*. *Gaffe*, an iron hook where-

with Seamen pull great Fishes into their ships. 1706 in

PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* VI. iv. iii.

394 They begin to knock it [a turbot] on the head with their

gaffs. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* (1855)

338 The poacher, with a gaff and torch, selects some

gravelly ford. 1885 *BLACK White Heather* iii. Ronald had

got him transfixed on the gaff and landed. 1886 *Q. Rev.*

Oct. CLXIII. 351 When a fish is beat and is being brought

to gaff, much caution is necessary.

2. *Naut.* 'A spar used in ships to extend the

heads of fore-and-aft sails which are not set on

stays' (Adm. Smyth).

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) Rr ij b. In the

schooner both the mainsail and foresail are extended by a

boom and gaff. 1796 *HUDDART in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII.

32 The angle made by the gaff and mast. 1840 R. H.

DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 22 We... pulled for a light, which, as

we came up, we found had been run up to our trysail gaff.

1893 H. M. DOUGENT *Wherry in Wendish Lands* Intro.

15 One sail with very high peak and an enormous gaff.

3. a. A steel spur for a fighting cock: = **GAB-**

LOCK 1 and **GAFFLE** 3. b. The spike of a spur.

a. 1688 [see **GABLOCK** 1]. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Gaff*,

an artificial Spur for a Cock. 1893 in *FARNER Slang Dict.*

b. 1808 *PIKE Sources* *Mississ.* iii. iv. (1895) 788 The

dragons wear... a sort of jack-boot... to which are fastened,

by a rivet, the spurs, the gaffs of which are sometimes

near an inch in length.

† 4. *Card-sharping*. 'A ring worn by the dealer'

(Farmer). *Obs.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *gaff(s)-man*,

-net, *-point*; (sense 2) *gaff-end*, *-jaw*, *-sail* (also

attrib.); *gaff-hook* = sense 1; *gaff-setter*, a boat-

hook; *gaff-string* (see quot.). Also **GAFF-TOPSAIL**.

1851 *Voy. Mauritius* i. 10 Up ran certain bits of red and

blue and yellow bunting to her 'gaff-end'. 1844 J. T. HEW-

LETT *Parsons & W. xi.* Boots seized the 'gaff-hook'... and

was going to plunge it deep into the pike's jaws. 1854

BADHAM *Italian* 17. They had neither... gaff-hook, nor

land-net. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 72 *Vigilant's*

'gaff-jaws broke, and just as *Britannia* was catching up,

her spinaker went wrong. 1895 F. FRANCIS in *Encycl.*

Erit. II. 39/2 The 'gaffsman' drags it out of the water to

the land. 1885 *Athenian* 14 Mar. 337/3 A Norwegian

gaff-man's feelings are not very acute. 1897 *SMYTH Sailor's*

Word-bk. 'Gaff-net', a peculiar net for fishing. 1845

Blackw. Mag. Aug. 288 His armour of scales defied the

'gaff-point'. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 2

In setting a 'gaff-sail', keep the throat ahead of peak.

1891 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/3 The veteran... won the match

for spirit and gaff sail boats by a long way ahead. 1861

MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 270 The staffsman then fastens

the staff to the lighter by means of the 'gaffstring or rope

attached to the side of the vessel.

Gaff (gæf), sb.² *slang*. [Of obscure origin;

cf. **GAB** sb.¹, OE. (*ge*)*gaf-spræc*, blasphemous or

ribald speech, Sc. local 'gaff, loud, rude talk';

'to gaff, to talk loudly and merrily' (Jam.), and

mod. F. (colloq.) *une gaffe*, a remark by which one

'puts one's foot into it'.]

1. a. ? Vociferation, outcry. b. Humbug, 'stuff

and nonsense'.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 267 Stifle e'en a bull-

dog's gaff. 1877 *Five Yrs. Penal Serv.* iv. 151, I also saw

that Jimmy's blowing up of me was all 'gaff'.

2. Phrase. To blow the gaff: (*fig.*) to let out a

secret; to reveal a plot, or give convicting evidence.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* Blow the gaff. 1833 MAR-

RYAT *P. Simple* xliii. I wasn't going to blow the gaff, so

I told him, as a great secret, that we got it [the gun] up

with a kite. 1877 *Five Yrs. Penal Serv.* ii. 122 The

prisoner... quietly bides his time till the chief warder comes

round, then asks to speak to him, and 'blows the gaff'.

Gaff (gæf), sb.³ *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 gaffe.

[short for **GAFFER**.] = **GAFFER** 1.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxii. (1878) 60 Mixe well (old gaffe)

house come with chaffe. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Gaff*,

Gaff (gæf), sb.⁴ *slang*. [Of unknown origin.]

1. A fair.

1753 J. P. POULTER *Discov.* 31 The first Thing they do at a

Gaff is to look for a Room clear of Company. 1821 *Lex.*

Balaton. s.v. The drop covers maced the jostkins at the

Gaff; the ring-droppers cheated the countryman at the fair.

1821 *HAGGART Life* 22 We stopped at this place two days,

waiting to attend the Gaff.

2. Any public place of amusement. Hence the

term has passed into the literary vocabulary as the

name for the low class of theatre or music-hall to

which it is most frequently applied by slang

speakers. Also *penny-gaff*.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. Any public place of

amusement is liable to be called the gaff, when spoken of

in flash company. 1856 *Chamb. Trnl.* 11 Oct. 228/4 Would

you root out the Penny Gaff, and compel the penny-pay-

ing public... to find amusement elsewhere? 1861 *MATHEW*

Lond. Labour III. 144 When a professional goes to a gaff

to get an engagement, they in general inquire whether he is

a good ballet performer. 1863 *Q. Rev.* July CXIV. 264 He

knows them all... from the chief opera-house... to the humblest

gaffs (as we believe they would be called in London). 1864

Sat. Rev. 30 Apr. 516 A piece of histrionics rather below

the mark of a penny gaff. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 400,

I had always wanted to see a Penny Gaff since I first read

my Dickens.

Gaff (gæf), v.¹ [*f. GAFF sb.¹*] *trans.* To size

or strike (a fish) with a gaff; also, to draw out with

a gaff.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. xi.* I bid him... slack his

hand the moment I had gaffed him [the pike]. 1851 *NEWLAND*

Erie 352. I... gaffed him out of the great boiling turnhole

below. 1867 H. OSBORNE *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 8 Apr. The hon.

member for Lincolnshire, though a solitary fish, rose to the

occasion, and he was safely gaffed and landed. 1882 *Garden*

11 Feb. 101/1 The Japanese were gaffing salmon.

Hence **Gaffing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.* Also **Gaffer**,

one who gaffs fish. (In some mod. Dicts.)

1837 M. DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* II. 171 Spearfing, gaffing,

and harpooning, are amongst the most obvious methods.

1836 *Fishing* 18 Sept. 417 He hooked a large grilse, but

lost him in gaffing. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 288 Harry

brought him within gaffing distance.

Gaff (gæf), v.² *slang* and *colonial. intr.* To

gamble, esp. to 'toss up'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Gaff*, to gamble with cards,

dice, &c., or to toss up. 1828 'JON BEE' *Living Pict.* Lond.

243 Though any gentleman would gaff for a pound, there or

any where else. 1889 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms*

(1890) 17 Catch him gaffing! no, not for a sixpence.

Hence **Gaffing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Gaffer**, one who

'gaffs' or 'tosses up'.

1828 'JON BEE' *Living Pict.* Lond. 241, I know of but one

such public-house where gaffing is carried on to any amount.

.. If the person calling for 'man' or 'woman', is not right

or wrong at five pence, neither of the gaffers win or lose,

so go again.

Gaff (gæf), v.³ *Theat.* [*f. GAFF sb.⁴*] *intr.*

'To play in a gaff' (Farmer).

Gaff, var. of or error for **GOLF**.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 154/3 Pythus, the first

inventor of many Games at Ball: I do not say of Gaff,

Tennis, or Paille-Maille.

Gaffelave, var. f. **GAVELAGE**, *Obs.*

Gaffel (v. of **GAFFLE**, *Obs.*

Gaffer (gæ'fə). Also 6, 8 gaffar. [The analogy

of the continental synonyms, F. *compère*, *commère*,

Ger. *gevatler*, would suggest that *gaffer*, *gammer*

are contractions of *godfather*, *godmother* rather than

of *grandfather*, *-mother*; but the change of vowel

may be due to association with these words.]

1. A term applied originally by country people to

an elderly man or one whose position entitled him

to respect.

a. Prefixed by way of respect (sometimes with

an affectation of rusticity) to a proper name, the

designation of a calling, office, etc. In 17-18th c.

the usual prefix, in rustic speech, to the name of

a man below the rank of those addressed as

'Master' (cf. **GOODMAN**).

1575 J. STILL *Gann. Gorton* v. ii. Then chad ben drest be-

like, as ill by the masse, as gaffar vicar. 1635 *PAGITT Chris-*

tianogr. 200 Were they called Gaffer Bishops, or had they not

more honorable Titles? 1651 *RANDOLPH*, *etc. Hey for Honesty*

i. i. Wks. (1875) 386 This same gaffer Phoebeus is a good moun-

te-bank and an excellent musician. 1693 G. FERNIN *Rev. Mr.*

Davis's Vind. iv. 31 For a Man, who before was a Gaffer,

to be now called Master, to have the people follow him,

and he to frequent their Tables, is a better Trade, then to

be Threshing, or such like work. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week*

v. 151 For Gaffer Tread-well told us, by the by, Excessive

Sorrow is exceeding dry. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* i. ii.

Mr. Joseph Andrews... was esteemed to be the only Son of

Gaffar and Gammer Andrews. 1806 *FESSENDEN Democr.*

1. 89 Made them shake hands both wiv and tory As Gaffer

Homer tells the story. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xvi. You

have mared my ramble, Gaffer Glover.

b. Used simply as a title of address, often with

no intimation of respect = *My good fellow*.

1590 R. W. *Three Lds. & Ladies* Lond. in *Hazl. Dodslay* VI.

395 You speak too late, gaffer, having challenged premi-

nence. 1628 *FORD Lover's Alit.* iii. iii. I pray your bless-

ing, gaffer. a 1699 *CLEVELAND Answ. to Faugh's Poems*,

etc. (1677) 132 But, hark you, Gaffer; you that will tear the

speech and blow away the Sand. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.*

(1803) IV. 58 'Gaffer' said he, 'is there stuff enough here

to make me a cap?' 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccent.*

Excurs. 89 The [Bucks] women, resolving not to drop

a good old custom, call their husbands Gaffer. 1856 J. H.

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b. *fig.* (Now often applied opprobriously to the action of a parliamentary majority in 'closing' a debate.)

1623 M. KELLISON (*title*). The Gagge of the Reformed Gospell.
1629 T. ADAMS *Serm.* Wks. 890. The Eye-lidde is set open with the gagges of Lust and Envie. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 190 Your Monkish prohibitions, and expurgatory indexes, your gags and snaffles. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 249 It was convenient to stop his Mouth with a Silver Gag. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xix. 427 The nineteenth century requires sterner gags than the eighteenth. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept., The American Senate has adopted the principle of fixing a time at which the vote on a Bill resisted by obstruction must be taken. The House of Representatives has already adopted this peremptory 'gag'.

c. *School slang.* (See quot.) Cf. GAG v. 1.
1820 LAMO *Elia Ser. 1. Christ's Hosp.* 35 Yrs. Ago, L. has recorded the repugnance of the school to gags, or the fat of fresh beef boiled.

2. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Gag, a slight bit of Timber that is soon made for the present purpose, to clap in... to keep some one Pair or more from settling, which is already beguod, and so to stay it for some little time, till better may be had. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, Gags, chips of wood in a sinking pit bottom, or sump. 1888 GREENWELL *Gloss. Coal Trade Terms* (ed. 3), Gag, an obstruction in the falls or lids of a bucket or clack which prevents them from working.

3. *Theat.* a. Expressions, remarks, etc. not occurring in the written piece but interpolated or substituted by the actor.

Perh. developed from the sense explained in quot. 1747 under 2, which possibly may have been current in other than mining applications. But cf. GAG sb. 3 v. 2.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 271 Actors who are too much given to 'gag' at the present day. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 126 The performance consisted of all gag. I don't suppose anybody knows what the words are in the piece. 1884 SYMONS *Shaks. Prefaces* viii. 288 Jigs were written in rhyme, plentifully interspersed with gag and extempore action. 1887 FARRIS *Autobiog.* I. xxv. 383 If he (the actor) found his gag tell upon the audience he repeated it.

b. ? The 'mounting' of a piece. *rare.*
1841 *Punch* 1. 1061 I, I shall do the liberal in the way of terms, and get up the gag properly, with laurels and other greens, of which I have a large stock on hand.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: gag-bit (see quot.); gag-ator *School slang* (see 1 c); gag-law *U. S.*, 'a law or regulation made and enforced for the purpose of preventing or restricting discussion' (*Cent. Dict.*); gag-piece *Theat.*, 'a piece' or play in which 'gag' is freely used; gag-rein, -runner (see quot.); gag-snaffle, a powerful snaffle (see quot.).

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Gag-bit, a bit of a very powerful description, used for breaking horses, &c. 1820 LAMO *Elia Ser. 1. Christ's Hosp.* 35 Yrs. Ago, A "gag-ator" in our time was equivalent to a goul, and held in equal estimation. 1808 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 604, I would not repeat it, though it should raise a clamor as loud as my "gag-law." 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* ix. 192 No exclusions, no gag-laws can be contrived. 1882 *Times* 28 Mar. 9/4 The strange instrument (the Clouture), which a few years ago he called the "gag-law." 1855 in *Horren Slang Dict.* (1874) s. v., In certain pieces this [gagging] is allowed by custom, and there are called "gag-pieces." *The Critic*, or a Tragedy Released is one of these. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 934/2 "Gag-rein (Saddlery), a rein which passes over runners attached to the throat-latch, so as to draw the bit up into the corners of the horse's mouth when pulled upon. *Ibid.* 935/1 "Gag-runner (Harness), a loop depending from the throat-latch; through it the rein passes to the bit. 1856 "Stone-thrower" *Brit. Sports* II. iii. 1. 8. 3. 395 The "Gag Snaffle" is also a useful adjunct with pullers that get their heads down. "If the horse does not pull, it is not more severe than a common snaffle; but if he does, it acts with double power, owing to the pulley-like attachment of the rein, and to its drawing against the angle of the mouth."

Gag (*gag*), sb. 2. *slang.* [This and the related GAG v. 3, which occurs earlier, may be *fig.* uses of GAG sb. 1 and v. 1, with the notion of thrusting something down the throat of a credulous person, or testing his powers of 'swallowing'. On the other hand, the words may be of onomatopoeic origin (cf. GAGGLE) with the original sense of 'unmeaning chatter'. In the context of the quotes, from Lockhart 1819, the sb. and vb. are said to be expressions current in Glasgow; but the form actually used there appears to be GAGE.]

A 'made-up' story; a piece of deception, an imposture, a lie. *Broad gag* (see quot.).

1805 YOUNGMAN (Manchester) in *Spirit Publ. Truls.* (1806) IX. 364, I hate to hear such gag about a Goliath of thirteen. 1819 [LOCKHART] *Peter's Lett. to Kinsfolk* (1811) 241 Whether the Gag come in the shape of a compliment to the Gaggies, or some wonderful story, gravely delivered with every circumstance of apparent seriousness. 1823 "JON BEE" *Dict. Turf*, Gag, a grand imposture upon the public; as a mountebank's professions, his cures, and his lottery-bags, are so many broad gags. 1871 *All Year Round* 18 Feb. 228 You won't bear malice now, will you? All gag of mine, you know, about old Miss Ponsonby. 1874 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.*, Gag, a lie; 'a gag he told to the beak'. 1880 ANTRIM & DREW *Gloss.*, Gag, a joke; a deception. 1885 *Daily News* 16 May 5/2 We need not gratify the Mahdi by believing any bazaar 'gag' he may circulate.

b. *U. S.* A laughing-stock.

1840 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* III. 127 'Sam,' says he, 'they tell me you broke down the other day in the house of representatives, and made a proper gag of yourself.'

Gag (*gag*), v. 1 Also 5 GAGEYN, 6 GAGGE, 7 GAGG. [app. imitative of the sound made in choking.]

† 1. *trans.* To strangle, suffocate. *Obs.*
c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 184/2 Gaggyn, or streyne be the brote, suffoco.

b. *intr.* To choke, lit. and *fig.* Also, to retch. Also *trans.* (causatively). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1707 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 40, I do not, in the least, wonder, that he (that swallows Transubstantiation) should Gag at believing, that [etc.]. a 1825 FORNY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Gag, to nauseate; to reject with loathing, as if the throat were closed against the admission of what is offered; to make an unsuccessful effort to vomit. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, Gag, to choke; like a dog or cat in eating greedily.

2. *trans.* To stop up the mouth of (a person) with a gag in order to prevent speech or outcry; to put a gag into (the mouth) in order to keep the jaws distended.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxii. (Percy) 159 We saw men in great torment, With many ladies, that their mouths gagged. 1530 PALSOR, 559/2, I gagge one, I putte a gagge in his mouthe that he shulde nat speke nor krye, *je embaillonne*. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Gag him, we may have his silence. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. 1. He could have John gagged and bound whenever he pleased. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* lii, They fastened my arms, and gagged my mouth. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, 'Let him be gagged instantly,' said Albany. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 195 He bound me, and then gagged my mouth. 1895 ERICHSEN *Surgery* (ed. 10) II. 691 If the patient be efficiently gagged.

b. To stop the mouth of (an animal) with or as with a gag.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xl. xlviii. (1607) 85 That one alone the monster should assaile, And gag him with an anker in such sort To make his strength, and life, and all to faile. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, Goodness (Arb.) 201 A Christian Boy in Constantinople, had liked to have been stoned, for gagging, in a waggishnesse, a longe Billed Fowle.

c. *transf. and fig.*, esp. to deprive of power or freedom of speech; to stop the mouth of.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 94 Vnles you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is gag'd. 1640 LEO FAULKLAND *Sp.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 39 He had as it were gagged the Commonwealth, taking away (to his power) all Power of Speech from that body. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 32 Satan still gags many to this day, that they cannot say to God. 1792 BURNS *Lett. to Mrs. Dunlop* 6 Dec. 77, I am a placeman, you know; a very humble one, indeed, Heaven knows, but still so much as to gag me. 1827 MACAULAY *Ess. Macbrian* (1883) 48 The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be gagged, and reason to be hoodwinked. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. x. 267 Without gagging our press. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Europe* xii. (1894) 294 The continuous snow-fields, have gagged the torrent. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. §. 6. 333 The Church was gagged and its pulpits turned into mere echoes of Henry's will.

† 3. To prop open (a window). *Obs.*

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 18 He gagged open the Windowes.

4. a. To confine unduly the mouth of, or apply a gag-bit to (a horse). b. To obstruct the working of (a valve), to stop up the valves of (an engine).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 75 The reins... are to be shortened by degrees, and with great care not to gag, or confine the horse too much. 1839 [see GAGGED], 1857 WRIGHT *Provenc. Dict.*, Gag, to hinder motion by tightness. *Northampton*. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, Gag, To apply a very powerful bit, such as is used in breaking young horses or governing restive ones. 1888 *Engineer* June LXV. 468 The men who gagged the valve knew quite well what they were about.

5. *Theat.* a. *intr.* To introduce 'gag' into a piece. (See GAG sb. 1. 3.)

1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* xxxix, The same vocalist 'gags' in the regular business like a man inspired. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 120 They 'gag' to such an extent that the author oftentimes does not recognise his own dialogue.

b. *trans.* To fill up (a piece) with 'gag'.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 141 We only do the outline of the story and gag it up. 1889 L. WALLACE *Mem.* 162, I have read the part very carefully, and if you will let me gag it and do what I please with it, I will undertake it. Hence *Gagging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1890) 85 Whatever the motives of ministers might have been for the sedition, or as it was then the fashion to call them, the *gagging* bills. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 126 And after a little business between them, all gagging, he says 'Slave I get back to the castle.' 1892 *Athenaeum* 6 Feb. 173 But for his [Canning's] gagging of the European press... some dismal or unseemly things would not have happened. 1893 *Times* 14 July 9/5 The gagging resolution excluded all debate on the remaining clauses. 1895 ERICHSEN *Surgery* (ed. 10) II. 690 Efficient gagging is one of the most essential parts of all operations on the tongue.

† Gag, v. 2 *Obs.* Also 6 (? misspelling) gage, 7 gagg. [? onomatopoeic; cf. JAG v.]

1. *trans.* To jerk; to strike with a sharp blow. Also, to toss up (the head); cf. SC. GEEK v.

It is uncertain whether quot. 1587 belongs to this word. 1587 *Flaming Cent.*, *Hollinshed* III. 1019/2 Mindio; to lase striken the man to whom he leuelled the shot; but gaging his hand, and mixing his marke, he stroke his owne and best friend John Per. 1610 HAZLEY *St. Aug. Cille of Gal.* xiv. xv. 518 A man sometimes... will be angry at senseless things, as to gag his pen [i. e. *ut stilum collidat*] in anger when it writes badly. 1617 MARKHAM *Caral.* v. 56 Whence hee first learned to gagge vp his head to loose his reyne.

2. a. *trans.* ? To wound or prick. b. *intr.* To make thrusts or pricks (*at*).

1590 FOXE *tr. Prudentius' Death Cassianus* in A. & M. (ed. 2) 129/2 Some other gage hys flesh and ioyntes as with a poynted nall. 1622 MABOX *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 180, I was ever so mightily pricked on to revenge, as if (like a beast) the spurs thereof lay still gagging at my sides.

3. *intr.* To project, stick out. [Cf. GAO-TOOTH.]

1599 MINSHEU, *Pia*, any naile or such like sticking or gagging out. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Gagging out*, sticking out, projecting.

Gag (*gag*), v. 3 *slang.* [See GAG sb. 2.] a. *trans.*

To deceive, take in or impose upon (a person), to ply with talk, to 'stuff'. b. *intr.* To practise imposture. To gag on: to 'round' on, inform against.

1777 MAO. D'ARRLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., In the most capital scene... I endeavoured, what I could, to soften off the affection of her sudden change of disposition, and I gagged the gentleman with as much ease as my very little case would allow me to assume. 1781 G. PARKER *Viva Soc.* II. 154 Having discovered the weak side of him he means to gag. *Ibid.* II. 155 An old Soldier had gagged about London many years. His mode for provoking compassion was to [etc.]. 1819 [LOCKHART] *Peter's Lett. to Kinsfolk* III. 241 Gagging... signifies, as its name may lead you to suspect, nothing more than the thrusting of absurdities, wholesales and retail, down the throat of some too credulous gaper. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* s. v., He, in excuse, swears he said 'they were' and not 'are alive'. He thus gags the public. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Gag*, to play on one's credulity, a cant term used in Glasgow. 1888 G. SNEATON *Doings in Lond.* 28 Gagging has been practised of late to a considerable extent on simple countrymen. 1874 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.*, *Gag*, to hoax, 'take a rise' out of one; to 'cod'. 1891 *Tramps in Gentl. Mag.* Apr. CCLXX. 390 She... besought them with (crocodile) tears not to 'gag' on them, in other words not to give information to the police.

† Gagate. *Obs.* Also 1, 6-7 gagate, 4 gogathes. [ad. L. *gagates*, Gr. γαγάτης, said by Pliny to be derived from the name of the town Gage and river Gages in Lycia. An OF. form of the word has passed into Eng. as JET.]

1. *Jet.*

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 Her hyl eac gemeted gagate; se stan biþ blac gym. 1387 TREvisa *Iligden* (Rolls) I. 337 Pere is i-founde a stoon þat haitte gogathes [v. r. gagate]. 14... *Med. Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 53 Tak a stane that is called a gagate. 1559 MORWYNG *Ereynnus* 290 Tile-stones, Gagate, Amber. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 8 Gagate is of the precious sort also, which was first found in Sicilie in a certain floud called Gagateus. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/2 The Gagate... of which there are two kinds, the one russet colour and the other black. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 101. 2/1 Gagate kindle in Water.

2. Sometimes confused with AGATE (*Achatel*).
a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorksh.* III. (1662) 185 The Agate, vastly distinct from Geat, is also named Gagate.

3. *attrib.*, in *agate stone*.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. (1612) 220 Tush, in those times weare no such toyes as Gagate stones to trie, By foysting them in Potions, if a Maide had trode awrie.

Gage (*gædʒ*), sb. 1 Also 6 gauge, gage, guage, 6-7 gadge. [a. OF. *g(u)age* (F. *gage*) masc. = Pr. *gage*-s, Sp. *pg. gage*, It. *gaggio*; -Rom. **g(u)ado*, a. OFent. **uado*]: see WED. The OF. variant *wa(g)e* was adopted in the form WAOE.]

1. Something of value deposited to ensure the performance of some action, and liable to forfeiture in case of non-performance; a pawn, pledge, security.

1257 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (1890) 19 Pour me dwelling within the citie abouseid... may be releved by a sufficient gage or pledge leyed in-to the seyde cofre for borowing money of the same. 1513-4 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 He shall... bring in sufficient gage and plegge... into the Kynges Courte of Chauncerie or els to remayn in ward. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. i. §. 2. 260 He also left Philip... for the gage of his promises to Pelopidas. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xix. Wks. 1714 l. 330 The Arguments that gain it Assent are the Vouchers and Gage of its Probability to us. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 52 'Here take my gage' [a ring]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xix, The sheriff is commanded to attach him, by taking gage, that is certain of his goods which he shall forfeit if he doth not appear. 1867 OUIOU *C. Castlemaine* (1899) 15 This shall be my gage, that I may speak.

b. In phrases, at gage, (to deliver, give, leave) in gage, (to lay, lie, sweep) to gage, (to give) under gage, upon gage; also in *gage of*.

1523 L. BERNERS *Frrois.* I. ccliii. 375 The towne of Downy and Lisle deluyered in gage for money, yf [etc.]. 1534 - *Gold. Bk. M.* Aurelius (1546) 21vb, We put our lyte in danger, and lay our honour to gauge. 1560 RAN-DOUR in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1883) VI. 409 Was faine to leave his saffron shirt in gage. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1598) 1661/1, I will lay my gowne to gage. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Dona praedia*, gages: goodes lying to gage. 1573 FISSER *Unad.* xciv. (1875) 185 ill huwilerie sweepeth her linnen to gage. 1579 FLETCHER *Guicard.* II. (1599) 92 Thirty thousand ducats, given under gage of the kyngs life. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 71 The common people borrowed Money... upon gage of their bodies to serve it out. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Car.* III. iv, Learned Collin laies his pipe to gage. 1638 SIR R. CORRIAN *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 9 When his owne were at gage, he [etc.]. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* viii. (1857) 234 Appalling to his birth, rank, and aristocratic sentiments, in gage of his loyalty.

2. *spec.* A pledge (usually a glove thrown on the ground) of a person's appearance to do battle in support of his assertions. Hence, a challenge. Also *gage of battle*.

13... *R. Alf.* 725/2 He with-seith alle homage; And

sendeth you, by sonde, gage. *c1450 LONELICH Grail* lii. 865. Thanne Sire Piers, that was so dowthy A knyght.. Agens kyng Marahaus put his Gage. *1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour* lii. He accused one of treason the whiche anone casted his gage of battayle unto hym. *1523 L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. ccc. 445. Casie downe your gage in that quarell, and ye shall fynde him that shall take it vp. *1590 GREENE Or. Fur.* Wks. (Rldg.) 912. I will pawn my honour to his gage. He shall ere night be met and combated. *1600 FAIRFAX Tasso* v. liiii. There take my gage, behold I offer it. To him that first accus'd him in this cause. *1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth* vi. A gauntlett flung down in the gage of knightly battle. *1857 KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* (1877) 55. He was going to throw down a very ugly gage of battle.

fig. *1890 BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 315. He was very loath to retreat from any gage of battle thus produced. *†3. pl. Sc.* [prob. a late adoption of *F. gages* in the same sense.] Wages. *On the gages of:* in the pay of. *Obs. rare.*

1562 Acts Sederunt 2 Mar. (1790) 5. To haife the said Colledge [of Justice] eiked the nower of six, and in the meyn tyme, the gages to be eiked and augmentit. *1563-7 BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 14. The principal sal deduce sa mekle of hys gages to be visit to the common profet of the college. *Ibid.* 16. That na idle person be haldin on the gages or expensis of the vniuersite.

4. attrib. and Comb., as gage-place, -selling, -thrower; gage-like adj.

1847 TENNYSON Princ. v. 170. She..flung defiance down *Gaglike to man. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. § 13. The Castles of Rockesburgh and Berwicke, cautionarie Castles, or 'gage places' (for part of his ransom) should be restored. *1530 L.D. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 87. Marye, madame, this lady payeth without anye 'gage selling' [*f. sans gage vendre*]. *1893 Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 3/4. Here was the opener, the 'gage thrower' in the lists, declaring that he was no party champion.

Gage (gædʒ), *sb.* *slang.* [perh. *f. GAGE sb.*], the sense being 'enough to pledge any one with', or var. GAUGE, a measure.]

1. A quart pot; a quart pot full.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 186. Gage, lyttly belle (S. lyttly bolle). *1567 HARMAN Caveat* (1899) 34. A gage of bowse, which is a quart pot of drinke. *1622 FLETCHER Beggar's Bush* iii. iii. I crown thy nab with a gage of beneuolence. *1652 BROOME Toy. Crew* in *F. v.* i. b. I bowse no Luge but a whole Gage of this I'll bowse to you. *1708 J. HALL Mem.* 20. Gage, a pot. *1785 GROSSE Dict. Frig. Tongue*, Gage, a quart pot, also a pint, (cant).

2. A pipe; a pipeful of tobacco.

1876 in COLLES. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Gage, a Pot or Pipe. Tip me a Gage, give me a Pot or Pipe. *1834* [see FOGUS].

Gage (gædʒ), *sb.* = GREENGAGE.

1888 Daily News 10 Sept. 7/4. Plums, with their congeners, damsons and gages, were but little thought of.

Gage (gædʒ), *v.* Also *6 gagio, gauge, gauge, gage, 7 gaige.* [ad. *F. gager* in same sense, or aphetic form of ENGAGE, to which it corresponds in several senses.]

†1. trans. To pledge or pawn; to mortgage the revenues of (a country). = ENGAGE *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1555 EORN Decades 243. The emperour..gaged the Malucas & the spicerie to the kyng of Portogale. *1579-80 NORTH Plutarck* (1676) 579. Hast thou not Plate, and Apparell to sell or gage or help him to some? *1592 Stow Ann.* 180. 443. Sir Iohn Philpot..released the armour which the souldiers had gaged for their victuals.

absol. *1555 W. WATREMAN Farde Faciens* App. 337. If he that hath gaged be a manne of substance: lette the creditor keep the gauge vntill the restitution of the lone be made.

†b. To give a pledge for; to undertake to make. *Obs.*

1622 CALLIS Stat. Sewers (1824) 232. Neither would the Court order the defendant to gage deliverance.

†c. To gage battle: to pledge oneself to judicial combat. *Cf. F. gager bataille.* *Obs.* (*Cf. WAGE v.*) *1586 FERNE Blazon* Centrie 77. If one gentleman shall detract from the honor of another..let combat be gauged. *1600 TATE in Gutch Coll. Cur.* l. 8. Battel personal gaged betwixt the subjects of one kingdom in criminal causes. *1620 J. WILKINSON Coroners & Sherifes* 22. The defendant shall not gage battel in such risques.

2. To stake, wager; to risk, bet. *Obs. or arch.*

1599 Jas. I. BACON Δωρον (1603) iii. 124. Only to gage so much of his owne money, as he pleaseth, vpon the hazarde of the running of the cardes. *1602 SHAKS. Ham.* i. l. 91. Against the which, a Moity competent Was gaged by our King. *1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 67. Assailed by the Christians, with such furie, as if they had thereon purposed to gage their whole forces. *1750 HODGES Chr. Plan* (1755) 51. Doing the same, as if he had staked or gaged his seventh, i. e. all his hopes of the diuine vision. *1814 SCOTT Ld. of Ister* ii. vii. And 'gainst an oaken bough I'll gage my silver wand of state.

b. fig. To pledge, offer as a guarantee or forfeit (one's head, life, etc.). (*Cf. ENGAGE v.* 2.)

a1529 SKELTON Vox Populi xiii. 11. My hed I hold and gage, There wylle grete outrage. *1573 ESSEX in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 111. 32. To all which pointes I gage myne honour and faith. *1583 STUBBES Anat. Abuses* i. (1877) 112. That they would paye hym, or els they would gage their neckes. *1599 Warn. Faire Wom.* i. 279. I will gage my hand, Few women can my mistres force withstand. *1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1621) 10. The clergie men that had before for his safetie gaged their faith. *1633 FORD 'Tis Pity* v. iii. This feast, I'll gage my life, Is but a plot to train you to your ruin. *1876 G. W. Cox Gen. Hist. Greece* iv. 1. 510. A guide sent to them by the headman of this place gaged his life as a forfeit if he failed.

†3. To bind as by a formal promise. *Obs.* (*Cf. ENGAGE v.* 4.)

1489 Plumpton Corr. p. xcvi. You have ministered unto

us cause, as gaged to remember you in time to come. *1606 SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 46. Heere is a Letter from Queene Hecuba, A token from her daughter..Both taxing me, and gaging me to keepe An Oath that I haue sworne.

4. intr. for refl. To assert on one's own responsibility that. (*Cf. ENGAGE v.* 6.)

1811 W. R. SPENCER Poems 19. I gage, though long our way, and drear, We reach our nuptial bed to-day. *1865 J. BALLANTINE Poems* 24. The other wore the crown of age, But a brighter one she found, I gage.

†5. trans. To fix or fasten in or upon. *Obs.* (*Cf. ENGAGE v.* 11 b.)

1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc. 192. The further or open side of the Male-screw is gaged in, or pin'd on the Female-screw with a wooden Pin thrust through two opposite Holes. *Ibid.* 228. This Neck is..gaged in the Shackle.

†6. To bind or entangle in. *Cf. ENGAGE v.* 13. *1596 SHAKS. Merch.* V. i. 130. The great debts Wherein my time something too prodigiall Hath left me gaged.

Hence Gaged *ppl. a.*, Gaging *vbl. sb.*, in senses of the vb.

1555 EORN Decades 244. margin. The gaging of the Islands of malucas. *1586 FERNE Blaz. Gentry* 153. Gaging of single bataille. *1602 WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv. (1612) 312. Elenor..did tell The circumstances of her Ring..And shewes the Gage Table.

Gage, Gager, *obs.* forms of GAUGE, GAUGER.

Gager: see GAGGER 2.

Gagg(e), *obs.* form of GAG *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1

Gagged (gægd), *ppl. a.* [*f. GAG v.* 1 + -ED 1.]. In senses of the vb.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON Naut. Steam. Eng. 145. The safety valve..may become gagged or rusted, and incapable of motion. *1888 Century Mag.* July N. S. XIV. 431. A gagged engine working at the full stroke of the pistons. *1894 Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 2/2. The gagged clauses were passed without any discussion at all.

Gaggee (gægē), *rare*—1. [*f. GAG v.* 3 + -EE.]. One who is gagged; the victim of a 'gag' or deception. *1819* [see GAG *sb.* 2].

Gagger 1 (gægə), [*f. GAG v.* 1 + -ER 1.]. One who gags, in senses of the vb.

1624 Br. R. MOUNTAGU Gagg (running title), An Answer to the late Gagger of Protestants. *1848 Tail's Mag.* XV. 524. The gagger of the press. *1891 Daily News* 14 Jan. The most incorrigible 'gagger' of his time. He said what he liked and almost did what he liked when on the stage. *1885 Pall Mall G.* 12 July 1/2. The rule..from which, if the gaggers [of the press] will leave us alone, we have no intention to depart.

Hence **Gaggership** *nonce-wd.*, a mock title of address.

1624 Br. R. MOUNTAGU Gagg 287. Your Gaggership.

Gagger 2. Also **gager**. [*f. GAG v.* 2 + -ER 1.]. (*See* *quots.*)

1828 SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Gagger, a lifter used by the founder, consisting of a light T-shaped piece of iron. *1888 Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Gaggers* or *Gagers*, short conical or pyramidal projections, cast upon core plates and the plates for loam moulds, to assist the adhesion of the loam. The term is sometimes applied also to lifters.

Gagger 3 (gægə), *slang.* [*f. GAG v.* 3 + -ER 1.]. One who 'gags', cheats, or hoaxes.

1821 G. PARKER View Soc. II. 154. The high gagger..The low gagger. *1819* [LOCKHART] *Peter's Lett. to Kingsfolk* III. 242. The solemn triumph of the Gagger, and the grim applause of the silent witnesses of his dexterity, are alike visible in their sparkling eyes. *1841 Punch* 23 Oct. l. 169. Men with 'swallows' like Thames tunnels: in fact accomplished gaggers.

Gaggery (gægən), [*f. GAG v.* 3 + -ERY.]. The practice of gagging.

1819 Blackw. Mag. IV. 620. A species of wit peculiar to this mercantile city [Glasgow], and known in it by the name of gaggery. *1838 Ibid.* XLIII. 681. And toasts, and tricks, and gaggery, And many a song between.

Gaggle (gægl), *sb.* Forms: 4-9 *gagle*, 5-6 *gagyl*, 6- *gaggle*. [*f. the vb.*]

1. A flock (of geese); also derisively, a company (of women).

One of the many artificial terms invented in the 15th c. as distinctive collectives referring to particular animals or classes of persons; but unlike most of the others, it seems to have been actually adopted in use.

c1470 in Hors. Shefe & G. etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 30. A gaggyl of ghees A'gagyl of women. *1584 R. SCOT Discov. Witche.* xiii. xxx. 338. A shoale of goslings, or (as they saie) a gaggie of geese. *1676 COLES, A Gagle of geys*, a flock of Geese. *1827 COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) l. 309. A gaggie of more than average chattering women. *1882 Sir R. PAYNE GALLWEY Fowler in Irel.* v. That temptimg gaggie of Brent Geese.

2. Chatter, gabble.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Quev. (1708) 29. A Consort of loud and tedious Talkers, that Tired and Deafnd the Company with their shrill and restless Gaggie.

Gaggle (gægl), *v.* Forms: 4 *gagul*, 5-7 *gagle*, (5 *gagelyn*, 6 *gagyl*), 6- *gaggle*. [*Prob.* an onomatopoeic formation (with frequentative suffix) on the syllable *gag* (*gag-gag*) often used to imitate the cry of the goose. *Cf. GABBLE, CACKLE.* A similar imitation of the same sound appears as the root of ON. *gagel* goose. *Cf.* also mod. *icel. gaggja* to gaggle.]

1. intr. Of geese: To cackle: see CACKLE *v.* 1. Also with *forth*.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Redeles iii. 101. þey gagleð forth on the grene, for they greved were. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 184/2. Gagelyn, or cryyn as gees, *clingo*. *a1483 Burtlesque in Rel. Ant.* l. 86. The goos gagle euer more, the gam was better

to here. *1529 MORE Supplic. Sonbys* Wks. 302/2. This gese-ling..gagleth again vpon the same matter. *1614 T. ADAMS Devil's Banquet* 58. These are..the Geese in the Capitall, to gagle at Statesmen in the Common-wealth. *1744 J. Clavidge's Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 40. If geese gagle more than usual, these are all signs of rain. *1851 D. JERROLD St. Giles* xxiv. 245 [He] gave no ear to his own geese gaggling near his barn. *1884 Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 4/2. Every bird gaggling his loudest.

quasi-trans. *1645 Sacred Decretal* 3. Geese and Ganders..hisse and gagle him out of his Five pestilent senses.

†2. trans. and fig. To make a noise like geese; to talk volubly, to chatter. *Obs.*

c1553 CHANCELOUR Bk. Emph. Russia in Hakhyt (1886) III. 50. But when the Priest is at service no man sitteth, but gagle and dulle like so many Geese. *1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Taylor's Goose* Wks. l. 105/4. How greatly they from place to place will waggle And how (like Gossips) freely will they gagle. *1706 Refl. Ridicule* (1707) 225. They gagle all at a time; as if it was for a Wager, who should make the greatest noise.

†3. trans. To utter like a goose; to express with gagging or cackling; to babble, prattle. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

1577 STANVHURST Descr. Irel. i. 3. In Holinshed Chron. I. It is not expedient that the Irish tongue shoulde be so vniuersally gaged in the English pale. *c1645 HOWELL Lett.* (1688) IV. 476. A Countryman..answerd That he thought the Geese about Oxford did gagle Greek. *1650 B. Discoltiminium* 2. We need not fear..that she will gagle any Treason. *Ibid.* 25. Had my Geese gaged out such a..doctrine [etc.].

Hence **Gaggle**, one who gaggles, a goose.

1624 Br. R. MOUNTAGU Gagg To Rdr. 7. As meere a gaggler as cuer grased vpon a greene.

Gagging (gæg'lin), *vbl. sb.* [*f. GAGGLE v.* + -ING 1.]. The action of the vb. GAGGLE.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 184/2. Gaggelynge of geese or of ganders, *drancitis*. *1532 MORE Confit. Tindale* Wks. 822/1. Except these geese go from their olde flock and giue ouer all theyr olde gaggelynge [etc.]. *1548 CRANMER Catech.* 238. We ought therefore to receaue the Sacrament vnder both kyndes, as Christe commanded vs. And regarde not the gaggeling of them that speake against the vse of the sacramentes. *1600 HOLLAND Liny* v. xliii. (1609) 210. With their gaggling [*clangore*] and fluttering of their wings, M. Manlius..was awaked. *1654 VILVAIN Theorem Theol.* Supp. 222. Three bare Arguments, which make Mens ears grow to hear their harsh gaggings. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Seto*, 15. Logick and Philosophy cannot be uttered by..the hissing and gaggling of Geese. *1896 J. SKELTON Summers & Winters at Balmawhapple* l. 168. When the geese pass Mount Taurus they stap their pipes 'uf' gravel to avoid gaggling, and so by silence escape the eagles.

attrib. *1689 Def. Liberty agit. Tyrants* 130. Then must the Geese play the Sentinels, and with their gaggling noise, give an Alarm. *1775 ADAM Amer. Ind.* 80. Strangers imaging they make only a gaggling noise, like what we art told of the Hottentots, without any articulate sound.

Gagging (gæg'lin), *ppl. a.* [*f. GAGGLE v.* + -ING 2.]. That gaggles.

1. Of geese: Cackling, gabbling.

1547-64 BAULDWIN Nor. Philos. (Palfz.) 32. Canst thou not at home suffer the gaggling geese? *1622 WITHER Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 590. The gaggling Wildgoose and the snow-white Swan. *1713 Guardian* No. 132 p. 6. If I have Company they are a parcel of chattering Magpies; if Abroad, I am a gagging Goose.

2. Of persons, their actions, and attributes: Garrulous, chattering.

1553 BALE Vocacion in Harl. Misc. (Mss.) I. 338. Their gaggings and gagglyng processions. *1615 GOLDING Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 86. I heard the noise Of gaggling women's taling tongues. *1622 ROWLANDS Gd. News & Bad News* 30. A gossip of the gaggling crew Into a humour of contention grew. *1688 H. CARE King's Right Indulg. Asserted* 12. [They] allowed freedom of dispute to the Hereticks, and permitted their Gaggling Loquacity.

Gagle, var. GAGGLE *sb.* and *v.*

Gagliard, -ise, *obs.* forms of GALLIARD, -ISE.

Gagrill. *Obs.* [*Cf. GAGREL dial.*, a toad.] Some insect or reptile.

14.. Pict. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 766. *Hec septipedia*, a gagrille.

†Gag-tooth. *Obs.* Also *7 gagged-tooth*. [*Cf. GAG v.* 3; also *GAB v.* 3, *gam-tooth*, *gang-tooth*, *gap-tooth*, *gat-tooth*.] A projecting or prominent tooth.

1585 HIGINS tr. Junius's Nomenclator 29. *Dentes exerti*, Gag teeth or teeth standing out. *1593 G. HARVEY Pierce's Superf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 225. Take heed of the man whom Nature hath marked with a gag-tooth; Art furnished with a gag-tongue; and Exercise armed with a gag-penne; as cruell and murderous weapons, as euer drewe blood. *1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Paruiss.* i. ii. 316. A fellow..whose mouth was armed with a gagtooth. *1679 BURNET Hist. Ref.* i. ii. 41. She was ill-shap'd and ugly; had Six Fingers, a Gag-tooth. *1680 Lond. Gaz.* No. 1547/4. One Richard Taffin..[with] a gag'd Tooth on the upper Jaw.

Gag-toothed, *a.* Having a projecting or prominent tooth.

1579 LVLV Euphues (Arb.) 116. If shee be gagge-toothed tell hir some merry iest to make hir latushe. *1592 NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 14. a. A leane gagtoothed Beldam. *1606 CHAPMAN Gentl. Usher* i. i. A iv b. The busky groves that gag-tooth'd boares do shrowd. *1868 J. RICHARDSON, etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 150. Gag-toothed Galaxias (*Galaxias brochus*).

Gagul, **gagyl**, *obs.* forms of GAGGLE.

Gahnite (gā'nit). *Min.* [*f. Gahn*, the name of a Swedish mining engineer and chemist + -ITE.] An oxide of zinc and alumina, or zinc aluminate occurring in octahedrons; called also *zinc-spinel*.

1808 T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 33 *Gahnite*... a species of zinc ore. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 293 The rock contains as accessories... fahnlite, gahnite, chlorospinel, etc.

Gai, obs. form of **Go**.

Gaid, gade, *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.* [Phonetically equivalent to **GOAD**, OE. *gād*, but in sense connected with **GAD** sb. 1.] A bar of metal; esp. the iron bar which formerly crossed the condemned cell in a Scotch prison, upon which ran the iron ring which fastened the shackles.

1820 *Rowlis Cursing* 263 Lyk to ane gaid of yrne or steil that doun war sink and in ane weill. 1629 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* Scot. I. 68* note, They instantly wardit him, and patt baith his feitt on the gade. 1647 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 92 He is decerned to plenisht the gaid Sufficiently with seven sufficient shakellis. [1829 Scott *Guy M. Wiffoot-note*, When a man received sentence of death he was put upon the gaid, as it was called, that is, secured to the bar of iron in the manner mentioned in the text.]

Gale, Gaiell, obs. forms of **GAY**, **GAOL**.

Gaiety (gā'ēti). Forms: 7-*gaity*, *gayity*, 6-*gayety*, 7-*gaiety*. [ad. F. *gaieté*, *gaieté*, f. *gai* **GAY**.]

1. The quality or condition of being gay; cheerfulness, mirth.

1647 W. Browne tr. *Gomberg's Polixander* iv. v. 335 Carrying in her countenance a gaiety, and extraordinary calm. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 273 George Herbert... managed it with as becoming and grave a gaiety, as any had before, or since his time. 1710 ATTURBY *Serm.* (1734) I. 328 Prophane Men... who stick not, in the Gaiety of their Hearts, to say that a strict Piety is good for nothing. 1724 RAMSAY *Ten. Misc.* (1733) I. p. v. Our Scots tunes... have an agreeable gaiety and natural sweetness. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 587 Such health and gaiety of heart enjoy The houseless rovers of the sylvan world. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. iii. v. 363 We see little... of rulers... in the gaiety of their felicities. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. vi. (1876) 367 Gaiety the best legacy of youth.

† b. Levity, thoughtlessness. [So often F. *gaieté de cœur*.] Obs.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 118 Here St William Waller, out of pure gaiety, departed from an advantage he could not again recover.

2. Merrymaking, festivity, pleasure-seeking; a festive occasion, a lively entertainment; freq. in pl. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 143 The soule which doth with God unite, Those gaieties how doth she slight Which ore opinion way? 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 129 So brave a spectacle, set the London Dames on longing to behold such gaiety within their City walls. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducimus* (1682) Ded., The deceitful gaieties that steal us away from God. 1767 J. PENN *Sleazy Serm.* iii. The middling people... have a taste for gaiety and extravagance. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. He was allured by the gaieties of Paris. 1812 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 33 My last gaiety was at Lady Essex's on Sunday. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 219 Among the mountains an Italian of the present day... is always longing for town gaieties. 1887 *Daily News* 29 June 5/3 That funny piece... in which a little girl is carried off to a garrison gaiety.

3. Bright appearance or ornamentation; showiness; showy dress; occas. pl.

1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1659) 60 Have you not marked their Caesalpin play, And no more peck'd the gaieties of day. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. 149 The Gaieties [sic] and Embellishments that we might seek for in it [the Earth]. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) 111. 538 The Jacobites appear'd in their utmost gaiety. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right overmuch* (1758) 17 No sort of gaiety or expensive-ness in dress is permitted. 1758 W. DOOD *Fasting* (ed. 2) 9 Solicitous about the niceties and gaieties of dress. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* x. 326/4 A garden in which the objects desired... are show, gaiety, and neatness. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xxxiii. 4-6 They begin to lay aside all gaiety in dress.

† **Gaig**, *v.* Obs.— [f. local *Sc. gaig* (? *GAG* sb. 2)] a cleft, chink (Jnm., who gives also *geg sb.* and *v.* in the same senses.) *trans.* To chap, crack (earth). Only in *Ass.*

1598 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 14 Let Readers think they fele the burning heat, And graithly see the earth, for lacke of weilt, With withering drouth and Sunne so gaigged all.

Gaige, obs. form of **GAGE** *v.*

† **Gaigeour**, *Obs. Sc.* [ad. F. *gaguer* *wager*, f. *gager* *GAGE* *v.*] A wager or bet.

1599 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (1603) 114. 124 To gage so much of his owne money, as he pleaseth, vpon the hazard of the running of the cardes or dice; as well as he would doe vpon the speede of a Horse or a Dog, or any such like gaigeour. And so, if they be vnlawfull, all gaigeours vpon vnccertainties must likewise be condemned.

Gaignage, obs. form of **GAINAGE**.

Gail: see **GYLE**.

Gail(o, Gailer, -or, -obs. ff. GAOL, GAOLER.

Gaill, *Sc. form of GALE* *v.*

Gaillard, Gaillard: see **GALLI**.

|| **Gaillardia** (gā'liādiā). [mod. L.; named by Fougereux, in memory of M. Gaillard, an amateur botanist.] A genus of composite plants, producing showy flowers, for the most part red with a border of yellow.

1883 *Daily News* 25 July 7/2 Messrs. Kelway and Son's gaillardias. 1897 *Ibid.* 30 June 2/3 Japanese iris and gaillardias.

Gaillvat: see **GYLE**.

Gaily, gayly (gā'li), *adv.* [f. *GAY* a. + *-LY*.] The spelling *gaily* is the more common, and is supported by the only existing analogy, that of *daily*.

In a gay manner.

1. With reference to dress, etc.: Brightly, showily, smartly, splendidly.

13... *Gau*, & *Gr. Knt.* 597 A sadel, yat glemed ful gayly with many gold frenes. 14100 *Morie Arth.* 912 His gloves gayliche gylte, and graveat at þe hemmez. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxi. 388 (Add. MS.) This man... norysheid hem wel, and arayed hem gayly. 1646 CRASHAW *Steds to Temple* 83 Brother of fear I more gayly clad, The merrier fool o' th' two, yet quite as mad. 1709 *Forc. Est. Crit.* 744 Like some fair flow'r... That gayly blooms, but e'en in blooming dies. 1753 *Gray Ode Spring* iii. Some show their gayly gilded trim Quick-glancing to the sun. 183... TENNYSON *Copplett* ii. A nobler yearning never broke her rest Than but to dance and sing, be gaily dress'd. 1876 C. G. FINNEY *Mem.* ix. 115 A young woman... who had two of three tall plumes in her bonnet, and was rather gayly dressed.

2. With reference to bearing and manner: Cheerfully, joyously, festively; airily, jauntily.

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iii. And thus Dame Gaynour the gode, gayly ho glidus The gayts with Syr Gawan by a grene welle. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii. Many foolles thinke it nothing so While they see courtes outward so gayly go. 1588 A. KING tr. *Camisius Catech.* 87 Ye kirk moued to knaulege and experience of this fruits vses gaylie to sing. 17... SWIFT *Orpheus burlesqued* 42 Wights, who travel that way daily, Jog on by his example gaily. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Jour.* (1778) 11. 21 (Hotel at Paris) The event I treated gaily came seriously to my door. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. At ten we all met again, and Dr. Johnson was gaily sociable. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1853) 97 Addison wrote his papers as gaily as if he was going out for a holiday. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildraston* 63 And the grouse-cock gaily crowing Fears not either dog or gun.

3. Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.* Fairly; tolerably; pretty well. In this sense also *Sc. gaylies*; cf. the synonym-gaysans (Jam.), where the suffix = *-LINGS*; and see *GEX adv.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 116 b, For this purpose... they would have served gayly well. 1568 *Lett. in Antiq. Rep.* (1808) 11. 394 A new Devyce of Heade dressing setteth forth a Woman gayly well. 1721 KELLY *Soc. Proverbs* 400 How dea yee... Brally, finely, Geilly at least. 1786 BURNS *Address of Beelzebub* 34 Your factors, grieves, trustees and bailies, I canna' say but they do gaylies. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* (1821) 113 Tom is gaylie weel. 1839-47 *Toot Cycl.* Anal. 111. 512 He... always replied that he was going on 'gaily'. 1840 DE QUINCY *Style* 11. Wks. 1862 X. 224 'It's gaily high like to four mile like.' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass*, *Gayly*, in good health. 'We're all gayly'.

4. Comb., as *gaily-bedeizened, -breaking, -chequered, -dressed, -flowered, -jewelled, -throbbing, -warbling* adjs.

1897 *Daily News* 17 June 6/4 The 'gaily-bedeizened' arm of the breakwater showed the scene of the ceremony. 1890 BOLTON *Wood Col. Reformer* (1891) 149 The rippling, 'gaily-boloredding' billow. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 40 A 'gaily-chequered' heart-expanding view. 1835 WILLIS *Penicillings* I. xviii. 170 Their 'gaily-dressed' chassours are in waiting. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 9/4 Dainty summer dresses and 'gaily-flowered hats'. 18... POE *Cy in the Sea Poem* (1859) 95 Not the 'gaily-jewelled' dead Tempt the waters from their bed. 1810 ASSOCIATE *Minstrel* 23 Tell me what 'gaily-throbbing' heart... Ere Summer gild another sky. Beneath the valley's clouds shall lie? 1735 SONNEVILLE *Chase* iv. 462 Bid the loud Horns, in 'gaily-warbling' Strains, Proclaim the Felon's Fate.

† **Gain**, sb. 1. Obs. Forms: a. 3 *gajhenn*, 5 *Se. gawin*; B. 3 *gein*, 4 *geyn*, *gayne*. [The two main forms are app. adopted respectively from ON. *gagn* (Sw. *gagn*, Da. *gavn*) and *gegn*, parallel forms of a sb. developed from the absol. use of the neut. of the adj. *gegn* (see *GAIN* a.).] The word became obsolete in the 15th century, about which time the F. *gain* came into the language, with a closely allied meaning. See *GAIN* sb. 2.] Advantage, use, avail, benefit; remedy; help.

a. c. 1200 ORSINI 13923 All swa summ till Natanael full litell gajhenn were. c. 1475 *Ransf. Colyear* 383 That I have hecht I sall had, Quiddid sa it gang to geist or to gawin. B. a. 1225 St. Markar. 18 Ab hit were þi gein þei to be gest unblesset ant ti god baðe efter blescueng ga. 13... *Gau*, & *Gr. Knt.* 2349 Al þe gayne þow me gef, as god mon schulde. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 206 But when she saw that hir ne gat no geyn. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* ii. xii. (1554) 50 b, Her lord infect with sodain pestilence There was no geyn but he must nedes dye.

Gain (gā'n), sb. 2. Forms: 5-6 *gayno*, 6-7 *gaino*, 7-*gain*. [a. OF. *gain*, *gain* (mod. F. *gain*) masc., *gaigne*, *gaigne* fem. (mod. F. *gagne*), f. *gaigner* *GAIN* *v.*]

The OF. sbs. had, in addition to the senses adopted in Eng., other senses related to those of the vb., e.g. 'cultivated land', 'crop', 'harvest'.

† 1. Booty, prey, spoil. Obs.

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 2 The Scotische hoost supposed it had be done for some gayne. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey clxvii.* 261 One shippe... which was gon for somme gayne vpon the see cam alle laden with grete gayne. 1490... *Enepidos* lii. 245 With the gayne of the knyghtes, & with the prey, that they had gotten. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 119 b, Being content with their prey and gayne, [they] began to retraite.

2. Increase of possessions, resources or advantages of any kind, consequent on some action or change of conditions; an instance of this; profit, emolument; opposed to *loss*. Also (in somewhat rhetorical use), acquisition of wealth viewed as an object of desire; 'lucre', 'pelf'.

1495-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 23 § 12 Implements of Houes.

hold... whereby... they take no gayne ner wyynnyng. 1538 STARKER *England* i. ii. 1043 Without regard of pryuate gayne and profyt. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 113 Where (after long fighting) bothe parties departed without either grete gain or losse. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* *Mm.* Bk. (1855) 148 For the taoning of the best ox hyde, for materials, paines and gaine (printed ganie) fiftie shillings. 1745 *De Fof's Eng. Tradesm.* i. (1841) 1. 6 He... knows... what gain is made of them, and what loss, if any. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 424 Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. x. 157 They make a gain of godliness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 303 Greedy as they were of gain, they seldom became rich. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 233 Disbelief... will bring no logical gain. 1878 BROWNING *La Saiz* 26 This first life claims a second, else I count its gain no gain.

Proverb. c. 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 153 Men say right well, that gaine still easeth paine.

b. In plur. Sums acquired by trade or in other ways; emoluments, profits, winnings, etc. († Formerly sometimes treated as *sing.*)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Light gaynes make heauy purses. 1554 LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1821) 111. ii. 290 If their offering did not bringe gaynes withal, it shulde not be so often done. 1600 HOLLAND *Italy XXXI.* xlv. (1609) 800 The gaynes would hardly cut the pines [the *vix opere pretium erat*]. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alman's Guman d'Alf.* ii. 343 Out of that gaynes... I made me a suit after the fashion of an old Gally-slaue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 1. 74 That Crop... bursts the crowded Barns, with more than promis'd Gains. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 52 Whether small gains be not the way to great profit? 1795 BURKE *Th. on Scarcity* Wks. 1842 11. 248 The labouring people did, either out of their direct gains, or from charity... fare better than they did. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 120 The enormous gains, direct and indirect, of the servants of the public went on increasing, while the gains of every body else were diminish-ing. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 120 Where a joint-family claimed the gains of a dancing-girl. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 Having got into evil odour by their dubious gains.

c. In extended sense: An increase (whether beneficial or not) in amount, magnitude, or degree. Opposed to *loss*.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 412 The gain in weight by the absorption of oxygen and nitrogen even exceeds the loss occasioned by the exhalation of carbon. 1863 LYLE *Antiq. Man* 29 A measure of the rate of the gain of land in seven centuries and a half. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* 111. 206, I was weighed yesterday and found a gain of five pounds. 1869 BLACKMORE *Loria D.* i. One with another, hard they go, to see the gain of the waters.

† 3. A source of gain (= *Gr. népos*). Obs.—

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 221/2 To examine by what gain every Man maintained himself.

4. The action of acquiring (a possession), winning (a battle), etc. *rare*. [Cf. F. *le gain d'une bataille*.] 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 70 They stoude content, with gaine of glorious fame... To leade a life like true Philosophers. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 178/1 The gain of the battle has been ascribed to the aid of the Swedes.

5. Comb.: (sense 2), as *gain-devoted, -getting, -greedy, -spurred, -thirsty* adjs.; † *gain-sharing, † gains-taking* vbl. sbs.

1784 COWPER *Task* i. 682 In proud, and gay, And 'gain-devoted cities. 1894 *Canvch Building Quarterly* (N. Y.) July 143 [Church-spirits] are eloquent reminders to a gay-saying and 'gaining' people that there are better things to think of than the whirling wheels of our manifold industries. 1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* i. iii. 523 You... 'Gain-greedy Chap-men. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 5/3 'Gain-sharing' and other systems of remuneration akin to profit sharing. 1591 SYLVESTER *Dn Bartas* i. iii. 282 Saving that our 'gain-spurred' Pilots find, In our dayes, Waters of more wondrous kinde. 1549 COVDEVALE, *etc. Erasmus. Par. 2 Cor.* 52 Neither with high lokes, nor with bandes of men, nor with 'gaynes taking. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Arctophilus's Epist.* 62 Who forbids 'gaine-thirsty Chapmen cheapen Another's ware.

Gain (gā'n), sb. 3 *techn.* [Of obscure origin; in sense 1 it might be a use of *GAIN* sb. 2. It is not certain that senses 1 and 2 belong to the same word.]

1. (See *Quots.*; = *Tusk*, *Honn*.)

1679 Moxon *Dict. Exer.* ix. 167, 168 *Gain*, the bevelling shoulder of a Joyst, or other Stuff... the thickness of the shoulder is cut into the Trimmer also Bevilling upwards, that it may just receive that Gain. 1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* *Gain*, in carpentry, the bevelled shoulder of a binding joist, for the purpose of giving additional resistance to the tenon below.

2. a. *Carpentry and Build.* (? *U.S.*) A notch, groove, niche (see *quots.*).

Knight Dict. Mech. 1874 gives also the sense 'a mortise.' 1848 CRAIG, *Gain*... a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber. 1865 E. BURMIST *Wark Land's End* 338 Its four walls run up perfectly plain, without a break, except a gain cut in one for a small stone sash, called St. Neetan. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* i. 935 s. v. *Gaining-machine*, Two circular saws are placed at a distance apart equal to that of the desired gain. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 366 *Gain*, a notch, as made in the side or edge of a piece of timber to receive another bar of the frame.

b. *Coal-mining*. A transverse channel or cutting made in the sides of an underground roadway.

1883 in *Gresley Gloss. Coal Mining*.

Gain, a. Obs. exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *compar.* *zénra*, 4-5 *geyn*, *gayn*, 5 *gnyno*, *gnne*, 6-*gnin*. [a. ON. *gegn* adj., straight, direct, favourable, helpful;—O'feut. 'gagino', *gagano*, whence OE. **gegn* (found once in the comparative; see below); otherwise the stem is not found as adj. outside Scand., but occurs both in Scand. and WGer. as

a prefix (ON. *gagn-*, OHG. *gagan-*, -en-, *gēgin-*, MHG. and mod.G. *gegen-*, OE. *gegn-*: see GAIN-), and in prep. and advb. forms (ON. *gegn* against, right opposite, contrary to, *gegnum* through, OHG. *gagan*, *gēgin*, MHG. and mod.G. *gegen* towards, opposite to, OE. *gegnunga* directly, straightway, altogether, *gegnum* forward; and see GAIN *prep.*).

For the root of the Teut. **gagan-*, -ino-, which seems to express the sense of direct motion or direct opposition, no certain explanation is known. Some have supposed it formed by reduplication from the root of *Go*, and cognate with the (also reduplicated) Gr. *κίχημι* I attain, meet with.

1. Of roads or directions: Near, straight; esp. in superl. form, as *the gainest way*. [Cf. ON. *himn gegusta veg* acc.]

a 1000 *Epistola Alexandri*, De *da zenran wegas cuðan* *ðara sifðato [qui brevitate itinerum novorum]*. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 Sir Jon tok the gayn ste. c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 4189 *Pci.* went for on here way wylth and fast ewer be geyneist gatis to goo to be sope. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 771 To the south yett the gayneist way he drew. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* l. 53 A vj Miles, by the gayneist way. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* ii. (1558) 90 Socrates did saye: thys to bee the nerest and (as it wer) the gayneist way to glory. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. App. lxxxii, Which I conceive no gainer way is done Then by [etc.]. 1768 ROSS *Helene* v. 17 [She] to the glen the gainest gate can fare. 1892 TENNYSON *Churches*, *Cyralte* iv, Fur I wur a Baptis waiste. 'Till I fun that it wam't not the gainist waity to the narra Gaast. *Midland Proverb*. Roundabout is sometimes gainest.

b. In adverbial usage, the *gainest* [= ON. *et gegusta* neut.]. Also at (the) *gainest*: by the shortest way; occas. = at random.

1300 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1973 For to sleik þurþ be fryth, & fare at be gayneist. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 2996 The lady, a glod on full gayly be gaynist to the bonke. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 558 He drew his swerde, and layed about hym at y^e gayneist. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* Riva, Lyke a woman sholyng foorth be the gayneist. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & Jansz to N. West* (Hakluyt Soc.) 437, I direct my course at gainest.

2. Of persons: Ready, well-disposed, kindly. a 1370 in Wright *Lyric* P. vi. 29 Geyneist under gore, herke to my roun. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 134 Þe song kyng with gode man þat wer gayn Purteid his wending. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 207 Hys grace to me was evermore gayner, Though I had don so grete offence. c 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) ix. 7 Thou sende vs grace, If thou be gayne, to come to thee to nighte. 1503 DUNBAR *Tua mariti wemen* 78 When I gottin had ene grume, gainest of vther.

3. Of things: Available, handy, useful, convenient. c 1300 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 259 To whom god hade geuen alle þat gayn were. c 1350 *Sir Trist.* 878 Wip þat was comen to toun Rohand wip help ful god and gayn. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 80 The dock would be so much gainer. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Gain*, near at hand, and so, handy, convenient.

† *Gain*, v. 1. *Obs.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* *gegnenn*, 4-6 *gayn* (e, 4, 6 *gayne*, 4-5 *geyn* (e, 6 *gayne*, 4, 8 *gain*. Also 5 *north. gawne*. [a. ON. *gegna*, primarily, to meet, encounter, hence, to be meet, fit or suitable, from the adj. and adv. *gegn* against, opposite to (cf. GAIN a.). The form *gawne* may be due to the less common ON. *gagna*, a derivative of *gagn* = *gegn*, but was perhaps influenced by the vowel of *gawin*, the northern var. of GAIN sb. 1.]

1. *intr.* To be suitable, useful, or advantageous; to avail, help; to serve, suffice (*for*). *Const.* dat. of person.

c 1200 ORMIN 14480 Þatt mikell mazz þe ge33nenn her To winnenn heffness blisse. c 1230 *Hail Meid.* 45 Ne geined þe nawi sweoke. 1300 *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 343 For anger gayneþ be not a cresse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 318 'Thou and I been dampned to prison Perpetually, us gayneþ no raunson. 1412-20 LYNG. *Chron.* *Troy* iii. xxi, That hym ne geyneþ plate, shelde nor targe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xxx. 561 Your pride and your prauwete what wilt it gayne? c 1500 *Lancelot* xxi. I ganyth not... The seruand for to disput with ye lord. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 135 Thair was na thing absent Of gold, nor silk, that ganit sic companie. 1603 *Philos.* xxi, Ane pair of Pleuris. Ane cup of Sack. May for ane breakfast gayne. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 61 Ae pair [of shoon] may gayn ye half a year.

2. *trans.* a. To be an equipoise or balance to. b. *trans.* Of sleep: To come upon (a person). c. To meet, encounter, oppose.

c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 2473 So glad was he þanne þat na greþ vnder god gayned to his ioye. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 6046 This Agamynon, the grete, gaynit no slepe, Bise was the buerne alle the bare night. c 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 157 There is none so great that he [Herod] dare gayne.

Gain (gē'n), v. 2. Forms: 6-7 *gayne*, *gayne*, 7- *gain*. [App. first recorded in 16th c.; ad. F. *gagner* (earlier spelling *gaigner*) = OF. *gaaignier* = Pr. *gazanhar*, OSP. *gudañhar* (to mow), It. *guadagnare* = Com. Rom. **guadaniare*, ad. OHG. **weidinjan* (recorded form *weidenen*), used in two main senses (1) to graze, pasture, (2) to go in quest of fodder or food, to forage, hunt or fish, f. *weida* str. fem., fodder or food, pasture, pursuit of fodder or food, hunting (mod. Ger. *weide* pasture, pasturage), corresp. to OE. *widd*, ON. *veid-r* hunting; — OTeut. **waidā*, -þjā. The twofold sense of the OHG. verb seems to be reflected in the Rom. form, which was used for 'to cultivate land' (so in OFr.;

see GAIN v. 3, GAINAGE, GAINOR), as well as for 'to gain, win, earn'; the latter sense, which the word retains in mod.Fr. and It., may be in part developed from the OHG. sense 'to hunt'.]

1. *trans.* To obtain or secure (something which is desired or advantageous).

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 200 To Gayne, *lucrar*. 1579 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 93 If the Gods thought no scorne to become beastes to obtaine their best beloved, shall Enphues be so nice in chaunging his coppie to gayne his Ladie? 1595 W. (CLARKE) in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 To gayne pardon of the sinne in Rosemond. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 152 Let there be both the plenty and excellency of thy fruit gain glory and praise to the Heavenly Husbandman. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 54 The pleasure or advantage in this case, is gained by the action itself. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* x. Rose ran with the speed of a fairy, that she might gain leisure to put her own dress in order. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 144 Part of the effect which would otherwise be gained is lost. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. ii. 22 Whatever art and practice could acquire, he gained. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 292/2 Christians have not gained their belief by the method on which he lays so unremitting a stress.

† In the following passage the word is a literal rendering of the Gr. *καταβαίνω*. The sense of the original is disputed; most scholars, regarding the clause as qualified by the foregoing negative, take the verb as having, with or without a touch of irony, the extended sense 'to obtain whatever good or bad' (Johnson, s.v. *Gain*); so Liddell and Scott, also Revised Version ('gotten'). Others assign to the Gr. vb. the sense 'to spare oneself, avoid, save'; so De Wette, Alfrod, Blass, and others. Both uses of the vb. occur in Gr. writers; it is not at all clear which view was taken by the translators, or whether they deliberately adopted an ambiguous rendering.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxvii. 21 Ye should have hearkened to me, and not have lowsed from Candie, and to have gayned this iniurie and losse. [Similarly in 1611.]

b. Phrase. To gain time [= F. *gagner du temps*, *gagner temps*]: to obtain a delay by pretexes, by a slow or circuitous mode of procedure, etc. To gain the ear of: to induce to listen favourably (see EAR sb. 6). To gain the wind [= F. *gagner le vent*]: *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

[1611] BIBLE *Dan.* ii. 8, I know of certainty that ye would gaine the time (a literal rendering of the Aramaic 121). 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 40 Ambiguous answers... might serve to gain time. 1725 POPE *Prot. Sat.* 367 If on a pillory, or near a throne, He gain his prince's ear, or lose his own. 1792 COWPER *To Withierfore* 7 Thou hast achieved a part; hast gained the ear Of Britain's senate to thy glorious cause. c 1820 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 157 His eloquence had gained for him the ear of the legislature. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To gain the wind, to arrive on the weather-side of some other vessel in sight, when both are plying to windward. 1884 (see EAR sb. 6). 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* I. 89 Frank Dennis was of the party and could gain her ear at any moment.

c. With infinitive as object [= F. *gagner à être, à faire*]: To attain, get (to be or to do something). Now rare.

1648 EIKON *Bas.* xi. 78 Whose Propositions may soon prove violent oppositions, if once they gain to be necessary impositions upon the Regal Autoritie. 1833-40 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 295 By fasting, Daniel gained to interpret the King's dream. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nr. Cap* 230 What if I gain thereby nor health of mind... Nor gain to see my second baby-hope.

2. To obtain (a sum of money) as the profits of trade or speculation; to be benefited to the extent of (so much) by any transaction or event; to obtain, earn, 'make' (a livelihood).

1530 PALSGR. 559/2 Some men gayne more of a thyng of naught than many marchantes do that venture over see. 1538 ELYOT, *Questuaria artes*, craftes, wherby men do gayne money. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxv. 22 Lord, thou deliueredst vnto me two talents: behold I have gained 1535 COVERDALE, wonne two other talents besides them. — *Luke* xix. 16 Lord, thy pound hath gained ten pounds. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anal.* (1691) 38 There are also... sworn Attornies, gaining about 170l. per ann. one with another. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 258 She. Gain'd for her own a scanty sustenance. *Mod.* He gains a hundred a year by his change of employment. He gained £1000 by the fall in consols.

b. In wider sense: To obtain (a quantity of anything, an amount of available space or time) by way of increment or addition.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 103 For parsing to do it of themselves: as reading a lecture without any question asked... which manner of parsing gaineth half the time which is spent therein commonly. 1730 CART. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk.* of the 'Lycil' 2 Dec., New stowed the Larboard side of the Lazaretto forward, and gained 2 Butts over the Scuttle, and small Cask over them.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a gain or profit; to be benefited or advantaged, whether pecuniarily or otherwise.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* Ixix, Though he gayne & cram his purse with crounes, .. He nought foreseeth what treasons dwells in Townes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 51 He gaines by death, that hath such meanes to die. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel. (1877) 10 We have gained, doubtless, by that calamity. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) v. 489 When they [mankind] might gain in moderation they prefer gains without limit.

b. To improve in some specified respect. [= F. *gagner en*.]

1841 EMERSON *Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 40 Our popular theology has gained in decorum and in principle. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 265 He [must] gain in sweetness and

in moral height. 1890 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 17 May 309/2 The experience will gain in romance from our necessities.

c. To improve in effect, appear to greater advantage (by comparison or contrast).

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 475 The English Liturgy indeed gains by being compared even with those fine ancient Liturgies from which it is to a great extent taken.

4. *trans.* To acquire or reclaim (land) from the sea, etc. *Const.* *from, out of, upon*.

1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) I. 26 This part of Amsterdam is built and gained upon the main sea, supported by piles. 1691 T. HIALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxii, Wharving, gain'd from the Thames, and... probably, all Thames-reef... was gain'd out of the Thames. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 26 Preamble, Lands thenceforward overflowed by and then gained from the sea and reduced to dry soil. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 132 In proportion as land is gained at one part, it is lost by the overflowing of some other. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 452 Lands gained from the sea.

5. To obtain or win as the result of a contest; † to take or capture in fight.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 66 b, Perceiuyng the walles skaled and the market place gained. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VI.* 176 After the kynges navye gayned, and his capytayns... taken and destroyed. *Ibid.* 177 The great victorie, gayned by hys parte, at the feld of Northampton. 1617 F. MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 83 When we had gained the trencher, the Vanguard made a stand. 1682 *Wood Life* 22 Nov., The Duke of York hath gained the point as to the penny post against Docuray the manager of it. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 16 A meaner than himself shall gain the prize. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 701 He of course gains a complete victory. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 29 June 5/1 In that case the worst tendencies of the party will gain the upper hand. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Nov. 5/2 A judgment gained against the railway company in the Law Courts.

b. To be victorious in.

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Either I shall gain the cause or lose it. 1852 TENNYSON *Death* *Dk. Wellington* 95 He that gain'd a hundred fights.

† c. *absol.* To gain of: to win an advantage over.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 125 b, Leauyng bothe the nations, daily studying how to greue, and gain of the other. 1606 CAMDEN *Rem.* 8 That the most puissant Roman forces, when they were at the highest, could not gaine of them.

6. To bring over to one's own interest or views, to persuade (often in bad sense, to bribe); also to gain over. [So F. *gagner*.]

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xviii. 35 If he shal heare thee, thou shalt gaine [Gr. *καταβαίνω*, Vulg. *lucraris eris*] thy brother. 1582 STANVHURST *Æneid* ii. (Arb.) 46 His malice hee fostered, tyl that priest Calchas be gayned. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 953 'To come with presents laden, from the port, To gratify the queen, and gain the court. 1790 BYSSAUNDER 91 Gradually, since that time, have the theatres gained over the newspapers. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. viii, I have gain'd the guard. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. xiii. 348 He did not try to gain him over by smooth representations. 1878 R. W. DALE *Let. Preach.* i. 17 It is much easier to lose friends than to gain opponents.

b. With following inf.: To persuade, prevail upon (now rare exc. with *over*). † Also, to persuade into a course of action.

1681 DRYDEN *Ab.* & *Achil.* 404 And gain'd our Elders to pronounce a Foe. 1683 — *Vind. Dk. Guise* Wks. 1883 VII. 188 For Henry III. could never be gained to pass it, though it was proposed by the Three Estates at Blois. 1715 JANE BARKER *Ætlius* II. 85 Almon. begg'd of her to gain me, if possible, to come once more to him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 251 [Antony] having thus gained Lepidus into his measures, he made use of his authority and his forces to harass and terrify the opposite party. 1818 JAS. MUIR *Brit. India* II. iv. 128 By a sum of money, Bussy gained the deputy Governor to admit him secretly with his troops into the fort.

7. To reach, arrive at (some point desired or aimed at).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iii. 7 Now spurres the lated traveller apace, To gayne the timely inn. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 174 Sun... sound his praise... both when thou clim'st 'th, And when high Noon hast gain'd. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 334 Antony press'd by Decimus Brutus, endeavour'd to gain the Alps. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 278 The summit gained, behold the proud Alover That crowns it! 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xii, At last a sea was gained, and the great lady was seated. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 111 There were some who... sprang into the river and gained the opposite bank.

† b. *absol.* To gain in: to get home, or to reach a place of refuge. *Obs.*

1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 41 They must be found in an open country; and the wood, which is their place of retreat, must be so situated as to oblige them to fly against the wind to gain in.

c. To succeed in traversing, accomplish (a certain distance of a journey). Now rare.

1733 SWIFT *Apol.* 133 You unus'd have scarcely strength To gain this walk's untoward length. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiii, Edward had gained above eight miles of his journey.

† d. To gain one's way: to advance, make progress. *Obs.*

1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima Poems* (1777) 4 Through the thick forest gains her easy way.

8. To gain ground [= F. *gagner du terrain, du pays*]: originally *Mil.* to conquer ground from an adversary: cf. equivalent phrases s.v. GROUND; hence in the following uses. a. To make progress, advance; to acquire ascendancy. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Suspicion* (Arb.) 134 But in fearefull Natures, they [suspicions] gaine Ground too fast. 1735

BERKELEY *Lett. to S. Johnson* 12 Mar., Wks. 1871 IV, 245 Learning and good sense are gaining ground among them. 1764 *Footnote* Patron 1. Wks. 1799 I. 331 A glorious cargo of turtle .. the captain assures me they greatly gain'd ground on the voyage. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 440 He recommended this particular practice to the world. Since then, it has been progressively gaining ground. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* III. 319 The Chalcidians began to have gained ground in the peninsula of Athos. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. iv. § 22 (1867) 68 The conviction, so reached, that human intelligence is incapable of absolute knowledge, is one that has been slowly gaining ground as civilization has advanced. 1888 MRS. H. WARD R. *Elsmere* II. xxvii, Nay, she had flattered herself that Mr. Flaxman, whom she liked, was gaining ground.

b. To gain ground on (+of): to make progress at the expense of, to encroach upon.

1644 Sir G. MARKHAM in *Calend. St. Papers* Domestic Ser. (1888) 86, I hear that Essex loses credit with his party, and Waller gains ground of him. 1751 R. PALTOCK P. *Wilkins* (1884) II. xxv. 294 May melancholy for the death of my wife, which I hoped time would wear off, rather gained ground upon me. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 75 Villeins, by this and many other means, in process of time gained considerable ground on their lords. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 240 The Parliament was slowly, but constantly, gaining ground on the prerogative.

c. To gain ground upon: to advance nearer to a person pursued.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii. Each minute did their enemy gain ground perceptibly upon them!

† d. To gain ground of: to draw further away from (a pursuer), surpass in speed. *Obs.*

1719 De For *Cruise* i. xiv. He outstript them ... in running, and gained ground of them.

θ. *intr.* or *absol.* with *preps.*

a. To gain from: to get further away from (a pursuer). ?*Obs.* (cf. 8 d.)

1808 Sir E. BERRY in *Nicholas Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. 118 note, I had the satisfaction to perceive that we gained from the Three-decker.

b. To gain on or upon [= F. *gagner sur*]: to encroach upon (now only of the sea encroaching on the land). (cf. 8 b.)

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* t. lxxix. (1739) 179 It was no time for him to gain upon the people's Liberties. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* i. 500 Herons ... mounting upward ... Gain on the Skies, and soar above the Sight. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxvi. 323 They built a fine City on the Rivers Side, about 3 Leagues from the Sea; but the Sea gaining on the Land yearly, it is not now above 100 Paces from it. 1842 TENNISON *Golden Year* 29 Oceans daily gaining on the land. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 345 The sea was gradually gaining on the buildings, which at length almost entirely disappeared.

c. To gain on or upon [= F. *gagner sur*]: to come closer to some object pursued. (cf. 8 c.)

1719 De For *Cruise* 19 Finding the Pirate gained up on us, we prepared to fight. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. v. 177 We gained considerably on the chase. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND *ii*, We are gaining on them quick. 1864 TENNISON *Voyage* viii. And still we follow'd where she led, In hope to gain upon her flight.

d. To gain on or upon: to win favour with.

1640 tr. *Verdère's Romant of Rivalants* i. 41 The most agreeable services he is able to do her ... have already so gained upon her, as she hath wholly given her self unto him. 1652 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 305, I never heard that Mr. Attorney was popular with the K.'s party, nor do I take his disposition to be such as is like to gain much on the affections of many men. 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* II. 16 Lady Bellasis gained so much on the duke, that he gave her a promise under his hand to marry her. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v. She don't gain on her papa in the least. 1884 *March. Exam.* 12 May 5/3 Mr. Villiers Stanford's beautiful opera ... gains more and more upon musicians at each successive hearing.

† e. To gain upon: 'to prevail upon'; cf. 6 b.

1790 A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* III. 107 The sweet idea that my entreaties may gain upon the King to spare his nephew, will supply this emaciated frame with strength, and my soul with fortitude.

† f. To gain into: to grow into, to come to be. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* i. ii. § 4 (1789) 23 They are observed to be remarkably fond of grandeur and distinction, which, doubtless, proceeds from the general obsequiousness of their numerous slaves and dependents, as well as from the necessity of keeping them at a distance; which in time gains in a habit.

† Gain, v. *Obs.* pseudo-arch. [ad. AF. *gaaignier* to cultivate (land)]. (See *quots.*)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 170 tr. *Act 53 Hen. III* That no man of religion or other shall be distressed by the laws that gaine his land. 1708 *Ibid.* 383 Of old to Gain Land was as much as to Till and Manure it.

Gain (gē'n), v. *U.S.* [f. GAIN sb.3] *trans.* 'To mortise' (*Cent. Dict.*); 'to fasten with gains or notches, or cut gains in, as floor-timbers' (Funk). 1874 [implied in GAINING sb.3].

Gain, *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 *gayn*, *gayno*. [f. GAIN a.] Straight, direct; *Full gayne*: quickly; also, very nearly.

In the passages quoted from the Fairfax MS. of the *Cursor M.* the other texts have differing readings; the Göt. MS. has 4142 *forgayn*, 5171 *gai* (riming with *slan*) which may be the original.

c1320 Sir *Tristr.* 1560 Pe quen ... To a bab gan him lede ful gayn. c1340 *Cursor M.* 4142 (Fairf.) And wete our fader aite he be slayne his lue dayes ar part ful gayne. *Ibid.* 5171 (Fairf.), xxx. 3ere ys comyn fulle gayne syn he wip wido bestes was slayne. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2813 Gayn wito Grese on be gray water, By the Regions of Rene rode pai ferre.

b. *dial.* Used to qualify adjectives and adverbs: Pretty, tolerably, fairly. [cf. the Sc. *gay an'* under GEY.]

1803 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. 'She's gain fresh this mornin'. Aa've bed a gain thrang time on 't thi day. 1895 *Gloss. E. Anglia* s.v., 'Gain quiet', pretty quiet.

† Gain, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 3 *3ein*. [app. arising from separation of the prefix GAIN-.] Again, back again.

c1275 *Lav.* 22136 Pat he to him come ... to habbe 3ein his owe. c1300 *Cursor M.* 12809 Mi breper leif and mi freind, Yee sal gain to yur maisturs wend. *Ibid.* 22623 Pou yeld us gain yr ostel nu, pat us es refit, and we ne wat iou.

† Gain, *prep.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *3ein*, 4 *gain* (e, geyn(e), gan, 4-5 geyn, 5 *gayn*, 6 *geyne*. [app. a. ON. *gegn*: see GAIN a.]

Not known in OE., the instances given in Dicts, being due to erroneous readings. Ormin's *3ein* seems to be short for *on3ein* AGAIN.]

1. Against, over against, contrary to.

c1200 ORMIN 2322 All all swa summ Elysabæþ Shall nu 3ein kinde childrene. c1300 *Cursor M.* 21825 Anoper king gan be sal rise. *Ibid.* 22631 Windes on ilk side sal rise, Sa fast gain oþer sal pai blau. 14-... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 111 Knye gostly enmys thynk on my passio. c1529 SKELTON *Knolege, agaynlaunce*, etc. 20 Geyne surfetous suspete the emeraud comendable.

2. Towards, to meet with.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 5244 Joseph of his fader herd, Wit his curt gain him he ferd. *Ibid.* 19920 Quen pai o petre vnderstod. His cunning son gain him pai yod.

3. Of time: Towards, near. Now in Sc. GIN.

c1475 *Partenay* 345 Where it were gayn night or at morne erlie.

Gain-, prefix, in OE. *gegn-*, *gean-* (see GAIN a.), was formerly employed to form various combinations, chiefly verbal, in the same way as AGAIN-, which was in more frequent use. Its senses are chiefly those of opposition, return, or reversal, answering to Lat. *re-*. These combs. are now obsolete, with the exception of GAINSAID, and the technical term GAINSHIRE. Compare also the forms given under AGAIN- and its compounds.

1. Against, in opposition to; gain-race [= L. *occurus*], a running against, meeting; gain-saw, contradiction; gain-set v., to set over against, oppose; gainspeaker, a gainsayer, opponent; gain-speaking, opposition. Also GAINCALL sb., -CORE, -SAY, -STAND, -STRIVE, -TURN.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 7 His 'gaynras til be highest of him [L. *occurus ejus usque ad summum ejus*]. *Ibid.* viii. 5 Rise in my gaynraze [L. *exurge in occursum meum*]. c1300 *Cursor M.* 8382, I lat es pine hand-womman, For me 'gain-sagh par sal be nan. c1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxix. 7 [lxxx. 6] Thou set us in gain-sagh [L. in *contradictionem*] til our neyghburs. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* 48 Sum forsoth 'gayn-settand, says: Actife lyfe is more fruytfull. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam.* Wits vi. 73 This humour rideth the understanding with two qualities, and gainsetteth it selfe only with one. 1595 (title) A brief Rehearsal of the Belief of the goodwilling in England, which are named the Family of Love: with the Confession of their upright Christian Religion, against the false accusations of their 'Gain-speakers. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxx. 1087 Also it was his wil to cause this last song to be received without 'gayne speaking.

2. Reciprocal action; in return; gainclap, a blow in return, a counter stroke. Also GAIN-GIVING, -YIELD.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 129 Ha 3eald ham swuche gain-clappes, .. þæt al ha cneowen ham crauut & ouercumen.

3. Restoration or return to previous state; back again; gain-buy v., to buy back, redeem; so gain-buyer, a redeemer, gain-buying, redemption; gain-cover v., to recover, regain; gain-taking, taking back again; gain-turning, returning. Also GAINCALL v., -CHARE, -COME.

1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* i. viii. 16 Pat he mankynd fro he fendes power my3t 'gaynby. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/2 Geynebyyn, or byyn a3ene, redima. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* i. ii. 5 No meruayll if þai plese no3t our 'gaynbyer. *Ibid.* i. xx. 44 Of cristis 'gaynbyinge þa ar no partners. c1300 *Cursor M.* 29203 Thoury sciff. .. sal we 'gain couer be grace til heuen. 1528 *Alford Reg.* v. 16 (Jam.) Deforsing of the officiare in execution of his office in the 'gane takinge of ane caldrowne pound he the said officiare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* *Conse.* 1718 Of bodily ded is no 'gayn-tyrnyng. For of ertly lyf it es endyng. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* i. vi. 80 þat hys mynde bisily to crist with-out gayn-tyrnyng has nott.

4. Repetition; over again, anew; in the nonce. wds. gain-birthing [= Gr. *παλινγενεσία*], regeneration; gain-rising [= Gr. *ἀνάστασις*], resurrection.

c1550 *Cheke Math.* xix. 28 Je y^t haa folowed me in y^t gain birth. *Ibid.* xxii. 23 Y^e Saddoucais .. who sai yeer is no gainrising.

Gainable (gē'nā'b'l), a.1 Also 7 *gaineable*. [f. GAIN v.2 + -ABLE; cf. F. *gaignable*, *gagnable*.] Attainable, capable of being gained or won over.

1611 COTGR., *Gaignable*, gettable, winnable, gaineable. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. 111. 327 With paper in hand, [they] reckon'd up as many gaineable persons, as made up their number. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv. Summon the National Assembly to follow you, summon what of it is Royalist, Constitutional, gaineable by money; dissolve the rest. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. v. x. § 22, 147 Greatness in art .. is not a teachable nor gaineable thing, but the expression of the mind of a God-made great man.

† Gainable, a.2 *Obs.* rare. Also 7-9 *Hist.* WAINABLE. [a. OF. *gaignable*, f. *gaignier* (see GAIN v.) in the early sense to till, cultivate; see GAIN v.3] Of land: Cultivable.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. iv. Lenchaye was, of olde tyme, gaignable lond; now she getteth encloeth it. 1481 — *Godfrey* xlv. (1893) 85 The londe is ful of .large mayres in suche wyse that there is but lytil londe gaignable.

† Gaignage. *Obs.* Also 4 *gaignage*, *gaynage*, 6-9 *Hist.* WAINAGE. [ad. AF. *gaignage* (Anglo-L. *wainagium*), f. *gaigner*: see *prec.*]

1. The profit or produce derived from the tillage of land.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 358 As the true man to the plough Only to the gaignage entendeth. c1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 107, I trowe he gaignage of be ground, in a gret schire Nolde appaile þat place, oo poynt til other ende.

2. Husbandry, agriculture.

1625 MARKHAM *Trichm. Weald Kent* 4 We haue mention of MARKE in bookes of gaignage or husbandry.

3. In the Law Dicts. of the 17-18th c., the word is given with various conjectural explanations which relate to the use of *wainagium* in the passage of Magna Carta quoted below. The interpretation 'implements of husbandry' is probably correct, though it led to an erroneous derivation from *wain*.

[1215 *Magna Carta* c. 20 in Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* 299 Liber homo. pro magno delicto amercietur. salvo contentamento suo; et mercator. salva mercandisia sua; et villanus. salvo wainagio suo.] 1607 COWELL *Interp.* *Wainagium* (Wainagium). signifieth .. the land held by the baser kind of Sokenen or villeins. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gaignage*, or *Wainage*, a Word anciently us'd to signify all Plough-tackle, and necessary Implements of Husbandry.

† Gairnand, ppl. a. Sc. and north. *dial.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *gairnand*, 4-6 *gaynand*, *ganand*, 6 *ganand*. [northern pr. ppl. of GAIN v.1; see -AND.] Appropriate, becoming, suitable.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 16556 In tua þis tre þat scare, Als mikel als þai sagh to þaim gairnand. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, 7 *Sleperis* 210 A house to byge in-(to) þat hill, þat gairnand ware his hyrdis til. c1475 *Kauf Colbræ* 786, I will the ganandest gait to that gay glyde. 1523 DOUGLAS *Envi* v. xi. 77 Now is the tyme ganand our werk to speid. 1556 LAUVER *Tractate* 299 Except 3e vnderstude. .. Thame apt and ganand for the 3ok. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 610 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. A ganand maister for sic a man.

† Gairncall, sb. *Obs.* rare. [f. GAIN-1 + CALL sb.] A calling out against; a counter-prayer, opposition.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 28783 Quat bot a praf for þi welle Anoper praf for þin vn-sele. For if þai [f. *read* he, *sc.* god] here þan mai fail, þe tother him lettes wit his gain-call. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 664 Without ony gairncall, In that counsaill the war maid erlis all.

† Gairncall, v. *Obs.* rare. [f. GAIN-3 + CALL v.]

1. *trans.* To revoke, retract, withdraw.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 196 He thoct he wald gairncall That he had said, and wrik ane vther way.

2. To bring back again, recall.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1632) 894 Sith things past cannot be gairncalled.

3. To call to mind.

1434 *Misyn Mending of Life* 115 Fantasy of syn he gedrys to-gidry of old schewdres & likyng of luf past he gayncallis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 542 The skayth penitis to ws all, The quhillk this tyme that 3e should nocht gairncall.

Hence † Gairncalling vbl. sb., *Sc. Law*, withdrawing, revocation.

1489 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 142/1 Pat þe forsaidd partis sall stand at þar deliuerance Irrevocabilly but ony gairncalling. 1549 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 602 And ordains þe samyne to stand in strength, force, and effect in all tyme cuming, wout ony gairncalling, reuocatioun or retractatioun.

† Gairnchare. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *3eancyr*, 4 *3eynchar*, 5 *gayne chare*, *geyn char*. [OE. *geancyr*: see GAIN- prefix and CHARE sb.1] The word seems to survive in the technical term GAINSHIRE. A return, way of returning, means of escape. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) xviii. 7 (ix. 6) Fram heofone is utgang his, and 3eancyr [L. *occurus*] his oþ to heahnesse his. c1150 *Eadwine's Psalter* *ibid.*, Eadryne vel 3eancyr. c1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 Al fyre levedis be on-war, To late cometh the 3eyn-char, when love on hath y-bounde. c1340 *Cursor M.* 21922 (Trin.) Po þat bifore wot not be war Penne shul þei fynde no 3eyn char. ? a1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 435 Alas! ther is no gayne Chare, skape maye I not this chace.

So † Gairn-charing.

c1275 *Sinners Beware* 58 in O. E. Misc. 74 Par nys no 3eyn cherryng ne .. non endyng.

† Gaincome. *Obs.* [f. GAIN-3 + COME; OE. *geāncyme* means meeting, *occurus*.] A coming again, return.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Þet tu to his 3eincume underuo þe gledluker. c1300 *Cursor M.* 19043 (Laud) The apostills eche day to the temple went to pray; At hir yene come the mete they yaff to eche. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2026 Full glad of þat gest and his gayne come. c1450 *Hennys Test. Cres.* 55 But quhen he saw passit bath day and hour Of hir gaincome. 1567 TANNER, *Ovid's Ep.* 28 b, And I (to further this my woe) thy gaincome did desyre.

So † Gaincoming.

a1310 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxi. 9 He loeis hope of gayncumyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* ii. 450 Sa dred thair for the gayne-cumyng Off schir Robert, the douchty king. 1565 *Ans. Kirk* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) 550 To the gayncomeing of our Lord Jesus Chryst.

† **Gaincope**, *v. obs.* Forms: 5 **geynecowp**, 6-8 **gaincope**, 7 **gaincope**. [*f. GAIN- prefix 1 + COPE v.2*] *trans.* To catch up with, intercept or encounter another person by taking a short cut.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/2 **Geynecowpyn**, or chasyn, or stoppyn in gate [*K.*]. **Geystoppyn** of gate, *S.* **geyne cownyn** or charyn], *sisto.* 1565 **GOLDING** *Ovid's Met.* ii. (1593) 62 These came forth later than the rest, but coasting thwart a hill, They did gain-coppe him as he came, and hild their master still. 1674-91 **RAY** *S. & E. C. Words* 99 *To Gaincope*, to go cross a field the nearest way to meet with something. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE* *Josephus' Wars* ii. ii. (1733) 614 As he was upon his flight across a steep Bottom, Graius gain-cop'd him.

fig. 1602 **ROWLANDS** *Greene's Ghost* 26 When they see a fellow leape from the subiect he is handling, they should skip it ouer, and . . . gain-coppe him at the next turning point to his text. 1643 **ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unt.* To Rdr. Ciiij. a. Some indeed there have bin . . . who striving to gain-coppe these ambages . . . have . . . made their voyage in halfe the time. Hence † **Gaincopping** *ppl. a.***

1594 **NASHE** *Terrors* Nt. Ep. Ded., How to be gainfull and gain-copping navigators.

Gainc, **Gainc**, *obs.* forms of **GAIN**, **GAIN-ED** [*f. GAIN v.2 + -ED 1*]. Obtained, acquired. Of time: Saved.

1598 *R. BARRET* *Mod. Warres* 137 To vndermine wallies and to raze those of any gained places downe. 1850 **WHITTIER** *Pr. Wks.* (1866) 1. 344 He was told that this was his gained time, and that he was engaged for himself. 1875 **BROWNING** *Aristoph.* 10, I kept the gained advantage.

b. *Naut.* **Gained day**: 'the twenty-four hours or day and night gained by circumnavigating the globe to the eastward.' (*Adm. Smyth*).

Gainer (*gɛɪˈnɜː*). Also 6 **geynur**, 6-7 **gayner**. [*f. GAIN v.2 + -ER 1*] One who gains, makes profits, or derives advantage.

1538 **ELVOR**, *Lucario*, a couetous manne, an inordynate gayner. 1548 **FORREST** *Pleas. Poesy in Starkey's England* Pref. 88 If merchants . . . should bee enriched and made grete geyners. 1590 **LAMBARDE** *Office Alienation in Bacon's Wks.* 1730 III. 554 The client, besides . . . retaining a good conscience, is always a gainer, and by no means can be at any loss. 1716 **ADDISON** *Freeholder* No. 42 ¶ 6 By extending a well-regulated Trade we are as great Gainers by the Commodities of many other Countries as of our own Nation. 1844 *H. H. WATSON* *Brit. India* III. 161 The interests of British India . . . will be gainers by the contest. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 375/2 We should be losers rather than gainers.

† **Gainery**, *obs.* [*ad. OF. gaiguerie, gaiguerie*, tillage of ground, etc. Cf. **GAIN v.3** and **GAINAGE**.] a. A farm. b. (See quot. 1670.)

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 All myn other howshold, saf suche as lengthen to be gamerye [*read* gainerye]. 1670 **BLOUNT** *Law Dict.*, *Gainery* (Fr. *gaiguerie*), Tillage or Tilling, or the Profit raised of Tillage, or of the Beasts used therein.

Gainesse, *obs.* form of **GAYNESS**.

Gainful (*gɛɪˈnfl*), a. [*f. GAIN sb.2 + -FUL*].

1. Productive of gain or profit; profitable, advantageous. Now rare exc. as in h.

1555 **DALE** in *Strype*, *Eccle. Mem.* III. App. xxxix. 108 It prometh full remission of our sins thro' Christ's gainfull sufferings. 1600 **HAKLUYT** *Voy.* (1810) III. 144, I hope . . . that your skill in navigation shall be gainfull unto you. 1693 *Whole Duty Man* ii. § 18, 20 We are to consider it, as the gainfullest, as the joyfulllest day of the week. 1861 *M. ARNOLD* *Poet. Educ. France* Intro. 36 An intervention gainful and agreeable to friends, injurious and irritating to enemies. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Nov. 5/3 They have no objection to the expedition, which will be gainful to them in many ways.

b. *esp.* Leading to pecuniary gain; lucrative, remunerative.

1561 *T. NORTON* *Cato's Inst.* iv. 86 By this pretence they make moste gainfull markets. 1610 **HOLLAND** *Caenden's Brit.* i. 717 The Hollanders and Zelanders . . . make a very gainfull trade thereof [herring]. 1692 *SOUTH*, *Serm.* (1697) 1. 540 He will dazle his Eyes . . . with the luscious Proposal of some gainfull Purchase. 1779-81 **JOHNSON** *L. P., Savage Wks.* III. 252 *Savage*, . . . then attempted a more gainfull kind of writing. 1791 **NEWTON** *Tour Eng. & Scott.* 302 It is likely to turn out a very gainfull undertaking. 1824 *MISS MITFORD* *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 104 She . . . speedily established a regular and gainfull trade in milk. 1875 **FREEMAN** *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 85 The gainful Crafts of the goldsmith and the moneyer.

† In the following quot. *gainful* is treated in some Dicts. (after Symson) as a different word, *f. GAIN prep.*, and meaning 'untracatable, fractious'; but the context seems to admit of the interpretation 'lucrative'.

1621 **FLETCHER** *Pilgrimage* iv. iii. (1647) You will find him gainful, but be sure ye curb him.

2. Of persons and their actions: Bent upon making gain; adapted to make gain. *rare*.

1870 **MORRIS** *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 26 Ah, for these gainful men—somehow indeed their sails are rent, their bark beat. 1871 **SMILES** *Charac.* xi. (1876) 308 Withdrawing the mind from thoughts that are wholly gainful, by taking it out of its daily rut. 1882 *FARRAR* *Early Chr.* II. 66 Men make gainful plans for the future without any reference to God.

Hence **Gainfully** *adv.*, **Gainfulness**.

1549 **COVERDALE**, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. ix. 8 God . . . is sufficiently able . . . to make your almesdeed gainfully to returne unto you. 1628 **STRANGE** *on Browning's Life* (1891) 292, I am . . . gainfully, commodiously seated for the service both of king and people. 1646 **JENKIN** *Remora* 39 The toothsome gainfulness of a silver shrine. 1668 **HOWE** *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 16 If you would comprehend the gainfulness [of godliness] fully. 1868 **MAINE** *Vill. Commun.* (1876) 393 The Bar is getting to be more and more preferred to Government service . . . both on the score of its

gainfulness and on the score of its independence. 1880 *Nat. Respons. Opium Trade* 27 Drawbacks to the gainfulness of the opium trade to India.

Gain-giving, *vbl. sb.* [*f. GAIN- prefix 2 + GIVING vbl. sb.*]

† 1. A giving in return, making return. *Obs.*

1375 **BARBOUR** *Brue* t. 115 Had 30 . . . considery his vsage That gryppyt ay, but gayne-gevyng.

2. A misgiving. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1602 **SHAKS.** *Ham.* v. ii. 226 It is but foolery; but it is such a kinde of gain-giving as would perhaps trouble a woman. 1887 *S. COLERIDGE* *Demetrius* 11 There crept over the mother's heart a gaingiving undefined but strong and deep.

Gaining (*gɛɪˈnɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.1* [*f. GAIN v.2 + -ING 1*].

1. The action of the *vb.* **GAIN** 2.

a1553 **UOALL** *Reyster* D. ii. iii. (Arb.) 36 No man complaining . . . For losse or for gaynyng. 1633 *P. FLETCHER* *Purple Isl.* iii. xix, His gaining is their losse, his treasure their distressing. 1652 **MILTON** in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 99 The gaining of those four languages. 1745 **PICTON** *L'foot Muncie. Rec.* (1886) II. 109 For the gaining of more certain intelligence. 1879 **Cassell's Techn. Educ. IV. 395/6 This movement is slightly in excess of the circumferential velocity of the front rollers . . . and the excess is called the 'gaining' of the carriage.**

2. *concr.* *esp. in plur.*: That which is gained; profits, emoluments.

a1631 **DONNE** in *Select*. (1840) 279 Tell me where thy purchase lies, and show What thy advantage is above below: But if thy gainings do surmount expression, Why doth [etc.]. 1824 *Mrs. SHERWOOD* *Waste Not* ii. 5, Such poor gainings too as you have. I should not wonder, if you had never touched a farthing of the old lady's money.

Gaining (*gɛɪˈnɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.2* [*f. GAIN v.4*] The cutting of gains (see **GAIN sb.3**) in wood. In *Comb.* gaining-machine, a machine for cutting gains in a beam.

1874 in *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mech.*

Gaining, *ppl. a.* [*f. GAIN v.2 + -ING 2*] That gains, in various senses of the verb. † Of manner, etc.: Winning. *Gaining-twist*: in rifled fire-arms, a twist of the grooves that increases regularly toward the muzzle (Brande & Cox 1866).

1642 **ROGERS** *Naaman* 451 They keep all they haue, and still are on the gaining band till they attain their desire. 1731 **WOODROW** *Corr.* (1843) III. 482 Though I take it to be your duty to write to him, and perhaps in such soft and gaining terms, yet I fear he is so stiff and self-willed, somewhat more of salt would have been as effectual. c1685 **HALIFAX** *Char. Chap.* II (1750) 33 A plain, gaining, well-bred, recommending kind of Wit. 1755 **MAGENS** *Insurances* II. 41 Whenever the Goods come to a gaining Market . . . and when they come to a losing Market. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Gaining*, winsome, loving.

† **Gain-legged**, *a.*

1593 **PERLE** *Chron. Edw. I.* Ciiij. a, But if kinde Cambria deigne me good aspect, Ile short that gainlegd Longshanke by the top.

† **Gainless**, a. 1. *Obs. rare.* In 3 *gazhennlaes*.

[*f. GAIN sb.1 + -LESS*.] Of no avail.

c1200 **ORMIN** 13946 And tanne waere uss *gazhennlaes* batt Crist was daed o rode.

Gainless (*gɛɪˈnls*), a. 2 [*f. GAIN sb.2 + -LESS*].

1. Producing no gain; unprofitable; useless.

1640 *O. SEGWICK* *Christ's Connell* 39 For our communion with God, it will grow more strange, less confident, and more gainless. 1654 **HAMMOND** *Answ. Animadu. Ignat.* ii. § 24 The several gainless paines that his sharp Animadversion bath . . . cost each of us. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 14 (1687) 56 It is not only gainless, but painful and uneasie also. 1878 **SWINBURNE** *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 76 Some gainless glimpse of Proserpine's veiled head.

2. *nonce-use.* Indifferent to gain.

1876 *J. MARTINEAU* *Hours Th.* (1877) 24 The godless lover of gain and the gainless lover of God are fanatics both.

Hence **Gainlessness**, the state of being gainless.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. 23 And the parallel holds too, in the gainlessness as well as laboriousness of the work.

Gainly (*gɛɪˈnli*), a. Forms: 4 *gaynlych*, *gaynly*, 9 (*Sr. ganelie*) *gainly*. [*f. GAIN a. + -LY 1*].

1. Proper, suitable, becoming. *Obs. exc. Sc. dial.* 1300 *Sir Beus* (A.) 3103 Pe messenger spak a gainly word before bepermur is boru. 1825-80 **JAMIESON**, *Ganetie*, proper, becoming, decent. *Let.*

† 2. Ready to help, kindly, gracious. *Obs.*

1300 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 728 Pat has neuer byn note . . . Pat art so gaynly a god & of goste myde!

3. a. Of conduct: Graceful, tactful. b. Of bodily form, attitude, or movement: The reverse of ungainly; graceful, shapely.

1855 **MAYHEW** *Wound*, *Sc. xiv.* (1862) 317 The curls . . . had never been displaced, and the hair twisted into the more womanly, but less gainly, protuberance at the back. 1871 **HAMILTON** in *Ed. Hall's Medit.* Life 24 By his prudent and gainly conduct he reclaimed all the refractory. 1886 *C. GIBSON* *Clare of Claremede* II. i. 8 She remembered a tall, gainly youth, with dark hair and eyes.

Hence **Gainliness**.

1885 *C. GIBSON* *Clare of Claremede* II. xii. 195 There was as little goodness in his spirit as there was gainliness in his appearance. 1894 *Du Maurier* *Trilby* iii. 142 The symmetry and the gainliness of the athlete.

Gainly (*gɛɪˈnli*), *adv.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3 *Orn.* *geynlike*, 4 *gayn(e)-gein-*, *geynlike*, *-ly*, 7 *gainly*, 7, 9 *gainly*. [*f. GAIN a. + -LY 2*].

1. Suitably, fitly, conveniently, readily.

c1200 **ORMIN** 18084 Patt was inoh *geynlike* don & all with goddes wille. 1300 *Gaw. & Gr. Rom.* 476 He glent vpon Syr Gawan, & gaynly he sayde. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 744 When he geinliche was greibed be grypt his mantel. 1600 **HOLLAND** *Livy* t. xxxiv. (1609) 25 An eagle set [his bonnet] gainly and handsomely on his head againe [*L. capiti apte reponit*]. 1601 — *Phily* II. 13 Convenient allies betwene to giue . . . passage for men to come and goe gainly. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gainly*, *adv.* eligibly situated. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, *Gainly*, quickly, handily.

† 2. Thoroughly, completely; very (with adjs.).

1350 *Will. Palerne* 636, I schal purth craft pat ich kan kener 300, I hope, Mow I geten a grece pat I gaynly knowe. *Ibid.* 3553 Per-of he king was geynly glad and granted his wille. 1642 *H. MORE* *Song of Soul* ii. App. xxxv. A while this Universe here we will feign Corporeall, till we have gainly tried, If onght that's bodily may infinite abide.

† **Gainor** 1. *Law. Obs. rare.* Also 7 *gainour*, *gainure*. [*ad. OF. gaigneur, gaigneur* tillage. See **GAIN v.3** and **GAINAGE**.] Tillage, cultivation; in phrase *in gainor*, designating land in the occupation of a socage tenant.

1607 **COWELL** *Interpr.* s.v. *Gainage*, The oxegang is alwaies of a thing that lyeth in gainor. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM* *Art of Survey* II. vii. 60 Bonata is properly used of Lands in Gainour, viz. usually plowed. It is not reputed in Demesne, but in Gainor. 1670 **BLOUNT** *Law Dict.*, *Gainure*, tillage.

† **Gainor** 2. *Law. Obs. rare* 1. [*ad. OF. gaigneur, gaigneur* etc., a husbandman. See **GAIN v.3**] A cultivator, husbandman.

1607 **COWELL** *Interpr.* s.v. *Gainage*, *Gainor* . . . is used of a sokeman that hath such land in his occupation.

† **Gainpain**, *obs.* In ? *gaynepayne*. [*a. OF. gaignepain* (in 13th c. *wagnepain*) a sort of gauntlet. Commonly identified with the *F. gaignepain*, lit. 'bread-winner' (f. stem of *gagner* **GAIN v.2** + *pain* bread), which is recorded from the 17th c. in the sense 'tool by which one gains one's bread', but is prob. of much older formation, as it appears c1320 in Eng. as *WEINE-PAIN* (*Sir Beus* 926), in the sense 'man who has to earn his bread'. This derivation does not seem to suit the sense 'gauntlet', and perh. two distinct words have been confounded by popular etymology; the sense of 'sword' is hardly authenticated even in Fr.; if genuine, it may well have been a casual application of the surviving word.]

1. A sort of gauntlet.

c1250 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxxii. (1869) 64 Swich continence thus doubled is cleped of summe men *gayn payn*. For bi it is wunne the hred bi the whiche is fulfilled the herte of mankynde and that was figured heer before in the bred that Dauid askede For Achimelech wolde nevere graunte it him ne take it him before that he wiste he was glouced and armed with *gayn paynes*. c1500 *Rom. Monk* (Sion Coll. MS.) (Halliwell), After I tooke the *gaynepaynes* and the sword with which I gurde me, and sihe whane I was thus armed, I putte the target to my side.

† 2. Explained in accordance with the Fr. dict., as 'The ancient name of the sword used at tournaments'. But evidence of the Eng. use of the word in this sense is wanting.

1824 **MERVICK** *Antient Armour* III. Gloss., *Gayne-payne*, an English name for a large sword without point, from the French *gagne-pain*. The appellation was transferred from the field of battle to the tilt-yard, having been the bread-earner of the soldier. 1847 in *HALLIWEILL*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Gains**, *prep.* **Gains**. Forms: 3 *geynes*, 4 *gaynes*, *gaines*, *gains*. [*f. GAIN prep.* + genitive ending -es; perh. to be regarded as short form of *OE. idægges*: see **AGAINST**.]

c1275 *Serving Christ* 7 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Yet we habbeþ wekes *geynes* hi wille, wrauth. a1300 *Cursor M.* 16066 'Fader', he said, 'for-giue þou þaim pat þai do gains me'. *Ibid.* 24845 Þe wind ras gains þam vnrde.

Gainsay (*gɛɪˈnsɛɪ*), *sb.* [*f. next*; cf. *gainsaw* (**GAIN- prefix 1**)] † a. A matter of dispute, a moot question (*obs.*). b. Contradiction.

1559 **Cox** in *Strype* *Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxii. 60 The matter of images hath always been a gainsay sith they entred first into the Church. 1601 *W. WATSON* *Decacordon* (1602) 317 To allow, admit, ratifie and confirme without all gainsay, contromolt, or contradiction. 1820 *W. IRVING* *Sketch Bk.*, *Sleepy Hollow* (ed. 2) ii. 371 He . . . was the umpire in all disputes, setting his hat on one side, and giving his decisions with an air and tone that admitted of no gainsay or appeal. 1889 *F. HALL* in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLIX. 334/6 He has, beyond gainsay, established his integrity, if nothing else.

Gainsay (*gɛɪˈnsɛɪ*), *v.* [*f. GAIN- prefix 1 + SAY v.* Now a purely literary word, and slightly arch. The stress is even or variable; the *vbl. sb.* is commonly *gainsaying*. In *gainsaid* the last syllable is usually (-sɛɪd), not (-sed).]

1. *trans.* To deny.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 883 (Gt.) All his may scho nocht gain say. c1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron.* (1810) 154 If he it geysay, I wille prove it on him. 1489 *CAXTON* *Faytes of A.* i. 8 Yf it hapene that y' said aduersarye deluyver defences & wylly gainsaye it. 1530 **PALSGR.** 560/1 If I have sayd it I wyl pat gayne saye it. c1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 22 That this is true and may not be denyed, I wyl averre, and yf he it gayne say, I am content by verdict it be tryed. a1610 **FORCHUCK** *Atheom.* i. viii. § 1. (1622) 55 He, which dare gain-say a thing so generally received. 1682 **BUNYAN**

Holy War 123 He that gainsays the truth of this must lie against his soul. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* vi. (1739) 91 Gainsay it if you dare. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vii. 263 Whether he will in person appear... we dare neither say nor gainsay. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 498 Facts which cannot be gainsaid. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr. Fjeld* 350 So when the Sheriff asked him Matt did not gainsay that he had slain the parson.

2. To speak against, contradict.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14817 (Fairf.) Nane man may him gaine-sagh. [The other texts have *sb.*] c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 2086 Bot oft tymes schortly him gainsayed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Austr.* Osor. 506 Not we onely do gaynesay you, but the whole authority of Gods Testament doth determine agaynst you. 1689-92 LOCKE *Toleration* III. x. Wks. 1727 II. 463 And that certainly you may think safely, and without fear of being gain-said. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 230 The Grave gainsays the smooth-complexion'd Flattery, And with blunt Truth acquaints us what we are. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. viii. (1879) 374 We have evidence that can scarcely be gainsaid.

3. To speak or act against, oppose, hinder.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5769 (Trin.) Pat bei not sein seye [earlier texts say again] my sonde wiþ my tokens þou shalt hem fonde. c 1440 *York Myst.* x. 198 My lord god wiþ I nought gayne-saye. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xxviii. 143 That wold hem lete or gaynesay thentre therof. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* Biv. No man durste gaine saye your doings for feare of displeasure. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kiungd. & Commu.* (1603) 34 The waters... gainsaid and put a period to their further progresses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1158 Too facil then thou didst not much gainsay, Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xlix. Or shall frail man heaven's dread decree gainsay. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* II. 'Yet be ruled, dearest father, and submit to that which we cannot gainsay.' 1852 M. ANGLON *Empedocles on Etna* I. ii. Why is it, that still Man... believes Nature outraged if his will's gainsaid?

4. To refuse, rare.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 9 Kynewolf... toke þe feaute of þe kynges alle... Bot of Kent and Lyndesay and Northumberland. Pise þre kynges geynsaid it hym. c 1532 DEWES *Intro. fr. in Palgr.* 925 To be gainsaying and refusing good counsaile. 1575 R. B. APPIUS & VIRG. in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 126 Would I gainsay her tender skin to bathe, where I do wash? 1667 PERVIS *Diary* (1879) IV. 310 It is not in his nature to gainsay anything that relates to his pleasures.

Gainsayer (gə'nsaɪə), [f. prec. + -ER.] One who gainsays, speaks against or opposes.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* II. iii. 73 Pat gostly songe with bodily accords not; & þe cause & þe errour of gainsayers. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 76 There were gainsayers that spurned... that whympered agaynst him. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. ii. § 2 Able to bring such prooffe of their certaintie, as may satisfie gainsayers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. i. (1739) 7 The King may dissolve the Parliament at his pleasure, and all gainsayers are Traitors. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 76 With the universal approbation of all people, without one single gainsayer. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 362 Military Dictators, each with his district, to coerce the Royalist and other gainsayers. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* I. iv. (1876) 113 Then you put all gainsayers in the wrong.

Gainsaying (gə'nsaɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the vb. GAINSAI. Without gainsaying, without contradiction, unquestionably.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 104 His brother Henry is heyre... Of alle Normundie, withouten geynsaying. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 580 Than thoct he to have the leding Off all Scotland, but gane-saying. 1485 CAXTON *Paris* & *Edw. VI.* c. 3. § 2 Lords... might approve themselves of their Wastes, notwithstanding the Gainsaying and Contradiction of their Tenants. 1611 BIRLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 The same endured many a storm of gaine-saying or opposition. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. There was no gainsaying it. 1873 OUNDA *Pastoral* I. 53 In that gentle way of his which, as you know, there is no gainsaying.

Gainsaying, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] Given to contradiction, contumacious. Hence † **Gainsayingness**.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. iv. 373 He ought to lese his hed whiche is rebell and gainsaying in ordynance of a bataylle. 1611 BIRLE *Rom.* x. 27 A disobedient and gainsaying people. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Faunting Elder* 65 The grace of God... takes away all actual rebelliousness or gainsayingness of the will.

Gainshire (gə'nʃaɪə), *sb. dial.* [prob. a local survival of GAINCHARE.] a. (See quot. 1814.) b. *Sheffield Cutlery.* A barh on the tang of a knife, to prevent its being pulled out of the handle. So *Gainshire* *vbl.*, to barb (a tang).

1814 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grege, Gain-shire or Gain-shere*, the barb of a fishing-hook. *Derb.* 1820 SPECIF. *Brownill's Patent* No. 4474 As a further security for the keeping on of the cap I spread or beat out the end of the tang, if a round tang, or make what is called a gainshire. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. When the tang of a knife is notched in various places, like a barbed arrow, so that when driven into the handle it will not come out, it is said to be gainshired.

† **Gainsome**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. GAIN sb. 2 + -SOME.] Profitable, lucrative, advantageous.

1569 E. HAKE *News Powles Churchyard* (1579) D ij. They stick not it to call a Gainsome Occupation. 1646 *Tithe-Gatherers no Gospel Officers* 18 Free for every man to betake himself to which of them he pleases, and thinks will prove most gainsome and beneficial to him.

Gainsome, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. GAIN a. + -SOME.] Ready, prompt, † willing to assist.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. ii. To personate a gentleman, noble, wise, Faithful, and gainsome. 1889 N. W. LING *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Gainsome*, expert, handy.

Gainst, *prep.* Also *gainst*. [Rather a poetie

aphetizing of AGAINST than the direct descendant of GAIN, GAINS. For other examples see AGAINST.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 38 Both firmly armd for every hard assay, With constancy and care, gainst daunger and dismay. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. III.* III. ii. A bloody part, flatly gainst law of arms! 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mari.* Div. That gainst the Pope I shoud in no wise stand. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cxxxi, A strange Doctrine Irrelevant; but lately vrg'd † Gainst Harrie's Title.

† **Gainstand**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. GAIN- pref. I + STAND sb.] Opposition, resistance.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cii. ix, Tharchbyschop Egbert... the primacye and pall brought to Yorkes lande, graunted without gainstand. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 437 We... At our plesour agayne 30w ma proceed, Without gainstand of 30w or ony dreid.

Gainstand (gə'nstænd), *v.* *Obs. or arch.* [f. GAIN- pref. I + STAND v. Common down to c 1650, after which it falls out of use, except as an archaism.] *trans.* To withstand, oppose, resist.

c 1400 *Apel. Loll.* 25 Ilk crature wiþ God aust to 3enstand falsheid. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 4932 And he na power had To gayne stande þaim in batayle. 1552 LYNDSEAY *Mouarchie* 5222 The kyng of Kyngis he sall ganestand. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) II. 2255/2 Unless theyr purpose be vterly to impugn... & gainstand the scripture. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liii. They make a vassal to gainstand his Lord. 1839 BAILEY *Faetas* xxx. (1848) 342 And seek ye to gainstand the faith in God?

† **b.** In northern dialects the pr. pple. was used in 14-15th c. in the phr. *not gainstanding* = NOT-WITHSTANDING.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Justin* 44, Hou Eradius þe emperour... þe son of Cosdre slew in ficht nocht-gainstanding his gret mycht. c 1440 *York Myst.* x. 55 Noght gaynestanding our grette elde A semely sone he has vs sente.

Hence **Gainstanding** *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.* Also **Gainstaunde**, an opposer, opponent.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 9 [8] Fra gayn standand [L. *resistentibus*] til þi right hand; kepe me as þe apple of þe eghe. c 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* Bidding Prayer iii. 69 Gaynstanding and restreyning of bare power. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 474 Sen weill we wait na gainstanding to get. c 1575 BALKFORD *Practicks* (1754) 22 Nane sall be repute as loyall... subjectis to our soverane Lord... bot be punceissable as rebellaris and ganestandaris of the samyn. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceren.* III. 44 Their poore shifts are too weakke for gainstanding it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Selu.* 7 He is, at the same time the evil thing is done, as much the cause of the gainstanding good that is not done. 1825 SCOTT *Tallan.* xi. The three lions passant of England... must take precedence of beast, fish or fowl, or woe worth the gainstander.

† **Gainstrive**, *v. Obs.* [f. GAIN- I + STRIVE v.] 1. *trans.* To strive against, oppose.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps., *Da pacem*, The Word to offer thou dost not slacke, Which we unkindly gaine-strive. 1557 GRIMALD *Cicero's Death* 47 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 124 In case yet all the fates gaynstrive vs not. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 24 In his strong armes he stify him embraite, Who him gain-striving nought at all prevaild.

2. *intr.* To make resistance.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 12 Whenever in his powre He may them catch, unable to gainstrive.

Hence † **Gainstriving** *vbl. sb.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* lxx. 423 We must hold on in so doing, what hardnes and gainstriving soever wee meete withal. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heav.* 94 You which vse no meanes at all, nor any gainstriving, but willingly gye place to the Duell.

† **Gainturn**, *Obs.* [f. GAIN- pref. 3 + TURN sb.] A turning back; an evasion.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2118 But 3ef þu þe timluker do þe i þe 3einturn. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3552 No gain-torn schuld lette. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Reform.* Wks. 1846 I. 210 At lenth the Scottisshmen gave back, and fled without gaine turne.

Gain-twist, *U.S.* [f. GAIN v. 2 + TWIST sb.]

A rifle with a *gaining-twist* (see GAINING *phl. a.*). 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Fleeing to Tarshish* 166, I done it once, when Judge Lynch sat on a bush whacker, and I'd rather give my best gain-twist than do it again.

† **Gainward**, *prep. Obs. rare-1.* [f. GAIN- pref. I + -WARD; see AGAINWARD.] Towards, facing, over against.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 161 For I with spur and sail 90 seek the Thames, Gainward the sun.

† **Gainy**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 *geanie*, 7 *ganey*.

[f. GAIN sb. 2 (? and sb. 1) + -Y.] a. Profitable, advantageous. b. Of the nature of gain.

1573 TUSSER *Hush.* (1878) 8 Louterers I kept so meanie... that, that waite nothing geanie, was thought to make me thrive. 1614 SCORGE *of Venus* B vij b, And when you seeke to gaine the loue of such Let my experience thus much you assure They Fawcon-like stoop to a ganey lure.

† **Gainyfield**, *sb. Obs. Sc.* Forms: 6 *gayn*, *genzeild*, *ganzeild*, *ganzell*, *genzell*. [f. GAIN- pref. 2 + YIELD sb. (ON. had *gungyial* as a law term). The normal stress was on the first syllable (whence the forms *gan*, *genyell*), but in verse the stress varies.] Recompense, return, reward.

1573 DOUGLAS *Eneis* II. ix. 54 The goddis mocht condonly the forzell, Enfr thi drent derending sic ganzell. *Ibid.* VII. viii. 43 Set the to ganestand Thir perells, but all thankis or ganzeild. 1658 BALNEVS in *Brunatius MS.* (Hunter, Club) 392 Out of their schynnis the substance rynnys, They gett no genyell ellis. 1870 SAIR *Poems Reform.* xx. 62 At thame rycht fane or els be slane: That ganzell wiþ they 3eild.

† **Gain-yield**, *v. Obs.* [f. GAIN- pref. 2 + YIELD v.] *trans.* To give in return, make return of.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* I. xxvi. 55 If þou perfore desires be lufyd, lufe, for lufe gayn-zeldis þe self.

Gaip, *obs. form of GAPE.*

Gair (gær), *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *gare*. [a. ON. *gair* wk. mase, of the same meaning = OE. *gara* GORE sb.] An isolated strip of tender grass.

1807 A. DUNCAN *Dis. Sheep in Price* *Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl.* III. 524 Heath intermixed with gairs, that is, strips of very fine green. 1818 HOGG *Brownie Bodsbeck* I. 37 They had amast gane wi' a' the gairs i' our North Grain. 1880 EDWARDS *Mod. Scot. Poets* I. 34 The martyrs... Forgathered on some green gair. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3, 452 These 'green gairs', and the patches of marsh ground broke up the continuity of the heather. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., A *gair* is a bright, green, grassy spot, surrounded by bent or heather. Also an irregular strip of green turf running down the side of a moorland hill.

Gair; see GARE.

Gaird, *Gairdone*, *Se. var.* GUARD, GUERDON.

Gairfish, *obs. form of GARFISH.*

Gairfowl, *Gairish*; see GAREFOWL, GARISH.

Gairth, *Sc. form of GANTH.*

Gais, *obs. Sc. form of GAUZE.*

Gaisling, *Sc. form of GOSLING.*

Gaison, *var. GEASON, Obs.*

Gaiss, *obs. Sc. form of GUESS.*

Gaist, *Sc. form of GHOST; obs. form of GUEST.*

Gait (gæt), *sb.* 1 Also 6-8 gate, 7 gait. [A particular use of GATE sb. 2, q. v. for the other senses, now chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*, 'way', 'road', 'going', 'course', etc.]

Until the 17th c. the spelling *gait* was rare exc. *Sc.*; before the middle of the 18th c. it became universal for this sense of the word, which was the only one that survived in general literary use.]

Manner of walking or stepping, bearing or carriage while moving, walk, step.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1570) 19 Their gate and looke proude and abhominable. 1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 606 Scarse thy legs uphold thy feeble gate. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 372/1 He considered their presence and their gait, and the whole motion of their body. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 427 He was well stay'd, and in his gate Preserv'd a Grave, Majestick State. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv. We can plainly discover one of his heels higher than the other; which gives him a hobble in his gait. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III. xi. With this face and in the most solemn gait she approached Amelia. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1775) V. 192 Its restless gait and odd chuckling sound distinguish it sufficiently from all other birds. 1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. Intro. My limping gait. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 338 Their gait in general is very slow. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein* I. He was more fit from his gait to be a knight than a monk.

fig. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 247 Our great writers generally settle down to a stately but monotonous gait, after the fashion of Johnson.

b. *ph.* *esp. of a horse:* Paces.

1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1916/4 Lost... a black Gelding... the near Foot behind White, a small Star, and all his gates very well. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4540/8 Stolen or strayed... a Bay Gelding... hath all his Gates. 1777 PARNELL *Anacreontic* VII. Cupid mock'd his stammering Tongue With all his staggering Gaits. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 195 In photographing the various gaits of a saddle horse, it is best to [etc.].

c. *Comb.*: † **gait-trip**, manner of walking. 1583 STANVHURST *Eneis* I. (Arb.) 40 Too moother counsaile þe fyrrye Cupido doth harken Off puts he his feathers, fauoring with gaitrip Inlus.

Hence **Gaited** *phl. a.*, having a (specified) gait or manner of walking or stepping.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. III.* i. 56 You must send the Asse upon the Horse for he is verie slow gaited. 1593 - *Rich. II.* III. ii. 15 Let thy Spiders, that suck up thy Venome, And heauie-gated Toades lye in their way. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 128 So many... heauy-gated lumberers into the Ministry are stumbled. 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5037/15 Lost... a... Gelding... extraordinary well Gated.

Gait (gæt), *sb. 2 dial.* Also 8 *geato*. (See quotes.)

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* II. 330 *Gait*, a single sheaf of corn, bound near the top, and set upon its butts. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 158 When the gates are dry, or ready to be gathered in. 1825 LONDON *Agric.* § 2940 When the single sheaves (gaits) have remained in this position for a few days, if [etc.]. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gait*, sheaves set up singly in a corn field.

Gait (gæt), *sb. 3 dial.* [app. a special use of GATE sb. 2, act of going; cf. GANG in the same sense.] (See quot. 1854.)

1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 162 Or gait of water from the pump to fetch. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* s.v., A *gait* of water is two buckets carried with a yoke; evidently from *gait* a going, as much as a man can walk with.

Gait (gæt), *v. 1 dial.* Also 8 *gate*, *geat*. [f. GAIT sb. 2] *trans.* To set up (reaped corn) in single sheaves or 'gaits' to dry.

1797 BAILEY & CULLEY *View Agric. Northumbld.* 95 Wheat is set up in stocks of twelve sheaves each; oats and barley are ('gait') set up in single sheaves. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 794 Gaithing and butting the corn. 1844 STEPHENS *Gk. of Farm* III. 1066, I would not hesitate to gait any sort of oats when wet with dew in the morning.

Hence **Gaiting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; also *cour.* = GAIT sb. 2

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 157 This practice is provisionally called gaithing. 1825 BROCKERT *N. Country Wds.*, *Gaitings*, single sheaves of corn set up to dry.

Gait (gē't), *v.* *2* *dial.* or *techn.* [app. f. *gait* GATE *sb.*; cf. 'to set AGATE'.] *trans.* To put in working order, fix up.

1846 *Brockett's N. Country Wds.* (ed. 3) s. v., To *gait* in Lancashire, is to prepare a loom for weaving. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 217/3 Will any of your numerous readers be kind enough to inform me of the best plan of gaiting a pair of cart wheels, so that they run with ease and freedom? *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 264/3 'Lancasterian' may gait his wheels by placing a straight edge to the back of the nave, parallel with the face of the spoke, then take the level [read bevel] along the inside of the buss [etc.]. 1895 *Bury Times* 6 Apr. 6/3 He had gaited a great many looms.

Gait, northern form of GOAT.

Gait, var. GET *sb.* Sc., offspring, child.

Gaiten, *Sc. dial.* [? *dial.* pron. of *gaiting*, f. GAIT *v.* + ING.] = GAIT *sb.* 2. Hence (?) **Gaiten** *v.* = GAIT *v.* 1; **Gaiting** (*vbl. sb.*), **Gaitner** (see *quots.*).

1831 *Louison Agric. (ed. 3)* § 396 *Gaiting*, or *gaiting*, as it is called in Northumberland. *Ibid.* The gaitner follows immediately after about eight or nine sheaves have been cut and laid down. *Ibid.* He, brings the gaiting (sheaf) up to the left knee. *Ibid.* Gaited sheaves are not good to keep standing in stormy weather. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Galen*, *Gaiten*, or *Gaitin*, a single sheaf of corn set on its end in a harvest field to dry.

Gaiter (gē'tēr), *sb.* 1. [a. f. *guître* (in 15th c. *guître*); of unknown origin; there are Rom. synonyms without *r*, as Walloon *guett*, Sardinian *ghetta*, mod. Pr. *gueto*: see Körtling *Lat. Rom. Wb.* s. v.]

1. A covering of cloth, leather, etc. for the ankle, or ankle and lower leg.

1775 [cf. *half-gaiter*: see HALF II. 1]. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Gaiters*, a sort of spatterdash, usually made of cloth, and are either long, as reaching to the knee, or short as only reaching just above the ankle; the latter are termed half-gaiters. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Ref. Addr. Theatre* 71 Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait. 1837 *Dickens' Pickwick*, xii, Mr. Weller was furnished with light breeches and gaiters. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* i. v. Thick leather gaiters. 1880 *Plain Knitting* 19 Gaiters (i.e. legs of stockings without feet) are very useful to those who are obliged to walk out in all weathers. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* ii. xvi, Parson Christian stood near her in silk gaiters.

2. U.S. (See *quots.*)

1864 WEBSTER, *Gaiter*, a kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankle. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Gaiter*, Now, also, a shoe of similar form, with or without cloth, generally with an insertion of elastic on each side.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gaiter-maker*, -*strap*.

1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. IX. x. (1865) III. 152 From big guns and wagon-horses down to gun-flints and gaiter-straps. 1894 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 3/6 Her husband was a gaiter maker.

Gaiter, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *gâte* *tréow*; 4-5 *gailrys*, *gattis*, *gaytre*, 6 *gadrisé*, *gaten*-(*tree*), *gater*, (8 *garter*), 6-9 *gatten*, 7-9 *gatt(e)ridge*, *gatter*, *gaiter*. [The OE. *gâte* *tréow* = goat's tree; but app. this has mixed with a synonym of which the OE. form, if it existed, would be **gāte hrls* (*hrls*, Rise, bush). The forms are partly northern, with (ē) for OE. *ā*, and partly exhibit the vowel-shortening common in the first element of compounds.] A name properly belonging to the Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), but in various districts applied to other similar shrubs, as the Spindle-tree (*Eunonymus europæus*). Also *attrib.* in *gaiter-berry*, -*bush*, -*tree*.

c. 1000 *Saxon Leechb.* II. 86 Wip bære ald þe mon hæst cirul ald, genim, gættreow. . wyl on wætre swibe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 145 Laxatryes. Of catapuce, or of gaitrys [err. gaytres, gaitrys, gattis, gaytre] beryis. 1548 [see DOG-TREE I. 1]. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* vi. li. 725 Dogge berie or Gatten tree. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cv. (1633) 1467 In the North Country they call it Gatten tree or Gatter-tree. 1660 RAY *Catalog. Plant. Cantab.* 39 *Cornus femina* . Dogberry or Gatter tree. 1691 — *S. & E. Country Wds.*, *Gatteridge-tree* is *Cornus femina*, or Prickwood, and yet *Gatteridge-berries* are the Fruit of *Eunonymus Theophrasti*, i. e. Spindle-tree or Louse-berry. 1692 COLES, *Gatter-berries*, of the Gatter-tree, prickwood. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 200 *Cornus sanguinea* . Gatten tree. *Ibid.* 259 *Eunonymus europæus* . Gatteridge Tree. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* vii. 155 Dwarf trees and humbler shrubs . . Haw, gatter, holm, the service and the sloe.

Gaiter (gē'tēr), *v.* [f. GAITER *sb.* 1.] *trans.* To dress or furnish with gaiters. Hence **Gaitered** *pp. a.* 1760 *Proceedings Crim. martial* Ld. G. Sackville 11 The Cavalry must be saddled; the Artillery-Horses harnessed, and the Infantry gaitered. 1848 CRAIG, *Gaiter*, to dress with gaiters. 1852 SMOLEY *L. Arundel* xxviii. 230 A leather-gaitered and corduroyed Christian. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sep. 6/2 The cocked-hatted and gaitered troops of the First Republic.

Gaiterless (gē'tēr-lēs), *a.* [f. GAITER *sb.* 1. + -LESS.] Having no gaiters, without gaiters. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 485 The gaiterless calf of the angry gentleman's healthy leg.

Gaitling, *Sc.* [dim. of *gait* GET *sb.* offspring, child.] A young child, an infant. 1831 SCOTT *C. Robt.* Intro. Addr., The least gaitling among them all.

Gaitt, var. GET *sb.* Sc., offspring, child.

Gaity, obs. form of GAITY.

Gai, var. CAL.

1808 POLWHELE *Cornish-Eng. Voc.*, *Gai*, rust. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Termis*, *Gai*, in Cornish, rusty iron ore. 1875 [see CAL.] **Gai**, obs. f. GALE; var. GOLE, *Obs.*, luxurious.

Gai (gai), vulgar or dial. pronunciation of GIRL. 1842 ORDERSON *Creat. xv.* 173 You should speak to the gal first. a 1845 HOOGE *Love has no Eyes* v. Hell swear that in her dancing she cuts all others out, Though like a Gal that's galvanised, she throws her legs about.

Gala 1 (gē'lā), [a. f. *gala*, a. It. *gala*.]

1. *Gala* dress, festival attire. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *in gala* (=F. *en gala*).

1625 ASTON *Let. in Cabala* (1654) i. 53 Whereupon this King, and the whole Court put on Galas. 1757 CHETTER *Let.* (1792) IV. 88, I love to see those, in whom I interest myself, in their undress rather than in gala. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. ii. 1186/1 His Majesty and the latter [grandees] being covered, and all in grand gala or uniforms. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1869) 59 The streets were dressed in gala. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. li. 104 Appareled on Sunday morning in gala, as if for the drawing-room, he constantly marched out all his household to his parish church.

2. Festivity, gaiety, rejoicing; esp. in *days of gala*. 1716 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* X. — 1 Oct., The ladies . . declare that on such a day the assembly shall be at their house in honour of the feast of the Count or Countess . . such a one. These days are called days of Gala. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 78/2 The anniversary of her Majesty's name-day was celebrated at the Russian court with great gala. 1789 Mrs. PROZEL *Journ. France* I. 85 Damask hangings and gold lace . . upon days of gala. 1799 SIR W. HAMPTON in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 226 We have had . . three days' gala and illuminations. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker*, 186/1 99 The standard of our city, reserved like a choice handkerchief for days of gala, hung motionless on the flag-staff.

3. A festive occasion; a festival characterized by the display of finery and show.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. ii, A girl . . who never knew . . dissipation above the annual gala of a race ball. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 51 A certain Lord gave a grand gala to the members of the volunteer corps. 1851 D. JERROLD *S. Giles* xv. 153 Ladies had dressed themselves as for a gala. 1884 *York Herald* 27 Aug. 3/6 A meeting . . for the purpose of inaugurating a Volunteer gala . . the gala to be held in the park, attached to Thirk Hall. *Mod. A Fête and Gala* will be held in — Park on Bank Holiday.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gala flag*; *gala day*, a day of festivity, finery and show; so *gala hour*, *night*; *gala dress*, a dress suited for or worn at a gala; fine or showy dress; so *gala attire*, *clothes*, *coat*, *habit*, *suit*, *uniform*, and the like; *gala meet*, a (hunting) meet attended with festivities.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxiv, The Corporal . . never put it [a Montero-cap] on but upon gala-days. 1773 BRYDENE *Sally* xxx. (1809) 288 The triumphal car was preceded by . . all the city officers in their gala uniforms. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Indian* xvii, The doors of the theatre were thronged with Roman Ladies in their gala habits. 1824 W. IRVING *Tr. I. 9* The old lady appeared in her gala suit of faced broadcloth. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort Stargary* *Am.* xvii. (1887) 72 [He] dragged him by sheer muscular strength to Roshevire every gala night. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engin.* xix. 104 The first and last to be supplied to the Superior Stations, as Gala, and Common or Storm Flags. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 211 A libation of dirty soap would unaccountably deluge them from above when in full gala dress. a 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. II.* i. x. 103 The day of entertainment was made quite a gala day. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/1 A gala meet was anticipated at Mullaboden.

Gala 2 (gē'lā), [short f. *Galashells*, a town where this fabric is made.] (See *quots.*)

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Gala*, a Scotch cotton fabric. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 219 *Gala*, a Scotch cotton fabric, employed for servants' dresses. *Gala* is said to be only a local name.

+ **Galace**, *galace*. *Obs.* [of uncertain origin; it is difficult to regard it as corruptly ad. F. *guilloche*.] = GUILLOCHE.

1663 GERBER *Counsel* 71 The single galace five inches and half broad, twelve pence per foot . . Flowers for the Crose worke in the galace . . eight shillings per piece.

Galache, obs. form of GALOSH.

Galactic (gālē'ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *γαλακτικός*, f. *γαλακ-*, *γάλα*, milk. Cf. F. *galactique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to milk. = LACTIC. 1844 HOLBYN *Dict. Med.*, *Galactic acid*, *Lactic acid*, the acid of milk. 1854 in MAYNE; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Astron.* Of, or pertaining to, the Galaxy or Milky Way. *Galactic circle* (see *quot.* 1893). *Galactic poles*; the two opposite points of the heavens, situated at 90° from the galactic circle.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1848) 224 Her brow [grew] brighter with thought, as with galactic light Mid Heaven when clearest. 1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 10) 230 The density of star-light . . is least in the pole of the Galactic circle. 1856 CHAMBERLAIN *Tral. V.* 397 The phalanx of star-hosts made galactic or milky by distance. 1893 GORE *Astron. Gloss.*, *Galactic Circle*, a term applied to the mean or centre line of the Galaxy, or Milky Way zone.

Galactin (gālē'ktin), [f. Gr. *γαλακτ-*, *γάλα*, milk + -IN.] *a.* (See *quots.* 1838-48.) *b.* 'The coagulating principle of milk' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). *c.* (See *quot.* 1864.) *d.* = LACTIN (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 449 When the milk of the cow-tree is evaporated . . and the dry residue digested in alcohol, a substance is dissolved, which . . constitutes galactin. 1848 CRAIG, *Galactin*, a vegetable substance, obtained from the sap of the *Galactodendron nitile*, or Cow-tree of South America, and used as a substitute for cream. 1854 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Galactin*, a gelatin-yielding substance said by Morin to exist in milk.

+ **Galactite**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *galactites*, a. Gr. *γαλακτίτης*, f. *γαλακτ-*, *γάλα*, milk.]

1. A precious stone of a white colour.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Lecheria piederia*, a precious stone called Galactite. 1666 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. iv. n. *Trophies* 51 Base mortar serveth to unite Red, white, gray, marble, jasper, galactite. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossog.*

2. *Min.* An obsolete name for natrolite.

1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Alin.* 244 Galactite. 1854 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Galactite*, a calcareous variety of natrolite, found at Kilpatrick and Bishopstoun in Scotland.

Galacto- (gālæktō), before a vowel *galact-*, combining form of Gr. *γάλα*, *γαλακτ-*, milk, occurring in various scientific compounds. **Gala-ctagogue** *a.* [Gr. *-αγωγός* leading], inducing a flow of milk; also *sb.* anything that does this. **Gala-ctocoele** [ad. mod. L. *galactocœle*: *CELE* *sb.*] (see *quot.*), **Gala-cto-genetica** [cf. *GENETIC*], adapted to produce milk; also *sb.* anything that does this. **Galactometer** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure] = LACTOMETER. **Galactophagist** [f. Gr. *γαλακτοφάγος* milk-fed + -IST], one who feeds or lives chiefly on milk; so **Galactophagous *a.* [cf. F. *galactophage*], feeding on milk. **Galactophorous *a.* [f. Gr. *γαλακτοφόρος* milk-bringing + -OUS; cf. F. *galactophore*], conveying milk; *galactophorous ducts* (see *quot.* 1819). **Gala-ctopoeitic**, -*poietic* *a.* [Gr. *ποίησις*, f. *ποιέω* to make], that tends to produce milk; also *sb.* anything that does this. + **Gala-ctopote** [ad. Gr. *γαλακτοπότης*], a drinker of milk; hence **Galactopote** *a.* **Galactorrhœa**, also badly *galactirrhœa* [Gr. *ῥοία* a flowing], an excessive flow of milk.****

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Galactagogue*, causing the flow of milk. **galactagogue*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 456 A good deal has been written in regard to the use of the leaves of the castor-oil plant as a galactagogue. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Nat. Med.* (1879) 470 It is questionable whether castor-oil leaves have a special galactagogue property. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Galactocœle* (Lat.), a 'galactocoele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 257 Galactocoele is a milk tumour found in the breast during lactation. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 412 Aliments of good and much juice, and easy concoction, *galactogenetics. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, 'Galactometer, an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Galactophagist*, a Milk-eater, a Milk-sop. 1853 SOWER *Pan-troph.* 168 The Getes and Scythians were galactophagists, or drinkers of milk. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Galactophagous*, milk-eating. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Galactophora*, carrying or conveying Milk. 1819 *Antologia*, *Galactophorous ducts*, the excretory ducts of the glands of the breasts of women, which terminate in the papilla or nipple. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 412 Delibility of the *galactopoeitic faculty. 1884 *Tr. Benet's Disp. Condit.* xi. 371 Henbane, and such Narcotics . . extinguish the galactopoeitic faculty in the breasts. 1864 WEBSTER, *Galactopoeitic*, a substance which facilitates the production, or increases the flow of milk. 1665 MINSHUE *Ductor* (ed. 2) **Galactopote*, a drinker of milk. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Galactopote*, a Milk Drinker. 1623 COCKERAM ii. One that still drinks milke, *Galactopoletic*. 1848 CRAIG, **Galactirrhœa*. 1852 JAS. MILLER *Surgery* xxvi. (ed. 2) 521 *Galactirrhœa*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 350 Another employment of ergot for the purpose of restraining excessive secretion is in *galactorrhœa.

Galactoid (gālæ'ktoid), *a.* [f. Gr. *γαλακτ-*, *γάλα*, milk + -OID.] Milk-like, resembling milk.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Galactose (gālæ'ktōs), [f. Gr. *γαλακτ-*, *γάλα*, milk + -OSE. Cf. DEXTROSE.] (See *quots.*)

1860 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 396 Dilute acids convert lactose into a peculiar glucosé, called galactose. 1878 KINZELITT *Anim. Chem.* 404 Milk sugar is also first converted into galactose before it ferments.

Galage, obs. form of GALOSH.

Galago (gālā'gō), [a. mod. L. *galago*.] A genus of *Lemuridae*, of nocturnal habits, found in Madagascar and parts of Africa. 1848 in CRAIG. 1861 *Proc. R. Soc. No.* 45. 376 Description of the Brain of a Galago. 1884 *American* VIII. 218 True monkeys are scarce, but galagos and certain other lemurs are common.

Galah (gālā'), [native Australian *galah*.] Australian name for the Rose-breasted Cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*).

1890 LYTH *Golden South* xiv. 127 The galahs, with their delicate gray and rose-pink plumage, are the prettiest parrots. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 2/1 The galahs, the rose-breasted parrots, would scream at him.

Galai, obs. form of GALLEY.

Galaing, var. GALENEY.

Galam butter. [f. *Galam*, a French district on the Senegal.] (See *quots.*)

1855 OULVIE, *Supp.*, *Galam* (sic) butter, a solid oil or fat obtained from a plant of the genus *Bassia*, the *B. butyracea*. 1857 HENRY *Bot.* 351 Another species [of *Bassia*] in Africa is said to yield the Shea or Galam butter mentioned by travellers. 1873 HOOKER *Chem. Syst. Bot.* 536 From the seeds of *Bassia butyracea*, in India, and of *B. Parkii*, in Senegal a fixed oil is expressed (Galam Butter), which quickly curdles, and is much used as food.

Galamelle, var. CANABIELL, *Obs.*

+ **Galancie**. *Obs.* [f. F. *galant* GALLANT: see -CY.] Delicacy, nicety.

1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1857) 171 This is a point of such galancie, if my purpose were to praise them.

Galand, -ine, obs. ff. GALLANT, GALANTINE.

Galanev, var. GALENEV.

Galanga (gāl'angā). Also 5 galonga, 5-7 GALINGA. [a. med.L. *galanga*, *galenga*, *galinga*: see GALINGALE.] = GALINGALE.

[1309-10 Durh. MS. Cell. Rolls, j. li. de Galanga.] c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 339 Dya, galanga, ambrā, and also margareton. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Galanga, Galangale, *Cyperus Babylonicus*. 1605 TIMME *Quersit*, iii. 172 Take of the root of zedorya .. of goatesbeard, galanga .. of each three ounces. 1838 Penny Cycl. XI. 351 *Galanga*, or *Galangal*, is usually supposed to have been introduced by the Arabs, but it was previously mentioned by Ætius.

Galangal(e): see GALINGALE.

† **Galange**. Obs. [a. OF. *galange* (Cotgr.) galingle.] = GALINGALE.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 277 Galange, from China, Chaul, Goa, & Cochim.

† **Galant**, obs. form of GALLANT.

† **Galanta gaye**, adv. Obs. [app. a. Fr. phrase *galant et gai*.] Gallantly.

1558 PHAER *Enchir.* v. Mivb. They went with garnisht heads, and bare they gifts galanta gaye.

Galantine (gāl'ántin). Forms: 4-6 gala(n)tyne, 5-7 galentine, -yn(e), (5) galyntyne, 6 galandyne, galendine), 7-9 gallantine, (7) galintine), 8- galantine. [a. F. *galantine*, altered from *galatine* a sauce for fish, being connected in popular etym. with the adj. *galant* (see GALLANT a.) in the sense of agreeable.]

† 1. A kind of sauce for fish and fowl. Obs.

a 1400 CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 17 Nas fewer pyk walwed in galauentyne As I in love am walwed and y-wounde. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 25 Take lamprays .. Serve with galentine, made in sale, With gyngere, canel and galingle.

a 1440 Sir Degrev. 1399 Sche brougt from the kyche .. Hastelettus in galentyne. 1513 Bk. *Keryngue in Babees Bk.* 281 Freshe lampraye bake .. with a sponne take out galentyne, & lay it vpon the brede. 1598 Florio, *Prognata*, .. venison sauce or galandine for swans. 1658 Sir T. MAYNE *Archimag.* Anglo-Gall. ix. 5 When it is baked make a galentine of Claret-wine and Cinnamon and sugar, and poure it on the Pye.

† 2. A dish made of sopped bread and spices.

1530 PALSGR. 602a Laye some breed in soke, for I wyll have some galentyne made.

3. A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold with the jelly.

1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sauces*. To make a galentine with the royal sausages. 1730-6 BAILEY [folio], *Galentine* (in Cookery), a particular way of dressing a Pig. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xiv. Soups, grapes, pâtés, galantines. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 12 He insists upon entreating him hospitably with galantine, mayonnaise, and Marsala.

Galanty show (gāl'antī'shō). Also 9 gal-(1)anteo, -tée, -tē, -ti, gallanty. [perh. a. It. *galanti*, pl. of *galante*: see GALLANT.]

Where the word is really colloquially current the stress seems to be always *galanty*, though our first quot. has *galantee*, which appears in some recent Dicts.

A shadow pantomime produced by throwing shadows of miniature figures on a wall or screen.

1821 T. HOOK in *Toku Bull* 22 Apr. Oh yes, I have been, ma'am, to visit the Queen, ma'am, with the rest of the galantee-show. a 1845 HOOO *9th Nov.* v. The show is merely a galanty-show. Without a lamp or any candle in 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 147 If you send to order the dancing-dogs or galante-show to amuse your nursery. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 73 'The galantee show don't answer, because magic lanterns are so cheap in the shops.' 1883 *Daily Tel.* 5 Sept. 5/1 Some enterprising theatrical manager regales them with a nocturnal galanty show.

Hence **Galanty showman**.

1843 P. Parley's *Ann.* IV. 366 They were received by 'artificial cock-crowing', by the galanty showman. 1852 D. JERWOLD *Wks.* (1864) I. 394 'Gentlemen', said the galantee-showman, 'I hate suspicion.'

Galany, var. GALENEY.

Galapectite (gæl'apēktīt). *Nin.* [f. Gr. γάλα milk + πηκτ-ός congealed (f. πηγνύω to fix) + -ITE. Named by Breithaupt in 1832.] A milk-white variety of halloysite.

1837 *Amer. Jrdl. Sc.* XXXI. 269 Galapectite, from Silesia.

† **Galapee**. A West Indian tree, *Sciadophyllum Brownii*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 189 The Galapee or Angelica tree. This tree grows at the foot of the red hills near the Angels. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Galary(e), obs. forms of GALLERY.

Galashoe, galatsh, obs. forms of GALOSH.

Galatea (gæl'atē-ā). [From H.M.S. *Galatea*, the vessel commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867; the material was used for children's 'sailor suits'.] (See quot. 1882.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Galatea*, a cotton material striped in blue on a white ground. It is made for women's dresses, and washes well. 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 669/1 During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic war our seamen wore trousers of striped stuff resembling 'galatea'.

Galavant(e), obs. form of GALLANT.

Galavant, var. GALLIVANT.

Galawis, obs. form of GALLOWES.

Galaxy (gæl'ākisi), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-7 (from med.L.) *galaxias*, 6-7 *galaxia*; B. 4, 7 *gal-*(1)axie, -ye, 8- *galaxy*. [ad. OF. and F. *galaxie*, ad. L. *galaxias* (med. Lat. also *galaxia*), Gr. γαλαξίας, f. γαλακτ-, γάλα milk.]

1. A luminous band or track, encircling the heavens irregularly, and known to consist of innumerable stars, perceptible only by means of the telescope; the Milky Way.

o. 1398 TREVISIA *Earth. De P. R.* viii. viii. (1495) 305 *Galaxias* is a circle of heuen more fayr and bryghte than other cerles. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 43 b. The Astrologers be yet ignorant what *Galaxias* is, that is to saie, the Milky circle. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love xxxi. Annot.*, Poems (Arb.) 67 *Galaxia*. .. is a white way or milky Circle in the heuens. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* n. Wks. 1874 III. 98 Let luno .. With her quicke feet the galaxia weay. 1654 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 333 Pointing to the *Galaxias* of milky circle. a 1680 CHANNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 6 That combination of weaker stars, which they call the *Galaxia*.

β. c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fennet* ii. 428 See yonder, lo, the *Galaxy*, which men clepeh the Milky Wey, For hit is whyt. 1655 CLEVELAND *Poems* 1 A brown, for which, Heaven would dishand The *Galaxy*, and stars be tann'd. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* Prel. Disc. p. xlvii. The *Galaxy* being well known to be the fertile place of New Stars. 1805 WORSW. *Pandora* 4 & *Julia* 97 Meanwhile the *galaxy* displayed Her fires. 1854 MOSLEY *Learn.* xci. (ed. 4) 234 The *Galaxy*, or Milky-way, passes through the heavens like an irregular zone. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 84 The life of whole systems, perhaps even of whole *galaxies*, would thus disappear.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; now chiefly applied to a brilliant assemblage or crowd of beautiful women or distinguished persons.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Rildg.) 298 The milk-white *galaxia* of her brow. a 1632 DOWNE *Poems* (1650) 51 Upon this Primrose hill, Where. Their form and their infinite Make a terrestrial *Galaxie*. 1640 BR. HALL *Rev.* Wks. (1660) 45 Others [stars] small, and scarce visible in the *Galaxy* of the Church. 1649 G. DAMEL *Trinarch.* Rich. II. cxxxiii. My verse had trod The *Galaxie* of fame, to Crowne his merit. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* Prolog. Where such bright *Galaxies* of Beauty sit. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. IV.* lxviii. The brightness of a single genius seemed lost in a *galaxy* of contiguous star. 1802 WELLINGTON in *Geniv. Desp.* I. 376 The Hon. Mount-Stuart Elphinstone, Mr. Wilks, and Major Munro, were also constellations in that *galaxy*. 1820 SCOTT *Monro*, v. The smiles of those beauties, who form a *galaxy* around the throne of England. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. vii. iii. § 19. 361 The heiress of this family became the central star of a bright *galaxy*. 1842 OGDENSON *Crook* xix. 228 His countenance was a *galaxy* of joy. 1862 SALA *Seven* Some I. vii. 164 A waiter was present solemnly lighting a *galaxy* of wax-candles. 1887 FARRAR *Autobiog.* III. xxviii. 407 A *galaxy* of ability that is truly remarkable.

3. U.S. *Brandy-galaxy*, ? brandy and milk.

1845 P. Parley's *Ann.* VI. 176 Will was especially fond of mint julep, and brandy *galaxy*.

4. *attrib.*

1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* vi. iv. 536 A splendid *galaxy* cluster. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 916 If the Kantian *galaxy*-theory were true.

† **Galaxy** (gæl'ākisi), *v.* Obs. [f. *prcc.* *sb.*]

trans. To gather like a *galaxy* into (something).

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. iv. i. (1852) 585 Let all their virtues then be *galaxied* into this one indistinct lustre.

† **Galay**, *v.* Obs. [Of unknown origin. Hart's ed. has *stakker*.] *intr.* To reel; to stagger.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* n. 422 And to philip sic rout he raucht, That thocht he wes off mekill maucht, He gert him *galay* dislyt.

Galay, *Galays*, obs. ff. GALLEY, GALLOWES.

† **Galbanated**, *pph.* a. Obs. rare. [f. mod.L. **galbanat-us* (f. *GALBANUM*) + -ED.] Treated with an infusion of *galbanum*.

1693 SALMON *Bales Dispens.* (1699) 188/1 This *Galbanated* Tincture, is a most admirable Opener.

† **Galbane**, Obs. Also 1, 4 *galban*. [Anglicized form of *GALBANUM*.] = *GALBANUM* 1.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 174 *Leecedom*. alwan wif untrymness & galbanes wif newrwin breostum. 1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xxx. 34 The Lord seide to Moises; Take to thee sweet smelling spices .. galban of good odour, and pureste encense. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 905 Eek brymston and galbane oute chasith gnattis. 1555 EKEN *Decades* 250 They are these folowyng. Ammoniac, Galbane.

† **Galbanean**, a. Obs. [f. L. *galbane-us* (f. *galbanum*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to *galbanum*.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 383 This when thou seest, Galbanean Odours use, And Honey in the sickly Hive infuse.

Galbanum (gæl'ibānūm). [a. L. *galbanum* = Gr. γαλβάνη; prob. repr. an Oriental word etymologically identical with Heb. גַּלְבָּנִי *gall'banī* (? f. root *gal* *hālab* to be fat), which the LXX. and Vulg. render by these words.]

1. A gum resin obtained from certain Persian species of *Ferula*, esp. from *F. galbaniflua* and *F. rubricaulis*.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxx. 34 Stacten, and onycha, *galbanum* [*printed galbanum*] of good smel, and essence most lisyngre. 1398 TREVISIA *Earth. De P. R.* xvi. lxviii. (1495) 651 *Galbanus* is an herbe and the jys thes of hyghte *Galbanum*. c 1450 M. E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 82 Take .. 1 quarter of *galbane*. c 1575 *Perf. Bk.* *Kejinge Sparhawkes* (Harting 1886) 31 To drawe ought any swellinge take a lytle *galbanum*. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* v. ii. I'll have ye burnt in effigy, with brimstone, *galbanum*, aristolochia, hypericon, and rue. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790).

680 Gum ammoniac and *galbanum*, strained, of each half a pound. 1851-9 HOOKER in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 424 *Galbanum* is said to be imported into Russia in large quantities by way of Astrachan. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 171 With the fume of *galbanum* To chase the chelydri.

2. *fig.* after French usage: Empty protestations or representations, bosh, humbug.

1764 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 210 Give them a good deal of *Galbanum* in the first part of your letter. 1838 HALIURTON *Clockm.* Ser. ii. xii. How his weak eye would have saved him a 'utterin' of this *galbanum*, wouldn't it?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *galbanum-pill*; *galbanum-yielding* adj.

1803 *Med. Jrdl.* x. 50 Two compound *galbanum pills* were given every four hours. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 599 *Galbanum-yielding* Plants grow plentifully on the slopes of the Mountain ranges of Northern Persia.

† **Galbart**, Obs. Sc. Also 6 *galbarie*, *ga(u)bart*.

[? shortened from GABERDINE] = GABERDINE.

1288 in *Lit. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 135 Item. .. for three elne of Franche browne to be a *galbart* to the King yif. 12500 *Kowlis Cursing* 233 [No tailor could make] Ane *galbart* for a deill complei. 1521 *Burgh Recds.* *Stirling* 4 Oct. (1887) 13 Item, ane *galbart* of russal, xxs. 1530 LYNGESAY *Tat. Papyng* 1094 First, to the Howlet. I lair my gaye *galbarie* of grene.

Galbulus (gæl'ibūlūs). *Bot.* [a. L. *galbulus* the fruit of the cypress.] (See quot.)

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1844 HOLBYN *Dict. Med.*, *Galbulus*, a kind of cone, differing from the strobile only in being round, and having the beads of the capsels much enlarged. The fruit of the Juniper is a *galbulus*. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 245 These scales become woody and peltate, constituting a modification of the cone, called a *galbulus*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 303 A cone when spherical, and of thickened scales with narrow base, as that of *Cypresses*, has been termed a *Galbulus*.

† **Gald**, *v.* Obs. Also 6 *galde*, *gawld*, 7 *gauld*. [var. of GALL *v.* developed from the pa. pple.] = GALL *v.*

1555 EKEN *Decades* 358 Sum of theym are so galded that they are .. made lame. 1576 TURBER. *Venerie* 31 The keepers of houndes haueing a beauly hande in rubbing and trimming them, might *galde* of the skinnie. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 83 As I gaze thus *galded* all with griefe. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tactius* *Ann.* xii. viii. 165 The one *galding* them with darts and Jauefins, and the others marching thicke and close together. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 23 Our Cable *galded* off, we lost our Anker.

Hence † **Gald sh.**, † **Galding vbl. sh.**, = GALL *sh.* 2. 1611 BOWS *Wks.* (1629) 512 They like busie flies, are buzzing away on the sores and *gaulds* of the church. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19504 A bay *Gelding* thick grown, without any. White except *Galdings*.

† **Galdier**, Obs. [OE. *galdor*, *galdior* (= ON. *galdr*), f. *galan* to sing.] A charm, or incantation.

Beowulf (11.) 3052 Iu-monna *galdor* bealden bewunden. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 352 Pa *galdor* mou mæ3 singan on wunde. c 1205 LAY. 12957 Heo bigolen pat child mid *galdere* swiðe stronge.

Gale (gæl'), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1-3 *gazel*, *gazol*, 4 *gayl*, 5-7 *gaul*(e), (5 *gawl*, *gawyl*, *gaylo*, 6 *gollo*), 6-9 *gall*(e), 5- *gale*. [OE. *gazel*, *gagol* str. ? masc. (also *gagelle*, -alle wk. fem.) = MDu. *gaghele*, Du. and mod.G. *gagel*, and perh. ON. **gaglingagilvird*, which may denote this plant (f. **gagel* *gale* + *við-r* wood), though this is very doubtful. The phonology of the mod. form is somewhat obscure.] The bog-myrtle, *Myrica Gale* (the mod.L. specific name is adopted from Eng.); also called *Sweet gale*.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* III. 6 Nim þre leaf *gagales*. c 1185 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 559/2a *Mirrus*, *gazel*. a 1387 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 22 Gayl, *mirra*. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4094 Full of gladen & of *gale* & of grete redde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/1 *Gawl* = *mirrus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 147/2 *Gayle* = *mirrus*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 40 The ferny part of Axholm berith much *Galle*, a low fruttre, swete in burning. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* iii. 47 Called .. in Cambridge shyre *Gall*, in Summerset shyre *Goll* or *Golle*. 1751 J. BAKHMAN *Observ.* *Trav. Pennsylv.*, ed. 36 On the banks I found the *gale* like the European. 1807 CRADBE *Birch Flattery* 310 *Gale* from the bog shall yield Arabian balm. 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 110, I .. heard with beating heart The *Sweet-Gale* rustle round the shelving leat. 1877 A. W. LING. *Gloss.*, *Gale*, the fragrant bog-myrtle, often called 'sweet-gale'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gale-bush*, -plant, -sheaves; *gale-beer*, a drink made from twigs of sweet-gale; *gale-worts*, a book name for plants of the N. O. *Myricaceæ* (Lindley *Veg. K.* 1846, p. 256).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. lxviii. 1228 This *Gaule* groweth plentifully .. in the Ile of Elie, and in the Fennie countries thereabouts, whereof there is such store .. that they make fagots of it and sheaves, which call *Gaule* sheaves, to burne and heate their ouens. 1805 FOUSTON *Beauties Scott.* II. 258 The hazel, the dwarf willow, the *gall* plant. 1863 N. & Q. Ser. iii. IV. 311 'Gale beer', brewed from a plant growing on the moor above Ampleforth, in Yorkshire, is made and sold by Mrs. Sigsworth of the 'Black Horse'. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Brands* 50 The myrtle-like leaved sweet *gale* bushes. 1893 K. SIMON *Jennie o' Diggsdale* 111 She baked, she washed, she brewed *gale-beer*.

† **Gale**, *sh.* 2. Obs. Also 3 *gal*. [Two words are perh. represented here: (1) M.E. *gal* (f. *galen*, OE. *galan* to sing) = MHG. *gal*; (2) OF. *gale* *galey* = It. *gala*: see GALLA.]

1. Singing, a song; merriment, mirth. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Tat hie ne muge heren here remenge ne here *gal*. c 1275 *Luue Rom* 126 in O. E. *Misc.* 97 Par-inne is vich balewes bot, blisse, and loye, and

gleo, and Gal. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2548 The nyctingale In wode, makith miry gale. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyrac P.* v. 26 He is faucoun in frith dernest in dale, And with everuch a gome gladest in gale. *c* 1315 SHORHAM 107 Porj his oþene gale.

b. said of the voice of an animal.
1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (ed. Kaluza) 1059 Hornes herde þey blowe And houndes grede of gale.

2. Speech, talk.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2047 Listenith now, and letith gale, For now ariseth a noble tale. 13.. *Coeur de L.* 3546 On knees we tolde bym our tale, But us ne gaynyd no gale. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 1889 So grym a was in Gale.

Gale (gēl), sb.³ Also 6-7 galle, gayle, (? gail). [Of obscure origin.

Possibly elliptical for *gale* (or *gall*) *wind* (see quot. 1619 in 3) where *gale* may have been originally an adj. Some scholars suppose that the word is in some way connected with *Da. gal*, Norw. *galen* (neut. *galeit*), mad, furious, bad (often said of weather), ON. *galeinn*, mad, frantic (? lit. enchanted, bewitched), pp. pple. of *gala*, to sing. The spelling and rimes in the earliest quot., however, seem to disprove this.]

1. a. A wind of considerable strength; in nautical language, the word chiefly 'implies what on shore is called a storm' (Adm. Smyth), esp. in the phrases *strong, hard gale* (a *stiff gale* is less violent, a *fresh gale* still less so); in popular literary use, 'a wind not tempestuous, but stronger than a breeze' (J.). Also *gale of wind*. *Equinoctial gale* (see EQUINOCTIAL 2 b).

a 1547 *SURREY Proem.* to 13rd *Psalm*, l. constraigned am to beare my sayles full loo, And never could attayne some pleasaunt gale (*primes* saile, assaile, availle, faille). 1558 *PHARR* *Æneid* v. 900 Frend Palynure, lo how the tydes them selues conueies the flete, This gale by measure blowes. 1566 *SHAKS.* *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 48 What happie gale Blows you to Padua heere, from old Verona. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* 111. 42 At noone we had a fresh gale in the poupe. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng.* Seamen 17 A calme, a bresse, a fresh gale, a pleasant gale, a stiffe gayle. 1698 *FROGER Voy.* 38 We set sail againe, with a favourable Gale of Wind. *a* 1700 *DRYDEN* *Virg.* *Æneid* l. 668 At the Close Of Day n stiffer Gale at East arose. 1727 *SWIFT* *Gulliver* ii. v. The ladies gave me a gale with their fans. 1772 *J. ROBERTSON* *Navig.* vi. 354 note, A common brisk gale is about 15 miles an hour. 1774 *M. MACKENZIE* *Maritime Surv.* 99 Hard Gales of Wind in any Place, especially if it blows in the Direction of the Flood, swells the Tide to an uncommon Height. 1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 470 We had some smart gales of wind. 1846 *M. CULLOCH* *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) l. 261 High gales are generally from the west. 1859 *REVE* *Britany* 137 There was little promise of the gale abating. 1884 *P&E* *Eustace* 195 The wind still blew a stiff gale.

b. Poet. and in rhetorical language often used for: A gentle breeze.

1720-46 *THOMSON Spring* 872 Can fierce passions vex his breast, While every gale is peace, and every grove Is melody? 1742 *COLLINS* *Elegies* l. 15 Wanton gales along the valleys play. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE* *Rom. Forest* v. The fresh gale came scented with the breath of flowers. *a* 1839 *PRARD* *Poems* (1864) l. 201 The breath of vernal gales. 1871 *R. ELLIS* *Catullus* lxxiv. 282 The warm west-wind, in gales of foison alighting.

c. regarded as the vehicle of odours.

1721 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 3 He felt a Gale of Perfumes breathing upon him. 1749 *JOHNSON* *Van. Hum. Wishes* 46 The tainted gales. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 111. 92 A new project of nutrition, by inhaling the gales of baker's, cheese-monger's, and cook's shops. 1808 *J. BARLOW* *Columb.* l. 132 And gales ethereal breathe a glad perfume. *c* 1820 *S. ROGERS* *Italy* ii. (1828) 11 An underwood of myrtle, that by firs sent up a gale of fragrance.

d. transf. and fig. † *With a full gale*: ? without any interruption.

1623 *MASSINGER* *Dk. Milan* i. iii. One gale of your sweet breath will easily Disperse these clouds. 1647 *CLARENDON* *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 55 The Scots, brought all their mischievous Devices to pass, with ease, and a prosperous Gale in all they went about. 1663 *H. POWER* *Experim. Philos.* 39 It is far more ingenious to believe it to be a gale of Animal Spirits, that moving from her head along her back to her tail, is the cause of her [the snail's] progressive motion. 1669 *MARVELL* *Corr.* cxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 276 Unless we should finde... some unexpected gale of opportunity that would be sure waft us quite over. 1675 *PHILLIPS* *Theatre*. Poet. 162 That which is chiefly pleasant in these Poems (Herrick's), is now and then a pretty Floury and Pastoral Gale of Fancy. 1723 *SWIFT* *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 646 Passions... are the gales of life; let us not complain that they do not blow a storm. *a* 1734 *NORTH* *Lives* 111. 98 On the fifth night he slept with a full gale till morning, without any waking at all. *c* 1800 *K. WHITE* *Lett. Wks.* (1837) 323 Contending gales of doubt and apprehension. 1827 *POLLON* *Course* T. ii. Her sails... nicely set, to catch the gale Of praise. 1842 *TENNISON* *Vis. Sm.* li. 12 The music... Rose again from where it seem'd to fall, Storm'd in orbs of song, a growing gale.

2. fig. A state of excitement or hilarity. *U.S.* 18.. *BROOKE* *Eastford* (Bartlett), The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast going into what, in New England, is sometimes called a gale. 1885 *HOWELLS* *Silas Lapham* (1891) l. 238 When she gets into one of her gales there ain't any standing up against her. 1894 *Cassell's Mag.* Apr. 262/2 Going off into a gale of merriment at the recollection.

3. attrib. and Comb.: instrumental, as *gale-bent*, -lashed adjs.; also † *gale-wind*, a stormy wind, gale. In quot. 1619 *gale*, *gall* may conceivably represent *Sc. gell* 'intense, keen, brisk' (Jam.).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 209/2 The dwarf oaks grow scraggy and 'gale-bent' atop. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 3/4 Ushant and its neighbouring isles... rising from amidst the 'gale-lashed waves'. 1619 *J. BOYD* *Last Battell* (1629) 544 This world is like a working sea, wherein sinne like a 'gall winde or strong tyde' carrieth many tribulations... from Countree to Countree. *Ibid.* 1256 Our life like smoke or chaffe is carried away as with a gale winde.

Gale (gēl), sb.⁴ [? contracted from GAVEL.]

1. A periodical payment of rent, the amount paid periodically. *Hanging-gale*: the rent due at the previous gale-day; arrears of rent.

1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat. Irel.* (1691) 75, 300 M. would pay one half years Gale of all the land. 1809-12 *MAR. EDGEMORTH* *Absentee* Wks. 1832 IX. 196 The balance due of the hanging-gale. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 224 A receipt for the last gale of the rent reserved in the lease under which they claim to vote. 1866 *H. COULTER* *West Irel.* 214 There is no such thing known in Erris as a hanging gale. 1882 *Standard* Aug. 2/4 The effect of sweeping away the hanging gale would be that the landlord would be unable to collect the rent due in May, 1882. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Nov. 20/4 They all paid a deposit of £1, and one lodged a gale's rent less 40 per cent.

b. A rent-audit.

1881 *Leeds Mercury* 4 Jan. 6 The half-yearly gales or audits are held on the second and third weeks of May and December.

2. An instalment (of money). *rare* exc. *local U.S.* 1845 *L.D. CAMPBELL* *Chancellor* (1857) v. civ. 31 Calculating when another gale of salary would become due. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 408/2 The word Gale is used in the West of Philadelphia in the sense of an instalment.

† 3. A lordship or toll (on fish). *Obs. rare* -1.

1640 *J. SMYTH* *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 321 The fisherman sets the price of such fish. The Lord chooseth whether hee will take the fish and pay halfe that price to the fisherman; or refuse the fish and require halfe the price. The price or moiety taken is called the Gale.

4. In the Forest of Dean: The royalty paid by a 'free-miner' for a plot of land, with the right to dig for coal, iron, or stone; a licence or grant of land for this purpose; the area of land granted.

1775 in *Nicholls* *Forest Dean* (1858) 285 Until you have satisfied and paid me his Majesty's gale and dues for working and getting coal in such pits for two years last past. 1832 in *5th Rept. Dean Forest Comm.* (1835) 70 If we open gales in different parts of the Forest, we must pay the gale for each. 1838 *Ad. 1 & 2 Vict.* c. 43. § 29 Such gales... so forfeited shall be subject to be again galed or leased. 1880 *J. WILLIAMS* *Rights of Common* 177 Gales or licences for making stone quarries in enclosed land. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 78/2 In 1846 M. was in possession of two gales in the Forest of Dean.

5. attrib., as (sense 1) *gale-day*; (sense 4) *gale-book*, *see*.

1832 in *5th Rept. Dean Forest Comm.* (1835) 70, I went to the gale, and had it transferred in the gale-book. Quarries have been sold to foreigners, but their names cannot be put in the gale-book. *Ibid.* 71 A gale-fee of 2s. for every 20 yards. 1862 *H. COULTER* *West Irel.* 215 A few days after the Gale day another bailiff, distrained for the Rent which had been paid. 1880 *J. WILLIAMS* *Rights of Common* 177 To exact gale-fees or rents in respect thereof [stone-quarries].

† **Gale**, v.¹ *Obs.* Also 6-7 *Sc. gail* (l. [OE. *galan* str. vb. (pa. t. *gól*, pa. pple. *galen*) = OHG. *galan*, ON. *gala*; cognate with *GALE* sb.², -*gale* (singer) in NIGHTINGALE; another grade of the root appears in YELL. The strong inflexion appears not to have survived beyond OE.]

1. *intr.* and *trans.* To sing; to deliver an oracular response.

Beowulf 786 *Pa* be of wealle wu gehyrdon, gryleodð galan godes andsacan. *a* 1000 *Boeth.* *Met.* vii. 3 Se Wisdom. glio-worudum gol gyd. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 798⁸ Right as my graueux gode hase galeit me before. *Ibid.* 2257 *Pa* galas hure god a-gayn & þus spekis. *a* 1420 *Crt. of Love* 1356 'Domine labia' gan he crye and gale.

2. *intr.* Of a dog: To bark, yelp. Of a bird, esp. the cuckoo: To utter its peculiar note.

1205 *ALY.* 20858 Hunten þar talied, hundes þer galied. *a* 1490 *Morie Arth.* 927 Thare galiede þe gowke one grevez fulle lowde. *c* 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 185/1 Galen, as crows, or rokys, crocote. 1530 *LYNDSEY* *Act. Papyng* 96 *Gail* lyke ane gail, and greit quhen scho wes wa. *c* 1560 *A. SCOTT* *Of May* 26 In May begynnys the golk to gail.

3. *trans.* To make an outcry, exclaim against something.

1386 *CHAUCER* *Friar's T.* 1336 Now telleth forth, thogh that the Somnour gale. 1412-20 *LYNG.* *Chron.* *Troy* iv. xi. Though men in it gale aye and crye. *a* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 23 *Pat* gome *pat* gynes or gales, I myself sall hym hurte full sore.

Gale (gēl), v.² *Naut.* [f. *GALE* sb.³] *intr.* To sail away as if before a gale. Now *rare*.

1622 *SMITH's* *Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 78 In faire weather where there is but little Wind that Ship which hath most Wind and sails fastest is said, to gale away from the other. 1739 *Enconr. Scaf. People* 39 It being little Wind, and they galing away out of his Reach, he left pursuing them. 1867 *SMYTH* *Sailor's Word-bk.* To gale away, to go free.

Gale (gēl), v.³ [f. *GALE* sb.⁴] *trans.* To grant or take the gale of (i.e. the right of working) a mine, etc.

1832 in *5th Rept. Dean Forest Comm.* (1835) 70, I consider myself entitled to have a coal-pit galed to me, because I am born of free parents within the hundred. *Ibid.* 71, I have not galed any new works of late years. 1839 *Heref. Gloss.* s.v., In the Forest of Dean, to gale (i.e. to gavel) a mine is to acquire the right to work a mine from the officer called a gavellet, and to pay the share of the crown. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s.v., Formerly stone quarries were galed, but they are now leased.

Gale, obs. form of *GALL* sb.¹, *GALLEY*, *GOAL*.

Galea (gēl-ī), [a. l. *galea* helmet.]

1. Applied in *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. to various structures resembling a helmet in shape, function, or position; e.g. the upper part of a labiate flower;

the membrane covering the jaws of the Orthoptera and some other insects; a horny cap on the head of a bird; and the like.

1834 *McMURTRIE* *Crozier's Anim. Kingd.* 394 The maxillae are always terminated by a denated and horny piece covered with a gale. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252/3 *Galen*, the upper lip of a labiate flower. 1877 *HUXLEY* *Anim. Inver.* 402 Two processes terminate the stipites; of these the anterior and outer, the galea, is soft, rounded, and possibly sensory in function. 1880 [see *GALEATE*]. 1881 *BENTHAM* in *Jnrl. Linn. Soc.* XXVIII. cx. 344 The petals are connivent in a galea over the column.

2. *Med.* a. 'A pain in the Head so call'd because it takes in the whole Head like a helmet' (Phillips 1706). b. 'A term for a bandage for the head; somewhat like the form of a helmet' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

† **Galeable**, a. *Obs.* -1 [f. *GALE* sb.⁴ + -ABLE.]

Liable to a gale, i.e. a toll or lordship.

c 1640 *J. SMYTH* *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 321 These fore-said sorts only are called Galeable fishes or the gale fishing.

Galeage. Also *gallage*. [f. *GALE* sb.⁴ or v.³ + -AGE.] Royalty paid for a grant of land in the Forest of Dean: see *GALE* sb.⁴.

1881 *RAYMOND* *Mining Gloss.* *Galinge*, royalty. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s.v., Many gales both of iron and stone now fall in to the Crown, through the failure to pay the ground-rent or galeage.

Galeas (sē, obs. forms of *GALLIASS*).

Galeate (gawltē), a. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *galeatus*, f. *galea* helmet.] = *GALEATED* 1 and 2.

a 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Cucullate Flowers* are such as resemble the Figure of a Helmet, or Monk's Hood; being otherwise termed Galeate and Galeatulate Flowers. 1826 *KIRBY & SP.* *Entomol.* (1843) 111. 26 The upper lobe somewhat resembles the galeate maxilla just named; but consists of two joints. 1861 *BENTLEY* *Bot.* 227 In the Monkshood, the superior sepal is prolonged upwards into a sort of hood or helmet-shaped process, in which case it is said to be hooded, helmet-shaped, or galeate. 1880 *GRAY* *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 247 Galeate is a term applied to a corolla the upper petal or part of which is arched into the shape of a casque or helmet, called the Galea: as in Aconite and Lamium.

Galeated (gawltēd), *pph.* a. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Shaped like a helmet.

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 286 The Flowers are Monopetalous, liahated for the most part or galeated. 1750 *G. HUGHES* *Barbadoes* 155 The flowers are of the galeated, monopetalous kind. 1859 *R. F. BURTON* *Centr. Afr.* in *Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 222 Patches and beauty-spots in the most eccentric shapes—buttons, crescents, and galeated lines.

2. *Zool.* Covered as with a helmet; furnished with a galea.

1728 *WOODWARD* *Fossils*, *Lett.* i. 10 An Echinites, and form d in the shell of the galeated *Echinus Spatagus*. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 146, I have seen some Specimens of the common piliated and galeated Echinites.

3. Furnished with a helmet; wearing a helmet.

1760 *SWINTON* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 855 The drapery likewise of the galeated figure... is something different. 1879 *H. PHILLIPS* *Notes Coins* 9 The galeated head of Minerva.

b. fig. *Galeated* preface: a rendering of *L. prologus galeatus*, the name given to Jerome's preface to his Latin version of Samuel and Kings.

1775 *NUCENT* in *Hist. Fr. Gerund* Pref. 9 A galeated preface would be too latinized a term for a work not professionally divine.

Galeaze, *Galeche*, obs. ff. *CALASH*, *GALLIASS*.

Galee (gēl-ī), [f. *GALE* v.³ + -EE.] One to whom a gale (*GALE* sb.⁴) has been granted; the tenant of a gale.

1834 *Law Times* 19 July 211/2 There is no fixity of tenure in the gales so as to enable the galees to raise the necessary funds. 1885 *Ibid.* LXXXV. 150/2 The possession of such property conferred upon the galea a licence to work the mine.

Galee, obs. form of *GALLEY*.

Galeeny (gāl-ēnī). Also 8 *galina*, 9 *galan* (e)y, -ainy, -eny, -iny, gallini. [a. Sp. *gallina morisca* (Minshew 1623) lit. 'Moorish hen', or its equivalent in Pg. or It.] A guinea fowl.

1796 *STEDMAN* *Surinam* II. xxv. 234 They had also here the tame gallinas, or Guinea-hens, called tokay. 1801 *JANE AUSTEN* *Lett.* (1884) I. 263 Bantam cocks and Gallinies. 1812 *J. H. VAUX* *Flash Dict.* *Galaney*, a fowl. 1859 *BLACKMORE* *Lorna* D. vi. 'Moens is desaving, and so is galanies'. 1887 *Mrs. M. L. Woods* *Village Trag.* ii. 'Girls... as don't know a hen's egg from a galeney's'. 1887 *S. Ches.* *Gloss.*, *Galainy*, a guinea fowl. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Gallini*, the Guinea fowl.

Galega (gāl-gā). [mod. L.; of uncertain origin.] A genus of the N.O. *Leguminosae*, Goat's rue.

1685 *BOYLE* *Salub. Air* 89 The juice of Goat's-rue, or as others call it Galega. 1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 131/3 The Galegas, are just now grand border plants.

† **Galegale**. *Obs.* -1 [A ludicrous perversion of *nightingale*, f. *galen* *GALE* v.¹] A noisy fellow; a 'sing-song'.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 257 Thu hattet nistingale, Thu mistet þæt hōten galegale, For ihu hette to monie tale.

Galege, *Galei*, obs. ff. *GALOSH*, *GALLEY*.

Galeid (gēl-īd). [ad. mod. L. *Galeidae*, f.

Galeus = Gr. γαλέος, name of the typical genus.]

A shark of the family *Galeidae* (Cent. Dict.).

Hence *Galeid*an [see -AN] = prec.

1868 *Sir J. RICHARDSON*, etc. *Museum Nat. Hist.* II. 164 Order XII Galeods or Sharks. † Family V.—Galeidans (*Galeidae*).

Galeie, obs. form of *GALLEY*.

Galen (gē'lēn). Also 4-6 Galien. [ad. L. *Galen-us* (in med. L. also *Galenus*), Gr. Γαληνός.] A celebrated physician of the 2nd century A.D., born at Pergamus in Asia Minor. Hence, jocularly: A physician.

[1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 572 Ne hele me may phisicien, Noght Ypocras ne Galien.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W. II.* iii. 29 What saies my Esculapius? my Galien? my heart of Elder? 1607 [see ENPIRICITICUS.] 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Annot.* 460 Every Galen hath his Plague. 1714 PEARCE *Spect.* No. 572 r 2 Though Impudence and many Words are as necessary to these Itinerary Galens as a laced Hat or a Merry Andrew. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiv, Then followed the two Galens, and little Resposit. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Galen*, an apothecary.

Hence **Galenian** *a.* [see -IAN] = **GALENI** *a.* 1. **GALENICAL** *a.* 1. **Galenism** (gē'lēn-izm), the medical principles or system of Galen. Also in combining form, as in † **Galen-chemist**, one who employs both Galenic and chemical remedies.

1665 G. THOMSON *Galenosale* iv. 19 They... of a sudden will all become Chymists; but Galeno-Chymists. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Galenic*, Paracelsus... exploded Galenism, and the whole Peripatetic doctrine. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 225 The doctrine of their functions still savoured of the old Galenian Theory. 1866 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* vi. (1893) 318 When we say 'cool as a cucumber', we are talking Galenism. 1896 F. RYLAND *Logic* 102 The fourth figure is still sometimes called the Galenic figure.

Galea (gāl'nā). *Min.* Also 7-9 galēna. [a. L. *galea*, a name applied by Pliny to lead at a certain stage in the process of smelting; commonly, but perli. erroneously, identified with Gr. γαλῶννα a calm.] Native lead sulphide; the common lead ore. *False* or *pseudo-galea* = BLACK JACK 2. Also called *lead-glanze*.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny II.* 517 The third part of the vein which remaineth behind in the furnace, it is Galea, that is to say, the very metal it selfe of lead.] 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 201 *Galea*, or the hardest of Lead ore. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Galea*, a name given by mineralists to a species of poor lead ore. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 218 Lead in Galea is in its metallic state. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 148 The ore is what is called potter's ore, or galena, and has a broad shining grain. 1879 ATTCHERLEY *Boerland* 186 Parkins showed me a reef of galena on his farm.

attrib. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 552 A specimen of galena lead ore was found in a small stream which runs into the Quair. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 91 Traces of silver have been found by the lessees of a galena lease at Murindal Creek. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 24 The greater number of the veins located near the center of the district are so-called 'galena ledges'.

Galenic (gālēnik), *a.* 1 [f. **GALEN** + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Galen, to his followers, to his principles and practice; *esp.* pertaining to vegetable preparations, as distinguished from chemical remedies. Also fully used for: Medical. **Galenic figure**: in *Logic* (see **GALENICAL**).

1668 MAYNWARING *Compl. Phys.* 64 Galenick Physitians are of two sorts: the Rigid Galenick, and the Galeno-Chymist. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse Watch* 1 Concerning the old Galenic Doctrine about the Pulses. 1710 SALMON (*title*), English Herbal, or the History of plants, names, species, descriptions... galenick and chymick virtues and uses. 1711 ANON *Spect.* No. 124 p 2 The ordinary Writers of Morality prescribe to their Readers after the Galenick way; their Medicines are made up in large Quantities. An Essay-Writer must practise in the Chymical Method, and give the Virtue of a full Draught in a few Drops. 1771 *Muse in Minut.* 50 Debar'd O Sun! thy great Galenic smile, Earth shudd'rs her pores, and Nature's pulse stands still. 1865 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) I. 401 The first notice of this Galenic Figure is by the Spanish Arabist, Averroes. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* vi. (1893) 339 Remedies... both Galenic and chemical: that is, vegetable and mineral.

Galenic (gālēnik), *a.* 2 [f. **GALENA** + -IC.] Pertaining to or containing galena.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. **Galenical** (gālēnikāl), *a.* 1 and *sb.* Also 7-all, galenical. [f. **GALENIC** *a.* 1 + -AL.] *A. adj.* = **GALENIC** *a.* 1.

Galenical figure: in *Logic* (see quot. 1774). 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Annot.* 461 Albeit I magnifice Chymicall Phisique, yet I do not lessen the due commendations that belong to Galenicall. 1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 12 Galenical Physicians. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 133 They are much us'd in Physick among several Galenical Compositions. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Min.* I. xvii. Wks. VIII. 125 Whether chemical or galenical preparations. 1774 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Figure*, It is called the... and by others, the galenical Figure. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Sir Barth.* *Synskull* I. 214 My face was disfigured by a galenical mask. 1774 *Rev. Aristotle's Logic* iii. § 2 1t (the fourth figure of syllogism) was added by the famous Galen, and is often called the Galenical. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Galenical medicine*, the medical principles taught by Galen, which consisted in an almost entire reliance on simples. 1860 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., Galenical Laboratory. [Wanted] In the above department of a wholesale druggist, a young man who thoroughly understands the manufacture of tinctures and galenical preparations on a large scale.

Hence **Galenically** *adv.*, with galenical or vegetable remedies.

1681 SALMON (*title*), Compendium of Physick... showing the Signs and Judgments of curing all Diseases perform'd Astrologically, Galenically, and Chymically. 1694 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 3004/4 The Cure of all sorts of Fevers; Galenically and Chymically performed.

B. sb. A remedy such as Galen prescribed, a vegetable medicine, a simple.

1768 W. DONALDSON *Sir Barth. Synskull* II. 139 He was occasionally supplied with chymicals and galenicals. 1840 BARRIAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser. I. Leech Folkestone*, He swallowed, at the least, two pounds of chemicals and galenicals. 1884 *Times* 14 Aug. 3 Suggestions had recently been made for standardizing some of our galenicals.

Galenical (gālēnikāl), *a.* 2 [f. **GALENIC** *a.* 2 + -AL.] = **GALENIC** *a.* 2

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Galeniferous, *a.* [f. **GALENA** + -(I)FEROUS.] Containing or producing galena.

In recent Dicts.

Galenism: see after **GALEN**.

Galenist (gē'lēnist). Also 7 galenist. [f. **GALEN** + -IST.] One of those who followed the medical principles and practice of Galen.

1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 249 This needie Gallant... rayleth on our Galenists, and calls them dull gardeners and hay-makers in a mans belly. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* vii. (Arh.) 46 What Galenist or Paracelsian in the world, by all his water-casting, and minerall extractions, would iudge [etc.]. 1602 TRYON *Good House-w.* xvi. 131, I had rather fall into the hands of an unskilful Galenist, than of a rash and ignorant Chymist. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Galenists stand opposed to the chemists. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* vi. (1893) 319 These Galenists were what we should call 'herb-doctors' to-day. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epid. Brit.* 536 Sir Theodore Mayerne, the King's physician, who had been driven from Paris by the intolerance of the Galenists.

Hence † **Galenistical** *a.* = **GALENIC** *a.* 1

1672 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 236 They excel all Galenistical compositions for the eradicating inveterate maladies.

† **Galenite**. 1. *Obs.* [f. **GALEN** + -ITE.] = **GALENIST**.

1606 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophies* 793 A skilfull Galenite, Who (when the Crisis comes) dares even foretell Whether the Patient shall do ill or well. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Galenite*, one that studies or follows the Aphorisms of Galen, the ancient great Physitian.

Galenite 2 (gāl'nait). *Min.* [f. **GALENA** + -ITE.] = **GALENA**.

1858 DANA *Min.* 41 All galenite is more or less argentiferous.

Galenoid (gāl'noid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **GALENA** + -OID.] *A. adj.* Resembling galena.

1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 541/5 Depositing... a lustrous galenoid coating by the decomposition of an alkaline solution of lead tartrate with sulphur urca.

B. sb. Cryst. (See quot.)

[The form occurs most freq. in galena, whence the name.] 1884 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* II. (ed. 3) 45 The complete form is bounded by 3 x 8 = 24 equal and similar isosceles triangles; it is called... the Trigonal Trisectahedron, or the Galenoid.

Galea, var. **GALENY**.

Galeod (gāl'ōd). *Ichth.* [ad. Gr. γαλῶδης resembling a shark, f. γαλῶς (see next).] A shark.

1868 [see **GALEIDAN**].

Galeoid (gāl'ōid), *a.* [ad. Gr. γαλεοειδής, f. γαλῶς a kind of shark: see -OID.] *a. Ichth.* Resembling a shark or dog-fish. *b. Ent.* Belonging to the arachnids of the family Galeodidae.

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 217 The 'Αλῶνς, Aristotle tells us, is a Shark or galeoid fish.

Galeon, -oon, obs. forms of **GALEON**.

Galeopithecus (gāl'ōpithēk'ūs). [mod. L., f. Gr. γαλῆν marten-cat + πίθηκος ape.] A flying lemur. See *FLYING* *apl.* *a.* 1 b.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 251/5 The remarkable genus Galeopithecus. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. (1872) 504 The Galeopithecus or Flying Lemur.

Galeot, obs. f. **GALLIOT** 1; var. **GALLIOT** 2.

Gale pote, obs. form of **GALLIOTE**.

Galer (gāl'ēr). Also 7 galor. [f. **GALE** *sb.* 4 + -ER, -OR. Cf. **GAVELLER**.] In Gloucestershire: † a. The farmer or collector of the 'gale' or manorial duty on fish (*obs.*). b. The agent for the letting of 'gales' or mining licences.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1883) 321 The Lords forest or farmer thereof, the Galor. 1832 in *5th Rep. Dean Forest Comm.* (1835) 70, I never sold a gale, but I have bought queries. I went to the galer, and had it transferred in the gale-book.

Galericulate (gāl'ērīk'ulēt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *galericulus* (dim. of *galerum* cap) + -ATE.] Capped, furnished with a cap; = **GALEATE**.

1706 [see **GALEATE**]. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts. † **Galericulated**, *apl.* *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 468 A broad, round, galerniculated [sic] Lip, the Center of which opens into the Hollow of the Flower. 1725 [see **CUCULLATED** 2].

Galerite (gāl'ērīt). [ad. mod. L. *galerites*, f. *galerum* cap: see -ITE.] A fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Galerites*.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Galerin**. *Obs.* 1 [ad. F. *galerne* = Pr. *galerna*, Sp., Pg., *galerno*; of uncertain origin.] (See quot.) [14... J. YONCE *Secreta Secretorum* 153 The lordship of solerne ther as the day dawthy, neyther of galerne the baillie, ther as the nyght nygthyth.] 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 145 The Galern, otherwise called the North, and North-West Wind, which reigns commonly in the Month of April.

Galette (gālēt). [a. F. *galette*.] A broad thin cake of bread or pastry.

1775 J. JEKYLL *Corresp.* (1894) 51 He was crammed with the galette or cake of the vintage. 1840 T. A. TROLOPE *Summer in Britt.* II. 61 He was, in short, a merry, careless fellow, eating the galette when he could get it [etc.]. 1865 MILTON & CHURCHILL *North W. by Land* 53 Taking a couple of 'gallettes' [sic], or unleavened cakes, a-piece, [we] set out on a forced march to the Fort.

Galewes, -is, -ys, obs. forms of **GALLOWES**.

Galewe (e), obs. forms of **GALEY**.

† **Galfu**, *a. Obs.* [f. *gal* **GALE** *sb.* 2 + -FUL.] Of a deity: ? Ready to give oracular responses (cf. *GALE* 7. 1).

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 389 Ne we for sake of our sinne no sacrifice maken To oure galfule god. 1610 668 For mercurie miche spak to moutaine jangle, 3e holden him galfu & god, & god of the tounge.

Galghes, **Galhe** (fork), **Galhouse**, -hows, obs. forms of **GALLOWES**.

Galiace, var. **GALLIASS**.

Galiage, var. **GALEAGE**.

† **Galiannes**, *sb. pl. Obs.* 1 [f. *Galien* **GALEN**.] 'Drinks named after Galen' (Skeat).

1386 CHAUCER *Parl. Pream.* 20 Thy ypocras, and eek thy Gallones [i.e. galyans, Gallianes, Galionnes] And every boyste full of thy letuare.

Galiantine, **Galiard** (e), **Galias** (e), **Galiaudise**, **Galic**, obs. ff. **GALANTINE**, **GALLIARD**, **GALLIASS**, **GALLIARDISE**, **GAELIC**.

† **Galiagross**. *Obs.* Also **galiagross**. [ad. It. *galea grossa* great galley.] A great galley.

1628 SIR K. DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 38, I had intelligence that there was great force of galliones and galiagrosses in the roads that might happily oppose me. 1652 UROUHAUT *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 245 Whether they had galleys, galeons, galiagrosses, or huge war ships, it was all one to him.

Galigal, obs. form of **GALINGALE**.

Galilean (gāl'ilēan), *a.* 1 and *sb.* [f. L. *Galiile-a* (Gr. Γαλιλαία *Galiilee*) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Galilee, the most northerly province of Palestine.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 109 Last came, and last did go, The Pilot of the Galilæan lake.

B. sb. A native or an inhabitant of Galilee; used by pagans as a contemptuous designation for Christ, and hence as a synonym for 'Christian'. Also, a member of a fanatical sect which arose in Galilee in the 1st century.

1611 BIBLE *Acts* ii. 7 Behold, are not all these which speake, Galileans? 1667 *Life Julian* 100 After he received that mortal blow, he cried out, Thou hast overcome, O Galilean. 1686 HORNECK *Crucifix. Jesus* xxiii. 609 A Galilean was a nick-name; when the Jews called one a Galilean, they meant an inconsiderable person. 1775 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 526 Under the appellation of Galileans, two distinctions of men were confounded, the most opposite to each other in their manners and principles; the disciples who had embraced the faith of Jesus of Nazareth, and the zealots who had followed the standard of Judas the Gaulonite.

Galiilean (gāl'ilēan), *a.* 2 [f. *Galileo* the celebrated Italian astronomer + -AN.] Distinctive epithet of the form of telescope invented by Galileo.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Telescope*, The Galilean or Dutch telescope. 1769 FRANKLIN *Letts. Wks.* 1883 IV. 234 I have got from Mr. Ellicott the glasses, &c., of the young Galilean telescope. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 108 The Galilean telescope was... of the simplest construction.

Galilee (gāl'ilī). Also 6 Galleley. [a. OF. *galilee*, a med. L. *galilee* (Du Cange), a use of the proper name (see **GALLILEAN** *a.* 1). Possibly the allusion is to Galilee as an outlying portion of the Holy Land, or to the phrase 'Galilee of the Gentiles' (*Matt.* iv. 15).] A porch or chapel at the entrance of a church.

According to some authorities, the L. word was also applied to the western extremity of the nave, as being a part regarded as less sacred than the rest.

[a 1185 *Charter* in *Greenwell Durh. Cath.* (1892) 43 *note*, Super altare Beate Marie in occidentali porte ejusdem ecclesie que Galilea vocatur.] 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 36 A chappell maide and dedicated to the blessed Virgin Marie, now cauled the Galleley. 1814 SOUTHBY *Roderick* xxiv. 29 There was a church... and here within An oaken galilee, now black with age, His old Iberian ancestors were laid. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 128 The most gorgeous porch of this style in existence is the Galilee at the west end of Ely cathedral. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 3/4 The extension of the chapel, by the addition of a galilee, was entrusted to [etc.].

b. attrib. as in *Galilee-bell*, -door, -porch, -steeple. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 33 Over the Galleley dour there, in a beirfay called the Galleley steeple, did hing iiii goodly great Bells. 1610 35 And dyd rynde straight way to the Galilee Bell and toild it, to th' intent any man that hard it might knowe that there was som man that had taken Saunctuare. 1839 LONGER *Hyperion* iv. i. My arabesques... and Holy-Roods and Galilee-steeples. 1868 *Less. Mil.* Age 354 There is a Galilee porch at the south-west corner of the great transept. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Leath. Archit.* I. 127 The Galilee porch at Ely... is one of the most magnificent specimens of the fully-developed style in the country.

Galimatias (gāl'imāt'ias, gāl'imāt'fās). Also 7 galimatia, 8 galimatia's, galimatias. [a. F. *galimatias*, a word of unknown origin, first found in the 16th century; cf. *galimafre* **GALIMAFRE**, and see conjectures in *Littre*.] Confused language, meaningless talk, nonsense.

1653 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* I. ii, A Galimatia of extravagant conceits. 1712 ANON *Spect.* No. 275 P 6 The

great Cavity was filled with a kind of Spongy Substance, which the French Anatomists call Galimatas and the English, Nonsense. 1728 L. HERVEY *Lett. to Lady M. W. Montagu* 28 Oct. in *Lady M. W. Lett.* If you do not dislike long letters, and an unstudied galimatias of tout ce qui se trouve au bout de la plume (comme dit Madame de Sévigné), let me know it. 1824 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* 10 June (1869) II. x. 274 Now it seemed to me that Mr. C. had no opinions, only words, for his assertions seemed a mere galimatias. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vi. 144 Simple thoughts overlaid with galimatias.

b. *transf.* A mixture, medley.

1764 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* clxv, Her dress, like her language, is a galimatias of several countries.

Galimeta-wood. Also galemetta. The wood of a West Indian tree (*Dipholis salicifolia*).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 201 The White Bullytree, or Galimeta-wood. This tree is of a pale yellow colour, and reckoned a good timber-wood.

Galina, var. GALEENY.

Galinaso, var. of GALLINAZO.

† **Galinga**. Obs. Also galingay, galyngaye, GALANGA. [a. med.L. *galinga*: see next.] = next.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/1 *Galynga, galinga*. a 1500 *Recipes in Babels Bk.* 53 When it is thylk, do per-to gode spices, gynger & galingay & canyll & clows, & serue it forth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 57/2 Cyperus, or English Galinga, or the Bull-rush hath in the top a few short leaves.

Galingale (gæ'lingel). Forms: (1) gallingar, 4-5 galyngal(e), 5 ganyngale, 6 gallyngale, galingal, 6-9 galingal, 7 galingale, galingame, galingall, 6-9 galangal(e), 7 galangall, calangall, 6, 8 galengal, 8 galengale, 4- galingale. [ad. OF.

galingal (garingal), a. Arab. خُلَنْجَان *khalanjān* or خُلَنْجَان *khalunjān*, said to be a. (through Pers.) Chinese *Ko-liang-kiang*, lit. 'mild ginger from Ko', a prefecture in the province of Canton.

The word appears also as med.L. *galanga, galinga* (F. *galangue*), MDa. *galiŋaen* (Du. *galiŋaen, galiŋa*), MHG. *galgan* (mod.Ger. *galgan*). Several of these continental forms are, like the English word, applied to some kind of sedge and its dried roots, as well as to the oriental product.]

1. The aromatic root of certain East Indian plants of the genera *Alpinia* and *Kaempferia*, formerly much used in medicine and cookery.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 12 Ponne do ðu pipor, & side-ware, & gallingar, & gingifere. c 1305 *Land Cockayne* 73. The note is gingeur and galingale. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 381 A Cook they hadde with hem for the nones To boille the chikens with the Marybones And poudre Marchant and galyngale. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* v. vii. The groweth galyngal, cyttoual, gynger canel & encens. 1553 EDEM *Presl. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 In this land is greates plenty of pepper, Nutmegges, Spikenarde, Galangale, and other spices. 1607 TORSSELL *Four. Beasts* 373 It were good... to put theum... Cinamon, Ginger, Galingale, & such hot spices. 1607 DAMPER *Voy.* II. 63 China root, Galingame, Rubibar, Ginger, & 1736 BAILEY *Honoch. Diet.* 49 Cardamum, Cloves, Cubeb, Galangal, Ginger, Mace and Nutmegs. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 267 The warm and pungent roots of the greater and lesser Galangale are... used by the Indian doctors in cases of dyspepsia.

† b. A dish seasoned with galingale. Obs.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* II. ii. Put in some of this (sc. poison), the matter's ended; Dredge you a dish of plovers, there's the art on't; Or in a galingale, a little does it.

2. Applied to an English species of sedge, *Cyperus longus*, sometimes distinguished as 'English galingale', the root of which has similar properties to those of the true galingale.

1578 LYTT *Dodoens* II. xxiii. 346 The roote of Cyperus or English Galangal is hote and dry in the third degree. 1589 COOKE *Heaven Health* (1636) 84 Galingale, or rather Cipresse roote, though it be rare, yet it is found in some Gardens. 1832 TENNISON *Lotus-Eaters* 23 Many a winding vale And meadow, set with slender galingale.

3. *attrib.*, as *galingale-root*.

c 6111 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xxi. 332 The lote trees, sea-grasses And rushes, with the galingale roots, all were fir'd. 1743 *Loud. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 226 Add a Pound or two of Galingal-Roots to it.

Galnipper, *Galnule*: see GALL.

Galinay, var. GALEENY.

|| **Galion**¹. Obs. Also 6-7 gallon. [Gr. γάλιον.] The plant *Galium verum* or Lady's Bedstraw. See GALIUM.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 38 Galion or gallion is named in England in the North country Maydens heire. 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* IV. lxxv. 539 Gallion hath small, rounde, even stemmes, with very small narrow leaves. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 497 Likewise the seed of Gallion or petty Mugguet.

† **Galion**². Obs. ? The fore part of a ship.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 149 The vice-admirall... brake halfe the Galion of his owne shippe, and cut of all the hinder part of her.

Galion, obs. form of GALEON.

Galiongee (gælyŋdʒi). [a. Turk. گاليونجي *gālyūnġi*, deriv. of *gālyūn*, a. It. *galeone* GALLEON.] A Turkish sailor.

1823 BYRON *Br. Ahydos* II. ix. All that a careless eye could see in him was some young Galiongee. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* IX. 136 The Pacha... call'd to him a Galiongee. 1823 C. B. SHERIDAN in *Joanna Bailie's Collect. Poems* 104 Our Galiongees were ber life and her breath.

Galiot: see GALLIOT.

Galipot (gæ'lippt). Also gallipot. [a. F. *galipot*, *galipo*, of unknown origin, perhaps connected with OF. *garipot*, a species of pine-tree. Bnt cf. Littré *Suppl.*] The turpentine or resin which exudes from, and hardens upon, the stem of certain pines.

1791 W. NICHOLSON *Tr. Chapla's Elem. Chem.* (1800) 111, 73 Galipot, a concrete resinous juice, of a yellowish white colour and strong smell, comes from Guienne, where it is afforded by two species of pine. 1804 TINGV *Varnisher's Guide* (1816) 19 This turpentine, when it has acquired consistency by exposure to the air, forms what is called galipot.

attrib. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Galipot varnish.*

Galipot, obs. form of GALLIOT.

Galium (gæ'liūm). Bot. [a. mod.L. *galium*, ad. Gr. γάλιον BEDSTRAW 2.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Rubiaceae*) = BEDSTRAW 2.

1548-1616 [see GALLION¹] 1785-94 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 264 Galium has a salver shaped corolla and two roundish seeds. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 142 A little galium by the road-side.

† **Galiwhistell**. Obs. [Cf. OF. 'ung sifflet de galer d'argent', in a list of jewels dated 1474. ?Connected with *galer* v.h., to make merry, dance.]

1423 *Indenture in Rot. Parl.* IV. 219 Item, x Galiwhistell d'or pois' dim. unc., pris x s. Item, x Muskball d'or.

Gall (gāl), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *zealla*, (ealla), *Anglian* *galla*, 3-4 *zalle*, 3-6 *galle*, 4 *gawle*, 4-5 *gal*, 6-7 *gaule*, 7-8 *gaul*, 7 *gawl*, 6-9 *Sc. gaw*, 4- *gall*. [OE. *zealla* wul. masc., agrees in meaning with OS. *galla* fem., MDa. *galle* fem., (Du. *gal* fem.), OHG. *galla* fem., (MHG. and G. *galle* fem.), and ON. *gall* str. neut. (but Swed. *galle* masc., *galla* fem., Da. *galde* com.) = OTeut. types **gallon*, *gallon*, -*bin* = -pre-Teut. **gahlo*-.]

The pre-Teut. root **gahlo*, **gheh*, which is represented also in Gr. γάλη, γάλο, and in L. *fel*, is perhaps the same as that of OE. *geole* yellow (= OTeut. **gel-wo*), L. *helvus*, Gr. *χλω-ρὸς*, the gall being thus named from its colour.]

1. The secretion of the liver, bile. Now applied only (exc. in *Comb.*) to that of the lower animals, esp. to ox *gall* (see OX) as used in the arts. (From the earliest period often used, like L. *fel*, F. *fel*, etc., as the type of an intensely bitter substance.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii. 7 Saldun in mete minne gallan. c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in W. Wülker 160/40 *Fel, uel bilis, zealla*. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xviii. 34 And he sealdon hym win drincan wð eallan [MS. *Bodl.* zeallan] gemenged. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 119 Azeanes þat underfeng godd be bit þe zalle on his muðe. a 1225 *Anecr.* R. 106 He smeithe galle on his tungen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24046 Þai gaf bim gall to drinc. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1209 (1137) The woofull tere þat þei teyn fall as bitter wer... as is ligne Aloes or gall. 14. a *Metr. Voc.* in W. Wülker 62/78 *Fel, gal*. a 1547 *SURREY* Ps. lxxiii. 22 Lyke cupps myngled with gall, of bitter tast and savor. 1615 CHOOKE *Body of Man* 43 The bladder of Gaul purgeth away the Chollier from that meate. 1732 ARNUNTHOR *Rules of Diet* 405 Gall is the greatest Resolvent of curdled Milk. 1795 WILCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindearion* Wks. 1816 IV. 218 Sweetness teares the insects from the skies; Gall needeth not a flapper for the flies. 1850 C. SANGER *Sonn.* 176 The sweat oozed from me like great drops of gall.

b. *fig.* with reference to the bitterness of gall.

c 1200 ORMIN 15419 To birrenn first to swete win and sibben bitter gall. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25729 Hony þai bede and gif vs gall. a 1415 *Lyoc. Temp. Glass* 192 Alias þat euer þat it shuld be fal, Se sugre Icoured be with thee for to be. 1612 MUNDWYLL & DEKKER *Roving Circle* III. D. & Wks. 1873 III. 181 Loues sweetest best, when we haue drunk downe Gall. 1624 QUARES *Div. Poems*, *Job* xii. 88 His Plenty... shall be Hony, tasted, but digested, Gall. 1754 MASON *Elfrida* 56 Relentless Conscience Pours more of gall into the bitter cup Of their severe repentance. 1824 W. INYING *T. Trav.* II. 53 And yet was free from the gall of disappointment.

c. in Biblical phrases.

1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* iii. 19 Recorde of porenesse and of myn ouergoing, and of wrood and of galle. — *Acts* viii. 23 Forsyth in galle of bitterness and bond of wickednesse I se thee for to be. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 1055 Why the good man's share in life was gall and bitterness of soul. 1893 *Times* 25 Apr. 10/2 A Bill the very idea of which is gall and wormwood to the Protestant artisans.

2. The gall-bladder and its contents.

c 1200 ORMIN 1599 Forr callre iss milde, and meoc, and swete and all wiþutten gall. c 1330 *Arth. & Meri.* 1776 þa schulder & arm & ribbes alle He down kint wiþ liuer & zalle. 1399 GOWER *Conf.* III. 700 The drie coler with his hete, By wey of kinde his propre ste Heth in the galle, where be dwelthet. a 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 172 Of þe galle we makib noon anathore, for at our science makib noon mencion of a wounde in þe galle. c 1430 *Lyoc. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 56 To haue a galle, and be clepid a douffe. It may wele ryme, but it accordith nought. 1541 R. COPLAND *Cuydon's Quest. Cirurg.* I. ij. a. What is y^e galle? It is a bag or bladder panyculous to be in the bowelles of the lyuer. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. He... did... wast his inward gall with deigne despit. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* vii. 416 Her Gall being burst, she would be seene to swim. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 403 Ground-Ivy, it is a wound-herb, opens the Lungs and Gall, cleanses the Reins. 1743 *Loud. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 151 Two different Juices from the Gaul and Sweet-bread. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 476 Only a gaw, a gaw, and a gizzard. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *Arctica* 543 The gall-bladder is most carefully removed from the leopard and burnt *coram publico*. This harning of the gall, however, is done merely to destroy it.

† b. Short for 'sickness of the gall', a disease in cattle. Obs.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 135 b. *margin*, The Gall, or Yellows [in the text: The sickness of the Gall is known by the running eyes (etc.)].

3. Bitterness of spirit, asperity, rancour (supposed to have its seat in the gall: see 1390 in sense 2).

c 1200 ORMIN 1253 And art to sell a3 milde and meoc and all wiþutten gall. a 1340 HAMROLE *Pealter, Song Hezekiah* 497 Wiþouten gall of yre and wickednes. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvi. 155 Falsenesse I fynde in þi faure speche, And gyle in þi gladde chere, and galle is in þi lawghynge. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 43/5 A pleasant conceited companion, full of mirth without gall. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 152 Breaches of charity... by virulence and gall of our penes, and by the violence of our hands. 1781 GIBBON *Decl.* & F. III. lxviii. 20 Their votaries have exhausted the bitterness of religious gall. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xxi. (1866) 349 The bitterness which changes the milk of kindly feelings into gall. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deceit* xxxvii. 236 Fellows who had shown ruth for the first time, began to show gall for the hundredth.

† b. Spirit to resent injury or insult. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 303 And if it fall... A man to lese so his galle Him aught... the name bere of patient. c 1450 *Cokwold's Danne* 56 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 42 And set for all hys grete honour, Cokwold was Kyng Arthour, Negalle non he had. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 93 We haue gales: and though we haue some Grace, Yet haue we some Reuenge. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 130 If there be any such thing as gall in us.

† c. Hence, To break one's gall: in early use, to break the spirit, cow, subdue; in later *slang* (see quot. 1785). Obs.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 589, I warand you... That he shall soyn yelde the gast, for brestyn is his gall. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w.* Kennedy 183 Obey, theif baird, or I sal brek thy gaw. c 1530 *Kennedy of Love* lxx, in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532) 368 a/1 Which she perceyving brasteth his gal And anon his great wodenesse dothe fal. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girard. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/2 The deputie, when he had broken the galls of them, & had thus dispersed them, returned towards Dublin. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1638, I still defied them... which in a manner broke their very galls. 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg.* Tongue s. v. His gall is not yet broken, a saying used in prisons of a man just brought in, who appears melancholy and dejected.

4. U.S. *slang*. Assurance, impudence.

1890 CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) *Frozen Truth* 28 Nov. 2/3 And 'gall', of which Joe always had plenty, especially as a politician. 1891 *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 July, With infinite 'gall' he has opened an office for the sale of 'original packages' only a few feet away.

5. In certain transferred uses.

† 5. Poison, venom. Obs.

[Traces of a confusion between the notions of 'bitter' and 'poisonous' are found in many langs. (see, e.g., *Deut.* xxiii. 32-34); it was also anciently believed that the venom of serpents, etc. was produced from their gall (Plin. N. H. xi. cxciii). Cf. 'sagitta armata felis veneni', Virg. *Æn.* xii. 857.]

1340 HAMROLE *Pr. Con.* 6755 Gall of draguns fair wyne sal be, And wenym of snakes þar-with. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxiii. 33 Gall of dragouns the wyne of hem, and venym of eddres vncurable. a 1500 *Le Morte Arth.* 1654 How in an appelle be dede the galle.

6. Gall of the earth [L. *fel terre*, F. *fel de terre*]: n name given to the Lesser Centauria, from its bitterness: cf. *earth-gall* (EARTH sb. I. II). Also applied to other plants.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 Centorie is called the bitter Herbe... some call it the gal of the earth. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. 148 Out of the lesser centaureia, which some call the galle of the earth, much salt is extracted. 1848 CRAIG, *Gall of the earth*, a name given in North America to the plant *Sonchus floridanus*, a species of the Sow-thistle.

7. The scum of melted glass [F. *fel de verre*]: see GLASS-GALL.

III. 8. *Comb.*, as *gall-like* adj. Also gall-bag, -cyst, the vessel containing the gall = GALL-BLADDER; gall-drop, a drop of gall or bitterness; gall-duet, -passage, -pipe, the tube through which the bile passes; † gall-sickness [= Du. *galziekte*, Ger. *gallsucht*], a form of intermittent fever, common in the Netherlands (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); † gall's purse = gall-bag; † gall-wet a., steeped in gall or bitterness. Also GALL-BLADDER, GALL-STONE.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 15 A yellow... colour of the skinnē doth better declare any obstruction of the 'gall-bagge'... then the wine. 1794 COLEBRIDGE *Death Chatterton* 109 For oh! big 'gall-drops'... Have blackened the fair promise of thy spring. 1902 J. PURCELL *Cholick* 174/49 The Preternatural Position of Parts; as of the 'Gall-duet inserted into the Stomach'. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 85 The fissure was chiefly occupied superficially by a very dilated gall-duet, so large that the index finger entered it readily on opening it. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvi. 85 They abound with a certain 'gaulike bitterness'. 1696 COOKE *Marrow Cirurg.* 390 In it (the Duodenum) are inserted the 'Gall-passage, Ductus Choledochus & Ductus Wirsungianus & Pancreaticus'. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 520 Which... striving thro' the 'Gall-pipe, bere unload their yellow Streams, more to refine the Flood. 1528 PAVNEL *Saturne's Regim.* Rijb. b. The other necessitie is in respect of the 'galles purse'. 1597-8 BP. *Half Virgid.* Sat. II. Prol., With 'gall-wet words and speeches rude, Controls the manners of the multitude.

Gall (gāl), sb.² Forms: 1 *zealla*, 4-6 *galle*, 4-7 *gaule*, 7 *gal*, 6-9 *Sc. gaw*, 6- *gall*. [OE. *zealla* wul. masc., a sore on a horse, corresponds in meaning to MSw. *galle* wul. masc., MLG., MHG., mod.G. *galle* fem., Du. *gal* fem.; in Ger. and Du. the word has or has had (see Grimm *Wb.* and the *Nederl. Woordenb.*) the senses 'pimple or blister

generally, barren spot in a field, flaw or rotten place in a rock', etc. All these words are in the several langs. formally identical with those repr. GALL sb.¹, and it seems not unlikely that they may be actually identical; the notion of 'venom' (GALL sb.¹) passes easily into that of 'envenomed sore' (cf. FELON sb.²); the other senses illustrated below may be explained as referring to the gall as a part of the carcass which has to be removed as useless and offensive. The ON. and MSw. *galle* wk. mase., 'fault, defect' (in phrases equivalent to 'without gall'), seems to admit of the same explanation.

It is, however, probable that words of different etymology have influenced the sense-development in the Eng. and other Teut. langs. In the Rom. langs. the word for GALL sb.³ (F. *galle*, It. *gala*, Sp. *agalla*) was used for a swelling on the fetlock of a horse (=Ger. *flossgalle*, windgalle, Eng. WINDGALL), and Ger. writers of the 16th c. argue that the word ought, being a transferred use of *galle* gall-nut, to be limited to this specific meaning. In Eng. the word seems to have been influenced (through GALL v.) by OF. *galler*, *galer* to rub, scratch, gall: possibly also by F. *gale* fem., itch, scurf, scab (also, flaw in cloth, whence Du. *gaal*); the source of these words is unknown, one suggestion being that they are derived from L. *GALLA* GALL sb.³.

1. Originally, a painful swelling, pustule, or blister, esp. in a horse (cf. WINDGALL). In later use (?influenced by GALL v.), a sore or wound produced by rubbing or chafing.

1100 Sax. *Lechd.* II. 136 Wð horses geallan. Læca ðone geallan lād [etc.]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/1 Galle, soore yn mann or beeste, *strunus*, *marista* [= *marisca*, hæmorrhoid?]. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandysch.* (Percy Song) p. ix. See how my handes are with many a gall, And stiffe as a borde by worke continuall. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 167 Tuche anis the gaw and van the hors wil fling, Fra tyme ye spur and hit him on the quik. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. (1606) 681 Full against my will I touch these points, as sores and galls [unlabeled] that will not abide the rubbing. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3807/4 Lost or Stolen . . . a brown Bay Horse. . . a Gall on the near side. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* (1889) 329 He only got one shrewd gall in his thigh.

† b. In specific applications (see quotes.). Obs. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 345 Divers times there rise up knubbes upon ye feete of hawks, as upon the feete of Capons, which some call Gallies and some goutes. 1741 *Compt. Farm. Piece* iii. 504 Of the Gall in Swine. . . This Distemper shews itself by a Swelling that appears under the Jaw.

† c. To claw, rub, hit on the gall: fig. to touch (a person) on a sore or tender point. Also absol. Obs. c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 84 Ther is noon of vs alle If any wight wol clawe vs on the galle That we nel like for he seith vs sooth. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 97 Yet wrote he none ill Sauynge he rubbid sun vpon the gall. 1585 APP. SANDYS *Serm.* xiv. 242 Herod heard John gladly while hee heard others, but hee could not abide to be rubbed on the gall himselfe. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 172 We shall scarce read a chapter, or hear a sermon, but we shall meet with something or other that seemeth to rub upon that gall.

2. fig. Something galling or exasperating; a state of mental soreness or irritation.

1501 *Troub. Raigue K. John* ii. (1611) 104 The other griefe, I that's a gall indeed. To thinke that Douer castle should hold out Gainst all assaults. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 612/2 They did great hurt vpon his title, and bave left a perpetual gall in the myndes of that people. 1626 BP. ANDREWS *Serm.* x. (1661) 462 The galls, that sin makes in the conscience, are the entering of the iron into our soul. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. ix. In a few days he might be rid of the gall and the pang. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxi. 421 This . . . was a gall which of late she had been frequently called upon to endure.

† 3. A person or thing that harasses or distresses. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 41 These men, being inhabited in such a gall of the countie as thei be, been soche a stave and lett to the King that onles thei be subdued, His Grace shall never be in securitie. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 645/1 It is both a principall barre and impeachment upon theeves. . . and also a gall against all rebells and outlawes. *Ibid.* 654/1 For if they [the Irish] might be suffred to remayne about the garrison. . . they would. . . be ever after such a gall and inconvenience unto them, as that [etc.].

† b. Galling or harassing effect. Obs. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 112 b, The Frenchmen, not able to abide the smart, and gaules of the arrows, fled a pace.

4. A place rubbed bare; an unsound spot, fault or flaw; in early use also a breach. Now only techn.

1545 ASCHEAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 214 A bowe . . . not marred with knot, gaul, wyndeshake, worm, freate or pynche. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1105 They . . . with great labour and industrie repairing the breaches and gaules made by the artillerie. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. 203 Being comd into some large and even hie-way, without either ruttes or gaules to occasion stumbling. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* (1623) 23 Young twigs are tender, if boughs or armes touch and rub, if they are strong, they make great galls. 1639 [see *Prer. sb.* 2]. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 218 It is a good Tree that hatir neither Knap nor Gaw. 1787 BEST *Angling* ii. (1822) 12 Angling line. To make this line. . . you are to take care that your hair be round and clear, and free from galls, scales or frets. 1881 GREENER *Gus* 263 In the cheaper grades a few small shakes, galls, and want of figure are not accounted faults.

b. Sc. A fault, dike.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* II. 470 The coal-field from Saltcoats to Garnock is cut into three parts by two great dikes or natural walls of whinstone. . . here termed galls.

5. A bare spot in a field or coppice (see GALL v. 1).

3). In the southern U.S. a spot where the soil has been washed away or exhausted.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb. li.* (1878) 114 Bare plots full of galls if ye plow owerthwart, and compas it then, is a husbandrie part. 1710 HULMAN *Tusser Rediv.* Jan. 7 Gauls are void Spaces in Coppices which serve for nothing but to entice the Cattel into it, to its great Damage. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midd. Counties* II. 437 Gloss. *Galls*, vacant or bald places in a crop. 1813 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted & Hardwick* iii. *Sand-galls*, spots of sand in a field where water oozes, or, as we say, 'spews up'; and lands where such spots are frequent, are called *gally* lands. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Gall*, (s), a stiff, wet, 'unkind', place in plough-land. 1891 T. N. PAGE *Old Virginia* 140 The log cabin, set in a gall in the middle of an old field all grown up in sassafras.

† 6. Filth, impurity; fig. 'the offscourings', refuse. Obs. [With *galle* over *glet* in the first quot., cf. early mod. Ger. *voller galle und gless* (Grimm), said of a rock full of unsound places. Cf. also *GALL sb.* 7.]

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 1059 With-outen sylbe oper galle over glet. *Ibid.* C. 285 That I be guilty of gyle as gale of prophetes.

7. Comb., as † gall-rubbed a., rubbed in such a way as to be chafed; gall-spot, a mark produced by chafing.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bone Spavin*, Take the Root of Elecampane . . . wrap it in a Paper and roast it soft, and after it is 'gall-rubbed' and chafed well, clap it on. 1713 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5157/4 Some white *Gall-spots on her Withers.

Gall (gāl), sb.³ Forms: 4-6 galle, 6-7 gaul(e), gawle, 8 gawl, 5- gall. [a. F. *galle* = It. *gala*, Sp. *galla* (in *Minshew galha*) = L. *galla* the oak-apple, gall-nut; Sp. has also *agalla*.]

1. An excrescence produced on trees, especially the oak, by the action of insects, chiefly of the genus *Cynips*. Oak-galls are largely used in the manufacture of ink and tannin, as well as in dyeing and in medicine.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. civ. (Tollem. MS.), The mall (Mandragera) haly white leues. . . and apples growe on be leues, as galls growe on oken leues. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/1 Galle of appulle, or ober frute (P. galle, oke appyll, *galla*). 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xviii. 57 Neyther montayne ne valeye . . . taketh not away fro therthe his roundenesse no more than the galle leueth to be rounde for his prickis. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 109 b, A gall is the fruite of an oke and specially of the lefe. 1616 SURL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 28 He shall know a fruitful and fertile yeare, if he see in the Oke apples, commonly called Gals, a Flie engendered and bred. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 389 To these add poudred Galls, and Roses dry. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 388 The balls, or galls upon the leaves, are occasioned by a small insect with four wings. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 70, I swear (and else may insects prick Each leaf into a gall). 1866 [see CASE *sb.* 2 c]. 1882 *Garden* i. Oct. 335/2 Another very interesting gall is the Artichoke gall. . . so called from its somewhat resembling in form a Globe Artichoke.

2. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *gall-knob*; also in the names of various insects producing galls, as *gall-beetle*, *-gnat*, *-insect*, *-louse*, *-mite*, *-moth*, *-wasp*; b. objective, as *gall-bearing*, *-making*, *-producing* adjs. Also *gall-apple* = sense 1; *gall-leaf*, a leaf upon which a gall is formed; *gall-oak*, *-tree*, the oak (*Quercus infectoria*) upon which are produced the galls of commerce; *gall-steep*, 'a bath of nutgalls, for the process of galling in Turkey-red dyeing' (Cassell). Also GALL-FLY, GALL-NUT.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Med. Wks.* (1653) 203 *Gall-apples or Gals is thereto a good medicine. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Toilette Hebr.* *Lady in Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 297 A preparation of vinegar and gall-apples. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* vi. 117 The valley of Berwari is well wooded with the gall-bearing oak. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 86 When the 'gall-insect' called cynips, has fixed her eggs in the leaves of an oak, the wound of the leaf swells. 1892 L. F. DAY *Nat. in Orn.* ii. 23 In the poplar too, the prominent 'gall-knob' at the base of the leaf-stalk is distinctly characteristic. 1865 E. PEACOCK in *Athenaeum* 18 Mar. 388 When this happens, the 'gall' leaves become prominent objects. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxvi. 505 There are also 'gall-making' insects among the Diptera. 1881 MISS ORNEROD *Nat. Inf. Ins.* 179 The diseased growths formed of irregular masses of twigs . . . are caused by this 'Gall-mite'. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal Table Eng. Names*, 'Gall tree' and 'Gall oke with his kinds. 1835 BOOTH *Analyst. Dict.* 91 The *Quercus infectoria*, or Gall-oak, is a native of Asia. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 6 The complex and extraordinary out-growths which invariably follow from the insertion of a minute drop of poison by a 'gall-producing insect'.

Gall (gāl), v. 1 Forms: 5-7 galle, 6 gual, 6-7 gaul, 6-9 gaul, 7-8 gawl, 6-9 Sc. gaw, 6-gall. [I. GALL sb.²; app. orig. a back-formation from GALLED ppl. a.²; the sense may have been influenced by association with OF. *galler* 'to gall', fret, itch; also, to rub, scrape, scrub, claw, scratch where it itcheh' (Cotgr.).]

1. trans. To make sore by chafing or rubbing. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/1 Gallyn, or make gallyd, *strumo*, 1530 PALSGR. 560/1, I galle a horse backe with saddle or buttocks, *je refouille*. *Ibid.*, I gall, as one dothe his buttocks, with ryding, *je me cauche les fesses*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 153 The toe of the Pesant comes so neere the heeles of our Countrey, hee gall his knee. 1668 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 34 My Horse, who was galled under the Saddle-Bow. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 201 The Pole

. . . may draw . . . your Thigh against the underside of the Cheek of the Lathe, and . . . Gawl, and also tire your Thigh. 1781 COWPER *Giffin* 76 The snorting beast began to trot, Which gall'd him in his seat. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Mel. Leg.*, *Columbus* xlii. Base iron's noble pris'ner gall. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* iv. (1886) 168 [His] feet were somewhat galled with the hard walking of the previous days.

† b. To gall off: to rub off, remove by chafing. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 l. 21 Her wit stings, blisters, galls off the skinn. 1677 *Land. Gaz.* 1220/4 A dapple gray Gelding. . . the hair being gauled off of his breast, by drawing in a Coach. 1694 *Ibid.* No. 3027/4 The hair is galled off from the off Thigh and Ribs.

2. To fret or injure (inanimate objects) by rubbing or contact.

1600 HANLUYT *Voy.* III. 66 The Gabriell . . . had her Cable gauld under with a piece of driving yce. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* (1623) 22 You shall see the tops of trees rubb'd off, their sides galled like a galled horses lacke. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 19 Make several holes in the Earth with some Iron-Pin . . . but withal so cautiously, as not to gall any of the Roots. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 21 We . . . cut out every branch that was decayed or galled. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* viii. (1813) 106 Take care to fix the stake firmly, and to tie the tree so with a firm hay band that it may not easily get galled.

† 3. To break the surface of, produce furrows or cavities in (ground, soil); to fret or wash away. Obs. 1577-87 HOLMESHO *Chron.* III. 123/2 Three men riding vpon the causeie, being then owerflowne. . . chanced to come into a place where the water had galled awaye the earth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 537 The light sands in many places gauled deepe with the wind, wonderfully troubleth the wearie passengers. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 103 It would gall the ground, wash away Plants by the Roots, overthrow Houses.

4. fig. To vex, harass, oppress: (Chiefly said of a metaphorical 'yoke', 'fetters', or 'harness'.)

1614 RALSTON *Hist. World* ii. i. § 12. 232 The neckes of mortall men having been neuer before gawled with the yoke of foraine dominion. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 481 Long and heavily did the Tartar yoke gall the neck of Russia. a 1839 FRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 129 And though its links be firmly set, I never found them gall me yet. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Ramola* i. xvi, Our old Florentine trick of choosing a new harness when the old one galls us.

5. To harass or annoy in warfare (esp. with arrows or shot).

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 124 b, The dastarde people . . . galled and wounded with the shot of the arrows. 1577-87 HOLMESHO *Chron.* III. 666/2 With shot of the English archers were so curried and galled that they were driuen to retire. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 535 As much as they could shunned to encounter their enemies with their horsemen, labouring only to gaulle them with shot. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 446 Flights of Arrows from the Parthian Bows, When from afar they gaul emhatteld Foes. 1737 J. GRAY *Gunnery* Pref. 17 By these engines they gauled the enemy at a distance. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xxix, Where bowmen might in ambush wait, . . . To gall an entering foe. 1865 M. ANGLIN *Sc. Crk. vii.* (1875) 270 The surrounding multitudes galled them from a distance with a cloud of arrows.

6. To harass or annoy mentally, render sore in spirit, irritate.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 18 So that I have not yit bene so courst and gald in our own Hous, as I am like hereafter to be pincht and nipt in the Regent Hous. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1205 Quhen Hope was gawd into the quik. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. 196 Many men are as much gauled with a calumny, scurrile & bitter spite, a libel, a passquill . . . as with any misfortune whatsoever. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. i. 129 Ere long I mean to meet em Face to Face And gall em with my Triumph. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* May 21. 1738, Cramped and galled by narrow circumstances. 1833 LYTTON *Godolphin* 4 You will delight to gall their vanities.

† b. Intrans. To gall at: to scoff at. Obs. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. i. 77, I have seene you gleeking and galling at this Gentleman twice or thrice.

7. intr. To become sore or chafed. † Also fig. 1614 B. JOHNSON *Barth. Fair* ii. 1, Thou'lt gall between the tongue and the teeth, with fretting. 1721 RAMSAY *Ed. Patie Birnie* 88 He gaw'd foun sair. 1737 BRACKEN *Friery Impr.* (1756) I. 332, I . . . am very apt to gall and have the Skin fretted off. *Ibid.* II. 161 A young Horse's Back . . . will fret, gall, and be full of Warbles, with even the least Journey.

† b. To crack. (Cf. GALL sb.² 4.) Obs. rare-1. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 515 The wood looked well, and did not seem to gall or warp so much as Fir of the same age and seasoning would have done.

Gall (gāl), v. 2 [I. GALL sb.³] trans. Dyeing.

To impregnate with a decoction of galls. 1581 [cf. GALLEO ppl. a.²]. 1822 INGHAM *Sc. & Art* II. 104 Silk is dyed black as follows. After boiling it with soap, it is galled, and afterwards washed. 1853 URD *Dict. Arts* i. 180 For the dyeing of raw silk black, it is galled in the cold, with the bath of galls which has already served for the black of boiled silk.

Gallace: see GALACE. Gallage, Gallingslass, Gallande, obs. ff. GALOSH, GALLOGLASS, GALLON.

Gallant (gæl'ant, gæl'ent), a. and sb. Forms: 4-6 gallant(e), 5-8 gallant(e), 5-6 Sc. galland, 6 gallanto, -aunt, -aunde, 6- gallant. [a. F. *gallant* (recorded from the 14th c.), pa. pp. of OF. *galer* to make merry, make a show, (connected with *gale* merrymaking = It. *Sp. gala*; see GALE sb.² and GALE). The early senses of the adj. in Fr. are: 'dashing, spirited, bold' (obsolete in Fr., but the source of the prevailing sense in mod. Eng.); 'gay in appearance, handsome, gaily attired'; and 'fitted

for the pleasures of society, attractive in manners, courteous, polished'. The last of these gave rise in mod. fr. to the specialized senses 'politely attentive to women', and 'amorous, amatory', which were adopted into Eng. in the 17th c., and are usually distinguished by the accentuation *gallant*. The It. *galante*, courteous, honourable, and Sp. *galante*, gaily dressed, sprightly, *galan*, *galano* gaily dressed, seemed to have been adopted from French. The use as sb., which is recorded in Eng. somewhat earlier than the adjectival use, was adopted from Fr., in which language all the senses of the sb. had been developed.

The origin of the OFr. verb *galer* is disputed. The view of Diez, that it was f. the OHG. *gail* = ME. *gole*, wanton, is now abandoned, as the normal Central French form on that supposition should begin with *g*; the form *galer* (for which *water* occurs as a variant) points to an original initial *u*. Hence most recent scholars regard the vb. as ad. OHG. *uallon* to wander, go on pilgrimage; but the transition of sense offers difficulties that are not fully cleared up.]

A. adj.

1. Gorgeous or showy in appearance, finely-dressed, smart, arch.

c. 1420 LYDG. *Asseml. Gods* 296 Then was there set the god Cupido, All fresche & galaunt & costely in army. 1508 FISHER *Petit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 203 By wantonness of words, by wanton looks, galant apparayle of thy body, [etc.] 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 132 The houses be curiously builded, after a gorgeouse and galaunt sort. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 139 The Mexican brought garments of Cotten exceeding galaunt. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Godd. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 2 And in a galland garden stood this famous Dame. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxi. 300 On the top of the stalke standeth a most gallant flower verie double. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 He shall alwaies go galaunt and well armed. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* vi. 35 The brauelier will your horses maine or taile curle, and the galaunt it will appeare to the beholders. 1665-66 REA *Flora* 75 It beareth the biggest, doubtless, and galauntst flower of all the double Daffodils. 1671 LIND. *Gaz.* No. 544/3 She appeared extraordinary rich and galaunt, being adorned with great quantities of Pearls, and other precious stones. 1794 BURNS *Song. Young Janie*, Young Janie, pride of a' the plain, Sae gallant and sae gay a swain. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. iv. (1849) 164, I must confess these gallant garments were rather short. 1807 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 5/3 The Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied by the High Sheriff and the Town Clerk, gallant in scarlet robes, ermine trimmed.

†b. Of language: Full of showy expressions, ornate, specious. Obs.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 77 The armes with whiche lechery warreth chastyte ben yonghe beaulte ycaunt vestures and galaunt falshe. 1552 HULOER, Gaye or galaunt speech, *phaleratus sermo*.

†2. Of women: Fine-looking, handsome. Obs. 1552 HULOER, Galaunt wench, *bellula*. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 51 This gallant girl, more faire then fortunate, and yet more fortunate then faithful. 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript & Whipt* II. ii. Some gallant Lasse along before him sweeps. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 173 The gallant Princess Persiana.

†3. Saited to fashionable society; indulging in social gaiety or display; attractive in manners, polished, courtier-like. Obs.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 6 Gift I be galland, lusty and blyth. 1548 LATIMER *Plovers* (Arb.) 25 Thei haue, thei hunt, thei card, thei dyce, they pastyme in theyr prelaiches with galaunte gentlemen. 1585 STUBBS *Anit. Abus.* I. (1879) 98 He is but a beast that would abstaine from such gallant pastyme.

absol. 1645 WALLER *Of her Chamber* 15 The Gay, the wise, the gallant, and the grave.

4. loosely, as a general epithet of admiration or praise: Excellent, splendid, 'fine', 'grand'. Cf. BRAVE a. 3. Now rare exc. with mixture of sense 1 of 5.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Provi.* (1552) 24 Nothyng is so galaunt, so excellent, that can longe content the mynde. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 84 It was a gallant sight, to behold the army standing so imbeddled in the field. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 124 A few drops . . . put into any Wine giveth it a gallant relish. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Paris. Adv. Learn.* 36 Our Accademies . . . teach . . . the gallantest Theories of knowledge. 1662 R. MATHEW *Und. Aeth.* § 33-29 He presently fell asleep, and also into a gallant breathing sweat. 1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 819 Camphore . . . given in cooling Juleps . . . is gallant to quench violent heat in Malign Fevers. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 78 Here was also a stock of gallant horses. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 185 A fox was run on Saturday . . . in a very gallant style. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 174 They played for gallant stakes—the bold men of those days.

b. often used as an admiring epithet for a ship: 'Noble', stately; now usually with mixture of sense 5 and some notion of personification.

1583 STANLEY *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Three gallant vessels. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 237 Our royall, good, and gallant Ship. 1757 GRAY *Bard* II. ii. In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Pict.* 88 A gallant bark from Albion's coast. 1838 PRESCOTT *Peru & Az.* II. iv. 450 A more gallant and beautiful armada never before quitted the shores of Spain. 1868 GARDNER *Four Months* II. (1870) 55 We may consider the name of the ship *Argo* as meaning 's' stout', able to do battle with the waves, as we now say a good or a gallant ship.

5. Chivalrously brave, full of noble daring. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 26 And there is my Lord of Worcester, And a Head of gallant Warlike, Noble Gentlemen. 1597 *1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 68. 1611 CORVAT *Crucities* 236 Like a peerlesse Monarch garded with many

legions of the gallantest Worthies. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 249 The gallant Bruin march'd next him. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 6 Our gallant countryman, Sir Philip Sydney. 1769 JENNIS *Letter* xv. 64 These gallant, well-disciplined troops. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* III. 172 The gallant answer which checked the arrogance of that ambitious prince. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.* Ref. III. 639 He . . . had all the parts and qualities of a gallant soldier. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* I. (1860) 10 The gallantest of British seamen. 1858 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 426 Sherlock made a gallant defence.

quasi-adv. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 25 (Qo.) A lover that kills himself, most gallant [1623 gallantly], for love.

b. Used, esp. in parliamentary language, as the conventional epithet of a military or naval officer.

1875 LUCY *Diary Two Parl.* (1885) I. 49 The gallant captain always begins to address the House in a breathless, gasping manner. *Ibid.* 81 The hon. and gallant gentleman.

6. (Usually *gallant*). Markedly polite and attentive to the female sex.

a. 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) I. 216 Th' antique Sage, that was gallant t' a Goose. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 384 The gay troops begin in gallant thought to plume the painted wing. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 307 Gallant and gay in Cliveden's proud alcove, The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and love. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxiv. 137 Sir Charles fell immediately into the easiest (shall I say the gallantest?) the most agreeable conversation. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang.* Abb. xiii. The general attended her himself to the street-door, saying everything gallant as they went down stairs.

7. (Usually *gallant*). Of or pertaining to (sexual) love, amorous, amatory. Now somewhat rare.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i. The Billets doux . . . are so French, so gallant, and so tendre. 1724 SWIFT *Corinna* 29 Her common-place book all gallant is. She pours it out in Atalantis. 1774 CRESTFIELD *Letter* (1792) I. lxxvi. 185 A little gallant history, which must contain a great deal of love . . . the subject must be a love affair. 1849 TICKNOR *Span. Lit.* II. xxix. 529 note. Some of the contents of which are too gallant to be very nun-like.

8. Comb., as *gallant-hearted*, -minded adjs.; †gallant-springing a., 'growing up in beauty' (Schmidt).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iv. 227 When gallant springing braue Plantagenet . . . was stricken dead by thee. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Pref. 5 All gallant minded gentlemen. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii. His hopes of the generous, handsome, gallant-hearted youth . . . began to fade.

B. sb.

1. A man of fashion and pleasure; a fine gentleman. (Sometimes with added notion of A. 5.) arch.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 274 Galautes [are] purs penyles. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xvi. (1554) 128 b. Thei take a galaunt, borne of lowe liuage, Called Prompallus . . . And affirmed . . . how he was sonne and iust here in substance To Epiphane. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. iii. 200 Ilkane and hundreth fallows reddi bout Of younging gallants. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 62c Though the gallant think this rude, because in all things thou dost not imitate them. 1667 DE VIVRO *Agriarth.* cxxv. That braue French Gallant, when the fight began, Whose lease of Lackies ambled by his side, Himselfe a Lucky now most basely ran. 1673 BR. *Hard Heart Texts* 608 All the stout gallants of Judaea do roare and lament. 1645 EVELYN *Memo.* (1837) I. 168 The streets are full of gallants. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Intro. 89 Brave Gallants do my Pilgrim hug and love. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* V. 349 Ye Side-Box Gallants, whom the vulgar call Beaus. 1789 BURNS *Song Poet.* Wks. (Globe) 251 My Harry was a gallant gay. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iv. And many a gallant, stayed perforce, Was fain to breath his faltering horse. 1828 — *F. M. Peril* II. The young gallants of the Royal Court. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 38 Gallants gambled away a fortune at a sitting.

†b. Of a woman: A fashionably attired beauty.

c. 1550 *Lusty Juventus* Civ b. Now by the masse I perceive that she is a gallaunde. 1605 DEKKER *Ser. Sinnes* Induct. (Arb.) 8 Thou [London] that wert before the only Gallant and Minion of the world. 1662 PEYS *Diary* 4 Sept. She would fain be a gallant.

†2. Used in the vocative as a courteous mode of address, esp. in plural; = 'Gentlemen'. Also with playful or semi-ironical tone, as in *this gallant* = 'this fine fellow'. Obs.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *Viii.* 1022 Had we soner gallandis doun. On the playn ground, that wald mo' sory be. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sources of Aymon* xxii. 477 Reynawde called ten of his folke and sayd to theym, 'Galautes [Fr. Barons], goo fet me the duke rychard'. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. 21 Then suddanelie my keipar to me said, Ascend galland. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* III. 41 God morrow Gallants, want ye Corn for Bread? 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. vi. 162 Whereby the indifferent Reader may perceive with what prepared hatred, and prepensed malice this Gallant was affected. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* Epil. 21 Gallants, look to 't. 1714 POPE *Epil.* to 't. *Jane Shore* 24 Faith, gallants, board with saints, and bed with sinners. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xvii. Exclaim not, gallants! question not.

†b. pl. One's (military) followers. Obs.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1526 Galba, whom his galantys garde for agaspe. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 49 Being roughly charged therewith by Wyat and others his gallants.

3. (Sometimes *gallant*). One who pays court to ladies, a ladies' man. Now somewhat rare. Also, a lover; in a bad sense, a paramour.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1869) 65 He roke alle her iuellys and rynges that was geuen her by galauntys forto haue had her to do foly. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* II. i. 22 One that is well-nye wome to peeces with age To show himselfe a yong Gallant. 1664 CHAS. II. in John Cartwright *Henricetta of Orleans* (1894) 153 A handsome face without money has but few galants, upon the score of marriage. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* Epil. 41 And he that likes the music and the

play Shall be my favourite gallant to-day. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 31. 3/2 And loose a Gallant by resenting a kiss. 1773 H. WALPOLE *Letter to Mann* (1852) VI. 20 Pride was their mother, and whoever she laid them to, Hypocrisy was her galant. 1774 GOLDEN *Relat.* 65 His galants are all faultless, his women divine. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 290 When the female [pigeon] admits the addresses of a new gallant. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* vi. 63 Small plates . . . which it was then the fashion for gallants to present, filled with preserves or confetti, to ladies. 1886 A. ARNOLD in *Academy* 18 Dec. 404 How few nowadays use the word 'gallant' to describe a lady's man.

†4. Given by Gerarde as the name of a kind of Anemone.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Gallant, that is Anemone, Windflower. a. 1667 SKINNER *Etymol. Bot.* Gallant, Anemone, sic dicta ob eximiam florum pulchritudinem.

†5. *Naut.* A name formerly applied to 'all flags borne on the mizen-mast' (Adm. Smyth). Obs.

Gallant (gälänt, gœrlänt), v. [f. the adj.] I. (?stressed *gallant*).

1. *intr.* To play the gallant or dandy, to 'cut a dash'. Also to *gallant it*. rare.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb. Knt.* t. B. 3 b. Be patient wench, and thou shalt shortly see me gallant it with the best. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yg. Seignieur* 74 As Papal Zouave, he embarked for Rome to gallant in voluminous trousers on four soles a day.

†2. *trans.* To make gallant or fine, to deck out in a showy manner. Obs.

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* I 3 b. Enter Bubble gallanted. *Bub.* How Appareil makes a man respected; the very children in the streete do adore mee.

II. (Usually stressed *gallant*).

3. *intr.* To play the gallant, flirt, dally with. Also to *gallant it*.

1744 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) I. 97 She . . . gallants it with every pretty fellow she comes in company with. 1749 GARRICK *Letter* Wks. 1798 I. 17 I'll laxis to four that has been gallanting with some of the beauties of antiquity. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Maneuvering* x. Captain Jemmission went on shore to . . . spend his time in great dissipation . . . eating, dressing, dancing, gallanting. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 71 Now we are in Horace Walpole's time, and the macaroni-cynic of Strawberry Hill is gallanting in the Mall with Lady Caroline Petersham. 1888 SNOWGRASS *Heine's Wit*, etc. (ed. 2) 208 Nor . . . did he gallant with the crowned relatives of the Cæsars.

trans. 1762 STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 2 A Horse gallanting with a Mare. 1847 BLACKBURN *Mag.* LXII. 666 Small must have been the population, when these . . . great inexpressibles, gallanted with the ladies' large horse farthingales.

b. To gad about idly, 'gallivant'. Sc.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 143 In kirk-yard drear they may gallant, An' mak his turf their favrite haunt. 1822 GALT *Steam-boat* vii. 121 It is . . . believed . . . that the witches are in the practice of gallanting over field and flood . . . in the shape of cats and mawkins. 1825-80 JAMISON s.v. Women who gad about idly, and with the appearance of lightness, in the company of men, are said to gallant with them.

4. *trans.* To play the gallant to (a woman), pay court or lover-like attentions to, flirt with.

1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* III. 37 I find the Doctor has a mind to gallant me. 1769 *Alice* in *Ann. Rev.* 168/1 Abbess are always gallanting the ladies. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* (1832) 151 He was gallanting the Polish lady. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xvi. iii. VI. 165 That young Durchnaught . . . whom we saw gallanting the little girl . . . some years ago. 1883 A. DOBSON *Fighting* vii. 181 When he visits a friend or gallants the ladies.

trans. 1717 CIBBER *Non-Juror* II. He us'd to make the Maids lock up the Turkey-cocks every Saturday Night, for fear they should gallant the Hens on a Sunday. c. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Ridge) 11 The cock . . . was gallanting one of his hens.

†b. To caress (a hand) gallantly. Obs.

1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* III. i. I have tried every bar (of the grate) many a fair time over; and at last have found out one, where a band may get through, and be gallanted.

5. *esp.* To act as cavalier or escort to (a lady), to attend or conduct (her) to some place.

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* t. 4 Young Ranter talks to her, gallants to her coach, follows her home. 1728 VANDER & CH. *Prov. Hush* III. i. The ladies . . . wanted you to help gallant them. 1814 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange* *Life* (1870) I. 280 The . . . House of Commons, where we were gallanted by half a dozen members. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. Ladislav gallants her about sometimes.

b. In a wider sense: To conduct, escort, convey. 1806 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 170 Show this scrawl to nobody, but gallant it, as quick as possible, to the fire. 1807-8 — *Salmag.* (1824) 196 His first care . . . on making a new acquaintance, is to gallant him to old Cockfolds. 1817 LAOY GRANVILLE *Letter* (1894) I. 119 Mr. Agar Ellis, whom I invited, carried there, and gallanted about. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxviii. 46 The one [buffalo] which I saw fit to gallant over the plain alone . . . led me a hard chase. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 441 The little black steamer . . . sometimes gallanting a tall ship in and out.

†6. To *gallant a fan*. a. (see quot. a. 1700). b. (?a misapprehension.) To handle or manipulate a fan. Obs.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gallant a Fan*, to break it with Design, on Purpose to have the . . . Favour to Present it better. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 152 r. 10, I teach young Gentlemen the whole Art of Gallanting a Fan. N. B. I have several little plain Fans made for this Use, to avoid Expence. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 303 Charlotte gallanting her fan, and swimming over the floor without touching it. 1754 — *Grandison* (1811) III. iv. 24 Gallanting her fan. Hence *Gallanting* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 644, I rather hop'd I should no more Hear from you o' th' gallanting score. 1707 *Reflex.*

upon *Ridicule* 133 Amours, Adventures, gallanting Stories. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 21 The Gallanting Pamphlet styled 'The Pastime of Pleasure. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 337 He was of a gallanting turn, although he only made love to old ladies. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* II. 30 She would, by artful gallanting with a gentleman, facilitate my design upon his pockets. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. xi. (1849) 77 To spend money in such gallanting was a thing I had never thought of. 1869 *Latest News* 10 Oct. 6 Young men who do their gallanting away from the city.

Gallante, var. GALANTY.

Gallanthood. *rare*—1. [f. GALLANT *sb.* + -HOOD.] 'Gallants' collectively, chivalry.

1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 134 Half our best treasures of gallanthood there, with axe and with glaive.

† **Gallantify, v. Obs. rare.** [f. GALLANT + (-IFY).] *trans.* (See quot.).

1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* 1.6 *Isa.* Sirrah, talk of poisoning my children, and I'll have thee so gallantified. Dr. Gallantified? prethee what's that, Wife? *Isa.* To be gallantified, is to be soundly cudgell'd, sirrah.

Gallantine, var. GALANTINE.

† **Gallantise. Obs.** [a. OF. *galantise*, f. *galant* GALLANT *a.*: see -ICE.] Gallantry, gallant bearing, courtliness.

1520 *Treat. Gallant* (1866) 12 Our gentylnes for galantysse haue we lefte there. 1566 PAINTER *Fal. Pleas.* 152 The thousand slippery sleights of Loves gallantise. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* vi. 906 Whom all the Shewes of State. Gray-headed Senate, and Youth's gallantise Grant not so much, as onely this Device. 1595 *Life Scanderbeg* 10 The gallantise and bravery of thy youth.

† **Gallantish, a. Sc. Obs.** [f. GALLANT *sb.* or *a.* + -ISH.] ? Fond of display.

1802 BRUCE *Diss. Suprem.* in *Life Knox* (1813) I. 421 A weak, fickle, freakish, bigotted gallantish or imperious woman.

† **Gallantissimo. Obs. rare.** [a. It. *galantissimo*, superl. of *galante* GALLANT *a.*] As a mode of address = Most gallant sir!

1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffon* II. ii. But why, my Gallantissimo's, do you not address to the rich Heiresses?

Gallantize (gæl'antəiz), *v.* Now rare. [f. GALLANT + -IZE. Cf. *f. galantiser* to treat with gallantry.]

1. *intr.* To play the gallant; esp. in to gallantize it. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 490 So they may gallantize and flush it in novelty. 1611 CORNAC, *se Gorgias*, to flaunt, braue, or gallantize it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Gallantize*, to play the Gallant. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 325 They do ponder on nought but how to gallantize it at balls, routs, and fandangoes.

2. *trans.* To play the gallant to (a woman); to court.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 239 The meanest... never furnish their Visitors with such opportunities of gallantizing their wives, as the French and other Novelists... would insinuate. 1736 ELIZA STANLEY *tr. Hist. Prince Tili* 22 A certain Privy Counsellor, who... gallantised all the young Girls he came near. 1872 LYTTON *Parisians* ix. iii, There was a gal... whom I gallantised.

Gallantly (gæl'antli, gæl'antli), *adv.* [f. GALLANT *a.* + -LY².] In a gallant manner.

1. In gorgeous style, showily.

1552 LATIMER *Frutit. Serm.* (1575) II. 148 Our Clergymen whiche go so gallantly now a dayes. I heare say that some of them weare Velvet shoes and Velvet slippers. 1582 BRETON *Flourish on Fancy* (Grosart) 171 Thus shall you see her Bed and Chamber, brauely deckte: And every room... set out in each respect, so gallantlie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1260 A gard of an hundred tall souldiours, gallantly appareled all in blew. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. vi. 110 On her wedding-day, how gallantly does she come forth as a Bride adorned for her husband? 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxxiii. 139 A party of fifty persons, gallantly dressed, well mounted and armed. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *In front of Cathedral* 23 A crowd... Gaily and gallantly arrayed!

2. In an excellent manner, splendidly, finely.

1552 HULOT, *Gallantly, belle, polite, pollicubiller.* 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 23 Which attire became her so gallantly, as shee seemed to be the Goddess Flora her selfe. 1729 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, They were gallantly armed. 1838 L. E. LANOON *Leg. Teignmouth* ii, And gallantly the white sails swept On, on before the wind.

3. In a brave or spirited manner, courageously, heroically.

1590 SHAKS. *Midw. N.* I. ii. 25 (Fo.) A Louer that kills himselfe most gallantly for loue. 1653 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 37 Lo. Taff answered gallantly that he appeared not there as a lo-courier. a 1674 CLARENBOROUGH *Hist. Reb.* VIII. 14 The foot beuowed themselves very gallantly. 1774 FLETCHER *Doctr. Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 195 They fought gallantly for many glorious truths. 1839 JAMES *Louis VII.* I. 157 The place was gallantly defended... by the garrison. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 357 'Threaten such things to rich and dainty folk, which haue their hope in this world', answered Elston, gallantly, 'we fear them not'.

4. With courtesy or politeness, esp. in the exaggerated style of a gallant or courtier; in recent use, only of behaviour towards women.

1611 CORNAC, *Gallardement*... gallantly, like a gallant. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Everemond's Ess.* 243 One may say seriously of it, what has been gallantly said of Love, 'All other Pleasures are not worth its Pains'. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 83 The latter retired... gallantly telling the prince, that his daughter should amuse his highness, until himself could attend him. 1800 MRS. HENRY MOUNTNEY *Fau.* I. 253 Lord Wilmington, snatching her hand, gallantly pressed it to his lips. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xv, Mac-Ivor said, very gallantly, he would never raise his hand against a grey head that was so much respected as

my father's. 1865 MISS CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* II. 268 The Colonel... gallantly conducted her to the door.

Gallantness (gæl'antnēs), *n.* Now rare. [f. GALLANT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being gallant, in various senses.

c 1450 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 75 Sum pepyl that leyn now on dayes, Ar mekyl set on gallantness. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 209 margin, Their galantes in the warres. 1575 TURBEV. *Faulconbr.* 151 His gadding moode and gallantness of minde. 1608-11 BR. HALL *Epist.* vi. vi. In gallantness of spirit without haughtiness. 1639 W. WATSEY *Protophyes* I. xix. (1640) 102 Any gallantness of attire or house-rooms. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sent. Disc.* ix. 432 That bravery and gallantness... is nothing else but the swelling of their own unbanded pride and vain-glory. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gallantry*, or *Gallantness*, courteous Behaviour, Gentleness... 1. Courtship; also Bravery, remarkable courage. 1721-92 BAILEY, *Gallantness*, Intrigue or Amour.

† **Gallantize, v. Obs. rare.** [f. GALLANTRY + -IZE.] Only in *To gallantize it*: to indulge one's propensity for gallantry. = GALLANTIZE.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. viii. 71 The more flauntingly to gallantize it [orig. *pour plus gorgias estre*].

Gallantry (gæl'antri). [ad. *f. galanterie*, f. *galant* GALLANT *a.* and *sb.*: see -ERY.]

1. Gallants collectively; gentry, fashionable people. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 149 Hector... and all the gallantry of Troy. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 33 So were likewise the Civil wars of France... the Fenceschools that inured the youth and Gallantry of the Kingdom. 1660 EVELYN *Men.* (1857) I. 357, I went to Hyde Park, where was His Majesty, and abundance of gallantry. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 209/1, I shall next proceed to give you some examples of Country fashions... not of the Gallantry of those Countreys... but of the commonality.

2. Fine or gay appearance or show, splendour, magnificence. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. viii. 693 They lined miserably, yet for gallantry were bones and peeces of dried flesh about their neckes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. I. 411 The old men... who could call to minde the greatness and gallantry of the former [Temple]. 1662 STIRLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* Ep. Ded. Aij, They seem to envy the gallantry of Peacocks, and strive to outvie them in the gayety of their Plumcs. 1724 R. WELTON *Substance Chr. Faith* 19 In whatever gallantry a man appears upon the stage, he must retire, and be undress'd. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 5 The pomp and gallantry that we find recorded with poetical exaggeration in the legends of knight-errantry.

3. A form of display or adornment; an elegant practice or habit. *Obs.*

1633 A. H. *Parthen. Sacra* xvii. 101 The greatest gallantrie of Ladies, is to haue them [pearls] dangling at their eares by half dozens. 1650 BULWER *Autrogonet.* ix. 103 [They] bore holes in their Cheeks for a Gallantry. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 16 Justs and Tournaments were then the greatest Gallantry of the Age.

4. *f. concn. in pl.* Pretty things, knick-knacks. Cf. *f. galanterie. Obs.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/7 Great quantities of Sweet-Meats, Aqua-Frescas, and other Galantries. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless Mar* 14 Sept., Besides these a set of fine china for the tea-table, encased in gold, japan trunks, fans, and many gallantries of the same nature. c 1720 - *Lett.* (1837) II. 47 Every matron... saluted her with a compliment and a present, some of jewels, others of pieces of stuff, handkerchiefs, or little gallantries of that nature.

5. Bravery, dashing courage, heroic bearing.

1647 CLARENBOROUGH *Hist. Reb.* vt. § 250 Sir John Berkley... with great diligence, and gallantry, visiting all places in Devon... took many Prisoners of men. 1688 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 379 The Bishops Council belav'd themselves in this weighty matter with a great deal of gallantry and plainness. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxv. 116 With the unpremeditated gallantry of a soldier. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 307 He defended himself with great gallantry. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 Hence, too, the heat and gallantry of its onset.

6. A brave or gallant deed. *Obs.*

1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lucia* 190 He took the Bassa, and with this handful of men performed a world of gallantries. 1691 TATE in *Petty's Pol. Anat.* Ep. Ded. Aij b, But a single Gallantry appear'd not sufficient for the Heir of Ormond. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 20 The crusades, the rescuing of holy lands, and such devout gallantries are in less request than formerly.

7. Excellence. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xi. 228 The gallantry of his strength. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 87 It was a strong and lofty Plant, and so vigorous, as... to forbid all Weeds to grow very near it; so thirstily it suck't the earth for nourishment, to maintain its own health and gallantry.

8. Courtliness or devotion to the female sex, polite or courteous bearing or attention to ladies.

1675 ORWAY *Alcibiades* III. I, I may believe it Gallantry, not Love. 1746 W. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 46 His Grace shows as much gallantry as ever to a certain maid of honour. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 11 Glyndon accosted Isabel with impassioned gallantry. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Lore* Wks. (Bohn) I. 78 From exchanging glances, they advance to acts of courtesy, [and] of gallantry.

9. Loyalty, devotion (to a monarch). *Obs.*

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 109, I hope your Lo^{ps} greate goodness and gallantry to the King will defend him from so high a miserie.

10. A polite or gallant action or speech, a courtesy.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. a la Mode* II. i, The prince... said a thousand gallantries. 1702 STEELE *Fueral* II. (1734) 37 Here's the Lute... hold the Song upon your Hat... 'Tis a pretty Gallantry to a Relation. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 145 The Soldier breath'd the Gallantries of France. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii, To exchange a few gallantries with the lady. 1865 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/2 Men are polite

because they think women inferior to them. If they looked upon us as their equals, these stupid gallantries would cease.

7. The occupation or behaviour of a gallant.

1632 MASSINGER & FILLO *Fatal Downy* v. i, I'm of your sect, and my gallantry but a dream. 1665 BOYLE *Ocea. Refl.* v. ix. (1849) 331 Those Excesses, that are misman'd Gallantry. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 381 The men of pleasure, dress, and gallantry. 1714 ABBISON *Spect.* No. 576 7 1 A range of broken Windows, and other like Monuments of Wit and Gallantry. 1820 L. STERVEN *Pope* iv. 101 His [Pope's] frame was not adapted for the robust gallantry of the time.

8. Amorous intercourse or intrigue.

1678 D'CHESSE CLEVELAND *Lett. to Chas.* II in Miss Berry. *Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* (1831) 91 All the world knew that all things of gallantry were at an end with you and I. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* in *T. Tub*, etc. 317 All Companions of great Skill and Practice in Affairs of Gallantry. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* (1792) I. Advt. 14 Gallantry with married women. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 15 Sept. I. 242 She was not without a charge of gallantry. 1819 EVRON *Juan* I. lxiii, What men call gallantry, and gods adultery. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 28 Persons... notorious for their immorality (gallantry, the world calls it).

9. An intrigue with one of the opposite sex.

1706-7 FANQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* II. i, The French are a People that can't live without their Gallantries. 1727 SWIFT, etc. *Mem.* P. P. Misc. II. 272, I layed aside the powdered Gallantries of my Youth. 1750 CLEVELAND *Lett.* (1774) III. 28 Every French woman of condition is more than suspected of having a gallantry.

† **Gallantship. Obs. rare.** [f. GALLANT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition or dignity of a gallant; in quot. a mock title.

1559 G. HARVEY *Lett. to b.* (Camden) 65 Your gallantship would peradventure terme it zeale and devotion.

† **Gallanture. Obs. rare**—1. [irregularly f. GALLANT *sb.* + -URE.] = GALLANTRY 7.

a 1683 OLDHAM *On Morruent* xxvii, Remains (1684) 74 Gallantries, who their high Breeding prize Known only by their Gallanture and Vice.

Gallary, obs. form of GALLERY.

Gallate (gæl'at) *Chem.* Also 8-9 gallat. [f. GALL-IC *a.* + -ATE.] A salt of gallic acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547, 14 Gallats, the alkaline, of a green colour. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 348 It [gallic acid] combines with alkaline bodies... The compounds formed have received the name of gallates. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 422 The gallates of the heavy metals are insoluble.

† **Gallature. Obs.** [ad. It. *gallatura*, f. *gallare* to fecundate (an egg), f. *gallo* cock; the word may have been also mod. Lat.] The germ in an egg.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. 151 Whether it [the chicken] be not made out of the grandio, gallature, germe or trede of the egge... doth seem of lesser doubt. 1658 - *Gard. Cyrus* III. 52 Whether it be not more rational Epicurisme to contrive whole dishes out of the nebbes... then from the Gallatures and treddles of Egges.

Gallaunde, -aunt, obs. ff. GALLON, GALLANT.

Galloway, -axye, obs. ff. GALLOWAT, GALAXY.

† **Gall-bitten, a. Obs.** In 5 galbeton. [f. GALL *sb.* + -BITTEN] ? Bitten so as to have galls on the flesh.

1482 *Rot. Parl.* 22 *Edw. IV.* VI. 222 Nor that any suche Merchaut nor Palyngman, medell any Galbeton, storven or pillit Elys, with good Elys.

Gall-bladder (gō'blædər). [f. GALL *sb.* + -BLADDER.] The vessel in the animal system which contains the gall or bile.

1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 393 The Gall-Bladder is Pear-like. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 410 An Officer received a wound in the inferior part of the Gall-Bladder. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 253 It frequently happens that gall-stones are found in the gall-bladder after death. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 118 Opening into the hepatic duct is seen the duct of a large oval sac, the gall-bladder.

Galle, obs. form of GALL *sb.*

Galleass: see GALLIASS.

Galled, ppl. a. ¹ *nonce-wd.* [f. GALL *sb.* + -ED².] Mixed with gall, made bitter.

1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* 24 Hee that should taste your sweetned Gall, would call it galled sugar, and not sugred gall.

Galled (gōld), *ppl. a.* ² [orig. f. GALL *sb.* + -ED², but afterwards taken as f. GALL *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. a. Affected with galls or painful swellings.

b. Sore from chafing. Often preceded by some defining word, as *harness-galled, saddle-galled, spur-galled, trace-galled*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 156 Gif hors geallede sie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 46 The hors, on which she rode, was black, All lene and galled upon the back. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* I. xx. (1554) 37 b, A galled horse, the sooth if ye list se, who trucketh him boweth his back for dred. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/1 Gallyd (S. gally), strumousus. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prom.* (1869) 69, I rub the gald hors backe till he winche. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 253 Let the gald iade winch: our withers are vnruing. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 151 Most persons are like gald horses that cannot indure the rubbing of their sores. 1818 *Art Preserv.* *Feet* 124 Trusting to the apparently insignificant nature of a galled toe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) I. iii. 207 Less sympathy than is now felt for a galled horse or an overdriven ox. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Fruits* (1873) I. 146, I had a galled heel.

2. *fig.* Irritated, vexed, unquiet, distressed.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 328, I will leane you to God, and to your galled conscience. 1621 Dr. HALL *Heaven upon*

Earth § 4 The galled soule doth after the wont of sicke Patients seeke refreshing in variety. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 161 Gall'd jealousy, like as the tide, ebbs to rest. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 243 His galled and indignant spirit demanded solitude.

3. Of land: Bare through exhaustion or removal of soil.

1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Galled*, also applied to land having patches on which the crop has not grown or has been withered. 1883 C. F. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 49 Galled spots in a field are places where the soil has been washed away, or has been so exhausted that nothing will grow.

4. Comb., as galled-back, -backed adjs.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-oth.* vii. 309 Thereby now doth only graze The gall'd-backe carrion lade. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2604/4 A Dark bay stray Nag..blind of the near eye, gall'd backt.

Hence Gall'dness.

1569 R. ANDROSE *tr. Alexis' Secr.* iv. 11. 15 Against the galledness of the feete.

Galled (gôld), *ppl.* a.3 *Dyeing.* [f. GALL v.2 + -ED.] Treated with a decoction of gall-nuts. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz. c. 9* § 3 Hosen, have been dyed with.. a galled and mathered Black.

Gallein (gæ'lin). [f. GALL-TO a.2 + (-E)IN.] A brown-red powder, or small green crystals, obtained by heating pyrogallol and phthalic anhydride. Used as a dye. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Gallenical, **Gallenist**: see GALENICAL, -IST.

Galleon (gæ'liôn). Forms: 6-7 galion, gallion, (Sc. gailzeon, gailzeown), 7 galeoon, gallioon, -oun, 6-9 galeon, 8-9 galleoon, 7-galleon. [a. f. *galion*, and Sp. *galeon*, It. *galeone* (= Pg. *galeão*), med. L. *gallion-em*, *galeon-em*, deriv. of *galea* a galley. The form *galleon* is probably colloq. from nautical usage.] A kind of vessel, shorter but higher than the galley; a ship of war, esp. Spanish; also, the large vessels used by the Spaniards in carrying on trade with their American possessions (in modern usage chiefly in this connection).

1599 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 406 Idyll Iowis Sall fetterit be in the gailzeownis. 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 27 Fortie or fiftie tall ships, whereof were four of the kings greatest and warlikest Gallions. 1666 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 449 There were four Galleons... every one of them carrying fifty Guns, or more, and near 700 men. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) 111. xlii. 491 A hundred were galleons... of greater size than any ever before used in Europe. 1805 DIBDIN in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 394 We took a Galleon, And the Crew touch'd the Agent for cash to some tune. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 213 In a few years they had compelled eleven Spanish galleons to strike their flags.

b. *fig.* A great prize or catch, referring to the capture of Spanish galleons by English privateers. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* iv. ii. This Prize will be a Galleon, a *Vigo* Business. I warrant you we shall bring off three or four thousand Pound.

Gallepyn, var. GALOPIN, *Obs.*

Galler, *rare* -t. [f. GALL v.1 + -ER.] One who galls or irritates.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 114 A willingness to be rid of those gallerers that twinge the brain of the stiff maintainer of this.

Gallerian (gæ'li-ri-ân). Also 7-8 gallerien. [ad. F. *gallerien*, f. *gallere* slave-galley.] A galley-slave.

1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* v. 1. The Gallerien Was not Antiochus. 1713 DARRELL *Gentil. Instr.* (ed. 5) Supp. viii. 8. 59 The Prerogative of a private Centinel above a Slave lies only in the Name, and the Advantage, if any, stands for the Gallerien. 1836 MARRAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 218 Don Silvio with one hundred and fifty galleriens, left loose on the coast yesterday afternoon!

Galleried (gæ'li-ri-d), *ppl.* a. Also 6-7 galleried. [f. GALLERY + -ED.] Furnished with a gallery.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 103 On each side this Street the Houses be galleried; soe that men may syde drye by them if it raine. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 24 The west window is noble, with a transome which is galleried. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottolow. Leg.* 421 The entrance to an old galleried inn in the Borough. 1896 *Century Mag.* Apr. 931 It is radically unlike those columned and galleried... churches.

Gallery (gæ'leri), *sb.* Forms: 6 gallery(e), 6-7 gallerie, 7 gallery, 6, 8 galery, 6- galery. [ad. F. *galérie* = Sp. *galéria*, Pg. *galaria*, It. *galleria* = med. L. *galeria*, of unknown origin.]

1. A covered space for walking in, partly open at the side, or having the roof supported by pillars; a piazza, portico, colonnade.

1500 *Assembly Ladies* 165 The galeries right wonder wel y-wrought. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 67 To be edifyt... with taverinis and galaris [L. *porticus*], to sauf thaim fra somer schouris, or fra fervint hetis of the sone. 1594 J. KING *Jonas* xxvii. 358 Chryssippus, who was saide to proppre vpe the gallery of the Stoicks. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 496 This image of hers was set vp in the great gallery or publick walking-place of Metellus. 1648 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 260 The rebuilding of y^e Gallery in y^e fellows orchard. 1760 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* II. 105 The vestry leads to the gallery or cloisters of the convent. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 111. 729 There is in the gallery of the Tuilleries, on the right as you enter the gardens, an Ionic column.

2. A long, narrow platform or balcony, constructed on the outside of a building, at some

elevation from the ground, and open in front except as having a balustrade or railing.

1509 FISHER *Serm. Hen. VII.* Wks. (1876) 278 His walles and galleries of grete pleasure. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 65/1 Hee came forth of his chamber, and yet not downe unto them, but stode aboue in a galerye ouer them. 1598 YONG *Diana* 57 The Lady is in the galerye ouer her garden, taking the fresh aire of the coole night. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xlii. 3 Ouer against the pauement which was for the vtter court, was galerye against galerye in three stories. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr. The first house has a large court before it, and open galleries all round it... This gallery leads to all the chambers. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 24 The lantern for the lights, surrounded by a gallery or balcony. 1842 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 69 A wide handsome gallery outside every story. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. (1894) 94 We lounged lazily in the wooden gallery, smoking our pipes. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/4 Our old coaching jons, with their roomy yards and railed galleries.

b. A similar passage on the roof of a house.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* vi. 10 He buylded a galery also aboue vpon the whole house fyue cubytes hye. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. At 29* Round the roofs [ran] a gilded gallery That lent broad verge to distant lands.

c. *Arch.* A long narrow passage either made in the thickness of a wall, or supported on corbels, having its open side towards the interior of a building, and serving both for ornament and as a means of communication.

1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 391 A gallery which leads round the inside near the roof, from whence the church makes a beautiful appearance.

d. *Naut.* A balcony built outside the body of a ship, at the stern (*stern-gallery*), or at the quarters (*quarter-gallery*).

1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The Brackets are little carved knees to support the Galleries. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1393/1 During which time, our Quarter took fire, and burnt the Gallery, but we happily quencht it. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 315 As to her quarter, the carpenters made her a neat little gallery on either side. 1797 NELSON in A. DUNCAN *Life* (1806) 41 A soldier... having broken the upper quarter-gallery window, I jumped in. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 37 From her poop and galleries, the enemy sorely annoyed... the British. 1872 [EART. PENBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY] *South Sea Bubbles* i. 14 They lay under the stern gallery of the frigate.

3. A platform, supported by columns or brackets, projecting from the interior wall of a building, and serving e.g. to provide additional room for an audience. a. *gen.*

1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 4 Feb. (1882) 111. 38 Mr. Hiller read it out of the Council-Chamber Gallery. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iii. The library... a large Gothic room, with double arches and a gallery. 1854 WILLIS in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 111. 168 The proposed Museum... has a gallery running round.

b. In churches.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 111. 56/2 And twenty pound he gaue to build a Gallerie in the same Church. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* 11. xiv. 103 As for out-lodgings (like galleries, necessary evils in populous Churches) he rather tolerates then approves them. 1690 S. SEWALL *Diary* 11 Sept. (1878) I. 330 Having also found that sitting so near the out-side of the House [i.e. the meeting-house] causeth me in Winter-time to take cold in my head, I removed into the Gallery. 1722 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 38 If the Church-wardens would... make a new Gallery, or add anything else to the Church. 1868 MILLMAN *St. Paul's* xix. 494 My voice was heard distinctly in every part of the building, up to the western gallery. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 54 In churches of the same kind, however, we find the groined vault used to carry a gallery in the aisles.

c. In a theatre. Now *spec.* The highest of such projecting platforms, containing the cheapest seats.

1690 CROWE *Eng. Friar* iv. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 84, I am... Governor of the eighteen-penny gallery I play the game. a 1704 T. BROWN *Prod. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 51, I, who never pass'd, as yet, The test of the misjudging pit; Nor 't' th' galleries tickled Crowd. 1816 *Times* 25 Jan. In what part of the theatre was the one-shilling gallery? 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxiv. The people were cracking nuts in the gallery.

d. In a senatorial chamber. Also *ladies'*, *members'*, *press*, *strangers'* gallery.

1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 282 There are... strangers in our gallery. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 367 Dumont relates that he sat in the gallery of the Convention, and heard Mirabeau make a speech. 1897 LUCY in *Daily News* 9 Apr. 7/2 News reached the Press Gallery to-night of the death of Mr. Doyle, one of the oldest members of the Press Gallery.

4. *transf.* a. The assemblage of persons who occupy the gallery portion of a theatre, the 'gods'; formerly often in *pl.* Hence *fig.* the less refined or instructed portion of the public. To play the gallery: to act the part of gallery-spectators. To play to (or for) the gallery: to address oneself to those in the gallery (also *fig.*).

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 77 He should have wove in one, two Comedies; The first for th' Gallery... Th' other for the Gentlemen oth' Pl. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulè* Prol. 16 Nor bless the Gall'ries with the Sweets of Rhime. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* xxviii. Kenney's 'World'... Tires the sad gallery, lulls the listless pit. 1870 *Echo* 23 July 5/4 We were... constantly called in to 'play the gallery' to his witty remarks. 1872 *Standard* 23 Oct. 5/4 His dispatches were, indeed, too long and too swelling in phrase; for herein he was always 'playing to the galleries'. 1878 IRVING *Stage* 28 That same gallery which at first roared itself hoarse, while the play went on in

dumb-show, became hushed in rapt admiration. 1890 *Scotsman* 18 Aug. He [Mr. Blaine] was playing for his Irish gallery. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 156/4 We hope that... advocates will be courteous to judges, to opposing counsel, and to witnesses, and not play to the gallery. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 4/2 The 'gallery' will be most interested in the three couples [of golf players].

b. The body of persons who occupy a public gallery in a senatorial chamber.

1817 *Parl. Deb.* 568 He addressed himself principally to his friends on his right and left, and in so inaudible a voice that his remarks did not reach the gallery. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. 82 (1862) 119 The mischief arose from suffering the galleries [of the French National Convention] to interfere with their plaudits or their hisses. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 183 The Solicitor spoke at great length and with great acrimony, and was often interrupted by the clamorous and hisses of the audience... The galleries were furious.

5. A long narrow apartment, sometimes serving as a means of access to other parts of a house; a corridor.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 210/1, I was brought afore my Lorde Cardinall into his galery, and there hee reade all myne articles. 1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 111. 326 The roofe of the said building to containe and be deuoted into five rooms or galleries. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 1 We were now arrived at the Upper-end of the Gallery, when the Knight faced towards one of the Pictures. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. Brother Cyprian, at the end of long gallery, opened the door of a small apartment. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 95 A gallery communicating between his residence and the monastery.

6. An apartment or building devoted to the exhibition of works of art.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* 11. iii. 37 Long time thy shadow hath ben thrall to me, For in my Gallery thy Picture hangs. 1625 BACON *Ess. Friendship* (Arb.) 165 For a Crowd is not Company; And Faces are but a Gallery of Pictures... where there is no Loue. 1638 JUVENIS *Paint. Antients* 339 A Gallery in the suburbs of Naples, looking toward the West, which was richly furnished with many good pieces. 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. (1842) 198 In going through a gallery where there were many portraits of the last ages. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxi. For I have been accusom'd to entwine My thoughts with nature rather in the fields Than Art in galleries. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Day's Ration*, Why need I galleries, when a pupil's draught After the master's sketch fills and o'erfills My apprehension? 1883 LD. CAIRNS in *Standard* 9 May 2/5 The galleries would not be kept open after six o'clock.

7. *Mil.* and *Mining.* An underground passage, horizontal or nearly so; a level or drift.

1631 PRENAPAT *Siege Buss* 7 Counte Ernst... was advised by his Ingener... to make a great Gallery directly vpon the Citie from the letter N. 1659 HAMMOND *On F.* cxxxix. 1-5 Paraphr. 673 A man can no more escape or march undiscovered out of a city the most closely besieged, when the galleries are prepared. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) *Galery*,... also us'd for the Branch of a Mine, that is, a narrow Passage under Ground, leading to the Mine that is carry'd on under any Work design'd to be blown up. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 249 The basalt reposed on clay, into which a gallery was worked without meeting the basalt. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v. Till he came at length into a narrow, dark, and damp gallery, that seemed cut from the living rock. 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 175 The most ordinary dimensions of galleries [in mines] are a yard wide and two yards high. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/2 The air is carried along to the extremities of the workings in galleries constructed of canvas, technically known as brattice cloth.

b. *Mil.* (See quot. 1704.) ? *Obs.*

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn. Gallery*, in Fortification, is a covered Walk, the Sides whereof are Musket-proof, consisting of a double Row of Planks lined with Plates of Iron... These Galleries are frequently made use of in the Moat already filled with Faggots and Bavinis, to the end that the Miner may approach safe to the face of the Bastion, when the Artillery of the opposite Flank is dismounted. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) *Galery*, a Passage made across the Ditch of a Town besieg'd, with Timbers fastened on the Ground and plank'd over. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5476/1 The Heads of the Bridges, or Galleries, over the Ditch of the Palank, had been damaged.

c. *Mil.* A 'lane' or open space between ranks or bodies of men.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 212 The spaces, intervalles, galleries and passages, which are amongst the ranks... do serue [etc.].

8. a. A passage made by a deer, etc. through brushwood (*obs.*; cf. ENTRY 7 c). b. A passage made by an animal underground, or through a rock.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 68 If you would know the height and thickness of the Hart, observe his Entries and Galleries into the Thickets, and what Boughs he hath over-stridden. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 40 The... galleries made by Crustaceans.

9. *Tennis.* (See quot. 1878.) *Winning-gallery*, the opening most remote from the dedans or service-side.

1699 BOYER *Compl. Fr. Master* iv. Fam. Dial. *Tay mis se ealle dans le petit trou, ou dans la Galerie.* I put his Ball into the Hazard, or the Gallery. 1829 *Lond. Encycl.* in *Blau's Rur. Sports* (1840) 133 Upon the entrance of a tennis court there is a long gallery which goes to the dedans, that is, a kind of front gallery, into which, whenever a ball is struck, it tells for a certain stroke. This long gallery is divided into different compartments or galleries, each of which has its particular name. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 157 Galleries, the openings beneath the side-pent-house, including the first, second, and last galleries, the door, and the line-opening, on each side of the net. *Ibid.* 183 Every ball which either falls short or enters a gallery (except always the winning-gallery) counts for nothing.

b. Often used as a rhetorical or (now chiefly) semi-humorous synonym for 'French'; sometimes with allusion to characteristics which the French are supposed to have inherited from their Gaulish ancestors. † *His Gallic Majesty*: the king of France.

1672 CHOWNE *Chas. VIII.* 11. Dram. Wks. 1873 I 152 1st th' glories of the Gall Court. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 481 7 A little warm fellow... fell most unmercifully upon his Gallic majesty. 1756 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Hawksworth* Mar. It is too Gallic. 1778 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 331 My imagination sets you down upon the Gallic shore. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Tico. Such* xi. 190 It is his habit to talk with a Gallic largeness and refer to the universe. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* 1. Prol., We will match our Gallic wit against these English fools.

c. In combining form, as *Gallico-anglian*, an Englishman who favours the French.

1804 J. LARWOOD *No Guy Boat* 8 Is there a Gallico-Anglian who has the perverseness to say that [etc.].

B. sb. A Frenchman. *rare*—1.

1755 J. ADAMS *Let. 12 Oct.* in Webster *Adams & Jefferson* 17 If we can remove the turbulent Gallics, our people... will in another century, become more numerous than England itself.

Gallic (græ'lik), *a.* ² *Chem.* [ad. F. *gallique*, f. L. *galla* (= F. *galle* *GALL* sb.) : see -10.] Only in *gallic acid*: a crystalline acid prepared from the oak-gall and other vegetable products.

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. v. 74 To which the name of gallic acid has been given from galls. 1800 tr. *Lavergne's Chem.* II. 86 Red sulphate of iron... is precipitated black by the gallic acid. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) iv. 117 On... brushing with a solution of Gallic Acid manifest difference will be observed.

Gallican (græ'likən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 gallicane. [ad. L. *Gallicanus*, f. *Gallicus* *GALLIC* *a.* Cf. F. *gallican* (not *ain*) in ecclesiastical sense.]

A. *adj.*

1. *a. gen.* = *GALLIO* *a.* ¹ *Obs.* exc. in palaeographical use.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Descr. Germanie* vi. 270 The Gallican tongue doth conuince the Gothinos... not to be Germans. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 215 He therefore (a wickedness not familiar with our Gallieane spirits) attempted vs both with poison. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4426/8 The Popish Pretender, and Pupil of the Gallican Tyrant. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. 100 The culprit pleaded the restraint of marriage upon the will, and upon the affections, with every other common-place sophism of Gallican philosophy. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. 176 note, A copy of the Sermons of St. Severianus, must also represent the Gallican script, which was the parent of the Irish uncial.

b. *Ecl.* (= med. L. *Gallicanus*), the distinctive epithet of the ancient Church of Gaul or France, and of its characteristic usages, liturgies, etc. as compared with those of other national Churches of the Roman communion. Hence applied to that school of French Roman Catholics of which Bossuet was the leader, which maintains the right of the French Church to be in certain important respects self-governing, and free from papal control; opposed to *Ultramontane*.

1169 BECKER *Let. to Pope Alexander in Mat. Hist. Thos. Becket* (1885) VII. dlxxxiii. 121 Forma fidelitatis exigit in ecclesia Gallicana et Anglicana [etc.]. 1633 BR. MORTON *Disch. 5 Imputations* 263 For the defence and preservation of the Gallicane Regalities and Liberties. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 2 The Vigilance of France in maintaining the Gallicane Rites. *Ibid.* 16 The French keep close to their Gallican Church. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* iv. 6 This more correct Psalter... obtained first in Gaul about 580... From which circumstance it came to have the name of Gallican, in contradistinction to the Roman. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. 1. 15 The Gallican theory [of church government] views the Church as a constitutional monarchy.

† 2. = *French-sick*: see *FRENCH* 7. *Obs.*

1654 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 3 Sweet Almonds... are commonly allowed by Physicians, to be eaten with a few Raisins, for a Supper, by their Gallican Patients. *Ibid.* 25.

B. sb. a. One who favours friendly relations with France; *rare*. b. A member of the Gallican party in the French Church.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlv. 302 In regard to the foreign relations of the country [United States], Congress was divided between what the French envoy named 'Gallicans' and 'anti-Gallicans'. 1882 *Athenæum* 8 July 43/3 He is no Papist or Ultramontane, but a Gallican... a genuine Gallican of the school of Bossuet.

Hence *Gallicanist*, one who favours the independence of the Gallican Church.

1775 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 64 Gallicanists, Italianists, Secular Priests. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 186 As the former proved him to be a Jansenist, and the latter a Gallicanist, conflict with the Jesuits was unavoidable.

Gallicanism (græ'likəniz'm), [f. *Gallican* + -ISM.] The principles and practice of the Gallican party (see *GALLICAN* *a.* 1 b.).

1858 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 330 Gallicanism... has died under... the irruption of liberal opinion. 1859 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 2 It would surely shock Archbishop Manning to learn that such rascals 'Gallicanism'... is being taught under authority.

† Used erroneously for *GALLICISM* *rare*.

1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 385/1 What may be conveniently described, to use a Gallicanism, as a 'contradictory' judgment.

Gallicide (græ'lisid), *noun-verb*. [f. L. *gall-us* cock + -CID-1.] A killer of fowls (in quot. = a fox).

1897 BOLDREWOOD *My Run Home* xxvi. 248 Resolute cast himself, all teeth and bristles, upon the reeling gallicide.

Gallicinite, var. *GALLAZINITE* *Obs.*

Gallicism (græ'lisiz'm), [a. F. *gallicisme*, f. L. *gallic-us* *GALLIC* *a.* 1: see -ISM.]

1. An idiom or mode of expression belonging to the French language, esp. one used by a speaker or writer in some other language; also, in generalized sense, free use of French idiom, 'Frenchy', kind of diction.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gallicism*, the form of speech, or custom of the French. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* II. 19, I can scarce believe... that it was written in French; however, some Gallicisms are put in to make you believe it. 1759 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Sir J. Stewart* 19 July, I hope you won't think this dab of Italian... an affectation like his Gallicisms. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 310 It is useless investigating the crowd of gallicisms that might be presented. 1833 MACAULAY *Est.*, *Walpole* (1843) II. 107 His style is more deeply tainted with Gallicism [Edinb. Rev. Oct. (1833) 233 Gallicisms] than that of any other English writer with whom we are acquainted. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1874) 37 Each group of circumstances... receives, to employ a gallicism, a sort of consecration. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* III. (1876) 115 Its use has come to be regarded as a musical gallicism.

2. A French characteristic, custom, mode of thought, or the like.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 295 A higher pitch of Gothisms and Gallicisms in Religion, as well as in Words.

Gallicize (græ'lisiz), *v.* [f. L. *Gallic-us* *GALLIC* *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To become Gallic or French; to adapt oneself to French habits, speech, etc.

1775 J. JERVELL *Corr.* 29 Mar. (1894) 2 We have Gallicized in some measure already. 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 373 When France upon the decline of Spain, succeeded to its places of dominion, the Company [Jesuits] gallicized.

2. *trans.* To render French-like; to Frenchify.

1773 KENRICK *Rhet. Gram.* § 3 The French... having not only gallicized terms of art and appellatives; but even given Christian names to Pagans. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 635 Conspiring to Gallicize the manners of the British. 1835 SVD. SMITH *Let.* 11 Dec., Being, since my travels, very much gallicized in my character, I ordered a pint of claret. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. 158 France seeks... to Gallicize whatever comes to her from abroad.

Hence *Gallicized ppl. a.*, *Gallicizing vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 233 The dissenting teachers gradually abandoned the propagation of opinions to the gallicizing philosophers. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lix, The daughter... with her Gallicised graces and... affectations. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iv. 252 The Christianizing, the Gallicizing, and the feudalizing process, all went on. 1892 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 773/1 It is difficult to see... that there is any such general gallicizing of our contemporary poetry. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Jan. 14/4 Was the English author... given to Latinizing or to Gallicizing?

Gallicizer (græ'lisizəz), [f. *GALLICIZE* + -ER.] One who Gallicizes: in quot., a French partisan.

1859 *Sat.* Rev. VIII. 61/2 It was admitted even by the loudest Gallicizers that the possession of Lombardy by Austria could by no possibility furnish a cause of war to France.

Gallie, obs. form of *GALLEY*, *GALLOWES*.

Galliet (te), obs. form of *GALLIOT*.

Galliform (græ'lifɔrm), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod. L. *galliform-is*, f. L. *gall-us* cock + *forma* form.] Belonging to the *Galliformes*, an order of birds, including ostriches, gallinaceous birds, rails, cuckoos, and parrots. (In recent Dicts.)

Galligaskin (græ'ligə'skin). Now chiefly in *pl.* Forms: 6 *garra-gascoyne*, 6-7 *galli*, *gally gascoi* (g)n(e), -gascoyne, (6) *galligascoun*, *gallie gascoine*, *gallo-gascaine*, 7 *galligaskin*, 7-9 *gally-gaskin*, (9) *galigaskin*, 7- galligaskin. [app. an interpretative corruption of the 16th c. F. *garguesque*, a metathetic var. of *grieguesque*, ad. It. *grecchesa* sb., originally fem. of *grecchesco* Greek (this kind of hose being in 16th c. described as *alla grecchesa* = F. *à la grecque* in the Greek fashion). The surviving Fr. word in this sense is *grigue*, ad. Pr. *grega* or Sp. *griega*, orig. the fem. of the adj., Pr. *griego*, Sp. *griego*, Greek.

The form *garra-gascoyne* seems to prove that the Fr. word is really the source. The synonymous *gally-breeches*, *gally-slops* (see *GALLY* *a.* 1 or *sb.*) occur earlier than, and *gasc* (g)n, *GASKIN* 1, about the same time with, the present word. If they are really older, the perversion of *garguesque* into *galligaskin* is fully accounted for. They may, however, have originated in a false analysis of *galligaskin*, which in that case must have been corrupted from *garguesque* by the influence of *GASCON* and *GALLEY* sb. (less probably L. *Galli*, *Gallus*, *Gaut*, or *gally* *GALLOWES* in the sense 'braces'). The early examples associate galligaskins with 'shipmen's hose', and imply that the fashion belonged to the south of Europe, so that it would be very natural for popular etymology to connect the word with *galley*.

1. A kind of wide hose or breeches worn in the 16th and 17th c.; later, n more or less ludicrous term for loose breeches in general.

a. *sing.* Also *attrib.* in *galligaskin breeches*.

1577 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1889/5 Galegascayne breeches all of crimson satyn. 1592 *Def. Conny Catching* (1859) 57 The venetian and the gallogascaine is stale, and trunkle slop

out of use. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 27 Their hose sometimes Spanish, like to Shipmens hose, and sometimes close to the buttocke like the Venetian gallogascoigne.

b. *pl.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 343 A well-burnished gentleman... hath borne threescore at once in one paire of gallogascouns. 1581 B. RICHE *Farwell Mill. Pro.* Conclusion D diij, In their Hoose so many fashions... I can not describe, sometimes Garragascounes, breached like a Beare. 1620 SHELTON *Quir.* IV. xix. 149 He began to untruss his Points: the Opinion is that he had but one before, which held up his Gally-Gascoins. 1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 121 My Galligaskins, that have long withstood The Winter's Fury. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii, His whole thoughts... were taken up with a transaction which was going forwards... within the precincts of his own Galligaskins. 1794 in *Poet. Reg.* (1807) 401 While in Rhyme's Galligaskins I enclose The broad posters of thy brawny prose. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 19 His galligaskins had been made by the same needle-jerker. 1832 CARLYLE *Atts.* (1857) III. 72 What jackets and galligaskins had they.

2. Leggings, gaiters, *dial.*

1859 TROLLOPE *West Ind.* x. 150 He wears a huge pair... of gallogascins... made of thick stiff leather but so as to fit the leg exactly. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 43 Gossips too... put gallogaskin off At entry of a decent domicile. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Gallygaskins*, gaiters. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Galligaskins*, rough leather overalls, worn by thatchers, hedgers and labourers.

3. A variety of the cowslip (*Primula veris*).

1629 PARKINSON *Paradis* xxv. 245 There is another kinde [of cowslips] which doe somewhat resemble mens hose that they did weare and took the name of Galligaskins from thence.

apostit. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 56/3 Can any information be obtained as to the origin of the Galligaskins Primrose?

Hence *Galligaskined ppl. a.*, wearing galligaskins.

1854 WALTER *Last of Old Squires* xiii. 137 The good old man... with gun in hand from the paper-mill-cover, or gallogaskined from the farm!

Galligross, var. *GALIEGROSS*, *Obs.*

Gallimania, bad form of *GALLOMANIA*: see *GALLO*.

1793 *Spirit Publ. Jnls.* I. 125 That febrile disposition and hectic heat commonly called *Gallimania*.

Gallimatias (s), obs. form of *GALIMATIAS*.

Gallimaufry (grælimə'fri), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *gallie*, *gally*, *gal*(i)maufry, -ey, -ey, -ie, -ee, 7 *gal*(i)amafrie; 6-7 *galli*, *gallymaufrey*, -maufry, -maufrie; 6-7 *gallimaufray*, -maufrie, 7 *galley*, *gallymaufry*(e), -maufrey, (galy-)maufry, *gallymaufry*, *gallomawfry*, *gallimof*(f)ry, -mophory, *gallerie-maufry*, 7-8 *gallamawfry*(e), 6-9 *gallimaufrey*, -maufry, 6- gallimaufry. [ad. F. *galimafrie*, of unknown origin.]

1. A dish made by hashing up odds and ends of food; a hodge-podge, a ragout. *rare* exc. *dial.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Negada salsa*, a gallimaufry of nuts. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 II. 294 Lattin wholemeats are nowe mincd, and serude in for English Gallimaufries. 1623 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1633) 2 That I may neither slovenly chop it into gobbits, nor curiously mince it to a gallamafrie. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xvii, The Devil mince me into a Galli-mafry, if I do not tremble for fear. 1721-2800 in BAILEY. 1859 HALBURTON *Season Ticket* vii, The Gallimaufry, at once tempts and satisfies. 1883 *Athornbury Gloss.*, *Gallymaufry*, and by corruption Gallimaufwerty, a mixture of several sorts of meat.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A heterogeneous mixture, a confused jumble, a ridiculous medley.

1551-6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 64 Suche a tragical comedy or gallymaufrey. 1579 E. K. *Dr. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* So now they haue made our English tongue a gallimaufry, or hodgepodge of all other speches. 1592 CHITTELY *Kind-hearts Dr.* (1841) 29 Hee put me downe with such a gallimaufry of Latine ends that I was glad to make an end. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. viii. 128 And after my marriages with some false Christians, made such a gally-maufrey as [etc.]. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vii. 42 The hotchpotch or gallimafree of the perpetually begging Friars. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vie. Quev.* (1703) 57 Are you the Author then (quoth I) of that Gallimaufry of Prophecies, that the Publish'd in your Name? 1678 SALMON *Pharm. Londin.* 670 This is one of the greatest Gally-maufries that ever I saw! but it was intended as an Antidote against Plague. 1872 PLANCHÉ *Recoll.* II. xviii. 245 To me, the glittering gallimaufry in which all the ingenuity and beauty of the original fairy tale was lost and destroyed. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* xi. 260 At present it [the history of the Reformation] is but a hotch-potch, a gallimaufry, a confused mangle-mangle of divers things jumbled or put together.

3. A promiscuous assemblage (of persons).

1598 SHAKS. *Nerry IV.* II. i. 110 He woods both high and low... he loues the Gally-maufry (Ford perpend. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Gallimaufry*, a gathering, or set of persons or things. Generally used in an unfavourable sense.

4. Said somewhat contemptuously of a person: A man of many accomplishments; a composite character. *Now rare*.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 21 Peace pudding broth... peace you gallimaufry. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, A good, foolish, knavish, sociable gallimaufry of a man. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman* St. II. v, Why how now my little Gallimaufry, my little Oleo-podrido of Arts and Arms! 1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* I. 207 A compound of Player, Soldier, Stroller, Sailor, and Tinker! An odd gallimaufry! 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. v.

Perhaps the most ludicrous characteristic of these factious gallimaufreys was an occasional assumption of the high moral and admonitory tone.

5. attrib.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* l. 120 These Gallimaufery humours. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* ii. iv. (1740) 242 Such a Gallimaufery Piece of Nonsense it was. 1769 S. PATERNON *Another Traveller* I. 204 The gallimaufery list of pill-and-drop-mongers.

Hence **Gallimaufical**, *a.*, miscellaneous.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 227 It has been the custom... to get up a gallimaufical performance that is not deemed dramatic.

Gallimaufery (gælíməʊfri), *v.* rare -1. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To cut up into a hodge-podge; to make mince-meat of. In quot. *fig.*

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 197 In chapter the third, the satire rolls off against Long's hotel, which is thus wickedly gallimaufred.

Hence **Gallimaufrier**, one who makes a gallimaufery or medley (of something).

1592 *NASHE 4 Lett. Confut.* K b, The gallimaufrier of all stiles in one standish.

Gallinacean (gælínəˈsiən), *a.* and *sb.* Also *g* -acian. [f. as next + -AN.] *A. adj.* = GALLINACEOUS; in quot. = concerned with domestic fowls.

B. sb. A bird of the order Gallinaceæ or Gallinæ.

1842 *BRANOE Dict. Sci. etc.*, Gallinaceans. See *Rasores*. 1851 *Q. Rev.* LXXXVIII. 326 The gallinacean leech, like the mountebank of former days, has to exercise his wits for pure benevolence.

Gallinaceous (gælínəˈsiəs), *a.* [f. *L. gallinæ-us* (f. *gallina* a hen) + -OUS.]

1. Of or belonging to the order Gallinæ, which comprises all the ordinary domestic poultry, and many other birds, such as pheasants, partridges, etc.

1783 *LATHAM Synopsis Birds* II. n. 668 Order V. Gallinaceus. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xv. 185 Spallanzani has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of gallinaceous fowls and the structure of corn-mills. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing* II. 77 An example of the want of wisdom in the gallinaceous tribe

2. *humorously*. *a.* Resembling that of a cock; 'cocky'. *b.* Consisting of fowls.

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xix. 235 With all the gathered wisdom of Edinburgh in his gallinaceous cranium. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 493 We returned to the hotel, where another meal, as gallinaceous as that of yesterday, awaited us.

Gallinaginous (gælínəˈdʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. mod. *L. gallinagin-em*, *gallinago* woodcock (f. *gallina* hen) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a woodcock. *Gallinaginous crest*, *transl. L. caput gallinaginis*, lit. 'woodcock's head'; the prominent fold of the lining membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra.

1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 563 Acute inflammation of the gallinaginous crest is most commonly induced by an extension of gonorrhoeal inflammation.

Gallinazo (gælínəˈzo). Also *g* *galinasso*, *g* *galinazo*. [corruptly *a. Sp. gallinaza* a vulture, f. *gallina* hen + augmentative suffix -aza.] An American vulture (*Cathartes aura* or *Catharista atrata*).

1760-72 *fr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 58 These are equally fierce and carnivorous with the former; and called the kings of the gallinazos. 1774 *GOLDEN Anim. Nat.* v. 123 Vultures, or galinassos, as the Spaniards call them. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iii. I looked up and saw a gallinazo, the large carrion-crow of the tropics, sailing seaward. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* ix. (1873) 183 From these facts the condor, like the gallinazo, must be considered as a gregarious bird.

Galline (gælínəˈɪn, -in), *a.* rare. [f. *L. gall-inus* cock + -INE.] = GALLINACEOUS.

1883 A. NEWTON in *Enycyl. Brit.* XV. 827/2 The Brush-Turkey. was originally described by Latham in 1822 under the name of the New Holland Vulture, a misleading designation which he subsequently tried to correct on perceiving its Galline character. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 703 Other birds possessing galline affinities are the well-known curassows.

Galling (gōˈlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *GALL v.* 1 + -ING.] 1. The action of the verb *GALL* in various senses; the condition of being galled.

1546 *PHAEER Bk. Childr.* (1553) U v a, [It] is... good for the galling or chaffing of y^e feet. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* lviii. (1878) 133 Er winter preuneth, while weather is good, for galling of pasture get home with thy wood. 1598 R. BARKET *Mod. Warres* 96 Their vollie in their face would be no small galling unto them. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* l. viii. 31 Vitex or Agnus Castus held only in the hand, preserveth the rider from galling. 1678 *MARVELL Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 Iv. 196 It is a certain remedy against all galling, at least by this argumentation. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 633 Pieces of brass, with holes in them, put into wooden shivers, to keep them from splitting and galling by the pin of the block. 1799 H. T. COLEBROOK *Life* (1873) 440 Four telephants were disabled, by the galling of their backs, from carrying their usual burdens.

2. The result of galling; in *pl.*, galls, galled spots. *Obs.*

1440 *Front. Paro.* 185/1 Gallynge, strumositas. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 320 Honey and Verdigrise boyled together... is a good Ointment for all gallings on the withers. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Transplanting*. A good Piece of Rope tyed about the neck of the Trees upon a whip of Straw, preserves them from gallings.

3. *Comb.*, as **galling-leather**, a piece of leather to prevent galling or chafing.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 130 The Coachman's

Seat is covered with cloth... lined at the bottom ends with pieces of leather, called galling-leathers. *Ibid.* II. 188 The galling-leather is sewed under that part of the harness where there is a buckle, to prevent it from galling the horse.

Galling (gōˈlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *GALL v.* 2 + -ING.] The treatment of material with galls, as a preliminary of the actual process of dyeing it.

1791 *HAMILTON tr. Berthollet's Dyeing* I. l. i. v. 105 Silk acquires by galling a [permanent] weight. 1800 *tr. La-grange's Chem.* II. 275 Galling consists in macerating any piece of stuff in a decoction of gall-nuts. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 543 After the galling, the silk is put into a solution of sulphate of iron.

Galling (gōˈlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. *GALL v.* 1 + -ING.] That galls.

1. Chafing, irritating or harassing physically.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. n. xxxiii, What tells the hand or head the toes great grief, When it alone is pinch'd with galling shoes? 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 53 What with galling Darts and heave strokes the Britans who were neither Helmet nor Cuirsas to defend them, were at last overcome. 1703 *POPE Thebas* 185 As stubborn steers, joined reluctant to the galling yoke. 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 283 And looks with marvel on his galling chain. 1879 *McCARTHY Own Times* II. xx. 89 They [the Ministry] were placed between two galling fires.

2. *fig.* Irritating, offensive to the mind or spirit.

1583 *BARINGTON Commandm.* vi. (1590) 253 The occasions of anger in many men are... nipping words, and gawling speeches. 1653 *GOUCE Comm. Heb.* xiii. 5 Covetousnesse is a gawling sinne. It works a continual vexation. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 105 The anodyne draught of oblivion... is well calculated to preserve a galling wakefulness. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 46 Ruin in fashionable life is accompanied by so many galling mortifications. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 221 The more galling and oppressive instances of serfdom seem to have slipped unconsciously away.

Hence **Gallingly** *adv.*, **Gallingness**.

1647 *BOYLE Let. Wks.* I. p. xxxix, I never found that people discontented with their own church-government (the galliness of whose yoke is the grand scare-crow that frights us here). 1802 *JOANNA BAILEY Ethnol.* II. iv. h, One who, new to greatness, Feels its unwieldy robe sit on his shoulders constrain'd and gallingy. 1852 *ROBERTSON Sermon*, Ser. III. xvii. 220 Law bears gallingly on those who want to break it.

Gallingale, *obs.* form of *GALINGALE*.

Gallini, *dial.* form of *GALENEY*.

Gallinicide (gælínɪˈsɪd), *nonce-wd.* [f. *L. gallini-* comb. form of *gallina* hen + -CIDĒ (2).]

The killing of hens or poultry.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 4/1 He sends in his claim for damages sustained by gallinicide to the 'poultry fund' of the neighbouring hunt.

Gallinipper (gælínɪˈpɔː), *Chiefly U.S.* Also *gali-*, *gall(e)snipper*. [Of uncertain origin.] A large mosquito.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 261 Smaller flies from the gallinipper to the mosquito, began to muster in all directions. 1838 *HALLAMTON Cloakm.* II. iii. He jump'd up... a snapper 'at' of his fingers, as if he wor bit by a galley-nipper. 1867 A. I. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 59 That prince of gallinippers, the sandfly, whose bite produces a painful swelling.

Gallinivorous (gælínɪˈvɔːs), *a.* *nonce-wd.*

[f. *L. gallini-* comb. form of *gallina* hen + -vor-us devouring + -OUS.] Feeding on fowls or poultry.

1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 85 Man is not strictly a 'gallinivorous' animal, and has a tendency to tire of perpetual poultry.

Gallinule (gælínɪˈlʊl), [ad. mod. *L. gallinula*, the scientific name of the genus (in late *L.* the word occurs for a chicken), *dim.* of *L. gallina* hen.] Book-name for a genus of birds, typified by the moor-hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). Also extended to other birds of allied genera.

1776 *PENNANT Zool.* II. 409-11 Gallinule. 215 Spotted.. 217 Common. 1785 *LATHAM Synopsis Birds* III. i. 258 Common Gallinule. = Common Water-Hen or Moor-Hen. 1823 C. SMITH *Exposit. S. Australia* I. 39 Various tribes of the gallinule (sic)... made incessant noises around us. 1872 A. DONETT *Ravert* xvii. § 3. 274 That rich gallinule of velvet violet plumage proud. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* IV. 131 The purple-gallinules... typified by the European species (*Porphyrio porphyrio*) and the American *Isanotis maritima*.

So **Gallinuline** *a.*, pertaining to the gallinule. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 764 It falls into line with another gallinuline character.

Gallion, *var.* form of *GALION*, *GALLEON*.

Galliot (gælíˈɔːt), *Forms:* 4. 7 *galiothe*, 5 *galyet*, 6 *galयोthe*, *galयोtt*, *galliothe*, 7 *galiothe*, *galliott*, 7-8 *galiothe*, 8-9 *galliott*, (in *Dicts.*) *galiothe*, 6-*galliott*. See also *GALLIVAT*. [a. *F. galiothe* fem. (OF. also *galiothe* masc.) = *Sp.* and *Pg. galeota*, II. *galeotta*, *dim.* of the *Com. Rom. galea* GALLEY sb. 1.]

1. A small galley or boat, propelled by sails and oars, used for swift navigation; in English applied esp. to Spanish and Mediterranean vessels.

1352 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 65, viij. and xl. galays and mo. 2. And other many of galiothes, With grete number of smale botys. 1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* viii. xiv. Seven carryys of Gene, and fyfity other vessels, as hulkes, barges, galays and galiothes. 1500 *in Arnold's Chron.* (811) p. xxviii, Galiothes of Spayne with odir smale shippis of warre, com a londe at Crauesende. 1579 *FENTON Guichard* II. (1590) 88 The haufen... contained five ships, four light galiothes, a galiothe, and a galiothe. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* v. xxi. 184 Those seventy lesser ships, and Galliothes, brought... out of the

Bosphorus. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. ii. 221 Some Turkish Merchants... built and armed out a Galeot, or Light-Gally. 1799 *NELSON* 11 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) III. 262 The Officer who is to command the Gallioths and Gun-boats. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* i. l. 15 Cartier moved his two large vessels safely into the deep water of the river... and in his galiot sailed up the majestic stream.

2. [in *Du. galfoot*.] A Dutch cargo-boat or fishing-vessel.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 239 *Galliot*. Is a large Dutch vessel, of burthen, with one mast and a bowsprit. 1861 *THORNBURY Turner* (1862) I. 263 The ships are the heavy one-masted Dutch gallioths once common on the Thames. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Apr. 253/2 Now... almost any day, are to be seen... a little fleet of Dutch gallioths.

3. Used of ancient Roman vessels or galleys. 7 *Obs.*

1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan* vi. 797 On either Wing the larger Vessels ply, While in the Center safe the lesser Gallioths lie. c 1800 K. WHITE *Childhood* II. 165 The blood-fraught gallioths of Rome.

4. = BOMB-KETCH. [= *F. galiote* a bombes.]

1807 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Galliot*. Some also call the bomb-ketches gallioths.

5. *Comb.*, as **galliott-hoy**, **pink yacht**, small vessels resembling a Dutch galliot in build.

1665 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 121/1 Captain Robinson hath sent into Falmouth a 'Galliot-Hoy', bound for Bordeaux. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2496/4 A Galliot-Hoy... being seven Foot and a half under the Beam, 56 Foot in length. *Ibid.* No. 2517/4 There will be exposed to Sale... a 'Galliot Pink' called the *Mermade of Amsterdam*. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4543/3 A Galliot Pink... burthen about 90 Tuns, Holland built. a 1895 L. CLARENCE PAGET *Autobiog.* i. (1896) 5 He had a Dutch 'galiot yacht'... which used to cruise with the royal squadron.

Galioth 2. *Obs.* *Forms:* 5 *galयोt*, 6 *galयोtt*, *galliott*, 7 *galयोt*, *galiothe*. [a. OF. *galioth* sailor in a galley, galley-slave, pirate = *It. galeotto*, med. *L. galiothus*, *galeota*, deriv. of *galea* GALLEY.]

1. A pirate. *rare.*

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 22 We come nat yn to this land as hyrring men, ne for no couetyse of gold, ne of syluyr, ne galयोtyn ne robbers.

2. A sailor or rower on board a galley, whether slave or free.

1506 *GUYLFORDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 15 In the whyche tyme the patronne, Galयोtys, and pylgrimes, took in woode, water, &c. 1593 *MUNOAY Def. Contraries* 84 See we not in the Gallies that they glue the Oare to the strongest and most mighty Gallioths? 1612 *Bennett's Passenger* I. 73 Oh, now all begins to passe between the Galeot, and the Mariner. 1654 *COKEINE Diana* iv. 350 Being informed of the fire... he... commanded it should be quenched, supposing it kindled by accident through the carelessness of the Galeयोts, or Mariners.

Gallipot (gælíˈpɔːt). *Forms:* 5 *gal Йоt*, *gale pote*, 6 *gal Йоthe*, *galयोthe*, *gal Йоt*, *gal Йоthe*, *gal Йоt*, 6-8 *gal Йоt* (*gal Йоt*), 7 *gal Йоthe*, *gal Йоt*, 8 *gal Йоt*, 7-*gal Йоt*. [The first element in this word (occurring also in *GALLEY-DISH*, *GALLEY-TILE*) is of uncertain origin, but possibly identical with *GALLEY sb.* 1, in which case the words etymologically denote pottery such as was brought in *galleyes*, i.e. imported from the Mediterranean. Cf. *GALLEY-HALFPenny*.]

The *Du.* synonym *gleipot* is not recorded till a century later than the date of our earliest examples of the English word, and the editors of the great Dutch dictionary think that its first element may possibly be identical with *glei* (frequent in the 17th c.), a variant of *galei* GALLEY sb. 1. In support of this view, it is pointed out that the *Du. kraak-god*, *kraakporslein* mean literally 'porcelain imported in carracks', and a passage is quoted from the *Inv. v. Brussel* II. 206 which mentions 'glass-ware brought in galleyes and carracks' (*que les galees et les carraques amènent*). Farther, *gleyers-werk* is explained by Kilian as meaning Balearic or Majorcan pottery (cf. *MAJOLICA*). On the other hand, the word *glei* is given in Kilian and *Du. dict.* of the 17th c. as a name for porcelain clay; but it has not been found in any text, except in the compound *gleybacker*, *geley backer* 'porcelain baker'; and it may have been merely formed by misinterpretation of the compounds *gleipot* and *gleiwerk*, *gleigoed* (glazed pottery).]

1. A small earthen glazed pot, *esp.* one used by apothecaries for ointments and medicines.

1465 *Man. & Housch. Exp.* 285 Item, the same day my mastyr paid for a gal Йоt, iij. d. 1552 *HULOET*, *Gale Йоt*, *calthusa*. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* I. 16 That, which Plato sayd of his Maister Socrates, whom he compared to the Gallypoys of Apothecaries, which on the out side had Apes and Owles and Antiques, but contained within in soueraine and precious liquors and confections. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Rd. p. xxii, They make me think of Gally-Pots in an Apothecaries Shop. 1739 *CLAYTON in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 62, I Took a small Gall-y-pot, such as the Apothecaries in the North of England make use of. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xxi. 322 Pour it into small high Gallioths, like a sugar-loaf at top. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit* I. vi, Traps (for flies) of vinegar and sugar in gallioths. 1870 *LUBBOCK Orig. Civilt.* vi. (1875) 290 A great number of blacks assembled about a pond, bringing with them a sheep and some gallioths. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Gally pot*, a jam pot.

b. transf. and *fig.*

1630 *DEKKER and Pl. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 If. 106 She is the Gally-pot to which these Drones flye. 1855 *STEVENSON Treas.* II. iv. xvii, The little gallipot of a boat that we were in was gravely overloaded.

2. *transf.* applied to a silver vessel. *Obs.* 1515 *Will of W. Willer* (Somerset Ho.), A Galey potte of silver double gilt.

2. *transf.* (in jest or contempt). One who handles gallioths; an apothecary.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gallipot*, nick name for an apothecary. 1828 SCOTT *F. H. Perle* vii, Turning a stern look on the alarmed Pottinger, broke out... 'Thou walking skeleton! thou asthmatic gallipot!' 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, 29 The widow in the meantime had been left to the care of the apothecary's boy... and truly her sobs... amazed young gallipot. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvii, 'One may ask one's medical man to one's table certainly; but his family, my dear Mr. Snob!' 'Half a dozen little gallipots', interposed Miss Wirt.

† **Gallish**, *a. l. Obs. rare.* Forms: 6 gaulish, gaulishe, 7-8 gallish. [f. *GALL sb. 1* + *-ISH*.]

1. Belonging to the gall, bilious. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. A v b, Wormwode... dryueth furth... cholerike and gallshe humours out of the stomach.

2. Tasting like gall, bitter. 1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* (1660), *Galachtigh*, gallish, or as bitter as Gall.

b. *fig.* 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compt.* 69 The pleasing relish of his former love, In gaulish thought to bitter taste doth prove. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 95 *Crimen animi felle perperatum*, with a bitter or gaulish inclination.

† **Gallish**, *a. 2. Obs. rare—1.* [f. *GALL sb. 3* + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of gall.

1677 PLOT *Osfordish*. 161 Neither the nuts nor the horn having any thing gallish, the Vitriol of the Earth could have no power on them.

Gallisize: see **GALLAZE**.

† **Gallizinite** (*gæl'izinoit*). *Min. Obs.* Also **Gallizinite**. [Named in 1801 after the name of Prince Gallizin (who discovered the mineral): see *-ITE*.] A variety of rutile, now called **NIGRINE**.

1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomenclature* 50 Gallizinite. 1820 R. JANESON *Syst. Min.* III. 132 Gallizinite.

Gallizinite, var. **GALLIZINITE**. *Obs.*

Gallium (*gæl'liəm*). [mod. L.; said to be f. L. *gallus* cock, a translation of *Lecoq*.] A soft, tough, bluish-white metal, easily melted, discovered by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1875) in a zinc-blende from the Pyrenees.

1875 *Fam. Herald* 6 Nov. 14/2 The new metal, which is called gallium, was found by the spectroscopie in zinc ores. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 84/2 This metal appears... to be probably gallium.

Gallivant (*gæl'ivənt*), *v.* Also **galavant**, **galivant**. [Perhaps a humorous perversion of **GALLANT v.** Usually in the pres. part. *gallivanting*.] *intr.* To gad about in a showy fashion, esp. with persons of the other sex. Also merely = **FLIRT**.

1823 W. H. PINE *Wine & Wabbits* (1824) II. xvi. 300 Sitting at his ease, galavanting with a publican's daughter. 1835 LADY GRANVILLE *Zell*. 2 Feb. (1834) II. 184, I foresee she will be always galivanting with Lady Wharcliffe. 1838 DICKENS *Mech. Nick*. xxviii, Else I shall have my maid galivanting with somebody who may rob the house. 1852 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. XIII. 25 If she chose to go galavanting amongst the clouds, Pope, for his part, was the last person to follow her. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 32, I did not consider it right or proper that a lady... should be galivanting about the country with those three fellows. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 503 The language came natural to him [Lope de Vega] when galivanting with Filly.

Gallivanting (*gæl'ivəntɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *GALLIVANT v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb.

1826 SCOTT *Trial*. 9 Feb. If we had been so [in retreat] last year, instead of gallivanting to Ireland, this affair might not have befell. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* (1869) 354, I have given up gallivanting, as I call it. 1859 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xv. (1879) 83 It don't mean much, only just idle talking and gallivanting. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 76/1 This comes of gallivanting round with Emperors, Kings, Prime Ministers, and Poet-Laureates.

Gallivanting, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*.] That gads about, or flirts.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abellard & Heloise* 18 But does that gallivanting God Deign to give Taylor answering nod? 1865 *Deuotus* *Abellard*. Fr. III. i, You can't be a gallivanting dodger. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 327/4 A lone row wife of many a gallivanting husband.

† **Gallivat**. *Obs.* Forms: 7 gellywat(te), 8 galleywat(t), gallovat, 8-9 gallivat. [ad. Pg. *galloia* through East Indian channels: cf. *GALLIOT*.] A large boat used in the Eastern seas, having a triangular sail as well as oars.

1613 DOWNTON in Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1625) I. 501 As soon as I anchored, I sent... Master Spooner, and Samuel Squire in my Gellywat to sound the depths within the sands. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 620 A number of vessels called galley-wat, about the size of our Gravesend tilt-boat, carrying six swivel guns, and 60 men. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 41 The gallivats are large row-boats, built like grabs, but of smaller dimensions, the largest seldom exceeding seventy tons. 1854 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. vii. 510 The gallivats... combined the double advantage of sailing and row boats.

Galliwasp (*gæl'iwəsp*). Also 8 **gallowasp**. [Of unknown origin.] A small lizard (*Celestus occidentalis*), found in the West Indies.

1735 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 334 A Galliwasp. This appeared in all things to be a great Scinc. 1798 MONSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 765 The fens and marshes do breed the guana and gallowasp; but these last are not venomous. 1844 M. G. LEWIS *Trial*. II. Ind. 12, A Galliwasp. This is the Alligator in miniature. 1855 KINGSLEY *Weston*. Hol II. ix. 233 Sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of galliwasp and jack-spandier.

Gallize (*gæl'iz*), *v.* Also **gallisize**. [From Dr. L. Gall of Treves, the inventor of the process.

In Ger. *gallisiren*, of which the form *gallisize* seems to be a blundered adaptation.] *trans.* To treat (unfermented grape-juice) with water and sugar, so as to increase the quantity of wine produced.

Hence **Gallisized** *phl. a.*, **Gallisizing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Gallization**, the process of galling.

1883 PROF. DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 603/4 Science affords a means of distinguishing a gallized from a natural wine. *Ibid.* One mode of assisting nature in wine-making is the process of 'gallisizing', so called from its inventor (Gall), which is largely practised on the Rhine. 1891 *Cycl. Temp.* 4 *Prohib.* (U.S.) 647/4 Gallization, a method of increasing the quantity [of wine] by the infusion of sugar, acid and water.

† **Gallizinite**. *Min. Obs.* Also **gallitizinite**, **gallitizite**. [First used by Beudant in 1824; f. the Ger. name *gallitzenstein*, lit. 'stone from Galicia': see *-ITE*.] Native sulphate of zinc, goslarite.

1837 ALLAN *W. Phillips' Min.* 376 Gallizinite. 1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Min.* 14 Gallizinite. 1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 148 Gallizinite.

Gallizinite, var. **GALLITIZINITE**. *Obs.*

Gall-less (*gō'lēss*), *a.* [f. *GALL sb. 1* + *-LESS*.] Possessing no gall. Hence, free from bitterness or malice; incapable of being roused to anger.

1328 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xix. (1495) 779 Cannelles ben bestys of long lyfe for they ben gallelesse. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. 3, 19, 147 A Dove, a meek and gall-less creature. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 17 Ah! mild and gall-less Dove. 1726 SAVAGE *Sir T. Overbury* iii. j, Tho' the soft Dove brood gall-less o'er your Breast, Yet let the wary Serpent arm your Mind. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robt.* xxviii, When I consider from what prison he was brought, and in what guise he inhabited it, I cannot believe in this gall-less disposition. 1843 LYRION *Last Bar*. i. vii, And the poor student, usually so mild and gall-less, stamped his foot in impatient rage. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 5/1 The idyllic, guileless and gall-less life.

Gall-nut (*gō'lnut*). [f. *GALL sb. 3*] = **GALL sb. 3**. 1. 1572 HULOET, *Galle nutte*, such as is put into kine, *galla*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 177 Gall-nuts. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs*. I. 75 Round Fruit, of the Size of Gall-Nuts. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Gallie acid*, A large portion of the acid exists ready formed in the gall-nut.

Gallo- (*gæl'o*), combining form (after Gr. analogies) of *L. Gallus* a Gaul.

1. In classical Latin it occurs only in *Gallo-eraci*, Gauls who went east and settled in Asia Minor; also *Gallo-græcia*, the country inhabited by these Gauls, Galatia. Hence † **Gallo-græcians**, † **Gallo-greeks** *pl.*, Galatians.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 221 King Antiochus having in bataille slain... a brave horman of the Gallogreeks or Galatians, became master of his horse. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xi. (1636) 124 Those Gallo-Græcians, as their compound name sheweth, were a mixt and mongrell people. (1625) BACON *Ess.* *Vicissitude* (Arb.) 573 It is true, the Gauls were Western; But we readie but of two Incursons of theirs; the one to Gallo-Grecia, the other to Rome.]

2. Used with the sense of 'Gallic' (i. e. French) in various mod. Eng. formations. a. Prefixed (with hyphen) to certain designations of nationality, as **Gallo-American** *a.*, of combined French and American character; **Gallo-Briton**, one partly French and partly British (either in birth or sympathies); **Gallo-Celtic** *a.*, belonging to the Celts of France; **Gallo-German** *a.*, belonging to both French and Germans. b. In objective formations on assumed Gr. types (in most instances adopted from Fr.), as **Galloman** [ad. F. *Gallomane* (Gr. *γὰλλός* as mad after)] = **Gallomania**; **Gallomania** [ad. F. *Gallomanie* (Gr. *γὰλλός* + *μανία*); see *MANIA*], an unreasoning attachment to France or French customs; **Gallomaniac**, one who is affected with Gallomania; also as *adj.*; **Gallophil** [Gr. *φίλος* loving, friendly to], a friend of France and its interests; **Gallophilism**, fondness for France, friendliness towards it; **Gallophobia** [Gr. *φόβος* fearing], one who is affected with Gallophobia; also as *adj.*; **Gallophobia** [ad. F. *Gallophobie*, Gr. *φόβος* dread of], morbid dread of the French, or abhorrence of what is French.

1797 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 186 If Louisiana becomes a 'Gallo-American colony. 1828 SYDNEY SMITH in *Mem.* (1885) II. 203 The travels of the Gallo-American gentleman... are, I suppose, those of M. Simond. 1819 *Hermit* in *Lond.* III. 116 A kind of Amphibious animal, a 'Gallo-Briton. 1712 *Ken Blandina* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 516 Death and Infernal Powers decreed The 'Gallo-Celtic Sains should bleed. 1851 J. G. SUFFRANO *Fall Rome* viii. 441 The great 'Gallo-German river. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 217 It will be of great consequence to France and England, to have America governed by a 'Galloman or Angloman. 1804 *Ibid.* VIII. 163 To suppose we are Galloman or Angloman (sic). 1859 *Metropolitan* (ed. 2) III. vii. 180 This Galloman appeared a little put down. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxv. 358 In a word, 'Gallomania had become the prevailing social epidemic of the time. 1819 *Hermit* in *Lond.* III. 117 The British 'Gallomania ought to know better. 1840 DISRAELI *Corr.* v. *Sister* 15 Oct. (1836) 163 On dit that even Lord Holland, that old Gallomanic, ratted to Palmerston. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 4/6 In the years which immediately preceded the French Revolution the British aristocracy was notoriously Gallomanic. 1883 *Times* 26 Jan. 7/3 The appointment of Señor Alameda to the Quirinal would not be looked on favourably at Rome, because he is a very pronounced 'Gallophil. 1894

Westm. Gaz. 16 Feb. 7/2 The ardent 'Gallophilism which characterised many Russian gatherings at the time of the Toulon and Paris fêtes. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 8/2 The *Opinion* says 'the 'Gallophobes on the other side of the Channel will gain nothing by their agitation against us'. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Mar. 324/2 Mr. Gallenga is too pronounced a Gallophobe to be able to make his French *attachés* true to life. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 7/3 Gallophobe Englishmen grew alarmed, but they have got their sop. 1893 in *Spirit Publ. Yrnl.* (1894) VII. 246 Strong renewed symptoms of Anglo- and 'Gallo-phobia. 1881 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 163/3 His [Londor's] Gallophobia evidently strikes Prof. Colvin with astonishment.

† **Gallo-**. *Obs.* Also † **gallac**, **galluc**. [perh. corruptly ad. late L. *anagallicum* (also *anagalla*; cf. class. L. *anagallis*, supposed to mean 'pimpernel'); see quot. c. 1450 s.v. COMFREY.]

The plant comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*). In OE. vocabularies the word renders not only *symfitum* and *confirma* (comfrey) but also *galla* (in class. L. = *gall-nut*, *adriatica*, *adriaca* (of unknown meaning), and *malum terre* (in class. L. = birthwort). It is not clear whether the L. words were in late L. applied to the comfrey, or whether *galluc* denoted several different plants, or, finally, whether the glosses are mere mistranslations.

[1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 949 *Galla*, *galluc*.] c. 1000 *Sar. Leechb.* I. 162 *Deos* wirt he man confirman & odum naman *galluc* nemed. a. 1100 *Voc.* in W. Wülker 290/20 *Symfitum*, *gallac*. c. 1265 *Plant Voc.* *Ibid.* 555/4 *Camfiria*, *camfiric*, *gallac*.

Galloch, *obs.* form of **GALOSH**.

Galloglass (*gæl'glɔss*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: a. 6 galloglass(es), galloglas, gallogweglass, galloglasso, 7 galli(n)glass(e), (gallogwegross), 9 galloglass, 6-7, 9 galloglass, gallogweglass. β. 6 galloglogh, 7 galloglagh, 7, 9 galloglagh, 8-9 galloglach. [a. Ir. and Gael. *gall-oghlach*, f. *gall* foreigner, stranger + *oghlach* youth, servant, warrior. The etymologically correct form *galloglagh* appears later than the erroneous *galloglass*, which was prob. the result of the pl. *gallogla(h)s*; in some early instances *galloglas* seems to be used as a pl., but *galloglassas* is found already in our earliest quot.]

The statement, made on etymological grounds by Spenser (*State of Irel.* 640/1, *Globe* ed.), that the 'galloglasses' were originally English mercenaries, seems doubtful; *gall* is used of foreigners or strangers generally, and, although mainly applied to the English in Spenser's day, may not have been so restricted at the time when the compound was formed.]

1. One of a particular class of soldiers or retainers formerly maintained by Irish chiefs.

a. c. 1515 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 5, 500 spers 500 galloglasses, and 1000 kerue. 1520 *Ibid.* 46, 18 banners of galloglas. c. 1538 R. COWLEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 96 Which bere all the burden of the chargis of holding horse-men, galloglas and kerue. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) III. 169 The saide Cahir shall pay yerely... the tributes and summes of moide, with refections and sustenacions of all the galloglasses, as was accustomed to be payed by his auncetours. 1577 STANVURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 45/1 The fourth degree is a galloglasse, being a kind of pollax for his weapon. 1600 DUNMOYRE *Ireland* (1843) 7 The Galloglass are pycked and sceleeted men of great and mightie bodies, cressell without compassion. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 147 Souldiours set in the rere gard, whom they terme Galloglasses, who fight with most keene hatchets. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. viii, Loud shouts each hardy galla-glass. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 296 In October the wild kerns and galloglasses rose in no mood for sparing the house of Pindarus.

b. 1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 185, 10 scor spearys, callid gallogloghis. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 172 Fennyngher O. Conghir slew Cale-Rothe and with him of Galloglasses and others about three hundred. 1848-51 J. O'DONOVAN *Ann. 4 Masters* (1856) I. 119 note, The bands of kerns and gallogloghs or gallogwassas, supported by the Irish chieftains of the later ages.

2. In the Highlands: = **HECHMAN** 2.

1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. W. Isl. Scott.* 104 Every Chieftain had a bold Armour-Bearer, whose business was always to attend the Person of his Master night and day to prevent any surprise, and this man was called Galloglach.

3. *attrib.* in *galloglass-ax*.

1580 HOOKER *Life Sir F. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 139 Every man toke a galloglasse axe of theires who were slayne. 1596 *Lanc. Wills* III. 4 A gally glasse axe.

Gallon (*gæl'ɔn*). Forms: 3-4 galun, 4-5 galoun, 5 galowun, 5-7 galon, 6 galne (gal'l)-ond(e), galla(unde), 7 gallante, 6- gallon. [a. ONF. *galun*, *galon*, Central OF. *jalon*, etc. (= med. L. *galōn-ens*), app. cogn. with F. *jale* bowl. Cf. the diminutive form OF. *galei*, *jale* masc., med. L. *galleta* fem., a measure for wine, OE. *gelfa* bowl (? from Rom. or popular L.), Pg. *galhada* mug; also OF. *galaie*, *galie*, *jalaie*, etc., fem. a measure for liquids, grain, etc. The ultimate origin is unknown.]

1. An English measure of capacity. The imperial gallon contains 277½ cubic inches: the wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches is the standard in the United States.

c. 1300 in Wright *Reliq. Songs* vii. 37 Bachares and brueses... Loge he holdet here galun, mid berne heo fine fuleth. 1365 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. v. 187 He that repenteth rather schule arysen after And greten schir Gloten with a galun of ale [i. a. galoun ale]. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Manly's* *Prolog.* 24 Ther is falle on me swich heuynesse... jai ne were feuree slepe, Than the beste galoun wyn in Chepe. c. 1410 *Liber Ceterum* (1862) 26 To a pot of oyle of on galon, And

of honey a quarte thou take. 1599 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsys* (1750) 250 Some voyde mo cups then man would thinke possible. And other some galons, so that they loynets are feble. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 204, 8 pounce (or 8 pynes) doe make a Gallon. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* an. 3679 (1658) 275. He that drank most, was one Promachus, who drank off fower gallons and one pottle. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., In Liquids two Pottles, or four Quarts, or eight Pints, make one Gallon. But in dry Measure, two Gallons, which is six Pottles, make one Peck. 1827 LYTTON *Pellam* I. ii. 12 The men drank ale by the gallon. 1862 ANSTO *Channell Isl.* v. App. A. (ed. 2) 566 The Jersey wine gallon, as commonly estimated, contains rather more than two hundred and forty seven cubic inches English.

b. As a dry measure for corn, bread, etc.
1684 R. H. School *Recreat.* 132 Take a Gallon of Wheat, and Oat-meal-flower. 1725 [see 1]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 65/2, I ask questions in order to discover what a gallon of bread is. 1887 *Kent Gloss.* s.v., 'I'd far rather pay a shilling for a gallon of bread than have it so very cheap.'
c. fig. A large amount.

1757 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90 To require your gallone of godbwyes.

† 2. A vessel for holding liquids (tr. L. *lagenā*).
1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxx. 14 And shal be to-mynusht, as is to-brosid the galoun of the crockere. — *Mark* xiv. 13 A man beringe a galoun of watir. 1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 472, ij. galouns, with gilt verges.

3. attrib., as gallon-bottle, -measure, -pottle.
1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 469 ij. gallon pottles, all gilt. *Ibid.* 488, ij. payre gallon bottles of one sorte. 1465 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 424, ij. Galon Pottis chased and half gilt. 1481 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, ij. galon mesour.

Gallo-nitrate (gælō, nōi'trēt). [f. *gallo-* = *GALIC* a. 2 + *NITRATE*.] A combination of gallic and nitric acids with a base.

1841 FOX-TALBOT *Patent Specification* No. 8842 Take a sheet of iodized paper and wash it over with this galloneitrate of silver. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 89 Gallon-nitrate of silver.

Galloun (gāl'ūn). Forms: 7 gallounne, galloone, galloom(e), galoom(e), 7-8 galloone, 7-gallon, galloon. Also in Fr. form *galoon*. [ad. F. *galon*, vbl. sb., from the verb *galoinner*. The sb. first appears in the 17th c., the verb is as old as the 12th c., and originally means to dress the hair with gold bands or other ribbons. Its origin is uncertain; a connexion with the root of *GALLANT* seems possible; the Sp. *galon* and It. *gallone* are prob. adopted from Fr.] A kind of narrow, close-woven ribbon or braid, of gold, silver, or silk thread, used for trimming articles of apparel; a trimming of this material. (See quot. 1882.)

1604 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. ii. (1887) I. 106 Neaples galloone to y^e same Dublett. 1648 DAVENANT *Vacat.* in *Lond. Wks.* (1673) 290 In Liv'ry Short, Galloune on Cape, With Cloak-bag Mounting high as Nape. 1681 *Loud. Cas.* No. 1657/4 A Negro Boy about 28 years old, with a broad brim'd white Hat, edged with silver Galloun. 1727 in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 144 Gold chains .. were tacked on the robing of her gown in loose scollins in the manner of a galloun. 1752 HANWAY *Trans.* (1762) I. vii. xviii. 453 His livery is yellow, laced with a galloun of blue silk and silver. 1844 *Carlyle's Fredk. Ct.* xii. iv. (1865) IV. 154 Footmen, grand as galoon and silver fringe could make them. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Galloun*. There are two descriptions of this article. One is a strong, thick gold lace. It is woven with a pattern in threads of gold or silver, on silk or worsted .. and is employed in uniforms and on servants' livery hats. The other is of wool, silk or cotton combined with silk or worsted, and is used for trimming and binding articles of dress, hats, shoes, and furniture. This sort is only a narrow ribbon. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 2/4 Gold, silver, and steel are to be more used than ever in embroideries and on galons for trimmings. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 May 9/2 A white damask silk was edged all round the hem with marabout feathers, on each side of them being embrodered a thick galloun of pearls, diamonds, and emeralds.

b. attrib., as † *galloun-lace* = *galloon*; † *galloun-gallant*, † one who is gaily dressed.

1611 CORER, s.v. *Galoun*, *Trusses galoun*, lockes plaited, or yed up with galloone lace. a 1621 BAUM & FL. *Philaster* v. iv. Oh, for a whip to make him galloon-laces! 1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* i. iii. Thou Galloun gallant, and Mammon you That build on golden mountains! 1759 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 281/1 Sixteen men..all in rose colour with galloun lace.

Hence **Gallouned** a. [cf. F. *galonné*], trimmed with *galloon*; also *fig.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. vii. Enormous habiliments, that were not only slashed and gallooned, but artificially swollen-out. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 237 The morning dawn— the sky gallooned in stripes, and spangled o'er with gold. 1863 THOMAS *True at Steel* II. 120 His outer robe .. had tight sleeves gallooned with lace.

Galloun, **Gallout**, obs. ff. **GALLON**, **GALOOT**.

Gallop (gæ'lop), sb. Also *galop* (pe); and see **WALLOP** sb. and **GALOP**. [a. OF. *galop* (app. f. *galoper* to **GALLOP**), which is found from the 11th c. onwards, in early instances generally in the plural as acc. with verbs of motion (*vinet les galops*, Chau. de Rol. 731). The word first appears in English in the 16th c.; but the ONF. form **walop* had been adopted in ME., and was used in the sense of 'gallop' as late as c. 1480.]

1. The most rapid movement of a horse (occas. of other quadrupeds), in which in the course of each stride the animal is entirely off the ground, with the

legs flexed under the body. In early use chiefly as descriptive addition to a verb. Phr. † *to ride (a) gallop*: now at (formerly also on, upon, in, with) a gallop.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxi. 83 The frenchmen euer rode a great Galloppe toward the bridge. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* N vii. He caused them put spores to their horses, and passed forwardes a gallop. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169/27 A Gallop, *extensus cursu*. 1600 J. LANE *Tou Tel-troth* (1676) 126 The first rides gallop into miserie. 1645 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 176 Our horse, upon a Gallop w^{as} out once drawing up, advanceth toward ym. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6228/3 He goes in a little Gallop very easy. 1782 COWPER *Glavin* 87 That trot became a gallop soon In spite of curb and rein. 1814 S. ROGERS in *Mem. T. Moore* (1856) VIII. 186 Our horses were almost always in a gallop. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 16 The gallop to be eleven miles an hour. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II. He was hurrying on at the same furious gallop which had been his pace when the locksmith first encountered him. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 29 If an object fired at be moving, whether it be a man walking or a horse at a gallop. 1873 MUYBRIDGE *Descr. Zoöpraxography* 37 The gallop is the most rapid method of quadrupedal motion; in its action the feet are independently brought to the ground; the spring into the air as in the canter is effected from a fore foot, and the landing upon the diagonal hind-foot.

b. A ride at this pace.
1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii. (1612) 220 Swift gallops tier both man and horse. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 365 Led his troops with furious gallops. To charge whole regiments of scallops. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xi. Vivian rode out alone .. to cure his melancholy by a gallop. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 242 The long gallop had done Narcissa good.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*
1621 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. xvi. (1739) 85 The Duke of York, and other Lords, not liking this gallop, endeavour to stop her pace. 1632 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) p. lxiii. Horace is always on the amble, Juvenal on the gallop. He goes with more impetuosity than Horace. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* I. i. Heaven shield, I say; but Dick's upon the Gallop. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 428 Writing off a gallop and furnishing sheets for the press faster than they could be printed off. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 162 In wide sweeps, and with a swift and equable gallop, the ceaseless stream of water visits and makes green the fields. 1894 R. C. LESLIE *Waterlog.* xiii. 237 A fast powerful boat becomes as necessary to a man .. as a good horse. In her, with a fresh breeze, he can always enjoy .. a few bours' gallop over the nearest stretch of broad salt water.

3. With defining word. a. *False gallop*: orig. a canter; now only *fig.* b. *Full gallop*: the extreme pace of which a horse is capable; also used *adv.* = 'at full gallop'; also *fig.* c. *Snail's gallop*: jocularly used for an extremely slow pace. † d. *Gallop galliard* [F. *galop gaillard*] (see quot.).

See also **HAND-GALLOP**, and **Canterbury gallop** under **CANTERBURY** A 2.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ci. 335 By the counsell of Huon they returnyd a fause galop [orig. *les pells galops*] towards theyr cite. 1587 SATER *De procrandis*, etc. *equi* v. Cij, Nouerit plene equus a succussatura, ad celestem paulo progressum, a celiorie ad citatiorem cursum ascendere [etc.]. At, vt clare anglice dicam: my meaning is that your horse rooketh thorowly from his trot, to rise to his false gallop, from his false gallop yet to a swifter, and then from this swifter to descend to his false gallop, and trot againe, by turries. 1593 NASHE *Apol. P. Penitence* Diib, I would trot a false gallop through the rest of his ragged Verses, but that if I should retore the rime dogrell aright, I must make my verses (as he doth his) run hobling [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iv. 94 What pace is this that thy tongue keeps? Not a false gallop. 1600 — A. Y. L. III. ii. 119 This is the verie false gallop of verses. 1617 MORVSON *Libt.* III. ii. 16 Hee may not ride these a false gallop, as they vse to ride post-horses, for if he that receiues the horse, can find .. that hee hath ridden an extraordinary pace, hee shall pay ten souls. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. v. (1718) 23 Lust is a sharp spur to vice, which always putteth the affections into a false gallop.

b. 1569 UNDERDOWN *Ovid agst.* This I iuv, Curtius, to deliuer the city, all armed vpon a goodly course, with a full galloppe rode into the same. 1709 Mrs. D. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 135 He saw the Duke .. riding upon a full Gallop. 1733 SWIFT *Ans. Sheridan's Simile* 118 When Jove would some fair nymph inveigle, He comes full gallop on his eagle. 1793 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi. Coming now to a more open part of the forest, he set on a full gallop. 1797 M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 50, I was awakened .. by the sound of a boar's hoots, which advanced on full gallop. 1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* 21 Now in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 51 To remind your friends in the Courts that they should be always go full gallop. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. A body of horsemen advancing at full gallop. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 6/4 These letters of Magee's, written off as it were, at full gallop .. are among the very best in the English language.

attrib. 1803 M. CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. 11 She declined this kind of full-gallop charge, for gentler and more promising manœuvre.

c. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 398 A Physician riding along on his Mule, a Snails Gallop. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 84 Neither whip nor spur can get him out of a snail's gallop.

d. 1611 COTGR. *Galop galliard*, the Gallop Galliard; or .. one pace, and a leape. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. ii. (1668) 28 At the end of every third or fourth advancing .. make him bound aloft; then put him to his corvet againe .. and then make him bound againe; and thus at the end of every third advancing make him bound for the length of a tilt bar .. this is called the *galop galliard*. 1619 *Cervin* II. 241 The next lesson to this is the galloppe galliard.

4. *Comb.* † *gallop-rake* = sense 1.
1653 URQUHART *Kabala* II. xiv. 100, I ran away a faire gallop-rake [F. *me enfuis le beau galop*], and God he knows how I did smell my shoulder of mutton.

Gallop (gæ'lop), v. Forms: 6 galop(e, 6-gallop. See also **WALLOP** v. [a. F. *galoper*, = Pr. *galanpar*, Sp. Pg. *galopar*, It. *galoppare*. No satisfactory origin has yet been suggested for these forms; the Pr. form suggests that the word may be a compound of the Teut. **hlaup-an* to LEAP, run, with some prefixed word. The initial must originally have been *w*; the OF. **waloper* vb., **walop* sb., have not been found, but their existence is proved by the adopted forms, Flem., MHG. *walop* sb., MHG. *walopieren* vb., ME. *walop* sb., *walope* vb. The Eng. verb *walope*, **WALLOP**, survived into the 16th c., when it was superseded by the present verb, app. a new adoption from Fls. *galoper*.]

In *K. Alf.* 461, Weber's ed. reads 'The deer *galopith* by wode side', following the Lincoln's Inn MS. The earlier Bodl. MS., however, has *galpeth*. The passage is not in the AF. original by Thomas or Eustace of Kent. The reading of the Bodl. MS. is prob. correct, but perh. the reading of the later MS. may prove that the vb. *galope* existed in 14-15th c.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse (occas. of other quadrupeds): To go at a gallop (see **GALLOP** sb. 1).

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* iv. 185 The horse wold nother trot nor galop. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169 To Gallop, *findere gradus*. To Wallop, *idem, cursitare*, a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 137 His steeds will be restrained But gallop lively downe the Western hill. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 148 Fearing to be seen, The Leacher gallop'd from his Jealous Queen. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4382/4 Stolen or strayed .. a bright bay Gelding .. 4 Years old past, walks, trots, gallops, and leaps. 1825 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 159 They had also seen a fine wild horse, which, however, had galloped off with a speed that defied pursuit.

† b. *trans.* To pursue or chase at a gallop. *Obs.* [So F. *galoper*.]

1580 BLUNDELL *Horsemanship* i. (1609) 7 To gallop the bucke, or followe a long winged Hawke. *fig.* 1626 T. H. CANNIS *Holy Cit.* 112 A thousand Princes, and phantastique great Ladies, haue galloped Honour vpon the full speed.

c. *Racing.* To gallop to a standstill: to tire out. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 3/6 Silvercrown .. a celebrated racehorse .. having galloped eighteen horses to a standstill for the Crawford Plate at Newmarket in 1886.

2. *intr.* Of a horseman: To ride at full speed. Also with *adv.*, as *forth*, *in*, *off*.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxi. 69 b, He dashed his spurs to his horse, and galoped forth in suche wyse that his keepars lost him. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. vii. 186 She and her Gentlewoman .. galoped thorough the Towne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. vii. 89 Yet a many of your horsemen peere And gallope ore the field. 1724 Dr. FOSBROOK *Cavalier* (1840) 140 The scouts came galloping in. 1793 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. They .. then placed them on two horses, a man mounted behind each, and they immediately galloped off. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 72 A squadron of hardy veterans .. who .. trot and amble, and gallop .. through every street. 1885 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* ii, Up the hill Galloped the gallant three hundred.

3. *trans.* To make (a horse, etc.) go at full speed.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 178, I can ryght wel .. ryne & gallop a hors. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 145 And when you doe gallop him, you shal not at the first gallop him about six or eight times vpon one hand. 1737 FORD *Hor. Epist.* II. 13 Let your Muse take breath. And never gallop Pegasus to death. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 209/2 If, immediately after drinking his fill, he were galloped hard. 1884 J. COLBOURNE *Hicks Pasha* 68 Then the bridegroom and his men went through a fantasia, galloping their dromedaries at full speed.

† 4. To traverse (a space) rapidly on horseback or by means of horses. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. 1. 7 The golden Sunne .. Gallops the Zodiacke in his glistering Coach.

fig. 1590 NASHE *(Title)*, First Parte of Pasquils Apologie wherein he renders a Reason of his long Silence and gallops the Fielde with the Treatise of Reformation written by John Penrie. *Ibid.* I. Di v, I haue .. galloped the fiede to make choysse of the ground where my battaile shall be planted.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* (from senses 1 and 2).

1583 STANVURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 101 Furth she (Fame) quickley gallops, with winged swift swalloylke hastning. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 154 Shee's tickled now, her Furie needs no spurres, Shee'll gallop farre enough to her destruction. 1600 — A. Y. L. III. ii. 329. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 31 They [the Jesuits] came galloping so fast into the city, and grew to be so many, that Lucifer was afraid. 1730 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 14 His Tongue much like Hackney goes all paces. It gallops and false gallops, trots and ambles. 1681 *Trial's Collage* 44 Pray Sir you go too fast already, as you are still galloping. 1725 RANSAV *Genl. Sheph.* II. ii, They gallop fast that deils and lasses drive. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 151 The mountain torrents crawl or gallop to mingle with the broad Atlantic.

b. To gallop away: to talk fast, to 'rattle on'. 1711 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) III. 183 How you gallop away in your spleen and your rage about repenting my journey. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 237 Pray observe how I gallop away when I get on smooth ground.

c. To gallop over or through: to hurry over (in reading or reciting), to read cursorily.

1782 MAO D'ARLAY *Let. to S. Crisp* 25 Feb. The un-reasonable burry with which I was obliged to gallop over such a book. 1826 J. W. CROKER in *C. Puffer* 13 Nov. (1884) Do not gallop through my letter, but read it over and over again. 1859 H. C. WATSON *in Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 226, I could not rest till I had galloped through the whole. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 113, I will gallop through the discourse as fast as I can.

† 6. To dance rapidly; to dance a GALOP. *Obs.* 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iii. xxi. You instantly tear down the dance. incessantly vociferating as you ramp and gallop along. 1826 *Lower's Quarrel in Lit. Souvenir* 6 When I dance with Sir Dunce, or gallop with Sir Gosling?

7. *trans.* To convey rapidly by means of galloping horses.

1822 *Lt. of Officer in R. Acad. Catal.* (1883) 95 We galloped the left gun at it and it went into the ditch with a bump. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/4 Commander Wells was galloped over from headquarters in a hose van.

Gallop, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [Prob. onomatopoeic; cf. WALLOW.] *intr.* and *trans.* To boil. 1605 MIOLETON *Witch* i. ii, *Hecate*. Boil it well. *Hopbo*. It gallops now. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Gallop*, to boil quickly. 'The pot gallops'.

Hence galloped beer (see quot.)

1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Galloppe-beer*, small beer for present drinking, made by simple boiling, or, as it is called, galloping, small quantities of malt and hops together in a kettle.

Gallopade (gælɒpə'd), *sb.* Also galopade, galloppade. [a. F. *galopade*, f. *galoper* to gallop: cf. GALOP.]

1. A lively kind of dance, of Hungarian origin.

1831 LO. HOUGHTON in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1891) i. 104 The Germans put my waltzing to shame... and actually scoff at my gallopade. 1835 L. HUNT *Capt. Swart* iii. 13 The gallopade, strange agreeable tramp, Made of a scrape, a hobble, and stamp. 1879 G. MEREITH *Egoist* III. xii. 249 He thought her a delightful partner for a dance, and found her rather tiresome at the end of the gallopade.

trans. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 181 In an early number we printed an account of this gentleman's 'galloppades' across the thistly plains of South America.

2. In the *manège*: A sidelong or curvetting kind of gallop. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Gallopade*.

Hence *Gallopade* *v.* *rare*, to dance a gallopade; *Gallopade* *vbl. sb.*

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 124 She waltzes, galloppades, sings, plays, draws. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. Then a tremendous gallopping, in which Tailor's tackle was nearly capsized over the wharf. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 40 The shock-head willows two and two By rivers gallopped.

Galopper (gælɒpə), *sb.* Also 6-9 gallopper. [f. GALLOP + -ER.]

1. A horse which has special powers of galloping. 1690 R. STAPLETON *Strada's Loue C. Warren* vii. 60 He loved her above all the Horse in his Stables, she being an excellent gallopper. 1769 *De Poë's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 156, I believe that some of the Galloppers of this county... will out-do... the swiftest Horse that was ever bred in Turkey or Barbary. 1845 BROWNING *How they brought the good News*, I saw my stout gallopper Roland. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 23 Mar. 12/6 She [a mare]... is a slovenly fencer, but is a fairly good gallopper.

2. One who gallops on horseback, esp. of hunters. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 35 The galloppers, prickers, and huntmen on horseback saying their houndes strong enough... shall then beginne to enter and to teach them. 1583 STANWORTH *Enels* iv. (Arb.) 99 With the hounds quick-stepping, with pricking gallopper horsman. 1596 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 33 We... could neither see nor hear the least News of our Galloppers. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix. The Sub-Prior... without having any farther interview with Christie the gallopper, answered by giving the promise. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept., One gallopper found himself in the bottom of a muddy ditch, with his horse directly on top of him.

3. *Mil.* An aide-de-camp, or orderly officer. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., The group of generals, field officers, and dashing galloppers. 1896 *Ibid.* 5 Feb. 5/4 Sir John Willoughby... appointed me 'gallopper', or volunteer orderly officer to him.

4. *fig.* One who proceeds at great speed. Also one who gads about.

1671 M. BRUCE *Good News Evil Tr.* (1708) 31 Thou art now a Galloper in the ways of God. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* i. ii, Well, lady galloper, how does Angelica? 1723 STERLE *Guardian* No. 132 p. 6 If abroad, I am a gaggling Goose; when I return, You are a fine Galloper; Women, like Cats, should keep the House. 1765 STERN *Tr. Shandy* VII. iv, There is not a gallopper of us all, who might not have gone on ambling quietly on his own ground.

5. A light field-gun, formerly attached to regiments; also *attrib.* in gallopper carriage, -gun.

1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 45 Assembled at Sterling with four Cohorns, four 'Gallopers', Provisions, &c. 1802 WELINGTON *Trul.* in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 378, I received from General Stuart... information regarding the gallopper carriages... I reported to the General... the state of the gallopper guns of the regiments. 1803 LAKE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 405 As many of the field pieces as could be brought up, with the gallopers attached to the cavalry, formed four different batteries. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* xxvi. 438 He was now engaged in drawing up six-pound gallopers, and forming a battery. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Hist. Ind.* i. iv. 280/2 When Tippoo opened a... cannonade from fifteen of his light gallopper guns.

Galloping (gælɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 7-9 galloping. [f. GALLOP + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb GALLOP.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 140, I did have The galloping of Horse. Who was't came by? 1687 COTTON *Poems* (1689) 93 His (Pegasus') days of galloping are ended, Unless I with the spur do prick him. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 251 Others fancied that they heard the galloping of horses over their heads. 1890 BOLDRWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 101 Galloping about there was... but often the rides were long, weary, and unexciting.

2. *attrib.* as galloping country; sound; galloping

sketch, a sketch of a locality made after a rapid ride through it.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) i. 110 For the first twelve miles we proceeded slowly, although over very fine galloping country. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, There was a distant rustling among the withered leaves, a bounding or galloping sound on the path. 1821 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 248 Even galloping sketches have their uses.

Galloping (gælɒpɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. That gallops, in senses of the vb. *Galloping consumption*: a consumptive disease which makes rapid progress.

1622 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 60 For the Italians have a Proverb, that a galloping horse is an open sepulcher. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* II. i. 37 The King, pursued the Duke, not only with a galloping Army, but with Edicts and Prescriptions. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf.* 6 *Ab. Physic* 130 Having for many months laboured under a Galloping Consumption and made use of diverse Physicians in vain. 1697 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3336/4 Stole... a bright bay Mare... a true Yorkshire galloping Breed. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Rationale Jud.* *Evld.* (1827) v. 64 The father in full vigour, the son in a galloping consumption.

fig. 1755 J. ANONY *Mem.* (1769) II. 167 No galloping eyes, or the least inattention in their devotion. 1770 N. NICHOLS in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 115 What a blessing it is to have a galloping imagination. 1897 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* xxiv, Ever since they had taken him he had been oppressed by this plague of galloping thought.

b. *Galloping nun*: (see quot. 1715; Milton's allusion is obscure).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 109 Our Liturgie hath run up and down the world like an English galloping Nun, proffering her self, but we heare of none yet that bids money for her. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 152 Having espous'd one of the Countesses of Mansfield, who had been a Chanoinesse or Dame of the Monastery of Girsheim, a Temporal Religious Pensioner, or what is vulgarly call'd a Galloping Nun, without any Votes [i.e. vows].

c. *Mil.* *Galloping carriage* = 'galloper carriage'; see GALLOPER 5.

1883 *Daily News* 27 July 2/4 A 'galloping carriage' designed by Lord C. Beresford to carry a Nordenfeldt gun.

2. *Comb.*: † galloping-like a., having the appearance of a good galloper.

1711 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4839/4 Lost, or Stole... a strait young, galloping-like bay Mare.

Gallore, obs. form of GALORE.

Gallosh, galloshoes, -shoes, obs. ff. GALOSH.

Gallo-tannate (gælɒtænɪt), [f. GALLO-TANNIN(-IC) + -ATE.] A compound of gallo-tannic acid with a base.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 767 Gallotannates or Tannates. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 248 Astringing vegetable infusions, which precipitate the lead as insoluble gallo-tannate.

Gallo-tannic (gælɒtænɪk), a. [f. *gallo-*, taken as comb. form of L. *galla* GALL sb. 3 + TANNIC.] In gallo-tannic acid, tannic acid prepared from nut-galls.

1858 in SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 1873 *Formes Chem.* (ed. 11) 640 Gallotannic acid C₂₁H₂₂O₁₁, the acid contained in the gall-nuts of *Quercus infectoria* and other species of oak.

Gallo-tannin (gælɒtænɪn), [f. as prec. + TANNIN.] Tannin prepared from nut-galls.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 128 Gallo-tannin (the ordinary tannin) produces a similar blue black coloration.

Gallote, Galloune, Galloure, Gallous, obs. ff. GALLIOT, GALLOW, GALORE, GALLOWES.

Gallovidian (gælɒvɪdiən), a. and sb. In 7 Gallovidian. [f. mod.L. *Gallovidia* + -AN. *Gallovidia* (also *Galloweithia*, *Gawiea*, etc.) is a Lat. form of Welsh *Gallowaydyl* = Irish *Gall-gaidhil*, lit. 'foreign Gaels', now Galloway, a district in the SW. of Scotland (the shires of Wigton and Kircudbright).]

A. *adj.* Belonging to Galloway. B. *sb.* A native of that district.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 495 Gallowiedian Nagges. 1824 MACTAGGART (title) The Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopaedia. 1863 W. ANDERSON *Genial. & Surv.* in *Herald & Genealogist* (1865) July 254 The name, however, has neither a Scotch, nor an English derivation, being purely Celtic and Gallovidian. 1875 W. MCLIVRAIT *Guide Wigtonshire* 52 The Romans were no peaceable visitants of the pagan Gallovidians.

† **Gallow**, *v.* *Obs.* In 4 galwe. [f. *galwe* GALLOWES.] *trans.* To hang on a gallowes or cross. 1400 *Leg. Rod.* (1871) 132 Wip grete fewes he is galwed, And dyed for Monnesgele.

Gallow (gæləu), *v.* *rare* -i. *intr.* Of a bird: To cluck, to scream. Hence *Gallowing* *ppl. a.*

1825 HOGG *C. Hynde* 80 The capperkailzie seorn'd to flee But gallow'd on the forest tree. 1830 AIRN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 87 Choked shrieks... And gallowing cries... thickened the midnight air.

Gallow, obs. form of GALLY *v.*, to frighten.

Galloway (gæləweɪ), Also 6-8 galloway. [The name of a district in the SW. of Scotland, used *attrib.* and hence as a common noun.]

1. One of a small but strong breed of horses peculiar to Galloway; hence a small-sized horse, esp. for riding. Also *galloway-mare*, -nag.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 205 Know we not Galloway Nagges? 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat. V.* iii. 36 Because his dame was swiftest Trunchevice, Or Runcemall his syre; himself a

Galloway. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 40 The rank-riding Scots upon their gallowayes. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 240 Spare your self, lest you bejude the good galloway. 1676 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1071/4 Another small Plate to be Run for by Gallowayes. 1713 *Guardian* No. 91 p. 13 That Horse shall forthwith be Sold, a Scotch Galloway bought in its stead for him. 1766 STEEDMAN *Sirriam* I. ix. 210 His galloway sprung, rider and all, through a hedge of thick fimes. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xv, My Ralph, whom I left training his galloway nag, on the banks of the Irthing. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* (1866) 103 A horse between thirteen and fourteen hands in height is called a Galloway, from a beautiful breed of little horses once found in the south of Scotland... The pure galloway was said to be nearly fourteen hands high, and sometimes more; of a bright bay, or brown, with black legs, small head and neck, and peculiarly deep and clean legs. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 3/3 This was a claim for £22 10s. for hire of a racing galloway mare.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *galloway-race*; *galloway-sized* *adj.* Also *galloway-plate*, a racing prize, run for by galloways.

1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4343/7 On Thursday the *Galloway-Plate of 10l. Value will be run for, 9 Stones, 3 Heats. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 3/5 She was entered for a *galloway race at North Walsham. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 76 The appearance of both ought to be conformable to each other, therefore a middling-sized phaeton, to the middling, or *galloway sized horses, suits best.

2. One of a breed of cattle peculiar to Galloway. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 373 That famous breed of cattle known by the name of galloways. 1867 McDOWELL *Hist. Dumfriess* (1873) 707 The dusky Galloways composed the bulk of the cattle at the Dumfriess market.

Galloway dike, *sc.* [from the district name: see prec.] A wall built firmly at the bottom, but no thicker at the top than the length of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other' (Jam.).

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 451 The... most general fence is the Galloway dike. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 4 Aug. in *Lockhart*, It would be easy to form a good farm by enclosing the ground with Galloway dykes.

Gallow-balk, -clapper, -tree: see GALLOWES.

† **Gallow-grass**, *Obs.* [f. GALLOW(s) + GRASS.] A slang name for hemp, from its use for ropes and halters.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 27 b, An herbe whiche light fellows merily will call Gallowgrasse, Neckeweede, or the Tristrums knot. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Practic Hemp-seed* Wks. III. 66a/2 Wherefore in Sparta it cycled was, Snickup, which is in English Gallow-grasse.

Gallows (gæləuz). Forms: a. *sing.* 1 galza, 2 galze, (3 *Comb.* galhe-), 3-4 gal(e)we, (5 *Comb.* gallo-), 5-6 galow(e), 6-7 gallow, 7-9 gall(e)y. *B. pl.* in *sing.* sense, later construed as *sing.* 3-5 galwes, (4 galawis, -ewys, -uus), 4-5 galws, (5 galhouse, -hows, galohous), 5-6 gallous, galowes, (5 galawis, -ays, -ewes, galghes, galos, -ouys, -owrys), 6-7 gallowes, (6 galoss, galhouse, gallies, -oes, -owes, -us), 9 gallos, -us, 6- gallows, 7. with additional *pl.* suffix, 6 gal(1)osses, 7-9 gallowes, (9 gallices, -usses). [OE. *galga*, *galga* wk. masc. = OFris. *galga*, OS. and OHG. *galgo* (Ger. *galgen*), ON. *galge* (Dan. and Sw. *galge*), Goth. *galga*: -OTeut. **galgon*; perh. cogn. with Lith. *žalgas*, Armen. *diakē* pole.]

1. An apparatus for inflicting the punishment of death by hanging, usually consisting of two uprights and a cross-piece, from which the criminal is suspended by the neck. Sometimes used as equivalent to CROSS. See CROSS sb. 1.

In OE. the *sing.* *galga* and the *pl.* *galgan* are both used for 'a gallows', the *pl.* having reference presumably to the two posts of which the apparatus mainly consisted. Occasional examples of the *sing.* form occur in ME., and even down to the 17th c.; but from the 13th c. onwards the plural *galwes* and its later phonetic representatives have been the prevailing forms. So far as our material shows, Caxton is the first writer to speak of 'a gallows', but it is, of course, possible that the *pl.* form was sometimes treated as a *sing.* much earlier. From the 16th c. *gallows* has been (*exc. arch.* in 'a pair of gallows') used as a *sing.*, with a new plural *gallowes*; the latter, though perh. not strictly obsolete, is now seldom used; the formation is felt to be somewhat uncouth, so that the use of the word in the plural is commonly evaded.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 2446 Swa hið geomor-le gomecum ceorle to zebbandane, þæt his byrde ziong on galzan. a 1000 *Juliana* 482 Sume ic rode befeah þæt hi... on hean galzan lif aletan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in W. Wulker 176/9 *Patibulum*, galza. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/1 A Galowe, furca. 1525 COVERDALE *Esther* v. 14 Let them make a galowe of fiftie cubites hie. 1561 T. NORTON *Catlin's Inst.* Calvin's Pref., Worthie of a thousand fires and gallowses. 1567 DRANT *Horace*, Ep. xvi. Fj, With gyres, and fetters lle tame the vnder a galow dyre. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 1014 Do you look I should... praise you, who deserved the Gallow so lately?

b. c 1300 *Harleik* 1161 Thou shalt to the galwes rene. c 1330 R. BURNIE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Galwes do 3c reise, and hyng his cheitefe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1813 And for faire souerayne case ham send to be galawis. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlvii. (1482) 305 There was made a new payre of galawes and a strong cheitefe and a coler of yren for hym. c 1489 — *Blanchatyn* xlviii. 187 He shold doo make and to be sette vp a gallouse. 1549 *Compt. Scotl.* xli. 105 *Tua speyris*, stude vp fra the eyrd lyak en galus. 1559 *Margherit. Epit.* Civ. The theefe on the gallows was saued with a knife. 1600 SHAKS. *A. J.* v. ii. 345 Who doth he [Time] gallop withal? With a theefe to the gallowses.

a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 64 He took the maior aside and... required of him that a paire of gallowses should be framed and erected. 1689 Wood *Life* 19 Dec. (O. H. S.) 111. 318 A gallowses heing erected before Temple gate. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) 1. 409 Two ladders are placed against the gallows. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* vii. 'Why do you trifle away time in making a gallows?—that dyester's pole is good enough for the homicide.' 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vii. (1864) IX. 222 In the older versions the now ignoble words 'hanging and the gallows' were used instead of the Crucifixion and the Cross.

γ. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 46 n. Mandrag... growth not vnder gallowses. 1673 (R. LEIGH) *Transp. Reh.* 108 Make bonfires of the gallowses, set open all the prisons. 1775 J. SULLIVAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1833) 1. 72 That all our liberty-poles will soon be converted into gallowses. 1801 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* i. xvii. 209 Previous to this epocha, gallowses had been erected at Naples.

2. The punishment itself.

1483 CAXTON *Cato A vii*. His fader... bought him ageyn for the galowes and for dyshonored dethe. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. (1557) 82 His galowes & death standeth within x. mile at y^e farthest, & yours within lxxx. a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purg.* (1533) G v b. When we say that such a man hath delivred his freende from the galowes, we mean not that he was all ready hanged. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 84 What with the sweat, what with the galowes, and what with poverty, I am Custom-shrunke. 1730 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) IV. 251 Into their secular hands the poor authors must be delivered to... pillories, whippings, and the gallows. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 174 Gallows—a cure without being a prevention of crime. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* i. 48 The gallows did not terrify these evil-doers.

b. To have the gallows in one's face: to have the look of one predestined to or deserving the gallows.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 32 This fellow... hath no drowning mark upon him; his complexion is perfect Gallows. 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* 114 The gallows is almost as visible in their face as their nose: as is often to be seen in a thoro' pac'd villain. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v. (Globe) 637/1 Hold him fast, the dog; he has the gallows in his face. 1835 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithful* viii. 'There's gallows marked in his face,' observed another.

c. Proverbs.

13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1217 Delure a bef fro be galwe, He þe hateþ after be alle halwe! 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. x. Yf ye kepe a man for the gallows he shalle neuer loue you after. 1583 GOLDING *Cabin on Deut.* li. 307 Saue a theefe from the gallows and hee will helpe to hang thee. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 3 He that feares the Gallowses shal neuer be good theefe. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Pref. Ep., Saue a thief from the gallows, and hee'll be the first to shew the way to Saint Gillesse.

3. One deserving the gallows; a gallows-bird.

1583 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. 12 He hath bene fve thousand yeeres a Boy. 1. and a shrewd vnhappy gallows too. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burre.* Pistle t. iii. Though he be a notable gallows, yet I'll assure you his master did turn him away. 1749 B. MARTIN *Eng. Dict.* Gallows, a wicked rascal. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xi. 'Now, young gallows! This was an invitation for Oliver to enter through a door... which led into a stone cell.

†4. Used to render *L. furcæ*. a. = FORK 5 b. b. Gallows of Caudium = Caudine Forks: see FORK 14. Obs.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, Abire sub ingum... to passe or go under the gallies. 1618 [see FORK 5 h (d)].

5. Applied to various objects consisting of two or more supports and a cross-piece. †a. An iron-support for a pot over a kitchen fire. Cf. GALLOWES-BALK. Obs.

1512 Will in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 116, I hequeth to the chauntry priest... oon paire of galoes of yrne. 1576 Inv. in *Kipon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 378 A paire of iron gallows.

b. Naut.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D d iij b. Their (booms') after-ends are usually sustained by a frame called the gallows. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Gallows, the cross-pieces on the small bits at the main and fore hatch-ways in flush-decked vessels, for stowing away the booms and spars over the boats.

†c. Printing. 'A frame used for supporting the tympan of the old wooden presses when turned up' (Jacobi). Obs.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 328 One Press-man... will Bent so soon as he has laid the Tympan on the Gallows after Pulling. 1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 506* Fig. 8 is the gallows, in which the frame A, B, is screwed to the front of the carriage, between the joints of the tympan. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 210 The gallows for the tympan is also removed.

d. A gymnastic apparatus.

1817 SOUTHEY *Frut.* in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* IV. 268 Others were swinging in such attitudes as they liked from a gallows. 1827 ARNOT *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) 1. 72 When... I could no more... hang on a gallows, nor climb a pole.

e. A part of a plough (see quot. 1842).

1840 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* i. 11. 219 An old Berkshire plough (with a high gallows in front). 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, Gallows of a plough, a part of the plough-head, so named by farmers, from its resemblance to the common gallows. It consists of three pieces of timber, of which one is placed transversely over the heads of the other two.

f. (See Quots.)

1866 LADY BARKER *Station Life in New Zealand* x. 64 The 'gallows', a high wooden frame from which the carcasses of the butchered sheep dangle. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, Gallows, a crown-tree with a prop placed underneath each end of it. 1883 Hampshire *Gloss.*, Gallows, a frame formed by fixing four poles, two and two, in the ground, crossed X wise, and laying another pole across, against which planks or boards are set when sawn out, to dry.

1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/3 They attacked... the carcasses on the 'meat gallows'. 1890 BOLNREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1892) 350 The 'gallows' of the colonists, a rough, rude contrivance consisting of two uprights and a crosspiece for elevating slaughtered cattle.

6. 'Suspenders' for trousers; braces. Now dial., Sc. and U.S., in the form gallowses, whence occas. gallows for a single brace.

So *galgen* in Swiss German; also *Du.* (vulgar). 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Gallowses*, contrivances made of cloth, and hooks and eyes, worn over the shoulders by men to keep their breeches up. 1813 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) LV. 530 note. He... used to have hooks, pen, ink and paper, breeches, gallowses, neck cloth, and rolls and butter, all upon the breakfast table at the same time. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* 11. 50 The hall appeared to have hit the huckle of his gallows (except suspenders) by which it had been impeded. 1830 R. WARNER *Litt. Recoll.* i. 100 His under-clothes unsupported by those indispensable articles of decent attire denominated gallows. 1837 HALBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. t. xv. 147 Chock full of spring like the wide end of a bran new pair of trowser gallowses. 1868 WAUGH *Sneck-Band* ii. 38 His breeches wur nobbut fastened wth one gallace. 1884 J. RENTON in *Mod. Scott. Poets* Ser. vii. 51 My gallowses baited strang and guid. 1888 SHEFFIELD *Gloss.*, Gallaces, braces for the trousers. 1896 CROCKETT *Clg. Kelly* xiv. 104 The tattered trousers with one 'gallus' displayed across the blue shirt.

7. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) gallows + knowe (= knoll), -maker, -pin, -rope; gallows-ward adv.; (sense 2) gallows-free adj., gallows-worthy adj. and sb.; (sense 2 b) gallows-mark; (sense 5) gallows-frame, -timber; (sense 6) gallows-buttens.

1836-54 BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* 162 'Thah mah breik all the 'gallus buttens off.' 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Gallows-frame, a frame over a shaft, carrying the pulleys for the hoisting cables. 1881 DRYDEN *Abt. & Achit.* ii. 431 Let him be 'gallows-free by my consent. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 342 They were led from the town to suffer punishment at the 'gallows-knowe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 49 *Clw.* What is he that builds stronger than either the mason, the shipwright, or the carpenter? *Other.* The *Gallowsmaker; for that Frame outlives a thousand Tenants. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1766) 7 A fellow... with a 'gallows-mark upon his face. 1750 MARY HAMILTON in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. 125 To see the face of his Molly fair Hanging on the gallows pin. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. 121 Scramble along... with thy... plebeian *gallows-ropes. 1859 DICKENS T. Two Cities i. v. Foreheads knitted into the likeness of the gallows-ropes. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 28 *Gallows Timber, a crown-tree, with a prop placed under each end. 1895 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* iii. (1896) 49 The man... was hunted 'gallowsward with jeers. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 214 Many respectable... sinners, deliberately... commit 'gallows-worthy crimes. 1828 *Ibid.* XXI. 226 The master... attended by one of those gallows-warders.

8. Special comb.: gallows-apple slang (to make gallows-apples of = to hang); gallows-bitts = 5 b; †gallow-breed Sc. = GALLOWES-BIRD; gallows-brood, a number of young gallows-birds: see GALLOWES-BIRD; gallows-climber, one doomed to climb the ladder at the gallows, i.e. to be hanged; gallows-face, one who bears the mark of the gallows in his face (cf. 2 b); hence gallows-faced adj.; gallows-foot, the space immediately in front of the gallows; †gallow-fork = GALLOWES-TREE; gallows-gate dial. (see quot.); gallow-lean, a level place on which the gallows was erected; gallows-looks, hair that hangs like gallows ropes; gallows-ripe a., ready to be hanged; gallows-rounded a., (of hair) cut round like that of a condemned criminal; gallows-sockets, Printing (see quot.); gallows-stanchions = 5 b; †gallows-strings, a term of reproach (cf. *hang-strings*); gallows-tool (see quot. and cf. sense 5); gallows-top = 5 b.

1830 LYTTON P. *Clifford* III. vii. 126 They're resolved to make 'gallows apples of all such Numprels (*Nunprettis*) as you. 1815 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Gallows-bits, on flush-decks, a strong frame of oak about eight inches square, made in the form of a gallows, and fixed at the fore and main hatchway, to support the spare top-masts, yards, booms, boats, etc. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying v.* Kennedy 141 Lye to ane *gallow breid, Ramand, and rolpand, beggand kye and ox. 1831 SCOTT *Diary* 8 Jan. in *Lochaber*, A little 'gallows-brood they were and their fate will catch it. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* iii. i. Pattern of rogues! thou 'gallows climber! 1724 RAMSAY *Gen. Sheph.* iv. i. I crave your pardon, 'gallows-face! 1769 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* IV. xvii. 67 Art thou there, thou rogue, thou hang-dog, thou 'gallows-faced vagabond? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv. And had just cruppen to the 'gallows-foot to see the hanging. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Toward we waritreo [*v.r.* 'gallowforke] of helle. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Gallows-gate, a light gate, consisting only of a hinged stile, top-rail and one strut. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 135 Their was interchange of their two maid with consent of all parties at the 'gallowiee betwix Edinburgh and Leith. 1828 SCOTT *P. M.* Perth iii. Thou must be bold, Henry; and bear thyself not as if thou wert going to the gallows. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1832) 29 His hair hung in straight 'gallows locks about his ears. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iii. 270 Founden himself remains unchanged; gets loose again as one not yet 'gallows-ripe. 1567 DRANT *Hornace*, Ep. xix. F viij. What though one... Should Caro counterfeite. in his 'gallowses rounded hayre. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Art Print.* 249 *Gallows Sockets. Two pieces of wood with square mortises in them, to receive the ends of the gallows; they are nailed or screwed upon the plank behind the tympan. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoff* 85, I, hang him, little *Gallow-strings, He does a thousand of these things. 1824 F. J. BRITTON *Watch &*

Clockm. 110 *Gallows Tool, a tool in which a pinion is placed by clockmakers when the leaves on bottoms are to be filed.

Gallows (gæ'lowz, gæ'ləs), a. [Developed from the attrib. use of the sb. In the first quot. perh. intended as a derivative (f. *gallow + -ous*.)]

1. Fit for the gallows; deserving to be hanged; villainous, wicked. Now only dial. in weaker sense, esp. of children: Impish, wild, mischievous. *Gallows air* = hangdog air: see HANGDOG a.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 37 This gallows man toke hym by the skyrtyl of his palle or mantyl. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utopia* i. (1805) 76 No gallows wretch, I am not angry. 1708 [? E. WARD] *Welsh Monster* 33 For ev'ry Line did in it bear such a rebellious Gallows Air, That [etc.]. 1785 BURNS *Earnest Cry* 54 An' plunder'd o' her hindmost good By gallows knaves. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 23 Wolf... sneaked about with a gallows air. 1882 LANE *Gloss.*, Gallows, cunning, designing, full of duplicity. 1884 *Upton Gloss.* s.v., 'Taint as the lad's wicked, nor yet spiteful, but e's desprut gallus.' 1892 G. HASE *Mem.* 80 Yrs. 44 They [King's Ward boys at Christ's Hospital circa 1820] were always considered a very gallous [sic] set, which in the school vocabulary signified 'daring'.

2. dial. and slang. [Prob. from the adv. Cf. BLOODY a. 10.] As an intensive: Very great, excellent, 'fine', etc.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 132 While some their patter flash'd in gallows fun and joking. 1830 LYTTON P. *Clifford* iii. x. 232 If so be as ow little Paul was a vith you, it would be a gallows comfort to you. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., A gallus lot on 'um (a large number of them).

3. Comb.: gallows-looking a., looking fit for the gallows, having a hang-dog look.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1832) II. 72 Their gallows-looking myrmidons. 1842 BARIAN *Ingl. Leg.*, *Misadv.* *Margate*, A little gallows-looking chap.

Hence GALLOWESNESS dial., mischief, perversity. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. *Bede* 62, I never knew your equals for gallowsness.

Gallows (gæ'lowz, gæ'ləs), adv. dial. and slang. [f. the sb.] With intensive force: Extremely, very, 'jolly'.

a 1823 *Song in Byron's Yvanxi* xix. note. Then your Blowing will wax gallows haughty, When she hears of your scaly mistake. a 1845 HOOD *Forl. Sheph.* *Compl.* ix. I've been so gallows honest in this Place. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* II. xv. 163 The piece come in, and got gallus well kicked about the head. 1892 MRS. S. BATSON *Dark* II. v. 100 'A gallus had wench her he'!

Gallows-balk. Obs. exc. dial. Foims: 7-9 gally-bauk, 9 galley-bauk, -bawk, galli-bauk, gally-balk, 6- gallow(s)-balk. [f. GALLOWES sb. + BALK.] The iron bar in the chimney from which the pot-hooks hang.

1832 Inv. in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 280 Gallow balk, ij reckons with the gallow crooks (onges, and fyre sholl, 122. 1668 in *Deir's F. Ann. Bks.* (Surtees) 197 One still, one iron gallow, gallow-balk, and crooks. 1691 RAY N. C. *Words* 29 A Gally-bauk. 1855 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, Gallow-balk or Gallow-balk.

Gallows-bird (gæ'lowz'baɪd). [f. GALLOWES sb. + BIRD.] One who deserves to be hanged. Also occas., one who has been hanged.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Gallow's bird, one that deserves hanging. 1796 *Ibid.* (ed. 3), Gallow's bird, a thief or pick-pocket; also one that associates with them. 1828 SCOTT *P. M.* Perth ii. Had this been in another place, young gallow's bird, I had stowed the lugs out of thy head. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. i. 12 'It is ill to check sleep or sweat in a sick man,' said he. 'I know that far, though I ne'er minced ape nor gallow's-bird.' 1888 HARPER'S *Mag.* LXXXVI. 415 The famous converted 'gallows bird'... proclaims the good word in lamentable accents.

†Gallow(s)-clapper. Obs. [f. GALLOWES sb. + CLAPPER.] From the swinging of the body to and fro like the clapper of a bell or of a scare-crow. = GALLOWES-BIRD.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 814 A Gallowclapper, *surcifer*. 1583 GOLDING *Cabin on Deut.* li. 305 It is not only the gallows-clappers that say so I mean those whose faults and crimes are manifest. 1646 BROOME *Anth.* ii. ix. Wks. 1873 III. 271 Come, come, ye Gallow-clappers. 1708 MORTIMER *Kabaleis* v. vii. Their Worships as he call'd them were about a score of lusty Crackpots and Gallowclappers.

Gallows-tree. Before 19th c. gallow-; see forms of GALLOWES. [OL. *galz-trēow*, Northumb. *galga-tree* (= ON. *gálga-tré*), i. *galga* gallows + *trēow* tree.]

1. = GALLOWES sb. 1.

Beowulf 2940 Cwæð he on mērgenige meces ecgum 32tan wolde, sumle on galz, treowum fulgum to gamene. a 1000 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 23 In rode galga tre. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 43/300 Heng on þe galga-treo. 13. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 1464 3e schul... heve hong on galwe tre. c 1422 HOLLAND *Treveland* *Life* 136 Shee espyde A galwe tre to which men a theef ledde. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 23 In his supples On gallow treis 3itt dem he glowir. 1600 HOLLAND *Life* x. xxvi. (1609) 19 Lett him... hang him upon a cursed gallow tre [*L. infelicit ariort*] by a rope. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. vi. 231 He that mistakes... the gallow-tree for a triumphal arch. 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indeb.* li. 446 Most like to carcase parched on gallow-tree. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii. The fatal day was announced to the public by the appearance of a huge black gallow-tree. 1883 *Masque Poets* 97 The gallows-tree was never built for handsome lads like you.

†2. = GALLOWES sb. 5 a. Cf. GALLOW(S)-BALK. 1590 Inv. in *Midd. Co. Hist. Coll.* II. 31 Item] galowe tree ij Rekytrons.

Galls (gōlz), *pl. dial.* Also sea galls. [= Dn. *gallen*, of obscure origin, for which *kwallen* (also *zekwallen*) is more common.] The jelly-fish, or sea-nettle (*Medusa*).

187 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 458 A quantity of sea galls (a white sort of glutinous substance)... It is a kind of zoophite, I presume. 1889 *Kent Gloss*, *Galls*, jelly fish.

† **Gallsome**, *a. Obs.* rare. In 7 gallsome.

[f. **GALL** sb. + -some.] Having the nature of gall.

1633 T. MORTON *Disch. Imput.* 20 Such Accusations... any vulgar man... may cry out upon, and condemn, both of gallsome bitterness, and of willful fraud and falsehood.

Gall-stone (gōl'stōn). [f. **GALL** sb. + STONE sb.] A morbid calculeous formation in the gall-bladder.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 543 An Account of Two extraordinary Cases of Gall-Stones. 1787 Sir J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 553 He had frequent fits of pain which indicated the passage of a gall-stone. 1796 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 321 Gall-stones occur especially in the gall-bladder.

b. *attrib.*
1846 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 174 *Pileus* convex, ... of a uniform gall-stone yellow. 1883 G. HARLEY *Dis. Liver* xi. 607 The pathology of gall-stone pain.

Galthrop, -trap (pə, ohs. forms of **CALTROP**.

Gallus, obs. form of **GALLOWS**.

† **Gall-wort**, *Obs.* [f. **GALL** sb. + **WORT**.] A name for Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*), and perh. for the Lesser Centaury (*Erythraea Centaureum*).

1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Husb.* iii. 135 b. Take... Gall-wort, beastes Loongwort, Planten leaves (to cure the 'sickness of the Gall' in cattle). 1587 *MASCALL Gout. Cattle* (1600) 277 For the staggers in a hog, give him of the bearse called stewartor or gallwort in milke, and he shall amend. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 313 It is called also Toad-Flax... and Flax-weed; in Sussex, Gallwort.

† **Gally**, *a. or sb. used attrib. Obs.* [Of uncertain origin; possibly attrib. use of **GALLY** sb., denoting garments worn by sailors or by galley-slaves (cf. *galley cassock* in **GALLEY** sb. 8); possibly evolved from a supposed analysis of **GALLIGASKIN**, though in our quots. appearing earlier than that word.] In *gally breeches, hose, slops*, app. synonymous or nearly so with **GALLIGASKINS**.

1567 *HARMAN Caneat* 35 They comenly go in these ierkyens and gally slops. 1570 *DROUT Galfrido & Barnardo* 182 They pull in peccets fast their gally breeches all a rowe. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abstr.* i. (1877) 56 Some be called french-hose, some gally-hose. The Gally-hose are made very large and wide. 1622 *MABBE tr. Alenian's Gwerman d'Alf* ii. 234 I nimbley tooke out two little bundles, but somwhat weighty withall, which I presently convey'd very handsomely into my Gally-slopes.

Gally (gō'li), *a. 2* f. *Obs.* Also 6 gallye, -ye, -ey, gawlie, -ye. [f. **GALL** sb. + -y.] Gall-like, resembling gall in taste, bitter. Chiefly fig.

c. 1530 *Remedie of Love* lxx, in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532) 268 a. Ful of melancoly and gally yre. 1550 *CRANNER Defence* 92a, He abhorreth all gally and bytter drynkes of synne. 1556 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* i. iii. B v b, Then, gawlie wordes... He doth put vp... at those which from him fled. 1668 *Torments of Hell in Phoenix* (1708) II. 444 Their Ears are afflicted with horrible and hideous Outcries... their Tongues with gally Bitterness, the whole Body with intolerable Fire. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 143 And then by the anger of the Fly is his gally poisonous liquor infected.

Gally (gō'li), *a. 3* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7, 9 gaully, 9 *dial.* galey, goiley. [f. **GALL** sb. + -y.]

† 1. Having galls or sores. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winchester MS.) [See **GALLED** ppl. a. 2]

2. Full of galls, i. e. bare or wet places.

1602 *CAREW Surv. Cornwall* i. 19a, Some of the gaully grounds doe also yeld plenty of *Rosa solis*. 1609 *NORFOLK Surv. Dial.* v. 201, I see in some meddows gaully places, where lile or no grasse at al groweth, by reason (as I take it) of the toolong standing of the water. 1722 *LISLE Hush.* (1757) 187, I was mowing broad-clover, where some of it in gully-places (I read gally places) was short. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* II. 427 Gloss, Gally, scattered with galls. 1867 W. F. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* Gloss. (E. D. S. No. 76), *Galey* or *Goiley*, damp, as ground where springs rise. 1881 *I. of Wight Gloss.*, *Gaully*, thin and bad: applied to defective spots in crops of turnips or corn.

Gally (gō'li), *v.* Also 7 gallow. [OE. *a-gal-wan* to alarm.] *trans.* To frighten, daze, scare, startle. Now only *dial.* and in the whale fishery. Also *dial.* to scare away.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. ii. 44 The wrathfull Skies Gallow the very wanderers of the darke And make them keep their Caues. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1708) III. 102 The People look'd as if they were galled. 1828 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 231 We were one and all mortally galled at the sight. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* vi, They (bull-whales) are... easily 'galled', that is, frightened. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* III. iii. 227 The whale is approached in the most cautious manner, to avoid 'gallying' it. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, 'Gally they pigs out o' the peasen.' 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Gally*, to frighten. (Very common.)

† 2. Used for 'to infuriate'.

1660 *Mrs. Rump* i It's enough to gally a Gentlewoman of her quality to be despised by every idle boy.

Comb.: gally-begger (-bagger), -crow (also written gally-), *dial.* names for a scarecrow.

1825 *BARTON Beauties Wills.* Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Gally-crow*, a scare-crow in a garden, called in the Isle of Wight a 'gally-bagger'. 1829 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 355 'Gallybagger', a term used by the clods for anything or frighten away birds. 1879 T. HARVEY *Ret. Native* i. iii, What ghastly gallow-might the poor fellow have been like? 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Gally Beggar*,

any object which may inspire a superstitious dread, as a ghost, or any frightening object dimly seen.

Hence **Gallyed** ppl. a.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 73 Crack! I goes the rifle from the hidden nook among the 'gallyed' herd.

Gallyard, **Gallye**, obs. fl. **GALLIARD**, **GALLEY**.

Gally(e)pot, obs. form of **GALLIOT**.

Gallyglass, obs. form of **GALLOGGLASS**.

Gallygale, obs. form of **GALINGALE**.

Gallynipper, var. **GALLINIPPER**.

Gallypatch, var. **CALPASH**.

1674 *JOSELYN Voy. New Eng.* 38 Having taken off their shells (that on their back being fairest, is called a Gally patch).

Gally-tile, obs. form of **GALLEY-TILE**.

Gallywatte, obs. form of **GALLIVAT**.

Galmound, **Galmounding**: see **GAMOND**.

Galne, **Galness**, obs. fl. **GALLON**, **GOLNESS**.

† **Galnes**. *Sc. Law. Obs.* [a. Welsh *galanas* murder; also (in old laws) a fine for murder. The appearance of the Welsh term beside the Gaelic Cro of the same meaning is remarkable.] A fine for homicide. Only in *Cro and Galnes*: see **CRO**.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 74 Gif the wife of ane frie man is slane... ber friend sall haue the Cro and Galnes.

Galoch(e), obs. form of **GALOSH**.

Galoot (gālūt), *slang.* Also galoot, geeloot.

1. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Galoot*, a soldier. 1835 *MARRIAT Jac. Faithf.* xxiv, Four greater galoots were never picked up. 1856 *Slang Dict.*, *Galoot*. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Galoot*, an awkward soldier. A soubriquet for the young or 'green' marine.

2. *U.S.* 'An awkward or uncouth fellow: often used as a term of good-natured depreciation' (*Standard Dict.*).

1866 'ARTENUS WARD' *Among the Fenians* (Hotten) 30 Wake, Bessy, wake, My sweet galoot! 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* 24 He could ham any galoot of his inches in America. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* xxvi. 199 Until the Golden Butterfly brought him to Limerick City... he was but a poor galoot. 1892 *STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE Wrecker* (ed. 2) 137 'My dear boy, I may be a galoot about literature, but you'll always be an outsider in business.'

Galop (gælöp). Formerly also galope, -oppe.

[a. F. *galop*: see **GALLOP** sb. (Earlier in the present century, Fr. had *galope* fem. in this sense.)] 'A lively dance in 2-4 time, originally a separate and independent dance, but now also forming a portion of a set of quadrilles' (Stainer & Barrett).

1837 *Hamilton's Dict. Mus. Terms* (ed. 4), *Galop* (German). *Galoppe* (French), a quick species of dance, generally in 2 time. 1840 *Hood Up Rhine* 17, I could not help associating its regular tramp, tramp, with the tune of a galoppe I had recently performed. 1864 in *WEBSTER (Galop)*, and in later Dicts.

Hence **Galop**, *v.* to dance a galop.

1840 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 155 They dance quadrilles fatiguingly, and galope as if they were going to fly out of the windows.

† **Galopin**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 gal(l)apine, galloppin, gallopin. [a. F. *galopin*, f. *galoper* to gallop.]

A tumpit; an errand-boy; a page.

1567 in G. Chalmers *Life Mary Q. Scots* (1818) I. 177 Christell Lamb, gallopin, in the kitchen. 1598 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 252 Gallapins; apparell for them of the hall, kytchen, and pryvy kytchen. 1620 *Dict.*, etc. *Dk. York in Archaeologia* (1806) X. 7 For the Kytchen and Gallopins. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's W.* xxiv, So saying, he gave the little galopin his donative, and a slight rap on the pate.

† **Gal'or**. *Obs.* [f. **GALE** sb. + -OR.] One who holds a 'gale' (see **GALE** sb. 4).

Galore (gālōr), *adv. and sb.* Also 7-8 gil(l)ore, gallo(u)re, 9 *Sc.* gelore, *dial.* golore, galoor. [ad. Irish *go leór* (= Gaelic *gu leór*, *leidir*) to sufficiency, sufficiently, enough, f. *go, gu* to + *leór* sufficiency, sufficient. Now commonly viewed as Irish; in some earlier examples the proximate source seems to have been *Sc. Gaelic*.] *a. adv.* In abundance or plenty. *b. sb.* Abundance or plenty (of something); also in *galore*.

1675 *TRIGGE Diary* (1825) 25 Providor good store, beife... chickens, henns, gallore. 1721 E. WARD *Quint.* 1 292 Having stuff... His Guts with Food and Wine Galloore. 1768 *ROSS Fort. Sheph.* i. 47 This day she fish the best of cheer galore. 1825 *SCOTT Trist.* 10 Apr. Sent off proofs and copy galore before breakfast. 1849 *RUXTON Life in Far West* i. 23 Galore of alcohol to ratify the trade. 1865 *READE Clouds & Sunsh.* 8 They were set in a corner with beef and ale galore. 1863 *TYNEDALE Songs* 93 Aw dreamt aw... fand great big lumps in galore.

Galosh, **golosh** (gālps, gōlps), *sb.* Forms: 4-9 galoches, 5-8 galoches, 5 galoch, galoge, galache, 5-7 gal(l)age, galog(g)e, 7 galatch, galach, galonch, galosso (? golossian), *pl.* galoshios, gala-, gal(l)oshoes, -shoos, (goloshocs, coloshoo's), 7-8 *pl.* goloshocs (rarely sing. goloshoo), 9 goloe-shoos, 7-8 gallosh, 7-galosh, 9 golosh, (calash, colosh). [a. F. *galoch* fem.:—(according to *Hatz-Darm.*) popular L. *galopia* f. *galopius*, a Gr. *καλόπους* (stem -*pod-*) shoemaker's last (whence *din. καλόπιδιον*), f. *καλὸν* wood (only *pl.* logs) + *ποὺς* foot. In med.L. *galo-*

pedium occurs for 'wooden shoe'; see also *calopedes* in *Du Cange*. The Sp. *galocha*, It. *galoscia*, are prob. adopted from Fr. Some forms of the Eng. word show assimilation to *shoe*.]

1. *a.* In early use: A wooden shoe or sandal fastened to the foot with thongs of leather; a rustic patten or clog; a shoe with a wooden sole and an upper of leather or other soft material. The name seems to have been variously applied, and in the earliest quots. may be a general term for a boot or shoe. *b.* In later use: An over-shoe (now usually made of india-rubber) worn to protect the ordinary shoe from wet or dirt. 'Rare in U.S.' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 14 As is þe kynde of a knyght þat cometh to be dubbed, To geten hem gylte spores or galoches ycouped. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr.'s Y.* 12688 Ne were worthy to unbokel his galoches. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 184/2 Galache, or galoch, wydr solynge of mannys fote. *crepitem.* 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) 381 They wente not always fully barefoote, but somtyme with galoches, a sole byneth and a fastynge aboute the fote. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 Any shoues, bootes, or galoges. 1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* iii. 17 A Shooe called a Gallage or Patten, whiche hath nothing on the fete but onely Latchettes. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 244 My galage [is] growne fast to my heele. *Gloss.*, *Galage*, astart-uppe or clownish shoe. 1606 *HEYWOOD Challenge* i. 1 (1636) 10 Some slovenly Boote, to be dabled in the dirt without a Galoch. 1607-8 *Wardr. Bk. Pr. Henry in Archæol.* XI. 93 Sixteen gold buckles... to buckle a pair of golosses with gold, ls. 1646 in *Archæol. Cantiana* (1883) X. 162 For a pa. of boots with goloshocs 00. 16. 00. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 16 By his slas'd doublet, high galloshes, and Italian purld band (hee should be) a Frenchman. 1652 *KIRKMAN Clerio & Loria* 16 He had Gloves perfum'd, his Colloshoo's of Velvet. 1665 *PEPYS Diary* 15 Nov. My Lady Batten walking through the dirty lane with new spick and span white shoes, she dropped one of her galoshes in the dirt. 1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* i. 1 15 'Tis but despising a Coach, bumbling yourself To a pair of Goloshocs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* iii. 14/2 Galoshios are false shoes, or covers for shooes. 1713 *KENNETT Roma Antig. Notit.* (ed. 5) 325 The sole was of wood like our old galoches, or the sabots of the French peasants. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* II. 219 Galloches, high wooden Pattins or Clogs... It also means a Sort of Slipper worn over the Shoes. 1779 *Jos. BURTON Patent Specif.* No. 1210 Improvements in women's clogs by a goloshoe or clog of an entire new make. 1823 *CARLYLE Early Lett.* (1855) II. 251, I walk to and fro with a great-coat, galoches, and a huge hairy cap. 1850 *Mechanics Mag.* LII. 69, I have found the india-rubber goloshes invaluable. 1856 R. GARDINER *Handbk. of Foot* 24 The india-rubber and gutta-percha colosh. a 1853 *THACKERAY Sketches, Lady in Opera-Bar*, Can I come in galoches, and take them off in the ante-chamber? 1870 *BROUEN Marston Lynch* II. 11 She had trudged down the road through the snow... in a hood and goloshes. 1872-6 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 157 Leather goloshes are large, loose, untanned leather boots... intended to be worn in magazines, powder-houses [etc.], and are made... to cover the ordinary shoe or boot. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Paninis* II. 332 Being either obliged to remove my boots, or being supplied with large slippers to put over them like galoshes.

† *b.* *Dutch galoshes*: skates. 1 *nonce-use*.

a 1687 *COTTON Gt. Frost, Poems* (1689) 104 And had [I] but Dutch goloshes on, At one run I would slide to Lon—

2. A piece of leather or other material running round the lower part of a boot or shoe above the sole (sometimes as an additional covering or edging). 1853 *Boot & Shoe-maker's Assist.* 22 To cut a calash for a side-laced... boot. 1856 R. GARDINER *Handbk. of Foot* 49 The best position for this seam, whether it pertains to an Adelaide-front or a colosh. 1893 *Times* 8 July 12/2 Kid and patent leather Balmorals, and kid with calf galosh.

Galosh, **golosh**, *v.* Also 9 calash, colosh.

[f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish (a boot or shoe)

with a galosh. Hence **Galoshed** ppl. a.

1804 *JANE AUSTEN The Watsons* (1870) 240 Nanken galoshed with black looks very well. 1857 *Hunt Every-day Bk.* II. 1635 The shoe is of white kid leather, calashd with black velvet. 1840 *BARIAM Ingot Leg.*, *Grey Dolphin*, His boots... had been 'sloed' and 'heeled' more than once; had they been 'goloshed', their owner might have defied Fate! 1856 R. GARDINER *Handbk. of Foot* 49 Walking or Winter Boots... coloshed with... calf leather. 1883 *London Advt.*, Calf Galoshed Clump Sole 10-Button Boots.

Galoun, -own, obs. forms of **GALLON**.

† **Galp**, *v.* *Obs.* (exc. as surviving in *GAUR dial.*).

[Not found in OE.; the form agrees with OS. *galpōn* to boast; MDu., Dn. *galpen* to yelp, bark, howl; Middle Ger. *galpen* to bark; cognate with YELP (OE. *gelpian* str., to boast, ON. *galpa* to yelp).

The Eng. sense is not found in the other Teut. langs. and the etymological identity of the word is not quite certain; in the Eng. vb. may be an onomatopoeic alteration of **GALE** 1. *intr.* To gape, yawn. Of a deer: 1 To pant (or perhaps to 'bell': cf. sense 3).

1330 *A. Altis* 461 (Bodl. MS.) þe dere galpeth (*Lincoln's Inn MS.* galpeth) by wode syde. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xii. 88 And thanne shullen his guttis roche and he shal galpen after. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1611) II. 100 3our capped maistres... galpen after grace by symonye your suster. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 46 He that galpeth, or claweth his heed, or pantieth. 1531 *MORE Confess. Tindale Wks.* 706b The good godlye man... galpeth, and getteth hym downe of the pulpet. *b. trans.* of a chasm. Also fig. to gape after, to be eagerly desirous of something.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Comm.* (E. E. T. S.) 81 Them that galp, and loke after the crowne of this realme after your dates. 1577 *KENALL Flowers & Fyggs* 90b, Thy graut, which galpes, tries to devour. 1583 *STANWORTH Ancis* III. (Arb.) 83 Charybdis... with broad laves greedelye galping.

2. *trans.* To vomit forth; also *fig.*, to give up (the ghost).

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* 1. Wks. 1162/2 Long was it not ere they galped up the ghoste. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* III. H. iv. And lompes of fleshe with wine he galpyd fourth.

¶ 3. Of an animal: To yelp.

[One of Caxton's borrowings from Du.]

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 22 He mawede and galped so lowde that martynt sprang vp. *Ibid.* 95 She galped and cryde so lowde for the smarte that she had... that the men of the village cam out with stauys.

Hence *Galping* *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* Also *Galper*, one who gapes; *Galp sb.*, the action of gaping.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* 1. 342 With a galpyng mouth hem alle he keste. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) V. 389 Pat pestilence... ofte slow men wip galpyng and sneyg. 1500 in *Audelay's Poems* (Percy Soc.) Notes 85 Jangler cum jasper, lepar, galper quoke, draggar. 1545 RAVNOL *Eyrth Manlynde* (1564) 84 b. Quermuch galpyng and reachyng upwarde. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* II. 28/2 With gastlie galpe of grislie bug. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* III. (Arh.) 91 In belche galp vomiting with dead sleape snortye the collops.

Galravage, -itch, etc.: see GILRAVAGE, *Sc.*

Galstre, *v. Obs. rare* -1. Also *gelstre*. [perh. some kind of derivative of OE. *galan* GALE *v.* to sing, cry out (through a fem. agent-n. in -stre); Ger. dialects have *galstern*, *gelstern* to scream, make a noise, associated with *galster* (?repr. OHG. *agalstria*) magpie. The word survives in GAUSTER *dial.* to boast, to laugh uproariously.] *intr.* To make a noise or outcry.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Gelstreð [*v.r.* galstres], ase þe uox deð, & selpeð of her god.

Galt, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 galte, 7 gawt, gauts, gault. [a. ON. *galt-r* stv., *galle* wk. masc., boar; cf. OHG. *galza*, *gelza* sov (MHG. *galze*, *gelze*, mod.G. *galze*; related to GILT *sb.*.)] A hoar or hog.

12400 *Morte Arth.* 1101 Gresse growene as a galte, fulle grylych he lukez! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1743 Vmquile he groned as a galt with gryzely latis. a 1500 Colkheib *Sov* 1. 160 Many loun tuthit bore, And many galt, come befor. 1556 HULOET, Galt, or yonge hogge... *port.* 1641 *Best Farn. Bks.* (Surtees) 142 Libbershave... nothing for the gaultes, for they will geld them as fast as they can take them upp. 1673 *Yorksh. Dial.* 8. (E.D.S. No. 76) Me draugh's for th' Giltz and Gaults I th' Sty. 1684 *Ibid.* 83 Than thou may sarra Gaults and Giltz with Draffe. 1895 *Lakeland & Iceland Gloss.*, Galt, a male pig.

Galt: see GAULT, *Geol.*

Galt(h)rop (e, -trap, -trophe, obs. ff. *CALTROP*). **Galumph** (gāl'mf), *v.* [Invented by 'L. Carroll' (perh. with some reminiscence of *gallop*, *triumphant*). The sense in current use may vary according to different notions of what the sound expresses. Cf. CHORTLE *v.*] *intr.* To march on extingling with irregular bounding movements. Hence *Galumphing* *ppl. a.*, *lit. and fig.*

1874 'L. CARROLL' *Through Looking-Glass* 1. 22 He left it dead, and with its head He went galumphing back. 1888 *N. York World* 13 May (Farmer), A green hobtail car that galumphed through Lewis Street at a high rate of speed. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 378/2 He [a dog] became a playful, gracefully galumphing, and most affectionate monster. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 29 June 476/2 It is his humor, his 'galumphing' humor, which strikes a chill to the heart.

Galun, obs. form of GALLON.

Galvanic (gæl'vānik), *a.* [f. GALVAN-ISM + -IC. Cf. *F. galvanique*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by galvanism. *Galvanic battery*, an apparatus constructed for the production of galvanic electricity. *Galvanic belt*, a belt containing a galvanic apparatus to be worn round the body for therapeutic purposes. *Galvanic electricity* = GALVANISM. *Galvanic pile*, a 'pile' (see quot. 1802) for the production of galvanic electricity.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 348 The acid humour which the Galvanic irritation would produce. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 524 The Galvanic pile of Volta... consisted of thirty pieces of silver, and as many of zinc... with pieces of cloth that were dipped in a saturated solution of common salt. *Ibid.* 553 The Galvanic belt is an electrical apparatus, constantly in action as long as it is worn. 1803 *Lamb Lett.* (1888) I. 206 'Tis a gentle ghost, and in this Galvanic age it may have a chance. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 23 Perhaps the Ocean serves as a galvanic battery to distribute acids at one pole, and alkalis at the other. 1859 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 238 The movements in Christian service of an unconverted man are the galvanic movements of a corpse.

b. *fig.* with allusion to the effects of the application of galvanism.

1807 ONE in *Lect. Paint.* III. (1848) 292 This is mere galvanic encouragement; it may excite a few convulsive twitches, but will never inspire the arts with life and efficient activity. 1831 [see GALVANIZE *v.* 1.] 1852 HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Feathered*, Purposing a smile of courtesy, he had deformed his face with a sort of galvanic grin. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 1. x. Drops asleep, and has galvanic starts all over him.

Hence *Galvanical a.*, *Galvanically adv.*

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct.* Sc. I. 263 The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies, of galvanical apparatus, seem to form obvious material for such sciences. 1848 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. vii. xxxiii, Galvanically I brace up energies half palsied by disuse. 1859 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 229/5 Copper (tinned galvanically). 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 103 The animal bounded galvanically upward.

Galvanism (gæl'vāniz'm). [a. *F. galvanisme*, f. the name of Luigi Galvani who first described the phenomena in 1792: see -ISM.] Electricity developed by chemical action. Also, the application of this for therapeutic purposes.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 224 Volta... is employed... on an extensive work relative to Metallic Influence, or Galvanism. 1806 *Surr. Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 179 He expects, by learning Galvanism, to be able to bring his dead horses to life again. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Reliq.* II. (1873) 12 But Galvanism is not the life; it only rouses the dormant powers of life. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 11 The forces of steam, gravity, galvanism... serve us day by day.

Galvanist (gæl'vānist), [f. GALVAN-ISM + -IST.] One who is versed in galvanism.

1805 R. CHREVIN in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 113 M. Ritter, the celebrated Galvanist of Jena. 1866 M. MACKENZIE *Laryngoscope* VI. (ed. 2) 200 External faradization was vigorously employed by an experienced galvanist.

Galvanistical (gæl'vānistikāl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -ICAL.] Of, pertaining to, or versed in galvanism. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* III, Mr. Panscope the chemical, botanical, galvanistical... philosopher.

Galvanization (gæl'vānizē'jən), [f. GALVANIZE *v.* + -ATION.]

1. The process of subjecting (a person, nerve, etc.) to the action of galvanism.

1860 in *Fowler Med. Voc.* 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* App. (1879) 712 In the galvanization of an ordinary nerve. 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 227 Central galvanization is also recommended.

2. The state of being galvanized. In quot. *fig.* 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 435 A kind of galvanization produced by fear.

Galvanize (gæl'vāniz), *v.* Also -ise. [ad. *F. galvaniser*: see GALVANISM and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To apply galvanism to; to stimulate by means of a galvanic current. Also *absol.*

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 259 The heat is likewise increased in the part which is galvanized. 1825 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1867) II. 203 Galvanise a frog, don't galvanise a tiger. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 142 Those spasmodic galvanic sprallings are not life; neither indeed will they endure, galvanise as you may, beyond two days. 1839-47 *Icon Cyc. Anat.* III. 47/2; galvanized a little boy with paralysis of the left leg. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 11/2 You may galvanize the nerve of a corpse till the action of a limb startles the spectator with the appearance of life. b. *fig. esp.* in phrase to galvanize to or into life (also to galvanize life into).

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* III, Her approach always galvanized him to new and spasmodic life. 1869 GOULBURN *Pers. Holiness* xxi. 203 She would fain galvanize the soul into life by a sudden shock. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 3/1 To galvanise a little more life into the market. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 537/1 A very old inn, that seemed suffering the first pangs of being galvanized back to life and modernity.

2. To cover with a coating of metal by means of galvanic electricity. Commonly but incorrectly applied to the coating of iron with zinc to protect it from rusting, though no galvanic process is ordinarily employed.

1839 [see GALVANIZED *ppl. a.* 2.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Galvanize*, to plate, as with gold, silver, &c., by means of galvanism. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 230 Zinc... is employed as a protecting covering for iron, which when thus coated is said to be galvanized. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* 1. 61/2 The wire is 'galvanized' or coated with metallic zinc. *absol.* 1892 *Workshop Receipts* 287 It is an advantage, with all sheets thicker than 20 gauge, to galvanize after corrugation.

Galvanized (gæl'vāniz'd), *ppl. a.* [f. GALVANIZE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Subjected to, or stimulated by, galvanism.

1820 *Med. & Phys. Jnl.* XLIII. 387 The lungs of the galvanized rabbit had some blotches on their surface.

b. *fig.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xv, Dead or galvanized Dilatantism. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 99, I practise a galvanized smile, and say out loud, 'Yes, delightful!' 1873 F. HALL in *Scribner's Monthly* VI. 466/1 Within a few years a galvanized sort of life has been seen breathed into the investigation, by Hindus, of their ancient scriptures.

2. Coated with metal by galvanism. Also, incorrectly, in *galvanized iron*, the trade name of iron coated with zinc.

1839 *USE Dict. Arts*, *Galvanized iron*, is the somewhat fantastic name newly given in France to iron tinned by a peculiar patent process. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 The galvanized rings... run... along the... 1887 RIDER HAGGAR *Jess* xxviii, The stables and outhouses... were roofed with galvanized iron.

Galvanizer (gæl'vānizə), [f. GALVANIZE *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which galvanizes.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *West Chester* (Pennsylv.) *Local News* XII. No. 28. 1 The galvanizers in Oliver and Roberts' wire mill... struck on Wednesday. 1887 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/5 Tin plate makers and galvanizers are tolerably well engaged.

Galvanizing (gæl'vānizɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] The action of the verb GALVANIZE; the process of galvanizing (iron).

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 12 This operation, which is called galvanising, entirely prevents the iron from rusting. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 12/2 Industries in which women are largely employed—that is to say, chain-making, hick-making, and the galvanizing of iron. 1891 *Engineer* 4 Sept.

199 The zinc is electropositive to the iron, and its corrosion takes place while the iron is protected; this circumstance gave rise to the use of the word 'galvanising'.

attrib. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* (1868) 2 He seemed a galvanizing apparatus, too.

Galvano- (gæl'vāno), used as combining form of GALVANIC or GALVANISM, in various hyphenated compounds, as *galvano-caustic a.*, relating to the use of galvanic heat as a caustic; *galvano-caustics*, 'the science of the galvano-cautery' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885); *galvano-cauterization*, cauterization by means of the galvano-cantery; *galvano-cantery*, a cantery heated by galvanism; *galvano-ceramics*, pottery coated with metal by electro-deposition; *galvano-magnetic a.*, pertaining to galvanism; *galvano-magnetism*, magnetism produced by galvanic electricity; *galvano-motive a.*, moved by galvanism; *galvano-puncture*, the introduction into the tissues of fine needles, connected with the poles of a galvanic battery; *galvano-therapeutics*, 'the use of galvanism for the cure or relief of disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885); *galvano-thermometer*, 'an instrument for measuring the heating effect of a galvanic current' (Cassell).

1862 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 238 The 'Galvano-caustic Apparatus. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 91 Severing the parts with the 'galvano-cautery instead of the knife. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 9 Galvano-cautery may be employed in amputation. 1844 *Art Union Jnl.* July 229 The new productions of this novel art have received the affected name of 'galvano-ceramics. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 1. 65 Rotary Multiplier or 'Galvano-motive needle. 1872 J. H. BENNETT *Physiol.* 155 The operation of 'galvano-puncture, first proposed by M. Prevaz in 1833.

Galvanograph (gæl'vānograf), [f. GALVANO- + -GRAPH.] 'A plate formed by the galvanographic process; an impression taken from such a plate' (Ogilvie). Hence *Galvanographic a.*, pertaining to galvanography.

Galvanography (gæl'vānografi), [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *-γραφία* writing.] a. 'A method of producing plates for copperplate engraving by the galvanoplastic process without etching' (Ogilvie). b. (See quot.)

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art*, *Galvanography*... is one of the most beautiful and successful inventions of modern times, as by its means plastic objects... may be exactly copied in copper, and bronzed or gilt.

Galvanology (gæl'vānɒlədʒi), [f. GALVANO- + -LOGY.] 'A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena' (Craig 1848). So *Galvanologist*, 'one who describes the phenomena of galvanism' (Craig 1848).

Galvanometer (gæl'vānɒmɪtə), [f. GALVANO- + METER.] An apparatus for detecting the existence and determining the direction and intensity of a galvanic current.

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 253 The piles... showed no remarkable difference in their effects; however, I do not deny that some difference may be perceived by means of the Galvanometers. 1830 HENSEN *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 356 The galvanometer... an instrument whose range of utility lies among electric forces which we have no other means of rendering sensible. 1832 *Nat. Philos.*, *Electro-Magnet.* viii. § 125. 44 (U.K.S.) For the purpose of comparing the intensities of two electrical currents, an instrument has been contrived, which has been termed the Differential Galvanometer. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 165 If you clutch the cylinder firmly with the right hand, leaving the left perfectly passive, the needle in the galvanometer will move from west to south. 1877 *Reynolds's News* 16 Nov. 16 Another form of apparatus called the tangent galvanometer. 1879 G. PRASCO *Sp. Telephone* p. iii, Sir William Thomson... has given us the beautifully sensitive mirror galvanometer.

Hence *Galvanometric*, *Galvanometrical* *adjs.*, pertaining to the galvanometer or to galvanometry. *Galvanometry*, the measurement of galvanic currents.

1845 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 290 The second gave not the slightest galvanometric deflection. 1875 GAMGEE *tr. Hermann's Hum. Phys.* (1878) 287 The muscular current may be demonstrated by methods other than the galvanometric. 18... *Engineer* LXV. 510 (Cent.) The parts of the stand include... the necessary clamping screws for electrical and galvanometric connections.

Galvanoplastic (gæl'vānɒplæstik), *a.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to galvanoplasty. 1848 *Art Union Jnl.* Feb. 49 It is placed in a galvanoplastic apparatus, in which it remains till it is galvanoplastically covered. 1858 R. HUNT in *Art Jnl. Illust. Catal.* I. p. 10/2 The applicability of the galvanoplastic art, as our Continental friends delight to call it, to the production of large works. 1867 *Philatelist* I. 165 The galvanoplastic multiplication of the types.

Hence *Galvanoplastically adv.*

1848 [see *prec.*] 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 144 A series of organic bodies coated galvanoplastically. **Galvanoplasty** (gæl'vānɒplæsti), [f. GALVANO- + Gr. *-πλαστής* moulded + -Y.] In *F. galvano-plastic*.] The process of coating any substance with metal by galvanism.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 65/2 Galvanoplasty can be applied to coat this silver with a surface of copper. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 2/3 The necessary deposit on the plate is produced (which renders it capable of printing

impressions like a mezzotint plate) by means of the electric pile—the process of galvanoplasty, that is to say.

Galvanoscope (grēlvānoskōp). [*f.* GALVANO- + Gr. *skōmos* looker.] An instrument for ascertaining the presence of galvanic electricity.

1832 *Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* viii. § 111. 39 (U.K.S.) An instrument for detecting small quantities of galvanic electricity, or Galvanoscope. 1866 R. M. Fencous *Electr.* 741 The Astatic Galvanometer... is used either simply as a galvanoscope, to discover the existence of a current, or as a measurer of the strengths of weak currents.

Hence **Galvanoscopia**, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a galvanoscope; **galvanoscopic frog**, a frog used as a galvanoscope. **Galvano'scopy**, 'the employment of galvanism in physiological experiment or for diagnostic purposes.' Also, the use of the galvanoscope' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1839-47 *Topog. Anat.* III. 720-2. This preparation is the galvanoscopic frog. 1843 *Grove's Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 266 Here we have no slight galvanoscopic effects. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Mar. 626/1 Galvanoscopic Lantern. 1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* iii. 113 If the nerve of a galvanoscopic frog's leg be placed in contact with the muscles of another leg prepared in the same way.

Galvanotropism. [*f.* GALVANO- + Gr. *trōmōs* turning + -ISM.] The phenomenon of curvature produced in growing plant-organs by the passage of electric currents through them.

1885 VINES in *Eacetyl. Brit.* XIX. 60 These phenomena are spoken of as 'galvanotropism.'

[**Galverly**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Galwegian (gælwɪ'dʒiən), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Gallowegian**. [*f.* *Galloway*, on the analogy of *Norwegian*, *Norway*, *Norwegian*. See **GALLOWAY**.] *A. adj.* Belonging to Galloway. *B. sb.* An inhabitant or native of Galloway.

1774 *COLLYER Hist. Eng.* II. 72 The Galwegians... charged with fury. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xi. The barbarous Galwegians, and licentious followers of the Douglas. 1870 *Ramsay Remin.* iii. (ed. 18) 64 An old Gallowegian lady. 1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 814/1 Is Kelly a Bristol name? It has to modern ears an Irish or Galloway ring.

Galyet, obs. form of **GALLIOT**.

† **Galyor**. Obs.—¹ A trade designation of some kind; possibly = Du. *glyer* (dealer in earthenware brought in galleys: see **GALLIOT**), or **GALLEYMAN** 2.

1755 *Cocke Lottell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Whyte tanners, galyors, and shethers. **Gam** (gam), *sb.* 1. [*Perh.* onomatopoeic. Cf. **GAMP** 2.]

The formation may have been partly suggested by some of the many words with initial *g* that refer to prominent or ugly teeth; cf. *gabbed*, *gab-tooth*, *gang-tooth*, *gap-tooth*, *gat-tooth*, etc. An adj. *gam*, overlapping and twisted, applied only to the teeth, cited from a Banff Glossary (Jam. 1880), may perh. have arisen from the attrib. use of the *sb.* Etymological connexion with *gum* (Sc. obs. *gume*, OE. *gūma*) seems to be phonologically impossible.]

1. In *pl.* Large teeth, tusks.

1500 *Kentish Curia* 18 He that saulis saifs and dāminis Beteich the devil thair guttis and gammis. 1508 *Kennedie Plying* in *Dunbar* 373 Thou wold be fayn to gnaw, lad, with thys gammis...banis behynd doggis bakkis. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* v. viii. 68 Scheddis of bluid furth spittand throw his lippis. With bludy gammis [L. *dentes*]. 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. I. 415 With glowrand ene and gammand gammis greit. 1825-80 *JAMESON a. v.* In Anglus... they say, *greit gamis*, large teeth; sometimes, *gamis o' teeth*.

2. (*Perh.* only *arch.* and confounded with **GUM**.) The mouth.

1724 *Ramsay Evergreen* II. 20 (altered from *Dunbar*) Quod scho, my Clip, my unsynaid Lam [*Dunb.* *gyane*]. With Mither's Milk zit in your Gam [*Dunb.* *mychane*]. 1840 *Baill Braxey Tam in Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) I. 239 W/ a black bushy beard and a liquory gam.

Gam (gam), *sb.* 2. *Anat.* [*Perh.* a dial. var. of **GAME** *sb.*, or adopted from some Scandinavian equivalent; cf. *Da. gammen*, Sw. *gamman*, Icel. *gamann*, sport, amusement, pleasure; but the *Da.* and *Sw.* dict. do not record any technical sense as current among whalers.] *a.* A herd or school of whales. *b.* A social meeting of whalers at sea.

1850 *Scenesby Whaler's Adv.* xiii. (1859) 184 Gam is the word by which they designate the meeting, exchanging visits, and keeping company of two or more whale ships, or a sociable family of whales. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White II.* xi. 75 What does the whaler do when she meets another whaler in any sort of decent weather? She has a gam.

Gam (gam), *sb.* 3. *slang.* [*Prob.* the same as **GAMIN**.] A leg.

1781 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 143 If a man has bow legs, he has queer gamis, gamis being cart for legs. 1790 *Zy-stander* 391 It was not a fortnight before my gam came round again as well as ever. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 497 I was 'ware of him, and whipping out my gam, clutched him by shoulder and brisnet. 1867 *HENLEY Villon's Gd. Nt.* iii. At you I merely lift my gam.

Cont. 1781 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 173 Stockings—Gam-cases.

Gam (gam), *v.* [*Cf.* **GAM** *sb.* 2.]

1. *intr.* Of whales: To gather together and form a 'gam' or school.

1839 in *Century Dict.*

2. *trans.* Of whalers: To meet and hold intercourse with (the crew of another ship). Also *intr.*

1890 *Century Mag.*, Aug. XL. 510/2 To 'gam' means to gossip. The word occurs again and again in the log-books of the old whalers. 1892 *N. York Sun* 1 May 1/2 (Funk), On Sept. 20 we met the bark Atlantic... and 'gammed' her. 3. *U.S. slang.* 'To engage in social intercourse; to make a call; to have a chat' (Farmer).

Hence **Gamming** *vbl. sb.*

1851 H. MELVILLE *White II.* 268 There is another little item about Gamming which must not be forgotten here. 1890 *Century Mag.*, Aug. XL. 511/1 Gamming is indeed a relic of one of the most romantic, and perhaps pathetic, phases of the whaler's life.

Gam, obs. and dial. *f.* **GAME**; var. **GAMME**.

Gamache, **gamachio**, obs. *ff.* **GAMASH**.

Gama grass (gāmāgrās). Also **gamma grass**. [*Altered* form of **GRAMA**.] (See quot. 1858.)

1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Gama Grass*, a tall and esteemed fodder grass, the *Tripsacum dactyloides* of Linnaeus, native of the south-eastern coasts of North America. 1883 *Times* 19 May 5 Eastward... acres... well clothed with good strong closely-set Gama Grasses.

† **Gamahe**, **gamaieu**. Obs. See also **CAMAEU**. [*a.* OF. *gamahe*, *gamaheiu* (*f.* *camateu*) = med.L. *gamahei* *pl.*, Sp. *gamaeo*, MHG. *gamahe*, *gamahe* *CAMEO*.] A cameo; also, a stone bearing natural markings resembling pictorial or ornamental figures, formerly valued as a talisman.

1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 95 Lovers of... rarities use to call such a casual painting of Nature, as cometh neere unto Art by the name of *Gamahe*. 1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Gamahe* (Arab.), as Talismans are Images, or Figures made by art, under certain Constellations; so *Gamahe* are such figures found so wrought by nature; held to be of greater virtue, being therefore worn by some persons. 1684 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 156 This wood [*ash*] is nothing inferior to that of the Maple... being altogether as exquisitely diapered and waved like the *Gamahe*s of Achaete. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 866 Such beings as have fancy in them, commonly called animals—which are but some of sportful or wanton natures, more trimly artificial and finer *gamahe*s, or pretty toys.

Gamalid, obs. form of **GAMBOL**.

Gamalian, obs. form of **CHAMELEON**. 1740 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 151 A lyre is lykenyd to a brynd, cleynd gamalian [*read gamalian*], his bryd... wyl chaugleyn hym to alle courays, bat he seeth.

Gamarstangue, var. **GAMMERSTANG**.

Gamash (gāmāš), *arch.* and *dial.*; chiefly in *pl.* Forms: 6 *sing.* gamash, 6-7 *pl.* gamashes, 7 *gamaches*, -chios, -shees, *gammases*, *gama-*, *gammashoes*, 8-9 *gamashers*, 8 *gamogins*, 9 *gamashins* (-ons), 6- *gammashes*. [*a.* F. *gamache* (now only dial.) = It. *gamascia*, Pr. *garamacha*, *galamacha*; identified by Dozy with Sp. *guadama*, Pg. *guadamerim* (now obsolete), a kind of leather, believed to be a. Arab. *ghadāmasī*,

f. the name of Ghadāmas in Tripoli, where a highly esteemed kind of leather was made. In some of the forms the ending has evidently been assimilated to *shoes*.]

A kind of leggings or gaiters, worn to protect the legs from mud and wet.

1566 *NASH Saffron Walden* 48 No French gowtie-leg with a gamash upon it, is so gatchie and boystrous. 1607 *MARSTON What You Will* i. ii. My velvet slippers, cloth-of-gold gamashes: where are my cloth of silver hose? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 13/1 He beareth Argent, a Roman Hose or Stockin, Sable... of us they are called Buskins and Gamashes. 1781 *HUTTON Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Gamashes*, Gamogins, a sort of spatterdash. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxi. The leathern gamashes which defended his legs. 1855 *ROBINSON Whiffly Gloss.*, *Gamashes*, gaiters or leggings of cloth or leather; called also spatterdashes.

Gamasid (gāmāsīd). [*f.* mod.L. *Gamas-us* (name of the typical genus introduced by Latreille in 1802) + -ID.] A parasitic mite of the family *Gamasidae* of the order *Acarida*, the beetle-mite or spider-mite.

1891 A. D. MICHAEL in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 638 (title) On the Association of Gamasids with Ants. *Ibid.* 643 Such a Gamasid as *L[ate]psis cuneifer*.

Gamb, **gambe** (gemb). *Her.* [*a.* OF. *gambe*, northern form of *jambe* leg: see **JAMB**.] The leg of an animal represented on a coat of arms.

1777 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1765 *Poetry Heraldry Gloss.*, *Gamb* or *Gamble*, an obsolete French word, signifying a Leg and used as such by Herald for the leg of a Lion, or other Creature, born in Coats-of-arms. 1805 *Norval Chron.* III. 38 On a wreath a lion's gambereet. 1841 *SOUTHERN Q. Rev.* XXV. 250 [He] bade him take it [a ring] and ever after bear such a one in the fore gamb of the demy lion in his crest. 1883 *CUSSANS Her. vi.* (ed. 3) 8 A Leg, styled heraldically a *Jambe*, or *Gambe*, which is usually represented as *crusé*, or torn from the body.

Hence † **Gambéd** *apl. a.*, having legs. Obs. rare—¹. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cornwall* i. (1662) 203 Gamb'd like a goat [L. *est tibi gambila capri*], sparrow-thigh'd.

† **Gambal** (gēmbā). [*L.* *gamba*: see **JAMB**.] 1. The leg of a horse. Obs. rare—¹.

1607 *TORSELL Fourty Beasts* 284 Two little ribbes from the vpper part of the thigh to the *Gamba*... There are two vaines out of the *Gambes*. *Ibid.* 285 The legges are called *Gambes* of Campo, signifying treading.

2. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1843 *BRANOE Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Gamba*, a technical term in Mammalogy, applied by Illiger to the elongated metacarpus or metatarsus of the Ruminants and Solipeds.

Gamba² (grēmbā). Also 6-8 gambo. [Short for **VIOLA DA GAMBIA**.]

1. = **VIOLA DA GAMBIA**. Also *gamba viol*.

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* Sat. i. 138 I'll not endure that with thine instrument (Thy Gambo viol plac'd betwixt thy thighs). Thou entertainest the time. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyph.* iv. 358 Some likewise there affect the Gamba with the voice. To shew that England could varietie afford. 1720 in E. D. Dunbar *Sc. Life Story* (1805) 125, I can... play on the Treble and Gambo, Viol, Virginales and Manicords.

fig. 1638 *FORO Fancies* i. ii, Fumble one with another on the gambos of imagination between their legs.

2. An organ-stop, resembling a violin or violoncello in tone. Also *gamba stop*.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 385/4 A gamba is a reedy toned stop. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 157 *Viol-di-Gamba*. This stop is not to be confounded with the German Gamba. The German Gamba, or Gamba proper, is a stop of louder intonation and somewhat larger scale. 1895 *Rec. Bucks.* VII. 331 The organ, which fills the western tower, has been enriched with a gamba stop.

Gambad, obs. form of **GAMBOL**.

Gambada, var. **GAMBADO**².

Gambade (gēmbē'd). [*A* readoption (by Sir W. Scott) of *f.* *gambade*: see **GAMBOL**.]

1. A leap or bound of a horse. (Cf. **GAMBADO**² 1.) 1823 *SCOTT Quentin* D. ix, Each fresh gambade of his unmanageable horse placed him in a new and more precarious attitude. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 850 [He] gallops his Pegasus at such a fiery-footed pace, and makes so many strange gambades, curvets, and caracoles.

2. *fig.* A prank, freak, frolic.

1821 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 15 Feb., You must lay aside your frolics and gambades and take a manful journey-pace for a little while at least. 1825 — *Jrnl.* (1829) I. 21 To Southey I wrote, touching on, his innocence as to those gambades which may have given offence. 1826 *Mem. Margravine of Anspach* I. viii. 304 A surprising pantomimic spectacle which would decide the fate of the universe in gambades.

Gambado¹ (gēmbē'do). Chiefly in *pl.* gambadoes, -ados. Also 7 gambada's, 8 gambades (?), 9 dial. gambaders. See also **GAMBAGE**. [*f.* *it. gamba* leg + -ADO.] A kind of large boot or gaiter, attached to a saddle, to protect the rider's legs and feet from the wet or cold. In later use sometimes applied to leather leggings or overalls fastened with clasps.

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Gambado*, a kind of leather instrument affixed to the Saddle in the place of Stirrups. 1667 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 318 Gambadoes, much worn in the west, whereby, whilst one rides on horseback, his legs are in a coach, clean and warm. 1667 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* G. 1, *Gambada's* [ed. 1663 gambags], large leather cases or stirrups to keep the legs clean in riding. 1735 *SWIFT Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 682, I make a shift to ride about ten miles a-day by virtue of certain implements called gambadoes, where my feet stand firm as on a floor. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 186 'Who made you those shoes? Mine are clumsy and thick as a pair of gambadoes.' 1814 *SCOTT War.* xxix, His thin legs tenanted a pair of gambadoes, fastened at the sides with rusty clasps. Thus accoutred, he stalked into the midst of the apartment. 1823 *Ann. Reg.* 316 Improvements in constructing gambadoes, or mud boots. 1865 *LESLIE & TAYLOR Sir J. Reynolds* I. 3 So absent, that riding on horseback in a pair of gambadoes, he dropped one by the way without missing it. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Gambaders*, a kind of leather shield or case for the legs of a horseman. They are attached to the stirrup-leathers... They were very common within the writer's recollection.

Gambado² (gēmbē'do). Chiefly in *pl.* gambados, -oes. Also more correctly gambadas. [*a.* Sp. *gambada* = *f.* *gambade*: see **GAMBOL** 3d.] 1. A bound or spring (of a horse): = **GAMBADE** 1. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xix, The discretion of the animal's pace would be no longer disturbed by the gambadoes of Sir Pierce and his prancing war-horse. 1843 *LITTON Last Bar.* iv. vii, Anthony... made his horse back to the end of the lists, in a series of graceful gambadas and caracols.

2. A fantastic movement, as in dancing or leaping about; a caper.

1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* xxiii, A fantastic imp... on whose brow is written 'Analysis'... executes manifold gambados on the quarter loaves... uttering yells about chalk, alum, and dead men's bones. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec, Whose contortions and gambados during his struggles with his captors... are as comic as they are nimble and graceful.

3. *fig.* Any sudden or fantastic action. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* xiii, Sending him a challenge or performing other gambadoes of the sort. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec. 7/1 Before fighting a battle of this sort in a Scotch court, there are, of course, all kinds of preliminary judicial flourishes and gambadoes. 1891 *STEVENSON in Full Malt* G. 17 Nov. 6/2 The correspondence was still passing when the president surprised Apia with a fresh gambado.

Hence **Gambado** *v. intr.*, to prance, caper.

1829 [J. R. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 181 Seeing him gambadoing on the race-course, I turned my horse's head another way. 1847 *LUACKERAY Christm. Bks.* (1872) 30 He sticks his thumbs into the armholes of his waistcoat, and advances, retreats, pirouettes and otherwise gambadoes. 1872 [EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY] *S. Sea Bubbles* viii. 228 There was my princess with five others... frisking and gambadoing in the most fearful manner.

† **Gambage**. Obs. = **GAMBADO** 1.

1663 [see **GAMBADO** 1]. 1725 *Bride's Weekly Jrnl.* 5 Nov. 4 A Bay Mare... with Bridle, Saddle, and Gambages. 1730-6 *BAILEY (Solio)*, *Gambages*, gambadoes, splatterdashes.

Gambald(e), **gambal**(l), obs. *ff.* **GAMBOL**.

† **Gambalocke**. Obs. rare. An Eastern riding-coat.

1635 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 153 A man of tall stature, clothed in a Gambalocke of scarlet, buttoned under the chin. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Gambalock*, a kind of Riding-gown, button'd under the chin, used in the Eastern Countreys about Damascus, etc. 1708 KENSEY, *Gambalock*.

Gambassoune, obs. form of GAMBESON.

Gambaud(e), *gambaud(e)*, obs. ff. GAMBOL.

Gamber (gæmbrɪ), *v.* U.S. [?f. F. *gambier* 'a kind of iron hook used in certain trades'.] *trans.* 'To gaff (mackerel) when they are swimming in a school beside a vessel' (*Standard Dict.*).

Hence *Gambering* *vbl. sb.*; in quot. *attrib.*

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Mackerel gaff or *gambering* iron. . . used by New England fishermen.

Gamber, var. GAMBIER.

Gamber (gæmbrɪ), [var. CAMBER.] The concave curve of a boat's keel.

1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 31 *Shear* is the rising of the gunwale of a boat towards head and stern; *gamber* is the same on the keel; otherwise called *tripping up*.

Gamberel, obs. form of GAMBREL.

Gambeson (gæmbsən), *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4 *gambisoun*, (*gambesson*), 4-5 *gambisoun(e)*, 5 *gambeson*, *gambassoune*, *gambeson*, (-son), 7 *gambesone*, 9 *gambeson*, (-soun). [a. OF. *gambison*, *gambeson*, *wambison*, etc. = Pr. *gambaiso*, med. L. *gambeson-em*. A shorter form appears in OF. *gambais*, *wambais*, Pr. *gambais*; OSp. *gambax* = med. L. *gambesum*, *wambesum*.]

The forms seem to descend from a Rom. type *wambesio* (subj.), *wambesine* (obj.), commonly taken to be an adoption of some compound or derivative of OTeut. *wambā* belly (see WOMB). The MHG. *wambes*, *wambes* (mod. Ger. *wambis*), Du. *wambuis*, *wambes*, were adopted from OF.]

A military tunic, worn especially in the 14th c., made of leather or thick cloth, sometimes padded; it covered the trunk and thighs, and was originally worn under the babergeon, to prevent chafing or bruises, but was sometimes used as a defence without other body-armour.

13.. K. *Alit.* 531 Armen hem in breny of ysc. With-outen . . . aketoun. Other plate, other gambisoun. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvi, His gloves and his gambesuns (v. gambeson) gilet as the gledes. a. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 302 Gomez wyth gambisounne Lyes opone bent broune, And sterff under stede. 1730 BAILEY (folio) *Gambeson*. 1835 LONGP. *Outre-mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 166 A band of Moorish knights gayly arrayed in gambesons of crimson silk. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II. xi, I will pink him to the quick, if his skin be as thick and hard as a German gambeson. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* iv. 30 Many a rich gambeson garnished with silk, cadas, and cotton.

Gambet (gæmbɛt), Anglicized f. GAMBETTA. 1796 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 391 *Gambet*: this species has been shot on the coast of Lincolnshire. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 350 About the . . . fresh-water morasses, this Sandpiper or Gambet is frequently seen.

Gambett, obs. form of GAMBIT, GAMBOL.

|| **Gambetta** (gæmbɛtə). *Ornith.* [mod. Lat., a. It. *gambetta* (said now to be used for the Ruff), f. *gamba* leg.] (See *quots.*; some ornithologists have used the word as the name of a genus of which the Redshank (usually called *Totanus caladris*) was the typical species.)

1698 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 300 The Gambetta of Aldrovand is also near of kin to the Redshank. This Bird we saw at Milan in Italy. . . It is something less than a Lapwing. Its Bill is shorter than the Redshanks, longer than the Lapwings. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Gambetta*, the name of a bird somewhat resembling the common redshank.

Gambier (gæmbiə), Also *gambeer*, *gambir*.

[Malay گامبير, *gambir*, the plant from which the substance is obtained, the decoction itself being called گامبير getah gambir, gum of gambier.] An astringent extract prepared from an Eastern plant (Uncaria Gambir), and largely used for tanning and other purposes.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 A lightish brown, bitter, and powerfully astringent extract, called Gambeer, is obtained at Malacca by boiling the leaves of Nuclea Gambeer. 1853 C. MORFITT *Tanning*, etc. 68 Gambir. - This is an astringent extract, imported from the East Indies under the name of *terra japonica*. 1883 RAJAH BROOKE in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 2/1 Our crops of pepper and gambir are steadily increasing. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 163 Chinamen engaged in the cultivation of gambier.

Gambist (gæmbɪst), *Mus.* [f. GAMBA² + -IST.] A performer on the viola da gamba.

1883 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1879 P. DAVIO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 580 [They] speak of the elector as an accomplished gambist.

Gambit (gæmbɪt), *Chess*. Also 7-8 gambet(t). [Ultimately ad. It. *gambetto* (= OF. *gambet*, *gambet*) tripping up the heels (in wrestling), f. *gamba* leg.]

The history of the word appears to be somewhat involved. The earliest application to chess-playing seems to have been made in Sp., in the adapted form *gambito* (Ruy Lopez *Libro del juego del axedrez* 1561, cap. vii, where the Italian etymology is given). The Italians seem at first to have reimported the word as *gambitto* (Poleiro a 1575 in *M.S. Ital.* 955, *Bibl. Nat. Paris*, who opposes *ginochi piani* to *ginochi gambitti*); later they employed the native form *gambetto*, whence the earliest Eng. form *gambet(t)*. The Fr. and later Eng. *gambit* are from Sp.]

1. A method of opening the game, in which by the sacrifice of a pawn or piece the player seeks to obtain some advantage over his opponent. The original gambit is that by which a bishop's pawn is offered (King's or Queen's gambit), but the name is also given to other openings, many of which are distinguished by special names (see *quots.* 1871-3).

1656 BUNNEN tr. *Biochini's Chess-play* title-p., Illustrated with almost an hundred Gambetts. 1735 BERTIN *Chess Rules* p. vii, The gambet is, when he that first (read that plays first) gives the pawn of the king's bishop, in the second move for nothing, the other keeps it, or takes another for it, if he is obliged to lose. 1745 STAMINA *Chess Pref.* 17 There is another Gambett, where three Pawns are given away; and therefore it is called the three Pawns, or Cunning-ham's Gambett, from the supposed Inventor. 1847 C. KERNY *Nam. Chess* 34 Gambit—an opening in which the Bishop's Pawn is given up for an attacking position. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. x. 294 Who . . . taught her the Mortimer attack in the Evans gambit. 1873 — *Squire Slickster* II. iv. 40 The Squire and Simonet were already at chess, deep in the Cochrane gambit.

b. *fig.* 1855 DR. BUCKH. *Crt. & Cabinets Geo.* III. III. 115 The dashing gambit which his opponent directed, was neither evaded with caution nor defended with skill. 1860 HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxii. (1891) 328 The Widow's gambit was played, and she had not won the game. 1863 L. W. P. LENNOX *Biogr. Remin.* I. 237 The Emperor's genius in the art of war had devised a brilliant gambit in this military game of chess. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 19 Each of us has his own game to play, and . . . he must play it on his own gambit to a great extent.

2. *Comb.*, as *gambit-pawn*.

1869 *Boy's Own Bk.* (1880) 588 The pawn sacrificed in opening a gambit, as well as the pawn which captures the offered pawn, are called gambit pawns. 1886 *Daily News* 20 July 3/1 Zukertort took the gambit pawn, whereupon white played B K 2, and the result was the king's bishop's gambit limited.

Gamble (gæmbl), *sb.*¹ Chiefly *colloq.* [f. GAMBLE *v.*]

1. An act of gambling; a gambling transaction. Also in *phr.* *On the gamble*: engaged in a spell of gambling.

1879 E. S. BRIDGES *Round World in 6 Months* 138 Many English come here . . . to get fresh air and indulge in a gamble. 1887 RIGER HAGGARD *Just* ii, Her brute of a husband was always on the drink and gamble. 1890 SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 141 The real point is the chance, the uncertainty, the gamble.

2. *transf.* Any transaction or pursuit involving risk and uncertainty.

1823 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 289 This hop-groing and dealing have always been a gamble. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 40/2 Politics, in fact, are 'a big gamble'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 4/2 Gold mines are necessarily a gamble.

Gamble, *sb.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* [var. of GAMBREL.]

1. = GAMBLE 2. Also *attrib.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 370/4 Has had the Farcy on the near leg . . . and has had a great sore on that gamble Joyn. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 583/3 White Legs behind almost up to his Gambles. 1886 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Wort-bk.*, *Gamble*, the hock or elbow-joint of a hind-leg. Never applied to the entire leg, nor confined to horses. Properly the word applies to the strong tendon just above the joint.

2. = GAMBLE 1; also *gamble-stick*.

1876 *Surrey Gloss.*, *Gamble-stick*, the crooked piece of wood used to hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal.

Gamble (gæmbl), *v.* [The vb. has not been found till about 1775-86; the apparent derivatives GAMBLER, GAMBLING *pp. a.*, occur earlier, and in the 18th c. were regarded as slang. The word is prob. a dialectal survival of an altered form of ME. *gambene-ii*, OE. *gambetan* to sport, play, f. *gamen* GAME *sb.*; cf. *gamel*, to gamble, to gambol; *gambler*, a gambler' (*Northumb. Gloss.*); cf. also the rare 16-17th c. *gamelung* *pp. a.* and *vbl. sb.*, which seem to imply a vb. *GAMBL. Continental Teut. words of similar meaning and form are MHG. *gämelu* to jest, sport, play (still in various Ger. dialects), Swiss Ger. *gaumeln* to make merry, whence *gaumler* buffoon, jester.]

1. *intr.* To play games of chance for money, *esp.* for unduly high stakes; to stake money (*esp.* to an extravagant amount) on some fortuitous event.

As the word is (at least in serious use) essentially a term of reproach, it would not ordinarily be applied to the action of playing for stakes of trifling amount, except by those who consider playing for money altogether.

1775 ASH, *Gambler* (printed *Gambler*), to game, to cheat; to make a practice of gaming. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 154 At operas an' plays parading, Mortgaging, gambling, masquerading. 1828 TOUO, *To Gamble*, to play extravagantly for money. A word of contempt. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* xox It should seem as if we were thus told either not to gamble at all, or else to play incessantly. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 45, I saw everybody gamble. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 78 When he won my hand, which brought much wealth, He promised ne'er to gamble while he lived. *fig.* 1890 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 196 Gambling against the world for life or for death. 1876 GEO. ELLIOT *Dan. Der.* in. xxv, He was almost in danger of forgetting that he was merely gambling in argument.

b. *slang* in *phr.* *You may gamble on that*. 1866 'ARTEMUS WARD' in *Washington*, You ain't goin' to fool fellow Young America much. You may gamble on that. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* 14 Sept., There will be trouble for some one. You can gamble on that.

2. *trans.* To stake, risk in gaming, *rare*.

1885 O. W. HOLMES Jr. in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 172 Tacitus says that the Germans would gamble their personal liberty and pay with their persons if they lost.

b. *To gamble away*: to lose by gambling.

a. 1808 F. AINS *Infl. Democ.* iii. (1835) 108 Bankrupts and sots, who have gambled or slept away their estates. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 290 They gamble away every thing they possess, even to their wives and children. 1865 LECRY *Ration*, (1878) II. 236 Men who had gambled away their liberty. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. i, He gambled away large sums at his club.

Gambler (gæmblɪ), [See GAMBLE *v.*]

†a. Inearly use: A fraudulent gamester, a sharper, 'rook'. b. One who habitually plays for money, *esp.* for extravagantly high stakes (see the vb.).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 35 Composed of gamesters, commonly call'd gamblers, players, women of the town. 1755 JOHNSON, *Gambler* (a cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester*), a knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them. 1784 COOK's *3rd Voy.* III. v. vii. 144 It is very remarkable that the people of these islands are great gamblers. They have a game very much like our draughts. 1827 LYTON *Pellam* xxv, You suppose him to be more a gambler than a gamester, viz., more acute than unlucky. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 102 A gambler (meaning a bold venturer, which the term commonly implies) ceases to be such when he makes his stakes bear a proper proportion to his capital. 1891 *Daily News* 12 May 4/7 These ingenious speculators, 'these gamblers miscalled statesmen', to quote Professor Tyndall's phrase.

Gamblesome (gæmbl'səm), a. [f. GAMBLE *v.* + -SOME.] Addicted to gaming.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 201 The whole world seems in a gamblesome humour. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 5/1 The whole country was then a very gamblesome country, and a match at cricket for love . . . would have been decided.

Hence *Gamblesomeness*, fondness for gaming. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Jan. 14 Relying perhaps . . . on the natural gamblesomeness of the French.

Gambling (gæmblɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GAMBLE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. GAMBLE.

1784 [see b]. 1792 *Looker-on* No. 21 76 She had an inbred abhorrence of gambling. 1818 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 578: 'My gambblings, dissipations. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 156 Robberies are a natural consequence of universal gambling. 1897 NEWSTOCK *Chr. Aspects of Life* 231 The State . . . must deal in some way with gambling.

b. *attrib.*, as *gambling-booth*, *debts*, *den*, *game*, *hall*, *hell*, *house*, *instinct*, *practice*, *spirit*.

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 71 Public and private life had become one great 'gambling-booth'. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv, The wretch offered to buy me . . . of Henry, to clear off his 'gambling debts'. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 168 These 'gambling games were kept up throughout the night. 1812 Sir R. WILSON *Diary* I. 38 After dinner went . . . to the conversation, which is a great 'gambling hall' or 'hell' in classical terms. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, A convenient little 'gambling-hell' for those who had grown reckless. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 71/1 The town authorities relaxed, and the present elegant 'gambling-houses have been erected. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 16r A man who keeps a gambling-house is the proprietor of an unlawful establishment. 1890 SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 141 The Republic appeals . . . to the 'gambling instinct in human nature. 1784 COWPER *Trav.* 246 Some sneaking virtue lurks in him, no doubt, Where neither strumpets' charms, nor drinking-bout, Nor 'gambling practices, can find it out. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. 17 There is a 'gambling spirit in human nature.

Gambling, *pp. a.* [See GAMBLE *v.*] That gambles or plays for high stakes; *orig.* that plays unfairly, that cheats at play.

1726 *Whole Art & Myst. Mod. Gaming* 111 The very Heads of such Families may not improperly be call'd the Game of (what they with a just Derision of their own Villeness term) the Gambling Fraternity. 1775 ASH, *Gambling* (p. a. from gamble), gaming, cheating by unfair methods of play.

Gambo (gæmbo), *Monmouthshire dial.* Also *gamboo*. A kind of sledge.

1836 J. DOWNES *M. Decan.* I. 50 Gamboo, a sledge without wheels for bringing in the hay harvest. 1864 *Hereford Times* 28 July 5/6 Wanted, Timber Haulier, with four horses, waggons, and gamboes.

Gambo, obs. form of GAMBA².

Gambodiate, -dic = GAMBOGIATE, -GIC.

Gamboge (gæmbɔdʒ, -bɔdʒ), *FNMS*: (7 cambugiun, gambaugium, -bugia, cambodia, 7-8 cambogium, 8 gambogio, -bozia, -boidea, -bogium), 8 gumbouge, 9 camboge, 8- gumbouge, gamboge, (*Diets.* gamboge). [ad. mod. L. *gambogium* etc. (now in pharmacy *cambogia*), f. various forms of the name of Cambodia, the district in Annam from which the substance is obtained. The deriv. is given by Dampier in 1699 (*Suppl.* to *Voy. round World*, vi. 105).]

1. A gum-resin obtained from various trees of the genus *Garcinia*, natives of Cambodia, Siam, etc. It is largely used as a pigment, giving a bright yellow colour, and also as a drastic purgative to medicine.

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat.* 126 Take saffron or Cambugiun. 1635 — *Bk. Extrat.* 210 Orpiment and gambaugium are both very good yellows. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. not 85/2 Cambugia, whither Gum, or Juice dried, is not certain. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* 128 Gamboge is to be chosen of a bright yellow Colour a little inclining to Red. 1772-84 COOK *Trav.* (1790) I. 224 It yields a bright yellow resin, that resembles gumbouge. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 310 The whole picture or drawing

must be washed over with a mixture of Venetian red and gamboge. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 208 The guest room walls are painted gamboge to a height of three feet. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 485 Gamboge is rarely prescribed alone as a cathartic.

b. The plant from which gamboge is obtained. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 698 The Gamboge is native of Siam and Cochinchina.

2. *attrib.*, as *gamboge-plano*, -*resin*, -*tree*, -*yellow*. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 3672 The chin and throat gamboge-yellow. 1838 *Ibid.* XI. 687 The true gamboge-tree of Ceylon has been determined to belong to a new genus named Hebradendron. *Ibid.* XII. 992 A plant, which he thought might be the gamboge plant, as it contained a yellow purgative juice in the rind of its fruit. 1885 G. S. FORTES *Wild Life in Canara* 42 The same gamboge resin distils from both [wild and cultivated mangosteen] trees.

Gambogian (gæmbō'gziān), a. [f. GAMBOGE + IAN.] Gamboge-coloured.

1797 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) I. iii. 58 Of a dirty drab-coloured yellow—a dull gambogian.

Gambogiate (gæmbō'gziāt). Also gambodiate. [f. GAMBOGE + (-)ATE.] A combination of gambogic acid with a metallic base.

1839 JOHNSTON in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIX. 284 Gambodiates of Potash and Soda. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* (U.S.) s.v. *Gambogic*, Yellow precipitate of gambogiate of lead. Gambogiates of copper and iron.

Gambogic (gæmbō'gziak), a. Also gambodie, gambogic. [f. GAMBOGE + -IC; cf. *F. gambodique*.] Only in *gambogic acid*, a resin which is the chief constituent of gamboge.

1839 JOHNSTON in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIX. 284 Salts of Gambogic acid. 1848 CRAIG, *Gambogic*. 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 474 In order for gambogic acid to act as a purgative the presence of bile in the intestine is necessary.

Gambo-goose (gæmbō'gū's). The spur-winged goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 361 The Gambo-Goose, or Spur-winged Goose.

Gamboile, obs. form of GAMBOL.

Gamboised (gæmbō'izd), *phl.* a. *Antiq.* [ad. OF. *gamboisé*, *gamboisé* etc., quilted or padded; cf. *GAMBESON*.] Quilted, padded.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 86 The word *gamboisé* or *gamboised*... was afterwards applied to saddles and other padded, stitched, or quilted articles. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Acholine* 234 The thighs appear to be covered with a gambolised or quilted defence, which reaches to the knees. 1885 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* xxiii, Gambolised or padded with cotton.

Gambol (gæmbōl), *phl.* Forms: a. 6 gambad, -baud(e), -bawd, 6 Sc. pl. gambattis, -bettis. (See also GAMOND.) β. 6 gambald(e), -bauld(e), gamb(m)ald, gambold(e). γ. 6 gambal, -boile, 7 gambole, 7 gambol. [a. F. *gambade* leap or spring, ad. It. *gambata*, f. *gamba* leg (*F. jambe*).]

The word appears first at the beginning of the 16th c. The ending -ade seems almost from the first to have been confused with the then more common -and, -auld. Subsequently the *d* was dropped in *gambald*; cf. *curtal* from earlier *curtald*.

† 1. The bound or curvet of a horse. *Obs.* *rare*. (Cf. GAMBADE.)

a. 1503 in Leland *Collect.* (1770) IV. 281 The said Lord... maid his Devor at the Departynge, of Gambads and Lepps. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 187 Then he cam to kyng yuorin with xx. gambaudes.

2. A leap or spring in dancing or sporting, a caper, frisk. Now chiefly *phl.*, of the sportive movements of children and animals.

a. 1523 DOUGLAS *Enchir.* xii. ix. 107 And gan do dowbill brangillis and gambatis (*v.r.* gambettis)... Athir thour other reland, on thair gys. c. 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* (1814) 248 Than came forth juglers with theyr fals castes... and damoyelles wyth theyr gambawdes. 1575 LAMBERT *Lit.* 24 Such feats of agilitie, in... leaps, skips, springs, gambauds, somersaults, caprettes & flyghts.

arch. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Robt.* xvi. In this last gambaud the torch which he bore was extinguished.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 548/2, I fetcie a gambolde or a fryske in daunsynge, je fays *vne gambade* or *vne frisque*. Holde me a cappe, I wyll fetcie a gambalde as hys as I may reache. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 72 Were full of such leaps and gambolds. 1583 STANHYURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Soom feloes naked With wrastling gambalds, for maystrye doe struggle. 1590 L. LLOYD *Diall Daies* i. 181 Such madde frisking, skipping and strange gambalds of daunsing.

γ. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierres Super.* 15 To teach his mother-tongue such lusty gambolds.

δ. c. 1600 DAY *Bege.* *Bedford* gr. IV. i. (1881) 72 What Gamballs have yehere now? hal! 1611 SHAKES. *Winter* IV. iv. 135 A Dance, which the Venches say is a gally-maufrey of Gambols. 1641 BROME *City Crew* II. Wks. 1873 111. 390 Let us hear and see something of your merry Origs, that can sing, play Gambals, and do Feats. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxxv. He fetched a gambale upon one foot. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xxvii. Thus all through merry Islington These gambols he did play. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii. After a variety of awkward gambols.

b. (See quot. 1706.) 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Gambols*, certain Sports or Tumbling Tricks in use about Christmas-time. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 p. 8 If they had not good Cheer, warm Fires, and Christmas Gambols to support them.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in *pl.* Frolicsome movements or proceedings. Rarely *sing.*, a frolic, merry-making. 1596 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* iii. 1. 93 Those crisped snake golden locks which makes such wanton gambol with the wind. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 59, I am but a silly poor girl, set up by the gambol of fortune for a May-

game. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 592 The flighty gambols of chance are objects of no science, nor grounds of any dependence whatever. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 89 The eccentric gambols of the famous comet. 1824 — *T. Trav.* I. 65 There was a gambol carrying on within, enough to have astonished St. Anthony himself. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeshda* 14 From wanton gambols taking rest in a bed of flowers lay the brook.

† 3. A toy, plaything. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* *Osor.* 309 b, To hang pelting gambolles upon them [Saints' Images], made of wax, wood, ledd, or other metall. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Vertue Tayle* Wks. II. 133/1 A pretty gamball, cal'd a Swing.

† 4. *attrib.* (quasi-adj.) Sportive, playful. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 273 Such other Gamboll faculties hee hath, that shew a weakie minde, and an able Body. 1622 MARBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 132 Other were full of theyr gamboll-tricks, each man having his severall Posture. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 447 It look'd alwayes to me so like a gamball trick, that I could not but place it among the earlier Legends or pious Fictions of the Church.

Gambol (gæmbōl), *v.* Inflected gambolled (-bōld), gambolling (U.S. often with single *l*). Forms: a. 6 gambade, gambaud, gambawd. β. 6 gambaulde. γ. 6 gambole, 7- gamboll, gambol. [ad. *F. gambader*; cf. the sb.]

† 1. *intr.* Of a horse: To bound or curvet. *rare*.

1597 *Justes May & June* 113 in *Harl. E. P. P.* II. 117 On horses gambawdyng wonderfully That it seemed... That they wolde have hanged styll in the skye. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 187 When the horse felte the sportes he began to lepe & gambaud & galop as it had ben the thonder.

2. To leap or spring, in dancing or sporting; now chiefly of animals or children.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 156 Redy at all tymes... to daunce, to gambade, to lepe and to synge. 1590 SHAKES. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 168 Be kinde and courteous to this Gentleman, Hop in his walkes, and gambole in his eies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 345 Bears, Tygers, Ounces, Pards Gambold before them. c. 1705 FINE *Jan.* & *May* 462 Their pigmy king, and little fairy queen, In circling dances gamboll'd on the green. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxiv. 104 The noble sphinx gambolling like a huge leviathan: 1841 LYTTON *Ni. & Morn.* i. i. The urchins gambolled round the grave-stones on the Sabbath. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxx. At our old pastimes in the hall We gambol'd, making vain pretence Of gladness.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 SHAKES. *Hain.* iii. iv. 144. I the matter will re-word; which madnesse Would gamboll from. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 438 A nation, gambolling in an ocean of superfluity. 1824 SCOTT *Fant. Lett.* 4 Apr. (1824) II. 109, I have gambolled a little in the entrance hall, which I knew was not in very good taste when I did it. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Nysties* (1860) I. 248 Our little world has been gambolling like children let loose from school. 1890 TALMAGE *From Manger to Throne* 107 The current is greatly accelerated and then goes gambolling into Lake Genesaret. quasi-*trans.* 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.* *Rich. II.* cccxlv. The Pye but chatters to a Country Cure, And gambolls wit the Sparrowes in a Bush, Rude Rhetoricks.

† **Gamboller**. *Obs.* *rare*—†. [f. GAMBOL *v.* + -ER.] One who performs antics.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiii. 340 Some Dauncer or Gambolder had displeased them at the Gamings and Shewes.

Gambolling (gæmbōl'ing), *phl.* *sb.* [f. GAMBOL *v.* + -ING.] Some dial. glossaries give the accent as *gambowling*. The action of the verb GAMBOL.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 70 With gambaudynge thyrflesse, With spende and waste widdesse. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cv. (cl.) 307 He... spurred his horse, so that by gambaldyng like children let loose from school. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin* on *Deut.* ix. 53 Not to fall to Gambolling at our owne pleasure and fancie, but to followe the way quietly which he sheweth us. c. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 568 (E. D. S.) Gambolling. 1827 HARE *Gosses* Ser. II. (1873) 554 How great is the interval between gambolling and gambolling. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 26 Sept. 6/1 The brutal gambolling and the obscene language of young roughs.

Gambolling (gæmbōl'ing), *phl.* a. [f. GAMBOL *v.* + -ING.] That gambols.

1552 HUTOER; Gambaldynge horses, beyng ful of gambaldinge and prauusynge. 1567 *Triall Trear.* (1850) 21 Oyes I there any man or woman that hath lost a gambolling gelding with a graye tayle. 1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies* 11 Down shower the gambolling waterfalls From wandering over the lea.

Gambon(e), obs. form of GAMMON *sb.*

Gambo, var. GAMBO.

Gambooge, gambouge, var. GAMBOGE.

Gambrel. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6-7 gambrell, 7 gambrel, gambrel(l), gamrell, (8-9 *dial.* gammerel), 7- gambrel. See also CAMBREL, CHAMBEREL, GAMBLE *sb.* 2 [Perh. a. OF. (Norman) **gambrel*, the pl. of which occurs in a document of 1452 (Godefroy); 'Les bouchiers d'Evrenx, quant ilz passent parmi le bois dudit seigneur, peulent prendre... des *gambereaulx* et des verges pour prendre lenrs bestes.' This seems to agree with sense I of the English word, and *gambier* is still found in Normandy with this meaning (Littré *Suppl.*).

As *F. gambier* means also a hooked stick (see GAMBER), and the Eng. CAMBREL is synonymous with *gambrel* in both its applications, a derivation from the Celtic **gambo*-crooked (see CAM a.) seems not unlikely; for sense 2 cf. *Ham sb.*, which appears to be from the same root.]

1. (See quot. 1887); = CAMBREL 1.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.* *Kambren kie*, a gambrell. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 228 My selfe

indeed... spide two of them hang out at a stall with a gambrell thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a Sheep that were new flead. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* (1626) 37 The common homely Proverb: Soone crookes the tree that good Gamrell must bee. a. 1640 DAY *Perreg.* *Schol.* (1831) 44 And first a Butcher... stands up and swears... he wold cutte his throate and hang him up by the heles of a gambrell. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Gambrel* or *Gambrestick*, a stuck used to spread open and hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal.

b. A similar piece of wood for hanging clothes upon.

a. 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. i. Wks. 1873 I. 335 When she reads my poverty agen, And that these Garments must return to thy Gambrels, Her scorn will be impetuous.

2. The joint in the upper part of a horse's hind leg; the hock: = CAMBREL 2.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 225 Calues... whose taile reacheth to the joint of the haugh or gambrell. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2278/4 A Coach-Horse... a Scar upon his near Gambrel. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-leader*, Bathe bis Legs well from the Knee and Gambrels downwards: c. 1780 HOWARD *Encycl.* II. 155/2 His hocks or gambrels neither standing too wide, nor too near together. 1880 E. CORNE *Gloss.*, *Gambrel*, the hock of an animal.

b. *dial.* In human beings: The under side of the thigh just above the knee.

c. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 153 (E. D. S.) Gamberels. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Shockin pain in my gambrel.

3. U.S. Short for gambrel roof.

1859 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* 45 Sometimes with the long, sloping roof of Massachusetts, oftener with the quaint 'gambrel' of Rhode Island.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gambrel sinew*. Also *gambrel roof*, a curved or hipped roof, so called from its resemblance to the shape of a horse's hind-leg; hence *gambrel-roofed* adj.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5341/4 A white spot on the gambrel Sinew on the near Leg behind. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* vi. 30 Here and there was a house in the then new style, three-storied, with gambrel roof and dormer windows. 1888 Mrs. STOWE *Minister's Wiving* i. A small farm, with a modest, 'gambrel-roofed,' one-story cottage. 1861—*Pearl Orr's Isl.* 31 The afternoon sunbeams... are painting the gambrel-roof with a golden brown.

Hence *Gambrelled* *pa. phle.*, stuck on a gambrel. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iv. i. He box you... And carrie you gambrell'd thither like a mutton.

Gambroon (gæmbro'ūn). [Presumably named from *Gambroon*, a town on the Persian Gulf (otherwise called Bender Abbas).] (See quot.)

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/6 A shooting jacket of green gambroon. 1847 LYTTON *Lucetta* (1853) 141 No amateur in neat gambroon, manufactured by Inkson. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Gambroon*, a kind of twilled cloth for linings. 1892 *Ibid.* *Suppl.*, *Gambroons*, an all-wool fabric for men's wear. 1844 HARRIS *Techn. Fire Insur. Comment.*, *Gambroon*, twilled linen-cloth for linings of dresses.

attrib. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1834) 84 A couple of pair of merino or gambroon trousers.

Game (gēm), *sb.* Forms: a. 1-5 gamen, 1 gpmen, 3-5 gamin, -yn, 75 gamon, (4, 6 *phl.* gamnes), 4-5 gammen, -in, -yn, 75 gammon, 3-5 gomen, (4 *phl.* gomes), 4 *Kent.* gemen; β. 3-6 gamme, 4-5 (9 *dial.*) gam, 3-4 gome, 4 *Kent.* geme, 6 Sc. gomm, 3-game. [Com. Tent.: OE. *gamen*, *gpmen* str. neut. = OFris. *game*, *gome*, OS. OHG. *gaman* (MHG. *gamen*) joy, glee, ON. *gaman* (Sw. *gammn*, Da. *gammen*) game, sport; merriment; regarded by most Germanists as etymologically identical with Goth. *gaman* neut., participation, communion, f. *ga-* prefix, together, 'com-' (see Y-prefix) + root of *MAN*. If this explanation be correct, the OTent. accentuation (as in a few other nouns formed with *ga-*) has been preserved because the word had already in the prehistoric period ceased to be apprehended as a compound.]

I. 1. Amusement, delight, fun, mirth, sport. Often in *game and glee*, *game and play*, *joy and game*; also *game and solace*. Upon her game: in fun. No game = 'no fun'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Brownell 1160 Gamen est asthai, beorhtode beno-swea. a. 1000 Boeth. *Metr.* ix. 17 He het him to gamene geara. 11 forbarnan Romana burg. a. 1200 *Moral* *Ed.* 288 Nis it forbarnan Romana burg. 12350 bute gamen and glee al bat man mai here droegen. 12350 *Hymn Virg.* 21 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 per his nough gome ne glee auz bir is pine wiote fin. 1297 R. GLOEC (Rolls) 370 To honti and to winne is mete & to abbe solas & game. a. 1300 *Cursor* *Al.* 12554 (Cott.) Quen þis oieigne was gadrid samen Pam wanted at þair gasteli gamen Til þat iesus was cummen in place. c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 1918 A loghe þai founden maid, Was ful of gamen and solace. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 129 His murie men comanded þe To make hym bothe game and glee. c. 1400 *Somerset* *Bib.* 3195 So they lyved in ioye and game. c. 1400 *Seren* *Sag.* (P.) 1095 My wyf hase put in the pyne In the dore oppon hyre game. c. 1430 *Pilgr.* *Lyl. Mon.* 11. cl. (1862) 136 If I etc ite, grace diu wolde holde it no game [F. *neu seroit pas content*]. c. 1440 *York* *Myst.* xxxi. 164 We schall haue goode game with þis boy. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1188 Com be batemen with gamen and gle. c. 1485 *Digby* *Myst.* (1822) v. 605 To be false, men

reporting it game. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush*. § 153 It is convenient for every man... to have play and game accordingly to his degree. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxxiii. 21 Our soule in God hath ioy and game. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 40 All game and gle fra me euer adue. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xl. vi. A, ha! this is good game. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 360 We haue had pastimes here, and pleasant game. 1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 41 It's rare game, too (snowballing)—as long as a body doesn't get hit theisel'.

† 2. Jest, as opposed to earnest. Also (with a), a joke or jest. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3498 Tac du noigt in idel min game, Ne swer it les to fere in game. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 6 Til perfitte me it fallis not to leghe, nouber in earnest ne in game. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 677 But natheless, for earnest ne for game He of his cruel purpos nolde stente. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 171 A preost Edmond... seide in game, 'Why chese he nougt me myself'. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 19 But yet betwene earnest and game ful of it torneth other wise. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxh.) 261 Here afyr neythir in earnest ne game No mortal husbonde to me do name. 1590 SPENSER *R. Q.* i. xii. 8 They... crowned her twixt earnest and twixt game. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. l. 240 As waggish hoyes in game themselves forswore. 1666 in *Crt. & Times* Chas. I (1848) i. 173 What think you? for I know not. Is it a game or a verity?

b. *Pur.* To make († a) game of (also † on): to make fun of, jest at, turn into ridicule. To make game (to be): to pretend for fun (*rare*).

c 1460 Ros *Belle Dame sans Mercy* 266 Whanne I speke afir my beste auise Ye sett it nougt, but make ther-of a game. a 1541 WYATT *Poems*, To my Lute 23 Vengeance shall fall on thy disdain, That makest hit game on earnest paine. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxiv. v. That foolies of me maie make their game. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1329 Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels, On my refusal, to distress me more, Or make a game of my calamities? 1745 *Hist. Coldstream Guards* 25 Oct. (Farmer). If the militia are reviewed to-morrow by his Majesty, the soldiers of the third regiment of Guards are to behave civilly and not to laugh or to make any game of them. a 1820 MRS. TRIMMER *Two Farmers* (1829) 26 Mrs. Mills... made great game of her and her husband. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. (1858) II. 72 She had all the talents which qualified her... to make game of his scruples. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii. Some of the girls made game to be their brothers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 220 They fancied that Ctesippus was making game of them.

† c. An object of ridicule, laughing-stock. Also laughing game. *Obs.*

1562 JEWEL *Apol. Ch.* Eng. i. 9 [They] did count them no better then... the of-scurings and laughing games of the whole world. 1593 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 204 Those sweete wits... Are now despised, and made a laughing game. 1694 SOUTHWELL *Fatal Merit* 11 Am I then the sport, The Game of Fortune, and her laughing Fools?

3. An amusement, diversion, pastime. † Also collect., play, diversion. † At game: at play.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Ich... bilheold hit, & oðe wmslinge & oðer fol games. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25501 Ken us laured... of vr sinnes son to rise... and leue vr gamens grill. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 139 Pe lorde of be londe is lent on his gamenez. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xl. 2 As folos pat gedris til a somere game. 1362 LAHLE. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 37 Lecherie and losengerie... beoth gamus nou a dayes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 246 A wilde pleier of someres gamenes. c 1450 *J. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1047 He suld nougt childres gammys su. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* 13 To pas til hunting and til other gamens, conuenient for their nobilitie. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* III. 40 Not hir fyrst spous... In portraiture and game myght he his petr. 1577-81 *Houmsh. Chron.* II. 53/2 Refusing an excellent clerk... because he saw him some what lightlie demeaning himselfe at game. 1660 JES. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* iv. ii. § 30 Johannes Sarisburiensis allows of every game; if it can ease our griefs. 1683 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. Y. Matt. xi. 16-17 The unbelievers of this generation, do as children in their games, complain of one another... you are cross to us whatever game we play. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 The discourse of the three old men is described by themselves as an old man's game of play. 1884 J. SULLY *Outl. Psychol.* xii. (1886) 548 In their games children are actors, architects, and poets, and sometimes musical composers as well.

† b. *spec.* Amorous sport or play. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Hali Meid.* 31 Alle hise fulshippes, and hise unhende gamenes... ha schal... polien ham alle. c 1275 *Lutet Soli Sermon* 78 in O. E. *Misc.* 190 He mai quiten hire ale and soben do bat game. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 604 So longe hil dude such sacrefise & pleide such game. Pat hii adde an dojter auene was hire name. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1506 Thretty sonnes hesydes, als other wemen, hat he (Priam) gate on his gamen. 1522 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Doadley* I. 244 I am a child... Gotten in game and in great sin. 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 63 Set them downe For sluttish spoyles of opportunitie; and daughters of the game.

c. *collog.* An amusing incident; a piece of fun; a 'lark'.

1878 DICKENS *Oliver Twist* xvi. 'I can't bear it; it is such a jolly game... Oh, my eye, what a game!' 1887 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. 'Oh, here's a game,' whispered the rest of us, and we all cut up upstairs after the Doctor. *Ibid.*, We had such a game with him one day last half.

4. A diversion of the nature of a contest, played according to rules, and displaying in the result the superiority either in skill, strength, or good fortune of the winner or winners. For round, square game, see ROUND, SQUARE. † At game: at play.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28338 Til idel gammes, chess and tablis. 1340 *Ayeb.* 45 Kueade gemenes ase hyep be gemenes of des and of tables. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2272 What game sall his gamen begyn vpon first? 1515 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 344 Caredeys and odar gammys for money. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 17 Item... paide... to Domyngo for soo moche money As his grace leste to him at game, iiii C. li. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 86

[They] do mayntayne... unlawfull gamys of the tenys. 1735 *Tr. Cress D'Amoy's Wks.* 208 There was a numerous Assembly of Persons of Distinction, several Tables where they were at Game. 1746 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress Mar* 14 Sept. I could not play at a game I had never seen before. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 487 *Beast*, among gamesters, a game at cards. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iii. A game in which there was an agreeable mingling of skill and chance.

fig. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Sounce* I. ix. 198 If honesty's the game, you've a right to your share, what Mrs. Kettering intended you should have.

b. *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* Usually pl. (= *L. ludii*): Athletic, dramatic, and musical contests; gladiatorial and other shows.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1620 In bat Cite... Many gaumes (read games) were begonne be grete for to solas. 1567 DRAHT *Horace's Ep.* i. xiv. A farmer, tho the towshin games doste burne for. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 765 Many Games of price were played at Athens. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 53 Promise them such rewards As Victors were at the Olympian Games. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 189 Lycan hath the report of setting out the firste publicke games... in Arcadia. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 78 The Games are done, And Cesar is returning. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 3 After the institution of the Olympic game (sic, here and elsewhere) by Pelops. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* vii. x. (1827) III. 346 Musical games were always exhibited in the theatre. 1833 *Philol. Mus.* II. 74 One Cleomedes of Astypalaea killed a man at the Olympic games, boxing with him. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* vii. 35 Herod, more Greek than Jew... with all a Roman's love of games and bloody spectacles.

c. The game: the proper method of playing; correct play. *lit. and fig.*

1889 G. DRAKE *Cyril* I. vii. 69, I really think he is... not playing the game. *Mod.* That's not the game.

5. fig. A proceeding, scheme, intrigue, undertaking, followed up like a game. So often, to play a losing, a waiting game. † To make a saving game of it: to retrieve one's losses in the end.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1214 Ymael pleide hard gamen. c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 184 Heo ne schal me wrappi þus namore: Ichulle pleie anofer game. 13... *Poem in Vernon MS.* 407 b (Anglia VII. 292) Charite... rede þat we beginne As before alle oþer gamen. 1430-40 *Lynd. Bochas* i. i. (1544) 2b, Unto Adam... this was an uncouth game To be constrained from rich apparayle In barren earth to seken his vitayle. 1a 1500 *Chetel Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vi. 260 In myds the world by any waie this gamon shall begin. *Ibid.* xii. 4 A gammon I will assay. 1674 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. viii. § 6, 9 The grauitie... usually found in the Lacedaemonians hindred them from playing their game handsomely against so nimble a wit. 1650 R. STAPFLOIT *Strada's Low C. Warres* vii. 63 Alva... resolved to play his game warily. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 53 The Commons... thought themselves worsted, should he now at last make a saving game of it. 1670 COTTON *Espemion* II. ix. 470 Perhaps in his life he never had so hard a Game to play. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v. The savages would go... thither to play the old game over again. 1795 WINDHAM *Sp.* 27 May (1812) I. 279 He was playing a deep game. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II. 285 An intellectual game pursued With curious subtilty. 1821 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 7 June (1884). Lord L. was playing a game, and... not quite a fair one. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii. Now, gentlemen, I have another game to play. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xviii. 161 While this game of diplomacy was going on. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 188 He was negotiating with the Achæans, and playing a double game. 1857 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 245 The game got stale, or Peter became honest. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* II. 108 He had a very difficult game to play during the eleven years he was Bishop. 1894 WOSELEY *Marlborough* II. xlix. 44 James... could not play a losing game. *Ibid.* xci. 434 No man ever knew better how to play a waiting game.

b. A person's policy or plan of action; esp. in such jocular phrases as *that's your little game!* *the same old game!* Also, the course best suited to one's interests.

a 1698 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1757) II. 226 Which seems to be the present game of the crown. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Proo. Hush.* II. i. And now pray let's see your game. 1808 SIR J. MOORE *Let. to Castlereagh* 28 Dec. in J. Moore *Narr. Campaign* (1809) 301 In the present state of things, it [a battle] is more Buonaparte's game than mine. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. i. 16 My game was now quite the reverse from what it had been at starting. 1857 READE *Cour. True Love* 21 Mrs. Trimmer's game was not to see her. 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xvii. 164 Your game is to identify yourselfs with the imperial families. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 108 These three thousand men... [design to] overthrow the Greek empire! That was their little game—a Christmas mummery to purpose. 1889 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 300 Missus saw what her game was. 1893 WATTS *S. Sea Islanders* 94 They determined to spoil my little game.

c. To play the game of: to act so as to secure the advantage or interest of.

1567 BAXTER *Min. agit. Matign.* § 7. 4 It is apparent that these enemies of the Ministers, are playing the Papists game. 1808 SIR J. MOORE *Let. to Marg. Romana* 23 Dec. in J. Moore *Narr. Campaign* (1809) 164 It is playing the Enemy's game to draw him to attack our armies in rotation. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. I. (1862) IV. 385 A selfish oligarchical party, playing the game of a foreign enemy. 1893 LEADS *Mercury* 11 May 4/8 The English Radicals did not see why they should play the Unionist game by voting for Mr. Russell's amendment.

d. pl. 'Dodges', tricks.

c 1600 *Trial Regic.* 49 Hi: Hand is in at all Games. a 1845 *Hood Tale Trumpet* xxviii. The lower orders are up to such games. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 55 If you are going to carry on these games, let's... shake hands and separate. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 1 But none of your games with Mrs Roxbury. She knows her rights.

6. A definite portion of play in any 'game' (sense 4), terminated by the victory of one side, or the recognition that no victory can be gained; 'a match at play' (J.).

In mod. use the exact meaning of the term is often determined somewhat arbitrarily by the rules of the particular 'game' concerned. In card playing, a 'game' ends when every player has played all his cards, though usually the contest is not considered as ended until a definite number of 'games' (in Whist, a 'rubber') have been played. In some sports, a 'game' ends after a prescribed number of acts have been performed, or a prescribed number of partial victories gained.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1666 Rist swa me gred be manne a schame bat taveleth and forlost bat game. 1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 186 Item... paied to Rogers for xv games the whiche the kinges grace loste to him at tenes at xls. a game, xxx li. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 248 A Foole, That seest a Game play'd home, the rich Stake drawne, And tak'st it all for least. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* i. Thus two people who cannot afford to play cards for money, sometimes sit down to a quiet game for love. 1864 PARDON *Whist* 20 A Rubber is two games won out of three. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 78, I will play you three games for £500 each. 1890 J. M. HEATHCOTE *Tennis* (Badm.) vi. 105 The scoring of the game was as follows: 6 games to 3, 6 games to 5, 5 games to 6, 6 games to 5.

fig. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. vi. At your age life cannot be the lost game you think it. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 429 He [Arabi] gave up the game and began... to withdraw his reserves.

b. Phrases (often used fig.). The game is up, is over = is lost. To force the game (see FORCE v. 1 c 3 and 5). † To play the whole game (see quot. 1732). † Out of one's game: not playing. To have the game out: to play it to the end. Game and game: one game scored to each side.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. iv. ii. 218 If they lay resty and out of the game, chamber'd and idle. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 3 In our Dialect... a Sharper is one that plays the whole game. 1808 SIR J. MOORE *Let. to Ld. Castlereagh* 26 Nov. in J. Moore *Narr. Campaign* (1809) 267 Unless I plainly see that the game is up, and resistance on the part of Spain vain. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* IV. The Game, in her opinion, was over in that little establishment. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 500 Godwin might well think the game was up. 1875 [EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLY] *Sea Dubbles* ix. 232 'You may say your prayers now', replied I, with a ghastly grin, 'for the game's up with us'. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i. vi. 44 She was... the only human being who could force his game. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 274 He is very eager that Alcicles and Socrates should have the game out. 1888 J. PAVIN *Myrt. Midridge* (Tausch.) I. xv. 175 All lawn-tennis is over for to-day, just as we were game-and-game, too.

c. with qualifying adj. (To play) a good, a poor, etc. game: to be a skilful player (or the contrary). † A great, small, high, or low game: indicating the magnitude of the stakes played for.

1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 153 A pore man... will play as great game as gentylmen were wont to do. 1641 VICARS *Schewach-Firch* (1641) 179 The Diuill, who... is willing to play at small games, rather than sit out and be idle. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 191 In all the third Part, our Historian is put to horrible shifts, and plays a very low game indeed. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. Supernum. No. 4. 1/2 'Is somewhat like the High Game at Putt. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 628/1, I play a wretched game.

d. Position or advantage in play. 1677 DRYDEN *To Mr. Lee* 6 Mutual Vouchers for our Fame we stand, And play the Game into each other's hand. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 505 We may play into the adversary's hand the advantageous game which we have obtained.

e. The course or event of a game. Also fig. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1836) II. xii. 409 France... held the game in her hands. 1898 C. D. YONCE *3 Cent. Mod. Hist.* xxiv. 570 Napoleon has himself said that in war the game is with him who commits the fewest faults. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Alidas* i. ii. You'll have the game in your own hands.

† 7. The winning position, the victory in a contest, the mastery (in early use the best game). Also, the prize contended for. *Obs.*

(For expressions like to win, lose the game, from which this sense may have originated, see 6.)

c 1510 *Lytell Geste Robin Hode* v. That all the best archers shold come. And that shotteth all ther best The game shall here a way. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 62 h. But all that can loue God most... feruently, be moost... lyke in this course to gete the best game (as saynt Paule sayth). 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI. 167 Kyng Henry... and Richard duke of Yorke... wrestled for the game, and strove for the wager. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 8 Let vs make speyde haste... to attaine the game (= *L. braviuim*) of immortalitye. 1572 R. H. tr. *Laurentius Ghostes* To Rdr. (1596) A ij h. This Authour may... be adiuaged to the best game. 1689 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 53 The shepheards... sang and played on their pipes for wagers, striving who should get the best game. 1691 BR. ANDREWS *Serm. Pasting* v. (1856) I. 392 To win but a price, at a running or a wrestling... and all is but for a poor silver game.

8. In various applications. a. A 'set' of players.

† b. A HAND at cards. c. pl. In trade use: The apparatus for playing particular games. d. The number of points required for winning. e. The state of the game. f. In certain card games: The possession, at the end of a game, of the largest number of pips, for which the player scores one or more points. g. *Within, out of (one's) game*: within, out of one's range of play (in Croquet, etc.).

a. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xiii. 35 Why can't they make their game without me?

b. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 22 Your Game consists of King, Queen [etc.].

c. 1895 *Strand Mag.* June 607 How Games are Made.

d. 1830 'EIDRAN TREBOR' Hoyle made familiar 6 Ten is game. *Ibid.* 8 Points are gained by honours and tricks, and ten constitute the game.

e. *Mod.* The game is four all, love three, etc.

f. 1830 'EIDRAN TREBOR' Hoyle made familiar 63 All Four 37 Four chances... for each of which a point is scored, namely, High, Low, Jack, Game, the majority of pips, collected from the tricks taken by the respective players.

g. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 52 Unless your partner lie at the boundary, far out of the adversary's game.

† 8. Sport derived from the chase. *Dog of game*: one used in hunting or sporting. *To be in game*: to be engaged in the chase. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8649 He... noldo no leng abide Pat he noldo to is game... He wende him vorp an honteb. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 Pe Kyng herd his messe, to gamen ban wild he go. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 402 He vent till hwint, for till assay Quhat gammyen was in that cuntre. c. 1400 *Melayne* 853 Sixty grehwondes vn to p' gamen. 1523 Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. c. 10 Noble men... used and exercised the game of buntynge of the Hare. 1576 FLEMING *Catius Eng. Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 236 These hounds... use not that liberty to range at will, which they have otherwise when they are in game. 1593 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1612) 49 This best we follow now the game is faire. 1599 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1597) 180 Faily do they feede Mongst Beasts of chace and birds of game. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI. iv. v. 11 If about this hour he make this way, Vnder the colour of his vsuall game. He shall [etc.]. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 78, I am neither of the hound nor Spaniel kinde, dogges of game. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. ii. iv. 111 The neighbouring Desert affording the pleasure of the Game. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 342 Beasts of chase, or fowl of game. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. ii. [This [lion] was Game indeed to us, but this was no Food.

10. The object of the chase; the animal or animals hunted.

14. *Piers of Fullham* in Hartshorne *Metr. Tales* 122 And steleth away his felowes game. And that the fayrest and fattest of the flocke. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Bivb, Many howndys will benymme theym theyre game from the fote. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 The other houndes that seeth y^e game foloweth y^e game through thycke & thynne. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facious* ii. viii. 169 He is carried vpon an Elephant; and even so... throweth the darte at his game. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 98, 707 Hearke, the game is rownd... The game is vp. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. (1733) 78 All Hounds [will follow] the particular Game they have in Chase. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. Intro. 24 The wolf I've seen, a fiercer game. *Mod. Ballad.* Hark forward! Our game's in view, which we pursue With deep-toned horn.

fig. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 90 No Game but hopeless Love my thoughts pursue. a. 1721 *Prior Cloe Hunting* 20 At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game.

b. *transf.* and fig. An object of pursuit; also, an object in view. *Fair game*: a legitimate object of pursuit, attack, etc.; also forbidden game.

1523 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 9 To take occasion of nu matter and fresh game. 1600 *Chester Pl. Proem* 44 Then our desier is to satisfie—for that is all our game. 1680-90 *Temple Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 i. 172 The Knowledge of such Things is not our Game. 1712 AOOISON *Speel.* No. 317 6 Widows are indeed the great Game of your Fortune-hunters. 1720 DE FOE *Capr. Singleton* x. (1840) 282 We saw our game standing in for the bay. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 114 A monarch's errors are forbidden game. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. v. The Plague... passes to such game. As thou, and smooth-faced maidens like to thee. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Milton* (1854) 23 They were indeed fair game for the laughers. 1847 MARRVAT *Chiltry. N. Forest* vii. Deistalking is all very well, but I fly at higher game. 1858 MISS YONGE *Cameo* l. xxx. 257 As to the unfortunate Jews, each party considered them fair game. 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King* xvi. At any rate she is game much too high for him.

11. *collect.* Wild animals or birds such as are pursued, caught or killed in the chase.

c. 1290 S. *Enc. Leg.* i. 393/13 Among oþur game huy founden an heort. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3522 (Gott.) Pat day gamen [Cott. way] had he nought. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 387 Pempour... fond al his fre ferd, pat hadde take pat time mochie trye game. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 6 The dere and game in the same [forest] is destroyed and goon. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transf.* i. 58 One may beat the Bush a whole day, but... for all game, onely spring a Butterfly. 1712 E. COOKE *Poy. to S. Sea* 324 There was Water, Tortoise and Game enough at the middle Island. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 257 He was particularly famous for representations of partridges and dead game. 1774 GOLDISM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 110 Sanguinary laws were enacted to preserve the game. 1807 *Pink Sources Mississ.* i. App. 26 It appeared as if we had just gotten into the region of game. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Charned Sea* iii. 31 She... began... to distinguish the traces of game and wild animals. 1860 BURTON *Centr. Afr.* l. viii. 251 The country round is full of large game, especially elephants, giraffe, and zebra. 1862 *Act 25 & 26 Vic.* c. 114 § 1 'The Word "Game" in this Act shall... be deemed to include any One or more Hares, Pheasants, Partridges, Eggs of Pheasants and Partridges, Woodcocks, Snipes, Rabbits, Grouse, Black or Moor Game, and Eggs of Grouse, Black or Moor Game.

b. The flesh of such animals used for food.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix. What good dinners you have—game every day... and no end of fish from London. 1853 *Soyer Pantryph.* 194 These same men... did not touch young game; they thought it indigestible. 1885 *Fortner-Gull Dis. Sedent. Life* xxii. 280 Such meat as is taken should consist of white meat, fish or fowl, and game.

c. *locally.* of vermin.

1748 G. WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 16 Mar., Writ. 1839 I. 2 We cleaned ourselves (to get rid of ye Game we had catched ye night before).

d. *slang.* (See quot.)

1676 *Song in Warr. Housekpr.* 5 When that we have bit the bloc, we carry away the game. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Game, Bubbles drawn in to be cheated. 1785 *Grosz Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Game*.

12. A flock or herd of animals kept for pleasure. *Obs. exc. in a game of swans.*

1482 *Rot. Parl.* 22 *Edw. IV.* VI. 224 Forsomoch that as well the Kyng our Sovayn Lord, as other Lordes... have ben gretely repleynshed of Markes and Games of Swannes, in divers Countres. 1488 *Will. of Develyn* (Somerset Rec.), My game of swannys. 1560 in W. H. Turner *Sett. Rec. Oxford* 285 For upping of half game [swans] in cove meade. 1570 *Order for Swannes in Hone Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 960 No person... shall go on marking without the Master of the Game, or his Deputie be present. 1576 *Turberv. Venerie* 235 If they be many feeding out together, we say it is a fayre game of conies. 1577 in W. H. Turner *Sett. Rec. Oxford* 393 The Quenes ma^{ty} servaunte that kepeth her game of beres. 1577 *Harrison England* ii. xix. (1878) 1. 307 How manie families these great and small games (for so most keepers call them) have eaten up. 1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1871/4 The Office and Place of Master of His Majesties Game of Swans within the River of Thames. 1788 *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 321 Lord Berkeley had a stately game of red deer in the park adjoining. 1889 *Times* 12 Aug. 3/2 There has also been time out of mind... a game of swans building, nesting and breeding there.

13. *Cock of the game* (see *Cock sb.* 2 b).

1575, etc. (see *Cock sb.* 2 b). 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 131 Dismpters inclint to the Cock or Chick of the Game. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 329 You have the Name, And would accounted be Cocks of the Game. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiv. It will be long ere his lordship ruffles a feather with a cock of the game.

14. The characteristics of a game-fowl; spirit for fighting, pluck, endurance. Also predicatively, *thorough game, all game*, said of a person possessed of these qualities. Cf. *GAME a.*

1747 J. GOFREY *Se. Defence* 64 Smallwood (a boxer) is thorough game. c. 1783 *Knox. Ball.* (1890) VII. 93 Such horses of mettle and game As are worthy to be recorded in fame. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 28 The champion's tried game made him yet a favourite. 1813 *Ibid.* XLII. 243 A young bull of great game, made play for no less than nine and twenty dogs. 1823 *Brown Juan Vil. ex.* The fifth... died all game and bottom. 1829 MARRVAT *P. Midmay* v. He never showed more game. 1845 DICKENS *Let.* (ed. 2) I. 139 They were thorough game and didn't make the least complaint. 1867 *Criminal Chronol.* *Vork Castle* 135 This man made a stout resistance, being a very powerful fellow and good game.

15. Short for *game-fowl*. In *quots. collect.* with plural concord.

1867 *TEGETMEIER Poultry Bk.* xii. 123 Game are preeminently the English fowl; in no other country but our own is the true-bred Game cock indigenous. *Ibid.* 124 The varieties of Game are very numerous.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

16. a. simple attrib. (chiefly in sense 11; cf. also *GAME a.*), as *game-beast*, *-bird*, *-country*, *-craft*, *-dog* (cf. *dog of game* in sense 9), *-larder*, *-list*, *-pic*, *-pit*, *-pouch*, *-preserve*, *-season*.

1805 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 2/2 The largest 'game beast of the Polar regions. 1898 R. JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at home* vii. 161 The less respectable breeders who rear 'game birds like poultry for sale. 1855 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xviii. We were getting more and more into the 'game country. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 485/2 The 'gamecraft and marksmanship of future generations. 1902 W. J. DRYDEN *Voy. Levant* xiv. 7. I found it harder in my Travels in Turkey to keep a 'Game Dog, which I always had with me, than to keep my Self. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 235 Produced to the 'game larder... the following enormous list of slaughter. 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 79 The tide-holes of the spring, where we can find waterfowl to our 'game-list. 1888 *Lowell in Daily News* 26 July 6/3 Long-fellow, my friend and neighbour, asked me to come and eat a 'game pie with him. 1893 *Selous Trav. S. E. Africa* 409 Many oxen were killed by falling into old 'game pits. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. Intro. 10 The 'game-pouch, fishing-rod, and spear. 1863 *Kingsley Water Bab.* 8 Miles of 'game-preserves in which... the collier-lads poached at times. 1800 WINOIAM *Sp. Parl.* 18 Apr. (1812) I. 340 Those very Gentlemen who in the 'game-season, as it has been justly said, become their own butchers and poulterers.

b. objective, as (senses 10, 11) *† game-finder*, *-hunting*, *-preserver*, *-preserving*, *-shooting*, *-stealer*; *game-destroying* adj.

1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 127 Of all snarling, ill-conditioned, 'game-destroying brutes in the world, the wild-cat is the worst. 1654 H. MORE *Myist. Inq.* xxi. 81 Officious Intelligencers or 'Game-finders for such as pursue the pleasures of Venus. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 2/2 There is still much large 'game-hunting for riflemen who go west. 1800 WINOIAM *Sp. Parl.* 18 Apr. (1812) I. 339 Quarrels between the game-invaders and the game-preservers. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv. He talked about crops... entered into poaching and 'game-preserving with ardour. 1894 *Astley 50 Years Life* i. 251 At no other 'game-shooting have I laughed so much. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 336 Should we not also have 'game-stealers?

17. Special comb.: *game-act*, an Act of Parliament regulating the killing of game; *game-bag*, a bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman; *gameball* (*Tennis*), the position in which one side requires a single point in order to win; *game-bantam*, a bantam of a fighting breed (cf. *GAME-CKOCK*); *game-battle* (*name-and*), an assay with poachers; *† game-bear*, a bear chained up for baiting; *game-cast* (*Bowls*), a ball placed so as to make sure of the game; *game-certificate* = *game-*

licence; *game-chicken*, a young game-fowl; *game-debt*, a debt incurred by play or gaming; *game-egg*, an egg laid by a game-fowl; *game-fish*, a fish which affords sport to the angler in its capture; *† game-goblin*, a sprite that plays pranks at night; *game-hen* (see *GAME-FOWL*); *game-hole*, the last hole in a cribbage-board; *† game-house* = *GAMING-HOUSE*; *game-licence*, a licence to kill or deal in game; *gamelike adv.* [after *varlike*], for purposes of sport; *† game-man*, ? a jester, joker; *† game-mistress* (cf. sense 3 b); *† game-place*, a place where games are played, an arena for contests; *† game-play*, a stage-play; *† game-player*, an athlete or actor; *game-tenant*, one who rents the shooting or fishing on an estate; *game-trespass*, trespassing in pursuit of game. Also *GAME-CKOCK*, *GAME-FOWL*, *GAME-KEEPER*, *GAME-LAW*.

1711 *Apoison Spect.* No. 122 73 He is just within the 'Game-Act, and qualified to kill an Hare or a Pheasant. 1826 *Miss Mifflord Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 349 Powder-horns, shot-belts, and 'game-bags scattered about. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 5/3 Here he was unfortunate, losing by a 'let' when the game stood at 'gameball—10. 1867 *TEGETMEIER Poultry Bk.* xxiii. 248 'Game Bantams, both cocks and hens, should be exact and perfect diminutives of the ordinary Game fowl. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 200 There was another young man... on account of another 'game-battle, hanged on the same gallows 1 a 1615 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* iv. iv. Do not make a 'game-bear of me, to play me hourly, And fling on all your whelps. 1724 Bp. DOWNES in Nicolson *Epiſt.* *Corr.* 584 A 'Game-cast lay so near the Jack, that there was no drawing it, or possibility of saving the game without driving the Jack out of the green. 1812 *Act 52 Geo. III.* c. 93 § 5 *marg.* Additional Duties assessed for Current Year, except on 'Game Certificates, which commence from 5th April 1813. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 236 A 'game chicken that was continually pecking at another. 1844 *Thirlwall Greece* VIII. 155 Democrats only warned him, 'if he had any designs upon Sparta, to hasten them before this game-chicken's spurs were grown'. 1824 *Miss FARRIER Inher.* xxvii. Owing E. L. seven thousand pounds for his 'game debts. 1699 *GARTH Disput.* iv. 105 Thus Boys hatch 'Game Eggs under Birds o' prey, To make the Fowl more furious for the Fray. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 10/4 The attention of rural police and magistrates is almost monopolised by game egg chiggers. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 277 Our freshwater fish-fauna is certainly poor in 'game-fish. 14... *Voc.* in Wt. Willeker 597/13 *Negocius. hic dicitur demum nocturnus qui illud homines, vel qui ludit cum hominibus*, the 'game gobylen. 1867 L. WHICHT *Pract. Poultry Keeper* ii. (1885) 15 When there is a good wide range of any kind, a few 'Game hens may be found profitable. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle, Cribbage* 89 Sixty one holes each including the 'home or the 'game-hole. 1870 *NORTHBROOK Treatise* 48 Common 'game-houses and tabling houses. 1862 *Act 24 & 25 Vic.* Index, 'Game Licences. 1831 *MULCASTER Partitions* xviii. (1897) 78 Who used it [fencing] warlike for valiantnesse in armes... 'game-like to winne garlandes and prizes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 63 pe hyezinges of fe lozenoure and of be 'gememen and of be seours. 1676 *ETTERECHE Man of Mode* ii. ii. Go on, be the 'game-mistress of the town, and enter all our young fops as fast as they come from travel. 1547-64 *BAULWID Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 90 He, which in the 'game place runneth swift, and continueth still his pace, obtaineth the crown for his labour. 1606 *DAY Ile of Gule* ii. ii. (1881) 39 The Ladies, dressed and the Princess, like cruenes, beate out of the game-place l. 1564 *tr. Jewell's Afol.* E. iij. b. They were laughed and teased at openly of the people in the common 'game-places. 1552 *HULOET. 'Game players, Indii.* 1564 *Becoz Humble Suffic.* Wks. II. 18 b. The papistes deede themselves lyke Hycke scorner in game players garments. 1878 *GOLDING De Mornay* i. 10 Caligula, who threatened the Ayre if it rained upon his Gameplayers. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 5/2 Mr. A. Williamson, 'game tenant, for the past two seasons has made a great pet of this animal. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 7/2 If... they lost the first hare on the prosecutor's land, and started another on the same land, they were guilty of 'game-trespass.

Game (gæm), a.1 [f. the sb. (sense 15).] Having the spirit of a game-cock; full of pluck, showing 'fight'; plucky, spirited. (Said of animals, and of persons, their actions and attributes.)

1727 [see c]. 1705 *Metricaliad* 20 You're game egad—too. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 3 What much for such a cur. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 3 What they term a game fellow. 1815 L. SIMON *Tour. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 127 *note.* A tried cock, dog, or man, is game. 1827-39 Dr. QUINCY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 16 If these Friesland hounds had been game we should have no Cartesian philosophy. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 230 American hunters... possessed of the true game spirit of the west. 1851 MAYNE *Reio Scalp Hunt.* xxiii. She [the mare] was evidently game to the backbone. 1852 R. S. SUTKES *Sponges of Sp.* *Tour.* *twiſt.* 379 The burning scent of a game four-legged fox. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 375 The white-trout is one of the gamest fish that swims. 1883 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheque* iii. 54 You're game, Miss Doris; you have a spirit equal to the occasion. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 399 They brought with them no experience in dealing with a great rapid river; but they tackle it in a game way.

Comb. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 5/2 Some rather game-looking, but attenuated, salmon-shaped fish were denominated herring hake.

b. Having the spirit or will for or to do (something adventurous).

1856 *Readoer Neer too late* l. xxi. 216, I am game to try. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* II. ix. 164 That's a little more than you're game for, I'm thinking. 1874 *DASKIN Tales for Field* 14 He was quite game to do that.

c. *To die game*: to meet death resolutely; *fig.* to maintain one's spirit and endurance to the last.

1727 *GAY Beggar's Opera*. Good bye, captain . . . die game, captain. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M. liv*. The ruffian lay perfectly still and silent. 'He's gaun to die game any how', said Dimmont. 1840 *MARRVAT Poor Jack xlii*. I shall die game. 1873 *H. SPENCER Stud. Sociol. viii*. (1874) 186 The mob of roughs who witness the hanging of a murderer . . . half condone his crime if he 'dies game'. 1886 *SIR F. H. DOYLE Renin*. 167 Undisguisedly exulting that he and his borough had died game.

Game (gēm), *a. 2* [Etymology uncertain.] App. adapted from north midland dialects, where it has the form *gam*, homophonous with the local pron. of *GAME sb. 1*; perh. shortened from the synonymous *GAMMY*. The suggestion that it is adopted from Welsh *cam* (sem. *gam*) crooked, is unlikely, as the alleged primary sense of 'crooked' which is given in Dicts. seems to be an etymological figure.]

Of a leg or arm : *Lame*. Also *transf.*
187 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.* *Game-leg*, a lame leg. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl. xxviii*. A queer, knowing, shambling animal, with a hatchet-face, a squint, a game-arm, and a limp. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* II. iii, Warrington . . . said that Bacon had got the game chair, and bawled out to Pen to fetch a sound one from his bedroom. 1854 *W. GASKELL Lett. Lanc. Dial. i*. 4 A poor schoolfellow of mine who had a bent leg . . . was commonly said to have a 'gam' leg. 1875 *J. PAYSIN Walter's Word I. i*. 4 You see . . . with a game-arm . . . and a game-leg . . . one feels a little helpless.

Game (gēm), *v.* Forms : *a. 1* gam(e)nian, 3-5 gam-, gomen-en, 4 gambe-n, 4, 6 gamen. *β. 3* game-n, 4-5 gam(m)en-n, -yn, 4 gayme, (7-9 dial. gam), 3- gam. [The *a* forms represent OE. *gam(e)nian* (= ON. *gamna*), f. *gamen*, *GAME sb. 1*. The *β* forms, which appear first in the 13th c., are strictly another word, independently f. the later shortened form of the *sb. 1*.]

1. *intr.* To play, sport, jest ; to amuse oneself ; *occas.* to indulge in amorous play. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
a. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen. xix. 14* Pa was him gepuht, swilce he gamigneð spæcra. c. 1050 *Liber Scintill. iv*. (1889) 172 *Gamenian* [L. *gamen*] mid cnafan. c. 1300 *Florib. & Bl. 31* Hi . . . pleide and gamenede ech wip oþer. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4370 *Queen* we gamen suld & glade we grete & we pleyn. 1583 *STANHYURST Aeneis*, etc. (Arb.) 153 Thee outwagfous oather hec vset too thunder owt in gamening. *β.* c. 1225 *AN. R.* 368 *pet heo gleowede and gomeded and wedde mid oþer men.* c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) 1. 329 If ye abide, watkyon, you and I shall game with my distaff that is so Rounde. 1561 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 264 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 115 Did him go, when he would game, Unto his customers. 1594 *DANIEL Compt. Rosauind* (ed. 2) xlix. We see the fair condemned that never gamed. c. 1654 *Brome Mad Couple* m. Wks. 1873 l. 55 My Lord Lovelies Gammed with her. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss. s. v.* 'They were gamming', that is, playing in fun.

† *b.* To game at : to make fun of, deride. *Obs.*
1621 *W. SCATER Tythes* (1623) 44 When I . . . asfirm first fruits mysticall resemblances of Christ . . . how merily game you at mee!

2. *trans.* To amuse, please, give pleasure to.
a. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7409 *Queen* [dauit] wit gleu wald him gammen. His scepe þam-sel wit sembel samen. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3192 *Ne* gammede hire þar gle riȝt nouȝt. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 18 Some with þe Danes gammed þam no glewe.

β. c. 1430 *Sir Tryam*. 462 *Moche myrthe* was them amonge. But ther gamyd hur no glewe.

† *b.* *impers.* with dat. of pronoun : I (he, etc.) am (is, etc.) pleased or delighted. *Obs.*
a. c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 *Me* gomened ant gleden al of gastelich mure.

β. c. 1205 *LAV.* 4588 *Godlach hauede a god scip* : ne gomeded him no whit.

† *c.* *slang.* To make fun of; *Obs.*
c. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew s. v.* What you game me?
3. *intr.* To play at games of chance for a prize, stake, or wager ; to gamble. Also *quasi-trans.* with cognate obj.

a. 1510-61 [see *GAMING vbl. sb.*].
β. 1529 *Privy Privy Exp. Item*. VIII (1827) 14 Item delivered to the kinges grace owne handes for to game therewt now at this tyme of Cristemas, C. li. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facious* ii. xi. 249 Thei [Turkes] game not for money, or any valewe elles. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* iii. ii. Why would you be a gallant, and not game? 1648 *JENKYN Blind Guide* iii. 49 A fit cock for such a cock-pit as you game in. 1706 *ESTCOURT Fair Exampl.* ii. ii. But for the future, if she must game, if she must play, it shall be like Children, for crooked Pins and Counters. 1762 *GOLDONI, Nash* 18 Tho' he game high, he always played very fairly. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* iv. ii. 'Tis a great pity he . . . loves wine and women so much. And games so deep. 1823 *LYRON Jivan* xiv. xviii. When we have . . . gammed our gaming. 1834 *J. H. MARTINEAU Farmers* iv. 58 The same power may tempt the people to game in lotteries. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* i. xiv. Certain ragged men . . . were inviting country people to game with them.

b. *quasi-trans.* with advb. compl. : To throw away (money), while away (time) by gambling.

1634 *HEYWOOD & BRONE Lanc. Witches* i. H. s. Wks. 1874 IV. 182 No longer agoe than last holiday evening he gam'd away eight double ring'd tokens. 1709 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Gamester v.* (1723) 191 He gam'd it away, brother. 1760 *C. JOHNSTON Chrysal* (1822) l. 222 The profusion with which she gam'd away her money. 1782 *BURNS Ref. Refr.* Wks. 1812 V. 398 'Tis for fear of losing the inestimable treasure we have, that I do not venture to game it out of my hands for the vain hope of improving it. 1837 *MRS. CAULFIELD Deluge* 116 Here are dice—Let's . . . game away these dismal hours.

Game-cock. [f. *GAME sb. 1* + *COCK sb. 1*.] A cock bred and trained for fighting, or of the breed suitable for the sport of cock-fighting.

1677 *WYCHERLEY Plain Dealer* iv. ii. Young lovers, like game-cocks, are made bold by being kept without light. 1693 *LOCKE Educ. § 145* They . . . managed the Dispute as fiercely as two Game-cocks in the Pit. 1824 *W. SKETCHLEY (title)*. The Cocker : containing every information to the breeders and amateurs of that noble bird, the Game Cock. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 27 He is like a game-cock among the common roosters of the poultry-yard.

fig. 1727 *Gay Fables l. Eleph. & Booksteller* 76 No author ever spar'd a brother, Wits are game-cocks to one another. c. 1805 *LD. CLARENCE PAGET Autobiog.* iv. (1896) 80, I consoled myself with the feeling that, at all events, he was an old gamecock, and would do his country credit if he went into action.

Game-fowl. [f. *GAME sb. 1* + *FOWL sb. 1*.] *a.* A fowl of some species regarded as game : see *GAME sb. 11*. *b.* A domestic fowl of the species used in cock-fighting.

1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 312 Should never game-fowl hatch her eggs again, Nor baited hook deceive the fish's eye. 1867 *J. GUTHRIE Poultry Bk.* xii. 123 The . . . superiority of the Game fowls bred in England has been entirely due to the practice of cock-fighting.

† **Gameful**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 game(n)ful(1e, 4-7 game(e)full. [f. *GAME sb. 1* + *-FUL*.]

1. Joyful, playful, sportive, jesting.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 21430 *Pa* loh Ardur . . . and þus zeddien agon mid gamenful worder. c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Icham gomeful ant gled laured of the godlice. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. baxie. (1495) 831 Wyse and wyttly kynde makyth to vs gamefull thynges and wonderfull to shewen his myght. c. 1567 *MIDDLETON Chaste Maid* iii. iii. Which will make tedious years seem gameful to me. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* xix. 667 But my remnant life Heaven shall determine in a gameful strife.

2. Fond of field sports.

1704 *D'URVEY Field Adopted* 272 The gameful Prince to sports inclin'd. Did Hawking most prefer.

3. Abounding in game.

1620 *HOLLAND Gameful's Brit.* l. 290 Of gamefull parks, of meadows fresh. 1695 *BLACKSTONE Tr. Arthl.* iv. 574 For warlike Toil he leaves the gameful Wood. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 95 Now range the hills, the gameful woods beset.

Hence **Gamefully** *adv.*, playfully, jestingly.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 A preost . . . seide in game 'Why chese 3e noust me myself?' Whos game oþer nouȝt takynge gamfully [etc.].

† **Gamegall**. *Obs.* [f. *GAME sb. 1* + *GALL sb. 2* († *Or* mispr. for **gamegall*, f. *GAIN* - *pref.*)] A satirical retort.

1577 *STANHYURST Hist. Irel.* iii. 90 in Holinshed *Chron.* I. Shortly after this quippyng gamegall . . . the Counsaile road to Drogheda.

Gamekeeper. [f. *GAME sb. 1* + *KEEPER*.] A servant employed in taking care of game, to prevent poaching, etc.

1670-2 *Act 22 & 23 Car. II.* c. 25 § 1 Bec it enacted . . . That all Lords of Mannours . . . may . . . authorize one or more . . . Gamekeepers . . . who . . . may take and seize all such Gunns, Bowes [etc.]. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Monizy Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 97 To be . . . paid over to the ten keepers and one game keeper in Windsor Forrest. 1772 *BARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 305 A greyheaded game-keeper always saw the partridge on the ground before they rose. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 485 It is the gamekeeper's business to repress poachers. Hence **Gamekeepery** *a.*, *notice-wd.*, of or befitting a gamekeeper. So also **Gamekeeping** *vbl. sb.*
1858 *R. S. SURTEES Ask Alanna* i. 2 The vulgar groomy gamekeepery styles of dress. 1878 *R. JEFFERIES Gamekeeper at Home* ii. 44 The profession of gamekeeping is in no danger of falling into decay from lack of demand for the skill in woodcraft it implies.

† **Gamel**, *v. Obs.* [frequentative f. *GAME v.*, or altered form of *gamen*; see *GAMBLE v.*] *intr.* To play games. Only in † *Gamelung vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 *WILLOUGH Avisa* xxiii. I am no common gameling mate. That list to bowle in euery plaine. 1598 *T. BASTARD Chrestoleros* v. xxxvi. This gameling and this wanton luxurie . . . will vndece him.

Game-law. [f. *GAME sb. 1* + *LAW*.] Usually *ppl.* Laws enacted for the preservation of game.

1714 (title). The Game Law. 5th ed. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv. xxxiii. Though the forest-laws are now mitigated . . . yet from this root has sprung up a bastard slip known by the name of the game-law. 1823 *SVO. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 32 The game laws have been carried to a pitch of oppression which is a disgrace to the country. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Carle Wks.* (Bohn) II. 32 The severity of the game-laws certainly indicates an extravagant sympathy of the nation with horses and hunters. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* § 492 This early game-law was primarily intended to stop the meetings of labourers and artificers.

fig. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* (1849) 103 The library was a kind of literary 'preserve', subject to game-laws.

Gameless (gēm-lēs), *a.* [f. *GAME sb. 1* + *-LESS*.] Of a country, district, etc. : Containing or producing no game.

1848 *IN CRAIG*. 1864 *N. Brit. Rev.* Dec. 420 A more gameless forest does not exist. 1891 *Miss Dowie Girl in Karp.* 104 A fine Scotch contempt for this gameless region.

Gameelos, *obs. form* of *CHAMELEON*.

† **Gamely**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *gamelic*, **gamenlic*, f. *gamen* *GAME* + *-lic* - *LIKE*.] *a.* (OE. only): Theatrical. *b.* Sportive, merry.

1. . . *Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* IX. 439 *Ridiculosum*, *gamelic* *vd* bismelic. *Ibid.* 508 *Theatralis*, *gamelicum*. c. 1425 *Fortune in Rel. Ant.* II. 8 A look of that leudely. 'Mi gode gameliche game gerte to grounde.

† **Gamely**, *adv.* *1. Obs.* Forms : *1* gamenlice, 3 gamli, 4 gameliche, *gomenly*, gamely. [OE. *gamenlice*, f. *gamen* *GAME sb. 1* + *-lic* - *LY* 2. Cf. *prec.*] Sportively. *a.* (OE. only): Artfully, deceitfully, b. Blithely, joyfully, playfully, excellently.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Josh.* ix. 3 Hwet þa þa Gabaniscan gamenlice ræddon. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25717 King þat all craftes can, Saa gamli [but perh. we should read gainli] has þou graithrid for man, þat [etc.]. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1079 Penne waty Gawan ful glad, & gomenly he layed. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 427 To grete wel his gode wiif & gamely þerafter alle his freliche felawes.

Gamely (gēm-ly), *adv.* 2. [f. *GAME a. 1* + *-LY* 2.] With spirit, pluckily, courageously.

1861 *WHITTE Melville Mks. Harb.* 131 Hotspur . . . struggled gamely to the top. 1879 *BERKHOF Panlogia* viii. 127 They [horses] will . . . dash away . . . as gamely as if they had just been saddled. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 7 One of the dogs gamely gripped him [the otter].

† **Gamelyn**. [ad. F. *cameline*, *sauce cameline* (Cotgr.)] 'A dainty Italian sauce' (Cotgr.). Also *sauce gamelyn*. Cf. *CAMELINE sb. 2*.

c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 539 *Sawce* gamelyn to heyron-sewe. *Ibid.* 541 Also for bustard, betwre, & sbovelere, gamelyn is in sesoun.

Gamen(e), *obs. form* of *GAME*.

Gamene (gām'n). *Comm.* Also 8 gamean, 9 game(e)n. [Anglicized pronunc. of Du. *gemeen* common.] (See *quot.* 1858.)

1703 *THORESBY Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Gemen* mather, the common sort. 1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 1207 *Dutch* or *Zealand madder* . . . is divided . . . into four qualities, distinguished by the terms mul, gamen, ombro, and crops. 'The first species . . . consists of a powder formed by pounding the very small roots. . . It is comparatively low priced. . . A second pounding separates about a third part of the larger roots ; and this . . . is sold here under the name of gamene, or gameens.

Gamener : see *GAMNER, Obs.*

Gameness (gēm-nēs). [f. *GAME a. 1* + *-NESS*.]

The quality of being game ; spirit displayed in endurance ; courage, pluck.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 80 This sort of gameness always gets a man the worst of the battle. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown* at Ox. xiv. Whatever else you might think of Blake, there was no doubt about his gameness. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 216 Both species . . . exhibit gameness and endurance second to no other fish.

Gamening, *obs. form* of *GAMING*.

Gamer (gēm-er). See also *GAMNER*. [f. *GAME v.* + *-ER* 1.] † *a.* A gamester, an athlete (*obs.*). *b.* One who hunts game, a sportsman (*nonc-use*).

c. 1620-30 [see *GAMNER* 2]. 1837 *Scri. Amer.* 15 Jan. 37 [Labrador] certainly deserves the attention of gamers, fishers [etc.].

Gamesome (gēm-sōm), *a.* Also 4 *gamsom*, 5-6 *gamesome*. [f. *GAME sb. 1* + *-SOME*.] Full of game or play ; frolicsome, merry, playful, sportive.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4193 *Sche* gamsom & glad gob hem 2928. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 149/1 *Gameson* (A. *Gameson*, *Indubundus* 1580 *LXXXI Epithus* (Arb.) 274, I now taking heart at grasse, to see hir so gamesome. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 363 Whether they have beene . . . living creatures, or the gamesome Sports of Nature. c. 1669 *CLEVELAND Wks.* (1687) 261 The looser pasture of her gamesome Hair. 1735 *THOMSON Liberty* iii. 321 The Shepherd . . . Sits piping to his Flocks and gamesome Kids. 1794 *COLERIDGE To a young Ass*. How thou wouldst toss thy heels in gamesome play! 1841 *BROWNING Pippa* Intro. 24 As if earth turned from work in gamesome mood. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home, Near Oxford* (1879) 189 The stags . . . bounded away, not afrighted, but only shy and gamesome.

Hence **Gamesomely** *adv.*, in a gamesome manner ; playfully, sportively ; **Gamesomeness**, the quality of being gamesome.

1607 *WYVER Narr. Mart.* Bijb. To catch the haultme sweete breathing of the aire, Which gamesomie into their bosomes got. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* ii. 45 The fatter the Ox is, the more gamesomely he goes to the Slaughter. 1727 *BARRY vol. II.* Gamesomeness. 1813 *MOORE Post-bag* i. 52 A pretty contrivance . . . Which, however high-mettled, their gamesomeness checks. 1847 *HARRIS Friends in C.* (1861) l. ii. 23 The monkey imitates from imitative skill and gamesomeness. 1884 *Graphic* 29 Nov. 566/2 In strength a man, in gamesomeness a child. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 59/2 The smoke puffs gamesomely down the chimney.

Gamester (gēm-stēr). Also 6 *st.* *gemster*, 6-7 *gamester*. [f. *GAME sb. 1* + *-STER*.]

† 1. A player at any game ; also, an athlete. *Obs.*
1581 *MULCASTER Postions* xxi. (1887) 82 Is it enered that the athletes or gamesters wuld walking for an exercise? 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 304 Professed wrestlers, runners and such gamesters at feats of actiuiti. 1624 *QUARLES Dir. Poems*, Job xvi. to Young Standers-by doe oftentimes see more, Then elder Gamesters. 1662 *ELIOT Boswell* i. 9 His Majesty was askt by one of the Gamesters, if he could play a game of Ball call'd Fives. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 53 The Gamesters at those Exercises were very stupid and thick-skull'd Fellows. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 400 The gamesters are equal in number on each side.

b. *dial.* (Berks.) A player at backward and wrestling.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* l. ii. A pair of heavy single-sticks, with which Benjy himself had won renown long ago as an old gamester. 1859 . . . *Scur. White Horse* v. 92 That prizes be awarded for . . . Backward Play, Old gamesters, 81, Young gamesters, 41, Wrestling, Old Gamesters, 54, Young gamesters, 41. *Ibid.* vi. 119 'Who are the old gamesters?' I asked sters, al. *Ibid.* vi. 119 'Them as has wot they shared a first of the man next me. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* prize at any revel', answered he. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* *Ge-amister*, or *Ganyemster*, one who is skilled at single stick.

+ 2. An actor. *Obs. rare*.
1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot. I.* 235 Kardes and Bardis, Gamsters [*L. histriones*] Gloutounis and syk kynd of men.

3. One who habitually plays at games of chance for money or other stake; a gambler.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 51 No greater gamester in a whole country. 1607-8 N. *Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 106 He is a gamester at cards and doth waite his estate thereby. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* ProL 23 A loosing Gamester let him sneak away. 1773 GOLDSM. *Epil. Intended for Mrs. Bulkeley*, The Gamester. 'Oft risks his fortune on one desperate throw. 1880 *Browning Clive* 93 Your high-flown gamsters hardly take Umbrage at a factor's elbow if the factor plays his stake.

fig. 1645 Bp. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 33 The World is a cheating gamester, suffering us to win at the first. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 93 The Scots needed not now advance their Progress, their Game was in the hands . . . of better Gamesters. 1851 GALLAGHER *Italy* 344 Had he reckoned the odds like other political gamesters, he would [etc.].

+ 4. A merry, frolicsome person. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Alan in Hum.* I. i. T' have ta'en on trust Such petulant, jeering gamsters, that can spare No argument or subject from their jest. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* I. iv. 45 You are a merry Gamster My Lord Sands.

+ 5. One addicted to amorous sport (see GAME sb. 3 b); a lewd person, whether male or female.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well v.* iii. 188 She's impudent my Lord, And was a common gamester to the Campe. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* II. iii, Good women seem such gamsters. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* I. ii, Thou wast at twelve a gamester, and since that, Studied all kinds of females. a 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 145 This I assure you Your satiric gamsters practise. *transf.* c 1640 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 156 The Rams . . . were not admitted all at one time . . . but some reserved . . . until the former gamsters had wasted their strength.

6. (See quot. and cf. GAME sb. 14.) *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1880 CLARK in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 701/2 The keeper who looked after them [a 'game' of swans] was the 'gamester'.

Gamestress (gēm'strēs), ? *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -ESS.*] A female gamester.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 4 She hath allwayes bin . . . chosen rather to be a Spectatrix or Umptress, than a Gamestress. 1665 FLECKNOE *Enigm. Clar.* (ed. 2) 10 Of a Gamestress. 1796 MAO D'ARBLAY *Camilla* V. x. v. 351 To two characters . . . she unites yet a third, . . . that of a gamestress.

+ **Gamestry**. *Obs.* [*f. GAMESTER + -Y*]. The practice of gaming.

1599 SANOVS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 59 If there were any which should still . . . persist in that wicked gamestry.

Gamesun, *obs. form of GAMESON.*

Gametal (gēm'tāl), *a.* [*f. GAMETE + -AL.*] Having the character of a gamete; conjugating, reproductive, generative.

1888 J. NELSON in *Amer. J. Psychol.* I. 390 The presence of the reproductive elements exerts a constant stimulus upon the brain cells, which causes them to generate characteristic dreams, that in turn react to produce expulsion of the gametal cells. 1891 M. HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/2 Vegetative or gametal nuclei.

Gametange (gēm'tændz), [*ad. mod.L. gametangium (gēm'tāngiūm), f. gameta GAMETE + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel.*] The cell or organ in which gametes are produced.

[1886 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 427/2 In Acetabularia the whole of the protoplasm of the gametangium is not used up in the formation of the gametes.] 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 272 The conjugating bodies . . . are motile ciliated swarm-spores or zoogametes, produced by free-cell formation in ordinary or in slightly differentiated cells of the filament, hence termed *gametanges*, their conjugation resulting in the production of a *zygospore*.

Gamete (gēm't), *Biol.* [*ad. mod.L. gameta ad. Gr. γαμετή a wife, γαμέτης a husband, f. γαμεῖν to marry, f. γάμος marriage.*] (See quot. 1887.)

1886 S. H. VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 425/1 This fusion of two similar reproductive cells—this conjugation, as it is termed—is one of the simplest forms of the sexual process; the zygospore is then a sexually produced spore, and the two cells which conjugate to form it are spoken of as *gametes*,—*planogametes* when they possess cilia, *aplanogametes* when they do not. 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 495, *Gamete*, sexual protoplasmic body . . . which on conjugation with another gamete of like or unlike outward form gives rise to a body termed *zygote*. Same as *conjugation-cell*. 1891 M. HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/1 *Anisogamy*. The union of two gametes differing chiefly in size.

Also in combining form *gameto-*, as *gametoneucleus* (see quot.); *gametophyte*, the sexual form of a thallophyte, as distinguished from the sporophyte, or asexual form.

1891 M. HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/2 The gametoneucleus is formed by the union of several nuclei. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 16 These are often termed gametes, and the plant bearing them the gametophyte.

Gamoy: see GAMY.

Gangaron, *obs. form of KANGAROO.*

Gamic (gēm'ik), *a.* [*ad. Gr. γαμικός, relating to marriage, f. γάμος marriage.*]

1. *Biol.* Having a sexual character; sexual.

1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. 229 In each ovum along with the rudiments of gametic eggs . . . there usually . . . exists the rudiment of an ephippial egg; which, from sundry evidences, is inferred to be a sexual or gametic egg. *Ibid.* 230 Four times . . . as great as that contained in a gametic brood.

2. *Geom.* *Gamic edges*, corresponding edges of an autopolar polyhedron. Also as *sb.*

1856 KIRKMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVII. 184 Two such edges I call a gametic pair, or a pair of gametes, either being the gametic of the other.

+ **Gamical**, *a.* *Obs.* In 7 gamacal. [*f. Gr. γαμικός (f. γάμος marriage) + -AL.*] Of or pertaining to marriage or to a husband; marital.

1666 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 12 Humane Laws are threefold, viz. Secular, Temporal, or Civil. . . or Gamacal, viz: the Laws of the Husband; or Paternal.

Gamin (gāmēn), [*a. F. gamin.*] A neglected boy, left to run about the streets; a street Arab.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1876) 6 There are the little gamins mocking him. 1864 F. W. ROBINSON *Mattie, a Stray* x, One Kent Street gamin out of business and dodging the policeman behind a Patent Safety. 1873 MISS YONGE *Pillars of Ho. I.* vi. (1880) 134 'Our little gamin has the most of the Good Samaritan in him', said Mr. Audley.

Gaming (gēm'ing), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 gam(e)ning. [*f. GAME v. + -ING*].

1. The action or habit of playing at games of chance for stakes; gambling.

a. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gr. Manners* (1570) E iv, An olde man can play, and keepe his grauitie Of death the remembrance his gaming ought to be. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxophil.* (Arb.) 51 To him that compared gaming with shooting will I answer. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 14 b, To abuse the Sunday, in gamenyng, drynking, dauncyng, and worldly businesse.

β. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 90 Suche mony as I have wanne or loste in gamyng. 1571 GOLOING *Cabin on Ps.* xviii. 21 The master of a gaming by whose assurance and leading he is brought forth to the encounter. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Court.* (1619) 327 Wee may not liudlye, and giue our selues to riot and gaming. 1668 EVELYN *Acen.* (1857) II. 35, I saw deep and prodigious gaming at the Groom-Porters. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 113 He loved gaming the most of many man of business I ever knew. a 1797 BURKE *Fragm. Tract. Pafery Laws* Wks. IX. 364 Such deep gaming for stakes so valuable ought not to be examined. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 Gaming, racing, drinking, and mistresses bring them down.

+ 2. *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* The celebration of games; an athletic or musical contest. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 10 Great Personages, whose Images . . . were turned into Idoles, their wortheidle doings into yearly Gamings. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xxiii. (1609) 1223 At the great and solemne gamings [*L. magnis ludis*] in Greece. 1606 — *Sueton.* 188 Those Cities and states where solemne gamings of musick are usually held.

3. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *gaming-humour*, -ordinary, -place; *gaming-proof*, proof against temptations to gaming. Also *GAMING-HOUSE*, -TABLE.

1589 *Puffe v. Hatchel* Civa, You would make the Church like *Primero*, four religions in it, and nere one like another. I cannot out of his *gaming humour. 161600 *Distressed Emf.* i. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 166 Thy gaming humor hath been like a fyre. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 189 All the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a *gaming ordinary, are produced as flowers of style. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abol.* I. v. 254 That . . . a censor be appointed . . . to go now and then to the billiard-tables, and to the other *gaming-places. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 122 Half a dozen officers all *gaming-proof, with empty purses.

Gaming, *vbl. a.* [*f. GAME v. + -ING*]. That games; + sportive, jocular.

1552 HULOET, *Gaminge or full of game, iocous.* 1617 R. CLAYTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 112 Gibson the gaminging mynistr delivered mee this letter. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Freesty's Amusem.* Ser. & Com. 104 If he had seen any of our Gaming Ladies there.

Gaming-house, [*f. GAMING vbl. sb. + HOUSE*]. A house where gaming is practised.

1624 SANOERSON *Serm.* I. 251 A prodigal gallant . . . will set . . . hundreds of them [pounds] flying at one afternoons sitting in a gaming-house. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4525/3 The Groom-Porter doth hereby declare, that he neither Licenses or Tolerates any Person to Game, or keep Gaming-Houses. 1755 SMOLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 92 This gentleman has been at play at that there gaming-house over the way. 1836 MARRIAT *Japhet* IV, I passed the gaming-house—I did pass it; but I returned, and lost every shilling.

Gaming-table, [*f. GAMING vbl. sb. + TABLE*]. A table used for the purpose of gaming.

1598 BARNET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 113 He ought not to suffer them anie gaming Tables. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4525/3 Whereas several People keep Gaming-Houses, Gaming-Tables, Raffle-Shops. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 187 Their furs, their clothes, their arms, are staked at the gaming-table . . . upon a single cast. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 176 Money lost by him at the gaming-table, or on the highway. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 130 Money flowed freely around the gaming-table.

Gamma (gēm'ā), [*Gr. γάμμα*].

1. The third letter of the Greek alphabet, Γ, γ. c 1400 MAUROVIV. (1839) iii. 20 Here see may seen hem [Lettres], with the Names, α Alpha, β Beta, γ Gamma [etc.]. 1775 in *Asii.* 1885 *Athenæum* 11 July 48/2 Whenever it occurs this intrusive gamma is hard.

+ 2. = GAMUT. [See GAMME.] *Obs.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Cent.* xi. (1631) 104 Two Lutes of equal size being . . . tuned vnison, or alike in the Gamma, G sol re vt. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.*, *Gamma* or *Gammæ*, is what we call the Gamut. 1825 DANNEVEL *Encycl. Mus.*, *Gammæ*, *Gammæ*, *Gammæ* or *Gammæ*.

+ 3. *Surg.* (See quot.) *Obs.* Cf. GAMMOT.

1848 CRAIG, *Gammæ*, a surgical instrument used for cauterizing a hæmorrhoid—so called from its shape resembling that letter. 1854 in *MAVNE Expos.* *Lex.*

4. A common moth, *Plusia gamma*. In full *gamma moth*.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 The . . . caterpillar of the Gamma moth is an instance. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 65 Several of the *Plusiæ* are also day-flying Moths. The

well-known Gamma Moth or Silver Y (*Plusia gamma*) is one of these.

5. *Comb.*, as *gamma-shaped* adj.; *gamma-function* *Math.* (see quot. 1865).

1865 B. PRICE *Infinitt. Calc.* (ed. 2) II. 155 The symbol Γ(n), devised by Legendre, has been of late ordinarily employed to denote it; so that we have

$$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx.$$

For this reason and for the sake of a distinctive name, the definite integral has been called the Gamma-function. 1875 B. WILLIAMSON *Integral Calc.* 150 All definite integrals which are reducible to Gamma-functions. 1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. in Rom. Emp.* xii. 262 A gamma-shaped crypt, attached to a small chapel.

+ **Gammadion** (gēm'zīdign), Also *gammadion*. [*a. late Gr. γαμμαδίων, γαμμαδίων, f. γάμμα*]. A decorative pattern formed of repetitions or combinations of the shape of the Greek letter gamma (Γ); by antiquaries applied chiefly to the particular device called otherwise *Fylfot*; also to a figure composed of four gammas placed back to back in such a way as to form a voided Greek cross.

1848 B. WEBB *Cent. Ecclesiol.* 432 Apostles with gammad[sic] on their robes. 1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), *Gammadion*, the same as *Gammadium* or *Fylfot*. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr.* v. 36 This word Gammadion was a word applied as often to the patterns on silks as to the figures wrought on gold and silver. 1877 *Let. Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Terms*, *Fylfot* . . . was also called Gammadion . . . the Greek term for this mystical device. 1889 *ELVIN Dict. Heraldry*, *Gammadion*, a Cross pattern rebated. *attrib.* 1869 Mrs. PALLISER *Lace* ii. 39 Two specimens of . . . network . . . the one ornamented with . . . shields and crosses, the other with the mediæval gammadion pattern.

Gammald, *obs. Sc. form of GAMBOL.*

Gammariid (gēm'mārid), [*ad. mod.L. Gammariid-æ, f. L. gammari-us (cammarius), a. Gr. γάμπαρος a sea-crab or lobster: see -ID.*] An individual of the family *Gammariidæ* of amphipodous crustacea, of which the typical genus is *Gammarius*. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 825 The family of gressorial *Gammariidæ*.

Gammarine (gēm'mārin), *Zool.* [*f. L. gammari-us* (see prec.) + -INE.] (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Gammariidæ*, *Gammariidæ*, the name of a family of Amphipodous Crustaceans, having the genus *Gammarius*, or the sand-hopper, as the type.

Gammariolite (gēm'māriolit), [*f. L. gammariolite* crab + -LITE.] A fossil crustacean of the genus *Gammarius* or some allied genus.

1846 SMART, *Gammariolite*, a fossil crab.

Gammaut, *obs. form of GAMUT.*

+ **Gamme**. *Mus. Obs.* Also 5-7 gam. [*a. Fr. game, ad. It. and mod.L. gamma, a. Gr. GAMMA, the letter Γ, used as the symbol of the lowest note in the mediæval scale.*] = GAMUT.

1300 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Now highe noth and now lowe, As by the game a man may knowe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/2 Gamme of song, *gamma*. c 1470 *Burlesque in Rel. Ant.* I. 86 The goos gagult ever more, the gam was better to here. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 2 Here is the Scale of Musick, which wee terme the Gam. 1669 CORAINE *Poems*, *Elegie T. Pilkington* 78 Yet he at Gamut frequent was, and taught Many to play, till Death set his Gam out. 1717-18 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gammuit*, or *Gamm*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Gam*, the first or gravest note in the modern scale of musick.

Gammen, *obs. form of GAME.*

Gammer (gēm'mōi), *sb.* Also 6-8 *gammar*, 5 (once) *gandmor*. [See GAFFER. The spelling *gandmor* in 1589 shows that the word was then regarded as a corruption of *grandmother*.] A rustic title for an old woman, corresponding to GAFFER for a man.

1575 J. STILL (title), A Ryght Pithy, Pleasaunt and merie Comedie: Intytuled Gammer Gurtens Nedle. *Ibid.* I. iii, My Gammer is so out of course, and frantike all at ones. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Per.* 1 Now gammer are not these your examples moralized? 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. vi, Hee has stolne gammar Vrsia's panne. 1634 Heywood & BROME *Lanc. Witches* II. H. 5 Wks. 1874 IV. 199 But gammer are not you a Witch? 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 18 Our honest old Gammer is laid in the Clay. 1741 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. xv, The pedlar . . . listened with the utmost attention to gammer Andrews's story. c 1815 *Houlston's Juvenile Tracts*, *Cork Jacket* 1, 'I will tell you a tale' said old Gammer Green. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* 15, Then yelp'd the eur, and yawl'd the cat; Ran Gaffer, stumpled Gammer. a 1845 HOOO *Tale Trumphet* viii, There never was such a deaf old Gammer! 1866 BLACKMORE *Craddock Novell* xv, The rector having learned every gammer's allorshiveness and every gaffer's rheumatics.

Gammer (gēm'mōi), *v. dial.* [*Perh. f. prec. sb.; cf. gossip, F. commérage, etc.*] *Intr.* To idle.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II.* 331 To Gammer, to idle. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.* s.v., 'Gying gammering about'; sauntering and tattling all over.

Gammerel, *dial. form of GAMMREL.*

Gammerstang (gēm'mōistreg), *dial.* Also 6 *gamarstanguo*, 8-9 *gammerstangs*, 9 *Sc.* -stol, *gomorstang*. [*? f. GAMMER sb. (but cf. GOMERIL) + STANG pole.*]

1. A tall, awkward person, usually a woman.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 23 A Gamarstangue, *oblongula*. 1684 *Yorksh. Dial.* 348 (E. D. S. No. 76) Wad ta saw thy-self, thou great Gammerstang! For sham, Woman! 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 25 Souple gammerstang! 1876 *Whitty Gloss.*, *Gammerstang*, a large awkward female. 1884 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Gammerstang* (N. Lancs.), an awkward, tall,

slender person, male or female. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* xiv, 'The swep!' 'the thief!' 'the wastrel!' 'the gomer-stang!' they called him.

2. A rude, wanton girl.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorkshire* II. 337, *Gammerstags*, an idle, loose girl. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Gammerstel*, a foolish girl. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Gammer-stags*, *gammer-stang*, an idle or rude and wanton wench.

† **Gammet.** ? = GROMMET.

1778 FÖÖRD in *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1784) II. 215, I still fix the line to the Harpoon. . . with the addition of what I call a Snap Gammet, which Gammet is made of rattlin line, traverses in the Harpoon, next the breech, and is sized to the line about two feet from the end or noose, with about eight turns of Whale line yarn; which Gammet or sizing, puts the line in motion, and breaks, but does not hurt the line.

Gammin, obs. form of GAME.

† **Gammock**, sb.¹ Obs. [var. CAMMOCK.] The plant *Ononis spinosa* or Rest-harrow.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. c. 669 Gammoock or ground Furze. 1605 TIMME *Quersit* i. xiii. 65 The salt of gammoock, otherwise called rest-harrow, petty whyne, or ground furze.

Gammoock (gæ'mo:k), sb.² dial. [f. GAME sb.¹ + -oock.] A game, jest, piece of fun; also (without a or plural) fun, frolic, foolish sport.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abellard & Heloise* 176 'Tis but a fash'nable gammoock. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf*, *Gammocks*, running up and down, as in a fair, rolling among the hay, or flaunting at Vauxhall. 1827 *Examiner* 5176 The gammocks of a set of indiscriminating monument-destroyers. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiqua Gloss.*, *Gamock*, foolish sport, practical jokes. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Supp. s.v., 'She's too much gammoock' about her.

Gammoock (gæ'mo:k), v. [f. prec.] intr. To 'lark about'; frolic or romp.

1854 MISS BAKER *Norham's Gloss.* s.v., 'Our John's always going gammoocking about.' 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. viii. 225, I was gammoocking in a hayfield with another lass. 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Gammoock*, to play pranks. 1891 in *Wiltsh. Gloss.*

Gammon (gæ'mən), sb.¹ Forms: 5-6 gambon(e), 6 gammound, gamound(e), (s. gamwound), 6-7 gammound, gamon, 9 Sc. gammont, 6- gammon. [a. ONF. *gambon* (mod.F. *jambon*) ham, f. *gambe* (mod.F. *jambe*) leg.]

† 1. The ham or haunch of a swine. Also transf. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, Fiib, The peestillies and the gammons debate thetym jij. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 332 In the pistle and gammond both of a swine, there be certain ioint whiribones. 1611 CORN. s.v. *Accute*, The wild Bore . . . brought vnto a bay sets him on his Gammons. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* ii. ii, I would have him [Captain Jacomo] buried Even as he lyes, crosse leggd, like one o' th' Templers, (If his west-phaly gammons will hold crossing).

2. The bottom piece of a fitch of bacon, including the hind leg; also, a smoked or cured ham.

a 1520 SKELTON *El. Running* Wks. (1735) 132 Than came haltinge Jone And broughte a gambone Of bakon that was reastie. 1555 EÖEN *Decades* 3 The other moste fleshy partes they pouder for store as we do. . . gammondes of bakon. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd.* *Symp.* (1660) 40 If one put gammons of bacon, or beef, or any other flesh within the chimney. 1719 D'URVILLE *Filles* (1872) I. 268 A good Westphalia Gammon is counted dainty fare. 1771 GOLOSS. *Hauuch Venison* to In some Irish houses, where things are so-so, One gammoo of bacon haogs up for a show. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iii. iii, Gammons of the tuskly boar. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xviii, Here's the bread and cheese, and all that's left o' the gammoon o' bacon.

3. Sc. dial. (See quot.)

1825-80 JAMESON, *Gammonts*, *gammonts*, the feet of an animal; often those of pigs, sometimes called petti-toes.

4. Comb., as *gammon-faced*, *-visaged* adjs.; *gammon-essence* (see quot.).

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* iv. iii, The sallow Westphalian, gamon-faced zaza, Cries, Stand out. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Waverley) *Wks.* II. 17 Thou kildest the gammon visag'd poore Westphalian. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gammon-Essence* (in Cookery) is made of thin Slices of Gammon or Bacon dress'd in a Stew-pan with a Ragoo.

Gammon (gæ'mən), sb.² Naut. [Of unknown origin: some have conjectured that it is f. GAMMON v.3, and that the latter contains an allusion to the tying up of a *gammon* or ham.]

1. The lashing of the bowsprit. Now usually called GAMMONING.

1609 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Nov. (1882) I. 281 Strengthneth the Bolt-sprit, the Gammon of which was loosd. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. viii. 82 They had broke their fore-stay and the gammon of the bowsprit.

2. Comb., as *gammon-knee*, *-plate*, *-shackle* (see quotes.).

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Gammoning*, It is generally made fast to a ring, called the Gammon-shackle, formed on the end of the Gammon-plate, which is an iron plate bolted to the stem. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gammon-knee*, a knee-timber fayed and bolted to the stem a little below the bowsprit.

Gammon (gæ'mən), sb.³ [app. a survival of the ME. *gamen* GAME v.1, or a noun of action f. *gamme* vb. (see GAME v.1).] Possibly *gammon* and *backgammon* may have been used to denote different degrees of victory in the game of 'tables', before they came to be used as names for the game itself; on this view sense 2 below and sense 2 of BACKGAMMON would come before sense 1, but in each case the application to the game itself is recorded earlier.]

1. The game of backgammon. Now rare.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 528 Or the quick dice, In thunder leaping from the box, awake The sounding gammon. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 17 Whatever games were stirring, at places where he retired, as gammon, glee, piquet, or even the merry main, he made one. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 81 Mr. Chowles was above, playing at gammon with mistresses. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 124 The tailor at Yarrow ford dang ye all to hits bath at gammon and the dambrod.

2. A term at backgammon, denoting a degree of victory which scores equal to two 'hits' or 'games' (see quotes. 1844, 1868).

1735 DYCHE & PARDON, *Gammon* . . . a Term in a Play called Back Gammon. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 165 Six and Five, a Man to be carried from your Adversary's Ace Point, as far as he can go, for a Gammon or for a Hit. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 163 And hy quick taking off, a gammon win. 1844 *Backgammon* 47 If one combatant have not removed his first man before the other has removed his last, a gammon is lost and won, which is equivalent to two games. 1868 *Boys' Own Bk.* 590 If you can beat all your men away before your adversary has borne off one man, you win the gammon. . . But if your adversary is able to bear one of his men, before you have home all yours, then your victory is reduced to a hit.

3. Comb., as *gammon-board*, *-player*.

1834 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 47 It may be inferred that he too was a gammon-player. 1851 NIMROD *The Road* 17 You'll have the gammon-board all to yourself.

Gammon (gæ'mən), sb.⁴ slang or colloq. Also 8 gamon. [app. originally thieves' slang. Commonly identified with ME. *gamen* GAME sb.¹; but the chronological gap is very great, and the meaning in which the mod. word first appears does not favour this etymology. Perh. there may be some untraceable jocular allusion to GAMMON sb.³ (cf. next vb., sense 2), or even sb.²]

1. *Thieves' slang*. In phrases *To give gammon* (see quot. 1720). *To keep in gammon*: to engage (a person's) attention while a confederate is robbing him.

1720 A. SMITH *Hist. Highwaymen* III. 358 *Give me Gammon*. That is, to side, shoulder, or stand close to a Man, or a Woman, whilst another picks his, or her Pocket. 1821 HAGGART *Life* 51 Going out at the door, Bagrie called the woman of the house, kept her in gammon in the back-room, while I returned and brought off the till. *Ibid.* 69, I whiddled to the Doctor, and he gave me gammon.

2. Talk, chatter. Usually *gammon* and *patter*.

1783 G. PARKER *View Soc.* I. 208, I thought myself pretty much a master of *Gammon*, but the Billingsgate eloquence of Mrs. P. — not only exceeded me, but outdid all that I had ever known eloquent in that way. 1789 — *Life's Painter* (ed. 2) 186 *Gammon* and *Patter*, Jaw talk, etc. 1796 GROSE'S *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Gamon* and *Patter*, commonplace talk of any profession; as the gamon and patter of a horse-dealer, sailor, etc.

3. Ridiculous nonsense suited to deceive simple persons only; 'humbbug', 'rubbish'.

1805 T. HARRASS *Scenes of Life* III. 105 'Come, come, none of your gammon!' cried one, 'tell us where the other black sheep is.' 1821 *Lex. Balgarn* s.v., What rum gamon the old file pitched to the flat. 1821 J. POOLE *Ham. Travestie* 30 Come, that won't do, my lord; — now that's all gammon. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, Some people maintains that an Englishman's house is his castle. That's gammon. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Ridg.), 285 Morley has got round them, preaching moral force, and all that sort of gammon. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* x, Come, old fellow, no gammon.

6. quasi-int. Humbug! Fndge!

1827 R. B. PEAKE *Conjurer*, *Loge* I. iii, *Sir H.* (Aside) Gammon! 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xv, 'Gammon!' exclaimed his Lordship. 1885 F. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* 4 'Gammon!' said Jauncey, 'that isn't it'.

Gammon (gæ'mən), v.¹ [f. GAMMON sb.³]

1. trans. To beat at backgammon by a 'gammon'.

1735 SAVAGE *Progr. Divine* 75 At learn's now! But oh, if gammon'd there, The startling echoes learn, like him to swear! 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* s.v., In back-gammon playing, the loser of two games following is said to be gammoned. 1867 *Gd. Words* 421/2 'More fool you', remarked his father, without looking up from the back-gammon board. 'There, madam, you are gammoned.' 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, *Backgammon* 142 Having gained these points, you have a fair chance to gammon your adversary.

fig. 1694 EDWARD *Plantus' Rudens* II. iv. 168 Ne'r a Gamster of 'm all has half the Cunning. Faith, 'twas an excellent Cast; 'thas quite gammon'd the Rascal.

† 2. intr. To cheat at play in some particular way. Obs.

1700 *Step to Bath* (ed. 2) 14 There was Palming, Lodging, Loaded Dice, Levant, and Gammoning.

Gammon (gæ'mən), v.² [f. GAMMON sb.¹]

trans. To cure (bacon) by salting and smoking.

1836 SMART, *Gammon*, to salt and dry. 1848 CRAIG, *Gammon*, to make bacon, to pickle and dry in smoke.

Gammon (gæ'mən), v.³ Naut. [See GAMMON sb.¹] trans. To lash (the bowsprit) with ropes to the stem of a ship. Said also of the rope.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 62 To gammon the Bowsprit. 1729 CAPT. W. WETLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lycell'* 5 Sept., Gammon'd the Bowsprit, Rigg'd the Mizon-topmast. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 120 The rope, that gammons the bowsprit. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gammon*, to pass the lashings of the bowsprit.

Gammon (gæ'mən), v.⁴ slang or colloq. [f. GAMMON sb.⁴]

1. intr. To talk (plausibly or persuasively).

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* (ed. 2) 186 A fellow that speaks well, they say he gammons well, or he has a great deal of rum patter. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* II, You gammons so about the rhino that we must prove you a bit.

2. To feign, pretend.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., *To gammon lushy* or *queer* is to pretend drunkenness or sickness. 1821 P. EGAN *Life Lond.* vi. 346 Logic gammoned to be the cadger in fine style, with his crutch and specs. 1864 ELIZ. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* II. 11, I got up in a temper, and told him to leave me. He laughed, and said I was gammoning. 1868 H. C. LEA *Johnson Argent. Alps* 111 Keeping his eyes on the document, and 'gammoning' to read it.

3. trans. To stuff with ridiculous nonsense, to humbug, deceive, hoax. Const. *into*, *out of*.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A man who . . . by a plausible defence has induced the jury to acquit him . . . is said by his associates to have gammoned the twelve in prime twig. 1821 EGAN *Life in London* V. 289 Flashy Nance (who had gammoned more seamen out of their vills and power than the ingenuity or palaver of twenty of the most knowing of the frail sisterhood could effect). 1825 BUCKSTONE *Bear Hunters* I. i, There I that's just the way she gammons me at home. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bez.* v. I. waited at table, and gammoned the servants, and nobody had the least idea I was in possession. 1837 — *Pickw.* xiii, So then they pour him out a glass o' wine, and gammons him about his driving, and gets him into a reg'lar good humour. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* ix, To go and gammon old Mackenzie into the belief that he can read poetry.

Hence **Gammoning** *vb.* sb. and *pp.* a. Also **Gammoner**, one who gammons; one who 'gives gammon' (see GAMMON sb.⁴ 1) to an accomplice.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Gammion*, A thief detected in a house which he has entered upon the sneak . . . will endeavour by some gammoning story to account for his intrusion. 1821 HAGGART *Life* 66 The Doctor came from the kitchen, and played the part of the gammoner so well, that I made my escape without being observed. 1823 MONCREIFF *Tom & Jerry* I. i, Fly to the gammoners, and awake to everything that's going on. 1838 DICKENS *Nich.* Nick, xvi, The same gentleman who had expressed an opinion relative to the gammoning nature of the introductory speech. 1881 *Argonaut* (S. Francisco) 2 Apr., Mr. M —, one of the oiliest of oily gammoners.

Gammoning (gæ'mənin), *vb.* sb. Naut. [f. GAMMON v.3 + -ING.] The lashing of ropes by which the bowsprit is made fast to the stem or cutwater.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iii, The Negro threw himself on the Gammoning of the bowsprit. 1853 KANE *Grinnell* *Exp.* xxxii, (1856) 280 Her bowsprit . . . is now completely forced up, broken short off at the gammoning. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gammoning*, seven or eight turns of a rope-lashing passed alternately over the bowsprit and through a large hole in the cut-water, the better to support the stays of the foremast.

Gammoothe, obs. form of GAMUT.

† **Gammot**, Obs. rare. [var. GAMUT (cf. It. *gamaut*), a note in Musike, also the name of a Barbers' toole (Florio).

The instrument, also called GAMMA, received its name from its resemblance in shape to the letter Γ; the symbol of the musical note *gamma* n.1.] (See quot.)

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 263 *Scolopomachetum*, an instrument serving to cut out the rooties of vicers of sores: it is called the incision knife, or gammot. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-92 in BAILEY.

Gammot, h, obs. form of GAMUT.

Gammy (gæ'mi), a. dial. and slang. [dial. equivalent of GAMY.]

1. *Tramps' slang*. Bad, not good.

1839 in 'DUNCAN ANGELUS' *Vulg. Tongue*, *Gammy*, bad. *Gammy stuff*, spurious soap or medicine. 1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magist. Assist.* 344 Bad coin, Gammy lowr. 1859 MAYHEW *Lowr. Labour* I. 264 A mark being placed on the top of such as are done or gammy in order to inform the rest of the school where to call and what houses to avoid.

2. *Theatr.* (See quot.)

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang*, *Gammy* . . . old, ugly, *passé*.

3. Lame. Cf. GAME a.2 Also as sb. a lame person. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'A gammy fut.' 1893 in FARMER *Slang*.

Gammy (gæ'mi), sb. slang. [?f. prec.] Cant, the canting language.

1893 FARMER *Slang* s.v., citing (in error) GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (1785), Do you stoll the gammy? Do you understand cant?

† **Gammer**, *gamener*. Obs. [f. *gamen* vb. (see GAME v.1) + -ER.]

1. A gamester, a player, a gambler.

1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fols* (1570) 148 Such are great gamners having small substance. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1162/2 Then left them their gameners and slyly slonke away. 1563 ABP. PARKER *Articles*, Whether your Persons, Vicars, and Curates be common gameners. 1565 J. HALL *Hist. Export.* p. xvii, If thou have not as great desyre to thy hoke, as the greatest gamner hath to his game, thou shalt never worthily be called cunning in this art.

2. An athlete.

1567 Bauldwins's *Mor. Philos.* II. v. 77 b, The gamner breaketh his leg in dauncing. . . his arme, his shoulder, or his necke in wrastling. [So in later eds. until 1600; see, e.g. 1600, c 1600-30 gamer.]

Gamning, obs. form of GAMING.

Gamo- (gæ'mə), combining form of Gr. γάμος marriage, used in various mod. scientific terms, as **Gamomania** [MANIA] (see quot); **Gamomor-**

phism [Gr. *μωφ-ή* form] (see quot.). Chiefly in adjs. used in Botany, describing plants or organs in which certain specified parts are united together, as **Gamogastrous** [Gr. *γαστήρ* stomach] (see quot.); **Gamopetalous** [PETAL], having the petals united; **Gamophyllous** [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having the leaves united; **Gamophyte** (see quot.); **Gamossepalous** [SEPAL], having the sepals united.

1876 BALFOUR in *Enceyl. Brit. IV. 142/1* The union... may take place by the ovaries alone, while the styles and stigma remain free, the pistil being then 'gamogastrous'. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gamogastrous*, a term applied to a pistil in which the ovaries are more or less completely united and the respective styles and stigma remain free. *Ibid.*, *Gamomania*, a form of insanity characterised by strange and extravagant proposals for marriage. 1866 BRANDR & COX *Dict. Sci. etc.* II. 10 *Gamomorphism*, that stage of development of organised beings in which the spermatie and germinal elements are formed, matured, and generated, in preparation for another act of fecundation, and the commencement of a new genetic cycle. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 161 Their petals cohere in a long tube of the same nature as that of 'gamopetalous *Crassulaceae*'. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. iv. 36 The corolla is gamopetalous and irregular. *Ibid.* i. v. 50 In this instance the perianth is 'gamophyllous'. 1880 BAKER in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 14 The Alocs... are characterized by their gamophyllous perianth. 1889 GIBSON *Elem. Biol.* 132 The term 'gamophyte' will be employed throughout in preference to oophyte, as taking into account both the male and the female sexual organs. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 329 The word 'gamosepalous' has been proposed, but it is not much employed. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 29 The calyx is gamosepalous; that is, composed of coherent sepals.

Gamogenesis (gæm'dʒen'esis). *Biol.* [See GAMO- and GENESIS.] (See quot. 1885.)

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Zool.* 75 'Gamogenesis', in which the ovum to be developed, must first be brought into contact with spermatozoa. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 370 Multiplying only by gamogenesis. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gamogenesis*, generation by the conjunction of structures from different individuals, being sexual reproduction.

Hence **Gamogenetic** a. [see GENETIC], of or pertaining to gamogenesis, producing or produced by gamogenesis; **Gamogenetically** adv., in a gamogenetic manner (*Cent. Dict.*).

1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. 226 Gamogenetic structure. 1877 HUXLEY *Anim. Int. Anim.* Introduct. 28 Agamogenetic and gamogenetic reproduction. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XX. 216 Every gamogenetic species.

Gamogins, var. **GAMASHES**.

† **Gamond**, *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 gamount, galmound, mand, gawmound. [from earlier *gambal* = *F. gambade*; see the forms under **GAMBOU** sb. The form may be due to some association with *gamount* = *GAMMON* sb.] A gambol, or leaping movement in dancing.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 11 He bad gallandis ga graith a gyiss, And kast vp gamounis [*M. gambauldis*, *R. galmundis*] in the skyis, That last came out of France. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 452 Now hay! for ioy and mirth I dance. Tak thair ane gay gamond of France. A 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 43 He lapp up mearely upon the scafold, and casting a gawmound, said, 'Whair ar the rest of the playaris?' A 1592 ADAMSON in R. FORD *Harp Perthsh.* (1893) 4 Ay when I hit the mark I cast a gamound.

Hence † **Gamonding** vbl. sb.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 It was ane celest recreation to beheld their lycht lopen, galmounding [*orig. et:* galmounding], stendling bakwart and fordwart.

Gamosh, var. **GAMASH**.

Gamp (gæmp), sb. [after *Mrs. Sarah Gamp*, a monthly nurse in Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit*, who carried a large cotton umbrella.]

1. A woman resembling Mrs. Gamp; a monthly nurse or sick nurse of a disreputable class.

1864 *Sun* 28 Dec. 2/6 'A regular Gamp', meaning thereby... a fat old dowdy of a monthly nurse, or a very large, bulky, loosely tied cotton umbrella. 1889 A. R. HOPE in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 697/3 She was a trained hospital nurse of the class that is fast driving last generation's Sally Gamps out of the field.

2. An umbrella, esp. one tied up in a loose, untidy fashion.

1854 (See 1). 1883 G. R. SIMS *Lifeboat*, etc., *Midsummer Day*, He donned his goloshes, and shouldered his gamp. 1887 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 134, I trust your Gamp is water-tight!

attrib. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 62 Grasping his gamp umbrella at the middle.

Gamp (gæmp), a. Sc. ? Playful, sportive.

1776 in *Herd Collect. Sc. Songs* II. 23 She is sae jimp, sae gamp, sae gay.

Gamp (gæmp), v. Sc. [echoic; cf. *champ*.] *trans.* 'To eat greedily, devour, gulp' (Jam.).

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 154 (Jam.) A wally dish o' them weel champit—How glibly up we'll see them gampit, As clean 's a bead.

Gampfresh (gæmfresh). Sc. [cf. *GOMERIL*.] A fool, a stupid or senseless fellow, a blockhead.

1788 RANSAY *Fables, Horse's Compl.*, To gallop with some gampfresh idle.

Gampish (gæmpish), a. [f. *GAMP* sb. + *-ISH*.] Of an umbrella: Like Mrs. Gamp's, loosely tied up, bulging. Hence **Gampishness**.

1853 W. CORY *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 90 His master was making up my blood-street umbrella into a double bulge of gampishness. 1864 *Derry Day* ii. 18 As if you had been

mortifying the flesh by carrying a gampish umbrella up Piccadilly, and back again. 1883 FENN *Mildly & Ensign* xxviii. 174 An unmistakable gingham, with a decidedly Gampish look.

Gamsigradite (gæmsigræ'dait). *Min.* [f. *Gamsigrad* in Serbia, where it is found + *-ITE*.] A velvet-black variety of amphibole.

1862 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc. Ser.* u. XXXIV. 213 Breithaupt has given the name gamsigradite to a black hornblende, from Gamsigrad, in Serbia. 1864 in *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 771.

Gamut (gæm'ut). Forms: 6 gamo(ut), (gam)mouth, 7 -ooth, 7 gam(m)uth, 6-7 gamma ut (7 gammaut), gam-ut, 8 gammut, 6- gamut. [Contraction of med. L. *gamma ut*; f. GAMMA the name of the symbol Γ (introduced in the Middle Ages to represent a note one tone lower than the A which began the scale inherited from classical times) + *ut*, the first of a series of six syllables used as the names of the six notes forming a hexachord.

The names of the six notes are from certain initial syllables in the following sapphic stanza (Hymn for St. John Baptist's day): *Ut queque laxis resonare fibris Mithra gestorum famuli tuorum, Solve polluti labii reatum, Sancte Iohannes.*

1. The first or lowest note in the mediæval scale of music, answering to the modern G on the lowest line of the bass staff. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1530 PALSGR. 224/1 Gammothe, *gammie*. 1596 SHAKS. *Tem. Shr.* III. i. 73 Gammoth I am, the ground of all accord: A re to plead Hortensio's passion. 1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus.* 4 The first note standeth in Gam-ut. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Bawd Wks.* i. 66/1 There is not any note above *Ela*, or below *Gammuth*, but she knows the *Diapason*. A 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 147 From Gamut Earth, notes above *Ela* Ayre. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 1. 2 According to these three Septenaries, Gam-ut is the lowest Note. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordish*. 12 [An Echo].. which answers to no Note so clearly as to Gamut.

2. The 'Great Scale' (of which the invention is ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo), comprising the seven hexachords or partial scales, and consisting of all the recognized notes used in mediæval music. It extended from Γ ut (= G on the lowest line of the bass staff) to E-la (= E in the highest space of the treble). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

A 1529 SKELTON *Agst. comely coystroune* 13 Wks. 1843 I. 15 But for in his gamut carp that he can, Lo, Jak would be a jentylman! 1596 *Pathos*, to *Mus. Aij*. It is needfull for him that will learne to sing truly, to understand his Scale, or (as they commonly call it) the *Gammia* ut. 1596 SHAKS. *Tem. Shr.* III. i. 71, I am past my gamouth long agoe. 1622 MABBE *tr. Alenau's Gammia d'Aff.* i. 94 Many of them could say their Gammothe... but knew not how to prove a note. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 1. 3 The Gam-ut is drawn upon fourteen Rules and their spaces, and doth comprehend all Notes or Sounds used in Musicke. 1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 85 The whole scale was called gammut. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.* s.v. *Gammie*. This gamut comprised in all, twenty notes, viz. from G, first line bass clef, to the sixth of its double octave, or to the fourth space E, treble clef.

3. Hence in later use: The whole series of notes that are recognized by musicians. Sometimes also used for: The major diatonic scale, or the 'scale' recognized by any particular people, or at any period.

1709 ADISON *Tatler* No. 157 F 13 They make a greater Sound than those who are possessed of the whole Gammut. 1774 'JOEL COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* to She. 'screamed... most harmoniously through the whole gamut from a to g inclusively. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v. 7 There was more of the bass than of any other part of the gamut in his performance. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Goethe* (1869) 183 It was charged through all the notes of the gamut. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 227 This spectrum is to the eye what the gamut is to the ear. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea-dreams* 227 And ever as their shrieks Ran highest up the gamut.

b. The compass or full range of notes which a voice or instrument is capable of producing.

1639 J. CRUSO *Art of Warre* Ded., A soldiers Gammaut goes farre beyond E-la. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 The gammuth of every municipal fidler. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.* s.v. *Gammie*. At the present day the word gamut denotes the compass of sounds for each instrument, viz. from the highest to the lowest note.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* The whole scale, range, or compass of a thing.

1626 T. H. CAUSTON'S *Holy Crt.* 14 Change the Gamuth, and say, He is noble, he hath therefore the more obligation to be perfect. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty*, xii. 97 The painter's gamut. 1824 F. JEFFREY *Ess. Beauty*, *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 193/1 Various learned treatises upon the natural gamut of colours. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i. The sounders of three-fourths of the notes in the whole gamut of Crime. 1864 BURNON *Scot. Ab.* III. i. 122 He ran over the gamut of Latin metre. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 822/2 The... stocks were running... up and down the gamut from \$1 to \$700 a share.

5. *Comb.*, as † gamut-string (see quot.).

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 92 The Bass-Viol... is usually strung with six strings... the fifth, the Tenor, or Gam-ut String.

Gamy (gæ'mi), a. Also 9 gamey. [f. *GAME* sb. + *-Y*.]

1. Abounding in game. Of a sportsman: Bent upon game.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 170 The keen sportsman... will find abundant pastime and recreation in so gamy a land as this. 1863 *Pilgr. over Prairies* I. 14 An individual... whose... weather-stained red coat, and gamy cast of eye, seemed

to bespeak a huntsman. 1892 *Field* to Dec. 833/3 Any gamey or rabby district.

2. Spirited, plucky: showing fight to the last.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi. 'Well... wot if I am [shout]; there's something gamey in it, you young ladies, ain't there?' 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Fleeing to Tarshish* 142 Mounted on a gamy thoroughbred. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 45/1, I crept out of the fortress with half a dozen stalwart and gamy U. S. regulars at my heels. 1883 *Ibid.* XXVI. 383/2 The artificial fly alone should be used to lure the gamy bass.

3. Having the flavour of game that has been kept till it is 'high'.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 267 Nothing approaches the parts most relished by the natives in richness of flavour and racy, gamey taste. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xi, The haunch of mutton vapour-bath having received a gamey infusion. 1884 R. WALKER *Five Threes* 59 The latter [a kangaroo] being rather gamey, the effects were counteracted by having a pocket full of orange blossom.

fig. 18... LOWELL *Fitz-Adam's Story* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 225 His language, where through ran The gamy flavor of the bookless man.

Gan (gæn). *slang.* [Perh. connected with *GANE* v.; or possibly a. Welsh *genu*, Cornish *ganai*, month.] The month.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 82 *Gan*, a month. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle* II. Cjb, Thou shalt pek my Iere In thy Gan. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391 This Bowsie is better then Rum-bowsie, It sets the Gan a gigning. A 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gan*, a Month, *Ganns*, the Lipps. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, s.v.

Gan, *erron.* form of *can* in *to can thanks* (see *CAN* v. 10).

Gan, p. t. of *GIN*; obs. infin. of *Go*.

Ganand, var. **GAINAND**, and **gangand** **GANGING**.

Ganate, obs. form of **GANNET**.

Ganat(te), obs. form of **GNAAT**.

† **Ganch**, *sh. Obs.* In 7-9 gaunch. [related to *GANCH* v. (*F. ganche* in the original of quot. 1718).]

1. The apparatus employed in the execution of criminals by ganching; the punishment itself.

1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1623 By reason of that torment hee died presently upon the Gancher. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 91 Scorch their tender Paris with Fires, and rake their Bowels with Spikes and Gaunches. 1718 OZELL *tr. Tournefort's Voy.* I. 72 The Gaunch is a sort of Estrapade, usually set up at the City-gates. The Executioner lifts up the Criminal by means of a pully, and then letting go the rope, down falls the wretch among a parcel of great iron flesh-hooks. A 1783 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1792) V. 254 I would rather suffer the ganch than [etc.]. 2. A gash or wound made by a boar's tusk. (*cf.* *GANCH* v. 2.) *arch.*

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix. I have heard my father say.. that a wild boar's gaunch is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn.

† **Ganch**, v. *Obs.* Also 7-8 gaunch, 7 ganch. [*ad. F. *gancher* (in pa. pple. *ganché* 'Let fall (as in a strappado) on sharp stakes pointed with iron, and thereon languishing vntill he dye,' Cotgr.) *ad. It. *ganciare*, f. *gancio* hook = Sp. *gancho*.]

1. *trans.* To impale (a person) upon sharp hooks or stakes as a mode of execution.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* i. 66 The offending woman they drowne, and the man they ganch. 1655 *Masques in Piedmont* 35 They gaunched many... after the Turkish manner. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* III. ii, Take him away; ganch him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster. 1718 OZELL *tr. Tournefort's Voy.* I. 72 If a Cain happens to be taken they give him no quarter, he is either impaled or gaunched. A 1783 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1792) IV. 86 In about five days after, a convict was to be ganch'd.

2. Of a boar: To tear or gash with the tusk (in pa. pple. *ganch'd*).

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1626) 50 Fierce Saluage, [a dog] lately ganch'd by a Boar. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trin. arch.*, *Hen. V.* ccc, One, ganch't! th' flanke, breakes with a Restive Scorne; And claps his Crest through. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) tv. s.v. *Adonis*, Being gaunched by a boar's tusks, he died in the bloom of his youth.

Hence † **Ganching** vbl. sb. and *figl. a.*

1614 W. DAVIES *Trav.* etc. Biji b, Their ganching is after this manner: He sitteth vpon a wall, being five fadomes high... right under the place where he sits, is a strong Iron hook fastned, being very sharpe; then is he thrust off the wall vpon this hook with some part of his body, and there he hangeth sometimes two or three daies before he dieth. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 158 The dogs he [a boar] wounds with ganching blows. 1683 in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 443 For any heinous crime against the Government either Ganching or excoiation, or cutting off the legs and arms.

Gander (gændər), sb. Forms: 1 gau(d)re, 3-4 gandro, 5 gandero, (-dir, -dur), gonder, 6 gandro, Sc. *ganar*, *gan(n)er*, 9 *dial. ganner*, gonder, 4- gander. [The orig. stem is perhaps **ganron*, the *d* being a euphonic insertion between *n* and *r* as in *thunder* :- OE. *þunor*. Outside of English the word is found only in Du., LG. and South Ger. *gander*, MLG. *ganre*; the other Teut. languages show different formations, as G. *gänser-ich* (earlier *ganser*), ON. *gasse*, Sw. *gåse*. Although used as the masc. of Goose (OE. *gōs* :- OTeut. **gans*) there is some doubt whether it is etymologically cognate with that word. While *goose* represents an Aryan **ghaus* with palatal *gh*, it is possible that OE. *gandra* was

may be cognate with Lith. *gāndras* stork; this would imply a root beginning with velar *gh*-, to which may also be referred OE. *ganot* GANNET, OHG. *ganazzo*, *ganzo* (MHG. *ganze*, also *genz*), Du. *gent*, all meaning 'gander'. Cf. *gania*, said by Pliny N.H. vi. xxii. 27 to be the Ger. name of a small white goose, OF. *ganle*, *ganle*, *ganle*, wild goose, Pr. *ganla* wild goose (in the mod. dialects variously used for 'wild goose', 'black stork', and 'heron'). It has been conjectured that *gander* may have been originally the special name of some kind of water-bird, and that its association with *goose* is accidental, perh. arising from the alliterative phrase 'goose and gander'.¹

1. The male of the goose.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (L.) 307 *Anser*, gandra [g. r. ganra]. c 1220 *Bestiary* 392 De coc and te capun 3e [the fox] fecched ofte in de tun, And te gandre and te gos, bi de necke and by de nos, haleð is to hire hole. c 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xx. 216 In these vynes ben so many Wyde Gees and Gandres. c 1400 *Lauftranc's Cirurg.* 197 Her [leper's] skyn... wole bcome as it were bi skyn of a gandr þat hise fepers were pilid away. c 1430 LVG. *Hors, Shep, & G.* (Roxb.) 8 Ghos n gander ne grene gosselyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. xl. 32 The syluer gander, flyghter and wyth lowd skry. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 24 b. These papistes... say that thys verse... is verified of the gese and the gaudre. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Virtue of Tayle Wks.* ii. 126/1 Grand Gouverneur of Guls, of Geese and Ganders. 1766 [ANSTEV] *Bath Guide* ad fin., Fat be the gander that feeds on thy grave. 1774 GOLOS. *Nat. Hist.* VI. xi. 125 The female hatches her eggs with great assiduity; while the Gander visits her twice or thrice a day. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* ix. 36 A cackling gander among sweet swans of the stream.

b. Phrases and proverbs.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1570) 68 That goose that still about will wander... Shall home come agayne as wise as a gander. c 1520 SKELTON *Image Hypoc.* 111 Doctour Pomaunder As wise as a gander Wotes not wher to wander. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 275, I... haue heard; that as deepe drinketh the Goose as the Gander. c 1704 T. BROWN *New Maxims* Wks. 1720 IV. 123 What is Sawce for a Goose is Sawce for a Gander. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* v. 102 But what is sawce for the nineteenth-century goose is surely sawce for the seventeenth-century gander.

2. fig. A dull or stupid person; a fool, simpleton.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20 b. Another for a Gose, that graseth upon his ground, tries the lawe so hard, that he proves himself a Gander. 1589 *Paphe w. Hadolet* Cij b. Finding nothing but dung, the gander wisht his goose alive. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 161 But prethee hold thy prating, witlesse Gander, Shalt ne'r haue honor to become my Pander. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 49. 2/2 Many Women would make meer Ganders of such wise Querists. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 216 Perhaps some great critical gander will come flapping and flourishing out of the flock.

b. *slang*. 'A married man; in America one not living with his wife; a grass-widower' (Farmer).

3. attrib. and Comb., as gander-feast, -goose, -neck; gander-gutted adj.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iii. xvi. (1589) 66 Their *Gander Feast, what Manlius and Camillus did therein... I pretermitt. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies*, Decoy 28 As one borne to more meanes than braines, he behaves himself like a very *gander-goose. 1873 HALBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xviii. Areal *gander-gutted lookin critter, as holler as a bamboo walkin cane. 1882 MARSTON *Aut. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 24 A *gander-neck, A thinne lippe, and a little monkish eye.

4. Special comb. (mainly *slang*): gander-month, -moon, the month after a wife's confinement (? allusion to the gander's aimless wandering while the goose is sitting); gander-mooner, a husband during this period; gander-party U.S. (see quot.); gander-pull, -pulling U.S., a sport in which a horseman riding at full speed tries to clutch the greased neck of a live gander suspended by the feet and to pull its head off (cf. *goose-riding*); gander's wool, feathers. Also, in the name of a plant, gander-soury-grass.

1636 DEKKER *Vond. Kingdome* Ij, Is't *Gander month with him? c 1650 BROME *Eng. Moor* iii. i. Wks. 1873 II. 40 I'll keep her at the least this Gander month, While my fair wife lies in. 1795 GROSE's *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Gander Month*, that month in which a man's wife lies in; wherefore, during that time, husbands plead a sort of indulgence in matters of gallantry. 1886 CHESH. *Gloss.* s. v. *Gander-moon*, Oh, it's *gander moon w' 'im; he's lost and dusna know what he's doin'. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Faire Quarr.* iv. iv. 139 Wandering *gander-mooners, Or muffled late night-walkers. 1866 LOWELL *Bérgon* P. Introd., Poems 1890 II. 126 *Gander-party, a social gathering of men only. 1843 HALBURTON *Attache* II. iv. 38 It puts me in mind of 'Gander Pulling'. [A description follows.] 1885 MISS MURFRE *Proph. Gt. Smoky Mount* v. 103 They were making ready for the gander-pulling. 1691 AR. SAN-CROFT *Let. in D'Oyley Life* II. 12 *Gander-scurvy-grass. 1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Fool's cappe* (Grosart) 23 Such braines belined w' *Gander's wool.

Hence *Ganderism*, conduct of or befitting a gander; *Ganderous* a., pertaining to a gander. *notice-wis.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's-Goose Wks.* i. 111/2 The Gander in my face with fury flew... My Horse he started, to the ground I went, Dismounted in that (Ganderous) tournament. I should say Dangerous, but sure I am That Ganderous is a Dangerous Anagram. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 475 This little piece of ganderism put my gay visitant into excellent good-humour.

Gander (gænda), *v. dial.* Also gonder, *Sc. gander*. [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* † a. (See quot. 1687.) b. To wander aimlessly, or with a foolish air like that of a gander.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s. v., To go a gandering,

whilst his Wife lies in, *chercher à se divertir ailleurs* [etc.]. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* III. vii. 202 What are ye gaun gandering about that gate for, as ye didna ken whilk end o' ye were uppermost. 1865 H. KINGSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* June 131 The deerhounds get between every body's legs... and gander about idiotically. 1886 CHESH. *Gloss.* s. v., Wheer art ganderin to?

2. *transv.* To ramble in talk.

1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* v. 95 'But about the sports, William?' 'Ees, Sir, I wur gandering sure enough', said the old man. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcocke of S.* xlix. (1876) 360 You sit gandering in that chair. 1886 CHESH. *Gloss.* *Gonder*, to ramble in conversation, to become childish.

Gandergoose. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 gandergoose, -gosses, 7 -glass (-grass), 6-9 -goose (9 ganderings). Also 6 kandle-gosses, 9 dandy goshen, -goslings. [Of uncertain origin. Skinner (1671) suggests GANDER and goss = GORSE, but the proper form of the word is doubtful.] The plant *Orchis mascula*.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (Copland) Eij a, Anoint the eyes that are bleared w' the boyce of gandergoose or lady traces. 1552 ELVOR, *Orchis*, some call it in English gandergoose some raggewoote. 1613 DENNIS *Secr. Angling* in Arb. Garner I. 157 Purple narcissus like the morning rays, Pale Gander-glass and azure culverkeys. 1783 AINSWORTH's *Lit. Dict.* (Morell) ii. *Cynosorchis... also gander-goose, or rag-wort. 1893 WILSH. *Words, Ganderings*, early Purple *Orchis*. Also Dandy-goslings.

Gandir, gandre, *obs.* forms of GANDER.

Gandmer, *obs.* form of GAMMER.

Gandrees, var. GANTREES.

† **Gane**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 gan. [Perh. related to GANE v.] ? An ugly countenance.

157. ? DUNBAR *Interl. Droichis* 164 Vale to me a mekle wyf, A gret ungracious gan. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 157 I thuf icht weill sou graces gane. 1508 - *Flying* 167 Thy gane it garris us think that we mon de. *Ibid.* 109. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. iv. 180 As to behald his vgly ene tuane, His terrible visage, and his grysy gane.

† **Gane**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: a. i gánian, 4-6 gane, 5 gayne, 6. 3 gonien, 4-5 gone, 5 goon (7gwone). [OE. *gánian* = OHG. *gânûn* = OTent. **gânûn*; related to the synonyms OE. *gânian* sk. vb. = ON. *glia*, and OE. *gánian*, *geonian* wk. vb. = OHG. *gânûn*, *giûn* (MHG. *gânûn*, *gânûn*, mod. Ger. *gânûn*), MDu. *geuen* (in Kilian *ghien*), and OS. *zinaif*, Lith. *zingti*. The same root (OAr. **gheir*) without the u suffix, has given rise to vbs. of similar meaning in most of the European branches of the Ar. family: cf. OS. *zifati*, Lith. *cioti*, L. *hiäre*, *hi-scäre*, OHG. *gijên*, *giên*, also (with u suffix) *giuên* (MHG. *giuên*, *geuên*), Du. *geuuen*; the ONorthern *gâniga* to ask, demand, may correspond to this.

The normal ME. form of OE. *gánian* would be *gane-n* in Northern dialects and *gone-n* in other dialects. This agrees generally with the recorded distribution of the forms, but *gane* occurs in Chaucer. The relation of this word to the synonym *ME. gane*, *gone* (see YAWN v.) is obscure.

intr. To open the mouth wide, to gape or yawn. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Ps.* (Th.) cviii. i. [cix. 2] Peah þe me synfulra, inwiffulra, mudas on ganian [L. *os apertum est*]. a 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 462/26 *Oscitantes*, ganiende. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prolog.* 35 See how he ganeth to this drunken wight As though he wolde swolve vs anonright. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Nurture* 294 Be not ganyngre nor ganyngre, ne with by mouth to powt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/2 To Gane (A. Gayne), *falsicare*, *hiare*. 1530 PALSGR. 560/1 He ganeth as he had nat slepte ynough. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19/7 To Gane, *yan*, *oscitare*.

β. c 1250 Meid *Margrete* xliii. Ho sei a foul dragun ine þe hurne gile Berinde ase fur, ant goninde ful wide. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 263 And tho she gan to gaspe and gone, And made signes many one. c 1420 AVOY. *Arth.* xii. He [the loar] began to romy and rowte And gapes and gones. 14... *Tundale's Vis.* 1250 To Satanas cast we hym that grymly gwonis [v. r. gries] He schalle hym swolow all atoonis. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 47 And all nyght after grankys and goons On slepte tyll I be broght.

Hence † **Ganing** *vbl. sb.*, gaping or yawning. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 162/37 *Oscitatio*, ganung. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/2 Ganyngre or janyngre, *oscitatus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/2 A Ganyngre, *hiatus*.

Gane, var. *gone* p. pple. of Go.

Gane, *obs.* form of GAIN.

† **Ganefish**. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: conceivably a mistake for *garrefish*.] = GARFISH.

1611 COTGR. *Aiguille*, a Horne-hacke, Piper-fish, Gane-fish. *Arfe*, a Hornefish, Hornebeake, Snacotfish, Ganefish, Piperfish. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Gane-fish*, a hornbeak. *Somerset.* [Not in any Somersetshire glossary.]

Ganer, Ganet (te, obs. ff. GANDER, GANNET.

Gang (gen), *sb.* Also (in senses 1-4 only) 1 gong; (in sense 8) ganne. See also GONG and, for ff. with g-, i-, j-, YONG *sb.* [OE. *gang*, *gong* str. masc. = OFris. *gong*, *gong*, OS. *gang* (Du. *gang*), OHG. *gang* (MHG., mod. G. *gang*), ON. *gang-r* (Du. *gang*, Sw. *gàng*), Goth *gagg-r* = OTent. **gango-z*, noun of action related to **gangan* GAN v. 1, to go. Cf. the cognate ON. *ganga* wk. fem., walking, course, *gong* neut. pl., a passage, lobby (from which some of the Eng. senses may possibly be derived).]

1. *Action or mode of going; way, passage.*
† 1. pl. Steps, goings, journeyings. (OE. only.) c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 5 Gefreme gongas [L. *gressus*]

mine in stigmum ðinum. c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 76 Gif mon on mycelre rade, oþþe on niclum gangum weorde geteodad. † 2. The power of going, ability to walk about. a. *Beowulf* 968 Ic bine ne mihte, þa metod nolde, ganges 3. twæman. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 He forþaf blinde mane 3eseohðe, and halten and lamen richte gang. a 1235 *Leg. Kath.* 500 Earen buten herunge, honden buten felunge, fet buten a 3onge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2400 O wittes all we wantid might, Gang, and steyuen, and tung, and sight, All failed me þat tide.

† b. Manner of going, gait or carriage. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2516 Lucher has don me scrud Melself, and here my bodi prud In gang, in chere, in contenance. a 1327 in *Rel. Aut.* i. 124 Nou nabbe y nout that 3ong That speche ne that song. c 1606 HOLLAND *Snelton* 155 Some special one, whose gesture habit and gang [L. *incedum*] hee might... imitate. 1646 W. SCLATER *Explos.* 2 *Thess.* (1649) iii. 9 Casually... may... children sometimes [fall] on fathers gestures, or gänge of body.

† c. The act of walking. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* li. 23 His gang garris all 3our chalmers schog.

† d. fig. Currency (of money; cf. ON. *gang-silfr*, current coin). *Obs.*

1483 *Sc. Acts* Vain. IV (1814) II. 208/2 þe said penny of gold to haue course & gaag for xxx. þe saidis grotis.

† 3. A journey; sometimes with definition of extent, as a day's gang. *Obs.*

c 950 *Liudis. Gosp.* Luke ii. 44 Cuomon geong dages [L. *iter diu*]; c 975 *Rushu*, gonga dages. c 1020 *Rule St. Beuet* (Logeman) 86 Pa þa on gange synd asende [L. *qui in itinere sunt directi*]. c 1200 ORMIN 8909 Ferrenden toward Nazarep An dazges gang till effenn. c 1205 *Lay.* 1298 Þeonne he ferden forð wel feole daren 3ong. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2502 From þeonne as ha deide, twenti dahene 3ong. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5983 Thre dais gang, na mare ne less, We must weind in to wildirness.

† b. A travelling or resorting. *Obs.*

1645 PAGITT *Heriogr.* (1647) 84 By reason of a gang of silly women with child to the Image of our Lady of Steining... to which they did trot with many rich offerings.

4. A way, road, or passage. Now *dial.*

(With quot. 1882 cf. ON. *gung* neut. pl., a passage, lobby.) c 950 *Liudis. Gosp.* Mark i. 3 Rehta doeb stiza zel 3eongas his [c 975 *Rushu*, gongas]. 975 *Blickl. Hom.* 109 þa men þe bearn habban... him tæcen lifes weg & rihne gang to heofonum. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gang*, a term synonymous with road, often used with a specific or descriptive prefix, as *Bygang*, *Crossgang*, *Dwungang*, *Outgang*, *Ufgang*. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Gang*, division of a mine... a continuous succession of galleries or gangs. *Ibid.*, *Gang*, a path; also, a narrow way of any kind. 1882 *Lauc. Gloss.*, *Gang*, a lobby in a farm-house.

† b. The course of a stream. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* ii. iv. § 6 On fære ea gong. 1467 *Acta Auditi.* (1839) 8/1 Pe acioune... anent þe abstractione of þe water of Northesk fra þe ald gang. Similarly in 1493 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 307.

c. A walk or pasture for cattle; also, the right of pasturing. *Sc. and north. dial.*

1808-80 JAMIESON, *The hail gang*, the whole extent of pasture. A *fine gang*, an excellent pasture. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii. 'The gang of two cows and a palfrey on our Lady's meadow', answered his brother officer.

† 5. A step or rung of a ladder. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 327/1 The Roofe Ladder... is usually made with broad Ganges to go into the higher stories.

6. *dial.* A turn or spell at any work or exercise; see Go *sb.* [Cf. Du. *gang* (obs.), Da. *gang*, Sw. *gång*, a time, occasion.]

1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Gang*, turn to play. 'It's thy gang noo.'

7. *Sc.* The quantity or amount usually carried at one time (cf. GART *sb.* and Du. *een gang water*, Ger. *ein gang wasser*, two pailfuls).

1590 in R. Chambers *Domestic Ann.* (1858) I. 201 note, John Borthwick, baxter, to get four boins of beer, with four gang of ale, and to furnish bread. 1808-25 JAMIESON s.v., A *gang of peats*, the quantity brought by a number of ponies at each trip (Shetland). 1827 POLLOCK *Let. in Life* (1841) 357 The said servant shall, at each returning gang of milk, churn one of the churns. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. i. (1860) 50 They've drucken sax gang o' water.

† 8. The OE. *gang*, *gung*, privy, appears in later Eng. only as GONG, q.v.

II. A set of things or persons.

8. A set of articles such as are usually taken together.

So *Ger. gang*; applied, e.g. to a set of cart-wheels, of horseshoes, etc.

c 1340 *Durh. MS. Alm. Roll*, v ganges de feleis. 1395-6 *Ibid.*, j gänge del spaks. 1453-4 *MS. Hostill. Roll*, Durham, ij gang et di... de felys pr rotis inde fiendis, iij gang del speks. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 162 Two gang of awayne fellows wth heades and moldeburges. 1580 *Extracts Aberleyn Rec.* (1848) II. 38 The gang of... hors schone. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Trml. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 28 The main Mast must be unrig'd, and a new gang of shrouds fitted. 1674-91 *RAV N. C. Words* 29 *Gang*, a row or set, v. g. of teeth or the like. It is in this sense a general word all over England. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* 163, I had fitted her with a gang of ours, and upon tryal they gave way, after the rate of 3 knots. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* vi. 101 Boil a gang of calf's-feet to a strong jelly. 1829 MARSHALL *F. Midway* iii. Didn't we make a gang of white hammock-cloths fore and aft. 1886 *Ripon Chron.* 4 Sept. 8/3 Beest feet from rod. to 15. per gang of four.

b. *esp.* A set of tools or implements so arranged as to work simultaneously.

1806 A. YOUNG *Agri. Exper.* (1813) I. 147 Mr. Rogers... uses a gang of extremely light harrows. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 940/2 Gangs of plows have been arranged for work

by attaching a number of plows to a bar at proper distances. 1833 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/2 A 'gang', as a set of saws is called... arranged at different intervals.

9. A company of workmen.

This and the following senses appear to be peculiar to Eng.; the ON. *dranga-ganger*, etc., have often been compared, but *gang-r* in these compounds means not 'gang', but the act of going about. It would appear that in nautical use the word meaning 'set of things' (sense 8) was extended to the sense 'set of persons', 'crew', which had earlier been expressed by the cognate and like-sounding GING.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 Man the Boat is to put a Gang of men, which is company into her, they are commonly called the Coxswain Gang. 1668 *Perry's Diary* (1877) V. 159 Home to dinner with my gang of clerks. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gang*, a Society of Porters under a Regulation. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Sea-Affairs, Gangs are the several Companies of Mariners belonging to a Ship [etc.]. 1775 *Romans Florida's* 182 Hoghead staves of white oak are made by what are called gangs of people; a stave making gang consists of five persons. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama of S. & Art* I. 185 A gang, consisting of 6 persons, will make 20,000 bricks in the course of a week. 1863 *Fr. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 25 There are here a gang of coopers. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 577/1 He was unloading four ships, each with a gang of four men.

b. A company of slaves or prisoners.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* 1808 V. 83 A gang of Maroon slaves, suddenly broke loose from the house of bondage. 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Denier* i. 7 The second gang consisted of young boys and girls. 1883 *Ouida Wanda* I. 13 Now and then a gang of such captives would go by on foot and chained.

10. Any band or company of persons who go about together or act in concert (chiefly in a bad or depreciatory sense, and in mod. usage mainly associated with criminal societies).

1632 in *Cr. & Times Chas.* I (1848) II. 197 Nutt the pirate... with all his gang of varlets. 1677 *R. CARV Palaeol. Chron.* u. i. xlii. 126. I have a question to move on the behalf of the Gang of Chronographers. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3755/8 Supposed to be concerned with a Gang of House-breakers. 1782 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Odes to R.A.'s* xi. Wks. 1812 I. 38 And as a gang of thieves a bustle make With greater ease, your purse to take. 1849 *MACADUAY Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 503 Disgusted his friends by joining what was then generally considered as a gang of crazy heretics. 1893 *Law Times* LXXV. 130/2 The breaking up of gangs of criminals through the operation of long terms of penal servitude.

b. To be of a gang: to belong to the same society, to have the same interests.

The resemblance between this and OF. *estre a une gaigne*, to be member of a company, is probably accidental. 1669 *Perry's Diary* 4 Mar., This company, both the ladies and all, are of a gang. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 21 Here are several of them my Lord, they are all of a gang. *Mr. Serj. Jeffries*. Not of your gang, Mr. Colledge.

11. U.S. A collection or herd of animals of the same species, esp. of elk or buffalo. † Also, a pack of dogs.

1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 183 None shall hunt any Gang of Dogs within four miles of any Crawl or Settlement. 1807 *P. Gass Trnl.* 37 This day we saw several gangs, or herds, of buffalo on the sides of the hills. 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 It might puzzle... to tell what is the precise difference in the vocabulary of the hunter between a 'herd' and a 'gang' of elk.

III. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 8 b, denoting implements worked in sets) *gang-cultivator*, -*drill*, -*edger*, -*loom*, -*plough*, -*press*, -*punch*, -*saw*; (senses 9, 10) *gang-driver*, -*leader*, -*man*, -*master*, -*robber*, -*robbery*, -*system*, -*work*. Also *gang-boose* (see quot.); *gang-mill*, a saw-mill in which gang-saws are used; *gang-rider* (see quot.); *gang-road* (*local*), a road between a harbour and the buildings.

1847 *HALLIWELL*, **Gang-boose*, the narrow passage from a cow-house to the barn. *Norfolk*. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.* *Gang-boose*. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 940/2 **Gang-cultivator*. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 374 **Gang-drill*. 1884 *Kingsley Rom. & Teut.* ii. (1875) 19 Left their slaves to the tender mercy of... stewards and **gang-drivers*. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 25 Oct., The roller edger, now almost wholly superseded by the **gang* or parallel edger. 1880 *Northwest. Lumberman* 24 Jan., The mill will be equipped throughout with... gang edgers. 1885 *Spectator* 21 Jan. 64 It is not open to him to make an outsider or new comer **gangleader* out of his turn. 1876 L. P. BROCKETT *Silk-Industry* xvii. 99 Ribbons are usually woven on **gang-looms*. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VI. 937 The following day four **gang-men* were killed near Daljial. 1884 *ROGERS 6 Cent. Work & Wages* II. 511 His young children... taken from him and put under the care of a **gangmaster*. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 2/1 His place is... between the official leaders of his party and the mass of those who appointed generals they are, and not their **gang-masters*. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., David Fox of Bay City... put in the first **gang-mill* upon the Saginaw river. 1886 *Unlusted Slave States* 9, I saw wheat and guano together, and plow them in with a **gang-plow*. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 89/3 A man with two yoke of oxen and a gang-plough breaks up a quarter section (160 acres) during five spring and summer months. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV. 375 **Gang-press*. 1874 *Ibid.* I. 941/3 **Gang-punch*. 1889 *Century Dict.* **Gang-rider*, one who rides on mule-cars or trams. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 52 There is no quay room except the **gang* road along there. 1895 *SIR W. HUNTER Old Missionary* iv. 107 Two fraternities of **gang-robbers*. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 450 Those who have merely heard or read what **gang-robbery* is. 1837 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 353/2 That earliest, safest, and most profitable of all forms of crime... violent gang-robbery. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Woodworking* *Factorie* 127 To manufacture thin boards cheaply, the **gang saw* must be used. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 8 Dec. 362 The **gang-saw*, a congregation of saws hung together in a frame

or sash. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 7/1 They are the outcome of division of labour; they are largely the result of the **gang system*. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 5/1 Almost more important than the question of wages is the question of the organisation of **gang work*.

Gang (gæŋ), sb. 2 *Fishing*. ? = *GANGING vbl. sb. 3* 1883 [see *GANGING vbl. sb. 3*].

Gang, v. 1. *Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.* Forms: a. 1 *gon-gan*, *Northumb.* *æonga*, 3 *æonga*, *gonge*, *gonge*, 4 *gonge*. β. 1 *gan-gan*, 3 *gan-gan* (*Orm. gan-genn*), 4 *gan-gan* (*Sc. pple. ganand*), 3-*gan-gan* (9 *Sc. and dial. gan, geyng*). [Common Teutonic: OE. *gangan*, *gungan* = OFris. *gunga*, OS. *gangan* (MDn. *gangan*), OHG. *gangan* (MHG. *gangan*), ON. *ganga* (Sw. *ganga*, Da. *gange* obs.), Goth. *gaggan*: -OTeut. **gaggan*. In ME. no traces remain of the pa. t. (OE. *geong*, *gieng*, *gang*, OFris. *gieng*, *ging*, OS. *geng*, OHG. *giang*, *gieng*, ON. *gekk*: -OTeut. **gegaggan*) or of the pa. pple. (OE. *gegangen*, etc.).

The use of the verb is also greatly restricted in favour of *Go*, OE. *gān*, which finally supplanted *gang* exc. in the northern dialects. The same tendency appears in most of the cognate languages; thus Du. *gaan* (pa. t. *ging*, pa. pple. *gegaan*), G. *gehen* (*ging*, *gegangen*), Sw. *gå* (*gick*, *gått*), Da. *gaa* (*gik*, *gaaet*), but Icel. *ganga* (rarely *gát* from Da.). *Gang*, however, survives to some extent in various G. dialects and in Fris. The OTeut. *gaggan* is prob. related to Lith. *žengiti* I stride, go, Skr. *jāghā* the lower part of the leg, from the root **ghygh-*, **ghygh-*. For the relation between this and *Go*, see the latter.

In Sc. *gang* is now used chiefly in the inf. and pres. tense, while *go* furnishes the pa. t. (*gaed*) and the pa. pple. 1

1. *intr.* To walk, go. (Chiefly lit.)

a. *Beowulf* 711 *pa com of more*. Grendel *gongan*. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 42 Anisad *gæ we æt wuton* *gæ*. c. 1205 *LAV.* 27764 Walwain *gon* *geonge* *geond* *pat* *wæla* *mucchele*. c. 1300 *Harleik* 843 *Betera* *is* *pat* *pu* *henne* *gonge*, *pan* *pu* *here* *dwellen* *longe*. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13267 (Trin.) *thesu* *poust* *hit* *was* *ful* *longe* *Wipouten* *fellowshipe* *to* *gonge*.

β. *Beowulf* 314 *Pat* *hie* *him* *to* *mihton* *gegunn* *gangan*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 *pu* *sealt* *on* *eorpan* *gangan*. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 12855 *He* *pat* *he* *laferd* *Crist* *Sahh* *ganngenn* & *nohit* *stannend*. c. 1300 *Harleik* 370 *Til* *pat* *he* *koupeo* *spiken* *ut* *tunge*, *Spiken* *and* *gangan*, *on* *horse* *riden*. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1306 *By* *his* *way* *hyhoves* *us* *al* *gang*, *Bot* *he* *we* *war* *we* *ga* *noght* *wrang*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 161 *And* *3it* *is* *wynter* *for* *hem* *worse*. *for* *wete* *shodde* *thei* *gange*. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 87 *Dens*, *The* *day* *springis*; *now* *lett* *me* *go*. *Iacob*. *Nay*, *nay*, *I* *will* *not* *so*, *Bot* *thou* *blys* *me* *or* *thou* *gang*. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* v. 34 *Quhen* *we* *ar* *arrit* *to* *gang* *on* *oure* *feit*, *we* *ar* *solist* *to* *seik* *howe* *to* *ryde*. 1638 *Pem. Conf. v.* (1657) 77 *But* *you* *whose* *sins* *are* *of* *a* *deeper* *gahn*... *gang* *ye* *on* *pilgrimage* *to* *Rome*. 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT John Bull* iii. iii. 'I do not care for your flouting beaus, that gang with their breasts open.' 1785 *BURNS Two Dogs* 12 *Some* *place* *far* *abroad*, *Where* *sailors* *gang* *to* *fish* *for* *Cod*. 1866 *G. CHATT Poems* 87 *The* *bairns* *was* *put* *to* *work* *as* *senn* *as* *they* *could* *gan*. 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* i. iv, *I* *must* *gang* *away* *at* *once*.

b. *quasi-trans.* (Cf. *Go*.)

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus minor* 803 *Pane* *tytus* *had* *hyne* *gange* *his* *way*. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 250 *Thai* *left* *him* *sua*, *and* *furth* *that* *gait* *can* *gang*. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* v. 29 *Oot* *of* *hevin* *the* *hie* *gait* *cought* (*B. couth*) *the* *wif* *gang*. 1637 B. JOYSON *Said Stepha.* ii. i, *False* *gelden*, *gang* *thy* *gait*. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate v.* Put *up* *your* *pipes*, *and* *gang* *your* *gait*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., **Gan* *yor* *aan* *gait*, *go* *your* *own* *way*.

c. = *Go* in transferred or fig. senses. *rare*.

1595 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 120 *To* *reull* *the* *saidis* *tu* *knocks*, *and* *to* *cause* *thame* *gang* *and* *strik* *the* *houris* *richtlie* *bayth* *nicht* *and* *day*. 1605 *OWEN Pembroke* (1891) 269 *Fowling* *also* *claimeth* *a* *place* *with* *the* *pleasures* *of* *this* *Country*... *yt* *shall* *gang* *amonge* *them* *and* *truelye* *not* *unworthilie*. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 282 *And* *one* *of* *the* *lawbees* *of* *an* *obsolete* *sort*, *that* *wadna* *gang* *nowadays*.

2. In Phrases. (Cf. *Go*.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10898 *Seco* *had* *conceiued* *of* *hir* *husband*, *Sex* *monet* *nu* *wit* *child* *gangand*. 1603 *Philotus* xxvii, 3 *call* *weir*. 30ur *Myssell* *quben* *3e* *gang* *to* *gait*. 1768 *ROSS Hecle-* *noir* i. 74 *She* *says*, *my* *heart* *is* *like* *to* *gang* *awa*, *An* *I* *maun* *e'en* *sit* *down*, *or* *else* *I'll* *fa*. *Ibid.* 85 *For* *it* *ungangs* *me* *fair*, *gin* *at* *the* *last* *to* *gang* *together* *binna* *found* *the* *best*. 1785 *BURNS To a Mouse*, *The* *best* *laid* *schemes* *o' mice* *an'* *men* *Gang* *aft* *a-gley*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., **Gan* *to* *wit* *'is* *to* *make* *away* *with*.

3. In phraseological Combs. employed substantively or attributively, as the *gang-bye*, the *go-by*, the action of passing one without notice; *gang-there-out*, homeless, vagabond (cf. *run there-out*). 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* i. I *darena* *for* *my* *life* *open* *the* *door* *to* *ony* *of* *your* *gang-there-out* *sort* *o' bodies*. 1818 - *Rob Roy* xxiii, *We* *gang-there-out* *Hieland* *bodies* *are* *an* *un-* *chancy* *generation*. - *Br. Lamm*, xxv, *Mersey* *on* *me* *that* *I* *suld* *live* *in* *my* *auld* *days* *to* *gie* *the* *gang-bye* *to* *the* *very* *writer*.

Gang (gæŋ), v. 2 [f. *GANG sb. 1* 9.]

1. *trans.* To arrange in a gang; also *To gang out*: to arrange in companies.

1865 *OLMISTED Slave States* 234 *They* *were* *worked*, *white* *and* *black* *slaves*, *criminal* *and* *bonded* *servants*, *all* *ganged* *together*. 1895 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 July 5/1 *After* *the* *Penjich* *incident* *about* *two* *thousand* *men* *were* *ganged* *out* *to* *strengthen* *the* *works*.

2. *intr.* *To gang in*: to come in a gang.

1891 *MISS WILLARD in Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Nov., *The* *doren* *or* *fifteen* *hundred* *urchins* *who* *in* *the* *later* *summer* *season* *ganged* *in* *from* *the* *river* *side* *and* *prairie*.

Gangan (gæŋgæn). Also *gang-gang*. [Native word.] An Australian cockatoo (see quot. 1898).

1833 *STURT 2 Exped. S. Australia* I. *Introd.* 38 *Upon* *the* *branches*... *the* *gangan*, *and* *various* *kinds* *of* *pigeons* *were* *feeding*. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* *Gangan*, *or* *Gangan*, *the* *aboriginal* *word* *for* *the* *bird* *Callocephalus* *galeatus*... *so* *called* *from* *its* *note*; *a* *kind* *of* *cockatoo*, *grey* *with* *a* *red* *head*, *called* *also* *Gangan-gang* *Cockatoo*.

Gangand, obs. form of *GANGING ppl. a*.

Gangar, obs. form of *GANGER*.

† **Gangart**. *Min. rare*. [A. G. *gangart*, f. *gang* *vein*, *lode* *art* *kind*.] = *GANGUE*.

1811 *PINKERTON Petral* I. *Introd.* 33 *He* *who* *cannot* *distinguish* *gems* *without* *being* *informed* *of* *their* *countries*, *sites*, *and* *gangarts*. *Ibid.* I. 150 *The* *usual* *gangart* *of* *diamonds*... *is* *a* *ferruginous* *pudding-stone*.

Gang-board. Chiefly *Naut.* [f. *GANG sb. 1*]

1. [See quot. 1850, and cf. *GANGWAY* 3.]

1748 *SMOLLETT Lett. Rand.* xxiv. (1804) 164 *Some* *of* *the* *company*... *stood* *upon* *the* *gang-boards* *to* *see* *us* *enter*. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 299 *There* *were* *also* *some* *empty* *casks* *placed* *under* *the* *gang-board*. c. 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 120 *Gangboards*, *narrow* *platforms* *within* *the* *sides*, *next* *the* *gunwales*, *which* *connect* *the* *quarter-deck* *to* *the* *forecastle*. *Each* *is* *composed* *of* *three* *or* *four* *decks* *fayed* *and* *bolted* *together* *edgewise*. 1869 in *SMITH Sailor's Wordbk.*

2. A plank, usually with cleats or steps nailed on it, for walking upon, esp. into or out of a boat.

1777 *Cook's end. Voy.* II. iii. iv. 47 *As* *we* *were* *putting* *off* *the* *boat*, *they* *laid* *hold* *of* *the* *gang-board*, *and* *unhooked* *it* *off* *the* *boat's* *stem*. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 488 *The* *gang boards* *are* *then* *laid* *across* *the* *end* *of* *the* *chesses* *on* *each* *edge* *of* *the* *bridge*. 1840 *MARVAT Poor Jack* xiv, *They* *threw* *out* *their* *gang-board*. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 34 *You* *must* *climb* *up* *from* *the* *punt* *or* *walk* *along* *the* *gangboard* *by* *yourself*.

3. A plank along the bottom of a racing-boat. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 29 *A* *back-bone* *is* *the* *modern* *substitute* *for* *the* *gang board* *which* *two* *years* *ago* *ran* *down* *an* *eight* *from* *the* *aft* *to* *the* *forward* *thwart*, *to* *stiffen* *the* *boat* *and* *for* *the* *crew* *to* *walk* *along*.

4. 'The boards ending the hammock-nettings at either side of the entrance from the accommodation-ladder to the deck' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gang-cask. *Naut.* [f. *GANG sb. 1* + *CASK*.] A water-cask used on board ships (see quot.).

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* xvi. On the edges of the canoe. I put a gang cask, with which the owner paddled into a fresh water river. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Wordbk.* *Gang-casks*, small barrels used for bringing water on board in boats... usually containing 32 gallons. 1882 *CASELL s.v. Breaker*, *The* *gang cask*... *contains* *the* *drinking* *water* *for* *the* *ship's* *company*.

Gang-days. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. *GANG sb. 1* + *DAY*; so called from the processions held on these days. ON. *gangdagur*, OSw. *gangdaghar* are perh. from OE.] The three days preceding Ascension-day or Holy Thursday; also called Rogation-days.

1891 O. E. *Chron.* (Earle) 88 *þy* *ilcan* *geare* *ofer* *Easton* *ymbe* *gang* *dagas* *oppe* *ær*. c. 1225 *ANON R.* 412 *Uridawes* *and* *unbridawes* *and* *going* *dagwes* [so *MS. New*]; *Titus* *3ong* *dales*; *Cleop.* *seondages*; *Corpus*

whapple (1807) II. 215 Long ages now beneath the soil The ganger has been lying.

b. *phr. comers and gangers* (see quot.).
c. 1400 MAUNOR. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Prestre Iohn hase ilk a day in his courte etand ma þat xxx of folke, withouten comers and gangers. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Gangers and comers', people in and out of visitors.
2. A fast-going horse.

ON. *gangeri*, Da. *ganger* steed, palfrey, common to mediæval romances and ballads, were prob. suggested by med. L. *gradarius* or *ambulator* (cf. OF. *cheval ambleur*) and thus different in origin and meaning.

188 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii. It's a weel-kend ganger; they ca' it Souple Tam. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Ganger*, a goer, a speedy horse. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Ganger*, a goer, usually, if not exclusively, applied to a horse.

3. *Comb.*, as *ganger-before*, *-between*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/2 A Ganger between, mediator, *trix.* 1595 DUNCAN *Appl. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) *Auteambulo*, a ganger before, a coovoyer.

Ganger (gæŋgə), sb.² [f. GANG sb. or v.² + -ER¹.] An overseer in charge of a gang of workmen.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Polliten Leg.* 15 His companion... was known in the village as 'The Ganger', a sort of sub-contractor for the works... collecting his own men and paying them. 1860 *Artist & Craftsman* 278 The man was a ganger, as it is termed in the technical phraseology, a sort of sergeant of the working army. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* II. xxi. 409 A ganger, or head navvy, is placed over hundreds of men. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb. 3/4 a man named Eames acted as foreman or ganger, on board the Crowaiti, in the interests of the stevedores.

apophysis. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 7/4 J. K., a ganger playlayer, deposed to finding the deceased's body.

Ganger (gæŋgə), sb.³ *Naut.* [? Short form of FOREGANGER.] (See quot. 1882.)

c. 1860 H. STUART *Seamans' Catech.* 55 The upper ends are then ready for shackling to the ganger. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 162 A ganger, two or more lengths of chain cable shackled to the sheet anchor. It enables part of the sheet cable always to remain bent.

† **Ganger**, *v. Obs.* [back-formation from GAN-GRENE, influenced by CANKER: cf. It. *gangrire* to gangrene (Florio); also 'Ganger, a canker, fester, venom' (*Surrey Provincialisms*, E.D.S.)] *intr.* To gangrene, mortify.

1885 M. ALPINE in *Harp of Renfrew*, Ser. II. (1873) 31 They... Most be cutt off like corrupt member, Least y^e body all should gangre. 1896 A. O. L. PRYNE *Diary* (Surtees) 102 An ape... bit his hand, which bite he slighting, it gangred and killed him. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wound*, When the Parts Gangre, you must make use of the Spirit of Motherwort.

Gangerell, -ill, var. GANGREL.

Gangetic (gæŋdʒetɪk), *a.* [ad. L. *Gangēticus*, f. *Ganges*, n. Gr. *Γάγγης*.] Belonging to the river Ganges. † Also sb. pl. Those who live on the banks of the Ganges (obs.).

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 57 The Romans embalm; the Gangetiques drown. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 241 The Gangetic delta. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. iii. 265 Three other columns in Gangetic India. 1886 *American* XI. 168 Gavials, or Gangetic crocodiles.

† **Gang-flower**, *Obs.* [f. GANG sb.¹ (see quot.).] The milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clx. 86. 450 Milkewort is called *Amoracialis flos*, because it doth specially flourish in the Crosse or Gang weeke, or Rogation weeke... In English we may call it Crosse flower or Gang flower. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); and in mod. Dicts.

† **Gangic**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Gangēs* + -IC.] Belonging to the river Ganges.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 11. *Law* 1250, I undertake a thing As hard almost, as in the Gangic Seas To count the waves. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gangic*, of or pertaining to Ganges a great River in India Oriental.

Ganging (gæŋgɪŋ), *vbl. sb.¹ Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.* Also *gannin*. [f. GANG v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb GANG in various senses. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* iv. 400 (MS. E.) Quhen the Erle Thomas persawing Had off their cummyng and their ganging [G. caderyng]. 1548 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 20 (Jam.) The bailie continit the ganging of the actoun. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 101 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, What fruite come of his ganging thair? 1768 *Ross Helenore* (1778) 30 Gin ganging winna do't, though I sud creep.

b. The power of walking.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12260 A comanant nu mak i here... at þai sight hat þat ar blind... And ganging þat ar lame o fote.

c. *Ganging* to: going down, setting (of the sun).

1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* II. (1822) 245 He commandit all the young and lusty men... to mete him in Campus Martius afore the son ganging to. 1546 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) 230 And finally to gif furth thair decret and ordinance thairin till that same day or the sone ganging to.

d. *Ganging* on: a going on, proceeding.

1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'What kin o' gangings on has there been?' what kind of doings. 'A bonny ganging on', fine to do.

2. Walking in procession (on GANGDAYS).

1555 W. WATREMAN *Parale Facions* II. xii. 293 At the whiche time [Ascensiontide] there be made gangings with the lesse Letanies from one Church to another, all Christendom ouer. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 222 Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Ascension-week were called gang-days, from the custom of ganging, or walking in religious procession. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.* s.v., 'To go ganging', to beat the parish bounds.

3. *Comb.*, as *ganging-gown*, a travelling cloak; *ganging-staff*, a walking-stick.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 569 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* VOL. IV.

xlv, His sarkis, his schone, his ganging gowne. 1595 DUNCAN *Appl. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) *Scipio*, a ganging-staff.

Ganging (gæŋgɪŋ), *vbl. sb.²* [f. GANG v.² + -ING¹.] The combining of work-people into gangs or companies.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 2 The corrupting influences of 'ganging' are naturally worse where boys and girls are employed together. 1886 *Gd. Words* 42 If some other system could be devised, which should supersede ganging.

Ganging (gæŋdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.³* [f. GANGE v. + -ING¹.] a. 'The act of fastening a fish-hook to the line'. b. 'A section or part of a fishing-line to the free end of which a hook is gauged' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also *Comb.* *ganging-line*, 'the ganging of a fishing-line, especially when different from the rest of the line' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Spanish gut as imported for the manufacture of leaders: single, double, and twisted gut leaders, minnow gangs, hails, gangings, used in various sea fisheries.

Ganging (gæŋgɪŋ), *phl. a. Obs. exc. Sc. and dial.* [f. GANG v.¹ + -ING².]

1. That goes or walks.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 He ferde into Engla lande mid swa mycclan here ridendra manna and gangendra. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 401 Al gangand best þe sext day, And adam bath he wrought on clai.

Proverb. c. 1300 (see Foot sb. 2). 1785 *Ferguson's Scot. Prov.* in *Ramsay Remin.* v. (1870) 139 A ganggang fit is aye gettin (gin it were but a thorn).

2. That is in operation or in working order.

[a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Swa þat on þa tun þa was tenn plores ofer twelfe gangende ne belæf þær noht an.] 1574 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 111. 93/1 Of euery gangand [salt]þan thre bollis to be deliuerit ouk[li]e. a 1724 *Johnie Arnstrang* in *Ramsay Ever-Green* (1824) II. 192 Gude Four and twenty ganging Mills That gang throw a the Zeir.

b. *Ganging-gear*, *-grait* (see quots.); *ganging plea*, a lawsuit continuing indefinitely.

1808-28 JAMESON, *Gangin graith*, the furniture of a mill which a tenant is bound to uphold. 1815 SCOTT *Antig.* II, A ganging plea that my father left me, and his father afore left to him. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ganging gear*, the machinery of a mill.

† **Gangle**, *v. Obs.* [a. ONF. *gangler* = Central OF. *gangler*, *gengler* to [ANGLE] = JANGLE v.

13. *K. Alit.* 7413 [While they were so in mangle, Theo Yndiens gan gangle [MS. *Laud* 622 bigonnon gangle]. 1340 *Ayeb.* 226 Huer of zaynte Pael wyb-nimþ þe yonge wyfmen wodeben þat were ydele and bysye to guonne an to comene gaoglinde and to moche spekinde. a 1350 *Life Jesu* (Horstman) 862 3wane he was so wroth for Marchaundise þat he In þe temple i saiz How wroth wole he beo with cristine Men þat ganglez In churche al dai!

Gangliac (gæŋgliæk), *a.* [f. GANGLION + -AC.] Relating to a ganglion. So **GANGLIA** *a.* [-AL], **Gangliar *a.* [-AR], pertaining to, or resembling a ganglion.**

1848 CRAIG, *Gangliac*. 1860 WORCESTER *Gangliac* (citing COPELAND). 1881 G. S. HALL *Germ. Cult.* 215 The course of these fibres is often marked by very peculiar round or biscuit-formed bodies, probably not gangliar in their nature. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (all three words).

Gangliated (gæŋglietɪd), *phl. a.* [f. GANGLION + -ATE³ + -ED¹.] Furnished with ganglia.

1804 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 29 The sensorial power, derived by those muscles from the gangliated nerves. 1835-6 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 206/2 The nervous system is gangliated, as in all the articulate animals. 1885 MIVART *Truth* 168 A system of gangliated nerves in the substance of the heart.

Gangliiform (gæŋgliɪfɔrm), *a.* Also *gangliiform*. [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of a ganglion.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Gangliiform*, of the shape of ganglia, or the heads of mushrooms. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 457 Its filaments... all terminate in a depressed, semilunar gangliiform plexus. 1845 TOOD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 246 The former is evidently an aggregate of gangliiform swellings, each possessing the characters of a nervous centre.

Gangling (gæŋgɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. as if **gangle* to go about, straggle, frequentative f. GANG v.¹: cf. GANGLER.] Of straggling growth; loosely built.

1808-25 JAMESON, *Gangling*, straggling. *Rarb.* 1843 ALB. SMITH *Phys. Evening Parties*, She sends her two brothers, tall, gangling, awkward young men. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Gangling*, tall, slender, delicate, generally applied to plants. *Warw.* 1881 *Literary Gloss.* *Gangling*, awkwardly long in stature; ill-made and uncouth. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXVII. 155/1 The long-legged, gangling sheriff retired.

Gangliiform: see GANGLIFORM.

Ganglioid, *a.* [f. GANGLION + -OID.] 'Resembling a ganglion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Ganglion (gæŋgliɔn, -on), *Pl. ganglia.* Also 7 ganglias, 8-9 ganglions. [a. Gr. *γάγγλιον* a tumour under the skin, or on near tendons or sinews; used by Galen to denote the complex nerve-centres, and now chiefly employed in that sense.]

1. *Path.* A tumour or swelling of the sheath of a tendon. 'Also, applied to an enlarged bursa mucosa' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. xlviii. 114 *Γάγγλιον*, Ganglion Lupia, a Wen. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Ganglia*, things like the heads of mushrooms in the body. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1712) 202 Let us but consider

.. the Cure of a Ganglion, a Tumour in a Tendon. 1791 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 45/2 A German woman... had several swellings or ganglions upon different parts of her head from one of which a horn grew. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 184 A ganglion is a small hard tumour... composed of a cyst... connected with a subjacent tendon, and filled with a fluid resembling the white of an egg.

2. *Phys.* An enlargement or knot on a nerve, forming a centre from which nerve-fibres radiate.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 366 In the Ganglia where they [the Nerves] are tied together. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 209 The ganglions are connected to each other, by a very slender medullary cord. 1805 *Med. Fnl.* XIV. 328 All nerves rising from the spinal marrow... pass on their way through nervous knots, ganglia. 1851 *Woodward Mollusca* 21 The points from which the nerves radiate, are enlargements, termed centres (*ganglia*). 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 273/1 Nervous System [of Arachnida]. This consists of ganglia or nerve-knots, formed by enlargements of longitudinal nervous cords.

b. A collection of grey matter (neurine) in the central (cerebro-spinal) nervous system, forming a nerve-nucleus.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. ii. 27 A mass of grey matter with imbedded vesicles—a nerve-centre or ganglion. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* ii. 31 These represent the largest nerve ganglions of grey and white matter at the base of each hemisphere.

c. *Fig. (a) notice-use.* A point from which many lines diverge. (b) A centre of force, activity, or interest.

(a) 1852 MISS FOX *Fruit.* 1882 II. 196 Meanwhile, what we each have to do is to endeavour to walk steadily in the path which we clearly see straight before us; and when we come upon a perplexing ganglion of paths, wait patiently and take our bearings.

(b) 1828 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* (1878) I. 25 Thus linking his operations together, Napoleon hoped, by grasping as it were the ganglia of the insurrection, to paralyze its force. 1831 CARLISLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi. A little ganglion, or nervous centre, in the great vital system of immensity. 1850—*Latter-d.* *Pamph.* vii. (1872) 226, I see new ganglions of human population establishing themselves. 1882 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* xv. (1887) 258 If Rawdon Crawley's blow were not delivered, Vanity Fair would cease to be a work of art. That scene is the chief ganglion of the tale.

3. *Phys.* A lymphatic gland.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 759 The lymphatic ganglia of the inferior extremities.

4. 'Applied to the class of organs to which the spleen, the thymus gland, the thyroid body, and the adrenals belong' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

5. *Bot.* A swelling on the mycelium of certain fungi.

1866 *Trens. Bot.* 518 *Ganglia*, the mycelium of certain fungals. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

6. *Comb.*: *ganglion-cell*, *-corpusele*, *-globule*, a nerve-cell in the grey matter of the central nervous system.

1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 77 These nerve-vesicles, sometimes known as ganglion-globules, may be regarded as originally spherical or nearly so in form. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Horst's Zool.* I. 21 These ganglion-corpuseles are very dissimilar in form and size. 1865 *Pub. Opin.* 21 Jan. 79 A current, originating in a ganglion cell, would possibly give rise to many induced currents as it traversed a caudate nerve cell. 1879 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 105 Certain cell-like structures called nerve-cells, or ganglion-cells.

Ganglionary (gæŋgliɔnəri), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY. Cf. F. *ganglionnaire*.] Furnished with ganglia.

1830 R. KNOX *Bedard's Anat.* 361 The Sympathetic Nerve, is a nervous and ganglionary cord.

Ganglionated (gæŋgliɔnətɪd), *phl. a.* [f. GANGLION + -ATE² + -ED¹.] = GANGLIATED.

1836-9 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 946/1 The nerves for the future wings are... derived... from the ganglionated portion alone. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* vi. 105 A chain of minute ganglia lying upon the great ventral ganglionated cord.

Ganglionic (gæŋgliɔŋɪk), *a.* [f. GANGLION + -IC.] Relating to, composed of, or furnished with, ganglia.

1820 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 3 The ganglionic [type] is where the nervous system consists of a series of ganglions connected by nervous threads or a medullary chord. 1860 H. SPENCER in *Macn. Mag.* I. 395 An impression on the end of an afferent nerve is conveyed to some ganglionic centre. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 28 The grey matter of the nervous system is, for the most part, ganglionic tissue.

Ganglionized (gæŋgliɔnəɪzd), *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -IZE + -ED¹.] Knotted like a ganglion.

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 296 *Arachnida*.—The trachea for respiration branched, but not ganglionized.

Ganglionless (gæŋgliɔnləs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Free from, or destitute of, ganglia.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 5 note. The ganglionless portion of the fifth, and the hard portion of the seventh nerve. 1836-9 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 943/1 The ganglionless upper or internal column of fibres.

Gangliopathy (gæŋgliɔpəði), [f. GANGLION + -PATHY.] A diseased condition of the central ganglia of the sympathetic system.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Gangliopathic** *a.*, belonging to gangliopathy.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

† **Gang-Monday**, *Obs. rare*¹. [see GANG-DAYS.] Monday is Rogation-week.

1579 FULKE *Heskin' Parl.* 317 There would not one learned Papist be left alive on gang Monday.

Gang-plank. U.S. [f. GANG sb.1 + PLANK.] A landing-plank; a gang-board.

1851 OLMSTED *Journ. Cotton Kingd.* I. 142 A fat mulatto woman . . . shouted, as she caught him off the gang-plank, 'Oh Massa George, is you come back!' 1887 *Times* 29 Aug. 4/5 The moment the gang-planks are fixed a crowd of stevedores rub aboard.

Gangræna, -græne, -green: see GANGRENE.

Gangrel (gæŋgrəl), dial. and arch. Forms: 6 gangrall (pl. gangralls), 6-7 gangrill, 7 gang(e)rell, 8 gangril, 9 gangerill, 7- gangrel. [app. f. GANG sb.1 or v.1, on some obscure analogy; cf. *poveral* (with which this word is associated in quot. 1538); the ending occurs, though perh. from diverse sources, in several depreciative terms, as *haverel*, *mongrel*, *gomeril*, *doggril*, *wastrel*. A derivative of the same root with similar meaning is MHG. *genglere*, G. *gänger* (in 18th c. said of a packman or pedlar), f. *gängen* to walk about.

There is no connexion (beyond identity of root-syllable) with ON. *Gangleri* (mythical name), which has often been compared to the endings have only a chance resemblance.]

1. A vagabond; a wandering beggar.

1530 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) 130 That na strangearis nor gangrallis cum within the samyn. a 1605 POTWART *Flying* 772 Gleyd gangrell, ald mangrell. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* vii. 92 When all charity is put only in the maintenance of idleness and begging Gangrels. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, *Gangeril*, a pedlar, a beggar. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosses* 329 Out on you, gangrel.

b. *attrib.* or *adv.* Vagabond, vagrant.

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* v. 15 (Jam.) That na strangearis, nor gangrallis pūrralis be resatte nor haldyn in this townne. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 457 His wife for povertie turned ane gangrell poore woman, selling some small wares. 1796 C. KERR *Farmer's Ha'* 33 There's mony a sturdy gangrel chiel That might be winnin' meat fit weel. 1795 BURNS *Jolly Beggar* 8 A merry core o' randie, gangrel bodies. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii. He's nae gentleman, wad grudge twa gangrel poir bodies the shelter o' a waste house. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 40 This gangrel thief thought fit to tread the grass to mamlocks by my head. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweetth. Trav.* 93 Without troubling about suspicious gangrel bodies.

2. A lanky, loose-jointed person. (Cf. GANGLING.)

1585 HIGINS tr. *Juvenis Nomenclator* 449/1 A long gangrel: a slim: a long tall fellow that hath no making to his height. 1606 HOLLAND *Suton. Annot.* 36 b, Ajax, unto whom or to whose long pike rather, he likeneth this gangrel. 1611 COTGR., *Treute-cout*, a gangrill, slimme, long lank, lankie loobie. 1721 BAILEY, *Gangrel*, a tall ill-shaped fellow. 1884 *Synonym-Gloss.*, *Gangrel*, an awkward fellow. 1893 *Upson-on-Scorn Gloss.*, *Gangril*, a lanky, ungainly creature, whether man or beast.

b. *attrib.* as *adj.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 10 A long gangrel neck, which would have made the head look as set upon a pole.

3. Sc. A child just beginning to walk. *rare.*

1768 Ross *Helene* 6 Helene, a gangrel now was grown, And had begun to toddle about the town.

4. *north. dial.* A toad. Cf. GAGRILL.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liv. 7 Scho is tute mowitt lyk an aip, And lyk a gangrall [i. r. gangrall] unto graip. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL 1855-76 in *Whitty Glossaries*.

Gangren, -ena, obs. forms of GANGRENE.

† **Gangrenate**, *pph. a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. GANGRENE sb. + -ATE².] In a state of gangrene.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parsy's Chirurg.* x. xi. (1678) 238 A putrid vapour, exhaling from the hurt and gangrenate part of the Brain.

† **Gangrenate**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *canerenate*, 7 *gangrinate*, *gangrenate*. [f. as prec. + -ATE³.]

1. *intr.* To become gangrenous.

1753 N. TORRANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 45 The Lungs, being over-heated, ulcerate and gangrenate.

2. *trans.* To make gangrenous. In quot. *fig.*

1660 *Speech to Gen. Monk* 1 Ambition that did Gangrenate the State.

Hence † **Gangrenated** *pph. a.*, gangrened.

1584 [see CANCERATED]. 1611 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 163 Like the colour of a gangrenated or mortified member. 1693 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* iii. (1713) 121/2 Outwardly, it is animated upon gangrenated parts. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 185, 1. found . . . a black gangrenated Spot.

† **Gangrenation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A condition of gangrene or mortification.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/2 Some mortification or Gangrenation. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 311/1 Otherwise we might easlye bringe therein a Gangrenation.

Gangrene (gæŋgrɪn), sb. Forms: a. 6 *canorona*, 6-7 *gangrena*, 7 *gangræna*; b. 6 *gangræno*, 7 *gangron*, *gangræno*, 7-9 *gangreón*, 7- *gangrono*. [ad. L. *gangræna* (-græna), a. Gr. γάγγραινα: cf. F. *gangrène*; also lt. and med. L. *canclera* (whence the earliest Eng. form).]

1. A necrosis or mortification of part of the body, extending over some considerable area in a visible mass. Sometimes used to denote the first stage of mortification.

1543 TRAHERN tr. *Vico's Chirurg.* II. xvi. 26/1 Canclera is not taken for fleshe deade altogether, but for that whiche becometh to putrefie by litle and litle. 1563 T. GALE *Chirurg.* I. 449 A fracture hauing with hym toynded gangrena. 1573 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1820) 317 Mr. Watson of the Lowe which dyed of Gangrena in his foot. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2/4 Out of the which proceedeth a Gangrene or mortification. 1626 BACON

Sylva § 333 It appeareth also in the Gangreen or Mortification of Flesh, either by Opiates, or by Intense Cold. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. liii. (1738) 206 A Gangrene is a sudden, violent, and excessive inflammation . . . and is no other than a beginning Mortification. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 577 Straining it too much might occasion an inflammation of the parts, and endanger a gangrene. 1838 THIRWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 245 A gangrene had begun in his injured limb. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 52 Necro- is with decomposition . . . is usually called gangrene, although this term is also often applied to forms of simple necrosis.

2. *fig.*

1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets of Relig. & State* 41 These . . . men have bespattered with a most dangerous Gangrene, the whole bodie mystical of Christ. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. iii. D 4 b, It may growe to a gangrene in our credits and be incurable. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downfall* 47 Jesuitisme from a Serpigo, is become a Gangrena. It must therefore be cut off. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 21 But now (alas!) the Gangrene of that Heresy began to spread it self into this Island. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 22 ¶ 3 To the community . . . corruption is a gangrene. 1834 H. T. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 66 Our pauper system . . . the great political gangrene of England. 1896 GLAISTON in *Daily News* 1 June 7/5 If they (religious controversies) do not proceed to gangrene and to mortification, at least they tend to harden into fixed facts.

3. *attrib.* † Also quasi-*adj.* Gangrenous.

1715 tr. *Ctess Daunoy's Wks.* 57 False Zealots, who cry'd out, that I was a Gangren Member that was to be cut off from the rest of the Body. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. Poet. Wks. 1896 I. 53 Were your nature fit To be defiled, your eyes the eyes to ache At gangrene-blotches.

Gangrene (gæŋgrɪn), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *gangrèner*.]

1. *intr.* To become mortified.

1614 in *Crt. & Times* *Jas.* I (1849) I. 327 He had a swelling in the thigh, which . . . grew so angry, that it gangrened and made an end of him. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 42 Your Leg will Gangreen within three days. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 621. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 109 It prevents a Wound from gangrening. 1788 BURKE *S. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 323 They made rods of a plant highly caustick and poisonous . . . every wound of which festers and gangrenes. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Sept., Such was the predisposition to disease that the slightest wound gangrened and became incurable.

1618 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 74 The divisions and rentes which they plotted betwene the protestantes doe now begin to gangren amonge themselves.

2. *trans.* To bring into a state of mortification.

The first two quots. possibly belong to sense 1 or to GANGRENE *pph. a.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 307 The service of the foote Being once gangren'd, is not then respected For what before it was. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 78 In the cold Countries, when Mens Noses and Ears are mortified, and (as it were) Gangrened with cold. a 1673 G. SWINOCK in *Spurgeon Trans. Dav.* cxli. c. When he had by sin, and continuance in it, so gangrened his flesh, and corrupted himself. 1683 A. SHAPE *Anat. Horse* III. v. 122 The Matter by that means is there stayed, and ulcerates and gangrenes all the passages of the Nostrils. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* act i. When the rust of heavy chains has gangrened his sweet limb. 1868 DUNCAN tr. *Figuer's Lett. World* II. 72 They have been known to reach the ball of the eye, and to gangrene the eyelids.

1803 tr. *A. Armand-Lorinon* I. 120 I have . . . sworn that avarice had not gangrened your soul to the degree report had spread abroad. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 2 June 1/4 He is said to be free from that intense personal feeling which gangrenes our politics.

Gangrened (gæŋgrɪnd), *pph. a.* Also 7 *gangreen'd*. [f. GANGRENE *v.*: cf. F. *gangrené*.]

1. Affected with gangrene.

1611 CORER, s. v. *Dieu, Vne lambe de Dieu*, soe doe the canting, and blasphemous rogues of France became a cankered, gangrened, or desperately sore leg. 1682 DROSS & LEE *Dk. of Guite* v. 1, In which, indeed, they assert the public good, And lik. sworn surgeons, lop the gangrened limb. 1813 J. THOMSON *Let. Inflam.* 55 When a gangrened limb . . . is cut off in the dead part, no hemorrhage occurs. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 254 The disease which the surgeons laid bare in his gangrened vitals and brain.

1653 J. TAYLOR *Serv.* I. (1655) 272 These inclinations and evil forwardnesses, this dyscrasy and gangren'd disposition. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 554 These individuals . . . are the gangrened members of society. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 467 The Sultan has lopped the gangrened limb.

2. Belonging to gangrene.

1762 FALCONER *Shifpur.* II. 434 Thus when some limb is seized with gangren'd pains.

Gangrenescent (gæŋgrɪnɛsnt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ESCENT.] Becoming gangrenous.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in subsequent Dicts.

† **Gangrenize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. GANGRENE sb. + -IZE.] *intr.* = GANGRENE *v.* 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50/3 The wounds doe putrifie and gangrenize.

Gangrenous (gæŋgrɪnəs), *a.* [f. GANGRENE sb. + -OUS. Cf. F. *gangrèneux* (16th c.).]

1. Having the nature of gangrene, or affected with it.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 405 Such Pestilential Gangrenous spots appear separate of themselves. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 201 Eruptions on the Skin, dark, livid, lead-colored and gangrenous. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 455 The lungs were livid, with a gangrenous inflammation on their posterior part. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 7 We call it 'mortification', using the same term which we should apply to a gangrenous and incurable wound.

1855 *Tail's Mag.* XXII. 247 Lombardy is a gangrenous limb of Austria. 1886 BURTON *Relig. Q. Anne* III. xx. 279 As there is a gangrene of the body . . . so is the intellect often tainted by gangrenous spots, that [etc.].

2. Resembling a gangrened spot (in colour).

1824 GALT *Rothelau* I. i. iii. 25 His complexion became of a gangrenous yellow.

Gangriene, obs. form of GANGRENE sb.

Gangril (l), var. GANGREL.

Gangrinate, var. GANGRENATE *v.* *Obs.*

Gangsgman (gæŋzmæn). [f. GANG sb.1 + MAN: for the s. cf. *craftsman* etc.]

1. A dock-porter.

1793 *Wet Docks of Lond.* 16 Gangsmen, these are porters stationed under the wharfingers.

2. One who has charge of a gang of workmen. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 192 One big slouching negro, who seemed to be a gangman or something of the kind, followed us. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 2/1 The post of gangsgman or 'mate' is thus a good one.

† **Gang-tide**, *Obs. rare.* = GANG-DAYS.

1530 PALSGR. 804 At gangetyde, aux rouvaissens. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 76 One Week before Gang-tide yearly.

b. *attrib.*, as *gang-tide* *gate*.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. 108 At Ewle we wonten . . . To have gud spiced Sewe, and Roste. At Fast-see can puffedes: Gang-tide gaites did alie Masses bring.

† **Gang-tooth**, *Obs.* [Perh. a corrupt form of GAG-TOOTH.] A large projecting tooth.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Inpost.* xiv. 71 Hell mouth in the old plaies painted with great gang teeth. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 Teeth which are called *Faux* or Gang-teeth, standing out of the mouth . . . are given for weapon and defence to beasts, and such are an Elephants. 1673 A. MARVELL *Stool him Bayes* 34 In sign that this is Sooth, I bite it with my Gang tooth.

Gangue (gæŋ). Also *gang*. [a. F. *gangue*, ad. Ger. *gang* a vein or lode of metal, of the same origin as GANG sb.1: see also GANGANT.] The earthy or stony matter in a mineral deposit; the matrix in which an ore is found.

1809 GREGOR in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 196 The gangue is a white quartz. 1825 W. PHILLIPS *Quil. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 60 An earthy or stony substance which . . . is termed the gangue or matrix of the metal or ore. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 95 Their earthy portions we designate as their 'matrix' or 'gangue'.

attrib. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 23 Those ores bearing much gangue matter . . . can easily be assorted.

Gangway (gæŋweɪ). [OL. *gangweg*, f. GAN sb.1 + *weg* WAY; cf. G. (dial.) *gangweg*, ON. *gangvegr*, Sw. *gàngväg*.]

1. A road, thoroughfare, or passage of any kind; rarely, a 'lane' opened through a crowd. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 146/31 *Actus*, anes wanes gangweg. *Uin*, twegra wana gangweg. 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Thamel Gloss.*, *Gangway*, a thoroughfare, entry, passage. 1788 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 99 Near this place was cut . . . a vista through the forests. forty feet wide, making a magnificent gangway. 1808 SPENCER in *Natural Chron.* VII. 81 We got a gangway made among the ship's company for the Admiral to walk forward. 1880 *Anstrin & Drown Gloss.*, *Gangway*, a frequented thoroughfare.

2. A passage in a house or other building; esp. a passage between rows of seats in a public edifice. 1702 *Burlesque L'Estivage's Quevedo* 102 To thrust thro' Doors, or some Gang-way. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 100 The beast-house contains standing for sixteen head of cattle, eight on each side of the gang-way. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* III. 239 The monument . . . used to be in the gang-way of the nave. 1891 *Times* 20 Oct. 11/2 The plan of filling up the gangways with stools cannot be commended.

b. In the House of Commons, the cross-passage about half-way down the house, giving access to the rear benches, rarely *pl.*

The members sitting *above the gangway* are the ministers and ex-ministers with such private members as profess more or less close agreement with the policy of the official leaders of their respective parties.

1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 3 Counting the members as they passed the gangway. 1876 *Wolcott V.* No. 107. 4 The applause . . . was almost wholly confined to a handful of English Radicals below the gangway. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/6 Members unable to obtain places were inconveniently crowded about the gangways.

c. *Build.* (See quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 585 *Gangway*; in building, the temporary rough stair, set up for ascending or descending, before the regular stair is built.

3. *Naut.* a. A narrow platform on deep-weathered ships, leading from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle, for convenience in walking from one to the other: = GANGBOARD 1.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2317/1 Our Commander, being . . . forward by the Gang-Way giving his Orders, the Gun split and struck him down. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* I. iii. (ed. 4) 42 Some endeavoured to escape along the gangways into the fore-castle. 1797 NELSON in A. DUNCAN *Life* (1864) 42, I passed . . . on the larboard gang-way, to the fore-castle. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herev.* v. 4 A fighting gangway along the sides.

b. A narrow passage left in the hold of a laden ship.

1780 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine*.

c. The opening in the bulwarks by which persons enter or leave a vessel; now more commonly the means of communication laid between this and the shore or another vessel. (Cf. GANG-BOARD 2 and GANG-PLANK.)

1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Gangway* is also that part of a ship's side, both within and without, by which the passengers enter and depart. It is for this purpose provided with a sufficient number of steps, or *cleats*, nailed upon the ship's side, nearly as low as the surface of the water: and

sometimes furnished with a railed accommodation-ladder. 1799 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp. & Lett.* (1845) l. 5 The Master ran to the gangway to get into the boat. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 285 Captain Lake came on deck, and came to the gangway. 1833 MARYAT *P. Simple* ix. The whole ship's company... had assembled at the gangways. 1848 ARN. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xi. (1879) 105 The carts... would have done for gangways at steamboat piers. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 330 They came full soon To where the gangway ran out from the ship On to the black pier. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. Then we climbed up the gangway and reached the deck of the noble and stately ship.

d. A plank along the bottom of a rowing-boat. (= GANG-BOARD 3.)

1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Enr.* xiii. (1894) 304 The corpulent elder, who rowed when boats had gangways down their middle.

e. To bring to the gangway: 'to punish a seaman by seizing him up to a grating, there to undergo flogging' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1815 in *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney).

4. Mining. (See quotes.)

1776 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 321 *Gangway*. When a fissure or Lode is excavated in the backs or former upper workings of the Mine, it is saltered with boards, and the leads are thrown there... however, if they leave room sufficient for the workmen to roll stuff, or walk upon them from one shaft to another, they call it a Gangway. 1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss.*; *Gangway* is the horizontal passage made in the Mine, along which the Bouse is conveyed to the tail end of the shaft. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Gangway*, a main level, applied chiefly to coal mines.

5. attrib. and Comb.: gangway-bridge, -ladder (see quotes.); gangwayman, one in charge at a ship's gangway (in loading); gangway netting, in war-ships, the netting with which the gangway between quarter-deck and fore-castle is fenced, and in which some of the hammocks are stowed.

1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 53 Upon this weir, a sloping 'gangway bridge, with double railing, should be constructed so as to go across the Bridge. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, 'Gangway-ladder, a ladder over the side by which a ship is entered. 1882 *Standard* 26 Aug. 3/7 A man should have watched the case and given orders to the 'gangwayman. 1805 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 194 note. The 'gangway netting and hammocks completely shot to pieces.

† **Gang-week.** Obs. [OE. *gangwice*, f. GANG sb. + *wice* WEEK; cf. G. *gangwoche*, Sw. *gångvecka*, ON. *gangdagga-vika*.] Rogation week, in which the GANG-DAYS fell.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vii. 14 *margin*. Dis sceal on þunres dæg innan þære gang-wucan. 1530 PALSGR. 809 In the gang weke, la semaine des rogations. 1553 tr. Beza's *Admon. Parli.* (1566) D b. In the gang weke, when banners and belles... rangeth aboute in many places. a 1571 JEWEL *On a Theiss.* (1611) 129 They have used in Rome, in their general processions in gang-week to go to these seven hills. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* ii. vi. 76 What meaneth else their decking of crosses in gang-week? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Rogation week*, In the North of England it is called Gang week from the Ganging, or going on procession [etc.]. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio); and in later Dicts.

Ganimede, -medean: see GANY.

Ganister (gæ'nistə). Also 9 gannister, -ester. [A local word of unknown origin.] A close-grained siliceous stone from the lower coal-measures in Yorkshire, ground down to form furnace-hearths, etc. (See also quot. 1881.)

1812 [see CROWSTONE 2]. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 53 Crowstone or ganister. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*; *Ganister*, a mixture of ground quartz and fire-clay used in lining Bessemer converters. 1883 *Yorksh. Archaeol. Feil.* VIII. 158 Alderman Clark noticed... among broken ganister, what seemed a curious stone. 1889 *Q. Rev.* July 142 The lining used was Sheffield ganister.

|| **Ganja** (gæ'ndʒə). Also 9 ganga, ganjah, gunja. [Hindi *ganjā*.] A preparation of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, variety *indica*), strongly intoxicating and narcotic.

1800 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) II. 162 No manner of duties or customs was allowed to be exacted from any article brought into camp, excepting country-arack, opium, ganja, or bhlang, and toddy. 1825 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* III. xii. 345 They produced their ganja and opium, and began to smoke. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 345 They smoke tobacco, as also ganjah (*Cannabis indica*), to a great extent. 1886 in YULE *Hobson-Jobson*, *Ganja*. 1892 *Times* 18 Nov. 3/6 *Ganja* is an excitant of the most powerful description leading to violent crime.

† **Gank** *Min.* Obs. (See quot.) Hence **Ganky** a., containing or resembling 'gank'.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I. v. b. *Gank*, a Soil lying in some Veins of a very Red or Yellow colour, sometimes Branching and Spreading itself in small Strings or Joyns to the Rachill, by which Signs it is very probable a Vein may be discovered; some Veins are naturally much inclined to it, such we call Ganky Veins. *Ibid.* Sij b. The Joyns in it are of a red Colour, or gankey.

Gann, obs. pa. t. of GIN v., to begin.

Gannard, obs. form of GANNET.

† **Ganne**, v. Obs. [ad. L. *ganire* to bark.] *intr.* To bark as a fox. Hence † **Ganning** *vbl. sb.* 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 100 The Harts fear the ganning of Foxes. *Ibid.* 175 The Latins have a proper word for the voice of a Fox, which is, *Gannio Gannire*, to Ganne.

† **Ganneker.** Obs. An alehouse-keeper. c1380 R. BRUNNE's *Handl. Synne* 2453 (Dulwich MS.). *Gannekerys* [F. *caverin*; R. Brunne *erron. tauwaryns*, which this scribe app. associated with *taverne*] and *vsureris*:

þese arn lucyferys perys. 1423 *Proclam. Mayor of Norwich in Promp. Paro.* 186 note. That all Brewsters and Gannekers selle a gallon ale of the best... for id. ob. c1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 185/2 *Ganneker* (S. *ganokery*).

Gannen (gæ'nən). *Mining.* [? dial. pron. of GANNING *vbl. sb.*] (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Gannen*, a board down which coals are conveyed in *thubs* running upon rails.

Ganner, Gannester, var. GANGE, GANISTER.

Gannet (gæ'nət). Forms: a. 1 ganot, 5 ganate, -ette, 6 gannett, (gannard), 8 ganet, 6- gannet.

B. 5-6 ganate, 6-9 gaunt (e, 6, 8) gan. [OE. *ganot* str. masc., is cogn. with Du. *gant*, MHG. *ganiz*, *ganz* str. masc., OHG. *ganazzo* (MHG. *ganze*) wk. masc., all meaning 'gander'. -O Teut. types **ganito*, *ganoto* (n, f. the same root as GANDEB. The Teut. word was early adopted in Rom.; the OF. form *ganite* may be the source of the β forms in Eng.]

The Solan goose (*Sula bassana*).

a. Beowulf 1862 Ofer ganotes bæc. a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 975 þa wearð eac adrefed. Oslac of earde... ofer ganotes bæc. c1450 M. E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 202 Ganates grece. a 1490 BOTOMER *Itin.* (Naamith 1778) 111 Ibi nificat aves vocatz ganetys. 1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 123 We got certayne foules like unto Gannards. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 88/4 A gannet, bird, *penelope*. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 342, Certaine birds called Gannets soare ouer and stoup to prey vpon them. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 263/3 The Cornish Gannet, called also a Skua. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 482 The Gannets are birds of passage. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 358 The Gannet, or Solan Goose. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1852) 457 The gannets sitting on their rude nests gaze at one with a stupid yet angry air.

B. c1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 186/2 *Gante*, byrde, *bistarda*. a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 447 The gangleye gaunte, and the churlyshe chowgh. 1546 BAILE *Eng. Volaries* i. (1550) 32 b. Yet droue she out all the gantes or hystardes there, yf their churchre legende be true. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 155 A great white foule, called of some a Gaunt. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 348 They judge of the shoal being there by the Gant, a bird that pursues the fish.

Gannister, var. GANISTER.

[*Gannok*, spurious word due to misreading of the proper name Talbot in Henry of Huntingdon.

The best text of Langtoft's A.F. chronicle has the name as *Gallot*; later texts corrupted it into *gannok*, *gannok*; R. Brunne took it for an appellative, prob. supposing it to mean 'standard', as it is explained by Hearne and Mätzner. c1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 113 Steuen... In Herford fulle stoutely his gannok has vp set.]

Ganocephalan (gæ'nəʊfələn). [f. mod.L. *ganocephalus* (f. Gr. *gávos* brightness + *κεφαλή* head) + -AN.] A fish of the extinct order *Ganocephala* (so called because their heads were covered with shining bony plates). So *Ganocephalons* a., belonging to this order.

1805 OWEN in *Geolog. Mag.* II. 6 *Ganocephalous* and *Labyrinthodont* cranial bones. *Ibid.*, The ribs... were better developed than they are in *Ganocephalus* or in modern *Batrachians*.

Ganoid (gæ'noid), a. and sb. [a. F. *ganoide* (A. *gassiz*), f. Gr. *gávos* brightness + -ειδής: see -OID.]

A. adj.

1. Of a fish-scale: Having a smooth shining surface, from being covered with a layer of enamel. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 462 The ganoid plates... are... more close set. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 307 *Ganoid scales*... occur also in some of the Bony Fishes.

2. Of a fish: Covered with polished bony plates or scales; distinctive epithet of an order of fishes (mod.L. *Ganoidei*).

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iv. 62 The first of the two groups, that of which the sturgeon and the bony pike are characteristic, is called *Ganoid*. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 83 It is in the fresh water basins that we find seven genera of ganoid fishes. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk.* *Geol.* xviii. 343 Of the fishes the majority are still placoid and ganoid.

B. sb. A ganoid fish.

1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, *Ganoide* or *Ganoïdians*, Dr. Agassiz's second order of fishes. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1878) 203 The ganoids stand intermediate between the selacians and teleostean. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Coal* ii. 52 All the modern Ganoids, with the exception of the sturgeon, are fresh-water fish.

Hence **Ganoid** a. = GANOID A. 2. **Ganoid** a. and sb., **Ganoïdian** a. and sb. = GANOID A. 2 and B.

1839 Ganoïdians (see GANOID B.). 1847 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* iv. 73 A fourth order, the Ganoïdian or shining-scaled order. 1854 - *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1857) 527, I formed my first imperfect acquaintance with the recent Ganoid fishes in 1836. 1861 GEIKIE in *Gd. Words* Feb. 75 There are still some representatives of the ganoidial type of fish.

Ganoin (gæ'noin). Also -ine. [f. Gr. *gávos* brightness + -IN.] (See quot. 1872.) Also attrib. 1859 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* v. 481/2 The edges of its 'Lepidine' layer do not remain in contact with the ganoin layer. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 307 *Ganoid scales*, composed of an inferior layer consisting of bone covered by a superficial layer of hard polished enamel (the so-called 'ganoin').

Ganomallite (gæ'nəmālīt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *gávos* brightness + -LITE. (Named by Nordenskiöld 1876.)] A silicate of lead and manganese, resembling tephroite, but with high lustre.

1878 *Min. Mag.* II. 149 New minerals from Longban.. Atopite, ganomalite, jacobinite.

Gansa, gansaw, obs. forms of GANZA.

† **Gansel.** Obs. Forms: 5 gauncely(e, gawn-oel(y, gaunsell(e, 5, 8-9 Sc. gansell. [nd. OF. *ganse* aillic garlice-sauce, f. *ganse*, *janse*, app. meaning some kind of sauce (janse also occurs, riming with sauce) + aillic some kind of derivative from ail garlic. In later Fr. *janse d'aïlix* is used in the same sense.] A garlic sauce, used esp. for goose.

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1802) 29 *Gawncel* for þe goose. Take garlek and grynde hit wele forþy [etc.]. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 23 Hennys in Gaucelece. -Take hennys an roste hem, take myke an Garleke an grynd it. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 152/1 *Gavnelle*, *applaunda*.

b. fig. in proverbial use.

c1450 HENRYSON *Mer. Fab.* 14 Thy goose is good, thy gansell sowie as gall. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 30 A good Goose, but she has an ill gansell.

Gansh, var. GANCH v. Obs.

Gant, gaunt (gānt, gōnt), sb. Sc. [f. next.]

A yawn, a gape; gaping.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. viii. 36 The soundis brak with gasping or a gant. 17... *The Ghaist* 4 When the lang drawlin gaunt, an drowsy ee, Shawt hed-time come. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 160 They... put up their hands to their chafis to conceal a bait gant.

Gant, gaunt (gānt, gōnt), v. Sc. Forms: 6, 9 gant, 8-9 gaunt. [? repr. an OE. **gāntian*, freq. f. *gāntian* to yawn: see GANE v.] *intr.* To yawn, gape.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. viii. 144 Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fire is bett. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirke* Gr. ii. xviii. Ilk weary wight Was gaunting for his rest. 1790 BURNS 'Kind Sir, I've read your paper through.' 4 This morn a day I've grain'd and gaunted, To ken [etc.]. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Mhd.* x. I never ask what brings the Laird of Dumbiedikes glowering here... day after day, till we are a' like to gaunt our chafis agst. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi. 272 When he gants his last on a rickie of cauld stanes.

Hence **Ganting**, **gaunting**, *vbl. sb.*

1568 SKYNE *The Pest* (1860) 12 *Ganting* of mowthe. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 53 Of the which cometh ganting, rifting, winds. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 346 All groomes, when thou greits, at thy ganting bee agast. 1850 WHISTLE-BINKIE (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. n. 54 Awa' wi' your gaunting!

Gant(e), obs. form of GANNET.

Gantelet, obs. form of GAUNTLET.

† **Gantellage.** Obs. In 7 gauntellage.

[app. related to OF. *gantier* GANTRY, as OF. *chantellage* to the parallel form *chantier*.] (See quot.) 1611 COTGR. *Droit de Chantillage*, gantellage; or a certain fee due vnto some Lords for the Ganttries whereon wine, thats any way to be sold, doth stand.

Gantlet, obs. form of GAUNTLET.

Gantline, erroneous form of GIRTLINE.

1828 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Put one gantline on each sheer head.

Gantlope (gæntlop). Now rare exc. in the more corrupt form GAUNTLET 2. Forms: 7-8 gant(e)lop, 7 gantloop, 8 gantlope, 7- gant(e)lope. [Corruptly a. Sw. *gallopp*, MSw. *gatu-löp* (f. *gata* lane, *GATE* sb. 2 + *löp* course). ON. had *gæltlop*, explained as a thief punished by running the 'gantlope'. The Sw. word prob. became known in England through the 'Thirty Years' War; the equivalent *gassenlaufen* is found in Ger.]

A military (occas. also naval) punishment in which the culprit had to run stripped to the waist between two rows of men who struck at him with a stick or a knotted cord. rare exc. in to † *pass*, run the gantlope.

1646 SHAFESBURY *Diary* 11 Apr. in W. D. Christie *Life* (1871) I. 34 Three were doomed to die, two to run the gantlope. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gantlope* (*Ghent Love*), a punishment of Soldiers, first invented at Ghent... and therefore so called. 1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 90 The regency of Saxony... caused... 400 to run the gantlope, for not doing their duty. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xi. Others [said] that he deserved to run the gantlope. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 175 In the Piedmontese service, every offence of this nature is punished with the gantlope. 1807 J. MILNER *Marlyre* i. ii. 51 They were ordered to run the gantlope between the hunters... and were severely lashed.

transf. and fig. 1649 T. FORD *Lus. Fort.* 2 Being now exposed to run the Gantlope of the Worlds censure. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. l. 25 This Petition ran the Gantlope throughout all the Prelatical party. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 55 When a new Invention is first propounded... the poor inventor runs the Gantlope of all petulent wits. a 1694 TULLOCH *Serm.* (1742) III. 140 We cannot but wonder... that in running the gantlope of a long life... we have escaped so free. 1747 *Genl. Mag.* 233 I run the gantlop thro' a number of soldiers to an obliging landlord. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxv. To run the female gantlope. 1785 DRINKWATER *Hist. Siege Gibraltar* (1786) 329 They were in this manner obliged to pass the gantlope of our fire. 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 8 We must re-run the gantlope of our Bounties and Recruitings. 1836 EDIN. *Rev.* LXIV. 71 No doubt he ran the usual gantlope of jokes.

Gantry, gauntry (gæ'ntri, gō'ntri). Forms: a. 6-9 gantree, 7 gauntree, 8-9 gaun-, gawntree, gauntry, 7- gantry. B. (pl. used as sing.) 8-9 gauntress, -trice. [Of doubtful origin; app. f. GAWN + TREE; but this may be an etymologizing perversion of OF. *gantier* (14th c. in Du Cange s. v. *cantarium*), var. of *chantier* (-med.L. *cantarium*) gantry.]

1. A four-footed wooden stand for barrels.

a. 1574 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 251, 14 hogheads in

the buttrie with the gantrees and traves there. 1611 Cotgr., *Pontoon*, a Stilling, or Gauntree for Caske to stand on. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 30 A Gauntree. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-Alt.* (1733) I. 105, 1. paid him upon a gauntree As bostler wives should do. a 1774 FERCUSSON *Hallowfair Poems* (1845) 13 At Hallowfair where brousters rare Keep guid ale on the Gauntrees. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. The bousekeeper.. is neither so young nor so handsome as to tempt a man to follow her to the gauntrees. 18.. MATHER *Songs* 17 (Sheffield Gloss.) Our brewing tubs and gantrees are over turn'd all. 1833 PELL *Spun Valley* 282 Great gauntrees where were..once stored multitudes of barrels of the strong ale.

B. 1807 J. HALL *Trans. Scotl.* I. 226 Gauntree (so they call the wooden frame or stand on which they place their barrels, when they are to be tapped). a 1811 GRAHAM in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1179 The frothing bickers.. Are drained, and to the gauntrees oft return.

2. A frame or platform for carrying a travelling-crane or similar structure.

1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 54 Any..frame gantry or other article. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct. There were two travelling-crane on the gantry over the bridge. 1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/2 Alongside these docks is a gantry, on which work steam cranes. 1896 *Nature* 24 Sept. 535 The scheme adopted was to erect a large gantry supported by towers on either bank.

attrib. 1839 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 79 The fitting shop at Crewe turns out about nine signals per week, including composite or bracket and gantry posts.

Hence (from the β form) *Gauntress v. trans.*, to mount on a beer-stand.

1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* vi. xxiv. Gawntress'd round each ruddy fire about, Hogheads of porter..spout Their genial streams.

Ganyeld, -zell: see GAINFIELD.

† **Ganyie.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 *ganje*, *gaynye*, 6 *ganye*, *gan-*, *genjie*, 6-7 *ganyie*, -3e. [Of obscure origin; there was an Irish *ganyine* of similar meaning. Du Cange s. v. *Ganeo* quotes an undated gloss '*ganeo*.. hasta vel jaculum, lingua Gallica', but the word is not known in OFr.]

A supposed 14th c. example often cited (from *Alisaunder* 292) is prob. a mistake; the *ganyus* of the MS. should prob. be corrected into *gairus*, not into *ganyus*.]

An arrow, or similar missile, esp. a crossbow-bolt. In late use chiefly in the alliterative phrase *gun and ganyie*.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxvii. 59 Willame off Dowglas thare was syne Wyth a spryngald ganyiehd throw the thē. 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 816 Weyll stuff that ar with gwn [and] ganyie off steill. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 4 So sair the magryme dois me menzie, Perserving my brow as ony ganjie. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 19 The citle..he did assail. With gun and ganjie. a 1598 ROLLOCK *On 2 Thess.* li. 5-8 (1606) 76 Comes he on with this worldly armour, gunnes and ganyies, I aske of thee?

Ganymede (gænimɪd). Also 6 *ganymedes*, 6-7 *ganimed*(o), (7 *genymade*). [ad. L. *Ganyimēdēs*, a. Gr. γανυμήδης a Trojan youth, whom Zeus made his cupbearer.]

1. A cupbearer, a youth who serves out liquor; humorously, a pot-boy.

1608 MIDDLETON *Bad World* II. i. Shall I be bold with your honour, to prefer this aforesaid Ganymede to hold a plate under your lordship's cup? 1656 COWLEY *Misc.*, *Grasshepper* 8 Nature selfe's thy Ganymede. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* Sat. xi. (1697) 291 A raw unskilful Lad.. At once my Carver and my Ganymede. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ix. The cavalier..arrested the progress of the retreating Ganymede. 1841 PUNCH I. 101/2 Lo! Ganymede appears with a foaming tankard of ale. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. vii. 153 The foaming jar is ready, and the dusky Ganymede attentive.

2. A catamite.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Puto*, a ganymedes, *Cynaedus*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 568 A young beardless Ganymede whom he loved. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 55, I crave Thou wilt be pleased, great God, to save My sov'reign from a Ganymede. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 217 Ganymedes, Bardachos, Hufflers.

3. The name given to the largest satellite of the planet Jupiter.

1868 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 232.

† **Ganymedean.** *Obs.* -1 [f. L. *Ganyimēdēs* pertaining to Ganymede + -AN.] One who follows the practices of a ganymede (see GANYMEDE 2).

1603 HARNSET *Pop. Infost.* 160 Pandars, Ganymedeans, Enhancers of Lust.

Ganyngale, obs. form of GALINGALE.

Ganza (gænzə). Also 7 *gansa*, *gansaw*. [app. Godwin took the word from the rading of the old edd. of Pliny N. H. x. xxii; see quot. 1601.] One of the birds (called elsewhere 'wild swans') which drew Domingo Gonsales to the moon in the romance by Bp. F. Godwin (see quot. a 1633).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 281 The Geese there, be all white; but less of bodie than from other parts: and there they be called Ganza. a 1633 [Godwin] *Man in the Moon* (1638) 27 All my Gansa's were not of sufficient strength to carry him. 1814 J. MY GANZA'S. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. *Dalator* vii. 202 Others..have conjectured a possibility of being conveyed through the air by the help of fowls; to which purpose the fiction of the Ganza, is the most pleasant and probable.

1654 Bp. HALL *Invis. World* I. 7. 146 Men, who, as if upon Domingo Gonsales his engine, they had been mounted by his Gansas from the Moon to the Emypreall heaven. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 782 They are but idle Dream and Fancies, And savour strangely of the Gansas. 1668 II. More *Dir. Dial.* I. 531 O that the invention of the Gansas were

once perfected, that I might make my first Visit to our Neighbours in the Moon! 1813 [see CUNEAAL a.]

Gaol (dʒɔːl), **Gaoler** (dʒɔːlə), variant spellings of JAIL, JAILER. In British official use the forms with G are still current; in literary and journalistic use both the G and the J forms are now admitted as correct, but all recent Dictionaries give the preference to the latter.

Gap (gæp), sb. 1. Also 4-6 *gappe*, 6-7 *gapp*. [a. ON. *gap* chasm (only in the mythological name *Ginnunga-gap*), wide-mouthed outcry (Sw. *gap*, Da. *gab* open mouth, also opening, chasm); sb. related to ON. and Sw. *gapa*, Da. *gabe* to GAPE.] Any opening or breach in an otherwise continuous object; a chasm or hiatus.

1. A breach in a wall or hedge, as the result of violence or natural decay.

c 1280 *Sir Fernib.* 498 So harde þay þrewe æzen þe wal..And such a gappe þay made þer-on. *Ibid.* 5164 To þe gappe [orig. holes] þus þay come. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4023 Rise up..And stoppe sone and delverly Alle the gappis of the bay. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1861 Gap of a walle, *intervallum*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 3 141 Or to fynde a gap or a sherde in his hedge. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 For mendinge a gappe in the churchyard wall..ij d. 1604 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 434 No man shall make yates or gapes in the common feild. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 7 54, I saw as it were a narrow gap like a little doorway in the wall. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 P 14 Satan, after having long wandered upon the surface, or outmost Wall of the Universe, discovers at last a wide Gap in it. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Scorchio* 82 Those green harbours Farmers called gaps, and we schoolboys called arbours. 1843 LEVER *F. Hinton* xxii, We came to a low stone wall, through a gap of which we passed.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 32, I will..stop this gap of breath with fulsome dust.

† b. Phrase. *To stop two gaps with one bush*: 'to kill two birds with one stone', to accomplish two ends at once. *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 78, I will learne, to stop two gaps with one bush. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 97 This common usage of the phrase, as it well preserveth the sense, so doth it also (that I may stop two gaps with one bush) justify the truth of this charge in my text.

† 2. fig. An opening or breach by which entry may be effected or attack made; more rarely of a way of escape. *Obs.*

1548 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. Q. 56 Many good men..study to devise good laws..so..a great many..labour to defeat them: and as the common saying is to find gaps and starting holes. 1577 HANMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 60 Lest that thereby men be troubled and a Gappe left open to the malice of Sycophants. 1624 SIR R. KNIGHTLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 196 Which is interpreted a gap for an escape if any can be made either by mischiefe or money. a 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 215 The standing still and not hastening to the gappe. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 286 No gap open where we could have the least apprehensions of any evil breaking in upon us. 1756 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 294 We humbly beg of you..to guard us in our husbandry..and that we may not be a gap open as in times past.

† b. esp. in phrases. *To stand in the gap*: to act as defender. *To open a gap*: to give access, afford passage or opportunity. *To stop a gap*: to close a breach, secure a weak point, prevent attack. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xiii. 5 They stonde not in the gappes, neither make they an hedge for the house of Israel. *Ibid.* xxiii. 30. c 1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 273 So dangerous a matter it is to open once the gap to errors and heresies. 1596 SPENSER *State Irell.* Wks. (Globe) 621/2 Such a gapp of mischeif lyeth open thereby, that I could wish it were well stopped. 1599 THYNNIS *Animadv.* (1875) 51 To stoppe that gappe, I will answer, that Chaucers woordes have byn sithens printed twyce. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. 4 5. 77 When there is none to stand in the gap, how should his wrath be stayed? 1664 J. KEYMER *Dutch Fishing in Phenix* II. 225 To open the Gap of Traffick, and to make fullness of Trade. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 116 As if it opened a gap to all manner of licentiousness. 1757 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 508 The inhabitants see, and are convinced of this, which makes each family afraid of standing in the gap of danger.

† 3. A gash or wound in the body. *Obs.*

171500 *Lament. Virgin Mary in Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 20 To see my sone y have grete payne, In hys breste so grete a gappe ys. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gryndon's Quest. Chirurg.* N liij b. The ix. place is vpon the eares & gappes of depe wounds. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xiv, Through his right eie Clorindes seu'n shaft went And in his necke broke forth a bloodie gap.

4. A notch; a small break or opening in an edge or surface. *Now rare.*

1530 PALSER *224/4* Gappe in a knyfe, *hoche*. 1591 [see HARDOP. 20]. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) I. 316 The Jews..when they kill any Creature..cut the Throat with a Knife without a Gap. 1668 CULVERER & COLLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. iv. vi. 316 There is observed in that place a Gap or Chink. 1833 J. HOLLARD *Manuf. Metal* II. 255 The pinion of the axle..coming to the gap at D..sinks or rises in the slit. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 443 The passages are..short, and relatively broad, and may more properly be termed gaps or cavities.

† b. A notch or slit made in a swan's beak, as a private mark. *Obs.*

1558-9 *Will of W. Yattles* (Somerset Ho.), My swane mark of the two gappes and the Staple. 1656 in *Line. N. & Q.* (1697) V. 92 One Swanne mark of the Gapp with the Penny cross in alt on the nere side.

5. A break or opening in a range of mountains; a pass or gorge (very common in U.S.).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 350 Ouer the sayde byght you shall see a great gappe in the mountayne. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 P 8 Two great Gaps that led thro' this Circuit of Mountains. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Fmils. & Corr.* (1888) I. 403 We passed the narrows or gaps of two ranges of high mountains. 1816 J. BIGELOW in *New-Eng. Fmils. Med. & Surg.* V. 323 From this town a road has been cut, passing through a gap of the mountains to Portland. 1847 PARKMAN *Oregon Tr.* (1872) 180 We reached the gap, which was like a deep notch cut into the mountain-ridge. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* xv. 153 An ugly lot to meet in one of those narrow rocky gaps, as they call them, over the line of ranges.

b. With defining word: *water-gap*, one which is deep enough to serve as the course of a stream (*Cent. Dict.*); *wind-gap* (see quot. 1889).

1779 D. LIVERMORE in *Coll. New Hampsh. Hist. Soc.* (1850) VI. 314 This morning the troops..pass the Windgap, so called, for its being the only pass for a number of miles through a long chain of mountains. 1877 A. B. SYLVESTER *Sk. North. N. Y.* 60 A water-gap, forming a natural gateway through the mountains. 1839 J. D. WHITNEY *United States* 225 Gaps..in which the depression in the ridge is not sufficiently deep to give passage to a watercourse are known as 'wind-gaps'. c. local. (See quotes.)

1825 Brighton Commissioners' Act § 62 Gap, a road or descent from cliffs to sea-shore. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, Gap, an opening at the Bank-top through which a path or track winding up the steep Bank-side finds its way on to the open moor.

d. A hole or chasm in the ground.

1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv. (1722) 381 Its old Fissures were open'd..and sufficient Gaps made. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II. Great holes and gaps had worn into the soil, being now filled with water from the late rains.

6. An unfilled space or interval; a blank or deficiency; a break in continuity.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 12 If he had bene forgotten, It had bene as a gap in our great Feast. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 483/2 Were it not for leaving an unsightly gap so near to the beginning, I should have judg'd this Labour..almost superfluous. 1675 J. PYNCHON in J. Mather K. *Philip's War* (1867) 237, I could be heartily glad if we were able to spare some men, but..nine men out of this Towne..makes a great gap. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 250 In all the visible corporal World, we see no Chasms or Gaps..the descent is by easie Steps, and a continued series of Things. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. ix. 51 In that long gap of time as he called it. 1771 N. NICHOLES *Corr.* no. 109 (1843) 126, I found the gap between Froissart and Comines, and longed for Monstrelet. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 85 A part of the bridge projecting from each bank, and a gap in the middle. 1865 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 214 His death is to me a great sorrow—a gap in my life which I feel and cannot fill. 1874 SAVCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 236 There is no break, no sudden gap in nature; all follows in a regular unbroken order. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 145/2 The gap on the walls caused by the removal of the portraits.

b. Phrases. *To stop, to fill (in or up), to supply a gap*: to make up a deficiency, supply a want, fill a vacant space.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 3 146 A woman can not get her luyunge honestly wþ spynnyng on the dystaffe, but it stoppeth a gappe. 1548 HALL *Chron.* K. Hen. VI. 173 All though the daily lost people..yet their nombre was restored, and the gappe euer filled. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLES in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 222 He has already hundred 500..which would stop many a gap now, it may be more then 2000 will at another time. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1769) III. 217, I make a present of it [money] to stop some gaps. 1776 F. BULL *Lett.* 28 Oct. in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) V. 85, I only mean to stop the gap for the present. 1835 THURLOW *Graite* I. v. 131 Invented merely to fill up a gap in chronology. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* II. 653/1 Theology would be..brought in to supply gaps in the system which philosophy had tried to construct. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xix. 311 He had a few levies with him to fill the gaps in the old legions.

† c. Used to render L. *hiatus*. *Obs.*

1706 POPE *Lett.* to Walsh 22 Oct., To come to the Hiatus, or Gap between two words.

7. A breach or wide divergence in character or sympathies.

1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 458 Such is the great gap which separates the public men of our time from those who flourished under that bad system. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 495 There was..a gap between him and the mass of his flock and Clergy.

8. *techn.* (See quot. and cf. *gap-bed lathe*.)

1873 C. P. B. SHELLEY *Workshop Appliances* v. 190 A gap is an expedient for..enabling a lathe to take in articles of much greater diameter..without materially increasing its weight or general dimensions.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *gap-way*; (objective), *gap-stopper*; *gap-bed lathe* (see quot.); *gap-hunter*, one who in riding to hounds makes for the gaps, instead of riding straight; *gap-latho* = *gap-bed lathe*; *gap-not* (10bs.), a net placed across a gap (cf. *gate-net*); † *gap-wide a.*, gaping wide open; *gap-window* (see quot.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 375 **Gap-bed lathe*, one with an opening in the bed or shears to allow a larger object to be turned. 1872 *Daily News* 26 Mar., Though a man..should hunt properly, a woman need not be ashamed of being a 'gap-hunter'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 280/3 **Gap-lathes* find employment chiefly in small workshops. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 118/2 Powerful Double-gear Gap Lathe, self-acting and screw-cutting. 1917 *Philip Quarrell* (1816) 28 An animal..which he had found taken in one of the 'gap-nets'. 1958 J. RUTTY *Spir. Diad.* (ed. 2) 215 The Lord honoured me with a post of being one of the three 'gap-stoppers' on this occasion. 1857 S. OSBORN

Quedah xix. 267 We swept through another *gapway in the hills. 1583 STANVHURST *Ennis* ii. (Arb.) 51 Downe we beat our rampiers, our towne wals *gapwayd ar opened. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 942/1 *Gap-window, a long and narrow window.

Gap (gæp), sb.² [Cf. GAFF sb.³] *Blowing the gap*: blowing the gaff, giving information.

1821 P. EGAN *Real Life*, etc. I. xxiv. 557 He should like to smack the bit without blowing the gap.

Gap (gæp), v. rare. [f. GAP sb.¹] a. intr. To break at the edge; to become jagged or notched. b. trans. To make notches in. *dial.* See also GAPPED.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Gap*, to notch, to jag. *South.* 1864 *Reader* 28 May 688 Iron was preferable to steel. Steel gapped and lost its edge. 1881 in *Isle of Wight Gloss.*

Hence **Gapping** vbl. sb., a breaking into notches. 1883 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, The gapping too of the razor, and cutting his own fingers, was a little strange.

GAPARE, obs. Sc. form of GAPE.

Gap (gæp), sb. Also 6 Sc. gaip, 8 gap(s). [f. GAPE v.]

1. The act of opening the mouth; a yawn. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. III. 466 The fox... with many girne and gaip... makis debait als lang as he ma. 1745 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 70 Now a gen'l gape goes round. And vapours cloud each sleepy head. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Mis. Hum. Life* (1826) vii. xviii. Balking a good gape, by forcing your lips close together.

2. An open-mouthed stare; a gaze of wonder or curiosity. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 306 Thou hast hung thy Reader up in the Air, and there left him among Gapes and Stares. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 83 Paintings, statues, monuments... that so vulgarly satisfy the silly superficial gape of travelling sight-mongers. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shades* *Char.* v. 118 A sea-port town... the inhabitants of which appear to have more leisure for gape and gossip than any others. 1874 *Daily News* Oct., Numerous English tourists, bound for a gape at the battle-field of Sedan.

b. fig. A state of eagerness or wonder: also in phrase *upon the gape*. ? Obs. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 3 The Mind is not here kept in a perpetual Gape after Knowledge. 1713 STEELE *Englishman*, No. 24. 158 The chief skill is to keep them still upon the Gape. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) I. 8, I have been upon the full silly gape to find out things that I had not found before.

3. The gapes: a. A disease in poultry, etc., of which frequent gaping is the symptom. 1799 *Med. Vet.* II. 204 There is a disease prevalent among the gallinaceous poultry in this country, called the gape. 1864 *Intell. Observer*, No. 33. 197 Every keeper of poultry is acquainted with the 'gapes'. 1886 L. WALSHINGHAM & PAYNE *Gallwey Shooting* I. 158 The most destructive disease prevalent among partridges is that which is commonly known by the name of the 'gapes'. b. humorously. A fit of yawning or staring.

c. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion*, xx. Another hour of music was to give delight or the gapes, as real or affected taste for it prevailed. 1840 HALBURTON *Clockwork*, Ser. iii. iii, What gave me the gapes was the scenes [at the theatre].

4. The expanse of an open mouth or beak. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 246 The gape of the bill, when opened, is near two inches from tip to tip. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 224 The narwhal, however, has a much narrower gape than the great whale. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 169 Pike... The gape of the jaw is wide. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 38 He opens his gape like a fledgling to its parent. 1884 *Fall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 12/1 Hawks... remarkable for the size of their gape and the shortness of their beaks.

b. The part of the beak which can be opened; the line of commissure of the mandibles. 1833 R. MUIR *Fishes* *Tribes Brit.* *Ister* (1841) I. 28 From the gape of the bill to the eyes a black streak extends. 1883 MARTIN & MOORE *Verteb. Diss.* 93 Each so-called mandible is hard and horny at its tip, but becomes softer near the angle of the gape. 1886 W. W. FOWLER *Year w. the Birds* 83 The gape of the mouth furnished with strong bairs.

c. (See quot. 1848.) 1848 CRAIG, *Gape*, in Conchology, an opening in multivalves and bivalves when the valves are shut. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* xi. 104 At the edges of this 'gape' of the shell [of the fresh water mussel] the thickened margins of a part of the... mantle become visible. *Ibid.* 105.

5. A rent or opening of any kind. 1658 A. FOX *Wirts Surg.* I. iii. 7 Thereby the wound comes to its old gape and shape. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 251 This hurries along as the gape deepens, and becomes, at every step, more declivous. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 3/2 She breaks off her thread with an energetic pull, and thus overstraining her last stitch causes in time an unseemly gape in that seam.

b. Naut. The principal crevice or crack in shaken timber. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Gap (gæp), v. Forms: 3-4 gapen, 5 gapyn, 6 Sc. gaip, 9 *dial.* ge(a)p, 5- gape. Also 3 (once) pa. t. gapode. [a. ON. *gapa* to open the mouth, gape, SW. *gapa*, Da. *gape*=MDu. and mod. Du. *gafen*, MLG. *gafen*, MHG. and G. *gaffen* to gape, stare. The word is not found in Gothic, and its further relations are uncertain; Skr. *jabh-*, Zend. *jab-* to yawn, gape, have been compared. In Eng. dialects there is some confusion with GALT v.]

an OE. **gafian* may have existed (cf. early ME. *geafede* in quot. a 1225, which may represent a Mercian form with o-umlaut, but is not recorded; in the gloss 'Pando, gape' (Wr. Wülker 471/14), which is given in some Dicts. as an example of this verb, *pando* is abl. of *pandus* adj. In three passages of Chaucer (*Miller's T.* 258, 655; *Troil.* v. 1233)

three of the best MSS. give *cape* instead of *gape*. This is prob. to be referred to LG. *gafen*, MHG. *kaffen*, *kaffen*, OHG. *kaffen* to keep watch or outlook, a word not related to G. *gaffen*, but early confused with it.]

1. intr. To open the mouth wide, esp. in order to bite or swallow anything. Said also of the mouth. c 1220 *Bestiary* 506 Dis fis... ðanne him hungreð he gapede wide. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 He... 3eoneude [MS. *Bodl.* gapede, misprinted 3eapede] mid his wide genowep upon hire. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 2763 3enande & gapede on him so, Ase he wolde him swolwe þo. c 1350 *Will. Paternre* 2372 Þe werwolf... as a wod best went hem a-3ens, Gapand ful grimlil. 14... *Tundale's Pilgr.* 149 Her mouthes wer wyde, þat gaped fast. 1530 *Palsgr.* 560/2, I gape, as a beest dothe that entendeth to byte, whiche holdeth his mouthes open afore. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 294/2 Such Fellows... are fed with Roasted Pig and good Ale as long as they can gape. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 ¶ 11 Opening their Mouths as wide as they could gape. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My First Play*, Heads that gape, and grin, in stone around the inside of the old Round Church of the Templars.

Proverbial phrases. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Provr.* (1867) 17 He that gapeth till he be fed, Maie fortune to fast and famishe for longer. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 389 A man ought not to chide with a fool, nor gape over an error. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 62. 2/2 She will gape like a Pig on a Spit.

b. trans. of earth, hell, etc. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 541 Par-for me wonderis... þat þe erd gapand wyd, me sweltyt noch. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 205 Then shall hell gape and grym. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 14 Therefore gapeþ hell, and openeth hyr mouth marvelous wyde. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 739 Gape, Earth, and this unhappy wretch intomb. 1716 BERKELEY *Cave of Democritus* Wks. 1871 IV. 507 This... water runs but a little way ere the rock gapes to swallow it. 1850 TENNISON *In Mem.* lxx. 6 A gulf that ever shuts and gapes.

c. Of a bivalve: To open the shell. 1577 NORTHROCK *Dicing* (1843) 61 The crab presently putteth a little stone into the oyster as he gapeþ. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 ¶ 9 An Oyster, which lay in the Neighbourhood of this Drop, chanced to gape and swallow it up.

d. Used jocularly for 'to open'. 1609 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* t. i. He was here three days before the Exchequer gaped.

e. trans. To open (the mouth) wide. † To gape out: to emit with open mouth. rare. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 32 So shee, forgetting modesty, gapeþ out a laughter. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 204 Beyond these were two indented jaws DD, which he opened side-ways, and was able to gape them asunder very wide. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 11 A man's head gaped its mouth to ask... what young Quarell wanted there.

2. intr. Of material objects, wounds, etc.: To open as a mouth; to split, crack, part asunder. 1277 B. GOODE *Herabach's Hush* (1861) 87 After the tenth of June, when the ground gapes with the heat of the Sunne. 1601 HOLLAND *Phily II.* 593 The Tyburne stones... if the heat of summer take them, they will gape and be ready to cleave in sunder. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 398/1 A Sticking Quill... is an instrument by means whereof a wound that gapeþ is drawn together, or stitched up. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, Think'st thou... that the wounds of the slaughtered corpse will gape? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The seams gape, or let in water. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 709 If this portion [of the root] is split, the parts generally gape concavely outwards.

3. To gape on or upon, now more commonly To gape at: to stare at with open mouth, to gaze upon in curiosity or wonder. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108/66 On hire gapede alday swyþe muche folc here... for hire continuance was wonderful. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysheim* (Percy Soc.) p. xlv, Upon the sewer well mayst thou gaze and gape. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 What is it to make folkes gape at a wretched Begger, or a beggerly Clowne? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* ii. vi. iii. (1051) 299 The dog and hare, wolf and lamb... stood all gaping upon Cetheus. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 6 Like a country villager gaping at rarities which he had never seen before. 1829 TENNISON *Elaine* 451 Levine gaped upon him As on a thing miraculous. 1855 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May/5 The larger the town the more ready are people to gape at new sights.

b. absol. To stare in wonder or admiration. 1377 LANGR. P. Pl. B. x. 41 Tho that feyren hem folis... And do men for to gape. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 287 This Nicholas sat ay stille as ston, And ever he gaped upward into the aire. c 1344 P. Pl. *Cred.* 156 And when y cam to that court y gaped aboute. 1530 *Palsgr.* 560/2, I gape... I loke stedfastly upon a thyng. 1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. iv. i. 181 Man... was not meant to gape or looke upward with the eyes. 171000 *Song in Ramsay's Tea-Misc.* (1733) I. 88 There's braw lads in Earnslaw... Wha gape and glow with their eyes, At kirk when they see my Marion. 1751 ELIZ. CARTER *Rambler* No. 100 ¶ 2 They may not gape, and wonder, and stare. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 195 When the wonder of the town began to abate, the country came gaping in.

4. To gape after or for (also † at, † upon): to be eager to obtain, to have a longing for (something). c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 41 As if you were abyndre or gapand after swyftlynt shringe. c 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1408 Full many men knowe I that yane and gape After some fatte and riche benefice. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lin. Mon.* xx. (1883) 156 Importune suters will gape vpon such reuerensous. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Good. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cijb, It is no newe thyng that men gape for hygh and frayle thynges. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxx. xl. (1609) 768 He gaped at [J. petrus] the honour of finishing the same [war]. 1623 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 190 The baseness of a minde that gapeþ for nothing but money. 1672 MARVELL *Corr.* cc. Wks. 1872-5 II. 397 The greedy appetites of those who have been so many years gaping after this profit. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 7 Multitudes... who awake in the morning, vacant of thought, with

minds gaping for the intellectual food, which some kind Essayist has been accustomed to supply. 1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. ii. (1873) 540 It is not solely in the Gospel that people go out into the desert to gape after new spiritual incarnations.

b. with inf.: to desire eagerly to do (something). a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 5 Glotery, bat... is ay gapand to take. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 200 When oure lady com to his mунк... he gaped for to haue of here lycoure. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabins Inst.* ii. 98 If they finde the spring hed of the euell within themselves, why gape they to finde out foreine causes. 1635 PAGITT *Christianag.* 222 Some others who gape to swallow up and make a prey of that little which remaineth. a 1748 PITT *Ep. to Spence* 22 Studying his looks, and watching at the board, He gapes to catch the droppings of my lord. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 122 Lincolnshire friends... are gaping with mouths wide open to have their curiosity satisfied.

† c. absol.; also trans. = gape after. Obs. 1552 LATIMER *Fruitf. Serm.* (1575) 124, I pray God geue vnto vs such bartes, that we may be content to lue in our calling, and not to gape farther. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 258 For whyles you knew I was your own, So long in vaine you made me gape. 1583 T. L. *To Ch. Rome* (1651) 13 Your... brethren, which walke... gaping the coming of a second Messias.

† b. To gape from pain, heat, etc. Also, of the dead, to have the mouth open. Obs. 1352 MINOR *Poems* vii. 135 Was þou noght, Franceis, with þi wapin Bitwixen Cressy and Abuyte? Where þi felaws lien and gapiþ. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xlviii. (1495) 809 They byshadowd themself with the fote whan they gayþyng on the grounde in stronge hete of the soune. ? a 1400 *Morie Arlet.* 1076 He gapede, he groned faste, with gruccheband latez, for grefe of þe gude kyng. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1090 One to the hart the spere goith throw the scheld, The knyghtis gapiþ lyith in the feld. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 185 Richt scharpe schutting on ilk syde mycht be seene, Quhen many grume la gaippand on the grene. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 260 The Gray Freiris gapped, the Blak Freiris blew, the Preastis panted, and fed.

6. To yawn, esp. from weariness. Now rare in southern Eng. and in literature; common colloq. in midland and northern districts. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 186/1 Gapyng, hio, oscito. 1530 *Palsgr.* 560/1 There is never no man that gapeþ but other he is very or he lacketh somewhat. 1619 R. WESTE *Bk. Demenor* 77 in *Babes Bk.* 293 To gape in such unseemly sort, with ugly gaping mouth, is like an image pictured a blowing from the south. 1647 R. STARYLTON *Funeral* 186 He, at the sight of supper, wont to fall a yawning, gapes and gapes, and that is all. 1707 *Reflex.* upon *Killicule* 134 He gapes in the Theatre. 1729 SWIFT *Lady's Tril.* 42 She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes, And asks if it be time to rise.

b. To gape away: to pass (the time) in yawning. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 699/2 We scarcely saw a soul except a few... loafers gaping away the weary hours.

7. To bawl or shout. Obs. exc. *dial.* 1579 FULKE *Heskins Parl.* 356 He gapeþ and cryeth out vpon Oculampadias. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* I. ii, Peace, good Gudgeon, gape not so loud. 1687 *Miege Fr. Dict.* ii, He ever gapes, when he speaks, *il crie toujours, quand il parle*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Geefy*, to gape. Also to bawl or talk loudly.

8. The vb-stem in *Comb.*, as *gape-jaw*; also *gape-eyed a.* (see quot.); *gape-gaze v. dial. intr.*, to gaze with open mouth, or with eagerness; *gape-scone*, ? *notice-wd.* (see quot.). 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* II. x. 164 There is not a window which has not one of these gape-scenes [Balconies]. 1853 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. 249 T' most part o' girls as has looks like hers are always gape-gazing to catch other folks' eyes. 1876 *Browning Shop* 7 What gimcracks, genuine Japanese; Gape-jaw and goggle-eye, the frog. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Gape-eyed*, in *herpetology*, naked-eyed; having apparently no eyelids: as, the *gape-eyed* skinks.

Gaper (gæpə), Also 6 Sc. gape. [f. prec. + -ER.]

1. One that gapes; one that stares or gazes in wonder or curiosity. a 1639 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Ruldg.) 748/1 The Taberlanes... of the late age, which had nothing in them but the scencical strutting, and furious vociferation, to warrant them to the ignorant gapers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 3 The Dutch... hang up... what they call the Sign of the Gaper, that is, the Head of an Idiot dressed in a Cap and Bells, and gaping in a most immoderate manner. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. ix, The pope's notary hath set up a great picture in the Market-place, and the gapers say it relates to Rome. 1864-5 KNIGHT *Passages Work.* Life II. i. 5 Gapers from the country stood wonderingly upon the Parade.

† b. One who gapes or longs for a thing. Obs. 1555 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Worcester* xiv, And for my goodes and luyres wer not small The gapers for them here the world in hand [etc.]. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 351 Maister Gavine Hammillou, gape for the Bischoprik of Sanctandrois. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) Paulin the consul... from the gapers [L. *hiantium*] Jaws I drew. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 727 More gapers for the wealth Of such as dyd.

2. Ornith. a. The open-bill (see quot. 1871). rare. b. One of the *Eurylenidae*; a broad-bill. 1871 DARWIN *Descent of Man* II. 217 The Gaper (*Anastomus oscinus*) of India. 1884-5 *Riverdale Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 463 The blue-billed gaper (*Cymbirynchus macrorhynchus*) is found in Sumatra and Borneo.

3. (See quotes.) 1828-32 WEBSTER (citing Pennant, but it is not in P.'s *Brit. Zool.*), *Gaper*, a fish with six or seven bands and tail un-divided. 1861 *Covey Brit. Fishes* I. 195 From this peculiarity it was that among the Greeks it is [Serranus *Cabrilla*] obtained the name of... Channos, or the Gaper. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Comber*, the *Serranus cabrilla*, also called... *gaper*.

4. A bivalve mollusc of the family *Myidae*, the shell of which is open at one end: also *gaper-shell*.

1853 FORBES & HANLEY *Brit. Mollusca* I. 160 *Mya*. The Gaper Tribe. The popular appellations of 'Gapers' may be applied to the whole tribe. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* v. 98 The common Gaper Shell (*Mya arenaria*), so called because one end of the shell gapes widely.

Hence † Gaperess, a female gaper.

1660 HEXHAM *Nether-Dutch Dict.* A woman Gaper or a gaperess.

Gape-seed (gə'p-si:d). Also 6-7 gaping seed, 7 gapes-seed. [f. *Gape sb.* or *v.* + *SEED sb.*]

1. In sarcastic phrases *To seek, buy, or sow gape-seed*: to stare gapingly at a fair or market, instead of transacting useful business.

1598 FLORIO, *Anfaware*... to go idly loysting vp and downe as we say, to go seeking for a halpenie worth of gaping seed. 1600 NASH *Summers Last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 144 If a fellow... Should all his life time go from faire to faire, And buy gape-seede, having no businesse else. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 195 They sow but gape seed which being harvested yields them a goodly crop of wonders. 1694 *Poor Robin* Aug. And by that means... They for their Gape-seed do pay dear. 1779 *Koran* i. xl. in *Stern's Wks.* (Dublin) VI. 81 The nine days wonder had sown its gape-seed long before. The novelty grew stale. 1856 N. & Q. 2nd Ser. I. 362 Plenty of persons were 'sowing gape seed' at them. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss. s.v.* 'She's gone to Brigg Statute to saw gape-seed.'

2. Something stared at by a gaping crowd; also, the act of staring with open mouth.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gape-seed*, whatever the gaping Crowd idly stares and gapes after; as Puppet-shows, [etc.] any thing to feed the eye. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1852 Q. Rev. Mar. 31 When was gape-seed ever too gross for gulping asinine cockney curiosity? 1876 *Miss Yonge Woman* vi. 55 The National Gallery well gone through, and not treated as gape-seed, is a key to volumes of art. 1879 *Times* 29 May. Of the French team, Rayon d'Or came in for the most gape-seed.

b. One who stares with open mouth.

1885 *Sportsman* 23 June 2/4 (Farmer) The ring was surrounded by a fairly strong crowd of gape-seeds.

Gaping (gə'piŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *Gape v.* + *-ING*].

1. The action of the verb *Gape* in various senses. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. metr. li. 24 (Camb. MS.) Crewele rayne deuowynge al that he can getyn sheweth oother gapynges. 1540 *Promp. Par.* 1861 Gapyngye, hiatus, hiatio. 1851 MCLUSTON *Positions* xv. (1887) 70 Those... that be cumbered with much gaping and yawning. 1619 M. BOYLE in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. ii. (1887) 11. 237 In Dublin there is much gaping at Casselles death. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 279 The lady-milliner paid dear enough for her gaping after the queen. 1822-34 *God's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 332 The particular kind of pondification, to which the first of these movements gives rise, being called Occitancy, Yawning or Gaping. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. ii. 287 The painted dragon head that ye note now Grin at Jove's temple door with gapings vain.

2. A deep opening or chasm in the earth. † *Obs.*

1539 TONSTALL *Sermon*, *Palm Sund.* (1823) 70 Curtius... was contented for saying of the citie of Rome... to leape into a gapyng of the earth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 281 They found such a deep and wide gaping of the rocke betwixt them and the enemy. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 148 As we shewed before in explaining the chanel of the ocean, it left a gaping in the middle, or an abyss-chanel, as I should call it. 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1752) 27 There was not a piece of earth to be seen... but it had large gapings in it.

3. *attrib.* as † gaping-seed (see GAFE-SEED); gaping-stock, an object of open-mouthed wonder (cf. *gazing, laughing-stock*).

1817 GOODWIN *Mandeville* II. li. 40, I was to be a gaping stock and a scorn to all the young volunteers.

Gaping (gə'piŋ), *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + *-ING*].

That gapes, in various senses of the verb.

1288 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 249 Who art thou that lately didst descend, Into this gaping hollow of the earth? 1607 TORSSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 365 He met with a gaping Lion. 1683 KENNERT *Ir. Exam.* on *Folly* 10 To be deafened with the noise of gaping boys. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 439 How'ring there, With gaping Mouths, they draw prolific Air. 1730 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 636 We see Cato, and Brutus... as they really were, and not such as the gaping multitude of their own age took them to be. 1749 JOHNSON *Pan. Hum.* *Wishes* 48 Few know the toiling statesman's fear or care, The insidious rival and the gaping heir. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 246 Bivalves are said to be 'close' when the valves fit accurately, and 'gaping' when they cannot be completely shut. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 236 No determined man probably ever had an habitually gaping mouth. 1883 *Public Opinion* 11 July 30/1 The people's representatives are made to stand like gaping fools before the universe.

Comb. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 303 Gaping-mouthed men are noted for fools by Lucian.

Hence **Gapingly** *adv.*, with open mouth; cagerly; amazedly. † Also, with hiatus.

1572 BUCHANAN *Detest. Marie Q. Scottes* Gij. Sche that quiliere gapingly sought for every small breath of suspicion against her husband... of her awne accorde offeth him a lousier. 1573-80 BARETT *Adv. B.* 1341 To coine wordes so in his style that vowels meete together gapingly. 1812 L. HUNT in *Exam.* 14 Dec. 785/1 He has not been accustomed to be... so gapingly at a loss. 1883 STEVENSON *Silv. verrado* 59 (1886) 43. I hearkened to it by the hour, gapingly hearkened, and let my cigarette go out.

Gapish (gə'piʃ), *a.* *rare*-. [f. *Gape sb.* + *-ISH*]. Having a tendency to gape.

1850 J. STRUTHERS *Autobiog.* vi. Poet. Wks. I. 79 Others, with mouths rather gapish, May be standing stock still.

Gapped (gæpt), *pp.* *a.* Also 7 gapt. [f. *GAP sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*].

1. Having the edge notched or serrated.

1552 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 110 Cinkfoly... hath leues lyke

minte... divided or gapped lyke a saw. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy, Earl Warw.* 5 His broken Launce, gapt Faulchion, battered Shield. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* iii. vi-xviii. ix. ii. (1662) 294 If the Workmans Tools be blunt or gapt, no work can be well done, till a new edge be set on them. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxviii, If Mrs. Wadman had given him a cut with a gapt knife across his finger. 18... LOWELL *Kossuth* Poet. Wks. (1879) 39 When gapped and dulled her cheaper tools, Then she a saint or prophet sends.

fig. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1783) I. xvii. 117, I will never meet at hard-edge with her; if I did... I should be confoundedly gapped.

2. Broken through at intervals; full of holes or breaches.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 238 Its bulging walls and gapped roof, that showed the bare ribs through the breaches. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. IV. 121 Closing its gapped ranks. 18... TENNYSON *Def. Lucknow* 42 Take aim at their leaders... their masses are gapped with our grape.

Gappy (gæ'pi), *a.* [f. *GAP sb.* + *-Y*]. Full of gaps or deficiencies.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 377 They will have a weak and gappy crop. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. i. 26 Exceedingly thin or gappy [hedges]. 1885 *Academy* 20 June 433 The text is uncomfortably gappy. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 25 July 113/1 In a certain limited and gappy sense we should imagine him to be tolerably well read in the most modern literature.

Gaps, *obs.* form of *gapes pl.*: see *GAP sb.* 3 a.

Gap-stead. *Obs.* *exc. dial.* [f. *GAP sb.* + *STEAD sb.*] An opening in a wall or hedge, left for convenience of passage.

1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 132 Making good our ground we became at last masters of theirs, but fail to seek it thro Gapsteads and places of disadvantage. 1651 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1889) *s.v.* That the said Lorence make a sufficient yate into the little field and that he raise his gapstead [etc.]. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss. s.v. Gap*, A gateway is often called a gapstead. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, Gapstead, an interval in a field wall intended for a gate, or merely used for the passage of cattle.

Gap-toothed (gæ'ptu:θ), *a.* [f. *GAP sb.* + *TOOTHED*]. Having the teeth set wide apart.

In quot. 1700 substituted for Chaucer's *gap-toothed*. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. 108 b, Where seeking long for Famine she the gaptoothed [1584-7 gagtoothed] elf did spie. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 121 Antoninus Pius was of an high stature, thicke bearde, white, rare and gap-toothed. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 501 The broad-speaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. 1803 LAMB *Lett.* (1889) I. 103 Those rotten-jawed, gap-toothed, old worn-out chaps of hell. 1842 TENNYSON *Vis. of Sin* 60 A gray and gap-tooth'd man as lean as death. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *1st Pers. Sing.* xviii. 388 Grinning at him with a horrible gap-toothed laugh.

Gapy (gə'pi), *a.* *rare*. Also *gapey*. [f. *GAFE sb.* or *v.* + *-Y*]. a. Disposed to yawn. b. Of chickens: Affected with the gapes.

1530 MISS MITTFORD *Village* Ser. iv. (1863) 249 He was gapy and fidgetty. 1890 *Londsbury Californian* 4 Sept. 6/1 See that every gapey chick eats.

Gar (gā), *sb.* Also *garr*, *guard*. [Short f. *GARFISH*].

a. A fish of the Pike or Esox family of the genus *Belone*, having long bill-like jaws; the gar-fish or gar-pike.

1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 27 Dec. in *Stork Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 10 'Tis full of large fish, as cats, garr, mullets. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 145 Alligators and gar were numerous in the basin. 1849 N. S. WALKER, *etc.* xi. 99 The best kind of fish are guard, mullet, and schnapper. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vi. 136 The varieties of fish are not numerous. Among those taken in the seine belonging to the 'Susquehanna', there were... two varieties of perch, the gar, and the common ray. 1893 *Critic* (U.S.) 7 Jan. 9/1 Thus-charming days were passed... watching gar playing leap-frog with Drer Turtle [etc.].

b. A ganoid fish of the genus *Lepidosteus*, having a similar general form but with rhombic scales. *Alligator-gar*, a gar (*L. tristichus*) with a head somewhat resembling that of an alligator.

1843 MARRIAT *Mons. Violet* xlv. The alligator gar is sometimes ten feet long. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marine Anim. Life* 32, I have seen the great armoured gar rise again and again for the air.

Gar (gā), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms:

3-4 *gar*, 4-5 *gere*, 5 *gerre*, 4-7 *gare*, 6-8 *garr(e)*, 3-*gar*. [a. ON. *ger(v)a*, *gpr(v)a*, *gjer(v)a*, *geyr* (Sw. *göra*, Da. *gjøre*) to make, do, etc. = OE. *gier-wan* (also *gearwan*) to prepare (see YARE *v.*), OS. *garwian*, *gerwian*, OHG. **garwjan* (recorded form *gar(w)jan*; MHG. *garwen*, *gerwen*, mod.G. *garben*, *gerben*) = OTeut. **garwjan*, f. the adj. **garau-* ready = OE. *gearo YARE* (cf. GARE *a.*)

The orig. sense of the Scand. verb 'to do', 'to make' (something), is rare in Eng. which chiefly employs 'gar' with the meaning 'to cause' ('to do or to be done) agreeing with one of the uses of the *vb.* make.]

† 1. *trans.* To do, perform; to make. *Obs. rare*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1835 V. halidai nocht he for-beres, Bot mani dedes o pain he geres. 1488 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 3 And so he gart yarof, als he gaunted, ixth peeces & xij. 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 366 For garyng of iij. mals and nels. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* (E.E.T.S.) iv. 104 This luffly chere makis my her glad, And many a tyme so has it gart. 1664 *Kilmer's Wit* *Trial* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1888) 221 He, being leech his father's peats... throo a leop of the said Janet Eaton's muck, the said Janet said she should gar him also good.

2. To make, to cause, in various constructions. a. with simple object. To cause, to occasion, *rare*. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* (E.E.T.S.) ii. 44 Gog gif the sorow, boy; want of mete it gars. 1590 LOOGE *Enphases* *Col. Leg.* in *Halliwell Shaks. VI.* 67 Alas, said he, what gares thy grief? a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* i. Wks. (Rldg.) 105/2 What gars this din of mirk and baleful harm. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gar*, to cause, to compel. 'It gars me great pain.'

b. with object and active inf. (to usually omitted): To make or cause one to do something, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17160 (Gott.) Oft þu geris mi wondis blede. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 8 [xx. 7] Proude horsis þat will stumbill & gere vs breke oure neke. 1377 *LANC. P. Pl.* B. xx. 56 He cutte averse treuthe, And gert gyle grove here. c 1420 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.*, *York Hours* 433 *Pat.* gerte hym here on his bak þe cros. 15... *Chery Chase* ii. 15 in *Percy's Rel.* Many a doughtie the garde to dy. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 310 Fals Fortoun... makis him to fall Doun fra the hicht, garrand him licht so law. 1589 *PEELE Ecology*. t. Wks. (Rldg.) 561/1 Herdground, what gars thy pipe to go so loud? a 1670 *SPALDING Treas.* *Chas. I* (1829) 2 The earl... resolves to gar one devil doing another. 1724 *RAMSAY Test. Misc.* (1733) I. 101 My dady was harsh, My minny was warner, That gart him gae yont the sea. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 123 He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq. iv.* But ye like to gar folk look like fools. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Gar*, to compel. 'All gar tha gang.' 1894 *CRONKETT Lilac Snubnoot* 63 A dinnle in the elbuck that gared ye loup like a trout.

† c. with object and inf. pass.: To cause something to be done; to have something done. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1870 Pharaon, þat all his will can gar be don. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2793 Greue þe nougt for goddes loue þat gar þe be fourmed. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) iii. 8 Saynt Anne... whaim saynt Helene gert be broght fra Ierusalem. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 Also that ye gar the malt be windowd. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* xxvi. 567, I shall gar theym bothe to be hangid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 2 The actis that your prudens garris day be execut. 1585 *JAS. I Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 Mount heigh vp through the air, To gar thy heat and beames be law and heir.

† d. with inf. (rarely preceded by *to*) simply: To gar do, make, etc.: To cause to be done, made, etc. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 64 Ageyn þe erle Godwyn he gert sette assise. 1393 *LANGR. P. Pl.* C. vi. 147 Gregorie þe grete clerk gart write in bokes The rule of alle religious. 1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtres) 420 Labour that he sall do and gar do for me. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* u. vi. He garte to vnarme hym and bete hym with thornys. *Ibid.* xx. xvi. I wyllle founde & gar make an hows of religyoun. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2416 Every thing that In your myster Iyis, I sall gar ordan at your awn dewys. 1570 *BUCHANAN Chamelion* Wks. (1892) 47 He sollicitat some previe men gar hang hir. a 1615 *Cron. Erlis of Ross* (1850) 20 He gart bigg two stone barns.

† 3. To cause to go, to drive. *Obs. rare*.

1886 J. HOOKER *Chron. Irel.* in *Holmshid II.* 179/1 The erle... had not been heard of since he was gart out of Harlo wood. 1611 L. BARNY *Ram Alley* v. in *Hazl. Dodsley* X. 263 By heaven I'll gar my whinyard through your womb f.

4. Wrongly used for: To be amiss with, to ail.

1614 J. DAVIES *Eglog. Willie & Wernocke* 8 What gars my Willy that he so doth wane? 1640 *King & Poor North. Man.* 209 in *Hazl. E. P.* IV. 301 What gares these babies and babies off? Some ill have they done that they hang by the walls?

Gar (gā), *int.* = GAD.

1598 [see BEGAR]. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* iv. 29 *Gar!* If I could crush him to powder beneath my feet.

† **Garabee**. *Obs. rare*. ? = GAD-BEE.

1692 HICKERHILL *Good Old Cause* 28 Like Beasts stung with a Garabee or Hornet. *Ibid.* 29. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. vi. 12. 52/1 They were just like Beasts that are stung with a Garabee, or Hornet; they ran they knew not whither.

Garagantua, -an: see GARGANTUA, -AN.

Garancin (gær'ænsin). *Ghem.* Also *-ino*.

[a. F. *garancin*, f. *garance* madder: see -IN.]

A dyeing substance obtained from madder.

1843 F. STEINER *Patent in Ure Dict. Arts* (1853) I. 841 *Garancine*. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 190 *Garancine*... prepared from Madder by the action of sulphuric acid.

Garand, -ante, -end, var. *GUARAND*, *Obs.*, *guarantee*.

† **Garant**, *gerand*. *Obs. rare*-. Blundered readings in the Eng. versions of *Mandeville* for OF. *geracites*, ad. L. *hieracites* (Pliny) 'a stone of the colour of a hawk's neck'.

c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xx. 220 Many Clustres of Grapes... alle of precious Stones... the blake ben of Onicher and Garantez. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) xxiii. 107 *geraudes* [F. *geracites*].

Gararus, -ausse, *obs.* f. CAROUSE.

Garavancia, -ance, -anza, *obs.* f. CALAVANCE. 1628 *DICKEY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 75 All size were laden with wheate, garavancias and cheese. 1699 in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 101 They eat parched Garavancia, parched Almonds, and Beans. 1790 FRANKLIN *Lett. to J.* *Bartram* 11 Jan. in *Darlington Mem. Bartram* (1849) 404, I send... also some Chinese Garavancies.

Garb (gāub), *sb.* Also 6-7 *gnrb*. [a. ONF. *garbe* (Central OF. *garbe*, mod.F. *garbe*) = Cat. and Sp. *garba*: of Teut. origin; cf. the synonymous OHG. *garba* (mod.G. *garbe*), OS. *garta*, *garva* (Du. *garve*, *garf*).

On the assumption that the primary sense of OTeut. **garbā*, as of the equivalent L. *manipulus*, was 'handful', it is usually referred to the Aryan root **grbh₁* (Skrt. *grbh*, to grasp, OSL. *grabbili* to seize, Letish *grābt* to grasp.)

1. A wheat-sheaf. *Obs. exc. Her.* (see quot. 1882).
 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 210 Noo forestir fro henceforth
 or bayli make scotal or gadir garbe or otes or any come. . . but
 be the sight and othe of xij. regarders. 1572 *BOSSEWELL*
Armore ii. 108 The Garbe is of the Sonne royally supported
 with two Lyons. 1610 *GULLIVEL Heraldry* iii. ix. (1611) 112
 There is a kind of wretched cornmorsants whose Garbs are so
 fast bound that the poor creature their merclesse hearts.
 a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cheshire* i. (1662) 171 The Cheshire
 Gentry were good house-keepers, because they gave so
 many wheat-sheaves. . . in their Coats of Armes. Indeed I
 have told no fewer then six and twenty, called *Garbs* in
 Heraldry, which are born in the several Coat-Armours of
 the Gentry of this County. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 189 A garb,
 or, supported by two lions. 1844 A. PAGE *Suppl. Kirby's*
Suffolk Trav. 901 Vernon is; or, on a fess, azure, three garbs
 of the first. 1882 *CUSSANS Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 106 A more fre-
 quent Charge is a Sheaf of Wheat, called a Garb. . . When
 a Garb is of any grain other than wheat, it must be men-
 tioned; as, a *Garb of Oats*, &c. Sometimes the straw is
 of a different tincture from the ears, as a *Garb vert, eared*
 or. Garbs are usually or.

2. Comb. : garb-tithe.
 c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 42 (1810) 45 The garb tythes
 and spiritual profits of the manor.
Garb (gärb), sb.² Also 6-7 garbe. [ad. (directly
 or through the 16th c. F. *garbe*, now *galbe*) It. *garbo*
 (= Sp., Pg. *garbo*) grace, elegance; of Teut. origin: cf.
 OHG. *garawil* preparation, adornment (and the cognates
 cited s.v. *GEAR*).]

†1. Grace, elegance, stylishness of manners or
 appearance. [= F. *galbe*, It. *garbo*.] *Obs.*

1591 *LYLY Endym.* ii. 24 *Dares*. If you be good
 wenches make as though you loue him, and wonder at him.
Faunt. We will doe our parts. *Dares*. But first let vs
 stand aside, and let him vse his garbe, for all consisteth
 in his gracing. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. v. 537 Surely it's
 [love's] course hath more garbe [F. *galbe*], when it is com-
 mit with vnadvisednesse and trouble. 1656 *BLOUNT Glos-*
sogr. *Garbo*, a garbe, comeliness, gracefulness or good
 fashion. 1670 *LASSLES Voy. Italy* i. 211 Find the house open
 to all comers and goers both Ladies and gentlemen, that
 are of any garbe [cf. p. 152 Coaches double lined with Ladies
 and Gentlemen of Garbo].

†b. Grace of outline; elegant curvature. [So
 It. *garbo*, F. *galbe*.] *Obs.*

1613-39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 43
 The putting of the under Boullet and Casement with their
 several Centers as this here is, hath only the Measure-case
 but not the Garb.

†2. A person's outward bearing, behaviour,
 carriage, or demeanour. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. i. First, for your garb, it must
 be grave and serious, Very reserv'd and lock'd; not tell a
 secret On any terms, not to your father. a 1661 *FULLER*
Worthies, Surrey iii. (1662) 82 So graceful is his Garbe,
 that they make any kind of Cloathes become themselves.
 1703 *Rowe Ulys.* i. 1. 299 This sullen Garb, this moody
 Discontent.

†3. Style, manner, fashion; manner of doing
 anything, style of living, form of behaviour. Also,
 a prevailing 'mode' or custom, 'the fashion'. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. i. 80 You thought, because he
 could not speake English in the native garb, he could not
 therefore handle an English Cuckold. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev.*
Man out of Hum. iv. iv. His seniors give him good slight
 looks, After their garbe. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 71
 Carrying himselfe . . . overfolly, and above the garbe of a
 fellow-citizen. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. ii. vi. 72 Others
 . . . use some obsolete garb in their garments, gestures, or
 discourse. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomerville's Polixander*
 ii. 48 In a very ill garbe she returned my complements.
 1668 *Leathermore or Advice con. Gaming* (ed. 2) 8 A young
 fellow . . . bad by strange Fortune runne up a very small
 summe to fifteen hundred pounds, and put himself into a
 Garb accordingly, could not give over, plaid on . . . lost it all,
 run mad, and so dyed. 1694 *EVELYN Diary* 22 Apr. The
 younger son . . . lived in the garb and equipage of the richest
 nobleman.

†b. Fashion, make, sort (in quot. 1599 with
 allusion to *GARB sb.*); cf. L. *ejusdem farinae*).

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. i. I am so
 haunted at the court, and at my lodging with your refined
 choice spirits, that it makes me cleave of another garb,
 another sheaf, I know not how! 1605 *CAREW in Lett. Lit.*
Men (Camden) 90 Wee may still enrich our language with
 others [words] of the like garbe.

4. Fashion of dress, esp. official or other distinc-
 tive dress; hence *concr.* dress, costume.

1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* xv. 191 Be thrifite also in your
 apparell and clothing . . . vsing that moderate and middle
 garbe, which shall rather lessen then make you bigger then
 you are. a 1665 *FLETCHER Love's Pilgr.* i. j. In hose and
 doublet, The horse-boy's garb. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New*
Acc. Et. iud. II. xxvii. 50 Their bodily Garb is a Frock of
 Cotton Cloth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 260 He is
 stripped of his wet garb. 1771 *MACKENZIE Man Feel.*
 xxviii. (1803) 48 A man entered, in the garb of an officer.
 1789 *MRS. PIZZI Journ. France* i. 409 Many gentlemen
 wear black as the court garb. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* i.
 vii. 275 He went out at the gate, disguised in a woodman's
 garb. 1843 *LEVER J. Hinton* xviii. I wished to be a soldier
 in more than the mere garb.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 226 Words cloath'd in reasons garb.
 a 1745 *SWIFT Wks.* (1841) II. 137 This [weeping] may
 prove to be no more than the very garb and outward dress
 of a contrite heart. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 618 These books
 were . . . precious. notwithstanding their too and mouldy
 garb. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 126 The earth . . .
 soon becomes covered . . . with its thick garb of green. 1890
MASSON Brit. Novelists i. 9 Heroic themes . . . invested with
 the garb of verse. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* vii. He had for
 the moment thrown off his customary garb of indifference
 or cynicism.

5. *Comb.* : †garb-master, one who professes
 the art of polite behaviour.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. You see he has
 played down your grand garb-master, here.

Hence *Garbless a.*, without clothing.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 117 He . . . bade thee ride
 at noon our city through, Garbless and guardless.

Garb (gärb), v. [I. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover
 with a garb, to clothe, dress.

1846 *HAWTHORNE Mosses* II. i. 11 Thus garbed they go in
 search of new discoveries. a 1851 *MOIR Poems, Shadow*
Truth ii. Garb'd in white Religion's robes. 1875 *TENNISON*
Q. Mary iii. i. These black dog-Dons Garb themselves
 bravely. 1888 L. HEARN in *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 215/2
 Women . . . very simply, almost savagely, garbed.

b. *dial.* Also with *out.* (See *quots.*)

1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* *Garb*, to bedeck, array
 in a gaudy fashion; almost invariably implying tasteless or
 vulgar finery. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Garb out*, to dress for
 display. 'Desperately garb'd out' outrageously fine.

c. *fig.*

1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 51 The rich earth,
 garbed in its daintiest dress of light and joy. 1848 *LYTTON*
Harold vii. vi. The boughs the leaves had garbed. 1856
DOBELL Eng. in Time of War, 'The Rain is on the Roof',
 To garb with joy The naked soul of Grief.

Hence *Garbed ppl. a.*, dressed (in a specified
 fashion); *Garbing vbl. sb.*

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 25 A treatise as bigge garb'd
 as the french Academy. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.*
 100 He being always well garbed. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 3 May
 5/7 The Academy galleries held a variously garbed crowd.
 1889 *Cornhill Mag.* 219, I complete my hasty garbing
 under his eyes.

Garbage (gärbédz), sb. Forms: 6-8 garbidge,
 -ish(e), (6 garbidge, -edge, garvage), 5- garbage.
 [Of obscure origin; prob. adopted from AF., like
 many other words found in early cookery books.
 Derivation from OF. *garbe* sheaf is probable for
 sense 4, and possible for the other senses.]

1. The offal of an animal used for food; esp. the
 entrails. Rarely, the entrails of a man.

c 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* i. 9 Take sayre garbagys of chy-
 konys, as be hed, be fete, be lyuerys, an be gysowrys.
 1530 *PAISGR.* 224/1 Garbage of a foule, *petitoye*. 1573-80
BARET ALV. B 1071 To pulle out the garbishe or guttes of
 a thing. 1638 *FORD Fancies* vi. i. Rotten in thy maw, thy
 guts and garbage! 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. 31 Augury,
 'That out of Garbages of Cattel Pressag'd the events of Truce
 or Battel. 1682 *Weekly Merc.* 255 The blood, bowels, and
 the other garbages are taken out. 1707 *MORTIMER Hud.* 86
 In New-found-land they improve their Ground with the
 Garbish of Fish. 1728 R. NORRIS *Mem. Musick* (1846) 60
 These people made no scruple of handling guts and gar-
 bages. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* 322 The carrion vulture
 . . . disputing with the brutes the garbage.

2. Refuse in general; filth. † Also used for
Garble sb.

1583 *STANFURD Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 With ramd cramd
 garbage, their gorges drastyfe be gulled. 1615 G. SANDYS
Trav. 240 This fontaine was said to grow thicke, and
 saour of garbidge, at such time as they celebrated the
 Olympiads. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1783 Cloues . . . when-
 soever they are made cleane, and separated from their
 garbish. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* i. viii. (1869) 1. 75 They
 [the Chinese] are eager to fish up the nastiest garbage thrown
 overboard. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 621/1 The river was the
 receptacle of the garbage and sewage of these domiciles.

3. *fig.* Chiefly in the sense of worthless or foul
 literary matter.

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 39 a. Let not your shope be
 infected with anie such . . . stinking garbidge. 1606 *DAY*
Ile of Guts i. i. (1881) 11 Almes-basket-scrap, the very fall
 and garbidge of gentry. 1759 *GRANGER tr. Sulpicia's*
Poems ix. 6 Rare Taste, and worthy of a Poet's Brain, To
 prey on Garbage. 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* xxii.
 (1831) 194 She flew with voracious appetite to set herself
 on the garbage of any circulating library. 1812 D'ISRAËL
Calam. Ant. (1867) 135 The public appetite . . . afterwards
 indignantly rejected the palatable garbage. 1882 *MISS*
BRADDON Mt. Royal III. vi. 124 Any garbage is food for
 a woman's vanity.

†4. (See *quots.*) *Obs.* [cf. *dial.* F. *gerbée*, *garbée*
 used in a similar sense (see *Godefrey s.v.*)]

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 206 All such horses . . . to be sub-
 stantially served according to their allowance. . . In Hay,
 Garbage, and Litter. 1617 *MARSHALL Genl.* i. 6 That
 which Horsemen call garbidge, which is wheate strawe and
 the small chapt small together. 1837 *Kent Gloss.* *Garbage*,
 a sheaf of corn, Latin *garba*; a cock of hay; a fagot of
 wood, or any other bundle of the . . . fruits of the earth.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *garbage-barrel*, -box,
 -inspector.

1882 *SALA Amer. Revis.* (1885) 175 The garbage-boxes
 or ash-barrels . . . are still the same unsightly . . . nuisances.
 1889 *Century Mag.* Sept. 750/1 Judges, lawyers, and notaries
 out of whose professional garbage barrel he enjoyed a . . .
 privilege of feeding! 1896 *Daily News* 3 June 4/1 The re-
 sponsible, if not dignified post, of garbage inspector.

†**Garbage** (gärbédz), v. *Obs.* Forms: see
 the sb.; also 6 garbage. [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To disembowel; to remove the offal
 from; to gut (fish).

1542 *UDALL Erasme. Apoph.* ii. 161 His cooke found the
 same ryng in the bealy of a fishe which he garbaged to
 dresse for his Lordes dyncer. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.*
 C. ij. Men departed, Bowel'd, puld out, and garbisht every
 day. 1610 *HOLLAND Camdens Brit.* i. 186 Pichards . . . are
 there taken, garbaged, salted, hang'd in the smoke. 1672
JOSSELYN New Eng. Ravities 8 A Turkie Cock, that when
 he was pull'd and garbidge'd, weighed thirty pound.

2. *intr.* To feed on offal. In quot. *fig.*

1650 A. NICHOLES *Disc. Marr. & Wiving* vii. in *Harl.*
Misc. (1744) II. 152 Lust . . . will garbidge without all
 Respect, or Controul, upon Adultery, Fornication [etc.].

†**Garbager**, *Obs.* [perh. AF.; f. *GARBAGE sb.*
 + -ER.] In *serjeant garbager*: an officer of the
 royal kitchen, who had charge of the poultry.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 52 (1876) 36
 A serjeant garbager of the kitchen . . . shal receive the pullaine
 . . . and scald them.

Garbe, Garbidge, *obs. ff.* *GARB, GARBAGE.*
Garbel : see *GARBLE*.

Garbell, *obs. form of GARBOARD.*
 [Garb-feathers: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Garbidge, Garbish, *obs. forms of GARBAGE.*
 †**Garbist**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *GARB sb.* + -IST.]

One who is skilled in polite behaviour.

1640 *BROME Sparagus Garden* iv. x. Yes, this is backword
 Complement: this wipes off the false praise which the first
 thrust on: you must bee seene in both, or you are no true
 garbist else.

Garblable, *obs. form of GARBLEABLE.*
Garblage (gärb'ledz). In 8 garblage, 9 *Hist.*
garbellage. [f. *GARBLE v.* + -AGE.] a. The duty or
 province of a garbler. † b. The refuse that has to
 be garbled or taken out of any commodity. *Obs.*

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xliii. 120 We
 seldom find less than 10 or 12 per cent. Garblage. 1829
HEATH Grocers' Comp. (1869) 60 Any merchant who should
 . . . sell spices, or other merchandize belonging to garbellage.

Garble (gärb'l), sb. Also 6-7 garbell, -byll.
 [prob. ad. It. *garbello* (whence F. *grabeau*, which
 has had all the Eng. senses), f. *garbellare* to
 GARBLE.]

†1. Refuse (of spices); extraneous matter. *Obs.*

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 234 The garbyll of macis.
 1603-4 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 19 § 2 If any the said Spices . . . shall
 be mixed with any Garbles . . . after . . . the same shalbe first
 garbled . . . by the Garbler thereunto appointed. 1640 in
Entick London II. 175 Garble of cloves, of Almonds.
 1721 *BAILEY, Garbles*, the Dust, Soil, or Filth, separated by
 garbling. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 *Garble*,
 the refuse from spices, drugs, &c.

†2. Merchandise containing an admixture of
 refuse or waste. *Obs.*

1618 *DALTON Country Just.* 116 Every thing which
 beareth the name of Garbell, and whereof issieth a refuse,
 or waste. 1638 *PENKETHMAN Attach.* D 8 Pitch, tarre,
 hempe . . . allome, wool, silke and all other things that beare
 the name of Garbell and doe yeeld a refuse or waste.
 b. A mixture of base and precious metal;
 = ALLOY 5.

1830 *USE Dict. Arts* etc. 1058 The acid must be boiled
 on the granulated garble, or alloy, to effect the solution of
 the silver. 1868 in E. SEYD *Bullion & For. Exch.* 190.

3. The process of garbling, in various senses.

1808 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) To Noltekn's Wks.* 1816 IV. 410
 Did not the lady smile upon the garble [i. e. the mutilation
 of a statue]. 1849 *HEATH Grocers' Comp.* (1854) 60 The
 officer . . . was sworn . . . to observe that the garble of merchants
 goods should be impartial.

Garble (gärb'l), v. Also 6-7 garbel. [App.
 originally a term of Mediterranean commerce, ad.

It. *garbellare*, ad. Arab. *gharbala* (also *كربل*

karbala) to sift, select, related to *ghirbāl*,

kirbāl, sieve; cf. Sp. *garbillare* to sift corn,

garbillo corn-sieve. The It. word was adopted also
 in Fr.; the pa. pple. *garbellé* occurs in a quot. given
 by Godef. erroneously s.v. *gerbele*; from 16th c.
 the v.h. appears as *garbeler*.

The twofold form of the Arab. words shows that they are
 not of native formation; a probable source has been found
 in the late L. *cribellare*, f. *cribellum* dim. of *cribrum*
 sieve.)

†1. *trans.* To remove the garble or refuse from
 (spice, etc.); to sift, cleanse (const. of); also, to
 sift out. *Obs.*

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 177 [At Alexandria] all sortes of
 spices be garbled after the bargain is made. 1619 in *Crt.*
& Times Jas. I. (1849) II. 172 He hath granted . . . four-pence
 halfpenny upon every chaldron of sea coal, to see they may
 be better garbled or cleansed. 1657 R. LICON *Bar-*
badoes (1673) 79 We fall all a Coughing, which lasts . . .
 as long as we are garbling it (red pepper). 1687 *Phil. Trans.*
 XVI. 503 They . . . will crumble into Grains, and the Wings
 separate from them, which must be garbled out. 1722 *Dr. For-*
ster's Flaxen (1840) Pref. 12 The whole relation is care-
 fully garbled of all its levity and looseness. 1789 *SAUNDERS*
 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 105 and lac is only the stick lac
 broke into small pieces, garbled, and appearing in a granu-
 lated form. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 65
 Cochineal may be screened and garbled in the presence of
 the proper officers.

2. To select or sort out the best in (any thing or
 set of things); to take the pick of. Now *rare exc.*
 in to *garble the coinage*. Also with *out.*

1483 [see *GARBELLING vbl. sb.*]. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Walter P.)
Wit & Mirth Wks. II. 176 Wit and Mirth. . . Apothegmatically
 bundled up and garbled at the request of old John Garret's
 Ghost. 1660 tr. *Amyrault's Treat. com. Relig.* ii. 177 Why
 did not Cicero garble [Fr. *orig. garbler*] all those different
 Opinions . . . to frame a good . . . privilege. . . to garble the live pigs in
 the mud of the city. 1708 *OZELL tr. Boileau's Lutrin* v.
 90 Each Glutton hunts, and garbles out Nice Bits. 1720
Stow's Surv. Lond. (ed. Strype) II. 239/2 To prevent this

Office of garbling Wools, the Haberdashers interposed. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 308 It has been found necessary to garble his parterre, to throw away the flowerets that are off show [etc.]. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Cent. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 438 The gum. is then carefully garbled with due regard to colour and size. 1875 JEVONS *Money* viii. 81 Hence arises the practice, extensively carried on in the present day in England, of *picking* and *cutting*, or, as another technical expression is, *garbling* the coinage, devoting the good new coins to the melting-pot, and passing the old worn coins into circulation again.

† b. esp. 'To sift' or 'weed' (an army, corporation, etc.) so as to exclude unfit or uncompliant members. Also *to garble out*: to remove (objectionable persons) after selection. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. viii. 174 But his army must be garbled, as too great for God to give victory thereby. 1658 OSBORN *Adv.* Son (ed. 6) 2 By garbling out of them all Boys of an incapacity. 1661 in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1608) IV. 219 The house of commons was first garbled, and then turned out of doors. 1660 *Plain English* 7 Who garbled Corporations, and deprived Men of their greatest Civil Rights. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 64 Colleges were attempted to be garbled, and immemorial Foundations broken in upon.. to make Room even for Profligates, if new Converts. 1770 *Juivus Lett.* xi. 207 The army.. will not submit to be garbled. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 230 The government.. set itself to garble the army to its mind.

3. To make selections from with a (usually unfair or mischievous) purpose; to mutilate (a statement, writing, etc.) with a view to misrepresentation.

1689-91 LOCKE *Toleration* III. vii. Wks. 1727 II. 376 To garble the Truths of Religion, and by their own Authority take some not necessary to Salvation. 1736 BOLLINGBROKE *Patriot*. Adv. (1749) 9 More properly the writings of others than his, considering how they had been garbled. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lord's Trils.* Wks. 1842 II. 623 To break to pieces and to garble those facts. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. 42 The late Governor-General.. had withheld, mutilated, or garbled the correspondence. 1833 PEELE in *Croker Papers* 29 Sept. (1884). The evidence has been since garbled in publication. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lxi. (1879) 750 Those who came forward garbled, or misunderstood the words of Jesus. 1888 FRITH *Autobiog.* III. viii. 175 He had.. garbled the title of her picture in the Catalogue. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 8 By garbling me he indulges in uncandid suppression of the truth.

† 4. Confused with GARBAGE v. = GARBAGE v. 1. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d2, Birds.. rightly killed, garbled, and pulled.

Garble, obs. form of GARBOARD.

Garbleable (gā'blē'āb'l), a. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 garblable. [f. GARBLE v. + -ABLE.] Liable to be garbled: see GARBLE v. 1.

1603-4 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 19 § 1 All Spices, Wares, Drugges, and other Merchandises garbleable. 1690 LEYBURN *Curr. Mnth.* 8 All sorts of Wares or Merchandise, garbleable, as Sugar, Pepper, Cloves, &c. 1707 *Act 6 Anne* c. 68 § 3 Owners of any spices.. or merchandises garbleable. 1800 [see GARBLER 1].

Garbled (gā'blē'd), ppl. a. [f. GARBLE v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1637 *St. Papers* Col. 144 Cloves.. the price set at 6s. 6d. garbled and 5s. 8d. ungarbled. 1774 BURKE *Sf. Amer. Trav.* Wks. 1842 I. 167 The fullest, most impartial, and least-garbled body of evidence that ever was produced to this house. 1834 R. BLAND *Prov. L.* Pref. 10 This garbled edition was printed at Florence. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xix. 354 The Just Vindication consists chiefly of garbled extracts from the Aereopagitica of Milton. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 54 A garbled statement constructed upon the principle of pushing into prominence everything that is bad.

Garbler (gā'blē'r), [f. GARBLE v. + -ER.]

1. An official who garbled spices, etc. (i.e. removed the refuse from them); a sifter. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Fija, You buy of the Garblers of spices, the refuse that they sift from y^e Marchant. 1707 *Act 6 Anne* c. 68 § 3 A fit and able person to execute the office of garbler within the city of London. 1800 CONQUOUS *Comm. Thames* xi. 332 A Garbler who, at the request of the Owner of any Spices or Drugges garbleable.. shall garble the same. 1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1854) 61 Thomas Halfmark was chosen and sworn garbler of spices and of softill ware.

2. † a. A censor of the press (*obs.*). b. One who garbles or mutilates (literary works, statements, etc.). a. 1656 EARL MORN. *Adv. Ser. Permiss.* 170 The publick garblers of Poetry.. brought these two Latin verses to the test. 1693 in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 430 If thus th^e Athenian garblers should proceed Their great Bodeian library to weed.

b. 1693 URQUHART *Relatels* III. Pro. 16 You Pettifoggers, Garblers, and Masters of Chicanery. 1710 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 19 78 There was a farther Secret in this Clause, which may be discovered by the first Projectors, or at least the Garblers of it.

Hence † Garblership, the office or function of a garbler.

1669 *Proc. Crt. Com. Comm. Lond.* Report. 16 If 494 The office of the garblershippe of spices. 1720 *Stoic's Surv.* Lond. (ed. Strype) II. 239/2 Suit was made by some light Persons for an Office of Garblership of foreign wools.

Garbling (gā'blīng), vbl. sb. [f. GARBLE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb GARBLE.

† 1. The action or process of picking or selecting (spices, etc.), or of removing the refuse or the inferior specimens from merchandise, etc. *Obs.*

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 11 § 1 They will not suffice any garbling of them to be made but selle good and bad at 23 excessiv^e price togedr^e ungarbled. 1518 *Acc. in Archol.* XLVII. 310 For.. lithering, bokelyng, and garbling of

mlmxiivj complete harness. 1591 (title). A profitable.. Discourse for the Meeting with the bad Garbelling of Spices used in these Daies. 1611 *Elising Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 89 The Prince's motion.. touching the garbling of Tobacco. 1662 H. STURME *Ind. Nectar* iv. 70 There ought to be a great care in the Picking, Garbling, and preparing the [Cacao] Nuts. 1687 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 61 The Company's right in the garbling of spices. 1800 CONQUOUS *Comm. Thames* xi. 327 Certain other privileges also attach to the Garbling of Merchandise Imported. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 Garbling, the clearing the refuse from any commodity.

† b. *transf.* The action or process of 'sifting' (a corporation, etc.) so as to exclude unfit or uncompliant members. *Obs.*

1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 449 The general purging and garbling of the Judges. 1663 *Flagellum*, or O. *Crown-well* (1672) 61 Their Propositions being more rigid since the last garbling by the Army. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 43 Jobbs.. which sometimes Required shaking off a Testimony or Garbling of a Jury.

2. The action or process of making selections with a view to misrepresentation.

1861 BAUGHT *Sf. on India* 19 Mar. He knows there have been garbling and mutilation.. in those despatches. 1885 *Ch. Times* 12 June 456 All kinds of quibbles, equivocations, garblings, and direct falsehoods.

3. (See quot.)

1867 SAYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Garbling, the mixing of rubbish with a cargo stowed in bulk.

4. *concr. pl.* The refuse or remainder of a staple commodity after selection of the best.

1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/3 Gums.. oilibanum.. sold at 58s.; garblings, 25s. 6d.; siftings, 25s. 6d. 1886 HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.* Garblings, pickings of wool, cotton, and like material.

Garboard (gā'bōrd). Also 7 garbell, -ble. [app. a. Du. *garboard* (*obs.*), explained by Winschooten (1681) as f. *gar-en* short for *gaderen* to GATHER + *board* BOARD sb. Cf. F. *gabord* (1538 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The first range of planks laid upon a ship's bottom, next the keel; the corresponding range of plates in an iron vessel. Also *nitrib.* as in *garboard-plank*, -plate, -seam; garboard-strake = garboard.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 8 The Garbell strake is the outside plancke next the keele. 1627 - *Seaman's Gram.* II. 3 The Garbord is the first plancke next the keele on the outside. 1692 T. HALL *Acc. New Invent.* 40 Putting him upon thoughts (had it been practicable) of shifting her Garbell-strake there. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 157 The carpenter got one of the planks of the garboard strake on. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 249 The shot.. had only damaged two planks of the garboard streak. 1865 MRS. WUTNEY *Gayworthys* 1. 172 The starboard garboard seam close by the stern, had opened. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* I. 7 An external iron keel.. was applied, and connected to the original flat keel by garboard-plates. 1868 Intercoastal plates were.. secured below to the inner garboards. 1893 *Daily News* 26 June 5/8 The garboards, and bottom parts of the transverse frames.

Garboil (gā'bōil), sb. *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 6-7 garboyl, -boile, (6-7) boyl, (6-7) bulle, 6-9 -boyle, 6- garboil. [ad. OF. *garboil*, *garbouille* (= Sp. *garbullo*), ad. It. *garbuglio*, connected with L. *bullire* to BOIL; the origin of the prefixed element is disputed.] Confusion, disturbance, tumult; an instance of this, a brawl, hubbub, hurlyburly.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 165 When yeshal heare all the world to bee in a garboile of sedicions. 1562 RANDOLPH in G. Chalmers *Mary Q. Scot.* (1818) I. 86 In all those garboiles, I assure your honour, I never saw the Queen merrier. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Consigliaccio* 55 The Citie of Lisbon, as also all the rest, were in great garboile. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 66 Whiles Commodus was Emperour, Britannie was all of a Garboile. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 112 To cut that intricate knot, that makes such a garboyle in the text. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 426 He journeyed to Rome.. but.. raising great garboyles among the Scholars of that place, Cardinal Boncompagno.. expelled him thence. 1755 JOHNSON, *Garboile*. 1864 BURTON *Seot. Abr.* III. ii. 148 Before the intestine garboyles of this island. 1891 *Nat. Rev.* July 669 Far from the molling crowd and garboyle of the world.

† Garboil, v. *Obs.* Also 6 garboyle. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To confusc, agitate, disturb.

1572 H. MIDDLEMORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 5 The occasion presently offered, of the Lowe Conreys so greatly garboyled. 1594 *Cam. Huncie's Exam.* Wits vii. (1596) 101 Amongst the first qualities, there is none which so much garboyleth this power as excessive heat.

† Erroneously for GARBLE v. in various senses.

1555 ESEN *Decades* 332 Meltinge, fynnyng, drynyng, garboyling, and such other broylings. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 382 By their authority they thrust in themselves, to gloss the Bible, and garboile the scripture. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 201/2 Take a wilde Ducke, plucke him, and garboyle him. 1715 BURNER *Own Time* (1766) II. 3 To tip down so many Lords at a time and to garboil the House, as often as any party should have a great majority. 1720 *Stoic's Surv.* Lond. (ed. Strype) II. v. xiv. 229/1 They did garboil out of every hundred the Half of such Baggage and Refuse Stuff.

† Garbred. *Obs. rare* -1. [app. f. *gare* = GORE (? or GANTI) + BREDE.]

1621 N. RIDING *Rec.* (1894) I. 51 One parcell of meadowe called a garbred of meadow.

Garce (gā's). Also garso. [a. Telugu *gārisa* (Ynlc).] 'A cubic measure for rice, etc. in use on the Madras coast, as usual varying much in value. Buchanan (*infra*) treats it as a weight' (Yule).

1752 T. BROOKS *Weights & Meas. E. Ind.* 6 Grain Measures.. 1 Garce, 8400 lbs. 0 oz. Avoidupoise. 1759 in A. Dalrymple *Orient. Report.* (1793) I. 120 Rice may be bought for about 12 Pagodas a Garce. 1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. Mysore* ed. 1. 6 The proper native weights.. are.. 20 Baruaays (Candies) x Gursay, called by the English Garce.. The Garce [is] nearly 1205 lbs. 1811 P. KELLY *Unic. Cambist* I. 121 Madras.. The Garce, corn measure, contains 80 Parahs or 400 Maricals. 1814, Madras.. The Gursay (called by the English Garce) contains 20 Baruaays.

Garce, var. GARSE sb. *Obs.*

† Garcion, garson. *Obs.* (after 16th c. chiefly *Hist.*). Also 4 garsoon, garesowno, 7 gartion, garsoon. [a. OF. *garçun* (111b c.), *garcion*, *garzon*, *garchon*, etc. (mod. F. *garçon*) = Pr. *garso*, *guarzon*, Sp. *garçon*, Pg. *garçã*, It. *garzone*, med. L. (12th c.) *garçion-em*, for which *garçiferum* (f. the analogy of *scutiferum*) occurs. The nom. form (med. L. *garçia*) is represented by OF. *gars* (mod. F. *gars* in jocular use, 'lad'), and perh. by Pr. *gari-z* adj. 'bad'. The primary sense is 'servant, attendant' (often used contemptuously, like 'knave', 'varlet'); the mod. Fr. senses 'boy', 'bachelor', are of later development.] A serving-man, groom; esp. a young man or boy servant.

13.. K. *Alis.* 2505 And damosells to garsounes, Ther was mad all comenes. 13.. *Sir Benes* (A.) 2993 His sone þat was a proud garsoun, Men him clepede Beuoun. 13.. *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 1428 Whether lord or garsoun. 1450 *Merlin* 103 It ys grevous thinge to vs to haue a garcion to be lordere over vs alle. 1566 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 170 Long wayteyng and small wages makth poore garsouns. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 19 Hasting shall finde 21. ships, in every ship 22. men, and a Garcion, or Boy, which is called a Gromet. 1601 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. i. E j b. Se meanes her French garsoun. 1640 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 166 For a gartion or boy to attend him 1/2 ob. the day. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 377 That no more but one Garsoun be allowed.

† Garçon (garsoñ). [Fr.: see prec.] A boy, serving-man, waiter; in Eng. use chiefly a waiter in a French hotel or restaurant.

1839 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 156 Here we dined, and were charged four francs for dinner, besides sous to the garçon.

† Garcooper. *Obs.* -1. [ad. Ger. *garckupfer*, f. *gar* ready, refined + *kupfer* copper.] Refined copper. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 105 Hermann reckons only from 1 to 5 per cent. garcooper.

Garerow, obs. form of GORCROW.

† Gard¹. *Obs.* [ad. F. *garde* (in *prendre garde* to): see GUARD sb.] Attention, watchfulness. Also, the object of one's attention.

1556 KINGESMILL *Man's Est.* x. (1580) 62 This was his gard, he was still busie aboute these, the blinde, the leaper, the lame, the deafe, and the dedde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiii. ix. (1606) 478 All their gard and regard, all their eyes upon him alone, what serve they for?

† Gard². *Obs.* Also garde. [ad. F. *garde* (Cotgr.).] The dew-claw of a deer or boar.

1765 TURBERV. *Venerie* 154 The gardes (which are his hinder claws or dew claws) should be great and open one from another. 1826 SURFL & MARKIN. *Country Farme* 691 The.. wrinkles which are betwixt his gardes and the heels.

Gard³ (gā'd). *dialect*. (Cornwall). (See quot.) 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 b, A thick strong net.. drawne at the boates sterne, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottome of the water, out of which when it is taken vp they cull the oysters and cast away the residue, which they terme gard. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. I. 124 Clean all the platters.. with water and gard (gravel sand).

Gard, Gard-: see GUARD, GUARD-.

Gardain(e), obs. form of GARDEN, GUARDIAN.

Gardant, obs. form of GUARDANT.

† Gardantly, adv. *Obs.* -1. [f. F. *gardant* pres. pple. of *garder* to look + -LY².] Attentively.

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grov.* Things 37 How Gardantly therefore these are to be Regarded, wise men ensely seeth.

† Garde-bras (gārdəbrā). Also 5 (in anglicized forms) garbrace, garbrasse, 7 gardebraee, 9 erron. garde-de-bras. [F. *garde-bras*, f. *garde* to guard + *bras* arm.] 'An additional piece of armour placed on the upper part of the gauntlet, or fastened to the elbow-plates' (Fairholt).

1459 in Paston *Lett.* I. 487 Item, j. garbrasse. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 83 The sleue of cloth of gold.. which he couched along his shoulder in stede of garbrace. 1500 Chaucer's *Dreme* 1556 Without was left not one, Horse, male, trusse, ne bagage, Salad, speare, garbrace ne page But was lodged and roomed ynough. 1699 BLOUNT *Ant. Tenures* 104 This Garbrace is otherwise called vanbrace, and signifies Armor for the Arme. 1874 BOUTELL *Arm. & Arm. x.* 204 The plates that were fixed to the elbow-pieces were entitled *gardies-de-bras*.

† Gardecant. *Obs.* [corruption of F. *garde-corde*, f. *garder* to GUARD + *corde* CORN.] (See quot.) 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gardecant*, or *Garid-cant*, is that which stops the Fusee of a Watch when wound up.

1721 in BAILEY.

† Garde-du-corps (gārdədikōr). [Fr.: lit. 'guard of the body'.] A body-guard; a member of a body-guard.

1651 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept. Then came, the *garde du corps* and other officers. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* III. i. For not one of these fellows stirs about without his *garde-du-corps*. 1793 Dr. Fox *on Standing Army* Misc. 206 Queen Elizabeth, tho' she had no *Guard du Corps*, yet she had her *Guards du Terres*! 1710 *Examiner* No. 11 75

I have heard of a certain Illustrious Person, who having a *Guard du Corps*, that forc'd their Attendance on him, put them into a Livery, and maintain'd them as his Servants. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii. Mirobolant. Killed four *gardes-du-corps* with his own point in the barricades of July.

Garden, obs. form of GUARDIAN.

Garden (gā'd'n), *sb.* Forms: 4 *garthen*, (6 -yne, -ynge), 4-7 *gardin* (e, -yn(e), (5-6 *Sc.* -ing, -yng), 4-6 *gairdin*, -ayn(e), -ein(e), -eyn(e), (6 *gairdene*, *Sc.* *gairden*, -ing), 6- *garden*. [a. ONF. *gardin* (Central F. *jardin*); -pop. L. **gardin*-um, f. **gard*-um (OF. *gard*, *gart*, *jart*, *garden*) a. Teut. **gardo*-2 (Goth. *gard*-s, OHG. *gart*, OS. *gard*, OE. *geard*, ON. *gard-r*, enclosure: see GARTH and YARD). The Teut. langs. have also a wk. form, with the special sense 'garden': OFris. *garda*, OS. *gardo* (Du. *gaarde*), OHG. *garto* (MilG. *garte*, mod. G. *garten*). Cf. Pr. *gard*, *jardi*, *jersi*, and *jardina* fem. (also Sp. *jardin*, Pg. *jardim*, It. *giardino*, which appear to be adoptions from Fr. or Pr.).]

1. An enclosed piece of ground devoted to the cultivation of flowers, fruit, or vegetables; often preceded by some defining word, as *flower*-, *fruit*-, *kitchen*-, *market*-, *strawberry*-garden, etc.

13.. K. *Alis*. 1028 With sametes, and baudekyns Weore cortined the gardynes. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 260 Your perle is... in his gardyn gracios gaye, Here-inne to lunge for cuer & play. c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 765 Yif me a plaute of thikke blisshed tre And in my gardyn planted it shal bee. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 128 (Harl. MS.). The knight... yede aboute in the gardyn, and soute the clewe, & fonde it. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 53/2 My lord you have very good strawberries at your gardayne in Holborne. 1522 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 106 The garthynges and Orchard pertynyng thereto. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xxi. (1878) i. 323. I comprehend therefore under the word 'garden', all such grounds as are wrought with the spade by mans hand. 1611 SNAKS. *Cymb.* i. 1. 81 He fetch a turne about the Garden. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 i. 174 The Use of Gardens seems to have been the most ancient and most general of any sorts of Possession among Mankind. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 356 The garden is on a slope, or gentle declivity; and very much resembles prince Eugene's garden. 1820 SNELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* ii. 29. I doubt not the flowers of that garden sweet Rejoiced in the sound of her gentle feet. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 191 Eastern gardens... are not flower gardens, nor private gardens, but the orchards, vineyards or fig enclosures round a town. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 36 A wall picture of an ancient Egyptian garden has been preserved. 1873 fig. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Faust's Prolog.* his hoke is cald garthen cold, wel enesled. 1435 MISYV *Pire of Love* i. xxx. 65 Pe saule truly hat boyth is awey he schynynge of consens, & fayr be charite of endles lufe, cristis gardyn may be cald.

b. *pl.* Ornamental grounds, used as a place of public resort, usually with some defining word, as *Botanic(al)*, *Zoological* Gardens, etc.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XL 73/2 Rivaling these imperial structures are the gardens of St. Petersburg. 1884 *Scotsman* 29 Jan. 2. I have just returned from my usual stroll in the Botanical Gardens.

c. *transf.* Applied to a region of remarkable fertility. *The Garden of England*: a name given to various counties, esp. Kent and Worcestershire. 1566 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 4. I am arriv'd for fruitful Lombardy. The pleasant garden of great Italy. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Smith* 5 AUG. The whole country appears a large garden. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* i. vii. 'Yes, sir, Kent's my county, but even in the garden of England they can't grow finer roses than them'.

2. a. Short for *Covent-garden*, *Hatton-garden* (quot. 1890), localities in London.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 415 A fashionable coffee-house in the neighbourhood of the Garden. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 81 Not only is the 'Garden' itself all bustle and activity, but [etc.]. 1884 J. PAYS *Some Lit. Recollet.* iv. in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 257 She [Miss O'Neill] talked of 'the Garden' and 'the Lane' and was very fond of recitation. 1890 *Tit Bits* 29 Mar. 389/2 The cut stunes are chiefly sold to the large dealers in the 'Garden'.

b. *pl.* Often used with some local prefix as the name of a square or street, in the suburbs of London, and (by imitation) in many other towns.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix. 'Gardens' was a felicitous word not applied to stucco houses with asphalt terraces in front, so early as 1827.

3. As a name for the school of Epicurus (who taught in a garden).

Diog. Laert. uses *οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν κήπων* as a name for the sect; cf. also Cicero, *horti Epicuri*.

1867 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 164 [Neither] the Porch, the Garden, nor the Academy.

II. *attrib.* and *comb.*

4. a. simple attrib. (=of or belonging to a garden, for use in a garden), as *garden-alley*-, *bed*-, *bench*-, *bower*-, *close*-, *court*-, *croft*-, *door*-, *earth*-, *fence*-, *field*-, *hedge*-, *island*-, *islet*-, *knoll*-, *lawn*-, *matter*-, *mould*-, *order*-, *pale*-, *refuge*-, *room*-, *scissors*-, *seed*-, *shade*-, *shears*-, *tillage*-, *fool*-, *walk*-, *wall*-, *wicket*-, b. objective, as *garden-watering* vbl. sb.; *garden-loving* adj.; c. instrumental, as *garden-girdled*-, *surrounded* adjs. Also *garden-like* adj.; *garden-ward*(s) -, *wise* advs.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* xxvi. 120 The Flowry Vallies... lying sleeke and smethe, as any 'Garden-Allies. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple Church* *Nidit.* 127 Here Sinne took heart, and for a 'garden-bed Rich shrines and oracles be

purchased. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* *King's Trag.* (1882) 128 Couched on the happy garden-bed. 1883 LANOOR *Heroic Idylls*, *Meliton & Lily* 5 Sit on this 'garden-bench and hear a song. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. xviii. In the 'Garden-hower the Bride And Bride-maid singing are. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 277 Who will fetch from 'garden-clothes Some new garlands while I speak? 1800 *Bliss* *Tracts in Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 98/1 In the north of the Sungei Dalauin is another 'garden court, containing public offices. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* 131t. 46 Look in a 'garden-croft when flower privily growing [etc.]. 1502-3 *Prisee Purse Exp.* 11. 103. 1695 (1830) 20 'Gardeyn dore. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. 1. 103. 1655 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth*-(1722) 12 That blackish Layer of Earth or Mould which is called by some 'Garden-Earth. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 57. I suppose never nation built their party-walls so thick, or their 'garden-fences so high. 1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer Pyreus* II. 85 His own particular moulain, in which he grinds the produce of his 'garden-field. 1882 OUDA *Margnum* i. x. The cathedral square of 'garden-girdled Grosseto. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 569 To make a 'garden hegge. a 1746 *Holdsworth On Virgil* (1768) 89 Our old willows... particularly some in the 'Garden-Island in St. James' Park. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. v. 'Till through elysian 'garden-islets... The boat of my desire is guided. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 3. 111 In 'Garden-knots, and the Frets of Houses, and all equall and well answering Figures. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1056 Those pests, that raise such unsightly balls of earth upon 'garden-lawns. 1829 LYTTON *Deverex* iii. iv. I had entered into a more wooded and 'garden-like description of country. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) i. ii. 35 Its garden-like farms. 1851 Beck's *Florist* 243 In this condition they are purchased by persons having 'garden-loving friends at home. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 49 To shew me some part of your great knowledge in 'Garden matters. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 131 They [Hops] delight most in the rich black 'Garden-mold, that is deep and light, and that is mixed rather with Sand than Clay. 1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 221 One I find laid up in the fold of a... turnip leaf... was... formed by putting... garden mould to them. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 5 Nothing can be more beautiful, or kept in more 'garden order, if I may use the expression. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* i. **Garden-pales* are sometimes borne in coat-armour, generally issuing from the base and fitchée, or pointed at the top, and conjoined. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Pavans & IV.* vi. Our garden-pales ran parallel with the high road. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm* xv. 159 Chopped 'garden-refuse... will answer admirably. 1750 R. ROE *Let. to A. Johnson* 19 Where 'garden-room enough is to be had. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 433 It turned out to be only the clinking of a pair of 'garden-scissors. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* i. xviii. Some 'garden-seed. a 1711 *Ken Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 92. I to a 'Garden-Shade withdrew. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix. (1737) 36 A Pair of 'Garden-shears. 1874 LISLE *Carr. Jud. Guyenne* II. vii. 270 The secluded 'garden-surrounded villa, in Old Kensington. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* ii. 106 Peas and Beans are what belong to 'Garden Tillage as well as that of the Field. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Cleanse, mend, sharpen 'Garden Tools. 1832 TENNYSON *New-Year's Eve* xii. Shall I fill my garden-tools upon the granary floor. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iii. 132 And now he strains the warp Along the 'garden-walk, or highway side. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 17 She looks down the 'garden-walk, cowering with trees. c1386 CHAUCER *Kut.* s. 202 The grete tour Was evne loynant to the 'gardin-wal. 1582 BRETON *Flourish France* (Grosart) 541 Let, Lord, this tree be set within thy Garden-wall of Paradise. 1870 MISS BENDMAN *R. Lynne* i. i. 9 The garden-wall of the... house. c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 386 Unto the 'gardin-wal. 1895 CROCKETT in *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 348 He... showed signs of moving 'gardenwards. 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 4/5 The period of supply could be extended if the consumers would only be careful... to abstain from 'garden-watering and other... wasteful habits. 1826 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 50, I rode up to the 'garden-wicket of a cottage. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Np.* (1887) III. 134 Its courtyard is laid out 'garden-wise.

5. a. Applied to vegetables, with the sense 'cultivated or growing in a garden', often distinctively opposed to 'wild'; as *garden-creeper*-, *flower*-, *fruit*-, *herb*-, *plant*-, *tree*-, *weed*-, also, in plant-names, indicating cultivated kinds, as *garden-basil*-, *gilliflower*-, *honesty*-, *madder*-, *mint*-, *nightshade*-, *pea*-, *pine*-, *poppy*-, *rocket*-, *succory*-, *garden-balsam* (see quot.); *garden-clover*-, *Melilotus cerulea* (see CLOVER 2); *garden-cress*-, *crresses*-, *Lepidium sativum* (see CRESS 1 a); *garden-ginger*-, *cayenne pepper*-, *garden-globe*-, a sort of apple; *garden-rod*-, *garden-rod*-, *garden-sperage*-, *asparagus*-, *garden-trefoil* (see CLOVER 2 and quot. 1548 there).

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* ii. 126 The gardeners and herbe women in Cheapside commonly call it [*Trifolium odoratum*] and know it by the name of Balsam, or 'garden Balsam. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquagint. Hist.* Ep. (ed. 2) Aiv. Some in old times... thought 'Garden-Basil... would grow the sooner and better, if it were sown... with reproaches and evil speaking. 1548, 1566 'Garden Claver [see CLOVER 2]. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Last Bower* liii. Never 'garden-creeper crossed it With so debt and brave an air. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 58 'Garden crresses... are sowed in the Spring. 1713 J. PETER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 202 This is a very elegant Plant, its lower Leaves being deeply cut, finer than the common Garden Cress. 1832 *Veg. Subst.* Food 304 Garden Cress... mixed with the young leaves of mustard... is the most esteemed of all... salads. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Pitt.* 138 Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled, And still where many a 'garden-flower grows wild, 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xciii. The garden-flowers perfumed the air with delicious odours. c1515 *Eng. Bl. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 29/1 'Gardeneys crises is there muche greater than in our lundes of Europa. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 83 The roote of the 'gardin Gelouier is good agaynst the plague. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Supp.,

**Garden Ginger* is *Piperitis*. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* iii. xlix. 528 The shortstart... hony-meale and 'garden globe... rare and singular apples. 1503 HULL *Garden* (1593) 164 The wilde hearbs are stronger in vertue then the 'garden hearbs. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 33 Beete is a Gardain Herbe, and in good plenty with vs. 1775 J. PETER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 243 Its Root or lower Leaves, in Shape, resemble 'Garden Honesty. 1578 LYTE *Dodons* iv. lxxiii. 537 The busbanded or 'garden Madger. 1530 FALSCOR. 224/1 'Gardyne meyme, *myrtle*. 1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Nat. Med.* 433 Garden mint, *Mentha gentilis*, Lin. 1657 'Garden Nightshade (see 5 c). 1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 532/3 The Garden Nightshade... is a common annual weed. 1681 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 558 In the... months of Dec. and Jan. were 'garden peas in blossom. 1832 *Veg. Subst.* Food 215 Garden peas... are raised by more careful and expensive culture for the purpose of being eaten green. a 1746 *Holdsworth On Virgil* (1768) 533 He mentions the Pinus, which he calls Culta, meaning thereby the 'Garden pine, to distinguish it from the Sylvestris. 1797 S. SWITZER *Trav. Gardiner* v. xlv. 237 Of this *Phasolus*... more species, than of any other 'garden plant we have transmitted to us from foreign parts. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxiii. 416 'Garden Poppy, is narcotick, provokes sleep, outwardly it easeth pain. 1832 *Veg. Subst.* Food 306 'Garden Rocket... cultivated by our ancestors still... found in gardens on the Continent. 1711 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 361 All sorts of fibrous rooted Plants... such as Holyoaks, 'Garden-roses, and Hieraciums. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 54 The 'Garden Sperage they were not acquainted with. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* II. 53 If a man be annoiyned with Asparagus or garden-Sperage... there will not (by report) a Bee come neere for to sting him. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 44 Intybush hortensis is of two sortes, the one is called Endyue, or whyte Endyue, and the other is called 'gardine Succory. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 517 Whatsoever will make a Wild Tree a Garden Tree, will make a 'Garden Tree to haue lesse Core, or Stone. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* iii. iii. Like garden-trees, they seldom shew fruit. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 189 Knot-grass, the very worst of 'Garden-weeds.

b. Prefixed to the names of animals, birds, and insects, to indicate that their habitat is the garden; as *garden-ant*-, *ousel*-, *snail*-, *worm*-, *garden-mouse*-, ? = *field-mouse*-, *garden-spider* = *cross-spider* (see CROSS-B); *garden-warbler*, the bird *Sylvia hortensis*; *garden-white*, a white cabbage butterfly, of the genus *Pieris*.

1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iv. 134 The brown 'garden-ant habitually makes use of the out-of-doors aphides. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 173 The 'Garden-Mouse is an Animal that digs the Earth like a Mole. a 1691 BOYLV. *Hist. Air* (1692) 231 For I have observed these two last dry springs, that there has been no soft 'garden-snails to be found abroad. 1774 GOLOS. *Nat. Hist.* (1784) VII. i. 3 This is the garden-snail, that carries its box upon its back. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 359 The labour of the 'Garden Spider is very different from that of the former species. 1843 *Zoologist* i. 13 In the spring of 1841 the redstart... and 'garden warbler were very numerous. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5/1 The caterpillars of the 'Garden White... the green grubs that do so much damage among the cabbages... are crawling up the walls. 1652-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 37 Gather great 'garden-worms. 1669 WOODRIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 258 The Garden-worm is an excellent bait for a Salmon.

c. passing into adj., in the slang phr. *common or garden*, *ajocular* substitute for 'common', 'ordinary'.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxix. 59 But the Common or Garden Nightshade is not dangerous. 1802 *Autobiog. Eng. Gamekeeper* (J. Wilkins) 67 It was as large as a common... or garden... hen. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 3/4 Such common or garden proceedings not being to the taste of No. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 8/2, I have... to make use of a common or garden expression... I've 'rushed' in this matter.

6. Special comb.: *garden-butt*, a target set up in a garden for archery practice; *garden-chair*, (a) a wheel or bath chair; (b) a chair intended for use in a garden; *garden-engine*, a portable force-pump used for watering gardens; *garden-frame* = *FRAME* sb. 13 c; *garden-ginse*, (a) a bell glass used for covering plants in a garden; (b) (see quot. 1882); *garden-ground*, (a) ground suitable for a garden; (b) a plot of ground appropriated to a garden; *garden-penny*, ? a tithe or payment levied upon garden-produce; *garden-plot*, a plot of land used as a garden; *garden-roll* (*obs.*), *garden-roller*, a heavy cylinder fitted with a handle or shafts, for smoothing a lawn or path; *garden satin*, ? flowered satin; *garden seat*, a seat (of wood or metal) for use in a garden; a similar seat, holding one or two persons, fixed on the roof of an omnibus, etc.; hence *garden-seated* a.; *garden-sin* (*nonce-wd.*), a weed; *garden-stead* = *garden-plot*; *garden-things*, *garden-ware*, produce of a garden; *garden-wall-bond* *Bricklaying* (see quot.). Also GARDEN-GATE, -HOUSE, -PARTY, -POT, -STUFF.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abing. E. iij. When I had... carried my buckler before me like a 'garden Butt. 1827 *Cent. Mag.* XCIV. i. 546 This pole, like the handle of a 'garden-chair, enables the guide to drive to the eighth of an inch, to avoid all obstacles, to turn corners. 189 *Society* I. 322 Seated in the garden-chair appropriated to Miss Herford's use, and drawn by her favourite donkey, away went the cousins. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Wale* xxi. 211 Garden-chairs which are convertible into walking-sticks. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hythia* xiii. The garden-chairs standing among the flower-beds. 1815 *Specif. Edridge's Patent* No. 3248 Solder may in such instances be employed... to render the pump a fire or 'garden engine. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 179 The bushes were so bad, that I had them well

sprayed with the garden engine. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 72/1 They were essentially greenhouses, although perhaps more like our *garden-frames. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dream*. 116 The 'scattered silver lights. 1882 OULVIE, *Garden-glass*, 1. a round globe of dark-coloured glass, generally about 12 foot in diameter, placed on a pedestal, in which the surrounding objects are reflected: much used as an ornament of gardens in Germany. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4938/3 A Piece of 'Garden-ground, and a Tenement thereupon. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xvi. 268 All the vineyards and garden-grounds for a considerable extent are vaulted underneath. 1808 TOLLER *Tithes* iv. 124 It is very usual... to agree with the occupiers of garden-ground for a stated composition by the acre. 1870 LONG, *Wayside Inn* ii. *Bell of Atri* 38 Rented his vineyards and his garden-grounds. 1864 Bp. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1862) 400 Paying Tythes duly and truly, even to a *garden-penny, as we call it, or of very flowers and pot-herbs that grow in our garden. 1847 *Husbandman's Plea* agt. *Tithes* 59 They pay never a penny to the Minister, except it be a garden penny, or a peck of Apples, or such like tithes. 1887 HARMAR *tr. Beza's Sermon*. xxvi. 351 Their *garden-plots and orchards. 1810 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. vii. (1611) 116 Knights and men of valour, whose worth must be tried in the field, not vnder a rose-bed or in a Garden-plot. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 221 Affording even the suburban tyro a chance of ornamenting his garden-plot. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxii. 302 Drawing a heavy *garden-roll. 1792 C. SMITH *Desmond* I. 59 A figure who gave me the idea of a *garden roller set on its end. 1852 MISS MITFORD *Recollections*. II. 169 Mr. Landor... seated on a garden-roller in the court. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6068/8 A *Garden Sattin Night Gown lined with Cherry Silk, one Chinese Gown. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*. xxxix. A *garden seat which happened... to be near at hand. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conc.* i. vii. There was a garden seat... upon the lawn. 1891 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 2/4 On the garden seats the passengers sat two abreast. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 2/1 Many people... dislike getting on the top of a *garden-seated bus. 1864 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Neglecting it till they (the weeds) are ready to sow themselves, you do but stir and prepare for a more numerous crop of these *Garden-sins. 1609 *Manch. Court Lett Rec.* (1885) II. 249 The place... is Conuerted... into Certaine *gardensteeds. 1772 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 44 *Garden-things, turnips, &c. were very much destroyed. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 410 *Garden-wall bond consists of three stretchers and one beader in nine inch walls, but when fourteen inches thick, the Flemish bond is used. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 432 A clay bottom is a much more pernicious Soil for Trees and *Garden-ware than Gravel.

Garden (gā'd'n), *v.* [f. the sb.; cf. *F. jardiner* (from 15th c.).]

1. *intr.* To cultivate a garden; to work in a garden as a gardener. + Also, to lay out a garden. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 53 b, I know in hot countries they garden all the winter long. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 555 When Ages grow to Ciuility... Men come to Build Statues, sooner then to Garden Finely. 1765 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 392 You should have gardened long before the date of your last. 1832 TENNYSON *New Year's Eve* xii, I shall never garden more. 1844 E. FITZ GERALD *Lett.* (1899) I. 137, I... read scraps of books, garden a little, and am on good terms with my neighbours.

2. *trans.* To cultivate as a garden; to bring or form by cultivation into (a specified state).

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. I. 322 The trees have been judiciously spared... the long landscape... gardened into more perfect beauty. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 3/3 The gallery of well-dressed women... suggests the simile of some gorgeous flower-bed, carefully gardened.

3. To supply with a garden or gardens. *rare.* 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1945. 154/3 They were there superbly housed and luxuriously gardened.

+4. (See quot.) *Obs.* [So *F. jardiner*.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Garden a Hawk*,... is to put her on a Turf of Grass to cheer her.

Hence **Gardenable** *a.*, capable of being gardened. 1804 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 21 Apr. (1895) II. 476 Above the town, little gardens... are scattered here and there, wherever they can force a bit of gardenable ground.

Garden, *obs.* form of GUARDIAN.

+ **Gardenage**. *Obs.* Also 7 gardenage. [f. GARDEN sb. + AGE. Cf. *F. jardinage*.]

1. The practice or employment of cultivating a garden; horticulture.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 12 There was no one thing... lesse subject to the will and pleasure of Fortune and Casualtie, than gardenage. *Ibid.* II. 28, I must not overpasse the gardenage to them belonging. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* I. 89 Persons of Quality that diuertise themselves there in Bg. Gardens.

2. The produce of a garden; garden-stuff.

1733 J. TULL *Horse-hoing Husb.* v. 19 The eating unwholesome Gardenage. 1816 J. MAN *Hist. Reading* 147 This street was appropriated to the sale of fish and gardenage.

Gardened (gā'd'nd), *pp. a.* [f. GARDEN sb. and *v.* + ED.]

1. Cultivated like a garden.

1611 COTGR., *Jardind*, gardened; made into, or wrought as, a Garden. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 239 Earth, garden'd all, a tenfold burden brings. 1887 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 307 Around Verona stretch those gardened plains of Lombardy. 1883 *Atlantic Monthly* LIII. 353 A gay gardened meadow.

2. Furnished or covered with gardens.

1829 J. WILSON in *Blackie Mag.* XXVI. 543 The broomy burn that wimpled on round garden'd villages. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Flower in Leaf* x, No flowers our gardened England hath To match with these. 1862 H. MARKYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 404 A long line of gardened houses.

Gardener (gā'd'nā), *Forms:* 4-5 gardenore, 4-6 gardynore, 4-8 gardiner, 5 garthynore, 6-8 gardner, 4- gardener.

[a. ONF. *gardinier = OF. and mod.F. *jardinier* (12th c.), f. *gardin*, *jardin*: see GARDEN sb. and -ER². Cf. OHG. *gartinari* (mod.G. *gärtner*).]

1. One who tends, lays out or cultivates a garden; *spec.* a servant employed to tend and cultivate a garden.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17270 + 227 Scho [marie] wend not it had ben he, bot a gardiner. 1340 HANFORD *Pr. Conc.* 661 An ille tre may na gude fruyt bere, And pat knowes ilk gude gardynere. c 1460 *Towseley M.* xxvi. 563 Say me, garthynere, I the pray, If thou have oght my lord away. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxv. II. 42 The Syrians are great Gardiners, they... bee most curious in gardening. 1662 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 462 [He] lived as a gardiner with a certain gentleman. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* CL (1815) 282, I was told... that almost all the gardeners of South Britain were natives of Scotland. 1865 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 140, I have a gardener who... sees me gather a bunch of my own grapes without making a wry face.

fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 324 Our Bodies are our Gardens, to the which, our Wills are Gardiners. 16... HOWEL (J.), The gardener may lope religion as he please.

2. In names of plants: gardener's delight, eye, *Lychnis coronaria*; gardener's garters (see quot. 1880).

1597 GEMAROE *Herbal* II. cxx. § 2. 381 [The flowers of Rose-campion] were called the Gardners delight, or the Gardiners elie. 1823 CORBETT *Petticoat* P. I. 240 Would you like some slices of apple ringy... or gardener's garters, or bachelor's buttons? 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-m.*, *Gardener's garters*, the striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*.

Hence **Gardeneress**, a female gardener; also, a gardener's wife.

1649 W. BROWNE *tr. Gomberville's Polixander* I. 182 The fair Gardeneresse, this while, held my arme. 1827 CARLYLE *German Rom.* III. 253, 270. 1893 *Star* 24 June 4/3 Good situations are always ready for good gardeneresses. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 23 Jan. 5/3 The first gardeneress Eve.

Gardenship (gā'd'nəʃip), [f. GARDENER + SHIP.] + a. The art and practice of gardening (*obs.*). b. The office of a gardener.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* I. iii. l. 286 'Tis no wonder if we slight the Gardenship, and think the manner of Culture a very contemptible Mystery. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 99 People spoke of the succession to the hereditary gardenship of the lordship of Monteth.

Gardenery (gā'd'nəri), *rare* -1. [f. GARDENER + Y.] The office or department of a gardener.

1892 KIRK *Abingdon Acc.* p. xxxvi, 755. 7d. was transferred from the Pittanery to the Gardenery.

Gardenesque (gā'd'neshk), *a.* [f. GARDEN sb. + ESQUE; after *picturesque*.] Partaking of the character of a garden; somewhat resembling a garden or what belongs to a garden.

1838 LONDON *Arboretum Brit.*, The expression of gardenesque beauty, in individual trees differs from the picturesque, in being... at all times, regular or symmetrical. 1839 *Repton's Landsc. Gard.* (1840) Introd. 8 This change has given rise to a school which we call the Gardenesque; the characteristic feature of which is the display of the beauty of trees, and other plants, individually. 1880-1 *Litt. Unit.* *Knout*, (N.Y.) XL. 306 [Boston Common 'public garden'] is kept in gardenesque style as an arboretum and botanical garden. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 417. 816 An attempt to give a sort of gardenesque character to a slope within view of the Castle by planting dwarf hardy shrubs in a formal arrangement of beds.

absol. 1896 *Punch* 29 Aug. 102/2 No, by heavens, let the gardenesque perish Ere ever I axe that familiar old thorn!

Gardenful (gā'd'nful), [f. GARDEN sb. + -FUL.] As many as a garden will contain.

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v. Like a great sunflower pushing its way at the sun from among a rank gardenful of flaring companions.

Garden-gate, [f. GARDEN sb. + GATE sb. 1.]

1. A gate leading into a garden.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 210 He smytethe on the Gardyn Gate with a Clyket of Sylver. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 The grete gardeny gate. 1731 *Pork Ep. Burlington* 30 Turn Arcs of triumph to a Garden-gate. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxix, A gig drove up to the garden-gate.

2. *dial.* Used as a name for various plants: Herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*), the Pansy (*Viola tricolor*), and London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*). The fuller form is 'Kiss-me-behind-the-garden-gate' (Britten & Holland).

Gardenhood, *nonce-ud.* [f. GARDEN sb. + HOOD.] Garden-like character.

1769 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* 11 May (1859) V. 161 A covered passage all round the garden... took off from the gardenhood.

Garden-house, [f. GARDEN sb. + HOUSE.]

1. Any small building in a garden; a summer-house.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 212 This is the body That... did supply thee at thy garden-house In her Inagin'd person. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* l. 1, I was just coming down to the garden-house. 1727 Dr. FOE *Secrets Invis.* II. (1735) 251 As he was sitting alone in a Summer-House as we call it, or Garden-House, as they more properly call it there [Leipsick]. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth*, xx, Pointing to an old ruinous garden-house.

b. *dial.* and U.S. A privy. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordbk.*, *Garden-house*, a privy; an out-door closet.

2. A dwelling-house situated in a garden; a suburban residence.

1607 DEKKER & WEESTER *Northward Ho* II. ii, Because

... to be pent up in a narrow lodging here if the city may offend her health, she shall lodge at a garden-house of mine in Moorfields. 1627 in *Crt. & Times Chas.* I (1848) I. 243 Sir Francis Barrington... is gone out of the Marshalsea to a garden-house in Southwark. 1673 R. HEAO *Canting Acad.* 74 Having an occasion to go over to the bank-side, in a garden house. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton in M's Wks.* I. 20 He... took an handsome Garden House in Aldersgate-street. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 133 Interspersed with the garden-houses, or suburban retreats of the wealthy merchants.

+ b. In the early 17th c. often used for a house kept for immoral purposes. *Obs.*

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* II. i, This is no garden house, in my conscience, shee went forth with no dishonest intent. c 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. i, Thou shalt be my Bawd... Thy old wife [shall]... wear a hood, Nay keep me garden-house.

Gardenia (gā'd'nīā), [mod.Lat., f. the name of Dr. Alex. Garden (died 1791), Vice-President of the Royal Society.] A genus of trees and shrubs, often spiny (N.O. *Rubiaceae*), natives of the Cape of Good Hope and of tropical Asia and Africa.

1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 934 The professor has agreed to adopt this new genus by the name of Gardenia. 1863 ALCOCK *Capt. Tycoon* I. 76 But the gardenia [sic] and the camellia flourish also. 1881 Mrs. C. PRAEO *Polity & P.* III. 38 The strong scent of gardenias... floated towards him.

Gardening (gā'd'n'ng), *vbl. sb.* [f. GARDEN *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action or occupation of laying out or cultivating a garden; horticulture.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 53 b, In these parts they commonly begin their gardening... in the end of Februarie. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1845) 57-3 A Stranger to the Art of Gardening. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 247 Gardening was probably one of the first arts that succeeded to that of building houses. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 64 My nephew has done the gardening single-handed the last five years.

fig. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Heardes, Weedes*, etc. Wks. (1587) 160 Gascoignes gardenings wherof were written in one of a close walke which he hath in his garden this discourse following.

+ 2. *concr.* Grounds laid out as gardens. *Obs.* -1 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2284/4 At Workop... is a large New House to be Lett, with good Cellaridge, Stabling, Gardning, and Land belonging to it.

3. *attrib.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 53 b, Somedeuide their Gardening time by the Moneths. 1587 *Wills & In.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 157 I wente gardening shorwles 12/1. 1601 GILBY *His Majesty's Entertainment*, 30 All Sorts of Graffins and Gardening Tools. 1825 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* 41 The country presents a sort of gardening scene. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 322, I may consider myself in great luck to see what is called, in gardening language, 'so grand a show'. 1850 BECK'S *Florist* 54 Gardening newspapers... find their way into every circle where a flower is loved. 1861 DELAMAR *Fl. Gard.* 2 The gardening artist who, under such circumstances... fails to produce a pleasing... effect, is almost left without excuse. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 217, I had on my gardening suit. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 3/3, I should like also to draw the distinction between gardening classes and a gardening club.

Gardening (gā'd'n'ng), *pp. a.* [f. GARDEN *v.* + -ING 2.] That gardens.

1649 W. BROWNE *tr. Gomberville's Polixander* I. 183 In an instant we saw a Gardning maid become a Princess. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* 1. *Dream Children*, Now and then a solitary gardening man would cross me. 1850 BECK'S *Florist* 257 All the gardening world used to talk of the 2000 varieties of Roses grown by the Messrs. Lodiges.

Gardenist, *nonce-ud.* [f. GARDEN sb. + -IST.] 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 206 The domestic called a Gardiner... will remain the Gardiner, the projector I should propose to denominate a Gardenist.

Gardenize (gā'd'nōiz), *v.* *rare.* [f. GARDEN sb. + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To act as a gardener. b. *trans.* To render like a garden. Also *fig.*

1830 C. MATHEWS *Mon.* IV. iii. 61 A boor, who gardenizes and milks. 1887 *Voice* (N.Y.) (1888) 5 Jan. 2 [God] has promised that this world shall be gardenized and all evil extirpated. 1891 *Graphic* 24 Oct. 491/3 It is to be wished something could be done in the way of 'gardenizing'... Trafalgar Square.

Gardenless (gā'd'nlē's), *a.* [f. GARDEN sb. + -LESS.] Destitute of gardens or of a garden.

1834 R. H. FROUEN *Remains* (1838) I. 367 Treeless fields and gardenless houses. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 102 The town itself is made up of a scattering, gardenless collection of log-cabins.

Gardenly (gā'd'nli), *a.* *rare* -1. [f. GARDEN sb. + -LY.] Appropriate to, or befitting, a garden.

a 1819 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (L.) The crop throughout being managed in a gardenly manner.

Garden-party, [f. GARDEN sb. + PARTY.] A party held on a lawn, or in a garden.

1862 TROLLOPE *Phineas Finn* II. lxiv. 228 The Duke's garden party was becoming a mere ball, with privilege for the dancers to stroll about the lawn between the dances. *attrib.* 1879 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 9 There is really no comparison between it and what may appropriately be called 'Garden-party Croquet'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 2/3 The garden party season is now beginning.

Garden-pot, [f. GARDEN sb. + POT.]

+ 1. A watering-pot. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Une Chantepleure*, a garden pot, a watering pot, the toppe of a Cestene. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. l. 363 Thence it that garden-pots, the mouth kept close, Let fall no liquor at their sive

like nose. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 32 The Garden-pot, that holds water but whiles the thyme is upon it.

2. A pot containing a plant; a flower-pot.

1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 175 When . . . the fibrous roots of trees are crowded together in a garden-pot, they are often found lifeless in the succeeding spring. a 1845 Hood *Sniffing a Birthday* xvi. My freehold's in the garden-pot.

Gardenship, obs. form of GUARDIANSHIP.

Garden-stuff. [f. GARDEN *sb.* + STUFF.]

Plants grown in a garden; vegetables for the table.

a 1687 *Petty Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 96 The . . . meliorating, and multiplying several sorts of Fruits, and Garden-Stuff. 1755 *Genl. Mag.* XXV. 350 Cherries, peaches, pears, grain, and garden-stuff of all kinds. 1828 *Miss Mirford Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 64 She sold bread, butcher's meat, and garden-stuff, on commission.

attrib. 1849 *Clough Amours de Vey* iii. 163, I am the ox in the dray, the ass with the garden-stuff panniers.

Garderobe (gɑːr'drɒb). Now only *Hist.* Also 4, 7 garderob, 6 gardrop, 6, 9 gardrobe. [a. F. *garderobe* (= It. *guarda-roba*: in ONF. *warderobe*: see WARDROBE), f. *garde-r* to keep, GUARD + *robe* ROBE.] Properly, a locked-up chamber in which articles of dress, stores, etc. are kept, a store-room, armoury, wardrobe (occas. also the contents of this); by extension, a private room, a bed-chamber; also a privy.

1333-4 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In ij lib. de Maces de garderober, a 1500 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 111 The kinges daughter . . . made him to be norished in her garderober. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur v. x*, I have ben brought vp in the garde-robe with the noble kynge Arthur many yerres for to take hede to his armour. 1511 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1813) 145 *margin*, In Feb. 1567 six of this peces was tint in the (Kings) gardrop at his death. 1606 *Table Unprinted Acts* 18 *Jas. VI*, An acquaintance and discharge to the earle of Dumbard of the Kings Jewels and garderober. 1837 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar*, (1844) 24 'We have one of their eggs, set in silver, in our garderober': exclaimed John Vine-sault, the cellarer. 1848 *Lyttton Harold* ii. 13, 'Verily yes; vault, coffer, and garde-robe—stall and meuse—are well nigh drained', answered the monk. 1851 *TURNER DOM. ARCHIT.* I. iv. 150 He built a new chapel, with a garderober. 1856 *Walbrun Ripon*, etc. 73 The walls of two spacious garderober, communicating with the dormitory.

attrib. 1867 *Murray's Guide Yorkshire* 282 A chamber with fireplace and garderober seat.

† Garder-tramell. Obs. Also gard-tramell. [f. F. *garde-r* to keep + *tramail* drag-net.] Some kind of fishing apparatus. Also attrib.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 83 Bowstrynges casting caltraps tallow nettes for gard-tramelles. *Ibid.* 87 Dise of Iren—ij baskettes, Gard-tramell Nettes—ij driffettes. *Ibid.* 89 Levers—[ij] xij, Gard-tramell Stakes—c, Paving rammers of tymber—tjij.

† Gardeviance. Obs. Forms: 5 gardevian(s), -viant, -vyaunt, -vyan, -vya(u)ndes, -vyence, gardeviance, gardevyans, 5-6 gardevya(u)nce, 6 gardeviance, -vianch, -viandis, -viance, -viate, gardevyaunce, garde-viandis, 6-7 gardeviance. [f. F. *garde-r* to keep + *viande* (s) meat(s).]

1. Originally, a safe for meat; also, a chest for holding valuables; hence, usually, a travelling trunk or wallet.

1450 in *Paston Lett.* I. 484 Item, j gardevyaunt. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1202 Cloyngre cloos howse chest & gardevyan, for drede of congettyng. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 152 To byngne home my lordys gardevyence firo London. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 274 In a gardviau[n]e [my Lord has] a pair brigandines, a plakart, ij, bavieres, [and] ij, peire ganteletz. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 40 Full myn instrument for slawchir Was in his gardevyance. 1552 *Huloet*, Bagge or gardeviaunce to put meat in, *reticulum*. 1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxxvii. 51 a, There was a great Garde-viandis or Chest, wherein was great store of treasures. 1628 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary in Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 209 This day I received . . . a gardeviance. of usquabagh. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Garde-viant*, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in.

2. Used contemptuously: 'Baggage', 'outfit'. 1563-83 *Foxe A. & M.* 1070/1 Then [followed]. 'the monkes . . . with their glorious gardeviance of Crosses, Candlesticks, and Vergers before them. *Ibid.* 1418/1 The people . . . began . . . to set vp the pageants of S. Katherine, and of S. Nicholas . . . with their gaye gardeviance and gray amices.

Gardevin, -vine (gɑːr'dəvɪn, -vɔɪn). Sc. Also gardevyeen. [f. F. *garde-r* to keep + *vin* wine.] a. A big-bellied wine-bottle. Also attrib. b. A case or closet for wine-bottles.

1805 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 375/2 Gardevin bottles . . . left behind by the besiegers. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* iv. 145 The Town-clerk . . . Gar'd bring the great big gardevine, And fill the glasses. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 607 Your purse, your gardevin, and your tea-caddy, are continually exposed to depredation. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 246 *Gardevyeen*, Case for holding wine.

† Gardevisure. Her. Obs. [f. F. *garde-r* to keep, protect + *vis* sight + *-URE*.] The visor of a helmet.

1610 *GUILDM. Heraldry* vi. v. 265 This fashion of sidelong Helmet and openfaced with gardevisure [*printed* garden-sure] over the sight, is common to all persons of Nobility vnder the degree of a Duke. 1739 in *COATS Dict. Her.* 1828-40 in *BERRY Encycl. Her. I.*

Gardeyn(e, obs. form of GARDEN, GUARDIAN.

Gardfish, obs. form of GARFISH.

Gardian, -en, etc.: see GUARD.

Gardin(e, Gardin-: see GARDEN, GARDEN-.

† Gardnap. Obs. Forms: 5 ? gardenat, 6 ? gardnett, gardnap, garnap(pe, -nep, -nop [a. OF. *gardenape*, -nappe, f. *garder* to protect + *nappe* cloth; cf. SAVENAPE. (The forms *gardenat*, *gardnett*, may be due to an erroneous substitution of *nalle* mat for *nappe* cloth.)] A round piece of wood or metal, a mat, or the like, placed under dishes at table in order to protect the table-cloth.

1489 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1830) 131 f. A butter plait, a gardenat, a met almyr. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.) Chargeour, plate, deiche, gardnap, trunscour of tyne. 1556 *WITHALS Dict.* (1568) 43 b/1 A garnap [ed. 1602 garnap, 1608 garnep] to be layed under the pottle vpon the table, to save the table cloth cleane, *basis*. 1561 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 336 Ane gardnett of tun. 1570 *LEVINS Manuf.* 169/28 A garnap, *basis pociuli*. 1573 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 10 A gardnett of brass.

Gardner, Gardning: see GARDENER, -ING.

† Gardon. Obs. [a. F. *gardon*.] A kind of roach (*Leuciscus idus*).

1611 *COTGR.*, *Siege*, a seat . . . also the fish Gardon.

Gardon, -oun, obs. forms of GUERDON.

† Gardy. Sc. Obs. Also 7-ga(g)irdie. An arm. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* xli. 64 He . . . Hysgardy vphas bendyt far abak, And threw the speir wyth all his fors and mycht. 1631 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 77 The Lord will . . . send one with a well-toothed, sharp hook, and strong gardies, to reap his harvest. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 27 He . . . had still a strong man upon ilk gardie, whether sleeping or waking. a 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1807) 287 'Twas this that braced the gardies stiff and strang, in ancient days. 1871 in *BURNS Wks.* II. 105 Tak him by the gardie.

Gardyloo (gɑːdɪˈluː). Also 9-garde loo, jorde-loo. [app. f. a pseudo-Fr. phrase *gare de l'eau* 'beware of the water'; in correct Fr. it would be *gare l'eau*.] A warning cry uttered (in old Edinburgh) before throwing dirty water from the window into the street. To make the gardyloo: to throw the dirty water out.

[1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1782) 48/2 It comes against you without crying 'gare de l'eau'!] 1771 *SMOLLETT Humpb. Cl. II*. 227 The whole cargo is flung out of a back window . . . and the maid calls *gardy loo* to the passengers. 1808 *JAMIESON, Jorde-loo*. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. She had made the gardyloo out of the wrang window. *Ibid.* xxxviii. The overwhelming cataract of her questions, which burst forth with the sublimity of a grand gardyloo. 1858 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 260 The wellknown cry which preceded the missile and warned the passenger was *Garde loo*!

Gardyn(e, -er(e): see GARDEN, -ER.

Gardyn(e, obs. form of GARDING, GARDEN.

† Gare, sb.¹ Obs. Forms: 1 gár, 3 gore, 3-4 gare, (3 *LAG.* gære). [OE. *gár* str. masc. = OS., OHG. (MHG.) *gēr* (mod. Ger. revived in archaistic use as *gair*, *ger*), ON. *geirr*, Goth. **gairis* (only found in proper names, as *Hario-gairis*) = OTeut. **gairō-z*. (The Goth. *gairu* σκόλοψ is unconnected.) The word was also in use among the Celtic peoples (hence OIrish *gáir*, *gae*, *ga* masc., from **gairō*), and was known to the Greeks and Romans (Gr. γαῖρον, γαῖρος, also Γαῖοῦται Celtic mercenaries armed with this weapon; L. *gæsum*). To the stem **gairō* belongs also Gr. γαῖρος, γαῖρον shepherd's staff. The root **ghai-* perh. appears also in OE. *gād* GOAD:—**ghai-tā*.] A spear or javelin.

Beowulf (Z.) 1847 21f þæt gegagad þæt ðe gar nimeð. c 1000 *AgS. Ps.* (Th.) liv. (llv.) 21 Hi word hira wæl gæsmýredon . . . eft gæwurdon . . . sceapre garas [L. *jacula*]. c 1200 *Lay. 27549* He heold on his honde enne gar [c 1275 one speer] swiðe stronge. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 345f Dead ðolen, wð stones slayen Or to dead wð goren drazen [L. *confolituri jaculis*. Exod. xix. 13].

b. wrongly used for 'sword'.

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1353 Thai fligit gan, With brondes bright and bare. The steward smot to him that stonde. . . With his grimly gare. a 1400 *Isenbras* 452 He sprange als any sparke one glede With grimly growndyne gare.

† Gare, sb.² Obs. rare. Also 7 gær. [An altered form of GERE.] A sudden and transient fit of passion. ? Also in *Comb. gare-brained a dial.* (see quot. 1674-91). Hence (?) *Gærish a dial.* (see quot. 1674-91).

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xlv. cii. (1612) 404 But if shall one, els honest, ere through choler, vrg'd abuse, Or casually, their grudge or gær admit no termes of trust. 1609 *HOLLAND Anni. Marcell.* xxxi. viii. 412 The whole multitude . . . set upon a furious and mad mood, hastened in a fell and cruel gar [L. *animisq; coniecta truculentis*] to trie the utmost hazard of battall. *Ibid.* xxxi. xii. 421 The Emperour in a certain gare *Isoler* *coptes of the same ed. have gærel* and a violent heat made host to encounter them. 1642 *ROCKES Wacoman* 390 In a gare and heat, they will runne, ride and take any paines; but only so long as the pang holds. 1694-95 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 99 *Gare-brain'd*; very heedless. **Gærish* is the same, signifying one that is as 'twere in a fright, and so heeds nothing.

† Gare, sb.³ Obs. [a. AF. *gare* = OF. *gard*, *jart*.] (See quot.)

1542 *Gl. Abbridg. Stat. s.v. Wolles*, That no denyen or foren make any refuse of wolles but cot gær & wyllan [1538 *Act. i. Editio. II.* c. 8 Sinoun cot gær, & vileine tuson]. 1607 *CORVELL Interpr.*, Gare is a course wooll full of staring haire, as . . . growth about the . . . shanks of the sheepe. 1721 in *BAILEY*; and in later Dicts.

† Gare, sb.⁴ Obs. rare⁻¹. [? ad. L. *garum* pickle.]

1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 66 The most part vse Basil and eate it with oyl & gare sauce for a sowle or kitchen.

Gare (gær), a. Sc. Also gair. [a. ON. *gærr*, *gærr*, *gærr*, *gærr* (: **gairu*), also written *geyrr*, ready, pronc to (with gen.) = OE. *gæar*, *gæar* (ME. *gare* YARE), OS. *garn*, OHG. *garo* (MHG. *gare*, *gar*) ready. The change of meaning from 'ready' to 'eager', 'sharp', 'covetous' is also found with YARE in northern dialects.]

† 1. Ready; sharp, keen. Obs.

1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* vi. xiv. 30 With heding swerd, baith felloun, scherp, and gair.

2. *transf.* Eager, covetous, desirous of wealth; miserly.

1719 *RAMSAY Ep. to Hamilton* iii. 75 Thy raffan rural rhyme sac rare. *Gars* fowk gae gare To ha'e them by them. 1788 *PICKEN Poems* 114 Gair bodies a', now mak yer mane, Auld honest Harry's dead and gane. a 1870 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 13 Thy mither's gair and set upon the warl. 1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* I. xiv. 227 He's a wee gair, I allow.

|| Gare (gāt), v. *imp.* Also 8 gair. [a. F. *gare* imperative of *garer* = OF. *garir*, *guarir*, ad. Tent. **warjan* (Goth. *warjan*, OHG., OS., OE. *werjan*) to defend.] A cry of warning: Look out! beware! Also as simple imperative: Take care.

1633 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxvii. He hurried therefore upon them so rudely, without crying gar or beware, that he overthrew them like hogs. 1705 *VANBRUGH Confid.* iv. i, Hark! some body comes. Gare! Gare! there, the enemy. 1896 C. DICK *Ways World* 35 She will e'en undertake 'interviewing', But gare how your secrets she gleans.

Gare, var. GAIR Sc.; obs. form of GAR v.

Gare, Sc. and north. form of GORE sb.

Garefish, obs. form of GARFISH.

Gare-fowl (gærˈfəʊl). Also 7, 9 gairfowl.

[ad. ON. *geir-fugl* = Faroese *gorfugl*, Sw. *gar-fogel*, Da. (from Icel.) *geirfugl*. Hence also Gael. *gearbhul* garefowl, and F. *gorfou* a sort of penguin.

The meaning of the first part of the compound is uncertain.] The great auk (*Alca impennis*).

[c 1549? MUNRO in *Sibbald De Animalibus Scotiæ* 22 *Avis Gare dicta*, Corvo Marino Similis, ovo maximo.] 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 25 Gair-fowl . . . above the Size of a Solan Goose, of a black Colour. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 188 Gairfowl. A name for the Awk. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* 264 Then we shall not be sorry because we cannot get a gairfowl to stuff. 1894 *NEWTON in Athenæum* 3 Mar. 281/3 Imagination has long had a large share in the accounts given of the garefowl or great auk.

Garesoun, obs. form of GARRISON.

Gareland, obs. form of GARLAND.

† Garence, ? var. GARAYANCE, CALAYANCE. Obs.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vii. 14 Panick, Amilcone, Spelt-corn, Garesces, Dewgrasse, Jobs-teares, Comin-seede, Annise-seede.

Garesone, -oun, obs. forms of GARRISON.

Garet(te, -teer, obs. ff. GARRET, -EER.

† Garfangle. Obs. rare. Also 5 garfangyl. [app. f. GARE sb.¹ + **fangle*, deriv. of FANG; cf. MDu. *garfang*, OFris. *gærjong* (East Fris. *gerfonk*), MLG. *gærjank*.] A fish-spear; also *Comb.*, as *garfangle-hook*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 186/2 Garfangyl, or elger, angullaria, angullare. 1615 E. S. Britain's Buss in Arb. Garner III. 642 This Garfangle-hook is an ashen plant six or eight feet long; with an iron hook, like a boat hook, at the end of it.

Garfish (gærˈfɪʃ). Forms: 5 garfyshe, 6 garfish, 7 garre, 8 gair-, 9 gur(d), guard-, 7-garfish. See also GAR sb. [app. f. GARE sb.¹ + FISH, in allusion to its long sharp nose.] A fish (*Belone vulgaris*) with a long spear-like snout, called also green-bone, horn-fish, sea-pike, etc. In America and Australia the name is given to other fishes of similar form, e.g. to various species of *Lepidosteus* and *Hemirhamphus*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Horn keke, fysche (S. horne stoke; P. hornke, or garfyshe). 1577 *HARRISON England* iii. iii. (1878) ii. 21 Of the long sort are congers, eeles, gare-fish, and such other of that forme. 1612 *COTGR.*, *Orphie*, the Hornebeake, Hornekecke, Piper-fish, Garre-fish. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* 126 There is another sort of Fish on the North-Sea Coast, Which our Sea-men call Gar-fish. . . They have a long Bone on the Snout. . . and 'tis very sharp at the end. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 443 The Gar-Fish. Both the jaws of this fish are long and slender, and furnished with sharp conic teeth. 1870 P. NEILL *List of Fishes* 16 (Jam.) *Esoc Lucius*, Sea-pike; Gar-pike; Guard-fish. 1850 *CLUTTERBUCK Port Phillip* iii. 44 In the bay are large quantities of . . . guard-fish. 1854 *BADHAM Halibut*. 204 'Those singular green bones of the spine which are peculiar to the gar-fish. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* xxxviii. 336 I wonder if they have got any of those delicious garfish for us.

attrib. 1775 *ROMANS Florida* 96 They make them frequently undergo scratching from head to foot through the skin with broken glass or gar fish teeth.

† Gargalize, v. Obs. rare. [var. GARGARIZE, prob. due to confusion with GARGLE.] To gargle.

1605 *MARSTON Dutch Courtizan* iii. l. Eija, He gargalize my throate with this Vintner, and when I have don with him, spit him out. 1611 *COTGR.*, and when I gargalize [sic: but under all the related words (5 instances) Cotgr. uses the form *gargarize*.

Garganet, obs. form of CARCANET. rare⁻¹.

1583 *STANVYURST Ennis* i. (Arb.) 39 The pearle and gould crowns too bring With garganet beavye.

Garganey (gā'gāni). Forms: 7 gargane, (8-9 gargany, 7- garganey. [Taken from Gesner *Hist. Anim.* (1555) III. 127, who gives *garganey* (sic) as the It. name used about Bellinzona; the dim. *garganello*, he says, was in Italy applied to various other birds of similar appearance.] A species of teal (*Anas querquedula*).

1668 WILKINS *Reat Char.* II. v. § 4. 156 To the Teal-kind should be reduced that other fowl of the like shape and bigness... called Gargane. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 377 The Garganey... In bigness it something exceeds the common Teal. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 512 Garganey... in many places these birds are called the Summer Teal. 1803 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 269 The birds began to gather at Allfollwiness... harelks and garganeys, smews and gooseanders. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* XIII. (ed. 4) 259 The Teal, the Garganey... and the Eider Duck visit the loch occasionally in Winter.

† **Gargantua**. Obs. Also 6-7 Garagantua. [The name of the large-mouthed voracious giant in Rabelais.] A giant. Also *attrib.*

1571 GOLDBING *Cabin on P.* lxxiii. 8 Gyantes, or one-eyed Gargantuas. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 164 Now riseth vp this Gargantua, and will prove... that one body may be in another. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i. I'll go near to fill that huge tumbrel-slop of yours with somewhat, I have good luck: your Gargantua breech cannot carry it away so. [1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 258 You must borrow me Gargantuas mouth first.] 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* v. v. Mine are all diminutives, Tom Thumbs; not one Colossus, not one Gargantua among them.

Hence † **Gargantuan** a. enormous, monstrous; also *Comb.*, as *gargantuan-bellied* adj.; **Gargantuanism**, ? an extravagant idea; **Gargantuanist**, one who resembles Gargantua.

1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 224 Pore I... that am matched with such a Gargantuanist, as can devour me quicker in a sallat. 1596 NASHE *Heale with you* Wks. (Grosart) III. 49 This Gargantuan bag-pudding. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxvii. 267 His Gargantuan belled-doublet with huge huge sleeves. 1630 RANOLPH *Paeppyr. to Shirley's Gratef. Serv.* A. iij. My ninth lasse affords No lycophronian buskins nor can straine Gargantuan lines to Gigantize thy veine. 1806 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 146 While his wild home-grown Gargantuanism went on. 1893 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 276 Bogue's small venture stood a poor chance against enterprise of this gargantuan scale.

† **Gargareon**. Anal. Obs. rare. [med. L., a. Gr. γαργαρεύω.] The uvula.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlii. The fore-part of the throat call the gargareon. 1671 BLAGVAE *Astrol. Physic* 145 The defect lay wholly in the Uvula or Gargarean [sic].

† **Gargarise**. Obs. Also 6 gargarico, -yee, gargarise. [f. GARGARIZE v.] A gargle.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 82a. Taken very hote in a gargarise is right convenient. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxix. Use divers tymes stermentations with gargarices. 1606 BRETON *Uranian D.* To give a vomit clister or Gargarise: Marking the Signe wherein faire Phœbe lies. 1610 BARROUCH *Meth. Physick* I. xvii. (1639) 28 After you may particularly purge the head with gargarices and stermentations.

Gargarism (gā'gāriz'm). ? Obs. Forms: 5-7 gargarismo, 6-izme, -ysme, -ysyne, 7 gargarisme, 6-8 gargarismo. [ad. L. *gargarisma*, a. Gr. γαργαρίσμα, f. γαργαρίζω to gargle, of onomatopoeic formation. Cf. F. *gargarisme*, Sp. and It. *gargarismo*. In mod. usage replaced by GARGLE sb.]

1. A gargle.
1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxv. (1495) 242 Teeth that wage ben fastnyd with enlence and Mastyk and therto helthym Gargarismo. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 209 If by enpostmyt be in a mannes mouh, þan þou schalt make him no gargarismo. 1561 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknesse, Compendus* (1579) 35 b. How prepare you a Gargarismo or washing Gurgle, for the Mouth and Throat? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. ii. iii. (1651) 382 Such as are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, are Gargarismo used commonly after a purge. 1783 C. BRYANT *Florida Diet.* 296 An excellent gargarism for sore mouths.

fig. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 138 What honest mynde or Civill disposition is not accloied with these noisome and nasty gargarismo. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II. i. Let me embrace thee, toad, and love thee, O thou abominable loathsome gargarismo. 1639 DAVENANT *Salmar. Spolia Dram.* Wks. 1872 II. 316 A Gargarismo of Florio's first-fruits, Diana de monte Major... to make a sufficient linguist without travelling. 1641 MILTON *C. Govt.* II. (1851) 178 Such a scholastical burr in their throats, as hath... crackt their voices for ever with metaphysical gargarismo.

2. A disease of the throat, which attacks swine.
Prob. a learned substitution for GARGET² or GARGIL². 1607 TORSILL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 53 Of the Gargarismo. This disease is called by the Latines, *Rancado*, and by the Grecians, *Branchor*, which is a swelling about their chaps, joined with Fever and Head-ache. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 182½ Gargarismo.

Gargarize (gā'gāriz), v. ? Obs. Also 6-8 gargariso, 6 gargarise. [ad. L. *gargarizare*, ad. Gr. γαργαρίζω to gargle; also adopted in F. *gargariser*, Sp. *gargarizar*, It. *gargarizzare*. The modern word is GARGLE.]

1. *trans.* To wash or cleanse (the mouth or throat) with a gargle.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 86a. It is... very holsome to garganize the mouthe and brest with hony water. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 49 In this sort it may be taken... to garganize the mouth of the reume. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* xv. Mouth. Drink of it and garganize your Mouth every Morning and After Meals therewith.
trans. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep. to Ramsay* I. 55 Wi' wine we'll gargarize our craig.

2. To gargle, or use (a liquid) as a gargle for cleansing the mouth and throat.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 32 The decoction of this herbe in wine gargarised, doth purge the head from ooughthe flume. 1634 R. H. SALERNUS *Regim.* 144 If the patient receive the smoke... at the mouth, and after gargarise Wine into the throat.

3. *intr.* To perform the action of gargling.

1569 R. ANDROSE *tr. Alexis' Secr.* IV. 1. 43 With the sayde water... cause the sickle person to gargarise, and he shall be hole. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* I. (1612) 6 With the same... you may gargarize or guddle in your throte. 1658 A. FOX *Warts* I. ix. 79 Let the patient gargarize twice or thrice a day as occasion serveth.

Hence **Gargarizing** sb. sb., the action of gargling.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* II. ii. (1541) 82 Gargarising if it be not discretely used, may do more harme than good. 1610 BARROUCH *Meth. Physick* I. v. (1639) 8 Gargarising and sneeing may be used in time convenient.

Gargel (l. obs. form of GARGOYLE.

† **Garget** (l. Obs. rare. Also 4 gargaz, garget.

[a. OF. *gargate*, *garguelle* (both forms are found in mod. dialects) = It. *gargatta*, Sp. and Pg. *garganta*. It is doubtful whether these can be connected with F. *gorge*: see GARGIL², GARGOYLE.] The throat.

13. K. ALI. 3636 Of Greece be smot a baroun... Thorough the gargar [MS. Land garget] and the gorger. c1386 CHAUCER *Non's Pr.* T. 515 The fox stert up at oones, And by the garget [vz. garget] bente Chaunteclere.

Garget (gā'get). Also 8-9 garget. [perh. a special use of prec., originally denoting a disease of the throat, the other senses being derived from this. Cf. GARGIL².]

1. An inflamed condition of the head or throat in cattle and pigs.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 267 The garget is... a swelling and inflammation in the throat, behind the jawes of the hogge. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 61 It... causeth oft tymes fleshy stuffe like to the garget to grow in his throat. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. As for the Garget in the Head and Throat... it's a Cousin German to the Murrain, for the Cattle will swell and be puck'd under their jaws like rotten Sheep. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 297 The Garget or blood in Swine... It shews itself almost like a fever to swine, by their staggering in their gate, and their loathing their meat. 1797 W. GREEN in A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 95 Turnips are apt to give them [calves] the garget, by which they very commonly die. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 188, I had the mortification to find the greater part of them [cattle] attacked by the garget.

b. A similar disease in poultry.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 261 The *roup*, the *garget* and the *murrain*, are terms often applied indiscriminately to the diseases of fowls.

2. Inflammation in a cow's or ewe's udder.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Adder's tongue ointment*, It's... a most sovereign and excellent Remedy... for any hard Swellings... and particularly very good for a Garget in a Cow's Bag. 1849 STEPHENS *Book of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 607½ The only complaint the ewe... is subject to is inflammation in the udder, or udder-clap, or garget. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 53 An infusion... is used as a fomentation for cows afflicted with garget.

3. *trans.* and fig. A distemper, plague. To run of (or on) a garget: to become diseased.

1615 T. ADAMS *Sacrif. Thankfuh.* 18 The Drunkard is without a head, the Swearer hath a Garget in his throat. — *Mystical Bedl.* II. 56 If it were granted, that the Couetous were made, the world it selfe would runne of a garget: for who is not bitten with this madd dogge? 1616 — *Dis. Soule* viii. 31.

4. Short for garget-plant.

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Tracts, & Corr.* (1888) I. ix. 422 Garget, sow-thistle, etc. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 125 The Garget is a valuable plant.

5. *Comb.*: garget-plant U.S., the Virginian poke-weed (*Physolacca decandra*); garget-root dial., the root of *Helieborus scitidus*, or bear's foot. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Garget-root*. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 326½ The Poke Weed... the farmers around here call... Garget plant.

† **Gargil** (l. Obs. rare. Also 6 gargill, 7-8 gargle. [ad. OF. *garguille* 'the wcesle, or weason of the throat' (Cotgr.), perh. connected with L. *gurgulio*; see GARGLE and GARGOYLE.] The gullet.

1558-68 WAROE *tr. Alexis' Secr.* 29 b. A verie exquisite remedie against the disease called in Latine *argina*... which is an inflammation of the Muscle of the inner Gargill. 1559 MORWYNG *Eronym.* 146 Evyll distillacions, whiche, onles a man finde remedye for, oftentimes the gargil is wasted. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 168. 1632 SHERWOOD. The gargle of the throte, *garguille*. 1706 PULLIERS (ed. Kersey), *Gargle*, the Gullet of the Throat.

Gargil (l. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 7 gargoll, -gill, -gyll, 7-8 gargil, 8 gargol, 7-9 gargle. [f. prec.: cf. GARGIL².]

1. A disease in cattle and pigs, attacking the head and throat; a distemper, murrain.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 216 The same is bolden to be good for to heale the Squinancy or Gargle in swine. 1639 I. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 277 The pestilence or plague... some doe call it the murraine, others the garget, others the gargill. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 187 For the Gargol in Hogs... The signs of which are, hanging down of the Head... moist Eyes, staggering, and loss of Appetite.

b. A similar disease in geese.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* vii. xvi. (1668) 121 For the... Infinitities in Geese, the most and worst they are subject unto is the Gargil. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 510 The Gargil is a great Stopping of the Head in Geese.

2. An inflamed condition of the udder in cows.

c1760 PEGGE *Derbichisms* (E. D. S. 78), *Gargle*, a distemper incident to cows, when they give bad milk, and have knots in the paps. 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Gargle*, an inflammation in a cow's udder, known to veterinary surgeons as *Mammitis*.

Gargil (l. obs. forms of GARGOYLE.

† **Gargilon**. Obs. rare. Forms: 4 gargiloun, garguloun, 5 gargilon. [a. OF. *gargillon* 'the pipe or throat-pipe, whereby meat passeth into the stomach or craw of birds' (Cotgr.), app. not recorded in the technical sense to which it is confined in English; f. *garguille* throat. Cf. med. L. *gargalion-em.*] The gullet or oesophagus of a deer.

The explanation in quot. 1666 is evidently a mere guess. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 508 He tist þe miawe on tinde And eke þe gargiloun. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1335 Pay gryped to þe garguloun, & grayely departed þe weasunt for þe wynt-hole, & wait out þe guttez. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b. Off the nonblys of the hert... How many endys ther shall be hem with inne... but oon thyk nor thynne And that is bot the Gargiloun... And all theys oder crokes and Roundills bene. [1666 PULLIERS (ed. 5), *Gargilon*, an old Term in Hunting for the chief Part of the Heart in a Deer. 1711-1800 in BAILEY.]

Gargle (gā'gl), sb. [f. GARGLE v.]

1. Any liquid used for gargling (see GARGLE v. 1, 2).

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* vii. 16 Gargles likewise are made with Sage, Rosemary [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 91 r 5 When it is used as a Gargle, it gives Volubility to the Tongue. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 675 Gargles have the best effect when injected with a syringe. 1826 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1839) II. 81 Our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures. 1877 ROBERTS *Handb. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 157 Sore throat is best relieved by the use of some mild gargle.

fig. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 451 Such a Pterian gargle as 'strange straggling steers struggled in strenuous strife'.

2. *slang*. a. (See quot. 1800.) b. A drink, or draught of liquor.

1860 *Slang Dict.*, *Gargle*, medical student Slang for physic. 1880 *Sporting Times* 3 Aug. 3/1 (Farmer) We're just going to have a gargle—will you join us?

Gargle (gā'gl), v. Forms: 6 gargil (1, 6-gargle; Pa. I. and Pa. pple. 6 gargalled, -geld, -goled, -guled, 7 garg'd, 7- gargled. [ad. F. *gargouiller* 'to gargle or garganize; also, to rattle in the throat' (Cotgr.), f. *gargouille* throat: cf. GARGIL². See also GURGLE v.]

In It. both *gargagliare* and *gorgogliare* are found, and the Rom. and Teut. languages present a series of words in *garg-, gorg-, gurg-*, which refer to the throat or to gurgling noises produced in it. Diez supposes the vowel of F. *gargouille*, *gargalle*, etc. to be due to the influence of L. *gargarizare* upon words with original o, as F. *gorge*, It. *gorgia*, It. & Sp. *gorra*, but less definite causes were prob. at work in the whole range of these forms. In modern Eng. *gargle* has supplanted the older GARGARIZE, perhaps because it was more native in form, and was felt to be more expressive of the sound produced by the action.]

1. *trans.* To hold (a liquid) suspended and rattling in the throat, esp. for therapeutic purposes. ? Obs.

1527 ANDREW *Branswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iij b. The same water luke warme dronke and gargoled in the throte in the mornynge, withdryveth the payne of the throte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlviii. 70 The luyce of this herbe gargled, or gargarised, healeth all inflammations. 1659 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xlii. 75 The decoction of mint garged in the mouth, cureth the Gums and Mouth that is sore. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 55 Let the Patient gargle this as often as need requires.

trans. 1804 C. B. BROWN *tr. Volney's View Soil U. S.* 354 They will... gargle their beloved cup, to enjoy the taste of it longer.

2. To wash (the throat or mouth) with a liquid held suspended in the throat.

1616 SURFL. & MARKII. *Country Farme* 45 Wash and gargle your teeth with the decoction of ground Yvie made in Wine. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 674/1 You are to wash the Teeth, and gargle the Mouth and Throat therewith. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 192 They [the Roman Actors] gargled the Throat with a Composition proper for the Purpose. 1803 *Med. Trns.* X. 381 He gargled his mouth with concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids. 1884 *Patt. Matl. G.* 16 Feb. 4 Each bather gargles mouth and throat with cold aromatized water.

3. *fig.* a. To utter with a sound as of gargling. 1635 WALLER *To Henry Lauer* 26 Those which only warble long, And gargle in their throats a song. 1719 FENTON *Prolog. to Sontherne's Sfarlan Dame*, So charmd you were, you ceas'd awhile to doat On Nonsense, garged in an Eunuch's Throat. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i. The signors and signoras... sliding their smooth semibreves, and gargling plib divisions in their outlandish throats. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 267 A military man would gargle a *sacre* out of his throat.

† b. To read (a book) superficially, without digesting its contents. Obs.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 8 A few books well studied, and thoroughly digested, nourish the understanding more, than hundreds but gargled in the mouth. 1676 R. LICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 10 Having garged only those elegant books at school, this serves them instead of reading them afterward.

4. *intr.* To perform the act of gargling.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 122 If one gargle with it, it stales the Vvula from falling. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 683/1 Dissolve a little of it in Red or Claret Wine, and gargle therewith. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 556 In more severe cases the patient may gargle frequently with hot water.

b. *transf.* To make a noise in the throat, as in gargling.

1861 N. DAVIS *Carthage* 33 A camel..gargling as it were with rage at their extreme laziness.

† c. To make a gurgling sound. *Obs.*

1681 COTTON *Wood Peak* (ed. 4) 28 The Spring..forc'd on still to more precipitous hast. By the succeeding streams, lyes Gargling there. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr.*, To Gargle (as a purging stream does), gazoniller.

d. *slang.* To drink, 'liquor up'. (Cf. GARGLESB.) 1889 *Sporting Times* 3 Aug. 5/5 (Farmer) We gargled. 1891 *Morn. Advert.* 2 Mar. (Farmer), It's my birthday; let's gargle.

Hence Gargling *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1563 *Hvll. Art Garden*. (1593) 68 The gargling of the same in the throte, doth help the disease called the squince. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Gargouillement, a gargling. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr. s.v.*, The Gargling (or Purging) of a Stream. *Ibid.*, A gargling (or warbling) Brook. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* to a kind of rattling in the Breast, like that made in the Throat by gargling.

Gargle, var. GARGIL²; obs. f. GARGOYLE.

Gargoill, obs. form of GARGOYLE.

Gargol, obs. form of GARGIL², GARGLE.

|| Gargolette. *rare*—1. [a. F. *gargoulette*, perh. dim. of *gargoule*, *gargouille* a gargoyle.] An earthen vessel, used to cool water by evaporation. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 113 Thin Vessels made of black earth, the which are pierced in the neck; they call them Gargolletes.

Gargo(u)n, obs. form of JARGON.

Gargoyle (gā'goil). Forms: 5 gargulye, -gulle, -goill, -goyl, -gayle, *pl.* gargouys, 5-6 gargyle, 6 -gylle, -gille, -gell(e), gargle, (gargyne), 6-7 gargel, -gil, 7 gargile, 5, 9 gargoyle, 9 gurgoyl(e), (gurgayle). [a. OF. *gargouille* (also *gargoule*, *gargole*, recorded in 13th c.) = Sp. *gargola*; app. a special sense of *gargouille* throat (cf. GARGIL¹, GARGLE v.), from the water passing through the mouths of the figures. The form *gurgoyl* is perhaps due to the influence of med.L. *gurgulio*.]

1. A grotesque spout, representing some animal or human figure, projecting from the gutter of a building (esp. in Gothic architecture), in order to carry the rain-water clear of the walls.

1412-20 *Lyoc. Chron. Troy* ii. xi, And eury how keured was with lede And many gargoyl, And many bidous hede. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1861a Gargulye, yn a walle, *gorgona, gurgulio*. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 511 Out of the Mouthes of certain beastes or gargels did runne red, white, and claret wine. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 552 His invention it was to set vp Gargils or Antiques at the top of a Gaull end, as a finial to the crest tiles. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 66 It is also of excellent use to Statuaries, for making Modells, Gargills, or Anticks. 1847 *Handbk. Engl. Ecclesiology* 185 Gurgoyles. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* I, The spouts and gargoyles of these towers. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq.* 81 A rusty iron chute on wooden legs came flying, like a monstrous gargoyle, across the parapet.

fig. 1864 *MISS YONGE Trial* II. 233 Ethel here has too much sense; and that's what makes her such a dear old gurgoyle. 1875 *TENNISON Q. Mary* i. iii, This old gaping gurgyle [said of a priest]. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 841 Browning, 'habitually uses it for this purpose—to carve verbal gurgyles, grotesque figures of speech.'

b. *transf.* A projection resembling a gargoyle. 1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* ii. (1889) 9 A tall brass candlestick with gruesome gargyles carved on the base.

2. *attrib.*, as *gargyle-face*, -head; -faced adj. 1528 *ROY Rede Me* (Arb.) 54 What is it to se dogges and cates Gargyl beddes and Cardinall hattes Paynted on wallis with moche cost. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 354/2 The bare ygly gargyle faces of their abominable heresie. 1581 *STUDLEY Tr. Seneca's Hippolytus* 60 b, Of ougly gargyle-faced bigger Beare. 1848 *Archaeol. Cambrensis* ser. I. III, 220 Above the window runs a string course, with gurgyle heads. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 138, I felt disposed to pity her..despite her gurgyle face.

Hence Gargoyled a., ornamented with gargoyles. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* 15 [A tower] Gargoyled with gray-houndes and with many lynes. 1864 *LONGF. Divina Comm.* Sonnet II, Fiends and dragons on the gargoyled eaves Watch the dead Christ between the living thives.

Gargrise: see GARGARISE, -IZE.

† Garguill. *Obs. rare*—1. [Of unknown origin; perh. some error. Cf. GARD sb.²] (See quot.) 1611 *CORCER, Os*, the Garguill or Dew-claw of a Stag, Bucke, Roe, etc.

Gargule, -gulye, obs., obs. f. GARGOYLE.

Gargulun, var. GARGILON. *Obs.*

Gargut, Gargyll, var. f. GARGET², GARGIL².

† Gargyse. *Obs. rare*. [Cf. GARGET, GARGIL.] A disease in cattle (see quot.).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 136 b, The Gargyse is a swelling beside the eye vpon the bone, like a boich, or a byle: yf your Bullocke haue it [etc.]. So 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* iii. 477.

Gari, Garial, vars. GHARRY, GAVIAL.

Garibaldi (geribē'ldi). [The name of an Italian general (1807-82).]

1. A kind of blouse worn by women, originally made of a bright red stuff, in imitation of the shirt worn by Garibaldi and his followers, but later also of other colours. At first used *attrib.* as *Garibaldi jacket*.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 339/4 Ladies' Garibaldi

Jackets. 1865 *Coruh. Mag.* Feb. 173 The furious, overgrown child's breast began to heave, and the heart within to melt behind the muslin Garibaldi. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 19 Aug., Dressed in a black skirt and the very reddest garibaldi that ever drove a bull to distraction. 1882 *MRS. RUDDELL Struggle for Fame* xxvi, Mrs. Felton..was coming out..arrayed in a black skirt and a white garibaldi.

b. A kind of hat.

1882 in *OGULIVE*; and in later Dicts.

2. A red pomacentrid fish of the Californian coast. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 237 A species occurring along the southern Californian coast, and known as the goldfish, red perch, and Garibaldi—the *Hyposops rubicundus*.

† Garible. *Obs. rare*—1. [A sb. form related to the OF. verb *guerbloier*, *guelbloier*, to play or sing in some special fashion, prob. the same word as *werbloir* to quaver with the voice: see WARBLE.] ? A flourish in music.

13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3908 3he hadde lerned of minstrelcie, Vpon a fifele for to play Staumpes, notes, garibles gay.

† Gariofle. *Obs. rare*. Also 6 garyophyll. [a. OF. *gariofle*, ad. med.L. *garioflum* = L. *caryophyllum*. The popular Fr. form is *girofle*: see GILLYFLOWER.] A clove.

c. 1400 MAUNOEVE. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Garioffes, spikenarde, and oþer spiceries. *Ibid.* xxix. 131 Treescs berand garioffez and nute mugcz. 1568 *SKENE The Pest* (1860) 25 Vsand thairwith Garyophyllis, and Cannell puldrit.

Garish (gē'rif), a. 1 Forms: 6 gaurish, gawrish, gaerish, 6-7 garish, 7 garish, 6-7 garish, (9 galrish). [The early spellings *gaurish*, *gawrish*, suggest derivation from GAURE v. to stare (cf. *gauring-stock*, var. *gauring-stock* = *gazing-stock*). The suffix -ish, however, is rarely appended to vb.-stems, and it is doubtful whether any certain instance occurs so early as the 16th c.]

1. Of dress, ornament, ceremonial, etc.: Obtrusively or vulgarly bright in colour, showy, gaudy. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Blaknynde* (1552) Prol. C ij b, Soeh as..seeke..the abominable and..garish setting forth of theiyr mortal carcasses. 1595 *GOSSON Quips Upst. Gentlew.* 260 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 261 The better sort, that modest are, Whom garish pompe doth not infect. 1618 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (1622) 27 That apparell, haply..too garish for the fashion. 1632 *SANDERSON Serm. ad Aulam* (1681) II. 3 She will never be light or garish in her Attire. 1636 *FENTLY Clavis Myst.* xv. 205 The Garish service of the Masse. 1675 *TRAFERNE Chr. Ethics* xxvi. 410 By this vertue [humility] we are inclined to despise our selves, and to leave all the garish ornaments of earthly bliss. 1756 *Dewi. Rep.* 21 Nor garish dress corrupt the female mind. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketches* II. (1859) 51 Looking about..with a vacant air, that showed her insensibility to the garish scene.

1847 *KENLE Chr. Y.* and *Sund. Epiph. v.* The world's gay garish feast. 1857 W. IRVING *Capit. Bonnaville* II. 44 Garish beads and glittering trinkets, were bought at any price. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 161 Hymen..exchanged his garish saffron coloured robe for decent temporary mourning.

fig. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. xxii. (1851) 123 The ceremonial part, which led the Jews as children to their corporal and garish rudiments. 1885 *EDW. GARRETT At Any Cost* xvii. 300 What a discord her appearance would have struck in his garish, rapid life.

2. Of colour: Excessively bright, glaring. a. 1568 *ASCHAN Scholom.* i. (Arb.) 54 Som new disguised garment..fond in facion, or gaurish in colour. 1612 *CORVAT Crudities* 260 All the most light, garish, and vnmeseely colours. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xxxvi. (1824) 697 The colours were all too fresh and garish for the meek dejection of her woe. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. While* II. ii. 170 All of light garish colours.

b. of light (day, the sun, etc.). 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. 25 That all the world will be in Love with night, And pay no worship to the Garish Sun. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 141 Hide me from day's garish eye. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* i. i. 3 There seems to be something in the garish splendour of a bright sunshine. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Hymn, 'Lead Kindly Light'*, I loved the garish day. 1879 *EDW. GARRETT House by Wks.* II. 16 Lydia shrank from the morning hours and the garish sunshine.

3. Adorned to excess; too highly coloured or decorated. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 47 Not forcing stately builded bowers, nor radiant garish tentes. 1604 *DEKKER 1st Pt. Honest Wh.* x. Wks. 1873 II. 56 What foolcs are men to build a garish tombe, Only to save the carcass whilst it rots. 1640 *DRAYTON Owl* 178 Wisdom not all, in every garish Bird, Shrewdly suspect. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xi. 140 His essays..did not produce equal effect at first with more garish writings of..less value. 1858 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 73 All sorts of garish triumphal arches were put up. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/2 They are spoiling..the banks of the Grand Canal with enormous and countless garish signboards.

† 4. Wanting in self-restraint, flighty. *Obs.* 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* ii. § 2. 70 Temperance is accompanied with gravity of deportment; greedinesse is garish, and rejoices loosely at the sight of dainties. 1662-87 *Hv. MORE Enthus. Triumph* (1712) 35 Blurring out any garish foolery that comes into their mind. 1678 *SOUTH Serm.* (1823) II. 160 Fame and glory makes the mind loose and garish.

† 5. *adv.* = GARISHLY. *Obs.*

1580 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 34 If any aske why thou art clad so garish, Say thou art dūb the forheorse of the parish.

Garish, a. 2: see under GARGE sb.²

Garish, var. GUARISH v., to CURC.

Garishly (gē'rifli), *adv.* [f. GARISH a. 1 + -LY².] 1. In a garish manner; gaudily, glaringly;

† proudly, wantonly. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1673) 149 Englishmen put all

their felicitie in going pompously and garishly. 1635 R. BOLTON *Compl. Affl. Conc.* iv. 113 And guided over garishly in His personated Angelical glory. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* i. viii. 42 The sun streamed garishly over the stony face of the famous locality.

† 2. With lack of self-restraint; flightily. *Obs.*

1606 *HINDE Eliosto Libidinoso* 56 Weakly starting vp and garishly staring about, especially on the face of Eliosto. a. 1680 *CHARNOCK Attrib. God* (1834) II. 251 Who would venture rashly and garishly into the presence of..a king upon his throne?

3. *Comb.*, as *garishly-adorned*, -furnished adjs.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 199 There is nothing in this new Jerusalem but what is pure and Apostolical; which is not so in the garishly-adorned Church that Grotius looks at. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xli, We began to revel in the sumptuousness of the vast and garishly-furnished hotels.

Garishness (gē'rifish), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 1. Excessive display or brilliancy in dress, colour,

etc. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 156 Marshalling your bodies pride, thereby to attract more gazers on your garishnesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 The Garishness of whores and the pranking up themselves to allure. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 Time, and smoke..will eventually sift a vagorous powder over the picture, and then subdue its garishness of hue.

fig. 1813 *COLERIDGE Remorse* i. ii, There are woes ill bartered for the garishness of joy! 1877 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 396 Bollingbroke, whose fine manners and polished gaiety give us a keen sense of the grievous garishness of Macaulay.

† 2. Want of self-restraint, slightness. *Obs.*

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemph.* II. Ad § 12. 57 Lest the lavishness of his spirit should transport him to intemperance..to vanity, and garishness. 1651 *Serm. for Year 1*, xii. 151 By a prosperous accident [we] are melted into joy and garishness, and drawn off from the sobriety of recollection.

a. 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm.* 1 Pt. iii. 13 And, possibly, gray hairs may have nothing under them but garishness and folly many years old. a. 1776 *SOUTH Serm.* (1744) IX. v. 257 That pride and garishness of temper, that renders it impatient of the sobrieties of virtue.

Garison, -oun, obs. forms of GARRISON.

Garit(e), obs. form of GARRET.

Garitour, var. GARRITOUR. *Obs.*

Garland (gā'land), sb. Forms: 4 ger(e)lande,

-lond, 4-6 garlande, (4 -launde), -lond(e), (5 -long), 5-6 -lant(o), (6 -lent), 6 gare-, guarland,

6-7 gurlond, (6 ger-, gurland), 7 ghirland, -lond, ghyrlond, guirlande, 4- garland. [a. OF. *garlande*, *gerlande*, *gallande* (also *guarland* vb.) =

Pr. *gu*(a)landa, OSP. *guarlanda*, Cat. *garlanda*, med.L. *garlanda*, *gallanda*. The word is also found with a different vowel in the first syllable, as

F. *guirlande*, Pr. *guirlanda*, It. *ghirlanda*, Sp., Pg. *guirnalda*; and no satisfactory origin has yet been suggested for it. In the 16th and 17th c. the spellings *glur*, *glr*, *guirland* are freq. used by English writers, in imitation of the Fr. and It. forms.] 1. A wreath made of flowers, leaves, etc., worn on the head like a crown, or hung about an object for decoration.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 997 3yf þou eyn yn felde, eyþer in toune, Dedyst floure garlande or coroune. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 160 A garland on his hed of rose leys. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4599 3our women has na..

Garlands ne gaye ger to glyffe in 3our egen. 1526 *TIXDALE Acts* xiv. 13 Brought oxen and garlandes vnto the church porch. 1563 *GOLDING Caesar* (1565) 75 b, Putting all their Senate to death..he sold the rest under a garland [L. *sub corona*] for bondmen. a. 1652 *BROME Love-sick Court* v. Wks. 1873 II. 170 Let his Priests lead..The horned Sacrifice, mantled with Ghirlands. 1776 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cless Mar* 14 Sept., It certainly requires..much art and experience to dance upon May-day with the garland. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 343 A fine painting, representing Diana crowning a sleeping Endymion with a garland of flowers. 1817 *BYRON Manfred* II. i, A quiet grave, With cross and garland over its green turf. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. xvii. 369 To strew rushes..and to hang fresh garlands in the church were offices pleasing to the maidens. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 57 Round about bershapely head A garland of dog-velvet..meetly had sheset.

fig. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* to Whose fayrest floure of their garland..was Arithmetike. 1594 in *SHAKS. C. Frante* 6 Through Rome lament that she have lost The Garland of her rarest Fame. 1595 *SHAKS. Ten. IV.* v. iv. 73 All the budding Honors on thy Crest, He crop, to make a Garland for my head. 1747-46 *THOMSON Summer* 173, With thee, serene Philosophy! with thee, And thy bright garland, let me crown my song. 1781 *COWPER Convent.* 638 Virtue..Crowned with the garland of life's blooming years. 1832 *TENNISON Miller's Dau.* 208 Where Past and Present, wound in one, Do make a garland for the heart.

† b. Christ's crown of thorns. *Obs. rare.* 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl. B.* xviii. 48 An other..bigan of kene thorne a gerlande to make. c. 1460 *Christin. Carols* (Percy Soc.) 9 How xalt thou sufferin the sharp garlong of thorn?

c. A natural 'garland' or festoon.

1841 *EMERSON Addr. Method Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 224 Vegetable life, which..feasts the globe with a garland of grasses and vines. 1863 *FR. A. KENBLE Revid.* in *Georgia* 19 An ivy..growing in profuse garlands from branch to branch.

d. A wreath of ribbons; chiefly *Naut.*

1846 *YOUNG Naut. Dict.*, *Garland*, an ornament decked with ribbons hoisted up between the masts of a North Sea whaler on the first of May, &c., or in a vessel of war on the occasion of a marriage. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Garlands*, wreaths of ribbons enclosing a white glove, formerly borne at the funerals of young unmarried women.

2, Hoops bedecked with ribbons hung at the mast-head of whale-ships returning to port after a successful voyage. 1888 *Malta Chron.* 13 Mar. in N. & Q. 7th Ser. V. 284 At the mainmast head of the Alexandra was displayed... the garland consecrated to weddings by naval custom.

2. A wreath, chaplet, or coronet of some costly material, esp. of gold or silver work. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

13. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3234 Hir hed was gayly duded and dyght With garlandes all of gold ful bright. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 869 Of forayres fresh was hir garland, I. Saugh never, 3wys, no gerland yitt, So wel wrought of silk as it. 1536 in *Antig. Sarib.* (1771) 199 A garland of silver and gilt, set about with stones of divers colours. 1555 *Euben Decades* 105 Garlandes of glasse and counterfete stones. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* ii. iii. 73 b. A garland of fine drawn gold. 1628-9 *Ann. Barlowe-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 397 Paid M^r Greene the Gouldsmith for the silver and making of 4 new Garlands. .xxii. 1890 *Young Ibid.* 506 Four very handsomely chased and wrought silver garlands or wreaths for crowning the Master and Wardens on Election Day.

3. A wreath, crown, etc. worn as a mark of distinction.

†a. A royal crown or diadem. *Obs.*

[1247] MATTHEW PARIS (Du Cange), Rex veste deaurata, et coronula aurea, quæ vulgariter garlanda dicitur, redimitus. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 331 Pe garland Robert tok, þat whilom was þe right, þe lond forto loke, in signe of kynges myght. A 1400-50 *Alexander* 818 Þis renke & his rounsey þat reche vp a croune, As come at þe þe garland & all þe gre wonne. 1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* (1812) 509 What about y^e getting of the garland, keeping it, lesing and winning again, it hath coste more English blood then hath the twice winning of Fraunce. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV. 32 b. Wel q^d the prince if ye are kyngye I wil have the garland and trust to keep it with the sword... as you have done. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. ii. 40, 41 *Cates*, Till Richard weare the Garland of the Realmes. *Hast.* How weare the Garland? Doest thou ineane the Croune? *Cates*. I, my good Lord. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* i. 619 The girlond of this kingdom let the knees Of Deity run for.

b. The priest's fillet or band of wool worn in token of consecration to the service of a god. Cf. FILLET sb. 1.

1792 COWPER *Iliad* v. 34 Let the garland of thy god And his bright sceptre should avail thee nought.

c. The wreath or crown conferred upon the victor in the Greek and Roman games, or upon the hero of any great exploit. Hence in phrases (chiefly fig.), to carry (away), gain, get, win, go away with (etc.) the garland = to be the victor in a contest, to gain the victory.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* i. 20 At feistis and byrdallis wpland, He wan the gre, and the garland. 1589 GOLDING *De Moriax* xii. 166 The Garland of Oke, he giueth... to such as... first... enter the breach, or get vp vpon the wall of a Towne... assaulted. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *tr. Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 81 As a Runner in a race has a garland for which he ran, in reward. 1596 DANETT *tr. Comines* vi. ii. 206 When war beginneth in England, in ten daies or lesse the one or the other getteth the garland. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 2 At the winning of Nitylenæ, Thermys honored him with a Civike guirland. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 25 Galen hath wonne the Girland from them all. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xv. 420 Where one gaineth a garland of bayes, hundreds have had a wreath of hemp. 1658 ROWLAND MOUNTF. *Theat. Ins.* 910 That [honey] which carries away the garland and is esteemed above the rest, is yellow. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 130 Yet perhaps he [Thucydides] has won the Garland from all those who have represented many and great affairs. 1725 COATS *Dict. Hist.* (1739) s.v. *Crown*, There were also among the Romans several sorts of Crowns, or Garlands, given to those who had performed some signal Services in War, and were known by the Names of Triumphal, Civic, Vallar, Mural, Naval, and Obisidional. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* G. xii. xiii. V. 130 Norris Prince Karl's left wing gaining garlands just at this moment.

†d. as worn by a 'May Queen' or by girls as the prize of some kind of competition. Hence, the girl who wears a garland. *Obs.*

1691 DRYDEN *Beautiful Lady of May* 4 The garland was given, and Phillis was queen. 1698 *Memo. St. Giles's* (Surtees) 93 Given the Lasses with the Garling, is. 1701 *Ibid.* Given to the Girl that had the Garling, is. 6d. 1704 *Ibid.* Given the Two Garlings, 2s. 1706 *Ibid.* 101 Pd. the Garlands, is. 6d.

†e. fig. The principal ornament, the thing most prized, 'glory'. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* L'Envoy, Bellay, first garland of free Poëtic that France brought forth. — M. Hubbard 1185 The Realmes chiefe strength & girland of the Croune. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. l. 188 You... call him Noble, that was now your Hate: Him vild, that was your Garland. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* iii. ii, Marian, and the gentle Robin Hood, Who are the crown and girland of the wood.

4. fig. A collection of short literary pieces, usually poems and ballads; an anthology, a miscellany.

[1526 *Piler. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 To cast suche flouris & sentences as we have gathered of holy fathers sayntes & doctours togeder, as in one fardell, or in maner of a garlande.] 1612 R. JOHNSON *Table* A Croune-garland of Golden Rodes Gathered out of Englande royall garden. 1621 T. D. (title), The Garland of Good Will... Containing many pleasant Songs, and pretty poems, to sundry new Notes. 1633 ROWLEY *Match Midd.* ii. D. iij. These are out of ballads, She has all the Garland of good will by heart. 1653 (title), Robin Hoods Garland; or delishful Songs. 1710 ANDRUS *Whig Exam.* no. 1 p. 3 The new garland of riddles. 1765 *Privy Sec. Anc. Minstr.* *Reliques* i. p. xxiii. In the reign of James I. they [ballads] began to be collected into little Miscellanies, under the name of Garlands. 1864 A. J. BAKER *Omit. Chapt. Hist. Eng.* 304 Besides their circulation in garlands, broadsheets, and miscellanies.

5. The representation of a garland in metal, stone, etc.

c. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 127 Playne with a cover gilt, with a rose and a garlent in the bodom. 1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.*, Garland... a wreath, or chaplet of branches, of foliage, or of flowers; also a sculptured representation of them on a frieze [etc.]. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 3 On the reverse a garland of olives encloses the words, *Godt heest ons bewaert*.

b. Her. (See quot. 1882.)

1820-40 BERRY *Enyel. Her.* I, Garland, or Chaplet, is formed of a laurel, flowers, &c. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist.* & Pop. ix. 44 Garlands are quartered upon the... monument of Lord Bouchier. 1882 CUSSENS *Her.* (ed. 3) 113 *Chaplet* or *Garland*. These terms are frequently, but erroneously, used to signify the same object. A Chaplet should be composed of four Roses, arranged at equal distances in a circle, the intervening spaces being filled up with leaves; and a Garland should be formed of laurel or oak leaves, interspersed with acorns.

6. Something that resembles a garland in circular form, or in the fact of surrounding another object.

a. Arch. (See quot. 1823.)

a. 1490 BOTONER *Ilin.* (Nasmith 1778) 272 Latitudo de le garland continet xi pedes. 1823 WILLSON *Gloss. Pugin's Spec. Goth. Archit.*, Garland, a band of ornamental work surrounding the top of a spire, tower, &c. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Archit.*, Garland, an ornamental band used in Gothic work.

†b. Med. = CIRCLE sb. 8. *Obs.*

1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* x. (1651) 81 Round about the edge of the urine there appeareth a garland, circle, or ring. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. i. 51 The garland or vppermost part of the vrine.

†c. A ring-like marking or band. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. l. 210 There be other sortes of Narcissus founde, whose garland or circle in the middle of the flowers is white. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 7914 A Brown and White Spanniel. A White streak in the Forehead... with a Garland about the Neck.

d. Of a target (see quot.).

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Garland*, the ring in a target in which the prick or mark was set. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

7. Mining. (See quots.)

1819 REES *Cycl.*, Garland... a spiral groove, made behind and in the stoning or ginging of a shaft, for collecting the water which oozes out of different strata. *Ibid.*, Garland also signifies a broad hoop of iron, or a square frame of wood, which is used in coal-pits, to hold on the coals which are last heaped on the corves or gang-waggons. 1883 GRESLEY *Geol. Coal Mining*, Garland, [To the same effect as in Rees.]

8. Naut. a. A band or collar of rope (or iron) used for various purposes; b. (also *Mil.*) A receptacle for shot: see also SHOT-GARLAND; c. A kind of net (see quot. 1769).

a. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 189 Aparell for the... maste feble... Garlandes of yron about the mast hede. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Garland in a Ship is that Collar of Rope which is wound about the Head of the Main-mast to keep the Shrouds from galling. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 107 *Garland*, a large rope, strap or grommet, lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Garlands*, fastenings formed of small stuff, used in taking in and out a mast.

b. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 543 The Shot tumbled out the Lockers and Garlands. c. 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 147 *Shot-lockers* or *garlands*, Apartments built up in the hold to contain the shot. Also pieces of oak plank, fixed against the head-edges and coamings of the hatch and ladder-ways, or against the side between the ports, to contain the shot. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 114 The round shot enclosed in a large grummet or garland. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Garland*, in shore-batteries, a band, whether of iron or stone, to retain shot together in their appointed place.

c. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Garland*, a sort of net... used by the sailors as a locker or cupboard to contain their provisions. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

9. attrib. and Comb., as *garland-forest*, *-maker*, *-weaver*, *-wreath*; *garland-like* adj. and adv.; *garland-wise* adv.; *garland-flower*, (a) a flower suited for making garlands, (b) (see quot. 1866); †*garland-rose* (see quot.); †*garland-seam Anat.*, the coronal suture; †*garland-thorn*, a name given by Gerard to *Paliurus aculeatus* (Christ's Thorn), of which Christ's crown of thorns is supposed to have been made; *garland-well*, a well at which garlands were suspended as offerings.

1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 158 Sundry posie and Garland floures. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 520/1 *Garland flower*, a common name for *Hedychium*; also applied to *Daphne Cneorum*, *Pleuroandra Cneorum*, and *Erica persoluta*. 1900 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 256 A close of pot-herbs and of garland flowers Goes up the hill-side. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxlvii. The 'garland-forest, which the grey walls wear, Like laurels on the bald first Cressar's head. 1867 MALLER *Gr. Forest* 43 It... growth round about a 'garland like. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 11 With... a crisp and garland-like richness. 1554 HULOT, 'Garland maker, *stephanoplocis*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Chapellier*, on *chapellette*, a garland maker, a hatmaker, a stiller. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1644) 244 Rosemarie, which some call the 'garland rose, or in Latine *Rosmarinus coronaria*. 1576 BAKER *Trevel of Health* 98 l. Anointed about the 'garland seame, it taketh away all manner of payne and ache of the head. 1597 GRAYNE *Herbal Table Eng. Names*, 'Garland Thorne, see Christies thorne. 1849 E. C. ORR *tr. Himm. bolder* *Gesner* ii. 465 note. The celebrated 'Garland-weavers of Abores. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 61. But besides curing and malignant wells there were pin wells, 'garland wells, and wishing wells. 1600 FAIRFAX *Talis* xx. xx. 5 From the bo-some of the burning sonne Proceeded this, and 'garland wise the same. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 850

For which the shepherds... throw sweet 'garland wreaths into her stream.

Garland (gā'lānd), v. [f. GARLAND sb.]

1. trans. To form (flowers) into a garland. *rare.* c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* viii. 120 Other garlande hem [leaves] and so depende, Into the wyn so they go not to depe. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* Ded. iii. Thine are these early wilding flowers Thorough garlanded by me.

2. To crown with a garland, to deck with garlands.

1593 DRYTON *Sheph. Garl.* iv. xxix, Thy Poesie is garlanded with Baye. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. (Rldg.) 545/1 Their hair loose, and flowing, garlanded with sea grass. 1875 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* ix, Then farewell hopes of laurel-boughs, To garland my poetic brows! 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 84 When garlanding with flowers His helm. 1818 KEATS *Enyalio* i. 110 A troop of little children garlanded. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Cont.* Wks. (1846) I. 23 Pat his hide forsooth! hug his neck, garland his horns! 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. i. t. i. § 5 They... have thought it enough to garland the tombstone when they had not crowned the brow.

b. said of the material which forms the garland.

1602 MARSTON *Aut. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 38 Let choyce delight Garland the browe of this triumphant hint. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* ii. 33 Still from tree to tree the early vines Hung garlanding the way in amber lines. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 99 The wandering ivy and vine... Ran riot, garlanding the garbled boughs With hunch and berry and flower thro' and thro'. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* viii, A bough of Christmas holly, garlanding a boar's head on a high festival.

c. trans. in nonce-uses. To surround or deck as with a garland.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxvi, The Thames, here turreted with villas, and there garlanded with forests. 1820 KEATS *Eno St. Agnes* xxiv, A casement high and triple-arched there was, All garlanded with carven imageries, a 1874 LONGF. *Hanging of Crane* vi, I see the table. Garlanded with guests. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameron* i. iv. 58 A thatched edifice, garlanded round with dead wild-cats.

Hence *Garlanded ppl. a.*

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* xi When the priests... were preparing to sacrifice to them the garlanded ox. 1871 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov., The May-pole is wholly defunct. No milk-maids dance with garlanded pails on their beads. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 35 Her bed of white satin, embroidered with garlanded roses.

Garlandage (gā'lāndédz), *rare*—1. [f. GARLAND sb. + AGE¹.] Display of garlands.

1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan* 80 Woodland wealth Of leaf, and gayest garlandage of flowers, Along the walls and down the board.

Garlanding (gā'lānding), *vbl. sb.* [f. GARLAND v. + ING¹.] The action of the vb. GARLAND;

hence *concr.* that which forms a garland.

1831 BLACKB. *Mag.* XXIX. 224 Many a green parasite trailed its fantastic garlanding of verdure. 1873 MRS. WHIRNEY *Other Girls* xxix. (1876) 379 These flung a grace of lightness over the closer garlanding. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 4/3 The portraits are in a dark tint, and the garlanding and the letterpress in gold.

Garlandless (gā'lāndlēs), *a.* [f. GARLAND sb. + LESS¹.] Without a garland.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. iv. 186 Dragged to his altars soiled and garlandless. 1848 in CRAIG.

Garlandry (gā'lāndri), *rare.* [f. GARLAND sb. + -RY.] Garlands collectively, decoration composed of or resembling garlands.

1853 C. BRONTE *Pillette* i. xiv. 275 The lavished garlandry of woven brown hair amazed me. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 590/2 Ceilings... beautiful with raised garlandry.

Garlandy (gā'lāndi), *a. nonce-wl.* [f. GARLAND sb. + -Y¹.] Resembling garlands.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 250 Art and literature... adorning with a wreathy and garlandly splendour all that is noblest in mind and purest in heart.

†**Garle**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [? Short f. GARLAND.]

A band or streak. (Cf. quot. 1673 in GARLAND sb. 6 c.)

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1239/4 A middle sized Fox Beagle... a white garle about his neck.

Garle (gāl), *v. dial.* [f. *garle* adj.: see GARLED.] (See quots.)

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Garle*, to mar butter in the making, by handling in summer with hot hands. This turns it to a curd-like substance with spots and streaks of paler colour, instead of the uniformly smooth consistency and golden hue, which it ought to have. *Mod.*, When woollen clothes, on being washed, take a mottled appearance, they are said by housewives to be garled, or to have garled.

Garle, *obs.* form of GIUL.

Garled (gā'ld), *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *garle*.

[app. some kind of derivative of OF. *garre*, *garre* of similar meaning.] Spotted, speckled (chiefly of cattle); also *rad* *garled*.

1501 *Will of Pusey* (Somerset Ho.), One cowe garled. 1597 *Will of Crisal* (Ibid.), Ij kyne garle & schell and the garle bullock. 1558 *Will of J. Fyde* (Ibid.), A Redgarle Cow. 1577-86 HOLLISIAN *Chron.* I. 226 Red mud fallow deer, whose corners are oft garled white and blacke. 1827 HARRISON *England* iii. xii. (1878) ii. 78 The writers also divide this stone into five kinds... the fourth is garled with diverse colours, among which some are like drops of blood. 1809 HATCHER *Orthop. Anal. Eng. Lang.* 133 *Garle*, white thickly spotted with red, the outside spots small; applied to cows.

†**Garlement**, *Obs. rare.* ? Corrupt form of *garment*, GARMENT.

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1892) ii. 16 Goodly besene with many a riche garlement.

Garlic (gā'lik). Forms: 1 garléac, 3, 5 garleoc, 4-5, 7 garleek, 4-6 lek(e), (5-lekke), 4, 6-7-lik(e), 4-6-lyk(e), 6-7-lik(e), 6-9 garliok, 8- garle. Also 5 garly, garle. [OE. *garléac* (f. *gār* GARL *sb.* + *léc* LEEK); the corresponding ON. *geirlauk-r* is possibly from OE.]

1. A plant of the genus *Allium* (usually *A. sativum*) having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste.

Clove of garlic (see *Clove sb.* 1). *Oil of garlic*, an essential oil obtained from the bulb and stem of the garlic. *c. 1000 Sax. Leechb.* II. 34 Genim croleac & garleac . . . gecneawa wel tosomme. *c. 1265 Voc. Plants* in Wt.-Wülcker 558/17 *Allium* . . . garleac. *c. 1305 Land Cockney* 105 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 159 *Hi* bringeþ garleok grent plente. *1382 Wyclif Nrn.* xi. 5 The leke, and the wlnowis, and the garlekes [*L. allia*]. *c. 1425 Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 644/28 *Hoc allium*, garle. *Ibid.* 662/14 *Hoc allium*, garly. *c. 1460 J.* RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 536 Roost beef & goos with garlek, vinegre, or pepur. *1522 SKELTON Why not to Court* 106 They may garlycke pylle . . . Or pescoddes they may shyll. *1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 60 b. Garlickes . . . groweth with a blake like the Onyon, but not hollow, the stalk round, and the floweres in the toppie in a round tuft. *a. 1627 MIDDLETON More Dissemblers* iv. 1, *Cap. Lov's* thou the common food of Egypt, Onions? *Dand.* i. and, Garlick too. *1725 DE Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 291 Putting no garlick or onions into the sauce. *1796 C. MARSHALL Garden.* xv. (1813) 235 Garlic is used for both culinary and medicinal purposes. *1838 T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 485 Oil of Garlic is extracted from the bulbs and stem of the garlic. *1865 KINGSLEY Herew.* i. 61 If he have not garlic to his roast goose every time he chooses.

fig. *1691 New Discov. Old Intreague* xxiii. Give them their ancient Priviledges agen. . . The luscious Garlick of the former Reigns. [Allusion to *Numbers* xi. 5.] *1843 LYTON Last Bar.* ii. ii. Is it for them to breathe garlic on the alliances of Bourbons and Plantagenets?

b. With qualifying words indicating different species; esp. Bear's Garlic, see BEAR *sb.* 1 to; Hog's Garlic = prec.; Wild Garlic = CROW-GARLIC.

1538 LELAND Itin. III. 19 Diverse of [these] Islettes berith wyld Garlyk. *1597 GERARD Herbal* i. lxxxix. 142 Snakes Garlick. *Harts Garlick*: or Stags Garlick. *Ibid.* 143 The great mountain Garlick groweth about Constantinople. *1626 BACON Sylva* § 499 Where Kine feed upon Wilde Garlickes, their Milke tasteth plainly of the Garlickes. *1750 W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 42 (E. D. S.) Crow, or Wild, Garlick. *1818 Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 6) II. 445 *Allium ampeloprasum* . . . Round-headed Garlic. *1861 MISS PRATT Flower.* Pl. V. 266 Flowering Great Round-headed Garlic.

2. The name of a popular jig or farce of the early part of the seventeenth century. *Obs.*

1614 R. TAILOR How hath lost Pearle i. B. ij. *Ha. Youe* finde it worth Megge of Westminster, although it be but a bare jigge. *Pl.* o lord sir, I would it had but halfe the taste of garlick. *Ha.* Garlicke stinkes to this. *1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks.* ii. 159 And for his action he eclipseth quite, The Iigge of Garlick, or the Punks delight.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *garlic-bed*, *-breath*, *-eater*, *-god* (with allusion to Juvenal *Sat.* v. 9), *-head*, *-monger*, *-mortar*, *-odour*, *-pickle*, *-sauce*, *-seed*, *-seller*, *-smell*, *-vinegar*; *garlic-eating*, *-like* adjs. Also *garlic-small*, a mollusc so called from its emitting a garlic-like odour.

1552 HULOET, *Garlickes bedde, *allectum*. *1606 Choice, Chance*, etc. (1882) 19 With such a 'garlick breath, as would have poisoned a dog. *1663 DRYDEN Wild Gallant* iv. 1, What a garlic Breath my Lady Springfield had! *1667 SHAKS. Cor.* iv. vi. 98 The breath of 'Garlick-eaters. *1884 E. BARNER Through Avernus* 80 When you live among an onion-eating or 'garlick-eating people. *1679 Confinement* 24 Their 'Garlick-Gods, they might indeed adore; And to their Onions, invocations pour. *1482 Paston Lett.* III. 285 A standing pece white covered, with a white 'garlick heed upon the knoppe. *1521 Test. Edw.* (Surtees) V. 202 Sex cociaria argentea cum knoppes vocatis garlicked. *1616-61 HOLYDAY Persius* 30 To taste each morn three times a garlic-head. *1836-48 B. D. WALSH Aristoph.*, *Acharn.* ii. v. If they saw a cucumber . . . or garlic-head. *1816 ACCUM Chem. Tests* (1818) 221 The peculiar 'garlic-like odour. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl.* c. vii. 373 Godefray be 'garlek-mongere. *1602 Withals' Dict.* 187a A 'garlike mortar, *mortarium alliarum*. *1849 D. CAMPBELL Inorg. Chem.* 22 It has . . . a 'garlic odour and taste. *1853 HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 631 Content with 'garlic-pickle. *1552 HULOET*, *Garlickes sauce, *alliatum*. *1892 GARRETT Encycl. Cookery* i. 668 Garlic Sauce. *1657 S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. xv. 94 Bees gather . . . 'Garlick-seeds. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 150/2 A 'Garlike seller, *alliaris*. *1805 Med. Frnt.* XIV. 428 It may be distinguished by its 'garlic smell. *1854 WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 30 A few exhale peculiar odours, like the 'garlic-small (*Helix alliaris*). *1892 GARRETT Encycl. Cookery* i. 668 'Garlic Vinegar.

b. *esp.* in popular names of plants, as *garlic-germander*, the water germander, *Teucrium Scordium*; *garlic-pear* (tree), the American plant *Crataeva gynandra*; *garlic-sage*, the wood sage or germander, *Teucrium Scordonia*; *garlic-shrub* (see quot.); *garlic* (treeole) -mustard, †garlic treeolewort, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*); *garlic-tree* (see quot.); *garlic-wort* = *garlic-mustard*.

1548 TURNER Names of Herbes, Scordium . . . may be called in englishe water Germander or *Garleke Germander. *1725 SLOANE Jamaica* II. 160 *Garlick Pear-Tree. The fruit has . . . a mealy pulp . . . smelling like garlick, whence the name. *1756 P. BROWNE Jamaica* (1789) 246 The thin-leaved Crataeva of Garlick Pear. *1895 ORACLE Encycl.* II. 208/4 The garlic pear . . . blisters the skin. *1597 GERARD Herbal* ii. ccv. 535 Of Wood Sage, or *Garlick Sage. *1861 MISS PRATT Flower.*

Pl. IV. 174 Wood Germander or Wood Sage . . . often called Garlic Sage, because when bruised, it has a slight odour of garlic. *1866 Treas. Bot.* 520/1 *Garlic shrub, *Bignonia alliacea*; also *Petiveria alliacea*. *1861 MISS PRATT Flower.* Pl. i. 129 *Garlic Treeole-mustard, Jack-by-the-Hedge, or Sauce-alone. *1597 GERARD Herbal Table Eng. Names*, *Garlick Treeolewort or Garlick Mustard, and his kinds. *1882 J. SMITH Dict. Pop. Names Plants*, *Garlic Tree, a name in Jamaica for *Crataeva lapia*. The fruit has a strong smell of Garlic. *1863 Prior Plant-n.* 89 *Garlick-wort . . . *Erysimum Alliaria*, L.

Hence *Garlic v. nonce-wd.*, to dose with garlic. *1830 tr. Aristoph. Knights* 72 *Chorus*. Take this garlic, and swallow it down without chewing. *Sausage-seller*. Why? *Cho.* That, when garlicked, my friend, you may fight the better.

Garlicky (gā'likki), *a.* [f. GARLIC + -Y.] Savouring or smelling of garlic.

1775 ASH (citing HOLLINGSWORTH), *Garlicky*, overgrown with garlick. *1786 Francis, the Philanthropist* III. 22 This eternal succession of greasy stews and garlicky ragouts. *1858 Sat. Rev.* 27 Nov. 536/2 A Neapolitan beggar . . . bawls his garlicky breath into the face of his casual victim. *1861 Court Life at Naples* 169 There was such a garlicky atmosphere about the lady. *1875 H. C. Wood Therap.* (1879) 198 A strong garlicky odor.

Garlits (gā'litis). ? *Obs.* Also 8-9 garliz. [From *Görilz* in Prussian Silesia, where there are linen manufactures.] (See quot. 1795.)

1696 J. F. Merchants Ware-ho. 21 The next is Garlits, whereof there are several sorts . . . the first is a blew whitening . . . There is another sort of Ell-wid Garlits, which is of a browner whitening. *Ibid.* 22 Several sorts of brown Garlits. *1795 ASH Suppl.*, *Garliz* (in commerce), a kind of linen cloth imported from Germany. *1812 J. SMITH Pract. of Customs* (1821) 124 Linen . . . imported from Russia, Danzig, Germany, [etc.], such as Dowlas, Lockrams, Garliz [sic], &c.

Garment (gā'mənt), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 garment (pl. garments), 4-5 garmentment, 5 garmentment. *b.* 4- garment, (6) Sc. garment, -mond, germon(u)nt. [a. OF. *garment*, *garmentment* (pl. *garmentes*) equipment, armour, vestments (in mod.F. only *mauvais garment* rascal, or ellipt. for this) = OSP. *guarnimient*, It. *guarnimento*, f. Rom. **guarnire*, OF. and mod.F. *guarnir* to furnish, fit out, equip; see GARNISH. The a-forms were the commoner down to c. 1500; the b-form seems to have originated in the north.]

1. Any article of dress: in *sing.* esp. an outer vestment, a gown or cloak; in *pl.* = clothes. Now somewhat rhetorical.

a. *13. S. Seyn Sag*, (W.) 2775 He let him make a garment. *Asa* blak as ani amement. *c. 1380 Sir Feramb.* 1395 Rylie garments forp sche drow, & by-tok hymen for to be. *1413 Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvii. 84 A thyrliche chosen garment a traying gowne of twelve yerdes wyde. *1483 Caxton G. de la Tour* B. vij. b. For per pour-fyls of her garments ne of her hodes ben not grete ymough after the gyse that now is used.

b. *1340 HAMFOLLE Pr. Cons.* 521 A rym bat es ful wlatome, Es his garment when he forth sal com. *c. 1400 Destr. Troy* 1366 *Peupl.* . . . no hede toke Of golde ne of garmentes, ne of goodestonys. *c. 1440 Promp. Parv.* 187a Garment of clothe, made of dyuers clothys (P. colours), *pancia*. *1535 COVERDALE Ecclus.* xxvii. 9 Yf thou folowest righteousness, thou shalt get her, and put her upon y^e as a fayne garment. *1605 SHAKS. Lear* iii. vi. 84 You sir, I entertaine for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the fashion of your garments. *1651 HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxiv. 209 Where extraordinary Understanding, though but in making [Aaron's] Garments . . . is called the Spirit of God. *1732 LEONARD Selhos* II. viii. 739 He got a sort of garment made for each of them. *1822 W. IRVING Braceb. Hall* iii. 22, I have a reverence for these old garments. *1886 M. F. SHULDON tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 18 This garment . . . swung down over his shoulders in such a manner as to effectually hide his face in shadow.

b. *fig.* The outward dress or covering in which anything is seen or manifested.

1585 ADP. SANDVYS Serm. iv. 77 If thou be clothed with the sweete garment of the sonne of God. *a. 1631 DONNE Serm.* lxxvi. 768 Gods garments, those Scriptures in which God hath apperled and exhibited his will. *1829 CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 78 The veil and mysterious garment of the Unseen. *1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 247 To put these forms into the garments of words. *1876 MOZLEY Univ. Serm.* vi. 134 The . . . garment of the flesh . . . encircles the human soul, and is the instrument of expression to it.

2. *Comb.*, as *garment-dyer*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-trade*, *-worker*.

1596 J. NORDEN Progr. Pietie (1847) 173 Be not beholden to any nation for such trumpery, neither to the garment-maker. *1876 ROCK Text. Fabr.* i. x Other appliances for garment-making. *1885 Instr. Census Clerks* 72 [Subdivisions of the Dyer's trade] Clothes, Garment Dyer. *1891 Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 6/3 At a meeting of the National Convention of Garment Workers . . . it was charged that the Hirsch Fund would be a certain cause of sweating in the garment trade.

Garment (gā'mənt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To dress or clothe; chiefly in pa. ppl. *garmented*.

1614 CAMDEN Rem. 233 And thus were they garmented. *1623 tr. Fawcett's Theat. Hon.* ix. xii. 427 Neither might garment themselves but with course Hempen and Hurden cloth. *1861 J. THOMSON Ladies of Death* vii, Thou standest garmented in purest white.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
a. 1547 SURREY Poems, Compl. Lower that defied Love 4 He clothed fair the earth about with green, and every tree new garmented. *1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba* viii. x. Garmented with glory, in their sight Onizah's spirit stood. *a. 1851 MOIR Poems, Dying Spaniel* v. When the snow-mantle garments the land. *1862 LONGF. Wayside Inn* Petr. 129

Great volumes garmented in white, Recalling Florence, Pisa, Rome.

Hence *Garmenting vbl. sb.*

1614 CAMDEN Rem. 237 There will be . . . strange garmenting of the body, not without deformitie of the minde.

Garmentless (gā'məntlēs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a garment.

1866 F. HALL in H. H. Wilson tr. Vishnu Purāna III. 310 *note*, Surrounded and guarded by garmentless women. *1884 J. PARKER Apost. Life* III. 250 The poor, penniless, garmentless Apostle. *1890 Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 575/2 A Joseph who had fled garmentless.

Garmenture (gā'məntiū), [f. as prec. + -URE.] Clothing, array, attire.

1832 JAMES Henry Masterton xxxvii. 420 All the green garmenture of summer was gone. *1880 Girl's Own Paper* Oct. 590 Cinderella . . . Clothed in coarsest garmenture.

Garmereye, var. GRAMERCY.

Garmont, *-mont*, *-mount*, *obs.* ff. GARMENT.

Garn (gā'n), *sb.* *north. dial.* Also 5 garne, 9 gain, gain. [a. ON. *garn* = OE. *garn*, YARN. See also GARNWIN, -WINDLE.] Yarn or worsted (see quot. 1876).

1483 Cath. Angl. 150/2 Garne (*A. Garne sine garn*), *pensum*. To wynd Garne, *Jurgillare*. *1695 KENNETT Par. Antig.* Gloss. s.v. *Drave-gere*, Yarn, still in the North call'd Garn; wooll workt into a thread. *1876 Whitty Gloss.*, *Gau* or *Garn*, woollen yarn or worsted; though gain is made of short wool and is coarser [than worsted].

Phrase. *c. 1460 Towneley Myst.* iii. 298 There is garn on the reyll other, my dame.

Garn, var. GERN, ado.

† **Garnade** ¹. *Obs.* [a. OF. (*pome*) *garnade* (var. of *grenate*) = POMEGRANATE; cf. GARNET.]

1. In *Comb.* *apple-garnade* = POMEGRANATE.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1044 *Pe* fayrest fryt bat may on folde growe, As orange & ojer fryt & apple garnade.

2. ? A dish in ancient cookery, so called from being compounded with pomegranates.

c. 1440 Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord. (1790) 465 Garnade for X mees . . . alay the rys with joyse of pomegranates.

† **Garnade** ². *Obs.* rare. Also 5 garnardo, [a. OF. (*Picard*) *garnate*, whence MDn. *garnate*;

Verwijs and Verdam conjecture that it may have meant wine flavoured with pomegranates, or perhaps wine from Grenada.] A kind of wine. *1c. 1475 Sqr. lowe Degre* 758 Wyne of Greke . . . Antioche, and bastarde, Pymment, alway, and garnarde. *c. 1481 Caxton Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 14/6 Vin dosoye et de garnate . . . Wyn of oseye and of garnade.

Garnap (pe, var. GARNAP. *Obs.*

Garnard (e, *obs.* forms of GARNER, GURNARD.

Garnarde, var. GARNADE ². *Obs.*

Garnary, var. GARNERY. *Obs.*

Garneament, *obs.* form of GARMENT.

† **Garnel** ¹. *Sc. Obs.* [A form of GARNER, perhaps influenced by F. *grenaille* refuse corn: see also GIREL.] A granary or barn.

1567 Gen. Assembly in Keith *Hist. Affairs Scot.* (1734) 589 He shall take no higher prices than is appointed, nor put up in the Garnell. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 48 Thay call it, the Commoune Barn or garnel of Abirdine. *1821 GALT Ann. Parish* xxxix. 337 He brought in two cargoes to Irvine . . . making for the occasion a garnel of one of the warehouses of the cotton-mill.

b. *attrib.*, as *garnel-house*.

1663 Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture, Item, in the garnell house, twelft great Inglish powder plaities.

† **Garnel** ². *Obs.* rare -1. [? corruption of F. *grenaille* refuse corn.] An inferior kind of flour. *a. 1752 DOUGLASS Brit. Settle. N. Amer.* (1753) 331 Five bushels Wheat yields (sic) about one hundred and three quarters merchantable Flour: the Garnel, or second Flour, pays for Cask and all other Charges.

† **Garnel** ³, *gernel*. *Obs.* [a. Du. *garnaal*, dial. *garnael* = Ger. *garneel* shrimp; related and synonymous forms are Du. dial. *garnaal*, Flem. *geernaar* (l, High German dial. *garnat*, *granat*, *garner*, Belgian and North Eastern F. *grenat*, OF. *guernette*; of obscure origin: see *Wb. der Nederl. Taal*.] A species of shrimp.

1694 Acc. Sec. Late Voy. (1711) 1 p. xxiv, Lobsters, Gernels, Star-fish, Mackrel. *Ibid.* ii. 122 Of the Gernels or Prawns. *Ibid.* ii. 124 Of the lesser Garnel or Shrimp.

Garnement, *obs.* form of GARMENT.

Garnep, var. GARNAP. *Obs.*

Garner (gā'nar), *sb.* Forms: 2-4 gerner(e), 4 gernerie, 5 garner, 6 garnard(e), -erde, -yor, 3- garner. [a. OF. *gerner*, *gernier*, *grenier* storehouse, *garnet* -1. *grānarium* (usually *grānaria* pl.), GRANARY, f. *grānum* grain. Now less common than *granary*, except in rhetorical language. See also GARNAL, GARNERY, GIREL.] A storehouse for corn, granary.

c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 85 *Pet* com me de3 in to gerner, *bet* bitakenet be gode men be seule bon idon in to heuene. *a. 1200 Cursor M.* 4689 Garners [*Gitt* gerneris] and granges fill [the] wit with seide. *Maas* pan i wit tung can rede. *1378 TREVISAR De Re P.* R. xvii. clxviii. (1495) 712 Where is throsshen other trode to baue the most pure in to bernes other garners. *1496-7 Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 13 § 12 The same Corne . . . remayneth in the Berne Garner or in Stacks. *1577 B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 42 b. The Garners, or corne lofts, wherein your Corne thus threashed and cleansed shalbe layde, must stande hye. *1638 RAWLEY*

tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 31 Garners, in Vaults under Ground, wherein they keep Wheat and other Graines. a 1764 *Lloyd Henriad* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 238 Their garners bursting with their golden grain. 1824 *Landor Imag. Conv.* (1826) I. 44 Your horse will not gallop far without them, though you empty into his manger all the garners of Surrey. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 7/2 A trap-door leading to a garner above [a carriage-house].

fig. 1532 *Elvot Gov.* I. xiv. A garnerer heaped with all manner sciences. c 1586 *Cress Pembroke* P. LXXVIII. x. He unclosed the garners of the skies, And bade the cloues ambrosian manna rain. 1836 *Scott Old Mort.* i. Yet you may be gathered into the garner of mortality before me, for the sickle of death cuts down the green as oft as the ripe. 1877 *E. Arber (little)* An English Garner: Ingatherings from our History and Literature.

† b. A store-house for salt. (F. *grenier à sel*.)

1493 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 1095, iij Salt pannes. w. all y^r appearance. .ij garners w. all y^r grownde belonging to zem. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Gerbier*, a great Garner to keepe salt in.

c. attrib., as *garner-house*.

1815 *Scott Field of Waterloo* 6 The pestilential fumes declare That Carnage has replenish'd there Her garner-house profound.

Garner (gā'nar), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To store (corn or other products of the earth) in a garner. Now chiefly rhetorical.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Nicholas* 224 We dare nocht bis quete sell. for. to the emperour garner mon we. 1474 *Household. Ord.* (1790) 32 Wheat is never garnered there. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iii. The harvest is reaped and garnered; Yet still we have no bread. 1885 *Bible* (R.V.) Isa. liii. 9 They that have garnered [1611 gathered] it shall eat it. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 10 Aug. The wheat was being rapidly garnered into large, upright, clay receptacles, holding 20 bushels each.

2. fig. To collect or deposit as in a garner, to make a store of. To garner up, away: to store or lay up, to put away.

1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iv. ii. 57 But there where I haue garnered vp my heart. . . to be discarded thence. 1845-6 *Trench Huts. Lect. Ser.* II. ii. 177 The difficulty with which the world has ever persuaded itself of the death of any . . . with whom it has garnered up its dearest hopes. 1857 *Hughes Tom Brown* I. i. Until the old man with the scythe reaps and garners them away. 1866 *Neale Sequences & Hymns* 82 Where the dust of Saints is garnered.

3. intr. To accumulate, to be stored up. rare.

1850 *Tennyson In Mem.* lxxxii. For this alone on Death I wreak The wrath that garners in my heart.

Hence *Garnered* ppl. a., *Garnering* vbl. sb.

1842 *Longf. Slave in Disual Swamp* vi. Fell, like a fall on the garnered grain. 1859 *Tennyson Vivien* (Song). The little pitted speck in garner'd fruit. 1872 *Morris Love is enough* (1873) 27 But this is the harvest and the garnering season. 1876 — *Sturdy* (1877) 2 His eye of the battle-reaping, and the garnering of his fame. 1892 *Athenian* 19 Nov. 697/2 The education of life is but the garnering of the pictures cast by the few fragments of an infinite universe.

Garnerage (gā'noredz), rare-1. [f. GARNER sb. + -AGE.] A garner, store-house.

1880 *A. Raleigh Way to City* 56 Earth is worshipping heaven; yielding up her best fruits to that high garnerage.

† **Garnery.** Obs. rare. Also 6-7 *garnary* (o. [App. a mixed form from GARNER and GRANARY.] A granary.

1552 *Huloet*, Garnarye or garner, *cella penuria*. 1598 *Stow Surv.* iii. (1603) 17 For the building of Conduits of a common Granary. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1621) 654 Sicily, the garnerie and storehouse of Italie. 1607 *Torsell Four-f.*, *Beasts* (1658) 398 Plaster the walls of your garnery therewith.

Garnesh (e), -esh, -essh(e), obs. ff. GARNISH. **Garnesie** (violet), var. GUENSEY.

Garnesoin, var. GARNISON. Obs.

Garnet¹ (gā'nēt). Forms: 4 garnet, (4-5 pl. gronnz), 5 garnette(s), 7 garnat, 6- garnet. [a. OF. *garnat, *gruat* (whence also MDu. *garnate*, *gernate*), ad. med.L. *grānātum*, according to some a transferred use of L. *grānātum* POMEGRANATE (cf. next), the stone having probably been so called from its resemblance in colour to the pulp of the fruit; others consider it a derivative of med.L. *grānum*, *grāna* GRAIN, cochineal, red dye. See also GRANATE.]"

1. A vitreous mineral, most commonly found as a distinct crystal, and in the form of a rhomboidal dodecahedron, but also occurring in other shapes. The precious garnet is of a deep transparent red colour, and is used as a gem.

n 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase beryl so bryght, Ase garnet in gold, and ruby wel ryght. c 1400 *MAUNF.* (1839) xx. 219 The red ben of Rubies, and of Grenaz and of Alabandynes. c 1460 *Emare* 156 Diamondes and koralle, Perydotes and crystal, And gode garnettes bytwene. 1555 *Eden Decader* 234 But [these] have the colour of a garnate which we commonly caule a garnet. 1683 *R. Holme: Irony* II. 39/2 The Garnet, the Cornelian, are both red, some call them the Sardy stone. 1773 *Goldsm. Storie to Cong.* III. i. You shall make use of my garnets, till your jewels be found. 1813 *Bakewell Introduct. Geol.* (1815) 82 Crystals called garnets are frequently interspersed in kneis. 1876 *PAGE. Adv. Text. bk. Geol.* III. 53 Garnets were left projecting from pedicles of felspar.

2. attrib., as *garnet-colour*, *doublet*; *garnet-breasted*, *coloured*, *like*, *red* adjs.; also *gnrnet-berry* (see quot.); *garnet-blondo*, a sulphide of zinc; † *garnet-limpot* (see quot.); *garnet-rock*,

a rock consisting mainly of garnet; *garnet-work*, ornamentation composed of masses of garnets.

1863 *Prior Plant-n.* 89 **Garnet-berry*, the red currant, *Ribes rubrum*. 1837 *DANA Syst. Min.* 429 Dodecahedral **Garnet Blende*. . . Sulphuret of Zinc. 1893 *H. B. Baildon Resene*, etc. 8. Golden-eyed and **garnet-breasted*. 1783 *Herschel, in Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 257 It is of a very fine deep **garnet colour*. 1882 *Miss BRADON Min. Royal* II. iii. 25 Those deep **garnet-coloured* patches which show where the red sea-weed lurks below. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 7/1 Sleeves and underskirts of garnet-coloured velvet. 1649 *LOVELACE Lucasta* Deol. So among the Orient Prize (Saphyr-Onyx Eucastia) Offer'd up unto your Fame: Take my **Garnet-Dublet* Name. 1776 *Da Costa Elem. Conchol.* I. 21 The **garnet-limpet* has . . . many different appearances; nevertheless its elegant **garnet-like* semi-transparent eye or top always characterizes it. 1838 *T. Thomson Chem. Org.* Bodies 415 When mixed with sulphated peroxide of iron, it becomes **garnet-red*. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 368 **Garnet rock*. . . consists of amorphous garnet, in which trap quartz, calcareous spar, and a very small quantity of blackish brown mica are found. 1883 *A. H. Church Precious Stones* iv. 37 Can the same praise be honestly given to modern **garnet-work*?

† **Garnet**². Obs. Also 4-5 *garnet* (t. [a. OF. (*garnet*) *garnette*, *gernate* POMEGRANATE; cf. GARNADE.] The pomegranate; also *garnet-apple*. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 95 Grapus and garnettes gayliche beirewe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4724 Pal ware fedd all of frute . . . Of grapes & of garnets. *Ibid.* 5238 Lange linds . . . Grownd full of garnetts & gracious frutes. c 1420 *Lyng. Life Our Lady* xlvii. (Caxton) Giv. the garnet appyl of colour golden hewed. 1673 *WEDDERBURN Voc.* 17 (*Jam.*) *Mala granata*, apple-garnets.]

† **Garnet**³. Obs. exc. in CROSS-GARNET. Also 5 *garnette*(s). [Of obscure origin; it has been conjectured to be a corrupted dim. of ONF. *carne* (=L. *cardinem*) hinge.] A hinge of this form t-, the upright part being nailed to the support, and the horizontal to the door, shutter, etc.

1459 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Mich. Cornhill. For amending of the garnettes of ij pewes. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 1 No merchant Straungier . . . bryngie into this Realme . . . keyes hynges and garnettes. 1657 *HOWELL Lodowick*, 393 To hang by Jewewes or Garnets, so that they may be taken up and let down.

b. attrib., as in *garnet-hinge*.

1882 in *Ogilvie*; and in later Dicts.

Garnet⁴ (gā'nēt). Naut. Also 5 *garnett*(e). [Of obscure origin; cf. Du. *garnaal*, *karnaal*, of similar meaning.]

1. (See quot. 1706.)

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 68 Hoke ropes . . . ij. Garnetts . . . ij. yerd ropes for the top . . . ij. 1496 *Ibid.* 152 A payer of Garnettes with nayles weying xiiij—xvi. 1627 *CART. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Any tackell, Pendant, Garnet. 1692 *Ibid.* I. xiv. 64 The main Tye and fall of the Garnet. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Garnet* (Sea-term), a Tackle with a Pendant-rope coming from the Head of the Main-mast, and a Block or Pulley strongly fasten'd to the Mainstay, to hoist all the Casks into Ship, and such Goods as are not over-weighty. 1867 in *SAVING Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. Comb., as *garnet-block*, *fall*.

1711 *W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild. Assist.* 113 The Garnet-fall, a Tackle much used to hoist in all the Stores and Provisions. 1867 *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Chue-garnets*, a sort of tackle wove through a garnet-block.

† **Garneter.** Obs. rare. Also 5 *garnetour*, 6 *garnettyr*, *garniter*. [a. OF. *garnetier*, *grenetier* the overseer of a granary or of a salt-store (*grenier à sel*), f. *grenier*, GARNER, GRANARY.] The superintendent of a granary.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in House. Ord.* (1790) 70 One groomer garnetour to receive, to kepe, and to delvery the wheete comyng from the Countries. 1543 *PAGE in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 260 And the saliners do gyve out of hande 15000 mays of salt to be delivred to his garnettetys in Rowen. 1576 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 47 Edward Jakes Yeoman Garneter. 1598 *Fitzherbert's Husband.* iv. 1. 135 At every weekes end he shall commaund the Garniter to bring in his accounts.

Garnetiferous (gā'nētīfēras), a. [f. GARNET + -fer bearing + -ous.] Producing garnets.

1852 *Th. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 80 note. The great mass of garnetiferous serpentine, form little distinct mounts. 1895 *Naturalist* 245 A block of garnetiferous schist was noted at base of cliff near Cowden.

Garnett(e), obs. form of GARNET.

Garnett (gā'nēt) v. [f. the surname Garnett.] trans. To prepare (woollen waste) by means of a 'Garnett's machine' (see quot. 1886). Hence *Garnotted* ppl. a.

1886 *HARRIS Tech. Dict. Fire Insurance*, *Garnetting*, Garnett's machines are employed in woollen-mills for 'pulling' or dressing and preparing oiled worsted waste, for use (either alone or mixed with woollen yarn) in the manufacture of heavy woollen cloths. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/3 Mungo, shoddy, garnetted waste, and carded waste.

Garnety (gā'nēti), a. rare-1. [f. GARNET sb. 1 + -y.] Having the appearance of garnet.

1875 *H. C. Wood Therap.* (1879) 96 There are two official Tarrates of Iron, both occurring in Garnety scales.

Garnetyvyn, var. GARNWIN. Obs.

Garney (gā'nēi). (See quot.)

1867 *SWYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Garney*, a term in the fisheries for the fins, sounds, and tongues of the cod-fish. **Garnierite** (gā'nīerīot). [Named (by Clarke 1875) after Jules Garnier, a French geologist, the discoverer of the substance: see -ITE.] A green

mineral found in New Caledonia, a hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium.

1875 *Dana's Min.* App. ii. 23 The mineral . . . should properly receive the name garnierite. 1882 *Metal World* No. 21. 323 It is of an apple or pear green colour, and has been called garnierite (or naumette).

Garnish (gā'nif), sb. Forms: 5 *garnyssh*, *-nische*, *-nes*, 5-6 *garnysche* (-nysshe), *-nesh*, 6 *garnesshe*, *-nyshe*, *-nishe*, 5- *garnish*. [f. GARNISH v. 1.]

† 1. A set of vessels for table use, esp. of pewter (see quot. 1587). Obs.

1458 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 3 Item assigno eidem Ricardo . . . dimidium garnyssh de vas' peutr'. c 1440 *Proup. Par.* 157/2 Garnysche of vesselle (k. garniche), *garnitum*, 1454 *Mann. & Household. Exp.* (Roxb.) 273 Item, the same day payd for a d. a garnyshe of vessells, viij. s. iiij. d. 1591a *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 287 Item delivered one garnyshe of silvar vessell. 1587 *HARRISON England* III. xi. (1678) II. 72 Such furniture of household of this metall [pewter], as we commonlie call by the name of vessell, is sold vsuallie by the garnish, which doeth containe twelve platters, twelve dishes, twelve saucers. 1674 *JOSSelyn Voy. New Eng.* 17 For one garnish of peuter 3l. os. od.

† 2. Outfit, dress. Obs. rare.

1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* II. vi. 45, I should be obscur'd. Lor. So you are, sweet. Even in the lowly garnish of a boy.

3. Embellishment or decoration in general. Also concr. an ornament, ornamental appendage. lit. and fig. ? Obs.

1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Household.* II. i. (1668) 3 Adorn the person altogether without toyish garnishes, or the gloss of light colours. 1647 *CLARENDON Contempl.* Ps. Tracts (1727) 383 No man being so presumptuously wicked, as not to put on some garnish and dress of virtue to impose on the world. 1683 *KENNETH Erasmus*, on *Folly* 48 Unsullied from all artificial garnish. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 89, I am so much taken with the Garnish and seeming Beauty of this world's vanities. 1727 *BOYCE Dict. Angl.-Fr.*, Garnishes of Doors, Gates, or Porches, les *Ornements, les embellissemens, les Fleurons, d'aut Port.*

† b. Trimming for articles of dress; some particular material used for this purpose. Obs.

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) 17, I bequeith . . . to the parson of Sancti Michaelis my garnesh sarset tyept. c 1540 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, Item v yards and di of garnyshe xiiij d ob.

4. Things placed round or added to a dish to improve its appearance at table; also fig. of literary 'dishes'.

1673 (R. LEIGH) *Transp. Reh.* 30 Your Text is all Margent, and not only all your Dishes, but your Garnish too is Pork. 1734 *Watts Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 217 While the garnish of some [dishes] was profusely rich and gay, that of others was very coarse and poor. 1764 *HARNER Observ.* vii. 147 The parched Cicers . . . are strewed singly, as a garnish, over other dishes. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 120 In a hook like this . . . the sauce and the garnish are to occupy the greater part of the dish. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 100 The roots [of beet] . . . form a beautiful garnish, and are very much used as a pickle. 1883 *Chr. World* 28 Dec. 909/4 His highly-seasoned polemics, set out with such a garnish of misrepresentation.

† b. ? Side-dishes; also attrib. Obs.

16 . . . *FLETCHER Love's Pilgr.* II. iv. Portly meat, Dearing, substantial stuff, and fit for hunger, I do beseech you, hostess, first; then some light garnish. Two pheasants in a dish. 1641 *Oratio Carolina* 18 At the South end whereof (two yards distance from the Table), was a Table of Garnish, of three yards square. *Ibid.* 19 Brawne, fische, and cold baked meats, planted upon the Garnish or Side Table.

5. slang. Money extorted from a new prisoner, either as a jailer's fee, or as drink-money for the other prisoners (abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 43, § 12). Obs. exc. Hist.

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* Dija, Let a poore man be arrested . . . he shall be almost at an angels charge, what with garnish, crossing and wiping out of the book . . . extortions . . . not allowed by any statute. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) II. 447 When such prisoners have paid the bailiff's fees and garnish. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* Wks. 1768 I. 111 Like a fresh tenant of Newgate, when he has refused the payment of garnish. 1727 *GAV Beggars Opera* II. vii. (1728) 27 [Caoler, to a prisoner] You know the custom, Sir. Garnish, Captain, Garnish. 1752 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXI. 239/2 The Sheriffs . . . have ordered that no debtor in going into any of the goals of London and Middlesex, shall for the future, pay any garnish. 1823 *Scott Peuhl* xxxiii. Then the Master's side—the garnish came to one piece.

† b. A similar payment among workmen; also *maiden-garnish*.

1759 *GOLDISM. Bee* No. 5 20 There are numberless faulty expenses among the workmen—clubs, garnishes, freedoms, and such like impositions. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar* 144 The good old fuddling times of short turns, maiden garnishes, and a hundred other little imposts. 1865 *Slang Dict.*, *Garnish*, footing-money. *Yorkshire*. 1866 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 5/4 A fine of four gallons [of beer] is called a 'garnish', and when a man finds his first lot of work . . . he pays his 'maiden garnish'.

† c. *Prison slang*. Fetters.

[Perh. a misapprehension. The passage quoted above (sense 5) from *Gay Beggars Opera* is followed by the words 'Hand down those fetters'. This may have led Johnson to assign a wrong meaning to the word.]

1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1893 in *FARMER Slang*.

7. Comb., ns *garnish-tinselled* ndj.; also *garnish-bolt* (see quot.); *garnish-money* (=sense 5); *garnish-nail*, -plate (see quots.).

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* I. 943/4 **Garnish-bolt* (*Swit. ing.*) a bolt having a chamfered or faceted head. 1632 *Fl. Jonson Alting. Lady* v. v. You are content with the ten

thousand pound, Defalking the four hundred 'garnish money. c1660 in J. Brown *Bunyan* viii. 182 Five shillings for sheets, five shillings for garnish money. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Garnish-money*, what is customarily spent amongst the Prisoners at first coming in. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, **Garnish-nails*, diamond headed nails, formerly used to ornament artillery carriages. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, **Garnish-plate*, that part of the iron work of the O. P. gun carriage which covers the upper surface of the brackets. 1801 MAR. EGEWORTH *Argentine* i. The 'garnish-tinsel wand of Fashion has waved in vain.

Garnish (gā'nish), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *garnished* (-nīst). Forms: 4 *garnesche*, 5 *garnesshe*, -ysche, 5-6 *garnisshe*, -ysshe, 6 *garnysh(e)*, -ishe, 6- *garnish*. In *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* also 4-5 *garnyst*, 5 *garnest*, -isett, -ized, -ysed, 5-6 *garnist*, -isist, -issed. [ad. OF. *garniss*-lengthened stem of *garnir*, *guarnir*, *waruir* to fortify, defend (oneself), provide, prepare (mod.F. *garnir* to furnish) = Pr. *garnir*, OSP. *guarnir* (mod. Sp. *guarnecer*), It. *guarnire*, *guernire*, med.L. *g(u)arnire*. The OF. *garnir* had also the sense 'to warn'.

The form of the Rom. vb. points to adoption from a Teut. **warjan*, prob. not identical with the vb. of this type meaning 'to ward off, prevent, refuse' (see *WARN* v.), but related to the OE. vbs. *warnejan*, **warnejan* (originally intr. with the sense 'to become aware'), represented by OHG. *warren*, *warren*, refl. to guard oneself, provide oneself (MHG. *warren*, trans., to protect, guard, mod.G. *warren* to warn), OE. *warnejan* refl., to take warning, beware (ME. *warne* trans. = *WARN* v.); the causative sense 'to make aware, warn', appears in late MHG. and ME. (also in MDu. *warren*). These vbs. are cognate with OHG. (*fure*) *warria* precaution, preparation (MHG. *warne* provision), of which the vb. adopted in Rom. may be a derivative.]

I. To furnish, equip.

†1. *trans.* To furnish (a place) with means of defence; to garrison; to supply with men, arms, and provisions. *Obs.*

†a1400 *Morte Arth.* 563 There salle appone Godarde a garette rerede, That schalle be garnesche and keypde with gode mene of armes. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 203 Panyllonne, whyche was ryght stronge of muryal and towres, & garnyschid with sarayns. 1536 *Bellenden Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 248 Sic thingis done, he garnist at the strenth of Britane with men, munitionis, and vitalis. 1577 *Holinshro Hist. Scot.* 1474 The Earle of Derby. should repayre to the West borders to garnishe the same for defence agaynst the enimies. 1786 *European Mag.* IX. 184 If on the right he garnishes his force, His left is threatened by the Prussian horse. 1845 JAMES *Smuggler* III. 280 Go into the church; and garnish the windows with markens.]

†2. To equip or arm (oneself); in *pa. pple.*, equipped, armed. *Obs.*

†a1400 *Morte Arth.* 722 Galyarde knyghtes Garneschit one the grene felde and graythelyche arayede. 1481 *Caxton Godfrey* iv. 96 Solyman had sente them in to the cyte for to garnysse them & make them redy. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 13 The Romanis than sic prattik had in weir, And als the war so garnist in their gair. 1552 *LATIMER Philib. Serm.* (1584) 328 b. When the deuill cometh, and findeth the heart of man not weaponed nor garnished with the word of God. c1750 *SHENSTONE Elegies* xxiii. 21 See, garnish'd for the chase, the fruitful maid.

†b. *pass.* To be furnished with a retinue; to be attended or accompanied. *Obs.*

c1477 *Caxton Jason* 31 b. The fayr Myrro cam than to mete with Jason garnished with a gracious maintene. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxvii. 92 He doubted how he was garnyschd with his meynynall seruantis. 1602 *PATERICKE tr. Gentillet* 33 Whence cometh it that yet Princes are well attended on and garnished with flatterers.

†3. To dress, clothe, esp. in an elegant fashion. 1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1220/1 It maketh vs gooie much more gay and glorious in sight, garnyschd in sylke. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 55 Ephestion... repaired vnto him with garments to garnishe him like a king.

4. To fit out with anything that adorns or beautifies; to decorate, ornament, or embellish (with, rarely † of). † Also to garnish out. Now somewhat rhetorical; sometimes with allusion to *Alatt.* xiii. 44.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1277 Þe gredrine & þe goblotes garnyst of syluer. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1533 An abite... þat was garnest full gay with golden skirtis. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxi. 76 The nauye... which they haue garnyschd with floures, and garlandes. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* i. iv. 20 Brute... founde it [the land], garnyschd with many fayre Ryuers and Stremes. 1526 *TINDALE Alatt.* xii. 44 When he is come, he fyndeth the housse empty and swete and garnyschd [Gr. *κεκοσμημένον*]. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xiii. (1877) 1. 252 Curious peeces of work, wherewith to garnish his building. c1635 *SWAN Spec.* iii. 32 (1643) 48 As the outward heavens were garnished with Starres. a1704 T. BROWN *Persius Sat.* i. ProL. Wks. 1760 I. 51, I, who neuer... with Sir Courly, roundelaye Have made to garnish out new plays. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* iv. An under tunie of dark purple silk, garnished with furs. 1860 *MAURY Fish. Geog.* Sea x. § 462. The coral islands, reefs, beds, and atolls with which the Pacific Ocean is studded and garnished. 1876 *MISS BRADDOON F. Haggard's Dan.* II. 15 The kitchen was newly swept and garnished.

b. The pa. pple. sometimes occurs for: Furnished or fitted with (accessories).

[Partly a Gallicism, *garnir* being used in the wider sense of *FURNISH* v.; but in Eng. there is now almost always a reference to appearance rather than to utility.]

1663 *GERAULT Counsel* 94 Shutters... garnished without VOL. IV.

with battens. 1773 *Cook's and Voy.* (1774) I. xiii. 175 The table was garnished round with hot bread-fruit, and plantains, and a quantity of cocoa-nuts brought for drink. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* i. ii. Several small rooms, scantily garnished with ancient furniture. 1863 *GRÖ. ELIDT Romola* i. i. A pedlar's basket, garnished... with small woman's-ware, such as bread and pins.

5. To decorate (a dish) for the table.

1693 *DRYDEN Fivernal's Sat.* v. 118 With what Expense and Art, how richly drest! Garnish'd with Sparagus, himself a Feast. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 112 Garnish with sliced Orange and cur'd Bacon or Ham fry'd. 1796 *MRS. GLASSER Cookery* v. 52 Garnish the dish with lemon, and send it to table. 1886 M. F. SHELTON *tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 4 Roasted antelopes, garnished with their horns.

†6. To adorn with any property or quality (chiefly refl. or pass.). *Obs.*

c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 883 Werkes vertuose Be whilk garnyst hire fil this virgine gloriouse. c1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xiv. 48 By the right grete virtue wherof he was garnyschd. 1531 *ELVOR Gov.* ii. xxix, Consailours garnyschd with lernyng and also experience. 1577-87 *HOLINSHRO Chron.* III. 1126/1 Let him finalle be garnished with the comeliness of all vertuous conditions.

†7. *trans.* Of trees: To cover (a wall, etc.). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 7 The Walls being Twelve Foot high or more, you must always let one Tree shoot up to garnish the Top, between two that shall garnish the Bottom. [Orig. *pour garnir le haut, entre deux qui garniront le bas.*] *Ibid.* Gloss., To Garnish wall, is said of Wall, or any palissaded Trees, when they spread well, and cover the Wall or Trellis on all sides. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Bond's Gardening* 43 The Palisades, or Trees on the Sides, coming to garnish and grow thicker, will in Time possess two Foot of a Side.

8. *slang.* To fit with fetters.

1755 in *JOHNSON.* 1893 in *FARMER Slang.*

II. *Law.* To warn. (Cf. Sc. *warne* = warn.)

9. *trans.* a. To serve notice on (a person), for the purpose of attaching money belonging to a debtor.

a1577 *SIR T. SMITH Connus. Eng.* (1639) 136 The Sherifffes order in serving this writ is to goe... to the land and there to garnish the partie by sticking up a sticke on his land. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5 It will be a miracle if no one finds out who the trustee is; and as soon as his name is known he will be garnished to a certainty.

b. To serve (a person) with notice of certain payments to be made before he can be legally returned as an heir (abolished by 6 Geo. IV. c. 105).

1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 *Scire facias* shall be awarded... to garnish the same Heir. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *To Garnish the Heir* is to warn the Heir; a Law-term.

c. To summon (a person) as party to a litigation already in process between others. Cf. *GARNISHMENT* 2.

Garnished (gā'nish't), *pp. a.* [f. *GARNISH* v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.: † Prepared for defence (*obs.*); adorned, decked, furnished.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1281/1 Garnyschyd, *garnitus*. 1526 *Filigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 Those two blessed refectorys... which neyther was in delicate dyshes, nor vpon any table garnyschyd, but on the grounde. 1533 *BELLENHOEN Liny* (1822) 265 [The Romans] campt thame, with garnist oists, on an high montane. 1549 *COWENOLD*, etc. *Evans. Par.* 1 *Pet.* 8 That theyr busbandes may be enticed by their goodly garnyschd maters. 1597 *MORLEY Intrud. Mus.* 162 A wel garnished garden of most sweete flowers.

b. *Her.* Provided with appendages of different (specified) tincture.

1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 12 Dec. (O. H. S.) i. 126 The Arms of the University of Oxon are a field Jupiter, a Book Expanded in Fesse, Luna, garnished, having seven Labels with Seales, Sol, & this Inscription. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 5 (ed. c.) 360 A book upon ppr. garnished or. 1874 *Papworth's Coats of Arms* 948 Arg. a buglehorn garnished and stringed sa.

Garnishee (gā'nishē), *Law.* [f. *GARNISH* v. II + -EE.] One in whose hands money belonging to a debtor or defendant is attached at the suit of the creditor or plaintiff.

1627 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 373 If they were deliuered vpon other condition then the defendant alledged, the garnishee is at no mischiffe but the defendant. 1674 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Garnishee*. 1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 171 *Quare*, how is the law when the jury find specific articles in the hands of the garnishee. 1890 *Essex Chron.* 17 Jan., His Honour found for... the garnishee.

b. *altrib.*, as *garnishee issue*, *order*, *proceedings*, *summons*. 1882 *Standard* 4 Feb. 2/4 The case came before Mr. Justice Watkin Williams... on a 'garnishee issue. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/6 The plaintiff... had priority over the holders of the 'garnishee orders. 1894 *Times* 13 Nov. 13/8 This was an appeal from an order made... in certain 'garnishee proceedings. 1888 *West Briton & Cornwall Advert.* 22 Mar. 7/2 A Garnishee Case... A. J., grocer, was sued on a 'garnishee summons... to show cause why he should not pay. £15.

Hence *Garnishee* v., to attach or arrest a debtor's money in this way; *Garnisheement*, the process of attaching or arresting (cf. *GARNISHMENT*). 1892 *Daily News* 22 July 7/1 Their salary was recently garnished by a person to whom they owed commission. 1896 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 15 Dec. 9 Employees who may have their wages garnished for debt have... to show... that they are being unjustly dealt with in the garnisheement.

Garnisher (gā'nishē), [f. *GARNISH* v. + -ER.]

1. One who adorns or decorates.

c1515 *Coke Lord's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Sylke women, pursers, and garnyschers. 1598 *Stow Surrey* xxviii. (1603)

247 Makers of haffes, and otherwise garnishers of Blades, 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Garnishery*, he that adorns, sets off, &c.

2. *Law.* One who attaches the money of a debtor in the hands of another person.

1839 *Times* 29 Oct. 3/1 It was equally plain that the garnishee order did not make the garnisher a creditor of the garnishee.

Garnishing (gā'nish'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *GARNISH* v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

1463 *Mann & Househ.* Exp. (Roxb.) 223 Item, for my masteris speris gyldeyne and garneshinge .xx.d. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 306 Bolte ropes for Garnysching of the Ships sayles—xx. 1551 *ROBINSON More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 79 But the gallant garnishing and the beautiful setting forth of it... that he left to his posteritie. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 332 Leaving the simplicitie of the ancients, beganne to spend themselves in garnishing of their works. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1714) 105 Architects... taking in Leaves and Flowers and Fruitage for the garnishing of their Work.

2. That which serves to decorate or furnish; also *pl.*

a1470 *TIPTOT Caesar* iv. (1530) 6 Garnyschyng and other taklyngs belonging to the shippis. 1547-64 *BAULDOWN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 47 Wisdome, vertue, and vnderstanding, are the garnishings of the soule. 1603 *Philotus* xxvii. With doubill Garnyschings of gould And Craip aboute your hair. 1666 *BUNYAN Holy Citle* 160 As for the garnishing of these Foundations, it is... twofold. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* viii. 145 They make a fine garnishing, and give a dish a fine look. 1845 *MRS. S. C. HALL Whiteboy* vi. 52 Tattered carpets and broken chairs;—Such were the chief 'garnishings'. 1887 *STEVENSON Mem. & Portraits* v. 82 He scorned all flowers together. They were but garnishings for ladies' chimney-shelves.

b. *altrib.*

1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* title-p., Balmes, Oyles, Perfumes, Garnysching Waters. 1625 in *Rymer Fœdera* XVIII. 238 Thirtie seven course Rubies, fortie two small garnishing Perles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 396/2 A Pricking or Garnishing Aul, this is for to make holes to adorn and to garnish Saddle Skirts with Silk, Silver, or Gold thrid.

Garnishment (gā'nish'mēt), [f. *GARNISH* v. + -MENT. Cf. MDu. *garnissement*, perh. from an unrecorded OFr. word.]

1. Adornment, decoration.

1550 in *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xxix. 238 All manner of garnishments and apparel of silver and gold, such as altar-cloths, copes, &c. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* Aij b. Surely for the garnishment of phrase and style thereof I have no great regard. 1632 *EARL OF CORK Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) III. 132 A garnishment of silver of gould-mythes worked. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* I. ix. 91 Thirtie persons, ruff-raff and others, standing in the chambers for a garnishment. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* x. The art of making the worse appear the better garnishment.

2. *Law.* A legal notice or warning, either general, or for the special purposes of (a) summoning a third party to appear in a suit, (b) attaching money in the hands of an heir or other person.

1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 If the Heir do not... upon a Garnishment... shew... that the Executors have sufficient... to answer... the same Debt. 1621 *BOLTON Stat. Ire.* 41 (Act 7 *Edw. IV*) The Lieutenant of this land... shall I ave power to remove the Exchequer... by the Garnishment of twentie and eight dayes. 1668 *HALE Pref. to Rolles Abridgem.* 5 Garnishment and Interpleader were large titles at Common Law, but now much out of use. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Garnishment*, a Warning given to any for his Appearance, for the better clearing of the Cause, and informing of the Court. 1873 *Kent's Comm.* II. xl. 568 In which, by the process of garnishment, the rival claimant is brought into the suit.

Garnishry (gā'nish'ri), *noun-nd.* [f. *GARNISH* sb. + -RY.] Garnishment, adornment.

1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* li. 62 Herdsmen... whose eyes... Saw in the stars mere garnishry of heaven. 1868 — *Ring & Bk.* iv. 545 A meal all meat... no garnishry.

† **Garnison**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *garnison*, -yson, 5 (?) *gernyson*), *garnisoun*, -eson. [a. OF. *garnison* (ONF. *warmsion*; see *WARNISON*) defence, provision, garrison (= Pr. *g(u)arniso*, It. *guarnizione*, *guarnigione*, Sp. *guarnicion*), f. *garnir* to fit out, *GARNISH*.]

The word became obsolete in the 16th c., its place being taken by the synonymous *GARRISON*.

1. Defence; means of defence.

c1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 7 371 The gretteste and strongeste garnyson that a riche man may have, is as wel to kepen his persone as his goodes, is that he be blowed amonges his subgetz and with his neighebores. c1400 *Rom. Rote* 404 Thus Ielousye hath enviroin Set aboute his garnisoun With walles rounde, and dicke depe. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 276/1 Saynt Augustyn... fyghyng in defence of trouthe of feythe and of garnyson of the churche, surmounted alle the other doctours of the churche. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* iii. x. 187 A lorde sente a man of armes for the garnyson of som forresse of his owne.

2. Stores of victual for an army, a besieged place, etc.

1483 *CAXTON Godfrey* cxviii. 177 The poure Cristen men that had not in theyr howses garnyson sufficient for longe tyme they made them to voyde the town. 1489 *Faytes of A.* i. xlii. 31 Defensible necessaryes and al maner of garnyson. †a1500 *Barbour's Bruce* xvii. 294 (ed. Hart 1616) With gret garnisoun [Edin. MS. *warisoun*, Camb. MS. *varnyng*] of vitale.

3. A body of men stationed in a fortress or other place for purposes of defence.

c1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 7 61 We conveille fat in thyn hous thou sette sufficient garnison so that they may as wel thy

body as thyn hous defende. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A. II.* iii. 95 Hys garnyson shulde yssue out of the castelles and townes. 1528 *Rox Rede me* (Arh.) 49 Have they of angels eny garnyson Ye god knoweth many a legion Att all tymes theym to socoure. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 5 He pat ane garnison of tua thousand men viith in the toune of sanct quyntine. 1609 Bialle (Douay) 1 *Kings* xiv. 12 And the men of the garnison spake to Jonathas and to his esquier.

b. ? A stronghold or fortress occupied by armed forces. (Somewhat doubtful.)

c. 1430 *Lvdc. Hors. Shepe, & G.* 123 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 19 With-ovyn werr... we may nat aue and kepe our Right, Oure garnesons [i.e. garnisons] ne oure castells olde. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 128 Telle vs what nombre of men may yssue out of all your garnysons the Fortresses alwayes kept. 1520 *Barclay Salis's Jugurth* xxxv. 46 On the other syde thinhabitantes of the towne and garnyson restyed manly.

c. In *garrison* = in *garrison* (see *GARRISON* sb. 5). 1583 T. Stocker *Civ. Warres Loue* C. II. 302, Seuen of the Wallon Ensignes, of the nine, whiche laie in *Garrison* at Mastright.

† *Garrison*, v. Obs. rare. In 7 *garrison*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To *garrison* (a place).

1583 T. Stocker *Civ. Warres Loue* C. I. 39 (margin), Count Mansfielde *garnysone*th Antwerp. 1656 *HARRINGTON Oceana* (1658) 84 A Common-wealth Established in her rise upon Fifty such Towers, and so *Garnisoned* as are the Tribes of Oceana, containing one hundred thousand Elders upon the Annual List, and yet but an out-guard.

Garnissh (e, obs. form of *GARNISH* v.

Garniter, var. *GARNETER*, Obs.

Garniture (gā'nitūr). [a. F. *garniture* (f. *garnir* vb.), which occurs in most of the senses of the Eng. word.]

1. Furniture, outfit, appurtenances.

1532 *HERVET Xenophon's Houshe*. (1768) 38 Pannes, caudrons, and other garnitures of the kitchen. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *La garniture d'un lit, d'une esche, ou quelque chose*, the garniture or furniture of a bed, sword, or any other thing. 1854 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Magd. Heburn* III. 205 The table sparkles with silver cups and antique wealth of garniture. 1878 *SCILLER Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Garniture* of a boiler, all apparatus which serve for the safety of a boiler, all steam-pipes, stoking-tools, etc.).

b. Trappings, harness (of horses, etc.). ? Obs. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. 111. 77 The garniture of the Mules are but ordinary. 1822 *Scott Kenilw.* xxiv, A palfrey, with a side-saddle and all other garniture for a woman's mounting.

2. Ornament, trimming, etc., added to dress.

1659 *Dryden Minda Queen* v. 1, A man of garniture and feather is above the dispensation of the sword. 1684 J. Lacy *Sir H. Bunyon* ii. li. My French garniture, a pox on 'em, is not yet arrived from Paris. 1706 *PHILLIPS* ed. Kersey, *Garniture*, the trimming of a Suit with Ribbons, precious Stones, &c. as a *Garniture of Diamonds*. 1710 *STEELE Tattler* No. 116 ¶ 7 Stomachers, Caps, Facings of my Wastcoat-Sleeves, and other Garnitures suitable to my Age and Quality. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcv. 437 A garniture of saphirs, as buttons, sword, star, watch, snuff-box, &c. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxviii. A military surcoat... which had once been froged and braided all over, but was now sadly shorn of its garniture. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 6/3 At the wrists the sleeves... are finished with a two-inch garniture of violets.

3. Ornament, embellishment generally.

1685 *Crowne Sir C. Nice* iii. I hestow some garniture on plays, as a song or a prologue. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* iv. xii. 214 The suitableness of Animals Clothing; and Garniture and Garniture thereof. a. 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* III. 131 Where real Kindnesses are done, the circumstantial Garnitures of Love (as I may so call them) may be dispensed with. 1762 *FOOTE Lyr.* i. Wks. 1799 I. 283 A man is naturally permitted more ornament and garniture to his conversation than they will allow in this latitude. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser.* i. *Macquy End*, She happily missed all that train of female garniture which passeth by the name of accomplishments. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* 178 No verbal garniture of a transcendental kind.

b. Applied to natural objects (as trees, etc.) as ornaments of the landscape.

1634 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* ii. 80 This destroying of the outward garniture of the earth is but the first onset. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* i. ix. The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 56 To their right lay the sedgey pond of Blackwell's Island, dense in the fresh garniture of living green. 1863 *Mrs. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* ii. 60 The pomp and garniture of God's creation—the green fields and the forest glades.

4. Apparel, costume, dress.

1827 *POLLACK Course T.* vii. Gloomy garniture of purchased woe. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 365, I have never before alluded to the garniture of my outer man.

5. Trimming or dressing of a dish. Also fig.

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sturgeon*, It may be... set out with a Marinade, or other Garniture. 1761 *WESLEY Hym.* (1872) XIII. 323 This means nothing; it is mere garniture. 1852 *GODOLPHIN Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 5 If he has skillfully dressed a rather spare dish of knowledge with the garniture of amusement. 1888 *FIRTH Autobiog.* III. 131 A huge bear's head, with the usual garniture, was placed upon the table.

Garnop, var. *GARDNAP*, Obs.

Garnsdorffite (gā'nsdɔrfait). *Min.* [f. *Garnsdorf* in Saxony, where it is found; named by Brooke and Miller in 1852.] A synonym of *Pissophanite*. 1852 *Brooke & Miller Phillips's Min.* 544 *Garnsdorffite*... is found in soft rock. 1861 *BRISTOW Gloss. Min.* 149 *Garnsdorffite*, a name for *Pissophanite*.

Garnsey (violet), var. *GUERNSEY*.

† *Garnwin*, Obs. rare. [OE. *garn-winde*, f. *garn* YARN + *winde* = OHG. *winda* (G. *winde*)

winding-wheel, f. *windan* to WIND; cf. Du. *garn-winder*, G. *garnwinde* (LG. *garwinne*), Icel. *garn-winda*. The ME. form has the northern (Scandinavian) GARN for *yarn*.] = next.

c. 1255 *Corpus Gloss.* 1735, *Reponile*, *garnwinde*. a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 213/1 *Conductum*, *garnwinde*. 14... *Metz. Voc. Ihd.* 628/1 *Garne wyne*, *Iurgillum*. 14... *Nominales* MS. (Hallw.) A par *garnwin*, *gargillum*.

Garnwinkle, *yarnwinkle*. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 5 *garnwyndil*, *garwyndyl* (le, -elle), -wyngyll, 6 *garnwindell*, 7, 9 *garnwindles* (-winnles). Also 5 *garn*, -yer. [f. GARN, YARN + *windel* formed as instrumental noun to OE. *windan* to WIND; cf. OE. *windel* basket, G. *windel* swaddling-band, Sw. *windel* whirl, spiral, ON. *windill* wisp, *windla* to wind. So Ger. *garnwindel*. (15th c.) beside *winde*.] A rotatory appliance, on which a skein of yarn is placed in order to be more easily wound into a ball.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/1 *Garwyndylle* (S. *garwyndyl*, or *garwyndyl*, P. *garwyngyll*), *gargillum*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 150/2 A *Garwyndelle* (A. A. *Garne* qweyle or A. *garwyndylle*, *denolutorium*, *gargillum*). 1674-91 *RAY Collect. Words*, *Gloss. Northan*, 142 *Garn-Windles*, harpe-done, Rhombus. 1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.*, *Garn winnells*, a wooden cross from which yarn is wound off.

2. Comb., as *garnwindle-blades*, -stocks.

14... *Nom.* in Wt. Wülcker 605/35 *Hoc iurgillum* [printed *nirgillum*], a par *garnwindil-blades*. 1576 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 260 A spinning wheel... ij *garnwindell* stocks. || *Garookuh*, *garrooka*. (See *quots.*)

1855 *Centiv. Suppl.*, *Garookuh*, a vessel met with in the Persian Gulf... In length it varies from 50 to 100 feet, and is remarkable for the keel being only one-third the length of the boat. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-book*, *Garrooka*, a fishing-craft of the Gulf of Persia. Also in mod. Dicts.

Garotte: see *GARROTTE*.

† *Garous*, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *gar-um* GARUM + *-ous*.] Of or resembling GARUM.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 114 A different and offensive odour, proceeding partly from it's food, that being especially fish, whereof this humor may be a garous excretion or a raucide [sic] and olidous separation.

Garous (s), obs. form of *CAROUSE*.

Gar-pike (gā'pīk). [formed after *GARFISH*: see *PIKE*.] = *GARFISH*.

1776 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 283 *Garpike*... this fish, which is found in many places, is known by the name of the Sea-Needle. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2305 The *gar-pike* of the western rivers. 1866 *OWEN Anat. Vertebrates* i. iv. 275 The Tench, the *Garpike*, and the common Eel. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 515/2 The *gar-pike* of Western lakes. *attrib.* 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 185 *Savage fishes*, of the *garpike* type.

† *Garquince*, Obs.

a 1483 *Liter Nig.* in *Houshe. Ord.* (1790) 81. He resceyvyth... all manner of spyces to make confections, garquinces, plates, sedes, and all other spycery nedefull.

Garr, obs. form of *GAR* sb. and v.

Garran: see *GARRON*.

Garrat, obs. form of *GARRET*.

Garrawse, obs. form of *CAROUSE*.

1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 152 Gentlemen *garrawse* onely in Wine.

† *Garryay*, Sc. and north. Obs. Also 7 *garry*. [? f. OF. *guerret-er* to make war, to harry; see *WERREVE* v.] a. ? Armed force. b. Commotion, disturbance, noise, row.

c. 1450 *HENRYSON Park. Beistis* 270 As thay wer carpard in this cais with knakis, And all the court in *garry*, and in gam. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 377 Full soyn he will shape vs to sheynd, And after vs viend his *garryay*. *Ibid.* xiii. 504 He made all the *garryay*. a 1500 *Peebles to Play* in *Wks. Jas. I* (1786) 100 For relling their micht na man rest, For *garryay* and for glew. 1606 *N. Riding Rec.* (1824) I. 50 For making on two severall Saboth daies in June last drinkings and carouses, whereby above the number of cth persons were assembled together with pipes and drummes and dancing all the time of Divine Service. 1725 in *Old Leeds* (1868) 70 Therefore none were to attend 'any such *garryays* or merry nights'.

† *Garre*, sb. Obs. [cf. *GARGET*, *GARGIL*.]

1678 *PHILLIPS*, *Garre*, a kind of disease incident to Hogs.

† *Garre*, v. Obs. [Echoic, but suggested by L. *garrire*; ME. had also *garren*, *garren*, OE. *garrean*, of imitative origin (see *YARRE* v.); cf. MDa., MLG., MHG. *garren* of similar meaning.] *intr.* To growl, snarl; to chatter, chide; to cliirp, twitter. Hence *Garring* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1382 *Wyclif 3 John* 10. I shal moneste his werkis, whiche he doith, *garring*, or chiding [i.e. *garren*] in to us. 1387 *TERRISS Hiden* (Rolls) II. 159 And som vesp straunge wafferynge, chiterynge, haryrynge, and *garrynge* [L. *garritum*] grisbayting. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 Augurteris we calle boi pat tenun to 'e *garring* & flyng of briddis. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 106 The fool... May sing and garre as doth the birde against a shower of raime.

Garre, obs. form of *GAR*.

Garret (græ't), sb. 1. Forms: 4 *garite*, -yto, 5 -yto, 5-6 *garrett* (o, (5 *garret*, *gorrot*), 6 *garrotte*, *gar rite*, 6-8 *garrait*, 6- *garret*. [a. OF. *garite*, *guerite*, watch-tower (mod. F. *guerite* watch-tower, sentry-box, refuge) = Sp. *garita* (? from Fr.), Pg. *garita*; of Teut. origin, connected with OF. *guarir*, *vaarir*, to preserve, guard, cure (mod. F. *guérir* to cure), ad. Teut. **garjan* to defend, pro-

tect; the precise formation of the sb. has not been satisfactorily explained.]

† 1. A turret projecting from the top of a tower or from the parapet of a fortification; a watch-tower. Obs.

13... *Sir Benes* (A.) 1658 He be-held forþer a lite To a chaunher vnder a garite. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conz.* 9101 Pe garretes oboven he yhates bryght Of þe cetē of heven. 1 lyken þus ryght, Tyll he garrettes of a cetē of gold. 1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 562 There salue appone Godarde a garrete he rerede. a 1450 *Kyt. de la Tour* (1868) 83 She putte her in a garret to see the Kinge Josue passe. 1598 *BARNET Theor. Warres* iv. iv. 112 *Garrits* and watch houses, where the... Sentinels are to be placed.

2. A room on the uppermost floor of a house; an apartment formed either partially or wholly within the roof, an attic. *From cellar to garret, from garret to kitchen*, etc.: over the whole house.

1483 *Caxton Cate* v. h. What shold auyllē... a garrete ful of whete or a celer ful of wyn. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbach's Husb.* i. (1866) 43 In countreys that are very wette and watrishe, it is better to make them [corn lofts] in *Garretes* as hie as may be. 1625 *BACON Apophth.* xvii. Wks. 1859 VII. 180 My Lord St. Alban said that wise Nature did never put her precious jewels into a *garret* four stories high; and therefore that exceeding tall men had ever very empty heads. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1852) 368 This is not for an unhutted fellow to discuss in the *Garret*, at his tressle. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 262 Two Stories high, besides Cellars and *Garrets*. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* iv. viii. John Bull... ran upstairs and downstairs, from the kitchen to the *garrets*, and from the *garrets* to the kitchen. 1714 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* to W. Montagu 24 Sept. If it were possible to restore liberty to your country... by reducing yourself to a *garret*, I should be pleased to share so glorious a poverty with you. 1781 *GIBSON Decl.* & F. III. 210 The... lodging-house, where the poet *Codrus*, and his wife, were permitted to hire a wretched *garret* immediately under the tiles. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 231 The news of his arrival circulated from the cellar to the *garret*. 1849 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 80, I was through all our house yesterday, from *garret* to kitchen. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 11 His [Johnson's] happiest effort is a dissertation upon the advantage of living in *garrets*.

fig. 1812 H. B. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 132 We'll talk of our gambols... Till Phœbus looks out of his *garret*.

3. *slang.* a. The head; esp. in phrases to be wrong in one's *garret*, to have one's *garret* unfurnished, etc. b. (See *quot.* 1812.)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Garret*, or *Upper Story*, the head. His *garret*, or upper story, is empty, or unfurnished; i.e. he has no brains, he is a fool. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Garret*, the sob-packet. 1840 *BARNHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Bogman's Rag*, What's called the claret flew over the *garret*. 1869 *Lloyd's Gloss. s.v.*, To be wrong in *garret*, to be wanting in intellect, or suffering from temporary delirium.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *garret-poverty*, -room, -stairs, -story, -window; *garret-high* adj.; *garret-wise* adv.; *garret-lock* (see *quot.*); *garret-master*, a cabinet-maker, lock-smith, etc. who works on his own account, selling his manufacture to the dealers direct (cf. *CHAMBER-MASTER*).

1684 *DRYDEN Prolog. to Disappointment* 46 He hires some lonely room, love's fruits to gather, And 'garret-high' rebels against his father. 1848-52 *Dict. Archit.*, '*Garret-lock*, the term applied to locks of the most inferior description, because they are made by men of small means who live and work in *garrets*. 1861 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 376/2 In the shoe trade... they are called 'chamber-masters', in 'the cabinet-trade' they are termed 'garret-masters'. *Ibid.* III. 223/2 The *garret-masters* are a class of small 'trade-working masters', supplying both capital and labour. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/3 Complaints made by the local Locksmiths' Trades Union, as to the sub-letting of Navy contracts to *garret-masters* not under factory inspection. 17... *Addit. to Pofe* (1776) I. 117 Again my 'garret poverty' is shown by the mean covering of this Portland stone. 267 J. DAVIES *Sibylls* i. viii. 23 There may be some brain which hath 'garret-room' to receive it. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxiv, It was a bare *garret-room*. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1859) 69 My aunt came hastily up the 'garret-stairs'. 1866 *FORSYTH Beauties* Scott. IV. 1 Most of them have now what the country people call a loft; i.e. a 'garret-story'. 1611 *CORCOR, Lucarne*, a 'garret window, or window in the roof of a house, etc. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* II. 531 The rooms on the second floor are still arranged 'garret-wise'.

† *Garret*, sb. 2

1626 *BACON Synta* § 352 The Experiment of Wood that Shinneth in the Darke... The Colour of the Shining Part, by Day-light, is in some Peeces White, in some Peeces inclining to Red; Which in the Country they call the White and Red *Garret*.

Garret (græ't), v. *Build*. [Of uncertain origin; cf. *GALLET* v.] *trans.* To insert small pieces of stone in the joints of (coarse masonry). Hence *Garretting* vbl. sb. (see *quots.* 1845 and 1893).

1845 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Garretting*, small splinters of stone, inserted in the joints of coarse masonry; they are stuck in after the work is built. Flint walls are very frequently *garretted*. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 45 The old way of 'garretting' flint-work, that is, of inserting small flint-slivers in the mortar of the joints. 1893 *SURGEY Gloss.*, *Garretting*, a species of pointing of stonework with small chips of stone in the joints.

Garretted (græ'tid), ppl. a. Also 6 *garryted*, 7-8 *garrotted*. [f. *GARNET* sb. 1 + *-ED*.]

1. Provided with 'garrets' (see *GARNET* sb. 1). 1531 *Surr. Tower Lond.* in *Bayley Hist. Tower* i. (1821) App. p. ix. The whiche forside wall p'te of it to be very dyd, *garryted*, coped, lowped, and also crestyde. 1608 *CARRW Cornwall* 121 a, An uneasy landing place for boats... fenced

with a garretted wall. c1630 RISOON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1820) 202 A castle they have, garretted with turrets at every corner. 1675 OGBLY *Brit.* 55 East and West Loos . . . towards the Sea are fenced with a Garretted Wall. 1797 MATON *West. Count. Eng.* I. 262 A circular garretted wall, inclosing some traces of buildings.

2. Lodged in a garret. *rare*—1.

1837 WOROSW. *Sonn.* 'They who have seen the noble Roman's scorn'; Laying down his head, When the blank day is over, garretted, In his ancestral palace.

Garreteer (gæ'rētē-er). Also (7) garreteer, garritier, 8-9 garreteer. [GARRÉTÉER, 1 + -ER.] One who lives in a garret; *esp.* an impecunious author or literary hack.

[1650, 1653: Examples of these dates are prob. misprints; see GAZETTEER 1.] 1720 BENTLEY *Lett.* 31 Dec. Wks. 1836-8 III. 538 Let other scribblers and garreteers take some caution from his example. 1739 P. WHITEHEAD *Manners* 15 Down, down, ye hungry Garreteers, descend. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 325 If they be not garreteers, living out of the world, and never seeing a newspaper. 1887 MISS BRITHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin* II. xviii. 248 The editorial 'I am very sorry'—how many garreteers has it driven to suicide?

attrib. 1835 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 149 Sir Southey, now chang'd from his garreteer state, To write silly odes, and palaver the great.

Garrhial, var. GAVIAL.

† **Garrise**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [? back-formation from GARRISON.] *trans.* To station as a garrison. (Cf. GARRISON *v.* 3.)

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. ii. 287 Your Lordship is to assemble your forces together . . . and because they lye dispersed, for the more expeditions sake, to take them in your way Westward, as they are garried.

Garrison (gæ'rison), *sb.* Forms: 3, 5-8 garrison, 3, 6 garyson (e, 4 garris(ou)n, garrisoun, geryzoun, 4-5 garysoun, 4-7 garrisoun (e, 5 garyson (e, 6-7 *Sc.* garesone, -oun, 7 guarison), 5-6 garryson, (6 garrisoun), 6- garrison. [1. OF. *garison*, *garisson*, *guarison* (ONF. *warison* WARISON), defence, safety, provision, store, f. *garir*, *guarir*, to defend, preserve, furnish, ad. OHG. *warjan* to defend (= OE. *werian* WEAR *v.* 2). Senses 1 and 2 agree with the uses of the French word. The further development is app. due to confusion with F. *garison* GARRISON, which had the same meanings of 'defence' and 'supplies', as well as that of 'garrison'. There is not sufficient evidence to show that the last was ever a common sense of F. *garison*: Godefroy gives only one quotation for it. It seems probable that the specially English sense of 'fortress', 'stronghold' (see p. led to the identification of the two words and to the final adoption of 'garrison' in place of 'garison'.]

† 1. Store, treasure; donation, gift. *Obs.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8461 Pe king of Camele made pays & an amirail al so & seue how gret garrison hom non harm to do. 1310 *Gau. & Gr. Kent.* 1837 He may pat he nolde nephe in no wyse Nauper golde ne garysoun. c1400-50 *Alexander* 1074 Geuys him garsons of gold & of gud stanes. c1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 6835 Of hir kyngs and þair garysouns. What þai gaf, landes and tounis.

† 2. Defence, protection; deliverance, safety; means of defence. *Obs.* c1320 *Cast. Love* 870 God . . . nom flesch and blood of hire, to bringe His folk out of prison: Pat was v. garysoun. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3248, I can nat seen how thow mayst go Other weyes to garysoun. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Exan.* *Par. Cor.* 5 It is no weake and feble thing, but a thing of Gods owne doing, muche more mightie and effectual, than is any mans power and garrisons. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 46 He hath an innumerable gard to whome he hath geuen in charge to traualle for our safetie, and that so long as we be compassed with the garrison and support of them . . . we be without all reach of hurt.

3. † a. A fortress or stronghold (*obs.*). b. (from sense 4) A place in which troops are quartered for defensive or other military purposes; a garrison-town. c1430 *Lyons. Horrt. Shefe*, & G. (Roxb.) 21 With outte werre . . . We may not saue ne kepe our right Our garysouns [w. r. garysounes] ner castellis olde. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1881 Garsone, stronge place (ff. *garyzone*, or garsone, strong holde), *muiciniun*. c1450 *Gologros & Gau.* 1144 Quhen that Gawayne . . . Wes cummyng to the castel . . . Gromys of that garysoun maid ganyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1501 A Garrison, *muiciniun*. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* an. 1454 (1533) 200 a/2, Lord Talbot . . . in defendyng of the kyng's Garysouns, was beset with Frens men at a place named Castyllion. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 280 The toun of New Castell upon Tyne, and in all other garysouns on the marches of Scotlande. 1654 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 314 Went by Newark-on-Trent, a brave toun and garrison. 1743 *CARR. WOODROOFE* in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. II. xx. 88 With directions to look for a proper place to build a garrison. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. ii. 372 He . . . with his own soldiers invested Werk Castle, a garrison of the English. 1799 *Med. Trul.* I. 462, I would propose that a ship of the line . . . be employed as a lazaretto . . . and stationed . . . opposite the garrison.

4. † a. A body or troop of persons (*obs.*). b. A body of soldiers stationed in a fortress or other place for purposes of defence, etc.

In sense b the word has taken the place of the older GARRISON.

a. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv. 35 Jonet the weido on an bussome rynd off wich with an wider [w. r. wondrous] garesoun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, After this sentence all the garyson of the knyghtes and tumentours gathered abode hym. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1536) D iiij, If I lende garysouns of meyne of arines. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 150 The nobillis all

in ane greit garesone, For the most part passit out of the toun.

b. 1542 UNALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 161 b, When certain persones moued hym and would haue had hym to kepe the cities with garysons . . . he said [etc.]. 1587 HOLMES *Scot. Chron.* 237 f, He made the castle stronger, in which he placed a valiant garrison. 1593 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 72 If at the same tyme the garysounes at Berwick and Carlill mad inroads into the Countrey. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Strong forts erected . . . and strong garrisons maintained in them. 1801 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 347 The garrison could not remain in that fort opposed to the fire of a man of war. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 221 He . . . gave orders that the forts demanded should be opened to British garrisons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 15 The hulk of the garrison . . . lay cantoned along the Roman wall.

fig. 1548 LO. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* Cj, Haungy the sea for wall, the muttall loue for garrison, and God for defence. 1598 DRAVTON *Heroic. Ep.*, *Black Prince* to *Cities Salisbury* 126 Thy virtuous thoughts . . . Like careful skouts, passe vp and down thy breast . . . Whilst at the blessed garrison do sleepe. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* (ed. 2) To *Parl. Eng.*, To inslave the dignity of man, to put a garrison upon his neck of empty and overdimid'd precepts. 1754 COWPER *Ep. to R. Lloyd* 18 A fierce banditti . . . That . . . daily threaten to drive thence My little garrison of sense.

† c. *Place, town of garrison*: a garrison-town. 1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI. v.* iv. 168 Onely reseru'd, you claime no interest In any of our Townes of Garrison. 1592 NASHE P. *Penitence Wks.* (Grosart) II. 79 If he haue bene ouer, and visited a towne of Garrison. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 208 He learnt his trade in a Towne of Garrison neere famish't. 1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wandering to see the West Civ.* For at all places of Garrison, there is very strict examinations of persons.

5. Phrases. In *garrison* [*F. en garrison*]: doing duty as a garrison or as one of a garrison. (To go or be sent) into *garrison*: to do garrison duty. To keep *garrison*: to maintain a force of armed men in a fortified place; to be 'in garrison'.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 200 Whan the souldyours, that Subyn had lefte there in garysoun, herde [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 30 All the souldiers whiche the duke of Orleans had lefte there in garrison to defende the bridge. c1550 *Deb. betw. Somer & Wynt.* 39 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 35 They haue no wyll to labour, in felde nor in garysone. 1596 SPENSER *State Rel.* Wks. (Globe) 652 f The Earl of Tyrone is nowe accompted the strongest; upon him would I lay 8000 men in garrison. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe v. Wks.* 183 III. 69 My husband is in garrison 'i the Low-Countries. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4377/2 Part of their Troops . . . are to remain in Garrison there; the rest are to go into Garrison at Mantua. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. xv, His soldiers keep garrison. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 176 The Circus, in which a certain Count kept garrison for his own Security. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* VI. vi. 90 Those in garrison at Goletta threatened to give up that important fortress. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The elite or flower of the Janissaries of Constantinople is frequently sent into garrison on the frontiers of Turkey.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *garrison-artillery*, *battalion*, *guard*, *gun*, *man*, *preaching*, *soldier*; *garrison-carriage* (see *quot.*); *garrison-hack* *slang*, a woman who flirts indiscriminately with the officers of a garrison (Farmer); *garrison-hold*, possession or occupation by means of a garrison; *garrison-town*, a fortified town in which a garrison is stationed; † so *garrison-house*.

1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Garrison Artillery*. 1809 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 737/2 (He) was promoted to the rank of Major in the sixth Garrison-Battalion then in Ireland. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Carrriages*, *Garrison Carrriages*, carrriages constructed for such guns and howitzers as are not intended for transport, and which are generally placed on the ramparts of a fortress [etc.]. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 206/2 No person under the dignity of a chief Rajah has the honour of being saluted by the 'garrison guard. 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* i. 8 The 'garrison backs, or *passé belles*, whose names and flirtations are standing jokes. 1800 *Athenaeum* 8 Feb. 176/1 The heroine is a 'garrison-hack'. 1888 W. CORV *Lett. & Trils.* (1897) 529 We are in danger if we relax our 'garrison-hold of the adjacent island. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 80 Yet were they able to surprize but one 'garrison house. 1586 *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 60 The poor 'garrison-men . . . suffer . . . the greatest miserie. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Ref.* (1861) I. 226 Without undervaluing the influence . . . of the 'garrison preaching of the German military chaplains in the Netherlands. 1617 MORSYON *Itin.* I. 11 The Duke was at great charge in keeping 'Garrison Souldiers at Dresden. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 443 The rest of the Fortifications upon that Coast, the Garrison Souldiers that were therein, when they fled, did overthrow and destroy. 1648 *Art. Peace* ix. in *Milton's Wks.* (1847) 251 f The disposal of the forts, castles, 'garrison-towns. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1668) 35 The Nights in those Garrison Towns . . . brought me . . . weakness. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 346 A strong garrison town.

Garrison (gæ'rison), *v.* [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a garrison, to place troops in (a fortress, town, etc.) for defensive purposes.

1569 STOCKER *It. Diad. Sic.* II. v, After he had garrisoned Sycone. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 634 They Garrison'd Visco. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III (1839) 261 Garrisoning and fortifying such of the towns he had taken, as were most important for their situation and strength. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 315 He . . . fortified the citadel and garrisoned the port. 1805 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 77 In the 'Forty-five, Burleigh Castle . . . was garrisoned for King George.

fig. a 1856 H. MILLER *Paper on Cur. Suite Fossils* (1874) 348 Is bone a thing rather strongly garrisoned by vitality, than itself vital? 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der. vii.* liv, His soul was garrisoned against presentiments and fears. † b. 'To secure by fortresses' (J.); to protect with a garrison. *Obs.*

1693 G. STEPHEN in *Dryden's Jucenal* Sat. viii. (1667) 194 Those Forces join Which Garrison the Conquests near the Rhine. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 372 We have been . . . fortifying and garrisoning ourselves at home.

† c. *intr.* To establish a garrison or military post. *Obs. rare*—1.

1796 CAYALLIER *Mem.* III. 163 He garrison'd in several Places, that he might be the more ready to disturb and deprive us of all Means of getting Provisions.

2. Of troops: To occupy as a garrison.

1645 LN. DIGBY in *Indow's Mem.* (1699) III. 381 Let them . . . enquire before they put in, lest by any accident the Enemy should have Garrisoned those Places before we come thither. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 23 No great Town, but well fortified and entrenched, garrison'd by three Companies of Foot. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 363 The other towns, which were garrisoned by the Greek mercenaries, refused to receive him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xvii. 99 The fort was stormed. The soldiers who had garrisoned it fled in confusion to the city.

transf. and fig. 1646 J. HALL *Poems*, *The Call* 6 I'll keep off harms, If thou'l't be pleas'd to garrison mine arms. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* lxvii, Since thou took'st it [my Heart] by Assault from Me, 'Tis Garrison'd so strong with Thoughts of Thee. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 201 O Make my Heart thy Care, No Rebels then will garrison my Breast. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 439 The convent, although spacious, is garrisoned by only seven monks.

3. To put 'in garrison' or on garrison-duty; to station as a garrison. Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *State Rel.* Wks. (Globe) 651/2, I would wish the chief power of the army to be garrisoned in one country that is strongest. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. vii. § 4. 347 Hippios or Hippion, a Cite so called of a Colonie of Horsemen, there garrisoned by Herod. 1671 MURTON *Samson* 1497 Garrisoned round about him like a camp Of faithful soldiery. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/3 He was garrisoned . . . in the highest of the French forts on the Savoy Alps.

Hence *Garrisoned* (*town*), furnished with or defended by a garrison; also = *garrison* (*town*); *Garrisoning* *vbl. sb.* and *gpl. a.* Also *Garrison*, a garrison-soldier.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 121 Much less let him marvel to find Baths in garrisoned Towns. 1681 NEVILL *Plato Rediv.* 241 The Second great Prerogative the King enjoys, is the sole Disposal and Ordering of the Militia . . . Garrisoning and Fortifying places [etc.]. 1693 W. FREKE *Art of War* xiv. 278 Military Discipline is as necessary for Your Garrisoning in their Salles, as Your Field Souldiers in their March. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 374 A garrisoned sea-town. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 393 The garrisoning army . . . consisted of 10,107 officers, 353,102 men. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Sept. 5/3 A specially recruited Indian army . . . for the garrisoning of Egypt. 1894 *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 886/5 The Chouans attacked Teilleul, a garrisoned town.

† **Garrisonian**, *sb.* 1 *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. GARRISON + -IAN*.] One who lives in a fort or garrison-town.

1772 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1809) I. xxii. 172 All the spirit that diverted you in my description of our garrisonians, is evaporated. 1786 *Ibid.* (1809) II. xxiii. 118.

Garrisonian (gæ'risoni'an), *a.* and *sb.* 2 [*f. the proper name Garrison + -IAN*.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to W. L. Garrison, a leader in the American anti-slavery agitation. B. *sb.* A follower or supporter of Garrison; an abolitionist.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 111 Garrisonian antislavery movement. 1890 C. MARTYN *W. Phillips* 160 The Church . . . had accused the Garrisonians of infidelity. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 30 June 490/2 The Garrisonian abolitionists.

So *Garrisonism*, the anti-slavery principles of Garrison; abolitionism.

1848 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 125 Theodore Parker's letter . . . is full of Garrisonism from one end to the other. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 98 The wires of Calhounism and Garrisonism were joined and the war began.

† **Garrisonize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. GARRISON sb. + -IZE*.] *trans.* To furnish with a garrison.

1657 EARL MONTMOUTH *Tr. Parvati's Pol. Discourses* 176 Not being able to garrisonise or furnish so many Fortresses with things necessary.

† **Garrisonment**, *Obs. rare*—1. ? = GARRISON sb. 4.

1592 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 Set some garrisonment before the gate of thy Tabernacle, to oppugne the disposers of thy Tabernacle.

Garrit, *obs. form* of GARRET.

† **Garritour**, *Obs. Sc.* Also 6 garritour, garritour. [*f. OF. garite GARRET + -our -OR*.] One who occupies a 'garret' or watch-tower; a watchman on a tower or wall.

1501 DOUGLAS *Fal. Hon.* III. lv, Than on the wall ane garritour I consider, Proclamand loud that did thair hartis swidder. 1560 ROLLAND *Cent. Venus* II. 857 On the wallheid was gretted Garritour Dame Chaistite, in armis most active. 1580 *Ino. R. Warir.* (1815) 301 And in the nether hous thair of [the quhitte toure] are stand bed for the garritour.

Garron 1, *garran* (gæ'ræn). Forms: 6-9 garran, (6 garrant, 6-7 garon, 7 gwarant, gar-

roon(e, 7, 9 garrone, 7-8 gerran, 8-9 girran), 6- garron. [a. Gael. *garran*, Irish *garrdín*.] A small and inferior kind of horse bred and used chiefly in Ireland and Scotland.

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 169 That the saide Kerynganym shall pay yerely to our Sovereigne Lorde the Fergan for every horse, mare, garran, kowe, oxe, and bull . . . 1566 *J. Hooker Chron. Irel. in Holished II.* 1566 His carriage horses (which they terme garrans) waxed faint. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny I.* 466 Horses, Mules, and such laboring garrans. 1633 *STAFFORD Pac. Hist.* (1821) ii. 39 Three thousand Mares and Gerrans. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anal.* (1691) 41 The Footmanship. . . almost quite lost. . . every man now keeping a small Garran to ride on. 1725-6 *CARTE Ormondell* i. 405 Men. . . whose horses were most of them no better than garrans. 1792 *A. Young Trav. France* 200, I thought that the Irish garrans had no rivals on the globe. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 299 Neither carts nor any other sort of carriage could be used, the whole intercourse of the country being carried on by means of Highland ponies or garrans. 1891 *R. KIPLING Light that failed ii.* The seediest, weediest Egyptian garron offered for sale in Cairo or Alexandria.

attrib. 1681 *DINELEY Jral. Tour Irel. in Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. i. 175 The garrans horses many going without shoes. 1792 *A. Young Trav. France* 85 That province [Brittany] is infested in every stable with a pack of garran pony stallions, sufficient to perpetuate the miserable breed that is every where seen. 1895 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xiii. xlii. V. 127 Thick-skold peasants . . . mount your garron plough-horses.

Hence *Garron* *a.*, resembling the garron (breed). 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 58 Our ugly, crooked, garronly Breed.

Garron *2* (gæ'ron). Also 6 *Sc. garrown*, *gar-rone*, *garoun*, 7 *Sc. garroun*. [? a. ONF. **garroun* = OF. *garroun* branch of a tree.]

+ 1. *Sc. ? A* beam of wood. *Obs.* 1543 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 18 (Jam.) Greit treis, rwif sparris, garrownis. 1554-5 in *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1871) II. 307 Item, for uthir three garrownis coft fra Robert Gray to be hand spalkis vij. 1612 *Bk. Customs in Holyrood's Ledger* (1867) 308 Garrownes, singkle the hundreth xlii 4, double the hundreth xliii 8. 1615 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 276 Dang at his hall dur with ane garroun.

2. (More fully *garron-nail*.) A kind of large nail. 1552-3 in *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1871) II. 276 Item vij* garrone nails thairto ix*. 1833 *LOUGDON Enyel. Cottage Archit.* § 1072 The rafters to be . . . checked and spiked together with double garron nails.

Garrooka: see *GARROOKH*.

+ *Garrot* *1*. *Obs. rare* *1*. [a. F. *garrot* 'the Wythers of a horse, &c.; also, a wring, or pinch in the Wythers' (Cotgr.).] A disease of horses.

1600 *SURFLET Country Farme* i. xxviii. 193 For the garrot: plucke away the flesh that is dead with a sharpe instrument.

Garrot *2* (gæ'rot). Also *garrott*. [a. F. *garrot* (1757 in *Hatz. Darm.*)] A sea-duck of the genus *Clangula*; esp. the Golden-eye (*C. glaucion*). *Harlequin garrot*: see *HARLEQUIN* 6.

1829 *GRIFFITH Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* VIII. 609 We may, moreover, separate (from the Lobate Duck, Shaw) the Garrots, *Clangula*, Leach, whose bill is shorter and narrower in front. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 314 Golden eye, 'Garrot', *Clangula chrysophthalmus*.

Garrot *3* (gæ'rot). [a. F. *garrot*: see next.]

1. *Antiq.* A lever used for winding a cross-bow. Only in mod. writers, with erroneous explanation. 1824 *MEYRICK Antient Armour* III. Gloss, *Garrotus*, the garrot or quarrel for the cross-bow. It was also used to imply a lever.

2. *Surg.* (See quot.)

1845 *S. PALMER Pentaglot Dict.*, *Garrot*, in Surgery, a small cylinder of wood, employed to tighten the circular band, by which the artery of a limb is compressed, in order to suspend the circulation of the blood in hæmorrhage from accident, amputation, or aneurism. (In mod. Dicts.)

Garrotte, *garotte* (gä'rt), *sb.* Also *gar-roto*, *garrot*. [a. Sp. *garrote* (the form now prevailing being through Fr. vb. *garrotter*: see *GARROTTER* v.) = F. *garrot* (from 13th c.) stick, *spec.* packing-stick, etc.; of obscure origin: cf. *GARRON* -.]

+ 1. 'A endgell to winde a cord as carriers do to packe their wanclets with' (Minshcu). *Obs. rare*.

1659 *J. MABUSE tr. Fonseca's Dev. Contempt.* 236 Thou hast . . . rich furniture for thy horses, silver Garrotes or Wrests to packe up and fasten thy Sumpter vpon thy strong backed Mules. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 82 There is another kind of torture, employed by the Spanish Inquisition. . . When the patient is placed in this apparatus, his arms, thighs, and ankles are made fast to the sides by means of small cords, which being tightened by means of *garrots*, or rackpins (called by some the *Spanish windlass*), in the same manner precisely as carriers tighten the ropes that fasten down the loads on their carts, cut into the very bone.]

2. The Spanish method of capital punishment by strangulation; the apparatus for inflicting this. 'The cord was originally twisted by means of a *garrote* or packing-stick see sense 1).

1822 *MARNE tr. Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* t. 266 Throwing a cord about his necke, making use of one of the corners of the Chayre, he gaue him the Garrote, wherewith he was strangled to death. 1832 *SOUTHEY Penins. War* III. 54 The man was hanged and quartered, the woman strangled by the *garrote*. 1837 *MAJOR RICHARDSON Brit. Legion* viii. (ed. 2) 210. I have no hesitation in pronouncing death by the garrot, at once the most manly, and the least offensive to the eye. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CCXVI. 82 He next went to Cuba, was wounded and captured, but escaped the *garrote* to follow Walker to Nicaragua.

3. Highway-robbery performed by throttling the victim. *To tip the garrotte*: (*slang*) to use this method of robbery.

1852 *Ann. Reg.* 78 The crime of robbery by means of suffocation, and known as 'garrote', from the Spanish mode of execution, has become exceedingly common. 1856 *Punch* XXXI. 194 The old 'Stand and deliver!' 's all rot; 'Three to one; hit behind; with a wipe round the jowl, boys, That's the ticket—and *Vive la Garrotte!* Let them cly-fake, we'll tip the Garrote.

4. *attrib.*, as *garrotte-man*, -robbery.

1862 *MAYHEW & BUNNY Crim. Pris. Lond.* 5 If India has its Thugs, London has its garrotte men.

Garrotte, *garotte* (gä'rt), *v.* Also 9 *gar-*(*x*)ote. [ad. Sp. *garrotar*, f. *garrote*: see prec. The prevailing form is due to the equivalent F. *garrotter*.]

1. *trans.* To execute by means of the garrote.

1851 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 418 Lopez . . . was publicly garroted at Havannah on the 1st of September. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 4/3 The rule now is to garrotte culprits within the walls of the prison.

2. To throttle (a person) in order to rob him.

1858 [see *GARROTTER* vbl. sb.]. 1869 *J. GREENWOOD Ser. Curries Lond.* 201 A ruffian, committed for trial for garrotting and nearly murdering a gentleman. 1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug. Young ruffians of the class who garrotte their schoolfellows to rob them. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Herald* 16 Feb. 11/8 A man was garrotted last night at Bayard Street, New York.

b. *trans.* and *fig.* To strangle.

1878 *R. JEFFERIES Gamekeeper at home* viii. 184 This happens when the loop . . . has slipped and seized the creature just at the gills. It then garottes the fish. 1893 *K. GRAHAM: Pagan Papers* 38 Commercialism, whose name is Jerry, and who studs the hills with stucco, and garottes the streams with the girder.

Hence *Garrotted* *ppl. a.*

1856 *TYLOR Anahac* ix. 241 Garrotted malefactors sitting bolt upright in the high wooden chairs they had just been executed in.

Garrotter, *garotter* (gä'rt-er). [f. *GAR-ROTE* v. + -ER.] One who garrottes.

1859 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 290 Burkins, the garrotter, who is now in hold in Pentonville for his sins. 1899 *FARRAR St. Paul* i. 496 We . . . cannot read without a shudder even of the flogging of some brutal garrotter. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Mar. 348/4 Lord Bramwell . . . sentenced many a garrotter to the cat.

Garrotting, *garotting* (gä'rt-in), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. Execution by means of the Spanish garrote. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 6/4 In the way of executions, nothing so bad has been seen in Europe for a long time as the garrotting of Higüina Balaguer, a Spanish murderer, at Madrid.

attrib. 1890 *SAINTSBURY in New Rev.* Feb. 136 You go to the gallows, the block, the garrotting chair.

2. The practice of throttling a person for the purpose of robbing him.

1858 *R. S. SUTRES Ask Mamma* xvi. 54 She pursued the even tenour of her way apparently indifferent to everything—even to a garrotting. 1890 *MISSE BUDGIAN Ro. Lynne* II. vi. 134 The heaviest weapon of defence, bought in the days of garrotting.

+ *Garrub*. *Obs. rare* *1*.

1696 *J. F. Merchant's Ware-ho.* 35 There is Silk: Romans, there is Romak Garrub and Cotton Romans . . . The Garrub is the most deceitful of any, for they for the generality wear like Dirt.

Garrulance (gæ'rul-ans). *rare* *1*. [badly f. *GARRULOUS* + -ANCE.] = *GARNULITY*.

1890 *MRS. HUNGERFORD Born Coquette* I. vi. 48 With all the garrulance of youth.

+ *Garrulate*, *v.* *Obs. rare* *1*. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *garruläre*, f. *garrulus*: see *GARRULOUS*.] *trans.* To say or speak with garrulity.

1656 *J. BOURNE Def. Script.* 41 Whatsoever these Quakers garrulate to the contrary.

+ *Garruling*, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare* *1*. [ad. late L. *garruläre*: see prec.] The action of chattering or talking volubly. In quot., of a bird.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The garruling of the stirlene gart the sparrow cheip.

Garrulity (gä'rul-i-ti). [a. F. *garrulité*, ad. L. *garrulitatem*, f. *garrulus*: see *GARRULOUS*.] The quality of being garrulous, loquaciousness.

1581 *W. FOLKE in Confer.* in. (1584) Olij b. Such as are like to proceede from a Fryer, full of impudencie and garrulitie. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 28 Thou thy selfe . . . with thy vaine babling and garrulitie troublest our eares. 1691 *MILTON Samson* 492 Let me here . . . expiate, if possible, my crime, Shamefull garrulitie. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 142 P 2 The prudence of a slave, or the garrulity of a woman, have hindered or promoted the most important schemes. 1788 *H. WALPOLE Remin.* i. 6, I am sensible of the garrulity of old age. 1834 *FRANCIS Ayr. Sk.* vii. 247 All alive with the amusing garrulity of monkeys and parrots. 1859 *TENNISON Guinevere* 329 The novice crying . . . Shame on her own garrulity garrulously. 1859 *PILLIERS Vœux* ii. 25 Nor is this reticence balanced by the garrulity of any other writer.

+ *Garrulose*, *a.* *Obs.* = next.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Garrulose*, full of Talk, always prating. *Garrulous* (gæ'rul-ös), *a.* [f. L. *garrulus* talkative (f. *garrire* to chatter, prattle) + -OUS.]

1. Given to much talking; fond of indulging in talk or chatter; loquacious, talkative.

1601 *CHAPMAN Hiad* iii. Comm. 48 Where they were graue and wise Counsellors, to make them garrulous, as Grasshoppers are stridulous; that application holdeth not

in these old men, though some old men are so. 1730-46 *Thomson Autumn* 1231 Age . . . garrulous, recounts The feats of youth. 1788 *H. WALPOLE Remin.* vii. 46 Such anecdotes . . . have not yet emerged into publicity from the *fortie-forties* of such garrulous *Brantines* as myself. 1820 *W. LIVING Sketch Bk.* II. 176 The house is shown by a garrulous old lady in a frosty red face. 1876 *BLACK Macdonald* I. xviii. 162 The garrulous ancient was for once holding his tongue.

b. *trans.* Of birds and inanimate things: Chattering or babbling. [So L. *garrulus*.]

1854 *TENNISON To F. D. Maurice* v. You'll . . . only hear the moggie gossip *Garrulous* under a roof of pine. 1854 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* i. ii. x. (1879) 239 Birds garrulous in the grove. 1877 *L. MORRIS Epic Hades* ii. 177 The stream stayed its garrulous tongue.

2. Of speech or talk: Characterized by garrulity; full of long rambling statements, wordy.

1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. i. iv. § 16. 9 In a desultory and almost garrulous strain, Bentley pours forth an immense store of novel learning. 1847 *DISRAELI Taurine* ii. ii. Colonel Brace was indulging in his garrulous comments. 1857 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. iv. 149 A very discursive and garrulous history of the time. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* (1874) 6 The tall and grave-faced keeper might have kept up his garrulous talk for hours.

Hence *Garrulously* *adv.*, *Garrulousness*.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II.* *Garrulousness*, Talkativeness, Prating, ness. 1856 *MISS MULOCK J. Halifax* xvi. How I blessed Mrs. Jessop's innocent garrulousness. 1859 *TENNISON Guinevere* 228 To whom the little novice garrulously, 'Yea, but I know' [etc.]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 5/1 Garrulousness chastened into terseness.

Garry, var. *GARRY*. *Obs.*

+ *Garse*, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *garce*, 4 *gerse*, 5 *gaarce*, 6 *garsshe*, 3, 5-8 *garce*. See also *GASH*. [a. OF. **garce*, noun of action f. *garser* (see *GARSE* v.); cf. med.L. *garsa*, *gera* incision, scarification.] A cut, incision, gash.

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 258 *Peo* like *reouffouille* garcen [T. garses] of be ludere skurgen. c 1380 *Sir Ferrius*, 3693 *Pe* dent of *pat sper*. Of ys skyn a litel hit nam. Richard gan gpropie *pat garse*. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 186/1 *Gaarce*, *scarificatio*, *securia*, *incisio*, *scissura*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 224/1 *Garshe* in *wode* or in a knyfe, *hoche*. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Chiquette*, a cutting; a gash, cut, garse. [1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) ii. *Incisura*, a cut, gash, or garse.]

+ *Garse*, *v.* *Med. Obs.* [a. OF. *garser*, *garser* to scarify; in mod.F. *gercer* (dial. *garcer*) to chape, open in cracks, in which sense *Palsgr.* has *garsher*. OF. *garser* glosses *caraxare* (= *char*).] L. form of Gr. *γαράσσειν* to cut, incise: its identification with this word involves phonological difficulties, but is more plausible than the view of Diez that it represents a pop. L. type **carpiäre*, f. *carpere* to pull, pluck. The development of Eng. *garsh*, *gash* from *garu* is obscure; *Palsgrave*'s French form is perhaps not to be relied on.] *trans.* To scarify, to make a series of cuts or incisions in. Also *absol.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. iii. (1495) 224 It is good to garse the legges byneth that the humours may be drawe from the hece downward to the nether parties. c 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 18 A surgian vndoiþ þat þat is hool, whanne he leiþ blood, eijþer garsþ, eijþer brenneþ. 1543 *R. CORLIAN Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Qj b. Gyue it small fyllyps with your nayle and garse it a newe that it may blede well.

Garse (measure for rice): see *GARCE*.

Garsil. *north. dial.* Forms: 4-5 *garsoll*(e), 5 *gars*(e)y, *gressell*, 7 *garzill*, 8-9 *garzil*. [For earlier **garthsel*, **gerthsel* = Da. *gjerdsel*, Sw. *gårdsel* fencing, fencing-stuff, brushwood, f. ON. *garða* (Da. *gjerde*, Sw. *gård*) to fence (f. *garðr* fence: see *GARTH*) + -SEL as in *HMSL*, *YEMSEL*.] Brushwood used for fencing, or (mod.) for burning. [1396 *Mem. Rifon* (Surtees) III. 125 Et in garsell emp. pro clausura Ricardi quondam Roberti de Hundgate, 8d. 1453 *Ibid.* 160 De 12d. sol. pro j. plantat. de gressell cum cariagio, empto pro orto ibidem. Et de 2d. sol. pro faciendo j. cepis ibidem.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/1 *Garselle*. [Not glossed.] 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Garsil*, hedging-wood. 1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Garsil*, hedging-thorns, or other brushwood used in making dead hedges. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Garsil*.

+ *Garsing*, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. *GARSE* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb *GARSE*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 186/2 *Garsyng*, *scarificatio*, *incisio*. a 1450 *MS. Bodl.* 423 li. 208a, *By* medycyn outhir by lidenye *Bledyng* I say either by veyne or by *gar-yng*. 1501 *ANNOLE Chron.* (1811) 172 In that tyme [Wiener] men shulde lete them bloode in ther bodys by garsyng. 1541 *R. CORLIAN Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Nij a. Some [ventose] be with garsyng and other without scarifycacyon.

Garsome, var. *GERSOME*. *Obs.*

Garson'e, *obs.* form of *GARRISON*.

Garson, -*soon*, -*son*: see *GARSON*.

Gars, -*ie*, *obs.* *Sc.* forms of *GNASS*, -*y*.

Garshe, var. *GAISE* *sb.* *Obs.*

Garston, *gerston*. *Obs. exc. dial. and Hist.* [OE. *garstun*, f. *gers* GRASS + *stun* enclosure: see *TOWN*.] A grassy enclosure; a paddock or field. a 1000 *Laws of Ina* c. 42 (Schmid) *Gif* ceorlas *garstun* hebben *zenanne*. a 1377 in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* i. (1876) 560 [A deed of Edward 3rd grants to Ralph, a piece of ground, lying between the 'garston', and the lane]. 1856 *AKERMAN in Archæol.* (1857) XXXVII. 140 The site, formerly a small paddock or garstun, called from a former owner of the land, Purbrick's Close. 1885 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 374 Yards (gerstons or garstons) for rearing stock . . . were enclosed.

Garsum(me, var. GERSOME. Obs.

Gart(e, pa. t. of GAR v.

Gartain, -an(e, -en, Sc. forms of GARTER.

Garte, obs. form of GARTH 2.

Garter (gārtər), *sb.* Forms: 5 gartare, -ere, gardere, gart(o)ur, 6 Sc. gartane, -tain, 6-9 Sc. garten, 4- garter. [a. OF. *gartier*, *gartier*, *gartier* (also *gartiere*, F. *gartière*, whence Sp. *garretera*, It. *giarrettiera*, f. OF. *garet*, *jaret* (f. *jarret*) the bend of the knee (in men), the lower part of the leg (in animals) = Sp. *garrete*, It. *garretto*. A form *jarre*, *garra*, in Fr. dialects answers to Sp. and Pg. *garra*, and may be of Celtic origin = Breton *gar*, Welsh *gâr* the ham or leg-bone; if so the words must have spread from OFr. to the other Romanic tongues. The substitution of *n* for *r* in the Scottish forms is not accounted for.]

1. A band worn round the leg, either above or below the knee, to keep the stocking from falling down.

1328 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiv. 23 Fro a threed of the weft vnto a garter [1388 layner] of a hoos. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/1 Gartere or gardere, *subligar*. 1539 in Pitcairn *Criminal Trials* (1833) l. 297 Beltes and gartanis of taitfeits. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* 51 With ii garters I do bynde the wrestes of the armes. c. 1630 *Rispon Surv. Devon* § 63 (1810) 62 Lancelot... was found hanged in his bed-chamber, by his garter, to the bedstead. 1711 *Adison Spect.* No. 16 p. 1 A Pair of silver Garters buckled below the Knee. 1786 *BURNS Halloween* 24 The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs, Weel knotted on their garten. 1826 *Scott Woodst.* iii, Lassies leaping till you might see where the scarlet garter fastened the light-blue hose. 1865 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* 111. 288. I have knitted myself a pair of garters.

† b. A similar band, worn as a belt or sash. Obs. 1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* li. ii. iv. *Colunnas* 271 From her right shoulder, sloping over-thwart her, A watchet Scarf, or broad imbrodered Garter.

c. *Naut. slang.* Fetters, irons.

1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1780), *Iron Garters*, a cant word for bilboes, or fetters. 1867 in *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. The Garter, the badge of the highest order of English knighthood. Hence, membership of this order; the order itself.

The institution of the order is commonly (on the authority of Froissart) attributed to Edward III about the year 1344. By the time of Selden (1614) it was traditionally asserted that the garter was that of the Countess of Salisbury, which fell off while she danced with the King, who picked it up and tied it on his own leg, saying to those present *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. The Garter as the badge of the Order is a ribbon of dark-blue velvet, edged and buckled with gold, and bearing the above words embroidered in gold, and is worn below the left knee; garters also form part of the ornament of the collar worn by the Knights.

c. 1350 *Wynner & Watoure* 63 And icbe a gartare of golde gerede full riche then was thefe words in be webbe... paynted of plunket. 'hething have the hethall pat any harnie thynkes'. [1388 in *Higden* (Rolls) II. 155 A cause qui fuist chevalier del gartour. 14... Hoccleve *Mim. Poems* (1892) 41 To yow, lordes of the garter, 'four Of Chivalrie' as men yow clepe and calle. a. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxv, Eek be the Knights olde of the garter, That in hir tyme did right worthily. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 108 b. Sir Jhon Fastolfte, the same yere for his valiaunties elected into the ordre of the Garter. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* li. 230 The king of Jugland with his Gartan... maid him illustre. a. 1685 *DARVEN Albion & Albanus* iii. Wks. 1883 VII. 283 Record the Garter's glory; A badge for heroes, and for kings to bear. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* l. 85 Peers, and dukes, and all their sweeping train, And garters, stars, and coronets appear. 1821 *BYRON Juan* iv. cix, Blue as the garters which serenely lie Round the Patrician left-legs. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* l. 296 You might as well ask the prime minister for the next vacant garter.

b. *pl.* Knights of the Order of the Holy Ghost (in France), wearing a blue ribbon or garter (*cordon bleu*).

1670 *COTTON Esperton* iii. ix. 468 The Dukes, and Peers of France, the Officers of the Crown, the blue Garters, and whoever of the highest quality of the Kingdom.

3. *Her. a.* (See quot. 1882, and cf. GARTIER.) In some Dicts. the garter is explained as half of the bendlet.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Garter*... also half a bend in Blazon. 1882 *CUSSANS Her. iv.* (ed. 3) 57 The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet or Garter, which is half the width of the Bend.

b. A strap or ribbon buckled in a circle, with the free end hanging down.

1882 *CUSSANS Her. xviii.* (ed. 3) 244 Another badge is sometimes worn. This is a George within an inscribed Garter.

4. *transf.* A band which surrounds anything as a garter does the leg, or which resembles a garter in shape.

1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 258 Item, for a garter for the sydes [of cucking stool]. iiij.

† b. *Printing.* (See quot.) Obs.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* II. 65 The Garter (but more properly the Collier)... is the round Hoop encompassing the flat Groove or Neck in the Shank of the Spindle.

c. *techn.* A semicircular plate, fitting into a groove in the screw of a bench-vice, in order that the vice may open when unscrewed.

1774 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 943/1.

5. The belt or band used in the game of 'prick the garter' (see 7); the game itself.

1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* li. 112 The profits gained by... wheel of fortune, the garter, &c. 1833 *MOIR Manuscript*

Wauch xix. (1849) 140 Swindling folks at fairs by the game of the garter.

b. The tapes held up for a circus-performer to leap over.

1854 *DICKENS Hard T.* vi. 37 Jupe has missed his tip very often lately... Offered at the garters four times last night, and never done 'em once.

6. As abbreviation for: a. *Garter King of Arms* (see KING); b. *garter-snake* (see 8).

a. 1558 in *Leland Collect.* (1774) V. 321 [Interment of Q. Mary] Then the Executors. Then Garter. Then the chief Morner. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 364 The Kings of England are Sovereigns of the Order, and Henrie Vordaind the King of Heralds, Garter, for it. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6284/2 Garter carrying on a Crimson Velvet Cushion the Garter (the Ensign of the Order) and a Gold George in a Blue Ribbon. 1796 *PEGGE Anonym.* (1809) 366 The late excellent Garter, John Anstis, Esq. 1882 *CUSSANS Her.* xviii. (ed. 3) 245 In 1882, Garter, and the other officials, invested the King of Spain, in Madrid, in due and ancient form.

b. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 132 This rockery... will be a regular snake nursery! The Garter and the copperhead will think you put it up on purpose for them.

7. Phrases. To cast one's garter: (*Sc.*) to secure a husband. In the catching up of a garter: in a moment. Pricking in the garter (also prick-the-garter): a swindling game (see FAST-AND-LOOSE). 1697 *VANDRUGH Relapse* vi. i, I'll do your honour's business in the catching up of a garter. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 234 He had better lose his money in a more fashionable way than by pricking in the garter. 1826 R. T. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1309 Here is pricking in the garter. 1869 C. GIBSON R. *Gray* xi, 'Ye micht hae cast your garters a handle waur, guidwife.'

8. *Comb.*: garter-blue, the colour (originally pale, now dark blue) of the ribbon worn by Knights of the Garter; garter-fish, the scabbard-fish (*Lepidoptus caudatus*); garter-knee, the left knee, on which the Garter is worn; garter-plate, a plate of gilt copper, upon which the arms of a knight of the garter are engraved, and which is fixed in the stall of the knight in St. George's Chapel, Windsor (Elvin 1889); garter-ring (see quot.); garter-robos, the dress proper to Knights of the Garter; garter-snake U.S., the name of various grass- or ribbon-snakes of the genus *Eutania*; garter-vein (see quot.); garter-webbing, 'a narrow elastic webbing enclosed in a covering of silk-ribbon, used for garters' (*Stand. Dict.*).

1789 *Ann. Reg.* 252 The gown was white tiffany, with a 'garter blue body'. 1888 *Bookeller* 5 Sept. 915 The books were superbly bound in 'garter blue' crushed levant. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 313 The *Lipidoptus* [sic] or the 'Garter-fish'. The body sword-like; the head lengthened out. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxxvii, A short man was his Lordship... always caressing his 'garter-knee'. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* 17 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 310 In former times there were several Gold Rings made for the Use of Knights of the Garter, which they receiv'd at their first Installment... They had often the same motto with the Garter, and were therefore called 'Garter-Rings, being cast into the Figure of Garters. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5430/4 A Garter-Ring, with the Motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. 1702 *Eng. Post* 23 Mar., The late Duke of Gloucester in his 'garter robes. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 10 Reptiles and insects are almost innumerable: some of them are indeed harmless and beautiful; such as the black-snake, the bead-snake, the 'garter-snake, the fire-fly. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* Life 131 One of the commonest of the non-poisonous snakes is the striped, or common garter snake. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, 'Garter or gartering vein is a fourth branch of the thigh vein, from which it descends... unto the bought of the bam, where it gets this name.'

Garter (gārtər), *v.* Also 5 garteryn, 6 Sc. garterin. [*f.* prec.]

1. *trans.* To tie with a garter. Also with *on*, *up*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/1 Garteryn, *subligo*. 1500 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xxx. x, Her fete proper, she gartered well her hose. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* ii. 1. 83 Hee being in loue, could not see to garter his hose. 1602... *All's Well* ii. iii. 265 Why doest thou garter vp thy armes a this fashion? Dost make hose of thy selues? 1617 F. MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 46 His leggs somewhat little, which hee gartered ever above the knee. 1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing-Mask* iv. i, I have taken occasion to garter my stockings before him, as if unawares of him. 1717 St. André in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 580 Like as a Silk-Stocking, which when 'tis not gartered, falls upon the Foot. 1807 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* ii. App. (1810) 36 A kind of leather boot of wrapper, bound round the leg... and gartered on.

absol. 1791 *LACKINGTON Memoirs* (1792) 454 They... put on their shoes and stockings, and garter up very deliberately. 1887 *FIRTH Autobiog.* l. 241 Rob Roy... was supposed to be able to garter below the knee without stooping.

† b. *Surg.* To bandage tightly. Obs.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 123 b, His medicine was this: Garter each leg immediately one handfull above the knee with a liste, good and hard. 1607 *MARSHAM Caval.* iv. 8 Take soft linnen ragges, and therewithall to garter vpp the Foales hinder legs, three fingers above the cambrell. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compil.* xvi. 565 They garter up the Skin about the twelfth vertebra of the Back.

c. *transf.* To fetter (cf. the sb. 1 c.).

1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 66, I charge you keepe the peace, or have your legs gartered with yrons.

2. *Her.* To surround with a garter (cf. the sb. 3 b).

1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop. xiii.* (ed. 3) 107 One is charged with Camoys only... and is gartered.

Gartered (gārtəd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.]

1. Tied with a garter.

1745 *White Cockade in Jacobite Songs* (1871) 60 O leeze me on the philabeg, The hairy hough, and gartered leg.

2. Wearing the Garter, as a knight of that Order.

1718 *POPE in Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* (1889) 1. 317 In this hall, in former days, have dined gartered knights and courtly dames. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xii. lxxvii, Steel barons, molten the next generation To silken towels of gay and garter'd ears. 1838 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Temple* (1887) 484 When he [Swift] stood in the Court of Requests, with a circle of gartered peers round him.

3. *Her.* Surrounded by a garter (cf. the sb. 3 b).

1823 *RUTTER Fonthill* 34 Seventy-two gartered shields contribute to give richness. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxiii. 394 Several slabs... show traces of having once been enriched with gartered shields.

Gartering (gārtərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 gartering. [*f.* as prec. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb GARTER.

a. 1529 *SKELTON P. Sparowe* 1176 Wherto shuld I disclose The garterynge of her hose. a. 1634 *RANDOLPH Muses Looking-Glass* iv. i, Hogs go to bed in rest, and are not troubling With gartering, girdling, trussing, buttoning. 1702 *FARQUHAR Two New-Revells* i. i, There is such a plume every morning, with buckling shoes, gartering, combing and powdering!

2. The material of which garters are made; in *pl.* = garters.

1571 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 362, vj pece of gartering crewele iijij—iij double peeces of saye gartering iijij iij. 1577 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 269, iij yeards of gartering x. 1604 *ROWLANDS Looke to it* 17 You that weare Scarfs and Garter'ings for your hose. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 19 A band made of wosted gartering is the best. 1709 F. HAUKEBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* ii. (1719) 30 The Woollen... was the coarsest sort of that which is commonly used for Gartering.

3. *Comb.*, as † gartering-place, the part of the leg where the garter is tied; gartering-vein = *garter vein* (see GARTER 8).

1583 *STURGES Anat.* 1. (1877) 56 The Venetian-hosen, they reach beneath the knee to the gartering place to the Leg. 1627 *FOX Piscis* 7 Letters... found in the gartering place of the Childes legge. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz Surg.* ii. xxviii. 185, I took out the bone from the gartering place to the Ankle.

Garth (gārt), *also* 5 gerth, 5-6 garthe, 9 dial. gaath, gaith. [*a.* ON. *garð-r* (Da. *gaard*, Sw. *gård*) yard, courtyard, fence = OE. *geard* YARD. The word is still current in the eastern and northern dialects of English, but is obsolete in Scottish.]

1. A small piece of enclosed ground, usually beside a house or other building, used as a yard, garden, or paddock; freq. with defining word, as *apple-, barn-, church-, cloister-, field-, fold-, garden-, hall-, hemp-, kirk-, minister-, stack-, willow-garth*, &c., under their initial element.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxvi. 2 Be kale, bat he says not ere of garthis bot of gressis. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 771 Yet is the chalk or cley land forth eschewe. And from the rede also thy garth remewe. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* l. 257 Throw a dyrt garth [1570 gait] scho gydyd him furth fast. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 39 In symmer syne, quhen euerie schaw was schene, And euerie garth with gress was growand grene. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 25 Sen in 3our garth be lilly quyte May noch remte among be laif. 1625 *LISLE Du Bartas*, *Noe* ded. 5 See had, quoth he, the house and garthweld drest To morrow morn. 1701-2 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 249, I got it [*Agave* *Pinnif.*] plentifully in a garth of Richard Rogison's of Broughton in Lincolnshire, amongst the corn. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agrie. Linc.* 412 A garden for potatoes, of a rood or half an acre, called a garth. 1848 *Finn. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 1. 126 The most independent mode is for the cottager to rent a small garth or close. 1889 *York Herald* 16 Apr. 6/5 The party of Greek gipsies... encamped in a garth close to the Gaol.

fig. 1530 *LYNDESAY Test. Pynnyng* 57 In all the garth of Eloquence, Is no thyng left bot barren stoke and stone.

b. In recent use short for: Cloister-garth.

1884 19th Cent. Jan. 104 The open space [of the quadrangle] not roofed in was called the garth. 1890 *Daily News* 30 June 7/6 The central grassplot of the cloisters—the garth—offers a far better and more sanitary burial-place.

† 2. A fence or hedge. *rare.* Also with defining word, as *thorn-garth*. Obs.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxxviii. 39 Thou destroyed all his thorne garthis [Vulg. *sepes*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 42/2 To breke garth, *despire*. *Ibid.* 151/1 A garthe, *sepes*.

3. = FISHGARTH.

1609 *Sc. Acts* 7ns. VI (1814) IV. 432/1 All & hail! he salmond fischeing... Comprehending þe garthis and pullis vnder-writin. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 366 Garth is... a Dam or Wear in a River for the catching of Fish, vulgarly called a Fish-Garth. 1873 *Act* 36 § 37 *Vict. c. 71* Sched. 3 License Duties... For each... bangbawlk, garth, goryd, box, crib, or cruive £12 0 0.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *garth-end*, *yard*; also † *garth-cress*, *garden-cress* (cf. ME. *town-crese*); *garth-man*, (a) † one who owns or works a fish-garth; (b) (see quot. 1877); † *garth-spade*, a garden-spade; *garth-stead* (see quot. 1877).

14... *MS. Linc. Med.* ff. 292 (Halliwell) Tak a peny-weighte of 'garthe cresse seede, and gyff him at etc. 1568-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 226 He breameynd hir... to cast hir over the wall at hys 'garth end. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 22 Tbc.. Fellow.. directed a Gentleman... to go by his Father's Garth-End. 1839 *Act* 36 § 37 *Vict. c. 71* Sched. 3 License Duties... en mette... en les ewes de Qe null peschour ne 'garthmao... ne mette... en les ewes de Tbamise... ascuns rens appelez stalkers. 1884 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 No Fishermen... Garthmen, Peitermen, Draymen or Trinkermen, shall... set up any Wears, Engines (etc.). 1865 *Stamford Mercury* in *Standard* 16 Sept., A

man. for 20 years garthman at Mr. Mason's, of Rigsby. 1877 *N. W. Line Gloss.*, *Garthman*, the man who attends upon the stock in a fold-yard. 1873 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 242 A gavelocke, ij hacks, iij peatspades, iij flange spades a "garthspade, vij". 1815 *Comp. Gild St. Mary, Boston* 9 b. Tenentes vñas "Garthstede nuper Hugonis Madersball." 1877 *N. W. Line Gloss.*, *Garthstead*, a homestead; a stack-yard; a yard in which cattle is folded. 1890 *W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister* 78, I just stopped under the big ash-tree at the end of the "garth-yard."

Hence † *Garth v.*, to enclose with a fence. *rare*—1. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/2 To Garth, *sefir*, &c.; vbi to close. *Garth*² (gair). *north. dial.* Forms: 5 garte, 5-7 garthe, 7- garth. [Northern form of *gerth* (see under *GIRTH*), a. ON. *giprð* fem., *girth* or hoop.]

1. A saddle-girth. c 1425 *Thomas of Erceles*. 57 Hir garthes of nobyll sylke pay were... Hir steraps were of crystalline clere. c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 665/34 *Hec singula*, a garthe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/1 A Garte of a hors (A. Garthe for a hors); *singula, ventrale*. 1672 *MARKHAM Caval.* 11 32 This done, with the help of another groom, that may deliver the girthes, let the saddle be girded on; at the first so gently that he may no more but fiele the garths. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Garth*, the strap which goes under a horse's belly to fasten the saddle to him.

2. A wooden hoop (e.g. for a barrel). [1424 *Mem. Rikon* (Surtees) III. 152 Item Thomae Collep pro v garthis ligneis, 54.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/2 A Garthe for wesselle, *ciuctorium, circulus*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 134 If there be ashes in it, to sell the small ashes to coppers for garthes [printed garthes]. 1609 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mou.* (1634) 40 Then, with a round Belt or Garth, gird the Hackle close to the Hive. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housc.* 168 Besides the wearing and breaking of Garthes, and Plugs. 1688 *R. HOLNE Armoury* iii. 424/2 Distilling Bag... Its wide at the top and open, being kept so by an hoop or garth sowed about it. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Garth*, a hoop or band. *north.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Garth*, the rim or hoop of a barrel.

3. Girth, or measurement round about. 1684 *R. H. School Recreat.* 133 The largest in the Garth is the strongest Cock. The Dimension of the Garth is thus known: Grippe the Cock about [etc.]. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cock*, He should be... long from the Head to the Rump, thick in the Garth. 1755 *JOHNSON, Garth*, the bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

4. Comb., as † *garth-web*, woven material for making saddle-girths (see *Girth-web*). 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 10 Take a brode thonge, of ledler, or of garthe-webbe of an elle longe. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* iv. 43 Then you shall take a peece of garthwebbe.

Hence † *Garth v.*, to fit with hoops. *rare*—1. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/2 To Garthe wesselle, *circulare*. *Garthen*, obs. form of *GARDEN*. † *Garther*. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *GARTH* 1 + *-ER* 1.] = *Garthman* (see *GARTH* 1 4). 1679 *Manch. Cri. Lett. Rec.* (1888) VI. 93 John William Garther.

Garthing (o, -ynere, obs. ff. *GARDEN*, -ER. † *Gartie*. *Irel. Obs.* 'A ransom for felony' (?). 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 11. 162 The immoderate taking of coyne and liverye, withoutt order, after mēnes awne sensuall appetites, cuddes, gartie, taking of cannes for felonies, murders and all other offences.

† *Gartier* (e. *Obs. Her.* [a. OF. *gartier* *GARTER*]. A bendlet (see *quots.*; cf. *GARTER* sh. 3). 1572 *BOSWELL Armourie* 12 A 'Gartiere' conteyneth halfe the bende aforesayde, and maye not bee charged but with floures or leaues. 1610 *GUILLEN Heraldry* ii. v. (1660) 61 That which containeth half the bend is called a Gartier.

Gartion, var. *GARCION*. *Obs.* *Gartoning*, *north.* var. *GARTERING*. *Gartour*, *gartur*, obs. forms of *GARTER*. † *Garum* (gē-rōm). Also 6-7 *garume*. [a. L. *garum*, a. Gr. γάρυον, earlier γάρυος.] A sauce prepared from fermented fish, much used by the ancient Romans; in 16th and 17th c. recommended (after classical writers) as a medicine for horses. Now only *hist*.

1587 *MASCALL Gort. Cattle* (1600) 123 With a pint and a halfe of Garum, which I take to bee saltfish water with a pounce of oile olive mixed together, and put into his left nostrill. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 437 Cure it by laying two linnen cloths, or by a pinte of the best Garum, and a pound of Oyle infused into the left nostrill of the Mule. 1766 *SNOLETT Trav.* 168 The famous pickle of the antients, called *garum*, was made of the gills and blood of the tunny. 1867 *Archæol.* XLI. 293 ff., *Classic Cookery* [The ancient method of its preparation is minutely described].

† *Garus*. ? *Obs. rare*—1. [Fr.; f. *Garus*, the inventor, a Dutch physician of the 17th c.] A medicinal liquer.

1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 107 He... prescribed a glass of garus, at that time the popular liquer.

Garvance, obs. form of *CALAVANCE*.

Garvie (gā-vi). *Sc.* Also 7 *garvino*, 8 *garvoek*. [Origin uncertain. The form *garvoek* is app. = Gael. *garbhag*, but the latter may be from *Se*. The earliest quots. give *garvie-fishes* (see 2.).] A sprat. 1712 *Dr Fer's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 9 Soles, Flukes, Garvie, Eels are also caught on the Scottish Coasts in great Plenty. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VIII. 597 They are often very successful in taking the smaller fish, such as herrings, garvies or sprats, sparlings or smelts. 1794 *Ibid.* IX. 609 The fish caught on this coast are herrings, and garvies or sprats. 1835 *WATKIN Harvest of Sea* 56 The pilchard... ought to be the *Sardinia* of commerce, but its place is usurped by the sprat, or garvie as we call it in Scotland.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *garvie-fish*, *-fishery*, *-fish-ing*; *garvie-herring* (*Ogilvie*) = sense 1.

1680 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Sci. Her.* 61 Three Fishes called *Garvie-fishes*. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 16 When men eat roasted hens and veal, And those at Forth eat *Garvie fishes*. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr., The fishermen themselves had rather a prejudice against *garvie fishing*. 1881 in *Fife Jm.* 13 Jan. 5/5 During a good season it is estimated that the 'garvie fishery' of the Forth yields £10,000.

Garwyndelle, -dyl (le, -gyll, var. *GARNWINDLE*. † *Gary*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. Cf. the older *GERY*. [f. *GARE* sh. 2.] Vehement, furious.

1609 *HOLLAND Anni. Marcell.* xiv. vi. 16 In the same gary braid [L. *codem impetui*] they tyed Domitian likewise with his head forward to a sled or ladder.

† *Garyable*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. (*guerre*) *guerrable, guerruyable*.] In war *garyable*, a state of war in which active hostilities are suspended.

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cclxxix. 418 They counsailed the duke of Aniou... to send all his people into garysons, and to warr *garyable*; sayeng howe they had done sufficiently for that tyme.

Garyophyll (is), var. *GARIOFLE*, *Obs.* *Garyte*, -ytte, obs. forms of *GARRET*.

Garzill, var. *GARSIL*.

Gas (gæs), sb. Pl. *gases* (gæ'séz). Forms: 7-8 *gass*, 8-9 *gas*, 7- *gas*. [A word invented by the Dutch chemist, J. B. Van Helmont (1577-1644), but avowedly suggested by the Gr. γᾶς ('halitum illum Gas vocavi, non longe a Cbao veterum secretum.' *Ortus Medicinæ*, ed. 1652, p. 59 a); the Dutch pronunciation of *g* as a spirant accounts for its being employed to represent Gr. γ.]

Van Helmont's statement having been overlooked, it has been very commonly supposed that he modelled his word on Du. *geest* spirit, an idea found at least as early as 1775 (Priestley *On Air* Introduct. 3). Van H. also invented the term *BLAS*, which has not survived, while *gas* has been adopted (usually in the same form) in most European languages; the spelling in F. and Pg. is *gaz*, which was also employed by English writers for a time.]

† 1. An occult principle supposed by Van Helmont to be contained in all bodies, and regarded by him as an ultra-rarefied condition of water (see *quot.* 1662). *Obs.*

1658 *R. FRANK North. Mem.* (1694) 202 Inosomuch, that neither *Gass* nor *Blas*, nor any nauseating suffocating Fumes, nor hardly Death it self can snatch them from Scotland. 1662 J. CHANULER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 69 Because the water which is brought into a vapour by cold, is of another condition, than a vapour raised by heat: therefore... for want of a name, I have called that vapour, *Gas*, being not far severed from the Chaos of the Aunients... *Gas* is a far more subtle or fine thing than a vapour, mist, or distilled Oyliness, although as yet, it be many times thicker than Air. But *Gas* is self, materially taken, is water as yet masked with the Ferment of composed Bodies. 1692 *Tr. Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (1693) 99/2 *Gas*, a term used by Helmont, and signifies a spirit that will not congregate, or the Spirit of Life, a Balsom preserving the Body from Corruption. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 154 Your Water never is to boil; for Boiling irritates and evaporates the subtle, fine, penetrating *Gas* or Spirit.

2. Any aeriform or completely elastic fluid; matter in the condition of an aeriform fluid. Usually applied only to those elastic fluids which remain such at ordinary atmospheric temperatures; the gaseous forms of substances ordinarily found solid or liquid being by preference called *vapours*.

1779 *INGENIOUSZ in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 376 Account of a new kind of inflammable Air or *Gass*, which can be made in a Moment without Apparatus, and is as fit for Explosion as other inflammable Gasses in use for that Purpose. 1790 *KERR Tr. Lavollier's Elem. Chem.* 50 *Gas*, therefore, in our nomenclature, becomes a generic term, expressing the fullest degree of saturation in any body with caloric; being in fact, a term expressive of a mode of existence. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 6 The refracting power of the different gases. 1798 *T. HINDERWELL Scarborough* 11. i. 187 Carbonic Acid *Gaz*, or *Fixt air*. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* iv. 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalm's the empyrean or dissects a *gaz*. 1831 *T. P. JONES Coverers. Chem.* xxiv. 252 In its affinities also it [Iodine] is strikingly similar, decomposing water and forming with its hydrogen a gaseous acid, called hydriodic acid *gas*. 1898 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 84 The specific gravity of the three gases which composed the atmosphere. 1891 *RANSAY Inorg. Chem.* 97 The density of a gas which exists as a liquid at ordinary atmospheric temperatures is termed a vapour-density; there is no real distinction between the words *gas* and vapour.

3. *spec. a.* *Gas* of a kind suitable to be burnt for illuminating or heating purposes; originally, and still chiefly, = *COAL-GAS*, but now including various artificial mixtures consisting chiefly of carburetted hydrogen, and distinguished by defining words indicating the source from which they are obtained, as *water-gas*, *oil-gas*, etc.

The first experiments in the use of coal-gas for illumination are said to have been made by Dr. Clayton, rector of Crofton about 1688; the practical introduction of gas-lighting was due to Murdoch 1792-1808.

1794 *COLMAN Dr. Grims. Epil. Epom. Drury Lane Th.* 32 Our decorations [are] gasman and gas. 1808 *MURDOCH in Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 124 The whole of the rooms of this cotton mill... and the adjacent house of Mr. Lee, are lighted with the gas from coal. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xi. xxii, Here the lamplighter's infusion Slowly distill'd into the

glimmering glass (For in those days we had not got to gas). 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Loom & Lugg* i. i. 10 He turned on the gas in his back room to an unusual brightness. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 39 As invisible as the air we breathe or the gas we burn.

b. *Coal Mining*. Firedamp mixed with common air, the mixture involving a danger of explosion.

1853 *Enc. Diet. Arts* II. 223 Carburetted hydrogen gas, which produces these dreadful explosions, is not explosive until it is united with a certain proportion of ordinary air... Some coal mines supply a much greater quantity of gas than others, and these are commonly called 'fiery mines'.

c. The hydrogen or coal-gas employed to fill a balloon. Also *fig.*

1792 *WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) Ep. to Ld. Macartney*, Such Soldiers! such rare generals! no Poltroons Swell'd by the gas of Courage to Balloons. 1793 *M. CUTLER in Life Jm.* & *Corr.* (1888) II. 279 His gas is now pretty well expended, and he has descended into universal contempt. 1800 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) IV. 314 Their gas is nearly run out. 1871 *GLAISHER Trav. Air* ii. 42 The inflation of the balloon was proceeded with, and after three hours about 60,000 feet of gas had passed in.

d. Nitrous oxide gas, used as an anæsthetic, esp. by dentists. (Called also *laughing gas*.)

1894 *Times* 22 Feb. 7/6 The deceased came to consult him with reference to having a tooth extracted with gas.

e. *Path.* Vapour generated in the stomach or intestines. (So *F. gas*.)

1882 *ALLCHIN in Quain's Dict. Med.* 369/1 All ill-smelling gases and excreta may be, indeed, indicative of the progress of putrefaction lower down in the canal.

4. A jet of gas, used to light a room, etc.; a gas-light. Chiefly *collog.*

1872 *BLACK AD. Phacton* v. 60 The gases were lit in the spacious coffee-room.

5. *slang*. [Cf. 3 c *fig.*] Empty or boastful talk; showy pretence, bombast; humbug, nonsense.

1847 *PORTER Quarter Race*, etc. 120 The boys said that was all gas to scare them off. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 102 Lord Shaftesbury calls the poor thieves together, and reads sermons to them, and they call it 'gas'. 1889 *Globe* 31 Oct. 4/4 (Farmer) It went on to state that the petitioner's talk about a divorce was all gas, and made a further appointment.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* General relations: a. simple attrib., as *gas-bubble*, *-fire*, *-flame*, *-jet*, *-lamp*; b. instrumental, as *gas-lighting*; *gas-charged*, *-laden*, *-lighted*, *-lit* adjs.; c. objective, as *gas-lighter*, *-lighting*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-tester*, *-testing*; *gas-delivering*, *-producing*, *-yielding* adjs.; d. limitative, as *gas-tight* adj.

1823 *J. BARCROFT Dom. Anusim.* 76 The 'gas-bubbles ascend. 1896 *Daily News* 1 May 2/1 It is feared... that none of the men will have survived their long imprisonment in the 'gas-charged workings. 1839-47 *TOOD Cycl. Anal.* III. 819/2 A bent 'gas-delivering tube. 1860 *PISSEZ Lat. Chem. Wonders* 57 In this 'gas-fire diamonds may be burned. 1877 *RUSKIN Fort Clav.* VII. 257 A sentence which... ought to be blazoned, in letters of stinking gas-fire, over the condemned cells of every felon's prison in Europe. 1878 *ACCUM Treat. Gas-Light* (ed. 2) 150 The great quantity of a 'gas-flame does not appear when we try small quantities of it. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 1239 A tube placed immediately above a row of 'gas-jets. 1884 *MRS. H. WARD Miss Bratherton* 62 Only a few gas-jets were left burning round a pillar. 1899 *MISS GIBBERNE Sun, Moon & Stars* (1880) 293 Sun and stars are solid burning bodies, sending their light through burning 'gas-laden atmospheres. 1815 *ACCUM Treat. Gas-Light* (ed. 2) 143 The light of the parish 'gas-lamps, is [etc.]. 1823 *BYRON Juan* vii. xlvii, O'er whom Suwarow shone like a gas lamp. 1849 *CLOUET Dipsychus* ix. 84 As the light of day enters some... city, shaming the gas-lamps. 1862 *LLOYD Tasmania* xix. 472 The opulent city of Melbourne... its plate-glass and 'gas-lighted shops. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 790/1 It... is used as a 'gas-lighter, by developing a spark over the burner. 1838 *PENNY Cycl.* XI. 85/2 This was a hint which... might have brought 'gas-lighting into operation a century earlier. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 545 By the year 1822, gas-lighting in London had become the business of many public companies. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 951/2 Devices for gas-lighting are matches [etc.]. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* xlii, Passing from a 'gas-lit hall into a room with wax candles. 1883 *BLACK Shandon Bells* xii, He walked away down through the gas-lit streets to Fulham. 1839 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 69 This coke... was of extreme distill to the 'gas-makers. *Ibid.* 69 The process of 'gas-making. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 6/3 Lothian producers of Cannel 'gas-producing coal. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 652 The need of an efficient 'gas-tester. *Ibid.* 654 The flame is then ready for 'gas-testing. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 109 A short tube *d. r.* moveable up and down within it, so as to be 'gas-tight. 1808 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 9/1 To test the coal... with respect to its 'gas-yielding properties.

7. *Special comb.*: *gas-alarm*, an apparatus (a) to give warning of the presence of gas, (b) to give an alarm by means of a slight explosion of gas; *gas-apparatus*, the apparatus used in the making of gas; *gas-bath*, (a) a bath heated by gas; (b) (see *quot.*); *gas-battery*, a voltaic battery which operates by the inter-action of gases; *gas-bellows* (see *quot.*); *gas-bill*, (a) a bill in Parliament granting powers to manufacture and supply gas for lighting purposes; (b) an account rendered for gas consumed; *gas-black*, a pigment obtained by the burning of gas; *gas-bleaching*, 'the operation of bleaching by means of sulphur dioxide' (*Cent. Dict.*); *gas-blower*, a stream of gas from a coal-seam; *gas-boiler* (see *quot.*); *gas-bottle*, (a) a retort; (b) a

vessel (of iron) to hold compressed gas, usually for anæsthetic or other medical purposes; gas-bracket = BRACKET *ib.* 4; gas-buoy, a buoy having one or more chambers filled with gas to supply the lamp which it carries; gas-burner (see BURNER 4); gas-carbon, -chamber (see quot.); gas-chandelier = GASELIER; gas-check, a device used in ordnance to prevent escape of gas at the breech; gas-coal, bituminous coal used in making gas; gas-cock, a tap fitted to a gas-pipe; gas-coke, the residuum (chiefly carbon) of coal employed in gas-making; gas-company, a company formed to make gas and supply it to the public; gas-condenser, an apparatus for freeing coal-gas from its tar; gas-detector, an instrument to indicate the presence of gas in mines; gas-douche (see quot.); gas-drain (Coal-mining), a heading for carrying off fire-damp; gas-dregs, the refuse of gas-making; gas-engine, an engine in which the motive power is obtained by the production or the rhythmical combustion and explosion of gas in a closed cylinder; gas-engineer, one engaged in the making of gas, or in regulating its supply (esp. in theatres); gas-field, 'a region from which natural gas is obtained' (*Cent. Dict.*); gas-firing, a mode of firing a furnace so that the gaseous products of combustion are utilized as fuel; gas-fixture, 'a bracket or gaselier for gas, including burner and stop-cock' (Ogilvie); gas-float (see quot.); gas-furnace, (a) a furnace for manufacturing gas; (b) a furnace heated by gas; gas-gauge (see quot.); gas-generator, an apparatus for the production of gas; gas-globe, a globe of glass or porcelain used to shade a gas-light; gas-governor, -gun, -harmonic (see quot.); gas-heater, any apparatus in which gas is employed for heating purposes; gas-holder, a vessel for storing coal-gas, a gasometer; gas-indicator, (a) a device for showing the pressure of gas; (b) (see quot.); gas-jar (see quot. 1842); gas-lantern, the glazed frame of a gas-lamp; also, see quot. 1884; gas-lime, lime which has been used to purify coal-gas (it is used as a dressing for land); gas-liquor, -main (see quot.); gas-meter, an apparatus which registers the amount of gas consumed; gas-microscope, one in which the object is illuminated by oxyhydrogen light; gas-motor, a gas-engine; gas-oven (see quot.); gas-pendant, a gas-pipe suspended from the ceiling and fitted with one or more burners; gas-pipe, (a) a pipe for conveying gas; (b) jocular term for a gun of inferior quality; (c) = gas-drain; gas-plate, a steel disk, in the Krupp gun, to receive the direct force of the powder-gases (*Cent. Dict.*); gas-producer, -purifier, -range, -register, -regulator, -retort (see quot.); gas-ring, (a) a gas-check consisting of a thin perforated plate of metal; (b) a hollow iron ring with perforations or jets, supplied with gas from a pipe, and forming a kind of lamp or stove for heating a vessel placed above it; gas-sand, sandstone yielding a natural gas; gas-service (see quot.); gas-spectrum, a spectrum formed from the rays of an incandescent gas; gas-stocks, the capital of gas-companies as a means of investment; gas-stoker, one employed in the heating of gas-retorts; gas-stoking, the heating of gas-retorts; gas-stove, a stove in which the heat is supplied by gas; gas-tap, a gas-cock; gas-tar, COAL-TAR produced in the manufacture of coal-gas; hence gas-tar *v. trans.*, to coat with gas-tar; gas thermometer, one in which a column of gas is used as the expanding medium; gas-tube, -tubing, narrow piping (of metal or india-rubber) for the transmission of gas; gas-washer, an apparatus for removing the ammonia from gas; gas-water, water through which coal-gas has passed to be purified; gas-well, a boring in the earth, tapping a supply of natural gas; gas-work, now gas-works, an establishment for the manufacture of coal-gas; gas-worker, one employed in making gas. Also GAS-BAG, GAS-FITTER, GAS-FITTING, GAS-LIGHT, GAS-MAN, GAS-PLANT.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 945/1 Another 'gas-alarm,' consists of a galvanic battery with a bell. 1868 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 128 The cost of attendance upon candles would be as much, if not more, than upon the 'gas apparatus.' 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Gas-bath, the exposure of the body to the influence of a gas. *Ibid.*, 'Gas-battery, a galvanic battery devised by Grove. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 946/2 'Gas-bellows, a kindling device consisting of a hollow poker attached by a flexible tube with the gas-pipe. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 6/2 The first 'gas bill' was passed in 1809. 1883 R. HALOANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 261/2 A quicker way is to give the wood a coat of size and lamp-black, and then use 'gas-black in your polish-rubber. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1272 As soon as any district has ceased to be dangerous by the exhaustion of the 'gas-blowers. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 380/1 'Gas Boiler, a form of

steam-boiler in which coal gas is used as fuel. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 92 Introduce them into a small 'gas-bottle or retort. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 45 Gas bottle, in which gas may be generated... sufficient to inflate a good size balloon. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 946/2 'Gas-bracket, a branch proceeding from the wall, and having on its end a burner or burners. 1897 *Scientific Amer.* 18 Dec. 38/1 Experimental acetylene 'gas buoy for New York harbor. 1815 in *Phil. Mag.* (1816) XLVII. 50 The 'gas-burner and air-pipe... may be united with the lantern by the screw. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 43 Gas-burners are cheaper than daylight in numberless floors in the cities. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 399/1 Coal-gas Charcoal, or 'Gas-Carbon, is a dense and pure variety of charcoal... which is deposited in the inside of gas-retorts. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Gas-chamber, an apparatus used in microscopy for... studying the action of different gases on structures or organisms. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 636 The Festival Hall is seen illuminated... with its 'gas-chandeliers. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 14 The use of copper 'gas checks... gives an increase in muzzle velocity. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4 A copper gas check—which is used to prevent windage and give rotation to the projectile—is next attached to the shell. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 882/2 The cannon coils... are specially recognized as 'gas coal'. 1843 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 188 Any leakage... from a 'gas-cock being inadvertently left open. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 99 If common 'gas-coke be used in this furnace. 1817 'CANDIDUS *Observe Gas-Lights* 48 If the 'Gas Companies wish to extend the introduction of their lights. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* 1.876 By the use of the meter, gas companies are enabled to reduce the price of gas. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 947/2 'Gas-condenser. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 5/3 The electric light could be combined in a portable form with a 'gas-detector. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Gas-douche, the directing of a stream of gas to a part of the body. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, 'Gas-drain. 1831 J. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* (1887) 50 Mud, filth, gas-dregs, lock-weirs, and the march of mind... have ruined the fishery. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 947/2 The first 'gas-engines were gunpowder engines. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* 1.435 A 'good 'gas engineer will control the entire produce of his manufactory. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 844/2 A more general remedy has been found in what is known as 'gas-firing. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 7/3 A 'gas float is a species of beacon, shaped at the bottom like a ship, and carrying on a lofty pyramid the light, which is fed from a gas cylinder placed in the hull. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 955/1 Croll's 'gas-furnace... has an upper series of 6 clay retorts. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 844/2 Gas Furnaces. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 950/1 'Gas-gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas. 1885 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* X. 9 Dr. Scheib's 'gas-generator for puddling and heating furnaces. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc. 'Gas Governor, a kind of gas-meter... for equalizing the pressure of gas previous to its issuing from the gasometer. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* 111. 355 The observatory was well fitted with gas governors. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 388 'Gas-gun, a signaling device, consisting of the explosion of gases in a pipe. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 125/1 'Gas harmonicon consists of a small flame of hydrogen or of coal gas, burning at the lower part of the interior of a glass tube, and giving out a very distinct note. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 950/2 The 'gas-heater is sometimes made to assume the forms of grate-bars or logs of wood. 1802 WARWICK in *Phil. Mag.* XIII. 256 Description of an improved 'gas holder. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 552 The upper floating cylinder (of a gasometer) called the gas-holder. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 389/1 'Gas Indicator, a device specially intended to indicate the presence of fire-damp in collieries. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc. 'Gas Jars, glass jars for the holding of the gases during the progress of experiments. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 304/1 The gas jars are made of various sizes. 1898 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Gas-lantern maker. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 389/1 Gas Lantern, the Parisian 'phare burner. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 435 Foul 'gas-lime or refuse, is somewhat more complex. 1882 *Garden* 2 Apr. 219/1 Any strong smelling preparation spread over the ground will be found very useful, such as gas-lime. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc. 'Gas Liquor. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Gas-liquor, the ammoniacal liquid contained in the condensing apparatus of gas-works. 1819 ACCUM *Descr. Manuf.* Coal Gas 243 All 'gas mains laid in public streets should be placed [etc.]. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc. 'Gas main, the principal pipes which conduct the gas from the gas works to the places where it is to be consumed. 1815 *Specif. Clegg's Patent* No. 3968 Another part of my invention is a gauge or rotative 'gas-meter. 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 414 The train of wheel-work in a gas-meter counts the number of revolutions of the main shaft. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxxiv, 'A pair of patent double million magnifyin' 'gas microscopes of hextra power.' 1871 tr. Schellen's *Spectr. Anal.* vi. 20 The oxyhydrogen light and the magnesium light are employed... in the gas microscope. 1882 MAIER tr. *Hospitalier's Electricity* iv. 264 'Gas motors... have rendered electric lighting economical. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 390/1 'Gas oven, one heated by gas jets. 1896 CORFIELD *Dis. & Defect. Sani.* 30 Basement rooms with gas-brackets or 'gas-pendants in them. 1815 ACCUM *Treat. Gas-Light* (ed. 2) 155 The 'gas-pipe communicating with the burner. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1271 He could confine... all the vitiated current to a mere gas-pipe or drift. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 9 July 5/7 The old snider—the despair-breeding gas-pipe of our volunteers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 238 These guns are not the 'gas-pipes I have seen up north. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Gas-producer, a furnace in which combustible gas is produced, to be used as fuel in another furnace. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc. 'Gas purifier, a vessel into which the coal gas enters from the retorts... intended to deprive the impure gas of its sulphuretted hydrogen. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 392 'Gas-range, a form of cooking-stove heated by gas-jets. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc. 'Gas Register is a simple instrument for indicating and registering the impurities of coal gas. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 954/1 'Gas-register, an instrument by which the pressure of gas is indicated and recorded. 1840 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 61 A new 'Gas Regulator... to regulate the supply of gas to burners. 1839 *Ibid.* 69 The incrustation on the interior of a 'gas retort. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc. 'Gas Retort, a vessel used for holding the coal or other material of which gas of any kind is to be made. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec. A 'gas ring at the joint has been

found... to prevent the escape of the powder gases on discharge [of the gun]. 18... *Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXXI. 309 (Cent.) The Sheffield 'gas-sand, the lowest in Warren Co., is of Chemung age. 1882 OGILVIE, 'Gas service, gas-fittings or fixtures. 1871 tr. Schellen's *Spectr. Anal.* xxiii. 76 A spectrum of bright lines, or a 'gas-spectrum. 1895 *Daily News* 19 July 9/1 Several 'gas stocks have improved. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Dec. 6/2 Threatened strike of 'gas stokers. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 3/2 To supply 1,000 soldiers to be taught 'gas-stoking. 1882 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 477 A small portable asbestos 'gas-stove for heating apartments. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 10/1 Mr. Green met his death through the 'gas-tap being too loose. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* s.v. Gas-Works, 'Gas Tar. This substance being... employed very commonly as a paint, has not been used as a manure to any extent. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 321 Gas-tar is preferable as it leaves a strong... odour. 1880 SIR W. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 574/5 We have accordingly designed a constant-pressure 'gas thermometer. 1815 ACCUM *Treat. Gas-Light* (ed. 2) 156 The 'gas-tube enters through one of the claw-feet of the pedestal. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Ferris, Bark* 443 India-rubber is necessary, too... for hose, 'gas-tubing, and innumerable domestic purposes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 958 Mr. Croll, an English gas-engineer, is credited with the invention of the 'gas-washer now in use. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 338 Water-ings... of weak 'gas-water... would... be useful applications. 1847 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 366 An account of the inflammable 'Gas-wells on the banks of the Kanawha river. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 44/1 The latest revelation of our subterranean treasures [is] the natural gas wells. 1819 ACCUM *Descr. Manuf.* Coal Gas title-pg. Plans of the 'gas Works in London. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man* 43 In one part of the modern delta... a large excavation has been made for gas-works. 1888 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 120 The water... smelt like the lee-side of a gas works. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/2 We are probably on the eve of a strike of 'gas-workers in South London.

Gas (gas), *v.* Infected gassing, gassed. [*f. prec.*]

1. *trans.* a. To supply with gas. b. To light up (theatre scenes) with gas. *collog.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 4 The District trains are now 'gassed' only once a day. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 452/1 To 'gas' this act is an exceedingly difficult problem, for... a great variety of light-effects are introduced.

2. To pass (a thread or textile fabric) through a gas-flame, in order to remove superfluous fibres. 1859 SNILES *Self-Help* iv. (1860) 91 The process of gassing lace and the bleaching of starch. 1890 PROSSER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIV. 872/2 He [S. Hall] took out patents in 1817 and 1823 for 'gassing' lace and net.

3. To impregnate (slaked lime) with chlorine, in the manufacture of bleaching-powder. 1880 [see Gassed, Gassing, below].

4. To be gassed: to be poisoned by a gas. 1889 *L'pool Daily Post* 19 Mar. 523/7 'Gassed' was the term used in the India-rubber business, and it meant dazed. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 5/2 A man, shouted... that he was 'gassed' (poisoned by the sulphuretted hydrogen gas).

5. *slang.* (Cf. Gas sb. 5.) a. *trans.* To deceive or impose upon by talking 'gas'. Only U.S. 1847 *Sk. Williams Coll.* 72 (Hall College Wds.) Found that Fairpeace only wanted to 'gas' me, which he did pretty effectually. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219 But in all the rest, he's gassin' you.

b. *intr.* To indulge in 'gas' or empty talk; to vapour, to talk idly or boastfully.

1875 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 25 Sept. 610 To 'gas' is to talk only for the purpose of prolonging debate. 1878 DESANT & RICE *By Celia's Arbour* xl. The half dozen who went across to the States to gas about their victory. 1883 R. KIRLING *Many Invents* 38 I'm 'fraid I've been gassing awfully, sir.

Hence Gassed *pp. a.*, Ga'ssing *vbl. sb.*

1872 *Lon. Figaro* 14 Dec. (Farmer), There is no good to be got out of gassing about rallying around standards, uniting as one man to resist, etc. 1880 LOMAS *Athl. Trade* 29 Through them [manholes] samples of the bleaching powder can be withdrawn, and cognisance taken of the progress of the 'gassing' operation. *Ibid.* 280 That no gas, or damp, gassed material shall effect a lodgement. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. The 'gassing' of such a train would occupy ten minutes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 7/3 The gassing process in silk mills is... very injurious to health.

Gasalier, var. GASELIER.

Gas'-bag.

1. A bag in which gas is kept for use. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 353 Gas-bags are made of oiled silk. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 194/2 Gasometers or gas-bags. 1871 tr. Schellen's *Spectr. Anal.* 17 Gas-bag for oxygen or hydrogen.

2. An inflated bag used to plug a gas-main during repairs or alterations.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

3. A flat circular bag of gas-tight material serving to keep a stock of gas for a gas-engine.

4. An empty talker, a 'windbag'. 1889 *Referer* 6 Jan. 1/4 That great gas-bag of modern days, John L. Sullivan. 1894 *Ch. Times* 16 Mar. 302 One who will prove a better guide to national eminence than the gas-bags who trade upon their weakest characteristics.

Gasconce, **Gascoi(g)ne**, obs. *ff.* GASCON.

Gascoign, obs. form of GASKIN.

Gascoignader, obs. form of GASCONADER.

+ Gascoigny. *Obs. rare*—[cf. F. *Gascoigne* Gascony.] App. used for: Gasconading spirit.

1754 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 84 The summons is so insolent, and savours so much of gascoigny.

Gascon (gæ'skɒn), *sb.* Forms: a. 4 Gascon, 6 Gascone, 7-8 Gascon, 6, 8- Gascoit. B. 5

Gaskin, 6 Gaskyn, -quine, 7 Gascogne, -coine, -coyne, 7-8 Gascoigne, 7, 9 Gascoygne. [A. F. Gascon; the *h* forms seem to be influenced by *Gascogne* Gascony, or derived from the attributive use of this; cf., however, the OF. adj. *Gasconin* (:-pop. Lat. type *-inus*). The name is identical with *L. Vasco, Vascones*, whence *Basque*.]

1. A native of Gascony, a former province in south-western France.

a. 1375 *Barnour Bruce* x. 325 Schir Peris Lombard, a Gascon. 1687 [see Gasconish]. 1709 *Tatler* No. 126 ¶ 4 A young Coquet Widow in France having been followed by a Gascon of Quality who [etc.].

β. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* ii. viii. (1632) 214. I have seen diverse so insured to that vice [stealing] that... they would... steal such things, as they would restore again. I am a Gasconne, and there is no vice wherein I have less skill. 1608 in *Crt. & Times Gas.* I. 78 There be 800 Gascones at Dieppe, attending passage for Holland.

2. One who resembles a Gascon in character; a braggart, boaster (the natives of Gascony being notorious as such).

a. 1771 *SNOLLETT Song* in *Anderson Brit. Poets* (1795) X. 959/1 A peacock in pride, in grimace a baboon, in courage a hind, in conceit a Gascon. 1814 *Sir R. Wilson Priv. Diary* II. 345 He was exceedingly interesting, very candid, and by no means a Gascon for himself or his brethren in arms. 1826 *Scott Diary* 29 Aug. in *Lockhart*, They [the Irish] are the Gascons of Britain. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 66 The Canadians especially, who... have a considerable dash of the gascon, were buoyant and boastful, and great braggarts as to the future. 1857 J. W. HALES in *Furniv. Percy Folio MS.* I. 58 Here... the King of Cornwall plays the gascon, not the King of Little Britain.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to Gascony. † Formerly the designation of a kind of wine.

a. 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 158 in *Dunbar's Poems* 290 They had one gallone full of Gasconne wyne. 1581 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary XXXII*. 117 One dosse' brode gascon lace, iijjs. iiijd.; and, if dosse' narrow gascon lace, vs. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* ii. 52 He did not altogether dislike a moderate portion of Gascon wine.

β. 1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 97/2 A pip of Gaskin wyne, xxj lb. 1556 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 113 For sellung of Gaskyn wyne... about the Statute. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (Vol. II) 82 Being a Gasconne Doctour. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy VII.* li. (1849) 101 'Twas a Gasconne roundelay. *Viva la Joie!*

4. *ellipt.* for † a. Gascon wine (*obs.*); b. Gascon dialect.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* iii. 65 No Gascoygne, Orleans, or the Chrystall Sherrant, Nor Rhenish from the Rheine would be apparant. 1813 A. BRUCE *Life Alex. Morris* II. 24 Because they do not speak Gascon in Touraine. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 68. 420 The Basque and Béarnais along the Western Pyrenes, the Gascon throughout the regions of the Landes [etc.].

Gasconade (gæsk'neɪd), *sb.* Also 8 gasconade. [A. F. *gasconade*; see *prec.* and *-ADE*.] Extravagant boasting; vain-glorious fiction.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 115 ¶ 5 That Figure of Speech which is commonly distinguished by the Name of Gasconade. 1748 *SNOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xlv. (1804) 287 He recounted his victory with many exaggerations and gasconades. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 400 The reports of fifty-five thousand men coming against us, are chiefly ministerial gasconade. 1818 Svo. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 244/2 In their criticisms upon American gasconade, they forget that vulgar people of all countries are full of gasconade. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* x. § 1. 736 The occasional gasconade of the young soldier of thirty-three.

attrib. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* li. 261 The gasconade tone of the Frenchman would peep through.

Gasconade (gæsk'neɪd), *v.* [f. *prec.* Cf. F. *gasconner*.] *intr.* To indulge in gasconades; to boast extravagantly.

1727 *BOYER Dict. Angl.-Fr.* To Gasconade, faire des Gasconades. 1778 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 352 The English reproach the French with gasconade, but they never gasconaded as the English do now. 1813 *Sir R. Wilson Priv. Diary* II. 442, I should hope that he was gasconading a little when he spoke to the officers. 1853 C. L. BRACE *Home Life Germany* 139 Though under a severe temptation... I did not gasconade, and they all listened courteously.

Hence **Gasconading** *abl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* Also **Gasconader**, a braggart, boaster.

1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 669/1 Notwithstanding their gasconading in the Caledonian Mercury, &c. the number of the rebels does not exceed six thousand. 1753 *Old & New Interest* 63 But then these Gasconaders... Your Lands and Lives would have. 1753 in *Scotts Mag.* Apr. 1791 A monument... with a gasconading inscription. 1793 A. YOUNG *Examp. France* (ed. 3) 119 Their gasconading decree of war... is an effort of despair. 1844 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* i. (1863) 174 The fl. people... must have been braggarts born—a whole parish of gasconaders. 1856 *OLMSTEAD State States* 302 The gasconading mountebank who was elected governor. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* II. 337 We are in the habit of laughing at our French neighbours for boasting, gasconading, and so forth.

Gasconado. *Obs. rare*—1. [Pseudo-Sp.: see *-ADO*.] = **GASCONADE**.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickers* vi. li. (1849) 320 All his auditors knew them to be incontinent lies and outrageous gasconades.

Gasconism (gæsk'neɪz'm). [f. as *prec.* + *-ISM*. F. *gasconisme* means only 'a Gascon peculiarity of speech'.] A spirit of boastfulness or vaunting.

1663 *MIRER Gl. Fr. Dict.* Gasconisme... a Gasconism, or Gascons Expression. 1807 *PIKE Senecet Misistis*, 1 App.

(1870) 2 As I conceive him much of a hypocrite, and possessing great Gasconism, I am bappy he was not chosen for my voyage. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 444 The old *maestro*... was not devoid of a mixture of gasconism.

Gascon, *obs. form* of **GASCON**.

Gascoyne, *obs. form* of **GASKIN** 1, **GASCON**.

|| **Gascromh, gascrome**. Incorrect forms of **CASCHROM**.

1822 *Scott Pirate* xiv. Even the savage Highlandmen... can make more work... with their gascromh, or whatever they call it. 1846 *WORCESTER* (citing *Gentl. Mag.*), *Gascrome*.

Gase, *north. var. goes* (see *Go*); *obs. f.* **GAZE** *v.*

Gaseity (gæsi'ti). [f. *GASE*-OUS + *-ITY* (see *quot.* 1852). Cf. *GAZITY*.] Gaseous character; the state or condition of being a gas.

1852 *ROGET Thesaurus* Introd. 22 note, i. having framed from the adjectives *irrelative*... and *gaseous*, the abstract nouns *irrelation*... and *gaseity*. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1929. 500/3 Characteristic of gaseity. 1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* xii. 281 Some of these objects give the bright line spectrum indicative of gaseity.

Gaselier (gæseli'ar). Also *gasalier*. [f. *GAS sb.* after *CHANDELIER*. The older name was *gashandelier*; see *GAS sb.* 7.] An ornamental frame to hold a number of gas-burners, usually hung from the ceiling of a room.

1849 *Times* 29 Aug. 5/5 Above the orchestra hangs a circular gaselier formed of several small circles of gas burners. 1880 *QUIQUA Moths* II. 32 The gilded gaseliers were glowing with light.

Gaseline, *var.* **GASOLENE**.

† **Gasement**. *Obs.* [var. of *CASEMENT*, f. *GAZE*, by popular etymology.]

1628 *WITHER Brit. Remem.* iv. 413 None to their closed wickets made repaire; Their empty gasements gaped wide for ayre.

Gaseosity. *rare*—1. [f. **gaseose* adj. (= *GASEOUS*: see *-OSE*) + *-ITY*.] = **GASEITY**.

1802-14 BENTHAM *Rationale Jnd.* *Evid.* (1827) III. 320 Solidity, liquidity, and gaseosity. *Ibid.* 327 In their several states of solidity, liquidity, and gaseosity.

Gaseous (gæ'siəs, gæ'siəs), *a.* Also 9 gasezeous. [f. *GAS sb.* + *-OUS*; cf. *GAZOUS* and *F. gazeux*.]

1. Having the nature, or in the condition, of gns. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 171 When it is exhibited to the senses in a gaseous state, it is then termed oxygenous gas. 1804 C. B. BROWN *tr. Volney's View Soil U. S.* 237 The sudden appearance of fever... may be owing to the action of some gaseous principle on the fluid which pervades the nerves.

1860 *FARADAY Forces Nat.* iii. 85 Bodies in what we call the vaporous, or the gaseous state, are always perfectly transparent. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 190 Associated with the steam are various gaseous exhalations.

Fig. 1834 *LANBOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 238/2 A word of honour is but the gaseous and volatile part of honour, which would blow up a true Frenchman if he tried to retain it within him. 1879 *GEO. ETIOT Theo. Such* iv. 94 His gaseous, illimitably expansive conceit.

2. Relating to gases.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 511 The father of the gaseous philosophy [Priestley].

Gaser, *obs. form* of **GAZER**.

Gaseyn. Also *gayseyn*. [cf. OF. *gaisse* marsh (dial. *gasse* pool of water), *gacel*, *gaclet*, *gacuel* marsh.] Marshy ground.

1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* i. 36 The watir out of gaseyn [*Mod. MS.* *gayseyn*; L. *lacuna*] or of myre Be not ybrough.

Gas-fitter. A tradesman or workman engaged in fitting up buildings with the apparatus necessary for the use of gas.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Gas-fitter*, a workman who lays on pipes and fits burners for gas. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 83 The bricklayer, the carpenter, the plumber, the gasfitter, &c. 1885 *Instr. Census Clerks* 53 Gas fitter.

Gas-fitting.

1. *a.* Chiefly *pl.* The apparatus (pipes, brackets, etc.) required for the employment of gas in a building. *b.* The action or occupation of fixing gas-appliances in a building.

1865 *LETHERBY in Circ.* Sc. I. 132/1 No one is allowed to make use of his gas-fittings until the gas-fitter has tested their soundness. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 Gas-fittings go from Birmingham all over the Globe.

2. *attrib.*, ns *gas-fitting trade*.

1893 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 7/4 The gasfitting trade continues dull.

Gash (gæf), *sb.* 1 Also 6 gashe. [Later form of *GARSE sb.* *Garse* and *gash* are given side by side in *Levins* (quot. 1570), and *Palsgrave* has the intermediate form *garshie*. The change may have been helped by the analogy of *slash* and similar words.]

1. A cut, slash or wound, relatively long and deep, made in the flesh; a cleft in any object, such as would be made by a slashing cut.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus, Par. Luke* xxiv. 39 Touche and handle ye my syde, it hath the gashe of the speare. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardell Faciens* ii. c. 193 Firste, with his kniffe he maketh in it a gashe rounde aboute in a circle, vnder the eare. 1563 *SACKVILLE Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lvii. There lunge his large with gashes deepe and wyde. 1570 *LEVINS Mani.* 33/14 A gashe or gashe, *incursus*. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurlen* i. li. in *Doddley O. Pl.* II. 9 By the masse, here is a gashe, a shamefull hole indeade And one styche teare furdre, a nan may thruse in his heade. 1601 *HOLLAND*

Pliny I. 545 The same excessiue humor is let out of Fig trees by means of certain little slits or gashes made in the bark. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 331 From the gash A stream of Nectarous humor issuing flow'd Sanguin, such as Celestial Spirits may bleed. 1706-7 *FARQUHAR Beaux* *Strat.* v. iv. Wks. (Ritdg.) 664/2 Let me see your arm... O me! I am Gash upon my Word. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii. vii. 397 He at length received a mortal gash. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 7 Scarce enough to heal and coat with amber gum the sloe-tree's gash. 1886 M. F. SHELTON *tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 8 Through his tattered tunic could be seen on his shoulders the weals of long gashes.

transf. and *fig.* 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* i. vi. Instead of healing up the gashes of the Church... fall to gore one another with their sharpe spires. 1643 — *Divorce* ii. xvii. Who hath taught you to mangle thus, and make more gashes in the miseries of a blamelesse creature. 1804 *FENN In Alpine Valley* I. 29 This wretched deep gash in a hideous Swiss mountain.

b. The act of making such a cut.

1829 *Hood Eugene Aram* xv. Two sudden blows with a ragged stick And one with a heavy stone, One hurried gash with a hasty knife, And then the deed was done. 183 *KANE Grimell Expt.* I. (1856) 483 With a knowing gash of his knife, he makes a hole in the under jaw of the seal.

2. *U. S. slang.* The month.

1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xxxviii. Shnt your old black gash, and get along in with you. 1878 — *Pogonue P.* xiv. 122 Ef Zeph Higgins would jest shet up his gash in town-meetin', that air school-house could be moved fast enough.

3. *attrib.*, as *gash-lobed* adj.; also *gash-vein* *Australian Mining* (see *quot.* 1869).

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 122 The margin... of the base is... entire, undulating, gash-lobed. 1869 R. B. SMITH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 *Gash-vein*, a wedge or V shaped vein. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 269 The almost incredible number of small gash-veins in the slates and greenstone have probably furnished most of the gold.

Gash (gæf), *sb.* 2 *Sc.* [Prob. a *transf.* sense of *gash* 'a projection of the under jaw' (Jam.), whence *GASH-GABBIT*; cf. *GASH v.* 2.] 'Prattle', 'pert language'. To set up one's gash, 'to talk pertly, give an insolent reply' (Jam.).

1810 *Cock's Simple Strains* 135 (Jam.) Wad ye set up your gash, nae faut, Ye crustie foul-mou'd tyke. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Parings* (1871) 43 Wi this the wife sets up her gash.

Gash (gæf), *a.* 1 Since 16th c. only *Sc.* [? back-formation from *GASHFUL a.* or *GASHLY a.* (but recorded earlier than these).] Dismal in appearance.

1589 *GREENE Tullies Love* (1606) Fij. His friends... noting... his sodaine starts, his gash lookes and his abrupt answers judged the extremite of his sickness had [etc.]. 1590 *Cobler of Canterbury* 71 He looked wan and gash. a 1771 *FERGUSON Poems* (1785) 235 The day looks gash, too! off your horn, Nor care ye strae about the morn. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. xi. His face looked as gash and ghastly as Satan's. 1861 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. ii. 42 'What gars the laird of Garskadden luk sae gash?' 'Ow', says his neighbour, 'Garskadden's been wi' his Maker these twa houis'. 1864 J. BROWN *John Lerch*, etc. (1882) 1 The French nun... who was observed by her sisters to sit suddenly still and look very 'gash' (like the Laird of Garskadden).

Gash (gæf), *a.* 2 *Sc.* [cf. *GASH sb.* 2 and *v.* 2.]

1. Talkative, loquacious.

1721 *RAMSAY Ode to the Ph—*, iv. It [elaret] makes a man bath gash and bauld.

2. *quasi-adv.* Fluently, loquaciously.

1721 *RAMSAY Elegy P. Birnie* ii. To see his snowt, to hear him play And gab sae gash.

Gash (gæf), *a.* 3 *Sc.* [Of obscure origin: perh. a corruption of *sagacious*, in *Sc.* pronunc. (sāg'fəs).]

1. Sagacious, wise.

1706 in J. WATSON *Collect. Poems* i. 69, I Wily, Witty was, and Gash, With my auld felni packy Pash. 1721 *RAMSAY Poems*, Gloss., *Gash*, old, sagacious. 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 29 He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke.

2. Having an air of wisdom, dignity, or self-importance.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 192 I lae I been sittin' wi' specs all the afternoon? You have, James, and very gash you have looked. 1858 M. PORTER *Souter Johnny* 11 He was a gash, wee fodge lody Stood on his shanks bath tight nn' steady.

3. Well-dressed and dignified.

1715 *BURNS Holy Fair* 55 Here farmers gash, in ridin graith, Gash hoddin by their cotten. *Ibid.* 208 In come a gaudie, gash Guidwife. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 111 And gash they thought such country-man.

4. In adverbial use: Trimly, neatly, so as to have a good appearance.

1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 147 The saft o'en eakes, in mony stack, Are set in order rarely, Fu' gash this night.

Gash (gæf), *v.* 1 Also 6 gnsho, gnash, gnayshe. [For earlier *garsh*, *GARSE*; cf. *GASH sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To cut, slash or wound (the body).

1570 *LEVINS Mani.* 35/8 To Gashe, *incider*. 1623 *HEYWOOD Eng. Trav.* ii. Wks. 1874 IV. 40 This murdered Ghost appeared His body gasht, and all ore-stucke with wounds. 1659 *Termes de la Ley* 6 v. *flambling*, The custome was... to cut or gash Dogs in the hammer. 1715-20 *Pope Hind* iv. 617 Then sudden waded his flaming falchion round. And gash'd his belly with a ghastly wound. 1816 *BURNS Siege Cor.* xxvii. With barbarous blows they gash the dead. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expt.* I. xlviii. 206 After skinning the old one they gashed it body. 1878 *BURNS* *Smith Carthage* 30 His worshippers gashed and mutilated themselves in their religious frenzy.

abscl. a 1694 *TILLOTSON Sermon*, Wks. 1728 I. ii. 34 Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and gash with it!

but to carve a beautiful image and to polish it requires great art and dexterity.

b. To cut or tear *asunder*. (nonce-use.)

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* l. i. O. Herbert, here I gash myself asunder from the King, Thro' leaving each a wound.

2. To make a cut or deep slash in any material object. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1561 [see GASHING *vbl. sb.*]. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 239 And to what end do we jagge and gash the garments? 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred v. C.* II. They filled the stomachs of the animals with lemons gashed with their daggers.

transf. 1872 C. KING *Mountain, Sierra Nev.* ix. 204 Afar to the west lay the rolling plateau gashed with cañons.

3. *intr.* To open in a gasb. *rare*—1.

c. 1750 SHENSTONE *Eleg.* xxii. 67 To see my limbs the felon's gripe obey? To see them gash beneath the daring steel?

Hence *Gashing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *Gashcr.*

one who gashes or cuts. *rare*—0.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* v. 84 There may be taken out of the stalk and roote both a iuice by gashyng and an other by pressyng. 1598 FLORIO, *Incisore*, . . . a gasher, a lancer, a grauer or cutter. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 109 The clear axe . . . fell twice in heavy gashing thumps. 1888 J. INGUIS *Tent Life in Tiger Land* x. 161 With swift cutting blows of the cruel, gashing tusks.

Gash (gæʃ), *v.* 2. *Sc.* [Perh. f. *gash* projecting under-jaw; see GASH *sb.* 2. Cf. also GASH *a.* 2.] *intr.* To talk, converse, gossip.

a. 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) II. 104 The courtly cracks begin when supper's over. The cheering bicker gars them glibly gash. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xi. She lea'es them gashin at their cracks, An' slips out by hersel.

Hence *Gashing pphl. a.*

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Slavin'd* (1827) 12 Crail town was up w' gashin' gabs; Wabsters, throu' zeal, forgat their wabs.

Gashed (gæʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. GASH *v.* 1. + -ED.]

†a. Produced by gashing (obs.). b. Slashed or cut; having large rents or openings; *spec. in Bot.* (see quot. 1793); as *gashed in*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxviii. 109 The leaues be long, hearie, and grayish, snipt and cutt rounde aboute, but nothing so much or so deeply gashyt, as the two others. 1605 SHAKES. *Macb.* ii. iii. 119 His gash'd Stabs look'd like a Breach in Nature. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 194 Your dissever'd principles were but like the mangl'd pieces of a gash't Serpent. 1652 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic*. 39 Those that follow are gashed in on both sides of the leaves. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cvi. 149 With broad grayish tough leaves diversly folded, crumpled, and gashed in on the edges. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Gashed leaf* (*Folium incisum s. dissectum*), having the sections or divisions usually determinate in their number; or at least more so than in the Laciniate leaf. The Gashed differs from the Cleft leaf (*Assum*) in having the sections extending but little beyond the edge (though deeper than in the crenate leaf); whereas in the cleft leaf they reach almost to the middle. 1805 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 1862 He would hang about butchers' stalls, waiting an opportunity to put his mouth to the gashed throats of animals. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* l. 2 There were a few stunted willows near the house, and a few gashed pines.

Gashful, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [Alteration of GHAUSTFUL, through association with GASH *sb.* 1: cf. GASH *a.* 1 and GASHLY.] Ghastly.

1620 QUARLES *Poem* *Wormes* Hij, Prodigall up-banding of thine eyes, Whose gashfull balls doe seeme to pelt the skyes. 1621 — *Argalus & P.* (1678) 4 His gashful countenance swarthy, long and thin. 1651 CULPEPER *Astr.* *Yndegem, Dis.* (1658) 157 Signs of death by the eyes are . . . when they are very moveable gashful, staring up and down or sunk deep in the head. 1654 GAYTON *Planes, Notes* ii. 1. 69 Come death, and welcome! which spoke, comes in a gashful, horrid, meagre, terrible, ugly shape. 1823 MOORE *Suffolk Wds.*, *Gashful*, ghastly—or as in Nares 'horrid, frightful'.

Gash-gabbit, *a. Sc.* [f. *gash* (see GASH *sb.* 2.)

+ *gabbit* (f. GAB *sb.* 2).] Having a projecting chin. 1721 RAMSAY *Poems* Gloss. s. v. *Gash*, One with a long out chin, we call gash-gabbit, or gash beard. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 125 (Jam.), A' teetleth and gash-gabbit The hags that night.

Gashly, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [? Altered form of GHAUSTLY: cf. GASHFUL.] Ghastly, horrid.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. xxvii, Next Pharmacus, of gashly wilde aspect; Whom hell with seeming fear, and fiends obey. 1650 FULLER *Pitigah* iv. vii. 131 Their warm and wanton embraces of living bodies, ill agreed with their offerings *Dis manibus*, to gashly Ghosts. 1675 ORWAY *Alib.* 54 Now there grim death his gashly Revels keeps. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* viii. xi. By all that is hirsute and gashly I cry. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xiii. (1881) 65 See 'em stare and then give a gashly look at mother.

b. in adverbial use.

1893 WILSH *Gloss.* s. v. *Gashly*, 'Thick hedge wur gashly hilly, but it be ter'ble improved now.' 1897 C. LEE in *Leisure Ho.* Dec. 981 Her strange calm face, her gashly coloured tresses, her noiseless movements about the room.

Hence *Gashliness*, gashliness, dismalness.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii. The general dullness (gashliness was Mrs. Wickam's strong expression) of her present life.

Gashly, *adv.* *Sc.* [f. GASH *a.* 2. + -LY 2.] Fluently, loquaciously.

a. 1774 FERGUSSON *A Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 50 And courtiers aft gash greinin for my smack, To gar them bauldly glower and gashly crack.

Gashy (gæʃi), *a.* [f. GASH *sb.* 1. + -Y 1.] Of the nature of or resembling a gash; full of gashes.

1824 WILSON n. iv. The dead gash's ghost, with its clotied locks and gashy head. 1824 SORCESTER n. ii. Raw and bloody like a gashy wound. *Mod.* (heard in Suffolk). 'I was careless with my sickle, and got a gashy place in my arm.'

Gasifiable (gæ'sifiəb'l), *a.* [f. GASIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be reduced to a gaseous state. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 8 But at present we know the molecular weights of gasifiable bodies only.

Gasification (gæ'sifikə'shən), *Also gasefication, gassification.* [f. GAS *sb.* + -(I)FICATION.] The process of converting into gas.

1812 R. SAUMAREZ *Princ. Physiol.* Sc. 188 The process of evaporation and of gasification. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 547 When the cooling agency of gasification has become feeble. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 292 The latent heat of gasification . . . of any body.

fig. 1824 J. McCulloch *Scott.* II. 190 Poetry has rarely been subjected to such chemistry as this without the gasification and loss of its essence.

Gasiform (gæ'sifɔrm), *a.* [f. GAS *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] In a gaseous form or state.

1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 556 Dr. Ackermann treats . . . of the different gasiform fluids contained in the intestines. c. 1865 J. WYLOE in *Circ.* Sc. I. 6 The laws of air or gasiform bodies. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 123 Ventilation is, in fact, the problem of the removal of the gasiform excreta of the lungs and skin.

fig. 1824 J. McCulloch *Scott.* II. 352 Druids thus become visionary and gasiform.

Gasify (gæ'sifi), *v.* [f. GAS *sb.* + -(I)FY.] *a. trans.* To render gaseous; to produce gas from.

b. *intr.* To become gaseous.

1828 WEBSTER, *Gasify*, to convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by combination with caloric. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 13 An exceedingly subtle fluid or ether pervading the whole universe, and softening or melting or gasifying bodies. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 324 Liquid ammonia gasifies under considerable pressure at ordinary atmospheric temperatures.

Gasiness, var. **GASINESS**.

Gasing (e), *obs. form of GAZING*.

Gasket (gæ'skɛt), *Also 7 gasket (te, gassit, 8 gaskett.* [Of obscure origin; It. *gaschetta* has the same sense, but is believed to be from Eng.; F. *garett* plait of rope, rope's end (for flogging) is in some Dicts. said to mean also 'gasket', but it has not been found earlier than the 19th c. With the early form *casket* cf. Sp. *cajeta*.]

1. A small rope or plaited cord, which secures a furlid sail to the yard, being wrapped several times round both. Chiefly in pl.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 188 His sayles repayed and sufficiently prevented with martnets blayles and caskettes. 1666 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 15 There is also diuere other small cordage, as head lines, the knauings, gassits or furling lines. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Landships Wks.* i. 81 1/2 Her Gaskets, Martlines, Cables. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipboard. Assist.* 16 The Lines that are drawn cross the Yards are call'd Rope-bands; they make fast the Sail to the Yard, and Gaskets furl them. 1762 FALCONER *Ships*, ii. 94 Along the sail the gaskets are convey'd. 1865 H. B. GASCOIGNE *New France* 49 In haste the binding Gaskets they unfold But yet the canvass in their arms they hold. 1894 HALL *Caine Mariner* iii. x. Her rudder was unbipped, her sails were torn from their gaskets.

2. A strip of tow, plaited hemp, or other material, used for packing a piston or for caulking a joint.

1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Eng.* I. 270 Screwing this plate down to the projecting rim, the packing (or gasket) between them was pressed outwards, so tightly as not to allow steam to pass. 1859 RANINE *Steam Eng.* (1861) 129 Round the body of the piston is wrapped the packing, consisting either of loose hemp, or of a soft loosely spun hempen rope called gasket, soaked with grease.

3. *attrib.*, as *gasket-work*.

1831 JANE PORTER *Sir Seaward's Narr.* I. 124 A fathom of this gasket-work, being fastened end to end.

Hence *Gasket v. trans.*, to fasten up with gaskets.

1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xiii. 207 The sails were gasketed and covered, and the decks tilted down.

Gaskin (gæ'skin). Forms: 6 *gaskyn*, -kyng, -coigne, -coigne, gayshekoen, 6-7 *gascayne*, 7 *gaskoigne*, gasskin, gasking, 7-8 -coign, 8 -coign, 6-9 *gaskin*. [Of uncertain origin; perh. due to a false analysis of GALLIGASKIN, to which the 'gallant gaskins' of the first quot. comes close in point of sound. On the other hand, as Cotgrave explains F. *grègues* by 'wide slops, Gregs, Gallogascoines, Venetians; a great Gascon or Spanish bose', it seems possible that such bose were actually worn in Gascony; if so, this word may have been a special use of GASCON, and have existed earlier than *galligaskin*.]

†1. A kind of breech or hose. Chiefly pl. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 6 His own gal gallant gaskins, his kut dublets, his starting hars. 1577 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 423, 1 paire of gayshekoones broken iij. iv. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 18 A strait brantie and gascayne is to be wore. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 18 Goe thy wayes thought I, thou maist be much in my gaskins, but nought in my neather stockes. 1611 BRAUN & FL. *Knt. Burn.* Pezle n. ii. The child's a father-lesse child, and say they should put him into a straight paire of Gaskins. he would neuer grow after it. 1755 JOHNSON, *Gaskins*, wide hose, wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

†b. *attrib.*, as *gaskin breeches, hose. Obs.*

1591 PEREGRIN *Sa. Dict.*, *Caraguelles*, gascouque hose, *femalia*. 1604 LISMORE *Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 105 Satire to make yo' Dublett and Gaskin hose. 1623 MINSHEU *Sa. Dict.* s. v., *Gascouque* breeches, or Venetian bosen. *greguticous*.

2. (See quot. 1726.)

1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* III. (1676) 43 And thrust him back upon his gaskins. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Gascoin*, the hinder Thigh of a Horse, which begins at the Stifle, and reaches to the Ply or bending of the Ham. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 159 Good hind legs and well spread gaskins are very essential points in a coach horse.

transf. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* iv. i. One of my Daughters is big with Bastard, and she laid at her Gascoins most unmercifully! every stripe she had, I felt it.

Gaskin (gæ'skin). *rare*. Also *gasking*. [Alteration of GASKET; the ending may represent -ING 1.] = GASKET (in both senses).

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 170 Both of them lashed on the yard by the gaskins. 1860 URE's *Dict. Arts* I. 328 R. cover for kier; the flanch on which this cover rests is grooved a little to admit of 'gasking' being inserted, so as to form a 'joint'. 1880 G. WIGHTWICK's *Hints Yng. Archit.* (Weale) 221 Socketted pipes to be . . . jointed with clay, tarred gaskin or cement. 1885 STEVENSON *Treas.* I. III. xv. This extraordinary patchwork was all held together by . . . loops of tarry gaskin.

Gaskin, *obs. form of GASCON*.

Gasless (gæ'sləs), *a.* [f. GAS *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of gas; not lighted by gas.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xiii. 87 The gasless room. 1883 P. HOOGE *Scott. Char.* ix. 162 The lass with the lantern, the constant attendant of every lady . . . who might happen in those gasless days to be out after nightfall. 1889 *Catholic News* 7 Sept. 4/4 Whisperings of gasless cities and revolution, still hover in the air.

Gas-light. The light produced by the combustion of gas, usually coal-gas.

1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 126 The time during which the gas light is used, may . . . be stated at least at two hours per day. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 86 1/2 The great success which attended gas-light in London has extended itself throughout Great Britain. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 334, I had not been able to read then, hy the gas-light, which dazzles my eyes.

b. A jet of burning gas; chiefly pl.

1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 125 A . . . standard for determining the advantages to be expected from the use of the gas lights under favourable circumstances. 1815 *Accum Treat. Gas-Light* (ed. 2) 145 The Church of St. John the Evangelist . . . has been illuminated with gas-lights for upwards of two years. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xv. 160 Such is not the case with the gas lights. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. i, Gaslights flared in the shops with a haggard and unblest air.

c. *attrib.*, as *gas-light company, manufactory*.

1809 J. VAN VOORST (title) Address to the Proprietors of the intended Gas Light and Coke Company. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagar.* li. 63 It would be supposing the blessed sun himself jealous of a gas-light manufactory.

Gas-man.

1. a. One who is engaged in manufacturing or supplying gas. b. A collector of sums due to a gas-company for gas supplied.

1821 (T. Hickman, the pugilist, who fought with Neat on 11 Dec. 1821, was called 'the Gas Man' or 'the Gas-light man'. See P. Egan *Boxiana* (1828) New series I. 33, 42. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Conf.* Pref. The first gas-man was ruined. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 829 The public are willing that the gasmen should suffer, if only they may keep cheap light. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 14 Nov. H. e. bowed the astonished gas-man into the presence of the amazed family.

2. One who attends to the gas-lights in a theatre.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 80 1/2 Probably the gasman of a London theatre is, as a rule, equally incautious. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye* or So III. 197 The actors, the carpenters, the gasmen, the firemen.

3. *Coal-mining*. (U.S.) One who examines the workings for fire-damp.

1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*.

Gasogene, var. **GAZOGENE**.

Gasolene, *gasoline* (gæ'sɔlɪn). Also *gasoline*, *gasoline*. [f. GAS *sb.* + -OL (as in BENZOL) + -ENE, -INE.] A volatile inflammable liquid, one of the first products in the distillation of crude petroleum, employed for purposes of heating and illumination.

1871 J. R. NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 50 Benzine, benzoline, gasoline, kerosene. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 138 1/2 No fewer than ten substances are obtained from petroleum by the refining process . . . and, gasoline, used in artificial gas machines. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 7/3 Her engines are 20-horse power, and are driven by gasoline.

attrib. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 6/3 Cooking breakfast over a gasoline stove. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 2/2 Both [vehicles] used gasoline motors.

Gasometer (gæ'spɪtə). Also *gazometer*.

[ad. F. *gazomètre*, f. *gaz* GAS *sb.* + *mètre*, ad. Gr. *μῆτρον* measure.]

1. *Chem.* (See quot. 1831.) In later use (on analogy of sense 2) a vessel for holding gas.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 308, I give the name of *gazometer* to an instrument which I invented, for the purpose of a kind of bellows, which might furnish a uniform and continued stream of oxygen gas in experiments of fusion. 1793 BEDDOES *Lett. to Darwin* 41 A construction of Mr. Lavoisier and Dr. Van Marum. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem. Gloss.*, *Gasometer*, an air holder, so constructed that the quantity of gas which it contains can be ascertained or measured. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 6 Through the middle of this runs a . . . narrow tube, which . . . conducts oxygen from an adjoining gasometer.

2. A large tank or reservoir in which illuminating gas is stored, to be distributed thence by means of pipes.

1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 125 The gas... is conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, or gasometers, where it is washed and purified. 1819 ACCUN *Deer. Mannf. Coal Gas* 164 The name of gas holder, or as it is improperly called, gasometer is given to the vessel employed for collecting the gas and storing it up for use. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* 11. 99/2 Lastly, the gasometer with its tank into which the gas is finally received in a purified state.

Gasometry (gæ's-mētrī). Also 8 gasometri. [f. GAS sb. + Gr. -metria measurement: see -METRY.] The science of measuring gases, or of estimating the quantity of different gases in a mixture.

1790 KERR in *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 304 Of Gasometry, or the Measurement of the Weight and Volume of Aëriiform Substances. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 234/1 To work out any problem... in quantitative gasometry.

So **Gasometric** a., relating to gasometry. 1865 BRANOE & COX *Dict. Sci. etc.* 11. 15 *Gasometric Analysis*, Eudiometry, or the process of separating and estimating the individual constituents of a gaseous mixture.

Gasoscope (gæ'skōskōp). [f. GAS sb. + Gr. -skōpos observer: see -SCOPE.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Gasoscope*, an apparatus for indicating the presence of bicarbonate hydrogen gas in buildings, mines, &c.

Gas (gæsp), sb. Also 6-7 gaspe. [f. GASP v.] 1. A convulsive catching of the breath from distress, exertion, or the lessening of vital action; also, as a result of surprise.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xxi[i]. (1589) 94 [He] shortly gave a quiet gasp or twaine. 1727-32 GAY *Fables* ii. xvi. 53 Can those [hoards] prolong one gasp of breath, Or calm the troubled hour of death? 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. vii. While every gasp with sobs he drew, The labouring stag strained full in view. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv. The old lady gave a gasp. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovich* 67 Then followed gasps and sobs, and then the steady flow of kindly tears.

b. esp. (*One's last gasp*): the final attempt to draw breath before the departure of life. *At the last gasp*: at the point of death. Also fig.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 147 Retaining a valiant and inculpable minde vnto the last gaspe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 1. 7 Tell her the spirit of Antonio Witheth his last gaspe breath'd upon her breast. 1612 SHAKES. *Cymb.* i. v. 33 His Fortunes all lye speechlesse, and his name is at last gaspe. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 338 At this instant he [Cromwell] is like one at y^e laste gaspe, full of convulsions, laying hold on what comes next him. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. 1. Wks. 1874 1. 29 In those diseases... [there may be] the highest mental enjoyments and sufferings, even to the last gasp. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 184 He left her at the last gasp; he knew not whether to regard her as alive or dead. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* lii. 158 The authority of the Augusti breathed on that day its last gasp in Rome.

2. *trans.* in various occasional uses. c. 1612 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xxiii. 380 But straitie, more cleare npear'd of the straight, Antilochus foresaw, It was a gaspe the ether gaue, forc'd, by humours, cold and raw. 1710 CONGREVE *On Mrs. A. Hunt, Singing Wks.* III. 875 Let... ev'ry ruder Gaspe of Breath Be calm, as in the Arms of Death. 1795 AGNES MUSGRAVE *Thoughts* i. 20 The wish to see our new sister occupied every clearly, and engrossed every gasp of conversation 'till we reached Raby. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 268 Winds nearly at rest, with the exception of a little gasp from the westward.

Gas (gæsp), v. Forms: 4 gaysp, 4-7 gasps, 7- gasp. [a. ON. *geispa* to yawn (Sw. *gispa*), by metathesis from **geip-sa*, cf. *geip* idle talk, *geipa* to talk idly. The weak grade of the root, found in Sw. dial. *gispa*, Da. *gispe*, appears also in Sw. *mungipa* corner of the mouth, OE. *gipung* open mouth, f. *gipian* to yawn (only in pr. pple. *gipigend* 'hiulcus' = OLow Frankish *gipendi* 'patens'). The root **gasp* (see GAPE v.), whence Ger. dial. *gapsen* to gape for breath, belongs to a different vowel-series, but the sense of 'opening' is apparently common to both.]

1. *intr.* To catch the breath with open mouth, as from exhaustion (esp. in the death-struggle) or astonishment.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 262 And thries on the water there She gaspeth with a dreeching onde. 1410 MORT *Arth.* 1462 There ware gomes thurghie girde with grundyne waypnes, Grisey gaspand with gruchande lotes 1. 1582 STANWORTH *Ennis* ii. (Arb.) 61 Whilst I beheld Priamus thus gasping. 1645-6 MILTON *Senn.* xi. Those rugged names to our like moutles grow sleek, That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Apr. 1, I almost gasped with impatience and revived old feelings. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* ii. xxv. Already gasping on the ground Lie twenty of the Table Round. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 11. iii. § 2. 155 He has taken our breath away, and leaves us gasping.

fig. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 126 The floods do gaspe, for dried is theyr source.

2. *To gasp for* (occas. *after*): to pant for (air); fig. to long for, to desire eagerly (cf. GAPE v. 4).

c. 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Pt.* LXIII. f. O God... How gaspes my soule for thy refreshing taste! 1684 T. HOOKIN *Gods Decrees* 333 Future happiness... nature it self does incessantly gasp and breathe after. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 375 The sick, for Air before the Portal gasp. 1721 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 128 f. 5 Seeing how dearly they loved one another, and gasped after their Liberty. 1823 KIRKPATRICK *Hand. by Fire* 9 The doors and windows, as we passed were all open, gasping for air. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1830 l. 59 And gasp for space amid the Infinite.

3. *trans.* and quasi-*trans.* To exhale (occas. also,

to inhale) with convulsive breathings, esp. to *gasp one's last*, to *gasp (life) away*. Also *To gasp out*: to utter with gasps. † *To gasp up*: to give up (the ghost).

1534 SIR T. MORE *Cumfrot agst. Tribulation* (1573) 42 And long was it not ere they gasped up the goste. 1599 SHAKES. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 149, I cannot looke greenely, nor gaspe out my eloquence. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 97 We have no other way to revive the hopes of the Churches, now they seem to be ready to gasp their last. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 558 He staggers round, his Eyeballs roll in Death, And with short sobs he gasps away his Breath. 1791 COWPER *Ilad* iv. 621 He... lay gasping life away. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. iv. 501 The poor girl... gasped out, 'May God save him, if it be God's will!' 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xi. 123, I soon found myself gasping the ammoniacal steam of some fourteen... fellow lodgers.

Gaspsant, a. *nonce-wd.* A mock-heraldic term for 'gasp'.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* i. (1867) 12 Arms, three empty balloons, turgulent, to show how opinions are formed... three barbers' blocks, gaspsant, to show how they are swallowed.

Gasper (gæ'spær). [f. GASP v. + -ER¹.] One who gasps (in various *nonce*-uses).

1868 DICKENS *Lett.* 3 Feb. (1882) 111. 245 Charles Dickens... whose surprising performances... on... the American carth, have won for him the well-merited title of the Gad's Hill Gasper. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 16 He bade them fling the finny gaspers back into the brine Wholesale. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* June 817 The agonies of feudalism had changed some of the trembling gaspers into greedy gaspers.

Gasp (gæ'spɪn), *phl. sb.* [f. GASP v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb GASP, in various senses.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/1 Gaspynge, idem quod Gapyng. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 355 Then was the felde couerdy with deed bodies, and gaspynge and gronyng was herde on every syde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. viii. 36, Their clamour was full scant, The soundis brack with gasping or a gant. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xviii. (1634) 705 This also Christ signified by his last saying and uttered among his last gaspings. a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* iv. 109 Those breathings and gaspings after an eternal participation of him are but the energy of his own breath within us. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 256 To attend the dear Baby himself—to see his last Gasping, poor little Lamb. 1812 CRABBE *Tales in Verse, Confidant* 210 Some youthful gaspings for forbidden fruit. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & P.* iv. iii. Inarticulate gaspings.

attrib. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygia* viii. 123 Those gasping-fits, which come on with greater and greater violence.

Gasp (gæ'spɪn), *phl. a.* [f. GASP v. + -ING².] That gasps, in various senses of the vb.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* i. xiii. At the last with a gaspyng nettle slouth my head caught with his whole purpose. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 6 Quenching the gasping furrows thirst with rayne. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Year* Bii. In such a panting time, and gasping yeare, Victuals are cheapest, only men are deare. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Non-conf.* Min. 1 Before the expiring of my gasping hopes. 1738 WESLEY *Pt.* xiii. v. Save, my gasping Spirit dies. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 126 This arch-knave... dogs me As a gaunt crow a gasping sheep.

Hence **Gasp**ingly *adv.*, in a gasping manner. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner of Chillon* xi, My breath came gaspingly and thick. 1834 FRASER'S *Mag.* x. 111 The girls... are dilated gaspingly. 1879 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Loud. Season* II. 214 Bertram and Daisy... gaspingly force a passage through the crowd.

Gas-plant.

1. A name given to the plant *Dictamnus Fraxinella*.

In recent U.S. Dicts. 'It is said that the atmosphere surrounding this plant is in hot dry weather inflammable' (Lindley, *School Bot.*, ed. 1845, p. 491.)

2. The apparatus employed in the manufacture and supply of illuminating gas. 1839 in *Cent. Dict.*

Gasp (gæ'spi), a. *rare*. [f. GASP sb. + -Y¹.] Having a tendency to gasp.

1899 G. MEREOTH *Egoist* i. xiv. 255 The august great robes back-flowing and foaming over the gaspy page-boys.

Hence **Gaspiness** (in quot. fig.). 1892 *Spectator* 9 Jan. 48 Gaspiness is one of the worst flaws in most English Hymns.

Gasquine, **Gass**, obs. forms of GASCON, GAS.

Gassampine, var. GOSSAMPINE.

Gassendist (gæ'sendist). [f. *Gassendi* + -IST. Cf. F. *Gassendiste*.] A follower of Gassendi, a French metaphysician, born 1592.

1821 D. STEWART *Disc. Prog. Philos.* II. § 1 Wks. 1854 I. 239 *note*. [The word Reflection] expresses the peculiar doctrine by which his [Locke's] system is distinguished from that of the Gassendists and Hobbitists. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Eng. Divines* (1853) I. 280 Taylor was a Gassendist.

Gasser (gæ'sær). [f. GAS v. (sense 2) + -ER¹.] (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Gassers*, those who work in the gassing machines.

Gasserian (gæ'si-ri-ān), a. [Named by Hirsch in 1765, after his teacher Johann Laurentius Gasser: see -IAN.] **Gasserian** (also **CASSERIAN**) *ganglion*, the ganglion on the sensory trunk of the fifth cranial nerve.

1831 R. KNOX *Cleavel's Anat.* 461 The superior maxillary nerve arises from the middle part of the Gasserian ganglion. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 272 The larger root swells out into what is called the Gasserian ganglion.

Gassiness (gæ'sinēs). *rare*. [f. GASSY + -NESS¹.] a. The state of being pervaded by gas. b. The possession of gaseous qualities.

1883 MABEL COLLINS *H. Modjeska* iii. 46 The theatre. Its stuffiness, its gassiness, all the abominations common to such buildings. 1888 CORNH. *Mag.* Jan. 37 Gas of such an... unimaginable gassiness [sic] that millions of cubic miles of it might easily be compressed into a... pill-buc.

Gassit, obs. form of GASKET.

Gassy (gæ'si), a. [f. GAS sb. + -Y¹.]

1. Abounding in gas; of the nature of gas. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol*. 160 The volatile spirit will... smell extremely quick, pungent and gassy. 1824 BLACKIE *Mag.* L.I. 173 A clear, gassy, sea-coal fire, puffing and fizzing in smiling welcome. 1878 F. FERGUSON *Prof. Life Christ* xviii. 174 The gassy spring at Kissingen begins to bubble up at about the same time every day. 1891 G. MEREOTH *One of our Cong.* III. xiii. 290 The gassy passages of the back of the theatre.

2. *slang*. Characterized by 'gas' or empty talk; given to 'gassing'.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 139 Woodbury... was amused at the remarks of the crowd: 'He'll—oh, he's a gassy old fellow'. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 17 As when we call an empty and sophistical but ready talker 'gassy'. 1892 LD. ROSEBURY in *Daily News* 24 June 5/8 The last development of the Irish question was a gassy meeting in St. James's Hall the previous night.

Gast (gæst), sb. *Sc.* [f. GAST v.¹.] A fright.

[Cf. quot. 1420 under *Gast* *phl. a.*] a. 1884 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 220 The woman in a gast... comes and tells her lady who had stolen her things. 1873 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (ed. 3) 96 'Aw never got sic a gast's aw got the night'.

Gast (gæst), a. *dial.* [app. cognate with GASTON; cf. MDu. *gäst*, *gäst* (Du. *gest*), barren soil, GUEST.] (See quots. a. 1825 and 1895.)

1729 *Corton Parish* (Suffolk) *Terrier*, Every Gast Beast, i.e. for every Heifer or young Steer. 1760 *Ibid.*, Barren or gast cattle. a. 1825 FORBES *Proc. E. Anglin, Cat or Gast-Cow*, a cow which does not produce a calf in the season. 1895 E. *Anglian Gloss.*, *Gast*. Also applied to mares.

† **Gast**, v.¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *gēstan*, 4 *gaast*, 6 *ghast*, 4-7 *gast(e)*. [OL. *gēstan* (only once):—O tent. type **gastjan*, app. cogn. v. Goth. *usgastjan* to terrify, *usgeisuan* to be terrified. See GHOST.] *trans.* To frighten, alarm, scare, terrify.

(In quot. c. 1000 the sense seems to be rather 'to torture' or 'to destroy'.)

c. 1000 *Juliana* 17 in *Exeter Bk.*, Hi... *gaston* godes cempaen gare and lige. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pt.* A. vii. 179 To... *Gaste* crowen from his corn. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xxii. 19 Tbi herite is gastydey. 1412-20 *Lynd. Chron.* Troy 1. v. And gasten men with sodeyn erth quave. 1421 ti. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 211 Thou shalt have many rynnynge engyns to make horriblel Sounes to gasten thyen enemyes. 1530 PALSGR. 560/a, I gaste hym as sore as he was these twelve months. 1592 *Stow Ann.* an. 1586. 1228 These men... were... so gasted with feare... that they looked rather like to ghosts than men. 1605 SHAKES. *Lear* ti. i. 57 Or whether gasted by the noyse I made, Full suddenly he fled. 1616 J. LANR. *Cont. Sgr.* T. ix. 413 *note*, So Pirrus looks in Argos gastes his foes.

† **Gast**, v.² *Obs.* [? ad. OF. *gaster*, *gaster*, *waster*: see WASTE v. (But cf. quot. c. 1000 in prec.) *trans.* To ruin, spoil.]

a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxi. 90 What helpeth he, my suete lemmon, my lyf thus forte gaste?

† **Gast**, *phl. a.* [pa. pple. of GAST v.¹.] Terrified, afraid. *For gast*: for fear.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 325, I know no gome [that is] gast of hy grette wordes. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 5614 (Trin.) He was gast So ferde [that] he to fle bigon. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 9 Confounded ben the wise men, gast and cast the ben. c. 1420 *Chaucer. Vilad.* 777 He durst not meve himself to lan ygon. 1460 *Ibid.* 1006 When puse ladies weron areson up to lan ygon. 'Towardre herre chambers for gast everychon. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 19 Me think my spirit rynnys away full gast. 1575 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Nennys* xxxii, Thou neuer wast in all thy life so gast, Nor darst againe be euer halfe so bold.

Gast, obs. form of GHOST.

Gastaldite (gæ'stældoit). *Min.* [Named by Strüver in 1875 after Prof. B. Gastaldi: see -ITE.] A variety of glaucophane.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 52 A mineral closely related to glaucophane is called gastaldite.

Gasteli, obs. form of GHOSTLY.

† **Gaster**, v. *Obs.* [app. a frequentative f. GAST v.¹ (? and v.²): see -ER⁶.]

Sense 2 may be a distinct word, a. F. *gaster* (infinitive) to waste, spoil (mod. F. *gâter*).

1. *trans.* To frighten, scare, terrify. 1593 G. GIFFARD *Dial. Wiltsh.* E. ij. If they run at him with a spit red hot, they gaster him so sore, that his dame shal go her self, if she will, he will come no more there. 1614 BRAUN & FL. *Wit at Sea. Weapons* ii. iii, Either the sight of the Lady has gaster'd him or else he's drunk. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 92 He begun to be gasterd with wonderful astonishment. 1721-1800 *DAILY, Gasterd*, frightened, astonished. 1879 GROSS *Pres. Gloss.*, *Gaster*, to startle, scare, or affright suddenly.

2. To destroy.

1609 Dr. W. BARLOW *Angw. Nameless Cath.* 191 Ills Brece even then gastering his Maiesities title and delarring his right. *Ibid.* 264 The best works have attending on them two worms, which gaster and infect the goodnes of them.

Hence **Gastered** *phl. a.*, **Gastering** *tbl. sb.* 1642 ROGERS *Nannan* 139 That she might at last be wholly cut of all such callings upon, and gastering. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* v, Feare not, said he, I come not to niffright Thy gastered soule with terrors of the night.

Gastral (gæ'stærl), a. *jeocular*. Also **gastral**. [f. Gr. *γαστήρ* (gaster) stomach + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the stomach.

1828 *Harrobian* 15 To recreate the gastric powers with the odorous sacrifice offered up on P.—'s polished round table. 1854 *Chamb. Jyrl.* 1. 178 One.—represented Silenus with most extravagant gasteral development.

Gasteromycetous (gæ'stêromôis'i-tôs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *gasteromycet*-es (f. Gr. γαστήρ(o)-, γαστήρ stomach + μύκης pl. of μύκης fungus) + -ous.] Of, belonging to, or relating to the *Gasteromycetes*, one of the orders of Fungi.

1851 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 387 *Gasteromycetous* Fungi. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 319 *Gasteromycetous* Lichens.

Gasteropod, gastropod (gæ'stêrôpôd, gæ'strôpôd), *sb.* and *a.* Also *g*-pode. [ad. mod.L. *gasteropoda*, *gastropoda* neut. pl.: see next.]

A. sb. An animal of the *Gasteropoda* class or group of molluscs.

1826 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 235 Several *Gasteropods* can neither hear nor see. 1841 DOUGLAS in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 244 The most beautiful naked gastropode we have seen. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 97 The gastropods, including land-snails, sea-snails, whelks, limpets, and the like, are the types of the mollusca.

transf. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 231 They [snails] may be called 'gastropods,' in respect of their...mode of progression.

B. adj. *Gasteropodous.*

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 386/1 The *Gasteropod* Mollusca. 1850 JOHNSTON *Cochcol.* 118 The small *Gasteropod* order which Cuvier has called *Heteropods*, are [etc.].

Gasteropoda, gastropoda (gæ'stêrôpôdâ, gæ'strôpôdâ), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. γαστήρ(o)-, γαστήρ stomach, + ποδ-, ποὺς foot.] A class or group of molluscs (including the snails, limpets, etc.), so called from the ventral position of the locomotive organ.

1828 J. STARK *Nat. Hist.* II. 59 M. Cuvier has given the name of *Gasteropoda* to all the animals of this class which have a foot or muscular disc proper for crawling. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 7 In the gastropoda, or snails, the under side of the body forms a single muscular foot. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 319 These relations are different in the *Gasteropoda*.

Hence *Gast(e)ropodan a.* and *sb.* = **GASTROPOD**; *Gasteropodic a.* = next.

1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 123 Your argument...done into gastropodic prose, is simply that the human kind have utterly gone backward since the statue was carved.

Gasteropodous (gæ'stêrôpôdôs), *a.* Also *gasteropodous*. [f. *GASTROPOD* + -ous.] Belonging to the *Gasteropoda*; pertaining to or characteristic of a gastropod.

1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 10 In the snail and some other gastropodous mollusca. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* v. 108 Among the higher gastropodous molluscs. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 182 Fossils are numerous, the gastropodous shells occurring frequently.

ocular. 1854 *Reader* 38 June, The *Gasteropodous* order of rifleman, who...go perpetually on their stomachs.

Gastful: see *GHAFTFUL*.

Gastlet. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *gastlet* 'a little cake'; also the name of an excellent Cyder-apple' (Cotgr.), dim. of *gâteau* (now *gâteau*) cake.] A kind of apple.

1600 *Surrey Country Farme* III. xlix. 528 Such [apples] are those that followe, the heret...fairwife, gastlet.

Gastly, *obs.* form of *GHASTLY*, *GHOSTLY*.

Gastness. *Obs.* [f. *GAST* ppl. *a.* + -NESS.] Terrible condition or appearance; terror, dread.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. v. 59 (Camb. MS.) A tyrant...shewed by symyltude the dredes of Reaumes by gastness of a sword þat heng over the heued of hys famyler. 1382 Wyclif *Josh.* II. 9 30ure gastnes is fain in vs.

—1 Sam. xxix. 4 And his squier wolde not; forsothe he was agast with to mych gastnes. a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 20 And of the broilnesse of hir nature My tremlyng herl so grete gastnesse hadde, That [etc.] 1604 SHAKS.

herl v. 106 Lookoe you pale, Misiris? Do you percieve the gastnesse of her eye. 1721 BAILEY, *Gastness*, terror, dread.

Gastræa (gæ'stræâ), [mod.L., f. Gr. γαστήρ(o)-, γαστήρ belly.]

1. = **GASTRULA**.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 50 In the Porifera the terminal aperture of the gastræa becomes the eversible opening of the adult animal.

2. A primitive sac-like animal, whose existence is assumed by Haeckel, consisting of two layers of cells, an ectoderm and an endoderm. *Gastræa theory*, the theory which supposes this to have been the ancestral form of the whole animal kingdom.

1879 tr. Haeckel's *Evol. Man* I. 9 A very ancient ancestral form is represented by the two-layered Gastræa. *Ibid.* 250 These are the principles of the unified or monophyletic genealogy of the animal kingdom, as they present themselves, provisionally, according to the Gastræa Theory. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 Apr. 309/4 The author is thoroughly permeated by the gastræa myth.

Gastræad (gæ'stræâd). [ad. mod.L. *gastræades*, pl. form of prec.] One of the *Gastræades*, a division of sponges whose development does not go beyond that of a gastrula. In recent Diets.

Gastral, var. **GASTRAL**.

Gastralgia (gæ'stræ'ldgiâ). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. γαστήρ(o)-, γαστήρ stomach + άλγος pain.] Pain in the stomach, esp. neuralgia of the stomach. 1822-34 [see *GASTRODYNIA*]. 1836 J. GULLIV *Magis. Formul.* 89, I have given it [prussic acid] with the best effects in

gastralgia. 1857 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xxv. (1891) 296 Some lozenges for gastralgia. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 741/1 A...state of political babyhood and political gastralgia.

Hence **Gastralgic a.**, pertaining to, affected with, or liable to gastralgia; also *sb.*, one who is subject to gastralgia.

1802 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 862/2 Portly and gastralgic papas. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 476 Gastralgics are also liable to asthma. *Ibid.* 477 Pains of gastralgic character.

Gastrectomy (gæ'strêktômi). [f. Gr. γαστήρ(o)-, γαστήρ stomach + ἐκτομή (n. of action f. ἐκτείνω to cut out) + -y.] 'The removal of a part of the stomach, as the pylorus, in cancer of the organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1886 Braithwaite's *Med. Retrospect*. XCII. 40 Duodenostomy, gastrectomy for the passage of a tube, and complete gastrectomy, should all be replaced by gastro-enterostomy.

Gastric (gæ'strik), *a.* [f. Gr. γαστήρ(o)-, γαστήρ stomach + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the stomach; situated in, performed by or in, the stomach; of the nature of a stomach. *Gastric fever*, a term somewhat loosely employed, but now usually signifying enteric or typhoid fever. *Gastric patient* (rare): one suffering from gastric diseases.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Gastric vein*, the belly vein; a branch of the Port vein, from which it descends to the hollow part and backside of the ventricle. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gastric*...in anatomy, is applied to divers veins on account of their proceeding from the stomach. 1796 DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* I. 68 The author saw evidently gastric patients sinking under a load of the Peruvian bark.

1802 *Med. Jyrl.* VIII. 436 Symptoms that widely differ from those which are to be observed in gastric fevers. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 633 [Mild remittent fever] is...called by Professor Frank...gastric fever. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 12 In other animals...the gastric cavity has prolongations which extend into the mass of the body. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 458 The domicile of the larvae is of three kinds...cutaneous, cervical, and gastric. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 302 The Gastric Artery ascends between the two layers of the lesser omentum to the cardiac orifice of the stomach. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 540 They...have left on record giant achievements to be envied by alchemists of the most giant appetite. 1854 CARPENTER *Princ. Phys. Gen. & Compar.* III. 167 The great purpose of the gastric digestion appears to be, to dissolve the albuminous and gelatinous constituents of the food.

1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* viii. 106 My wife was prostrated by a severe attack of gastric fever. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 13 Gastric catarrh. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* III. 152 The oral aperture of an Actinozoön leads into a sac, which, without prejudice to the question of its exact function, may be termed 'gastric'.

b. Gastric juice (formerly also *gastric acid, liquor*): thin, clear, almost colourless fluid, of an acid nature, secreted by certain glands in the stomach, where it is the chief agent in the process of digestion.

1730-5 BAILEY *Folio*, *Gastric juice*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Antimony*...is a disorder of the stomach seated in the fibres thereof, or in the gastric liquor. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 439 There is at the same time a deficiency of gastric acid. 1799 *Med. Jyrl.* II. 79 The gastric juice of these birds. 1821 BYRON *Yuan v.* xxxii. Intellectuals, whose use depends so much upon the gastric juice. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 85 Acetic acid has been found...in the gastric juice. 1889 M. FOSTER *Text-bk. Phys.* II. (ed. 5) 345 The essential property of gastric juice is the power of dissolving proteid matters.

Gastricism (gæ'strizi'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. 'Stomach diseases generally' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1796 DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* I. 67 But now nothing is seen or heard of the use of neutral salts or resolvents, with a view to gastricism, or to prepare for evacuations.

2. (See quot. 1842.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.*, *Gastricism*, a name, by which is designated the medical theory, that refers all, or almost all, diseases to an accumulation of saburra in the digestive passages.

Gastricity? *Obs. rare.* [f. *GASTRIC* *a.* + -ITY.] So F. *gastricité*. A state of gastric disturbance.

1796 DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* I. 69 But sometimes the author saw with astonishment the bark overcome the gastricity. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Gastriloquist (gæ'strilôkwist). [formed after the analogy of *ventriloquist*, replacing *ventri-* by *gastri-*, a combining form of Gr. γαστήρ(o)-, γαστήρ.] = **VENTRILQUIST**. So *Gastriloquist a.*, *Gastriloquistism*, *Gastriloquistous a.*, *Gastriloquy*.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Gastriloquist*, speaking out of the belly. 1785 READ *Int. Powers* II. xxii. 28 The deception...which is said to be produced by Gastriloquists. 1831 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Gastriloquist*: see *Ventriloquist*. 1848 CRAIG, *Gastriloquist*, a manner of speaking that seems to proceed from the belly. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 259 The greatest success has attended his...gastriloquistal displays.

Gastrimargism (e. *Obs.*—) [f. as next + -ISM.] = next.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* v. 37 b. Be not addicted to this foule vice of Gastrimargisme and belly cheer.

Gastrimargy. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. γαστήρμαργίον f. γαστήρμαργος gluttonous (f. γαστήρ belly + μαργος raging mad).] Gluttony; voraciousness.

1430 *Pilgr. Lys. Manhood* III. xl. (1859) 156 And what is, quod J. Castimargy [sic; so spelt also in Fr. original]? It is, quod she, plunging and drenching of morselles that men mown fynde in goode households. c 1525 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 763 These four Angels are the spirit of Luxurie, the spirit of Pride, the spirit of Gastrimargie, the spirit of Avarice.

Gastritis (gæ'strai'tis). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. γαστήρ(o)-, γαστήρ stomach + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the coats of the stomach.

1806 *Med. Jyrl.* XV. 412 This might be in reality a case of gastritis. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 414/2 Acute gastritis.

Gastro- (gæ'stro), rarely before a vowel *gastro-*, combining form of Gr. γαστήρ(o)-, γαστήρ, belly, stomach, in many mod. terms of *Anat.*, *Path.*, etc. **Gastro-cata**rrhal *a.*, connected with gastric catarrh. **Gastrocele** [Gr. κήλη tumour] (see quot.). **Gastro-colic a.** [Gr. κόλον the colon], pertaining to the stomach and to the colon. **Gastro-duode**nal *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the duodenum. **Gastro-duodenitis**, inflammation of the stomach and duodenum. **Gastro-enteric a., pertaining to the stomach and intestines. **Gastro-enteritis**, inflammation of the stomach and intestines. Hence **Gastro-enteritic a.** **Gastro-enterostomy** [Gr. ἐντερο-ν intestine + στόμα mouth + -y], 'the formation of a permanent month, or fistulous opening, connecting the duodenum and the stomach, when the pylorus is obstructed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).**

Gastro-enterotomy, 'the opening of the intestine through the abdominal walls' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885). **Gastro-epiploic a.**, pertaining to the stomach and to the epiploon. **Gastro-hepatic a.**, pertaining to the stomach and to the liver. **Gastro-hysterotomy**, the Cæsarean operation: see **CÆSAREAN** *a.* 2. **Gastro-intestinal a.** = *gastro-enteric* adj. **Gastrophrenic a.**, pertaining to the stomach and to the diaphragm. **Gastro-pneumonic a.**, pertaining to the stomach and to the lungs. **Gastro-pulmonary a.**, *pulmonic a.* = prec. **Gastro-sple**nica, pertaining to the stomach and to the spleen. **Gastro-vas**cular *a.*, pertaining jointly to the abdominal cavity and to a vessel.

1833 W. STOKES in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 337/1 One of the most frequent forms of disease in Dublin is that which may be termed the 'gastric-catarrhal fever.' 1897-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 450 When a hernia contains a part of the stomach...it is sometimes named...gastrocele.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, 'Gastrocele, an epithet for the great omentum, because it passes from the gaster or stomach to the arch of the colon. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Gastro-Duodenalis*...gastro-duodenal. 1882 Quain's *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 436 The gastro-duodenal artery descends near the pylorus behind the first part of the duodenum. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 367 The jaundice was due...to gastro-duodenal catarrh. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 175 note, 'Gastro-duodenitis may exist without jaundice. 1833 W. STOKES in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 343/1 'Gastro-enteric inflammation. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Gastro-entericus*...gastroentericus. *Ibid.*, *Gastroenteritis*...gastroenteritis. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 629 We hear of...mucous, gastro-enteritis [fevers]. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 517 'Gastro-enteritis...exists without any painful point when [etc.] 1886 'Gastro-enterostomy [see *GASTROSTOMY*]. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jyrl.* 1 Apr. 50/2 After gastro-enterostomy the contents of the stomach often pass into the...pyloric limb of the attached loop of intestine. 1886 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 109 'Gastro-Enterostomy (artificial anus in the small intestine). 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, 'Gastrophloic vein. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 104/2 11 [the hepatic artery] gives two...branches which the pyloric and the right gastro-epiploic. *Ibid.* 502/2 A defined margin terminates the 'gastro-hepatic omentum on the right side. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Gastro-hysterotomia*...gastro-hysterotomy. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 213 A lively irritation of the 'gastro-intestinal surface. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 485 Anything which causes gastro-intestinal disorder. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Gastro-phrenicus*...gastro-phrenic. 1882 Quain's *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 727 A small duplicature to the left of the esophagus, named the gastro-phrenic ligament. 1856 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) I. p. cclj. The mucous membranes...may be reduced to two great divisions, namely the 'gastro-pulmonary and the genito-urinary. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* II. 54 The first...is termed the 'gastro-pulmonic membrane. 1844 HOELYN *Dict. Med.*, 'Gastro-splenic omentum...the laminae of the peritoneum, which are comprised between the spleen and the stomach. 1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 47 The Cydippe dense...lodges in its 'gastro-vascular apparatus larvae of annelids.

Gastrocnemial a. [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gastrocnemian (gæ'strôknêm'ian), *a.* Also **knemian**. [f. next + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the gastrocnemius muscle.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* IX, And...duly sympathize With gastro-knemian grace.

Gastrocnemius (gæ'strôknêm'ius). *Pl.* **cnemii** (knêm'iai). [mod.L. *gastrocnemius*, f. Gr. γαστροκνήμη the calf of the leg, f. γαστήρ(o)-, γαστήρ belly + κνήμη leg.] The chief muscle of the calf of the leg, which gives it a protuberant or 'bellying' form.

1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Surg.* 430 (*folding leaf*) The two Gastrocnemii. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 382 The Gastrocnemius...is composed of two fleshy masses, called the outer and inner heads, resembling each other in form. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* viii. (1878) 339 The dog tackled them so sharply about the gastrocnemius muscles, that W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 65 A ballet-dancer, whose gastrocnemii muscles were the apparent starting-points of the disease.

Gastrodisc (gæ'strɒdɪsk). *Embryol.* [ad. mod.L. *gastrodiscus*; see GASTRO- and DISK.] The germinal area of a mammal.

1881 *MIVART Cat* 320 That part where the two membranes coexist is the germ area, or gastrodisc.

|| **Gastrodynia** (gæ'strɒdɪniə). *Med.* [mod. L., f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + δύνω pain.] Pain in the stomach; = GASTRALGIA.

1804 *Med. Trul.* XII. 289 The Case, which I request you will insert in your next Number, I have called Gastrodynia. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 121 *note*. Gastrodynia and gastralgia are terms frequently used almost synonymously with cardialgia. 1879 *KHOBY Princ. Med.* 17 Gastrodynia is common in dyspepsics.

Gastrod (gæ'strɒd). a. [f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ + -OID.] Having a belly-like dilatation.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1886 *THOMAS Med. Dict.*, *Gastrod*, resembling the belly, or stomach;—applied to parts of animals and plants.

Gastrolater (gæ'strɒlətə). [ad. F. *gastrolatre* (Cotgr.), f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ belly + -later serving.] A belly-worshipper.

1694 *MOTTEUX Kabetais* iv. lviii. 229 Pantagruel observ'd two sorts of... Apparitors... The first were call'd Engastri-mythes, the others, Gastrolaters. *Ibid.* lix. 230 These lozely Gulliguttered Gastrolaters.

Hence + **Gastro-latrous** a., belly-worshipping. 1694 *MOTTEUX Kabetais* iv. lviii. 229 The Variety we perceive in the Dresses of the Gastrolatrous Coquillions.

Gastrolith (gæ'strɒlɪθ). [f. GASTRO- + Gr. λίθ- stone.] A calculus or stony concretion in the stomach; *spec.* = CRAB'S-EYE 1.

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Gastrolithus*, a stoope or calculus in the stomach; a gastrolith. 1886 *HUXLEY Crayfish* 29 There are... found at the sides of the stomach two lenticular calcareous masses, which are known as 'crabs'-eyes' or gastroliths.

Gastrology (gæ'strɒlədʒi). [ad. Gr. γαστρολογία, the title of a poem quoted by Athenæus (also γαστρονομία), f. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + λόγος discourse.] The science of catering for the stomach; hence, cookery, good eating. Similarly **Gastrologer**, one versed in gastrology. **Gastrologist** a., of or pertaining to gastrology. **Gastrologist** = *Gastrologer*.

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXX. 48 Under the denomination of gastrology, to compile learned quartos on the science of enhancing the physical and moral pleasures of the palate. 1830 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 261 The gourmet... deserves the higher appellation of gastrologer. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 59 The Gastrologists will... not lay these things to heart. 1827 *STEWART Planter's G.* (1828) p. viii, What the Doctor learnedly calls 'the Science of Gastrology'. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 208 The mechanical, physiological, and gastralogical intricacies and differences of fish, flesh, and fowl. 1853 *Ibid.* XLVII. 682 A famous gastrologer was wont to affirm that the whole of an Athenian supper put together was not to be compared to it.

|| **Gastromalacia** (gæ'strɒməliə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. GASTRO- + Gr. μαλακία softness, f. μαλακός soft.] Softening of the coats of the stomach.

1855 in *OGILVIE, Suppl.* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 459 Strict proof of the development of gastromalacia during life.

Gastromanancy (gæ'strɒmənsi). *Obs.* *Exc. Hist.* [f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ belly + μαντεία divination (Gr. had γαστρομαντεύεσθαι 'to divine by the belly').] Divination by the belly.

1. (See *quots.*)

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 294 Hydromancy... done... in a glasse bottle full of water, wherein a Child must looke (and this is called Gastromanancy of the glasses belly). 1613 *PUNCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 266 Gastromanancy procured answers by pictures, or representations in glasse-vessels of water, after the due Rites.

2. (See *quot.* 1652.)

1652 *GAULLE Magastrom.* xix. 165 Gastromanancy, [divining] by the sound of, or signs upon the belly. a 1693 *URQUHART Kabetais* iii. xxv. Gastromanancy, which kind of ventral fatiguency was for a long time together used in Ferrara. (a 1836 E. SNEOLEY *Acc. Sc.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1855) 323 Gastromanancy or divination from the belly, is now generally explained by ventriloquism.)

|| **Gastromantic** (gæ'strɒməntɪk), a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + Gr. μαντικ-6s soothsaying.] Pertaining to or practising gastromanancy.

1646 *GAULLE Cases Cons.* 28 The Gastromanticke, the Ventriloquist, or if you will the Bottle-bellied Witch.

Gastronomie (gæ'strɒnəmi). [a. F. *gastronomie*, back-formation from *gastronomique* GASTRONOMY.] One versed in gastrology; a judge of good eating. 1823 *Scott Percut* xxvii. A conversation on the mysteries of the table, which... a modern gastronomie might have listened to with pleasure. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 15. 1859 G. MERCIOT *R. Fevelet* xxv. Tears and shrieks accompany the descent of the gastronomie.

Gastronomer (gæ'strɒnəmə). [f. GASTRONOMY, after the analogy of astronomer.] = prec.

1830 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 261 The gourmand unites theory with practice, and may be denominated gastronomer. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 747 A philosophical gastronomer of European reputation.

Gastronomic (gæ'strɒnəmɪk), a. [ad. F. *gastronomique*, f. *gastronomie* GASTRONOMY.] Of or pertaining to gastrology.

1828 H. ANGELO *Renin*. 292 Her ladyship proposed tickets or lots, which were inscribed each with some article for the supper-table. Nothing could exceed the amusement which this lottery gastronomical produced. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen*.

Lit. (1867) 582 Being initiated into the gastronomic mysteries of the kitchens of the ancients. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnls.* (1872) I. 24 It would require less time to cultivate our gastronomic taste than taste of any other kind.

So **Gastronomical** a., **Gastronomically** adv.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. iii. (1849) 395 The gastronomical merits of terrapins. 1842 W. S. SETON-KARR in *Haileybury Observer* V. 30 Duly qualified as a graduate of the gastronomical College. 1875 *DASENT Vikings* II. 81 Gastronomically viewed, the whole feast was... unsatisfactory.

Gastronomist (gæ'strɒnəmɪst). [f. GASTRONOMY + -IST.] = GASTRONOMER.

1825 Q. *Rev.* XXXII. 436 We may teach Beauvilliers, and all such gastronomists, that they are but men. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 593 A true gastronomist will... shun diversity of food. 1845 *SROCQUELER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 30 The European gastronomist in India is materially a debtor to the Portuguese.

Gastronomous, a. *rare*—1. [f. GASTRONOME + -OUS.] Devoted to gastrology.

1828 *Examiner* 708 *f* Ferment and gastronomous—he was the very apostle of gluttony.

Gastronomy (gæ'strɒnəmi). [ad. F. *gastronomie* (first occurring as the title of a poem by Berchoux 1801), a. Gr. γαστρονομία (the title of a poem quoted by Athenæus), f. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach, on the analogy of ἀστρονομία astronomy.] The art and science of delicate eating.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 343 The banquet was according to all the rules of perfect gastrology. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dun. Econ.* II. 370 The march of improvement will induce the professors of gastrology to elevate their calling. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 25 This trait of Spanish gastrology was not lost on the author of Gil Blas.

Gastrophy, *rare*. [f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + φῖλος feeling, suffering.] (See *quot.*)

1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Gastrophythia*, term for disease of the stomach; gastrophy.

Gastrophilanthropist, *nonce-wd.* A benevolent purveyor for the appetites of others.

1814 *Sch. Gd. Living* 161 The honour of recording them among the gastrophilanthropists of the present day.

Gastrophile (gæ'strɒfɪl). *rare*. [f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + φίλος friend.] One who loves his stomach, or good eating.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 261 The glutton practises without any regard to theory; and we call him gastrophile.

So **Gastrophilism** [-ISM], the disposition of a gastrophile; love of good eating; **Gastrophilist** [-IST] = GASTROPHILE; **Gastrophilite** a. [-ITE], fond of good eating.

1814 *Sch. Gd. Living* 84 Which the modern gastrophilist cannot fail to admire. *Ibid.* 115 Let no one say that the spirit of gastrophilism never found its way within the walls of the Vatican. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 459 The name... bringing at once to my mind... the Scrap-Stall, and gastrophilite hackney-coachman. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 548 The sturdy gastrophilist would not be balked of his meal.

Gastropod, **Gastropodous**: see GASTREN-.

Gastrophaphy (gæ'strɒfəfi). Also **gastrophraphy**. [ad. F. *gastrophaphie* (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. γαστροφραφία, f. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ belly + root of φάω to sew.] Suture of wounds in the abdomen.

1739 *SHARP Treat. Surg.* iii. 9 The Gastrophraphy... though the word in strictness of etymology, signifies no more than sewing up any Wound of the Belly, yet in common acceptation it implies that the Wound of the Belly is complicated with another of the Intestine. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 158 Gastrophraphy, for large extensive wounds in the abdomen. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gastrophraphy*.

Gastroscopy (gæ'strɒskəpi). [f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ belly + σκοπέω inspection: see -SCOPY.] (See *quot.*)

1855 *OGILVIE, Suppl.*, *Gastroscopy*, an examination of the abdomen, in order to detect disease.

Gastrostoph (gæ'strɒstɒf). [f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + σῶφ-6rwise.] One who is skilled in matters of eating. Hence **Gastrostoph** = GASTROSTOMY; **Gastrostophy**, the science of good eating.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 642 Your cooks and waiters have never turned away from their works of gastrostophy, to think of the neighbouring millions. 1855 *Hausel, Words* XII. 288 The English... do not stand first-rate as gastrostophs. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Apr. 8/2 There are many gourmets, but the number of gastrostophs is exceedingly small.

Gastrostomy (gæ'strɒstəmi). *Surg.* [f. GASTRO- + Gr. στόμα mouth + -Y 3.] The operation of opening the stomach for the introduction of food when the gullet is closed.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 617 The advantages offered by gastrostomy for stricture of the œsophagus.

Gastrostomia (gæ'strɒstəmi). *Surg.* [f. GASTRO- + Gr. -τομία cutting.] a. The operation of opening the abdomen by incision. b. The operation of opening the stomach through the abdominal walls. 1666 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 172 in BAILEY. 1857 *BULLOCK Cazeaux's Midwif.* 261 Gastrostomy alone would be practicable when [etc.]. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 616 When the foreign body is large and clearly cannot be passed, the surgeon should open the stomach by gastrostomy.

Hence **Gastrostomia** a., pertaining to gastrostomy. 1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*; and in recent Dicts.

|| **Gastrula** (gæ'strɒlə). *Embryol.* [mod. L. dim., f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach.] That form of the metazoic germ which consists of a cup with two layers of cells in the wall.

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 115 A gastrula is formed by invagination of the morula, the ectoderm of which has the structure of the endoderm of the adult. 1886 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* May 764 The two-layered 'gastrula'—the simplest ancestral form of the Metazoa.

attrib. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 111 This condition is simplest in the Gastrula form. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 43 The opening which formerly led into the gastrula-body. 1886 *HUXLEY Crayfish* iv. 211 This is the gastrula condition of the embryo. 1887 A. C. HADDOX *Introduct. Embryology* ii. 24 The normal method of gastrula-formation.

Hence **Gastrular** a., pertaining to a gastrula or to gastrulation. In recent Dicts.

Gastrulation (gæ'strɒlə'sən). *Embryol.* [f. GASTRULA + -ATION.] The formation of a gastrula.

1899 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 199 The formation of the Gastrula, or gastrulation. 1887 A. C. HADDOX *Introduct. Embryology* ii. (heading), Segmentation and gastrulation.

Gastruran (gæ'strɒrən), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. *Gastrurra* nent. pl., Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + οὐρά tail + -AN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Gastrura* or stomatopodous crustaceans. B. *sb.* An animal of this class. Similarly **Gastrurous** a. In recent Dicts.

Gat (gæt). Also *gate*. [app. a. ON. *gat* (Da, Sw. *gat*) opening, passage: see GATE sb.] An opening between sandbanks; a channel, strait; in Kent, an opening, natural or artificial, in the cliffs, serving as a landing-place.

1723 J. LEWIS *Hist. Tenet* (1736) 6 Through these chalky cliffs the inhabitants whose Farms adjoin to them have cut several gates or ways into the sea... But these gates or passages they have been forced to fill up in the time of War. a 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 163 The three ships which took through the gat or opening between sand-banks, were almost out of sight before we ventured to sail. a 1825 *FORBY Voy. E. Anglia, Gat*, an opening in the great sand-bank which lies at the back of the Yarmouth Roads. 1847 L. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 143 Louis Philippe sent all his war steamers to tug the French ships through the gat of Gibraltar. 1885 L. JACKSON *Our Commonwealth in Egypt* 17, I had to use the tow-line at one place where there was a 'gate' (or channel), as we say in Canada.

Gat, obs. f. GATE, GOAT; pa. t. of GET v. [Catchers: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Gate (gæt), sb. 1. Forms: a. 1 *gate*, *get* (*North. umd.* *æet*, *æat*(t), 2-4 *geat*, (3 *gate*), 2-6 *geat*, 3-5 *gat*(t), 3-5, 6-9 *diat*, *yat*(t), 4-6 *yhat*, *et*, *zett*, 5-6 *yet*(e), 7-9 *dial*, *yeat*(t), 6- *St. yeth*, B. (1 *pl. gat*), 2-6 *gat*, (4 *gate*, 5 *gayt*, 6 *gat*), 3-*gate*. [OE. *geat* str. neut., corresponds formally to OFris. *gat*, *jet*, *hole*, opening, OS. *gat* eye of a needle (LG. and Du. *gat* gap, hole, breach), ON. *gat* (see GAT) = OTcut. type **gato*^m. The word is wanting in Goth. and HG.]

The ulterior etymology is obscure. Some scholars refer the word to the root of GET v., supposing the etymological sense to be either 'receptacle' (hence 'cavity', 'hole', 'opening') or 'means of reaching' (hence 'way of access'). It is however very uncertain whether it is allied either to GET or to GATE sb.

The original OE. declension was *gat*, *gates*, *gate* in the sing., and *gatu*, *-a*, *-um* in the plur., according to the phonetic law by which *a* became *æ* exc. when a back vowel followed in the next syllable. Subsequently the *g* (= *y*) before *æ* became palatalized, and the influence of the palatal *g* caused the change of *æ* into *ea*. Hence the stem assumed the two forms *geat*- and *gat*-, which are respectively represented by the *a* and *g* types in the later language. In late OE. the functional distinction between the two types was already disappearing through the operation of analogy, so that we find such forms as *gates*, *gate* (sing.) and *gatu*, *geatum* (pl.); in Mercian the forms *geatu*, *-um* (with guttural *a*) are earlier, being due not to analogy but to the phonetic laws of the dialect. In ME. the *a* forms are universal in northern and in north- and west-midland writers, and also prevailed in the s.w. (Robert of Gloucester, the *South-Eng. Legendary*, etc.); the MSS. of Chaucer have *gate* in some passages and *gate* in others. Since the 16th c. *gate* has been the sole form in literary English; dialectally the forms with *y* remain in northern and north-midland districts, so far as they have not been displaced by the influence of the literary language; occasionally they are found surviving elsewhere, as in N. Devon and at Banbury (Ellis *Phonol. Eng. Dialects*).

1. An opening in a wall, made for the purpose of entrance and exit, and capable of being closed by a movable barrier, the existence of which is usually implied; said with reference to a city or other enclosure, or the enclosure-wall of a large building, formerly also to the building itself, where *door* or *doors* is now commonly employed.

a. 778 *Charter in Birch Cartul. Saxon.* I. 315 Et eodem septo to hadfeld *geate*, et eodem septo to baggan *geate*. c 900 tr. *Ætla's Hist.* iii. xi. [xi.] (1890) 184 Ond heo sona 7æt *geat* hæst mynstres ontynde. c 1000 *AgS. Gosp. Matt.* vii. 13 Gangað inn þurh þæt nærwæ *geat*. c 1175 *Laurel. Hom.* 147 He com among his disciples þer þe zeten were þe zete a 1225 *Anec. R.* 424 Þe oðer beo euer inne, ne wuduþe þe zete ne go heo wuduþe leaue. 13. *Guy Warw. (A.)* 4295 þe lyson goþ to play wipouten þe 3at In pais wipouten vilanie. 1552 *Mertin* 78 We driven the remenaunt in at the *geates*. 1552 *LYNCEAS Monarchie* 5964, I stude, naikit ait 30ur *geat*. 1592 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 98 Kepinge the *gate* of the church, yeord open. 1695 A. or LA *PAYNE Diary* (Surtees) 77 You may go through this *gate*, and along the field side. 1802 *ANDERSON Cumblid. Ball.*, *Impatient Lassie* v. side. He steeks the faul yeat softly inn. 1816 J. WILSON *Nect. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 142 Across and recrossed the *gate* backwards and forrith, out æt yeat and in at anither. 1865 G. MACDONALD. *A. Forbes* III. 14 He's out at the back yett and awa!

β. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 241 Rī betyndon þære ceastre gatu. a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 231 Gief he fend were me sceolden anon eter [= at the] gat æmet mid gode repples. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 183 With grete duble cheynes drauhen ou þe gate. 1333 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 47 And when the people was plener come the porter vynnede the gate. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1862 Gate, or gate (P. yate), porta. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hausb.* 1. (1586) 5. I made a square wall... with a great gate, for the bringing in of my carriages. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 11. 274 Brutus and Cassius Are rid like Madmen through the Gates of Rome. 1670 *Cotton's Esperon* ii. vi. 244 The Ladies Coach so stoppt the Gate, that the Duke's could not possibly pass. 1722 *De For Plague* (1884) 179 You see here is a Gate, and... we make them pay Toll. 1756 *Nugent's Tour* IV. 75 The gate of S. Martin was erected after the designs of Peter Bullet in 1674. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 47 The gates were closed at nine o'clock, and on no pretext opened after that hour.

2. In Biblical phraseology, after Hebrew; *ellipt.* for *gate(s) of the city* as a place of judicial assembly. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 13 [lxviii. 12] Ða ðe setun in gate. c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) cxvii. 6 [cxvii. 5] Þonne he on gaton gretel his grame feondas. 1382 *Wyclif* Is. xxii. 7 Knyghts shet sette their setes in the gate. 1355 *Coverdale Ruth* i. v. 1 Boos wente vp to y^e gate, and sate him downe there. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 161 Her Husband is known (by his Robes) in the Gates, when he sits among the Senators of the Land. 1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 225 O for one hour of old Oliver, to talk with the royal miscreant in the gate! 1860 *Pussy Min. Proph.* 194 The gate is the well-known place of concourse where judgment was given. 1865 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Archit.* I. 175 Nor can it be doubted that this [ruin at Persepolis] is one of those buildings so frequently mentioned in the Bible as a 'gate', not the door of a city or buildings, but a gate of justice.

3. Phrases. a. *At the gate*; fig., close at hand. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 2000 For when þe dede es at þe yathe, þan es he warned over late.

b. *The gate(s) of heaven, hell, paradise*, where the word may originally have been apprehended in a material sense. Also *the gate(s) of death*, used to denote a near approach to death (cf. *DEATH* 14).

c 1000 *Agg. Gasp.* Matt. xvi. 18 Ofer bisne stan ic timbrige mine cyrcian and helle gatu [c 1160 *Hattou Gasp.* gate] þe mægon ongen þa. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 He him seaweade hege, treon eðliche becomen at foren helle gate. c 1200 *Turin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Þe gate of paradys is opened to genes heuē. 1300 *Curior. Pr.* 282 Oportet hunc erit he þat fra þe yathes of dede lifes me. c 1400 *Apt. Loll.* 56 Þe zats of helle schal not be misty æn þe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 þai er þe entreez and þa zates of hell. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 40 And now is here none othere gate, Bot godis howse and heuēns yate. 1652 *Be. Com. Prayer* Collect Easter Even, That through the grave, and gate of death, we may pass to our joyful resurrection. 1678 *LAD CHAWORTH* in *16th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 50 Lord Rochester hath bin att the gates of death. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* iii. 126 Most like the struggle at the gate of death. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To each alike of the countless orthodox sects his name is the symbol for the prevailing of the gates of hell.

4. c. *The gate (of the great Turk)*; the Turkish court or government; the *Porte*. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. cxxi. 97 b. Followe the court of the great Lord (which they call the gate). 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. l. 129 note, The gate of the great Turke, is as much to say, as Constantinople: the which they call in the Turkish language Stanbol.

4. *transf.* An entrance into a country through mountains; a mountain-pass. Also *pl.* Cf. *Gr. πύλη*, *L. porta*.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 121 They took it that those gates of Caucasus wherof we spake before, were the Caspian gates. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* v. xvi. (1715) 89 A strait narrow passage, and, as it were, a Gate, or Inlet into the Country. 1860 *PUSSEY Min. Proph.* 293 The Easterns, as well as the Greeks and Latins, used the word 'gate' or 'doors' of the mountain-passes, which gave an access to a land, but which might be held against an enemy. 1877 C. D. WARNER *Levant* xii. 175 We dashed down the gate of a magnificent cañon.

5. *fig.* A means of entrance or exit; said e.g. of the five senses. .Phrase *To open a gate for or to*: to provide facility or opportunity for. *The ivory gate, the gate of horn*: in Greek legend, those through which false and true dreams respectively come forth. Cf. *DOOR* 3.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Hwet beoð þas .vii. zeate? Ðet beoð ure eȝan and ure neose and ure muð, and ure earan. c 1175 *Curior. M.* 1016 (Cott.) Ðat mar, þu was þe gat [later texts take yate] of vr merci. 1390 *Gower Conf.* 4. III. 29 And thus iun eye is made the gate, through which the deities of my thought Of lust ben to min herte brought. c 1416 *Hoccleve Poems* (1892) 62 Benigne lide Lord! o hauene and yate Of our confort. c 1440 *Jacobi's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 274 Þise arn þe wyndows of þe body, & þe gats of þe soule. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 7 The yate of grace is opened to al that aske theenne to entree. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 The hearynge, the touchynge, the tastynge, & the smellynge, whiche with y^e syght, be as fyue gates, by the whiche the enemy sendeth in... [his] messages... to the soule. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VI. 187 Although the gate of a conquest were opened, yet it was shut agayn. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 106 For thee Ile locke vp all the gates of Loue. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 60 Auria had don nothing but wisely & politickly, in . opening a gate for a long war. 1623 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 117 What sweet contentments doth the soul enjoy by the senses! They are the gates and windows of its knowledge. 1625 *BACON Ess. Superstit.* (Arb.) 347 The Favouring too much of good Intentions, which openeth the gate to Conciets and Nouelties. 1738 *GLOVER Leonidas* i. 153 To guard the gates of Greece, which open stand. 1781 *GIBSON Decl.* 4. F.

II. 9 The Bosphorus and the Hellespont may be considered as the two gates of Constantinople. 1831 *MACAULAY Ess., Hamden* (1880) 204 Then he [Laud] dreamed that he turned Papist; & all his dreams the only one, we suspect, which came through the gate of horn. 1856 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Wayside Dream* 74 The gates of Slumber fold. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. Apol. Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme Beats with light wing against the ivory gate.

6. The barrier itself; a framework of wood or iron either consisting of bars, gratings, etc., or with a solid face, turning on pivots or hinges, or sliding in a groove, and used either in a pair or singly. For *five*, *six-bar* (red gate see *FIVE C. I.* SIX).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Judges* xvi. 3 Samson . . . zenam þa burg-gatu and zebur on his brige mid þam postum. a 1300 *Curior. M.* 7185 Sampson, þat was selcuti wright... bar þe yates o þe tun, and laid þam on a hei dun. 1543 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 13, ij, hasp for the same yatt. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxv. Rocks impregnable are not so stout, Nor gates of steel so strong, but Time decays. 1735 *SOVEREIGNTY Chase* ii. 164 They strain to lead the Field, to the barr'd Gate, O'er the deep ditch exulting Bound. 1762 *GOLDSM. Gil. W.* xiii. We made up to an iron gate, through which my companion told me we were to pass. 1805 G. M'INDOE *Million of Potatoes* 151 The laird look'd over the yett. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* (1830) II. xvi. 250 It would be an unco task to mend the yetts. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* vii. An immense pair of gates, with an immense pair of lion-headed knockers on them.

b. A contrivance for stopping or regulating the passage of water. (Cf. *flood*, *lock*, *sluice-gate*.)

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 153 The Costes and Expenses of makynge the Gates of the Dokke aforesaid. 1779 *De For Cruise* ii. xii. This canal . . . passes, hills by the help of sluices and gates. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Gate, the valve which admits the water to the bucket of the Water-wheel.

7. Payment at a toll-gate.

1812 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 46 Coal . . . 5s. 6d. a cart-load, free of gates and everything.

8. *techn.* a. (*Locksmithing*) One of the apertures in the tumblers for the passage of the stub.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 958.

b. A frame in which a saw or set of saws is stretched to prevent buckling.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Sash-saw*, a mill-saw strained in a gate, or sash, as it is sometimes called, from the resemblance of its stiles and rails to the frame of a window-sash.

c. *Lace-manuf.* (See *quot.*)

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* etc. 733 The term gauge, in the lace manufacture, means the number of gates, slits, or interstices, in one inch of the bolt-bar or comb.

9. *University slang.* *pl.* ? The hour fixed for return to college. ? *Obs.*

1865 'C. BEDE' *Tales Coll. Life* i. 19 That's the ticket! I bid, will just land me in time for gates.

10. The total number of persons entering by payment at the gates, to see an athletic contest; football match, etc.

1888 *Leeds Even. Express* 10 Jan. Large football 'gates' are not an unusual thing in Yorkshire. 1890 *Whitby Gaz.* 24 Jan. 3/4 At the Hull match played on Saturday the gate was not half so large. 1894 *Times* 15 Sept. 6/4 They... can rely on gates of 10,000 or more at every important match they play.

b. The amount of money thus received; = *gate-money* (see 13).

1891 *Daily Tel.* 21 Mar. 3/2 The leading clubs are now . . . dependent for revenue on the 'gates' at the matches. 1894 *Times* 23 Mar. 10/2 The Middlesex executive determined to give the Whit Monday 'gate' to the famous Notts wicket-keeper.

11. Short for *Billingsgate*, *Newgate*, etc.

1722 *De For Col. Jack* (1840) 4. The collier-masters generally sell their coals at the gate [Billingsgate] as they call it. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 255 Of very ready sale are 'fish got from the gate' (stolen from Billingsgate). 1877 *Five Yrs. Penal Servit.* i. 5 The 'steel', a slang name of the large metropolitan prisons, as the 'gate' is for Newgate.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gate-bolt*, *-opener*, *-toll*, *-tower*, *-wright*; † *gatewise* adv.

1845 *BROWNING How they brought, etc.* i. 3 'Good speed!' cried the watch, as the 'gate-bolts' undrew. 1826 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 94, l. 1. was 'gate-opener to the party all the way. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 5/4 As they are known as 'through' or 'gate' tolls. 1845 *SW. A. D. V. Song of Faith* 191 and 'gate-towers, mouldering where the stream means by. 1886 *WILLS & WILK. Cambridge* III. 285 Every gate-tower in Oxford follows Wykeham's in the absence of angle-turrets, with the sole exception of Christ Church. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xii. 267 A third stone somewhat of lesser quantity laid 'gate-wise' overthwart on their topes. 1816 T. PARKER *Ess. Turnpike Gate* 20 The 'gate-wright' having planned and prepared the scantlings.

13. Special comb., as *gate-alms*, *alms given by monks at the gate of a monastery*; *gate-bill* (at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge), a record of the times at which a man returns to college (or lodgings) after hours; also, the weekly account of fines charged against a man for staying out late; *gate-boot* (see *quot.* 1877 and cf. *BOOT* sh. II. 5 b); *gate-chamber* (see *quot.*); *gate-cheek* = *CHEEK* sh. II. 9; *gate-head* = *GATEWAY*; *gate-hook* (see *quot.*); *gate(s)-man*, a gate-keeper, esp. at level crossings on railways; *gate-meeting*, a race or athletic meeting to which admission is given on payment at the gate; *gate-money*, money paid at the gates for admission to an athletic meeting, etc.;

gate-net, a net hung loosely across a gateway, for the purpose of catching hares driven at night; also *attrib.*; so *gate-netting* *vbl. sb.* and *pr. pple.*; *gate-penny*, 'a tribute paid by the customary tenants for leave to pass through one or more of their lord's gates' (Cassell); † *gate-room*, a lodge at the gate of an estate; *gate-saw* (see *quot.*); † *gate-stang* (see *quot.*); *gate-stead*, a gateway; *gate-vein*, the *Vena porte* (*obs. exc. fig.*); *gate-works*, fortifications at the gate of a town, etc.

1896 T. BLASHILL *Sutton-in-Holderness* 56 Considerable gifts that had been settled on the monastery for the 'gate-almes. 1803 *Grady's Cantab.* (1824) 128 To avoid 'gate-bills he will be out at night as late as he pleases . . . climb over the College walls, and fee his Gyp well. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* xii. Our freshman became aware of the mysteries of a gate-bill. 1716 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., To have, perceive, and take . . . sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, . . . Gateboot, and Stakeboot. 1877 *Ibid.*, *Gateboot*, the right of cutting wood for making gates. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 959/1 *Gate-chamber* (*Hydraulic Engineering*), a recess in the side wall of a canal-lock, which receives the opened gate, so that it shall not project into the lock-chamber. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. xi. 52 Strang 'get-cheikis of weirfayr and battelle Strak downe. 1670 *SPALDING Town. Chas.* I. (1829) 12 He lodges in Andrew Haddontoun's at the yett-clack. 1778 Br. HUTCHINSON *Wickiack* 147 The cart was set fast in a 'Gate-head, though it did not touch the Posts. 1847-8 HALLIWELL, *Thimble*, the boll of a 'gate-hook on which the gate turns. *Staff.* 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 959/1 *Gate-hook*, a gate-hook is that part of a gate-hinge which is driven into the post and sustains the leaf attached to the gate.

1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 32 'Here's health and prosperity to all,' said the old 'gate-man. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Dec. Notwithstanding the efforts of the game-man, the fellow succeeded in getting his horse and cart upon the line. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 4/1 The game-men . . . do not open their gates until the train has completely stopped. 1881 *Daily News* 14 July 5/3 Few of these athletes care to compete at 'gate-meetings. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 190 Some demur took place respecting the division of what is termed the 'gate money. 1887 *Times* 20 Sept. 9 We do not know exactly what control those who pocket the gate-money have over the performers. 1598 *MAXWELL Laves Forest* xviii. § 9 (1615) 135 Any Buckstall or Engin, Hawes, † Gatecets (printed Gatecets!), Pursesets, Ferrets or Conie-dogges. 1892 *Athenaeum* 4 June 723/2 He was . . . engaged in night poaching for hares with lurchers and gate-nets. 1892 *Antiblog.* Eng. Gatekeeper (J. Wilkins) 239 They poked their gate net stick into the ditch, and I felt it scrape over my legs. *Ibid.* 224 A great dodge in poaching used to be 'gate netting. A hare on the prowl, started off a field when feeding, generally makes for the gate-run—that is to say, leaves the field by means of the gate—and, for this reason, one of the oldest methods of poaching is gate snaring or netting. *Ibid.* 224 They do not stop to touch the gate netting. *Ibid.* 250 When we caught two men gate netting at Gravel-Pits field. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 691 He ends this Treatise with an Enumeration of the Quit-rents formerly paid out of the Weald, as Gavel-swine, Scot-ale, Pannage, † Gate-penny. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/4 Two Copy-hold Estates, with a good House, Garden, and . . . Gate-rooms. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 959/2 *Gate-saw*, a mill-saw which is strained in a gate or sash to prevent buckling. 1879 *Lumbar's Gaz.* 15 Oct. This was an improvement over the gate saw, almost as great as was the gate. 1651 *CORR., Bonds*, the 'yate-stang, or beame that pulled vp, when a mill is to be set agate. 1610 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 201 For not making a sufficient 'Yate stand being a common way in a place called Hurwood Yate. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* 65 note, A big-stone is a kind of rough conduit for water across a gate-stand. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 99 The upper branches which we call the roots of the 'Gate-veine . . . are disseminated through the hollow part of the Liver. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII.* 161 Hee could not endure to haue Trade sicke, nor any obstruction to continue in the Gate-veine which disperseth that blood. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* i. 264 He, Gate-vein of this heart's blood of Lombardy . . . is thine. 1808 *SCOTT Arm.* vi. xi, † Gate-works, and walls, were strongly mann'd.

Gate (g²l), sh.² Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: a. 3-gate, (3, 5 gatt(e), 4-5 gat). B. 5-7 gaite, gayte, 4, 8 Sc. get(e), 8 Sc. gaet, 9 dial. geat. See also GAIT. [a: ON. gata, wk. fem. (Sw. gata, Da. gade) = OHG. gaza (MHG. gasse, mod. Ger. gasse lanc, whence early mod. Du. gasse, now dial. gas), Goth. gataub = O.Tent. *gataubin.]

As to the ulterior etymology nothing has been ascertained. Connexion with the root of GET v. has been supposed for this as for GATE sh.¹; some have assumed a root 'ghad meaning 'to go', on the ground of the OIr. dia n-gaidh he went. The spelling gait (gayte) first appears in the 15th c., but was almost confined to Sc. and northern writers until the beginning of the 17th c. It remains in the only sense of the word which is current in literary English: see GAIT sh.¹ (A supposed example of this spelling has been found in the Cotton MS. of the *Curior. M.*, line 15278; but this is prob. a mistake: see GATE sh.³.)

I. A way.

1. A way, road, or path.

a. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12749 An off þa twæsen þatt comenn till be Laferd Crist þar he bi gate zede. a 1300 *Curior. M.* 8960 Par þis tre lai in bir gait. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 1201 St. be gate we mette of pyne stronge beves seuen. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 820 þai leir þate oxen in þe gate. A while standend rest. 1533 *BELENDELL Liny* v. (1822) 425 Thy maid ane mine undir the erde, to mak ane gate be quhik thay mycht cum to the castle of Vicos. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. i. Wiweldome warres, whilst foot is in the gate to the steeple.

B. c 1450 *HERYSSON Mor. Fab.* 71 Where hee in length lay streaked in the gait. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. (1581) I. 83 Quhat beifz freik befor in their gait tha fand. Tha gait him lig rycht law vponn the land. 1573 *Satir. Poems*

Reform. xlii. 982 A lyttill Eist the bra, Quhair that our gaittis partit in twa.

b. *fig.*

13. *Ed. E. Allit. P. A.* 395 Of alle my Ioy he hyre gate Hif is in grounde of alle my bysses. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 755 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. For greid of geir, and wardly graith, On baith the gaittis he grundis bis faytb.

c. *To find, lose, ask, etc. one's way.*

1390 *Gower Conf. II.* 35 That he be right ware. . . That he mistake not his gate. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 149 Evyr Sperryng ther gatyng came Unto the Cyte of Rome. 1745 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Laure. Dialect* (1862) 23, I mawkint, on lost meh gate ogen snap.

2. Phrases. *To come, gang, go, ride a, the, his, her, etc. gate:* see *GANG v.* and *Go v.* *To take (the) gate:* to take the road, go away; to follow a path or course. *† To be in gate to:* to be on the way to, be bound for. *† To give gate to:* to give a road to, make way for. *† To go to the gate:* to get into the current (of destruction), go to wrack. *† To grant the gate:* to give leave to go. *† To hold the gate:* to hold on one's way, hence, to prosper. *† To put by the gate, to put (lay, etc.) out of the gate:* to put out of the way. *This (that) gate:* used adverbially = this (that) way, in this (that) direction. *Some, any gate:* somewhere, anywhere.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6262 In þe see his wand he smat, It claue, and gaue þan redi gat. 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 209 Þe duerwe toke þe gat. 1375 *Barbour Bruce vi.* 577 Ilik man a syndri gat is gane. 1420 *Aouelays Poems* 14, That hath goon gatis ungayne. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 680 Owt of the watyr he toke the gate. 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 230 Here, ye gomes, gome a rome, giffe vs gate, We muste steppe to yone sterne of a-state. 1466 *Ed. E. Graunte* hym his gates for to gone. 1542 *Wyatt Of Courtiers life* 39 [Cato] that with his death did scape out of the gate. 1548 *Key Eras.* *Par. Mark vi.* 6-9 Yf he dyd take vitayle and a good summe of money with him, beyng in gate to the sandes of Afrike, or to summe nacion where as there is no ientle entaynement. . . of strangers [orig. ad *Libyca harenas* aut *tholoplatem gentem profecturus*]. 1577-87 *Harrison England* i. xii. In *Holsheds* 55 After this confluence, it [the Test] taketh the gate to Kimbridge. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal. Epil.*, Goe, little Calender! thou hast a free passeporte; Goe but a lowly gate amongst the meaner sorte. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 539 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. To London Lowrie toke the gate. 1596 *Darvynple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 192 The tyran Romack was put by the gate. 1637 *Rutherford Lett.* (1894) 260 It is only best that ye set yourself apart, as a thing laid up and out of the gate, for Christ alone. 1670 *Spalding Traub. Chas. I* (1792) i. 123 Ilik one of the rest rode a sundry gate. *Ibid.* 233 Monro took gate to Strathgibbie. 1671 *M. Bruce Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 9 Ye will go to the Gate, few or none of you shall be left. 1709 — *Soul-Confess.* 20 (Jam.) Hold ay your shoes on your feet, and in God's name I promise you ye shall leave the gate, fail who will. 1786 *Burns Brigs of Ayr* 122 Crashing ice, borne on the roaring speed, Sweeps dams, an' mills, an' brigs, a' to the gate. 1830 *Tannahill Poems* (1846) 55, I truly hate the dirty gate That mony a body takes. 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King* i, Come this gate. 1889 *Barrie Window in Thurnis* xix. 183 A notion at I had put it some gate. 1893 *Stevenson Catriona* 12 Ye're no likely to gang far this gate.

b. 1450 *Colagros & Gaw.* 791 The king grantit the gait to schir Gawane, And prayt to the grete God to grant him his grace. 1470 *Henry Wallace* l. 250 That left him swa, and furth thar gait can gang. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* i. 574 He take the gait toward Candalia. 1560 *Rollano Crt. Venus* iv. 524 He is gane ane vther gait. 1637 *B. Jonson Sad Sheph.* ii. i. False gelden, gang thy gait And do thy turns betimes. 1692 *Scott. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 114 They went a Gait of their own. 1795 *Burns O Lassie, art thou sleeping yet?* Gae back the gait ye cam again. 1855 *Mrs. Gaskell North & S.* xxviii. To keep me from going what gait I choose. 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* ii. v. (1866) 218 The man. described himself to Granville as one who went his own gait. 1875 *W. McLintock's Guide* Wigtownshire 38 It is now time for us to 'tak' the gait' again.

3. Length of way, distance. Chiefly in advb. phrases. *Half-gate:* half-way. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1a 1500 *Peebles to Play* in Chambers *Pop. Hunn. Scot. Poems* (1862) 7 They had not gane half of the gait, When the maidens cam upon them. 1536 *Bellesden Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. xlv. Schort gait fra thir illis is Iona. 1597 *Montgomery Cherie & Slae* 339 With earnest eye quhil I espie The fruit betwixt me and the skye, Half gaite almost to hevyn. 1795 *MacNeill Will & Jean* i. xxix, Hame's now scarce a mile o' gate.

4. A street. Frequent in street-names of northern and midland towns (e. g. York, Nottingham, Leicester); as Gallowgate, Kirkgate, Micklegate, etc.

a. 1470 *Henry Wallace* v. 764 A nothir some upon the hed strak he, Quhill chaffis and cheyff [i. e. cheik] upon the gate cam fle. 1571 in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) 111. 341 note, He came running down the gate. 1607-8 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) l. 99 Will. Kid of Kirby was for keeping disorder in the towne-gate. 1812 *Willan W. Riding Gloss.*, Gate, a street or road. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gat*, a course, street or thoroughfare.

b. 1470 *Henry Wallace* vi. 176 The worthi Scottis the gait left at the last. 1508 *Dunbar Flying* to *Kennedie* 225 Than ryis thow down the gait, with gild of boyis, And all the thou tykis hingand in thy helis. 1590 *Durham Deaf.* (Surtees) 197 The sande pytt in the towne gat at Lefington. 1590 *Burel Pass. Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* (1706) 11. 5 All curious passimes and consails. . . Wes to be seen on Edinburgh gait. 1609 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) l. 171 The high wayes through the towne gait in Norton upon Swayle, being the Kinges heigh street. 1788 *W. Marshall Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Gait*, street; as west-gait, castle-gait, the town-gait, the gait-door.

5. Mining. (See quot. 1881.)

1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* Gijb, The Distance between the Nogs is the width of the Gate within the Timber. 1829 *Glover Hist. Derby* i. 47 The miners have driven a gate across under the river. 1881 *Raymond Mining Gloss.*, Gate . . a road or way underground for air, water, or general passage.

II. Act of going.

† 6. A going, journey, course. *lit. and fig. Obs.*
a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* i. 6 Gate of wicked for-worth sal ai. 1340 *Hamfoll Psalter* xvii. 40 þou made brade my gatis vndie me. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 241 Peter the apostel perceyved his gate, And . . wel hym kneue. 1450 *Bidding Prayer* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 69 We sall pray also for all trewe pilgrims. . . þat god of his gudenes graunt þame parte of our gode prayers & us of þare gode gates. 1450 *Bk. Curtyase* 201 in *Babes Bk.* 305 To sayntis yf þou þy gate have hyzt, Thow schalle fyllfulle hit with alle þy myzt. 1547 *Surrey Æneid* ii. 268 But they [the serpents] with gate direct to Lacon ran. 1565 *Lindesay* (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 42 Coming forward with a great army for the king's support, his gate was overest by Alexander, earl of Crawford. 1579-80 *North Phylarch* (1676) 78 So grant the gods. . . my ship and me good gate. 1600 *Hollano Lory* xxi. xxxvi. (1609) 413 That snow, being once within the gate of so many people and beasts upon it [L. *tot hominum iuniorumque incessus*], fretted and thawed. 1612 *W. Parnes Curlye-Dr.* (1876) 29 Euen like this Cedar in times gate ile bring, Both him and such to fatall ruining. 1633 *Earl. Mancy. Al Mondo* (1636) 66 Death . . thou art . . swifter in thy gate than the Roe or Hinde.

† b. Of a bird, esp. a hawk: Flight. *Obs.*

1340 *Hamfoll P. Cons.* 7076 Als foghel sleghand in þe ayre als wynd. Of whase gate men may na trace fynd. 1575 *Turberv. Paulconre* 150 Get your hawke to a good gate above the fowle. 1611 *Markham Count.* *Contit.* i. v. (1668) 12 When she [a hawk] is at the height of her gate, 1612 *Drayton Poly-ol.* i. 25 My verse with wings of skill may fite a loftie gate. 1677 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 201 When a high-flying Hawk, being whistled to, gathers upwards to a great Gate, you must continue her therein.

† c. Gate-down: going down, setting (of the sun, etc.). *At the gate-down:* ready to tumble down.

1440 *Promp. Purv.* 1882 Gate downe, descensu. *Ibid.*, Gate downe, or downe gate of þe sunne, or any other planete, occasus. 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1886) 61 The dourture was at so grete mischeef and at the gate-downe the Prioress . . took it downe for drede of more harmys.

† d. fig. Proceeding. *Obs.*

1604 *Shaks. Ham.* i. ii. 31 We have heere writ to Norway, Vncle of yours Fortinbras (Who Impotent and Bedrid, scarcely hears of this his Nephewes purpose) to suppress His further gate herein.

7. Manner of going. *Obs. exc. in specific applications, for which see GAIT sb.*

a. 1637 *B. Jonson Elegie on my Muse* Wks. (1692) 581 She had a Mind as calm, as she was fair; Not tost or troubled with light Lady-air; But kept an even Gate. 1735 *Somer-ville Chase* ii. 172 Huntsman! i her Gait observe, if in wide Rings She wheel her mazy Way.

† b. Hunting. Length of stride (of a deer) as shown by his footmarks. *Obs.*

1677 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 17 When Huntsmen . . finde a Hart by the Slot, &c. and then minde his step to know whether he is great . . they then say, they know him by his Gate. 1706 in *Phillips* (ed. Kersey).

8. A right to a run or pasturage for a cow, horse, etc. a. on a common field, representing a share of the joint ownership in the field; b. on private ground (let for an annual rent). Also *beast-, cattle-, cow-, etc. gate*. Cf. *GANG sb.* 4c. (In north. and north-mid. English dialects.)

a. 1606 *Nottingham Rec.* iv. 281 The East Steyner shall go to 10 men at 3 kyne gate a price at xiiij. li. rent. 1613 *Hibbaldston, Lincoln's Court Roll*, That none shall lett any gates in the Ingess but to those that have gates of their awne. 1641 *Bess Farm. Bk.* (Surtees) 118 Aboute a weeke before St. Hellen day, wee begonne to inquire and listen after gates for our youngne beasts. 1665 *Mrs. Grass-mere Bk. St. Giles, Durham*, Resaved for 2 gates. 00. 02. 08. 1769 *Atwick Inclos. Act* 2 Certain cattle gates, or pasture for cattle there. 1804 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Feb. 2/3 Six gates or common rights on a common called Wilfholm.

b. 1856 *Wills & Inw. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 207 To my sister Swinburn's children the grasse or gaite of one milke-cowe. 1846 *Award, Apportionm. Tithes, Carnforth, Lancs.* 31 Dec., Four Gaites and one Claw in Bolton Highfield. 1887 *York Herald* 16 Apr. 2/1 The Gaites to be paid for before the animals are taken away. 1890 *Westmid. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/2 To be let . . Twelve Sheep Gaites on Appletree Fell.

III. Way, manner, method.

9. Way, manner, or method of doing or behaving; a peculiar habit. *† At no gate:* nowise. *Obs.*

c. 1200 *Ormin* 12320 What gate he wann Eve & Adam purh þise þinne weppen. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 825 Pal var richet besy ay aboute To fynd sum gate heyme to gawe. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 2239 Let oure gate be so gournet, þat no grem folow. 1450 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* 25 Unto the Tod this gate the Wolfe can tell. 1513 *Bradshaw St. Werburg* i. 2399 Thefe, murther, robbery, were founde at no gate. 1633 *Rutherford Lett.* (1862) l. 105, I have gotten now. . . the gate to open the slot [etc.]. 1671 *M. Bruce Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 2 They that are Faithful to Him will not want a Word, one Gate or another. *Ibid.* 30, I love not to be called Singular, and make a World's wonder of that gate. 1787 *Burns Death Poor Mallie* 35 An' may they never learn the gaites Of thir vile, wantonid' pets! 1816 *Scott Antiq. v.* 51, Dinna speak that gate of the gentlemen volunteers. 1832-54 A. ROUGER in *White-Bunkie* (Scott. Songs) Ser. l. 25 That's never the gate wi' blythe Jamie M'Nab.

b. 1793 *Burns Let. to G. Thomson* Wks. (Globe) 537 Ilka man weis his belk his ain gat. 1808 *Miss Hamilton Collagers Glenburnie* xiii. 259 Aye, says she, we have new

gaits now. a 1820 *Tannahill Poems* (1846) 42, I smile at your low trifling gaits, And could heartily lend you my prayers. 1835 *Marryat Jac. Faithy*, xi, Tom, Tom, I'll cut you into pork pieces, if ye go on that gat. 1862 J. R. *Wish New Forest* 282 When a person has done anything foolish he says, 'this is a gait I have got'. 1886 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Gait*, any peculiar habit, such as a nervous twitching of the face; any antic or grimace performed habitually.

b. In combination with certain adjs. and advs., often with advb. genitive ending -s, as *any gate s.* Also *algate(s)*, *another gate(s)*, *howgate(s)*, *many-gate(s)*, *negate(s)*, *negogate(s)*, *othergate(s)*, *sogate(s)*, *thurgate(s)*, for which see those words.

10. attrib. and Comb., as † gate-door, a street door; gate-end *Coal-mining* (see quot.); † gate-going *vbl. sb.*, wayfaring; † gate-law, -leave, right of way; toll or rent paid for this (cf. *way-leave*); gate-lips *Coal-mining* (see quot.); gate-road *Coal-mining* = GATEWAY 2; † gate-row, a street; † gates-man, one employed in a coal-pit to make the passages; † gate-trip (see *GAIT sb.* c).

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 328 Go spar The 'gaytt doore. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Gate-end', in the case of long-wall workings the end (nearest to the face of the coal) of the branch roadway leading from the main road to the coal face where the miners work. a 1555 *Bradford Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 293 Then came up visions, miracles, dead spirits, walking, and talking how they might be released by this mass, by that pilgrimage 'gate-going'. 1641 *Bess Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Such as are forced to goe to other townes for want of water at hoame, pay oftentimes 2d. a score for 'gatelawe'. 1769 *Hutton Cranswick Enclos.* Act 9 Money . . paid . . as and for a toll or gate law. 1785 *Chatter-jones W. Greenwell* (1897), Le dit Johan et ses heires . . troueront 'Gateleue et Rivage pour touz les carbouns. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Gate-lips', the roof of the gate-end, that is, the place where the roof ceases to have been made high enough for horses to work in or the entrance to the face, divided from the gate-end by the 'ripping'. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 955 A 'gate-road' or horse-way is next driven in the bottom of the coal. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/1 Lord Dudley reserved a right to drive gate-roads through the coal. 1898 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* i. 1, A certain woman . . came . . to dwell here in our neighbourhood or 'gaterow'. a 1649 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 419/2 'Gaitemen, who workes þe wayes and passages in þe saidis heighes ar als necessary to be owners. . . as þe coal-bewers.

† Gate, sb. 3 *Obs. rare.* Also 3 gait, 5 gayte. [app. a. OF. *gait*, *gaite*, n. of action f. *gaiter* to watch.] ? The action of watching or lying in wait; a watch; an ambush.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15278 Pat i ha Juued, he sal me trai, þe gait it es al graid. [The other texts have *gate* and *trai*, showing that the scribes interpreted the word as *GATE sb.*; but the spelling at for a seems unexampled at so early a date, and the sense of 'ambush' seems to be required.] 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1606 To the I have fülle good gate; For thou slow my brother Gate—That thou shalt by fülle dere. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 649 Yt he shulde be ware & haue hyne self in good gayte.

Gate (*gē't*), sb. 4 *Founding.* Also gat, gent, get, git. [Of somewhat obscure origin; the Du. synonym is *griegat*, f. *gielen* (= OE. *gēotan*) to pour, cast + *gat* = *GATE sb.* 1. Cf. OE. *gyle sb.*, pouring out.]

1. † a. (See quot. 1683.) *Obs.* b. The opening or channel through which the molten metal flows into a mould.

1697 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* i. 53 A *Gate*, is the hole through which the Metall runn into the Mold. 1883 *Ibid.* 11. 378 *Gate*, is the little Spout or Gutter made in the Brim of casting Ladles. 1790 *Imeson School Arts* II. 154 When the git is filled up with the fluid metal. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* etc. 520 The hydrostatic pressure, produced by a high gate or filling-in aperture, contributes much to secure the soundness and solidity of the casting. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Git*, in a mould, the narrow neck or channel through which the metal is poured. It is generally applied as the term for the superfluous piece of metal which is left in the neck of the mould after a casting is made.

2. The waste piece of metal cast in the gate.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* etc. 522 This excess [of metal] forms the gates, false seams, &c. 1862 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* IV. 377 When you have your coin cast, there is a 'gat', or piece of refuse metal, sticks to it. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 262-3 When cooled sufficiently they are broken off from the 'gets' which are thin strata of metal filling the connecting gutters. *Ibid.* 413/2 The blank is . . cut a little larger than is necessary in order to leave room for a 'get' or solid piece at the end of the prongs (of a fork) which is retained . . for the purpose of maintaining the requisite rigidity to keep the article in shape.

3. attrib. and Comb., as gate-piece = 2 above; gate-shutter (see quot.).

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* etc. 520 This gate piece being superfluous is knocked off almost immediately after, or even before the casting cools. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Gate-shutter*, a spade or paddle which closes the channel against the molten metal when the mold or bed is full, and turns it in another direction to the spruing or beds.

Gate (*gē't*), v. 1 [f. *GATE sb.* 1] *trans.* At the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge: To confine (an undergraduate) to the precincts of the college, either entirely or after a certain hour.

1835 *Snobdill* 62 in *Whibley Cap & Gown* (1889) 144 Two Proctors kindly holding either arm, Staunch the dark blood, and gate him for the term. 1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Ox.* xii, [He] gave him a hook of Virgil to write out, and then gated him for a fortnight after hail. 1881 *Saintsbury Dryden* 6 He was discommoded and gated for a fortnight for disobedience and contumacy.

Hence Gat'ing *vbl. sb.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, He... then dismissed punishment and gatering from his mind. 1883 L.D. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. xii. 227 Our tutor threatened to report us to the Head. However, we eventually got off without even a gatering.

† Gate, *v.2 Obs. rare* -1. [f. GATE *sb.2*] *intr.* Of an animal: To walk.

1893 STANVHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 23 Three stags sturdye we under Neere the seacost gatering.

† Gate, *v.3 Obs. rare* -1. [? a. OF. *gailer*: see GATE *sb.3*] *intr.* To watch.

c.1590 BUREL *Pass. Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* (1706) vi. 33 Bot as the foul cast his cair, His catch for to preuent, So thay wer trapit in the snair... Still waiting and gatering, Quhyll thay wer all oretane.

Gate, *obs. form* of GOAT.

|| Gâteau (gātō). [F. *gâteau* cake: -OF. *gastel*: see WASTEL.] (See quot. 1883.) *Veal gâteau*: minced veal made up like a pudding, and boiled in a shape or mould.

1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Sept. 602/2 Any dish that has a baked cake for its foundation, if served in its original shape, may be called a gâteau. 1897 *Home Notes* 16 Oct. 28 *Veal Gâteau*.

Gated (gātéd), *pp. a.* [f. GATE *sb.1* + -ED.] Furnished with a gate or with gates.

c.1630 BISHOP *Surv. Devon* 3 191 (1810) 200 There you may behold a pond, strong walled and gated. 1876 BROWNING *Shop* 27 Some suballance, parked about And gated grandly. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 201 Broken at intervals by gated sluiceways.

Gatehouse (gātēhaus). [f. GATE *sb.1* + HOUSE *sb.*]

1. A house (for a servant or gatekeeper) at or over the entrance of a park or other enclosure; a lodge. c.1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 15 Grete cost of kechenes and gate housis. 1458 *Visit. St. Paul's Churches* (Camden) 99 Vnum gatehous, et vnum hoghous. c.1543 in *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. 79 The great quadrangle with a gatehouse. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. xvii. 205 The Gate-house, and Hall swarmed with troups. 1762-71 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 298 The gate-house or tower of Layer-Marney-hall. 1835 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* Crayon Misc. (1863) 330 An arched way led through the centre of the gate-house. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Yat-house*, a lodge on an archway through which you drive into a court-yard. 1899 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 27, I would be loth to build a labyrinth in the gatehouse of my book, for you to lose yourselves in.

2. The apartment over the gate of a city or palace, often strongly built, and hence used as a prison; *spec.* that over the gate of the palace of Westminster.

1597 FLEMING *Contn. Holiness* III. 947/2 The kings maieste... at that time sat in his new gatehouse at his palace of Westminster, where he viewed all the whole companie. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynte* (Camden) 87 As Doctor Bastwicke came from the gatehouse towards the palace the light comen people strowed herbes and flowers before him. 1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) 1. 275 One Newton a Popish Priest was committed to the Gate-house. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* vii. 329 [The king's] messenger... was... by the Houses committed to the Gate-house. 1895 *Murray's Handbk. Hertfordsh.* etc. 81 (St. Alban's), The Abbey Gate House, the only other relic left of the monastery, stands about 50 yards W. of the Cathedral.

Gate-keeper. [f. GATE *sb.1* + KEEPER.]

1. One who has charge of a gate. 1572 HVLIOET, Gate keeper, or a porter. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5028/3 That the Gate-keepers give constant Attendance at the Gates. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Ritldg.) 323 The Gate-keeper ought not to have let them pass. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/2 There is no general duty on railway companies to place gatekeepers at level crossings.

fig. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 59 The products of every climate were thus brought to Rome, 'the gatekeeper of the world'.

2. A species of butterfly.

1839 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 240 *Hipparchia Mezara* (gate-keeper). c.1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedge-row* (1889) 227 The Gatekeeper butterfly is common.

Gateless (gātēless), *a.* [f. GATE *sb.1* + -LESS.] Without a gate, destitute of gates.

1608 MACHIN *Dumbe Knt.* v. i. Gold bath power To enter without force a gatelesse tower. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 71 The horses pasturing through the range of gateless fields. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* vi. lxxvii, Justice sits listening in her gateless halls. 1859 W. COLLINS *G. of Hearts* (1875) 19 The chaise... passed through the gateless gap in our rough enclosure wall.

Hence Gatelessly *adv.*

1880 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* June 942 The lane itself... is a deep-rutted, heavy-hillocked cart-road, diverging gatelessly into various brickfields.

† Gateless, *a.2 Obs.* In 2-3 gateless. [f. GATE *sb.2* + -LESS.] Pathless.

c.1200 ORMIN 9211 Wharsh iss all... sharp, & ruh, & gateless hurh porness & hurh berress.

† Gatelings, *adv. Sc. Obs.* In 8 gatelings. [f. GATE *sb.2* + -LINGS.] Directly. Cf. GATEWARD (*sadv.*)

1768 ROSS *Helene* ii. 96 An' mair attour his mind this monie a day, Gatelins to Nory there my lassie lay.

Gate-post. [f. GATE *sb.1* + POST *sb.*] One of the posts belonging to a gate, either that upon which it hangs, or that against which it shuts.

1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.* For setting up yf a gatepost ij d. 1614 *Raleigh Hist. World* ii. x. 2. 380 The Mountains within this Tribe are few, and that of Sampson the chieftest: vnto which he carried the Gate-post of Gaza. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxviii. (1737) 128 As

grave as an old Gate-Post. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 11 Gate-Posts of the Spanish Chestnut. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 998 Stone is the most suitable for gate-posts. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 257 Gate-posts... are... often made of timber recovered in this way.

† Gatedshod. *Obs.* Also 4-sadills, 5-sahadylle, -shededell, -shodil. [f. GATE *sb.2* + ME. **schedel* (cf. OHG. *scetilla* parting of the hair), f. *schedden*, OE. *sceddān* to part.] Parting of the ways; a cross-way.

c.1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nicolaus* 993 He abad hymne... At a get-sadill. c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 188/2 Gate schadylle (K. H. gate shodell, P. gate shodil). *comptum.* Gate schadyl, yn to twey weyys, *brivium*. c.1475 *Pict. Vor.* in Wr. Wulcker 798/2-3 *Hic bivius, Hic trivius, Hic quatrivius*, a gate-schedelle.

Gate-ward, *sb. arch.* [f. GATE *sb.1* + WARD, keeper.] A gate-keeper.

c.1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John x. 3 Þæne se zeat-weard læt in. c.1205 LAY. 18998 Þe zeatward hit cude ouer al. c.1300 K. Horn 1067 He com to þe gateward þat him answered hard. c.1300 *Harrow. Hell* 330 Wer ys nou this gateward? 1393 LAM. *cf. P. K. C. XIV. 92* 'Ther god is gateward hymself. 1805 *Scott. Lay Minist.* iv. 'And by my faith', the gate-ward said, 'I think 'twill prove a Warden-raid'. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of G.* iv. 35 The retinue of armed servants... created no surprise in the mind of the gate-ward.

† Gateward(s), *adv. Obs.* [f. GATE *sb.2* + -WARD(S).] By the direct road, directly.

1630-56 GORDON *Hist. Earld. Sutherl.* xxiii. (1813) 380 He returned back the same day getward to Strathnaver. 1768 ROSS *Itinerary* i. 26 They left me there, sae I but only mair, Getwards alane, unto the glens can fare.

Gateway¹. [f. GATE *sb.1* + WAY.]

1. A passage that is or may be closed by a gate; an opening through a fence or wall. ? *Obs.*

1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 233 Gate-ways between their enclosures are so mory... that they cannot... Cart between one field and another.

2. A frame or arch in which a gate is hung; a structure built at or over a gate, for ornament or defence.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 299 View of an ancient gateway, dedicated to Nicholas bishop of Exeter. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 91 Having the most marvellous stories to relate of every tower, and vault, and gateway of the fortress. 1861 M. PATISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 A lofty massive front with three fortified and porticulated gateways.

attrib. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* viii. A happy lover... Who 'lights and rings the gateway bell'. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 53 He latterly occupied apartments at the top of one of the gateway-towers. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge III.* 283 A large gateway-arch flanked by a postern-arch. *Ibid.* 284 The gateway-tower... was... employed for the first time in collegiate architecture... at New College, Oxford, and... at Winchester.

3. *transf. and fig. a.* A means of egress or ingress. *b.* = GATE *sb.1* 4.

1824 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 157 At the gateways of the day. 1857 G. WILSON (title) The five gateways of knowledge. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* I. In summer wrap in a sunshine radiant and glorious as the gateway of heaven. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkmal* ii. 58 Say to the East, her gateway of return stands open. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 87/2 Inequality Pass... is the lowest gateway of the Cascade Range. 1896 *Montreal Gaz.* 3 Dec. 5/3 The Canadian Pacific Railway having routed all its Northwest business through the Port-Arthur gateway.

4. *local.* = gate, GAT.

1794 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 32 Sloping passages in the cliff, called gate-ways, for the carts to go down to the sea.

Gateway². [f. GATE *sb.2* + WAY.] *Mining.* = GATE *sb.2* 6.

1786 HARTLAND in Nicholls *Forest Dean* (1858) 76 Oak timber is necessary... for making what the miners call the gateway, or gangway, from the body of coal to the pit. 1888 W. E. NICHOLSON *Gloss. Coal Trade Terms* (Northumbld. Gloss.), Gateway, a roadway; in a pit, a passage through the goaf... for the purpose of bringing out coals worked on the low wall system.

Gathameracy, *var.* GOD-A-MERCY.

Gather (gæðar), *sb.1* [f. GATHER *v.*]

1. *a.* The amount gathered, crop, harvest. *b.* Contraction, drawing together. *rare.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. i. 114 He that is lorde and gouernour among them, when the whole gather (of Cinamome) is brought together, deuidenth out vnto euery man his heape. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 188/4 There was no sign of agitation save the pitiful gather in the brows.

2. *Pl.* The gathers, that part of a dress which is gathered or drawn in (cf. the vb. II b.).

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 925 Give us laws for pantalons, The length of breeches, and the gathers, Port-cannons, perriwigs, and feathers. 1704 CIBBER *Caress* *Hush.* v. vi. Take and lay this Silver Plain all along the Gathers. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 98 (Temptation) A stitch or two had broke out in the gathers of my stock. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xxv. 301, I have done all the stitching and nearly the plain part of the bodies; I shall soon be at the gathers. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/4 A coffee-coloured lake skirt mounted in gathers at the waist, and falling straight to the feet.

b. In *sing.* *rare* -1.

1880 *Plain Hints* 19 The take up of each gather should be lightly and neatly done.

c. Out of the gathers: 'out of order, in distressed circumstances' (Halliwell 1847-78).

3. *techn.* 'The inclination forward of an axle journal, or spindle, usually one-tenth of its diameter' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1874).

4. *Comb.*: gather-dam, a dam for collecting water.

1768 J. GRAY *Ref. Inland Navig.* in J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* (1793) 307 Every reader may recollect what great quantities he has seen collected in gather-dams, or mill-ponds, by banks above their surface; and... it is... easy to form a string or chain of gather-dams from sea to sea.

† Gather, *sb.2 Obs.* Forms: 6 gader, gad(d)re, gaither, geither, 7 geather, 6-8 gather. [Prob. a spec. sense of prec.; cf. PLUCK.] The pluck (heart, liver and lights) of an animal, esp. of a sheep or calf. Also *pl.*

1530 PALSGR. 223/2 Gadder, as a calves gadre or a shepes, *froussure de neau ou de mouton*. 1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* viii. 103 The sheepes heads and the gathers, which you give away at your gate, might serve them well enough. 1616 SURREL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 42 You must apply vpon the head of the patient the lungs of a Sheepe newly killed, or the whole Gather. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Taverniers Trav.*, *Persia* iii. xii. 129 These three old men take a Sheep or a Goat... cut the throat of it... boil it whole, all but the Gathers. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. s. v. *Calf*, A calf's pluck, or gather, *exta vitulina*.

Gather (gæðar), *v.* Forms: 1-2 gad(e)rian, gad(e)rian, (1 gadorian, Northumb. gaderiza), 3 gaddren, gaderen, 3-5 gadir, gider, geder(e)n, 3-6 gader(e)n, 4 gaderie, gethur, 4-5 gedur, -yr, gedder, -ar, gadre, 6 geddur, gether, geather, gadder, 6- gather. [OE. *gad(e)rian* = OFris. *gad(e)ria*, *gaduria* (mod. Fris. *geardjer*), MDu., Du. *gaderen* (garen), MLG. *gaderen*, MHG. (Mid. Ger.) *galern*; -WGer. type **gaderjan*. The OE. form *gad(e)rian*, whence the ME. *gader(en)*, etc., and the wide-spread mod. dialectal pronunciation (gæðar), is prob. due to the influence of the related OE. (16) *gedere* TOGETHER, where the vocalism normally represents a WGer. type **gaderi*. Cf. OE. *gader*, *gader* - (in *gader-lang* continuous), *geader* together; also Du. *gader*, *te gader* together; the OTent. root is **gad-* as in OE. *ged* under, *gegada* companion, *gedeling* GADLING.

There is no trace in ME. or dialects of any palatalization of the initial consonant in this or any of the related words. Until the 16th c. the words were, with few exceptions, spelt with *d*; for the change to *th* see FATHER.]

I. *trans.*

†1. (Only in forms with prefixed *ge-*) To join or unite; to put together, form by union. *Obs.* since early ME.

c.725 *Corpus Gloss.* 512 *Compactis*, *gegaderadon*. c.825 *Vesp. Hymns* xiii. *Dæt* . . . ðu . . . ussic to gode *gegaderades* [L. *coniuuieris*] (ðof) [r] flascges gemennisse. c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 6 *Þæt forðon god gegaderade* [L. *coniunxit*], monn ne to-slitte. c.1000 *Soul & Body* 160 *Forðan* viþ biðð gegaderode at geodes dome. c.1175 *Laurel*. 147 An is . . . þæt faire icunde þet is igedered bi-twene saule and licame. c.1230 *Ham. Medl.* 27 Muche confort haueð wif of hire were þæt beoð wel igedered.

2. To bring (persons, or occas. animals) together; to cause to assemble in one place or company; to collect (an army, a flock, etc.). Also to gather together (or *to samen*). In early examples also with *ge-* prefix.

c.975 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 973 *Þær* was preosta heap . . . gleawra gegaderod. c.1000 *Andrew* 1556 (Gr) *þa* þær an ongann . . . iole gadorige. c.1000 *Soul & Body* 51 *On þam miclan dæge*. *Ponne monna cynn* se ancenda alle *gegaderð* [L. *conuenerunt*]. c.1121 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1177 *Normandig* wearð swiðe gedreht. *þurb* fyrd he se cing Henri þær ongan gegadered. c.1175 *Laurel*. *Hom.* 89 *þa* weren þær igedered wiðinne þere burh of ierusalem trowfeste men. c.1200 ORMIN 16462 He wolde . . . gaddrenn him an halig folc Off alle kinne ledere. c.1275 LAY. 1863 *Vppen* one doune . . . þæt folk was igadered. c.1300 *Cursor M.* 5784 *Ga*, gedir samen þin eldir men Off al þi folk of israel. c.1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 824 *Up* roos our host . . . And gadrede us togidre, alle in a flock. c.1440 *Generydes* 947 This fals Steward he had gaderid people grete. c.1533 LD. BERNERS *Unon* xciv. 305 Than Huon cryed his crye to gader his men togidre. 1597 SHAKS. i *Hen. VI.* iii. 102 Gaiber we our forces out of hand And set vpon our boasting enemy. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 132 The Lacedæmonians together with their confederates having gathered an Armie of forty thousand men. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 6 Will was standing in the midst of several Auditors whom he had gathered round him. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 119 He saw a crowd of people gathered before the . . . window. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. c. 26 He at once gathered his forces and marched upon Gloucester.

† *b. refl.* To come together in a body, to assemble. *Obs.*

921 O. E. Chron. (Parker MS.) an. 921 *Æfter þam* . . . *gegaderode* micel folc hit on Eadweardes cynges anwalde. c.1205 LAY. 4032 *Gumen* heom igaderen. c.1340 *Cursor M.* 11081 (Trin.) To gider gadered þi hem alle. c.1400 *Destin.* Troy 904 Then the Grekes by a-grement gedrid þam somyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xviii. 1 And all the multi-tude of the children of Israel gathered them selues together vnto Silo. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xvi. 10 They haue gathered themselves together against me.

c. In the Biblical phrase *To he gathered to one's fathers*, to one's people: to be buried with one's ancestors; hence, to die.

Although to be gathered to one's fathers is the form of the expression that has become proverbial, it occurs only in one passage of the canonical books and twice in the Apocrypha. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxv. 8 [Abraham] was gaderid [L. *congregatus est*] to his puple. — *Judg.* ii. 10 And all that genera-

clown is gedrid to her fadir [1535 COVERDALE, gathered; 1621, *id.*]. 1611 BIBLE 1 Mac. ii. 69 So he blessed them, and was gathered to his fathers [otherwise in earlier versions]. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Styl.* 190 When I am gather'd to the glorious Saints. 1839 FROUDE *Two Chiefs Dunbar* viii. No change was to be made till MacFinnian Dhu had been gathered to his fathers.

d. *U.S.* with *in*: To receive into a religious community.

1880 HOWELLS *Undiscovered Country* viii. 114 They looked like stage players to me; before I was gathered in I used often to see such folks.

3. To bring (things) together; to collect from different quarters into one mass or place; to acquire by such means, to amass. Also *to gather together*.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xxxviii. 8 [xxxix. 6] Hy gaderið feoh, and nyton hwam hy hyt gaderið. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 47 Se ðe gadered mihles [L. *qui virtutes congregat*] wiðuten eadmodnesse. c. 1200 *Ormin* 1484 Pu... gaderdest swa þe clene corn all fra þe chaff together. c. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 146 Herced n... hu god þinc hit is uorte... gederen in heosternesce... soule uode. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6502 (Gütt.) Þair golden tresur gaderd þai samen. 1398 *REVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 920 Many dyuers thynges gadryd together ben one; as many stonys makyth one hepe. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xxiii. 32 Whiles þou hast tyme, gadre riches inmortale. c. 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* lii. 176 Huon had ynough to do to gather togyther the clothes. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxviii. 8 He that by vsurie and vnjust gaine increaseth his substance, he shall gather it for him that wil pite the poore. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* vi. 52 How Seas, and Earth, and Air, and active Flame... were blindly gather'd in this goodly Ball. 1774 *GOLDMAN Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 233 The place being thus determined upon, they begin to gather the materials for their nest. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Gay*, He died without a will, though he had gathered three thousand pounds. 1825 *LYTTON Falkland* 14 We gather the honey of worldly wisdom, not from flowers, but thorns. *refl.* 1654 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 145 The water... gathering it self into round bubbles... would fall to the ground. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xix. 417 A small town had gathered itself outside the episcopal precinct.

† b. *absol.* To accumulate wealth. *Obs.*

c. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 222 [He] bringed hire on to gaderen and giuen alre erest þe pure. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26924 Quat bot on aside gadir til, and on anoper side to spill. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xii. 53 Riche renkes riȝt so gaderen and sparen, And the men that the moste harten mynystren it ate laste. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 311 [Harl. MS.] When þat þei sei a man gadre or purchesse [v. *gadre* richesse] thenne þei sei, 'lo! he is a carle'.

c. To pick up (a living).

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 427 II. 71, I have as moche as I may to gadre myn owne lyffhode, and truil, cosyn, I can not gadre that well. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 256 Sturdy vagrants whose living had been gathered hitherto at the doors of the religious houses.

4. To collect (flowers, fruit) from the place of growth; to cull, pick, pluck.

c. 1000 *Phoenix* 103 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þonne feor and neah þa swetestan somnād and gaderād wyrtia wynsume and wudubleda. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12523 He sent him to be yerd... for to gedir þam sum cale. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 987 Will that she gadered floures in the mede. 1483 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iii. i. 168 Take and gadre of the tree that is in my gadyrdn somne fruytes of which thou shalt use. 1577 *B. Gooce Hereshach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 135 b. Gather all these Hearbes in Sommer, and keepe them, and make them in powder. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. v. 21 Whiles yet the dewe's on ground, Gather those flowers. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1695) 209 He [David] gathered bayes both on Parnassus and in the field of honor. 1775 [see GATHERED]. 1797 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1797 IV. 552 A Physician gathering simples in a field. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* I. 52 I've been gathering some of the most delicious strawberries. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* ii. 18 White hedge flowers we abandon, to gather the hyacinth dark.

b. To collect (grain, fruit, etc.) as harvest or annual produce; also *to gather in*.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 30 In tid hripes ic willo cueda ðem hrippe-monnum, gaderizes wyl somniges [L. *collegit*] ærist a unwæstma vel wilde æta. c. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* L. 261 Fela tilða ham gaderian. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Also me sawed sed on a ne time, and gedered þet frute on oðer time. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14060 He-self was to be feld beside To gederen corn in herneistide. c. 1400 *MALINDEV.* (Roxb.) vii. 26 Men of þat cuntree, what tyme þat fælde shall be tilled, getes þam Cristen men for to till it and to geder it. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* lxii. 9 But they that haue gathered in the corne, shall eate it. 1595 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. vi. 363 Out of these... cuttes proceedeth the Masticke by dropes as it were Gum, which they gather in the moneth of September. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 200 To quit his Care, he gather'd first of all In Spring the Roses, Apples in the Fall. 1816 *J. SMITH Paniorama Sc. & Art* II. 694 Gather the remaining fruits. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 2 We do not merely gather in the indigenous materials of the country where we live, but [etc.].

c. To cull or pluck (a single flower or fruit).

1588 [see GATHERED] 1 b. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 271 That faire field Of Enna, where Proserpin gathering flowers, Her self a fairer floure, by gloomie Dis was gathered. 1681 *DRYDEN Spau. Friar* v. i. Like a Rose just gather'd from the Stalk. 1799 *Mrs. J. West Tale of Times* I. 62 The rose grows so close to the thorn, that you cannot gather it without encountering a painful sensation.

transf. 1844 *Br. S. WILBERFORCE Hist. Protest. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 5 But the native thus cruelly gathered was not the only specimen they gathered.

d. To pick up. (See also 16 a.)

1775 [see GATHERED] 1 a. 1846, 1851 [see GAUNTLET] 1, 51. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 5/6 [Rugby Football.] Having to gather the ball off the floor, instead of receiving it high up and fairly straight.

† 5. To collect or bring together (liturgical matter); to compile. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Ag. Astron. in Treat. Science* (1841). 1 Of ðære bec þe Beda... gasette and gaderode of manega wisla lareowa bocum. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 29 Thou gadrest and meedham bokes out of holy scripture. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some thynges y wylle gedur to gedur of some certeyn persons what they soffred afore ther dethe and after ther dethe. 1562 *TURNER (title)* A Book of the natures and properties... of the bathes in England... Germany and Italy... gathered by William Turner Doctor of Physik. 1571 *HANMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 40 What Bale hath formerly written, I find he hath gathered out of Vincentius, Antoninus [and others]. 1677 *MIEGE Dict. Eng.-Fr. s.v.*, He gathered his lights from the most impartial authority's.

6. Of material objects: To be the means of bringing together or accumulating; to receive addition of.

c. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 138 Wiðuten salt, fleshs gedereð wurmes. 1398 *REVISAR Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxiii. (1495) 455 The see gadryth aboute a fome of smytynge and betynge of wawes. 1599 *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 52 Standing streames gather filth; flowing riuers are euer sweet. 1611 *BIBLE Joel* ii. 6 All faces shall gather blacknesse. 1670 *SIR S. CROW* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 The silke sleize and not Naples, which will soone grow rough, gather dust and sullie. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s. v. To gather Rust (or to grow rusty) as Steel and Iron does. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 131 Which the early-rising lass Climbs with milk-pail gathering cream. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* c. That beech will gather brown. 1885 *ALTHEIM 23 May* 669/1 The thick-standing trees gather golden and ruddy tints. *Prov.* 1573-80 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 24 The stone that is rouling can gather no mosse.

7. To collect (money or other contributions) from a number of people. Now *rare*. Also *absol.* to make or take up a collection (*obs. exc. dial.*).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 Which wardens schul gadere þe quarterage of bretheren & sustren. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 24 Þei may neyther gaderyn here thythes, ne kepyen hem, ne feochyn hem. 1532 *Priory Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 257 Item the same daye paid to a woman that gathered for a Church vij. s. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 205 This yere sayth Fabian, the king gathered the sixt penny of all temporal mennes goodes... which was granted unto him in the aforesaid Parliament. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* ii. 177 Being vassals unto the king of Fez... out of which they yearly gather ten thousand ducats. 1668 *Purvis Diary* (1877) V. 156 While the sexton was gathering to his box, to which I did give 5s. 1770 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Titles* iv. 167 This Law... enabled the Clergy to gather and recover Tithes. 1896 *Hellon-hole Gloss.*, Gather, make a collection ('gathering') in money.

† b. in indirect passive. *Obs.*

c. 1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* ii. ii. Hoping to see them... gather'd for in our Synagogue. 1615 *DR. KING Serm.* 57 (T.) Few Sundays come over our head, but decayed householders or shipwrack merchants are gathered for.

8. To collect or summon up (one's energies); to gain or recover (breath, etc.). Also *to gather oneself (together)*.

c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 9860 All the grekes with grem gedret þere herttes. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xiv. vi. Thenne he dyd of his helme for to gadre wynde, for he was gretely enchaufed with the serpente. 1530 *PALSGR.* 561/1, I gather my spyrites to me, as one dothe that hath matres layde to his charge. *Ibid.*, I gather myself together as a man doth when he intendeth to shewe his strength. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* 17 § 2 The People gathereth Heart and Presumption to do Evil. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi. 19 The lucklesse lucky mayd... long time with that salvage people stayd, To gather breath in many miseries. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. vi. While I was thus gathering Strength. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* i. 8 He had fa'en aswoon... But howsomever in a little wee Himself he gathers, and begins to see. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet L.* xvii. He had almost gone by, before Hester... could gather voice enough to attract his observation.

9. To collect or acquire by way of increase; to gain. † *To gather ground*: to gain ground, make progress. *To gather head*: to acquire strength; also, to swell as a festering sore. *To gather way*: to begin to feel the impuls of the wind on the sails, so as to obey the helm' (Adm. Smyth).

1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* ii. ii. Meantime, my lord of Pembroke and myself will to Newcastle here, and gather head. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 76 The Time will come, that foule Sinne gathering head Shall break into Corruption. 1643 *BAKER Chron.* ii. 21 No snow-ball ever gathered greatness so fast by rolling, as his Forces increased by marching forward. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 178 Then to gather Vent (as they call it) they straiten the Vault, and wall part of it up; so that the Air... gathers in strength, and runs more swiftly. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 637 As Ev'ning Mist... o're the Marsh glides, And gathers ground, fast at the Labourer's heel. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s. v. To gather Flesh, *grossir*. 1691 *DRYDEN Elenora* i. 5. Soft whispers first... rise... then the sound Soon gathers voice and spreads the news around. 1693 - *Quid's Met.* i. 730 He gathers ground upon her in the chase. 1697 - *Virg. Georg.* iii. 693 Till the Core be found, The secret Vice is fed, and gathers Ground. 1774 *GOLDMAN Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 373 As the descending fluid gathers velocity in its precipitation. 1832 *TENNYSON 'You ask me why'* 13 Where faction seldom gathers head. 1866 *R. M. BALLANTYNE Shifting Winds* xiv. (1881) 148 A light breeze was blowing, and the ship... soon gathered way, and left the boat behind.

10. To collect (knowledge) by observation and reasoning; to infer, deduce, conclude. (= *L. colligere*: cf. *COLLECT* v. 5.)

1535 *JOVE Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 23 Men gathered that I denied the general resurrection. 1556 *RECORDE Cast. Knowledge* 70 For this much I may gather by that I have learned already, that [etc.]. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 17 So farre as I gather by the substance of your letters. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 72 The Physiologist also may gather something from the former Observations, touching the nature of Colours. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 23 Pliny supposed amber to be a resin... which he gathered from its

smell. 1816 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 297, I gather from his other works that he adopts the principle of Hobbes. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 303/1 *Sh.*... usually, as I gather from the evidence, associated her daughter's name with her own in her investments.

11. To draw (a garment) into smaller compass; to contract (the brow) into wrinkles.

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 169 They gather the Valle with their hands to cover all their faces, but only the eyes. 1711 *POPE Temp.* Fam. 240 Gath'ring his flowing robe he seem'd to stand, in act to speak. 1790 *BURNS Tam O'Shanter* ii. Gathering her brows like gathering storm, Nursing her wrath to keep it warm. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* iv. 140 Golden the clasp that gathers her shining robe to her side.

b. *spec.* To draw together or pucker (part of a dress) by means of a thread.

1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Glas* (Arb.) 68 How ere their gownes, be gathered in the backe, With organe pipes. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 169 They were great large puffed breeches, gathered close above the knees. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1421 The women in Camenietz goe with their Coates close bodied; and the neather bodies gathered like a Fricke. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 4 You see, Sir, my Great Great Grand-mother has the new-fashioned Petticoat, except that the Modern is gather'd at the Waste. 1848 *C. BROWNE T. Eyre* i. xiv. 275 A dress of rose-coloured satin... as full in the skirt as it could be gathered. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 20 It is wiser, if the space into which the gathers are set be more than three inches, to gather only half or quarter [etc.].

c. *Arch.* To contract, close in or make narrower (a drain, chimney, etc.); also *to gather over*.

1703, 1823 [see GATHERING *vbl. sh.* 1 c]. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 127/1 The flue is gathered over, or contracted to this size.

d. *notice-use.* (See quot.)

1557 *N.T. (Genev.) 1 Cor.* vii. 18 Is any man called being circumcised? let him not gather his vncircumcision. [*Acti.* Which is, when the Surgeon by art draweth out the skyn to cover the part.]

† 12. To put (the feet) together, keep from straying. *Obs.*

1671 *M. BRUCE Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 26 If the Storms ye are meeting with make you not walk more evenly and gather your Feet, ye shall get a new Storm to scald you, until you... gather your Feet better.

13. *techn. a. Glass-making.* To collect (a quantity of melted glass) on the end of the blowing-tube.

1839 *URD Dict. Arts* 581 The requisite ball of plastic glass is gathered, on the end of an iron tube. 1886 *Proc. R. Soc. XXXIX.* 100 [Glass] maintained... at a temperature barely sufficient to admit of its being 'gathered'.

b. To collect and place in their proper order according to signatures (the printed sheets of a book). Also *absol.*

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* II. 348 Till he has Gathered the last Sheet on his Right Hand... Thus he Gathers on, till one of all the Heaps Comes off... Having thus Gathered one Book; he Knocks it up, that is, he [etc.].

14. = *gather on* (see 21).

1834 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 2 Gathering the shore, lo, the Barge! *Ibid.* 7 We had not proceeded above a hundred yards, fast gathering the Shuffler, till we heard... loud cries.

15. In various phrases with *adv.* † *To gather off*: to take off (a gown). *To gather out*: to select or pick out.

c. 1260 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 957 Than his gowne ye gadir of, or garment of his estate. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* lxiii. 10 Cast up the high way, gather out the stones. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* i. 10 The world will go on until the last of that number has been gathered out and made perfect for the kingdom of God.

16. *Gather up. a.* To pick up (from the ground). c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13241 (Gütt.) Powder or bone þat þai fand bare, þai gedrid yv, and wid þaim bare. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statute*, *Johannes* 156 Small stans of be sand he gadreit ype into his hand. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 48 That I might gather up the gleanings of my labours, and sende money to Rome. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 188 The wearied foote cast away their Armes, which those of the Country gathered up. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 286 What pearl is it... That learning is too proud to gather up. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xlii. The school-master took the child... and bidding the old man gather up her little basket... bore her away.

fig. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 71 Howbeit, in the ende he lost not much; but after his great losses gathered uppe his crummes prettily well by little and little.

b. To draw together, bring into smaller compass; to draw up (the limbs or person); in immaterial sense, to sum up, summarize. In agriculture, to plough a ridge in such a way that the earth is turned over towards the highest part of it.

1553 *EDEN Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 39 Thei came into such a tempeste that they were enforced to gather ype theyr sayles. 1616 *BROWNE Brit. Fat.* ii. iii. 72 A greene silke frock... Which at ber middle gad'ned yv in pleats, A loue-knot Girdle willing bondage threats. 1617 *MARSHALL Caval.* ii. 48 It correcteth, if when he will not gether yv his hinder parties, you giue him a good Jert or two. 1677 *N. Cox Genl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 2) 68 Within two foot of the bottom of the Rod there is... a Winde to turn with a Barrel, to gather up the Line and loose it no pleasure. 1688 *HEAT v.* (ed. 3) 57 You may there gallop him... to teach him to lay out his Body, and to gather up his Legs. 1756 *A. DICKSON Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 282 At the next plowing this may be reversed, the ridge in the middle of the field gathered up, and the plough go round and round the ridge till now to field is plowed. 1781 *COWPER Convers.* 867 But now to gather up what seems dispersed... May prove... best for the public. 1834 *LANDER Adu. Niger* II. xi. 146 Their legs, which had before been stretched out carelessly and comfortably... were now gathered up under them. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. i. 56 They have thus for centuries continued to gather up the land. They gather up twine and split once.

1846 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. u. i. 144 Such appears to me the title which will best gather up and present at a single glance... the subject. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 377 She gathered herself up in a manner seldom seen off the boards of a third-rate theatre.

c. To compose (the features) into an expression. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 p. 10 Gathering up his Countenance into a more than ordinary Seriousness, Tell me truly, says he. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Elliotiana*, Gathering up his features into one significant mass of wonder, pity [etc.].

d. To collect or summon up (one's thoughts, strength, etc.) for an effort. Also *refl.*

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 41 Wee gathering up strength went on. 1623 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid in Mill* III. i. Will you gather up your wits a little and hear me? 1644 LAUO *Wks.* (1854) IV. 369, I confess I was a little troubled. But after I had gathered up myself and looked up to God, I went on to the business of the day. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. III. 40 I only made him gather up his determination. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* VIII. Mr. Sedley started up, shaking a great deal, and gathering up his thoughts. 1879 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 269, I have never been able to gather myself up against the national guilt of war, seeing that such men were made by the discipline of it.

† e. To chide, reprove (*L. corripere*). *Obs.* 1777 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) i. 52 The ladie Wake... hearing the king his cousin to gather vp the bishop so roundlie... dooth presentlie picke a quarrell against him.

II. *intr.* (chiefly = *refl.* uses of I). 17. Of persons: To come together into one place or assembly; to congregate, assemble.

a 891 O. E. *Chron.* (Parker MSS.) 899 By gearre zegadrode on [read an] hloþ wigenga. a 1079 *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 1052 Þæt landfolc him on gear gaderode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14619 Par bigan þai for to rute And for to gadir him a-bute. c 1440 *Generydes* 2917 Anon withall the gaderid on the playn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, How... all the garyson of the knyghtes and turmentours gathered aboute hym. 1580 SIOENE *Ps.* III. iv. I will not be afraid, Though legions round be laide Him all against me gather. 1611 BIBLE: *Esdras* viii. 97 There gathered vnto him from Ierusalem, a very great multitude of men, and women, and children. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. iv. See where the corps of thy dead son approaches! The citizens and senators, alarm'd, Have gather'd round it, and attend it weeping. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 275 His old soldiers were known to be gathering round him. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamant* Introd. 73 Having given his blessing to the monks who had gathered together.

† 18. ? To apply oneself to something. *Obs.* 1331 E. E. *Alit.* P. C. 105 Pay... Gederen to be gyde ropes, þe grete cloþ falles. 1331 *Gau. & G. Kr.* 777 Penne gederet he to Gryngolet with þe gilt helez.

† b. Of a hawk: ? To 'gather itself' (cf. 8), address itself to flight. *Obs.*

1677 N. Cox *Genl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 201 When a high-flying Hawk, being whistled to, gathers upwards to a great Gate, you must continue her therein.

19. Of things: To collect, to come together in a mass; to form or increase by the coming together of material.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 308 Hate is a wrahte nought shewend, But of long time gaderend. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 308 A Male gathereth sooner and is sooner articulated. 1676 DRYDEN *Egil. Etheridge's Man of Mode* 113 His bulky folly gathers as it goes, And, rolling o'er you, like a snow-ball grows. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 18 Though darkness gather together on a heap. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 28 The dangers gather, as the treasures rise. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xviii. It seemed as if a tear... were gathering in his eye. 1827-35 WILLIS *Child Tired of Play*, Twilight gathers, and day is done. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 71 One knows how a story gathers like a snowball.

b. To accumulate and come to a head, as purulent matter in the body. Hence, of a wound, a sore, a wounded finger, etc.: To develop a purulent swelling. Also to gather to a head (in quot. fig.).

c 1000 *See GATHERING* *vbl. sb.* 3. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 1 Now do's my Project gather to a head. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 81 A redness took place superficially in the skin, which gathered and burst. 1855 *See HEAD* sb. 311.

20. a. To contract, to grow narrower (also to gather in). b. To form folds or wrinkles. *rare.*

1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. ii. in *Holinshead* 3 Like unto a triangle... being broadest in the south part, and gathering narrower and narrower. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. xv. 395 The garret... was within the roof: and so gathered in narrower than the room below it. [Or does this belong to 11 c.] 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 534 For, as fast years flow away, The smooth brow gathers, and the hair grows thin.

21. *Naut.* To make way (towards an object). To gather on: to gain on or draw nearer to, in following. To gather into the wind: to sail nearer to the wind.

1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. x. in *Holinshead* 77 From hence we cast about [sailing] gathering still towards the North-east. a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 29, I plied onely to windward... by that means gathering nearer to the fleet. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 The longer your boards are, the more you worke or gather into the wind. *Ibid.* xii. 57 If you gather on him... hee will trie you before the wind. 1794 RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP II. 250 A ship is said to gather on another, as she comes nearer to her.

22. *Mech.* Of the teeth of a cog-wheel. To gather in upon: to fit into. Also *refl.* to gather itself into. ? *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 45 That the Teeth of the Worm-wheel may gather themselves into the grooves of the Worm in the Worm-spindle... the Teeth must be filed very square and smooth... which much helps the Teeth to gather in upon the Teeth of the Nut.

Gatherable (gæðərəb'l), a. [f. GATHER *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being gathered or inferred. VOL. IV.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 75 Here upon gatherable it is [that] oure alone massing is a wyckednes uncomparable. 1626 HERON *Wks.* II. 39 Many deare children of God... have bene and are in great want... as is gatherable out of the parable of Lazarus. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 60 You will the more easily think the foreknowledge of the Divine Dispensations gatherable from Scripture to be highly valuable. 1820 *Examiner* No. 617. 84/1 It is easily gatherable from the anecdotes reported of him. 1877 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* VII. lxxxi. 251, I will make this message, so far as I have yet been able to deliver it, clearly gatherable.

† **Gather-bag**, *Obs.* [f. GATHER *sb.* + BAG *sb.*] (See quot. 1616.)

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 39 The gatherbagge or mugwet of a yong harte is very medicinale also agaynst the hyting of Serpentes. 1616 BULLOCK, *Gatherbag*, the bag or skinne, inclosing a young red Deere in the Hyndes belly. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Gathered (gæðərd), *ppl. a.* [f. GATHER *v.* + -ED.]

1. Collected, brought together; culled, picked. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 13 Whanne thou schalt rice thi gaderid tresours delyuere thee. c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVII. vii. Captives store thou hast led up with thee, Whose gathered spoiles to men thou wilt impart. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farne* 608 The gathered grapes must be left in the ground at the least for a day or two. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 300 About his lips the gather'd foam he burns. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 4 All dug Stones are better... than gather'd ones. 1826 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxiii. The jackal's troop, in gather'd cry, Bay'd from afar complainingly. 1871 C. E. MURIE *Stray Leaves* (1879) 12 How can I, Lord, withhold Life's brightest hour From Thee; or gathered gold.

b. Of a single flower: Culled, plucked. 1888 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 113 Then fresh teares stood on her cheekes, as doth the hony dew Vpon a gathered Lillie almost withered.

2. Contracted, drawn together (esp. of dress). 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind, & Commu.* (1603) 26 One thousand Irishmen, all naked save their mantels and their thicke gathered shirts. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 175 The men weare a long coate to the knee, and upon it a long gowne with gathered sleeves. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xii. Louis... sent, from under his gathered and gloomy eyebrows, a keen look on all around. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Gathering*. The gathered portion of material. 1894 *Daily News* 16 June 6/3 A white cloth skirt is made with a gathered vest to match.

3. Affected with a 'gathering' or purulent sore.

1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Jan. 79/3 In his opinion the boy's debilitated condition through a gathered finger had contributed to his death.

Gatherer (gæðərə), [f. GATHER *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who gathers or collects (in general senses). Also *gatherer* *up*.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 265 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 67 Þe þat were gaderares of þisse wordes alyhte. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 1 The wrdis of the gederere [*L. congregantia*]. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 596 Lion-skinned Free-thinking... ten times slays the slain, and claims to be the sole gatherer up of thy [Liberty's] spoils. 1807 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 95 Of these [the ignorant, etc.] sects and societies have been, as it appears, the appointed... gatherers. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 320 A gatherer-up of gold.

b. *esp.* A collector of money, often with defining word as *rent-, tax-, toll-gatherer* (now commonly *-collector*).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 284 Rasers of the fals tax, And gederars of greyn wax. 1522 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 318 They that were the gaderers of this tribute came to saynt Peter. 1572 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 342 To appoynt two gatherers... for the same money.

† c. A money-taker at a theatre. *Obs.*

c 1600 in *Alley Papers* (1843) 32 One Jhon Russell, that by yourre apoyntment was made a gatherer vs vs, but my fellows finding [him often] false to vs, haue many times ward him from taking the box.

† d. One who gathers wealth (opposed to 'spender' or 'waster'); a miser. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 59 Hud-pykis, hударis and gadderaris, All with that warlo went. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 133 The foolishne Prodigall waster, whiche commonie succedeth the gatherer. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1874) 13 Ah, Lucanio, my onely comfort, because I hope thou wilt, as thy father, be a gatherer, let me blesse thee before I die.

2. One who gathers flowers, fruit, or other produce.

1382 WYCLIF *Obad.* i. 5 þiþ gaderis of grapis hadden entriden to thee. c 1440 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. vi. 29 The feld is the fundament of the flouris, and not the hondis of the gaderers. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 Celeonide is an Herbe... whose flower... dyeth and stayneth the gatherers hande. 1607 TORSSELL *Four's Beasts* 3 In Caucasus there are trees of Pepper and Spices whereof Aples are the gatherers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Aluberry*, The Gatherer must have his Hands clean.

3. A collector of literary material; a compiler.

1387 TREVISIA *Ilgden* (Rolls) I. 13 [þey] cleped him a gaderere of old wrytynge [L. *compilator veterum*]. 1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 183 He hath not redd the place in Augustine him selfe, but taketh it out of some collectour or gatherer. 1624 WORTON *Archit.* Pref. I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuffe. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* to Many collections include whatever brief sayings their gatherers have anywhere met with.

4. *techn.* a. *Bookbinding.* An operative who collects the sheets of a book in their proper order.

b. *Glass-making.* (See quot.)

a. 1853 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 348 The Gatherer takes it [a Sheet] off with his Right Hand. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 959/2 A more convenient way is to arrange the signa-

tures on a long straight table... so that the gatherers may follow each other.

b. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* etc. 578 One, called a gatherer, dips the end of an iron tube... into the pot of melted metal. 1888 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/6 In the ordinary process of bottle-blowing the 'gatherer', as he is called, gathers a charge of the molten metal from the furnace on the end of a blow-pipe.

5. One of the front teeth of a horse.

1696 SIR W. HOPE *Tr. Solleysel's Parf. Mareschal* I. v. 19 There growth then in the place of these four Foal-teeth which fell, four others which are called Nippers or Gatherers. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 295 Gatherers, the two fore teeth. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Gatherers*, a horse's teeth by which he draws his food into his mouth.

Gathering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb GATHER, in various transitive senses. Also with *in, out, up*.

c 1050 *Byrthfirth's Handbok* in *Anglia* VIII. 312 For þære ripunge oððe for þære gaderunge. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxiii. (1495) 647 Bein that gadre hony vixte and haunte folyes by cause of gadrynge of hony. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Abbottes... quyte and discharged of gadering of dysmes. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. vii. § 2 The gathering of principles out of... particular experiments. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 242 [He] was much delighted in the gathering of antiquities. 1691 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* (1692) 99 Of raising or Gathering up of your Adversaries sword. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraph.* II. 359 By this... we become capable of diffusing the Riches of that Knowledge in a Moment, the gathering whereof may have cost us the pains and study of many Years. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xix. (1848) I. 274 In these words He foretells the gathering out and knitting together of His mystical body, which is the Church. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xv. 312 Nothing will make dispensable the wide gathering-in of evidence.

† b. The action or practice of collecting wealth; miserly acquisition of money. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 286 Azeines þiscunge. Ich wolde þet oðre schunden, ase þe doð, gederunge. 1340 *Ayenh.* 129 Elmesse þet is y-do of þyþe... oþer of oþre kuede gaderinge, hit ne likeþe noþing. c 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 578 [Thre] gret mischeves hem assallith. And thus in gadring ay travaylyth. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 252 Though the Lord geve the plentye... Be thou neuer the more gredy, Nor set thy mynd on gatheringe.

c. The action of drawing in or contracting; also, the result of this (see GATHER *v.* 11 b, 11 c, 16 b); *spec.* in *Building* (see quot. 1851).

1580 LVLV *Euphues* To Ladies Engl. (Arb.) 222 If a Tailour make your gowne too little, you couer his fault with a broad stomacher... if too long, with a false gathering. 1611 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 92 That none should wear... any ruff exceeding 4 yards in length before the gathering or setting in thereof. 1793 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 109 An apt falling-back of the Back, and convenient gathering of the Wings, and Brest of the Chimney. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 308 Gathering keeps the crown and furrows of the ridge in the same place in which they were before. 1807 SIR R. C. HARRIS *Tour Ital.* 198 The weight of this new building... pressed upon the gathering of the arches. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 285 Gathering of the wings, in a chimney. 1846 *Prin. R. Agric.* Sec. VII. 1. 57, I would soon endeavour to make the present heading or gathering as good, by deep ploughing and the application of manure. *Ibid.*, On these high-back lands... the gathering up, or centre of each land... has become dead, inert clay. 1851 *Dict. Archit.* s.v., Where the fireplace in one story is directly over another, and the flues go up in the jambs, the brickwork which oversails and forms the soffit of the with of the flue is called the gathering. Hence the term is loosely applied instead of gathering of the wings or gathering wings, to that part of a chimney funnel which is built inclined over the fireplace, so as to contract the sides to a union with the throat of the flue. 1880 *Plain Hints* 18 The depth of the material under the hand above the gathering.

d. *In (or a) gathering* = being gathered. Also with omission of the preposition.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1735 While this gode was in gedyryng the grettes among. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 194 Yet were there certain sties then agathering. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 54 The Cloves are gathering from September unto the End of February.

2. The action of coming together, uniting or combining; the result of this; union, accumulation. (In early instances also with *ge-*.)

c 900 *Tr. Bada's Hist.* I. xvi. [xviii.] (1890) 82 Forðon gedafenað, þætte se ælce zegadrung lichoman se for intungun tudres. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Þi folc he cleped dauid þe gederunge inwið þe of fleschlice þohtes. *Ibid.* 27 Of wit & weres gederunge weorðes wele awakened. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* I. 10 The gaderyngyn of watri he clepide, sees. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xviii. (1495) 123 In the chynne of a beest is the most strenght of hardnes of the boon and heid gadryngyn of synwes. 1553 ELEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) Ep. Rdr. Ye gaderyng of many mens wittes into one mans head. 1724 *De For. Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 43 The gathering of this storm, which... began to threaten all Germany... determined me, 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 47/2 To prevent the gathering of Dirt and Seeds, which might make Weeds grow in the Wall. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mistriford* I. vi. 168 But all this was but the gathering of the wind before a storm.

3. *spec.* An accumulation of purulent matter in any part of the body; a suppurated swelling.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 300 Wið cymly & wið ealle yfele zegaderunga, genim [etc.]. 1665 *Decay Chr.* Picty v. 105 No less happy than... the ease of a broken Imposthume, after the painful gathering and filling of it. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentleman's Farriery* xxiii. 263 If a gathering forms on the opposite side, open it in the same manner. 1763 MRS. HARRIS in *Fris. Lett.* Ld. *Malmesbury* I. 102 Some say Mr. Wilkes is very well, others say they apprehend a gathering in his side. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. 13 I've a gathering come on my thimble finger. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v. *Gether*, An abscess is called a *getherin*.

4. A bringing together or coming together of people; an assembly or meeting. (In early examples also with prefixed *ge-*, *i-*.)

*c*1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John v. 13 Se hælend soþlice heah fram þære ƿegaderunge. *c*1100 *Agg. Voc.* in Wr-Wölcker 326/7 *Accetia*, cyrcce, oððe gæstlic gaderung. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Pa þe king Stenfore to Engla lande com, þa macod he his gadering at Oxenford. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Þe apostles spoken to þes folkes igederung. *c*1300 *Cursor M.* 10703 Bot þar was nan at þat gedring, þat cuthe glie consail o þat thiog. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 389 He maid a gadering preely of thame that war of his party. *c*1400 *Dest. Troy* 2922 Wemen . . shunt not þar to shame to shake our lande. To glogh vpon gomes at gederung of folke. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 141 Dyvers conventicles and gaderyngs were made of the Citizens and other, that robbed in the Cite and did much harme. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* xxvi. 5 The gathering together of an vnruily multitude. 1828-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 259 note, Winton is in an error in making this gathering of the states in 1285. 1866 *TYNALL Glac.* i. xii. 86 It was not the goodness of the conversation . . which gave the charm to our gatherings. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist. of S.* 4. 101 In their beginnings our boroughs seem to have been mainly gatherings of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits.

b. A signal (by beat of drum, sound of pipes, etc.) for assembling.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xlix. Immediately after the soldiers had done with eating and drinking . . a gathering should be beaten for bringing them altogether. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xviii. The clan's shrill Gathering they could hear. 1847 *J. WILSON Recr. Chr. North* (1857) I. 167 Some old soldier, probably, playing a gathering or a coranach.

5. That which is gathered or brought together: esp. (a) a collection in money (now *diad.*); † (b) a conclusion or inference; † (c) a compilation (of literary matter).

*c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3339 To gadrie þat gold þay dude hure mist . . On þe gadryngge þat þay made; þan þay by-gunne to fyte. *c*1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 39 We shall bere thedir . . [a] collecte or gaderyng maade amonge vs offeryngge yt to that chirche yn mynde of oure delyurance. 1508 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 51 Item receved of the parish gathering for the coueryng of the rode loffte viij^s. ij^d. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 191 h. For this collectyon or gathering of the artycles of fayth. . . is the instructyon of the faythfull people. 1552 *LATIMER Sermon. Lord's Prayer* vi. Wks. II. 91 Which you may perceive partly by that I have said, and partly by gatherings and conjectures. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 97 For setting and planting of Cheryes, you may read a great sorte of rules in the gatherings of Constantine. 1579 *FULKE Heskins Parl.* 314 His gathering is altogether fond & ridiculous. 1611 *Bible 2 Macc.* xii. 43 When he had made a gathering throughout the company, to the sum of two thousand drachmes of silver. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 4 The Company here . . had made a Gathering to purchase the Moveables of the neighbouring Play-house. 1751 *PALROCK Peter Wilkins* (1883) i. 124 Some few new sorts of berries and greens were the gathering of that day. 1879 *ATHENÆUM* 5 Apr. 445 This gathering [an exhibition of pictures] is, as a whole, by no means equal to some of its predecessors. 1887 *S. Chesl. Gloss.*, *Getherin*, a collection. The word is becoming obsolete.

6. *Bookbinding*: a. The arrangement of the loose sheets of a book in proper order; b. A certain number of leaves placed one inside another, making up a group or quire.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* II. 348 Gathering of Books is to take one Sheet off every Heaf, beginning at the last Heaf first. 1824 *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* II. xvi. 568 The collator can not be too attentive in observing whether the gathering be true. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 331 The last folio in the seventh gathering. 1893 *J. H. BERNARD in Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XXX. 308 The gatherings in the original binding do not seem to have been made up uniformly of the same number of leaves.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gathering-place*, *-season*, *-time*; also *gathering-board* *Bookbinding* (see quot.); *gathering-coal*, a large piece of coal, laid on the fire to keep it burning during the night; *gathering-cry*, a summons to assemble for war; *gathering-ground*, region from which the feeding waters of a river or reservoir are collected; *gathering-hoop* (see quot.); *gathering-iron* *Glass-blowing*, the iron tube used in 'gathering' (see *GATHER v.* 13 a); *gathering-pallet* (or *piece*) (see quots.); *gathering-peat* (see quots.); *gathering-rod* = *gathering-iron*; *gathering-sound*, a signal for assembling; *gathering-table* (see quot.); *gathering-thread*, the thread used in making gathers in a dress, etc.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Gathering-board*, a horse-shoe-shaped table on which signatures are laid to be gathered or assembled to form a book. 1808 *BATO Coal Trade Scotl.* iv. 60 Another demand for large blocks of coals is, for the servants to make what is termed 'gathering-coals' in the kitchen. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxvi. The nation of the family, having laid the gathering-coal upon the fire . . retired to rest the last of the family. 1893 *NORTHUMBLL. Gloss.*, *Getherin coal*. 1817 *CAMPBELL Keullura* 86 And no 'gathering-cry rose yet O'er the isles of Albyn's sea. 1851 *M. A. DENHAM Stogans N. Eng.* 11 The Slogan, or Gathering-cry of the clan Fenwick was never heard in vain. 1877 *A. H. GREEN Phys. Geol.* iii. 2. 106 The tableland on which snow accumulates is called the 'gathering-ground'. 1895 *E. A. PARKES Health* 19 Dublin is supplied with water from gathering-grounds and a large 'impounding reservoir'. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Gathering-hoop*, one used by coopers to draw in the ends of the staves so as to allow the hoop to be slipped thereon. 1883 *H. J. POWELL Princ. Glass-making* iii. 12 A part of the bulb remote from

the 'gathering-iron. 1850 *E. B. DENISON Clock & Watch Making* § 90 At every stroke of the hammer, it [a pinion] takes up the teeth of the rack one after another, and it is therefore called the **gathering piece* or *pallet*. 1884 *F. J. BRITTEN Watch & Clockwork Gathering Pallet*, a revolving finger that in striking clocks and repeating watches moves the rack one tooth for each blow struck. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, *Gathering-peat*, a fiery peat which was sent round by the borderers, to alarm the country in time of danger. 1882 *COULVIT, Gathering-peat*, a peat put into the kitchen-fire at night . . to preserve the fire till the morning. 1810 *W. IRVING Sketch-Bk.* (1859) 42 In England . . the metropolis is a mere 'gathering-place, or general rendezvous of the polite classes. 1883 *H. J. POWELL Princ. Glass-making* iii. 12 If the 'gathering rod be hollow. 1957 *S. PURCHAS Col. Flying-Ins.* 289 The provident prudent Bee, finding a likely decay of the 'gathering season, and observing that the Drones are only spenders . . doe at last violently expell them. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. 1, Clamorous war-pipes yelled the 'gathering sound. 1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Print.*, **Gathering table*, a table . . on which the printed sheets are arranged in the order of their signatures, in order to their being gathered into books. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* s. v. *Gathering*, Care should be taken to conceal the 'gathering thread. 1532 *HILBERT, *Gatheringe tyme* or season when fruite is gathered, *vindemia*.

Gathering, *ppl. a.* [F. *GATHER v.* + *-ING* 2.]

1. That gathers, brings together, or accumulates. *a* 1225 *Aner. R.* 128 þus beoð þe gederinde ancren of god iþe gosselle to woxes lefed.

2. That gathers or comes together in a mass; that contracts or draws together.

1697 *DROVEN Virg. Past.* ix. 88 Or if e'er Night the gathering Clouds we fear, A song will help the heating Storm to bear. 1703 *ROWE Ulys.* ii. 1. 821 Dost thou dread the gathering Storm that grumbles in the Air. 1821 [see *GATHERING* 2b. s. v. c.] 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* ii. xxii. The soldiers found themselves escorted by a gathering troop of men and boys. 1872 *W. BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xxx. We drive on in the gathering twilight.

Gatling (*gætlɪŋ*). [The name of the inventor.] *attrib.* in *Gatling gun*, a form of machine gun, with a cluster of barrels into which the cartridges are automatically loaded at the breech, invented by Dr. R. J. Gatling, and first used in the American civil war (1861-65). Also *Gatling* simply.

1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6 A hundred more Gatling guns have been ordered in America. *Ibid.* 22 Sept. Yesterday two Gatling mitrailleuses were tried at Shoeburyness. 1872-6 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 259/1 This led to the introduction of the Gatling gun into the British army. *Ibid.* 259/2 Few Gatlings up to this date have been manufactured for the service. 1886 *Echo* 25 Sept. 4/3 The firing was continued with big guns, gatlings and rifles.

Gatt, obs. form of *GOAT*.

Gatt(e), obs. form of *got*, p. a. of *GET*.

Gatten: see *GATER sb.* 2

Gatter, *slang*. Beer; liquor generally.

1818 *MAGNIN Vindex Versified* iv. Misc. I. 353 'Lots of gatter' quo' she, are flowing'. 1841 *Punch* I. 243/2 'Gatter is but 3d a pot, and that's the price of a reasonable picker ticket'. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 218 They have a 'shant of gatter' (pot of beer) at the nearest 'boozing-ken' (alehouse).

Gatteridge, *gatten*: see *GATTER sb.* 2

† *Gat-toothed*, *a. Obs. rare*. [app. = *GAP-TOOTHED*, f. *GAT sb.* opening, gap.] Having the teeth set wide apart.

This is said to be popularly regarded as a sign that the person will be lucky and travel much (Skeat), and was perhaps so intended by Chaucer.

*c*1386 *CHAUCEUR Prolog.* 468 She koude muchel of wandryngge by the waye; Gat tothed was she, soothly for to seye. *—Wife's Prolog.* 603 Gat tothed was I, and that bica me wel.

|| *Gattorgine*, [mod. Lat. (Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* 1686) a. alleged It. (Venetian) *gattorgine*, 'quasi cattus rubiginosus' (!).] A species of blenny. Hence *Gattorginous a.*, epithet of this species. 1769 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 181 (Blenny), *Gattorgine*. . . This curious kind was discovered to be a British fish by the Rev. Mr. Williams, who found it on the Anglesea coast. 1818 *MONTAGU in Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* II. 444 The shape of the species is somewhat similar to that of the *Gattorgine*. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* I. 226 The *Gattorginous* Blenny.

† *Gature*, *Obs. rare* -1. [irregularly f. *gate* *GAT sb.* + *-URE*.] *Gait*, *mien*.

1538 *BALE Thre Lawes A vij.* I thought so hy your stature, And by your auncyent gature, Ye were of such a nature.

Gatwarde, obs. form of *GATE-WARD*.

Gaub (*gəʊb*). *Naut.* Also *gab*, *gob*. Only *attrib.* in *gaub-line*, *-rope* (see quots.).

1841 *R. H. DANA Seaman's Man.* 107 *Gob-line* or *Gaub-line*, a rope leading from the maringale inboard. The same as back-rope. 1857 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Gaub-line*. 1882 *NARES Seaman's Ship* (ed. 6) 106 A gab rope is often fitted to a jib. It is a short piece of rope spliced into a thimble, about halfway along the foot of the sail, and rove through a block on the bowsprit cap.

|| *Gaub* (*gəʊb*). *Indian*. [Hindustani *گاب* *gāb*.]

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Gaub*, an Indian name for the astringent medicinal fruit of *Diospyros Embryopteris*. 1897 *WILLIS Flowering Pl. & Ferns* II. 135 *Diospyros Embryopteris*, Pers., is the gaub tree of India; its fruit contains a sticky pulp, used for caulking seams in boats.

Gaubart, var. *GALNART Obs.*, *gaberidine*.

|| *Gauche* (*gəʊ*), *a.* [F. *gauche* skew, left (hand), left-handed, awkward.]

1. Wanting in tact or in ease and grace of manner, awkward, clumsy.

1751 *CHESTERF. Let.* 10 May, Mr. **** is *gauche*; it is to be hoped that will mend with keeping company. 1806-7 *J. BERESFORD Miserius Hum. Life* (1826) c. xxiii. On going early to bed . . finding . . a gauche Dawdle just beginning to introduce the warming pan between the sheets. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 363 He never does anything ludicrous, or gauche, or intrusive, or fussy, or vulgar.

2. *Math.* Skew, not plane (see quot.).

1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 7 If various points of the line do not lie in one plane, we have in one case . . a curve of double curvature, in the other a gauche polygon.

Hence *Gauchely adv.*, *Gaucheness rare*.

1883 *My Trivial Life* II. viii. 146 Never was more astonished than by Lady Arabella's gaucheness. 1891 *BROUGHTON & BISLAND Widower* indeed iii. (1892) 37 He enters gaucherie, for he is a cub.

|| *Gaucherie* (*gəʊʒəri*). [Fr., f. *gauche*: see *prec.*] Want of tact or grace of manner, awkwardness; an instance of this, a 'gauche' proceeding.

1798 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Young Philos.* III. 35 Medora, when divested of a little of that *gaucherie*, which difference gave. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIX. 237 The known *gaucherie* of our cabinet in all sorts of Continental interference. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* I. viii. An elegant lively lad, with just enough of dandyism to preserve him from committing *gaucheries*. 1853 *KINGSLEY Misc. Th. Shelley & Byron* I. 324 Every conceited word and look, every *gaucherie* and rudeness. 1856 *Miss Yonge Daisy Chain* i. xxv. (1879) 263 The young lady contrived to make her exit, with the same amount of *gaucherie* as had marked her entrance.

Gaucha (*gautʃə*, *gəʊtʃə*). Also incorrectly *Guacho*. [Sp.; prob. from some native S. American lang.] (See quot. 1871.)

1824 *B. HALL Jm. Chili & Peru* (1825) I. iv. 151 Two mounted horsemen, Guassos as they are called in Chili, or Guachos in Peru. 1838 *HALBURTON Clockm.* Ser. II. xxii. (1848) 182 A party of them Guachos . . galloped up to him . . and made him prisoner. 1851 *MAYNE Rio Scalp Hunt.* xxxiii. The savage coiled the lasso with the dexterity of a gaucha. 1860 *GOSSE Rom. Nat. Hist.* 201 The Guachos are able to entangle them [birds] with the bolas. 1871 *TYLOS Prim. Cult.* I. 41 The Guachos of the South American Pampas, a mixed European and Indian race of equestrian herdsmen.

Gauiche, gauicy: see *GAUSY*.

Gaud, *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* In quots. *gaude*. See also *GAUDY sb.* [Of somewhat uncertain origin.]

Du Gange cites an Anglo-Latin document of 1415 which has *gaudia* (pl. of *gaudium* joy) in this sense. It does not appear that *gaudia* was so used on the continent, and in this example it is prob. only a latinization of the Eng. word. At the same time, it seems likely that the *L. gaudia* is really the source, and that the 'gauds' were so called as serving to mark the fifteen mysteries (the first five of which are 'joyful mysteries') to be meditated upon in reciting the fifteen decades of aves. An *A.F. gaudes pl.*, app. in this sense, occurs in a document of 1381 (Nichols *Royal Wills* 1780) 100. Cf. also 17th c. F. *gaudees*, explained in Oudin's *Fr. It. Dict.* as 'prayers without attention' (Godef.).

One of the larger and more ornamental beads placed between the decades of 'aves' in a rosary. (Called in Fr. *signaux* or *seigneaux*.)

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 372 A paire of hedes blacke as sable. Upon the gaudes all without Was write of gold *pur reposer*. 1531 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 134 A pere of beydes of jette with sylver gaudes. 1590 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 104 She saith that she occupied her gaudes as many thousand dyd. 1874 *Archæol. Assoc. Frnt.* Dec. 440 In all probability this large and once beautiful bead formed the *Gaude* or 'Pater noster' of a rosary of the sixteenth century.

Gaud (*gəʊd*), *2* Forms: 4-9 *gaude*, 4-7 *gawde*, 4-7, 9 *gawd*, 6- *gaud*. [perh. an *AF. sb.* f. *gaudire* to rejoice, make merry, to jest, scoff at, ad. *L. gaudere* to rejoice.]

† 1. A trick, prank; often, a device to deceive, a piece of trickery, a pretence; also a game, sport, or pastime. *Obs.*

13. *Severn Sager* (W.) 3957 For thy gaudes [printed gaudes] and thy gilyr I giff this dome that thou sal dy. *c*1386 *CHAUCEUR Pars. T.* 7 577 Pay make folk to laughe. . . as folk dome at the gaudes of An Ape. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2732 *Sine vanite & vayne-glori & vices of pride Pa ere þe gaudis, as I gesse þat all gods hatis. Ibid.* 2966 *Sone þis gouernour of grece* is of þis gaudis ware. *c*1400 *Dest. Troy* xxi. 979 *Pat he . . with no gawdes me begile. c*1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. x. 173 Bot þis King Edward all wyth gawdis Knakkyd Robert þe Brws wyth frawdis. 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 37 What gawdes haue they begonne? 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* ii. 27 Quhat God amovith him with sic a gawd In his dedisio it oys sic slychtych and frawd. *c*1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* xviii. 85 Quhen thay begyn sic gawdis To leif thay ar most laith. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Glas* (Arb.) 59 These Enterluds, these newe Italian sportes And every gawde, that glads the minde of man. 1603 *HARNSFT Pop. Impost.* 32 There was never Christmas Game performed with moe apish indecent slovenly Gaudes then your Baptising and Super-baptising Ceremonies are. *a* 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prototypes* ii. xxvi. (1640) 22 Staying too long at your gawdes, following them such a space of time together, or with such great violence, that you be even tired and spent by them. *a* 1796 *FRASER Derbians* (E. D. S.) 25 *Gaud*; an ugly gawd, a habit or custom. [1832 *LAUG. Gloss.* s.v., *Goad*, a custom, a way of doing a thing.]

† 2. A jest, scoff; also, an object of mockery. *Obs.* *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/2 *Gawde* or *iape*, *nuga*. 1538 *BALE Thre Lawes* 122 Without vayne gaudes or fables 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* (1583) 2102 The sayde John Apowell mocked hym . . with contrary gaudes and flouting wordes. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xxi. 9 [Ishmael mocked] at that mystical name Isaac, as a gaud, or laughing-stock.

† 3. A festivity, rejoicing. *Obs.*

1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* ii. vi. (1633) 89 Therefore at the decease of the Lord Justice . . Bonfires and gawdes were solemnized in all the Land.

2. *concr.* A plaything, toy. Also (now always), something gaudy; a showy ornament, a piece of finery; a gewgaw. Now *rhetorical*. [Perh. influenced by GAUD sb.¹.]

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 92 Where he [Sardanapalus] with wimmen stait and made his gawdes. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 119 b. A wonden gyglet maye call men to sorrowfull repentaunce, whilste is yet in her gawdes, and the maystres of the stewes maye perswade men to chastyte. 1587 HARMAR tr. *Stend's Sermon*. 82 To dishurden her [the Church] of those stinking and defiled gawdes, to restore her vnto her natie heuty. [Cf. *ants*, which disguised him with prophane trimmings & tiffings vpon her.] 1597 H. SMITH *Triumph of Soul* A vij h. Why Solomon maketh us foolles and giueth us gawdes to play withall. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 4 (1727) 96 Or should study hard and labour to cozen a child of his gawds. 1666 DRVDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccvi. Some bound for Guinny, golden said to find, Bore all the gawds the simple Natives wear. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. xvi. Dainties he heeded not, nor gawds, nor toys. 1823 PRAED *Troubadour Poems* 1865 l. 121 A dazzling gaud of twisted gold. 1842 F. TROLLOPE *Pis. to Italy* I. xxii. 353 The gaud that most delights the ladies... is the old lace. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 497 Otherwise than as gawds for a procession they [umbrellas] are not held in any great estimation.

Fig. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 23 All the Rhetorical jingling writers they could meet with, were prest to serve them for the adorning of their stile, (and gawds were oft their chiefest ornaments). a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. v. 157, I had hoped that Mary would have mustered up energy to send you a description of these fine doings... I am not good at these gawds. 1866 FELTON *Acc. of Mod. Gr.* I. xiii. 249 His bishops and patriarchs surrounded themselves with the pomps and gawds of this world.

3. *pl.* Showy ceremonies, 'pomps and vanities'; gaieties. Now *rhetorical*.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 66 The gawds and glories of an earthly court. c 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 36 How insignificant do all the joys, The gaudes, and honours of the world appear! 1853 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 157, I had hoped that Mary would have mustered up energy to send you a description of these fine doings... I am not good at these gawds. 1866 FELTON *Acc. of Mod. Gr.* I. xiii. 249 His bishops and patriarchs surrounded themselves with the pomps and gawds of this world.

b. *sing.* Idle display; showy ceremony.

1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Poland* 93 Public Murder!—that with pomp and gaud And royal scorn of Justice walks abroad. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* iv. 1, The pomp, the gaud... strongly contrasted the patriarchal simplicity which marked his justice court.

4. *Comb.*, as †GAUD-glorious a. [cf. the phrase to gawde and glory, GAUD v.2], very showy.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. viii. L ij a. In their Tounmes... very plaine and nothing costlie: But in trimming and arraigen of their bodies, to, to gawde glorious. †GAUD, v.1 Obs. [f. GAUD sb.¹ (? and sb.2)].

1. *trans.* To furnish with 'gawds' (see GAUD sb.¹, GAUDY sb.¹). c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Prolog.* 159 A peire of bedes gawded al with grene. 1500 *Will of Strudy* (Somerset Ho.). A payre of Corall bedys of fifty gawded with bedis of sylver and gilt. 1527 *Ino. Goods T. Cromwell* (Pub. Rec. Off.). ij payer of corall bedes gawded with xxviij gaudyes of sylver and gylte. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 144 My beades gawded gold.

2. To ornament, adorn, make showy. 1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 My best cassoche gawded w velvet. 1559 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* Wks. 1563 m. 36 b. Thys your foolles cote, gayly gawded, signifieth your pleasaunte fynnesse and womanly nicenesse.

Hence GAUD v.2. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. 1. 233 Their nicely gawded Cheekes. †GAUD, v.2 [? ad. OF. *gaudir* to rejoice, jest; or perh. f. GAUD sb.²] *intr.* To make merry; to sport, jest; to scoff (at).

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/2 And yf [the hattle] walke on your syde then [you] gawde and glory. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Cert. Places H. Script.* 1. (1859) 373 More reasonable it were for vain man to learn and reverence the form of God's words, than to gaud at them to his damnation. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 60 In carping, gawding, and jesting at young gentlemen, and specially olde men. 1590 LEVINS *Manip.* 43/32 To Gaud, scoffe, commarri, *nugari*. 1599-80 NORTH *Puritarch* (1676) 435 He was sporting and gawding with his familiars.

Hence GAUDING vbl. sb. a 1553 UDALL *Royder D.* iii. iv. (Arh.) 49 What gaudyng and fooling is this afore my doore?

GAUD, Sc. form of GAD sb.¹.

|| GAUDEAMUS (gō'di, mūs). [The first word of the mod.L. students' song: *Gaudeamus igitur, juvenes dum sumus*, 'Then let us be merry while we are young'. (Similarly used in Fr. of 15th c.)]

A college-students' merry-making.

1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 178 Our Bannatyne Cluh goes on a merriville, only that at our *gaudeamus* this year we drank our wine more *majorum*, and our new judge Lord Eldin had a had fall on the staircase. 1894 *College Echoes* (St. Andrews Univ.) VI. 71 On Saturday evening the first *Gaudeamus* of the session was held in the Cross Keys Hotel. 1895 *Athenæum* 12 Oct. 487/2 A song sung at a public *Gaudeamus* [at Maynooth] in 1829.

†GAUDE - flore. Obs. A hymn beginning 'Gaudeflore virginalli'.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 7 Syne to his mother I did inclyne, Hir halsing with ane gawde-flore.

GAUDERY (gō'dēri). Forms: 6-7 gauderie, 7 gaudry, 6-7 gawdry, 7-8 -ery, 7- gaudery. [f. GAUD sb.² + -ERY.]

1. Trickery. Obs. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 39 Garnyshe, ye gate (=you got) of Gorge with gawdry Crimsein velvet for your hawdry.

2. Gaudy or showy decoration, ostentations show; finery, fine clothes; also, a fine or gaudy thing, a piece of finery.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* iii. i. 63 But thou canst maske in garish gauderie. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 2-4 We do not prize a horse for the gaudry of his saddle and trappings. 1663 *Unfort. Unhappy* i. i. Vice... trickt up with its alluring gauderies. 1713 J. DARRELL *Gentilm. Instructed* (ed. S.) 427 Set off with all the glittering gaudery of Silk and Silver. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* iii. vii. Streams the red gaudry of flags in air. 1837 CARLYLE *F. Rev.* I. v. v. Tapestries enough, and gauderies; but of serviceable fighting-gear small stock! 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 241/2 Women shameless in their gaudery.

†GAUDEZ. Obs. *pl.* [a. F. *gaudez* (obs.), f. L. *gaude* 'rejoice'. Cf. GAUDE-FLORE.] Prayers beginning with 'Gaude'.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xi. 77 The foresaid good woman, saying her gaudies and audins.

GAUDFUL, a. rare-^o. [f. GAUD sb.²] Joyful. 1855 in H. CLARKE *Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

†GAUDIBUND, a. Obs. rare-^o. [ad. L. *gaudibundus*, f. *gaudere* to rejoice.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Gaudibund*, full of joy, very joyful.

†GAUDILOQUENT, a. Obs. rare-^o. [f. L. *gaudi-um* joy + *-loquus* speaking + -ENT.] So

†GAUDILOQUOUS a. [+ -OUS]. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Gaudiloquent*, he that speaks with joy. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Gaudiloquous*, speaking gladsom things.

GAUDILY (gō'dili), adv. [f. GAUDY a. + -LY 2.] In a gaudy manner; showily.

1611 CORN. *Gorgiasment*, gorgeously, gaudily, gayly, gallantly. 1763 CHURCHILL *Gotham* iii. (1764) 17 Nor, in one hand, fit emblem of thy trade, A Rod; in other, gaudily array'd A Hornbook, gilt and letter'd. a 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. (1861) V. 299 It was soon discovered that these gaudily dressed horsemen were proclaiming James the Third. 1883 GILMORE *Longols* xxvi. 310 Dressed... gaudily in yellow, blue, red, white, or green.

GAUDINESS (gō'dinēs). [f. GAUDY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being gaudy.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, K. Arthur lxi, The ayre that struggles for to kisse The gaudiness of faire King Arthur blisse. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 240 When you have set up your selves with a deale of gaudiness, such lace, such ruffles so in the fashion. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 170 The gaudiness of the Romish religion. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Panath.* iii. 67 The gaudiness of false sentiment. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* v. 4 Men may... forget the wickedness of the battle in the gaudiness of the triumph.

†GAUDIONS, a. Obs. [f. med.L. *gaudiōnis*, f. L. *gaudium* joy + -OUS.] Festive, joyful.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226/2 Gaudious, *solenis*. a 1746 LEWIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 176 Of which Mysteries (of the Rosary) the five first are called Gaudious; the second five Dolorous; and the third five Glorious.

†GAUDISH, a. Obs. [f. GAUD sb.² + -ISH.] a. Trivial, idle, scoffing (cf. GAUD sb.² 1). b. Gaudy, showy (rare-^o; implied in the derivatives).

1538 BALE *God's Promises* Prolog. in Dodsley O. P. (1786) l. 8 Ye may loko to have no tryfeling spote in fantasies fayned, nor such lyke gaudish gese. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 222/1 [He] was wont to make many rimcs and gaudish prose to delight the eares of the multitude.

Hence GAUDISHLY adv., GAUDISHNESS.

1583 GOLDING *Catein on Deut.* ccxvi. 773 If they vse any gaudishness and make themselves to bee as gasing stocks. 1677 *Compl. Seruant Maid* 114 It is more commendable to go decent and clean, than gaudishly fine.

GAUDLESS, a. rare-^o. [f. GAUD sb.² + -LESS.] 1848 CRAIG, *Gaudless*, destitute of ornament. Hence in later Dicts.

GAUDRON, obs. form of CAULDRON.

GAUDSMAN, Sc. var. GADMAN Obs.

GAUDY (gō'di), sb. Also (6 gaid-, galdye), 6-7 gaudye, 6-8 gawdy. [ad. L. *gaudium* joy. In some senses the word may represent L. *gaude* 'rejoice than', as used in hymns or liturgies; and there may also be mixtnre of OF. *gaudie* n. of action f. *gaudir* to rejoice, make merry.]

†1. = GAUD sb.¹ Obs.

1434 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 102 A payre bedes of hlab gaudys of sylver & gilt. 1483 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 116 Item a pair of corall bedes the gaudies gilt wrythen. 1500 in *Hearne Collect.* 19 June 1706 (O. H. S.) I. 263 My Blake bedes of jett with gaudyes of Gold. 1542 *Inu. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 62 Item a pair of beidis of raisit work with galdies of agēt. 1560 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 147, vj part of beards with zigs and siluer gaudies.

†2. A taper (see quot. 1852). Obs.

1531 in *Blomefield Norfolk* (1739) I. 182, I gif half an Acr of Lond... to find yerely evermore, v. Gaudyes Brenning before our Lady, in the Chancel of St. John Baptist. 1852 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. l. 277 The tapers themselves, from being meant to commemorate the Virgin's five joys, were called 'gaudies' from the Latin word 'gaude' which begins the hymn in memory of these five joys.

†3. A bright-coloured ornament; a toy, bauble, gewgaw; = GAUD sb.² 2. Obs.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 209 They make also little brasselets whiche they mengle with gaudies of golde.

†4. Rejoicing, joy; a festival, merry-making.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 18 Haying no respect... to the gaudye and reioyse of our aduersaries. *Ibid.* 43. 1540 PALSGRAVE *Acolastus* l. iv. Gij b. That we maye make our triumphe... i. kepe our gaudies, or let vs sette the cocke on the hope, and make good chere. 1547 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 10 When a sinner repents there are gaudies in heaven.

5. A grand feast or entertainment; esp. an annual dinner in commemoration of some event in the history of a college.

1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* v. 40, I know Some that have spent whole Hecatombs of Beef to give the gods their gaudies. 1686 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) l. 264 Towards a Gaudy... 00 01 00. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 100 No Gaudy before as Dr. Crosthwait reported. [1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlix. 264 Sir William Paddy, kn't, gave, by will... twenty shillings for a feast (call'd in the university a *gaudium*) upon the anniversary day of his death... This was given anno 1634.] a 1763 STENSTONE *Charnus Preced.* 32 What moves that scientific body, But the first cuttug at a gawdy? 1803 *Gradus ad Cantab.* (1824) 122 Cut lectures... give Gaudies and Spreads. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dallan* iii. l. (1842) 183 Such a scene as... a College Gaudy was like to be. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xv. We went home to a sort of Great Grand Day dinner, a Gaudy, a City Feast. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* I. lx. 380 One of the Oriel gaudies or festive anniversaries. c 1893 J. A. SYMONDS in *Biogr.* (1895) I. 224 My father had certainly sat next him at a Magdalen Gaudy.

†b. *pl.* 'Commons' for gaudy-days. Obs.

1618 in M. BURROWS *Worthies All Souls* iv. (1874) 154 Whereas our Gaudies on All Soules Day to the Side Tables in the Hall were but five dishes to every Messe. 1620 *Ibid.* viii. 139 This I do not... to prevent any dues either of plate or gaudies usually to be paid. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Gaudies*, double Commons, such as are allowed on gaudy Days.

†c. Dainties, luxurious viands. Obs.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 275 If at any time we had pease porridge (which was very seldome, that we had such Gaudies [*sic*]).

6. *Comb.*, as †gaudy-shop, a shop for finery.

1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* i. ii, Embroiderers, spanglers, and I know not what, As if she lay with all the gaudy Shops in Gressams Bursse about her.

†GAUDY, a.1 Obs. Also 4-5 gaudie, 5 gawdy, 6 gawdie. [app. f. OF. *gaude* wld + -x1; the form *gaude* may be the OFr. word adopted and used attrib.] Only in *Comb.* gaudy-green, green dyed with weld, yellowish green.

In the first quot. *gaudi* of *grene* may be a mistake for *gaudi grene*, or the word may be a sb. evolved from the combination.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 167 Enbrauded abof, wyth bryddes & flyces, With gay gaudy of grene, he golde ay in myddes. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Knt's T.* 1221 In gaudie grene hire statue clothed was. c 1420 LYDG. *Assem. Gods* 320 Hyt gowne was of gawdy grene chamelet. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 Colour hit gaudie grene. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 185/4 Gaudy grene, *subviridis*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May, 4 How fallis it then, we no merrier beene, Ylike as others, girt in gawdie greene. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) P 3 b. It was a valley gawdy greene.

GAUDY (gō'di), a.2 Forms: 6 gaudie, -ye, 7-8 gawdy, 7 -ie, 6- gaudy. [Of somewhat uncertain formation. Sense 1 looks like an attributive use of GAUDY sb.² 4; cf. quot. 1540 there. In senses 2 and 3 the word may have been apprehended as if f. GAUD sb.² + -Y 1.]

†1. Of fare: Luxurious. Obs. [Cf. OF. *gaudie-chere*, *ad. Eng.* 'good chere'.]

1540 PALSGRAVE *Acolastus* iv. ii. Sij h. I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make gaudye chere. a 1550 *Heye Way to Spittell Ho.* 244 in *Hadlitt E. P. P.* IV. 35 Where they make reuell and gaudy chere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 554 The greatest exceeding... and gaudiest fare at a feast, was served up in three platters.

†2. Full of trickery. Obs. [Cf. GAUD sb.² 1.] a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* ii. 36 Gup, Garnysche, gaudy fole. *Ibid.* iii. 120 Gaudy, gresy, Garnesche.

3. Brilliantly fine or gay, highly ornate, showy. Now chiefly in disparaging sense: Excessively or glaringly showy, tastelessly gay or fine.

1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* ii. (1882) 37 To the end they may seeme gaudie to the eie, they must be siltich finelle. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 71 Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy; But not express in fancies; rich, not gaudie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 2 Scriveners use with gaudy flourishes to deck and garnish the initial characters of Copies. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* *Hymn to Light* v. The Gaudy Heav'nly Bow. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* iv. iii. (1845) 191 They... almost worship a Man for wearing a Gaudy suit of Cloaths. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 151 p. 1 Gaudy Ribbands and glaring Colours being now out of Use. 1720 GAY *Wks.* (1745) II. 181 There from the gaudy train select a dame. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iii. 184 He wrote... against pride, gaudy apparel [etc.]. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* vi. An intricate winding of gaudy colours. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. vii. 154 The gaudy daffodils were flaunting everywhere.

b. said of immaterial things; esp. of diction, etc.; hence of a speaker or writer.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Ref.* vii. § 235 A gaudy Letter of kindness and value, was sent to Colonel Massy. a 1674 *Ibid.* xl. § 143 Those gaudy promises which the Cardinal had made. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker Catch.* 9 A late notable gaudy Orator. a 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 38 In gaudy Dreams your Love and Beauty shine. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls* vi. 173 The florid and gaudy Prospects... which we are too apt to indulge. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 45 The natural proneness of metaphysical speculations to degenerate into gaudy dreams. 1836 EVERS *Speculations* to degenerate into gaudy dreams. 1872 When the fact is seen under the light of an idea, the gaudy fable fades and shrivels. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. xx. 262 When this gaudy world has ceased to charm: Very good.

c. *slang.* In negative senses. 1845 in *Index* i. ix. 130, I don't think they are likely to give him a very 'gaudy chance'. 1804 ASTLEY *Fifty Years Life* II. 56 They [the horses] were not a gaudy lot, and only fetched £3500.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *gaudy coloured*, *feathered*, *hearted*, *mindless*, *speckled* adjs.

1580 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 140 As Indians use With *gaudy* coloured Plumes their homely nether Parts adorn. A 1668 DAVENANT *To the Queen Poems* (1673) 246 Your voice, which can allure, and charm the best Most *gaudy*-father'd Chaunter of the East. 1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* II. i. (1656) D. 2 h. A cunning grife, That's only fac'd with sables for a shew, But *gaudy* hearted. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 238 Were they as vain, as *gaudy*-minded man, As flutulent with fumes of self-applause. A 1631 DONNE *Elegy* xxi. 47 Shall I a *gaudy*-speckled serpent kisse?

Gaudy, v. Also 6 *galdie*. [f. GAUDY sb. and a.] +1. *trans.* To furnish (a rosary) with 'gandies'. 1482 Paston Lett. No. 86x III. 287 My peir bedys of calcedines gaudied with silver and gilt. 1513 Test. Ebor. (Surtees) v. 40 On paire of corall beydes gaudied wth silver. 1542 Inv. R. Wardrobe (1815) 62 Item a pair of beids of jasper galdied with gold.

2. To deck out, make smart or gaudy. *rare*. 1805 Southey *Madoc* in *W.* vii. Not half so gaudied, for their May-day mirth, All wreathed and ribanded, our youths and maids, As these stern Aztecas in war attire!

Gaudy-day. Also 6 *gaude-day* (9 *gaude* 6). [f. GAUDY sb. + DAY.] A day of rejoicing, a festival or gala day; *esp.* the day on which a college 'gaudy' is held (see GAUDY sb. 5).

1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep.* To Rdr., Their loue dayes, their gaude dayes. 1806 COGAN *Haven Health* cciii. 172 The full dyet, may be such, as is used at Oxforde upon gaude daies. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. 42 Your foodes shall be Black-beries, and vpon gaudy dayes A Pickled Spider. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Gaudy*, or *Granddays*, in the Inns of Court there are four of these in the year, that is, one in every Term. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 100 St Thomas a Gaudy-Day in Queen's College. 1769 De Foë's *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 372, 13 Companies of incorporated Trades, who, on public Occasions, and on Gaudy-days, walk in the Mayor's Train. 1795-6 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 5 On this their gaudy day the new Regicide Directory sent for their diplomatick rabble. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 261 This dress is worn... at dinners on gaudy days. 1830 T. WILSON *Pittman's Pay* III. (1843) 52 A gaudy-day myels a hands merry. 1864 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 161 It was a gaudy day for the burly London Citizens. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 418 The annual gaudy day was especially a festivity of the Arts Faculty.

So **Gaudy-night**. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xlii. 183 Come, Let's have one other gaudy night: Call to me All my sad Captaines, fill our Bowles once more: Let's mocke the midnight Bell.

Gaudy-green: see GAUDY a.1

Gaufer, gauffre: see GOFFER.

Gauge, gage (gē'dz). *sb.* Forms: 5-7 *gawge*, (6 *Sc. gadge*), 8-9 *guage*, 5- *gago*, *gauge*. [a. ONF. *gauge* (Central OF. and mod.F. *gauge*), of unknown origin; wanting in the other Rom. langs.]

The OFr. word is found, along with the related vb. *gauger*, in the 13th c.; the earliest sense appears to be 'action or result of measuring', the sense 'instrument of measurement' being prob. derivative; the *sb.* is perh. f. the vb. Possibly there may be ultimate connexion with *jale bowl*, *galon GALLON* (so *Litre*), or with *jalon* stake to measure from (so *Scheler*). Horning's conjecture that the word represents Teut. **gailon-* (see *GALLONS*) in its assumed primary sense of 'rod' is not very satisfactory from the Teut. point of view; derivation from L. **qualificāre* or *qualificāre* (Diez) is impossible.

The spelling *gauge* prevails in this country, except in sense 5. The more normal *gage* has been adopted in recent American Dicts. The form *gauge* is a mere blunder.]

I. 1. A fixed or standard measure or scale of measurement, the measure to which a thing must conform; *esp.* a measure of the capacity or contents of a barrel, etc., the diameter of a bullet or the thickness of sheet iron.

1357 *Act 30 Edw. III.* Stat. I. c. 5 Les tonex de vin duissent contenir certain nombre des galons selonc laucene gaille. c. 1450 *Mamm. & Housh. Exp.* (Roxb.) 438 Eampyle of meynenge (of asheles) after the gawge of xij. meten in lengthe xvij. yerdes. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 7 § 1 Malmeyses... shalbe of full gawge conteynyng vij. and vij. galons at the lest in mesure. 1580 HOLLAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *laug*, as *poison de iange*, an hoghead of gage. 1595 in *Munim. Irvine* (1802) II. 34 The gadge of Hering, quhitfish and Salmond the Hogheid was reducite. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artack*, D. From which weight is derived or drawne the Assise and Gawge of all manner of wet and dry measures. 1677 MARVELL *Lett. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 315 The gager shall always leave with the Brewer a note of his gage. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 *note*, The jumpers were kept to the same gauge by means of two brass rings... when the jumpers by wearing became too little, they were... made to their full size, by the hammer, according to the gauge ring referred to. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 137 A bullet of 50-gauge exceeding in range one of 25-gauge. 1871 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 347 From the smallest mouse-tail file... to the square file... there is a multifarious diversity in shape, size, and gauge of cutting. 1892 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. v. 287 It is an advantage, with all sheets thicker than 20 gauge, to galvanize after corrugation.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Capacity, extent; dimensions, proportions. Chiefly in phrase to take the gauge of. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. li. 291 He needed to be a good Mathematician in the gages of mens bellies... proportioning it to their severall ages, labour, appetites, &c. 1780 BURKE *SA Bristol 25 He* [Howard] has visited all Europe... to take the gage and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* i. iv. Rienzi sat at the feast... taking gauge and measurement of the intellect, policy, temperament, of every guest. 1860 HOLLAND *Alis Gilbert* xviii. (1880) 219 The old man looked up and around, apparently taking the gauge of the structure. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea*

(1876) I. xiv. 219 His intellect... was much above the low gauge which people used to assign to it. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. viii. 157 The broadening of gauge in crinoids seemed to demand an agitation.

+2. A limit of distance or extent. Also *fig. Obs.* 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* III. lxxvii. (1609) 134 Neither we have any gage or stay of rule and command, nor [etc.]. 1601 — *Phly* I. 98 How high it [Nilus] riseth, is known by markes and measures taken of certain pits. The ordinary height of it is sixteen cubits. Under that gage the waters overflow not at all. 1666 — *Sueton*. 103 That Corinthian vessels grew to an exceeding high rate... he grievously complained, and gave his opinion, that there should be a gage set and a mediocrity kept in household furniture.

3. *spec.* The distance between the rails of a railway, tramway, etc.; more fully *gauge of way*; also, the distance between the opposite wheels of a carriage. *Mixed gauge*: a broad and narrow gauge laid down together. See also BROAD GAUGE, NARROW GAUGE.

1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, *Gauge of Way* (as applied to railways), the width in the clear between the top flanches or rounded rims of the rails. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1851) II. 57 The distance between the opposite rails, or width of gauge, which, of course, determines the width of the carriage. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* v. (Paterson) 107 The engine-driver of our broad-gauge mail train. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 165 When forming the road, the proper gauge had also to be determined. What width was this to be? The gauge of the first tram-road laid down had virtually settled the point. The gauge of wheels of the common vehicles of the country... which were first used on the tramroads—was about 4 feet 8½ inches. And so the first tramroads were laid down of this gauge. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 555 Formerly there was the mixed gauge for both broad and narrow gauge trains; but the outer rail has been removed. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198½ The track is of the usual gauge.

4. *techn. a.* The length of projection of a slate or tile beyond that which overlaps it. Now also called the *margin*. b. (See quot. 1847.)

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 274 At 6 Inches Gage, about 800... Tiles will cover a Square; at 7 Inch Gage, 690. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Gage*, or *Gauge*, the length of a slate or tile below the lap. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Gage*, a measure of slate, one yard square, about a ton in weight. 1851 LAXTON *Builder's Price Bk.* 38 Pantiling per square. Laid dry, to a 10-inch gage.

5. *Naut.* (Usually spelt *gaze*.) a. The position of one vessel with reference to another and the wind. In phrase *To have or keep the weather gaze of*: to be to windward of; also *fig.* to get the better of. Subsequently also in *lee gaze* (see quot. 1644, 1794).

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight* Rev. (Arb.) 26 The rest, entered as far as the place permitted and their own necessities, to keep the weather gaze of the enemy. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v., When one ship is to-weather of another, she hath, as they terme it, the weather-gaze, but they never use to say, the Lee-gaze. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 78 *Weather Gaze*, is when one Ship has the Wind (or is to Weather) of another. 1790 BRATSON *Nat. & Mil. Mem.* II. 57 They tacked, when at about two leagues distance, in order to gain the weather gaze. 1794 RIGGING & SEAMANTHSHIP II. 253 *Lee-gaze*, a ship or fleet to leeward of another is said to have the lee-gaze. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Dispatch* (1845) II. 14 Taken aback with a fine breeze at N.W. which gave us the weather-gaze, whilst the Enemy's Fleet kept the southerly gaze. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 523 After a variety of movements in which Suffren still kept the weather gaze, the two fleets came to action. 1835-40 J. M. Wilson's *Tales Bord.* (1859) XX. 270 He has got the weather gaze of them, and for us to run down to them would be to run ourselves into the lion's mouth. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lee-gaze*.

b. The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water with a full cargo.

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v., So many foote as she drawes, is called the ships gage. 1800 [see *Gauge*-mark in 15]. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

6. *Plastering*. (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Gage*, or *Gauge*, the greater or less quantity of plaster of Paris used with the common plaster to accelerate its setting. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Archit.*, *Gauge*, a mixture of fine stuff and plaster, or putty and plaster, or coarse stuff and plaster used in finishing the best ceilings and for mouldings and sometimes for setting walls.

II. An instrument for measuring or testing.

+7. a. *Agauing-rod*. b. (See quot. c. 1780.) *Obs.* a. 1530 PALSGR. 224½ Gauge to measure wyne with, *gauge*. 1611 COTTON, *laug*, a Gauge; the instrument wherewith caske is measured. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gage*, a Rod to measure Casks with.

b. 1635 in Nicholls *Forest Dean* (1858) 276 Implements... 1 tuiron plate, 1 plackett, 1 gadge. c. 1780 WYRRALL *Ibid.* 279 *Gage*, two rods of iron jointed in the middle with a ring for the filer to drop the shortest end into the furnace at the top, to know when it is worked down low enough to be charged again.

8. A graduated instrument or vessel for gauging or measuring the force or quantity of a fluctuating object, as a rainfall, tide, stream, wind, etc. Also *rain*-, *wind-gauge*, etc.: see RAIN, etc.

1683 BURNET *Lett. Pres. State Italy* 145 There is a Gage, by which they Weigh the Water, and so they know how the Evaporation advances; it is of Silver, and is so made, that according to the weight of the Water, it sinks in to such a depth & so by the degrees markt upon it, they know how heavy the Water is. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comment. Philos. Techn.* 286 A smiths bellows raised a mercurial gage about an inch so that it would have raised a water-gage about fourteen inches. 1830 Sir J. Ross *Narr. and Voy.* xxxv. (1835) 490 Nor is it an easy matter to measure the depth to which a fall of snow is equivalent; such is... the difficulty of

securing any thing like an average within the compass of any gauge that has yet been devised. 1851-9 HERSCHTEL in *Nat. Sci. Eng.* 135 One inch in depth of rain in the gauge will be measured by 100 inches of the graduated vessel. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 115 They were followed by about three inches (measured by the mercurial gauge) of air. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Gae.* ii. 31 The sea-waves were recorded on the self-registering tide gauges.

fig. 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Trails*, Lii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 110 [Bacon]... basked in an element of contemplation out of all modern English atmospheric gauges.

9. A contrivance attached to a vessel, esp. a boiler, to show the height or condition of its contents; more fully *gauge-rock*, *glass*. Of an air-pump: An instrument which points out the degree of exhaustion in the receiver; usually with word prefixed specifying the form of gauge, as *barometer*, *siphon gauge*: see those words.

1794 G. ANAMS *Nat. Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 47 A cyphon-gage which is occasionally substituted for the barometer-gage. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 204 This temperature... was ascertained by the common means of a gauge placed on the boiler. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 378 The pipe G is a sort of gauge, by means of which, after the pulp rises to a proper height in the vessel L, the remainder of the water is carried off into the cistern C. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 125 Each boiler having its feed pipe, gauges, and blow-off pipes as before. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 12 The gauge is screwed into some part of the boiler, where it can always be seen by the person in charge.

10. An instrument for ascertaining and verifying dimensions, esp. for testing and sorting into trade sizes tools, sheet iron, wire, etc.; an instrument by which tools, parts of machinery, etc., are regulated, in process of manufacture, to standard dimensions.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 32 This plate, must be a gage to file your Worm and Groove to equal breadth by. 1711 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i. Timothy... proposed to his mistress, that she should entertain no servant that was above four feet seven inches high; and for that purpose he prepared a gauge, by which they were to be measured. 1750 BLANKLEY *Nat. Expos.* s.v., Gages are used by the Smiths for gauging Bolts, so as to make them of a true and right size. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 29 It is much easier to file correctly with the assistance of a gauge than a pair of callipers. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porter & Gl.* 46 Certain pegs are fixed as a gauge without the circumference of the revolving board, but placed in such a manner, that whenever the plastic clay is brought to coincide at the requisite points with the gauge the thrower knows that the article has attained the proper dimensions. 1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* s.v., It is very necessary, in the practical working of railways, to keep standard iron gauges, from which all those employed on the line should be made. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. 86 A cold bar which fits between the two sides of a gauge will not fit when heated.

11. An adjustable tool used by carpenters and joiners for marking lines parallel to the edge of a board. *Mortice gauge*: one for marking parallel lines for mortice-cutting.

1698 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 90 Of the Gage... Its Office is to Gage a Line parallel to any straight side. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Gage*, in joinery... is made of an oval piece of wood, fitted upon a square stick, to slide up and down stiffly thereon [etc.]. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 2120 The gauge is an instrument used for drawing or making a line on a piece of stuff to a width parallel to the edge.

12. a. *Printing*. A strip of anything used for measuring and regulating the length of a page or the width of a margin. b. *Type-founding*. A piece of hard wood or metal, variously notched; used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, etc. of the various sorts of letters.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 85 The Face-Gage is a Square Notch cut with a File into the edge of a thin Plate of Steel, Iron, or Brass. There be three of these Gages made, for the Letters to be cut on one Body. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Print.* s.v., A Gauge, to regulate the margin, is used both by compositors and pressmen. The pressmen require a gauge... in order to keep the head lines of the pages of each sheet precisely at the same distance from the edge of the paper. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 30. 13 There is a gauge both at back and side to ensure absolute uniformity in folding. 1891 JACONI *Printing* v. 60 The length of a page having been determined, a gauge should be made to the size.

13. A contrivance to limit or regulate the penetration of a cutting tool.

(? Always used in comb. with the name of the tool with which it is used or of the process in which it is employed, as *auger-gauge*, *boring-gauge*, except where the name may be supplied from the context.)

14. *fig.* A means of estimating or determining, a test.

1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* Wks. 1714 II. 31 If Money were... to be had from the Owner himself... it might then probably be had at the Market Rate, and that Rate of Interest would be a constant gauge of your Trade and Wealth. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. Wks. (1757) 102 Another judges by a surer Gage, An author's principles, or parentage. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Transcendent* Wks. (Bohn) II. 292 Besides farmers, sailors, and weavers, there must be a few persons of purer fire kept specially as gauges and meters. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 289 A standard or gauge of the highest and sublimest pitch to which the unaided intellect of man can aspire. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 71 The impracticability of any equitable gauge of property, either by testimonial or by enquiry, has been felt. 1884 *Century Mag.* July 430 The gauge of a pensioner's disability is always his unfitness to do manual work.

III. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5 b.) *gauge-mark*; (sense 1) *gauge-ring*; *gaugo-buck*, &c.

book on star-gauging; gauge box, brick (see quot.); gauge-cook (see quot. 1849); gauge-concussion; the lateral rocking of railway carriages against the rails (Ogilvie); gauge-door (see quot.); gauge-frame (a) the frame of a gauge-weir; (b) a frame used to gauge the loading of railway trucks, so as to limit it to the size capable of passing through tunnels, etc.; gauge-glass, a strong glass tube attached to a boiler to indicate the height or agitation of the water in it; gauge-knife, a knife with some contrivance for regulating the amount cut off; gauge-ladder, -lamp (see quot.); gauge-lathe, a lathe for turning work to pattern or size, the depth of cut being regulated by a gauge or stop; gauge-paddle, a paddle or shutter used in a gauge-weir; † gauge penny, a ganger's fee or perquisite; gauge-pile, -pin (see quot.); † gauge pipé (cf. gauge-cock); gauge-plate (see quot.); gauge-point, a point marked on a gauging rod, slide rule, etc., to indicate the diameter of a cylinder one inch high containing a unit of a given liquid measure; also, the length marked by this point; gauge-rod, -saw, -stuff (see quot.); gauge-weir, a weir fitted with movable paddles or shutters (as distinguished from a solid weir): gauge-wheel (see quot.).

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iii. 35 Here... are a few of his [Sir John Herschel's] notes respecting the lesser Magellanic Cloud; they are taken from the "Gaugebooks." 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Gauge-box for Shingles," a box of a certain size in which shingles are laid to form bunches of a certain number. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* viii. 152 She knew when the oven was hot enough by the "gauge-brick": this particular brick as the heat increased became spotted with white, and when it had turned quite white the oven was ready. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 88 A cock to supply air to the receiver... is also employed as a "gauge-cock." 1838 R. STEPHENSON *Descr. Steam Engine* 17 Two gauge cocks... are fixed in the side of the fire box. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Archit.* "Gauge-cocks," two or three small cocks fixed in front of the boiler of a steam engine, for the purpose of ascertaining the height of the water. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, "Gauge-door," a wooden door fixed in a mine in an airway for regulating the supply of ventilation necessary for a certain district, or number of men, &c. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 55 If weirs were raised with "gauge-frames," the Water could be penned over all the shoals. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Archit.* "Gauge-glass," in locomotive engines, a strong glass tube, connected with the boiler by two cocks attached to the gauge-cock pedestal. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 6/5 A lady... was busily engaged with a "gauge knife" slicing up the puddings into ha'penny portions. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Gauge-ladder," a square timber frame for raising the ends of wheeling planks in excavating. A horsing-block. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Archit.* "Gauge-lamp," in locomotive engines, a small lamp placed beside the gauge-glass at night. 1800 *Hull Pilot. Act* 22 Two "gauge marks" to be made and fixed on the stem and stern. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Ireland Navig.* Add. 66 Not to pass any lock unless the water flows over the waste wire or "gauge paddle." 1844 *Act* 23 Hen. VI., c. 15 Le Roi ad ordeigne, que le denier que est appelle le "gauge penny" ne soit paie a le Gaugour ne a aucun autre en son noune, tanque il ouia en son deputee cit gauge lez vinez. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Gauge-pile (Pile-driving)," a preliminary pile to mark the desired course. 1891 JACOB *Printing* 285 "Gauge pins," small steel pins with teeth, for securing the lay on small platen machines. 1702 SAVORY *Miner's Friend* 25 The design of a Servant to do Mischief... is easily discovered by those "Gauge Pipes." 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.* "Gauge-plate," an adjustable plate fixed to shearing, cropping, and cutting-off machines, for insuring the uniform length of short pieces... to be cut off. 1721 BAILEY, "Gauge Point of Solid Measure," is the Diameter of a Circle whose Area is equal to the solid Content of the same Measure. 1807 HURTON *Course Math.* II. 82 On it are marked WG at 17.15, and AG at 18.95, the wine and ale gauge points. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.* "Gauge-point," is a term used in Gauging to denote the diameter of a cylinder whose altitude is one inch, and its content equal to that of a unit of a given measure. 1793 "Gauge ring" (see sense 1 above). 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.* "Gauge-rod," a rod of iron from 2 in. to 4 in. in diameter, and used for measuring the internal diameters of portions of work in cases where great accuracy is essential. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Gauge-saw," a saw having an adjustable frame or clamp, which determines the depth of kerf. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 372 Mortar called "gauge-stuff" consists of about three-fifths of fine-stuff and one of plaster of Paris. 1847 A. SWATON *Build. Man.* 120 Gauge-stuff is chiefly used for mouldings and cornices which are run or formed with a wooden mould. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 53 The Weir near the Lock should be rebuilt with a "gauge Weir." 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Gauge-wheel," one attached to the forward end of a plow-beam, to gauge the depth of furrow.

Gauge, gage (gē'dz), v.1 [a. ONF. *gauger* (Central F. *jauger*), related to *gauge*: see prec.]

†1. *trans.* To measure or measure off (a length or quantity). *Ols. rare.*

c 1420 *Paliad. on Hist.* i. 208 Too feet deep is good for corn tilage, And doubt that for treen, in depnes gage. *Ibid.* xi. 79 Or every tre a stryke of askes gage.

2. To ascertain by exact measurement the dimensions, proportions, or amount of; applied *spec.* to the measurement of objects of standard size (e.g. wire, bolts); also to the measurement of fluctuating quantities such as rainfall and intensity of wind. In non-technical use, the commonest application is to the measurement of the depth of a liquid content.

c 1440 *Promp. Par.* 189/1 Gavgyn depnesse, dimentior. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxx. 399 He gauged y^e depnesse of the dyche with a speare. 1547 *Surrey Zenit* 11. 52 Capys... Willd... to... bore and gage the hollow casks uncouth. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1675) 331 And when they gaged the foord, they found it impossible to wade through. 1618 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (1622) 156 Continually sounding and gaging the depth of it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* "Water-gage," an Instrument to Gauge or Measure the Profundity or Quantity of any Water. 1750 [see GAUGE sb. 10]. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 139 Who drive a loathsome traffic, gauge and span, And buy the muscles and the bones of man. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1837) I. 296 We are yet to learn by what arts or instruments the mind could be so measured and gauged. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* 111. 347 Wire is gauged, or the diameter of each sort ascertained, by inserting it into a nick filed in the margin of a steel plate containing a gradation of these nicks. 1824 MISS FOX *Fam.* 23 Aug., in six weeks... they mean to begin gauging the heavens. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorks.* iii. 44, I have gauged... the river which washes the walls of York, and obtained... the quantity of water in cubic feet per day. 1875 PROCTOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 821/2 Gauging the sidereal system on this principle, Sir W. Herschel deduced the inference that it is shaped like a cloven flat disc.

† b. To gauge a ship (see quot.). *Obs.*

1644 MANWAYRING *Seamans Dict.* s.v., When we would know how much water a ship draws when she is a-float we stick a nail into a pike or pole, and so put it down by the Rudder, till this nail catch hold under the Rudder, and this we call gauging a ship.

3. To ascertain the capacity or content of (a cask or similar vessel) by combined measurement and calculation (usually performed by the instrument called a *gauging-rod*).

1523 *Act* 27 *Edw.* III. Stat. 1. c. 8 Que tous vins... soient bient & loialment gaugiez par le Gaugour le Roi ou son deputé. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich.* III. c. 13 All the Vessels of Wine... shall... be well and truly gauged by the King's Gauger. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen.* VIII. c. 7 Every gaugour within this realm shall truly and effectually... gauge all the said... barrels. 1591 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 155 Whiche wines Ralpho Allen and Richard Broster, Sheriffs... have seased vpon as forfeited, because they were sold without, and before they were gauged. 1644 MANWAYRING *Seamans Dict.* s.v., We are to Gauge our Cask, that we may see how great it is, or how much is leaked out; which we doe by putting downe a stick at the Boong, and that, by the wetnesse, will shew how much liquour is in it. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vii, He would slip into the cellar, and gauge the casks. 1850 CARLYLE *Latterd.* Pamph. iii. (1872) 101 To break his heart among poor men's nortals, gauging beer! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 483 They would collect the customs, and gauge the beer barrels. *ibid.* 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 220 And even the story ran that he could gauge.

b. *humorously.*

1589 NASHE *Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 15 It is for a Poet, to examine the pottle pottes, and gage the bottome of whole gallons. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* Blood vi. 76 Where boone companions gage the pots apace.

4. *fig.*; esp. to 'take the measure' of (a person, his character, etc.).

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxiv. 1143 What are the Judgements of God? Even a deepe gulfe vnspossible to be gaged. 1596 SHAKES. *Merc.* V. ii. 208, I have 1200 night, you shall not gage me By what we doe to night. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 2 By these notes gage thy heart. 1776 POPE *Ess. Homer's Battles* in *Iliad* II. 326 That artful Manner of taking Measure or (as one may say) Gaging his Heroes by each other. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 480 He who, by contract, all your paupers took, And gauges stomachs with an anxious look. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 61 She, on the contrary, was never able to gauge him. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* VI. xi. 424 Can they gauge or record the alleviation of misery effected by care. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxvi. 145 How is he to gauge the voting strength its advocates can put forth?

5. To render conformable to a given standard of measurement or dimensions; also to gauge *up*. Hence *fig.* to set bounds to, to limit.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. xlii. (1609) 489, I will my selfe limit and gage [L. *semadum* *ippositurum*] those things, which fortune, occasion of the times, and necessity have made excessive and beyond all measure powerful. 1601—PUNY I. 129 The voiage thither from the foresaid country was gaged within a lesse time. 1651-2 J. BARKER *Art of Angling* 8 Gauge your line, best your hook. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 105 By these Screws, and the Rabbet and Groove, your work will be evenly gaged all the way. Under the edge of the Iron Q. 1773 BERHAM *Phys. Theat.* vii. 1. (1772) 335 The Vanes as nicely gaug'd on each Side as made; broad on one Side, and narrower on the other. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 200 Two steel chips to gauge the Cuffer. 1891 JACOB *Printing* vi. 10 When formes are sent to press or machine great care should be exercised in straight-edging after gauging-up the margins.

b. *spec.* To cut or rub (bricks or stones) accurately to a uniform size.

1750 LANGLEY *Land. Prices* 130 in *Dict. Archit.* (1848-52) s.v., The workman must gauge and rub down the red-stock bricks, so that every course of them shall come level with every four courses of place-bricks. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 1917 The stones are gauged and dressed by the hammer. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 225/2 In bricks, they must either be "gauged," that is, rubbed or cut to the shape required, or the difference must be made up by mortar.

6. To mark off or set out (a measurement or measured distance).

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 79 Gauge another line opposite to the first gaged line. 1725 W. HALPESNY *Sound Building* 33 The Arch HD is drawn by gauging from the Arch GC. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Woodworking Factors* 25 A strong line may be stretched about 5 feet from the floor... to gauge the plumb-lines from. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 206/5 The length of the spokes is then gauged.

7. *Plastering.* To mix (plaster) in the right proportions for drying rapidly or otherwise.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 173 When they seel or parge with it [alabaster], they wet it by degrees, which they call 'gaging.' 1833 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 372 When 'great expedition is required, the plasterers gauge all their mortar with Plaster of Paris.' 1897 LAXTON'S *Builders Price Bk.* (ed. 18) 255 When used as concrete it (Portland cement) has been gauged as poor as 10 to 1—i.e. 1 part of cement to 10 of sand and shingle or ballast.

8. *Dressmaking.* To draw up in a series of parallel gatherings. (See GAUGING *vbl.* sh.)

1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xix. 210 Dresses—gaged, and puffed and pleated. 1883 *Myra's Jm.* Aug., The sleeves... consist of a lace puff, gauged into the shoulder. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/5 The underbodice is in drawn muslin, gauged at the neck in several rows.

† *Gauge, v.2. Obs. rare.* [? Cf. OF. *jaugier* to break in (a door).] *trans.* To burst through.

1883 T. STOCKER *tr. Civ. Wars* Lou C. iii. 126a, They feared that the fields hanks and ditches were not as yet gawged and cut (orig. *F. ne furent encore percés*), by reason they saw not the water come downe. *Ibid.*, The messengers... had seen with their own eyes the gawging and cutting downe of the field hanks or ditches.

Gaugeable (gē'dzəb'l), a. [f. GAUGE v.1 + -ABLE.] That may be gauged; liable to be gauged for excise duty.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) 648 Does our God, as was fabled of the heathen Jupiter, distribute His mercies out of a gaugeable tun? 1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 329/1 The right of gauging all gaugeable matters within the City. 1824 *Act* 5 *Geo.* IV. c. 74 § 25 Vessels of wine, oil, honey, and other gaugeable liquors.

Gauged, gaged (gē'dgd), *pp. a.* [f. GAUGE v.1 + -ED.]

1. Marked or measured with a gauge.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 79 Work your stuff down to those two Gaged Lines.

2. *Bricklaying.* Of bricks: Cut or rubbed accurately to a uniform size. *Gauged arch*, an arch composed of gauged bricks. *Gauged work*, work in which gauged bricks are used.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 345 The fine red cutting bricks are used for ruled and gauged work. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 410/1 The bricks for rubbed or gauged arches are cut with radiating lines. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 1897 It was formerly... the practice to face the front walls of houses with gauged or rubbed bricks. 1848-52 *Dict. Archit.* s.v., Gauged and rubbed brickwork. 1851 LAXTON *Builders Price Bk.* 37 Arches... Mouldings in gauged and cut mals, set in putty.

3. *Plastering.* Mixed in the proper proportions for quick drying. *Gauged stuff* = gauge-stuff (see GAUGE sb. 15).

1848-52 *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Gauged stuff*, Lath plastered, floated, and set with gauged putty appears in the price books between 1830 and 1840... Mortar mixed with roman cement to accelerate the drying of the brickwork is also called gauged mortar. 1897 LAXTON'S *Builders Price Bk.* (ed. 18) 53 Coarse plaster [is used] principally for what is called 'gauged work.'

4. *Dressmaking.* (Cf. GAUGE v. 8.)

1896 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/5 The long sleeves are also in gauged muslin.

5. Of a weir: Fitted with movable paddles or shutters.

1791 *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* Estim. 3 At Shifford's Weir, a new Pound Lock, a new gauged Weir and Cut, raising Banks, &c. £1200.

Gauger (gē'dzə), Forms: 6 *ngier*, *gauguer* (u), 7 *gauger*, -oo(u), *gaudger*, *gajor*, 6-8 *ngner*, 9 *gauger*, 5- *nguer*. [a. AF. *gaugour*, agent-n. f. *gauger* GAUGE v.1]

1. One who gauges, in senses of the *vb.*; esp. in sense 3, an exciseman.

1483, 1531 [see GAUGE v.1 3]. 1542-RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 206 How they doe differ dially from their iust measure. y^e Gagers can tell you better than I. 1608 R. NORTON *tr. Stevin's Disme* B ij b, To Land-Measures, Gaugers, Stereometers in general. 1668 N. RIDING *Rec. Vol.* 125 Gajor to His Majesty for the duty of Excise. 1702 *Leind. Gaz.* No. 3790/5 Every Bushel of Malt, so conveyed from the Sight and View of the Gaugers. 1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* iv, But what d'ye think, my trusty frier, I'm turned a gauger. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, It's e'en because your English gaugers and supervisors... have taen up the trade of thievery over the heads of the native professors. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. ii, The gauger walked with willing foot And aye the gauger played the flute. *Fig.* 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 181 Entertained my jovial gauger of monks' hellics with the best cheer I had. 1874 WHITTIER *Hunn. Sacr.* v, Calm gauger of the swelling tide Of mortal agony and fear.

† 2. One who sells liquor. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1610 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 14 That no Tipler or Gauger sell by other measure than by gallon, pottle [etc.].

3. A gauging instrument, a measure.

1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 60 As with a gager he gageh them by those blessings. 1624 WOODBALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 374 This Instrument, the Traine needeth no rule or gauge. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gauger*, an instrument used by leather cutters.

Hence *Gaugership*, the office of a gauger.

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXIII. 1 Because he does not satisfy them with collectorships, gaugerships, and consulates.

† **Gaugery**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 *gaudgerie*.

[f. GAUGE v.1 + -ERY. In AF. *gaugerie*.] The action or process of gauging.

1608 R. NORTON *tr. Stevin's Disme* Div. Gaudgerie is Stereometrie, but... all Stereometrie is not Gaudgerie.

Gauging, gaging (gā'dʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* GAUGE *v.1* + -ING.]

1. The action of the *vb.* GAUGE in various senses; *esp.* the action or method of determining by actual measurement the capacity of a vessel or the amount contained in it.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 180/1 Gawgynge of depense, *dimencionalus*. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 16 Of Wine... or Ale vessels, &c., the Measuring, commonly... is called Gaging. 1661 *MARVELL Corr. xviii* Wks. 187-5 II. 60 Your Patent for the gaging of wines. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 65 For the Figure of the Tool in that way is presently vitiated by the working of the Glass, and without much gaging will not do any thing considerable. 1743 *Land & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 127 A moving Consideration to an Officer to take Care of oppressing the Subject with Overcharges in Gaging. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. u. 476 Numerous gaugings and samplings of the sewage... have been undertaken.

b. The gauged part (of a thing). *rare* -1. [*Cf.* GAUGE *v.1* 5.]

1725 *W. HALFENNY Sound Building* 56 The two Gaugings of the Bow A are let into two level Pieces on each side the Puppet-head.

2. Coal-mining. (See quot.)

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining*, Gaging, a small embankment or heap of slack or rubbish, made at the entrance to a heading, &c., as a means of fencing it off.

3. Needlework. (See quot. 1882.)

1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, Gaging or Gaging, a term applied to a series of close parallel runnings, which are all drawn up so as to make the material between them set full by gatherings. 1893 *GEORGIANA HILL Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 248 Sleeves made with several small puffs and gausings. 1896 *Daily News* 6 June 8/4 The blouse is pink silk muslin, with a few gausings across the chest to keep the folds in order.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: gauging-line, a graduated line for gauging casks, drawn on a gauging-rod or slide-rule; gauging-rod, an exciseman's instrument on the principle of the slide-rule for measuring the capacity or contents of a cask or other vessel; gauging-rule, -ruler, -stick = *prec.*

1666 *H. PHILLIPS Purch. Patt.* (1676) 171 How to make this *Gauging-line, and to set it upon a Gauging-Rod. 1570 *J. DEE Math. Pref.* A.II.ij, By due applying of... *Gaging rod (or such like instrument) to the Length, Plane, or Solide measured, to be certified, either of the length, perimetry, or distance lineall. 1635 *SIR C. CAVENISH in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 22, I thank you... for the way of calculating the divisions of your gauging rod. 1809-12 *MAR. EGGWORTH Absenteeism*, And the gauging-rod even I who fears it? 1807 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 82 On it are marked... the wine and ale gage points, to make this instrument serve the purpose of a *gaging rule. 1666 *H. PHILLIPS Purch. Patt.* (1676) 162 These *Gauging Rulers are made by Mr. Hayes. 1789 *Gauging stick [see EXCISEMAN].

Gaul, var. GAWK.

Gaul (gōl), *sb.* and *a.* [*f.* Gaul (the name of the country), a. *F. Gaule*, an adoption (phonologically obscure) of *L. Gallia*, *f. Gallus* a Gaul.]

A. sb. a. An inhabitant of ancient Gaul; also, in a more restricted sense, an individual of the 'Gallic' people or race, as distinguished from other peoples inhabiting Gaul. b. Used *poet.* and *humorously* for: A Frenchman (cf. the similar use of *Gaul* for 'France', *GALLIO* for 'French').

[1563] *WINSET tr. Vincentius* (title), Vincentius Lirinensis of the nation of Gallis. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Greatness of Kingd.* (Arb.) 485 The Gauls, Germans, etc.] 1630 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 112 (124) Where many a Mounseieur of the gallant Gaules, Vnnat'ra was slaine in ciuill braules. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* 9 The Gauls were wont often to pass over into Britain, to be instructed by the Druids. 1698 *DROVEN Ep. to Mottewau* 40 Let thine own Gauls condemn thee, if they dare. 1705 *ADDISON Campaign* 54 Delightful stream (the Moselle), had Nature bid her fall In distant Climes, far from the perjur'd Gaul. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Trails*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 27 They [the Normans] had lost their own language, and learned the barbarous Latin of the Gauls. 1886 *M. F. SHELTON tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 4, Gauls, with their long hair coiled up on the top of their heads.

† **B. adj.** Of or pertaining to Gaul, Gallic. *Obs.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 87 Seas... betweene it [Sequana] and Pyrenæus, the Gaulle Ocean. 1606 — *Sueton.* 22 He left Commentaries also of his owne Acts, to wit, as touching the Gaulle-warre, and the Ciuill warre with Pompeius.

Gauling: see GAULIN.

Gaul(e): see GALL.

Gaulic (gō'lik), *a.* Now *rare*. [*f.* GAUL *sb.* + -IC.] = GALLIC *a.1* a.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 21 The Gaulike Luca or League, containeth... just so many paces. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 457 There be diuers old Gaulick words yet remaining in the French, which are pure British. 1844 *MISS CASTELLO Barn & Pyrenæ* I. 99 Numerous treasures of Gaulic and Roman and Middle-age art. 1846 *H. TORRENS Mil. Lit. & Hist.* I. 166 The old Gaulic habit of using the heavy wains of the army as... a rallying point.

Gaulin (gō'lin), *Jamaica*. Also 8 *gauding*, 9 *gawling*. A kind of egret.

a 1705 *RAY Synops. Avium* (1713) 189 *Ardea alba major nostras*. The largest White Gaudling... *Ardea carolinensis*. The Black or Blew Gaudling. 1795 *SLOANE Jamaica* II. 314 The largest white Gaudling. *Ibid.* 315 The Black Gaudling, or blue Gaudling. 1750 *C. HUGHES Barbadoes* 70 The Dark-coloured Gaudling... The whole bird is of the Crane kind and generally found feeding upon worms about the edges of ponds. *Ibid.* The Grey Gaudling. This bird is seldom seen in this island. 1756 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 478 The grey crested Gaudling. 1847 *Gosse Birds Jamaica*

335, I have observed in Juoe, the white forms of many Gaulins studding the verdant meadows. 1870 *Gd. Words* June 381 A slate-blue heron, or gawling, as they call him here, rose lazily off a dead bough.

Gaulish (gō'lish), *a. (sb.)* [*f.* GAUL *sb.* + -ISH.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the ancient Gauls. Also used (chiefly *poet.* or *humorous*) for: French. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parvula's Iron Age* 1 That Gaulish Hercules [K. Henry IV of France]. 1755 *JOHNSON, Galliard* (galliard, French; imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *arai*, genius, and *galy*). 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 448 Not only in the old Gaulish language, but also in the Netherlands. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* 246 Carracalla was the name of a Gaulish vestment which this prince affected to wear. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 19 It was a dogma of the Gaulish Druids that the universe was immortal. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 755/1 The destruction of monuments consequent upon the Gaulish invasion.

B. sb. The language of the Gauls.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* I. i. § 3. 4 The old Gaulish, or British, which is yet preserved in Wales. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Romans*, A mixture... of half Latin, half Gaulish or Celtic, constituted the Romans [language]. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 32/3 In Gaulish the word would not be 'Allobroga'.

Gault (gōlt), *sb. Geol.* Also 6 *galte*, 8-9 *golt*, *galt*. [*OF* obscure origin: cf. *OSW. galt*, neut. of *galder* adj., barren.]

1. (See quot. 1833.) Also *gaunt* *clay*.

1575 *TURBERRY Venerie* 186 In grounde that is harde to dygge as in galte clay and stonye grounde. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* § P. 332 The Element... vegetates, and takes upon it the Nature of Minerals, Stones, Gauls, or Clay. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LV1. 12 This stratum of gravel is... surrounded with a bed of very dark blue golt. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Depon* (1813) 285 note, The bottom of this drain was formed of a retentive clay or gault. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geology* III. Gloss. 69 *Gault*, a provincial name in the east of England for a series of beds of clay and marl, the geological position of which is between the upper and the lower greensand. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 339 Chalk marl and gault are the strata which appear immediately under the lower chalk and occupy a valley at the foot of the chalk hills. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 337 The argillaceous strata... known by the provincial term 'gault' or 'golt'.

2. *Comb.*: *gault-mill*.

1839 *ATHENÆUM* No. 3244. 883/1 Urchios who, like horses in a gault-mill, trotted beneath the structure in a circle and pushed it round.

Gault (gōlt), *v. dial.* [*f.* *prec. sb.*] *a. trans.* To cover (soil) with clay obtained from the subsoil. *b. intr.* To dig gault for embankments.

Hence **Gaul'ting** *vbl. sb.* Also **Gaul'ter**, a labourer who digs gault.

1851 *H. STEPHENS Bk. of Farm* § 2124 (ed. 2) The process of gaul'ting or claying the soil. 1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 86 Clay Banksman, Clay Miner... Gaulter. 1893 *BARING-GOULD Cheap-Jack* 2. II. 39, Ganglers, clayers, bankers, gaulters. *Ibid.* 48 How should I be paid for my gaul'ting? and without gaul'ting there can be no banking.

|| **Gaultheria** (gōl'thēr-ia). [*mod. L.*, *f.* name of *M. Gaultier*, a Canadian botanist.] A genus of evergreen aromatic plants (N.O. *Ericaceæ*). The plant *Gaultheria procumbens*, known in the U.S. as Wintergreen, yields a volatile oil, used in the pharmacopœia, called *gaultheria oil*.

1848 in *CRAIG*. 1859 *FOUNES' Chem.* 327 *Gaultheria* oil is isomeric with anisic acid. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 49 Emulsion, prepared with gum Arabic, loaf-sugar, and oil of gaultheria. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Ferrar. Bark* 140 Above the tambo there was a small thicket of gaultherias.

Gaulty (gōl'ti), *a.* In quotes. *gaulty*. [*f.* GAULT + -Y. Cf. *GOUTY* and *GALLY*.] (See quotes.)

1790 *SIR J. CULLUM Hist. Harvested & Hardwick* iii, in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit. V.* 171 *Sand-Gaults*, spots of sand in a field where water oozes: and lands where such spots are frequent, are called *gaulty* lands. 1823 *MOOR Suffolk Words*, *Gaulty*, wet, boggy, clayey land. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. u. 263 If the shoulders of the drain give way in a gravelly or gaulty place, bushes or stubble are placed under the turf.

Gaum (gōm), *v.1 Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *goam*, *trans.* To handle, esp. in some improper fashion.

1656 *R. FLETCHER Martial* etc. 230 Each Lad took his Lass by the fist, And when he had squeeze'd her, and gaum'd her until The fat of her face ran down like a mill He [etc.]. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words, Gaum*, to grasp, or clasp. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gaum*, see *Paume* [= to palm (a die, etc.)]. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* ii. Wks. (ed. Faulkner, Dublin) VI. 331 Don't be mauning and gauming a Body so. [Differently in other ed.] Can't you keep your filthy Hands to your self? 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Gaum*, to grasp in the hand. 1894 *S. E. Worrs. Gloss.*, *Gaum*, to handle articles in a manner calculated to damage or mar their appearance.

Gaum (gōm), *v.2* [*Cf.* *GOME sb.* = *COM sb.2* 4.] *trans.* To smear with a sticky substance; to danb (something sticky) on a surface.

a 1796 *PAGE Derbiesms* 21 (E. D. S.) 302 *Gaum'd*, smeared. 1824 *LAMB Lett.* (1838) I. 125 Hope it won't clog his wings (gaum, we used to say at school). 1872 'MARK TWAIN *Unoc. Afr.* xx. 146 Those low savages... mix the grease and ashes... with tar and 'gaum' it thick all over their heads. 1883 *ATHENÆUM* No. 2886, 192 The greater part of the interior was gaumed with shellac in solution.

Gaum (gōm), *v.3 dial. intr.* To stare vacantly. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words*, *s. v. Gaum*, We pronounce it *gaum* or *gaue*, and speak it of persons that undoesomely gaze or look about them. 1839 *Cumbria & Westmid. Dial.* 72 A body knaws better baw sœ carry thersel when they ar amang gentilefowl: yan leaks nit quite sœe gawmin. 1877

Holderness Gloss., *Gawm*, to stare vacantly. 1887 *S. Chesk. Gloss.*, *Gawmin*, foolish, awkward, rash.

Gaum, *dial.* form of *GOME*, notice.

Gaumbisoun, var. *GAMBESON*.

Gaumeril, var. *GOMEHIL*.

Gaumless, *a. dial.* Also *gawm(b)less*. [*f.* *gaum* (dial.) = *GOME* notice, understanding + -LESS.] Wanting sense, or discernment.

c1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect Wks.* (1852) 55, I scaut like o Wilcat, on wur welly gawmless. 1845 *E. BRONTE Wuthering Heights* xxi, Did I ever look so stupid: so 'gaumless' as Joseph calls it? 1861 *WARREN Birle Carter's Tale* 19 Eh, thae grey gawmless fog! Wheer arto for up ther! 1881 'BASIL' *Love the Debt* iii, You lazy, idle, gaumless good-for-nothing!

Gaum-like, *a. dial.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -LIKE.] Having an intelligent look.

1863 *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's* L. II. 21 She were a poor, friendless wench... but honest and gaum-like.

Gaumy (gō'mi), *a. rare*. [*Cf.* *GAUM v.2*] Of the nature of a daub or smear.

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Gaumy*, gummy; sticky. 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 250/3 It shows Wilkie designing with admirable vigour, but the execution is vicious and 'gaumy'.

Gaun, *Sc. f. going*, ppl. of *gae*: see *GOV*.

† **Gaunce**, *v. Obs. rare* -9. [*Cf.* *F. janer* of the same meaning (only in *Palsgr.*)] (See quot.)

1530 *PALSGR.* 561/2, I gawnce [*sic*] a horse up and downe upon the stones and make hym gambalde and flynge, *Je pourbondis*: And you gaunce your horse up and downe thus [etc.].

Gauncely (e, *Gaunch*, var. *GANSEL*, *GANCH*, *Gaundies*, -ise, *obs. ff.* *JAUNDICE*.

Gaundre, *obs. form* of *GANDER*.

Gaunsell (e, var. *GANSEL*, *Obs.*

Gaunt (gōnt, gānt), *a.* Forms: 5 *gawnt* (e, 6 *ga*) (unte), 6-7 *gant*, 6- *gaunt*. [*Of* unknown origin: Prof. Skeat compares *Norw. gant* and this pointed stick, tall thin man (Aasen), and *Sw. dial. gant* a lean and nearly starved horse (Rietz).]

All other words in -*gaunt* (exc. *gaunt*) are of *Fr. origin*. The prevailing early use might suggest that the word was a graphic adoption of *gant* = *OF. gant*, *Gent*, elegant.]

† 1. In favourable or neutral sense: Slim, slender, not fat. *Obs.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/1 *Gawnt* or *lene*, *maciolentus* [*sic*]. *Gawnte* or *swonge* (K. or slender), *gracilis*. 1546 *St. Papers Henr. VIII.* XI. 230 The King... was nothing so lusty nor so gaunte, when I saw him last, as He is now... I wold not bave beleved He had byne in so good cases He is now, if I bad not sene Him myself. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 154 Sodanylyse, she was gaunte agayne [after childbirth]. 1577 *B. GOSSE Herodack's Husb.* III. (1836) 154 b, The Dogge that is for the folde, must neither be so gaunt nor swift as the Grayhound, nor so fatte nor beavy as the mastey. 1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 132 They who feed overmuch, and desire to be gaunt and slender... ought to forbear drinking at meales. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* cl. 229 It [groundsell] is much used to be given to tame Rabbits when they are pot-bellied... to make them gaunt and healthfull. 1684 *R. H. School Recreat.* 10 If you would chuse a swift, light Hound... heought to have slender Head... broad Back, gaunt Belly, small Tail... and in fine, of a Greyhound-like make. 1690 *Land. Gaz.* No. 257/4 One light grey Mare, comes 7, about 15 hands, a gaunt Body. 1703 *THORESBY Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Gaunt*, lusty, hearty and healthfull. [*Cf.* quot. 1546 above.] 1736 *PECKE Anti-cisms* (E. D. S.), *Gaunt*, of a greyhound, or a racehorse, being thin in the flanks. [1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lvi, He was quite well (though as gaunt as a greyhound) before they reached the Cape.]

2. Abnormally lean, as from hunger; haggard-looking; tall, thin, and angular in appearance.

c1440 [see 1]. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 If the colour begin to faint, or the bodie to be gaunte. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* II. i. 74 Oh how that name befits my composition: Old *Gaunt* indeed, and gaunt in being old. *Ibid.* 82 *Gaunt* am I for the graue, gaunt as a graue. 1639 *G. DANIEL Eccles.* xiii. 55 For what Alliance, what relation Hath the gaunt Wolfe with the Innocent Lamb? 1697 *DROVEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 144 *Gaunt* are his Sides, and sullen is his Face. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* II. ii, His tall, gaunt, awkward bony figure, attired in a thread-bare suit of black. 1882 *QUIROA Maremma* I. 17 A tall gaunt woman with blue eyes and snow-white hair.

fig. 1809 *HEBER Palestine* 261 Wide-wasting plague, gaunt famine, mad despair.

b. Hungry, greedy, ravenous. *rare*.

1746 *SMOLLETT Reptoe* 125 Gorg'd with our plunder, yet still gaunt for spoil, Rapacious Gideon fastens on our isle.

3. *transf.* Of inanimate things: Grim or desolate of aspect; † (of a sound), suggestive of desolation. 1814 *PROPHETIES* i, v, Like the gaunt echo of a hollow tomb. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* i, I had, ever before me, the faces gaunt suits of mail with their ghostly silent air—the faces all awry. 1871 *BESANT & RICE Ready Money Mortuary*, Mortiboy's parlour is a gaunt cold room. 1874 *MARSHALL Soc. Life Greece* xi. 349 Human art has been thrust... even into hostility with our stern and gaunt devoutness. 1876 *T. HARVEY Ethelberta* (1890) 93, I am at present... surrounded by gaunt realities. 1886 *HALL Caine Son of Hagar* II. xiv, Paul walked among the naked trees of the gaunt wood at the foot of Coledale.

4. *Comb.*, as *gaunt-bellied*, -looking adjs. 1629 *GAULE Holy Madn.* 324 Is he not mostly... Gaunt belly'd. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 70 Mounds of ice... split into high towers and gaunt-looking pyramids.

Hence **Gaunted** *a.*, made lean or meagre; starved. 1583 *STANVURST Ænëis* II. (Arb.) 55 Lyke rauening woodlams vponcockt and gaunted in hunger. 1890 *D. S. CACE in Shields Big Game N. Amer.* 476 A gorged Wolf is

not fast .. but when properly 'gaunted', few horses can catch a Gray Wolf.

Gaunt: see GANT.

† **Gaunter.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *gantier*, f. *gant* glove.] A glover or glove-maker.
1415 in *York Myst.* Intro. 20 Gaunters (*glossed by* Glovers).

Gauntlet (gōntlēt, gāntlēt), *sō*.¹ Forms: 5 gauntelet, gauntelete, 5-6 gauntelette, 6gauntelett, 7 gauntlet, 5- gauntlet. [a. F. *gantlet*, dim. of *gant* (OF. also *giant*, *want*) glove = Sp. *guante*, Pg. *guante* (gauntlet), It. *guanto*, med.L. *gantus*, *wantus*. The word is app. of Teut. origin, though found only in Scand. as ON. *vǫtt-r* (= OTeut. **wantus*-2), dim. *vǫtt-lingr*, OSw. *vantler*, Sw. Da. *vante*. MDu. *want* is prob. from OF.

Noreen suggests that the root may be related to ON. *vinda*, OE. *windan* to wind, by an interchange of *t* and *d* (= orig. *d*, *dh*) dating from the Indo-Eur. period.]

1. A glove worn as part of mediæval armor, usually made of leather, covered with plates of steel.
c. 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 346 Mynerue .. All in curas clad, Gauntletes on hyr handys. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 64 The knyght with his gauntletes handeth more surely the spere or his swerd. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 He .. cast away his Gauntlets, and bis sworde to make him the lighter. 1658 COKINE *Trappolin* iii. ii. These hands, that wont to wave a dreadful sword, instead of iron gauntlets now must wear Perium'd gloves! 1762 HOOLE *Tasso* xl. 295 Wing'd with speed, the vengeful arrow flew: Swift thro' his better hand it held its course, Nor could the steely gauntlet stop the force. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi. I am not the man .. to disparage the hero's glory .. I am myself a maker of gauntlets. 1860 LYNDALE *Glac.* i. ii. 20 The glacier resembles a vast gauntlet, of which the gorge represents the wrist.

b. used for CESTUS 2.
1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 88 The strong with Iron Gauntlets arm'd shall stand, Oppos'd in Combat on the yellow Sand. 1700 — *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1001 Who naked wrestled best. Or who with gauntlets gave or took the foil. 1886 LEWIS & SNORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Cestus* .. a gauntlet, boxing glove for pugilists.

c. To cast (out), fling out or down, throw (down) the gauntlet (= F. *jeter le gant*): to give a challenge, from the mediæval custom of throwing down a glove or gauntlet in challenging an opponent: cf. GAGE *sō*.¹ 2. To pick up, to take up, to gather (rare) the gauntlet: to accept a challenge (F. *relever le gant*): to undertake the defence of a person or opinion.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. (1809) 376 Makynge a proclamation, that whosoever would saie that kynge Richard was not lawfully kynge, he woulde fighte with hym at the vtterance, and threwe downe his gauntlet. 1590 NASHE *Pasquill's Apol.* i. Div. h. I cast them my Gauntlet, take it vp who dares. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* ii. Wks. 1874 II. 297 See 'st thou not Æacides Dart emulous looks on Kingly Diomed, Least hee should stoop to take his Gauntlet vp. 1642 HINDE *J. Bruen* lxi. 205 And casting out as it were, his gauntlet of defiance .. he challenges them all. 1647 WARE *Simp. Cobler* 72 Yee that fling out the gauntlet to him that calls you Coward. 1784 KIPPIS *Biog. Brit.* III. Corrig. & Add.s.v. *Bentley*, [This challenge] the Poet communicated to all his military friends; two or three of whom .. took up the gauntlet. 1806 SMITH *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 204 The duchess of Drinkwater appeared upon the field of fashion, and threw down the gauntlet of defiance to Belgrave. 1857 GALLAGHER *Italy* 63 This was a declaration of war to Mazzini, and he was not slow in gathering the gauntlet thus wantonly thrown. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxvii. 249 [She] had thrown down her gauntlet to him, and he had not been slow in picking it up. 1875 STRASS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 146 The commons at once took up the gauntlet.

2. In recent use: A stout glove, covering part of the arm as well as the hand, used in driving or riding, fencing, wicket-keeping, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gauntlet*, a long glove, worn by ladies or soldiers. 1865 DUBLIN *Univ. Mag.* Feb. 140 Her fur-trimmed driving-jacket showed a piquant figure—her white gauntlets a shapely little hand. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 160/2 A leather gauntlet is now used, in place of gloves, by the household cavalry. 1891 W. G. GRACE in *Outdoor Games & Recreat.* 7 Brown .. is going to keep wicket; 's gauntlets, or wicket-keeping gloves, are in his hand.

b. The part of a glove intended to cover the wrist.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework s.v. Gloves*, Thick white 'wash leather' gloves, with gauntlets, are worn by the Life Guards.

c. Surg. 'A sort of bandage which envelops the hand and fingers like a gauntlet or glove' (Ogilvie).

† 3. The plant *Campanula Trachelium*. [So F. *gauntlet*.] *Obs. rare*—1.

1578 LYTE *Doctores* v. xxxv. 596 The Marions Violet and the Gauntlet .. are also of the kindes of Rampions.

4. Naut. 'A rope round the ship to the lower yard-arms, for drying scrubbed hammocks' (Adm. Smyth). [Perh. a distinct word.]

5. attrib. and Comb., as *gauntlet-cuff*, *gatherer*, *glove*, *grasp*; also † *gauntlet-work*, † imbricated plates.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 9 A Louse appears the hignesse of a large Creetek, with three legs on either side, and two horns in the Snout, all transparent and of Gauntlet-work, having here and there hairs and bristles. 1835 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xv. The axe-shaft, with its brazen clasp, was shiver'd in the gauntlet grasp. 1846 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.*

1. Poet. Wks. 1896 I. 466 No general gauntlet-gatherer for the weak against the strong. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The coat is cut half length and has old silver buttons at the waist and on the gauntlet cuffs.

Hence **Gauntleted**, a., covered or armed with a gauntlet; **Gauntlet v. trans.**, to strike with a gauntlet (*nonce-use*).

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxv. Such blow no other hand could deal, Though gauntleted in glove of steel. 1842 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 260 He rode along the heads of the columns, saluting them with his gauntleted hand. 1885 TENNISON *Balin & Balan in Tivestas* etc. 120, I smote upon the naked skull A thrall of thine .. my hand Was gauntleted, half slew him. *Ibid.* 130 The thrall His passion half had gauntleted to death.

Gauntlet (gōntlēt, gāntlēt), *sō*.² Forms: 7-9 gauntlet, 8 gauntlett, 7- gauntlet [corrupted f. GANTLOPE, by assimilation with GAUNTLET *sō*.¹] = GANTLOPE.

1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 137 They stripped them naked, and caused them to run the Gauntlet. 1704 T. POOKE in *Torrington Mem.* (Camden) 187 One of the boatswain's mates ran the gauntlet for stealing a shirt. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* i. 1, You should .. be forced to run the gauntlet, from Cox heath to Warley Common. 1830 SCOTT *Denonol* vii. 214 Six-and-thirty of those who were young were forced to run the gauntlet. 1897 F. N. MAUVE *Volunt. v. Compulsory Service* 33 Scharnhorst .. procured the removal [in the Prussian army] of all dishonouring punishments, such as running the gauntlet.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1661 GLANVILL *Dogmatizing Pref.*, To print, is to run the gauntlet, and to expose ones self to the tongues strapado. 1709 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 17 May, Hitherto your miscellanies have safely run the gauntlet, through all the coffee-houses. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 16 O what a gauntlet for any woman of delicacy to run! 1839 L.N. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo.* III, *Eldon* (ed. 2) 254 The case had run the gauntlet of the courts. 1852 H.T. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. ix. 44 The premier had to run the gauntlet between the lines of objectors. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-ft.* (1883) 138 They have run the gauntlet of the years. 1880 PARKMAN *France & Eng. in Amer.* 12 They descended the Mississippi, running the gauntlet between hostile tribes.

Gauntly (gōntli), *adv.* [f. GAUNT + -LY 2.] In a gaunt manner.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* xv. I beheld a man about fifty years old, of moderate stature, gauntly bodied, and loosely built. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 888/1 One of them walked gauntly down to the post-office in the corner of the variety store.

Gauntness (gōntnēs), [f. GAUNT + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being gaunt.

1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 288 It is known by the leanness of the Horse, and gauntness of his belly. 1619 MIDDLETON *Inner Temple Masque* A 3, I know him by his gauntness, his thin chitterlings. 1849 LYTON *Deverell* ii. 11. The total absence of all superfluous flesh would have given the lean gauntness of his figure an appearance of almost spectral emaciation. 1884 *Rev. Nat. Ser. Story* xii. He was growing thin even to gauntness.

2. *fig.* Grimness, repulsive character.

1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 252 Compare all this humane and kindly feeling with the gauntness and horror of our modern executions.

Gauntree, gauntree, -y: see GANTRY.

Gauw, gawp (gōp), *v.* Also 8 *Sc. gap*. [dial. survival of GALE *v.*] *intr.* To yawn or gape; to gaze in astonishment. To *gawp up*: to devonr.

Hence **Gawping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1828 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 39 Methought I sat enthroned in the Quire, Where crowds of Choristers my Grace admire; There hest the gawping throng. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 6 This is *Suæzing*; to which frequently is join'd *Gawping* or *Relching*. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables & T.*, *Daff. Bargain* 12 Syme ill't he fell, and seem'd richt yaf His meallith quickly up to gawp. 1829 W. TENNANT *Fairy Story* (1869) 18 Syk is the nature of that grot. To echoe sae, o'en shoulder there not Be gawpin body on the spot. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Gawp* or *Gawpie*, 'He gawp'd and gloord' at he saw', gaped with wonder at new sights. 1881 *Leicester's Gloss.*, *Gawp*, to open eyes and mouth in stupid wonder.

Gaupus, gawpus (gōpūs), *dial.* [? f. prec.] A silly person, simpleton.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 120 O ye gawpus! Ye great gawpus! It's me, man—it's me! 1853 Mrs. GASKELL *Ruth* II. iii. 44 The great gawpus never said that I were pipelaying the same places twice over. 1880 Mrs. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxvi. 362 The gawpuses have soaked it all in, and I'll be bound, raced off so fast as wind and tide 'ud carry 'em.

So **Gaupey, Gaup**, of the same meaning.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Gaupe*, a stupid person, other forms are *Gaupis*, *Gaupie*, *Banfish*. 1843 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* 1834-1881 (1884) I. 306 Those open-mouthed wondering gawpies, who lodge you for the sake of looking at you.

Gaur (gaw). Also *gour*, *gore*. [a. Hindustani

gaur.] A large species of ox, *Bos gaurus*, found wild in various parts of India.

1806 ELPHINSTONE in *Colebrooke's Life* (1884) I. 156 There is an account of a similar kind called the *Gore*; one distinction between it and the buffalo is the length of the hoofs. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 49, I have met with an account of *Gayals*, which appear .. to be animals of the same species as the *Gaur*. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 119, I need only advert to other colossal quadrupeds .. the camel, the gaur, the gayall. 1893 R. LYDEKER *Horns & Hoofs* 25 The gaur (*Bos gaurus*) the misnamed bison of Indian sportsmen.

† **Gauze, v. Obs.** Also *gawze(n)*, *gowzen*, *gare*. [Possibly a frequentative f. GAW *v.*]

1. *intr.* To stare, gape, gaze in wonder or astonishment.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1108 (1157) And seide hir, caste it now a-wey a-non, Pat folk may sen, and gauen on yz tweye. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. iii. (1554) 199 a. For vsy shame I dide mine eyes close For them yf gaurd and cast on me their sight. a. 1529 SKELTON *Magnif.* 2275, I was your mayster .. And nowe on me ye gaurd and sporne.

2. To shout or cry (cf. GAPE *v.* 1 c).

1530 PALSGR. 561/2, I gaurd, I krye, *je hue*. Howe he gaurth after his hauke: *comment il hue apres son oysau*.

Hence **Gauring** *ppl. a.*; also **Gauring-stock**, a gazing-stock.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* vi. Rjb. With fifty garing heads [L. *quingaginta atris hiatibus*] a monstrous dragon stands vp-right. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. York* xxi. As a gawring Stocke he sent it [the duke's head] to the Queen. 1579 TWYNE *Physick agst. Fort.* II. lxxv. 252 b, Thou art a notable gawring stocke for al men.

Gauze, Gaurish, *obs. ff.* GIAOUR, GABISH.

† **Gausapine**, *Obs.*—[ad. L. *gausapina* garment made of *gausapē* frieze, a. Gr. *γαυσάπης*.]

1623 COCKERAM II, A Frize-jerkin, *gausapine*.

Hence **Gausapinal a.**, made of frieze. *nonce-vid.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 279 Bringing their persons to stand before them on penitentiary pews, like so many varlets, in mendicatory and gausapinal garments.

Gause, *obs. form* of GAUZE.

Gause, gausy: see GAWSY.

† **Gausk**, *Sc. Obs.*—[Cf. the Fife and Perthshire place-name *Gask*, of unknown origin and meaning.] (See quot.; possibly a mistranslation.)

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Juliana* 131 Nocht-pane, scho drev hym to be tone, & in a depe gausk [L. *latrinam*] kist hym done, pat ves a ful foule pyt, rycht vgly & ful ves it.

Gauss (gaus). *Physics*. [f. the name of a German mathematician and natural philosopher, Karl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855).] A unit of intensity of a magnetic field (see quot.).

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 392 Two other units may have to be added, the one expressing that of magnetic field .. Sir W. Thomson suggested the former .. and pointed out that it would be proper to attach to it the name of Gauss. A Gauss will then be defined as the intensity of field produced by a Weber at the distance of one centimetre.

Gaussian (gau'siān), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Discovered or formulated by Gauss.

1881 *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XII. 187 On the Gaussian Theory of Surfaces. By Prof. Cayley. 1882 GLAISNER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 777/1 Gaussian logarithms are intended to facilitate the finding of the logarithms of the sum and difference of two numbers whose logarithms are known, the numbers themselves being unknown.

Gauster, goster. v. dial. Also *goyster*, *gowster*. [dial. survival of ME. *GAUSTRE*.] *intr.* To behave in a noisy, boisterous, or swaggering fashion; to brag or boast; in some localities, to laugh noisily.

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words, Gauster*. — S. & E. C. *Words, Goyster*, to be frolick at, to laugh aloud. 1825 CROKER *Fairy Leg.* (new ed.) 113 Some people used to wink and look knowing when Felix was goustering. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Gauster*, to laugh loudly; to be noisy; to swagger. 1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 89 He began o' gosterin' an' talkin' about th' horses—he'd ha' this done, an' he'd ha' that done, or else [etc.].

Hence **Gauster sb.**, the action of the vb.; **Gaustering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Gauster*, a hearty, loud laughter. 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Isle Tenet* (ed. 2) 37 *Goyster*, to laugh aloud; 'a goystering Vench', a Boy-maid, or a Land-lady. c. 1746 J. COLLIER (Jim Bobbin) *Lanc. or a Land-lady*. c. 1746 I can me'n, keem on fettle Tis weel os onny one on um aw, the theaw mey think is his gawsting. 1824 CRAYDEN *Gloss. Gaustering*, imperious, boasting. 1866-29 T. MOORE *Ballads* (Galignani 1869) 353 Poh, Dermot go along with your goster.

Gaut(e), *obs. f.* GAUT; var. GALT; dial. var. GOTE. **Gauva, Gauvey**, vars. GUAVA, GABY.

Gauze (gōz). Forms: 6 *Sc. gais* (? 7 *Sc. gadza*), 7-9 *gawse*, 8 *gauze*, *gawz*, 7- *gauze*. [a. F. *gaze*, of uncertain origin, app. first recorded in the 16th c. Hence also *Sp. gaze*, Du. *gaas*.]

In 1279 (*Concilium Budense* lxi, quoted by Du Cange) *gazzauum* is mentioned among the stuffs which monks are forbidden to wear. This is usually identified with *F. gaze*, and Du Cange conjectures that it may have been named from Gaza in Palestine, but there is no evidence for either supposition.]

1. A very thin, transparent fabric of silk, linen, or cotton.

1561 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 159 Mair, an litle pece of gais of silvir and quhitte silk. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Haliburton's Ledger* (1867) 308 Gadza of all sortis without gold or siluer the eln, xvii. Gadza strapp, with gold and siluer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 349/1 Housewises Cloth made of Hemp or Flax .. Holland, Tiffany, Gauze. 1720 SWIFT *Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 29 Brocados and damasks, and tahlies, and gawses, are by Robert Ballentine lately brought over, With forty things more. 1754 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 235 A Vandye in fizee your neck must surround, Turn yow lawns into gauze, let your Brussels be blond. 1821 G. R. FORSTER *Silk Manuf.* 286 The weight of silk contained in a yard of gauze is very trifling. 1878 BLOWING *Poets Croicic* 99 Breast and back Of this vivacious beauty gleamed through gauze.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 325 All the toys that infatuate men .. are the selfsame thing, with a new gauze or two of illusion overlaid. 1881 JOWETT *Thyrid.* I. Intro. 17 The good cloth of Herodotus or

Thucydides or Xenophon is patched with the transparent gauze of Diodorus and Plutarch.

b. A similar fabric made of fine wire; usually with defining word, as *wire-gauze*.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 14 A wire gauze is fastened over the top. 1867 W. W. SMITH *Coal & Coal-mining* 197 A cap of perforated copper with in the wire gauze. 1871 TYNOALL *Pragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 132 The tube contained a roll of platinum gauze.

2. *transf.* A thin transparent haze.

1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* ii. Purple gauzes, golden hazes . . . Flung the torrent rainbow round. 1860 L. O. LYTTON *Lucile* ii. 18 Like one of those light vivid things That glide down the gauzes of summer. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* *Enr.* xi. (1894) 272 To the east a blue gauze seemed to cover valley by valley. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. xviii. 273 A blue gauze of smoke floated over the chimney.

3. *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *gauze blind*, *curtain*, *dress*, *handkerchief*, *merino*, *ribbon*, *silk*, *suit*, *veil*, *wing*, *wire-cloth*. b. objective, as *gauze-dresser*, *-dyer*, *-manufacturer*, *-weaving*; *gauze-like* adj. c. special comb.: *gauze-lamp*, a safety-lamp in which the flame is surrounded by wire-gauze; *gauze-loom* (see quot.); *gauze-tree* (*West Indian*), the lace-bark tree, *Laetia lintearia*.

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi. It was a shop-front, fitted up with a "gauze blind and an inner door. 1859 — *Two Cities* ii. 18. He let his thin "gauze curtains fall around him. 1863 MISS BRACONN *Marchmont* II. i. 2 How pretty and fairy-like she looked in her white "gauze dress. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, "Gauze-dresser, a stiffener of gauze. *Ibid.*, "Gauze-dyer, one who colours gauze fabrics. 18762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. 1. Throwing a thin "gauze handkerchief over her head. 1860 MARY FRAMPTON *Enl.* (1885) 3 Gauze handkerchiefs trimmed with blonde were worn on the neck. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 3/5 He worked with a "gauze lamp, and on a lad coming down beside him with a naked lamp he left. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Young Phillis* IV. 18 She wrapt the silk and "gauze-like what d'ye call it, that the women folks wear, over her pretty face. 1807 MARY KINGSLEY *West Africa* 570 The white, gauze-like mist comes down from the upper mountain towards us. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, "Gauze-loom, a loom in which gauze is woven. *Ibid.*, "Gauze-manufacturer, a weaver of gauze. 1871 NAPHYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. 124 "Gauze merino [cloth]. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* i. 1. 5 Instead of flaunting in silks and "gauze ribbons. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, "Gauze-ribbon, a thin kind of ribbon worn by ladies, made of gauze. 1858 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp.* *Tour* (1893) 89 Glorious calves swelling within his "gauze-silk stockings. 1750 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 230 A fine French "Gauze Suit. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora V. Ind.* I. 784 List of Colonial names. "Gauze tree: *Laetia lintearia*. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xii. 87 The current was sufficiently strong to blow away the corner of my "gauze veil. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 97/1 The essential character of "gauze-weaving is that between each cast of the shuttle a crossing of the warp threads shall ensue. 1852 PAULEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. 354 We see a white, smooth, soft worn, turned into a black, hard, crustaceous beetle with "gauze wings. 1839 *Unr. Dict. Arts*, etc., "Gauze-wire cloth; is a textile fabric, either plain or twilled, made of brass, iron, or copper wire, of very various degrees of fineness and openness of texture. Its chief uses are for sieves, and safety lamps.

Hence *Gauze v. trans.*, to cover with a thin veil of mist.

1876 *Ch. Words* 687 Every lone house and tree distincter stood than in the sunny place that gauzed the noon.

Gauziness (gō'ziness). [*f. GAUZY + -NESS.*] The quality of being gauzy; the appearance or effect of gauze as an article of dress. Also *fig.*

1827 *Examiner* 581/1 Less excusable faults are to be found in . . . a little gauziness of epithet, and unnecessary lengthiness of description. 1873 *Daily News* 25 Aug. A lady . . . with . . . a general gauziness and lightness of costume.

Gauzy (gō'zi), *a.* [*f. GAUZE sb. + -Y.*] Of the nature of, or resembling, gauze.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* II. 245 A gauzy mist hovered over the unruined sea. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iii. xxxiii. His outspread sails of green; His gauzy underwings. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* xxvi. One vast thistle-bede, the down of which flew in grey, gauzy clouds before a soft, fitful breeze. 1888 *Times* 2 Jan. 7/4 Here Romney has not shrunk from the problem how to paint this gauzy stuff.

fig. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 453, I have seen a powdered comcomb of this gauzy make value himself upon his success of speech. 1875 SCOTT *Guy R.* xvi. Tales which you can only enjoy through the gauzy frippery of a French translation. 1881 FORSTER *Ess. (L.)*, The whole essay, however, is of a flimsy, gauzy, texture.

Gavaui, *v. Sc.* Also *gava(w)* II. *intr.* To revel, carouse. (Only in *pr. pple.* and *vbl. sb.*)

1822 GALT *Proverb* xxiii. 170 Bailie McLucrue . . . one night in going from a gawavalling with some of the neighbours, was overtaken by an apoplexy. 1823 — *Entail* III. 282 Thir jocose gawavallings are worthy of the occasion. 1887 SERVICE *Drd. Duguid* xii. 74 Dyvours . . . gawavalling at the laird's expense.

Gavel (gæ'vəl), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 gæbul, gæbul, gæbil, gæfal, gæful, gæfel; north. gæbil, 3, 5 govel, 5 govyl(l), gowle, 2-4, 8-9 gavel. [*OE. gafol* (—*OTent. gæbul-*) is not found in the cognate tongues, but is a deriv. of the common Teut. root *gæb- (*OE. giefan* GIVE). Latinized forms of the word, as *gabulum*, *gabulum*, *gabulum*, are frequent in mediæval documents in England and France, and an OF. *gaule* is recorded. From *gabulum* is derived med.L. *gabella*, *F. gabelle*, *GABELLE*.]

1. Payment to a superior; tribute. Only OE. and early ME

*c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 813 *Exactio*, geabules monung. a 800 *Ælfric Gloss.* 394 *Exactio*, gebles monung. 1893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 17 Hyra ar is mæst on þæm gæfule þe ða Finnas him zylðað. Þæt gæfol bið on deora fallum [etc.]. c 950 *Indisf. Gosp. Matt.* xvii. 25 Cyninges eorðo from ðæm onfoas gæfil [*L. tributum*] vel penning-slaht? c 1205 *LAV.* 6705 Þæt heo to Brut-londe nolden maren senden gold ne garsume ne gæfol of þon londe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 844 He . . . goun him gæfol of here lond.

b. *Rent. To set to gavel:* to let out for a certain payment. OE. and *Hist.*

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1100 Ealle [þa biscop rice] he oððe wif oð gesealde, oððe on his ægenre hand heold and to gæfle gesette. 1872 L. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* II. 94 A rent, or gavel of a penny. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 193 He was easily tempted to become a socager, paying rent or gavel.

† 2. Interest on money lent; usury. *Obs.*

*a 700 *Ælfric Gloss.* 115 *Ère alieno*, gæbuli. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 27 Hyt geberede þæt þu befestest min feoh mynster and ic name þænne ic come þæt min ys mid þam gæfule [*L. cum usura*]. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 77 After ðe hali wites, ealch miede is tield for gæule; and þe gæulewes ne cumen neure into heueriche. c 1235 *Ancr. R.* 326 For sunne is þes deofles feih þet he gieuð to gæul, & to okere of pine. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Hi wylleþ rekeny tuyen ober þres þet yer uor to do arise þet gæul. . . and makeþ of þe þe gæul principale dete. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/2 Gowel or vsury, *usura fenn.* c 1485 *Disby Myst.* (1882) v. 604 Of gowele and symonye though he bere the name. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. iv. 279/2 It is called usura, gowel or usure in englysshe.

3. *attrib.* in a number of compounds, chiefly legal terms relating to payments or services exacted from tenants, as *gavel-bread*, *-corn*, *-dung*, *-earth*, *-gild*, *-land*, *-man*, *-mark*, *-mead*, *-rip*, *-sester*, *-swine*, *-timber*, *-wood*, *-work*.

A few of these are found in OE.; others occurring in later documents were collected by Somner in his *Treatise of Gavelkind* 1660, whence some of them have passed into Blount, Phillips, and later Dictionaries.

*a 1200 in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 25 In pane ad "Gavelbred. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gavel-bred*, provision of Bread or Corn reserv'd as a Rent, to be paid in kind by the Tenant. c 1300 in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 22 De consuetudine extrabridi finum debita per Customarios tenentes. . . quod servitium vocatur "Gaveldung. c 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* c. 48 2 (Schmid) His "gæfol-yrpe iij. aceras erige, and save of his ætanum berne. c 1300 in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 17 Arabit unam dimidiam acram ad semen frumenti, & seminatib; & herciabit. . . et vocatur istud opus Gavelerth. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gavelerth*, the Duty or Work of Ploughing so much Earth or Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord. 1275 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1673) III. 155 Idem Radulphus tunc unam toftam . . . et non dat "Gavelgeld. 15. . . *Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 509 To the Erle of Ruland for gaviil gild iij. 1690 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Gafol-gild*, the payment or rendering of Tribute or Custom. Also Usury. a 1000 *Laws Ælfred & Guthr.* c. 2 (Schmid) Buton þam ceorle þe on "gafolande sit. c 1300 in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 19 Tenentes de Gavellood de octodecim Jugis pro cariagio tringenta et sex carcatas feni de prato de Redhamme. 1690 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Gafol-land*, alias *Gaful-land* (*Terra censuales*), land liable to Tribute or Tax; rented Land, or Land letten for Rent. 1. . . in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 33 Villani de Terring, qui vocantur "Gavelmanni. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* I. 1. 3 The Tenant from whom these Services were due was called Gavelman. c 1300 *Battle Abbe Custumals* (Camden) 6 Et debet claudere v virgatas haie que vocantur "Gavelmeke, 900 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 245 Healfne wecr "gæuolmeade. 1283 in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 21 Consuetudo falcandi, que vocatur Gavelmed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gavelmed*, the Duty or Work of mowing grass, or cutting Meadow-land, requir'd by the Lord from his Customary Tenant. 1. . . in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 19 De consuetudine metendi iij. acras & dimid. c "Gavelrip in autumno. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gavel-rip*, the Duty of Reaping at the Command of the Lord of the Manour. 1. . . in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 24 De "Gavelsester cuiuslibet braciini braciati infra libertatem manerionum, viz. unam lagenam & dimidiam cerevisie. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gavel-sester*, a Measure of Rent-Ale, one of the Articles anciently charg'd on the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manours, belonging to the Church of Canterbury. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 691 He ends this Treatise with an Enumeration of the Quit-rents formerly paid out of the Weald, as "Gavel-swine, Scot-ale, Pannage. 900 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 245, iiii fodera aclofenes "gæuolwyda. 1. . . in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 23 De xviiiij. iij. ob. de fine cariandi Gavelwood de consuetudine. c 1300 *Ibid.* 24 Arabit unam acram . . . et metet unam acram. . . de "Gavelwerk.

Gavel (gæ'vəl), *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [*n.* ONF. *gavel*, masc., *gavelle*, fem. (mod. dial. *gavel*, *gaviav*), *F. javelle*, fem. = *Pg. guavella*, *Sp. gaviella*, *Pg. It. gavela*, fem., med.L. *gavellus*, masc., *gavella*, fem. The early OFr. sense both of the masc. and the fem. sb. is 'heap' generally; mod. Fr. has *gavau* mud, etc. left by an inundation. The etymology of Rom. *gavella*, -a is obscure.]

1. A quantity of corn cut and ready to be made into a sheaf.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 180/1 *Gavel* of corne, *merges.* 1555 W. WATERMAN *Rariorum Facies* App. 325 He that reapeth his corne . . . let him leave some of the gavelles vn-gathered: that the niedie maie finde, etc. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Javelle*, a gavel or sheaf of corne. a 1825 *Forsy Voc. E. Anglia*, *Gavel*, *Gavin*, a sheaf of corn before it is tied up. 1851 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 61 He used the word *gavel* to describe a parcel of stalks cast on the ground to dry.

2. *To lie on the gavel* († *on the gavel heap*): to lie unbound.

The meaning 'ground' given in Johnson and later Dicts. rests on a misunderstanding of quot. 1707. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xxi. 328 As fields that haue bene long time cloide With catching wether; when their corne

lies on the gawill heape; Are with a constant North wind dried. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 97 Let it [Rye] lie upon the ground or gavel [*printed gavel*], as they call it, after it is cut 8 or 10 days. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 74 It [cole-seed] is reaped, and left on the gavel till fit to thresh. 1799 ASHBY in *Ann. Agric.* XXXII. 258 Wheat reaped and not bound lies on the gavel.

Gavel (gæ'vəl), *sb.* 3. *Pseudo-arch.* [*f.* the first element of GAVELKIND.] A partition of land among the whole tribe or sept at the death of the holder, with reference to Celtic practice.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 345 A gavel or partition was made on the death of every member of a family for three generations, after which none could be enforced. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 199 In the case of the death of the chief . . . or even of any one of the clansmen . . . the lands of all the sept were thrown into gavel and redivided.

b. *Comb.*: *gavel-act* or *gavel-law*, a statute of Ireland (2 Anne) enforcing the principle of (English) gavelkind on Irish Catholics.

1795 BURKE *Tracts Pothery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 432 The first operation of those acts . . . was . . . to take away the right of primogeniture; and . . . to substitute and establish a new species of statute gavelkind. 1803 C. BUTLER *Let. to Rom. Cath. Gentlem.* 13 Your estates were subject to odious gavel laws. 1818 *Cruiser Digest* (ed. 2) II. 536 The gavel act; which enacted that the lands of persons of that persuasion [Catholics] should descend to all the males, according to the custom of gavelkind. 1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. 476 A repeal of the Gavel act, which breaks up the landed property of Catholics by an equal distribution among the children.

Gavel (gæ'vəl), *sb.* 4. *U.S. a.* 'A mason's setting maul' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). b. A president's mallet or hammer.

1860 WORCESTER cites SHEPARD. 1866 *Nation* (N.Y.) 23 Aug. 153/1 Mr. Doolittle gave two or three raps with his gavel. 1895 JEWITT & HOPE *Corporation Plate* II. 538 The Mayor's gavel or mallet is of ivory with fluted handle.

2. *attrib.*, as *gavel-stand*.

1892 *Sp. at Chicago* in *Times* 22 June 5/3 Two needs . . . indispensable to our success—namely, unity and harmony. Of the one this chair and gavel-stand are the representatives.

† **Gavel**, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* GAVEL sb.] a. *trans.* To rent (land). b. *intr.* To lend money on interest. c. *passive.* (See quot. 1824.)

1697 *Cod. Dipl.* (Kemble) III. 305 Ic zænn ðær toætra hida ðe Eadric gafelað. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 44 He shal oker [*v.r. gavyll*] to thee, and thou shalt not oker to hym. 1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss.* s.v. *Gavelor*, a duty must be first paid by every Miner before he can enter his pit or Mine, and then his men are said to be Gavelled; which is the Peak language for Freeing.

Gavel (gæ'vəl), *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f.* GAVEL sb. 2: cf. *F. javeler*.] *trans.* (See quot. a 1825; the statement in quot. 1611 is perh. an error.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/1 Gavelyn corne, or oþer lyke, *mampulo*, *mergito*. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Javeler*, to swathe, or gavel corne; to make it into sheaves, or gavelles. 16. *Song* in R. Bell *Collect.*, When it [the barley] is well sown seed it is well mown Both raked and gavelled clean And a barn to lay it in. a 1825 *Forsy Voc. E. Anglia*, *Gavel*, *Gavin*, to collect mown corn into heaps in order to its being loaded. 1856 J. GLYDE *Suffolk* 364 They are to be seen making hay, gaveling, dressing corn.

Gavel (gæ'vəl), *v.* 3. *Pseudo-arch.* [*f.* GAVEL sb. 3 Cf. DISGAVEL.] *trans.* To divide or distribute (land), according to the practice of gavelkind. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 206 They 'gavelled' the lands of Papists and made them descendible to all the children alike. 1884 MISS HICKSON *Jrnl.* 17th C. I. Intro. 32 The poor and ignorant Irish, long accustomed to gavel and rundale the land as their fathers had done.

fig. 1828 MOORE *Irish Melod.* Pref. 195 So artfully has the harmonist [if I may thus express it] gavelled the melody, distributing an equal portion of its sweetness to every part.

Gavel, *var.* GAVEL sb. 1 (sense 3). 1827 J. HODGSON *Northumbld.* n. 1. 288 *note*, Each proprietor's portion [of the town-bills] being made up of numerous gables, ridges, and butts scattered and intermixed in a very inconvenient way.

Gavel, *north. var.* GABBLE.

† **Gavelage**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 gaffelage. [*f.* GAVEL sb. 1 + -AGE: cf. OF. *gabellage*, *gablage*, med.L. *gablagium*.] Rent, or other periodical payment.

c 1450 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 63 Every Burgesse shall gyff to y^e Lord one tyme in y^e 3^{re} zere, a ferme for hys tenement, the quwyche is called the gaffelage. 1697 A. ORLA *Prætor's Diary* (Surtees) 126 The cryer crys thus . . . 'Whay! whay! whay! Pay your gavelage, ha! Between this and Michaelmas day, Or you'll be fined, I say.' This is the origin of the proverb [Scarbury Warning] for this custom of gavelage is a certain tribute that every house pays to the [a word illegible] when he is pleased to call for it, and he gives not above one day warning, and may call for it when he pleases.

Gaveler (e, obs. form of GAVELLER.

† **Gavelet**. *Lauv. Obs.* [*f.* GAVEL sb. 1

The second element is obscure: perh. the word arose from some phrase in which OE. *gafol* occurred with *lætan* to LET, neglect.]

A legal process against a tenant for non-payment of rent; chiefly relating to lands held in gavelkind (see quotes.).

1. . . in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 37 Et potest per quandam consuetudinem, que vocatur Gavelete, usitatum in conitatu isto de terris & tenementis de Gavelkind, pro redditibus & servitiis que a retro fuerint et eisdem plures annos deveniunt eadem terrae in manus ejusdem Abbatiss, &c. 1737 *Act* [110 *Edw. I*] in *Stat. Reim*

(1810) I. 222 (*Statutum de Gavelto in London*) Tunc ipsi tenentes implacitetur de Gavelto. 1419 in *Liber Albus* (Rolls) III. 186 De Gavellet. Item, in brief de Gavellet les tenants averout troyz somons et troyz essones. 1607 COWELL. *Interpr.*, Gavellet is a special and ancient kinde of Cessavit used in Kent, where the custome of Gavill kind continueth: whereby the tenant shall forfeit his lands and tenements to the Lord of whom he holdeth, if he withdraw from him due rents and services. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* II. vi. 253 Framed the Statute of Gavellet for Rents arrears in London. *Ibid.* Custum. Kent 292 If his escheate be by Gavellet.

Gavelkind (gævælkæind). *Law*. Forms: 3 gavelikind, -kende, gaulikend, gavelkend, 4-5 gavelkynde, 6-7 gavelkind, gavelkinde, 6- gavelkind. [The 13th c. form *gavel(?)kende* (Latinized *-kenda*) seems to point to an OE. **gafol-gecynd*, sb. neut. (the *e* for *y* being a mark of Kentish dialect), f. *gafol* (GAVEL sb.) + *gecynd* nature, species, KIND.]

When the meaning of the word came to be misunderstood (see 2), attempts were made to assign to it an etymology expressive of the custom of equal division of a deceased person's land among his male children; favourite explanations in the 16th c. were 'give all kinde' (Rastell 1557), and 'give all kyn' (Lambarde 1576); sometimes the word was written in pseudo-etymological fashion as *gavealkin*, *gavealkind*. The application of the Kentish term to the Welsh and Irish system of succession led to the notion that the word was of Celtic origin: a Welsh derivation from *gafael* to take, and *ceund* race, family, was proposed in the 16-17th c.; an alleged Irish *gabhal-cine* (from *gabhal* to take, taking, and *cine* tribe, sept) appears with the rendering 'gavelkind' in O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary.]

1. The name of a land-tenure existing chiefly in Kent.

The name implies that it was originally a tenure by 'gavel', i.e. by the payment of rent or fixed services other than military; this agrees with the identification of it with *Socage* (quot. 1253). After the Conquest, the Kentish form of socage was distinguished by certain customs elsewhere generally disused (cf. quot. 1702). Of these the most conspicuous was the custom by which a tenant's land at his death was divided equally among his sons: hence, even in early times, 'gavelkind' and 'partible land' are used as equivalent terms.

1205 Rotuli Chartersum 1601 In gavelkind. 1241 in *Somer Trent*. Gavelkind (1660) 179 Burga dicit quod predictum manerium est Gavelkind et partibile, et prior dicit quod predictum manerium non est Gavelkind, neque partibile. 1253 Close Roll 37 Hen. III in C. J. Elton *Tenures Kent* (1867) 49 Terræ quæ tenentur in socagio vel gavelkind. 1324 *Prærogativa Regis in Stat. Realni* (1810) I. 227 Et in Kancia in Gavelkynde. Ibidem omnes heredes masculiniparticipant hæreditatem; similiter omnes femine; set femine non participant cum masculis. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 49 The Lordships. [shall] in no wise be of the nature of Gavelkynde ne departed ne departable amonges heires males. 1599 NASHIE *Leit. Staffs* Wks. (Grosart) V. 221 When hee firmed and rubrickt the Kentishmens gaulik kind of the sonne to inherite at fiftene. 1702 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. 131. (1707) 19 The privileges of gavel-kind belonging to this Country [Kent] are threefold: 1. The Heire Male share all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15 at full Age to sell or alienate. 3. Tho' the Father were convicted of Treason, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance. 1702 *Stat. Ireland* a Anne c. 6 § 10 That all lands, whereof any papist now is or hereafter shall be seized in fee-simple or fee-tail shall be of the nature of gavelkind [i.e. shall descend to all his sons equally]. 1846 McCulloch *Act. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 199 All lands in Kent, unless specially exempted by an act of the legislature, are held by the tenure of gavelkind; descending, in the event of the father dying intestate, not to the eldest son, but to all sons alike in equal portions; and, if there be no sons, then they divide equally among the daughters.

2. From the 16th c., often used to denote the custom of dividing a deceased man's property equally among his sons, whether as an incident of the Kentish tenure or otherwise.

1531 *Dial. on Laws* Eng. i. x. (1638) 21 There is a custome in Kent that is called Gavelkind, that all the brethren shall inherit together, as sisters at the Common Law. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) 1. 202 Gavelkind, which is all the male children equalitie to inherite, and continued to this date in Kent. 1754-61 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 104 In the Saxon times, land was divided equally among all the male children of the deceased, according to the custom of Gavelkind. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 240 The law of gavel-kind... divided the inheritance of the tenantry equally among their sons.

Fig. 1627 DOWNE *Serm.* cliv. VI. 263 For God shall impart to us all a mysterious Gavel-kind, a mysterious Equality of fulness of Glory to us all. a 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 80 But if thou kind By cite custome, or by Gavel-kind, in equal shares thy love on all thy race. a 1642 FRYER *Worthies* i. (1662) a Every Country hath a Child's portion, as if God in some sort observed Gavel-kind, in the distribution of his favours. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. v. § 7. 230 Their parental love forbids all preference, and an impartial law of gavelkind shares their page among all the offspring of their brain. 1860 LOWELL *Cond. in Foreigners* Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 223 All that is worth having in them is the common property of the soul,—an estate in gavelkind for all the sons of Adam. 1894 N. & Q. 24 Feb. 146/2 It would be hard to find another family in whom a literary taste has descended in gavelkind to such a degree.

3. *transf.* a. A Welsh custom of dividing property, similar to the Kentish practice.

The *Statutum Wallie*, 12 Edw. I. c. 13 recounts that the Welsh custom of inheritance differs from the English, 'eo quod hereditas partibilis est inter heredes masculos'; the statute sanctions this custom, but provides that bastard sons shall no longer be entitled to share with those born in wedlock. 1542-3 Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 36 That all manours, landes, and other hereditamentes... in any of the said Shires

of Wales... be... holden as English Tenure... and not to be partable among heyres males after the custome of Gavelkind as heretofore in divers parties of Wales hath been used. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 21 The division of the fathers inheritance amongst all the Sonnes, commonlie called Gavel kind. Gavel is a Brytish tearme, signifying a hold. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 130 King Henrie the eighth... among other Welsh Customes, abolished that of Gavel-kind: whereby the Heyres-Females were vterlie excluded, and the Bastards did inherit, as well as the Legitimate, which is the very Irish Gavelkind. 1638 SIR T. HENBERT *Trav.* 357 The Annals of those times... tell us That soe soon as Owen... was dead; the custome of Gavelkind... became a Subject of implacable hate amongst his sonnes. 1863 *Cambrian Frl.* 155 His family may have fallen by the usual custom of gavel-kind from its former respectability.

b. *Irish gavelkind*: a system of tribal succession, by which land, on the decease of its occupant, was thrown into the common stock, and the whole area redivided among the members of the sept.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 166 By the Irish Custome of Gavelkind the inferior Tennants were partible amongst all the Males of the Sept, both Bastards and Legitimate. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 344 They held their estates by a very different and an extraordinary tenure, that of Irish gavel-kind. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 176 Tanistry and Irish gavelkind, as the system of electing the worthiest to the headship of the clan and re-dividing the estate among all the males of the sept on certain occasions were called, were... formerly recognised by the English law. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 185 The peculiar Irish custom called Gavelkind.

4. *attrib.*
1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 491 In this Inquisition some lands are denoted to be of Gavelkind nature, which nevertheless doe yeelde none other but money alone. a 1627 HIERON *Wks.* II. 10 We shall find poperie... to admit... as it were a gavel-kind custome, and to allow sharers with God in the things wherein He will endure no partners. 1624 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 150 An Act for altering of Gavel-kind-Lands. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 40 The custome of Kent, that Gavelkind land is not forfeitable nor escheatable for felony. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Frl. N. York* (1860) 57 Henry... who abolished and repealed the Gavelkind custome, whereby the Lands of the Father were equally divided among all the Sons. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 85 The gavelkind tenures holden of the fee of Canterbury. 1827 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi* *Pris* (ed. 4) II. 177 Declaration was for a moiety of land of gavelkind tenure, in Kent.

Hence *Gavelkinder*, one who holds lands in gavelkind, *rare*—1.

1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 491 The very Customall of Gavelkind it selfe useth never a word of Socage tenure, but of Gavelkynders.

Gaveller (gævələ). Forms: 3-4 gavelor, goulor, 4 gavelore, 5 govelore, gowlare, 8-9 gavelior. [f. GAVEL sb. + -ER.]

† 1. A usurer. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 77 Fullgewen hie biē idem for goulere, and al swelch lew hie sculen ðurōf habben also gaulere, ðat is, helle pine. c 1275 *Al Pains* Hall 130 in *O. E. Misc.* 150 Such is heore pyne þor Vor heore wen gaulers her. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* vii. 11 [cix. 10] (Horst.) Ransake mote gavelor [L. *severator*] his aghte. 1340 *Æneid*. 35 Pise byp gaulere kweade and uoule. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 124 A goulere doth ægens þe old lawe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 206 *Gowlare*, or vserere, *usurarius*.

2. *Mining*. In the Forest of Dean: An officer of the crown who grants 'gales' to the miners.

c 1602 PARSONS in Nicholls *Forest Dean* (1858) 56 The head Gaviler of the Forest. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 3810/5 We Your Majesties Gaveller, and Miners of the Forest of Deane in the County of Gloucester. 1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss.*, *Gavelor* or *Gavelier* or *Gaffer*... an officer among the Miners, in the Forest of Dean. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 78/4 A freeminer made an application to the gaveller for a grant to him of one of the two gales, on the ground that M. had forfeited them... by non-working. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 3/2 A 'gaveller' has been appealed to... He is an officer whose functions arise out of the Royal forest.

3. *Hist.* One who pays 'gavel' for land rented. 1862 E. W. ROBERTSON *Scott.*, etc. II. 270 Except in the case of the Gavellers of East Kent, military tenure seems to have prevailed with hardly any exception. 1872 — *Hist. Ess.* *Intro.* 54 He made them... Gavellers.

† **Gavelling**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare*. [f. GAVEL v. 1 + -ING.] *Usury*.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Si lepre betokned þu grete sennen þet biēð ðiadliche, ase so is lecherie, spūbrecht, gavelinge. 1340 *Æneid* 34 Of þe rote of auarice gubnot manye smale roten... þet byp we grete dyadliche zennes... þe verste is gavelinge.

Gavelock (gævələk). *Obs. exc. Hist. and dial.*

Forms: 1 gafeluc, gaveluc, 2-4 gaveloc, 4-6 gavelok (gaw-), 5 gavielok, gavylok, 6 gafiolok, 6-7 gavelocke, 9 gavlōc(k), gowelock, *dial.* geavelock (-lick), 4, 7- gavelock. [OE. *gafelic* str. masc. has the form of a regular dim. of *gafel*, *gafel* fork (see GABLE sb.); the senses, however, are somewhat difficult to account for on this view of the etymology: evidence is lacking for the supposition that the word originally meant a forked or barbed arrow (cf. FORK sb. 9) and a forked crowbar.]

Words of closely similar form and meaning are ON. *gafak*, *gafok* neut. javelin (perh. adopted from Eng.), Welsh *gafach* said to mean 'bearded arrow', Irish *gabla* lance, ONF. *gavelot* (12th c.), *gavelrot*, *gavelrot*, *garlot* (= Central F. *javelot*, It. *giaccolotto*) javelin, whence MDu. *gavelot*, *gaverlot*, MHG. *gabilt*; see also GAFF sb. The

relation between the words is uncertain. Thurneysen, followed by most recent etymologists, regards the Romic word as of Celtic origin; the OE. word may possibly be adopted from the OF. (though recorded earlier) or from its source.]

1. A spear for throwing; a dart, javelin. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülker 143/6 *Hastilia*, gafelucas. c 1050 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* I. 4238 *Catalpultis*, gafelucas. 1213 *Jocelin de Brakelonda* (Camden) 35 Baculum meum excussi ad modum teli quod vocatur gaveloc. a 1259 MATTH. PARIS an. 1256 (Rolls) V. 550 Frisones igitur... ipsum Willelmum cum jaculis, quae vulgariter gavelocos appellant, quorum maxime noticiam habent et usum... hostiliter insequenbanur. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* liv. 22 [lv. 21] (Horst.) Nescebat als oyle his saghs bene, And þai ere gaulokres [L. *jacula*] þam bitwene. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 297 Þe Wales parties bad vmbilaid þe brigge. With gaulokres and darters suilk ore was non sene. c 1400 *Swordene Bab.* 1426 Thai hurie him foule and slough his hors With gaulokres and wyth dartis. c 1450 *Merlin* 300, I saugh þem launche at hym knyves and gavelokkes and dartes. a 1650 *Merlin* 2158 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 489 [He] bare a gaulocke in his hand. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Royal Master*. v. 390 Two hundred spearmen, bearing each His gavl'oc crown'd with a stern warrior's head.

† 2. An artificial spur for a fighting cock. *Obs.* (Cf. GABLOCK 1, GAFF 3 a, GAFFLE 3, GAFFLET.)

1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 175 Cocks as big as Turkeys: which they Arm with Razors tied flat under the Claws, and faulched Two Inches, instead of Gavelocks.

3. An iron crowbar or lever. (Cf. GABLOCK 2.)

1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) 1. 349 Item, giffin for xijj stane of urre, to mak grath to Mons new cradill, and gaviokkis to ga with hir. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* III. 80, viij. mylne pycke ij axes one gavelocke of iron. c 1632 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) 1. 370 note, One iron gavelock, and one swea tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lairstones. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* I. 6 Thou sawest moreover a Stone cut out without hands, no man with Axe or Gavelock disovering it. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cambria*, *Ball.*, *Jeff & Job* ii. Nin leyke thee cud sling the gavelick. 1839 *Use Dict.* *Arts* 758 The greater part of the matters contained in the lead furnace is drawn over on the workstone, by means of a large rake called a gavelock. 1845 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gavelock*, a large iron crowbar for raising stone. 1880 *Antiquary* Apr. 187 On trying the ground on the north side of the fence with a gavelock, they came on the cover of a cist.

† **Gavelot**. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *gavelot*, F. *javelot*; see prec.] A javelin or casting-spear.

14. *Voc.* in Wt. Wülker 556/23 *Missile*, a shafte and a shetel and a gavelot. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4) (Wrongly explained as 'a warlike Engine to shoot stones or darts; a great sling'. So 1726 in KERSEY.)

Gaverick, *local* (Cornwall). The Red Gurnard. 1846 COUCH in *Zoologist* IV. 1402. (In recent Dicts.)

Gavial (gæ'viäl). *Zool.* Also in more correct forms, gar(r)hial, gharrial, ghuryal. [a. F. *gavial* (recorded 1789) corruptly ad. Hindustani

گھریال *ghariyāl*.] A sanrian inhabiting the Ganges, distinguished by its elongated muzzle from the American alligator and the African crocodile.

1825 HAMILTON *Handbk.*, *Gavial*. 1830 IYLL *Princ. Geol.* I. 243 The Gangeic crocodile, or Gavial (in correct orthography, Garial) is confined to the fresh water. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 115 The large alligator is unknown here; but the long-nosed animal called 'ghuryal' abounds. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xv. (1874) 284 There are fierce contests in their naive jungles, on the banks of the Ganges, between the gavial and the tiger. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sc.*, *Org. Nat.* I. 98/1 The Gangeic crocodile, called 'garrial' by the Hindoos. 1864 — *Lect. Power of God* 40 Gharrials are confined to India; alligators are limited to America.

Hence *Gavialia*, a crocodile belonging to the same family as the gavial.

1830 in *Century Dict.*

Gavotte (gævɒt). Also 7-8 gavote, 8-9 gavot(t). [a. F. *gavotte* (in Colgr. *gavote*), ad. mod. Pr. *gavoto*, dance of the Gavots, a name given in Provence to the natives of the Alps.] a. A kind of dance, resembling the minuet, but requiring a more lively movement. b. The music used to accompany this dance; a piece of music in common time, moderately quick, and consisting of two parts, each of which is repeated; frequently forming one of the movements of the Suite.

1696 *Tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 284 The Greek Dances are... a sort of Country Dance... and... a kind of Gavote or Branle, in which the Men and Women are mingl'd. 1727 *Forc.* etc. *Martin. Scribnerus* xii. (1741) 46 With the several modifications of this tune-playing quality in playing of Preludes, Sambas, Jigs, and Gavotts. 1776 Sir J. HAWKINS *Music* IV. iii. 1. 38 The Gavot... is hardly to be traced further backwards than... about the year 1670. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* iii. 65. I am certain he went to sleep one night after a gavotte with Montespan, and bas just awakened. 1879 *Crown's Dict. Music* I. 586/1 The gavotte should always begin on the third beat of the bar, each part finishing, therefore, with a half-bar.

attrib. 1774 BURNIEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vi. 82 It must not be imagined that in our simple airs of the gavot and minuet kind we have no musical rhythm.

Hence *Gavotte v.*, to dance a gavotte. *rare*—1.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* II. 62 In rusty gown gavotting it a ball.

Gaw (gə), sb. 1. *Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: perh. identical with *gaw* Sc. form of GALL sb. 2; but the sense is not easy to account for on this supposition.] (See quot. 1793 and 1812.) Also *attrib.*

had been a gay man, and was well acquainted with the town. 1791 BURKE *Let. to Member Nat. Assembly Wks.* VI. 36 The brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure, of gay, young, military sparks. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 40 The dissolute conduct of the gay circles in France is not of modern date. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Bl. vii* l. 111, 10, I.. posted myself on the high road, where the gay deceiver was sure to be intercepted. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 214 For some years he lived a cheerful, and even gay, though never a dissipated life, in Paris. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 103 The place was merely a gay suburb of the capital. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 382 The principal of the firm was what is termed 'gay'. He was particularly fond of attending public entertainments. He sported a little as well, and delighted in horse-racing. 1891 E. PEACOCK *M. Brendon* I. 302 This elder Narcissa had led a gay and wild life while beauty lasted. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 224 My patient was a married man, who admitted having been very gay in early life.

absol. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 196 On the vices of the young and gay he looked with aversion.

b. Hence, in slang use, of a woman: Leading an immoral life, living by prostitution. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 22 Two sisters—both gay. 1857 J. E. RICHIE *Night Side Lond.* 40 The gay women, as they are termed, are worse off than American slaves. 1868 *Sund. Times* 19 July 5/1 As soon as ever a woman has ostensibly lost her reputation, we, with a grim inappositeness, call her 'gay'. 1885 *Hull & Linc. Times* 26 Dec. 8/4 She was leading a gay life.

3. Bright or lively-looking, esp. in colour; brilliant, showy.

13. *K. Als.* 3204 Gret pruyde and gay gere. 13. *E. E. Allis*. P. A. 260 In his gardyn gracios gaye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Proh.* 111. Upon his arm he has a gay hancer. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) 141. He come in als may gere. Ryste as he an angelle were. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 My best gay cuppe of erthe. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa marrit Women* 365 He gathit me in a gay silk, et gudly arrayis. 1539 *Will of Asghyn* (Somerset Hs.). My gaye poutte of glass. 1574 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 6 His own gai gallant gaskins do and will descril et sufficiently. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 285 Too much cheerfulness of face and flourishing colours. 1660 BULWER *Antiprompet.* 260 The Brama's, who delight in such Gay-hahles. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pless of Wales* 1 Apr. The perpetual spring.. makes everything gay and flourishing. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. In every gay carriage that passed, he hoped to see the object of his constant thought. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. ii. They were now in that quarter which was filled with the gayest shops. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* (1860) 131 The Collinsia vine, a gay, dark purple flower. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Raff Skirl* III. 233 Their costumes were gay with ribbons. *absol.* 1842 MIALLE in *Nonconform.* II. 1 The civil magistrate, dressed in his gayest, approached the altar.

4. Finely or showily dressed. Now rare.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fentes* 231 Women y-nowe, of whiche somme thet were faire of hem-self and somme of hem were gay. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 241 Cleopatra made here gaye. c 1475 *Rauf Collycar* 484 He is the gayest in geir, that euer ground glaid. 1509 BARCLAY *Skye of Polys* (1570) 27 Women.. sell their soules and bodies to go gay. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. 1. 151 She that.. Neuer lackt Gold, and yet went neuer gay. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. 1. 7 The king was desirous of knowing the name of this gay gentleman. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* 11. 600 Vaunt not, gay bird i thy gorgeous plume. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 284 The armourer.. seeing one so gay in purple silks.

5. In immaterial sense: Brilliant, attractive, charming. † Formerly also of reasonings, etc.: Specious, plausible.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 11. Wks. 243/2 Those reasons seemed.. gay and glorious at the first sight. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 113 Thei with money, and gay promises, first corrupted a Miller. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Apol. Priv. Masse* 57 b. You will seeme with your gay glosses to glorifie the bloud of Christe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 70 Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. 5. 327, I would faine know what gay probabilities you could devise to dissuade him from this Resolution. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 392 Let not each gay turn thy rapture move. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope Wks.* IV. 17 All the gay varieties of diction were ready at his hand.

† 6. Brilliantly good; excellent, fine. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 54 A gud gay wynd out off the rycht art com. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. vii. (1822) 127 Becaus vertue wes honorit in this wise, it gaif occasion to women to do gay vassalage. 1540 HYRDE *iv. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Nv. But looke in the same booke, how goodly and gay is the prais of a good woman. 1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon*. *bef. Edu.* VI (1562) 125 The concord of brethreth, & agreeing of brethren is a gay thing. 1563 T. WILSON *Logike* 15 b. People, which have moche dispraised all temporall lawes.. thinkyng it mete that all common weales should onely have the Gospell, and none other lawe at all. This moche seme to some, a gaye sayng where as in deede, it is bothe foolishhe, and wicked. 1573 TISSER *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 80 The labour is little, the profit is gay. 1777 HARRISON *England* Ded. (1877) l. p. cix. And thus with hope of good although no gaie successe. 1893 TELL-TROTH'S *N. Y. Gift* 38 It is a gay thing to come to dignity.

† 7. Ironically. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 11 b. O gay payre of Byshoppes, which are so intangled in two examples only, that [etc.]. 1582 G. MARTIN *Discov. Corrupt. Script.* vii. 120 If these later Rabbines be the Hebrews that Beza meant, and which these gay English translators follow.

† 8. To have a gay mind: 'to have a good mind', to be very much inclined.

1557 POLE in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* III. App. lxviii. 238 Yf you.. had such a gay mynde to restore the ruyynes of the Churches.

7. Of quantity or amount. Pretty good, 'tolerable', 'middling'. *Sc. and north.* Also Gey.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Gay*, considerable, middling, ordinary. 1801 SEWARD *Lonsdale Dial.* 54 (E. D. S. No. 76) Thau knaes it ile be a gay dele, when it's o put tagidder. 1869 in *Lancet* Gloss. 1882 in *Lanc. Gloss.* 8. *dial.* In good health; well, convalescent.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. I am quite gay I thank you. 1876 in *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v. I heard thoo was badly, but thoo looks gay. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s.v. I don't feel very gay this morning.

9. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic, as gay-coloured, -flowered, -humoured, -looking, -seeming adjs.; gay-feather U.S., the name of a plant (see quot.).

1866 HOWELL *Venet. Life* xx. 342 Brilliant tapestries and other 'gay-coloured' cloths. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VI. 493 'Gay-feather, the common name for the *Alutris scariosa* and *spicata*. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 2 The 'gay-flowered Senecio of the Canaries, known in gardens under the name of *Cineraria*'. 1886 Mrs. BURNETT *Little Ld. Pauntleroy* vt. (1889) 114 Everything was bright and cheerful with gay-flowered chintz. 1889 F. M. PEARCE *Contrad.* x. It was a fresh, 'gay-humoured' day. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 3/3 A 'gay looking gig now put out from Palermo. 1955 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Beauty* 299 This vile world and these 'gay-seeming' things.

B. *adv.*

† 1. a. Brightly, showily = GAILY 1. b. In a gay mood, joyously = GAILY 2. *Obs.*

1415 HOCCELEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 414 Ymagines..causen men honure The seint after whome maad is that figure, And nat worshippe it how gay it be wrought. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 28 Send in your steid, your laideis grathit vp gay. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 7 Nor seelyng gamisht gaye with Imagry, Nor ritche attyre we see. 1633 B. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* (1851) 112 Not acknowledging any friend, but..the nurse, that dresses us gay. 1744 SARAH FIELDING *Dial Simple* II. 161 He was dressed very gay. 1754 J. SNEEBEADE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 140 This paid her Debits, and put some considerable Sum of Money in her Pocket, with which she lived as gay as before.

2. Very. Also in weaker sense: Considerably, 'pretty'. Frequent in *dial.* A gay few = a good few: see FEW 2 d. Often written GEX.

1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. disc.* Ep. Ded., Your Enemies (of which..you've had a gay convenient number). 1807 SIR J. CARR *Caled. Sketches* xii. 212 It is a gaie (very) honnie place to be out of the world. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii. I ken I'm gay thick in the head. 1884 *Gd. Words* 229 There was a gay few folks waiting to cross.

3. Comb. Chiefly with pres. and pa. pples., as gay-beeen (see BESEE II), -careering, -chirping, -molleyed, -painted, -shifting, -smiling, -spent, -spotted, -throned.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* O lijh. What saie you to Courtiers? these minion 'gaiheseen gentlemen. 1596 SPENSER *E. VI.* v. 38 Deckt with greene houghes, and flowers gay beeseene. 1824 T. FENRY *A Temperance*. 1. 45 Thy 'gay-careering soul. 1844 L. HOUCHTON *Palm Leaves* 132 The sparrow 'Gay-chirping by the door. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl.* 184 17 'Gay-molley'd pinks and sweet jonquils she chose. 1777 WATSON *Poems* 36 The butterfly, 'gay-painted soon, Explores awhile the tepid noon. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 190 The downward sun Looks out effulgent from amid the flush Of broken clouds 'gay-shifting to his beam. 1747 L. LYTTLETON *Monody Wks.* (1774) 630 Ye lawns 'gay-smiling with eternal green, O! have you my Lucy seen! 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 1037 Those busy hustling days, 'Gay-spend festive nights. 1728-46 — *Spring* 530 Not bred carnations; nor 'gay-spotted pinks. 1777 WATSON *Poems* 76 But since 'gay-thron'd in fiery chariot seen, Summer has smote each daisy-dappled dale.

C. *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [the adj. used *absol.*]

† 1. A gay lady. Also, rarely of a man, a 'gallant'. *Obs.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 970 Gawayn glyst on bat gay, bat graciously loket. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2679 Parys was purpos with pouer to wende Into Grece for a gay, all on grete wise. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* (Camden) xli. Then gloupn that gaye, Hit was no ferly in faye. c 1475 [see GAINAND].

2. Anything that looks gay or showy; an ornament; esp. one that is used to amuse a child. Now *dial.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Reddes* ii. 94 But how the gayes han y-gon, God wote the sothe, Amonge myrtyfull men alle these many yeres. c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* 30 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 94 This mannes name was Hamy. He coude full clete care. He loued pretty gayes. 1519 HORMAN *Virg.* 147 This bary hath many gayes hanging at his necke. 1601 DENBY *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 41 As if a theefe should be proud of his halter, a begger of his clouties, a child of his gay. 1655 tr. *De Par's Francion* ii. 36 He..took pleasure in such Gayes, on purpose to be the more noted by wearing Cloathes of the Common Mode. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Gays*, children's toys: often, broken earthenware.

† 3. *fig.* A 'toy', childish amusement. *Obs.*

1582 BRETON *Flourish Fancy*, etc. (Grosart) 28/1 Though (perhaps) most commonly each youth is given in deede, to followe gaye. 1591 SYLVESTER *Diu Bartas* l. iii. 1040 O how I grieve, dear Earth, that (given to gays) Most of best Wits contenn thee now a-days. 1667 L. STURCEY *Gospel-Glass* xxiii. (1670) 232 Forraigners breed their Children..to work those gayes with their hands. 1694 F. BRADGE *Disc. Parables* iii. 83 It highly concerns us..no longer childishly to doat upon empty gayes and trifles.

3. A picture in a book. Now *dial.* (chiefly used by children).

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 30 'Tis the gay in the lesson, that makes the child delight to learn. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Let.* (1662) 129 Finding him still eager to put a gay before his book, I design'd him this which is now a cutting. 1698 MILBOURNE *Notes Dryden's Virg.* 4 Who, in the inscription to his fine Gay in the Front of the Book, calls it very honestly Dryden's Virgil. 1839 C. CLARK *J. Noakes & M. Styles* 157 (E.D.S. No. 76) At a stall, soon Mary bote A hume-book full ov gays. 1884 BARING-GOULD *Mekahk* xxxii. 322 'The

master of Rest Hall is turning over a new leaf to-day.' 'Maybe—but I doubt it will be a blank one..It won't be a gay for him.'

† *Gay*, v. *Obs.* [f. the adj.] a. *intr.* To be gay. b. *trans.* To make gay; to give a bright and pleasant look to; to embellish.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. 170 Their natural towardness..doth call upon vs, to see them [girls] well brought vp..If we not we to be condemned of extreme vn-naturalnes, if we not we that by discipline, which is giuen them hy nature? 1641 HENRDE *J. Bruen* iv. 15 They are well contented that their children prve no wiser than themselves..nor have any skill in any arts but of Gaming, and Gaying. 1671 EACHARD *Obs. Answ. Grounds Cont.* *Clergy* (1705) 35 Children must have..gay'd and easie digestible Words.

† *Gayal* (gē'āl, gay'āl). Also 9 gayall, gual, g(h)yal. [Hindi *gayāl*] A semi-domesticated kind of ox common in Burmah, Assam, and Bengal; by some believed to be a variety of the GAUR; by others regarded as a distinct species (*Bibos frontalis*).

1790 *Asiatic Res.* II. 188 When a rich man has made a contract of marriage, he gives four or five head of *gayds* (the cattle of the mountains) to the father and mother of the bride. 1808 *Ibid.* VIII. 512 'The *Gayd!*', says Dr. Roxburgh, 'is nearly of the size and shape of the English bull'. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nnt. Hist.* 119 The gaur, the gayall, and other great wild oxen of India.

Gaybine (gē'bin). [f. GAY a. + BINE.] A name of several showy twining plants of the genera *Ipomoea* (Cent. *Dict.*) and *Pharbitis*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 523/1 *Gaybine*, *Pharbitis*.

Gaydiang (gē'dian). An Annamese vessel, somewhat resembling a Chinese junk.

1855 OCLIVIE, Suppl., *Gay-diang*, a vessel of Anam, generally with two, but in fine weather with three masts..with lofty triangular sails.

Gayety: see GAIETY.

Gayge, *obs.* form of GAGE.

Gayhole, -holer, *obs.* ff. JAIL, JAILER.

† *Gay horse*, *Obs.*—[f. GAY a. + HORSE.]

A bugbear or hobgoblin, carried about at plays and public shows, with wide jaws and great teeth.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 147/2 A Gay horse, *manducus*.

Gayish (gē'ish). [f. GAY a. + -ISH.]

1. Somewhat gay.

1824 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 600 There's a gayish song on the subject.

2. *dial.* Fairly good or large; 'tolerable'.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A gayish crop'.. 'A gayish sample'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'It's a gayish step to gan i, or it's 'gayish and far'.

Gayity, *Gayitry*: see GAIETY, GAYTRY.

† *Gaylede*, *Obs.*—

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 22 *Gaylede*. Take Almaunde Mylke and Flowre of Rys, and do per-to Sugre or Hony, and Powder Gyngere; j pen take figys, an kerue hem a-to, or Roysnys y-bole, or harde Wastel y-dicyd and colour it with Saunders, and sette it and dresse hem yn.

Gayl(e), *Gayler*, -or, *obs.* ff. JAIL, JAILER.

Gay-Iussac tower (gē'li'us[s]ak). [See next.]

(See quot. 1888.)

1888 W. W. FISHER *Elem. Chem.* vii. 72 In order to catch any nitric oxide which would otherwise pass away (in the manufacture of sulphuric acid), and he lost in the air, a tower, called a Gay-Iussac's tower..filled with coke is interposed, and the gases from the chambers are passed through it. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 2/6 The defendants were having repacked a gay Iussac tower.

Gaylussite (gē'li'us[s]it). *Min.* [f. the name of Gay-Lussac, a celebrated French physicist + -ITE. Named by Boussingault in 1826.] A double carbonate of calcium and sodium, found in white or yellowish crystals.

1826 BRAND'S *Trin.* XXI. 406 New Mineral—the Gay-Lussite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 301 Gay-Lussite.

Gayly, *Gayn*—: see GAILY, GAIN.

Gayness (gē'nēs). [f. GAY a. + -NESS.] The quality, condition or state of being gay.

† 1. Delight, merriment, pleasure. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 8r But in gaynesse and in glotonye..for glotten her goode hem-selue, And breken nougite to the beggar. 1435 MISYRN *Fire of Love* ii. x. 97 Oftymes also odyr noys happyns bat gaynes & swetes of lufars sturblys. 115..in Pinkerton *Ann. Scot. Poems* (1786) 192 The gaynis of my yeiris gen, The flours of my fresche youtheid, I wait nocht how away is went.

† 2. Gay appearance, brightness of colour, dressiness, display, pomp. *Obs.*

c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* ii. xviii. 255 For to speke and write tho words in sum gaynes and bewte..thei visiden certein colours of treborik. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* iv. xix. (1634) 727 Cleskes didt everywhere sheare their heads, least they should seeme to covet the gaynesse of haire. a 1594 *AVIMER* in Strype *Life* xvii. (1701) 274 Oh! ye English ladies, learn rather to make youy Queen rich for your Defence, than your Husbands poor for your garish Gayness. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* l. ii. A modest eye forceth affection, Whilst outward gaynesse light looks but entice. 1660 S. FORD *Loyal Subj. Exhull.* 21 Such pomp and glory as declared how glad his Subjects were in their hearts, by the gayness of their habits. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1677) 77 In Hyla..be dwelt..And known was by the gayness of his belt.

† 3. A decoration, distinction. *Obs.*

1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 338 The Orator..takes place next the Doctors, is at all their Assemblies and Meetings and sits above the Proctors, is Regent or Non-regent at his pleasure, and such like Gaynesses. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Those borrowed words & gaynesses, that Englishmen have pickt and cul'd from other Tongues.

3. = GAIETY 1.

1896 *Advance* (Chicago) Oct. 438 'There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip', she quoted with a gayness that belied her own words.

Gayole, Gayre, obs. forms of JAIL, GEAR.

Gaysh(e, Gaysling, obs. ff. GASH, GOSLING.

Gaysome (gā'sōm), a. Now rare. [f. GAY a. + -SOME.] a. Full of gaiety; blithe, buoyant, cheerful. b. Inspiring with gaiety; cheery; pleasant.

a. 1630 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rohb. Normandie* vii, And he'd with heat of gayness youth did venter, With warlike troops the Norman coast to enter. c1631 *Chapman* *Iliad* xi. 104 His breast was heightened with the fire Of gaisome youth. 1839 *Moir* *Poems*, *To Bust of my Son* v, A gaisome elf, whose heart had ne'er Been tamed by grief.

b. 1633 *Ford* *Broken Heart* ii. 1, 'Island I' prison; A prison is as gaisome: we'll no islands. 1831 *Lincoln* *Gaz.* 14 Oct. 3/4 Oh, ask me not to sing to-night, Nor bid me touch the gaisome lute. 1854 *W. White* *To Swift*, & back ii. (1855) 16 Paris... its dingy quarters as well as its gaisome places.

Gayson, var. GASP.

Gaysp, obs. form of GEASON.

Gayte, obs. form of GATE sb.², GOAT.

† **Gaytry, gayitry**. Obs. [? altered from GAIETY, after *poetry, cognetry*, etc.] = GAIETY.

1655 *FULLER* *Piscag* iv. vi. 111 A Bride (though never so mean a person, or silly servant) is decked and dressed in all gayitry lent unto her by her neighbours. 1686 *CROWNE*, *Sir C. Nice* ii. 11 He's the General Guittare of the Town, inlay'd with every thing Women fancy; Gaytry, Gallantry, Delicacy, Nicety, Courtesy.

Gayt, obs. form of GATE sb.¹

Gazabo, var. GAZEBO.

Gazaflyace: see GAZOPHILACE.

Gaze (gā'z), sb. Also 6 gaze. [f. GAZE v.]

† 1. That which is gazed or stared at. Obs.

(In the first quot. *gaze* may be another word or an unmeaning invention.)

[1529] *SKELTON* *Garl. Laurell* 1206 This fustian maistres and this giggish gaze. 1542 *UDALL* *Erasm. Apophth.* 25 But this wise manne thought better to shewe of hymself an example of paciente suffreance, then to shewe a gaze or sight for folkes to laugh at, in... contending wth his wife. 1546 *LANGLEY* *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* vi. viii, 125 Outwarde apparell of the body, which is rather a glorious gaze then anye godlye edifying. c1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* v, Those bowers that with gentle worke did frame The lovely gaze where every eye doth dwell. 1671 *MILTON* *Samson* 34 Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze. 1739 *MELMOTH* *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 382 Who are more the gaze and admiration of the people in general? 1797 *Mrs. A. M. BENNETT* *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 223 His father lolled in his coach, and was the gaze of the village of Penry.

2. The act of looking fixedly or intently; a steady or intent look.

1566 *DRANT* *Hornet's Sat.* i. vii. 205 For weryed with my bookishe gaze, I noynte with supple oyle My loutynous limmes. c1590 *GREENE* *Fr. Bacon* x. 126 Fancy that slip-peth in with a gaze, goeth out with a winke. 1712 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 406 6 In vain, you envious Streams, so fast you flow, To hide her from a Lover's ardent Gaze. 1718 *Entertainer* No. xxii. 148 Beauty such as mov'd the whole City to Gaze, and Admiration. 1794 *COLERIDGE* *Death Chatterbox* 66 Thy sullen gaze she bade thee roll On scenes that well might melt thy soul. 1822 *W. IRVING* *Braceb. Hall* xxvii. 244 Every event is a matter of gaze and gossip. 1849 *KMACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 235 The corpse... was exhibited during several days to the gaze of great multitudes. 1879 *FARRAR* *St. Paul* (1883) 138 Who was this to whom His followers turned their last gaze?

ffg. 1814 *CARY* *Dante, Parad.* v. 120 The sun... when his warm gaze Hath on the ample of thick vapours prey'd. 1841 *BROWNING* *Pippa* 13 Oh, Day, if I squander a wavelet of thee... The least of thy gazes or glances.

3. Phrases. † a. At first gaze: at first sight. To give (a person) the gaze: to be a spectator of, look on at. (To have) in gaze: in prospect. To set oneself at gaze: to expose oneself to view, display oneself.

1577 *STANVHURST* *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed (1587) II. 36/2 You must not thinke... that you were sent gouernour into Ireland... to pen your selfe vp within a towne or citie to giue rebels the gaze, to [etc.]. — *Chron. Irel.* libd. 83/2 One of the earlie his captives presented him a band of Kerns... and withall demanded of the erle in what service he would haue them imployed: Marie (smoth he) let them stand by and giue vs the gaze. 1630 *BROME* *Court Beggar* ii. Wks. 1873 I. 206 To set your selfe at gaze to draw them on. a 1657 *R. LOVEDAY* *Lett.* (1663) 235 repugnant to any apprehension that at first gaze did not appear a visible aid to the cause.

b. At gaze, † at a gaze or the gaze: said of a deer (now chiefly *Her.*: see quot. 1828-40), also of persons: in the attitude of gazing, esp. in wonder, expectancy, bewilderment, etc. So in to stand at († a, the) gaze, † to set at the gaze, etc. † To hold at gaze: to hold fascinated. Also with other preps. as † in a gaze, on, upon the gaze; † To put to the gaze: to pounce, nonplus. See also AGAZE.

c1430 [see AGAZE]. 1579 *LVLV* *Enphus* (Arb.) 78, I haue read, that the whole herd of Deere stand at the gaze, if they smell a sweete apple. 1594 *GREENE* & LOOPE *Looking Gl.* (1598) A4 Whose eye holds wanton Venus at a gaze. 1603 *KOLINS* *Hist. Turks* (1638) 309 A shepherd... stricken with the majesty of the man, stood at gaze vpon him. 1624 *BACON* *Hem. VII.* 137 Especially as many as were English: who were at a gaze looking strange one vpon another. 1646 *SIN* *C. CAVENTISH* *Lett. to Fell* in R. Vaughan *Protect. Cromwell* (1838) II. 374 The business is too difficult for me to judge of, if it puts our learned men here to the gaze. a 1657 *R. LOVEDAY* *Lett.* (1663) 140, I had still a likelihood in gaze. a 1700 *DRYDEN* *Orvid's* Epist. Pref., Pindar is generally known to be a dark Writer, to want Connexion... to soar out

of Sight, and leave his Reader at a Gaze. 1704 *SWIFT* *Tale of a Tub*, This vapour... had so long set the nations at a gaze. a 1715 *BURNET* *Own Time* (1823) I. 128 And when the time of setting out the fleet came on, all were in a gaze whither it was to go. 1736 *BOLINGBROKE* *Patriot* (1749) 22 All indifferent men stood as it were at a gaze. 1817 *CHALMERS* *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1830) 139 There is nothing that can so set his adoring myriads upon it as the gaze. 1828-40 *BERRY* *Enceph. Her.* i. s.v., The hart, stag, buck, or hind, when borne in coat-armour, looking affronted or full-faced, is said to be at gaze... but all other beasts in this attitude are called guardant. 1859 *J. WHITE* *Hist. France* (1860) 20 On this occasion all Europe was on the gaze. 1864 *ROUETTE* *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 5 (ed. 3) 310 Vert, three Harts at gaze or. 1874 *FARRAR* *Christ* II. lxi. 407 The great body of the people seem to have stood silently at gaze.

c. At gaze: by sight (said of a hunting-dog).

1865 *G. F. BERKELEY* *Life & Recoll.* II. 236, I called on my deer dog 'Thor' to help me; for he could run a deer by nose as well as at gaze.

Gaze (gā'z), v. Also 5 gaze, 5-6 gaze, 6 gaze, gaze. [Of unknown origin; possibly f. the same root as GAW v., with an -s- suffix. Rietz gives a Sw. dial. gawe to gaze, stare.]

1. intr. † In early use: To look vacantly or curiously about; also, to stare, open one's eyes (with astonishment). In modern use: To look fixedly, intently, or deliberately at something. Now chiefly literary.

c1386 *CHAUCE* *Clark's T.* 1003 The peple gazed vp and down, For they were glad... To han a newe lady. c1430 *Stans Puer* 9 in *Babes Bk.* 27 Be symple in cheer; caste not bi looke aside, Gaze [v. r.] gazeel not about, turnynge bi sight oueral. c1530 *H. RUODES* *Bk. Nurture* 175 *ibid.* 76 Gaze thou not to and fro as one that's voyde of curtesye. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Ecclus.* ix. 7 Go not aboute gasinge in every layne of the cite. 1667 *PEVYS* *Diary* (1879) IV. 109, I did make them all gaze to see themselves served so nobly. 1674 *N. Cox* *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 50 That the Hare-finder should giue the Hare three Sohoes before he put her from her Lear, to make the Grey-hounds gaze and attend her rising. 1700 *DRYDEN* *Cymon & Iphig.* 171 With trembling heart Gazing he stood, nor would nor could depart. 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 117 He stops, gazes round him, and seems to recover his natural tranquillity. 1812 *J. WILSON* *Isle of Palms* ii. 507, long they gaze with meeting eyes. 1869 *FREEMAN* *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 71 Men gazed and wondered in every land.

b. Const. at, on, upon. Also in indirect passive. 1553 *EDEN* *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 39 And stode gasinge on him and feling his apparell. 1683 *STANVHURST* *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67, I ran too Priamus razz cord, at castel I gazed. 1631 *GOUGE* *God's Arrow* v. Ded. 406 You haue brought me forth into the open field, and set me up to be gazed on, and baited at. 1674 *N. Cox* *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 57 The Hart... when he is... not afraid, he wonders at everything he seeth and taketh pleasure to gaze at them. 1758 *JOHNSON* *Idler* No. 7 3 The natives... gaze upon a tumbler. 1820 *W. IRVING* *Sketch Bk.* I. 40, I haue often noticed the mute rapture with which he would gaze upon her in company. 1866 *G. MACDONALD* *Ann. O. Neigh.* i. (1867) 15 The boy gazing at the red and gold and green of the sunset sky. 1870 *MORRIS* *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 387 So up the long street then, Gazing about, well gazed at, went the men.

c. quasi-trans. with adv. or phrase expressing result.

1713 *CRESS* *Winchelsea Misc. Poems* 12 The amazed Emperor, when Cleopatra anchor'd in the Bay... Like his own Statue stood, and gaz'd the world away. 1735 *SOMERVILLE* *Gaze* iii. 497 An obsequious Crowd, As if by stern Medusa chaz'd to Stones. 1792 *S. ROGERS* *Pleas. Mem.* i. 218 So Scotia's Queen, as slowly danced the day, Rose on her couch and gazed her soul away.

2. trans. To stare at, look fixedly at. *poet.*

c1591 *DANIEL* *Sonn.* xxvi. in Arb. *Garner* I. 59 When, if she grieue to gaze her in her glass... Go you, my verse! I go tell her what she was. 1593 *DRAYTON* *Idea* 593 So doth the Plov-man gaze the wand'ring Starre. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* vii. 258 Strait toward Heav'n my wondering Eyes I turn'd, And gaz'd a while the ample Skie. 1839 *BAILEY* *Festus* xxii. (1848) 281 As who dare gaze the sun.

Gazebo (gā'z-bō). Also 9 gazebo, gazebo(o), gazebo. [Commonly explained as a humorous formation on GAZE v., imitating Lat. futurus like *videbo* 'I shall see' (cf. LAVABO); but the early quots. suggest that it may possibly be a corruption of some oriental word.]

1. A turret or lantern on the roof of a house, usually for the purpose of commanding an extensive prospect; also, a similar erection in a garden or pleasure ground; a belvedere or look-out.

1754 *W. & J. HALFPENNY* *New Designs* iv. 2 The Elevation of a Chinese Tower or Gazebo. 1790 *W. WRIGHT* *Grotesque Archit.* 7 The whole is lighted from the top. 1828 *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 316 Kent and his followers had temples, obelisks, and gazebos of every description in the park. 1858 *W. WHITE* *Month in Yorksh.* 288, I was first led to the gazebo on the roof that I might enjoy the prospect of the town and neighborhood.

2. A projecting window or balcony.

1843 *Mrs. ROMER* *Rhone, Darro*, etc. II. 354 The houses [at Valetta, Malta] are invariably built of stone, and provided with large projecting balconies or gazebos covered and glazed, which open and close at pleasure. a 1871 *A. B. GRANVILLE* *Autobiog.* I. 223 Dwelling-houses... present lofty walls without windows towards the street except here and there a single latticed gazebo.

Gazez (gā'z), nonce-wd. [f. GAZE v. + -EE.]

One who is stared at. 1853 *DE QUINCY* *Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. I. 155 Such a group would relieve both parties—gazers and gazez—from too distressing a consciousness of the little business on which they had met.

† **Gazeful**, a. Obs. [f. GAZE sb. + -FUL; a Spenserian word.] That gazes intently.

1595 *SPENSER* *Hymn Heavenly Beautie* 12 The ravish'd bairns of gazeful men might reare To admiration of that heavenly light. 1596 — *F. Q.* iv. x. 28 Which when as I... beheld with gazeful eye, I thought there was none other heaven then this.

Gaze-hound. Also 6-7 gaze-hound. [f. GAZE sb. + HOUND sb.] A species of dog used in hunting, which follows its prey by sight and not by scent. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1590 *J. CAUS* *De Canibus Brit.* 11 Similiter a verbo nostrati gaze, (quod fixus rem aliquam contueri est) Gasebunde appellatur nostris, quem ante Agasum nominari diximus. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM* *Art of Survey* 9, English Mastiffs, Gaze Houndes (or Lurchers) and Tumbler are in request. 1714 *TICKELL* in *Steel's* *Poet. Misc.* 178 See'st thou the Gaze-hound! how with Glance severe From the close Herd he marks the destin'd Deer! 1808 *SCOTT* *Marm.* ii. Intro. 41 And foresters in green-woad trim, Lead in the leash the gaze-hounds grim. 1869 *BLACKMORE* *Lorna D.* xxii, I entered the house with some wrath upon me at seeing the gaze-hounds in the yard.

Gazel, var. GHAZAL.

Gazeless, a. rare⁻¹. [f. GAZE sb. + -LESS.] Sightless, unseeing.

a 1819 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Progr. Admiration* 118 Desire lies dead upon the gazeless eye.

Gazelle (gā'z-lē). Also 6-7 ? gugelle, 8 ghazel, 9 gazel (error. gashal). [a. F. gazelle (OF. gazel, recorded in 14th c.) = Sp. gazela, gacela, gacel, Pg. gazella, It. gazzella, ad. Arab. جازال, which

prob. passed first into Sp. and thence to the other Rom. tongues.]

A small delicately-formed antelope, of which the typical species (*Gazella Dorcas*) is a native of Northern Africa; other varieties are found in various parts of Africa and Asia. The gazelle is especially noted for the grace of its movements and the softness of its eyes.

[1582 *N. LICHFIELD* *Castanheda's Discov. E. Ind.* ii. 6b, Also they doe eate of beastes, which they call Gazelas.] 1600 *J. PORY* tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 39 Heere also, besides goates, sheepe, deere, Gugelle, conies... and ostriches. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 995 The Gazelle, or wild African Shee-goat (the same with the Dorcas or Strepsiceros). 1745 tr. F. BERNIER in *Harl. Misc.* II. 184 Likewise leopards, or panthers tamed, which they use in the hunting of Gazelles. 1807-8 *W. IRVING* *Salmag.* (1824) 382 The turtle-dove, the timid fawn, the soft-eyed gazel... resorted to its vicinity. 1813 *BYRON* *Ghazal* 474. 1822 *GOOD* *Study Med.* I. 271 They [Bezoars] are white, yellow, or brownish; that of the gazel is greenish blue. 1851 *LAVARD* *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nivezh* xiii. 352 Plenty of... gazelles, wild boars, and lions for the chase.

b. attrib. as gazelle-antelope; gazelle-eyed adj. 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 72 A gazelle-eyed beauty is considered as the highest compliment that a lover can pay. 1850 *SWAINSON* *Quadrup.* § 265. 266 The gazelle antelopes may, then, be said to have their horns lyre-shaped. Hence Gaze-line a., 'akin to the gazelle' (Cassell).

Gazement. rare. [f. GAZE + -MENT.] Stare, look, observation.

1596 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* v. iii. 17 Then forth he brought his snowy Florimel... Covered from peoples gazement with a velle. 1829 *BLACKIE* *Mag.* XXV. 81 There he look'd with ceaseless gazement on its walls.

Gazer (gā'z-er). Also 6 gāser. [f. GAZE v. + -ER.]

1. One who gazes or looks steadily, esp. from motives of curiosity.

1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 4 He [Zachues] stood a lofte in a tree to bee a gazer vpon one that came and no mo. 1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Commun.* 1st Exhort., If ye stand by as gazers and lookers on them that do communicate. 1590 *GREENE* *Never too late* (1600) 2 Lockes where loue did sit and twine Nets to snare the gazers eyne. 1649 *MILTON* *Eikon*, *Prof. Wks.* (1851) 332 The concealed portraiture before his Book... sett there to catch fools and silly gazers. 1742 *YOUNG* *Nt. Th.* viii. 493 Fain would he make the world his pedestal; Mankind the gazers. 1818 *BYRON* *Ch. Har.* iv. clii, How smiles The gazer's eye with philosophic mirth. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 625 Tower Hill was covered... with an innumerable multitude of gazers.

2. The name of a fish.

1861 *J. CUICH* *Brit. Fishes* I. 68 Broad headed Garer. *Polyptropus macer*, Nobis.

† **Gazett** (t), Obs. [a. F. gazette (obs.), a. It. gazetta.] A Venetian coin of small value.

The earliest quots. give its value as about three farthings, but Cotgr. says of the F. gazette, 'scarce worth our farling'; and quot. 1682 agrees with this. Probably its worth varied in different places, as it was coined at Venice for circulation in the Levant.

1605 *B. JONSON* *Volpone* ii. ii. (1609) E2, What monstrous, and most painful circumstance is here, to get some three, or foure Gazetts! Some three-pence 1/4th whole, for that will come too. 1632 *BROME* *Novella* iii. Wks. 1873 I. 143 *Padra.* Take from my hand a peece of foure Gazetts. *Paula*. That's three-pence sterling; you are bounteous, Sir. 1682 *WHITTE* *Journ. Greece* i. 43 The owners sell the rest for two Gazetts the pound, which is not a halfpenny English.

Gazette (gā'z-ēt), sb. Forms: 7 gazotta, gasotta (pl. gazottti, gazettaes), 7-8 gazot(t), (7) gaziottto, 8 gazotto, 7- gazetto. [n. F. gazette, ad. It. gazetta, pl. gazette (whence the earliest forms in English), app. so called from the coin of that name (see GAZET), which may have been the sum paid

† **Gazophilace.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *gazophilate*, ad. late L. *gazophylacium*.] = GAZOPHYLACIUM.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1283 pe golde of be gazafylace . . Wyth alle be vrmines of bat hous, he hamptred to-geder. [1583 FULKE Def. xxi. 507 Yea, I would gladly know, why among so many Greekish and Latine-like terms, Gazophylacium is not a Gazophile but a 'treasure'.]

† **Gazophile.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *gazophile*, corruptly ad. late L. *gazophylacium*; see next. The quot. is a close translation from Octovien de S. Gelais, *Ep. d'Ovide*, quoted by Godefroy, s.v.]

A treasury, storehouse (in fig. sense).
1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 7. I began to reuolue the library of my vnderstanding, ande i socht all the secreit corneris of my gazophile.

† **Gazophylacium.** *Obs.* [a. late L. *gazophylacium*, ad. Gr. *γαζοφυλάκιον*, f. *γάλα* treasure + *φυλάσσειν* to guard, keep.] The box in which offerings to the Temple were received; a strong-box or treasure-chest.

1377 *LANGLE. P. Pl. B.* xiii. 197 Haued nougt . . the pore widwe [more] for a peire of mythes Than alle tho that offreden in-to gazafylacium. [1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xix. cxxviii. (1495) 934 Gazofylacium is an hutche in the whyche is put what is offrid in the Temple.] 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 259/1 What monie was raised to the popes gazophylacium, I leaue to the estimation of the reader. 1681 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 105 There seemed to be a kind of pious contention in the people . . who should be allowed to bring in their offerings to this sacred Gazophylacium. 1697 *EVELYN Numism.* viii. 266 Blood who made that hold attamp on the Royal Gazophylacium in the Tower.

† **Gazous.** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *gaz* GAS sb. + -OUS.] Of the nature of gas, gaseous.

1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. l.* 272 Many naturalists, as well as he, conceived this substance to be neither animal nor vegetable, but to be merely an aerial or gaseous cum.

Gazy (gē'zi), *a. rare.* [f. *GAZE* sb. + -Y.]

a. Affording a wide prospect. b. Given to gazing. 1745 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 382 Has he laid himself down upon the gazy hill, to take breath a little? 1833 *HOLME LEE Loving & Serving* II. ix. 161 The most gazy and dreamy and restless of the people had learnt to keep their heads straight.

Gazette, *obs. form of GAZETTE.*

Geach, *sb. slang.* ? *Obs.* A thief. So *Geach v. trans.*, to steal.

1821 *HAGGART Life* 56 He was a tolerable geach. *Ibid.* 70 We saw a conish cow . . with his back to the wall, beset by a great number of geachs. *Ibid.* 73, I bought two wedge table-feeders . . which I knew had been geached from the house of Mrs. Campbell.

Geadephagous (dʒi'ædɛfə'gəs), *a. Also erron. geoo.* [f. mod.L. *Geadephag-a* (f. Gr. *γῆ* earth + *ΑΔΕΦΑΓΑ* + -OUS.) Of or pertaining to the *Geadephaga*, a tribe of terrestrial and predaceous beetles. 1884 *ATHENÆUM* 22 Mar. 381/2 Mr. E. A. Fitch exhibited a large geadephagous larva.

Geagged, *obs. form of JAGGED.*

Geal (dʒi'æl), *a. rare.* [badly f. Gr. *γῆ* earth + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the earth regarded as a planet. *Geal tides*: tides (on the moon) due to the earth's attraction.

1883 *WINCHELL World-Life* II. iii. § 2 (1889) 384 The geal tide on the moon will be about eighty times higher than the lunar tide on the earth.

Geal (dʒi'l), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* In 5 gell(yn. [a. f. *gelle-r*—L. *gelare* to freeze. Cf. *CONGEAL*]. *trans. and intr.* To stiffen as with cold, to congeal. The examples are often difficult to separate from those of *geal*, *GEL* v. (with 'hard' g), to tingle as with cold.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/1 Gellyn, or congeellyn (to-gedyr), *geal*, *congelat*. 1608 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1978 II. 133 We found the Duke my father gealde in blood. 1633 H. A. *Parthenia Sacra* 190 It [the mother-pearl] forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard, and geale, as it were. 1804 *TARRAS Poems* 19 Wer't no for houp. Our very hearts wou'd geal.

Hence *Geal'ing ppl. a.*

1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* v. 4. § 229 Gealing frostes cause springs and welles . . in the depth of winter to smoke with heate.

Geale, **Gealous**, *obs. ff. JAIL, JEALOUS.*

Gean (gim). Now chiefly *Sc.* Forms: (6) *guyne*, (7) *guind*, (8) *guigne*, (guynne), (8-9) *gean*, (geen), (9) *guean*. [a. F. *guigne* (in the 14th c. spelt *guine*). Of unknown origin: Sp. has *guinda*, Pg. *ginja* of similar meaning.

Some have suggested that the word may be connected with OSI, *viñja*, Lih. *viñna*, Romanian *viñna*, mod.Gr. *Βινω*, and more remotely with OHG. *uhsala* (mod.Gr. *uichsel*), It. *visciola*; but this is very doubtful.]

The wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), tree and fruit.

a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc ij. When the guynes come, the season of cherries is not come. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* II. cxxiv. 221 In the season of cherries and guinds. 1765 *EARL HADINGTON Forest-trees* 17 The Black Cherry. This is called the Geen beer. 1839 *JARONIE Brit. Birds* II. 78 They [missel-thrushes] are remarkably fond of ripe geans. 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 382/1 The Gean . . grows in rocky, dry woods. attrib. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 16 Birch, Geen-tree, and Mountain Ash. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Sch. x.* (1857) 201 To strip the geuan-trees of their wild cherries.

† **Geance.** *Obs. rare*—1. ? An imagined rustic pronunciation of *chance*.

1633 *B. JONSON Tale Tub* II. iv. Vaith, would I had a few more geances on't!

Geand, *geant*, *obs. forms of GIANT.*

† **Geane.** *Obs.* Also 5 *geone*, *gene*, 5-7 *Joane*. See also *JEAN, JANE*. The English form of the

name of Genoa (F. *Gènes*, It. *Genova*); used attrib. in designations of commodities imported thence. *Treacle of Geane*: see *TREACLE*.

c. 1456 *SIR J. PASTON in Paston Lett.* No. 563. II. 293. I sende youw—ij. tracle pottes of Geane as my potecarie swerthint to me, and moreover of that they were never ondoos syns they come from Geane. 1466 *Alann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 369 My master toke his man to kepe a potte of geene to put in grene gyngyr. 1494 *Will of Astrey* (Somerset Ho.), 50 bales of Jeane wood. 1545 *Riches Custom ho.* bij b. Geane paper the reame. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* v. 14 b. Some of them doe carrie with them compasses of Geane. a. 1618 *Rates Merchandize* Lij. Treacle of Ieane the pound viij d.

Geanticlinal (dʒi'æntiklɪnəl), *a. and sb. Geol.*

[f. Gr. *γῆ* earth + *ANTICLINAL*].

A. adj. Of the nature of a general upward flexure of the earth's crust.

1879 *DANA Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 818 Many mountains owe half or more of their elevation above the sea level to geanticlinal movements.

B. sb. A general upward flexure of the earth's crust.

187. *DANA Man. Geol.* (ed. 2) 752 (Cent.) The part of the force not expended in producing them carried forward an upward bend, or geanticlinal, of the vast Rocky Mountain region as a whole. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 818 Geanticlinals or upward flexures in the crust that become permanent elevations. 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 3) 631 The squeezing up of this mass of rock into a geanticlinal.

Geare (gē'ar), *sb.* Forms: 3 *gere*, 4-5 *ger*, 4 *guere*, 5-6 *gheere* (e, 4-5 *gare*, 5-6 *gayre*, *gaire*, *goyre*, 4-9 *ge*(o)r(e), *geir*(e), 5-6 *gayer*, 6-8 *geare*, 6-*ger*. [ME. *ger*, prob. ad. ON. *gerwi*, *gerwi* = OE. **geriu* (poet. in pl. *gearwe*, with pre-Eng. change of declension), OS. *garewi*, *gerwi*, OHG. *garawit*, *gar(e)wit*—O. Teut. **garwiti*—wk. fem., f. **garwiti*—ready, YARE, whence **garwiti* to make ready, ON. *gerwa*, *gerwa*, *gera*, *gera* to make, *GARV*. It is prob. unnecessary to assume as the source an ON. **geri* with a dropping of the *v* (w) similar to that in *gera*, *gera*, the common prose forms of the verb *gera*; there was app. in ME. a disposition to reduce *rw* to *r* after a stressed palatal vowel.]

I. Equipment. Cf. *FURNITURE* 4.

1. collect. sing. († rarely *pl.*) Apparel, attire, dress, vestments.

a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* x. 36 Heo gylstede ase gold when hit glemede, use ner gome so gladly on gere. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1811 Pat we gon gay in oure gere. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 227 Let clothe in the same gere. 1450-70 *Colagros & Gaw.* 158 And girdill ourgill, and whir light gere. 1465 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 25 II. 233 I beseeche you that this ger be not forget, for I have not an hole hose for to doon. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Criscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 13 Item for waysiding of the church gere vii iij s. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 775, can devyse my gere after the courtly manner. 1530 *NOTTINGHAM Rec.* III. 353 For making the dawnsays gayre. 1563-97 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) II. 38/1 They did it to shew their new gay gere. 1727 *VANBR. & CIB. Prov. Husb.* I. White (1730) 295 My Lady's gere alone were as much as filld four portmantulks. 1796 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) II. 196, I have put on all my birthday gere. 1798 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 61 Dressed in holiday gere. 1807 *WORDSW. White Doe* III. 64 Noisy swarms of peasants in their homely gere. 1857 *HOLLAND Bay Path* xxiv. 28 Mr. Pynchon himself, in his rusty travelling gere. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Wks.* II. 206 She packed her own marriage gere . . with her own hand.

† **b. Appendages to a (clerical) vestment.** *Obs.* 1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees 1897) 37 Albes and other gear belonging to the aforesaid vestment. *Ibid.* 55 One old vestment . . and one . . without gear.

† **c. pl. Habits, manners.** *Obs. rare.*

The earliest recorded sense: placed here as being possibly a forced application of sense 1, suggested by the L. *habitus*. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Pe deuel. . . tof forðs geres hwele after fox, hwele after wulve, hwele after leun, hwele after oðre, and on ech of his deden is iefed to be deore wuas geres he fortoed. *Ibid.* 165 He . . tof forðs geres after wilde deore, sume after beore, sume after wulve, sume after oðer deor. *Ibid.* 209.

2. Armour, arms, warlike accoutrements. Rarely *pl.* Also *fighting-gear.* *Obs. exc. arch.*

c. 1205 *LAV. 13679* On ich wulle mid mine gere. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7533 Dos awai, he [David] said, 'his gere, Certen can i nan armes bere'. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 165 That . . fand Gif Harper in his ger. And, for sa gude his armys wer, Thai [etc.]. c. 1420 *AYMER. Arth.* xxiv. Qwen thou art armut in this gere, Take this schild and this speer. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 88 a/2 Thai made theyr gere redy and departed. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VII.* c. 6 Any Armour or defenceable Geer of War. 1546 in *Tyler Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 374 After yame came the young laird . . and wiit men with hym all in geir. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. v. v. Of serviceable figing-ger small stock. 1864 *SKEAT Upland's Poems* 376 The host comes slowly onward, equipped with warlike gear.

3. a. Accoutrements of a riding horse, or his rider. († Formerly also *pl.*) Now always explicitly *riding-gear*.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander 790** (Dublin) Grathes on his gay gere, & Ben a gilt sadyl. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxij. Vike mon his own schall have, That he syttes upon, Sadyl, braydill, and oðer gere. 1535 *COVERFORD Zech.* xiv. 20 At that tyme shal the rydinge ger of y^e horses be holyt vnto the Lorde. 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebastian* I. i. Wks. 1883 VII. 342 And. Thou wilt not make a horse of me? Must. Be advised, friend, and buckle to thy gears [makes him go down on all-fours, bridle him—To your paces villain, amble, trot and gallop]. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge*

xlvii, Bridles, top-boots, spurs, and such gear, were strewn about. 1871 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 46 The Egyptians were skilful manufacturers of riding gear.

b. Harness for draught animals. Before the 19th c. chiefly *pl.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6221 Sex hundredth cartes wit a jair geres. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 My cartes and my plowes, and all my hors pat longen to hem, with all her gere. 1533 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 5 He muste haue . . his oxen or horses, and the gear that belongeth to them; that is to say, bowes, yokes [etc.]. 1525 *Will in Ely Episcop.* *Rec.* (1801) 220 Y^e best donge carte, and fyve gayres of y^e best; and my best ploughe and the geyers. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 221 When they [horses] are set in their geirs to draw the chariots, how they ioi when they are encouraged. 1695 *London Gaz.* No. 3125/4 A Sorrel Mare . . the Hair rub'd off her sides with Geers. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 11 She rises before the sun to order the horses to their geers. 1799 *G. WASHINGTON Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 220 Not suffering the Ploughs, Harrows . . and the Geers belonging to them, to be unnecessarily exposed. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 73 Cracking whip and jingling geers Recall'd the toils of boyish years. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 129 Their gear or harness, including the cost of keeping it in repair, amounts to 25s. yearly. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* Gear, harness, tackle of any kind, furniture; as plough-gear, cart-gear, etc. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v. 'What's Tom doing this wet day?' 'Mester, be's cleaning th' geers.'

† **4. fig.** (Prob. chiefly referring to sense 3 b.) (*Ready*) in one's gears: in harness, ready for work = L. in *prociectu*. To put in, get into one's gears: to set or get to work. *Right in one's gear*: in one's right senses. *Warm in one's gear*: settled down to work. *Out of one's gears*: out of sorts. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 181 He is inwardly floyde, not right in his gere. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. Sol.* iii. xiii. 184 They think themselves not warm in their geers, till they are all on fire. 1654 *ROGERS Naaman* 128 Jehu . . being warme in his geare. a. 1699 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems*, etc. (1697) 134 Let him put himself in his Geers. 1684 *ETHEREIDGE Lett. Rev.* iv. ii. 67 Is Grace ready in her gears. a. 1677 *BARROW Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 49 The Apostles were . . in *prociectu*, ready in their gears to move whither Divine suggestions did call them. 1682 *DRYDEN Medal* 60 The Frauds be learnt in his Fanatick Years Made him uncase in his Lawful Geers. 1683 *PENNYN Descr. Pennylt.* 8 Of this more hereafter, being yett Raw and New in our Geer. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* v. v. Out of his Geers, out of sorts. 1711 *SWIFT Wks.* (1824) II. 463 Nuttal was surprised when they gave him bits of paper instead of money, but I made Ben Tooke put him in his gears. 1712-13—*Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Jan. I am in my geers . . and I treat folks sometimes. 1780 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 July. Keep my master tight in his geers.

II. Apparatus.

5. Apparatus generally; appliances, implements, tackle, tools. † Also *pl. toys*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2448 (Gött.) Joseph and nichodemus . . Wid pain broght his gere enogh, vif of his fete he nail droght. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1505 Nov is alle his guere geten gloutounes to serve. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii. 702 Iohne crab, that had his geir all ar. In his fagituis has set the fyre. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 253 Wo was his Cook but if his sauce were Poynaunt and sharpe and redy all his geere. a. 1400-50 *Alexander 7773* For ai a child mot him chese to childe geis. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 391 II. 13 It were tyme your gere necessary on that by halfe were purveyd fore. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xxxvi. The wardens must bring their own gear [fettlers] with them. 1823 J. HOOGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1838) II. 260 All the quarry gear was swept away by one of the great floods. 1850 *SCORSEBY Cherrier's Whaler's Adv.* iv. (1859) 60 An ingenious Frenchman . . had bladders and other gear to float dead whales. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 28 Gear, work-tools, consisting of picks, drills, maul and wedge, shovel, cracker, &c. 1883 *FISHERIES Exhib. Catal.* p. xxiv. Such sportsman's gear as rods, lines, artificial flies, and baits. 1886 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 70 § 7 Injury . . done by one sea-fishing boat to another, or to the nets, lines, and gear thereof. 1888 *SIR J. C. MATTHEW in Law Times Rep.* LII. 265/1 The vessel . . was sold as she lay with her gear and tackle. 1885 *ATHENÆUM* 16 May 637/3 Pretending to work, amidst building stones and mason's gear, on a Paris quay.

b. The organs of generation. Now only *slang*. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 280 To the dogs to eat they threw his gear. 1704 *SWIFT Tale of Tub* xl. 202. 1893 in *FARMER Slang*.

Comb. 1621 *COTTER, Chaud-colle*, saltness, leacherousness, geerech.

† **c. Weaving.** A leaf of heddles. *Obs.*

a. 1500 *NOTTINGHAM Corp. Rec.* 1380, 43 iij. lynn geys d. i. lath. 1523 *Ibid.* 1395, 7 Pro quodam instrumentotestaturum vulgariter dicto a lynn geere [read *geyre*]. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* I. 324 It [flax] is ready to be delivered to the weaver, with the reed and geers adapted to manufacturing it. 1813 T. MARTIN *Circle Mech.* Arts 239 in Bischoff *Wool Manuf.* (1862) II. 407 The loom consists merely of the web, bamboo rollers, one for the warp, and another for the weft and a pair of gear. 1822 R. G. WALLACE 15 *Vrs. Ind.* 298 The loom consists of a reed and geers, with a small beam, upon which the warp is rolled. 1839 *UNE Dict. Arts* 1255 The Hindu . . inserts his great toes into two loops under the gear, to serve him for treadsles.

d. Mining. *Pair of gears* = gallsows-timber. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 28, *Pair of Gears*, see *Gallows Timber*.

6. Machinery. a. A combination of wheels, levers, and other mechanical appliances for a given purpose; esp. the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting portions of any piece of mechanism. Often with some defining word prefixed, as *expansion*-, *hand*-, *steering*-, *valve*-, *winding-gear*: for which see those words.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xx. (1539) 42 And the mylner shall

make all the costs, both of the hous and the goinge geyre. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) l. 520 The consumption [of coal] will be increased by the additional gear. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 44 Chains have been beneficially introduced as substitutes for straps in driving heavy gear. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 125 Model of a steam crane, with travelling gear. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 10. 307/2 Being caught by the steering gear or front wheel. 1888 F. HUME *Nat. Midas* l. iii. The towers contained the winding gear. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 251/2 A steamship of 1074 tons net, fitted with steam steering gear. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Apr. 143/1 There is considerable friction in our parliamentary gear. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 149 None of these set our thinking gear in motion to . . . good purpose.

b. Wheels working one upon another, by means of teeth, or otherwise. *A train of gears*: a set of such wheels. Often preceded by some defining word, as *bevel*-, *crown*-, *spur*-gear. *Double gear* (see quot. 1874).

1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* ii. vii. § 70. 30 (U. K. S.) Wheels are denominated *spur*, *crown*, or *bevel* gear, according to the position or direction of the teeth. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 726/1 *Double gear*, the nests of variable-speed gear-wheels in the head-stock of a lathe. 1881 *Metal World* No. 22. 340 The moving of the car sets in motion a train of gears, which in turn gives motion to the pencil mechanism, which traverses crosswise of the paper, while the paper itself traverses from the pencil lengthwise at a uniform speed.

c. (See quot.) 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gear*..the running parts of a wheeled vehicle, as the fore-gears, hind-gears, referring to the fore-axle and its wheels, the hind-axle and its wheels.

7. *Machinery*. The mechanical arrangements connecting a motor with its work; = *GEARING*. Hence *In, out of gear*: in, out of connexion with the motor. So to get *(put, set, throw)* in, into, out of gear.

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 451 When any particular part of machinery is set agoing, it is said among workmen to be set on, or put in gear; when stopped, set off, or put out of gear. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 103 To see what is to be the position of the eccentric pulley, relative to the crank when in gear. *Ibid.* 132 To work three or four strokes by hand prior to throwing the eccentric rod in gear. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 233 For the purpose of moving the handles in and out of gear. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 574/2 The . . . lever, is reversed, so as to throw the shafts . . . into gear by the action of the . . . clutch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 13/2 When wheels are in gear there are three teeth of each engaged. *Ibid.* IV. 307/2 The parts which they should hold in position get out of gear. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 358 A wheel-factory, including the machinery and gear, was mortgaged to the plaintiffs. *Ibid.*, The . . . driving-belts . . . could be removed at pleasure when the machinery was thrown out of gear. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 560 Two-speed gears [for tricycles] are becoming general.

1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 79 The attention . . . is unlinked from the other faculties, and they are put out of gear. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 12 An industrial system so out of gear. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) l. 21 In a week or two he began to get into gear and work better in his new harness. 1874 *Green's Short Lit.* v. § 4. 241 The whole organization of labour was thrown out of gear. 1880 MISS BRADON *Just as I am* xviii. I have been out of gear for my ordinary pursuits of late. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sk. Acad. Life* 56 He is quite thrown out of gear by every little anomaly.

8. *Naut.* Riggering in general; 'the rigging of any particular spar or sail' (Adm. Smyth).

1869 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* l. 17 See that your main hall-yards be clear, and all the rest of your Gear clear and cast off. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 366, I seized another [axe], and disengaged the . . . small gear about the mast. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 279 The topsails were reduced by the patent gear to nearly close reefs.

III. Stuff.

9. Goods, movable property, household necessities and utensils.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4958 Sargantz send i son on hand pat in hair gare mi god jai fand. *Ibid.* 13797 Do pe to ga, wit all bi gear. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. l. 200 Freris and prestis pat . . . makis rich chierches and housis wit ober gear. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) l. xv. 9. I held it best to cast away this gere and shape my selue pryely to fle. 1466 *Manu. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 436 Item, owenge to the chaudieler . . . for wode, candelles and odre gear for howsoll, iij s. xj d. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 166 Some harmlesse Villager, Whom Thrift keeps up his Countrie Gears. 1785 C. KEITH *Harst Rtg.* 47 For he did gar her sweetly pay For crackit gear. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* x. 216 Then follow wife and daughters with bulky loads of household gear on their heads.

† b. *Sc. and north. dial.* Possessions in general, wealth, money. *Goods and gear* = wealth, property. † *Free gear* (see FREE 28 b). *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 230 Siluer or gold or any other gear. 1547 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 380, I judge him [Argyle] greedy of gear, desirous of authority. c 1565 LINDSAY (Piscoltine) *Cron. Scot.* (1728) 14 Spend his goods and gear. 1750 BUCHANAN *Ans. Admonit.* Wks. (1692) 23 3e we neur desytous of blude gair nor honour. 1669 HUME *Admonitio in Woodrow Scot. Misc.* 586 A borrowing . . . of uthier mennis gear. 1697 B. JOHNSON *Sh. Sheph.* II. i. I am na fay . . . But a good meir, that lives o' my awn gear. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Leit.* (1862) l. 300, I had not so much free gear when I came to Christ's camp as to buy a sword. 1706 in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* l. 30 Which made the Laird take up more Gear Than all the Lands or Rigs could bear. 1706 SEMPILL *Piper K'lbarran* xiii. His pipes . . . after wan him gear enough. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iv. Spending the goods and gear that his forefathers wan with the sweat of their brows [The speaker is Scotch]. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* l. ii. His honour manna wan—be twends your gear. 1775 BURNS *'Tibbie, I hae seen the day'* vi. Your daddy's

gear maks you sae nice. 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* II. xxvi. Dingwall . . . Whase modest merit Was sae repres'd for want o' gear. Care crush'd his spirit! 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll gotten gear', property unjustly obtained. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dorothy Kirke* vi. 58 That foolish, misguided sister of yours has married an old man for his gear!

c. Things. † Also in plural. *rare*. a 1400 *Sir Perce.* 214 He wolde schote with his spere Bestes and other gear. 1556 J. OLDFE *Qualter's Antichrist* 124 The God whom his fathers knew not shall he honour with gold, and silver, and precious stones, and other costly gaires. 1817 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 13 The appetite for slander must be sharp-set, when it can prey upon such small gear.

† d. A material substance or stuff; in depreciatory sense, rubbish. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 159 A drinke myxte with such manere of gere that aftre they had taken hit they were alle drunken. 1549 LATIMER *6th Sermon*. *Ref. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 156 Of decimations of Anets seade, and Cammyne, and suche gere. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 50 b, The sour gear that is within [the shell of the Citron] is colde and dry. 1576 LYTE *Dodours* iv. xvi. 470 You shal finde much of this gear amongst Rye. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Tud. Astral. vii* 187 That out of wheat there should spring ydarnell, solders, and smuttie gear. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 475 The Bramans make themselves in their foreheads . . . with a kind of yellow gear which they grinde. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* Pref. 5 *Gear* . . . is also used for trumpury, rubbish, so as stuffe is. 1800 LARWOOD *Norfolk Dial.* 44 (E. D. S. No. 76) The thacker wolde ha gin for some doctor's gere in a beaker. 1806 H. MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1822) II. 76 A bottle primed . . . Wit somewhat mair than half a gallon O' precious gear.

† e. Cornput and foul matter; pus. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 131 b, It [Germaner] scoureth out also thicke and watery gear out of the breast. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* vi. xii. 28 That spat out poysoun and gore-bloudy gear. 1632 *Tr. Brue's Paxia Med.* 223 Cholencike, sowre and stinking gearis voyde. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. viii. (1722) 113 The sound of his throat gaping, but no gear nor corruption in it.

c. *Mining*. (See quotes.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G ij b, *Dead*, where there is no Ore . . . *Dead* are the Gear, or Work got in such dead Places. *Ibid.* I iv b, *Gear*, a general Name for all *Dead*, when cut out of the Wboles. *Ibid.* Q iij, We rise with these Pair upwards, drawing up the Gear, and teeming it round about them.

11. *fig.* = *MATTER, STUFF*, in various uses.

a. Discourse, doctrine, talk; also in depreciatory sense, 'stuff', nonsense. ? *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1415 HOCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 159 Our fadres medled no thyng of swich gere. a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 387 For drede ye darre not medyl with such gere. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* l. 13 b, I am ashamed here To weere my pen, about such foolish gere. 1666 *David's Gulls* III. l. (1881) 70 Was not this stinging gere? 1667 ROWLANDS *Guy, Earl Warw.* 55 Why turn me back to conn my gear again. 1664 BOECKL *Let. W.* 201 Nor maruell if this gear could not passe the Presse at Rome. a 1654 SELWEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 20 Lord, what Gear do they make of it! 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 24 For priests with prayers and other godly gear, Have made the merry goblins disappear. 1722 N. MIST *Lett. fr. Mist's Jynl. Pref.* 12, I had a great deal more of this learned Gear from my Friend. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i, Have you had enough Of all this gear? 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Gere*, unintelligible stuff; or a confused heap.

b. Doings, 'goings on'. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 370 This is well wrought gere that euer may be. c 1475 *Parvian* 276 Non may on the trust, ne in thys fals gear. 1546 S. L. *Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 140 The French practises now a dayes be but bare gare to other mens practises. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 183 Brave boyes, this gear doth cotten well. 1652 C. B. STAPLETON *Herodian* IV. 32 Wee shall smart for this unruly gere. a 1806 K. WHITE *Childhood* l. 119 To view our gambols, and our boyish gear. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i, Then I hardly see how your ladschip can endure this gear much longer. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.* s.v., He has now taken up with that kind of gear. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* l. 273 We shall have such fun. It will be good gear, I can tell you!

† c. A matter, affair, business. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Tophet*. (Arb.) 57 You handle this gere indeede. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 160 Whilist this gere was a brewing. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl. Wks.* (Rldg.) 126/1 Master Lawyer. . . I pray you to this gear. a 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* v. i, You wo' not to this gere of marriage then? 1636 JAMES *Lter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 97 This work, this gere. . . Was done by daughters of great Charlemaigne. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxi, I understand this gear better than you do.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 6 b) *gear-cutter*, -cutting; (sense 7) *gear-work*; (sense 8) *gear-block*; (sense 9 b) *gear-gatherer*, -grasping; *gear-box*, -case, the case enclosing the gearing of a bicycle, etc.; *gear-wheel*, (a) a cog-wheel; (b) in a bicycle, etc., the cog-wheel by means of which the motion of the pedals is transmitted to the axle. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 30 Lower yards filled with inventor's shing and portable 'gear-blocks. 1887 VISC. BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* xiii. 35 Otherwise the effect of the same amount of resistance on each wheel will become unequally operative in the 'gear-box. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/4 There was a black 'gear-case instead of a transparent one. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Gear Cutter' [a machine for cutting the teeth on gear-wheels]. 1874 *Ibid.*, 'Gear-cutting Machine, one for making cog-wheels by cutting out the interdental material. 1825-80 JAMESON, 'Gear-gatherer, a money-making man. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 40 He smasht and smote thae men o' sin For their 'gear-graspin' greed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Gear-wheel, any cog-wheel, whether crown, spur, internal-cogged, bevel, or lantern, is a gear-wheel. 1891 *Daily News* 6 June 6/1 The engine is

a two-cylinder horizontal one, and drives a gear-wheel. 1892 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 437 The mirror is fixed to a gear-wheel driven off the spindle of a small alternating electric motor. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 220 Occasioning the rapid destruction of the 'gear-work through which the power is transmitted.

Gear (gī'ar), v. Forms: 3-5 *gere*, 5 *Sc. gear*, 7-9 *geer* (e), (7 *geare*), 6-*gear*. [*ME. gieren*, f. *gere* *GEAR* sb. (OE. had *gierwan*, pret. *gieren* to equip, clothe, f. O.Tot. 'garwu- ready, YARE).]

† 1. *trans.* To adorn; to array; to dress. *Obs.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2441 Osep dede hise lich faire geren, Wassen, and riche-like smeren, And spice-like swete smaken. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1568 He schal be gered ful gaye in gounes of porpre. c 1350 *Parl.* 3 *Agas* 122 He was gerede all in grene. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 *To Gear* or *Gear*, to dress. *Snagely* gered, neatly dressed.

2. To equip. *arch.*

13.. *Gau. & Gr. Kant.* 791 Garytez ful gaye gered bi-twene, With mony luflych loupe. 1456 *Sc. Act. Jans.* II (1814) 11. 15/2 It is ordandy bi' all maner of man bi' his landis or gudis be redy borsit and geryt. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 165 We accordingly geared ourself, and switch in hand . . . sallied out. 1810 *Robt. Drayll* (Percy Soc.) 66 He dyde helpe hym for to gere and fortyfe the crysten fayth.

3. To harness (a draught animal). Also with *up*, and *absol.*

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 319 Paine of the painter . . . for it is no small trouble, in my opinion, to gearre four horses together, and not so much as to confound any of their legges. 1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraph.* 248 Canst thou tether or geere him like a horse? 1649 BLATHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 197 The plough-man must have a little regard to his Teem or Draught, and to the well gearing or ordering them. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 50 note, My sleds were such as are frequently seen about farmers' yards . . . in which two men were geared abreast. 1856 C. W. UPHAM *J. C. Frémont* II. 55 (Funk) We were ready to depart; the tents were struck, the mules geared up, and our horses saddled. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., It's about time we was off ti gear. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Gear* or *gear up*, to put harness on a horse.

4. To put (machinery) into gear (see *GEAR* sb. 7); to connect by gearing. *To gear up* (see quot. 1882); so to gear down, level.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1884 Another feature in the machine is for gearing and pulling out of gear the cogs. 1868 *Phil. Mag.* C. 15 July 10 The spindle is geared to a system of toothed wheelwork. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. 479 The several shafts, with their axes all parallel, are geared together. 1882 *Knowledge* 10 Mar. 397/2 About two years since, most of the tricycles which were driven by means of a chain were geared-up—that is, the driving wheels were made to go round faster than the pedals. Now, most of the best riders agree that tricycles should be geared down. 1883 *Ibid.* 22 June 368/1 For average riders these [tricycles] might be geared level. 1895 *Daily News* 15 May 7/4 Parts necessarily exposed for the purposes of cleaning, lubricating, gearing, or altering the arrangements of a machine.

b. *intr.* Of a toothed wheel, or its teeth: To fit exactly into; to be in gear, so as to work smoothly with.

1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. No. 434 Engrav., The loose Wallowers, whose turn'd rounds gear truly with y^e Coggs in y^e great Wheel. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 844 Carrying an angle-wheel, into which two others gear. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 652/3 This bevel gears with a horizontal bevel underneath the base. 1881 ANDERSON in *Nature* No. 626. 619 Two circular frames . . . with teeth cut in their edges, are mounted, so that the teeth gear into each other, and they can rotate freely, but in opposite directions.

Gear (e, var. *GERE*, *Obs.*, whim, fit of passion.

Geared, obs. form of *GEARD*.

Geared (gī'ud), ppl. a. [*f.* *GEAR* sb. and v. + -ED.]

† 1. Equipped; armed. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 806 Twa hundreth hall off weil geit Inglisment.

† 2. Provided with gear; ? with handles or other appendages. *Obs.*

1588 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 329, vj geared yockes 4s., iij yockes, vngearred, 16d., v gear forks 20d., ij forks, ungearred, 6d.

3. *Machinery*. Connected with the motor by gearing.

1868 *Gainsborough News* 27 June (N. W. Line. Gloss.). Six double-gear'd slide and break lathes. 1881 *Eng. Mech.* 27 May 1/5 Back Geared Lathe, 44 in. centres, bed 3 ft. 6 in. long; per set £2 ss. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Geared Lathe*, a boring tool in which the drill or bit is rotated by hand crank and bevel gear. *Ibid.*, *Geared Locomotive*, a locomotive in which the motion of the engine is conveyed by gearing to the travelling wheels. 1895 EARL ALBEMARLE & HILLIER *Cycling* xii. 303 The Geared Ordinary. This, a relatively new type, has not secured that measure of success which its friends hoped for it.

Gearing (gī'ring), vbl. sb. [*GEAR* sb. and v. + -ING.]

1. *dial.* Harness.

1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.* Put the gearing on 't hoses, and go away to plough. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Gearin*, harness.

2. Working implements, 'plant'.

1825 L. COCKBURN *Mem.* l. 76 Our colliers and salters belonged . . . to their respective works with which they were sold as part of the gearing.

3. The action of fitting a machine with gear; the manner in which a machine is geared; *concr.* apparatus for the transmission of motion or power, c.g. a train of toothed wheels = *GEAR* sb. 7. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *bevel*-, *spur*-,

FIELD *Wild Fl. Poems* (1845) 189 Gee, Bayard I move
 door old bones. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, Gee, the
 word of command to horses in a team to turn to the right, or

from the driver: substituted for the older word *Ree*. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xii. A steady-going old brown mare, which moved to and fro with mechanical regularity in obedience to the 'gee' and 'wo' of its driver.

Gee, var. **GHEE**; dial. var. **GIVE**.

Geebung (dzɪˈbʊŋ). Also gibong, jibbong. [Native Australian.] The fruit of various species of *Persea*, an Australian tree. (N.O. *Proteaceae*.)

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N. S. Wales* I. xiii. 221 The jibbong is another tasteless. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* xiv. 478 We gathered and ate a great quantity of gibong (the ripe fruit of *Persea falcata*). 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* vii. (1855) 176 The geebung, a native plum very woolly and tasteless. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 255 You won't turn a five-corner into a quince or a geebung into an orange.

Gee-gee (dzɪˈdʒi). *collog.* [Reduplication of **GEEINT**.] A horse (orig. a child's word; cf. **GEESE** 2). 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxx. The 'great Gee-gee'—as all the small ones entitled me. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring of Bells*, etc. xi. 242 To carry two heavy boys—on his back, pretending that he was a gee-gee. 1895 *Cornish Mag.* Jan. 56 'Tell the fellow to drive faster'... 'My dear Datchet, the man's already driving his gee-gee off its legs.'

Gee-got, obs. form of **GIGOT**.

Gee-ho (dzɪˈhəʊ), *int.* Also **gee-o**. [f. **GEE** *int.* + **Ho int.**] = **GEE int.**

1668-71 SKINNER *Etymol.* Ho, Gee Ho. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 378 The Horses not hearing any cry Gee, ho, to urge them forwards, took their opportunity to rest themselves, and stood still. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 120 And now, behold he cry'd 'Gee-ho' And now he jerk'd the rein. 1819 [see **GEE-UP**].

a. attrib. in *gee-ho-coach*: also *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1790) II. 316 Never... but ply close at Inns upon the coming in of Waggon and Gee-ho-Coaches. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 314 They draw all their heavy goods here [Bristol] on Sleds, or Sledges, which they call Gee-hoes, without Wheels.

Hence **Gee-(ho) v.**, **Gee-(ho)ing vbl. sb.**

1669 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 93 Carmen that never leave jerking and *geeing* of their horses till they hale the hearts of their out. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederic G.* ix. i. II. 384 The gee-ho-ing of an expert wagoner, who has got a fiery young Arab thoroughly tied into his dastard sandcart and has to drive him by voice. 1881 L. W. P. LENOX *Plays, Players*, etc. I. 203 The country lad who... had 'gee-ho-ed' and 'gee-up-ed' him [my horse].

Geen, var. **GEAN**.

Geer(e), obs. form of **GEAR**, **GEIR**, **JEER**, **GYRE**. **Geerish**, var. **GERISH**. *Obs.*, whimsical.

Geese, pl. of **GOOSE**.

Geest (gɪst). *Geol.* [a. G. *geest* (orig. LG.) dry or sandy soil, opposed to marsh-land.] Old alluvial matter on the surface of land; coarse drift or gravel. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Geest, obs. form of **GEST**, **GUEST**, **JOIST**.

Geet, var. **GETE v.**, to keep; obs. f. **GET**, **JET**. **Geet**, obs. pl. of **GOAT**.

Geete, var. **GITE**, dress.

Gee-up (dzɪˈʊp), *int.* Also **gee-**, **je-hup**. [f. **GEE int.** + **HUP int.** (confused with **UP adv.**)] = **GEE int.**

1723 [see **GEE int.**] 1769 *Trinculo's Trip* 29 Yates a Carter, without a je-hup. 1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abbeilard & Heloise* 34 Cross Hounslow Heath, jee up jee up! 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 332 A second 'Gee up' issued from behind a hedge. 1862 T. KNACKERAY *Wks.* (1872) X. 225 Gee-up, carter. 1888 J. PAIN *Myst. Mirrord* I. iii. Gee up, oss.

Hence **Gee-(h)up v.**, *intr.* and *trans.*, to say 'gee-up' (to), also (of a horse), to obey this call.

1755 FOOTE *Tasse* II. Wks. 1799 L. 19 May I... be tumbled from my place on the first time I je-hup my sorrels. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq. xvii.* He was only apprized of the arrival of the Monkbarons division by the gee-hupping of the postilion. 1824 *Blackburn Mag.* Oct. 412 Mr. Bubb ge-hup-p'd in vain, and strove to jirk the rein, Nobbs... wouldn't mend his pace. 1881 [see **GEER-HO v.**] 1888 *Punch* 21 Apr. 186 'Gee-up!' he cried. The horse gee-up'd, To gallant G—'s joy.

Geezer (gɪˈzɜː). *slang.* Also **geeser**. [A dial. pronunciation of **GUISER**.] A term of derision applied to elderly persons, esp. women.

1885 'CORIN' *Truth about Stage* 16 If we wake up the old geezers we shall get notice to quit without compensation... The two geezers, as Sandy styled the landlord and his wife. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Geeser*, a mummer; and hence any grotesque or queer character. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 2/3 So an obliging firm of Liverpool solicitors, like the nice old geezer in the song, have just assured him.

Geif, obs. form of **GAVE**, pa. t. of **GIVE**; obs. f. **IF**. **Geffe**, **Geffin**, obs. forms of **GIVE**, *given*.

Geffel, var. **GAFFLE**. *Obs.*

1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 119 Therefore it is good to have certain strong cross-bowes, to bend either with a rack, or a gefel [*printed gessel*].

Gefte, **Gegelotte**, obs. ff. **GIFT**, **GIGLET**.

Gegg (geg), *sb.* Sc. [cf. **GAG sb.** 2] A trick, hoax, practical joke. 1855 J. STRANG *Glasgow* (1856) 401 The cabalistic term gegg signifies a practical joke.

Hence **Gegg v.**, to hoax, play a trick on; also **Geggee**, **Gegger**, **Gegger**.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 111 Sae snase as I turn the tables on you, gegg you, as they say in Glasgow. 1814 235 The rums were looking up, the punch was pleasant, and the people given to gegger, every house hospitable. 1855 J. STRANG *Glasgow* (1856) 327 That class loved fun and frolic, jest and song, gegger and gossip. 1814 403 The VOL. IV.

party to be gegged would be present. 1814 404 The whole party including the geggee were in the highest spirits. 1814 405 The geggers slipped silently behind.

Gegg, obs. form of **GTO sb.**

Gege, *Obs.* Also **gigge**. [Of obscure origin: app. not identical with **GIG**.] A term, apparently contemptuous, applied both to man and woman.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* (Hauksnecht) 853 Twei gegges he cupe bere. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 403 Thus arraied goop be geggis [*viz.* gigges, Caxton segges], And alle wip bare legges.

Gegger (geɡə). *Sc.* Also **gagger**. [Of unknown origin.] The under-lip; also **gegger-lip**.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Gegger*, the under lip. To hing the geggers, to let the underlip fall, to be chop-fallen. 1826 G. BEATTIE *Tohn o' Arnha in Life* (1863) 232 The gagger lip of Cardinal Beaton.

Gegilot, **Geglotry**, obs. ff. **GIGLET**, **LETRY**.

Gehenna (gɪˈhɛnə). [a. Eccl. Lat. *gehenna*, a. Hellenistic Gr. *γέεννα*, rendered 'hell' in the Eng. N.T. (also *γέεννα τοῦ πυρός* 'gehenna of fire', rendered 'hell fire'). In med. L. the word was used transf. for judicial torture: cf. **GEHENNE**.

The Gr. *γέεννα* was ad. post-Biblical Heb. גֵּהֶנְנוּם *gehinnom* hell, place of fiery torment for the dead (whence Arab. *jahannam*), a figurative use of the place-name which occurs also in the fuller form גֵּי בֶן הִינְנוּם, 'the valley of the son of Hinnom', denoting a place near Jerusalem where, according to Jer. xix. 5, etc., children were burnt in sacrifice to Baal or Molech. Cf. **TOPNET** 1.

1. The place of future torment; hell. 1623 COCKERAM, *Gehenna*, Hell. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. i. 8. 281 A valley shadowed with wood, called Gehinnon [*sic*] or Topbet, from whence is the word Gehenna used for hell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 405 [Moloch] made his Grove The pleasant Vally of Hinnom, Tophet thence And black Gehenna call'd, the Type of Hell. 1854 MORLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 166 The groans which occasionally ascended seemed as from a Gehenna. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 63 Making their proselytes ten-times-worse children of Gehenna than themselves. 1883 *Punch* 8 Sept. 119/1 A Gehenna of flaring gas-flames and a howling warder stop the way again.

2. *transf.* A place of torture; a prison. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 131, I [a Spaniard] winning have the crowns, he losing is carried to the galleys. This is our custome, which a hundred times and more hath paid mee custome of crownes, when the poore fellows have gone to Gehenna, [and] had course bread and whipping there all their life after. 1641 MILTON *Animado*. (1851) 195 They had neither bin hal'd into your Gehenna at Lambeth, nor strapp'do'd with an Oath *Ex Officio* by your bow men of the Arches.

Hence **gehennical a.**, belonging to gehenna.

1599 Broughton's *Leti.* v. 18 As by his genealogical glosses he hath abused βίβλος *verbores*, so by his gehennical cursings he might set on fire τρυφὸν *verbores* [cf. *Jam.* iii. 6].

†Gehenne, *Obs. rare*. Also **gehynne**. [a. F. *gehenn*, ad. ccel. L. *gehenna*: see *prec.* The word was early confused with *gehine* confession, examination of accused persons by torture (mod. F. *gène* discomfort), whence the form in quot. 1481.] a. A hell, place of torment. b. Judicial torture. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xviii. 107 Thise ben the terryble gehynes styngynge And there is the fyre so ouer moche ardaunt. 1646 BUCK *Rick.* III. ii. 97 The fame was the Question or Gehenne was given him [Perkin].

Gehlenite (gɛˈlɛnɪt). *Min.* [f. name of A. F. *Gehlen* (1775-1815) + *-ITE*; named by Fuchs in 1815.] A silicate of aluminium, calcium and iron, of a greyish colour, chiefly found in the Tyrol.

1817 Thomson's *Ann. Philos.* IX. 70 Gehlenite... occurs usually crystallized in four-sided rectangular prisms. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 291 Gehlenite is mentioned among the products of Pollena, on the slopes of Somma.

Geibat, obs. form of **GIBBET**.

Geic (dzɪk), a. [f. Gr. *γη* earth + *-IC*.] In *geic acid* (F. *acide gélique*), a product of the conversion of wood into vegetable mould. Also called *humic* or *ulmic acid*.

1844 in HOLBYN *Dict. Med.* 1864 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Geier: see **GEIN**.

Geierite *Min.*: see **GEYERITE**.

Geif, obs. form of **GIF**, **GIVE**.

Geig (dzɪg), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 *jeeg*, *jig*, *gig*, *gike*, *jike*, *jeyk*. [From the sound.] *intr.* To creak, make a creaking noise.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* vi. 62 Under the paysand and the bevy charge Gan grane or geig [*v. gr.* grank] fut fast the jonit barge. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 239 Lick thy Loof and lay't to mine, dir Leather gies (Ramsay 1737 has *jeegs*) ay. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caes.* (E. D. S.), *Gike* or *Jike*, to creak as wheels or doors do. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Geig*, to make a creaking noise, as a door when the hinges need to be greased. 1878 CUNLID *Gloss.*, *Jyik*, to creak like machinery requiring oil.

Geiler, obs. form of **JAILER**.

Geill (dzɪl). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 *gylle*. [a. OF. *gel*, *geli* (vbl. sb. from *geler* to congeal) = *gelle* **JELLY**.] *Jelly*.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 12 And main-fairn fine shee brought in stead of geill. 1520 LYNDESAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 887 Gude Aquavite, Wyne, and All, With nobill Confitits, Bran and Geill. 1819 W. TENNANT *Publity Storm* d (1821) 99 Pies and tarts, Rang'd here and there in sindry parts, And sauces, soups, and gells, and creams.

b. *Cont.*, as *geill-pook*, a jelly-bag.

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 327 Item I gyve to

John Robison ijo gylle pokes. a 1586 MAITLAND in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 326 Off fyne silk thair furrit cloikis With bingand sleivis lyk geill pokkis.

Geilt, var. **GELT sb.**

Geily, *Sc.* var. **GAILY**.

Gein (dzɪn). *Chem.* Also **geine**. [f. Gr. *γη* earth + *-IN*; in F. *géine* (Berzelius a 1848).] A brown precipitate obtained by boiling mould or decayed vegetable matter with alkalis.

1844 HOLBYN *Dict. Med.*, *Geine*. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Gein 2 (dzɪn). [f. *Ge-um* + *-IN*; named by Buchner.] 'A bitter substance extracted from the root of *Geum urbanum*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Gein, obs. form of **GAIN sb.**, **GAIN**.

Gein, *Sc.* var. *given*: see **GIVE**.

Geing, var. **GING Obs.**, company, crew.

Geinzie, var. **GANYIE**. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1890) II. 66 With gun and geinzie.

†Geir. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 *geiro*, *geyre*, 7 *gier*, *geer*, 7-8 *geir*, 7, 9 *geier*. [a. Du. *gier* = G. *geier*, MHG. *gîr*, *gîre*, OHG. *gîr*, *gîr*, not found in the other Teut. languages.] A vulture.

1505 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vultur*, a ravenous birde called a voutler or geyre. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 43/1 Argent three griphs or geires gules crowned gold: this griph or geire is a kind of an eagle. 1601 HOLAND *Pliny* I. 353 The Vultures or Geires which file from sweet ointments, are desirous yet of other odors and perfumes. 1615 T. THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Vultur*, a ravenous birde called a vulture, a geyre or grappe. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Geir*, Vulture.

b. *Comb.* **Geir-eagle** (= G. *geier-adler*), used in the Bible of 1611 to render Heb. *נֶחֱשֶׁת* *nāḥāsh*, supposed to be the *Neophron percnopterus*, a species of vulture.

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 18 The Swanne, and the Pellicane, and the Geir-eagle. — *Deut.* xiv. 17 The Geir-eagle. 1835 BROWNE *Paracelsus* I. 19 Ask the geir-eagle [ed. 1888 geir-eagle] why she stoops at once Into the vast and unexplored abyss!

Geir(e), obs. form of **GEAR sb.**

Geis(e), obs. form of **GESE**, pl. of **GOOSE**.

Geiso, var. **GIZZEN**.

†Geisha (gɛˈʃa). Pl. *goisha*, -as. [Japanese.] A Japanese dancing-girl.

1801 SIR E. ARNOLO in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 777 All Kyōto's geishas will be there. 1892 *Critic* (U. S.) 5 Mar. 139/2 Most of the illustrations illustrate that one-half of Japan which foreigners, including authors, usually meet in the *gei-sha* or singing-and-dancing girl. 1896 HALL & GREENBANK *Musical*. The Geisha, a story of a tea house. A Japanese Musical Play. 1812 129 Geisha are we, Bidden to be Present to-day at the ceremony. 1897 *Fall Mail* G. 17 Nov. 5/1 My companion and I... entered a theatre, where we were regaled with a terribly realistic tragedy and geisha dancing.

Geison, obs. form of **GEASON**.

Geissospermine (gɛɪsɒspəˈmɪn). [f. mod. L. *Geissospermum* (f. Gr. *γείσσω*, *γείσσω* eaves, cornice + *σπέρμα* seed) + *-INE*.] An alkaloid derived from the bark of *Geissospermum leue*, a Brazilian plant. Also called *Geissine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Geist, obs. form of **GEST**; var. **GIST**.

Geieter, obs. form of **JEETER**.

†Geit, *sb.* *Sc.* *Obs.* Also 6 *jeit*, *get*. [a. F. *gel*, *geli*, *get*, etc., border.] A border on a garment. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 100 Item, an kirtill of twelore with an small geit of cramsay velvott.

Hence **†Geit v.**, to trim, border.

1542 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in *Picaire Crim Trials* I. 322 To jeit the Cote with three vanis about the Tail. 1543 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 88 Item, twa dowblettis of cramsay sating cutit out upon red taffat, geit with the self. Item an dowblet of gray sating geit and buttont with the self. **Geit(e)**, *geitt*, obs. ff. **JET** (mineral).

Geither, var. **GATHER sb.** 2 *Obs.*

†Geitje. *South African*. ? *Obs.* [Du. *geitje*, lit. 'little goat'; perh. an etymologizing perversion of a native name.] A venomous African lizard.

1786 *tr. Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 334 It is a fortunate circumstance, that the geitje is slow in its motions, and not of a very irritable disposition. 1812-15 ANNE PLUMPTRE *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr.* II. 167 Poisonous lizards abound in old walls and forsaken houses: They are known by the name of geitjes. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 287 One species of lizard called the geitje... is considered very venomous.

Geitonogamy (gɛɪtəˈnɒɡəmi). [f. Gr. *γείτονος*, *γείτονος* neighbour + *-γαμία* marriage. (See quot.) 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 216 note, *Geitonogamy*, fertilization by pollen of other flowers of the same plant.

Geiue, obs. form of **GIVE**.

Gekko, obs. form of **GECKO**.

Gelable (dʒeˈləbəl), a. *rare*—o. [f. L. type *gelabilis*, f. *gelare* to freeze.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gelable*, capable of being frozen or congealed. 1847 in CRAIG.

†Gelan(d). *Obs.* Some kind of spice.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 384 List of Merchandises coming from the Levant... Gelan. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Waters*, Mung, Nutmeg, Clove, Geland, Spikenard.

†Gelasin. *Obs.* Also **gelasin**. [a. F. *gelasin* (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. *γελασίνος*, f. *γέλαω* to laugh.] A dimple in the cheek, produced by smiling.

1630 LENNARD *tr. Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 19 The cheeks somewhat rising, and in the middle the pleasant gelatin.
1697 EVELYN *Naturalist*, ix. 298 The charming Gelatin and dimple of the Cheek and Chin.

Gelastick (dzelæst'ick), *a. rare*. [ad. Gr. γελαστικός, *f. γελάν* to laugh.] Serving the function of laughter, risible. Also (humorous *nonce-use*) as *sb. pl.*, remedies operating by causing laughter.

1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) II. 167 My friendly Pill . . causes all Complexions to laugh or smile . . which it effects by dilating and expanding the Gelastic Muscles, first of all discovered by my self. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 410 A rising Clergyman publishing a Sermon against uninspired Prophecies. . . Apologetically . . seem'd to excuse that venerable Cambrian Prelate's Prophetic Vein . . not without a Gelastick deference to so great a name. 1838 SOUTHBY *Doctor V.* 147 Happy man would be his dote, who, when he had made up his mind . . to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that gelastics had been substituted.

† **Gelata-neous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. It. *gelata* JELLY.] Of the nature of jelly.

1763 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 28/2 The *nostoch*, a singular plant, which appears only after hard rains in the summer, under a gelataneous form, and soon after disappearing.

† **Gelatia**, *Obs.* Also *4 gelacia*. [perh. an etymologizing perversion (after L. *gelare* to freeze) of L. *chalactias*, *f. Gr. χάλαια* hail.] (See quot.)

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. l. (1495) 570 *Gelacia* is a whyle precious stone shapen as an heyll stone; and it is so calde that it never heith wyth fyre. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest g.* 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, Dial. lxxxvi, The Topaze, Turches, and Gelatia.

Gelatifaction (dzelæti'fikē'shən). [f. GELATIN + -IFICATION.] (See quot.)

1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Gelatifaction*, the production of, or conversion into, gelatin or jelly. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Gelatinogenous (dzelæti'nōjē'as), *a.* [f. GELATIN + -GEN + -OUS.] Producing or developing gelatin. *Gelatinogenous tissues* (see quot. 1855).

1854 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* I. 949 Gelatinogenous substance is so widely diffused over the body that [etc.]. 1855 OULVIE *Suppl.*, *Gelatinogenous tissues*, animal tissues which yield to boiling water gelatine. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Gelatin, gelatine (dzelæ'tin). [a. F. *gelatine*, orig. 'an excellent white broth made of the fish Maigre' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *gelatina*, *f. gelata* JELLY. In medical Latin *gelatina* was adopted as a term for 'any sort of clear gummy juice, as the Juice of Fruits, the Jelly of Quinces, etc.' (Phillips, ed. Kerscy 1706); in the 18th c. the F. *gelatine* was occasionally used in medical books in this sense, and with the rise of scientific chemistry came to be restricted to its present use. On the analogy of this and some other words, the suffix -ine (see -INE, -IN) was adopted by chemists for forming names of 'extractive principles'. In popular use the spelling is commonly *gelatine*, and the pronounc. is often (dzelæ'tin); in chemical use consistency demands the form *gelatin*.]

1. The substance which is the basis of the jellies into which certain animal tissues (skin, tendons, ligaments, the matrix of bones, etc.) are converted when treated with hot water for some time. It is amorphous, brittle, without taste or smell, transparent, and of a faint yellow tint; and is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur.

It is used in the preparation of soups, jellies, etc., and latterly in many photographic processes; it is also pressed into thin sheets for making transparent cards.

1800 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 366 That animal jelly . . which is distinguished by the name of gelatin. 1810 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 304 Gelatine is usually prepared from the skin of animals. Common glue is gelatine contaminated with impurities, to which it owes its colour. Isinglass is gelatine nearly in a state of purity. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 329 Animal tissues containing gelatin (the material commonly known as glue, which forms a large part of the skin of most animals). 1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lovely W'ang* 192 Soup . . thickened by gelatine.

Vegetable gelatin: one of the constituents of gluten, identical with animal gelatin.

1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xi. 373 This principle accompanies gelatin, even in the bark of beech, alder, and nut-trees. 1885 GOODE *Physiol. Bot.* 263 The albumin-like matters. Rittshausen classifies these substances into (1) Albumin of plants; (2) Casein of plants; (3) Gelatin of plants.

C. In trade use: Short for *gelatin card*.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 266 The principal traffic has lately been in 'gelatines' (gelatine cards). Those in the greatest demand contain representations of the Crystal Palace, the outlines of the structure being given in gold delineation on the deep purple . . of the . . shining gelatine.

2. The name given to an explosive compound (see quot. 1895). More fully, *blasting or explosive gelatin*.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) IV. 1015 *Blasting Gelatine*, this name has been given by Mr. Nobel . . to a new explosive compound. 1877 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 10/2 A . . blast of 100,000 tons of rock took place at Llanberis Quarry . . on Saturday, two tons of gelatine, equal to nineteen tons of powder, being employed. 1895 *Blaxland's Chem.* (ed. 8) 626 *Blasting Gelatine* is made by dissolving collodion-cotton in about nine times its weight of nitroglycerine.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *gelatin capsule*, *lozenge*, *-maker*, *pellicle*; *gelatin-coated* adj.; (sense 2) *gelatin-shell*. Also *gelatino dry plato*,

gelatine dynamite (see quot.); *gelatine emulsion*, 'an emulsion of gelatine containing a sensitive silver compound' (Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr.* 1890); also *attrib.*; *gelatine paper* *Photogr.*, paper coated with sensitized gelatin; *gelatine picture*, a photograph produced by the action of light on bichromated gelatine; *gelatine process*, any photographic process in which gelatine is employed; *gelatine sugar* = GLYCOCOLL.

1828 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Gelatin-capsule Maker*, a manufacturer of small hollow soluble capsules, enclosing a few drops of nauseous medicines. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 716 The lines are ruled . . on a *gelatin-coated plate. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.*, **Gelatine dry plates*, plates usually of glass coated with a film of gelatine, containing sensitive silver bromide. 1889 CUNNILL *Dict. Exploives* 55 **Gelatine dynamite*, occupies a place midway between blasting gelatine and dynamite. It consists of a thin blasting gelatine mixed with other substances. 1885 G. MARLOW in *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* 18 Dec. 804/1 The present makes of 'gelatine emulsions'. 1891 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* IV. 133 Negative enlargements on gelatin-emulsion paper. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/4 A fashionable 'trimming for ladies' black capes is now a 'gelatine lozenge'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Gelatin-maker*, one who boils and prepares glue and gelatin from animal tissues. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 1463 Transparent sheets of 'gelatine paper'. 1885 J. BARKER in *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* 6 Mar. 150/2 The published formulæ for gelatine paper. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 152 Bromine is set free and metallic silver is deposited in minute particles in the 'gelatine pellicle'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 962/1 The 'gelatine picture from which the metallic mold was struck'. 1860 *Photogr. News* 13 Jan. 228 The capabilities of the 'gelatine preservative process'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gelatine-process*, 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 5/1 The 'gelatine shell need not hit to be an effectual destroyer'. 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 215 **Gelatine sugar* or glycioll.

Hence *Gelatinated*, *a.*, coated with gelatin.

1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* III. 326 The gelatinized side of the paper . . having a dark colour. 1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XII. 69 A sheet of gelatinized paper.

Gelatinat (dzelæ'tinēt), *v.* [f. GELATIN (or mod. L. *gelatinus*; see next) + -ATE.]

1. *intr.* = GELATINIZE 1.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 279 It (Zeolite) is partially and slowly soluble in the three mineral acids without effervescence, and, if they be not in too great quantity, it gelatinates most commonly. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 305 Nor does it (mucilage) gelatinate, when its heated solution cools. 1826 — *Elem. Chem.* II. 573 Certain minerals that gelatinat. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *trans.* = GELATINIZE 2.

1828 WEBSTER, *Gelatinate*, to convert into gelatin or into a substance resembling jelly. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Hence *Gelatination* = GELATINIZATION.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 42 Their solubility therein (in acids) . . with or without heat . . gelatination, &c. 1856 GOODE *Physiol. Bot.* 34 The principal modifications of the cell-wall are the following:—(1) Partial or complete conversion into mucilage (Gelatination).

† **Gelatine**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. I. type **gelatinus*, *f. assumed L. gelāta* (= It. *gelata* JELLY).]

A. adj. Of the nature of jelly, gelatinous.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* viii. vi. (1727) 382 That spermatick, gelatine Matter in which they (insects' eggs) are reposed. *Ibid.* 383, *note*. In this gelatine, transparent Spawn, the Eggs are neatly laid.

B. sb. Zool. (See quot. 1855.)

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 195 Lamarck has divided this class (the Radiaries) into two orders, the Gelatines and the Echinoderms. 1855 OULVIE, *Suppl.*, *Gelatines*, the name given by Kirby to the Alacaphæ of Cuvier, from the gelatinous consistency of their bodies.

Gelatine: see GELATIN.

Gelatiniferous (dzelæ'tini'fēras), *a.* [f. GELATIN + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding gelatin.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. 1. 189 The proteid and gelatiniferous envelopes of the fat cells are dissolved. *Ibid.* (1879) 236 The gelatiniferous elements of the tissues.

† **Gelatiniform** (dzelæ'tini'fōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form, consistence, or appearance of gelatin.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 121 Gelatiniform mucus. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 308 Cells of gelatiniform cancer . . may . . become adherent to any part of the serous membrane with which they are accidentally brought in contact. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) § I. 275 Gelatiniform cancer.

Gelatinify (dzelæ'tini'fai), *v. rare*. [f. GELATIN + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To render gelatinous.

1839-47 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 644/2 Dilute acetic acid . . gelatinifies the bodies.

Gelatinity (dzelæ'tini'ti). [f. as GELATINE *a.* + -ITY.] The gelatinous state.

1881 *Eng. Mechanic* No. 874. 366/1 The general elastic cohesive rigidity, or gelatinity of the water.

Gelatinizable (dzelæ'tinoizə'b'l), *a.* [f. GELATINIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being gelatinized.

1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 344 Gelatinizable, or . . mucous fluids.

Gelatinization (dzelæ'tinoizē'shən). [f. next + -ATION.] Conversion into a gelatinous state.

1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 143 It also promotes the gelatinization of pectic acid. 1853 C. MORRIS *Tanning*, etc. 20 This gelatinization of the tissue is all-essential. 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. (ed. 3) 92 Gelatinization sometimes takes place without evaporation. 1887 *tr. De Bary's Fungi* 69 The gelatinization of the lateral walls of the spores.

Gelatinize (dzelæ'tinoiz), *v.* [f. GELATIN + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To assume the character of a jelly; to become gelatinous.

1809 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 186 It could not be brought to gelatinize by the usual method of evaporation. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 305 Silica gelatinizes when hydrochloric acid is added to a solution of silicated potassa. 1867 *Farmer's Chem.* 550 The strained solution gelatinizes on cooling. 1890 ABBEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 115 Washing the whole bulk of the emulsion after allowing it to gelatinise by evaporation of the solvents.

2. *trans.* To render gelatinous or jelly-like.

1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* (L.) They are easily gelatinized. 1853 C. MORRIS *Tanning*, etc. 20 The tissue is gelatinized. 1881 ATKINSON in *Nature* No. 622. 509 By exposing the softened rice-grains to the action of dry steam . . the starch is gelatinized.

3. To coat with gelatin.

1890 [see GELATINIZE *pp. a.*]

Hence *Gelatinized pp. a.*; *Gelatinizing vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb., also *attrib.*

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 286 The acid is drained off from the gelatinized juice [of fruit]. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 895 It possesses a gelatinizing force superior even to isinglass. 1883 *Knowledge* 24 Aug. 120/2 The gelatinizing of starch. 1890 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* III. 228 Collodion films require greater body than gelatinized surfaces.

Gelatinoid (dzelæ'tinōid), *comb. form* of GELATIN, in words denoting the association of gelatin with other chemical substances, as *gelatino-albuminous*, *-sulphurous* adjs.; also in certain photographic terms, as *gelatino-bromide*, *-chloride*, *-citro-chloride*, used *attrib.* (with *emulsion*, *paper*, *process*) to denote preparations or processes in which silver bromide or chloride is employed with gelatin as a vehicle; sometimes used *ellipt.* in the same sense.

1835-6 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/1 The 'gelatino-albuminous principles employed in the nutrition of the several tissues. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 The 'gelatino-bromide process'. 1885 W. B. WOOD in *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* 20 Feb. 118/2 Gelatino-bromide for amateurs. 1891 *Adeline's Art Dict.*, *Gelatino-bromide* (Phot.), a process by means of which sensitive glass plates may be prepared in advance and kept in the dark for an indefinite period, both before and after being exposed in the camera. 1885 J. BARKER in *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* 6 Mar. 150/2 How to make 'gelatino-chloride paper for printing out. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.*, *Gelatino-chloride emulsion*, an emulsion of gelatine containing silver chloride. 1890 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* III. 218 Obernetter's paper and the aristotype, it is believed, are simply 'gelatino-citro-chloride'. 1882 OULVIE, **Gelatino-sulphurous*, consisting of gelatine and sulphur.

Gelatinoid (dzelæ'tinōid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. GELATIN + -OID.]

A. adj. Resembling gelatin, jelly-like, gelatinous.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 117 The acid or alkali merely enables the protein or gelatinoid substance to react with water H₂O. 1883 *Knowledge* 20 July 41/4 A few (Radiolaria) form compound gelatinoid masses at the surface of the sea.

B. sb. A substance resembling gelatin.

1882 TWINING *Less. Food & Nutr.* 23 The gelatinoids. This group takes its name from the substance so well known . . under the name of Gelatin. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 135 Gelatinoids, fats, and other substances. Three-fourths was fat and the rest gelatinoids and the like.

Gelatinous (dzelæ'tinōs), *a.* [ad. F. *gelatineux*, *f. gelatine*; see GELATIN.]

1. Having the character or consistency of a jelly; jelly-like.

1724-1800 BAILEY, *Gelatinous*, [in Anatomy] any thing that approaches to the consistence of a Jelly. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 453 The gelatinous substance, known by the name of Star Shot, or Star Jelly. 1767 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 429 Some are stiff and gelatinous, others fleshy and muscular. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 2 The early condition of the plant is pulpy and gelatinous. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* iii. 18 Holes through which the gelatinous occupants can protrude their filamentous processes.

fig. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 85 It is by the infiltration of this solid element that the floating gelatinous soul rises in the scale of being. 1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1407 The gelatinous suggestions to which we are accustomed in Church affairs.

2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of gelatin.

1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 64 Gelatinous broths answer the purpose both of food and medicine. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 20 The gelatinous part of the blood. 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 212 A gelatinous tissue (that is, a tissue which by boiling is resolved into gelatine). 1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* i. 25 The true gelatinous nerve-fibres.

3. *Comb.*, as *gelatinous-like*, *-looking* adjs.

1835-6 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 786/1 A gelatinous-looking membrane. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 66 The gelatinous-like solution . . is placed on a linen filter.

Hence *Gelatinously adv.*, *Gelatinousness* (in recent Dicts.).

1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh Water Alge* 175 The membrane of the parent-cell becoming gelatinously softened.

Gelation (dzelæ'ti'ōn). [ad. L. *gelation-em*, *f. gelare* to freeze.] Solidification by cold, freezing. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Gelatio*, gelation. 1871 *tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* lxvi. 360 Complete gelation and torpidity. 1875 RUSKIN *Densation* (1879) I. 44. I do not doubt but that wonderful phenomena of congelation, regelation, degelation and gelation pure without preposition, take place whenever a schoolboy makes a snowball.

Geld (geld), *sb. Hist.* Also incorrectly *golt*, *gheld*. See also *GILD sb.* 2 [ad. med. L. *gildum* (in Domesday Book), ad. OE. *geld*, *gild*, *gylt*, str. neut., payment, tribute, also *GUILD*; = OFris. *gell*, *jeld* money, OS. *geld* payment (MDu. *gelt*, Du. *geld*

money), OHG. *gelt* (MHG. *gelt*, mod. Ger. *geld*), ON. *giald* payment, reward (Sw. *gäld*, Da. *gæld*), Goth. *gild* tribute:—OTeut. **geldom*, f. root of **gelpan*: see YIELD *v*.

In the 17th c. confused with GELT *sb.* (which is in fact identical in ultimate etymology); hence the spelling GELD.)

1. The tax paid to the crown by English landholders before the Conquest, and continued under the Norman kings.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 294 When Geld was given in the time of King Edward. a1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Works* in *Worce. Hist. Soc. Proc.* ii. 147 Tenne of these hydes are free from Geld by testimony of the County. 1655 FOLKLE *Walth. Abb.* v. Free from all gells and payments. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* ii. Suffolk 40 The first called the Geldable, because it paid Geld, or Tribute. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* iii. 558 Geld after Geld had been exacted from the people.

b. A district paying 'geld'. rare-1.

1809 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 2 Within the geld of the city there are fourscore and four carucates of land to be taxed.

2. Comb., as *geld inquest*, *levy*, *roll*; also *geld-acre*, *-hide* (Domesday *acra*, *hida* ad *geldum*), the quantity of land which was reckoned as an acre or a hide for the purposes of 'geld'.

1878 R. W. EYTON *Key to Domesday* 4 The hidation prescribed by the then most recent Geld-Roll,—that of Easter 1084. *Ibid.* 14 In Dorset the Geld-hide was subdivided into four virgates. 1880 — *Domesday Stud.* i. Pref. 2-3 The nature of the Geld-Inquest may be told in a very few words. After Christmas 1083, King William levied a tax of six shillings on every hide of land. This was the Geld-Levy of which we are now speaking. *Ibid.* 6 For so great a number of Geld-acres would be expressed in other terms.

Geld (geld), *a.* Obs. exc. dial. See also YELD, [a. ON. *geld-r* = OSw. *gall-r* (mod. Sw. dial. *gall*, *gäll*, Da. *gåld*), OHG. *galt* (mod. Ger. *gelt*, said of a cow):—OTeut. **galdan* (which, like other adj. -u stems, has passed into the -o- and -jo- declensions).]

1. Of women or female animals: Barren. Now dial. in restricted application (see quot. 1869).

c1330 *Hali Meid.* 33 Giff ha ne mei nawt teamen, ha is iclept gealde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 2600 Nan hams ber, pou seis, mai i... For i am geld þat es me wa. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 134 Elisabeth, thi Cosyn, that is cald geld. 1641 *Best Farni. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 A good gimmer shearinge goinge geld. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v. 'A geld cow or ewe' = a cow or ewe not with young at the usual time.

absol. a1300 *Cursor M.* 12257 (Gött.) Þat þe geld þair fruiting find. a1300 *E. Psalter* cxliii. 9 þat geld in houses makes wonand, Moder ofe sones to be faineand.

b. dial. (See quot.)

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* *Geld grunda*, a mining term signifying ground devoid of minerals.

2. Sexually impotent. (In quot. 1440 perh. var. *GELT* *phl.* *a.* Obs.)

c1325 *Old Age* i. in *E. P.* (1869) 148 Elde makip me geld an grown al gail. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/1 Geldynge, or gelde horse, *canterius*.

3. Profitsless, yielding no satisfaction. Also, destitute of. Obs.

a1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 24 Of gomenes he mai gon al gelde. *Ibid.* 48 Alle myn godes me at-goth, myn gomenes waxeth gelde.

Geld (geld), *v.* 1 Also 4-5 *gild* (e, 6-7 *guelde* (e). Inflected *gelt* and *gelded*. [a. ON. *gelda* (= MSw. *gälda*, mod. Sw. *gälla*, Da. *gælde*), f. *geld-r* GELD *a.* Cf. Ger. dial. *gellen* (Grimm s.v. *gelsen*); the Ger. *gelsen*, Du. *gellen* (obs.) may be more remotely connected.]

1. *trans.* a. To deprive (a male) of generative power or virility, to castrate or emasculate.

Obsolescent in general literary use; current in technical language with reference to animals.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 26033 Samson... bath was geldid and mad blind. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xix. 22 Geldyngis that han geldid hem self, for the kyngdam of heueneis. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 275 He mai ete... of beestis þat ben gildid.

c1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 1164 Toolis forte gelde, and clippe and shere. a1535 *How the Plowman lerned*, etc. 7. In Hazl. *E. P.* i. 210 He coude... Thresshe, fane, and gelde a swyne. 1555 *Eden Decades* 3 Such chyldren as they take, they geld to make them fat. 1602 *Middleton Blurt* ii. C3 b. She threatens to geld myneste I beelustie. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland xxviii.* 131 Those [rein-deer] that are designed for labour they commonly geld. 1727 *Swiss*, etc. *Mem. P. P.* Misc. II. 275. I was sought unto to geld the Lady Frances her Spaniel, which was wont to go astray.

1775 *Johnson* in *Boswell* 6 Apr. A Judge may be a farmer; but he is not to geld his own pigs.

transf. (jocularly). 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. iii. 657 Is there no body heere will take the paines to gelde his mouth?

b. To extirpate the ovaries of (a female), to spay.

1557 *Tusser* 100 *Points Husb.* liii. Geld marefoles. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 521 The female also is gelt or played. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* iii. li. iv. ii. (1651) 623 The Lydians used to geld women whom they suspected. 1862 J. Wilson *Farming* 36 It seems to have been the practice... to 'geld fillies' as well as colts. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To deprive of some essential part; to cut down the resources of, to impair the strength or force of, to weaken, enfeeble. Obs.

1508 *Dunbar Tua marrii Wemen* 394 Quhen I that grome geldit had of gudis, and of natur. 1565 *Cooper Thesaurus* s.v. *Circuncido*, *Stipendia circuncidare*... to deminish or gelde menses wages. 1591 *Spenser M. Hubbert* 520 Scarce can a Bishoprick forpas them by, But that it must be gelt in priuite. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* i. 237 Bereft and gelded

of his patrimonie. 1594 *Nashe Unfort. Trav. Wks.* (Grosart) V. 55 So would he that first gelt religion or Church-livings had... neuer liued. 1607 *DEKKER & WESTER Northw. Hoe* iv. F. 2, Shee gelded my purse of fifty pounds in ready money. 1622 H. SVENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 123 Who dwelling too critically upon Gods omnia potest, went about to geld his omnipotence. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* i. iii. (1631) B 4, Or geld a jewell Of an odde stone, or so. 1631 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Comm. Matrons* ii. Pref. You gave me good Wine, and then gelt it with Water. 1658 *Osborn Q. Eliz.* 77 To keep the Church humble and quiet whilst she gelt their Sees by exchanges, and other mortifications of their power and estates. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priestcr.* iv. Wks. 1716 III. 211 I'll take... the Sting from the Tails of the Wasps, I'll Guelde them from doing Mischief.

3. To mutilate (a book, a quotation, etc.) by excising certain portions, esp. objectionable or obscene passages; to expurgate. Cf. CASTRATE *a.*

1579 *Fulke Heskins' Parl.* 338 Which... he hath mangled and gelded, least the true sense might be gathered out of it. 1581 — *Defence* xiii. 358 Thus you use to gelde the Doctors sayings, when you rehearse them. 1648 *Jos. BEAUMONT Psyche* ix. cxvii. They, by his authentick Copie know Both how to geld and to adulterate it. 1693 *SALMON Bates' Disp.* (1713) A iii. So that I could by no Means... have gelt the Text, or obliterated any Part thereof, without a manifest Wrong and Injury to the Author. 1729 *Relig. Heatm.* (1857) II. 696 Several covers of books... have been discovered... but the valuable contents gelt.

4. To cut out (portions of a book). Obs.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. v. 69 Who so... in letters and writings... should gelde out any thing.

5. To garble, remove the best part from. Obs.

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 269 Meane time the skinnies were by the Wessagus men gelded, and the better halfe by them juggled away before the owner came. 3. In Gardening, Bee-keeping, etc. [In all the uses, after *L. castrare*.] 1. To cut, to prune or remove superfluous shoots, etc., from (a plant or tree); (see also quot. 1523). Obs.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* 329 Loke that your shersers... geld not your heanes, that is to saye, to cutte the heanes so bye, that the nethermoste codde growe styll on the stalke. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 536 By the third year it must be quite cut in two (where before it was but gelded to the pith). 1615 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* vii. (1623) 16 The second yeere in the Spring, geld his top. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 386 For which cause good farmers are careful to geld and weed out some of the houghes of such a Tree. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 153 The vines and superfluous shoots must be gelded. 1654 — *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Geld and prune Strawberries.

2. To cleanse or remove the husks from (wheat). Obs.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 563 The very pure corn of Campaign wheat, which they cal guelded, i. wel husked and censed. 1611 (see GELDED 2).

3. To cut out the old comb from (a bee-hive); to take out (the comb). Obs.

1574 *HVLV. Ord. Best* xxiii. So that when they [the hives] shall be next gelded, the old combs rather than the new be taken forth. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* i. lxviii. 328 It will be good... at such times as their Combes are to be gelded, to smoke them. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 135 If any Hive be taken, driven, or gelded.

d. dial. To cut off the top of (an ant-hill) and throw the inside over the land.

1832 *LOUDON Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) 902 What is called 'gelding' ant-hills. 1839 *Hepburn's Gloss.* s.v. 'To geld any tumps' is to cut off the tops of ant-hills, and to throw the inside over the land. 1848 (see GELDING *vbl. sb.*)

Geld (geld), *v.* 2 *Hist.* Also *erron. gelt*; and see GILD *v.* 2 [f. GELD *sb.*]; after med. L. *geldare*.]

1. *trans.* To charge with 'geld'.

c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* 67 (810) 64 This place was never gelded. 1832 P. C. STONE *Archit. Antig. Isle of Wight* 129 It was gelted for half a hide.

2. *intr.* To pay 'geld'.

c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* 67 (810) 244 West Putford... gelded after thirty shillings. 1890 *Gloss Midd. Merch.* i. 258 Exeter 'gelded' when London, York, and Winchester 'gelded'.

Geldable (ge'dāh'l), *a.* 1 *Hist.* Also GILD-ABLE. [ad. med. L. (Domesday) *geldābilis*, f. *geldare*: see GELD *v.* 2] Liable to pay 'geld'.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 1. 605 Four hundred thirty and one houses were thus Geldable. c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* 67 (810) 328 It... was geldable on all services, by land or sea. 1774 E. JACOB *Faversham* 28 All which lands and tenements are geldable by the Abbot. 1865 *MOLYNEUX Burton-on-Trent* 39 There were then in the village six hides geldable. 1883 J. C. ATKINSON in *Whitby Gaz.* 5 Oct. 3/7 The very large amount at which Whitby is returned as geldable in the Domesday record.

Hence **Geldability**.

1878 R. W. EYTON *Key to Domesday* 9 A geldability at only 2 hides was a benefaction to the extent of from 3000 to 4000 per cent. in favour of the Cornish Manor.

Geldable (ge'dāh'l), *a.* 2 *rare.* [f. GELD *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] That may be gelded or castrated.

1611 *COTGR.* *Chastrable*, geldable. 1797 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1846 in *WORCESTER*; and in mod. Dicts.

Geldant (ge'dānt), *a.* *Hist.* [ad. med. L. *geldant-*em, pr. pp. of *geldare* GELD *v.* 2.] Paying 'geld'.

1897 *MAITLAND Domesday Bk. & Beyond* 461 They shuffled off large numbers of their geldant hides.

Gelded (ge'dēd), *phl.* *a.* Also **GEILT**. [f. GELD *v.* 1 + -ED 1.]

1. Of a person or animal: Castrated. 4. **Gelded-mart**, a eunuch.

1387 *TRIVISA Hiden* (Rolls) V. 173 Iulianus put out of

his court eunochos, gilded men, harbores and cokes. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wäcker* 758/24 *Hec nefrenda*, a geldyd sow. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* viii. 34 The gelded man answered Philip. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1553) 28 No gelded person... should be made a priest. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* iv. ii. 278 By the counsel of gelded men. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 17 Gelded priests. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* ii. ii. 24 All the Qualification that St. Philip required of the gelded Blackmoore.

b. Of meat: Derived from castrated animals. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. u. i. (1651) 66 All gelded meats in every species are held best.

2. in *transf.* and *fig.* uses of the *vbl.*

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* ii. v. 196 His half-dozen gelded vicaries. 1611 *FLORIO, Castrato*,... a kind of well-husked, cleansed or gelded wheat.

3. **Gelded satyrion**, a kind of *Orchis*. Obs.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. civ. 173 Gelded Satyrion hath leaves with nerves and sinewes like to those of Daffodil.

Geldene, obs. form of GILDEN.

Gelder (ge'dar), [f. GELD *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who gelds or castrates (animals, etc.). Also in Comb., as *dog-*, *horse-*, *sow-gelder*.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/1 Geldere of beestys, castrator. 1598 *FLORIO, Castracane*, a dog gelder. 1655 *MOUFET & BERNER Health's Improv.* (1746) 143 Even Nature hath deprived some things of that which Gelders cut away. 1699 *DANHER Voy.* II. l. 82 He agreed with an expert Gelder to castrate him. 1709 *BRIE. Apollo* II. Supern. No. 4. 4/2 Escaping the Gelder when he was a Lamb. a1722 *LISLE Hush.* (1752) 314, I sent for the gelder... to cut this bull.

2. *fig.* (See GELD *v.* 1 2, 2 b.) Obs.

1564 *BECON Wks.* Pref. A vj. These impostors rather then pastors, minishers more truly than Ministers, gelders rather then elders. 1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 184 Heskins, the impudent falsifier, truncator, gelder... and lewd interpreter of Augustine.

Gelder (s. rose, obs. form of GUELDER ROSE, 4. **Geldhead**. Obs. In 3 geldehede. [f. GELD *a.* + -HEAD.] Barrenness.

a1300 *E. Psalter* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 12 Pai yhelde to me for goodes ille, Geldeheide swa mi saule vntille.

5. **Geldherd**. Obs. *rare.* [f. GELD *a.* + HERD 2.] One who tended the 'geld' cattle.

1317 *Compotus Bolton* in *Whitaker Craven* (1805) 338 Pro Geldherds [note, elsewhere called the Pastores sterilium animalium].

Gelding (ge'din), *sb.* [a. ON. *gelding-r*, i. *geld-r* GELD *a.*; cf. *gelda* GELD *v.* 1.]

1. A gelded person, a eunuch. Obs.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxvii. 36 Putiphar, the geldyng of Pharaon. 1483 *Chanc. Engl.* 152/2 A Geldyngge... *eunuchus*. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Mail.* xix. 32 The gospell also hath his Eunuches very blessed, which be not geldynges of nature, nor gelded of men. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 741 Lysimachus... thought great scorn that Demetrius should reckon him a gelding. 1693 *DRYDEN Farnal* vi. (1697) 351 The Venerable Gelding... O'erlooks the Herd of his inferiour Fry. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Gelding*, an eunuch.

2. A gelded or castrated animal, esp. a horse.

1380 *Test. Karlestenia* (1893) 134 Et qe Lawrence eit se demure ed vie un hakney bay geldyng et xl. s. 1420 *E. Wille* (1822) 53 Pat Acris Mersk haue þe grey geldyng. 1520 *Trist. Ebor.* (Surtees) v. 116 My blak, trotting geldyng wi a white fore. 1624 *HEYWOOD & BROWNE Lane Witches* ii. Wks. 184/4. 191 Give me the Key of the Stable. I will give see my Geldyng. 1643 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* vii. 527 Six hundred light Geldings for Recruits. 1711 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 116 7 The jolly Knight, who rode upon a white Gelding. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* ii. He... took his grey geldyng and joined Clavers at Killiecrankie. 1860 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* VI. 236 A grey geldyng was led up for Philip. 3. With a mixture of senses 1 and 2.

c1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 691, I trowe he were a geldyng or a mare. a1621 *BEAUM. & FL. Thierry & Theut.* l. i. (1621) B 2 b, Or curse me heauen If all your guiled knaves... Be not made amiling Geldings. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. x. As for Jones, he swore, if he caught him at his house, he would qualify him to run for the gelding's plate.

4. Applied to a tree (see quot.). Obs.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 75 a. As long as the tre is very yong the fruite hath no stone within him and therefore suche are called geldynges.

5. Used appositively (quasi-adj.).

a1658 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 65 A Gelding Earl. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2658/4 A Black Gelding Colt. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius* v. (1697) 485 Gelding Priests.

Hence **Gelding-ity**, *nonce-wd.* [after *corporeity*, etc.], the quality of being a gelding.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 190 Colteity, horseiety, and gelding-ity, must always continue themselves, in what-ever best existing.

Gelding (ge'din), *vbl. sb.* [f. GELD *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the *vbl.* GELD in various senses.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xvii. (1495) 424 Cocke byghte Gallus and bath that name of geldyng. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/1 Geldyngne of beestys, or fowlys, *castratio*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* 67 Than shall ye se the oxe calfe, ferre greater every way, than the bull. there is noo cause, but the geldyng. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* (1586) 182 b. This kind of geldyng of your hives. 1656 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1689) 31 In geldyng of good Authors... expurgatory indexes. c1720 W. GIBSON *Farrar's Guide* ii. lviii. (1738) 217 The Geldyng of a Foal is an easy operation.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. x. 1. 23 *Appl.* is an easy operation. 1854 *PHIN Dict. Agric.* *Prun.* To cut out old combs so that new may be built. Called by the older writers geldyng, *atirre*. 1901 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Castradera*, the cutting, or gelding knife.

6. **Gele**, *sb.* Obs. *rare*-1. [a. ON. *gēla* blandishment.] Blandishment, enticing speech.

46-2

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 198 Man mid his gele egged us and fondeð and forð-toð to idole bonke.

+ **Gele**, v. *Obs. rare. a. trans.* To retard, delay (OE. only). b. *intr.* To tarry, linger.

a 900 *CYNWULF Elene* 692 (Gr.) Sealcas ne gældon. 971 *Blück. Hom.* 191 Ne gæle ge minne sið, nu mine feit gongad on heofenlicne wez. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 930 By pyse bonkes þer I con gele & I se no by-gyng nawhere aboute.

Gele, obs. form of **JELLY**.

Geleflower, *geleflor*, obs. ff. **GILLYFLOWER**.

+ **Gelelde**, *Obs.* — [ad. L. *gelidum* frost, f. *gelum* frost + *cid-*, *cad-*ire to fall.] (See quot.)

1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Gelelde*, a frost.

Gelid (dzelid), a. [ad. L. *gelidus* icy cold, f. *gelum* (gelus, gelu) frost, intense cold; for the cognate Teutonic words see **COLD** a.]

1. Extremely cold, cold as ice, icy, frosty.

In the first quot., *gelid* may be a ppl. adj. from *GEAL* v. 1666 *MARSTON Sophonisba* iv. i. Eiv. If she find some life Yet lurking close, she hites his gelled lips. c 1631 *CHAPMAN* *Ilad* xv. 162 Like a mighty snow Or gelide hail, that from the clouds, the Northern spirit doth blow. 1695 *Lo. PRISTON* *Boeth.* 1. 7 The Brightness of the Gelled Moon. 1747 *HERVEY Medit.* 1748 II. 278 Even the blooming Cheeks contract a gelid Hue; and the Teeth hardly forbear chattering.

1764 *GOLDEN. Trav.* 121 While sea-born gales their gelid wings expand. 1830 *SCORSEBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* 1. 298 As the air passes over the gelid surface of the ice. 1830 *W. PHILLIPS All. Sinai* 1. 202 In gelid Zembla's chill domain. 1863 *TYNALL Heat* vi. § 228 (1870) 179 Sometimes... large and deep valleys receive the gelid masses thus sent down.

b. *figs.*

1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* v. i. (f. 631) G 2 h. The Masse of blood Within me is a standing lake of fire, Cur'd with the cold wind of my gelid sighs, That... shoot a February through my veins. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 121 A gelid fear his heart possessed. 1827 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXI. 791 Our gelid reception was owing not to dislike. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* 36 She sniffed and offered a gelid prayer.

2. In a weaker sense: Cold, chill. Often of water, etc.: Refreshingly cold.

1659 *T. PECKE Parmassi Puerp.* 84 Autumn shakes off the Leaves, and brings Fruit too: I wish we could like gelid Autumn doe. 1766 *BEAL in Phil. Trans.* XI. 60 Some thought, they perceived the luminous parts less gelid than the dark parts. a 1678 *MARVELL Poems, Bilkborough Hill* lxvii, As I careless on the bed Of gelid strawberries do tread. 1729-46 *THOMSON Summer* 208 By gelid founts and careless rills to muse. 1753 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 257 Drinking liquid chrysal from the gelid springs. 1859 *Daily News* 18 Aug. The sun down, the air is cool and gelid.

Hence **Gelidly** ad., **Gelidness**.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II.*, *Gelidness*, Coldness, Frozenness. 1848 *WEBSTER*, *Gelidly*, coldly. 1873 *HOWELLS Chances Aequiv.* vii. 152 Gelidly self-satisfied.

Gelidity (dzeliditi). ? *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **geliditatem*, f. *gelidus*; see **GELID** and **-ITY**.]

Extreme cold, frigidity.

1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Gelidity*, coldness, frostiness. 1721-32 in *BAILEY*. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* No. 109. 1236/6 Straw bonnets, notwithstanding the gelidity of the atmosphere, are in high estimation.

Gelignite (dzelignait). ? f. **GEL** (ATINE) + **L.** *igni* is fire + **-ITE**.] A variety of gelatine dynamite.

1889 *CUNDILL Dict. Explosives* 52 One [variety of Gelatine Dynamite] contains about 80, the other 60 per cent. of explosive. The last named is known as gelignite. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/5 A frozen consignment of gelatine dynamite and gelignite.

+ **Ge-line**, *Cookery. Obs.* In 5 gelyne. [a. OF. *geline*.] A hen.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 13 Gelyne in duhhatte.—Take an Henne, and [etc.]. c 1450 *Ibid.* ii. 80 Gelyne in brothe r Take rawe hennes [etc.].

Gelinotte (dzelinpt). Also gelinote. [a. F. *gelinotte*, dim. of *geline* hen (see **GELINE**).] The hazel-gronse or hazel-ben.

1777 *G. FORSTER Voy. round World* I. 85 The knorhan, which is not a gelinote or grouse... but the African bustard. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 761/1. I observed a singular invention for taking great quantities of gelinottes. 1803 *NEWTON Dict. Birds*, *Gelinotte*,... often used in English for what is otherwise called the Hazel-hen or Hazel-Grouse.

Gell (gd), v. *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 8-9 goal. [Of unknown origin: cf. *Gale*, to ache, to tingle as when frost-bitten' (Willan, *West-Yorkshire Words*, 1811).] *intr.* To tingle, thrill with intense pain' (Jam.); also, to ache or tingle with cold.

116... *Sir Egeir* (1711) 13 Your wounds they will both glow and gell. 1781 *HUTTON Tour to Caves* (E.D.S.), *Gell*, to be benumbed with cold. 1788 *PICKEN Poems* 49 The growlan fish-wives boise their creels, Set a' their hanes a gelling. 1878 *Cumbria. Gloss.*, *Gell*, to ache with cold.

Gelle, *gellie*, obs. forms of **JELLY**.

Gelly (dzel-i), a. *Sc.* [Of unknown origin: connexion with **JOLLY** is hardly possible.] Worthy, pompous, well-conditioned.

c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 181 Than gelly Johine come in a jak To feild quhair he was feidit. 1573 *DAVIDSON Shortt Disc. Establis* 23 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli, He... was als met for sic Office As outhier gellie Jok or Johne. 1648 *R. BAILLIE Lett. & Jm.* (1841) III. 32 Your nephew, I hope, shall prove a gelly lad. 1788 *PICKEN Poems* 180 To the west, thy gelly mouth Stood wide to a'.

Gelly, *Gellywat* (to, obs. ff. **JELLY**, **GALLIVAT**.

Gelof (fer), *gelefo*, obs. ff. **GILLYFLOWER**.

+ **Gelongs**, *Obs. rare.* A kind of Indian silk.

1695 *J. F. Merchant's Ware-ho.* 33 There is a sort more

of the same nature, both for bredth and length, it is called Gelongs, it hath a few flowers up and down in it.

Gelore, *Sc. var.* **GALORE**.

+ **Geloscopy**, *Obs.* Better **GELOTOSCOPY**. [f. Gr. *γῆλος*, *γῆλω*- laughter + *-σκοπία* looking.] (See quot.)

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Geloscopy*, a sort of divination performed by means of laughter; or a divining any persons qualities or character, by observation of the manner of his laughing.

Gelose (dzelō's). *Chem.* [f. **GEL**-ATIN + **-OSE**.] (See quotes.)

1864 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 829 *Gelose*. 1878 *Ur's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) IV. 402 *Gelose*, a gelatinous matter obtained from an alga growing in Cochinchina. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Sept. 636/2 *Algin*... differs from... gelose in not gelatinising when cooled. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gelose*, an amorphous gelatinous substance obtained by Payen from Japan moss, chiefly *Gelidium cornutum*.

Gelosie, obs. form of **JEALOUSY**.

Gelotometer, *nounce-wd.* [f. Gr. *γῆλος*, *γῆλω*- laughter + *μέτρον* measure: see **METER**.] A gauge for measuring laughter.

1828 *LANDOR Imag. Contr.* III. 304 We may expect the Society for the Suppression of Vice to offer a reward for a gelotometer.

+ **Gelotology**, *Obs.* Better form of **GELOSCOPY**.

1697 *EVELYN Numism.* ix. 337 Made Divinations by Gelotology.

Gelousy, obs. form of **JEALOUSY**.

Gelover, *gelowe floure*, obs. ff. **GILLYFLOWER**.

Gelows, obs. form of **JEALOUS**.

|| **Gelsemium** (dzelis'miŋm). [Mod. Lat., f. It. *gelsomino* JASMINE: the name 'jasmine' being in the U.S. misapplied to plants of this genus.] a. A genus of twining shrubs of the NO. *Loganiaceæ*.

b. The roots of a plant of this genus (*G. semper-virens*), ora preparation of them, used as a medicine; also called *gelseminum*. Hence **Gelsemine** (also **Gelsemine**), **Gelsemic** (acid): (see quotes.)

1825 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 356 The influence of gelsemium upon man is very marked. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 29/7 *Esculene*... is not taken up by either which is the case with gelsemium. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gelsemic acid*, a crystalline substance obtained from the root of *Gelsemium semper-virens*. *Ibid.*, *Gelsemin*, a colourless, or in commerce a yellowish brown, inodorous, bitter alkaloidal substance obtained by [etc.]. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/2 For the fever [of influenza] acetonite is our remedy, and for the persisting pains gelseminin or eupatorium.

Gelsomine, obs. form of **JASMINE**.

Gelster, *rare.* An osier (see **YOLSTER**).

1670 *EVELYN Sylva* (ed. 2) xx. 88 The most usual names by which Basket makers call them [sc. osiers] about London... are, the hard Gelster, the Horse Gelster, Whyning, or shrivelled Gelster, the Black Gelster.

Gelt (gelt), *sb. rare.* Also 9 gelit. [a. Irish *gelt* a mad or frenzied person.

In the *Chron. Scol.* p. 122 the Irish *galta* (pl.) is explained by *volatiles*. According to the Old Norse work *Konungs Skuggsjá* (*Speculum Regale*) c. 121, a *gelt* was one who went mad with fear in battle, and therefore lived in the woods like a wild beast. In ON. the phrase *verda at galti* 'to become frantic', is in frequent use (in Cleasby-Vigfusson wrongly placed under *gellr* boar), and two instances of the madness itself are described in *Eytrýggja Saga*, the persons being Celts.]

A lunatic.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. vii. 21 Like a ghastly Gelt whose wits are reaved. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 The vision of the long-haired, long-robed Gelt.

Gelt (gelt), *sb. 2*. Also 7 gheilt, gheult. [a. Ger., Du. *geld* money; see **GELD** sb.] Money; in early use often with reference to the pay of a (German) army; now only *dial.* + *Bare gelt* (= Ger. *baares geld*, Du. *baar geld*) ready money. + *Passage gelt*: tr. of Ger. *fahrgeld* passage money.

a 1529 *SKELTON E. Rymning* 610 That nothyng had There of theyr awne Neyther gelt nor pawns. 1591 *WOTTON Let. in Reliq. Wotton* (1685) 616 It. amounts to not above 12000 *R.* Rhenish, yearly, in bare gelt. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 343 The Germans... being very greedy of Gheilt. 1648 *Let. in Cromwelliana* (1810) 48 Sufficient to make any soldiers in the world that fights only for gelt, to seath, and be gone. 1658 *USSHER Annals* 299 His whole army cryed out for gelt, and he promised them pay. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gelt*, money. There is no Gelt to be got. a 1712 *W. KING* *Ulysses & Tiresias* 16 Lineage and virtue at this push, Without the gelt, 's not worth a rush. 1745 *Lond. Mag.* 402 Both Natives and Foreigners are forced to pay passage Gelt. 1825 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxxiii, All the gelt was gone. 1825 *WHITLY Gloss.*, *Gelt*, profit. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., I sniled a bird yesterday... and while I was doing it... over went my egg-basket; so there wern't much gelt out of that.

¶ In the following examples, perh. a pseudo-archaism for *gold*.

1538 *BALD Three Lawes* 1832 Myght I haue bene stopped for sylver or for gelt. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 65, I wonne her with a gyrdle of gelt.

Gelt (gelt), *ppl. a.* [p. ppl. of **GELD** v.] Gelded, castrated. *lit. and fig.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1901 *Gelt*, castratus. *Ibid.*, *Gelt* mann, *sfado*. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iii. 185 By chance... Hath got the fame of some gelt Vicary. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 852 Eunuchs and Gelt Creatures of all kindes. 1639 *T. O. GREY Compt. Horsem.* 219 A horse or mare-filly that is cut, gelt, or spila. 1659 *FULLER Arch. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 287, I remembered the man who moved in chancery for a gelt-order, which should beget no more. 1682

SHADWELL Medal 3 An old gelt Mastiff has more mirth than thou. 1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* lxxiv, Gelt stags and bucks. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc.* Tr. 145/2 Unless the favour of the deity... were conciliated by the sacrifice of a gelt goat and a cock. 1810 *Provenc. Voc. Dev.* in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 466/2 *Gelt bull*, an ox, a bull-stag.

Gelt, obs. form of **GELD** sb., **GUILT**.

Gelt, var. **GILT**, young sow.

Geluce, *gelus*, **Gely** (e, obs. ff. **JEALOUS**, **JELLY**.

Gem (dgem), *sb.* Forms: a. *gem* (m, *zym* (m,

3 *zimmo*, *zumme* (if), (*gim*), 4 *gymme*, *zymme*, *β*. 3-8 *gemm* (e, 4-8 *jem* (me, 4- *gem*. [OE. *gim* str. masc. (whence prob. ON. *gim* neut.) = OHG.

gimma fem., a. L. *gemma* bud, hence jewel, f. root *gen-* to produce. In ME. the word was adopted afresh in (or refashioned after) the F. form *gemme*.]

1. A precious stone of any kind, esp. when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel.

a. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlii. 127 Forðon ic lufade bibodu ðin ofer gold and gim. 971 *Blück. Hom.* 11 He sealde his þone readan gim, þat was his þæt halige blod. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* 1. 64 Hi wurdon gelyhwæfde to deorwurdum *zymmum*. c 1205 *LAY.* 6081 Heo makeden an tunne of gold and of zimme. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2700 He carf in two gumes (= *zimmes*) of pris Two likenesses. 13... *K. All.* 3132 This korune he sent, Of gold and gymmes.

B. c 1374 *CHAUCER Former Age* 30 And in the Ryverys fyrst gemmys sowhte. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10385 A toure, triedly wrought... With Jemmes, & iuwells, & uthir ioly stonys. 1485 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 366 Duo anuli auri cum j pro gemys. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlviii, 133 Cum blowme of joy with jemis to be crown. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 1. 41 See how many sorts of jemmies there be still. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* (1727) 94 Th' Imperial standard... That Gold embroiders and that Gemms adorn. 1759 *GRAY Elegy* xiv, Full many a gem of purest ray serene The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear. 1832 *G. R. PORTER Porelain & Gl.* 273 He made artificial rubies... which he sold, in the manner of real gems, according to their weight. 1860 *C. W. KING Ant. Gems* (1866) 6 The Romans... divided gems into males and females, according to the depth or lightness of their colour. 1886 *M. F. SHELTON tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 15 On her neck she wore a collection of luminous gems.

+ *sb. slang.* (See quotes.) *Obs.*

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Jem, Ring. 1715 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Jem*, a Gold Ring; *Rim-Jem*, a Diamond one. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Said of persons; esp. in phrases, *† gem of chastity, jollity, virtue*, etc. (*obs.*)

c 1275 *Lyve Ron* 163 in *O. E. M.* 98 þislike ston patich þe nemne Mayden-hod icloeped is. Hit is a derewurpe gemme. c 1386 *CHAUCER Priores* Tr. 157 This gemme of chastite, this Emeraude, And eek of martirdom the Ruby bright. c 1420 *HOCCEVE Mother of God* 106 Marie and Ion bevenly gemmes tweyne. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvi, 30 Gemme joynt in joye angelical, In quibom ihesu reioist we to dwell. 1554 in *Styrpe Eclat. Mem.* III. App. xi. 57 It is a most unworthy thing, that that gem of vertues should enlighten foreign nations. 1575 *GAUCOIGNER Ph. Plas. Kenilw.*, Delitfulle daies and gemmes of jollite. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 78 Who knows... But from this Lady, may proceed a Lemme, To lighten all this Ile. 1678 *Yng. Mans Compt.* 384 Spains rod, Romes ruin, Netherlands relief... Englands jenn. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* v. xxx. O what a gem lies buried here.

b. of things.

1618 *BOLTON Florus* To Rdr., Certaine gemmes as it were, and jewels of wise sentences, inserted by him with good advisement. 1781 *COWPER Friendship* 7 Every polish'd gem we find, Illuminating heart or mind. 1799 *J. SCOTT Bahar Danush* II. xlii. 89 Shedding the valuable gems of remembrance on his lap. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 79 The... vale of Grasmere... is a little gem in the diadem of the Lake District. 1893 *Sir R. Ball Story of Sun* 359 The beautiful star Vega, the most brilliant gem of the northern hemisphere.

c. An object of rare beauty or priceless worth; the choicest part of (anything). Now colloquially often with somewhat playful tone: Something greatly prized, a 'jewel', 'treasure'.

c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvii. 1 In June the jem Of joy and gemme. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* xlii, The Margarit does ment mekle mare, As jem of jewels, paragon but peir. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. ii. 3 As if... the Lord of all the earth had found out one place that should be to him as the gemme of this Terrestrial globe. 1818 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xxv. 407 A little cabinet picture... which will be quite a gem. 1870 *MAX MULLER Sc. Relig.* (1873) 384 Among the Hottentots... we find the following gem of a fable. 1875 *BUCKLAND Log-bk.* 1 The gem of the collection... was a picture representing [etc.]. 1895 *Fall Mall Mag.* Nov. 328 The new man seemed to be a gem.

3. A precious or semi-precious stone, bearing an engraved design either in relief or intaglio.

(1638 *F. JUNIUS Paint. Antients* 95, I cannot but remember the royal fame of a gem that same Pyrrhus had... an Acathe wherein [etc.]. 1658 *Sir T. BROWNE Hydriot.* ii. 18 Great number of Gemmes with heads of Gods and Goddeces.] 1791 *RASSE (title)*, A descriptive Catalogue of a general Col. of ancient and modern engraved Gems, Cameos, as well as Intaglios... cast. by J. Tassie. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 133 The cabinets were filled with a fine collection of gems purchased by that Earl of Arundel whose marbles are now among the ornaments of Oxford. 1860 *C. W. KING (title)*, *Antique Gems*, their Origin, Uses, and Value.

attrib. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 498/1 *Intaglio*... is a term of art applied to small works of the gem class.

+ 4. A bud, esp. a leaf-bud. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Num.* xvii. 8 Swellynge the gemmes, broken out flowres. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husk* iii. 405 A gaffles þræt Of vyne or tre with gemmes on or too. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 Y' rodde of Aaron... in one day... brought forth fayre flowres, gemmes & almonds. 1651

JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* 1. ii. 13 Like the gem of a vine, or the bud of a rose. a 1688 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 576 From the joints of thy prolific stem A swelling knot is raised, called a gem. 1732 HILL *Litteraria* IV. 158 Insects which terebrate the Gems of some Branches, and therein deposit their eggs. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1. 197 If prouder branches with exuberance rude Point their green gems. 1823 MARSHALL *Gardening* ii. 22 Those flowers that dare to continue above ground all the year have yet their gems carefully locked up.

5. Zool. = GEMMA 3.
1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 112 The most frequent mode of transportation, consists in the buoyancy of their eggs or certain small vesicles which are detached and are capable of becoming the foundation of a new colony. These *gemms*, as they have been called, may be swept along by a wave that breaks upon a coral reef.

6. A collector's name for the small geometrid moth *Comptogramma fluviala*.
1869 in E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 172.

7. Printing. (See quot.; the size is little used.)
1838 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* Gem, a size of type one size larger than Brilliant and one size smaller than Diamond.

8. *altriv.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as † *gem-mint*, *pul.-ring*, *work*: b. objective, as *gem-artificer*, *-cutting*, *-engraver*, *-engraving*, *fancier*, *-polisher*, *-sculpture*; *gem-bearing*, *-yielding* adjs. c. instrumental, as *gem-bedewed*, *-bedizened*, *-be-spangled*, *-bossed*, *-bright*, *-knosped*, *-spangled* adjs.; also *gem-like* adj. or adv. d. special *comb.*, as *gem-bed* (see quot.); *gem-pdg* (corruptly *gimp-pdg*) (see quot.); *gem-salt* (rare), *rock-salt* = *SAL-GEM*; *gem-stick*, a stick on the end of which a gem is cemented while being cut.

1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art v.* 136 Drawings of the *gem-artificers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Dec. 6/1 The property comprised 4,000 acres of "gem-bearing" land. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 The "gem-bed", as it is called, or strata in which the rubies are found, varies considerably at different points in its depth. 1820 LANDOR *Heroic Idylls*, *Myrtis* 2 Her white wrist above it, "gem-bedewed". 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* iv. (1860) 47 She rests her chin upon her "gem-bedizened hand". 1794 SIR W. JONES *Hymn to Surya* 365. 1799 VI. 349 The churn'd Ocean's "gem-be-spangled shore". 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* p. 17 In "gem-bossed pyx and brodered chabuble". 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort.* Arth. 14 O Cassiopea, "gem-bright signe, Most sacred sight and sweet celestial starre". 1538 ELIZA COOK *Poet. Wealth* iii. On his temples a gem-bright rim. 1839 *Use Dict.* Arth 738 The operation of "gem-cutting". 1860 C. W. KING *Ant. Gem.* (1866) 169 The earliest "gem-engraving". *Ibid.* p. xli. Under Augustus "gem-engraving in all its branches reached its very highest point. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring v.* Xerxes, King of Persia, was a great "gem-fancier". 1828 MILMAN *Satanstoe* 25 To break the glassy glories of this world? The "gem-knosp'd diadem, the ivory ball. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1047 A meadow "gemlike chased In the brown wild. 1594 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 136 His "gemmint is not always current. 1853 O. BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk.* 220 The support, placed a little to the right and in advance of the lap, is called a "gimp-peg, or gemp-peg". The gimp-peg serves as a support for the arm of the workman in grinding the edges of small stones, but its principal use is to serve as a guide for the vertical angle in cutting facets. 1889 *Ceylon Observer* 11 May. The find of a valuable sapphire on Rangwellstennet estate by a coolie woman near the mouth of an old "gempit. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 The lapidaries, or "gem-polishers, are in the capital, and not at the mines. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist.* & *Pop.* xix. § 5 (ed. 3) 312 Holding between the finger and thumb a "gem ring. 1852 T. N. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 361 It is enlarged by the spurs of the Rio Beni, rich in "gem-salt. 1822 OGILVIE, "Gem-sculpture, the art of representing designs upon precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *There would I be* 1. A "gem-spangled crown. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. iii. 37 Making the ice around us one great resplendency of "gem-work. 1879 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 5/2 Like most "gem-yielding regions... it is less attractive than the yellow sands.

Hence *Gemless* a., devoid of gems.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 533 A casket gemless!

Gem (dgem), v. Inflected *gemmed*, *gem-ming*. Forms: a. 2-3 *zimmen*. β. 7-9 *jem*, 5-*gem*. [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. a. *intr.* To put forth buds; to bud. b. *trans.* To put forth (a blossom, a fruit). *Obs.*

c 1550 *Fragm. Elfric's Gr.* (Phillips) 2 (Wintreowe) *zim-meh* forþ in be akere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 325 The stately Trees... spread Thir branches, or gemm'd Thir Blossoms. 1746-7 HERVEY *Nedit.* (1818) 150 The tender twigs have scarce gemm'd their future blessings.

2. To adorn with gems.

1630 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lvi. 42 Kings, whose temples wear impal'd In goulden diadems, set here, and there, With diamonds, and gemmed every whear. 1741 H. BROOKE *Constantia* Wks. 1789 I. 289 All gem'd in ornaments of curious mode. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1. 39 Cold-hearted Ferdinand his pillow press, Nor dream'd... Of him who gemm'd bis crown. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii. Gemmed with rubies.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To adorn as with gems.

1747 COLLINS *Passions* 72 Her buskins gemm'd with morning dew. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 156 When Frost... gems with icicles the sheltering eaves. 1798 CANNING & FRERE *New Morality* 118 in *Anti-Jacobin* xxxvi. (1823) 205 The teardrop gems her eye. 1813 BYRON *Glauc.* xiv. A speck of white That gemm'd the tide. 1824 T. K. HERVEY *Gondola v.* He looks to the stars which are gemming the blue. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour France* 320 The prairies well gemmed with frost. 1849-53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 341 Gemming... the wig with every brightest epithet. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 29 A coppice gemm'd with green and red. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 283 A ring... thickly gemmed around with faces.

† 3. *intr.* To shine as a gem; in quot. *to gem it.* 1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* For Author Cj, Who jemm'st it in Jerusalem Above, Where all is Grace and Glory, Light and Love.

4. *trans.* To extract gems from; to excavate for the purpose of obtaining gems.

1889 *Ceylon Observer* 7 June, Everton estate... has been 'gemmed' for over thirty years. *Ibid.* 28 June, The Government could have no objections to grant the right to gem the whole river.

Hence *Gemming* *abl. sb.* Also *Gemmer*, one who seeks or digs for gems.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* 35 The season selected by them for 'gemming' is between December and March, when the waters are low. 1887 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 12 Mar. 166 Gemming has been carried on in that part of Upper Burma for centuries. 1889 *Ceylon Observer* 8 June, Pits dug by ancient and modern gemmers.

|| *Gemara* (gēmārā). [Aramaic גמרא *gāmārā* completion, f. גמר *gamar* to be complete.] The later of the two portions of the Talmud, consisting of a commentary on the older part (the Misbna).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 169 The Mischna, and Gemara made up the whole Talmud. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid.* Considered 6 The Mishna and Gemara, which are the integral parts of both the Talmuds, the one being as the Text, and the other as the Comment. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* II. xxxvi. 64 The commentaries of the Rabbis, now embodied in the Mishna and Gemara. 1891 J. E. H. THOMSON *Bks. wh. inf.* Our Lord I. x. 179 The Gemara is a commentary on the Mishna.

Hence *Gemaraic* a., of, pertaining to, or concerned with the Gemara.

1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 217 The Gemarick doctors give this reason for it. 1822-3 D. MOORE in *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2293 Rabbi Ahina, who died in 498... is regarded as the last of the Gemaric doctors.

|| *Gematrīa* (gēmātrīā). Also 7 *gematry*. [Rabbinical Heb. גמטריא *gematrīā*, a. Gr. γεωμετρία *GEOMETRIA*. (The suggestion that it represents Gr. γαμμαρεία is unfounded.)] A cabalistic method of interpreting the Hebrew Scriptures by interchanging words whose letters have the same numerical value when added.

1686 GOAN *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 156, I am persuaded... that there may be something in Cabala, Gematry, something in the mysterious Force of Numbers, in Critical Days, Climacteric Years, &c. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Gematrīa*, the first kind of arithmetical cabala, in use among the cabalistical Jews. 1824 GOV. *Gr. Mathem.* 44 The supposed antiquity of *gematry* depends solely on a conjectural and improbable comment on Zechariah xii. 10. There is in fact no clear instance of *gematry* before Philo or Christian writers strongly under Philonic influence (e.g. Rev. xiii. 18; Ep. Barn. c. 9). 1892 *Edin. Rev.* July 77 Belief in the *gematry* or mystic value of letters in the Scriptures.

Gematry (e, obs. form of *GEOMETRY*).

Gemel (dgemēl). Forms: 5-7 *gemell*, 6 *gem-mell*, -ull, *gemoll*, 6-7 *gemmal*, 6, 9 *gemmel*, 4-*gemell*. Also *GEMEW*, *GIMMAL*, *GIMMAL*, *GIMMER*. [a. OF. *gemel* (later *gemeau*, whence *GEMEW*; mod. F. *jumeau* twin) = L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus* twin.]

† 1. *pl.* Twins; said also of things associated in pairs. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* xxxviii. 27 Gemels apereiden in the wombe. 1439-40 LYDG. *Bochas* 1. (1554) 311b, Toward him a great pace gan she goe And ber brother Caunus came also And of one wombe as gemelles twayne. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* To Rd. The often harmonie thereof soft'ned the verse more then the maistie of the subject would permit, vnesse they had all been Gemells [printed Gemells] or couplets.

† b. *altriv.* or *adj.* Twin. *Obs.*

1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 376 Giffin to Walter Ogily, in payment for the repARATION of the tua gemell touris of Inuernes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. vii. 77 And 3e also, stowt gemell brether twa. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 243 Then from the snow-white galaxy betwixt those gemel-monts, whose milken paths [etc.]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disq.* 344 Because its roots were frequently gemell [printed geminell] resembling two Leggs.

2. *Her.* in *pl.* Bars, or rather barrelets, placed together as a couple. Also in AF. form *bar(re)s gemelles*: see *BAR* sb. 1. 6.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 136 Three gemels finely set in Azurd shield. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. To Rd. The quadrim doth neuer double; or, to vse a word of Heraldry, neuer bringeth forth Gemells. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. iii. 35 A Gemell ever goeth by Paires, or Couples, and not to be Separated. 1796 *Printed* (Kersey) *Continental Heraldry*, the bearing of Bars by Paires or Couples in a Coat of Arms, a 1737 STYVE *Life Smith's* note (1820) 2 Two gemells under silver, between two griffins passant. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist.* & *Pop.* v. 22 When Barrelets are placed together in couples... each couple is entitled a pair of Bars Gemelles.

† 3. ? A two-part harmony (Jam.). *Obs. rare*—1. Cf. *gymel* (GIMMAL 5) and *GEMILLING*.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xlii. In modulation hard I play and sing... Cant organe, figuration, and gemmell.

4. A kind of finger-ring (much worn in the 16th c.) so constructed as to admit of being divided horizontally into two rings. Now only *Hist.* Also *gemel-ring*. Cf. *GIMMAL*.

1572 HULOEY, *Gemoll* or a gemmow, *stalagnum*, it is such as the Egyptians vsd. to hang at their eares. *Ibid.* *Gemoll*, or a little rynge to weare on the finger, *annellus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Psalms* xxxiii. i. The manner was in old time to weare rings but upon one finger onely, but now adayes... every joint by themselves must have some lesser

rings and gemmalls to fit them. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 313 The old matrimonial Gemell, or Gemmow, ring was a kind of double ring, curiously made.

5. A binge. Now only *spec.* in *Comb. gemel-hinge* (see quot. 1874).

1536 *Inv.* in W. DODSWORTH *Hist. Acc. Salisbury* (1814) 229 Three... chests... with gemmells of siluer and gilt. 1556 *Yatton Church. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 168 For thei locke and the gemmulls... xiiij. 1637-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 82 The gemels beaten so That little strength could thrust it [doore] to and fro. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Gemel-hinge* (*Locksmithing*), a bing consisting of an eye or loop and a hook.

Hence *Gemelled* a. [-ED²] (see quot.).

1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archæol.* *Gemelled*, double; thus a gemelled bay is one divided into two parts; gemelled arches, those which are joined two and two.

† *Gemelli-parous*, a. *Obs.*—1. [f. L. *gemelli*, *gemellus* twin (see *GEMEL*) + *par. ēre* to bring forth + -OUS.] Producing twins.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† *Geme'llous*, a. *Obs.*—1. [f. L. *gemellus* (see prec.) + -OUS.] = *GEMINATE* a.

1697 in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 435 A Tree Apocynum from the Canaries... whose gemellous Pods stand opposite.

Gemensy, obs. form of *GEOMANCY*.

† *Gement*, a. *Obs.*—1. [ad. L. *gemitu-em*, pres. pp. of *gemere* to groan.] Groaning, lamenting.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Gemeny, obs. form of *GEMINI*.

Gemeotre, *gemetry*, obs. ff. *GEOMETRY*.

† *Gemew*, *gemow*. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *jemeu*, *jemeu*, *gemow*, (5 *gemew*, *gemoose pl.*), *gymmew*, 5-6 *gemew* (e, *gymow*), 6 *gemew*, *jemowe*, *gymmow*, *gimmon*, 6-7 *gemew* (e, *gemowe*, *gim(m)ew*, (*jewmew*, *jemmow*, 6-8 *gemmow*, 7 *gemmew*). [a. OF. *gemeaus*, pl. of *gemel* (see *GEMEL*) twin. The Eng. sing. is prob. developed from the plural, though in some uses it may have been taken from the later Fr. form *gemeau*, *jumeau* of the singular.]

1. *pl.* Twins: see *GEMEL* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vii. 3 Thii two tetus as two jumge capreitis, jemewes of the sbe capret.

† b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of a door: Double. Of lines: Parallel. Cf. *GEMEL* 1 b.

1523 in KIRKPATRICK *Relig. Ord. Norwiche* (1848) 170 Within the White Freris, in Norwiche, at the Jemowe dore. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* 1. Defin. Paralleles, or Gemowe lynes be suche lines as be drawn fouth still in one distaunce, and are no neerer in one place than in an other. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 613 A pair of Parallels or Gemow Lines.

2. *Her.* in *pl.* (rarely *siug.*) = *GEMEL* 2.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, Her. Bjb, Collateral is calde in armys the sonnys of the bretheren of the right beyre beryng the cotarmys of their faderis with a dyffereus Jewem. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 33 b. The fourth beareth Argent, three Barres Gemewes, Sable. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* vi. vii. (1611) 274 A crowne Topaze or griffon's head with wings displayed pearle, gorged with a gemew ruby.

3. A double ring; = *GEMEL* 4. Also *gemowew-ring*.

1497 *Will of Butside* (Somerset Ho.), A Jewewe of golde. 1552 HULOEY, *Gymow* or ringe to hang at ones eare as the Egyptians haue, *stalagnum*, *inauris*. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* I. 181 On gemewe of silver wyre. 1572 *Ibid.* II. 262 My beste Jewewe rynge of golde. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 I was a good world... when a ring of a rubie would tie as much love together as a gimmon of gold. 1602 R. T. 5 *Goldie Serm.*, Silver, golde, jemmowes or jewells. 1611 CORN., *Annellet*, a gimnow, or little ring for the finger. 1721 BAILEY, *Gemmow-Ring*, a double Ring in Links.

4. Any joint or fastening consisting of two parts fitting into each other.

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2894 Joynter and gemowes he jogges in sondrye! 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 A bagge of grene silk with jewemys of green. 1530 PALSGR. 225/1 *Gymewe* of a gyrdell, *crochet dune transouwee*. 1611 CORN., *Membret d'esperon*, the gimnow or joint of a Spurre.

5. *Pl.* = *gimmalls*. (See *GIMMAL* 5.)

1657 W. MORRICE *Coena* Def. § 10 Hoge Weights hang upon Gemeweys.

6. A hinge. Cf. *GEMEL* 5.

1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 123 Et in ij paribus de gemus [sic] cum clav. emp. de Johanne de Sutton pro magno hostio in magn. clocher 13d. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 194/2 *Gymowe* of a spyrynge [K. gymmew, S. H. gymew], *verdinella*, *gemella*. 1447-8 *Durham MS. Alm. Roll*, ij pane de Lemoose. 1510 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 197 A lokke with Gemows for another presse. 1573-80 *Barret Alu.* G 217 *Gimew* or henge of a dore. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 393 That the Stalls... be flexible, and moveable, viz. to hang by Jewmws or Garnets, so that they may be taken up, and let down.

Hence † *Gemew* v., in pa. ppl. *i-jemewed*, jointed. 1408 *Tr. Vegetius De Re Mil.* iv. xxiii. MS. Roy. 18 A. xii. fol. 110 a. An Iren made as it wer a peir tonges I jemewd [MS. Douce 291 fol. 106 b, I gymewed] as tonges in the myddes.

† *Gemilling*, *Sc. Obs.* *rare*—1. *Musie*. (Meaning uncertain: cf. *GEMEL* 3.)

c 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cluh) 934 With baiss tonis in ipotodrica, With gemilling in yporitica. [Geminat: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Geminate (dgemine't), a. and sb. [ad. L. *geminat-us*, pa. ppl. of *geminare* to double, f. *geminus* twin.]

A. adj. Duplicated, combined in pairs, twin, binate. Now only *Nat. Hist.* *Geminate leaves*, leaves springing in pairs from the same node, one leaf beside the other.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* 340 We desire of your Maestie to continue the geminate disposition of your benevolences, both generally to all our subjects, and also priuately to this our beloved seruant. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 1099 *Geminate*, doubled. 1875 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 11. 213 Observe the frequently geminate leaves and extra-axillary inflorescence of the Order. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 4137.

Hence *Geminately adv.*, in pairs, doubly.

In recent Dicts.

B. sb. A doubled consonant.

1885 COOK tr. *Steuers' O. E. Gram.* (1887) 99 B..occurs.. in medial and final positions as a geminate.

Geminate (dʒe'minət), *v.* [f. L. *geminat-*, ppl. stem of *geminare* (see *prec.*)] *trans.* To double. Also *pass.* of two contiguous teeth: To be united.

a 1537 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iii. (1640) 40 W. Is but the V. geminated in the full sound. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 326 *Maccon*.. is a Hebrew participle that signifies firm, constant, and established; and he geminates it, 'my heart is firm, constant, and established'. 1721 in BAILEY. 1881 COLEMAN in *Trans. Odont. Soc.* XIII. 9 It appeared to consist of the two central incisors geminated. 1885 COOK tr. *Steuers' O. E. Gram.* (1887) 100 F.. is.. a surd spirant.. when geminated in the medial position.

Hence *Geminated ppl. a.*, doubled, occurring in pairs.

1802 in *Spirit Publ. Frmls.* (1803) VI. 100 They would run hooting about, bawling and dancing with geminated clamours. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 122 *Atypis*.. Eyes on each side geminated. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 43 Mr. Brookhouse.. sent me two examples of geminated teeth. 1885 COOK tr. *Steuers' O. E. Gram.* (1887) 123 The geminated consonants were often written long after the second had ceased to be pronounced.

Gemination (dʒe'minɪʃən). [ad. L. *geminat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *geminare* to double.]

1. A doubling, duplication, repetition. 1597 BACON *Courtiers Good & Evil* viii. (Arb.) 149 If the eul be in the sense and in the conscience both, there is a gemination of it. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xv. 140 Men.. admit a gemination of principall parts, which is not naturally discovered in any animal. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. § 61 This was conceived.. a necessary gemination of a duty in that seditious age. 1700 BR. PATRICK *Comm. Deut.* xxxii. 5 There being a gemination.. of a syllable in the latter of these two words. 1895 *Century Mag.* July 1891 The 'gemination' of the canals [on Mars] has been observed at Mount Hamilton.

b. Of teeth: (See *quot.* 1878).

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 241 A union or gemination of contiguous teeth. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* i. 562 Gemination, or the union of contiguous teeth, due to the fusion of their pulps.

† 2. *Rhet.* The immediate repetition of a word or phrase, or the using of a pair of synonymous expressions, for the purpose of rhetorical effect. *Obs.* 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. xlii. 345 First putting forth his hand, My God; yea both his hands, My God, my God, claiming by that gemination a double interest in Gods fatherly affection. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 90 In all languages there are some customary geminations and expressions, which.. are.. oftentimes emphatical. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 14 Here are two expressions that intimate unto us the unavoidable approach of these decrepit years, i.e. *come and draw nigh*; of which gemination, signifying the same thing, I may well say [etc.].

3. *Gram. a.* The doubling of an originally single consonant sound. b. The doubling of a letter in the orthography of a word.

1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 8 The gemination of the letters is not expressed in writing. 1877 MARCEN *Comp. Gram. Anglo-Saxon* 16 Gemination is the doubling of a consonant.. A real gemination can not occur at the beginning or at the end of a word.. nor is it easy after a long vowel.

Geminative (dʒe'minətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *geminat-* (see *GEMINATE v.*) + *-IVE*.] *A. adj.* Characterized by gemination. **B. sb.** A geminated or doubled letter.

In recent Dicts. 1885 in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. 161 The geminatives and diphthongs *ai, ay, ea* [etc.].

Gemini (dʒe'minɪ). Forms: 4 *gemyni*, 6-7 *gomy*, (5 *gemeny*, 6 *gemyne*, 7 *gemony*, and with plural ending) *geminios*, 5- *gemini*. Also (sense 3 only) 7 *gemony*, 9 *geminny*, *jeminy*, *jiminy*, *jiminy*. [a. L. *geminī* (pl. of *geminus*) twins; also the name of the constellation.]

1. *Astron.* A constellation, otherwise 'Castor and Pollux'; also the third sign of the zodiac, with which this constellation was anciently identical.

c 1391 CHAUCEUR *Astrol.* i. § 21 *Gemyyni*. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. x. 100 The signe of gemini that ben cleyed twynnes or doubles. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 139 Furious Mars, the ferulle red sterre.. Was two pocyas passed of gemeny. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* i. (Arb.) 7 And Dyane entred was one degre into the sygne of Gemyne. 1533 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* x. xxiv. Not those [twins] in heaven, the flowery geminies. Are half so brigly. 1595 CONGREVE *Love for L.* ii. iii. She.. was born under Gemini. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* 11. 521/3 From the shifting of the equinoctial points; those stars which were in Aries are now got into Taurus; those of Taurus into Gemini. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* iii. vi. 1 When.. the stary Gemini hang like glorious crowns Over Orion's grave.

† 2. Used for: A couple, a pair; *esp.* in pl. form, a pair of eyes. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* ii. 8 Else you had look'd through the grate, like a Gemini of Baboones. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* i. xxxi. Or, shine upon me with her Gemines! 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* ii. 14, He that daily spies Twin babies in his mistresses' Gemina. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* i. ii. (1639) C. 1, b. Here's now the Gemini of wit. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. ix. A Gemini of Asses split, would make just four of you.

† 3. To play the gemini: ? alluding to the twin gods (Castor and Pollux) who could never be both in heaven or both in Hades at the same time.

1622 COCKS *Diary* (1883) II. 295 God grant Tozayemon Dono do not play the jeminy with us.

4. A mild form of oath or exclamation. *vulgar.* [Perhaps a distinct word. Cf. Ger. *gemin*, *jemin*, which Hildebrand (in *Grimm's D. Wb.*) regards as a corruption of *Jesu domine*; also Du. *geminic*, *jemic*.]

1664 SCUDAMORE *Ilomera a la Mode* 99 O Gemony! neighbour, what a blisse is This, that [etc.]. 1666-7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* i. xx. Henceforth, O Gemini! two Dukes Command. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* n. i. Gemini! what would become of me? 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* ii. 3. Oh Gemini! what a rare Complement Has she bestowed upon that ugly Fellow. 1704 ROWE *Biter* iii. i. Oh Gemini! I wouldn't marry such a strange sort of an Old Fellow for all the world. 1780 MRS. COWLEY *Belle's Strat.* iv. ii. Oh Gemini! I beg the Peticoat's pardon. Just saw a corner of it. 1799 MORTON *Secr. Worth* *knowing* i. Oh Gemini! I know my poor bones do ache! 1833 M. SCOTT *Ten Cringle* i. Gemini! what is that now? I quoth Tip again. 1855 READE *Hard Cash* i. iv. 124 O, jummy! This polite ejaculation was drawn out by the speaker's sudden recognition of Alfred.

Hence *Geminids pl.* [see *-ID*], the meteoric bodies forming the 'star-shower' that has its radiant point in Gemini.

1896 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799 The example has been followed in designating other meteor showers by the constellations in which their radiant-points are situated; so that we have.. the Geminids of December 12.

Geminiferous (dʒe'minɪfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *geminif-*, *geminus* twin + *fēr-*, *flos* flower + *-OUS*.] Having flowers in pairs. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Geminous (dʒe'minəs), *rare.* [f. L. *geminus*.] Double; occurring in pairs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xv. 141 Christians.. have baptized these geminous births, and double connascencies with several names. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Geminous Arteries*; so some call the two small Arteries which descend to the Joint of the Knee, between the Processes of the Thigh-bones. 1860 FOWLER *Dict. Med.* *Geminat*, *Geminous*. In *Nat. Hist.* Twin; in pairs.

Gemm, *obs.* Sc. f. *GAME*.

|| **Gemma** (dʒe'mə). Pl. *gemmae*. [L.: see *GEM*.] † 1. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Criton* ii. (1701) 305 The Gemma or cicatrula of the egg contained in the Female ovary.

2. *Bot. a.* A leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud.

1770 C. MURNE *Bot. Dict.* s.v. *Gemma*, Mr. Ray was the first who gave the name of Gemma to the bud, which had formerly been denominated gemen. 1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1848) III. xxix. 60 A state analogous to that of the larva in the insect begins in the plant when it is evolved from the gemma. 1872 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xv. 552 The bodies of the first class are known as leaf-buds or gemmae in the Flowering Plants. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/1.

b. In mosses, liverworts, etc.: A small cellular body which becomes detached from the mother-plant and originates a new one.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 325 In Jungermannia there is a third kind of reproductive matter, consisting of heaped clusters of little amorphous bodies, growing from the surface of the leaves, and called gemmæ. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 324 The Hepaticæ produce cellular bulbs or gemmæ. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. i. 308 These plants are produced by spores and minute cellular nodules called gemmæ or buds.

3. *Zool.* A bud-like growth upon animals of low organization, which becomes detached and develops into a new individual.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 123 The Alcyons.. are reproduced.. by gemmæ, which are developed around the preexistent polyps. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 213 Small gemmæ, covered with cilia, which are free organisms during the first period of their existence.

Gemmaceous (dʒe'meɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *gemma* bud + *-ACEOUS*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of leaf-buds. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Gemma, *var. GEMEL*.

Gemman (dʒe'mæn). (Also written *gem'man*.) *Vulgar* pronunc. of *GENTLEMAN*; cf. *GENTMAN*.

c 1550 Dr. *Double Ale* 197 Did it become a cobblers boy To shew a gemman such a toy? 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 86 You're welcome Gemmen, kindly welcome Ladies. 1770 COLMAN *Oxon. in Town* i. I, I hope you left all the gemmin well at Oxford? 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Louisa* iv. Wks. 1812 i. 286 Which is the better gemman, I or you? 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi. xix. note. If there be any gemman so ignorant as to require a traduction. 1833 MARRVAT P. *Simple* (1863) 3 Bill, you must take this here young gem'man.. to this here direction. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v. Now I'll just tell you how that'll work, gemmen.

† **Gemmary**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *gemmari-us* (see *-ARY*), f. *gemma* GEM.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to gems; concerned with or skilled in gems. **B. sb.** An engraver of gems, a jeweller.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxix. 27 Thii graueden in it [the plate] with gemmarywerk. *Ibid.* xxviii. 11 In the grauyng of the gemmary [i.e. *calatrava gemmaria*] thou shalt graue hem. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* n. i. 25 The principle and most gemmary affection is its Tralucency. a 1682 —

Tracts (1684) 4 Gemmarie Naturalists reade diligently the pretious Stones in the holy City of the Apocalypse.

Gemmary: see *GEMMERY*.

Gemmate (dʒe'met), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *gemmat-us*, pa. ppl. of *gemmare*: see *next*.] Furnished with buds; reproducing by buds.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 352.

Gemmate (dʒe'met), *v.* [f. L. *gemmat-*, ppl. stem of *gemmare*, f. *gemma* GEM.] † *a. trans.* To deck or set with gems (*obs.*). b. *intr.* To put forth buds; to propagate itself by buds. Hence *Gem-mated ppl. a.*, *Gemma'ting vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Geminated*, bedecked with precious stones. 1697 EVELYN *Nimium*. ii. 29 These Regal Heads.. are commonly dress'd with a Diadem.. Others we find Gem-mated and Studded. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 72 The gemmating powers of the apical polyp.

Gemmation (dʒe'mɪʃən). [a. F. *gemination*, n. of action f. L. *gemmare*: see *prec.*]

1. *Bot. a.* The action of budding. b. The manner in which the young leaf is enfolded in the bud. c. The time when leaf-buds are put forth. d. The arrangement of buds on the stalk.

1760 LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. xv. 200 Gemmation is the Construction of the gem or Bud. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 485 The gemmation, or various construction of the buds. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/1 *Gemmation*, budding-growth; or the disposition of buds.

2. *Zool.* The process of reproduction by gemmae or buds; the formation of a new individual by the protrusion and complete or partial separation of a part of the parent; budding.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 142/1 The male has the appearance of a branch.. sent off by gemmation. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 84 In the next group the gemmation takes a spiral bias, producing the nautilus shape. 1883 CLAMB. *Frnt.* 142 The natural process of reproduction in the sponge is effected by gemmation or budding off.

Gemmative (dʒe'məti), *a.* [f. L. *gemmat-* (see *GEMMATE v.*) + *-IVE*.] Concerned with the production of offspring by gemmation.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 151 The medusoids which result from the gemmative process closely resemble the stock from which they are produced.

Gemm(e, obs. form of GEM sb.

Gemmed (dʒe'med), *ppl. a.* [f. *GEM sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

† 1. Covered with buds. *Obs.* -1

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 10 With graffes sadde ygemmed thicke and rounde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 101 The lowkyt buttoun on the gemmy treis.

2. Adorned with or as with gems.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 273 p. 1, leddes ham wib þe self þi gimmerde bur. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* ii. xii. And auburn waves of gemm'd and braided hair. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xlii. The gemmed ring and jewelled mitre had become secular spoils. 1849 CLOUGH *Disyllabus* ii. v. O beautiful, o'ervaulted with gemmed lush, This spacious court. 1875 PROCTOR *Expanse Heav.* 124 A cloud of light around the gemmed feet of Andromeda in the northern skies.

Gemmel (l, var. *GEMEL*.

Gemmeous (dʒe'meɪəs), *a.* Also 7 *gemmeus*. [f. L. *gemme-us* (f. *gemma* GEM) + *-OUS*.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling a gem.

Gemmeous Dragonet: the fish *Callionymus Lyra*. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 160 There are.. in mans bodie.. of saltes.. vitriolated, aluminous, niterous, and gemmeous. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 191 The gemmeous Matter it self. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* ii. xvii. (Bohn) 508 And what a blaze of gemmeous dyes Shines from the plumage of your tail. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) iii. 145 heading, Gemmeous Dragonet. 1778 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 103/2 The fistular bones.. are lined within with a crust of gemmeous spar. 1884 J. HARRY in *Proc. Br. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 493 A specimen of the Gemmeous Dragonet.

Gemmary (dʒe'məri). Also *gemmary*. [f. *GEM sb.* + *-ERY*; in sense 1 perh. f. Lat. type *gem-marium*: see *-ARY*.]

† 1. A jewel-house. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Gemmary*, a Jewel house, or place to keep Gemms in, a Cabinet. 1721 BAILEY, *Gemmary*.

2. Gems as an object of connoisseurship. *rare.* 1840 POE *Cask of Annotillado* Wks. 1864 I. 346 In paintings and gemmary Fortunato, like his countrymen, was a quack.

Gemmiferous (dʒe'mɪfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *gemmifer* (f. *gemma* GEM sb. + *-fer* bearing) + *-OUS*. Cf. *F. gemmifère*.]

1. Producing gems.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Gemmiferous*, *Mim.*, bearing gems, applied to the gravel among which diamonds are found.

2. Producing a gemma or bud; producing off-spring by gemmation.

1804 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 5 A regular confirmation of which would improve the knowledge of animal generation by shewing that it is gemmiferous. 1855-8 W. P. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 89 Adhering by filiform gemmiferous stolons of the base.

Hence † **Gemmiferousness**. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Gemmiferousness*, the Quality of producing Gems or Jewels.

Gemmiparous (dʒe'mɪpərəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *gemmipar-us* (f. *gemma*, *gemma* bud + *-L. parit* to bring forth) + *-OUS*.] a. Of organisms: Producing new individuals by gemmation. b. Of or pertaining to the process of gemmation.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Gemmiparus*, *Gemmiparus*. Producing gems or buds. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 16 There is also an internal gemmiparous or suboviparous generation. 1835 KIRBY *Flab. & Inst. Anim.* l. xi. 322 The species, which he calls *Planaria tentaculata*, is oviparous in the spring and gemmiparous in the autumn. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 10 The production of the plant from the threads is rather gemmiparous than embryonic. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Liv. Anim.* s. 612 The generative blastema... from which the generative organs of the gemmiparous zooid have been developed.

Hence **Gemmiparously** *adv.* Also **Gemmiparity**, the attribute of being gemmiparous.

1839 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 117/1 An instance of 'internal gemmiparity' rather than the production of true ova. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. 93 The resulting segments are so many gemmiparously-produced individuals.

Gemmipore (dže'miporə). [ad. mod.L. *gemmipora*, neut. pl., f. L. *gemmi*, *gemma* GEM sb. + late L. *porus* = Gr. *poros* passage.] One of the *gemmipora*, a genus of madreporian corals.

1846 DANA *Zooph. iv.* (1848) 47 The gemmipores resemble these in general form, and in their fringe of short tentacles, but the disk is not striated.

Gemmoid (džemoid), *a. rare*°. [f. GEMMA + -oid.] Having the nature or form of a gemma. In some recent Dicts.

Gemmology (džemp'öldži). [f. L. *gemma* GEM sb. + (-ology).] The science of gems.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr. I.* 12 The detached crystals of siderite... are properly topics of gemmology, or lithology, and not of petrology.

+ **Gemmosity**. *Obs.*° [f. L. *gemmōsus* full of gems (f. *gemma* GEM sb.) + -ITY.] (See quot.) 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gemmosity* (*gemmositas*), abundance of precious stones. 1755 JOHNSON, *Gemmosity*, the quality of being a jewel. 1775 ASH, *Gemmosity*, the quality of abounding in jewels; an exuberance of buds.

Gemmow, var. GEMEW.

Gemmule (džemulə). [a. F. *gemmule*, ad. L. *gemma*, dim. of *gemma* a bud, GEM.]

1. *Bot. a.* = PLUMULE.

1844 HORTON *Dict. Med.*, *Gemmule*, a term used synonymously with *plumule*, the growing point of the embryo in plants. 1851 BENTLEY *Bot.* 344 Thus we distinguish three parts in the embryo, corresponding to the root, stem, and leaves of the perfect plant; namely, a *radicle*, *plumule* or *gemma*, and one or more *cotyledons*.

b. One of the reproductive cells of cryptogams. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 55 Short germinating utricle shoot forth, which soon form themselves into rows of gemmules.

2. *Zool.* A small gem (see GEM sb. 5) or gemma; *spec.* a ciliated embryo of one of the *Calenterata*; an encysted mass of sponge-particles, from which new ones are produced.

1845 *Zoologist* III. 955 This cell, or germ, or gemmule, is the origin of all existing animals. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 34 These yellow granules are the rudiments of the eggs, or gemmules of the sponge. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Mau.* I. viii. 280 According to this hypothesis, every unit or cell of the body throws off gemmules or undeveloped atoms. 1872 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xv. 562 In this state it becomes clothed with cilia and is termed a gemmule. 1877 W. THOMSON *Poy. Challenger* I. iii. 176 Small examples of the sponge, some of them not much beyond the condition of gemmules.

fig. 1869 F. GALTON *Hered. Genius* 365 Young artisans, and other floating gemmules of English population.

Gemmiferous (džemif'ərəs), *a.* [f. L. *gemma* GEMMULE + (-iferous).] Bearing gemmules.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 691 Gemmiferous branchlets much branched. 1847-9 TOOD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 49/1 The gemmiferous urns are, however, deciduous.

Gemmull, var. GEMEL.

Gemmy (džemi), *a.* [f. GEM sb. + -y.]

1. Abounding in, covered with, or set with gems, or something resembling gems.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 625 The cok confesseth emynet Cupide when he is gemmy tynl bygyynyth splay. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flying Wks.* (1711) 12 Night westward did her gemmy world decline, And hide her lights that greater lights might shine. a 1749 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* vi. 123 (1790) 37 Hast thou seen their king in rich array, Fam'd Oberon, with damask'd robe so gay, And gemmy crown. 1759 GRAINGER *Tibullus' Elegies* ii. 16 Not vernal you request nor Eastern Stores, Where ruddy Waters lave the gemmy shores. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iii. The gemmy bride glitter'd free.

2. Gem-like; brilliant; glittering.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 14 Rough crystals of which some were very transparent and gemmy. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* iv. 353 The fitting cloud, against the summit dash'd, And by the sun illumined, pouring bright A gemmy shower. 1832 GROSART *Spenser's Wks.* l. 126 She has hairs half-golden, half-silvern, half-gemmy on her head. 1883 GOOD *Words* 113 Birds of matchless plumage—green, gold; orange, and blue-tipped wings shedding gemmy light.

Hence **Gemmyly** *adv.*, so as to resemble gems; **Gemminess**, the quality or state of being gemmy.

1864 WEBSTER, *Gemminess*. 1893 SYMONDS *In the Key of Blue* 53 Blots of *aqua-marina*—gemmy imposed upon the thick impasto of the dominant ochres.

Gemoll, obs. form of GEMEL.

+ **Gemonies**. *Rom. Antiq. Obs.* Also 7 *sing.* *Gemony*. [ad. L. (*scāle*) *Gemoniæ*; of uncertain origin, the assumed connexion with *gemere* to groan having little probability, in spite of the existence of the synonymous form *Gemitivæ*.] Steps on

the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged to be thrown into the river.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* ii. 67 They had drawn Pises images to the Gemonies; and broken them in peeces, [etc.]. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. i. (1605) K 2, Some your servants; who... Slip't downe the Gemonies, and brake their neckes. 1656 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor.* i. (1659) B 2 b, Noe day passes In which some are not fastned to the hooke, Or throwne downe from the Gemonies. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gemony* (*gemonia scale*), a place in Rome where condemned persons were cast down by a pair of stairs head-long into the River Tiber.

¶ Misapplied fig. in the sense of 'tortures'.

1656 R. FLETCHER *Martial's Epigr.* etc. 174 The world, fame, honour, wealth & pleasure then are the fair wrack and Gemonies of men. a 1683 OLDHAM *To Mm. C. Morvent* xxviii. in *Rem.* (1684) 48 Anguish through every Member flies And all those inward Gemonies Whereby frail Flesh in Torture dies.

Gemot(e) (gémōtə). *Eng. Hist.* [repr. OE. *gemōt*, f. *ge*-together, 'com-' (see Y-) + *mōt* Moor.] A meeting; an assembly (in England before the Norman Conquest) for judicial or legislative purposes. See also WITENAGEMOT.

c 1000 *Laws of Ethelstan* c. 20 (Schmid) 3if hwa gemot forsite. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 271 Their Gemote... was a little court held monthly in every hundred. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abbs.* I. v. 252 When the synod was concluded... the convention formed itself into a gemot. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 130 It was probably in the same Gemot that William for the first time exercised the power of bestowing an English bishopric on one of his own countrymen.

Gemow(e): see GEMEW.

¶ **Gemsbok** (gémzbpk). Also 8-9 gemsbook, (8 gemse-bok), 9 gemsbuck, -boc. [Dn. *gembok* (properly *chamois*, but in S. Africa misapplied as below), a Ger. *gemböck*, f. *gemse*, fem., *chamois* + *böck* buck.] The name given in S. Africa to a large antelope (*Oryx capensis*).

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 84 The Egyptian antelope... is here [at the Cape] called gems-buck or *chamois*. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 23 A herd of antelopes of the species known among the boors by the misapplied name of *Gemsbok*. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 221 A *Gemsbok's* horn attached to a slender stick. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark places* 48 The kukama (*gembuck* or *oryx*) steetst of the antelopes.

Gemshorn (gémzhpōm). [a. Ger. *gemshorn*, lit. *chamois horn* (cf. prec.).] An organ stop with tapering metal pipes, yielding a tone resembling that of the viola da gamba.

1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Gemshorn*, an organ-stop, of the flute species. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 In 1515... an organ in St. Mary's at Danzig... contained... *hohl-flute*, *gemshorn*, nasal. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 332/2 Would a harmonic flute, or *gemshorn*, not be an improvement? 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 6 *Gemshorn*, Goat-horn; [an organ stop] of tin or metal, pointed at the top. The tone is soft, and resembling a *horu* in quality.

Gemster, obs. Sc. f. GEMSTER.

Gemstone (džemstōn), [f. GEM sb. + STONE; in OE. *gimstān*.] + a. In OE. and ME. = GEM 1. Also fig. b. A stone capable of being worked up into a gem.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 62 Þas zymstanas synd tocwysede. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 135 Ne sculen þe nawiht zymstones leggen swinen to mete. a 1240 *Urethin in Coll.* Hom. 193 Mid brihte zymstones here krune is al biæt. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 130/109 And with rich zymstones also. fig. a 1175 *Coll. Hom.* 217 Hec is hefore libt... and all hissefe zymston. c 1200 *Vice & Virtues* 95 Dat faire scrud of charite all besett mid zymstones of gode werktes.

b. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* ii. 9 With an instrument so constructed the pleochroism of the vast majority of gem-stones may be determined at a glance.

Gemytre, obs. form of GEOMETRY.

-gen (džen), *suffix*, forming sb. in mod. scientific use; ad. F. *-gène*, ultimately repr. Gr. *-γενής* (f. *γεν-* root of *γεν-εσθαι* to be born, become, *γεν-εσθαι* to beget, *γένος* kind, etc.: see KIN) an adjective suffix which has two different uses: (1) giving the sense 'born in a certain place or condition', as in *οκογενής*, *ἐνδογενής* born in the house (respectively f. *οκος* house and *ἐνδον* within); (2) giving the sense 'of a (specified) kind', as in *δμογενής* of the same kind, homogeneous, *ἐτερογενής* of another kind, heterogeneous. The F. *-gène* in scientific terms has two distinct applications (of different origin) both of which have been adopted in Eng.

1. *Chem.* In 1777-9 Lavoisier (*Éléments* II. 249) proposed for the recently discovered element (till then known as 'dephlogisticated air', etc.) the alternative names *principe acidifiant* and *principe oxygène*, which he states to be etymologically synonymous. In G. de Morveau *Nomencl. chimique* 1787 (prepared in collaboration with Lavoisier and other chemists) the sbs. *oxygène* and *hydrogène* occur, and are explained to mean 'engendrant l'acide' and 'engendrant l'eau'; and in Lavoisier's *Traité de Chimie* 1789 the etymon of the suffix is said to be 'Gr. *γενεσθαι*, j'engendre'. This etymology accounts for Lavoisier's original form *oxygène*; the change of *-gine* into *-gène* must have been due

to the observation that *-gine* did not occur in Gr. derivatives, while *-gène*, from the same root, already existed in *ἡδρόγενε*, *homogène* (ad. Gr. words in *-γενής*: see above); the fact that the suffix *-γενής* in Gr. words was not capable of meaning 'that which produces' was overlooked or disregarded. The names *oxygène*, *hydrogène* were soon adopted into Eng. with the ending *-gène*, afterwards altered to *-gen*. On the analogy of these words, a considerable number of new terms have been added to the common (French and Eng.) vocabulary of chemistry, in which the ending *-gène*, *-gen* expresses the sense 'that which produces'; they are usually names of chemical substances, as *nitrogen*, *amidogen*, *cyanogen*, etc.; rarely of classes of substances, as *halogen*, + *amphigen*.

2. *Bot.* The botanical use of *-gène* was introduced in 1813 by Decandolle (*Théorie de Botanique* 210) in the words *endogène*, *exogène*, adjs. designating two classes of plants which respectively produce their new tissue internally (Gr. *ἐνδο-ν* within) and externally (Gr. *ἐξω* outside). The formation of the words was suggested by the older terms *endorhize*, *exorhize*. Decandolle gives as the etymon of the suffix 'γενεω [sic], j'engendre, je crois'; app. his *-gène* was not a new adoption from Gr. *-γενής*, but a different application of the *-gène* already used in chemical terms, which he vaguely remembered to be derived from a Gr. root meaning 'to produce, to grow'. The adjs. *endogène*, *exogène* first came into Eng. in the adapted forms *endogenous*, *exogenous*; Lindley c 1845 formed from these the sbs. *endogen*, *exogen*; and he and others added many analogous terms denoting classes of plants, the first clement indicating the part at which the new growth takes place, or some characteristic of their mode of growth, as *acrogen*, *amphigen*, *dictyogen*, *thalogen*.

Genā, obs. form of GENEAL.

Genal (džināl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *gena* cheek + -AL.] Pertaining to the cheek or cheeks.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Genappe (džənəp). [f. *Genappe* in Belgium, the original place of manufacture.] (See quot. 1858.) Also *Genappe yarn*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Genappe*, a worsted yarn or cord used in the manufacture of braids, fringes, &c.; its smoothness enabling it to be well combined with silk. 1888 *Daily News* 16 June 1888 Small purchases are made in a great variety of yarns, including cords, genappe, fustian, &c. 1892 HOLDEN in *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 1892, I introduced a new manufacture, namely, that of genappe yarns.

b. *Comb.*, as *genappe-spinner*. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 11/3 The worsted genappe spinners are all very busy.

Genarch (džənək), *rare*. Anglicized form of next.

1879 HEARN *Aryan Household* vi. 145 To this original chief or genarch, the nearest in blood was the natural successor.

+ **Genarchia**. *Obs. rare*. [Lat. form of Gr. *γενάρχη*, f. *γενος* race + *ἀρχή* ruler, founder, root of *ἀρχαί* to rule, to begin; cf. *PATRIARCH*.] The founder of a family or race.

1649 BOUNDS *Publ. Obed.* (1650) 17 We all derive from him, as from a *Genarcha*. 1650 B. *Discollimium* 31 It is enough to prove they were our Political Parents, which the whole series of our English Chronicles make good, from a *Genarcha*.

Hence **Genarchaship**, headship of a family or people.

1650 *Reply to Dr. Sanderson* 3 First it provides not for Peoples obeying a Capital family in Genarchaship.

Genatour, var. GENETOR *Obs.*

Gencian, -yan(e, obs. forms of GENTIAN.

+ **Gend** (gēnd). *Sc. Obs.* App.: Foolish, simple. 1 a 1500 *Peebles to Play* iii. Scho was so gukkit and so gend, That day ane byt scho eit nocht. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* v. 1 My Gudame was a gay wif, bot scho was rycht gend. 15... *Priests Pebbis* (1603) Cij, For he as fule began gukkit and gend, And ay the wyser man neir the end.

Gend, alleged var. GENT.

1676-1732 COLES, *Gend*, *Gent*, *Neat*.

¶ **Gendarme** (žəndɑrm, džəndɑrm). *Forms*: 8 gens d'arm, 9 gendarme; pl. 6 gentz darmes, (7 gend d'arme), 9 gend d'armes, 7-9 gens d'arm(e)s, gendarmes, gendarmes. [F. *gendarme*, a sing. formed from the pl. *gens d'armes* men of arms; hence a fresh pl. *gendarmes*. Some confusion between these forms is evident in English writers; in mod.Fr. the spelling *gens d'armes* is restricted to the historic sense.]

† 1. (Chiefly pl.) In the older French army, a horseman in full armour, having several others under his command; in later times, a mounted trooper, esp. of the royal companies. *Obs. exc. Hist.* c 1550 *Dict. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 7 Whether gendarmes were necessary here as in France. 1584 HUNSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. 538 We come not bere, my Lord, said they, with armes, For to resist the chok of thy Gens d'armes. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Apr. (1879) l. 73, I took

coach, to see a general muster of all the gens d'armes about y^e City [Paris]. 1670 *Cotton's Espion* II. vii. 340 The man of the house... was one of the Gend'armes [marginal, or Chirassiers] of the King's own Troop. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2375/3 The Gendarmes and Light Horse that formed the Camp of Achères, and were returning to their Quarters, are countermanded. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. i. 4 This I would by no Means suffer, assuring him that I could bear Fire and Water at least as well as he, or I was not fit to be a Gens d'Arm. 1854 *BURTON Scot. Ab.* I. i. 48 The Scots Guard consisted of one hundred gendarmes and two hundred archers.

2. A soldier, either mounted or on foot (F. *gendarme à cheval*, — *à pied*), who is employed in police duties, esp. in France.

1796 *HEL. M. WILLIAMS Lett. France* (ed. 2) I. vii. 88, I proceeded on my journey haunted by the images of gens d'armes. 1815 *SCOTT Paul's Lett.* (1839) 266 The patrols of the modern gens d'armes, or military police. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* (1863) 148 At this delightful town, we had unlimited parole, not even a gendarme accompanying us. 1880 *OUIDA Moths* II. 220 A few gendarmes had been sent to protect the fair during the night.

b. *fig.* (See *quots.*)

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Feb. 208 1/2 One of those projecting pieces of rock which are called gendarmes; apparently from their frequently stopping travellers. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 3/2 The formidable-looking ridge, bristling with innumerable 'gendarmes' or rock-towers... was inspected.

3. *attrib.* in *gendarme blue*, a colour like that of a French gendarme's uniform; also *absol.*

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 200/2 That shade of blue called 'Gendarme'. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/2 One of these [bodices], in gendarme blue, has a vest of corallower blue. 1895 *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 7/1 A new shade, suggesting gendarme and cornflower, but not precisely either.

Hence *Gendarming vbl. sb.* (*nonce-wd.*), the discharge of police duties.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 314/1 The German gendarmes should do their gendarming with more gentleness.

Gendarmery (dʒɛndɑːməri), *n.* **||** *gendarm-erie* (ʒɑndɑrmɛˈʀi). Also *gens-darmery*, *gens d'armerie*. [a. F. *gendarmerie* (f. *gendarme* GEN-DARME), first recorded in the 16th cent. The forms with *gens* are not recognized in French dictionaries.]

1. *Hist.* A corps or squadron of cavalry, esp. in the old French army, or of certain forces raised in England in the reign of Edward VI.

1551 *Edw. VI. Jnl.* 5 May in *Lt. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 377 The muster of the gendarmery appointed to be the first of June, if it were possible; if not, the 8. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 144 His Forces, as well horse as foot, of which this Country [France]. vaunteth... to be the best and greatest Gens d'armery of any Realme. a 1666 *USHER Ann.* (1658) 35 Abner, who was formerly the chief of Sauls gendarmery. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2836/2 The Enemy had there all their Gendarmery. 1756 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1761) II. xxxvii. 311 Some troops of French and Scotch gendarmery. 1823 *LINGARD Hist. Eng.* VI. 107 Their gendarmery... was broken by a strong body of Spanish musketeers. 1860 *FOURDE Hist. Eng.* V. 347 The economy which had been attempted in the household had been more than defeated by the cost of the gendarmery, as the force was called.

fig. a 1670 *HACKETT Adv. Williams* II. § 99 (1693) 102 Had the Gendarmery of our great Writers no other Enemy to fight with?

2. A body of soldiers, mounted or unmounted, employed as police, esp. in France.

1792-6 *HEL. M. WILLIAMS Lett. France* IV. iv. (Jod.) Among the troops of the Convention were several of the gendarmery. 1825 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 25 Aug. A very strict police, which reminds me more of the Gens-d'armery of France than any other institution. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb. 5/3 That useful body, the gendarmery, could... be retained at the infantry barracks. 1894 *D. C. MURRAY Making of Novelists* 144 Waiting for the formation of the Turkish gendarmery under Colonel Valentine Baker.

3. *attrib.*, as *gendarmery barracks*, *battalion*, *officer*, *station*.

1881 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 4/6 Our Correspondent in Constantinople telegraphs that it appears to be decided to dispense with the service of the gendarmery officers. 1893 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 4/5 A bomb was exploded... outside the gendarmery barracks. 1897 *Ibid.* 14 May 5/4 A gendarmery battalion is to be formed, partly from Macedonians, partly from Thessaly. 1897 *Ibid.* 2 Oct. 2/3 There is no military post proper at Haflir, but it is one of the gendarmery stations.

Gender (dʒɛndəː), *sb.* Also 4 *gendro*. [a. OF. *gendre* (F. *gendre*) = Sp. and Pg. *genero*, It. *genere*, ad. L. *gender* - stem form of *genus* race, kind = Gr. γένος, Skr. jānús - Oāryan **genes*-, f. root *ye-* to produce; cf. KIN.]

†1. Kind, sort, class; also, genus as opposed to species. *The general gender*: the common sort (of people). *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 434 Alle gendrez so ioyst wern toyned with yinne. 1384 *CHAUCER II. Fame* I. 18 To knowe of hir significance. The gendres. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxix. (1495) 341 Byshynynge and lyghte ben dyuers as species and gendres, for evy shynynge is lyght, but not ayenward. 1602 *SIKES, Ham.* iv. vii. 18 The great loue the general gender beare him. 1604 = *Oth.* i. iii. 326 Supply it with one gender of Hearbes, or distract it with many. 1643 *PRYNNE Ser. Power Parl.* Act. 153 The Governour... is a servant of the Ship... neither differs he from a mariner in gender, but in kind. 1662 *R. MATTHEW Unt. Act.* § 22. 15 Diseases of this gender are for the most part incurable. 1737 *Philipp Quarll* 218 To strike in him that Terror which the Gender of Death he had fix'd upon could not. 1784 *R. BAGE Barham Downs* I. 274. 1. am a man of importance, a public man, Sir; of the patriotic gender.

†b. *The nervous gender*: the nervous system [= F. *le genre nerveux*].

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 432 In other sorts of Distempers where the nervous Gender is attack'd.

2. *Gram.* Each of the three (or in some languages two) grammatical 'kinds', corresponding more or less to distinctions of sex (and absence of sex) in the objects denoted, into which substantives are discriminated according to the nature of the modification they require in words syntactically associated with them; the property (in a sb.) of belonging to, or (in other parts of speech) of having the form appropriate to concord with, a specified one of these kinds. Also, the distinction of words into 'genders', as a principle of grammatical classification.

In the Indo-European langs. there were originally three genders, the masculine and feminine, to which respectively belonged the great majority of nouns denoting male and female persons or animals; and the neuter, including chiefly nouns denoting things without sex. But great numbers of words denoting inanimate objects were of the masculine or feminine gender, without even any figurative attribution of sex; and in some cases the names of objects possessing sex were of the neuter gender. In Semitic, and in the Romanic langs., there are only two genders, masculine and feminine. In many langs. the adjectives, and in some langs. the verbs, have inflexions depending on the gender of the sbs. to which they syntactically refer. Mod. English has 'natural' as opposed to 'grammatical' gender; i.e. nouns are masculine, feminine or neuter according as the objects they denote are male, female, or of neither sex; and the gender of a noun has no other syntactical effect than that of determining the pronoun that must be used in referring to it. For *common, epicene gender*, see those words.

[The Eng. use in this sense follows the Lat. use of *genus*, which in its turn is a rendering of the equivalent Gr. γένος. The formulation of the three grammatical genders (τὰ γένη τῶν ὀνομάτων, ἀπὸ καὶ θήλεα καὶ σκεῖν) is ascribed by Aristotle *Rhet.* iii. v. to Protagoras.]

1367-8 [see 3]. 1509 *HAWES Fast. Pleas.* v. xi. The Latyn word whyche that is referred unto a thyng whych is substantiual, for a nowne substantive is wel averred. And with a gender is declynall. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 70 Those combersome differences of Cases, Genders, Moods, and Tenses, which I thinke was a peece of the Tower of Babilon's curse. 1612 *BRINSLEY Pos. Parts* (1669) 7 What is gender? A. The difference of nouns according to Sex. The difference, whereby a word is noted to signify the male, or female, or neither; that is, either *he* or *she*, or neither of them. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* t. iv. (xviii) 61 Gender... descends to every Individual, however diversified. 1783 *BLAIR Lect. Rhet.* I. viii. 144 Gender, being founded on the distinction of the two sexes... can only find place in the names of living creatures, which admit the distinction of male and female. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 76 Gender is the distinction of nouns, with regard to sex. There are three genders, the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter. 1887 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 4) § 383 In the English language as now current, the traditional Gender of ancient Grammar is entirely extinct.

b. By some recent philologists applied, in extended sense, to the 'kinds' into which sbs. are discriminated by the syntactical laws of certain langs. the grammar of which takes no account of sex.

Thus the North American Indian langs. are said to have two 'genders', animate and inanimate. With still greater departure from the original sense, the name 'genders' has been applied to the many syntactically discriminated classes of sbs. in certain South African langs.

3. *transf.* Sex. Now only *ocular*.

1387-8 *T. USK Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) 13 No 'mo genders been there but masculine, and femynynne, and the remnaunte ben no genders but of grace, in facultie of grammar. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 161 *Primus demon.* Has thou oght written there of the femynyn gender? 1632 *MARMION Holland's Leaguer* iii. iv. Here's a woman! The soul of Hercules has got into her. She has a spirit, is more masculine than the first gender. 1709 *LADY M. V. MONTAGU Lett. to Mrs. Wortley* lxvi. 108 Of the fair sex... my only consolation for being of that gender has been the assurance it gave me of never being married to any one among them. 1866 *Daily News* 17 July 6/4 As to one's success in the work one does, surely that is not a question of gender either.

†4. Product, offspring, generation. *Obs. rare.*

1637 *BASTWICK Litany* II. 9 Such a gender of filth that great grof left behind him. 1662 *R. MATTHEW Unt. Act.* § 57. 66 This is to shew how they have been, and may be abused, in doing of which a most accursed gender of hell is born into the World.

Gender (dʒɛndəː), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *gendro*, 5 *gendyr*, 6 *gendur*, *Sc.* *gen(n)er*, 4- *gender*. [a. OF. *gendrer*, *genrer*, ad. L. *generare* to beget, f. *genēr*, *genus* race, breed: see *GENDER sb.*]

1. *trans.* Of parents (male or female, or both): To beget, engender, produce (offspring). *arch.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 300 He had þe bryuen sunez... þe Iolef Iapheth watz gendred þe bryd. 1382 *Wyclif Hos.* v. 7 In the Lord they trespassiden, for they gendriden [L. *generunt*] Alien sonys. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 66 And the squier had not gendred on her no childe. c 1500 *Melusine* xxvii. 246 He faught ayenst a knight, that was gendred with a spyryte in a medowe nygh by Lusynen. 1583 *STANVURST Æneis* I. (Arb.) 26 Heere three hundred wynters shal raigne Knight Hector his ofspring, By Mars fyrrer fatherd twyns tlyt the Queene Ilija gender. 1757 *W. WILKIE Epigon.* I. 20 Pards gender pards; from tigers tigers spring. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* I. 24 Fair Morn be gendred from boon mother Night!

absol. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7333 So waxynges folk... In no lond scholde men fynde, Ne selfouler so to gendre, Ne hawe so manye childe tendre. 1382 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 Þese Pymel geten children and gendred [L. *generant*] in þe furþre þere. 1398 = *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 459 Though fysshe gendre and is gendred, yet no manere kynde of

fysshe hawe gendrynge stones. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. Prol. 38 Quibllk souerane substans... Nowther gendri, generat is, nor doith proceid. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scith.* in *Skene Celtic Scotl.* (1883) III. App. 431 Many fishes resoritis and hantis thairto and gendis within the same. 1658 *tr. Forla's Nat. Mag.* I. xii. 18 An Hare... genders evry month.

†2. *intr.* To copulate. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eiv b. Then shall the Roobucke gendre with the Roo. c 1510 *Gesta Rom.* Add. Stor. xxviii. 442 Y^e myghtynge vused to sytte vpon a tree... where as her make... came and gendred with her. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b, Y^e bee, which neuer gendred with ony make of his kynde. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* Ivi, In the beginning of winter, the wilde swine gender; and about the prime of the spring they pigge. 1634 *T. JOHNSON Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 40 [Elephantis] never gender but in private, out of sight.

3. *trans.* †a. To produce by natural processes, generate (heat, odours, etc.). *Obs.* b. To give rise to, bring about, produce, engender (a feeling, state, etc.). *arch.*

8. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. iii. (1495) 861 Hete gendryth clerenesse and bryghnesse. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 351 The principale floodde of Lydia is called Pactolus gendrynge [L. *gignens*] gravel of golde. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 303 There are gendred tempestes of weder and hayle. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 71 And when Evil substance shall putrifie, Horrible Odour is gendred thereby. 1548 *GEST Lett. to Cecil* in H. G. Dugdale *Life App.* (1840) 147 Every thing is generated by y^e wordes of God y^e be ones spoke, encrease & fill y^e carth. 1653 *H. MORE Antid. agst. Atheism* (1662) II. ix. 68 For what life or phansie has the Earth, which, as they say, gendred at first all Animals, some still?

b. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 61 Y^e thow use ofstyn tyne to swere, It may gendyr custom in the. 1508 *DUNBAR Tris marit Wemen* 216 Neuer bot in a gentill heir is generit any ruth. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 34 Our smal resistance generis grit hardynes in the aduerser party of oure saul. 1611 *BIBLE 2 Tim.* ii. 23 Foolish and vnlearned questions abound, knowing that they doe gender strifes. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* v. xxxi. With all the agony that e'er was gendred 'twixt suspense and fear, She watched the line of windows fall. 1856 *Jos. Young Denomology* III. vi. 254 They are calculated to gender mental disquietude or slavish fear.

†4. *intr.* To be produced, come into being. *Obs.*

1722 *SWET. Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 18 Though darkness gather together on a heap and tempests gender. Hence *Gendring ppl. a.* Also †*Genderable*

a. = *GENERABLE*; *Genderer*.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7329 So waxynges folke... Ne so gendryng [v. r. *genderand*], ne so plentyns... In no lond scholde men fynde. 1382 *Wyclif Zech.* xiii. 3 His fadir and modur, genders of hym [L. *genitores ejus*]. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* x. i. (1495) 371 Things that ben corruptible and genderable. 1854 *Gendring* (see *GENESTATE*).

†**Gendring**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [i. prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb *gender*; begetting, breeding. *Gendering again*: regeneration.

1382 *Wyclif Math.* xii. 28 In regeneracioun, or gendryng *æzin*. 132 shulen sitt on twelve seits. 1323 *LANGT. P. II.* C. xiv. 144 Reson ich seið sothliche suwen alle bestes in etynge, in drynkynge in gendryng of kynde. c 1449 *PECKOK Rept.* I. vii. 3 We schulden be continent and mesurable in deedis of gendring. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 153/1 A Genderyng, *genitura* (60 *colitis*).

attrib. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 189 Plinius... seiþ þat som men beþ t-gete and i-bore with gendrynges stones cleuynges togidres as it were al oon. 1880 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. I. 317/2 It [a frog supposed to be in a woman's stomach] al'us started croakin' every spring at gendrin' time.

Genderless (dʒɛndəːləs), *a.* *Gram.* [f. *GENDER sb.* + -LESS.] Without distinction of gender.

1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Jan. 7 Literarians are still in search of a genderless pronoun of the third person singular. 1893 *SAYCE Higher Critic.* (1894) 96 Purat was formed like Ashtoreth by the addition of the Semitic feminine suffix (-*hi*) from the genderless Accado-Sumerian Pura.

Genderal, *obs.* form of *GENERAL*.

†**Gendrure**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *gendreure*, (en-) *gendrure*, med. L. *generātūra*.] Engendering, begetting.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7347 Mo childe þer are of oure gendrure þan bestes are in oure pasture. 1388 *Wyclif Job* xl. 12 He [behenoth] streyneth his tail as a cedre, the senewis of his bones of gendrure [L. *testiculorum*] ben folded together.

Geneagenesis (dʒɛniˈædʒɛnɛsɪs). [f. Gr. γένεσις race, stock + γένεσις generation.] Alternation of generation (see *ALTERNATE* 2 b). So *Geneagenetic* (cf. *GENETIC* a.), pertaining to geneagenesis.

1864 *H. LAWSON tr. De Quatrefages' Metamorph.* Transl. Pref. 8 In the following pages the author has... reduced all the varieties of generation to one common law, which he has termed *Geneagenesis*. The expression itself, simply meaning the development of generations, does not involve a theory, although it is associated with one. *Ibid.* xvi. 166 I have been endeavouring to show how the knowledge of geneagenetic phenomena was gradually arrived at.

†**Genealoger**. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. γενεαλόγος (L. *genealogos* - see *GENEALOGY* + -ER.)] A genealogist.

1630-1 *FULLER Comm. on Ruth* i. 1 (1654) 2 One of the Ends is, to shew the Pedigree of our Saviour, otherwise in Genealogers had been at a loss, for four or five Descents in the deducing thereof. a 1727 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* Intro. (1728) 2 One of the best Genealogers.

†**Genealogial**, *a.* *Obs. rare* - †. [f. *GENEALOGY* + -IAL] = *GENEALOGICAL*.

1447 *BOKENHAM Sermons* (Roxb.) 45 For more cler understondynge Of this genealogical descencyoun.

*c. 1290 Bokht 1498 in S. Eng. Leg. i. 129 Greye Monekes of Cistevns from here to here A Chapitre makeden generale of Abbodes pat here were; For euerch Abbod of greie Monekes to bulke chapile cam. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1072 his bissopes . . . conceil made general. 1375 S. 56. *Leg. Saints, Barnabas 15* He callit paule . . . and mad synne doctor generale, to preche in his varld hie. 1532 *Wynne England i. iv. 124* Els we schold haveving of general counsells. 1670 *Act of Synods* holden at Spalding. 1778 A. HAMILTON: *1742* (1886) VII. 339 Arguments to you, Sir, need not be multiplied to enforce the necessity of having a good general council. 1791 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Wit.* 1892 XII. 33*

The States individually are omitting no occasion to intermeddle in matters, which belong to the general government. 1800 J. JAY *Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 266 The approaching general election in this State will be unusually animated. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (Ford) VII. 401 On the subject of an election by a general ticket, or by districts, most persons seem to have made up their minds. 1813 WELLINGTON *Let. to Brisbane* 18 Aug. in *Gurw. Despatch* (1838) XL. 10. I have to inform the General court martial that [etc.]. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 66 The expenses of the general government are so small that [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 174 Early in 1661 took place a general election. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 333 In general hospitals a sanitary officer is to be appointed. 1872 CLODE *Milit. & Mart. Law* ii. 33 'For the better administration of Justice', the Code [of 1666] established... a 'General Court-martial' for offences punishable with life or limb. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* I. 1. xiv. 385 *note*, The presidential electors being now chosen, in each State, by a 'general ticket', not in districts. 1894 G. FINLAY *Eng. Railway* 13 The executive management of the line is carried on by a General Manager, etc.

b. (a) *General Post Office*, † *General Letter Office*: the office established in London in 1660 for the collection and dispatch of letters to all parts of the three kingdoms.

[1599: cf. *Postes Generalles* under 10.] 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 35 § 1: Whereas for the prevention of many inconveniences happening by private Posts several publique Post Offices have bene heretofore erected... To the end thereof that the same may be managed so that speedy and safe dispatches may be had, which is most likely to be effected by erecting one General Post Office... Be it therefore enacted, that there be from henceforth one General Letter Office erected and established in some convenient place within the City of London from whence all Letters... may be with speede... sent unto any part of the Kingdomes of England, Scotland and Ireland [etc.]. 1675 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1006/4 A Post will go every night... from the General Post-Office in London to Windsor. 1676 *Ibid.* No. 1081/4 During His Majesties stay at Newmarket, a Post will go thither every Night about 10 a Clock from the General Letter Office in London. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4451/3 The Post will go to and from the General Post-Office in London and Tunbridge every Day in the Week.

(b) *General Post*: formerly, the post or mail that was sent from the General Post Office in London, originally on certain days, latterly once a day, to all the post offices in the kingdom (opposed to the local 'penny' or 'two-penny' post); hence the first delivery in the morning is still officially designated *The G. P. or General Post delivery*. † Also attrib., as *general-post-day*, *general postman* (opposed to 'penny' or 'two-penny' postman), *general post-office* (an office which receives letters for the 'general post'). 'General Post' is also the name of a game, in which each player is called by the name of a place to which letters are supposed to be sent. 1755 *Man* No. 23. 5 That I may not interfere with the penny-post, the general-post, or the news-men, I propose to receive no parcel that does not outweigh a pound. 1767 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 130 Have the goodness to write me a line on general-post days, how you all go on. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 179 Between the arrival of the general post and its departure there is an interval of twelve hours. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick*, ii. Like a general postman's coat. *Ibid.* xxxiii, Sam not forgetting to drop his letter into a general post-office as they walked along. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* xi. I... became a general postman!

c. *Mil. General orders* (see quot. 1867). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *General orders*, the orders issued by the commander-in-chief of the forces. 1879 *TROUBERT Foot's Err.* iv. 18 He has been... gazzetted for gallant conduct, and general orders and reports have contained his name.

3. † = CATHOLIC 5 (*obs.*). Also, in the modern translations of the N. T., used for CATHOLIC 4, interpreted as meaning 'addressed to all'.

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 306 Ve schul trouw per vs general chierche. c. 1394 P. *PL Credo* 816 In he heiz holly post holly y beleue, and generally holly chierche. 1611 BIBLE, The General Epistle of James.

4. Pertaining to, shared by, or current among the majority or a considerable part of the community; prevalent, widespread, usual.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 364 Which sinne [homicide] is now so general. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 It es lang 1yme passed sen bare was any general passage over be see in to be haly land. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* vi. 1 There is yet a plague vnder y Sonne, and it is a general thinge among men. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 907 These dances are general thorow America. 1623 in *Crt. & Times Gas.* I (1849) II. 369 It (the report) came to town on Tuesday night, and was general all Wednesday. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 § 9 This general forgetfulness of the fragility of life. 1752 MASON *Elfrida* Intro. Lett. ii. p. v. A Writer of Tragedy must certainly adapt himself more to the general taste. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* (1825) II. 377 It was a general but erroneous opinion of those times. 1822 R. G. WALLACE *15 Yrs. Ind. Advt.* 5 Arrowsmith's new map is now in such general circulation that [etc.]. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 1. 65 A proof... of Henry's confidence in the general attachment of his subjects. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 34 The use of the white stanniferous enamel did not become general in Italy until [etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 Lord R. Churchill's latest escapade... is the theme of general remark.

b. In a general way: ordinarily, usually.

1745 P. THOMAS *Voy. S. Seas* 144 Nor does this Distemper, in a general Way, incline People to Indolence, till [etc.].

5. Not specifically limited or determined in application; relating or applicable to a whole class of objects, cases, or occasions.

In general confession, general pardon (see the sbs.) the adj. varies between this sense and sense 1.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Set. Wks.* III. 441 þai say furst, þat speciale prayer applyed by þor prelat is better þen generale. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 2 This chapitre is so general euer in on, þat ther nethið no more declaracion. 1408 *Rolls Parli.* III. 605/1 Henry Boynton [etc.] our generals and specialis Attornes and Deputes. c. 1449 PECKOCK *Refr.* ix. ix. 471 In a larger and genereler fourme. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 The Historian... is... tyed... to the particular truth of things, and not to the general reason of things. 1628 WYTHE *Brl. Rememb.* II. 839 From acts particular None should conclusions general inferre. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* Pref. § 2 No general characters of parties... can be so fully and exactly drawn, as to comprehend all the several members of 'em. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 27 After we had answered these general questions, they began to be more particular. 1727 DE FOE *Prot. Mousart.* 6 He gave me a general Invitation to come one Day or other and take a Dinner with him. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. ii. 29 These are some of the general directions which reason suggests with respect to God and man. 1801 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 293 The conversation was quite general. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 464 The first words being general, the putting afterwards of a particular case will make no difference. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 124 What is special we can see; what is general escapes our notice. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 3. 8 Divine communications of a form the most general and of a character the most direct. 1890 BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 It seems to me that the judge really intended to give the plaintiff the general costs of the action.

b. Of a rule, law, principle, formula, description: Applicable to a variety of cases; true or purporting to be true for all or most of the cases which come under its terms. In late use often with implied opposition to *universal* (with which in the older examples it is nearly synonymous): True in most instances, but not without exceptions.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Contents ¶ 5 The general rewles of theoric in Astrologie. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bja. Bot that other Rewle is general (ed. 1496 general). 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 2 b. It is a general rule, that that which is once a thing, cannot by changing become nothing. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Antients* 224 There is another general rule for our Invention propounded by Tullie. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 53 Yet no rule so general but hath his acceptation [i.e. exception]. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 142 The first Almighty Cause Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral Laws. 1823 LYTTON *My Novel* x. xx. I guess you are right there, as a general rule. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 405/2 They... should have general principles to guide them.

c. Of a word, name, etc.: Applicable to each of the individuals or species forming a class or genus; in *Logic* = COMMON 17 a. Of a concept, notion: Including only those features that are common to the individuals of a class, to the neglect of the points in which they differ.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Cij b. The Predicamentes, called in English General wordes. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* ii. (1584) Y. It must not be... taken for a special substance, but *generice*, for a general being. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. iii. (1695) 227 How came we by general Terms, or where find we those general Natures they are supposed to stand for? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 7 Words become general by representing an indefinite number of particular ideas. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 432 Every substantive that has a plural name is a general word. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 211 In. India we feed our horses with a species of vetch...; Europeans call it by the general name of gram. 1822 I. TAYLOR *Elem. Th.* 31 An indistinct remembrance formed by several similar objects is called a general notion. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 3 A general name is one which can be predicated of each individual of a multitude. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* iii. 18 General terms... are applicable in the same sense equally to any one of an indefinite number of objects which resemble each other in certain qualities. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* ii. 20 The general term... Majolica, has long been and is still erroneously applied to all varieties of glazed earthenware of Italian origin.

d. *Law. General issue, general tail* († *tail general*) (see quotes.).

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 4 b. Tenant in tail general is, where landes or tenementes beene given to a man and to his heires of his body begotten. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 26 a. If tenementes be given... to the heires of the body of the man; In this case the husband hath an estate in general tail. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 305 These pleas are called the general issue, because, by importing an absolute and general denial of what is alleged in the declaration, they amount at once to an issue.

e. *Math., Cryst., etc.* (See quotes.)

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 258 General symbol P^{AP} represents the classes *c*, *f*, & *g*. If *p* > *x*, the symbol represents class *f* [etc.]. 1858 TODHUNTER *Algebra* xxxvi. 291 This expression is called the general term, because by putting 1, 2, 3... successively for *r*, it gives us in succession the 1st, 2nd, 4th,... terms.

6. Prefixed to personal designations of function or employment: Not restricted to one department; concerned with, or skilled in, all the branches of one's business or pursuit; said, e.g. of a scholar, an artist. † Also, in 16-17th c., without any title of function: Widely accomplished (*obs.*). *General dealer*: a merchant or shopkeeper who deals in many kinds of goods; similarly *general merchant, agent, etc.* *General practitioner* (see quot. 1885). *General servant*: a maid-of-all-work.

1552 ASCHAM *Let.* 12 July in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden 1843) 12 Taking away such a general and only man as Mr. Cleeke is. 1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* 5 Thus with augmented by experience, shall make me a general man fite

any way to profite my common-wealth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 547 A general man he was like himselfe still, that is to say, his craftsman in all, and as good in one thing as another. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philor.* I. (1701) 57/1 Be general. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Philosoph.* 67 Hans Holbin who in all... Painting either in Oyle, Distemper, or Limning, was so general an Artist, as never to follow any man, nor any one able to imitate him. 1697 DRYDEN *Vrg.* Life (1721) I. 72 He became the most general Scholar that Rome ever bred. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 3 A general Trader of good Sense, is pleasanter Company than a general Scholar. 1729 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 21 Nine females... were admitted for anæmia. Six were housemaids or general servants. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *General practitioner*, a medical practitioner who does not restrict himself to one branch of the profession. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 129 The company of merchants included both general dealers and such as traded in only one kind of wares. 1891 General dealer [see DEALER 3].

† b. Affable to all. (Associated with *free*; perh. a colloq. phrase.) *Obs.*

1596 *Edw. III.* ii. 1. 16 Bid her be free and general as the sun. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* i. c. 4 a. Are you coying it, When I command you to be free, and general to all? 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 107/1 She's generally, she's free, she's lib'ral of hand and purse, she's open vnto all.

7. Not belonging to, or confined to, some limited or special class; miscellaneous.

1639 *tr. Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 23 To make good choice of those they meane to converse with more familiarly, and not to have a general acquaintance with persons of all sorts. 1650 W. ROWE *Let. to Cromwell* 28 Dec. in Nickolls *St. Papers* add. *Cromw.* (1743) 43. I have had some converse with him in general Society. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 6 The general class of society has become more interested in its pursuit. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 297 Neither musk nor opium... has been found successful in general practice. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* vii. In general society, they are like commercial people in presence of their customers. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 254 Platform weighing machine... Railways, and for general weighing in warehouses. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 24 Not very intelligible to the general reader. 1893 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 316 'Tom told him that he knew no general information. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 Never... has this long being more liberally responded to, both among men of science and the general public. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 156/2 The Kirkmichael left Liverpool with a general cargo on board.

b. *General shop, store* (cf. *general dealer* in 6); one in which miscellaneous goods are sold. *General ship* (see quot. 1867).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *General ship*, where persons unconnected with each other load goods on board, in contradistinction to a chartered ship. 1883 SIR W. B. BERRI in *Law Times Rep.* (1884) XLIX. 768/2 This... is a ship taken up by the charterer for the purpose of carrying two or three different sorts of cargo, but it is not a general ship.

8. Comprising, dealing with, or directed to the main elements, features, purposes, etc., with neglect of unimportant details or exceptions.

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 1 b. But first wee must be occupied a little in the general description of the same, that afterward shall be particularly intreated of. 1580 STONEY *Arcaidia* I. (1629) 21 Palladius having gotten his general knowledge of the party against whom, as he had already of the party for whom he was to fight, he [etc.]. 1590 SPENCER *P. Q. Pref.* The general end therefore of all the booke is to fashion a gentleman or noble person in vertuous and gentle discipline. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 23 My Lord of York commends the plot and the general course of the action. 1605 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 160 The Law regardeth not the particular, but the general inclination of mankind. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Criticism* 145 As in all the Stages of our Lives there is a General Resemblance. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Steno* iv. 179. I shall try to give the reader a general idea. 1820 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 539 In its general form, it (the squallus borealis) very much resembles the dog-fish. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 860 We should first obtain a general idea of the number and position of the several mountain ranges of India. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 74 A general knowledge was all that could be expected. 1865 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July. What I will do now is to give you an idea of the general tendency of my political opinions. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. 249 Climate... must follow the same general distribution over the earth's surface.

b. Not entering into details; indefinite, vague. Opposed to *precise*.

1601 J. MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 18 Counterfaying a letter as from his lady, in generall termes. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 135 Every man hath a general desire of his own happiness. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* vi. Some general remarks on fishing and field-sports. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/6 The dispute... was alluded to only in the most general and distant terms.

9. *Mil.* Prefixed to the designation of an officer to indicate superior rank and extended command. *General officer*, one above the rank of colonel.

1576 J. SANFORD *Gard. Pless.* 164 When Paulus Aemilius was generall Capytayne in Greece for the Romane. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 483 Fabricius... forbade expressly, that any warriours and Generall captaines should have in plate more than one drinking bolle or goblet, and a saltcellar. 1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 303 General Governor of the Seas and Ships of the said Kingdom. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 259 Chancellor, Judge, General Officers of an Army, and the like. 1740 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4650/1 Then marched the Majors, Lieutenant-Colonels, Colonels, and the General-Adjutants. 1781 in *Sims's Mil. Guide* (ed. 3) 4 The General-Adjutants of the greatest part of our General Officers, during a peace. 1844 *Agend. & Ad. Army* 53 The General Officers intrusted with the Command of Districts are responsible... for [etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Mag.* XLVI. 473 When the General Field-Marshal... was but a captain in the general staff.

all the Naval Forces of Spain. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 198 The General of the Sea, or Admiral.

9. collog. A general servant, a maid-of-all-work: 1884 *Pail Mall G.* 10 May 6/1 Poor little generals, fighting the daily fight against dirt and dust. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 592/2 Liza is a true London 'general', not a Cornish lass, as her disloyalty to her young mistress shows.

General (dženěral), *v. rare.* (Cf. *out-general*.) [f. the sh.] *trans.* To act as a general to.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* iii. Crime and the lost archangel generalled the ranks of Pharaoh. 1889 *Pail Mall G.* 7 Mar. 6/2 Mrs. Bancroft has not only arranged nearly every group, but she has literally generalled the whole into completeness.

Generalate (dženěral'it). Also 7 general(1)-at. [f. GENERAL *sō* + -ATE. Cf. F. *généralat*.]

1. The office of a general (ecclesiastical or military); the period during which a man holds this office.

1644 R. BAILLIE *Zett. & Fruits* (1841) II. 260 The House of Lords have passed the ordinance for Sir Thomas Fairfax's generalat. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 124 Tilly takes the Generalate, against his will. 1868 *Faber Xavier* 410 With the intention... of resigning the generalate into his hands.

2. A district under the control or supervision of a general. Cf. **GENERALSHIP** 4.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 295/4 By the close of the 17th century there were three frontier 'generalates'—Carlstadt, Warasdin, and Petrinia.

Generalcy (dženěral'si). [f. as prec. + -CY.]

a. Generals collectively. b. = **GENERALATE** 1.

1864 CARLYLE *Frederick IV.* 7 A patent of Generalcy. 1865 *Ibid.* xviii. vii. (1873) VII. 207 The high Generalcy... mount in the highest haste. 1868 *Morn. Star* 10 Mar. The rebuff Mr. Johnson received from General George H. Thomas when he offered him a brevet-generalcy.

Generale: see **GENERAL B. § 3b.**

Generaleess, rare. [f. GENERAL *sō* + -ESS.]

1. A female general.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev. I.* vii. v. He hastily nominates or sanctions generaleesses. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 140/1 She forgot the... Amazons, and generaleesses.

2. The wife of a general. *rare* (chiefly jocular).

1646 CROWWELL *Zett.* 25 Oct. in *Carlyle* (1851) I. 212 My service and dear affections to the General and Generaleess. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Oct. 220 The Generaleess had not long been dead when Bazaine... married a great Mexican heiress.

Generali, obs. form of GENERALITY.

|| **Generalia** (dženěral'iā), *sō. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *generalis* GENERAL *a*.] General principles.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlv. 784 Many or most of the generalia which are contained in the Law of Things are just as applicable to the status of governors as to any of those of the governed. 1843 *MILL Logic* II. vi. xi. § 5. 620 A set of intermediate scientific truths... destined to serve as the generalia or first principles of the various arts.

Generalific, a. nonce-wd. [f. GENERAL *a*. + (-)FIC.] Making or producing what is general.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 178 In strict and severe propriety of language I should have said *generalific* or *generific* rather than general.

Generalism (dženěral'izm). [f. GENERAL *sō*. + -ISM.]

a. A general conclusion, generalization.

b. A general statement, a platitude.

1809 D. P. WATTS in *Southey Life of A. Bell* (1844) II. 595. I offer my humble tribute of praise to your individual energy... and real patriotism; but 'one swallow makes no summer'. I refer to generalisms. 1861 R. F. BURTON *City of Saints v.* 319 He began with generalisms about humility, faithfulness [etc.]. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 348. I have also gathered together into one chapter as many as possible of his more valuable generalisms.

|| **Generalissima**. [quasi-It. fem. of next.]

A female commander-in-chief.

1643 *Char. Oxf. Incend.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 472/2 What, Henrietta Maria!... The Irish Rebels call her their Generalissima. 1643 in *King's Cabinet Opened* (1645) 33 Harry Jermyn commands the forces which goe with mee... Say Alexander Lesley the foote under him... and her shee Majestie Generalissima. 1827 *Southey Penins. War* II. 682 The Valencians imputed their deliverance on this occasion to their Patroness and Generalissima, the Virgin. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 71/2 The Virgin Mary... was appointed Generalissima.

|| **Generalissimo** (dženěral'isimo). [a. It. *generalissimo*, superl. of *generale* GENERAL.] The supreme commander of a combined force as well naval as military, or of several armies in the field.

1621 *Ror. Lett.* 717 Dec. in *Calata* (1654) I. 158 They... are returned to the Port where Don Philibert of Savoy Generalissimo is present. 1642 L. BRABAZON *Let. to J. Moore* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. B3 St. Th. Fairfax is lately voted Generalissimo of all the forces of England and Ireland. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. § 258 That Commission of Generalissimo was likewise given to the Prince. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 85 They chose one of the nobility for generalissimo at sea. 1800 WERMS *Washington* I. (1771) 6 His fame as Generalissimo of the armies and first President of the council of his nation. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 60 Philip was then deeply engaged in the league against the Turk, of which his brother Don John of Austria was generalissimo.

transf. and fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvii. 326 He acknowledgeth God the Generalissimo of all armies. 1645 PAGITT *Herzog* (1647) 114 Mistress Hutchinson, the Generalissimo, the high Priestess of the new religion. 1697 J. WOODWARD *Kelg. Soc.* i. (1701) 11 The King... will enter the lists against profaneness and immorality, as the Generalissimo of those who join in this honourable work.

|| **Generalissimus**. *Obs.* [L., superl. of *generalis* GENERAL.] = prec.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1803/2 It is said, That the Duke of Lorrain will command the Emperor's Forces this next Campaign, as Generalissimus. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Generalist (dženěral'ist). [f. GENERAL *a*. + -IST.] One who generalizes. † a. (See quot. 1611.) b. One who devotes himself to general studies (opposed to SPECIALIST).

1611 COTGR., *s.v.* *Poët. Fait au foit, & à la plume*, a Generalist; one that sits for, or can make one in, any employment, or sport. 1894 G. ALLEN in *Westw. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 2/1 The man, as a man, is wider, greater, happier, freer, in proportion as he is a generalist rather than a specialist. *attrib.* 1858 *Ruskin Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 132 The modern pictures of the generalist school... have nothing else but faults. [Cf. **GENERALIZE** 5.]

Generalité (dženěral'iti). Forms: 5 general-ite, 6 generalite, -ytie, 6-7 general(1)itie, 7 generalty, generality, 6- generalty. [ad. F. *généralité* (substituted for the older *généralité* GENERALITY), a. L. *generalitās*, f. *generalis* GENERAL.]

I. Senses related to those of GENERAL *a*.

1. The quality or fact of being general, in various senses of the adj.; now chiefly (of principles, propositions, etc.), applicability to a whole class of instances; (of statements) vagueness, indeterminateness. † Formerly also, prevalence, commonness; wide range (of studies), etc.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1027/1 So also was it generalite doone throughout all England, in which generalite this cite was of a particularite. 1597 HOOKER *Eclat. Pol. v. i. § 3* The generalitie of which perswasion argueth, that God hath imprinted it by nature. 1606 TIMME *Quersit. Pref.* 7 A generalitie in humane learning becometh a Diuine. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 175 Oates... are of all manner of graine the cheapest because of their generality. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 256 As we found in a simple axiome, so shall we finde in a simple Syllogisme... generalitie, and specialtie. 1659 PEARSON *Creed Tr. Rdry.* To settle the words of each Article according to their antiquity and generality of reception in the Creed. 1682 *Roy. Dissol. World* II. (1732) 181 Save only the Generality of it [the Deluge]. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 84 When an epitaph is very short, it is in danger of getting into a cold generality. 1784 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 408 A resolution of algebraical equations, not inferior, on account of its generality and facility, to any yet published. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 142 We must not always judge of the generality of the opinion by the noise of the acclamation. 1802 Lp. ELDON in *Pease's Rep.* VII. 69 According to that case the generality of the gift made the effectuating... it impracticable. 1830 HENSEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 102 We arrive at axioms of the highest degree of generality of which science is capable. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 23 He announced to his friends that he possessed a method of great generality and power. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. 1. 86 Handled in a spirit of empty generality, without facts or particulars. 1871 TYNDALE *Pragm. Sci.* (1879) I. iii. 87 Let us test the generality of this conclusion. 1883 Sir E. E. KAY in *Law Rep.* 23 Ch. Div. 718 The subsequent words... did not restrain the generality of the former words.

† b. *In or under (a, a certain, the) generality*: in general terms, in a general way, in outline; generally, in general. (The earliest recorded use.)

1821 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 76 As y baue schoertly about seide under a certen generality. 1530 PALSON. 149 This for an introduction & in a generalty to shewe howe many parties of speche there be. 1590-6 LANRABE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) i. Having thus before hand exhibited in generalite, the names, situation, and compass of the realm [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* i. xiv. (Arb.) 48 The new Comedy came in place, more chull and pleasant a great deale and not touching any man by name, but in a certen generality glancing at every man. 1655 DIOGES *Comph. Ambass.* 371 I can as yet deliver your Lordship no more, but this in generality. 1796 AVASTRE *Parergon* 159 And these Certificates do only in the generality mention the Parties Contumacies and Disobedience.

2. quasi-concr. Something that is general; † a general class (*obs.*); a general point, principle, or law; a general proposition or statement; chiefly in pl.

1551 Bp. GARDINER *Presence in Sacram.* 37 b. It hath no apparence of lernyng in scriptures, to conclude vnder one consideration a specialtie, & a generalitie. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* ii. iv. (1634) 139 Under the example of one special sort he comprehendeth the whole generalitie. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 490 You do agree in generalities, but when it shall come to the particularities, you will far disagree. 1597 HOOKER *Eclat. Pol. v. ix. § 2* With... popular capacities nothing doth more preiuaile then vnlimited generalities. 1649 Bp. HALL *Epic.* ii. § 11. 147 Lest any man should construe these words only of a generality of reverent respects. 1791 BURKE *Aph. Whigs* Wks. VI. 102 It was always in his power to bring the questions from generalities to facts. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-T.* Ser. xi. v. (1869) 120 Keep to your sounding generalities, your tickling phrases and all will be well. 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 469 Those opposed to us have dealt in such vague generalities. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 63 He was very cautious to confine himself to generalities. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vii. (1876) 73 The illustration was, that food increases in an arithmetical, population in a geometrical ratio. This generality has been adversely commended on, and with justice. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 120 Gloucester... as usual dealt in generalities.

† b. *pl.* The general course. *Obs.*—
a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 221 Ever guiding the generalities of the Voyage.

3. The main body, the bulk, the greater part of. (Now only with *sō. pl.* or *collect.*) † Also, the general body; people in general; the majority.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 164 Whatsoever belongeth to her of tackling, sayles, or ordinance, is to be preserved for the generalitie: saving a peece of artillery for

the captain. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 119 Many will make hay whilst the sunne doth shine, how euer it shall faile with the generality. 1647 WILKINS *Math. Magicke* i. xi. (1648) 70 The generality of men, especially the wisest sort amongst them. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1707) 351/4 His Country summoned him to some publick employment, that he might benefit the generality. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) i. 310 Some... were good scholars, but the generality dunces. 1700 HOKINS *Serm.* vii. (1708) 140 These Things the generality of Mankind... firmly believe. 1703 tr. *Casa's Galateo* 44 With such idle insignificant Stuff; for such the generality of Dreams are. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 22 The generality stay'd, and seem'd to abide the worst. 1734 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* 4 Apr. (1849) 266 As hot a day as the generality of summer. 1750 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) II. ii. 75 An hundred merks Scottish was the allowance which their liberality afforded to the generality of ministers. 1790 BEATTIE *Let.* in Sir W. Forbes *Life* cxxiii. (1824) 380 It is plain that the generality are actuated by a levelling principle of the worst kind. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 156 The generality of clouds are suspended at about the height of a mile. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 84 The generality are sent into the world for their own moral benefit. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXIV. 396/2 The phrases here collected will reveal, to the generality who read this letter, that [etc.].

† b. *For, in (a, the) generality*: for the most part, mostly, in general. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogat. Week* III. (1859) 491 The world in generality is forgetful of God. 1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 77 The people of his country, in a generality, did amongst themselves determine, that [etc.]. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* i. ii. 9 On which side the common people in the generality... stood. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Char. I* (1655) 19 The Country Captains of the Train-bands were (for the generality) very unskillful. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 10 If you would chase a swift, light Hound, the York-shire one in the generality will please you. 1709 F. HAUKESS *Phys. Mech. Exp.* v. (1719) 203 Small Loadstones, for the generality, have a stronger attractive Power (in proportion to their bulk) than the large ones have. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 13 For the generality, they [the medals] are made of pure gold or silver.

II. In special senses of F. *généralité*.

† 4. The dignity or office of general. *Obs.*

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 99 They changed his generality and quality of Count into that of Duke.

† 5. The general staff of an army. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 99 The other Letter was fired by the Generalitie and Chiefest of the armie. 1576 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1094/1 The Imperial Generality is now broke up from Eslingen, and the whole Army marches towards the Rhine.

6. *Fr. Hist.* A fiscal and administrative division of the kingdom of France, under the control of an officer called *général des finances* or *intendant*.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 167 Of these Generalities are twenty and one in all France. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 156 Forbidding also the Intendants and Governours of Provinces or Generalities... to deliver any... Permits for bringing any such Goods into France. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 577 The Kingdom was parcelled into generalities, with an intendant at the head of each. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 194 There were three different divisions of France in the 12th Century... third, the Generality, or a district defined for fiscal and administrative purposes.

Generalizable (dženěral'izābl'), *a.* [GENERALIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being generalized. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 129 Extreme cases are *ipso nomine* not generalizable. 1886 MONTGOMERY *Personality* Intro. 10 The facts... are practically interpretable by the method... of physics; or, as I should rather say, *generalizable*, for physics does not profess to interpret anything.

Generalization (dženěral'izāsh'n). [f. GENERALIZE *v.* + -ATION. Cf. F. *généralisation*.]

1. The action or process of generalizing, i.e. of forming, and expressing in words, general notions or propositions obtained from the observation and comparison of individual facts or appearances; also, an instance of this.

1761 ADAM SMITH *Form Lang.* Ess. (1869) 310 The original invention of such words would require a yet greater effort of abstraction, and generalization, than that of nouns adjectiv. 1794 J. HURTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 234 Here then is a generalisation of many facts respecting light and heat. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* Milton (1889) 3 Generalization is necessary to the advancement of knowledge. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxv. (1870) II. 294 Generalisation is the process through which we obtain what are called general or universal notions. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* ii. vii. 257 With that wonderful power of generalization which belonged to him [Newton]. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 4 Ready conclusions and rapid generalisations are wanted. 1878 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* iii. (ed. 2) 60 Hasty generalization is the bane of all science.

2. quasi-concr. A result of this process: a general inference.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. li. 409 All physical laws, not excepting even those of gravity, are only generalizations. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 254 His generalizations, or theoretical inferences, are numerous and very ingenious. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. ii. xxxv. 275 He availed himself of the generalizations of paleontologists. 1840 MILL *Dist. & Disc.* (1875) I. 404 All knowledge consists of generalizations. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 103 The impalpable generalisation of the nation... disperses itself in the air, and defies our grasp. 1885 F. TENNIE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* i. 9 The doctrine... had been a fair generalization and expression of the facts.

3. The process of becoming general, or spreading over every part.

1897 ALLIBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 71 The generalisation of an infective disease which in most instances remains localised may be due... to the dissemination of the specific organism.

Generalize (dʒenərəlɪz), *v.* (Not in Johnson.) [f. GENERAL *a.* + -IZE. Cf. *F. généraliser.*] To make general.

1. *trans.* To reduce to general laws; also, to form into a general concept; to throw into a general form; to give a general character to.

1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. Hum. Knowl.* v. Wks. 1754 III. 432 The mind... makes it its utmost efforts to generalize its ideas. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. t. v. 112 An original incapacity of classing and (if I may use the expression) generalising their perceptions. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* v. iii. 450 Sometimes the name of an individual is given to a general conception, and thereby the individual in a manner generalised. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 373 By degrees we may teach children to generalize their ideas, and to perceive that they like people for being either useful or agreeable. 1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 265 None are more interesting than those... that generalize and expand private into public feelings. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* 354 This fact is of much importance in generalizing our knowledge of the temperature of the globe. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* I. ix. 215 Generalizing those names, so as to make them represent a class. 1849 LEWIS *Inst. Author. Math. Opin.* ix. § 1. 286 Causes which do not admit of being generalized. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 245 Whilst the form of reasoning itself, to which it properly applies, has never been generalized. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 69 He [Plato] generalizes temperance, as in the Republic he generalizes justice.

b. To designate by a general name. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 210 It is not often marriages take place in a family where the daughters are only generalized as 'the So-and-So's'. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* xi. (1878) 541 The processes, which we generalize under the names of wit and humour.

2. *trans.* To infer (a conclusion, law, etc.) inductively from particulars.

1795 W. SEWARD *Anecd.* II. 342 Sir Joshua Reynolds (who with great propriety and acuteness called in the aid of metaphysics to generalize the principles of art), 1834 COLERIDGE (Webster). A mere conclusion generalized from a great multitude of facts. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 306 The object of the geometerian is to generalize the laws of space. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 30 It was from Lapham's answers that he generalised the history of his childhood.

3. To draw general inferences from; to base a general law or statement upon.

1828 NICHOLSON (Webster) Copernicus generalized the celestial motions... Newton generalized them still more. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* (ed. 2) 193 The presence of fossils in particular strata was instantly generalized; and it became a well received theory, that every formation... contained the same organic remains, not to be discovered in those above or beneath. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 406 Knowledge is experience generalized. 1855 CORNWALL 105 Generalizing the various facts connected with the directions of the common faults. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 401 A remarkable power of generalising evidence and balancing facts.

b. *Math. and Philos.* To throw (a proposition, etc.) into a general form, of which the original becomes a particular case.

1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 20 It is on this proposition, generalized, that the going of a clock or watch is taken for a measure of time. 1834 McMURTER *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 2 Generalising and connecting the laws of these properties. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsychic* 216 This when generalised comes to be the question of the evolution of self-consciousness.

4. *intr.* To form general notions by abstraction from particular instances; to arrive at or express general inferences.

1785 [see GENERALIZING *vbl. sb.*]. 1792 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* I. iv. § 1. 138 This has led some philosophers to suppose... that we might have been so formed, as to be able to abstract, without being capable of generalising. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 203 The particulars from which we are to generalize. 1871 TYLER *Prim. Cult.* I. 10 We can drop individual differences out of sight, and thus can generalize on the arts and opinions of whole nations. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 259 Some tribes... are unable to generalize as far as four. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* lii. 59 He liked to observe, to generalise in shrewd and sometimes cynical epigrams.

5. *Painting.* To render the typical or general characteristics of (objects) rather than the individual peculiarities. Also *absol.*

1817 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* ix. (1848) 519 Titian... strove to generalise, to elevate or invigorate, the tones of nature. 1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. xii There never was anybody who generalized, since paint was first ground, except Opic, and Benjamin West, and Fuseli, and one or two other such modern stars.

6. To render indefinite; to efface or soften down the special features of.

1809 HAN. MORE *Celsus* I. vii. 80 They were contented to generalize the doctrines of scripture. 1835 FRATER *Mag. XII.* 279 Travelling tends to generalise and rub off local habits, prejudices, and peculiarities of ideas. 1838 GLANSTON *State in Rel. Ch.* viii. § 4 (1841) II. 267 We should first be called... to generalize and relax our obligation. 1889 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 381 The hare which softens and civilizes, perhaps I should say, artistically generalizes, all it touches.

7. *trans.* To bring into general use; to make common or familiar; to make generally known; to popularize. Also, to spread over the whole extent or surface in question.

1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 403 A style of superstition which Rome... had deposited in the monastic libraries of Europe, was now generalized among the laity of the north by the efficacious industry of the press. 1824

Blackw. Mag. XV. 15 The last forty or fifty years... claim also the credit... of extending and generalizing the use of the potatoe. 1837 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 767 There has arisen a copious and very special literature... which has done much to generalize and enhance the public interest in the art and its professors. 1897 [see GENERALIZED *ppl. a.*]

8. *intr.* To attend to general considerations. (Opposed to *specialize*.) *rare.*

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 208 You see, Mr. Simple, it's the duty of an officer to generalise, and be attentive to parts only in consideration of the safety of the whole.

Generalized (dʒenərəlɪzd), *ppl. a.* [f. GENERALIZE *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb. Of a disease: That has extended itself to the system in general (so *F. généralisé*). Generalized co-ordinates: in *Theoretical Dynamics*, a set of variables by the values of which the position of a system at any time may be defined.

1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 45 A generalized relation will ultimately be established between heat, chemical affinity, and physical attraction. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 75 This is a proper translation, in a generalised form, of the phrase 'a book-revelation'. 1862 *Long. Rev.* 16 Aug. 144 Nor are these mere abstract assertions; a little further on we have the actual instances, of which they are the generalized description. 1867 J. ALDEN *Intell. Philos.* xxi. 208 The axioms [of geometry] are generalized statements of self-evident truths. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 170 If ϕ be any generalized coordinate defining the position of the system. 1885 *Athenaeum* 14 Mar. 352/1 The generalized and inaccurate sketches he [Munkacsy] made for spectacular pictures. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 32 In rabbits on the other hand, the kidneys are frequently affected in generalised tuberculosis. *Ibid.* 636 The injection of the lymph was followed by a generalized eruption.

Generalizer (dʒenərəlɪzə), [f. GENERALIZE *v.* + ER.] One who generalizes.

1792 BURKE in Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* II. x. 638 note. He was a great generaliser, and was fond of reducing everything to one system. 1827 LYTON *Pelham* xv. Your countrymen are great generalisers in philosophy. 1864 DE MORGAN in *N. & Q.* V. 455 A very moderate power of dramatic narrative... will set four-fifths of the abstracters and generalizers reading a second-rate novel. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 99 Mr. Gladstone is nothing if not a generalizer.

Generalizing (dʒenərəlɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the vb. GENERALIZE.

1785 REID *Int. Powers* v. iii. 445 The first is by Philosophers called abstraction, the second may be called generalising; but both are commonly included under the name of abstraction. 1827 SCOTT *Frin.* 24 July, [H.] has a turn for generalising, which renders him rather dull. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN in *Preh. Nations* ii. (1877) 54 Let it not be inspired entirely by the generalizations of physical speculation. *attrib.* 1865 *Q. Rev.* Oct. CX. 393 Trace that belief... to a separate principle in the human mind; call it the generalizing principle or the inductive principle. 1885 *Athenaeum* 3 Jan. 225/1 The generalizing habit of Sir Joshua's mind... deprived him at the same time of not a little insight and penetration.

Generalizing (dʒenərəlɪzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That generalizes; tending or given to generalize.

1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 153 A man need not possess a very observant eye, nor a very generalizing mind, to notice a few out of a multitude of facts... and to suspect some connection between them. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 347 By continuing to register their observations, they will confer an important obligation on the generalizing meteorologist. 1822 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 346 Nothing, certainly, profound or generalizing, or grand or electric. 1849 GROTE *Greece* vi. lxviii. (1862) VI. 102 The conversation of Sokrates was often... of a more negative, analytical, and generalising tendency. 1882 VERN. LEE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 847 To these purely personal explanations have gradually been added other more suited to the generalizing temper of our days.

Generally (dʒenərəlɪ), *adv.* [f. GENERAL *a.* + -LY.]

1. So as to include every particular, or every individual; in a body, as a whole, collectively. *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29118 Generali nu haf i tald pe pointes bat ar for to hold. 1340 *Aeneid*. 263 Ich y-leue ied be holy gost, holy cherche generalliche, Menneße of halgen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xl. 208 In hy gert be Hys men be summond generally. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyst. Bryt.* (1814) 91 Than generallye all the ladyes and damoysselles came to thewarde. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 274 You must as we do, gratifie this Gentleman, To whom we all rest generally beholding. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 425 They embraced not the faith of Mahomet generally, but as everye man liked.

b. With respect to a country, etc.: In its whole extent.

1855 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 164 The metalliferous mineral wealth of Great Britain generally.

2. Universally; with few or no exceptions; with respect to every (or almost every) individual or case concerned. With a negative—at all. *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 575 And also his myster men hen maysters called, Pat be gentill Iesus generallye blamed. 1398 TREVIS. *Barth. De P.* R. xvi. cxxx. (1493) 586 Salie hath generallye vertue to vndo cleane and waaks ryde humours. 1526 *Pilgr. Percy* (W. de W. 1531) 227 Generally offyring for theyr satisfaccion that was commounded in the lawe. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Cvj b, Neyther speake I this now generallye against all women... I do but touch some shrewde wyfes. 1583 T. STOCKER *v. Civ. Wars* Low C. vi. 116, Wee agree... not one forraigne Souldier to remane there generally. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. 47 This is noted (And generally) who euer the King favours, The Cardnall instantly will finde employment. 1636 BK. *Com. Prayer. Catechism* Two [sacraments] only, as generally necessarye to salvation. a 1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 388 In no

Author generally, sacred or profane. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 112 He is a rare man that is generally excellent.

b. In weaker sense: With respect to the majority or larger part; for the most part, extensively.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 86 It... generally was spoken, That Calcas traytor fals fled was, and allyed With hem of Grece. c 1400 MAUNDEW. (Roxb.) xxvii. 144 Generally all be men of, at ile... er trewer and rightwiser jan er in oper cuntre. 1658 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* 77 The Doctrine professed most generally in England bore in forraigne nations the name of Parliament-Faith. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* 111. iv. § 10 This is now the substance of the generally received account. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 39 Its weight is determined by some generally-allowed standard. 1808 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 115/2 The troops are generally disaffected. 1810 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 349 This is a fact now generally received. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 37 The people, not universally, but generally, were animated by a true spirit of sacrifice. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The plain men of the earth... would generally approve the saying of Dr. Johnson. 1893 *Leeds Mercury* 17 May 5/3 The opinion of the meeting was generally favourable to the amendment.

3. In a general sense or way; without reference to individuals or particulars; opposed to *speciality*.

1340 *Aeneid*. 16 Huer of he be-gyleh... generalliche ech manere of wolk, ac specialliche be greate lhorides. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* Epil. (Arb.) 119 Ther is no good man blamed herein, hit is spoken generally. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) x The fyrst boke sheweth generally, how the lyfe of euery chrystian is as a pilgrymage. 1574 *r. Littleton's Tenures* 103 b, If hee will pleade the release generally. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 525 Generally, we would not have those, that read this our Worke of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange... that we have set downe Particulars vntried. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 277 He gave all his lands to Richard, generally. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 787 The crime is attributed to the Danes generally. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 16 In leaping and running, and bodily exercises generally. 1884 *Law Times* 29 Nov. 79/3 Three [cheques]... were crossed generally 'and Co.', and three were uncrossed.

b. in phrase *generally speaking* = 'in general'. [c 1386 CHAUCER *Maniciple's T.* 224 For a litel speche anyise is no man shent, to speke generally.] 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* To Rdr, Those who are driven into the fold are, generally speaking, rather made hypocrites than converts. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 Men on Horseback, some alone, others with Servants, and generally speaking, all loaded with Baggage. 1845 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubland* 223 Generally speaking... if a grand idea happens to strike any living architect, it is not the effect of study.

4. As a general rule; in most instances, usually, commonly.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 361 Preaching too generally being but the Art of flattery. 1717 *r. Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 21 Brandy, a Liquor they are very fond of, tho' they generally drink nothing but Water. 1718 ARTERBURG *Serm.* (1734) I. 18 And yet it so happens that Popish Miracles are generally done at Home, before Believers. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i. The temper of a woman is generally formed from the turn of her features. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 398 Built generally of wood, but sometimes of brick. 1850 MCOSH *Div. Govt.* iii. iii. (1874) 425 Where there is hope, there will generally be some life. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. 352 Winds from the sea are usually moist, those from the land are generally dry.

5. With *in*, forming a compound adv. (Cf. *in especially*.) *Obs.*

1557 NORTH *r. Guenara's Diall* Pr. 43 a/2 To all ingenerally [sic, and elsewhere in this book] he gave place, to reste them selues in.

Generalness (dʒenərəlnəs), [f. GENERAL *a.* + -NESS.] The state, quality, or fact of being general, in various senses. Now *rare*.

1561 T. NORTON *Catlin's Inst.* iii. xxiv. (1634) 471, I confused their error, which think that the generalness of the promises extendeth equally to all mankind. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 21 They had with a general consent (rather springing by the generalness of the cause...) set themselves in arms. 1639 LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 239 It is not necessary to the lawfulness and generalness of a council that all the bishops of the world should be actually present. 1688 W. CLAGETT *Anno. Dissent. Object. Bk. Com. Prayer* (1688) 4 They who Object the Generalness of our Confessions against us. 1894 Temple *Bar Mag.* Cl. 13 Here is a general in no degree inferior in generalness to his.

Generalship (dʒenərəlʃɪp), [f. GENERAL *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. a. The functions of a general (*obs.*). b. The discharge of those functions; conduct in command. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 225 May be able worthy to performe his Lieutenant and Generalship. 1720 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. on Hist.* ii. (1752) I. 24 Cicero... laudes, indeed in one of his letters to Atticus, at his generalship. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 167 Leosthenes was provoked to ask, what benefit Athens had reaped from Phocion's generalship. 1884 H. SPENCER *Man v. State* 109 The civil head, ceasing to be the military head, does his generalship by deputy.

2. The office or dignity of general. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 205 These thoughts lifted him [Xenophon] up to desire the Generalship. 1690 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 2540/1 Don Marco Ottoboni is gone to *Chilia Vecchia*, to take possession of the Generalship of the Gallies. 1797 LUTTRELL *Brief. Ref.* (1857) VI. 206 The prince of Nassau Frizeland has been admitted to the generalship of the Dutch infantry. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. vii. (1864) V. 370 A new power... had wrested the generalship and the direction of a Crusade from the hands of the most mighty prelate. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4 He joined Garibaldi... and was promoted to a generalship.

b. The tenure of the office of general. *Obs.* 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 37 Regulus... in his generalship returned with divers noble victories unto the Romaes. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. § 126 Those

fifteen hundred horse which march'd northward... within very few days were brought to nothing; and the generalship of the Lord Digby to an end. 1677 *CANY Chronol.* II. 1. xi. 123 Unto which 207, there being added 21 for the time of Cyrus his Generalship.

3. The distinctive qualities of a general; skill in the command and management of an army; strategy.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 209/r Hannibal gave great proofs of generalship. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* vi. (1877) 39 This was a bold stroke of generalship. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *XIV.* II. 412 Turenne was too well aware of the generalship of Condé to attempt to attack him in his retreat. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 324 The plan which he formed seems to vouch for his generalship. 1871 *Daily News* 25 Sept. Of all our weak points, generalship is the weakest.

b. *transf.* Skillful management.

a 1768 STERNE *Pol. Romance* Wks. 1779 VI. 273 An artful stroke of generalship in Trim to raise a dust. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 637/r He thanked them for this mode of undermining him, for it only showed their own want of generalship. 1849 *TRACERAN Penidenn* vii. The actress... but for the Major's generalship, might now have been your daughter-in-law, ma'am. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Nov. 9/2. I have infinite confidence in your generalship.

4. = GENERALITY 2.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* V. 180 The abbey of Denckendorf, which gives its name to the generalship (orig. *das Generalat*).

† **Generalty.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 generalte, 5-6 generaltee, -tie, -tye, 6- generalty. [a. OF. *generalit (generalut), f. general GENERAL.]

1. The quality or fact of being general; = GENERALITY 1. *Of, in a generally:* in general.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 316 Pis Cesare was moost in generalte and larges, and pees of his lordship. c 1449 *Pracock Repr.* 130 Forwhi this firste parte of this present booke and *The iust apprising of Holt Scripture* as in generalte schewen vndoutabli... that [etc.]. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 666 One other cause was, whiche ensuyeth of a generaltie, that for the more partie one mayer wyll nat synesse that thyng whiche that other begynneth. 1549 *COVERSOLE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* 6 In a generalite it is not expedient that the state of the commune wealth shoulde be disturbed by means of vs. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb.* Kent (1826) 159 The name of this place [Hyde], importing... by the generalite thereof, some note of worthinesse. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 32 In this our Common-wealth of England, me thinks that a Baron may be described in a generalty, answerable to every kind thereof in this manner. a 1676 *HALE Hist. Com. Law* ii. (1713) 24 The Municipal Laws... include in their Generality all those several Laws which are allowed, as the Rule and Direction of... Judicial Proceedings.

2. A general statement, notion, term, etc.; = GENERALITY 2.

1533 *MORE Apol.* xlv. Wks. 916/r This pacifier will fall fro the babbling of a generalite... and come to the naming of one person special. 1567 *MARPLE Cr. Forest* 3 b. I must needs... speake of the Gem: for that we have bene occasioned, and shall be hereafter to vse it as the generalite or notion of the name. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. (1602) K 2 b. Nor any long, or far-fetched Circumstance Wrapp't in the curious Generalities of Artes. 1609 *DOULAN Ornith. Microsc.* 29 To proceed from generalite to specialty is more natural to vs.

3. The main body, greater part; = GENERALITY 3. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 3if it seme any tyme to be generalite of mynysters prouynclial & custodis bat her forseide mynyster is not sufficient to be seruyce [etc.]. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Prois.* II. ccxxviii. [ccxxiv.] 716 Ye ought rather to enterteine the generalite of your realme than the ydell wordes of two knyghtes.

4. a. The dignity or office of general; = GENERALITY 4. b. The general staff of an army; = GENERALITY 5. c. (See quot. 1611) = GENERALITY 6.

1611 *COTGR.* *Generalit*... a generaltie; a place of general recit of the finances. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power* Parl. App. 178 The Earle of Esmont... by the advice of the Councell of Estate, and of the Generality, had... been... sent into Spain. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Pexander* III. v. 147 The Emperour... put a terrible Army into the Field, divided the Generality between Achomat and Haly Bashah, and gave the command of the Janizaries to Solyman.

Generant (dʒenərənt), sb. and a. [a. L. *generant-eui*, pr. ppl. of *generare* to GENERATE; cf. OF. *generaut*.]

A. sb. That which generates or produces; a begetter, parent. † Also, a second cause (*obs.*).

1665 *GLANVILLE Scipis Sci.* iv. 14 Some believe (the Soul) came from the Moon... some that 'tis made by God, some by Angels, and some by the Generant. 1686 *GOAO Celest. Bodies* i. 1. The Divine Word... produced by a Second inferior Cause, or Generant. 1691 *RAY Creation* (1701) 27 The Sun... is supposed to be the Equivocal Generant or Efficient by these Philosophers. 1885 F. GALTON in *Science* 25 Sept. VI. 272/r By a regression of the values of the mid-parentage the true generants are derived.

b. *Math.* A point, line, or surface conceived as producing by its motion a line, a superficial area or a solid figure respectively; = GENERATRIX.

1814 *FRANCIS Dict. Aris.* etc. sv. A circle which revolves rapidly on any diameter generates a sphere; a line moved steadily along forms a surface. The circle and line are therefore generants.

B. *adj.* Generating, productive. *rare.*

1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 147 In her genial bosom the exhausted gathers life, the effete becomes generant.

Generato (dʒenərət), ppl. a. [ad. L. *generat-us*, pa. ppl. of *generare*: see next.] = GENERATED.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xlv. xiv. These two the worlde

dampned in certaynte... And all other than from them generate. 1555 *EOEN Decades* 266 It norryseth the fecunditie of thynges generate. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xi. 842, I was generate By love himselfe. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle*, etc. (1871) 113 There is a soule, not generate, but infuse. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 280 Nor such shadows they As those of waters generate, or of air. 1893 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 396 There is only one physician, of flesh and of spirit, generate and ingenerate, God in man.

Generate (dʒenərət), v. [f. L. *generat-*, ppl. stem of *generare* to beget, etc., f. *gener-*, *genus* stock, race: cf. GENDER sb., GENUS.]

First in pa. ppl. generate.

† 1. *trans.* To beget, procreate, engender (offspring). *Obs.*

1509 [see GENERATE ppl. a.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 b. He that by natural propagacyon hath generate off begoten vs. 1618 *CHAPMAN Hesiod's Bk. of Days* 75 The nineteenth day. Auspicious both to plant, and generate Both sons and daughters. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 76 The person of the Son being only generated, the Fathers power can extend no further. 1697 tr. *Burgeradijus Logic* i. xxxii. 126 Every mortal is generated, and therefore that which is not generated is not mortal.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To produce offspring. (Now *rare*.) † Also, to copulate (*obs.*).

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 758 Some Liuing Creatures generate but at certayne Seasons of the Yeaere. 1656 *RIOGLEY Princ. Physick* 160 Living Creatures which are said to generate, not when they generate their young, but their Seed. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 30 The parents must be supposed to generate, before they can have a power or right of command. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 252 These fish generate in March and April. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 492 Blood is blood which circulates. Life is life which generates.

fig. 1690 *CLARENDON Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 673 The good man... leaves an ample progeny of just and charitable actions which generate when he is dead.

2. Of natural or material agencies or conditions: To bring into existence, to produce (substances, animals, plants, etc.). Chiefly in *passive*.

1563 *FULKE Metaph.* (1640) 65 All agree, that all metalles are generate of Sulphur. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magic* (1648) II. xii. 253 This cannot be said to foment or preserve the same fire, but onely to generate new. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* 127 As mushrooms may be generated without seed, so does it not appeare that they have any such thing as seed. 1693-1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i. vii. 473 When a thing is created or generated, tis not this essence of it that is either created or generated, because it was before. 1734 tr. *Rollins's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. The Monsters generated from the agitation of the sea. 1834 T. M'GOWAN *Angler in Wales* I. 238 A six-pound trout is a mere minnow to what the Rhone generates. 1862 *TRYON Mountaineering* in 1861, 36 Beyond the boundaries of his knowledge lay a region where rain was generated he knew not how. 1878 *STR. G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. iii. 126 On the other hand, we were far less liberal in the use of sculpture, and we generated a purely moulded capital, which the French can scarcely be said to possess.

b. *esp.* To produce, evolve (steam, gas, etc.; also heat, force, friction, light, velocity, etc.).

1791 *HAMILTON tr. Berthollet's Dyeing* I. iii. 59 They (vegetable substances) undergo the effects of a slight combustion, which may generate an acid. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 159 If a single coal... cannot generate heat upon the whole... How is the union of those bodies to increase their heat? 1812-16 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* (1816) I. 269 The elastic fluid generated by the gunpowder. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Optid. Mech.* 202 The steam generated is carried to the places intended by means of pipes. 1838 *GREENER Gunnery* 378 Generating 300 per cent. less friction than in the Whitworth rifle. 1869 *PHILLIPS Venn.* ix. 261 Heat in some way generates the force of the earth-wave. 1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 325 The gases generated were employed as fuel for heating steel furnaces. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 40 Steam is generated from the water in the boiler by the aid of artificial heat. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* 235 The walls were streaming with the heat generated by the presence of so many men and so much drink. 1884 tr. *Loise's Logic* 339 We can sometimes observe how they balance each other, sometimes what velocities they generate.

c. *Math.* To produce or evolve (a line or figure); said chiefly of a point, line, or surface conceived as doing this by its motion.

1698 *KEILL Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 275 If both the Ellipse and Circle were turned round the Axis AB there would also be a Spheroid and a Sphere generated. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 154 The properties of lines generated by the section of a solid. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* vi. 57 When these properties of the ellipse and hyperbola, and of the solids generated by their revolution, were first discovered. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* viii. 233 We know how a circle is generated. 1866 *PROCTOR Handbk. Stars* 12 If the figure were to revolve about SP it would generate a sphere. 1885 *LEVOEBOER Crenologia's Prof. Geom.* 83 The pencils generated by m and m' are projective.

3. To bring about, give rise to, produce (a result, a state of things; in later use also, a state of mind, feeling, etc.).

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 260 Both of them [visibles and audibles] seeme not to Generate or produce any other Effect in Nature [etc.]. 1665 *HOOKE Microgr.* Table 255 Earthquakes seem to be generated much the same way (by eruptions of vapours). 1796 *BR. WATSON Apol. Bible* 279 The belief of that miracle did not generate conviction that Jesus was the Christ. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thamer* viii. 256 Offences were generated in consequence of the imperfections of the Law. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* ii. (1821) 224 The same inconsistency of the statute... generated a lawsuit between commerce and revenue. 1849 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* i. (1867) 14 There are among us enthusiastic principles and practices... generated

in a period of greater excitement than our own. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 288 This unhealthy atmosphere, and the diseases which it generates, prevail over the whole of the great Maremma. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) I. iv. 70 The love of killing game generates a sincere wish to preserve it.

Generated (dʒenərətəd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.] That is produced or originated.

1552 *HULOET*, Generated, *generatus, genitus*. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 19 He that maketh any thing after the example of things generated, shall never... attain to what is perfectly beautiful. 1743 *EMERSON Fluxions* p. v. Any generated, flowing Quantity. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 239 When a body falls by the force of gravity, the spaces descended are proportional to the squares of the generated velocities.

Generating (dʒenərətɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb GENERATE.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learning* II. Ded. § 9. 3 As those which are ordained for generating and propagating of sciences. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 263 Every Creature of it selfe (would be) in a like power of Generating, one as much as another. 1846 *GREENER Sc. Gunnery* 249 All these occurrences are perfectly dependant on a knowledge of the generating of the explosive force.

Generating (dʒenərətɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That generates, in senses of verb; esp.

of geometrical magnitudes (*generating line, circle, etc.*) and (in modern use) of electric apparatus.

Generating function (see quot. 1838); *generating surface*, the heating surface of a boiler (Knight).

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 266 The Cycloidal Space... between the Curve and the Circle is... = Generating Circle. 1807 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 276 Hitherto the generating line, or plane, has been considered as of a constant and invariable magnitude. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 113/r The term *generating function* is a name given by Laplace to any function of x, considered with reference to the coefficients of its expansion in powers of x. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* II. 18 The small tube of the generating apparatus being bent straight passes down into the wash solution. 1854 *CR. E. OR WARREN tr. De Saucy's Dead Sea* II. 127 The generating arch is but not quite half a circumference. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs's Bot.* 156 The generating member, since it continues to grow during the branching, may form numerous lateral members. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 6/r The supply being from storage batteries, it... is not affected by temporary stoppage of the generating plant.

Generation (dʒenərətʃən). Also 3-6 *acoun*, (6-*yon*), 4-5 *acoun*. [a. L. *generat[i]o-em*, n. of action f. *generare* to GENERATE. Cf. F. *génération*.]

1. The action of generating.

1. The act or process of generating or begetting physically; procreation; propagation of species. For *equivocal, spontaneous generation*, see the *adj.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. pr. xi. 78 (Camb. MS.) That nat nature desirith and requereth alwey, that is to sei the werk of generation. c 1400 *MAUVOY*, (1839) xix. 266 The han Membres of Generacioun of Man and Woman c 1485 *Digby Myst. Mor. Wisd.* 460 Of lust and lyking the comth generation. 1535 *Act 7 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 The generacion & breeding of good and swyfte and strong horses. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 608 Generation by Copulation (certainly) extendeth not to Plants. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 265 Nor are all Creatures at all times alike disposed to Generation, but apted and disposed thereunto from some exterior cause. 1752 *HUME Pol. Disc.* x. 139 There is in all men, both male and female, a desire and power of generation more active than is ever universally exerted. 1834 *MURTHRE Critter's Anim. Kingd.* 474 A little thread that appears to be an organ of generation. 1861 *HOLME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. 1. 46 In the higher animals, the act of reproduction is accomplished by means of special organs: this is Generative Reproduction, or Generation.

b. In *passive* sense: The fact or manner of being begotten.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 76 Of generation... There may no gentillesse be. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii. 41 (Harl. MS.) By the fadir, that is cause of our generation, is vnderstande mekenesse or humilite. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 547/r His generation (that is to wyth his being borne of God by the seed of god...) doth preserve and kepe hym. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 364 The condition of men, even from their generation, is, in their owne sweate to earn their owne meate.

c. *Manner of descent; genealogy, pedigree, rare.* 1384 *WYCLIF Matt.* i. 1 The boke of the generacioun of ihesu Crist. 1611 *DIBLE ibid.* 1637 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 233 They derive their generation from the Cretian Jupiter. 1834 *COLLIERIDGE Table.* (1836) 308 The generation of the modern world's Dissenter was thus: Presbyterian, Arian, Socinian, and last, Unitarian.

d. *Theol.* The origin of the Son from the Father. Cf. BEGET v.

1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 200 The generation of Christ admits no regeneration, he becoming at once thereby God and Son and heir of all. a 1711 *KEN Hymnol.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 355 Strange Generation this? Father and Son Co-eval, two distinct, and yet but one! 1790 *WATFORD Eight Serm.* 107 The Arians... had some plausible things to urge, particularly in respect of the Generation of the Son. 1848 R. L. WILDERFORCE *Incarnation* v. (1852) 127 Origen introduced the phrase of the Son's 'eternal generation'.

2. Production by natural or artificial processes (as of plants, animals, substances, etc.). † Also, mode of formation, nature of origin (*obs.*).

In medieval philosophy, following Aristotle, *generation* (*γένεσις*) and *corruption* (*φθορά*) are often mentioned as contrary processes, together comprehending all the changes which take place in the universe. Hence the frequent allusive use of the words, e.g. in quot. 1611.

c 1400 *Laufman's Circe* 49 With his poude he generacioun of these poris may be mendid. 1519 *Interi.* 4 *Elvri.*

(Percy Soc.) 2 of the generacyn and cause of stone and metall, and of plantis and herbs. 1563 *Fulke Meteors* (1640) 63 b. Sand . . . is of the same generation, consisting of many small bodies, which are congealed into stones. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Lea's Africa* 11. 361 There cannot be a countie more apt then this, for the generation and increase of all plants and creatures. 1611 *Middleton & Dekker Rearing Girl* 11. E4 Would you know a catchpoole rightly reard'd, the corruption of a Cittizen is the generation of a seriant. 1665 *Power Exp. Philos.* 11. iii. 155 Those insensible Corpuscules which daily produce such Considerable effects in the generation and corruption of Bodies about us. 1673 *Ray Journ. Law C. Rome* 383 The Monks shew'd us . . . 2 marble pillars . . . Their generation at first was of a mass or heap of small flints and pebbles united into one body by a cement. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) 1 17 The Production of Something which before was not, we call Generation; thus we say Fire is generated, when we see Fire where the Wood was before. 1748 *Hartley Observ.* Man 1. i. 50 Ideas, their Generations, Associations, and Dependencies on bodily States. 1797 *Goowin Enquirer* 1. i. 1 The true object of education . . . is the generation of happiness. 1832 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* 11. 210 The generation of peat, when not completely under water, is confined to moist situations. 1847 *Craig, s. v.* In Geometry, generation or genesis is the formation or production of a geometrical figure or quantity. 1863 *Tyndall Heat* 11. § 22 (1870) 26 Liquefaction in this case will conclusively demonstrate a generation of heat.

II. That which is generated.

The use of the word in senses 3-6 is largely due to the frequent occurrence of *generatio* in the Vulgate. Translators were probably uncertain as to the exact meaning of it in certain passages, as *Isa.* liii. 8, to which the following seems to be the earliest reference in English.

13. . . *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 827 Hys generacynoun quo recen con, Pat dyed for vus in Iherusalem?

†3. Offspring, progeny. In early instances chiefly to give (have) generation. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* lxxv. 9 If I, that generacion to othere men ȝyue, bareyn shal he? seith the Lord thi God. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti. Priu. Priu.* (E. E. T. S.) 197 This same ysacac had a wyfe harayne ycallid Relecta, he Prayed god that he wolde ȝyue hym generacion. 1477 *Caxton Jason* 4 He had in mariage a right fayr lady but they were long to geder with oute hauning generacion. 1526 *Tynale Actis* xvii. 28 For we are also his generacion. 1549-50 *Elvior Image Gov.* (1549) 93 His mother Mammea exhorted hym to take to his wyfe some mayden of a noble and auncient house, to the entent that he myght have generacion. 1553 *Bacon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 240 Al those y^e weary or slea their generacions, or their children destroye with drinckes. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* 1. i. 119 The barbarous Scythian Or he that makes his generacion messes To gorge his appetite. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 84 If he were discovered . . . he and his generacion [should be] sent Slaves into Siberia.

†4. Descendants, posterity. *Obs.*

1540 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xii. 140 This Machomete . . . was of the Generacion of Ysmael, that was Abrahams Sone. 1555 *COVERDALE Job* xxi. 8 Their childrens children lye in their sight, and their generacion [1612 offspring] before their eyes. 1623 *Lisle Afric on O. & N. Test. Exod.* Four hundred yeres after Jacob came thither with the generacion of the Hebrewes. 1704 *Hearne Duct. Hist.* (1714) 1. 185 Which Land the Lord gave to Abraham and his Generacion, and promised that in his Family all the Nations of the Earth should be Blessed.

†5. Fruit, produce (of the vine). *Obs. rare.*

A rendering of *genimen* (*vitis*) (Matt. xxvi. 29) = Gr. *γένημα* (trou άένισ). Wyclif and later translators use 'fruit'.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 244 h/2 I shalle not drynke of this generacion of the vyne tofore I shalle drynke it newe wyth you [etc.]. 1565 *Jewel Repl. Harding* (1611) 334, I will drinke no more of this Generation of the Vine.

4. The offspring of the same parent or parents, regarded as a single degree or step in the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; also, in wider sense, = DEGREE 3.

In reckoning genealogies, each generation is naturally restricted to one individual in the direct line, without regard to collateral descendants.

A 1300 *Cursor M.* 9262 Quid he se fra adam be ald Hu mani knes to crist es talde. He sal find, wit-viten mistruns, Sexti hale generacions. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) 11. 231 Caym his synne was i-punshed seufenfold, pat is in seueñe generacion; for Lamech was be seueñe from Adam in pat lync. 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 Charles, descended off Carolus Magnus . . . by ix. or by x. generacions, was put from the Kyngdome of Fraunce. 1505 *Shaks. Telling* 11. l. 182 The Canon of the Law is laide on him, befor that the second generacion Remoued from thy synne-concluding wonke. 1608 tr. JUNIUS *Reinart. Antientis* 95 When many generations issuing forth out of one man, have had a certayne marke, do constantly retaine the same marke in some part of their bodies. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* 11. v. I have known the family Tree generacions, and I loved them all. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* 1. 77 A family party, consisting of three generacions; the last a numerous one. 1835 *Thirlwall Greece* 1. vii. 258 Ætolus, his ancestor in the tenth generation, had quitted Elis.

5. The whole body of individuals born about the same period; also, the time covered by the lives of these.

In reckoning historically by 'generations', the word is taken to mean the interval of time between the birth of the parents and that of their children, usually computed at thirty years, or three generations to a century.

A 1340 *Hampole Psalter* 11. 8 pou lord sal seme vs & kepe vs fra bis generacioun. 1535 *COVERDALE Mark* vii. 12 Why doth this generacion seke a token? Verely I saye unto you: There shal no token be geuen unto this generacion. 1577 B. GOODE *Heribach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 28 Barley, accounted in the olde generacions among the woorthiest sort of grayne, and not of small estimation at this day. 1611 *Bible Judg.* ii. 10 And also all that generation were gathered unto their fathers: and there arose another generation after them. 1694 *Acc. Sec. Late Por.* Intro. (1711) 24 Heaps of Rocks, broken

Stones, and Ice heaped up from many Generations. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 77 74 The hopes of the rising generation. 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & P.* 11. xxvi. 48 The rising generation was not disposed to accept his advice. 1831 *Brewster Newton* (1855) 11. xxiii. 306 His second objection to the new system relates to the length of generations, which he says is made only eighteen or twenty years. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* 11. 151 The negroes of the next generation are not to be doomed to slavery for fear of somewhat more being inflicted on their parents. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 521 It is in this group of scientific observers that we catch the secret of the coming generation.

†6. Family, breed, race; class, kind, or 'set' of persons. *Obs.*

c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 4 Thenne his wyf conceived of his seed and multiplied the generacion humayn of a right fayr sone. . . c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 36/2 Sende to vs ayen a good knyght of ye generacion of fraunce. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F vij. Butte corsede be the generacion, that dresseeth all his thoughtes againste hus unto the worste parte. 1576 J. SANFORD *Gard. Pleas.* 48 Banished out of Rome, advocates, proctors, notaries, and that lyke generacion. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* 1. i. 204 *Pain.* V'are a Dogge. *Ape.* Thy Mothers of my generacion: what's she, if I be a Dogge? 1628 Sir T. HERBERT *Tran.* 233 However as they are, they [their Physicians] passe for a generacion usefull and requisite. 1641 *Trapp Theol. Theol.* 140 There have beene a generacion . . . that have attempted to take armes against Heaven. 1712 *Arbutnot John Bull* 11. iii. Then the whole generacion of him are so in love with bagpipes and puppet-shews! 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 216 They could not brook the fighting in conjunction with this wicked generacion [the Irish]. 1727 *Boyer Dict. Angl.-Fr.* *Generition* (or a great many), . . . there is a whole generacion of them.

Hence *Generational a.*, pertaining to generations.

1894 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 116 At this stage in the development of the generational system, the parent gives but the beginnings of life.

Generationism (dženēr'iz'm). [f. GENERATION + -ISM.] (See quot. 1876.)

1864 *Home & For. Rev.* Apr. 676 He [Frohschammer] published a work on the origin of the soul . . . defending the theory of Generationism. 1876 W. ALEXANDER *Bampton Lect.* (1877) 213 One school held that not only the body but the soul came from the parents; and this doctrine was termed traducianism or generationism. 1893 *Tablet* 18 Feb. 257 It is not allowable to any loyal Catholic to hold spiritual traducianism or generationism.

Generative (dženēr'ativ). [f. GENERATE v. + -IVE. Cf. F. *génératif*.]

1. Pertaining to generation or procreation; having the power or function of producing offspring.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvii. 72 The sowle hath power vegetatif and generatif for to consenven his kynde and multiplyen. 1594 *Plat Jewell* 11. 6 Neither is there any place . . . where that generative vertue doth more abound . . . than in the wide Ocean. 1628 *Gaule Pract. Theories* (1629) 76 Spirits are not usually generative, nor are Virgines pregnant. 1666 *Perrys Diary* 14 Dec. We . . . had very good discourse concerning insects and their having a generative faculty as well as other Creatures. 1809 *Med. Jyrl.* XXI. 519 Complaints of the generative organs. 1871-2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. 167 By preventing plants from reproducing, leaves and wood are produced instead of generative products. 1880 *Günther Fishes* 158 In the Cyclostomes the generative organ is single.

18. c 1400 *Apoc. Lett.* 55 Ven þei of þer office are gederes of euerlastyng lif, how euen þei are bus misusing his generatif strengthe. 1507 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. 1 Not only the Word, but the Sacraments, both having generative force and vertue. 1816 *Coleridge Statesm. Man.* (Bohn) 353 This state of mind . . . is a mere balance or compromise of the two powers, not that living and generative interpretation of both which would give being to essential religion. 1883 *Congregationalist* Mar. 190 That word is creative, generative, begets a new life which supplants and expels the old.

2. Having the power or function of generating (in senses 2 and 3 of the vb.); productive.

1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. § 36 These causes, (being in their proper nature most generative of seedition, and of all sorts of ciuill furyes). 1640 *Br. Rymos Passions* xxviii. 294 Feare is a Multiplying and Generative Passion, ever producing motions of its owne Nature. 1686 *Goax Celest. Bodies* 11. 6 What Meats are generative of Wind? 1750 tr. *Leonardus Murr. Stones* 21 We will affirm then that the effective or generative cause of stones, is a certain mineral vertue. 1799 *Med. Jyrl.* I. 495 This agent is known to be the generative cause of several diseases of the bones. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 533 The people . . . yearn for fuller knowledge of the rules of right, as the generative principles of social peace.

Hence *Generatively adv.*, by way of generation; **Generativeness**.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 41 That which is immortal cannot generatively proceed from that which is mortal. 1727 *Baileys vol. II.* *Generativeness*, generative or begetting Quality or Faculty.

Generator (dženēr'et). [a. L. *generator*, masc. agent-n. f. *generare*: see GENERATE v.]

1. One who generates or begets.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 327 Imagination . . . sometimes assimilates the Idea of the generator into a reality in the thing ingendred. 1814 *Cary Dante, Par.* viii. 141 Nature, in generation, must the path Traced by the generator still pursue. 1841-2 *EMERSON Ess. Ser.* 1. x. (1876) 252 Whilst the eternal generation of circles proceeds, the eternal generator abides.

2. Something which generates or produces; esp. an apparatus for the production of gases, steam, or electricity.

1794 G. ADOAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* 1. xii. 493 The French writers term it hydrogen, that is, generator of water. 1845 *HAMILTON Handbk.* *Generator* in Pneumatics, the high

pressure boiler of Mr. Perkins's steam engine is thus named. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 160 Generators are constructed either to work with or without a blast of air. 1879 *Tynall Fragn. Sc.* (ed. 6) 11. xvi. 435 By it, in short, the electric generator is so far simplified, and reduced in cost, as to [etc.]. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 109/1 Hot Wind Generator, for ventilating houses and hospitals, and heating same. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* (U. S.) Nov. 352 Dynamo, absolutely meaningless as at present found, is popularly used in place of generator.

3. *Chem.* 'A term used to denote the elements or compounds from which a more complex substance is obtained' (Cassell).

b. *Mus.* The 'fundamental tone' of a series of harmonics or of a chord.

1825 *DANNELEY Encycl. Mus.* s. v. *Sound*, The diatonic scale is therefore formed by the products of a sonorous body, generator or generating string. 1847 *Craig, Generat.* in *Music*, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* 11. § 33 The division of any string into halves, quarters, eighths, or sixteenths, gives the various upper octaves of the 'generator', or 'fundamental tone', that is the note produced by the vibration of the whole length of the string.

Generatrix (dženēr'itriks). [a. L. *generatrix*, fem. agent-n. f. *generare*: see GENERATE v.]

†1. She that generates or produces; a female parent. (Only fig.) *Obs.*

1657 *PINNELL iv. Paracelsus Philo.* 11. 32 The element of fire is the generatrix of the Stars, Planets, and the whole Firmament. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* 11. 278 Night was called the mother, the generatrix of all things. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius Comm.* 1. iii. This divine generatrix of every being and every blessing.

2. *Math.* = GENERATOR A. b.

1840 *LAKNER Geom.* 176 A straight edge representing the directrix may be moved over a figure representing the generatrix [etc.]. 1871 *Tyndall Fragn. Sc.* (1879) 1. iv. 108 Blended to a screw surface with an inclined generatrix.

3. 'A dynamo-electric machine employed to generate an electric current' (*Cent. Dict.*). = GENERATOR 2.

Generic (dženēr'ik), a. (sb.) [f. L. *gener-*, stem of *genus* kind + -IC: cf. F. *générique*, used by Descartes.] Belonging to a genus or class; applied to a large group or class of objects; general (opposed to SPECIFIC or SPECIAL); esp. in *generic character*, name, term.

1676 *Grew Anat. Leaves* t. vi. § 5 This Saline Principle . . . is . . . a Generic Name, under which divers Species are comprehended. 1678 *Gale Crit. Gentiles* 111. 97 He makes it be only a remote concurrence to the act considered in genere, in its generic nature, not to the individual particular act. 1724 *Watts Logic* 1. vi. § 4 Though wine differs from other liquids in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a generic or generic difference, for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry. 1769 *Bentham Princ. Legis.* xviii. § 35 The circumstance of fraudulency then may serve to characterize a particular species, comparable under each of those generic heads. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 2 The generic characters are certain properties of minerals used as characters, without any reference to their differences, as colour, lustre, weight. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* 11. (1871) 208 The terms 'weight' and 'balance' were thus generic terms, without specific meaning. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* viii. 208 The preservation of the generic and specific characters of fossil remains varies in different strata.

b. *absol.*; also (*nonce-use*) as sb. *pl.* = 'generic questions.'

1807 T. SIKES in *Southey Life of A. Bell* (1844) 11. 567, I requested you to give me the solution of two generics, which . . . would suggest to me what sort of matter I should want for your satisfaction. 1877 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* 11. xxiii. 263 The ideal consists in the happy balance of the generic with the individual.

Generical (dženēr'ikāl), a., [f. as prec. + -AL.]

Belonging to, or having the character of, a genus; generic, general.

1432-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) 1. 27 Mappa mundi is described in the firste boke of this werke, in the manner of a diuision genericalle in to a diuision specificall [L. *more diuisi generis in species*]. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* 1. vii. 17 We must conceive such of them as are omitted to be implied under the generical name of Canaanites. 1680 *BAXTER Answ. Stillingfl.* xxiii. 55 The Generical Notion sure is not enough for the definition of each species. 1764 *REIO Inquiry* 11. Wks. 1. 116/1 A question, how all smells come to be considered as one genus, and all tastes as another? Is that the generical distinction. 1843 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* 1. 270 Holding some rank in the world, besides the generical rank of fool. 1865 *Locke Ration.* (1878) 11. 334 There was such an amazing, I might almost say generical, difference between those who were Christians and those who were not.

Hence *Genericalness*, rare-1.

1708 A. COLLINS *Answ. Clarke's 3rd Def.* 43 The Question . . . has no relation to the genericalness of the Objects on which we think, but to the genericalness of Thinking itself.

Generically (dženēr'ikāl), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY.] With reference to genus.

1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 76 If it determine not the kinde of good formally, nor virtually, nor contain it generically [etc.]. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 5 We suppose other Beings generically the same, and yet numerically two different. 1783 *BLAIR Rhet.* (1812) 11. vii. 144 These kinds of writing are generically and essentially distinct. 1868 *PEARCE Liter. Farm.* xv. 155 The trench . . . belongs to the cat family, and is separated from it generically on account of the size of the scales with which the body is covered [etc.]. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 140 Among the most ancient Carboniferous plants . . . are found certain forms generically identical with those now living.

Genericism. rare-1. [f. GENERIO + -ISM.] Explained by the writer to mean: 'The systematic official adoption of generic as contradistinguished from specific phraseology'.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regen*. 342 The principle of Genericism pervades all the Offices of the Church of England.

Generific (dʒenɪfɪk), a. nonce-wd. [f. L. gener- (see GENERIO) + (-)IFIC.]

Generification (dʒenɪfɪkəʃən), Logic. [f. as prec. + -ATION.] (See quotes 1837, 1864.)

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) l. 191 The abstraction which carries up species into genera, is called, in that respect, Generification, or, more loosely, Generalisation. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 74 Generification is the process of rising, through the successive abstraction of Marks, from lower to higher Concepts. 1874 M. COSIN *Scot. Philos.* ii. (1875) 382 Mr. Grote and Mr. John Stuart Mill have tried to improve Mill's doctrine of generification.

Generosity (dʒenərəsɪtɪ). [ad. L. generōsitas, f. generōsus GENEROUS.]

1. Excellence, goodness of race; nobility of birth or lineage. Now only arch.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 Hit is to be holden that Asia is moste in quantite, Europa lesse in quantite, but egalle in the numerous generosite [L. generositas] of peple. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 13 b. Sentences concerning generosities, collected out of sundrye Authors, and firste certayne verses, made by G. Chaucer, teaching what is gentleness, or who is worthy to be called gentle. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 290 Nobilitie began in thy ancestors, and endeth in thee, and the Generosities that they gayned by vertue thou hast blotted with vice. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* iii. (1653) 83 The ingenious Women are marked with certain notes in the Forehead, which is accounted a kind of generosity. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 275 The Virginians especially lay claim to this generosity of lineage.

† b. Of animals: Excellence of breed; the spirit arising from this. Obs.

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 15 The foot men lookt well too the hors, and hee of Generosities soon calld of him self. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 110 It weakeneth their bodies, and dultheh in them all generosity.

2. † High spirit, courage, nobility of conduct (obs.) Now only in the more restricted sense: Willingness to lay aside resentment or forgive injuries; magnanimity.

1623 COCKERAM, *Generosity*, nobleness of minde, courage. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 Their generosity is remarkable, in regard they grudge not to give praise to the virtue even of their enemies, when they deserve it. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 236 His Judgment, like other mens Valour, has commonly the generosity to favour the weaker side. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Bristol (1887) I. 240 'Tis a degree of generosity to tell the truth. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* III. (1839) 239 The part which sound policy required him to act, was consonant to the natural generosity of his temper. This magnanimous prince [etc.]. 1828 LYTTON *Alcei* 41 Let me throw myself on your generosity. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst v. 142* Generosity is never a characteristic of political party warfare.

3. Readiness or liberality in giving; munificence. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* iv. i. They are of that vain number, who had rather shew their false generosity, in giving away profusely to worthless flatterers, than in paying just Debts. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 337 My excellent Friend, to whose Generosity I owe my Education. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 81 ¶ 9 The giver & receiver differ in their opinions of generosity. 1833 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) I. iii. § 93. 356 Generosity is nearly allied to extravagance.

4. pl. Instances of generosity (senses 2 and 3). rare.

1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Gomberville's Polixander* II. iv. ¶¶ 5 You love him even after he . . . without regarding so many generous qualities which should persuade him, both done what in him lay to deprive you of your life. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 106 One that carried the generosity of friendship very far. 1833 LAMB *Ella* II. *Produc.* Mod. Art. The relish with which his Reading Public had received the fooleries of the man, more to their palates than the generosity of the master [Don Quixote].

† 5. The Order of Generosity: a Prussian order of distinction, instituted in 1665, and superseded in 1740 by the Order for Merit. Obs.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 43593 His Majesty hath been pleas'd to give him the Cross of the Order of Generosity.

Generous (dʒenərəs), a. [ad. F. généreux, ad. L. generōsus, f. gener-, genus stock, race; cf. Sp., It. generoso. The senses appear already developed in Fr. and for the most part in Latin.]

1. Of noble lineage; high-born. Also absol. = nobles (quot. 1610). Now only arch.

1558 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* i. 96 Most generous sir. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1300 Many knights . . . of generous extraction. 1610 GUILM *Heraldy* III. vii. 116 The Ancient Generous made choice rather of such Herbes as grew in the Fields. a 1683 SINNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xxvii. (1794) 345 This has in several ages cost the Nation a vast proportion of generous blood. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hygms* 178 In a generous womb once dwelling. 1875 KINGSLEY *Lett. deliv. in Amer.* 3. 3 That genial reverence for antiquity which I hold to be the sign of a truly generous—that is in the right sense of the grand old word—a truly high-bred nature.

† b. Of animals: Of good breed or stock. Obs.

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 109 The generous Bitches have 12. [specul.] other but to. 1641 HINDER *V. Brown* vii. 26, I have seene a Gentleman, . . . very careful to have his horse of a generous race. a 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) I. 7 Eagles try their Young against his Rays, To prove, if they're of generous Breed, or base. 1697 DRYDEN

Virg. Georg. III. 119 The Colt that for a Stallion is design'd, By sure Pressages shows his generous Kind. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 57 The plains . . . bred a generous race of horses, renowned above all others in the antient world, for their majestic shape, and incomparable swiftness.

c. *transf.*

1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 21 Of those which I call the generous or the noble Feet, some are more excellent than others. 2. Of actions, character, etc.: Appropriate or natural to one of noble birth or spirit; hence, † gallant, courageous (obs.); magnanimous, † free from meanness or prejudice.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 622 This is not generous, not gentle, not humble. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* I. iii. 37 [He] made a generous resistance, and won a glorious victory. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. i. (1715) 1 The rapine of these [Flocks and Herds] was look'd on as a generous and heroic exploit. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 227 The gratitude they express'd . . . was a token of generous principles. 1823 SCOTT *Peccol* xii. This generous disposition to defy control. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 The spirit of timid reserve still kept the bishops silent, and this generous appeal met no response. 1880 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* IV. xlii. 398 It was an error indeed, but it was at least a generous error.

b. Of persons: † High-spirited, gallant, courageous (obs.); magnanimous, noble-minded.

1623 COCKERAM, *Generous*, valiant, noble. 1640 *tr. Verder's Rom.* III. 8 This generous Warrior, that was not capable of fear in the greatest . . . dangers. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 170 This generous Prince, being brought up in arms. a 1704 T. BROWN *Dr. Ormond's Recov. Wks.* 1730 I. 50 Neglected horses range along the plain, Their chariots broke, and generous riders slain! 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. III.* 261 The usurper . . . was tempted to place some confidence in so generous a conqueror. 1794 GOWIN *Cal. Williams* ¶ The most generous Italian conceives that there are certain persons whom it would be contamination for him to call into the open field. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon*. ix. (1877) 195 He who is generous to an equal is generous at the risk of his own loss or fall by comparison.

† c. Of animals: Spirited. Obs. rare a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1890) III. 394 A generous creature a horse is, sensible in some sort of honour, made most handsome by pride. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. Amongst the aforesaid living creatures, some are Solar, sc. those that are generous and lively, as the bull, goat, horse, lion.

3. Free in giving, liberal, munificent.

1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 35 Since the Ladies here are no less generous than Charming . . . there are many Intrigues form'd. 1704 ROWE *Ulys. Ded.* The Restoring and Preserving any Part of Learning is so Generous an Action in it self, that it naturally falls into your Lordship's Province. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 51 (Versailles) The king, he said, was the most generous of princes, but his generosity could neither relieve or reward every one. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 248 A man may be generous with his money and ungenerous in his spirit. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1383. 533 He was himself generous as a giver, parting, indeed, with that which did not altogether belong to himself. 1896 SCOTT. *Notes & Queries* X. 22 These generous donations were afterwards supplemented.

b. *transf.* Of land: Rich, fertile. (Cf. F. *sol généreux*.)

1853 MERVILLE *Rom. Rep.* (1867) 3 Miles and miles of generous soil were abandoned to the boar and the buffalo. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1865) I. i. 7 A generous southern territory, flowing with wine and oil.

4. Furnished liberally or without stint; hence, abundant, ample, copious.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 11 Clearkes and other knaves (Who with their generous ruffs the Court out-braves) Will take a pension, or quarter-fee To make their friend from information free. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Man. Vind.* 15 Yet they are fond to see strong liquors given in generous portions to the sailors. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomer* I. 348 How great and liberal the houses are with generous easements and courts. 1886 O. W. HOLMES *Morb. Antiq.* Intro. 22 His ample coat . . . with its broad flaps and many buttons and generous cuffs.

b. Of diet (with mixture of sense 5): Ample in quantity and rich in quality, strengthening. Also, with somewhat similar notion, of colour: Rich, full. 1833 PARIS in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 568/2 Young children and growing youths generally thrive upon a generous diet of animal food. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eden* iii. (1878) 42 The glow of generous colour.

5. Of liquor, esp. wine: Rich and full of strength; invigorating; † also absol. as sb.

This use is originally due to L. *vinum generosum* (Horace) wine of a good class or stock. In Eng. (as in Fr.) it has associations derived from senses 2 and 3.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Concurr.* 285 The Neccar, whose bankes are enriched with the most generous Wines. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 486 It [Metheglin] is a most generous liquor. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 109 Two goblets will I crown with sparkling Wine, The generous Vintage of the Chian Vine. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 11 Not that in general I condemn A Glass of Gen'rous now and then; when you are faint, your Spirits low. 1755 AMORY *Memo.* (1769) II. 98 He . . . perhaps had a bottle of generous in his stomach. 1768 BOSWELL *Coricia* iii. (ed. 2) 187 The juice of the Corsican grapes is so generous, that . . . it will always please by its natural flavour. 1846 DRAKE *Vio. Grey* xvi. Drawing out, by the assistance of generous wine, the most kindly sentiment, and most engaging feelings. 1859 JENKINS *Britany* xiii. 223 Whose earliest nutriment was the generous wine of Bearn.

† 6. Of remedies: Vigorous, strong, powerful. (Cf. HENOT 4.) Also of a disease. Obs.

1665 *Boyle Occas. Refl.* II. iv. (1845) 109 The Doctor thought himself this Day oblig'd to a quite contrary, and yet a more generous Remedy; and order'd, that, instead of giving me

Drink, they should take away Blood. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 124 A. Doctor. being asked, why he would not give such a Patient more generous remedies, seeing he grew so much worse under the use of common languid ones [etc.]. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 My Lord is still ill of the gout and the Duke of Buckingham hath had a generous fit of it.

Generously (dʒenərəsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

† 1. Highly in respect of birth. Obs.

1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* B. This pittle one so generously deriu'd Should be depriv'd of his best induements thus.

2. Nobly; † gallantly, bravely (obs.) unselfishly, magnanimously.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Generosamente*, generously, gentleman-like, *generos*. 1640 *tr. Verder's Rom.* Rem. II. 121 Rozalmond had generously slain two Giants. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 60 A Good Man, generously contending with ill Fortune. 1692 E. WALKER *Epitaph Mer.* xxvii. Generously brave, Thou all their little Malice may'st defy. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xiv. 101 My dear Emily sat generously uneasy, I saw, for the trouble she had been the cause of giving. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 249 A companion of the Saint generously offered himself. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. iii. iv. 357 Granville now generously interceded in behalf of his ancient foe.

b. Of a horse: Bravely, gallantly.

1888 *Times* 26 June 11/6 The Jockey Wame, who rode Success at Derby, . . . stated that he made a good start . . . Success ran, he said, generously.

3. Liberally; in an open-handed fashion.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trans.* (Chetham Soc.) 82 Here we rested the Lord's-day, and were very generously and nobly entertained. 1725 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1735) I. vii. 77 If his creditors will do anything generously for him, to enable him to go on again, well and good. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x. My wife always generously let them have a guinea each, to keep in their pockets. 1882 SIR R. TAYLOR *Men & Ev. My Time* India iii. 44 Though simple in his tastes and habits, he was generously hospitable.

4. With reference to diet (see GENEROUS 4 b).

1833 F. TWEDIE in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 210/1 If [the patient] have been accustomed to live generously . . . the allowance of wine must be greater.

Generousness (dʒenərəsnəs), Now rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Nobility of character, high spirit, magnanimity.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* v. H 4 a. Much have I heard of his renowne in armes, his generousnesse, his vertues. 1695 *Whether Parl. be dissolved by Death Pease* Or 53 What will Posterity say of us, if . . . we have not the Fortitude and Generousness, through the refusing to pay Taxes, to force the Case of this Parliaments being dissolved. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. (1876) 164 The width, and depth, and generosity of their nature.

† 2. Fertility, richness (of soil). Obs.

1695 MORTHEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 38 The generousness of its Soil, that yields its Fruits almost without help.

Genesial (dʒenɪʃiəl), a. [f. GENES- + -IAL.] Pertaining to generation. *Genesial cycle*: 'a period of ovarian, of uterine, and of mammary activity, into a series of which the reproductive life of the human female is divided' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1882 in OCLVIE; and in later Dicts.

Genesiology (dʒenɪʃiələdʒi), [f. as prec. + (-)OLOGY.] The science of generation.

1882 in OCLVIE; and in later Dicts.

Genesis (dʒenɪsɪs), [a. L. genesis, a. Gr. γένεσις origin, creation, generation, f. *γεν- root of γίγνεσθαι to come into being, be born.]

1. The first in order of the books of the Old Testament, containing the account of the creation of the world.

The name was given by the Gr. translators, and retained in the Vulgate: in quot. 1225 *Genesi* is the Latin ablative. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. & N. Test.* (Gr.) 348 If be acwrit mid wundorlicum dihte, soe forme ys Genesis a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 A meiden also het was, Jacobes daughter, hit telled us Genesis, eode ut uor to biholden uncude wummen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2522 De boc ðe is hoten Genesis 1262 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 210 Go to Genesis the leuant, engendure of vs alle. 1533 GAV *Richt Var* 33 It is writen in the first chaptur of Genesis [etc.]. 1649 ROBERTS *Clarib. Bibl.* 6 Genesis, i.e. Generation, so called by the Greek; partly because it sets forth the Generations of the heaven and of the earth, in their first creation; partly because it describes the Genealogie of the Patriarchs. 1688 DRYDEN *Medal. Epist. to Whigs*, He has dammed me in your case from Genesis to the Revelations. 1885 HUXLEY *Coll. En.* (1893) IV. 157 Those modern representatives of Sisyphus, the reconcilers of Genesis with science.

allusively (see 4). 1614 T. ADAMS *V. Is.* (1861) I. 227 Every man that hath his Genesis must have his Exodus, and they that are born must die.

† 2. Astrol. Nativity, horoscope. Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Clement 434 Inpossible thing it, hat ocht be done but genesis [i.e. extra genesis]. 1641 R. JONSON *Fortunate Isles* 44a. Haunting obsurd your Genesis. He would not line. 1652 GAUL *Magastrom.* 347 Vespasian being admonished, by the mathematicians, to take heed of Metius Pomponianus, because he had an imperial genesis [etc.] [L. *genesis* imperatorum Suet. *Test.* 14].

† 3. = SYNTHESIS (orig. with reference to geometry, opposed to analysis; see Aristotle *Eth. Nic.* III. iii). Cf. quot. 1654 S. V. GENETICAL. Obs.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lib.* 108 Hereby scholars may have daily much sure practice both of Analysis and Genesis: that is, resolving and making Latine: which as is noted, all the learned do acknowledge to be almost all in all, getting all learning. 1674 JEFFREY *Arith.* (1699) 353 Thus much may suffice for the Genesis. Now for the Analysis.

4. Origin, mode of formation or production (terry

freg. in mod. usage, esp. with reference to the origin of the universe and its parts, or of natural and mental phenomena).

1604 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Genesis*, beginning, 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 380 A Custom bottomed upon the Great Originist, and that account he gives us of the Genesis and Rise of things. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 14. 238 All which genesis or generation of gods is really nothing but a poetical description of the cosmogonia. A 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 11 (1740) 36 It seems the Author himself was in the Dark as to the Genesis of this Speech. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 138, I shall now proceed to the nature and genesis of the imagination. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1838) 49 To the Genesis of our Clothes-Philosopher, then, be this First Chapter consecrated. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. viii. iii. § 17. 404 Harriott arrived at a complete theory of the genesis of equations. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 119 It explains only the genesis, not the nature, of the Categories. 1885 CLOON *Myths & Dr.* i. 1. § The theory of evolution must embrace the genesis and development of mind.

† b. *Math.* = GENERATION. *Obs.*

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmir. Matheseos* 224 The Genesis of Solids may be exhibited in various ways. 1721 BAILEY, *Genesis* (in *Geometry*) is the Forming of any Figure, plain, or solid. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 205 An Account of the Genesis, Nature and Uses of the Celestial Equinoctial.

Hence *Gene'sic a.*, pertaining to genesis or origin (cf. *F. génésique*); *Gene'siac*, *Gene'siacal*, *Gene'sitic* *adjs.*, belonging to the Book of Genesis (cf. *F. génésiaque*).

1849-52 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1236/1 Of the progress of the genetic phenomena, there is as yet but little clearly known. 1856 R. F. BURTON *Ed. Medinah* III. 335 The Genesis account of the Great Patriarch has suggested to learned men the idea of two Abrahams. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* ii. 56 Before the 'waters' [and here is the peculiar error of the Genesisal hand] some of the ancients claimed the pre-existence of life [etc.]. 1892 E. C. STEENMAN in *Century Mag.* XLIV. 669 We then comprehend the full purport of the Genesis record—'ye shall be as gods'. 1895 MONTH Nov. 372 She [the Church] has so far acquiesced in the larger interpretations of Genesisal cosmogony that now the six-day theory would be very unsafe. 1896 *Tablet* 27 June 1014 The Genesisal days of creation.

-*genesis*, repr. Gr. *γένεσις* (see GENESIS) in various quasi-Gr. compounds used in modern science, denoting modes of generation, as *abiogenesis*, *biogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, etc.

*Genet*¹ (dženet¹). Forms: 5 *jonet*, *genette*, 6 *jennet*, *jenette*, 7 *ginnet*, *jenit*, 6, 9 *genette*, 7- *gennet*, 8- *genet*. [a. OF. *gen(n)ete*, -*ette*, *jen(n)ette* (F. *genette*) = Sp. and Pg. *gineta*, med.L. *geneta* (mod.L. *genetta*), a. Arab. جرنيط *jarnait*.]

1. A kind of civet-cat, a native of southern Europe, western Asia, and Africa. The common species (*Genetta vulgaris* or *Viverra Genetta*) is found in the south of France.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arh.) 79 The cam forth many a heast anon, as the squyrel, the mouchout, the fychews, the genet. 1572 in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 307 A black velvet gown, furred with squyrels, and faced with jenet's furr. 1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antig.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 331 Those heasts hearing fur. The ounce, rosegay, ginnet, etc. 1653 A. ROSS *Βασίλεια* (1658) 345 Genets, which are heasts like Spanish cats in higness, with long and slender snows, their furs, do smell like those of Civit Cats. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 234 The Dog Kind. . . the Dog, the Wolf, . . the Genet. 1839 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ix. vi. 523 The palmyra becomes the resort of the palm-cat and the glossy and graceful genet.

† 2. *pl.* The skins of the animal employed as fur for garments. *Obs.*

1418 E. E. WILLS (1882) 36 Also a gowne of gray russet furred wth Jonets and wyldie Cats. 1538 FITZGERB. *Just. Pece* 121 b. The lorde Chaunceller . . may weare, . . any maner furs, except blacke genettes. 1551 EOW. VI in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1712) II. ix. 319 No man . . under an earl, not to wear sables, or blacke jenets, or cloth of silver. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 260/2 Sables, Jenits, Minks, and Filches [*sic*] are reckoned by the Timber, which is 4 Skins. 1694 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* ii. ii. 385 Of Furs, Filches [*sic*], Grays, Jennets, [etc.] 40 Skins is a Timber.

b. The fur obtained from the genet; also an imitation of this, usually made from cat's fur.

1882 in OCHLIVIE, 1890 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 2/2 The cheapest fur for lining coats is genet, black in colour and low in price. 1891 *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 6/1 Lined with a less expensive fur, such as genet, musquash or squirrel.

3. *adverb.*, as *genet-cat*, *skin*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 179 Of the Gennet-cat, called Genetha. 1767 CHARLETON *Exercit. de Diff. Anim.* (ed. 2) 20 *Genetta* . . the Genet, aut Genet-Cat. 1812-13 ANNE PLUMETRE in *Lichtenstein's* 3. Afr. II. 15 The hyenas . . eat up the carion and diminish very much the thieving, mischievous aspect, and the crafty genet-cats. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 7/2, 244 sable skins, nine genet skins, and a skunk skin.

*Genet*² (dženet²). Also 8 *gennit*. [Perh. an abbreviation of JENNETING; cf. GENET-MOIL.] A kind of apple.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gennit*, or *Genniting*, a kind of Apple which is ripe before any others. 1895 FENN'S *Stand. Dict.*, *Jenetting*, . . [U.S.] A winter apple, Rawle's Genet. *Genet*, obs. form of JENNET.

† *Genethliac*, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *genethliak*, 7-*aque*, -*ake*, 7-8 *aok*. [Ultimately ad. Gr. *γενεθλιακος* belonging to one's birth or birthday (= *γενεθλιος*, f. *γενεθλη* birth, breed, race, f. *γεν-* to bear, bring forth), whence late

L. *genethliac-us*, F. *généthliaque*: from these the English forms are more immediately derived.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the casting of nativities. Also, relating to a birthday.

1614 SELDEN *Tiles Hon.* 67 Every King hath a singular starre for the Ruler of his Royall life, common persons having only the mixtures of severall influences, according to their Genethliac figures. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* xviii. When these Genethliac Rages are made out The Sober Objects of a well-taught Mind. 1836 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 98 Will not this let in all the Vanities of the Genethliac pretension? a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 320 Genethliac and Horoscopical fool. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Genethliac*, Genethliac poem, is a composition in verse, on the birth of some prince or other illustrious person. . . There are also genethliac speeches or orations; made to celebrate a person's birth-day.

B. *sb.*

1. One who calculates nativities (so L. *genethliacus*, Gr. *γενεθλιακος*).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xi. xxiii. 214 margin. The folle of our genethliacs, or nativiti-casters. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 117. I adhere to none of your juggling Genethliacs. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 689 Strange turns in the World's affairs, Foreseen b' Astrologers, Southsayers, Chaldeans, Learn'd Genethliacs. 1840-4 W. H. MILL *Obs. Gospel* iii. § 1 (1861) 307 The subject-matter alike of the true science of astronomers and the false lore of genethliacs.

2. *pl.* = GENETHLIALOGY (so L. *genethliacē* = Gr. *γενεθλιακή*); also, horoscopes, nativities.

a 1659 FOTHERBY *Atheon.* II. vii. § 3 (1662) 263 A kind of Destine hestowed upon those Cities, in their genethliacs, and nativities, by the aspects and postures of the Stars. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Genethliacs*, treatises about Fortune-telling, or casting nativities. 1755 JOHNSON, *Genethliacs*, the science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth. Hence in later Dicts.

3. A birthday ode. (= GENETHLIACON.)

1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Eng. Poets* 60 He [Leland] wrote, among many other volumes, several books of epigrams, his *Cigneia Cantio*, a Genethliac of Prince Edward.

Hence † *Genethliacism*, the casting of nativities.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 60 Nothing is left of its own, or peculiar to it self [astrology], but a bare goetical genethliacism. . . or casting of Nativities.

Genethliacal (dženēbli'akāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = GENETHLIAO *a.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xii. 54 This . . Judicial, Conjectural, Genethliacal Astrology . . God and man have condescended. 1640 HOWARD *Dodonæ's Grove* 192 Sighting the art of those foolish Astrologers, and Genethliacal Ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of Nativities. 1764 CHAR. in *Ann. Rev.* 302/2 He set himself about erecting the following genethliacal type in order to a presage of Thomas's future fortune. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. xcv. 203 An astral alphabet for genethliacal purposes was published near the close of the fifteenth century, at Cracow. 1838 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* xvi. (1860) 187 This wonderful medicament is a great remedy . . for all diseases, whether proceeding from terrestrial or genethliacal influences.

Hence *Genethliacally adv.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 49 How shall it, then, he believed that a mans religion or religious qualities may be genethliacally prognosticated from the starres and their influential constellations? 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 285 The whole human race may be resolved genethliacally into the triad. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xi. He was, . . an adept, who read the stars, and expounded the fortunes of mankind, genethliacally, as he called it, or otherwise.

† *Genethliacon* (dženēbli'ākōn). [L. *genethliacōn* = Gr. *γενεθλιακόν*.] A birthday ode.

1539 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* I. xxiii. (Arb.) 61 Others for magnificence at the nativities of Princes children, or by customs used yearly upon the same days, are called songs natal or *Genethliaca*. 1675 J. SUTHER *Chr. Relig. App.* ii. § 1. 2 That [Quire] which before his birth sang his Genethliac. 1706 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 74 This year's Constitution, which was formed and its genethliac sung by the noble Author, while it was yet in embryo. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* CLXVII. 478 The eclogue . . is a genethliacon, or birthday ode.

Genethliology (dženēbli'ōlōdži). Also *genethliology*. [ad. Gr. *γενεθλιαλογία* (L. *genethliologia*), abstract sb. related to *γενεθλιαλογειν* to cast nativities; see GENETHLIAC and -LOGY.] The science of casting nativities.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Genethliology*, telling or casting of Nativities. 1662 STIRLING *Orig. Sacre* I. iii. § 2 The Chaldeans did so hold to Astronomy still, that they wholly rejected Genethliology. 1850 LEROUX in *O. Müller's Ann.* 47 (ed. 2) 168 The Chaldean Genethliology. 1862 LEWIS *Astron. Anc.* v. 13 Herodotus makes no allusion to any connexion with the stars in the Egyptian genethliology of his time.

Hence *Genethliologic*, *Genethliological* *adjs.*, pertaining to genethliology.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 363/2 The third is a comparatively modern genethliologic work. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* III. v. 425 The Chaldean astrology was primarily and mainly, genethliologic.

Genethliac, var. GENETHLIAO *sb.* and *a.*

† *Genethliatic*. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. Gr. *γενεθλια* neut. pl. of *γενεθλιος*; see GENETHLIAC and -ATIC.] One who casts nativities (= GENETHLIAO *sb.* 1).

1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Fam. E.* Wks. (1711) 147 The genethliacs have other observations than the stars; they conjecture by the disposition, temper, of the person [etc.].

Genethlic (dženē'plik), *a. rare*¹. [f. Gr. *γενεθλη* birth + -ic; cf. Gr. *γενεθλοι* θεοί.] (See quot.)

1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 244 The genethlic divinities, or those which preside over birth.

Genethliology, var. GENETHLIALOGY.

Genetic (dženetik¹), *a.* [f. GENESIS, on the analogy of pairs of words like *antithesis*, *antithetic*.]

1. Pertaining to, or having reference to, origin. 1831 CARLYLE *Early Germ. Lit.* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) III. 168 Our theories and genetic Histories of Poetry should henceforth cease. 1866 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 281 In a historical sketch of the genetic development of the parts of speech, we should naturally begin with the Interjection. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 143 The only scientific and truly genetic classification of religions. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. v. § 3. 481 Regarded in a genetic aspect, the spinal cord is a series of cemented segments.

b. *Biol. Genetic affinity, connexion, relation* (*ship*): one that is the result of a common origin.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 101 If it had occurred, we should meet with the same form, independently of genetic connection, recurring in widely separated geological formations. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 373 There is no direct genetic relation between those fishes.

c. *Logic. Genetic definition*: one which defines a thing by describing the manner of its formation.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 13 In Genetic Definitions the defined subject is considered as in the progress to be, as becoming; the notion, therefore, has to be made, and is the result of the definition, which is consequently synthetic. 1884 tr. Lotze's *Logic* 167 'Let a straight line revolve in one plane about one of its extremities, and combine the successive positions of the other extremity'—that is a genetic definition of a circle.

d. *Bot. Genetic spiral* (see quot.).

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 169 A line is imagined proceeding . . in such a direction that, traversing the axis . . it includes the points of insertion of all the successive lateral members according to their age; the horizontal projection of this line is called the Genetic Spiral; in reality it is a helix running round the stem more or less regularly.

† 2. Sometimes misused for: Generative, productive (= Gr. *γεννητικός*).

1838 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLIV. 242 It points to a genetic or creative power. 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 366 Above all, there is the standard of genetic power, the test of the masculine as distinguished from the receptive minds. 1884 *Expositor* Dec. 464 This view of faith . . assigns to it a genetic energy adequate to the production of the rich and manifold results of the Christian life.

3. *quasi-sb.* (*pl.*) The principles or laws of origination.

1872 F. HALL *Recent Exemph. False Philol.* 101 Nor are his notions of verbal genetics at all less superficial than his acquaintance with practical precedents.

-*genetic* (see prec.), *suffix* forming adjectives, which correspond to *sbs.* in *-genesis* and *-geny*, as *biogenetic*, *cosmogenetic*, *phylogenetic*, *physiogenetic*. All of these are of recent formation, and only in use as scientific terms. See -GENY.

Genetical (dženē'tikāl), *a.* [f. GENETIO + -AL.] = GENETICA. † Also, in early use = SYNTHETIO (cf. GENESIS 3).

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. A viij h, I love hooks that make use of Sciences, not compile them into their Genetical, or Analytical Parcels. 1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi. (1858) 45 A complete picture and Genetical History of the Man and his spiritual Endeavour lies before you. 1821 EMERSON *Disc. Papers*, *Lander* Wks. (Bohn) III. 311 These are not plants and animals, but the genetical atoms of which both are composed. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiii. 277 That classification aimed at being a strictly genetical one.

Genetically (dženē'tikāl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] With respect to genesis or origin.

1827-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 13 Only those notions can be genetically defined, which relate to quantities represented in time and space. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 23 Certain tribes . . coming from one place, and genetically identical. 1869 J. D. BALOWIN *Preh. Nations* iii. (1877) 91 Genetically related dialects and forms of speech constitute one family group. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* xii. 269 Our Authorised Version is genetically connected with all the previous English versions.

Genetive, obs. form of GENITIVE.

† *Genet-moil*. *Obs.* Also 7 *gen(n)et-moyle*, *ginet-moil*. [f. GENET²; the second clement may be *moyle* MULE, suggested by the coincidence in sound with JENNET.] A variety of apple.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* 1. 77 Genet-moyle is accounted better than either for Cider. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 8 Another of as great Renown, And solid Judgment in the Moon; That understood her various Soils, And which produc'd best Genet-moyle. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dwarf-trees*, Such Trees as are apt to put forth Roots . . the Kentish Coddling, Genet-moil [etc.].

† *Genetor*, *gennitair*. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *genatour*, 6 *geneto(u)r*, -*tur*, *gennitair*, *gennetter*. [OF. *genetour* and *genetaire*, f. *genet* JENNET.] A soldier who rides a jennet.

12400 *Morte Arth.* 287 That the gennetors of Genne enjoysnatt ones. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Fróis.* I. cxxxvi. 326, I have three thousande barded horses. . . and I have also seuen M. gennetours. 1525 *Ibid.* II. li. 179 When Syr John Ferrant saw the geneture, he sayd to a squyere of his, galop forth thy genet, and assaye to speake with yonder geneture. 1579 FERRIS *Chauceriana* (1618) 25 And Ferdinand with three hundred Lances, two thousand Gennitairs, and sixe thousand footmen. 1592 WYBLE *Armorie* 77 Seven thousand I have armed head and feet Of gennitours full twentie thousand more. 1600 E. BLOUNT in *Conestaglio* 213 In the first ranke whereof marched their Harquebussiers on horsebacke, in the second their gennettiers, in the thirde their light borsemen.

Genetrix, genetrix (dženitriks). Now rare. Also *6 Sc. genetrix*, 7 *genitress*. [a. L. *genitrix*, *genitrix* femaleparent (cf. GENITOR), f. *gen-* stem of *gignere* to beget, give birth. The form *genitress* is adopted from OF., while *genitress* is a new formation from GENITOR.] A female parent, a mother. Also fig. applied to one's native country.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 63 Victree of wyce, hie genetrix Of Jhesu, lord souerayne. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 5 Welcum, our eue and joyfull genetrix! 1610 HOLLAND *Candide's Brit.* ll. 46 But praises all of this my genetrix That shee deserv's, no wit nor art is able to expresse. 1678 CWOORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 39. 366 Omnipotent Jupiter... the progenitor and genetrix, the both father and mother, of those gods. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. v. 44 Who else than she the genetrix of light, The mother of the morning? 1892 Sir F. COOK in *Mod. Rev.* i. 140 The typical mother can neither be a slave nor a genetrix of slaves.

Genetta, genet(e, obs. forms of JENNET.

Geneva (džin'vā). Also 8 *geneve*, -er. [ad. Du. *geneuer*, *genever* (the ending being assimilated to that of next), ad. OF. *geneure* (F. *genévère*) :—L. *jūniperus juniper*.] A spirit distilled from grain, and flavoured with the juice of juniper berries; it is made in Holland, and is hence also called *Hollands*, formerly *Hollands Geneva*. (Often written with capital G by confusion with GENEVA.)

In the shortened form GIN, the name chiefly denotes a spirit of British manufacture, originally an imitation of the Dutch spirit, and usually flavoured not with juniper but with some substitute; but the words are sometimes used indiscriminately. In many works of reference in the 18th c. and even later, *geneva* is explained as the name of a spirit distilled, or obtained by fermentation, from juniper berries; but it does not appear that this was ever correct.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Geneva*, a kind of strong Water so called. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 23, 31 The Gyspie With Flip and Geneve got most Damnable Tysie. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscript. ch. xiv. He found the combatants drinking Geneve in a Brandy Shop. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* ix. Take one of these boluses... washing it down with six spoonfuls of the best Holland's Geneva. 1753 Sir J. HILL *Mat. Med.* u. v. xxi. 487 We used to keep a distill'd spirituous Water of Juniper in the Shops, but... the making of it became the Business... of the Distiller, who sold it under the Name of Geneva; but at present only a better Kind [of] that is made with the Juniper Berry, what they commonly sell is made with no better an Ingredient than Oil of Turpentine... and with the coarsest Spirit they have. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 I. i. Introd. 5 Geneva... was in great quantities served out to the French armies, whenever an engagement was expected. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 187 Immediately I seized my prey, and not knowing how to destroy it, I immersed it in Geneva. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 16 Dec. 3/4 If a poor boatman is found in possession of... a gallon of contraband geneve, he is fined. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2/2 Of rum, alcohol, and Geneva 652,000 cwt. were exported in 1888.

attrib. 1728 (Read's) *Weekly Fril.* 4 Jan., Last Thursday morning a Woman... coming out of a Jenava Shop, in Red Cross Street, fell down.

Hence † *Genevied ppl. a.*, drunk with geneva. 1755 *Young Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 251 These... gorgons, furies, harpies... on fire or quenched; genevied or citroned... in tavern, bagnio, brothel.

Geneva (džin'vā). The name of a town in Switzerland, used attrib. or quasi-adj. with the sense 'belonging to, made or originated at Geneva'; often with reference to matters of Calvinistic doctrine or discipline, or of puritanical practice.

Geneva bands, clerical bands (see BAND sb. 2 b) resembling those worn by the Swiss Calvinist clergy. Geneva bible, the English translation of the Bible first printed at Geneva in 1560; so *Geneva testament*. Geneva convention (see CONVENTION 8 a). Geneva cross, a red Greek cross on a white ground, used in war time as a badge to distinguish ambulances, hospitals, and the persons serving them. Geneva gown, a black gown such as was worn by the Calvinist clergy when preaching. † Geneva hat, a hat of the style regarded as distinctive of the Puritan clergy. † Geneva print, (a) the kind of type used in the Geneva bibles (in quot. *allusively*); (b) applied jocularly to the style of pleated linen worn by Puritan women. † Geneva set, a small plain ruff worn by the Calvinist clergy (cf. quot. a 1668).

† 1570 in *Strype's Parker Arch.* 139 This Error is also in the Geneva Bible. 1623 MASSINGER *De Milan* i. i. B j b, If you meet An officer preaching of sobriety, Unless he read it in Geneva print, Lay him by the beales. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Shee precise Hypoc.* (Arb.) 63 Shee is a Nonconformist in a close Stomacher and Ruffe of Geneva Print. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 5 You shall... find her [i.e. ruff] as soon in the Geneva-set, as in a great Spanish ruff. 1635 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* iv. (1673) 23/2 And get more Charities by it From your little ruff'd Geneva-Man, or Flemming. 1637 LAUO *Let.* 28 Aug. in *Stratford Lett.* (1739) II. 100 They do not only sing the Psalms after the Geneva Tune but expound the text too in the Geneva sense. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* vi. i. Who does hee look like in that dresse? 'New, Him? why Like a Geneva Weaver, in black. 1639 DRUMM or HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. (1711) 285 Churchmen... shall have liberty to wear the old fashion of Geneva hats and apparel. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Will in Const.* i. Wks. 1874 I. 172 He has already spoyld His eyes with prying on Geneva prints. 1698 DRYDEN *Limberham* iv. i. Get thee hence, thou old Geneva testament: thou art a part of the ceremonial law, and hast been abolished these twenty years. 1830 SCOTT *Abbot* vi. It is like that... the mass and the cross will come up, and then down go pulpits, Geneva-gowns, and black silk skull-caps. 1854 THACKERAY *Novels* II. xxvii. 250 Let us hope divine truths may be shining... which Geneva glasses cannot yet perceive, and are beyond the focus of Roman telescopes. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behav.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 333

Men are like Geneva watches with crystal faces which expose the whole movement. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xv. No clergyman in surplice and stole, or gown and Geneva bands, had ever preached to him.

Genevan (džin'vān), † **Genevian**, a. and sb. [f. GENEVA^a + -AN, -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Geneva, esp. to its ecclesiastical organization; Calvinistic.

1573 *New Custome in Dodsley's Coll.* (1825) I. 29r For since these Genevian doctors came so fast into this lande, Since that time it was never merie with Engleland. 1637 HEYLIN *Answ.* Burton iv. 64 If by your Divines you meane the Genevian Doctors, Calvin and Beza. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *H's Wks.* (1888) I. 78 The... parson of Borne was sequestered... & a Genevian minister put into his good living. 1709 *True Answ.* *Sacheverell's Sermon*. 8 The Genevian Discipline. 1804 *Ode to Rainbow* in *Miniature* No. 8 (She) quaffs Genevian streams; [A burlesque allusion to GENEVA.] 1853 MARSHEN *Early Purit.* 232 In 1577 Sandys Archbishop of York cited him upon several charges, the chief of which was his Genevan ordination. 1883 *Congregationalist* Nov. 900 His tall form graced with a rich Genevan gown.

B. sb. A native of Geneva; also, one who adheres to the doctrines of Geneva.

1564 ABP. PARKER *Let. Sir W. Cecil* in *Corr.* (1853) 215 Charging the Genevians and the Scottish of going too far in extremities. 1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Communicant Rewarded* 5 *Whoso*, or, as the Genevians [i.e. translators of the Geneva Bible] render it, *Whosoever*. 1719 *Let. fr. Mist's Fril.* (1721). 160 By the Help of their Palatines and Genevians. 1843 LOWELL *Let.* 19 Sept. (1894) I. 80 The clergyman nowadays, to many a disciple of the cropt Genevan, stands instead of the images and pictures of old Rome. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2732 The drilling of jewels for the pivots was first done by Nicolas Facio, a Genevan, in 1700. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 337 He throws little light on the Genevan's marvelous style.

Hence † **Genevanism**, Calvinism.

1625 B. R. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar*, 72 A... Schisme on foot to bring in Genevanisme into Church and State.

† **Genevate**, v. Obs. [f. GENEVA^a + -ATE³.]

trans. To fashion after the Geneva model. Implied in *Genevated ppl. a.* *Genevating vbl. sb.* 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dating*, *Posit.* 1. 10 heading, Scottish Genevating for Reformation. 1609 in *Crk. & Times* Jas. I. (1849) I. 99 He terms deposing princes, [etc.], to be either Jesuited or Genevated divinity.

Geneve, obs. form of GENEVA 1.

Genevese (džen'vɛz), a. and sb. [f. GENEVA^a + -ESE.] A. adj. Pertaining to Geneva.

1860 in WORCESTER. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 79 The stern Genevese disciplinarian. 1875 LOWELL *Wordsworth* *Prose* Wks. 1890 IV. 409 The Genevese humorist, Toppfer.

B. sb. A native of Geneva. (Not now inflected in pl.)

1650 STAPFYLTON tr. *Strada* ii. vi. 26 In their passage over the Mountains; on the one side by the French, on the other by the Geneveses and Swisze, they might easily be distressed and cut off. 1794 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1891 XII. 489 The picture drawn in them, of the Genevese, is really interesting and affecting. 1818 Mrs. SHELLEY *Frankenstein*, l. (1865) 31 I am by birth a Genevese. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont.* *Countries* I. 260 A neat Protestant church, erected by... the Genevese. 1856 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxv. 99 They sent to him Dunant, a Genevese, as a British emissary. 1883 A. GRAY *Let.* (1893) 719 All these Genevese speak English well, except Madame De Candolle.

Genevian, obs. form of GENEVAN.

Genevize, v. [f. GENEVA^a + -IZE.] intr. To imitate or introduce the doctrines or practice of the Genevan church. Implied in *Genevizing vbl. sb.* Also † *Genevizer*, one who 'Genevizes'.

1682 G. VERNON *Life of Heylin* Pref. A 5b, The Genevizers, who affirm, that we had too little of the People, and too much of the Prince therein. 1692 SOUTH *Sermon*, (1717) V. 253 It was easy to bring up the rear with our English Genevizers. 1843 *Ecologist* II. 16 The Genevizing spirit introduced in the time of Elizabeth.

† **Genevois**, Obs. Also 6 *Genevoyses*. [a. F. *génévois*.] = GENEVESE sb.

1558-68 WAROR tr. *Alexis's Ser.* 62a, To make Conserve or Confiture of Quinces... which also the Genevoyses doe use. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 503 The Genevoyses have been very much refin'd, or, as others will have it, corrupted by the Conversation of the French Protestants.

† **Geng**, v. Obs. [OE. **gengan*, wk. vb. (only in pa. t. *gengde* = Goth. *gaggida*) :—OTent. **gagjan* f. root of GENG v.]

1. intr. To go, pass, move. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1412 He feara sum beforan gengde wisra monna wong sceawian. c. 1000 *Agg. Pr.* (Th.) cxliii. 5 þu, Iordan, forþwi gengdest on bæling? c. 1205 *La.* 12865 Hu forð gengden [c. 1275 forþ geinde] þa quenen seond wudes & 3end feldes. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 376 3if hundes urneþ to him ward He [the hare] gengþ wel swiþe a wey ward.

2. With dat. of personal obj.: To assist.

c. 1200 ORMIN 4160 Swa þatt itt muþge gengenn uss To berþhenn ure sawle.

† **Genge**, a. Obs. [OE. *genge* (= OHG. *gengi*, MLG. *genge*, MDu. *ghenge*, ON. *gengr*), WGer. **gagjo*, f. root of GENG v.] Current, prevalent, valid.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xlii. (1890) 188 Ne wæs þæt þonne to wundriðne, þeah þe þæs cyninges bene... mid him swiðe & genge wæren. a. 1000 *Cyðlice* 765 in *Exeter Bk.* þre his soð for us on his gengen 765 genge weorðe. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 802 Wæ þar þe recche of a mo swene, Wone the on him is swo genge. *Ibid.* 1063 This song mai be so longe genge, That thu shalt wippen on a spreng. **Geng(e, var. GINO Obs.**, company, crew.

Gengzeng, obs. form of GINSENG.

Genial (džin'jal), a.¹ Also 6-7 *geniall*. [ad. L. *geniālis*, f. *genius*: see GENIUS. Cf. OF. *genial*; the mod. F. *genial*, pertaining to or characterized by genius, is a new formation after Ger. *genial*, *genialisch*.]

1. Of or pertaining to marriage, nuptial; also, pertaining to generation, generative. Of an angel or deity: Presiding over marriage or generation. *Genial bed* = L. *lectus genialis*. Now rare.

1566 NUCE tr. *Seneca's Octavia* i. iii. Bab Nereos dreathed visage... Doth fear me That I dare not weep... Ne suffers me this genial face To dash with teares. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 399 And thou, glad Genius! in whose gentle hand The bride bow and genial bed remaine. 1652 GAULE *Magistrum*. xviii. 149 So many Geniall or Geniall Gods and Goddesses. 1667 MILTON P. L. tv. 712 What day the genial Angel to our Sire Brought her in naked beauty. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 61 The virtue of them was to help Conception, being laid under the Genial Bed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1761) IV. 323 The male and female [bear]... seldom are seen together but upon the accesses of genial desire. 1793 COWPER *Tale* iv. The spring drow near, each felt a breast With genial instinct filled. 1822-34 *God's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 12 The electric impulse given in the genial act to every portion of the solids and fluids of the body. 1864 TENNYSON *Lucratus* 97 The all-generating powers and genial heat Of Nature.

† 2. Of or pertaining to a feast; festive. Obs.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 183 If it be a genial meale, or much larger than ordinary, another draught of Wine is allowable. 1644 MILTON *Arctop.* (Arb.) 49 Buried... in the genial cups of an Academic night-sitting. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 111 In Winter shall the Genial Feast be made Before the Fire; by Summer in the Shade. 1715 POPE *Iliad* i. 772 Thus the blest gods the genial day prolong In feasts ambrosiall. 1762 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* (1763) I. 151 No resolution is proof against the pleasures of a genial hour.

3. Conducive to growth. Const. lo. Now chiefly of air, climate, sunshine, passing into the sense: Pleasantly warm, mild.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Written in Juice of Lemon* vi. But when a Genial heat warms thee within. 1705 MAWELL *Necess. Educ.* 31 The Soil was not Genial to the Seed. 1766 [ANSTW.] *Bath Guide* i. 2 Ye genial Springs! Plerian Waters, hail! 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi. And gives its incense to the genial air. 1809 *Med. Fril.* XXI. 426 A recovery which... may be attributed to the regular and genial warmth of the wards. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xiv. The wildest glen, but this, can show Some touch of Nature's genial glow. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 169 In the genial month of May. 1834 L. RICHIE *Wand, by Seine* 219 The northern hordes... would naturally seek a more genial climate. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L.* *Frills* (1872) I. 29 The soil is not genial to them. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story of Sun* 219 Ice Ages and Genial Ages must have alternated in each hemisphere.

Fig. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Relig. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 93 Heats and genial periods arrive in history. a 1872 MAURICE *Friendship* Bks. ix. (1874) 255 Those years at Horton are undoubtedly the poet's most genial time, the one in which he produced with the greatest freedom and joy.

4. Cheering, enlivening, inspiring.

1746 COLLINS *Odes*, *Evening* v. I hail Thy genial lov'd return. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 8 This is the genial hour. 18... W. W. STORV *Giannoni* 53 When the great logs blazed with a genial roar.

5. Sympathetically cheerful, jovial, kindly.

1746 SMOLETT *Reproof* 173 Let ev'ry polish'd dame, and genial lord Employ the social and vernal board. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Dissert. ii. p. cxxvi. The celebrated drinking ode of this genial archdeacon (Walter Map) has the regular returns of the monkish rhyme. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 258 Napoleon in Saint-Helena is charmed with the genial veracity of old Homer. 1847 DICKENS *Let.* I. 173 The most genial letter that ever was written. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Const. vi. A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman. 1859 KINGSLY *Misc.* (1860) I. 17 There is a great laugh in Raleigh's heart, a genial contempt of asses. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 291 A pious and genial pastor.

† 6. Pertaining to 'genius' or natural disposition; natural. Obs. (In the later echoes of Milton's phrase *genial spirits*, the adj. is prob. taken in sense 4 or 5.)

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 19 Natural incapacity, and genial indisposition. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 594 So much I feel my genial spirits droop. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 1147 A theologue more by need than genial bent. 1802 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* Wks. 1877 I. 217 My genial spirits fail. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. cx. Let all my genial spirits advance.

7. Of or pertaining to genius (see GENIUS 5); characterized by genius. (Chiefly after Ger. *genial*, *genialisch*.)

(1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 116 (Translating Goethe) Heine's 'Ardinghello' and Schiller's 'Robbers'... those performances of genial worth and wild form. 1827-48 *Hart Gueses* Ser. ii. (1848) 35 But a genial age, like a genial individual, is unconscious of its own excellence. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 353 Great genial power, one would almost say, consists in not being original at all: in being altogether receptive. 1855 LEWIS *Goethe* i. iv. 344 note, It is difficult to find an English word to express the German *genial*, which means pertaining to genius. The genial period was the period when every extravagance was excused on the plea of genius.

8. Comb., as *genial-looking* adj.

1871 Miss BRAOON *Fenton's Quest* I. i. 4 She was not alone; a portly genial-looking old man stood by her side.

Genial (džin'jal), a.² Anat. [f. GENG + -IAL.] Of or pertaining chin (f. *gēvus* jaw = L. *gena*) + -IAL.]

to the chin, situated on or arising from the chin; = MENTAL *a.* ² *Genial process, tubercle*: one of two pairs of small bony prominences behind the symphysis of the lower jaw, which give attachment to two pairs of muscles.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 283 Genio-hyoides. This muscle... arises from a small tendon inserted into the lower genial process. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med., Genio, Genial Processes*, the name of four eminences of the inferior maxillary bone, beneath the symphysis of the chin. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Genial tubercles*, the Mental spines. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* July 775 note, The importance attached by some to the presence or absence of the so-called 'genial elevations'.

Geniality (dʒiˈniːəliːti). [f. GENIAL *a.* + -ITY, after L. *genialitas*.] The quality of being genial.

1. Festivity, joviality. *Obs.*—
1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xxx. i. 380 Such a reverent regard in that time of ancient justice carried the Genialitie [L. *genialitas*], even of an enemies table.

2. Agreeable warmth; mildness.
1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* vii. 170 The imagined geniality of his [Uranus's] summer weather.

3. Sympathetic cheerfulness, good-nature, kindliness. [The sense in quot. 1052 is obscure: 'possibly' = 'temper, disposition'.]
1052 H. L'ESTRANGE *Americans no Junes* Ep. to Rdr., If I have any waies erred in judgment... I refer my self to the Readers, *ferula*, and offer, and pray to be pruned of riot and rankness, to an innocent, candid, geniality, and meaning.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1886) 182 Thou... with thy vivacities and genialities... makest such strange work. 1837 TALFOURD *Mem. Lamb* (L.). He had a natural geniality of disposition that endeared him to his friends. 1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* ii. There was a geniality in the tone to which I was unaccustomed.

Genialize (dʒiˈniːəlaɪz), *v.* [f. GENIAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To impart geniality to; to render pleasant or agreeable.

a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshave* xix. (1892) 247 Some Burgundy, of which it was the quality to warm the blood and genialize existence for three days after it was drunk. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 313 He had the well-known Wellington physiognomy, only greatly softened and genialised. 1897 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. v. 107 It would have genialized him.

Hence **Genializing** *ppl. a.*
1849 D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* iii. (1850) 50 Personal religion is the chief good of man... How it... brings all its germinant powers under the genializing influence of truth!

Genially (dʒiˈniːəli), *adv.* [f. GENIAL *a.* + -LY.]
1. By genius or nature; naturally. *Obs.*

1661 GLANVILLE *Vanity Dogn.* xii. 111 Some constitutions are genially disposed to this mental seriousness.

2. In a genial manner; pleasantly; agreeably; cheerfully, kindly.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* ii. iii. (1765) 266 The splendid Sun... genially warmth... the fertile Earth. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 412 Clearer skies and softer air... Freshening his lazy spirits as he ran, Unfolded genially and spread the man. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* II. vii. 192 To taste but of the crumbs he scattered to stray and stranger birds like me was to feast gently. 1890 LOWELL *Study Week* (1891) 1 This genially genial Fellow of Oriel. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1213 No poetry was ever more humane than Chaucer's, none ever came more frankly and genially home to its readers.

Genialness (dʒiˈniːəlnəs). [f. GENIAL *a.* + -NESS.] = GENIALITY.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Genialness*, Festivalness, Merriness at Meat. 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. 1. 109 Humour he had, and a certain genialness of nature.

Genian (dʒiˈniːən), *a. Anat.* [f. as GENIAL *a.* + -AN.] = GENIAL *a.*

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Genian apophysis*, the Mental spines. + **Genice**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 genyice. [a. OF. *genice* (F. *génisse*) heifer.] A heifer.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xii. xi. Achylles bade made sacrifice of a genyice unto Pallas for the victory.

+ **Genicle**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *geniculum*, dim. of *genu* knee.] A joint in the stalk of a plant.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 246 A stalk... intercepted with some genicles.

Geniculated (dʒiˈniːkɪlənt), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *genicul-um* (see prec.) + -ANT.] = GENICULATING.

1852 DANA *Crust.* ii. 1131 The right male antenna, though geniculated, is but little different from the others in... number of joints.

Genicular, *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *genicul-um* (see prec.) + -AR.] = next.

1802 *Spirit Publ. Trnls.* (1803) VI. 347 Buboes, imposthumations, genicular nodes, and the like.

Geniculate (dʒiˈniːkɪlət), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *geniculatus*, f. *geniculum*; see GENICLE.]

Having knots or joints like a knee; bent like a knee; knee-jointed; knotty. *Geniculate body* (= L. *corpus geniculatum*): each of two knee-shaped structures near the optic thalamus at the base of the brain. *Geniculate ganglion*: 'a small, reddish, triangular ganglion, at the genu of the optic nerve' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. § 3. 75 A scarlet flower... with a geniculate stalk. 1805 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 26 Cal. lanceolate; cor. awned at the base; awn geniculate. 1848 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 297 Antennæ... geniculate, and inserted on the proboscis. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Fish. Anat.* II. 338 The optic tracts are connected with the optic thalamus chiefly through the geniculate bodies. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 224. 153 The threads become geniculate, and unite at the two bases. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 308 The posterior [antennæ] are geniculate and pediform.

Hence **Geniculately** *adv.*, in a geniculate manner.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 314 Geniculately circumvesting the internodia of the caulis.

Geniculate (dʒiˈniːkɪlət), *v.* [f. L. *geniculāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *geniculāre* to bend the knee, f. *geniculum*; see GENICLE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To bend like a knee; to form or be formed into joints.

1623 COCKERAM, *Geniculate*, to toynt. In mod. Dicts. Hence **Geniculating** *ppl. a.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* ii. 1049 The right male antenna alone of the first pair with a geniculating joint.

Geniculated (dʒiˈniːkɪlənt), *ppl. a.* [f. GENICULATE *a.* + -ED.] = GENICULATE *a.* Of a twin crystal (see quot. 1805-17).

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Geniculated*, kneed, or knobbed, or full of joints. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 31 The Water-Spider. She hath two hairy geniculated horns, knotted or jointed at several divisions like Knot-grass. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* ii. 1 A Piece of some geniculated Plant seeming to be part of a Sugar-Cane. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. c.) 226 Geniculated... when it is composed of two prisms, which are united at one end, and form a kind of knee. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 862f The antennæ... are usually geniculated. 1882 STADEN in *Frut. Linn. Soc.* XVI. No. 91. 238 The other [spine] rather longer but much less robust... and rather geniculated sideways.

Geniculation (dʒiˈniːkɪləˈʃən). [ad. late L. *geniculation-em*, n. of action f. *geniculāre* to bend the knee.]

1. The act of kneeling, genuflexion. *Obs.*

1611 CORVAT *Credities* 2, I saw their Masse, but not with that superstitious geniculation and elevation of hands... that the rest used. 1652 SPARK *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 81 Her knees were grown brawny, like the knees of Camels; with her pious geniculation. 1662 GUNNING *lent Fast* 103 To prepare themselves by frequent prayers, fastings, geniculations and watchings.

2. The state of being geniculated.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 149 Twinning is common, sometimes giving rise to geniculation.

b. *concr.* A geniculate formation; a kneed part or process. (In recent Dicts.)

Genie (dʒiˈni). Also 8 geny, (genii), 9 geni.

[a. F. *génie*, ad. L. *genius*.]

1. a. A tutelary spirit. (= GENIUS 1.) *Obs.*

1655 tr. *De Pare's Francion* ii. 53 My Conductor... informed me, that they were the Genies of mankind. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1707) 15 To these you may add the Genies of nations, provinces, cities, etc.

b. A JINNEE; one of the sprites or goblins of Arabian demonology.

[The word *génie* was adopted by the Fr. translators of the Arabian Nights as the rendering of the Arab. word which it resembled in sound and in sense. In Eng. *genie* has been commonly used in the sing. and *genii* (see GENIUS 2) in the plural.]

1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* iii. If the plot... had been whispered by a genie, communicated by a dream, or revealed by an angel from on high. 1787 *Minor* 60 It is out of my power to assert whether it is a man or a beast, a genie, or a woman. 1845 SCOTT *Talism.* x. His single lock of hair streamed upwards from his bald and shaven head, as if some genie upheld him by it. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. ii. 179 The horrible genie of civil murder. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 3/1 The engagement of Cinquevalli, cleverest of jugglers, to act as geni of the lamp.

2. a. Natural bent or disposition. (= GENIUS 3a.) (Common in A. Wood.)

1662 BR. GAUDEN *Let. in Chr. Wordsworth Doc. Suppl.* (1825) 35 Thereby drawing me, much against my genie, from a very happy privacy. 1691 WOOD *Atl. Oxon.* I. 177 He was very apt to learn, having a natural genie to good letters. 1692 *Ibid.* II. 292 But his genie... lead him in the pleasant paths of Poetry.

b. A person of genius. (= GENIUS 6a, 6b.) *Obs.*

1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* iv. ii. He serv'd some time under Merille, the greatest Genie in the world for a Valet d'Chambre. 1685 GRACIAN *Courtiers Orac.* 33 These Paramount Genies are Kings by merit. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Bergrac's Com. Hist.* i. 189 That way of dying is common to great Genies, and it is called, to crack with Wit.

Genii, pl. of GENIUS.

+ **Genio**. *Obs.* [a. It. *genio*, ad. L. *genius*.]

1. = GENIUS 2.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* vi. Comm. Those whom Moyses here called Angels, the Philosophers called Genios... which are living creatures with airy bodies. 1684 tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 106 Numens, Genies, Demons, Spirits.

2. = GENIUS 3.

1612 *Bevern's Passenger* (N.) As humours and genies so affections and judgement... doth vary and alter. 1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 ¶ 6, I shall endeavour to make the Parts fit the Genio's of the several Actors.

3. = GENIUS 6a, 6b.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 10 It is not only the general Bent of a Nation that great Revolutions are owing, but to the extraordinary Genio's that lead 'em. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 53 ¶ 1 There are some Genio's which are not capable of pure Affection.

Genio- (dʒiˈniːo), combining form of Gr. *γένειος* (see GENIAL *a.*), occurring in several anatomical combinations in the sense of pertaining to the chin or lower jaw and some other member.

+ **Genioglosse** (in 7 genio-), a muscle of the tongue, connected with the chin and hyoid bone [mod. L. *genioglossus*, F. *genioglosse*]; so **Genio-glossal** *a.* [see GLOSSAL] = next. **Genio-hyoglossal** *a.* [see HYOGLOSSAL], pertaining to the

chin, the hyoid bone, and the tongue. **Genio-hyoid** *a.* [see HYOID], pertaining to the chin and to the hyoid bone; also *absol.* quasi-*sb.* = *genio-hyoid muscle*. **Genio-mental** *a.* [see MENTAL 2], pertaining to the lower jaw and the chin.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 49 The Tongue being held in that posture, only by the force of the Genioglosse, or Myeloclosse Muscles. 1848 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 2) 1. 273 The genio-hyoid muscle. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 287 The genio-hyoid is narrow, and goes from the hyoid to the mandible inside the symphysis. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Geniohyoid nerve*, a branch given off by the hypoglossal nerve as it lies beneath the mylohyoid muscle. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 72 The relative frequency is especially marked in zygomatic and genio-mental wrinkles.

Genioplasty (dʒiˈniːoʊplæsti). [f. Gr. *γένειον* chin + *πλάσσω* moulded + -Y 3.] [A plastic operation for restoring the chin'] (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Genip (dʒeniˈp). *West Indian*. [? short f. next.] *attrib.* in genip-tree, a name applied to *Genipa americana*, a small tree of the N. O. Rubiaceæ; also to certain similar trees of the N. O. Sapindaceæ, esp. *Melicocca bijuga* and *paniculata*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 210 The Genip-Tree... This tree was brought to Jamaica from Surinam. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 239 Shrubs or rather trees, with large glossy leaves and a single white flower, which I think must have been genip trees.

Genipap (dʒeniˈpæp). Also 7 genipapi. [app. a native name.] The fruit of *Genipa americana*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 835 The men and women... make themselves blacke with the fruit Genipapi. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 239 These trees produce the delicious fruit called genipap, which resembles an orange.

Genisarie, *obs.* form of JANIZARY.

+ **Genista** (dʒiˈniːstə). *Bot.* [L. *genista* broom.]

A plant of the genus (N. O. *Leguminosae*) represented by Dyer's Broom or Greenweed (*G. tinctoria*); the Common Broom (*Cytisus scoparia*) is by some referred to this genus, and is prob. the plant chiefly referred to in the early examples.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. viii. 1399 A peculiar kind of Genista, and many other unknown plants. 1669 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 3) 19 Jasmines, Honey-suckles, Genista *Hisp.*, Carnations [etc.]. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xii. 61 A rush, resembling the genista, but much more soft and flexible. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xi. The genista, or broom plant, was an emblem of humility. 1886 Mrs. CADBY *Footsteps Jeanie D'Arc* xl. 220 The brisk air of the common-land odorous with thyme and the genista.

+ **Genitable**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *genitable* (obs.), ad. L. *genitabil-em* capable of generating, f. *genit-* (see next).] = GENITAL *a.*

1694 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxiv. xxxix. 933 Altho' though the seed be genitable. [Mistranslated from L. *His est semen genitale sit*.]

Genital (dʒiˈniːtəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *genital-em*, f. *genit-*, *ppl. stem* of *gignere* to beget + -al-em; see -AL. Cf. F. *génital*, Sp. *genital*, It. *genitale*.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to animal generation.

1382 WYCLIF *Ann.* xxv. 8 [Phyneces] stikide thurȝ both togidre... in the genytale places [L. *loci genitalibus*]. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R. v.* xlviii. (1495) 165 In the membre genitale [read genytal] god hath sette such an appetyte insuperable that [etc.]. 1585 J. B. tr. *Viref's Sch. Beastes* D vj b. Some [fishes] which follow the females, and sprinkle the eggs with the genital seed. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M iij b. The Wine wherein a Mullet is stifled drunke, deprivev men of all genital vertue. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 18 The seed genital of an Ass is more frigid then in Horses. 1660 SHARRROCK *Vegetables* 46 Into so many offsets shall the genital vertue dispose itself. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 310 The genital part of the male [camel] resembles that of the bull. 1845 BUND *Dis. Liver* 390 A small depression, in which are the two genital pores. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 122 In all forms the lower wall of the canal forms the genital region.

b. Presiding over generation or birth (L. *dii genitales*). *Obs. rare*—1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xviii. 149 So many Geniall or Genital Gods and Goddesses.

b. *sb.* The external organ or organs of generation, usually of the male.

a. *sing.* (= L. *genitale*). *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 BURGH *Contn. Lydg.* *Secrees* 1764 With white wyn drynk it in the morwenyng, frok sickness in genital kepith soget and kyng. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 154 The female [elephant] bath her genital betwix her thighs. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. vj b/1 The... Male's Genital.

b. pl. (= L. *genitalia*; OF. *genitailles*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 156 Jupiter... his father bonde... And kut of with his owne honde his genitalis. 1420 *Morte Arth.* 1213 Ewyne into inmette the gyaunt he thyght, Just to be genitalis [MS. genitalis], and jaggede pame in sode. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelgauer's Bk. Physike* 175f *Appt.* It very warme to yome philosophes called Gymnosopists... cover their genitalis, whereas all the rest of their bodies are bare. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* 23 The parts ministering to Procreation, are the Genitals both in Men and Women. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 333 If the genitalis be immersed for some time in cold water, it will generally stop a bleeding at the nose. 1808 *Med. Jm.* XIX. 180 Case of Malconformation in the Genitals.

+ **Genitalia** (dʒiˈniːtəli), *sb. pl.* [a. L. *genitalia*] = GENITALS (see prec. b. b.).

1896 DURING *Dis. Skin* 122 Their common seat is upon the face, neck, breast and genitalia. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Jm.* Anim. iv. 196 As in most Trematoda, the genitalia form a large part of the viscera.

† **Genited**, ppl. a. *Math. Obs.* [f. L. *genit-us*, pa. pple. of *gignere* to beget.] = GENERATED.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Generated or Genited Quantity*, in a very large sense, for whatever is produced either by Arithmetic, by the Multiplication, Division, or Extraction of Roots; or in Geometry, by the Invention of the Contents, Areas and Sides, or of extremum and mean Proportionals, without Addition and Subtraction. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Geniting, obs. form of JENNETING.

Genitival (dʒenitə'vəl), a. [f. GENITIVE + -AL.] Belonging to the genitive case.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 322 Instead of the genitival and datival terminations, of and to, were prefixed to the nominative. 1872 LOWELL *Millon Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 102 He occupies some ten pages... with a history of the genitival form etc. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 1860/1 The genitival *an* so frequent in Anglo-Saxon place-names.

Genitive (dʒenitiv), a. and sb. Also 4 genitif, 5 genitif, 7 genitivo. [ad. L. *genitivum*, *genitivum* belonging to birth or generation (f. **gen-* root of *gignere* to beget); *genitivus* (casus) was used by Lat. grammarians to render Gr. *γενική* (πρώτος), which however properly means 'generic case'. Varro's *patricius casus* is a similar mistranslation. The earliest Eng. forms may be a. OF. *genitif* (F. *genitif*, It. and Sp. *genitivo*).] A. adj.

1. **Genitive case**: a grammatical form of substantives and other declinable parts of speech, chiefly used to denote that the person or thing signified by the word is related to another as source, possessor, or the like, but in different languages also employed in a variety of idiomatic usages.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (1495) 663 Lens, that is nytte, and is wryte wyth D. in the genitif case. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 416 (Add. MS.) The seconde case is genitif case. 1520 WHITTING *Vulg.* (1527) 11 b. The hauer or y^e owner gouneth somtyme a genityue case of the thyng that is had. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11. 23 a. The potiarics... call it [his] frios in the genitif case. 1645 DIGBY *Mans Soul* ii. 367 The Hebrewes do expresse this vnion... of two different apprehensions... by putting in the genitif case, the word which expresth one of them. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 51 Of the English Genitive Case, with a Note concerning Gender. 1771 SIR W. JONES *Gram. Pers. Lang.* Wks. 1799 I. 147 There is no genitive case in Persian. 1808 EARLE *Simple Gram. Eng.* 15 To express the Genitive Case of these plurals no further sound is added.

† 2. Pertaining to generation (so OF. *genitif*, *parties genitives*). *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1541) Prohemie Cosmog. xv. As ane beist, so is ane man consaue Of said infuse in membris genitive. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 44 He ordanit sum be of kind genitive, And fill the world efter their qualitie. 1612 *Beuvenot's Passengers* 1. 103 Sparage... prouokes vrine, increaseth genitive seed, cleanseth the reynes from sand [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Genitive*, natural, engendering, of an ingendering faculty, that hath power to ingender.

B. sb. = *genitive case*; also, a part of speech in the genitive case.

c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 29 Our genitive is alwayes joynd with an other noun, and is noated with of, or s. 1749 *Power Pross. Numbers* 71 The Concurrence of many Genitives with their Sign of prefixed, should be avoided as an Inelegance. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) f. 266 When this plurality is neither intimated, nor necessarily supposed, the double genitive... should not be used. 1866 MASSON *Tr. Waver's Gram. N. T. Dict.* 209 Even in Greek prose the Genitive is usually employed to denote separation or removal. 1892 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 5) 547 The Cumulative or Double Genitive, a peculiarly English combination, where both the of and the s are retained, as 'that boy of Norcott's'.

attrib. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Acad.* 101 It is probable that the genitive ending was nothing more than an adjective termination.

Genito- (dʒenito), modern combining form of L. *genitalis* genitival, used in various physiological terms which refer to the genital organs in conjunction with other parts of the body, as *genito-anal*, *crural* (in *genitocrural nerve* = F. *nerf genito-crural*), *spinal*, *urinary* (F. *genito-urinaire*).

1835-6 *Toowo Cycl. Anat.* I. 384/2 This tunica is but a portion of the genito-urinary mucous membrane. 1844 HOLLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Genito-crural*, the name of a nerve proceeding from the first lumbar, and dividing into an internal branch, which accompanies the spermatic cord; and an external, which is distributed into filaments at the crural arch. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 158 The blood may be derived from any portion of the genito-urinary mucous tract. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 486 The genito-crural nerve, which lies upon the vessel, should not be included in the ligature.

Genitoir, var. GENITOR.

† **Genitor**¹, genitoriy. *Obs.* Chiefly pl. Forms: a. 4 gony-, gene-, gonitras, -traces, 4, 7 geno-, (5 genytours), 7 genitoir(e)s, 5 geny-, 6 gonitres, 6-7 gonitors; B. 5 genitorios, 6 gonc-, geny-, 6-8 genitorios. [a. OF. *genitoir* (usu. pl. *genitoirs*, *genitoires*), app. f. L. type **genitorium*.] A testicle; pl. the testicles, but in later use = *genitals*. (Cf. GENITUR.)

1387 TREVISIA *Hijden* (Rolls) VII. 315 Who hat took a woman by strength schude lese his genitras (i.e. gonitras). 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lv. (1495) 266 Vt it happe that thys Hernia is broke o grete deele of the bowels falle downe in to the codde of the genitours. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. vi. 73 Castours... when they ben honted... byte wyth their teeth their owne genytours or hallocks and lere them falle. 1483 — *G. de la Teur* Ev. And they kyt away the Genytories of the sayde monk. 1533 ELIOT *Cant. Illethe*

(1541) 72, Of the genytories or stones of generation. 1574 HULL *Conject. Weather* iv. If his right genitour be trussed up... then doth he beget a Ewe lambe. 1579 LANGHAM *Card. Health* (1633) 309 The same... healeth all paine and swellings of the genitours or stones. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 276 His sonnes deprived of their sight, and spoiled of their genitours. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xcix. 137 The Ashes... are used... to cleanse and heal old ulcers and sores, as well in the Genitories as other parts of the body. 1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlviii. (1737) 194 He has Genitories.

B. In adjectival use: *members genitours*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 223 b/2 Thys synne may in no wyse be forgyuen But yf he cutte of his membris genytories.

Genitor¹ (dʒenitor). Now rare. Also 5 genytur, 6 genitour. [a. L. *genitor* begetter, parent, f. **gen-*, root of *gignere* to beget, bear. The earliest forms are a. F. *geniteur*, ad. L. *genitor-em*.] A male parent, father; in pl. = parents.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 156 These thre... dyvydyd the possyounyng Of her genytours. 1537 LATIMER *2d Serm. bef. Convoc.* D. ij. They... that were the wise fathers and genitours of this purgatorie, were in my mynde, the wysest of all their generation. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 57 Whosoever is generated is from him which is the genitor. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 192 In those places are found all the convenient causes of their production, namely, genitors, or Parents [etc.]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 300 High genitors, unconscious did they call Time's sweet first-fruits. 1846 LAMOUR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 90 A son, worthy of his august genitor, in happy hour is born to your Majesty.

Hence **Genitorial** a., parental. *rare*—.

1847 MEOWIN *Shelley* l. 158 Sir Timothy was a man entertaining high notions of genitorial rights.

Genitory: see GENITOR.

Genitris, var. GENITRIS.

Genitrix: see GENETRIS.

† **Geniture**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *genitū-am* begetting, etc., f. *gignere* to beget. Cf. OF. *geniture*.] 1. Begetting, generation; birth.

1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 228 Parents here under the notion of *yovics* seems very strange, Joseph having no part in His geniture. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. li. 27 God... foretelleth that Moab should be made drunk, (haply alluding to his geniture, seeing he was begotten in a fit of drunkenness). 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. 7 On the 25th of the same month in which I date my geniture.

2. **Astrol. Nativity, horoscope.** (Cf. GENESIS 2.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. 1. ii. He had the significators in his geniture fortunate, and free from the hostile aspects of Saturne and Mars. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 528 In diurnal genitures... you must ever regard the degree of the Ecliptic. 1721 EARL NOTTINGHAM *Anst.* *Whiston* 47 The Second (Origin) signifies his Geniture or Nativity. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.*, *Geniture*, the Birth, the radical figure, the plan of a nativity.

3. That which is generated; offspring, product.

1579 FULKE *Consul. Sanders* 620 He may deny a man to be a creature because he is a geniture, that is a thing begotten. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1345 Saying, that he [the Sunne] is the issue and geniture proceeding from Apollo who is eternal, and who continually bringeth him forth. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xi. x. 368 The little Seed of Righteousness... receives a place to arise, and becometh a holy Birth, and Geniture in Man. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 320 The Pearl is supposed to be the Geniture of a Shell-fish called Margaritifera.

4. The generative seed of animals.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 259 The Seed is called... in Latine semen, *Genitura*... And so we will call it Seed and Geniture. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 29 The use of them... is... an enemy to procreation, because they dry up the geniture. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* App. § 1 (1686) 6 As to the efficient Cause of Generation, that is the geniture of the Male.

b. The prolific germ in vegetable seed. *rare*—.

1674 PHIL. *Trans.* (X. 63) That part of a Seed, in which properly the prolificque vertue lodgeth, and which is strictly called the geniture.

5. pl. = **Genitals** (OF. *genitures*). (Cf. GENITOR.)

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 744 Every stete laye full of the privity members and genitures of the Cardinales and holy prelates.

6. *Math.* = **FACTOR** sb. 6. *rare*—.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xvi. § 19 That all the Co-efficient or Genitures of the Terms taken together... yield the Quantity.

Genius (dʒɛniʊs). Pl. *genii* (dʒɛni'i), *geniuses*, († *genius's*). [a. L. *genius*, f. **gen-* root of *gignere* to beget, Gr. *γενεσθαι* to be born, come into being.

In Lat. the word has mainly the sense 1 below (the extended sense 2 occurs post-classically), and a fig. sense approaching 3. As a word of learned origin it is found in the Rom. langs.: F. *génie* (whence Ger. *genie*), It., Sp., Pg. *genio*, which have approximately the same senses as in Eng. To some extent the sense-development in Rom. has been affected by confusion with *ingenium* (see *ENGINE*): cf. for example F. *génie civil* 'civil engineering'.]

1. With reference to classical pagan belief: The tutelary god or attendant spirit allotted to every person at his birth, to govern his fortunes and determine his character, and finally to conduct him out of the world; also, the tutelary and controlling spirit similarly connected with a place, an institution, etc. (Now only in *sing.*)

In the first two quotes *Genius* is the proper name of an allegorical person who in the Rom. *de la Rose* represents the native moral instincts of mankind as setting bounds to the range of sexual passion.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 48 O Genius min owne clerke Come forth and here this mannes shrifte. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4768

They... Whom genius cursith, man and wyf, That wrongly werke ageyn nature. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* ix. iv. 49 Gift that every mannis schrewit desyre Beas his God and Genys in that place. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1541) Prohemie Cosmog. xii. Their is na thing may be so odious To man, as leif in miserie and wo Defraudand god of nature genius. [Cf. Ter. *Phorm.* i. i. 10 and Hor. *Ep.* ii. 1. 18.] 1596 DRAYTON *Leg. iv.* 51 The pale Genius of that aged flood. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. i. 56 Under him My Genius is rebuk'd, as it is said Mark Anthony was by Cesar. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* 1. 10 Thou Genius of the place... which liued'st long before the All-earth-drowning Flood. 1639 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 237 Genii of the spring. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jurinal* 63 Any thing wherein the spirit or soule delighted, was called sacred or peculiar to the genius, especially feasting and marriage. 1662 DRAYTON *Author* 55 in Charleton *Stone-heug*, Watch'd by the Genies of this Royal place. 1701 ROWE *Am. Step-moth* i. i. 51 Let their Guardian Genii still be watchful. 1745 COLES *Ode Col. Ross* i. Britannia's Genius bends to earth. 1800 K. WHITE *Childhood* ii. 260 Kind genii of my native fields benign. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 87 It was his guiding Genius (*Dæmon*) that inspired him; he must go forth and meet his Destiny. 1843 DICKEENS *Christm. Carol* i. It seemed as if the Genius of the Vesper sat in mournful meditation on the threshold. 1853 *Scotsman* 12 Aug. We are now able... to thank our stars that the genius of red tape was so strong even in France. 1871 FARRAR *Wth. Hist.* iii. 99 Christians... who would die rather than fling into the altar-flame a pinch of incense to the Genius of the Emperors. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 95 His sire's familiar, or genius haunting the shore.

† b. After Lat. use: This spirit viewed as precipitated by festivities; hence, one's appetite. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. i. B. 2 a. What should I do, But cocker vp my Genius, and iue free To all delights, my fortune calls me to? 1633 DRAYTON *Jurinal* iv. 105 To you: glad Genius sacrifice this Day; Let common Meals respectfully give way.

c. (*A person's*) good, evil genius: the two mutually opposed spirits (in Christian language *angeli*) by whom every person was supposed to be attended throughout his life. Hence applied *transf.* to a person who powerfully influences for good or evil the character, conduct, or fortunes of another.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 27 The strongest suggestion, Our worser Genius can. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 365 A tradition of two Genii, which attend every man, one good, the other evil. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. xiv. (1712) 120 The Pythagoreans were of opinion that every man has two Genii, a good one, and a bad one. 1660 J. S. ANDRANAM *in v.* in Hazl. *Doddley XIV.* 244 My better genius, thou art welcome as A draught of water to a thirsty man. 1704 ROWE *Tamem.* iv. i. 1680 Thou... art an evil Genius to thyself. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1008/8 Men had their evil genii, who disturbed them with fears, and distressed their virtue. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 24 It needed the intervention of his better genius in the form of Godwine.

† d. In astrological use the word survived, with some notion of its original sense, passing into a symbolic expression for the combination of sidereal influences represented in a person's horoscope. *Obs.* 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. x. But what might be the cause, whether each one's allotted Genius or proper star, or [etc.]. 1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Ref.* 67 The other part therefore of Man, or this syderall body is called the Genius of man, because it proceedeth from the Firmament; it is called *Penates*, because it is in our power and born with us, the shadow of the visible body, *Lar domesticus*, the good or bad household or private Angel.

e. The quasi-mythologic personification of something immaterial (e.g. of a virtue, a custom, an institution), esp. as portrayed in painting or sculpture. Hence *transf.* a person or thing fit to be taken as an embodied type of (some abstract idea). 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 337 Hee was the very Genius of Famine. 1875 B. HARTE *Tales Argonnais*, *Barb Sylvester*, A golden liard, the very genius of delectate stillness, had stopped breathless upon the threshold of one cabin.

2. A demon or spiritual being in general. Now chiefly in pl. *genii* (the *sing.* being usually replaced by *GENIE*), as a rendering of Arab. *jinn*, the collective name of a class of spirits (some good, some evil) supposed to interfere powerfully in human affairs.

c. 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 71 Whereas the pyromantic genii are mighty, swift, and of far-reaching power. 146 *Muck Rich.* 111 Ded., To the common-roul, they... are another kind of Genii or ignis fatuus. 1653 LA VAY *Godwin's Genies*, *Paul* 321 The worship of Angels or Genies (*Genies* Genies). 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* u. (1701) 82/3 They mock even the Genius of Socrates as a feigned thing. 1687 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 25 The activity therefore of the Aerial Genii or Angels may be understood by these Winds. 1688 Mrs. BEHN *Tr. Van Dale's Hist. Ori.* (1718) 150 Evil Genii, and Spirits condemn'd to eternal punishment. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1781) II. 2. 17 It seemed one of those edifices in Fairy Tales, that are raised by Genii in a nights time. 1779 FRANKLIN *Wth.* (1880) VI. 261 Alambazur... was visited nightly by genii and spirits of the first rank. 1832 W. IRVING *Alahambra* f. 531 The genii, who watch over the place, were obedient to my magic power. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* I. i. 37 The whole narrative really recalls the most graceful fictions of wise genii and gentle fairies.

3. † a. Of persons: Characteristic disposition; inclination; bent, turn or temper of mind. *Obs.*

1581 SIONY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arab.) 62 A Poet, no indurite can make, if his owne Genius be not carried vnto it. 1599 H. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. i. (1600) D. 4. 1. 123: not frame me to your harsh vulgar phrase, tis agaynst my

Genius. 1663 GERBER *Counsel* 36 Those things whereunto their Genius doth tend. 1686 *Observ. Chinese Char.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 215 There have been various ways thought of for Expressing Significance, according to the several Genii of the Persons that were the Inventors. 1690 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 318 Its being suitable to my rural genius, born as I was at Wotton, among the woods. 1697 tr. *Cleiss D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 83 He immediately discovered the Queens Genius, and easily made himself her Confidant. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. 1. 322 There is the same Reason for the variety of Genii, or Inclinations of Men also. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 319 Men of such daring genius were not contented with the ancient and legal forms of civil government. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 10 July, Every man has his genius... my genius is always in extremes. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xvi. 188 The intriguing genius of Pope Julius. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 162 Operations requiring no effort... and on that account peculiarly suited to the genius of the indolent Bengalese.

b. With reference to a nation, age, etc.: Prevalent feeling, opinion, sentiment, or taste; distinctive character, or spirit.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1640) 260 The warre-genius of the world is altered now-a-days, and supplieth number with policie. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 74 Before I wean myself from Italy, a word or two touching the genius of the nation. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 189 My Acquaintance with the Genius of the Age had sadly taught me that I was to alter my Method. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 44 The people of England are of a genius and temper never to admit slavery among them. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 29 p. 9 A Composer should fit his Music to the Genius of the People. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. ix. 196 The barbarous and violent genius of the age. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 531 The genius of this faction is easily discerned. 1844 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1849) I. 81 Owing perhaps to some peculiar averseness in the early genius of the country from change in its legal institutions. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. 1. 2 This flexibility was foreign to the genius of the Spaniard.

personified. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The rays from Voltaire's burning and far-shining spirit... struck upon the genius of the time, seated dark and dead like the black stone of Memnon's statue.

c. Of a language, law, or institution: Prevailing character or spirit, general drift, characteristic method or procedure.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlix. (1739) 85 The right genius of this Law will also more evidently appear by the practice of those times. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 244 The Genius and Constitution of Tragedy. 1705 ANDERSON *Italy* 183 They are chiefly to be ascribed to the very Genius of the Roman Catholic Religion. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref.* Such (words) are as readily adopted by the genius of our tongue. 1775 HARRIS *Three Treat. Advt.* Those Treatises, being written in Dialogue, from their Nature and Genius admit not of Interruption. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. L.* vi. (1869) I. 77 The genius of the British Constitution. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 15 They will examine into the true character and genius of some late events. 1814 T. BELL *View Govt. Wks.* 270 The Decalogue changed as it were its genius. 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 219 The genius of our constitution is opposed to the assumption of power. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 17 He expresses the very genius of the old comedy. 1875 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* I. 35 (1878) 54 The whole genius of Christianity would appear to point towards a total submission.

d. With reference to a place: The body of associations connected with, or inspirations that may be derived from it. (Cf. 1 and 7.)

[1681] DRYDEN *Prod. Univ. Oxf.* 25 By the sacred genius of this place. 1823 LAMB *Ella Ser.* II. *Tombs in Abbey.* Is the being shown over a place the same as silently for ourselves detecting the genius of it? 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. xv. In Palestine, I met a German student who was accumulating materials for the History of Christianity, and studying the genius of the place. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iii. 101 Whatever peculiarity of character was impressed on the scholars whom it sent forth, was derived not from the genius of the place, but from the genius of the man.

† e. Of material things, diseases, etc.: The natural character, inherent constitution or tendency.

1675 GREW *Anat. Trunks* II. vi. § 6 Convulsula's do not wind by any peculiar Nature or Genius. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 80 The Culture suiting to the several Kinds of Seeds and Plants; and what will thrive and rise, and what the Genius of the Soil denies. 1725 FORD *Odys.* ix. 152 Here all products and all plants abound, Sprung from the fruitful genius of the ground. 1728-30 — in Spence *Anecd.* (1868) 9 In laying out a garden, the first thing to be considered is the genius of the place: thus at Rishings... Lord Bathurst should have raised two or three mounds; because his situation is all a plain. 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 483 Fevers... change their genius in different seasons.

4. Natural ability or capacity; quality of mind; the special endowments which fit a man for his peculiar work. (Now only with mixture of sense 5.)

1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 241 To unsettle the conscience of any knowing Christian is a thing above the genius of his Cleric education. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcology* 74 Hugen's... so worthily celebrated for his... universal Mathematical Genius. 1725 T. HEARNE *Pref. to R. Brinn's Chron.* I. 27 For no Study can be more pleasant to Persons of a genius than that of our National History and Antiquities. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 263 Different men have geniuses adapted to a variety of different arts and manufactures. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. p. 68 His genius was that kind which ripens slowly. 1768 GALT *Prints* 125 Dorigny seems to have exhausted his genius upon it. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xii. 322 The peculiar genius of Newton has been displayed in his investigation of the law of universal gravitation. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 71 A design certainly suited to Alexander's genius. 1853 LYTTON

My Novel II. x. The Squire, whose active genius was always at some repair or improvement.

b. Natural aptitude; coupled with more or less of inclination † to, for (something). (Now only with mixture of sense 5.)

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 6, I have no Genius to disputes in Religion. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *Descr. Carolina* 11, I advise, That such Missionaries be well skill'd in Chymistry, and some natural Genius to seek the Virtues in Herbs, Metts and Minerals. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. 2. (1840) 7 One having a genius to this, another to that kind of knowledge. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. 1. 381 A genius for science by no means depends upon climate. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* II. 38 He had no great genius for poetry. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 He had no genius, any more than Clive, for schemes of policy including large views of the past. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Buried* xxvii. He had the genius to be loved. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 183 Their genius for borrowing, in the long run, usually proves their ruin. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. French* II. 38 Mr. Gladstone has an extraordinary genius for finance. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* Walton (1892) 60 Walton had a genius for friendships.

5. (Only in sing.) Native intellectual power of an exalted type, such as is attributed to those who are esteemed greatest in any department of art, speculation, or practice; instinctive and extraordinary capacity for imaginative creation, original thought, invention, or discovery. Often contrasted with talent.

This sense, which belongs also to *F. génie*, Ger. *genie*, appears to have been developed in the 18th c. (It is not recognized in Johnson's Dictionary.) In sense 4 the word had come to be applied with especial frequency to the kind of intellectual power manifested by poets and artists; and when in this application 'genius', as native endowment, came to be contrasted with the aptitudes that can be acquired by study, the approach to the modern sense was often very close. The further development of meaning was prob. influenced by association with senses 2 and 3, which suggested that the word had an especial fitness to denote that particular kind of intellectual power which has the appearance of proceeding from a supernatural inspiration or possession, and which seems to arrive at its results in an inexplicable and miraculous manner. This use, which app. originated in England, came into great prominence in Germany, and gave the designation of *Genieperiode* to the epoch in German literature otherwise known as the 'Sturm und Drang' period. Owing to the influence of Ger. literature in the present century, this is now the most familiar sense of the Eng. word, and usually colours the other senses. It was by the Ger. writers of the 18th c. that the distinction between 'genius' and 'talent', which had some foundation in Fr. usage, was sharpened into the strong antithesis which is now universally current, so that the one term is hardly ever defined without reference to the other. The difference between *genius* and *talent* has been formulated very variously by different writers, but there is general agreement in regarding the former as the higher of the two, as 'creative' and 'original', and as achieving its results by instinctive perception and spontaneous activity, rather than by processes which admit of being distinctly analyzed.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. 1. By the wonderful force of genius only, without the least assistance of learning. 1755 W. SHARPE (*title*), Dissertation on Genius. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. vii. 21 It were to be wished that no youth of genius were suffered to look into Statius. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* III. 41 Genius always imports something inventive or creative. 1801 FUSSELL in *Lect. Patm.* I. (1848) 348 By Genius we mean that power which enlarges the circle of human knowledge; which discovers new materials of Nature, or combines the known with novelty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 25 The genius of Halifax here down all opposition. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* SA. Wks. I. 108 note. Talent and genius... are not merely different, they are in polar opposition to each other. Talent is intellectual power of every kind, which acts and manifests itself... through the will and the active forces. Genius... is that much rarer species of intellectual power which is derived from the genial nature—from the spirit of suffering and enjoying—from the spirit of pleasure and pain... It is a function of the passive nature. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gt. IV. III. 1. 407 Genius... means transcendent capacity of taking trouble, first of all. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec.* Occ. vii. 241 The world hardly knew what music was, till the genius of Handel did homage to the Messiah. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 195 A man of genius... is a spring in which there is always more behind than flows from it.

6. Applied to a person. † a. With qualifying adj.: One who has *great, little*, etc. 'genius' (sense 4) or natural ability. Also, one who has a 'genius' (sense 3) or disposition of a specified kind. Obs.

[1649-1697: see 6 h.] 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* 18 Vulgar Genii, sow'd by sharp Dissaid. 1768 W. GILPIN *Prints* 237 With a little genius nothing sways like a great name. *Ibid.* 240 A trifling genius may be found, who will give ten guineas for Hollar's shells.

b. A person endowed with 'genius' (in sense 5). (Now only *geniuses* in pl.)

The earlier examples, in which the word is accompanied by a laudatory adj., probably belong strictly to 6a. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* iv. iv. 294 Those great Geniuses, on whom most Kings disburthen themselves of the government of their Estates. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 91 Extraordinary Geniuses have a sort of Prerogative, which may dispense them from Laws. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ There is no Character more frequently given to a Writer, than that of being a Genius. I have heard many a little Sonneteer call a *little Genius*. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 1. 17 Such admirable geni as Burnet and Butler. 1764 J. H. WALPOLE *Vertues Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) II. 90 Under the direction of that genius [Inigo Jones] the King erected the house at Greenwich. 1793 BRODIE *Math. Evid.* 61 Why are not geniuses for arts or sciences born among savages? 1800 LAMB *Let.* (1888) I. 142 All poems are good poems to George; all men

are fine geniuses. 1806 H. SIDGONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 173 Isaac was a good-dispositioned, industrious boy, but no genius. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ix. (1875) 382 Certain transcendent geniuses—the Bacon's, the Newtons, the Shakespeares, the Miltons.

7. *phr.* † *genius loci* [L. = 'genius of the place'], the presiding deity or spirit (see sense 1); but often used in the sense of 3 d.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* To Dr. Lewis 8 Aug. The pleasure grounds are, in my opinion, not so well laid out according to the *genius loci*. 1835 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* *Newstead Abbey* (1863) 286 A white marble bust of the *genius loci*, the noble poet, shone conspicuously from its pedestal. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xix. 11. 50 The *genius loci* may be solemn and pensive, but we laugh at him.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *genius school*; *genius-gifted*, *genii-haunted* adjs.; *genius-born* a., born of genius; † *genius-chamber*, bridal chamber (see GENIAL a.).

1894 MILN *Strolling Players in East* xxi. 194, I represented... the sweet meek maiden who was the 'genius-born daughter of Shakespeare's pen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. 1. 36 War nocht also to me is displeasat *Genyus chalmor or matrimone to hant. a 1851 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* I. (1854) 27 My 'genius-gifted and benevolent father. 1817 MRS. HEMANS *Mod. Greece* Poems (1875) 29 Or Tigris rolls his 'genii-haunted wave. 1884 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* (1883) 166 The point of close resemblance between the 'genius school in art, and the anti-legal school in morals.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *Geniused* a. [-ED²], endowed with genius; *Geniuness* [-ESS], a female genius; *Geniuskun* [-KIN], a little genius.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 145 She was not a common woman, but a geniussed and an elegant writrix. 1880 S. LAMIER *Poems* (1884) 108 Led by the soaring genius'd Sylvester. 1882 H. C. MERVILLE *Fascist* of B. II. i. xvii. 21 He failed... to catch a single idea out of those words with which my geniuskun of song had inspired me.

Gennel, *ginnel* (dʒenəl, dʒinəl; elsewhere gɪnəl). *dialect*. Also 7 genn-, ginn-, gynnell, 9 jennel. [Of obscure origin: sense 1 suggests that it may be a corruption of *chenelle* CHANNEL.]

† 1. = CHANNEL 3 a. Obs.

1613 MANCH. *Cl. Lett. Rec.* (1885) II. 287 Roberte Charnocke... hath newlie erected a priue, the filthe whereof falletteth into a certain Gennel or gutt. 1647 *Ibid.* (1887) IV. 11 Mr John Marler shall cause the said Ginnell soe to be cleensed as it may not bee for the future preiudiciall to others.

2. *dialect*. A long narrow passage between houses, either roofed or unroofed.

1669 MANCH. *Cl. Lett. Rec.* (1887) V. 98 Wm Jackson hath made a Doore into a Ginnell belonging to Edmo Heywood. a 1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (1862) 33 in *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. When Sancho was a raw-boned whelp And lived in yonder jennel. 1855 WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 111 Through th' ginnel, an' up th' steps.

Genner, Sc. and dial. form of *GENDER* v.

Gennet, obs. form of *JENNET*; var. *GENET* 1.

Gennete (genɪt). *Gr. Antig.* [ad. Gr. γέννηται pl., f. γέννα family.] (See *quots.*)

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 12 The *genos*, or house, was again made up of thirty *gennetes*, or heads of families. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. x. 111. 85 The *gennetes* or members of the same gens lived in the same canton.

Genny (pepper): see *GUINEA*.

Genoa (dʒenəʊə). See *GEANE*. The name of a city of Italy. Used *attrib.* in names of articles connected with Genoa, as *Genoa-lettuce*, *velvet*. *Genoa* cake, a rich currant cake with almonds on the top; *Genoa* treacle (see *TREACLE*); † *paste* of *Genoa*, a baked sweetmeat made of quinces, spices, and sugar. Also *absol.* = *Genoa-velvet*.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 101 To make paste of Genoa. 1669 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 3) 103 You may yet sow Genoa Lettuce, which will last all the Winter. 1768 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 427, 2 pieces of black Genoa. 1839 URD *Dict. Arts* 424 The figure represents a piece of velvet of that kind which, being woven upon a tweeled ground, is known by the name of Genoa velvet.

† *Genoa*, a. and sb. [see -AN.] = *GENOESE*. 1608 DAY *Law Tricker* v. (1881) 80 Hee's a Genoan marchant that with much suite ransom'd mee from the Turke. 1670 R. COKE *Eng. Trade* 62 The Genoans are forced to turn Usurers, upon what they had got before.

Genoblast (dʒenəbləst). [f. Gr. γένος off-spring + -BLAST.] The bisexual nucleus of the impregnated ovum. Hence *Genoblastic* a., of or pertaining to a genoblast.

1877 H. D. MINOT in *Proc. Ent. Soc. Nat. Hist.* XIX. 170 The sexual generation may be called *genoblasts*. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 458 The history of the genoblasts and the theory of sex. 1886 A. HWATT in *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 336 This statement includes all the basal facts of the genoblastic theory.

Genoese (dʒenəʊɪz), a. and sb. Also 6 *genuesce*. (See *GENOVESE*, *GENOWAT*.) [f. GENO-A + -ESE.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Genoa. (In mod. Dicts.) 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 43 A Genoese, or a Veetian republick, is a concealed despotism. B. *absol.* and *sb.* *The Genoese* (pl.): the Genoese people. (Formerly also pl. *Genoises*.)

1553 N. WOTTON *Let.* 27 Oct. in Tyler *Eng. under Edu.* VI (1830) II. 252 It shall be time for the Genoese to bestir themselves. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 541 This Ile is governed by the Genoese. 1679 *Govt. Venice* 290 No Age but will mention me, I having defeated the Genoese, reduced Clodia, (or Chiora) and delivered my Country from very great Dangers. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.*

Ref. II. 321 The Genoeese feel that they cannot withstand the imperial crown.

† **Genoesian**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [see -IAN.] = GENESE.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 1. i. Christopher Cullumbus, a Genoesian. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* 1. 64 You see... the armour of the Genoesian Amazons who went to the war in the Holy Land.

Genologe, -logy, etc., *obs.* ff. GENEALOGY.

Genosophis *pl.*: see GYMNOSEPHIST.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4022 Pe gentill genosophis.

Genouillere (ʒnujɛr). Also 4 genyllere, 9 genouillere. [a. F. *genouillere*, f. OF. *genouil* (F. *genou*) knee:—pop. L. **geniculum*, f. *genu* knee.]

1. A flexible piece of armour for covering the knees, with joints like those of a lobster.

c 1380 Sir Ferumb. 5631 Pe strok ys ferper wente. And ful opon ys genyllere. 1850 BOUTELL in *Gentl. Mag.* CXX. ii. 44 The knees are guarded by genouillieres of peculiar form.

2. Fortification. (See *quots.*)

1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 78 That part of the interior slope of the parapet immediately beneath the embrasures is called the genouillere. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Genouillere*, that part of a battery which remains above the platform, and under the gun after the opening of the embrasure. Of course a knee-step.

Genovese (dʒenʊvɛz), *a.* and *sb.* Now rare.

Also 7 Genovais, *pl.* Genoveses. [a. It. *Genovese*, f. *Genova* Genoa.] = GENESE *a.* and *sb.*

1603 NORTH *Plutarch's Lives* (1612) 1176 The Pannonians, the Genoveses, and those of Piemont rebelling. 1698 DAVENANT *Fair Favourite* iii. (1673) 97/1 Madam, I beg your goodness would procure The Genovesse may be dismissed without A Tax upoo his Goods. c 1645 HOWELL. *Lett.* (1650) II. 89 You have the Romane (dialect)... the Calabrese, the Genovais, the Piemontez. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1993/3 Several Gallots are fitting out... against the Genoveses. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 40 The grave, severe Genovese of old.

† **Genoway**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Forms: a. 6-7 genowais, -way(e), (6 genowae, 7 genowae, -wey, -wyaie, 6 genoway). B. 5 jan(e), janewey, 5-6 january, -ey. [Originally *sb.* *pl.* *Janeweyes*, a. OF. *Genouais*, ad. It. *Genovese*: see *prec.* Afterwards the sing. form was produced by omission of the *s*, and the word used *attrib.* as *adj.*]

A. *sb.* A native of Genoa.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 23 The Ile of Crete, that the Emperour 3af somtyme to Janeweyes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxix. (1482) 319 A grete bataille on the sea betwene the Janeweyes and the kyng of Aragon. 1549 RASTELL *Pastyme Hist. Brit.* (1881) 219 A Januay that had the kepynge of y^e Castell of Cayes. 1593 MURRAY *Def. Contrivance* 37 I shall see none more the prating Florentine... the vauring Genoway. 1596 *Edward VI.* iv. 3 The Garrison of Genoves, my Lord, That cam from Paris. 1600 SURLLET *Centurie Famine* iii. xxviii. 483 The Genowes doe plant branches (of the fig tree) all the moneth of August. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 41 When a Jew... meeteth with a Genoway... he puts his fingers in his eyes feareth to be overcharged by him.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Genoa.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 296 Vsing... the Genoway merchants ships. *Ibid.* 344 Three tall Genoway ships... came with a faire wind for Constantinople.

|| **Genre** (ʒɑ̃r). [F. *genre* kind: see GENDER.]

1. Kind; sort; style.

1816 LINDY MORGAN *Flor. Macarthy* (1818) IV. iii. 144 But what is the *genre* of character... which, if in true keeping to life and manners, should not be found to resemble any body? 1840 T. MOORE *Memo.* (1866) VII. 273 Two very remarkable men... but of entirely different *genres*. 1843 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1883) 23 If... some of our newspapers are... inclined to treat for a story in this *genre*. 1880 S. LANIER *Sci. Eng. Verse* viii. 245 The prodigious wealth of our language in beautiful works of this *genre*.

2. A style of painting in which scenes and subjects of ordinary life are depicted.

1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* 1. 66 It [a picture] was a pretty little bit of *genre*. 1885 *Athenaeum* 12 Sept. 341/3 It [a picture] is a piece of *genre*, a capital study of colour. 1897 *Mag. Art* Sept. 246 The realism which induced Quintijn Massijs to paint *genre* was the development of the spirit of the age.

b. *attrib.*, as *genre-painting*, etc.

1849 WILLIOTT *Jrnl. Summer in Country* 7 June 86 His apartments are crowded with rubbish, but he hangs some little *genre* piece in the corner. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct. Those vulgarisms of blue, red, and yellow which many of our own *genre* painters suppose to be telling colour. 1879 FOTHERGILL *Probation* i. xix. 184 A discriminating taste in the matter of *genre* paintings. 1885 E. C. STEOMAN *Poets Amer.* iv. 98 Just as we call those *genre* canvases, wherein are painted idyls of the fireside, the roadside, and the farm, pictures of 'real life.'

Gens (dʒɛnz). *pl.* Gentas (dʒɛntɪz). [a. L. *gens* (stem *genti-*), f. root **gen-* of *gi-gu-ire* to beget, Gr. γένος *genos* be born.] a. Roman Antiq.

A clan or sept; a number of families united by the ties of a supposed common origin, a common name, and common religious rites. b. Hence employed to translate Gr. γένος of similar meaning, and to designate any similar aggregation of families.

1847 GROTT *Greece* ii. x. 111. 74 The Phraties and Gentes themselves were real ancient and durable associations among the Athenian people. 1885 LUDWIG *Hist. Rome* I. ii. ix. 231 The whole Fabian Gens determined to leave Rome altogether. 1872 BACON *Physic & Pol.* (1876) 184 The aggregation of families into clans or gentes. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Mar. 313/1 We hazard a guess that the full name indicative

of the *gens* may have been Kishori Chand. 1889 *Nature* 5 Dec. 400 The general history of the various gentes and sub-gentes.

Gens d'armes, **Gens d'armes**, var. ff. GENDARMERY, GENDARMES.

Genseg, *obs.* form of GINSENG.

Gent (dʒɛnt), *sb.* [Short for GENTLEMAN.] = GENTLEMAN; now only vulgar, exc. as applied derisively to men of the vulgar and pretentious class who are supposed to use the word.

Early prose examples are doubtful, as they may represent only the graphic abbreviation which was formerly common; 'Gents' may be an editorial misreading for 'Gent.' = *gentleman*. Early in the present century the word was colloquial and slightly jocular; but about 1840 its use came to be regarded as a mark of low breeding.

1864 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 12 To make a supper to divers gentlemen of Gray's Inn, for the great amitie between them and the Middle Temple gents. 1605 Z. JONES tr. *Lover's Specters* 32 margin, Another Gent of the quality lived of late in Deven... who could not endure the playing on a Bagpipe. 1635 [CLAPHAM] *Lady Mother* i. ii. in Bullen O. P. II. 114 Hees not a gent that cannot parlee. I must invent some new and polite phrases. 1649 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 56 Noise and tumult occasioned by three or four wild gents in drink. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. ii. 577 The modern gent, is formed under the sage direction of a French dancer, or a Swiss renegade. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to J. Lafrank* 21 Apr. xi. Do ye envy the city Gent, Behind a kist to lie an sklent. 1799 MRS. H. WASHINGTON *Let. in Athenaeum* (1802) 17 Dec. 857/1 His Lordship has invited sixteen gents here today. 1870 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 207 If the practice of the Courts... be to such a degree a secret to Great Law Officers, can it be wondered that they should be equally so to lay-gents, such as Sheriffs and Members of Parliament? 1815 C. LUCAS in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 296 How little support Mr. Kemble received from these gents, in his right pronunciation of the word aches, must be in the recollection of most of your readers. 1817 BYRON *Ep. fr. Murray to Polidori* 59 My humble tenement admits All persons in the dress of gent.. From Mr. Hammond to Dog Dent. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 51 The poor ladies on Farnham Common had little to thank the gents of the hunt for their gallantry. 1831 BEDDOES *Let. Jan.* in *Poems* p. xciv. The reading populace ought to be much obliged to me for my forbearance: 'tis a pity that other young rhyming gents are not equally economical of their tediousness. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 141 The gents watched him till I came. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's* *J. Gents* i. [an] affectionate diminutive... at present much in use among commercial persons. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Oct. 250/5 His whole bearing was rather that of the 'gent' than gentleman. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celtic's Ark* xxxix. (1887) 284 London audiences of sloop-boys and flashy gents. 1885 F. ANSTEV *Tinted Venus* 100 I'm not responsible, indeed, gents.

† **Gent** (dʒɛnt), *a.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 gente, 4-5 jent(e). [a. OF. *gent*:—popular L. **gentium* for class. Lat. *gentium*, pa. pple. of *gignere* to beget.

From meaning simply 'born', as in class. Lat., the word came to mean 'well-born', 'noble', and by a further development, 'noble in conduct', 'graceful in manners or appearance', 'courteous', 'beautiful'. Cf. GENTLE.]

1. Noble, high-born; having the qualities attaching to high birth. Of men, esp. a knight or warrior: Valiant and courteous. (Cf. GENTLE.) In later use: Graceful in manners, well-bred, polite, gente.

13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 265 Bot I ueler gente if þou schal loseþ Ioy for a gemme þat þe watz lef. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 4, I wol telle verrament... Al of a knyght was fair and gent. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 247 Sir Cleges, and his son gent, The right waye to Cardiffe went. c 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 19 Jesu so gente. c 1460 *Wauclay Myst.* xxix. 306 Maria, petre, andrew, Iohn, and Iamys the gent.. And all my brethren dere. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 66/14 Gent, gentle, *mitis*. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 31 For as into the wax the seals imprint Is lyke a seale, right so the Poet gent [Du Bartas: le poète savant], Doeth graue so vive in vs his passions strange. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xi. 17 The prouest and most gent, That ever brandished bright steale on hys! 1600 *Eng. Helicon* (Grosart) 217, I met a Woodman quaint and gent. c 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. i. (1651) 36 *Pol.* Who is't that calls? *Ala.* A Knight most gent. 1672 VILLIERS (DR. BUCKING.) *Rehearsal* iv. i. (Arb.) 103 Is not that now like a well-bred person, I gad? So modest, so gent.

absol. or quasi-*sb.* 13. K. Allis. 3960 In bothe halve, money gent, Wenteu hom to heore tent.

2. Of women and children: Graceful, elegant, pretty.. Before Spenser chiefly in poetical phrases, *gent and small, fair and gent*, etc.

c 1225 St. Markar. 131 So gent þu were & hende. c 1250 *Owl & Night*, 200 Nistigale And oþer wite, gentie and smale. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 562 Po word he þere damaisles gent.. and vair moir. c 1300 *Cursor* M. 13378 His broþer doughter, gent and smal Com þaim be-for al for to bale. c 1400 *Sordone Bab.* 1628 The spake Roulande... To Florio, that was bothie gent and fre. c 1460 *Entare* 117 Messengers forth he sent Atyr the mayde fayre and gent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. heading, How that Ascanius and young childr gent, Assailzeit withir, in manir of turnament. 1574 *Lament. Lady Scott.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 250 *Ala* lawyers wyfe, baith trym and gent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 17 He lov'd, as was his lot, a Lady gent. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ii. xvii. 23 She that was noble wise, as faire and gent. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Nativity* x. 7 A joyous fellowship was seen Of ladies gent. 1824 BYRON, *John* xvi. lxxvi. Not nigh the gay saloon of ladies gent.

absol. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2135 They... thankyd them for that gent. 1737 OZELL *Ratcliff* i. liv. The Gent, the Brisk, the Fair.

quasi-*adv.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 22 The childer, arrayit fair and gent, Enterit in the camp all sammyn, schynyn brycht.

3. Of the body or limbs: Elegant, shapely, slender. Of things: Tasteful in design, elegant, neat.

c 1300 *Beket* 1193 His lymes also he bibuld: hou gent hi were and freo. 13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1495 His iules so gent wyth iauelles her fouled. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fentes* 558 The goos, with hir facounde gent.. Shal telle our tale. c 1386 — *Miller's T.* 48 As eny weill hir body gent and smal. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 17, I beheld your Fethers faire and gent. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Cij* b. I was woned to haue a faire bodye and gent. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 44 Scho, this quene... enterit in a lusty gairding gent. 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 305 That bird... That was so fair, with felderis gent. 1590 GREENE *Mourning garment* (1616) 12 Her middle was both small and gent. c 1605 MONTGOMERY *Misc. P.* xxxv. 62 Hir middel gent and small. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 65 Such a Monument, The Sun through all the world sees none more gent. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 350/1 An High Heel shoe Pinked... is a Shoe of the Gentest fashion.

Gental (l, *obs.* form of GENTAL *sb.*

† **Gentee**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 jentee; and see JAUNTY. [ad. F. *gentil* (pronounced *zanti*); a. = GENTEEL *a.* 4. b. = GENTEEL *a.* 3.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 1. 747 They are... So gentee, Alamode, and handsome. a 1680 — *Rev.* (1759) i. 148 Taught the wild Arabs on the Road To act in a more gentee Mode.

Genteel (dʒɛntiəl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6-S gentile, 8 gentil, 7- genteel. [A re-adoption, at the end of the 16th c., of F. *gentil*, which had been previously adopted in the 13th c., and had assumed the form GENTLE.

The re-adoption first appears in the form *gentile*, distinguished from GENTILE (=non-Jewish) by retaining the Fr. pronunciation of the *i* and the stress on the last syllable. It is probable that it was originally fashionable to retain the Fr. nasal sound in the first syll.; hence the vulgar pronunciation represented by the spelling 'jontel', which occurs in comic literature of the early 17th c. The fully Anglicized spelling *genteel* came in at the end of the 17th c.; see also GENTER, which corresponds more nearly to the pronunciation of the Fr. word, in which the *i* is silent. Another attempt to render the Fr. sound is JAUNTY.

A few years before the middle of the 18th c. the word was much ridiculed as being characteristic of those who are possessed with a dread of being taken for 'common people' or who attach exaggerated importance to supposed marks of social superiority. In seriously laudatory use it may now be said to be a vulgarism; in educated language it has always a sarcastic or at least playful colouring.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to or included among the gentry; of a rank above the commonalty. (Cf. GENTLE A. 1.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1628 PLYNNE *Love-locks* i. Vngodly Fashions... Transformed our Light and Giddie Females of the Superior and Gentile ranke. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xviii. 116 Nor is a capacity to be gentile denied to one Yeoman. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Malta 308 All the Knights are of noble or gentile extraction. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* i. 49 Thomas Wyatt... was born of an ancient and gentile family. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxiv. 80 A gentel mob assembled on the day of each promised performance. 1885 J. GILLOW *Bibliogr. Diet. Eng. Cath.* II. 226 *Faint, Laurence Arthur*... of an ancient and gentile family.

2. Appropriate to persons of quality. Now chiefly with sarcastic implication.

a. Of dress, dwellings, etc.; formerly also of food, meals, hospitality, etc.: Stylish, fashionably elegant or sumptuous.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* 1. (1601) Cijja, *Amv.* Your Rose too do's most grace-fully in tooth. *Asst.* Tis the most gentile and receiv'd Weare now Sir. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iv. 326 To accoutre their eldest Sonnes in a gentile military equipage when Knighted by the King. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 80 Nature affords not meat delicate enough for their palates; it must be adulterated with the costly mixtures of Art, before it can become Gentile nourishment. 1665 PERRY *Diary* (1879) III. 135 We had here the genteelst dinner... I have seen many a day. 1698 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 425 *note*, A tall man... gentile clothes, and rings and pendants in his ears. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 64 And then what Curiosity in Sawces? What fantastick Humors for Dressing? The more extravagant and unnatural, the more gentel... forsooth! 1753 *World* No. 4. 20 Knocking at the door of a gentel house over-against her. 1789 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horum* (1809) 31 And observe; a single flapped saddle is the genteelst. 1788 V. KNOW *Winter Even.* III. vii. xi. 171 The entertainment was sumptuous and gentel. 1790 BERWICK *Quadrup.* (1807) 339 It [the Dalmatian Dog]... is frequently kept in gentel houses, as an elegant attendant on a carriage. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 201 Near the bath are two or three gentel inns. 1814 D. L. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 167 He... conducted us to a gentel house, close to a glass manufactory. 1859 GEC. ELIOT *A. Dede* 60 Some coast-town that was once a watering-place, and is now a port, where the gentel streets are silent and grass-grown. 1865 TROTTER *Belton Est.* xiv. He was possessed of a gentel villa and ornamental garden.

b. Of employments, education, income: Suited to the station of a gentleman or gentlewoman. Of manners, habits of life, etc.: Characteristic of persons of quality; resembling what prevails in upper-class society.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. 1. G. 13 A spitting Critick, whose mouth flows nothing but gentile and vulgar Rheume of cerebelle. 1625 CHARLES *Emil.* ii. ii. (1718) 70 We like art servile, and the trade gentel (gentel guided). 1673 STILLINGF. *Serm.* ii. 3 Till... gentel compliance with the fashions of the world. 1674 S. VINCENT *Tag. Gallant's Acad.* 67 [The Gallant's] pleasures consist

fine Cloaths, genteel Oaths, as he calls them. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 36 Civil Law, was then proposed as a genteel sort of study. 1697 *POTTER Antiqu. Greece* i. xxvi. (1735) 151 They, who can afford a genteel Education. 1727 *Philip Quarrel* (1816) 34 She intended to have kept him, till he was by years and learning qualified for some genteel trade. 1766 [ANSTON] *Bath Guide* xiii. 106, I the Muffins prefer'd To all the genteel Conversation I heard. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. vi. xi. 284 You went... to provide a genteel maintenance for our four little ones. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Gd. French Governess* (1832) 176 She considered her mother as an inferior personage, destitute of genteel accomplishments. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 1. 318 A genteel business, such as jewellery, mercery, or perfumery. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 46 He led a pretty genteel life as a shopkeeper. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxi. The pupils cared little for a companion who had... nothing genteel to talk about.

3. Having the habits characteristic of superior station; that ranks or claims to rank above the commonality on the ground of manners or style of living. + In early use: Polished, well bred (*obs.*). (Now chiefly with sarcastic implication.)

a 1648 LO. HERBERT *Hen. VIII.* (1693) 552 Lenox was young, handsome, and genteel. 1657 COKEIN *Ostin.* Lady I. i. Poems, etc. (1658) 302 Houswifery is the superfluities of a genteel female, and the Parenthesis of a Lady, which will be left out. 1681 WOOD *Life* 2 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 519 A genteel man but a presbyterian. 1770 M. HENRY *Exp. Numb.* xiv. (1775) III. 371/2 Zimri and Cosbi, Sinners of the first Rank, genteel Sinners. 1772 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 r. 3 Valerio had an universal Character, was genteel, bad Learning. 1775 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 13 June (1774) II. 168 And though you should be told that you are genteel still aim at being genteel. 1752 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* But 16 Feb. He appeared to me genteel, well bred, well shaped, and sensible. 1776 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) 1. 342 The Duchess of Manchester says be [Tessier] is not a person fit to be admitted into genteel society. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* ii. vii. 175 They were of low origin, in trade, and only moderately genteel. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand.* by Loire 63 A man... might be rich without being genteel, and poor without being vulgar. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 277 Despicable aversion... and the practice of downright injustice are by no means... banished even yet from the genteel circles in New South Wales. 1841 THACKERAY *Sk., Lady in Opera-Box*, I was not genteel enough for her circle. 1842 MISS COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 295 The actual existence is evident of a genteel middle class. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyland's Weird* i. iii. 102 Very narrow are the straits of genteel poverty.

eliph. 1864 J. H. FRISWELL *Gentle Life* 6 The genteel know only the genteel. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1860) II. 270 A very small opinion of what the great genteel have done for us.

abst. (quasi-*sb.*) 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 392 His behaviour had something of the genteel in it. 1888 STEVENSON *Some Gentlemen in Pic.* in *Scribner's Mag.* III. 766 Mr. Adams, delightful as he is, has no pretension to the genteel!

+ b. Of behaviour: Courteous, polite, obliging.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 French. They are of so genteel an humour, that they make themselves admired by strangers. 1688 CROWNE *Darius Pro.* Nay, do not damn him much, if he writes ill! For then he writes like you—that is genteel. 1705 W. J. BRYAN *Voy. Levant* vi. 18 The Merchant gave him as genteel a Denial as he could. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 r. 4 The more Virtuous the Man is, the nearer he will naturally be to the Character of Genteel and Agreeable. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1837) III. 105 The hospitable and genteel manner in which you were pleased to treat me. 1814 SCOTT *Lett. to J. B. S. Marritt* 7 Jan. in *Lockhart*, The magistrates... have done the genteel thing (as Winifred Jenkins says)... and presented me with the freedom of the city.

+ c. Liberal in money matters. Of a gift, etc.: Handsome. *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 34 The captain and merchant... sent me a genteel present. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 270 Proposes that Mr. Williams's present Living be supplied by a Curate: to whom no doubt Mr. Williams will be very genteel. 1774 GOLDMAN *Gracian Hist.* II. 730 Philip... settled a very genteel stipend upon him [Aristotle]. 1790 BEARSON *Nat. & Mil. Mem.* i. 152 Giving... a genteel reward to the sailors for their bravery.

4. Of persons: Gentlemanly or ladylike in appearance; well-dressed. (Now vulgar, exc. in depreciatory sense: cf. *shabby-genteel*.)

1629 *Leather* 13 Some Citizens (out of a scorn not to be Genteel) goe euerie day Booted. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 125 A genteel person was seized at the exchequer picking a man's pocket. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3917/4 John Hunt, smooth Fac'd, a genteel Man, aged about 25. a 1732 *GAY Rehearsal at Gotham* i. Wks. (1772) 243 The Girl is very Genteel tonight. 1773 GOLDSM. *Sleeps to Cong.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/4 Did not I work that waistcoat, to make you genteel? quasi-adv. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 202 David, being dressed tolerably genteel, ventured into the coffee room. 5. Elegant or graceful in shape or appearance. (Now only with playful or sarcastic mixture of sense 2.) 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 349/2 In this square is the Figure of the genteel Punch. 1710 *London Gaz.* No. 4635/4 A genteel round-barrel'd Gelding. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 187 A very pretty good Expedit, but never looks Genteel nor Handsome. 1730 A. GOROON *Maffei's Amphith.* 283 The genteel manner by which the Steps were disposed. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 139 The longest of these [lines] is not quite sufficiently so, in proportion to the other, for a genteel man. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1767) i. xix. 458 His countenance beautiful; his limbs genteel and slender. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Denn. Med.* (1790) 91 How a small foot came to be reckoned genteel, I will not pretend to say. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 303 The third is a taller,

genteeler, later-flowering plant. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 157 A young girl, who exactly answered George Colman's description of Yarico, 'quite brown, but extremely genteel, like a Wedgewood teapot'. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. A little walnut-bark has made my yellow skin a genteel brown.

+ b. Of immaterial things: Graceful, refined, delicate. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 30 That other Corporeal Theism seems to be of the two rather more generous and genteel, which supposes the whole world to be one Animal, and God to be a certain... ethereal but intellectual Matter. 1699 SHADWELL *True Widow* II. Wks. 1720 III. 144 They like my songs too; they say they're so easie, so genteel, and well bred. 1692 DRYDEN *S. Evermont's Ess.* 293 Happy then is that Fancy, Noble and Genteel, which makes it self accepted by our greatest Enemies. 1712 SHAFESB. *Charac.* Misc. III. i. (1737) III. 142 The natural and simple manner which conceals and covers Art, is the most truly artful, and of the genteelst, truest and best studied Taste. 1775 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 160 Annibale Carracci was rather Great, than Genteel; tho' he was That too; and Guido's Character is Grace. 1788 T. SHERRIDAN tr. *Pericles Sat. v.* (1795) 67 You are well skilled in shaming People out of the Vices, by your genteel Manner of Rallery. 1742 GRAY *Lett. to West* 8 May, Wks. 1816 II. 136, I rejoice to see you putting up your prayers to the May. She cannot choose but come at such a call. It [West's Ode to May] is as light and genteel as herself.

6. Comb., as genteel-like, + looked, looking, -shaped adjs.

1708 *London Gaz.* No. 4327/16 Deser'ted... William Wakling, a very genteel look'd Man. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 219 Miss Goodwin... is... the genteel-shaped child. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xiv. A genteel-looking man, but upon a very shabby horse, rode up to Jones. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 24, I accost him, in a courteous, genteel-like manner.

B. sb. A genteel person; a gentleman. *Obs.* exc. in occasional use. (Cf. *Gentile* B.)

In ed. 1692 of B. Jonson's *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Prol., and in ed. 1711 of Cowley's *Love's Riddle* v. *Gentiles* (vocatively) is substituted for the original reading *Gentles*. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon Burlesque* Prol. i. Gentiles. Behold a Rural Muse... Presents you old, but new translated News. 1719 D'UFFEY *Pills* (1827) V. 349 Ye lofies, Gentels, who above us all sit. 1829 *Mechanics Mag.* XII. 68 A party... denominated 'The Gentels' by the working classes because of their dislike to the term mechanic. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 660/5 He [Manning] was known for some years as the 'Apostle of the Gentels', so little had he then developed his all-absorbing interest in the masses.

Hence *Gentee'ly* v. *notice-wd.*, *intr.*, to become genteel.

1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 609 Mrs. Mark Luke had genteelified and absolutely refined more in one season, than in some half-a-dozen former years of stunted appliances.

Genteelish (džent'liŝ), a. [f. GENTEEL a. + -ISH.] Somewhat genteel.

1750 J. TUCKER *Ess. Trade* (ed. 2) 130 If a young Woman has a genteelish Education, and a small Fortune, she stands upon the Brink of Destruction. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 48 In person genteelish—behaviour quite easy. 1825 LOCKHART in *Scott Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 341 A large assemblage of vulgar women and men—little Quillinan, 'the heavy dragon', the only genteelish figure.

Genteelize, v. rare. See also GENTILIZE.

[f. GENTEEL a. + -IZE.] trans. To render genteel. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xiii. A man cannot dress, but his ideas get cloth'd at the same time; and if he dresses like a gentleman, every one of them stands presented to his imagination, genteelized along with him. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1950. 351/2 It is proposed to 'genteelize'—as a friend calls it—one of the largest open spaces.

Genteelly (džent'li), adv. [f. GENTEEL a. + -LY.] In a genteel manner. (Cf. senses of the adj.)

1637 HEWEDON *Royal King* m. E. iij b. Such only genteel are that can maintain gently. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scipio's Sci.* Addr. 14 Those that would be gently learned... need not purchase it, at the dear rate of being Atheists. 1668 PERVS *Diary* (1877) V. 149 After dinner, my Lord Breton very gently went to the organ. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 218 Well born she was, gently bred. c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 76 He has a very good house and gently fitted good Hall and parlour. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* ix. (ed. 2) 21 A saint gently dress'd is as great nonsense as an Apostle in an embroider'd suit. 1739 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Wortley Montagu* 14 Oct. I can live here very gently on my allowance. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 105 The whole horn acquires a beauty by its being thus gently bent two different ways. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 217 The Rajah... entertained us very gently at supper. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 195 The day was gently closed by a bull-baiting. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxiii. Time... treated her gently. 1841 THACKERAY *and Funeral Napoleon* iii. Bred up gently at Eton. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dan.* II. 8 If Thackeray had been less handy, things could not have gone off so gently.

Genteeliness (džent'linēs). [f. GENTEEL a. + -NESS.] The state, quality, or fact of being genteel; an instance of the same.

1652 SIR A. COCKANE tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* 104 He... gave many eminent testimonies of his gentleness and bravery. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. m. 82 From their Civility and Gentleness they express to Strangers, they draw no small profit in Almes. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 24 r. 6 Let us be cautious how we innovate too much in Genteelnesses. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Devereux in Life & Corr.* 92, I should rather see a little awkward bashfulness, than a daring and forward genteelness. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1771) 11. 329 He must be unhappy indeed... who has never perceived the charms of a... decent gentleness of address and manner. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* ccviii. (1834) III. 223 Not but Twickenham has a romantic gentleness that would figure in a more luxurious climate.

concr. 1855 MOTTEV *Dutch Ref.* v. iv. 739 A... banquet of confectionary... and all kinds of gentlenesses in sugar.

Genteleri, var. GENTLERY. *Obs.*

Genthite (gžent'it). *Min.* [f. *Genth*, the name of an American geologist + -ITE. Named by Dana in 1867.] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, found in applegreen incrustations and amorphous masses.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLIV. 256 Genthite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 471 Genthite, Nickel-Gymnite.

Gentian (džen'jan). Forms: 4 jencian, 5 goncyan(e), 5-6 gencian, 6 gentiane, 6- gentian. [ad. L. *gentiana*, so called (according to Pliny) after Gentius, king of Illyria.]

1. Any plant belonging to the genus *Gentiana* (cf. *FELWORT*); esp. *G. lutea*, the official gentian which yields the gentian-root of the pharmacopœia. *Fringed gentian* = *G. crinita*.

c 1000 [see *FELWORT*]. 1382 [see *gentian-tree* in 2]. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 61 Take be powder of crabbis brent vij parties, gencian vij parties... make pouidre. 1576 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr.* our *Ladye* p. lii, Gencian whiche is a moch bytter erbe she helde contynually in hir mouth. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cv. (1633) 432 There be divers sorts of Gentians or Felworts. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 402 *Gentian*, the root resists poyson and Plague. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 225 The principal of the genus is the Great Yellow Gentian, which has a single stalk, three feet high. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* iv. xxiv. The herbs so fair to eye Were Senna, and the Gentian's blossom blue. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst.* Bot. 216 The intense bitterness of the Gentian is a characteristic of the whole order. 1844 LOWELL *Leg. Brittany* i. xvi. More sad than cheery, making in good sooth, Like the fringed gentian, a late autumn spring. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 385/3 The early flowering-Gentians... have done badly as regards bloom.

b. Applied to plants of other orders and genera. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* *Gentian*. 2. *Erythraea Centaurium*, L.—Suss.; Scotl., on the shores of the Moray Firth, where an infusion is drunk as a tonic. 1889 LINDLEY *Dict. s.v.* False gentian, *Pleurogyne Carinthiaca*, a gentianaceous plant of Europe, northern Asia, and western North America. Horse-gentian, *Triosteum perfoliatum*, a caprifoliaceous plant of North America. Spurred gentian, *Halenia deflexa*, a gentianaceous plant of North America.

2. *altrif.*, as in *gentian-blue*, -flower, -root, -tree, -violet, -water, -wine; gentian-bitter, the tonic principle extracted from gentian root; gentian-worts, Lindley's name for the N.O. *Gentianaceae*. 1882 OGILVIE, **Gentian-bitter*. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Wervolues* vii. 85 Sand-hills, patched with *gentian-blue. 1856 *BRAYNT Poems, November* 7 The blue *gentian flower, that, in the breeze, Nods lonely. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 81 Their hands were full of blue gentian flowers. 1830 PALSGR. 224/2 *Gencyan rote, *gentian*. 1812 A. T. THOMSON *London Disp.* (1818) 598 Take of gentian root, bruised, two drachms. 1382 *Wyclif* *Jer.* xvii. 6 It shal ben as *fencian trees [L. *myrica*] in desert. 1897 ALBUTT *Syn. Med.* II. 3 It takes up the stain... of gentian violet. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s.v. *Water, *Gentian-water*. Take four pounds of gentian roots... mince them [etc.]. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Gentian-wine*. Drank for a Whet before Dinner. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 91 *Gentianaceae*—**Gentianworts*.

Hence *Gentianaceous* a. [f. *Gentian* + -ACEOUS], of or belonging to the N.O. *Gentianaceae*; *Gentianaceous* a. [f. *Gentian* + -ESQUE], of or pertaining to the gentians or *Gentianaceae*; *Gentianic* a. *Chem.*, in *gentianic acid* (see quot.); *Gentianin* (formerly also -*ine*) = *gentianic acid*.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Gentianaceous*, gentianaceous. (And in recent Dicts.) *Ibid.*, *Gentianin*. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Gentianic Acid*, *Gentianin*, an organic acid existing in the root of gentian... extracted by treating the powdered root with water [etc.]. 1896 *Daily News* 23 July 8/6 Its flower still betrays undoubted marks of its gentianaceous descent.

Gentianal (džen'janāl), a. (*sb.*) [f. GENTIAN + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the gentians. *Gentianial alliance*: Lindley's name for a group of plants including the *Gentianaceae* and other Orders. Also *sb.*, a member of this alliance.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 594 *Gentianales*—The Gentianial Alliance. With Cortusals Gentianals come in contact through Ebenads. *Ibid.* 595 *Gentianial Exogens*.

Gentianella (džen'janēlā). [mod. L., dim. of L. *gentiana*.] A name for several species of gentian, esp. *Gentiana acaulis*, bearing flowers of an intense blue colour.

In botanical Latin used by some authorities as the name of one of the two sub-genera into which they divide the genus *Gentiana* (the other sub-genus being *Eugentiana*).

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* iii. 52 Flowers of one leaf have often five divisions answered by a like number of calicular leaves; as *Gentianella* [etc.]. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 226 *Gentianella*, is singular for having its fine bell shaped azure flowers larger than the whole plant besides. 1809 *J. Abercrombie's Ev. Man his Own Gard.* 233 Thrift, London pride, gentianella, with most other sorts of the fibrous rooted plants, may be... removed. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 311 *Exacum filiforme*, Least *Gentianella*, is a minute plant. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Hector in Gard.* ix. Eyes of gentianella's azure.

attrib. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 338 A deep and *Gentianella* blew.

Gentil, obs. form of GENTEL, GENTLE.

Gentile (džent'ail), -iŷ, a. and sb. Forms: 4-7 gentil(i), 5-6 gentyle, (6) gentile, 5- gentile. Also 4 gentile. [a. or ad. F. *gentil*, ad. L. *gentilis*, f. *gent-*, gens nation, GENS.]

Mor. Subj. 1. (1709) 61 An ancient Gentility does not necessarily convey to us any Advantage either of Body or Mind. 1792 BOSWELL, *Johnson* xix. (1831) L. 507 A new system of gentility might be established. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* v. We must have a screened seat for you in the chapel, that your gentility may be free from the eyes of common folks! 1877 Mrs. OLIVANT *Slakers Flor.* iv. 105 He had no claim to gentility and was only... an Italian clown.

quasi-personified. 1641 *London* L. 109 Gentility without wealth staggers like a sickle man. 1659 *Gentil. Calling* (1666) 1 Gentility has long since confuted Job's Aphorism, Man is born to labour. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. cap* 945 In just the place... Where aboriginal gentility Will scout the upstart. 1874 Miss MULOCK *Thy Mother & I* (Tachn.) 89 Well-to-do commonality loves to patronise poor gentility.

† b. *concr.* People of gentle birth; gentlefolks. Also, *The gentility*: the gentry. *Obs.*

1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 36 The Nobility, the rest of the gentility, & the yeomanry. 1587 HARRISON *Engl. and N.* vi. (1877) 1. 147 As... in the gentility, so in the wealth the commonality like desire of glasse is not neglected. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* iv. (1636) 27 Bread... made in forme of Manchett, as is used of the Gentility. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 209 A... law that all those of their order shall be issued from gentility, both on the fathers side and the mothers. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 27 Their breede is from the lazie scumme of counterfeit Gentility.

c. The rank or heraldic status of a gentleman. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 150 If one be a Gentleman by Office, and loosteth his office, then he doth also lose his Gentility. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) i. vi. 362 Floyd was adjudged to be degraded from his gentility. 2. The quality of being gentle (in manners, etc.) or genteel.

† a. The manners, bearing, habits of life, etc., characteristic of a gentleman or gentlewoman; polish of manners, politeness. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. j. 129 A dangerous law against gentility. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. vi. 1 Such wilde woodes should far expell All civile usage and gentility.

b. Social superiority, rank above the commonality, as evidenced by, or asserted on the ground of, manners or habits of life. Now chiefly in depreciative use. Occas. in pl. the *gentilities*.

1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* Pref. Their long Nails define Idle Gentility's assured Signe. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* i. 3 Barely adequate to keep up the appearance of gentility. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* i. xvi. 376 Gentility is only a more select and artificial kind of vulgarity. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iii. 35, I see no gentility in such airs. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* i. iv. 158 My aunt... was a mighty cultivator of the gentilities, inward as well as outward. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 141 Once get the wealthy classes to imagine that the possession of pictures by a given artist adds to their 'gentility'. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 64 Let him forsake a decent craft that he may pursue the gentilities of a profession. 1872 PUNCH 18 May 2024 There is nothing so vulgar as gentility.

c. *quasi-personified.* Also *concr.* in pl. Genteel people; also, marks of gentility.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv. Poor streets where faded gentility essayed... to make its last feeble stand. 1856 Miss MULOCK *J. Halifax* xvii. 175 She... left the already vanquished gentilities of Nortonbury to amuse themselves. 1865 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 571 The... smartened-up gentilities which once were the glories of Bond-street. 1868 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. 70 Shabby gentility has nothing so characteristic as its hat. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxxi. 1 The gentility which lisps the tune in wellbred whisps.

† d. Elegance, grace, refinement. *Obs.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 138 The whole gentility of a figure... depends upon the first proportioning these lines... properly to one another. 1782 W. KNOX *Ess.* xxviii. 1. 137 There is a certain gaiety and gentility diffused over it [the World], which gives it a peculiar grace.

† e. *concr.* in pl. 'Nice' or agreeable things. *ironically.*

1796 BURNAY *Metastasio* III. 197 The last winter assailed me with rheumatism, tension of nerves, implacable hypochondria, and other gentilities.

II. In senses related to those of GENTILE.

† 3. Gentle or heathen belief, doctrine, or practice; the state of being a gentile or heathen; heathenism, paganism. *Obs.*

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1533) 38 b. She had left her gentility, & leaned holle to the secte of þe sayd iewes. 1595 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 302 The Heathens in their rude Gentility thought that Bacchus and Ceres had first found out... the vse of Bread and Wine. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* i. ix. 213 Two gentiles married together in their gentility. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 153 Can either Gentility or Christianity be forgiven such an error?

† b. *concr.* The gentile, or heathen world; heathendom, heathen people. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Plat. Verg. de Invent.* i. iii. 6 b. Thus much is of the Vaine Opinions of the Gentilitie. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 150 b. It was shown many waies, which was the Church of God, and which was Gentility. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Matt. ii. 11 note. These treasures are as it were the first fruits of those riches and gifts, which... Gentility should offer to Christ.

4. Relationship between 'gentiles' or members of the same gens (cf. GENTILE B. 4); † the gens itself.

1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* iii. viii. (1599) 131 The surname is the name of the gentilitie and stocke which the sonne doth take of the father alwaies, as the old Romans did. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Cust.* 283 The Romans, therefore, regarded 'gentility' as a kinship among men not essentially different from 'agnation'.

Gentilize (dʒentilaɪz), *v.* 1 *arch.* Also 6 *gentilise*, 7 *gentilize*, *gentilize*, 9 *gentilise*. [*f. gentil GENTLE + -IZE.*]

1. *trans.* To make gentle; to raise to the position, or invest with the character, of a gentleman.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 86 b, [It] is most true, that gentry is the daughter of knowledge; and that knowledge doeth gentillise him that possesseth it. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 80 Some... of small rent, bring up their children too nicely, and must needs, forsooth, Gentilize them. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlev.* (1641) 360 Where is that in us that may truly gentilize us. a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 100 Those that are rich strive to Gentilize their Female Off-spring.

absol. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-L.* 30 May, Religion is, in its essence, the most gentlemanly thing in the world. It will alone gentilize.

† b. *intr.* To gentilize it: to act the gentleman.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 231 But where the master standeth upon tearmes of his qualitie... and will refuse to put... his eye towards the plow, he may... gentilize it awhile. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* (1615) 147 Our Yeomen too, that neuer Armes haue borne To Gentilize it make themselves a scorne.

† c. *trans.* To refine; civilize. *Obs.*

1625 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) 44 It would have gentiliz'd Barbarisme it selfe.

† 2. *trans.* To make mild, to lenify. *Obs. rare.* 1679 NEWBURN in Evelyn *Poemona* 393 Two or three Eggs whole put into an Hoghead of Cider that is become sharp... sometimes rarely lenifies and gentilizes it.

Hence † *Gentilizing vbls.* Also *Gentilization*. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlev.* Ep. Ded. A gentleman, who professeth the true and new art of gentilizing. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 277 The gentilization of so homely and culinary a name as Bacon.

Gentilize (dʒentilaɪz, dʒentilaɪz), *v.* 2 [*f. GENTILE + -IZE.*]

1. *intr.* To live like a Gentile or heathen; to conform to Gentile customs or practices.

1593 BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* Ded. (1605) 1 If Tertullian... erred montanizing... if S. Paul gentilizing [etc.]. 1596 — *Surv. Popery* Postscr., To gentilize is nothing els but to play the part of a gentile. 1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 50 They began to Jewdaize, yea, and to Gentilize. 1814, 1819 [see GENTILIZING below].

2. *trans.* To give a gentile character to, make gentile; to paganize.

1827 [see GENTILIZED below]. 1833 A. SAPHIR in *Bible Soc. Rec. Mar.* [Scripture] must not be Paganised or Gentilised, or stripped of its Jewish character.

Hence *Gentilized, Gentilizing ppl. adjs.*

a 1638 MOORE *Rem. Apoc. iv.* Wks. (1679) nr. 388 How long the Church... was to be prophaned by Gentilizing Idolatry? 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 449/1 This is not my conjecture, but drawn from God's known denouncement against the gentilizing Israelites. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 285 They were both gentilizing Jews and great travellers. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 395 Many of the original gentilizing converts. 1827 — *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) II. 231 The completely gentilised members of the Visible Church. 1873 G. RAWLINSON in *Speaker's Comm. Bible* III. 471/1 He is not a Gentilised Jew. 1893 J. MARTINEAU in *19th Cent.* June 924 In the midst of a Christianity preponderantly gentilised.

Gentill-; see GENTEL, GENTIL-, GENTLE, etc.

Gentill(e), *obs.* form of GENTILE, GENTLE.

Gentilliche, gentilly(e), *obs.* forms of GENTLY.

Gentilrie, var. GENTLERY, Obs.

Gentling, *var. GHENTING, Obs.*

Gentiopiricin (dʒentiopɪrɪn). [*f. gentio-*

combining form of GENTIAN + Gr. *purp-ōs* bitter + -IN.] 'The bitter principle of gentian, a colourless crystalline glycoside' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 55 The active principle is probably the gentioprinc of Kromayer, a neutral, crystalline substance, of an intensely bitter taste.

Gentresse, obs. form of GENTILESS.

Gentish (dʒentɪʃ), *a.* [*f. GENT sb. + -ISH.*]

Resembling, or characteristic of, a 'gent'.

1847 ALA. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxix. (1879) 265 His clothes, although cut in a slangy gentish fashion, were of good materials and work. 1857 *Chamb. Frml.* VII. 369 However gentish and impudent its followers may previously have been. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 289 To disport himself in his gentish garments on... a river-steamer.

Hence *Gentishness*.

1885 *Mag. of Art* Apr. 247 Women of excellence and originality, who had the courage to reprove the gentishness and snobbery by which they were surrounded.

Gentisic (dʒentɪsɪk), *a. Chem.* [arbitrarily *f. GENTIAN*: see -IC.] In *gentisic acid* = gentianic acid.

So *Gentisate* [-ATE], a salt of this acid. *Gentisin* [-IN], a synonym of gentisic or gentianic acid.

1838 J. HANSON *Org. Bodies* 166 *Gentisin*. *Gentisate* of soda. 1879 E. M. HOLMES in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 160/1 *Gentianic acid*... is also called *gentianin*, *gentisin*, and *gentisic acid*.

Gentism (dʒentɪzəm). [*f. GENT sb. + -ISM.*]

The habits, ideas, and practices of a 'gent'.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 288 This was the age of gentism, of 'fast' literature, and of coarse and vulgar amusements.

Gentle (dʒentl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3-6

gentil (1, -yl, 3, 6-7 *gentile*, 4 *gentel*, 4-5 *gentille*, -yle, 4-6 *gentel* (1, *gentil* (1, *gentylle*, 4-7 *gentyll*, 5 *gentylle*, *gentyll*, 6 *gentile*, 5-6 *gentle*).

[*a. OF. gentil, gentill, etc.* high-born, noble (mod. *f. gentil* elegant, GENTEE) = *Pr. Sp. gentil*, *It. gentile* = *L. gentilis* belonging to the same gens

or race, *f. genti-, gens* race, family. The sense 'belonging to a good family' common to the Rom. tongues is not found in Latin. See also GENTILE.]

A. adj.

1. Of persons: Well-born, belonging to a family of position; originally used synonymously with *noble*, but afterwards distinguished from it, either as a wider term, or as designating a lower degree of rank. Also, in heraldic use: Having the rank or status of 'gentleman', the distinguishing mark of which is the right to bear arms. *Obs. exc.* in the archaic phrase *gentle and simple*, and in Comb. GENTLEMAN, GENTLEFOLKS, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Noble men and gentile ne bereð nout packes. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 273 Ah noble men and gentile and of heh burde ofte winnen luee lühtliche cheape. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 180 Pe gentylste of Indee in Jerusalem beseiged. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 39 The fairest and the nobleste of Birthe and the gentylteste Damesyles of his Contree. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/2 Gentyl, of awncetree, *ingenuus*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 148/a/2 Hyt apperteyneth not that one so gentyl a man as I am seruant to hym. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 32 Quhen seruit is all vdr min, Gentill and semple of euery clan, 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 90 b, Gentile of base are those who, extracted from low parentage, raise themselves to Gentrie by their vertue. a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilg.* ii. 1, I am as gentile as your self, as free born. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) II. 182, I dined at Mr. Houlton's, a rich and gentle French merchant. 1786 BURNS *Highland Lassie* i, Nae gentile dames, tho' e'er sae fair, Shall ever be my muse's care: Their titles a' are empty sbow.

absol. with plural sense.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1216 Þer wat3 þe kyng kapt... & alle hise gentyle for-istued on ierico playnes. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxix, So jolyly the gentille justede one were! Schafits thay shindr [v.r. scheuer], in sheldes so schene. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* t. i. (1862) 10 Making acquaintance with the dwellings, habits, and feelings of both gentile and simple. 1840 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.* *Hand of Glory* 64 Gentile and Simple, Squire and Groom, Each one had sought his separate room.

† b. An epithet applied to persons of distinction. *Obs.* (Mainly in alliteration.)

1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* 1. 159 James þe gentel bond hit B. jugged, C. juggetþ in his Book. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 705 Loo! 3onder þe gentill lubiter, how loyle he schynes. *Ibid.* 4022 And 3it þe gentill genosopis, þam in þe gest callis. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 58 As ye are gentill juger and justice of Jewes. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1108 Of gentill Juda machabe. 1567 *Satir. Poems* Reform. iii. 27 In deidis he soule bade bene lyke Deipheobus, or gentill Julius.

c. Of an animal: Of excellent breed or spirit; now only in *gentle* (also *gentil*) *falcon* (cf. FALCON-GENTLE).

1340 *Ayenb.* 75 Hy voryeteh alle oþre gudose, ase deþ þe gentill hond; huanne ba zyp þis praye toude, his egen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* 7. 45 This gentil Cock hadde in his gouernance Seueene hennes. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xii. i. (Tollem. MS.) þe gentel fawcon and oþer suche fowles. *Ibid.* xviii. xxxix. (1495) 800 In gentyll horse noble men takyth hede of foure thynges, of shape and of faynesse, of wyllfulness, and of colour. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 799 Fed stalons fast goth now to gentyl man. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 203 [2131] The kyng of Nazareth huntid there Among the hertes, that gentill were. c 1490 *Abraham & Isaac* 368 in L. T. Smith *Bk. of Brone* (1886) 65, I haue browt here full smerte, This gentyll scheppe [the ram]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 13 This gentill heene, quhen I wald knye, Thane is thair lod on me ane quhyr. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 1436 A ientyll hownde shulde neuer play the kur. a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Alce.* (Arb.) 218 A Lion say I late... Vpon the gentile beast to gaze it pleased me. 1612 SELDEN *Notes to Drayton's Polyolb.* v. 82 The Falcon stout Which we the Gentill call. 1678 RAY *Wit. lughly's Ornith.* 79 The frequent agitation of the Wings in flying shews the Hawk to be a Gentile Falcon. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 55 The Gentil Falcon measures about two feet in length. 1833 R. MUIR *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 86 The female is the gentil or gentil falcon.

† d. Of things: Noble, excellent. *Obs. rare.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1015 Þe twelfe þe gentylste in veh a plyt, þe amatyst purper. 13... *Gau. & Cr. Knt.* 1022 Þe ioye of sayn[t] lonce day wat3 gentyle to here. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 29 God bad vs for to wexe and multiplie; That gentil text kan I [well] vnderstonde. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 209 There growethe fulle gode Wyn, that men clepen Bigon, that is fulle myrtyb and gentylle in drynkynge. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* O ij. For the whiche [women] all gentill inventions and all goodes comes in to the world.

2. Of birth, blood, family, etc.: Honourable, distinguished by descent or position, belonging to the class of 'gentlemen'. (Cf. 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor Il.* 4250 Sir putifur wel vnderstod Pat ioseph was a gentill bond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Hy ne lokeþ nat buer of ham comþ þe zope noblesse, and þe gentill kenrede. c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 435 For he is come of gentyll kynde. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 217 Who no doubt was... of gentile extraction, because her parents bestowed on her so liberal and costly education. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* i. His birth being admitted as gentile, gave him access to the best society in the country. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 1. 57 On his father's side Cromwell was of a gentile and old family. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skrl.* I. 6 The husband was known to be sprung of gentile blood.

b. Of occupations or pursuits: Suitable for one of gentle birth. *The gentle craft* (humorously): † (a) the trade of shoemaking (*obs.*); (b) with allusion to sense 8, the sport of angling; similarly the *gentle art*, now often humorously used in transferred applications.

a 1592 *GREENE George-a-Greene* (1599) F 4 b, You shall be no more called Shoemakers. But you and yours to the worlds end, Shall be called the trade of the gentle craft. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 21 b, [If certain people walked instead of riding] the price of velvet and cloth would fall... and the gentle craft (alias the red herrings kinsmen) get more and drink less. 1600 *DEKKER Gent. Craft* (1610) B 3, As I am a true shoemaker, and a gentleman of the Gentle Craft. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 28 If it be the general Rule... that Children be taught some gentle Manufacture, [etc.]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 99/1 A Man on a Seat [a Shoe-maker]... exercising of the Gentle Craft. 1799 A. MATHER in *Life of Bunting* (1859) i. vii. 102 A profession [the medical] that will be gentle bread at home not very distant period. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 6 It would have made unquiet the ghost of old Isaac Walton to hear Julian's disparagement of 'the gentle art'. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* i. One of the gentle craft—so called, I presume, from their using gentles in their art. 1850 WHITTIER *Songs of Labor, Shoemakers* i, Ho! workers of the old time styled The Gentle Craft of Leather. 1890 J. MCN. WHISTLER (title) The Gentle Art of making Enemies. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 54 All the seven big sons... were said to be deeper in the Gentle Traffic (smuggling), as it was called, than any others in the locality.

3. Of persons: Having the character appropriate to one of good birth; noble, generous, courteous. Freq. in the phrase a *gentle knight*. Now only arch.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8689 Of vaistro fourme & best maneres, & mest gentil and fre. *Ibid.* 1719 Sir henri is sone bat so gentil knigt was. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 188 Gentile of nurture, & noble of lynage. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 72. 1440 *Gentryers* 3 Ther was a kyng, gentill, curteis, full trow in wordes. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 They [tenants] have to be to myght gentil and good at alle tymes. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 170/2 Sithe I am so gentile to so manyt yowng things, I trust ye wyl grant me this one. 1539 *Herr. Mag.*, *Blacksmith* xv, His wanton wyl and lust that byrdel can in dede is gentil both to God and man. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 1 A gentle knight was pricking on the plaine. 1601 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 57 [Robin Hood] The gentlest thief that ever was. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* iii, With such short interchange of benison As each to other gentle travellers give. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustr*, 2377 The son of Zeus, He was the gentle guest to entertain!

b. Used in polite or ingratiating address, or as a complimentary epithet. Obs. exc. as a playful archaism in 'Gentle Reader'.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 78 Keip this all secret, gentill brother. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament* (1874) 84 Iudge thow gentle reader. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 14 What thinkst thou of the gentle Protheus. 1601—*Jud. C.* ii. 12. 77 You gentle Romans. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 428 That would be irkesome to vs both Gentle Reader. 1687 MICEE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii, Gentle Reader, *Anti-Lectur.* 1844 HALIBURTON *Attache* Ser. ii. II. 285 Gentle reader, having taken my leave of Mr. Slick, it is now fit I should take my leave of you.

c. Of language, actions, character, etc.: Courteous, polite. (Often less approaching sense 8.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1090 *Dido*, And manye a gentil word she spake hym to. 1440 AGNES PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 25 l. 39 She made hym gentil cher in gentyll wise. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 42 Than yf we be touched with a sharpe worde, we shal yelde a benigne & gentyll answer. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabinets* i. 27 They which geue gentill and open cares to the word of God. 1598 VONCE *Diana* 122 She gaue him infinite thanks... for the gentle entertainment she had in his Castle. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Yout's Behav.* (1663) 13 And be thou assured that gentle affability towards thy inferiours, will fix to thy name the Epithite of courteous. 1653 H. COCAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 This man with verye gentle wordes gave an end to the sedition... which shews of what power courtesie is.

4. Offruit, a tree, etc.: Cultivated, domesticated (opposed to wild). Now rare. (Arch.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 711 A gentill tre, Not wilde at all, withoute asperite. 1430 LYON. *Min. Poems, Chortle & Bird* (Percy Soc.) 192 The vintere tretethe of his holsons wyynes, Of gentille frute bostethe the gardener. 1601 HOLLANO *Pliny* II. 429 The berries... much like... to the grains or fruit of the gentle garden Cornel tree. 1612 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. 93 We marry a Gentiller sene to the wildest stock. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* II. 431 Tending the gentle shoots, and preventing the wild ones from growing.

b. Of an animal: Tame, quiet, easily managed.

1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housh.* (1768) 60 We call all these beasts gentill, the whiche be goodly, great, and profitable, and be not fierce, but tame among men. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 178 A Barnacle... This is y^e Chiefest Instrument y^e Smyth hath, to make the vntamed Horse gentle. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 22 Those that tame wild Horses Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle. 1687 MICEE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii, A Gentle Horse (a Horse that gives exact Obedience to the Rider), in *Cheval loyal*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 330 They are gentle and harmless enough while young; but as they grow up, they acquire their natural ferocity.

†5. Not harsh or irritating to the touch; soft, tender; yielding to pressure, pliant, supple. Obs.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. ii. 120 Their garments... are verye softe and gentle clothe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xciii. 448 These small pottes [of henbane] do growe and are inclosed in a rounde skinne, but the same is gentle and pricketh not. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/2 Neither must shee [needle] be of to hard a Steele, but of gentle Steele, because they might rather benle then break. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 239 Another charge of n Horse-keeper is to keep his Horses pliant, softe, tender, and gentle, so as he may more sensibly feel his bit. 1657 W. COLLIS *Adam in Eden* cxli. 212 (Camomile) White flowers with yellow thrums in the middle, very like unto Feather-few, but more soft and gentle in handling. 1697 W. DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XX. Enclose the Mer-

cury with gentle Leather tied very fast round the Tube. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 847 The English soft or gentle Thistle. 1769 SIR J. HULL *Herb. Brit.* i. 80 Gentle thistle.

6. Of the weather, wind, etc.: Not stormy, violent, or severe. Gentle gale (see quot. 1867).

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 18 b, Kinde of winde, which is but a soft gentle and coole moving of the ayre, and cometh from no certaine place. 1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* D vj b, And the great rivers... give a sweete and gentle temperates and most pleasant to the fishes. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 180 Ie sigh celestial breath, whose gentlewinde Shall coolle the heate of this descending sun. 1600 J. FORK tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 35 Those seas are... most pleasant to saile upon, with faire and gentle weather. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 We had verie raging Seas and tempests, but at night a gentle calme ensued. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 380 Soft Whispers then... are heard, As when the Woods by gentle Winds are stirr'd. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 439 Complacency has breathed a gentle gale. O'er all his thoughts, and swelled his easy sail. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ix, Sleep, gentle heavens, before the prow; Sleep, gentle winds, as he sleeps now. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, Gentle gale, in which a ship carries royals and flying-kites; force 4.

b. Of a river: Flowing smoothly; not rough or rapid.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1118 Deepe woos roll forward like a gentle flood. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 It is watered by Tigris... somewhat broader than the Thames, but not so navigable nor gentle. 1739 LABELY *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 63 The Stream... would be gentler... than the Stream of the River Seine. 1791 W. JESSOP *Ref. Riv.* *Witham* 5 Being penned up by Locks, its velocity would be greatly decreased, and it would almost become a gentle River. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brandon* i. 273 The Skern was changed from a gentle stream to a raging torrent.

c. Of sound: Soft, low; not loud or harsh.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 273 Her voice was euer soft, Gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 80 p. 5, I heard a very gentle Knock at my Door. 1742 COLLINS *Edm.*, *Hassan* 42 The gentle voice of Peace. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 905 In gentle sounds it seems as if complained Of the rude injuries it late sustained. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 407 And gives to the storm as gentle notes As e'er through sunshine stole.

d. Of a medicine: Acting without violence;

mild.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 289, I would therefore, that a stronger remedie be prepared for this emplaster is too gentle. 1799 J. B. MORETON *Mamm.* IV. Ind. 25 If you find yourself costive, take a gentle purge. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 589/2 By mild and frequently repeated doses of gentle aperients.

e. Of rule, punishment, etc.: Free from violence or severity; mild.

1647 CLARENON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 98 The Papists... being upon the matter absolved from the severest parts of the law and dispensed with for the gentlest. 1666 TATE & BRAVO *Ps. lxxii.* 4 Shall rule with gentle Sway. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1777) IV. 4 Especially where the legal punishment was gentle. 1754 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 21 In every respect, a gentle government is preferable. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, If gentler methods will succeed better with these English knaves, do not blame Douglas for speaking his mind. 1890 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xxi. 158 This gentle form of violence is well understood in diplomatic service.

7. Moderate in operation, intensity, rate, or the like; esp. a gentle heat.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 The Sunne, which is a Gentler Heat [sc. than Fire]. 1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* 2 14, I found abundance of all things... at so easie and gentle a rate, that [etc.]. 1689 MICEE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii, A Gentle Fit of an Ague, *accus de Fievre moder.* 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 138 Closing the Double-shuts, (or Chasses rather) continue a gentle Heat. 1758 REID tr. *Maquer's Chym.* I. 138 Liquors... evaporated by a gentle heat... are called Extracts. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 70 The paper regains its original colour... by exposure to a gentle heat. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Ride forward at a gentler pace, and good night.

b. Of a slope: Very gradual; not steep.

1697 DAMPIER *Pop. I.* 187 On the North side it declines with a gentle descent to the Sea. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 467 He pitched his camp in a spacious plain, which is terminated by two hills of a gentle ascent. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxxii. (1879) 302 The house itself stood on a gentle eminence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 124 A gentle snow-slope brought us to the base of a precipice.

8. Of persons: Mild in disposition or behaviour; kind, tender. Also of language, actions, etc. The gentle(r) sex: the female sex.

1552 HULOET, s.v., To waxe Gentle, *exericio, mansuesco*. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abusus* E vj b, Yet (such is y^e magnificency & liberality of that gentle sex that I trust I shall not be unwreathed at their hands. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 388 A long cessation of discourse ensued, By gentler Agelaus thus renewed. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 307 But to yon gentle Maiden turn, Who never for herself doth mourn. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 83 It is somewhat remarkable that... the gentler sex should have been most frequently the subjects of these rude trials. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. ii. 42 Princes are seldom gentle when crossed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 226 You have grown gentle towards me and have left off scolding.

9. Used advb. = GENTLY (see in comparative).

1601 SHAKS. *Jud. C.* i. ii. 231 Hec put it by thrice, euerie time gentler then other. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. iv, Lay me gentle on his neck. 1672 MILTON *Samson* 788 Men may censure thine The gentler, if severely thou exact not More strength from me, than in thyself was found. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 l. 19 He [God] Did roll His thunder gentler at the close.

10. Comb. (chiefly parasynthetic and adverbial), as gentle-born, -breathing, -eyed, -gliding, -handed, -hearted, -licking, -looking, -mannered, -minded, -natured, -sleeping, -voiced ppl. adjs.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2090 *Ariadne*, Syn that ye be as 'gentil born as I. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii, It's no my fault that I'm nae gentler born. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 762 The gentler-born the maiden, the more bound... to be sweet and serviceable. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. ix. 6 A 'gentle breathing aire made eu'n and plaine The azure face of heau'n smooth looking glass. 1830 SCOTT *Auchin. drane* i. ii, A young man, gentle-voiced and 'gentle-eyed. 1612 DRYTON *Pol-yb.* To Rdr., Delicate embroidered Meadows often veined with 'gentle gliding Brooks. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* ii. xxxii. (1874) 189 With 'gentle-handed charities. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 176 And heere's to right our 'gentle-hearted King. 1869 TROTTER *He Knew*, etc. xiii. (1878) 71 She was very gentle-hearted in regard to the fishes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Musique to becalme his Fever, Thou sweetly canst convert the same From a consuming fire, Into a 'gentle-licking flame. 1612 DRYTON *Pol-yb.* v. 294 The swelling surge, that with his somie head, The 'gentler looking Land with furie menaced. 1866 G. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) III. 276 A gentle-looking, cleared, neatly made man. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 187 But he managed every body, as your 'gentle-mannered person is apt to do. 1795 W. SEWARD *Ancel.* II. 227 This beautiful and 'gentle-minded woman, 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 45 He was a 'gentle-natured man, and one that loved quietness and peace. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. c. iii. 288, I will not thinke but they ascend the sky, And there awake Gods 'gentle sleeping peace. 1830 'Gentle-voiced (see *Gentle-eyed* above).

B. sb.

1. One who is of gentle birth or rank.

a. rare in sing.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 128 Eson... Had a son... And Iacob bat gentill ainyment was to name. *Ibid.* 437 This gentill [Medea] by Iason ioinet was to sit. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Shep. Gl.* (Arb.) 67 Art thou a Gentile? I live with gentle friends. 1603 BRETON in *Farr. S. P. Ellis* (1845) I. 178 Constance, A worthe budde... Which every gentle certeinly Delights to chuse of. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke* to it 16 You that are sonne to him that held the Flow, Transform'd by Gold, into a Gentle now. 1826 DISRAELI *Vin. Grey* v. iii, There is a gentile's voice under a dark cloak. 1845 HOOD *Bianca's Dr.* iii, Ladies seldom vex An amorous gentle with a need-less frown.

b. in pl. Obs. exc. arch., or as a comic vulgarism for GENTLEFOLKS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prolog.* 37 And right anon the gentille gonnye to crye, Nay, lat hym telle vs of no ribaudye. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Pe gentilis has schorte swerde sbarpe on be to syde. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* vii. cccxx. etc But the gentyllis and commonis, herynge of this mooste shameful mulder, assembled them togider. 1557 TRESSER 100 *Points Husb.* xvii, When gentilles vse walking, with hawkes on their handes, Good husbendes, with grasing doe purchase their landes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 141 Men of qualitie & Gentles of good birth. 1641 BROWNE *Joviall Crew* v. (1652) N 4 b, To Knight, to Squire, and to the Gentiles here, We wish our Play may with content appear. 1788 MAO. D'ARBY *Diary* 16 Aug., El Cheltenham was drawn out into the High-street, the gentilles on one side and the commons on the other. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxv, What made them send for a pair bottle full me, sae manye brow lords and gentles? 1868 GEO. ELIOT *S. Gipsy* i. 41 'Tis very hard When gentles sing for noight to all the town. 1882 MRS. RAVEN'S *Tempt.* III, 8 The similes are not bound to pick up what the gentiles throw away.

†c. Used in polite address. Obs.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 16 Now, courteous Gentles, if the Keepers girle Hath pleas'd the liking fancy of you both [etc.]. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John*. To Gentles. Rdrs. (1611) 70 Gentles, we left King John replete with blisses. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* (1600) Prolog, Gentles, all I can say for him is, you are welcome. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v, It's no matter for that; farewell gentles. 1641 MARJON *Antig.* iii. F 4, Gentles I would entreat you a courtesie.

d. Comb.

c 1550 Robin *Const.* 101 in Hazl. E. P. P. III. 233 But this shalbe only my preparation, To liue and goe gentle-like, gallant and gay.

2. = FALCON-GENTLE.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 152 The gentill and the gohawk are found in Scotland. 1833 [see *Gentle* a. 1 c].

3. A maggot, the larva of the flesh-fly or blue-bottle, employed as bait by anglers. (Cf. A. 2.) 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxxviii. 746 A white worme lyke a gentill. 1594 PLAT *Fetall-ho.* iii. 12 White and glib worms, which the anglers call Gentils. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* ii. 193/1 The Cloudy, or Blackish Fly... proceed from Maggots, or Gentils, that breed of Putrified Flesh. 1741 COMPT. *Fam.-Piece* ii. li. 336 Gentles are a very good bait. 1851 D. JERROLD *S. Gles* xxiv. 251 As alive and wriggling as an angler's box of gentles. 1894 BLACKIE *Mag.* 267, 426/2 A gentile is placed on the hook.

Gentle (dže'nł), v. [f. prec.]

†1. trans. To ennoble, dignify. Obs. rare. 1387-B T. USK *Test. Love* ii. viii. (Skeat) l. 100 Better is it thy kinne to be by the genteled, then thou to playfrye of thy kinnes gentillesse, and hast no desert therfor thy selfe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. 63 Be he ne're so vile, This day shall gentill his Condition. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) II. ii. 11, 12 And all this raking toyle... Is for his clowne's heyre, Who must be gentled by his ill got pelfe.

2. To render gentle, mild, or pleasant. rare.

1651 Raleigh's *Ghost* 307 The consideration of the reward doth so temper and gentle the littleness thereof, as that it maketh it to seem sweet and to be desired. 1883 MRS. BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. iii. 1. 174 A smile... sweetening and gentling the now habitual sullenness of her face.

b. To tame, break in, render tractable.

1735 R. LEE in *Virginia Hist. Mag.* III. 325 'Y^e colts have not been gentled any, so that Charles can't lead them up. 1862 A. K. H. DOVO *Kierant*, Country Parson 72 A-4 course of kindness has gentled you [a horse] as well as the Rarey could have done. 1897 MRS. C. READE *Maid of the Mill* II. xxxix. 311 He has had much to do, a colt to gent-

and some ewes to doctor. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 354, I strolled out to the corral to see the bulls 'gentled'.

1888 R. KIPLING *Plain Tales from the Hills* (1891) 289 A Viceroy who knew how to 'gentle' a fractious big man.

c. To soften, mollify (a person). *rare*.

1795 *Tr. Morit's Trav. Eng.* (Nat. Lib.) 142, I endeavoured to gentle him a little by asking for a mug of ale and once or twice drinking to him. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nutt.* vii. (1865) 173 They will all be gentled together by the tender brotherhood of the little ones.

Hence *Gentling vbl. sb.*

1883 MISS BRAOON *Godd. Calf.* xix. 211 She was wild and wilful, and wanted more gentling before she was brought to the lure.

† **Gentleboy.** *Obs. rare*—1. A young gentleman.

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* v. But I would not dress like a Gentleboy, lag at my years among those Children, to play with their Toys.

† **Gentledame.** *Obs. rare*—1. A gentlewoman.

1647 WARD *Simp. Coker* 24 When I hear a niggurous Gentledame inquire what dresse the Queen is in this week.

Gentlefolk, -folks (dʒɛntl̩fəʊk, -fəʊks). [*f.* as GENTLE *a.* + FOLK. The sing. first appears in this cent.; earlier writers use the pl. *folks*.] Persons of good position and family.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. i. 95 The Queene's Kindred are made Gentles Folkes. 1732 GAY *Wks.* (1745) I. 236 When gentle-folks their sweethearts leave behind They can write letters. 1787 M. CURTIS in *Life, Fench. & Carr.* (1888) I. 288 Freeman and his wife seem to be what we call in our country (New England) very great Gentlefolks. 1848 THACKERAY *Leath.* 2 Aug. Many hundreds of gentle-folks of all nations were congregated in the public walk. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset.* i. ix. 78 The neglected children, who are learning not to be the children of gentlefolk. 1897 *Atlantic Mag.* LXXIX. 136 Her people are eighteenth century gentlefolk.

Proverb. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 523 So it was a case of 'Compiments fly when gentlefolk meet'.

Gentle-heart. Name of some plant.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper. Nuptial Song* *Sir C. Crew.* Prick-Madam, and .Gentle-heart, And soft Maidens-blush.

Gentlehood (dʒɛntl̩hʊd). [*Sec* -HOOD.] Position or character attaching to gentle birth.

1860 TROLLOPE *Franklin* P. III. xiii. 250 He . . . knew well what changes gentlehood would have demanded from him. 1881 MRS. LYN LANTON *My Love* III. 224 That was her sole answer to his assertion of gentlehood and honour. 1883 — *Girl of Period* I. 289 Time was when cruelty and falsehood were essentially sins which vitiated all claims to gentlehood. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* x. 142 When we allowed gentlehood to be destroyed, gentle manners, honour, dignity, and such old virtues went too.

Gentlely (*e.* obs. form of GENTLY).

Gentleman (dʒɛntlmən). Forms: see GENTLE and MAN; also GENTMAN, GEMMAN. [*f.* GENTLE + MAN, on the model of OF. *gentilhomme* (*F. gentilhomme*) = *It. gentiluomo*, *Sp. gentil-hombre*.]

1. A man of gentle birth, or having the same heraldic status as those of gentle birth; properly, one who is entitled to bear arms, though not ranking among the nobility (see quot. 1882), but also applied to a person of distinction without precise definition of rank. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1275 *Prov. Alfred* 706 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Hic ne sige nout bi þan, þat moni ne ben gentelmenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6618 Gentil men þat he vond in prison ec ydo . . . he bozte hom out also. 1340 *Ayeb.* 190 A riche gentilman was y-robbed of pieues. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 169 Ther schall a gentilman, Jesu, yn-justly be juged. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 6 These two worthy Gentilmenn Hercules and Jason overthrew their felaws and gatte the felde. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 109 b, And Poule for he was a gentylman borne for the more worshyppe they smote of his heed. 1529 SKELTON *Poems* ast. *Garneshe* iv. 69 Thow thou be a jantyl man borne, Yet jentylness in the ys thow bare worne. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 672/1 Yf he can derive himselfe from the head of a septe . . . then he holdeth himselfe a gentellman. 1624 SELDEN *Titles Hon. Prof. Biv.* Hee that is so both Euyens and Vnsewre i. both descended from truly Noble Parentage, and withal following their steps, or adding to their Name, is the Gentleman that may lawfully glorie in his Title. 1673 LAOY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 There are no men of quality but the Duke of Monmouth, all the rest are gentlemen. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. Pierre de la Motte was a gentleman descended from an ancient house of France. 1882 CUSANS *Hrv. xvi.* (ed. 3) 215 Gentlemen are all those who, lawfully entitled to Armorial distinction, are not included in any of the before-mentioned degrees [of nobility]. 1884 FREEMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 540/1 Early in the 11th century the order of 'gentlemen' as a separate class seems to be forming as something new.

† b. Appended to the name of a man, as an indication of his rank; often abbreviated as *Gent.* *Obs.*; but see sense 4 c.

1245 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 190 Joh. de Mitforde—gentilman. 1481 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 39 John Statham gentilman, William Belaysy gentilman. beris witness. 1591 (*title*) The Geomancie of Maister Christopher Catan, Gentleman. 1706 (*title*) The New World of Words. Compiled by Edward Phillips, Gent. 1773 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 2 His father was styled Gentleman, [but] the appellation of Gentleman was commonly taken by those who could not boast of gentility.

c. Used (with more or less of its literal meaning) as a complimentary designation of a member of certain societies or professions. Chiefly *pl.* *Obs.* in ordinary use.

1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 61 One being a gentellman of the Inner Temple in London. 1581 W. BLANDY *Cast. Policy* 18 b, Captayne, Lieutenant, Auncient, Sericant of a Company, gentellman in a company or of the Rounde, Lance passado. These are speciall; the other that remaine, priuate or common Soldiars. 1661 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Gervise Lucas served George Earle of Rutland as gentellman of his horse some yeares. 1670-1 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* (1683) 218 A Gentellman of the company is he who is something more than an ordinary Souldier, hath a little more pay, and doth not stand Centinel. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 34 Three worthy Gentlemen of the Long Robe. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 101 The address of some gentlemen of the Middle Temple was presented on Sunday last. 1713 in *Land. Gaz.* No. 5086/2 The Gentlemen of the Horse and Grenadier Guards . . . who are . . . on the Out-Pension. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Wager* (1778) 138, I leave it to the decision of the gentlemen of the faculty. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Gentlemen*, the messmates of the gunroom or cockpit—as mates, midshipmen, clerks, and cadets.

2. *spec.* A man of gentle birth attached to the household of the sovereign or other person of high rank; frequently with defining term added, as *gentleman in waiting, of the (King's) Chamber, of the Chapel Royal*, etc.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 Item to eu'ly gentylman of my lord abbotte wiche be comyng and goyng as officers and menyen men longyng to the boushold of my felashippe. 1503 *Prize Purse Exp. Eliz.* York (1830) 96 To Richard Brampton gentilmann of the pantry with the Queene. 1520 CAXTON's *Chron. Eng.* iii. 26 b/1 The gentylmen of the kynges housholde and the gentylmen of the Erles housholde of London after meet wente togdyer for to play. 1561 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) The Subdeanes and Gentlemen succedinge since the third yeare of the raigne of Queen Elizabeth. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 142 Those which were then called Chamberlaines, are now Gentlemen of the Chamber. 1792-1823 in D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 559/2 *note*, He then called for his gentleman (a kind of humble friend whom noblemen used to retain under that name in those days). 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 135 In the reign of Henry the Seventh, fresh meat was never eaten even by the gentlemen attendant on a great earl. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 24 Now and then one of the young gentlemen-in-waiting from the Vatican strolls in and says his prayers.

b. † **Gentleman-pensioner**, now **Gentleman-at-arms**: one of forty gentlemen who act as guards or attendants to the sovereign on state occasions.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 398 Guards of the Prince; which though they be soldiers in time of warre, yet are they but like our Gentlemen pensioners . . . in time of peace. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3821/4 His Grace the Duke of St. Albans Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *s.v. Pensioner*, The Queen's Pensioners, or Gentlemen-Pensioners, a Band of Gentlemen so call'd, who are arm'd with Partisans, and attend as a Guard upon the Queen's Person in her Palace: They were first appointed A. D. 1539 and their Salary is 80 Pounds Sterling per Annum. 1859 A. de FONBLANQUE *How we are governed* 102 *note*, The corps of 'Gentlemen-at-arms' consists of a captain, and forty gentlemen. 1880 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/2 Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State saloons.

c. **Gentleman-at-large**, † a gentleman attached to the court but having no special duties assigned to him (*obs.*); hence jocularly in mod. use (after sense 4 c), one who is out of work.

1592 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2809/3 The Gentlemen at large. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* ii. iv. 168 You'd rather be a gentleman at large.

3. A man in whom gentle birth is accompanied by appropriate qualities and behaviour; hence, in general, a man of chivalrous instincts and fine feelings.

In this sense the term is frequently defined by reference to the later derived senses of 'gentle'.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Mediv.* 675 And certes he sholde nat be called a gentil man, that . . . ne dooth his diligence and bisy-nesse, to kepen his good name. 1400 *Rom. Rese* 2197 Who so is vertuous. And in his post nought outrageous . . . he is gentil because he doth As longeth to a gentillman. 14. — *Qual. Gentil.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 252 Traubte, pettee, fredome, and hardynesse. Off thisse virtues iiii. who lakkyth iij. He aught never gentylmane called to be. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 183 b, In this acte the lord Clyfford was accompted a tyrant, and no gentellman. 1553 *Primer*, *Sundry godly prayers* Pivb, That as they be called gentle menne in name, so they maye shewe them selues in al theyr doinges gentle, courteous, luyng . . . vnto theyr inferiours. 1604 DEKKER *ist Pt. Honest Wh.* (1653) K iv b, A soft, meeke, patient, humble, tranquil spirit: The first true Gentleman that ever breath'd. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 13, I would rather prove my selfe to be a Gentleman, by being learned and humble, valiant and inoffensive, vertuous, and communicable, then by a fond ostentation of riches. 1750 STEELE *Tatler* No. 207 # 4 The Appellation of Gentleman is never to be affixed to a Man's Circumstances, but to his Behaviour in them. 1743 APPLETON *Sermon* 153 The Gentle-Man will treat every Man with due Respect, and be friendly, yielding, condescending, obliging, and ready to do a Kindness. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. xli, With such true breeding of a gentleman, You never could divine his real thought. 1834 T. MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 287 Judges of the Exchequer were designated thus: one as a gentleman and a lawyer; another as a lawyer but no gentleman. 1894 BLACKMORE *Polygraph* 300 Because he is a gentleman . . . which a nobleman sometimes is not.

b. *transf.* In racing phrases, **quite a gentleman**, etc., as a laudatory description of a horse.

1880 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 2/4 A trained and massive bay carthorse . . . who in pacing, prancing and stepping to music proved himself every inch a gentleman. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 334/1 Quite a gentleman, too, is the Compton Stud Com-

pany's Marioni . . . there is so much quality about him. 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 7/2 He [Ladas] is a gentleman all over.

4. A man of superior position in society, or having the habits of life indicative of this; often, one whose means enable him to live in easy circumstances without engaging in trade, a man of money and leisure. In recent use often employed (*esp.* in 'this gentleman') as a more courteous synonym for 'man', without regard to the social rank of the person referred to. (See also FINE GENTLEMAN.)

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 233 He hath set his minde to keepe horses in stable, and to follow hunting: Thinking that he can not be a gentleman by other wayes. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. (1600) C 1 a, I have lande and money, my friends leet mee well, and I will be a gentleman whatsoever it cost me. 1636 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* I. 219 Those are call'd gentlemen, that live in idleness yet deliciously of the profits of their estates, without having any care to cultivate their lands. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 15 This old Gentleman was the first I saw buried after the Sea-fashion. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1732) II. vi. 163 The rich Tradesman . . . laid the Tradesman down and commended Gentleman. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 209 The great error lies in imagining every fellow with a laced coat to be a gentleman. 1791 HAMPSHIRE *Mem. f. Wesley* 111. 114 Though gentlemen are often above being religious themselves, they seem generally to have agreed, that it is very proper for the vulgar. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* lvi. 571 Gentlemen and tradesmen came forward to act as special constables. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 29 The two matches between the Gentlemen and Players. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 6/2 All shopkeepers are now 'young gentlemen' and 'young ladies'.

b. In *pl.* used as a polite term of address to a company of men of whatever rank (corresponding to 'Sir' in sing.). † Also in sing. to one man.

1599 LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 49 Gentleman and friend, the tryall I have had of thy manners [etc.]. *Ibid.* 205 To the Gentlemen Readers. I was driven into a quarandrie, Gentlemen, whether [etc.]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 187 Your name, honest Gentleman? 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* Epil. 3, I come, kind gentlemen, strange news to tell ye. *Ibid.* 25 But farewell, gentlemen. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 93 The Captain said, Very well, Gentlemen, you have caught me Napping; I do not see any of you in Liquor. 1808 GROSE *Antiq. Rep.* II. 405 All public addresses to a mixed assembly of both sexes, till sixty years ago, commenced Gentlemen and Ladies: at present it is Ladies and Gentlemen. 1851 HENSLER *Words* No. 45. 436 'Aha!' exclaimed the director, ' . . . This way, gentlemen!' 1872 RUSKIN *Esays* N. § 170 Gentlemen—the word by which I at this moment address you [etc.]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 7/1 Lady Henry Somerset . . . made a speech . . . 'Gentlemen and ladies,'—[etc.].

c. In legal documents used as the designation of a socially respectable person who has no specific occupation or profession. Cf. 1 b.

1862 *Daily Tel.* May, In the bill of sale . . . dated the 29th January, 1861, it was stated to be given by 'J. D. a gentleman', Mr. Sergeant Petersdorff . . . called witnesses to show that Mr. D. was not 'a gentleman' at the time . . . and . . . contended, that the misdescription vitiated the deed. Mr. Justice Willes: A gentleman is described in law as a person who has no occupation.

d. jocularly. To be a gentleman: to have no work to do.

1859 DARWIN *Let.* 23 Oct. in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 175 Now I am so completely a gentleman, that I have sometimes a little difficulty to pass the day.

5. In contemptuous or humorous uses; *esp. old gentleman* = old fellow, *spec. the devil*. *My gentleman* = 'the fellow'.

1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 55 But afterwards perceiving, that . . . this piece of hangings came to be seene . . . the copy of my Gentleman's countenance was quickly altered, and began suddenly to looke blanke. 1668 FRYER *Ac. E. Ind.* & P. 311 That destructive custom of drinking Ice with their Liquors; which the Old Gentlemen [Hippocrates] takes notice of to be of no good consequence. 1768 YALDEN *Bickerstaff detected in Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. 1. 163, I . . . was surprized to find my gentleman mounted on a table with a two-foot rule . . . measuring my walls. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 402 Our ship was in an instant full of these swarthy gentlemen quite naked. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* (1729) 364 The Devil is not so black as he is painted, but that you may form such images of the old gentleman [etc.]. 1728 VANDER & CIB. *Proc. Husb.* iv. i. 88 C. Bas. Well, the Devil fetch me [etc.]. *Myr.* And may the Black Gentleman tuck me under his Arm at the same time. 1820 ANNE PLUMPTRE *Resid. France* I. xvii. 210 There is a certain old gentleman, whose name, we say in England, must not be pronounced in the hearing of polite ears. 1889 G. R. SIMS *My Jane's Mem.* 57 How the old gentleman am I to earn my living? 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Panthers* II. 69 Nine rams . . . of which had a very fine pair of horns, so I turned my particular attention to this old gentleman.

Phrase. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. *Churl*, To put a churl upon a gentleman; to drink malt liquor immediately after having drank wine.

b. **Gentleman's gentleman**: a valet.

1725 DE FOE *Everybody's Bus.* (1841) 20 The complaints against the maids are as well masculine as feminine, and very applicable to our gentleman's gentleman. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1857) 35; I took down the name from the gentleman Mr. O'Farrell. [Said by a maid servant.] 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, You gentlemen's gentlemen are so basty. 1820 LAOY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 186 The gentlemen's gentleman and two impudent Englishmen had been examined. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, The footman told the circumstance as a good joke to Lord Steyne's coachman; that officer imparted it to Lord Steyne's gentleman,

birth) upon a lady of rank. Now only *Hist.*

Sycamore.. which is a stranger in our parts. 1692 BENTLEY Boyle Lect. i. 3 This latter part to a genuine Atheist is meer Jargon. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 138 The genuine pronoun always stands by itself. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 9 ¶ 7 There is no mark more certain of a genuine idler than un-easiness without molestation. 1850 SCORESBY *Chever's Whalem*. Adv. vi. 76 None but a genuine son of the sea.. could make these characteristic rhymes. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 316 A genuine sceptic, as I am. 1879 S. George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 63 A piece of genuine false-membrane was coughed out.

5. Of persons: Free from affectation or hypocrisy. [1840, 1853: Implied in GENUINENESS 3.] 1890 *Spectator* 28 June. He is a very great and genuine personage in many ways, but he has his peculiarities like other men.

+ **Genuine**, a. 2. Obs. -o [ad. L. *genuin-us*, f. **genu-s* = *gena* cheek.] *Genuine teeth*: the back teeth.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Genuine Teeth*, the same as *Dentes Sapientia*.

Genuinely (dženitūnli), adv. 1 [f. GENUINE a.1 + -LY 2.] In a genuine manner.

1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xv. 144 The goodness of the Law that doth kindly and genuinely restrain the violence.. of our defiled nature. 1763 BYRON *Rem. Pamphl.* 49 This comically mingling Of Rhimes.. For Numbers genuinely British, is quite too finical, and skittish. 1820 BYRON *Blues* li. 159 For 'tis then that our feelings most genuinely—feel. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) V. 36 They are genuinely and naturally good. 1890 BOLDBREW *Col. Reformer* (1891) 365 He.. enjoyed his.. whist or billiards, as genuinely as if he had not a debt in the world.

Genuineness (dženitūnnes). Also 8 genuin-ness. [f. GENUINE a.1 + -NESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being genuine or what it is represented to be, reality, truthness.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 414 The fitness and genuineness of the Hypothesis itself. 1664 BOYLE *Exp. Colours* iii. xxxv. 282 It not being Essential to the Genuineness of a Colour to be Durable. 1715 tr. *Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* I. i. xii. 37 The greatest Indication of the Genuineness of [it] Juice, is the curdling of it. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 li. 128 Truth, and.. integrity, carry along with them a peculiar consciousness of their own genuineness. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 25 To secure genuineness, to prevent spuriousness. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Maam. Mag.* XLV. 22 A whole company of learned monks.. thoroughly qualified to pronounce authoritatively on the genuineness of the prodigy.

2. esp. The quality of being what it professes to be in origin or authorship; = AUTHENTICITY 3.

See GENUINE a. 3, and the note there. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* vi. (1700) 82 The full Testimony that they [the Books of the New Testament] give to the Books of the Old Testament, does sufficiently prove their [sc. the latter's] Authority and Genuineness. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 1 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 161 V. Genuineness of 9 Fragment. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Leg.* I. 121 The Genuineness of these Remains. 1752 MISS TALBOT *Lett.* 17 Dec. (1808) 317 Madame de Maintenon's letters.. have all marks of genuineness, but no vouchers. 1796 Bp. WATSON *Apol. Bible* ix. 334 The genuineness of Paul's Epistles proves their authenticity. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 426 The age and genuineness of the document must first be proved. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 786 Two charters of very doubtful genuineness.

3. Of persons, character, sentiments, etc.: Honesty, freedom from affectation or hypocrisy.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 234 One would say the primary character of the Koran is in its genuineness, of its being a bona-fide book. 1853 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 314, I was greatly pleased with his genuineness and integrity.

Genuinity (dženin'iti). rare. [f. GENUINE a.1 + -ITY.] Genuineness.

1894 *Thinker* VI. 450 The genuinity, integrity, and credibility of the sacred books.

+ **Genuity**. Obs. -1 [a. f. *genuit*, acc. to Littre a false form for *genuit*.] Simplicity.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxx. 102 They could not imagine a genuite so pure and simple, as we see it by experience; nor ever believe our societie might be maintained with so little art and humane combination.

Genupectoral (dženipe'ktōrāl). [f. L. *genu* knee + *pector-*, *pectus* breast + -AL.] Of posture: Resting on the knees and breast.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* (ed. 4) Index 532 Genupectoral position.

|| **Genus** (dženās). Pl. || **genera** (dženērā). Also 7-8 genders, 7 genus's. [L. *genus*, -eris, birth, race, stock, kind, genus = Gr. *γένος*, -eos (same meanings), Skr. *jānas*, f. Aryan root **gen-* to beget, produce, be born: see KIN.]

1. *Logic*. A class or kind of things which includes a number of subordinate kinds (called SPECIES) as sharing in certain common attributes; a general concept. (One of the five PREDICABLES, q.v.)

Each species is distinguished from all the others in the genus by the possession of some peculiar attribute or group of attributes, called its 'specific difference' or DIFFERENTIA. Highest genus (L. *summum genus*), one which does not become subordinated as species to a higher genus; *subaltern genus*, one which is also a species of some higher genus.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* B v a, Genus is a general word, the which is spoken of many that differ in their kind.. Or less than, Genus is a general worde, vnder the which diuers kinds or sort of things are comprehended. 1581 SIONY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arh.) 34 Tell mee if you haue not a more familiar insight into anger, then finding in the Schoolemen his Genus and difference. 1866 Sir E. HOBY *Pol. Disc.* *Truth* Ep. ¶ iij b. In the first, all vertues handled, the truth, as it were genus vnto them.. in the other, is intreated of all kinde of vices, and lying accounted as genus thereunto. 1816

Rich Cabinet 135 Souldier is a name of that honour, that it is the genus of valour and valiant men. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iiv. 118 Rarity and Density.. can not change the common nature of Quantity, that is, their Genus, which by being so to them, must be vniuocally in them both. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 1. 109 We have already spoken of a City by institution in its genus; we will now say something of its species. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 222 Substance is the highest Genus in that Category. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 22, I shall first lay down a Scheme, or Analysis of all the Genus's or more common heads of things belonging to this design; and then shew how each of these may be subdivided by its peculiar Differences. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. iii. (1695) 228 This may shew us the reason, why, in the defining of Words.. we make use of the Genus, or next general Word that comprehends it. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ut. iii. § 3 So substance is the remote genus of bird or beast; because it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also to things inanimate.. But animal is the proximate or nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest other things. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1850) Index, Genus, a Predicable which is considered as the material part of the Species of which it is affirmed. 1851 MANSEL *Prot. Log.* 183 The Highest Genus in any special science is the general class, comprehending all the objects whose properties that science investigates.. In Geometry, for example, under the *summum genus* of magnitudes in space, we find [etc.]. 1862 BURTON *Ek. Hunter* (1863) 38 You individualise your object by showing in what it differs from the others of the genus.

2. *Zool. and Bot.* A classificatory group comprehending a number of species (sometimes a single species) possessing certain common structural characteristics distinct from those of any other group.

The determination of genera, and of what characteristics are to be considered generic, is more or less arbitrary and empirical, and admits of continual alteration according to current knowledge of facts and ideas of classification in the respective sciences. The genus ranks next under the family or sub-family, and above the species; it is sometimes divided into sub-genera. The generic and specific names (always in Latin or considered as Latin) together form the scientific proper name of an animal or plant, the generic name standing first and being written with an initial capital. (The zoological term the *genus Homo* is popularly current as a somewhat flippant or jocular synonym for 'mankind' or 'the human race'.)

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 682 Because there be many kinds of Crocodiles, it is no marvel although some have taken the word 'Crocodilus' for the genus; and the several species they distinguish into the Crocodile of the Earth, and the Water. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 134 The description.. is scarce sufficient to determine to what genus belongs, which less whether it be a nondescript species. 1691 *Great. nition* i. (1693) 200 The greatest and most luxuriant Species in most Genera of Plants are Native of the Mountains. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 33 When the shells are distributed according to their proper classes and tribes, nothing remains but to remark their less essential differences, by which they are subdivided into genera and species. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phyt. Bot.* 404 *Lychnis dioica* has the Stamens on one plant, the Pistils on another, though the rest of the genus has them united in the same flower. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 97, I was speaking of adders some time back: do you consider them of one genus? 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 47 The larger genera.. tend to break up into smaller genera. 1860 *Once a Week* 22 Sept. 353/2 Peter.. may turn out a magnificent specimen of the genus *homo*. Comb. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* Pref. 2 The blundering and bad spelling of English and French genus-makers.

+ b. Similarly used in classifications of other sciences (see QUOTS.). Obs.

1599 THYNNE *Animadu.* (1875) 41 'Porphyrye' yow expounde 'marble', whiche marble ys genus, but porphyreye is species. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morp. Angl.* v. (1672) 13 If minerals are not convertible into another Species, though of the same Genus, much less can they be summarised reducible into a Species of another Genus. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) li. 630 The genus sulphates contains several salts of considerable importance. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* I. p. i. Hence in mineralogy some eminent writers entirely reject Genus; while others, with Daubenton, say that there are no Species. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 207 This fluid precipitates many of the genera of metals. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 53 M. Chaussier has arranged the organs under twelve genera, the twelfth comprehending the viscera or compound organs.

3. *Mus.* Each of the three scales in ancient Greek music.

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 62 The three Genera or Kinds of the Greek Melody: 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. Genus, in Music, the generic name for a scale of music. If a scale proceed by tones, it is called the *diatonic* genus; if between the tones semitones are introduced, it is called the *chromatic* genus. When the subdivisions are smaller, as quarter tones, it is called the *enharmonic* genus. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 5 The true genera of the Greek system.

4. *gen.* A kind, class, order, tribe, etc. (Often with reference, more or less explicit, to sense 2.)

1649 J. COOKE *K. Charles Case* 9 It seems to me, that the Lord renounces the very Genus of King as there are there mentioned. 1691 RAY *Creatio.* i. (1692) 6 Atimate Bodies are diuis into four Genus or Orders, Beasts, Birds, Fishes, and Insects. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1825) li. 356 We cannot think it for the good of the human species, or the animal genus. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Leg.* xviii. § 13 Let us.. branch out the several divisions of that class as above exhibited into their respective genera. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall*, Other varieties of the same genera, namely, men of taste and philosophers. 1818 MOORE *Judge Fam. Paris* i. 5 'A Dandy' describes what I mean, And Bob's far the best of the genus I've seen. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 136 The following short passage contains a picture of one, we trust, of the lost genera of the native Irish. 1844 ISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. v. The days of the genius Jawsther Sharp were over in this borough. 1880 *March. Guard.* 25 Oct. The proprietors' rarely or never resident in Ireland 'are only one species of the genus absentee.

-**geny**, suffix = mod. F. -*génie*, in mod. scientific language appended to Gr. stems to form sbs. with the general sense 'mode of production (of something specified)', as in *anthropogeny*, *biogeny*, *cosmogeny*, *geogeny*, *ontogeny*, *phylogeny*, *physiogeny*, etc. Most of these sbs. have either corresponding sbs. in -GENESIS, or adjs. -GENERIC (in many instances both of these).

(The suffix may be regarded as representing Gr. -*γένεσις*, the ending of abstract sbs. f. adjs. in -*γενής* (as in *δυσγενής*, f. *δυσγενής*): see -GEN. But in all probability it was actually f. the root *gen* in *genesis*, etc. (vaguely apprehended as meaning 'to produce') + -*γ*, f. -*γ*.)

Gnymade, obs. form of GANYMEDE.

Gynyplasty (dženiplasti). *Med.* [f. Gr. *γύνυς* jaw, cheek + *πλαστ-ός* moulded + -*ρ*.] An operation for restoring the cheek when it has been destroyed or is congenitally imperfect.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Gensaryes, obs. form of JANIZARIES.

Genjeild, -jell, var. ff. GAINYIELD.

Genzie, var. GANYIE *Sc.*, Obs., missile.

Geo, *gio* (gjo). *dial.* Also *goe*. [a. ON. *gǫd*.] In Orkney and Shetland: A gully, a creek.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VIII. 150 A deep hollow, called, in the dialect of the parish, the Wolf's geo. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxi. By air and by wick, and by heler and gio. 1856 EDMONSTON *Sk. & Tales Shetland Isles* iii. 30 Many a wild geo and shattered crevice. 1882 GEMIE *Geol. Sk.* 41 Gios, or narrow steep-walled gullies, or inlets, by which the sea-cliffs are indented. 1883 *Standard* 21 Mar. 3/5 They came ashore.. in a small goe on the west side of Ronsay.

Geo- (džī'o-, džī'e-), repr. Gr. *γῆ*, comb. form of *γῆ* earth; in compounds formed in Greek itself, as *geography* *γεωγραφία*, and in many of mod. formation, as *Geoblast* [-BLAST] (see QUOT.). **Geobotanical** a., of or pertaining to geographical botany. **Geochronical** a., of or pertaining to geological time (Funk). **Geocidal** a. *nonce-ud.* [Gr. *κλίν-ειν* to lean + -AL] (see QUOT.). **Geocyclic** a., of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth; also (see QUOT.). **Geocyclic machine** (see QUOT.). **Geodynamical** a., of or pertaining to the (latent) forces of the earth; so **Geodynamical** a. **Geogenous** a. [Gr. *γεν-ής* born, produced + -ous], (said of certain fungi) growing or springing directly from the ground. **Geoisotherm**, an underground isotherm (Funk). **Geonavigation**, 'a term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it to some other spot on the surface of the earth—in opposition to *Celeo-navigation*' (Ogilvie 1882).

Geonomy [Gr. *-νομία* arrangement], 'the science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography' (Ogilvie 1882); hence **Geonomical** a. **Geophysical** a., relating to the physics of the earth. **Geophysics** pl., the 'physics of the earth' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Geophysionomy** (see QUOT.). **Geoselenic** a. [SELENIC], relating to the earth and the moon. **Geostatic** a. [Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand], only in *geostatic arch*, an arch of a construction suited to bear the pressure of earth (Ogilvie 1882). **Geostatics** pl., 'the statics of rigid bodies' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Geotectonic** a. [Gr. *τεκτονικός* skilled in building, f. *τεκτων* a craftsman], of or pertaining to the structure of the earth; structural. **Geotectonical** a. [f. prec. + -AL] = prec. **Geothermal** a., of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth. **Geothermic** a. = prec. **Geothermometer** (see QUOT.).

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/1 **Geoblast*, a plumule which in germination rises from underground, such as that of the Pea. 1888 *Nature* 12 Apr. 570 M. Kuznetsov will continue his 'geo-botanical work on the northern slope of Caucasus. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 722 These great valleys or depressions.. may be called 'geoclinical, the inclination on which they depend being in the mass of the crust, and not in its strata. 1847 CRAIG, **Geocyclic*, circling the earth periodically. 1884 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Geocyclic machine*, a machine for exhibiting the simple processes by which day and night and the seasons are produced. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 494/1 The Central 'Geodynamic Observatory at Rome. 1887 G. H. DARWIN in *Fortin. Rev.* Feb. 271 A 'Geodynamical Observatory'. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Geonomia*, 'geonomy. 1888 *Science* XI. 181/2 'The geophysical problems which geological history has to treat. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 729/1 A company.. proposes to devote twenty thousand dollars to the erection of a geophysical observatory. 1886 *Ibid.* Apr. 819 The significance of landscape contours or 'geophysiology. 1860 WORCESTER, **Geoselenic*. 1882 GEMIE *Textbk. Geol.* iv. 474 **Geotectonic* (Structural) Geology, or the architecture of the earth's crust. *Ibid.* iv. vii. 537 The characters by which an eruptive (igneous) rock may be distinguished are partly lithological and partly geotectonic. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 563 The study of the 'geotectonic conditions of the localities where (earthquakes) occur. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* i. 13 The peculiar mildness of the winter may also be partly accounted for by 'geothermal.. grounds. 1882 OGILVIE, **Geothermic*. 1855 *Ibid.* Suppl., **Geothermometer*, an instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places, especially in mines and artesian wells.

summer geologized a little in Shropshire. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* v. 156 Out of doors his happiest days were spent in botanizing, geologizing, dredging, or sketching. 1887 in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I. 365 note. While geologizing in a railway cutting. [be(Strickland) was run over by a train.]

2. *trans.* To examine geologically; to study as a geologist does.

1834 DARWIN *Fruit* 14 Aug. (1845). I set out... for the purpose of geologising the basal parts of the Andes. 1872 W. S. SMYTHSON *Rec. Rocks* viii. 272 A gentleman who geologised the Ilfracombe district obtained many specimens. 1883 R. BROWN in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 393 The world is so rapidly getting geologized and botanized.

Hence **Geologizing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1880 BR. GOODWIN in *Mag. Mag.* No. 246. 478 Geologising and hunting were put on the same footing as regards risk to horseflesh. *Ibid.*, The present writer never joined the geologising party.

† **Geologue.** *Obs.* [a. F. *géologue*, f. Gr. *γῆω-Geo-* + *-λογία* one who discourses.] A geologist.

1800 PICTET in *Phil. Mag.* VIII. 53 The geologue, the mineralogist and the mere amateur repair thither [to Switzerland] with avidity. 1809 G. LANDT *Ferret* 1810 130 The truth... I shall leave to the determination of geologues and astronomers. 1847 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. W's* 11/18. (1876) II. 342, I am still discontented with the want of justice towards you which our geologues have shewn.

Geology (*dʒiˈɒlədʒi*). [ad. med.L. *geologia*, f. Gr. *γῆω-Geo-* + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.]

The med.L. word was used, perhaps for the first time, by Richard de Bury (14th c.) in the peculiar sense 'science of earthly things', applied to the study of law as distinguished from the arts and sciences which are concerned with the works of God. In 1687 *geologia* appears as the title of a work in Italian by F. Sessa, intended to prove that the 'influence' ascribed by astrologers to the stars, really proceeded from the earth itself. A work entitled *Geologia Norvegica*, containing a description of Hecla, is referred to in 1686 by Plot *Staffordshire* iii. 145; but, so far as at present known, the use of the word as a name for a distinct branch of physical science occurs first in English.

† 1. The science which treats of the earth in general (see *quots.*). *Obs.*

1690 E. WARREN (*title*) *Geologia*: or, A Discourse concerning the Earth before the Deluge. 1735 B. MARTIN *Philos. Gram.* 21 *Geology*, which treats of the Nature, Make, Parts and Productions of the Globe of Earth on which we live. *Ibid.* 22 *Geology* is... divided into the following subordinate branches, viz.:—(i) *Geography*, which treats of the Earth or Land; (ii) *Hydrography*, which treats of Water; (iii) *Phytography*. (iv) *Zoography*. 1736 BAILEY (*folio*) *Pref.* *Geology*, a Treatise or Description of the Earth. 1755 JOHNSON, *Geology*, the doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

2. The science which has for its object the investigation of the earth's crust, of the strata which enter into its composition, with their mutual relations, and of the successive changes to which their present condition and positions are due.

1795 J. HUTTON *Theory Earth* I. 216 A person, who has formed his notions of geology from the vague opinion of others. 1813 HAKEWELL *Introd. Geol. Pref.* (1815) 4 In the order of succession, mineralogy and geology are the last of the natural sciences. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandist*, ii. (ed. 2) 58 *Geology*, of all the sciences, addresses itself most powerfully to the imagination. 1874 LYTTEL *Elem. Geol.* v. 47 It appeared clear as the science of 'Geology' advanced that [etc.]. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 189 To describe these [rocks] and trace their origin and history forms the subject of the science of Geology.

b. The geological features of a district.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 58 The geology as well as the botany of the Pyrenees ought to repay all the patience... of the enthusiasts in those sciences.

Geomalic (*dʒiˈɒmælik*), *a.* [f. Gr. *γῆω-γῆ* earth + *μαλός* level, even + *-ιος*.] Pertaining to geomalism.

1830 HYATT in *Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 541, I shall call this tendency to equalize the form in the direction of a horizontal plane, *geomalic*. *Ibid.* 542 The geomalic growth of the ventral side.

Geomatism (*dʒiˈɒmælizm*). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + *-ism*.] The tendency of an organism to grow symmetrically in a horizontal plane. So also **Geomally**.

1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 50 Geomatism appears in its primitive aspect among the sponges since they are comparatively soft and supported by a pliable and primitively fragmentary internal skeleton. 1889 *Century Dict.* *Geomally*.

† **Geomance**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 geomance. [a. F. *geomance*.] = GEOMANCY.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 45 The craft, which that Saturnus forde, To make prizes in the sonde, That geomance cleped is.

Geomance, *v.* *nonce-ud.* [Back-formation from GEOMANCY.] *intr.* To practise geomancy.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 1751 No one can geomance successfully who has not plenty of faith and geomantical aptitude.

Geomancer (*dʒiˈɒmænsər*). [f. GEOMANCY + *-er*.] One who practises geomancy.

1400 *Apul. Lett.* 95 And Jus are called geomancers, but weikun bi 37. 502 Sir C. Hyndon *Jud. Astral.* viii. 192 Making them to be the truth by chance... and so the Astrologer no better than the Chymancer, or Geomancer. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Philos. Eph.* i. 31. 12 Fortune tellers, Jugglers, Geomancers, and the like incantatory impostors... do daily and professedly delude them. 1814 Cary *Dante*, *Par.* xix. 4 The geomancer sees His Greater Fortune up the east ascend. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* i. xii. 277 The selection of a site for a tomb is entrusted to a geomancer.

† **Geomancien.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *geomancien*.] = GEOMANCER.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Catani's Geomancie* 20 Although that it be not requisite that the Geomancien understand... the Astrologie.

Geomancy (*dʒiˈɒmænsi*). Also 4 *gemensye*, *gemensye*, 4-6 *geomancie*, 5 *geomantie*, 7 *-manty*. [a. F. *geomancie*, ad. L. *geomantia*, a. late Gr. **γεωμαντία*, f. *γῆω*, comb. form of *γῆ* earth + *μαντία* divination.] The art of divination by means of signs derived from the earth, as by the figure assumed by a handful of earth thrown down upon some surface (see also *quot.* 1569). Hence, usually, divination by means of lines or figures formed by jotting down on paper a number of dots at random.

1362 LANGL. P. PL. A. XI. 153 Astronomie is hard thing... Geometrie and gemensye [B. gemensye] is gynful of speche. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7 531 What seye we of hem that bileven in diuinales as... by Geomancie [etc.]. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 Sum of geomancy, sum of pyromancy, sum of ydromancy. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 Trust not in Geomantie that superstitious Arte. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 51 b. There is also an other kind of Geomancie... the which doth diuine by certain conjectures taken of similitudes of the crakinge of the Earthe [etc.]. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Catani's Geomancie* 1 Geomancie is a Science and Art which consisteth of points, prickes, and lines, made in steade of the four Elements. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-Cornor.* Wks. (1630) III. 12/2 By Water he knowes much in Hydromancy And by the Earth hee's skilled in Geomanty. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) II. 22 All the renowned authors... in alchemy, astrology, magic, palmistry, geomancy, and other branches of the occult philosophy. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1850) 177 Certain colleges in old times, where judicial astrology, geomancy, necromancy, and other forbidden and magical sciences were taught. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* i. 1. 10 The houses are built according to the principles of geomancy.

Geomant (*dʒiˈɒmənt*). *rare*. Also *geomant*. [App. a. It. *geomante*.] = GEOMANCER.

1870 ROSSETTI *Poems* 262 A foul beast unknown, Hell-born of geomant and teraphim. 1880 A. J. BUTLER *Dante*, *Purg.* XIX. 4 In the hour... when the geomants see their Greater Fortune in the east before the dawn.

Geomantic (*dʒiˈɒməntik*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *geomantiano*, *-mantick*. [ad. med.L. *geomantia*, f. *geomantia* GEOMANCY. Cf. F. *geomantique*.]

a. adj. Belonging to geomancy.

c. 1550 GRENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 50 Those geomantic spirits, That Hermes calleth *terra filii*. 1608 DAY *Lam. Tricker* iv. ii. (1881) 64 The precious soule Of Geomanticke spells and Characters. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* 1224 Two geomantic figures were display'd Above his head, a warriour and a maid. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii. You have used neither... magic mirror, nor geomantic figure. 1855 SHELLEY *Occult Sciences* 314 The geomantic figures obtained by inspecting the chance lines or dots. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 6/4 The Chinese... think... that the geomantic influences are affected injuriously to them.

† *sb.* A geomancer. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Nauman* 591 To them that whisper out of the earth (Geomantics). 1652 GAULE *Magastrum*, xxvi. The pointing Geomantic will cast unhappy figures, and project for me a prison and sorrow.

Geomantical (*dʒiˈɒməntikəl*), *a.* Also 6-7 *-all*. [f. as prec. + *-al*.] = GEOMANTIC *a.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 25 b. The Geomantical Divination. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 21 Bladud found the hote bathes in this land by his Geomantical and Hydromantical skill and subtiltie. 1647 LILLY *Calast. Astral.* (1683) 4 A third sort is a geomantical or terrestrial Divination in which from certain voluntary prickes or points made by the hand at adventure certain figures are raised. 1889 [see GEOMANCY *v.*].

Hence **Geomantically** *adv.*

1775 ASH, *Geomantically*, according to the geomantic art.

Geometer (*dʒiˈɒmɪtər*). [ad. L. *geōmetra*, *-metrēs*, a. Gr. *γεωμέτρης* land-measurer, geometri- cian, f. *γῆω-Geo-* + *-μετρης* measurer. Cf. F. *géo-mètre*.]

1. One who studies, or is skilled in, geometry. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 153/2 A Geometer (Add. MS. Gemetrician), *geometer*. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 126 The Geometers ar wont not to proue all but to require yt certain things be granted. 1597-8 Dr. HALL *Sat.* v. ii. Like to the plane of many-sided Squares, That wont be drawn out by geometers. 1610 GUILLIM *Iheraltery* vii. (1611) 70, I know the learned geometer will find many more lines here then I doe mention. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 155 The manner wherein geometers describe a right line or circle. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 37 Cavendish... reasoned with the caution of a geometer upon the results of his experiments. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 150 The idea of parallel... was indeed too obvious to be overlooked by geometers at any time. 1893 Sir R. HALL *Story of Sun* 4 As a geometer would express it, an ellipse of high eccentricity.

b. *Subterranean geometer* (nonce-use) = DIALLER. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 423 A twisted brass wire... two punchcoons, a semi-circle, and a compass, are all the instruments made use of by the subterranean Geometer.

† 2. ? A gauger, inspector of measures. *Obs.*

1635 M. PARKER *Robin Conn.* II. In stead of the quart pot of Pewter I fill small Jugs, and need no Tutor: I Quar- ridge giv to the Geometer most duly.

† 3. U.S. ? A government surveyor. *Obs.*

1802 in A. ELICOTT *Fruit* (1803) 51 The geometer, and other officers that are to be employed, are already on their way from New Orleans.

4. The name of a class of caterpillars (see *quots.*).

1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1817) II. 292 Their name of geometer was given them... because they seem to measure the surface they pass over, as they walk, with a chain. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 49 The Second Great Division or Tribe of Moths are called Geometers (in science Geometra), from the peculiar attitude which the caterpillars assume in walking.

attrib. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/2 The larva of the geometer moths... are widely known as 'stick caterpillars'.

† **Geometral**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *gémétral*, f. L. *geometra*: see -AL.] Geometrically drawn; showing the plan or section of a building.

1687 MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* 1. s. v. Un Plan Geometral, a Geometral Draught. 1755 in JOHNSON ('pertaining to geometry'); and so in later Dicts.

† **Geometrer.** *Obs. rare*—1. Also *gometer*. [f. L. *geōmetra* + *-er*.] = GEOMETRICIAN.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph. St. Jerome* 66, I holde my pees of... torikis, fillosoferis, geometres [1388 *gometeres*].

† **Geometrial**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. GEOMETRY + -AL.] = GEOMETRICAL.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 None of them kept moir geometrial mesure nor their scheiphrydis did in their darning. 1563-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 1367/1 Upon his head he had a Geometrial, that is, a four squared cap, albeit that his head was rounde.

† **Geometrian.** *Obs. rare*. Also 4-5 *geometrien*, 5 *gometrien*. [ad. OF. *geometrien*.] = GEOMETRICIAN.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Booth.* III. pr. x. 71 (Camb. MS.) Thyse geometrienys... ben wont to byngren in thynges jat they clepyth porismes. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* 1. li. 200 Making his masons for to compasse and casten their deulces, Geometrien in theyr diuisions. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* 31 What causeth Geometrians so highly to be enhanced? 1635 PERSON *Varieties* 1. 44 If once a Geometrian give up the infallible number of the Miles which the Earth will reach to in compasse.

Geometric (*dʒiˈɒmɛtrik*), *a.* [ad. L. *geōmetricus*, a. Gr. *γεωμετρικός*, f. *γεωμέτρης* GEOMETRER. Cf. F. *géométrique*.] = GEOMETRICAL.

1630 DEKKER and Pl. *Honest Wh.* C. 12 a. Of Geometricke figures the most rare, And perfect'st are the Circle and the square. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* 1. li. 16 The overflowing of Nilus... required a Geometric Art for the Division of their lands, when the flood was over. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 59 In any Geometric Proportion, when the Antecedent is less than the Consequent, the Terms may be expressed by *a* and *ar*. 1844 CARY *Dante*, *Par.* xxxiii. 173 As one, Who versed in geometric lore, would find Measure the circle. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 422 The elasticity proceeds in a geometric series. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 339 Thus, the numberless properties of every geometric figure are reduced.

b. † *Geometric jasper*: ? some mineral with geometrical markings (*obs.*). *Geometric caterpillar* = GEOMETRER 4. *Geometric spider*, a spider which constructs a web of a geometrical form.

1831 GREW *Musculum* III. 291 A Geometrick jasper. 1815 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* I. 424 The nets of the geometric spiders are in favourable weather renewed either wholly, or at least their concentric circles, every twenty-four hours. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 138 They walk by contracting the space between their lips and foot, like the geometric caterpillars (Gray). 1878 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/4 The common garden or geometric spider is now to be seen abundantly.

Geometrical (*dʒiˈɒmɛtrikəl*), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-al*.]

1. Belonging to geometry; determined or constructed according to the methods of geometry. *Geometrical staircase* (see *quot.* 1842-59). *Geometrical tracery*, tracery in which the openings are of geometrical form (circles, trefoils, etc.).

The name of *geometrical figures* was formerly restricted to those whose construction involved only the straight line and circle, all other curves being called *mechanical*.

1552 HULOT, Geometrical description, *ichnographia*. 1564 COOPER *Arith. Def. Truth* 52 b. To appointe a geometrical measure of place... that may serve for all churches... is far above our reach. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph.* Epit. 23 He shall learne to be skiffull in the art Geometrical. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 282 Geometrical lines; which are nothing else but a length without breadth. 1693 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 114 Upon a given right line as *a* & *d*, to make a Geometrical square. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Grealy's Lond.* II. 43 This hospital (Greenwich) has a great staircase of that sort which the English call Geometrical. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii. 59 A new town was built with geometrical regularity. 1842-59 *Wright Arch.* § 1214 A Geometrical Staircase is one whose opening is down its centre... in which each step is supported by one end being fixed in the wall or partition. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* p. xxxvi. The heads of two windows... affording very good examples of geometrical tracery. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 230 *Geometrical tracery*: this epithet was applied by Rickman to distinguish the early forms of tracery, in which the figures, such as circles, trefoils, &c., do not always regularly join each other, but touch only at points. 1879 LUNCKE *Sci. Lect.* v. 160 The ornamentation... consists of geometrical patterns—straight lines, circles, triangles, &c. 1904-10 *Quasi-adv.* 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 2 A goodly faire round window... having in it twenty-four ligis verse artificially made, as it is called geometrical. 1892 HUNTER *Fr. Rev.* 60 Is every land-mark of the country to be done away in favour of a geometrical and arithmetical constitution?

b. *Geometrical ratio* (now usually *ratio* simply, as the expression *arithmetical r.* is obsolete): that kind of relation between two quantities which is expressed by dividing the first by the second; the quotient expressing this. (The term survives chiefly

in the phrase at a geometrical ratio, loosely used for in geometrical progression.) Geometrical proportion: a proportion which involves an equality of geometrical ratio in its two parts, as 1:3::4:12. Geometrical progression: a series in which the ratio between the successive quantities is constant, as 1:3:9:27:81, etc.

Arithmetical progression, \dagger proportion, \dagger ratio, etc. (see ARITHMETICAL a.) relate to differences instead of quotients. The term Geometrical points to the fact that problems involving multiplication were originally dealt with by geometry and not by arithmetic.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* G ij, You can have no progression Geometrical, but it must be made either of square numbers, or els of like flattes. *Ibid.* K k ij, I knowe the propertie of those numbers in proportion Geometrical to bee soche, that the multiplication of bothe the extremes is equalle to the square of the middell terme. 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* i. xiii. (ed. 7) 39 What is Progression Geometrical? It is that wherein every number exceedeth his fellow by like Proportion, for as six contayneth three twice, so doth twelve contayne six twice, &c. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 144 Thus in . the following Table, the Numbers in Geometrical Proportion are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, &c. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 110 Of these two numbers 6 and 3, the difference, or arithmetical ratio, is 6-3=3 or 3, but the geometrical ratio is $\frac{6}{3}$ or 2. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 52 All plants and animals are tending to increase at a geometrical ratio. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 121 The distances of the images from the common centre are in geometrical progression.

\dagger c. Geometrical cubit, foot, mile, pace: measures of length, some of which are app. fixed by geographical computation (1 degree = 60 miles, 1 mile = 1000 paces, 1 pace = 5 feet). *Obs.*

Originally perh. with reference to the literal sense of geometry = 'land-measuring'.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Classe* 56 Table . . A Geometrical pace conteyninge in it 5 Five foote. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 23 In height one hundred twenty one Geometrical Feet (which of our Measure makes one hundred thirty six Feet). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 163 The Egyptian Geometrical cubit, each of which (say they) did contain six of the vulgar cubits, namely, nine foot. 1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 10, 456 Geometrical paces, or 2280 feet. 1697 DAMPIER *Foy.* (1729) I. 287 Italian or Geometrical miles (at the rate of 60 to a degree). 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 122 A stage as large as the athenian, which was near ninety thousand geometrical paces square. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXVII. 198 In the second work, he [Fernel] says that five of his own paces, or those of ordinary men, make six geometrical paces.

d. *Elipsh.* as sb. pl. Nnbers or magnitudes which stand to each other in geometrical proportion. *rare.* 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 114 The reciprocals of geometricals are also geometricals, and in the same ratio.

2. That works by the methods of geometry. *rare.* Geometrical spider (cf. GEOMETRIO b).

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 6 Geometrical and Architectonical Artists look narrowly upon the description of the Ark. 1815 KIRBY & ST. AUTOMOL. I. 113 The geometrical spiders. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 366 You remember the geometrical artist of Laputa. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 317 Towards the latter part of September the geometrical spiders become conspicuous, spinning their webs on every hush.

Geometrically (dʒi'ometrikəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In geometrical manner; according to geometry. Geometrically proportional (also \dagger proportioned): standing in geometrical proportion.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 360 The same is more easily and readily found geometrically by the globes. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 14 The fine knots are doen in good arte, Geometrically figured. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandin.* viii. (1637) 14 What spoile so ever is got . . . to be disposed to every man Geometrically, that is, according to every mans service and worthines; not Arithmetically, that is, to every man alike. 1643 HAZLE *Aurora.* Ferns 36 Nor matters it whether this coordination . . . be arithmetically or geometrically proportioned. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 458 Praise . . . becometh their Due on whom it is bestowed (if not Geometrically squared to their Deserts). 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 129 The Plan of the Bay of Coquimbo, on the Coast of Chili . . . taken Geometrically. 1819 G. SANOUELLE *Entomol. Confed.* 105 The animals composing this genus inhabit the sea . . . moving geometrically like the larvæ of the *Phalænæ*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 125 We have thus constructed a new electrical system, in which every conductor S of the original system is represented geometrically by a Surface S'.

Geometrician (dʒi'ometrikian), Also 5 gemetrician, 6 gemetricion. [f. L. *geometricus* + -IAN.]

1. One who studies geometry. Now *rare.*

1483 (see GEOMETR I). 1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 Certaine great stones . . . lyeng and hangyng, that no Geometrician can set them as they do hang. 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* i. (ed. 7) 102 Our modern Geometricians have of late invented two other right lines belonging to a Circle, called lines Tangent, and lines Secant. 1693 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 288 Says Plato, God acts the part of a Geometrician, does all things exactly and regularly. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 158 While Maclaurin pursued this new career, a geometrician no less famous distinguished himself in the sure . . . track of antiquity. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 306 The object of the geometrician is to generalize the laws of space.

\dagger 2. One who measures the earth or land; a land-surveyor. *Obs.*

1833 GOLOWN *Cabin on Dent.* clxxxi. 1124 As if he [God] had beene some Geometrician, that should have bounded and bounded the whole world. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 517 The Art of measuring Grounds doth more properly belong vnto the Geometrician. 1676 W.

HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 37 The Sovereign power is not tyed to the judgement of Physicians in the case of a wound, nor of a Geometrician in the measuring of Land.

Geometrid (dʒi'ometrid), a. and sb. *Ent.* [f. L. *Geometra* mod. name for a genus of moths + -ID.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the family of moths of which *Geometra* is the typical genus: see GEOMETR 4. B. sb. A moth of this family.

So Geometridæous a.

1865 *Trans. Entomol. Soc.* 3rd Ser. II. i. 89 The imago of a species of an undetermined Geometridæous genus. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Geometrid* (adj. and sb.).

Geometriform (dʒi'ometrifɔrm), a. [f. *Geometra* (see prec.) + -FORM.] 'Resembling in form a moth of the family *Geometridæ*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Geometrine (dʒi'ometrin), a. [f. as prec. + -INE.] Pertaining to the *Geometridæ* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Geometrist (dʒi'ometrist), *rare* -1. [f. GEOMETRY + -IST.] A geometrician.

1854 BURTON *Scot. Abstr.* I. iv. 166 *note*, Every observing onlooker, seeing the compasses in the hand, pronounces it to be the portrait of an architect or a geometrist.

Geometrise (dʒi'ometraɪz), v. [f. GEOMETRY + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To work by geometrical methods.

b. *trans.* To form geometrically.

The word is almost exclusively employed with direct or indirect reference to Plato's phrase $\alpha\epsilon\lambda$ γεωμετρεῖν τὸν βίον. F. *geometrist* (rare) has the same origin.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 54 Some resemblance there is of this order in the Eggs of some Butterflies . . . which . . . doth neatly declare how nature Geometrizeth. 1680 BOYLE *Produs. Chem. Princ.* 1. 49 Crystals . . . as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration and yet confin'd herself to Geometrie. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* i. (1866) 15 Knowing that God geometrizes eternally. 1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* xi. 102 Do I meet God in my geometry? When I so much enjoy my Euclid, is it always God geometrizing to me?

Hence Geometrized, Geometrizing *ppl. adjs.*

1674 BOYLE *Ess. Gens* 71 As to the exquisite uniformity of Shape, which is so admir'd in Gems, and is thought to demonstrate their being form'd by a . . . Geometrizing Principle. 1832 S. TURNER in *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 332 Our earth, and its finely gravitating and geometrised system.

Geometry (dʒi'ometri), Forms: 4-6 geometry, (4 -ttry-, -trie, 5 -trye, gemetry, ghem-, gemetry-, tryo-, gemetre), 4-7 geometry, (5 -trye, gemwetry, 6 gemetry, 7 gymetry), 5-geometry, (8 vulgar jommetry). [a. F. *gémétrie*, a. L. *geōmetria*, a. Gr. *γεωμετρία*, f. *γῆω*, comb. form of *γῆ* earth + *-μετρία* measuring.]

1. The science which investigates the properties and relations of magnitudes in space, as lines, surfaces, and solids.

In early quot., geometry is chiefly regarded as a practical art of measuring and planning, and is mainly associated with architecture.

13- . *Synon Sag.* (W.) 185 Musikle, and astronomie, Geometrie, and arismetrie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Geometry, Through which a man hath the sleight Of length, of brede, of depth, of height. 1400 *Deir.* Troy 8394 Four mynages full freshe, all of fyn gold . . . With gemetry lustly ayoyned to gedur. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Also of augrim & of asmatryk Of lynacion that length to jemetrye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* u. 605 They sende for masons vpon euery syde, Counynge in geometrye. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pt. 2, Every phisicion ought . . . to have Geometry to ponder and way the degrees or portions the whiche ought to be ministrd. 1570 *Dies Math. Pref.* 16 Geometry . . . is the Arte of Measuring seosible magnitudes, their just quantites and contentes. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 10 This is a plaine non-sequitur, can not hold together by all the Geometry in the World. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. ii. 289 'Tis certain from Geometry, that thirteen Spheres can touch and surround one in the middle equal to them. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 673 Geometry is that branch of mathematics which treats of the description and properties of magnitudes in general. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* i. (ed. 2) 4 Geometry, which may be designated the science of pure space. *transf.* 1694 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 98 A man he is well poird in all humours, in whom nature shewed most Geometry. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* Nn. 285, 174 The geometry of the human form, as conceived by Phidias.

\dagger 2. In etymological sense: The art of measuring ground. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawyers Log.* i. i. 4 Geometrie (teacheth) to measure ground, not to purchase ground. 1624 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 272 For Geometry, which is by hyperpartition measuring of grounds, was usefull untill them. 1621 G. SANOVY *Orid's Mek.* i. (1626) 4 The Ground, as common earst as Light, or Aire, By limit-giuing Geometry they share.

\dagger 3. To hang by geometry: app., to hang in a stiff, angular fashion (said of clothes). *Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* iii. ii. And the old Cutwork Cope, that hangs by Gymetrie. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midnight* iii. i. Looke yee, here's Iarvis hangs by Geometry, and here's the Gentleman. 1651 DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* iv. 37, I am a Pander, a Rogue, that hangs together, like a beggars rags, by geometry. 1738 SWIFT *Poli. Conv.* i. 85 *Miss.* Lord! my Petticoat! how it hangs by Jommetry. *Neverout.* Perhaps the Fault may be in your Shape.

Geomorphic, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *γῆω* GEO- + *μορφή* form + -IC.] Resembling the earth in form or fashion.

1894 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Jynl. Educ.* x Jan. 61/2 Our posthumous selves are likely to be less anthropomorphic, and heaven . . . less geomorphic, than . . . we are apt to expect.

Geomorphology (dʒi'omɔrfɔlɔdʒi). [f. GEO-

+ Gr. *μορφή* form + -λογία: see MORPHOLOGY.] The theory of the conformation of the earth.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLVIII. Apr. 815 The new phase of geography, which is sometimes known as physiography, and later, as geomorphology.

Geomorphy (dʒi'omɔphi), *rare* -o. = prec.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Geonavigation, Geonomic, -nomy: see GEO-.

Geophagy (dʒi'ɔfədʒi), a. [ad. Gr. *γεωφαγία* the eating of earth (*γῆω* φαγία is found in this sense), f. *γῆω* comb. form of *γῆ* earth + *φαγεῖν* to eat.] The practice of eating earth; also Geophagism. So Geophagist, one that eats earth.

1850 LVELL and *Visit U. S.* II. 7 A diseased appetite . . . prevails in several parts of Alabama, where they eat clay. I heard various speculations on the origin of this singular propensity, called 'geophagy' in some medical books. 1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VI. 593 (*title*) Geophagism, the custom of dirt-eating, indulged in by the lowest order of savages, most particularly in Terra del Fuego. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Geophagist*. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1040 Earth deliberately eaten by the geophagist. *Ibid.* 1043 Perverted appetite—pica or geophagy, as it is sometimes called—is a common occurrence in . . . intestinal helminthiasis.

Geophilous (dʒi'ɔfiləs), a. *Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Geophilus* (a. Gr. *γεωφίλος* earth-loving) + -OUS.] Belonging to one of the genera named *Geophilus* or *Geophila*.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Geophilus*. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Geophyllous (dʒi'ɔfiləs), a. [mod. formation f. Gr. *γῆω*, *γῆ* earth + *φύλλων* leaf + -OUS.] 'Having leaves, or leaflets of an earth colour'.

1854 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Geophyllus*. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Geophysical, -physics, etc.: see GEO-.

Geoponic (dʒi'ɔpɔnik), a. and sb. Also 7-ique, 7-8-ick. [ad. Gr. *γεωπονικός*, f. *γεωπόνος* husbandman, f. *γῆω*-, *γῆ* earth + *πον*-, ablaut var. of *πεν*-, root of *πένησθαι* to labour. Cf. F. *géoponique*.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the cultivation of the ground; agricultural. Also humorously rustic, countrified.

1663 in BULLOCKAR. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 2 But for a description of the rest . . . I shall refer the critical Reader to the old Geoponic authors. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 283 In respect to the geoponic division of the soils of the kingdom, the rich calcareous plain of the north-eastern quarter first calls for our attention. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 21 The Remains of the Greek Geoponic writers. 1848 LOWELL *Bioglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 7 [Burlesquing Carlyle] A brown, parchment-hid old man of the geoponic or bucolic species. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elia* v. xii. (1891) 166 Two or three notabilities of Rockland, with geoponic eyes.

B. sb.

\dagger 1. A writer on agriculture. *Obs. rare.*

1612 SELDEN *Notes to Drayton's Polyolb.* vi. 99 Naturalists, Historians and Geoponics, as Varro, Columella, Pliny, Trogius and Solinus. *Ibid.* x. 165.

2. pl. The science of agriculture or husbandry; a treatise on this subject (= Gr. *τὰ γεωπονικά*). 1608 TORSELL *Scorpents* 111 Which kind of fishing fraude, if you would better be instructed in, I must referre you to Tarentinus in his Geoponicks. 1690 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 115 Of Herbs and wholesome Sallets, and other plain and useful parts of Geoponicks. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 78 A Book . . . of the Geoponicks. 1893 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 3 Erroneous theories of the 'science of geponics'.

Hence Geoponical a., Geoponica-ly *nonce-wd.*

So also \dagger Geoponist, a student of geponics; Geopony, agriculture (Gr. *γεωπονία*; f. *γῆω* *poné*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. iii. 286 Authors Geoponically, or which have treated de *Re Rustica*, as Constantine, Marcus Cato, Columella, Palladius and Varro. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Diss. Physik* 12 Such were call'd at first variously *pro re nata*, as Magists, . . . Nurseries, Geoponists, Hygeists. 1753 *Genl. Mag.* June 267 A good geoponical reason may certainly be assign'd for it. 1814 *Last Act* i. 1, Posterity will call in the Twistonian system of geoponality. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Mar. 6 They may even have the effrontery to be acquainted with georgics or geopony, commonly called agriculture.

Georama (dʒi'ɔrəmə), ? *Obs.* [a. F. *géorama*, f. Gr. *γῆ* earth + *ὄραμα* view.] (See quot. 1847.)

1847 CRAIG, *Georama*, an ingenious invention, of French origin, for exhibiting a very complete view of the different seas, lakes, rivers, and mountains on the earth's surface. It is formed in the shape of a hollow sphere. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1188 Georamas and uranoramas, as well as lamp-shades. 1897 *Athenæum* 9 Jan. 52/3 *The first works* . . . of L. V. de St-Martin . . . were an elementary atlas and a georama (1826), the first globe of the kind seen in Paris.

Geordie (dʒɔrdi). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [dim. of GEORGE.]

\dagger 1. (Yellow) Geordie: a guinea. (Cf. GEORGE 4 b.) 1786 BURNS *Tha Dogs* 58 He draws a bonie, silken purse . . . where thro' the steeks The yellow letter'd Geordie keeks. 1790 SHIRREES *Poems Gloss.*, *Geordie*, a guinea. 1893 JAS. SKINNER *Autobiog. Metaphys.* xxvii. 193 A man . . . who has only to put his hand to his pocket, and out come the yellow Geordies.

2. a. A coal-pitman. b. A collier-boat. c. (See quot. 1881.)

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 353 A 'Geordie', or pitman. 1876 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Geordie*, the miners' term for (George) Stephenson's safety-lamp. 1884 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xlvii, You thought . . . of the Channel aswarm with just such vessels as she—Geordies deep with coal. 1889 R. KIPLING *In Black & White* 53 Oh for a decent, rational Geordie! 1897 in *Daily Mail* 13 Oct. 48-2

A North-country 'Geordie' that was coolly snugging-down and outweathering the fierce squall.

George (dʒɔːrɪdʒ). [ad. L. *Georgius*, a. Gr. *Γεώργιος* name of a saint said to have been a prince of Cappadocia, and to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian.

St. George, who at an English synod of 1222 was placed only among saints of the second rank (*Conc. Oxon.* viii. in *Conc. Collect.* Paris 1644 XXVIII). It has been recognized as the patron saint of England from the time of Edward III, perh. because of his being adopted as patron of the Order of the Garter, and his encounter with the dragon is frequently represented on coins, medals, etc. Hence are derived various secondary uses of the name, with or without the prefixed *Saint*.

I. Saint George.

1. a. A cry formerly used by English soldiery.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 270 God, and Saint George, Richmond, and Victory. 1670 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar*, xiii. 62 So sound Drums and Trumpets, and Saint George for England. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to Boileau Despreaux* 164 Aone and St. George! the charging hero cries.

b. A form of lance-exercise.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1.166 [The exercise is described at length].

2. St. George's day: the festival day in honour of St. George, April 23. St. George's cross: an upright and a horizontal bar of red, crossing each other in the centre. St. George's colours: colours bearing a St. George's cross (so also St. George's ensign, flag, jack). St. George's guard (see quot. 1802).

1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* iv. i. By Dis I will be Knight, Wear a blew coat or great Saint Georges day. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 365/2 All Admirals .. were wont to carry anciently the St. George's Flag in the Head of the Top-Mast. 1773 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 186 Lord Edgumbe .. hoisted the St. George's flag at the fore-top. 1802 *Ibid.* VII. 449 The men of war shifted the blue ensigns to St. George's colours. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, St. George's Guard, a guard of the broadsword or sabre, used in warding off blows directed against the head. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 72 The squadron wore the white, or St. George's ensign. Nelson's Funeral 17 The St. George's Jack .. was lowered half-mast high. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. Flag, The white field, with the red St. George's cross, is now alone used in the British navy.

II. George.

3. The jewel which forms part of the insignia of the Order of the Garter (see quot. 1672). Greater, Lesser George (cf. quots. 1672, 1724).

1506 *Paston Lett.* No. 933 III. 404 A cheyn with a Joerge of diamonds. 1553 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 29 Look on my George, I am a Gentleman. 1672 *Asinole Order Garter* 221 At the middle of the Collar before, is to be fastened the Image of St. George armed, sitting on Horseback, who having thrown the Dragon upon his back, encounters him with a tilting Spear. This Jewel is not surrounded with a Garter, or row of Diamonds, as is the lesser George, but made according to the representation in the Plate above, and called the Great George. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1026/4 Lost or stolen, an order of the Garter, or George, being a Cerdonix Stone .. with a George engraven on the one side of the Onix, and a George enameled on the other side. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 628/4 Garter on his knee presented to the Sovereign the Blue Ribbon with the Gold or Little George, which His Majesty .. put over the Left Shoulder of his Lordship .. alight under his Right Arm. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* IV. 167 A convict under sentence of transportation, for stealing a George set with diamonds. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 615 At Chedzey he stopped a moment to mount a fresh horse and to hide his blue riband and his George.

4. slang. A coin bearing the image of St. George:

a. A half-crown; b. (Yellow) George, a guinea.

a. 1569 *Pot. Ballads* (1860) I. 138 When the Georges are flown, Then the Cause goes down. 1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Afloat* in Wks. 1700 V. 46 I make bold to equip you with some Megs, Smelts, Decays, and Georges. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. He tip me Forty Georges for my Earnest, he paid me Five Pounds for my Share or Snack. 1719 D'URSEY *Pills* I. 313 Let's give 'em a George. 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tong.* *Ranking*, a half-crown piece. b. 1784 BURNS *Ep. Ranking*, a. A baith, a yellow George to claim, An' thole their bletthers! 1785 *Gross Dict. Vulg. Tong.* *Yellow George*, a guinea. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 132 A smart and scientific boxing match took place .. for a George betwixt a gallant knight of the thimble .. [and] Power the celebrated Pugilist.

5. (See quot.) ? Obs.; but cf. BROWN GEORGE I.

1755 JOHNSON *George*, a brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original. 1791 L. D. JEFFREY in *Cockburn Life* (1852) II. 3 [Lett. from Queen's College, Oxford] Most of us choose to walk till nine o'clock, at which hour a George (that is to say a round penny roll) is served up, with a bit of butter .. into each of our chambers.

6. By George (earlier + before, for, fore George):

used as a mild oath, or as a mere exclamation.

1593 B. JOHNSON *Ep. Man in Hum.* II. i. Well! he knows what to trust to, for George [cf. III. i. By St. George]. 1678 DAVENY *Linterham*, v. i. Before George 'tis so. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Freney's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 135 Before George I think our Family's made of Iron. 1731 *Pillions' Grand St. Opera* III. vii. By George, I will make an Example of him. 1837 CART. BOLDRED *Spr. Ho. Com.* 10 Apr. By George I would, if I had the opportunity, serve him the same! 1835 F. ANSTEV *Tinted Venus* 49, I mean what I say, by George I do!

7. Comb., as + George-noble, a gold coin worth 6s. 8d.; + George-ring (see quot. 1709); also Georgemans - St. George's Day.

1597-8 *Il. Hist. Sat.* iv. vi. 31 Whiles his George-Nobles rust in his chest. 1695 W. LOWND *Armenian Silks*, *Crit.* 21 Masters and Workers, Covenanted to make Two sorts of Gold Coins to wit .. Rials, Angels, George-Nobles. 1709

HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II, 310 Having on them the Image of St. George they were call'd George Rings. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 270 Henry VIII .. coined George-ooles of 6s. 8d. 1830 JAMES DARLEY XXXV. He was to take the lady, the chaplain, and the waiting-maid, to Boulogne, for ten George nobles. 1868 *Trav. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 349 Buying .. wether hogs at the Georgemas tryst.

Georgian (dʒɔːrɪdʒiən), a. [I. George + -IAN.]

1. Belonging to the time of the Georges, as Kings of Britain.

1855 in *Oxley*, Suppl. 1851 BERESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 129 We do not require .. evidence to prove the low morals of a large mass of the clergy in the Georgian or first pre-Georgian days. 1879 JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 291/1 Discoveries which distinguished him as one of the greatest astronomers of the Georgian era. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 1862 There is a good old Georgian church at Hornsey.

2. Georgian Planet = GEORGIUM SIDUS. Obs.

1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 125 An Account of the Discovery of Two Satellites revolving round the Georgian Planet. By William Herschel, LL.D., F.R.S. 1812 *Woolhouse Astron.* xli. 101 The same method therefore will not apply to bodies more distant from us than the sun; neither to Jupiter, nor Saturn, nor the Georgian Planet.

Georgian (dʒɔːrɪdʒiən), a. 2 and sb. [I. *Georgi-a* + -AN.] A. adj.

1. Belonging to Georgia, a district in the Caucasus, its inhabitants, or their language.

1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 79 These beasts are plentiful in Ethiopia, India, and the Georgian region, which was once called Media. 1792 *Wesley Sermon*, Wks. 1811 IX. 234 Bodies of Georgian, Circassian, Mongolian Christians. 1842 *Prichard Nat. Hist. Man* 172 The personal beauty for which the modern Persians are noted is inherited from Circassian and Georgian conebines. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 220 Some desultory incursions .. on the Georgian frontier .. had terminated in the discomfiture of the Persians.

2. Belonging to the State of Georgia, one of the United States of America.

1762 *Wesley Tral.* 27 May (1827) III. 91 We had another Georgian day. 1775 *Romans Hist. Florida* 174 Cattle can hardly yield profit where the Carolinian or Georgian method of killing at two, three, and four years old obtains. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 113 The second experiment was made on a Georgian cotton, which sticks strongly to the seeds.

B. sb.

1. A native of Georgia in Asia. b. The language of that country.

c. 1400 MAUNORON (1839) x. 121 There be others, that men cleepen Georgenyen, that seynt George converted. 1625-6 *Purchas Pilgrims* ii. 1269 There is also a warlike people dreadfull to the Saracens, called Georgians, of Saint George .. whom they worship. 1635 *Pacitt Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 54 The Georgians inhabit the Countrey that was antiently named Iberia. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 471 The Georgians in general are by some travellers said to be the handsomest people in the world. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 173/1 The Georgian is full of Greek, Latin, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, and other foreign words.

2. An inhabitant of Georgia in America.

1741 P. TAILFER, *ed. Narr. Georgia* 72 In and about the Town of Charles-Town aloe, this Autumn, above Fifty Georgians died in Misery and Want. 1850 *Lvett and Visit U. S.* II. 13 These Georgians seemed .. to be as insensible to the frost as some Englishmen the first winter after their return from India. 1858 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 37 It afforded strong support to those Georgians and Alabamians who were meditating on the means of rejoining the Union.

Georgic (dʒɔːrɪdʒɪk), a. and sb. [ad. L. *georgicus*, a. Gr. *γεωργικός*, f. *γεωργός* husbandman, f. *γεω-* (77) earth + *ργόν* *ἐργον* of *ἐργον* work, *ἐργον* used as fut. of *ἐργον* to work. Cf. F. *georgique*.]

A. adj. Relating to agriculture. Obs. exc. in semi-humorous use = agricultural, rustic.

1711-20 *Gay Rural Sports* 67 Here I peruse the Mantuan's Georgic strains, And learn the labours of Italian swains. 1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness* *Des.* These environs find the good effect of your taste and judgment in the useful form of Georgic studies. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xviii. 100 The idea was abroad in the mind bucolic and georgic.

B. sb.

1. A husbandman, tiller of the soil. Obs. rare-1. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchas Pref.* 2 Adam in the Garden of Eden .. was .. to perform the Office of a Georgic (or Husbandman).

2. pl. a. The science of land-culture (= Gr. *τὰ γεωργικά*).

1802 *Acerat Trav.* I. 144 The elements of botany, horticulture and other branches of georgics.

b. The title of Virgil's poetical treatise on husbandry, in four books; hence sometimes in sing. a poem dealing with rustic occupations.

1593 *Douglas Jeneis* vi. Prol. 101 Octavian, in his Georgicks, 3e may se, He [Virgil] consails nevyr lordship in hell desyre. 1856 W. W. *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 He [Virgil] imitateth Homer in that worke, so dooth he likewise followe. Hesiodus in his Georgicks or bookes of Husbandry. 1665 *Boyle Ocean. Refl. Pref.* (1843) 21 Such passages do make the style of his Georgicks as well Noble .. as that of his *Jeneid*. 1719 *Anderson On Virgil's Georgics* Wks. 1721 I. 250 A Georgic therefore is some part of the science of husbandry .. set off with all the Beauties and Embellishments of Poetry. 1753 *Gray Lett.* Wks. 1824 II. 219 To-day it is in the North, clear sunshine, but cold and a little wintry; and so ends my Georgick in prose. 1877 *Monley Crit. Affic.* Ser. II. 110 His Supreme Being—a mere didactic phrase, the deity of a poet's georgic.

Georgical (dʒɔːrɪdʒɪkəl), a. Now rare. [I. as prec. + -AL.] Agricultural.

1660 *Burney Kips. Lapor* (1661) 42 Men wil sweat upon

certain ground in georgical affairs, and venture themselves upon uncertain ground in warlike exploits. 1686 *Plor Staffordsh.* 255 A Question scarce started before .. amongst the Philosophers, or Georgical writers. 1777 A. HUNTER (title) *Georgical Essays*. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 304 My library abounds more with French georgical authors .. than any other I have had the opportunity to examine. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. v. 8. 7. 475 Such was the georgical state of Ayrshire. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 174 Next follows the Georgical part of the Works.

Georgina (dʒɔːrɪdʒɪnə), rare. [mod.L.; cf. Ger. *Georgine*.] = DAHLIA. Also in Comb., as georgina paper, a kind of test-paper formerly used (see quot. 1863); it was of a violet colour, turning red with acids and green with alkalis.

1830 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. ix. 351 At the Palace of Portici, I was delighted with a whole grove of Georginas. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 285 Some attempts have been made of late years to substitute the name of Georgina for that of Dahlia. 181. B. SULLIMAN JR. in *Dana Geol.* v. (1850) 324 note, Alone in a test tube it gives off water copiously which is neutral to georgina paper. 1863 *Noad Chem. Anal.* i. 42 Georgina paper .. is prepared by dipping paper into the coloured infusion of the petals of the *Georgina purpurea*.

† **Georgite**. Obs. rare-1. [I. George + -ITE.]

A supporter of the Georges, or the Hanoverian dynasty, opposed to JACOBITE.

1726 *Amherst Terra Fil.* vii. 34 Oxford is just the same in its antient and in its present state; whigs and Tories, Georgites and Jacobites, orthodox and unorthodox are not the only distinctions.

|| **Georgium sidus** (dʒɔːrɪdʒɪəm sɪdʊs).

[mod.L. *Georgium*, neut. f. L. *Georgius* George + L. *sidus* star.] One of the greater planets (now called Uranus), so named by its discoverer, Sir William Herschel, in honour of George III (see quot. 1783).

1783 *Herschel in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 2, I cannot but wish to take this opportunity of expressing my sense of gratitude, by giving the name Georgium Sidus .. to a star, which (with respect to us) first began to shine under His auspicious reign. 1788 — *Ibid.* LXXXVII. 369 The Georgium Sidus, therefore, in bulk, is 80,492,656 times as large as the earth.

† **Geoscopy**. Obs.-0. [ad. Gr. *γεωσκόπια*, f. *γεω-* earth + *-σκοπία* observation. Cf. F. *géoscopie* geomancy.] (See quot.) Hence *Geoscopy* a., 'pertaining to geoscopy' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* *Geoscopy*, a kind of knowledge of the nature and qualities of the ground, or soil; gained by viewing and considering it. *Geoscopy* is only conjectural; but its conjectures are every well grounded. 1847 in *Craig* and in later Dicts.

Geoselenic, -static, etc.: see GEO.

Geosynclinal (dʒɛɪsɪŋklaɪnəl), a. and sb. [I. GEO- + SYNCLINAL.]

A. adj. Forming a large depression in the surface of the earth, from the lowest point of which there is a gradual rise to either side, even although the continuity of this is broken by smaller depressions. The opposite of *geanticlinal*.

1879 *Dana Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 817 Flexure implies both upward and downward bendings, geanticlinal and geosynclinal, the one a complement to the other. 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 3) 630 After the geosynclinal mass had accumulated the state of things stood thus.

B. sb. A geosynclinal dip or depression in the earth's surface.

1873 *Dana in Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. III. V. 430 The making of the Alleghany range was carried forward at first through a long-continued subsidence—a geosynclinal (not a true synclinal). 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 3) 629 To the great trough-shaped mass of rock which this accumulated Dana has given the name of a Geosynclinal. *Ibid.* The geosynclinal of a mountain-chain.

Geotectonic, -thermal, etc.: see GEO.

Geotic: see GEOTIC and List of Spurious Words.

Geotropic (dʒɛɪtɹɒpɪk), a. Bot. [I. Gr. *γεω-* Geo- + *τροπικός*, f. *τροπή* turning.] Pertaining to,

characterized by, or of the nature of, geotropism.

1875 *Bennett & Dyer Sachs* 756 Internodes with an upward geotropic curvature. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 81 As soon as the confluent petioles protrude from the seed they bend down, as they are strongly geotropic, and penetrate the ground. 1881 *McNan Bot.* vi. 526 147 The main root with the concave side of the bent portion downwards is positively geotropic, the stem with the concave side upwards is negatively geotropic. 1891 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Aug. 409 Roots and other positively geotropic organs bend owing to plasticity. 1897 *Willis Flower* 17. I. 21 We express this property of the root (to assume its original downward progress in growing when forcibly deflected from its course, e.g. by a stone) by saying that it is positively geotropic.

Hence *Geotropically* adv.

1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 616 The central portion of the root, is capable of bending geotropically downwards. 1882 *Vines Sachs* Bot. 873 Geotropically curved stems and nodes of Grasses. 1891 *Athenum* 27 June 832/3 The protoplasm of heliotropically and geotropically curving cells and hyphae.

Geotropism (dʒɛɪtɹɒpɪz'm). Bot. [I. as prec. + -ISM.] First used in Ger. form *geotropismus* by A. B. Frank *Beitr. z. Pflanzenphysiol.* (1868). A collective term for the phenomena of irritability presented by various parts of plants in relation to the action of gravity. *Positive geotropism*: the tendency (of roots, etc.) to grow towards the centre of the earth. *Negative g.*: the tendency (of stems, etc.) to grow away from the centre of the earth.

By C. and F. Darwin (1880) the word was used in a narrower sense, as synonymous with the 'positive geotropism' of other writers, the term AGROTROPISM being substituted for 'negative geotropism'. DIAGETROPISM, the tendency (of leaves) to grow at right angles to the vertical, is a third variety of 'geotropism' in the original (and still prevalent) wider sense of the word.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 758 The positive or negative character of geotropism depends as little as that of heliotropism on the morphological nature of the organ. 1880 F. DARWIN in *Nature* XXXIII. 179 The phenomena might result from the ordinary forms of heliotropism and geotropism acting in concert.

So also **Geotropy**.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gepoul, obs. form of **JOWL**.

Gep, var. **GIP** int., **Obs.**

Gephyrean (dʒɛfɪrɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Gephyra*, *sb.* pl. (f. Gr. γέφυρα bridge) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the *Gephyrea*, a class or group of the *Vermes* or worms. *B. sb.* A worm of this class.

1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 596. 701 This was discovered by Krohn in 1858 to be a Gephyrean Worm. 1887 *Athenium* 7 May 611/3 A report on the gephyreans of the Mergui Archipelago, by Prof. E. Selenka, of Erlangen, was read. 1893 *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 541/2 A communication was read from Mr. A. E. Shipley, on the anatomy and histology of two gephyrean worms of the genus *Sipunculus*.

Gepoun, var. **GIPON**, **Obs.**

Ger, obs. form of **GAR** *v.*, **GEAR**, **YEAR**.

Geradiflow, obs. *Sc.* form of **GILLYFLOWER**.

Gerah (gɛrɑː), *Heb. Antiq.* Forms: 6 gə(ə)rɑ, 7-gerah. [a. *Heb.* גֵּרָה *gerah*. Rendered in Vulgate *Exod.* xxx. 13 by *obolus*.] A Hebrew coin and weight, the twentieth part of a shekel.

1534 TINDALE *Wks.* (1573) 117 Gerahs, as if it were an English halfpenny, or somewhat more. 1611 BENTE *Exod.* xxx. 13 A shekel is twenty gerahs.

Geranin (dʒɛrənɪn), Also **geranin**. [f. next + -IN.] An astringent principle obtained from *Geranium maculatum*.

1864 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* for 1863, 440 Geranin. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Geranin*.

Geranium (dʒɛrənɪəm), Also 6-7-ion. [a. L. *geranium*, -ion, a. Gr. γέρανιον, f. γέρων crane.] 1. A genus of herbaceous plants or undershrubs (N.O. *Geraniaceae*, of which it is the type), growing wild in temperate regions, and bearing a fruit similar in shape to the bill of a crane; a plant of this genus or its flower.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* D liij, Geranium is of two kyndes. The one kynde is called Pinke needle or Cranes byl. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* i. xxxii. 45 The first kinde of Geranium or Storckes bill, his leaues are cut and jagged in many peeces. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 250 The herb Geranium, which some call Myrrhis, others Merthyris, is like unto Hemlocke. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 67 May... Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... Gladiolus, Geranium [etc.]. 1725 BYRON *Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 163 Mr. — produced the plants from Chelsea Garden, all geraniums, neatly pasted on sheets of white paper. 1794 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* xxiii. 332 A fruit composed of five grains and beaked; whence its names of Geranium and Crane's bill. 1803 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 15 Among blue geranium and golden globe-flower.

2. A plant of the genus *Pelargonium* (N.O. *Geraniaceae*), natives of S. Africa, of which many varieties are cultivated in Great Britain, esp. the Scarlet Geranium and the so-called Fancy Geranium or Pelargonium.

1760 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* III. 315 An antique vase is introduced with a flower and two or three leaves of the scarlet Geranium. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* (1813) 386 Shifting geraniums should generally take place once a year from smaller pots into... bigger. 1809 HAN. MORE *Celebs* I. xii. 160 Snatching up a wreath of various coloured geraniums. 1873 Mrs. H. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* (1877) 65 The red geraniums blazed in banks breast-high. 1890 'LYRIN' *Golden South* 155 Geraniums are grown as hedges.

3. *Med.* (U.S. Pharm.) The rhizome of *G. maculatum* used as an astringent (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

4. The colour of the scarlet geranium. 1842 MISS COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* II. 158 Rich coloured aprons and handkerchiefs, scarlet and geranium prevailing amongst them. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 15/5 Colour seemed chiefly to run on that blending of purple and geranium which was even a little overdone last year.

5. With defining word, applied to plants of other genera (see quotes.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 523/2 Indian Geranium, a term used by perfumers for *Andropogon Nardus*. *Nettle Geranium*, a popular name for *Coleus fruticosus*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *geranium-coloured*, -red. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 184/2 Mrs. Bloss... was dressed in a geranium-coloured muslin gown. 1894 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/5 The whole of this overlapping front is in black fretwork over geranium red.

Hence **Geraniumed** *ppl. a.* [+ -ED?], having the colour of a scarlet geranium.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abellard & H.* 76 Pouting and geranium'd lips.

† **Gerarchie**, *Her. Obs.* [? a use of *gerarchie* HIERARCHY, in allusion to the nine orders of the three hierarchies of angels.] (See quot.; substituted by Ferne for *GERENT*.)

1586 FERNE *Diaz. Gentrie* 206 The Armes called Quadrates, were nine in number... The first of the Quadrates final, was called Gerearie, or rather gerarchie: that was

when the feeld was deuided, into nine diuers quarters, or partes, meeting in the Fesse point of the Shielde.

Gerarchie, -y(e), obs. forms of **HIERARCHY**.

† **Gerard**, *Obs.* Also 4 *gerarde*, *gerrard*. [Of obscure origin; app. pronounced with (g) and with stress on the first syllable.] A villain.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7487, I sal vnder-tak he fight, Agains yon gerard [Golath] pat es sa grim. *Ibid.* 11811 Pat gredi gerard [Herod] als a gripe his vn-rightes biginnes to ripe! *Ibid.* 12208 Pat sal we crist at vnderfang, And sal recelue be gerard [Antichrist] strang. c 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 64 Pe gerrard [the Devil] bus gan hir bigile, And nie also, allas pat while!

† **Gerardia** (dʒɛrɑːrdiə), [mod.L., named after John Gerarde the herbalist (1545-1612).] A genus of plants (N.O. *Scrophulariaceae*) consisting of American herbs or undershrubs, with yellow or rosy-purple flowers.

1851 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 70 Still, purplish asters, late golden-rods... purple gerardia, etc.

† **Gerate**, *v. Her. Obs.* Also 5-6 *ger(r)at(t)*. [Of unknown origin.] *trans.* To powder or strew (a coat) with minor charges. Hence *Gerat(t)ed*, † *I-geratt ppl. ads.*; *Gerat(t)ing vbl. sb.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B ij b, His cotarmure ynyat or ellis I geratt with precious stonyas. *Ibid.* B iij b, Geratting haue... bagges of cotarmuris. 1556 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 37 When they may be numbred, then it is called of old Herehaughtes gerate. *Ibid.* 37 b, You shall see at this daie fields of cote Armour gerated with diuers other thinges. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 207 Coates Geratted of crosses might be geratted by the fourse several sorts of crosses. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 14 (ed. 3) 200 The charges in geratted shields are poudres or semées — poured over their fields. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 224 The composite coats of Conyers and Romara are an early testimony to the practice of gerating.

† **Gerately**, *adv. Her. Obs.* [f. *gerate*, *pa. pple.* of *prec.* + -LY?]. (See quotes.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij, Gerately is calde in armys when the cotarmure is powdered. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 133 b, A chemise blanke, powdered and spotted with mullets Sable, which of the old Herehaughts is termed Gerately.

Geratology (dʒɛrəˈlɒdʒi), [f. Gr. γήρας old age + -λογία discoursing: see -LOGY.] The science of the phenomena of decadence, esp. those characteristic of a species or other group of animals approaching extinction.

1884 A. HYATT in *Science* III. 147/2 We may trace the death of an entire order, and show that it takes place in accordance with the laws of geratology.

Hence **Geratologic** [-IC], **Geratologous** [-OUS] *ads.*, or of pertaining to geratology. **Geratologist** [-IST], one who studies geratology.

1884 A. HYATT in *Science* III. 124/1 These shells appear... among the geratological and pathological types.

† **Geraty**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *gerattie*. [f. *gerate*, *pa. pple.* of *GERATE* *v.* + -Y?]. = **GERATED**.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 207 The third quadrat, of the finals, was called gerattie when the coat armour was charged or powdered... with anye small deade thinge. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 238 Some of our earliest arms are geraty with cross crosslets... we don't find any coats geraty of crescents or escallops.

Gerbe (dʒɛrb), Also 9 *gerb*, *gerb*. [a. F. *gerbe* (in the same senses): see *GARBE* *sb.* 1.]

† 1. A wheat-sheaf. (Cf. *GARB* *sb.* 1.) *Obs.*— 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 749 As when the toiling swains Heap their whole harvest on the stubbly plains, Gerb after gerb the bearded shock expands.

2. Something resembling a sheaf of wheat. † a. A combination of jets in an ornamental fountain (*obs.*). b. A kind of firework (see quotes.).

1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 208 Here are some Gerbes of a singular fashion, with a Circle of a great number of large Pipes. 1795 R. JONES *Fireworks* iii. 100 The cases for gerbes are made very strong, on account of the strength of the composition. 1802 STUART *Sports & Past.* iv. iii. 332 Exhibitions... consisting chiefly in fire-trees, jerbs, and rockets. 1833 *Philos. in Sport* xix. 401 Gerbes, a species of firework, which throws up a luminous and sparkling jet of fire. 1885 O. MASSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 136/6 Gerbes are choked cases, not unlike Roman candles, but often of much larger size. Their fire spreads like a sheaf of wheat.

transf. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygeia* vi. 53 When once kindled, [the fire of malignant fever] may justly be regarded as rising in a gerbe. 1866 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 33 By a sudden vehement boiling up, [the lava] almost reaches the upper rim, and then discharges a gerb of red-hot stones. 1869 tr. *Renan's Apostles* iv. 82 The atmosphere is furrowed as it were... with gerbes of flame.

Gerbille (dʒɛrbɪl). Also *gerbil*. [a. F. *gerbille*, ad. mod.L. *gerbillus*, dim. of *gerbo* JERBOA.] Any animal belonging to the genus *Gerbillus*.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist. Mammalia* IV. 47 The Indian gerbille is common in Hindustan, and seems to be gregarious. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii. 145 A pair of a beautifully marked Gerbille, with a fine squirrel-like tail.

Gerbo, **Gerckem**, obs. ff. **JERBOA**, **GERKIN**.

Gerd, **Gerd**, **Gerdel** (l., -dle: see *GIRD*, *GIRD*, *GIRDL*, *GRID*, *GRIDDLE*).

Gerdon, **gerdoun**, obs. forms of **GUERDON**.

† **Gere**, *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *ger(e)*, *gere*, 6 *gier*, 6-7 *gear(e)*. See also *GARE* *sb.* 2 [Of obscure origin: (the sense has some affinity to that of

MDu. *gere*, *gær*, *gare*, desire, zeal, passion, but the

adoption of such a word from Du. is unlikely. At the beginning of 17th c. superseded by *GARE* *sb.* 2.]

A sudden fit of passion, feeling, transient fancy, or the like; a wild or changeful mood in which a loose is given to the feelings of the moment.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Delethe Blanche* 1257 For why I loved hir in no gere. c 1386 — *Kut.* T. 673 Into a studie he sit sodely, As doon thisse lovers in hir queynte geres. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit.* f's. lxi. (Percy Soc.) 23 Wyssse me fro my wilde gerys. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scoll.* B viij a, Meu may some time do y^e hastily in a gere, whereof after they mai soon repent them. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Comm.* 284 b, The Anabaptistes also of our dayes, upon a mad gier, doe rebaptize them, which haue been already baptised. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 140 This was not for a little while, nor in a gear of favour, that should continue for a time. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxxi. xii. 421 The Emperour in a certain gear [i.e. rare] and violent heat... made haste to encounter them.

Gere, obs. form of **GAR** *v.*, **GEAR**.

Gereed, obs. form of **JEREED**.

Gerefa (dʒɛrɪfə, yɛrɪfə), *O.E. Antiq.* [a. OE. *gerēfa*, *gerēfa*: see *REEVE*.] An administrative officer under the Old English kings.

1833 SOUTHEY *Lives Admirals* I. 66 Ethelwud and Leofwin were two of the king's high gerefas. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* ii. liii. 384 note, In each township among the Saxons, there was a Gerefa, Tun-Gerefa, or Reeve. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 117 The King's Graphio or Gerefa... exercised the royal prerogatives within... his shire.

† **Geremumble**, *v. Obs.* *rare*—1. [Prob. onomatopoeic; the initial sound seems to be (dʒ): cf. *Sc. jurnumimle* 'to crush, disfigure; to bamboozle'; given by Jam. with quotes. from Hogg.] *trans.* † To garbage (fish).

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 55 With that speech hee... delivered him the king of fishes teaching hym how to gereumumble it, sawce it, and dresse it.

Gerent (dʒɛrɪnt), *sb.* and *a. rare*. [ad. L. *gerent-em*, pres. pple. of *gerere* to manage.]

A. sb. One who holds an office; a manager, ruler. Also *attrib.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 80 note, He meaneth the Augurship wherein they were both Gerents at one Time. 1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 182 Such a marriage-rite... Shall thrust him headlong from his gerent seat.

Fig. 1882 STEVENSON *Fann. Stud.* 111 And so sympathy pairs with self-assertion, the two gerents of human life on earth.

B. adj. (See quote.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gerent*, bearing or carrying. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

† **Gereri**, *a. Her. Obs.* Also 6 *gerearrie*. (See quotes.; the two explanations in 1486 do not agree.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij a, Gereri is called in armys when cotarmuris ar ix quarters dyuerse colouris. *Ibid.* B v b, Gereri is when iij cheffronce be to gedur or miod. 1586 (see *GERARCHIE*).

Gerfalco (dʒɛrˈfɒlkə, -fɒk'n), Forms: 4-9 *jer*-, 4, 8-9 *gyr*-, (4 *gero*-), 5-7 *gier*-, *jar(re)*-, (5 *gire*-), 4- *gerfalco*, etc. (See forms of *FALCON*.) [a. OF. *gerfalco*, also *gerfauc* (mod. F. *gerfaut*) = Pr. *girfalca*, Sp. Pg. *gerifalte*, It. *girfalco*, *girfalco*, med.L. *gero*-, *giro*-, *gire*-, *gyrofalco*, MHG. *gir*-, *gerualke* (mod. Ger. *gier*-, *geier*-, *gerfalke*), Du. *giervalk*, ON. *geirfalki*.]

A compound of the word which appears in Eng. as *FALCON*; the origin of the first element is disputed, but the prevailing view both among Germanic and Romanic philologists now is that, while the recorded forms in the Teut. langs. are adopted from Fr., the ultimate source is the OHG. *gtr* uvalde (MHG. *gtr*, mod. Ger. *gier*), f. the root **gtr* in OHG. *girt*, *giri* greedy. The suggestion that the med.L. *gerfalco* is derived from *gyrus*, *gyrare*, and refers to the 'circling' movements of the bird in the air, was made by Gerald de Barri (Giraldus Cambrensis) as early as 1188 (*Toph. Hist.* ed. Brewer, i. xiii). A treatise on hunting by the Emperor Frederic II (d. 1250) contains a passage (tit. iv. 152, ed. 1596) in which the word is said to be either from the Gr. γίρως, lord, or from the Gr. γίρως sacred. The latter suggestion was prob. based on the current term *falco sacer* denoting a kind of hawk; but according to modern scholars *sacer* in this use (=Fr. Sp. Pg. *sacre* *sb.*) does not mean 'sacred', but is an adoption of the Arabic *qagr*. In the 16th c. *hierofalco* was adopted by ornithologists (Aldrovandus, Gesner) as the correct Latin form, probably from the observation that It. *ger* sometimes represents L. *hier* (as in *gerarchie* hierarchy); and it is still used as the scientific name of a sub-genus of the genus *Falco*. The view of some recent etymologists, that OF. *gerfalco* represents a popular L. **hierofalco*, and that the first element of this is from Gr. ἱεράει baw, is very improbable.]

In early use, a large falcon, esp. one used to fly at herons; now, any large falcon of the northern regions; esp. the white gerfalcon of Iceland. (*Falco islandicus*).

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 823 He schal bring to be tument pat day... A ger-fauk pat is milke white. 1384 WYCLIF *Job* pat day... The fether of a strucion is lic to the fethers of xxxix. 13 The fether of a strucion is lic to the fethers of a jervakoun and of a goshauc. c 1440 *Tronp.* Parv. 190/2 Gerfalcon, *heraldus*. 1450-70 *Hand. Hovalat* 319 Geir Falconis, that genilly in beste laboundis. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1867, 57, syr. the farfawcon and thou be hanged togyder. 1580 SENECA *Arctidia* (1622) 108 A jervafalcon was cast off after her. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 118 You must not expect to find your gier-falcon there. 1755 SNOT-LETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 87 A saker or jervafalcon darts down upon a heron with a force proportioned to his rise. 1766

Pennant Zool. (1768) I. 134 The . . . Lanoe, Sacre, and the Gyrfalcon are mentioned as natives, in our old game law. 1863 Baring-Gould Iceland 187 A white gyrfalcon watches on from yon pile of stones, a bowshot off. 1867 Morris Jaxon x. 415 Scarped cliffs here and there, Where screamed the great ger-falcon. 1884 Girls Own Paper 28 June 614/1 The noble gyrfalcon or falcon of Iceland, which in strength almost rivals the eagle itself.

attrib. 1891 C. E. Norton Danté's Hell iv. 20, I saw . . . Caesar in armor, with his gyrfalcon eyes.

† Gerfaunt, Obs. -1 [app. alteration of Arab. *zarīfah* GIBAFFE, assimilated to *elefant*.]

A giraffe.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 28 In Arabye thei [orafes] hen clept Gerfaunt [*koah*, gyrfautz] . . . he hath the necke a 20 Cuythes long.

† Gerful, a. Obs. [f. GERE + -FUL.] = GERISH. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 258 (286) (Harl. MS.) But euer more lo his is thy manere To reue a wyght bat moost is to hym dere To preue in þat thi gerful (*Campall* MS. gerful, *M.S. G.* 27, gery) violence. 1386 - *Knt.* 7: 680 (Ellesm. MS.) Right as hir day Is gerful (*Corpus* MS. gerful; other MSS. gerful) right so chaungeth she array.

Gerseis, var. GREGEIS Obs.

Gergon, obs. form of JARGON.

Gerhardtite (gêr'hartit). Min. [Named in 1885 by Wells and Penfield after Prof. C. F. Gerhardt of Strasburg; see -ITE.] Basic nitrate of copper occurring in small dark green crystals.

1885 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXX. 50 Gerhardtite and Artificial Basic Cupric Nitrates.

† Gerish, Obs. [cf. GERARD.] ? A villain. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 257/44 '3c, þouste he, 'þis is mi wiif, and sum gering is i-comen hire to.

† Gerish, a. [f. GERE + -ISH.] Changeful, fitful; wild, wayward.

c 1430 *LYDO. Min. Porus* (Percy Soc.) 243 In gerysshe Marche toward the ariete. *Ibid.* 245 Now gerysshe glad, and anon aftr wrothe. *Ibid.* 246 The soun of my yeerys grene . . . The gerisshe soun, straunge of condicions, Dispoosyd to many unbridlyd passions. 1430-40 - *Bochas* vi. 1. 53 And as a swalowe gerish of hir flight Twene sloughly & swyft nowe croked nowe vpright. 1530 PALSGR. 313/2 Gerysshe wyldre or lyght heeded, *sarouche*. 1547 Booroe *Brev. Health* xliii. 13b, *The Extravagance*, Madnesse that doth infest a man ones in a mone the whiche doth cause one to be gerysshe, and waverynge witted, not constant, but fantastical.

Hence † Gerishness, wildness, waywardness.

1494 FANHAM *Chron.* 4 OF Valys Geryssnesse and of theyr lyght dotage. 1583 *Golden Cabbage on Dent* xlii. 75 As for this diuylissh gerishnesse which the wicked haue to ouerthrowe Gods Children withall.

Gerkin, Gerland, obs. ff. GHERKIN, GARLAND.

† Gerlaundesche. Obs. rare -1. [a. OF. *garlandes(s)che* garland.] A garland.

c 1230 *Itali. Meid.* 23 A gerlaundesche schiende schene hen þe sunne.

Gerle, Gerlond, obs. ff. GIRE, GARLAND.

Germ (dʒɜm), sh. Also 7-9 germe. [a. F. *germe* :-L. *germen* sprout, of doubtful etymology; referred by some to the root *gen-* of *gignere* to beget, by others to the root *ges-* of *gerere* to bear.]

1. That portion of an organic being which is capable of development into the likeness of that from which it sprang; a rudiment of a new organism.

Germ is often used *attrib.* by mod. biologists for the female reproductive element, in opposition to *sperm*; see 5 and 6.

a. in vegetables.

1644 DUBRY *Nat. Dodies* xxiv. 217 Can these germes choose but pierce the earth in small strings, as they are able to make their way? 1777 PRINGLE *Nat. & Sp.* (1782) I. xvii. 201 Mr. Bonnet supposes . . . that all the germs of future plants . . . were initially contained in the first germ. 1784 COWPER *Tare* iii. 521 Then rise the tender germes, upstart quick And spreading wide their spongy lobes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. 396 The germ grows up in the spring, upon a fruit stalk, accompanied with leaves. 1843 LOWELL *Prometh.* 124 Good, once put in action or in thought, Like a strong oak, doth from his boughs shed down The ripe germs of a forest. 1874 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 1 What made the Jew a Jew, the Greek a Greek, is as unexplained as what daily causes the germs of an oak and of an ash to produce different trees.

b. in animals.

1650 [see GALLATRY]. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxiv. 120 We can easily conceive that defective juices may produce defective germs. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) I. 345 The germs of a future generation of the larva that is to spring from that deposited by its side. 1841-71 T. II. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 72 Upon the outer aspect of the newly-formed germ a little spherical body may be detected. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogn.* xv. 257 Coral-polypes . . . can also multiply by means of germs, which are thrown off from the parent as free-swimming bodies.

c. gen.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. 1 (1806) I. 3 The germs of existence contained in the earth. 1835 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Contr.* xvii. 222 The idea of those great inundations which for some time extinguished the germs of organic life upon the globe. 1863 CARPENTER *1st Vag.* § 6 Every organised structure . . . had its origin in another, which produced a germ capable of living and growing. 1864 GUTHRIE *Perf. Relig.* i. (1873) 10 Who could have believed that the germs of all the fair objects which we behold in nature were in that void and formless earth?

2. +a. In the Linnaean nomenclature: The ovary (*obs.*). b. The seed. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Fl.* (1763) Intro. 30 An oblong thickish substance with six furrows along its sides. This

contains the seed, and is called the germ or germ. 1794 MARTYN *Roussai's Bot.* i. 23 The swollen base, with three blunted angles, called the germ or ovary. 1829 TOGNO & DURANO *Materia Medica* 93 Germ [of Crane's Bill] *Geranium* Egg-shaped.

b. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xx. The germs of her wilful and capricious passions might have been sown during her wandering and adventurous childhood. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* x. iii. Does the new ground reject the germs of the sower?

3. In early use, vaguely, the 'seed' of a disease. In mod. use, a micro-organism or microbe; often, one of the microbes which are believed to cause disease.

1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 484 The vaccine virus must act in one or other of these two ways: either it must destroy the germs of the small-pox . . . or it must neutralize this germ. [A passage translated from Fr.] 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xlii. 210 No germ from the kitchen air had ascended the narrow necks. 1897 MUIR & RITCHIE *Bacteriology* i. 2 Other general words, such as germ, microbe, micro-organism, are often used as synonymous with bacterium, though, strictly, they include the smallest organisms of the animal kingdom.

4. *fig.* That from which anything springs or may spring; an elementary principle; a rudiment. In *germ* :- in a rudimentary form.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* lxxi. Thereby to eradicate every germ of liberty. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 605 The only germ of dissension, which shows itself at present, is in the quarter of Turkey. 1810 WELINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) V. 537 We ought to . . . encourage to remain here all the gentlemen of the country, as a germ of insurrection. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 222 An apathy . . . nips all efforts at action in their germ. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xi. 38 Every country has possessed, in its own primeval literature, the first germ of romance. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academy* Org. v. 227 The idea exists in germ in the University itself. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 543 His keen eye marked the germs of coming danger.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1 a) *germ-case*, *-filament*, *-form*, *-forming*, *-life*, *-particle*; also *germ-like* adj.; (sense 3) *germ-breeder*, *-cloud*, *-nursery*, *-sac*, *-stage*.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 2/1 There is no 'germ-breeder like an octopus. 1899 *THE ODD CUP. Anat.* V. 31/2 The more general appellations of 'germ-cases' or 'germ-layers' may be more appropriate. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 331 The disease-germs . . . rising in 'germ-clouds' and wafted by air-currents. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 20 An inner endospore . . . which bursts through the exospore on germination, producing the 'germ-filament. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 102 This highly important and interesting 'germ-form' is called the germ-cup, or the intestinal larva (*Gastrula*, Fig. 22). 1893 *THE ODD CUP. Anat.* V. 124/1 The separation of the 'germ-forming' germ-yolk-forming portions from each other. 1875 E. WHITT *Liv. in Christ* iii. xxi. (1878) 288 Here we are thrown back upon some considerations on the phenomena of 'germ-life' in general. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxiv. 120 To me it appears that something 'germ-like' must previously exist in the mother. 1894 C. S. ASHLEY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 458 Industrial society, like all other organisms, begins with a simple germ-like state. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 3/2 The lack of any sort of attempt at efficient sanitation must, I think, have made of the place a 'germ nursery' [etc.]. 1889 H. CAMPBELL *Causation of Disease* 135 The slightest dislocation of the ultimate 'germ and sperm-particles' will modify the entire future development of the embryo. 1899 'Germ-sac' [see *germ-case*]. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Germ-sac*, the vesicular blastoderm of mammals. 1882 BASTIAN in *Quain's Med. Dict.* 533/1 The different kinds of contagia . . . may in essence be . . . cast off micro-organisms of a low type, either in their 'finished' condition or in a 'germ-stage'.

6. Special comb.: *germ-area* (see quot.); *germ-cell* (see quot.); also *germ-cellule*; *germ-cone*, a rudimentary volcanic cone; *germ-cup*, a gastrula; *germ-disk* = *germ-area*; *germ-force* (see quot.); *germ-gland*, one that produces germs; *germ-layer* = *germinal layer*; *germ-mass* (see quot.); *germ-membrane* = *BLASTODERM*; *germ-plasm*, the protoplasm peculiar to a germ or ovum (see quot.); *germ-polyp*, a polyp produced by germination; *germ-pore*, -shield (see quot.); *germ-spot* = *germinal spot*; *germ-stock* (see quot.); *germ-theory*, 'the theory of the origin of many diseases in the morbid influence of certain fungi, which are introduced into the organism by means of their germs or spores' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885); *germ-tube*, the tube-like growth emitted from a spore in germination; *germ-vesicle* = *germinal vesicle*; *germ-yolk* (see quot.).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 292 The small, circular, dull whitish spot which lies at a particular point on the outer surface of the 'intestinal germ-vesicle', is the 'intestinal germ-disc'. . . Sometimes . . . it was called the 'germ-disc'. . . more usually the 'germ-area. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* (ed. 2) 673 'Germ-cell, the first nucleated cell that appears in the impregnated ovum, after the reception of the spermatozoon and the disappearance of the germinal vesicle. 1868 CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 251. 325 The Sexual distinction of the Generative cells into 'Sperm-cells' and 'Germ-cells'. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* v. § 89 (1848) 92 This new 'germ-cellule' enlarges. 1849 - *Grak.* vii. (1852) 362 They illustrate the 'germ-cone, proceeding from eruptions by overflows, and through fissures. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 192 'Germ-cup [see *germ-form* in §]. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 'Germ-form, plastic force. 1878 DILL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 185 The excretory ducts of the paired 'germ-glands are, in both sexes, united with the hind-gut. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 13 For ex-

ample, the sexual organs of the human embryo . . . appear to originate from the middle 'germ-layer. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* (ed. 2) 673 'Germ-mass, the material prepared for the formation of the embryo, consisting of the derivative germ-cells and the yolk which they have assimilated. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 197 The 'germ-membrane, or blastoderm. 1889 MIVART in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 282 It is only the 'germ-plasm which has the power of reproducing an organism. 1890 G. ALLEN in *Academy* 1 Feb. 84/1 The germ-plasm is the essential part of the germ-cell, and determines the nature of the individual that arises from it. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 61 (1848) 63 'Germ-polyps differ essentially in their mode of increase. 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* iii. 100 Many of these pores serve as places of exit for the tubular outgrowths from the spore at the time of germination, and may therefore be termed 'germ-pores. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 297 The dull-colored shield-shaped spot itself is the first rudiment of the dorsal portion of the embryo. We will call it briefly the 'germ-shield' (*notaspis*). 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calcut.* 60 Some furnished with germ-vesicle and 'germ-spot, others in a more advanced stage of development. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Germ stock, the term applied to the part of the body from which budding takes place in those animals in which a distinct special area is set apart for the purpose of generation by germination. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 138 The 'germ-theory of epidemic disease. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 'Germ-transmission, inheritance from the Mother as opposed to Sperm-transmission. 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* iii. 109 In nutrient solutions it [the spore] usually puts out 'germ-tubes. *Ibid.* 110 This the first product of germination is accordingly known as the germ-tube. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* (ed. 2) 673 'Germ-vesicle or Germinal vesicle. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. 1. 48 The Egg is essentially composed of the germ-vesicle or cicatrula, and of a protecting envelope. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* (ed. 2) 673 'Germ-yolk, that portion of the primary yolk of the egg which is assimilated by the germ-cells in the formation of the germ-mass. In some animals the whole yolk is so assimilated, in others (*sepia*, e.g.) only a small portion, the remainder being the 'food-yolk', and absorbed by the future embryo or young animal.

Germ (dʒɜm), v. [in early use, ad. F. *germer*, f. *germe* GERM; the current word is f. GERM sb.]

1. *intr.* To put forth germs or buds; to bud, sprout. Now only *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 391 b/2 When the branches be cutte of the knotte the remayneth . . . It germeth and bryngeth forth newe buddes in all the places of the cutting. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 3 Freshie flour of southie new germyng to hurgeoun. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXXIII. 57 Liberty may germ there, prolong its roots, and come to timber. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 346 He almost constantly allows a dormant passion to germ and sprout forth, and effloresce by slow degrees. 1885 *Longm. Mag.* VI. 539 Dreaming of some new project germyng in his ever fertile brain.

2. *trans.* To cause to germinate. *rare* -1.

1841 CASTLE N. *Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iii. 18 The mud and soil in which they [trees] were germed and reared has been washed out from underneath them.

Hence *Germyng vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*); *Germyng ppl. a.*, *fig.* that is 'in the bud', rudimentary, undeveloped.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 19 And the present fades from vision On the germyng future bent. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 165 As yet unrelieved by any germyng sense of security. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 827 The aboriginal savage, with whose germyng aesthetics we started these remarks. 1894 *Liberal* 1 Dec. 69/2 With no soft places in his soul for better and holier influence to find a germyng ground.

German (dʒ, obs. form of GERMAN a.

German (dʒɜmən), *germane* (dʒɜmən), *dʒɜmən*, *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *germoyne* (e), 4-6 *germayn* (e), 4-7 *germain* (o), (6 *jarman*, 7 *germano*), 4- *german*, 5- *germane*. [a. OF. *germain* (= senses 1-2 below), ad. L. *germānus* (sense 1, also 'genuine, real'), whence Fr. *german*, *germain*, and the sbs. *Sp. hermano*, Pg. *irmão*, Catal. *germà*, brother.] *A. adj.*

1. Closely akin.

1. Having the same parents; 'own' (brother or sister). *Obs.* exc. in BROTHER-GERMAN (q.v. for some variations of sense), SISTER-GERMAN.

1340 [see BROTHER-GERMAN]. 1382 WYCLIF *tr. King's xl.* 10 He 3af to hym a wiif, the sister germain of his wiif Iaphnes, the queen. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 20 Jacob, that is thynne awne germane brother. 1530 [see BROTHER-GERMAN]. 1625 SANORS *Ovid's Met.* vi. 117 For him the Nymphs, and german Satyres [*lit.* *Satyrs*] weeped. 1663 BLAIR *Antiqu.* ii. (1848) 21 A Christian friend, was my german brother, finding me in this case. 1751, 1854 [see BROTHER-GERMAN].

2. That is the child of a 'german' brother or sister of either of (one's) parents; = 'first' or 'own' (cousin). *Obs.* exc. in COUSIN-GERMAN.

13.. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 912 He is mi germain coysyn. c 1380. C. W450 [see COUSIN-GERMAN]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (E. de W.) 1506 [iv. xlii. 204 Of the whiche degree, the brother and syster make the fyrst, the children the whiche ben germaine make the seconde. 1555, etc. [see COUSIN-GERMAN].

fig. a 1555 RUMNEY *Treat. agst. Transubst.* (1556) 51 This kind of oblation standeth vpon transubstantiation his germaine coysyn. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 12 Hippocrates sayth that milke is German Cousen to the menstruous blood.

† 3. Closely related; akin. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xl. i. Basidemegus was his coysyn and germain vnto kynge Uryence. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 344 Wert thou a Leopard, thou wert Germane to the

Lion. 1612 — *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 802 Those that are Iermaine to him... shall all come vnder the Hang-man.
fig. 1657 W. MORICE *Cena quasi Kouji* Def. § 23. 232 For their dear brethren, and such as are germane to them in principles, are most engaged in that guilt [etc.].
4. Closely connected; appropriate; relevant; pertinent. Const. to.

This sense arises from allusion to the Shaks. passage (quot. 1602), which is merely a fig. example of sense 3. The mod. form varies between *german*, *germaine*, and *germane*; the spelling *germain* has been used by some writers.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 165 The phrase would bee more Germaine [so 1623 (Fo. 1); 1603 (Qo 1) has more cosin german; 1604 (Qo 2) more Ierman; mod. edd. more german] to the matter: If we could carry Cannon by our sides. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xviii. Edie. did not venture to repeat a query which was so little german to the matter. 1840 Mrs. TROLOPE *Widow Married* xxiv. A piece of intelligence more well-timed, or more completely german to the subject of her thoughts. 1863 J. G. HOLLAND *Lett. to Jones* vii. 102 Men who have... resisted all evidences germane to the subject. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 96 The document... is not sufficiently germane to be reproduced in this place. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* iv. (1874) 57 Those studies which are immediately german to physics. 1877 SPARROW *Sermon* xxi. An argument... not pertinent or german to the subject. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 24/3 The illustration was hardly germane to the case.

II. 5. Genuine; true; thorough. *Obs.* or *arch.*
1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 3, I prie thee, german felowe, helpe thou the ilke wyymen that traueleiden with me in the gospel. 1542 BECON *Polat.* for Lent Pref. Sincere, germane and true learning. 1642 NETHERSOLE *Consid. upon Affairs* 3 The miserable Distractions of this divided Kingdom, threatening a Germane desolation thereof. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 575 Arius was a German or Genuine Disciple of Plato's. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 7 That to be a pure, german, genuine Catholic, a man must be either knave or fool.

Hence *Germanely adv.*, in a germane manner; pertinently.

1844 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVI. 84 An embassy from the willow-wearers all—or to speak more germanely to the matter, of the Basket-bearers.

† B. sb. One sprung from the same stock; a brother, a near relative. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxiii. 23 b/2 The whyche were not only bredren carnale, but also in lyf, in religyon & in vertues they were germanys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 13 Goe now, proud Mischance, Thyselfe thy message do to german deare. 1604 SHAKS. *Old* i. 1. 114 You're haue Cousers for Cozens; and Gennets for Germanes. 1721 BAILEY *Germanin*, a Brother or Sister by the same Father and Mother.

German (dʒɜːmən), a, and sb. 2 Also 6 germane, 6-7 germaine, germane. [ad. L. *Germanus*, used, as adj. and sb., as the designation of persons belonging to a group of related peoples inhabiting central and northern Europe, and speaking the dialects from which the 'Germanic' or 'Teutonic' languages have been developed.

The name does not appear to have been applied to these peoples by themselves, or to be explicable from Teut. sources. A view widely held is that it was the name given by the Gauls to their neighbours; the Celtic derivations suggested are from *Oir, gair* neighbour (Zeuss) and from Irish *gairm* battle-cry (Wachter, Grimm). According to Müllenhoff, *Germani* was originally the name of a group of Celtic peoples in north-eastern Gaul, was transferred from these to their Teutonic conquerors, and afterwards extended to all the Teutonic peoples.]

The pronunciation (dʒɜːmən), for which cf. *clerk, sergeant, Hertford*, was formerly fashionable, but now survives only as *dial.* or *vulgar*.

In English use the word does not occur until the 16th c., the sb. appearing in our quotes. earlier than the adj. The older designations were *ALMAIN* and *DUTCH* (DUTCHMAN); the latter, however, was wider in meaning.

A. adj.
1. Of or pertaining to Germany or its inhabitants.

The precise signification depends on the varying extension given to the name *Germanus*.

German Ocean: transl. of Ptolemy's *Ἰσταντικὸς Ὠκεανός*, the sea to the east of Great Britain, the North Sea.

1552 HULOET, German or of germane, *Germanus*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 163 The Germane or French gentlemen. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* v. 70 They... set spurs, and away; like three Germane-duels, three Doctor Faustuses. 1618 *Owle's Alman.* 7 The German Fencer cudgell'd most of our English Fencers now about a month past. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 26 That hurning the dead was... the old Germane practise is also asserted by Tacitus. 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurgery* (ed. 4) i. § 1. 2 [Some instruments are] of Horn, as Cups used at German Baths. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 190 They are as Impertinent and Noisie as the... German Jews at their Synagogue at Amsterdam. 1785 BURNS *Two Dogs* 165 Then bouses drumly German water, To mak himsel look fair and fatter. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 143 Fitted up with German stoves, the only powers of heat sufficient for this climate. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 11 It would be impossible to speak of a German nation in the proper sense of the word, during the preceding ages. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 53 We at last reach the point where it discharges itself into the German Ocean. 1882 FREEMAN *Longm.* II. 94 'German', which people used to sound 'Jarman'—as in the memorable story of the Oxford University preacher who wished the 'Jarman theology' at the bottom of the 'Jarman Ocean'.

b. With limiting word as in B. 1 b; the combination indicating the dialect or language spoken by the persons in question.

1826 ANHERST *Terræ Fil.* viii. 39 His fingers... will not suffer him to keep any money between him, as he once

told an High-German artist. 1837 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etym.* Ser. i. ii. § 9 Taking English to represent the native speech of the Low-German conquerors of Eogland.

2. *transf.* a. Marked by the characteristics of a German; German-like. b. Friendly to the Germans, biased in favour of German interests.

1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Peace and order were maintained by police regulations of German minuteness and strictness. 1864 LO. MALMESBURY *Memo.* II. 318 As Lord Bath was there and is very German, of course Lord Derby did not feel himself on safe ground.

3. As the designation of a language (see B. 2). Hence of words, etc.: Belonging to the German language. Of literary compositions, etc.: Written or spoken in the German language.

Partly an attrib. use of the sb.: as in *German grammar, German master* (= one who teaches the language), etc.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 1 July (1892) I. 124, I desire that you will not fail to write a German letter, in the German character, once every fortnight, to Mr. Grevenkop. — *Lett.* 5 Sept. 1. 139 You will also desire your German master to teach you [etc.]. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref.* Of words undoubtedly Teutonic the original is not always to be found in any ancient language, and I have therefore inserted Dutch or German substitutes. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.*, *Satyrane's Lett.* (Bohn) 266, I inquired... concerning the history of German poetry and the older German poets. 1817 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* (1831) II. 324, I received several communications from him, chiefly written in the German language. 1888 H. A. STRONG *tr. Paul's Princ. Hist. Lang.* iv. 85 The correspondence of the function fixes the name in the German word *feder* for 'steel pen'. *Ibid.* xii. 260 This is the origin of the German possessive pronoun *ihir*.

b. with limiting words as in B. 2 b.

1874 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Acad.* I. 5 The Low German dialects of the Continent are yielding to its [High German] influence. 1891 TRECHMAN *Hist. Gramm. Germ. Lang.* i. v. 34 A person who understands *Hochdeutsch* is... less able to understand the Low German than the Middle and South German dialects.

4. In names of things of actual or attributed German origin (sometimes written with a hyphen), as *German bezoar* (see BEZOAR 2); *German bit*, chest (see QUOTE); *German clock*, in 16-17th c. chiefly one of elaborate construction, often containing automatic figures of persons or animals; *German congreve*, a kind of lucifer match; † *German devil* [cf. quot. 1598 in 1], † a sort of screw-jack or similar contrivance; *German duck* (see QUOTE); *German flute* (see FLUTE sb. 1); *German gamba*, gold, bone (see QUOTE); † *German Lombard*, a kind of paper; *German mile*, a distance of between 4 and 5 English miles; *German paste*, process, sarsaparilla (see QUOTE); *German sausage*, a large sort of sausage, the stuffing of which is meat spiced and partly cooked; usually sold in portions by weight; *German sheet*, a kind of sheet-glass; *German sixth Mus.*, a chord consisting of a note with its major third, fifth, and augmented sixth; *German steel*, stich (see QUOTE); *German text*, a black letter resembling old English or modern German; *also attrib.*; *German tinder* = *AMADOU*; *German watch* (cf. *G. clock*); *German wool* = *Berlin wool* (see BERLIN 4). Also GERMAN SILVER.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *German-bit*, a wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. *Ibid.*, *German-chest* (*Metallurgy*), a long box into which the slimes are carried gradually by a stream of water. The heavier portions settle near the head of the box, and the lighter towards the lower end.

1598 SHAKS. *L. L.* III. i. 102 A woman that is like a Germane Clocke [i.e. clock] Still a repairing; euer out of frame. 1609 B. JOHNSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. 11, Shee takes her selfe asunder still when shee goes to bed, and about next day noone is put together againe, like a Germane Clocke.

a 1643 V. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* i. v. (1655) Bijl. Let us try to win that old Eremite thing, that like an Image in a German clock, doth move, Not walke. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 432 The 'German congregers' were soon after introduced. 1670 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 23 That small Engine, which by some is call'd the 'German-devil, reform'd', after this manner, and duly applied, might be very expedient for this purpose [the extirpation of Roots]. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.* *Tongue* (ed. 3), *German Duck*, half a sheep's head boiled with onions. 1754 CHESTERF. in *World* No. 101 (end), Upon the same shelf with their 'German flute, their powder-mask and their four-horse-whip. 1830 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* (1881) 157 *Viol-d-Gamba*. This sort is not to be confounded with the German Gamba... The 'German Gamba, or Gamba proper, is a stop of lower intonation and somewhat larger scale. 1889 CENTURY *Dict.*, *German gold*, an inferior gold powder prepared from gold leaf. 1893 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.* s.v. *Hone*, *German hone*, a soft, smooth, yellow slate especially adapted for razor-setting. 1728 *Act to Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5081/3 For all Paper called, 'German Lom' hard as pen Keam. 1559 W. CONNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 56 A comon 'Germane mile Conteyninge in it 32 Fur-longes. 1594 BLONDEVILLE *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 110 Foure Italian miles do make but one Germane mile. 1838 MURRAY'S *Hand-bk.* N. Germ. 465/1, 3, German miles = 17 English miles. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *German-paste*, a food sold for... made of pea-meal, hemp-seed, maw-seed, lard, and honey or treacle. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *German process*, in copper smelting, the process of reduction in a shaft-furnace, after roasting, if necessary. 1882 OULVIE, *German-sarsaparilla*, a name given to the roots or rhizomes of *Carex arenaria*, *C. disticha*, and *C. hirta*, from their being occasionally used in Germany as a substitute for sarsaparilla. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *German-sausage*, a polony, a bladder or cleaned gut stuffed with meat partly cooked. 1833 P. NICHOLSON

Pract. Build. 421 'German Sheet is another species of glass much esteemed. 1840 DANNLEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *German sixth*, 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xi. 127 We produce a discord, which has been called the 'German sixth'. 1799 *Nicholson's Trn. Nat. Philos.* II. 65 The steel obtained immediately from the ore by simple fusion, is called natural steel. It is likewise distinguished by the name of 'German steel, because it comes principally from Germany. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *German-steel*, a metal made of charcoal-iron obtained from bog-iron or the sparry carbonate. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 30/1 *German stich*, this is a stitch formed from a tapestry and a tent stitch being worked alternately in a diagonal line across the canvas. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1886) I. 45 Over each [gateway] was an inscription in the 'German text. 1763 W. MASSEY *Origin Letters* II. 28 A neat and correct alphabet of the german text capitals. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 433 At one time, indeed, they were announced as 'German tinder'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *German tinder*, the Soft Amadou, *Polyporus foenicularius*. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* I b j, Here take my Germane watch, hang't vp in sight, That I may see her hang in English for't.

b. In the names of various plants, as *German oamomile*, *German iris*, *German knotgrass*, *German lilac*, *German madwort*, *German millet*, *German rice*, *German tamarisk* (see QUOTE); *German wallflower* (see WALLFLOWER).

1884 CASSELL'S *Encycl. Dict.*, *German camomile*, the flower-heads of *Matricaria chamomilla*. 1882 GARDEN 6 May 31/2 The earliest purple 'German Iris. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *German Knotgrass*, *Scleranthus annuus*. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *German Lilac*, valerian. 1818 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 316 *Asperugo procumbens*... Trailing Catchweed, 'German Madwort'. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV. 59 (*German Madwort*)... This little prostrate annual plant... is found more or less all over Europe. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 115 'German Millet, *Silaria germanica*... This variety was... imported from India, and acclimated in Germany. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* III. 463/2 *Hordeum Zeccriton*, also called 'German rice, or rice barley. 1882 GARDEN 22 July 7/3 The 'German Tamarisk... a slender upright-growing shrub.

c. *German measles*: A contagious disease, resembling measles in a mild form.

1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 129. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Roseola, epidemic*, German measles, *Rubella*... Symptoms, mild headache and chills, muscular pains; there may be some coryza. The rash appears usually on the first day on the face, chest, and afterwards over the body. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1046 The Council of the Medical Officers of Schools' Association have issued a circular to the members of the association, asking for their opinions upon the characteristics of measles and German measles.

Hence *Germanly adv.*, in a German manner.

1799 SOUTHEY in C. C. SOUTHEY *Life* II. 19 As fine a Germanly compounded word as you may expect to see. 1854 C. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) I. 350 He is a man of real culture, kindness, and polish (Germanly speaking).

B. sb.

1. A native of Germany.

1530 TIOALE *Practyse of Prelates* Fvja, When the empyre was translated unto the Germanys... there was much styre. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 37 O noble Germanys, God hath made yow a lyght vnto all rulers in the world. 1691 HARRIS *Virtues* 121 Neither among the old Germans did any one bear Arms until he was honored with a Spear and Target in their State-Assemblies. 1782 GIBSON *Dict. & F.* III. 2 The Germans were less corrupt than the Italians. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd. ii. (1866) 5 The truculent German... considered carnage the only useful occupation.

b. With limiting word. *High German*: one who speaks the High German language.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Eiv b, A name which Ide tear out From the hye Germanes throat.

c. One who is versed in the German language; a German scholar.

1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 183, I, who am no German, have heard enough read, and seen enough translated by his [Klopstock's] admirers, to be convinced that he is full of buckram and bombast.

2. The German language.

When used without defining word or contextual indication, the word is understood to denote High German (until the 18th c. called High Dutch).

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 13 Feb. (1892) I. 84, I am very willing that you should take a Saxon servant, who speaks nothing but German; which will be a sure way of keeping up your German, after you leave Germany. 1798 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* ii. in *Biogr. Lit.* (1892) 249 See how natural the German comes from me, though I have not yet been six weeks in the country! 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 325 The two idioms are more nearly allied than English and German. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 314 At that time it was thought very fine and poetical to study German.

b. With limiting words. *High German*: the variety of Teutonic speech, originally confined to 'High' or southern Germany, but now accepted as the literary language throughout the whole of Germany; its chief characteristic is that certain consonants have been altered by what is called the 'second sound-shifting' from their original Teut. sounds, which the other dialects in the main preserve. *Low German*: properly = 'Plattdentsch', the general name for the dialects of Germany which are not High German; but also applied by philologists to all the West Germanic dialects except High German (including, e.g. English, Dutch, Frisian), and formerly in a still wider sense including also Gothic and Scandinavian.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 192 The German or Teutonic lan.

gauge may be divided into two great branches: the High German, or the language of Southern Germany; and the Low German, or Saxon. 1872 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Acad.* I. 5. Luther... made the High German the literary language of all German-speaking people. 1883 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etym.* Ser. I. vi. § 55 The West Teutonic branch includes... Saxon or Low German. 1897 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 Dec. Of versions earlier than Chaucer's two into High German and French are of the greatest linguistic importance.

3. In various senses resulting from elliptical uses of the adj.

a. Short for *German cotillon* (see *COTILLION* 1); also, a dancing party where this is the chief dance. [1880 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 36 If I am ever caught dancing the German cotillon.] 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 633/1 It is a dance they call the German. 1881 HOWELLS *Fearful Respons.* (1882) 153 In the German... there was a figure fantastically called the symphony. 1886 *Oregonian* *Mosaic Jan. 7* Tuesday evening a German was given in the amusement room by Prof. Asher's dancing class.

b. *pl.* Articles (defined by context) imported from Germany.

1891 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 2/7 Eggs... There has been a rise of 6d. on second Italians... and 1s. on Germans.

c. = *German sausage*.

1883 GREENWOOD *Odd People* 220 The sausage-eater may... continue to munch his 'german' with a relish.

d. *Coal-mining*. (See *quot.*)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, German*, a straw filled with gunpowder to act as a fuse in blasting operations.

e. Comb. as *German-built*, *-made*, *-owned*, *-speaking* adjs.; also *German-Jewish* adj.

1897 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/3 This 'German-built, German-owned steamer has easily eclipsed all previous performances.

1896 G. ELIOT in *Life* (1895) III. 290 Part of the scene at the club is translated into Hebrew in a 'German-Jewish newspaper.

1881 MAYHEW *London, Labour* I. 361 The tools... are sometimes displayed on a small barrow, sometimes on a stall, and are mostly 'German-made.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/1 German manufacturers, who... 'improve the occasion to offer other German-made wares'. 1872 'German-speaking' [see B. 2 b].

Germander (dʒə'mændər). Forms: (5) *germander*, 5, 7 *germander*, 6 *germandre*, *germaunder*, *jarmander*, 7 *fermander*, 6- *germander*, [ad. med. L. *germandra*, -*dra* (F. *germandrē*), altered form of *gamaandrea*, -*ia* (whence Ger., Du. *gamander*), corruptly ad. late Gr. *γαμάνδρος*, *lit.* 'ground oak', f. *γαμῶν* on the ground + *δρῶς* oak. Another corrupt form based on the late Gr. word is *It. calamandrea*. The correct Gr. form was adopted in med. L. as *chamaedrys*, whence *It. chamaedrys*, Sp. *camadredo*. The name of the plants of the genus *Teucrium*, esp. *T. chamaedrys*, the Common or Wall Germander. Garlic or Water Germander = *T. Scordium*. Wood Germander = *T. Scorodonia*. In the U.S. applied to *T. Canadense* (Cent. Dict.). Also applied to certain species of *Veronica*, now chiefly in the compound names *Germander Chickweed* (*Veronica agrestis*); *Germander Speedwell* or *Wild Germander* (*Veronica Chamaedrys*).

In early quots. it is often uncertain what plant is meant. The attrib. use in Tennyson refers to the beautiful blue color of the flowers of *Veronica Chamaedrys*.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 190/2 Germander, herbe, *germandra*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (1881) 26 Chamaedrys called... in English Germander or English Triacle. 1578 LYTT *Dodoes* I. lxxv. 112 Of Scordium or water Germander.

1611. lxxvi. 112 Of Teucrium or wilde Germander. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1877) 1. 326 Our common germander or thistle bet is... of great power in medicine.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cciii. 534 Tree Germander is called in... Laine Teucrium: in English great Germander, vpright Germander, and Tree Germander. 1607 TOPSELL *Foivf. Beasts* (1658) 269 Take of Germander four ounces, of Gumdragant, and of dried Roses. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 109/1 Tree Germander hath the Flowers... white, in a round pointed husk. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 380 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as... Tree Germander, Lupine. 1789 PILKINGTON *Derbysh.* (1801) 1. 295 *Veronica chamaedrys*, Wild germander. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 393 Wild germander has been accounted tonic, stomachic [etc.]. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 6 The germander speedwell, with its laughing blue eyes, spanning every hedge-bank. 1895 - *Land & Sea* (1874) 15 The wood germander, or bitter sage, whose wrinkled leaves were used during the scarcity of the last war as a substitute for tea.

attrib. 1712 *Tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 82 Divided into five leaves, as the Germander Flower. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 4 They, thinking that her clear germander eye droop in the giant-factored city-gloom, Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea.

Germane: see *GERMAN* a.1

Germanesque (dʒə'mænsk), *a.* [f. *GERMAN* + *-ESQUE*.] Marked by German characteristics.

1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 23 The fair writer... has even rendered her tragedy more Germanesque than that wild and singular production.

Germanhood (dʒə'mænhud). [f. *GERMAN* + *-HOOD*.] The quality of being German.

1897 CARLYLE *German Romance Pref.* They are German Novelists, not English ones; and their Germanhood I have all along regarded as a quality, not as a fault.

Germanic (dʒə'mænik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Germanicus*, f. *Germanus* *GERMAN* a.2 Cf. F. *germanique*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Germany or to the Ger-

mans, German. Now chiefly *Hist. in Germanic Confederation, Germanic Empire*.

1633 in *Art. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 214 Setting up the Germanic liberty, and levelling of the House of Austria. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. xlii. Fifty millions of Germanic leagues. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 217 The association of the Germanic states would not be a sufficient security to the empire against a foreign enemy. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 13 He laboured... to establish concord among the several princes of the Germanic body. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 251 Least of all could the German nation boast that the Germanic empire had recovered its ancient character and powers.

b. Marked by German characteristics. *Germanic region* (see *quot.*).

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 383 Germanic Region. The whole of Northern Europe and Asia, bounded by the Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, Caucasus, and Altai.

2. Of or pertaining to the Teutonic race, or any of the Teutonic peoples. With reference to language, often used by philologists as = 'Primitive Germanic'. Also with limiting word, in the designations of the subordinate groups into which the Germanic family of langs. is divided: the *East Germanic*, including Gothic (and some langs. of which only traces remain, as Burgundian, Vandal), the *North Germanic* = 'Scandinavian' (by some treated as a subdivision of East Germanic), and the *West Germanic*, including High and Low German, English, Frisian, Dutch, etc.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 26 The Roman empire during the Germanic invasions. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Leet. Archit.* I. 6 [Gothic] is the architecture of the Germanic nations. 1888 J. WRIGHT *Old High-Ger. Primer* § 70 The Germanic combination *ku* was represented in Franconian by *qu*, and in Upper German by *chu*.

B. *sb.* The language of the Germanic people; Teutonic: see A. 2.

1892 J. WRIGHT *Primer Gothic Lang.* § 108 From an Indo-Germanic point of view the series I-V belong to one and the same series which underwent in Germanic various modifications upon clearly defined lines.

Germanical (dʒə'mænikəl), *a. rare*. [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.] = *GERMANIC* a. 1.

1560 BR. SANOVS *Let.* 24 Oct. in *Alph. Parker's Corr.* 125 Ye will not utterly condemn all Germanical natures. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 602 Whose Germanical jabber Master Ben... put into English.

Hence *Germanically adv.*, in a Germanical manner.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 706 The round-about, huddle-buddle, rumfustianish... roly-poly growlery of style, so Germanically set forth. 1854 DE QUINCEY in H. A. PAGE *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 87 That is, speaking Germanically, and therefore pedantically.

Germanify (dʒə'mənifai), *v.* [f. *GERMAN* a. + *-IFY*.] *trans.* To make German in form or character, imbue with German qualities, render German-like. Hence *Germanified ppl. a.*

1871 *Mad. Simple's Invest.* v. in *Old & New in Casq. Lit.* I. 312/1 That sounds Germanified. 1888 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 281 The Germanified ghost of the dead language is raised in the baccalaureate oration of my second son.

Germanish (dʒə'mənif), *a.* [See *-ISH*.] Having German characteristics, savouring of Germanism.

1796 R. BAGE *Hermesprung* viii. It sounds monstrous Germanish. 1819 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) III. 124 The letter is Germanish enough, in all conscience. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* X. 197 Kellerman's name sounds Germanish.

Germanism (dʒə'məniz'm). [f. *GERMAN* a. + *-ISM*. Cf. F. *Germanisme*.] 1. An idiom or mode of expression peculiar to the German language; esp. one used by a speaker or writer in some other language.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 39 After I had duly considered this pretty Germanisme. a 1773 CHESTERP. (I.). It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, Germanisms, and all isms but Anglicisms. 1832 GEN. F. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 2 Besides, it [the 'Tour of a German Prince'] lacks Germanity; the Germanisms in the whole are not greater than might be collected in a three years' residence. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Anchester* I. 324 The mere Germanisms of the novel rests and signs appalled me. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 26 May 401/1 Many-jointed Germanisms stretch their unwieldy length and sprawl over every page.

2. *a.* German ideas; German modes of thought or action. b. Attachment to German ideas or institutions.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 124 Thou art alone practical, and despicable idealism, and mysticism, and Germanism. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 May. The advance of Germanism, as it was styled, was retarded, if not checked. 1884 *Trin. Educ.* XIX. 24 What our country needs of Germanism in education is the profound, accurate, broad, and genial habits.

3. Affectation of what is German; a disposition to adopt German modes of thought or expression.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 507 A something of Germanism clings about the style of these two first canons. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* 71 The same philosophical elements, received into a certain sensibility or insensibility to sin, and its consequences, leads [sic] one mind to the Church of Rome; another to what, for want of a better word, may be called Germanism. 1857 CHURCH *Let.* 26 Jan. in *Life* (1894) 149 How very much without real knowledge has been a great deal of the broad abuse of Germanism that goes on.

Germanist (dʒə'mənist). [f. *GERMAN* a. + *-IST*.] a. One who has a knowledge of Germany and of the German language. b. One versed in Germanic or Teutonic philology. c. One influenced by German thought.

1831 CARLYLE *Let.* 29 Aug. in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 133 We are all to meet, along with a certain Mrs. Austin, a young Germanist... and breakfast some day in the Templar's lodgings. 1851 RUSSSET *Let. to Stillman in Pall Mall G.* (1857) 23 Dec. 11/2 Above all avoid German books... and all Germanists except Carlyle. 1880 A. H. HURN *Buckle* II. 241. I... hope to take back the boys good Germanists. 1885 G. H. SCHODDE in *Homil. Rev.* May 395 The greatest of Germanists, Jacob Grimm... says that... Luther's language must be regarded as the foundation of modern German.

Germanistic (dʒə'mənistik), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-IC*.] Pertaining to the study of Germanic philology and antiquities.

1881 *Athenaeum* 30 July 143/2 The second volume of the admirable *Jahresbericht* on Germanistic philology... has reached us. 1883 *American VI.* 373 Cheap Germanistic texts.

Germanity¹. *Obs.* [ad. L. *germanitatem*, f. *germanus* *GERMAN* a.2] The quality of being 'german' or closely related; near kinship.

1594 BR. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 70 Thus was germanity and brotherhood broken between the Thebans. 1637 R. HIRSHIRE *tr. St. Ambrose* I. 81 The germanity and nearest blood of brotherhood. 1647 TRAPP *Compend.* 2 Cor. viii. 8 The germanity, the naturalness, legitimateness opposed to bastardliness. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 105 Germanity, brotherhood. 1721 in BAILEY.

Germanity² (dʒə'məniti). [f. *GERMAN* a.2 + *-ITY*.] 1. The characteristic qualities of Germany or the Germans.

1834 [see GERMANISM 1]. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 700 The inhabitants [of Weimar] seemed to us to have more to the usual heaviness of Germanity. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Gothic Wks.* 1862 XII. 216 One other part of this lady's conduct merits notice for its exquisite Germanity.

2. Devotion to German interests.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 10 That they are slightly demoralized by success no one not directly inspired with 'Germanity' can doubt.

Germanium (dʒə'mæniəm). *Chem.* [mod. L. f. *Germanus* *GERMAN* a.2] (See *quot.*)

1886 *Athenaeum* 13 Mar. 361/2 Prof. Clemens Winkler, in the *Verichte* of the Berlin Chemical Society, describes a new element—to which he has given the name of 'Germanium'—in a mineral named Argandite... Germanium appears to take a place between Antimony and Bismuth.

Germanize (dʒə'mənaɪz), *v.* [f. *GERMAN* a.2 + *-IZE*.] 1. *trans.* To translate into the German language.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Babylon* 624 The Dutch, hath him who Germanized the story of Seldan. 1793 BÖRNER *Let. in Mem. Dactyl* (1862) 107, I have got a vast liking to Germanize them myself. 1874 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 354 Several of whose odes have been as happily Germanized by Ramler as his epistles have been by Wieland.

2. To make German in character, appearance, etc.

1609 HEYWOOD *Lucerne* III. iv. Wks. 1874 V. 205 The first health shall be impos'd on you Valerius, and if ever you have been Germanized, let it be after the Dutch fashion. 1751 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1890 II. 320 Aliens, who will shortly be so numerous as to Germanize us instead of our Anglifying them. 1790 BYSTANDER 350 [Thus did Handel] Germanize us out of the little taste which, previous to his misty appearance, had begun to glimmer on us. 1812 J. OFFICE *Pokstone Sp. Ho. Com.* 10 Dec. He had seen our officers adopting German dresses, and Germanizing themselves as much as possible. 1862 LATIAM *Channel Isl.* in XIV. (ed. 2) 329 The process by which Normandy was Germanized. 1891 *Athenaeum* 22 Aug. 250/2 She [Japan] has endeavoured in turn to anglicize, americanize, gallicize, and germanize herself.

3. *intr.* To adopt German manners and customs; to become German (in style, tastes, habits, sympathies, etc.).

1665 LOCKE *Let. in Fox Bourne Life* (1876) I. iii. 112 Our landlord, who is wont sometimes to germanize. 1801 *True Briton* in *Spirit Publ. Trils.* (1802) V. 123 For, though our troops might fraternize, they'd pollitrons be to Germanize. 1841 SHELLEY *Let. to C. Clairmont* in *Dowden Life* II. 371 You are indeed Germanizing very fast.

Hence *Germanized ppl. a.*, *Germanizing ppl. sb.*

Also *Germanization*, the action or process of Germanizing; *Germanizer*, one who Germanizes.

1743 *Lond. Mag.* 89 He might... have described himself as a Germanized Englishman. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 240 Who knows whether this Germanized genius has parts to comprehend, thy merit. 1817 COLEMAN *Rev.* *Lit.* 100 A Latin word with a Germanized ending. 1815 SVD. SOUTH *Speeches* Wks. 1850 II. 209/1 We should... have been... about as free as Denmark, Sweden, or the Germanized States of Italy. 1850 II. ROBERTS *Ext. II.* 213 The Germanized style... consists... in an absurd imitation of the German idiom and construction. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 689 Should the Governments of Prussia and Austria persist in their present system of Germanization. 1866 *Let. Churchman* VI. 3/1 The maudlin and unwavering scepticism of one or other of these classes of Germanizers. 1879 FROUD, *Caesar* xvi. 261 The Germanizing of Gaul... led... to fresh invasions of Italy. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 97/1 The vague... notion that his [Cicero's] style consists in a mere Germanizing of English may be... mixed at once. 1889 *Times* 14 Jan. 5/6 The Bill... tend to the Germanization of Hungary. 1895 *For. Aff. Monthly* Sept. 725 Incidents... illustrative of the... concealing French hearts under their Germanized exterior.

Germano-, used as the combining form of 'German' in various formations, as **Germano-Coleridgean** *a.*, used by Mill as an epithet designating opinions derived from German writers through Coleridge, or from the Germans and Coleridge jointly; **Germano-mania**, a mania for things German; **Germanophilist**, one who is friendly to, or excessively fond of, the Germans; **Germanophobia**, a morbid dread of Germany and of everything German.

1840 *Mill Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 403 The 'Germano-Coleridgean doctrine is... the result of... a reaction. *Ibid.* 425 The Germano-Coleridgean school... saw beyond the immediate controversy. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 11 May 350/3 One is almost tempted to wish that Dr. Minot had... trusted the preparation of an American translation to some one not yet incurably affected by 'Germano-mania. 1864 *Funerall in Reader* 11 June 744 Whether you believe in Dietz as an oracle as some Germanophiles do, or doubt him as some English sceptics have done. 1894 *Forum* (U.S.) Dec. 398 There is no 'Germanophobia to be detected in his attitude.

German silver. A white alloy consisting of nickel, zinc, and copper, originally obtained from an ore found at Hildburghausen.

1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIII. 96 The German silver... is now coming into vogue. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1052 A gun... in a case of rosewood, mounted in German silver. 1873 *F. Jenkin Electr. & Magn.* (1883) 200 The coils (of the differential galvanometer) are sometimes made of German silver instead of copper.

attrib. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind.* 58 The beggars were a kind of German-silver aristocracy.

Germantown. U.S. [The name of a suburb of Philadelphia.] A one-horse covered vehicle used in country districts: more fully *Germantown waggon*.

1885 *H. C. McCook Tenants Old Farm* 322 Farmers came in their buggies, germantowns and farm-waggons.

Germatic, *a. Biol. rare.* [Badly fr. *GERM sb.*, on the analogy of *spermat.*] Pertaining to a germ.

1839 *H. Campbell Causation of Disease* 135 We have seen that the spermat and germatic [environment] cannot possibly be the same for any two germs or sperms.

Germe, var. *GERM*, Turkish vessel.

Germen (*dʒɜːmən*). Also 7 *germaine*, 7-9 *germin*. [*a. L. germen* (pl. *germina*): see *GERM sb.*] 1. The rudiment of an organism, a germ. Now only *fig.* (cf. *GERM sb.*)

1605 *Shaks. Lear* III. ii. 8 And thou all-shaking Thunder, Strike flat the thicke Rotundity of th' world, Cracke Nature moulds, all germaines split at once That makes ingratefull Man. — *Macb.* IV. i. 59. a 1691 *Boyle Chr. Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1772 VI. 794 The cicatrula of an egg, or the germ in the seed of a plant, being, in reality, a model of the animal, or plant, to be produced from it. 1807 *Vancover Agric. Devon* (1813) 123 Although that may cleanse the body of the grain, it will not carry off the down from its end, and which is reasonably supposed to contain the germ of smut. 1814 *Cary Dante, Purg.* xvii. 100 Love is germin [orig. *sement*] of each virtue in ye. 1824 *Galt Rothcliff* II. v. vi. 204 Many thought and feared some new evil was causing the germs of nature.

2. A shoot or sprout, a young branch or sucker. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 53 a, If tenant cut down timber trees... or suffer the young germains to be destroyed. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 *Germains*, young-shoots of Trees. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. iv. § 2 The Parts of the German and Branch, are the same with those of the Trunk. 1714 *Scrooges Coriis-led* (ed. 3) 208 If... he destroys the young Germains, or stub up the same by the Roots. 1725 *Bailey Voy. Diar. s.v. Palm.* The Palm-Tree has a tender Germ from whence other small Shoots proceed by Intervals. 1785 *W. Gilpin Mount. & Lakes* I. 227 Fruitful nature, making... unremitting efforts to vegetate, could not here produce a single germ.

3. *Eol.* The rudiment of a seed-vessel, an ovary. 1759 *B. Stillingfl. Wks.* (1762) Intro. 30 Upon opening the flower leaves there will appear in the very center, at the bottom an oblong thickish substance... This contains the seed, and is called the *germen* or *germ*. 1776-66 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 3 The Seed-vessel. In the newly-opened flower, this part was called the *Germen*; but when it enlarges, and approaches to maturity, it is called the Seed-vessel. 1807 *J. E. Smith Phys. Bot.* 274 The *Germen* appears under a variety of shapes and sizes. It is of great moment... to observe whether it be superior, that is, above the bases of the calyx and corolla... or inferior, below them. 1854 *S. Thomson Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 179 The bodies... are considered abortive germens, or seed-vessels. 1877 *Darwin Forms of Fl.* III. 83 The germens of these 12 flowers all swelled, and ultimately six fine capsules and two poor capsules were produced.

Germicidal (*dʒɜːmɪsɪdəl*), *a.* [*fr.* as next + *-AL*.] Destructive to germs, germ-killing.

1888 *Times* 24 Dec. 3/5 By first drawing the tobacco smoke through water, it was found to have lost its germicidal property. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 14 Mar. 278/1 The great germicidal antidote of the future.

Germicide (*dʒɜːmɪsɪd*), *sb. (a.)* [*fr.* *GERM sb.* + *-CIDE* 1.]

1. That which kills germs; *spec.* an agent used to destroy disease-germs.

1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 5 Neither oil nor glycerine is a germicide or a disinfectant. 1881 *G. M. Sternberg tr. Magnin's Bacteria* (1883) 209 By germicides we mean agents which have the power to destroy the vitality of the various species of bacteria known to us.

2. quasi-*adj.* Destructive to germs, germicidal.

1880 *Mac Cormac Antisept. Surg.* 106 Certain germicide agents absolutely arrest their power of reproduction. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Germicide*, having power to kill germs.

Germiculture (*dʒɜːmɪkʌltʃər*). [*fr.* *GERMS sb.* + *CULTURE*; after *horticulture*, etc.] 'The artificial cultivation of the microscopical organisms (bacteria) connected with certain diseases' (*Cent. Dict.*). Hence *Germiculturist*, one who practises germiculture; a bacteriologist.

18... *Med. News* LII. 540 (Cent.) The third point—the antiseptic value of these bodies—still remains for the germiculturist to determine.

Germiduct (*dʒɜːmɪdʌkt*). [*fr.* *GERM sb.* + *L. duct-us*; after *aqueduct*.] 'The efferent canal of the germigene' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Germigene (*dʒɜːmɪdʒɪn*). *Biol.* [*fr.* *GERM sb.* + *-GENE*.] 'The gland of the female generative apparatus of cestoid and Trematode worms in which the germinal vesicles are formed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

So **Germigenous** *a.*, that produces germs.

1859 *Toood Cycl. Anat.* V. [136] In... Cestoid Entozoa there are distinct germigenous... organs. 1870 *Rollleston Anim. Life Intro.* 125 Besides other accessory organs, vitelligenous exist independently of germigenous glands. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Gland, Germigenous gland*, the germ-producing structure or ovary of cestoid worms; the structure which produces the germivaginal vesicles.

Germinal (*dʒɜːmɪnəl*), *v. arch.* Also 5 *germyne*. [*ad. L. germin-äre*: see *GERMINATE v.*] *intr.* To put forth shoots, to bud. Of the earth: To begin to produce vegetation. Also *trans.* To bud or shoot forth into.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 48 For Columelle affermythi in that ioynt To germyne, and in veer therout to stare Mater thy vyne all newly to repara. 1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* A iv b, The swete dewe of Maye... pleseth moche unto the erthe and attempteth it sweetly in making to germyne and fructifye. — *Gold. Leg.* 231 b/1 Thre thynges ben founden in seed germynyng. 1484 — *Kyall Bk.* M iv, A dewe whyche maketh hym to germyne a swete rore and ryse wel attempred, that is good love. 1814 *Cary Dante, Par.* xxxiii. 10 The love Reveald, whose genial influence makes now This flower to germin in eternal peace.

Germinal, var. *GERMEN*.

Germinal (*dʒɜːmɪnəl*), *a. rare*—1. [*as* *ad. L. "germinabilis, f. germinare"*: see *GERMINATE v.* and *-ABLE*.] Capable of germination. 1898 *Ogle tr. Kerner's Flowers* iv. 79 Visits... indispensable for the production of germinal seeds.

2. [*Germinal* (*germinal*, *dʒɜːmɪnəl*), *sb.* [*fr.*, *f. L. germin-, germen*: see *GERM sb.*] The seventh month of the French revolutionary calendar.

1833 *Nicolas Chronol. Hist.* (1838) 171 French Revol. Calend., *Germinal* (Budding Month) Mar. 21-Apr. 19.

Germinal (*dʒɜːmɪnəl*), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. germinālis, f. L. germin-, germen*: see *GERM sb.*] Of or belonging to a germ or to germs; of the nature of a germ.

Germinal cell, *disk* = *germ cell*, *disk* (see *GERM sb.* 6). *Germinal layer*, each of the three layers of cells into which the blastoderm divides. *Germinal matter*, a term applied by Beale to vitally active matter (see *quot.* 1870). *Germinal membrane* = *BLASTODERM*. *Germinal pole*, the part or pole of the egg where lies the germinal spot' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885). *Germinal spot*, the nucleolus of the permanent ovum, situated in the germinal vesicle. *Germinal vesicle*, the nucleus of the permanent ovum of animals.

1825 *Coleridge Aids Refl.* 172 Relatively taken... the germinal power of every seed might be generalized under the relation of Identity. 1836, 1859 *Germinal membrane* (see *BLASTODERM*). 1845 *G. E. Day tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 118 Capillary vessels are developed by the stellated union of a certain set of blastodermic or germinal cells. 1854-6 *Woodward's Mithras* iv. 51 On one side of the yolk is a pellicular spot, termed the germinal vesicle, having a spot or nucleus on its surface. 1861 *Beale Protoplasm* i. iii. (1874) 93 In all living beings the matter upon which existence depends is the germinal matter (Bioplasm). 1865 *Huxley Man's Place Nat.* i. 61 A mass of viscid nutritive matter, the 'yolk', within which is enclosed... the 'germinal vesicle'. In this, lastly, lies a more solid rounded body, termed the 'germinal spot'. 1870 *Beale Protoplasm* (ed. 2) 36 It [living matter] alone possesses the power of growth and of producing matter like itself out of materials differing from it materially in composition, properties, and powers. It therefore called it *germinat* or *living matter*, to distinguish it from the *formed material*, which is in all cases destitute of these properties. 1870 *Rollleston Anim. Life Intro.* 36 The three layers into which the germinal membrane divides itself in the embryo. 1871 *Tyndall Fragn. Sci.* xi. 306 The plague corpuscles... might also be germinal in the worm, and still baffle the microscope. 1878 *Bell Gegenbaurs's Comp. Anat.* 35 The so-called germinal layers, which make up the embryonic body. 1880 *Huxley Crayfish* iv. 206 The protoplasmic substance of the yolk... constituting a germinal layer. *Ibid.* 209 A... which part... termed the germinal disk. 1888 *J. P. Guleux in Linn. Soc. Trans.* XX. 237 Germinal Segregation is caused by the propagation of the species by means of seeds or germs any one of which, when developed, forms a community.

b. *transf.* Of non-material things: That is in the germ or in the earliest stage of development.

1808 *W. Taylor in Ann. Rev.* VI. 350 In our second volume... was noticed the germinal pamphlet, of which this quarto volume may be considered as the matured expansion. 1855 *H. Spencer Princ. Psychol.* (1874) II. vi. xvi. 220 In what order of these germinal ideas arise? 1867 *Lewes Hist. Philos.* II. 267 It is needless... to point out the defects of this system. All we have to note here is its logical development of Condillac's germinal error. 1873 *Symonds Grk. Poets* i. 10 The artistic sentiment, indeed, exists in Homer... but it is germinal, not organized and expanded as it will be. 1874 *Stoddard Meth. Ethics* iii. 427 The ger-

mal form of morality. à 1878 *Lewes Study Psychol.* (1879) 40 A forecasting tendency, germinal in animals and savages, conspicuous in the civilized man. 1885 *Clooo Myths & Dr.* II. i. 147 Indications of germinal ideas about an after-life are present in the contents of tumuli.

c. *humorously.* Rudimentary, undeveloped.

1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* xxii, Job was a small fellow, about five, with a germinal nose.

Hence **Germinally** *adv.*

1859 *Miss Harwood tr. de Pressens's Early Years Chr.* II. iii. 203 The old economy germinally contains the new.

Germine (*dʒɜːmɪnəns*), *rare.* [*f. L. germinare*: see *GERMINATE v.* and *-ANCE*.] The act of germinating or putting forth shoots.

1841 *Myers Cath. Th.* IV. xviii. 312 When the fullness of time was for the germination and growth of... the plant.

Germinant (*dʒɜːmɪnənt*), *a.* [*ad. L. germinant-em*, pr. pple. of *germinare*: see *GERMINATE v.*] That develops like a germ; germinating, sprouting; also, having the potentiality of life or development. *rare* in literal sense.

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. iii. § 2 Prophecies... are not fulfilled punctually at once, but have springing and germinant accomplishment throughout many ages. 1727 *Bailey vol. II, Germinant*, sprouting, budding, blossoming, &c. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 574/2 They are sowing the spiritual seed of immortal emulation... Such seed is germinant with quenchless vitality. 1841 *Myers Cath. Th.* III. xxvii. 102 He destroyed subordinate errors by simply proclaiming germinant truths. 1846 *Dana Zooph.* v. § 88 (1848) 91 Thus we trace out the beginning of the germinant process. 1870 *Baldw. Brown Eccl. Truth* 266 The ideas were germinant and fruitful. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 354 A seedcorn that has under genial influences been warmed into the first movings of germinant life. 1882 *W. R. Nicoll Incarnate Saviour* viii. 148 The teaching of Christ was not exhaustive but germinant.

d. *fig.* of the ground.

1848 *R. I. Wilberforce Doctr. Incarnat.* II. (1852) 23 The dry ground of man's nature is spoken of as germinant with the plant of our salvation. 1856 *P. Fairbairn Prophecy* II. 32 The germinant soil out of which predictions were ever springing forth.

Germinate (*dʒɜːmɪnət*), *v.* [*fr.* ppl. stem of *L. germinare, f. germin-, germen*: see *GERM sb.*]

1. *intr.* To sprout, put forth shoots, begin to vegetate. Said properly of a seed or of a spore; hence, also, of a plant: To bud and develop shoots and branches.

1663 *Bullock's Germinate*, to bud out. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* II. 424 Whether seeds... will germinate and thrive in the exhausted Receiver. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* i. i. § 39 'This now time for the Plume to rouse out of its Cloysters, and germinate too. a 1687 *H. More Def. Philos. Cabbala* App. xi. (1713) 196 God caused the Trees to germinate out of the Earth. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 157 'There is in one single Grain of Corn, that has thoroughly germinated, wherewith to feed the five Thousand Men. 1846 *J. Baxter Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 107 When the agriculturist wishes his seeds to germinate, he should not bury them very deep. 1866 *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 572 A kind of cloth woven of hair was used for drying the malt after it had been made to germinate. 1874 *Cooke's Fungus* 27 The spores which produce spermatia are not at all apt to germinate. 1875 *Bennett & Dyer Sachs's Bot.* 138 The persistent buds of many trees (Aesculus), bulbs (Tulip), and corns (Crocus, &c.), formed in the summer and germinating in the spring after long rest in winter.

b. *fig.*

1647 *H. More Poems* 167 Lust and Vengeance... from one seed do germinate. 1660 *Jer. Taylor Ducl. Dubit.* I. iv. rule x. § 2 (1676) 124 'The Church was then a garden of the fairest flowers, it did daily germinate with blessings from Heaven, and Saints sprung up. 1758-65 *Goldsm. Ess., Cultiv. Taste* Wks. (Globe) 319/1 The preceptor will sow the seeds of that taste which will soon germinate, rise, blossom, and produce perfect fruit. 1849 *Robertson Sermon*. Ser. i. iii. (1866) 56 The soil requires leisure to germinate. 1849 *H. Coleridge in Encycl. Metaph.* 3 From the first, or initiative Idea, as from a seed, successive Ideas germinate. 1862 *H. Spencer First Princ.* I. i. § 5 (1875) 18 'The sciences... severally germinate out of the experiences of daily life. 1889 *Jesson's Coming of Friars* vi. 282 A wise man acts upon a hint, and it germinates.

2. *trans.* To cause to shoot or sprout.

1620 *D. Price Creat. Prince* E ij, In this Paradise is... the tree of goodness which is... watered by grace, germinated by goodlines, will waxe greene by hope [etc.]. 1803 *Edwin III.* 264 The gentle influence of Spring began to spread the verdant carpet of Nature, and germinate the bursting buds. 1870 *Disraeli Lothair* xii, The impassioned eloquence of that lady germinated the seed which the Cardinal had seemed so carelessly to scatter.

b. *fig.* To cause to issue or develop, to produce.

1796 *Burney Metastasio* II. 245 Some new composition flatters my vanity in fulfilling my predictions, and germinating fresh hopes of your future poetical fame. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* III. iv. 1, Several... papers, leaves, named Proclamations, 1849 *Cobden Speeches* 32 Those boundary questions which, we were assured, were to germinate a war for a quarter of a century. 1852 *Hall Caine in Times* 10 Sept. 4/4 A crowd of people gathered in the Street and germinated alarming rumours.

3. *intr.* Of a salt, etc.: To effloresce, *q. obs.*

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 506 The Chalcites, which hath a Spirit that will put forth a germinale, as we see in Chymical Trials. 1774 *Encyclopædia in Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 484 Which salt also germinates in great abundance in the same colliery. *Ibid.* 490 The stone on which the native alum... germinates is black and shining. 1796 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 9 It [Glauber's Salt] also, not unfrequently, germinates from, and adheres to, the walls of recent buildings.

Hence *Germinating vbl. sb. (attrib.)*, and *ppl. a.* 1751 N. Cotton *Vit.* viii. 40 Infant roses, ere they blow, In germinating clusters grow. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1873) 454 The seeds retain their germinating power. 1854 GILFILLAN *Life Blair in B's Wks.* 128 Books . . full of suggestive and germinating thought. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 87 A young shoot is produced at the germinating season. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 198 The root of the germinating seed.

Germination (dʒɪˈmɪnəʃən). [ad. L. *germinatio*-em, n. of action f. *germinare*: see GERMINATE v. Cf. F. *germination*.]

1. The action or process of germinating, sprouting, or putting forth shoots; also, an instance of this. Used properly of a seed; hence of a plant, and also of the similar development of the spore in cryptogams.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 1. 23 It helpeth toward the generation and germination of all seeds. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Re-solves, Lett.* v. 67 Can the Sun shine, and the dew fall, and not the Earth return her Germinations? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 178 Herein we finde no security to prevent its germination, as having made tryall in graines whose ends cut off have notwithstanding suddenly sprouted. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 257 The whole globe would be one frigid zone . . there would be no life, no germination. 1707 CURTIS *Hush. & Gard.* 135 Salts are not absolutely necessary to the Germination of Plants. 1776 BR. WATSON *Apol. Chr.* i. 22 Any one phenomenon in nature, from the rotation of the great orbs of the universe to the germination of a blade of grass. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* i. 81 Germination would then proceed with dangerous rapidity in that part [of a heap of grain] . . while in other parts the vegetation would not have commenced. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 11. 170 The germination which converts the acorn into an oak. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* r. iv. 44 The essentials to germination are found by experience to be a certain amount of moisture, warmth, and air. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 362 The spore . . increases in size as soon as germination commences . . and divides into two cells.

fig. 1653 H. MORSE *Conject. Cabal.* 65 The sundry Germinations and Springings up of the works of Righteousness in him are a delectable Paradise to him. 1818 HALLAN *Mind Ages* (1879) 11. 268 We see the germination of that usurpation. 1875 STRUBS *Const. Hist.* 11. xvii. 623 A time of germination in religious history.

2. *transf.* Used for: Efflorescence, ebullition.

1665 HOOKER *Meteorol.* 128 Excrecences or Ebullitions in the snuff of a Candle, partly from . . a kind of Germination or Ebullition of some actuated unctuous parts which creep along. *Ibid.* 130 Why may not the Phenomena of Ebullition or Germination be in part . . from the levity of an impregnated liquor. 1774 BROWNIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 483 Various other kinds of salts formed by germination, assume this fibrous texture.

Germinative (dʒɪˈmɪnətɪv), *a.* [f. L. *germinare*: see GERMINATE v. and -ATIVE. Cf. F. *germinatif*, -ive.] a. Of or belonging to germination. b. 'Having power to bud or sprout, or to develop' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1707 CURTIS in *Hush. & Gard.* 155 Any Agent, indu'd with a germinative Power. *Ibid.* 230 Among the common Water there is another which I call germinative, for Plants. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 865 The blastoderm or germinative membrane. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 67 note. The germinative power of a seed . . is destroyed by fire. 1883 ANONYMUS VII. 89 The germinative portion of the egg.

fig. 1821 BLACKBURN *Mag.* X. 334 [It] could not fail to weaken the germinative principles of popular disaffection. 1857 I. TAYLOR *World of Mind* 379 The 'Social Institution' by which such usages are sanctioned is itself a crime, and it will be germinative of crimes. 1865 READER 28 Mar. 309/1 Any vital or germinative truth.

Germinator (dʒɪˈmɪnətɪə). [f. GERMINATE v. and -OR.] That which causes or promotes the growth (of a seed or plant). Also *spec.*, an appliance for testing the germinating power of seed.

1890 *Daily News* 26 June 6/4 Messrs. Sutton . . have a most ingenious germinator on view, a device by which the buyer of seed may . . test the germinating power of what he buys. 1895 *Voice* (N.Y.) 16 May 62 This infernal bottle . . is a veritable germinator of misery and sin.

Germiniparous, *a. rare*-1. [f. L. type *germiniparus* (f. GERMIN + *parus* + -OUS.) Bringing forth seeds; producing offspring through seeds. 1847 II. T. COLEMAN in *Trans. R. Asiatic Soc.* (1839) 11. 36 The threefold division . . is, 1st, viviparous . . 2d, oviparous . . 3d, germiniparous.

Germless (dʒɜːmləs), *a.* [f. GERM sb. + -LESS.] Containing no germs (see GERM sb. 3).

1831 II. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 62 If the air were absolutely germless and pure, would the life appear? 1897 C. DENISON in *Trans. 9th Internat. Med. Congress* Washington 8 Sept. It will never forget the noiselessness of that insectless and germless locality.

Germon (dʒɜːmən). [a. F. *germon* (see Littre *Suppl.*)] A fish of the genus *Oreogobius*, esp. *Oreogobius alonchus* the Long-finned tunny.

1860 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* and *Suppl.* 15. 1851 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* 11. 100 Germon. Long-finned Tunny. 'The name of Germon has been applied to more than one species, but we confine it to that to which in our opinion it more properly belongs.'

Germo(u)nt, obs. sc. form of GERMNET.

†Gerivative, *a. Obs.*-1 [f. *geru* GUN v. + -ATIVE.] †Added to 'giming' or grumbling.

1668 MONTAGU *Trick to Catch Old One* iv. v. Out, you gerivative gneane.

Gernet(t), obs. form of GARNET 1 and 2.

Gern(i)er(e), obs. form of GARNER.

†Gernut. *Obs.* [mistake for *yir*(d)nut, *ernut*, *Earth-nut*; but cf. F. *germote* or *jarnote* (Littre s.v. *Terre-noix*), which recalls the Sw. *jordnöt*.] (See quot.)

1693 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 The Roots of our *Bulbocastanum* . . commonly call'd Pignuts and Gernuts in the North, lie very deep, and fatten Hogs.

†Gerocomical, *a. Obs.*-1 [f. Gr. *γερκομικός*, f. *γερκομια* (see next) + -AL.] Pertaining to the treatment of the aged.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 257 It is my earnest desire that Physicians would study the Gerocomical part of Physick more than they do.

Gerocomy (dʒɪˈrɒkəmi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *γερκομια*, f. *γερκο*, *γῆρας* old age + *κομια* tending.] The science of the treatment of the aged.

1818 in TODD. 1885 FOTHERGILL *Dis. Sedit.* Life xxxii.

Gerofleis, obs. form of GILLYFLOWER.

Geronomite (dʒɪˈrɒnəmi). Also *Geronymite*. [a. Sp. or It. *geronomita*, repr. med. L. *Hieronymita*.] = HIERONYMITE.

1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon Wks.* 1882 VII. 118 Close by . . is a large convent of Geronomites. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Em. Painters* (1787) 1. 70 A monk . . of the order of Geronomites [sic]. 1858 L.D. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 228 A grey Geronomite. This answer to his ecstasy returned.

Gerontarchical (dʒɪˈrɒntəkɪkəl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *γερωντάρχης*, *γῆρας* old man + *-αρχος* ruling + -IC + -AL. (In this and the three following words, many scholars would pronounce the initial letter as g, not as dz.)] Pertaining to, of the nature of, government by old men.

1884 *Med. Times* May 669/1 It [the Apothecaries' Company] preferred to retain its gerontarchical constitution.

Gerontic (dʒɪˈrɒntɪk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Also in erroneous form geronic, from the Gr. nom. case.] Of or pertaining to old age, senile.

1885 FOTHERGILL *Dis. Sedit.* Life xxxii. 279 There are a large series of gerontic troubles from which old ladies are free. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gerontic*.

Gerontocracy (dʒɪˈrɒntəkɪrəsi). [f. Gr. *γερωντάρχης*, *γῆρας* old man + *-κρατία* government. Cf. F. *gerontocratie*.] The system of government by old men. Also, a governing body consisting of old men.

1830 *Examiner* 643/1 The adjustment of the qualification of candidates involves the entire question between the gerontocracy and the young men. 1877 R. LOWE in *Fortin. Rev.* 1 Oct. 445 By making a Parliament already 100 old older, and already too rich richer—a plutocracy, and a gerontocracy.

Gerontogeous (dʒɪˈrɒntəʒiəs), *a.* Also *-geous*. [f. Gr. *γερωντάρχης*, *γῆρας* old man + *γῆ* earth + -OUS.] Of plants, etc.: Belonging to the Old World (i.e. the eastern hemisphere).

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/1 *Gerontogeous* [sic], belonging to the Old World. 1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Gerontogeous*. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gerontogeous*.

Geroom. *Obs. West Indian.* Some kind of fish. 1713 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* 159 [Fishes of Jamaica] *Harogurus major*, a Geroom. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* 11. 282 A Geroom. This was twelve inches long and two broad . . The snout is longer and sharper than that of a Herring, and the Fins and Tail are larger.

†Geropiga (dʒɪˈrɒpɪɡə). Also *Jerupiga* and (in Dicts.) *gero*, *Jerupigia*. [a. Pg. *geropiga* = HIERA-PHORA.] A mixture of grape-juice, brandy, sugar, and red colouring-matter, manufactured in Portugal, and used in the adulteration of port-wine.

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 814/1 *Geropiga* or *Jerupiga*. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 Sept. It gets . . copper in its pickles, and *geropiga* in its port wine. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cribs* (1887) 58 The common-room cellars which cannot have too much *geropiga*.

-gerous, in actual use always -igerous (i. dʒɪˈrɒs), an adjectival suffix f. L. -ger bearing (f. root of *gerere* to bear) + -OUS. It occurs in a few words representing actual Latin formations, as *cornigerous*, *florigerous*, and in mod. scientific language is added freely to Latin stems, as in *frondigerous*.

Gorralfour, obs. form of GILLYFLOWER.

Gerran, *Gerrard*, vars. GARRON 1, GERARD.

Gerre, *Gerret*, obs. ff. GAR v., JAR, GARRET.

Gerrymander (dʒɪˈrɪmændə), *sb. U.S.* [f. the surname *Gerry*: see quot. 1881.] (See quot. 1868.)

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* 1. 619 *Gerrymander*, a method of arranging election districts so that the political party making the arrangement will be enabled to elect a greater number of representatives than they could on a fair system, and more than they should have in proportion to their numerical strength. 1881 *Mem. Hist. Boston* 11. 212 In 1812, while Elbridge Gerry was Governor of Massachusetts, the Democratic Legislature, in order to secure an increased representation of their party in the State Senate, districted the State in such a way that the shapes of the towns forming such a district in Essex county brought out a territory of regular outline. This was indicated on a map which Russell the editor of the 'Continent' hung in his office. Stuart the painter observing it added a head, wings, and claws, and exclaimed 'That will do for a salamander!' 'Gerrymander!' said Russell, and the word became a proverb. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 17/2 The Ohio Democrats had made a partisan gerrymander of certain districts in order to retain power. 1891 G. W. CURTIS in *Harper's Weekly* 23 Mar. (Funk), Mr. McKinley . . was defeated only by a gerrymander.

Gerrymander (dʒɪˈrɪmændə), *v.* Also *error.* (in England) *jerrymander*. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To subject (a state, a constituency) to a gerrymander. Also *transf.*, esp. in sense: To manipulate in order to gain an unfair advantage.

1869 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) Intro. 24. 1861 T. WINTHROP *E. Brotherhood* 11. ii. (1876) 111 A great scope of fertile plain, gerrymandered into farms. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 4/1 A question how the constituencies can be gerrymandered. 1887 SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XV. 111. 123 *Gerrymandering* dialect phenomena cannot but hurt a domain of philology that is sadly in lack of material with which to operate. 1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 367/2 They either had been 'gerry-mandered' or thought they had been 'gerrymandered' out of their fair share of representative power. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/3 Mr. C— described Mr. B— as a political puritan who had grossly gerrymandered the Lancashire bench [of magistrates].

Hence *Gerrymandered ppl. a.*; *Gerrymandering vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.* Also *Gerrymanderer*, one who gerrymanders (a constituency, etc.).

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Gerrymandering*. 1871 N. Y. *Sunday Merc.* 31 Mar. (Farmer), The Legislature of Ohio intends to prove itself a veritable master in the Gerrymandering business. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 271 In 1832 . . some very remarkable feats of 'gerrymandering' were performed by the Whig Party. 1884 *Ibid.* Oct. 577 It would enable ministers to appeal to a gerrymandered constituency. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July, We do not think the astutest gerrymander could turn the scale. 1893 *Times* 27 Apr. 5/1 He (Mr. Trevelyan) was admirably equipped for passing a gerrymandering Bill of this sort.

Gerse, obs. form of GRASS sb.

Gers(s, Gers-): see GRASS, GRASS-.

Gersdorffite (dʒɪˈzɒrpsaɪt), *Min.* [Named by Löwe in 1842 after Von Gersdorff, the proprietor of the mine where it was first found.] A sulpharsenide of nickel.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 459 *Gersdorffite* is used as an ore of nickel. 1892 *Dana's Min.* 90 With normal gersdorffite are classed a number of minerals.

Gerston: see GARSTON.

Gersum, *sb. Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 *gør*, *gorsum* (a, 2-6, 9 *Hist.* *gorsum*, 3 *garsum*, *ger-som*, 5 *grassum*, 5-6 *gersome*, *girsom* (m, gress-some, 6 *gersumme*, -sowme, *gyrsome*, -soome, -sosome, *grassumme*, *gressam*, -um, *grissumme*, -ome, 6-7 *garsome*, 3, 7 *gersume*, (8 *garsom*). [OE. *gersum*, *gersum*, str. masc. and neut. *gersuma*, *gersuma*, wk. masc. = ON. *gersimi*, wk. fem., MSw. *gørsam*.]

1. A treasure, precious possession; a costly gift. c. 1045 O. E. *Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1035 Harold . . let niman of hyre ealle þa bestan *gersum*. A 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1047 For neah man sceolde to breacan his stef, gif he [W] se scealde þe mare *gersuman*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 þa com þe mon mid his *gersume* to þan apostolum. c. 1185 *Ancre. R.* 350 þe gode pilgrim . . ne bered no *garsum*. c. 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 419 Pures . . his *gersume* the am nu þi man bicume. A 1300 *Cursor M.* 6553 If theif na *gersum* has ne gifte. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 697 (Thornton) He wedd his wyfe . . Withe gyftes and *gersoms* [Douce MS. *gersons*: see GARRISON]. c. 1475 *Raif Collyer* 936 I rek nocht of thy riches . . Thy God [I read gude] nor thy *Grassum* set I bot licht.

2. Chiefly Sc. A premium or fine paid to a feudal superior on entering upon a holding.

1389 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1891) 79 [An example of a] *gersum* [for a shop on the bridge occurs in the accounts of 1389]. c. 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter Club) 977 *Syde* vexis him, or half the terme be gane, Withe pykit querrellis, for to make him fane To flitt, or pay the *gersum* new agane. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 13 Mallis and *gersomes* rasit our hie. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 298 In recompense of fyne and *gersomes* that I toke of his mallis, *gersum* 1560 ROLLANO *Seven Sages* (ed. Laing) 221 His mallis, *gersum* and daylie rent. 1610 HOLLANO *Canden* 474 11 *paith*. an hundred shillings for a *Gersume* to the Queene. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) 11. 5 Except the Place might cost somewhat at the entrance and admittance for a *Gersom* or Fine. 1703 THORSEBY *Let. to Rap* (E. D. S.), *Garsom*, 'a garsom', a foregift at entering a farm, a Godspenny. 1708 *Journes de la Ley*, *Gersum* is an obsolete Word, for a Fine or Sum of Money. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng. L.* 592 According to the feudal system a *gersum* was rendered to the Seigneur upon the vassal's death. *attest* 1567 in *Shalland's Hist. Edinb.* (1753) 217 The Interest and *Gersome* Silver yat sal happin to be olteinit yairfore.

†Gersum, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To subject to a fine, impose a fine upon. *To gersum* is to admit to possession of in consideration of a fine or rent.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/1 To *Garsumme* (A. Gersome, *gressumme*, 1502 *W. of T. Maryn* (Somerset Ho.), To my son . . as many acres of land as he is *garsumed* in of myn own lande.

Gert, dial. form of GREAT.

Gerth(e, Gertt(e, obs. ff. GERTH, GREAT.

Gerund (dʒɪˈrʌnd). [nd. L. *gerundum*, app. f. *gerundum* = *gerendum*, gerund of *gerere* to carry on.] A form of the Lat. vb. capable of being construed as a sb., but retaining the regimen of the vb. Hence applied to forms functionally equivalent in other langs., e.g. to the Eng. verbal noun in -ing when used rather as n part of the vb. than as a sb. 1513 LULLY *Infred. Gram.* (1549) B11b, There be m. over belongyng to the infinitive mode of verbes certayn.

voyses called gerundes... welche haue bothe the actyue and passive signification. 1591 PERCIVAL. *Sp. Dict.* Cj b. There is only one Gerund ending in *do*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 446 Gerunds and Supines are unnecessary inflexions of Verbs, the notion of them being expressible by the Infinitive Mode, whose Cases they are. 1762 LOWTH *Eng. Gram.* 117 The Participle with a Preposition before it, and still retaining its Government, answers to what is called in Latin the Gerund. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1839) II. 100/ He is driven to absolute despair by gerunds. 1872 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* xiii. 179 We usually abridge sentences containing the verbal substantive, so that it looks like a gerund.

b. *Comb.* (used derivatively), as *gerund-grinder*, one who instructs in Latin grammar; a pedantic teacher; *gerund-grinding*, instruction in Latin grammar; pedantic instruction generally; *gerund-grindery*, a classical school; *gerund-stone*, the imaginary grindstone of a 'gerund-grinder'.

1771 *Fanatick Feast* 6 The next was Cl-s, the walking Gerund-grinder, a noise wrangling Sophist. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxii. Here is the glass for pedagogues... gerund-grinders, and bear-leaders, to view themselves in. 1827 HONE *Every-day* Bk. II. 33 Gerund-grinding and parsing are usually prepared for at the last moment. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1838) 64 An inanimate, mechanical Gerund-grinder. 1864 *Reader* 2 Oct. 4073 With less enthusiasm and tenderness, the author would probably have consented to wield his tawse and turn the 'gerund-stone' in time-honoured style. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 232 The man of theory will always continue to think and speak of the professed pedagogue as a 'gerund-grinder'. 1883 *Ch. Times* 20 May, How can it be tight for clergymen to earn hundreds or even thousands a year, say, by gerund-grinding or by managing a great gerund-grindery?

Gerundial (džerund'jal), a. [f. *L. gerundium* (see GERUND) + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gerund. Also quasi-*sb.*, ellipt. for *gerundial infinitive*.

1846 WORCESTER cites LATHAM. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 47 The English... dropped the characteristic ending of the gerundial, thus reducing it to the infinitive form. 1872 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* xiii. 177 The infinitive had a dative form expressed by the suffix *a*, and governed by the preposition *to*. This is sometimes called the gerundial infinitive.

Hence *Gerundially adv.*

1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* xxix. 655 The Icelandic active participle is used gerundially as a passive.

Gerundie, obs. var. GYRONNY. *Her.*

Gerundival (džerund'jal), a. [f. *L. gerundivus* (see next) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a gerundive; of the nature of a gerundive.

1884 WHITNEY in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XV. 119 The line between the gerundival and the more ordinary adjective use is in other cases not always easy to draw... Never having any other than a gerundival meaning.

Gerundive (džerund'iv), a. and sb. [ad. late *L. gerundivus* (modus), f. *gerundium* GERUND. Cf. *F. gerondif*.] A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, akin to, or of the nature of, a gerund. (Cf. B. 2.)

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1615) 23 Is it then properly a Participle of the future in *dus*, when it signifieth Actively? A. No. It is rather an Adjective Gerundive. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Stratig. Lang.* 30 In Sanskrit... the so-called gerundive participle... signifies that a thing is necessary or proper to be done. 1885 SIR P. FERRING *Hard Knits* 307 This use of the Gerundive participle will hardly be disputed. 1894 W. M. LINDSAY *Lat. Lang.* 543 The origin of the Gerundive suffix still remains doubtful.

2. *Humorous noun-use.* Having to do with gerunds; crammed with gerunds.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sea*. V. ii. That Gerundive [printed Gerundive] maw of yours, that without *Do* will end in *Di* and *Dum* instantly.

B. *sb.*

1. = GERUND. (See *F. gerondif*.) 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 154/4 *Gerundif, gerundium.* 1520 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 3 Sometime quis qu' gouverné... of *gerundive*. 1851 G. BROWN *Gram. of Eng. Gram.* (1873) 466 *Gerundives* are participles governed by prepositions; but, there being little or no occasion to distinguish among other participles, we seldom use this name. 1896 TOWNBEE *Brachet's Hist. Gram. Fr. Lang.* 8 552.

2. In Latin grammar, a verbal adjective, of the nature of a passive participle, expressing the idea of necessity or fitness: its suffix is the same as that of the gerund. Hence applied to forms of like meaning in other languages.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gerundive* (in Grammar) an Adjective made of a Gerund. 1721-1792 in BAILEY. 1847 KENNEDY *Elem. Lat. Gram.* 174 For signifying Necessity Passively, the Gerundive is used impersonally in the Neuter Gender. 1881 BRADLEY *Arnold's Lat. Prose* § 397 The use of the gerundive is confined to transitive verbs, including deponents.

3. *Comb.*, as *gerundive-making adj.*

1892 WHITNEY *Max Müller* 71 The gerundive-making suffixes *tanya* and *anya*.

Hence *Gerundively adv.*, in the manner of a gerund; as, or in place of, a gerund.

1849 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 92 The participle used gerundively does not differ, in external form, from the ordinary participle.

Gerusia (žer'us'ia). [a. *L. gerusia*, Gr. γερουσία, f. γέρων old man.] An assembly of elders, *spec.* the senate in Sparta and other Dorian cities.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 41 The old Athenian council came nearer in numbers to the Spartan *gerusia*.

1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. (1856) X. 549 Aristotle assimilates... the *Gerusia* of Carthage... to that of Sparta. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist. Israel* 574 At the side of the high priest stood the *gerusia* of the town of Jerusalem.

† **Gery**, a. *Obs.* [f. GERE + *-Y*.] Changeable, fitful, capricious.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* l. 7, 678 Right as the fridy, soothly for to telle. Now it syneth, now it reyneth fast. Right so can gerye vnyse ouer caste. The herites of hir folk. 1399 LANGE. *Rich. Redele* iii. 130 Gyleris, Joyful, flor bere gery laces. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy i. iv. This gery fortune, this lady reheles. c 1430 - *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 A gery march his stonids doth disclose. 1430-40 - *Bochas* iii. vii. (1554) 80 The gery Romaines, stormie and vnstable. a 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hawke* 66 His seconde hawke waxid gery. And was with flying wery.

Hence † **Geryful** a. *Obs.* -° (see quot.; perh. mistaken for GERFUL); † **Geryness**, changeableness.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy i. v. By geryness of this ber reuolucion. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 69, I was adrede so of hir geryness. 1616 BULLOCKAR, *Gerifull*, changeable: sometime cruel.

Ges, **Gesant**(e), obs. forms of GUESS, JESSANT.

Gesarne, **geserne**: see GISERNE.

Gesem, -en, **gesian**, vars. **GESINE**, *Obs.*

Gesier, obs. var. GIZZARD.

† **Gesine**. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *gesen*, -in, *geysene*, *gisin*, 4-5 *gesine*, *gesyn*(e), 5 *gysyn*(e), *gesem*, *jasane*, *jesaine*, *jesyne*, *gesian*, 6 *Sc. gissane*, *jesing*, 8 *Sc. gissen*, *jizzen*. [a. OF. *gesine*, f. *gesir* to lie: -*L. jacere*.] Childbed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 859, On a night both lighter war pai, At ans bath in gesen lai. c 1425 WYNNOUN *Cron.* v. 1, 19 The modyr held bed in gysyne. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 99 Moder vnto the said Joseph, of whom she deyed in gysyne. c 1450 *Cow. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 150 The for to comforte in gysyne this day, Twyn god mydyvvis I have brought bere. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxiii. 112 William swore by God that when he were aryshe of his gysyn he wold light a thousand candels to the kyng of fraunce. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) ix. 246 (Harl. MS.) He that made vs meete on playne and off to Mary in her Icesaine [Addit. MS. *Jasane*]. 1576 *Pittairm's Crim. Trials* I. 52 And sche new rissine out of gissane. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 152 The Quene in Jesing sair seik. 1785 FORBES *Dominie Depos* 30 (with *Poems in Buchan Dial*). She made poor Maggy lie in gissen.

attrib. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 13 The jizzen-bed wi' rantry leaves was sain'd.

Gesith. O.E. *Antig.* [OE. *gesith* companion = OS. *gisti*, OHG. *gi-sind* (Ger. *gesind*).] An attendant or companion of a king; hence, like med. *L. comes* COUNTEY, used as a designation of rank.

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 72 Dependent on the king, and on the nobles, were the *gesith* or thanes. 1881 *Athenaeum* 17 Sept. 360/2 The personal followers, the *gesiths* or thegns, on the one hand, and on the other the independent nobility and the national militia.

b. *attrib.*, as *gesith-socn*, an alleged Old English division of the county.

(But the word is spurious: see Stubbs *Sel. Charters* Glossary s.v. *Sithessocna*, and Bosw.-Toller s.v. *Schiff-fylle*.) 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 118 Every county was at this time divided into Hundreds and *Gesith-socns*.

Gesling, -lyng, obs. forms of GOSLING.

† **Gesnera** (džes'něra). *Bot.* [mod. *L.*, named after Conrad von Gesner, a naturalist and scholar of Zürich, of the 16th c.] A genus of tropical plants (N.O. *Gesneraceae*); also a plant of this genus.

1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day* Bk. 186/r Some of the taller Gesneras may require a slight support. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 140/2 There are not many stove plants more valuable than Gesneras.

Gesneraceous (džes'ně'rě'fəs), a. *Bot.* [f. prec. + *-ACEOUS*.] Of or pertaining to the order *Gesneraceae* (of which GESNERA is the type).

1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 43 *Lysionotus serrata*, an Indian Gesneraceous plant, is a pretty addition to stove plants.

Gesnerad (džes'něrad). [f. as prec. + *-AD*: see *-AD* I d.] A plant of the genus GESNERA.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 74/1 It is well known that most of the Gesnerads are easily increased by means of leaf cuttings.

Gesning, var. GESTENING.

Gespen, var. GISPIN, *Obs.*

Gess(e), obs. f. GUESS, and of *guests* pl. of GUEST.

Gess, **Gessant**, obs. forms of JESS, JESSANT.

Gessimine, -my, obs. ff. JASMINE, JESSAMY.

Gessera(n), -a(unte), -en, -on, vars. JAZERANT.

Gessling, -lyng, obs. forms of GOSLING.

† **Gesso** (džes'o). Also 8-9 *gessa*(e). [a. It. *gesso* = *L. gypsum*: see GYPSUM.]

1. Plaster of Paris; gypsum. † a. in the native state (*obs.*). b. as prepared for use in painting and sculpture.

1596 W. P. Bk. *Secr. Dija*, Fill the vessell halfe full and stop it well with Gesso. *Ibid.* E. ij. Gesso when it is first put into the wine maketh it bitter. 1698 in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 306 There are found with it Red-bole... and Plaster Gypsum or Gesso. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 370 No colour is so noble as the colour of a good painting on canvas or gesso. 1859 GULLICK & TRIMS *Paint.* 7 The Venetians... took the precaution of spreading the composition of size and gesso as thinly as possible. 1874 J. FERGUSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 756 A coating of gesso—*vulgo* plaster—was to be applied. 1886 *Athenaeum* 6 Feb. 207/2 These decorations have been modelled or 'raised' in gesso.

c. A prepared surface of plaster as a ground for painting.

1860 J. HEWITT *Anc. Arm.* III. 497 This [shield]... is formed of wood... faced with canvas, on which is laid a gesso to receive the painting and gilding.

† 2. A work of art executed in plaster. *Obs.*

1758 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 84/2 Any painter, sculptor... or other artist to whom the study of these gesses may be of use, will have liberty to draw or model at any time.

3. *attrib.*, as *gesso figure, ornament, work*.

1745 H. WALPOLE *Ltd. to Mann* 4 Jan. (1857) I. 336, I must tell you that I have at last received the cases; three with gesso figures, and one with [etc.]. 1881 *Athenaeum* 7 May 626/3 The design of the gesso ornaments [of the Painted Chamber], with their colours, gilding, and decoration, could still be made out. 1890 *Archaeol.* LII. 693 In the centre a gold ring of gesso work with slightly raised bosses.

Gest (džest), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-5, 8-9 *geste*, (4-6 *jest*), 4-5 *geest*, (4 *jeest*), 6 *Sc. geist*, 4-*geest*, (4-7 *jest*). See also JEST. [a. OF. *geste*, *jestte* (fem.), action, exploit (chiefly pl.), romance; ad. *L. gesta* actions, exploits, neut. pl. of *gestus*, p. pple. of *gerere* to carry on (war, etc.), perform.]

1. pl. Notable deeds or actions, exploits (later also *sing.*, a deed, exploit); esp. the deeds of a person or people as narrated or recorded, history. *Obs. exc. arch.*

There seems to be no certain example in ME. of the *sing. gest*=an action. In the passages quoted by Mätzner from the *Destruction of Troy* (620, 3286) the alliteration proves that the *g* is hard, and the words are really *gift* (*gyfte* misread as *gyste*) and *guest*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 123, I sal... tell sum gesses principale; For all may na man have in talle. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 22 That 3c tell... all pat will here be gestis of halymen. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 2780 Pe hert... fayn was a-way to fle for fere of mo gesses. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 Hit is conteyned in the gestic of Athenes that there was an boly hermitte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxvi. 55 Turpinus that wrote the Gestic of the great Charles, saythe [etc.]. 1534 WHITTON *Tullies Offices* r. (1540) 35 The notable iestes at home by policy be not inferiour to the valyaunt actes in varre. 1558 PUAER *Aeneid* I. Bij. He seeth among them all the iestes of Troy, and stories all And wars. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 97 Fond Ape... into whose breast Never crept thought of honor, nor brave gest. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 121 [Diodorus] hudling together the gestic of 2 years into one [etc.]. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Veru's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) I. 35 He had... rather employ master William and Edward of Westminster to paint the gestic of the kings of Antioch. 1816 *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 326 He also wrote *De Re Navalii*, and a poem on his father's gestic. 1844 SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pl. Arist.* *velite* v. iii. 1, put to sea. Errant for gestic and enterprise of wit. c 1445 *Mss. Browning L. E. L.'s Last Quest* iv. When knighly gestic and courtly pageantrics Were broken in her visionary eyes. 1876 BEAUNT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxvii. Her bosom heaved when she heard of heroic gest.

b. In general sense: Action, performance. *rare.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 857 Now have y shewyd yow, my son, somewhat of dyuerse lestis pat ar remembered in lordez courte here as all rialte restis.

2. A story or romance in verse; also simply (in later use), a story, tale. In *gest*=in verse, in the manner of a metrical romance. *The English gest, the French gest*: metrical chronicles of England, of France. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 522 Murie was þe feste Al of faire gestic. a 1300 *Havelok* 2328 þer mouthe men se... Romanz reding on þe bok; þer mouthe men here þe gestic singe. 13... *K. Alis.* 30 Now pais holdith... And ye scholre here a noble jestic. Of Alisaundre, the fliche kyng. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Vace* (Rolls) 380 after þe Bretons þe Inglis camen, þe lordship of his land þai namen... þat calle men now þe Inglis gestic. c 1385 CHAUCER *Meib.* *Pro.* 15 Lat se wher thou kanst tellen aught in gestic Or telle in prose somewhat at the leeste. c 1400 MAUNDVELL (1839) xx. 220 Mynstrelles, that syngen Songes and tellen Gestic. 14... *Sir Beues* (MS. N.) 4313-4245 Men tellith bothe in gestic & ryme, They were leide in maner of shryne. c 1440 *Partonope* 405 Thus tellyth now the french gestic. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxxviii. 278 The bonys of King Arture, and his wyfe Gueynour... were founden by a synger of gesticys. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 4 Ay is the ouir-word of the geist, Giff thame the pelfie to pairt among thame. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 180 Duke Cephal weeping told this tale to Phocus and the rest, Whose eies were also moist with teares to heare the piteous jest. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 69/2 The tales of Robin Hood, or the gestic written by Ariost the Italian in his booke intituled *Orlando furioso*. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 298 We know... that there were gestic and historic ballads written upon the story of Wallace. 1858 DORAN *Cr. Poets* 80 The barber probably only accompanied the reciter of the Gest.

† 3. a. A satirical utterance, lampoon. b. An idle tale. *Obs.* with this spelling: for examples of the later use (16-19th c.) see *Jest sb.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 315 Pere [in Sicily] was comedia, song of gestic, firste i-founde. *Ibid.* IV. 229 Cihero made gestic in blame of Salustius [L. invective]. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 93 Fy on fortune, fy on this frewall quechyll... His plesance her till him was boi a gest.

† **Gest**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *geste*.] Race, kind, family; company.

133... *K. Alis.* 6473 There byside, on the north-east, Buth men off selcouthte gest. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Vace* (Rolls) 809 Pen dide þe kyng make somons Of bischopes, erles, & barons, & oþer lordes of þe nobleste [i.e. r.] folk of noble gestic. *Chron.* (1810) 315 þei & all þer gestic þat dome salde doute & rew.

Gest (džest), *sb.* 3. *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 6, 9 *geste*, 6 *jest*. [ad. *F. geste*, ad. *L. gestus*, masc. (n-stem) gesture, bearing, f. *gerere* to bear, deport (oneself).]

1. Bearing, carriage, mien.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* (1570) 19 Ye foolcs.. Of euill behauiour, gest and countenance. 1568 *Knt. of Courtesy* 304 He went .. With woffull mone and sory jest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. viii. 8 Him needed not instruct .. how to speake, he now to use his gest. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Via Poets* xcv, Look and geste Of buried saint, in risen rest. 1890 *Corrh. Mass.* June 638 You eat and drink with mincing geste.

2. A movement of a limb; an action, gestine.

a 1521 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 65 Well manered in all his gestes. 1534 WHITWORTH *Tullies Offices* i. (1540) 85 Some iests [L. *gestus*] of players be not without folles. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 6 That outward and proud Behaviour either in Gestis or Speech. 1717 GARTH tr. *Ovid's Met.* xiv. Appulus. The bold Buffoon .. Their Motion mimicks, but with Gestis obscene. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Prior. Life Lewis XV.* IV. 181 Count Lally, when the Chancellor pointed out by a gest [orig. *d'un geste*] to the King. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Rom. Page* xxv, Had the knight looked back to the page's geste, I wene he had turned anon.

† **Gest**, sb. Obs. Also 6 *gest*(s), pl. *gestes*, 7 *geast*, *jeyst*, *ghost*, pl. *gesses*. [Later form of *Gest* 1.] pl. The various stages of a journey, esp. of a royal progress; the route followed or planned.

1550 EDW. VI *Trul* in *Lit. Ren.* (Roxb) 275 The gestis of my progres were set fourth, which were that from Grenwich to Westminster [etc.]. 1597 H. MAYNARD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 274 By that time the Queen meant to be with you, if the testes hold, w^{ch} after manie alterations is so sett downe .. to be with you on Wednesday night. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 125 Diogenes and Beton .. set down all the geasts and iourneys of that prince. 1611 SREED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xlii. (1632) 405 The like custome vedd hee in the winter season in his iests, and circuits throughout his Country. 1650 FULLER *Puritan* v. iii. 147 Though in Jacobs Gestis, Succoth succeeds the next place to Peniel, yet it follows not, that Jacob with his train went so far in one day. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 121 His [the king's] gests and motions were much fore-slowed by his making so many halts. 1755 JOHNSON (citing Hamner) *Gest*, the roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the progress of our kings.

transf. add *fig.* 1596 J. NORDEEN (title), A Progresse of Pietie, whose Jesses lead into the Harborbour of heavenly Hearts-ence. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Remant.* vii. 52 Let .. salvage brutes trade there, and lay their Gestis Of progresse. 1656 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 58 It takes not away this vertue of the earth, but more distinctly sets downe the geste and progresse thereof. 1659 H. HAMMOND *Chr. Oblig.* iii. 66 When God hath designed the crosse, the constant post and stage in our gesses to Heaven.

b. *ing*. The time allotted for a halt or stay.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 41 He giue him my Commission To let him there a Moneth behind the Gest Prefix'd for 's parting.

† **Gest**, v. 1 Obs. Also 4 *geest*, 4, 6 *Sc. geste*. See also *JEST* v. [f. *GEST* sb. 1] *intr.* To tell a tale, to recite a romance.

1230 *Cursor M.* 7256 (Trin.) Whenne bei were gladdest at þe feist Sampson coude wel geest. 12386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* Prol. 43, I kan nat geeste, Rum, Ram, Ruf by geste. 12425 *Leg. Rom.* (1871) App. 211, I have ioye forteeste Of þe lambe of love with-outte oþe. 14. *Sir Beues* (MS. N) 2244 Als feire a man as thei mygt geste. 14440 *Promp. Parv.* 19131 Gestyn yn romawnce, *gestid*.

b. To play or sing as a professional 'gester'.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 507 Tak the a fidill, or a floyt and geste.

Hence † **Gesting** vbl. sb.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1912 Gestynge, or romawncynge, *gesticulatus*, *rhythmicus*.

† **Gest**, v. 2 Obs. rare. [f. L. *gestāre*, ppl. stem of *gerere* to carry on.] *trans.* To perform; only in phrase *gested and done*.

1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* Author's Pref. i With what labours, daungers, and payle they [auncient actes] were gested and done. 1541 PAYNELL *Calitine* xxxii. 50 b, Supplications were alway decreed for a thinge prosperously gested and done against an ennemie.

Gest, obs. f. *JESS*; obs. pa. t. of *GUESS*.

Gest(e, obs. form of *GUEST*, *JEST*, *JOIST*.

Gestant (dʒe'stənt), a. rare -1. [ad. L. *gestant-em*, pres. pple. of *gestāre* to go with young.] Pregnant; in quot. *fig.*

1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casá Gutdi Wind*. 104 Cannons rolling on, Like blind, slow storm-clouds gestant with the heat Of undeveloped lightning.

Gestar, var. *GESTER*, Obs.

Gestate (dʒe'stæt), a. [ad. L. *gestāt-us*, pa. pple. of *gestāre*: see next.] In course of gestation. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Badder* xxiv. 106 The gendering caves and secrets where thy spring is gestate, and the summer yet to be Seethes dark.

Gestate (dʒe'stæt), v. [f. L. *gestāt-*, ppl. stem of *gestāre* to carry, to go with young.] *trans.* To carry in the womb during the period between conception and birth. Also *fig.*

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 31 There are mammals .. whose progeny leave the womb half gestated. 1886 T. FROST *Remin. Country Journalist* x. (1888) 116 [His] mind was then gestating a work of the most original character.

Gestation (dʒes'teɪʃən). Also 6 *acion*. [ad. L. *gestātiō-em* (u. of action f. *gestāre* to carry) found esp. in sense 1. Cf. F. *gestation* (Colgr.).] The action of bearing or carrying.

1. A carrying or being carried, e.g., on horseback or in a carriage, regarded as a kind of exercise. Now rare.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 49 b, There is also another

kynde of exercise, whiche is called Gestation .. as .. sytting in a chaire, whiche is caried on mens shulders with staves .. or syttinge in a boate or barge, whiche is rowed, ryding on a horse [etc.]. 1562 BULLYNN *Def. agst. Sicknesse, Vse of Sicke Lette* 67 b, Gestacion, that is to be caried of an other thing, without any trauaill of the bodie it self. 1606 HOLLAND *Shelton*. 214 He neuer went forth any iourney (were it but for exercise by way of Gestation), but [etc.]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Gestation, increaseth heat, and causeth sleep. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Ment.* (1807) II. 238 He .. took his morning's circuit on horse-back at a foot's pace; for his infirmity would not admit of any strong gestation. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 429 Moderate gestation, and a temperate course of diet, will be found to answer the purpose of promoting convalescence. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 251 Gestation, pure air, sea-bathing and every other kind of tonic .. are also of the utmost importance. 1871 Sir T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) II. li. 245 Gestation in a carriage or in a boat, has the same good effects [as equitation] but in a less degree. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† 2. The practice of wearing (a ring). Obs. rare -1.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. 185 Affirming that the gestation of rings upon this hand and finger, might rather be used for their convenience and preservation, then any cordial relation.

3. The action or process of carrying young; the condition of being carried in the womb during the period between conception and birth.

Applied by extension to processes somewhat similar, e.g. *Dorsal, oral, mammary* or *pouch gestation*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 336 You shall reconcile Hippocrates to himselfe, if you say, that the end of the tenth month is the absolute and longest limit of gestation. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The gestation is various also, the wolf geat a month or forty daies, the bitch nine weeks. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. i. 38 The comfort of her sister-in-law, during her gestation. 1786 GILPIN in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr. Ser.* ii. III. 340 Naturalists tell us, that the noblest animals are the longest in gestation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 573 The words 'born in due time afterwards.' Such words, in the case of a man's own children, mean the time of gestation. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 4 The gestation and foaling, upon which so much has been already written. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 162 As to the period of gestation, most insects begin to lay their eggs soon after fecundation has taken place. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. i. 29 It has been objected that our domestic dogs cannot be descended from wolves or jackals, because their periods of gestation are different.

fig. 1691-1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. Pref. i Measuring the perfection of the birth by the presumed time of the gestation [of a literary work]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. ii. v. How this Question of the Trial grew laboriously, through the weeks of gestation, .. were superfluous to trace here. 1851 R. R. MADDEN *Shrines Old & New World* II. 606 The work was conceived in prison, and the whole process of gestation was accomplished there. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xiii. 229 He has a trying gestation of every speech.

Gestative (dʒe'stətiv), a. [ad. L. type **gestāt-iv-us*, f. *gestāre* to carry.] Of or pertaining to gestation.

1828 Sir D. Le MARCHANT *Rep. Claims Barony Gardner* 90 To interfere with and to protract the gestative process.

Gestatorial (dʒes'təʊəriəl), a. [f. as next + -AL.] **Gestatorial chair**: a chair in which the Pope is carried on certain occasions. (So F. *chaire gestatoire*; in late L. *sella gestatoria* was used for 'sedan-chair'.)

1864 *Times* 6 Apr. 10/s Pius IX once more was borne through the nave [of St. Peter's] in his 'gestatorial' chair. 1889 *Catholic Household* 2 Nov. 573 His Holiness, carried in the gestatorial chair, entered the hall.

Gestatory (dʒe'stətori), a. rare. [ad. L. *gestātōri-us*, f. *gestātor-em*, *gestātor*, one who carries, f. *gestāre* to carry.] † a. Adapted for carrying or wearing (obs.). b. Of or pertaining to carrying as a form of exercise.

a 1684 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 90 The Crowns and Garlands of the Ancients were either Gestatory, such as they were about their Heads and Necks [etc.]. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 190 We shall now take leave of Dr. Jackson and his gestatory plan of cure. 1882 *Antiq.* May 187 Gestatory garlands worn round the neck.

† **Gested**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. *GEST* sb. 3 + -ED 2.] Accompanied with gestures.

1587 FLEMING *Coun. Holinshed* III. 1323/s This answer so smoothlie deliuered, and with such coole looks and protestation of action gested, that [etc.]. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* ii. viii. From lips and eyes with gested grace In vain she keeps out charming him.

† **Gestelin**, Obs.

1591 *Treasure of Hidden Secrets* ix. A viij. And when it is cold, lay a larde of Quinces in your glass (called a gestelin glasse) or an earthen pot well glazed.

† **Gesten**, v. Obs. Forms: 3-4 *gestin*(e), *gisten*(n), *gestne*(n), 4-5 *gestyn*(ne), 3-5 *gesten*(e), (g dial. *gusten*, *guessen*). [f. *gest* GUEST + -EN 6- but perh. a back-formation from *GESTENING*.]

1. *intr.* To receive hospitality; to be entertained as a guest, to lodge.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Elie. *gestne* mid hire þet he iuond þe treon gedeinde i Sarepte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14082 He gestind wit þir sisters tun. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 935 How thei gested that nyxt Carpy will we mare. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1259 He gestynd at a huswylf house. a 1800 *Fray of Support* ii. in Scott *Minstrelsy Scott. Bord.* (1802) I. 187 But Tobbet Hob of the Mains bad guessen'd in my house by chance.

2. *trans.* To receive as a guest, lodge, entertain. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2712 He .. gestend þam wit him þat night. c 1375 SHOREHAM 13 Wanne hi beth dede, In hevene

hi beth i-gistned. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 257 (Harl. MS.) A semly yonge knyght, that was gestedn with me in myn house all this nyxt. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1404 To gestyn comers fra ferr and nere. 1807 *Stragg Poems* 16 The blythe pair .. War guessend up i' the loft Reeght snug that neeght.

Hence † **Ge'stener**, a guest.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Malchor* 186 Lowe we all god, my brepri dere, þat has wend a gud gestener.

† **Ge'stening**, *ge'stning*. Obs. Also 3-5 *gesning*, -yng, 4 *gistning*, *gistenyng*, *gistynyng*. [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. OSw. *gisti-niŋ*, *gis(t)-*, *ges(t)-*, etc., f. *gästa* v. to lodge as a guest, f. *gäst-er* = ON. *gest-r* GUEST; in ON. only *gisting* (f. *gista* vb.) is found.] Entertainment as a guest, lodging, hospitality. Also, a banquet, feast.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 þis dai hatted er drihten .. þarked þat holie gestninge þe he offe sped þus quediðe, *Eccc prandium meum paratum*. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 2 Floriz .. hopede come to þat gesninge. a 1300 *Vox & Wylf* 256 To colde gistninge he was i-bede. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17150 (Fairf.) þer þai fandne na knowinge of quam þai mygt aske gesteninge. a 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 24 Mathen had mad a grete gystenye to Ihesu at home in bis whonyng. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xv. 1638 The Kyng tuk wyth the mylnehrs his gysenyng. c 1475 *Rauf Collyer* 973 That all that wantis haberysould Hau seuge gestening. 1523 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. viii. 56, I the beseyk, thou mychty Hercules, þe my faderis gysenyng. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 239 King Caratack that gysenyng bocht rycht deir, 1584 HUDSON *Dir Bartas* *Judith* vi. 108 Go fear not again: Wilt thou the cast gysening then prophane?

† **Ge'ster**. Obs. Forms: 4-5 *gestour*(e), (*gestiour*, *jestour*, 5 *gestowre*), 5 *gester*. See also *JESTER*. [f. *GEST* v. 1 + -ER 1.] A professional reciter or singer of romances.

c 1380 *Antecur* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wychif* 128 þei sitten in castels & townes wip mynstralcie & laughtir, wip tregetours & tomblers, wip gestours & japeres. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* tit. 108 All manner of minstrelles, And jestours, that tellen tales. 1387 TREvisa *Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 101 Poetes and gestours [L. *carminatores*] upon a pulpet rehersed poyses, gestes and songes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1912 *Gestowre*, *gesticulatour*. c 1460 *Launfal* 430 *Launfal* .. Fyfty fedde povere gestes .. Fyfty clodege gestours. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) t. iv. 36/s His dedes ben tolde of heraudes and gestours.

Gester, obs. form of *GESTURE*, v.

† **Ge'ster(o)n**. Obs. Also 5 *gestron*(e). [Corrupt form of *JESSERANT*.] A coat of mail.

1466 *Alann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 538 My master paid .. fore werkaneshipe of a gestrone of maylle, &c. 1599 *Will of Shoo* (Somerset Hosp.), My litell gesteron. 1521 *Let. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 148 Cootles of plate, gestrons [etc.]. 1524 *Ibid.* 176 A gesteron covered with bukes-syns. *Comb.* 1257 *Nottigham Rec.* III. 140 Roberto Stabell, gestronmaker.

† **Ge'stible**, a. Obs. -o That may be borne.

1623 COCKERAM II. To be Borne, *Gestible*.

Gestic (dʒes'tik), a. [f. *GEST* sb. 3 + -IC 1] Of or pertaining to bodily movement, esp. dancing. Todd (1818) explains *gestic* in quot. 1764 as 'legendary, historical' (from *GEST* sb. 1), and this sense of the word is given in most mod. Dicts. even when the quot. is placed under the proper sense.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 253 And the gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic lore, Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threecore. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 119, Matrons .. unskilled in 'gestic lore'. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxx. He bore time to her motions with the movement of his foot .. and seemed .. carried away by the enthusiasm of the gestic art.

† **Gesticial**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + -AL = prec. 1607 TORSILL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 83 She beggeth playeth, leapeh—sometimes creeping, sometimes lying on the back .. with divers such gesticial actions.

Gesticulacions (dʒes'tikjə'leɪʃən), a. rare -1. [f. *GESTICULARE* v. + -ACIونس.] Given to gesticulation. (Cf. *GESTICULARIOUS* and quot. there.)

1834 *W. And. Sketch Bk.* II. 373 The French people, always so amusing, so gesticulacions and frisky.

Gesticulant (dʒes'tikjə'lənt), a. rare. [ad. L. *gesticulant-em*, pres. pple. of *gesticulāre* to gesticulate.] Exhibiting gestures; gesticulating.

1877 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* VII. lxxv. 89 The poor gesticulant orator. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) l. xvi. 157 The figure of the ungainly foe .. buge against the waves like Cyclops, and like him gesticulant.

Gesticular (dʒes'tikjə'lə), a. [f. late L. *gesticul-us* a gesture + -AR.]

1. Of or pertaining to gesticulation. 1850 LERCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 335 (ed. 2) 337 The comparison of the gesticular language of the modern Neapolitans .. is interesting. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 186 The deficiency of true genius and genuine gesticular humour in the mimics of our stage.

2. *non-use*. Full of quick and lively motion. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiii. 231 Electricity cannot be made fast .. it is passing, glancing, gesticular.

Gesticularious (dʒes'tikjə'leɪʃəs), a. [f. late L. *gesticulāri-us* a pantomime, f. *gesticul-us* (see next) + -OUS.] Given to gesticulation.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 291 It is that [snuff] which makes him [the Frenchman] so lively, so gesticularious, so frisky.

Gesticulate (dʒes'tikjə'leɪt), v. [f. L. *gesticulāt-*, ppl. stem of *gesticulāre* f. *gesticul-us*, dim. of *gestus* action, gesture (see *GEST* sb. 3).]

1. *intr.* To make lively or energetic motions with the limbs or body; esp. as an accompaniment for in lieu of speech.

1613 R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Gesticulate*, vse much or foolish gesture. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 235 Their hands, eyes... gesticulating severally, and swimming round, and conforming themselves to a Dorique stillness. 1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* vi. l. 111 A Frenchman both varies his accents and gesticulates while he speaks, much more than an Englishman. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* iv. The gipsy remained on the shore, reciting or singing, and gesticulating with great vehemence. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* l. xvi, Men... were standing in close couples gesticulating eagerly.

2. *trans.* To indicate or express by gestures or gesticulations.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* Apol. Dial. To act the crimes, these Whippers reprehend, Or what their service apes gesticulate. 18. BAKER *Heart of Africa* 227 (Cent.) The whole day passed in shouting and gesticulating our peaceful intentions to the crowd assembled on the height on the opposite side of the river. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Muffled phantoms of debate are made to gesticulate inexpressible things in portentously significant silence.

Hence *Gesticulated ppl. a.*, accompanied or varied by gesticulation; *Gesticulating ppl. a.*, that gesticulates.

1623 COCKERAM II. A 4 b. Done with Activity or Wantonly. *Gesticulated.* 1791-1823 D'ISRAEL *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 117 Italy, both ancient and modern, exhibits a gesticulating people of comedians. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) l. 225 The group began a wild, and to our ideas extravagantly gesticulated dance. 1853 KANE *Grimm's Exp.* xiii. (1856) 97 Rounded hill slope and gesticulating tree. 1858 DR QUINCY *Fr. & Eng. Mann. Wks.* IX. 105 A gesticulating nation cannot be a dignified nation.

Gesticulation (dʒɛstɪkʊˈleɪʃən). Also 7 *gesticulation*. [ad. L. *gesticulatio*-em, n. of action f. *gesticulāri* to *GESTICULATE*.] The action or process of gesticulating. Also, an instance of this (chiefly in pl.).

1609 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1195 He liked well enough to see the dances and gesticulations of young hoies. 1616 BULLOCKAR *Gesticulation*, a mouing of the fingers, hands, or other parts, either in idle wantonness, or to expresse some matter by signes, in dauncing, singing, or other such like exercise. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 16 Their wanton smiles, and gesticulations. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 42 P. 3 Story-telling... is not perfect without proper Gesticulations of the Body. 1764 REID *Inquiry* i. § 6. 103 One may see a puppet make variety of motions and gesticulations. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* lxx. (1848) 662/2 He has no grimace, no gesticulation, no hursts of admiration on trivial occasions. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* l. 104 Their conversation was... carried on with Italian vivacity and gesticulation. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. (1862) II. 402 Dancing or rhythmical gesticulation. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* xxi. 436 Making various savage gesticulations. 1876 W. MATTHEWS *Words* i. 25 Persons skilled in gesticulation can communicate by it a long series of facts and even complicated trains of thought.

Gesticulative (dʒɛstɪkʊˈleɪv), *a.* [ad. L. type **gesticulātivus*, f. *gesticulāri*.] Given to, or characterized by, gesticulation.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 540 The people of that island are lively and gesticulative. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xiii. vii. V. 83 One hears... nasal eloquence from antique gesticulative mustachio-figures, witty and indignant. 1897 FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 474 note. He testifies to their disorderly and gesticulative fits of rage.

Gesticulator (dʒɛstɪkʊˈleɪtə). [a. L. *gesticulātor*, f. *gesticulāri* to *GESTICULATE*.] One who gesticulates; one who uses gestures or gesticulations; an actor.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xix. 157 He is such a fine Gesticulator. a 1800 PEGGE (T.), King Alfred... took upon him the character of a mimic, a dancer, a gesticulator, a jack-pudding. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 230 Mummings, bacchanals, satyrs and gesticulators.

Gesticulatory (dʒɛstɪkʊˈleɪtəri), *a.* [as if ad. L. **gesticulātorius*, f. *gesticulāri*: see *GESTICULATE* and -ORY.] Full of, consisting in, or of the nature of, gesticulation.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* vi. (1775) l. 249 Farical and gesticulatory representations. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enquiry* II. 203 A. Or the action? B. About that I am indifferent, if it be only quiet and not gesticulatory. 1834 Mrs. STOWE *Lt. in Life* iii. (1889) 74 He sprung up all lively and oratorical and gesticulatory.

Gesticulose, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *gesticul-*us *gesticulus* + -OSE.] 'Full of Gesture or Motions of the Body' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Gestient, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *gestient-em*, pres. pple. of *gestire* to be excited (lit. use passionate gestures), f. *gestus* *GEST sb.*] Restlessly excited.

1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 145 All juvenile gestient pompe and ostentation laid aside. 1649 — *Palmiomy* u. ii. 125 After that manner as men are shooke together, are gestient, tremble, or cannot abide in a place.

Gestio (e, var. *GESTEN*, *Obs.*

Gestion (dʒɛstɪən, dʒɛstʃən). [ad. L. *gestion-*em, n. of action f. *gerere* to carry on. Cf. *F. gestion*.] 1. A carrying on or out; conduct, management.

† Also, working order.

1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Mirth* Plays 1873 l. 78 Is she a woman that objects this sight, able to work the chaos of the world into gestion? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Gestion*, a doing of a thing. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 486 That participation in the gestion of affairs which his office made incumbent on him. 1818 H. T. COLBROOKE *Obligations & Contracts* l. 121 Of this [quasi-contract] there are five chief sorts. 1811 G. D. WOLFF *Pict. Span. Life* 57 Myrmidons of evil, stand ready to furnish more instruments for the gestion of this torment. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* x,

Like landlord in house he had subtil Resuming of guardianship gestion.

2. *Sc. Law.* The conduct of one who acts as an heir: = L. *gestio pro herede*.

1674 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dict. Decis. Cril. Session* (1869) III. 39 That disposing or selling of lands is a *gestio pro herede*... but it is doubted by some, if the renouncing a reversion, legal or conventional, for a sum of money, be a gestion or not.

Gestior, var. *GESTER*, *Obs.*

Gestnen, *Gestning*, vars. *GESTEN*, -ING, *Obs.*

† **Gestonye**, *Obs. rare*. [var. *GESTENING*, of obscure formation.] Feast; entertainment.

c 1435 Torr. *Portugal* 2374 They held a gestonye, With alle maner of mynstrelsy. *Ibid.* 2627 The Emperoure of Rome, To that gestonye he come.

Gestor, -our (e, var. *GESTER*, *Obs.*

Gestron (e, var. *GESTER* (O), *Obs.*

† **Gestuose**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *gestuosus*, f. *gestus*-gesture.] 'Full of gesture' (Bailey vol. II. 1727). Hence *Gestuosity*, 'Apishness in Gestures' (ibid.).

Gestural (dʒɛstʃərəl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to gesture; consisting of gestures.

1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue* Sec. 23 The verbal or gestural honour which many men... performe to Ministers, is the very same which the Jewes or Iudas did to Christ. 1837 Penny Cycl. VIII. 320/1 Thus it is with the naturally deaf, the radical idea is all that their gestural language is capable of expressing. 1895 J. D. WRIGHT in *Proc. 14th Convent. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 233 In the cases (deaf and blind) in the New York Institution, gestural signs were used to some extent combined with the manual alphabet.

Gesture (dʒɛstʃər), *sb.* Also 6-7 *gesture*. [ad. med. L. *gestūra*, n. of action f. *gerere* to carry.]

† 1. Manner of carrying the body; bearing, carriage, deportment (more fully, *gesture of the body*); rarely in pl. *Obs.* (merged in 3).

c 1420 Sir Cleges 483 He was a knyght of yours full trewe, And comly of gesture. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*. Cress. Richmond Wks. (1876) 292 In wordes, in gesture, in every demeanour of herself, so grete nobleness dyde appere, that [etc.]. 1532 BECON *Pomander Prayer* Wks. 1560 II. 211 b. That I may reuerence and honour my father and mother, not only with outward gestures of my body, but also with the vnfaigned affeccon of the hart. 1548-9 Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism. By his outward gesture and dede he declared his good will towards them. 1577 tr. Bullinger's *Decades* (1599) 160 To behaue himselfe decently in his going, and gesture of his bodie. 1587 TURBERVILLE *Trag. Tales* (1837) 127 Hee usde his gestures so unto this gallant dame... that she at length his friend in love became. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. ii. 69 If you do loue Rosalinde so peere the hart, as your gesture cries it out. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 In gesture and habit of a mad-man. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* l. iii. The fashion of the countenance and the gesture of the body on such occasions is so correspondent to this state of mind. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxviii. 188 [He] had a voice to persuade an eye to penetrate a gesture to command. 1786 W. AITONSON *Walsden's Philip* III (1793) II. v. 119 The voice, the looks, and gestures of the young king made an impression. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxi. Yet seemed that tone, and gesture bland, Less used to sue than to command.

† 2. Grace of manner. Also pl. *Obs.*

1579 LUTY *Euphues* (Arb.) 51 Lett he should seeme to want gestures, or to be dashed out of conceipt with her coy countenance. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* III. (1727) 46, I have a Kindness for her, but she has no Gesture in the least.

† 2. Manner of placing the body; position, posture, attitude, esp. in acts of prayer or worship. Also, a specified postur. *Obs.*

1533 COVERDALE *Treat. Lord's Supp.* (1540) c v ij, The olde congregacion... dide in theyr gesture & rictie figurate a certayne ymage of a sacrifice. 1560 BECON *Catech.* Wks. 1564 l. 480 As concerning sytting at the Lordes table... I could allowe that gesture best. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 852 Some foolishly imagine that praiser is made either better or worse, by the gesture of our bodies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 154 What position of body hee was in the Sabbath morning, in the same hee ought to continue all that day, without change of gesture or place. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* 127 v. vi. 241 As for their gesture or position, the men lay downe leaning on their left elbow. 1676 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 178 Gesture in Prayer, such as is kneeling, lifting up hands and eyes, and the like. 1729 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark iv. 2 Observe our Saviour's gestures in preaching: *he sat*, it being the custom of the Jewish Church to do so.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Poet. Par.* (1669) 72 What call you verbs of gesture? A. Verbs of bodily moving, going, resting, or doing. *Ibid.* 72 note, They are called verbs of Gesture, because they signifie some special gesture of the body.

3. † a. In early use: The employment of bodily movements, attitudes, expression of countenance, etc., as a means of giving effect to oratory (*obs.*)

b. Now in narrower sense, as a generalized use of 4: Movement of the body or limbs as an expression of feeling.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* l. (Arb.) 56 No man can wryte a thing so earnestly, as when it is spoken with iesture. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 118 Gesture is a certayne comely moderation of the countenance and al other partes of mans body, aptly agreeing to those thynges whiche are spoken. 1597 HOOKER *Ecdl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 2 To put life into words by countenance, voice, and gesture. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Utinam* (Arb.) 216/5 Some helpe themselves with countenance, and gesture, and are wise by signes. 1607 EVELYN *Natural.* ix. 303 The Tongue spake to Men's Ears, but it was the Gesture whiche spake to their eyes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 P. x Our Orators are observed to

make use of less Gesture or Action than those of other Countries. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 Apr. an. 1758 His unqualified ridicule of rhetorical gesture, or action. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 510 She seized the ice, and rubbed her face, neck, and arms with it, signifying by gesture the ease it afforded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 106 Gesture is the imitation of words.

4. A movement of the body or any part of it. Now only in restricted sense: A movement expressive of thought or feeling.

1551-6 R. ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 141 Their armour or harneys... is handsome for all mouings and gestures of the body. 1555 EDEN *Decades* i. vi. (Arb.) 89 They signified also by certeyne scornful gestures that they nothyng esteemed perles. 1893 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 115, I shall name these letters. Looke well what gesture I make with my mouth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f.* 325 That at certain signes and tokens, he [a Horse] he taught of his owne accord to performe diuers and sundry iestures. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 717 The Shaking of the Head... is a Gesture of slight refusal. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 220 An Oration, intermixt with more Faces and Gestures than any Player can shew on the Stage. 1737 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, Two buffoons... diverted the mob with their antic gestures. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxxi, His speechless gesture thanks hath paid. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. v. (1864) 98 The natives supplied the deficiency... by their uncommon vivacity and significance of their gestures,—the hieroglyphics of speech. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadessda* 62 She took a seat, And with a gesture, motioned her son to his.

5. *Anal.*, as *gesture language*, -sign, -speech, -syntax.

1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* II. 15 The Gesture Language, or Language of Signs. *Ibid.* 19 The educated deaf mutes can tell us from their own experience how gesture-signs originate. *Ibid.* iv. 64 The leading principle of the gesture-syntax. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. ix. 199 A girl who was a deaf-mute as well as blind... telling a dream in gesture language. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reas.* 139 The gesture-speech of mankind.

Hence *Gestureless* *a.*, without gesture.

1487 in CRAIG. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Gesture (dʒɛstʃər), *v.* Also 6 *jestre*, *jesture*, 6-8 *gester*. [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To make or use gestures, to gesticulate.

1542 UOALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 253 b, Augustus settingt twoo jesters together forto playe his merie parties in gesturing the one after the other by countenance. 1565 CALF-HILL *Answ. Treat.* Cross 93 b, Whosoever hath y^e use of eyes or his right witt, will see & consider, that there is meant, no priest gesturing, but holy godd working. 1609 R. BARNERO *Faith's Sheph.* 85 Some in meditating doe use to speake and gesture. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. vi, The Mayor speaking and gesturing his persuasives. 1890 HARPER'S *Mag.* Feb. 417/1 They peered for white faces at windows... gesturing with knives as if opening fish.

2. *Sc.* To walk proudly, to swagger.

a 1783 J. SCOTT *Poems* 339 (Jam.) The like o' me they'll hardly own, But geck their head, and gester on.

2. *trans.* † b. To order the attitudes or movements of (the body, oneself). *Obs.*

1542 [see *vb.* sb.], a 1639 WORTON *Ed. Buchan.* *Reliq.* II. 751/2 v. 15 His young Nephew, Lord Viscount Fielding... undertaking so to gesture and muffle up himself in his hood, as the Duke's manner was to ride in cold weather, that none should discern him, from him.

3. To express by gestures; † to accompany with or emphasize by gestures.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* E ij b, They have leisure to gesture the mislike of his rudenes. 1597 HOOKER *Ecdl. Pol.* v. xxvii. § 1 It is not orderly read nor gestured as becometh. 1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* n. x. 141 The player hath no purpose to commit the acte of adulterie: his sinne is in that he gestureth and expresseth the dalliances of it. 1890 *Fall Hall G.* 12 Apr. 7/2 He... gestured his intention of throwing the baby to the ground if anybody attempted to approach him.

4. In notice-uses.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. x. 221 He swept his arm to Vernon, and gestured a conducting hand to Clara. 1885 HOWELLS *S. Lapham* (1891) l. 248 His father made an offer to rise. 'Don't go,' said Lapham, gesturing him down again.

Hence *Gestured ppl. a.*, expressed by gestures;

Gesturing *vb.*, *sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *Gesturer*, one who gestures.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 344 a, Y^e accion or pronunciacion comprehendeth... the gesturing or conuehance of all the whole bodye. 1555 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 We must... folowe the moste wise and learned menne, and seke to fashion... their speache and gesturing. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xviii. (1634) 713 There is eachwhere too much of pompes, ceremonies and gesturings. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* II. ii. 101 Counterfaters, Skoffers, Tumblers, and Gesturers. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xiv. vi. 13 No meane furniture for gesturing actors and stage players. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 114 This doth usually appeare in many in the gesturing and skipping motions of joy. 1651 J. FREAKER *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 226 By whose gesturings the Magicians did silently signifie words unknown by sound. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* l. 355 Not only does it [the dog] understand man's gestured threat, but [etc.]. 1889 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* July 200 When the educated gesturer is compared with the deaf-mute as he was before the invention of the gesture language.

† **Gesturement**, *Obs.* -1 [f. *GESTURE sb.* + -MENT.] = *GESTURE sb.* 3 b.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* l. iii. 46 Meanwhile our poets in high parliament Sit watching euerie word, and gesturement.

† **Gesturons, *a.* [f. *GESTURE sb.* + -OUS.] Ad-dicted to gestures.**

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* II. ii. 97 Some be as toying, gesturons, and counterfeiting of any thing by ymitacion as Apes.

† **Ge'styll**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [? var. of JOSTLE, JUSTLE.] *a. trans.* (Meaning obscure: cf. GAUNCE *v.*) *b. intr.* = JOSTLE.

1330 *PALSGR. 562/1*. I gestyll a horse to and fro in the stabyll, *je jance*... I gestyll agaynste a thyng, I touche it with mynyng, *je heurte*.

Gestyn (ne, var. **GESTEN**, *Obs.*

Ges-warp, var. **GUESS-WARP**.

Gesyne, var. **GESINE**, *Obs.*

Get (get), *sb.* ¹ Forms: 4-5 *gete*, 4-5 (6-9 *Sc.* and *north.*) *gett*, 4-*get*. Also *Sc.* (scense 2 b) 8 *geet*, 9 *gaite* (t. [f. *GET v.*])

1. What is got; gain, booty, earnings. *Obs. exc. dial.*

131. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1638 Alle my get I schal yow gif agayn, bi my trawbe. 1666 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 142 The gets... and takings of common strumpets. 1647 *TRAPP Melif. Theol. in Comm. Ep.* 625 The day-labourer must give something out of his gets, the servant out of his wages. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* Gets, the nett payment received by a blacksmith under the Crowley system of working.

b. Coal Mining. (See quot. 1883.) *Good gets*: ? seams that are easily worked.

1829 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* 1. 60 Grey stone with many coal stripes, good gets. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining, Get*... The produce or output, in tons, of a colliery or mine during a certain period.

2. What is begotten. Now an offspring, child. Also *collect. progeny.* *Now* only of animals.

1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 817 Myn owne gete [i.e. *r. gete* some] ys for me take. 1400-50 *Alexander* 391 Pus begyld he this gude wyfe & makis hire to wene it wene na get of na gome bot of god me. 1460 *Towneley Myst. vi.* 124, I pray the, lord, as thou me het, thou saue me and my gete. 1553 *Doucet, Zenis* i. 67, I, thy blude, 131 gete, and daughter schene. 1783 *BURNS Naitie's Elegy* 3 She was nae get o' moorland tips. 1786 - *Dream* 37 Will's a true gait fallow's get. 1795 J. L. HALDANE in J. Robertson *Agrie. Perth App.* (1799) 534 Some of his [a ram's] gets were of the best country kind. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 118 The Stradling or Lister Turk... proved his high blood, by the racers, his immediate get. 1889 *Evening Post* 9 Feb., The winnings of his get in 1888 were \$120,000.

b. Sc. and north. In contemptuous use = *brat*.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying v. Kennedie* 244 Fals trawour, feynid gets. 1567 *SEMPILL in Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 12 Blasphemous baird and beggers get 1. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 l. 236 [John] Leslie, preastis get, Abbot of Londonre and Bischope of Ross. 1725 *RAMSAY Gett. Sheph. t. ii.* Song 5, Withinggets about your ingle side. 1768 *Ross Helenore* t. 248 They've gotten a get that stails na night nor day. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Midl.* xxxi. A' the gaitts o' boys and lasses was be crying at Madge Wildfire's tail. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* vi. 42 Gibby a ne'er-do-weel hellicate thing that was the get o' a son who was deid. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* Gets, young children.

3. Begetting, procreation. *Obs. exc. in sporting use.* Also *cf. birth, hereditary right.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 186 Iohne is... borne of woman thru get kindly, bot criste of maydine is be birth. 1510. 915 Jet were herodis ma pan he, bat be get cane lit hym succede. 1460 *Towneley Myst. x.* 115, I can meuer by man's syde, Bot has avowed my madynhede, from fleshy get. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 149 The foals of Ruzio's get, only one year old, are near four hands high. 1892 *Field* 18 June 904/3 The dog fox... will cater for all the cubs of his own get.

† **Get**, *sb.* ² [App. a readoption of F. (*get*) *jet*, JESS.] The jess of a hawk.

1607 *Heywood Wom. Kilde* v. *Kind.* Bij, Now she hath seid' the Foule, and gins to plume her: Rebecke her not, rather stand still and checke her: So: seise her Gets, her lasses and her Bels.

Get (get), *v.* *Pa. t. got* (*arch. gat*). *Pa. ppl.* got (gotten). *Pres. ppl.* getting. *Forms:* *Inf.* 3-4 *geten*, (5 *getyn*), 3-6 *gate*, (4 *geit*, *geyt*, *gite*, *Sc. gat* (o, a-5 *gyte*, 6 *Sc. gait*), 3-7 *gett*, (4-6 *gette*, 4 *gitte*, 5 *gytt*, 9 *dial. git*), 3-*get*. *Pa. l.* 3-7 *gate*, (3 *gait*, 4 *got*, *pl. gaten*, *geton*, -*yn*, *geutun*, *getton*, 5 *geten*), 3-6 *gatt*, (4-6 *gatte*), 3-*gat*, 6-*got*, (6 *got* (t) o). *Pa. ppl.* a. 3-5 *geten*, (3 *geten*, *getun*, 4 *getin*, *getoyen*, *giten*, -*in*, *gyten*, -*in*, 4-6 *getyn*, 5 *geton*), 3-5 *getten*, (4-5 *gettyn*, 5 *getton*, 6 *gitten*), 4-6 *geto*, (4 *i-geto*, 5 *y-geto*, *gyte*), 4-6 *gette*, (5 *y-getto*), 5-6 *gett*, (5 *get*). *β.* 3-4 *gotin*, 3-6 *goten*, (4 *gotyn*, *gote*, 5 *y-goten*, *goton*, *gothon*), 4-6 *Sc. gottin*, -*yn*, 5-7 *gotton*, 6-*gotten*, *got*, (6 *y-got*). [a. ON. *geta* (*gal*, *gatum*, *gelenn*) to get, obtain, to beget, also, to guess (Sw. *gilla*, Da. *gilde* to be able or willing, MSw. *gäla*, Da. *gätle* to guess) = OE. *gietan* (only in the compounds *a-be-*, *for-*, *ofer-*, *on-*, *under-gietan*: see *BEGET*, *FORGET*), OFris. (*ur-*, *for-*) *gieta*, OS. (*bi-*, *far-*) *gielan* (MDu. *ver-gheleu*, Du. *ver-geten*), OHG. *gezzan*, *kezzan* (once in *ppl. kezzendi*, 'adeptus', otherwise only in *bi-*, *int-*, *ir-*, *fer-gezzan*; MHG. *er*, *ver-gezzen*, mod.G. *ver-gessen*), Goth. (*bi-*) *gitan*: -OEut. **gatan*, *gal-*, *gatum*, *getono*. The OAr. root **ghed*, **ghod* 'to seize', 'take hold of', is found also in L. *præda* (:-**præ-hida*) booty, *prædium* an estate, *perh.* also in *hedera* ivy (literally the 'clinger'); and with inserted nasal in L. *prehendere* to catch, *lay* hold of, Gr. *xavdaveiv* (aor. *ἐχάδω*) to hold, contain, to be able.

Of the compounds of *gietan* which existed in OE. (see above), only *gietan* and *for-gietan* survive in the modern language, and the normal equivalents *beyet* and *forget* were displaced in later ME. in favour of *BEGET* and *FORGET*. Gower is app. the last author who employs *beyet*; *forget* disappears in the 15th c. except in *Sc.*, where it is not yet extinct. This change was prob. due to the influence of the simple verb. Conversely, the solitary example in ME. of *geten* without prefix (sense 2b) may be referred to the influence of *gieten*.

The forms of the *pa. ppl.* retaining the original vowel (ON. *geleinn*) are found in literature down to the 16th c., and in the north midlands and Yorkshire *getten* is still the dialectal form. From the beginning of the English history of the *vb.*, however, it has, like most verbs with ME. open *e* in the present stem, tended to assume the conjugation of *vb.* of the *e, a, o* series (originally confined to roots ending in a liquid); thus in the 13th c. we find *geten*, *gat*, *gaten* parallel with *stelen*, *stal*, *stolen*. In the 16th c. the *pa. t.* was often *get*, by assimilation to the *pa. ppl.*; and in the 17th c. this became the usual form, though *gat* is used in the Bible of 1611 and still occurs in archaic poetry. In England the form *gotten* of the *pa. ppl.* is almost obsolete (*exc. dial.*) being superseded by *got*; in U.S. literature *gotten* is still very common, although Webster 1864 gives it as 'obsolescent'.

I. trans. To obtain, procure.

1. To obtain possession of (property, etc.) as the result of effort or contrivance.

1200 *ORMIN* 10219 Forr whare itt iss batt gredij iss To winnenn erliche nihite, A33 alle he mare & mare get A33 listte himn after mare. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 276 Bider 3e alle salse ride, a faire prey salse 3e gete. 1400 *MAUKHOE (Roxb.) xxxiii.* 150 On his wyse pai get grete plenteie of his gold. 1489 *CANTON Faytes of A. tit. xxi.* 218 Noo good euyl gotten can be not longe... kept of hym that getteth lit. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit.* l. vi. Wks. (1876) 133 He caused the ryghtwys man Naboth to be slayne and by gyle gate his vineyard. 1639 *T. BRUNER tr. Cunnat Mor. Kelt.* 252 After so many difficulties of getting, what he so greatly desired, he enjoyed it... surpassing expression. 1678 *VANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 61-471. Andronicus Commens by ambitious practices and pretence of reformation, got the Empire. 1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* l. i. 79 Get Money, Money still! And then let Virtue follow if she will. 1858 *G. MACDONALD Phantasies* i. (1878) 5 Perhaps I was to find only the records of lands and moneys, how gotten and how secured. 1870 *EMERSON Sc. & Solit. Dom. Life Wks.* (Bohn) III. 47 Men are not born rich; and in getting wealth the man is generally sacrificed.

Proverb. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccccxiii. 722 Sir... he that nothing adventureth nothyng getteth.

b. With advs. To acquire or obtain in a certain way, esp. in *ppl.* combinations, *well-*, *ill-* gotten.

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. T. S.) 209 A ryche man wyth fals gotyn good seyde to a prest bat he wolde syue all pat he had falsely gett to pore folk. 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* lxxvii. 235 Al that rychys was not wel gotten. 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 163 If one happen upon a bag of gold, silver, pearle, or precious stones, it is held well gotten, provided it be cleanly stolne. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 79 We are assured that it was all honourably gotten and was designed to be honourably spent. *Proverb.* 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 62 Soone gotten, soone spent, yll gotten yll spent. 1548 in *Strype Eecl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. Q. 51 Evil gotten, worse spent. 1591 *HONSEY Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 206 Pyl gotton soon lost.

c. absol. To acquire wealth or property.

1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 129 They are suspected to tender to get than to give. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iv. Epig. xii. 237 Wisdom not onely gets, but got, retains. 1677 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Sept., Whilst he was Secretary of State he had gotten vastly, but spent it as hastily. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* i. iv. 213 The Church... ever getting and never giving up, was eating away the territorial wealth of the temporal barons.

d. with epexegetic phrase, to get into one's hand, to get into one's possession.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 161 He... determined to get into his possession, the duchie of Aquitaine. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 60 The Newhavin thay gait into pair hand.

2. To obtain as the proceeds of one's business or employment; to earn.

1300 *Havelock* 792 Ich am wel waxen, and wel may eten More than euer Grom may geten. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 238 He that get his gode her with traunyinge in treuthe, God giueth him his blessing that his lyfode so swynketh. 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon* lxxi. 177 Thy mayster hath nothyng bot that he getteth with his vyal. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 78, I earne that I eat: get that I wear. 1701 *Dr. Fox True-born Eng.* 27 And what they get by Day, they spend by Night. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Pope Wks.* IV. 46 If the money with which he retired was all gotten by himself. *absol.* 1540 *HYVROE tr. Vines Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1590) T viij, They compell their husbands unto shameful crafts to get by. 1806 *WORDSW. Sonn.*, 'The world is too much', Late and soon Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.

b. in phr. to get a living or livelihood.

1420 *Chron. Pilgr.* 437 [He]... leuede... In gode prosperite & in gode hele & wth his trauell his lyf-lyde knt. 1530 *Act 2 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 If any man, be vagrant, and can gyue no rekenyng howe he doth lufelye get his lyfynge. 1634 *PRACHAN Gentl. Exerc.* 3 The Emperour Constantine got his living a long time by painting. 1771 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 918 He set himself to think on proper Methods for getting a Livelihood in this strange Country. 1893 *Law Times* XCv. 474 There was no allegation against the mother's conduct or her means of getting a livelihood.

3. To obtain (much, little, nothing, etc.) by way of profit; to be benefited or advantaged to the extent of; to gain.

1490 *CANTON Eneydos* liii. 148 We that dyde fyghte ayenst the Troyns... Gaiie no wane therby nothyng. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 356 When he had made the best agreement with them that he could, he gate but little by them.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. 1. 65 They never meet, but there's a skirmish of wit between them. *Beat.* Alas, be gets nothing by that. 1677 *MIRCE Dict. Eng.-Fr.*, I got nothing by it, *je n'y ai rien gagné*. 1841 *GEN. P. THOMSON Exerc.* (1842) VI. 244 Is it that I have ever gotten anything by taking the manufacturers' side?

† *b. absol.* To derive profit; to gain, be a gainer, esp. by a thing. *Obs.*

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 32 We mourne, France smiles; We loose, they dayly get. 1679 *PENN Addr. Prot.* 12. 156 Doing as ill Gamblers are wont to do, get by using false Dice. 1687 *WALLER Poem, Night-piece* 22 Like jewels to advantage set, Her beauty by the shade does get. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* l. xxv. 315 Whether our East India Company got or lost by that War, I know not. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1768) V. 164 People who keep lodgings at public places expect to get by every one who comes into their parlours. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xiii, The guardians of the temple, as they got by the self delusion, were ready to believe him too.

† *c. Of a clock:* To gain in time. *Obs.*

1761 *MASKELYNE in Phil. Trans.* LII. 440 The clock got 4^m 15, upon mean time, in two days.

† 4. To capture, gain possession of (a fortress, etc.). *Obs.*

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1453 *Pen.*... Gais him furth to Gasa... & sesis it be-lyue; And quen his Gasa was gotten he [etc.]. 1477 *STR J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 798 III. 192 The Frenshe Kynghe hath gotten many off the towns off the Duk of Burgoyne. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 161 b, Without speedly aide... the whole country were like to be gotten from his possession. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus* Ann. xiv. viii. 208 Neuertheless the Kings fortress... was not gotten but by fight. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* l. 159 And when the city Troy we shall have got.

5. To gain, win (a victory). *Now rare.* Also

† *to get a battle, the day, the field, the gree.*

1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott. Galba) 25367 He pat victory may gete Sal be corond [with] wircsippes grete. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 98 The gree zit hit he gotten for al his grete wounde. 1500 *CANTON's Chron.* Eng. l. 717 Ye children of Israel gate ye victory agaynst Jabyon. 1599 *GOSSEY Abiss* (Arab.) 47 Tydings was brought him that his Soldiars gotte the day. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parvula's Iron Age* 266 Had Charles gotten the Battel, it is very probable that England had been the price of the victory. 1705 *BOSWELL Guinea* 40 Their small Force behaved themselves so well, that they had certainly got the Day [etc.]. 1737 *L. CLARKE Hist. Bible* (1740) l. ix. 580 For Lathyrus having gotten the Victory, pursued it to the utmost.

b. To obtain (a position of superiority or advantage over another person); in phrases to get the upper († over, † better) hand (of); to get the start, the advantage, etc. (of); to get the sun, the wind, of; to get the better of (formerly also simply † *to get the better*); † *to get a good hand against.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 2508 *Pat* late pairs was he land *Fr. pai* had gotten be over-hand. 1530 *PALSGR. 563/2*, I get the upper hande of one, I overcome hym, *je vaincs*. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Edu. IV. 218 They had fought from mornynge almoste to noone, without any part gettingt advantage of other. 1563 *Homilies* v. *Resurrection* (1859) 434 He (Christ) hath overcome the devil, death, and hell, and hath victoriously gotten the better hand of them all. 1568 *TANSEY Dine. Marriage* Dv. By conquest getting 'y' upper hande. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 369 He first advis'd in conflict that you get the sunne of them. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* vii. 253 The other armie... got a good hand against their enemies. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. ii. 30 I doth amaze me A man of such a feeble temper should so get the start of the Maiesticke world. 1610 *l. i.* 326, I will strir with things impossible, Yea get the better of them. 1613 *PUCINUS Pilgrimage* (1614) 400 These reeds would fight together, and the victorie should remaine with him whose reeds got the better. 1652 *H. COGAN tr. Pind's Travi.* xix. 68 Like an old Soldier as he was, and vest in the trade of Pyrat, he got the wind of us. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* viii. 221 They at last got so far the better of their aversion, as to be persuaded to taste it. 1872 *FREEMAN Gen. Sketch* xxi. § 19 (1874) 230 Casimir the Fourth finally got the better of the Teutonic Knights. 1885 *F. ANSTEE Tinted Venus* 157 Supposing the police don't nip in and get the start of her.

† *c. (cf. GAIN v. 8.) To get ground;* to make progress, advance. So also to get head (cf. *HEAD sb.* 49). *To get ground of;* to encroach upon, obtain the mastery of; to draw away from (pursuers).

1529 *S. FISH Supplic. Beggars* (E.E.T.S.) 4 The Turke... shulde neuer be able to get so moche grounde of cristerdome. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 53 If they get ground, and vantage of the King, They joyne you with them. 1611 *CORNWALL Hist.* xxiii. 109 This, the horse fear'd, and more power put to the knees, strale getting ground. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. Rom.* l. 127 Being better mounted then they, he quickly got a great deal of ground of them. 1662 *R. MATHEW Univ. Aich.* § 31. 26 If one Fever have got head before this Pile be taken. 1680 *H. MORR Apocal. Apoc.* 209 The ancient zeal... will be much relaxed, and wickedness will get head again. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Frey's Annussum. Ser. & Com.* 2 A Fever... that pres'd hard upon a Sick Man, and every Minute got Ground of him. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus. Antiq.* Dissert. iii. v, The rest of their institutions... got ground by their pravity.

† *d. absol.* *To get of;* to gain advantage over; also, to outstrip in speed; to gain upon in pursuing.

1525 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* II. xxi. 43 Every day they ymagined by what subtiltie they could gette one of another by dedes of armes. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Edu. IV. 209 The kynges shyp was good with sayle, and so much gat of the Easterlincs, that she came to the coast of Holland. 1599 *HAKLUT Voy.* II. l. 246 Notwithstanding, they get of the Persians, and make canoys in their country. 1682 *DICKE Voy. Medit.* (1868) 37 It was her boat which took ye, that they had cutt off because my sattia got so mainly of her.

6. To earn, win, acquire (fame, credit, glory, renown, love, favour, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2546 Mikel it was pat luffeword pan pat abram gat o mani man. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A. x.* 206 Eyndlynges and lygers. Vn-graces to gete loue or en good elles. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathon* 415 He fawndyt myn wil for tu gate. 1485 *Caxton Paris & P.* (1486) 3 Bothe. wente euer to-gylder there as they knewe only loustyng. . . for to gete honour. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxii. 70 That ze may gett ane bettir name. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 40 He gat himselfe thereby small or little fauour. 1566 *SHAKS. Tem. S.* II. i. 120 If I get your daughter's loue, That dowrie shall I haue. 1639 *T. Brucis tr. Causus Mor. Relat.* 188 No more approach her. much lesse get the good will of her friends. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* I. i. 71 To send them forth where Glory's to be gotten. 1693 *Hunours of Town* 36 By large Quotations. . . borrowed from *Burlon's Melancholy* . . . get the Reputation of profound Scholars.

7. To acquire (knowledge, etc.) by study or experience.

1388 *Wyclif Prov.* iv. 7 In all this possession gete thou (1388 purchase) prudence. c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 209 In *Cursor M.* App. 1672 Pe man jat is harde wite gode clerigis mai gite, wip-in lite jeres. 1535 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 383 Much comfortable knowledge and sweetnesse this Prophete gate by this booke. 1577 *HARRISON England* Pref. (1877) t. p. cx. I gat some knowledge of things by letters and pamphlets. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* I. v. 21 Reason is not . . . gotten by Experience only. 1732 *BURKELEY Alciph.* VII. § 11 Some old ideas may be lost, and some new ones got. 1864 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 297 In such wise I gat knowledge of the Gods. 1868 *C. CLARKE Relig. & Duty* 255 That knowledge which is gotten at school.

b. To get knowledge (intelligence, + wit, etc.) of; to learn of, receive information of. For to get wind of, sec 15 h.

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 45 The gouernour gettand wif therof, past with his company and salgit the samyn. 1639 *S. De VERGER tr. Causus Admir. Events* 128 His wife had already gotten some small knowledge of this matter. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xlii. 461 The Duke of Parma, who had gotten intelligence of their approach. 1762 *KAMES Elem. Crit.* xix. (1833) 349 King Richard having got intelligence [etc.].

c. To learn, ascertain, rare.

1638 *F. JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 122 He findeth that the unlearned and careless multitude hath got his name. 1737 *L. CLARKE Hist. Bible* (1740) I. i. 51 Abraham having got the price, never offers to beat it down.

8. To learn (a lesson, + a language, etc.), commit to memory; esp. to get by heart (see HEART sb. 32); to get by rote (see ROTE sb.); + to get without book.

1582 *N. LICHFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxxi. 77 One of those . . . after that hee had gotten the Arabian language, went by lande. 1597 *MORLEY Introduct. Mus.* 3 You must get it perfectly without booke, to set it forwards and backwards. 1612 *BRINSLEY Pos. Parts* (1669) 38 Which do you account the speediest way of all to get and keep these verbs. 1666 *J. DAVIES Hist. Caribby Isl.* 185 And he had such an excellent memory, that he had got their Language in perfection. 1693 *BURNET Past. Care* ix. 115 A whole Discourse is got by heart. 1749 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. 251 Those principles, which you then got, like your grammar rules, only by rote. 1761 *CAMPBELL Rascals* 248 Without the least finesse or art He gets applause. . . I wish he'd got his part. 1834 *T. MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 123 I had got almost all Watts' hymns by heart. 1891 *Longin. Mag.* Oct. 647 What she said was never very profound, unless she had got it by heart.

9. To find out, ascertain by calculation or experiment; to obtain as a result of arithmetical or other processes.

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasce* 97 It is not so easie . . . to trie the'elation of the Pole; to be as is harde, and laborous, to get the Longitude. 1897 'L. CARROLL' *Game of Logic* i. § 2. 28 By taking x as subject, we get 'all x are y'. 1888 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/2 A trial sand-loaded projectile was first fired in order to get the range. 1891 *Chamb. Jfril.* 20 June 400/3 Dividing this by three hundred and sixty we get 364,609/13 feet as the length of a mean degree.

10. Without reference to agency on the part of the subject: To become possessed of; to receive, e.g. as one's share in a division, as a gift, wages, or as a payment of any kind.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1497 'Broder', quad he, 'sel me ðo wunnes, de queden ben ðe firme sunes, ðat ic ðin firme birðene gete. c 1300 *Aueleok* 908 Wel is set pe mete þu etes And he hire þat þu getes. c 1320 *Str. Trist.* 545 Wbeher hem leuer ware in or ale to gete. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 150 Loke þe me nehi, fulle gode giftes gete (so *MS.*: printed *gete*) 2c. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 46 Quhen other hors had bran to byt I gat bot gris. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 192 Donald the fyft, he gat the same reuaird. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. 29 Thou wilt betray me, and get a 1000 Crowns of the King. 1636 *FINCH Law* II. xvii. 177 If . . . within the yearre it [a straye] strath againe, and another Lord getteth it, the first Lord cannot take it againe. a 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prototypes* i. xix. (1640) 180 Julius, by being courteous to Paul. . . gate his life and the life of his soldiers for a reward. 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xv. (1857) 239 Pictures of little boys and girls, which, in every case, the little boys and girls got to themselves. 1844 *LADY G. FULLERTON Ellen Middleton* (1854) II. x. 26 She told me she had got a note from Henry. 1890 *Blackiv. Mag.* CXLIv. 717/2 They get from 10c. to 125c. a-week for their eggs alone. 1892 *Chamb. Jfril.* 1 Oct. 625/2 As to salaries, an officer . . . usually gets sixty pounds.

b. To obtain (a name). Also To get the name of; to have the reputation of (being so-and-so).

1662 *J. DAVIES Mandelst's Trav.* 89 Cuncum, for so it is more commonly called, though from its Metropolis it sometimes gets the name of Visiapour. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 17 The first [Vertebra], from its Use of supporting the globular Head, has got the Name of *Atlas*. 1832 *AUSTIN Jfril.* (1879) II. xxxii. 592 Laws which have gotten the specious name of natural.

11. To obtain by way of concession or favour, or by means of pressure, insistence, or entreaty; e.g. to get mercy, forgiveness, grace, leave, permission; to get an answer, information, etc. Const. from, of, out of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 460 (Cott.) O me scrus sal he non gette, a 1300 *Ibid.* 484 (Gött.) Mercis getis he neuemur. a 1300 *Ibid.* 16005 (Cott.) O prince o preistes, gatt he leue. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1592 Pe gracious graunt þei gaten of here herande. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. vl.* 126 Thou maist gete grace ther, so that thou go bi-time. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 24 Of þare god gat þai nan answere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Manciple's Prok.* 102 Of that matere ye gete namoure of me. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5042 He gettes here forgiveness. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* I. 116 He gat ymage (=homage) of Scotland swne. 1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* 31 And prayde to haue a place to duelle inne and myght none gete. 1535 *J. A. RICE in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 As touching the convent, we coulde gete litle or no reportes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 209 Who with muche adoe gate leave to depart from his brother the Erle. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. iii. 13 Where the dead body is bestow'd? . . . We cannot get from him. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* ii. 2 Is there no iustice to be gotten at the Magistrats hand? 1651 in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Parvus* 578 At last through Gods mercy, by importunity he gat his fathers consent. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 194 p. 3, I knocked and called, but could get no answer. 1738 *LUCA's Mem.* 17 Examining the Woman first, to get what we could from her. 1804 *W. TENNANT Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 280 To . . . get permission to enter into [his] service. 1814 *D. H. O'BRIEN Captiv. & Escape* 119 Asked if I could haue a bed? I could get no answer. 1839 *36 Yrs. Seafaring Life* 263 A Frenchman ever gets a word of French from me. . . till I see it serves my purpose.

+ b. with clause as object. *Obs. rare.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 223 b/1 Seynt James . . . gate that he shold be restored to his lyl. 1556 *Aurelie & Isab.* (1608) M iv. At that tyme was it easie ynough to gette that the deathe was not given unto Isabell.

12. To obtain, come to have, attain (some immaterial thing desired or aimed at); e.g. to get rest, sleep, comfort; to get one's sight, health, liberty, etc.; also to get one's end, one's will, one's own way, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12259 (Cott.) A commentum nu inak i here. . . Pat þe pualer get sum bote. a 1300 *Ibid.* 13553 (Gött.) He went and weisse his eien þare, And gat (Cott. tok) his sight. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 108 Parfyte hele þe madyne gate. *Ibid.*, *Mathon* 412 [He] cessis nocht to threite ws al bot gyf his wil he gate. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 47 Thou gettis no mendis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 563/1, I trust in God I shall get my desyre of hym. c 1547 *LATIMER in Strype Ecol. Mem.* (1733) I. ii. 262 What rest hath he gotten, that is removed from the Stocks in Newgate to the Rack in the Tower? 1a 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 589 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 304 Alone on na wayiss gat hir will. 1581 *STONEY Astr. & Stella* xiv. Ptii. . . gate in her breast such place, That [etc.]. 1618 *RALEIGH in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 38 When I had gotten my libertye. 1671 *LADY MARY BERNIE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 It was so hard to get room that wee were forced to goe by four a clocke. 1674 *S. VANEK Eng. Calants Acad.* Ep. Decd. Alj b. The other laughs at us when he hath got his end. 1693 *Hunours of Town* 3, I could scarce get one sound nap. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 113 In what manner this passion . . . got such a footing upon our stage. 1792 *Centl. Alb.* Jan. 12/1, I got a very comfortable nap between London and St. Albans. 1860 *TRICHI Synon. N. Y.* Ser. i. (ed. 5) 75 Any benefit which he could have gotten from his books. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 June 4/7 If they do not get their own way they will resign.

b. Frequently with noun of action as obj.: To succeed in doing, obtain opportunity to do, what the sh. implies. Also in phrases to get (a) sight (a glance, glimpse, peep, etc.) of; to get (a) hold of (+ on, + upon), to get possession of, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22570 Vp to þe life rise sal þe, þar wit strenght to gete entre. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xxv. 278 The discourouris. . . Of athir þat gottin schite. 1355 *COVENANT P. xviii.* (cxvii.) 2 The paynes of bell gat holde vpon me. 1568 *TRINITY Diss. Marriage* C iv b. See I pray you. . . howe some this Ladie, hath gotten holde of that sentence. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 32 Like men drowning, that get hold on euery twig. 1615 *J. STEPHENS Satyr. Ess.* 240 You get acquaintance with him by a bare salutation. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. ii. 34 And though we followed the Blood a good way, yet did not come up with him. . . to get a second shot. 1700 *T. BROWN tr. Fresny's Annusser. Ser. & Com.* 55 We made hard shift to get now and then a Glance at some of them. a 1703 *BURKITT Ou N. T.* Luke iv. 37 Where Satan has once gotten a hold. . . how unwilling he is to be cast out of possession. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. viii. 222 We were . . . in hopes of getting sight of the Gloucester. 1762-2a *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lviii. 64 Their enemies they thought. . . had gotten possession of their sovereign's confidence. 1834 *T. MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 202 To the west we got a peep . . . of Swansea Bay. c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 47 As soon as the buntlines are bent get a puff of them. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 14/8 Every effort was made . . . to get speech of the Emperor.

+ c. To get a stomach: to procure an appetite. (Also said of the means employed.)

[1682: see 18 h. 1684tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* i. 16 Peaches eaten before Meals get a stomach, if it be lost through a bot cause.] 1688 *C. HOOLE School-Collig.* 29 So also we shall get a stomach to our meat. 1725 *WATTS Logic* I. iv. § 6 When we say . . . to get a stomach, and to get a cold, etc.

d. To get religion (U. S. vulgar): to be converted.

1859 *C. W. ELLIOTT New Eng. Hist.* I. 460 Capt. Underhill killed his neighbor's wife, and 'got his religion on a pipe of tobacco'. a 1882 *J. P. QUINCY Figures of Past* (1883) 6 We had come to Andover to get religion.

13. To acquire, to come to have (a quality, power, custom, etc.).

c 1260 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxviii. Euery Alien pen hath got my vse. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 236 Let vs. . . though now our voyces Hauue got the mannish crack, sing [etc.]. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 352 After two Nights. . . it [a root] got a Shining. 1629 *R. HILL Pathw. Piety* (1849) I. 182 They have gotten a custom of sinning. 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat* Comm. I Cor. xi. 25 (1867) 62 Wine was then subject to spilling; it hath not since gotten a more liquid or diffusive quality. 1676 *SHADWELL Libertine* II. i. It's nothing but a way of speaking, which young amorous fellows have gotten. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 91 By accustomed ourselves to any course of action, we get an aptness to go on.

b. To come to have (a notion, impression, etc.). Also to get into one's head; often to get (it) into one's head that, etc.

1677 *WYCHERLEY Plain Dealer* iv. ii. 7er. How? what quirk has she got in her head now? 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. World* lxxviii. ¶ 2 The people, it seems, have got into their heads that they more wit than others. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Deronda* I. vii, Anna had got it into her head that you would want to ride after the hounds this morning. *Mod. colloq.*, Don't let him get the idea that you care nothing about it. If he gets it into his head that he is a genius, he will be intolerable.

14. To catch, contract (an illness).

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 68 This is some Monster . . . who hath got (as I take it) an Ague. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 234 ¶ 15 To you I apply myself for Redress, having gotten . . . a Cold on Sunday was Seuennight. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VIII. vi. Art thou not tormented with the vile asthma that thou tatest in skating against the wind in Flanders? 1805 *Med. Jfril.* XLV. 363 When a person . . . gets a catarrh [etc.]. 1892 *Black & White* 13 Aug. 188/1 Horses get glanders and men get cholera.

b. colloq. To get (a person or thing) on the brain, on one's nerves: to be crazy about, or morbidly affected by the thought of.

15. To get wind, + air (cf. AIR sb. 11), vent: to get abroad, to become known to others.

1722 *De Foe Plague* (1884) to It had gotten vent. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 166 But my Story getting Air, I was made the Scoff of every Body. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 90/2 It got wind, and a great many people asked me: I told them. 1828 *Life Plauter Jamaica* 340 That it may get vent is not improbable, for these black fellows are inquisitive [etc.]. 1884 *Mrs. PIRKIS Judith Wynne* III. xi. 126 It's getting wind in the neighbourhood that the child is lost.

b. Hence (after 7 b), To get wind of: to hear of, become acquainted with.

1840 *THACKERAY Paris Sk.-bk.* (1867) 32 If my old aunt gets wind of it, she'll cut me off with a shilling. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 380/2 If that sweet little Rose were to get wind of it, I believe she'd faint.

16. To receive, meet with, snuffer (a fall, blow, defeat, etc.); + also (with omission of object) to be struck on a specified part of the body (constr. *on, over, etc.*). Phr. To get the worst of it (cf. 5 b).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Peter* 585 Sike an fall þane he gat. c 1475 *Kauf Colijar* 698 As he gat ben throw He gat mony greit schow (shove). 1508 *Dunbar's Flyting* 48^a Iuge. . . quha gat the war. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xx. Thy gat upon the quibbles. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 214, I gat sik chek Quhillk I miecht nocht remuif nor kek. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. i. 41, I must giue my selfe some huris, and say I got them in exploit. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biordi's Eromena* 91 Who . . . had (without this succour) for all his valour gotten the worst of the day. 1697 *COLLIERS Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1703) 80 Many persons . . . in the crowd and tumult of the action, get nothing but blows for their pains. a 1732 *I. BOSTON Crook in Lot* (1805) 163 Several of the saints have gotten on the finger ends by this means. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 6, I hope you are up for all Day? — Yes, if I don't get a Fall before Night. 1809 *WINDHAM Lett.* 16 Sept. in *Parl. Speeches* (1812) I. 113 A slight hurt which I got here in riding. 1888 *RIOER Haggard Col. Quaritch* III. i. 7 Cossey had only got the outside portion of the charge of No. 7.

b. To receive, suffer, by way of punishment.

In Sc. the obj. is often a pl. sb. with poss. pron., as to get one's rages, to get a scolding (cf. *quos*, 1508, 1567, 1785).

1508 *DUNBAR Flyting* W. Kennedy 70 Throw all Brethane it salbe blawin owi. How that thou . . . gat thy palkis. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 38 It war well want he gat his quhippis. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 144 And thus they get Credit among some, for which at Schoole they should haue got a whipping. 1785 *BURNS Ep. to W. Simson Postscr.* 39 Monie a fallow gat his licks. 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 201 Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! thou'll get thy fairin! 1889 *J. K. JEROME: 3 Men in Boat* 38 We did not want to overdo the thing and get six months.

c. To get it (colloq. or slang): to receive a punishment, scolding, or the like; to 'catch it'. Also to get it hot.

1872 *Figaro* 22 June 389/1 The German Emperor, Bismarck, and Earl Granville also 'got it', but not quite so hotly. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 4/3 You will get it hot before you are done.

d. In various slang phrases: To get the sack (bag, boot, bounce, etc.): to be dismissed from a situation. To get the millen: to be rejected as a suitor. To get the lead: to be shot. (For quots. see the sb.s.)

17. To procure or obtain (a required thing or person); to seek out and take, to cause to come or be supplied.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26129 If he in suilk a nede be sat, þat he ne get man bot curst an [etc.]. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 1625 Pe gode ladyes were geten, & gedere be meyny. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1123 *Dido*, Ther nas coursere . . . That in the lond of Libie may be gete. c 1400 *Derby Trye* 23477 Two spies full speedly he sped hym to gete. 1465 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 500 II. 179, I have gyte

a replevin. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush*. § 124 Gette thy quicke-
settes in the woode-countrie. 1a 1550 *Freiris Berwick* 247
in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 293 Scho stertis vp and gettis
licht in hy. 1559-60 Act. c. 11. in *Colton Stat. Irrel.* (1621)
271 The bookes concerning the said services . . . shall he
attained and gotten before the said feast of St. John. 1585
T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* x. xxii. 29 Moreover,
we got a pilot before of the yle of Chio, in place of him
that was dead. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. iii. 37 And you
use these blows long, I must get a scone for my head.
1647-8 COTTERELL *Davida's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 23 Few people
were to be gotten thereabouts. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.*
i. Ind. 197 So I went up to the Village, and got a Prawn,
which I sent to bring him over to me. 1748 *Anson's Voy.*
ii. xiv. 288 We could not have failed of getting whatever
numbers [of sailors] we pleased. 1818 J. W. CROKER in
C. *Papers* (1884) i. lv. 113 At last I have gotten the warrant
for searching for the old regalia of the Scottish Crown.
1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. i. 380 The coach sometimes
reached the inn so late that it was impossible to get supper.
b. with immaterial object.

1824 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captain, & Escape* 179 Dr. B. got
a lift in a wagon for three or four miles. 1879 *Loud. Soc.*
Christm. No. 61/1, I went into a little shop to get a shave.
1892 H. R. MILL *Realm Nat.* xi. 61 To get Greenwich time
in remote places is more difficult.

c. To obtain in marriage. *Obs.* cxc. as a con-
textual use of 17.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 242 She muste than algate faile To
geten him, whan he were dede. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 9 If
I could get this foolish Imogen, I should have God enough.
1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 82, I wonder why such a hand-
some . . . young Gentleman as you do not get some rich Widow.

† d. To gain, bring over to one's side; to win
(a woman). *Obs.*

c. 1285 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1753 *Lucetia*, For wel, thoghte
he, she shold nat be geten. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE iii. 3r
It war the best for King Eduardus awail, Mycht he him
get to be his steidfast For gold or land . . . Me think
before he may nocht gottyn be. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius*,
Vandal Wars ii. xiii. 46 Maximinus . . . had gotten many of
those mutiners with a design to usurp.

18. With dat. of the person for whom the speci-
fied object is obtained or procured.

a. With dat. of refl. pronoun († c. as with to
or unto): To obtain, procure for oneself.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4637 (Cott.) Do gett he a god pureur
pat in his ned pe mal souer. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 21094 (Fairf.)
Thomas . . . preched . . . for to gite him heluen to mede. c. 1375
St. Leg. *Saints, Cristofore* 117 Gais & gettis 30 lechis fete,
30ure brokine godis fore to le. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.*
2160 *Ariadne*, [He] gat him ther a newe barge anon.
a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 794 Kest hym on his yong knyght
to gett hym a name. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 237 b,
You . . . by your . . . noble feates have gotten to you, in maner
an immortal fame. 1597 *GEARDE Herbat* i. iv. § c (1633)
6 This water graspe doth get vnto it selfe some new rootes.
1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1660) 70 A man of Argilus . . . got him
a Scale like to the Scale of Pausanias. 1690 EVELYN *Memo.*
(1857) III. 315, I have now gotten me a pair of new horses,
1707 HAN. MORE in Lady Chatterton *Memo. Ld. Gambier*
(1881) i. 320 This young lady has got her a husband. 1842
TENNYSON *Lockley Hall* 18 In the spring the wanton lap-
wing gets himself another crest.

b. To obtain or procure for others. Chiefly
with simple dat. of personal pronoun, but also (in
later writers) with to and for.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3502 (Gödt.) Ay was he bone, To gette
[Cott. fete] his fadir venison. a. 1300 *Ibid.* 7993 (Cott.) Gett
vs a king. c. 1350 *Will. Paternie* 644 Melior . . . preide hire
priueli . . . to gette hire pat gode gras as some as she mygt.
c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1649 *Hypisid.* & *Medea*, [She] gat
him greet name as a conquerour. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 454
A nose the gat hit [a child] untyle. a. 1550 *Freiris*
Berwick 2555 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 294 Ga, gat me cheiss
and breid. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* i. This
was it which gat him so many victories. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam.*
Shr. i. 1. 123 Gre. What's that, I pray. How. Marie sir to
get a husband for her Sister. 1600 in *Shaks. C. Praise* 36
Promysing to gette them xls. more then their ordinary to
play yt. 1682 SHADWELL *Lane. Witches* ii. Courting had
gotten me a woundy stomach, and I eat like a Swine.
1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. ii. § 15 They are lodg'd in the
Memory, and Names got to them. 1890 ST. A. REKEWICH
in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 683/2 The landowner requires
a carriage for his own use, and he asks the estate agent to
get it for him.

19. a. To procure by hunting or fishing; to catch.
Now somewhat rare.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3522 Bath on fer and ner he soght, Bot
pat dai wayth pan gatt he nocht. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1393 He
wore yare, Grimes sones, for to fare In-to be se, fishes to
gete. 13 . . . *Gaw. & Gr. Nat.* 1171 Pe gre-houndes 30 grete,
[geten here] the deer] bylyue. c. 1450 St. Culbert
(Surtees) 4345 Elfride men fared fassyse to gete. 1694 Act.
Ser. Late Voy. i. (1712) 12 On the 9th we got another male
whale, being the eighth. 18 . . . KINGSLEY *Poems, Sands of*
Dec 17 Was never salmon got [v. r.] yett that shone so fair.

b. To bring in, gather, secure (a crop).
1523 FITZGER. *Hush*. § 25 Shorte hey, and leye hey is
good for shepe, and all maner of catell if it be well got.
1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 5 From the time that fruits
come to be worth getting, till they be ripe. 1773 *Phil.*
Trans. LXIII. 222 The crop of wheat where it was well
gotten was tolerable good. 1828 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX.
1. 230 Hay secured before the 27th of June was got without
a drop of rain. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLI. 817/1, I
remember well the fustiness of that haystack (it must have
been 'got' after oceans of rain).

c. To obtain (coal, ore, etc.) by mining.
1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* 172 The Roof and Seat is the Top
and Bottom of the Works, wherein they get Coles.
1671 J. WENSTER *Metallog.* i. 18 The Pits or Shafts where
Ores are usually gotten. 1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade*
(ed. 2) 244 In proceeding to get the coal, the collier, when-
ever he can do so, works upon the face of the bed. 1885

Law Times LXXIX. 119/2 The 'butties' . . . paid him his
wages out of the 25. 3d. per ton which they received for
getting the coal.

† 20. To take hold of (something) in one's hands.
c. 1375 St. Leg. *Saints, Raystis* 1100 Pis tyrand . . . in hand
a knyfe can gete. 1400 *Melanye* 104 His swerd in his
hand he gat. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerolomachia* 88 Getting him
by the wings, she was about to plucke of his fethers.

21. To get hold of, capture (a person); also (in
recent colloquial use, esp. in perf. and pa. t.), to
have an advantage over (another), to 'corner'.

1596 SPENSER *State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 624/1 Many of them
be such losells and scatterlings, as that they cannot easely
by any sherrif . . . be gotten. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iv. 39 The
Plebeians haue got you Fellow Tribune, And hale him vp
and downe. 1879 CAVENTISH *Card Ess.* 198 Second hand
put on knave, saying, 'Now I've got you!' 1897 F.
FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Moccasin* xiii. 236 Who was Navajo?
Ah, that's where you'd've got me, young man. Heaven
knows. 1888 H. F. LESTER *Hartas Maturin* III. vi. 157
Yes . . . I did. I don't deny it. You've got me there.

b. colloq. What has got (—)? : what has be-
fallen or happened to, what has become of (—)?

1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 124 They all at once, on
looking round . . . enquired what had got Carr.

22. To succeed in finding (what is required).

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 297 Like a Trumpeter in the
fields, that shifts places to get an echo. 1670 NARBOROUGH
Fruit. in Acc. Sea. Late Voy. (1711) 114, I caused the Lead
to be cast forth, but could not get ground at eighty Fathom.
1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. x. 242 To stand no farther to the
northward than is . . . necessary for the getting a westerly
wind. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herzov.* xxx, Driving them mad and
desperate just that you may get a handle against them.
1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* xxvi, Her father . . . wondered what
he could get to scold her about.

23. colloq. To take, 'have', eat (one's dinner, etc.).

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., 'Come' and get your tea with us.
1892 'J. S. WINTER' *Mere Luck* i, Here, get your dinner,
my lad.

24. The perfect tense is used in familiar language
in senses equivalent to those of the present tense of
have or *possess*. (Cf. Gr. *νεκτηρῶμαι* to possess, lit.
to have acquired.) So (colloq. or vulgar) in recent
use *To have got to* = 'to have to', to be obliged to
(see HAVE 7).

[1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 99 What a beard hast thou
got; thou hast got more hair on thy chin, then Dobbin my
philhorse has on his tail.] 1607 — *Timon* i. ii. 26 Fie,
th' art a churl, ye haue got a humour there Does not
become a man. 1699 T. CLOCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706)
234 But I, who hant got such a strength of Genius. 1712
J. JAMES tr. *Le Blend's Gardening* 144 They have got a
Custom of heading it from Time to Time. 1738 SWIFT
Pol. Conversat. 68 Miss, you have got my Handkerchief;
pray, let me have it. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 23 Dec,
I have just now got a cough; and it has never yet hindered
me from sleeping. 1839-40 THACKERAY *Catherine v.* He
has . . . got C. R. in blue upon his right arm. 1875-7
RUSKIN *Morn. Florence* (1882) 129 Quite 'from the heart'
— such hearts as the people have got. 1876 — *Fors Clav.*
VI. lxx. 315, I am very doubtful . . . whether you have wit
enough to understand a word more of what I have got to
say this month. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 12 As a
general rule the banker has not got in his possession the
money which he owes to his customers. 1887 A. BIRRELL
Obiter Dicta Ser. n. 125 What . . . has the general public got
to do with literature? 1889 MRS. C. CARR *Marg. Malti-*
phant II. xvii. 42 The thing has got to be fought out.

† II. 25. To gain, reach, arrive at (a place).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12382 Forþ in pes he bad þam ga. Til
þai had gotten þair heid again. a. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 523
Hedde þei geten þat hold. . . þei mihten haue do muche harm.
a. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. 264 With sound of broken waves
they gate the strand. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. V. India* 31
The fleet sailed to get the coast of Yucatan. 1613 PUCHAS
Pilgrimage (1614) 50, The men saved themselves, and . . .
built a Carvall, wherein to get the Continent. 1712 W.
ROGERS *Voy. App.* 2 If the Wind blows strong out, and you
cannot get the Harbour, you must anchor.

III. 26. To beget, procreate (said of the male
parent); now only of animals, esp. horses. Const.
on, upon. † In early use occas. of both parents.

[Quot. 1300 is the only instance in our material in which
the word begins with 3 instead of g; as the sense is here
identical with that of *bigeten*, BEGET v., as the word seems to
be either a shortening of the native compound vb. or an
assimilation of the adopted Scandinavian simple vb. to the
form of the compound.]

c. 1300 *Leg. Gregory* 132 He mist þe sinnes sore, Hou
he was 3eten and of wham. c. 1300 *Havelok* 45 Sweten y
wole, þat bircebein Neurete yete me ne gat. c. 1330 R.
BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 27 Fourtine childe he gate opunt
wives. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* iii. 8 He shal serue to them
that getten hym. c. 1400 *Deut. Troy* 290 Ercules was
getton of a god on a gret lady. c. 1450 *Merlin* 213 On hir
he gat a daughter the same nyght that he had gotten
Gonnore on his wife. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush*. § 68 It is a
horse foole, bycause a horse gate it. 1594 and *Pl. Contru-*
tion (1843) 143 Whosoever got thee, there thy mother
stands. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* i. 265 Though you be strong
and on a Goddess got. c. 1794 *Prior Henry & Emma* 126
What groom shall get, and squire maintain the child. 1727
ARBUOTHNOT *John Bull* ii. iv, Hocus loved her best, believing
her to be his own, got upon the body of Mrs. Bull. 1760
R. HEDER *Horse Blatches* ix. 144 Bay Horse . . . sure in getting
stock. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 53 It means strictly
speaking the foal of an ass got by a horse. 1859 *Fruit.*
R. Agric. Soc. XX. ii. 350 Thoroughbred Stallions for
getting hunters.

Fig. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 19 If they were
under any disbelief themselves, or aimed at the getting any
in others, troubling the Truth of Fact now discoursed upon
[etc.]. 1733 *Islington Pref.* This Pamphlet . . . 'Twas got,
conceived and born in six Hours' space.

IV. With compl. indicating some change effected
in the position or state of the object.

27. Followed by a prep. or adv. of place: a.
To succeed in bringing, conveying, putting, caus-
ing to come or go (to, from, into, out of a place,
through, over, etc. a space).

As get may be apprehended as the equivalent of *come to*
have, a static prep. is sometimes used, e.g. 'If I can get the
key in the hole.'

[c. 1350 *Will. Paternie* 2895 Pe grettest of þe grim bestes he
gat to prison sone.] c. 1450 St. Culbert (Surtees) 6041
Pare was a monke of durham To helpe to kary þis bell hame
.. he did his bisynes like a dele to durham it to gett. 1568
E. TULNEV *Disc. Marriage* E iv b, If you perceive him in
such case . . . speake hym faire . . . till you get him to bed.
1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seamans's Gram.* ix. 38 He commands
them to get the sailes to the yards. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's*
Ship. 17 Go hawl down the Yead, and get the Sail into the
Mip. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 25 We were forc'd to get a
Rope from the Ship to the watering-place. 1748 *Anson's*
Voy. ii. ii. 733 We hent the cable to the spare anchor, and
got it over the ship's side. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 318
The wind . . . blowed too fresh for her to be gotten into the
Gut. 1859 JEFFERSON *Brittany* ii. 11 The next point was to
get my little knapsack through the custom-house. 1888
A. DE G. STREVS *Miss Hildreth* II. iv. 74 The same
powerful influence that got her out of Russia . . . has now
sent her back.

b. refl. To betake oneself to or convey oneself
away from a place; to make one's way, to go;
esp. in imperative phrases, as *get thee (you) away*,
hence, in, out, etc. (Cf. 28 c.) Now only arch.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 765 [She] got her
selfe in all the hast possible . . . out of the palace of West-
minster. 1530 PALSGR. 562/3 Get the hence. *Ibid.* 562/4, I get
me hence . . . I get me out of the waye. . . I get me a syde. 1579
GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 Shut vp the Schoole, and get
you home. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 64 Go, get thee
hence, and finde my dog againe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke*
(1621) 53 [He] got him up into the highest tower of the
pallace. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* E. Ind. 17 Early the
next morning I got me above Deck. 1733 FIELDING *Intrig.*
Chambermaid i. iii, Hist! hist! I get you both about your
business. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Panshawe* iv. (1833) 115 The
elderly men . . . gat themselves silently to their steeds, and
hied homeward. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 128
He got himself back to his beloved Iona.

c. To bring, succeed in bringing (oneself, an-
other person, a thing) into or out of a certain posi-
tion or state. *To get with child*: to make preg-
nant. *To get (a person) upon*: to bring (him) to
talk about (a subject).

As in a, the preposition may be of static import.
1530 PALSGR. 562/4, I get a wenche with chylde, *Je engreut*.
1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 84 Buy food, and get thy selfe
in flesh. 1601 — *Jul. C.* i. 34 To weare out their shoes, to
gett my selfe into more worke. 1607 — *Timon* ii. 130 Honesty
is his [fault]. I ha told him not, but I could nere get him
from't. 1608 — *Per.* i. i. 168 If I can get him within my
Pistols length, Ie make him sure enough. 1659 B.
HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 94 Having gotten on foot,
a fresh Army of sixteen thousand men. 1712 W. ROGERS
Voy. 32 A wild Ass, which after a long chase they got
within shot and wounded. 1715 LEON *Polludio's Archil.*
(1742) II. 59 Sylvia being soon after got with child. 1748
Anson's Voy. II. iv. 161 We exerted ourselves in getting our
ships in readiness for the sea. 1802 MAR. EGGERTSON
Moral T. (1806) L. xv. 121 He was sorry to find that Forester
had gotten himself into such a scrape. 1822 G. W. MANBY
Voy. Greenland (1823) 19 He . . . got the ship under close-reefed
topsails. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 289 Having . . .
our prizes in tow, we stretched about a league to the east-
ward. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 26 A difficulty into
which I have got myself. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Gif in Karp.*
ix. 111 We fell a-talking about one thing and another. Very
soon I got him upon legends and tales of the district. 1896
Law Times C. 508/1 Mr. Justice Grantham succeeded in
getting the animal under control.

28. With pa. pple. as complement: a. To cause,
or succeed in causing, the specified action to be
performed upon (a person or thing). Also refl.,
and (rarely) with intentional quaintness) in passive.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 43 They get indoist Allhall
their evidens. 1548 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 119, I can
get no such some [= sum] confessed. 1650 WHITEHORNE tr.
Machiavelli's Art of Warre (1573) 73 b, The first thing that
he ought to doo is to get described and painted oute all
the countrie. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 127 Without
gifts there was nothing to be gotten done amongst them.
1689 *Tryal Esps.* 134 These Declarations which they were
commanded to take care of getting read. 1768 STERNE *Sent.*
Journ. (1778) II. 120 (*Le Dinanque*), La Fleur . . . had got
himself so gallantly array'd, I scarce knew him. 1779 R.
GRAVES *Columella* i. 184 Poor Barty, had applied, and got
himself appointed a writer to the . . . East India Company.
1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr. v.* i. The Bravest men . . . had
here . . . been got selected. 1870 — *Corr. w. Emerson* (1873)
II. 331, I am by no means certain . . . that the whole of this
administrative programme will get itself performed to equal
satisfaction. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxvii. 234, I have
more to say when my lecture on Jewels can be got pub-
lished. 1877 Miss YONG *Caneos* Ser. iii. i. 3 The difficulty
was, not in making laws, but in getting them obeyed. 1877
MRS. OLYMPANT *Makers Flor.* Intro. 12 One of the most
costly, splendid, and elaborate structures in the world . . . got
itself built.

b. To incur or suffer some specified injury to
(something belonging to one, a part of the body).
1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 249, I got my right
wrist dislocated. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Ann. W. Ind.* 21
To avoid heats and colds . . . as well as getting your feet wet.
1889 DOYLE *Mical Clarke* vi. 47 You might chance to get
your own skin beaten.

c. *To get oneself gone*: to take oneself away; go;

be off; esp. *get thee (you) gone*. (Cf. 27 b.) Now only arch.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 84 Go, get thee gone, fetch me an iron Crow. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bindi's Eromena* 85 Repose your self on your pillow, or I will get me gone. 1698 ORWAY *Friendship in F.* 26 *Sir Nob*. Well, get thee gone for an Arch-wagg. 1712 ARNTHUR *John Bull* I. xii. Get you gone into the country, to look after your mother's poultry. 1821 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Mar. 382/2 He was recommended to get him gone.

29. With adjective: To bring into the specified state; esp. in *to get ready*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 19 He...knitting all his force, got one hand free. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* I. iv. 8 Let me not stay a lot for dinner, go get it ready. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 247 The maid rushes against the chamber door, gets it open [etc.]. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 22, I caused the Horses and break-fast to be got ready. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 133 This morning we...got every thing ready to depart. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Tral. W. Ind.* (1831) 129, I visited the hospital while breakfast was getting ready. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* vi. Let us first get him all right again. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Westminster* II. viii. 27 The boats were got ready and the passengers collected.

30. With an infinitive (now always preceded by *to*): To induce, prevail upon (a person), succeed in causing (a thing), to do something; in weaker sense, to cause or set (a person) to do something for one.

1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 218 And so myght we gett hym som word for to say. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 38, I had the rascall knocke vpon your gate, And could not gett my heart to do it. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 76 They could neuer get her so much as sippe on a cup with the provdest of them all. 1612 DRAVON *Polyalb.* I. 443 Their King Grofarius [they] get to raise his powerful force. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* III. v. 134 Get him be propitious to thee. *Ibid.* IV. v. 339 By the helpe of a great tumult which he heard in the lower towne, hee got slide some troopes into the enemies intrenchments. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 81 The women...got their husbands to sit down again. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* I. 9 His Mother had much ado to get him to get the Bed...with Skins. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Vland's Shipwreck* 51 It would be impossible to get them to listen to reason. 1797 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsew.* x. (1809) 308 The horse...went oddily; and I got the hostler...to get up instead of me. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1860) 359 At such times there was no getting Will to join in our walks. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 75 He promptly got a book-seller to pirate Curll's edition.

† b. With passive infinitive: To cause to undergo the specified action. *Obs. rare*. (Cf. 28 a.)

1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. iii. *Abig.* I am bold to sollicite thee. *Fry. Wherein? Abig.* To gett he admitted for a Nun. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 166 Laodice...got him to be poisoned. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 20 His Father got him to be made Page of Honour.

V. intr.

31. To succeed in coming or going, to bring oneself *to, from, into, out of*, etc. (a place or position), *through, over*, etc. (a space, an intervening object); also, in weaker sense, to come in the course or at the end of a journey *to*. † Of land: to stretch, extend (*obs.*). Used with any of the preps. which usually follow vbs. of motion, also with advs. of motion to or from a place, as *hither (here), thither (there), hence, thence*, and adverbial and prepositional phrases, as *to get as far as, to get the length of*. Formerly conjugated with *be*.

For fig. phrases, as *to get to the bottom of, root of, windward of*, see the sb.

1300 [see *Get away* (54), *Get out* (64)]. 1375 *Joseph Arins.* 197 Pei han gotten on hem be lenghe of a gleyue. 1375 BARBOUR *Brute* xviii. 454 Thai bar thaim swa That thai ar gottyn about the bra. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2225 Be that so nere gettis he, That scho myghte nangatis fle. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 212 Yf they perceyue vs, we shal neuer gett hense. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 74 Many...[were] apprehended before they could get to the castel. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b. He found meanes to recover a barke, into the which he and his men got. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 540 From earths dark womb some gentle gust dost gett. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii. (1601) D 4 a. Slid I am afeard they will know me, would I could gett by them. 1639 T. BAUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 192 Basse Low Brittainne, is a corner of the earth which gets farre into the Ocean. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* IV. v. 326 Assoone as she was gotten into a grove of Orange-trees, she call'd for Palantus. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 594 Amid the Tree now got...to pluck and eat my fill I spard not. 1693 *Humours of Town* 18 Let us get into the most airy Room of the House. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome, Alexander* III. 510 Maximus was got as far as Ravenna. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. 181 Hercules that year got into Italy. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 262 The buss...had got a considerable distance from the buoy;...we had really got out of the accustomed place. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 452 No less than ninety persons set out in pursuit of him; but he was got beyond their reach. 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* v. We never can get across this patch of clear grass without being seen. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v.* I. 603 The drums of Dumbarton's regiment beat to arms; and the men got fast into their ranks. 1897 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 71 We were got no further than Porto Longone.

b. To reach, attain, come to an end aimed at, or a condition towards which progress has been made. *To get to blows*: to come to blows, to begin to fight.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 744 Those that are very Cold, and especially in their Feet, cannot get to Sleepe. 1701 SWIFT *Con-* VOL. IV.

tests Nobles & Cons. Wks. 1755 II. 1. 30 The Carthaginians were declining, because the balance was got too much on the side of the people. 1751 PALROCK *Peter Wilkins* I. xxvi. 259 He...got to champing the Blade. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1899) IV. 205 The scene has not yet got to its height. 1888 MCCARTHY & MRS. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* III. xv. 298 He...succeeded in getting to speech of a police officer. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/4 The hostile parties got to blows and stone-throwing. 1895 *19th Cent.* Aug. 322, I don't think that I get quite as far as having views of my own.

c. *collog. or slang*. *Where has it got to*: what has become of it. *To get there*: (U.S.) to attain one's object, be successful in an undertaking.

1837 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Moccasin* viii. 144 He said as he'd been gambling, and was two hundred dollars ahead of the town. He 'got there with both feet' at starting. 1888 N. Y. *Herald* 29 July (Farmer), Although not a delegate he got there all the same. 1899 J. K. JEROME 3 *Men in Boat* 242 Muttering something about its being extraordinary where his umbrella could have got to. 1891 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 5/1 As the humorous American phrase goes, 'he gets there all the same'.

d. U.S. *collog. or slang* (often in form *git*): To be off, 'clear out'.

1884 *Graceville (Minn.) Transcript* 25 Aug. He presented a cocked revolver and told them to get, and they got. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Moccasin* iv. 83 A captain and a full company appeared, but this brave man 'made them get'. 1889 H. O'REILLY 50 *Yrs. on Trial* 170, I therefore thought discretion the better part of valour, and the sooner I 'got' the better. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 66 He got up and gitted before we struck lie. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 282 Our team proceeded with many a 'git' and whip crack from their dusky Jehu.

† e. *quasi-trans.* *To get one's way(s)*: to go away, take oneself off. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brute* xxi. 683 The fox seathless got his way. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Euriald* (1832) 18 Either God must get his way, or be content to dwell in a dedicate Innos to Idoles. 1825 *Woman's Will* III. ii, Well, get thy ways for an incorrigible coxcomb.

f. *To get by oneself*: to escape from company. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* III. 65 Inexpressibly affecting is that eagerness he betrays to get by himself.

32. Followed by infinitive (with *to*): To attain, reach, secure an opportunity of (being or doing something), to come (to be or do); to acquire a habit of (doing).

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 79 Then get they to be chaplains to honorable and noble personages. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* I. vi. 25 By what meanes got't I thou to be releas'd. 1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Ep.* xxvii. (1886) 15 All those that shall get to read them. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 21 We...could never get to see it quick in the Microscope. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 272 By the Interest of Laetus...he got to be sent into Illyricum, to command the Legions there. 1832 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 22 They get to look upon every law as a mere conventional enactment. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 32 The evil that God sends to warn us gets to be forgotten, and the evil that He sends to be mended by us gets left unmended. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 103/1 It is not quite two years since we got to be friends.

b. Followed by pr. pple. (or, formerly, by a gerund governed by *on*, which is now omitted, so that the two constructions are no longer distinguishable): To come to be (doing something). Also *Scr.*, to find opportunity for (doing something).

1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 208 Probably I'll scarce get writing, the Assembly will sit so late. 1759 WARBURTON *Letter* (1809) 288 And now I am got on transcribing, I will send you a passage or two from some late letters. 1810 TANNHILL *Barrochan Jean Poems* (1846) 117 Naething got growing for Barrochan Jean. 1872 RUSKIN *Fora Clav.* xix. To instead of looking at the sun, I got thinking about the dry bed of the stream, just beneath. 1889 Mrs. H. MARTIN *Common Clay* III. ix. 144 When they got talking together it was Greek to me.

33. With adjective (or equivalent phrase, or, occasionally, a descriptive sb.) as complement: To make oneself; to become, or succeed in becoming; to grow (with comparatives). *To get better, get well*: to recover from an illness. *To get drunk*: to become intoxicated. *To get clear of, quit of, rid of, shut of*: see CLEAR, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. 134 How to get cleere of all the debts I owe. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 169 Having, with very much ado, gotten loose from their Enemies [etc.]. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 220 They were both gotten sufficiently Drunk. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 179 He...got past me before I could get aware of him. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 158 (Paris), I had got master of my secret just in time. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 237 He was at first very ill, then got better; he is now worse. 1830 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 60 After which he [a horse] got lame. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xiv. (He) went in haste, to get in readiness, With belt, and spur, and bracing huntsman's dress. 1834 T. MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 227 He will smoke himself into a mummy, for he gets thinner day by day. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art 20 They got all wrong in their experiments. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 254, I am getting an old man, and I'm ailing. 1874 *Dasent Half a Life* III. 88 You must not suppose we got very great friends with Honora Tailby all at once. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 55 Almost everything gets smaller as it is cooled. 1885 *Bookseller* July 650/1 Retail book-selling seems to be getting a less remunerative business every day. 1890 *Tout Hist. Eng.* fr. 1689, 24 France...got ready to resist invasion. 1891 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 10 Jan. 581/3 He worked hard, and soon got chums with the swells.

34. With pa. pple.

a. With intransitive pa. pple.: To accomplish or complete an action. Now only *collog.* (*rare*).

1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 117 If we could get fled I would remove all my family from this. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 2 By three I had got sat down to my dinner.

b. With passive pple.: To cause or procure oneself to be treated in a certain way or to undergo a certain action; also, in weaker sense, to come to be the object of a certain action. Often taking the place of *be* as a passive-forming auxiliary where a continuous state is not intended to be expressed.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 361 A certain Spanish pretending Alchymist...got acquainted with four Spanish merchants. 1753 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 266 We had got (as we thought) completely moored upon the 13th of May. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 113, I got supplied with bread, cheese and a pint of wine. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 185 We got entangled among a quantity of heavy drift-ice. 1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, His Lordship was voted a bore, and got shelved. 1848 J. H. NEWSMAN *Less & Gain* 264 'The fact is, I suppose, is peculiar'. 'Just at first', answered Campbell, 'but one soon gets used to it'. 1867 FREEMAN *Wages, Conc.* (1876) I. III. 128 The different tenures got confounded. 1881 *Dr. Ghist* 190 You will be astonished to hear that I am going to get married. 1887 RIVER HAGGARD *Jess* vi. I...got caught in the storm. 1891 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Nov. 389/2 It may leave on your readers an impression unfair to Prof. Royce if nothing more gets said.

c. Similarly *to get done with* = to have done with. (Cf. *to be done*, Do v. B. 8 b.)

1827 CARLYLE *German Rom.* III. 156 To get the sooner done with it, he had used to begin his devotion...before leaving that place where [etc.].

VI. *intr.* With preps., in specialized senses.

(For unspecialized uses see sense 31 and the preps.)

† 35. *Get above* —. To rise superior to, surmount, overcome; to recover from (an illness, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. *Get over*, 41.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 315 Contempt of the World, Heavenly Mindedness, Subduing our Appetites and Passions, suppose us present with the Creatures and the Passions we get above. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxviii. 175 Religion...required, as she thought, that she should get above all regards for me.

36. *Get at* —. Also in *indirect passive*.

a. To get hold of, come at, reach, arrive at. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Vland's Shipwreck* 33 We gave him all our handkerchiefs, and what line we could get at. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* x. 117 A ledge of rock which cannot be got at but by his companions letting him down by a rope. 1840-2 De QUINCEY *Style* Wks. XI. 175 As there was much of a blockhead; a truth which we utter boldly, now that none of his thirty legions can get at us. 1893 *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 302/1 The pipe could not be seen or got at without removing a portion of the cargo.

b. To attain to knowledge of, to find out, ascertain, learn.

1793 J. B. BURGESS in 14th *Reg. Hist.* MSS. Comm. App. v. 488 Baron Jacobi called; his sole intention appeared to be to get at the nature and extent of Lord Malmesbury's instructions. 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1851) I. 10 To get at the truth of any history is good. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* III. 89 There are no means of getting at the thoughts of men. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 412/1, I cannot see...the process by which the court will get at the facts on which its judgment is to hinge.

c. *collog. or slang*. To tamper with; to influence by underhand means, to corrupt, bribe; to practise dishonest tricks on (a horse, etc.) in order to prevent (it) from winning.

1865 J. S. MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, That part of the electors whose minds are so got at by money who are to be reached by trickery. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Apr. 514/1 That, of course, makes it profitable...for scoundrels to 'get at' horses. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Sept. 329/2 It is quite clear that some of them [imported animals] have been 'got at', and it is easy to conceive the terrorism, which [etc.]. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Dec. A bulldog can be 'got at' in this way. 1883 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* II. ii. xxxix. 78 The legislator can be 'got at', the people cannot.

d. *slang*. (a) To attack, assail. (b) To banter, make game of. (Farmer *Slang* 1893).

1893 *Nat. Observer* 1 July 176/2 The author's burning anxiety to 'get at' capital, his profligate disregard of national prosperity. *Mod.* Who are you getting at?

† 37. *Get from* —. To escape from. *Obs.*

1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 130 He leaps upon his Mule, and spurring him hard to get from the bawling woman [etc.]. 1699 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* 11 One of the three [Indians]...got from our men, and run to the Town. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 201, I hope she got from him innocent. *Ibid.* IV. 27, I did get from him, however, and ran to the door.

38. *Get into* —.

a. To come to be, result in being, in (a certain state or condition).

For special phrases as *to get into full swing, deep (hot) water*, see the sb.

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 81 When they are once got into Wine they mind nothing else. *Ibid.* 284 The King who was got into a pleasant Humour, only Laugh'd at it. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 131 Wks. 174 II. 60 Lying is...so much in fashion among all sorts of People, that a Child...can scarce be kept, without great Care, from getting into it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 ¶ 1 When one is got into such a Way of Thinking. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Vland's Shipwreck* 151 They were got into full calm before we heard them. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horatius* 40 Before ever your horse gets into motion, dnp both your spurs into him pretty sharp. 1810 tr. *Dumbarge's Trav. Africa* 57, I had got into a sort of scrape. 1833 *Ad 3 & 4 Will.* IV. c. 46 § 20 Where any...spouts, hoses, or pipes, drains or common sewers...shall get into disrepair. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 401 He used to get into a frightful passion. 1887

RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* iv, He very soon got more or less into the swing of the thing.

b. To make one's way *into* (business, favour, office, etc.); to succeed in obtaining.

1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 3, I. used all means I could to get into his service. 1693 *Humours of Town* 88 Your Physicians Discourse is... as if they... are pretending mighty Practice to get into Practice. 1704 J. PIRRS *Acc. Mahometans* 47 Slaves in such places do always strive to get into the Children's Affections. 1790 J. B. MORRISON *Mann. W. Ind.* 93 When a young man gets into a good employ. 1890 T. F. TOUR *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1869, 182 Trade grew much more active after he got into office.

c. *collog.* To put on (clothes, etc.).

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 151 He is gotten into a new dress. 1813 LAOY BURGHERSH *Lett.* (1893) 38 By that time I shall 'get into my shoes' here.

d. To become occupied with, to 'land in'.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 6 Instead of... Displaying Conjugal Love in its natural Beauties... I am got into Tales to the Disadvantage of that State of Life.

e. To penetrate by inquiry, to get knowledge of.

1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1839) II. 376, I endeavored to get, as well as I could, into the state of national credit there.

f. Of liquor: To take effect upon; render confused or unsteady.

1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 145 This ale gets into my noddle. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 576 Ever since I've been holding off from the whisky the least drop gets into my walk.

39. Get off — (Cf. 62.)

a. To dismount from (a horse). Also (U. S.) to alight from (a train).

1890 *Century Mag.* July 349/t When I got off the train, I found myself on a moss-grown platform.

b. To be disinclosed from, to give up. Cf. To obtain release from.

a 1806 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 329, I never get quite off study. 1893 SIR R. ROMER in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 443/t It appears to me impossible to say that the defendants can get off the contract.

40. Get on — (Cf. *Get upon*, 46; also 63.)

a. To mount (a horse, etc.). To get on one's high horse: see HORSE.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 502 When the keeper employeth him [the elephant] in any burthen, hee getteth first on his necke. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olevarius' Voy. Ambass.* 220 He got on Horse-back and departed. 1856 WHITE MELVILLE *Kate Cov. v. Aunt.* I really is very formidable when she gets on her high horse.

†b. To produce an effect on. *Obs.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polixander* II. iv. 270 This discourse got somewhat on the slave, but not enough to bring him wholly to himself.

c. *Sport.* To come upon, meet with (a fox, etc.).

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 94, I got on him [a Bird] the 11th of July.

d. To enter upon (a subject), esp. by chance.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 158 Since we are got on this Subject, I must not forget to inform you that [etc.].

e. To get on one's feet or legs: to assume a standing position, esp. for the purpose of speaking in public.

1727 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr.* s.v., To get on one's feet, *se lever*. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi, The pounding and cheering... becoming deafening when old Brooke gets on his legs. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 30 Before the authorized and responsible debaters get on their legs.

f. *Racing.* To stake money upon (a horse).

1834 *Punch* 18 Oct. 181/t There is all the difference between getting on an ordinary hack and 'getting on' the favourite for the Derby.

41. Get over — (Cf. 66.)

a. To overcome, surmount (a difficulty); to evade the force of (evidence); to cease to be troubled or surprised by.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., They cannot get over the Prejudice of Education. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Alexander* II. 469 [This] was Alexander's great difficulty, which for many years he happily got over. 1764 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 376 Yet the name of slave was not to be got over. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s.v. *Bellerophon*, He conquered them, and got safe over several other dangers. 1348 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 264 All such substances, milk, butter, cheese, oil, have a particular taste at first, which use alone gets over. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 597/t We have happily got over the prejudice of last century. 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* x. 80 No explanation or excuse could get over the fact that the man was dead. *Mod. collog.* I can't get over his being a married man.

b. To recover from (a shock, injury, illness, etc.).

1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* (1786) II. 357 These excesses... brought on a violent fever, which his constitution was sufficiently strong to get over. 1791 De Foe *Cruise* I. xvi, He was... gotten over his fright. 1839 *Thirty-six Yrs. Seafaring Life* 219 Such was his state, that no one supposed he ever could get over it [an amputation]. 1877 MISS YONCE *Cameos Ser.* III. xxx. 306, I shall get over this hurt. 1892 *Ed. Words* May 34/t A shock that he never got over.

c. To cover (a distance).

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, You can get over a couple of thousand miles of ground in three pound ten. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxxii. 193 Ten miles were got over that evening.

d. To finish, accomplish (an action); to get through with, have done with.

1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvii, The inn... had clearly got over its day's labour. 1889 MRS. C. CARR *Starg. Malignant* II. xxiv. 191, I had got over my visit quite safely.

e. To while away, succeed in passing (time). (Cf. 43 c.)

1890 *Temple Bar* XC. 147 He never is quite clear afterwards how he gets over the hours that intervene.

f. *slang.* To take advantage of, circumvent.

1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 418 If any possible swindle had been intended, they had not got over me. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* II. iv. ix. 210 You'll have to get up early to get over me.

42. Get round — (Cf. 67.)

a. To circumvent, get the better of, cajole.

1849 RUXTON *Life in Far West* 106 One from the Land of Cakes... sought to 'get round' (in trade) a right 'smart' Yankee, but couldn't 'shine'. 1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 40, I must... ask her for the ring, very polite and civil, and try if I can't get round her that way. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 963/t She probably managed to get round him in various ways.

b. To evade.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 1/2 With every change in the rules comes a fresh ingenuity in getting round them.

43. Get through — (Cf. 68.)

a. To reach the end of, bring to a conclusion, accomplish (a task, etc.).

1661 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 76 We are not yet got through the Bill of Corporations to have it ingrossed. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 463/t He managed to get through four good meals. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. i, He got through his suppers without mistake. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Westminster* I. vi. 194 He therefore got through his business as quickly as he could.

b. Of legislative measures: to be passed by (Parliament, the Commons or Lords). Also, To get through the Court: to receive one's 'discharge' as a bankrupt.

1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 82 As to the Court, if you did get through it, you'd be worse off when you came out than when you went in. 1890 T. F. TOUR *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 168 A new Reform Bill had got through the Commons by more than a hundred majority.

c. To succeed in passing (time); esp. to find occupation for (a period of time), so as to escape ennui. (Cf. 41 c.)

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 17 (*The Monk*) Those who... have no other plan in life, but to get through it in sloth and ignorance. 1847-9 *HELPS Friends in C.* (1831) II. 7 How do you get through the day? 1890 *Temple Bar* Oct. 145 He gets through the morning tolerably well with letter-writing.

44. Get to — (Cf. 69) To begin, settle down to.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* *Intro.*, Tom was... beginning to feel that it was high time for him to be getting to regular work again. 1889 F. C. PHILIPS *Yng. Ainslie's Courtship* II. v. 52 You and I will get to business with due solemnity.

45. Get under — *Naut.* To get under sail: to set sail. To get under way: to begin to move.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 207 We got under sail from the road of Paia... about midnight. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) V. 186 In the mean time the ships were got under way. 1823 *SCORESBY Whale Fishery* 42 The sails were instantly set, and the ship got under-way.

46. Get upon — (Cf. *Get on*, 40.)

a. To assume a position upon; to rise to (one's feet); to mount (a horse, etc.).

1581 PETTIT *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 12 All beastes so soone as they are delivered from their dam get upon their feete, and are able to stand a high alone. 1720 MRS. MANDLEY *Power of Love* I. 123 With much Difficulty he got upon his Knees. 1826 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 270 Getting upon a good strong horse, and riding about the country, has no merit in it.

b. To begin or proceed to talk of.

1824 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 38 If you find us getting upon these topics, join us.

†47. Get within — *Obs.*

a. To succeed in coming within the defences of (an adversary).

1580 *Stoer Arcadia* II. (1590) 211 b, I had in a short space gotten within him, and giving him a sound blowe... sent him to feede fishes. 1590 *SNAPS, Com. Err.* v. i. 34 Some get within him, take his sword away. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parina's Iron Age* 279 Got within shot of the enemy, who fearing that by degrees the English Fleet would get within them; set up their sails [etc.].

b. To succeed in deceiving, or in winning confidence with (a person).

1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 303 By this very means he got within our grandmother Eve. 1660 *Trial Regie.* 154, I should so much sympathize with him, to get within him to know his intentions.

VII. With adverbs.

48. Get aboard. (See ABOARD.)

a. *trans.* (sense 27).

1590 *SNAPS, Com. Err.* IV. iv. 162 Therefore away, to get our stuff aboard. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 40 We had got a great deal of Water and Wood aboard.

b. *intr.* (sense 31).

1611 *SNAPS, Wint. T.* III. iii. 7 Go get a-board, Looke to thy barke. 1697 *DAMIER Voy.* I. 116 They knew not how to get a-board. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 58 They had no sooner got a-board than a violent gale of wind... broke the cable. 1849 [See ABOARD A. 1 b].

49. Get about.

a. *intr.* To make one's way about, go from place to place; also, to begin to walk (after an accident, illness, etc.).

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi, You're getting well... But you'll get about now directly, won't you? 1889 F. C. PHILIPS *Yng. Ainslie's Courtship* I. xiii. 171 Not even a cab can

get about in December for the snow. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 510/t Mr. Hare might offer more help as to the means of getting about.

b. Of rumours, reports, etc.: To be circulated, become generally known, to obtain currency.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 244 When the report got about, Sheffield said that he was not surprised at it. 1889 F. C. PHILIPS *Yng. Ainslie's Courtship* II. i. 8 Paine's 'Age of Reason', for instance, gets about. 1890 F. BARRETT *Bettw. Life & Death* III. 1. 298 The rumour... had got about that the timber was not his.

50. Get abroad.

†a. *refl.* (See sense 27 b, and ABOARD 3.) *Obs.* 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 107 He gate him abroad and prated thereof at large.

†b. *trans.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To get a Thing abroad, to publish it.

c. *intr.* Of rumours, etc.: To become current.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., When such Things get abroad. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 1.32 Should the idea get abroad... it will damp the minds of the people. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 327 As soon as the questions got abroad, a form of answer... was circulated all over the kingdom. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 A suspicion has got abroad that they are meditating a reimposition of the tax on corn.

51. Get again. *trans.* To recover, obtain a second time.

1300 *Cursor M.* 8697 Bot mought i neuer gete hider-til, Mi child a-gain. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A. vi.* 106 Thus maitnou loosens his loue. 1. Bote gett al 359/t bi grace. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 589 Then the grekes agayne gelou her hertes, And myche comford kaglit of his come pen. 1420 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* iv. lxiii. (1866) 206 Be flesh shal first be roten, and newe geten ayen at bi general assenblee. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw.* V. 218 b, It was to her declared, how that kyng Edward had gotten againe the garland. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 1. 47 When he had gotten his Roll again.

52. Get ahead. *intr.* To make progress, meet with success. To get ahead of: to clear oneself from (a debt).

1807 SOUTHEY in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* II. 190, I have better hopes than I ever yet had of getting ahead. 1851 MAYNEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 380 There are many who have incurred a tally debt, and have never been able to 'get ahead of it', but have been kept poor by it all their lives.

53. Get along.

a. *intr.* (See sense 31 and ALONG.)

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 19 (*The Monk*), I have only just set out upon my travels; and shall learn better manners as I get along. 1889 MRS. C. L. PIRKIS *At Moment Vich.* III. x. 158 She gets along faster in the wind than Havelock.

b. To succeed, find no insurmountable difficulties; to get on, fare (well, ill); to manage, esp. without something. (Cf. *Get on*, 63 g, h.)

1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 204 But there is no bringing glass over a corduroy... and those who have no other highways must 'get along' with such windows as it may please the weather... to leave them. 1850 [See ALONG *adv.* 2]. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 365 Some of these halls turn out to be smaller than represented, but I have no doubt, to use an American expression, that we shall 'get along'. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 145 You are wanted there, and we can get along without you! 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 376 If one's soul passes out of one's reach, one has to get along without it.

c. To agree, act, or live harmoniously together; also, to get along well with (cf. 63 i).

1875 B. L. FARJON *Love's Viet.* xi, You and Mr. Barton do not seem to get along well together. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 501/2 If they wished to get along well with him they must let him have his own way.

d. *imp.* *Get along with you* = go away; also *fig.* let be, have done, be quiet. *collog.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. 1840 — *Barn. Rudge* xxii, Leave me. Get along with you.

54. Get away.

a. *intr.* To escape, succeed in departing. Also, in *Hunting and Racing*: To start.

1300 *Cursor M.* 7902 In batail sua he suld be sette. 1347 he awai suld neuer gette. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 223 The lordis war gottin all away. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* i. 17 The Caldees... have... slayne the seruautes with the swerde; and I only am gotten away, to tell the. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 131 David... had leisure enough to get away whilst the Kings messengers were so deceived. 1707 *Curios. in Hush & Gard.* 15 They escapt from the City, as from a Prison, and got away into the Country. 1818 CORNBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 17 He came out of the Tower, or, rather, got away out of it somehow or other. 1875 WYVIE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* II. Exhaust, therefore, all your knowledge of woodcraft to get away on good terms with the hounds. 1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 56 All our party was glad to get away.

b. *imp.* = Go away, bc off. Also *Get away with you* = 53 d.

1795 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xlix, Take whatever you like, and get away.

c. To get away with: (U. S. slang) to get the better of, to beat in a contest.

1889 A. A. HAYES *Jess's Ring* 227 The boys got away with the... road agents.

d. *trans.* and *refl.* (See sense 27 and AWAY.)

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 883 Men... get away pryvely of his relikis a party. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11765 The kyng... hade hit gotten, Padanian the pure god, perlyt away. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 479 The myght no man gett away [greyhound] away. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, There was no remedy to get them [prisoners] away, but by great presents. 1640 tr. *Venture's Rom. Rom.* 11. 27 Taking a little courage to bet, she got her speedily

away. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., He has got away my Customers. She got away the best Things in the House, *elle a soustrait* [etc.].

4. trans. To shake off, get rid of (a cold).

1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 34 The season continues so severe I cannot get away my ill cold nor goe out of the house.

55. Get back.

a. intr. To effect a return. Also *refl.*

1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 139 Get thee back to Cæsar. 1664 PEYS *Diary* 22 Nov., They have no victuals to keep them out, and it is likely they will be frozen before they can get back. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 22 If any Disgrace.. drive any one away, he is never at rest till he get back again. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. iv. 99 Perhaps you hoped I was got back to England. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 315 Get you back to your inn, good youth. 1839 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 30 It was an attempt on the artist's part to get back to nature.

b. trans. To recover. (Cf. *Get again*, 51.)

1808 'CERVANTES HOGG' *Misled General* 161 Another considerable estate.. was rattled away in one night; but the good old lord contrived to get it back. 1872 *FREEMAN Gen. Sketch* xiii. § 7 (1874) 245 Venice got back nearly all that she had lost. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* fr. 1689, 189 Austria got back its hold on Italy.

56. Get before. intr. (See 31 and BEFORE.)

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 7 The Boat-men.. forbearing ever and anon to row, purposely to let the Ambassadors get before.

57. Get down.

a. intr. (See sense 31 and DOWN.) Also *refl.*

1582 PETTIT *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 28 b, Then they tell the wall, and the wale, whereby her lover got downe. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 43 The day being come.. he gets down.. leaving his dead Companion up the Tree. 1757 FOOTE *Author's Prolog.* Sirrah I get down, and let your father ride. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv. Then one of the biggest [boys] gets down [from the coach] and begs his pardon. 1805 DICKENS *Mart.* fr. I. vi, Bob, get ye down to your supper. 1837 *Westm. Rev.* June 361 We have now got down to the fifteenth century.

b. trans. (See sense 27 and DOWN.)

15.. *Mylnor of Alynton* 382 in *Harl. E. E. P.* III. 114 Stout strokes was between them; The millner was the more keene, And gat the clarkie downe. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 142 I, through weakness.. be not able to get down the bread. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* t. 17 Shall we get down our Tompasts? 1712 ANBUTHER *John Bull* III. li, Even when Master had got her down, she would scratch and bite like a tiger. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone* L. § 266 We returned to the buss about noon to get down our moorings. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 271 Small chance was his to rise again, if once they got him down.

58. Get forth. intr. (See sense 31 and FORTH.)

1475 *Rauf Colbrig* 609 He saw the King was engreuiet, and gat furth gild. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 30 This Musing is a Maze, where one easily looseth himselfe, and whence without great difficulty he gets not forth. 1796 MACNILL *Will & Jean* v. viii, Will got forth; On a cart, or in a wagon, Hirlpin aye towards the north.

59. Get forward. (See senses 27 and 31, and FORWARD.)

a. intr.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Camfo di Fior* 281 Get forward, for I will come after you a foote. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 20 He was already gotten so forward in all the Sciences, that [etc.]. 1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* No. 2 P 5 They who act up to my precepts, will.. be precluded from all the customary means of getting forward in the world. 1815 CHAMBER *in Life* (1831) II. i, I got forward in the coach with Mr. Paul. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 19 The mares are indulged a little as they get forward with foal.

b. trans.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 5 We lengthen'd our Mizen-Mast.. got our Fore-Mast forward.

60. Get in.

a. intr. (See sense 31 and IN.)

1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 206 He.. went toward the postere the wiche, with muche payne, they gatte in there at. 1550 *Freiris Berwick* 94 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 288 Our zettis ar closit that we may nocht in gett. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VII.* v. iv. 18 *Port.* How got they in? *Man.* Alas I know not, how gets the Tide in. 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Ait* (1692) 84 Although the bar of Porta Nova proved more.. dangerous than we were informed; yet our ship got safe in thither. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 38 Three doors off the chaise was stayed, Where they did all get in. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xiv. (1821) 199 He was in hopes to have gotten in as he had stolen out. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 722-3 The chaise having arrived.. Trotter got in.

b. To be elected or chosen to represent a constituency in parliament, etc.

1861 *Temple Bar* II. 395 [He] is trying to get in for Westminster at the next election.

c. in Falconry. (See *gnots*.)

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 7 To go up to a hawk when she has killed her quarry is to 'get in'. 1891 HARTING *Bibl. Accipitr.* 223 Get in, to reach the hawk as soon as she has killed.

d. trans. (See sense 27 and IN.)

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 25 When the Fox hath once got in his Nose, Hee'll soone finde means to make the Body follow. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone* L. § 138 In getting in the bridle cable by means of its buoys.

e. To gather in, secure (harvest produce).

1628 EARLE *Microcosm, Country Fellow* (Arb.) 50 For Death he is never troubled.. if hee get in but his Harvest before. 1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 7 In all these Three Counties the Crop was good, and the Corn well got in. 1764 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 195 It would be difficult.. to get in even our harvests, without the aid of hands.. from Ireland. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 61 A summons to

assist in getting in the vintage.. wholly prevented him. 1839 MRS. C. CARR *Marg. Maliphant* II. xxi. 107 We had to get the hay in.

f. To collect, gather (contributions of money, esp. sums due).

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. To get in his Debts, *se faire payer*. 1754 J. HILL (title) *The Young Secretary's Guide*.. with a true method every honest dealer should take to get in what is owing to him. 1884 'C. POWER' [Grant Allen] *Philistia* I. viii. 217 The poor landlords can't get in their rents. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 1321 Some of the assets had been got in by the receiver, and had never come to her hands at all.

g. Printing. To set close (see *quot.*).

1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 10 If.. you are pinched for room, you may leave no Space between Letter and Letter; and then one or two Spaces between a Word will serve. This by Printers is called Getting in, or Setting close.

h. To sow, plant (seed).

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 566, I find it [a roller].. useful in getting-in my spring corn, when the ground is dry and rough. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. 1. 192 April is the usual time for getting in the seed.

i. To yoke, harness (horses, etc.); to bring or drive (cattle) into the stock-yard.

1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xiv. I will tell the boy to get your horses in. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 A portion of the herd he thought he could get in.

j. To succeed in doing certain work (esp. within a specified time).

1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 479/1 We are not bound to get in a certain period [of history] by a certain date.

k. To succeed in delivering (a blow).

1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Nov. 750/1 The youngster got in a nasty blow, drawing streams of blood from his opponent's face.

l. To get one's hand in; to become skilful by practice (see HAND 52). To get in a word (edge-ways): to succeed in saying something in a pause of another's talk (see also EDGEWAYS).

1832 Hr. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 78 It was some time before she got her hand in, as we say. 1853 KINGSLER *Water Bab.* vii. She was running on, while Tom tried to get in a word edgewise. 1888 LADY D. HARDY *Dang. Exper.* II. xl. 222 You have given me no time to get in a word. 1891 T. HARDY *Jess* II. xv, 'I'll begin milking now, to get my hand in', said Tess.

61. Get in with.

4. a. trans. To bring (a person) into favour with.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm, Yng. Rave Preacher* (Arb.) 23 His fashion and demure Habit gets him in with some Town-precision, and makes him a Guest on Friday nights.

b. intr. To become familiar with, attain to intimacy or favour with.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To get in with one, to scrue himself into his Friendship. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 215 He so contrived his Business as to get in with our Men. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 34 He is got in with the Whigs. 1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* II. 284, I got in with a Set of Sharpers, and.. was admitted to share some Part of the Booty. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* II. iii. 186, I couldn't get in with him at all;.. he's tremendously reserved.

c. Naut. To come close up to.

1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1712) 177 At 6 at night we got in with the Land. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. i. 302 We were extremely impatient to get in with the nearest Island. 1797 Sir J. Jervis 15 Feb. in *Nicolas Disp.* Nelson (1845) II. 333, I was fortunate in getting in with the Enemy's Fleet before it had time to connect. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 67 The wind falling, and veering to the westward, we tacked, to get in with the ice.

62. Get off.

a. intr. (See sense 31 and OFF.) To escape, get away; to start on a journey, or in a race.

To get off to sleep: to succeed in falling asleep. **To get off from, + of = 'to get off' (39 a, c).**

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 141 They fought together, but Aufidius got off. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. To get off from his Horse, *descendre de Cheval*. 1693 *Mem. Cent. Teckly* iv. 61 The Right Wing of the Christian Army, having.. abandoned its attack.. gave opportunity to the Janizaries.. to get off on this side. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. iii. 146 The crazy condition of the ship.. prevented her from getting off to sea. 1749 DOWELL *Free Answer* 109, I was wondering.. how he would get off of this difficulty. 1891 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 212/1, I find I can get off to sleep by trying to count up to 100. 1899 A. MORRISON *Dorington Head* 101, We.. got off comfortably by the ten o'clock train from Euston.

b. To escape from punishment, defeat, etc., either entirely or with or for a specified loss or penalty; to be acquitted in a criminal trial.

1640 tr. *Verder's Rom. Rom.* I. 81 The Christians got off with the losse of two thousand men. *Ibid.* I. 146 The Christians having got off for seventy two thousand horse, and two and twenty thousand of their infantry. 1690 BURN in W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* (1691) B 4 b, But perhaps the Trinitarians will not so easily get off here. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 271 He got off for 4000l. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 98 By this artful compliment Mr. Pope got off. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II. xv, He had got off very well with a reprimand. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. iv. 79 The Pennefathers got off with fewer rebukes than usual. 1839 DOVE *M. Clarke* xxxvi. 408 The leaders of the insurrection got off much more lightly than their followers.

c. To get off with. To get rid of, have done with. Obs.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, I thought to have gotten off with my young priest by telling him [etc.].

d. trans. (See sense 27 and OFF.)

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 35 To get off our

Ship from among those Rocks. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 42 Two men waiting.. by the Shore, for a Portuguese Canoe to get 'em off. 1731 *Cent. Mag.* I. 32/2 The Samuel.. ran ashore.. but 'twas thought might be got off.

e. To remove, take off.

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 314 This colour will not be got off in fifteen days, though they wash their hands several times a day. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To get his Coat off, *tirer son Justaucorps*. 1702 Act 1 Anne Stat. II. c. 19. [22.] § 2 If any Person or Persons.. shall.. fraudulently cut, tear, or get off any Mark or Stamp from any Piece of Vellum [etc.].

f. To deliver (a person) from punishment, or procure a modified penalty for.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 43, I will see and get you off if I can. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 452 He promised to get my master off on payment of a fine. 1885 *Times* 18 May 5 Riel's friends were powerful enough to get him off with five years' banishment.

g. To learn, commit to memory. Also to get off by heart (cf. sense 8).

1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 308 He would always make them set about his own [Grammar], and spend time in getting it off intirely. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 141 Read the *Times*.. and get off by heart that portion.. devoted to the news of the money-market. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 201 Our religious system has no set form of liturgy to be got off by heart and repeated.

h. To 'get off one's hands'; to find sale for (goods); to colloq. to get (one's daughters) married.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* I. (1730) 13 Wood.. to get them [his Half-Pence] off, offered an Hundred Pounds in his Coin for Seventy or Eighty in Silver.

i. To succeed in uttering (esp. a joke).

1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Tytcomb's Lett.* to *Yng. Men* vii. (1873) 58 Have you a good set of teeth, which you are willing to show whenever the wit of the company gets off a good thing? 1886 MRS. MACQUODIN *Sir F. Appleby* II. vi. 83 If [he] had to speak at any public occasion, he could never get a sentence off without hesitation. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 618/1 They would.. get off their jokes on him and insult him.

63. Get on.

a. trans. To put on, don (an article of dress); to place (a kettle, etc.) on the fire.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 137 Get on thy Boots, we'll ride all night. 1605 - *Macb.* II. ii. 70. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xli. 14 And should not we get on the best of [trialment], when we are to come before God? 1839 *Thirty-six Yrs. Seafaring Life* 332 We soon lit a good fire not far from the tent, got the kettle on, had supper. 1891 L. MALET *Wages of Sin* III. vi. 1. 63 As the vulgar little boys say, Carr has 'got 'em all on' to-night, hasn't he?

b. To put on, succeed in acquiring (speed).

1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 770/1 Their forwards often got on a good deal of pace, but were never really dangerous.

c. refl. To advance one's own interests.

1890 T. F. TOUR *Hist. Eng.* fr. 1699, 18 Using men as his tools to get himself on.

d. slang. To lay (a bet) on (a horse).

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 53 When a 'sov' or 'fiver' can be got on, We're game to risk it.

e. intr. To advance, move forward; to make haste (in movement).

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 131 (*Postilion*) Then, prithee, get on—get on, my good lad, said I. 1777 ST. M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* (1894) 25 The guns got on so slowly that we did not arrive at Brunswick before ten the next morning. 1891 *Lecture Hour* Jan. 15/2 Let us get on and lose no time.

f. To advance, make progress (with a work or business). Said also of the work itself.

1798 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 347 The more the work gets on, the better does it please me. 1805 - *Lett.* (1856) I. 328 Don Manuel cannot get on for want of such knowledge and of a book of the roads. 1822 *Ibid.* III. 353, I am getting on with the 'Book of the Church'. 1823 T. MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) I. 350, I am more anxious than I can tell you to get on with it [my poem]. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 446 We began to fence; but.. we only got slowly on.

g. To prosper, succeed; esp. to get on in the world; to acquire wealth and position. Also, to fare (in some specified way, or with suggestion of some success or progress).

1785 J. TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 115 So it is in society, we labour to get on and become conspicuous. 1813 T. MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) I. 342 She had to come down and see how her crozucs and primroses before the window were getting on. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* I. 5 The grocer has got on in the world considerably. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* II. xii, Now the way to get on in life, you'll tell me? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* I. According to promise, I write to tell you how I get on up here. 1885 *Blackb. Exam.* 12 Apr. 5/2 Mr. Courtney seemed to get on swimmingly till he got to Bodmin.

h. To manage without (something viewed as helpful), with (something deemed inadequate).

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii, Be a good fellow, and let's try if we can't get on without the crib. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 47 A State may get on without cobblers. 1889 F. C. PHILLIPS *Yng. Ainslie's Courtship* I. xiii. 173 The universe could get on very well without them.

i. To attain intimacy or maintain friendly relations (with a person); to agree, harmonize, fraternize (together).

1816 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 101 His manner is brusque and short, and I got on but little with him. 1844 LADY G. FULLERTON *Eden Middleton* (1854) I. 177 We entered into conversation, and got on (as the phrase is) very well. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* II. vii, They get on together delightfully. 1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 36 You can see for yourself that he doesn't like to be likely to get on together. 1888 J. PAVY *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. xxviii. 283 [She] had none of the usual misgivings about

getting on with her mother-in-law. 1889 F. C. PHILIPS *Yng. Ainslie's Courtship* II. xv. 163. I am an easy sort of fellow to get on with.

j. To be getting on for (to, towards): to be advancing towards, coming close to (a certain age, time, number, etc.).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 183. I was about getting on for twelve when father first bought me a concertina. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 145 It's getting on for eleven. 1874 *DASANT Tales fr. Field* 64 When it was getting on towards gray dawn in the morning, down fell snow. 1892 *St. Nicholas Mag.* XIV. 502/2 Lott was taller than ever. 'He's getting on for six feet', said Tom. 1892 *Review Rev.* 15 Mar. 301/1 We have an overcrowded population getting on to 40,000,000.

k. To advance, move onwards (of time). To get on in years or life: (of persons) to become aged.

1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* ii. (1883) 52 He took out his watch and remarked that the time was getting on. 1885 L. MALET *Col. Enderby's Wife* (ed. 3) I. ii. 102 As one gets on in years. 1891 *Temple Bar* Oct. 149 He was getting on in life, whereas his fiancée was not yet twenty.

64. Get out.

a. intr. (See sense 31 and OUT.)

1300 *Cursor M.* 17350 Pat . . did to sper he dors fast . . pat he suld noþer-quar get vye. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 121. I found them [vegetable growths] just gotten out, with very little or no stalk. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 19 Seven more got out after me, and 35 before, so that 43 of us only escaped.

b. imp. = 'Go away', 'be off' (expressing disbelief, dissent, or a desire to hear no more). *collog.* 1711 L. D. MOLESWORTH tr. *Holman's Franco-Gallia* (1721) 136 You have nothing to do here (said she); get out! 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* x. Kit only replied by bashfully bidding his mother 'get out'. 1851 SEAWORTH *Bertie* vii. 78 Thru as the tin commandiers! G! aout! 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 763/4, 'I shan't, then,' said the boy sulkily . . 'He belongs to my father—you get out'.

c. Of the weather: To turn out, become (fine, etc.). 1854 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. ii. 336 The afternoon got out very fine.

d. To leak out, become known.

1891 *Boston (Mass.) Fruit.* 28 Nov. 2/3 The fact that this step was to be taken did not get out till the charges were safe in the hands of the Governor.

e. slang. Racing. (See quot. 1884.) *Stock Exchange.* To get rid of one's shares in any venture.

1884 H. SMART *Fr. Post to Finish* xlii. Johnson . . had taken more than one opportunity of what is termed 'getting out', that is, backing the horse against which he had previously laid. 1887 *Daily News* 21 July 6/1 Until they shall have retailed their wares, and to use the expressive slang of the Stock Exchange, 'got out'.

f. trans. (See sense 27 and OUT.)

1400 *Sir Perc.* 2064 Then Percevalle the gode Hys swerde owte he get. 1442 *Cursor M.* 9652 (Bedford) Al pat wrech Frende withoute, bat non frende gete may hym oute. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 123 Much after the manner that Fell-mongers beat their Furs, to get out the Worms. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 46 Some of them were gotten out by the Caulkers with their Spike-Irons. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 105 It falling calm, we both got out our Oars. 1762 *FOOTE Lyr.* i. Wks. 1799 i. 283 My dear Miss Godfrey, what trouble I have had to get you out! 1801 R. CECIL *Wks.* (1811) I. 138 He was led to invent an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble (technically called getting out the points). 1849 *THACKERAY Pendenis* xlii. That rascal Blackland got the bones out, and we played hazard on the dining-table. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. iii. You've been making all these foolish marks on yourself, which you can never get out. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. ii. 67 The excavation in which the shaft is placed is got out.

g. To draw out (information), elicit, find out by inquiry.

1590 *PALSGR.* 563/1, I get out the truthe of a mater that is in oute, *je sache* and *je espluche*. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* xiii. 11 Smiling upon thee [he] will get out thy secrets. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 230 They endeavour to get out the truth by fair means. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 139 In cross-examination I had 'got out' some facts.

h. To publish (a book).

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 6 A bad French translation which is getting out here.

i. To succeed in bringing out (a sound).

1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 269, I could not find it in my heart to get out a negative. 1842 *TENNISON Gard. Dau.* 89 The lark could scarce get out his notes for joy.

65. Get out of.

a. intr. To issue or emerge from, to succeed in doing so; to escape from; to leave, quit. To get out of bed: to rise. To have got out of bed on the wrong side: a jocular explanation of bad temper.

1533 L. D. BERNERS *Huon* xli. 64 Or he can gete out of the wood he wyll cause reyne and wynde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xx. 25b. Some of them before they could gette out of the barke were stripped intoo their shyrtes. 1639 Du VERGER tr. *Canus Admir. Events* 89 The Marquesse to get out of the confusion, and to avoide the tumult, retired to his Castle. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 92 The Bride . . gets out of bed, gets on a morning Gown [etc.]. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 64, I told him they might do as they thought fit, but I would get him out of the Way. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 187 He was . . all in rags, being but just got out of Paita goal. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v.* i. 600 Before they got out of the lane more than a hundred of them had been killed or wounded. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 203. I never lived in a family that so often got out of bed on the wrong side, to use a homely expression.

b. To get beyond, esp. to get out of sight, reach; to get out of one's depth (see DEPTH). To get out of hand: † to advance beyond the necessity for

instruction or guidance (*obs.*); (of horses) to break away from control.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 73 The Galley . . got quit out of their sight. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. v. 171 They flattered themselves they were got out of their reach. 1765 *FOOTE Commissary* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 22 We have at our school two . . that were full half a year before they could get out of hand. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/3 He remained three hours in the water, afraid to move, lest he should get out of his depth. *Mod.* The horses got completely out of hand and dashed down the hill.

c. To give up, leave off (a fashion, etc.). Of things: To begin to go out of (fashion).

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 7 The Rural Beaus are not yet got out of the Fashion that took place at the time of the Revolution. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 193 And between the one Character, which she wants to get into, and the other she dares not get out of, she trips up and down mincingly. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 214 Those classical wigs . . that I am sorry to see getting out of fashion, yclept bobs.

d. To evade, escape from, avoid.

1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 479/1, I do not see how to get out of the language of the Act. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) I. xxiii. 282 He is like a schoolboy in getting out of things that are disagreeable to him. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Pamirs* I. 228 He tried to evade the question and . . be attempted to get out of giving a direct reply.

e. trans. To draw out, elicit (information) from (a person); also, to succeed in obtaining (money, work, etc.) from one.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 189 The Queens, perceiving well what he meant . . yet resolved to get it plainly out of him. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* v. ii. I told you 'twas in vain to think of getting money out of her. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 202 This was the account we got out of them. 1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 17 We resolved to try what we could get out of him by his own Confession. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. ii. You won't get anything out of him worth having.

f. To extract (juice, etc.) from (any substance).

1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 84 Opium . . is nothing but the juice which is got out of poppy, by an incision made therein.

g. To get out of hand: to finish (a piece of work).

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 284, I found . . six pieces . . unset, but which were scarcely got out of hand, when the swell came on so violent.

66. Get over.

a. intr. (See sense 31 and OVER.)

1597 *SUAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. 1. 171 You knew he walk'd o're perils, on an edge more likely to fall in, then to get o're. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* i. (1865) 60 Capt. Henchman . . as soon as he could get over with six Files of Men . . followed after the Enemy. 1705 *BOSMAN Guinea* 259 They [Camelions] have also several times been sent to Europe, and got over alive. 1881 *HENRY Cornet of Horse* xlii. (1888) 134 Fascines had to be laid down, and the rivulets filled up, before goulds could get over.

b. trans. (See sense 27 and OVER.)

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 127 So I told him, I would get him over, and bid him stay there.

c. To finish with, have done with (esp. something troublesome or disagreeable).

1861 J. RUFFIN *Dr. Antonio* xi. Yes, let us get it over at once. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scots of Westminster* III. xx. 248 The sooner you get the interview over the better. 1890 I. D. HARVEY *New Othello* II. ix. 207 He had made these three engagements for the one day so as to get them all over together.

† d. To win over, gain to one's side. *Obs.*

1799 *Spirit Publ. Frills* (1800) III. 395 John has got over most of her servants . . and he has made large promises to others.

67. Get round.

a. intr. (See sense 31 and ROUND.)

1740 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iv. 160 Pizarro's squadron . . had got round into these seas. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 528 When the planet has got round to B, its projectile force is as much diminished . . as it was augmented.

b. To recover from illness, get well.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. vi. Thompson died last week? The other three boys are getting quite round, like you. 1885 Mrs. C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* III. xli. 64 She would get round fifty times as quickly in the lighter, brighter room.

68. Get through.

a. intr. (See sense 31 and THROUGH.) b. To reach a destination. c. Of a bill: To pass in parliament. d. To succeed in an examination.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy. n.* (1711) 13 The Ice was already fixed to the Land, so that we could but just get through. 1854 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* ii. xi. 100 So you see, Gig lamps, I'm safe to get through—it's impossible for them to plough me, with all these contrivances. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* I. 411 Troops after a forced march of twenty miles are not in a good condition for fighting the moment they get through. 1890 T. F. TOUR *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 175 The Irish Tithe Bill . . got through at last, though much cut about by the Opposition. 1895 A. F. WARR in *Law Times* XCIX. 547/1 An article clerk of average sharpness may rely upon getting through with three months' coaching.

e. To get through with: to succeed in accomplishing, enduring, or the like.

1870 BRET HARTE *Luck of Roaring Camp*. Bets were freely offered and taken . . that 'Sal would get through with it'. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 866/1 You would be surprised to know the number of books young girls manage to get through with. 1883 M'CARTHY & Mrs. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. xii. 234 I must have had pretty well all the

heart-throbs a sinful man could get through with. 1893 *Punch* 29 Apr. 199 Don't know how I should get through with my work, if I were tied down to eight hours a day.

69. Get to. intr. To begin eating. (Cf. 44.)

1827 *CARYLE Germ. Rom.* I. 57 The traveller's appetite was gone. The host endeavoured to encourage him. 'Why do you not get to? Come, take somewhat for the raw foggy morning.'

70. Get together.

a. trans. To collect, gather together (persons and things).

c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1782 The golde was all gotyn, & the grete sommes Of qwhete, & of qwhite sylver, qwenly to gedur. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 222 He gat together 3 great navy of shippes. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y.* I. i. iii. 136 Let's away And get our Jewels and our wealth together. 1639 Du VERGER tr. *Canus Admir. Events* 50 Betooke himselfe to spend foolishly, what he had so unjustly gotten together. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 184 They get together fourscore of the handsomest young Women. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Vand's Shipwreck* 52 There never was so small a number of persons got together oppressed with so many misfortunes. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 278 Seven of the wisest masters that could be gotten together. 1890 T. F. TOUR *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 42 Argyll had got together a fair-sized army.

b. intr. To meet, assemble.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 118 They got together in great numbers . . so that we were forced to flee. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 25 They use commonly to get together near to the Sea-shore in the morning.

71. Get under. trans. To subdue, overcome (esp. a fire).

1752 *Convent-Garden Fruit.* 23 June 3/2 Yesterday Morning . . a Fire happened at the Swan Alehouse . . but three Engines coming immediately, it was soon got under. 1791 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 4* The fire was got under. 1799 in *Spirit Publ. Frills*. (1800) III. 387 Advices from Limehouse mention that a violent quarrel broke out between Mr. and Mrs. Tarpaulin, which was not got under when the post came away. 1866-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. xviii. The assault is continued . . till every meadow is completely got under. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 4/7 The fires fortunately were got under before much damage had been done.

72. Get up.

a. intr. To rise, raise oneself to a sitting or (more commonly) a standing posture; esp. to rise from bed or rise to one's feet.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 3721 (Fairf.) 'Fader', be saide, 'gete vp in bedde; wiþ his mete þou sal be fedde'. 1455 *Freith Bur-wik* 56t in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 In ane myr he fell . . 3eit gat he vp. 1583 *HOLLAND Canço di Fior* 5 Get up, get up, out of the idle fethers. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 22 He could not possibly cause him [a horse] to get up on his feet. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Andan.* 290 The king was so incensed . . that as soon as he got up the next morning [etc.]. 1737 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* 98 If you fall by the Way, don't stay to get up again. 1866-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxiii. Getting up for a journey with a racking headache. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* I. 107, I got up immediately, and followed her until she had quitted the palace. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/5 As soon as a long-winded orator gets up the members wisely retire.

b. To ascend, mount, climb up: esp. to mount on horseback; also in fig. phrases, to ascend, rise in dignity; to rise to a certain level.

1530 *PALSGR.* 563/1, I get up upon a ladder or any hyrthe thyng, *je monte*. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 149b, This Marques thus gotten up, into fortunes trone . . was shortly erected to the estate and degree of a Duke. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 When you attempt to get vptoyrde on them. 1629 *EARLE Microcosm.* *Emptie Wit* (Arb.) 81 A verse or some such worke he may sometimes get vp to, but seldom above the stature of an Epigram. 1658 *Trad. Mem.* K. Jas. G. ij. By what steps the Puritans got up, and the old Clergy degenerated. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 189 After this they took a Ladder . . one of the other four got up to the top of it. 1791 [see 30 above]. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* viii. The coach stopped and went on . . Passengers got up and passengers got down. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr.* *N. Forest* v. He used to get up into the trees.

c. To come up, come close to.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 279 The wind coming at North and by West, they could not get up to them. *Ibid.* 280 The rest were not able to get up being to the leeward. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 179 This made us the more Earnest to get up to 'em. 1796 *NELSON* 25 Apr. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 162 The batteries . . opened on our approach and the fire was returned as our Ships got up.

d. Of fire, wind, the sea: To begin to show action or movement; to increase in force or violence.

1556 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 245 The fire got up. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 136 The wind got up with the sun. 1890 S. LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* i. xi. 121 The wind was getting up, the sea rising.

† e. Of health: To get up again: to reach its former (good) condition. *Obs.*

1788 *NELSON* 6 May in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 273 My health is got up again, after the Doctors telling me they could do nothing for me.

f. Of game: To rise from cover.

1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 43 Traversing one of our untrodden wildernesses, with . . hogs . . quail and partridges, getting up on all sides. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 614/1 He never missed anything that got up within range.

g. *collog.* As a command to a horse = Go! go! ahead!

1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Moccasin* vii. 123 Get up! —get up! . . he says . . and once more the horses resume their gait.

h. Cricket. Of the ball: To rise off the pitch higher than usual.

1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 139 A ball got up and smashed his hand. 1888 A. G. STEEL in *Cricket* (Badm.) 163 Should the ball 'shoot' or 'get up'.

† i. Reel. To rise up (preparatory to action).

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xiii. 6 But Ierobam... gat him vp (1611 is risen vp) & fell away from his lorde. 1737 WILSON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* i. vii. § 2 But after a long time he got him up and removed from that country.

j. trans. (See sense 27 and UP.)

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 157 We at last made a shift to get up the great [anchore]. 1697 DANFIER *Voy.* (1729) i. 416 Having fine handson weather we got up our yards again. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 107 The man naturally bends his force to get off the weight, that he may get up his head. 1735 J. P. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thomas* 6 The rest of the Piers... are all got up to the Stones above-mentioned. 1822 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 12 All the crew were called to get up the whale-boats. 1876 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfello* v. 60 Show me where the deer is harboured. The Lord have mercy on him, for I will not, when once I get him up to bay.

k. To prepare, make ready, organize, set on foot, bring into existence.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* iv. i. 136 The Puritanes in Scotland have got-vp their discipline. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 179 Minos... got up a potent fleet. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* 8 Nov. We have got up several farces. 1806-7 J. B. BURSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) vi. xxix. A mob of red-hot cooks and scullions... getting up two or three large dinners. 1831 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* (1832) 153/1 Petitions to the magistrates in his favour were gotten up by his friends. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 291 It was deemed more than probable that he would 'get up a fight'. 1850 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 681 It is... more easy to get up a good breed than to keep it up. 1868 FREEMAN *Norman Cong.* II. x. 499 It was affirmed that the revolt had been... got up by the secret practices of Harold.

l. To dress (linen), make ready for wearing. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 12 73 There would be nothing to do but to clean my mistress's room, get up her linen [etc.]. 1834 T. MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 77 Hard at work... at what is called getting up frills. 1884 G. GISSING *Unclassed* II. iii. iv. 86. I was in the laundry nearly six months, and became quite clever in getting up linen.

m. To dress (the person, hair, etc.) in a certain way; to produce or 'turn out' in a (specified) style as regards externals; said with reference to the mounting of a play, the binding, print, and paper of a book, etc. Chiefly in pa. ppl. *get up*. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1782 Mrs. THRALE *Lett. to Johnson* 16 Feb. I am told the new plays this year are *get up* (as the phrase is very puerously). 1800 in *Spirit Publ. Frml.* (1801) IV. 382 The principal novelty is a piece called the Confederacy... which is getting up in great style. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 51 Instead of two reflectors, this instrument may be got up with three or more such planes. 1828 L. HUNT *Ess.* (Camelet) 13 The pocket-books that now contain any literature are 'get up', as the phrase is, in the most unambitious style. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* iii. 7 Miss Willing was extremely well got up. 1863 [HENRY] *Eton Sch. Days* xviii. (1864) 207 He felt confident in his power of 'getting up' so that no one would recognise him. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit.* *Burmah* I. 8 The hair is taken great care of and tastefully got up à la Chinoise. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 603/2 The book is prettily got up.

n. To make good, recover (an expense, a deficiency, loss, arrears).

1607 MIDDLETON 5 *Gallants* i. i. Tis got up at your house in an after-noon faith, the hire of the whole month. 1622 WESTON in Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 115 Mr. Beachamp and myself bought this little ship... partly to get up what we are formerly out. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. I am so much a Loser, I must get it up another way. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xv. The afternoon was spent in getting up arrears of correspondence.

† o. To collect, raise (money). *Obs.*

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus Mor. Relat.* 314 Having gotten up a good summe of money, he stole away. 1697 DANFIER *Voy.* I. Intro. 3. I was willing to get up some money before my return, having laid out what I had at Jamaica.

p. To cause to rise; to lift up, raise from a stooping position; also, to improve (one's health). *To get one's or another person's back up:* to become or make angry (cf. *Back sb.* 24 f.).

1574 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 106, I awaked at the noise the Master made to get up his family. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol.* (1711) III. 410 It is a good while, before we can get up our hearts from earth to heaven. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 152 God will... remove the weight so long hung at them... and let them get up their back long bowed. 1815 M. J. CLAIRMONT in Dowden *Shelley* (1887) I. 521 Don't you think Papa and Mamma will go down to the seaside, to get up their health a little? 1887 RIGER HAGGARD *Jess* ii. 'I'm your brother.' 'Are you?' I said, beginning to get my back up.

q. To get up steam: to produce sufficient steam to work the engine; often fig.

1833 MARRVAT N. *Forster* xl. I have... a way of going ahead, by getting up the steam... and the fuel is brandy. 1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 301 Get up your steam, if this weather lasts, and have a ramble in Wales. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxxix. 237 Every effort being made by the firemen to get up steam.

r. To work up, create in one's self (an emotion or feeling).

1837 J. HALLEY in *Arnot Life* (1842) 81 Let him beware of getting up (as *einigen*) certain emotions as due to his views... of the sacred office. 1860 *Temple Bar* I. 68 She got up a spurious affection for the creature. 1885 Mrs. PRAED *Afin.* I. ii. 42 These are the only subjects about which she ever gets up any excitement.

s. To acquire a knowledge of (a subject) for a special purpose or by a special effort.

1828 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 32 Getting up the Georgics, reading trigonometry. 1885 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 172 There is a process called cramming... that is, getting-up such points of things as the Examiner is likely to put questions about. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obit. Dicta* Ser. II. 157 He would... devote studious hours to getting up the subjects to be discussed.

t. To harvest (a crop); also, to stack (corn).

1844 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 68 The crops having been got up, the land is... sown with wheat. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 266 If 'got up' damp, it [barley] is liable to generate excessive heat.

VIII. 73. Comb. (forming substantive and adjective phrases). **a.** The *trans.* verb with an object, as **† get-nothing**, one who earns nothing, an idler; **† get-penny**, something which brings in money (cf. *CATCHPENNY*). **b.** The *intr.* verb with an adv., as **get-away**, the breaking cover (of a fox); also, a chance of escape; **get-off**, an evasion, subterfuge. **c.** **get-overable a.** (*nonce-wd.*), that may be won over or got round.

1607 MIDDLETON 5 *Gallants* i. i. That face will get money if aith; twill be a get penny I warrant you. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. i. The Gunpowder-plot, there was a get-penny! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty pease audience, nine times in an afternoon. a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 55 As a spend-all so a get-nothing is a theefe to his estate. 1655 R. YOUNGER *Agst. Drunkards* 4 Drunkards are not only lazie get nothings but they are also riotous spend alls. 1684 S. G. *Angl. Spec.* 481 'London Lick-penny'... there is no less Truth in this 'London Get-penny'. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Less & Gain* 80 'But it is an illegal declaration or vow', said Willis, 'and so not binding'. 'Where did you find that get-off?' said Charles; 'the priest put that into your head'. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 131 The quick find, the quick get away. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 256 Pooh! that explanation won't do. A mere get-off! 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 26 A belted arl may be... get-overable by flattery; just as every other human being is. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 173 There is some get away, if anything broke, short of your neck.

Get-at-able (get-'æb'l), *a.* Also *getatable*. [*f.* the phrase *get at* (see *GET v.* 36) + *-ABLE*; cf. *COME-AT-ABLE*.] That may be got at, reached, or obtained; accessible, attainable.

1799 SOUTHEY in *Robbers Mem.* W. Taylor I. 275 The book is not get-at-able. 1896 *Rep. B. & F. Bib. Soc.* 244 The people are more get-at-able than in China.

Hence Get-at-ability. *Get-at-ablencss*, the state or quality of being get-at-able.

1863 SMILES *Industr. Biog.* 292 The pyramidal form of this engine, its great simplicity and get-at-ability of parts... have rendered it a universal favourite. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 4/2 Most of the dancing men preferred the get-at-ability of Grosvenor-place.

† Gete, sb. Obs. [cogn. w. next; cf. *ON. gætr* (pl.) heed, *gætliga* heedfully.] Heed, attention. a 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* (1838) 6 Nulleþ heo nimen gete.

Hence † Geteless a. careless, heedless.

a 1200 ORMIN 6190 Forr þif þat 3ho iss geteles & e33elæs & wilde 3ho gilleþ þ sket.

† Gete, v. Obs. Forms: 3 *getenn*, *geaten*, *geite*, 3-4 *get(t)*, 4 *geet*, 3-5 *gete*. *Pa. t.* 3-4 *geit*, *gett(e)*. *Pa. pple.* 3-4 *gett*, 4 *gett(e)*, 4 *gate*. [*a.* *ON. gæta* (pa. t. *gætte*, pa. pple. *gætt-r*) to watch, tend; -orig. **gætan*, *f. gât*, *gôt fem.*, heed, attention, believed by some scholars to represent an *OTent.* type **ga-ahlt*, *f. *ga-* (OE *ge-*, *Y-*) + **ahlt* (OHG. *ahla*, Ger. *acht*) attention. The word is chiefly northern, being especially frequent in the *Cursor Mundi*, in the later texts of which *keep* is sometimes substituted.]

l. trans. To watch, guard, take charge of (a person or place); to tend (cattle or sheep). a 1200 ORMIN 3765 Forr þat tæ3 sholdenn hirdess ben to 3emenn beinn & getenn. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 50 Witod þer our cten [T] wel itatchet, & geateod wel þer owre chnel. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2879 Quare I was scheperd. To reckerlesly I geit my schepe. a 1300 *Haueok* 2960 [He] had Ubbe... þat he sholde on ilke wise Denemerk yeme and gete so, þat no playnte come him to. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (1605) 648 Loke wel þat þat schip be get; Lat non come vnder þe tæde [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 264 The castell tuk he in his hand... and has set Agud wardane it for to get. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2133 Our goddes with grace get vs þerfor! a 1420 *Avon. Arth.* lix. He gaf me a castelle to gete With alle the lorchschipp grete.

2. To keep, observe (a holy-day).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2865 þe festes þat in kyrk ar sette Ic baue þam soþ ful inl gette.

Hence † Getar, keeper, guardian. [= *ON. gætr*.] a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 972 get nuerd hym mowe how Mars was destroyed, Geter of his good and a god holdyn. *Ibid.* 1739 Thoantes... he heght þat was geter of the god.

Gete, obs. f. GET, JET; obs. pl. of GOAT.

Getee, obs. form of JETTY.

Geten, var. GETON, OBS., banner.

† Getenly, adv. Obs. rare-1. In 2 *geten-luker* (*comparative*). [App. f. **geten* careful (a. *ON. gættinn*, *f. gæta* *GETE v.*) + *-ly* 2; cf. *ON. gætliga* carefully.] Carefully, diligently. a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Men bien swo widerfulle, þat swo he getenluker cleped hem to him, swo he wider turned forwad him.

Geterne, obs. form of GITTERN.

† Gethe, Obs. rare. Also 6 *Sc. gayth*. [*repr.* OE. **gæth(u)* = OHG. *gähida* = *OTent.* type **gæthip*, *f. *gæthjo* (OHG. *gähli mod.G. jähle*) hasty, precipitate.] Haste, hurry.

c 1400 *Bone Flor.* 1607 Before hurr bedd lay a stone, The lady toke hyt up anon, And toke hyt yn a gethe. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 13 To send this Sedull in a gayth That name of 3ow kep ony skayth For laik of Pre-mittoun.

† Gether, adv. Obs. Short for *TOGETHER*.

1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 18 He layes not gether poor men's grounds He is no country stroyer.

† Gethecal. 'Vile, wicked' (Cockeram 1623).

Getting, obs. form of GETTING.

† Getless, a. Obs. rare-1. [*f.* *GET sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] Having got nothing, empty-handed.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2728 3if we gettlesse goo home, the kyng wille be greved.

Getling (get'lin). *Sc.* Also 8-9 *gytlin* (g. [*f.* *GET sb.* 1 + *-LING*]). A child, brat. Also *attrib.* 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. xix. The wives and gytlings a' spawn'd out O'er middens, and o'er dykes. 1736 — *Epiat.* to J. Wardlaw 19 That the gettings prove na foobs They maist be hawden at the schools. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 119 Daft gytlin thing! what gytliness is this?

† Geton, Obs. Forms: 4-5 *geten*, 5 *geto(u)n*, *getorne*, *guytorne*, *gyton(e)*, *gytton*, *gytterne*, 5-6 *gitton*, 6 *getton*, *getorn*. [Of obscure origin: the sense would suggest identity with *F. guidon* (see *GUIDON*), which is recorded only from the 16th c.; but the form is difficult to explain.] A small flag; see *quot. c* 1500.

1392 *Barl. Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 152 De ij getens de armis Sancti Georgii. 1420 *Stige Rouen* 1214 in *Archæol.* XXII. 380 There was many a getoun gay, With gytchale & grete aray. a 1420 *Lyons. Assemb. Gods* 970 Penowms & gytornes many a score. 1437 in *Dugdale Antiq. War.* 1513 (1659) 327 Item, a Gytton for the Shippe of vilj yerdys longe. a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 197/4 Gytone, consociarium. 14500 *Alis. Harl.* 858 in *Archæol.* XXII. (1829) 336 Every baron... shall have his baner displayed in ye field 3if he be chiefe capteyn, every knyght his penoun, every squier or gentleman hys getoun or standard. A stremer shall be slyt & so shal a standerd as well as a getoun; a getoun shall ber y length of ij yardes, a standerd of iii or 4 yardes, & a stremer of xii. xx. xl. or lx yardes longe. 1525 Ld. BANERS *Fraser*, II. clxxx. [clxxx.] 478 Great pleasure it was... to se their standerdes, getouns, and penons, waynyng in the wynde. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 17 The Baners, Penons, Standerdes, and Gyttons.

Getron, obs. form of GITTERN.

Gettable (get-'æb'l), *a.* Also 6 *gettabil*, *-ible*, 8-9 *getable*. [*f.* *GET v.* + *-ABLE*.] That can be got. 1555 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 289 Gyf the same be... nocht gettable in the sam forme as it ves. a 1605 MONRO *Gomerie Senn.* xlix. Wald God if it wer gettable for geir! 1621 COTGR. *Gaignable*, gettable... to be got. 1769 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 432. I... shall employ a little collector to get me all [prints] that are gettable. 1796 COLLEGE *Lett.* (1895) 184, I wish that little cottage by the roadside were gettable. 1867 FURNIVALL *Babes Bk.* Intro. 74 Getting all that was gettable out of them. 1871 *Echo* 21 June, Sufficient economically gettable coal exists in Great Britain and Ireland to last from 800 to 1,000 years. 1882 OULFIE, *Gettable, Getable*. 1884 CASSELL, *Getable, Getable*.

Gette, obs. form of GET v., GHAUT, JETTY.

Getter (get-'æ). Also 4 *gettare*, 5 *getare*. [*f.* *GET v.* + *-ER*.] One who gets.

1. One who gets or obtains; *esp.* one who acquires wealth.

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 192/1 Getare of goodys, *adquisitor*. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gl. Mannere* (1570) 61v, Vile lucre... causeth the getter off time his purpose ban. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 81 Experience teacheth that there is no lesse prais to be gotten to the keeper then to the getter. 1596 *Bell Surv. Pophry* 11. iv. 84 After great getters come great spenders. 1607 J. CONNOR *Disc. Night.* Eng. 25 They are not the Great Wasters, but mostly in the number of Getters. 1707 ROWE *Pythagoras' Gold.* Vers. 44 Revolve the Getter's Joy and Loser's Pain, And think if it be worth thy while to gain. 1853 TRENCEN *Proverbs* 121 Unrighteous gains are sure to disappoint the getter. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 238 He will have need of getters and keepers.

b. One of a class of coal-miners. (Cf. also *cont-getter*, *stone-getter*.)

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 979 (*Pitcoal*) The set who succeed the holers are called getters. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 305 Beginning at the far end of his work the getter knocks out or loosens the sprags that had propped the holers, retreating as he operates. 1883 *Minch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/5 The drawers at the Whinney Hill Pit... struck work for an advance of wages, and as the getters can do nothing without the drawers, the mine is stopped.

2. One who begets; a procreator, begetter (*obs.* exc. of horses); in 14th c. *Sc.*, a parent.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Malchor* 116 It is most sorow of ane bame to be fra þe gettare sa tane. *Ibid.*, *Baptista* 643 & þe lofinge of his getteris ine to fyfe thynges were aperis. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. v. 240 Peace is... a getter of more bastard Children, then warres a destroyer of men. 1632 SHAWWOOD. A getter or begetter, *engendrour*. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Frml.* (1799) II. 298 It is well known the getter of him [a charger] was engaged in almost every review during the last war.

3. In comb. with *adv.*, as *getter-on*, *getter-up*; also *getter to bed*; *getter-in* (*Agric.*), ? a machine for reaping and binding.

1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 54. I recognized in him a diligent getter-up of miscellaneous notions. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 330 A getter-up of fights, a second of

the fighters. 1837 *Ibid.* L. 186 Sunshine for me... and gas-shine for late gettys to bed. 1845 MARRIAT *Valerie* viii. Your aunt... has resided there... as a clear-starcher and getter-up of lace. 1866 *Athenaeum* No. 2025, 208/r A getter-on, born in the Glasgow gutter. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. (1877) 363 Getters-up of bubble-companies. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., An American getter in.

Getter, var. JETTER, braggart.

Gettable, Gettie, obs. ff. GETTABLE, JETTY.

Getting (get'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. GET *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb GET in various senses.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 737 Beestes haue redynesse of wytte in sekynge and getynge of meete and of noursyhyng. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxlv. (1859) 74 For lile it worth thyng yoten, if after he getinge it ne be kept. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 74 After the getting of the toune, the castle... denied to rendre, and so it was strongly besieged. a. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* ii. xxvi. (1640) 36 Yea but I am sure that his getting hinderes my gains. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* i. 69/r The Cornishes... by their projection hinder the getting into the Town from scaling Ladders. 1772 *MACKENZIE Man World* i. iv. (1773) i. 46 With Annesly, the getting of a lesson, or performing of an exercise, was a privilege. 1839-40 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii. He had not the genius for getting. 1882 *OUTER Marenna* i. 63 Wood was to be had for the getting.

b. In comb. with advs., esp. *getting-in*, *-out*, *-up*; *getting-on* races (Cambridge University), races in which the winning boat obtains the right to row in the Lent races.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 369 Bis lawe of getynge in of pes temporaltes. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* v. iii. v. 41, I shall answer that better to the Commonwealth, than you can the getting up of the Negroes bellie. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 328 The Getting forth, or spreading of the Spirits. 1649 *BR. GUTHRIE Mem.* (1702) 60 This Emergent made those at home more eager for getting up of an Army. 1663 *COWLEY Ess.* *Dang. Procrast.* (1669) 141 Begin; the Getting out of doors is the greatest part of the Journey. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* iii. i. 299 The only step to be taken was, the... getting out of her [the ship] as much as was possible before she was destroyed. 1791 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scot.* 122 The whole country being turned into pasture land... has prevented the wood from getting up. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* i. 435 Expenses attending the 'getting-up' of the representations. 1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. ii. 815 That extraordinary road, and its goings on, and gettings about. 1893 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 82 Like the getting-up of companies, the getting-up of agitations... is... a means of advancement. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 2/3 The getting-on races took place last week.

2. *concr.* (usually in *pl.*) That which is got or acquired; gains, earnings. Now only *arch.*

c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Vul.* 26 The englysh hoste, with grett gettynges & with rych ryftes, turned ayeine yn-to leynestre. 1473 *WARKW. Chron.* (Camden) 4 By which he had grete getynge. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* i. 187/c Certaine Danish rovers... spoile the coast... make sale of their gettyngs, and returne to their countrie. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* iii. (1634) 203 He... was desirous to be soone at home, that he might freely enjoy his gettyngs. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. vi. A small monthly share of their gettyngs, to be a portion for the child. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* ii. Wks. 1799 i. 253 Your gettyngs should be added to his estate. 1851 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* i. i. 16 They dispossess him of his gettyngs.

3. Begetting, procreation, generation. *arch.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 22035 In his geting he feind of hell sal crepe in his moder to duell. 1397 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) V. 279 Of Merlyn his fantastik getynge [L. *genitura*]. c. 1440 *Yacob's Well* (E. T. S.) 140 Pe chylidren of mannys gettyng vnder bi weenyngs... in hope schal be gyed. 1494 *FARVAN Chron.* vi. cxlii. 129 The sayd Sergius was accusyd or defamyd of gettyng of a chylde. 1602 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. ii. 44 That's the losse of men, though it be the getting of children. c. 1825 *BEODORS Poems, and Brother* ii. ii. Better thou wert the brother of his foe Than what thou art, a man of the same getting.

† 4. a. Used to render *L. generatio* = generation; produce. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *E. Psalter* xlii. 6 [xiv. 5] (Horsm.) For laured night and dai In rightwise getynge es heal. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 28, I sall nocht be stired fra getynge in getynge without ill. 1382 *Wyclif Ecclus.* vi. 20 In thewerk forsothe of it a lill thou shal traualien, and soone thou shalt ete of the getynge of it [1388 the generacionis therof].

† b. = Genesis, nativity. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clement* 385 Fore of my-self & [of] my wyf. Pe gettyne [L. *genesis*] kene I wondir wele.

5. *Comb.*: *getting-rook* (see quot.).

1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining, Getting-rook*, clay ironstone in the roof of a coal-seam, which is worked in conjunction with the coal.

Getting (get'in), *ppl. a.* [f. GET *v.* + -ING.]

1. That gets or acquires.

1634 *RAINBOW Labour* (1635) 29 A Science, if not more thriving, yet more getting than any of the Liberal ones. 1703 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. 138 As for the getting part, a covetous man never troubles himself with the niceties of morality. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* 331 The most knowing as well as the most getting part of mankind.

2. That begets, or favours begetting.

1632 *RANDOLPH Jealous Lovers* v. ii. You were born Under a getting constellation—A fruitful star.

Getton, gettorne, vars. GETON, *Obs.*, banner.

Gettourt, var. JETTER, braggart.

Get-up. [See GET *v.*]

1. Style of equipment or costume.

1847 L. D. CANNING in *Ld. Malmesbury Mem.* (1884) i. 200 He is just like Lord Combermere in face, figure, and get-up, but a little bigger. 1852 *SNEOLEY L. Arundel* ii. 26 Studying with the air of a connoisseur the 'get-up' of a spanking team of greys. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro'* ii. 315 There

was an ostentatious pretension in the 'get-up' of this gentleman. 1889 *MRS. PRAED Rom. of Stat.* 88 Dressed in a well-made tweed suit, that contrasted with the careless get-up of the bushmen round.

2. Style of production or finish, esp. of a book.

1865 *Stat. Rev.* 28 Dec. 795 Very superior both in get-up and illustration to any of our S. P. C. K. books. 1867 *Art Jnl.* xxix. 123/c The general 'get up' of the picture is pleasing. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1180/c The get-up of the book is in every respect satisfactory and displays great taste of design and finish.

3. A meeting 'gnt up' or arranged. *nonce-use.*

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* viii. 30 We attended this hole and corner get up, and can therefore give a correct report of its proceedings.

Geutyrne, obs. form of GITTERN.

Geu, Geugaw, obs. forms of JEW, GEWGAW.

Geules, obs. form of GULES.

Geum (dz'üm). [mod.L. use of *L. Geum*,

|| Herb. Bennet.] A genus of rosaceous plants, the best-known species of which are *G. urbanum* Aven's or Herb Bennet, and *G. rivale* Water Aven's.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbs, Geum* is called in englishe Auenes. 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 9/b, Geum... this rote... put... in to wyne... maketh it pleasant both in smellinge & taste. 1849 C. STURT *Exp. Centr. Austr.* i. 353 Geum and many other minor plants. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 404/3 A big mass of the scarlet Geum. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/1 Geums, forget-me-nots, and primulas.

Geve, var. GIF, GIVE.

Gew, obs. form of JAW.

Gewe, obs. form of GIF, GIVE.

Gewegawe, obs. form of GEWGAW.

Geweling, Gewel(l), obs. ff. JAVELIN, JEWEL.

Geugaw, gew-gaw (gü'gö). Forms: 3 gieu-

goue, 5-8 gugaw, (5 gwaw, 7 gugaw, guga),

6-8 guagaw, 6 gue gaw, guy-gaw, 7 guagaw,

gugaw, guigaw; 6-7 gew(e)gaw, 7 gewai(e),

gew-gaude, 8 gougaw, 9 dial. gewgow, geogaw,

6- gewgaw, gew-gaw. [Etymology and primary

sense uncertain; a reduplicated formation such as

is commonly found in words of contemptuous signi-

fication. If the original application be to a musical

instrument, the word may have been invented

as an imitation of the sound; cf. Du. *giegagen* to

'bee-haw', bray. On the other hand, if the pri-

mary notion was that of 'a gaudy object', the

suggestion may have come from the vb. GAW, with

its variants or synonyms *gaw, gew*. It is not im-

possible that the word as applied to a musical in-

strument may be an independent formation. The

mod. Du. *giegauw*, recorded once in the sense

'flourish, scalloped border', and now preserved

only in a phrase of obscure origin belonging to the

game of merels, is supposed by the Du. lexicogra-

phers to be an adoption of the Eng. word.

The commonly accepted view has been that the earliest

form, which is written *giugone* (Ancræn Riwle) should

be read as *giegowe*, and that the word is a reduplicated

formation from the root of GIVE *v.* On this supposition it would

be identical with GIFF-GAFF and the MDu. *ghiveghave*, of

which a single example is known. But if this were the

etymology, the initial would have been 3, not g, in the

southern texts of the *Ancræn Riwle* (unless indeed these

texts have been transcribed from an original in northern

dialect). Further, the proposed explanation does not ac-

count plausibly for the recorded senses, and it is doubtful

whether the assumed development of *giegowe* into *gugaw*

(15th c.), *gugaw* (16th c.), *gewgaw*, is phonetically possible.

The probability is that the *u* in *giugone* is a vowel.]

1. A gaudy trifle, plaything, or ornament, a pretty

thing of little value, a toy or bauble.

a. 1529 *SKELTON vs. Parrot* 474 So myche turnyng on the

cooke stole for every gaw-gaw. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd.*

& *Common.* 60 With gewgawes of copper and latton about

their armes and necks. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGNIN. *Whole*

Creature iv. 24 Which feed the Soule as much as Guegawes,

or painted Plumes... can feed the bodie of beasts, or birds.

1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* x. (1697) 248 A heavy Gugaw, (call'd

a Crown), that spread about his Temples. 1720 *WELTON*

Suffer. Son of God i. xi. 289 Every childish Gugaw... takes

Possession of me. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 280

He who has most ribands and gew-gaws on his coat. 1845

R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 318 The toy and the

gewgaw no more can divert. 1861 *DICKENS Gl. Expect.* i. vi.

The sheriffs with their... civic gewgaws and monsters.

b. *fig.* A paltry thing of no account, a trifle.

In *pl.* also, 'vanities'.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196 Worlde's weole, & wunne, & wur-

schipe, & oðer swuche giugouen [i.e. *giugone*, *giugaw*, *giugow*].

a. 1529 *SKELTON Ware the Hauke* 157 Of the

spiritual lawe they made but a gewgaw. 1794 *Dr. Marshall's*

Apocalyp. xi. Free will, purgatorie, and such other gew-

gawes whereby the blood of gods some is troden underfoote.

1639 *MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* i. B. This is indeed great

business—mine a gawgaw. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 289

Philemon wants none of those curious gewgaws which make

all the accomplishments of our modern beaux. a. 1754

FIELING Remedy Afflict. Wks. 1775 IX. 260 All the trash

Fancies i. ii. Th'art... a citterne headed gew, gaw. 1735 *PORR Donne's Sat.* iv. 209 Such painted puppets! such a varnish'd

race Of hollow gew-gaws, only dress and face! 1790 J. B.

MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 105 Creoles... when deprived of

the advantage of an European education, are... awkward,

ignorant gawgaws. 1896 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Geugow*...

also used figuratively, of a simpleton.

2. † a. A disparaging term for a flute or pipe.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Paris.* 168/r Flowte, pype... *Pastor sub*

caula bene cantat cum calamula The scheperd vndyr þe

folde synge the well wythe his gawge be pype.

b. *Sc. and north. dial.* A Jew's-harp.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Geugaw*,

a Jew's harp. 1855 *Northwhity Gloss.*, *Geugaw*, a

Jew's harp; any nick-nack or trifle.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*: Of the nature of a

gewgaw, resembling gewgaws; hence *fig.* 'splen-

dently trifling, showy without value' (J.).

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* 20 What a shop of guga

niffles hang vpon one backe! 1698 *DRYDEN All for Love*

ii. i. Give to your Boy, your Caesar, This Rattle of a Globe

to play withal, This Gu-gaw World. a. 1680 *EARL ROCHESTER*

Poems (1705) 15 But if you are fond of Baubles, be, and

starve, your gewgaw Reputation still preserve. 1714 *ROWE*

7. Shore iii. i. The Dainty gew-gaw Forms dissolve at once,

And shiver at the Shock. 1732 *LAW Serious* c. xii. (ed. 2)

196 The gawgaw-happiness of Felician. *Ibid.* xix. 330 If

many women are vain, light, gawgaw creatures, they have

this to excuse themselves. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison*

(ed. 7) ii. 174 His quality! Gewgaw. What is a Scottish

peerage? 1762 *CHURCHILL Ghost* iv. 992 The gew-gaw robes of

Pomp and Pride. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.* v.

Intro'd., The gewgaw fetters of rhyme. 1855 *TENNISON*

Maud i. x. 18 Seeing his gewgaw castle shine New as his

title, built last year. 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Col. Quarlit*

xvi. Looking... at the gee-gaw ornaments.

b. *Comb.*, as *gewgaw-girl*.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* ii. *Pedler* 19 Here the Guga-

girlies gingle it with his neat niffes.

Geugawed (gü'gö), *ppl. a.* [f. GEWGAW +

-ED-]. Dressed out or adorned with gewgaws.

1871 *ROSSETTI Last Confess.* 387 Before some new Madonna

gaily decked, Tinselled and geugawed. 1899 W. JONES

N. Test. Illustr. 705 We shall leave our gewgawed devotees

to reconcile humiliation in worship with vanity in dress.

Geugawish (gü'gö), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. GEWGAW +

-ISH]. Gaudy, showy.

1857 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks.* (1890) II. 414 It [the

Guildhall] looked rather geugawish, being hung with flags

of all nations, and adorned with military trophies.

So Geugawry [see -RY], vain show; Geugawry

a. [see -Y], geugaw-like, gaudy.

1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Trils.* (1883) 35 The interior

lostness of Notre Dame... gives it a sublimity which would

swallow up anything that might look geugawry in its orna-

mentation. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 2/2 Fond of fine

uniforms and geugawry.

Gewles, obs. form of GULES.

Gewmew, var. GEMEW, *Obs.*

Gey (gē'), a. and adv. *Sc.* [A variant of GAY.]

A. *adj.* Considerable, 'tolerable', 'midding':

esp. of quantity or amount. Cf. GAY a. 7.

1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* i. Kippitringan was distant at first

'a gey bit'; then the 'gey bit' was more accurately de-

scribed, as 'abins three mile'.

b. *quasi-adverbially* in *gey* and followed by an

adj.: Considerably, 'pretty'.

1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* i. i. Song i. Last Morning I

was gay and early out. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 May

fires which extend under that island. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 122 Mrs. Rory's hot room, that makes one steam like a Geyser. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 476 The Azores .. abound in geysers.

fig. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two V. Ago* 1. 163 Ere the Geyser could explode, Tom had continued, in that dogged nasal Yankee twang which [etc.]. 1883 *FARRAR Nation's Curse* 8 Any man who calls himself a Christian, would have been .. afraid to swallow those geysers of curse and ruin. 1884 A. SMITH *Prof. Burns' Wks.* (Globe) 14 But years after from a sudden geyser of impassioned song we learn that through all that time she had never been forgotten.

2. The name given to an apparatus for rapidly heating water attached to a bath.

1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 7/1 What the cost of reinstating a 'geyser' would be he could not tell. 1897 *Oxford Chron.* 30 Oct. 7/4 The geyser or gas apparatus for heating the bath was turned full on.

3. *attrib.*, as *geyser-flood*, *-tube*.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 454 The boiling *geyser-floods of old affection rush from the hot depths of the heart. 1863 *TYNALL Heat* iv. § 150 (1870) 128 Stopping our model *geyser-tube with corks.

Geyseric, *a.* [*f.* GEYSER + *-ic*]. 'Pertaining to or of the nature of a geyser' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Geyserite (gē'sērīt). *Min.* [*f.* GEYSER + *-ite*]. Named by Delametherie in 1812. A variety of opal, of concretionary form, found deposited about the orifices of geysers.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen*. 22 Geyserite [*printed* Geyserite]. 1826 *EMMONS Min.* 220 Quartz .. recent deposit from hot springs .. Geyserite. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* xiv. 303 Geyserite is a snow-white silicious sinter .. which occurs incrusting the pipes of geysers.

Geyson, *var.* GEASON *a.* *Obs.*, scarce.

Geyt, *obs.* form of GET, JET.

Ghaist, *Sc.* form of GHOST.

Gharry (gə'ri, gə'ri). *Anglo-Indian*. Also *garī*, *gharee*, *gharrie*, *g'horry*. [*Hindi* *gārī* a cart or carriage.] (See *quots.*)

1810 WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade M.* I. 329 The common g'horry .. is rarely, if ever, kept by any European; but may be seen playing for hire in various parts of Calcutta. 1849 JUSON in *Wayland's Mem.* 7. (1853) II. 267 She drives out every morning in a gharry. 1866 TRAVELYN *Dawak Bungalow in Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 384 Where my husband was to have met us with the two-horse gharee. 1889 *FIRECOCK'S Tiger Shooting* 5 The gharee is a box-like vehicle with small wheels. It rather resembles a bathing-machine.

b. *Comb.*, as *gharry-driver*.

1883 Mrs. BISHOP in *Leisure Hour* 204½ My gharry-driver took me to see a .. pepper-plantation.

Ghaseh, *var.* GHAZAL.

Ghast (gast), *a.* *arch.* or *Poet.* [A back-formation from GHAUSTFUL or GHAUSTLY. = GHAUSTLY *a.*]

1622 BR. ANDREWES *Serm., Of Repent.* vi. (1621) 223 The look of a wilde-beast .. grimme and ghast. 1807 BYRON *Elegy Neustead Abt.* xii. There many a pale and ruthless robber's corse, Noisome and ghast, defies thy sacred sod. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 37 How do the wide and melancholy earth Gather her hills around us, grey and ghast. 1866 S. RAMFORD *Wild Rider in Harland Lane.* *Lyrics* 15 Fearfully ghast was the light which it threw.

Ghast, *var.* GAST *v.1*, *Obs.*, to frighten.

Ghastful, **gastful** (ga'stful), *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: *a.* 4-8 *gastful*(1), 5-6 *gastful*(1). *β.* 6-7 *ghastful*, 6-9 *ghastful*. [*f.* GAST *v.1* + *-FUL*.]

1. Full of fear, timid, scared.

1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xx. 8 Who is a ferful man and of ghastful herte. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreta, Priv.* (E. E. F. S.) 221 An hare and a sheppe bene ful ghastful. 1486 *Smyth Arcadia* I. (1599) 131 Musidorus had gathered his spirits together and yet casting a ghastful countenance upon him. 1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impos.* xli. 137 The .. fond Gastful opinions of all the other Dottrels arise out of one of these two routes. 1708 OZELL *tr. Boileau's Lutrin* v. 103 The Prelate saw their Fall with ghastful Eyes.

2. Dreadful, frightful, terrible.

a. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxvi. (1493) 830 He makyth a ruthfull noyse and gastful when one profyrth to fyghte with a nother. 1449 PECKOK *Refr.* ii. xiv. 224 How gastful is this place! 1529 HORMAN *Vulg.* 57 b. His lōke is horryble and gastful. 1566 DRANT *Horace* l. i. a. v. b. Those goodes 't hat .. bringes of feare suche gastful fluddes. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 170 Here will I dwell apart In gastfull groue. 1616 J. LANK *Cent. Spr.* 7. ix. 365 This gastful dreame .. soone awooke him. 1658 *tr. Bergerac's Satyr.* Char. xli. 43 After many gastful contortions. 1714 FORTESCUE *ALANO Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 4 Gastful .. came to signify any thing that look'd frightful.

B. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 132 With a ghastful noise. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxv. 101 They were .. subdued unto ghastful death. 1703 DENNIS *Monument* xxix. 24 The joining Squadrons .. make one ghastful Charnel of the Field. 1891 H. C. HALLIDAY *Someone must suffer* III. xi. 196 Goblin shapes .. grinning and gibbering in ghastful fashion.

3. = GHAUSTLY *a.* 3.

1720 *Gay Dione* II. i. What pious care my ghastful lid shall close?

Hence + **G(h)a'stfully** *adv.*, + **Ga'stfulness**.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xliii. (1493) 256 The heere of the hede arysyth and stondeth vppre for some fere and gastfulness. 1449 PECKOK *Refr.* iv. i. 421 Scripture .. seith full gastfulli thus. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1620) 405 A solitary darkness .. naturally .. breeds a kind of irke-some gastfulness. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* iv. iii. He looks so ghastfully, Would I were past him. 1713 SWIFT *etc. Frenzy* 7. Dennis Wks. 1755 III. i. 138 He often stares

ghastfully. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 246 A ghastfully frightful fellow.

Ghastly, *adv.* *rare.* [as if *f.* *ghasty *adj.* (*f.* GAST *v.1* + *-LY*) + *-LY* 2.] = GHAUSTILY or GHAUSTLY *adv.*

1829 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 124 When fifty skel'tons, all of a row, Right ghastly did grin. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 85 The drear-white steed .. ghastlyly champeth the last moon.

Ghastly (ga'stli), *adv.* [*f.* GHAUSTLY *a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a ghastly manner: *a.* Frightfully, horribly. *b.* With a deathlike appearance; drearily, dismally.

a. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 637 He .. stood fearfully and ghastlyly conspicuous. 1884 G. ALLEN *Str. Stor.* i. 15 She lay unconscious upon the bed, her eyes open, staring ghastlyly.

b. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 383 Each [cheek] .. collapsed into a perpendicular hollow, shooting up ghastlyly from chin to cheek-bone. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Nerv. Oasis* I. iv. 63 The walls and domes .. now stand ghastlyly amid the waste.

Ghastliness (ga'stlinēs). [*f.* GHAUSTLY *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being ghastly.

1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* xviii. Let ghastliness and drey horror dight the cheerfull light. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iii. 705 Deaths fearful ghastliness. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. x. They acquired an additional Ghastliness in proportion to their number of Years. 1842 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 243 A night of shipwreck did strew with ghastliness a sea-shore.

Ghastly, + **gastly** (ga'stli), *a.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *gast*(e)lich(e), -lych, 4-7 *gastlie*, 4-8 *gastly*; *β.* 6- *ghastly*. [*f.* GAST *v.1* + *-lich*, *-LY* 1.]

1. *†* In early use: Causing terror, terrible (*obs.*). In mod. use (*cf.* 2): Suggestive of the kind of horror evoked by the sight of death or carnage; horrible, frightful, shocking.

a. 1395 *St. Christopher* 147 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 63 He was so gastliche & so moche hat hi erste vnehe him iseo. 1332 *Arth.* *Mirl.* 1494 A gastlich best he was to mete. 1390 *Cower Conf.* III. 250 He (Phœbus). With gastly vois, that all it herde, The Romans in this wise answered. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxvii. (1866) 124 Oother twayne .. as gastlich as she, or more. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurall* 136 By Heccates bowre .. In Phytos gastly towre. 1583 STURTHURST *Ensis* III. (Arb.) 78 On the typ of rockish turret stood gastlye Celanno Vnclucky prophesies. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 31 Having with terror, here beheld .. The gastly aspect of this dang'rous place.

B. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. ii. 29 As one with vew of ghastly feends adfright. 1658 A. FOX *Wurt's Surg.* I. iii. 8 Every stitich causeth [a scar] .. which after healing sheweth ghastly. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 15 He standeth exposed to .. horrid and ghastly dangers. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* viii. (1709) 100 Certain ghastly notions which have served them pretty tolerably for a devil. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palm* II. 403 The ghastly dreams, That haunt the parting soul. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. iii. v. 370 His bloody head was set up opposite to that of his fellow-sufferer. For three hours these ghastly trophies remained exposed. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* II. 80 The ghastly frequency of the punishment by death tended to make people savage.

b. *collog.* Said hyperbolically of things objectionable on various grounds: Shocking, 'frightful'. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II. (1862) 88 There never was such a ghastly farce. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i. This pretence, much favoured by the lady-visitors, led to the ghastliest absurdities. 1890 SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 138 A most ghastly act of high treason is being committed. 1896 *Daily News* 21 July 3 To take measures to prevent the session being a ghastly failure.

2. (Influenced by GHOST: *cf.* *quot.* 1711.) Like a spectre, or a dead body; death-like, pale, wan. Of light: Lurid.

1581 A. G. *XII. Patr.* 14 b. Euen in sleepe some spice of imagined malice gnaweth hym .. making his body gastly, and his mynde afrighted with trouble. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 331 And striving with the pangs of death halfe a day, he then breathed out his ghastly ghost. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* II. 83 That his watchings and abstinence had dried up his blood and made him looke gastly. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 231 His Friend .. with a ghastly Look and doleful Cry Said help me Brother, or this Night I die. 1711 J. GARRWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 276 *Gastly*, like a Ghost, or like a dead Corpse, for a ghastly Look is chiefly said of the Countenance of a dying Person. 1712 ADONIS *Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 15 That ghastly Light, by which the Fiends appear to one another in their Place of Torments. 1718 PHILIP *Power* 334 Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier. 1844 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 280 Touched by compassion for my ghastly appearance. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* I. iii. 30 A ghastly gleam rested upon the summit of the Orler.

b. of a smile, a grin.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 325 She tolde him, that there was lately buried (neare to the place where she was honoured) a sinful person, which so offended her eie with his ghastly grinning, that [etc.]. 1832 LYTON *Eugene Aram* I. vi. 32 'What eavesdropping,' said he, with a ghastly smile. 1837 — *E. Maltravers* 31 With a ghastly grin.

c. said of immaterial things.

1821 SHELLEY *French. Unb.* I. i. 244 Unlike the voice Which with our pallid race hold ghastly talk. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Mart. Fann* (1879) I. xxv. 251 A ghastly emotion rose up out of the depths of the young count's heart. 1879 MC CARTHY *Oven Times* II. xxv. 257 A ghastly semblance of faith in the possibility of a peaceful arrangement. 1884 PUNCH 18 Oct. 190½ The grim refrain to their ghastly minstrelsy.

† 3. Full of fear, inspired by fear. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 62 The Dame, halfe dedd Through

sudden feare and ghastly drierihedd. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Gastly amazement, with up-started haire, Shall hurry on before, and usher us. 1610 SHAKES. *Temp.* II. i. 399 Why are you drawn? Wherefore this ghastly looking? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 207 In great hast and feare with gastly amazed looks.

Ghastly, + **gastly** (ga'stli), *adv.* [*f.* the *adj.*]

1. Qualifying a *vb.*: *a.* Frightfully, horribly; with a deathlike look. *b.* In a frightened manner, timidly.

a. 1593 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 170 His eye-balles .. Staring full gastly, like a strangled man. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* VII. 192 My murdered children's mute and eyeless sculls Glared ghastly upon me. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-friend* xxx, Vanslyperken grinned ghastly.

b. 1859 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Murr.* (Chetham Soc.) 4 And at the gasp I gastly quaking stood. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 706 Why stop you on the sudden? why go you not? What makes you looke so gastly towards the house? 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 145 He saw a poor Souldier carried along .. gastly casting up his eyes at the bottle. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* 92 None understood what the matter was with me, that I lookt so sadly and ghastly on it.

2. Qualifying an *adj.* *Ghastly pale*: deathly pale. *Ghastly sick*: sick unto death; also, frightfully sick.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. x. (1712) 118 His Nose was entire and full, not sharp, as in those that are gastly sick, or quite dead. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav. I.* 28 Her face was ghastly pale, and perhaps rendered more so by the bluish light of the fire. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 127, I am less ghastly sick.

Ghaur, *var.* GIAOUR.

Ghaut, **ghat** (gōt). *Anglo-Indian*. Forms: 7 *gaot*, 7-8 *gate* (*guate*), 8-9 *gaot*, (8 *gette*), 9 *ghāt*, 8- *ghaut*. [*Hindi* *ghāt*.]

The senses are here placed in the order of their occurrence in English. The order of development, however, is as follows: 1. A path of descent to a river; hence a landing-stage, a quay, the place of a ferry. 2. A path down from a mountain; a mountain pass. 3. In *pl.*, the name erroneously given by Europeans to the mountain ranges parallel to the east and west coasts of India.]

1. *The Ghauts*: the name applied by Europeans to two chains of mountains along the eastern and western sides of southern Hindostan, known as the Eastern and Western Ghauts.

1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* 200 Narsinga. lieth Between the mountain Gate and the gulfe of Bengala. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & *P.* 49 All along here the Top of Gates is seen above the Clouds. 1762 J. RENNELL *MS. Lett.* 21 Mar. (V). The Mountains of Gate (a string of Hills in ye country). 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 312 Thickets which clothe the skirts of the eastern ghats where they approach the sea. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Writ. on Foreheads* II. 5 The ravines .. which run down into the forest at the foot of the ghauts.

2. A mountain pass or defile.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & *P.* 126, I sent to the Haval-dar, to know when he would Pass us up the Gaot. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* *Misc. Tr.* 261½ At the different gaots or passes into the mountains, duties .. are levied. 1803 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Murray* 26 Apr. in *Gurv. Despatch* (1837) 1. 320 The ghaut I am informed is exceedingly bad. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 36 This tigress had been the terror of the country, having long infested the Gaot. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Hist. India* I. lxi. 309½ The army descended the Ghauts.

attrib. 1876 *Ind. Forester* III. 465 The whole forest region below is now pierced by easy ghāt roads. In the lower ghāt forests we can offer *Castilleja elastica* a habitat quite as unhealthy as its own in America.

b. *transf.*

1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* I. 198 Not a house or hut is to be seen in this gloomy gaot.

3. A passage or flight of steps leading to the river-side; hence, *gen.* a landing-place, the place of a ford or ferry.

1783 RENNELL *Mem. Map Hindostan* Introd. (1788) 128 Gaot or Ghaut signifies .. a landing-place on the bank of a river. 1793 W. HOOGEYS *Trav. India* 60 Several Hindoo temples greatly embellish the banks of the river, and are all ascended to by Gaots, or flights of steps. 1834 CAWTER *Orient. Ann.* xi. 142 He descended the Gaot, and entered the water with his long hair trailing upon the steps behind him. 1842 BR. D. WILSON in *Life* (1860) II. 195 Lord Auckland .. walked .. to the ghāt at the river side. 1864 *Rev. Direct.* *E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 25 The following materials have been delivered at the Ghauts on the Ganges, in the neighbourhood of the line. 1883 INGLIS *Trav. Life Tigerland* 25 In the afternoon we stopped near Pokurea Ghāt (ferry) to have some *tiffin*. *Ibid.* 136 'Look out, boys! there's a ghāt on ahead'; and .. we descried one of those cart-tracks worn down the face of the bank, and leading to a ford.

Ghazal (ga'zāl). Also *gazel*, *ghazol*, *ghasel*, *ghazul*. [*Pers.*, *Arab.* *غزل* *ghazal*.]

1. A species of Oriental lyric poetry, generally of an erotic nature, distinguished from other forms of Eastern verse by having a limited number of stanzas and by the recurrence of the same rhyme.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* *Acc. Bks.* 17½ The Arabs, Persians, and Turks, celebrate in their gazzels the praises of love and wine. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* I. 69 The tender Gazel I enclose is for my love, my Syrian Rose. 1835 *Athenaeum* 14 Nov. Ghazi Ghazel clothed in Ghazals his official complaint to the Sultan's preceptor. 1848 J. PAYNE *the root Niz.* IX. 333 The great city on the Tigris is the Eden. *Rev.* July 134 Another ode or laudatory ghazal. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* July 134 Another Persian metre much used by him was the ghazal. 1892 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 48 The whole range of these singing and dancing ghazels is nothing if not ironical.

2. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Ghazal* (Arab.) a term used by Dr. Hiller to describe a piece in which a simple theme is constantly recurring.

|| **Ghazi** (gāzi). Also 8 gazi, 9 ghazee. [Arab. *ghāzī*, pr. ppl. of *ghāza* to fight.]

A champion, esp. against infidels; also used as a title of honour. In modern use, chiefly applied to Mohammedan fanatics who have devoted themselves to the destruction of infidels. Hence **Ghazism**, the practice of the Ghazis.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. vi. i. 144 The most potent Sultan Achmed, Khan Gazi. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 123 [They] entertain such hatred for the infidel Sikhs, that they often declare themselves 'ghazee', and devote their lives to their extinction. 1884 *Men of the Time* (ed. 1), Osman Pasha (Ghazi). In October [1877] he received from the Sultan the title of 'Ghazi', or 'Victorious'. 1895 T. P. HUGHES *Dict. Islam* 139 In the Turkish Empire the title of Ghazi implies something similar to our 'Field Marshal'. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 5/3 The outrage is regarded as an act of pure 'Ghazism', as the victims were Hindus. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 21/2 The houses... were attacked by a mob of Ghazis.

Ghea, **Gheber**, -bre, vars. **GHEE**, **GUEBRE**.

Gheason, var. **GEASON**, *Obs.*

|| **Ghee** (gī). Also 7 gē, 7-9 ghi. [Hindi *ghī*, Skr. *ghṛta*, f. *ghṛ* to sprinkle.] Butter made from buffalo's milk, clarified by boiling, so as to resemble oil in consistency.

165 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 100 Butter, Gee, or Moccon. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 33 But they will drink Milk and boil'd Butter, which they call Ghee. 1732 PIKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 233 Take the White of five or six Eggs, and four ounces of Ghee. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 51 [He] begs 'from master a rupee, To go to the bazar for ghee'. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess. Montgomerie* (1854) 122 He asked pardon of him who carried the dog, and bought it for a measure of rice and a pot of ghee. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* v. 130 Bright tongues of flame Hissing and curling as they licked the gifts of Ghee and spices.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ghee-bowl*, -pot; *ghee-fed* adj.

1835-6 TONO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 545/2 Its ventricose body firmly imbedded in a ghee-bowl. 1845 STROUVER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 180 The slim, wasted form of a Newmarket jockey, elbowing a fat ghee-fed Baboo. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 7 Mar. We would let go the drop of ghee rather than upset the ghee-pot.

† **Gheereguar**, *Obs. rare*.

1658 W. SANDESON *Graphice* 68 Having therefore laid the ground of silver burnish, the bigness of the Rubie, take gheereguar of the best and purest wagon mixt. *Ibid.* 69 For Saphire, and all kind of blew stones the same Gheereguar tempered with ultra-marine is excellent.

Gheet, *obs.* form of **JET**.

† **Ghells**, *Obs.* 'The game of trip.'

1790 in *GROSS Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2). 1847 in HALLIWELL.

Ghematry, *obs.* form of **GEOMETRY**.

† **Ghenting**, *Obs.* Also *gentin* (g. [f. *Ghent*, a town in Flanders + -ING. Cf. CAMBRIC.) A kind of linen, originally made at Ghent. Also *attrib.* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* 51 *Wijer*, He Picket-pockets of a broad, or narrow, Ghenting, Cambric, or Coloured Handkerchief. 1712 E. COOKE *Joy. S. Sea* 363 2 Bales of Ghenting. 1727 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 284 Gentins 2021 Pieces. 1730 *Lond. Mag.* 341 To encourage the consumption of ghentings, cambricks, &c.

† **Ghentish**, a. and sb. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] A. *adj.* Applied to certain textile fabrics originally made at Ghent. B. *sb.* Used as a name for these.

1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* A vij. Carpettes called gentishse the pece. 1583 *Ibid.* Cij b. Gentish cloth the pece. 1758 FRANKLIN *Lt. Wks.* (1887) III. 7 Also.. forty-three cils of Ghentish sheeting Holland.

Gherkin (g'ōkin). Also 7-8 ger-, girkin, (7 gercken, gurchen), 9 gurken. [a. early mod. Du. **gurkijn*, **agurkijn* (now *gurkje*, *agurkje*), dim. of *agurk*, *agurk* (also shortened *gurk*), cucumber; the proximate source is uncertain (cf. Ger. *gurke*, earlier also *gurchen*, Sw. *gurka*, Da. *agurk*), but the word must have been indirectly adopted from some Slav. lang.: cf. Slovenian *ugorek*, *angurka*, Polish *ogurek*, *ogorek*, Czech *okurka*, Serbian *ugorka* (the Hungarian *ugorka*, Lith. *agurkas*, Lettish *gurkjis*, nre adopted from Slav.); these words have a diminutive suffix, which is replaced by another suffix of like function in the Russian *orypъrъ*, Church Slav. *орыпъръ*. The primary form is not recorded in Slav., but appears in late Gr. *ἀγγούριον*, *ἀγκούριον* (mod. Gr. *ἀγγούρι*), whence It. *anguria* a kind of cucumber, F. *angourie*, *angurie* (Coigr.), Sp. *angurria* (obs.) water-melon: see **ANGURIA**.

The ultimate origin is unknown. Arabic has *cafar* cucumber, but Lane regards this as adopted from Gr. The Persian *angur* is sometimes given as the etymon, but it means 'a grape'.

A young green cucumber, or a cucumber of a small kind, used for pickling.

1661 *Perwys Diary* 1 Dec. We... opened the glass of girkins... which are rare things. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Fruit is... eaten with Rice and other Meats as we do Gurchens and Olives. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 7 There is another kind of Fennel... which we make Vinegar off to sell in Winter with girkins. 1834 LANOUE *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 290 One of these Greeks methinks

thrown into the pickle-pot, would be a treasure to the housewife's young gherkins. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 211/2 The best sorts of cucumbers are, for gurchens, the Russian [etc.]. 1860 DELANER *Kitch. Gard.* 126 Gherkins, or young cucumbers for pickling, are mostly, in England, half-grown, late-produced fruit.

attrib. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 222/1 Gherkin Cucumber beds.

Ghess(e), **Ghest**, *obs.* forms of **GUESS**, **GHOST**.

|| **Ghetto** (g'e'to). Also 7 g'eto. [It. *ghetto*.] Of the many guesses as to the ultimate etymology, perhaps the most plausible is that it is an abbreviation of *borghetto* dim. of *borgo* Bonouci.]

The quarter in a city, chiefly in Italy, to which the Jews were restricted.

1612 CORVAT *Crudities* 230 The place where the whole fraternity of the Jews dwelleth together, which is called the Ghetto. *Ibid.* 234 Walking in the Court of the Ghetto, I casually met with a Jewish Rabbi that spake good Latin. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 76 A particular part of the city, noted for houses of ill-fame, was assigned by Cosmo I. to the Jews, for their particular quarter, or ghetto. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 5 The crowded ghetto of a Pagan capital. 1887 DOWNING *Shelley* II. vii. 277 An obscure quarter of Rome, hard by the gate of the Ghetto.

transf. 1897 *Literature* 27 Nov. 180/1 The Farringdon-road collection of barrows has become the veriest Ghetto of bookland.

Ghi, var. **GHEE**.

Ghiaour, **Ghibber**, vars. **GIAOUR**, **GIBBER**.

Ghibelline (gi'bēlin, -ōin), sb. and a. Also 6 Gibiline, 7-8 Gibel(l)ine, 7 Ghibelin, 9 Ghi-, Guibeline. [ad. It. *Ghibellino*, commonly stated to be a corruption of Ger. *Waiblingen*, the name of an estate belonging to the Hohenstaufen family; the Ger. name is said to have been used as a war-cry by the partisans of the Hohenstaufen emperor Conrad III at the battle of Weinsberg 1140.]

A. sb. One of the emperor's faction in the Italian states, as opposed to the Pope's faction: see **GUELPH**.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 112 Nether hard-hearted Ghibeline nor desperate Guelphs made ever profession of so wicked pelf. 1602 *Metast. Tabacco* (Collier) 49 The inhuman designs of furious Guelphs and warlike Ghibelines. 1639 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Prophecy* Wks. (1711) 181 Thence arose the Guefs and Ghibelines, imperialists against papists. 1663 *Dryden Wild Gallant* I. i, Thy doublet and breeches are Guelphs and Ghibelines to one another. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 88 Their republic was torn into the divisions of Guelphs and Ghibelines. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 302/2 The Bianchi in their reverses joined the Ghibelines. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 129 The nobles... were commonly Ghibelines, or Imperialists.

B. *adj.* Of or adhering to the Ghibelines.

1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. 1. 270 The Ghibelline party aimed at nothing but the establishment of merely worldly dominion. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 34 The weakness of Henry III would not suffer him to commit himself heartily to a Ghibelline policy.

Ghibellinism (gi'bēliniz'm). [f. **Ghibelline** + -ISM.] The policy and principles of the Ghibelines; adherence to the Ghibelline party.

1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. 1. 270 Frederick Schlegel justly objects to Dante's perpetual Ghibellinism. 1855 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* xi. v. (1864) VI. 453 Nicolas... died accused by the Guefs of unpapal Ghibellinism. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 249 Ghibellinism did not exclude a republican form of government.

Ghimmer, *obs.* form of **CHIMER**, a loose robe. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 231 The ghimmers, Rochets, Miters of Bishops, with the Archbishop's Palle.

Ghing, var. **Ging**, *Obs.*

Ghinschenn, *obs.* form of **GINSENG**.

Ghirland, -lond, *obs.* forms of **GARLAND**.

Ghittar, **Ghittern**: see **GUITAR**, **GITTERN**.

Ghoast, *obs.* form of **GHOST**.

Ghole, var. **GHOUL**.

Ghoos, **Ghoost**, *obs.* fl. **GOOSE**, **GHOST**.

Ghospel(l), **Ghossip**, etc.: see **GOSPEL**, **GOSSIP**.

Ghost (g'ōst), sb. Forms: 1 gāst, gēst, 2-5 gāst(e), 3-6 gōst(e), 4-6 goost(e), 6 *St.* goast, goist, 5-6 ghoste, ghoost, (6 ghoast, 8 ghest), 5- ghost, 6- *St.* g'haist. [Common WGer.: OE. *gāst* (also *gāst*) str. masc. = OFris. *gāst*, OS. *gēst* (Du. *geest*), OHG. (MHG., mod. Ger.) *geist*: — OTeut. type **gaisto-*.

Although the word is known only in the WGer. langs. (in all of which it is found with substantially identical meaning), it appears to be of pre-Teut. formation. The sense of the pre-Teut. **ghaidōs*, if the ordinary view of its etymological relations be correct, should be 'fury, anger': cf. Skr. *hidas* neut. anger, Zend *zōdāda* ugly; the root **ghair*, **ghois* appears with cognate sense in ON. *geisa* to rage, Goth. *usgaigan* to terrify (see *GAST* v.); outside Teut. the derivatives seem to point to a primary sense: 'to wound, tear, pull to pieces'.

The OE. form *gēst* is constant in the Exeter Book, and occurs 49 times in the Hattin MS. and 3 times in the Bodl. MS. of Alfred's transl. of Gregory's *Pastoral Care*; it is npp. not known elsewhere. The occurrence of *gāst*: — *gāist*, beside *gāst*: — **gaisto-* is explained by Sievers (*Gram.* ed. 3) as indicating that the word, though recorded only as masc., was orig. a neut.-*es*-stem; it would thus correspond formally to the Skr. word quoted above.

The spelling with *gh*, so far as our material shows, appears first in Causton, who was probably influenced by the Flemish *ghaest*. It remained rare until the middle of the 16th c., and was not completely established before about 1590.]

1. The soul or spirit, as the principle of life; also *ghost of life*. *Obs.* exc. in phrase *To give up* († earlier *to give, give away, yield up*) the († *one's*) *ghost*: to breathe one's last, expire, die.

a 900 in O. E. *Texts* 178 Se casere ho licht gēmaritān, & God wuldrinde heo aȝen hire gast. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1281 (Gr.) He wolde... forlescan lica gēwlic, þam þe lifes gast fēoðrum beahte. c 1205 LAY. 23086 þa feol Froile folde to grunde... his gost he bi-lafde. a 1222 *Juliana* 59 As ha zeide to godd & walde aȝeouen hire gast in to his honden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5188 His gast liget to quiken again. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 171 in E. E. P. (1662) 106 Wiþ þe laste word heo ȝaf þe gost. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* 325 Alle þat glydez & gozt, & gost of lyf habbez. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xv. 141 By lered, by lewed þat loth is to spende þus gone her godes be; lewest faren. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 50 Ihesus ofsoone crieth with a greet voyce and ȝaf vp þe goost. c 1400 *Devil. Troy* 816 He gird to the ground & the gost past. c 1450 *Alisour Saluacion* 4833 Thow herde him his goost comende til his fader on the crosse. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 155 I wote I yelde my gast, so sore my hart is grefys. c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 8/2 He might ere he gawe vp þe goost, receiue his full draught of loue and compassion. 1574 *Alisour Myst.* 187, 188, 189, He gasped thyrse, and gawe away the ghost. a 1586 *Sioney Arcadia* (1622) 275 But when indeere shee found his ghost was gone, then Sorrow lost the witte of utterance. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tactica* Ann. vi. x. 136 Being fallen downe and yeeleing vp his ghost. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 23 It was his last wish. He breathed it out, and gave up the ghost. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Dreadful Night* iii. 143, I have seen for two months past some score of the day Give up the ghost. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burnah* I. 127 A tiger... shot through the heart... is still capable of killing half-a-dozen men before giving up the ghost.

fig. 1892 *Idler* Sept. 220 The old mill... has tumbled down and given up the ghost.

† 2. Used as the conventional equivalent for **L. spiritus**, in contexts where the sense is *breath* or a *blast*, *Obs.*

c 825 *Pesh. Psalter* xlii. 7 Gast ȝysta [Vulg. *spiritus procellarum*]. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) cxxxi. 17 Ne ne... is gast on mude heora. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* x. 7 Gast of stormes. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 4610 þe boke says, alsȝa, þat he, Thurg þe gast of Goddes motte slayn sal be. 1450 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) ii. 95 Fowles in the ayer flying and all that ghoste hath. 1625 *Gill. Sacr. Philos.* viii. 113 The word Ghost in English... is as much as *athem*, or *breath*; in our new Latine language, a Spirit.

3. The spirit, or immaterial part of man, as distinct from the body or material part; the seat of feeling, thought, and moral action. Also, in New Testament language, the **SPRIT** or higher moral nature of man; opposed to *flesh*. *Obs.* exc. in *nonce-uses*.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 447 (Gr.) Fole was aȝered; flogedea beom gastas ȝeomre. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 41 Witodlice se gast is lired & þæt flesc ȝu untrum. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 þe lichame winnes toȝenes þe goost. c 1220 *Berliary* 550, I mene þe stedefast in riȝte leue mid fles and gast. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1306 Sum a-rist of the flesches luste, An lium of the gostes cūte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18602 Quils his soun chai vnder stan in gast as he til hell gan. a 1345 *Pesh. Psalter* I. 181k 17 Trabled gost is sacrifice to God. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xi. 50 My gost gleads with luf, In god that is my hele. c 1500 *Canonicall* 1031 Deuoydit was his spritis and his gost. 1556 SPENSER *Hymn Benette* 24 Whose faire immortal beate Hath dareted fyre into my feeble ghost. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Veil*. 12 It will be a good step towards the knowledge of what the world ought to be to us, who are body and ghost together. 1850 T. TAYLOR *In Mem.* xciii. Descend, and touch. That in this blindness of the frame, My Ghost may feel that thine is near. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* viii. 164 The ghost, the Jebi in him, Thought and felt as Pau-Puk-Keewis.

† 4. A person. Cf. the similar use of **SOUL**, **SPIRIT**. a 1000 *Guthlac* 690 in *Exeter Bk.* þæt se leofesta gast ȝegearwad in godes weor on ȝefean ferde. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 70 The Kyng... Brohte from Aȝemayne mony sori goot to store Wyndeore. 1387 *Trevisa Hist.* (Rolls) VI. 253 Algotandus was a lewed goost and lewedliche i-meeved as þe deyl him taunte. 1399 LANGE. *Rich. Redeles* I. 25 Graces gōstis ȝylours of hem-self... save no manere sixth sail sallas and ese. 1500 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 26 No knight so rude, I weene, As to doen outrage to a sleeping ghost.

† 5. An incorporeal being; a spirit. *Local ghost* = **L. genius loci**, *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2750 þe clerkes sede... þat þer beþ in þe cyr an heyl, ver þam þe grunde, As a maner gostes... þat men clupeþ eluene. c 1600 SHAKS. *Som. xxviii.* That affable familiar ghost Which nightly gulls him with intelligence. 1618 BOURN *Florus* I. xiii. (1636) 39 When they beheld the purple-clothed Senators sitting in their chayres of state, they worshiped them at first as gods or local ghosts.

† 6. A good spirit, an angel. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Isidore's Hist.* iii. xiv. (ix.) (1890) 214 Heo... mid þam engelcum gastum to heofonum hwurfen. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2430 (Gr.) Aras þa metodes þeow gastum toȝeanes. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde* in *Coll. Hom.* 201 Ich biȝh to be engles... iþescede gastes þe beoð a biuore god. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 601, I am þe gost of goodness þat so wold ȝe gydde.

† 7. An evil spirit. *The loath, foul, wicked ghost*: the Devil. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Christ & Satan* (Gr. Wülk.) 126 Se wereȝa gast. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 43 Se unclenna gast uȝif fram þe menn. c 1200 ORMIN 8064 Herode king maȝ ȝwile wel þe labe gast bitancenn. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Saiche hertes fondeð þe fule govt deles and niȝtes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 170 How Iesus quen þe loth had fast Was fondil wiþ þe wik gast. a 1350 *Lufe* (Horst.) 232 Pou lufere govt and dounb... def and vn milde, Ich hote þe þat þu wende

hasteliche fram þe childre. 1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl. B. XVIII* 431 May no grysly gost glyde þere it shadweth. c. 1450 *Anturs of Arth.* (Thornton) 163 Nowe I am a grysly gaste, and grynly graue With Lucifere. 1520 *More Comf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 178/1 Oure wrestlyng is .against the spiritual wicked gostes of the ayre.

6. Formerly used in the sense of SPIRIT (of God). Now only in HOLY GHOST, the usual designation of the Third Person of the Trinity in liturgical and dogmatic language.

'Thy Ghost' for 'Thy Holy Ghost' in quot. 1871 is merely a nonce-use.

c. 845 *Vesp. Psalter cxxxviii* [i]. 7 Hwider gongu ic from gaste ðinum. c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John xiv. 26 Se haliza frofre gast. c. 1050 *Byrthfirth's Handbo.* in Anglo VIII. 310 On þam dæge gastes gast com to mancynne. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26041 He has couerþ þe seuen Giftes o þe gast of heuen, þe quik he had al forwit titt. 131. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1598 A hapel . . . þat hatz þe gostes of god þat gyes alle soþes. 1340 *Aynb.* 53 þe zixte [libbe] þe þe gaste and þe þe loue of god. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Priores's T.* 18 O mooder mayde! . . . That rauysted don þe deite, thurgh thyñ humbly, the goost þat in thalighte. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xv. 68 Ihesu Criste was þe worde and þe gaste of Godd. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 14 He schall giffe baptyeme more entire in fire and gaste. c. 1550 *CHEKE Mark i.* 10 He saw y^e heuens dæder, and y^e goost to come down lijk a doo on him. 1552 *LATIMER Fruitf. Serm.* (1584) 330 The onely remedy, is to call vpon God to endure thee with the Holy Ghost . . . Call I say vpon almighty God for this Ghost [1607 ed. helpe]. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul i.* xi. xci, God's Spirit is no private empty shade But that great Ghost that fills both earth and sky. 1873 *G. MACDONALD Sonn. conc.* Jesus iv. 'Tis man himself, the temple of thy Ghost.

†7. The soul of a deceased person, spoken of as inhabiting the unseen world. In later use only = MANES; sometimes *pl. Obs.*

a. 800 in *O. E. Texts* 149 To ymbhyggannae . . . huaet his gastne . . . æfter deaðdæge doomid uicorht[ale]. c. 835 *Charter libd.* 448 Þonne fœ se hlaford to & ða higan æt kristes cirican, & hit minium gaste nytt jædoen. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Witeð ge avariede gastes in to eche fur. c. 1290 *St. Brandaun* 525 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 234 Heo i-seiþe on-ouæwæde . . . A wrecheche gost, naked and bar. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18603 His bodi here, his gast was þar, his goddode wanted noþerquæ. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE* in *J. JUSTIN'S Hist.* 126 He did sacrifice to his Wives Ghost. 1654 *R. CORINGTON* in *J. JUSTIN'S Hist.* 470 He took Gryphina, the wife of Gryphus, prisoner, who killed her sister, and by her death did parentate to the Ghosts of his wife. c. 1673 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xi. § 124 To take full vengeance for the loss of Rainsborough, to whose Ghost he design'd an ample sacrifice.

B. The soul of a deceased person, spoken of as appearing in a visible form, or otherwise manifesting its presence, to the living. (Now the prevailing sense.)

c. 1285 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1293 *Dido*, This night my fadres gost Hath in my sleep so sore me tormented. 1430-40 *Lyoc. Bochas vi.* xi. (1554) 157a, Crye of goostes in cauerne and kaues. 1523 *DOUGLAS Enels vi.* xi. 35 Fadir, thi dreyr gost Sa ot apperaund, maid me seik this cost. c. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xviii. He graintit lyk ony gaste. 1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* iv. i. (1656) H 1 b, I'll bury some money before I die, that my ghost may hañt thee afterward. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham. i.* v. 126 There needs no Ghost my Lord, come from the Graue, to tell vs this. 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 180 We should be no more concerned with the things of this World, than a Ghost is, that only comes to do a Message of Providence. 1742 *COLLINS Odes, Fear* 60 Ghosts, as cottage-maids believe, Their pebbled beds permitted leave. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxii. Now you would persuade me you have seen a ghost. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. iv. § 21. 162 The canonists and casuists have vanished like ghosts at the first daylight. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 488 Between five and six weeks . . . the widow remains in the hut, armed with a good stout stick, as a precaution against the ghost of her husband.

transf. and fig. 1764 *FOOTE Patron* iii. Wks. 1799 I. 358 If I go to the bar, the ghost of this curs'd comedy will follow, and haunt me in Westminster-hall. 1819 *G. PEACOCK Flux & Diff. Calc.* 20 To represent a fluxion as the limit of the increment . . . is to reduce it . . . in the language of Berkeley, to the ghost of a departed entity. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xli. The ghost of the dead feeling came back as he mused. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 522 In front of us a spear's ghost used to fly across the path about that time in the afternoon.

b. Phrases. To lay a ghost: to cause it to cease appearing. To raise a ghost: to cause it to appear. The ghost walks (Theat. slang): there is money in the treasury, the salaries are forthcoming.

1853 *Housch. Words* 24 Sep. 77/1 When no salaries are forthcoming on Saturday the 'ghost doesn't walk'. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown i.* i. Where the last ghost was laid by the parson. 1883 *Referee* 24 June 3/2 An Actor's Benevolent Fund box placed on the treasurer's desk every day when the ghost walks would get many an odd shilling or sixpence put into it. 1884 *tr. Lotz's Metaph.* iii. 63 We are fighting here against ghosts raised by ourselves. 1889 *J. C. COLEMAN* in *Barrère & Leland Slang* 405 Instead of enquiring whether the treasury is open, they generally say — 'Has the ghost walked?'

c. An apparition; a spectre.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 933 'Hateful divorce of love' — thus chides she Death — 'Grim-grinning ghost, earth's worm.' 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxviii. A Ghost, or other Idol or Phantasma of the Imagination. 1658 *MANTON Exp. Jude* 16 We are not to . . . fight with ghosts and antiquated errors, but to oppose with all earnestness the growing evils of the world. 1797 *DE FOE Hist. Appar.* v. (1840) 50 An apparition is vulgarly called by us 'ghost'. 1850 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix. 344 They won't come there to inquire after us. If they do, I'll play ghost for them.

†9. A corpse. *Obs.* (Cf. *L. mñes.*)

1567 *FENTON Trag. Disc. Bbb*, Kissing every parte of his secelesse ghoste. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 161 Oft haue I seene a timely-parted Ghost, Of ashy semblance, meager, pale, and bloodlesse.

10. In allusion to the pale, shadowy and unsubstantial appearance attributed to ghosts.

a. Applied to a person in a state of extreme emaciation; 'a shadow of his former self'.

1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* i. *** iv. Great numbers of miserable and pitiful ghosts, or rather shadows of men. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 218 By their unmerciful bleeding him; insomuch that he seemed to have little more left than would suffice to make him a walking Ghost.

b. A shadowy outline or semblance, an unsubstantial image (of something); hence, a slight trace or vestige, esp. in phrase (*not*) the ghost of a chance. Cf. *SHADOW.*

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 40 That Berosus which we now have, is not so much as the ghost, or carcase . . . of that famous Chaldean Author. 1731 *A. HILL Adv. Poets* Ep. 13 Things, without Wit, or Meaning, and which are not so much, as the Ghosts of good Poetry. 1818 *MOORE Fudge Pam.* Paris iii. 43 There, Dick, what a breakfast! — oh, not like your ghost Of a breakfast in England. c. 1845 *HOOD Worschouse Clock* iii. The sempstress, lean, and weary, and wan, With only the ghosts of garments on. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) l. x. 121 The arch line is the ghost or skeleton of the arch. 1859 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. v. Williams hadn't the ghost of a chance with Tom at wrestling. 1869 *SLAYNE Keld's Slag.* June 509 But to secure him, this whole did not give us the ghost of a chance. 1887 *RIDER Haccanum Jess* viii. Her breath rested for a second on his cheek like the ghost of a kiss.

11. *Optics, etc.*

†a. A name for Ramsden's eye-piece for the microscope, which is so constructed that the image formed by the objective lies below instead of above the field-glass. *Obs.*

1793 *WOLLASTON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 139, I approve much of Mr. Ramsden's ghost, as it is called, where it can be used with safety.

b. A bright spot or secondary image appearing in the field of a telescope, produced by some defect, temporary or permanent, in one of the lenses of the eye-piece.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Ghost, a false image in the lens of an instrument. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 397/3 What opticians call 'a ghost', or internal reflection from the lenses of the eye-piece. 1884 *Nature* XXVII. 95 Professor Rowland's plates . . . were free from 'ghosts' caused by periodicity in the ruling.

c. *Photogr.* = FLARE, *sb.* 1 3.

1864 *J. TOWLER Sitter Sunbeam* xlviii. (1870) 451 You will perceive one, two, three, etc., illuminated circles move across the field of vision over the picture — these are ghosts. 1868 [see FLARE *sb.* 1 3].

12. *Sc.* 'A piece of dead coal, that instead of burning appears in the fire as a white lump' (Jam.).

1824 *MRS. FERRIER Inher.* xvii. Mr. R. sat by the side of the expiring fire, seemingly contemplating the gaists and cinders which lay scattered over the hearth.

13. One who secretly does artistic or literary work for another person, the latter taking the credit.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 8/2 Plaintiff said he had heard of the expression 'A sculptor's ghost' . . . a few months ago, and understood it to mean that a person who was supposed to do a work did not do it. 1889 *Ibid.* 12 Jan. 6/1 The only persons who make no secrecy about their ghosts are American millionaires, one of whom . . . advertising once for a private secretary stated that the chief duties of the post would be to issue all his invitations and to write all his speeches. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 6/3 Van Dyck was probably one of his master's 'ghosts'.

14. *attrib. and Comb.* (Sense 8 only.) a. simple attrib., as *ghost-apparition*, *ghost-appearence*, *ghost-ballad*, *ghost-hero*, *ghost-hour*, *ghost-house*, *ghost-land* (also *attrib.*), *ghost-love*, *ghost-story* (also *attrib.*), *ghost-world*. b. objective, as *ghost-fear*, *ghost-hunter*, *ghost-monger*, *ghost-seer*, *ghost-vice*, *ghost-worship*; *ghost-seeing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.*; *ghost-compelling*, *ghost-fearing* *ppl. adjs.* c. instrumental, as *ghost-filled*, *ghost-haunted*, *ghost-poisoned*, *ghost-ridden*, *ghost-trod* *ppl. adjs.* d. similitive, as *ghost-dim* *adj.*

1829 *CARLYLE Hist.* (1857) i. 276 Murders, duels, 'ghost' apparitions. *Ibid.* 274 Other 'ghost'-apparitions. 1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* x. 360 Mat Lewis published it with a 'ghost' ballad which he adjusted on the same theme. 1742 *FRANCIS Hume's Odes* i. xxiv. 'The Ghost-compelling God' . . . will not . . . unbind the Gates of Death. 1869 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* 11 298 What angel, but would seem To sensual eyes, 'Ghost-dim'? 1892 *Proc. Amer. Mus. Assoc.* 62 Superstition . . . in the form of 'ghost'-fears . . . pervades every community of . . . the Afro-Americans in the South. 1840 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exer.* (1842) V. 130 Your modern Indian . . . is no 'ghost'-fearing wretch. 1627 *MAY tr. Lucan* ix. 42 From thence they saile away To 'ghost'-fill'd Tanarus. 1845 *G. MURRAY Isolafor* 179 The 'ghost'-haunt of guilt. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 91 He might easily imagine it to be one of those weird, grey, 'ghost'-haunted castles. 1838 *CARLYLE Hist.* (1857) IV. 142 An impersonal 'ghost'-hero. c. 1847 *ELIZA COOK Old Man's Marvel* v. The orb that maketh the 'ghost'-hour fair. 1844 *LADY G. FULLERTON Ellen Middleton* (1884) 55 The ruins of the old hall, which my maid used to call the 'ghost-house'. 1849 *LANG Cook Lane*, etc. 234 Wodrow, a great 'ghost'-hunter. 1853 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bk.* (1883) i. 468 'A ghostland lies beyond the jurisdiction of veracity.' 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 555 The rain is too thick for one to see two yards in any direction, and we seem to be in a ghost-land forest. 1893 *H. R. HAWES in Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 120 Literature is deeply dyed with 'ghost-

lore. 1827 *HARE Guesses* Ser. 1. (1873) 184 This should be borne in mind by political and philosophical ghostseers; 'ghostlovers,' and 'ghostmongers.' 1880 *G. MEREDITH Trag. Com.* (1881) 67 Hamlet was poisoned — 'ghost-poisoned.' 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 451 The one was 'ghost-ridden,' the other fancy free. 1886 *M. GRAY Silence Dean Naitland* i. x. 272 Dr. Everard, what prescriptions have you for young ladies who take to 'ghost-seeing'? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 2/4 The great 'ghost-seeing age' is between twenty and twenty-nine. 1817 *SCOTT Harold* iv. vii. With a 'ghost-seer's look when the ghost disappears. 1862 *JAS. GRANT Capt. of Guard* x. Lord abbot, talk to this old ghostseer, and assure him that there can be no such thing in nature as the spectre of a living man. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. cxxxv. ('*IS. reading*'), Supper, punch, 'ghost'-stories, and such chat. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 2/3 The visitor awoke with the true ghost story 'feeling of chilliness' and an impression that there was 'something' in the room. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. lv. 225 Over the empty 'ghost-trod way.' c. 1849 *J. C. MANGAN Poems* (1859) 121 Mine inner sense upwakes to see The 'ghost' world's clear and wondrous deep. 1891 *Month LXXIII.* 77 The attention that has been given of late years to Animism, or 'ghost'-worship.

e. Special comb., as *ghost-bird* (*U.S. local*), 'the American yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)' (Funk); *ghost-candle*, one of a number of candles kept burning round a corpse to scare away ghosts; *ghost-coal* *Sc.* = sense 12; *ghost-dance*, a fanatical observance among the North-American Indians; hence *ghost-dancer*; *ghost-demon*, a human spirit that has become a demon (see DEMON 1), and is worshipped as such; *ghost-god* = *ghost-demon*; *ghost-light*, ? = CORPSE-CANDLE 2; *ghost-moth*, a nocturnal moth (*Hepliaulx humuli*); *ghost-name* (see *ghost-word*); *ghost-plant*, the tumble-weed (*Amarantus albus*); *ghost-swift* = *ghost-moth*; *ghost-train*, -word (see quotes.).

1885 *E. PEACOCK in Academy* 25 Sept. 204/2 So we lighted the 'ghost'-candles round her bed. 1824 *MACAGGART Gallovid. Dict.*, *Gaist-coal*, a coal that when it is burned becomes white. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 6/2 All the western tribes . . . are dancing the 'Ghost Dance, and looking forward to the coming of the Great Leader. 1890 *Boston (Mass.) Jrrl.* 29 Nov. 2/3 The sudden metamorphosis of a great number of the 'ghost' dancers . . . into cattle-stealers. 1877 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* iii. 105 It was their custom to build Shrines or Temples at such places where the bodies or ashes of their 'Ghost-Demons' lay entombed. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* 11. 103 Ancient and modern European tales of 'haunted' ghost-demons. c. 1638 *MEDE Wks.* i. xliii. (1672) 242 In Religious graves and sepulchres they hoped to find their 'Ghost-gods.' 1897 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 215 A. F. says that he himself saw what they call a 'ghost-light.' 1823 *LOVEJOY Enchirid. Agric.* (ed. 2) 116 The 'ghost-moth' (*Hepliaulx humuli*, F.) deposits its eggs near the roots of the hop plant, upon which the larva or caterpillar feeds, sometimes doing them considerable injury. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/2 Grampians is a 'ghost'-name, derived from a misreading of Tacitus's Mons Graupius. 1887 *Science* IX. 32/2 Dr. Newberry has told us that it [*Amarantus albus*] is also known as the 'ghost-plant', in allusion to the same habit, bunches flitting about by night producing a peculiarly weird appearance. 1869 *E. NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 20 The 'Ghost-Swift' (*Male*) (*Hepliaulx humuli*). So called from the white colour of the male. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 94 On some lines, freight trains are frequently run of which no account is given, the profits going to the officials and the employees. They are technically known as 'ghost trains'. 1886 *SKEAT in Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1885-7) 11 350-1 Report upon 'Ghost-words', or Words which have no real Existence . . . We should jealously guard against all chances of giving any undeserved record of words which had never any real existence, being mere coinages due to the blunders of printers or scribes, or to the perfervid imaginations of ignorant or blundering editors. 1888 — in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 504/1 The word meant is *esturs*, bad spelling of *estres*; and *estures* is a ghost-word.

Hence *Ghost-dōm*, the region or domain of ghosts; *Ghostified* *ppl. a.* [see -FY], having the aspect of being haunted by ghosts; *Ghostito* [-ITE], one who believes in *gho-ty*; *Ghostlet* [-LET], a little ghost.

1855 *SMEDLEY H. Coverdale* v. 29 A dark archway . . . which . . . looked jolly queer and ghostified. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 2 Here, sir, is an offer for the ghostites. 1890 *Nature* 20 Feb. 376 Their tiny fleets of medusa-buds, watery ghostlets, flitting away. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3/1 More Glimpses of Ghostdom. 1893 *J. SKINNER Autobiog. Meta-physician* xxix. 144 His belief in and familiarity with supernatural appearances, particularly imps and ghostlets.

Ghost (*gōst*), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

†1. *intr. a.* To give up the ghost, expire. c. 1585 *SIDNEY (J.)*, Eurualys taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she ghosted. 1689 *G. HARVEY Curing Dis. by Expect.* vii. 51 A ghost or two after . . . the Lad having been miserably tortured, Ghosted.

2. *trans.* To haunt as an apparition. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 13 Iulius Cæsar Who at Philippi the good Brutus ghostified. 1621 *BURTON Anal. Mel.* Democ. to Rdr. 19 Aske not with him in the Poet . . . what madnesse ghostes this old man, but what madnesse ghostes vs all? 1879 *H. N. HUDSON Hamlet* 10 The being thus ghosted was held to be no such trifling matter as we are apt to consider it.

b. To scare with pretended apparitions. 1813 *E. S. BARRETT Heroine* (1815) 111. 196 'Can he be ghosting her all this time?' said Betterson. [Cf. quot. under *Ghosting* *vbl. sb.*]

3. *intr.* To fit about, prowl as a ghost. Also to *ghost* *it*. To *ghost* away: to steal away like a ghost. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 577 Doomed to wither . . . and

after ghosting it about for an hour.. be buried. 1880 *Antim & Down Gloss.*, *Ghost*, to haunt a person or place for the purpose of importuning for money or anything else. 1891 *Field* 25 Dec. 1891/2 On the second day.. the Dragon again ghosted away from the trio.

Hence *Ghosted ppl. a.*, that has become a ghost, deceased, departed; *Ghosting, vbl. sb.*

1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroina* (1815) 111. 183 The Baron Hildebrand, had adopted the ghosting system (so common in romances) to frighten me into his schemes. 1834 *And Churchyard Eclogie* 149 Rise, my ghosted love, and testify Against the harsh decree that such must die.

Ghostess (gō'stēs), *noun-wd.* [*f.* GHOST *sb.* + -ESS.] A female ghost.

1842 *Barham Ingol. Leg. Old Wom. in Grey*, That she, The said Ghostess, or Ghost, as the matter may be, From 'impediment', 'hindrance', and 'lei' shall be free, To sleep in her grave. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Feb. 8/1 Ever the fair child-hostess Heaved a sepulchral sigh—Sighed like a care-worn ghostess!

Ghosthood (gō'sthud). [*f.* GHOST *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state of being a ghost. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/3 It is difficult for a ghost to become a man, because it has fallen to ghosthood, and because it has lost manhood. 1890 B. L. GILBERT *Ess. & Stud.* 416 From my childhood up, as in ghosthood now, I've felt an invincible horror of spiders.

attrib. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 651/1 How long are we to wait for Ghosthood Suffrage and Haunted Electoral Districts?

† **Ghostish, a.** *Obs.* [*f.* GHOST *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat like a ghost. Hence † *Ghostishly adv.*, in a ghostish manner.

1850 J. J. JEFFERIE *Bugbear* iv. ii. in *Archiv. Stud. Neu Spbr.* (1857) XCVIII. Did you marke, Amedeus, how ghostishly (he) did dawne.

Ghostism. *rare.* [*f.* GHOST *sb.* + -ISM.] Ghostly characteristics.

1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *G. Bateman* II. 55 Something so contrary to all their ideas of ghostism. 1798 ANNA SEWALL *Lett.* (1811) V. 176 The bell tolling over the heath, is still a fine, though somewhat hacknied, accompaniment to ghostism.

Ghostless (gō'stlēs), *a.* [*f.* GHOST *sb.* + -LESS.]

† *a.* Devoid of spirit or life; without strength or virtue (*obs.*). *b.* ? Void of belief in ghosts (*rare*).

1800 *Elene* 874 (Gr.) Menigo cwom folc unlytel and geferenne man brohton on bare .. ginge, gasleasne. 1803 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 219 A Ghostly Father is hard to finde amongst you, where Priests can for the most part do nothing but giue the visited a little ghostlesse oyle. 1834 R. C. CLERKE *Serm.* (1837) 473 Workes are the breath of Faith.. they are the pulse of Faith .. If you feele them not, the Faith is ghostlesse. 1851 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxiii. (1739) 151 But let the Laws be never so severe, if they have not free liberty to walk at large, they are soon ghostless. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 287 To warn and wake a ghostless, goddess age.

Ghostlike (gō'stlēik), *a.* and *adv.* [*f.* GHOST *sb.* + -LIKE.]

A. adj. Resembling a ghost or its qualities; like a place haunted by ghosts.

1611 CORBET, *Hav.*, also, dreadful, wild-looking, ghostlike, ghost-like. 1637 NABBS *Hannibal & Scipio*, Their Ghost to Auth. A 3. Thy ihinne cheeke, hollow eye, And ghostlike colour. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. ix. (1647) 56 The ghost-like ghostliness of their furnished faces. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 201 Her majestic trees stand ghostlike in the Casars' home. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xiii. 382 The four colossi came out, ghostlike, vague, and shadowy, in the enchanted moonlight. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 80 It looks very ghostlike, and reminds me a little of Holyrood Chapel.

B. adv. In the manner of a ghost.

1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 600 Himself became as mist Before her, moving ghostlike to his doom. 1873 MISS BRADDOCK *L. Davoren* ProL. ii. The brief days fill by ghostlike.

Ghostliness (gō'stlīnēs), [*f.* GHOSTLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being ghostly.

1. † *a.* Spirituality, spiritual-mindedness; in early use quasi-*concr.* Spiritual matters (*obs.*). *b.* *noun-acc.* The condition or quality of being a 'ghostly' or ecclesiastical person. *arch.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 6449 To þaa [sc. wranges] hal gret birþin bar, Namli þat fel to gastli-nes, Suld viced be thoru moyses. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Per.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iv. Other chaungyng felyst þou none fro fleschlynes into ghostliness. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) I. b. Shall be ryght delectable & pleasaunt, specially to all them that louth ghostlynes. 1799-1805 WOROSW. *Prelude* vi. 428 That frame of social being, which so long Had bodied forth The ghostliness of things In Silence visible and perpetual calm. 1893 J. BALOW *Brown Stiles & Saints* v. 122 This intrusion of a ghostly man of an inferior order of ghostliness, would cause some soreness in the monastery.

2. The quality or condition of being a ghost, of resembling a ghost or its qualities, also, of being filled with ghosts.

1853 KANE *Griunell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 266 One of them.. told me, with an utter unconsciousness of his own ghostliness, that I was the palest of the party. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 72 There are conceptions of an abode of the dead characterised not so much by dreaminess as by ghostliness. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 131/1 Here among these hills with all their ghostliness she would haunt me. 1896 JESSOP *Frivola* x. 164 Think of the accumulation of facilities for ghostliness here.

Ghostly (gō'stli), *a.* Forms: see GHOST and -LY 1. [*OE.* *gāstlic*, *f.* *gāst* GHOST + *-lic*, -LY 1.]

1. Pertaining to the spirit, or soul; spiritual. Opposed to *bodily* or *fleshy*; occas. to *spiritual*. Now purely *literary* and *arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 388 He [Crist] is se grundweall þære gastlican cyrcan. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Handboc in Anglia* VIII. 303 Hereafter we moton us 750 yearwian mid gastlicum wappum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Ure wununge is on hezene, bider we seuten liden of þissere erfodnesse mid gastlichere blisse. 1225 *Anscr. R. Pref.* 23 Fleschliche fondunge. And gastliche bade. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1534 Also vs slagheter gostly to vse to speke vyleyny. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 49 Gostely matrimonye bitwix Crist and Cristen mennus soules. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Thes thre ladyes .. Thre gostly giftes .. Unto the kyng .. did present. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 So doeth the soules pyne a way for default of gostly meale. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *G. Exemp.* II. Ep. Ded., I shall beg of God that your honour may receive .. Ghostly Strength in the reading this booke. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxv, Qualified to administer both worldly and ghostly comfort. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1856) II. xiii. 286 It may have a literal, but it has also a 'ghostly', a spiritual signification. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* III. 60 A miracle .. has a ghostly force and import which nature has not. 1877 TYNIAU *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiv. 362 How many disorders, ghostly and bodily, are transmitted to us by inheritance?

b. (With mixture of sense 4.) (*Our*, etc.) *ghostly enemy*, † *foe*: the Devil.

1447, 1526 [see ENEMY *sb.* 1 b]. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2357 Remedy principall Agaynst all sautes of your gostly foe. 1603 *Catechism in Prayer-bk.* N 7 That hee will keepe vs .. from our ghostly enemy.

c. (With mixture of sense 3.) *Ghostly father*: a father confessor. So *ghostly adviser*, *director*, etc.; also *ghostly comfort*, *counsel*, etc., used *esp.* with reference to what is rendered by a priest to a penitent or one near death.

1225 *Anscr. R.* 178 Gostlich cumfort. c 1290 *Becket* 1015 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 135 'Sire', he seide, 'ore gostliche fader þow were here-bifore'. 1387 *TREvisa Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 457 His gostly fader Donstan. 1536 R. BEELEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 34 Wyth no man may know but my gostly fader. 1552 *Prayer Bk.*, *Communion* (Whytchurche) N iij b. That he may recieve such gostly counsaill, aduise and comfort, as hys conscience may be releued. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 49 A Ghostly Confessor. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 63 We ought to confesse our synnes unto our Ghostly Father. 1712 ARNTHURTH *John Bull* Pref. When thou gavest ghostly Counsel to dying Felons. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. lxxix. 380 He had refused ghostly attendance. 1798 *FERRIER Illustr. Sterne* v. 153 Her ghostly directors thought it very edifying to punish her contumacy, by refusing her the Sacrament. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1853) 120 A ghostly instructor was soon found, ready to accomplish his conversion in the shortest possible time. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxiv. (1889) 215 We shall not be the worse for a ghostly adviser at hand.

† 2. Of persons and their actions: Spiritual, devout, religious. *Obs.*

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Platter* cxxxvi. 9 All fleschly men are enemys til gostly. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 999 For to lyue slike gastely lyfe. 1483 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 48 Ye be of good conditions, and gostly of your lyuyng. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 60a/2 Therefore we ought .. to cesse of the werkkes of synne & tenteode to doo gostly werkkes.

3. Concerned with sacred things, or with the church; belonging to an ecclesiastical order or to a member of such an order; *spiritual* as opposed to *lay*, *secular*, or *temporal*. *arch.* Also † *Ghostly day*: a day set apart for worship.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* I. xvi. [xlvii.] (1890) 84 Þæt hwæðre on oðre wisan þæt gastlice folc is oðgeotode under þam lican onðgete, þe we forespreode wæron. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* II. 1 Pet we mæzen on þisse gastliche dagen ibeten ure sunne. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2737-8 O counsaile .. cums .. symonl als gastli thint to selle or byl. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 17 Their gostly stait is then awaye, Whereof they shulde her flock defende. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (Arb.) 141 Refusing any labour to do because they are people gostely. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. 8 13 To settle our hearts in the loue of our spiritual Superiors. 1632 *LIVINGSTON Trav.* x. 429 A ghostly Wife [a Bishop's wife], shall be still Madam Lady with me. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxix. 171 And set up .. a Ghostly Authority against the Civil. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 93 [The Hebrew religion] afforded fewer means of sustaining ghostly power than perhaps any other system ancient or modern. 1838 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & F.* II. 14 Snatching with ghostly hands at sceptres. 1859 *TENNYSON Elaine* 1094 Father.. bid call the ghostly man Hither, and let me shrive me clear, and die. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 405 He laid aside his chrism and his rood, his ghostly weapons.

† 4. Of the nature of a spirit, incorporeal. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Boetius* (Laud MS. 559) li. 8 O god of gostely substance is. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sel.* 28 That ghostly being which enlivens the body of man.

5. Of or pertaining to, or issuing from, a ghost, disembodied spirit, or spectre; resembling a ghost, spectral, shadowy; occas., haunted by ghosts.

c 1000 *Gosp. Nicodemus* xxvii, Gastlic hream. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1896 A gastli uice criand ful fast. 141600 *Dunbar's Flying* *W. Kennedy* 175 (MS. Reddiph) Thy ghaistly luke fleys folks that pas the hye. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 294 The retreating hom calls them to ghostly balls. 1829 *POLLOCK Course* T. vii. Thy ghostly shape. O Death. Stood in his avenues of faint hope. 1839 *DR QUINCY Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 186 II. 28 Duties so suddenly revealed amidst terrors ghostly, as well as earthly. 1844 *LO. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* *Wk.* (1862) 237 This ghostly body (commonly called Barchones' Parliament). 1850 *LYNCH Theo. Trin.* x. 212 His visage and form were ghostly. 1864 *SKELTON Uhlund's Poems* 179 The ghostly voices in silence died. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xxi. Martin chuckled a ghostly laugh as he [etc.]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. iii. 104 Ghostly 'tis in vale and hollow, Spectral all that we discover. 1873 *LONGER Wayside* *Fun. m.* Interl. i. Forbear to-night your ghostly legends. 1884 *TENNYSON Becket* III.

ii, How ghostly sounds that horn in the black wood! 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 156 Ghostly ranges of incredible mountains.

Hence *Ghostly v.* [-FY], to render ghostly; † *Ghostlike* [-HEAD], spirituality; in quot. quasi-*concr.*, spiritual things; *Ghostly adv.* [-LY 2], in a ghostly manner.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 282 He lounth no gostly, hede, he desyreth no swetnesse of heuenly bynges. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 7 Think of finding yourselves ghostified in surplises. 1857 *NEALE Theod. Phranza* (1879) 38 The wind sang more mournfully; the oaks whispered more ghostlyly.

Ghostly (gō'stli), *adv.* Now *rare*. [*OE.* *gāstlice*, *f.* *gāst* GHOST *sb.* + *-lice*, -LY 2.] † In a ghostly or spiritual manner or sense; opp. to *bodily* or *carnally*; in spirit, as a spirit. *Obs.* In mod. use *rarely*: As a ghost.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 34 Þæt halize husel is gastlice Cristes lichama. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þa wise witega þe beoð nu ouer þe halie chirche and libbed gastlice liden lif. c 1200 *ORMIN* 98 Hu Cristess þeoww birþ lakon Crist Gastlike i gode þæwes. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25031 Þæt we gastli wit him ded suld be. 1357 *Lay Folks Catich.* 455 Dedli synnes .. gastely sla lik mannes saule. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xii. 136 The Jewes .. undirstonde not the Lettre gostly, but bodily. c 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* v. xv. 561 Eeh man schal fare weel gostli onli bi his owne gode deedis. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* ProL. The glorious Trynity .. preserue ghostly and bodily my foresayd lady. 1548 *UNALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 43 We maye lyne ghostlie in heauen. 1548 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 So muste we haue also the other for the satisfaction of the soule, or elles we canne not lyue longe gostly. 1619 *DONNE Serm.* xiv. 139 The Sword of the Lord .. cuis bodily and it cuts ghostly. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 438 Of Naaman both bodily and ghostly. 1827 *POLLOCK Course* T. iii. Meagre all, and ghostly thin.

Ghostology (gō'stōlōdʒi). [*badly f.* GHOST *sb.* + (-OLOGY).] Ghostlore.

1824 J. McCULLOCH *Scotland* II. 222 The mere ghostology being of a neutral character might escape all dangerous criticism. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 417 Clairvoyants, raptists, connoisseurs in ghostology, and such-like mystery-mongers. 1864 *HAWTHORNE S. Kilton* (1883) 294 More unaccountable than if it had been a thing of ghostology and witchcraft. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 295 There are Mormonisms and spirit-rappings and ghostologies without end.

Ghostship (gō'stʃip). [*f.* GHOST *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition or quality of being a ghost. Also *humorously*, the personality of a ghost.

1826 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 107, I became somewhat too much hand-in-glove with his ghostship. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iv. (1866) 227 Neither Kate nor her father or mother had even seen the spectre, although such near neighbours to his ghostship. 1855 *MISS YONGE Lances of Lynwood* viii. (1864) 117 You believed in our ghostship as fully as any of them. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 4/1 First the worship of the ancestral ghost, simply as a ghost; next the development of his ghostship into godship.

Ghosty (gō'sti), *a.* *Jochar.* [*f.* GHOST *sb.* + -Y 1.] Concerned with ghosts; resembling a ghost.

1866 *Examiner* 8 Dec. 774 Mr. Dickens tells a good ghostly story of the Signal Man. 1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* II. ii. viii. 244 Lucien pebbles underfoot, a ghostly moon overhead.

Hence *Ghostly adv.*, in a ghost-like manner.

1849 *BEDDORS Song on Water* i, Night's dumbness breaks, rolling Ghostly. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* III. 43 The thin-voiced firs are calling Ghostly.

Ghoul (gūl). Also 8-9 goul(e, 9 gho'ol. gho(u)le, g(h)owl. [*a.* Arab. *ghūl*, from a

verbal root meaning 'to seize']. An evil spirit supposed (in Muhammadan countries) to rob graves and prey on human corpses.

1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 71 All the stories of malignant Dives and dismal Ghouls thronged into her memory. 1817 *MOORE Lalla R.*, *Velled Proph.* 114 No church-yard Ghoul, capable lingering in the light of the blessed sun. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 84 It sticks with the vampire, gorges with the ghoul. *transf.* and *fig.* 1812 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* VII. 53 These human ghows were not content .. to let their friends die a natural death before they ate them. 1824 *W. IRVING Trav.* I. 73 He was, in a manner, a literary ghoul, feeding in the charnel-house of decayed literature. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Jnr.* (1858) 180 Two immeasurable Phantoms, Hypocrisy and Altheism, with the Gowl, Sensuality, stalk abroad over the Earth. 1841 *LANE Arab. Vts.* I. 36 The term 'Ghoul' is applied to any cannibal. 1855 *THACKERAY Venetians* I. 312 Ghows feasting on the fresh corpse of a reputation. 1885 MISS BRADTON *Willard's World* I. iii. 95 What ghoul people must be to gloat over such a subject.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ghoul-eye*, *-head*; *ghoul-haunted*, *-like* *adjs.*

1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* viii. vi, Her natural pallor 25 gravated into a ghoul-like tint. 1849 *POE Poems, Utahum*, in the ghoul-haunted woodland of Weir. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantasies* vi. (1878) 104 His ghoul-eye, and his ghastly face fascinated me. 1884 J. PAYNE *Yule's Arab.* 11. 280 She .. told him .. that which had belied her in the garden. The ghoul-head, whereas it appeared to her in the garden. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 8/1 The typhoid statistics of the Brisbane Hospital show a remarkable triumph of pioneering work in what the *Sydney Herald* calls the 'ghoul-haunted swamps of medical conservatism'.

Ghoulish (gū'lish), *a.* [*f.* GHOUL *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of, resembling, or characteristic of ghouls.

1845 *HOOO Open Quest.* vi, The spirit of the place.. Turns fell hyena of the ghoulish race? 1875 *MISS BRADTON Str. World* I. ix. 150 They had done nothing but talk about the murder all the morning with a ghoulish gusto.

Comb. 1881 *Black Sunrise* III. vii. 99 These dusky shadows lent something ghoul-like to his head, and face, and sparkling black eyes.

Hence **Ghoulishly** *adv.*, in a ghoulish manner.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 550 The difference is nearly as great as between Lady Amine eating rice with a bodkin, and the same fair one battenning ghoulishly upon the cold meat in the cemetery. 1890 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Feb. It ghoulishly dug up some of George's [Washington's] personal weaknesses.

Ghuest, obs. form of **GUEST**.

Ghurry (gō'ri). *Anglo-Indian*. Also 7 gree, 8 gurry, -ie, 9 garri, ghur(r)ie, -ee. [a. Hindi *ghari* a water-clock consisting of a perforated floating cup which fills and sinks in a fixed time, usually 24 minutes.]

1. A space of time: a. In old Hindoo custom, 24 minutes, the 60th part of a day of 24 hours; b. In Anglo-Indian usage, an hour.

1638 W. BRUTON *Newsfr. E. Ind.* 12 This strook or parcell of time they call a Goomie, the small pot being full they call a Gree, 8 Grees maketh a Par, which Par is three hours by our account. 1776 *Trial T. Fouke* 1. 3/2 About two guries afterwards, the said Gentleman, the Maha Rajah, &c. came out and got into their palanquins. 1803 in *Gurw. Wellington's Desp.* (1844) I. 585 If you are resolved on having an audience, come tomorrow, when only two ghures of the day shall remain. 1832 G. A. HERKLOTS *Tr. Crust. Moosulmans India* 37 note, When two ghurees of the night are still wanting.

2. A metal plate on which the hours are struck. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vii. 194 The bramin, when the ghurry's sound told one, was with the idol found. 1879 *Low Afghan War* ii. 177 Not a sound was heard in camp, save the ghurries striking the hours.

b. 'A clock or other time-piece' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Ghyll: see **GILL** sb.²

|| **Giallo antico** (dʒaˈlɒ antɪko). Also 8-9 in semi-anglicized form *giallo antico*. [It., lit. 'ancient yellow'.] A rich yellow marble found among ruins in Italy, and employed as a decoration; identified by some with the *marmor Numidicum* of the ancients. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1741 *LADY POMFRETT Lett.* (1808) II. 310 Pillars and pilasters of giallo antico. 1777 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) V. 290 He... inhabits that most sumptuous of all palaces at Rome with door-cases giallo antico. 1773 *BRIDGEMAN Sicily* xviii. (1809) 354 Marbles... little inferior to the giallo and verd antique. 1789 Mrs. Pioszi *Journ. France* II. 130 The granites, in giallo antique, have an undescribable effect. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 445 He lies on a couch of giallo-antico. 1859 J. C. COHOBAN *Italy* II. 108 One of the giallo-antico columns.

|| **Gialloolino** (dʒaˈlɒlɒino). ?Obs. Also 8 giallo-lina. [It. *gialloolino* (Florio), now by dissimilation *giallorino*, dim. of *giallo* yellow.] A fine yellow pigment (see *quots.*).

1723 *WOODWARD Meth. Foss.* 4 *Gialloolina*. A Earth of a bright Gold Colour, found in the Kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. 1847 CRAIG, *Gialloolina*. A fine yellow pigment, much used under the name of Naples yellow. In mod. Dicts.

Giambeux, Spenser's artificial sp. of **JAMBEUX**. + **Gianet(t)on**. *Obs. rare*. [a. It. *gianuettone*, augmentative of *gianuella* a kind of lance.] A kind of lance.

1562 J. SHUTE *Two Comm.* II. 42 b, When any beaste came forth of the woodes to the playne, the kinge used to appointe some noble man to sleie it with his sharpe Gianetton. *Ibid.*, Without. . . taking any Gianetton with him.

Giant (dʒaɪˈænt), sb. and a. Forms: 3-6 geant, 4-5 ge-, jea(u)nd(e), -a(u)nt(e), 4-6 ge-, gi-, gyaunt(e), (5 ge-, gi-, gya(u)nt(e), gyand, geant, 6 geyauant, gyane), 5-8 gyant(e), 6- giant. See also **GIGANT**. [ME. *geant* (afterwards with the first syll. influenced by the Lat. form), ad. OF. *gēant*, *giānt*, *gaīant* (mod.F. *géant*) = popular Lat. **gagautem*, corrupted form of classical Lat. *gigāntem* (nom. *gigās*), a Gr. γίγας, γίγας.

The Gr. word and its Lat. transliteration appear in classical use (chiefly in *pl.*) as the name of a mythical race of beings of enormous stature and strength, represented as the sons of Gaia (Earth) and of Uranus (Heaven) or Tartarus (Hell), and as having warred with the Gods, by whom they were in the end destroyed. The LXX, and (hence) the Vulgate, used the word in passages of the Bible which refer to men of extraordinary stature and strength, and it thus obtained the wider sense in which it is current in the Rom. langs. and in Eng. The etymology of Gr. γίγας, like that of many other mythological names, is obscure; the hypothesis of connexion with the root γα-, γει- to be born, to beget, is hardly tenable.]

A. sb.

1. One of the supposed beings in human form but of superhuman stature, who occur frequently in mythic or pseudo-historical traditions and in romantic fiction. In Greek mythology, used *spec.* (chiefly in plural, with initial capital) as the rendering of Gr. γίγας (see above in the etymology).

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 15 So strong, of honde, bat hym ne mygte no mon ne geant at stonde. c. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 54 in *Rymer Met. Rom.* II. 272 To wraistle with that foule thing, That was the geaundene kyng. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Vanc.* (Rolls) 1754 In bat tyme we here non hautes Of no men bot of geantes. (Geant is more ban man. . . Lyke men bey ar in flesche & bon. . . Of menibres haue bey lyknes þe lymes alle bat in man ys.) c. 1450 *HENRYSON Bludy Serk* 44

The king gart seik baith fer and neir. . . Off ony knyght gife he micht her, Wald fecht with that Gyand. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxviii. 20 He . . . as gyane raxit him on bicht. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 11 The Gyauante Atlas beareth the world on his shoulders. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* III. xiv. A hundred weight to a gyant is a light burden. 1706-7 *FARQUHAR Beauz Strat.* v. iii, I'm none of your Romantic Fools, that fight Gyants and Monsters for nothing. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 7/2 Typho the Gyant being buried in the Island of Prochyta. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. iv, The Cavern, where, 'tis told, A gyant made his den of old. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 209 The fabulous stories of the giants and pygmies of antiquity, the former of whom are said to have made war against Jupiter.

b. *fig.* Applied to some influence or agency of enormous power. Sometimes prefixed as a title to names of personified qualities, in imitation of Bunyan's allegorical 'Giant Despair'.

a. 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 54 If you dare be brave. First kill th' enormous Gyant, your Disdain. a. 1658 *LOVELACE Poems* (1846) 175 Is there such a trifle as honour, the fools gyant. 1884 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 175 Gyant Vanity urged Giant Energy to make use of Giant Duplicitry. 1893 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/4 Americans are now styling electricity 'our docile gyant'.

2. A human being of monstrously or abnormally high stature; often used hyperbolically.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Glasse* 202 Here Magellanus founde a Gyant x. fote in length. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 22 Nemrod, worthily tearmed a gyant, as one that in bodily shape exceeded proportion. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Philo's Trav.* xli. 160 They were followed by twelve huge tall men, that seemed to be Gyants, clothed with Tygers skins as wild men are used to be painted of them. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* iii, His head and face were large enough for the body of a gyant. 1884 J. HALL *A Chr. Home* 176 As there are dwarfs, gyants, and albinos, so there are exceptional natures.

b. *transf.*

1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 289 The salmon, which was a gyant of the species, did not . . . find more than depth for his huge body to swim in. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* x. 202 Five or six mighty elms clustered at the side of the house, hoary gyants.

3. One distinguished by the possession of intellect, strength, valour, etc. in extraordinary amount or degree.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii. 4 Like as the arrows in the honde of the gyante, even so are the yonge children. 1680-90 *TEMPLE Ess.* *Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 159 There may be Gyants in Wit and Knowledge, of so over-grown a Size, as not to be equalled again in many Successions of Ages. 1851 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. II. x. (1861) 135 Many a spiritual gyant is buried under mountains of gold. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 426 The schoolmen were mental gyants. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* xiv. 278 Gyants of faith.

4. *U.S. Mining.* A discharge-pipe through which great volumes of water are sent for the washing of ore.

1877 *RAYMOND Mines* 62, 97. 1882 *Rep. Proc. Met. U.S.*, From the distributor the streams are piped on to the 'monitors', or 'giants'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *giant-brood*, *land-race*, *world*; b. objective, as *giant-crusher*, *killer*, *queller*, *slayer*; *giant-killing* adj.; c. instrumental, as *giant-hurled* adj.; d. similitative, as *giant-great*, *huge*, *vast* adjs.; e. appositive, as *giant-hunter* (passing into adj.: see B).

1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xiv. 84 Since Gomer's 'Giant-brood' inhabited this Ile. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1247, I dread him not, nor all his giant brood. 1842 *SIR A. DE VERE Song of Faith* 91 Communities are as the Giant-brood Fabled by poets old. 1891 *ATKINSON Last of the Giant-Killers* 79 The Dalesfolks seldom called him anything but the Wolf-queller or the 'Giant-crusher'. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 171 Stalking marvellous figures 'Giant-great'. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* viii. 126 The gondoliers' spectral shadows 'giant-huge'. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xi. 704 There huge Orion of portentous size, Swift thro' the gloom a 'Giant-hunter' flies. 1871 H. KING *tr. Ovid's Met.* xi. 707 If, the mass Of Pandus or of Ossa, 'giant-hurled, Fell sheer in middle-sea. 1726 *AMHERST Terraz Pil.* x. 46 History professors, who never read any thing . . . but Tom Thumb, Jack the 'giant killer' [etc.]. 1873 *SYMONDS Gr. Poets* x. 330 Heracles, a Jack the Giant-Killer in his cradle. 1781 *COWPER Conversal.* 244 Guy, Earl of Warwick. . . Or 'giant-killing Jack' would please me more. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Acc. Giants* Wks. 1798 II. 100, I hope, that nobody will be a million of acres of 'giant-land'. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 322 It is a veritable giant-land. 1757 (title) Last Speech of John Good, vulgarly called Jack the 'Giant Queller'. 1873 *SCOTT Rokeby* v. i. note, Thor was the Hercules of the Scandinavian mythology, a dreadful giant-queller. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* II. 200 Then their first-born, and we the 'giant-race' Found ourselves ruling new and beautiful realms. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lett. Archit.* I. 38 The 'giant-slayers' of old romance. a. 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 48 'Giant-vast' [flames]. 1555 *SHAKS. John v.* ii. 57 Commend these waters to those baby-eyes, That never saw the 'giant-world' enrag'd. 1889 R. B. ANOKSON *tr. Kydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 132 The giant-world's wintry agents.

6. Special comb., as **Giants' causeway** (see **CAUSEWAY**); **giant-cell** (see *quot.* 1881); hence **giant-celled** a., consisting of giant-cells; **giant cement**, an extremely tenacious cement; † **giant-dwarf**, a dwarf with the power of a giant; **giants' grave** (see *quot.*); **giant's kettle**, one of the numerous very large pot-holes (moulins) on the coast of Norway; **giant-powder**, also simply **giant** (see *quot.* 1875); † **giant rude** a., rude as a giant; **giant's stride**, a gymnastic apparatus, consisting of an upright pole with a revolving

head, to which ropes are attached, by holding which, one is able to take gigantic strides round the pole; **giant-swing** (see *quot.*).

1779 *SIR W. HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 48 Lava's regularly crystallized, and forming what are vulgarly called 'Giants Causeways. 1876 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 644 A 'giant-cell. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cells, giant*, large protoplasmic masses, without cell wall, and containing many roundish nuclei. They are found in tubercle. Also, . . . certain large ganglionic cells found in the frontal and the ascending parietal convolutions of the brain. 1886 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 279 Myeloid or 'giant-celled sarcoma. 1884 R. JEFFERIES in *Loung. Mag.* IV. 258 All Brighton chimneys are put on with 'giant cement. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* III. i. 182 This wimpled, whyning, purblinde waiward Boy, This signior Iunios 'gyant dwarf don Cupid. 1880 *Attrim & Down Gloss.*, 'Giant's Graves, cromlechs and kistvaens. 1882 *GEIKIE Geol. dict. Geol.* III. ii. § 5. 413 On the ice-worn surface of Norway singular cavities of this kind, known as 'giants' kettles', exist in great numbers. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 34 The company consume about 25 pounds of 'giant powder' weekly for blasting purposes. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Giant-powder*, a form of dynamite, consisting of infusorial earth saturated with nitro-glycerine. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 223/2 'They sets a kag o' that Gyant on . . . it, and it goes off on 'em and tears everything to pieces'. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. iii. 34 Women's gentle brains Could not drop forth such 'giant rude' inuention. 1883 *Fall Mall* G. 14 Nov. 1/2 Give them a 'giant's stride, give them a climbing or leaping pole, and see what a change you will bring into their life. 1889 *Century Dict.*, 'Giant-swing, in gymnastics, a revolution at arm's length around a horizontal bar.

B. *adj.* [developed from the attrib. and appositive use of the sb.]

1. Of extraordinary size, extent, or force; gigantic, huge, monstrous.

1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* 17 Grete palayses, gyantes toures, noble bathes. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, Pigmie cares Can shelter under patience shield; but gyant griefs Will burst all covert. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* I. ii. 199 A gyant Traytor [i. 276 he's Traytor to th' height]. a. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1712) 45 Such gyant moods our party forth brings, We all will nothing be, or all be kings. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* xi. 225 He was a Gyant Tragedian, rather than a Fairy one. 1725 *POPE Odys.* III. 374 His gyant voice the echoing region fills. 1747 *COLLINS Odes, Liberty* 19 With heaviest Sound a Giant statue fell. 1777 *WATSON Poems* 43 More horrible and gyant, her giant-shape she reard. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xviii, Mauritania's giant-shadows frown. 1851 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 155 Near the land some giant reeds rose up from the water. 1882 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. III. xvii. 220 Passion in that night. 1861 *GEN. P. THOMSON Audi Alt.* III. cxliii. 189 Adam Smith, a giant authority. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib. III. xviii. (1888) 409 When old age approaches then time moves with giant strides. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. Prol., Above which could be seen giant mountains with snow-covered ranges.

b. In the names of plants and animals.

[1578-1848; see **FENNEL-GIANT**.] 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 29 The sort of asparagus at present most generally grown is known under the name of the Giant. 1861 *MRS PRATT Flower Pl.* II. 111, 339 *Cauphucaria* . . . (Giant Bell flower). 1864 *WOOD Woodlands without H.* 1. 42 The Giant Armadillo (*Prionota gigas*) is so determined a burrower that [etc.]. 1861 v. 109 The Giant Tereido (*Tereido gigantea*) . . . produces a shell more than five feet in length. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 75/3 The Giant Orache (*Atriplex hortensis*) attains a height of 6 ft. or upwards. 1861 v. 109 353/2 For planting by the side of water . . . there are few equal to the Giant Fennels. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 8/7 Giant seed rye is scarce and firm.

2. *Comb.* as **giant-bodied**, **factoried**, **freed** adjs. 1624 R. DAVENPORT *City of Cap.* II. (1661) E. 1, Her little peddling sins, will shew in my book as foils to her 'giant-bodied virtues. 1864 *TENNISON Swa Dreams* 5 The 'giant-factoried city gloom. c. 1865 O. W. HOLMES *Hunt after 'Captain'* in *Pages Old Vol.* *Life* (1891) 76 Springfield, the wide-meadowed, 'giant-tree' town.

Giantess (dʒaɪˈæntəs). Forms: see **GIANT**. Also 5 geauessse. [f. **GIANT** sb. + **-ESS**.] A she-giant; a woman of abnormal bulk and height.

c. 1380 *SIR Feruimb.* 4663 Amyote hure damme, a geauessse. 1500 *Soudene Bab.* 2943 This Barrok was a geauessse. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. vii. 37 He spide far off a mighty Giantessse. 1627 *HAKWILL Apol.* III. v. § 4. 202 The woman Gyantessse before mentioned was so strong, that shee would lift vp in either hand a barrell full of Hanborough beere. 1665 *COWLEY Ess.*, *Greatness* (1669) 121 He kept a Concubine that was a very Gyantess. 1825 J. NEAL *Br. Jonathan* III. 447 'Who are you?' cried Savage; throwing himself at her, as if she were a giantess. *transf.* and *fig.* 1640 *HOWELL Dodona* G. 71 Which were shee entirely subject to the Cedar, would . . . be able of her selfe to make head against that huge Giantess Alcarona. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Is.* I. 249 The giants [Rome] had grown old and weak; but the life-blood still circled through her veins. 1896 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 337 Intellectual giantesses are still rarer than intellectual giants. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 6/3 A magnificent giantess [a chrysanthemum] of pure white.

Gianthood (dʒaɪˈænt(h)ud). [f. **GIANT** sb. + **-HOOD**.] a. The nature or characteristics of a giant; hugeness. b. *count.* The race of giants.

1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 299 A kind of vacant hugeness, large awkward gianthood, characterises that Norse System. 1859 *GEN. P. THOMSON Audi Alt.* II. lxxviii. 45 The strong-limbed gianthood of the olden time.

Giantish (dʒaɪˈæntɪʃ). a. [f. **GIANT** sb. + **-ISH**.] Resembling a giant or his qualities.

a. 1634 *RAYMOND Nusslet's Looking Gl. v.* i, Their stature neither Dwarf nor Giantish. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) II. 27 The boon she asks . . . is a mere trifle; no more than slaying a giantish sort of a fellow.

Giantism (dʒaɪˈæntɪzəm). [*f.* GIANT *sb.* + -ISM.] The quality or state of a giant; the practices of a giant or of the giants.

1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* iii. ii. The improvement of his estate in so few years, from a private gentleman's fortune to a great duke's revenues, might save our sovereign therein an orator to enforce and prove faulty, even to giantism, against heaven. 1665 J. WENN *Stone-Heng* 31 It appears most apt to sustain any the heaviest weight; and therefore hath much of Giantism in it. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* i. iii. Oh! happy state of this Giantism. 1855 P. LANDRETH *De Quincy in Stud. Mod. Lit.* (1861) 275 Goliath is associated with giantism.

b. *Phys. and Biol.* Abnormal development in size. Also *spec.* (see quot. 1885).

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Giantism*, a condition of excess of development in which a young living thing precociously attains the size and appearance of adult life, but does not go on to surpass the average. 1895 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* vi. 74 Inherited tendency to Giantism. Mr. E., of D., aged 29, who stood six feet seven inches, told me that his paternal grandfather had attained the same height.

Giantize (dʒaɪˈæntaɪz), *v.* rare. [*f.* GIANT *sb.* + -IZE.] *tr.* To play the giant. *Obs.*—

b. *trans.* To give the appearance of a giant to. 1611 CORCORAN, *Giantize*, to giantize; to make as big as a Giant; also, to play the Giant. 1854 *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 5/2 Their anxious parents ply them with gin until they stop at a size which enables them to giantise every competitor.

Giantlike (dʒaɪˈæntlɪk), *a.* [*f.* GIANT *sb.* + LIKE.] Resembling a giant or what pertains to a giant; gigantic.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. lvi.* Heathenish persons are puffed up with Giant-like presumptuousness. 1590 SHAKES. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 127 Good master Mustard seed... that same cowardly giant-like Oxe beeste hath deuoured many a gentleman of your house. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 201 Those Giantlike bodies... were... the fairer mark for a sword, or dart to hit. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 625 Winds have... a giantlike force. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. vi. 231 All their giantlike objections against Christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field. 1847 L.D. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 28 The duomo... with its giantlike procession of columns, is singularly beautiful. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 188 A person almost giantlike in strength and stature may faint at the thoughts of the operation.

Giantling. [*f.* GIANT *sb.* + -LING.] A young giant.

1871 H. F. SHERRARD in *Sacristy* I. 340 Gayant was a married giant, with a wife and three giantlings.

Giantly (dʒaɪˈæntli), *a.* and *adv.* [*f.* GIANT *sb.* + -LY.]

A. *adj.* = GIANTLIKE. Now rare.

1651 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 77 Idle men... peruerse and wrest Gods word after their wonted giantly boldness. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 21 The massier and more giantly body must be maintained with large... diet. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 862 The lower Mountains... although they bee for their height wonderful, yet... they have more Giantly-overlookers. 1636 DAVENANT *Pitts v.* iii. Our hopes grow strong and giantly. 1659 *Genl. Calling* viii. (1679) 131 Great Mens vices are of a yet more giantly frame, they proclaim solemn War with Heaven. 1809 W. IRVING *Kuikuker* vi. ii. (1849) 315 Governor Rising, notwithstanding his giantly condition, was, as I have hinted, a man of craft.

B. *adv.* In a giantlike manner. *Obs.*

1625 T. JACKSON *Orig. Vnbeliefs* vi. 61 His picture as Euripides had taken it, is more Giantly vast. 1719 D'URVEY *Pitts* III. 44 Bacchus giantly bestrid A Strong Beer Barrel.

† **Giantness**. *Obs.*—

1611 FLORIO, *Gigantagine*, giantness, or greatness or quality of a Giant.

Giantry (dʒaɪˈæntri). *rare.* [*f.* GIANT *sb.* + -RY.] a. The race of giants; giants collectively.

b. Tales about giants; giant-mythology. 1611 CORCORAN, *Gianterie*, giantry; the generation, race, kind, or brood, of Giants. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1820) IV. 380 The flimsy giantry of Ossian has introduced mountain horrors. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* iv. 21 The Giantry of old their God defied.

Giantship. [*f.* GIANT *sb.* + -SHIP.] a. The state of being a giant. b. The personality of a giant.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1244 His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fallen. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 603 Even their giantships Gog and Magog seemed to be almost animated. 1879 MOTHERWELL *Harp Renfrewshire* Pref. 52 In this his Giantship he is miserably deceived. 1847 *Blacken Mag.* LXI. 590 He stands, a modern Gulliver, pre-eminent in moral giantship amidst surrounding pigmies.

|| **Giaour** (dʒau). Forms: 6-8 gower, 7 gaur(e), gawar, (ghaur), gour(o), 7-8 gaur, jaour, (7) dghaour, 9 ghiaour, jour, yaoor, 7- giaour.

[Pers. *گور* gaur, *گور*, pronounced by the Turks (gyaur), var. *gebr*: see GUERRE.] A term of reproach applied by the Turks to non-Mussulmans, esp. Christians.

1564 JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 349 He (the Sophy of Persia) reasoned with me much of Religion, demanding whether I were a Gower, that is to say, an unbeliever, or a Muselman, that is of Mahomets lawe. 1609 W. BIONULPH in T. Lavender *Trav.* 85 In words they [Turks] reuile them as the Egyptians did the Israelites, and call them Gours, that is, Infidels. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politia* 28 Have you never heard them call the Christians, *Jours*, that is, Doggs? 1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 329 The Eunuch... set him... to threaten the Christian [Corsaire], encouraging him as soon as they came within distance to call them *Giaours*. 1682 WHEELER

Journ. Greece n. 199 He... was reproachfully sent away with the Name of Goure, or Infidel. 1785 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 14 Accursed Giaour! what comest thou hither to do? 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 745 Who falls in battle against a Giaour is worthless an immortal war. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 248 An unadulterated Arab place of entertainment, seldom profaned by the presence of giauxors.

Giaunt(e), Giaw(u)nt, obs. forms of GIANT.

Gib (gɪb), *sb.* *Obs. exc. in Comb.* Forms: 4-7 gibb(e), 6-7 gyb, 5- gib. [A familiar abbreviation of Gilbert.]

1. A familiar name given to a cat. To play *fy gib* (? to say 'fie' to the cat), to utter threats, to look threateningly.

c 1400 *Inscr. in Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (1886) 11 Mar. Gret: wel: gibbe: oute: cat. c 1400 *Kom. Rose* 6204 For right no mo than Gibbe [Fr. *Tibers*] our cat. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (1832) 13 Scantly had they drunken once or twice, When in came Gib-Hunter our joly Cat. a 1539 [see CAT i. bl. 1575 *Gamm. Gurtin* i. v. Gyb our cats two eyes... Gyb shut her two eyes. *Ibid.* iii. vii. Mary fy on thee, thou old gyb, withal my very hart. 1640 *Bastwick Lord Bp.* viii. 13. He plays fy gib with his thunderbol of Excommunication. 2. A cat, esp. a male cat (cl. *Gib* a male ferret in *Chester Gloss.*); in later dialectal use, one that has been castrated. To play the gib: (of a woman) to act the cat (see CAT AND DOG).

1561 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 508 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 124 Nature she foloweth, and playeth the gib, And at her husband dooth barke and bawll, As dooth the Cur. 1600 Dr. Dodypoll iii. ii. in Bullen O. P. III. 129 This is Melpomene, that Scottish witch, Whom I will scratche like to some villanous gibb. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* iii. iv. 190 Who... Would... from a Bat, a Gibbe, Such deere concerns hide? a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* v. ii. Wee! call him Cacodemon, with his block gib there. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. viii. § 1. 109 Male... Dog, Gib, Cock, [etc.]. 1804 J. DUNCUM *Herfordsh.* i. 213 *Gib*, a male cat, castrated.

3. A term of reproach, esp. for an old woman.

a 1539 SKELTON *E. Runnyng* 99 She is a tonnish gyb. 1568 DRAYTON *Heroic.* Ep. xiii. 104 Call me, Beldam, Gib, Witch, Night-mare, Trot. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* iv. ii. Faith gib, are you spitting? He cut your taylor pus-cat for this. a 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 122 And humbly the old Gib beseeches To shew her utmost Skill and Cunning.

4. *Gib-cat* = sense 2. Now only *arch.* and *dial.*

1596, 1667, 1785 [see CAT i. bl. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *S. Sea Ho.* Melancholy as a gib-cat over his counter all the forenoon. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mossbags* 103, I declare I purled like our gib cat.

Hence † **Gibship** *jocular*, the personality of a cat. (In quot. applied to a woman.)

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornif. Lady v.* i. Bring out the Cat hounds, He make you take a tree whor, then with my tyller Bring downe your Gibship.

† **Gib**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also 5 gybbe. [a. OF. *gibbe*, *gibe*, ad. L. *gibba*.]

1. A hump.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 280/1 Knobbe yn a beestys backe or bress, bat ys cleyved a gybbe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 192 Camells... vary according to the Countrey they breed in: in Persia they have but one gib or bunch, the Arabian is doubled.

2. A bale (of cloth, etc.).

1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1893) 81 Item, of a gybbe of Wollen clothe outwards 7⁴.

Gib (gɪb), *sb.* 3 Also 6 gibbe, 9 gibb. [Of obscure origin; cf. KIP, KEBBIE.]

† 1. An iron hook. *Obs.*—

1576 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 298 A roasting Iron, a pair of gibbes, iij pair of pott clips.

2. (See quotes.)

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Gib* (the g hard, as in gild), a hook; a gibby stick, a hooked stick. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gib*, a wooden hook. ... a nutting gib, a nutting hook.

3. The hooked gristle which grows at the end of the lower jaw of a male salmon after spawning; = KIP. Also *Comb.*, as gib-fish, a salmon with a 'gib'. (Otherwise explained in quot. 1867.)

1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 290 At the end of his lower chop, there grows a hard boney gib, from which they are then called the gib-fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gibb*, the beak, or hooked upper lip of a male salmon. *Ibid.*, *Gib-fish*, a northern name for the male of a salmon.

4. *Comb.*, as † gib-orook = sense 1; gib-staff (see quotes.); gib-stick = sense 2.

1564 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 223 One payre of toynges, 'gibbrokes, rakinoore, and racks xx'. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Worls* (E. D. S.), 'Gibstaff', a quarter-staff. 1721 in BAILEY. 1847 CRAIG, *Gibstaff*, a staff to gauge water or to push a boat; formerly, the name of a weapon used in fighting beasts on the stage. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A 'gib stick', a stick that is bent-headed.

Gib (dʒɪb), *sb.* 4 slang. [Said to be short form of GIBBALTAR.] A prison.

1877 5 *Yrs. Penal Servit.* iii. 221, I did a lagging of seven, and was at the Gib. three out of four.

† **Gib**, *v.* 1. *Obs.*— [*f.* GIB *sb.*] *intr.* To behave like a gib or cat. Hence † **Gibbing** *vbl. sb.* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Wild-Goose Chase* iv. iii. (1652) 44 Out Kiltings what Catterwalling's here? what gibbing?

Gib (gɪb), *v.* 2 [var. *Gip*.] *trans.* To disembowel (fish). = GIP. Also *Comb.*, as gib-tub (see quot.). Hence **Gibber**, one who disembowels fish.

1883 *Chamb. Jour.* 271 In the centre another man gib-

bing or eviscerating the fish. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Gib-tub*, a tray in which fish are laid to be gibbed or disembowelled.

Gib, var. *JIB sb.* and *v.*

Gibaltar: see GIBALTAR 2.

Gibb(e), obs. form of GIB, *JIB*.

Gibbed cat, [orig. var. *gib-cat* (GIB *sb.* 1 4); but *gibbed* was afterwards taken as pa. pple. of an assumed vb. **gib to geld*.] = *Gib-cat*, GIB *sb.* 1 2. 1633 W. ROWLEY *Match Midd.* ii. i. John, Lookie Mistrasse, how they stare one at another? *Iar*. Yes, and swell like a couple of gib'd Cats. 1651 RANDOLPH, *etc. Hey for Honesty* ii. iii. Some gib'd Cat that died issueless: has adopted thee for her Heire. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 206 As melancholy as a gibd cat. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* v. i. I had as live drink with a gib'd cat. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 293 The melancholy of a gibbed cat.

Gibber (dʒɪˈbɔː, gɪˈbɔː), *sb.* 1 [*f.* GIBBER *v.*] Rapid and inarticulate utterance.

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow* B. iii. (1860) 38 The gibber of ducks and chickens and turkeys. 1835 BROWNING *Poet.* i. 43 The blank space 'twixt an idiot's gibber And a mad lover's ditty. 1859 KINGSLAY *Misc., Plays & Poet.* II. 131 He has none of the obscene gibber of the ape.

† **Gibber** (gɪˈbɔː), *sb.* 2 [*f.* *gibber*.] (See quotes.) 1857 *Dunglison's Med. Lex.*, *Gibber*, hump. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Gibber*, a pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, etc. 1880 [see s.v. GIBBEROSE]. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gibber*, a hump, a hunch.

Gibber (gɪˈbɔː), *sb.* 3 Australian. Also *gibba*, *gibber*. [aboriginal Australian.] A large stone; a boulder.

1834 L. E. THRELKELD *Austral. Gram.* p. xi. Barbarisms... *Gibber*, stone. 1847 (A. HARRIS) *Settlers & Convicts* i. 159 He did not object to stow himself by the fireside of any house he might be near, or under the 'gibbers' (overhanging rocks) of the river. 1889 BOLDREW *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 39 There was a kind of gully that came in, something like the one we came in by, but rougher, and full of gibbers. 1896 B. SPENCER in *Rep. Horn Exped.* i. 21 Our course lay across upland plains covered with 'gibbers'.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *gibber country*, *field*; *gibber-gunyah*, an aboriginal cave-dwelling.

1894 B. SPENCER in *Arveys* 2 Sept. 4/2 (Morris) Our track led across what is called the 'gibber country'. 1896 — in *Rep. Horn Exped.* i. 27 Even the Stony 'gibber-field' becomes green with herbage. 1847 (A. HARRIS) *Settlers & Convicts* ii. 211. I coincided in his opinion that it would be best for us to camp for the night in one of the 'gibber-gunyahs'. These are the hollows under overhanging rocks. 1863 R. W. VANDERKISTE *Lat.*, but not for Ever (ed. 2) 210 Our home is the gibber-gunyah. 1891 R. ETHERIDGE *Rep. Austral. Museum* I. viii. 171 Notes on 'Rock Shelters' or 'Gibba-gunyahs' at Deewey Lagoon.

Gibber (dʒɪˈbɔː, gɪˈbɔː), *v.* 1 Also rarely *gibber*. [Onomatopoeic; cf. GABBER, JABBER.]

Probably *dʒɪˈbɔː* and *gɪˈbɔː* are originally independent words of parallel formation, not merely divergent interpretations of the written form.]

intr. To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to chatter, talk nonsense. Said also of an ape.

1604 SHAKES. *Ham.* i. i. 116 (Qo. 2) The grates stood tenantless and the sheeted dead Did squeake and gibber in the Roman streets. 1791 COWPER *Odyssees* xxiv. 11 The ghosts Troop it downward, gibbering all the dreary way. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* iii. 55 Monkeys... hung by one arm from the boughs overhead, gibbering and chattering. a 1845 HOOD *Forge* ii. xix. Meanwhile the demons, filthy and foul, are not contented to gibber and howl. 1857-8 SEARS *Athen.* 23 Not a speck can rise and gibber. 1871 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* xi. (1869) L. 156 Those who work and do not gibber. 1877 V. L. CAMEROV *Across Africa* xv. (1885) 209 They chattered and gibbered at the strange sight of a boat.

† **Gibber**, *v.* 2 *Obs.*—

1602 *Life Cromwell* E b, I faith ile gibber a ioynte, but ile tell him his owne.

Gibber(i)dge, obs. form of GIBBERISH.

Gibbering (dʒɪˈbɔː, gɪˈbɔː), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* GIBBER *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of the vb. GIBBER 1. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 32 Stunned by their gibbering. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 35 Like the twittering and gibbering of the 'Birds' of Aristophanes. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* i. iii. 161 Full of screechings and gibberings.

Gibbering (dʒɪˈbɔː, gɪˈbɔː), *phl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That gibbers or takes the form of gibbering; unmeaning; unintelligible.

1711 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 430/4 Pretending to be a Fortune Teller, talking after a gibbering manner. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 127 We almost fancy we hear the gibbering yell of triumph bursting from the distended jaws of the spectre. 1859 SALA *Trav. round Clock* (1861) 377 Gibbering forms of men and women in filthy rags. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 265 They saw Him face the gibbering maniac among the tombs.

Gibberish (gɪˈbɪʃ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6-8 *geb(b)*, *gib(b)*, *g(h)y(b)*, *g(h)ish*, *gib(b)r*, *g(b)eridge*, -ige, *g* *geberish*, *guibbridge*, *g* *gibbrish*, -g- *gibberish*. [*f.* GIBBER *v.* 1 (though that word appears later in our quotes.), after names of langs. in -ISH.]

A. *sb.* Unintelligible speech belonging to no known language, and supposed to be of arbitrary invention; inarticulate chatter, jargon. Often applied contemptuously to blundering or ungrammatical language, to obscure and pretentious verbiage, etc.

c1554 *Interl. Youth* Aijb, What me thyne ye be clerkyshe For ye speake good gibbryshe. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*, Other some... if they happen to here an olde word... crye out straightway, that we speake no English, but gibbrysh. 1603 *HARNETT Pop. Impost.* 46 They are agreed of certaine uncouth non-significant terms which goe current among themselves as the Gypsies are of Gibrige, which none but themselves can spell without a paire of Spectacles. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xii. 200 His little infant neere in childish gibrige shows What addeth to his griefe. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 523 They all the while crying quarter in their barbarous gibrige. 1673 *Dryden Marr. à la Mode* ii. 1, It may keep the field against a whole army of lawyers, and that in their own language, French gibberish. 1700 *Paper to W. Penn* Pref. Aij, The Books of the Quakers... were generally set at nought as Gibberish. 1748 *SMOLLETT Red. Rand.* xxx, He repeated some gibberish, which by the sound seemed to be Irish. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 Their language is in the patois of fraud; in the cant and gibberish of hypocrisy. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 377 The admixture of the gibberish used by the negroes. 1835 *MACAULAY Ess. Macintosh* (1837) 350 A state trial was a murder preceded by the uttering of certain gibberish and the performance of certain mummeries. 1884 *STEINACKER in Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 333 The aborigines speak an unintelligible gibberish. *Comb.* 1653 *UNQUAHART Rabelais* ii. xi. The babbling tattle, and fond fire, seditiously-raised between the gibleglablers, and Accursian gibberish-mongers.

† *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to gibberish, expressed in gibberish; unintelligible, unmeaning. *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Balchi*, a... roguish, gibberish word, used for money. 1612 *tr. Benvenuto's Passenger* I iii 3 b, The frauds, deceptions, lyes, gibberish language of rogues. 1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 That old entanglement of iniquity, their gibberish Lawes. a 1692 *RAXTER in Sir J. Stephen Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 47 By his gibberish derision, persuading men that we deserve no other answer than such scorn and nonsense as besecmeth fools. 1704 *Proclam.* 24 Feb., in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3996/1 The Key or Cypher, whereby Four Letters written in Gibberish Language... may be... explained. 1764 *Memo. G. Psalmanazar* 173 A kind of gibberish prose and verse. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 122 How oft I've bent me o'er her fire and smoke, To hear her (the gipsy's) gibberish tale so quaintly spoke.

Hence † *Gibberish v. intr.*, to talk gibberish; also *trans.*, to speak the 'gibberish' of.

1577-86 *STANFURD Descr. Insl.* i. in *Holinhsh Chron.*, One demanded merlie while Oneile... would not frame himselfe to speake English? What (quoth the other) in a rage, thinkest thou that it standeth with Oneile his honor to writh his mouth in clattering English? and yet forsooth we must gag our lawes in gibberish Irish? 1625 *Br. R. MOUNTAGU Aph. Caesar*, xviii. 248 You understand not the state of *Linbus Patrum*, not the depth of the Question, but scumpe upon the surface, and gibberish you cannot tell for what.

Gibberose (gibbērō's), *a. rare*—*o.* [ad. L. *gibberōsus*, f. *gibber* a hump.] 'More convex or tumid in one place than another' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). Hence *Gibberosity*.

1777 *BAILEY vol. II, Gibberosity*. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 413 f. Gibbous... swelling out on one side into a gibber or gibberosity.

† *Gibbert. Obs.* Also 7 gibbartas, gibbartas, 7-g gibbar; and see *JUBARTES*. [ad. F. *gibbar* in the same sense.] A kind of whale, a FINNER.

1602 R. DOLMAN *tr. Primadaye's Fr. Acad.* (1618) iii. lxiii, 782 And in this number is the whale, of which the ancients write, and whome some moderns call Gibbar because that the common whale, which some take for the Musculus of Aristotle, doth not answer to the description of this, which is of incredible hugeness. 1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* (Bannatney Club 1867) B, What should I speake of a kind of Whales called Gibberts? 1658 St. A. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxvi. (ed. 3) 214 Mariners... called it a Jubartas, or rather Gibbartas. The name Gibbartas we find also given unto one kind of Greenland Whales. 1843 *Zoologist* 34 It... is well known among fishermen and mariners generally by the names of finner... and gibbar.

Gibbet (dʒɪˈbɛt), *sb.* Forms: 3-8 gibbet(t), 3-5 gobet(t), 4-6 gyb(b)ate, -et(t), Jebat, (4) gebat, 6 *Sc.* geibat, geobot, gibbot), 5-6 jub-(b)et(t), 5-7 Job(b)et(t), 6 gyb(b)yt(t), gebbit, Jebytt, 6-7 Jeb(b)it, jibbet(t), Jeobot(t), -it, 7-8 gibbit, 6- gibbet. [a. OF. *gibet* gallows, gibbet, in early use, staff or cudgel, dim. of *gibe* staff, club; see *JIB*. The It. *gibbello* of the same meaning is believed to be from Fr., influenced in form by *gibbello*, -etta, dim. of *giubba* cloak.]

1. Originally synonymous with *GALLOW*, but in later use signifying an upright post with projecting arm from which the bodies of criminals were hung in chains or irons after execution.

a 1225 *Anscr.* R. 116 Me were muclehe dole leouere bet ich iechio alle þreo... hongen on a gibet uorte widbuen sunne. 13... K. *Alis.* 4722 Heore feet men kneotte theore hors. To the gybet all quyk ment tair, Hygh they weore an-honged thare. 1382 *Wyclif Deut.* xxi. 22 Whaune a man... were hongid in the gebet, the careyn of hym shal not abide in the tree. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1668) 64 She was atyred with highe longe pyennes lyke a iebet, and so she was scorned of alle the company, and saide she hure a colous on her hede. 1590 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 8 Their bodies to the iebet solemnly ascende Waiving with the wether while their necke will holde. a 1529 *SKELTON Sp. Parrot* 75 The iebet of Baldock was made for Jack Leg. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 141 Payd to Bale for takyng of Cranwell downe of the jebeytt xij d. 1625 *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inquir.* 48 The lines that tyie his hands and thumbs to a certaine Pullie which hangeth on the leolbit. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. iv. ii. 248 Haman inherits the gibbet of Mordecai. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* i. (1721)

37, I never saw any spiritual Highway-Man... according to their Merits, hang'd upon Gibbets. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Gibbet*, a machine in manner of a gallows, whereon notorious criminals after execution, are hung in irons, or chains, as spectacles, in terror. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 318 There, the black gibbet glooms beside the way. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* ii, Several groups... gazied on the scaffold and gibbet. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xxi, You shall see a row of gibbets from here to Deeping.

Cf. 1400 *Gesta Rom.* i. l. 5 (Harl. MS.) Now þan most a prelate honged the wif—what bymyneth that? Farsoth þat... þe flesh be hongyd on þe iebet of penaunce. 1600 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Edw. IV.* Wks. 1874 l. 34 Hast thou ensnar'd our heedlesse feet with death, And brought vs to the Iibbet of defame? 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* vi. 17 God bath hang'd up the old world in gibbets, as it were, for our admonition. 1742 *YOUNG Nl. Th.* vi. 264 Heart-merit wanting, mount we ne'er so high, Our height is but the gibbet of our name. 1865 *FESSENDEN Dramat.* l. 15, Expos'd on satire's gibbet high, To frighten others of the fry.

† *b.* Applied to the Cross. *Obs.*

c1450 *Aliron Saluacion* 4666 On the Gibet of the crosse deignyng for me to dye. 1535 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 416 On the gebitt of the Crosse.

c. **Halifax Gibbet**: an instrument for beheading criminals, similar to the Scotch maiden or French guillotine, formerly in use at Halifax in Yorkshire. 1650 in J. Watson *Halifax* (1775) 210 To suffer death, by having their heads sewed, and cut off from their bodies, at Halifax Gibbet. 1775 J. Watson *ibid.*, The said Abraham Wilkinson and Anthony Mitchell were... conducted to the said gibbet, and there executed in the usual form.

† *d.* To ride the gibbet: to be carried on a pole round the town. *Cf.* to ride the stange. *Obs.*—

1529 *SURTES Misc.* (1888) 34 She shalnot chynge ne flyte w't eny neigboure... oppen ridyng of the jebit, or thew, aboute the towne.

2. The punishment of death by hanging.

1751 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) VII. xi. 218 The... wickedness of many is such, that nothing but... jails and gibbets can keep civil society in... order. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* ii. v. Some poor criminal... from the gibbet. Respired for a day. 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King* xiii, The gibbet and the musket are the only lawgivers of the hour.

Fig. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. iv. 91 And to be condemned unto the gybet of hell.

3. † *a.* A short beam projecting from a wall, having a pulley fixed at the end (*obs.*). *b.* The projecting arm of a crane; also called *JIB*. *c.* *Sc.* A chimney crane for hanging a pot over the fire.

a. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1871) 127 The said wardens... haue made in the stede of y^e said crane a gibet hanging on a wall not able to take any thingis out of the watris of Thamyse. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 9 Houses, with Key or Wharf, having any Crane or Gibet belonging to the same. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 35 All Cranes, Gybbettes, and Ingines to lift vp.

b. 1729 *DESAGULIERS in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 194 The Crane must be a fix'd one, and only the Gibbet moveable, from which the Weight hangs. 1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 197 Gibbet or jib of a crane, the projecting beam upon the extremity of which is fixed a pulley. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

c. 1477 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 408 A brewyne fat, a hemmyr stand, a bukket, and a gybbate that it hang by. 1889 (see *gibbet-pai* in 5 below).

† *d.* A cudgel. *Obs.*

c1600 *DAY Beg.* *Bednall Gr.* v. (1881) 108 Give me but an ashen Gibbet in my hand, an I do not dry bang them both, I'll be bound to eat hay with a horse, so will I. 1674-91 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 100 *A Gibbet*; a great Cudgel, such as they throw up Trees to beat down the Fruit.

b. *attrib. and Comb.* as *gibbet-chain*, *foot*, *irons*, *law*, *tree*; *gibbet-carrier*, *-maker*; *gibbet-wise* adv.; also *gibbet-gab*, *-pan*, *Sc.* (see *quots.*); *gibbet-thief*, a thief who is hanged on a gibbet.

1731 *ARRUTHNOT Treat. Scolding* 20 You did not love Cruelty, you Kennel-raker, you *Gibbet-carrier*. a 1847 *ELIZA COOK Song of Wind* vi, I had swung the *gibbet-chains against the bleaching bones. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxx, Keep your scurrie jests for the *gibbet-foot. 1887 *JAMESON, Suppl.* s.v. *Gibbet*, The largest pots were hung on the sweet itself, or were attached to it by a strong double hook called the *gibbet-gab. 1898 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/1 A complete set of *gibbet irons. 1708 S. MIDGLEY (title) *Halifax*, and its *Gibbet-Law placed in a true Light. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 13/2 The *Halifax Gibbet Law was not alone exercised for the protection of clotheis, but it was also used for the punishment of other felonies. 1888 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. iii. 80 Woe waxes lighter? *Cleome.* He the *Gibbetmaker, he says that he hath taken them downe againe, for the man must not be hang'd till the next weeke. 1887 *JAMESON, Suppl.*, **Gibbet-pai*, a name given to the largest pot or pan used in cooking; so called because it generally hung on the gibbet or sweet. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iii. v, I hope to see him hung with Tatters, like a long Lane Penit-house, or a *Gibbet-thief. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. xii, We saw... on the *gibbet-tree, reversed, His fooman's scutcheon tied. 1622 *MARBE tr. Alenani's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 266 Putting a piece of Timber *Gibbet-wise into that hole in the Wall.

† *Gibbet, sb. 2. Obs.* [Perh. a. OF. *juppet* (occurring in the sense 'distance to which one can about'), f. *jupper*, *juper* to whoop, cry out.] A note on the horn, a call or whistle as a signal to a dog or hawk. Hence † *Gibbeting vbl. sb.*, the utterance of such a signal.

1590 *SIR T. COCKAINE Hunting Civb.* Being sure it is his owne Deere, he may giue one gibbet at euery imprime, and no more. 1615 *MARKHAM Country Content.* i. viii. 93 If your Hawke... rake and gase after euery checke, neither respecting whooping nor gibbeting, in this case you must [etc.]. 1616 *SURFLET & MARKHAM Country Farme* 668 The cries of the hounds, the winding of hornes, or the gibbeting

of the huntsmen. 1621 *MARKHAM Hunger's Prevent.* (1635) 49 Your Water-dogge... vpon the least gybnet or call to come running vnto you. 1730 *SIR W. YONGE Norfolk Garland.* Tolle Aux I then Callet cry'd And gave a gibbet shrill.

Gibbet (dʒɪˈbɛt), *v.* [f. *GIBBET sb.*]

† *l. intr.* To hang as on a gibbet. *Obs.* 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 282 Hee that gibbets on the Brewers Bucket.

2. *trans.* To put to death by hanging.

1726 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* vii. 37 Starving, burning, and gibbeting, one year, all persons holding such opinions. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* xxvii. (1872) 246 He was... found guilty, and gibbeted in front of his own house in Cheapside. 1881 *BLACKIE Lay Serm.* viii. 239 The Stuaris gibbeted the Covenanters because they denied the rights of a civil sovereign to frame liturgies [etc.].

b. To hang (a carcass) on a gibbet by way of infamous exposure. Also with *up*.

1752 *KEE 3l.* 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 669 This murderer... understanding that he was to be gibbeted... was greatly enraged. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 209 Wickedness... walks abroad; it continues its ravages; whilst you are gibbeting the carcass, or demolishing the tomb. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Adventure* ii. xiv. (1828) 87 Soon should I... limb by limb, be mangled on a wheel, Then gibbeted to blacken for the vultures. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiii, Away with that convict to the gallows, and gibbet him alive an you will. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 88 All the culprits were hanged; according to Walsingham, were gibbeted in chains.

c. trans. To hang up (a bird, a thing) on or as on a gibbet.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* i. i, The same animal... may perhaps be degraded in another part, and some of his limbs gibbeted, as it were, in the vilest stall in town. 1777 *BRANCO Pop. Antiq.* 386 Some Inns shall gibbet their Signs across a Town. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb.* Hall xxv. 212 They [the crows] are gibbeted in every corn-field. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* vii. 111 A long crane with villainous pots gibbeted upon it.

3. *fig.* To hold up to infamy or public contempt.

Also with *up*. To gibbet into: to bring into (an ignominious position) as by hanging on a gibbet.

1646 J. WHITAKER *Usiah* 5 God doth... gibbet his open adversaries. a 1683 *OLDHAM On Printer* 44, I mean to hang and Gibbet up thy Name. 1752 *WARRINGTON Let. to Baileys* in *Hurd Life* (1794) 65, I had gibbeted up Julian, and he comes by night to cut him down. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xii, Thus [he] unknowingly gibbeted himself into infamy, when he might have otherwise quietly retired into oblivion. 1836 *SOUTHEY in Cowper's Wks.* II. 26 This review of Cowper's first volume is one of those defect criticisms which deserve to be disinterred and gibbeted for the sake of example. 1848 *ASHLEY in Hodges Ld. Shaftesbury* II. xvii. 274 Poor Melbourne died yesterday, and to-day he is, of course, gibbeted in the Times. This is 'one of the new errors of death'. 1886 T. FROST *Remin. Country Journalist* v. (1888) 59 Everybody... [was] apprehensive of being morally gibbeted in its pages.

Hence *Gibbeting ppl. a.*, *Gibbeting vbl. sb.* (in *quot. attrib.*).

1756 L. C. in *Old Maid* (1764) No. 34 f. 4 Thus I hung suspended in the air... a terrible gibbeted example of curiosity. 1825 *SCOTT Tatium*. xiv, I shall be a gibbeted and dishonoured corse. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* vii. v. II. 291 Your road horribly decked with gibbeted thieves hanging aloft. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Ins.* 105 Stomachs of the gibbeted moles. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 7/2 It seems to be by the merest accident that any gibbeting irons have been preserved for our gratification, since they were left to perish with the bodies they contained.

† **Gibbation.** *Obs.*— In 7 gibbation.

[f. *GIBBET v.* + *-ATION*.] The action of gibbeting. 1689 in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) l. cii. 412, I, George Jeffreys, being in sound and perfect memory, of high commissions... gibbations, barbarity, butchery, etc., do make my last will.

Gibbey, gibbi, Gibbier, vars. **GIBBY, GIBIER.**

Gibberish, Gibbit, *obs.* f. *GIBBERISH, GIBBIT.*

Gibble-gabble (giˈblɪɡəˈbəl), *Also 7 gible-gable.* [Reduplication of *GABBLE sb.* Cf. *FIDDLE-FADDLE*.] Senseless chatter.

1600 *DEKKER Gent. Craft* (1610) C 3 Hee's some vplandish workman, hire him good maister, that I may learne some gible, gabble, twill make vs worke the faster. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Siege Term.* Wks. (1630) 10/2 Such *Gibberish Gible* Gabble all did angle. 1769 *Trinculo's Trif.* 41 Soon was heard a gible-gabble, Neither harmony or sense. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Gibble-gabble*, silly chatter.

attrib. a 1693 *UNQUAHART Rabelais* ii. xxii. 178 The Gible gabble *Gibberish* of this odious Error and Heresie. 1745-6 *Mrs. DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 424 A strange gible-gabble woman has plagued me all the morning.

Hence † *Gibble-gabble v.* Also † *Gibble-gabbler*.

1653 *Gibbglablers* [see *GIBBERISH sb. Comb.*]. 1775 *SURFLET'S Poems* (1790) 211 They said the grace as fast as able, Syn a yok'd to gibble-gabble, And mak a din. c 1785 *J. Thompson's Man* 11 She will gible-gabble like a Goose.

Gibbon 1 (giˈbən). *Zool.* [a. F. *gibbon* (Buffon), alleged to be an Indian word, but it has not been found in any Indian language.] A name common to the long-armed apes of the genus *Hylobates* lar which inhabits the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

(1770 *Genl. Mag.* XL. 402 This Monkey, the Editor thinks is the same that M. Buffon has described under the name of Gibbon.) 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* iv. 206 Of this kind also is the Gibbon... or the Long Armed Ape. 1834 *McMURTRIE Crozier's Anim. Kingd.* 45 The Gibbons have the long arms of the true Ourangs, and the low forehead of

the Chimpanse. 1867 *Wood Pop. Nat. Hist.* 12 The Agile Gibbon is not a very good walker on its hinder feet. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 422 A gibbon will hang for hours suspended from a branch.

Gibbon (gib'bon). *dia.* [a. Manx. *gibbin* (Kelly) = Irish *goibin* (O'Reilly).] A sand eel.

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 627 In the Isle of Man the two species are distinguished from each other as the Gray Gibbon and Red Gibbon. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 131 One Sand Eel or Gibbon Gripe. One Pair of 'Corran Gibbon' or Sand Eel Sickles.

Gibbose (gib'bos'), a. [ad. L. *gibbosus*, f. *gibbus* hump.]

1. = GIBBOUS a. 1, 1 b, and 1 c.

1674 *Grew Anat. Plants, Lect. Mixture* iii. § 8 (1682) 226 When two Atomes meet, which are globular or otherwise gibbose. 1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 280 Reducing those [shells] that are concave and gibbose to a flat. 1714 *DERHAM Astro-Theol.* v. i. (1726) 113 Even Mars, too, in its Quadratures, becomes Gibbose. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* ii. 228 *Atrypa reticularis*.. Shell impunctate.. dorsal valve gibbose. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 530/2.

2. = GIBBOUS a. 2. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Gibbosity (gib'bositi). [ad. F. *gibbosité*, f. L. *gibbosus* : see *prec.*]

1. The state, quality, or condition of being gibbose or gibbous.

1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* cviii. 41 A backe the which may have many infirmities, as debylitye, and weakenes, curvitye, and gibbositye. 1646 J. GREGORY *Maps & Charts in Posthumia* (1650) 305 This way of Description rendreth the face of the Earth upon a Plain in its own proper Figure Spherically, as upon the Globe it self, the gibbositye only allowed for. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1701) 194 What should take away the sight of these ships from each other, but the gibbosity of the intercurrent water? 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon*, (1801) 1. 159 It is hy suggestion, that the gibbosity of the tree and the moss, that fringes its trunk, appear before us. 1853 *ERICHSEN Surg.* 624 When they have fallen together and very considerable gibbosity has resulted, anchylosis more readily takes place. 1874 *PROCTOR Ess. Astron.* iv. 63 When Mars is in quadrature his gibbosity is not very remarkable.

2. A swelling; a protuberance.

c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 224 Apostym wipoutforp aboute be spaudis and be gibbosityes. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Man-kynde* i. (1634) 72 The gybositye or swelling seate of the lyuer. 1638 *WILKINS New World* vii. (1707) 60 The hrighter parts [of the Moon] are full of rugged Gibbosityes and Mountains. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Select Ind. Plants* Wks. 1799 II. 205 Some with an acute point, dark green above, paler beneath with a gibbosity at the insertion of the petioles. 1833 *WILSON Amer. Ornith.* (1814) VIII. 77 The edges of the upper and lower gibbosityes have each twenty-three indentations, or strong teeth, on each side. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. 245 In some, this anal horn is replaced by a gibbosity. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 138 Acute or acuminate, the gibbosity close to the stem. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* i. ii. xxv. 642 Such gibbosityes are caused by the abrupt termination of viscous streams.

Gibboso- (gib'bo'so), modern combining form of L. *gibbosus* GIBBOUS, in terms denoting combination of the gibbous form with some other : see *quots.*

1846 *DANA Zoonh.* (1848) 268 Incrusting and prominently gibbous or gibboso-lobate. *Ibid.* 342 Coarse gibboso-globulate and angular. *Ibid.* 495 Subcespitose.. gibboso-subramose. *Ibid.* 563 Gibboso-subglobose. Corallum having the cells shallow.

Gibbot, obs. form of GIBBET *sb.* 1

Gibbous (gib'bos'), a. Also 7 gibbouee. [f. L. *gibbus* hump + -ous.]

The guttural (g) in this and the related words is contrary to the ordinary rule for the pronunciation of Latin derivatives, but there is no evidence that (dg) was ever used.]

1. Convex, rounded, protuberant.

c. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 167 In oon side he is gibbous, & in he toper side he is more playn. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* viii. (1888) 60 The forme of the lyuer is gibbous or buncy on the back side. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 636 The exterior superficies of this gristle is convex or gibbous. 1646 J. GREGORY *Maps & Charts in Posthumia* (1650) 307 The Globe of the Moon.. is as solid and gibbous as that of this Earth and Water. 1697 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 117 In Cowley-common we meet only with the gibbous, and not the flat shell of the petrified Oyster. 1737 *Gaudenzio di Lucca* 101 All the new Philosophers allow the Earth to be Spheroidal and Gibbous towards the Equator. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) I. 213 The gibbous substance on their head. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* ix. 195 That section.. which has both valves gibbous. 1881 G. BUSK in *Frim. Microsc.* Sc. Jan. 8 The outer border.. sharp and nearly straight, and the inner as it were gibbous.

b. *Bot.* 'Very convex or tumid'.. this term should be restricted to solid convexities' (Lindley). 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The calyx is a gibbous permanent perianthium. 1805 J. GALPIN *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 274 Calyx gibbous. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 203 Corolla without a spur, gibbous at the base. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* v. 327 Order Pistaceae.. (Gibbous Duckweed). Fronds inversely egg-shaped, hemispherical beneath. 1874 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* i. 136 Observe [in Common Fumitory] the irregular corolla, one of the petals being gibbous at the base.

c. *Astr.* Said of the moon or a planet when the illuminated portion exceeds a semicircle, but is less than a circle.

1690 *LEYDOUN Curr. Math.* 449 She is liable to the same variety of changes as the Moon, sometimes almost Full, at other times Gibbous. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 122 She is then said to be gibbous; and this Phase or Aspect increases till she comes to the Situation E, where she is in Opposition to the Sun. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *and*

Pl. Arvelle v. iii. The gibbous moon was in a wan decline. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 3/1 Mars likewise appears gibbous when near the quadratures of the sun.

Comb. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 198 Many moons and planets full, crescent, or gibbous-faced.

2. Of persons and animals: Hunch-backed; having a hump. Of a part of the body: Hump-shaped. *Gibbous Wrasse*, a fish (see *quot.* 1769).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 329 How Oxen in some Countries began and continue gibbous or hunch back'd? a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cambridgesh.* i. (1662) 150 A Caniel passeth in the Latine proverb, either for gibbous and distorted, or for one that undertaketh a thing awfully or ungenely. 1769 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) III. 219 *Gibbous Wrasse*.. of a very deep and elevated form, the back being vastly arched, and very sharp or ridged.

1791 *COWPER Iliad* ii. 266 His gibbous shoulders o'er his breast Contracted. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* v. 54 Is there of all your kindred some who lack Vision direct, or have a gibbous back? 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 482 Lommius asserts after Hippocrates, that if a person become gibbous before puberty in consequence of asthma, he dies. 1879 *DIXON Windsor* I. iv. 38 Shrivelled in his loins, he [William de Longchamp] had a gibbous chest [etc.].

Hence **Gibbously** *adv.*, in a gibbous manner; **Gibbousness**, the state of being gibbous.

1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* viii. (1693) 37 Because of the distance, the convexity and gibbousness would vanish away; he would only see below him a great circular Flat, as level to his thinking as the face of the Moon. 1846 *DANA Zoonh.* (1848) 497 Bearing above a few very stout erect stems, gibbously divided and tuberoso, never angular. 1880 *WATSON in Frim. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 108 Spire sharply but slightly convexly and a very little gibbously conical.

Gibbridge, gibbrish, obs. ff. GIBBENSIS.

Gibbsite (gib'zait). *Min.* [named after George Gibbs, an American mineralogist : see -ITE.] Aluminium hydrate found in stalactitic forms, often as an incrustation.

1822 *CLEVELAND Min.* 783 Dr. Torrey.. has proposed for this mineral the name of Gibbsite, in honor of Col. George Gibbs. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 373 A pseudomorph of gibbsite after corundum.

Gibby (gib'bi). Also 9 gibbey. [dim. of GIBB *sb.* 3.] Short for gibby-stick.

1824 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* i. 286 Fine, straight hollows, fit either for gibbeys or whip-sticks.

b. *Comb.*, as gibby-stick, (a) a stick with a bent or hooked handle; (b) a kind of sweetmeat made in the form of a gibby-stick.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Gib*, a gibby stick, a hooked stick. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 103 Here's barley sugar sweet, Gibby sticks and kisses. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlix. 255 All the gibbey sticks were bundled out. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Gibby-stick*, a stick with the end bent for a handle.

Gibbyhorse, see JIBBYHORSE.

Gibe, jibe (dʒɪb), *sb.* 1 Also 6-9 gybe, 6 jybe, 6-gibe. [f. the vb.] A scoffing or sneering speech; a taunt, flout, or jeer.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8 Besides sum othr trim tests and iyles of his. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 209 Alas poore Yorick.. Where be your Jibes now? 1642 *MLTON Apol. Smec.* Wks. (1847) 76/2 To be girded with flumps and curtall gibes. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 300 r 1 Their aversion would be too strong for little Gibes every moment. 1757 *DYER Fleece* (1807) 65 They.. cast about their gibes. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. lxxxix, Provoking envious gibe from each pedestrian churl. 1835 *MARRAT Jac. Faithful* iv. Many were the bitter gibes and inuendoes which I was obliged to hear. 1874 *DISRAELI Sp.* 5 Aug. in *Hansard's Debates* CCXXI. 1358 He is a great master of gibes, and flouts, and jeers. 1885 *BLACK White Heather* 1, The jibes that seemed to form their farewells for the night.

† **Gibe, sb.** 2 *Obs.* 1 [Shortened form of GIBNET.] A gibeet.

1590 *FENKE Frutes, Hecuba's Mishaps* D db, They his body ript, And naked on a gibe they hang for Troyens there to see.

Gibe, jibe (dʒɪb), *v.* Also 6 jybe, 6-9 gybe, (7 ghybe). [Of obscure origin: perb. ad. OF. *giber*, explained by Godef. (who refers to mod. dial. *giber* to kick) as meaning to shake, *trans.* and *intr.* ('seconer, s'agiter'), but in the examples app. meaning 'to handle roughly in sport', 'to use horseplay'. Cf. *JIB v.*]

1. *intr.* To speak sneeringly; to utter taunts; to jeer, flout, scoff. *Const.* at, † *with*. Also *dial.* to scold.

1567 *TURBIVILLE Epit.*, etc. 68 Speake fayre, and make the weather cleere To him that gybes with thee. 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus* iii. Wks. 1831 II. 33 You shall perceive Medea did not gibe. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* i. vi. (1640) 72 Wicked wittes will never cease gybing at those good things that cross their sense and reason. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Gibe, Ghybe*, to scold. 1722 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (1840) 5 Well, madam, forsooth, says she, gybing at me; you would be a gentlewoman. 1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xxxv. (1895) 133 The rising generation were taught to jibe at its [the Christian religion's] holiest ordinances [etc.]. 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* vi. (1876) 347 The old fiddler giped at him for his ugliness. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 58 Richardson.. is always gybing at Fielding.

2. *trans.* To address with scoffs and sneers; to flout, taunt.

1824 T. WATSON *Centurie of Lone* lxviii in *Poems* (Arl.) 103 When other whiles he passeth Lemnos Ile, Vnhappy boy he gybes the Cluhfoote Smith. 1866 *SHAKS. Ant.* 9

CL. ii. 74 You.. with taunts Did gibe my Misue out of audience. 1666 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II. 90 The deane.. would be alwaige gibbing him at meales. 1733 *SWIFT Legion Club Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 208 Draw the beasts as I describe them From their features, while I gibe them. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* 1. 273 Gibe him for a dolt. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* vii. (1883) 394 Zenobia soon saw the truth, and giped me about it, one day. 1893 *JESSOP Stud. by Recluse* I. 33 Evil demons might chatter and gibe and twit him at his prayers.

Gibe, var. **JIBE U.S.**, to chime in (*with*).

Gibel (gib'el). [a. G. *gibel*, *gibel*.] The Pussian or Crucian Carp, *Carassius* (formerly *Cyprinus gibelio*) (see *CARP sb.* 1 2). Also *gibel carp*.

1841 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (ed. 2) I. 358.

Gibelet (te-, (l)ine, obs. ff. GIBLET, GIBELLINE. † **Giben**, *Obs.* *Hebrides*. [? a use of Gael. *gialnan* gizzard.] (See *quots.*)

1697 *MARTIN in Phil. Trans.* XIX. 729 This Giben is the Fat of Sea Fowls preserved in the Stomach. 1700 [see BROCIAN]. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 134 Gibben is the Fat in the Stomach of a Sea-Fowl, and it is a sovereign Remedy for Coughs and green Wounds.

Gibeonite (gib'ənoit). [f. *Gibeon* + -ITE.] One of the inhabitants of Gibeon who were condemned by Joshua to be 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for the Israelites (*Josh.* ix. 27). Hence, a menial, a drudge.

1798 *BLOOMFIELD Farmer's Boy, Spring* 223 A Gibeonite, that serves them all by turns.

Giber, jiber (dʒɪb'əi). [f. GIBE *v.* + -ER.] One who gibes; one who utters gibes and taunts.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Inform. Cert. Places Script.* ii. (1859) 379 Provoke him not to pour out his wrath now upon you, as he did then upon those gibers and mockers. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. i. 91 You are.. understood to be a perfecter gyber for the Table, then a necessary Bencher in the Capitall. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* i. iii. 16 The Oast, who, as we noted before, was a great giber. 1745 *SWIFT Char. Sir R. Walpole in Lett. Cress. Suffolk* (1824) II. 32 Of virtue and worth by profession a giber; Of injuries and senates the bully and briber. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/1 The most relentless jiber at the amusements of Congresses will hardly refuse to admit that [etc.].

Gibett, obs. form of GIBBET.

|| **Gibier** (gib'ie). Also 8 gibbier. Now rare. [Fr.] Game; wild-fowl.

1534 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 17 Item, iiii pieces of gibier or wildfowle, that is to say, ij perdryches and ij.. woodcocks, and at some tyme other gybier. 1794 *ANNON Italy* (1793) 126 The Fowl and Gibbier are tax free. 1807 *LYTTON Pelham* xix, An excellent restaurateur's.. where one gets irreproachable gibier; and meets no English. 1871 [EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY] *S. Sea Bubbles* i. 129 A small whistling parrot, with a purple back and white throat, which I am told is the king's favourite gibier.

Gibing, jibing (dʒɪb'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GIBE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb GIBE.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 What but.. notorious or avaricious iying on every hand? 1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* i. 196 Mr. Bayes.. might.. have passed his jibing at that day. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. G.* ix. iii. IV. 54 There was no end to his jibings and bitter pleasantries.

Gibing, jibing (dʒɪb'ɪŋ), *pp. sb.* [f. GIBE *v.* + -ING.] That gibes; mocking, taunting, sarcastic. 1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Answ.* ii. 66 Yet is it also your pleasure to spende your gibing and festing eloquence ypon me. 1579 *LVLV Euphues* (Arl.) 2 Euphues.. answering his taunts in these gibing termes. 1680 *ROCHESTER Sat. agst. Man.* 49 This gibing, gingling Knack, call'd Wit. 1687 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 12 With a gibing kind of Nay-word. 1794 *SWIFT T. Tat. xi.* (1709) 128 He would tell the gibing practices. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Catvany* (1803) II. 7 Never yet Lurd I the popular ear with gibing tales. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1175 The gibing tone of the German Press.

Hence **Gibingly** *adv.*, in a gibing manner. 1602 *FULBECKE Pandectes* 66 Whose childish humour Inuencall gibingly toucheth. 1787 *WINN* 229 The curate grin'd, and gibingly asked whether [etc.]. 1855 *CHAM. Frim.* III. 96 He once gibingly asked what was the difference.

Gibitation, var. GIBBETATION. *Obs.*

Giblet (dʒɪ-blət). Forms: 4-5 gibelet (to, 4) gyblot, 5 geyhyllott, giblott, 5-6 jeblett, 7 giblit, gublett, 9 jiblot, 5-7 gyb(e)lot, 6- giblet. [a. OF. *gibelet*, *app.* a stew or ragout of game; cf. Walloon *giblè d'ave* goose-giblets (Littre), mod. F. *giblette* rabbit-stew.

The order of senses below is that of their appearance in Eng., and may possibly coincide with the order of development; the culinary sense is, however, the only one recorded in Fr., and Hatz-Darri. regard the word as cognate with *gibier* game.]

† 1. An unessential appendage. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 473 A messe ys ynoghe for be to pouer gyblot [i.e. *tailor's gyeblot*], late luyt be. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 403 Pey putteþ non giblettes [L. *appendicula*] to be houres of Goddes service.

2. † a. *sing.* Garbage, entrails. *Obs.*

14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr-Wilcker 627/21 *Extra*, a giblet. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 193/2 Gyeblet, *idem* quod Garbage.

b. *pl.* rarely *sing.* The portions of a goose that are taken out or cut off before cooking, the liver, gizzard, etc., with the pinions and feet. 1539 [see HARE *sb.* 2]. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Diet.*, *Pepi-toria*, the giblets of a goose, or anie bird. 1623-4 *MILTON & ROWLEY Sp. Gifty* II. ii. (1653) D 3 a, It was mine own Goose, and I laid the Giblets upon an other Coxcombs trencher. 1732 *FIELDING Grub St.* O. A. iii. iii, Take particular care of the giblets, they bear a very good price in the market. 1812 *SCOTT Let. to Morritt* 29 Nov. is

Lockhart, How shall I send you the entire goose which will be too heavy to travel the same way with the giblets? *a 1845 Hood Irish Schoolmaster* viii, Eyes of gizzard hue, That inward giblet of a fowl.

c. trans. with reference to a human being. *† To levy one's giblets: † to summon up one's courage. † To join giblets: to marry.*

1651 CLEVELAND Poems 28 Pym and the Members must their giblets levy 'T' encounter Madam Seac. *1672 MARVELL, Refl. Trans.* i. 130 The Entrepreneurs shall be of a Fanaticks Giblets. *1681 HICKINGILL Wks.* (1716) I. 399 Oh! there's no Ho when Power makes Court'sey to Revenge, and joyous Giblets together. *a 1693 URQUHART Rabelais* iii. ix. Yet in that case should it go worse with me, if I did not... betwix her Giblets [*printed* Giblets: orig. *la petite eye*], to wit, her Arms, Legs, Head, Lights, Liver and Milt, with her other Entrails. *1769 Stratford Jubilee* ii. i. 29 If your ladyship's not engaged, what's the reason but we may join giblets without any prible-prable? *1845 BROWNING Flight Duchess* xvii. 20 My heart's blood... Is pumped up brisk now, through the main ventricle, And genially floats me about the giblets.

d. fig. (pl.) Things of little value, odds and ends. Now chiefly *dial.* *† Also as a term of contempt applied to a person.* (Cf. sense i.)

1638 Ford Fancies iii. ii. Oh fie upon 'em giblets! *1647 WARD Simp. Cobler* 26 Which are the very pettiottes of infirmity, the gyblots of perquiquilian toys. *a 1659 CLEVELAND Wks.* (1687) 53 They fear the Giblets of his Train, they fear, Even his Dog, that four-leg'd Cavalier. *1839 COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 161 The great ladies with their grace, lace, and giblets. *1887 Kent. Gloss., Giblets*, rags, tatters.

3. attrib., as giblet-pie, porridge, soup. *1693 DRYDEN Persius* vi. (1697) 498 Shall I my Household-Gods and Genius cheat, That he... When I am laid, may feed on *Giblet-Pie? *a 1845 Hood Drowning Ducks* xiii, A duckling turned to giblet pie! *1674 DRYDEN in Johnson L. P.* (1868) 136 It is a kind of *giblet porridge, made of the giblets of a couple of young geese. *1806 Cultiva* 262 A *Giblet Soup. *1817 COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 150 In order to make me a substitute for giblet soup.

Giblet-check. Sc. Also *giblet, jiblet-cheque, -cheek.* [Etymology and correct form uncertain.] (See quot. 1842.) Hence *Giblet-checked ppl. a.*

1842 GUILT Archit. Gloss., Gibla [sic] *Cheque*, a term used by Scotch masons to denote the cutting away of the right angle formed by the front and returns of the aperture of a stone door-case, in the form of a rebate or reveal, so as to make the outer side of the door or closure flush with the face of the wall. *1849 H. STEPHENS Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 306/1 It... should have a giblet-checked outer door to open outdoors. *1882 OCLIVE, Giblet-check, Giblet-cheek.*

† Gblin. Obs. [? Cf. G. *gibel*.] *† A gable.* *1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 72 The Gblins are to be at the narrow Ends of the Building. *Gibong*, var. GEBUNG.

Gibraltar (dʒɪbrɔːlɪtəri). Forms (see 2 below). 1. The name of a fortified town on the south coast of Spain, since 1704 a British possession. Used *fig.* for: An impregnable stronghold.

1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 In this Gibraltar of propriety, mediocrity gets entrenched, and consolidated.

† 2. (In corrupted forms gibraltar, giberaltar). *† A Gibraltar-monkey. Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY Pierce's Super. 158 Asse, and worse then a Cumane Asse, and foole, and dolt, and idiot... and doudipol, and Gibraltar. *1608 Merry Devil Edmonton* (1617) B 2 b, Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble Giberalters.

3. A kind of sweetmeat; a piece of this. More fully *Gibraltar rock.*

1831 HAWTHORNE in Hawthorne & Wife (1885) I. 126, I send Susannah's Giblaltars. There were fourteen of them originally. *1851 MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 203 Gibraltar rock and Wellington pillars were to be flavoured with ginger, but these 'sweets' are exploded. *1883 Harper's Mag.* Aug. 460/1 The gibraltars and the silver pieces that Mr. Morley... bestowed upon him. *1886 MRS. BATES (Eleanor Putnam) Old Salem, Two Salem Insts.* 64 The Gibraltar... is a white and delicate candy, flavoured with lemon or peppermint.

4. attrib. and Comb. In names of things belonging to Gibraltar, as *Gibraltar-monkey, -stone, -swift* (see quot.).

1770 G. WHITE Selborne xxxiii. 88 Scopoli seems to me to have found the *hirundo melba*, the great Gibraltar swift, in Tyrol, without knowing it. *1884 Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* Gibraltar-monkey, *Junco caudatus*, an originally African monkey, a colony of which is wild on the rocks of Gibraltar. *Just.* Gibraltar stone, stalagmite from a cavern in the rock of Gibraltar.

Hence *Gibraltarian, Gibraltarine*, an inhabitant or native of Gibraltar.

1883 Athenæum 7 Apr. 438/3 Tangier... has long been one of the holiday haunts of the Gibraltarians. *1896 J. THOMSON Afr. Explorer* ix. 209 Fortunately he fell in with a Gibraltarian.

Gibus (dʒɪbʊs). [f. *Gibus* the name of the first maker.] An opera or crush hat. Also *gibus-hat*.

1848 THACKERAY Bk. Snobs xviii, With his gibus-hat and his little glazed pumps. *a 1854 E. FORBES Lit. Papers* viii. (1855) 214 No man in a gibus ever commanded public awe or private respect. *1888 Daily Tel.* 28 Apr. 5/2 The collapsible crush hat or Gibus.

Gicks, var. KEX.

Gid¹ (gid). [Short form of GIDDY *sb.*] Giddiness; *spec.* a brain-disease of sheep, caused by the hydatid *Canurus cerebralis*. Also GIDDY.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 228 This heath the gid or wood-

euil in sheep. *Ibid.* 230 The party who hath the cutting of them, had need first to annoint his head all ouer, and his nostrils with oile. for feare of the gid. *1750 W. ELLIS Mod. Husband.* IV. 107 The other Day you lost a Sheep by the Gid, or Giddiness. *1780 A. YOUNG Tour* i. 124 Rot... with the gid, (a sudden giddiness)... are the chief distempers. *1869 E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 187 The so-called 'gid', 'sturdy', or 'turnstick', is caused by the development of the *Cenurus cerebralis*.

† b. † trans. *† A whim, 'maggot'.* *1556 J. HEYWOOD Sp. & File* lxxvii. 5 As gidds cum and go, so files cum and are gone.

Gid², *† Obs.* A provincial name for the Jack Snipe (*Limnospiza gallinula*).

1674 RAY Words, Water Fowl 89 The Gid or Jack-snip, *Gallinago minima*. *1678 — Willughby's Ornith.* 291 The Gid or Jack-Snip or Judcock.

Gid, obs. form of GUIDE.

Gid(d), obs. form of GEN¹.

Giddea, gidyā (gidrā). Also *gidgee, -jee, gydya*. [Native Australian; 'the original meaning is probably small' (Morris).] A species of *Acacia* (*A. homalophylla*). Chiefly *attrib.*

1885 MRS. C. PRAED Austr. Life 51 Gidya shrubs. *1890 BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* II. xviii. 18, 1 sat., watching the shadows of the gydya trees lengthen. *1896 B. STENCER in Rep. Horn Exped.* 1. 23 The Stinking *Acacia* or *Giddea*.

† Gidded, *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. *gid* vb. (back-formation from GIDDY *v.*) + -ED¹.] *† Seized with giddiness.* *1563 Mirr. Mag., Ld. Hastings* xxxv, In hast they runne, and mids they race they staye, As gydded roe.

Giddeliche, obs. form of GIDDLY.

Giddify (gidifai), *v.* [f. GIDDY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To render giddy, to daze. Hence *Giddifying ppl. a.*

1628 WITHER Brit. Rememb. 146 And otherwhile so strangely giddifies The Reason... That... we doe not know What in our selves to like, or disallow. *1645 — Vox Pacis*, 181 That Clergie-bane Which hath your Clergie, lately, giddified. *1818 T. MOORE Mem.* (1856) VIII. 246 In such a giddifying labyrinth of bustle, acclamation, hurrahs, &c. *1888 Roots: a Plea for Tolerance* 86 My young friend was a very giddifying person to talk to.

† Giddihead. Obs. [f. GIDDY *a.* + -HEAD.] *Giddiness*, folly.

c 1275 Duty Christ, 60 in O. E. Misc. 143 Vre gydihede. *c 1305 St. Katherine* 13 in E. E. P. (1862) 90 Here gydihede Heo se3 honoure þe maumeat.

Giddily (gidili), *adv.* [f. GIDDY *a.* + -LY².] In a giddy manner (see the senses of the adj.); *†* insensibly, madly, foolishly; *†* carelessly. Now chiefly, *Dizzily*, with vertigo; so as to cause dizziness; also, thoughtlessly.

a 1250 Owl & Night, 1280 Nu thou mist wite readliche, That eower thou spekest gideliche. *1599 SHAKS. Much Ado* iii. iii. 140 Seest thou not... what a deformed thiefe this fashion is, how giddily a turnes about all the Hotblouds. *a 1631 DONNE Poems*, To R. Woodward 29 To roame Giddelle and be euery where but at home, Such freedom doth a banishment become. *a 1729 CONGREVE Judgm. Paris* 67 Lost in Amaze, I giddily gaze. *1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba* ix. vii, Giddily, giddily, still she whirls. *1864 Rehear* 25 May 1 When Home Secretaries' private secretaries become giddily excited. *1873 OUIDA Pascarel* I. 151 It all swam giddily before my sight.

Giddiness (gidinēs). [f. GIDDY *a.* + -NESS.] 1. The condition of being giddy or dizzy, vertigo or swimming in the head, dizziness.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. vii. viii. (4493) 228 Gedyenes is fiske dome... for by that dome it semeth that al thyng gooth aboute. *1562 TURNER Balis*, Names Sickneses A lija. The dusenes or gydenes in the heade. *1592 tr. Junius on Ren.* xvii. 4 Bringing upon them a deadly giddiness. *1655 CULPEPPER, etc. Riverina* i. Pref. Giddiness, or swimming of the Head, called Vertigo. *1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Ctesa Bristol* 10 Mar., They... turn round with an amazing swiftness... without... shewing the least appearance of giddiness. *1804 ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 176 The sudden motion of his head in any direction occasioned no giddiness. *1870 DICKENS E. Drood* ii. 4 A dimness and giddiness crept nver him. *1871 L. STEPHEN Playgr. Europe* xiii. (1894) 331 Upon this ridge... one can hardly stand without giddiness.

b. Bewildering rapidity of flight.

1657 R. LIGON Barbadoes (1673) 5 The pleasure she gives the eye, is by the giddiness of her flying.

2. Thoughtless folly, flightiness; fickleness, instability.

a 1200 Signs of Doomsday 112 in *Coth. Digby* 86 (Stengel) We hit [i.e. heaven] forelode þe soðes dede þoru giddinesse and þoru misdede. *1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* 1. 220 Although they be vexed with extreme madness, yet I think they are not carried with such giddiness. *1625 BACON Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 499 Certainly there be, that delight in Giddiness; And count it a Bondage, to fix a Beleefe. *1756 BURKE Vind. Nat. Soc.* 57 Their Giddiness might make the People condemn where they meant to acquit. *1801 SOUTHEY Thalaba* ix. xvi, The Tyrant... Seeks in the giddiness of boisterous sport Short respite from the avenging power within. *1863 W. PHILLIPS Speeches* ii. 32 A few mere giddiness hurries to ruin.

b. A foolish or flighty action, etc.

1593 DONNE Sat. i. 51 Thou... doest repent These vanities and giddinesses. *1859 DICKENS T. Two Cities* ii. xii, The mingling vanities and giddinesses of empty-headed girls.

† Giddish. a. Obs. rare. [f. GIDDY *a.* + -ISH.] *Giddy*, fickle, foolish.

1566 DRANT Horace's Sat. ii. iii. F vij, The people cawle thee giddish-e mad, why, all the worlde is so.

Giddy (gidⁱ), *sb.* [f. the adj.] = GID¹.

1603 HARNET Pop. Infost. xxi, 136 If any of you have a sheepe sick of the giddies, or an hogge of the mumps, or [etc.]. *1805 R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 705 The Turn or Giddy is a disorder with which these animals [sheep] are often seized. *1888 Berksh. Gloss., Giddy*, a disease of the brain in sheep.

Giddy (gidⁱ), *a.* Forms: 1 *gidis*, 3 *gidie*, *gidy*, *gydi(e)*, *guydi*, 4-5 *gedy*, 6-7 *giddie*, *gyddy*, 6- *giddy*. [OE. *gidig* is shown by its guttural initial to be a graphic variant of **gydig* :- prehistoric **gudigo*, app. f. OTeut. **gudo*^m God. The primary sense thus appears to be 'possessed by a god, evēos'; cf. OE. *yfif* insane, lit. 'elf-possessed', similarly f. *self* ELF.]

† 1. Mad, insane, foolish, stupid. Obs.

c 1000 O. E. Gloss. (Napier) I. 3009 *Lymphaticum*, bæne gidig. *c 1200 Wintenny Rule St. Benet* vii. (1888) 41 Se gidig [*L. stultus*] on his healethe his stefene onhefð. *a 1250 Owl & Night*, 290 Hi hit segges wel þe home þa me ne chide wiþ þe gedy. *1297 R. GLOUCE.* (Horn) 1542 He [Nero] bicom ones þer after þur gidy & wode. *a 1300 Leig. Root* (1871) 58 Þou gidi [*var.* wode] bound quap *Saint* quicra.

b. dial. Mad with anger, furious.

1674 RAY M. C. Words 21 *Giddy*, mad with anger. *a 1787 PEGGE Derbitisms* (E. D. S.), *Giddy*, mad; as a giddy horse, one that is wild or untam'd. *1828 Craven Gloss., Giddy*, furious, heated with anger. *1847-78 in HALLIWELL.*

2. Having a confused sensation of swimming or whirling in the head, with proneness to fall; affected with vertigo, dizzy. [This sense appears to be first exemplified in the compound TURNGIDVOY.]

1570 LEVINS Maniþ, 97/23 *Gyddie*, *vertiginosa*. *c 1586 CTESS PEMBOROK Ps.* lx. ii, Dull horror was our drink, We drinking giddy grew. *a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. Jas. V. Wks.* (1711) 110 His brains having been a little giddy (like one looking from a great height) by his advancement to honours and place in court. *1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xviii. (1845) 277 My Head began to grow giddy. *1734 BERKELEY Alciphron* ii. § 26 They seem to me drunk and giddy with a false notion of liberty. *1821 PRAED Poems* (1864) I. 51 The Monk is as straight as a poplar tree, Gog is as giddy as Gog may be! *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* i. xi. 78 For the first time during the journey he grew giddy. *1875 JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 154, I felt at first giddy and faint, as if I had received a blow from the expert hand of a boxer.

† b. trans. Of a ship: Staggering as if dizzy.

1700 DRYDEN Ceyx & Alcione 198 The giddy ship ran round. *1725 Pope Odyssey* ix. 79 Now here, now there, the giddy ships are born.

c. Causing or apt to produce dizziness or swimming in the head, rendering dizzy.

1585 ABP. SANDYS Sermon iii. 49 If thou seest the giddle darrnell of humane traditions, looke for like fruite. *1594 SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iv. 17 As we pac'd along Upon the giddy footing of the Hatchet. *1599 J. FLETCHER, 17*, in i. 18 Upon the high and giddy precipice. *a 1676 DRYDEN Augustus* iv. i, Time these giddy Vapours will remove. *1728 Pope Power* 124 The giddy precipice, and the dangerous flood. *1781 COWPER Hope* 187 From infancy through childhood's giddy maze. *1847 EMERSON Poems, Voodoos* i. 92 Whose giddy top the morning lovel to gild. *1871 L. STEPHEN Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 81 The giddy cliffs which surround them.

d. Whirling or circling round with bewildering rapidity.

1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 952 To... turne the giddy round of Fortunes wheel. *c 1652 J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* ix. 454 With swift and giddy motions. *1715-20 Pope Illiad* xviii. 695 So whirle a while, in giddy circle toss'd. *1764 GOLDSM. Trav.* 417 While above the giddy tempest flies. *a 1791 G. WHITE in Selborne* (1854) 8 The happy schoolboy brings transported forth His long-forgotten scourge and giddy gings. *1810 SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xxii. Amid his senses' giddy wheel. *1842 TENNYSON Sin* 29 The strong tempestuous treble... Ran into its giddiest whirl of sound. *1890 R. BRIDGES Shorter Poems* iv. 13, I lean across the paddock pale And gaze upon the giddy mill.

e. dial. Of a sheep: Affected with the 'gid'. *Giddy-mutton* (see quot. 1881).

1847-78 HALLIWELL, Giddy,... a term applied to sheep that have hydatides on the brain. *1881 Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., Lambs and sheep are said to be *giddy* when they take to turning round in an aimless sort of way. When the animal is killed as it generally is on manifesting this gyaurnal tendency, the meat is known as 'giddy lamb', or 'giddy mutton'.

3. Of persons, their attributes and actions: Mentally intoxicated, 'elated to thoughtlessness' (J.); incapable of or indisposed to serious thought or steady attention; easily carried away by excitement; 'light-headed', frivolous, flighty, inconstant.

Chiefly *trans.* from sense 2; but some of the uses may descend directly from sense 1.

a 1547 SURRY Aeneid II. 33 So diuerse ranne the giddy peoples minde. *1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* ii. 81 Such as do away sauer of a certain giddy imagination. *1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 83 [They] Doe pelt so fast at one anothers Pace, That many have their giddy braynes knockt out. *1626 BACON Sylva* § 68 It may be Gnats and Flies haue their Imagination more mutable and giddy. *a 1631 DONNE Poems* (1650) 118 Giddie fantastique Poets. *1643 MILTON Divorce Wks.* (1847) 1582 Many they shall recidm from obscure and giddy sects. *1681 DRYDEN Jus. & Achil.* i. 216 Govern'd by the Moon, the giddy Joves... And once in same Track when she the Primes reneweth. And once in twenty Years... By natural Instinct they change their Lord. *1713 STERNE Sentimental Journey* No. 576 The giddy part of her sex will have it she is in love. *1765 GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xix, She said twenty giddy things that looked like joy. *1779 MAN. D'ARBLAY Diary* Oct., A mere playful, giddy, romping

I. Something that whirls.
 †1. A whipping-top. *Obs.*
 1740 [see WHIRLIGIG]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Eudist* xi. def.
 xvi. 37 This *sollicit* [Conceit] many is called Turbo, which
 to our purpose may be Englished a Top or Gyge. 1588
 SNAKES. *L. L. Z. v.* 70 Thou disputes like an Infant: goe
 whirly thy Gyge. 1644 in *N. & Q. Ser.* i. IN. 427/1 For four
 gygges and scourage sticks in. a 1657 LOVEALL *Perseus* (1654)
 159 H^{er} has left his apish Jigs. 1633 Play things which are above
 gygges. 1698 LOCKE *Essay* 193 Gyges, Battledors, and the like.
 1700 To make, as Top, Gyge, Battledors, and the like.
 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* v. 100, I told her I'd give her a Whip
 for her GIG. a 1793 [see GWOV a 2 d].

fig. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 11. 79/2 For hee's the gidge of time, Whom sharpest wits haue whipt with sportfull time. *Ibid.* 144/1 Thou Tauerne, Alehouse, Wherehouse, Gige of time, That for a great while amongst Tinkers rime.

†2. A set of feathers arranged so as to revolve rapidly in the wind, for the purpose of attracting birds to a net. *Obs.*

1631 MARKHAM *Prev.* (1655) 115. a 1698 BLUNDELL *Cavalier's Note-bk.* (1880) 272 A great help... for bringing in of larks about your net, is a gidge of feathers... which twirlth swiftly round on the least breath of wind. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Day-net.

3. = GIG-MILL.

1842 BRANOE *Dict. Sci.*, Gigs, or gig machines, are rotatory cylinders covered with wire-teeth, for teazling woollen cloth. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. Gig, Gig-mill, the machine by which the shag or nap is raised upon blankets and other cloth; also applied to the building in which the machine is worked... 'Where's your Tom now? Au! he do worky down to factory—he've a-worked to the gig's two year'.

II. Applied to persons.

†4. A flighty, giddy girl. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Hunteu per efter... mid gidge leibtre, mid hor elien, mid eni lichte lates. c 1395 *Plouman's T.* (Skeat) 759 Some spend hir good upon [hir] giggers, And finden hem of greet aray. c 1430 *Hou Gd. Wif* taught hir Dau. 55 in *Babes Bk.* 38 Fare not as a gidge, for nought þu may hitide, Lauze þou not to loude, ne þane þou not to wide. 1594 *WILLIAMS Avisa* (1880) 41 Thou selfewill gige that doth detest My faithful lout, looke to thy fame. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew.* s.v. A young Gige, a wanton Lass. 1780 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Charlotte L— called, and the little gige told all the quarrels... she led in her family.

5. A queer-looking figure, an oddity; dial. a fool. Chiefly *Elton* slang. Cf. *GECK* sb.1, *GEGGE*.

1777 in *Life Hugh Elliot* iv. (1868) 124 Upon my word, Hugh, you are the greatest gige in the world. 1797 G. CORMAN *Heir at Law* iv. ii. What a damnd gige you look like. a 1825 FORBY *Vol. E. Anglia*, Gige, a trifling, silly, flighty fellow. 1825 *Blackw.* Mag. XVII. 416 O, France is the region of caricature, And a regular Frenchman's a gige to be sure With his apple-green breeches [etc.]. 1832 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) 1. 265 Be you Tories, be you Whigs, You must write to sad young giges. 1836 T. Hook G. *Gurney* I. 193 They were what Mr. Daly... called uncommon giges. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Cou. xiv. Such a set of 'gigs', my dear, I never saw in my life... not a good-looking man amongst them.

III. 6. †a. A fancy, joke, whim. *Obs.*

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* 1. Cij b. A right cutte of the worde, without giggers or fancies of heretical and newe opinions. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Teltroth* 118 New giggers for a countrie clowne. 1607 *Schol. Disc.* *Antichr.* i. l. 16 It is a common gidge to shift of all things brought against this filthee Idoll. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hon. Lieuten.* iv. iv. I must go see him presently. For this is such a gige. 1643 ROBERTS *Naaman* 204 Any idle tale, or gidge of a geering, gibing wit. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat.* *Misc.* (1733) III. 321 They put a gige in the gravest scull And send their wishes to gather wool. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 121 One talk'd of life's most funny rigs, And much enlarg'd on pleasing giges.

b. Fun, merriment, glee. In high gig, on the (high) gig: in a state of boisterous hilarity; also dial. eager, impatient. Now dial.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1880) II. 201 The girls, Betsy and Beckey, were upon the high gig all the time, for they enjoyed seeing me thus whisk'd about. 1807 *Oracle in Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1807) XII. 45, I tells you Common Garden's the gig, the go, and the finish. 1813 MOORE *Post Bag* iii. 21 We were all in high gig—Roman Punch and Tokay Travelled round their heads travelled just the same way. 1819 'R. RABEIAIS' *Abeillard & H.* 36 Being so full of gig and glee Begins her speech with He! He! He! c 1830 in *Besant* 50 *Yrs. Ago* 134 A laughter-loving lass of eighteen who dearly loved a bit of gig. 1876 *Mild-Yorksh. Gloss.*, Gige, a state of flurry; 'He's on the gige to be off'.

c. Comb. gig-fair local (see quot.) ? *Obs.*

1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* 1. 271 Fair for shows, ribands, toys, &c. commonly called holiday or gig fairs.

Gig (gig), sb.2 [Transferred sense of GIG sb.1.]

1. A light two-wheeled one-horse carriage.

1791 'G. GAMBANO' *Ann. Horsem.* v. (1809) 89 *Airing en famille*, in a gig, accompanied with a husband and three children. 1796 in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3). 1809 WINDHAM *Sp. Parl.* 26 May 24 Let the former riders in gigs and whiskeys and one-horsed carriages continue to ride in them. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Jrnl. Solit.* *Man in Tales* 4. 58. (1897) 84 Spruce gigs rattling past. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 51 In the carriage, mind you, not in the gig driven by the groom. 1889 G. N. HOOPER in *Driving* (Badm.) 379 Gigs are considered equally suitable for London and country use.

2. Naut. A light, narrow, clinker-built ship's boat, adapted either for rowing or sailing. Also cutter-, whale-gig.

(Not in Falconer *Dict. Marine* 1780.)

1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Adv. Fut. Latraet* Wks. 1802 II. 338 That by its painter draws the Gig or Yawl. 1801 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 325 Lord Nelson repaired in his gig (his usual conveyance) on board of our Ship. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* 1. 24 Tis number sixty-five—a wig—O'd—n the number 1 man the gig. 1860 L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Mission to China* I. 71 Customhouse guards... have a proper respect for a British man-of-war's gig. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 213 Cutter Gig, Whale Gig, Whale Gig-Lifeboat.

b. A modified form of the ship's gig, used, esp. on the Thames, as a rowing boat, chiefly for racing purposes.

1805 [see *gig*, eight sense 4]. 1881 *Sportsman's Year Bk.* 100 A heavy pair-oared gig. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 June

2/1 The steam-launches and gigs of the Thames police may with noiseless vigilance patrol the waters. 1888 W. B. WOODGATE *Boating* xi. (Badm.) 143 Many regattas offered prizes for pair oars with coxwains in outrigger gigs.

c. Short for gigsman (see 4).

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. One of the Captain's gigs, the handsome black already introduced on the scene.

3. A wooden box or chamber, with two compartments, one above the other, used by miners in ascending and descending a pit-shaft. Also = KIBBLE. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Gig. See Kibble. 1881 *Kibble* (Corn. & Wales), an iron bucket for raising ore. 1883 *Bham Weekly Post* 18 Aug. 4/3 Thirteen men placed themselves in the gig to be drawn to the surface from a depth of about 1,300 feet.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) gig-apron, -cushion, harness, -horse, -house, -umbrella, -whip; gig-ways adv.; (sense 2 b) gig-eight, -race, -sculling. b. similitive, as (sense 2 b) gig-built adj. Also gig-bishop, a bishop who rides in a gig instead of a carriage; gig-box, a box in the seat of a gig; gigsman, one of the crew of a ship's gig; gig-pair, a gig fitted for two rowers; gig-road, -saddle, -tree (see quot.); gig-work, practice in rowing in a gig.

1869 *Daily News* 10 Dec. Stetham and Co. have gutta percha in the shape of 'gig-aprons and dumb jockeys. 1852 S. G. OSBORNE in *Times* 3 Nov. Divide the dioceses into manageable districts, and have what I will call 'gig bishops'. 1897 *Tablet* 4 Sept. 384 The Suffragans, or 'gig-bishops', as the late Mr. Rogers used to call them. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* vii. (1859) 143 Fyall ordered Jupiter to bring a case from his 'gig box containing some capital brandy. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 3/3 Mr. J. E. M. happened to be with some friends in a large 'gig-built boat close by. 1843 HALSBURTON *Attache* I. xi. 195 The lawyer took a stretch for it on the bench, with his 'gig cushions for a pillar. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 110 We may imagine the raws and blisters that he endured, ere he was qualified to progress from the coaching tub to a seat in the 'gig eight. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Gig-saddle, the saddle belonging to a set of single-horse carriage or 'gig-harness. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 304 Coach-horse, Carriage-horse, 'Gig-horse, &c. 1882 OCLIVE *Gig-horse*, a horse that draws a gig. 1829 D. CONWAY *Norway* 151 There was also attached... a coach or 'gig-house and a garden. 1860 *Echo* 9 Feb. 'He daily has one or two out in the 'gig-pairs. 1888 W. B. WOODGATE *Boating* xi. (Badm.) 144 This system... caused 'gig races to be fruitful sources of squabbles. 1824 *Times* 7 Jan. 3/5 That is the 'gig-road toward's Butler's-green. 1883 *Standard* 9 Nov. 3/2 The road is not a working road, but what they call a gig road. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Gig-saddle, a small saddle used with carriage-harness, and carrying the terrets for the driving-reins and the check-hook for the bearing-rein. 1889 *Sporting Life* 30 June 4/6 No sculling boats had been engaged for the scratch 'gig sculling race. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Gig-tree, the frame of a gig or harness saddle. 1883 READ *Tit for Tat in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 623/2 The lady... came out to her, and a servant and a 'gig umbrella. 1821 J. HOOGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 258 If you come 'gig-ways pray bring with you Raine's Testament. 1830 *Chron.* 24 Aug. in *Ann. Reg.* (1831) 1372 Captain Smith, having jumped out of it, with the 'gig-whip in his hand. 1843 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 20 Albert takes up a gig-whip; but does not use it. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/4 All the candidates indulged in long bouts of 'gig work.

Hence Gig-ful, as many as a gig will hold.

1848 J. MACINTOSH *Diary* in *Macleod Mem.* vi. (1854) 154 Two gifuls of fishers passed me.

†Gig, sb.3 *Obs.* rare—1. In 4 eggs. [Of obscure origin; perh. echoic; cf. *Sc. gig*, *GEIG* v., to squeak.] ? A squeaking noise.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 852 (Fairfax MS.) And euer mo so swifft as thought This queynt hous about went... And al this hous... was made of twiggys... That for the sough and for the twynges [read twynges] This house was also [= as] ful of gyges And also ful eke of chirkynges As [etc.].

Gig (gig), sb.4 [Shortened from FISHGIG or FIZGIG.]

A kind of fish-spear; = FISHGIG, FIZGIG 4. Also U.S., 'An arrangement of four barbed hooks, fastened back to back, and attached to a hand-line, used for catching fish by dragging it through a school' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

1722 R. B. *Hist. Virginia* 131 At each End of the Canoe stands an Indian, with a Gig, or pointed Spear, setting the Canoe forward with the Butt-end of the Spear, as gently as he can, by that Means, stealing upon the Fish, without any Noise. 1774 COOK *Voy.* (1777) II. iii. vii. 91, I did not see that they had any other weapon but darts and gigs, intended only for striking of fish. 1809 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 228 Two men are trying to take some of the fish with a gig. 1877 G. GIBBS *Trides Washington* 195 The spring salmon are taken... in the small streams either with the scoop-net or with a gig.

†Gig, sb.5 *Obs.* Also 7 gige (e). (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 106/1 A Gige is a hole in the Ground where Fire is made to dry the Flax. 1706 PARLERS (ed. Kersey) *Gigg*.

†Gig (gig), v.1 [cf. *Gig* sb.1 (sense 1).] a. intr.;

b. trans. (sense obscure; see below).

The verb seems literally to denote the action of some kind of 'gig' or whipping-top of peculiar construction, having inside it a smaller 'gig' of the same shape, which was thrown out by the effect of rapid rotation. Hence to gig (ont) appears to be used *fig.* with the sense 'to throw out or give rise to (a smaller repetition of itself)'. The Dicts., on the ground of the Dryden quot., have plausibly, but erroneously, explained the transitive vb. as meaning 'to engender, assigning to it a derivation from *L. gignere*'.

1653 CLEVELAND *Poems* 44 No wonder they'll confesse no losse of men; For Rupert knocks 'em, till they gig agen. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 185 One question gigs

out another. We shall never end. 1677 I. L. *Ded.* to *Cleveland's Poems* A iv, How many of their slight productions may be gigged out of one of his pregnant Words! 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* ProL. 21 Yet in lampoons you libel one another. The first productions still a second gig: You whip them out, like school-boys, till they gig; And with the same success... For every one still dwindles to a less. *Ibid.* iii. 1, *Sosia*, You, my Lord Amphitryon, may have brought forth another You my Lord Amphitryon... and our Diamonds may have procreated these Diamonds... *Phadra*. If this be true, I hope my Goblet has gigg'd another Golden Goblet.

Gig (gig), v.2 [perh. onomatopoeic; there may be connexion with prec.]

†1. intr. ? To move to and fro. *Obs. rare.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 138 The rank Matrons, dancing to the Pipe, Gig with their Bums.

2. trans. To move backwards and forwards. Chiefly U.S.; also *techn.* in to gig back (the carriage of a sawmill after the cut is made). Cf. *Jig* v.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Gig-saw*, The motion is imparted by the crank and pitman, and the spring abovegigs back the saw, keeping it strained on its upward stroke. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 8 Dec. 362 These gangs [i.e. of saws]... convert whole logs into lumber as they pass through—thus obviating the necessity of 'gigging back'. 1886 HOTCHKISS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 345/1 A rope... passing over pulleys in the floor to a drum beneath, so arranged as to be under the control of the sawyer in its feeding movement or in reversal to 'gig' the carriage back to its first position. 1887 *Microscope* VII. 333 Gently gig the glass back and forth.

3. Comb., as gig-back, gig-saw (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gig-saw*, a thin saw to which a rapid vertical reciprocation is imparted. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Gig-back*, a device by which a sawmill carriage is run back after the cut has been made, usually much more rapidly than during the forward motion.

Hence Gigging vbl. sb.; in quot. attrib.

1887 *Microscope* VII. 335 The... diatoms are again transferred to the crystal gigging glass.

Gig (gig), v.3 [? Back-formation from GIG-MILL.] trans. To raise the nap of (cloth) with a gig. Also in Comb., as gig-drum, -machine, -wheel. Hence Gigging vbl. sb.; also attrib., as gigging-machine, -mill. Also Gigger, one who works a gigging-machine.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 195 Mills, called here Gig-ging-Mills... worked by men turning them backward and forward, till the wool is sufficiently opened for use. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1320 Several French schemes have been mounted for making the gig-drum act upon the two sides of the cloth. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Gig Wheel*, a mill in which the nap of woollen cloth is raised by the application of teasels. 1842 [see GIG sb.3]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gigging-machine*, a machine for dressing woollen cloth by subjecting it to the action of teasels, whose fine hooks draw the loose fibres to the surface. 18... *Fibre & Fabric* V. 20 (Cent.) A man who can take charge of dyeing, scouring, fulling and gigging in a small country mill.

†Gig, v.4 *Obs.*—1. trans. ? To befool, hoax.

1795 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 153 'Gigg'd by their neighbours, gull'd of all their cash.

Gig (gig), v.6 [I. GIG sb.4] a. trans. To spear (fish) with a gig. b. intr. To fish with a gig or fishgig' (Webster 1828-32).

1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 569 The Indians sometimes gig them [porpoises].

Gig (gig), v.6 [I. GIG sb.2] intr. To ride or travel in a gig. Also to gig it.

1807 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 65 To-day I gig it to Ashby. 1823 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 17 Oct. (1894) I. 229, I am enchanted, I have gigger round the new road. 1829 COY *HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 3 Lost the coach, and had 10 gig it home. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38. 280 A young doctor gigging it at an express-train velocity. 1836 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 479 We had first two miles' walk, then two miles' gigging.

Gig: see JIG.

†Giga (dǫgǫga). *Mus.* [It. = F. *gigue*.] = GIGUE.

1730-5 in BAILEY (folio). 1879 [see GIGUE].

†Gigalira (dǫgǫlira). [It.; f. *giga* fiddle + *lira* lyre.] A kind of wood harmonic.

1839 *Century Dict.*, *Gigalira*. 1892 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6/2 Performances on the gigalira [sic], dulcimer, and piano.

†Gigant, sb. and a. *Obs.* Also 5 gigante, 6 gygant. [ad. L. *gigant-em*, *gigas*; see GIANT.]

The Lat. word had been adopted in OE. as *gigant*.]

= GIANT sb. and a., in various senses.

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Pa nam he [David] fif stanas on his herbebelig... mid anan he bone gigan of weapn.] 1435-50 *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 95 That cite callede Babylon whom t. Nemproth the gigante made. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* 1. 61 Waddes Grave, whom the People there say to have beene a Gigant and owner of Mougreve. 1565 COOPER *Thesaur.* *Anguiper*, a gygant that had crooked feete like a serpent. 1610 HOLLAND *Cauden's Brit.* ii. *Ircl.* 154 A day was appointed betweene these Gigants or Champions, namely betwene John Currey and the other. 1658 ROWLAND *Almight's Theat.* Ins. 1007 The stalk of Fennel gigan would scarce contain this when he is grown great.

†Gigantal, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *gigantal*, f. L.

gigant, *gigas*; see GIANT.] = GIANTIC a.

1616 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Urania* 1 Gigantal frames, held the wonders rarely strange, Like spiders' webs, are made This sport of days. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* ii. xxx. 193 This Gigantal victory being ended, Pantagruel withdrew himself to the place of the flagons.

Gigantean (dǫgǫigant-ān), a. [f. L. *gigantif-ur*

(ad. Gr. γίγαντες, recorded only in late Gr. f.

γίγαντ-: see GIANT) + -AN.] = GIANTIC a.

1621 CORVAT *Cruditities* 420 An exceeding huge Gigantean Switzer. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 318 When the strong fates with Gigantean force Bear thee in iron arms. 1670-98 LASSELLS *Poet. Italy* 121 Near the gates, stand two statues of more than Gigantean bulk. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* 1, 255 They can't reach up to that wicked Pitch of Jesuitical Gigantean Heights therein. 1818 J. H. FRERE *Whistler. Nat. Poem* iii. xlix. Had he so done, the Gigantean corps Had sack'd the convent on that very day. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1955. 524/4 The desire for Gigantean buildings.

Gigantesque (dʒɪɡəntɪsk), *a.* [f. *Gigant-*, *gigas* (see *GIANT*), + *-sk*.] Having the characteristics of a giant; befitting a giant.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* xli. 468 Everything... was gigantesque and awful. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Rom.* I. 302 How gigantesque the campanile in its mass and height. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* xxvii. 66 All gigantesque, eccentric, distorted, extravagant art is barbarous. 1888 W. H. PAXNE *tr. Comptay's Hist. Pedagogy* 95 Rabelais wrote for giants, and it is natural that he should demand gigantesque efforts of them.

absol. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 123 This play abounds with two vices... ring changes upon words, and a disposition to the unnatural and gigantesque. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* ii. (1894) 59 The expressions savour rather strongly of the gigantesque.

Gigantic (dʒɪɡəntɪk), *a.* [f. *L. gigant-*, *gigas* (see *GIANT*), + *-ic*.] (Gr. had γίγαντιος of equivalent formation.)

† 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a giant or giants. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Polyalb.* i. 30 Thou Genius of the place... Which livedst long before the All-earth-drowning Flood, Whilst yet the world did swarm with her Gigantic brood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 61 On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 472 There are some persons of that wicked and Gigantic disposition... that... would be ready to say with Polyphemus in Homer [etc.]. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 178 He was the son of Uricus, and of the gigantic race.

2. Of persons or their stature: Having the proportions of a giant; resembling a giant in size, etc.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xviii. 386 The Fairies... have their enchanted Castles, and... Gigantic Ghosts. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. i. 10 To Jeffery... had many squabbles with the King's gigantic porter. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 172 The gigantic bones found in many burial places here, give room to believe, that the former inhabitants were of larger size than the present. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi. One who had never seen the Black Douglas, must have known him by his swart complexion, his gigantic frame [etc.].

3. Hence of things material or immaterial, actions, etc.: Greatly exceeding ordinary dimensions; huge, enormous.

1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian xlii.* Vivaldi pointed out to Ellena the gigantic Velino in the north. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 45 The evils complained of by these writers... have in the present day attained to a gigantic stature. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Hist.* (1813) II. 293 The Gigantic Crane is an inhabitant of Bengal and Calcutta. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 494 Facing this the gigantic telescope. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 315 The ancestors of the gigantic quadrupeds, which all foreigners now class among the chief wonders of London, were brought from the marshes of Valcheren. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 The gigantic spirit of enterprise which was kindled in England and Spain. 1878 E. WHURR *Life in Christ v.* xxviii. (ed. 3) 468 The hell believed in is thought too dreadful for all except gigantic offenders.

Hence **Giganticness**.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Gigantical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *GIGANTIC a.*, + *-AL*.] = *GIGANTIC a.*, in various senses.

1604 MIDDLETON *Black B.* Cij. A pair of Corpulent Gigantical Androns. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. v. § 8. 81 Gorgopius Becanus, an Antipater (who thought his own w more Gigantical than the bodies of Nimrod and Hercules) hath written a large discourse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. (1651) 242, I would see... whether there be... gigantical Patagoes in Cibica. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. § 3. 62 A gigantical and Titanical Attempt to dethrone the Deity.

Gigantically (dʒɪɡəntɪkəli), *adv.* [f. *GIGANTICAL a.*, + *-LY*.] In a gigantic manner or degree; after the manner or proportions of a giant; enormously.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. § 3. 62 Though this monster... strut and stalk so gigantically. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 500 The fountains of barbarous and gigantically daring impiety. 1845 [Miss J. ROBINSON] *Whitehall* xxxviii. 260 A gigantically tall porter. 1854 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 375 You do not habitually think thus gigantically of angels. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 271 [He] felt so gigantically good-natured that he could not keep his face sober. 1870 *Daily News* 13 Dec., Prince Edward—our Guardsman—loomed almost gigantically through the fog on the morning of Inkermann.

Giganticide¹ (dʒɪɡəntɪsɪd), [f. *L. gigant-*, *gigas* *GIANT* + *-CID*.] A giant-killer. 1806 SOUTHEY *Let.* 17 June in *Life & Corr.* III. xii. 43 Jack the Giganticide's leathern bag. 1883 *Times* 20 Dec. 9 The young preferred to live in Fairyland, among fairy godmothers, giganticides, genii good or bad.

Giganticide² (dʒɪɡəntɪsɪd), [f. as prec. + *-CID*.] The killing of giants.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing HALLAM). a 1876 G. DAWSON *Serm. Disp. Points* (98) 184 The wonderful hero who ascended into an invisible land and took to giganticide.

Hence **Giganticalad**.

1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatula* 55, I had become familiar in childhood with the gigantical precocity of beanstalks.

Gigantify (dʒɪɡəntɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. as prec. + *-FY*.] *trans.* To cause to develop gigantically. Hence **Gigantifying** *vb.* *sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 332 The gigantifying art, to coin a word, is more beneficially applied to fir-trees.

† **Gigantine**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. *F. gigantin* (Cotgr.), f. *L. gigant-*, *gigas* *GIANT*.] = *GIGANTIC*, in various senses.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxi. § 1. 74 That Gygantine state of mind which possesseth the trowblers of the world... who... would give fourm to the world according to their owne humors (which is the trewe thomachie), pretendeth [etc.]. 1664 EVELYN *tr. Frear's Archit.* ii. 10 The heroick and gigantine manner of this Order. 1666 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 3 A Man of such Gigantine Stature.

Hence † **Gigantinism**, gigantic development.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall Ded.*, Such vigorous talnes in statuer and strength... that... by a grace-full Gygantinisme, the commonly doughty are become your dwarfs.

Gigantism (dʒɪɡəntɪzəm), *Biol.* [f. *L. gigant-*, *gigas* + *-ISM*.] Abnormal or monstrous size.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Gigantive**, *a.* *Obs.* [Badly f. *L. gigant-*, *gigas* + *-IVE*.] Mistake for, or synonym of, *GIGANTINE*.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 The walls are cut into Gygantine Images. *Ibid.* 159 His gigantive shape [1677 reads gigantick; elsewhere (p. 149) Herbert has gigantine]. 1666 HENRY *Journeys* vii. 91 What minded King Lewis to make his father of so gigantic a stature, I cannot tell.

Gigantize (dʒɪɡəntaɪz), *v.* [f. *GIANT* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To cause to appear gigantic.

1630 RANDOLPH *Paneg. Verses Shirley's Gratef. Serv.* Aijj, I cannot... straine Garagantian lines to Gigantize thy veine. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXIV. 152 The former humanising the divine, the latter, if not defying, gigantising humanity. 1865 *Spectator* 30 Sept. 1084 The comparison with dwarfs never makes average men seem unnaturally tall, never gigantizes them, though giants dwarf them.

Gigantolite (dʒɪɡəntɪləɪt), *Min.* [f. *Gr. γίγαντ* (gigas) *GIANT* + *-LITE*.] Named by Bongsdorf 1832.] A pseudomorph after iolite occurring in large six or twelve sided crystals, a variety of pinite.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* ii. 11. 325 Gigantolite, a mineral composed of alumina, lime, and iron.

Gigantology (dʒɪɡəntɪlədʒi), [a. *F. gigantologie*, f. *Gr. γίγαντ* (gigas) *GIANT* + *-λογία* (see *-LOGY*).] Discussions or treatises about giants.

1773 PATERSON *Bibl. West.* p. vi, Astrology, Geomancy, Sorcery, Gigantology and other Marvellous History. 1811 DIBDIN *Bibliomania* (ed. 2) 503 note, The word 'Gigantology' first introduced by Mr. Paterson... was used by the French more than two centuries ago. 1865 *Reader* 14 Oct. 419/2 There is but little material to fill up the history of gigantology between the men of renown and the giants of romance.

Gigantomachy (dʒɪɡəntɪmæki), *Also* † *gigantomachia*, [a. and ad. *Gr. γίγαντομαχία*, f. *γίγαντ* (gigas) *GIANT* + *μάχη* battle.]

1. a. The war of the giants against the gods. b. A contest resembling this.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 31 In a Gigantomachy they prease to commix the heaven with the hell. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 19. 18 There had been always a kind of gigantomachy between these two parties or sects of men. 1686 COLVIE *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 148 This with our church monomachie Ends with a gigantomachie. 1710 HUME *Sacred Success* (1716) 308 Its former gigantomachy drove our Church into the wilderness. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 127 The Tartarus, which he prepares for the defeated Titans, after the Gigantomachia. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Nov. 492 So 'tall' were the scores... that it was a veritable 'gigantomachia', or 'battle of the Anakim'.

2. A representation of the same.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* i. i. 19 In the pediment, however, of the eastern portico was sculptured in high relief the Gigantomachia, or Assault of Heaven by the Titans. 1852 *Neanderings of Mem.* I. 128 One is the sculptor, of the statue nice, or Gigantomachies of rock and ice.

Hence † **Gigantomachize** *v.* *Obs.*—1 *intr.* To rise in rebellion like the giants against heaven.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv. The... Goggle-eyed Grumbledories would ha' Gigantomachiz'd.

† **Gigar**, *Obs.*—1 [a. med. or mod. *L. gigarum*, ad. *Gr. γίγαντ*-ov.] A grape-stone.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 257 With small, brown, compressed seeds, like Gygas [L. *gigantis similis*].

Gigig by geoul: see *CHEER* sb. 5.

Gigelot (te, obs. form of *GIGLET*).

Gigg (e, obs. form of *GIG*, *Jig*).

Giggambob (b, var. *JIGGAMBOR*).

† **Gigge**, *v.* *Obs.*—1 [f. *gigge*, *GUIGE*.] *trans.*

To fit the guige or arm-strap (a shield).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1646 Squires... Giggynge of sheeldes, with layneres lacynges.

Giggelot, obs. form of *GIGLET*.

Gigger¹ (gɪgə), [f. *GIG* + *-ER*.] One who works a giggig-machine. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gigger² (gɪgə), *U.S.* [f. *GIG* + *-ER*.] 'A fisherman who uses the gig as a means of capturing fish; a gigman' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gigger, var. *JIGGER* sb. and *v.*

Gigget (t, obs. form of *GIGOT*).

Giggish (gɪgɪʃ), *a*¹ Also 6 giggisse. [f. *GIG* sb.¹ (sense 6) + *-ISH*.] Lively, slightly, wanton.

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 1206 This fustiane maistres

and this giggisse gase. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 167 Thy giggish tricks, thy queanish trade, A thousand Brideshead birds bath made. 1642 ROBERTS *Naaman* xxii. 844 Our giggish heads have not the gift to observe a Promise. 1795 VOLCOFF (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hay Wks.* 1812 IV. 298 Come, come, something giggish, something merry. 1882 BERESF. HOPE *Brandreth* i. xvi. 254 A giggish widow.

Hence **Giggishness**.

1781 BENTHAM *IVks.* (1843) X. 300 There is a sort of giggishness about him, too.

Giggish (gɪgɪʃ), *a*² [f. *GIG* sb.² + *-ISH*.] *a.* Resembling a gig. b. Directed towards driving a gig.

a 1677 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 532 They would not accuse it [his one-horse chaise] of ever having been too giggish even for a doctor of divinity. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 121 It was now his ambition to drive a pair. He had outlived his giggish propensities.

Giggit (gɪgɪt), *v.* *U.S. colloq.* [cf. *GIG* v.²] *a. trans.* To convey rapidly. *b. intr.* To move rapidly.

1862 Mrs. STOWE in *N. Y. Independent* 27 Feb. (Cent.), He nearly like to have got her eat up by the sharks, by giggiting her off in the boat out to sea, when she wern't more 'n three years old. 1869 — *Oldtown Folks* 56 While the wagon and Uncle 'Liakim were heard giggiting away.

Giggle (gɪgəl), *sb.* Also 7 gíggle. [f. the vb.]

† 1. = *GIGLET* 1 b. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Gadrullette*, a minx, gíggle, flirt.

2. A giggling laugh.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xiv. Wks. 1687 I. 202 A small transient pleasure a tickling the ears, wagging the lungs, forming the face into a smile, a giggle, or a humme, are not to be purchased with a grievous distaste and smart. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 June, 'My family is much obliged to your ladyship,' cried Tabby, with a kind of hysterical giggle. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i. viii, You have cured her of her schoolgirl's giggle. 1843 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Serv. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 48 The solitude is disturbed by the giggle of pic-nic parties. 1881 *Academy* 15 Oct. 289 There is much humour—here and there, however, tending to degenerate into 'a fit of the giggles'—in Miss Tylter's representation of [etc.].

Giggle (gɪgəl), *v*¹ Also 6 gygyll, 6-7 gíggle. [Echoic; cf. the synonymous *Du. giegelen*, *giegelen*, *gic'helen*, *MHG. gickeln*, mod. *Ger. gicheln*, *gickeln*, *gichern*, *kichern*; also various other imitative words in Eng. with the frequentative suffix *-LE*, as *gaggle*, *cackle*. (Johnson 1755 remarks 'It is retained in Scotland'; but there is no scarcity of examples in English writers of the 18th c.)] *intr.* To laugh continuously in a manner not uproarious, but suggestive either of foolish levity or uncontrollable amusement. Cf. *snigger*, *titter*. Also with *on*, *out*.

1590 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folsy* (1874) I. 63 Some gygyll and laugh without grautye. 1566 DRANT *Wayl. Hieremie* i. K 1 b, Her enemies... dyd scorne her sacred sabbath day, And gyggle out theyr fyll. 1804 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 473 If when thou laughest she [thy wife] weepes, when thou mounstest she gíggle. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. viii. (1718) 34 Fool, giggle on, and waste thy wanton breath. 1706 *Reflex.* upon *Psalm* 128 We see them... in the Park walking, giggling with their sparks. 1770 GRAY *Talk* Wks. 1884 III. 374 Lady Maria did not beat me, but giggled a little. 1777 1836 J. MAYNE *Silver Gun* II. 125 Wee things giggling in the arms O' their fond mothers. 1827 SCOTT *Trav.* 5 Oct., A quiet day... giggling and making giggle among the kind and frank-hearted young people. 1853 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 154 All men in the court laughed, and the pretty ladies giggled. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 365 The striking scene... when the House of Commons was giggling over some delicious story of bribery and corruption.

b. quasi-*trans.* To utter with a giggle. Also *To giggle away* (time): to waste in giggling. *To giggle away*: to do away with by giggling.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 20 These pass the glass about; the Conclave set, Gíggle applause. a 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 86 Be modest in your deportment or behaviour... not giggling or fiddling out your time. 1832 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archib.* *Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 278/1 He was always on the heel of pastime... he would giggle away the Great Charter.

† **Giggle**, *v*² *Obs.* In 6 gíggle. [f. *GIG* sb.¹ + *-LE*.] *trans.* ? To turn rapidly; make giddy. Hence **Giggled** *pp.* *a.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1858) 348 They auouch that tidings (being coynd in the closet of their gigled brains).

Gigglement (gɪgəlment), [f. *GIGGLE* v.¹ + *-MENT*.] The action of giggling.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 198 Gaping gigglement surrounds the fire. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ii. 22 He... is first made aware of the delicacy of his position by the gigglement of the two young ladies.

Giggler (gɪgəl), *Also* 7-8 gígler. [f. *GIGGLE* v.¹ + *-ER*.] One who giggles.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* xlii, The gígler is a milk-maid, whom infection, Or a fírd beacon frighteth from his dilties. 1716 STEELE *Town-Talk* No. 9, I have known a very giggler express an air of satisfaction when he has been speaking plain sense. 1835 SOUTHEY in *Comptay's IVks.* (1835) I. 41 His fellow idler and giggler in former days. 1881 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. 224 Flying over the country with a parcel of giggling gígglers.

Gigglesome (gɪgəlsm), *a.* [f. *GIGGLE* v.¹ + *-SOME*.] Prone to giggling.

1893 MARY HULLAH *Aunt Constantia Jane* ii. 65 When you are once gigglesome the least thing seizes you off again. **Giggle**, obs. form of *GIGLET*.

Giggle (gig'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GIGGLE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. GIGGLE.

c1520 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Maniers* (1570) E iv, Loude gigling and laughing is but a foolish signe And euident token of maners feminine. 1786 COWPER *Lett.* 17 Apr., Wks. (1876) 23: There was I, and the future Lord Chancellor, constantly employed from morning to night in giggling and making giggle. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 19 Such giggling and bantering about the church-door. 1872 EARL PEMBROKE & C. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* iii. 72 After infinite wriggings, giggles, and whisperings.

Giggle (gig'lin), *ppl. a.* [f. GIGGLE *v.* + -ING.] That giggles.

1611 COTGR., *Ricaneux*, tighying, giggling, euer sport-ing, dallying, or playing the wanton. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. 1, A giggling waiting wench for me, That shewes her teeth how white they be. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 40 ¶ 4 If therefore the giggling Leucippe could but see her Train of Fops assembled. 1775 MACO, D'ARBLAY *Lett.* to Crisp 8 May in *Early Diary*, A parcel of young giggling girls laugh'd her out of it. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 47 You have glances on every side of fresh country faces and blooming giggling girls. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* vii. 210 The giggling fool, who is the butt of the harvest field.

† **b. trans.** of a brook. *Obs.*

1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* III. 54 A giggling brook doth on much gravel fall.

c. said of laughter, tone of the voice, etc.

1796 NEWTON *Lemni's Complex.* i. vi. 36 To gygling laughter geueen was Democritus alway. 1658 GURNALL *Chr.* in *Arm.* verse 15. ix. 3 (1669) 143/2 The Saints joy and peace, is not such a light giggling joy as the Worlds. 1733 P. DRAKE *Grotto* 11 And looks diuiner graces tell, Which doth with giggling muscles dwall. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xlv. A weak giggling laugh. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv. She . . . in a faint giggling tone, cackled to her sister about her fine ac'aintance.

† **Gigglish**, *a. Obs.*— [f. GIGGLE *v.* + -ISH.] Disposed to giggle.

1671 MRS. BEHN *Amor. Prince* iv. iv, For all the maids I meet with are so gigglish And scornful.

Giggly (gig'li), *a.* [f. GIGGLE *sb.* + -Y.] Addicted to giggling.

1866 CARLYLE *Edu.* Irving 175 Miss Augusta, tall, shapely, airy, giggly, but a consummate fool. 1881 COLVIN *Lander* vi. 118 His young women . . . apt . . . to comport themselves in a manner giggly, missish, and disconcerting.

Gigbobb, var. JIGGAMBOB.

Giggot, *obs. form* of GIGOT.

† **Giggs**, *gigs*, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 6 *giggies*, 7 *gigs*. [Of obscure origin; cf. the various words spelt JIG.] A mouth-disease in horses (see *quots.*).

1380 BLUNDEVELL *Curing Horses* Dis. xl. 18 b, Of the bladders in a horses mouth, which our old Fellers were wont to call the Giggies. The Italians call them Froncelle. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 362 The Gigs . . . be little soft swellings or rather pustuls with black heads, growing in the inside of his lips, next to the great jaw-teeth. 1623 MARKHAM *Cheep Husbandry* (ed. 3) 75 The ligs. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsemen* 211 Having the lampes, barbs, giggs, blisters, bloody rifts. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. These Giggs proceed from foul Feeding, either of Grass or Provender. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentleman's Farriery* xlv. 320 There are frequently observed on the inside the lips and palate, little swellings or bladders, called Giggs.

Gig-lamp. [f. GIG *sb.* + LAMP.]

1. One of the lamps at either side of a gig.
trans. 1888 FROUDE *Eng. W. Ind.* xv. 248 Fireflies . . . with two long antennæ, at the point of each of which hangs out a blazing lantern. The unimaginative colonists call them gig-lamps.

2. *pl. Spectacles. slang.*

1853 'C. Booe' *Verdant Green* iii, 'Looks ferociously mild in his gig-lamps!' remarked a third, alluding to Mr. Verdant Green's spectacles. 1887 PUNCH 30 July 45/1 Jack's a straw-thatched young joker in gig-lamps.

Gigle, *gigler*, *obs. forms* of GIGGLE, -ER.

Giglet, *giglot* (gig'let, -ot). Forms: 4 *giglot* (te, 4 *egeglotte*, *gegilot*, 5 *giggelot*, 5-6 *gyg(e)lot*, 6 *giglott(e)*, 6-7 *gigglelt*, -lot, 6- *giglot*, *giglet*. [Of obscure origin; the 14th c. form *giglot* (te seems to point to a Fr. (or Afr.) etymon, but nothing satisfactory has been found. Cf. GIG *sb.* (sense 4), which is prob. in some way connected. The less unfavourable sense (1 b) which the word assumed in later use seems due to association with GIGGLE 2.]

1. † **a.** Originally, a lewd, wanton woman (*obs.*).

b. A giddy, laughing, romping girl.

a 1340 HAMOLR *Psalter* xlv. 7 Here he prays his bism of his wife pat in a giglot. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 233 Poul moue not here to joie, as joien unist men in gegilots. c1430 How Gd. *Wofe taught hir Dan.* 82 in *Babes Bk.* 40 Go not to be wastrelinge . . . As it were a stump or a giggelot. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) K 3 a, Marry gep Giglet, thy loue sits on thy tonges end. 1603 SHAKES. *Meas. for M.* v. 1. 352 Away with those Giglets too, and with the other confederate companion. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. iv, And I be brought, to doe A peeuish Giglot rite? 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* III. G 2 a, If this be The recompence of striuing to preerue A wanton giglet honest. 1725 RANSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. II. song 9, Some young gigle on the green, Wit dimpled cheeks and two bewitching een. 1820 LOND. *Mag.* June 631/1 Hump-backed giglots, scrippily arrayed in two guineas' worth of trumpety British muslin. 1865 W. WILKE *E. Eng.* I. 97 A party of showy giglots, who have come from Norway, wish to take part in the fortunes of the day. 1885 CHAM. *Jrnl.* 758 Why should female clerks in the postal service consist of pert giglets hardly out of their teens?

† **c.** Applied to a man: One excessively given to merriment. *Obs. rare.*

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1271/1 Of trouth . . my selfe am of nature euen halle a giglot.

2. *Attrib. and Comb.* Chiefly appositive and quasi-adj., as in *giglet-firrt*, -*fortune*, *giglot-wench*; *giglot-like*, -*wise* advs. Also *giglet-fair*, a statute fair for hiring servant-girls (but cf. *gig-fair*).

1890 BARING-GOULD *Old Country Life* 296 The farm-servants . . . were hired at certain fairs . . . in the West of England these are called 'giglet fairs'. 1562 PHAER *Aeneid* ix. E e iv, Your study chief is daunse in pampering feasts w' 'giglet firrts. 1612 SHAKES. *Cymb.* III. 1. 31 The fam'd Casibulan, who was once at point, (Oh 'giglet Fortune) to master Cesars Sword. c1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cret.* 83 And go among the Greikis air and lait Sa 'giglot-lyk. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Herbs*, etc. Wks. (1587) 70 Ask him what made her leave her woful aged sire And steale to Athens gyglet like. 1550 BAILE *Polariet* n. Gij, A sort of wanton gyglet wench. 1591 SHAKES. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 41 Yong Talbot was not borne To be the pillage of a Giglot Wench. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 224 The wife that gaddis not 'giglot wise, with curie flirring gilt. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. lxiii, That thou wilt gad by night in giglet wise.

Hence † **Giglety**, lasciviousness.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 161 Oher men wifes were a slepe and som aboute giglotrie [L. circa lascivias occupatis]. 1487 How Gd. *Wife taught hir Dan.* 159 in *Barbour's Bruce* 530 Nocht leif to wantone giglotrie.

† **Gigly**, *a. Obs.*— [f. GIG *sb.* + -LY.] Lascivious.

1482 CAXTON *Higden* III. xx, Thou hast right wanton gygyl eyen [Higden, *oculos corruptorios*; Trev. an *horlyng his eizen*; MS. Harl. *unchaste eien*].

Gigman (gig'mæn). [f. GIG *sb.* + MAN.]

One who keeps or uses a gig; whimsically used by Carlyle for one whose respectability is measured by his keeping a gig; a narrow-minded person belonging to the middle class, who views 'respectability' as the chief concern of life, a 'Philistine'.

Invented by Carlyle, who gives [Miscell. (1857) III. 56] the following quotation in explanation of its origin. 'Q. What do you mean by "respectable"? A. He always kept a gig. (Thurwell's trial).' This is taken from *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. (1828) 15, where the writer says 'We quote from memory'. In the *Times* report of the trial (3 Nov. 1823) the passage reads: 'He always maintained an appearance of respectability, and kept his horse and gig.'

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 144 This was not a nobleman, or gentleman, or gigman, but simply a man! 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 5 The doctor, be it said, is a respectable gigman, who also likes a fast horse. 1884 R. BUCHANAN in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 603/2 The gigman . . . spells God with a little 'g'.

Hence many nonce-wds. of obvious meaning used by Carlyle or his imitators: **Gigmaness**, **Gigmanhood**, **Gigmania** [with play on MANIA], **Gigmanio** *a.*, **Gigmanically** *adv.*, **Gigmanism**, **Gigmanity**.

1830 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 122 The gig and gigmania must rot. 1831 *Ibid.* 285 As Gigmaness you could not have lived. *Ibid.* 199 Frivolous gigmanity. 1832 *Ibid.* 233 A . . . person of considerable faculty, which, however, had shaped itself gigmanically only. — *Ess.* iv. (1872) 150 Consider what this Gigmanhood issues in. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 42 Educated in the school of country gigmanism.

Gigman 2. *U. S.* [f. GIG *sb.* 4.] One who fishes with a gig; = GIGGER 2. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gig-mill. [f. GIG *sb.* 1 + MILL.] **a.** A machine for raising a nap on cloth by the use of tanzels or wire-cards. **b.** A building in which such machines are used.

1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edu.* VI. c. 22 Miles called Gigue Miles, for the perching and burlinge of Clothe. 1558 *Lease* in *Jeanes Catal.* *Berkeley Chart* (1892) 215 His two mylles under one roffe that is to say a corne myll and a gigmill. 1670-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Gig-mills*, were Mills used in the Fulling of cloth, which with Iron cards are prohibited by the Statutes of 3 Ed. 6. 2. Ed. 6. 22. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* II. 34 A gigue mill for glossing, smoothing, and laying the grain. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6/1 He [a cloth-dresser] having been employed in Ireland on a species of machinery called gig mills. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. A gig-mill was burnt to the ground. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/2 The tanzels are arrayed in frames. The whole machine is called a gig-mill.

Gignate (dzig'nät), *v. jocular.* [badly f. L. *gign-ere* to beget + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To produce, be the author of.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 239 Whatever be the name of the supposed father—Timors Tomkins—Johnny Keates [sic] gignated these sonnets. 1827 *Ibid.* XXII. 546 Why then may not men who are not blockheads . . . go on for a long time gignating productions, that [etc.].

Gignitive (dzig'nitiv), *a. rare*— [f. L. *gign-ere* to produce; cf. OF. *gignitif*.] Productive of something else.

1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interch.* xiv. IV. 57 The first [Inter-chapter] gignitive but not generated; the second and third both generated and gignitive, the fourth generated but not gignitive.

Gigot 1 (dzig'ot). Forms: 6-7 *gigget* (t, -ot, 6 *gygget*, *gygot*, *figotte*), 7-9 *figget*, (7 *geegot*, *jogotte*, 9 *gigot*), 7- *gigot*. [a. f. *Gigot*, of unknown origin.]

1. A leg or hanch of mutton, veal, etc. prepared for table. ? *Obs.*

1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 174 Giggots of Mutton or

Venison, stopped with Cloves. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Househ.* 57 To roast a Gigget of Mutton which is the legge splatted and halfe part of the loine together; you shall [etc.]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 11 Turkeys and Hens we had roasted; a gigget of young goat. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fat*, A Gigot of Veal may be . . . eaten with Sauce made of Vinegar, Pepper, &c. 1766 ST. JOHN in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn* (1882) II. 102, I hope to be in town on New Year's day in order to have your company over a gigot, and a bottle of claret. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Mitig.* (1863) 194 A good practical sermon should be like a gigot o' . . . mutton, short in the shank and pithy, and nutritious. 1860 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. ab. Doct.* vii. (1862) 96 On the table the only viands were barons of beef, jiggots of mutton [etc.].

b. humorously. The knee. Cf. MARROW-BONE. 1687 A. LOVELL *Bergeret's Com. Hist.* 117 So that he falls upon his Giegots.

† **2.** A slice, a small piece. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 452 They eat the inwards; then in giggots cut the other fit for meat. c1618 FLETCHER *Double Marr.* III. ii, Cut the slaves to giggots.

transf. a 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queen.* II. iii. (1661) C 4 b, Your Roman Gallants, that cannot wear Good Suits but they must have them cut and slant in giggots.

† **b.** A minced meat, a sausage. *Obs.*

1753 EDEN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arab.) 29 Keping it in a certayne pickle as we do iegottes or sausages. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat.* Unt. 8 365 Of flesh shred small he maketh a gallimaufry, pies, giggots.

3. *Comb.*, as *gigot-sleeve* = 'leg of mutton sleeve'. Also simply *gigot*.

1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 310 The sleeve will not disgrace it. Gigot at the top, *un seul pli*, and then innumerable little furrows. 1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Acron.* (1842) IV. 347, I cannot say positively whether he ever touched her face, he certainly touched the *gigot sleeves*. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, Ladies wore gigots, and large combs . . . in their hair. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* (1883) 2 The last gigot, the last tight and scanty petticoat in wear in England, was seen in Cranford and seen without a smile. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. v. 207 A . . . dress of stiffened white muslin with gigot sleeves.

† **Gigot** 2. *Obs.* [a. f. *Gigot*.] A small piece of money; the later French liard.

1530 PALSGR. 851 Not a gygot, *pas ung nyqueit*.

† **Gigour**, *Obs.*— [ad. OF. *giguour*, f. *gigue* fiddle: see JIG.] A fiddler.

a 1300 K. Horn 1472 Hi sede hi weren harpurs, And summe were giguours.

Gigs: see GIGGS.

Gigster (gig'stær). [f. GIG *sb.* 2 + -STER.] A horse suitable for drawing a gig.

a 1812 MALONE *MS. Note* in Bodl. copy of *Beattis Scottisms* (1787) 13 Roadster, Gigster, vulgar English. 1881 WALSH & LUPTON *Horse* vii, 112 Our gigsters and phaeton-horses are of all kinds. 1863 *Riding & Driving* 78 Gigsters of all kinds are the refuse of the hunting-stock or of the racing-stud.

|| **Gigue** (zig). *Mus.* See also JIG. [F. *gigue* = It. *giga*, orig. a fiddle or lute (whence *Ger. gigue* fiddle).] A piece of music, of a lively character, in two strains or sections, each of which is repeated; usually employed as the last movement of the Suite.

1685 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2081/4 Airs for the Violin: To wit, Preludes, Fuges, Allmands, Sarabands, Courants, Giges, 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismond's Litt. Eur.* I. v. 170 To adapt a gigue so as to enliven the psalmty. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 595/2 *Gigue* or *Giga*.

Gil, *obs. form* of GILL sb., GUILLE.

† **Gilbert**, *Obs. rare*—1. A proper name, used as the appellation of a male cat (cf. *Tom*). Usually shortened to GIB.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mar. Fab.* 338 in *Anglia* IX. 352 Scho [the mouse] clam sa hie, that Gilbert mycht not get hir.

Gilbertine (gil'bertin, -in), *a. and sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6-7 *Gilbertin*. [ad. med. L. *Gilbertinus*, f. *Gilbertus* Gilbert: see *INE*.]

a. adj. Of or belonging to Gilbert of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, or to the religious order founded by him (c 1140), which included both men and women. **b. sb.** A canon or nun of the Gilbertine order.

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 156 in *Thynne's Animadr.* (1875) App. 1 8: There be other that be anthony, but he whom I salute was gylbertin. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 148 Thirwene religious houses of the same Order . . . had in them seven hundred Gilbertin Brethren, and eleven hundred Sisters. 1693 tr. *Emilia's Hist. Monast.* Ord. xiv. 133 Sisters. His Followers, who, for his Name, were called Gilbertines. 1725 HEARNE *R. Brune's Chron.* Pref. (1810) 37 He (Robert Manning) lived for some time in the House of Sixhill . . . Gilbertine Priory in Lincolnshire. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* Gilbertine Priory in Lincolnshire. And the 1000 15th hindang in thy hellics. 1533 BELLENOIR *Livy* (1822) 274 Appius, brand the huge noys and gilde rissin halatide

Gilbertite (gil'bertait). *Min.* [named by Thomson in 1835 after Davies Gilbert (1767-1839): see *ITE*.] A silky micaceous mineral closely allied to kaolinite.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. II. 228 Gilbertite . . . occurs at St. Austle in Cornwall. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Suppl. 798 *Gilbertite*. . . Perhaps an impure kaolinite.

Gil-clear: see GYLE.

Gil-cup, *dia.* var. *Gilt-cup*: see GILT *ppl.* a. 3.

† **Gild**, *sb.* 1. *Sc. Obs.* [peith. connected with ON.

gilla to YELL.] Noise, clamour.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying in Dunbar* 225 Than rynn thow hind the gait, with gild of boyis, And all the 1000 15th hindang in thy hellics. 1533 BELLENOIR *Livy* (1822) 274 Appius, brand the huge noys and gilde rissin halatide

among the pepill . . rais fra his sait. 1599 A. HUME *Day Estival* 225. Throw all the land great is the gild Of rustik folks that crie.

Gild (gild), *sb.* *Hist.* Also *gild*: [ad. med. L. *gildum*, ad. OE. *gield*; cf. *GELD sb.*1] A payment or tax.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Gild* alias *Geld*, signifies a Tribute, or sometime an amercement. 1668 PHILLIPS, *Geld*, money or tribute, it is also called *Gild*, or *Guild*. 1839 KIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 123 They laid guilds (taxes) evermore on the towns. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 34 Johanna Hughes was allowed to give her gild to her husband.

† **Gild**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *gild-r* of full value or growth (OSw. *gilder*, mod. Sw. *gill*).]

1. Of an ox: Full-grown, of full value. (Orkney: so Sw. *en gill ox*.)

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Scraplaith*, Ane gild Ox is appraised [in Orkney] to 15 meales, & aine Wedder is four meales.

2. *transf.* (See quot.)

1730 RUDIMAN *Gloss.* to Douglas' *Aeneis*, Thus Scot. we say a *gild laughter* i. e. loud, a *gild rogue*; i. e. a great wag or rogue.

Gild (gild), *v.*1 Inflected *gilt* and *gilded*. Forms: *Infinit.* 4 *gilden*, 5 *gyldyn*, *gilde*, 6 *gyld*, 6-8 *gild*, 6- *gild*. *Pa. t.* 7 *gylt*, 7- *gilt*, 9 *gilded*. *Pa. pple.* 4 *gilde*, *y-gild*, *gildid*, *gilt(e)*, *gylt*, *y-gelt*, 6-8 *gilded*, 8 *gild*, *guld*, 6- *gilded*, *gilt*. [Represents OE. *gyldan* (found in *pa. pple.* *gygyld* [see *GILDED ppl. a.*]), otherwise only in the combinations *begyldan*, *ofgygyldan*] = ON. *gylla*:-OTeut. **gylpan*, f. **gylpōn* GOLD. In the earliest examples only the *pa. pple.* is found.]

1. *trans.* To cover entirely or partially with a thin layer of gold, either laid on in the form of gold-leaf or applied by other processes.

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1344 *Pay* [goddess] ar *gilde* al with golde & gered wyth sylver. 1380 *Sir Ferumbe*, 1330 *Pe celyngne* with-inne was sylver plat & with red gold full wel gyld. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxvi. 29 And thilke tablis thou shalt gilden [1388 overgilde]. 1535 STEWART *Crone. Scol.* II. 367 The image als quihik was of Sanct Androw, Wes gilt with gold for to complit his vow. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 148 They gyld them [iron and steel], they sylver them, & there is given to them other colours. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 477, I see that now adaies sylver only . . is gilded by the means of this artificiall Quicksilver. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. v. (1699) 168 He spent many daies in finding out . . how much gold would serve to gild a Crown of Silver. 1711 KEN *Sonnet* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 316 A Pile magnificent . . Which by devout Imperial Helen build, Was richly by her Son adorn'd and gild. 1775 JOHNSON *Dictionary* 12 Oct. in *Boswell*, One of the rooms was gilt to a degree that I never saw before. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 184 Its magnificent owner . . had gilt and furnished the apartments with a profusion of luxury. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 800 Articles of iron or steel may . . be instantly gilt by dipping them into this auriferous ether. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 967 1/2 Porcelain or glass is gilded by a magna of gold [etc.].

Fig. 1340 *Apoc.* 23 Anne bysch be jri corus of be lilye wel y-gelt mid be golde of charite. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2603 (Fair.) 1. lough may we finde of þa [men] hat wiþ-in is rotin as molde & wiþ-oute gilt as golde [Cott. MS. overgilt with gold]. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 64. The first Cause . . was open'd by the Plaintiff's Council, who . . laid on Tongue enough to gild a rotten Sign-Post.

b. *fig.* To gild the pill: to soften or tone down something unpleasant (from the practice of gilding a bitter pill so that it may be more easily swallowed).

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. iii. 88 The inward gratulations of conscience for having done our duties is able to gild the bitterest pills. 1685 GRACIAN *Courtier's Orac.* 189 Princes are not cured by bitter Medicines. It requires art to gild their pill. 1857 TROLOPE *Barchester T.* xxvi, It gilded the pill which Mr. Slope had to administer.

c. To cover with (a specified) metal (see quot.). *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram II, To Gild with golde, inaurate: to Gild with sylver, inargentate.

d. Used *transf.* for To smear (with blood). Common in 16-17th c.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 316 Their Armouris that march'd hence so sylver bright, Either returne all gilt with Frenchmens blood. 1609 *Arach.* II. ii. 36 If the goat bleed, He gilds the Faces of the Groomes withall, For it must seeme into their Gault. 1625 MARKHAM *Plas. Princes* (1632) 42 That Cooke . . every time be . . draweth blood of his adversary, guldung (as they terme it) his spuries in blood. 1632 HEYWOOD and *Pl. Iron Age* III. E. 4, b. We have gult our Greekish armes With blood of their owne nation. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxv, Swords with blood were gilt.

† 2. *Alch.* To impregnate (a liquid) with gold. Also *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 The science how þe schule gilde . . by brennyng watir or wyne . . wherby þe water or þe wyne schal take to it myghty þe influence & þe vertues of fyne gold. 1666 BOYLE *Org. Formes & Qual.* 173, I drop'd into the Yellow Lique afforded me by the Elevated Gold, a convenient quantity of clean running Mercury, which was immediately colour'd with a Golden colour'd Filme, and shaking it to and fro, till the Menstruum would gild no more, when [etc.]. 1684-5 - *Min. Waters* Contents, A Mineral Water . . considered as being gilt in its Channel or Receptacles.

8. *fig.* To supply with gold or money; *esp.* (with mixture of sense 5) to make reputable or attractive by supplying with money.

1754 R. *Scot. Discor.* *Witcher.* II. x. 35 There is no waie to escape the inquisitors bands . . but to gild their hands with monie. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. II. vi. 49, I will make

fast the doores and guld my selfe With some more ducats. 1603 DEKKER *Grissit* (Sbaks. Soc.) 14 I'll gild that poverty, and make it shine With beams of dignitie. 1675 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xxvi. (1877) 185 The missions of procurators and proprietors . . were gilded, not indeed, with fixed salaries, but by gifts from states and potentates. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* III. 29 The Thanees are new people, as everybody knows. Yet not so very new; and their novelty is gilded.

b. said of the money itself.

c. 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knave* 1 Their gold and sylver gildeth them so well, They are the best in Parish where they dwell. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 62 Cursed be the gold that gilds the straitened forehead of the fool.

4. To cover or tinge with a golden colour or light (said *esp.* of the sun).

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 6 The golden Sunne . . hawing gilt the Ocean with his beames Gallipos the Zodiacke. 1616 CHAPMAN *Musaeus* 391 No torches gilt the honor'd nuptial bed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 503 Stars . . shooting through the darkness, gild the Night With sweeping Glories, and long trails of Light. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 25 Memory . . Like yon fair orb, she gilds the brow of night With the mild magic of reflected light. 1822 BYRON *Joan* III. *Isles of Greece* I, Eternal summer gilds them all. But all, except their sun, is set. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 47 The crests of the northeast headland were gilded by true sunshine.

b. To adorn with a golden colour or appearance.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferris*, (1721) 40 The walks are shaded with Orange Trees . . They were . . gilded with Fruit. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 140 Cowslips are gilding the plain.

5. *fig.* To adorn with a fair appearance or show of beauty: *esp.* to give a specious brilliance or lustre to (actions or things) by the use of fair words.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hon. IV.* v. iv. 162 If a lye may do thee grace Ile gilt it with the happiest tearmes I have. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. iv. (1718) 8 Proclaiming bad for good, and gilding death with pleasure. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica viewes* (1661) 77 All plausible prettexts that witty usurpation doth use to colour and gild blacker Designs. 1713 *London Gaz.* No. 51275 Poisonous Prefaces (.. gilded with the specious Pretence of Zeal). 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., Love gilds the scene. 1782 SHELLEY *Hellas* 454 A rebel's crime gilt with a rebel's tongue! 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 147 Such a death at least doubly gilds his virtues. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xii. 148 Cicero had prepared a speech in which he had gilded his own performances with all his eloquence.

† 6. To impart a brilliant colour or flush to (the face): cf. quots. 1618, 1683 in sense 7). *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 280 Trinculo is reeling ripe: where should they finde this grand Liqueur that hath gilded 'em.

7. To gild over: to cover with gilding, so as to conceal defects; chiefly *fig.* (= sense 5). † Also, to make somewhat drunk (cf. sense 6).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hon. IV.* I. ii. 169 Your daies service at Shrewsbury hath a little gilded over your Nights exploit on Gads-hill. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* IV. iii, *Duke*, is she not drunk too? *Can.* A little gild'd o'er. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 45 Counterfeit coyn, sleightly gilded over. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 161 Satan's second care for the advancement of error . . is to gilt it over with specious pretences. 1683 KENNETT *tr. Erasmus on Folly* 1 All their countenances were gilded o'er with a liuely, sparkling pleasantness. 1825 *Hortensia* I. iii, Beauty gilds Her vices o'er, which more securely harm.

† **Gild**, *v.*2 *Hist. rare.* Also *guld*. [var. *GELD v.*2: see *GILD sb.*2] *intr.* To pay taxes.

1645 HAMBURG *Surv. Work.* in *Work. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 254 William de Bellincampo in Eastwood . . Gildeth . . Of the demaines six Acres which gylt not. 1746 S. SIMSON *Compl. Eng. Traveller* I. 300 This Town [Hilcombe], in the Confessor's Days, gilded after one Hide, and one Farming of Land.

Gild (e, var. *GULD*; obs. f. *GELD v.*1, *GILDED ppl. a.* *Gildable* (gild-*abl*), *a.* and *sb.* *Hist.* Also *guldable*. [f. *GILD v.*2 + *-ABLE*; cf. *GELDABLE*.]

A. adj. Subject to taxation.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 9 § 1 The seid lordshippe . . [shall be] from hensforth guldable and parte of the Shire of Northumbreland aforesaid. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 234 The seid strecte is . . in the liberties . . and . . gildable. 1684 BURNER *Hist. Ref.* II. 125 Comities and guldable lands. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 275 Southwark is guldable.

B. sb. An area subject to taxation.

1602 FULBECKE and *Pl. Parall.* 40 That which was within the bayliwicke of the Shirie namelie in guldable, himselfe caused to be extended by parcels. 1639 *Purvisance to Priv. Houses* 31 The Statute doth distinguish between the ancient Demesne and the Guldable in these cases. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 384 It contains three liberties or manors, viz. the great liberty, the guldable, and the king's manor. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 69 Not being shire-land or guldable.

Gilded (gild-*ed*), *ppl. a.* Also *1 ægyld*, 4 *gyld*, 4-5 *gild*. [f. *GILD v.* + *-ED*1; the early forms show the syncope in use in the *pa. pples.* of verbs of this type. See also *GILT ppl. a.*]

1. Overlaid wholly or in parts with a thin coating of gold. *Gilded Chamber*: the House of Lords. *Gilded spurs*: one of the emblems of knighthood.

In mod. use *gilded* has more dignified associations than *gilt*, and hence is the form employed in *fig.* and poet. uses. a. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm.) xlv. 11 [xlv. 9] Oo zyran ægyldum (Vulg. in *vestitu ducarulo*). c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in W. Walcker 154 *Gr. Cr.* 569 *Miche watz* he gyldre fater þat gient þer alofte. c. 1359 CHAUCER *Delthe*

Blanche 338 (Fair. MS.) Throgh the glas the sonne shon . . With maoy glade gilde stremys. c. 1400 *Deist. Troy* 3939 Gilde hores hade þat gay, godely to se. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 231 Pan imperiale [apparel] by Cuppeborde with Syluer & gild fulle gay.

β. c. 1566 J. ALOAY *tr. Boastuav's Theat. World* sig. 15 They goodly gilded cups and goblets. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1598) 462 When the marchant hath set out his gilded baggage. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 271 two or three hundred gilded Gallies on the water. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i. Having first swallowed the gilded pill of love, it prepares the stomach for any thing. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbt Conti* 17 May, In one corner is a little Gallie, inclosed with gilded lattices. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 98 To give gilded work a fine colour. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vii, Behind him rode two gallant squires . . They burned the gilded spurs to claim. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 517 The display of jewels, plumes, and lace, led horses and gilded coaches, which daily surrounded him. 1894 J. BURNS in *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6½ The House of Lords had ceased to be the stronghold of a high type of statesmanship . . The 'Gilded Chamber' was a misnomer.

2. Tinged with a golden colour.

1588 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 62 Thou did'st drinke The stale of Horses, and the gilded Fuddle Which Beasts would cough at. 1608 J. FRYER *E. Ind. & Persia* 49 Fishes . . some gilded like Gold. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 35 Apples are wholesome and laxative . . and the more they are gilded, the more wholesome they are. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 922 Like summer birds Pursuing gilded flies. 1850 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. v. 39 It remained the only gilded summit in view.

3. *fig.* in various uses: see *GILD v.*1 3, 5.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) Nn, Setting up . . wealth against honesty, gilded honour about reall. 1626 C. POTTER *tr. Sappho's Hist. Quarrels* Paul V. 404 In those things which he desired, men used gilded or disguised words. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 91 Poverty of Spirit; that is, a divorce of our affections from those gilded vanities [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 39 Alured by gilded follie. 1827 SOUTHEY *Prims.* War II. 574 Gilded disasters were called splendid victories. 1831 SCOT *Cl. Robt.* IV. His respect . . would prove more truly flattering than the gilded assent of the whole court. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & P.* iii. (1875) 63 When the old iron discipline had yielded to an effeminate luxury and a gilded pollution.

4. *Gilded youth*: fashionable young men belonging to wealthy families: a rendering of *F. jeunesse dorée*. (See *GILT*.)

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 9 The old warlike spirit of the Romans was dead among the gilded youth of families in which [etc.]. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ix, He was invited to dine with some of the gilded youth of the city at a certain club that same evening.

† **Gilden**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *gelden*.] A pikeman. c. 1440 *Partenope* 1236 An hundred thousand withouten arblasters Withoute gyldenes and archers.

† **Gilden**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *gylden*, 3-4 *gilden*(e), *g(y)lden*, 4-5 *gyldyn*, 5 *gildin*, *gildene*, 6 *gilden*, -in, 3-7 *gilden*. [OE. *gildin* = OFrs. *gilden*, *gelden*, OS. *guldin* (MDa. *guldin*, *guldin*, Du. *guldin* arch.), OHG. *guldin* (MHG. *guldin*, *gilden*, mod. G. *gilden* arch.), ON. *gullenn* (Sw. *gyllen*, Da. *gylden*), Goth. *gulþein*:-OTeut. **gylþino*:-f. **gylþōn* GOLD. See -*EN* suffix 4, and cf. *GOLDEN*.]

1. Made of gold, golden.

Beowulf 2809 [He] dyde him of healse hring gyldenne. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 204 (Gr.) þæt hi hider hwoefan wolden . . to þam gyldnan gyldene. c. 1200 ORMIN 8179 Onn his hæfæd werren twa Gylde cruness sette. c. 1205 LAY. 14298 Heo bar an birhonde ane guldene [c. 1275 *gylde*] bolle. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Lex.* I. 427/50 For-to 3796 his pouere Man bot ane gyldene ring. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6632 (Goth.) Þat þat war in godes ball . . honurd nocht þat gilden calf. 1340-90 *Alas & Why* 522 þe gyldene ger þat þi gomus ween Wiþ þe blasinge þe blende þe sonne. n. 1440 *W. Degrev.* 279 Gloves gylteryng glente Opon gyldene scheldus. c. 1450 *Cor. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 76 When thou come to Iherusalem, to the gyldyn gate.

Fig. a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 336 þe middel weie of mesure is euer guldene. a. 1240 *Sauvies Ward* in *Cott. Hom.* 225 Bituhhe muchel art lute! is to ech worldlich þing þe middel wei guldene [read *guldene*].

b. In renderings of *χρυσόστομος* ('Chrysostom') 'golden-mouthed', the posthumous cognomen of the great preacher John archbishop of Constantinople (died 407).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11380 Iohn gilden-moth saits wit þis dome þat [etc.]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5360 For Johan, with the gilden mouth, þis says [etc.]. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyl. Manhode* iv. xxix. (1869) 192 þe which, as Gildene mouth seith, mowne lede þe ship to haue.

2. Of the colour of gold; golden.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 223 The next morning began a little to make a gilden shew of a good meaning. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 611 Never mine eyes in pleasant Springs beheld The Azure Flax, the gilden Marigold.

† 3. From the 16th c. occasionally misapprehended as a strong *pa. pple.* of *GILD v.*1, and used instead of *GILDED*.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More Wks.* (1573) 251 When he layth Timotheo vnio my charge . . then he weneth that he bath wonne his gilden spuries. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* xi. 111 b, Their helmets fayer into the her, and gilden spuries were threw. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. viii. 33 His bones were gilden all with golden studs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 59 The gilden pillar Millarium . . erected at the bead or top of the Rom. Forum. 1646 in *See GILTED* quot. 1561. 1820 STODART *Cædmon in Air* II. 40 My barges ride with gildin penoons blown from side to side.

Gilder (gildər), *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. north.* Also 4 *gildir* (e, *gylder*, 5 *gildre*, 8 *giller*, 7-8 *gildard*, 9 *gildert*. [a. ON. *gildra* fem., *gildre* neut., of a snare, trap (OSw. *gildra* fem., *gildre* *gilder* neut., mod.Sw. *giller* neut.).]

1. A snare, esp. for catching birds (see quot. 1855).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 32 In his gilder [*Surtees* gildert] night and dai Meke him-seluen sal he ai. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxvii. 33 Godis luf and godis word . . . sall kepe him fra he gildre of he deule. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 256 Gods modire is oure protectrice Ageyns goddes ire the fendes gildres and fraude of this worlds uice. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xviii. 9 His fote shalbe holden in the gilder and the thurstie shal catch him. 1674-97 *RAY N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Gilders*, snares. 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc.* Dial. Wks. (1862) 44. I know him weel enough . . . for honging o' Hare some here [hair] Gilders. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Gilders*, hair nooses for catching small birds. 1807 J. STACE *Poems* 62 'Iwards heame they keyvel'd yen and a Nor wentur'd yen at a-wards luf, For fear he'd in the gilders fa'. 1855 *ROBINSON Philby Gloss.*, *Gilderts*, slip loops or nooses of horse-hair, stretched upon lines for catching birds on the snow. The bread bait is attempted through the loops, which entangle the birds' legs when they rise to fly off. [In *Lanc.*, *Cumb.* & *Northumb.* Gloss. s.v. *Gildert*.]

2. *Angling*. (See quot.)

1683 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 6 (1689) 10 When you makes lines, especially 4 or 5 of the lowermost links, Gildards or toughts. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 168 *Gildard*, the link of a line. 1818 *WILBRHAM Gloss. Chesh.* 17 *Giller*, or, rather, *Guller*, several horse hairs twisted together to compose a fishing line.

Gilder (gildər), *sb.*² [f. *GILD* v.1 + -ER.] One who gilds, esp. one who practises gilding as an art or trade.

1550 *BALE Image Both Ch.* iii. B. viij. No conninge artificer, carver, painter, nor gylder [etc.]. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* i. You see gilders will not worke, but inclos'd. They must not discover, how little serues, with the helpe of art, to adorne a great deale. 1675 *HOBBS Odys.* (1677) 133 Another hid the gilder hither come. To gild the sacred heifers horns with speed. 1753 *SCOTS MAG.* May 220/2 The gilders have coated a piece of metal. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* III. 144 My brother is a carver and gilder. 1873 *HANMER Intell. Life* ix. ii. (1875) 305 A certain quantity of gold is necessary for the work of the gilder.

† **Gilder**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [a. ON. *gildra* to snare, f. *gildra* *GILDER* *sb.*¹] *trans.* To catch in a snare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9479 Now es man gildred in luelis all, His aun sin has mad him thrall. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxx. 20 he deule pat gildirs men wip couaitis of life. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/2 To Gilder, *laqueare*, *ilaqueare*, *irretire*

Gilder, *obs. f. GILDER, GUELDER* (ROSE).

Gilderoi, *obs. form of GILLAROO*.

Gilding (gildɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *GILD* v.1 + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb *GILD*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 193/2 Gyldeynge wythe golde, *deauracio*. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw.* IV (1830) 125 For bynding gilding and dressing of a booke called Titus Livius. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 128. I geve to the gyldeynge of the Ijangells on the candelheare xxvj s. viij d. 1613 *Ocean Specif. Wore. Cath.*. The guldning and painting 778 87. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W.* N. i. v. (1869) 1. 47. The continual waste of them [gold & silver] in gilding and plating. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 533 The art of gilding was familiarly known to our forefathers.

2. The golden surface which is produced by the process of gilding.

1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 32 In the second story the beauty of the rooms is the gilding on the roof, which seems to be very rich. 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* IV. i. The Metal's base, the Gilding worn away. 1749 *ADAM SMITH W.* N. i. xi. n. (1869) 1. 183 No paint or dye can give so splendid a colour as gilding. 1819 *BYRON Juan* II. cxviii. It was a spacious building Full of barbaric carving, painting, gilding. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 112 The streets were crowded with gazers who admired the painting and gilding of his Excellency's carriages.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1663 *COWLEY Ess.* *Dang. Procrast.* (1684) 142. I well content the Avarice of my sight, With the fair gildings of reflected Light. 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Relig.* i. vi. (1675) 80 There are such inimitable gildings and embroideries in the smallest seeds of Plants. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* I. (1757) 87. I envy none the gilding of their woe. 1792 *A. YOUNG Trav. France* 257 These laughable adventures, with the gilding of a bright sun, made the day pass pleasantly.

c. 'A rich golden colour imparted to herrings by the use of hard wood only in smoking them' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Comb.* in various technical terms, as *gilding-cage*, *-cap*, *-metal*, *-press*, *-size*, *-tool*, *-wax* (see quots.).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 219/2 The 'gilding-cage' is made in a cylindrical form. It is formed of coarse iron-wire gauze [etc.]. *Ibid.* 220/2 The 'gilding-cap' which is a white felt hat of a peculiar sort and shape. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts.* *Gilding Metal*, an alloy composed of 4 parts of copper, 1 part of Bristol old brass, and 14 ounces of tin, to every pound of copper. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Suppl., *Gilding-press*, a book-binder's press for gilding covers and edges of books. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* X. 299/1 The 'gilding size' which is to cement the gold leaf, is now applied hot. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 667/1 *Fig.* 2216, Bookbinders' 'Gilding Tools'. 1898 *Edin. Encycl.* X. 298/1 'Gilding wax' is compounded of bees wax and red chalk in equal quantities, with French verdigris and alcohol or green vitriol. The use of the wax seems to be only to flow, and carry the other ingredients to every part of the surface, and to determine the proper degree of heat to be applied.

Gildren, *obs. form of GILDER*.

Gild-taile, *obs. var. GILT-TAIL*.

Gile, *obs. form of GILL* *sb.*¹

Gile, *obs. f. GUILLE* *sb.* and *v.* **GYLE**.

Gileflower, *obs. form of GILLYFLOWER*.

† **Gilenyer**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 8 *gileynour*, *giela* (n)ger, 9 *golinger*. [f. next + -ER.] A cheat, a swindler.

1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 307 The greedy Man and the Gileynour are soon agreed. 1728 *RANSAY On seeing Archers divert themselves* 79 Gileaingers, and each greedy wight, You place them in their proper light. 1737—*Scot. Prov.* (1750) 93 The greedy man and the gileainger are well met. 1808-80 *JAMIESON, Golinger*, a contemptuous term, the meaning of which is uncertain.

† **Gilenyie**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 *pl. galenyeis*, *gillenyeis*, *golinjeis*. [cf. OF. *Gilain*, *Ghillain*, a quasi-proper name designating a swindler, with allusion to *guiler* to deceive: see *GUILLE*.] A device, trick, dodge.

1533 *BELLENDEN Liny* III. (1822) 235 Than the consullis sett thame he galenyeis [L. *canillaris*] to exoner and discharge the pepill of the aith he thame maid. 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* (Bannatyne Club) 123 Ane kingdom the thow wald quell, thow grounder of gillenyeis. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Meander, fluvius Phrygiee*, bout-goules, guillenyis; *ambages, anfractus*. 1681 *COLVIL Whigg. Supplic.* (1751) 138 They bring bot-hout-gates, and golinjeis, like Dempster disputing with Menzies.

|| **Gilet** (gile). [F. *gilet* waistcoat.] In dress-making: A bodice shaped like, or in imitation of, a man's waistcoat.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Sept. 619/1 A most favourite style of bodice is the gilet, which is either a positive waistcoat or merely a plastron.

Gilguy (gil-goi). *Naut.* (See quot.)

1807 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gilguy*, a guy for tracing up, or bearing a boom or derrick. Often applied to inefficient guys.

Gillifloure, *-flower*, *obs. ff. GILLYFLOWER*.

Gilling, *obs. form of GUILING*.

† **Gilk**. *slang. Obs. rare*—1. (See quot. and cf. *GILT* *sb.*³ 2.)

1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* E 2 b, Gilkes for the gigger, false keys for the doore or picklocks.

Gill (gil), *sb.*¹ Chiefly *pl.* Forms: 4 *gile*, 5 *gyle*, 5-6 *gylle*, 5-7 *gille*, 7 *gil*, *guil* (q), (*gild*), 6- *gill*. [Of obscure origin; Sw. *gäl* (MSw. *gel* masc.), Da. *gjellev*, which agree in meaning, do not account for the form of the English word.

An ON. *gylmar*, explained as 'gills' in Cleasby-Vigfusson, is of uncertain meaning; the word occurs only as a poetic name for the whiskers of the Fenris-wolf.]

1. The organ of respiration in fishes and other water-breathing animals, which is so arranged that the venous blood is exposed to the aerating influence of water. In fishes, the gills are situated on each side of the neck: in other aquatic animals their position and structure is very varied.

In scientific use the term *gills* is applied only to the branchial lamellae attached to the gill-arches: in popular language the word denotes the whole breathing apparatus, including the gill-covers.

131. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 269 He [Jonah] glydez in by þe giles [of the whale], þurȝ gylamande glette. 1388 *WYCLIF Tobit* vi. 4 Take thou his gile ether iove [Vulg. *branchiam*]; 1382 *fin* and drawe hym to thee. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 194/1 Gylle of a fische, *branchia*, *senecia*. 1483 in *Cath. Angl.* 156/1. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 277 b, Fysshes breth at theyr gyllis. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 237 They . . . suppose . . . that no fishes having gills, do draw in and deliver their wind again to and fro. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech. Digress.* 370 Their Gills seem somewhat Analogous (as to their use) to Lungs. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 415. 1705 *W. KING Fisherman* 22 Till they, of farther Passage quite befir, Were in the Mash with Gills entangl'd left. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 209 The amphibia are furnished with lungs; the fishes, with gills. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 212 Atmospheric air taken into the lungs of animals, or passed in solution in water through the gills of fishes, loses oxygene. 1822 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* xii. (1873) 461 The gills or *branchie*. These are delicate processes of skin richly supplied with blood, and capable of absorbing oxygene.

b. The branchia or respiratory organs of certain worms and arachnids.

1878 *BELL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* § 190. 247 The wings [of insects] must be regarded as homologous with the lamellar branchial gills. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In Vermes many of the Chaetopoda have external tufted gills attached to the dorsal parapodia.

2. Applied to various organs, etc. resembling the gills of a fish. a. The wattles or dewlap of a fowl.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 852 The Turkey-Cock hath great and Swelling Gills, the Hen hath lesse. 1881 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 27 It is black with yellow gills about the bigness of a Black-Bird. 1726 *SHELCOCKE Voy. round World* 184 Here are also plenty of Guanoe and Carrion-crows, which, with their red gills . . . bear the exact resemblance of a Turkey. 1788 *TRUSLER Med. Times* III. 18 Her face was as red as the gills of a turkey cock.

b. In quadrupeds: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 88 Furs, of the squirrel, especially his tail . . . a marten particularly from off the gills, or spots under the jaws.

c. The radiating plates arranged vertically in the under side of the cap or pileus of fungi.

1715 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 350 He could never find them to produce any Seed either in their Gills or other Parts,

1743 *PICKERING Ibid.* XLII. 595 The Gills, as they are called, are no other than Capsulae, or Pods for the Seed. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 179 Channels, separated from each other, by elevated processes resembling the gills of a mushroom. 1868 *HERSCHEL in People's Mag.* Jan. 62 Mushrooms and 'toadstools', furnished at their under side with gills, or radiating plates or laminae, set edgewise.

3. Attributed to persons: † a. with jocular allusion to the capture or holding of a fish by the gills.

1589 *Pagge w. Hatchet* 3 Martin beware your gilles, for Ile make you daunce at the poles end. 1599 *MUSSET Span. Dial.* (1623) 67/2 He throws againe the dice, and he drew vp all, and so he left me hanging on the gill [snare, as a fish], without a farthing. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit at Sev. Weap.* II. ii, And when thou hast him by the amorous gills, Think on my vengeance.

b. with allusion to sense 2 a: The flesh under the jaws and ears; esp. in phrases to be *rosy about the gills*, to look in good health; to be *white, blue, yellow about the gills*, to look dejected or in ill health; to turn red in the gills, to show signs of anger or indignation.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 872 Anger . . maketh both the Cheekes and the Gills Red. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* i. i, He . . draws all the parish wills, designs the legacies, and strokes the gills Of the chief mourners. 1681 *DRYDEN Span. Friar* II. ii, He says he's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pope; his gills are as rosy as a turkey-cock. 1768 *CHARLOTTE SMYTH Young Philos.* III. 274 'My dear Sir!' replied Sir Appulby, in visible confusion, his fat gills quivering, and his swollen eye-lids twinkling [etc.]. 1812 *SPORTING LEX.* XXXIX. 102 [He] grew white about the gills. 1816 *WAGNER* (P. Pindar) *Wks.* I. 8 Whether you look all rosy round the gills, Or batchet-fac'd like starving cats so lean. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. viii. 277 You won't run away with her, I hope, and leave my old gills to be cuffed, will you? 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 58 He looks a little yellow about the gills. 1893 'Q.' [Couch] *Dictet. Duchy* 168 He . . looked very yellow in the gills, though clearly convalescent. 1894 *DU MAURIER Trilby* (1895) 236 How red and coarse their ears and gills and cheeks grew, as they fed!

4. *slang.* Only in *pl.* The corners of a stand-up shirt-collar.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Ind.* 253 Your shirt collars should be loose round the neck, and the gills low. 1832 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxxvi. 126 He wore no gills. 1859 *SALA Trav. round Clock* 223 With a red face . . . with gills white and tremendous, with a noble white waistcoat. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 8 July 5/4 Lord Macaulay wore, to the close of his life, 'stick-ups', or gills.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. General combinations (attrib. and objective), as *gill-bearer*, *-branch*, *-filament*, *-fin*, *-intestine*, *-muscle*, *-tuff*; *gill-like* adj.; *gill-bearing*, *-covering* ppl. adjs. b. Special combinations: *gill-arch*, *-bar*, one of the cartilaginous arches to which the gills of fishes are attached; *gill-artery* (see quot.); *gill-basket*, the cartilaginous framework protecting the gills in the lamprey and allied species; *gill-breather* (see quot.); *gill-cavity*, *-chamber*, the cavity or compartment in which the gill is contained; *gill-cleft* = *gill-opening*; *gill-comb* = *CTENIDIUM*; *gill-cover*, the bony case covering and protecting the gills of fish; *gill-fishing*, fishing with a gill-net (*Cent. Dict.*); *gill-fissure* = *gill-opening*; *gill-flap* (see quot.); *gill-footed* a. = *BRANCHIOPODOUS*; *gill-lamella*, *-leaf*, *-leaflet* = *gill-plate*; *gill-lid* (see quot.); *gill-membrane* (see quot.); *gill-net*, a fishing-net so constructed that the fish are caught by the gills; *gill-netter*, 'one who owns or uses gill-nets' (*Cent. Dict.*); *gill-netting*, the material of which gill-nets are made; *gill-opening* (see quot.); *gill-plate*, one of the vascular lamellae forming part of the gills of fishes, molluscs, etc.; *gill-plume* = *gill-comb*; *gill-raker*, one of a line of cartilaginous or bony projections on the inner side of a gill-arch; *gill-slit* = *gill-opening*; † *gill-stone*, a kind of fossil; *gill-vein* (see quot.).

1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ix. 266 These vascular 'gill-arches pass along the gill-openings, and directly accomplish respiration. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gill-artery*, the artery which . . . travels along the base of each gill in fishes and breaks up into capillaries, by means of which the blood is exposed to the water and undergoes oxidation. *Ibid.* s.v. *Gill*, In Cyclostomi the gills are a series of six or seven pouches . . . with an outer cartilaginous frame-work or 'gill-basket'. 1883 *GD. Words* Sept. 589/1 These 'gill-bearers' are, however, but one order in this extensive division of plants. 1851 *OGILVIE, 'Gill-bearing*, producing gills. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In Teleostei the gills . . . are covered by a gill-bearing operculum. 1888 *Nature* XXV. 136 The theory which considers the limbs and their girdles to be transformed and translocated 'gill-branch elements'. 1899 *Century Dict.*, *Gill-breather*, that which breathes by means of gills; spec. one of the *Caridea* or *Crustacea* as distinguished from any tracheate arthropod or tube-breather. 1846 *OWEN Comp. Anat.* I. 259 In a common *Nellus* which has a single outlet. 1851-6 *WOODWARD* *Nellus* the bicoelocyle of tremoctopus was discovered in the Kalkifer at Messina, in 1842, adhering to the interior of the gill-chamber and funnel of the poultre. 1875 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 478 The gill-chamber is further protected by a membranous fold which lies within the opercular flap. 1890 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 448 Certain 'gill-clefts' in the embryos of higher animals. 1883 'Gill-comb' (see CTENIDIUM). 1872 *NICHOLSON Palaeont.* 310 The only portions of the skull which require special mention are the bones which form

the gill-cover or operculum. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 30 Which bones are called the Radii Branchiostegi, or the *Gill-coverings. 1847 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 249 The *gill-filaments themselves are so arranged that they do not clog together. 1676 COTTON *Complete Angler* II. xii. A Bullhead, with his 'gill-fins cut off. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mecum* iv. § 22 (1689) 54 His gill-fins being cut off. 1879 *Tr. Hackell's Ecol. Man* I. 1. 18 Nearly the whole of the front half of the body consists of a shapeless head without a face, on the sides of which are seen *gill-fissures and gill-arches as in Fishes. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Gill-flap, a membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening. 1854 BADNAM *Hali-eut.* 241 A palm-tree, which it climbed by hooking its spinous gill-flaps into the inequalities of the bark. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 76 In one division [of the crustacea] termed 'gill-footed', the surface of the legs is extended. 1879 *Tr. Hackell's Ecol. Man* I. x. 20 At a very early period the intestinal tube is divided into a 'gill-intestine' and a stomach-intestine. 1878 BELL *Tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 336 Each 'gill-lamella' is developed from a row of processes which bud out close to one another. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 208 The entire 'gill-lace' [of a Mussel] is formed out of a single thread. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Gill-lenslets, the delicate layer of connective tissue, on which the gill-arteries ramify. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Gill-lid, the covering of the gills. 1852 DANA *Crust.* 1. 5 Certain 'gill-like organs. 1889 *Century Dict.* *Gill-membrane, the membranous covering of the foremost branchiostegal arch of the branchial skeleton of ordinary fishes. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 507/2 In some fishes, the 'gill-muscles are red. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 369 The fishermen turn the course of the river, or compress it into a narrow channel, where they fix their gill-nets. 1833 G. B. GOODE *Fish. Indust. U. S.* 12 The introduction of the Norwegian gill-net into the winter cod fisheries. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/2 Flax 'gill netting, nets, welts, and seines. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Gill-opening, the aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 35 The boundary between the first and second being generally indicated by the gill-opening. 1878 BELL *Tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 336 Owing to this union of the flattened filaments or lamellae, which have their surfaces directed towards one another, a 'gill-plate' is formed. 1894 *Wkly. Mrg's Coll. Frnt.* Dec. 139 The larvae, hear at the extremity of the abdomen three delicate leaf-like gill-plates. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 59 On the inner side they support horny processes called the 'gill-rakers. 1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* 1. 258 Each 'gill-sac receives its proper artery. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Gill-sac, the flattened cavities, each having a separate internal and external orifice, containing the gill, in the Myxine. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 173 The two vertical fissures behind are called 'gill-slits', or branchial or opercular apertures. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER *Degenar.* 44 Secondly, the throat perforated by gill-slits. 1768 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 Branchiale. *The Gill-stone. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 250 A similar action goes on, still more energetically, on the 'gill-tufts of the Annelida. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Gill-vein, the vessel situated at the base of each gill which returns the blood after it has been aerated to the dorsal aorta in fishes.

Gill (gil), sb. Forms: 5 gille, 5-6 gyll (6, 6 gil, 8-9 gyll, 5- gill. [a. ON. *gil* a deep gill (cogn. v. *geyl* of the same meaning); further relations are uncertain.]

The spelling *ghyll*, often used in guide-books to the Lake district, seems to have been introduced by Wordsworth. 1. A deep rocky cleft or ravine, usually wooded and forming the course of a stream.

In dialect use in the northern counties, also in Kent and Surrey.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 1329 As he glode throught the gille by a gate syde, There met he the men. c1440 *Bone River* 1419 They came downe in a depe gille. 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. III. 98 Onto the number of ten thousand men, Daine he led out many gill and glen. 1667 *Relation of Teneriffe* in *Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* 208 The Canary-birds, . . . breed in the Barancos or Gills, which the Water hath fretted away in the Mountains. 1787-9 Worosw. *Even. Walk* 54, I wandered where the huddling hill Brightens with water-breaks the hollow gyll. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiii. I have . . . led the chase when the Laird of Cessford and his gay riders were all thrown out by the mosses and gills. 1885 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 157 In the dells, the 'gills', as these wooded depths are called. 1887 Kent *Gloss.* *Gill*, a little, narrow, wooded valley with a stream of water running through it; a rivulet; a heck.

2. A narrow stream, a brook or rivulet.

1645 *Gill. Sac. Philos.* vi. 84 The great rivers are nothing else but the gathering together of waters from many smaller fountains and gill. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 55 Any Brook, Gill, or small River. 1752 in *Philos. Mag.* Jan. (1866) XXXI. 80 We ran to look at the Gill; and we directed our sights (by the noise that it made) the right way. 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Gilliland*, 'Tis a tract much embarrassed with brooks, here called Gillies. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iii. 51 The rivulets (called gills) which run in these branches have very elevated summits. 1866 Seewick in *Philos. Mag.* XXXI. 79 Hence the becks, or mountain-streams, are often greatly swollen, and the gills, or lateral branches, frequently descend in brawling torrents from the mountain-side into the lower valley through deep ravines and lateral valleys.

3. *attrib.*, as *gill-brack* (see BRACK sb. 1 S), -edge, -runnel, -stream.

a1400-50 Alexander 3231 Girdid out as gutars, in grete gill-stremes. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A *gill runnel*, a rivulet or thread of water coursing along a deep dell. 1853 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 121 He was raised on a litter, and carried to a gill edge. 1890 CLARK & HUGHES *Life A. Sedgwick* I. 1. 7 It was in this hamlet (Kirtwallie) that a destructive avalanche—or, as they would have said in Dent, a 'gill-brack'—took place in January, 1752.

Gill (dgil), sb. Forms: 4 gille, jille, 4-5 gylle, 6 gyll, 7- gill, (9 gill). [a. OF. *gille*, *gelle* in med.L. *gillo*, *gellus*, the name of a vessel or measure used for wine. The relation between

these forms and those cited under GALLON is obscure.]

1. A measure for liquids, containing one fourth of a standard pint.

In many districts the gill is equivalent to a half-pint, the quarter-pint being called a *jack*.

1275 in *Man. Gildhall* (Rolls) III. 432 Mensurae quae vocantur schopinas et gilles. 1364 LAING *P. Pl. A.* v. 191. Til Gloten held i-gloupet a galoun and a gille. 1500 *Willis & Inv.* N. C. II. (Surtees 1860) 199 For j gyll of veolarium s. 4. a 1719 ADDISON *Playhouse* 75 Tilt, freed at length, he . . . some peaceful brandy-shop retires; Where in full gills his anxious thoughts he drowns. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell *Tour Hebrides* 20 Sept., Each man called for his own half-pint of wine, or gill, if he pleased. 1824 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) I. 263 His [Irving's] philosophy with me is like a gill of ditch-water thrown into the crater of Mount Etna. 1864 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. App. A. (ed. 2) 566 The smaller divisions are into pots (half-gallon), quarts, pints, gills (quarter of a pint), and noggins (an eighth of a pint).

b. A measure used for tin (see *quoy*).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 h. They measure their black Tynne, by the Gill, the Topplie, the Dish and the Foote, which containeth a pint, a pottell, a gallon, and towards two gallons.

2. A vessel holding a gill.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 194/1 Gylle, lytlylle pot, gilla, vel gyllus. c1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* iv. (1830) 25 O was I a quart, pint or gill To be scrubb'd by her delicate hands. 1844 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1989/4 Several Silver Spoons marked T. J. M., a Silver Gill with the same Letters.

3. *attrib.*, as *gill-glass*, -house, -stoup.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i. Who . . . opens her dear bottle of mirabilis beside, for a gill-glass of it at parting. 1748 POPE *Dunc.* III. 139 There shall each Ale-house, three each Gill-house mourn. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Frnt.* (1800) III. 349 With a bottle of gin in her right hand, and a gill glass in her left. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 569 Having paid our respects to the gill-stoup at Lamington.

Gill, jill (dgil), sb. Also 5-6 gille, 6 gyll, 6-7 gil. [Abbreviation of GILLIAN.]

†1. A familiar or contemptuous term applied to a woman; a lass, wench. *Obs.*

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 219 Noah [to his wife]. Haue at the gill, 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 528 II. 238 My Lord Persy and all this house, wysse he yad he here stille For the sey ye are a good gille. 1577 *Tr. Bullinger's Dec.* 224 The wife that gaddes not gigglit well with euerie flirring gill. 1577-87 HOLMESHOE *Chron.* III. 1159/2 She is a princess, and the daughter of a noble king, and it euill hemmeth thee to call her a gill. 1665 J. WILSON *Project.* i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 228 Mrs. Got. Sirrah. look out and mind your business. . . Got. Good faith, I do. Mrs. Got. Yes, among your gills too much! What was that you said to our maid t' other night?

attrib. 1635 QUARES *Embl.* i. x. Close by the jack, behold, jill Fortune stands To wate the game.

2. *Jack and Gill* = lad and lass; also in proverb *Every Jack must (or will) have his Gill*.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 336 For lak nor for gill, a 1529 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 290 What auytyle lordshyp, yourselfe for to kille With care and with thought howe shalle shalle haue Gyl. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. i. Avja, Thy cheefe acquaintance all, Thy kache, thy gille, thy kith, thy kinne doth prosecute thy fall. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 885 Our woing doth not end like an old Play: Iacke hath not Gill. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* (1640) 93, I can . . . Give you all your fill, Each Jack with his Gill. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Gill*, a homely Woman. Every Jack must have his Gill. [Nursery Rhyme, Jack and Gill went up the hill, To fetch a pail of water.]

†b. With punning allusion to GILL sb. 3 *Obs.*

1619 H. HURTON *Follies Anat.* Epigr. xlv. Fill me a quart (quoth he) I'm called Will. The proverbe is, Each Jack will haue his Gill.

†3. A name for a mare. Cf. GILLOT 2. *Obs.*

1650 B. DISCOLLUMINUM 16 If my Mare hath the Scratches on her hinder Heeles, I must not cut off her four legges. . . If I doe, I shall wrong my poor Gyl.

4. *dial.* Short for *Gill-go-by-ground* (see 5). ? *Obs.*

1777 (see h. 1). 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmaster* xi. The lowly gill, that never dares to climb. 1760 LEE *Bot. App.* 303 *Gill, Glechoma* [in the Linnaean system]. 1846 BUCHANAN *Techn. Dict.* *Gill*, the plant ground-ivy.

b. Short for *gill-ale* or *gill-beer*.

1755 JOHNSON, *Gill*, a malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy. 1828-64 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In phraseological *Comb.*, as † *Gill-burnt-tail*, † *gill-of-th-wisp*, will-o'-the-wisp (see GILLIAN); † *Gill-creech* (or *go*) -by-ground, *Gill-go-over-the-ground*, -run-by-the-ground, dialect names for Ground Ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*); † *Gill-run-by-the-street*, Common Soap-wort (*Saponaria officinalis*). †b. *attrib.* (sense 4), as *gill-ale*, -beer, -tea. Also GILL-FLEET.

a. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ecc. 705 It is commonly called, ground Iuic, Alechoff, Gill creepe by ground (1633) 856 *Gill* go by ground. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* v. lxxix. 642 The country people in Kent and Sussex call it [Sopeword] *Gill* run by the street. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes III. v. 97 Will with the Wisp, or Gyl burnt tayle. 1749-50 LADY BRADSHAUGH *Let.* 21 Feb. in Richardson *Corr.* (1804) IV. 367 Looking, as I knew, for a certain gill-o'-th-wisp, who, I have a notion, escaped being known by you. RICHARDSON *Ibid.* 372. 1854 THOREAU *Cape Cod* v. (1894) 118 There were yellow-dock, lemon balm, hyssop, Gill-go-over-the-ground, and other plants. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* *Gill run* by th' ground, ground ivy. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.* *Gill-go-by-ground*.

b. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Gill-ale*, Physicale. 1790 SWIFT *Letter* (1796) 19, I was forced to . . . dine for tenpence upon gill-ale, bad broth, and three choops of mutton. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Gill-Ale*, Ale, &c. where

Ground-ivy or Gill is infused. 1737 G. JONES *Lettr. to Miss Bevan* 527 Am now to confine my self to Gill Tea, and few other simple things. 1807 MARRYAT *Miller's Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Glechoma*. The leaves [of Ground Ivy] were formerly thrown into the vat with ale to clarify it, and to give it a flavour. This was called Gill-ale. 1889 *Century Dict.* *Gill-beer*, malt liquor medicated with the leaves of the gill or ground ivy.

† *Gill*, sb. 5 *Obs.* rare -1. In 5 gylle. [? A use of GILL sb. 4 (or of the proper name *Gill*); cf. *maurkin*.] ? An apron.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 194/1 Gylle, fowle clothe (H., P. fulclothe), melota, vel melotes.

Gill (dgil), sb. 6 dial. Also 9 jill. [Of uncertain origin; cf. GILL sb. 3.] (See *quoy* 1895.)

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 *Gill*, a pair of timber-wheels. 1843 MARRYAT *Vi. Violet* xiv. A couple of powerful oxen yoked to a gill, employed to drag out the stumps of old trees. 1894 *E. Daily Press* 11 June 5/2 Forty or fifty timbers were drawn up the hill one at a time on a single jill by a traction engine. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Gill*, a vehicle for conveying timber, consisting of two wheels, a strong axle-tree supporting a very stout bar, on which the timber is slung, and shafts.

Gill (gil), sb. 7 slang. A fellow, 'chap', 'cove'. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Gill*, a word used by way of variation, similar to *cove*, *gloak* or *gory*; but generally coupled to some other descriptive term as a *flash-gill*, a *toxy-gill*. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 142 Come list ye all, ye fighting Gills And Coves of boxing note, sirs. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. High Pads and Low Pads, Rum Gills and Queer Gills.

Gill (gil), sb. 8 techn. [Conceivably a transferred use of GILL sb. 1.] A flax-comb (see *quots.*). 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 499 The machine commonly called the gill, employed for preparing, drawing, and roving flax and hemp, and for combing and spinning long wool. 1853 *Ibid.* 1. 763 The use of 'gills' became general about thirty years since. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gill*, a hackle. A series of points which divide the ribbons of flax fibre into finer parallel filaments ready for drawing and spinning.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 501 Fig. 454 is a horizontal representation of a gill machine. 1853 *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 182 Gill-maker and presser. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 758 This part of the machine . . . is generally termed the 'gill-frame' or 'gill-head'. *Ibid.*, gill-spreader. *Ibid.* 759 The screws or worm shaft for carrying the gill-bar. *Ibid.* 764 Gill-sheet. Gill-teeth. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 378/2 These gill-combs are heated by travelling over jets of gas. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 3 Wool goes to Gill Box . . . to be gilled. 1885 *Census Instr.* 43 Gill Maker, Gill Bars Maker, Gill Stock Maker. *Ibid.* 65 Gill-setter.

Gill (gil), v. 1 Also 5 gylle, gyllen, 6 gyll. [cf. GILL sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To gut or clean (fish). † Formerly also, to eviscerate (beasts) (cf. GILLER, *quot.* 14. .).

14. . . *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 581/13 *Eutro* [read *euicero*], to eviscerate. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 194/1 Gyllen, or gylle fische, exentero. 1530 PALSGR. 566/1, I gyll fysshe, je oste la branche. 1887 DU CHAILLU *Land Mamm.* *Sim* II. 149 Here the fish are gilled, which is done by making a cut with a sharp knife over the throat of the herring, whereupon the windpipe and entrails are drawn out.

†2. To handle the gills of, take hold of by the gills. *Obs.*—

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 335 The fishes in the Lake of Venus . . . presented themselves, enduring to be scratched, gilled, and mens hands to be put in their mouths.

3. To cut away the gills of a mushroom.

1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 75 Take the large Mushrooms . . . cut off the Stalks, but do not peel or gill them.

4. To catch or entangle (fish) by the gills in a gill-net. Said also of the net.

1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* v. A bass of nine pounds weight can be 'gilled' in the ordinary manner. 1892 *Graphic* 13 Aug. 194/1 Another system of pilchard-fishing . . . is carried on much further from shore, by means of drift or driving nets, in the meshes of which the fish become entangled or gilled . . . The shore-seines do not gill the fish, having much smaller mesh.

Hence Gilled *ppl.* a.; Gilling *vbl. sb.*; also *Comb.*, as *gilling-knife*, -throat.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 194/1 Gyllinge of fische, exenteracio. 1615 E. S. Brit. *Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 631 Tools and Implements used in drying and packing of Herrings[s]. Gipping or Gilling knives. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 36 Netting Threads. Gilling Threads. Flax Threads.

Gill (dgil), v. 2 local. [cf. GILL sb. 3.] Hence Gilling *vbl. sb.* (See *quots.*)

1795 Aikin *Manchester* 183 The bad custom of gilling, or drinking white wine as a whet before dinner. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Gilling*, 'He goes gilling about', drinking his half-pints at different places, as the toper. 1855 STRANG *Glasgow* (1856) 123 Forenoon gilling prevailed through the whole range of the different craftsmen.

Gill (gil), v. 3 techn. [cf. GILL sb. 8] *trans.* To dress (flax or wool) by means of a gill. Hence Gilled *ppl.* a.; Gilling *vbl. sb.* (in *quot. attrib.*).

1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 31 [Exhibit No.] 18 Wool goes to Gill Box . . . to be gilled. 191. Machine for Gilling the tops. 21. Winds the gilled hails. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gilling-machine*, a gill-frame.

Gillaroo (giláruo) 8 also 8 gilderoy, 9 gilleroo. [a. Irish *giolla ruaadh* ('giolla' lad, fellow + *ruadh* red).] A species of trout found in certain Irish rivers and lakes (see *quot.* 1833).

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 112 The poke of the gillaroo is intended to perform the office of a gizzard. 1776 R. TWISS *Tour Irel.* 121 A species of trout, called gilderoy, are caught here [in the Shannon and lakes near]. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 39 Trouts, which are called gillaroo,

are found in Loch Melvin, near Ballyshannon, and Loch Con, near Ballina, and differ little from the common trout, except in being of a bright golden yellow on the belly and fins, with more red spots on the sides, and somewhat broader and thicker in form. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii (1880) 257, I was having great sport with the gillaroos. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss*, *Gillaroo trout*, a large lake trout, commonly said to have a gizzard like that of a fowl.

Gilled (gild) ppl. a. [GILL sb.1.] Having gills. [1833 *Spirit Publ. Tracts*, (1824) 76 Remember the deeds of Sir Billy the Fat, That rosy-gill'd Alderman bold.] 1895 Sr. G. MIVART in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 63/2 The experiment of removing such young-gilled tadpoles of the land salamander from the body of the mother in order to see whether they would then breathe in water. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 3/3 Specimens of gilled fungi.

Gillenzie: see GILENYIE Sc. Obs.

Giller (gil'lar). [f. GILL v.1 + -ER 1.] One who guts or cleans fish. † Formerly also, one who eviscerates beasts.

14. *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 560/4 Aestis* [sic: read *ab extis*] *instatua hostiarum aspiens*, a gyller of bestys. 1881 Du CHAILLON *Land Mâit*. Sin II. 149 Two skilled gillers can clean and fill thirty barrels a day.

Giller, obs. form of GILDER sb.1

Gillery, **Gillet**, vars. GUILERY, GILLOT.

Gill-firt (dgi'l'firt). Also 7-8 JII(1)-firt. [f. GILL sb.4 + FIRT sb.5; cf. FLIRT-GILL.] A young woman or girl of a wanton or giddy character. Now only arch.

1632 SHERWOOD, A Gill, or gill-firt (COTGR. 1611 has 'gill, firt', s. v. *Gaultere*). 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Mast*. iii. 'Tis your dainty Mink, that jillfirt your Daughter here. 1754 POPE *Knight's II* Wks. 1799 I. 84 How I gill-firt!—none of your fleers! I am glad here's a husband coming that will take you down. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel v*, She is a dutiful girl to her godfather, though I sometimes call her a jill-firt. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gl. V. 609 A beautiful gillfirt of the court (*unpleasant*).

Gill-firt, 1844 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 203 No brazen-faced gypsy, like Sally Wheeler, or the jill-firt Phoebe. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, or How much has she not owed to the little-tattle of her gillfirt sister Thalia? 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quixote*. II. 405 Thy skull is... empty; mine is more pregnant than ever was the gill-firt drah which bore thee.

So † **Gill-firting** ppl. a.

1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* iv. i, The young jill-firting girls, forsooth, believe no Body must have a husband but themselves.

Gill-hooter (dgi'l'hū'ter). *dia.* Also 7 gill-hooter, 8-9 gilli(o)-, gilly-hooter, -hooter, 9 jill-, jilly-hooter. [f. the female name *Gill* (see GILL sb.4) + HOOTER.] An owl; esp. the barn-owl (*Strix flammea*).

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 26 A Gill-hooter, Chesh., an Owl. c. 1740 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect Wks.* (1862) 34 'Those of connowt tell a Bitter-hump for a Gillhooter. 1828 H. ANGLO *Remin.* i. 492 If the lout who was pointed out to me just now be he, I never beheld... such a scarecrow, such a long-legged gill-hooter. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owls & Owlets*, 8 Not a cat of ivy to shelter a gill-hooter. 1895 E. ANGLO *Gloss*, *Gill-hooter*, *jilly-hooter*.

† **Gillian**. Obs. [a. F. *Juliane*, a. L. *Juliana*, f. *Julius*, a Roman gentle name.] A girl, wench, (= GILL sb.4)

1618 [see FLIRT-GILL]. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nl. Walker* ii. iii, De'e bring your Gillians hither? nay, she's punish'd, you'd conceal'd love's cas'd up? c. 1685 *Darford Bath* (1687) App., Seeing this Al-a-mode wear of the Town, by Gillians is practis'd so common, It is high time that it now was laid down by every Honest Woman.

b. **Gillian-firt** = GILL-FLIRT. (Cf. *firt-gillian*.) 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 146 Yet was she not such a roinish rannell, or such a dissolute gillian-flurtes as this wainscot-faced Tomboy.

c. **Gillian-a-burnt-tail** (see quot. and cf. *Gill-burnt-tail*, GILL sb.4 5). **Gillian-spend-all**: an unthrifty woman.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush*. xxiii. (1878) 64 Some Gillian spendal so often doth go For hogs meat and bens meat [etc.]. 1654 GAYTON *Plays*, Notes iv. xx. 268 An *Ignis Fatuus*, an exhalation, and Gillian a burnt tale, or Will with the wispe.

Gillian-bower, var. JULIAN-NOWER.

Gillie (gi'li). Also 6 gaille, geilzie, 8 gaeilly, 8-9 gilly, 9 ghillie. [a. Gael. *gill* a lad, servant = Irish *gille*, *giolla*.]

1. *Hist.* An attendant on a Highland chief.

[1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 641/2 Next after the Irish Kearne, me seems the Irish Hoose-boyes or Cuillies (as they call them) would come well in order. a. 1605 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* liv. 2 Fyndlay McConnoquhy! Cativille geilzie with ye polk-brak! c. 1730 BURT *Letz. N. Scott.* (1754) II. 158 It is very disagreeable to an Englishman over a Bottle, with the Highlanders, to see every one of them have his Gilly; that is, his Servant standing behind him all the while, let what will be the Subject of Conversation. 1777 *Scotsman's Weekly*, Cl. 3 Sept., We were attended by a number of *Gaeillys*, or ragged Highlanders. 1824 SCOTT *Waver.* xiv. From the jargon, therefore, of the Highland gillies, I pass to the character of their Chief.

† b. *Gillie-wetfoot*, a rendering of Gael. *gille-castluich* (i. e. *cas foot + sluich wet*); a contemptuous name among Lowlanders for the follower of a Highland chief; spec., the servant who carried the chief across a stream (see quot. c. 1730). Also in adapted form *gillie-casfue*.

1681 COLVIN *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 84 Like gilliwetfoots purging stars by papers thrown in pocks or hats [1752 *Note*, Gilliwetfoots, the attendants on highland chieftains].

(c. 1730 BURT *Letz. N. Scott.* (1754) II. 158 *Gillie-casfue* carries him [the Chief] when on Foot over the Fords.] 1755 JOHNSON s. v. *Sorphan*. Whenever a chieftan had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands gilliwetfoots, and lived on free quarters. 1834 SCOTT *Waver.* xlii. note, A barefooted Highland lad is called a gillie-wet-foot. [1815 Mrs. JOHNSTONE *Clan Albin* v, Roban's father had been Gillie-casfue to the old Laird.]

transf. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Gilliwetfoot*, ... a worthless fellow, a swindler, one who gets into debt and runs off. [Lothian], almost obsolete.

2. One who attends a sportsman in hunting or fishing in the Scottish Highlands.

1848 CLOUGH *Bethie* iii. 120 They had run, and beaten the gillies of Rannoch. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 5 The tall gillie patiently waited until his master had exhausted his passion. 1884 MARQ. LORNE in *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 2/1 The moral life of a gillie in a deer forest is a most virtuous one.

Gillie (dgi'li). Sc. [dim. of GILL sb.3] A gill of liquor.

1786 BURNS *On a Scotch Bard* 59 I'll toast ye in my bind-most gillie Tho' owre the sea. 1790 A. WILSON *Ep. W.* *Mitchell* xi, Owre a pint or gillie.

Gillie (dgi'li). *rare*. [dim. of GILL sb.4; cf. GILLOT, JILLET.] a. A giddy young woman; = GILL sb.4 1, GILLOT 1. b. A mare; = GILL sb.4 3, GILLOT 2.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Runnymyng* 390 Of folys fylly That had a fole wylth wylly, With last you, and gup, gylly. 1603 Philotus xviii, Sho is a gillie, Scho is a Colt-folly, not a fillic. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* i. iv. 54 'I wad ride fifty miles to see only one of the bonny dames'... 'Twa wanton glaikit gillies, I'll uphaid', said Pat.

Gill(e)hower, var. GILL-HOOTER.

Gillifloure, -flower, obs. ff. GILLYFLOWER.

Gilling (gi'lin). *dia.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a var. of GILLING.] (See quot.)

c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) III. 319 The salmon grows by these degrees and ages: v. x a pinke; 2 a botcher; 3 a salmon trout; 4 a gilling; 5 a salmon. 1880 BUCKLAND *19th Rept. Salmon Fish.* 58 *Gilling*, a salmon on his second return from the sea is sometimes called a gilling in the Severn District.

Gillingite (gi'linait). *Min.* [f. *Gillinge* in Södermanland, Sweden, where it is found; named by Hisinger in 1826; see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of iron, found in amorphous black masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 441 Hermann names the Gillinge... mineral Gillingite. 1885 ERMI *Min. Simplif.* 274 Gillingite... and Xylotile... are fusible with difficulty.

Gilliver: see GILLYFLOWER.

Gill-less (gi'l'les), a. [f. GILL sb.1 + -LESS.] Unprovided with gills.

1840 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* i. 267 Such arches are, therefore, gill-less.

† **Gill-master**. Obs. *rare*. [a. Du. *gilde-meester* guild-master, i. e. head of one of the 'guilds' or companies of bowmen, gunners, etc. See *Wb. der Nederl. Taal*, s. v. *Gilde*.] The title of a military officer (see quot. 1598).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 136 A Gill Maister, or Lieutenant to the Mayoral, our every 200 horses or heasts. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. vii. 188 Under the command of the master of the Ordnance is the Carriage master... the Steward, a Gilmaster, a Provost.

Gillofer, -flower, -fre, obs. ff. GILLYFLOWER.

Gillore, obs. form of GALORE.

† **Gillot**. Obs. Also 4-6 gillet, 6 gillat, gylat. [prob. a dim. of the female name *Gill* (cf. GILL sb.4); 'Gillet, a woman's name' (Phillips 1658, who connects it with *Giles*).]

1. A loose or wanton woman (cf. JILLET).

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 211 What though a gyllet sent that note, By cocke and pye I meant it not. 1561 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 559 in Hazl. E. P. IV. 126 The fairer woman the more gillot. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 757 In honest mens houses... he would haue... these tumbling gillots lodged.

2. Sc. A mare.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Justina* 112 Parfor be his nygramacy He wald work myn ferly, As to gatre a womane apere As scho an wgly gyllet were [L. *matronas inimenta convertere viduatur*]. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 898 in Anglia IX. 369 The jolie gillet and the gentill steid, The asse, the mule, the hors of euerie kynd. 1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 321 Gillet wt saddill and Ryding gere pive v. c. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit uenien* 114 He feppillis like a farchy aver, that flyrit on a gillot [Mailland *Misc.* gylat].

Gill-o'-th'-wisp: see GILL sb.4 5.

Gillover, gillowflower, obs. ff. GILLYFLOWER.

Gilly, obs. form of GUILERY.

Gilly (dgi'li). *dia.* [Short form of GILLYFLOWER.] A wallflower.

1892 *Bham Weekly Post* 25 Dec. 5/6 Some nice little bunches of wall-flowers, or gillies as we call them here.

Gilly: var. GILLIE 1.

Gillyflower (dgi'liflaw-). Forms: a. 4 gelofer, 4-5 gil-, gylflore, 5 gyllofyr, (-fre), gelfre, ielopher, 5-6 gelofer, (-fre), 6 gillo(w)fer, gill-, gelouer, (gelopere), 6-7 gilofeyr, 7 gilofeyr, (-over), gillyvor, 9 gillyver, (jillyver, gilver), B. Sc. 5 geraldou, 6 ger(x)afour; pl. 5 ioroffia, 6 geroffeis. 7. 6 gely-, ielo-, gil(l)ifloure; 6 gilo-, 7 gillyfloure; 6 gile-, gilli-, jilli-, 6-7 gillo(w)-, 6- gilli-, gillyflower. 8. 6- July-

flower. [a. OF. *girofle*, *gilofre* clove; for the history of the forms see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.]

† 1. A clove (cf. CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER 1); also attrib. in *sauce gilofre*, clove sauce. Obs.

13. *K. Alis*. 6995 Theo gilofre, guyhile, and mace. 13. *E. E. Allit*. P. A. 43 Gilofre, gyngure & gromlygum. c. 1420 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 15 Maces, Gelfores an Galyngale. c. 1425 *Dirly Nyst.* (1882) ii. 1363 Pe Kentyll ielopher a-gens be cardyaks wlech. 1513 Bk. *Kernyng in Babes Bk.* 279 Befe with sauce gelopere [sic].

2. Applied to native plants having flowers scented like a clove, esp. to the clove-scented pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*) = CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER 2, and hence to other plants more or less resembling this.

In those dialects in which the word is still current, it is commonly applied either to the wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*; see *Wall-gillyflower*) or to the white stock (*Matthiola incana*; see *Stock-gillyflower*).

a. 14. *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 586/5 *Garioflata*, auens vel gilofre. 1509 *Haws Past. Plas.* xxvi. iii, The gentyl gelofer his odoure renewed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* ii. 64/1 The Julyflower as they are most properly called (though vulgarly Gilloflower and Gilofeyr). 1876 *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.*, *Jilliver*, wallflower. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Gilliver*, a kind of pink clove or carnation. 1894 HALL *Caine Maxman* v. xxi. 347 In one hand she carried a huge bunch of sweet-smelling gillvers.

fig. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 6b, They may gather... fragrant gillflowers of Chyrurgical operations. B. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis C.* clxxviii, Of red ioroffis. A fair(e) lxxxviii. *Ibid.* exc, Gerafloure. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 20 London... Of royal cities rose and geraflour. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 14 3c Baselik and lonet flowers, 3c Geroffeis so sweet.

7. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. Hija, The herbe that wee call in Englyshe Gelouer or a Gelyflower. 1589 GREENE *Alaphon* (Arb.) 38 He that grafeith lillyflowers upon the Nettle, marreth the smell. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems*, *Esther* (1638) 117 As when a Lady (walking Floras Bowre) Picks here a Pink and there a Gilly Flower. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* (1656) 306, I account those that are called Carnations to be the greatest, both for leaf and flower, and Gilloflowers for the most part to be lesser in both. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1697) 21 Gilly-flowers and Carnations. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* ii. ii, The striped carnation, and the guarded rose, The vulgar wallflower, and smart gilly flower. a. 1851 MOIR *Poems*, *May-day* vi, The gillyflower raises its stem on high, And preps on heaven with its pinky eye. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss*, *Gilly-flowers*, wall-flowers. Stocks are called *Stock-gillyflowers*.

8. 1584 G. PEELE *Arraignm.* Paris i. iii. A fij b, Julie flower. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barbas* ii. iii. 1 *Vocation* 16 Som July-flowe o'om sweet Dore-in-wine. 1622 DRAYTON *Pol.* xiv. 243 The traue Carnation then, with sweet and soueraigne power Sits of his colour call'd, although a lily flower. 1640 LOVELOCK *Poems* (1864) 6a The July-flower that heretofore thriv'd, straight sheds her leaves. 1721 BAILEY, *Gilliflowers* (q. d. *July-flower*, because it flourishes in that Month), a Flower of a grateful Scent. 1855 [see b].

b. *dia.* Applied to a woman (see quots.). a. 1597 PEGGE *Deribicisms* (E.D.S.), *Gilliver*, a light-beel'd dame. 1859 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *A Jiliver*, a wanton woman in the last stage of her good looks. A 'July flower', or 'the last rose in summer'. 1883 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Jiliver*, a termagant. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Gilliver*, sometimes used as Jeezehl, a term of reproach to a woman.

3. With various distinguishing attributes, used (mainly in early botanical works) to denote varieties of the pink, the wallflower, and other plants related to or resembling these, as African gillyflower, the African marigold (*Tagetes erecta*); dame's gillyflower (see DAME'S-VIOLET); English gillyflower, the carnation; feathered gillyflower, *Dianthus plumarius*; mock-gillyflower, soap-wort (*Saponaria officinalis*); single gillyflower, *Dianthus plumarius*; striped gillyflower, a variety of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*; yellow gillyflower, wallflower. See also *castle, cuckoo-, garden-, lea-, marsh-, queen's-, roguet's-, sea-, stock-, Turkey-, wall-, water-, Whitsun-, winter-gillyflower*; CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.

1578 LYTE *Doctores* ii. iii. 151 The yellow Gillofer or Wall floure groweth upon olde wallles & stonehilled houses. *Ibid.* vii. 155 The Pyntes, and small feathered Gillofers, are like to the double or cloaue Gillofers in leaves, stalkes, and floures, sauing they be single and a great deale smaller. *Ibid.* 156 The second sorte... may well be called... in English single Gillofers, whereof be diuers sortes... & are called in Englishe by diuers names, as Pyntes, Soppes in Wine, feathered Gillofers. *Ibid.* xlv. 176 We do call this floure Turkie Gillofers, and French Marrygolds... or Aprian Gillofers. *Ibid.* iii. xiii. 335 Some do also take it [Sopewort] for *Struthion*, but it is nothing lyke: we may call it in English Sopewort: some call it Mocke Gillofer. 1693 it in Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 155 We see the Seed of Pannacht or striped Gilloflowers upon Hot Beds... to replant them in May. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* Carnation, otherwise called English Gilly-Flower.

4. A variety of apple; also gillyflower-apple. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees*, 54 The Queen Apple is a great bearing fruit and good. So the Gilloflower. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 203 Apples... Russetting, Gillyflower Apples. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. 41 Apples [Dec.] Wheeler's Russet... Hautbonne, Winter Gilloflower. 1884 in Hogg *Fruit Manual* 85.

5. attrib., as † *gillyflower-grass*. 1640 PARKINSON *Theor. Bot.* xiii. xlii, 1561 Gramen *Coryphillum* Rabinum the principal Gilloflower grasse. 1683 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wills* (1849) 45 A blew grasse they call July-flower grasse, which cuts the sheeps mouths.

Gillygaupus (gil'ig'p'us). Sc. Also gilly-gap(o)us, -gacus, -gawpy. [cf. GAUPUS; the first

Giltless(e, obs. form of GUILTLESS.

Gilt-tail. Also 7 gild-tail. [f. GILT *pph.* a. + TAIL *sb.*]

1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1659) 42 A little short worme... called a Gild-tail. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 95 The marsh-worm, the tag-tail... the gilt-tail. 1787 BEST *Angling* iii. 13 Brandlings, Gilt-tails, and Red worms. Found in old dunghills [etc.].

Gilty, f. Gilver, obs. ff. GUILTY, GILLYFLOWER.

Gim (dʒim), a. Obs. exc. dial. Also 6 gym, 8 jim. [perh. a var. of JIMP a.] Smart, spruce.

1513 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* xii. 161 The paynit povoe, pasand with plomys gym, Kest vp his tail. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 14 In May gois gentill wemen gymmer, In gardynis grene their grumis to glaid. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* i. iii, He's as fine as a prince, and as gim as the best of them. 1755 in H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 17 July, Cor. 1820 I. 422 Though Surrey boasts its Oatlands, and Claremont kept so jim. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster* f. ii. xxi, Lasses... Gay as May-morning, tidy, gim, and clean. a 1835 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, Gim, Gimmy, spruce, neat, smart.

Gimal, obs. form of GIMMAL.

Gimbal (dʒim-bəl), Forms: 6-7 gimbol(e), (8 jimbol), 7, 9 gimball, 8 gimbel, 9 gimble, (jimbale), gimball, gymbal, 8-gimbal. [altered form of GIMMAL.]

+ 1. = GIMMAL 1. Obs.

1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 37 Three gimballes compacted together as one ring, and yet three as they be disjoined. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 190 Gimbal, i.e. a doubled or twisted Ring.

+ 2. pl. Joints, connecting links (in machinery); = GIMMAL 2. Chiefly fig. Obs.

1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1607-8) VI. 15 Truly this argument bangeth together by verie strange gimballs. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 195 The ship... they found fraught with all sorts of small yron-work, as horse-shoes, bolts, locks, gimballs, & such like. a 1652 BROWNE *Donaïsselle* ii. 11, I can yet bowe my Haunches... My Gimboles don't complain for want of Oyle yet. + 3. (See quot. 1736.) Obs.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., To prepare Gimballs, take a Quarter of Flower [etc.]. 1736 BAILLY *Househ. Dict.*, Gimbel, a kind of pastry work that is hard, about the thickness of one's little finger, form'd round, and made in the shape of a ring.

4. pl. A contrivance by means of which articles for use at sea (esp. the compass and the chronometer) are suspended so as to keep a horizontal position. It usually consists of a pair of rings moving on pivots in such a way as to have a free motion in two directions at right angles, so as to counteract the motion of the vessel.

1780 in *Falconer's Dict. Marine*. 1787 CAYALLO *Magnetism* 60 Notwithstanding the contrivance of the jimbols. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. iii. App. 490 The frame of the instrument is suspended on gimballs near to the centre of gravity. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 184 The ring of the gimballs rests with its pivots on a semi-circle, the foot of which turns in a socket. 1828 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 372 That the body may be poised, and capable of moving freely in all directions, as though suspended on gimballs. 1870 KENNAN *Tent-life Siberia* ii. (1871) 13 The cabin lamp swung uneasily in its well-oiled gimballs. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 115 The object of the gimballs is to keep the chronometer level.

5. attrib. and Comb., as gimbal-joint; also, in sense of supported or suspended on gimballs, as gimbal-compass, -lamp, -table. Also gimbal-jawed a. (see quot.); gimbal-ring (see quot.).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Gimbal-jawed or Gimber-jawed, one whose lower jaw is loose and projecting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gimbal-joint, a two part joint having articulations on axes at right angles to each other. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 31 Collection of *Jimbale and Cabin Lamp. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gimbal-ring, a single gimbal by which the cock-eye of the upper mill-stone is supported on the spindle to permit vibration. A rynd. 1851-9 *Man. Sci. Eng.* 91 The apparatus when used at sea is placed in a *gimball table by which the motion of the vessel is greatly counteracted.

Hence **Gimballied** *pph.* a., fitted with or supplied with a gimbal.

1875 R. H. R. RAMBLES *Istria* 47 note, She has a powerful electric light - gimballied, so as to allow it to be thrown in any direction. 1876 S. KENS. *Mus. Catal.* No. 1148 (ed. 3) 289 This instrument is... placed on a properly constructed gimballied table.

Gimcrack (dʒimkræk), sb. and a. Forms: a. 4 gybe, gibecræke, 7 jiberack. b. 7 gimcracke, gineracke, 8 jem-, jimorack, 9 dial. gimorank, 7-gimcrack. [The 14th c. form *gibecrake* is perh. connected with OF. *giber* to shake (see JIB v.); the primary sense may have been 'a slight or flimsy ornament'. (For the change to the nasalized forms, cf. mod.F. *regimber*=OF. *regibber* to kick.) The second element may be connected in some way with CRACK sb. or v. Sense 3 is perh. in part due to association of the word with GIM a. and CRACK sb. 11 and 14.]

A. sb.

+ 1. App. applied to some kind of inlaid work in wood. Obs.

1360 *Acc. William de Rothewelle in Pife Roll* No. 204 m. 4 d. Et Eustachio de Glastonia. in pice 1 tabule cum j pilier et Gibecrake bordura cum minutis pectis diversi coloris... j ta ula de quercu j pilier et Gybecrake de Buxo, xvjs. viijd.

2. + a. A fanciful notion; also, a 'dodge', underhand design (obs.). b. A mechanical contrivance; also pl. scientific apparatus. c. Now usually applied to a showy, unsubstantial thing; esp. to a useless ornament, a trumpery article, a knick-knack.

1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* II. (1640) Dij, Such spectacles Are rare ith' Court, and they were to skirnish naked Before her, then there might be some excuse, There is some gimcrackes in't, the Queen is wise Above her years. 1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* iv. H. iij, Luc, There remains to take away one scruple. Co. another gimcracke. Luc. I have none, tis your doubt sir. 1676 WALTON *Angler* i. xxi. (ed. 5) 263 Ribbins, and Looking-glasses, and Nut-crackers, and Fiddles, and Hobbyhorses, and many other gim-cracks... and all the other finimbruns that make a compleat Country Fair. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 P 5 My Eye was diverted by Ten Thousand Gimcracks round the Room. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. vi, What a Devil it is the meaning of all these trigrams and gimcracks [surveying instruments] gentlemen? 1773 MUDGE *Lett.* 2 June in *Descr. Time-keeper* (1769) 23, I am prosecuting my gimcrack with all the vigour I am able, and hope I shall have an opportunity of shewing it to you going both I fear without the balance spring. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Englina* xxiij. (1784) 191 Lord Orville... changed the subject to Cox's Museum, and asked what he thought of it? 'Think!' said he, 'why I think as how it isn't worth thinking about. I like no such jemcracks.' 1820 EARL DUDLEY *Lett.* 3 Apr. (1840) 243 This gimcrack [the Brighton Pavilion] is the only monument of the greatest sovereign in Europe. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. iii, She praised the lovely bric-a-bracs or gimcracks which the young gentleman wore at his watch-chain. 1871 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money* No. xix, Get me good things: no gimcracks. 1887 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 796 Weisner's physiological laboratory I had an hour or two in, and saw all his gimcracks.

attrib. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombs* ix, No shops so beautiful to look at as the Brighton gimcrack shops.

+ 3. An affected showy person, a fop; in later use applied to women. (A term of contempt.) Obs.

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* iv. ii, Enter second Servant... Theod. These are fine gim-cracks. Hey! here comes another; A flagon full of wine in his hand, I take it. 1623 MASSINGER *Dr. Milan* iv. iii, He's come. What gimcrack have we next? a 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* iv. i, But to be made a whim-wham, A jib-crack, and a Gentleman of t'first house For all my kindness to her. — Elder Bro. iii. iii, Lady, I pitie you... this [fellow] is a Gimcrack, That can get nothing but new fashions on you. 1706 MRS. CENTILVRE *Basket-Table* ii, I don't think any woman I have seen since I came ashore worth fighting for. The philosophical gimcrack I don't value of a cockle-shell. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.*, *Tongue, Gimcrack or juncrack*, a spruce wench.

4. (See quot. 1785 and 1854.) Now only dial.

1766 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 458 There is also a gimcrack corkscrew, which you must get some brother gimcrack to show you the use of. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.*, *Tongue* s.v., A gimcrack also means a person who has a turn for mechanical contrivances. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Gimcrack*, or *Gimcrack*, an universal mechanic, a Jack of all trades. 'He's quite a gimcrack, he can turn his hand to anything.'

B. adj. Trivial, worthless; showy but unsubstantial; trumpery.

1750 CHESTERE *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxxxviii. 91 Your reading should be chiefly historical; I do not mean of remote, dark, and fabulous history; still less of jimcrack natural history of fossils, plants [etc.]. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Hampsh. Farmer's Addr.*, You are now (thanks to Mr. Whitbread) got into a large, comfortable house. Not into a gim-crack palace... but into a plain, honest, homely, industrious, wholesome, brown, brick playhouse. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. v. (1842) 140 This gimcrack tenement would be crushed in before the brawny hand of a thief. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Addr. Mr. Leaburn* xxiii. (1886) 99 Some new gimcrack invention, that was to give ten times the light of ordinary oil. 1871 MICKLETHWATE *Mod. Par. Churches* 240 The cheap church is generally a gimcrack affair. 1883 *Fall Mail* G. 6 Sept., A veritable battle of Armageddon seems to be impending in Zululand, and the gimcrack arrangement set up... seems already to have collapsed utterly. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iv. 70 Soberly clothed, with nothing more jimcrack in the way of finery upon him than a row of brass waistcoat-buttons.

Gimcrackery (dʒimkrækəri), [f. GIMCRACK sb. + -ERY.] Gimcracks collectively.

1779 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 422, I am glad the enemy have left something of my gimcrackery that is capable of affording you pleasure. You are therefore very welcome to the use of my electrical and pneumatic machines as long as you think proper. 1812 MOORE *Horace*, *Odes* i. xxviii, I hate all nick-nackeries, Frivolous, vol-au-vents, puffs and gim-crackeries. 1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clonmore* Wks. 1864 IV. 397 The gimcrackery of woe that libels death. 1884 *Times* 14 June 7 Insist on having plain but handsome buildings without the Gimcrackery of modern architecture.

† With punning alteration of form (after *crocker*).

1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Notice on Aze* i, In that little back parlour... there is... Worcester, Amstel, Nankio and other gimcrackery.

+ **Gimcracking**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [f. GIMCRACK sb. + -ING.] Dealing in gimcracks. Also attrib.

1709 BRIT. *Apollon* II. No. 22 3/4, I... find now in sight of all Gimcracking Labors, Vert'oso's are Cuckolds as well as their Neighbors. *Ibid.* No. 56, 3/4 For tho' Gimcracking's my chief Labor, I'd fain be thought as wise as Neighbour.

Gimcrackry (dʒimkrækri), a. [f. GIMCRACK sb. + -Y.] Of the nature of a gimcrack.

1830 C. EOWARDS in *Blackw. Mag.* (1834) XVI. 661/1 How the gardens of the Thuilleries were commended to me!—with their... parterres... gaudy white statues, and water in basins thirty feet superficial—All so fine prepense,

and formal, and well swept and cleaned, and gimcracky, 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74, 571 This cheap looking glass, a foolish gimcrack sort of article. 1892 MARRIAGE *North Recoll. Happy Life* I. 312 A little house full of curiosities, quite under the shade of the Temple Garden, and close to its pretty lake with its gimcracky balustrade.

Gime (goim), dial. Also gyme. [cf. ON. *glima* 'a vast opening' (Vigf.); f. Teut. root *g-: see GAME v.] (See quot. 1877.)

1607 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 167 It being impossible that such vast waters should be contained in such short and small bounds, it burst a huge gime close by Gore Steel, near Thorn, where there had been a vast gime formerly, and so drowned all the whole Levels. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Gyme*, a hole washed out of the ground by the rushing water, when an embankment gives way.

Gimew, var. GEMEW, Obs.

Gimlet (gimlét), sb.¹ Forms: 5 gym(e)lot, 5-6 gymlet, (6 gymlocke), 7-9 gimblet, 7-gimlet. [a. OF. *gimblete*, *gimblete* (later *gimblet*, mod.F. *giblet*), a dim. of the word (unrecorded in the Rom. langs.) which appears in Eng. as WIMBLE.]

1. A kind of boring-tool (see quot. 1859).

c 1420 LYDC. *Assemb. Gods* 357 Then came the good Bachus... On hys head he had a threabere kendall hood; A gymlot and a fauset thereupon stode. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 194/2 Gymelot, *penetrat.* c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Nurture* 67 A gymlet sharpe to broche & perce one to turne & twyne. 1530 PALSGR. 188 *Forest*, a gymlet. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. vii. 29/1 in *Holinshead*, The salt rilles... doe so separate the one of them from the other, that they resemble the slope course of the cuttingpart of a skew or gimlet, in very perfite manner. 1626 B. JONSON *Devil as Ass* i. i, From thence shoot the Bridge, childe, to the Cranes i' the Vintry, And see, there the gimblets, how they make their entry! 1720 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 27 You must also Tap the Tree with a small Gimblet... so as to draw the Liquor off. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 252 Some have affirmed that the animal [the woodpecker] uses its tongue, as a gimblet, to bore with. 1833 MARRIAT *F. Simple* (1863) 158 Six large pieces of iron, about eighteen inches long, with a gimlet at one end of each, and a square at the other, which fitted to a handle. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) *Gloss.*, *Gimlet*, or perhaps more properly *Gimblet*, a piece of steel of a semi-cylindrical form, hollow on one side, having a cross handle at one end and a worm or screw at the other. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 263, 98 Gimlets are of two kinds, plain and twisted. 1881 H. JAMES *Porter. Lady* liv, She paused, with a gaze like a gimlet. (See quot.)

1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 150 Fig. 5 is the *robux terbellu*, or the gimblet. This animal... moves along swiftly, turning itself round as it swims, just as if boring its way.

3. attrib. and Comb., as gimlet-borer, -maker; gimlet-eye, (a) a quaint-eye, (b) a sharp or piercing eye; hence gimlet-eyed a., having a gimlet-eye; gimlet-hole, a hole made by a gimlet.

1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Borer*, A new pattern hand 'gimlet borer' has been introduced into the service... to be used instead of the hook borer. 1845 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, **Gimlet-eye*, a quaint, woodcock-eye. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox* iii, [A] head, from which one lively little gimlet eye went glancing about. 1891 CROCKETT *Raiders* 238 'What said ye yer name was?' said the old dame again, looking at me with her gimlet eyes. 1754 Foote *Taste* i. (1781) 10 She has a Sister as a Piercer Court... she had but one Eye, indeed, but that was a Piercer... we were called the 'gimlet-ey'd' Family. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg.*, *Tongue, Gimblet eyed*, squinting. 1856 WHITLY *Gloss.*, *Gimlet-eyed*, quaint-eyed or 'swivel-eyed'. 1791 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, A few 'gimlet-holes to let in air. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dem. Rom.* I. 315 The cider... is to be drawn off the lees by boring a gimlet-hole at the bottom of the cask. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Gimlet-maker*, *Gimlet-maker*.

Hence **Gimletize** v. *trans.*, to pierce with a gimlet (nonce-*v.*).

1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's D.* ii, A private detective, ready to peer into anybody's cupboards and gimletize anybody's doors, upon the slightest provocation.

+ **Gimlet**, sb.² Obs. Forms: 4 gymlotte, 6 gymley, gymlett, 7 gymblett. [app. an altered form (with substitution of -lotte, -lett, for the equivalent -ling) of *gimlin*(ge, KIMLIN.) A large shallow tub used for salting bacon and for other purposes.

c 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 86, j scope ei ij gymlottes, xiijs. j ferdyn (pr. iijjd) pro naubus. c 1518 *Rich. mond. Wills* (Surtees) 163 One showill and one gymley, xijd. 1574 *Ibid.* 251 Two gymlottes for salting of fleshe in the larderhouse. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson's Washingtons* App. 7 Itm forms ij, Ium tunnall dishes iij, Ium gymblottes j.

Gimlet (gimlét), v. [f. GIMLET sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To pierce with or as with a gimlet. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xiii, The purple-faced vintner... stood transfixed, or morally gimletted as it were, to his own wall. 1841 MARRIAT *Poacher* xxxvii, We should rather say... gimletting, as it were, a hole in your side. 1866 JUCO *Boarding Ho. Remin.* 137 He had dark, piercing black eyes that simply gimleted you.

2. *refl.* To thrust oneself or bore one's way like a gimlet. *nonce-use*.

1824 DE QUINCY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1862 VII. 266 The artist had but to excavate a peck or two of earth with his trowel; a rabbit's burrow was large enough; his soon improved and widened, using his own body as a gimlet; and very soon he had gimleted himself down amongst the family rats.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Gimblet* . . to turn round an anchor by the stock; a motion resembling that of the turning of a gimblet. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Hence *Gimbleting* *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1799 FALCONER *Dict. Marin. Gimbleting*, a term particularly applied to the anchor, to denote the action of turning it round by the stock, so that the motion of the stock appears similar to that of the handle of a gimblet. 1867 in *SWINY Sailor's Word-bk. Gimbleting*. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 104 The most persistent, unwinking, gimbleting stare I ever saw.

Gimmel (dʒiməl). Forms: 6 gymell, gemoil, 6-7 gimal, gimmel, gim(m)ol, 7 gimmoule, jim(m)al, 7-9 gymmal(l), gimmel, (9 gimmel). See also GIMBAL. [an altered form of GEMEL.]

1. *Antiq.* A finger-ring (rarely an ear-ring) so constructed as to admit of being divided into two (sometimes into three) rings. Also *gimmel-ring*, *†ring of gimmals*. Cf. GEMEL 3.

a 1607 BREWER *Lingua* II. iv. Anamnestes his Page, in a graue Sattin sute Purple. . . a Garland of Bayes and Rosemary, a gimmel ring with one linke hanging. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* IV. ii. *Huh.* Sure I should know that Gimmel. *Jac.* This certain he; I had forgot my ring too. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 199 We must be as a thred, or gimmel ring about their finger to put them in mind of their sin. 1648 HERRICK *Heisey*, *Gimmel Ring*, Thou sent'st to me a true-love-knot; but I Return'd a ring of gimmals. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 190 Gimmel. . . a doubled or twist'd ring. 1820 SCOTT *Vanhook xxxiii.* The treasure he hath already robbed me of—gold chains and gimmel rings to an unknown value. 1863 SALA *Capit. Dangerous* I. i. 6 Diamond gimmels on skeleton bands.

2. *pl.* joints, links, connecting parts (in machinery) esp. for transmitting motion (as in clockwork). (Rare in sing.) *Obs.*

1598 GOSSEN *Trump. War F.* 5. Man is compared in the p[er]s[on]s to a watch, he hath a great many gimels appertaining to him to moue him. 1599 SANDYS *Europe's Spec.* (1632) 168 Their fashion is when their gimmals are all in tune for a Miracle, to enioyne [etc.]. 1636 W. SAMSON *Vowrecker B.* My acts are like the motional gymmals fixt in a watch. 1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* viii. 423 His answers do not proceed vpon set gimels or strings, whereof one being struck, it moueth the rest in a sett order. 1867 SWINY *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Gimmel*, any disposition of rings, as links, device of machinery.

3. *†A hinge*; = GIMMER 2. *Obs.*

1665 T. HURTON *Reasons for Refusal* 76 A point that hangs strangely, as it were by gimmels.

4. *pl.* The voussoirs of an arch. *Obs. rare.*

1613-39 I. JONES in LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 46 The Gimals and Key-stone, is less than the Rustic of the Asler, so as drawing the Asler first all of a height, and then divide the Gimals and key-stone of the Arch drawn to the Center.

5. = GIMBAL 4. *Obs.*

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Very Merry Wherry Voy.* Wks. (1630) II. 8/1 An Hostesse with a Tongue As nimble as it had on Gimmels hung. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 137 The construction of these Ys is peculiar: they hang, as it were, in gimmals.

6. A duet. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 225/s Gymell song, *jumeau*.

Hence *†Gimmalead*, *ppl. a.* (in 6-7 gymould, *fymold*), made with gimmals or joints; consisting of two similar parts binged together.

1596 *Edw.* 117, i. ii. Neuer shall . . rust in canker, baue the time to . . lay a side their Jacks of Gymould mayle. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. ii. 49 And in their pale dult mouths the *fymold Bitt* [*mod. edd. gimmel bit*] Lyes foule with chaw'd-grasse, still and motionlesse.

Gimme, *obs. form* of or mistake for next.

Gimmer (dʒimər). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6-9 jimmer, (6 ?gimme, 7 gymme, jemer, gimer, gimmer, gymmer, 7 jemmar), 6, 9 gemmer, (6 gemmerce *pl.*), 6- gemmer. [Corrupt form of GIMMAL, GEMEW.]

1. = GIMMAL 1. *Obs. rare.*

1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 234 The said Elizabeth did one writhe a gimer off [?] this defendants fynger, and put yt upon hir owne.

2. A hinge. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1520 *Mem. Rihon* (Surtees) III. 206 Item for j par of gemmers to the sayd dorch, 16d. 1593 NASSE *Christ's T.* 27 b. The East-gate . . (the dry rusty creaking of whose hookes and gymmes as it was in the opening, might be heard a myle of). 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 26 A merueylous lyvely and bewtiful Image of the picture of our Ladie . . which picture was made to open with gymmers [?] two leaves] from her breaste downward. 1612 28 Als the fore parte of the said porche . . ther was a dore with two brode leues to open from syde to syde . . which dore did hing all in gymmers, and clasps in the insyde to claspe them. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 191 You haue need of some Vulcan to make the gimmers that should hold these together. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 91 His Cloake displayd (as a Flage) vpon his arme, his Doublet hanging by Gimmers vpon his shoulders. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. vi. 25 Vulcans owne gimmers could not make his answer and the Bishops' Jointed Hinges; in other parts called Wing-hinges. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Gemmer, Gimmer*, a small hinge for a closet or desk door.

3. = GIMMAL 2. (Rare in sing.) *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* I. ii. 43. I think by some odde Gimmors or Deuce. Their Armes are set, like Clocks, still to strike on. a 1656 BR. HALL *Sol. Thoughts* Wks. 1808 VI. 249 When I saw my precious watch . . taken asunder . . so as here lay a wheel, there the balance; here one gimmer, there another. 1658 CURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. xiv. II. xvii. 183

Drest up like a Puppet, in the outward shape of a man, that moves by the jimmers which the workman fastens to it. *transf. and fig.* a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 37 Diuorced . . both from the body and marrow bones of the Popish Masse, as also from the jimmers and trinkets thereof. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 His [the Flea's] head, body, and limbs also, be all of blackish armourwork . . with jemmar's, most excellently contrived for the nimble motion of all the parts. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. viii. (1713) 17, I have been prone to conclude with myself that the Gimmers of the World hold together not so much by Geometry as some natural Magick.

Hence *†Gimmer v. Obs. rare*—1, to furnish with 'gimmers' or joints.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* IV. 256 The . . fragments of that brazen Ship being diligently sought up, and gimmer'd and set in their proper places.

Gimmer (gimər). *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 5 gymbyre, -bure, gymmer, 6 gymmar, gymlyr, gimer, 6- gimmer. [a. ON. *gimmar* a ewe lamb one year old (mod. Icel. *gimbur*, Da. *gimmer-lam*); cf. *gymbell* he-lamb.]

Ultior connexion unknown; the vowel of the ON. word seems to forbid the supposition of some etymologists, that it contains some form of the Indogermanic word **gheim-* (*ghiem*, *ghim*, etc.) winter, and is thus cognate with Gr. *χίμαρος* mase, *χίμαρα* fem., goat one year old.]

1. A ewe between the first and second shearing. *Gelt gimmer*, a barren ewe.

1424-1429, etc. [see DISMONT]. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 638/36 *Hic gargia*, gymbyre. *Ibid.* 638/32 *Hic bidna*, gymbyre. 1563 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Item at Shearborne a dimont, a gimer, & three lams. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 31 A *Gelt-gimmer*, a barren ewe. 1804 SCOTT *Lt. to Ellis* 19 May in Lockhart, Long sheep and short sheep and tups and gimmers and hogs and dimonts had made a perfect sheep fold of my understanding. 1849 H. STREFFENS *Bk. of Farm. (ed. 2)* I. 352/2 A young ewe or gimmer is apt to be shy to her first lamb. 1883 *Trans. Highland Soc. Agric.* XV. App. B. 73 Ewes and Gimmers . . in pens of three.

2. 'A contemptuous term for a woman' (Jam.). Also rarely for a mare.

[Perh. a different word, formed by association of GANNER and KIMMER. Cf. 'Gimmer, a mistress. "My Gimmer always wore those blue and white checked aprons"' (Kent. Gloss. 1887).]

a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1814) II. 15 She round the ingle wi' her gimmers sits, Crammin' their gabbies wi' her nicest bits. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 90 The mim-mou'd gimmers them misca'd. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 136 See Sawney . . Gallin the gimmer wi' a gad, Tho' leyke a porpoise peighan; He warrant's her soun' win' a' lim, As onny o' the hill. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Gimmer*, a low woman.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *gimmer mutton*, -*pet*; *gimmer-hog*, a ewe of not more than one year old; *gimmer-lamb*, a female lamb that has not been shorn.

1546 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 124 It'm I gyff to Ysabyll my dowghter . . v. youes or els v. gymmars hogges. 1870 *Daily News* 6 Dec. Sheep stocks in East Yorkshire . . consist chiefly of breeding ewes and wether and gimmer hogs. 1841 BERRY *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 2 From lambing time . . till clipping time . . they [ewes] are called 'gimmer lams'. 1884 S. W. LING *Gloss. s.v.* So in Contracts—so many stone of Wether or *Gimmer mutton. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornb.* xxvii. Twa guid 'gimmer-pets.

Gimmew, gimmon, vars. GEMEW, *Obs.*

†*Gimmasse*. *Obs. rare*—1. [anglicized form of GYMNASIUM. Cf. *F. gymnase*.] A gymnasium.

1622 STAPYLTON *Herodian* IV. xxxiii. A Gimmasse [*margin.* An Activity Court] also and a stadye Bath He did erect.

Gimp, gym (gimp). *sb.* Also 7-9 guimp. [Of obscure origin; Du. *gimp* in the same sense appears already in Jacob Cats (died 1660), and so is earlier than our first example of the Eng. word; some mod. Ger. Dicts. have *gimpe*, *gimpf*; recent Fr. has *guimpe* in this sense. The Eng. word corresponds in meaning nearly to *F. guipure*, *f. guipier* to 'whip' or 'wrap' (a cord, etc.) with thread or silk.]

1. Silk, worsted, or cotton twist with a cord or wire running through it. Now chiefly applied to a kind of trimming made of this (see quot. 1882); sometimes covered with heads or spangles.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* II. iv. I have three or four as rich Suits, for Flanders Lace, Gimp, and Embroidery, as any in the Town. a 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 63 Open it betwixt the gimp or over-cast, likewise into every lilt-hole. a 1717 PARNELL *Elegy to an ill Beauty* 62 Unmov'd by Tongues, and Sights he walk'd the place, Thro' Tape, Toys, Tinsel, Gimp, Perfume, and Lace. c 1800 MISS KNIGHT *Autobiog.* I. 121 To another lady I was in the habit of writing in the millinery style giving descriptions of gimps and ribands. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. xxiv. 271 The military man's spur had become entangled in the gimp which decorated the skirt of her dress. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 798 The kneeling stool may be finished with fringe or gimp round the edge. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Gimp* or *Gym*, an openwork trimming, used on both dress and furniture, and in coach lace making. It is made of silk, worsted, or cotton twist, having a cord or a wire running through it. The strands are plaited or twisted, so as to form a pattern.

2. A fishing-line composed of silk, etc., bound with wire to strengthen it.

1847 *Blackn. Mag.* XXI. 819 Pass your gyp in at the fish's mouth. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. (1880) 508 Bright brass gimp is very easily seen by the fish. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Merc.* xxiii. 199 The brass wire of the ordinary gorge hook is cut away, and the gimp fastened to the thickest part or shoulder of the lead.

3. In *Lace-making*: The coarser thread which forms the outline of the design (see quot. 1882).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 264 [The pattern of lace depends] partly upon the introduction of a thicker thread, called gimp, which is used for the formation of figures, flowers, and other ornaments. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Gimp* . . is the shiny, or coarse glazed thread used in Honiton and other Pillow Laces, to mark out and slightly raise certain edges of the design, as a substitute for Raised Work.

4. *attrib.*, as *gimp cord*, *lace*, -*machine*, -*maker*, *manufacturer*, *nailed*, *pin*, -*work*; + also quasi-adj. = 'trimmed with gimp', as *gimp petticoat*.

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. xxiv. 271 The rowel of the spur had . . wound itself among the 'gimp cord' of a lady's dress. 1861 *Privy Diary* 9 June, My wife put on her black silk gowne, which is now laced all over with black 'gimp lace, as the fashion is. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Gimp-machine, a narrow-ware loom having devices at the edge of the warp to catch the wool and form loops or patterns, the gimp cords of various sizes being carried by independent shuttles or needles. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 67. The daughter of a 'gimp-maker. 1891 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1894) 5 Aug. 118 'Gimp manufacturer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Gimp nail, a small forged nail with a rounded head, used by upholsterers. 1873 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i. Take my 'Gimp Petticoat for that truth. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 51 'Gimp pins. 1755 'Gimp-work [see GIMP v. 2].

Gimp (gimp), *sb.* 2 [a. *F. guimpe*, repr. OF. *guimpe*, *WIMPLE*.] A neckerchief or stomacher (worn by a nun).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 571/1 Sisters in grey . . with swarms of idle drabs and wenchens in gimps, [Guimps, a nun's neckerchief] dispersed all over the kingdom. 1847 FABER *Life St. Rose of Lima* 152 To prevent them from cutting her habit, her veil, and her gimp.

Gimp (dʒimp), *v.* 1 *rare* in literary use; *colloq.* in north. and midl. districts. [Of obscure origin; the mod. Dicts. erroneously assign to it the pronunciation (gimp), and confuse it with next.] *trans.* To give a scalloped or indented outline to.

1697 A. DE LA PRAYNE *Diary* (Surtees) 152 [A] woman's hush with the aforesaid strand head-dress on onely a little more waved and gimp'd. 1756 COVER in *Connoisseur* No. 1347 A Trollope or Slammikin, with treble ruffles to the cuffs, pinked and gimped. 1846 WORCESTER, *Gimp*, to jag; to indent; to denticulate. 1898 *Thompson's Gardener*, Assistant 705 Leaves narrow, beautifully gimped along the margins.

Gimp (gimp), *v.* 2 [f. GIMP *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To trim with gimp.

1755 SCOTT *Bailey's Dict.*, *Gimp*, to make gimp-work, or to work in gimp. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 232 Every one of the dresses is . . festooned and fringed and gimped.

2. To 'whip' or twine (wire, or the like) into a plait or twist of some softer material. 1855 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 275 The candles were made self-snuffing, by means of plaiting the wick, and 'gimping' strings of wire, or other fibrous material, into the plaits, with the object of bending the wick outwards, so that the end of it should reach the oxidizing part of the flame, and thus be destroyed.

Gimp; see JIMP a.

†*Gimpanado*. *Obs. rare*—1.

1593 NASSE *Strange News* To Gentlem. Rdrs., Wks. (Grosart II. 185 A certayne Theologicall gimpanado, a demie diuine, no higher than a Tailors pressing iron.

†*Gimping*. *rare*—1. = GIMP *sb.* 1.

1755 in *Fawkes Odes Anacreon* (1760) 74 Ornament it well with gimping, Flownses, Furhewles, and crimping.

Gin (dʒin), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3-7 ginne, gynne, 3-6 (also 9 in sense 8) gyn, 5 gynne, (4-5 gen), 7 gyn, 7-8 ginn, 3- gin. [Aphetic form of OF. *engin*, *ENGINE* (q.v.).]

1. Skill, ingenuity. Also in a had sense: Cunning, craft, artifice (cf. *ENGINE* 2). *Quaint of gin*: clever in contriving or planning; also of things, curiously contrived. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 7087 Uphwites swije wise, Patt . . underr-stodenn manizwhatt purrh snottor gyn bi sternness. a 1250 *Out & Night*, 765 Mid lute strengre purg ginne Castel and burz me mai iwme. a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 2 Oure Loved, that al makede i-wis, queynte is of ginne. a 1300 *Pec & Wolf* 22 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 60 To one putte was water time, That was imaked mid grete ginne. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1135 Therefore be Kynge had cast too kepe bat steede, In bat caue craftely enched with gynne. c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 120 in *Rison Metr. Rom.* 1802 II. Feole thinges ther be ynnne Craffilich ymad with gynne. c 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* LXVII viii, By subtelte and his sleghy gyn.

2. An instance or product of ingenuity; contrivance, scheme, device. Also a cunning stratagem, artifice, trick (cf. *ENGINE* 3). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 1336 Brutus iberde siggen . . of ban ufele ginnen be cuden þa mereminnen. a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 131 Hu he myhte mid sume ginne His lemman blanchaured awinne. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 644 By ginnes of Gemetre hee loiflily telles Bothe þe date & þe daie. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb* 4352 Wan we buþ wyþ such a gynne þe briggge-gates al wyþ ynnne þan wol y blowe myn horn. c 1450 *Cokwolds* *Dauca* 146 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 44, I will asey with a gynne All the cokwolds that here is yn. To know them wyll I fond. 1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 543 So be no way, be ony wyle or ynn, Withouthin leif mycht no man wyn thairin. 1590 SRENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 7 The Hag she found, Busie (as seem'd) about some wicked gio. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Indelible tincture; which rub'd in the Gallants doe account their bravest gin. 1773 *Trickology* 16 They have

an incurable Itch to intermeddle with their secret and profound Gins.

† b. Loosely used for: Affair, thing.

c1330 *Sir Tristram*. 2867 Her hors apolk stap in þe water her wat ay where; It was a ferly gin, So heye vnder hir gare It fleize.

3. A mechanical contrivance or device; a machine.

(Cf. ENGINE 4.) Obs. exc. arch.

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 491 þen watz þer ioy in þat gyn (the ark) & much comfort in þat cofer. c1386 CHAUCER *Sgr. T.* 314 Trille another þyn, For ther-in thieft of al the gyn. — *Can. Yeom. Froh. & T.* 612 This false gyn Was nat maad ther, but it was maad bifore. c1425 *Seven Sag. (P.)* 2035 To ordayne and dvyse a gyne. Forto holde the piler up-tyght. 1630 HEALEY *St. Ang. Cille of God* (1630) 542 He meaneth of all the gins in instruments, it is too tedious to stand reckning then here. 1662 HOBBS *Consid.* (1680) 54 Not every one that brings from beyond Seas a new Gin, or other janty device is therefore a Philosopher. 1830 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* Poet. Wks. (1831) 363/1 To breathe a soul into the iron heart Of some machine portentous, or strange gin.

† b. An instrument, a tool. Obs.

13. K. Allit. 607 Neptanaby byhalt his gyne And saide [etc.]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Enchiridion*. 153 Instruments of, drawing huge things incredible to the ignorant, and infinite other gins. c1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* i. i. Yet if you play not faire play and above board too, I have a foolish gin for [Riddle]. Laying his hand upon his sword, I say no more. c1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* iii. i. I should curse my fortune Even at the highest to be made the ginne To unscrew a mother's love unto her son. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* i. 3 Their Boats are but one great tree . . . burnt in the forme of a trough with gins and fire.

† c. A spring or similar piece of mechanism.

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* ii. 5 His stirrups are made with vices and gins, that one may put them in a pair of gloves. 1613 BR. ANOREVES 96 *Serm.* (1641) 462 There goeth search and enquiry to it; paines and diligence are requisite; we shall not come thither, with the turning of a ginne. 1616 *Ibid.* 694 Of our selves, to move: not wrought to it, by any gin, or vice, or skew made by art. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 49 Idolles, and Statues, which artificially are moued by vices & gynes.

4. spec. A contrivance for catching game, etc.; a snare, net, trap, or the like. (Cf. ENGINE 5 c.)

c1220 *Bestiary* 645 [The hunter] him seluen sit on, bihalt, Weðer his gin him out biwalt. 1375 BARBOUR *Brute* ii. 576 With his handys quille he wrocht Gynns, to cat geddis & salmonys. c1400 MAUNOR. (Roxh.) xxiii. 105 He may wyldfe slawe fayne with hawkes and dere slaen with hundes or other gynes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. xviii. I am take & bound with this gyne. 1530 PALSGR. 225/1 Gyne to take quayles with, *ronnelle*. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* i. 120 The little Fishes . . . With fearful nibbling flye th' enticing Gin. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* ii. Wks. 1874 vi. 115 They onely shall lost labor win, Who seeke to catch an old Fox in a gin. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 277 He made a Planetary Gin Which Rats would run their own heads in. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. App. iii. A noose that sipped as glib as a bird-catcher's gin. 1781 CRABBE *Library* Wks. 1834 ii. 48 Her subtle gin, that not a fly escapes! 1835 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 1 He discovered the defendants setting gins or engines to catch hares. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 250 These animals get caught, too, in the gins.

Fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Hyre guodes to loyy þe eniuous agrayþe alle his gynes. 1a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1620 His gynes hath le [Love] set withoute, Ryght for to cacche in his pantes these damoyseles & bachelers. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 2 b. For to make the grete and myghty to falle and ouerthrow she [Fortune] setteth gladly her gynes. 1503 *Mirr. Mag.* 1363 *Blacksmith* ii. 7 Caught in gyn wherein is layd no bayt. 1539 FULLER *Holy War* v. x. (1640) 247 Satan, the master juggler, needeth no wyes or gynes to work with, being all gynes himself. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist.* 128 So strong was the conceit of a Prophecy of Merlin (that Ginn of Error) That Llewellyn should one day possess the Diadem of Brute. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. d' Kempis Solit. Soul* x. 174 For many are the Gins for that Soul which loveth to gad abroad. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 548 Beware the Wheel of Fortune—'tis a gin. You'll lose a dozen times for once you win. 1873 E. J. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi* 17 That ye may shun the gins that trap to hell.

† b. An engine of torture, the rack. (Cf. ENGINE 5 b.) Obs.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1280 Þis pinfulle gin wet o swuch wye iginet þæt to twa tornen eider wiward oðer. 1506 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2823 I bequeithe hym the goythe and the gyn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 35 Thyphous joynts were stretched on a gin. 1592 LODGE *Enphases Shadow* (1883) 14 Trying vanitie in the gin, attyrring Vertue with the garland.

† b. A letter. Obs.

1653 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 968 To keep from flaying scourge thy skin, And ancle free from iron gin.

† c. A machine or instrument used in warfare for casting stones or other missiles. (Cf. ENGINE 5.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1435 Hii þat wiþinne were þe castel wuste vaste Mid arblast and mid oþer gynes, vaste aȝen hom caste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9890 (Göt.) Þis castel . . . may neybe na ward wilht, Ne na maner gin (Cott. MS. engine) of were May cast þat-til it for to dere. c1320 *Cast. Love* 680 He stont on hii roche and sound . . . Pat þer ne mai none non vnel þyn, Ne derue no gynes castyng. 1387 TREVISAN *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Iosephus þrewe out brennyng oyle upon alle þer gynes and smoot al hom gynes. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4176 They drede none assaut Of gyne, gunne, nor skaffaut. 24. *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wilcker 784/13 *Ioc mangualium*, a gyn. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 67 Than Bissines the grit gyn bend, Straik down the top of the four tour. a 1650 *Melrose* 1854 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 480 When they to the castle came wyldfe fyer soone them name & cast it in with a gyne.

† 7. A device for fastening or securing a door, window, etc.; a bolt, bar, or the like. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1759 þe window was wit suilk a gin

Men mought it open þat loked wit-in. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 803 þe flour smale toures abouten . . . Euerichon with a 3at wit ginne þat may non vnel come þer-inne. ? c1475 *Sgr. Ioue Degre* 97 Every wyndowe . . . On eche syde had there a gynne, Sperde with many a dyvers pyne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Anst.* Osor. 398 b. The barres and gynes beyng forced backe. 1710 RIDDIMAN *Gloss. to Douglas' Æneis*, Gyn, the bolt or lock of a door.

† b. To know the gin: to know the way or trick of opening (a door, etc.). Obs.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Updoysham* (Percy Soc.) p. iv. Of our poore houses men soocoe may knowe the gin So at our pleasure we may go out and in. 1535 STEWART *Scot. Hist.* 11. 523 Donewald . . . knew weil the gyn of euerilk chalmir duir. 16. *Rattling Roaring Willie in Bern.* Nat. Club (1886) 475 Sae weel as I ken the gate, And far better the gin. a 1650 *Old Robin of Portingale* 28 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 239 About the Middle time of the Night came 24 good knights in, Sir Gyles he was the formost man, soe well he knew that ginne.

8. a. A mechanical apparatus used for hoisting heavy weights, a crane; now usually a tripod in form, one leg being movable for variations in height, and the other two a certain distance apart, with a winch or drum between them round which the rope is wound.

1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambbridge* (1886) I. 399 Ropes Barowes gynes herdelles. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 91 Resing gynes of xiiij peeces with apparell. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambbridge* 1608 Gynes, wheles, cables. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gin*, an Engine for raising or lifting up of great Gyns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cabre*, a sort of gin, or machine resembling the sheers of a ship. 1779 FORREST *Poy. N. Guinea* 9 She had for a mast an artillery triangle (gin or tripod) made of three stout bamboos. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* vi. 208 The Gin will not hoist it on such soft ground. 1868 KINGLAKE *Criquet* (1877) iv. iii. 60 The cranes, the gins, the engines of all kinds.

Fig. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. iii. (1739) 16 The Privy Council of Kings hath been an old Ginn of State, that at a sudden lift could do much to the furthering of the present estate of publick Affairs.

b. *Mining*. An apparatus for hoisting, pumping, etc., usually a drum or windlass worked by horse- or wind-power.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 148 They draw it [the water] up by Gin . . . the Gin is always workt by Horses. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 [The Blast] may tear up your Timber Work and shatter the Gins. 1794 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 328 With these gins or vertical wheels both water and coals were drawn from the pits. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 11. 168 The cattle are not driven in a gin as ours, but retire away from the well, and return to its mouth. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq. Gloss.*, *Gin*, a wooden perpendicular axle, which has arms projecting from its upper part, to which a horse is fastened. A common mode of drawing materials out of a coal-pit when a work is in its infancy. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* 111. 9 The gin consists of a large drum placed horizontally round which ropes attached to buckets and corves are wound, which are thus drawn up or sent down the shafts. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gin*, 2. A pump operated by windmill.

9. A machine for driving piles. ? Obs. exc. U. S.

1682 [see *Gin-boat* in 12 b]. 1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

10. A machine for separating cotton from its seeds.

Also called a *cotton-gin* (see COTTON sb. 1 10). 1796 [see COTTON sb. 1 10]. 1807 *Pike Sources Mississ.* (1810) iii. App. 22 One of Nolan's men constructed the first cotton gin they ever had in the province. 1817 J. BRAEBURY *Trav. Amer.* 271 There are public gins established in almost every part, to which a planter may take his cotton, and have it cleaned and packed. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnals.* II. xxvi. 237 The cotton is cleaned here, as elsewhere, by a simple gin. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 306 A mill, where by means of a peculiar apparatus called a gin, the cotton is separated from them.

11. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 38 Topsail sheets when made of chain are rove through gins instead of quarter blocks. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Work-bk.*, *Gin*, a small iron cruciform frame, having a swivel-hook, furnished with an iron sheave, to serve as a pulley for the use of chain in discharging cargo and other purposes. 1882 NARES *Seaman-ship* (ed. 6) 73 The chaio is led through a gin.

12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (senses 8 and 11) *gin-block*, *puller*, *rope*, *sheers*, *tackle*; (sense 4) *gin-net*, *trap*; (sense 10) *gin-mill*, *roller*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gin-block*, a tackle block with a hook to swing from the top of a crane or from the sheer of a gin. 1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (1892) 3 The astute Scotch engineer of the 'gin-mill. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 355 He may dexterously and quickly lay a 'gin-net. 1888 LUCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Gin Pulley*, the pulley of a gin block. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 669/2 Another [gin] has a roller-knife acting in combination with a 'gin-roller. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 91 'Gynne rope with an hoke of iren. 1547 *Priny Council Acts* (1890) 11. 447 Gynne ropes, j coyale. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 639 'Gyn sheers, with or without lengthened pryrole. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 317 A 'gyn tackle consists of one triple and one double block: the fall is fixed to the double. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 223 A 'gin-trap was set.

b. *Special comb.*: *gin-beam* *lifting* (see quot.); † *gin-boat*, a boat carrying a pile-driver; † *gin-hole*, † a hole in the ground where a gin (sense 8 or 9) has stood; *gin-horse*, a horse that works a gin (sense 8 b), a mill-horse; *gin-house*, a building where cotton is ginned; *gin-pit* (see quot.); *gin-pump* = *Gin* sb. 8 b; *gin-race*, *-ring*, the circle or track in which a gin-horse moves;

gin-saw (see quot.); *gin-wheel*, (a) the wheel or drum of a gin used for hoisting, etc.; (b) a wheel in a cotton gin.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Gin-beam*, a timber cross-bar carrying the pully-wheels over the top of a gin-pit. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 21 Of Banking in, and Recovering the Ground. . . This is to be performed by aid of 'Ginn-Boats, to drive into the Mud rows of Trees, and Posts sharpened at the Lower end. 1632 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *On Thame Isis* Biv. And Sunning, Locke the groundstill is too high. Besides two 'Gin-houses that are very bad And Sunning bridge much need of mending had. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 217 They are like a parcel of old 'gin-horses, that cannot be drove out of their pace. 1794 BURNS *Wks.* II. 435 There is a species of the human genus that I call the gin-house class. . . Round and round they go. . . without an idea or wish beyond their circle. 1848 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 240 This orbit may be . . . the circle of a gin-house. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. In an old forsaken room of the 'gin-house. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 474 The engine-house, gin-house, and ware-houses stand about a hundred yards from the river. 1783 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Gin-pit*, a shallow mine or pit-shaft, worked by a gin. a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 165 The 'Gin-pump of Mostyn Coal-pits. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* 111. 9 Buckets and corves . . . which are thus drawn up or sent down the shafts by a horse travelling in a circular track or 'gin-race. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq. Gloss.*, *Gin-ring*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gin-saw*, one used in a cotton-gin for drawing the fibers through the grid, leaving the seed in the hopper. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 185 This machine moulds 30,000 (bricks) in a day's work of 12 hours, with the help of one horse, yoked to a 'gin wheel. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* I. 323 The old methods of the gin-wheel and tub, and the chain pump had been tried. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gin-wheel*, a wheel in a cotton-gin. It may mean a wheel with curved pointed teeth or claws, which act as the teeth of the usual saws in drawing the fiber through the grid; or the brush-wheel, which cleans the lint from the said wheel or saw.

Gin (dʒin), sb. 2 Also 8 jin. [Abbreviation of GENEVA 1.]

1. An ardent spirit distilled from grain or malt; see GENEVA 1 and the note there.

1714 MANOEUVILLE *Fab. Bres* (1723) 1. 86 The infamous Liquor, the name of which deriv'd from Juniper-Berries in Dutch, is now, by frequent use . . . from a word of middling length shrunk into a Monosyllable, Intoxicating Gin. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady Wks.* 1755 III. ti. 194 Their chattering makes a louder din Than fish-wives o'er a cup of gin. 1738 *Pore Epil. Sat.* i. 130 This . . . hurls the Thunder of the Laws on Gin [Note. A spirituous liquor, the exorbitant use of which had almost destroyed the lowest rank of the People till it was restrained by an act of Parliament in 1736]. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 132 *Gin*, liquid Madness sold at ten-pence the quartern. 1862 SIR B. BACON *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 95 It is under the influence of gin and brandy, much more than of beer or wine, that bodily diseases arise. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 85 She was full length, in water as clear as gin.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *gin-bottle*, *-case*, *-drinker*, *-riot*, *-suller*; *gin-drinking* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *gin-smuggling* vbl. sb.; *gin-bright*, *-clear*, *-sodden*, *-ward* adjs.; and in the names of drinks, as *gin-and-bitters*, *gin-and-tansy*, *gin-and-water* (also *attrib.*), *gin-and-woodnoo*, *gin-cocktail*, *-fizz*, *-grog*, *-punch*, *-straight*, *-toddy*, *-twist*.

1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clap.* xiv. 18 If they had been bad old women they would have wanted 'gin and bitters for breakfast. 1865 'ARTEMUS WARO' *Interviewer*, *Pr. Naps-leon*, Did he perform her bedroom at an unreasonable hour with 'gin and tansy? 1880 *Barnum's Man.* 56 [Recipe for making] Gin and Tansy. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxviii. Mr. Bumble . . . drank his 'gin-and-water in silence. 1874 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1892) 28 Some towns have only what is called a 'gin-and-ivater' market; that is, the 'deal' is begun and concluded . . . at an inn over a glass of spirit and water. 1894 J. DALE *Round the World* x. 169 He had a full-moon sort of face, with a gin-and-water nose and cod-fish eyes. 1880 *Barnum's Man.* 53 [Recipe for] 'gin-bottle. 1839 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 7/1 The Thames is 'gin-bright', and many of the fish are in a very sickly condition. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 474 An empty 'gin-case. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 3/5 The Suffolk Stour is 'gin-clear', and fish are off the feed there. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxi. (1883) 50 He . . . being famous for nothing but 'gin-cocktails. 1755 *Man. No. 13* r 8 She provoking a vixen, a gill, and a 'gin-drinker. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* ii. 117 The labourer's . . . unrest, recklessness, 'gin-drinking hag. 1891 *Month LXIII.* 1 You take your luncheon-snack . . . or 'gin-fizz. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 514 The fumes of last night's 'gin-grog. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. ix. Flashman had been regaling himself on 'gin-punch. 1835 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 132 A murky-sim, mering Tophet, of copperas-fumes, cotton-fizz, and the wrath and toil. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 474 The prevention of 'gin smuggling. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idis Thoughts* (1890) 83 That dull-eyed 'gin-sodden lout. 1880 *Barnum's Man.* 57 [Recipe for] 'Gin Straight. 1840 IRVING *Knickerb.* (1862) 218 A brawny 'gin-suttler. 1840 *Barnum's Man.* Leg. Ser. 1. *Execution*. 72 My Lord TOWNSEND is drinking 'gin-toddy. 1826 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 395/2 Truth should be like 'gin-twist, half and half. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix. 'Gin-sodden devil devilled turkey had no charms for him. 1839 *Edin. Rev.* XLIX. 381 With characteristic sagacity, the legislators, justices, and parsons of the land join together . . . to augment the 'ginward bias.

b. *Special comb.*: † *gin-net*, the act of 1736 which, by an increased duty, restrained the sale of gin (cf. 1, quot. 1738); *gin-door* (*notice-wd.*), the

entrance to a gin-palace; gin-drinker's liver, 'a term applied to atrophic cirrhosis of the liver, from its frequent cause' (*Syst. Soc. Lex.* 1885); gin-liver = *gin-drinker's liver*; gin-mill U.S., a drinking saloon (hence *gin-miller*); gin-spinner, (a) a distiller; (b) a dealer in spirituous liquors; gin-trap slang, the mouth. Also GIN-PALACE, GIN-SHOP, GIN-SLING.

1754 FIELDING *Covent-Garden Jnl.* No. 49. 1 Of this it is easy to give many instances, particularly in the case of the 'gin-ac' some years ago. 1777 in *Chesterfield's Misc. Wks.* I. 242 Lord Chesterfield's first speech on the Gin act, February 21, 1743. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 191 The 'gin-door's oath, that hollowly chinks guilt upon grief. 1845 BUNO *Dis. Liver* 116 These forms of disease are .. most frequent .. among the poorer classes, many of whom spend great part of their earnings in gin; and for this reason the granular and the hob-nail liver .. has been familiarly termed by English practitioners, the 'gin-drinkers' liver. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 357 note. In what is termed the 'gin-liver' white lines are seen traversing it. 1872 *Belgravia* Dec. 251 He .. then goes off to rejoin his comrades, to adjourn to the nearest 'gin-mill' where a drink can be had on the sly. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 9 Aug. A social organization named after that 'gin-miller and Republican boss'. 1785 *Gosse Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, 'Gin spinner, a distiller. 1813 *European Mag.* Jan. 69 The distillers, alias Gin Spinners, have .. advanced the price of gin. 1827 *EGAN Anecd. of Tins* 179 Just as she was about to toddle to the gin-spinner's for the odd folks, and slip out for a quart of max, 1862 *SALA Accepted Addr.* 185 A strong team of gin-spinners' horses .. led by distillers' draymen. 1827 *EGAN Anecd. of Tins* 67 Never again could .. be feel his ivories loose within his 'gin-trap'.

Gin (dʒɪn), sb. ³ *Australian*. Also ginn, jin. [Native word.] A female Australian aboriginal; a native woman or wife.

1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* 612 *Din*, a woman. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 16 He once looked into one of their gins' (wives') bags, and found etc. 1837 TYRMAN & BENNETT *Voy. & Trav.* II. xxviii. 166 They [New Holland aborigines] answered .. 'We are poor men; we have no jins'. 1863 *BEVERIDGE Gatherings* 65 The camp where lay last night the youthful Gin. 1885 Mrs. C. PRAEN *Head Station at The Gins*, or elder women .. lay basking in the sun.

b. *transf.* A female kangaroo.

1833 *BRETTON Excurs. N. S. Wales* 254 The flying gin (gin is the native word for woman or female) is a boomer, and will leave behind every description of dog.

† **Gin**, sb. ⁴ *Obs.* Also ginn, jinn. [Appellative use of *Ginn*, a female name (Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 31), prob. = *Jenn, Jenny*.]

1. A female ferret (cf. GILG).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 1361t A Ferret, the Hob the Male, Ginn, or Jinn, the female.

2. A gin of all trades, the female equivalent of *Jack of all trades*.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. iii. *Dick*. Who is this good Woman? *Flip*. A Gin of all Trades; an old daggling Cheat.

† **Gin** (gin), v. ¹ *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4. 6-7 gin, 4-6 ginn(e, gynne, 4 gyn). *Pa. t. sing.* 3 gann, 3 gane, 4-7 (9 arch.) gan, 4 (gen), 5-6 ganne; *plur.* 2 gunnan, 3-6 gan, 4 (gane), 3-4 gonne, 4 gonnen, 3-5 gun, 3-4 gunne, (5 gun), 4-5 gon. *Pa. pple.* 3 gunnan, 4 gonnen. [Aphectic form of *BEGIN* (in early instances perh. rather of *ONGIN*); in ME. chiefly used in the pa. t. *gan*, also in the form *CAN* v. ² In modern archaistic use sometimes written 'gin'.]

1. *intr.* To begin, followed by inf. active, with or without to; rarely for to. In ME. poetry the pa. t. *gan* was commonly used in a weakened sense, as a mere auxiliary (= the modern *did*) serving to form a periphrastic preterite; the altered form *CAN* v. ² became, however, more frequent in this use.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 272 po be .. gunnan here gultes beter and betere lif leden. c 1200 ORMIN 3274 He gann pennkniff off him self. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7633 Per hii gonne abide. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12129 (Gott.) 'O ho!' alle þan gan þai cri. 13 .. K. *Alis.* 2540 Feole ascaphit and gen to fleon. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1329 That so loude and sore ginneth wepe. c 1330 *Anis & Amil.* 1161 To bed that gun go. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 203 þe bellas of þe citee gonno to ryng by hem self. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 56 Seynt iohun pat. for ihesus loue to deef gan goon. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 502 In woodnesse I gynne to wake. a 1529 *SKELTON Ware Hauke* 113 This fauconer kan showte. 1575 *CHURCHYARD Shakes* (1817) 91 Like as the bore, his brissels ginnes to chiffe When bee is chafte. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Quor. 271 b. This troublesome tempest, which gamne spread itself abroad in every coast. 1603 *WERNER Murr. Mart.* E vij b. Thus ill at worst doch wayly gin to mend. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* II. iii. 23 The Larke at Heavens gates sings And Phœbus gins arise. 1791 *COWPER Retired Cat* 92 He 'gan in haste the drawers explore. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Alano* I. xiv. 13 Forth from that evil house gin they proceed.

b. followed by inf. passive. *rare*.

1570 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 10 The grassenowe ginnes to be reifed.

2. *absol.* To begin, commence; to have or make a beginning. Also to gin at.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 77 þe flode bigan to gynne, & klosed it (the island) aboute. 1382 *Wyclif Eccl. Prol.*, Heere gynneth the prologe in the boc of Ecclesiastes. *Ibid.* i. heading, Heer gynneth the booc. 1430-40 *Lvda. Bochar* Prol. (1544) 20 He. Ginneth at Adam and endeth at King John. c 1590 *GREENE Fiv. Bacon* II. 139 You shall to Henley

to cheer up your guests 'Fore supper gin. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* x. (1848) 105 Earth's tale is told in Heaven, Heaven's told in earth. Since either can one only faith hath been, The faith in God of all.

b. To begin speaking, to speak. *rare* -1.

13 .. K. *Alis.* 3006 Tofore heom alle thus he gin.

3. *trans.* To begin (something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7792 (Gott.) Dauid had gunen a batayl kene. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 167 þe grete lordes Inglis, þat þe werre had gonnen. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1929 Now listenes, lef lordes his lessoun þus i ginne. c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 167 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1671 For wisest and mast of maine, ginnin childis witte a-gaine, quen þai ar vnwede. 1591 *Tranb. Raigne K. John* (1612) 19, I am bold to make mysele your Nephew. And with this Proverb gin the world anew, Help handis, I have no lands, Honor is my desire. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. ii. 25 Whence the Sunne gins his reflection.

Gin (dʒɪn), v. ² [f. GIN sb. ¹; cf. ENGINE v.]

1. *trans.* To catch in a gin or trap, to ensnare.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Palour* III. iii. So, so, the Woodcock's gin'd; Keep this doore fast, brother. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 340, I would not gin him though .. too good a sportsman for that. 1833 *CARLYLE Castlereign* in *Misc. Ess.* (1858) V. 123 Destiny has her nets round him .. too soon he will be ginned. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 221 Men are stationed with lassos to gin you dexterously.

2. To remove the seeds of (cotton) with a gin, 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 256 It is the easiest of all Cotton to gin. 1863 F. C. BROWN *Shilly Cotton for India* 10 The latest home-improved gins for ginning cotton. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 157 Northern dealers gin and buy their (negroes') cotton.

b. *U.S. slang.* To gin her up: to work things up, to make things 'hum', to work hard.

1887 F. FRANCIS JR. *Saddle & Moccasin* vii. 124 The Apaches were out to beat hell. And they were ginning her up, and making things a bit lively, that's a fact!

Hence Ginned ppl. a. (sense 2), Ginning vbl. sb. (sense 1). See also GINNING vbl. sb. ²

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 28 The art of snaring and 'ginning' as it is called. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 2/7 'Good' machine ginned Broach is raised 1-16d. per lb.

Gin (gin), prep. *Sc.* [= GAIN prep. 3, with vowel-shortening due to want of stress.] Against or by (a certain time).

1717 *Sweet William* xi. in *Motherwell Minstrelsy* (1827) 309 And gin the morn gin twelve o'clock. Your love shall married be. a 1765 *Child's Morte* xxvii. in *Child Ballads* lv. lxxxiii. (1886) 271/2 This lady she did gin ten o'clock, Lord Barnard did gin twal. 1768 *Ross Helenore* (1789) 88 Gin night we came unto a gentle place. 1788 E. PICKERS *Poems* 276 The lines that ye sent owre the lawn w. Gin gloamin hours reek't Eben's haun.

Gin (gin), conj. *Sc. and dial.* [Of obscure origin; app. in some way related to *Gir*.]

One supposition is that *gin* was apprehended as identical with the imperative of *Giv*, and that *gin* = *given* was substituted for it. The pa. pple. *given*, used in the absolute construction, comes very close in sense to the hypothetical conj., so that this view is plausible, though lacking confirmation. Some think that the conj. originated from *Gin prep.* 1 If; whether.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 2t *Gin, gif*: In the old Saxon is *gin*, from whence the word *If* is made. 1724 *RANSAY Treat. Misc.* (1733) I. 23 Fast to the door I rin 'To see gin ony young spark Will light and venture but in. 1794 *BURNS Collier Laddie* iii. Ye shall gan in gay attire. 'Gin ye'll leave your Collier Laddie. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xlv. Follow me, gin ye please, sir, but tak tent to your feet. 1842 J. D. PHELPS *Collect. Gloucestr.* (Glouc. Gloss.), *Gin*, if. 1864 *TENNISON North. Farmer* (O. S.) xvii. And gin I man do I mun do. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Fairs* 9 *Gin* the worst cam' to the worst. 1898 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Gin* ye'll gan I'll gan.

Gin, var. GING, Obs.

Gin-cracke, obs. form of GIMCRACK.

Ginet, obs. form of JENNET.

Ginet-moil, var. GENET-MOIL, Obs.

Gineve, obs. f. GNEEVE, an Irish land measure.

† **Ginful**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. GIN sb. ¹ + *FUL*.]

Guileful, treacherous, deceitful. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 153 Gemetrie and gemensye is gynful of speche.

† **Ging**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 genge, 2-5 geng(e, 4 geing, 6 gin), 3-6 gyng(e, 4-7 ginge, 6-7 gging, 3-7 ging. Also 1 zengene, 2 i-geng. [OE. *geuge*, f. *str. neut.*, troop, company (also = *GONG sb.*), *latrina*, in which sense it has a wk. gen. pl. *gengena*); corresponding formally to ON. *geingi* success, help, support, vogue, currency; f. root of *GANG* v. The word in the senses explained below is prob. to be regarded as an abbreviation of the fuller form *geenge*, which etymologically expresses the notion of 'a going together'; cf. *geenga* masc., companion; the ON. word has been in like manner lost the OTent. suffix *ga* = OE. *ge-*, Y-J.]

1. A company of armed men, a troop, army, host. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1070 Hereward & his genge. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1138 [Hil] sloghen suite micel of his genge. c 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 87 God hisenche þa þe pharaon and al his genge. 13 .. K. *Alis.* 922 Alisaundra, in the mornnyng, Quyk hath armed al his genge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1225 He .. Gedrit all his gyng(e) And his grounde held. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3618 And he was graythid [with] a ging of grekis knytis.

2. The retinue of a great personage; a family, household, train of servants. Also pl. One's followers or 'people'; people in general.

c 1205 *LAV. 11155* þa læuedi Ælene, to Jerusaleme wende mid richen genge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2378 Abram went and with him loth, his geing, his catel, ilk cro. c 1300 *Havelok* 986 Him and his genge wel he fedde. a 1320 *Roland & V.* 49 He sende him grace him to slo, þat had y-wroust 50 michel wo, & slawe genges gides. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2882 He offert onestly in honour of Venus, A gobet of gold, þat gyngys might se. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1648 (Ashm.) þan gan he futh with his gings (MS. *Dubl. gng*) to godis awen temple. 1508 *DUNBAR Test. of A. Kennedy* 98, I will name half bot ouravne gyng, 1601 *MEMOIR DOWEN Earl Huntington* III. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VIII. 145 For all your daggert, wert not for your gyng, I would knock my whip-cott on your addle-head. c 1626 *Dick of Dron* I. ii. in *Hullen O. Pl.* II. 13 The mermaydes of those Seas .. when they by Drake And his brave Ginges were ravishd.

3. *gen.* A company; a gang, pack, set, train.

c 1200 ORMIN 3918 þatt tē33re [angels] genge sholde ben Wiþþ gode sawless ekked. 13 .. E. *Alit.* P. A. 455 þat dyspleze none of our gyng, For bo is quene of cortaysye. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1600 þis gaye genge of greece to rome gonne ride, a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2435 For þi bees glad now, all þe ginges 3e sall na gref have. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum.* II. ii. Let mee not live, an I could not find in my heart to swinge the whole gyng of hem, one after another. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt*, etc. 147 Rollo .. Who still led the Rusticke Gyng. a 1652 *BROME Damocles* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 283 Could I but dream .. his youthfull Ghing could stretch to get him out. a 1653 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Seem. Gipsy* II. i. M's Wks. (1885) VI. 161 Welcome, poet, to our gyng! *transf.* 1642 *MILTON Aphol. Smect.* (1851) 274 Proceeding furder I am met with a whole gyng of words and phrases not mine.

b. *spec.* The crew of a ship or boat. Cf. *GANG*. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 54 So hardy gyng of Marinners forth blowne, In venture to desky some straung shore. 1632 T. JAMES *Voy.* 56 The Cock-swaine with his ginge, were to goe in the Boate. 1670 *COTTON Experian* II. viii. 408 The Ghing of all the Gallies in the Harbour being drawn out every night to water this Courts.

attrib. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 173 Doing himsele the office of Boatsonne, ghing-captaine.

c. In depreciatory sense: A crew, rabble; ront. a 1725 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Se forme is se deofel and his igeng. c 1325 *Body & Soul* 92 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 348 Fare away the foule Swyke ant the eursede ginge. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* E. 2, What a Ginge was here gathered together, no doubt Hell is broke loose. 1625 *GILL Sacri. Philos.* II. 173 Eblion, Cerinthus, Phothinus, and the rest of that ginge. 1659 *TORRIANO, Churnatore*, one of the basest crew or ghing.

4. Used to translate *L. gentes*: Nations, heathen.

a 1300 E. *Palmer*, II. 8 (Horstn.) Aske of me, and i. to þe sal Giue genge wele mare with-al. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* II. i. Wbt gnaistid þe genge & þe folke thought vnnayte thyngs.

† **Ging**, v. ¹ *Obs. rare* -1. [Echoic; cf. *JINGLE*.] *intr.* To jingle, tinkle.

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 135/34 *Ging, tinnire*.

Ging, v. ² *Mining. ? Obs. trans.* (See *quots.*)

Hence *Ginging* (*dial.* *gingonin*) *vbl. sb.*

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.*, *Ging up a shaft*. Where the Oages lye not far from the Day; in old Shafes, the Miner, by ordinary Timber and Stoprice, or sometimes by Walls from the Top of the Oages, makes a wary and frugal Shift to support it. 1802 *MAWE Min. Derbysh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Gingonin*, sb., walling up a shaft, instead of timbering, to keep the loose earth from falling. 1824 *MANDER Derbysh. Miners' Gloss.*, *Ging up a shaft*, that is climbing up a Shaft. [Prob. an erroneous guess.] *Ibid.*, *Ginging a shaft* is also arching the mouth of an old useless Shaft, which is usually done with stone in order to prevent Catfall falling therein. 1847 in *CRAIG*, 1883 *GRESELEY Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Ginging*, the walling or lining of a pit-shaft.

Gingall, *gingall* (dʒɪŋgəl). Also *gingal*, *jal* (i, jingal, -gol, jal-i). [ad. Hind. *jingāl*.]

A heavy musket fired from a rest; or a light gun mounted on a swivel, sometimes on a carriage. Used in China and India.

1818 *ELPHINSTONE* in *Sir T. E. COLEBROOK Life* (1884) II. 31 There is much and good sniping from matchlocks and gingalls. 1820 *SHIFF Mem.* III. 40 They fired their thin gingalls, which kill a mile off. 1841 *Ann. Reg.* 253 Exposed to a heavy fire from the guns and gingals (of the Chinese), 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug. Your Talookdar .. lived in a mud fort, mounted with jingalls and wall-cannon. 1878 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Mate of Lily* III. 67 We had several on either side of us blazing away with their gingalls.

b. short for *gingall-ball*.

1879 *Low Afghan War* I. 100, I picked up a fine pound shot and a six ounce jingall both of hammered iron.

c. *attrib.*, as *gingall-ball*, *battery*, *fire*.

1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 57 He fell dead by a 'gingall' ball. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedak* xv. 201 The gingal battery fired away manfully. 1880 E. OPPERT *Forbid*, I. viii. 255 The barrels, about one foot and a half long, threw a good-sized gingall-ball. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* II. 47 The gunners were covered from musket and gingall fire by large wooden mantlets.

Gingam, obs. form of GINGHAM.

Gingambob, obs. form of JIGAMBOB.

Gingbreade, obs. form of GINGERBREAD.

Ginge, var. GING, Obs.

Gingebra, -bras, etc., obs. ff. GINGERBREAD.

Gingebred, *Sc.* var. GINGERBREAD.

Gingell, -el(l), -el(l)y, var. JINGLE, GINGILL.

Gingel(l)ine, var. GINGELINE, Obs.

Ginger (dʒɪŋɡə), sb. and a. ¹ Forms: 1 zingiber, zingifer(e, 3 zingivere, (3) zingevir, 4 gyngure, gyngyvire), 4-6 gynger(e, 5 gingere, gyngour, gyngovere, zenziber, zingivir, -vor,

3. a. A local name for a kind of ironstone (see quot. 1829). b. A local (Sc.) name for a kind of tansy.

1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 61 Ironstone, in finger-shaped nodules, consisting of concentric laminæ (Gingerbread). 1832 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 467 The Rev. I. F. Digge found... a form of the common tansy with much subdivided foliage... In Scotland it is called 'gingerbread'.

4. *slang*. Money.

a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* II. iii. v. 362 Your old dad, Sir Piers... had the gingerbread, that I know. 1864 *Standard* 13 Dec. 3/2 We do not find... the word 'gingerbread' used for money, as we have heard it both before and within the last six months.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as gingerbread-cake, -dog, -horse, -letter, -nut, -stand, -temse. b. objective, as gingerbread-baker. c. similitive, as gingerbread-complexion; gingerbread-gilt adj. Also gingerbread-nut, a small round button-like cake of gingerbread; † gingerbread-office, a privy; gingerbread-palm, gingerbread-tree, (a) = DOUM-PALM; (b) *Parinarium macrophyllum*, a West African fruit-tree with a farinaceous fruit; gingerbread-plum, the fruit of *Parinarium macrophyllum*; also the tree itself; gingerbread-trap (*slang*), the mouth.

1760 *Flora Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 236 A patriot 'gingerbread-baker from the Borough. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) III. 290 A man... eminent both as a gingerbread baker and a sword-player. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 68 Having had no food all day, except a 'gingerbread cake. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 26 He was of a large frame, a 'gingerbread complexion, strong features. 1841-42 EMERSON *Ess.* *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 23 The child... abandoned to a... lead dragon, or a 'gingerbread dog. 1855 CORNWALL 63 Stiff Madonnas with 'gingerbread-gilt aureoles. 1844 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 319 A gilt 'gingerbread horse. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 15 Sept. 3/4 Go to the Nursery, and there teach little Misses to read 'Gingerbread Letters. 1775 J. JEWELL *Corr.* (1894) 38 We... beg the receipt of your 'gingerbread nuts. 1859 JERSON *Britannia* xvi. 271 Country-people... were playing at a sort of roulette for gingerbread-nuts and macaroons. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. i. There's no great need of soldiers; their Camp's No larger than a 'Ginger-bread-office. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* v. 102 The rich flat district of Mininga, where the 'gingerbread-palm grows abundantly. 1824 J. SABINE *Edible Fruits of Sierra Leone in Trans. Hort. Soc. V.* 452 'Gingerbread Plum, *Parinarium macrophyllum*. 1780-1808 MAYNE *Siller Gunt* II. xvii, Craems, 'ginger-bread-stawns... And raree-shows, Entic'd young sparks to entertain And treat their foes. 1760 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 163 One 'synger breade temples, vnd. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. v. To bait his 'gingerbread-trap. 1899 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 298 *Parinarium macrophyllum*, 'Gingerbread Tree. 1866 *Treats Bot.* 531/2.

6. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*: Resembling the figures made of (gilt) gingerbread; hence, showy, tawdry. *Gingerbread work*: orig. applied by sailors to the carved and gilded decorations of a ship; hence to architectural or other ornament of a gaudy and tasteless kind; cf. *ginger-work* (GINGER sb. 7).

1748 SMOLLETT *R. Randalin* III. Lookee... if you come atwart me, Iware your gingerbread-work; I'll be foul of your quarter, d-n me. 1766 - *Trans. Let.* xxx. II. 104 Yet the rooms are too small, and too much decorated with carving and gilding, which is a kind of gingerbread work. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 408 As the sailors term it, there is an abundance of gingerbread work. 1809 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 9 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 302 Marshals of France; but disguised by their gingerbread clothes. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salina* ii. (1811) I. 38 Two of those strapping heroes of the theatre, who figure in the refinues of our ginger-bread kings and queens. *Ibid.* v. 87 The gingerbread finery of a sword-belt. 1813 HODGSON & LAMB *Beaut. Eng. & Wales* XLII. 1.89 Little remains of this ancient bulwark except a strong gateway, the approach to which has been lately flanked with bastions, in the true gingerbread style. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 197 Such paste-board, gingerbread fortifications of the *Monkish Theory*. 1826 in COBBETT *Rur. Rites* (1885) II. 105 New gingerbread 'places of worship', as they are called. 1833 LAMB *Let.* (1838) II. 286 What can make her so fond of a gingerbread watch? 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* ii. Gingerbread pantomimes, culled from Mother Bunch. 1840 R. H. DANA *Eff. Mast* xxii. 66 There was no foolish gilding and gingerbread work to take the eye of landmen and passengers. 1870 H. MEADE *N. Zealand* 289 A gingerbread stockade of posts and coral. 1873 Mrs. WHITNEY *Other Girls* vi. (1876) 97 A little enticing gingerbread work about the eaves and porch. 1874 LITTLE *CARR Jnd. Guyenne* I. i. 38 Some people would have crammed it full of gingerbread upholstery, all gilt and gawdy.

Hence *Gingerbread v. trans.*, to provide gingerbread for; in quot. *fig.* *Gingerbreadly a.*, a. of or pertaining to gingerbread; b. gingerbread-like, in a trivial and showy style.

1844 TUPPER *Heart* xiii. 135 His distant relative's good feeling... served indeed to gild the future, but did not avail to gingerbread the present. 1867 MOTLEY *Corr.* 19 Sept. (1869) II. 292 But it is altogether too smart, gilt gingerbread, for my taste. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Flops* 70 The peculiar sweet gingerbreadly smell. 1893 *World* 3 Oct. 14/1 A monument to the Duke, which is the most gingerbreadly and rococo thing in Europe.

Gingerette. [*f.* GINGER sb. + -ETTE.] An effervescing beverage resembling gingerade.

1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 31 Oct. 632/1 The ladies fanned themselves and lemonade and gingerette were passed.

† **Gingerline.** Also 7 *gingel(l)ine*, *gingio-*

line. [*app.* a perversion (after GINGER) of It. *giuggiolino* of similar meaning; a transferred use of *giuggiolino* GINGILI.] The name of a colour; ginger colour. Also *attrib.*

1611 FLORIO, *Zalotina*, a kind of colour, which some take to be the gingerline colour. 1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* II. ii. Your Nutmeg hue, or Gingerline. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 83 Sky colour, and Orange tawny, Girdaline, and Gingleline, white and Philyamort. 1666 DAVIES *Caribby Isl.* 255 Other colours, as Black, White, Chestnut, Gingleline, Blew.

Gingerliness. [*f.* GINGERLY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being gingerly.

Misprinted *gingerness* in the 1585 ed. of Stubbes, whence this erroneous form appears in Latham (who took it from Abb. Trench) and in later Dicts.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 Their misneds in words and speeches, their gingerliness in tripping on toes like yong goats [etc.]. 1884 A. FORBES in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 148 The day came it could go no further, and then it let itself down with all its wonted gingerliness.

Gingerly (dʒɪndʒəli), *adv.* and *a.* [**ginger* (of obscure origin) + -LY; the *adj.* appears a few years later than the *adv.*, and may possibly be derived from it.

It seems conceivable that *ginger* may represent an adoption of OF. *gentor* (*genthor*, *gentior*, *gentor*, etc.), properly the comparative of *gent*, *gent* a., but used also as a positive, 'pretty, delicate'. The form presents no difficulty, as the word would naturally be assimilated to *GINGER sb.* The sense of the OF. word agrees closely with that of *gingerly* in the earliest examples both as *adv.* and as *adj.*, though the Eng. word was almost entirely confined to one specific application (perb. as a technical term in dancing), which easily developed into a sense very remote from that of the suggested etymon.

It does not appear that any other plausible conjecture has yet been offered. The usual comparison of Sw. dial. *gingla*, *gäntla*, to totter, is inadmissible, both on account of the sound (dʒ) instead of (g) in both syllables of the Eng. word, and for other reasons; and derivation from *GINGER sb.* would not account for the 16th c. sense.]

A. adv. † **a.** In early use: Elegantly, daintily. Chiefly with reference to walking or dancing: With small elegant steps. (Originally in favourable or neutral sense, but subsequently with reproachful implication: Mincingly, effeminately.)

1519 *Interlude Four Elements* (Percy Soc.) 49 And I can dance it gingerly. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 2003 With Gingerly, go gingerly; her taylor was made of hay; Ye she never so gingerly, her honesty is gone away. 1530 PATER, 856/6 *Gingerly, a fas menu, as allen a fas menu, na felle.* 1577 HAMMER *Ecl. Hist.* 90 It is seemly for a Prophet neatly to pynde and gingerly to sett forthe himselfe! 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1889) 33 Their dancing minions, that minse it ful gingerlie... tripping like goates, that an egge would not brek vnder their feet. 1607 J. WEBSTER *Westward Ho* II. ii. Obi she lookes so sugredly, so simplingly, so gingerly, so amarusly, so amiably... Shees... such an intyng shee-witch.

b. From the 17th c. recorded with application to bodily movements or manipulation in general: With extreme caution, so as to avoid making a noise, hurting oneself or injuring something touched or trodden upon; also, with the appearance of reluctance or distaste (as in handling some disagreeable object).

1607 R. C. Tr. *Estienne's World of Wound*. 350 He took off the taffata very gingerly wherein the coffer was wrapped. 1624 MASSINGER *Per. Love* v. i. Wks. (1805) II. 307 Pithee, gentle officer, Handle me gingerly, or I fall to pieces. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* iii. 15 And when we walk, to tread gingerly, step warily. 1669 PERYS *Diary* 3 July, But Lord I How gingerly he answered it. 1762 STERN *Tr. Shandy* V. v. My mother was going very gingerly in the dark along the passage as my uncle Toby pronounced the word wife. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1825) II. 123 It must be handled gingerly at first, or we shall run a hazard of cutting ourselves. 1825 LAMB *Ref.* in *Pillory*, Ketch, my good fellow... adjust this new collar to my neck gingerly. I am not used to these wooden cravats. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. ii. She held a taper in her hand, and came tripping gingerly in. 1851 W. COLLINS *Rambler* beyond *Railton* i. (1859) 3 Touch him gingerly, or he will fall to pieces. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 14 About July I cautiously, gingerly, stepped up to the affair again. 1895 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 191 [He] gingerly transported the explosive to the far end of the apartment. 1891 BARNING-GOULD in *Troubadour-Land* xvi. 230 The boats... are all flat-bottomed, and the men have to row gingerly, lest their oars strike the bottom.

B. adj. † **a.** Of persons and their movements: Dainty, delicate (*obs.*). b. Of manner of walking or handling: Extremely cautious or wary; showing fear of making a noise, hurting oneself, or injuring what is touched or trodden upon.

1533 UDALL *Flowers Lat. Speak.* 99 We stave and prolong our goinge with a nyce or tendre and softe, delicate, or gingerly pace [*Li. tenero ac molli passu*]. 1563 JACK *Jugler* (Roxb. 1820) 9 We vse to call her at home, dame Coye A pretie gingerlye pice, god saue her and saint Loye. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 115 Al y^{re} rest of my trimmest, trickiest, gingerliest ioyes. 1611 COYGR. s.v. *Larroun*, *Pas de larroun*, a gingerlie tread. 1754 J. SHEPBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 223 Like those Ladies who affect to shew all the World they are accustom'd to a Coach, by their gingerly Stepping. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix. Tim treading with gingerly feet past his own door. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*. *Europe* iv. (1894) 103 We crept along in as gingerly a fashion as might be. 1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dan.* I. 187 Taking up the

soft flaxen tresses in a gingerly manner. 1884 *Chr. World* 24 Jan. 53/3 Told in the most mincing and gingerly fashion. [*Gingeriness*: a spurious word; see GINGER-LINESS.]

Gingerous (dʒɪndʒərəs), *a.* [*f.* GINGER + -OUS.] Of hair: Ginger-coloured, sandy.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x. Mr. Lammie takes his gingerous whiskers in his left hand, and... frowns furtively at his beloved, out of a thick gingerous bush.

Ginger-pop. [*f.* GINGER + POP v.]

1. A colloquial term for GINGER-BEER.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 829 Sauterne, swizzle, imperial, ginger-pop, soda-water, or lemonade. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* ix. (1893) 44 Champagne, which went 'pop, pop, popping—and bang, bang, banging', just as ginger-pop goes between the acts on a hot night at a theatre. 1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 22/2 Let... the toasts be drunk in filtered water, or, at most, 'ginger-pop'.

Comb. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 5 Two ginger-pop looking fountains playing with a most sickly effort.

2. *slang*. A policeman.

1887 'DAGONET' in *Referee* 6 Nov. 7/3 Ere her bull-dog I could stop, She had called a 'ginger-pop'.

Gingery (dʒɪndʒəri), *a.* [*f.* GINGER + -Y.]

a. Of the complexion or hair: Ginger-coloured, sandy. b. Spiced with gloger, hot-spiced; in quotes. *fig.*

a. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xix. The very learned gentleman who has cooled the natural heat of his gingery complexion in pools and fountains of law. 1879 Miss BRADDON *Clov. Foot* iv. 41 The landlady was a lean-looking widow, with a false front of gingery curls.

b. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 3 Oct. The reply filed this morning is gingery. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 4/7 The copy sent from the central office is said to be 'gingery' and 'snappy'.

Gingham (ɡɪŋəmə). Also 7 *gingam*, 8 *ginghom*, *ginguam*. [*a.* F. *gingham*, *ginguamp* = Sp. *guinga*, *guignon*, Pg. *gingão*, It. *gingano*, *ghingano*, *guingano*, Du. *ging'gang*, Ger. *Da.*, Sw. *gingang*, ultimately a Malay *ginggang*]

gingham, originally an *adj.* meaning 'striped'. See C. P. G. Scott *Malayan Words in English*, 1897.]

1. A kind of cotton or linen cloth, woven of dyed yarn, often in stripes, checks, and other patterns. In pl. fabrics of this kind.

1675 COPPINALL *Let. in Cock's Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) II. App. 272 Capt. Cock is of opinion that the gingham, both white and browne... will prove a good commodity in the King of Shashun's country. 1680 *London Gas* W. No. 2269/3 2076 p. 6 of divers sorts of Gingham, 2277 W. MATHUR *Eng. Man's Comp.* 412 Gingham, Taffaties, Beads of all sorts, Buckshaws, 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 406 Ladies of taste are prodigiously fond of the Gingham manufactured there [Manchester]. 1824 Ht. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 73 The quality of wear of a piece of gingham or calico. 18... THOMPSON in J. G. Wilkinson *Manners Anc. Egypt*. (1837) III. 123 Had this pattern... been repeated across its whole breadth, it would have formed a modern gingham. 1868 LYTTON *What will He do* I. vi. Only a little commonplace child in dingy gingham.

2. *collog.* An umbrella (properly, one covered with gingham).

1861 Miss BRADDON *Trail Serpent* I. vii. Mr. Peters... took immediate possession, by planting his honest gingham in a corner of the room. 1889 *Sportsman* 2 Feb. (Farmer). It would really put a premium on the many little mistakes of ownership concerning gingham, as present to some. *fig.* 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 402/2 The umbrella cannot be got to go up at the right moment, which seems to be generally the case with the Government 'gingham'.

3. *attrib.*, as *gingham-frock*, *manufacturer's mill*, *umbrella*, *waistcoat*.

1793 H. BOYD *Indian Observer* No. 14 p. 7 Even the gingham waistcoats, which striped or plain have so long stood their ground, must I hear, ultimately give way to the stronger kerseymer. a 1846 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg.*, *Blasphemy's Warn.*, A good stout Tagliani and gingham umbrella. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 Gingham manufacturer. 1853 Miss SHEPPARD *Ch. Amherst* xi. (1875) 45 She wore a pink gingham frock, ill made to a degree. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 342 In the gingham-mill, a broken thread or a shred spoils the web through a piece of a hundred yards.

Hence (*nonce-uds.*) **Ginghamed a.**, dressed in gingham; **Ginghammy a.**, addicted to wearing gingham.

1831 JAS. WILSON *Let. in Mem.* (1859) iv. 136 All our other pets are well, both the feathered... and the ginghamed. 1866 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 215 Recommended to you by snubby seniors and ginghammy old maids.

Gingiber, *obs.* form of GINGER.

Gingili (dʒɪndʒɪli). Also 8 *gingerly*, 8-9 *gingel* (1), *gingel* (1), 9 *gengeley*, *gingilie*, *jingjili*. [*a.* Hindi and Mahratta *jingili*, according to Yule prob. of European introduction; ultimately repr. Arab. *جنگل* *jūngulān*, in Spanish Arab. *jōnjolīn*, whence (with Arab. article) Sp. *aljonjoli*, It. *giuggiolino*, Pg. *gingilim*, F. *juguvine* (with other forms in all the Rom. langs.) An East Indian plant (*Sesamum indicum* or *orientale*) the seeds of which yield a bland oil. Also the oil itself. Also *attrib.*

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 654/2 Nely, Rice, gingerly-seeds. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 128 The men are bedaw'd all over with red Earth, or Vermilion, and are continually squirting gingerly Oyl at one

another. 1807 T. BUCHANAN *Journ.* 1.8 The oil of Sesamum, by the English called Gingeli, or sweet oil. c1805 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* 1.105 Sesamum or Gingilie oil is procured from the Sesamum orientale, of which there are several varieties cultivated in India for the oil which they yield. 1885 HUNTER *Imp. Gaz. Ind.* II. 63 Gingelli. 1807 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 351 Sesamum indicum L. is largely cultivated in India &c., for the oil expressed from its seeds (gingili, gingelly, sesame, etc.).

Gingioline, var. **GINGERLINE**, Obs.

Gingival (dʒɪndʒɪvəl), a. [ad. mod. L. *gingivālis*, f. L. *gingiva* gum: see -AL. Cf. F. *gingival*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the gums. **Gingival line**: 'the red line at the free edge of the gums seen in phthiotic persons' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 71 P. and B. are Labial .. T. and D. are Gingival. *Ibid.* 78 The Italians .. make the Occlus Appulse, especially the Gingival, softer than we do. 1720 HALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 8 From the Buccal, Labial, and Gingival Glands, the Saliva flows from all parts of the Mouth without the Teeth. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 139 The tumor began at 14 years of age, following the spontaneous opening of a gingival abscess. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/2 The gingival surfaces of the premaxillæ and of the dentary elements of the mandible.

2. quasi-sb. (See quot.)

1874 W. WRIGHT *Arabic Gram.* i. (1896) 4 The gingivals, in uttering which the tongue is pressed against the gums.

Gingiver(e), obs. form of **GINGER**.

Gingivitis (dʒɪndʒɪvɪtɪs), [f. L. *gingiva* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the gums.

1874 JONES & SEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 539 Ulcerative Stomatitis, or Gingivitis, is common, rarely fatal. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 5/2 The *Lancet* thinks it was not a case of poisoning at all, but merely an attack of simple gingivitis.

Gingivre, obs. form of **GINOER**.

Ginkgo (gɪŋˈɡo), Also **gingo**, **ginko**. A Japanese tree (*Ginkgo biloba* or *Salisburia adiantifolia*) cultivated for its handsome foliage. Also attrib., as *ginkgo-tree*, *nut*.

1808 *Pict. Loudon* 349 Gingo trees, three fine cedars, a cork-tree, a black walnut. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakft.* xii. (1891) 277 One of the long granite blocks used as seats was hard by, — the one you may still see close by the Ginkgo-tree. 1863 FORTUNE *Yedo & Peking* ix. 139 Dried fruits for sale were numerous, such as oranges, pears, ginkgo nuts (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 126/2 Towering up above its neighbors .. is a tall ginkgo. 1888 DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* v. 180 Those elegant fan-shaped leaves characteristic of but one living species, the *Salisburia*, or ginkgo-tree of China.

Gingle, obs. form of **JINGLE**.

Gingles, var. **SHINGLES**.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 60 It is observed of the Gingles, or St. Anthony his fire, that it is mortal if it come once to clip and encompass the whole body.

Ginglimoid, var. **GINGLYMOID**.

Ginglyform (gɪŋˈɡlɪfɔrm), a. *Anat.* [f. GINGLYMUS + -FORM.] Hinge-shaped.

1847 in CRAIG. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 22 A more complex kind of articulation is called a Hinge or Ginglyform joint.

Ginglymate (gɪŋˈɡlɪmeɪt), v. *rare*. [f. GINGLYMUS + -ATE.] *intr.* To form a hinge.

1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 403 Its articulation even where the joints ginglymoids consists of pieces connected by the internal ligament.

Ginglymoid (gɪŋˈɡlɪmɔɪd), a. *Anat.* Also **ginglimoid**, **ginglymoide**. [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling a hinge; hinge-like.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 162 The Malleus lies along fixed to the Tympanum; and on the other end is joined to the Incus by a double or Ginglymoid joint. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 251/1 In ginglymoid joints (the ligaments) are always placed on the sides. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquiu-Tandou* ii. 57 Limbs perfect, with ginglymoid articulations.

So **ginglymoidal** a. [+ -AL], **ginglymoid**.

1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Ginglymus (gɪŋˈɡlɪmʊs), a. *Anat.* Also **gynglimos**. [mod. L. *ginglymus*, a. Gr. γίγγυμος hinge.] 'A diarthrodial joint having some likeness to a hinge, in that its motion is only in two directions, as the elbow-joint' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885). *Angular, lateral ginglymus* (see quot. 1831).

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Ginglymos*, is a joining of a bone when the same bone receiveth another, and is received by another. 1721-1800 in BAILLY. 1784 ANDRÉ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 376 A complete joint is formed, of that kind called by anatomists *ginglymus*, that is, where the projecting parts of one bone are received by corresponding cavities in the other. 1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* viii. (ed. 2) 122 The ginglymus, or hinge-joint, does not .. admit of a ligament of the same kind with that of the ball and socket joint. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 169 *Angular Ginglymus*, or Hinge, of which the motions are commonly reduced to flexion and extension. .. Lateral *Ginglymus*, or Rotatory Diarthrosis, in which rotation is the only possible motion, and which is double, when a bone turns on another by two given points. attrib. 1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* viii. (ed. 2) 122 Another no less important joint, and that also of the ginglymus sort, is the ankle. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 716 The knee, the largest and most complex ginglymus joint in the body.

Gingo, var. **GINGKO**.

† **Gingran**, Obs. — [app. a. Welsh *gingroen* (by O. Pughe misrendered 'toad-flax, a kind of stinking mushroom?')] A kind of toadstool.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. rule iii. § 32. 51 If you put in nothing but mushrooms, or eggshells, or the juice of colocynthida, or the filthy gingran, you must expect productions accordingly.

† **Gingreate**, v. Obs. — [? f. L. *gingrere* to cackle like a goose + -ATE.] *intr.* 'To chirp as birds do' (Cockerham 1623).

Gingumbob, obs. form of **JIGGAMBOB**.

Ginimony, Obs. rare — 1.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westward Ho* i. A 3b, Heere is Ginimony likewise burnt, and pulverized, to be mingled with the iuyce of Lymmons, sublimated Mercury, and two spoonfulls of the flowers of Brimstone, a most excellent receipte to cure the flushing in the face.

Giniper, obs. form of **JUNIPER**.

Ginko, var. **GINGKO**.

Ginle, var. **GINNLE**.

Ginn, **Ginnel**, vars. **JINN**, **GINNLE**.

Ginn(e), obs. form of **GIN sb. 1** and **v. 1**

† **Ginner**¹, Obs. [f. **GIN v. 1** + -ER¹.] A beginner.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. 150 Pei ne vndirstonden ne moeuden it nauht by god priense and gynner (*Camb. MS.* bygygnere) of wykynge. c1385 — L. G. W. 123 *Dido*. This was the firste morwe Of hire gladnesse & gynner of hire sorwe.

Ginner² (dʒɪnə), [f. **GIN v. 2** + -ER¹.] One who 'gins' cotton. Also *cotton-ginner*.

1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Fruls.* (1897) 304 A cotton ginner. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 300 Merchants and ginneres look a good deal after the quality of the seed.

So **Ginnery**, a place for 'ginning' cotton.

1865 *Living Topics Cycl.* (N.Y.) II. Crude oil mills .. refineries .. cotton ginneries.

Ginners, pl. (rarely sing.) Obs. exc. dial. Also local Sc. ginnles. [Of obscure origin; ? connected with ON. ginn- wk. root of *gna* to yawn.] The gills of a fish.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 156/2 A Ginner of y^e fysche, *branchia*.

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Canes* 90 Ginners, the gills of a fish.

1824 MACTAGART *Galloway. Encycl.* s.v. He had swallowed the bait greedily, the huik was sticking in his 'ginners'.

1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Ginners*, the gills of a fish.

Ginnery (dʒɪnəri), -nence-vd. [f. **GIN sb. 2** + -ERY. Cf. GROGGERY.] A gin-palace.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* vi. 71 Here .. is a Gin Palace—a 'ginnery' in full swing.

† **Ginnet**, Obs. rare — 1. A carpenter's adze (see quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. ix. 365/2 The Ginnet is used to cut and take off Irregularities in all sorts of work lying under hand or flat, which the Axe or Hatchet cannot be handled to touch; Some term it an Addice or Adz.

Ginnet, obs. form of **JENNET**.

Ginney, **ginnie**, obs. forms of **GUINEA**.

Ginnified, ppl. a. -nence-vd. [f. **GIN sb. 2** + -(i)FY + -ED¹.] Showing traces of gin-drinking.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 78 His cadaverous ginnified face.

† **Ginning**, vbl. sb. 1 Obs. [f. **GIN v. 1** + -ING¹.] = BEGINNING.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chrou.* (1810) 38 Als alle his sorow & wo was in be gynnyng, Died S. Dunstan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Ale ine be genned figure, be ende went ayen to his ginninge. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 143 The gynning of his roial noblesse. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40 Annexid to the same rolle in the gynnyng.

So † **Ginningless** a., having no beginning.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ix. 122 O Endles Ende, o gynnyngles Gynnynges.

Ginning (dʒɪnɪŋ), vbl. sb. 2 [f. **GIN v. 2** + -ING¹.] The action of **GIN v. 2** (sense 2); the operation of separating the seeds of cotton from the fibre.

1780 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 255 Much of the moss also rubs off in ginning, and mixes with the cotton. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts, Ginning*, the operation by which the filaments of cotton are separated from the seeds. 1885 *Standard* 30 Jan. 5/3 The new fibre will require no ginning.

b. Comb. (in sense of 'used in' or 'for ginning cotton'), as *ginning-cylinder*, *house-machine*, *mill*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 969/1 The 'ginning-cylinder'.

1894 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 15 M. Marquet, is erecting a 'ginning-house' for the preparation of cotton. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 12/1 A 'ginning machine' which has been introduced into China from Japan. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 150 Many hands .. find employment in the 'ginning mills'.

Ginniting, obs. form of **JENNETTING**.

Ginnle (gɪnˈl), v. Also **ginle**, **ginnel**. [f. *ginnles* local Sc. var. **GINNERS**.] *trans.* To tickle (the gills of a fish); 'to tickle (trout), catch by tickling the gills, etc.

1819 KENNIE *St. Patrick* III. ii. 42 Ye .. took me aiblins for a black-fisher it was gawn to ginnle the chooks o' ye. 1885 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cas. 388 The boy who was ginning trout would observe .. that .. there was then no bridge, but a deep pool. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* xiii. 88, I sighed .. for a lang simmer's day .. to ginnle trouts with John Paiks in the Roughburn.

Ginnles, Sc. form of **GINNERS**.

† **Ginnous**, a. Obs. rare — 1. [f. **GIN sb. 1** + -OUS. Cf. GINFUL.] Crafty, guileful.

c1425 *Master of Game MS.* Bodl. 546 lf. 36 Hit is a wonder gynnous beest, and conynge and fals more þan any oþer beest.

Hence † **Ginnously** adv.

c1425 *Master of Game MS.* Bodl. 546 lf. 35 b, 31f men se hem [were wolves] þei wole come vp on hym gynnously þat wib greet payne þe man may escape.

† **Ginny**, sb. *Thieves' slang*. Obs. Also **Jenny**. [f. *Ginny*, *Jenny*, female name. Cf. JEMMY.] A housebreaker's tool (see quots.).

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 191 The ninth is a Giony to lift up a Grate, If he sees but the Lurry, with his hooks he will bate. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crim.* *Ginny*, an Instrument to lift up a Grate, the better to steal what is in the Window. [Also s.v. *Jenny*.] 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

† **Ginny**, a. 1 Obs. rare. [f. **GIN sb. 1** + -Y.] Cunning, ensnaring, seductive.

1615 A. NIXON *Scourge Conspit.* 17 These fellows, with their ginny phreases, and Italian discourse, to set a fire the brauing thoughts of our yong gentlemen.

Ginny a. 2 [f. **GIN sb. 2** + -Y.] Affected by gin. 1888 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/6 A 'ginny' kidney, that is to say one that belonged to a person who had drunk heavily.

Ginny-carriage (dʒɪnɪˈkærɪdʒ), dial. Also *jenny*. (See quot. 1841.)

1824 Mrs. CAMERON *Martin & 2 Scholars* ii. 12 On Sunday morning he looked so clean .. that nobody would have thought he had been driving a jenny-carriage all the week.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss., *Ginny carriage*, a stout wooden or sometimes iron carriage, used for conveying materials along a rail road. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ginny-carriage*, a railway car for conveying materials.

So **Ginny-rails** (see quot.).

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss., *Ginny rails*, iron rails along which small wooden carriages (ginny carriages) are drawn, laden with coal, iron-stone [etc.].

† **Ginour**, Obs. In 3 ginnour, 4 gin-, gynour. [f. **GIN sb. 1** + -our, -OR.] An engineer, esp. one who manages war-engines (cf. *ENGINEER* 5a).

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 324 Wend tomoreye to þe Tur Als þu were a gud ginnur. 13. *Coer de L.* 522r The gynours mangle bente, And stones to the cyte they sente. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 690 The gynour than gerd bent in by the gyne, and swappit out the stane.

Gin-palace. [f. **GIN sb. 2**.] A gaudily decorated public-house. (An opprobrious term.)

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 327 The gin palaces, (as they have been not inaply called). 1835 MARRIAT *Olla Pod.* xxi. Gin palaces, like hell, ever open. 1874 *Hears S.* Press. iii. 56 It would probably counteract the attractions even of the gin-palace.

Ginseng (dʒɪˈnsɛŋ). Forms: (7) *genseg*, *ginsem*, 8-9 *ginsing*, *jing(s)ing*, (8) *genseng*, *ghinschenn*, 7- *ginseng*. [a. Chinese 人蔘]

jén shên; the first word means 'man', the second is of obscure meaning; Giles suggests that the compound means 'image of man', and alludes to the forked shape of the root.]

1. A plant of either of two species of the genus *Aralia* or *Panax*, found in Northern China and Nepal, also in Canada and the eastern United States.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 195 The Cotton Trees .. the Nisi, or Genseg; the Numerous Balsam, and Gum-tree. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 239 The Tartars often bring us the Leaves of Ginseng instead of Tea. 1765 J. BARRON *Chr. Frul.* 155 In Tartary's barren soil, grow the medicinal jinseng and the vegetable lamb. 1812 J. SWIFT *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 94 *Ginseng*, the dried roots of this plant, is commonly imported, are about the thickness of the little finger. 1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* I. iv. 131 The wild plant ginseng, long a monopoly of the Emperor in the Manchou country, has been imported in large quantities by the American ships to Canton. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 176 In the north the famous 'jinseng' (*Panax quinquefolium*) is found both wild and cultivated.

2. The root of the plant; a preparation of this used as a medicine.

1654 tr. *Martin's Cong. China* 9 The root call'd Ginseng, so much esteemed amongst the Chinese. 1771 *Smollert Humph. Cl.* 14 June, I took some of the tincture of ginseng. 1788 M. CURTIS in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 402 Here we met a Packer with ten pack-horses, loaded principally with ginseng in barrels. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Dict. Astral.* 268 Three or four cups of Ginseng taken every day, for a week, would soon remove most of her complaints. 1861 C. P. HORROCKS *Resid. Japan* 32 Mushrooms, ginseng, gall-nuts and vermicelli are some of the articles which go to China. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 28 The root of the *Aralia Ginseng* .. is the source of the famous Chinese medicine Ginseng.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *ginseng-digger*, *-farmer*, *-gatherer*, *-root*, *-tree*.

1758 *Michmakis & Maricheels* 77, I could never find any Ginseng-root. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1834) I. 161 The Ginseng tree is noticed for the same appearance. 1868 *Jenny's* (weekly ed.) 6 Apr. 3/2 Ginseng gatherers who dwell .. in this .. land. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 3/3 A Ginseng farm is a peculiar-looking affair. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 2/4 Amélie Rives is introducing Virginian ginseng-diggers to

politely-scamdalled New York society.

Gin-shop. [f. **GIN sb. 2**.] A dram-shop retailing chiefly gin.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) I. 340 [She] never did any thing to remedy her Wants in good earnest, but beseeching them at a Gin-shop. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 13 Apr. What is there in any of these things, if you except gin-shops) that can do any human being any harm! 1841 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 20 The bar of a small gin-shop. 1851 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii. The more ill-looking of the men .. bung about on the steps of the beer-houses and gin-shops.

Hence **Gin-shopper**, the keeper of a gin-shop.

1851 *Lincoln Her.* 1 July 4/5 I will drag them out ere by one whether publican or sinner .. sugar-shopper, or gin-shopper.

Ginsing, var. **GINSENG**.

Gin-sling. [f. **GIN sb. 2** + SLING sb. 2. Ac.] American cold drink composed of gin, etc. flavoured and sweetened.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. l. 105 Punch, gin slings, cocktails, mint juleps. 1884 TOVEY *Brit. & For. Spirits* 105 The American summer drink, Gin Sling is prepared thus: Gin and water, sweetened with pounded white sugar, in which are stuck leaves of fresh gathered mint.

Hence **Gin-slinger**, (a) a bar-tender, from his mixing the drinks; (b) a gin-drinker.

1887 N. Y. *Voice* Extra 1 Sept., Saloon-keepers and white-aproned gin-slingers stood in the doors of the saloons. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Gin slinger*, a tippler whose favorite beverage is gin.

Gio, var. **GEU**, gully, creek.

Giobertite (dʒɔʊbɪtəɪt). *Min.* [named by Bendaunt 1824 after G. A. Gioberti, an Italian chemist (1761-1834): see -ITE.] = MAGNESITE.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 11. l. 228 *Giobertite* (see *Magnesian*). 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 657 Beudant, in 1824, gave the name *Giobertite* to the carbonate.

Gioconde, *Giornal*, obs. ff. JOCOND, JOURNAL.

Giottesque (dʒɪtʃtʃsk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Giotto* + -ESQUE.]

A. adj. Resembling the style of the Tuscan painter Giotto (13-14th c.). **B. sb.** The style followed by Giotto; also, an artist belonging to the school, or imitating the style, of Giotto.

1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iii. 139 This whole range of landscape may be conveniently classed in three divisions, namely: Giottesque, Leonardesque, and Titianesque; the Giottesque embracing nearly all the work of the 14th century. 1864 CROWE & CAVALIERE *Hist. Paint. Italy* 1. 186 It would be difficult to say in what respect this poor Giottesque differs as to quality from the older art which was previously called Byzantine. *Ibid.* II. 1 (*heading of chapter*) Declining school of Giottesques. 1880 E. LEE-HAMILTON *God's Saints & Men* Pref. 6 A half effaced fresco. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 20 Aug. 253 Giotto became the greatest artist of his time, and the founder of quite a new style of paintings called the Giottesque.

Gior, var. GUYOUR, guide.

† **Gip**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* rare -1. [? *a.* OF. *gip*, *gippe*; cf. GYPSY.] = GYPSUM.

1658 *Porta's Nat. Magic* xiii. x. 312 Pliny saith, That Iron is preserved from rust, by Ceruss, Gip, and liquid Pitch.

Gip (dʒɪp), *sb.* 2. Abbreviation of GIPSY.

1840 *Gipsy Day* i. in *Child Ballads* vii. (1890) 72/1 There was a gip camp o'er the land.

Gip, *sb.* 3; see GYP.

Gip (gɪp), *v.* Also 7 gipp(e), 9 gyp; and see GIB v. 2 [Of unknown origin: the pronounc. (dʒɪp) given in most Dicts. is erroneous, at least so far as regards the Whitty dialect.] *trans.* To clean (fish) for curing (cf. quotes. 1812-1876).

1603 HARNSET *Pop. Impost.* 55 He must gippe the Guggin, and hit the Woodcocke on the bill, and the other scurvie crue of Exorcists must hold him the candell. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 8 Gip, salt and packe all the Herrings before they set on the Kettle. 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. 1821 *Chron.* in *Ann. Rev.* 305/2 Immediately after the nets are hauled in .. the crew begin to gyp the fish, that is, to cut out the gill, which is followed by the float or swim. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gyp*, to take the entrails out of fishes. 1876 *Whitty Gloss*, *s.v. Gipping*, 'They're gipping herrings', i.e. they are taking out the gills, &c.; when preparing to cure them.

b. Comb., as *gip-tub* = *gib-tub*.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Gipped ppl. a.**; **Gipping vbl. sb.**, in combination *gipping-knife*, the knife used in gipping fish. Also **Gipper**.

1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 632 Gipping or Gilling Knives, 24, at fourpence. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 8, 2 dozen of gipping knives. *Ibid.* 9, 9 Gippers which cut the Herrings' throats, and takes out the Guts. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Samples of Gipped Herrings in barrel.

† **Gip**, *int.* *Obs.* Also 6 gyp(pe), 6-7 gep. [The alliteration with *Gill*, *Gillian*, shows initial (dʒ); prob. formed as an involuntary exclamation; cf. GEE-(H)UP and GUP. The exclamation *Marry gip* (see MARRY *int.*) prob. originated from *By Mary Gippy* = 'by St. Mary of Egypt'; but it became confused with this word.] **a.** An exclamation of anger or remonstrance addressed to a horse. **b.** An expression of surprise, derision, or contempt addressed to a person; = 'get out', 'go along with you'.

1530 PALSGR. 598 What gyppe gyll with a galde bakke begynne you to keycke nowe: hey, de par le diable Gilotte [etc.]. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B 4, Clothbreaches .. with a skornefull kind of smiling made this smooth reple: 'Marry gyp goodman vpsat, who made your father a gentleman?' — *Disput. Conycatchers* Wks. (Grosart) X. 270, I would then say, gip fine soule, a young Saint will proue an old diuel. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edu.* IV, iv. 4, Gep, Goodman Tanner, are ye so round? 1603 DEKKER *Bachelors Bang*, Wks. (Grosart) I. 196 Now gip with a murrin (quothe she) you are not troubled with them. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithful Fr.* iii. ii. Money? Marry, gip! You might have stood there till moss had grown o' your heels. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iii. iii. 41 Gip to your beauties, you would be faine forsooth. 1650 BROOME *Antiquities* iv. ii. Wks. 1873 111. 208 Gip gaffer Salt Bronee, fagh, Take that for your coy Counsel. 1866 *Prince d'Amour* 71 Sweet Lady .. One friendly look impart, Gep Gillian, I will frounce you.

Gipciere, var. GIPSER.

† **Gipe**, *Obs.* rare -1. In 4-5 gype. [a. OF. *Gipe*, *Vol. IV.*

gipe, *gippe*, var. *jupe*, etc.: see JUPE, JUPON.] **A** tunic, smock-frock, cassock.

In the quot. the allusion is app. to the folds or gathers of the tunic.

c 1400 *Rom. Rost* 7262 High shoes knopped with dagges, That frounce lyke a quaille yppe, Or botes zelyng as a gype.

Gipe, var. GYPE *Sc.*

† **Gipel**, *Obs.* rare. In 5 gipell, gypell. [a. OF. **gipel*, *jupel* (later *jupéau* GIPPO), f. *gipe*, *jupe* GIFE.] **A** short tunic worn under the hauberk.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluzs) 248 Pey caste on him of selfe A gipell (v.r. gypell, gippon) whit as melk. *Ibid.* 1230 His fomen wer well boun To perce his aketoun, Gipell, maille and plate.

Gipon, *Obs.* exc. arch. Forms: 4 gypo(u)n, gepoun, 4-5 gipoun, 5 gippon, 4, 9 gipon, (9 gipion). [a. OF. *gip(pon)*, *jup(pon)*, tunic, JUPON, f. *gipe*, *jupe* GIFE.] **A** tunic, frequently worn under the hauberk.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 75 Of flustian he wored a gypoun (v.r. iopoun) Al bismotered with his habergeon. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 403 Wip oute sorcot, gowne, coote, kirtelle; Wip gipoun (v.r. iopon), tabard, cloke, and belle [L. *sine superunicis, collibitis et tunicis*]. c 1400 OCTAVIAN 1029 The hauberk hit Hyt was nat wykke. c 1420 *Lyng. Thebes* ii. 499 And Tidous about his Habergeoun A gipoun hadde. 1616 BULLOKER, *Gippon*, a doublet a light coat. 1823 SCOTT *Trium.* iii. xviii, With nought to fence his dauntless breast But the close gipon's under-vest. 1843 JAMES *Forest* D. I. iii, Under his coat he had a gipon of sendull fit for a king.

Gipp, *obs.* form of GIP v.

† **Gippo**, *Obs.* Also 7 gippes, jippo. [a. F. *jup(p)éau* (obs.), earlier *jupel* GIPPEL.]

1. A short tunic, cassock, or jacket worn by men, later also by women.

1617 MORVSN *Itin.* iii. iv. i. 170 He wore a loose gippoe of blacke veluet, sparingly adorned with gold lace. 1650 A. B. MURRAY, *Polemio* 10 Heremans Frock, or Servingmans Livery .. or a Pulpit-thumping Presbyterys Jippo. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Frul. Swed.* Emb. (1772) II. 181 Her habit was blacke silke stuffe for her coates, and over them a blacke velvet jippo, such as men use to wear. 1679 *Marr. Charles* II. 6 Her Jippo was edged like her Gown.

2. trans. A scullion, varlet. Cf. GYP.

1651 RANOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* v. i, The veriest Gippo in the house will not drink a degree under Muscadine. *Ibid.* v, For a rib of beef, Though it smelt of every Gippo's scabby fingers, May any Scullion be chief Cook of heaven.

Gips, var. GIPSEY *pl.*, intermitting springs.

Gips(e), var. GYSE, *Obs.*, gypsum.

Gipseian, *a.* nonce-*wd.* [f. *gipsy* GIPSY + -AN.] Belonging to gipsies. (Cf. EGYPTIAN A. 4.)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. xii, That profound respect which Jones paid to the King of the Gypsies .. was sweeter to his Gipseian majesty [etc.].

Gipsen, *obs.* form of GIPSY *sb.*

Gipsier (dʒɪpsɪə). *Obs.* exc. arch. Forms: 4 gipciere, 5 gypciere, (-cer, -sere), gipsier, 9 gipsire, (gyp-). [ad. OF. *gibeciere*, *gibessiere*, *gibacier*, *gibassiere* v. pous, pouch (mod. F. *gibecière* game or provision bag), of uncertain origin.

The suggestion made by Diez that *gibeciere* is connected with F. *gibier* game, the chase (cf. also OF. *gibecier* to go hunting) is accepted by Littré and Hatz-Darm., but is not supported by the sense of the word in OF. For other conjectures see Kérting.]

A purse, pouch, or wallet, suspended from a belt or girdle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 357 An Anlase and a gipsier al of silk Heeng at his girdel. 1443 in Rymer *Foedera* XI. 76/2 A gipsier of gold garnished with rubies and perle. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37 My best gypcer, w' iij bagges, the jewells and the rynges of sylvir. 1614 CAMDEN *Kem.* 234 They had also about this time a kinde of Gowne called a 'Gip', a pouche called a gipsier. 1824 PLANCHET *Brit. Costume* 176 A gypsiere of purple velvet garnished with gold. 1855 W. WHITE *To Switzerland & back* xv. 187 Schoolboys, equipped with knapsacks and gipsieres. 1881 E. ARNOLD *Indian Poetry* 114 All habited in garbs that merchants use, With trader's hand and gipsiere.

attrib. 1403 Act 5 *Hen. IV.* c. 23 5 Pleuseurs des loialx artificiers .. font de jour en autre firmalx anelx bedes chandlers gipsierrynges[etc.].

Gipsy, var. GIPSY.

Gipsies, † **gips**, *sb. pl.* [Prob. only the proper name of the particular springs near Bridlington, now called the *Gipsy race*.] (Perh. to be compared with OF. *eaux gypses*, waters containing gypsum, petrifying springs.) Intermitting springs.

c 1298 W. OF NEWBURGH *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) I. 85 In provincia Deiorum, hand procul a loco nativitatis mee, res mirabilis contigit .. Est vicus aliquot a mari orientali milia distans, juxta quem famosa ille aqua, quas vulgo Gipse vocant, numerose scaturigine cerra profluit, non quidem jugiter, sed annis interpositis [etc.]. 1644 DICER *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 189 Like those eruptions of water, which in the Northern parts of England they call Gypsies. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 33 *Gypsies*, springs that break forth sometimes on the Wolds in Yorkshire. They are look'd upon as a Prognostic of Famine or Scarcity. 1692 — *Discol. World* II. ii. (1732) 111 The springing Gips or natural jets d'Eau. 1727 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* III. i. 285 The Country People have a Notion that whenever those Gypsies or, as some call 'em, Vipseys, break out, there will certainly ensue either Famine or Plague. 1828 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorks.* 25 This ebbling and flowing fountain might have

some connection with the intermitting springs called Gipsies. 1856 H. C. HAMILTON *W. of Newburgh* I. 77 note, The village of Wold Newton, near Hunmanby, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, is remarkable for the occurrence in wet seasons of a sudden eruption of cold, clear water, locally called the 'Gipsies', or the 'Gipsy-race'.

† **Gipsiety**, *nonce-*wd.** The gipsy character.

1688-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 190 A mob of .. sturdy gypsies .. may be pressed into a regiment: but gipsiety and regimentality can never be turned into one another.

Gipsify, *Gipsaire*, var. GIPSEFY, GIPSER.

Gipsisme, *Gipsion*, obs. ff. GIPSYISM, GIPSY.

Gipsous, var. GYPSOUS.

Gipsy, *gypsy* (dʒɪpsɪ), *sb. pl.* *gipsies*, *gyp-sies*. Forms: *a.* 6 gipcyan, gip-, gypcian, -sion, (jeptyon, -syon), gipson, -sen. *β.* 7 gypsey, -ee, 7-8 gypsie, 8-9 gipsy, 9 gypsey, 7- gipsy; *pl.* 7 gypsees, -ties, 9 gipsies, 7- gypsies, gipsies. [The early form *gipcyan* is aphetic for EGYPTIAN (B. 2); the change to *gipsy* may be due to influence of the suff. -Y 3, or perh. of L. *Ægyptius*. Skelton (a1529) has 'By Mary Gipsy', by St. Mary of Egypt. From the quotations collected for the Dictionary, the prevalent spelling of late years appears to have been *gipsy*. The plural *gypsies* is not uncommon, but the corresponding form in the sing. seems to have been generally avoided, prob. because of the awkward appearance of the repetition of y.]

1. A member of a wandering race (by themselves called *Romany*), of Hindu origin, which first appeared in England about the beginning of the 16th c. and was then believed to have come from Egypt. They have a dark tawny skin and black hair. They make a living by basket-making, horse-dealing, fortune-telling, etc.; and have been usually objects of suspicion from their nomadic life and habits. Their language (called *Romany*) is a greatly corrupted dialect of Hindi, with a large admixture of words from various European languages.

a. (1514 see EGYPTIAN B. 2.) 1537 L.D. CROMWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. t. II. 101 The Kings Maiestie, about a twelfmoneth past, gave a pardonne to a company of lewde personnes within this realme calling themselves Gipcians, for a most shamfull and detestable murder. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 32 Hee wandring .. in the manner of a Gipsion .. was taken, and trust vp for a roge. 1592 SPENSER *J. Hubbard* 8 Or like a Gipsion, or a luggeler.

β. 1600 SHAKES. A. Y. L. v. iii. 16 Both in a tune like two gipsies on a horse. 1614 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 232 Like our canting rogues or Gypsies. *Ibid.* 519 Gypsies. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1853) 305, I perceive him to be more ignorant in his art of divining then any Gipsy. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 P. 1 We saw at a little distance from us a Troop of Gypsies. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iii. 170 She was put to lodge one night among a great company of gypsies. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* iii. i. (1862) 182 The true gipsies are readily distinguished by their .. jet-black hair, black sparkling eyes, Indian complexions, and their genuine oriental language. 1875-7 RUSKIN *Mart. in Florence* (1883) 165 The gipsy who is mending the old schoolmistress's kettle on the grass.

¶ Allusively identified with *Ægyptian*.

1607 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 28 Oh this false Soule of Egypt! .. Like a right Gypsie hath at fast and loose Beguil'd me. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maletie* 60 In this Gypsy (Pharaoh's daughter), the wife of Salomon.

2. *Gipsy* language, *Romany*. In some recent Dicts.

2. trans. † *a.* A cunning rogue. *Obs.*

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edu.* II (1688) 88 This Overture being come to the Queens ear, and withal the knowledge how this Gipsie [Spenser] had marshall'd his cunning practice .. she seem'd wondrously well pleas'd. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 30 Beware of the Gipsie, meaning Leicester, for he will be too hard for you all.

b. A contemptuous term for a woman, as being cunning, deceitful, fickle, or the like; a 'baggage', 'hussy', etc. In more recent use merely playful, and applied esp. to a brunette.

1632 SNIRLEY *Love in a Maze* iv. 51 *Yon*. I heard You court another Mistris, that did answer it with entertainment. *Thor.* She was a very Gipsie. You were no sooner parted, but she us'd me Basely. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cht.* 165 Cursing her [his Mother-in-law] for a dissembling hypocritical Gypsie. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* ii. 14 Thus did the Gypsie flutter up and down Through City, Country, Village, and good Town. 1709 E. W. *Life Dennis Rosina* 60 The cunning Gipsie, pretending she did not understand his meaning, returned him a civil Answer. 1721 *Prior Dutch Proverb*, A slave I am to Clara's eyes: The gipsy knows her power, and flies. 1790 MORETON *W. Ind.* 1st. 127 Keep your employer's bosom-gipsy modestly at a distance [The reference is to a coloured mistress]. 1828 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* i. vi, Confound the little gipsy, she has fairly given us the slip, by Jupiter. 1828 GLO. *Enoch's Repentance*, vii, I have had a capital idea, Gipsy! (that was his name for his dark-eyed wife when he was in an extraordinarily good humour)]

3. Short for *gipsy-bonnet*, -hat, -moth-, -winch (see G).

1808-25 JAMIESON, *Gipsy*, a woman's cap, or mutch, plaited on the back of the head. 1819 G. SAMOUELL *Edinbol. Compend.* 431 *Liparis dispar*. The Gipsie. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xli, Concealing her raven hair under her gipsy. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Noths* 37 The caterpillar of the Gipsy has the ground-colour black. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Gipsy*, *a.* *Naut.*, a small winch or crab used on board ship; same as gipsy-winch.

4. attrib. and Comb. *a.* simple attrib., as *gipsy-eucampment*, *fair*, *predition*. *b.* appositive, as *gipsy-boy*, -brat, -devil, -jewels, -lassie, -man, -mountebank, -musician, -wench. *c.* instrumental, as *gipsy-ridden* ppl. *a.* Also *gipsy-like* adj. and adv., *gipsy-looking* adj., *gipsy-wise* adv. 1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just.* i. 56 When first I loved—the

*Gipsy-Boy. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 150 Two bundles of rags with a *gipsy brat in each of them. a 1661 HOLVDAY *Juvenal* 272 Conjecture did attribute it [the sound] to magic; and this 'gipsy-devil' continued this trick till the coming of our Saviour. 1830 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) II. 88 The 'Scottish History' looks like that of a 'gipsy encampment.' 1881 FREEMAN *Sk. Venice* 57 The traveller who comes on the right day may come in for a 'gipsy fair' at Duino. 1893 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Sat. v. 1. (1697) 153 A *Gipsy Jewess whistles in your ear, And begs an Alms. 1840 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* II. v. God send the *Gipsy lassie here, And not the Gipsy man. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* 1. i. Troth, and he may tell you your fortune, *Gipsy-like, and all out of your pockets too. 1652 WHARTON *Ded. to Rothmann's Chron.*, The Rarity of the Subject, and the Gipsy-like Esteem it hath amongst the Vulgar [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 610 The heath was fringed by a wild gipsy-like camp of vast extent. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 20, I never saw any one who so much reminded me in person of . . . Meg Merrilies. . . as dark, as *gipsy-looking. 1840 *Gipsy man (see *Gipsy Lassie*). 1677 R. CARY *Palace Chron.* II. i. xx. 145 Those . . . *Gipsie Mountebank Assorters of Tradition. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 219 How is it that those ragged *gipsy musicians don't wash themselves? 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mailcoach* Wks. 1862 IV. 295 Some *gipsy spinning in his childhood. 1797 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* III. (1840) 62 The whole world, or great part of it, has been *gipsy-ridden by them, even to this day. a 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* IV. i. Our *Gipsie Wenches are not common. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/2 Setting forth on his travels *gipsy-wise.

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Resembling what is customary among or characteristic of gipsies; often applied to open-air meals or pic-nics, as *gipsy breakfast, dinner*, etc.

1630 DONNE *Sermon* lxxxv. (1649) II. 34 Never ask wrangling Controversers that make Gipsy-knots of Marriages;—ask thy Conscience and that will tell thee that thou wast married till death should depart you. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 89, I had a gipsie visit of a mother and her children, bag and baggage. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 22 The delusive, gipsy predictions of a 'right to choose our governors'. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii. Getting up an impromptu dance or a gipsy dinner. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 46 With gipsy talent they foretell How Miss Duquesne will marry well. a 1845 HOOD *To St. Swiftin* vi. Why spoil a Gipsy party at their tea, By throwing your cold water upon hot? 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 294 This little gipsy tent, weighing about twenty pounds. . . is about three feet high. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 34 We set about preparing our gipsy breakfast.

6. Special combs.: *gipsy-bonnet*, a woman's hat or bonnet with large side-flaps; *gipsy-flower*, the wild scabious; *gipsy-gold* (see *quot.*); *gipsy-greyhound*, some species of greyhound; *gipsy-hat* = *gipsy-bonnet*; *gipsy-herb* = *gipsy-wort*; *gipsy-herring*, the pilchard; *gipsy-moth*, *Ocnieria dispar*; *gipsy-onions* (see *quot.*); *gipsy-ring* (see *quot.*); *gipsy-rose*, the wild and garden scabious (*Scabiosa arvensis* and *atropurpurea*); *gipsy-straw*, straw for making gipsy-bonnets; *gipsy table*, a light round table supported on three crossed sticks; *gipsy-winch* (see *quot.*); *gipsy-wort*, modern book-name for *Lycopus europæus* (and for the whole genus).

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* l. xx. 1 The frock and *gipsy bonnet. 1620 MARIKIAN *Farewe. Husb.* viii. 60 The weeds which are most incident thereunto, are . . . Thistles, Hare-bottles and *Gipsie flowers. 1883 JEFFERIES in *Longm. Mag.* June 189 Red sorrel spires . . . stand the boldest, and in their numbers threaten the buttercups. To these in the distance they give the 'gipsy-gold tint'—the reflection of fire on plates of the precious metal. 1695 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 3084 A Lost or stolen . . . small blue *Gipsy Grayhound, 16 inches high. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* III. 325 She . . . tied on a white chip *gipsy-hat. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 120 The woman [has] a gipsy-hat jerked up behind. 1727 THRELKELD *Synops. Stirp. Hib.* G 2 b, Some call this [Water-horehound] the *Gipsy-herb, because those strolling Cheats called Gipsies do dye themselves of a blackish Hue with the Juice of this Plant. 1803 WALKER in *Price Ess. Highland Soc. Scotl.* II. 271 The pilchard . . . is known among our fishers by the name of the 'gipsy berring.' 1883 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 2/1 A stranger . . . might imagine that the great shoals of 'gipsy herrings' had already arrived. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 246 *Liparis dispar* ('gipsy moth'). 1882 KIRBY *Europ. Butterflies & Moths* 120 *Ocnieria dispar* (Gipsy Moth). 1897 BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-growing* 24 The codlin-moth, Hessian-fly, gipsy-moth, and a score of other pests. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Gipsy-onions, wild garlic. 1880 BREWER *Reader's Handbk.* 1885; 385/1 *Gipsy King, a flat gold ring, with stones let into it, at given distances. So called because the stones were originally Egyptian pebbles—that is, agate and jasper. 1892 BLACK *Three Feathers* 220 The purchasing of a gipsy-ring. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 97 Wild scabious, or, as the country people call it, the *gipsy-rose! 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Aug. 3/1 Fashions for August. Bonnet of cottage *gipsy straw. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* vii. The middle-aged lady . . . with a lamp and a work-basket on the 'gipsy table' before her. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Gipsy-winch, a small winch having a drum, ratchet, and pawl, and attachable to a post. 1786 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 19 *Lycopus*, *gipsy-wort. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 297 The *Lycopus*, or gipsy-wort, is said to derive its English name from being employed by the wandering tribe to stain their skins of a dark colour.

Hence *Gipsio*-logist, *gipsyologist* (rare), one who makes a special study of gipsies (also *gipsio-logist*); *Gipsy*-hood, *gipsydom*: *Gipsyish* a., somewhat gipsy-like; *Gipsyless* a., free from

gipsies; *Gipsyness*, gipsy-like appearance or character; *Gipsyry*, a gipsy encampment.

1863 Chambers's *Encycl. V.* 279/1 The facile principles of all *Gypsologists is Professor Port of Halle. 1875 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XX. 176/2 We are not certain that the observation of Gypsologists has been sufficiently accurate to leave no room for doubt on this head. 1894 *Athenum* 6 Oct. 454/2 'Scottish Gypsies under the Stewarts' should find many readers outside the small company of gipsiologists. 1885 *Ibid.* 12 July 78 So accomplished a gipsiologist . . . must know that Meg Merrilies as a gipsy is entirely a fancy portrait. 18 . . . WHITTIER *Yankee Gypsies* *Prose Wks.* 1889 L. 242 It has been said . . . that their ancestors were indeed a veritable importation of English 'gypsiness.' 1890 *Athenum* 4 Oct. 441/2 Valentine is both handsome and piquant in her 'gipsyish way.' 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 277/1 Painters . . . are proverbially gipsyish in their habits. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 436 We have stocks in the village, and a treadmill in the next town; and therefore we go *gipsyless. 1874 HELMS *Iran De Biron* v. ii. 263 They had been pleased and amused at the 'gypsiness, as they had called it, which had always been visible in Azra's costume. 1874 BORROW *Romano-Lavo-Lil* 251 What may be called the grand Metropolitan *Gipsyry is on the Surrey side of the Thames. 1828 LELAND *Gypsies* 362 Near the city (Philadelphia) are three distinct gipsyries.

Gipsy (dʒɪˈpsɪ), v. [f. the sb.] *intr.* To live or act like gipsies, esp. to have meals in the open air, to picnic. Chiefly used in *gerund* and *pres. part.*

a 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* IV. i. For so well I love you that I in pity of this Trade of Gipsying, . . . offer you A state to settle you . . . so I may call you My Husband. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 184 An occasional marooning, or gipsying party. c 1840 RANSFORD *Song*, In the days when we went gipsying, A long time ago. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlix. (1879) 418 As cold weather came . . . he could no longer go on with his gipsying mode of life. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 249 The whole nation is gipsying with us upon the icy meadows. 1850 EMERSON *Cond. Life* II. 61 Hunting lion . . . in South Africa; gipsying with Borrow in Spain and Algiers. 1887 F. FRANCIS JR. *Saddle & Moccasin* I. 20 It is a delightful climate there in summer, and a glorious country for gipsying. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Sept. 327/1 Buy a dozen ash rods, a pine ridge-pole, and some red blankets, and set forth gipsying and to gipsy.

b. *quasi-trans.* To gipsy away: to filch, steal. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 98 Besides gipsying away a good many lines, he quietly conveyed Macaulay's notes, *totidem verbis*, into his manuscript.

Gipsydom (dʒɪˈpsɪdəm). [f. GIPSY: see -DOM.] a. Life after the gipsy fashion. *rare.* b. The collective body of gipsies.

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* xi. Her misery had reached a point at which gypsism was her only refuge. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Dec. 827 Gypsism, in fact, is a vast secret society. 1873 LELAND *Eng. Gipsies* ix. 143 There is a strange goblin-like charm in Gypsism. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 194 [They] adhere to the old traditions of gypsism.

Gipsyfy (dʒɪˈpsɪfaɪ), v. Also gipsify. [f. GIPSY sb. + -FY.] *trans.* To make gipsy-like in appearance or character. Also (rarely) *intr.* To become a gipsy. Hence *Gipsified* *adj.* a.

1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissem. Besides Wom.* iv. 1, Which bopping you'll observe, to try thee With rusty Bacon thus I gipsify thee. a 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* II. ii. *Solo.* Come then, we'll be Gipsified. *San.* And gipsified too. 1873 LELAND *Eng. Gipsies* I. 4 He may be, of his kind, a quadron or octonon, or he may have 'gipsified' by marrying a Gipsy wife. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. lxxix. 68 [She was] very gipsified in her manner and style. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii. I will bide my face, Blacken and gipsify it; none shall know me.

Gipsysim (dʒɪˈpsɪzɪm). Also 7 *exp.*, *gipsissime*. [f. GIPSY sb. + -ISM.] The life and pursuits of gipsies, or what resembles this.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 128 Some foule sunneburnt Queane, that since the terrible statue recanted Gypsisme, and is turned Pedleresse. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1640) 48 Live not the Magi that so oft reveal'd Natures intents? Is Gipsissime quite repeld? Is Friar Bacon nothing but a name? 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 458 There are some hopes that in process of time her sin of Gipsysim may be forgiven. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1843) I. 28 Gipsysim was denounced as felony by various royal statutes. 1874 BORROW *Romano-Lavo-Lil* 266 Strange wild guests . . . who, without being Gypsies, have much of Gypsism in their habits.

Giptian, obs. form of GIPSY.

Giraffe (dʒɪˈrɑːf). *Forms*: a. 6 *gyraffa*, 6-9 *gyraffa*. β. 7 *giraf*(t)le, *gyraff*, *jarraff*, *ziraph*, 7-8 *giraff*, 6- *giraff*. [Ultimately ad. Arab. *جَرَّاف*, *zarāfah*, whence also *It. giraffa*, *Sp. and Pg. girafa*, *f. girafe*; earlier adoptions of the word are found in OF. as *gyras* (pl.), *oraffe* and *giraffe*, in ME. as *GERFAUNT*, *ORAFLE*; also OSP. *acarafa*. The forms used by English writers have varied at different periods according to their immediate sources. The *It.* form *giraffa* was common in the 16-17th c., but some writers of 17th c. use *gyraff*, app. following Gesner. The modern *giraffe* is from *F.*, though the spelling in that language is now *Giraf*. *Jarraff* and *ziraph* (17th c.) are independent adoptions from Arab. or some other oriental language.]

1. A ruminant quadruped found in Africa, remarkable for the length of its neck and legs, and for having its skin spotted like that of a panther; also called CAMELOPARD.

o. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* v. ix. (ed. 7) 551 This beast is

called of the Arabians, Gyraffa. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. iii. v. 263 Another beast newly brought out of Affricke . . . is called . . . Giraffa by the Italians. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 132/3 Beasts . . . Such as chew the Cud, and are not Horned, as Camelopard Giraffa. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. Italy* (1803) I. 137 In the Piazza . . . was once seen a Giraffa alive, sent as a present to Lorenzo dei Medici . . . in 1487. 1822-33 *It. Malt. Bruns's Geog.* (1834) 539 (Stanf.) The Giraffa or the camelopard. β. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. vi. 104 Th' horned Hirable [1605 marg. alias Giraffe, 1608 marg. Alias Gyraffa]. c 1600 SANDERSON in *Purchas Pilgrims* II. (1625) 1619 The admirable and fairest beast that euer I saw, was a Iarraff. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 988 A live Giraffe (which is a beast like a Cammell and Panther). 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1381 There we saw a Ziraph speckled white and higher than any beast I had euer scene. 1665 SIR T. HESBERT *Trav.* (1677) 205 In Gesner's History of Quadrupeds the Gyraff is mentioned. 1739 E. BROWN *Trav.* 289 There is likewise in this country the Giraff, an animal capable of striking with wonder the most incurious spectator. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 17 Description of the Giraffe, or Camelopardus. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 56 The presence . . . of the giraffe . . . is always a certain indication of water being within a distance of seven or eight miles.

appos. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Nov. 8/1 There my driver shot a fine giraffe-cow.

2. *Astr.* The constellation CAMELOPARD 2. 1836 [see CAMELOPARD 2]. 1858 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 320.

3. *Mining.* (See *quots.*) 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Giraffe, a car of peculiar construction to run on an incline. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Giraffe, a form of cage or truck used on inclines in mines of the Pacific slope.

4. A kind of upright spinet. 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Term.*

Giraffid (dʒɪˈrɑːfɪd). [f. *prec.* + -ID.] One of the *Giraffidae*, the animal family of which the giraffe is the only living representative.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

|| **Girandola** (dʒɪˈrɑːndəʊlə). Also 7 *gyrondola*, 8 *gironandola*. [a. *It. girandola* GIRANDOLE, f. *girare* to turn in a circle, a. *L. gyrare*, f. *gyrus*, a. *Gr. γυρος* circle.]

1. A kind of revolving firework; a discharge of rockets, etc. from a revolving wheel.

1670 LASSALLS *Poy. Italy* II. 250 The *Girandola* and fire works upon St. Peter's Eve. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Nov. Being the Queen's birthday-day, there were fireworks on the Thames before White-hall, with pageants of castles, fountains, and other devices of *gyrondolas*, serpents . . . all represented in fire. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 670 Rockets were let off, starting again this Campus Stellæ with a St. Peter's *Girandola* on a small scale. 1887 DOWNEN *Shelley* II. vi. 259 They witnessed . . . the fireworks at the Castle of St. Angelo, which exhibited, in addition to the customary *gyrandola*, the Mausoleum of Hadrian in a fiery restoration.

2. A revolving jet of water, or a series of jets in an ornamental fountain.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Apr. A dolphin that casts a *gyrandola* of water neere 30 foote high. 1645 *Ibid.* 6 May. In the midst of these stands a Janus quadrifrons, y^e cast forth 4 *gyrondolas*. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 366 The *Girandola* and other water works. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 438 The *gyrondola*, or dragon fountain, throws up a vast column of water to the height of twenty fathoms.

Girandole (dʒɪˈrɑːndəʊl). Also 7 *gironell*, *girondeol*, 8 *girandel*. [a. *F. girandole*, a. *It. girandola*: see *prec.*]

1. A species of firework; = GIRANDOLA I. 1634 J. BATE *Myt. Nat.* 77 How to make Gironells, or fire wheeles. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 132 The greatest height of any of those fired in the grand *Girandole* was about 615 yards. 1868 *Morning Star* 29 June. The whole wound up with a *gyrindole* of two thousand rockets. *transf.* 1766 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 195 The mouth of the volcano threw up every minute a *gyrindole* of red hot stones, to an immense height.

2. A revolving fountain-jet; = GIRANDOLA 2. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Antig. Italy* 273 Rock-work and *gyrindoles* of water.

3. A branched support for candles or other lights, either in the form of a candlestick for placing on a table, etc., or more commonly as a bracket projecting from a wall.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 10 June 3/3 Sconce Glasses and *Girandoles*. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 281 A bill of sale of the sofas, pier glasses and *gyrindoles*. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iii. It led into a vestibule . . . hung with Venetian *gyrindoles*. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xi. The walls white and gold, with large oval mirrors at intervals, and old crystal *gyrindoles*.

4. An ear-ring or pendant, esp. one which has a large central stone surrounded by smaller ones. 1785 LAOY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 347 She had my . . . second-best earrings, the *gyrindoles*, and second-best necklace. 1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xiii. When the tiera was on her head, the *gyrindoles* in her ears [etc.].

5. *attrib.*, as *gyrindole*-chest, -ornament. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 17 The *gyrindel* chest is made of wood, of what size you think proper, according to the number of rockets you design to fire at once. 1828 *Ladies Pocket Mag.* I. 143 The neck-lace is formed of two rows of gold beads . . . with a *gyrindole* ornament of turquoise stones.

Girant: see GYNANT.

Gira pigra, obs. form of HIERA PIGRA.

Girar, obs. form of JEREN.

Girasole (dʒɪˈrɑːsəʊl, -səʊl). Also 6 *gyrosol*, 8 *gyrasole*. [n. *It. girasole* (whence also *F. girasol*), f. *gira-re* to turn + *solt* the sun. Cf. HELIOTROPE.]

† 1. A sunflower. *Obs. rare* - 1.

1586 *Stoney Arcadia* i. (1593) 91. With gazing looks, short sighs, vnstetled feet He stood, but turn'd, as Girsol, to Sun.

2. A variety of opal which reflects a reddish glow in a bright light; called also *fire-opal*.

1588 PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 403 Diamonds, rubies, & other stones y^e are called *girsolis*. 1611 COTGR., *Girsale*, & Girsale; or precious stone, of the kind of Opals, that yields an eye-like luster, which way soever you turne it, vnlesse it be towards the sunne; for then it casts forth beames like the sunne. 1662 MERRET *tr. Neri's Art of Glass* lxxiv. Some . . . were of a fair Opal colour, and some of the Girsale. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) l. 253 To this family (Oriental Sapphire) we may also annex the stone called Girsale. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 42 Girsol . . . I have long since adopted this word . . . to distinguish the substance to which Mr. Werner gives the general name of opal, and to which the Abbé Haüy gives the name of *quartz resinite*. 1853 KANE *Girnel Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 309 In the midst of which, like a huge girsale, flashes the round sun. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 198 Girsol. Bluish-white, translucent, with reddish reflections in a bright light.

Gircken, obs. form of **JERKIN**, falcon.

Gird (gîd), sb. 1. *Obs. exc. North.* Also 9 *Northumb. gord*. [var. of **GIRTH**, perh. influenced by **GIRD v.**; but cf. *erd, yird* = **EARTH**.]

1. † a. A girdle (*obs.*). b. † a strap or band of any kind (*obs.*); a saddle-girth.

13.. *K. Ales.* 272 Gitoun. . smot Tauryn . . On the helm with the sword, That the dynt stod at the gird. 1566 in D. H. Fleming *Mary Q. of Sc.* (1897) 499 Tway skenyvis of girds to bind up the hedde. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wif* (1638) 167 He hath, as it were, put a gird about the whole world. 1653 URQUHART *Kabala* i. v. What I Drink so shallow? It is enough to break both girds and pettrell. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Gird, Girdan*, the girth of a saddle. *Perth.*

2. A hoop for a barrel, or one used as a child's plaything. (Cf. **GIRR**, **GIRTH sb. 1**.)

1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 308 Girds of Iron for punsheons or pyppes the hundreth weight, viii li. 1622 *Petry Bks.* (Surtees) 294 For fower girdes for the runlets, ad. 1791 NEWT *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 413 This chain of rocks is called, by the country people, one of the Girds of the Earth. a 1800 *Fair Annie* xxvii. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bard.* Has your wine barrels cast the girds, Or is your white bread gone? 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Gord*, a hoop. 'The gords is all comin' off the rain-tubs.' 'The bairns hee all gotten gords t' play w'.'

3. *Comb.* as † **girding**, a piece of wood for making hoops. (Cf. **girth-sting**, **GIRTH sb. 1**.)

1534 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 19 (Jam.) Ane thousand half gird-stings and vii half girdstings. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 308 Girdstings the hundreth, xxx.

Gird (gîd), sb. 2. Also 4 *gyrd*. [f. **GIRD v. 2**]

† 1. A sharp stroke or blow. *Obs. rare*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce v.* 639 The brothir that the hand-ax bar . . . A gyrd rycht to the king can mak. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 60 With hir to sport and play, With faultit self, and tak hir moany gird. 1599 Tounson *Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* 797/ When hee toucheth them to the quicke, when hee giueth them girdes with y^e spur.

† b. *Fig.* A stroke of policy. *Obs. rare* - 1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. vii. 51 Was it nocht evin be sik a fenjeit gyrd, Quben Paris . . . Socht to the cite Laces in Sparta, And that the doughty of Lydea stal' awa.

2. A sudden movement or jerk, a spurt of action; chiefly in phrases at a *gird*, for a *gird*, by fits and girds (cf. **FR sb. 2 c**); also in a *gird*: (dial.), in a trice. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxophil.* (Arb.) 149 Lowsynge muste be . . . so quicke and hard yat it be wyth oute all girdes. c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sed.* i. A. iv. Agayne, with labor by it selfe, great matters compasse bee, Euen at a gyrd in very lyttel time or none wee see. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 18 The deuotion of worldlings is all for a gird. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* v. 56 All that he saith either by fits and girds of Caluin, or in his justest narratives. 1825-80 JAMIESON, 'Gird', a very short space of time, a moment. 'I'll be w' yo' in a gird.' 1893 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Gird*, only in the phrase 'by fits an' girds' = by fits and starts.

3. A spasm of pain, sudden pang. Now dial.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 213 What is . . . the torment of the reynes, to the stitches, girds, and gings of an aking Conscience? 1667 SOUTH *Sermon* (1823) l. 171 Old age comes attended with many painful girds and achings. 1714 STREETE *Lower No. 7* My Heart rentled, and gave me several Girds and Twitches. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., 'A poor person will say, in humorous reference to his weak condition, 'I's middling at meal-times, but I've hardish girds between.'

4. A sharp or biting remark directed against a person; a gibe, 'dig', 'hit'. In common use c 1580-1700; now somewhat arch.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* a. i. v. Those that wyll them [satires] write With taunting gyrdes & glikes and gibes must vex the lewde. 1676 MARVELL *M. M.* *Switry* Wks. 1875 IV. 25 Many a dry bob, close gird, and privy nip has he given him. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 390 For his girds were oblique, and touched to the quick, but not distressable exceptionable. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arcturide* ii. iv. iii. (1849) 218 Lois of Sardis, I ask thee in this presence, Fling'st thou these girds at me? 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 594, I mean no gird to this tendency.

D. with punning allusion to **GIRD sb. 1**

1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* 72 Thou shalt be double girt with girds.

5. *dial.* An outburst (of laughter).

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 42 Th' fly'ing Karroon seeet up o Gurd o Leawghing. 1790 Mrs. WHITELER *Westind. Dial.* (1821) 103 She fetched up a girt gird a laffin, an sed [etc.].

Gird (gîd), v. 1. Inflected girded and girt. Forms: 1 *gyrdan*, *Northumb.* 2 *gyrde*, 4-6

gerd(e, 4-7 *girde*, (5 *gyrdyn*, *gurde*, 6 *gyrde*), 6- *gird*. *Pa. t. a.* 1 *gyrde*, 3-4 *gurde*, (4 *gurd*, *gerd*), 4-5 *girde*, (5 *pl.* *gurdene*), 6 *gyrd* (e. *β*. 4 *girdede*, 5-6 *gyrde*, 6 *gerded*, 6- *girded*. *γ*. 4 *gyrt*, *gert*, *girt* (e, 5 *gyrte*, 7- *girt*. *Pa. ppl.* a. 1 *gyrde*, 4 *gyrdid*, *Sc.* *girdit*, 6 *ger-*, *gyrde*, 6- *girded*. *β*. 3 *i-gurd*, 4 *gurde*, 4-6 *gird* (e, 5-6 *gyrde* (e. *γ*. 4 *gert*, 5 *girt*, 6 *gorte*, *gyrte* (gyrthe), 3- *girt*. [OE. *gyrdan* = OS. *gurdian* (Du. *gorden*), OHG. *gurtlen* (MHG. and mod. G. *gürtlen*), ON. *gyrða* (OSw. *giorpa*, Sw. *gjorda*, Da. *gjorde*) to gird - OTeut. **gurdjan*. To other grades of the same root belong Goth. (*bi-, uf-*) *gairdan* to gird, *gairda* girdle; see **GIRTH**, **GARTH**; 2. some scholars connect also Goth. *gard*-house, corresp. to **GARTH** 1, **YARD**.

Throughout its whole history the English word is chiefly employed in rhetorical language, in many instances with more or less direct allusion to biblical passages.]

1. *trans.* To surround, encircle (the waist, a person about the waist) with a belt or girdle, esp. for the purpose of confining the garments and allowing freer action to the body. Chiefly *refl.* or *pass.*; also, after Biblical phrase, to *gird one's loins, reins*, etc. Also to *gird up*, about.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xxi. 18 Miðdyr þu uere giungra þu valdes dec gyrgde. . . miðdyr utuðlice þu bist geuintrad . . . oðder dec gyrgde. a 1225 *Arn. R.* 418 3e schulen ligen in on heater, and i-gurd. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3149 Sod and girt, stondende, and staf on hond. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 1804 Coryneus first vp be stirt, & wyf a clop his body girt. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xii. 11 3e schulen girdre about 3oure reynes. . . Tobit v. 5 Tobie. . . fond a jung man stondende, ful faire, girt [1535 COVERDALE *gyrded* vp], and as redit to gon. c 1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 7054 The laundres kirtel on the east, She gird hir, and tukked hir fast. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 432 b7 For gyrdle he gyrded hym on his bare flesche with a corde. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 29 Girdre vp thy loynes, and take my staffe in thy hande, and go thy waye. . . Luke xii. 35 Let 3oure loynes be girded about. . . 1567 MILTON *P. L.* l. 1113 Those Leaves they gathered about. . . And together sowd, To gird this waste. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 82 In shirt of hair, and weeds of canvas dressed, Girt with a bell-rope that the Pope has blessed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. vii. He girt his loins and came. 1855 DICKENS *Mut. Fer.* iii. iv. She girded herself with a white apron. 1872 [EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLAY] *S. Sea Bubbles* vii. 176 They girded him with strange belts.

b. *fig.* To prepare (oneself) for action; to brace up (oneself) for, to, or to do something. Often with *up*.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xix. 22 Girdre be as a man aynest be fendes wickednes. 1502 *tr. Imitation* on Rev. xiv. 1 As ready girt to doe his action in the midst of the Church. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr. t.* iii. (1673) 49 The mind is strengthened and girt close by indigence and frugality. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 702 (They) one in heart, in interest, and design Gird up each other to the race divine. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. vi. (1869) 126 To gird themselves up to any enterprise of pith or moment. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) i. l. 15 He was already girding himself for his life's work.

† c. To clothe with or in a garment confined by a girdle. *Obs. rare*.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Sam.* vi. 14 David is gird [Vulg. *accinctus*; 1388 clothed; 1611 girt] with a surples. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 258 Girt in his Gabin Gown the Heroe sate.

† d. To bind (a horse) with a saddle-girth. (Cf. **GIRTH v. 2**.) *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3985 Adoun þai lýt & her hors girtten. c 1420 *Antur. of Arth.* xxxix. 495 Gawayne and Galeone gurdene [v. r. dygylis] here stedes. 1509 BARCLAY *Skep of Folyr* (1570) 25 He is a foole . . . That to his saddle would leape on hye before he haue girt his horse. c 1566 *Merle Tales in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) i. p. lxv, Skelton commanded the ostler to saddle his mare, & the hosteler did gyrdre the mare hard. 1677 *Miege Dict. Eng.-Fr.* To gird a Horse, cengler un cheval.

2. *fig.* To invest or endue with attributes, esp. (after biblical phrase) with strength, power, etc.

c 1000 *Ag. Pr.* (Th.) xvii. 31 [xviii. 32] Se god me zegerde mid mecznum, and mid zrefum. c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 23 [viii. 1] (Horst.) Lauerd þat girdre me with might. 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* xvii. 33 [ibid.] God that hath gird me with vertu. *ibid.* lxxv. 7 [lxv. 6] Thou makest red hills in this vertu, and art girt with power. c 1450-1500 *Myrr. our Ladye* 126 The vyrgyn mari in whome thou hast cladde the in faynesse and gyrtthe in the strengthe. 1580 *Stoney P.* viii. ix, This God then girded me in his all-mighty pow'rs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 194 The Son On his great Expedition now appeer'd, Girt with Omnipotence. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* i. 49 Sent forth to save, and girt with God-like power. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* l. 643 The sights with which thou torturest gird my soul With new endurance. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 14 Without carrying away any living pictures of significant story which might . . . gird them with endurance in a moment of difficulty.

3. To equip (oneself or another) with a sword suspended from a belt fastened round the body; sometimes with reference to investing a person with the sword of knighthood.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2865 (Gr.) Hine se halga wer gyrdre gærazan sworde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls.) 3615 Mid iswerd þe was igurd, þat so strong was & kene. c 1350 *Will. Palmer* 291 þe knigt . . . gerd him w'p a god sword. c 1450 *Merlin* 322 Gonnore hir selfe girdre hym with his swerde. 1568 R. GRANTON *Chron.* ii. 95 Upon Easter day . . . he was gyrdre with the sworde of the Duke of Breteyn. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 127 And because he had not yet received the Order of Knighthood, he was by Henry Earl of Lancaster girt solemnly with the sword. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. li. 742 Was I for this entitled Sir, and Girt with

trusty sword and spur. 1848 GALLenga *Italy Past & Pr.* l. p. xxv. They gave her a standard; they girt her sons with the weapons of war.

4. a. To fasten (a sword or other weapon) to one's person by means of a belt. Const. *on, upon, to*. Also with *on* adv.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xlii. 4 [xlv. 3] Gyrd nu þin sword of þin beoh [L. *super femur tuum*] þu Mithiga. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* *ibid.* (Horst.) Girdre þi swerde of iren and stele Ouer þi thee. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cc. 181 Andrew of herkela . . . worthily arrayed and with a swerd gurt about hym. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 146 He dyd on his helme and gyrtre on his sword. 1555 EORN *Decades* 270 Hauynge theyr quoyers of arrowes gerte to them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 713 My Bow and Thunder, my Almighty Arms, Gird on, and Sword upon thy puissant Thigh. 1718 *Prior Knowledge* 247 The combatant too late the field declines, When now the sword is girded to his loins. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* li. 11. 689 A trusty sword was constantly girt to their side. 1834 LYTON *Eugene A.* i. iv. His pistols were still girded round him. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, Girt to his side was the steel hilt of an old sword without blade or scabbard. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* 151, v. xxi. The doctor took up his hat and pistols, girt on a cutlass . . . and . . . crossed the palisade.

b. To secure (clothing, armour, etc.) on the person by means of a girdle; also to *gird on, up*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8962 Po caste þis gode mold hire mantel of anon & gurdre aboute hire middel a uair linne ssete. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 316 3if þise cloþis ben gyrdre & more large in widnesse, þei beren on hem more synne. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xxi. 7 Simon Peter . . . gyrdre his mantell aboute him & sprange in to y^e see. 1583 STUBBES *Anat.* *Abis.* ii. (1882) 109 An old gowne girded to him with a thong. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xx. 32 So they girded sackcloth on their loynes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 542 Let each his Adamantine coat gird well. 1791 COWPER *Mad* xii. 17 Bade the Greeks Girt on their armour. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxxiv, Warn Lanark's knights to gird their mail. 1835 W. IRVING *Town Primitives* 45 He rode with his finely shaped head and breast naked, his blanket being girt round his waist. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* ii. (1868) 24 So Perseus arose, and girded on the sandals and the sword. 1877 J. NORTH-COTE *Catacombs* t. v. 71 With his tunic girt high about his loins.

c. To put (a cord, etc.) round something. *rare*. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. l. i, Very strong cords . . . which the workmen had girt round my neck, my hands, my body, and my legs.

5. *trans.* and *fig.* † a. To surround as with a belt; to tie firmly or confine. Also to *gird up, in, about, together*. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xii, Sommers greene all girded up in sheaves. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* it. v. Wks. 1856 l. 103 Then I Catch straight the cords end; and . . . offer a rude hand as axill to girdre in thy pipe of breath. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxii. 16 As timber girt and bound together in a building [etc.]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) Index to Plate 84 Two stantions of timber which are girded together in several places, with wood or Iron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 82 How [they will] gird the Sphæar With Centric and Eccentric scribbled ore. 1674 M. FAIRFAX *Earth & Sea*, 128 For I take the seed . . . to be a cluster of bubbles wryed up snug, or a bottom of hoops or springs closely girt or knit together.

b. To encircle (a town, etc.) with an armed force; to besiege, blockade.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. V.* 153 b, He . . . determined to get the town of Vernoye in perche, and gird it round about with a strong seage. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) C, But trust me, Princes, I haue girt his fort, And I will sacke it. a 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Ellis* (Camden) 66 But the French was so streightly girt up within Lieth, that no supplies were brought unto them. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Inf.* vi. 64 This of the seven kings was one, Who girt the Theban walls with siege. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) 11. 284 The whole place is secretly girt in with a military force.

c. To fasten tightly, draw close (as a fether or bond) upon a person. *rare*.

1732-8 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 139 His Highness girt the laws close upon the Papists.

6. Said of that which surrounds: To encircle, enclose, confine.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 206 Some of be naddrene bi-cluþten heom so faste al a-boute þat heom þouhte heom scholden to-berste so streite heo gurdren heom with-oute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 616 Girt flaggatis tharof thai maid, Gyrdit with Irne-bandis braid. 1749 SMOLETT *Regicide* v. ix, An iron crown intensely hot, shall gird Thy hoary Temples. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 243 Girt with a chain he cannot wish to break His only bliss is sorrow for her sake. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 444 A discoloration . . . which extended . . . over the loins and very nearly girded the body. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. ii. (1858) 187 Girt with the iron ring of Fate. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ar.* 137 Then first since Enoch's golden ring had girt Her finger [etc.]. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) li. viii. 197 A mighty mound girded by a fosse.

b. of natural soundings or barriers, esp. of rivers.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 20 Like to his Ilod, girt in with the Ocean. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commw.* (1603) 14 The navigable rivers, whereof sooke (as it were) gird in the whole realme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 276 That Nyseian Ile Girt with the River Triton. 1809 PINNEY *Trav. France* 27 This lawn . . . was girded entirely around by a circle of lofty trees. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E.* *Bord.* l. 13 The range thus girded in and defines the plain. 1890-4 J. THOMSON *City Dread*, *Nt.* i. iv, A river girds the city west and south.

c. of a ring or crowd of people; chiefly *refl.* or *passive*.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1415 Your company along I will not wish, lest it perhaps offend them to see On foot they friends. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* iii. 133 On foot they

2. One that surrounds or encompasses. *Girdler of the earth* = Gr. γαρύτορος. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 33 Hear me, Poseidon, girdler of the earth.

Girdlestead (gō'd'lstēd). *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. as prec. + **STEAD** sb.] That part of the body round which the girdle passes; the waist.

1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5216 Pat at he girdle stede it stode. 1736 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 826 Hise shuldri of a large brede, And smalish in the girdlestede. c. 1420 *LYDG. Assembl. Gods* 340 Aboute hym, in hys gyrdyll stede, hyng fysshes many a score. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1877) 60 Some [clokes] short, scarcely reaching to the gyrdle-stead, or waist. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 29 We walked a whole day along by the Isle of Sumatra, in the ouze up to the girdle-stead. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 94 An Antient Man..having a long and broad white Beard, hanging down to his Girdle-Steed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 57 One gleaming lock of gold..fell far below her girdlestead.

b. Used for 'lap'.

1882 SWINBURNE *Tristr.* of *Lyonesse* vi. 51 There fell a flower into her girdlestead Which laughing she shook out.

Girdling (gō'd'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. GIRDLE v. + -ING l.]

1. The action of the verb GIRDLE in various senses. Also *girdling in*.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 131 The method is that of girdling; which is done by making a circular incision through the bark, and leaving them to die standing. 1836 ARNOLD *Lett. in Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 48 The girdling in of the mountains round the valley of four home is..an image..of the encircling of the everlasting arms. 1899 BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-grow.* 291 Girdling or ringing to set trees into bearing is an old and well-known practice.

2. The material of which girdles are made.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* VI. 248 Gartering, Girdling, Tape.

3. *attrib.*, as *girdling-place*.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* i. 118 He was become so weak and feeble below his girdling place or middle.

Girdling (gō'd'ling), *mpl. a.* [f. GIRDLE v. + -ING l.] That girdles or surrounds.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. ii. 71 The girdling shot to discharge at 20 paces off, and not farther. 1624 *Trag. Nero* II. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* i. 52 The girdling flame doth with unkind embraces Compass the Cite. 1818 DRYDEN *Ch. Har.* iv. 174 Where yon bar Of girdling mountains intercepts the sight. 1821 JOHNSON *Baillie Metr. Leg.* *Columbus* xxxvii. Mountains..Whose frozen peaks..Above the girdling clouds rear'd far in upper air. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iii. The Château Polignac still frowns aloft..amid the blue girdling mountains of Auvergne. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iv. Florence with its girdling stone towers.

Gire, var. **GYRE**.

Girefalcon, obs. form of **GERFALCON**.

Girella, *rare* -1. [It., dim. of *gira*, f. *girare* to turn.] A vane or weather-cock.

1720 STYVE *Stow's Surv.* Lond. I. 149a A lofty Tower with a Clock and Chimes: and at the top of it a Grashopper for the Vane, or Girella. 1790 BAILEY, *Girella*, a Vane, Weathercock. *Ital.*

Girg, var. **JARG** Sc., v. to creak (and sb.).

Girk, obs. form of **JERK** sb. and v.

Girkienet, var. **JERKINET**.

Girkin, obs. form of **GHERKIN**.

Girking, var. **JERKIN**, a kind of hawk.

Girl (gō'li), *sb.* Forms: 3 *gürle*, 4-6 *gerl(e)*, 4-7 *gürle*, *gürle*, (6 *gürle*, *gürle*, *güril*, 7 *garle*), 9 *dial. gal*, *gell*, 7- *girl*. [Of obscure etymology.]

A conjecture favoured by many scholars (Möller, Noreen, Luick) is that the word represents OE. *gyrēla* masc., *gyrēle* fem.: -O'Fut. types *gyrēlun*, -*gū*, a dim. of *gyrēlun*, -*jū* (found in LG. *gäre*, boy, girl) -Aryan **gērēl-*, presumed to be represented in Gr. γαίρεος virgin. This involves some uncertain phonological assumptions, and the late appearance of the Teut. words gives additional ground for doubt, the ME. *gürle* being recorded only from the end of the 13th c., and the LG. *gäre* from the 17th c. It may be noted that *boy*, *lad*, *lass*, and the numerous synonyms in the mod. Scandinavian langs., are all of difficult etymology; probably most of them arose as jocular transferred uses of words that had originally a different meaning.]

†1. A child or young person of either sex, a youth or maiden. Chiefly in *pl.*: Children, young people. *Knave girl*: a boy. *Gay girl*: applied to a young woman. *Obs.*

1320 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108/6 And subye grete preece of gürles and Men: comen hire al-a-boute. 13.. *Al. Ali.* 2802 Men myghte thre y-seeo hondis wryngne. Women srike, gürles gredyng. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 816 And whan he gaye gürles were in-to be gardin come, Faire floures bei founde. 1362 LANGR. *P. Pl.* A. xl. 131 Gramer for gürles I gon furste to write, And beot hem with a baleyus but jif thei wolde lerne. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 666 In daunger hadde he at his owne gyse The yonge gürles of the diocese, And knew hir counsell, and was al hir heed. c. 1450 *Bk. Curlyse* 328 in *Babees Bk.* 308 Ne delf þou neuer nose thyrtle With thombe ne fyngur, as 3ong gürle. c. 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 181 Here knave gürlys I xal steke.

2. A female child; commonly applied to all young unmarried women.

1530 PALSGR. 922 A gürle [f. *garcel*] having langbyng eyes. c. 1530 REFORMED *Play Wit & Sc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 17 *Jdelus*. Thow [Recreation] att occasion, lo! of more evyll Then I, poore gürle, nay, more then the dyvyll! 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1874) 50 The boy thy husband, and thy the gürle, his wife. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* v. iv. 134, I hold him but a fool that will endanger His Body, for a Girl

that loves him not. a 1652 BROME *Queen's Exch.* i. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 467 What's that my Girdle? 1679 HATTON *Corr.* (1878) 157 note, One of his sisters..announces the birth of a very lusty garle. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 75 *r* The Girl is a Girl of great Merit..she converses with me..like a Daughter. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. i. 11. i. 17, I will lay you, and you shall lose, my girl, if it was ten times as much. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 227 As smooth And tender as a girl, all-scented o'er With odours. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 214 You should not take a fellow eight years old And make him swear to never kiss the girls. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 62 To think of a gell of your age wanting to go and sit with half-a-dozen men. 1863 LANOOR *Heroic Idylls*, *Theron & Zoe* 27 Girls often say More than they mean: men always do. 1894 H. GAROETTER *Unoff. Patriot* 329 No girl is ever quite good enough to marry any mother's son.

Prov. 1883 TRYON *Way to Health* 628 The Proverb is certainly true..He that Marries a Girl, marries a Woman.

† Old girl: Applied colloq. to a woman at any time of life, either disrespectfully or (occas.) as an endearing term of address. Also, to a mare, etc. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xiv, 'Cheer up, old girl,' said Tom, patting the bay mare on the neck.. 'Soho, old girl-gently.' 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ii. (1890) 19 He called his mother 'old girl,' too.

b. A maid-servant. Also in *girl-of-all-work*.

1668 PERRY *Diary* 24 Aug. My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the girl lies, with the sad stuff that was in the best chamber. 1822 A. ADAMS in *J. Adams' Lett.* (1848) 409 Seven o'clock. Blockheads not out of bed. Girls in motion. Mean, when I hire another man-servant, that he shall come for one call. 1875 SCRIBNER'S *Monthly* X. 287 But all this time we had no girl, and..at last I determined to go and get a girl myself. So one day at lunch-time I went to an intelligence office in the city. 1882 MRS. ALEXANDER *Freres* I. ii. 19, I [a landlady] must look to it myself, for I never yet saw a girl I could trust with a hegg. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 139 A dirty, slipshod girl-of-all-work bawled at me from the corner.

c. A sweetheart, lady-love. Also (*U.S. colloq. or slang*) *best girl*.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* vii. (1800) 97, I may lose my dear girl for ever. *Mod. Pop. Song.* The girl I left behind me.

d. († More fully, *A girl about out of the town, a girl of ease*): a prostitute. † *A kind girl*: a mistress.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 187 *r*, I know not whether you have ever heard of the famous girl about Town called Kitty: This Creature..was my Mistress. 1712 ANDISON *Ibid.* No. 486 *r*, I am very particularly acquainted with one who is under entire Submission to a kind Girl, as he calls her..No longer than Tuesday last he took me with him to visit his Mistress. 1756 *Demi-Rep* 6 The Men of pleasure, and the Girls of ease. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 121 Lewis, of monkish renown, Who tickled the fancies of girls of the town. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 477 The 'gals' are sure to be beaten cruelly..by their 'chaps'.

†3. A roebuck in its second year. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E. iv. b. The first yere he [the Roebuck] is a kyde..The secunde yere he is a gerle..The thirde yere anehewe. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 236 A Rowe, the which is called the first yere a Kilde, the second Gyrlle, the third an Hemuse. 1660 HOWELL *Parley Beasts* 62 Those pretty Fawns, Prickets, Sorrells, Hemuses, and Girls..which I [a Hindle] brought into the world. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Girlle* (among Hunters) a Roe-buck of 2 years.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, indicating sex, as *girl-child*, *friend*, *graduate*, *-miser*, *-scutler*, *-sorter*, *-warrior*, *-worker*; or youthfulness, as *girl-mother*, *queen*, *-widow*, *-wife*, *-woman*; b. simple attrib., as *girl-life*, *-nature*, *-tragedy*; c. ob-jective, as *girl-confining* adj.; *girl-like* adj. and adv. Also *girl-boy*, ? a girlish boy.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvi. (1597) 129 *Girl-boys, fauouring Ganimeide. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic.* Ep. 18/2 And in my place ypon this regal throne, To set that girl-boy-wanton Gaueston. 1884 BLACK *Jud.* Shaks. ix. in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 54/2 My father used to call him the girl-boy. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* 646 A very great number of the 'girl-children of the State have found happy homes in Canada. 1798 SOUTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 55 The guardian of these 'girl-confining walls. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 4/2 The 'Wedding March' was whistled by twelve 'girl-friends of the bride. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* *Prolog.* 142 Sweet 'girl-graduates in their golden hair. 1888 *Athenaeum* 26 May 659/3 A well meaning..story of 'girl-life. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. l. 269 The 'girl-like maiden-mother bowed down before the crib. a 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1865) 124 Years before..girl-like she Adored a youth with sparkling genius graced. 1865 DICKENS *Mud.* Fr. i. vi. I saw you sitting there, like the ghost of a 'girl-miser in the dead of the night. a 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1865) 95 What art thou whispering lowly to thy babe, O wan 'girl-mother? 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 393 The girl-mother of Amadis. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* v. xxvi. 242 Was it not true, he had to admit, that he knew nothing of 'girl-nature? 1882 J. H. BUNST *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 189 The 'girl-'Queen'..she was only sixteen years of age. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 3/1, 10,000 notices of withdrawal..are handed to a roomful of 'girl sorters'. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. xvii. 342 His mind glanced over the 'girl-tragedies that are going on in the world. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 309 Leaders to whom the triumphs of the 'girl-warrior were a reproach. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told* v. (1831) l. xix. 285 Inflamed to madness by the coquetry of the 'girl-widow. 1857 MRS. CARLILE *Lett.* II. 321 The young 'girl-wife who lives there is very lovely..1876 MRS BRADDOCK *Dead Men's Shoes* I. i. 2 A 'girl-woman alone on Battersea Bridge. 1895 *Pall-m.* 20 July 108 The 'girl-workers taking their wages home.

Girl, v. 1 [f. the sb.] *trans.* in *nonce-uses*. a. To furnish with girls. b. Jocularly substituted for 'to man', where the agent is a girl.

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 126 Nor hast thou in his nuptiall armes enjoy'd Barren embraces, but wert girl'd and boy'd. 1886 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (ed. 2) 53 She oft Quite longs..to 'girl the boats'.

Girl (gō'li), v. 2 Sc. Also *girrel*. [onomatopoeic.] *intr.* To thrill, whirl.

1820 HOGG *Wint. Even.* T. I. 336 Ye hae ga't a' my flesh girrel, John. *Ibid.* II. 64 Its no deith it feirs me, but the efter-kum garris my hert gire. 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* vi. ii. 22 Just like the threshing mill at Drumsheugh scraiking and girling till it's fairly afit.

Girland, -ond, obs. forms of **GARLAND**.

Girleen (gō'lin). *Anglo-Irish.* [f. *GIRL* sb. + -een, dim. suffix (= Irish -*tu* as in COLLEEN): cf. *squireen*, *buckeen*.] A young girl.

1856 H. F. CHORLEY *Mem. Mrs. Hemans* (1837) II. 213 The light-hearted goosons and girleens of Dublin. 1882 MRS. ALEXANDER *Freres* I. ii. 22 You were just a slip of girleen then, and now you are an elegant young lady.

Girley. [f. *GIRL* sb. + -ERY.] Girls collectively.

1805 LANAN *Let. to Wordsworth* Lett. 1888 I. 215 There were two young girls--the very head and sum of the girley was two young girls. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 196 When one considers from what originals he painted his portraits of Edina's girley.

Girfully, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *GIRL* sb. + -FUL + -LY 2.] With the energy characteristic of a girl.

1886 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (ed. 2) 156 But still the two maidens tramp girfully on. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweetest Trav.* 206 Denoting herself girfully with a branch of bramble. *Foot-note*, Why should not one say 'boyfully', 'girfully', if one can say 'manfully'?

Girhood (gō'lihud). [f. *GIRL* sb. + -HOOD.]

The state of being a girl; the time of life during which one is a girl; *concr.* girls collectively.

1785 ANNA SEWARD *Let. Boswell* 25 Mar. Lett. I. x. 38 My mother passed her days of girhood with an uncle at Warwick. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 1 Not a trace of the bloom or the softness of girhood could be marked on her countenance. 1862 TROLLOPE *Small Ho.* at *Allington in Cornh. Mag.* VI. 568 The sportiveness and kitten-like gambols of girhood..1866 ANNIE THOMAS *Played Out* I. xv. 285 A group of girhood. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xiii. 128 The great queen, who had known him from her girhood. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Allora Peto* I. 213 If the girhood of the Pacific slope are half as innocent as they are insolent [etc.].

Girle (gō'li). [f. *GIRL* sb. + -IE, -Y; cf. *birdie*.] A little girl. (A term of endearment.)

1860 *Artist & Craftsman*. 433 The little half-clad girles ran off to hide themselves. 1877 P'CESS ALICE 28 July in *Mem.* (1884) 357 The two little girles are so sweet. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 52 She is my own dear little girle.

Girling (gō'lin). [cf. *GIRLING*.] A young salmon.

1851 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say..kelt, laurel, girling, grisle..or by any other local name.

Girlish (gō'lish), a. [f. *GIRL* sb. + -ISH 1.] Of or pertaining to a girl or to girhood; characteristic of or like a girl.

1566 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Puelarish*, propretio girles..girlish. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* l. 937 She..To other speech, and girlish laughter fell. 1833 HOLLAND *Putarck's Mor.* 68a These chaplets of flowers be girlish gaudes. 1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 16 Aug. An old grand-uncle, with whom my mother lived a while in her girlish years. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 200 Girlish feeling prompts this anticipation of satisfaction. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* u. xxvii. She had been very foolish and ignorant in her girlish time. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love and World* 3 Walter was..more girlish than either of the others.

Hence **Girlishly** *adv.*, **Girlishness**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Puelarish*, *Girlishness*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Girlishly*, like a Girl. 1824 LANOOR *Imag.* *Cont.* II. 279 Thou art still girlishly fond of those dried cherries! 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 231 Autumn has come--like Spring returned to us, Won from her girlishness. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My School-boy* Fr. 164 The elegance and girlishness for which we laughed at Philip. 1885 M. PATRISON *Mem.* 123 Of all beyond I was girlishly ignorant.

Girlishm (gō'lish'm). *nonce-wd.* [-ISM.] Girls, or their characteristics, collectively.

1788 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) II. 186 The prejudices of girlishm. 1795 *Ibid.* IV. 70 With her sister, Miss Bowater, I passed some of the sprightly days of girlishm.

Girils, obs. form of **GRILSE**.

Girly (gō'li), a. [f. *GIRL* sb. + -Y 1.] Characteristic of or befitting a girl; girlish.

1886 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (ed. 2) 127 Her laugh is light, Her figure slight and girly. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Gen.* I. iii. 31 The silly girly sugary crudity has given way to womanly suavity.

Hence **Girlishness**, *girlishness*.

1886 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (ed. 2) 60 A white, white dress that artlessly reveals..The pouting beauty of her fair young form; In all its dainty, dimpled girlishness.

Girn (gō'm), sb. 1 Sc. Also 4-6 *gyrne*, 6 *girne*. [var. of *GRIN* sb.]

1. a. † A noose. (*obs.*) b. A snare or trap for catching animals or birds, made of hair, wire, or the like, with a running noose.

c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints*, *Pantlus* 1140 He a stalwart gyrne can ma To hang hym-self with be be hale. 1525 STURTEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 108 With falsheid he thame fed, As quha wald set a gime before an gled. 1536 BRULLEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 126 He commandit, that na haris be slane..nor set, tane be nettis or girnis. 1721 *Court Bk. Barony of Yr.* (1892) 119 Killed with guns..girms or other engines. 1847 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1833) xxiv. 180 The vagabond's girm was set.

2. *fig.* A snare, trap, wile.

c. 1375 *Sc. Troyb.* li. 999 The quihikes frome gyynes of dede Ware eschaped. 1552 *ABR. HAMILTON Catech.* 61 b. Thai that will be riche, falls into temptation and in the gyrne of the deuil. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* x. 462 Thame selfe skairis could defend from the gyrne of this Edicte. 1721 *RAMSAY Rise & Fall of Stocks* 35 Stock-jobbers, brokers. Whose set their gowden gyms sae wylie, Tho ne'er sae cautious, they'd beguile ye.

Girn (gāin), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* [f. *GIRN v.* 1.]

1. The act of showing the teeth, a snarl.

1535 [see *GAPE sb.* 1.]. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* iii. ii. Euen so the Duke frownes for all this Cursond world: oh that genee kills, it kills. 1861 *T. WOOLNER My beautiful Lady* (1863) 107 A poring spectre shall be seen With livid stare and grin. 1870 in *Ramsay Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxxiii, His grin's waur than his bite. 1883 *ANNIE SWAN Alderdyke* iii. 51 A smile... afterwards described as resembling the 'girn o' a rat'.

b. *Sc.* A snarling tone.

1826 *J. WILSON Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 161 Lettin out the dry dusty moral apothegms w' ae continued and monotonous grin.

† 2. = *GRIN sb.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1636 *DAVENANT Writts* iv. *ad fin.*, This is at least a girne of Fortune, if not a faire smile. 1711 *E. WARD Quix.* I. 67 Scoff'd bim, unfeeling, with Winks and Gyms.

Girn (gāin), *v.* 1. Forms: 4-6 *gyrn* (e, 5-6 *girne*, 6 *gern* (e, 6-7 *gearne*, 8 *guern*, 6- *girn*. [*var. GRIN v.* with metathesis of r.]

1. *intr.* To show the teeth in rage, pain, disappointment, etc.; to snarl as a dog; to complain persistently; to be fretful or peevish. Also to *girn at*. Now only *north.* and *Sc.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 322 Than lukit he awfully thame to, And said, gyrmad, 'hangis & drawis!' c. 1440 *Forst Myst.* xxxiii. 23 Bat gonie ba gyrmes or gales, I myself sal hym hurte full sore. 1512 *DOUGLAS Menis* ix. li. 65 The wylde wolf... About the bought, plat all of wandis tyght, Bayis and gyrmis. 1520 *MORE Conf. agst. Tril.* iii. Wks. 1254/1 The bitch had founde the foote agayn: & on she came geyrmig. 1590 *STEWART F. O. I.* iii. 15 His face was ugly and his countenance sterne... And gaped like a gulfe when he did gerne. 1693 *URQUHART Rabalais* iii. xlvii. The old Trot for a while remained silent, pensive, and girming like a Dog. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 31 We hang our lugs and w' a gloom, Girn'd at stockjobbing ane and a'. 1790 *A. WILSON 1st Ep. to F. Dobie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 18 While chaunnin' critics girn and growl, And curse whate'er they light on. 1837 *R. NICOLL Poems* (1843) 133 She's girm' at e'enin'—she's girm' at morn'—a' hours o' the day in my flesh she's a thorn. 1855 *BROWNING Old Pictures Florence* ix. The mastiff girms And the puppy pack of poodles yelp. 1863 *KINGSLAY Water-Bab* v. How she [the otter] did grin and girn when she saw Tom. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* vi. 50 He's a wicked old man, and there's many would like to see him girming in a tow.

b. *quasi-trans.*

1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 120, I could only girn my teeth at him.

c. *trans.* To utter in a snarling tone.

1847 *E. BRONTE Wuthering Heights* xvi. 148 'Isabella, let me in, or I'll make you repent!' he 'girmed' as Joseph calls it.

† 2. To show the teeth in laughing; to grin. *Obs.* 1552 *LATIMER Sermon. Lincolnsh.* v. 105 They goe with the corsees girming and flecting, as though they went to a beare-baying. 1593 *PASS. MORRIS* (1876) 80 After that girne like a monkie that sees her dinner. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* i. iii. B1, Laugh not... When thou dost girne, thy rusty face doth looke like the head of a rosted rabbit. 1617 *F. MORRISON Hist.* i. 247 The rascall multitude... ceased not to girn and laugh at our sighes and teares. 1721 *KEN Edinburg Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 299 Curs'd Satan girming stood, the while he spake.

Girn (gāin), *v.* 2. *Sc.* Also 4 *gyrne*. [f. *GIRN sb.* 1.] *trans.* + *a. fig.* To ensnare (*obs.*). b. To catch in a giry or trap (cf. *quot.* 1825-80).

c. 1375 *Sc. Troyb.* li. 566 But he, gyrneys syne atte last Inne tharynyng of the golde so rede. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Girn*, (1) to catch by means of a giry; (2) to catch trout by means of a noose of hair. 1866 *T. BRUCE Summer Queen* 320 I'll make sure To girn him like a bare. 1896 *CROCKETT Cleg Kelly* xiii. 96 As if he had been 'girming' sticklebacks and 'bairdies' in the shallow burns.

Girnel (gāin), *sb.* *Sc.* Also 5 *gyrnall*, 6 *girnall*, 6-7 *girnall*, *girnall*. See also *GARNEL*. [*variant of GARNEL*] A granary; also, a large chest for meal.

1452 *Sc. Acts Jas.* II. § 4 (1814) II. 41/2 Item it is ordandyt bat na maner of vittail be haldin in gynnall be ony persone further than is needfull. 1508 *LAUVER Godlie Tractate* 490 3e cloise 3our Ginnalls frome the puris. 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 361 The Bishops girmel was kept the first nyght by the labouris of John Knox. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 114 They... brake up girmels, and baked good bannocks at the fire. 1791 *NEWTON Four Eng. & Scotl.* 104 Another wad present for a granary, or girnall, as they pronounce it, for their outmeal. 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1837) 258 Each proprietor, too, had his storehouse or girnall—a tall, narrow building, the strong-box of the time. 1860 *J. GRANT Mary of Lorraine* ii. Large oak chests, girmels, and almshouses, the receptacles of linen.

b. *Comb.*, as *† girmel river* (= breaker).

1508 *DUNBAR Flying v. Kennedy* 246 Moutoun dryver, girnall (i.e. garnale) ryver, sadswywar, fowill fell the.

† **Girnel** (gāin), *v.* *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To store up in a girnall or granary.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 153 Victuall suld not be girmell'd, but suld be brocht to the market. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (1792) II. 167 There was victuall girmell'd in store to help to find the soldiers by way of plundering.

Hence *Girnelled ppl. a.*, *Girneling vbl. sb.*

1481 in *Maitland Hist. Edin.* i. (1753) 9 For a Girmel of Corn, Two Bags... and the same from all girmelled goods. 1597 *Acts Parl. Scotl.* 34 b. Girmalling of victualls is forbidden. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 173 Not thrashing victuall in due tyme, girmalling of it when it is threshen, and not bringing of it to the mercat.

Girning (gāin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *GIRN v.* 1 + *ING* 1.] The action of the verb *GIRN* 1.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 157 Ther was... Sic gyrnyng, granyng; and so gret A noyis, as that can othir bet. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 841 The Greyhound... at the first began to answer them with a soft girming; but when they came by the Tower where he lay, he barked out aloud. 1693 *URQUHART Rabalais* iii. xli. 106 He... was... environed about so with the barking of Curs... girming of Boars. 1792 *A. WILSON Watty & Mag* xxxviii, Owre the seas I march this morning, Listet, testet, sworn an a', Forc'd by your confounded girming. 1870 *TANNAHILL Poet. Wks.* (1846) 105 W' girming her neb's like the gab o' the fleuk.

Girning (gāin), *ppl. a. Sc. and dial.* Also 6 *girnand*, *gerning*. [f. *GIRN v.* 1 + *ING* 2.]

1. *Sc.* That 'girms'; ill-humoured, snarling.

1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntis* (Roxb.) 86 Julyan... to his seyde wyth chere gyrnyng Now [etc.]. c. 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 85 With girmand teeth and awfull angrie luke. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit wemen* 290 Quhen that the chuf wald me chid, with girmand chafis. 1785 *BURNS To W. Simpson* xxviii, I've even seen them greetin' w' girm' spite. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxxi, The capernottie, old girming ale-wife may wait long enough or I forward it.

† 2. *Girning*, *Obs. rare* — 1.

1599 *MARSTON Sc. Villanie* iii. xi. 227 That best-mounging youth Who nere did ope his Apish girming mouth But to retaille and breke anothers wit.

† **Giro** (gāro), [*It. giro* a round, circuit;—*L. gyrus*, a. *Gr. γῶρος* circle: cf. *GYRATE*.] A tour, circuit; a 'turn'.

1670 *LASSELLS Voy. Italy* Pref. a vj, And no man under stands Livy and Cæsar... like him who hath made exactly the *Grand Tour* of France and the *Giro* of Italy. 1823 *LADY MORGAN Saluator Rosa* iii. (1824) I. 100 Nearly all his biographers have alluded to this early and singular *giro*. 1841 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 93 From the library you reach the ante-chamber, thus completing the *giro* of one of the prettiest houses in St. Petersburg. 1880 *Geo. Eliot Let.* 9 June in *Life* (1884) III. 357 Afterwards we have a *giro* in our gondola.

Gironancy, *obs. form of GYROMANCY.*

Giron: see *GYRON Her.*

† **Gironde** (gāro'nd, dgiro'nd). [*see GIRONDIST.*] The Gironde party.

1876 *GLAISTONE in Content.* Rev. June 11 They are apt to disappear... like Lafayette before the Gironde.

Girondel, *obs. form of GIRANDOLE.*

Girondist (dgiro'ndist), *sb. (a.)* [*ad. F. Girondiste* (now *Girondin*), f. *Gironde* (see *def.*) + *-iste*, *-IST*.] A member of the moderate republican party (in the French assembly 1791-1793); its leaders were the deputies from the department of the Gironde (cf. *quot.* 1833). Also *attrib.* or *adj.* 1801 *GIFFORD Lents XVI*, 649 The Girondists, or moderate party, were reduced to a singular dilemma. 1827 *SCOTT Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 113 The Girondist party. 1832 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1847) II. 277 The Girondists, so called from the district near Bordeaux called the Gironde, from whence the most able of their party were elected.

Gironell, *obs. form of GIRANDOLE.*

Gironny: see *GYRONNY Her.*

† **Girouette** (giro'et). [*F. girouette*, obscurely connected with *giro* + *-L. gyrate* to revolve. It has *giroetta* from *Fr.*] A weather-cock. Also *fig.* 1822 *L. SIMOND Switzerland* I. 323 You might as well pretend to stigmatize Palma or Mademoiselle Mars, with the name of *girouettes*, for not acting every night the same part, as our French politicians and philosophers, for changing sides and principles from day to day. 1831 *JERVIS Corr.* (1894) 214 He is no ordinary girouette. 1857 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* II. 232 However nicely the weather-cock may be poised... some breeze must breathe... to make the girouette spin round.

Hence **Girouettism**, constant changing of opinions or principles. [*cf. F. girouetterie.*]

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 109 Girouettism is the natural vice of revolutionary times and political consistency the rarest... of virtues.

Girr (ger). *Sc.* [*var. GIRTH sb.* 1.] A hoop for a barrel. Also, a child's hoop. *cf. GIRTH sb.* 1 2, *GIRTH sb.* 1 2.

1611 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (1876) I. 322 Na firlo to be seallit bot kirk as hedden garris about the mowth. 1796 *BURNS Cooper's Cuddie*, The cooper o' Cuddie cam here awa, And ca'd the garris out owre us a'. 1821 *BLACKIE Mag.* Aug. 35 Rowing garris (rolling hoops) forms another healthy exercise to the boys of Edinburgh. 1837 *J. SERVICE Life Dr. Duguid* xxix. 185, I was a happy we callan caing the girr on the street.

b. A hoop used to keep a pair of water-cans apart so that they may be more easily carried. 1832-53 *A. A. RICHIE Whistle-Bunkie* (Scot. Song) Ser. III. 69 As our kimmer Nell, W' her stoups and her girr, was gaun down to the well [etc.].

Girrebbage, *var. GILRAVAGE sb.*

Girrook? *Obs.* [*See quot.*]

1674 *RAY Words*, Sea Fishes 103 *Girrook*, Acus major, called elsewhere Horn-Fish and Needle-Fish.

† **Girse**, *Obs.* [*var. GIRTH sb.* 1], prob. from *pl. gir* (th). 1.

1. A saddle-girth; = *GIRTH sb.* 1 1.

[1477-18 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 88 Et in frenis, capistris, singulis, gurs' emptis... liij. vij. 1591 *HARRINGTON Ord. Fir.* xxiii. lxvi, Orlando... With all his strength bestrides the saddle fast, Yet did the Pagan leave him with such strength That all his gyses broken were at length. 1613-18 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1666) 46 All strooke his horse together with their Launces; as they brake pectoral, gyses, and all. 1623 *J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) Fraitie Henslers* Wks. ii. 69/2 As Sadlers for their elks hair to stuffe their saddles And gyses, and a thousand fild fadles. 1655 *E. TERRY Voy. E. India* 151 His great Elephants... carry, each of them, one iron gun, about five foot long, lying upon a strong frame of wood, made square, that is fitted to a thick broad Pannel fastened about bim with very strong and broad Girses or Girts.

2. A hand or hoop; = *GIRTH sb.* 1 2.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Cincha*, a girse, the iron that bindeth a wheele, *Cingulum, orbita ferrea, canthus*.

3. *Comb.*, as *girse-web* = *GIRTH-WEB*.

1697 *R. PERCE Bath Mem.* i. li. 29 Laying him upon a kind of a Cradle, bottom'd with Girse-web, letting it down, by degrees, into the Bath.

Girse, *dial. var. GRASS.*

Girsill, *obs. form of GRISLE.*

Girsle, *Girstle*, *dial. var. GRISTLE.*

Girss, *obs. Sc. f. GRASS.*

Girst, *var. GRIST.*

Girt (gāit), *sb.* [*var. GIRTH sb.* 1, in use chiefly in the 17th and 18th c.]

1. A saddle-girth; = *GIRTH sb.* 1 1. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1563 *FULKE Melcours* (1571) 30 b, Her horse laye dead with bis bridle and girties vntied. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* ii. v, Ile give um leave to cut my girts, and flay me. 1665 *MILTON University Carrier*, Here lies old Hobson; Death hath broke his girt And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 432 It is with great difficulty they are first brought to suffer the girts to be put round their bodies. 1795 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 240 Rapture's a Charger; often breaks his girt, Runs off and flings his Rider in the dirt. 1867 *ROCK Jinn & Nell* 74 (E. D. S. No. 76) An 'girts, a guide-strap, hayvor-seed.

† b. A surgical bandage. *Obs.*

1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* vii. v. 487 The most common way of Bandage is by that of the Girt, which Girt hath a Boulster in the middle, and the ends are tackt firmly together. 1743 *tr. Heister's Surg.* 169 There must also be fastened another Napkin, Sling, or Girt.

c. *Printing.* (See *quot.*, and cf. *GIRTH sb.* 1 d.) 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* II. 72 Girts are Thongs of Leather, cut out of the Back of an Horse-hide [etc.]. Two of them are used to carry the Carriage out and in.

2. A small girder. Now only *U.S.*

1570 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 311, ij girts xi foote longe, vj vnch thicke, ix vnch brod. 1665 *ibid.* II. 531 For girt, spars, joists... and carriage of timbers for the Library roofe. 1776 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 405 Each pier is composed of seven sticks of oak timber, united by a cap-piece, strong braces and girts. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Girt*, a small girder, used in roofs or bridge-frames.

b. = *FILLET sb.* 11 b.

1823 in *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 585. 1842 in *FRANCIS Dict. Arts.*

3. = *GIRTH sb.* 3. Also, in technical use, measurement across or around a surface which is not flat (e.g. a moulded cornice) taking into account all elevations and depressions.

1664 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 156 The said Cornice... to be measured by the girt. 1679 *EVELYN Sylva* xxii. 106 The Girt, or Circumference below is thirteen foot. 1703 *MAUNOELL Journ. Jernis.* (1732) 142, I measurd' one of the largest, and found it twelve yards six inches in girt, and yet sound. 1716 *ANDISON Frecholder* No. 22 p. 2 He is a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the girt. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 227 The girt of the old tree... is five feet six inches. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mech.* 627 The number of square feet produced, by multiplying the girts of the roof by the length of the slates at the eaves. 1828 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 87 In these articles, the content of a roof is found by multiplying the length of the ridge by the girt over from eaves to eaves. 1842-59 *GUTH Arch.* (ed. 4) § 2379 Cornices are measured by obtaining their girt, and multiplying by their length for the quantity of moulded work in them. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. App. 416 If the girt be taken in inches, and the length in feet [etc.]. 1883 *R. HALOANE Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 438/1 Surfaces under 6 in. in width or girt are called 6 in.

Fig. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. vii. (1739) 15 For long before Boniface his time Archbishops were sworn beyond the girt of the Canon.

b. (See *quot.*; loosely used for 'quarter-girt'.) 1842-59 *GUTH Arch.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Girt*... in timber measuring, according to some, is taken at one fourth of the circumference of the tree.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *girt-buckle*, *-line*, *-measure*, *-piece*, *-spot*, *-web*, *-wheel*. b. instrumental, as *girt-galled*, *marked* adjs. *cf. girth-buckle*, *-galled* (*GIRTH sb.* 8), *GUTH-WEB*.

1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3746/4 Lost, a brown Gelding about 14 hands... the Hair chafed off by the 'Girt-buckle. *Ibid.* No. 3693/4 Lost, a bay Gelding about 14 hands... and a little 'Girt-galled. 1720 *STRIVE Stow's Surv.* Lond. (1755) II. 645/2 To give the Bounds or 'Girt line of this Parish, I shall begin at Cecil-street. 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2282/3 A dark bay brown punch Nag... with saddle marks, and 'girt mark'd under the Belly. 1663 *GERBER Counsel* 78 'Girt measure of Timber is the best for the buyer, because there is more in the circular measure than in the square. 1770-4 *A. HUNTER Georg.* *Est.* (1804) II. 195 The 'girt-pieces six inches by five. 1688 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3314/4 No white, unless some Saddle or 'Girt Spots. 1665 *Sir J. Royle Voy. E. Indies* 384 Those Coaches will carry four persons... but two may lie at ease... upon quilts... upheld by

*girt-web, with which they are bottom'd. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Print., Wheel*. Also called 'girt wheel, and drum; a cylinder of elm wood, with two flat broad grooves turned in on which the two girts wind and unwind alternately, as the carriage is run in and out.

Girt (gɜrt), *v.* Now rare. [Two formations: (1) Altered from GIRD *v.* 1, perh. after the pa. pplc. *girt*. (2) *f.* GIRT *sb.*]

(The imperative *girt* *pe* occurs *Ag. Gosp.*, *Luke xvii. 8*, but the form is prob. due to the nature of the initial consonant of the following word.)

1. *trans.* = GIRD *v.* 1 in various senses.

c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 518, I bid...hat he...pas for this place o payn of bis lyfe... And girt on no grete wordes to greue vs no more. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 If the enemy beseege vs... preuent forrain aide, girt in the city [etc.]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* 1. Wks. 186 I. 12 Wee girt them with an ample waste of love. 1631 *Gouge God's Arrows* 11. § 22. 160 Girting and besieging their townes and cities, so as they can not go abroad. 1683 *KENNET Erasmus on Folly* (1709) 113 They will pick a quarrel, for such poor provocation as the girting on a coat the wrong way. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 23171/1 The Inauguration Ceremony, which consisted only in Girting the Grand Signior with a Sword. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* 1. 441/1 The middle parts, which girt and surround the Wall. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 177 The whole was by them girted and surrounded. 1823 *Examiner* 106/2 [It] looks like a bright cincture girting the earth. 1825 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 6/6 The primeval forest which girts the mountain.

2. To secure with a girth (cf. GIRTH *v.* 3).

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 8 Hasten with the Packet-Maile to the Post Office, be it never so ill girted, whereby it off falls in the mid-way? 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlii. 60 A buffalo skin girted on its back.

3. To surround with a cord or measuring-line in order to ascertain the girth; to take the girth of.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 81 Measured flat in square yards, without girting the work with a line. 1727 *BRALEY Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Felling*. By girting the middle of the tree with a line and taking a quarter part of the girth for the square. 1818 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 86 For the Surrounding Architrave, girt it about the uppermost part for its length [etc.]. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 438/1 Surface painting is measured by the superficial yd., girting every part of the work covered.

b. *intr.* To take a measurement by drawing a string round the object to be measured. Said also of the string.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 627 All mouldings in plaster work are measured... by girting over the mouldings with a line. *Ibid.* 642 The dimensions must be taken with a line, that girt over the mouldings, breaks, etc.

4. Of trees, etc.: To measure (so much) in girth or girt (= GIRTH *v.* 5).

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 175 This divides into five branches, each equal to a large tree, some of them girting round about eight feet. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* (1806) IV. 262 There are larches... which at five feet high girted, in 1792, full eight feet. 1818 *HUTTON Course Math.* II. 88 The cornice, which girts 84 inches. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* I. xlii. (1891) 288 The tree 'girts' eighteen and a half feet, and spreads over a hundred.

5. To girt against: to press against (said of a ship's cable). [cf. GIRT *ppl.* a. 2 and GIRD *v.* 1.]

1704 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* II. 310 The ship, driving to leeward... causes the cable to girt against the lee bow.

Hence *Girting vbl. sb.* In quot. *attrib.*, as *girting-place*, (a) that part of a horse's body where the girth is worn; (b) that part of the trunk where a tree is girthed or measured; *girting-stand* = GIRDLESTAND; *Girting ppl. a.*

1607 *TOPSELL Fours. Beasts* (1658) 113 They which are small in their girting stand about their loins, do much love hunting. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1108/4 A large brown bay Mare... with a hole on her ribs... near the girting place. 1727 *BRALEY Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Felling*. To know the Value of a Tree standing, you may girt it, allowing for the Bark, and so much as you think it will measure less in the girting Place than at the Butt [etc.]. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 190 But with us, who have no girting walls [etc.].

Girt (gɜrt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 *gert*. [pa. pplc. of GIRD *v.* 1; see GIRD *ppl. a.*]

1. In senses of the vb.

1793 *COWPER Lett.* 23 June, It is an old house with *girt* casement windows. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. i. 473 And how herself, with girt gown, carefully She went betwixt the heaps. *Ibid.* II. iii. 173 Her panting breast and girt-up gown.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 *Gert*, is when the Cable is so taught that upon the turning of a tide, a Ship cannot goe over it. 1704 *HARRIS Lex. Tech.* s.v. *Girding-girt*. The Seamen say a Ship is Girt or hath a Girding-girt, when her Cable being so tite, or strained, that upon the turning of the Tide she cannot go over it with her Stern-post, but will lie a-cross the Tides. 1780 *FALCONER Dict. Marine*. *Girt*, the situation of a ship which is moored so strait by her cables, extending from the hawse to two distant anchors, as to be prevented from swinging or turning about. 1867 in *SMITH Sailer's Word-bk.*

Girt, dial. var. GREAT, GHT.

† **Girt-brew**. *Obs. rare.* Also *gert*, *gird-brew*. [*f.* *girt* GIRT + BREW *sb.*] (See quot. 1620.)

1650 *MARSHAM Farw. Husb.* (1625) 121 Gertbrew... is somewhat more course, and less pleasant than washbrew, having both the branne and hulls in it, yet is accounted a food of very good strength. 1725 in *BRALEY Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Oatmeal* (copying MARSHAM). *Girt-brew*.

Girth (gɜrθ), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-5 *girth(e)*, (5 *gerroth*), 5-6 *gyrth*, 6 *guth*, 4- *gerth*. See also

GARTH 2, GIRD *sb.* 1, GIRR, GIRSE, GIRT *sb.* [a. ON. (**gerdu*) *gird* girdle, girth, hoop (Sw., Da. *gjord*) = Goth. *gairda* girdle:—O^{Teut.} **gerdō*. To different grades of the same root (**gerd*, *gard*, *gurd*) belong GARTH 1, GIRD *v.* 1, GIRDLE *sb.*]

1. A belt or band of leather or cloth, placed round the body of a horse or other beast of burden and drawn tight, so as to secure a saddle, pack, etc. upon its back.

13. *Coer de L.* 5733 Brydyl and peytrel al to-brast Hys girth, and hys stiropes also. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iv. 20 Sette my sadel vppon Suffre-ail-se-ni-ty-me, And lete warrok it well with Witty-words gertes. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 227 Item, payd there for gyrrhys and a hors-kombe, and for mending of a tronke sadylle, viij. d. 1523 *FITZNEER. Husb.* § 142 Thymble, nedle, threde, point, lest y^e thy girth breke. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* 1. (1599) 75 b. The saddle with broken girthes was driuen from the horse. 1602 *SEAR Hon. Mtl. & Civ.* iii. xiv. 130 He who falleth by the default of his horse, the breaking of Girthes, or any such like accident. 1716 *SWIFT Progr. Poetry* 29 The steed, oppress'd, would break his girth, To raise the lumber from the earth. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 45 See that your girths are tight. 1841 *ELPHINSTON Hist. Ind.* II. 425 Raja Rūp Sing, running up to Aurangzeb's elephant, began to cut away the girths with his sword. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* viii. 206 One more vigorous kick, having cut the girths which held one of the saddles, the lady found herself suddenly under her steed.

b. To run (a horse) head and girth: to keep pace with in racing.

1809 *Brit. Press in Spirit Publ. Jnals.* (1810) XIII. 62 The mare ran him head and girth nearly the first half mile.

† c. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Girth*, a saddle that is buckled and compleat for use.

d. *Printing.* (See quot. 1823.)

1823 *CRAIB Technol. Dict.*, *Girth*, leather tbongs belonging to the carriage of a printing press, by which it is let in and out. 1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Print.*, *Girths*... They are sometimes made of Girthweb. 1851-82 in *OCLIVIE*.

† 2. A hoop of wood or iron, esp. for a barrel. *Obs.* c 1356 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, Et in ccc girthes querulins empt, pro cuvis et doleis in officio bracie, xvij. s. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5536 pan gert he comes for to gang, and grayth him a tonn Of grene glitterand glas with gerrethis of iren. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 157/1 A Gyrtne of a vesselle, *insulata* (A.).

3. Measurement round the circumference of any object, of which the section is approximately circular, as the human body, the trunk of a tree, etc.

With quot. 1706 cf. GARTH 2.

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* xxix. 92 Then cleanse the Boal of the Branches which were left, and saw it into lengths for the squaring, to which belongs the Measure and Girth (as our Workmen call it) which I refer to the Buyer. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Girth*,... a Term us'd by Cock-Masters, for the Compass of a Cock's Body. 1791 *COWPER Dists.* xxiii. 223 Within the court a leafy olive grew Lofly, luxuriant, pillar-like in girth. a 1798 *PENNANT Zool.* (1812) III. 86 A fish... its length was twenty-four feet; but the girth did not exceed twelve. 1827 *STUART Planter's G.* (1828) 243 A strong but soft rope of perhaps four inches in girth. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 521 There must also be a special girth of the chest. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 403 Walnuts, with trunks eight or ten feet in girth.

4. *Mining.* (See quot., and cf. GIRT *sb.* 2.)

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Glas.*, *Girth*, in square-set timbering, a horizontal brace in the direction of the drift.

5. *transf.* That part of a horse's body where the girth is fastened.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 413 The girth or brisket.

6. *fig.* Something that encircles.

1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 36 The ripened fields drew round a golden girth. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 10 His soul this selfsame moment from the girth of purging fire Leaps redeemed. 1896 *SWINBURNE Erechth.* 1442 That is girded about with the round sea's girth As a town with its wall.

7. *U. S.* (See quot.)

1864 *WEBSTER*, *Girth*, a small horizontal beam [1890 brace] or girder. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Girth*, in car-building, a long horizontal brace-timber on the inside of the frame of a box-car.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *girth-buckle*, *strap*; also *girth-deep* adj., *girth-galled* *ppl. a.* (hence *girth-gall* vb.); † *girth-sting*, † *tree*, a piece of wood suitable for making into hoops; *girth-stretcher* (see quot.). Cf. *girth-buckle*, *-galled* (GIRT *sb.* 4); *gird-sing* (GIRD *sb.* 3).

1885-6 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*. In tribus paribus de Girthbolyks, vjd. 1853 *MAYNE Redd Scath Hunt.* iv. Back went the girth buckles with a 'sneck'. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merry Oanis* 1. 322 The horseman suddenly finds himself 'girth-deep' in a torrent. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/3 The other a bright Bay, no white but a slip on the off-side as if he had been 'Girth-gall'd'. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* II. 31 Some horses are inclined to brush, others to girth gall. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1872) 282 Item, to that samyn man, for x^s and x^s 'guthstingis' viij. s. 1534 *Aberd. Reg.* XVI. 52 (Jam.) The balyes charygt Robert Stewart pay Arch^d Stewart, &c. iij. lb. for 1. M. girthstingis. *Ibid.* 656 Thre hundredry gyrtstingis. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 2/5 On the near (side) a latigo or 'girth strap eight feet long is looped twice through the girth buckle. 1884 *KINGSTON Mech. Dict.* Suppl., *Girth-stretcher*, a frame in which saddle-girths are suspended and held taut 'to take the stretch out of them', as it is called. 1344-5 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*. In 'Girthetres emp. pro vas. Cellar. et Bracine', iij. s. vjd.

Girth, sb. 2, sanctuary, protection: see GRITH.

Girth (gɜrθ), *v.* [*f.* GIRTH *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To gird, surround, encompass.

c 1450 *Mertin* 178 Ha now god yev me grace to do so moche that he may m^e girthbe with my swerde. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* xii. xlii. 49. I suld gyrrith [i. *clincta*] with flambs reid stowly have standyn in 3on batile steid. 1535 *COWENALE Ezech.* xvi. 9. I gyrrbed y^e aboute with white sylkce. 1 clothed the with kercluces. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* x. Within the four seas that girth Britain. 1848 *LYTTON K. Arthur* vii. lix. They whom the seas of fabled Sirens girth.

2. To fit or bind (a horse, etc.) with a girth.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* Cengler vn cheval, to girthbe a horse. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. To Girth a Horse... You girth him too hard. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxii. 'For God's sake help me to girth this horse!' cried another. 1898 *Speaker* 1 Jan. 20/2 The horse is up and saddled: Girth the old horse tight.

3. To secure (a saddle, etc.) by means of a girth; also, to girth on, up.

1819 *KEATS Otho* iii. ii. O that... Thy girdle [were] some fine zealous-pained nerve To girth my saddle! 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scath Hunt.* xxvii. The animals are led in and watered; they are bridled; the robes are thrown over them and girthed. 1866 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* IX. 43 Troopers were girthing up their saddles. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 39 Her saddle seemed loosely girthed on. *absol.* 1876 *JAS. GRANT One of the 600* li. 428 When we halted to girth up I threw myself on the rich grass.

† 4. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 97/1 Girth it [a Stool or Chair] is to bottom it with Girth Webb stret drawn and crossed.

5. To draw (a string) close round a surface which is being measured. Also *absol.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 544 Comices are measured by girthing round the moulded parts. *Ibid.* 545 The measurer... girths round the string to the internal angle at the top of the string.

6. *intr.* To measure (so much) in girth.

1858 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. XIX.* ii. 575 Some of the carrots girthed nearly 20 inches. 1868 *Ibid.* Ser. II. IV. ii. 288 He girthed 8 feet.

Hence *Girthed ppl. a.*, *Girthing vbl. sb.*

1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* iii. vi. Down went the steed, the girthing broke. 1826 *KIRBY & St. Entomol.* III. xxx. 207 Those which suspend themselves horizontally by means of a thread girthed round their middle. 1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2 This [new pack saddle] together with a new mode of girthing, professes to prevent the rolling motion which generally galls the backs of animals.

Girth-web. [*f.* GIRTH *sb.* + WEB *sb.*] Woven material of which girths are made; a strong broad tape used by upholsterers and others; a band made of this material.

1381-2 *Durham MS. Hostill. Roll*. In Girth Webbys Capistris flokys [etc.]. 1410 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 84. j. girthweb, jd. 1571 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 361 In Ye Great Shoppe ij goods of gyrtwebbe and xv pices at viij. iij. ye groce. 1624 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 149 The better sort sleepe upon Cots, or Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-web. 1763 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) III. 149 He sent for some girth-web, with which he fastened her arms to her sides. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 125 A piece of girth-web, which is used instead of a cord, because a cord would be unsteady.

b. *Comb.*, as *girthweb-belt*, *-weaver*.

1762 *Coutl. Mag.* 204 The use of what the country people call a Girth-web-belt... would prevent it. 1895 *Census Instr.* 73 Girth Web Weaver.

So *Girth-webbing*.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 31 The roof-pieces... are nailed to the Slats, by means of strong Manchester tape, called girth-webbing.

Girt-line. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1766 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Girt-line*, a rope passing through a single block, on the head of the lower masts, to hoist up the rigging thereof... The girt-line is therefore the first rope employed to rig a ship [etc.]. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii. 18 A long piece of rope... is taken up to the mast-head from which the stay leads, and rove through a block for a girt-line, or, as the sailors usually call it, a gant-line. *Ibid.* xviii. 50 Some got girt-lines up for riding down the stays and backstays. 1867 in *SMITH Sailer's Word-bk.*

Girtonian (gɜrtɔn-i-ən). [*f.* *Girton* + -IAN.]

One who is, or has been, a student at Girton College, one of the two Cambridge colleges for women. 1887 *Athenæum* 25 June 833/2 The head mistress... was... an early Girton student. She was immediately succeeded by... another Girtonian. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 9/1 The Newhamites and Girtonians.

So *Girtonite*. Also *Girtonish* a., somewhat resembling the tone or style of Girton students. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/1 The first number of the new volume of *Atalanta* can certainly not be reproached with being 'too Girtonish'. 1894 *SIR E. SULLIVAN Woman* 58 Their reply would have been a little 'Girtonish', I fancy. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 721/1 The plump and fair 'Girtonite'... provided herself with the 'Fensées' of Pascal.

† **Gis**, **jis**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 *ys* (so, jis, gisso, gys, 6-7 *gis*. [Mincing pron. of *Jesus* or *Jesu*.]

An oath or exclamation, *By Gis*! 1528 *ROY & BARLOWE Rede me* (Arb.) 56 They regarde it no more be gisse Then waggonne of his mules taylor. 1549 *CNALORON tr. Erasmus*, *on Folly* Q ii b. Cherishing them (by yssse) a little better than they are wont to dooe these frowning philosophers. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1897) 112 Ich can not one word of it by Iis. Iack is nere his wit, by gis. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. 5 *By gis*, and by S. Charity, Alacke, and fie for shame. 1655 *tr. Dr. Paré's Francion* vii. 6 A hundred times and more, by Gis, I would have laid [etc.].

to the Northumbrian gospels, the Lat. *dare* is never rendered by *seala* or its compounds, but always by (*de*-, *ge*-) *seala*. In early ME. the vb. *sell* became obsolete except in the limited sense = *L. vendere*, and its meanings passed over to *give*. While, however, *give* thus acquired a widened sense (for the process of development of which cf. *F. donner* to give = *L. donare* to present), it retained at the same time the specific meaning which it had in OE. In mod. Eng. both the wider and the narrower senses are still current, so that while *give* may be used as an antithesis of *sell*, *pay*, or *lend*, it may also be contextually equivalent to any of those vbs.

The construction, wherever nothing is said to the contrary, is with *to* (into) or *dative*.

I. *trans.* To bestow gratuitously.

1. To hand over (a thing) as a present; to confer gratuitously the ownership of (some possession) on another person (with or without actual delivery of the object).

Deowulf (Z.) 1719 [He] nallas beagas zeaf Denum æfter dom. c. 1260 [see A 1 b]. c. 1205 Lay. 136 Mucbe lode he him sef. c. 1225 *Ancr.* K. 384 Bauh ich sefde [read sefe; *L. distribuere*] poure men al bet ich sefde. *Ibid.* 396 bi lue, he sefde, uro Louerd, oder heo to fote iuden allunge, oder heo is forte sullen. 1297 [see A 3 a β]. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 16 Euary brother and sister shaf, yeuen ye pouer brother or suster ferthynge in ye wote. 1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 345 [That no parson... yeve, sill, or lende... only crosbow. 1538 [see A 8 γ]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. 443 Good sir, this ring was giuen me by my wife. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 ¶ 3 A fine Woman, who distributed Rewards and punishments in giving becoming or unbecoming Dresses to her Maids. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 21 The giving lands to a corporation for their own benefit barely as an aggregate body, is not a charitable use. *Mod.* I won't give you the book, but I will either lend it you, or sell it you, whichever you like.

absol. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Ac dat we sculen blide-liche giuen and leanen. c. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 330 He is so unmete large bet him nis no ping leouere þen bet he muwe iwinden ancheisun uro giue. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* xxi. 26 He that is a lust man schal giue and shal not ceesse. c. 1430 *Hou. Gid.* Wijs 20 in *Babes Bk.* 37 Zeue of pin owne good, and be not to hard. c. 1500 *Syr Pery* 10 in *Hazl. E. P.* I. 164 Pery may both rede and gyfte. 1603 SHAKS. *Mens.* for M. i. iv. 8 When Maidens sue Men giue like gods. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 256 If you cannot give, be daily in prayers. 1664 H. MORE *Antid.* agst. *Idol.* To Rdr. § 12 The Knight put his hand into his pocket, and gave them liberally. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vii. § 4 The whole heart of Nature seems thirsting to give. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iii. xxxiii. 331 She gave largely to hospitals, and decorated churches.

b. To render (a benefit or service) without payment.

1719 DE FOR CRUSOE II. xiii. We gave him his passage, that is to say, bore his charges. *Mod.* He has charged only for the material; he has given his labour.

2. To confer, grant or bestow (a favour, honour, office, privilege, etc.). Also in *indirect passive*.

1254 [see A 3 a α]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8866 All þee bissoppriches... he gef al clene þere, & alle þe abbeies þere to so that iuge me nuste so vale neuere at o tyme. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9373 Hu he gaf vs his pardun Scortell i sall you tell soun. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* xxvii. 24 But a coroun schal be 30oun to thee in generacioun and in to generacioun. 1473 WARWICK *Chron.* (Camden) 2 He... confirmyd alle the franchises yeve to citeis and townes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edu.* IV. 227 The Rome of Gartief was never geuen to no estraunger. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 127 He gaue to the aforesaid Eneon the Lordship of Sengbenneth. 1671 in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 24, I have only to begg of your Lordship... to give me the liberty of waiting on you at my returne from Newmarket. 1766 ENRICK *London* IV. 189 Queen Elizabeth gave them another charter to take four human bodies, executed at Tyburn, to anatomize. 1858 W. PORTER *Knits. Malta* II. xix. 173 Any Maltese who desired to free himself from his allegiance to the Grandmaster was given a patent. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. ii. iii. 306 Under such a charter the mayor is given power and opportunity to accomplish something.

b. To bestow on or accord to another (one's affection, confidence, etc.). To give one's heart (see HEART sb. 10).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iv. ii. 26, I... gaue him what becomed Loue I might. 1607 — *Ymion* I. ii. 10 You mistake my loue, I gaue it freely ere. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* (Song), Sweet is true love tho' given in vain, in vain. *Mod.* He does not readily give a stranger his confidence.

3. Of a higher power, esp. of the Deity: To bestow (a faculty, quality, a physical or mental endowment, a blessing or advantage). Also, to grant to be (so and so) or to do (something), or that, etc. Often in passive and quasi-impersonal.

c. 1000 *Sal.* & *Sat.* 56 (Gr.) Him sciffend gaf wuldorlicne witte. c. 1175 *Lamb.* Hom. 19 Crist us sef þe moni fore zeue. *Ibid.* 49 He haueð zeuen us to beon mud free. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Adam... forles þe fifeald mihten þe god him sef þo þe he him shop. c. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 234 'Louerd', cwed heo, '3if me strence uorto wiðstonden'. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9275 Pe gast þat giues giftes sere. 1382 Wyclif *John* vi. 66 [65] No man may come to me, no but it were 3oun to him of my fadir. 1389 [see A 6 a γ]. c. 1400 *Prynor* (1891) 47 3if I to this seruantes that pees: that the world may nougt 3ee. c. 1430 LYDG. *Mim. Poems* 47 Clerks recorde, by grete auctoryte, Hornes wer yowe to bestys for dyffence. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 270 Where so thou gone, ful mekill grace is to the geyn. 1483 *Pulgaria* als *Terentio* 9. It is goun to hym that all that he dothe plesith. c. 1533 I.O. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxv. 265 She gaue me agayne that I sholde be the moost fayrest creature of the worlde. 1548 UOALD etc. *Erasmus.* *Par.* *John* 39a. So hath he also geuen to his sonne to haue in himselfe the fountayne of all lyfe. 1552 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1850) 166 Is not the tongue giuen for this ende, that one might knowe what an other meaneth? 1624 QUARLES

Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn. iii. 1 Hee takes pleasure in those gifts, he gaue. 1645 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Bad T.* (1841) 8 If this day be obscure... give me to make it memorable in my soul. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* v. Gives us an antepast of joys above. 1742-3 *Observ. Methodists* 15 God gaue me to wrestle with him for my Friends. 1794 V. KNOX *Antipolemus* Wks. 1824 V. 434 She [Nature] gaue him [man] alone the power of laughing. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 11 Give me to feel thy cheering ray. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. xi. 135 It was given to the Apostle Paul to discern that this was the ground of unity.

b. Used in the expression of a wish, 'God, Christ give, etc.' † Also, when the wish is beyond granting = Would that... I

c. 1000, a 1200, 13. [see A 4 β]. c. 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1723 God geue hit were so. c. 1310 [see A 4 a]. 1458 in *Turner's Don.* *Archit.* III. 44 Now God geue us grace to folowe treuthe even. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. ix, Sayenge to hym in this manere Syre kyng god yeue good helthe. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Canpo di Fior* 35 God geue thee all felicitie ny sonne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 14 Well, God giue them wisdom that haue it.

c. Give me: used as an expression of strong preference or approbation; = 'what I would have is —', 'I am for —', 'commend me to —', etc.

1596 SHAKS. *J. Hen.* IV. ii. 167 Giue me them that will face me. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Church, Content* iv, Give me the pliant minde, whose gentle measure Complies and suits with all estates. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem.* Ser. 3. Com. 43 Let what will happen on't, give me for my Money the Female Solicitor. 1775 P. HENRY *Sy. Mar.* in *Wirt Life* (1818) 123, I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death! c. 1873 LYTTON (Ogilvie), Give me the good old times! 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildarstan* 89, I hate a boisterous life. Give me the calm of Tempe where no wind Blows on the vine-stocks roughly.

4. To assign the future ownership of (property) by testament; to bequeath or devise. (In legal documents conjoined with synonymous vbs.: to give and bequeath, to give and devise.)

1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1880) 45, I geue to Iohn Forster my godsonne a beure of seluer y-keuyrd. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* 7398 His yongest sonne, after his day He hath yoven him I barse without nay. 1538 *Sr. Marck* *Will* in *Let.* (1878) 8 note, I geue to my lord Montague, four pounds. 1784 JOHNSON *Will* Codicil, To Bennet Langton, Esq., I give and bequeath my Polygot Bible. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 199 With respect to the words necessary to create a devise, the proper and technical words are, *give and devise*.

5. Of a parent or guardian: To sanction the marriage of (a daughter or female ward). Now only more explicitly to give in marriage; formerly also † to give in hand. Cf. give away. [A prominent Com. Text. sense: cf. OE. *gifta* pl., marriage: see GIFT.]

c. 1185 O. E. *Chron.* an. 832 Ond þæs ofer Easton zeaf Æþelwulf cnying his dohtor Burgeð cnying of Wes-seaxum on Merce. 1254 [see A 1 b]. c. 1300 [see A 8 γ]. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12694 Was anna giuen to salomas. c. 1350 [see A 1 a β]. c. 1435 *Torr.* *Portug.* 933, I have a dowghtyrt that ys me dere... I wille geue here in hande. c. 1440 [see A 1 a]. c. 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Hen.* VII. 22 Because the lady was of thatage, that she coude neither be geuen nor yet taken in marriage. 1592 DAVIES *numort.* *Soul* vii. noe Angels, marry not, nor are in Marriage giu'n. 1600 *Ballad.* *Merch.* *Daughter* *Bristow* ii. in *Arb.* *Garner* VIII. 490 Her gentle Master she desired To be her Father, and at church to give her then. 1673 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 257 Take not a wife of another Law nor give your daughters to men of another Law. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iii. xxvii. 270 He would not give his daughter in marriage to a stranger.

II. To deliver, hand over (without reference to change of ownership).

6. To deliver or hand (something) to a person, so that he takes it; to put (food or drink) before a person.

For figurative colloquial phrases, to give the bag, the mitten, the sack, etc., see the sb.

c. 1175 [see A 3 a β]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4924-7 Pe byssop yf nolde grante, ac outlych yf wyf seyde To 3yue hym pulke holy hyng [the sacrament]. c. 1300 [see A 6 b γ]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 565 The Endentur till him gaf he. c. 1400 *Dest.* *Tray* 804 And þan sho gaf hym a glasse with a good lycour. 1483 *Cath.* *Angl.* 1551 To Give a drynke, *foiare*. 1564 HARDING *Answ.* *Jewel's Challenge* ii. 46 The custome was in some places to geue the Sacrament to infantes... by powring the bloude in to their mouthes. 1591 [see A 3 b γ]. 1597 SHAKS. *J. Hen.* IV. ii. 197 Giue me some Sack. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* i. 37 The Letters you gave me to deliver at Brene. 1871 [see A 3 a γ].

b. With ellipsis of obj. before an *inf.*, to give to eat, drink, † suck. Now only literary.

c. 1000 [see A 2 b β]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6191 And yhe wald nougt gyfe me at etc. c. 1375 *Al.* *Fains Hell* 280 in *O. E. Misc.* 219 Of aysel and gal 3e zeuen me drenkyn. 1382 Wyclif *John* iv. 7 Jhesu seith to hir, 3e zeuen me for to drynke. c. 1400 [see A 3 c γ]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C viij b, Loue and gonore this husband and lord as thou didest this brest that he to the sowke. 1862 *Temple* *Dar* IV. 313 I have given mine enemy to eat when he was a-hungred, and to drink when he was athirst. 1890 *Unit.* *Rev.* Dec. 503 Having no other way whereby they might give to eat to the children.

c. To administer, 'exhibit', as a medicine.

1577 B. GOODE *Hereschall's Hush.* iv. (1860) 192 b, A sponefull of it given in Wine... wonderfully helpeth the hard labours of Women. 1636 DEKIER *Wonder. Kingd.* iv. Wks. 1873 IV. 269 Must I give you a Glist? 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land.* *Diap.* (1818) 414 The quantity... to be given, and the proper period of exhibiting it, require to be regulated with much judgment.

d. With immaterial object: To deliver (a message, etc.). So To give a person (some one's) compliments, love, kind regards, etc.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 140, I... from him Giue you all greetings, that a King (at friend) Can send his Brother. 1705 W. HUNTER in *Life W. Cullen* (1832) 1. 554 Pray give my best respects to Mrs. Cullen. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* I. vi. 61 Give my love to Clive.

7. To commit, consign, entrust. Often more fully in fig. phrase to give into the hands of; also to give to keep, to give into the care or custody of. To give in charge (see CHARGE sb. 13 b); to give into custody, in recent use, to direct a policeman to take (a person) as a prisoner.

c. 1000 *Cadmon's Dan.* 5 (Gr.) On Moyes hand weard wig 3ifen, wigena mænneio. c. 1205 [see A 3 c β]. c. 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 511 Cristis reue 3oven to apostis. c. 1400 [see A 8 γ]. c. 1430 LYDG. *Chichester*, & *Byc.* in *Doddley O. Pl.* XII. 334 We may wely syng and seyn, allas That we gaf hem the sovrante. 1483 [see A 1 b γ]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 146 You have plaied the verie foole, to give the bestowing of so much money to a stranger. 1673 MORISON *Itin.* i. 63 Having already given the government of Leax to Sir Richard Morison. 1676 E. DAKES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* t. Contents. The power of stopping the publicke actions of the city, should not be given in the hands of one Counsell, or one Magistracy. 1689 LOCKE *Government* I. § 94 If the Agreement and Consent of Men first gave a Scepter into any ones hands, or put a Crown on his Head, that also must direct its descent and conveyance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 367 This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep His scaly Flocks, that graze the watry deep. 1869 HUGHES *Affred Gt.* xii. 145 He gave it into the custody of his son-in-law. 1890 *Chamb.* *Frail.* 17 May 3181/1 He was given into custody.

8. To hand over as a pledge. Also fig. (often with mixed notion of branch VI), to pledge (one's word, honour, etc.). † To give a give or gift (that): to give a pledge or assurance (that).

c. 1300 *Havelok* 2880 For ich giue þe a giue, þat euere more I will ich lue, For hire shal-ut be with me dere [etc.]. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 13481 Porow þem ys Rome... Halden hed of al þe werd, & so schal þe, y giue 3ow a giue, Al so longe as y may lue. c. 1350 WYLL *Paterne* 536, I... leye my loue on þat lud lully for euere. To god here I gif a gift, it gete schal neuer oper. c. 1400 *Sir Pery* 85 And therfore gyffes he a gyfte... That he scholde gyfte hym that deth. c. 1486 SIONEY *Arcaidia* ii. (1633) 143, I giue you my word, he for me shall maintaine: this quarrell against you. 1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 121 We must speake, unless we will give hands to be such as you blazon us for. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat.* *Misc.* (1732) I. 75 111, g'f me y thumb I'll ne'er beguile thee. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. xxv. 143, I give you my honor I repeated it over and over to his mother. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist.* *Eng.* vii. 11. 241 What guarantee could he give that he would adhere to his bargain? 1889 DOYLE *Mitch* *Clarke* xxvii. 378, I gave them the word of a sailor. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 792 After the pledge which had been given by the Government, he thought [etc.].

III. To make over as a matter of exchange or debt.

9. To make over to another in exchange for something else, in discharge of a debt or obligation, or with the intention of obtaining some equivalent; to pay (a sum of money); to sell (a thing) for a price.

c. 1200 [see A 3 c γ]. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe beggere ceneð his bod, and swerð þat he nele more zeuen. c. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 398 Nolde a mon, uor on of þeos, giuen al bet he ouhte? c. 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 1500 Quad esau, 'ful blide like'. And 3afe it him wel sike like. c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Nedit.* 351 Euyf for gode þye haue me 3oue. c. 1340 *Chror* M. 1409 (Fair.) Quat wil 3e me to mede giue? 1357 *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* B. vi. 201, Put þu hem to werke And 3aþ hem mete as he mygte aforð and mesurable huere. 1503 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 84, I will it be gwyn to a pryst to synge for me. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereschall's Hush.* iv. (1860) 168 Yea at this day in our time, hath bene seene given for a paire of Pigeons X. li. Flemish. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiii. 9 For as much money as it is worth he shall give it me. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* i. 287 An Imperiall Dollar... at my being there [in Germany] was given for eighteen batzen. 1689 LOCKE *Government* II. § 46 He would give his Nuts for a piece of Metal. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, The least ye can do is to gie him that o't that's left behind for his labour. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1886) I. 46 A rare Livonian falcon for which the English noble was ready to give any price.

b. Phrases. To give (one) as good as he brings, to give (one) his own or his due (see DUE sb. 2 b), to give a Roland for an Oliver.

1691 DRYDEN *Pref.* to *Walsh's Dial.* *Conc.* *Women* A 4 To give Mankind their own, and to tell them plainly that [etc.]. 1703 CIBBER *She would & she would not* I, If I don't give you as good as you bring. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 145 ¶ 3 Having dispatched this combatant, and given him as good as he brings, I proceed. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Com.* 45 She and I had some Words... but I think I gave her her own. 1773 N. FROWDE *Life.* *Adv.* *Voy.* 132 We resolved to give him a Rowland for his Oliver, if he attacked us. 1884 *Graphic* 15 Nov. 519/3 To which he replied, as if to give me a Roland for an Oliver, that [etc.].

c. Often in hyperbolic statements: One would give the world, etc. To give one's ears: see EAR I c.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iv, Many's the Man would have given his Head to have had my Lady told. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* xxxvii, Many a girl would give the world to have such a complexion. 1885 P. ANSTEE *Tinted Pen* 32 He would have given worlds for courage to show it the door. 1893 *Family Herald* 2171 They'd give their heads at Scotland Yard for a chance of running you to earth.

† d. To give (little, nought, etc.) of: to value (at little, etc.), care (little, etc.) for. Also, To give no force of, no charge of. Obs.

BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 97 Myne hert gifis me no mor to be With zow duelland in this cuntre. *Ibid.* 107. c1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1450 Myne herte me gifit þat zif he... takeþ þat iornce, þat þou ne seest hym no more. 1488 *Will of Sir E. Shaa* (Somerset Ho.). My conscience geueth me to make restitution. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frøiss.* I. cccvii. 577 My hert geueth me that y^e mater wyll nat reste longe in the case that it is now in. 1542 UNALL *Erasmus. Aposphth.* 11. 200 a. Full well did it geue this prudent & wise prince in his mynde tofore, that [etc.]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* 1. (Arb.) 69 To speke trulye as my mynde geueth me. 1600 HEYWOOD 2 *Pl. Edw. IV.* 1. iv. Somewhat, it giues me, you will bring from thence Worthy the noting. 1650 T. B. WORCESTER's *Aposph.* 91 The Marquess had a Daughter whose mind gave her to be a Nun. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomal. Anglo-Lat.* 206 It gave me in my mind I should lose my labour in going. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) 11. xiv. 95 My heart strongly gives me, that if once I am compelled to leave this house, I never shall see it more. 1820 SCOTT *Juanhoe* xxviii. Therefore, do as thy mind giveth thee.

¶ *b.* In Malory the locutions *my heart giveth (me)* that sometimes have a further sense of inclining towards a person, expressed by a construction with *unto*. In some instances the obj. clause is dropped, so that the vb. assumes the intr. sense 'to incline, be kindly disposed'.

(Perh. quot. c1330 may be an older example of this sense; on the other hand, it is possible that *Edward*, not *heart*, is the subject.)

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 253 Sir Edward... His herte gaf title dame Blanche, if her wille wer þerto. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. 11. My herte geueth me to the gretly that thou arte come of men of worship. *Ibid.* xvii. xiii. Moche my hert geueth unto yow. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Pa.* 111. iv. 93 My heart giveth to thee.

23. To expose or offer to view or observation; to 'set' (an example); to show (a sign, token); to present or set forth (a statement, fact, proposal, reason, etc.) for acceptance or consideration; to mention, include in a list or enumeration. † *To give show*: to intimate.

c1200 ORMIN 1239 Forþ be to 3ifenn bisne, þatt [etc.]. a 1225 *Ancre.* R. 68 þat oðr [an]cheusun, is uorte 3iuen þe oðre uorbinse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1620 He gaf þaim rede all resun. c1449 [see A 3 c. 8]. 1470-85 [see EXAMPLE 56. 6]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* 17. 235 b. A white Dove... came thither as a token, given by God. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasz.* 93. 1. will show you how to find the height of the Pole every day, for which things I will geue you two sondry waies. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* *Epil.* A. Give me the sundrie kindes of Epistles. 1579 [see A 3 a. y]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. 1. 59 As there is no firm reason to be rendered... So can I give no reason. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 20 Some giving one etymology and derivation of the word, and some another. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 75 Thus have I given the History of Satire, and deriv'd it from Ennius to your Lordship. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 p. 4 Among innumerable Instances that may be given of this Nature. 1736 LEONARD *Life Marlborough* 111. 376 The Queen gave some Signs of Life. 1765 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) 11. 382 As if he [Commodus] gave the example, very few of his successors escaped a violent death. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) 111. 51 The account of it is given in the Mercury of France. 1811 KEATS *Isabella* 111. He knew whose gentle hand was at the latch, Before the door had given her to his eyes. 1889 M. GRAY *Reproach Annesley* 1. 1. 6 The far-off farms... gave no sign of life. 1892 R. C. LEHMANN *Billsbury Elect.* 196 A daily newspaper gave a head-lined account of the speech. *Mod.* Such words ought not to be given in a dictionary.

b. To indicate as existing; to state *at* (a certain quantity). Of a measuring instrument: To show, indicate (a certain quantity).

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 15 Albeit Ptol. after him gives no further extensure of land south, than 12 deg. 1856 *Trinl. R. Agric. Soc.* xvii. 11. 445 He gives the average monthly amount... at 0.81 lbs. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 815/1 The hydrometer [sic] gave a humidity as high as seventy-four. 1892 *Longin. Mag.* Oct. 600 The sounding-line... gave at last but six fathoms.

† 24. To display as an armorial bearing; to bear (such or such a cognizance, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. *To give arms*, s.v. ARM 56.2 15.

1488 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 59 The Emperour Maximilian... at that time gave an Egle in his armes. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 388 note, He bare the name and gave the badge or cognisance of the same. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* 1. v. 29 Teare the Lyons out of Englands Coat;... give Sheepe in Lyons stead. 1598 - *Merry W.* 1. i. 16 All his Ancestors (that come after him)... may give the dozen white Lutes in their Coat. a 1626 MIDDLETON *Moor Dissemblers* 1. iii. I give the flaming heart, It is my crest. 1640 SURLY *Doubtful Heir* 1. (1652) 7 Her sweet Heart, that gives Cupid in his crest.

25. To represent, describe, portray, report. Now rare. † Also *refl.* with complement: To appear, present itself as. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* 1. ix. 55 Too modest are you: More cruel to your good report, than grateful To vs, that give you truly. 1631 SHIRLEY *Traitor* 111. iii. (1635) 3 Your brother gave you more Desirous of the sport. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 The Land at twenty leagues distance gave itselfe very high. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 230 Many other things give themselves note-worthy. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv. What practice howsoever expert... Hath power to give thee as thou wert?

26. To read, recite, sing, act (anything) in the presence of auditors or spectators; to perform, produce (a play, etc.); to deliver (a lecture, etc.). Cf. *F. donner*.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 183, I wold, or we yode, oone gaf vs a song. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Hon. lix.* 207 Take thy

vyall, and geue vs a song. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* 1. 198 He promised to give us another chapter out of his book, on another occasion. 1855 T. HUCKERAY *Newcomes* 1. xiii. 134 Who will give us a song? 1879 TROLOPE *Thackeray* 1. 46 The piece was all given by memory. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 14/4 The Russian Imperial hymn, given on the organ. 1889 *Corin. Mag.* Dec. 625 Havard's play of 'Charles I.' was being given at York. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Apr. 536/1 The opera was given again in 1864.

27. To offer, propose as a sentiment or toast.

1728 RAMSAY *On seeing Archers divert themselves* 96 Neist, sir, you name; I give you Basil's handsome dame. 1793 BURNS *On Rodney's Victory* 1. Instead of a Song, boys, I'll give you a toast. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* 1. iv. I rise to give, most noble President, The memory of a man well known to all. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxvii. 'Gentlemen', said the man in blue, 'I'll give you the ladies, come'. 1891 *Standard* 10 Nov. 3/3 The Lord Mayor next gave 'The Health of the Lord High Chancellor'.

VII. To make partaker of.

28. To communicate, impart to a person or thing (some quality, state, etc. belonging to the subject).

a 1470 TITMOT *Tulle on Friendship* (Caxton) iv. The grettest fruite of naturel virtue... is thenne taken when it is youen and departed to theym that be next in friendship & good wille. c1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuans's Theat.* *World Fij.* For the father can give to the child but fraile and mortall fleshe. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 18 The match also if it bee not... kept verie drie... it giveth no fire to the touchpowder. *Mod.* I hope I have not given you my sore throat.

b. Of a place, a thing: To supply, be the source or origin of (a name, title).

1639 T. BRUGES tr. *Camus Mor. Rel.* 144 This Castle giveth name unto a Family sufficiently knowne. a 1692 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 84 The place was Marston fields, which afterwards gave the name to this battle. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 12 The Loire, its banks still clad with the broom which gives their title to the Plantagenets.

29. To impart (knowledge, information); to impart the knowledge of (a fact, a name, one's opinion or intention). † *To give part* [= *Sp. dar parte, F. faire part*]: to apprise a person of. *To give* (a person) a piece of one's mind: (*colloq.*) usually, to give emphatic expression to one's disapprobation.

c1449 PEOCK *Repr.* 68 Bi teching and informacion of sum sad clerk 3ounn to thee. 1558 Q. ELIZ. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) 1. App. 2. I We do publish and give knowledge by this our proclamation to all maner people. 1617 MORVSON *lin.* 1. 42 In giving my name, I wrote my selfe an Englishman. 1643 *Order Parli.* in *Milton's Arop.* (Arb.) 26 By way of revenge for giving information against them. 1642 NEEHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 48 This is the real and Roial design of this Fleet, whereof you may give part... to our good neighbors. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 36 Our great Antiquary... both in familiar discourse, and in his excellent tract on the Syrian Deities gave me first a hint. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 11. 59 Tales... which I shall give as cheap as I had them. 1785 [see A 6 a. y]. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* v. Would you give me the Time? 1845 - *Mod. Fr.* iv. xiii. The room in which she had given him that piece of her mind at parting. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 79/1 In a few words Captain Schley gave me an inkling of his plans. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Jan. 5/2 The policy given in outline in the Queen's Speech ensures the opposition of the Parnellites. 1887 HALL *Caine Decemter* xxxiii. 126 The men gathered close about T. T. gave his plan. 1890 F. BARRETT *Under Strange Mask* 11. xvi. 109, I gave him my name.

b. *To give to the world, to the public*: to publish (a literary work, a discovery, etc.).

1757 W. CULLEN in *Life* (1832) 1. 531 When those parts that are finished shall be given to the public. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 461 The results of these enquiries have been given to the world. 1892 *Temple Bar* Dec. 481 'Marmion' was given to the world in 1808.

c. *To give* (a person) to believe, know, note, understand, etc.: to impart to him information that will lead him to believe (etc.). Also in *indirect passive*.

c1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuans's Theat.* *World R. b.* The whiche giveth us to understande that man is the verie chiefe worke of God. 1586 Q. ELIZ. in *Corresp. Earl Leicester* (Camden Soc. 1844) 210 So we think meite the counsel of state be given to understand. 1586 EARL LEICESTER *ibid.* 246 It is secretly and assuredly giuen me to understand [etc.]. 1586 MARLOWE 1st *Pl. Tamburl.* v. ii. 1. Shall give the world to note... That virtue solely is the sum of glory. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* M iij. a. He doth moreover give vs to understand the number of the Sermons that he translated. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *State Divinity* 44, I am given to understand that [etc.]. 1778 J. LAURENS in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* 1853 11. 370 We have given them to understand that the frigate... is to push out of the Sound. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) 1. 539 Our report... they may be given to know, cannot be formed without decisive information. 1811 C. TESS *Berkeley Addr.* 10 *Peers* 19, I met him when he gave me to believe that his intentions were honourable. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 82 Four of the Judges gave him to understand that they could not, on this occasion, serve his purpose. 1875 H. KINGSLEY *No. Seven-*teen xlii. 167 'How did you lie?' 'Not at all in words, but I gave him to think that' [etc.]. 1889 M. CAIRD *Wing of Azeael* 111. xxxvi. 129 Adrienne was given to understand that this... was entirely her doing.

VIII. To allot, apportion, assign.

30. To allot, apportion; to cause to have as one's share. † *To give to lot* (see *Lot* 56). Also in *indirect passive*. † In *pa. pple.* with *adv.* = Dowered.

c1090 [see A 6 a. 8]. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Hwen þus is of þe riche hwat wenes tu of þe poure þat beoð walclieche 3eouen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16767-7+18 Him was not geue

so mikel plas, War-on he mist dee fayre. *Ibid.* 28724 O crist... We find he gaf na penance mare. 1382 [see A 3 b. 1]. c1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7082 þe bischop penance þan him gawe. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 114 Let that rowme to my Lady be yeuen. 1599 JAS. I *Darcl.* *Duonar* (1603) 91 Æquitie in thinges arbitral, giueth euery one that which is meetest for him. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 339 Not only these fair bounds, but all the Earth To thee and to thy Race I give. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* 11. 15 It was soon after united to the kingdom of England, made a principality, and given to the eldest son of the crown. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* 7h. 11. 1. i. § 2. 156 The states in question being given to the respective subjects. 1890 *Lip. Pincoff's Mag.* Feb. 217, I was given a hut in Hope Town. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 524 He was given the contract.

b. To assign or impose (a name); † to appoint, fix (a day, time).

c1220 *Gen. & Ex.* 232 Adam abraid, and 523 ðat wif, Name he 3af hire ðat is ful Rif. c1320 *Cant. Love* 615 þeos þef þe nomen... þat þe prophetes him 3euen. c1450 *Mvnc* 133 Then may the fader wyoute blame Crysten the chylde and 3eue hys name. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 394 11. 18 To gyve them that ar chosyn knyghtes of the shire, day after Michelmesse. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Hon. lix.* 165 He... gauethem day to be with him within xv. dayes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasz.* 3 For rewarde wherof vertu also gave you that name. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* *Kent* (1826) 259 A thing worthy... of reformation when God shal geue time. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 622 The women wash the childe all over with water, and give the name. 1630 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) 1. 45 The Court... gave day to joyyn in Demurrer this Term. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* 11. 175 They were bound... to proceed according to the rules of parliament, which was to commit the person so impeached and then give a short day for his trial.

† *c.* To appoint to an office or function. *Obs.*

1535 COVEORALE 1 *Chron.* vii. [vi. 148] As for their brethren the Leuites, they were geuen to all the offices in the habitation of the house of the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iv. 11 He gawe some, Apostles; and some, Prophets.

31. To attribute in thought or speech; to ascribe, assign. † Formerly often, to ascribe (a literary work) to a person as author. *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasz.* 12 The Ægyptians... gave to the seven Planetes... vij. beuents. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 11. iv. (1632) 200, I do... give prickie and praise [F. je donne la palme] unto Jacques Amiens. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* 1. iii. 119 Those that gaue the Thane of Cawdor to me, Promis'd no lesse to them. 1613 - *Hen. VIII.* 11. ii. 262 From all That might haue merite on the fault, thou gaw'st him. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gegg* 42 He gave too much to traditions. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess.* *Pope* 11. ix. 60 On its first publication, Pope did not own it, and it was given by the public to Lord Paget, Dr. Young, Dr. Desaguliers, and others. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) 1. 243, I have lately read a good part... of a pamphlet on the late verdicts... They give it to Lord Camden. 1777 SNERIDAM *Sch. Scandal* 1. i. I don't wonder at people giving him to me for a lover. 1797 *Morn. Chron.* 13 Nov., The translation of the *Diatribe* against England, which has been given to the pen of M. de Tallyrand. 1812 *Brit. Bibliographer* 11. 32 George Pettie. [note] Warton calls him William, but I have A. Wood's authority for giving him the name of George. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. 342 Henry... gave all the glory to God. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5 'It is proper to give full weight to the exculpatory evidence adduced.

† *b.* *To give for*, also simply *to give* (chiefly with *adjs.* or *pples.* of condition): To account, consider, set down as. Cf. *to give over*, up for. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* 1. iv. 40 Mens reports Give him [Pompey] much wrong'd. 1613 *Poy. Gaiusa in Harl. Misc.* (Malb.) 111. 177 We described her to leeward of us, contrary to our expectation, having given her for lost. 1621 BEAUM. & F. *Span. Cur.* iv. iv. 11, ere the sun set, I see you not, give me dead. 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* 11. ii. Nay, give 'em lost, I saw 'em off their horses. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) 1. v. xxx. 226 Greek I perciev'd it was not, nor Latin or English; So I gave it for meer gibbrish. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 342 Pensive pensive solicitude for the souls of their children have even given them for gone. 1671 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 11. 392 The Dutchess of York is dead. All gave her for a Papist. 1711 AOSION *Spect.* No. 130 p. 4 The Parents, after a long Search for him, gave him for drowned in one of the Canals. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* 11. 144 The party against the court gave all for lost. 1740 tr. *de Mouty's Fort. Country-maid* (1741) 1. 194, I gave myself for lost.

† *c.* *To give for granted*: to take for granted, consent to assume. *Obs.*

1637 HEYLIN *Antid. Linc.* 11. vii. 81 Which given for granted we proceed, and will shew some reasons [etc.]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 25, I shall easily be led... to give for granted, that Carlisle Day [etc.]. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* 11. v. (1733) 61 The Hebrews... fell into a Consternation giving it for granted that God in his wrath had taken away Moses.

32. The *pa. pple.* is used, esp. in an absolute clause, with the sense: Assigned or posited as a basis of calculation or reasoning. Cf. *GIVEN* 2pl. a.

1667 PRINATT *City & C. Build.* 159 How to draw a Perpendicular Line from any Point, to any Line given. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 109 The Difference of Latitude and Departure given, to find the Course, Distance, and Difference of Longitude. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/1 Given a reasonable amount of variety and quality in the exhibits, an exhibition... is sure to attract large numbers.

IX. To yield as a product or result.

33. To yield, supply, furnish, as a product. c1200 [see A 1 b.]. a 1225 [see A 8 b.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22326 þe erth sal giue o fruit plente. 1382 [see A 3 c. 1]. c1420 [see A 2 c. 1]. 1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. IV.* 200 b. All the whole Province of Yorke, gave yerely to this Hospital certain measures of corne. 1577 B. GOODE *Herbert's*

Husb. iii. (1586) 150 She requireth greater quantity of meate, whereby she may give the more milke. 1617 *Morvson Itin.* i. 91 The same family hath given three Dukes . . . and three Patriarkes, and twelve Procurators of Saint Marke. 1628 *Digby Voy. Medit.* 41 Trees that give aromaticke gums. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 121 The Cow . . . which was so fruitful at the Paile, that for the abundance of milke she did give, the owner might 'cate butter. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 146 The washings . . . bubbled, subsided, and gave lime, like the rest. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 39 This establishment gives already 2,000 yards of sail-cloth a week. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 121 The 241 lbs. of wheat should have given 189 lbs. of flour. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. 1. 26 The cow . . . gave in the evening 5 quarts of milke. 1852 Cream on milk, a little acetous, will 'give' the butter with less labour in churning than when the milke or cream is void of acidity. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 770/1 This second brewing will give a darker liquid. 1891 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 96/5 The lamps gave an uncertain light.

†34. To fetch, be worth (a price). *Obs.*

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 306 The Meill gaif xi shillings the peck. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A Spanish shilling gives twenty five Pice, a Riall of eight gives five Mammoodes. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 663 Let him sell oyl, if it give anything. 1761 EARL HAORINGTON *Forest-trs* (1765) 8 In other countries it gives a great price. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 258 The country would be so much overstocked with timber, that it would give no price.

35. To yield as the result of calculation or measurement.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 91 The Garden . . . has six several discent, each part giving eight paces, and seivent broad. 1787 *ABRUTINOT Table Anc. Coins*, etc. 240 The number of Men being divided by the number of Ships, gives four hundred and twenty-four Men a-piece. 1739 tr. *Algebra on Newton's Theory* (1742) II. 149 Two multiplied by itself gives Four. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 172 An analysis of the guano . . . gave the following results. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* July 282 [His] name in Hebrew characters gives us 666—the mystic number of the Anti-christ.

†36. Of experience, reasoning, etc.: To yield the conclusion that. Also of a name: To import, signify. *Obs.*

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* iii. v. 306 Experience hath 30oun bfore these daies that grete lordis [etc.]. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* ii. 1. 64 Reason and nature gyve that alle the worlde be rounde. 1552 *LATIMER Sermon. Lincolnsh.* ix. (1562) 144 b. The time giueith it that Christ should come. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 22 Taraxippus the stone, as the name giueith, doth signifie the Horse his trouble and disquietnesse. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxx. 52 The same reason gives it: for, *Optima corrupta pessima*. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 88 This Instance gives the impossibility of an eternal Existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible.

X. To cause to have.

37. With direct and indirect obj.: To cause to have (a possession); to cause to receive (anything material or immaterial, a benefit or injury); to produce in a person or thing (a state, condition, feeling); to invest or endow with (a quality, a right, a power); to restore (one's health, sight, etc.). Said both of persons and things. †To give one the worse: to worst, defeat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 539 Pe over fir gis man his sight. c 1340 [see A 7 y]. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Ser. Wks. i. 333 To sich folk wold Crist 3eue blisse. 1387-8 [see A 2 d]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1040 He greutit pegreke, and geuechym be worse. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 710 p'suche a meracule for hurre hadde wurst. And 3eve, for hurre love, bi bysone mon his 5371. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 1. 781 The ipeperdy so well passed, it gave him great pleasure to talke with him thereof. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 55 h. To geve meit a courage to go furth, money was fyrst gathered. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 18 b. Whereby [a wad] the whole charge of powder being restrained may . . . give the more force to the bullets. 1620 BR. CARLETON *Jurisdiction* 163 When the pope was able to meet the Emperour in battell and give him the worse. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 75 Finding the Army a meere Chaos, he had given it forme. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxix. 319 On the death which I hope to give to this Fish, my perfect content depends. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 32 Which they distill . . . putting in a certain grain which gives it the same strength and intoxication as ours. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* Ded. A 11 b. A Person whose Profession and Opportunities have not given him those Advantages which others may boast. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. iii. 247 It gives me the Vapours to find People miscalled. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandisior* II. xxiii. 168 I give you emotion, madam. Forgive me. I have performed my promise. 1773 MRS. GRANT *Let. fr. Mount.* (1813) I. xiii. 108 Another far-seen object gives sad variety to the prospect. 1803 *Pic Nic No.* 4 (1806) 1. 122 Her restless ambition continues to give alarm in every quarter. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 183 This, in Lord Kenyon's opinion, gave the plaintiff a title to the whole. 1862 *TYN-DALL Mountaineering* iv. 32 Its deep scull gives it a peculiar charm. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. 5. 3. 176 The King . . . wept bitterly at the news of his father's death, though it gave him a crown. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/4 Currency is given . . . to a rumour that the Parcel Post is being conducted at a loss of something like £10,000 a week. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 88 Clumsy oars—faugh! I they give blisters first And then a horny hand. 1890 T. F. THORP *Hist. Eng.* fr. 1689 115 Burke gave the tone to the mass of English opinion.

b. with dat. of person and infinitive.

1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 187 Your knowing one gives you to know the whole mutton-headed species. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. 52 Each despairing struggle only gave her to experience the full force of her bonds. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN in *Apologia* (1864) 273 The last miserable century . . . has given us to start from a much lower level.

c. With dative of refl. pronoun in various uses: To impose on oneself (trouble); to cause oneself to have (a possession, privilege, etc.); to assume, pretend to. †To give oneself wonder: to be astonished. To give oneself airs: to assume a bearing offensively or ludicrously indicative of belief in one's own superiority.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxx. 223. I gyue me grete wonder what folke they may be. 1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 5 Looking gravely, to give myself Authority [etc.]. 1704, 1734 [see AIRSB. 15 b]. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 22 Without giving myself any further Trouble. 1836 *LANE Mod. Egypt.* I. 146 She went to his shop, riding on an ass, to give herself consequence, and said [etc.]. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor.* 13 She gave herself no airs to procure it. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 409 We ought not to give ourselves airs. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 177/2 A tribunal cannot give itself jurisdiction by erroneous findings of fact.

†38. To give to reflect, think: to furnish material for reflexion or thought. (A Gallicism.)

1890 *Globe* 7 Aug. 1/4 That pronouncement 'gives to reflect' as the French say. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Oct. 477/2 It is . . . likely to achieve a lasting popularity, and to 'give to think' . . . to certain members of the House of Commons.

XI. 39. To allow a person or thing to have or take; not to withhold or withdraw; to concede, yield. To give (a person) best: to acknowledge oneself defeated by (slang).

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 75 The kyng of Englande geryng the upper hande to his father inlawe through the greate citee of Paris. *Ibid.* Hen. VII. 23 b. They never gave their enemies one daye to repose. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 377. I yealde unto thee . . . Without any more a doe, I give thee the victorie at this passe-time. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Hiad* i. 272 Arides, give not stream to all thy power. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 97 The common People give their lives great Liberty. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 275 They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. 1711 W. KING tr. *Maquid's Ref. Politics* iii. 121 To give a free range to his passions. 1803 *Pic Nic No.* 3 (1806) I. 104 Give but time to this experiment, and it will work its end. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxx. The gigantic warder, resigned his keys, and gave open way to the Goddess. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Rever* xxvi. If you'll give me five-and-twenty yards, I'll run you three hops and a step a hundred yards for another crown. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* ix. She said she would never give the *pas* to a tradesman's daughter. 1883 R. BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* II. iii. 87 Give me a little time. a 1889 W. COLLINS *Blind Love* (1890) III. xlii. 82 Give yourself an hour to get from station to station. 1889 *BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* vii. I could hardly stand for laughing, till the calf gave him best and walked. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Deserts S. France* I. 131 She is . . . given a long rest in the middle of the day.

†b. absol. imper. Give ye = allow the remark, with your permission. *Obs.*

1662 J. CHANOLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* To Rdr., Ye seek not the Poor, but (Give Ye) ye resemble Beggars.

†c. Give me myself: let me go, leave me at liberty. *Obs.*

a 1616 *BRUM. & FL. Valentinian* II. iii. Give me myself or, by the gods, my friend, You'll make me dangerous!

40. intr. To yield, give way.

a. To yield to pressure or strain.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 109 The Olive . . . will give and bend, and so will the Poplar, the Willow. 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 267 If that Cable had given as the other Two did, the Ship must unavoidably have been lost. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 9 If . . . the Walls should happen to sink, or give more on one side than the other [etc.]. 1847 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 193/4 When . . . the bricks were removed down nearly to the ends of the ties, these 'gave'. 1874 S. BURLER *Everton* v. 32 My boots had begun to give, if I had been going on rough ground for more than three weeks. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Co.* 72 The wood . . . 'gives' a little and does not jar when struck. 1889 *STEVENSSON Master of B. ix.* 240 The rail of the fence gave suddenly under his weight. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Aug. 616 The harness of officialism . . . gave a little at the joints. 1890 *Tablet* 25 Oct. 650 When it begins to give and part it will be too late to cement the union. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 554/1 My head spun and throbbled, and my feet felt the give under them. 1892 *Black & White* 2 Jan. 21/2 The great bayrick is giving. They're all out trying to prop it up. 1893 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 551 The lock did not give.

b. Of a joint, the nerves: To lose tension, to become relaxed, to fail.

1892 *Field* 29 Oct. 656/2 Rendered worse than useless by his knee giving. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 335 My nerves began to give.

c. (Of persons): To accommodate one's attitude to; (of a dress) to adjust itself to (the varying curves of the figure). Also, to allow free play, yield to. Also, to give ground, draw back.

1823 J. BAACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 166 Persons . . . giving . . . to the motion of the vessel, like outside passengers by a stage-coach. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* liii. Dare we to this fancy coach. 1866 A. THOMAS *Played Out* II. ii. 40 Miss Leth-bridge's habit. Fitting her splendidly, 'giving' to every curve and line of her supple figure. 1886 *RIOER HAGGARD Soloman's Mines* xiv. 222 The Greys ceased to give.

d. To be affected by atmospheric influences; (a) of colours, to fade; (b) to deliquesce, effloresce, soften, or deteriorate, from the effect of damp; (c) to become damp, (appear to) exude moisture, as a stone floor after a thaw (see *EVE* v. 2); (d) of timber, to shrink from dryness.

(a) 1546 *PESSER ELIZ.* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 147 From the grace of the pictur the colours may fade by time, may glue by weither, may be spotted by chance.

(b) 1677 *GREW Colours Pl.* iii. § 27 There are some Salts, which will not give in the least. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 26 Be sure before you carry your large Cocks [of hay] in, to open them once, and to spread them in the Sun, because 'tis apt to give in the Cock. 1745 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* 3 Oct. in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 391 The damp weather made the cement give. 1890 *Standard* 9 Aug. 2/7 The wicket was in fine condition all day, and at present shows no signs of giving.

(c) 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 Some moist weather hath . . . caused the powder to give and danke. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 126 As we see against rainy weather, before the raine begins to fall, the stones will give, as we use to say, and grow danke. 1758 *Rep. tr. Macquer's Chem.* I. 293 It will keep long without giving or calcining.

fig. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 491 Flinty mankind: whose eyes do neuer give But thorow Lust and Laughter.

(d) 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 Planchers of Houses, which at first lay close together but after they are dried, gave. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vertue* iv. Only a sweet and virtuous soul, Like season'd timber, never gives; But though the whole world turn to coal, Then chiefly lives.

e. Of frosty weather: To relax its severity, to become mild; to thaw.

1678 *Woolf Life* 9 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 426 Frosty, dry, and dusty . . . and then the weather gave, but no raine followed. 1709 *LUTTRELL in Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 436 The weather began to give and the snow to melt. 1840 *SPOONERS Suppl.* to *Forby*, Give, to thaw. 'It is beginning to give.' The frost is going. 1843 *LEEFEVE Life Trav. Phys.* II. ii. ix. 287 About Christmas the weather generally gives. 1895 *Times* 11 Feb. 6/3 The frost . . . did not 'give' at all in the last-named regions.

†XII. 41. In various obsolete uses, where put or set would now be used; e.g. To give (an) end, a period, a date, a stop to. Also to give in hand, to give fire to (see *FIRE* sb. 1 f).

1660-70 [see A 6 a]. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 396 Reynaud . . . will not gyve no yrens to your newewe. c 1489 [see A 3 a y]. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B. Tyne gyuethe ende to that suffrete ende. 1595 [see A 8 y]. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 253 His death gave an end to that warre in the yeare 1477. 1624 *HEYWOOD Chaunc.* iii. 160 To give date unto that which bath . . . afflicted me. a 1641 *SPELMAN Sacrilege* (1698) 121 King Henry I. . . dying afterward without Issue Male, in the year 1135, gave a period to this Norman Family. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon. Pleasant.* Relig. Wks. 1687 I. 3 The imperceptible course of nature . . . may give an end to our businesses and lives together. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. i. 132 To give some stop to those Atheistical and Epicurean Opinions. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 108 Placing . . . Barrels of Powder at the Foot of them, to which they give Fire, by Trains laid for that purpose.

XIII. intr. To have a (specified) direction.

†42. Of the sun: To direct its rays, shine. *Obs.*

1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 60 Her troughes may be in the ayre, and where the Sunne giueth.

43. To look, open, lead a ford a view or passage. Const. into, off, on, on to, over, to, upon. (A Gallicism: cf. *F. donner sur*.)

1840 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 434 The back windows . . . to use a French phrase, give to the gardens. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* iii. The Refractories were picking oakum, in a small room giving on a yard. 1867 *MISS BROUGHTON Cometh up as Flower* xxiii. (1878) 267 The verandah upon which the salon gives. 1874 *LEVER Ld. Kil. goblin* xxviii. (1875) 165 Kate Kearney's room. 'gave' by a window over the leads of a tower. 1875 *HOWELLS Weald. Journ.* 107 A narrow corridor gave into a wide festival space. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 1/4 No window giving on to the Street. 1889 MRS. LYNN LANTON *Thro' Long Night* I. i. vi. 83 Bed-room, dressing-room and boudoir, all gave off the first landing. *Ibid.* III. iii. xv. 268 It was the road which gave on to the highway.

XIV. In idiomatic phrases consisting of verb and object.

44. Give birth to. a. To bear; bring forth.

b. fig. To produce; result in.

1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 267 r 6 Aeneas's Settlement in Italy produced the Caesars, and gave Birth to the Roman Empire. 1828 *SCOTT F.M. Perth* xxvi. His wife, then near the time of giving birth to an infant, fled into the forest. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 327 His mother . . . dies in giving him birth. 1852 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 231 A fit receptacle of a nation which was to give birth to the Sacred Book of all lands.

45. Give ground. a. To retire before a superior force; † rarely with indirect obj. b. fig. To yield; to relax effort. †c. To yield precedence (obs.).

a. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 15 And when the hardest Warriors did retire, Richard cry'd, Charge, and give no foot of ground. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* i. 81 His arrival stayed the fury of the Pagans in such sort, as they began to give him ground. *Ibid.* iii. 181 The Pagans [began] to give ground. 1709 *STEELE Tuller* No. 6 r 9 They are once again forced to give ground. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 433 The enemy was beginning to give ground.

b. 1645 *PAGIT Heresig.* To Rdr., Hereupon is he persecuted, reviled, &c. . . he gave not ground for all this, but bore up manfully. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* II. 258 Though the giving ground in such Cases be what we are apt rather to pity than to condemn. 1888 MRS. H. WARD R. *Elmore* xvi. As a man wavers in a wrestling match when his opponent unexpectedly gives ground.

c. 1652-64 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* i. (1682) 130 Valleys of great fertility, not giving ground for fruitfulness to the best in Europe.

46. Give it. a. With dat. or to: To make an attack either with blows or words. Also colloq., to give it hot. b. slang. With to: To rob, defraud. †c. = to give tongue (see *TONGUE* (obs.)).

a. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit.* A. iv. iii. 64 Now Masters draw, Oh

well said Lucian: Good Boy in Virgoes lap, give it Pallas. 1632 CHAPMAN *Widowes* 2. 1. C. 2. He give it him home. 1831 MACAULAY *Lett.* 30 May. 'I am glad you put that in [an apology for using the word *constitutions*], said her ladyship [Lady Holland]. 'I was just going to give it you. It is an odious word.' 1872 *Punch* 27 Apr. 1891 The Commander-in-Chief has given it to the offenders rather hot. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 191/1 Now he is giving it to him! b. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Give it to, to rob or defraud any place or person, as, I gave it to him for his reader, I robbed him of his pocket-book.

c. 1600 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* xiv. How well Iamball gave it in such a dry path, he hath a Nose cries one, like a Beagle, and yet a venie deepe mouthe.

47. Give place (const. to). †a. To give ground, yield to pressure or force (obs.). b. To yield one's place to make room (for another); to yield precedence; †fig. to be inferior, 'yield' to. †c. To yield or defer (to advice) (obs.). d. To be succeeded or superseded (by another person or thing).

[In the two first senses the phrase is a literal rendering of *L. dare locum*, Gr. *δανειν δωμεν*.]

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Tudg.* xx. 36 The which thing biholdynge the sones of Yrael seuen to hem place to flee. 1473 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. iii. 4 Right as the flyting ayer yueyth place to the flyght of byrdes . . . so was all this erthe passible to spirites. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *dk. Suffolk* xxii. Which must perforce geve place vnto the wyll. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lviii. 121 The enemies were driven to give place.

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xii. 19 Gyue 3e place to ire. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1601) 605 Although he were glad to depart and give place to his evil fortune for a time [etc.]. 1638 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erom*, 5, I am resolved to give fortune place.

b. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 9 He comynge that clepide thee and him, seye to thee, 3yue place to this. 1557 Lo. VAUX *Aged Lover* 24 in *Tillot's Misc.* (Arb.) 174 Limpynge age will hedge him now Where youth must geue him place. 1576 FLAMING *Panoph. Epist.* 69 Giving place to none that is neere unto you for ancientness of acquaintance. 1634 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* 91 A House and Garden of the Kings, giving place to few in Parthia. 1756-7 tr. T. Keyser's *Trav.* (1760) IV. 350 The body of Henry, which lay on the right hand, impossibly moved to the left, and gave place to his imperial consort. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxiv. 268 Thessaly's youth gave place to the Gods high-tronched in heaven.

c. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* xv. 324 The wicked . . . do at no hand give credite to his promises: but the godly . . . they give place lest they stop the way to the word of God. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 115 If ye had given place to that saving word of mine which hath bene delivered unto you.

d. 1555 J. HOOPER in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 153 His enemies both of the body and soule . . . when death cometh they shal auoide and geue place to such ioyes as be prepared for vs in Christ. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 3 These Gentlemen . . . give place to Men who have Business or good Sense in their Faces. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 128 The liturgy gave place to the Presbyterian directory. a 1889 W. COLLINS *Blind Love* (1890) III. lx. 240 Autumn had given place to winter.

48. Give rise to. To be the origin of; to produce; to result in.

1777 SHIERON *Sch. Scand.* i. i. Very trifling circumstances have often given rise to the most ingenious tales. 1798 FENRIAR *Illustr.* *Sterne* ii. 25 The birth and education of Pantagruel evidently gave rise to those of Martinus Scriblerus. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 93 The answer to these questions gave rise to the systems of Heraclitus, Empedocles, and Anaxagoras. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lett. Hist. Eng.* xlviii. 480 His whole previous career had given rise to the gravest distrust.

49. Give way.

a. Of fighting men: = Give ground. To retreat before an advancing force; to break rank. Also transf. and fig. Const. to.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 The chyeutayns haue at the moost nede of socour yeven weye to their enemies and made the peple proye to them. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 193 They . . . made so grette bruyt that the moost landiest of the paynyms gaf them weye. 1704-5 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1706) I. 369 With how much greater Difficulty, every time that we give way, we recover our Ground. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 383 Our troops . . . by some strange mismanagement gave way on the right. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* lv. 567 The Guards, fighting gallantly, began to give way nevertheless.

†b. To make way; leave the way clear. In early use often to give the way. Const. to. Obs.

a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon xxxviii.* 122 They gaue him way, nor durst aproche nere him. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueto-nius* 102 He himselfe would arise up unto the said consuls and give them the way [*L. decedere viam*]. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 55 The coaches coming downe from the upper parts, give the way to those that come up. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* vii. (1703) 90 Such sentiments . . . as made them with great respect give her way. 1697 DRYDEN *Euclid* 1. 822 Scarce had he spoken, when the Cloud gave way, The Mists flew upward, and dissolv'd in day. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. A common feeling of respect induced passengers to give way to the father and daughter.

c. To make room for; be superseded by. Const. to.

1713 STEELE *Englishmen* No. 12 Sophistry must give way to Learning. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 70 My early Christian faith has given way to doubt. 1885 M. LINSKILL *A Lost Son* 275 The surliness had given way to something deeper.

†d. To allow free scope, opportunity, or liberty of action to. Also in indirect passive, and To give way (to a person) to do, that, etc. Obs.; passing into f. and g.

a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1633) 5 And knowing that the

violence of sorrow is not at the first to be striven withall . . . they gave way unto it for that day and the next. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 82, I gaue hold way to my authority. And did commit you. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 7 Antoninus Pius . . . not only ceasing persecution, but giving way to the advancement of Christians. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* i. Certaine . . . could not be brought . . . to give way to good Letters. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 15 This is not to be given way to. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erom*. 133 Giving thereby rather way and encouragement to the Infante, to demand her. 1633 HALL *Hard T.* 610, I will give way to a shepherd not more foolish than wicked to arise in my Church. a 1657 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plantat.* (1856) 134 At length, after much debate of things, the Govr . . . gave way that they should set come every man for his owne peticuler. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 They who, through weakness, gave way to the ill-signs of bad men [etc.]. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. v. 11. 57 From that moment the General gave way to his spirit of dissatisfaction and complaint.

e. Of things, material and immaterial: To yield, be dislodged, break down (under pressure or violence). †Const. to (obs.). Of the health, mental powers, etc.: To break down, fail.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* ii. 2 All the skill and courage the Mariners had were faine to give way to the violence of this tempest. 1665 MANLEY *Groutius' Low C. Warres* 683 Their Cannon being neither raised nor well planted, by their own weight and force were fixed, until at last the Sands giving way, they were removed. 1697 DRYDEN *Euclid* 1. 170 The stoutest Vessel to the Storm gave way, and suck'd through loosn'd Planks the rushing Sea. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 123 If any Thing gave Way, we could better mend it . . . by Day. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 163 The bashfulness of the guests soon gave way before good cheer and affability. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 269/2 His health gave way to the attacks of disease. *Ibid.* 216/2 He rung the bell till the rope gave way. 1860 TYNDALE *Gal.* i. xvi. 116 Once upon a steep hard slope Bennen's footing gave way. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos Ser.* iii. xxvii. 264 His strength gave way under repeated wounds. 1886 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 Prob. Div. 90 Her health evidently gave way soon after her marriage. 1889 MRS. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* III. ii. 33 Neither knot nor gut gave way under the tremendous strain. 1889 M. CAIRD *Wing Azeal* ii. xvi. 19 Her voice shook and gave way at the last word.

f. Of persons: To yield under solicitation or insistence; to make concessions; to defer to the will of another. Const. to.

1758 LO. KAMES in *Life W. Cullen* (1832) I. 601 If you give way to every patient . . . you will never stir from Edinburgh. 1821 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 30 July (1884). When he gives way . . . he does it with so bad a grace [etc.]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 120 At the very moment of apparent triumph John suddenly gave way. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 132 He gives way to a sentiment which in his own case he would control.

g. To abandon oneself to (anger, grief, etc.).

[1818: see 49 d.] 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii. Here the dame was . . . inclined to give way to a passion of tears. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* III. xxiii. 70 He never gave way either to anger or alarm. 1891 *Strand Mag.* May 552/2 Don't give way to despair so quickly.

h. To allow one's self-control or fortitude to be broken down.

1879 MISS BRADDOCK *Vixen* III. 150 'The fact is, she gives way too much', exclaimed active little Mrs. Scobel, who had never given way in her life. 1879 EDNA LYALL *Won by Waiting* xvii. Her old courage kept her from quite giving way.

i. Of stocks and shares: To fall in price.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4 1/2 Mexican Ordinary at the morning was 14 up, but it afterwards gave way, the final price being 65 1/2 ex. div.

j. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 327 The steersman should . . . encourage the rowers to give way. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 79 Give way boys! Give way! I lay out on your oars, and long stroke! 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Give way, the order to a boat's crew to renew rowing, or to increase their exertions if they were already rowing. To hang on the oars. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* I. xvi. 134 The next moment . . . we had shoved off and given way.

XV. Used *intr.* with prepositions in specialized senses. (See also senses 14 d and 43.)

†50. Give against —. To impinge against; to attack, assault, run counter to. Obs.

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres Eng.* ii. vi. lx. 152 They gave against the Standard, slew Sir William Brandon, the Standard-bearer. 1650 — tr. *Senault's Man become Gully* 20 Christian Religion may truly be said, that all her Maxims are Paradoxes, which agreeing with truth, give against humane reason. *Ibid.* 356 He gives against Gods Providence . . . who obeys those creatures which are inferior to him. *Ibid.* 374 It was very just . . . that they which fill our Sallies should make our designs give against the rocks.

†51. Give into —. [After F. *donner dans*.]

To enter into, give adhesion to, fall in with (an idea, project, etc.); to engage deeply in (a business); to fall into (an error, a snare). Now superseded by give in to (see 59 b). Obs.

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* ii. ii. 60, I began presently to give into your method. 1702 ROWE *Tamari. Ded.* At so Critical a juncture as this . . . your Lordship ought to give intirely into those Public Affairs which at this time seem to Demand you. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 66 The Venetians, who are naturally Grave, love to give into the Follies and Entertainments of such Seasons. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 35 Some things are so manifestly absurd that no authority shall make me give into them. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 40 So that the poor Girl, divided between her Inclination for him, and her Duty to her designing Mother, gave into the Plot upon him. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxv. 94 They gave into the

snare prepared for them. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* I. 57 Mr. Pitt gave strongly into a Parliamentary Inquiry. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 6 Marshall has given into this error. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 35 The country bankers gave into the infatuation.

XVI. Idiomatically combined with adverbs.

52. Give about.

†a. *trans.* To encompass; surround. [translating *L. circumdare*.] Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iv. 8 Loo! y 3aue about [or compass] thee with boondis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/1 To Giffe aboutte, *circumdare*, *circumspicare*.

b. To distribute, circulate (writings); to spread (a rumour).

a 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* II. 348 He [Ferguson] gave about most of the pamphlets writ of that side: and with some he passed for the author of them. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 74 It hath ben given about for several days past, that somebody in England empowered a second somebody [etc.].

53. Give again.

a. *trans.* To give back, restore; to give in return. Also †to give againward.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16476 Here I yeld you yur mone, ges me a-gain mi war. c 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 10 No stook ne 3af he ageinward. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/1 To Gife a-gayne, *redonare*. 1530 PALSGR. 566/2, I gyve agayne, . . . *je rens*.

b. *intr.* To soften; to yield. *lit.* and *fig.* Cf. 40 d. e. Obs. exc. *dial.*

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 80 Minerall Salt . . . is . . . lesse subject to giving againe, then our boiled salt. 1623 MARKHAM *Country Content.* vii. 215 (Unless the place where it is kept be like a Hot-house) it will so danke and give againe, that it will be little better then raw Malt. 1855 [see A 8 y]. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.* Give again, to thaw, to yield, of a frost; to relax through damp or fermentation. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., Bread is said to give-again when it loses its pristine crispness, and becomes soft and moist.

54. Give away.

a. *trans.* To alienate from oneself by gift; to dispose of as a present, as alms, or in any way gratuitously.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1983 Thou has giffene thi part of bothe away. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1633) 169 The more he gat, the more still he shewed that he (as it were) gave away to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. § 3 Charity 249 Love gives away all things that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person. [1700 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) II. 227 Whatsoever we employ in Charitable Uses, during our Lives, is given away from ourselves; what we bequeath at our Death is given from others only.] 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 411 He used to remark that they who gave away nothing till they died, never gave at all. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *New's Course* II. iv. 80 He gave away most of his income. *Mod.* The prices rendered were wretchedly low; the goods were almost given away.

b. To perform the ceremony of handing over (a bride) to the bridegroom at a marriage.

1719 DR FOE *Cruise* ii. vii. 1 . . . gave her away. 1826 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Fallacies* xlii. The bride . . . presented to him as her father—the gentleman that was to give her away. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos Ser.* iv. xx. 215 Mary was given away . . . by the Marquis of Winchester.

†c. To sacrifice (another's interests or rights).

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 155 b, Yea, said the captain, so that you gave away no mannes right, but his, whose authoritie you have. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 28 Be merry Cassio, For thy Solicitor shall rather dye, Then give thee cause away. 1711 C'TESS DORCHESTER in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. iv. 681 Represent to her Majesty that this would be giving away my Lord's rank, who is an older Lieutenant General than Lord Orkney.

d. *slang.* To betray, expose (oneself, another person) to detection or ridicule; to let slip (a secret), esp. through carelessness or stupidity.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 812/1 Ye went back on her, and shook her, and played off on her, and gave her away—dead away! 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii. I thought he would give himself away. 1889 *Answers* 20 Apr. 326 My closely cropped hair, however, gave me away. 1891 *Boston (Mass.) Jrl.* 20 Feb. 4/4 General Sherman would not be told a secret. He said he would give it away to the first person he met.

e. To distribute.

1889 PHILIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* i. iii. 59 Then the old vicar gave away the prizes. 1891 *Corinth. Mag.* Oct. 393 She gives away tracts, addresses meetings.

†f. *intr.* Misused for give way (? = give a way).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. § 96. 579 The whole power of the French gave away, and sought to save it selfe by flight. 1747 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* (1752) I. 37, I have continually languished for impossibilities, and given away my Desires as madly as if [etc.]. 1893 *Boston (Mass.) Weekly Transcript* 27 Jan. 4/2 His death is as though one of the sheet anchors of society had suddenly given away.

g. *trans.* To give up, resign, surrender. *rare.*

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv. 2 To Sleep I give my powers away.

55. Give back.

a. *trans.* (See simple senses and BACK.) To restore; to surrender again; to reciprocate; to reflect, to echo, etc.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1633) 142 With that he gave her back the paper. 1601 SHAKS. *Tucl.* iv. iii. 18 Take, and give backe an'ayres. 1709 PRIOR *Despairing Shepherd*. He gave'em back their friendly letters. He said, but would not speak. a 1734 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (J.), 'Till their vices perhaps give back all those advantages which their victories procured. 1823 DOUGLAS, or *Firth of Otterburn* I. xi. 141 [He] defied my threats, and gave back my reproaches. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE

in *Rec. of Girlhood* (1878) II. ix. 249 It is the still, deep, placid element that gives back the images. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Bestminster* II. viii. 43 The sandy tracks gave back no rumble.

† b. *intr.* To retreat, fall back. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edu.* IV. 218 By reason of whiche succors, kynge Edwardes parte gaue a litle backe. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxv. Now backe he giues, then rushes on amaine. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 108 So they [Fiends] gave back, and came no farther. 1814 *Theodore* IV. ii. Give back—make way—Room for the prisoner's witness. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 484 Slowly then Did he give back face foremost from the men.

† c. Of a surface: To recede. *Obs.*

1723 tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 86 The Enablature is sometimes made to give back or retreat a little between the Columns.

† d. To yield to pressure. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 71 As if he should thrust it against some hard body at rest, of too stout a withstanding to yield way or give back. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 185 Christian .. began to try at the Dungeon door, whose bolt (as he turned the Key) gave back.

† 56. Give by. *intr.* To stand aside. *Obs.*

1633 MARMION *Fine Comp.* v. 4, Give by Crochet, till I question them.

57. Give down. *trans.* Of a cow: To let flow (milk). Also *absol.*

1699 DAVDEN *Orvid's Met.* xv. Fables (1700) 509 And daily to give down the Milk she bred, A Tribute for the Grass on which she fed. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* vi. In the course of ten days she gave down her milk. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 382 Give down! Give down—my crumpled brown!

58. Give forth.

† a. *trans.* To offer; to hold out. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* III. i. 40 The diuell giueith forth his hand.

b. To emit.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 122 All the sparkes of vertue... were so blown to giue forth their vttermost heat. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 87 We do not hear that Memnon's statue gave forth its melody at all under the rushing of the mightiest wind. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 510/2 The fields .. give forth an odor of spring. 1886 ADEL. SERGEANT *No Saint* II. i. 15 An owl gave forth .. a long, weird, melancholy note.

c. To spread abroad, publish; to report, rumour.

1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* I. He gave forth, that hee had not seen any profit to come by any Synode. 1627 HAYWARD *Edu.* VI (1630) 84 Soone after it was giuen forth, and belieued by many that the King was dead. 1629 BRENT *Comic. Trent* 774 By this he was forced to giue forth his Oration, and sent a copie of it to Rome [etc.]. 1727 OLD- MEXON *Clarendon* 272 It was giuen forth to be by Commission from the King, and there is great reason to suspect it. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlii. 430 The king gave forth a proclamation. 1880 FOWLER *Locke* iv. 59 Locke .. then gave forth a series of works in rapid succession.

59. Give in.

a. *intr.* To yield; to give up the contest; to acknowledge oneself beaten; *occas. (colloq.)* to admit under pressure of argument (*that*).

1616 S. WARD *Coale from the Allar* (1627) 16 They tire, giue in, and end in the flesh. 1627 HAYWARD *Edu.* VI (1630) 32 The charge was giuen with so well gouerned fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to giue in. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* III. 57 You giue in .. and shew your self .. a founder & disputant. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 56 According to the boxing phrase, [he] shewed the white feather and gave in. 1873 MRS. OLIPHANT *Two-cent* II. ii. 36 'You won't give in?' said Frederick. 'You are just like all women. You will never allow you are in the wrong.' 1877 — *Yng. Musgrave* I. xv. 264 The squirrel won't give in he owns them. 1890 DOWLE *Firm of Girlstone* xxiii. 262 Nothing .. would .. bring her to give in upon that point.

b. To yield to (a habit, fashion, opinion). [Probably originated by a false analysis of *give into* (see 51) = *F. donner dans*. (Most of our examples of *give into* appear in later edd. as *give in* to.)]

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 433 So far from giving in to this opinion .. he was clear the debt was growing on us. 1845-6 TRENCH *Hud. Lect.* Ser. II. i. 160 No doubt there is a temptation to give in to this. 1882 W. BLADES *Caxton* 87 Caxton never gave in to the new-fangled ideas of printers about the advantage of title-pages to books.

c. To fail, die off.

1840 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 288 These plants 'gave in'; and hardly a cane three feet high was left in the following year.

† d. To intervene. Also, to rush into conflict. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *Vives Comm. St. Ang. Cille of God* (1620) 116 In the midst of the fight the women gaue in betwix the battells. 1640 tr. *Verney's Rem. Rom.* I. 139 The gallant Pagan .. gaue in upon them with the Giants, hoping to break them. 1648 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Civill Warres* I. iv-v. 159 Fearing .. that, if new troops of the enemy should come up, the enterprise would be the more difficult, hee resolutely gave in amongst them.

e. *trans.* To hand in, to deliver (an account, return, etc.) to the person officially appointed to receive it. To *give in one's adhesion* to: to notify formally one's acceptance of (principles, etc.). † Also, to deliver (a thrust); to prefer (an accusation).

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 27 Pray you giue in an epitaph for love. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* (1873) 57 The third .. gave him a Roll with a Seal upon it, which he bid him look on as he ran, and that he should give it in at the Celestial Gate. 1688 BURNETT *Lett. Italy* 104 Some Accusations were given in to the Inquisitors against him. 1692 SIR W. HORE *Fencing Master* 4 The figures giuing in the thrust are Paried by the figures opposite to them. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 132 The .. Officers did not give in a full Account. 1879 MISS YONGE *Camos* Ser. IV. x. 118 VOL. IV.

The Scots gave in their adherence to the peace of Crespy. 1890 *Standard* 5 Nov. 5/1 The formula to which Mr. Gladstone bids us believe they have given in their adhesion *Mod.* Names of competitors must be given in before the end of the month.

f. To bestow in addition.

1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobson's Chance* I. viii. 157 Don't be led away by that professional manner of his. It's the regulation thing, given in gratis with the prescription.

g. Of a pugilist: To droop (the head).

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 240 Donnelly shewed evident symptoms of weakness, and gave his head in.

60. Give off.

† a. *trans.* To relinquish; to cease, leave off. Sometimes with *inf.* as object. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* I. 27 Did not the Prophet Say, that before Ascension day at noone, My Crowne I should giue off? 1613 WITHER *Satyr. Esc.* (1613) 232 But yet I must not heere giue off to speake, To tell men wherein I haue found them weak. 1649 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 151 A Wood's mother .. being much out of purse .. she gaue off house-keeping. 1697 R. PEARCE *Bath Mem.* II. viii. 375 He was persuaded to give off Riding. 1729 STACKHOUSE *Body Divin.* (1776) II. iv. i. § 2 The necessity of giving off all intercourse with him.

† b. *intr.* To cease; to withdraw, quit the field.

1608 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iii. 23 Follow the noyse so farre as we haue quarter. Let's see how I will giue off. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Phila.* II. (1701) 119/2 Diodorus without acting any thing memorable, gaue off safe. 1692 LOCKE *Edu.* § 112 It would be kept from being too much, if we gaue off as soon as we perceiv'd that it reach'd the mind.

c. *trans.* To emit, throw off.

1839 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. II. 102 They gave off their moisture to the air. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 260 These gases are given off very readily. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiolog.* 67 Every piece of open water .. is constantly giving off vapour.

d. To send off as a branch.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 681 Near its origin, this artery gives off several branches to the scaleni muscles. 1849 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 580 Arteries .. give off many branches. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim.* Life 132 The paired nerves are given off very close to each other.

† 61. Give on. *intr.* To make an assault. *Obs.*

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 230 The Troians first gaue on. 1646 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Civill Warres* II. vi-ix. 152 With Cheerefull countenance he gaue on upon the Enemy, and was as cheerefully followed by his men. 1666 WALLER *Instr. to Paint.* 12 Where he Gives on, disposing of their Fates, Terror and Death on His loud Cannon waits. 1669 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clxxxix. He saw the Town's one half in rubbish lie And eager flames give [ed. 2. (1688) drive] on to storm the rest.

62. Give out.

a. *trans.* To utter, publish; to announce, proclaim, report. To *give (it) out*: to profess, give it to be believed *that*. Also, to *give (a person) out* to be (so and so), and *absol.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 29318 (Cott. Galba) And þat cursyng vnlawful es .. þe whilk es giffen out ouer tye, with-owten any right respite. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arh.) 113 And thenne by goddes grace I shal yeue out the sentence and Iugement. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daug. Posit.* I. vi. 20 They gaue it out .. that some were licentious. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 8 Thou bloodier Villaine Then termes can giue thee out. 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 27 Hee gives himselfe out to bee Generall of the .. knights of the Post. 1688 BURNETT *Lett. Italy* 23 His Followers were giuen out to be Heretics. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 9 My Master gaue out to my Mistress that he should be oblig'd to go .. to look after some Goods. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 370 He gaue out at Macao, that he was bound to Batavia. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxvii. 374 Some gave themselves out as 'poor scholars'. 1884 *March. Exam.* June 1/7 It was giuen out that Germany and Austria had the same policy in Europe. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* II. xii. 177 Not quite so young as she gives out. 1892 *Chamb. Frnl.* 1 May 303/2 The factory clock .. gaue out the hour of three.

b. To announce (a hymn) to be sung; to read out (the words) for the congregation to sing; † also (see quot. 1825).

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 When the psalm was giuen out, her voice was distinguished above all the rest. 1825 DANNLEY *Encycl. Mus.* Give out the Psalm or Hymn Tune is to perform upon the organ the tune once over .. for the purpose of enabling the congregation to join .. in the singing of the psalms and hymns. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* II. xxv. 51 The clerk in church .. gaue out the psalm.

c. To send forth, emit; to cause to be sent forth. † Also, to put forth, utter (prayers).

1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 321 O Mary flowre of vyrgyns as rose or lylly, gyue oute prayers to thy sonne for the helthe of crysten people. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 388 In Oregans .. the Nipping of their Rinde giueith out their Smell more. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in T. Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 153 Dr. Ingenhouz discovered that vegetables giue out vital air, when exposed to the solar light in contact with water. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 178 The gold gaue out its red glow. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Dec. 666/2 It [the explosive apparatus] fell .. making a tremendous noise, giving out a huge flash of fire. 1890 *Ibid.* 26 Apr. 530/1 The carbonic-acid gas and other waste matters you giue out with each breath.

d. To issue; to distribute.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 189 ¶ 3 Write down what you giue out to your Landress, and what she brings Home again. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 165 The king gaue out arms to them. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 166 At the end of twenty minutes the advance money was giue out. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* II. xxxiii. 183 Rose had the key of the store-room, but forgot to give out supplies.

e. *intr.* Of persons: To desist (in later use, to desist through exhaustion of strength or patience).

Of an implement, a limb, a machine, etc.: To break down, get out of order, fail. Of a supply: To run short, come to an end.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 2 Those plowes gyue out to sodenly, and therefore they be the worse, to drawe. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel or Babel?* [He] is willing rather to play small play, then to giue out. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Quest.*, Madam, I always believ'd you so stout, That for twenty denials you would not giue out. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) II. 170 When a Man is agreeably engaged, he can't always giue out at Pleasure: instead of one [glass], he drank several. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 The first in a lark, but the last to giue out. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 25 A new leader took the place of the old man, when his breath gaue out. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 24 Sept., Tea, coffee, and clothing are nearly exhausted, or have, as the American phrase has it, 'giuen out'. 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 280 Even the laborious Selden, who wrote annotations on it [the 'Polylolion'] .. gaue out at the end of the eighteenth book. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 635/1 His strength gaue out more than once. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Downfall* xxiv, His eyes have giuen out, so he won't go up this term. 1890 LIPPINCOTT's *Mag.* Feb. 210 Our powder gaue out for a time. 1893 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., His leg gives out; he's troubled to get about. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 5/5 They are threatened with one great danger. Before spring their finances may giue out.

63. Give over.

a. *trans.* To leave off, finish, cease from (an action); to give up, abandon (an attempt, a habit, a mode of life). † Also with *inf.* as obj.

c. 1325 *Poem times Edu.* II (Percy Soc.) xlvii, Pryde and covetise Gyveth over at judgement, And turneth lawes up and down. 1542 UDALL *Evam. Apoph.* 344 b, Certain persones .. saying that Demades had now geuen over to bee suche an haime, as he had been in tyme past. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 489 Geue over all thy tippilling. 1577 HARRISON *Englanc.* II. v. (1577) I. 111 Giuing over in these dales to mainteine such pompous vanitie. 1583 SPURGES *Ann.* II. (1882) 93 This man .. ought not at any hand to giue over his calling, but to persevere in the same to the end. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 190 We pray you for your owne sake to embrace your own safetie and giue over this attempt. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 23 Neither did the Turks thus oppress, giue it over, but .. fought it out with inuincible courage. 1636 PRATHAUB *Lives Rom. Emp.* 161 Why then giue over to be Emperour? 1645 BOATE *Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1652) 98 Before we giue over this discours of Lime, we shall adde [etc.]. 1688 BURNETT *Lett. Italy* 38 It was time for people to giue over going to Confession. 1798 — *Lett.* (ed. 3) 251 Before I giue over writing concerning this Place [etc.]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ¶ 5 When he resolves to giue over his Passion, he tells us that one burnt like him for ever dreads the Fire. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 135 She rested in this conceit 'till the King gaue over play. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 345 Their fleet being almost annihilated, they gaue over their piracies. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ecl. Miracles* (1843) 188 One thing then they did: they gaue over the contest. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentlem.* II. xii. 218, I know your little ways. You'll have to giue them over when we're married. 1892 *Black & White* Jan. 54/2 It's time she gaue over that sort of pride.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To cease; desist, leave off.

† Of a factory: To stop working.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 Let hym contynue his labour, and neuer gyue over. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 7 He offended the Prophet for giuing over then. 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 159 Last week a great Tink-work gaue over, by which four hundred Tinkers are out of Employ. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 418 The assembly grew so impatient, and made such a noise and hissing, that he was forced to giue over. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 377 (E. D. S.) Es .. wont be mullad and soulad—Stand aside, come, gi' o'er. 1840 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 432 He gaue over at the end of about six hours, and set to again the next morning. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frnl.* I. 251 They ran hastily beside the carriage, but got nothing, and finally gaue over.

† c. *trans.* To abandon, desert (a person, cause, etc.). *Obs.*

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 65 These knights of grece abandonne us and gyue us over. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. xiii. 66 And now forsyth, thy will they oley sal I, And giffis over the caus perpetually. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 506 The Cause, for which we fought and swore So boldly, shall we now giue o'er?

d. To devote, resign, surrender, hand over: (a) with obj. a person, oneself. † Also in *pa. pple.*, 'left to oneself', abandoned by God to one's own evil passions.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 192 a/2 The chylde marceyal .. gafe hym self all over unio our lord Jhesu cryste. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 105, I feele y' slepe will giue me over to his sister. 1570-6 LANIARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 157 Men giuen over to beleefe illusions. 1585 R. BROWNE *Anru. Cartwright* 34 The power of the word .. to rebuke and giue over to execration. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 113 O my Zelmane, gouerne and direct me: for I am wholly giuen over vnto thee. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xvi. 1640 Br. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 142 Should I be so farre giuen over, as to have my hand in blood. I should [etc.]. 1656 — *Occas. Medit.* (1651) 6 Though I have a will of mine own; yet let me giue myself over to be ruled and ordered by thy Spirit. 1701 GREW *Conn. Sacra* III. iii. § 6. 106 When the Babylonians .. had giuen themselves over to all manner of Vice; it was time [etc.]. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxiv, Colonel Lambert gaue over the young Virginian to Mr. Wolfe's charge. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Cleanings* Ser. II. 59 Oxford is giuen over to heretical depravity. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Caullus* xl. 17 Live on yet, still giuen o'er to nameless Lords. 1877 MISS YONGE *Camos* Ser. III. x. 87 They worked up their fury against the traitor Bishop who wanted to give them over to the Pope.

(b) with obj. a thing.

1481 CANTON *Godefray* clxxxv. 272 The turkes .. were discomfited and gaf over the toures. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 107 It was of him demanded, whether he should be slaine, or be deposed, or should voluntarily geve over the crowne? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. 11. iv. (1651) 272 Dioclesian .. gave over his scepter, and turned gardiner. 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxi. 209 Bearing with me the small package which Sir Jacob Clancian had given over to my keeping.

6. To pronounce incurable as far as concerns the speaker. Now rare. (Cf. *Give up*, 64 h.)

1530 PALSGR. 565/1. I geve over, as physicians geve over a man that they will no more meddle with, or as we do thynges that we have forsaken. *Je habadonna.* 1619 DRAYTON *Idea* lxi. Now if thou would'st, when all have given him over, From Death to Life, thou might'st him yet recover. *a 1641 Suckling Fragm. Auren* (1648) 54 Since it is lawful for every man to practise upon them that are forsaken and given over .. I will adventure to prescribe to you. *c 1656 Prior Remedy worse than Dis.* I sent for Ratcliffe; and so ill, that other doctors gave me over. 1746 BERKELEY *2nd Lett. Tar-water* § 12 When patients are given over, and all known methods fail. 1820 *Examiner* No. 615 Garth being given over by an intimate medical friend. 1850 Mrs. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 166 Who had been ill of a fever, and given over by her physician.

f. To abandon the hope of seeing, finding, overtaking, etc. Also, *To give over for (dead, lost)*: see FOR 10 b. ? Obs.

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 66 They gave us over for lost. 1678 LAOY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 47 When the Doctors have given him over for dead. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 274 Having seen nothing of our boat, we gave her over for lost. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* v. ii. Sir Peter, you are come in good time, I promise you; for we had just given you over. 1797 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 15, I was now almost given over, the ponds, and even the river, near where I was lying, having been dragged. 1830 H. ANGLO *Remin.* I. 218 His friends .. had given him over for lost.

g. To give in, yield (to). Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 565/1. I geve over, as a man dothe that is overcome, I yelde in a mater, *je succumbe.* and *je me rends.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 57 He .. was content to geve over to the kinges request.

h. *intr.* To give way, give oneself up. rare.

1892 *Harper's Mag.* July 299 The big female gives over to despair.

64. Give up.

a. *trans.* To resign, surrender; to hand over, part with. Const. with dat. or to. (a) with obj. a thing. + Also *ellipt.*, to yield (precedence) to.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1132 [He] sende efter him & dide him thuen up & be abbotrice of Burch. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 843 Than hai gave hym vp be zerd & golden be realm. *a 1533 LD. BERNERS Huon li.* 203 Whan luoyyn & Galafer saw that the towne was gyuen vp by the frenchemen they entred in to it. *a 1601 MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 105 But still expect and gaze with hungrie lip When hee'll geue vp his gowlie stewardship. 1710 *Tatler* No. 258 ¶ 4, I am resolved to give up my Farm, sell my Stock and remove. 1723 BEAKLEY *Alphir.* iv. § 18 This is in fact to give up the point in dispute. 1781 *Edw. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 25/1 The fort was given up, and the garrison surrendered. 1800 *La-grange's Chem.* I. 214 When the nitrous gas is all decomposed, it gives up its oxygen to the pyrophorus, and burns it. 1823 *Mirror* L. 68/1 At table all gave up to Tom For handling knife or fork. 1828 *Lyttton Alice* 19 She could not give up her canaries. 1886 *Law Times* Reg. LII. 708/1 Dr. Cox has .. retired from his incumbency and given up his benefice. 1890 *Graphic* Summer No. 24/3 The moat after nine days had given up its dead.

(b) with obj. a person: To deliver (a fugitive, oneself) into the hands of an officer of justice, an enemy, etc.; to abandon (oneself) to a feeling, an influence. Also *refl.* to yield (to evidence, etc.).

a 1568 ASCHAM Scholm. i. (Arb.) 81 They geuing themselves vp to vanitie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. 32 All my mother came into mine eyes, And gave me up to teares. 1721 *Andouson's Sect.* No. 108 ¶ 7 His Parents gave him up at length to his own Inventions. *Ibid.* No. 110 ¶ 6 Could not I geue myself up to this particular Testimony of Mankind, I should to the Relations of these general Persons who are now living. 1722 *De For Plague* (1884) 221 They gave themselves up, and .. abandon'd themselves to .. Despair. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 13 (1806) II. 210 They gave themselves up to Credulity. 1852 THACKERAY *Ennion* II. i. He went to give himself up at the prison. 1872 C. E. MAURICE *S. Langton* II. 121 He gave himself up unhesitatingly to the guidance of Innocent.

b. To forsake, abandon, relinquish, desist from, relinquish the prospect of; to cease to have to do with (a person); to sacrifice, 'lay down' (one's life). + Also *ellipt.*, to give up (friendship) with.

1558 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 129 Having taken out the artillerie, goods, victuals, and gold .. We gave her vp 25 degrees by north the line. 1650 COLLIER *Ess.* II. *Despair* 123 Such an Expectation .. will never come to pass: Therefore I'll e'en give it up, and go and fret my self. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ¶ 2 Providence in this case makes use of the folly which we will not give up. *a 1715 BURNET Own Time* (1843) I. 518 He indeed pressed me to give up with Sir Robert Murray. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 380 They gave up the contest. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* II. iii. But you say he has entirely given up Charles—never sees him, eh? 1795 *Ann. Reg.*, *Hist.* 144 They gave up all ideas of resistance. 1849 MACAULAY *Litt. Eng.* iv. I. 433 The medical attendants had given up all hope. 1851 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. xiv. 412 Many who leaned to the Chartist before .. gave them up altogether on the appearance of this symptom of the agitation. 1852 Temple *Bar* IV. 553 Match-making mamma gave him up as a bad job. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Cleanings* Ser. II. 48 Men were ready to give up their lives rather than surrender their books. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Litt. Hist. Eng.* xliii. 335 It is

very difficult to give up what we have believed from our childhood. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 476 The first ground of complaint put forth in the pleadings .. has been virtually given up. 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxiii. 359 It was so hopeless to clean them that I gave it up in despair. 1894 *Law Times* XCvii. 388/1 He was asked .. whether he would not now be compelled to give up Sunday School work.

c. *intr.* To leave off; to cease from effort, leave off trying; to stop. Also, to succumb.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 46 She hath bin reading late, The Tale of Tereus, heere the leaf's turn'd downe Where Philomel gave vp. 1714 *Swift Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 209 They have been .. very near giving up in despair. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Indian Field Sports* 195. I had killed about a hundred, when I thought it high time to give up, as evening was near approaching. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. My mother gave up in despair. 1862 Temple *Bar* V. 46 Another camel gave up, and could proceed no further. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 31 May 659/1 Unless England is so weak that she has simply to give up. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 264 He .. was engaged as accountant and collector, but lost his place because the firm gave up.

d. *trans.* To devote entirely to; to abandon, addict to. Chiefly with reflexive pron. as obj.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 322 He hath devoted, and given vp himselfe to the Contemplation .. of her parts and graces. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. § 1 Faith 229 To give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire. 1673 STILLINGF. *Def. Disc. Rom. Idol.* (J.). If any be given up to believe lies, some must be first given up to tell them. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 9, I know a Lady so given up to this sort of Devotion, that .. she never misses one constant Hour of Prayer. *a 1748 WATTS* (J.). Give yourself up to some hours of leisure. 1834 T. MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 36 The landlady gives herself wholly up to the promotion of his comfort. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Cleanings* Ser. II. 149 These men gave themselves up to .. debauchery. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 213 Before Buddhism came to them, they were in ignorance and darkness, given up to deeds of superstition and cruelty. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *C. Kirkland* II. i. 16 Her salon was given up to table-turning. 1886 ADEL. SERGEANT *No Saint* I. xiv. 267 He gave himself up to his new faith heart and soul. 1890 Temple *Bar* Ave. 574 The forenoons .. were given up to business. 1892 *Black & White* Christm. No. 20/2 The whole ground floor was given up to the saloon.

e. To deliver, render, give in (an account, etc.); to present (a petition, etc.). Obs.

1414 in *Rot. Parl.* IV. 22 Or the Petitions hiforesaid yeven up yn writing. 1559 SANDYS *Lett. to Parker* Apr. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. viii. 114 They were forced .. to give up a confession of their faith. 1599 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 So shall you .. give up a good account of your stewardship. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iv. 189 What lawful Quest have given their Verdict vp Vnto the frowning Iudge? 1611 BIBLE *2 Sam.* xxiv. 9 And Joab gave vp the summe of the number of the people vnto the king. 1613 PURCINAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 466 They .. give up these Supplications, written in the leaves of a tree. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 85 [They] have .. defamed that Christian Profession, to which they had given up their names. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 72 A resolution never to give up my consent to any thing that in my conscience I know to be notoriously inconvenient. 1702 *Swift Contests Nobles & Comm.* Miscell. (1711) 27 His Accounts were confused, and he could not then give them up. 1705 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) II. 57 'Tis not hard to imagine how he may be brought to give up the clearest Evidence.

f. To emit, breathe forth; to utter (a cry). Obs. exc. in phr. *To give up the ghost*: see GHOST sb. i. *c 1386 CHAUCER* *Knt.'s T.* 1569 It gan al the temple for to lichte; And sweete smel the ground anon vp yaf. — *Merch. T.* 1120 Vp he yaf a roryng and a cry As dooth the mooderwhan the child shal dy. 1557 NORTH *tr. Guenaria's Diall* Pr. 231 b/2 Oftentimes they have lost their senses, and are ready to geue vp the spirite. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 37 His credit hath given up the last gaspe. 1606 — *Sophonista* v. i. *Ibid.* 198 Now even heaven Gives up his soule amongst us. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I. 95 And they shew the place where the Saint gave up his last breath.

g. To divulge, reveal. + Also, to disclose the name of.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. Queen Corinth I. iii. He not stale them By giving up their characters. 1757 FOOTE *Author.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 136, I never gave up but one author in my life, and he was dying of a consumption, so it never came to a trial. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 628 [He] did not give up the names of our contributors.

h. (a) To pronounce (a person) incurable, (a puzzle) insoluble as far as concerns the speaker. (Cf. *Give over*, 63 e.) (b) To renounce the hope of seeing. (c) *To give up for (lost)*, etc.: see FOR 19 b.

1589 PUTTENAM *Eng. Poetie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 285 The Phisitians had all giuen him vp. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii. It's so late, we gave you up. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* I. Conundrums .. invented and answered, or given up. 1851 Temple *Bar* I. 504 'When's a man not a man?' 'Give it up.' 1883 Mrs. F. MANN *Parish Hilby* iv. I wonder you troubled to come at all; we gave you up long ago. 1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 458 He suffered from hip-lameness, and was, in fact, given up by Sir B. Brodie. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 385 He .. had given himself up for lost. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* May 469 [Their] breadwinner is at sea, 'given up' at Lloyd's.

65 Phrase-key.

Give me (expressing preference), 3 c; give me myself, 39 c; give ye (= by your leave), 39 b; give *je fyle*, (= dated) 19, (= dowered) 30, (= posited) 32; and see GIVEN *phl.* a.; my heart gives me, it gives me, 22; the weather gives, 40 e; one would give .. 9 c; about, 52; again, 53; against, 50; g oneself airs, 37 c; g and bequeath, g and devise, 4 g; answer, 16; g arms, 24; g one as good as be brings, 9 b; g at, 14; g (an) attempt, 15; g away, 54 f; g back, 55; g a

back, 21; g (one) best, 39; g birth to, 44; g a blessing, 16; g a broadside, 14 c; g by, 56; g the case (for or against), 18 b; g one's compliments, 6 d; g a date (to), 41; g a day, 30 b; g down, 57; g (one) his due, 9 b; g one's ears, 91; g (an) end (to), 41; g (an) example, 23; g fire (to), 14 c; 41; g for (= account as), 31 b; g for granted, 31 c; g forth, 58; g a give, or gift, 81; g (one) good morning, etc., 17; g ground, 45; g a gun, 14 c; g one's honour, 81; g in, 59; g in charge, 71; g in hand, 5; 41; g in marriage, 5; g into, 43; 51; g into custody, into the hands of, 71; g 146; g it (for or against), 18 b; g (one) joy, 17; g one's kind regards, one's love, 6 d; g little of, 9 d; g one's mind to, 13; g a name, 30 b, 28 b; g nought of, 9 d; g off, 63; g on, 14 d, 43, 61; g over, 43; g order, 16; g out, 62; g (a batsman) out, 18 b; g over, 53; g (one) his own, 9 b; g part, 29; g a period (to), 41; g (one) a piece of one's mind, 20; g place, 47; g the point, 14 b; g a price, 34; g rise to, 48; g a Roland for an Oliver, 9 b; g a shot, 14 c; g show, g sign, 23; g a stop (to), 41; g the time of day, 17; g (one) to believe, to understand, etc., 29 c; g to keep, 71; g to lot, 30; g to reflect, to think, 38; g to the world, to the public, 29 b; g tribute, 10; g up, 64; g upon, 14 d; 43; g a volley, 14 c; g way, 49; g (oneself) wonder, 37 c; g one's word, 81; g (good or bad) words (to), 16; g the world, 9 c; g one the worse, 37.

For many other phrases, as *give Account* (of), (the) ADVENTURE, AIM, (the) ALARM, one's ARM, (an) ASSAULT, ATTENTION, the BAG, BATTLE, a (good, wide) BERTH to, (a) CHARGE, the CNARGE of, CHASE, the COLD SHOULDER, CONSENT, COUNTENANCE, CREOENCE, CREDIT, the DOR, EAR, EFFECT to, (an) ENSEMBLE, EVIDENCE, an EYE to, (one's) FAITH, GATE (to), the GLEEK, the GO-BY, a GUSS, (one's) HANDS, (one) his HEAD, HEED, LAW, LEAVE, the LIE, (a) LOOSE to, the MEETING, the MITTEN, one's MIND to, MOUNT, NOTICE, OCCASION, OFFENCE, POINTS, PROMISE, QUARTER, the REIN(s) to, the SACK, SATISFACTION, the SUP, SUCK, THANKS, TONGUE, UTTERANCE (to), VENT, (the) VENTURE, a VISIT, the WALL, WARNING, etc., see under the different words.

Give, obs. form of GIVE, *Ir.*

Giveable (gi'vəb'l), a. [*i.* GIVE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of yielding.

1884 *Standard* 25 Sept. 5/1 The Liberal flood which ran at that time swept away in its rush everything that was loose and giveable.

Give-ale (gi'və'el), *Hist.* Also 6 gifeale, gif ale, 7 gev(e)all, yev(e)all, -ale, (geavale, yevale). [*i.* GIVE sb. + ALE.] An annual feast or banquet, formerly observed in some parishes in Kent, the cost being provided by money bequeathed for that purpose.

1524 *Acta Archid. Roffen.* 73 a in *Archæologia* XII. 13 Jo. Bromley, subtrahit de la gifeale xviii. a lumine beatus Marie apud Woldham. 16. in Thorpe *Custumale Roffense* (1788) 41 Alsoe I will that specially my feoffees and executors see that the yeovale of St. James be kept for ever. *Ibid.* 46 Alsoe I will that the geavale of Alhallowes in Hoo have one acre of land after my wives decease to maintaine it withall. *Ibid.* 47 A gevall house lying at Grenchill prout wardens and the brethren of the gevall. 1796 *Archæologia* XII. 13 The gifeales .. were the legacies of individuals, and from that circumstance entirely gratuitous.

Give and take, sb. [*See* GIVE v.]

1. *Sporting.* Used attrib. a. In *give and take* plate, a prize for a race in which the horses which exceed a standard height carry more, and those which fall short of it less, than the standard weight.

b. In various connexions, implying the alternation of favourable and unfavourable conditions.

1769 *St. James's Chron.* 12-15 Aug. 2/3 Will be run for on Huish Downs. A Free Plate of 50l. Give and Take, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding. 1776 Mrs. J. HARRIS in *Lett.* 1st Earl Malmesbury (1870) I. 348 Two races again, one as usual for the Give-and-take plate. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 260 Give-and-take plates were then all the vogue. 1823 'Jon Bee' *Dict. Turf, Give and Take*—plates, turf-weight according to inches; the standard being 9 stone for 14 hands, but carrying 14 oz. extra for every eighth of an inch above, and allowing the same for every eighth less; thus 12 hands would carry 5 stone, 15 hands 21 stone. 1856 WYATT *Melville Kate* Cov. xv. I indulged them (the ponies) with a good strong 'give and take' pull. 1887 *Hissey Holiday on Road* 320 Hard continuous climbing is .. more fatiguing to horses than double the distance of equally hilly but give-and-take ground. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 346/3 [Coursing] A give-and-take course of fair length followed.

2. The practice of mutual yielding, making allowances, or concessions; compromise, exchange of equivalents.

1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 62 In short we do not act in foreign countries on the system, (to use a familiar phrase), of 'give and take'. 1855 S. HERNETT in *Ld. Malmesbury Mem. Ex-Minister* (1854) II. 40 Mutual forbearance and much give-and-take. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan. Surely there is room here for a little give-and-take.

attrib. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 125/1 There must be .. more of the give-and-take system in legislation. 1866 *All Year Round* No. 65. 346 A speckled thrush pulling a worm out of the lawn. With a give and take, pull-baker pull-devil principle. 1897 *Argus* (Melbourne) 1 Mar. 5/4 Representatives .. ought to go into council in a give-and-take spirit.

3. Exchange of talk, esp. of repartee, jest, or rally.

1870 A. W. WABO *tr. Curtius Hist. Greece* (1873) I. II. 1. 205 Men learnt the give-and-take of Spartan speech. 1885 L. STEPHEN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 125/2 Addison's sensitive modesty disqualified him for the rough give-and-take of mixed society. 1894 *Review of Rev.* Aug. 166 An amount of give and take, sharp exchange of personalities, .. that [etc.]. attrib. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xv. In the every-day give-and-take conversation of the best society. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* II. In their matrimonial bickering .. they were .. a well-matched .. give-and-take couple. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Enoch* xiv. (1889) 175 The sweetest give and take rattle he had ever enjoyed.

† **Givel**, *v.* *Obs.*—[ad. OF. **geveler*, *javeler* to heap up, *f. gezele* heap; cf. GAVEL sb.] *trans.* To heap up. Only in pa. pple.

c 1300 *Harclok* 814 He... cast a panier on his bac, With fish givelled als a stac.

† **Giveler**, *Obs.* *rare*—[a. OF. *givelier* (Froissart), of unknown meaning.] A term of contempt.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* iii. 130 With gyuleris Ioyfull flor here gery laces, And flor her wedis so wyde.

Given (gi'v'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: see GIVE *v.* Used adjectively in senses of the vb.

1. Bestowed as a gift.

1382 *Wyclif Ecclus.* xx. 10 Ther is jowen thing, that is not profitable; and ther is jowen thing, whos zelding is double. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2380 But, in love, fere yeven thing Requyrit a gret guerdoning. 1539 *Taverner Erasus. Proo.* 67 A given horse... maye not be loked in the mouthe. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 5/1 The millionaire, like the ordinary citizen... probably finds that given goods never prosper.

b. *Given* name: the name given at baptism, the Christian name. ? Chiefly Sc. and U.S.

1859 *Bartlett Dict. Amer.*, *Given Name*, the Christian name, or name that is given to a person, to distinguish it from the surname, which is not given, but inherited. Cobbett calls it a Scotticism. It was probably introduced by the Puritans instead of 'Saint's name', or 'Christian name'. 1895 *Crockett Men of Moss Hags* i. 1 Malsie Lennox (for that was her proper given name) was my cousin.

2. Used predicatively: Inclined, disposed, addicted, prone. *Const. to.* Also †*well, piously*, etc. *given*.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 735 Men, kyndly to [i]will giffin. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 692 How Duncane was crownit King of Scotland and was well givin. 1589 *Cogan Haven Health* cxviii. 153 Those things that breed rheumes, doe likewise breed the goute in such as bee given thereunto. 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 218 What man is there well given and honestly minded, who [etc.]. 1652 *J. Davies tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 285 The Chancellor, who was not given to those Excesses, would have excus'd himself. 1709 *Steele Tattler* No. 56 † I this ill Fortune makes most Men contemplative and given to Reading. 1747 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) XII. 93. I fear you are somewhat enthusiastically given. 1844 *Willis Lady Jane* ii. 9 Women given to the society of famous men. 1869 *Freeman Norin. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 11 Others who were devoutly given knew well the sins of England. 1885 *F. Anstey Tinted Venus* 121 To tell you the honest truth, I'm not given that way myself.

3. Granted as a basis of calculation, reasoning, etc.; definitely stated, fixed, specified.

1570 *Billingsley Euclid* i. 1. Upon a right line geuen not being infinite, to describe an equilateral triangle. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. ii. 287 The Oblquity of the Ecciptic being given, to find by Calculation the Right Ascension and Declination of a given Point in it. 1756 *C. Lucas Ess. Water* I. 66 No two agree in the quantity of water requisite to dissolve a given portion of any salt. 1807 *T. Thomson Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 500 The quantity of nitric acid of a given density necessary to saturate a given weight of the salt. 1840 *Lardner Geom.* 128 Since the given triangles are similar, the angles A and A' are equal. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xxiv. 175 A better means of accomplishing a given end. 1870 *Max Müller Sci. Relig.* (1873) 349 To determine whether a given religion may be considered as the work of one man.

† 4. *Comb.* with advs., as *given-away*, *-over*. 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* ii. (1590) 259 h. She sawe Philoclea sitting lowe upon a cushion, in such a given-over manner, that one would have thought silence, solitariness, and melancholie were come there... to [etc.]. 1601 *ibid.* iii. (1598) 355 Is this the reward of thy given-away [1629 p. 369 given-way] liberty? Hath too much yielding bred cruelty? 1795 *Fate Sedley* i. 105 Lady Dorothy, whom I expected to have seen laid out in funeral pomp, received me in her chamber; and judge my surprise when I beheld this given over damsel, sitting with great composure.

† **Giveness**, *Obs.* *rare*. [f. GIVEN + -NESS; cf. OE. *gifnes* favour, grace.]

1. = FORGIVENESS.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 De 'giveness of sinne is be beste giue. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2538 We thoru tendernes of vr flexis nial giue til oþer na giveness.

2. The act of giving.

1537 'T. Matthew' *Isa.* xliii. 21 marg. To preache... the geuenes of euerlastyng lyfe by the mercy of God for Christes sake.

Givenness (gi'v'n'nes). [f. GIVEN (sense 3) + -NESS.] The fact of being given or posited.

a 1866 *J. Grote Treatise* (1876) 390 But in us reflective creatures being and thinking, fact (or givenness) and self-formation (or self-improvement)... are mingled together in a complicated doubleness. 1895 *B. Bosanquet Presid. Addr. in Proc. Aristot. Soc.* (1896) III. ii. 10 Little more inference lies from the given-ness of Time in the Absolute, to the Absolute being in Time, than from the given-ness of colour in the Absolute to the Absolute having a colour.

Giver (gi'vər). Forms: a. 4 *gyvere*, 4-5 *gyver*, *yevever* (c., -our. β. 4 *gifer*, 4-6 *gevar*, -ear, -or, -our, *gyver* (e, *giff*, *gyfer*, 5-6 *Sc. giffar*, 4-*giver*. [f. GIVE *v.* + -ER] = OHG. *kebari* (MHG. and G. *geber*), MDu. *gevere*, Du. *gever*, Sw. *gifuare*, Dan. *giver*.) One who gives, in senses of the vb.; a bestower, distributor, donor, grantor. Often preceded by a sb. as object, as *almis*, *example*, *law*, *light*, etc. *giver*.

a. 1340 *Aeneid* 95 Peruore is arisþ be holy gost propreliche yefþe and yevever vore be him yefþ and is y yeve. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Cor.* ix. 7 God loueth a glad gyuer. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 552 The zeuers trustiden that the receyvers wolden

expende thilk good vertuoueli. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III c. i. § 1 The Sellers feffours yveours or grauntours.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28804. I to be was first gyuer. a 1340 *Hamlof Psalter* l. 3 God lufis wele cherid gifers. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* vii. 70 He that beggeth... but if he haue nede... he highlieth the gyuerer [A. viii. 72 the gyuerer]. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1368 God loues a gyfer glade. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catch.* (1884) 15 The haly spreit is giffar of all halynes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 317 Well we may afford Our gyvers thir own gifts. c 1704 *Paider Henry & Emma* 211 The gift still prais'd... the gyver still unknown. 1809 *PINKNEY Tract. France* 11 Though they cost little to the gyver, are not the less valuable to the receiver. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xiii. I returned it [a blow] to the gyver, and with good intent too. 1868 *W. WHITMAN Chants Democr.* I. Poems 67 The fresh free gyver, the flowing Missouri. 1884 *Athenzum* 25 Oct. 540 Gyvers of Dinners, Balls, and At Homes.

b. with adv., as *gyver-in*, *out*.

1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 63 Cotton Manufacture. Looming and Taping Room... Gyver-in. Odd Hands... West Gyver-out.

Givete, *obs.* form of GIFT.

Giving (gi'v'ing), *abl. sb.* [f. GIVE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. GIVE.

1. In transitive senses. *Occas. pl.*

13... *K. Alis.* 839 Alisandre god los Of that geuyng him aros. c 1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 230 Rest nis ther noon in his yeving. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 400 Thes iij maners of geuyngis. 1573 *J. SANFORD Hours Recreat.* (1576) 211 Promissingis the vigile of giving. 1581 *T. ROGERS St. Aug. Prayers* xvii. (1597) 70 For euerie good giuing and euerie perfect gift is from aboue. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 21 The giving of it Glisterwie in a fume to a patient. 1732 *POPE Mor. Ess.* iii. 348 Constant at Church and 'Change; his gains were sure; His givings rare, save farthings to the poor. 1851 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. iii. xi. 237 When the spirit of giving was substituted for the spirit of mere rivalry. 1882 *DUFFIELD Don Quix.* II. 492 We go... to hold givings and takings with giants.

b. Gerundially with †*a* (or) or with omission of the prep.

1583 *GOLDING Caliban* on *Deul.* xiv. 387 Euen while Gods lawe was a giuing to them... they provoked Gods Vengeance. 1707 *S. SEWALL Diary* 2 July (1879) II. 190. I could not hear one word while the Degrees were giving.

2. In intransitive senses.

1710 *ADDISON Tattler* No. 254 † To Upon the first Giving of the Weather. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 189 The men closed after three distinct rallies, in which there was a considerable giving. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Giving*, the surging of a seizing; new rope stretching to the strain.

3. With adverbs, as *giving back*, *in*, *over*, *out*, *up*. Also *giving way* (see GIVE *v.* B. 52).

1530 *PALSGR.* 225/1 Geuyng over a thyng, *resignation*. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 23 To treat of some good accord touching the giving over of the castle. 1604 *SHAKS.* *Oth.* iv. 1. 131 This is the Monkeys owne giuing out. 1666 *BRVSKETT City. Life* 18 To make me resolve the giuing over that place. 1681 *CORR.*, *Par dectore*, a giuing backe. 1726 *LEON Alberti's Archit.* I. 43 Their Platform... by the giving way of the Earth, became ruinous. 1804 *Morning Post* in *Spirit. Publ. Jnals.* (1805) VIII. 244 The ambiguous givings out, and the unambiguous promptings that are pent within. 1832 *T. MOORE Mem.* (1854) VI. 168 [He] seemed to think it very much of a giving in on the part of his brother agitators. 1852 *R. S. SURTES'S* *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 366 A giving up that had been most unhandsonely accepted by his landlord. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 1. 229/2 The immediate cause of the subsidence was the giving way of a stratum of soft mud. 1894 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 3/7 The cruiser... having broken down through the giving out of her cylinders.

† 4. *concr.* That which is given; a gift. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Ecclus.* xxxviii. 2 Per to the king he schal take gyuyng [Vulg. *donationem*]. 1664 *PERV'S Diary* (1879) III. 46 My aunt Wight did send my Wife a newscarf, laced, as a token for her many givings to her. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 730 Scepter and Power, thy giving, I assume, And gladlier shall resign.

Giving (gi'v'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. GIVE *v.* + -ING².] That gives, in senses of the vb.

1382 *Wyclif Ecclus.* li. 23 To the zyunde to me wisdom I shal gyue glorie. 1611 *CORR.*, *Motte*,... giuing as stones in rainie weather. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xxviii. 482 O get a heart mortified to all these things, and you will bless a taking as well as a giving God. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* n. 200 From his soft, giving palm.

|| **Givre** (gi'vr). [F. *givre* hoar-frost.] (See quot.) 1888 *HOLMES in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 662 s.v. *Vanilla*. The best varieties of vanilla pods... are covered with a crystalline efflorescence technically known as *givre*.

Giw (e, *obs.* form of LEW.

Giwe (pa. pple. *giwin*), *obs.* Sc. f. GIVE *v.*

† **Gixy**, *Obs.* [? Connected with GIG; cf. *Betsy*, *Nancy*, also the adjs. *tricky*, etc.] A wench. 1611 *CORR.*, *Gadrouillette*, a minx, gile, flirt, callet, Gixie. [Again s.v. *Saffrette*.] a 1652 *URQUHART Rabelais* iii. xxviii. Carvel... entred into a very profound suspicion that his new-married Gixy did [etc.].

Gizzard, *obs.* form of GIZZARD.

Gizen: see GIZZEN *v.*

Gizz (dʒiz). *Sc.* Also 8 *jiz*. [Origin unknown; cf. JASEY.] A wig.

a 1774 *FERRUGUSON Poems* (1807) 241 Sometimes they [squibs] catch a gentle gizz... And sing, w' hair-devouring bizz. Its curls away. 1785 *BURNS Addr. to Deil* 93 W' reekit duds, an' reestit gizz... — *Mauchline Wedding* 43 His Sunday's jiz W' powder Weel smeard that day.

Gizzard (gi'zəd). Forms: a. 4, 6 *gisser*, 5 *gyser*, -our, -owr, 6-7 *gyssar*, (7 *gesier*, *gizier*, *gizzar*). β. 6 *guisard*, *guysard*, 6-7 *gyssard* (e, 7-8 *gizard*, 8 *hizzard*, 7, 9 *dial. gisard*, 7- *gizzard*. See also GIZZERN. [a. OF. *gisier*, *gizier*, *juisier*, *jugier*, also

guisier, *gizzard*, mod. F. *gésier*, commonly explained as:—popular Latin **gicerium* = L. *gigeria* neut. pl., the cooked entrails of a fowl.

The final *d* of the β-forms is parallel to that of 16th c. *garnier* for *garner*, and the vulgar *scholar* for *scholar*. The pronunciation with (g) seems to come from the unexplained OF. form *guisier* (Goedeke, *Compl.*.)

1. The second or muscular stomach of birds, in which the food is ground, after being mixed with gastric juice in the proventriculus or first stomach.

a. [c 1374: see 3.] c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 9 Take fayre garbagys of chykonys, as he hed, be fete, be lyuers, an be gyssowrys. c 1450 *ibid.* ii. 72 Chikenes hedes, fete, lyvers, And gyssers. 1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 103. The innermost skine of a hennes gysser. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 295 They haue within thir throat another kind of gizzard besides thir craw. *ibid.* II. 625 In the giesers of cocks there be found certayne stones, called... Alectorie.

β. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Alectorie*... a stone in the mawe or gysarde of a cocke. 1577 *B. GOGG Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 145 The Gysard of the Storke. 1620 *VENERER Via Recta* iii. 68 The Gysard or Maw of Fowles. 1621 *JONSON Masque Gypsies Wks.* (1692) 623 To these, an overgrown Justice of Peace, with a Clerk like a Gizzard thrust under each Arm. 1789 *G. WHITE Selborne* (1853) 348 The gizzard was thick and strong. 1836-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. xi. 2 The gizzard is of much smaller dimensions than the crop. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* xi. 444 Another complication of stomach is produced by an enormous increase of the muscular coat of the pylorus. A stomach so thickened is called a gizzard, and is found in most birds.

fig. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 26, I look at her as the very gizzard of a trifle... the epitome of Nothing.

b. The stomach of the gillaroo trout.

1776 *PENNANT Zool.* III. 262 The trouts of certain lakes of Ireland... are remarkable for the great thickness of their stomachs, which from some slight resemblance to the organs of digestion in birds, have been called gizzards. 1780 *A. Young Tour Irel.* I. 351 The Gillaroo trout with gizzards.

c. *Ent.* The proventriculus or first stomach of certain insects.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 434 As to their anatomy, the Orthoptera have a ventricle or gizzard. 1888 *CARPENTER Microsc.* § 521 The muscular Gizzard... is often lined by several rows of strong Horny Teeth, for the reduction of the food... These are particularly developed among the Grasshoppers, Crickets, and Locusts.

d. *Zool.* The thickened muscular stomach found in certain molluscs.

1841 *T. R. JONES Anim. Kibgd.* 122 In *Brachionus urceolaris*... the gizzard... exhibits through its transparent coats the peculiar dental organs placed within it. 1850 *G. JONSTON Conchol.* 312 The muscular gizzard of the latter [Aplysia] is studded with numerous sharp pyramidal knobs of a semi-cartilaginous consistence. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Molusca* 182 Bullidæ... Gizzard armed with calcareous plates.

2. Jocularly attributed to persons, esp. in phrases, *To fret one's gizzard*: to worry oneself. *To stick in one's gizzard*: to remain as something unpleasant or distasteful, to be disagreeable or unpalatable to one.

1668 *PERV'S Diary* 17 June, I find my wife hath something in her gizzard that only waits an opportunity of being provoked to bring up. 1672 *R. WILD Declar. Lib. Vinc.* 12 There was some grumbling of the Gizzard. 1679 *Wind. Sir T. Player* 1/2 'Tis the Matter, not the Manner that sticks in our Unworthy Respondents Gizzard. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANCE Fables* ccxcix. 305 Satisfaction and Restitution lie so Curiously hard upon the Gizzards of our Publicans, that [etc.]. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* i. 93 Don't let that stick in your Gizzard. 1755 *JONSSON s.v.*, 2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind: as, he frets his gizzard, he harasses his imagination. c 1765 *FLOREN Tartarian T.* (1785) 471, I was going home, grumbling in the gizzard. 1848 *Craven Gloss. s.v.*, 'To grumble in the gizzard', to complain and be dissatisfied. 1833 *R. H. FROUDE Rem.* (1838) 1. 322 That odious Protestantism sticks in people's gizzard. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. ii. 113. 134 That little one, she warms my gizzard. 1879 *MRS. MACQUODY Berks. Lady* 153 Pick a quarrel and... run him through the gizzard.

† 3. Used (after F. *guisier*: see LITTRÉ s.v. *gésier*) to translate L. *fecur*, liver.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. metr. xii. 84 (Camh. MS.) The fowel that hitht vultor that eftith the stomk or the gyser of ticius.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gizzard hue*; *gizzard-fallen a.*, *-fish*, *-shad* (see quots.); *gizzard-trout* = GILLAROO.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 37 Another disease to which they [Pigeons] are subject is 'gizzard-fallen', that is, the gizzard falls down to the vent. 1883 *SIMMONDS Dict. Usef. Anim.*, *Gizzard fish*, a name for the white fish (*Coregonus albus*) belonging to the salmon family. a 1845 *HOOE Irish Schoolm.* viii. A pair of shaggy brows O'erhang as many eyes of 'gizzard hue. 1889 *FARMER Americanism*, 'Gizzard-shad', the Carolinian name for the Alewife. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 219 The Gillaroo or 'Gizzard trout. 1837 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* II. 187 Gizzard-trout.

Gizzen (gi'z'n), *a. Sc.* [a. ON. *gisenn* (Sw. *gislen*, dial. *giszen*) leaky, app. from a root **gis-* to gape, cf. Icel. *gis-temur* (Sw. dial. *gis-länd*) having wide-set teeth.] Of casks, etc.: Leaky (through heat, or for want of moisture). *To gang gissen* (see quot.). Also fig.

1790 *SHIRREPS Poems Gloss.*, *Gissen, gissen'd*, rent with heat, dry. 1804 *TARRAS Poems* 134 Nir lat's gang gissen, fy for shame W' drouthy tusk I. 1825-30 *JAMIESON s.v.*, *To gang gissen*, to break out into chinks from want of moisture; a term applied to casks.

Gizzen (gi'z'n), *gizen* (goi'z'n), *v.* *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: 8 *gyssen*, *geyzen*, *guizen*, 9 *geysan*, 8-2

geisen, gison, -an, gizen, gyzen, 8-9 gizen. [a. ON. *gista* (Sw. *gista*): see prec.] *intr.* To become dry and leaky, as an empty barrel. Also fig. of persons.

1721 RAMSAY *Poems Gloss.*, *Gysened*, when the wood of any vessel is shrunk with dryness. 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1807) 225 My kirnstaff now stands gizzened at the door. 1816 *Song, Handsome Kate in Pocket Enceyl. Songs* 1. 167 Now winter comes. And nips w/ frost the gizzened gowan. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. 270 A wee outspoken sour crabbit gizzened anatomy of an old woman. 1803 JANET HAMILTON *Poems* 87 A wee bit drap Waa's that e'er gade owe me weasan—E'en noo my gab begins to geyzan. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlix. (1873) 268 Yet when one is 'gizzened' for want of news some shift must be made. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Gyze*, *Gyzen*, to warp, to twist, by the sun or wind. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gizen*, An empty cask lying in the sun becomes gizzened—that is, dry and shrunken.

Gizzern (giz'zern). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 gisarn, 5 gosarne, -erne, 5-7 gysern(e), 6-7 gisern(e), 7 guis(er)ne, gyzerne, gyzarn, 8 gizern, 7, 9 dial. gizzern, 9 dial. gizen, -in. [App. a variant of *giser* GIZZARD; the addition of *n* is unexplained.] = GIZZARD.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlv. (1495) 16r The fyrste mete of the fowles is receyved and kepte in the croppes to the seconde dygestyon, that shall be made in the gisarn or mawe. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 195/1 Gyserne (P. of fowles). 1530 PALSGR. 225/1 Gyserne of a foule, *jeusier*. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 331 Thy gall and thy gyserne to glads shall be given. 1611 COTGR., *Sauce froide*, Another [sauce] made of the liuers, and giserns of chickens. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 10 Shaped like a split Gyserne. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse Watch* xx. (1710) 149 The inward skin of Gyzerns powder'd. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Gizzern*, *Gizern*, gizzard. 'It sticks in his gizzern'—he remembers it with unpleasant feelings.

Glaad, Glaam, Glaas, obs. forms of GLAD, GLAM!, GLASS.

[[**Glabella** (gläbe'lä), **glabellum** (gläbe'löm). mod. Lat.; specific application of *L. glabella* (? sc. pars), *glabellum*, fem. and neut. of *glabellus* adj., dim. of *glaber* smooth, GLABROUS. Cf. F. *glabella*.] 1. *Anat.* The small space in the human forehead between the eyebrows and immediately above a line from one to the other.

1598 R. HAVDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo's Artes Paintinge* 1. v. 29 The space between the eyebrows, the Italians call *glabella*. 1823 CRABE *Technol. Dict.*, *Glabella*. 1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 545 These tubercles are prone to appear in an irregularly triangular group, with the apex at the glabella and the base near the margin of the scalp. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Catlin*. 95 The nasal depression is very slight, the glabella prominent, but the supraciliary ridges little developed.

2. 'The smooth median portion of the cephalic shield of a Trilobite' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 203 The glabella has only two pairs of furrows. 177 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 259 On the occipital or lateral margin of the limb a suture commences, and passing between the eye and the glabellum, meets that of the opposite side.

Glabbellar (gläbe'lär), *a.* [f. GLABELL-A + -AR 1.] Pertaining to the glabella.

1814 J. H. WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* p. xv, The aspect or position of those parts near the corona are coronal; . . . that of those near the glabella, *glabbellar*. 1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 223 Skulls possessing great projections in the glabbellar and supraciliary regions.

Glabbello- (gläbe'lö), comb. form of GLABELLA, as *glabbello-inial*, -occipital, pertaining to the glabella together with the inion, the occiput.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place* Nat. iii. 120 Fig. 23: the skull from the Cave of Engis. . . a, glabella; b, occipital protuberance; c, a to b, glabbello-occipital line. 1866 - *Preh. Rem. Catlin*. 119 Dr. Thurnam figures a typical skull of these long-barrow Britons, which he thus describes. 'The greatest length is 7.3 inches (the glabbello-inial diameter 7.1 inches).

Glabbate (glä'brät), *pp. a. Bot. and Zool.* [ad. L. *glabrat-us*, pa. pple. of *glabrare* to make bald or smooth, f. *glaber* GLABROUS.] (See quotes.)

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot. Gloss.* 217 *Glabbate*, becoming glabrous with age, or almost glabrous. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 333 *Humulus lupulus* . . . branchlets glabbate. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Glabbate*, in *Zool.*, smooth; bald; glabrous; having no hair or other appendages.

† **Glabbreate**, *v. Obs.* -o. Also 9 glabbriate. [Badly for *glabbate: cf. prec.] (See quot. 1623.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Glabbate*, to make plain or smooth. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Glabbate*. And in later Dicts.

Glabbreity (glä'bräiti). [ad. F. *glabbreité*; cf. GLABRITY.] Baldness; want of hair.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Glabbrescent (gläbre'sent), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *glabrescent-em*, pres. pple. of *glabrescere* to grow smooth or glabrous.] (See quot. 1857.)

1859 HENFREY *Bot.* § 98 *Glabbrescent* is used to signify that a surface, hairy when young, becomes smooth when the leaf is mature, by the hairs falling off. 1874 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 303 Common Wallflower. Stem . . . hoary at first with minute adpressed hairs, glabbrescent.

† **Glabbretal**. *Obs.* -o. [f. L. *glabbretä* pl., bare patches of soil (f. *glaber* GLABROUS) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Glabbretal*, a bare splot in the earth.

† **Glabbriety**, *v. Obs.* -1. [f. L. *glabbri-*, comb. form of *glaber* bald + -RY.] *trans.* To make bald.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 205 Which places they much desire to deplete and glabbriety.

Glabbriostreal (gläbr'isträl), *a. Ornith.* [f. as prec. + KOSTRAL.] 'Smooth-billed; having few and slight, if any, bristles along the gape' (*Cent. Dict.* quoting P. L. Slater).

† **Glabbrity**. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *glabritäs*, f. *glaber*.] Smoothness, baldness.

1927 in BAILEY vol. II, and in later Dicts.

Glabbrous (glä'brös), *a.* [f. L. *glaber* without hair, smooth, bald (see GLAD) + -OUS.] Free from hair, down, or the like; having a smooth skin or surface. Now only as a scientific term.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet viii.* (1707) 224 If the Concavity of the Moon's Orb. is of so smooth and glabbrous a Superficies. 1684 EVELYN *Sylva* (1709) 30 The French Elm, whose leaves are . . . more florid, glabbrous and smooth. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1830) II. 387 Anthriscus. Beak shorter than the seeds, glabbrous. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 290 The body of the insects of this genus is . . . glabbrous. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 135 Whenever any nation . . . presents a notable amount of flattened faces, glabbrous skins [etc.]. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 5 Foliage-leaves . . . may be hairy, or nearly glabbrous, that is, destitute of hairs. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxiv. (1889) 196 She was suffering from a glabbrous mucous cyst.

b. Humorously used for: Smooth.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* P. xii. (1891) 166 Two or three notabilities of Rockland, with geponic eyes, and glabbrous, bumpy foreheads.

† **Glacé**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *glacé*:-popular L. *glacia = L. *glaciēs*.] Ice. On a *glacé*: frozcn.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3002 Alexander. . . asperly rydis To be grete flode of Granton and it on a *glacé* (Dublin MS. as *glas*) frysde. 1540 PATE in *State P. Hen. VIII* (1849) VIII. 346 That the verite cummyng in place must nedes vade away, even as the *glacé* by the fervor of the sone. 1676 COLES, *Glacé*, *sb.*

† **Glacé**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also 5 *glase*. [f. GLACE 2. Cf. mod. dial. 'gleece, a surprise' (*Northumbld. Gloss.*)] A swift or glancing blow; a wound, graze. c. 1400 *Melayne* 1347 What! wenyth thou . . . bat I fygnte bee For a spere was in my theil. A *glacé* thorowte my syde. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xlii. 316 *Uxor*. It were a fowll blott to be hanged for the case. *Mak.* I have skapyd . . . oft as hard a *glacé*. *Ibid.* xxi. 418 *Pinus tortor*. We have gyfen hym a *glacé* . . . *Secundus tortor*. Sir . . . with knyokys he is indoozt.

Glacé, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *glase*, 9 *glease*, *gleaze*. [ad. OF. *glacer*, *glacier*, *glacher*, to glide, slip:-pop. L. *glaciare to slip, slide, f. L. *glaciēs* ice.

OF. *glacer* had also a transitive sense 'to cause to glide or slip'; cf. Cotgrave's '*Glacervn* mot, to insert, put, thrust or foist a word into a writing'. The mod. F. *glaiser* to slip is by some philologists supposed to be an altered form of OF. *gliser* under the influence of *glacer*.]

1. *intr.* To glance, glide; to move lightly or quickly (cf. GLANCE, GLENT). *rare*.

13. . . *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 171 Suche gladdande glory con to me glace, As lyttel byfore perto wat wont. a 1400 *Hymns Virg.* 108 Ay let gabbynges glyde and gon A-wey where þei wol glace (*Lamb. MS.* *glase*) or glent.

2. Of weapons: To glance off, to slip, to fail in giving a direct blow; also, to glide, pass easily through.

13. . . *Sir Benes* 4177 (MS. A.) Doun of þe helm þe swerd gan glace And karf riht doun be-for e face. c. 1400 *Sowdane Bk.* 1208 It glased down by his sheelde And carfe his stedes neke a-sunder. 1412-20 *Lyce Chron.* *Troy* iii. xxii. The head of steele . . . Through glace & mayle myghty ran to glace. c. 1450 *Gowd Harrow* (Cl. 1607) Hys swerde glasede lowe And stroke vpon the saddle bowe. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* i. (1482) 5 And as this brute shold shete unto an hert his arrowe myshaped and glaced and so there Brute quelled his fader.

3. *trans.* (*dial.*) (See quot.)

1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Glase* or *Glase*, to glide past. 'I just glased it', as an object is nearly hit by a stone thrown at it. [So *glace* in West Scotland (Rev. W. B. R. Wilson).]

Hence *Glacing vbl. sb.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 197/1 *Glacyng*, or wronge glydyng of boltyss or arrowys (S. glansyng, P. glausyng of shetinge), *devolutus*. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *A Glacing*, a hot pursuit, a svent. 'I have had a good glacing after him', a sharp run. And in a legal sense, 'He has had to bid a bonny glacing', sustain the heavy charges of a law suit. Also in the general meaning of loss or deprivation.

Glacé, obs. form of GLASS sb.

† **Glacé** (glase), *a.* [Fr. pa. pple. of *glacer* to 'ice', give a gloss to, etc., f. *glace* ice.]

1. Of cloth, leather, etc.: Having a smooth surface with a high polish or lustre. Also *absol.* = *glacé silk*, and *attrib.* as *glacé finish*.

1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 421 *Glacé* or damask bareges are the most *recherché*. *Ibid.*, Dress of *glacé silk*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 305 Shot glaces, woven by Spitalfields hand-loom weavers. 1859 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 117 The bevy of youthful bridesmaids—all in white tulle over pink *glacé silk*. 1889 *Charity Organist. Rev.* Jan. 9 Now-days *glacé* did (the skill of the leather-dresser having discovered novel methods of imparting the *glacé finish* to inferior . . . skins) is used for boots of a low grade.

2. Of fruits: Covered with icing or sugar.

1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* i. vii. 215 Somebody said it was a theatre which looked as if it ought to be filled with *glacé* chestnuts, or crystallized violets.

† **Glacery**. *Obs.* ? Anglicized form of GLACIER.

1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 337 The *Glaceries* of Savoy may be considered as some of the natural curiosities of Italy.

† **Glaciable**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *glaciā-re* to freeze + -BLE.] That may be frozen or congealed.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (ed. 4) 59 As sensible Philosophers conceive of the generation of Diamonds, Tris, Beryls. Not making them of frozen iccele, or from meer aqueous and glaciabile substances.

Glacial (glä'siäl, -äl), *a.* Also 7 *glaciāle*. [a. F. *glacial*, ad. L. *glaciālis* icy, f. *glaciēs* ice.]

1. Full of, or having the nature of, ice; cold, icy, freezing. *rare*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glacial*, where ice is, freezing, cold. 1701 GREW *Corn. Sacra* IV. v. § 38. 203 Snowy or what ever else he [Spinosa] means by *Glacial Air*, or Clouds, may serve to darken the Day; but not at all prolong it. 1890 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 61 Uninterruption *glacial rain* set in.

fig. 1854 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 229 No wonder that their stricken faculties uttered themselves in such broken accents, such glacial metres! 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xvii. II. 303 His frame was slight . . . his manner more glacial and sepulchral than ever.

b. Consisting of ice.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 409 The enormous glacial masses of the poles. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 57 The gelid flow of these glacial rivers.

2. Of chemical substances: Glass-like; crystallized. (*Obs. exc. as in b.*)

1681 BOYLE *New Exper. Icy Noctiluca* 18, I thought it not amiss to call our consistent Selfshining Substance, the Icy or Glacial Noctiluca (and for variety—Phosphorus). 1693 SALMON *Dales' Dispens.* 1. (1713) 358/2 From lb. iij. of the first Matter, you will have, says Rolfincius, a Glaciāle Butter. 1771 WATSON *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 217 White vitriol, a few glacial spicula. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 104 Phosphoric acid in a Glacial state.

b. *Glacial acetic acid*, pure acetic acid in crystals; *glacial phosphoric acid*, metaphosphoric acid (HPO₃); *glacial sulphuric acid*, *glacial oil of vitriol*, pure sulphuric acid in crystals.

1786 H. CAVENISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 268 The oil of vitriol prepared from green vitriol, has sometimes been obtained in such a state as to remain constantly congealed. . . whence it acquired its name of glacial. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 42 Glacial sulphuric acid. 1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (1841) 685 When dried and fused in a crucible, a transparent glass is obtained, commonly called glacial phosphoric acid. 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 149 Glacial or Crystallisable Acetic Acid, the strongest procurable, contains one equivalent of water. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 357/2 The acetic acid . . . usually employed in photography is what is termed *glacial*, and should become solid at about 40°.

3. *Geol.* Characterized by the presence of ice. *Glacial epoch*, *era*, *period*, a geological period during which it is supposed that the northern hemisphere was in great part covered by an ice-sheet. *Glacial sea*: the sea of the glacial epoch.

In America this period is also known as the *drift epoch* (see DRIFT sb. 10, ice-age, etc.).

1846 PROF. E. FORBES in *Mem. Geol. Surv.* I. 363 The remarkable strata known under the names of 'Boulder clay', 'Arctic or northern drift' . . . including (in part) the 'Till' deposits, which for convenience I shall henceforth mention as *glacial*, or as *beds of the glacial epoch*. 1857 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 211 The rhinoceros and elephant, which lived under the latitude of the glacial sea. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 124 For all Holmerness was a sea-bed in the 'glacial' period. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 541 The Drift epoch is usually called the Glacial epoch, under the idea that ice either in the form of icebergs or glaciers, was concerned in the transportation of the boulders, pebbles, and earth. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xii. 283 The earlier Post-pliocene period of geology may be called the Glacial era.

b. Produced by the presence of ice in the form of glaciers, etc. or by its action upon the surface of the earth; pertaining to glaciers or ice-sheets.

1858 GEMIE *Hist. Boulder* ii. 17 They corroborate our conclusions as to the glacial origin of the boulder-clay. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 100 Curious mound of gravel, which look very like glacial moraines. 1863 LVELL *Antiq. Man.* (ed. 3) 2, I shall give a description of the glacial formations of Europe and North America. 1879 *Naturalist's Palace*. 18 The glacial mud of the Polar regions. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 164 Evidence of glacial denudation in countries which are now free from anything like glaciers or icebergs.

Hence *Glaciation*, the condition of being covered with ice or glaciers; *Glacialism*, the theory of the action of ice upon the earth's surface; *Glacialized* *pp. a.*, acted upon by ice.

1864 *Reader* 2 Apr. 432/2 They present characters in common with the basins occurring in regions which were inhabited by glacial ice. 1881 W. B. DAWKINS in *Nature* XXIII. 309 Domes *Glacis* . . . pushes glacialism and interglacialism to an extreme. 1889 *Standard* 23 June 5/2 The plucky trip of Dr. Nansen has now rendered the entire glaciation of inner Greenland no longer a theory.

Glacialist (glä'siälst), [f. prec. + -IST.] *a.* One who makes a special study of glacial phenomena. *b.* One who explains certain geological phenomena as due to glacial action.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 249 Ice, a tolerably hard, brittle solid (notwithstanding the plasticity with which modern glacialists endow it). 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 165 Nor is it only the effects of land-ice which the glacialist sees marked upon the rocks of Britain. 1889 G. F. WAGNER *See Age* N. Amer. 358 The glacialist sees indubitable evidences of a former vast expanse of water.

Glacially (glä'siälst), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. *Geol.* By means of glacial action. 1865 LVELL *Elem. Geol.* xii. (ed. 6) 158 Boulders of far-transported rocks, glacially polished and scratched on more than one side. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ix. 163

The present agencies may be said to be just beginning to carve a new line of features out of the old glacially-formed surface.

2. In an icy fashion, icily. *lit. and fig.*
1883 *SALA Amer. Rev.* xiii. (1883) 166 The high 'stoops' before the houses were also glacially glassy as to surface.
1883 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Lone II.* xx. 179 She asked this as calmly, almost glacially, as if she were not interested.
1889 — *Thro' Long Night I.* v. xv. 251, 'I was looking at your room,' returned Charlie, glacially polite.

|| **Glaciarium** (glē'si-ri-um). [*f. L. glaci-ri-um* + *-arium* as in *aquarium*, *vivarium*.] A skating-rink with ice artificially produced.

1878 *19th Cent. Mar.* 555 The real ice at the Chelsea glaciarium. 1889 *Catholic News* 18 May 8/4 The shareholders of the Southport Glaciarium... passed a resolution to wind up the concern.

Glaciate (glē'si-ēt), *v.* [*f. L. glaciāt-* ppl. stem of *glaciāre* to freeze, *f. glaciēs* ice.]

† 1. *a. intr.* (See quot.) *b. trans.* To freeze.
a. 1623 *COCKERAM, Glaciate*, to be frozen, to turne to Ice. 1755 in *JOHNSON*; and in later Dicts.

b. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Glaciate*, to congeal or freeze, to turn to ice. 1665 [see GLACIATING]. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

2. *Geol.* Only in pass. ppl. *glaciated*. a. Rubbed or polished by glacial action.

1885 *Reader* 9 Sept. 297 All that we know at present... is that they have been glaciated in some form. 1876 *DAVIS Polarist Exp.* App. 661 Rocky surfaces which have once been glaciated, if I may thus express the peculiar action of ice upon rocks... can never be mistaken for anything else. 1894 *Chambl. Jnl.* 1 Sept. 556 Some of the paving flags are basalt blocks, perhaps glaciated.

b. Covered with ice; furnished with glaciers.

1880 *A. R. WALLACE Isl. Life* vii. 108 The comparatively small Heard Island is even now glaciated down to the sea. 1887 *H. HOWORTH Mammoth* xx. 1 I do not believe... in the possibility of tropical America being so glaciated that the valley of the Amazon was filled with ice.

3. *techn.* 'To give an ice-like or frosted appearance to' (*Cent. Dict.* 1889).

1887 *U. S. Consular Rep.* No. 737. 215 (Cent.) [Iron] chimneys, oven, etc... not enamelled, glaciated, or tinned.

Hence *Glaciated*, *Glaciating* ppl. adjs.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* i. 48 What change was produced in it [water] betwixt the hottest time of Summer and first glaciating degree of Cold. 1861 *H. MACMILLAN Footnotes fr. Nature* 76 The... deep striz or flutings peculiar to glaciated surfaces. 1875 *CROLL Climate & T.* xiv. 233 But when the glaciated hemisphere began to grow warmer [etc.]. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 281 The glaciating agent has swept completely... over it. 1887 *Academy* 26 Nov. 355 Those fertile mountain spots met with in all glaciated countries.

Glaciation (glē'si-ā-jon). [*n.* of action *f. L. glaci-āre* to freeze: see *prec.* and *-ATION*.]

† 1. The process of freezing; a result of this. *Obs.*
1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 54 So is it [Ice] plain upon the surface of water, but round in hayle, [which is also a glaciation]. 1658 *J. ROBINSON A Cabin Vent.* 120 A violent motion of water, is a preservative against glaciation. 1690 *BOYLE Chr. Virtuoso* i. 66 'Tis plain... that by Glaciation, Water is rather expanded.

2. *Geol.* The condition of being covered by an ice-sheet or by glaciers; glacial action or its result.

1853 *LYELL Antiq. Man* ix. (ed. 3) 165 These erratic blocks... are often polished and striated, having undergone what is called glaciation. 1875 — *Princ. Geol.* i. 1. xiii. 283 Mr. Croll's Theory of alternate glaciation. 1880 *DAWKINS Early Man* v. 117 The climate must have been arctic in its severity during this period of glaciation. 1881 *Nature* No. 626. 606 Between Reykjavik and Hafnarfjörður the glaciation is distinctly from south-east to north-west.

Glacier (glā'si-ā, glē'si-ā), *f. Also 8 glaciēre.*

[*a. F. glacier* (earlier *glaciēre*), *f. glaciē* ice; app. Savoyard word. Cf. *GLETSCHER*.]

1. A large accumulation or river of ice in a high mountain valley, formed by the gradual descent and consolidation of the snow that falls on the higher ground. The resulting mass is often many miles in length, and continues to move slowly downward until it reaches a point where the temperature is high enough to melt the ice as fast as it descends.

1744 (*title*) An Account of the Glacières or Ice Alps in Savoy, in two Letters. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scwl.* in 1772 327 With snowy glaciers lodged in the deep shaded apertures. 1775 C. & F. DAVY *Bourrit's Glac.* Savoy 88 The Glacières... are beds of ice, more or less thick, which are lodged upon declivities between mountains. 1789 *MSS. Pizzini Journ. France* II. 229 We have the pleasure of seeing Switzerland, without... climbing its glacières. 1817 *BYRON Manfred* i. i. 68 The Glacier's cold and restless mass Moves onward day by day. 1823 *SCROSBY Whale Fishery* 229 There are two glaciers, or land icebergs. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. 422 Glacières are derived from mountain snow, which has been consolidated to ice by pressure. 1883 *QUIDA Wanda* i. 30 The ice bastions of a thousand glaciers glow in the sunrise.

2. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *glacier-drift*, *-flea*, *-foot*, *-ice*, *-lake*, *-mass*, *-moraine*, *-motion*, *-phenomenon*, *-pool*, *-sea*, *-slope*, *-track*, *-valley*, *-water*. b. *instrumental*, as *glacier-choked*, *-clad*, *-ploughed*, *-worn* adjs. c. *special comb.*, as *glacier-mill*, = *MOULIN*; *glacier-mud* (see *quot.*); *glacier-rope*, a rope used in traversing glaciers, to attach the members of a party together, as a precaution against accidents; *glacier-silt* = *glacier-mud*; *glacier-slow* *a.*, slow as (the movement of) a glacier; *glacier-snow*, the snow at the upper

end of a glacier, not yet hardened into ice by pressure; *glacier-tumble* (see *quot.*).

1897 *Pembroke Antiq.* 25 Those days of ice-capped hills, 'glacier-choked valleys, mammoths, and cave men. 1889 G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 76 The vast 'glacier-clad interior of the country. 1896 L. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* Ser. ii. 89 Upon these surfaces... rests the drift, having everywhere the characteristic composition of 'glacier-drift. 1884 *MACMILLAN in Sunday Mag.* Aug. 56/1 Under the stones... may be found lively colonies of the small black 'glacier flea. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.* ii. xxi. 208 The stream... tunnels its wayout near the 'glacier-foot. 1881 *AGASSIZ Text Bk. Geol.* ii. 1. 6. 110 When the granular névé slowly slides down into the valleys, it acquires a more compact crystalline structure and becomes 'glacier-ice. 1876 L. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* Ser. ii. 31 The 'parallel roads' of Glen Roy mark the ancient levels of the 'glacier-lakes in that glen. 1873 J. GEMIK *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 243 They were doubtless formed by the same 'glacier-mass. *Ibid.* 435 'Glacier-mills that gave rise to 'glacier-kettles. 1853 *HERSCHEL Pop. Lect.* vi. 34 (1873) 250 A 'glacier moraine might be redistributed by tidal action over the floor of the Ocean. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. ix. 270 The fact of 'glacier-motion has been known for an indefinite time to the inhabitants of the mountains. 1855 *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XXI. 166 The Boulder-earth or 'Glacier-mud. Resting on the surface of the ice-worn rocks we find a widespread accumulation of boulder-earth, an unstratified mass of coarse gritty mud, in which are imbedded pebbles, boulders, and stony particles. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 73 I will describe to you... various other 'glacier-phenomena affecting the scenery of the Alps. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 791/1 New England. Its stony hills and rocky coast, its 'glacier-plowed and niggarly soil. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. xiv. 357 Figures... formed in the ice on the surface of 'glacier-pools. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 4/2 He was tied to a rope and lowered. Three 'glacier-rope lengths were necessary before he reached Sachs. a 1835 *MRS. HEMANS Alp-Horn Song Poems* (1875) 294 The sparkling blue of the 'glacier-sea. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, 'Glacier-silt. 1856 *KANE Art. Expl.* i. xxv. 332 Some of its 'glacier-slopes were margined with verdure. 1861 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) i. 318 So I submitted, took to pentameters, and only hope the thoughts are good enough to be preserved in the ice of the colder and almost 'glacier-slow measure. 1883 *OGILVIE Suppl.*, 'Glacier-snow, same as *Névé*. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vi. 44 'Glacier tables; flat masses of rock, raised high upon columns of ice. 1876 L. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* Ser. ii. 66 This western track of the glacier is crossed transversely... by two other 'glacier-tracks. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. viii. 264 A succession of old lateral moraines, such as many 'glacier-valleys exhibit. *Ibid.* i. xii. 86 Beer, cold as the 'glacier water. 1876 L. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* Ser. ii. 41 The inequalities of the 'glacier-worn surfaces.

Hence *Glaciered* ppl. *a.*, covered with glaciers; also (*f. water*) proceeding from a glacier.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 16 Those sublime and glacier'd peaks. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 234 The glaciated water is too cold for them [fish]. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* iii. iv. What need of... mountains of glaciated crest. 1853 *KANE Grinnell's Exp.* xvii. (1885) 130 A barrier apparently as permanent as the glaciated hills with which it is united.

Glacierist, *rare.* [*f. GLACIER* + *-IST*.] One who studies glaciers.

1850 *VHUEWEL in Todhunter Act. W.'s Writings* (1876) II. 266 Hugi, the glacierist was there. 1862 — *Ibid.* II. 427 Have any of the recent glacierists given any observations on a large scale as to the direction which the crevasses really follow?

Glacierization, *nonce-wd.* [*f. GLACIER* + *-IZE* + *-ATION*.] Conversion into glacier.

1850 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 267 A general glacierization (*vergletscherung*) of the whole island is a thing not to be thought of.

Glacification (glā'si-fik-ā-jon). [*f. L. glaci-ēs* ice + *-IFICATION*.] a. The action of converting into ice. b. The action of covering with ice.

1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. v. 252 The second great agent in the process of glacification, namely pressure. 1875 *Tr. Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 63 The diluvial period... includes, both in Europe and America, a repeated glacification of countries, and vast portions of the world.

Glaciologist. [*f. next* + *-IST*.] = *GLACIALIST* *a.*

1886 *Sir J. W. DAWSON in Nature* 2 Sept. 410/2 Your veteran glaciologist, Dr. Coskery.

Glaciology (glē'si-ol-ō-jī). [*f. glacio-*, mod. comb. form of *L. glaciēs* ice + *-LOGY*.] The science which treats of ice or glaciers.

1891 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Dec. 497/2 Already this suggestion finds favor among some of our leaders in glaciology.

Glaciometer. [*f. as prec.* + *Gr. μέτρον* measure: see *-METER*.] A measure of glacial action.

1892 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 310 They serve in Dr. Wright's phrase as glaciometers.

† **Glaciously**, *a. Obs.* — [*ad. F. glacieux* (obs.), *f. L. glaciēs* ice.] Resembling ice.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 50 *Aqua fortis*... exhaled and placed in cold conservatories will Crystallise and shoot into white and glaciuous bodies.

Glacis (glē'sis, glās). [*a. F. glaciēs* (first recorded in the 16th c.), orig. 'a place made slippery by wet lately fallen and frozen on' (Cotgr.), and related to *OF. glacier* to slip, slide (see *GLACE* *v.*). In med.L. (*c. 1270*) *glatia* is found with the meaning of *glacis* (in fortification).]

L. A gently sloping bank (see *quot.* 1712). In mod. use probably *transf.* from sense 2.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 408 That so the water... spreading itself upon this glacis or slope... may not spoil the Causey. 1712 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blund's Gardening* 37 A Slope that lies under the diagonal of a Square, or less than 45 Degrees, the [f. *fr.*] French term is *Glacis*. 1787 *M. CUTLER in Lib.* etc. (1888) I. 275 We were walking on the northern side of the Garden, upon a beautiful glacis. 1830 *LYELL Princ.*

Geol. i. 245 When nothing appears above water but the higher part of that sloping glacis which we before described. 1892 *STEVENSON across the Plains* ii. 79 The foam... mounts in an instant to the ridge of the sand glacis.

2. *Fortif.* 'The parapet of the covered way extended in a long slope to meet the natural surface of the ground, so that every part of it shall be swept by the fire of the ramparts' (Voyle *Mil. Dict.*).

1688 *CAPT. J. S. Fortif.* 27 The Glacis or Esplanade, a kind of Parapet which loseth itself insensibly, level with the Earth. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 466 The enemy... made 4 attacks on the glacis of the counterscarp. 1755 T. FORBES in C. Gist *Jrnl.* (1893) 151 The Soldiers Barracks... are built between the Stockades and the Glacis of the Fort. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* i. 15 Upon our breaking ground on the glacis, or covered way, I was with the pioneers. 1823 *BYRON Juan* viii. xxxiv. The rest, who kept their valiant faces And level'd weapons still against the glacis. [c. 1870 *HAY BAYVIEW Tint* 32, I sprawled on that cursed glacée.] 1879 *HOWELLS L. Aroostook* iv. 40 The black guns looked out over the neatly shaven glacis.

† 3. *Build.* (See *quot.*)

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* The glacis of the cornish is an easy imperceptible slope in the cymatium of the cornish, to promote the descent and draining off of the rain-water.

4. *attrib.*, as *glacis-form*; *glacis-shaped* adj.

1844 *Hull Dock Act* 65 The Company shall slope off the eastern side of the said wharf, in an oblique or glacis form. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* i. 11, 35 When made glacis-shaped these screens are more difficult to cut through than when shaped like an ordinary parapet.

† **Glacitate**, *v. Obs.* — [*ad. late L. glaciāt-*.] 1623 *COCKERAM, Glacitate*, to cry like a gander.

Glack (glāk). *Sc.* Also *glak*. [*a. Gael. glac* valley, hollow, etc.]

1. A deep and narrow mountain-valley.

1335 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 147 Heribst that in the mont than grew, And glack and glen in hole and mory hirne. a 1800 *Water-kelpie* ix. in *Scott. Minstrel*, *Scott. Bord.* (1810) 111, 389 Frae yon deep glack at Catla's hack. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnika* in *Life & Poems* 229 Deep i' the glack, and round the well. 1888 D. BEVERIDGE *Between the Ochils & Forth* vii. 98 A beautiful defile or glack, as it is called in that part of the country.

2. a. The fork of a tree. b. A spot where roads diverge.

18. *Donald & Flora* 155 (Jam.) That is the spreading branch that used to shade us, And that's the braid wide glack we used to sit on. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxv. (1873) 145 Yon was him't we met at the glack o' the roads.

Glacier, *obs. form* of *GLACIER*.

† **Glād**, *sb. Obs.* Also *glath* (e). [*f. the adj.*]

Gladness, joy.

With quot. a 1300 compare *For. pres.* 10. In quot. 1608 prob. pseudo-arch.

c 1000 *Be Manua Wyrtum* (Gr. Wālk.) 68 Dryhten... dæleþ sumum earfeþa dæl, Sumum geogode glād. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1873 þei seide for glād [Gitt, uid gladnes] wiþ gretung glē 'þis ilke list forsoþe is be, þat makel is of lastung list'. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3260 Al þus þen ended þe breþere wraþe, þen tene turned to game & glathie. c 1440 *Genyredes* 1255 When he was come and knewe that it was she, For very glād he wist not what to saye. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* ii. Prol. 38 All perishes of man, of pelfe, Ne ought escapend but himselfe; Till Fortune tir'd with doing bad, Threw him a shore, to giue him glād.

Glād (glād), *a.* Forms: 1, 3 glād, 3 glēd, glēad, glēth, 3-4 glād(e), 4-5 glāde, (5 glānd), 4-6 *Sc.* glaid, 3- glād. [*OE. glād* = *OS. glād* (only in comb. *glād-mōd*), *ON. glādr* (Sw. *glad*, Da. *glad*), bright, joyous. The orig. sense of the word is app. found in *OHG. glāt* smooth, and is retained in *G. glatt*, Du. *glad*, *glat* (MDu. also *glad*, *gelat*), Fris. *glad* (also Da. *glat*, Sw. *glatt*, from German). The OTeut. type **gladō* is cognate with *OSL. glādūki* (Russ. *gladiti*) and *L. glaber* smooth (= **ghladhro* -; cf. *ruber*, *uber* with red, *udder*).]

† 1. Bright, shining, beautiful. (Cf. 5.) *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2719 (Gr.) [He] sealde him to bote... gangende feoh and glēd seolfor. a 1000 *Pharise* 289 in *Exeter Bk.*, þonne swegles leot gimma glādot... eastan lixē. a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Kemble) 975 Oðer biþ golde glādra, oðer biþ grundum sweatra. 1412-20 *Lvnc. Chron.* Troy i. iii. Under these branches & their bowes glade. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 168 Heylle, I cum to the with gold glade. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 35 Leves new... som very rede, and som a glād light grene.

2. Of persons: † Cheerful, joyous, or merry in disposition (*obs.*); joyful, happy (*arch.*). † To make glād: = 'to make merry'.

The sense in the first quot. is uncertain; it is prob. a vague figurative use of 1, and may have meant 'noble', 'glorious', rather than 'cheerful' (cf. *BRIGHT* *a.*).
Beowulf (Z.) 58 [He] heold benden lifde gamol & guðreow glāde Seydlings. c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* iul. 322 Sanctus Paulus... cwæð þætte ðone gladan ziefan [L. *hilarum datorum*] God lufode. c 1205 *LAV.* 7013 Æuer we þe king glād & seure he gomen lufeden [v.r. lufode]. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2297 In fulsumhed he wurden glāde. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 366/2 Faire man and noble he was, and glād and of swete mode. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 705 While þou miht, make þe glād and muri lenger lufed a glād mon þen a sori. 1375 *BARNOUR Bract* i. 232 To Parys can he ga And leyrth that full symplyn, The quethir he glād was and Ioly. c 1400-30 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiii. 1 Be mirry and glād, honest and vertewous. 1702 *STEELE* *Unnatural Love* i. Did I not give... twenty shillings a week, to be sorrowful and the more I give you, I think, the gladder you are. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 165 A day of luxury... When the glād soul is made heaven's welcome

guest. 1799 Wordsw. *Fountain* xii. Often, glad no more, We wear a face of joy, because We have been glad of yore. 1855 R. BUCHANAN *Sutherland's Pansies* v. There grew a sadness in his tone When he was gladdened.

† b. Borne with cheerfulness. Obs. [Cf. L. *laeta paupertas*.]

† c. *GLADCHER Wife's T.* 327 Glad pouerte is an honeste thyng certeyn.

† c. *Glad with*: pleasant, kindly, affable to (a person). Obs.

Beowulf (Z.) 1173 Beo wið geatas glæd, geofena gemynd. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xliii. 14 Min drihten hine gedo glædne [L. *glacibundus*] wið eow, þæt he ægife eow eowerne broðor. c. 1305 11,000 *Virgins* 121 in E. E. P. (1862) 69 Gladdest he was wiþ his soster. 121 heo scholede so þung & so clene suffrie deþes pyne.

3. Rejoiced, affected with pleasure by some particular cause; = FAIR a. Now only *predicative*.

In mod. Eng. at least in prose use, the sense is much weaker than that which the word had in the older language, and which appears in the derivatives *gladly*, *gladness*. In general 'pleased' would now be an adequate synonym, while 'delighted' or 'rejoiced' suggest a much stronger feeling.

a. *simply*. (With the cause indicated contextually.)

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 56 Abraham fæder iuer gefæded hætte gesæge dæge minne & gesæh & zegladede se glæd ues. a. 1100 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656 Ða þa kyning heorda þæt ge seggon, þa wærd he swiðe glæd. a. 1255 *Juliana* 70 Ha herede godd in heouene, & wærd swiðe glæd [Boad. MS. glæd]. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 3817 þe [v.r. þo] king arthure hurde þis no gladdore mon nas. c. 1350 *Will. Palmer* 67 A gladerie womnon under god no mist go on erþe þan be wiþ wiþ þe child. 1388 *Wyclif Prov.* x. 1 A wijs sone makith glad the fadir [1525 COVERDALE and 1611 maketh a glad father]. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 476 þan þai wære iathe glad and bliþe. 1617 *MORRISON* 111. 1. 185 One thing in this miserie made me glad. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 192 As a wearied traveller . . . is then gladdest when he comes within kenning of his Country. 1842 *TENNISON Audley Court* 87 We were glad at heart. Mod. 'Your friend has won his case.' 'Yes; I am very glad.'

b. with *prep.* Glad of: † (a) made happy or joyful, delighted or pleased with (an object possessed) (obs.); (b) = 'glad to have or get' (see 3 d); (c) joyful on account of, delighted or pleased by (an event, a state of things). Also const. at (an event, usually one affecting another person, esp. unfavourably), for (arch.), † in, † with.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 24 And bið gifea ðe & glædnisse & monigo in acennisse his biðon glæd. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 3179 Elysabæþ Wass gladd inoh & bliþe Of hire dæd child Johan. c. 1205 LAV. 3962 þe king wes gled for his kime & for þen cnihtes þe come mid him. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3671 Moyses was bliðe and glæd of ðis. 1388 *Wyclif Prov.* xvii. 5 He that is glad in the falling of another man [1611 He that is glad at calamities] schal not be vnþynyschid. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* liv. (1482) 38 He wepte ful tenderly . . . and netheles he was somdele glad of his deth. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 204 h. The kyng, glad of this victory, commended [etc.]. 1585 *SIDNEY Lett.* 22 Nov. Misc. Wks. (1899) 307, I fynd the people very glad of me. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. 12 Why, I am glad on't. 1611 = *Cymb.* i. 1. 15 *Not a Courtier* . . . hath a heart that is not Glad at the thing they scowle at. 1617 *MORRISON* 111. 1. 178 They gave us flesch to eat, whereof I was glad as of a dainty I could not get in Italy. 1625-6 *PURCASS Pilgrims* 11. 165 And he sent me word that he was very glad with my safe arrival. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xii. (1655) 49 Garcia Holguin being a glad man of such a prisoner. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* x. 1118 The Trojan, glad with sight of hostile Blood. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 119 Madam, Dinner's upon the Table.—Faith, I'm glad of it. 1784 *MISS BURNEY Diary* 22 Apr. 11. 310, I am so glad of seeing your sentiments, when I cannot hear them, that your letters are only less valuable to me than yourself. 1807 *SOUTHEY Eschriella's Lett.* 111. 320 The Westminster boys were working an engine in the cloisters. . . D. . . said they were glad at the fire. 1842 *TENNISON Dora* 66 When his heart is glad Of the full harvest. 1870 *MORRISON Earthly Par.* II. iii. 229 For life and love that has been, I am glad. 1874 *DASENT Half a Life* II. 201, I was glad at the sport.

c. With clause as complement: glad that, etc. In later usage chiefly with omission of *that*.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2812 He was glad, Laffdis, forr hatt tu come. c. 1205 LAV. 9374 An oðer halve he wes glæd þai his iþon weoren dæd. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 724 Blyth, and glaid, that thai war sua Eschappyt the hidwyss wayys fra. a. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 15 And she said that she was gladder that she had do it [her hood] of to hym thanne to a lorde. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 71, I am glad you understand the reason of it. a. 1605 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 37, I am right glaid Thou art begun in write to flyte. 1632 J. HAYWARD *Er. Biondi's Erotica* 58 Perseus, now a glad man, that the business had so succeeded according as he desired. 1683 *TEMPLE Mem.* *Intro.* Wks. 1731 I. 374, I am the gladder . . . that my publick Employment should contribute something to your Entertainment. 1855 *LORD Houghton in Life* (1891) I. xi. 527, I am glad I came, as Lord E. is very low. 1884 Mrs. EWING *Mary's Meadow* (1886) 37, I am very glad you like it.

d. With infinitive: Happy, delighted, pleased to (do, be, etc.); also, well content to (do, have, etc. something in default of better). In mod. use freq. in the phrases *I am glad to hear, see* (etc.); also, *I should be glad to (hear, know, etc.)* with sarcastic force.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19396 (Trin.) Ofes þenne to hem þei made To do hit were þei wondir glad. 1386 *CHAUCER Gloucest. T.* 320 These ladyes were nat right glad To handle hir clothes wher inne she was clad. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6372 To wyn away he was full glad. 1546 *Pilgr.*

Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 5 Euery chrysten man or woman . . . shold be the gladder to fulfill his blessed wyll. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 261 Now [they are] glad to get Peis breid and watter Caill. 1670 *LADY MARY BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. v. 21, I received yours and am very glad to hear you are so merry with the musick and dancing. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 3 We shall be heartily glad to see your short face in Oxford. 1767 *Junius Lett.* iii. 19, I should be glad to know where you have received your intelligence? 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captiv. & Escape* 16 And told us that we ought to have been glad to have got any thing. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 164 He was glad to turn away from the stage and to talk about publick affairs. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 298, I was glad to see the mangrove-belt.

4. Of feelings, looks, actions, etc.: Filled with, marked by, or expressive of joy or delight.

a. 900 *CYNEWULF Christ* 335 in *Exeter Bk.*, Him godes engel burh glædne geþone þa wisan unwrah. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th. lii) 8 Þonne Iacob bið on glædum sælum, and Israelas ealle bliðe. a. 1225 *ANC. R.* 70 Heo schal habben leaue to . . . makien signes toward hire of one glæde chere. a. 1240 *Sauvies Wardie in Coll. Hom.* 257 [He] þonked god georne wið swiðe glæde heorte. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 2535 (Trin.) Melchisedech wiþ wile glæde Offring of wyn & hreed made. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV.* 1038 *Dido*, So yong so lusty with hire eyeen glæde. c. 1475 *Rauf Colhear* 178 Doun he sat the King neir And maid him glaid & gude cheir. 1483 *CAXTON Good. Leg.* 271f She aroos up peisibly with a glad visage. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 33 In gamis glaid he was rycht weil asswetit. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 291 Thither they Hasted with glad precipitance. 1666 *TATE & BRADY Ps.* cxlix. 1 O praise ye the Lord, prepare your glad Voice. 1769 *SIR W. JONES Palace Fortune Poems* (1777) 27 The dancel rose; and, lost in glad surprize, Cast round the gay expanse her opening eyes. 1847 *LITTON Lucretia* 146 Surely the discovery of your son should create gladder emotions. 1852 *M. ARNOLD Poems, Youth of Nature*, Cold the elation of joy In his gladdest ainst song. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxii. 159, I was soon at the bottom . . . fairly out of danger, and full of glad vigour.

b. Of tidings, news, etc.: Full of, or bringing, joy. a. 1240 *Sauvies Wardie in Coll. Hom.* 257 Let him in . . . he bring us glæde tidings. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii. 344 With glaid word, thar myrthis til amend. 1507 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 13 Wech ys the gladdest news and ioyfullest tidings. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* viii. 1 Shewing the glad tidings of the kingdom of God. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyne* vii. 121 It was a glad day for him and Effie when leave was got to sell coal in London by weight. 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King* xxi, You have given me the gladdest tidings, Johnstone, that I have heard for many days.

† c. Welcome, acceptable. Obs. rare.

a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1590) 87 Her conversation More gladd to me, then to a miser monie is. 1690 *EVELYN in Pepys Diary* (1879) VI. 170 Which, though it make a gap in my poor Collection, to which it was glad, I most cheerfully bestow it upon you.

5. Of inanimate nature or its conditions: Full of brightness or beauty; suggesting feelings of cheerfulness and delight.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 386 Glad Evning and glad Morn crown the fourth day. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 813 Mighty Cæsar . . . On the glad Earth the Golden Age renews, And his great Father's Path to Heav'n pursues. 1700 *Prior Carmen Seculare* 355 Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn. 1712 *TICKELL Spect.* No. 410 ¶ 6 It wants no Glad Perfume Arabia yields In all her Citron Groves, and spicy Fields. a. 1790 *COWPER Morning Dream* i. 'Twas in the glad season of spring. 1835 *LITTON Renshi* viii. iii, The glad sun rising gorgeously from the hills revived his wearied spirit. 1863 C. BRONTE *Pillette iv.* (1876) 34 What a living spring! What a warm, glad summer! 1865 *SWINBURNE Ballad of Life* 2 Full of sweet trees and colour of glad grass.

† b. Fertile, flourishing (= L. *laetus*). Obs. rare. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 8 In placis glade [and len], in placis drie The medis clensid time is now to make. 1612. 1867 *They* (lettices), that thynnest stonidith beih gladdest.

6. *Glaid*. (See *quots.*)

Cf. Sw. dial. *glad* 'open', said e.g. of a door which does not shut closely. In some Eng. dialects *glid* and *gleg* are found in the same sense.

1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 31 *Glaid*, is spoken of Doors, Bolts &c., that go smoothly and loosely. 1883 *Almond. Gloss.* *Glaid*, smooth, easy. A screw turns too glad when the hole is too large.

7. *quasi-adv.* = GLADLY *adv.* *Poet.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13697 (Fairf.) To þe temple he 3ode for to teiche . . . þe men alle glaid walde him here. c. 1475 *Rauf Colhear* 60 He saw the king was engreuit, and gat furth glaid. 1600-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lix. 45 How glaid that eved dyne or sowp. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 47 The heart beats glad. c. 1790 *COWPER Needless Alarm* 67 He . . . knows. How glad they catch the largess of the skies.

8. *Comb.*, as *glad-cheered*, *flowing*, *hearted*, *sad*, *surviving* adjs.; † *glad-milch* *adj.*, giving milk freely (of cows; cf. *quots.* 1883).

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9752 Doughtiest knyght at alle nede . . . Glad-cheered, louely, & lordlyest of alle. 1818 L. HUNT *Ephat. B. Field* 76 And then taking our food, 'This exercise turns it to 'glad-flowing blood. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 243 The loving constant service of the 'glad-hearted girl. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xviii. ix, The bigger bodied beasts be more 'glad-milch. 1883 *Almond. Gloss.* *Gladdenshied*, said of a cow which loses her milk even as she lies down. 1614 *SYLVESTER Bethulia's Rescue* 354 This Hymn sees sings with 'glad-sad warbling voice. a. 1618 = *Paradox agst. Libertie* 630 Whose glad-sad cross conflicts afflict him day and night. 1630 *DRAYTON Moses* i. 107 The glad-sad parents full of joy and care Faine would reserve their Infant if they could. 1603 J. JONSON *Sejanus* iii. i, Our only 'glad-surviving hopes, The noble issue of Germanicus.

† *Glaid* (glaid), v. Pa. t. and pa. ppl. gladdened.

Forms: 1 (30-)gladian, *Mærian* glodian, 2-3

gladien, 3 gleadien, 3-4 glodien, 4-5 gladië, gladye, gladen, gladd(e, 4-6 glade, 6 *Sc.* glod, 4- glad. [OE. *gladian* (also *zegladian*)=O'Fent. **gladjan*, f. **glaito*-GLAD. The intr. sense 'to be glad' is the orig. one; the trans. use 'to make glad' is found in ON. *glada* of similar formation. ON. had also *glæbja* (= **gladjan*) 'to be glad, to make glad'.]

† 1. intr. To become or to be glad; to rejoice. Const. *on, in, of, for*. Obs.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 56 Abraham . . . zegladede [Rushw. gladede] sel glæd wes. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Leech.* 111. 442 Ne gladiþe on þæt noþer ne cýning ne woruld[ðra]. c. 1205 LAV. 4410 þa Brennes hauede ihirde his hirde-manne lare, þa gladede is mod. a. 1225 *ANC. R.* 358 Blescid ou & gledes. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* li. 2, I sall be fayn & i sall glade in þe. 1382 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xxx. 5 In his lif he saþ, and gladiþe in hym [1388 and was glad in hym]. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 111 Myrth I make til all men And warn them that thay glad. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxviii. 66f, Man byrde & beste begynne to gladder for Joye of the lyght. a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1598) 33f Absence shall not take thee from mine eyes, nor afflictions shall barre me from gladding in thy good. 1621 *LADY M. Wroth Urania* 520 The one as a friend glading in his presence. 1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* ii. ii, Gladst thou in such scorn? I call my wish backe.

2. trans. To make glad, to cause to rejoice. arch.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii. 15 Win zeglissad heortan monnes ðæt he glædie onsiene in ele. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* i. 3 Bring be . . . an unwenne oxancelf . . . drihten mid to gladienne (Vulg. ad placandum sibi dominum). c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 He us fette ut of helle wowe and hermade us gledes. c. 1230 *Hali Meit.* 17 Streon of felle children þat gladien muchel þe ealdren. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3795 Wel was he gladed o þis sight. 1352 *MINOR Poems* v. 53 þe gude Erie of Gloucestre, God mot him glade. 1377 *LANGF. P. P.* B. xx. 170 And gad hym golde . . . that gladded his herte. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluatioun* 3089 Now last herd 3rd how crist gladiþe oure faders in helle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 Care not for dremes, for they gladdeth none but foles. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 266 At length we land far off descreide; Which sight much gladed me. 1602 *Thomas La. Cromwell* ii. 11. 6 2 b, It glads my hart to thinke vpon the slau. 1603 F. HAWKINS *Yout's Behav.* i. 7 When thou shalt hear the misfortunes of another, shew not thy self gladd for it. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 261 They were greatly gladdened thereat. 1749 *SMOLLETT Ruggie* i. 1, By heav'n it glads me, that my sword shall find An ample field to-day. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. 1, The hour's gone by When Albion's lessening shores could grieve or glad mine eye. 1867 *SAT. Rev.* 6 July 23d Here the Chorus . . . trills a downright English song that glads the heart. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 326 Yet shame of me, That I should dull the joy that gladdeth thee.

b. transf.

1595 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. x. 44 Like to a flowre that feelles no heate of sunne Which may þe feeble leaves with comfort glade. 1622 *WITMER Philarete* (1633) 623 'Tis as when a flash of light Breakes from heauen to glad the night. 1646 *CRAVASH Sospetto d'Herode* i. xiv, Green vigour Gladding the Scythian rocks and Libian sands. 1677 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 412 Those causes which have fertilized and gladdened the 'Valleys of our Israel. 1704-9 *Pope Autumn* 72 Now bright Arcturus glads the teeming grain.

3. refl. To rejoice. Obs. *exc. arch.*

1340 *Aeneid*. 238 þe dýeulen han glædieþ huanne hi moze overcome . . . ane guodme man. 1612. 258 Ne glæde þe nast in uayr ssoud. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sgr. 5 T.* 601 Alle thyng repereinge to his kynde Gladeth hym self. c. 1500 *Plumpton Corr.* 110, I recomend me unio your mastership . . . ever me glad to here of your prosperitie. 1686 *GOD Celest. Bodies* 111. 401 All men gladdeth themselves with this conclusion. 1871 *BROWNING Balaustr.* 461, I glad me in my honours too I Hence † Glad-ded ppl. a., gladdened, delighted.

c. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 3, Then the joyfull Keatissime men did conduct the gladdened Normanes. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resoluer* i. i. 2 When a rich Crown has newly kiss'd the Temples of a gladdened king. 1659 C. NOBLE *Aureo, Inmod.* *Queries* 5 A thousand gladdened mouths will speak the contrary.

Gladd(d, obs. pa. t. of GLIDE v.

Gladden (glæd'n), v. [f. Glad a.; see -EN suffix b. and cf. mod. Icel. *gladna* to become bright. It seems doubtful whether the word was ever common in colloquial language.]

1. intr. To be glad; to rejoice. ? Obs.

The modern instances are not a continuation of the older use, but are derived from the trans. sense.

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xcvi. 8 Herd and fained es Syon, And gladdeneden doghtres of Jude. 1801 *BLOOMFIELD Rural T.* (1802) 49 As we climb Hills and gladden as we climb. 1809 *WORDSW.* *Advance—come forth*, That all the Alps may gladden in thy might. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* vii. (1848) 96 Purer powers Which do unseen surround us aye and gladden In human good.

2. trans. To make glad; to render joyous or bright.

1558-62 *PIAER Æneid* viii. C. j, Lyke Lucifer . . . al darknes he resoules, and gladdeth skyes w' face dýeune. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 270 ¶ 2 Such beautiful Prospects gladden our Minds. 1791 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* i, Her heart was gladdened with complacent delight. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* 11. 105 A small pleasantry frankly uttered by a patron, gladdens the heart of the dependant. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* xxvii. 204 The sight of the little mansion has gladdened me. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 1. 265 [An orchard] which was gladdened . . . by flushes of almond and double peach blossom.

Hence *Gladdened*, *Gladdening* ppl. adjs. Also *Gladdener*, one who makes glad.

1728 *Pope Dunciad* iii. 79 Thence to the south extend thy gladden'd eyes. 1729 J. COOKE *Tales*, 4. 61 Welsted, envy'd Bard divine, And Hammond, gladding as the Day.

1815 BYRON *'The Harp the Monarch Minstrel swept'* ii. It made our gladden'd valleys ring. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 168 He and many others have done this with gladdening success. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 188 Crawl out and breathe in the gladdening air. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 200 Circe... who charged me very straitly to shun the isle of Helios, the gladdener of the world. 1885 *Athenaeum* 20 June 1890/2 O for the Spring, the pale, pure, gladdening Spring.

Gladden, var. GLADDON.

+ **Gladder.** Obs. [f. GLAD v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who rejoices. *rare* -1.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxxv. 5 Thou aspen came to the gladdere.

1388 Thout misth that is glad. L. *letanti*.]

2. One who cheers or makes glad.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* l. 1365 O lady myn Venus... Thow gladder of the Mount of Citheron. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 124 Thare was Bacus the gladder of the table. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 423 Lantierne of the hevin And glader of the steris, with his lycht. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* 1421 Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron.]

+ **Gladding.** *vbl. sb.* Obs. [f. GLAD v. + -ING¹.]

The action of the verb GLAD; delight, joy, rejoicing.

c 1000 *Be Muneca Cynne* in Grein *Bibl. Aps. Prosa* II. 337 Swylce by heora geswinc mid godcundre gladdunge zefremmen. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Mi gleo ant mi gladdunde [gladdunge]. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 94 Holu men wuteð wel... þet euerich worldlich gladdunge is unwurd her aineine. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 841 Hire gostliche gladyngne Destroyed sleupe þowr alle þinge. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* iv. 8 Woo to us! forsothe ther was not so mych gladyngne zisterday. c 1450 *Misour Saluacioun* 4955 This sawle aldere graciouseste in godde thi salutare gladyng. 1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) ii. 696 To god did I so amisse That I shall never haue gladyng. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* I. 213 This was that which was Dauid's delight, the joy of his heart, and gladding of his soule.

+ **Gladding.** *ppl. a.* Obs. [f. as prec. + -ING².]

That makes glad.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 171 Suche gladande glory con to me glade. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 515 But now the glase is so greit In gladding tales, þat þet bene cursed of Crist. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amille* (1879) 53 She was... at home a glasse, to viewe in gladding chere. 1616 B. JONSON *Irish Masque at Court*, Come vp and view the Gladding [printed glad, ding] face of that great king, in whom So many prophesies to thine are knit. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1869) 13 Of whose all gladding Shine, the first man participated.

Gladdon (glæd'n). Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1. gladin; glædene, 3-5 gladen, 5 gladyne, (-yn), -one, 6 gladin, -yn, -on, 7-8 gladwin(e), (9 -wyn), 8 glader, 6- gladen, gladdon, 8- gladden. [Of obscure etymology; Pogatscher regards it as prob. a popular L. *gladina, altered form of L. gladiolus 'sword-lily' (Lewis & Sh.), dim. of gladius sword, from the shape of the leaves.

The form glader which appears in various dict., of the 18th c. (Phillips, Johnson, etc.) may have been originally due to a misprint.]

1. A popular name of the iris [*Iris Pseudacorus* and *Iris fetidissima*; the latter is sometimes distinguished as 'stinking gladdon']. *Corn-gladdon* (quot. 1666) = CORN-FLAG.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 90 *Scilla*, gladinæ. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1815 *Scilla*, glædene. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 144 Wið wæter seconysse genim þas wryte þe man bulbi scilliciti & oðrum naman glædene nemmed. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in W. Wülcker 556/15 *Gladiolum*, flamine, gladenæ. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4094 A dryi meere Was full of gladen & of gale & of grete redis. c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 155 Take þe rote of gladen & make powder þer of. 1533 *Elvyr Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 Things good for a colde head... Galingale. 1549 T. TURNER *Herbal* II. 23 Iris... hath leaves like unto the herbe called Gladiolus, that is to saye, the gladdon or swerdlyng. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxxiii. 67 Gladwin which is a kind hereof [Flower de Lucen]. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 88 Leaves... pointed at the extremity, as those of Corn-Gladden. 1747 *Wesley Prim. Physic* (1762) 69 Thirty grains of powdered Root of Gladwin. 1800 *Sir J. E. Smith Flora Brit.* I. 42 *Iris fetidissima*... Stinking Iris, or Gladwin. 1829 *Glover Hist. Derby* I. 106 *Iris fetidissima*, stinking gladdon. 1897 *Willis Flower. Pl.* II. 201 *Iris Pseudacorus* L. the yellow flag, and *Iris fetidissima* L., the gladdon.

2. (See quot.)

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 Gladdon, or Gladden, *Typha latifolia* and *angustifolia*, large and small cats-tail. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, Gladden, or gladden bushes, bulrushes.

3. *attrib.*, as *gladdon-bed*, *leaf*.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 99 The Gladen leafe is like a sword blade indeed, and keen-edged according to the name. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 5 Ellen, lulled by the melodies in the gladden-beds, sat staring at her float.

Gladdy (glæ'di). *dial.* A name given (in Devon and Cornwall) to the yellow-hammer.

1859 *CAPERN Ball & Songs* 127 The gladdie on an hawthorn twig His golden vest displayed. 1891 *Harland Gloss.*, Gladdy, the yellowhammer. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Detectable Ducky* 215 Lookin' as peart as a gladdy.

+ **Glade, sb.¹** Obs. [Perh. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. *dial.* (Rietz) *gladas*, *glad(n)a*, to set (of the sun); also *sola* 'gladder the sun has just set', Norw. *dial.* *glä* to set (of sun and moon); Sw. *sol-glad(d)-ning*, Norw. *solaglad* sunset = ON. *sólargladdan*, found only in *Hervarar Saga* (ed. 1847) p. 15, where *nær sólargladdan* of the prose corresponds to *við sólarselri* in the verses. Etymological connexion with GLAD a. is possible.] *To go to glade*: to set, sink to rest (said of the sun).

c 1200 *Wintency Rule St. Benet* (1888) 25 Ær sunne go to glade. 1287 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) V. 189 In the Ester eve whanne þe sonne 3ede to glade [i.e. *sol occidentis*]. c 1475 *Partenay* 992 Thys jouster dured till sonne went to glade. After to eussonges went eury wright. 1548 *UOALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* viii. 48 Now the sunne was gone to glade. 1829 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poet.* II. 25 (Arb.) 116 Likening her Majestic to the Sunne for his brightness, but not to him for his passion, which is ordinarily to go to glade, and sometime to suffer eclipse. 1614 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Ecloge* 255 Phoebus now goes to glade. a 1788 *A. Vola Zong* (Wexford Dialect) in Ellis E. E. *Pronunc.* v. 26 *Tel eze zin* [= till the sun] go 't glade. *transf.* 181 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 258 As now by me appears, whose ioyes doe vade, Whose griefe doth grow, whose comfort glides to glade.

Glade (glæd), *sb.²* Also 6 gladeo. [Of obscure origin.]

If the primary sense be 'sunny place', the word may be connected with GLAD a. (sense 1); cf. Sw. *dial.* *glänna* '1. sunny spot; 2. open place in a wood' (Rietz). But difficulties are created by the occurrence of the form GLEDE, which seems to be equivalent (cf. the place-name *Cockledge* in Notts. with sense 1 b below). Conceivably *glade*, *glode* might represent respectively northern and midland forms of an OE. *glæda wk. masc., i.e. *glædon, f. root *glad-: see GLEAM. There is, however, no indication that the word is specially northern.]

1. A clear open space or passage in a wood or forest, whether natural or produced by the cutting down of trees.

The earlier examples often explain the word as meaning a light or sunny place. From the latter part of the 17th c., when the word had perh. become merely literary, many writers have associated it with shade.

1520 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1233/1 His folke grube vppe these... bushes of our earthlie substance and carye them quyte awaye from vs, that the woorde of God sowen in oure hartes maye haue rounte therein, and a glade route aboute, for the warme summe of grace, to come to it. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* IV. 126, I came by 2 fuyre woodes on the Hill Sides, and passed in a Glade or Bottom between them. 1573-80 *BARET Ato. G.* 262 To make a glade in the midst of the wood; to loppe or cut awaye boughes where they let the light. 1589 *GRENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 19 Yet never viewed I such a pleasant Greene As this, whose garnish glades, comparadenies. 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 203 Thorow a large glade betweene two hys, we leisuredly descended for the space of two houres. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 516 Or solitary Grove, or gloomy Glade, To shield 'em with its venerable Shade. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 435 He bursts the thickets, glances thro' the glades. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 103 This morning very cold, and considerable frost in the glades. 1836 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) I. 33 The bright glades of the forest pleased her not. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* II. § 6. 87 The Red King was found dead by peasants in a glade of the New Forest. *transf.* 1585 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1612) 28 Resolving or to win the Spurre, or lose himselfe therefore, He makes a bloudie glade, vntill the Theban he espide.

b. An opening in a wood, etc. utilized for snaring birds. (See quot. 1617.)

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 111 Italian Gentlemen much delight in the art to catch birds, and in gardens fitted to that purpose, with nets, bushes and glades. [1621: see GLOOE.] 1678 *RAY Witleghby's Ornith.* I. Addit. III. 33 We in England are wont to make great Glades through thick Woods, and hang Nets across them; And so the Wood-cocks shooting through these Glades... strike against the Nets, and are entangled in them. [1691 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, *Gallivolutum*, a cockshoot or cockledge.]

2. *U.S. a.* (See quot. 1859 and cf. EVERGLADE.)

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 649 Interspersed through the other parts, are glades of rich swamp. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, Glades, everglades; tracts of land at the South covered with water and grass. So called in Maryland, where they are divided into wet and dry glades.

b. (See quot.)

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Glade*. 2. In New England, an opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen. *Ibid.*, Glade, smooth ice. (New England.) [In recent American Dicts. stated to be *Local, U.S.*]

+ 3. A clear or bright space in the sky; a flash (of light or lightning). Obs.

1555-8 *Phaer Æneid* II. F. j. Down from heauen byshade A streaming star descends, and long w' great light makes a glade. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2220 This Glade of Light... was much like the Tail of a Comet, but pointed at the upper End. 1734 *EAMES ibid.* XXXVIII. 248 The white Pyramid Glade, which is now entitled by the Name of the Aurora Borealis. 1741 *SHORT ibid.* XLI. 628 It went all over this Country... pretty sharply, but nothing near so quick as a Glade of Lightning.

+ b. *fig.* ? A gleam of hope. Obs.

1522 *MORE De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 79/1 Than geueth he some false glade of escappang that sickenes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *glade-broken*, -like adjs.; *glade-net* (see quot. 1678 in 1 b).

1842 J. WILSON *Chor. North* I. 367 Thence to Calgarth is all one forest - yet glade-broken, and enlivened by open uplands. 1886 *DUNSTON Endym.* II. 42 Glade-like terraces of yew trees. 1892 *OELLIVE, Glade-net*.

+ **Glade, v.** Obs. *rare* -1. [f. GLADE sb.².]

trans. To make a glade or clearing in (a forest).

1621 T. WILLIAMSON *W. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 100 Fountains without water, forests grubb'd up and gladed, trees without fruit.

Glade, dial. var. GLEDE, kite.

Glade, obs. f. GLAD; obs. pa. t. of GLEDE.

+ **Gladden.** Obs. *rare* -1. [? Connected with GLADE sb.²; cf. *dial.* 'Gladden, a glade' (J. H. *Tour to Caves*, 1781), 'Gladden, a void place free from incumbrances' (Halliwell).] ? A space left unguarded.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 131 When he was graped with his gere a gladen he waytis, And passis furpe at a Posterne preunly alane.

Gladen (e, var. GLADDON.

Glader, obs. form of GLADDER, GLADDON.

Gladful (glæd'ful), a. Also 3 glædful, 6 *Gr.* glaidful. [f. GLAD sb. + -FUL.] Full of gladness or joy. Now only arch.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 286 Gostlich gledesche, & froure of glædful hope. *Ibid.* 394 3et her is glædfulre wunder. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlvi. 2 Alle genge... Miries to god in glaidful steuen. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 In this glaidful recreation I conteneit quihl Phebus was descendit. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. vi. 34 Desiring of his Amoret to heare Some glaidful newes. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 50 Then came the glaidful morn.

Hence **Glaidfully** adv.; **Glaidfulness**.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2389 Cuthbert toke it glaidfully. 1591 *SPENSER Muirp.* 208 He... there him rests in riotous suffulgence Of all his glaidfulness, and kingly ioyance. 1893 A. L. HAQOON *What ails the House?* III. 43 Why had she not gone forth glaidfully to meet him?

+ **Glaidhead.** Obs. *rare* -1. [f. GLAD a. + -HEAD.] Gladness.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12461 Gode for3yveþ alle wyþ gladehead.

Gladiare (glæ'di-æ), a. Bot. [f. L. *gladi-us* sword + -ATE².] Sword-shaped (see quot.).

1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.*, *Gladiata siligna*. *Gladiatum legumen*. A gladiare or sword-shaped siliqua or legume. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252 *Gladiata*, the same as ensiform, but broader and shorter. 1856 *HENSLOW Dict. Bot. Ternis*, *Gladiata*, flat, straight or slightly curved, with the edges parallel and apex acute; as the leaves of an Iris. Also a synonyme for 'ancipital'.

Gladiator (glæ'di-æ'tor), [a. L. *gladiātor*, f. *gladius* sword.]

1. *Hist.* Among the ancient Romans, one who fought with a sword or other weapon at public shows; usually a slave or captive trained for the purpose.

Gladiator is employed by Cicero as a term of abuse; cf. quot. 1541.

1541 *PAYNEL Catiline* xviii. 31 b, If I had demed it best... to put Catiline to deth, I wolde not haue giuen this gladiator one houre space to liue. 1598 *BARKLEY Felix* *Man* v. 447 This man dreamed... that when the Gladiators or Fencers exercised their arte at Syracusa... he should be slaine by one Retiarus. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 72 The Gladiator thinks it a disgrace, to see himselfe compos'd with one... inferior to himselfe. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1676) 174 Amphitheaters... wherein they [Romans] had several delishts some shews to exaliate the people. Gladiators, combats of men with themselves, etc. 1747 *MILTON* *Cicero* I. vi. 452 The Tribun Cato was perpetually inveighing against keeping Gladiators. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Reliq.* (1782) I. 219 The barbarous exhibition of gladiators. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 12 note, Something is requisite beyond the skill of the mere gladiator, to conduct war itself. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Harold* iv. cxi. 1856 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* II. i. 39 The Christians steadily refused to admit any professional gladiator to baptism.

fig. a 1668 *DENHAM Progr. Learning* 193 Then whilst his Foe each Gladiator foyle, The Atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils. 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 40 Not so Dr. Swift; he appears like a masterly gladiator. He wields the sword of party with ease, justness and dexterity. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 244 The gladiators in the lists of power feel... the presence of worth. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. v. 265 Intellectual gladiators, each trying his strength against the rest. 1884 *Chr. World* 23 Oct. 805/2 Mr. Chamberlain has... figured... prominently as a Ministerial gladiator.

+ 2. A professional swordsman or fencer. Obs.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1676) 174/1 For that cause, Playes, Gladiators, Tumblers, Jugglers, etc. And that crew is admitted. 1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 449 ¶ 7 [cf. No. 436] There is a Mystery among the Gladiators which has escaped your Spectatorial Penetration. 1733 *Epitaph in St. Michael's churchyard, Coventry*, John Parkes... a Gladiator by Profession, who after Having fought 359 battles in the principal parts of Europe... at length quitted the stage [etc.]. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* (1772) I. xliii. 166 His own honour would have forbidden him from mixing his private pleasures or conversation with jockeys, gamesters, blasphemers, gladiators, or buffoons.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gladiator fight*; *gladiator-like* adv.

1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xciv, The new race of unborn slaves, who... rather than be free, bleed gladiator-like. 1846 H. TORRENS *Lit. & Hist.* I. 109 Their gladiator fights... offer sufficient proof of the sanguinary nature of the people.

Gladiatorial (glæ'di-æ'tor-ial), a. [f. L. *gladiātor-ius* (f. *gladiātor*) + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to gladiators.

1751-67 *JORTIN Eccl. Hist.* II. 290 He [Constantine] made a law against Gladiatorial shews, which however continued till Honorius put an end to that wicked diversion. A.D. 493, 1773 *MELMONT Cato* (1880) 140 'You were disappointed', said he, 'of being present at the gladiatorial combats in Rome'. 1811 *BYRON Hinds fr. Horace* 273 The gladiatorial gore we teach to flow in tragic scene disgusts. 1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 279 The games of the circus, the incidents of gladiatorial life. 1875 *POSTE Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 422 The first gladiatorial show at Rome was exhibited B.C. 264. 1890 G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* II. xii. 202 We do not vivisect our murderers nor kill them off by gladiatorial combats.

2. *fig.* Of debate or controversy which is merely contentious.

1813 A. BRUCE *Life A. Morris* vi. 148 This contentious and gladiatorial manner of speaking. 1851 *ROBERTSON Scrm.* Ser. iv. (1863) I. Introd. 6 They spent their days in tournaments of speeches, and exulted in gladiatorial oratory. 1886

EARL SELBORNE *Def. Ch. Eng.* iii. xvii. 294. I have dealt with the more substantial accusations brought against the Church of England. The rest are gladiatorial.

† **Gladiatorian**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]
+ = prec. b. Resembling a gladiator.

1647 A. ROSS *Myt. Poet.* vi. (1675) 226 And such gladiatorian women... have shaken off all modesty. 1710 SHAFESBURY *Adv. Author* ii. § 3. 113 The Gladiatorian, and other sanguinary Sports which we allow our People, sufficiently discontinue what our National Taste is. 1711 — *Charac. Misc.* i. ii. 111. 12 A kind of Amphibious Entertainment exhibited to the Multitude, by these Gladiatorian Pen-men. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. 181 Their insolent treatment of Captives... their Bloody Gladiatorian Spectacles.

Gladiatorism (glæ'di'atōriz'm). [f. GLADIATOR + -ISM.] The practice of fighting after the fashion of gladiators. Also fig.

1850 in WORCESTER (*Citing Ch. Obs.*). 1862 MILMAN in *Gibbon's Decl. & F. Mem.* 92 note, Two Christian prelates engaged in this fierce intellectual gladiatorism. 1884 R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sword* 283 Gladiatorial lasted in England after a fashion till the days of Addison.

Gladiatorship (glæ'di'atōriz'fip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The occupation of a gladiator; display of gladiatorial skill. Also fig.

1830 CROLY *George IV.* 378 They saw nothing in the most gallant successes, but a waste of national blood... a vulgar gladiatorship. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 288 There is no contention of mind with mind... no brilliant gladiatorship. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 707 Browning seems positively to revel, as though for the mere mental gladiatorship... in these labyrinthine convolutions of juggling sophistry.

† **Gladiatory**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *gladiatōrius*.] *a. Adj.* = GLADIATORIAL.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ. U.* iii. § 3. 213 The first use of wearing Crowns was in Tragedies and gladiatory combats. 1654 URQUHART *Feucl Wks.* (1834) 220 In the gladiatory art so superlatively expert and dextrous. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit. int. Crit. Hist.* 7 The Gladiatory Tribe of the Independents. 1730 A. GORDON *Majesty's Amphith.* 3 Gladiatory combats... were long in Use at Rome.

b. sb. Gladiatorial art or practice. In quot. fig. 1653 SIR W. DENNY *Pelican* iii. 223 How comes... such a Gladiatory in the Schools... such Challenges of the Pen, such Antinomies in Discourse?

Gladiatrix (glæ'di'atrics). *rare.* [f. GLADIATOR + -TRIX.] A female gladiator.

1802 W. GIFFORD *tr. Juvenal* i. 34 note, Her profligacy, however, may have tempted Juvenal to transfer her name to this noble gladiatrix.

† **Gladiatry**, *Obs. rare* — *1.* [app. f. GLADIATOR, after *sbs.* in -RY.] Gladiators collectively.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphicæ* 74 So Ruben in his affected Colouring... and Cornelius of Harlem in his loose & untrussed figures, like old and beaten Gladiatry; seem... to abuse that gentle and modest licence, which [etc.].

† **Gladiature**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *gladiatura*, f. *gladius*; cf. GLADIATOR.] = GLADIATORSHIP.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxi. 271 Nay in their Amphitheatrical gladiatures, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the Vulgar. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Gladiature*, the feat of fighting with sword.

Gladin, *obs. form of GLADDON.*

Gladiol (glæ'di'ol). Also 5, 7 gladiol, 6 gladiol. [ad. L. *gladiolus*; see next.] = GLADIOLUS. c. 1240 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 1016 And curiage, and gladiol the longe; Eek amarak, and other freshest flouris. 1578 *Lytte Dodoens* ii. xxviii. 296 Come flage, or Gladioll. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. 1. *Vocation* 562 The yellow Night-shade and blew Gladiol's juice, Where, with her sleep-wound heavy lids she glews. 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man Own Gard.* (ed. 17) 603 Narcissuses and jonquills... gladiolus, bulbous-iris... may now be planted. 1863 DENISE i. 169 Tall pink gladiolus in the patches of green corn.

† **Gladiolus** (glæ'di'ol-us, glæ'di'ol-us). Pl. gladioli, -oluses. [L. (dim. of *gladius*) sword; used as a plant-name by Pliny. Cf. F. *glaiul*.]

1. *fa.* The wild iris or GLADDON. b. Any plant of the iridaceous genus *Gladiolus*, having sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliant flowers; the commonly cultivated species are South African.

Sometimes, instead of the pl. *gladioli*, the sing. is used with a collective force; see quotes. 1664, 1866.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 182 Wið blædran sare... zenim hyse wyrt wyttum tæwearde ðe man gladiolum, & oþrum naman glædene nemneþ. 1567 MAYER *Gr. Forest* 4 Gladiolus, his form and proportion of leaf is like to Sedg. his flower yellow in a manner like to the flower Deluge. 1664 EVERARD *Kal. Flor.* (1679) 21 Take up your Gladiolus now yearly the blades being dry. 1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 273 I have collected a great number of beautiful plants, particularly ixias, irides, and gladioli. 1796 *tr. Thunberg's Cape G. Hope* in *Pinkerton Voy.* (1814) XVI. 65 It [a lot] feeds on several sorts of bulbous roots... especially Gladioluses, Ixias, Antholyas, and Ixias. 1864 L'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) ii. vii. 346 A clump of the large scarlet gladiolus is my daily delight at present. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 533 White arums, orchises, and pink gladiolus. 1873 OUDON *Pascale* ii. 162 The millet filled with crimson gladioli and great scarlet poppies.

2. *Anat.* 'A term for the second piece or body of the sternum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

† **Gladiash**, *v. Obs. rare* — *1.* [ad. F. *glattiss*, lengthened stem of OF. *glatir* to bark = *gl. ghattire*, Sp. Pg. *latir*, med. L. *glattire*, prob. of imitative origin.] *intr.* To bark.

1584 HUNSON *Dn Bartas* *Judith* iii. 104 As doth the hounds... Com gladiash at hearing of his home.

† **Gladius** (glæ'di'us). [L. *gladius*.] 1. A sword. *nonce-use.*

1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* i. 6 Charge them with the gladius.

2. The sword-fish (so called by Pliny).

c. 1250 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* xv. in *Babees Bk.* 234 Gladius is a fische so named because he is mouthed after the facyon of a sword's point.

3. *Anat.* The horny endoskeleton or pen of cuttle-fishes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 295 Dibranchiate Cephalopods. — *Fam.* 3. Teuthidæ. — Shell consisting of an internal horny 'pen' or 'gladius', composed of a central shaft and two lateral wings.

Gladless (glæ'dlēs), *a. rare.* [f. GLAD sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of gladness or joy.

c. 1590 T. WATSON *On death Sir F. Walsingham* Poems (Arb.), 163 Now in the woods let night-rauns croak by date, and gladless Owles sbrike out. 1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Cousins* 221 There are no such faces anywhere else in the world. They are brutal, sullen, and gladless.

Gladly (glæ'dli), *a. Obs. exc. arch.* [f. GLAD sb. + -LY.] + *a.* Bright, beautiful, splendid, precious (*obs.*). b. Glad, joyous, joyful.

a. c. 1000 *Widuth* 66 (Gr.) Me þær Guðhere forzeaf glædlice mæþmum songes to leane.

b. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxxiii. 1 Efte hu glædlic bið and god swylice [L. *quam bonum et quam jucundum*] þæt we broður on an begen hiege. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 36 Heo gylstede ase gold when hit glemede, Nes ner come so gladly on gere. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 115 Pe ilondes of be world, þat beþ alwey gladliche for to hire new pinges. 1842 PUSEY *Crisis* *Eng. Ch.* 132, I trust that 'the burden and heat of the day' will be gladlier to us. 1864 — *Leet. Daniel* vi. 306 At the Feast of Tabernacles... when hearts would be gladlier.

Gladly (glæ'dli), *adv.* Forms: 1 glædlice, 3 glæd(d)like, glædluche, -liz, -li(e), 3-4 glædliche, 3-5 glædliche, (4-lik, -lygh), 5 glæddely, 5-6 *Sc.* glæddle, 6 glædlye, 3- glædly. *Comp.* 3 glædluker, glædluker, 4 glædluker, -laker, -liere, 5-6 glædlyer, (5 glædlyur), 6- glædlier. *Sup.* 4 glædlyest, 6- glædliest. Now commonly *more, most gladly.* [f. GLAD *a.* + -LY.]

1. In a glad fashion; with gladness or joy. Also, in weaker sense, willingly, with alacrity, esp. in phr. *I (you, he, etc.) would gladly* (do something).

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* ii. vii. (1890) 116 He glæddlice all eorðlic þing wes oferleapende. a. 1300 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) Jan. 1014 Ða com Æðelred cuning... ham to his agene deode, & he glæddlice fram heom eallum onfangen was. c. 1200 ORMIN 12384 þe 33... didenn glæddlic þæt he badd Onnæn Drihtnness will. a. 1225 *Andr. R.* 188 Gōð nu heonne glædluker... toward þe mucleste feste of heouene. c. 1400 *Havelok* 906 Glædlike wile ich feden þe. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xviii. 195 Thei drynken glædlyest mannes blood. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 144 Gladly thay Wold me gretyf, if I sych bodworde broght. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering Deacons*, Will you doe this gladly and willingly? 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubert* 289 Gladliet I of your fleecie sheepe... would take on me the keep. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 237 They would gladly have taken this occasion to extort much money from the Fires. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 731 Scepter and Power, thy giving, I assume, And glædlier shall resign. 1709 BERKELEY *Theory Vision* § 112, I should gladly be informed whether it be not true. 1831 LAMB *Elia* ii. *To Shade Elliston*, Or art thou enacting Rover (as we would glædliet think) by wandering Elysian streams? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 80, I applaud your purpose, and will gladly assist you.

† *b. Do gladly*: a polite phrase used when offering food to a person. *Obs.*

15. — *Friar & Boy* 15 in *Ritson Anc. Pop. P.* 38 The boye drewe forth suche as he had, And sayd, do gladly.

† *2. a.* Aptly, with evident reason. *b. To do or be... gladly*: to be accustomed or 'apt' to. (Cf. Gr. *φαιεῖν* to love, to be accustomed.) *Obs.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 770 *Thiste*, And this was gladly in the eue tyde Or wondryr ethy, lest men it espide. 1386 — *Parv. T.* 813 Auowrie is set gladly in the comendement hitwixe thefte and manslaughter, for it is the gretteste thefte that may be. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), A scorpion is a beste þat styngþe gladly with þe tayle. 1430-40 *LYDG. Boetius* i. ix. (1544) 18 b, The wrong partie gladly hath a fall. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 149½ Where as ben corners there is gladly filth.

Gladness (glæ'dnēs), [f. GLAD *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being glad; joy, rejoicing. + Also, cheerfulness, alacrity (in action).

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xvii. [ix.] (1891) 454 Ða ongan se bysceop luttfullan þæs ungan snytro... & glædnēs his dæda. a. 1225 *Andr. R.* 126 Al þæt hurt & al þæt sore wer uorzioten & forgiuen uor glædnēs. a. 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 199 Ich þe biscepe... þæt þu bringe þene Munuch to þire glædnēs. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5249 Quen ioseph wit his fader mett... þæt gret for glædnēs. 1382 *Wycr* *tr. Esdras* i. 63 The ioieden ful out with musikis and glædnēsness seuene dayes. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx. 64, I had ioie entier and eke glædnēs. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. F.* 75 The greate glædnēs, the hertie reioysing and the greate delight that the comen people had at this concorde. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* t. i. 39 Sorrow; that is couch'd in seeming glædnēs, Is like that mirth, Fate turnes to sudden sadnesse. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 121 ¶ 4 My company gave alacrity to a frolic, and glædnēs to a holiday. 1814 S. ROGERS *Jacqueline* i. 74 Her every gesture said 'rejoice' her coming was a glædnēs. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. 1. 213 It is this new glædnēs of a greate people which utters itself in the verse of Geoffrey Chaucer.

Gladon, *obs. form of GLADDON.*

† **Gladship**, *Obs.* [f. GLAD *a.* + -SHIP.] = GLADNESS.

c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iii. 29 Jifea vel glædscip min gylfille is. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* iii. 436 Drihten crist is... mid ealles modes gledscype to herienne. c. 1200 ORMIN 783 Annd tu shalt oft þæt child Habben glædscipe & blisse. a. 1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 191 Alle cristene men owen... singen ðe losung mid swiðe muclehe gledscipe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23603 Pair ioi, þæt glædscip, qua can tell? 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xii. 209 In hert gret glædscip can he ta. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. ii. (1869) 1 Ther was al glædscipe, ioie with oute sorwe. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 2761 Yow may bewail the day As of his deith, and glædscip aucht to ses. a. 1597 *Way to Thrift in Certain MS. Poems* F 6 b, When glædscipe grows into grame.

Gladsome (glæ'dsūm), *a.* Also 4-5 glædsom, 4, 6 glædsom, 6 *Sc.* glædsom. [f. GLAD sb. + -SOME.]

1. Of things, events, places, etc.: Productive of gladness; cheering, pleasant.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prolog.* 12 Swich thyng is glædsom as it thyngketh me And of swich thyng were goodly for to telle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxvi. 232 All thynges and wethers fallen to me joyfull and lykynge and glædsom as I wold have hem. 1597 T. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 17 A greater confidens of that glædsome resurrection. 1611 SREED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. § 8 The Kings Gouverneur after the victory rode... with the glædsome tidings... to the King and Legate. 1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 60 Noah when hee had been tossed but a yere upon the waters, then Mount Ararat was to him a glædsome place. 1728 POPE *Odyss.* xxiv. 453 On chairs and beds in order seated round They share the glædsome board. 1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 298 He flattered himself that the scalp... would prove a glædsome sight to our people. 1833 DE QUINCEV *Autobiogr.* *Sé. Wks.* i. 202 The day on which a Roman triumphed was the most glædsome day of his existence. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 163 We have the glædsome and joyful sight of fruitful slopes.

2. Of looks and feelings: Expressive of, or characterized by, gladness.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xi. 256 He welcummyt thame with glædsom fair. a. 1420 HOCCELE *De Reg.* *Princ.* 1365 Hir glædsome looke made me truste hir wele. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* iv. 11 Clapping their hands for ioie therof, which manner of glædsome reioysing they used three or four times. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 Whereas the saide Panegyrist falleth into a glædsome admiration. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, &c. 87 The Sailor so, with glædsome Eye, Th' unruddied Main... Views. 1831 LANOER *Adv. Niger* i. iii. 113 Countenances more glædsome and animated than can be conceived.

b. trans. said of inanimate nature and its aspects.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. *Prolog.* 78 The cornis crops and the beris new brerd Wyth glædsom garmond reuesting the erd. 1623 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pilgrimage* iv, At length I got unto the glædsome hill. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* ii. 6 Their Notes soft-warbling to the glædsome Spring. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. i, When the silent stars Stole out so glædsome through the dark-blue heavens. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) ii. 75 The glædsome sunshine.

3. Of persons, the mind, heart, etc.: Having a glad or joyous nature or mood; filled with gladness. Also of birds. + *Gladsome of*: glad of (cf. GLAD *a.* + -LY).

c. 1410 *Sir Cleges* 30 Sche was full good sekeryt, And glædsom both day and nyghte. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 89 The monke schewyd hym selfe to the abbot... ful graciously oysighte and glædsom of chere. 1530 PALSGR. 314½ Glædsome, cheerful, *alacris*. 1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 90 Quen Elizabeth... our most græuous and glædsome Gouernour. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* ii. 8 He used to be glædsome and merily conceited. 1624 MILTON *Ps.* cxxvii. 1 Let us with a glædsome mind Praise the Lord. 1653 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 61 So glædsome was the Knight of this gift, that [etc.]. 1793-4 WOROSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* xxviii, We two had sung, like glædsome birds in May. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 13 From the sky the glædsome lark warbles his heaven-tuned song. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) ii. xii. 184 Peter smiled like a glædsome man. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 143 Carried it about the land, Gladsome as a boy.

4. quasi-adv. Gladly.

1540 PALSGRAVE *Acolastus* iv. ii. Sijj, I have done it glædsom. i. with a good will.

Gladsmely (glæ'dsūmli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a glædsome fashion.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvi. 20 He resauit hym glædsomly. c. 1550 U. L. *Pleasant Pathway*, etc. A j b (T.), i. behelde the sunne shynys glædsomly. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 175 Whom hee findes glædsomly enjoying the sweete company of [etc.]. 1663 *Fagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 29 Those who had lodg'd their private hopes in the Common Ruine, did most glædsomly salute the Designs of Oliver. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 80 Which meets us soothingly, be we in sadness, or glædsomly, be we in joy. 1890 C. DIXON *Stray Feathers* vii. 81 The birds singing glædsomly.

Gladsmeness (glæ'dsūmnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being glædsome; gladness, joy.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiii. 104 Ryal robes of ioie and of glædsomness. 1549 CHALCOUNE *tr. Erasmus on Folly* i. iij a, The same not seeldome disauaileth to the glædsomness and pleasure of the lyfe. a. 1651 CATHERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) ii. 132, I... declared unto our Majestie's glædsomness of her recovery of her late sicknesse. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. i. 216 Childhod lost its bounding glædsomness. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* 111, ix. 294 The bells from every church steeple swung forth their peals of glædsomness.

Gladstone (glæ'dstōn). [f. the name of William E. Gladstone (1808-98).] Used attrib. or ellipt. to designate certain articles. *a. Gladstone*

(claret): a jocular name given to the cheap French wines, the importation of which greatly increased in consequence of the reduction in Customs duty made by Gladstone while Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1860.

1864 *Athenium* 55/3 The word 'Gladstone' will probably continue to indicate those French wines which his Act cheapened for the general market. 1871 *Trollope Ralph* the *Hier* iii. Yes, we've got sherry, and port wine, and Gladstone. 1884 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. 1. 86 To make him unbosom himself over a bottle of Gladstone claret.

b. *Gladstone (bag)*: a light kind of portmanteau or travelling-bag.

1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 11 Hamleigh's servant sitting behind, walked in by a portmanteau and a Gladstone-bag. 1887 E. J. GOOMAN *Too Curious* vi. With his Gladstone-bag in his hand. 1889 J. K. JEROME *3 Men in Boat* iv. 54 We got a big Gladstone for the clothes.

c. 'A roomy four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two inside seats, calash top, and seats for driver and footman' (Webster 1864).

Gladstonian (glæd'stɒniən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of W. E. Gladstone; since 1886 used *spec.* (chiefly by opponents) as the designation of the party which supported Gladstone's proposals for establishing Home Rule in Ireland.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Apr. 392/1 Another gigantic Gladstonian oration. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 177 Anything... more Gladstonian than the written book it is impossible to lay hands upon. 1886 *Times* 9 June 9/4 Where can the Gladstonian Liberals hope to win seats? Against the Conservatives, supported as the latter will be by the Unionist Liberals, Gladstonian candidates will fight at a far greater disadvantage than in November last.

B. *sb.* 1. A supporter of Gladstone; *spec.* a member of the 'Gladstonian' party (see A).

1847 MOZLEY *Lett.* 6 Aug. (1885) 183 Rogers described the melancholy meeting of three or four Gladstonians (i.e. supporters of Gladstone in the Oxford University election). 1886 *Times* 26 May 9/2 Mr. Fenwick... encouraged Ministers, in a speech much applauded by the Gladstonians and Parnellites, to stand firm and adhere to the [Home Rule] Bill.

2. = GLADSTONE a.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 May. The finest Chateau Lafitte was introduced alongside the most rasing Gladstonian.

Hence **Gladstonianism**.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 10/5 He... thought that what the House of Lords was really out of sympathy with was Gladstonianism. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 345/2 The whole political capital of Gladstonianism.

Gladsum, obs. form of GLADSOME.

Gladwin(e), -wyn, var. GLADDON.

Gladý (glæ'di), *a. rare*. [f. GLADE *sb.* 2 + -Y 1.]

Glade-like; abounding in glades.

1837 ARNOLD *Lett. cliv.* in *Stanley Life* (1858) II. 72 The snugness of that delicious glady field. 1851 Mrs. MARSH *Ravenscliffe* III. ii. 22 As the door opened, giving a view of the copse and glady wood beyond. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 138 A magnificent banyan tree, that stood in the glady openings of the forest.

Gladye, obs. inf. of GLAD v.

Gladyn(e), -yyn, vars. GLADDON.

Glæd, obs. f. GLAD a.; obs. pa. t. of GLIDE v.

Glæu, var. GLEW a. *Obs.*

Glæfe, obs. form of GLAIVE.

† **Glagol** 1. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. *glagol*, *glagel*, mod. F. *glagol*.] = GLADIOLUS 1 a.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiii. iv. The flour is of glagol, and smelleth only of complante.

Glagol 2 (glæ'gɒl). [app. a back-formation from next.] The Glagolitic alphabet. (In recent Dicts.)

Glagolitic (glæ'gɒlɪtɪk), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *glagoliticus* (cf. Ger. *Glagolisch*), f. Serbo-Croat. *glagolica* (=ts), the Glagolitic alphabet, f. the Common Slavonic *glagol*, word.

The reason for the name is uncertain; it is conjectured (Miklosich *Glagolitisches Alphabet* in Ersch & Gruber *Encyclop.*) that *glagol* may in some dialect have had the sense of 'letter'; similarly *slava*, which in Slavonic generally means 'word', has also the sense of 'letter' in Croatian.

The distinctive epithet of the ancient Slavonic alphabet (called also 'Hieronymian', 'Illyrian', and 'Slovenish') still retained in the service-books of the Roman Catholics of the Slavonic rite in Dalmatia, etc.; also used as a designation of the Roman Catholics of the Slavonic rite.

1861 NEALE *Notes on Dalmatia*, etc. 98 In the case of mixed marriages between a Glagolitic and Latin Catholic, the children follow the rite of the father. 1861 Mrs. MARSH *Sci. Lang.* v. 187 note. Oldest dated MS. of 1056, written for Prince Ostrovnik. Some older writers with Glagolitic letters. 1881 *Academy* 26 Mar. 226 The Slaves, when they became converts to Christianity, framed two alphabets, the Cyrillic and the Glagolitic.

Glaid, obs. Sc. f. GLAD a., GLEDE.

Glaid, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pa. pp. of GLIDE v.

Glaif, obs. Sc. form of GLAIVE.

Glaik (glæ'k), *sb.* Sc. [Of obscure origin; connexion with GLEEK is suggested by the sense, but its phonological possibility is not evident.

Possibly sense 4, though recorded late, may be the original; the notion of 'deceit' has often developed from that of 'dazzling'. Otherwise sense 4 must be regarded as a distinct word.]

1. *pl.* Mocking deception; chiefly in the phrases

to give († play) one the glaiks, to cheat, swindle one; to get the glaik(s), to be cheated or deceived. Cf. GLEEK *sb.* 2

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 497 Greit in the playkis, gude Maister Gilliam kukkis. 1535 LYONSAY *Satyre* 1871, I se they haue playit me the glaiks. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 110 This sylit, beglyit, they will bot get be glaiks. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 471 Another whigens senses, ful of Gukis and Glaiks. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 59 We did nothing but hunt the glaiks. Note. Hunt the glaiks, go of a fool's errand. 17... in *Herd's Coll. Anc. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 230 She gave me the glaiks when 'a' was done. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* 7 Yet outh' o' honour he has got, Evn tho' be gets the glaik. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 121 Lads the glaiks did gie ye... when ye were young.

2. A contemptuous epithet applied to a person.

[1550 *Christie Kirke* Gr. xxiii. His wyf bad him ga hame, Gib Glaiks.] 1814 *Saxon & Gael* 1. 20 Och sorrow be on the glaik, my own heart will never warm to her.

3. 'A child's toy or puzzle' (Jam.).

[1638: perh. quot. for glasses should come here; see GLAIKS.] 1890 W. GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 62, I have seen a toy called 'the glaikis', which was composed of several pieces of notched wood fitted into each other in such a manner that they can be separated only in one way. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* iii. Why should a grown man, care about the glaiks and puppet plays of a lassie of sixteen?

4. A flash of light. Also fig.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. Gazing, glancing-glasses they are, fit only to fling the glaiks in folk's een. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 175 His een... A single styme afore his nose, they couldna see for glaiks. 1823 *GALT Entail* II. 186 He has glaiks and gleams o' sense about him, that [etc.]. 1830... *Laurie T.* iii. v. (1849) 100 The rising sun was... sprinkling the floor of the forest aisles with glaiks and gleams.

† **Glaik**, v. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *glak*. [f. GLAIK *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To gaze wantonly or idly.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 42 The blykenye of ane E. Ay gart the goif and glaik. 1590 BUREL *Past. Piler.* in J. Watson *Collect.* (1706) ii. 29 On sick consais to glaik.

2. *trans. a.* To befool, delude. b. ? To pervert, sophisticate.

1500-20 [see below]. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xi. 33 Get 3e ane goldin hour to glak them [women]. 1567 *Gude & G. Ballatis* (1897) 178 Thocht thou be of Religioun... Jit and thou glaik or gagioun The treuth, thou sail cum downe.

3. To dazzle (the eyes).

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 3 Thou at his elbuck stood unseen, And wi' thy glamour glaik'd his een.

Hence † **Glaik'ing** *vb.* *sb.* Also † **Glaik'er**, one who 'glaiks'.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 4 Sum takkis our litill awtoritie, And sum our mekle, and that is glaiking; In taking sould discretioun be. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 751 Gleyd glaiker, roome raiker.

Glaik'ery. *Sc.* Also 6 *glai'erie*. [f. GLAIK *sb.* + -ERY.] Foolish, wanton, or giddy conduct.

c 1580 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 203 Young men for glai'erie can not agree with age. 1816 J. DUFF *Poems* 81 Yed quite yere glai'erie, ao' at last be wise.

Glaikit (glæ'kit), *a. Sc. and north.* Also 5

glakyt, 6 glaykit, -yt, 8 glakit, 6- glai'ket,

[related to GLAIK *sb.* and v., but recorded earlier than these.] Senseless, foolish. In later use:

Thoughtless, flighty, giddy (said esp. of women).

c 1450 HENRYSON *Sum Præcysis Med.* i. *Poems* (1865) 43 Your saying I haif sense, and on syd set it, As geir of all gadderin, glai'kit, nocht gude.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 845 Jon glaykit Scottis can ws nocht wnderstand; Fuly's thair ar.

1540 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 136 It was beleuit be al the Romans that he [Brutus] was becume frenetic and glaykit.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* x. 18 Some we sie, in evry age, Lyk glai'kit fools, gang gooked gait.

1786 BURNS *To Unco Guid* 12 Poor mortals, That frequent pass duode Wisdom's door, For glai'kit Folly's portals.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ii. 1, A glai'ket ne'er-do-weel. 1862 HISLOR *Prov. Scot.* 67 Glib't the tongue is yere glai'ket at the heart. 1893 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

Hence **Glaik'itly** *adv.*, foolishly, thoughtlessly;

Glaik'itness, flightiness.

a 1500 *Ratis Raving* 342 Al thar disport and thar blychtnes Is al in foly and glai'kitness.

1813 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* III. 171 Bid her have done wi' her glai'kitness for a wee, and let's hear plain sense for ance.

1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 299 If glai'kitly ye yokit, We wad be toillin' sair.

1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Glaik'itness*, giddiness.

Glaiks. *Sc. (?) Obs.* and *Anglo-Irish*. Also 7

glaxe. (See quot. 1880; but the sense in the other

passages is doubtful; quot. 1638 may belong to

GLAIK *sb.* 3.)

1638 ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie, Invent. Gabions* 96 In one nooke stood Loughabrain axes, Aod in another nooke the glaxe is.

1814 *Trav. Mountain* *Met.* 144 With platter, glaiks and quern mill. 1880 *Antiqu. & Down Gloss.*, *Glaiks*, a lever attached to a churn-staff, by use of which the churning is less laborious.

Glaik (glæ'k), *sb.* 1. Forms: 4-6 glayre, gleyre,

(5) gleyre, gleyy(e)r, 6 gleyr, 4-7 gleire, (6

gleir, gle(e)r, 6-7 gleare, 7-9 glare, 5- glaire,

8- glair. [a. F. *glair*, found in 13th c. The

forms in the other Rom. languages (Pr. *glara*, *clara*,

It. *chiara*, Sp. *clara*) indicate L. *clāra*, fem. of *clārus*

bright, clear, as the source of the Fr. word.

The change of initial from *c* to *g* must have been early, as

Elfric's Gloss. (c 1000) has 'Glara, æz-lim'; some scholars

have ascribed it to confusion with *glārea* gravel, but this

is unlikely, as there is no evidence that this word had the

sense of 'clay' or adhesive soil. Med. L. *glaria*, applied to

the viscid juice of grapes in Barth. *De Propr. Rerum*, is prob. a latinization of F. *glair*.]

1. The white of an egg; freq. in full the *glair* of an egg, of eggs. Also, a technical term for preparations made from the whites of eggs and used in various trade-processes, esp. book-binding (see quot. 1893).

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 1025 Pe wal of Iasper þat glent as glayre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* T. 253 Vn-slekkeð lym Chalk and gleyre of an ey.

1430-40 *LYDG.* *Bochas* i. xx. 36 b. They have strictories to make their skin to shine Wrought subtilly of gommies and of glaire.

c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 198/2 Gleyre of eyryne, or ober lyke (K. gleyre, H. gleyryr of eyre, P. gleyssyr of eyr'), glaire.

c 1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 72 Grynde vermeline one a stone with newe glayre, and put a lytylle of the 3olke of an ay thereto, and so write therewith. 1573 *Art of Limming* 3 To make glaire take the whyte of newe laide egges [etc.].

1634 *PEACHAM Gent. Exerc.* i. xxi. 6 Gumme lake is made with the glaire of eggs, strained often and very short. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 45 Instead of the glair of eggs, gum-water is frequently used. 1811 *Self Instructor* 360 To make the glair of eggs. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/4 The yolk is compounded with phosphorus, the glair with albumen, and the shell is made with lime. 1893 *Q. Rev.* July 185 The 'glair' or adhesive substance with which those portions of the cover are to be coated which are intended for gold ornamentation.

Comb. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Glaire-dealer*, a vender of broken eggs, albumen, &c.

2. *transf.* Any similar viscid or slimy substance.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rymynge* 25 Her lewde lyppes twayne They slauer, men sayne, Lyke a ropy rayne, A gummy glayre.

1574 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Morindux* w, Rammishe stench, blood, poyson, slimy glere that in his body, so abundant were.

1665 *Hooker Microgr.* 51 Any glutinous Liquor, as Oyl of Turpentine, Glare of Snail, &c. 1790 *SIR W. Forster's* *Mineralic Acid* 11, I found the tongue black and dry with a black glare on the teeth.

1866 *GOSSE Rom. Nat. Hist.* 160 The mass, which seems a mere drop of thin glaire, almost or quite homogeneous [etc.]. 1865 T. R. JONES in *Intell. Observ.* Mar. 122 The transparent glair produced from decomposing vegetables.

† **Glaikr**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 glayre. [a. OF. *glair*, *glayre* = L. *glārea*.] Gravel.

1481 CAXTON *Myr.* ii. xxi. 111 By Acres the Cyte is founden a maner of sande and there is founden also the glayre of the see which be medled to gydre, And of thysse two myxtions is made good glasse and clere.

Glaikr (glæ'k), *v.* Forms: 6 gleer, glare, 8

glair, 9 glair. [f. GLAIR *sb.* 1] *trans.* To smear with glair; † also *gen.* to paint, danb.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) i. 754/2 Lewd Wrights of Stocks hew and form such Crosses and Images, and after that, lewd Painters gleer them with Colours.

1598 J. MARSTON *Helam. Pignation*, etc. Sal. iii. (1598) 52 His clothes per-fum'd, his fustic mouth is ayre. He chynne new swept, his very cheskes are glair'd [printed glazed; but note the rime].

1755 JOHNSON, *To Glaire*, to smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the book-binders. 1885 *Lock Works* *shop Rec.* Ser. iv. 245 The edge [of the book] is now glazed evenly, and the gold... is then gently laid on the edge which has been glazed.

Fig. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rivers* ix, Well saust with lyes, and glair'd all with gle.

Glaikr, var. GLAR *sb.*, GLARE a.

Glaireous (glæ'riəs), *a.* Also 8-9 glareous, glairous. [f. GLAIR *sb.* 1 + (-EOUS). Cf. F. *glairoux*.]

Having the nature or appearance of glair.

1755 JOHNSON, *Glareous*. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 146/2 There is a glareous liquor. 1806 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 104 A glareous fluid, as Du Hamel has stated, exudes from the surface of the albumen. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestrid* i. 219 These glareous eyes Death's fingers glead. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 787 Glareous. 1882 OCLIVIE, *Glareous*, Glairous. [As distinct words.] So in later Dicts.

Glairegenous (glæ'ri-dʒenəs), *a.* [f. GLAIR *sb.* 1 + -GEN 1 + -OUS.] Producing slime, or mucus, or glairin. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885.)

Glairein (glæ'rin). Also glairine. [f. GLAIR *sb.* 1 + -IN.] (See quot. and cf. *Bargain* (c).)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 693 Of Glairin. This name has been given to a peculiar substance which has been observed in the sulphureous mineral waters of the Pyrenees.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 20 Other nitrogenous substances are found—the so-called Glairine or the Zoogone.

1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 22 Apr. 866/2 Many mineral waters on evaporation leave an organic residuum which goes by the name of glairine.

Glaiky (glæ'ki), *a.* Also 7 gleary, 8 gliry, 8-9

glary. [f. GLAIR *sb.* 1 + -Y 1.] Of the nature of

glair; viscid, slimy. *Chylich Path.*

1663 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 106 The venal blood being resolved by other poysons into a liquor Sunovio or Glairy water, poyson, jaundous excrement, &c. doth flow forth. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1743) II. 226 The Quantity of brownish gliry Matter that ran out. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 26 A wounded Nerve yields a gliry Sanies. 1809 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 185 By mucus of animals, I mean a glairy fluid. 1827 W. KENNEDY *Poems* 123 Two glairy eyes Masked by foul putrefaction were unvelled. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 31 When a considerable quantity of it exists in a fluid (as in the white of the egg) it gives to it a glairy tenacious character. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 3823 On raising the skin, a glairy appearance of the muscles and flesh (which was much wasted) presented itself. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* 115 A glairy secretion is poured out from numerous immersed glands.

Comb. 1883 J. E. AOV in *Knowledge* 15 June 354/4 Threads... coated over with a glairy-looking deposit (protoplasm).

Hence **Glaik'iness**, viscosity.

1866-7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Vrk.* (1872) I. ii. 45 A little glairiness seemed to be present on the foreleg.

Glaise ¹. *Sc. ? Obs.* [Possibly a var. of GLACE *sb.* ²; cf. *glaze*, mod. *Sc.* var. of GLAZE *v.*] A touch of fire, a scorch. Also *fig.*

a 1572 Knox *Reform. Scoll.* Wks. 1846 I. 17 Being bound to the stalk in the myddest of some coallis [etc.] a trane of powder was maid and sett a fyre, quihik gave to the blessed martyre of God a glaise, skrimpled his left hand, and that syd of his face. 1825 JAMISON *s.v.*, A glaise o' the ingle, the act of warming one's self hastily at a strong fire.

† **Glaise** ². *Sc. Obs.* [Origin and sense uncertain; perh. a. OF. *glais*, *glas*, resounding noise (see GLASS *sb.* ²); perh. var. of GLACE *sb.* ², used *fig.*]

1585 Jas. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 23 Whyles in that toun I gave a lusty glaise For to descrybe the Troian Kings of olde.

Glaise, obs. form of GLAZE.

Glaive (glāiv), *sb.* Also 3-6 gleyve, (6 gleeve, gleeve), 4-6 *dial.* gleeve, 6-7, 9 *dial.* gleeve, 9 *dial.* gleeve; 4 gla(y)ve, 4-6 glayve, (6 *Sc.* glaif), 5-7 gloat. [a. OF. *glavie*, *gleive* lance (mod. *F.* *glavie* poet. = sword).

Hatz-Darin. regard OF. *glavie* as an adapted form of L. *gladius* (through the stages *gladie*, *glai*, *glavie*). Ascoli supposes it to represent a Celtic **clavio* (OIr. *claidib* sword, Gael. *claidheamh*). Neither view, however, accounts for the earliest meaning of the word in OF., which is also that of MHG. *glavie*, *glawin*, MDu. *glavie*, *glayve*, Sw. *glaven*].

A name given at different periods to three distinct kinds of weapons, viz. lance, bill, and sword.

The second of these senses seems to be peculiar to English, the others are derived from French; in a large number of passages it is impossible to determine from the context which weapon is intended, esp. in the case of later writers.

† 1. A lance or spear. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1465 He hem sende Mid gleyve oþer mid roches, and vewe alle he let. a 1300 *Cursor Af.* 7745 Hou he l'ue þe kynges glaufe. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 4609 Nure zeate [saw] gunne defende, Wyþ launces & gleyves kene. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 786 Togeder they weren Met the lengthe of A Gleyve with outen let. 1592 WYKLYF *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 50 Sir Eustace. Did baissie his glaeue and well l'nd his shield.

† b. A lance set up as winning-post in a race, and given as a prize to the successful competitor; hence, a prize. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYKLYF *Sernu.* Sel. Wks. II. 258 Certis þei rennen all, but oon of hem takþ þe gleyve. Men usen ofte þis gemen, but oon þe rennen a space for a priis, and he þat comþ first to his ende shal have þe gemen þat is sett, whether it be speer or gloves (vz. gleyves) or oþir þing þat is putt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 15712 A Glayfe, *brunium*. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.* E. f. *Brutius* est primum [1518 premium] vi victoria; the pryce of a game, or a glayve. a 1555 BARRORE in Coverdale. *Lett. Mg. pt.* (1564) 282 Caste your eies on the gleyve ye runne at, or els ye wil loose the game.

Comb. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 15712 A Glayfe wyner, *bruneta*.

c. *dial.* A fish-spear.

1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unt.* xxxviii. There are some that glave small fishes with a three-tined fish-spear (glave). 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.* *Gleeve*, a pole about four yards long, with serrated prongs, used for catching eels. 1879 W. G. WATERS in *Norfolk Archaeology* viii. 170 *Glaive*, an eel spear. 1893 BARRING-GOULD *Cheep Jack* 2. II. 102 He produced a singular weapon or tool, locally termed a gleeve.

† 2. A weapon consisting of a blade fastened to a long handle; a kind of halbert. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cont. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 270 Ordeyn eche man..to be the redy, With eys, gleyvis, and swerdyd byrth. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Frans.* I. lix. 80 He had in his hond a great glau, sharpe and well stelyd, and aboue the blade, there was a sharpe hoke of stele. 1542 UOALL *Erasin. Aphor.* 296 Vt senates..stood in feare of his billes & gleyues. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 58 They over all the fields themselves did muster, With bills and gleyves making a dreadful luster. 1629 MAXWELL *Tr.* *Herodian* II. vii. 49 Suddenly the Country Clownes came in with their Clubs and Glaives [orig. *ra*, *te* *glau*, *ka* *rois* *alekete*; on p. 48 the same words are rendered 'Clubs and Bills']. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 543 Zeal, with aged clubs and gleyves Gave chase to rochets and white sleeves.

† b. A soldier armed with a glaive. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHEO *Chron.* Eng. II. 954 There be in that towne more than iij C. glaives, and iij C. yeomen.

3. A sword; esp. a broadsword. *arch. and poet.* In early quots. possibly repr. Gael. *claidheamh*; cf. *glaymore* = CLAYMORE.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 367 Awkward he straik with his scharp groundyn glawe [= 358 his gud suerd of steill]. 1523 DOUGLAS *Enchil* III. viii. 23 The feirs Orion with his gouldin glaif. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 70 The Britans had a certain skill with their broad swashing Swords and short Bucklers. Agricola discerning that those little Tangles and unweildie Glaives ill pointed, would soon become ridiculous against the thrust and close, commanded [etc.]. 1786 BURNS *W. H. Gulliver* good iv, But Clintons glaive fine rust to save, He hung it to the wa', man. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lviii. The Delhi with his cap of terror on, And crooked glaive. 1840 SCOTT *Vanook* xviii. To maintain the honour of his English ancestry with the glaive and brown-bill, the good old weapons of his country. 1857 BOWEN *Virg. Enchil* II. 303 [He] guards on the Achæan's glittering glaive. *fig.* 1892 *Ordn. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1556) II. xii. 119 And therefore sayth the psalmist, that the tonges of synners are the glaives of y' deuyll.

Hence **Glaive** *v.*, † (a) to spear (a fish) (*obs.*); (b) to arm with a glaive (*nonce-use*). **Glaived** *ppl. a.*, armed with a glaive.

1639 [see 1c above]. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* Wallace-vii. 9 Which helmed his brow, and glaved his hand. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedr.* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 61 Of the glaved tyrant and long-memoried priest.

Glaizlo, obs. form of GLAZI.

Glak, obs. form of GLACK; var. GLAUK *v.* *Obs.*

Glakit, -yt, obs. forms of GLAKIT.

Glam ¹. *Obs. exc. dial.* [a. ON. *glam* (noise, din (Sw. *glam* merriment, loud mirth, Da. *glam* barking of dogs), prob. echoic in origin.] Any loud noise, as shouting, loud or merry talk, barking of dogs, etc.; also, a shout, cry.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 830 Penne seten þay at þesoper. Þe gestes gac & ful glad, of glam debonere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1426 Such a glauerande glam of gedered rachez Ros, þat he rochez rungen aboute. *Ibid.* 1652 Much glam & gleye vp þer-inne, Aboute þe fyre vpon stet. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5504 He heres A grete glauir & a glam of grekin tongis. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Hold your glam, anybody can't year theizel spake.

Glam ². *Sc.* Also **glam**. [var. of CLAM *sb.* ¹; cf. GLAN and GLAND *sb.* ³] *pl. a.* The iron jaws of a vice (cf. CLAM *sb.* ¹ 2 b). *b.* Pincers, nippers (so *clams* in *dial.*). *c.* Hands (cf. CLAM *sb.* ¹ 3).

1580 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 302 Item, in the smidde an irene studie an licht hammer ane littill pair of glammis but the vvs. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallioed. Encycl.*, *Glammis*, instruments used by horse-gelders, when gelding. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Glams*, the hands. *Northumb.*

Glam ³. Var. of CLAM *sb.* ² 1.

1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devon* I. 123 The Glam, a shell-fish of the muscle kind, is found above Totnes wear.

Glam, var. GLAUM *v.* *Sc.*, to snatch.

Glama, obs. form of LLAMA.

† **Glammer**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [Alteration of CLAMOUR; but cf. GLAM ¹ and Icel. *glamra* to rattle. Gael. *claurab* wrangling, evil report, scandal, and *glamhar* noise, outcry, are prob. from Eng. or Scottish.]

A loud noise or tumult; public outcry, scandal.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 20 Sum [seekers after office] hes thair aduocatis in chamer And takis thame selfe thair of na glamir. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 182 Than come 300r king and sum Lords with ane glamir, And rett him [Riccio] from hir. 1584 *Ibid.* xlv. 333 Without respect of wardlie glamir He past into the witchis chamer.

Hence † **Glammer** *v.* *trans.*, to raise a clamour against, defame. † **Glammerous**, a. noisy, clamorous.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 302 At the reskow that was a glamours rend. 1490 *Extracts Abord. Reg.* (1844) I. 46 Openly glammerand him, saidand scho sald ger banyes the said Schir John out of this toun.

Glamir, **glammar**, **glamor**, obs. ff. GLAMOUR. **Glammerie**, obs. form of GLAMOURY.

Glamorous (glāmōrəs), *a.* Also **glamorous**. [f. GLAMOUR + -ous.] Full of glamour.

1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 139 The eagle flight of Plato.. has always the effect of making the plain world.. seem to reel and spin.. it grows faint and glamorous. 1885 C. E. CRANOCK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 136/r The mountains.. wore a glamorous purple.

Hence **Glamorously** *adv.*

1891 E. CASTLE *Consequences* I. i. 34 The whole scene.. became as it were glamorously illuminated.

Glamour (glāmōr), *sb.* Also **glamer**, **glamor**, **glammar**, 9 *Sc.* glamour. [Originally *Sc.*, introduced into the literary language by Scott: A corrupt form of GRAMMAR; for the sense cf. GRAMARYE (and *F. grimoire*), and for the form GLOMERY.]

1. Magic, enchantment, spell; esp. in the phrase to cast the glamour over one (see quot. 1721).

17.. *Johnny Faa* in Ritson *Sc. Songs* (1794) II. 177 As soon as they saw her well fair face, They coast the glamir o'er her. 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall* 152 Like Belzie when he nicks a witch, He..casts o'er her een his cheating glamour. 1721 — *Gloss. to Poems* s.v., When devils, wizards or jugglers deceive the sight, they are said to cast glamour o'er the eyes of the spectator. 1789 BURNS *Capl. Grose's Peregrin.* iv. Ye gipsy-gang that deal in glamir, And you deep read in hell's black grammar, Warlocks and witches. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* iii. This species of Witchcraft is well known in Scotland as the glamour, or *deception visus*, and was supposed to be a special attribute of the race of Gipsies. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 743 That maiden in the tale, Whom Gwydon made by glamour out of flowers. 1860 REAO *Cloister & H. I.* 98 He knows father and daughter both. They cast their glamour on him. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelists* 199 The man had a glamour for me and drew me with the attraction of a magnet.

2. A magical or fictitious beauty attaching to any person or object; a delusive or alluring charm.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg. Fancy Ball* xxxvi. For to paint that scene of Glamour It would need the Great Enchanter's charm. 1863 OUTO *Auld in Bondage* 97, I know how quickly the glamour fades in the quest of constant intercourse. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 32, 273 A sudden burst of military glory threw its glamour over the age of Cressy and Poitiers.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **glamour gift**, **night**; **glamour-learned** *ppl. a.*

1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* vi. ix. It had much of glamour might, Could make a lady seem a knight. 1813 PICKEN *Pastoral Elegy* 129 May be some wily lass has had the art, W' spells, an' charms, to win our Robin's heart; An' hauds him, w' her Glamour-gift, sae fell. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 94 During the reign of our glamour-learned first James.

Glamour (glāmōr), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To affect with glamour; to charm, enchant.

1832-52 W. FERGUSON in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 109 For other scenes, and other charms, Hae glamour'd Willie's een. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *More Shes R.* xxiv. (1866) 382 He was wrought upon, bewildered, glamour'd (to use a most expressive Scotch phrase) by the remembrance of a sickly dream. 1889 *Times* 28 Oct. 5/6 The Greeks..

glamour'd with the prospect of an addition to their European consequence and greatness.

Hence **Glamouring** *ppl. a.*

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 182 The mountain's side along Sweeps an infuriate glamouring Song.

Glamoured (glāmōrd), *ppl. o.* [f. GLAMOUR *sb.* + -ED.] Affected with glamour.

1724 RAMSAY *Visions* xiv. in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 220 All this and main mair cum to pass, To cleir your glamour'd Sight. 1889 ROBER HAGGARD *Cleopatra* iii. The place, to their glamour'd sight, was a seething sea of snakes.

Glamoury (glāmōri). Also **glamerie**, **glammerie**, **glamourie**. [Var. GLAMOUR *sb.*; for the termination cf. GRAMARYE.] Glamour, magic.

1821 *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 352 It maun surly be the pithness o' the style or sun bewitching glamerie that gars fowk glaum at them where air they can get a claucht. 1822 PRAED *Lillian Poems* 1866 I. 80 The shades of glamoury depart. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 249 Glad as if we had escaped from glamoury. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* July 24 Ballads..all more or less touched with glamourie.

Glamp (glamp), *v.* *Sc.* [Of obscure origin; cf. GLAUM *v.* and GLAM ².] *intr.* To grope, as in the dark. To **glamp** at: to make snatches at.

1768 ROSS *Helene* 1. 38 An' sae I waken'd glamping bere an' there. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 79 (Jam.) He glampin' raise An' tremblin', pat his claise on. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John O'Arnha* in *Life* (1863) 234 [Some] glampit at the vacant air.

† **Glan**. *Obs. rare* -1. [var. GLAM ², CLAM; cf. GLAND ³.] A comb-maker's vice (cf. quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 383/2 A pair of Glans, which belong to the Trade of a Comb maker. The Glans..is two pieces of Wood, square at top, and rounded off below, with an Iron Pin through both yet so as they may widen a little.

Glan, obs. form of GLEN.

Glance (glans), *sb.* ¹ [f. GLANCE *v.*]

1. A swift oblique movement or impact. † **By glance**: obliquely. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 21/10 A Glance, *transitus*. 1599 HAKLUIT *Voy.* II. i. 134 For they saile away, being not once touched with the glance of a shot, and are quickly out of the Turkish canons reach. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 55 And though these speeches did not take their effect directly at his Majesty, yet did they by glance and obliquely deeply wound him. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 332 The watchful angry Beast Th' Advantage spies; and at one sidelong Glance Rips up his Groin.

b. *Cricket*. (See quot. 1897.)

1892 *Daily News* 1 July 2/a A remarkable ability to play the stroke, which can be best described as the leg glance. 1897 KANJITSINHJI *Jubilee Bk. Cricket* 172 There is another stroke by which good-length balls on the leg-side can be played—the glide or glance.. The face of the bat is turned flatwise to meet the ball, which should glance off towards fine-long-leg.. In these days, with perfect wickets, the glance-stroke is very useful.

† 2. *fig.* a. A satirical hit or allusion, a jest at (or upon) something. *b.* Allusion, reference. *Obs.*

a. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 36 This was but the glance of Diogenes, who made more account of his scoffe then his state. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. 8 (1873) 57 Silenus was gravelled..not knowing where to carp at him; save at the last he gave a glance at his patience towards his wife. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unt.* § 842 Pleasant jests, conceits, and witty glances [L. *allusiones*] bessem men of civility, but not bitter tart girls. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* iv. xlii. (1715) 317 In these Songs they now and then gave a Satyrical Glance upon those who had misbehav'd themselves in the Wars.

b. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 349 Albeit in that brief discourse I made..there are some glances at it; I shall here..speak a little further upon that subject. 1702 ECHARD *Eccles. Hist.* (1710) 5 Every part of it [the temple-ministration] had a glance at a future and better state of things.

3. A sudden movement producing a flash or gleam of light; also, the flash or gleam itself.

1593 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 96 Reid of his colour, as is the ruby glance. a 1547 SURRY *Enchil* II. 223 Yea thrise in..in glances bright she glittered from the ground [L. *terque ipsa solo. Enichil*]. 1637 EARL STIRLING *Jonathan* I. lxxxi. Each words bright glance, seem'd summons from their fate. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 387 The Sun..shines with utmost ardour upon those parts..whether his glances be oblique or perpendicular. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 495 Fish..sporting with quick glance, Show to the Sun thir wad'd coats. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 132 The famous Ice-glance..It is a large high field of ice, whose glance in the air may be seen for many leagues at sea. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxxv. The silver light, with quivering glance, Played on the water's still expanse. 1849 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 21 As Knight led captive, in romance Through postern and dark passage, past grim glance Of arms. *fig.* 1814 *Apostate* v. ii. How awful is this silence Which has succeeded to that glance of sound! 1827 HOOD *Plea of Mids. Fairies* xxiii. So do we flutter in the glance of youth.

4. A brief or hurried look. Also a **glance at**, **info. of**, **over**, **upon**, etc. (the object looked at).

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1592) 4 The verser cutt off some four cards, nnd..geueth the cony a glance of the bottom card. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Sent* Intro. xli. (1742) 11 The Glance of this Dame's angry Eyes. 1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & C.* III. i. 126, I was wonny Lord With the first glance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1034 So said he, and forbore not glance or toy Of amorous intent. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Mar* 10 Mar. In most courts..the glance of the monarch is watched, and every smile is waited for with impatience. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 532 This arrangement pleases at first glance, but soon fatigues the eye by its uniformity. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxlii. He paved the papers through his hands, turning some over with a hasty glance. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 133 Casting a glance over the glorious scene beneath us [etc.]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 154 A glance satisfied him of the hopelessness of the struggle.

fig. 1781-3 COWPER *Verses A. Selkirk* 41 How fleet is a glance of the Mind! 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iv. 1. 105 A decisive glance of thought. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 200 It is idle hypocrisy now to pretend that our design... included the slightest glance at their advantage.

5. *Comb.* glance-pitch (see quot. 1897); glance-wood, a hard wood grown in Cuba, and used for gauging-instruments, carpenter's rules, etc.

1871 McELRATH *Dict. Words Comm.* (Webster 1890) *Glance-wood*. 1897 *Birn. Weekly Post* 18 Sept. 5/1 Barbadoes is commencing to export 'manjak or glance-pitch', of the nature of petroleum in a bituminous form.

Glance (glans), *sb.* 2 Also glance. [ad. *g. glanz* (Du. *glans*) brightness, lustre, also glance-ore.] A variety of ore having a lustre which indicates its metallic nature; *obs. exc. in antimony, bismuth, copper, iron, lead, silver-glanz*, q.v.

(1457-8, 1747: see GLANCE-ORE.) 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 488 Order XI.—Glance. Lustre metallic. Gray black. 1847 in CRAIG. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* II. 141 The Orders Pyrites, Glance, and Blende, are common to Naumann and Mohs.

b. *Comb.* glance-coal, a variety of anthracite (G. *glanzkohle*, Du. *glanskool*).

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 230 With respect to glance-coal... it is surely far from being new under its vulgar name of blind-coal. 1848 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia*, etc. 1. 198 It is a variety of glance coal. c. 1865 LETHBRIDGE *in Circ. Sci.* 1. 117/1 Glance-coal, or anthracite, is not rich enough in hydrogen to be of any use to the gas manufacturer.

Glance (glans), *v.* 1 Forms: 5 glench, glens, gla(u)ncho, 5-6 glence, 6 gla(u)nse, glawnse, *Sc.* glans, 6-7 glaunce, 6- glance. [Of obscure origin. As the earliest sense is the same with that of GLAZE *v.*, it seems possible that the word may be a nasalized form of OF. *glachier* to slip, slide, perhaps influenced by OF. *guenchir*, *guencir* to turn aside, or by GLENT *v.*

The word has been commonly explained as f. GLANCE *sb.* 1, a Du. or Sw. *glans*, but these are only adaptations of MHG. *glanz* brightness, lustre (related to GLENT, GLEINT).

1. *intr.* Of a weapon: To glide off an object struck, without delivering the full effect of the blow. Also to glance aside, off. To glance on: to strike obliquely upon and turn aside.

c. 1450 *Merlin* 198 The stroke of the ax glenched, and smote the horse back asunder. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 250 The helmet was hard and be sward glenced asyde & damaged hym nought. 1590 SIR J. SWYTH *Di. Weapons* 30 Most of their voices of arrows should have... glanced or lightly upon the piques. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xii. 309 And from Ctesippus' arm the spear glanc'd on good Eumæus' shield and shoulder glanc'd. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. The blow only glanced on the bone, and scarce drew blood. 1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. 245 The heaviest shot glanced harmlessly from the sides of the assailing vessels. *transf. and fig.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 61 As the best did glance away from me, 'Tis ten to one it main'd you too out right. 1626 JACKSON *Credul.* viii. xxi. § 4 Their projects... do often glance or fall upon some other object than they thought of. 1846 TRENCH *Misc.* xx. (1862) 39 He... means that rebuke to glance off on Him who has put forth on this day his power to help and to save.

† b. To pass by without touching.

c. 1540 *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 246 The river Nadder... glawneth be the village Wersminster. a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Christ. Mor.* ii. iii. (1716) 49 Some have digged deep, yet glanced by the Royal Ven.

† 2. To move rapidly, esp. in an oblique or transverse direction; to dart, shoot; to spring aside.

1489 CAXTON *Fyettes of A. t.* ix. 23 The manere how they shall glaunce or with-drawe themselves from y^e strokes. c. 1500 *Melusine* xix. 67 He glanc'd asyde, and so the kyngis newes, for he recounted anyn thing, fell down to the ground. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvi. 3 Why with the time do I not glance about To new found methods? 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. ii. (1636) 264 The warre... glanc'd into Asia, and lay beavy upon Africke. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. xxiv. If that, the object gone, away those forms do glance. 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vathek* (1868) 20 Glancing from the precipice with the rapidity of lightning, [he] was lost in the gulf below.

fig. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iii. i. 79 If thou see... one eate very greedily... such actions glance out of gluttony.

3. With reference to discourse: To pass quickly over, glide from, off (a subject). To glance at (upon, † against): to allude or refer to obliquely or in passing, usually by way of censure or satire; to hit at, reflect upon.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 Yet will I glance over it, with words very few. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* Pref. (1592) 3 Thus Gentlemen I have glaunst at the Barnards lawe. 1603 SHAKS. *Mear.* for M. v. i. 311 To call him villaine: and then to glance from him to 'th Duke himselfe, to take him with iniustice. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Veillard* to Rdr. A iv. The wise Old Man... seems to glance at our English Proverb: 'No fool to the old fool. 1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Trausp.* i. 40 Whatsoever may have glanced upon him, was directed only to our Author. 1720 SWIFT *Fates of Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 29 Verses wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor. 1819 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 119 The discourse mostly glanced upon the corruption of Manners and Morals among the Romans. 1872 Q. W. H. LAMES *Port Breaker* i. vi. 174 I glanced off, as one often does in talk. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 39 Words which glance upon the purity of justice.

4. To cause a flash of light by rapid movement; † to shine. † Of light: To dart, flash, gleam.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 76 To... mak it [cloth] well hewit And gar it glans lyk Dunmygrane. 1617 MORRISON *Hin.* i. 19 The Sunne beames glancing on my face, as I lay in bed. 1648 MILTON *Psalm* lxxvii. 27 In thee [Sion]

fresh brooks and soft streams glance. 1727 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 49 He broke out in a Rapture about our Martyrs, saying... now they are all Glancing in Glory. 17... RAMSAY *Old Mem.* Mrs. Forbes 13 Her soul glanc'd with each heavenly ray. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 242 Now flashing wide, now glancing as in play, Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiii. These pretty feet and ankles, that glance so white in the moonbeam. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. An insane light glanced in her heavy black eyes. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 172 He... glancing like a dragon-fly In summer suit and silks of holiday.

fig. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xcvi. The thought glanced upon her, that L. would be glad to see her so protected. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 242 The zipples that glimmer and glance Where the sun flashes.

5. Of the eye: To move quickly, to cast a momentary look, to flash. Also said of the person looking; esp. to glance at, to give a brief look at; to glance over, to look quickly over, to read hurriedly (also to glance through); and with advs., as to glance down, up, etc.

1583 STANFURD *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 61 In this wise musing myn eye glaunst to my compaignie fensue. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* v. xxiii. 233 They that glance at Honor [Fr. qui tentent l'egrement les yeux d'honneur], as if that were vertue it selfe. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 13. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancient* 293 The eyes... loosely swimming in pleasure, glancing and (to speak soverecially. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 51 A beautiful face glanced out at the window and vanished. 1823 SCOTT *Wyandott Fishery* 296 Some of those who glance over these pages, may have been the sons and daughters of affliction'. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Europe* iii. (1894) 81 We crept... cautiously along... glancing down the mighty cliffs beneath us.

fig. 1861 GRO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 37 His thoughts glanced at all the neighbours who had made any remarks.

6. *trans.* a. To glance one's eye, look: † (a) to turn aside one's gaze as when dazzled (cf. sense 2); (b) to give a quick or momentary look; also, to look quickly at or upon an object.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) F. Finding the sunne too glorious for my sight, I glaunst my looke. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxix. 6 Deare heart, forbear to glance thine eyes aside. 1632 BROME *North. Lass* i. vii. Wks. 1839 III. 16 Now glance your eye on this side, on the yoke, You bring your neck too... 1642 Life, etc. 7. *Puff* 4 in *Hazl.* E. P. P. IV. 315 His downcast eyes upon his boots are glanc'd. 1716 AOOISON *tr. Ovid* Wks. 1753 I. 191 Fire broke in flashes when he glanc'd his eyes. a. 1794 GIBSON *Misc.* Wks. (1814) I. 177 After glancing my eye over Addison's agreeable dialogues, I more seriously read the great work of Ezekiel Spanheim. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. xiii. Vivian glanced a look of annihilation. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. i. 21 He... glancing his severe eye around the group... at last bent it sternly on Sir Edmund Andros.

b. To survey with a glance; to catch a glimpse of. 1635-6 COWLEY *Davides* ii. 184 Still does he glance the fortune of that day. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Frnk.* (1814) 163 With enrapturing joy shall we glance the countless facts of redeeming love. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 302 Lady Gauntlett just glanced the hind wheels of two carriages, which drove round to the back of the house. 1828 MONTGOMERY *Vision Heaven* 28 Who ever glanced the Heavens, nor dream'd of God... and things divine? *Ibid.* 39 Those burning mysteries that mortals glance With wonder.

c. To express or convey with a glance (of the eye).

1717 PRIOR *Alma* ii. 185 There his eyes took distant aim, And glanc'd respect to that bright dame. 1843 E. JONES *Sun- & Event* 109 Glancing sublime devotion. 1845 BROWNING *Luria* Poet. Wks. (1868) 105 As if there were no glowing eye if the world, To glance straight inspiration to my brain.

† 7. To touch obliquely; to graze, barely touch; fig. to glance at, allude to. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 66 Alone it was the subject of my Theame: In company I often glanced it. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Sept. I observ'd that the mall goes the whole square thereof next y^e wall, and bends with an angle so made as to glance y^e wall.

8. a. To direct obliquely. *lit. and fig.* b. To emit with a flash or gleam. To glance back: to flash back, reflect.

a. a. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem.* Wks. (1660) 22 One morning as I lay in my bed, a strong motion was suddenly glanced into my thoughts of going to London. 1685 GRACIAN *Courtier's Oracle* 32 Seeing they [words or hints] are cunningly glanced, so also are they to be cautiously received. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* i. 10 They will purposely strike their Harpoons... aside, or so glance them as to kill nothing. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* x. 191 I will here take Leave to glance a few Innuendoes. a. 1800 COWPER *Wks.* (1835-7) I. 120 Formerly, in my happiest hours, I had never been able to glance a single thought that way. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 404 He came home... to refute some malicious imputations that had been glanced at his character. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* iii. (1845) 165 He narrowly escapes killing or ducking for having ventured to glance a censure at the General.

b. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 7 The curling Waves, glowing with purple in one place... in another, glancing a cast of undulating Green. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Lc. ii. The blink, with its usual arrangement of pewter and earthenware... glanced back the flame of the lamp merrily.

Glance, *v.* 2 *U.S.* [?ad. *Dn. glanz* to polish, plianish (metals), f. *glanz* lustre: see GLANCE *sb.* 2 Cf. G. *glanz*, Sw. *glans*.] *trans.* To plianish.

1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/3 Sheet steel, polished, plianished, or glanced, ... one and three-fourths cents per pound.

† **Glance-ore**. *Obs.* [A half adoption, half translation of Du. *glanserts* (see quot. 1747-)]

1457-8 in Plowden *Rep.* (1571) 329, cxliij Bolles de Glaunce ore. domini Regis valoris xv li vi. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* O, Lead Ore we distinguish into three kinds which we Miners observe, the first is Potters Ore, which is

the same with that we call Glance Ore; the second is Steel Ore; and the last is that called White Ore.

Glancer (glansai), *noun-ud.* [f. GLANCE *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who glances.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (E. E. T. S.) 61 Be holding with ardent eyes thys gylmering glancer. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Oct. Every glance I met was followed by a whisper from the glancer to his or her party. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 279/3 The pregnant meaning of this curious glance has never been equalled since Lord Burghley's nod. The glancer or smiler is a certain Lady Ridgeway.

Glance, *obs. form* of GLANCE *v.* 1

Glancing (glansin), *vb.* *sb.* [f. GLANCE *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GLANCE, in various senses.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxv. 252 This Kyng Wylliam... by glaunsunge of an arrowe... was wounded to y^e deth. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccclxiii. 617 Sir Wylliam Fermynston excused hymselfe and sayde... howe he coulde nat amende it [his stroke], because of glaunsunge of his fote. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 110 By this upbraiding to me the Bordello's, as by other suspicious glauncings in his Book, he would seem privily to point me out... as one whose custom of Life were not honest. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apol. Quest.* 42 All which speak the Openings, and Glancings [printed Glancings] out of the Kingdom of Christ. 1832 MR. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 82 She saw a glancing and gleaming on the extreme point of the track... It was the glittering of the arms of a strong party of soldiers. 1843 FRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 257 The glancing of their weapons, and the shrill cry of the trumpet, all filled the spectators with astonishment.

b. *Comb.*, as glancing-glass *Sc.*, 'a glass used by children for reflecting the rays of the sun on any object' (Jam.). In quot. fig.

1728 WALKER *Life Peden* (ed. 3) 95 A glazing Glancing-glass, who loves to hear himself speak, and the World to notice him. 1818 [see GLAZE *sb.* 4.]

Glancing, *pp.* a. [f. GLANCE *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That glances (in various senses of the verb).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 38 The glancing sparkles through her bever glared, And from her eies did flash out fiery light. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xvii. xiv. (1733) 477 He insinuated, by this glancing Way, some remote Pretension that he might have to the Crown. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 464 This [scar] on Parnassus combating the boar, With glancing rage the tusky savage tore. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvii. 49 The stream—with its shadows and its glancing lights. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan.* Der. vi. xlviii. She had a glancing forethought of what she would do in that case.

† b. A glancing view, a cursory look or survey.

1691 T. HIALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. xii. This glancing View of these two great Inventions. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 102 To take a short glancing view of the imperfections of our nature.

c. *Comb.*, as † glancing-wise.

1548 PATTEN *Expedit. Scotl.* H. iij. Syr Thomas Darcy vpon hys approach to the enemies, was strooken glancing wyse on the right syde, with a bullet. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 18 He had never opened it to them but in dark speeches, and glancing wise, and so much as sufficed to put them in some hope.

Hence **Glancingly** *adv.*, in a glancing fashion.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxv. 47 Tharbiters glaunsingly, Ere the flies ought said... Had between them selues these words. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 125 Others glansinglie passe by it, as a matter of no great observation. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iii. xxix. (1713) 253 These six... I distinctly remember, but had cursorily and glancingly cast mine Eye on all twelve. 1827 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXI. 502 My feet shall bear me glancingly along to the merry music of streams. 1855 TAIT's *Mag.* XXXI. 119 There are plenty of witty men... whose faculties play glancingly upon the surface of things.

Glancy (glansi), *a. rare* -1. [f. GLANCE *sb.* 1 + -Y 1.] Bright; quick in movement.

1733 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1775) I. 108 Her glancy een like comets shene, The morning sun outshining.

Gland 1 (glend). [ad. L. *gland-em*, *glans* acorn, perh. through F. *glau*.]

1. An acorn. *Obs. exc. (Occas.) Bot.* = GLANS 2.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGNON *Woll.* *Creature* x. § 1. 76 Many Countries lived of Pulse, and Gland, and Dates. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc.* Wks. Nat. 45 A hundred Bushels, which may probably contain in Number 34000 Acorns; for reckoning sixty Glans to the Pint, which is 3840 to the Bushel, in a hundred Bushels there will be the afore-said Number. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 252/3 Gland, .. the fruit of the oak, the hazel, &c. 1880 [see GLANS 2].

† 2. (See quot.; so Gr. *βλάωνος*.) *Obs.*

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* xix. 745 Glands, or Suppositories.

3. = GLANS 1. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854.)

Gland 2 (glend). [ad. F. *glande* gland, tumour, altered form of OF. *glandre* (see GLANDER), **glandula*, ad. L. **glandula* GLANDULE.]

1. *Phys.* An organ, composed of nucleated cells and either simple or complex in structure, which separates from the blood certain constituents for use in the body, or for ejection from it.

Simple and compound glands are also distinguished as CONGLOBATE (cf. LYMPHATIC) and CONGLOMERATE, q.v. Certain organs, such as the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and adrenals, which perform the function of glands but have no excretory duct, are known as DUCTLESS (also *apocrine*) glands. Individual glands, or groups of glands, are chiefly named from their position, as *cervical*, *cutaneous*, *iliac*, etc., or from their discoverer, as *Blandin's*, *Brown's*, etc. 1692 RAY *Diss. World* 120 Shells found in Animal Bodies, in whose Glands they were originally formed. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 109 Soft Love compress'd

the Gland in either Eye, And Tears flow'd down. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iii. § 4 There are in the Mouth so many Glands or Fountains of Spit. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 155 The Chyle's white trunk... Winds into glands, inextricable clues. 1830 R. KNOX *Bichard's Anat.* 75 The cellular tissue is more abundant in the muscles than in the glands. 1851 CARPENTER *Mau. Phys.* (ed. 2) 298 In Mammalia, the Absorbent system presents itself in its most developed and concentrated state... the glands are much more numerous. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* x. (1873) 430 Each gland consists essentially of a network of finely divided lymphatic vessels on and amongst which capillary blood vessels ramify.

2. *Bot.* A secreting cell or group of cells on the surface of a plant-structure (cf. *quots.* 1845-78).

1785 MARTYN *Roussian's Bot.* xii. 131 At one end of these [filaments] is a gland, at the other an anther. 1805 *Med. Tral.* XIV. 543 Leaves circular... with two glands running one into another on the inner side above the base. 1845 LINOLEY *Sci. Bot.* i. (1858) 19 Glands are either hairs with a head or secreting organ... or internal nuclei... or little tubercles upon various organs. 1878 McNAN *Bot.* (1879) 59 Glands are cells or aggregations of cells distinguished... by containing resinous, oily, sugary, or fragrant substances.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *gland-alveolus*, *-cell*, *-cyst*, *-duct*, *-fever*, *-follicle*, *-lesion*, *-lobule*, *-mass*, *-nerve*, *-orifice*, *-patch*, *-salts*, *-secretion*, *-structure*, *-tissue*, *-tumour*, *-vesicle*; also *gland-bearing*, *-ciliate* (d), *-dotted*, *-like*, *-tipped* adjs.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 809 Numerous small 'gland alveoli' open along its course. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 319 One of the 'gland-bearing hairs of *Drosophila*. 1875 — *Insectiv. Pl.* iii. 56 The fluid within the 'gland cells' passes outwards. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailms.* 170 As age advances the gland-cells become more feeble. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 465 *Nephrodium rigidum*, involucre, 'gland-ciliate'. *Ibid.* 124 *Rosa canina*, densely 'gland-ciliated bracts'. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Gland-cyst', a cyst developed in a gland from obstruction of a duct or distension of a follicle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. xi, *Hypericaceae*... leaves opposite often 'gland-dotted'. 1860 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 62 Pus is, in such cases, often found filling the sinus peculiaris and the 'gland-ducts' around. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Gland-fever', a fever having connection with a disordered condition of the glands. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 138 The kind of tissue which is found between the 'gland-follicles'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 659 The 'gland-lesion' was essentially primary. 1849-52 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1214 The whitish 'gland-like mass'. *Ibid.* 829 The 'gland-lobules' have the same relation to the efferent renal veins. 1897 HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 205 A very considerable 'gland-mass' had now appeared on the left iliac fossa. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 307 'Gland-nerves' are... held to contain at least two sets of fibres. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 102 The dilatation of occluded ducts or natural 'gland-orifices'. 1849-52 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* IV. 839 In many Mammalia certain Peyerian 'gland-patches' show a constant... size at all periods. 1875 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 79 In those cases in which calcification is associated with retained 'gland-secretions', the calcareous matters will consist of the specific 'gland salts'. *Ibid.* 154 The adenomata always originate from pre-existing 'gland-structures'. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 110 Quite hairless, i.e. without bristles or 'gland-tipped hairs'. 1860 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 62 More fluid than natural is found in the 'gland-tissue', and freely issues on being pressed. 1897 HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 201 The following notes describe a case in which a 'gland tumour'... continued to grow steadily for many years. 1849-52 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* IV. 831/2 A microscopic examination of the expressed contents of the 'gland-vesicles' reveals nuclei.

Gland 3 (gland). *Mech.* [? var. of GLAN, GLAM 2; cf. *Sc. Glau* (d 'a clamp of iron or wood' (Jam.))] 1. A sleeve employed to press a packing tight on a piston-rod (cf. FOLLOWS 5 d, and *Clam* 'a movable collaring for a pump' (Eng. Dial. Dict.)).

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 53, 66 is the cover of the casing, furnished with a stuffing box, gland, &c. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Nov. The glands were leaking, and I took every minute the steam-pipe would go. 1890 W. J. GOROOK *Foundry* 23 The glands on the top of each low-pressure cylinder... will be enclosed in a steam-tight casing.

2. A cross-piece or clutch made fast to a shaft, and communicating motion to a machine by engaging with part of the gearing.

1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 31 Clutches or glands may be used with much advantage as a coupling for double bearings. Fig. 57 represents a coupling of this kind; it consists of two crosses... one fixed to each shaft.

3. *Founding*, a. 'A hooked bar by which the parts of a molder's flask are clamped together.' b. 'A plate through which the ends of a band or tightening clevis pass. A clip-plate.'

1875 in *Knigut Dict. Mech.* 971/2.

4. *Comb.*, as *gland-packer*; *gland-cock* (see *quot.*).

1884 *Knigut Dict. Mech.* IV. 400/1 *Gland-cock*, a faucet held in place by a gland. 1885 *Intur. Census Clerks* 42 *Engine, Machine maker*. 'Gland Packer' (Loco).

Glandaceous (glændi'fəs), a. [f. L. *gland*, *glandis* GLAND 1 + -ACEOUS.] Acorn-coloured. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886 J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, *Glandaceous*, yellowish brown; the color of an acorn.

† **Glandage**. *Obs.* -o [a. OF. *glandage* (mod. L. *glandagium*, *glandaticum*), f. *gland* acorn: see -AGE.] (See *quot.*)

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glandage* (Fr.) Mast, also Mastage, the season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs by Mast.

Glandarions, a. [f. L. *gland*, GLAND 1 + -ARIONS.] Acorn-like in shape; glandiform (*Cent. Dict.*).

Glandele, obs. form of GLANDULE.

Glandenous, var. GLANDINOUS, Obs.

Glander (glændr), Forms: 5 glandra, 6-7 glander, 7- glander(s). [a. OF. *glandre*, **gländle* GLAND 2, ad. L. *glandula* GLANDULE.]

† 1. A glandular swelling about the neck. *Obs.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 374/5 She had... aboute her necke & throte a twenty botches called glandres. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 86 A glander, whan it breaketh, is lyke matter.

2. *pl.* (const. as *sing.*) (The) glanders: a contagious disease in horses, the chief symptoms of which are swellings beneath the jaw and discharge of mucous matter from the nostrils.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 86 Glanders is a disease, that... appeareth at his nosethryles, and betwene his chab bones. 1530 PALSON, 183 *Les glandres*... a disease of a horse called the glanders. a 1637 DEKEN, etc. *Witch Edmonton* iv. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 397 My Horse this morning runs most pitiously of the glanders. 1774 GOLDEN, *Nat. Hist.* I. 437 note, A consumption of the ethmoid bones of the nose called the glanders, is with us the most infectious and fatal [disease of the horse]. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) IV. 416 Some of the stables at Lisbon are infected by Glanders. 1875 ZIEMSEN *Cycl. Med.* III. 320 Glanders and farcy are perfectly identical affections, both equally contagious, and differing only in their local manifestations. fig. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. 11. 327 They have some of them been the old hedgstakes of the presse, and some of them are at this instant the botts and glanders of the printing house.

b. The same disease communicated to man.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* i. i. 11 Man is liable to receive from the lower animals, and to communicate to them, certain diseases, as hydrophobia, variola, the glanders, &c. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 76 Glanders is a specific disease given to man by inoculation from the horse.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *glander-pest*, *-pustule*.

1764 GRANGER *Sugar Cane* i. 616 No glander-pest his airy stables thind'd. 1834 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 420 The characteristic glander-pustules appear in crops on the face.

Glandered (glændərd), *pp.* a. [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Affected with glanders.

1667 J. LACY *Saunty the Scot* iii. Dram. Wks. (1875) 345 Petruchio is coming... upon an old, lean, lame, spavined, glandered [cf. SHAKS. *Learn. Shr.* iii. ii. 51 possest with the glanders] broken-winded jade. 1752 BERKELEY *Farther Th. on Tarwater* Wks. III. 501 It hath recovered even a glandered horse that was thought incurable. 1835-6 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* I. 429/1 The blood of a glandered horse will impart glanders. 1870 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* I. (ed. 2) 700 The discharge may continue for many months... unattended by any other symptom, and yet the horse be decidedly glandered.

Glanderosus (glændərəs), a. [f. *as prec.* + -OUS.] Affected with, or of the nature of, glanders. 1727 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Glanders*, Seral have observed that when a Horse has had the Farcin, he will easily become glanderosus. 1753 J. BARTLET *Genl. Farriery* 328 Another hole... should be made... to give issue to the blackmoose Mary Auerley III. v. 72 He left an oozy channel drying (like a glanderosus sponge) in August; and virulent fever came into his tent. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 514 Evidence of the presence of the glanderosus condition.

Glandiferous (glændi'fərəs), a. [f. L. *gland*, *glandis* GLAND 1 + -FER bearing] + -OUS.] Bearing acorns or similar fruit. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* iv. (1675) 103 Virgil calls Acorns *Chaois glandes*, and all glandiferous woods by the name of Dodona. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1699) 10 Into these Furrows... throw... all the Glandiferous Seeds, Mice, and Key-bearing kinds. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 238 The Beech is of two sorts and numbered amongst the Glandiferous Trees. 1865 *Fall Hall G.* 13 July 11/1 Many [trees] which are divided by Pliny into glandiferous and pitch-bearing cannot be included in either division.

Hence **Glandiferousness**. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Glandiform (glændi'fɔrm), a. [ad. L. type **glandiformis*, f. *gland*, *glandis* GLAND 1 + -FORM.]

1. Acorn-shaped. 2. Resembling a gland. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 84 In a few instances half the length of the oesophagus has been completely gorged by a single fleshy or glandiform excrescence. 1835-9 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* II. 990/1 The penis... is terminated by a soft and glandiform structure. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 413 Glandiform ganglions.

† **Glandinous**, a. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 glandenous, -ynous. [app. f. late L. *glandin*, *glandō* = L. *gland* + GLAND 1; see -OUS.] = GLANDULOUS. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gynoides' Quest.* *Chirurg.* G iij b. They [the pappes] be composed of whyte glandenous fleshe, and with veynes, arteres, & synewes. 1755 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *King's Evil*, tumours that usually arise about the Neck and sometimes in some other glandinous parts.

† **Glandi-similar**, a. *Obs.* [f. mod. L. *glandi similis* (after *SIMILAR*),] Resembling a gland.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifery* 38 Womb... Its substance is somewhat glandi-similar.

Glandle, obs. form of GLANDULE.

Glandless (glændlēs), a. *Bot.* [f. GLAND 2 + -LESS.] Destitute of glands. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 150 Polypetalous dicotyledons, with... exstipulate glandless leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 221 *Hieracium murorum*, almost glandless.

Glandular (glændi'lār), a. [ad. F. *glandulaire*, f. *glandule* GLANDULE: see -AR.] Of or pertaining to a gland or glandule; resembling, or of the nature of, a gland; containing, bearing, or consisting of, a gland or glands. a. *Phys.* b. *Bot.*

a. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 183 The nervous membranous Tubuli, and the glandular Machinule. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 83 Glandular obstructions... generally proceed from inactivity. 1835-9 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* II. 48/2 The prevailing ideas respecting the essential characters of the glandular organization are... vague and indefinite. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 15 We cannot admit a proper Glandular Tissue, as most authors do. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 117 The liver is the largest glandular organ in the body.

b. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Glandulosum*, A glandular leaf, is that which has glands either on the surface or on the serratures. a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Sci. Indian Plants* Wks. 1799 II. 99 Germ awlward; pointed, furrowed, with prominent seedless, sitting on a glandular pedicel. 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1862) 2 The leaves... are covered with glandular hairs. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 121 *Rosa villosa*... sepals more or less persistent densely glandular.

Hence **Glandularly** ad.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Glandularly-crenated*, *Glandularly-serrated*, having crenatures or serratures tipped with glands. [And other examples.]

Glandulation (glændi'lā'fən), *Bot.* [f. *as prec.* + -ATION.] 'The mode of occurrence or presence of glands in plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii. xix. 210 Glandulation respects the secretory Vessels; which are either Glandules, Follicles, or Utricles. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Note at end, On Vegetable Glandulation.

Glandule (glændi'lū), Chiefly *pl.* Also 5 glandele, 7 glandul, (glandule). [a. F. *glandule*, ad. L. *glandula* (in pl. glands of the throat, tonsils), dim. of *gland*, *glands* acorn: cf. GLAND sb. 1.]

† 1. A gland. *Obs.*

The word is chiefly current in the 17th cent. and is then applied esp. to the glands of the throat and neck, or to the tonsils, though also used as a general term.

1400 *Langrains' Chirurg.* 84 Glandules fat ben kinnelis hat ben in þe ground [= groin]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 339 The spongeous kernels, which in nien be called Tonsils, or the Almonds, are in swine named the Glandules. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xvii. xv. (1678) 382 At the greater corner of the eye there is a glandule, made for containing and receiving the moisture. 1676 J. COOKE *Narrow Surg.* 424 The rest of the Glandules of the Body do serve either to Excretion, as those of the Testicles, Prostates [etc.], or for reduction as *Glandula Renales*. 1773 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. viii. 162 For the affording this oily or muciluginous Matter, there are Glandules very Commodiously placed near the Joyns. 1748 tr. *Vegetiv's Diteup. Auviv.* 161 The glandules also are sometimes troublesome to animals.

b. A small gland.

1752 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 63 Oral salivary glands are represented only by small glandules impacted in the mucous membrane of the mouth. † 2. *pl.* A swelling of the glands in the throat or neck (so L. *glandulæ*). *Obs. rare.*

[c 1400 *Langrains' Chirurg.* 207 Also blood is medliw þæt greut fleume & malancolie, & engendriþ glandulas & Scrophulas.] c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* lxliii. (1560) v. 16 To take away the glandules, incorporate brimstone and white bran wth Terpentine. 1616 SURFL. & MARIN *Country Farme* 98 For the strangles or glandules which happen vnder the Oxe his throat... plucke away their glandules, and after couer his head with some couering.

3. A morbid swelling or growth in the body.

1536 R. WHITLEY in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 263 His distemper was a great swelling on his breast below his clausis. Phisicians... found... y^e had there a glandule by wearing of armes or something else. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. iii. 296 They found his Reins to be wasted, and two Callous Glandules (which the Physicians call *Tuberculi*) obstructing the passage of his Urine. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 377 Sometimes [the diseased omentum has been] loaded with many thousand glandules.

Hence **Glandulaceous** a. [see -ACEOUS], 'like to a gland' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Glanduliferous (glændi'lī'fərəs), a. [f. GLANDULE + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing glands or glandules.

1705 DRAKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1236 It would be a weak objection, to allege that the Observation and Experiment being made on the Uterus of a Cow, the inference would not hold from thence to a Woman, the one being Glanduliferous, and the other Phacenterous. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 222 The petals are... longer than the filaments, which are in ternaries... and the three innermost glanduliferous at the base. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 327 One may sometimes examine all the leaves without detecting a single glanduliferous one.

So **Glanduliferous** a. [f. L. *-ger*, f. *gerere* to bear.] = *prec.*

1857 GOSSE *Creation* 229 A protrusion and eversion of the glanduliferous edge of the mantle.

Glanduliform, a. [f. L. *glandula* GLANDULE + -(I)FORM.] 'Having the appearance of a gland or glandule' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Glandulite. *Min. ? Obs.* [a. F. *glandulite*, f. *glandule*: see GLANDULE and -ITE.] Pudding-stone, an agglomeration of gland-like pebbles.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrat.* II. 119 The stones called glandulites by Saussure.

Glandulose (glændi'lūs), a. *Bot.* [ad. L. *glandulosus* -ns: see GLANDULOUS.] Full of glands or gland-like formations; having the nature of a gland.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 52 Leaves glandulose. 1881 BAKER in *Frut. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 275 Panicle with spreading, few-flowered, second, glandulose, slender branches.

† **Glandulosity**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *as prec.* + -ITY.] A gland-like formation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 176 In the upper parts of worms; there are likewise found certain white and oval glandulosity which Authors term eggs.

Glandulous (glāndūlōs), *a. Phys.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 glandulous, -ose. [ad. *f. glanduleus*, ad. *L. glandulosus*; *f. glandula* GLAND, GLANDULE.] Of or pertaining to a gland or glandule; having the nature of a gland; containing, or consisting of, glands.

c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 28 Another maner fleisch her is bat is glandelous, bat is as it were acornis. *Ibid.* 267 Al pe fleisch of te tetis is glandelous. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cij. The other is glandulouster, odenose (? read glandulous or adenose), or cruddy and kynele, as is the fleshe of the ballockes, of the dugges and the fleshe of the emuntors. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 272 Then must you fall to giuing hir of those glandulous kirmels of the Weather. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xviii. 129 The tuberous and glandulous Clogs being not much unlike those hard swellings. 1760-72 *Tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) i. 57 It [the gallinazo] has a wrinkled, glandulous and rough skin. 1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 251 Its substance is glandulous and compact. 1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Glandular*, *Glandulous*.

b. *Bot.* = GLANDULOSE.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 454 Having the lower serratures glandulous.

Hence **Glandulousness**. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Glandynous, var. GLANDINOUS, *Obs.*

Glaneing, obs. form of GLEANING.

Glangoire, var. GLENGOIRE, *Obs.*

† **Glannen**, glā'nen, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. Welsh *gwlanen* woolen, *f. gwlan* wool: see FLANNEL.] Woolen cloth, FLANNEL. Also attrib. 1596 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 2 A glanen waste coate. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 318/2 Flannel, or Glannen. Is one of several sorts of Cloth made of Wool. || **Glans** (glānz). [*L. glans* acorn, cognate with the synonymous Gr. *βάλανος*; cf. GLAND.]

1. *Anat.* The glans penis.

So Gr. *βάλανος* (Aristotle); *L. glans penis* is in Celsus. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 202 Buttoning up the Prepucce with a Brasse or Silver-button on both sides of the Glans. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 59 The Prepucce must be divided, in order to set the imprisoned glans at liberty. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 818 The Glans (*Balanus*) of the penis. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 241 The distal end of the organ is called the glans.

2. *Bot.* (See quotes.)

1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 533/1 *Glans*, an inferior fruit, once-celled by abortion, not dehiscing, containing one or two seeds, and seated in a cupule; as in the acorn. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 296 The nut is often enclosed or surrounded by a kind of involucre, termed a Cupule; such as the cup at the base of the acorn, the bur of the chestnut, and the leaflike covering of the hazel-nut. The name Glans (sometimes Gland in English) is technically applied to such nuts.

Glansse, glanss, obs. ff. GLANCE v.1

Glanz, var. GLANCE sb.2

Glar, glaur (glār, glōr), *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* Also glair, gloar. [Of unknown origin; cf. next vb. and ON. *leir mud*.] Slime, mud.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 88 He . . . in a myre, vp to the ene, Among the glar did glyd. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 45 Five myres of this loch of Spynie . . . is now maid glare and myre. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. v. iii. Then took his bonnet to the bent And daddit aff the glar Fou clean that day. 1843 CARLYLE *Let. Jan.* in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) I. xi. 285 Like building a dry brick house out of a quagmire of clay and glar! 1867 SIR W. ELLIOTT in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Field Club* 310 Holes full of black glaur. 1893 NORTHBOLD *Gloss.* *Glair, glaur, glaar, glar*, liquid mud of the filthiest sort.

Hence **Glaury** *a. muddy. rare.*

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 38 Through glaury holes an' dybes nae mair Ye'll wear my petties frae the lair. 1879 R. AOMSON *Lays Leisure Hours* 85 Frae gilded throne to glaury sheuch.

Glar, glaur (glār, glōr), *v. Sc.* Also 9 glawr. [cf. prec. sb. and GLORY v.2] *trans.* To make muddy.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Wolf & Lamb* iii. *Poems* (1865) 211 That suld presume, with thy foul lippis vyle, To glar my drink, and this fair water fyle. 1809 SKINNER *Misc. Poet.* 132 Just where their feet the dubs had glawrd, And barken'd them like bryne.

Glare (glōr), *sb.1* Also 5 glayre. [f. GLARE v.1.] 1. Dazzling brilliance (of a light, fire, sun, etc.); a strong fierce light. Also *absol.*, dazzling or oppressive sunshine, esp. when falling upon reflecting surfaces and not relieved by shadow or verdure.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5926 All shone his shilde & his shene armor, Glissenend of gold with a glayre hoke. 1607 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 4 Betwixt to and fro it cleared up. The glare did not continue long before it rained again. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* ii. 546 The frame of burnished steel, that cast a glare from far. 1716 AOMSON *Ovid, Met.* ii. 131 The seat with party-colour'd gems was bright; Apollo shin'd amid the glare of light. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. iii. 320 The frequent glare of the lightning had prevented the explosions from being observed. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 71 The naked negro, panting at the line . . . Basks in the glare. 1834 W. LIVINGSTON *A. Hambr.* II. 45 The owl, who hated the glare and bustle of crowded streets etc. 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 71 The comet . . . shone over the land with a fearful glare. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Voy. Nile* ii. 36 At a little before midday, when the heat and glare were becoming intolerable.

fig. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 29 Books . . . looked at through the thick mists of ignorance, or amid the glare of prejudice and passion. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d.* *Pamph.*

viii. (1872) 258 There rose this . . . glare of hope upon Ignatius. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Crasie* 66 Who knows if this our René's quick Subsidence from as sudden noise and glare Into oblivion was impolitic.

b. The glistening or shining of some surface. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 86 Wash it over with . . . Gum-dragon, steeped or dissolved in water, which will set a glare or freshness upon the Picture. A 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Glare*, a Glist; also the weak Light of a Comet, Candle, or Glow-worm. 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magn. Chr.* iv. vii. (1852) 228 What would it avail if a man could make a glare on his face, by smearing it with some of the noctilucas invented by the modern chymistry? 1811 *Self Instructor* 550 Take the glare off the copper.

2. fig. Dazzling or showy appearance; gaudiness; tawdry brilliance.

1760 ESTCOURT *Fair Exampl.* iv. i. 49, I find, that Virtue was but a Glare to blind my Jealousie. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 May, She is a very fine woman . . . but with rather too much glare, both without and within. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. ix, Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare. 1856 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. viii. 361 The imagery is too profuse, the diction too ornate; in a word, there is too much of the pomp and glare of rhetoric.

3. A fierce or piercing look.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 402 About them round A Lion now he [Satan] stalks with fierce glare. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 156 Winged serpents . . . destroying mankind by a single glare. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 48 Mark the fixed glare, the wild and frenzied glare. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. vi, His eyes were hollow, and shone with a brilliant and feverish glare. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 450 The glare of his eyes had a fascination for the unhappy victim on whom they were fixed.

Glare (glōr), *sb.2* [Of obscure origin: cf. GLARE sb.1 b.] † a. Frost, icy condition (*obs.*). b. U.S. A sheet of ice.

1567 TURBERVILLE *Epit.*, etc. 81 b, How may Glare and Frost intise a feruent sweate. 1569 *Ibid.* (1587) 186 b, Eight monthes the Winter dures, The glare it is so great. 1854 M. S. CUMMINS *Lamplighter* xiii, You noticed how everything was covered with ice, this morning . . . the pavement was . . . a perfect glare.

Glare (glōr), *a. U.S.* Also glair. [?attrib. use of GLARE sb.2] Smooth and bright or translucent, glassy. Chiefly of ice.

1856 OLINSTEAD *State Stat.* 345 A congealed pool of rosin . . . firm and glair; varying in color, and glistening like polished porphyry. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 63 note, The recoil of guns on Sleights varies from four or five feet when on rough ground . . . to twenty or thirty yards when on glare ice. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* iv. 89 Looking down the glare front of ice. 1880 W. P. LUTT in *Shields Big Game N. Amer.* 85 It [the Caribou] then suddenly squats upon its haunches, and slides along the glare-ice.

Glare (glōr), *v.* [ME. *glaren* = MDu., MLG. *glaren* (mod. dial. Du. *glarien*) to gleam, glare, Kilian explains *glarende ooghen* as 'gray eyes' (*oculi casti, glauci*), and *glar-oogigh* as 'gray-eyed'. To the same set of words may perh. be referred MHG. (*ver*)glarren, LG. *gleren, glarren*; and connexion with GLASS seems probable.]

1. *intr.* To shine with a brilliant or dazzling light. Also of light itself.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 1st Gold pet is bricht and glareth ine bo brichtness of þo sunne [etc.]. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fant.* i. 272 Hyt is not al goldly that glareth. c 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 197/1 Glaryn, or bryghtly shynyn . . . *ruilio*. 1530 PALSGR. 368/1, I glare or glistre, as golde dothe, je resho. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 186. It twinkles in a Star; Glazes and glazes out in a Comet. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 174 No zealry fondly sees the mountain's breasts, But meteors glare, and stormy glooms invest. 1795-1814 WORRIS. *Excurs.* 1, Southward the landscape, indistinctly glared, Through a pale steam. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* i. vii, The setting sun glared wildly from the summit of the hills. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 93 Through the fissures . . . the morning light glared strangely. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 667/1 The whitish dust, which glares in the brilliant sunlight of the Dorsetshire coast.

b. fig. To display oneself ostentatiously; to be obtrusively evident or conspicuous.

1712 POPE *1st Ep. to Miss Blount* 53 She glares in Balls, front Boxes, and the Ring, A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched Thing! a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ii. iii. 59 Though the demonstration glare in their faces. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) III. 298 A writer [Pennant] . . . whose ungenerous prejudice against the house of Stuart glares in misrepresentation. 1846 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1847) I. 128 It is insufficient to say French influence prevails. The fact is—it glares—it is too ostensible and obtrusive. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 The feudal character of the English state . . . glares a little, in contrast with the democratic tendencies.

2. To look fixedly and fiercely. Const. *af, on, upon.*

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* F 2 b, Mo-ckso . . . glared upon me, as if he would haue looked through me. 1659 D. PELL *Impr.* *Sea* 110 note, The Hebrews call anger Aph, because therein . . . the whole man swells like a Toad, and glares like the Devil. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinot* iii. 375 She haunts him still, And glares upon him with her haggard Eyes. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxiv, And each upon his rival glared. 1859 F. PAGET *Curate*, etc. 313 You actually glared on his daughters with a most morose aspect. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 183, I peeped at the owl in her nest alone: How she stared and glared.

fig. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* ii. 41 When arguments too fiercely glare, You calm them with a milder air. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 83 The black ribs of the mountains glaring at you through rents in the clouds.

3. *trans.* To send forth or express with a glare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 849 Every eye Glar'd lightning, and

shot forth pernicious fire. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 83 One of the most insipid Fellows that ever glared weary Stupidity from a large dead Eye. 1791 COWPER *Thiad* ix. 294 Hector glares revenge. 1845 BROWNING *Son's Trag.* i. 87 If I could not say it, I glared it at him. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vi. iii. (1864) 111. 460 Two popes glaring defiance at each other from opposite quarters of the city.

4. To reflect with a glare. Also to glare back.

1694 SOUTHERNE *Fatal Marriage* v. i. Dram. Wks. 1721 II. 162 All the images Of a long mis-spent life were rising still To glare a sad reflection of my crimes. 1850 BYRON *Mar. Faltiero* iv. i. 70 Worlds mirror'd in the ocean, goodlier sight Than torches glaring back by a gaudy glass.

5. The vb. stem in *Comb.*, as † *glare-eye*; *glare-eyed* *a.*, with glaring eyes; *glare-worm*; a glow-worm (cf. *glaze-worm*, *glass-worm*).

1607 TORSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 420 Nitedula . . . I rather take that word to signifie a glare-worm. 1863 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 138, I spy'd A Lion running after him glare-eyed, And full of rage. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4875/4 Lost . . . a Strawberry Mare . . . two glare Eyes. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Glare-worm*, a glow-worm. I. *Wight*.

Glare, var. GLAIR sb.1; obs. form of GLAIR v.1

Glareless (glōr'les), *a. rare.* [f. GLARE sb.1 + -LESS.] Free from glare.

c 1815 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 480 The glareless evenness of plain daylight. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 40 Be thy slumber unfevered, And thornless and glareless thy bed.

Glareouse (glōr'ūs), *a.* [ad. *L. glārēus* -us; see next.] = GLAREOUS b.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 533/1 *Glareouse*, growing in gravelly places.

Glareous (glōr'ūs), *a.1* [ad. *L. glārēus* -us, f. *glārea* gravel; cf. *OF. glaireux*.] † a. Of soil: Gravelly (*obs.*). b. *Bot.* (See quot. 1880.)

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 497 With stonys mixt hit ston in argillous Lond, and with grauel mixt in glareous. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. xi. 43 Their Vines are best fitted with a glareous soyle, viz. dry, leane and creachy. 1675 EVERARD *Terra* (1676) 43 Be the Stones or Rock Glareous, Metallic, Testaceous, Salts or any other Concretes whatsoever. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/2 *Glareous*, growing in gravel.

Glareous, *a.2*; see GLAIREOUS.

Glareness; see GLARY *a.1*

Glaring (glōr'ing), *vb. sb.* [See -ING *1.*] The action of the verb GLARE, in various senses.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 149 b, Thei whiche . . . are oftentimes trainede out of the waite of truib, by the likeli glarings [of] *electric* of reason. 1609 PEVER *Diary* (1877) V. 455 A chimney-piece of Dancere's doing, in dissemper, with egg to keep off the glaring of the light. 1706 *Ref. Ritic.* 51 Those perpetual discourses . . . are but counterfeit glarings to dazzle a too credulous husband. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Valhek* (1868) 46 The glaring of eyes which could belong only to devils or tigers.

Glaring, *pp. a.* [See -ING *2.*] That glares.

1. Of the eyes: Staring fiercely or wildly. c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 684 Swiche glaryngye eyen hadde he as an hare. A 1600 HAYES in Hakluyt *Voy.* 111. 158 He passed along . . . yawning and gaping wide, with ougly demonstration of long teeth and glaring eyes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 658 He leaves the Fens, and leaps upon the Ground; And hissing, rolls his glaring Eyes around. 1827 POLLOCK *Course* 7, ix, Trying whiles to send his glaring eye Beyond the wide circumference of his woe.

† b. Bright, sparkling. *Obs. rare* - 1. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxi. 72 And looke my manly face, in thy sweet glaryng eyes.

2. That gives out or reflects a dazzling light. Also of light, colours, etc.: Vivid, dazzling, excessively bright.

1515 *Scot. Field* 61 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, He durst not counter with our king. For all the glaring [Percy M's. gloring] gould, under god of heaven! 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 339 A phlegmaticke eye . . . abhorreth all manner of bright and glaring colours. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius*, *Sat.* ii. 1 The glaring Sun Breaks in at ev'ry Chink. 1739 J. TRAPP *Righteous Over-m.* (1758) 64 These *Ignis Fatui*, these glaring Meteors. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 2 Reflected in gleams upon the glaring white fronts of the houses. 1850 KINGSLEY *Att. Locke*, i, As the midnight brightened into dawn and the glaring plains grew pale. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 139 They had been traversing a bare, bleak, glaring, undulating plain.

fig. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 35 Kings Suffer, when they give Inherent Light, long-fixt Prerogative, To fill a glaring Office. 1749 J. EDWARDS *Life Brainerd* Apr. 294 The glittering Appearance and glaring Show of false Religion dazzles their eyes. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 73 Distinguish between what is glaring and what is genteel.

3. That displays itself openly; obtrusively evident or conspicuous. Now chiefly with sbs. which have a bad sense, as *fault, falsehood*, etc.

1706 *Ref. Ritic.* 42 A man ought not to descend to a slavish and glaring complaisance. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1737) III. 186 Such a glaring proof of his resurrection. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. vii. 209 There were some few . . . incapable of discerning the force of equity, however glaring. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* x. (1873) 94 To elude this glaring absurdity. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* ii. ii. 193 Let us notice some of the more glaring defects of the work. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 245 These glaring contradictions do not indeed affect the belief that there is some groundwork of fact for the story.

Glaringly (glōr'ingl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY *2.*] In a glaring fashion.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 278 But the colours for the ground were so well chosen, neither sullenly darke nor glaringly lightsome. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 92 *p. 1* The Satyrst never falls upon Persons who are not glaringly faulty. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 64 This is glaringly

the Forme of Formes. 1579 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 107 Louers that have bene deceived by fancy, the glasse of patience. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* iv. iii. Wks. 1878 II. 128 Be thou a glasse for maidens. 1673 *Temple Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 25 He began to see in the Glass of Time and Experience, the true Shapes of all human Greatness and Designs. 1714 *Fortescue-Aland Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim.* Mon. 72 History and Antiquity is the Glass of Time. 1771 *Wesley Wks.* (1892) V. 283 We are to see the Creator in the glass of every creature. 18. LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 387 Man, Woman, Nature, each is but a glass Where the soul sees the image of herself.

e. A magic mirror, a crystal, etc., used in magic art. Also glass of skill.

c. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boastuall's Theat. World* S vi h. A child, who after he had looked in a glasse shewed him of his destruction. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xiii. xix. 316 The regular, the irregular, the coloured and cleare glasse. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 53 He stepped into his cave And brought a glass of skill exceeding brave. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 119 Yet the eight appears, who beares a glasse, Which shewes me many more.

9. A piece of glass shaped for a special purpose, e.g. one of the glasses of a pair of spectacles, a lens, a watch-glass.

1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* B iij b, Glasses for spectacles. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 29 Not unlike the mould that the Spectacle-makers grinde their glasses on. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 73, I provided me with a Prismatical Glass, made hollow, just in the form of a Wedge. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. 24 Our artist... produced a correction of the defect by imitating, in glasses made from different materials, the effects of the different humours through which the rays of light pass before they reach the bottom of the eye. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* lvi, Playdell wiled the glasses of his spectacles. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 390 Having cleaned the glasses of a good telescope, I hastened to the mast-head. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 208 Equally whether the lens be of water inclosed between glasses like watch-glasses, or of solid glass. *Ibid.* 211 The image or picture of the sun formed by that glass or lens. 1834 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 112 [A] Glass Height Gauge... is especially useful in fitting glasses to hunting watches where there is but little spare room.

b. A burning-glass.

a. 1531 DONNE *To Mr. R. Woodward* 21 Wks. (Grosart) II. 76 As Men force the sun with much more force to passe, By gathering his beams with a christall glasse. 1670 DRYDEN *and Pt. Cong. Granada* v. ii, For if that heat your glances cast were strong, Your eyes, like glasses, fire, when held so long.

10. An optical instrument used as an aid to sight.

a. gen. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fremy's Annus. Ser. & Com.* 90 They view a single Shilling in a Multiplying Glass, which makes it appear a Thousand. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. 129 How sight is assisted by glasses.

Fig. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1822) I. 563 It is only the half-reasoner, who... uses a glass full of flaws, that hunts for it in vain. 1780 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. xlviii. IV. 553 note, In the contemplation of a minute or remote object, I am not ashamed to borrow the aid of the strongest glasses. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. 6 The strong glasses of science has put an end to the assumptions of fiction.

b. A telescope or other instrument for distant vision. More explicitly SPY-GLASS, FIELD-GLASS, OPERA-GLASS, etc.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. i, As a man... Taketh a glasse prospective good and true, By which things most remote are full in view. 1638 WILKINS *New World* iii. (1707) 26 By the help of Galileus's Glasses... the Heavens are made more present to us than they were before. 1677 *Pilot Ox-fordsh.* 215 He used these glasses in Celestial Observations. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 We could see him... by our glasses. 1779 G. KEATE *Sk. fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 87 Three or four ladies... were come up with their glasses in their hands, to take a view of the new-arrived Indian. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xxi, A first-rate glass, Jack. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iv. 99 Even without a glass we could distinctly make out Jerusalem.

c. A microscope. More explicitly magnifying-glass.

1546 J. HALL *Howe Vac.* 185 Small peeces best commend themselves through a Magnifying Glasse. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 4 If you divide the Bee... you shall without help of the glasse, see the heart beat most lively. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 162 Through an ordinary single Magnifying Glass. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 47 Every one knows (who has been conversant with Microscopes) that we have some Glasses which will magnify a simple Point... so as to [etc.]. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 425 Those beings which, without the aid of glasses, even escape our perception. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (1892) 290 If the finger is... looked at through the stone with a watchmaker's glass, the grain of the skin will be plainly visible if the stone is not a diamond.

d. An EYE-GLASS; also in pl. spectacles.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* iii. 314 Well mounted, and glasses before his eyes to preserve them from the wind. 1746 COLLINS *Odes, Manners* (1774) 98 While ever varying as they pass To some Contempt applies her glass. 1784 COVER *Task* vi. 268 Stationed there... With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand. 1790 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 490 My eyes were so dim, that no glasses would help me. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* II. xxviii. 57 Looking through her glass at the man who was lighting the argand lamps. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* xxvii, Get me my glasses, Annie. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xi. 1187 My lady took off her glasses.

+ 11. *transf.* The eye-ball, the eye. *poet.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 208 Euen in the glasses of thine eye, I see thy greatest heart. 1607 *Cor.* ii. ii. 117 The smiles of Knaue, Tent in my cheekes, and Schoole-boys Teares take vp The Glasses of my sight! 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. x. O, were it lawful that your pretty souls Might look from heaven into your father's eyes, Then should you

see the penitent glasses melt. a 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* v. ii, Love, I must die, I faint, close up my glasses.

12. a. A WEATHER-GLASS, a barometer. b. A thermometer.

n. 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 66 Such times as the Wind sets... contrary in Nature to that Weather which the Glass predicts. 1710 STEELE *Taller* No. 214 7 A state weather-glass, that... presages all changes and revolutions in government, as the common glass does those of the weather. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 9 When he... finds the air moist... the quick-silver in his glass moderately high. 1843 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 370 South-west wind, not sunny, glass at fair. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* 13 Nov. (1880) II. 304 The glass is rising high to-day.

b. 1775 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 21 July I. 493 Warm like a New England day—the glasses in the shade about 75.

+ III. 13. [Perh. another word; cf. GLASS v., GLAZE v.] = GLOSS sb. 2, i. b.]

1552 *See glass-worm* in 161. a 1569 KYNGESMILL *Conif.* v. *Satan* (1576) A vij b, The more shamefull facts he leadeth vs vnto, the more goodly glasse he setteth on them. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 89/1 By this meanes, he giueth greater glasse [orig. *plus grand lustre*] to y^e grace which he vseth. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol. Pref.* vii. § 2 It is no part of my secret meaning... to set upon the face of this cause any fairer glass than the naked truth doth afford. 1598 FLORIO, *Accigliare*, to stringe silke or giue it a glasse. 1605 BRETON *Old Man's Less.* (Grosart) 10/2 Sattens... with such a glasse, that you may almost see your face in it. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gusman d'Alf.* II. 220 To take away the dust from them, or to giue them a better glasse.

IV. attrib. and Comb.

14. simple attrib., passing into quasi-adj.

a. Made of glass.

Formerly often united with a hyphen. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. v. (MS. B); E. E. T. S. II. 194, He... him onsende an glass-lit mid wine geyfyll. c 1205 LAV. 17724 He nom his glas-fat [c 1275 *vernally*] anan & be king muth per on. 1600 SURFLET *Coutrie Farnie* II. lxx. 419 Put them all together in a glasse vessell, or earthen one well glassed. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 36 That... Oyle may be better... If it be drawn in Balneo, with a gourd, and glasse-head. 1642 *Rates Merchandise* 29, Glasse pipes. 1657 V. COLES *Adam in Eden* cviii. 154 The distilled water hereof, that is drawn forth with a Glasse-Still. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 88 Several Glass-Trunks, or Cylindrical Glass-Tubes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 36 Take a small Glass-Cane about a foot long, seal up one end. 1676 tr. *Guillart's Voy.* Athens 269 A kind of Glass-bottles that hold each of them three or four pints. c 1678 HATTON *Corr.* (1768) I. 169 Neither the glass pens nor any other sorts are near so good for steel pens. 1724 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 6, I was a dirty glass-bottle-house boy, sleeping in the ashes. 1743 *Land & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 245 Some... use the Glass Stopples instead of the Cork. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 430 If care be taken... to break the largest lumps with a glass-pestle or spatula. 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 574 By boiling concentrated sulphuric acid in a glass vessel. 1853 *Househ. Words* 11 June 353/2 There is (or was) a famous glass-head factory at Murano. 1853 V. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 101 Small bottles... closely fitted with glass stoppers. 1865 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* viii. (1871) 185 Glass lenses were employed to concentrate the rays.

b. Glazed, having pieces or panes of glass set in a frame. Cf. GLASS-CASE, -COACH, -HOUSE, etc.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 308 A turret of stone... hauing a great glasse-lanthe in the topp... with a great copper pan in the midst to holde oyle, with twenty lights in it. a 1631 DOWDY in *Select* (1840) 128 The bees have made it their first work to line that glasse-hive, with a crust of wax, that they might work and not be discerned. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 193 You may... have early Sallets on the Hot-Bed, and under Glass Frames and Bells. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fremy's Annus. Ser. & Com.* 116 Every Coffee-House is illuminated... without by a fine Glass-Lantern. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. 1. 208 He can look through a glass-door at the German Curiosity-chamber within. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 75 Peas or beans... such as are forced and require glass frames to protect them. 1845 JAMES *Shuggler* III. 129 Sir Robert Croyland they found looking out of the glass-door. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 240 Our glass-porch entrance at Albury. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/2 'We work in a glass hive,' said the late Lord Russell many years ago.

15. General comb.: a. attributive, as glass business, -line, -shop, trade.

1799 *Spirit Publ. Tracts* (1800) III. 330, I am 32 years of age, a widow, in the 'glass line, in London. 1823 *Ibid.* (1824) 211 He... is himself in the glass line... but is at present out of business. 1639 CARTWRIGHT *Reyall Slave* i. iii, Would doe as much harme in a Kingdome, as a monkey in a 'Glasseshop.

b. objective, as glass-beveller, -embosser, -engraver, -grinder, -maker, -mender, -painter, -polisher, -seller, -silverer, -stainer, glass-annealing (in quot. attrib.), -beuelling, -colouring, -embossing, -engraving, -gilding, -grinding, -making, -painting, -silvering, -soldering, -spinning, -staining vbl. sb. Also GLASS-CUTTER, -CUTTING.

1842 *Franco Dict. Arts.* 'Glass annealing furnace.' 1891 *Daily News* 16 June 6/6 Delegates... representing the 'glass-bevellers of the London and provincial branches. *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 36 Employers who are interested in 'glass-beuelling. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Glass-colouring, tinting glass by incorporating metallic oxides in its substance. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 'Glass-embosser, an ornament of glass. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 3/4 The girls and women working in the... 'glass-embossing room. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 'Glass-engraver, a workman who cuts figures on glass. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Glass-engraving. 1811 *Self Instructor* 520 The most important secret in 'glass-gilding. a 1601 BOYLE *Wks.* (1744) I. 255/2 The 'glass grinders often complain of the trouble they meet with

in separating such bodies. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/1 The glass grinders assembled in a body to petition parliament for an augmentation of their wages. 1795 ASH, *Suppl.* 'Glass-grinding. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 55 One that was a 'Glassemaker in deede. 1750 tr. *Leonardus's Mirr.* Stones 44 A certain stone, with which our glass-makers whiten their vessels. 1611 COTGR., *Vitrerie*, a glasing or 'Glass-making. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 44 Glass-making was certainly known to the Egyptians. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iii. 21 When the smith and the 'glass-maker drue their white and fury fires. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. vi. 126 He [Marc Willms] made designs for most of the painters, 'glass-painters and arras-makers of his time. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 110 Miniature and 'glass-painting... and similar... graceful branches of art. 1807 *Daily News* 13 May 8/5 T. A., 'glass-polisher, pleaded guilty to [etc.]. 1720 STURTE *Stow's Surv.* Lond. II. v. xv. 240/2 The 'Glass-Sellers in London were much aggrieved at this. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 'Glass-silverer, one who coats glass with quicksilver for mirrors, &c. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Glass-silvering, glass for mirrors or ornamentation is silvered by one of two methods. *Ibid.* 'Glass-silvering. *Ibid.* 'Glass-staining. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 'Glass-stainer. See *Glass-painter*. *Ibid.* 'Glass-staining, the process of colouring or painting glass.

c. simulative, as glass-clear (cf. OE. *glæs-hluttur*), -coloured, -green, hard adjs.; also glass-like adj. and adv.

1890 *Dominion Illustr.* Christm. No., A lakelet whose water was waveless and 'glass-clear. a 1661 HOLWAY *Journel* 174 It was sprinkled over with hyaline or 'glass-coloured dust. 1790 A. WILSON *Hardyknott Poet.* Wks. (1846) 136 Loose from his side a 'glass-green horn he drew. 1882 NARES *Scramanship* (ed. 6) 243 Round bars he drew. 1889 *Nature* 7 Nov. 12 If steel has to be made glass-hard, mercury is used. 1616-61 HOLWAY *Persius* 309 How he swells, And breaks with 'glass-like choller. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 180 Sometimes would hee... cast a glasse of comfort on him, but glasse-like was it brittle. 1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 208 For by example most we sinn'd before, And glasse-like clearness mix'd with frailty bore. 1889 HESSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 190 The Mirror Broad... may not be always so smooth and glass-like as when we saw it.

d. parasyntetic and instrumental, as glass-bowled, -built, -covered, -legged, -panelled adjs.

1891 *Daily News* 28 May 6/1 That was with a 'glass-bowled lamp, whereas this was a brass and copper one. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.*, *Econ. Veg.* iv, In 'glass-built fanes. 1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 1/1 There is a spacious balcony, which opens into a 'glass-covered gallery. 1824 *Body & Soul* (ed. 4) I. 42 The 'glass-legged stool of an electrifying apparatus. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 5/1 A 'glass-panelled hearse drawn by four horses.

16. Special comb.: glass-artist, one who designs coloured or stained glass windows; glass-ball, a ball made of glass, used as an ornament or toy, a mark for shooting at, etc.; + glass-band, one of the strips of lead for securing the panes of glass in a window; glass-bell = BELL-GLASS; + glass-belly, a bellied glass flask, serving the purpose of a retort; glass-blower, one who blows and fashions glass; so glass-blowing vbl. sb.; glass-breaker &c., ? a tippler; glass-calm, a calm when the sea is smooth as glass; glass-cavity, a cavity in a mineral filled with a glassy substance; glass-chalcedony, -chord (see quot.); glass-crab, the larva of a palauroid or scyllaroid shrimp; glass-culture, culture of fruit, etc. under glass; glass-cupboard, a glazed book-case; glass-drop = DROP sb. 10 h; glass-dust, powdered glass, used for grinding and polishing; glass-eel, -enamel (see quot.); glass-faced a., reflecting, like a mirror, the looks of another; glass-furnace, a furnace in which the materials of glass are fused; glass-gall, a whitish salt scum cast up from glass in a state of fusion; glass-gazing a., given to contemplating oneself in a mirror; + glass-gilt a., thinly coated with a glassy surface; glass-glazed a., (of pottery) having a glaze of substantial thickness; glass-grenade, a grenade with case made of glass instead of metal; glass-height-gauge, an instrument for measuring the height of watch-glasses; + glass-helmet, a glass covering used by early chemists as a protection for the head; glass-metal, glass in a state of fusion; glass-mosaic, -mould, nautilus (see quot.); + glass-ore, a rich kind of silver ore; glass-organist, ? a performer on the musical glasses; glass-oven (see quot.); glass-paper, paper covered with finely-powdered glass for polishing or smoothing wood, bone, etc.: so glass-paper v., to rub or polish with glass-paper; glass-plate, + (a) (see quot. 1642); (b) a sheet of glass; glass-pock, -pox, an eruptive disease, *Vari-cella conformis*; glass-porcelain (see quot.); glass-pot, a pot or crucible used for fusing the materials of glass in a glass-furnace; glass-press, -proof (see quot.); glass-rope (sponge), the genus *HYALONEMA*; + glass-salt = glass-gall; glass-sand, sand used in the manufacture of glass; + glass-set a., put into shape before a mirror; glass-shaped a., shaped like a drinking-glass, cyathiform; glass-shell, a name given to certain molluscs (see quot.); glass-shrimp, a larval form of certain stomato-

podous crustaceans; glass-slag, the refuse of glass-manufacture; glass-snail, a snail of the genus *Vitrina*, having a thin translucent shell; glass-snake, (a) a large limbless lizard, *Ophisaurus ventralis*, with a very brittle tail, common in the southern U.S.; (b) a lizard of the genus *Pseudopus*; glass-soap, a name given, in glass-making, to peroxide of manganese (see quot.); glass-sponge = glass-ropesponge (above); †glass-stone, a kind of transparent stone, mica; also †Brazilian pebble; glass-tinner, the workman who applies tin-foil to mirror-plates; glass-ware, articles made of glass; †glass-weed = GLASS-WORT; glass-wool (see quot.); glass-worm, the glow-worm (cf. *glare*, *glaze-worm*); †glass-wright = GLAZIER.

1889 H. A. DODOS *Rep. Paris Exh. 7*. The 'glass-artist', when he designs a window, frankly recognizes these restrictions. 1897 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 22 It is full of lamps, and curiosities in 'glass balls, of which one, for instance, contains a little gallery. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Glass-balls*, . . . circular or otherwise shaped hollow vessels of glass coloured within so as to imitate the semipellucid gems. 1880 *New Virginians* 11. 223 There are also hunting and fishing clubs, and glass-ball matches. 1577 in *Burgh Rec. Glasgou* (1876) 67 The said erle furnes and *glasbandis, sollbruidis, lyne, and sand. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 68 Over it hangs a 'Glasbe-ll'. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compt. Gard.* 309 We must sow upon it, under Glas-Bells, some good bright Curled Lettuce. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. vii, Wert thou . . . covered up within the largest imaginable Glas-Bell. 1681 *tr. Will's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Baleum Maris*, is a way of distilling with a 'glass-bell', holding the ingredients put into a vessel of water. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 30 Broche makers, 'glas blowers'. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* 5 139 A Venetian glass-blower swept you a curve of crystal from the end of his pipe. 1789 *Loud. Encycl.* X. 230f. 'Glass-blowing is the art of forming vessels of glass. 1812 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, I think we had better lie down, Captain, if ye're no agreeable to another cheer. But troth, ye're nae 'glass-breaker; and neither am I. 1893 *Times* 3 July 17 There was a 'glass calm' down the Renfrew and Ayrshire shores. 1886 *Daily News* 12 June 67 A glass calm set in which stayed the cutter. 1857 *Sorby in Q. J. Nat. Geol. Soc.* XIV. 466 It appears to me that we cannot do better than adopt a term analogous to that so generally adopted for fluid-filled cavities, and call these glass-filled cavities 'glass-cavities'. 1874 WARD *Ibid.* XXXI. 397 The augite crystals present many glass-cavities. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Glass-Chalcedony*, a mixture of several ingredients, with the common matter of glass, will make it represent the semi-opaque gems, the jaspers, agates, chalcedonies, &c. 1825 DANFELLY *Encycl. Mus.*, 'Glass chard', a clavier instrument, mounted with glass bars instead of strings. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Glass-crab*, the name given to species of the genus *Phyllosoma* which are as transparent nearly as glass. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 356 The Glass-crabs, or *Phyllosoma* are singular marine pelagic crustacea. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) 11. 55 *Loricata* . . . the young forming the 'glass crabs', which formerly, under the name *Phyllosoma*, were regarded as adults. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 147 'Glass culture is also now so cheap. 1713 SHAFERSS. *Charac.* (1737) 111. 328 Follis and other volumes . . . on the advanced shelves or 'glass-cupboards of the lady's closets. 1662 'Glass Drops (see *Dnor sb.* 101). 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) 1. 137 The scattering about of the Particles of the Glass-drop, is owing to [etc.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. 11. *Babylon* 264 We . . . in 'glass-dust did commence To draw the round Earth's fair circumference. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* 11. 267 The 'Glass-Eel, or Small-Head. (*Leptocephalus*, Sp.). This is one of the most extraordinary and paradoxical fishes the ocean affords. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Glass-enamel*, a semi-lucid or an opaque glass, which owes its milkiness to the addition of binoxide of tin. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. 1. 58 The 'glass-fac'd Flatterer. 1632 SHERWOOD, A 'Glas-furnace, *verriere*. a 1704 LOCKE (J.). The glowing heat of a glass furnace. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabel-houers Bk. Physike* 69f. Take 'glasgeaue, or Cristalle. 1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* t. (1688) 246 Mingle it with fluss, and a little Glas-galls. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 166 A white porous cum, known by the name of sandiver or glass-gall, rises through the mass. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. 11. 99 A whorson 'glass-gazing super-seucible finical Rogue. c 1684 *Frout* of 1683-4 (Percy Soc.) 28 Whilst on its 'glass gilt face strange buildings stand. 1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Arch.*, *Glass-glazed vases*. 1664 EVELYN *Memo.* 4 Feb. I had discourse with the King about an invention of 'glass-grenades. 1884 *Glass-height gauge* (see sense q). 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 64 The wide Orifice (which in common 'Glass-Helmets is the only one). a 1666 *Bacon Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1827 VII. 191 Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with 'glass-metal. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art & Arch.*, *Glass-metal*, a modern Italian work in imitation of the antique, formed of small squares of coloured glass . . . and used for brooches [etc.]. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Leet. Archit.* 1. 178 The introduction of glass mosaic on the tombs of the builder and re-builder of the Abbey. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Glass-mold*, a metallic shaping-box in which glass is pressed or blown to form. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 291f. The shells of this genus (*Carinaria*) were formerly known to collectors under the name of . . . 'Glass Nautilus'. 1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* t. ii. 5 'Glass-Oars (as the chieftest of the leaden Coloured Oars) almost to be compared to the best digested Silver. 1759 GRAY *Lett. Wks.* 1884 III. 22 The fire is said to have begun in the chamber of that poor 'glass-organist who lodged at a coffee-house in Within' Alley. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Glass-oven*, a heated chamber in which just-made glass in sheets or ware is placed to cool gradually. 1847 SKEATON *Builder's Man.* 97 This being done, the work may be cleaned off with a piece of 'glass-paper. 1873 *Sron Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 84f. Take a sheet of the finest glass-paper, and when the first coating of varnish is perfectly dry, 'glass-paper' the whole surface, and make it smooth as before. 1644 *Rates Mercknauze* 20 'Glass plates or sights for looking glasses unfiled. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 579 In forming glass-plates

by the extension of a cylinder into a plane, the workman first [etc.]. 1858 B. RICE *Health & Dis.* 118 The superfluity of the acid and acid materials in children will beget 'glass-pock. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 603 The patient had in his youth suffered from scarlatina and 'glass-pox'. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Glass porcelain*, the name given by many to a modern invention of imitating the china ware with glass. *Ibid.*, *Glass Pots*. 1819 BRANOE *Chem.* (1841) 1039 The glass-pots are placed round a dome-shaped furnace . . . there are generally six in each furnace. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Glass-press*, a device to apply pressure to glass in a mold while in a plastic state. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Glass proofs*, see *Bologna Phials*. *Bologna Phials or Proofs* are small round bottles of unannealed glass, which fly to pieces directly anything angular is dropped into them. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 86 Hyalonemas, or 'glass-rope sponges. 1712 *tr. Pomel's Hist. Drugs* 1. v. 21 Of Sandiver, or 'Glass Salt. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 139 The 'glass-sand used in this country is chiefly derived from the Eocene beds of the Isle of Wight, and from the sand-dunes on the borders of the Bristol Channel. 1599 MARSTON *Sea Villan* ii. vi. 201 Then Mato comes with his new 'glass-est face. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 11. 201 Male, nectary in the centre; 'glass-shaped. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Glass-shaped*. See *Cyathiformis*. 1851 GOSSE *Zool.* 220 'Glass shells (a. *Hyalea tridentata*; b. *Cleodora pyramidalis*). 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Glass-shell*, species of *Hyalea*, whose shells look as if they had been made out of the thinnest glass. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms* s.v., Glass shell = *Carinaria*, belongs to Gasteropoda. *Ibid.*, 'Glass shrimp' = *Erichthys*. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 113 'Glass-plate is a liquid material of a glass substance. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) IV. 408 Glass-slag. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 103 'Glass-snail. 1736 MORTIMER *Nat. Hist. Carolina in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 258 *Cacilia maculata*: The 'Glass-Snake. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 1. 221 The glass snake. A small blow with a stick will separate the body, not only at the place struck, but at two or three other places, the muscles being articulated in a singular manner, quite through to the vertebra. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) 111. 434 *Pseudopus gracilis*, the Khasya glass-snake . . . inhabiting the Khasya Hills of India. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 148 Black oxide of manganese has long been used for clearing glass from any foul colour which it might accidentally possess through the impurity of the alkali employed. This property . . . occasioned it to be anciently known as 'glass soap. 1875 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 42 'Glass-sponges. 1884 *tr. J. J. Rein's Japan* 286 The well-known glass-sponge (*Hyalonema Sieboldi*). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 54 The hither part (of Spain) aboundeth besides with stone glasses, or 'glass stones [orig. *specularibus lapidibus*]. *Ibid.* 11. 595 The best plastre . . . is . . . made of the Talc or the glass stone aforesaid. 1642 *Rates Mercknauze* 29 Glasse stone, plates, for spectacles rough the dozen 03. 13. 04. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 592 The 'glass-tinner . . . taking a sheet of tinfoil adapted to his purpose . . . spreads it on the table, and applies it closely with a brush. 1745 *De Fol's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) 1. 267 'Glass ware from Sturbridge. 1850 Arab. *Nis.* (Riddg.) 225 He was a poor man, who had laid out the little money he possessed in a basket of glassware. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* 111. 37 It may be called also 'Glaswede, because the ash of it serve to make glass with. 1712 *tr. Pomel's Hist. Drugs* 1. 101 A Plant . . . which the Botanists call Kalk, . . . and we, 'Glass-weed. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Glass-wool*, glass spun out to a very fine fibre. Used in the filtration of acids. 1552 HUOERT 'Glassee worme or grene worme, welche syneth in the nygthe with a glass lyke globe, *cantharis, cantharida*. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 976 In English, Glow-worm, Shine-worm, Glass-worm. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 198f 'Glassee wyrt. . . vitruvius. 1627 *Dumbarion Burgh Rec.* in J. Irving *Hist. Dumbarionsh.* (1860) 478 They ordanit the glasswyrt mak up a new glass to the Tolbooth in the loist windo.

† **Glass, sb. 2. Obs. rare.** [a. OF. *glas*, *glais*.] A resounding noise.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 158f. A Glassee of ringyng or trumpynge, *clacum*.

† **Glass, a. Obs. rare.** Also *glas*. [perh. f. GLASS sb. 1; but cf. Welsh *glas*, grey.]

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xxi. 11 b. The thyrdie is of a glasre or a greenshe colour. *Ibid.* xciv. 37 Some [men] hath glase and dankysh skynnes.

Glass, glaz, v. [f. GLASS sb. 1; cf. GLAZE v. 1, which represents an equivalent older formation.]

1. *trans.* To fit or fill in with glass; = GLAZE v. 1. Now rare.

1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 1 To master glazier for glassyng the wyndows. 1599 MINSHEU, To Glassee orglar. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devonshire* i. (1662) 257 The Lady glassing the Window in her husbands absence. . . caused one child more then she then had, to be set up. 1665 Br. COSIN *Corresp.* (Surtees) II. 114 Are the windows well and fairly glassed, the floor . . . well and even layd? 18. *Cloven Poems & Rem.* (1869) 11. 97 [The sun] Southwestering now, thro' windows plainly glassed. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Glass v.* to glaze. Glassing the windows is to put the panes into their frames.

2. To protect by a covering of glass, to enclose or case in glass (rare). Also (*nonce-use*), to keep away (from the air) by enclosing in glass.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. II.* 1. 244 As Jewels in Christall for some Prince to buy. Who tending their own worth from whence they were glazd, Did point out to buy them along as you past. 1799-1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* iv. 85 Tranquil almost and careless as a flower Glazed in a green-house. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 863f. As if a boy were an orchid or other frail exotic to be glassed away from the rough air of manhood.

† b. To put into a glass vessel for the purpose of storing or keeping, to bottle. Also *glass up*.

1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 155 When your Quinces are clear . . . glass them up, and when they are cold, paper them and keep them in a Store. *Ibid.* 182 When the Syrup will jelly and the Oranges look clear, they are enough; then glass them with the holes uppermost, and pour the Syrup upon them.

c. To put (bees) into a glass hive.

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 108, I endeavoured to prevent such an increase by glassing them; but many of the stocks warmed before the glasses or small hives were full.

† 3. To cover with a vitreous or glass-like surface; = GLAZE v. 1 2. Obs.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* t. (1596) 8 In silver, Glassee or Linne (vessels), or any other things glassed. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 80 In an earthen (vessel) well glassed. 1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Magick* v. v. 170 Make a vessel of potters earth, . . . glassed within with glass. 1661 BOYLE *Script. Chem.* 1. 58, I have observ'd little Grains of Silver to lie hid in the small Cavities (perhaps glass'd over by a vitrifying heat) in Crucibles, wherein Silver has been long kept in Fusion.

b. said of frost, rare.

1880 *Echo* 11 Dec. 2/6 Streams, . . . glassed with ice. 1890 *Boy's Own Paper* 11 Jan. 230f. The hedgerows . . . were glassed with most amazing traceries in diamond arabesque.

c. To make (the eye) glassy. (Cf. GLAZE v. 1 6.) 1841 EMERSON *Ess. Ser.* t. iv. *Spiritual Laws*, What he is engraves itself on his face . . . His vice glasses his eye, deforms his cheek.

4. To set (an object, oneself) before a mirror or other reflecting surface, so as to cause an image to be reflected; also to view the reflection of, see as in a mirror. Often *refl.* Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1586 STONEY *Arcaidia* it. (1629) 147 Me-thinks I am partaker of thy passion, And in thy case doe glasse mine owne debilitie. *Ibid.* 111. 358 He had lifted up his face to glasse himselfe in her faire eyes. c 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 17 O pooles . . . Where Saints reioyce to glasse their glorious face. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 38 Where infinite puissance . . . we are partly able to glass and see (as it were by reflection). 1818 BYRON *C. Har.* iv. clxxlii, Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form Glasses itself in tempests. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 559 Many of his contemporaries aimed at glassing themselves in his mirror, and becoming his echoes. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Youth Nat.* 38 Helicon glassed in the lake its firs. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* l. 7 All which images Concentred in the picture, glassed themselves Before my meditative childhood. 1887 *Gissing Thyrza* l. 1 The oppositeslopes glassed themselves in the deep dark water.

b. Of a mirror or reflecting surface: To reflect, give back an image of.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE BROOKE *Calica Poems* (1633) 220 Let my present thoughts be glassed In the thoughts which you have passed. 1817 BYRON *Mary's* t. ii. 26 Thy calm clear brow, Wherein is glass'd serenity of soul. 1849 C. BROWN *Shirley* II. 112 Her serene mind could glaze a fair image without feeling its depths troubled by the reflection. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sokrab & Rustum* 573 Never more Shall the lake glass her, lying over it. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. viii. 152 Both looked attractive as glassed back by the faithful reflector.

5. *techn.* To dress (leather) with a glassing-jack or glassing-machine. Also to glass out.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278f. The hides are . . . again 'glass'd'. They are 'filled' with paste, glass'd in the paste. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Mamm. Leather* (ed. 2) 268 For the morocco or lining finisher it [a machine] will glaze, roll, pebble and glass out.

6. *intr.* To glisten like glass. *nonce-use*.

1896 *Atlantic Monthly* May 697f. Below them the river glassed and gleamed in its crooked bed.

Glass case.

1. (as two words). A case with the upper part made chiefly of glass, so that the objects contained may be seen but not handled. (The first quot. may belong to 2.)

1649 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 220, I give vnto my daughter Mary Chapman . . . a glasscase, a leafe table [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 p. 5 The China Figure of a Lady in the Glass-Case. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ix. 74 She . . . decorated waxen dolls of him and of herself to be exhibited in glass-cases in Westminster-Abbey. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 103 [A temple] that deserves to be carved in ivory, and put into a glass case. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bk.* (1870) 11. 337 His veritable cardinal's hat, in a richly ornamented glass case.

† b. *Gardening*. A garden-frame. *Obs.*

1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Glass-case*.

c. *casole*. A place partitioned off with glass or glazed panels.

1776 FOOTER *Capuchin* i. Wks. 1799 11. 388, I saw him in one of the glass-cases at church; . . . his majesty looked at me very hard. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* t. x. Having on previous occasions awaited that gentleman successively in a ball, a glass case, a waiting-room [etc.].

2. *Glas-cas*, *caso*. A case to hold glass-ware.

1734 *Hop's Minor Practicks* 540 App. A Glas-cas for Drinking-glasses.

Glass-cloth.

1. A linen cloth used for drying glass-ware; also as a background for embroidery (see quot. 1882).

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exh.* 512 Plain and checked glass-cloths. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Glass cloths*, . . . have been . . . much adopted for the purpose of embroidery, as well as for aprons and chair covers. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/3 Narrow width towelling, glass cloths, and the like.

2. A woven fabric made of fine-spun glass thread. (Only as two words.)

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1884 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Glass cloth* . . . manufacturers for the production of ecclesiastical decorative fabrics composed of glass fibre are in operation in Austria, France and Italy.

3. Cloth covered with powdered glass, used like sand-paper for smoothing or polishing.

1873 *Sron Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 409f. Polishing Bullocks' Horns. Well scrape with glass or steel scraper, afterwards with finest glass-cloth.

† **Glass-coach.** *Obs.* The name originally given to a coach with glass windows, as distinguished from those which were unglazed (cf. e.g. *curtain-coach*); esp. applied to a 'private' coach let out for hire, as distinguished from those on public stands.

1667 *Perry's Diary* 23 Aug., Abroad to White Hall in a hackney-coach with Sir W. Pen... we were forced to leap out... Query, whether a glass-coach would have permitted us to have made the escape. 1689 *London Gaz.* No. 24874 A Glass Coach, Lin'd within with rich Figur'd Velvet... is to be sold. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 42243 Three Hackney Glass Coaches... are to be sold. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 59423 Gentlemen... may have a Glass-Coach or Chariot, instead of a Curtain Coach. 1831 MACAULAY in *Travels in Life* i. 243 At seven, the glass coach which I had ordered for myself and some of my friends came to the door. 1839 *Sat. Mag.* Aug. Supp. 87 Glass-coaches are a kind of private coach kept by persons who let them out generally for the day or half-day; and they are considered a grade higher in rank than hackney-coaches. 1844 J. F. COOPER *M. Wallingford* x, Hackney-coaches... are not admitted into the English parks. Glass-coaches are; meaning by this term... hired carriages that do not go on stands. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxiv, Glass-coach after glass-coach deposited its burden of ladies. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Exper.* (1890) 17 When middle-class people used to the play... they performed the operation in what was called a glass coach.

Glass-cutter.

1. One whose occupation it is to cut glass (e.g. to sizes for glazing), or to ornament glass-ware by grinding.

1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 156 The London Glass-cutters... have their Rules Centesimally divided. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Percelain & Gl.* 309 The grinding of glass, or frosting it... forms a branch of the glass-cutter's art. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 140 The glass-cutter works at a frame, in which a thin iron wheel... derives its cutting grittiness from a mixture of sand and water... As the wheel spins the glass is held against its edge and slowly cut into.

2. A tool for cutting glass; a glazier's diamond. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1692, 751 On examining the glass-cutter it will be noticed that there are notches of different widths in it. 1892 *Daily News* 13 July 7/3 Stealing therein 37 glaziers' diamond glass-cutters.

So Glass-cutting vbl. sb.

1839 *Ure Dict.* Arts 595 Glass cutting and grinding.

Glased (glast), *ppl. a.* [f. GLASS sb.1 and v. + -ED.]

† 1. Glazed, covered with a glaze. *Obs.*

1577 FRANKTON *Joyful News* i. (1596) 8 It is not convenient... to be kept in any other vessel then in silver, Glasse or Tine, or any other thing glased. *Ibid.* 16 When it is cold, let it be strained into a glased vessel.

b. *Glased-in*: fitted with glass, glazed.

1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* iii. 250 These [stern] galleries began to be discarded... for closed glased-in stern-lights.

2. Poured into glasses.

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xl. Poems (1889) 533 Sherry in silver, hock in gold, or glass'd champagne.

Glassen, glazen, a. *Obs. exc. dial. and arch.* Forms: a. 1 glassen, 2 glesen, 4-7 glasen, 4-6 glasyen(e), 4 glasun, 6 glasin(g), glasyon, 7- glazyen. b. 5-6 glassin, (6-yn), 6-7, 9 dial. glassen. [OE. *glasen*, f. *glas* GLASS sb.1 + -EN; OHG. had *glasin* = **glasino*, but the absence of umlaut in the OE. word shows that it was a new formation or refashioned after the sb. The *B*-forms represent a second new formation in the 15th c.]

1. Made of glass. Also fig.

a. 972 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Bonne was ongean ðysson water-scipe glazen fet on seolfrean racenteage ahangen. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þe sunne scined þurh þe glesne eþþarl. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* l. xx. 171 Þe gyuen hym agayne a glazen houpe. 1382 *Wyclif Rev.* x. 2, I sige as a glazen se mengid with fir. c. 1400 *Langfanc's Cirurg.* 190 In a glazen vessel. 1471 *Ribley Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1659) 115 A little glass Tonne. 16... SEMPELL *Picktooth for Pope* in *Harp of Renfrewsh.* Ser. ii. (1873) 17 Such glazen arguments will bide no hammer. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1631) 119 Closed up... in a glazen womb sealed with Hermes seals. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Frul.* (1814) 207 To prepare the glazen sea of his righteousness.

b. 1516 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 73 Item for y^e mending off y^e glassyen wyndowys... 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 20 Some use... glassen limbeckes. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 270 Who for a recompence gave them knives and glassen Beades. 1642 *Remonstr. Ch. Irel.* 40 The King... rode disguised, and had glazen eyes, because he would not be knowne. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Tr. Van Helmont's Oriat.* 75 Fill a glazen and great Bottle with pieces of Ice. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 185 We have also an Experiment of Glazen-Hives, published by Mr. Hartlib in his Common-wealth of Bees. 1866 W. H. STOKES in *Voy. Bran* (1895) 220 A glazen veil between them. *Ibid.* 221 The City, and seven glazen walls around it. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Glassen*.

† b. *Sc. Glazen-work*: window-glazing. Also *glazen, glazen-wright*, a glazier. *Obs.*

[379 *Nottingham Bor. Rec.* i. 104 John Glazenwryghte.] 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) l. 46 To ane glasyen wright in the Abbey, for a wyndow to the Qwenis chalmire. 1497 *Ibid.* 364 In payment of the glassyen werk. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 15 Glazing wrightis, goldsmithis, and lapidaris. 1577 in *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) by George Elphinstoun glazin-wright, burges of Glasgow. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1871) V. 540/2 Cowperis, glassinwrichtis.

2. Resembling glass. Of eyes: Glassy, glazed. a. c. 1380 *Wyclif Last Age* Ch. p. xxv, So our Lord þe Fadur of heuene hadde Mankynde in helle, þat was glasyne, þat is to seie, brutill as glass. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 100 Thou approvyst your capped maistres with a glazen glose.

1590 P. BURROUGH *Meth. Phisick* 241 Glazen fleume is the coldest of all other fleumes [cf. GLASSY 1]. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i. Old glazen eyes, He hath not reach'd his despair yet. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 371 Gray Horses, with glazen eyes, which are most swift, and which dare only meet Lions, when other Horses dare not abide the sight of Lions. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* (1634) 14 They [bees] take such pains at the door in rubbing and wiping their glazen eyes, that they might the better discern their way forth and back. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE *tr. Dante's Inf.* xxxiii, That thou more willingly mayest rid the glazen tears from off my face.

b. A 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xxxii. Ep. to Friend 135 [The palsied gamester] pursues The Dice with glazen eyes.

† **Glassen, glazen, v.** *Obs.* [Extension of GLASS v., GLAZE v.1; cf. -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To fit with glass, to glaze.

1666 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 171 The church was glased. 1664 in *Grant Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. xv. (1876) 513 [In 1664 the council of Jedburgh employ a glazier for] 'glassening' [the school windows].

2. = GLAZE v.1 2.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 648 Oyl... is... imposed in a glass, or earthen vessel well glazened. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmorel.* 76 Wadd or Black-Lead... it's now made use of to glazen and harden Crucibles. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Glazzen*, to glaze. 1849 *Teesdale Gloss.*, *Glazen*, to glaze. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Hence *Glazened*, *glazened ppl. a.* Also *Glazener, glaz(e)ner*, a glazier. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 20 Given to William Shadforth for serving the glazener that they which he mended the windowes. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 40 Four faire colored and sumptuous glazened wyndowes. 1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 71 Given to the glazener for repairing of the glas wyndowes. 1768 *Ant. Trades decayed* 16 Instead of a Perpetuana or a Shalloon to Lyne Mens Coats with, is used sometimes a Glazened Calico. 1728 JOHN HOSKIN *Diary* 13 Aug. (Surtees *Tatham*) 281 John Guest, glazener, of Barnsly. 1825 *Scott's Tatham* xviii. It seemed as if a tear... were gathering in his dry and glazened eye. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Glazener* (pronounced glazener), a glazier. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Glazener*, a glazier.

Glazen, var. *GLOSSAN*, coal-fish.

† **Glassery.** *Obs.* Also *glassy(e)*. [f. GLASS sb.1 + -ERY.] Glazier's work and materials.

1663 *GERBIER Countess* 83 Glassery. The best French Glasse wrought with good lead, well simmoned, is worth sixteen Pence a foot. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 70 Glassery. *Ibid.* 147 For Glassery, at Sixpence a Foot.

Glass eye.

† 1. An eye-glass; usually *pl.*, spectacles, 'glasses'.

(cf. *Sw. glasögon*.) *Obs.*

1605 *SNAPS. Lear* iv. vi. 174 Get thee glasse-eyes, and like a scurvy Politician, seeme to see the things thou dost not. 1639 DAVENPORT *New Trick* iv. i. Enter the Divell like a Gentleman, with glasse eyes. 1642 *Remonstr. Ch. Irel.* 5 His Highness was... riding up and down disguised, and with glasse-eyes, desiring not to be discovered. 1719 D'ARFEY *Fills* 118 With a pair of Glass Eyes to clap on my Nose. 1721 *London Gaz.* No. 5925/3 He... wears a Glass Eye.

b. (See quot.)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Glass Eyes*, a nick name for one wearing spectacles.

2. A false eye made of glass (see also *EYE* sb.1 26). 1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 24, I have heard of *glass Eyes* being taken out of peoples heads, and put in again, but never of *natural Eyes* before. 1845 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 3/2 When a glass eye fits the socket nicely, it moves with it.

3. *Farricry*. A species of blindness in horses.

1831 *YOUTAT Horse* (1834) 167 Another species of blindness... is Gutta Serena, commonly called *glass eye*. The pupil is more than usually dilated: it is immovable, and bright, and glassy.

4. A name given to a. a Jamaican thrush (*Turdus namaicensis*), so called from its bluish-white glass-like iris; b. (See quot. 1884-5.)

1847 *GOSSE Birds Jamaica* 143 My lad shot a male Glass-eye by the roadside at Cave. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 228 Wall-eyed pike... glass-eye, and dory are names in which the largest of the American pike-perches (*Stizostedion vitreum*) rejoices.

Hence *Glass-eyed ppl. a.*

1890 *Century Dict.*, *Glass-eyed*, having a white eye, or one which in some other respect, as texture or fixedness, is likened to glass or to a glass eye; wall-eyed; goggle-eyed. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 3/2 Are glass-eyed people fairly cheerful?

Glassful (glas'ful), *sb.* Pl. *glassfuls*. [f. GLASS sb.1 + -FUL 2.] As much as fills a glass (sense 5).

[c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. v. (1891) 398 (*MS.* ca. see GLASS sb.1 14) He... sende him glas fulne wines.] 1663 *SIR T. HERBERT Mem. Chas. I* (1702) 133 The King... drank a small Glassful of Claret-Wine. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* l. 258 Put into a Glass-full of Water. 1747 *MRS. GLASS Cookery* iii. 54 Then boil a Glass full of Milk. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiii. xxxvii, About a liquid glassful will remain. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxi, Quilp... drank three small glass-fuls of the raw spirit.

† **Glas'sful, a.** *Obs. rare* 1. [f. GLASS sb.1 + -FUL 1.] ? Mirror-like.

1666 MARSTON *Fawne Epil.*, Minervas glass'ful shield.

Glasshe, *obs. form* of GLASS sb.1

Glass-house.

1. The building or works where glass is made.

1385 [see GLAZING 1]. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Vne vovairrie*, a glasse house where glasses he made. a 1598 G. LONGE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 158 Other men erected... divers Glass-houses in sundry parts of the Realm. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem. 8 We caus'd several such Glasses... to be blown at the Glass-house. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 98 Thou art as hot as a Glass-house. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 158 We could perceive the Volcano

burning like the Flame of a Glass-house. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage Wks.* III. 325 [Savage]... lay down... in the winter... among the ashes of a glass-house. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 577 The glass-houses are usually built in the form of a cone... The furnace is constructed in the centre of the area.

2. A building with walls and roof made chiefly

of glass, esp. a greenhouse or conservatory.

1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 721/1 Glasshouses, in which plants might be grown in an artificial climate. 1880 *DICKENS* *Endym.* xxvii, 'Is not this lovely?' How superior to anything in our glass-houses. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 345/2 This exhibition... will be held... in the spacious glasshouse erected in the gardens for the purpose.

Proverb. [a 1633 (see GLASS sb.1 1); cf. GLASS-WINDOW, quot. 1690.] 1869 *HAZLITT Proverb* 400 They who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

b. A photographer's room with a glass roof.

1864 J. TOWLER *Silver Sunbeam* iii. 27 In many instances the artist has the privilege of superintending the construction of his glass-house. *Ibid.* v. 43 The camera, which is situated in the darkest part of the glass-house.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* (sense 1), as *glass-house fire, furnace, man; glass-house pot = glass-pot* (in GLASS sb.1 16).

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 72 7 The Fire burns from Generation to Generation, and has seen the 'Glass-house' Fires in and out above an Hundred times. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 121 Place it in a 'glass-house' furnace to digest and purify. 1764 *Low Life* 68 Stone-Sawyers, 'Glass-House-Men' and Men belonging to the Publick Lay-Stalls. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 490 The 'glass-house' pots are formed of the purest kinds of clay that can be procured. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 577 Glass-house pots have the figure of a truncated cone, with the narrow end undermost.

Glassier, *obs. form* of GLAZIER.

Glassily, Glassiness: see after GLASSY.

Glassin, var. *GLOSSAN*, coal-fish.

Glassing (glas'in), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of the vb. *GLASS*, in various senses.

1637 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 349 The repairing, and glassin of the wyndoes, of the said kirk. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* vi. 195 This glassing of divine things by hieroglyphics and emblems in the fancy. 1656 H. PAULIERS *Purch. Pall.* (1676) A v b, The Tyling, Plastering, Lead, and Glassing. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mach.*, *Glassing*... The operation of dressing leather on the grain side by a tool consisting of a glass slip set in a wooden handle. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 263 Machines for rolling, pebbeling, glassing or polishing.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *glassing effect*; † *glassing board*, a board or table used by a glazier for his work; *glassing-jack*, -machine, machines used in dressing leather.

1544 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 18 To Mr. glasyer for a 'glassynge borde'. xvij. 1861 L. L. NOLTE *Iceberg* 170 Along the lower portion [of the Iceberg] where you see the 'glassing effects' of the waves, there it resembles the rarest Staves vase... so exquisitely fine is the polish. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mach.* Suppl., '*Glassing Jack*... a machine in which is fitted a plate glass sliker for polishing and smoothing leather. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/1 To further prepare the surface each one is held under a 'glassing-jack', a kind of bar or arm moving swiftly to and fro above a solid bed. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxvi. 458 The 'glassing machine'... is adapted for work on all kinds of upper leather, sheep, goat, and Morocco.

Glassite (glas'sit), [f. the name *Glass* + -ITE.]

A member of the religious sect founded by the Rev. John Glass, a minister of the Established Church of Scotland (deposed in 1728). The Glassites are also called *Sandemianians*.

1772 J. WESLEY *Jrnl.* 29 Apr. (1827) III. 447 Seeders, Glassites, Nonjurors, and what not! 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 173 Their twofold title of Glassites or Sandemianians is derived from their founder, John Glass... and Robert Sandeman, his son-in-law, who developed Glass's doctrine. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 730 The Sandemianians or Glassites are a Christian body in London, *attrib. or adj.* 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 784/2 A number of small churches were soon formed on Glassite principles.

Glassless (glas'less), *a.* [f. GLASS sb.1 + -LESS.] Having no glass, without glass.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. (1863) 87 The Great House... whose glassless windows and dilapidated doors form [etc.]. 1884 J. PAVN *Canon's Ward* II. 84 A... man, whose eyes shone... in the flaring glassless gas.

Glass-man.

1. A dealer in glass-ware.

In 16-17th c. the bawking of glass was often a pretext for begging; see *quots.*

1597-8 *Ch. 39 Eliz.* c. 4 § 15 This Statute... shall [not] extend... to any such Glassmen as shalbe of good Behaviour... and do traivelle in or through any County without begging, having licence for their traivayling. 1620 *DALTON Countr. Just.* lviii. (1630) 123 All Pedlars, petty Chapmen, Tinkers and Glassmen wandring abroad... 1666 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* II. 592 Glass-men's Shops are not near so well furnish as the Stationers. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 535 77 6, 7. a 1745 *SWIFT Direct. Ser.* i. (1745) 35 The Profit of Glasses... consists only in a small Present made by the Glass-man. 1818 *CORBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 7 Mr. Samuel Brooks, glass-man, in the Strand. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.*, *Glass-men*, wandering rogues or vagrants. 1 Jac. I. c. 7.

2. A man engaged in the making of glass.

1630 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. i. F 3 b, Where baue you greater Atheists then your Cookes? Or more prophane, or cholerick, then your Glass-men? 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 399 Fire doth it not [sc. doth not make men black], as wee see in Glassmen, that are continually about the Fire. 1793 T. S. *Art's Improv.* p. xiii. In the Glassmen's Trade, and Looking-glass makers. 1765 *DELAVAL in Phil. Trans.* LV. 20 The glass-men tinge their glass green therewith. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iv. 116 The glass-men of Newcastle once a year baue a snail feast.

Glassock (glās'ok). *Sc. local.* [Cf. GLOSSAN.]

The Coal-fish, *Merlangius carbonarius*.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 290 In summer, glassocks, or says, are got in great plenty. 1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 7 (Jam.). When a year old, the coal-fish begins to blacken over the gills. . . and we have then a new series of names. . . in Sutherland glassocks. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 84 Moulursh and Black Pollack are other names [of the Coalfish], with Glassock.

Glass window. A window filled with glass. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 h. Yf thou se ony crucifix . . . or suche other lyke picture in ony glassy windowe. 1536 MORE *Cont. Tindale* Wks. 597/2 He . . . therby willingly suffred the deathe of sinne to entre into hys heart by the glasse windowes of hys eyen. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 43 The very Stanchions and Panes in the Glass-windows. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* Prolog. 10 He grows to break glass windows in the end. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 12 Who hath glass windows of his own must take heed how he throws stones at his house. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fl.* xlv. 235 Walk in and see . . . are not these fine new painted altar-pieces and glass windows! 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii. A light shining through the glass-window of the little parlour.

So **Glass-windowed** a.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 55 Borne in ber close and large glasse-window'd chaire.

Glass-work.

1. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The works or factory where glass is made.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 770 They crush the Ashes into Lumps. . . And so sell them to the Venetians for the Glass-works. 1634-5 BRETHERTON *Trav.* (Cetham Soc.) 89 Here at Newcastle, is the finest quay in England. . . from Time-bridge all along Tower-wall, and almost to the glass-works, where is made window-glass. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Glass* He . . . set up a glass-work. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) *s.v. Sturbridge*. A well-built town, much enriched by iron and glass works. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 175 Travelling on the Continent—as agent for a glass-work.

2. The manufacture of glass and glass-ware. Also, the fitting of glass, glazing.

1621 COTGR., *Vitrage*, Glasse, Glasse-work, or Glasing worke. 1662 MERRET *tr. Neris's Art of Glass* 1 The foundation of the Art of Glass-work. 1883 *Bham Daily Post* 21 Oct., Plumbers.—Wanted, few good men, used to Glass-work.

3. Vessels, utensils, and other articles made of glass; glass as a manufactured article.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 24 Glass-work, looking-glasses, and drinking-glasses. 1819 REES *Cycl. s.v. Glass-case*. The front, top, and both ends being of glass-work. 1897 *Worce. County Express* 3 Apr., A particular class of work of a certain size, called small glass work.

A. slang. A method of cheating at cards by means of a small convex mirror concealed in the palm of the hand (Fairer *Slang* 1893).

So **Glass-worker**, one who works in glass or is engaged in the manufacture of glass.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Art.* *Glass-workers's table*, a table fitted up with double bellows, blow-pipe, jet, lamp, &c. for the use of those who manufacture small articles in glass. 1878 *Ur's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) IV. 91 It must be left to practical glass-workers to determine whether [etc.].

Glasswort (glās'wɔrt). A name for certain plants containing a large amount of alkali, and on that account formerly used in the manufacture of glass. a. A plant of the genus *Salicornia*, esp. *S. herbacea*; called also *jointed glasswort*. b. *Salsola Kali*; called also *prickly glasswort*.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxlvii. 429 *Salicornia*, Glassewort, or Saltwort. . . The berbe is also called of diuers *Kali articulatum*, or jointed Glasswort. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1284 *Kali spinosum*, Prickly Glasswort. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. II. v. 84 Fine sand, and the ashes of glasswort or fearn (the ingredients of glass). 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 71 The Salt of Glass-wort (called in England Barilla). 1775 R. TWISS *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 216 Ships loading wines, salt and glass-wort. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 397 The fleshy, jointed stems of the glass-wort. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 213 The much-branched but leafless glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*). 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 177 The salt-wort or glass-wort (*salsola kali*), grows freely on most of the shores.

Glassy (glās'i). a. In 4-6 glassy; 6-7 glassie.

[f. GLASS sb. 1 + Y.]

Glassy is not phonetically identical with the earlier *glasy* (cf. GLAZY a. 1), but a distinct new formation.

1. Having the nature or properties of glass, vitreous; resembling glass in any of its conspicuous properties; appearing as if made of glass.

† *Glassy phlegm*: (= med. L. *seuma vitreum*, see quot. 1598).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. iv. ix. (1495) 94 Some flewmes ben glassy ben so callyd for liknesse of colour of glass. 1530 PALSCOR. 314/1 Glasye of the nature of glasse, roierreux. 1593 SHAKS. *Luc.* 102. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 64 They help the collick proceeding from a glassie tough flegme. 1796 KIRWAN *Elen. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 163 Glassy calcinole. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 627 The glassy quartz retains its natural consistence. 1821 *Examiner* 172/1 Her singing . . . used . . . to be occasionally too hard and glassy. 1823 F. CUSCOLO *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The glassy pinnacles of the surrounding Alps. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 333 This lava, is remarkable for the glassy felspars which it contains. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 258 We had to quarry out the blocks [ice] in flinty, glassy lumps. 1854 GOSSE *Nat. Hist., Mollusca* 71 The shell is glassy and colourless.

b. *Glassy humour* (of the eye): now usually called the VITREOUS humour (see quot. 1727-41). *Glassy membrane* (see quot. 1885).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E. iij b. Y glassy humour that susteyneth & comysyth all the hyndre party of y^e humour crystalline. 1609 [see GLAZY a. 1] 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 54 note. The third. . . is called the glassie humour. 1665 HOOK *Microg.* 178 Resembling the watry or glassie humours of the eye. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Humour*. The vitreous, or glassy humour, fills the posterior part of the eye; and is denominated from its resemblance of melted glass. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Glassy membrane*, a hyaline membrane immediately outside the outer root-sheath of the hair-follicle.

c. *Path.* Of a surface: Hard and lustrous.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 480 The surface [of a wound] continues glassy with a display of pale and flabby granulations. 1835-6 TONCO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/2 The skin is pale and glassy and stretched.

d. Of properties, etc.: Resembling what pertains to glass.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiv. 84 A Glassie Gray. c 1790 INISON *Sc. Art.* II. 150 The composition will . . . appear of a most beautiful bright, and glassy nature. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. App. 273 The cool glassy look a snake always has. 1884 H. HARTE *Flip!* The glassy tinkle of water. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 493 The green glassy tints of the Viescher glacier.

† e. *fig.* Brittle or frail as glass. Obs.

[1563 DAUS *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* 473 It is called glassy because of the frailtie and briccklenes.] a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 44 It is to be feared, that . . . mens teaching will become glassie, bright and brittle. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* lxxviii. (1862) I. 209 Let them beware of glassy and slippery youth. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. vii. 181 Come let us . . . tell him of what weak and glassie matter he hath made us. 1649 T. FORO *Lusus Fort.* 43 Pleasures. . . fitly are they compared to a Sea of glassie. . . but alas! how soon is that glassie glory crack'd! 1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 306 Snapping short The glassy threads with which the Fancy weaves Her brittle toils.

2. Of the eye, etc.: Having a fixed unintelligent look, lacking fire or life, dull.

1422-20 LYDC. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii. Yet they be as Iargant as a pye Right pale cheared with a glasye eye. 1815 BYRON *Hebrew Mel.*, *Saul*, Death stood all glassy in his fixed eye. 1844 J. W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 28 Casting a glassy look about the apartment. 1831 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 237 His eyes have an odd glassy stare. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii. 144 Their fixed glassy eyes glare as if in anger.

3. Of water, etc.: a. Lustrous and transparent as glass. b. Having a surface like glass, smooth, unruddled. Hence also *glassy calm*, *quiet*.

1535 COVERDALE *Rev. xv.* 2 And I sawe as it were a glassye see [1384 WYCLIF a glassen see, 1611 a sea of glasse], mingled with fyre. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 Her tresses gold, her eyes like glassie streames. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 619 The clear hyaline, the glassy sea. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 259 His conscience, like a glassy lake before, Lashed into foaming waves, begins to roar. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi. Pointing to the glassy water, which, as it rose and fell, reflected the golden glow of the sky. 1871 MACPHER *Mem. Patmos* xix. 267 Stilled into a glassy calm. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* iv. 24 All the weary way From outer ocean unto glassy quiet here.

† 4. Of glass; made of or consisting of glass.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 198/8 Glasy, or glassyne, or made of glas. . . vitreus. 1548 *tr. Papius conc. Apoth.* in *Reorde Virin. Physick* (1651) 234 That the matter . . . be poured forth into a glassie dish or platter. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 21 The glassy globe that Merlin made. 1611 COTGR., *Monstre*. . . the glassie box that stands on the stalls of Goldsmiths, Cutlers, &c. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. xi. 33 The Glassie part of this compounded Syphon. 1739 R. BULL *tr. Dedekind's Grabianus* 199 Of painted Earth a Vessel quickly take . . . Or else a glassy Bowl, the brittle Ware. 1807 *Craumb Par. Reg.* III. 363 A glassy globe, in frame of ivory, prest.

5. *Comb.*, as *glassy-eyed*, *headed*, *smooth* adjs. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 500 Glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 618 A little glassy-headed hairless man. 1895 K. GRAMME *Gild. Age* 183 A glassy-eyed, and stiff-kneed circle.

Hence **Glassily** adv.; **Glassiness**.

1611 COTGR., *Vitrification*, Glassiness, or the making of glassiness. 16. PETTY in *Sprat's Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 294 So Gum may give the Silk a glassiness, that is, may make it seem finer, as also stiffer. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxxi. 230 The glassiness (if I may be allowed the expression) of the surface throws, in my opinion, a false light on some parts of the picture. a 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and glassiness. 1811 *Self Instructor* 325 The frequent workings over of the crayons would cause glassiness. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* viii. (1839) 67 Waters . . . rolled glassily over the edge. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiv. 251 He . . . did nothing but slightly bow, and look glassily about him. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 5 Glassily lisping, lisping low, lisping amorously. 1884 A. T. WISE in *Q. J. Nat. R.* *Metorol.* Soc. Oct. 214 In contrast with the glassiness of its tranquil waters. 1891 S. J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl* in *Lon.* 108 The brassiness of the crowns, and the glassiness of the jewels.

† **Glaister**, v. 1. *Obs. rare*. [? Altered form of GLISTER, suggested by GLASS.] *intr.* To glitter.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 22 An huge dragon glastering as glas. *Ibid.* His eyne glastering as sterys be nyht.

† **Glaister**, v. 2. *Sc. Obs.* Also glaister. [Cf. GALSTRE.] *intr.* To bawl, hence to brag or boast.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. Prolog. 47 Sum glasteris, and thai gang at all for gayt wail. 1721 RAMSAY *Poems* I. Gloss, *Glaister*, to bawl or bark.

Glastonbury (glāstən'bəri). [A town in Somersetshire, famed for its abbey.] *Used attrib.* in *Glastonbury chair*, a kind of arm-chair, designed in imitation of 'the Abbot of Glastonbury's chair' preserved in the Bishop's Palace at Wells

(see drawing in *Litchfield Hist. Furniture* 78); *Glastonbury thorn*, a variety of hawthorn (see quot. 1879).

a 1691 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wills* (1847) 57 Mr. Anthony Hinton . . . did inoculate . . . a bud of Glastonbury Thorne, on a thorne at his farm-house at Wilton, which blossomed at Christmas as the other did. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Megilhus*. The Glastonbury Thorn. 1853 *Cor & Sens Acc. Ch. Ornaments*, etc. (1858) 17 Carved Glastonbury Chairs of the annexed design are manufactured at a very moderate price. 1868 *EASTLAK House. Tass.* II. 57 As a rule, the 'Glastonbury' chairs and 'antique' bookcases sold in that venerable thoroughfare [Wardour St.] will prove . . . to be nothing but gross libels on the style of art which they are supposed to represent. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* III. vi. 288 Seated in a Glastonbury chair within the shelter of the porch. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Glastonbury Thorn*, an early-flowering variety of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, popularly supposed to have sprung up at Glastonbury from the staff of Joseph of Arimathea, and to produce its blossoms on Christmas-day.

|| **Gla'stum**. [L., a Celtic **glaston*, represented by Ir. Gael. *glas*, Welsh *glas*, bluish or greenish grey.] The plant woad (*Isatis*).

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. i. 49 They smeared their face with an herbe called glastum. . . This glastum being like unto plantaine. . . is thought to be that which is . . . called . . . vulgarly in English wode. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 140 Dyers Woad or Glastum.

Glasly, -are, -or(e, obs. ff. GLASSY, GLAZIER.

Glasyn(e, var. GLASSEN a.

† **Glat**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. MDu. *glat* smooth (see GLAD).] Smooth.

1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 103 Thenne was his body also glat and slyper, that the wulf shold haue none hold on hym.

Glat, **Glathe**(s, obs. ff. GLEET sb., GLAD.

† **Glat-tering**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* -1 = CLATTERING.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 135 The Persians did not only use their horses to the tingling sound of glattering armour, . . . but they [etc.].

Glauber. Also *globar*. Short for GLAUBER'S SALT(s).

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 374 Whether the bitterness proceeds from glauher, or muriated lime . . . is not known. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 354, I hold in utter execration your sennas and globars.

Glauberite (glō-, glau'bərīt). *Min.* [f. *Glauber* (see next) + -ITE.] Sulphate of calcium and sodium, found in white, grey, or reddish crystals, in association with salt rock.

1809 NICHOLSON *Yrnl.* XXIV. 65 The form of glauberite is that of an oblique prism. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 50 *Glauberite*, . . . a diamonitic rock, composed of quartz, impregnated with slate. 1884 DANA *Min. Gp.*

Glauber's salt, -s. Also *Glauber salt*, -s. [Named after Johann Rudolf Glauber, a German chemist (1604-1668).] Sulphate of sodium. (It was first artificially made by Glauber in 1656.)

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 503 If drink become thick . . . put in a little fix'd nitre or Glaubers salt. 1761 *Strange Let.* 28 July, Lett. 1894 I. 52 If you had not [etc.] . . . the glauber salts could not have hurt. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 499 A dose or two of Glauber's salts, or some other cooling purge, may be taken. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 31 Glauber's salt, which consists of sulphuric acid and fossil alkali. 1856 *Farmers's Mag.* Jan. 29, I have . . . tried Glauber salts in small doses of three ounces, with very great success. 1871 FRYDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xii. 357 A solution of common sulphate of soda or Glauber salt.

Glaucescence (glō'sēs's). [f. next; see -ENCE. Cf. *f. glaucescence*.] The condition of being glaucescent.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 639 The green of the bill with peculiar hoary glaucescence. 18. . . *Gardener's Assistant* (Ogilvie), Destitute of glaucescence or bloom.

Glaucescent (glō'sēs'sent), a. *Bot.* [f. *L. glaucus* (see GLAUCOUS) + -ESCENT. Cf. *f. glauculent*, -ente.] Somewhat glaucous.

1850 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 1099 *Glauculent* or *Glaucine*, having something of a bluish, hoary appearance. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/2 *Glauculent*, verging upon or becoming glaucous.

Glaucio (glō'sik), a. *Chem.* [f. mod. *L. Glaucium* name of a genus of papaveraceous plants (*L. glaucium* celandine) + -IC.] *Glaucio* acid, 'an acid obtained from *Glaucium luteum*, identical with *Fumaric acid*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1844 HOLLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Glaucio* acid, an acid procured from the tealze and scabious plants.

Glaucine (glō'sin), a. *Bot.* [f. *L. glaucus* (see GLAUCOUS) + -INE.] = GLAUCESCENT.

1829 [see GLAUCESCENT]. Hence 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Glaucitate**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. *L. glaucitäre* to yelp; see -ATE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Glaucitate*, to cry like a whelp. 1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Glaucodot (glō'kōdōt). *Min.* Also *glauco-dote*, *glaukodot*. [Named by Breithaupt 1849 in Ger. form *glaukodot*; said to be f. Gr. *γλαυκος* (see GLAUCOUS) + *δορῆ* giver, the mineral being used in making smalt.] A sulph-arsenide of cobalt and iron, occurring in tin-white, orthorhombic crystals. 1850 DANA *Min.* 474 *Glaucodot*. It is essentially a cobaltic mispickel. 1851 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 154 *Glaucodot* of glauco-dot.

Glaucolite (glō'kōlīt). *Min.* [f. Gr. γλαυκός (see GLAUCOUS) + -LITE.] A massive variety of wernerite of a bluish or greenish colour.

1827 in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. II. li. 463 **Glaucolite**. A new Mineral Species. 1868 *Dana Min.* (ed. 5) 320.

Glaucoma (glō'kō'mā). Also 7 **glaucomē**. [a. Gr. γλαυκωμα, f. γλαυκός: see GLAUCOUS.] A disease of the eye, characterized by increased tension of the globe and gradual impairment or loss of vision. The word was formerly used to denote cataract (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1643 *HERLE Answ. Ferne* 2 Physicians tells us of a disease in the eye, called a Glaucome, whereby it sees every thing coloured, as the distemper of the aqueous humour. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4185/3 An Obstruction in the Optick Nerves, and a Glaucoma. 1739 *SHARP Surg.* xxviii. 159 Since... the Glaucoma is no other Disease than the Cataract. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 1 Primary glaucoma, though not rare, is one of the less common maladies of the eye. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Brisseau, in 1705, established by his dissections the distinction between true glaucoma... and ordinary cataract, showing that the former was a disease of the vitreous body, and the latter of the crystalline lens.

fig. 1886 *MORGAN Dix Gospel & Philos.* 113 The moral confusion and intellectual glaucoma of the day.
attrib. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Ref. IX. 489 In the fifth glaucoma patient the affection was combined with old iritis and corneal trouble.

Glaucomatic (glō'kōm'at'ik), *a.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to glaucoma.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 91 Who... can ever know how much of grey and how much of green went to make up the glaucomatic hue of Minerva's iris. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Glaucomatous (glō'kōm'atōs, glō'kō'm'atōs), **glaucomatose** (-atōs), *a.* [f. mod. L. glaucōmat- (stem of GLAUCOMA) + -OUS, -OSE.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with glaucoma.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 161 A glaucomatous eye. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* L. XII. 299 A glaucomatous state of the eye always precedes by some days the moulting. 1854 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* Glaucomatous... glaucomatose, or glaucomatous. 1879 St. George's Hosp. Ref. IX. 488 Symptoms indicative of recurring glaucomatous mischief.

Glauciferous. [f. as next + -(I) FEROUS.] = GLAUCIFEROUS.

1852 Q. *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* VIII. 290 The glauciferous crag, or the dark green shelly sand of Antwerp.

Glaucinite (glō'kōnīt). *Min.* [Named by Keferstein 1828 (in Ger. form *glaukonit*), f. Gr. γλαυκόν, neut. of γλαυκός adj. (see GLAUCOUS) + -ITR.] Hydrous silicate of iron, potassium, and other bases, commonly called green earth.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 387 Glaucinite is employed as a colour by painters. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* (1855) 179 The glaucinite, or fire-stone of the chalk formation. 1865 *LVELL Elem. Geol.* viii. (ed. 6) 311 Marls and sands, often containing much green earth, called glaucinite.

Hence **Glaucinitic**, *a.*, containing or resembling glaucinite.

1864 Q. *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXI. 20 The Glaucinitic sands—These sands are of a dark-green colour, and consist of glaucinitic and arenaceous grains in a slightly argillaceous paste. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* xiv. 289 The lower portion, termed the grey chalk... is generally slightly glaucinitic at the base.

Glaucophane (glō'kōfēn). *Min.* [Named by Haussmann 1845 (in Ger. form *glaukophan*); f. Gr. γλαυκός (see GLAUCOUS) + -φανής shining, f. root of φαίνω to show.] A mineral closely resembling Amphibole.

1849 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. VIII. 123 Glaucophane comes from the island of the Cyclades. 1884 [see GASTALDITE].

Glaucophyllous (glō'kōf'illōs), *a.* [f. Gr. γλαυκός sea-green + φύλλον leaf + -OUS.] Having leaves of a sea-green or azure colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Glaucopictine (glō'kōp'ikrēin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. γλαυκός- (whence the botanical name *Glaucium*) + πικρός bitter + -INE.] A bitter alkaloid obtained from the root of alkaloid *Glaucium luteum*.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Glaucose**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. glaucus + -OSE.] = GLAUCOUS.

1713 *PETERLIN Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 183 The Peculiarity in this Plant is its glaucous or frosty heads. *Ibid.* 191 Its Leaves long, narrow, smooth and glaucous.

Glaucosis (glō'kōs'is). [a. Gr. γλαυκωσις, f. γλαυκός: see next + -OSIS.] 'The origination of *Glaucoma*. Also, blindness from *Glaucoma*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Glaucoma*, or *Glaucosis*, a Fault in the Eye, when the Crystalline Humour is chang'd into a Gray, or Sky-colour. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Glaucous (glō'kōs), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. glaucus (a. Gr. γλαυκός) bluish-green or grey + -OUS.] Of a dull or pale green colour passing into greyish blue; *spec.* in *Bot.* covered with 'bloom'.

1671 *RAY in Rem.* (1760) 182 The Leaves are small, of a Glaucous Colour. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 118 A reddish stalk, generally clouded over with a glaucous meanness. 1816 *SOUTHEY Poet's Pilgr.* iii. 26 The vigorous olive... Tower'd high, and spread its glaucous foliage wide. 1820 *SHELLEY Prom. Unid.* II. l. 44 Under the glaucous caverns of old ocean. 1862 *SYMONDS in Biog.* (1895) I. 202 The eyes are small, and very glaucous grey. 1863 *BERKELEY Brit. Mosses* iii. 17 The leaves vary from bright or glaucous

green to... brown, red or purple. 1864 *THOREAU Maine W.* iii. 270 The dark mountains... were seen through a glaucous mist. 1874 *COUES Birds N. W.* 420 Eggs of both the birds sometimes show a peculiar glaucous cast, something like the 'bloom' on a grape. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 113/2 *Glaucous*, covered or whiteoed with a bloom, like that on a Cabbage leaf.

b. *Glaucous gull*: a name for *Larus glaucus*, from the colour of its plumage.

1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 310 *Glaucous Gull*. The Burgomaster of the Dutch. Back, shoulders, and wing-coverts, bluish cinereous. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gr. Frozen Sea* iv. 58 The glaucous gull and the pretty kittiwake soared above our heads.

† **Glaucous** (glō'kōs). [mod. L.; sense 1 echoes Pliny's use of L. glaucus, a. Gr. γλαυκος, prob. a subst. use of γλαυκός adj. (see prec.); the other senses are direct applications of the L. adj.]

† 1. Some kind of fish. *Obs.*

c. 1520 *ANDREW Noble Life* xv. in *Babes Bk.* 234 *Glaucous* is a whyle fish that is but seldene seen except in darkerer mayne weder. a. 1529 *SKELTON Bk.* 3 *Foles Wyke*. 1843 I. 203 More hytterer thenne the gull of the fyshes glauc. 1598 *Ephorus* G. J. To dresse a glaucous or corbo grasso fish. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 16 A fish called Glaucous, whereof the male swalloweth up all the young ones when they are endangered... and afterwards yeeldeth them forth again. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Glaucous*, the Sea-stickling, a sort of Fish; also the Sea-Blewing.

2. The burgomaster gull (*Larus glaucus*). 1785 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. ii. 374 *Glaucous Gull. Larus glaucus*. 1848 *LYTTON K. Arthur* ix. xxviii. The ravening glaucus [foot-note] *The Larus glaucus*, the great bird of prey in the Polar regions. 1862 — *Sir. Story* I. ii. 18 Rows of gigantic birds—ibis and vulture, and huge sea glaucus—glared at me.

3. A genus of nudibranchiate molluscs, found in the warmer latitudes, floating in the open sea, beautifully colored with blue' (Webster).

1847 in CRAIG. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 195 *Glaucous*. 1854 *BUSHMAN in Cuv. Sci.* (c. 1865) II. 291/2 The *Glaucous*, a beautiful little mollusc, of the Indian Seas and Mediterranean, painted in blue and silver. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/1 The fantastic glaucous and luminous salpa.

† **Glaucy**, *a.* *Obs. poet.* [irregularly f. L. glaucus (see GLAUCOUS) + -Y.] Of a glaucous hue; sea-green.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil Madrigal* xvi. in *Arb. Garner* V. 398 Sleep Phœbus still, in glaucy Thetis' lap. 1596 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 42 Their gallies... Made glaucy Nereus groane, and seeme to shrinke.

† **Glaudkin**. *Obs.* In 6 glaudkyn. [The word might be read as *glandkyn*, but the etymology is unknown.] Some kind of cloak or gown. 1558 *Housch. Accts. Hen. VIII* in *Harl. MS.* 224 ff. 16 Delyuierd... xvii yerdes of yellowe cloth of gold for lynyng of a glaudkyn of purpall veluete upon veluete purled, for the kinges grace. *Ibid.* Delyuierd... xxj yerdes quarter of white cloth of siluer, cutt and poynted upon cloth of gold, with a border of gold richely embrauded, for a glaudkyn with wyde slyves for the kinges grace. *Ibid.* ff. 25, ff. 33 b. 1527 in *Harl. MS.* 427 leaves 2-4 (headings).

Glaum (glōm), *v.* *Sc.* Also *glam*. *intr.* To snatch at (a thing). Also, to make threatening movements.

1715 *Sheriffswir in Jacobite Songs* (1887) 96 The cluds O' clans frae woods in tartan duds Wha glau'd at kingdoms three, man. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 39 He beheld ilk bishop's claw Glaum at his fish and cleik them a'. 1823 *GALT R. Gilhaize* II. iii. 26 He had fearful visions of bloody hands and glimmering daggers glauing over him from behind his curtains. 1823 *ELIZA LOGAN St. Johnstoun* III. vi. 145 He might hae glammed at our royal crown itself.

Glaum, Glaumerie: see GLAM², GLAMOURY.

Glaunce, glaunse, *obs. forms of GLANCE*.

Glaur, Glave, *vars.* GLAR, GLAIVE.

† **Gla-ver**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* Also *glavir*. [Cf. CLAVER.] Chatter; loud noise.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1426 Penne such a glaueraude [read glaver and; cf. next quot.] glam of gededer rachchez Ros. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5504 And par in an Ilce he heres A grete glaur & a glaum of grekin tongis.

† **Gla-ver**, *v.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; Ray *North-country Words* has an adj. 'glave or glafe, smooth', of which this may be a derivative; see -ER 5.] This is plausible with regard to the sense, and the genuineness of the adj. requires confirmation, and it has no obvious etymology, unless it be an altered adoption of ON. glab' GLAD. Cf. the synonymous vb. GLOTHIER. The Welsb *glafu* to flatter is prob. from English.]

1. *trans.* To flatter, deceive with flattery.

13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 688 Pat takez not her lyfe in vayne Ne glauere her nieþer wyth no gyle. 1594 *BARNFIELD Affict. Sheph.* (Arb.) 23 Beare not a flattrng tongue to glauer anie.

2. *intr.* To talk plausibly and deceitfully; to flatter. To glaver on or upon: to lavish blandishments upon.

1780 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 330 Hou-euer antecrist glauer, he leithe not god to do his will. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* xxviii. Wks. (1876) 75 They glauer and prayse it so molche that anone we synne in vaynglorie. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* v. j. It is a very french popish woeng, to sende hyther smooth tongued Simiers to glose and glauer & hold talk of marriage. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxvii. xl. 322 He (Probus) was... smiling also after a bitter sort; yea and glauering [L. blandiens] otherwhiles upon a man to do him

harme. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* xix. (1652) 468 Those who will glaver upon you, and seem as if their hearts were with you. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 37 Parly to glaver and curry favour with the Pontifical party.

Hence † **Gla-vering** *vb.* *sb.* Also † **Gla-verer**. 1544 *BALD Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 256 He had bene falsely informed by his hired spies, and other glosing glaverers. 1545 *JOVE Exp. Dan.* iv. G. iv. Princes eyes corrupt with the glorious glauering of flatterers. 1598 *MARSTON Satyre* i. 137 For shame... Leave glauering on him in the peopled presse. 1689 J. SCOTT *Serm. Wks.* 178 II. 87 To carry ourselves at an equal distance from contempt and haughtiness on the one hand and sneaking and glauering on the other. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) II. xi. 7 The hypocritick Cant And pious Glau'ring of a Saint.

Gla-vering, *phl. a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. GLAVER v. + -ING 2.] That 'glavers'; deceitful, flattering. c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 51 Pat wicked folke... biglie hem of her good wif glauverngy wordes. 14140 *Morte Arth.* 2538 Sicke glauerande gomes greues me bot lyttile. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 1423/1 The Chaucellor with a glauering and smiling countenance, called to the Bishop. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. iv. (1602) F 3 b. Giue him warning, Admonition, to forsake his sawcy glauering Grace. 1670 *STURLEY Gospel-Glass* xxv. 242 A glauering tongue and seeming affection to our Neighbours good. 1694 R. L'ES-TRANGE *Fables* go A glauering Council is as dangerous on the one hand, as a wedding Priest... is on the other. a. 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1717) VI. 121 Some slavish, glauering, flattering Parasite. 17... *VIOLING Ess. Char. Men* Wks. 1771 VII. 164 A constant, settled, glauering, sneering smile in the countenance, is so far from indicating goodness, that [etc.]. 1753 *Gray's Inn Jnl.* (1756) II. 20 Drawn in by false Allurements and a glauering Smile. 1866 *Athenæum* 7 July 23/3 The doorkeeper is a wily, elderly Italian... He... holds his face forwards, and looks down with a steady glauering smile, or simper, in the corners of his mouth.

b. *fig. of things.* 1581 J. BELL *Hadden's Answ. Osor.* 466 b. Such as in tymes past did persecute the Gospell of Christ... being seduced by glauering conceit of colorable error. 1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Anon. Namless Cath.* 363 Whom this Censurer heere vouchsafeth to hesumare with his glauering balme.

† **Glavery**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. GLAVER v. + -Y 3.] Flattery.

1854 *BABINGTON Frailty & Faith* (1596) 37 In all orations... honest plainness was euer an argument of fauour and succour, and hollow smoothing glauerie a note of reproch. **Glavir**, *var.* GLAVER, *sb.*, *Obs.*

† **Glauke**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. glaucus.] See GLAUCOUS a.] Blue or grey.

1412-20 *LYON Chron. Troy* II. xv. With eyen glauke, large, stepe, and great.

Glawnse, *obs. form of GLANCE* v. 1

Glaxe: see GLAIX.

† **Glav**. *Obs.* ? Altered form of GLAIVE.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Antitie* 31 b. I see full plaine, that some whose paine, have hooded riches great: By sodaine glay, are whipt away, for paines no fruite they get.

† **Glave**, pseudo-dial. form of CLAY.

1575 *Gammer Gurton* I. ii. Gog's bones thys wylthy glave has drest mee to had.

Glave, *obs. form of GLEE* v.

Glaufe, Glayk (it, *obs.* ff. GLAIVE, GLATK (IT).

Glaym, *var.* GLEIM v., *Obs.*, to smear.

Glaymore, *obs. form of CLAYMORE*.

Glaymous, Glaymy, *var.* GLEIMOUS, -Y.

Glayre, Glayve, *obs. ff.* GLAIR, GLARE, GLAIVE.

Glaze (glē'z), *sb.* [f. GLAZE v. 1; the sb. is not in Johnson.]

1. The vitreous composition used for glazing pottery, etc.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 493 The glaze employed to cover vessels of stoneware may be distinguished into three kinds. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 206 When it reaches the melting point of the glaze. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 15 The materials for the Glaze of English porcelain are ground flint, Cornish stone, borax, lead, &c.

2. *gen.* A transparent substance used for coating anything, so as to produce a glazed or lustrous surface. *spec.* in *Cookery* (see quot. 1877); also of a glaze, of the consistency of glaze.

1784 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* ii. 71 (*From la Brasse*) Strain the sauce, and after you have skimmed off the fat, boil it down till it is of a glaze. 1877 *Castell's Dict. Cookery*, Glaze is made from clear stock, boiled down until it forms a sort of meat varnish or strong jelly; it is used to improve the appearance of many dishes. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 30. 39 Mix with glaze slightly diluted.

3. A smooth and glossy surface, a bright polished appearance.

1791 *COWPER Hlad* xviii. 741 Glossy as the glaze of oil. 1845 *MISS ACTON Mod. Cookery* xvi. 335 The fine yellow glaze appropriate to meat pies is given with beaten yolk of eggs. 1859 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/1 The result is a beautiful transparent glaze. 1881 *GREENE Gun* 312 Deuse hard powder will take a higher glaze than the softer kinds.

4. *U.S.* A coating or covering of ice; also, a stretch of ice.

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 39. I rode 30 Miles upon one continued Glaze of Ice upon the Land.

1790 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 215 Whenever the winter, sets in with rain, so as to cover the branches and leaves of trees with a glaze of ice. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1866) with a glaze of ice. 1858 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1891) 187 They [moose] cannot run on a 'glaze', though they can run in snow four feet deep; but the caribou can run on ice.

5. *Painting*. A thin coat of transparent colour laid over another colour so as to modify the ton.e.

1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. viii. 193 note, In cleaning the 'Hero and Leander'... these upper glazes were taken off and only the black ground left. 1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 47/2 The employment... of glazes which are dull and have little more reflective power than paint.

6. slang. A window. *On, upon the glaze:* robbing jewellers' shops after smashing the windows. 1790 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* Glaze, the Window. 1719 *ALEX. SMITH Lives Highwaymen* II. 43 At Dublin, he [Jack Waldron] went upon the Glaze, which is robbing Goldsmiths Shew-Glasses on their Stalls, by cutting them... with a Glazier's Diamond; or else waiting for a Coach coming by, breaking 'em with the hand. 1743 *Discov. F. Foulter* (ed. 2) 39 Undub the Jeger, and jump the Glaze. 1843 *Moncrieff Tom & Jerry* iii. ii. *Jerry*. What are you about, Tom? *Tom*. I'm going to nill the glaze—I'll— (It about to break the Glass, when [etc.].)

7. attrib. and Comb., as glaze liquor; glaze-ice U.S., thin surface ice; glaze-kiln, a kiln in which glazed ware is placed for firing; glaze-wheel, a wooden wheel used by cutlers for polishing knives, etc.; glaze-work = GLAZING *vbl. sb.*; glaze-worm [? f. GLAZE *v. 1*], a glow-worm: cf. *glassworm*.

1896 N. Y. *Weekly Witness* 23 Dec. 41 Much of the ice was "glaze-ice." 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 1015 "Glaze-kiln. This is usually smaller than the biscuit kiln. Ibid. 2017 The piece of ware... is immersed in the "glaze liquor." 1853 O. BYRNE *Handbk. Artisan* 451 The cutlers' wood or "glaze wheels" are mostly fed with emery cake. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 100 Colours for potters "glaze-work." 1799 *LVL Euphuus* (Arb.) 91 Dost thou not know yet a perfect friend like the like the "Glaze-worm, which shineth most bright in the dark? 1895 E. *Angl. Gloss.* Glaze-worm, glow-worm.

Glaze (glāz), *v. 1* Forms: 4-5 glaze-n, (5) glayzen, glayase), 4-7 glaze, 6- glaze. [ME. *glasen*, f. *glas* GLASS *sbl.* Cf. MHG. *glasen*, and GLASS *v.*]

1. trans. To fit or fill in (a window, etc.) with glass, to furnish (a building) with windows of glass, to cover (a picture, etc.) with glass. *To glaze in:* to enclose with glass. † *To glaze one's house:* to provide with a head-covering of glass, hence app. to mock, delude, befool (see *HOUEE*).

1362 *LANGU. P. Pl.* A. iii. 50 Woldstow glaze the gable and graue therinne this nome, Siker schulde thi soule ben for to dwellen in heuene. 1369 *CHAUCER Dehe Blaunche* 323 With glas were alle the wyndowes well yglased. 1374 — *Troilus* v. 469 Fortune his howve entended bet to glaze [cf. *v. 867*]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 12811 Glasyng wythe glasse, vitre, vel vitrio. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvii. 4. The rofe was wrought, euryously and well; The wyndowes glazed marvylously to tell. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xii. (1877) 1. 237 The houses of our princes... were often glazed with Berill. 1601 *CORNWALLIES Ess.* ii. xxxvi. (1631) 223 The soule hath nothing, no not her wyndowes glazed. 1632 *WEVERER Aun. Funeral Mon.* 406 Raph Astrie... new roofed this Church... and beautifully glazed it. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 83 For glazing the two wyndowes. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 162 This instrument is subscribed by John Codur... and some others. It is glazed for its better preservation, it being certainly a piece which should by all means be transmitted to posterity. 1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 53 The wyndowes are so well glazed, as not to admit the least air. 1837 *H. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* ii. 204 Persons... have baskets of glass of various sizes sent to them from the towns, and glaze their own wyndowes. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 668 Greater facility for repairing or glazing than those [lamps] of the ordinary sort. 1898 *BROWNING Poets Croisic* li. Somebody saw a portrait framed and glazed At Croisic. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 17/2 The back wall on either side of the central door is glazed in and forms a case in which is arranged a vast collection of ancient arms and armour.

2. To cover (the surface of pottery, etc.) with a vitreous substance which is fixed by fusion. Also, to vitrify the surface of.

1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 187 Sette hem... in a vessel of erpe glassed wyppine. 1460-70 *Bk. Antiquessence* 5 Take what vessel of glas pat 3e wole, or of erpe strongly glassid. 1563 *HVL Art Garden.* (1593) 97 An ewe earthen pot not glazed. 1691 *Boyle Wks.* (1744) I. 207/2 A new, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call pottern-ore. 1719 *Dr For Cruise* (1840) i. ix. 121. I had no notion... of glazing them [pots] with lead. 1764 *HARKER Observ.* ix. iii. 100 Green and blue bricks which are glazed, so that when the sun shines, the eye is perfectly dazzled. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The bamboo, or cane-coloured pottery... is never glazed outside. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xvii. 373 A few fragments of granite, curiously glazed and altered by the heat. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 27 The process of glazing is simple, but requires a practised hand so that every piece may be equally glazed.

b. fig. To cover as with a glaze, to gloss over. 1605 *CHAPMAN All Fools* ii. i. D. b. The fond world Like to a doting Mother glazes over Her childrens imperfections with fine teares. 1712 *STUEBE Spect.* No. 443 74 By putting forth base Methods in a good Light, and glazing them over with improper Terms.

c. To fix (paint) on pottery by this process. Similarly (*nonce-use*), to throw (light) like a glaze on

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 503 The vessel being now baked, the paint is glazed on. 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 33 Her window now is darkness, save the sheen Glazed on it by the moon.

3. To overlay or cover with a smooth and lustrous coating. Also, to cover (the eyes) with a film. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. ii. 16 For sorrowes eye, glazed with blinding teares, Diuides one thing intire, to many objects. 1613 *ILYWOOD Silver Age* i. Wks. 1874 III. 62 That I may glaze my lairpe in the bloud Of Tyrant

Pretus. 1632 — 1st Pt. *Iron Age* ii. ibid. 293 A field glazd with swords. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* i. 50 Thus he continued glazing his sight, all the while, with the troubled water of sorrowfull teares. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 121 The delightful smoothness wherewith they [Venus-shells] are glaz'd both within and without. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 63 A great Plain of very smooth whitish ground, glazd over with Salt. 1773 *COOK Voy.* (1777) I. ii. iii. 219 As they have a method of glazing it [eloth], it is more durable, and will resist rain for some time, which Otahite cloth will not. 1798 *CORLIDGE Anc. Mar.* iii. i. Each throat was parched, and glazed each eye. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. viii. Till darkness glazed his eyeballs dim. 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 51 His eyes are heavy: think not they are glazed with wine. 1845 *MISS ACTON Mod. Cookery* xvi. 335 To glaze or ice pastry. 1885 *GLASS. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Messrs. Farmer's apparatus... for chasing, glazing, and embossing cloth. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 613 Tawed leather... is glazed in the same manner... with the exception that the glazing fluid is applied twice.

fig. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Theo. Such* 137 Some minds seem well glazed by nature against the admission of knowledge.

b. esp. of frost, etc. Also with *over, up*.

1627 *MAY Lucan* i. 20 Where winter... With lasting cold doth glaze the Scythian seas. 1638 *COWLEY Love's Riddle* iv. Wks. 1721 III. 118 Where a perpetual Winter binds the Ground And glazeth up the Floods? 1725 *POPE Odys.* xiv. 537 Snow whitening all the fields Froze with the blast, and gath'ring glaz'd our shields. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 180 Cold, whose icy breath glazes yearly the Russian seas. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 279 The sound presented a novel spectacle to us; the young ice glazing it over. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Licentiers* 337 A sharp wind-frost had... glazed the fallows.

4. Painting. To cover (a painted surface) with a thin coat of a different transparent colour, so as to modify the tone without mixing. Also, to lay (a transparent colour) over another.

1622 *PEACOCK Compl. Gentl.* xiii. (1634) 133 When it is dry glaze it over with a little Lake. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 83 All Stones... must be glazed upon silver, with their proper colours, with a varnish. 1692 *BEALE in H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1792) III. 128 He glazed the whole place, where the face and baire were drawn in a colour over thin. 1695 *DRYDEN tr. Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Observ. p. 382 White with other strong Colours, with which we paint at once that which we intend to glaze, are as it were the Life, the Spirit, and the Lustre of it. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 298 I glazed the proper colours over it. 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. ii. ii. § 17. 166 Red... mixed with the pure blue, or glazed over it.

5. To make to shine like glass; to give a smooth glassy surface to (anything), esp. by rubbing; to polish, to render brilliant.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 10971 Glacyr or make a by(n)ge to shyne, *pernitido*. 1535 *BARCLAY Ecloges* li. (1570) B. i. f. For lacke of vsing, a sworde east glased bright With rust is eaten. 1599 *MARSTON Soc. Villanie* iii. viii. 221 He. Lyes strealinge branny limmes in weakning bed, Perfum'd, smooth kemb'd, new glaz'd. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. ii. There stands a neopote glazing of his face, Pruning his clothes, perfuming of his hair, Against his idol enters. 1639 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XIV. 373 Blacke Marble ritely glaz'd. 1648 *BOYLE Script. Lem.* (1660) 155 Like polish'd Silver, or well glaz'd Arms. 1715 *LEWIS Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 20 Polishing and glazing even to the very Channelling or Flutes of the Columns. 1760 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* III. xiii. So worn, so glaz'd... was it with fingers. 1846 *GREENER Sci. Gunnery* 240 You may glaze powder and make it so smooth that it would be very difficult to ignite. 1881 — *Guns* 313 The next process is to glaze or polish the individual grains [of gunpowder].

b. Cutlery manufacture. (See *quot.*)

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Glaze, to roughly polish a knife. This is an intermediate process between grinding and polishing.

6. intr. To become glazed, assume a glassy appearance.

1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* i. 30 Put in a Ladleful of Gravy, boll it and strain it... and then put in the Sweet-breads to glaze. 1883 H. GEORGE *Soc. Prob.* ix. (1884) 110 What shall it matter, when eyeballs glaze and ears grow dull, [if etc.]. 1889 *Opelousas* (Louisiana) *Democrat* Dec. The crop is usually cut for ensilage purposes when the ears are commencing to 'glaze'. 1895 *Ramshorn* (Chicago) 8 June 3 Gradually his eyes glazed and closed.

Glaze, v. 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Cf. GAZE, GLARE.] *intr.* To starc.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. iii. 21 Against the Capitoll I met a Lyon Who glaz'd upon me, and went surly by. 1286 *WOLCOT (P. F.) Middlesex Election* i. Wks. 186 IV. 172 O Lord, my lord, I'm a maze, I do so look about and glaze. 1880 E. *Cornw. Gloss.* Glaze, to stare.

Glazed (glāz'd), *pp. a.* [f. GLAZE *v. 1* + -ED.]

1. Furnished or filled in with glass; fitted with windows of glass; covered with a piece of glass.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* Vidriado, glazed. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Common.* 291 A fire glazed window. 1638 *PENKETTIDAN Arch.* Lijb. My Studie or glazed Shop against the Rolls. 1664 *EVELYN K. Hort.* (1729) 207 Covering the Head and the rest of the Tree above, with a glaz'd Frame. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 590 A spot like which perhaps Astronomer... Through his glaz'd Optic Tube yet never saw. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* iv. Two larger houses... had glazed windows. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xxxiii. 368 A framed and glazed table, hung up conspicuously, where every traveller may see the exact amount payable.

2. Coated with a vitreous or glassy surface.

1662 *MURRETT tr. Ner's Art of Glass* xviii. Glazed pans. 1663 *GERRARD Counsel* on Black glazed Holland pan files. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xvi. 146 A glazed Jug with a long Neck. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* i. 58 A great fire-place, with the whole lible history in glazed tiles. 1842 *PARNELL Chem. Anal.* (1845) 404 The mass... is carefully powdered in a glazed mortar.

3. Having a smooth shining surface, produced either by a coating substance or by friction, etc.; made glassy in appearance. Also, in *Painting*, of colours: Covered with a 'glaze' of another colour. (See GLAZE *v. 2*, 3, 4, 5.)

1530 [see GLAZEDNESS]. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* ii. B. 4. The Iocund morn looks more lively and fresh, then an nulle gentlewoman's glaz'd face in a new perriwigge. 1695 *DRYDEN tr. Despreux's Art Paint.* Observ. p. 382 Glaz'd Colours have a Vivacity which can never be imitated by the... most brilliant Colours. 1719 *Dr For Cruise* i. xiii. Two pounds of glazed powder. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 35 Sea-sand... the blackest and most glazed is not wholly to be despis'd. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Art of Cookery* iii. 54 Glazed Fish. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 235 There are two kinds of gunpowder; that used in war, and that used for shooting game; the former is coarser, and not glazed; the latter is glazed, and much finer. 1844 *CARY Dante's Inf.* xxxiii. 125 The glazed tear-drops that o'rlay mine eyes. 1844 *BYRON Juan* xv. lxxv. They also set a glazed Westphalian ham on. 1832 *BABAGE Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 90 The glazed calico is now passed between the rollers. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* iv. Men in glazed hats and round jackets. 1845 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* i. 352 Written on glazed paper. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Glazed Board*, a kind of mill-board having a hard, smooth surface, to give a smooth face to the paper or fabric pressed between such boards.

b. Of the eye (see GLAZE *v. 1* 3). Also *Path.* of the tongue, of the surface of a wound, etc.

1725 *SOMERVILLE Chast.* i. 375 With heavy Eyes Glaz'd, lifeless, dull. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Stilian Story* xix. 6 Settled Madness in her glazed eye Told of a young heart wronged. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) i. 554 In some examples of fully developed typhus, where the tongue was glazed, dry and brown. 1840 *LISTON Elem. Surg.* ii. 766 Farther dressing is delayed for six or eight hours, when the oozing has entirely ceased, and the visible cut surface becomes glazed. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* iv. 197 A sub-ordinate... finishing the work which his master's glazed eye perhaps never rested on.

c. Glazed frost (see *quot.*).

1889 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 2/4 In the year 1808 the phenomenon of 'glazed frost' was observed, the rain freezing as it touched the ground.

† *4. ? fig.* Brilliant, splendid. *Obs.*

1550 *Treat. Galanini* 69 in Hazl. E. P. III. 154 Thy glazed lyfe and glorye be glewed so in fere That Englande may wawe that euer it came here.

Hence Glaz'dness.

1530 *PALSGR.* 225/2 Glazednesse, uoyroystle.

Glazen, var. GLASSEN *a.* and *v.*

Glazer (glāz-er), *sbl.* Also 5 glā(u)ser, 9 glazor. [f. GLAZE *v. 1* + -ER.] One who or that which glazes.

† **1.** = GLAZIER. *Obs.*

1408 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 138 Pro plumber et glaser. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 268 To the glaser for takyn owte of ii. panys of the wyndows of the schyryche for to late owte the reke of the torches.

2. a. A polisher or burnisher. **b.** A workman who applies the glaze to pottery, etc.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 698 Armourers, glazers, sadlers, spur-makers, smithes, and such like. 1830 *USE Dict. Arts* 1016 The glazer provides himself at each round with a stock of these ball watches. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Glaser*, a workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware.

3. An implement for glazing; esp. a wheel used in roughly polishing knives, etc.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 35 Some glazers are covered with strong leather. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 291 The glazer, composed of cucuriform radii of wood firmly glued together. 1895 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Glaser, 2, a calendering or calico-smoothing wheel.

Hence † Glazery, glazier's work.

1723 *CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 2 The Masonry, Carpentry... Glazery, Roofing, &c.

† **Glazer, v. Obs.** [f. GLAZER *sbl.*] *trans.* To polish, burnish.

1743 *SN J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 727 III. 95 As for my byll that is gyll, I wolde it weer taken heed too; ther is one in the town, that can glaser weel i now.

Glazier (glāz-er, glāz-er). Forms: 4-6 glasyer(e), (5) glasyare), 4-7 glasier, (5) glaoyer, 6 glasiar, glassier, -yer, (7) glaseor), 9 dial. glassiver, 7- glazier. [f. GLASS *sbl.* + -ER.] with assimilation to Rom. words in -IER, q. v.]

† **1.** One engaged in the manufacture of glass, a glass-maker. *Obs.*

1385 *Grant by R. Suzanne, Bailiff of Atheringlow* (MS. in private hands). Feare en le boys auauindit un Glashous et le despense come office de Glasiere apent. 1398 *TRIVISA Earth. De P. R.* xvi. xcix. (1495) 587 Glasiere is so playuant that it taketh anone dyuers and contrary shapis by blast of the Glasier. Ibid. xvi. lxxiii. (1495) 539 Beche... is most nedefull to Glasyers craft for of ashen therof... glas is craftly arayed. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* vi. in Aslm. (1652) 96 Tincture with anealing of Glasiars.

2. One whose trade it is to glaze windows, etc.

1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 56 Illego Hopwell, de Lenton, glasyer. 1418 in C. WELLEN *Lower Bridge* (1894) 72 (A payment for mending broken windows was made in 1418 to Hugh Wyse) Duchenean Glasyere. 1481 *CAXTON Dialogues* (E. L. T. S.) 34/2 Steven the glasyer. 1487 *CHURCH. Acc.* II. 10/2 Steven (Nichols 1797) 83 To 2 glasyers for mendyng of diuers glasse wyndowes rounde aboute yv church. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) To master glasier for glassyng the wyndous in the vestrie. 1563 *SHUTE Archit.* A ii b. Caruers, Ioyners, Glasyers, Grauers. 1600 *CHETTER PI.* (E. E. T. S.) 1495 99 You painters and glasyers. 1665 *PERRY Diary* 28 Sept., ly and by the glazier comes to

finish the windows of my house. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 374 Reputation, like glass, if once broken the pane, No art of the Glazier can heal it again. 1814 *Byron Diary* 9 Apr., This..diamond..is..hardly fit to stick in a glazier's glass. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 421 Glaziers value their work by feet, inches, and parts.

3. = GLAZER 2 b. In recent Dicts.

† 4. = GLAZER 3. Obs.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 91/1 He beareth Argent, A Cutler at his Glassier or Polishing Wheel, polishing a Knife.

† 5. *old slang.* pl. The eyes. Obs.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 82 Glassiers, eyes. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Kij b. The Balles of these glassiers of mine (mine eyes). 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 173 III. 389 Tourne out with your Glassiers. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 19 Thy Glassiers shine As Glymmar by the Salomon. 1785 in GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

† 6. *slang.* (See quot. 1676, 1785.) Obs.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 191 The fifth is a Glazier, who when he creeps in. To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. 1676 *Wm. Housekeepers* 4 Glasiers, thieves who enter houses, thro' windows, first removing a pane of glass. A 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Glazier*, one who breaks windows and shew glasses to steal goods exposed for sale.

Glazery (glā'zē-ri). [f. prec. + -ry.] Glazier's work; also attrib.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 100 The little accounts for glazery and crockery. 1883 *Standard* 6 Apr. 4/8 A snug business in the glazery line. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 4/3 Mr. M.'s glazery warehouse.

Glazily, Glaziness: see after GLAZE.

Glazing (glā'zīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLAZE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GLAZE.

1. The action of furnishing a building with windows or filling windows with glass; the trade or business of a glazier.

1427 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 5 Of diverse persones ikallyy Bachelers to the glazing of the parlore, £9 13s. 4d. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* v. cxxxiv. 120 This Benet was the first that broughte the crafte of glasse into this lande. 1531 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 111 Paid to galien the glasier for glazing at yorke Place. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 91 The glasyng of a wyndowe in the new yeld. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 157 Of taking Dimensions, &c. In.. this Profession of Glazing, it is generally taken to parts of Inches. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 30 Nevill contributed either to ye Building or Glazing of it. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 88 What will the glazing a triangular sky-light come to, at rod. per foot? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 174 In spite of constant glazing and tiling, the rain perpetually drenched the apartments.

b. *concr.* Glazier's work; glass fixed in windows or frames.

c 1360 CHAUCER *Delethe Blanche* 327 Al the storie of Troye Was in the glasing y-wrought thus. c 1500 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 277 The church and the chauncel is net repaired in glasing in dyers placis. 1618 in Picton *L'ool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 213 He shall maintayne the Church windowes with sufficient glasinge, wyer and leade. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 421 As appeareth by his Armes both in the stone-work.. and glasing. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 377 Walls of rough stone, without plaster, ceiling, or glazing. 1868 M. C. LEA *Photogr.* vi. 152 The light on the side away from the glazing shall be maintained as subsidiary.

2. The action of polishing or burnishing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 197/1 Glancyng or scowryng of harneys, *pernitidacio*. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 486 Some Corne milles, and one for the glasing of Armour. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Glazing*, the polishing of a metallic, wooden or stone surface, by the friction against it of a polishing powder. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 314 The glazing [of gunpowder] takes from five to eight hours, in wooden barrels revolving thirty-four times per minute.

3. The operation of coating with a glaze, or of giving (a substance) a smooth shiny surface.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 251 The skill that hath been wanting to set up a manufacture of this transparent Earthen-ware in England, like that of China, is the glazing of the white Earth. 1780 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 190 Very useful for driving of calendars for glazing of cloth, &c. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 43 The glazing of bricks was practised at least 800 years before the Christian era. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 612 Glazing and glossing of leather. Glazing—This operation is executed in various ways, but best with the use of a decoction of flaxseed mixed with solution of white soap.

b. *concr.* The material used for producing a glaze or glassy surface; also, the glassy surface thus produced: = GLAZE sb. 4.

1604 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 132/2 Earthen Vessels, if unglaz'd, would suck most of the Matter into them; and if glaz'd, they would prey upon the Lead or Glazing. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 32 The Glazing, when it is melted over it, makes an even Surface. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxvii. 167 The Persians use a certain glazing in their cotton tents, which.. prevents their being penetrated by water. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 165 The rock.. polished, as if a liquid glazing had been poured over its surface. 1845 MISS ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xvi. 335 This glazing.. takes a slight colour, if used before the pastry is baked. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 77 Artificial coloring matter, which is probably the same for both kinds of tea, and consists of a mixture of Prussian blue, gypsum, and turmeric. This coloring matter is called the glazing. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 78 Paper—soft and soppy by the loss of glazing.

4. *Painting.* The application of a thin coat of transparent colour over another in order to modify the tone without mixing; the colour thus laid on.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 160 Sometimes with glazing in the shadows. 1807 ORIE in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 321 Richness and transparency may be obtained by glazing, and

passing the colours one over another without suffering them to mix. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 261 Seldom repeating his colours, and using few glazings. 1880 W. STEVEN in *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 375, I will now say a few words about 'glazing', or putting one colour over another instead of mixing them.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *glazing colour, compound, fluid, knife, machine, room*; *glazing-barrel*, a rotatory barrel in which gunpowder is glazed; *glazing-wheel* (see quot.).

1878 *Engineering* 22 Feb. 138/2 A set of *glazing barrels consists of four. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 727 The plate is to be varnished.. the varnish being tinted with any *glazing colour. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 227 All colours which, when mixed with suitable vehicle, are transparent, are termed glazing colours. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 72 A *glazing compound, which is sufficiently fusible without containing a particle of lead. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 612 The *glazing fluid is prepared as follows. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 The *glazing-knife is used for laying in the putty in the rebates of the sash [etc.]. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt), *Glazing machine, a machine used for putting a polished surface on printed papers, or for burnishing gold and color work. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 263 The glazing machine was one of the first steam-driven tools introduced into the trade. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 315 In.. the *glazing-room and stoves, the floors are laid with leather. 1873 WEALE'S *Dict. Terms* (ed. 4), *Glazers* or *Glazing-wheels, wooden wheels charged with emery and used for polishing are called by this name.

Glazing (glā'zīng), *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That glazes: said chiefly of the eye.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxxii. A light on Marmion's visage spread, And fir'd his glazing eye. 1839 BYRON *Cinoir* xlii. I.. thank thee for the generous tear This glazing eye could never shed. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* vii. v. It was the face of a woman that looked upward through passionate and glazing tears.

Glazor, var. GLAZER.

Glazy (glā'zē), *a.* [f. GLAZE sb. or v. + -y 1; in part perh. a survival of *glazy*: see GLASSY.]

† 1. = GLASSY a. 1 b. Obs.

1607 TOPSEL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 284 The eyes of a horse .. see perfectly in the night; yet their colour varieth as it doth in men, according to the caprine and glazie humour.

2. a. Glass-like, glassy, glittering like glass. b. Resembling a glaze; having the smooth shiny appearance of a glaze or glazed surface.

1724 RAMSAY *Ten's Misc.* (1733) II. 129 The finny squadrons are content. To leave their wat'ry element, In glazie numbers down they bent. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Sir Bart. Sapskull* I. 130 Divine miracles, beautifully and ingeniously delineated in those glazy ornaments [Dutch tiles]. 1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* ii. I've seen thee dapp'l't, sleek, an' glazie. 1811 *Self Instructor* 527 Your paper is to be perfectly dry, otherwise the work will appear glazy. 1870 MISS BROMGARD *Ro. Lynne* II. xiv. 291 The hat so glazy and knowing. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 360 A better [India-rubber] solution is obtained.. by not shaking, but drawing off the clear glazy liquid.

c. *Glazy iron* (see quot.).

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Iron*, So-called silver-gray, glazy, or carbonized iron is usually an iron rendered brittle by excess of silicon.

3. Of the eye or its gaze: = GLASSY a. 2.

1838 ELIZA COOK *Melaia* xxi. 10 His eyeballs had a glazy beam. 1880 J. HATTON *3 Recruits* I. i. iii. 61 They had something of the serpent in their glazy stare.

Hence **Glazily adv.**; **Glaziness.**

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 130 Which in the evaporating of the Water, were coagulated upon the first mentioned clear Salts, and so eclipsed the shining or glaziness of those Salts. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 239* The pupils of his eyes are large.. but.. there is a glaziness in the sight. 1858 FABER *Spr. Confer.* (1870) 412 The wild enquiring eye so glazily fixed upon us.

Gle, Gleab(e, Gleaby, obs. ff. GLEE, GLEBE, GLEBY.

Glead(e, obs. form of GLAD, GLEDE, GLEED sb. **Gleake, obs. form of GLEEKE.**

Gleam (glēm), *sb.* Forms: 1 glēm, 3-4 glēm, 4-6 gleme, 6-7 gleame, 3, 7- gleam. [OE. *glām* (= **glaimi*-2) is related by ablaut to OHG. *glimen* to glow, shine, OS. *glimo* brightness, OHG. *glimo* (MHG. *glime*) glow-worm, in which sense OHG. had also *gleimo* (MHG. *gleime*), agreeing in root-grade with the ME. word. The lowest grade of the root, **glim*-, appears in several forms in MHG. and ME.: see GLIM, GLIMMER, GLIMPSE.]

1. In early use, a brilliant light (e.g. of the sun). In mod. use, a subdued or transient appearance of light, emitted or reflected.

In ME. both sb. and vb. are rare except in alliterative verse.

a 1000 *Cuthlac* 1278 in *Exeter Bk.*, Pa se æþela glēm seil-gong sohte. a 1225 *St. Mark.* 12 Semde as þah ha sehe ipe glistinde glēm þe deore rode areachen to þe heouene. c 1300 *Havelok* 2122 So stod ut of his mouth a gleam Rith al swilk so the sunnebeem. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 604 Þat al [the harness] glytered & glent as gleam of þe sunne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3067 A necke.. glissonand as the gleames þat glentes of þe snaw. c 1400 *York. Myst.* xxiii. 20 And myne eyne þe glitir like þe gleme in þe glasse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 31 All the lake as lamp did leme of licht, Quiklik schadovit all about with twynking gleimis. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 30 Is not you gleame, the shuddering morn that flakes With silver tinctur, the east verge of heaven? 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trans.* (1777) 30 A gleam of light, so bright that he could easily read by it. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxvii, The dying lamp feebly emits a

yellow gleam. 1805 WORSW. *Peele Castle* iv, If mine had been the Painter's hand, To express what then I saw: and add the gleam, The light that never was, on sea or land. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* iv. i, See you not a gleam of spears, yonder, over the mountain? 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* I. xliii. 162 When the staff was dug into the snow and withdrawn, the blue gleam appeared. 186. BRET HARTE *John Burns* 99 The gleam of his old white hat from afar.

Comb. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 39 Forward the gleam-girt castle coastwise glides.

b. *fig.* A bright or vivid manifestation (of some quality, etc.); in mod. use chiefly with the notion of limitation, a faint, transient, or intermittent appearance.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 50 Þat te soðe sunne, þat is Jesu Crist, hæved wiðuten.. unseculiche inakod on þurb gleames of his grace. a 1547 SURREY *Prisoned in Windsor in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 13 The palme place, where.. With dazed eyes of we by gleames of loue Hauem mist the ball. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 96 He.. still behelde her gestures all, And all her gleames of grace. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 250 When first my Heart, thou Lord, didst melt, And of thy Love one Gleam I felt. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxvi. 127 A gleam of sympathy and resemblance may easily deceive thee. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 75 Her smile.. casts at once a gleam of beauty over otherwise but ordinary features. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 On the fifteenth of June a gleam of hope appeared. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 36 One temporary gleam of good fortune cheered him for a time. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 716/1 Now and then.. we get an occasional gleam of humour.

† c. *Hot gleam* (also gleam simply), a warm ray (of the sun); a bright warm interval between rain-showers. Also, a hot wiud (cf. GLOOM sb. 1). Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 33 The middle of the earth, whereas the Sun hath his way.. is even parched and fried againe with the hot gleames thereof. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 188 If the weather be warm and calm, the Bees delight to rise, but especially in a hot Gleam, after a Showre or Gloomy Cloud hath sent them home. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 530 We felt a brisk Gale.. so violent hot, that we thought it came from some burning Mountain.. Just such another Gleam I felt one afternoon also.

† 2. *transf.* Brightness, radiance; radiant beauty.

a 1000 *Candian's Gen.* 107 (Gr.) Heo þe hroðra ofithð, gleames grene folde. a 1000 *Juliana* 167 in *Exeter Bk.*, Min se sweteste sunnan scima, Iuliana, hwæt þu glām bafast.. geogūðhades blæd. c 1250 *Mid. Margrete* xxiii, On þe holi meidan he sende litl an gleam. 13.. E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 218 Þat þe feloun [Lucifer] were so fers for his fair wedes & his glorious gleam þat gient so bryst. 1591 SPENSER *Vision Bellay* v. Then was the faire Dodonian tree far seene, Upon seaven hills to sprech his gladsome gleame. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 36 The white clear bright Gleam in every Creature.. does arise and proceed from the divine Principle.

b. A bright or joyous look.

1769 SIR W. JONES *Poems & Ess.*, *Pal. Fort.* (1777) 15 O'er his smooth cheeks diffus'd a lively gleam. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi, His black visage lighted up with a curious, mischievous gleam.

Gleam (glēm), *v.* Also 4-6 gleame. [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To emit gleams, to shine either with emitted or reflected light; in mod. use chiefly, to shine with a brightness subdued by distance or an intervening medium.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1653 Al þat terin is glistinde & gleam-inde, as hit were seculer oþer gold smeate. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 597 A saddle þat glemed ful gayly with mony golde fringes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3943 Faire Ene hade þe freike.. Glemyt as þe glasse and glet a little. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha mariit wemen* 20 So glitterit as the gold wert their glorius gilt tressis, Quhill all the gressid did gleme of the glaid hewis. c 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 20 Forc't fytis with glitter gleidis out gleimis. 1700 DRYDEN *Cynon & Iph.* 588 The palace gleams with shining swords. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 316 When not a distant taper's twinkling ray Gleamed o'er the furze to light him on his way. 1843 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. 2, Torches and cressets gleam'd around. 1844 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 There gleam the columns of Capua. 1859 KINGSLEY *Alfred* (1860) II. 241 Keen, honest eyes gleamed out from his brown, scarred weather-beaten face. 1860 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 10 What will be the morning glory, when at dusk thus gleams the lake? *fig.* 1815 *Hortensia* II. iii, A forc'd smile gleam'd faintly o'er her visage. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xiii. 109 Standing upright.. with something of a noble anger gleaming over his poor wain face. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 2. 358 Even the commonest lives gleamed for a moment into poetry at the stake. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 10 Some hints of the reasons for the deep veneration in which he was held gleam in almost every line.

b. *quasi-trans.*, esp. with advs.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1378 Dying eyes gleam'd forth their ashie lights. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* III. 28 Tapers, faintly pale, gleaming blue light upon the altar, then suddenly disappearing! 1818 MILMAN *Samor.* 52 The northern clouds.. Stream in their restless wavings to and fro, While the sea billows gleam them mellow back.

fig. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenros* IV. 259 She lies still, except in the movements of convulsions, that recur as often as thought gleams a recollection of her miseries.

† 2. To glance, look. Obs. rare.

1340-70 *Alasander* 595 Nectanabur.. nyed hym tyll And gleming gainlich too þe gome saide. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha mariit wemen* 228, I cast on him an crabbit E.. And lettis it is a luf-blensk, quene he about glemps.

Gleam, v. 2 Falcoury. ? Obs. [Later form of GLEIM v.] (See quot. 1704.)

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconry* 123 And when shee hath caste, then hoode hir agayne synging hir nothing to feede on untill shee come after hir casting. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s.v. When a Hawk casteth, she gleams; that is she throws up Filth from her Gorge.

† **Glean**, *sb.* *Obs.* [A variant of *clean* (?). **CLEAN** *v.*], which has the same sense in some mod. dialects ;

c. With advs.; esp. *to glean up*, to gather up, collect. † Also *to glean away*, to carry off; *to glean out*, to ascertain by investigation of details. *Obs.*

Glebe (glīb), *sđ.* Forms: 6-7 gleabe, 6-8 *Sc.* gleb (7 glieb), 7 gleab, gleobe, glob. 4- glebe.

[Ind. L. *gleba*, *glaba* elod, lump; land, soil. Hence also Pr., It., Sp. *gleba*, F. *glèbe*.]

1. The soil of the earth, regarded as the source of vegetable products; earth, land. Occas. *soil and glebe*. Now only *poet.* or *rhet.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 397 *pey pat* this londe (Wales) *Be wel lasse* pan Engelande. As good glebe is own as other [*L. par gleba gloriā*]. 1398 *Barth. De P.R.* xiv. xlv. (Tollem. MS). The glebe [1335 soil] of bat mounie [Thabor] berep vynes, olyues, and oter tren with frute. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* I. 222 The soyle and glebe is set plentifulous and commendable. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestomastor* (1880) 37 Howses by three, and seauen, and ten he raseth. To make the common glebe, his priuate land. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. 969 The fertile Glebe requires no time to breed; It quickens and receives at once the Seed. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 30 The frosts mellow the soil. . . the rains impregnate the Glebe and fit it to become a magazine of plenty. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Power Russia* v. The glebe of fifty kingdoms shall be till'd To feed his dazling, desolating train. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 224 The great family of North American Indians. . . are dying at our hands and rendering their glebe to our possession. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. ii. iii. 321 A troop of boys . . pile upon the golden glebe the triumphs of the day.

† b. Crop. *Obs. rare* - 1.
1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon*. 99 The Soil is . . in some parts so fruitful, that after three years Gleah of Saffron . . the Land . . will yield plenty.

2. A piece of cultivated land, a field. Now *poet.*
1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 335 *pe nyne scheef* [of] everich glebe [*L. de omni gleba*] of Engeland he ordeyned for his owne iourneys. 1712 ADDISON *Poet.* xxiii. When in the sultry Glebe I faint, Or on the thirsty Mountains pain. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 195 To see his Brethren [horses] . . Smoak through the Glebe, or trace the distend'd Road. 1792 BURNS 'O, for ane and twenty'. A gleib o' lan', a claut o' gear, Was left me by my aunty, Tam. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 57 Many an . . upland glebe wealthy in oil and wine.

b. *spec.* A portion of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his benefice.

[1302-3 *Year-bk. Edm.* I (Rolls) 207 Chose qe est une feez glebe ne poet estre jammes franche aumoyne.] 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 449 31 persons hadden no glebe & no propre hous as eritage, þey sieden more Crist & his apostolis. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 70 b, Provided alway that this acte extend not to cherches being in spiritual mennys handis ne to glebis [so printed; I read glebis] off the same. 1574 tr. *Lilleston's Tenures* 107 a, If a parson of a church charge the glebe of hys church by his dede [etc.]. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 48, I let out my whole Tith and Gleab for One hundred pounds by the year. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fastis* x. (1730) 598 The Laws of the Land assign to the Clergy . . the Manse, or House and Glebe. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 427 This parish is a rectory; it has a glebe, and a good solid house. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* v, Virginia was a Church of England colony: the clergymen were paid by the State and glebes allotted to them. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* ii. i. 118 Investing every yard and inn, and when their were pressing every glebe and hall.

† 3. a. A clod or mass of earth, ore, etc. (cf. quot. 1727-51). Also *fig. Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* I. 3470 Than this vitall glebe (the body of St. Werburga) by diuine ordinance Voluntary permytted natural resolution. 1583 Leg. *Sp. St. Andreis* Pref. 53 Judas Iscariot, for a gleib of geir, Betrayed his Maister ihye a traytoure tod. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. l. § 6 Gold being severed from drosse or gleibs of earth often intermingled with it. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Glebe, Gleba*, in natural history, chemistry, etc., a clod or piece of stone or earth, frequently containing some metal or mineral. The glebes are carried to the forges to be washed, purified, melted, etc. 1756-66 ANONY. *J. Buncke* (1825) III. 26 The glittering glebes of a gold colour found here, can be nothing else than glebes gilt with copper. *Ibid.* 239 It is found sometimes in glebes or clods.

† b. A small grain or speck of a mineral or chemical substance. *Obs.*

a. 1725 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments*, *Expl. Chym.* Terms, The Chymists define Salt . . to be a Body fusible in the Fire, congealable again by Cold into brittle Glebes, or Crystals. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 124 Sulphur, intermixed with glebes of galena or lead ore. 1765 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 36 note, Iron examined with a microscope when it first becomes rusty, shews it's surface covered with a number of pellucid vitriolic lamellae, or glebes.

† 4. An earthy, earthy mineral. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* iii. x. (1878) II. 68 The sulphurous glebe called bitumen. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 408 Which [Cinnabar] seems to be a purpureous glebe. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacene Dinulm.* 42 The Ore or Glebe of Vitriol. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Horace's Odes* vi. 22/2 The old Latins gave Chalk the name of Creta, because that sort of Glebe was imported from Crete. 1701 J. H[ARRISON] *Scelera Aquarium* 25 London is situated on a Wicked Bottom of Earth, called Blue clay. This Blue Kind of Glebe . . maleficates equally Air and Water. a. 1723 QUINCY *Dispens.* ii. xiv. 231 We must consider that Clay is a mineral Glebe.

5. *attrib.* (sense 2 b), as glebe-house, a parsonage, manse (now only in Ireland); also † glebe-land house; glebe-land(s = 2 b) above.

1536 Act 28 Hen. VIII. c. 11 & 4 All the profits of the corne growing upon the same glebe-lands so manured and sown. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. iii. You may, with the lease of glebe land call'd knaves-acre, A place I would manure, requite your vassall. 1642 tr. *Parkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 709, 399 If a parson of a Church be seized of Glebe Land, in the right of his Parsonage or Vicarage. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xvi. (1660) 153 It lies upon the Thames, and the Glebe-land house is very large and fair. a. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 38 A glebe house and land with the other necessary appendages. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Bartst.* I. xxxiii. 284 The archdeacon . . had purchased a property . . contiguous to the glebe-land. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Feb., His promised Bill for affording facilities for the acquisition of glebes and glebe-houses by the different religious denominations in Ireland.

Hence *Glebe v. rare. trans. a.* To furnish (clergyman or church) with a glebe. b. To set apart as a glebe. c. (See quot. 1611.)

1611 FLORE *Glebe*, to glebe or breake clods of earth. 1641 SIR B. RUDYARD *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 June, Landlords . . glebed them [parish churches] with some portion of land. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 329 A great part of the common was subdivided or glebed.

Glebeless (glēblēs), a. [*f. GLEBE sb. + -LESS.*] Having no glebe.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing *Gentl. Mag.*

Glebie, obs. form of GLEBY.

† **Glebose**, a. *Obs.* - 0 [*ad. L. glēbōs-us.*] = GLEBOUS. (Bailey vol. II. 1727.)

† **Glebo-sity**. *Obs.* - 0 [*f. L. glēbōs-us* full of clods + -ITY.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glebo-sity*, fullness of clods, or turfs. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Glebo-us (glēb-us), a. *rare.* [*ad. L. glēbōs-us* full of clods, *f. glēba GLEBE.*] Clod-like, earthy; abounding in clods.

1672 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 216 White silver Ore that was glebo-us, or cloddy, found at Sneath. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Glebo-us*, full of Clods. Cloddy. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Aphelous* 2 The dewy turf and the gleboous plains. *Ibid.* 300 Flame-coloured animals are generated in fire . . and such as are gleboous [*L. glebulentus*] in earth.

† **Glebulent**, a. *Obs.* - 0 [*ad. L. glēbulent-us* (in *Apuleius*; see GLEBOUS, quot. 1822).]

1721-90 BAILEY, *Glebulent*, cloddy, *cf.* 1775 in ASH.

Glebulose (glēbulōs), a. [*f. L. glēbul-a* (dim. of *glēba* clod) + -OSE.] Having glebulæ or small roundish elevations, as the thallus of some lichens.

1866 in *Treas. Bot. Soc. Gledula*.

Gleby (glēbi), a. ? *Obs.* Also 6 glebie, -ye, 7 gleaby. [*f. GLEBE sb. + -y.*] Of soil: Full of clods; rich, fertile.

1666 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. ii. A viij h, A landed man . . Whose meadows fayre, and glebye grounds Revenues ample yeeldes. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* iii. 8r You dwelling safe in gleby Troy, the Greeks retire their force, T' Achaa. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyobl.* xxvi. 156 Her Banks, which all her course on both sides do abound With Heath and Finny olds, and often gleby ground. 1718 PRIOR *Salomon* i. 696 Pericious flattery! Thy malignant Seeds, Sadly diffus'd o'er Virtue's Gleby Land, With rising Pride amidst the Corn appear. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 11, 132 Summer's gleby covert breaks. 1833 O'BRIEN tr. *Villanova's Phoenix*, *Ircl.* xv. (1837) 161 In that language bolun means a glebe or gleby land.

† **Gled**, *phl. a. Obs.* [Variant of *glad*, see CLEAD v.] Clothed, dressed.

a. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Seven Sleepers* 191 He in sorow led his lyf, Sytand in askis & gled in hare. a. 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 372 Hym thowht be satte, in gold Alle gledde, . . vpon A whele, that fulle wyde spredd.

Gled, obs. form of GLAD, GLEED.

Glede, gled (glīd, glēd). Forms: a. 1 glīda, glīoda, 4- glēde, 6 glēde, glēyd, 7, 9 glēod, 9 glīal, glēid, 6- glēad, (6 glēade), b. *Sc. Sp.* 5- glēd, (7-8 glīad, 9 glāde). [*OE. glīda* wk. masc. corresponds to *Isl. glēda*, *MSw. glāda*, *Sw. glāda* wk. fem.; the *OTeut.* form was prob. **glīdan-* and with *o*-umlaut *glēdan-*, *f. glīd-* weak grade of the root of **glīdan* to GLIDE. For the radical sense cf. *Da. glente*, *Sw. dial. glānta* kite, glēde, which seem to be related to GLENT v.] The kite (*Milvus regalis*). Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* (in form *glēd*).

The name is also locally applied to other birds of prey, as the huzzard, osprey, and peregrine falcon. The kite is sometimes distinguished as the *fork-tailed*, *red*, or *salmon-tailed* *glēd*, while the names of *blue*, *brown* and *white* *aboon* *glēd* are given to the hen-harrier.

a. 1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1313 *Milvus*, glīoda. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 586 *Se de purh reafac gewinnad* ða ðing þe he mid his eazum wīðutan sceawed, se is glīda, na culfra. 13- E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1696 Holge were his ygen & vnder campe hores, & al watz gray as þe glēde. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxii. 8, I am þi hride, and if þou hilt me not þe glēde will ravish me. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xl. (1495) 156 Some fowles haue a grette galle on the lyver . . as in a gosshawke and in a kyte or glēde. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 146 To se that they [chickens] be well kepte from the gleyd, crows, fullymarts & other vermin. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xiv. iii. 7 The Saracens . . spoiled and destroyed, like unto ravenous Gledes and Kites [*L. milui*].

1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 989 The largest I take to be that they call the Grey Glead, being much of the colour of our Kite or Glead. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63/1 One James Haxup of Tadcaster shot a glead or kite that measured six feet between wing end and wing end. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscrip. Caledon. Canal* 2 The glede Wheeling between the mountains in mid air. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 The kite, or glead, or puttock is almost extinct.

b. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 30 The Gled, the Graip at the bar chout stand, As Advocat is expert in to the lawis. 1457 *Sc. Acts, Jas. II.* c. 32 (1814) II. 51/2 Rukis crawys and vber foulis of reif as crons, bussards gleds and mytalls. 1535 STEWART *Crus. Scot.* (1858) I. 108 All that time with falsheid he thame fed, As quha wald set ane garme befor ane gled. a. 1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying in Holwart* 331 Thy gall and thy gusene to glāids shall hee given. 1768 ROSS *Helene* l. 28 As . . ben ap' the middle head Wad tent her chuckles frae the greedy glaid. a. 1774 FERGUSON *Letit. Racer* Poems (1843) 33 Then dinna gae like gleds, for greed, To sweet hale bickers down. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. xlii.* I am as hungry as a gled. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildarston* 64 My old heart Goes pit-a-pat to hear it; like the merle That sees a gled o' e'head.

b. *Comb.* as † *glede-coloured* adj.; also *gled* wing, the name of an artificial fly.

1564 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 171 A yonge black horse, xli. A yonge gled-coloured, price xli. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1475/4 Stolen . . A Dun glaid coloured Nag, with some white hairs. 1693 *Ibid.* No. 2867/4 Stolen . . A Sandy grey or Glead coloured Horse. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 359 The Gled Wing or Red Wing.

Gled, **Gledful**, obs. ff. GLAD, GLADFUL.

Glede, obs. form of GLEED.

Gledge (glēdz), v. *Sc.* [Of obscure origin; cf. GLEE, GLEG vbs.] *intr.* 'To look askint, to take a side view; to look cunningly and sily on one side' (Jam.).

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 56 (Jam.) Here cautious love maun gledge's wake, And stoulinis feast the ee. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* l. 71 The corby craw can gleadin near, The ern gede veerying hye. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi. Let them be gentles alienarly, without any fremd servants . . to be gledging and gleeing about.

Hence *Gledge sb.*, a side-glance; a sly look.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii. He gae a gledge wi' his ee, that I kenn'd he took up what I said.

Gledliche, **Gledlucker**: see GLADLY.

Glednesse, -schipe, -scype, obs. ff. GLADNESS, -SHIP.

Gledunge, var. GLADDING *vbl. sb.*, *Obs.*

† **Gledy**, a. *Obs. rare* - 1. [*f. glēde GLEED + -y.*] Glowing hot.

c. 1375 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* Prol. 105 Constreyned me with so gledy desir.

Glee (glē), sb. Forms: a. 1 glīu, glīw, glēow-, 3 glēow, glēu, (gleaw), 3, 5 glū, 3-4 (Sc. 6) glēw, 4-5 glēwe. b. 1 glīo, (glīz-), 1-2 glēo, 4 glēo, 3-6 glē, 3, 6 Sc. glie, 6 glye, 4- glēe. [*OE. glīw, glō* neut. = *ON. glý* (rare); the word is wanting in the other Teutonic languages. The orig. stem **glīu-* was variously treated in OE., yielding the forms *glēg-*, *glīz-* (in compounds and oblique cases), *glīw* (the nom. is found only in glosses, but *glīwes*, etc. are common in poetry, more rarely *glōw-*), and *glō* (poetic). From the two latter forms came ME. *glēw* and *glē*, of which *glēw* became obs. in the 16th c., surviving longest in the northern dialects. (Cf. Hue from orig. **hiujo-*.) In OE. and ME. the word is chiefly poetic. After the 15th c. it seems to have been rarely used, and in the 17th c. is almost entirely absent from literature. Phillips (1706) marks it as obsolete, and Johnson considered it a merely comic word (see 3, quot. 1755). It again became common towards the end of the 18th c., but the cause of its revival is not apparent.]

† 1. Entertainment, play, sport; occas. scornful jesting, mockery. Also *chamber-glew* = CHAMBERING 2. *Obs.*

a. a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 398 *Facitiz* [sic], glīu. *Ibid.* 550 In *mino*, in glīuaz. a. 1000 *Phariz* 139 in *Exeter Bk.*, *Eniz* þara dreama þe dryhten gescop gumum to glīwe in þas geornan world. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2332 Po mouthe men se eueril glēu. a. 1320 in Wright *Lyrie P.* 114 Mury hit ys . . in hyre bour, With gomenes and with gleowes. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 19 Of chalmere-glew. Wasted hee was, of nature colde and dry. 1535 STEWART *Crus. Scot.* III. 256 The bemand buglis all of hras that blew, Quhilk for to heir it wes ane gloriis glew.

b. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 354 *Cabillatio*, glīo. c. 1000 tr. *Basil's Admon.* ix. (1849) 54 Hi hæfdon him to glīze his halwædan mynegeung. a. 1225 *Anor. R.* 210 Summe iuglurs beoð þet ne kunne seruen of non oðer gle, buten makien cheres, & wrenchen mis hore muð, & schulen mid hore eien. a. 1300 *Lyrie & Bl.* 793 Per was alle kunnens glēo þat mihte æt eni hriddele beo. 13- E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 95 So grac[if]los glē coupe, no mon gæte As hee her adubement. c. 1386 (see GAME sb. 2) 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aphor.* 297/4, Wherupon wer made plaies for a triumphe almoste in euery corner through out the citee. And euen emides all this gyle, the rector goeth, that [etc.]. 1569 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 206 O Jesu! gif thy thocht gret gle To se Goddis word downe smorit. 1579 LYLIE *Euphues* (Arh.) 109, I shall be . . flowted and reflowted with intolerable glee.

† b. In phrases. *To have glee, to make oneself glee*: to make sport. *To make one's glee of or on*: to make sport of (a person or thing). *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 477 Þis oþre loȝen and hadde gleo, And goþ aȝen and leteþ gleo. 13- *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3648 Of mi wounde þou madest þi gle. a. 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 1164 Now thou on knyghtis makeste thy glewe to lye vpon hem for enyve. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 108 b, Many wayfarers make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this priuiledge [etc.]. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* ii. vi. 62 Doth not the papist make himselfe glee, to see the preachers . . throwne downe into the depth of misery?

† c. *north.* Affair, business (cf. GAME sb. 5). *Obs.* a. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12933 This was sene he noȝht him kneu, quen he he-gan do suilk a gleu. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* vi. 558 The kyng said, as the glew is gane, Better than thou I mycht I do. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Crus.* viii. v. 248 Gyve Brue beis kyng of Scotland, . . ye sall sare rew Dat ewyre of his begoth be Gleeue.

b. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* I. 90 Thai trowyt that he . . Wald haue iugt in lawte; bot othir wayis all gheid the gle. c. 1475 *Rauf Collyer* 98 The gude wyf glaid with the gle to begin. . . To the dure went our Dame [etc.].

† 2. Musical entertainment, playing; music, melody. Also *fig. of other sounds.* *Obs.* a. c. 1000 *Versus Gnom.* 172 (Gr.) Dy læs ðe him can leoða his woti, oððe mid hondum can hearpan gnom, hafad him his glives giefte. c. 1000 *Agst. Ps.* (L.) lxvii. 24 Ealdormenn . . gleowe sungon. c. 1250 *Gm. & Ex.* 459 Iohal is broðer song and glew, Wit of musike, wel he knew. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17433 Quil wit gleu, and quil wit sang . . þus be serued saul lang. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 290 He taugt him ich alede Of ich lang.

Belly of the Hawk. 1808-80 JAMESON, *Gltt*, tough phlegm, that especially gathers in the stomach when it is foul.

3. A morbid discharge of thin liquid from a wound, ulcer, etc. Now rare.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 444 The oftar ay that plastrit be the wound, with gleeit glit far mair it dois abound. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 154 I found the applications on the Wound very wet with a serous Humor, commonly called a Gleet. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gltt* or *Gleet*, a thin matter issuing out of Wounds and Ulcers; especially when the nervous or sinewy Parts are bruised and hurt. 1713 R. RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 276 But upon having a Discharge from . . . her Breast, of a thin Gleet, all Symptoms vanished. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Venenid.* I. 320 A discharge of a feid gleet from the membranes or brain. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 661 Some strange . . . stories have been told of gleet from the nose, giddiness, and inflammation of the brain having been produced by them [in sheep]. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 176 When The fiery fever . . . Hath shrivelled up their wretched limbs, again Oerflowed a liquid gleet.

b. *spec.* A morbid discharge from the urethra.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 125 Old Gleet, that proceed more from Debility than any Malignity. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 425, I imagine . . . that the internal surface of a fistulous ulcer is in some degree similar to the inner surface of the urethra, when it is forming the discharge commonly called a gleet. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 171 Gleet may be the result of some stricture or local urethral disease, such as an ulcer.

Gleet, v. Also 6 glyt, 7 gleat. [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *intr.* Of a morbid discharge, also of water: To ooze, flow slowly. *Obs.*

1527 [see GLEETING]. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 54 Very good to cure wounds in joints, where the joint-water gleeteth out. 1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 471 The Water presently precipitates, gleeing down by the Crannies of the Stone. 1697 *Ibid.* XIX. 584 The Cavities of the Rocks are filled up with the Rills that gleet from the Hills. 1725 HUXHAM *Ibid.* XXXII. 389 The Desquamation was very slow, the black Crust adhering several Days, nay Weeks . . . while abundance of purulent Matter gleeted from under them.

2. Of the body or its parts: To discharge a thin purulent matter. Also quasi-*trans.*

1676 WIKENAN *Surg.* I. xi. 57 His Thumb being inflamed . . . I made Incision into it to the Bone: this not only bled, but gleeted a few drops. 1705 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2180 It made his Nose run and gleet. 1753 J. BARTLET *Genl. Pract.* vii. 74 He [a horse] gleeted often at the nose. 1785 *Port. Chirurg.* Wks. II. 510 A prodigious fungus, which . . . gleeted largely, and at times bled profusely. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 2871 Making the sleeper's nose run and gleet.

Hence **Gleeting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYCKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Qjb, The same water with cotton warme layd in the woundes stoppeth the gleytynge water betweene the joyntes. 1677 *Plot Ox-fordsh.* 60 Used by Chirurgicalians to dry gleeeting sores. 1684 tr. *Daniel's Merc. Compt.* I. 5 This gleeeting or dripping continues so long as till the hole in the coat he cured. 1742 *Compl. Flam.-Pice* III. 440 Running at the Eyes, and gleeeting at the Nostrils, are Signs of a Cold.

†**Gleetous, glettous, a.** *Obs. rare.* [ad.

OF *gletous, glettous, glettous* affected with gleet or phlegm, filthy, f. *glette* GLEET *sb.*] a. Of a hawk: Affected with phlegm. b. Of persons: Filthy (in conduct). c. *fig.* Sticky, ensnaring.

1485 *Bk. St. Albans* C vja, The hawk will be very eegre and gleetous of the sekene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 102 In word and work this king he wox rycht vile; Greddie and glittus in glositie. *Ibid.* II. 52 Cold is so glittus as 3e know and ken. Quiklik of befor he causit mony men To tak on hand . . . The thing efter that maid thame for to rew. *Ibid.* 534 This Culenus . . . So glittous was than into chalmere glew [etc.].

Gletty (glf'ti), a. Also 5 (g dial.) gletty, 9 Sc. glittie. [f. GLEET *sb.* + *y* l.]

1. Slimy. *Obs. exc. n. orth.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1591 Gletty, viscosus. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May VI. 423/2 The water-asks, sac cauld and soft, Craw'd ower the glittie flure. 1820 *Hogg Wint. Extr.* T. II. 71 The sel-mawe couris on his glittie stene, For it's greine with the dewe of the jaupynge maine. 1856 *Airo Poet.* Wks. 22 The outer wheel still black Though sleek with gletty green—Is doing duty. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Gletty, green and slimy, applied to the appearance of stagnant water.

2. Of the nature of gleet.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 184 The frequent and involuntary secretion of a gletty matter. 1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 273 One of the earliest symptoms of organic stricture is generally a gletty discharge from the urethra. 1876 *Gross Dis. Bladder* 82 In inveterate cases, there is a discharge of thin gletty matter from the bladder.

Gloft, *obs. form* of GLIFF *v.*

Gleg (gleg), *sb.* *Obs. exc. north.* [f. GLEG *v.*]

A side-glance, sly look; also simply, a look.

a 1650 In a May morning 15 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* (1867) IV. 71 Euerie one that comes by shall haue a glegge ont. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 65 Searching with minit gleg, Off I've seen [etc.]. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Gleg, a sly glance.

Gleg (gleg), a. *north. and Sc.* [a. *On. glegg-r, glogg, glegg* clear, clear-sighted = Goth. **glag-gau-s* (cf. the adv. *glagzwiba* carefully) = O'Ent. **glawau-*, whence also OHG. *glau, klan, OS. glau, OE. glāw* wise, clever, *GLAW* a. (cf. *ON. dagg* = DEW *sb.*, *haggwa* = HEW *v.*)]

1. Quick in perception by any of the senses; esp. quick-eyed, sharp-sighted. Chiefly with defining phrase, as *gleg of the eye, of touch*.

a 1300 *Cursor* II. 1344 Es na fozl [M.S. fozl] sa gleg of ei [a. the eagle]. a 1449 W. BOWER in *Ferdun's Seetichren*.

(1759) II. 376 Wyth prik poukand eris, as the awsk gleg. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlv. Thir mussillis ar sa doyn gleg of twiche and hering [etc.]. 1808-80 JAMESON, *Gleg of the ee*, sharp-sighted. 'Gleg of the glour,' Loth. 1858 M. PORTOUS *Souter Johnny* II He was . . . As gleg's a hawk.

b. Of the eye: Quick, sharp.

1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* 17 The gods tho look on mortal men, Wi' cyn baith just and gleg. 1795 BURNS 'I see a form' 15 Gleg as light are lover's een. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 138 I've glour'd at her aft wi' a gleg e'e.

2. Quick in action or movement; sharp, smart.

Gleg at, quick or clever at (doing something); *gleg* at (of) the uptake, quick in understanding a thing; *gleg* at or with, quick or clever in using.

1755 RAMSAY *Lett. to Jas. Clerk* 46 When interest points, he's gleg and gale, And will at naithing stop or stand. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Wks.* (1807) 227 He's a man weel versed in a' the laws . . . And ay right gleg . . . At sattlin' o' a nice or kittle point. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xlii, He's gleg aneuch at the broadsword and target. 1816 — *Old Mort.* vii, Everybody's no sae gleg at the uptake as ye are yourself, mither. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legates* x. 286 The drivers were so gleg and impudent, that it was worse than martyrdom to come with them. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ix. (1855) 94 He was ower gleg in the tongue for ye. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Quite gleg at it,' quick at comprehending it. 'Gleg at walking.' 'Gleg at eating'. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx, Ye're no very gleg at the jumping. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 72 Gleg wi' the knife as a souter wi' his elshin.

3. Spiritually, lively, cheery.

1828 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* ix, The body . . . looking unco gleg and canty, she didna ken that he might be coming out wi' next. 1823 CORBETT *Petticoat* T. I. 226 Ye look as gleg as if ye had got a prize in the lottery. 1881 *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Gleg*, -pleased, happy.

4. *transf.* Of things: † a. Bright, clear. *rare*—1.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liny* v. (1822) 441 Bot the mone we sa gleg, schinand al night, that the battal we foichtn to the uter end, als well as it had bene day licht.

b. Sharp, keen.

1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 214 A Sage . . . Whase Wit was gleg as any Razor. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* 99 For yet unskait'h by death's gleg gullie, Tam Samson's livin'. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 107 (Jam.) Death snaps the thread Wi' his gleg shears.

c. Smooth (see *quots.*).

1808-80 JAMESON s.v., *Gleg*, ice, that is very smooth. 1853 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Gleg*, smooth; slippery. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Gleg*, worn smooth; hence loose fitting. A tap that turns too easily and leaks from wear is said to be getting gleg.

5. quasi-adv. = GLEGGLY.

1720 RAMSAY *Rise & fall of Stocks* 27 The lad wha gleggest waits upon it, Receives the Bubble on his Bonnet. 1789 BURNS *On Gorse's Peregrin.* 43 Forbye, he'll shape you aff, fu' gleg, The cut of Adam's phillibeg.

6. Comb., as *gleg-eyed, -hugged, -tongued* adjs.

1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Town Comm.* Edin. 15 Yet Gleg-eyed Friends thro' the Disguise Receiv'd it as a dainty Prize. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 2 He tunes his lay, Till gleg-lug'd echo tak her dinsome rout. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* xii, I haud a' your gleg-tongued advocates, as legalists and formalists. Hence **Glegly** adv., quickly, cleverly, readily; also, brightly, clearly; **Glegness**, acuteness (of perception), quickness.

1768 ROSS *Helensie* III. 122 To this auld Colen glegly 'gan to hark. 1814 *Waterlain* II. ii, If ye look glegly after thieves and randies, folk can up wi' the want of being wakened. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, A kail-blaid, or a colli-flour, glances sae glegly by moonlight, it's like a ledly in her diamonds. 1835 MRS. CARLVE *Lett.* I. 37, I heard with my wonted glegness . . . a couple of handsome smacks I 1843 R. PAUL *Lett. in Mem.* xiv. (1872) 18r, I don't recollect things so glegly. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 42 The Lord . . . did not stint me as to glegness of eye.

Gleg (gleg), *v. dial.* [cf. GLEDGE *v.* and GLEE *v.*] (See *quots.*) Also **Glegging** *ppl. a.*

a 1796 *Pecock Derbichems* Ser. II. 102 (E. D. S.), *Glegg*, to squint a little, to have a cast of the eye. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 78 The simple rustics try their arts the while With glegging smiles, and hopes and fears between, Snatching a kiss to open what they mean. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Gleg*, to give a sidelong glance. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Gleg*, to look furtively or askance.

Gleg, var. CLEG.

1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 188/1 The cleg or gleg . . . Hæmatopola pluvialis . . . is so well known, that [etc.].

Glei, *obs. form* of GLEE *v.*

Gleib, *obs. form* of GLEBE.

|| **Gleichenia** (glai'k'nīā). *Bot.* [mod.L. from the name of F. W. *Gleichen*, a German naturalist (1717-1783).] A genus of ferns, chiefly natives of the southern hemisphere; a plant of this genus.

1805 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 352 Out of the rough bark of the tall trees . . . spring several kinds of Gleichenia, a genus of Ferns . . . possessing wide-spread fronds of very lax habit, and of very minute segments, but so peculiarly elegant and delicate, that [etc.]. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 375/3 The finest plants in the group . . . were two excellent Gleichenias.

Gleid, dial. f. GLEDE; *obs.* f. GLEED.

†**Gleim**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 4-5 gleyme, 6 glemo. [Connected with GLEIM *v.*]

1. Any sticky or slimy substance, as bird-lime or glue; also, rheum or phlegm.

c 1440 *Promp. Par.* 198/1 Gleyme or zewme, *reuma*, *gleime* of knytynge or bynyndynge to gedrys, *timus*, *gleime*, *glucim*, 1516 *Ortus Vocab.*, *Viscus*, *gleme* [edd. 1500, 1509 have *glewe*] or lyme.

2. *fig.* a. Infection. b. Attachment, affection. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 479. I trowe [at some wicked wyte]

wrougte his ordres [of friars] poruz [v. r. Trow ye] [at] gleyem of [at] gest [at] Gollas is y-calde. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. xv. 377 [He] lackith wif and children, and al the gleyme, lyeu, and delectacions whiche violentli comen anentis his wif and hise children.

Hence †**Gleimed** a., affected with phlegm. 1440 *Med. MS. in Promp. Par.* 198 *note*, For a . . . gley-mede stomak, [at] may noyt kepe mete.

†**Gleim**, *v. Obs.* In 4 gleyam, 4-5 gleyym(y); see also GLEAM *v.* 2 [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To smear with a sticky substance. Also *fig.* in pass.: To be infected (as with a disease); to be attached to something (cf. ENGLIME).

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 197 [He] sente hem bis shoppes of be Arrians, and beforre alle the Gothes were infecte and i-gleymed [L. *infected*]. c 1440 *Promp. Par.* 198/2 Gleyymyn or yngleyymyn, *visco, viscosus*. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. xv. 376 A preest frou haue in possession movable goodis . . . so that he be not gleymed with ouer myche loue to it.

Hence †**Gleimynge** *vbl. sb.*, (a) the act of sticking; (b) infection; †**Gleimynge** *ppl. a.*, sticky; †**Gleimynness**, stickiness.

1310 E. E. *Allit.* P. C 269 He gleydez in by be giles, þurȝ glaymende [read glaym and gleyde]. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 337 And þey covetise be a special vice to Lombardien, he put þat gleymyng [L. *contagium*] fer from his persone. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 290 Some medycynes laxon with gleymyngnesse and makth slippymer as Mercurii and Hockes and other suche. *Ibid.* xvi. ii. (Tollem. MS.) For unctuouse þinge is niene biene gley-mynge [1535 gleymie] and vaporatyf þinge. *Ibid.* xvii. i. (1495) 592 In some trees the leues abyde in wynter tyme for plente of humour: other for gleymyngne or for sadnesse and soundnesse of the tree.

Gleime, *obs.* f. GLEAN *v.*

†**Gleimous**, a. *Obs. rare.* In 4 gleymouse, 5 -ows(9, glaymous. [f. GLEIM *sb.* + -ous.] Sticky, slimy; full of rheum or phlegm. (cf. ENGLEIMOUS.)

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxv. (1495) 725 Redde wyne clensthy and wytyth and puttyth awaye unclennesse and gleymouse humours. c 1440 *Promp. Par.* 198/2 Gleymouse, or full of rewme, *reumaticus*. Gleymows, or lymows, *limosus, viscosus, glutinosus*. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban* A iij b, For sum gobbit will be yelow and sum grene and sum glaymous and sum clere . . . If [this] euell will arise in the hede and make the hede to swell & the iyen all glaymous and dyrke. 1676-1732 COLES, *Glaymous*, muddy and clammy. 1730-90 in BAILEY.

Hence †**Gleimousness**, stickiness.

c 1440 *Promp. Par.* 198/2 Gleymowsnesse, or lymowsnesse, *limositas, viscositas*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Glaymowsnesse*, Muddiness, Clamminess.

†**Gleimy**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 4, 6 gleymy, (4 gleymye), 6 glaymy, gleymy, 6-8 gleamy. [f. GLEIM *sb.* + *y* l.] Sticky, slimy.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xxi. (1495) 128 Another postume of the tongue is full of blode, and speche nnd taste is lette by gleymy humours. *Ibid.* vi. l. (Tollem. MS.), The firste childhoode . . . is 3it tender nnd nesche, quavy and gleymy [1495 clamy, 1535 clammy; L. *limosa*]. a 1599 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 168 Thou gresly gargone gleymy, Thou swety slouen seymy. 1541 R. CORLIAN *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N ij, The blode fleshywate is thycke and gleymy and whyte in colour, and swete in sauour. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1717) 93 The Cynogloss . . . seems to have something of a like Gleymy Substance in it.

Hence †**Gleiminess**, stickiness.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 745 Beestys that ben nighe the aegge of suckynge ben of grete moysture and gleymynesse and sledernesse.

Gleir (e, *obs. form* of GLAIR *sb.*)

†**Gleit**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also glote. [? var.

GLIT *v.*] *intr.* To glitter, shine.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. viii, Causand gres leid all of maist gudnes gleit. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 66 All the felidz with thil lilies quibite Depaynt wir brycht, quiklik to the hevyn did gleite. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1288, I no deny now That all is gold that gleits. a 1605 — *Alis.* P. v. 42 All is not gold that gleitis.

Gleive, *Gleiwye*, *obs.* ff. GLAIVE, GLUEY.

Gleke, *obs.* f. GLEEK, *sb.*; var. GLEEK *sb.*, *Obs.*

Glem, *Gleman*, *obs.* ff. GLEAM, GLEMAN.

Gleme, *obs.* f. GLEAM, GLEAN; var. GLEIM, *Obs.*

Glemer, -yr, *obs.* ff. GLIMMER.

†**Glemish**, *Obs. rare*—1. [? var. of GLIMTSE *sb.*] A glimpee.

1576 Br. WOOTTON *Chr. Man.* H ij, I haue indeauowed before to shadow (as it were) and geue a gleimish thereof.

Glemy, var. GLEIMY, *Obs.*

Glen (glen). Forms: a, 6, 8 glenno, 8

glenn, 6-glen. B. 6 glan. γ. 6-7 pl. glynnes; 7 glin, 7-8 glyn, 8 glyn. [a. Gael. *glenn*, earlier *glenn*, mountain-valley = Welsh *glyn*. The a-forms are of Scottish origin, having been adopted from Gael. before the vowel of *glenn* was broken into ea. The form *glan* represents the Irish pronunciation of *glenn*, while *glin* is derived from the pl. *glinn*, and was at first employed only in the pl. *glins*; some examples of *glyn*, *glin* in 17-18th c. represent the Welsh or the Cornish form.

Until the middle of the 18th c. the form *glen* occurs in English writers only as an echo of Spenser; the 'Glosse' to the *Shepherd's Calendar* by E. K. wrongly explains the word as 'a country hamlet or borough'.

A mountain-valley, usually narrow and forming the course of a stream.

At first applied to the narrow valleys of the mountainous

districts in Scotland and Ireland, but now extended to similar places in other countries.

a. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* iv. 372 (Edinb. MS.) In a glen [*Camd. MS.* under an hral] 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennethie* 153 In till ane glen thow hes. . . . Ane laithly luge. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 185 Thir Vennis laid ane strang garrison of armit men in secret glennis to recourit the Fabis. 1579 SPENSER *Sleugh*, *Cal.* Apr. 26 But now from me hys madding mynd is starte, And woe the Widdowes daughter of the glenne. 1596 DARNLEY *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 102 Be thir places of wilderness, bygates, kraigs and glenis. 1748 PHILIPS *Pastorals* i. 79 Now left heiress of the glen she'll deem Me, landless lad, unworthy her esteem. a. 1756 COLLINS *Superstit.* *Highlands* 213, I, perhaps, may tread Your lowly glens o'erhanging with spreading broom. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., About noon we came to a small glen, so they call a valley. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 403 The wilderness is theirs with all its caves, its hollow glenns. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. (1813) 219 The valley, here contracted into a glen. 1833 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi, 337 The Oeroc. flows through a narrow glen at the western foot of Cithaeron. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 362 The Spaniards. . . suffering the wily enemy to draw them into a narrow glen or defile, intersected by a little stream of water.

B. 1586 J. HOOKER *Givald. Irel.* II. vi. 180 They came to the side of a mountaine, where there was a glen, and in it a little groue of wood.

Y. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 615/1 He did shutt them up within those narrow corners and glennes under the mountaynes foote. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. xiv. 258 All these hee charehge . . . to get . . . into the hills, and among the glins and woods, to bestow themselves close. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxiv. 316 In the midst of Winter hee receit the Glinnes, that is, the Vallies of Leinster, a secure receptacle of the Rebels. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 20 Another great scope of land, which was divided from it but by a glin. 17. . . C. LITTLETON in C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* (1848) 81 Another rotten moor brings you to a Glyn or narrow Valley. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 1 This stream of wind . . . arose from a glin called Allgolan. 1756 HOME *Douglas* III. i. We found him lurking in the hollow glynn. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 72 The glens, or dark vallies. . . of this country, are many of them remarkably beautiful.

b. Comb., as *glen-boy*, *-full*, *-head*, *-man*.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 186 We reached the pleasant and improving inn at Kenmare, and dismissed the "glen-boy." 1859 M. NAPIER *Mem. Visc. Dundee* I. 1. 45 That "glen-full [Glencoe] of murdered Scotchmen!" 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 423 Sheep . . . ought to be allowed as much of the glenheads, breaes, and foot of the hills, as will support them during the severity of the winter and spring months. 1880 BREWER *Reader's Hand-bk.* s.v. *Glencoe*, The massacre of M'Ian and thirty-eight of his "glenmen." Hence *Glen-kin*, *Glen-let*, a little glen. *nonce-vds.*

1835 *Blackiv. Mag.* XXXVIII. 120 Every glen and glen-kin had its river, or its stream, or its burn, or its rill. 1892 *Ed. Words* Apr. 239/1 A prettily wooded glenlet.

Glen, *a. Sc.* "A daffodil" (Jam.).

1854 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 207 The wild lilies, or glens, of Craufurdland Castle. 1880 *Fubilee W. O. Pen-wick* 3 The children. . . were . . . supplied each one with a large bouquet of glens.

Glenar, obs. form of **GLEANER**.

Glenae, **Glench**, obs. forms of **GLANCE** v.¹

Glendoveer (glendov'v). [A vowedly an alteration of *grandover* in Sonnetar *Voy. aux Indes* (1782); from the context in which the word occurs in that work (I. 185 ff.), it appears to represent Skrg. *gandharva*, a kind of semi-divine spiritual being.] One of a race of beautiful sprites in Southey's artificial quasi-Hindu mythology.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* vi. ii, The Glendoveers, The loveliest race of all of heavenly birth. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* ('Rebuilding by R. S.') I am a blessed Glendoveer. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 228, I looked carefully to his shoulders, in hopes that I had discovered a glendoveer. 1842 LYTON *Zanoni* vi. xi, Glendoveers and sylphs.

|| **Glene** (gl'ne). *Anal.* [mod.L., a. Gr. γλήνη the ball or pupil of the eye; used by Galen to denote a shallow joint-socket, distinguished from κοτύλη COTYLE.] a. The ball or socket of the eye. b. A glenoid cavity.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); and in later Dicts.

Glene, *-er*, obs. forms of **GLEAN**, *-ER*.

Glenarry (glengar'i). [f. *Glenarry* in Inverness-shire.] A kind of man's cap, higher in front than at back, of Highland origin, now chiefly worn by persons dressed in Highland costume, and till lately by soldiers of certain regiments when in undress uniform.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Glenarry*, a Scotch bonnet: a man's cap. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Sept. 327 The *Globe* states that a slight change is about to be made in the uniform of her Majesty's brigade of Scotch glengarry. The present undress cap is to be replaced by a Scotch glengarry. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) 13 Margaret was at home making a glengarry for him out of a piece of carpet.

Glogore, *-goir*, corrupt var. **GRANDGORE**, *Obs.*, venereal disease.

Glenlivet (glenliv'vè, *a. Sc.* -l'vè). Also *Glen-liv*, *-at*. [f. *Glenlivet* in Banffshire, the place of manufacture.] A variety of Scotch whisky.

1822 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* vi. in *Blackiv. Mag.* XII. 374, I never drank better Glenlivet. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* 374, The Captain offered a bet to Jekyll of a mutchkin of Glenlivet, that both would fall by the first fire. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley *xv*, 160 Glenlivet and guava jelly. 1854 ARYOUN *Bon Gaultier Ball.*, *Massacre Macpherson* viii,

Which he would have done, I at least believe it, Had ta mixture peen Only half Glenlivet.

Gleno (gl'no), mod. comb. form of **GLENE** in anatomical terms, as *gleno-humeral*, belonging to the glenoid cavity together with the humerus; so also *gleno-vertebral*.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 575 A second band, 'the gleno-humeral ligament' described by the late Dr. V. Flood, is thrown across the head of the humerus. 1889 A. MACALISTER *Human Anat.* 146 A projecting superior gleno-humeral fold (Flood's ligament) lies above the sub-scapular tendon. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Glenoid (gl'noide), *a. Anal.* [ad. Gr. γλήνοειδής, f. γλήνη a shallow joint-socket (see **GLENE**) + εἶδος form, appearance: cf. F. *glenoïde*.] **Glenoid cavity**, *fossa*, *surface*, a shallow cavity on a bone (esp. the scapula and temporal bone) which receives a projection of another bone to form a joint. **Glenoid ligament** (see quot. 1831). **Glenoid fissure**, see **GLASSERIAN**.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 108 The length of the Sinus, called in Human Subjects the Glenoid Cavity. 1769 WHITE *Ibid.* LIX. 43 This osseous matter could not proceed from the scapula, the glenoid cavity of that bone not being divested of its Cartilage. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 203 **Glenoid Ligament**. This is a sort of fibro-cartilaginous rim, which seems intended to increase the depth of the glenoid cavity. 1892 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 77 A shallow cavity placed on each side in front of the external auditory opening, and termed the glenoid surface. 1876 C. S. TOMES *Dental Anat.* 31 The glenoid fossa of the temporal bone, formed partly by the squamous and partly by the vaginal portions of the bone. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 728 By . . . pressing the arm downwards with my leg, the head of the bone slipped into the glenoid cavity . . . with unusual ease. So **Glenoidal** *a. Anal.* [cf. F. *glenoidal*].

1847 in CRAIG. 1871 HUXLEY *Anal. Vert.* vi. 290 In the Carinate, the glenoid end of the scapula is divided into two portions; a glenoid process, which expands to form the upper part of the glenoid cavity . . . and an acromial process. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Verteb. Dissect.* II. 119 The distal or glenoid end of the coracoid.

Glenes, obs. form of **GLANCE** v.¹

Glent (glent), *sb.* Now only *dial.*: see also **GLINT**. [f. **GLENT** v.]

1. A look, a glance; = **GLINT** 2.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1143 So wern his glentez glorious glade. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1290 Yenne ho gef hym god-day, & wyth a glent laced. c. 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 46, I . . . ran o mile . . . ofore eh ga one glent behind meh. a. 1886 in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 134 He . . . just g'ies a glent wit his ee, he ee.

2. A passing view, a glimpse; = **GLINT** 3. 1570 *Pride & Lewl.* (1841) 18, I looked up and had a glent Of one that came toward us leasurly. a. 1796 PEGGE *Derbiensis* Ser. i. 27 (E. D. S.), A glent, a glimpse or transient sight of anything. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Glenht*, *Glenht*, *Glinht*, a glimpse, a short and slight view. 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Glinht*, a glimpse . . . Also *Glenht*, equally common.

3. a. A slip, a fall. b. A quick movement, a spring.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1688 For all that he is lyke to have a glent. 1818 *Lady Margery* xix. in Child *Ballads* nr. lxx. (1885) 119 When he came to the bale-fire, He lighted w a glent.

4. A gleam, flash (of light). 1728 RANSAY *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 79 An Opening. Throw whilk he saw a Glent of Light.

5. In a glent: in a moment.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 89 Syn in a glent they were out o' my sight.

† **Glent**, *a. Obs.* [? from attrib. use of prec.] Glowing, lustrous.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 993 It is . . . A byrde full swete . . . Her browys bent, Her eyen glent.

Glent (glent), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *Pres.* t. 4-6 glente, 5 glentte, 4- glent. *Pa. t.* 3-6 glent(e), 5 glented. *Pa. pple.* glente. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. (dial.) glänta, glinta, glätta to slip, slide; to open slightly; to shine, gleam. The root (OTent. *glint-, glant-) appears also in OHG. glanz adj., bright, clear, whence OHG. glenzen (G. glänzen) to shine, glitter; and perh. in ON. glettr, gletta banter, railing, glettask to banter, taunt; Sw. (dial.) glänta, Da. glente a kite (cf. GLEDE). The orig. sense is prob. that of quick motion, the application to light being secondary; for a similar development cf. **GLANCE** v.]

† 1. *intr.* To move quickly or with a gliding motion, esp. in an oblique direction. Also *to glent aside*: to start aside. *Obs.*

13. *Coer de L.* 1076 Kyng Rychard thenne besyde he glente. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 322 For þe quene he sent . . . Fro Cawod sch glent, to Donnefemlyn to fare. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 253 þe gone . . . gyrdis at svt Gawayne, as he by glentis. c. 1430 LYON. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 In at a gape as be glent by the medlye he was hent. c. 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Rovb.) 708 She knew his voice, and glent a-side As she from him wold hir hide. c. 1455 *Chery Chase* 25 Grea hondes throwe the grevis glent, For to kyll thear fear. 1450 *Cherist Pl.* viii. 114 Our light from vs away is glent. a. 1650 *Scot. Feilde* 71 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 215 They glent to Callice; with great ships of warre. a. 1796 PEGGE *Derbiensis* Ser. i. 27 (E. D. S.), *Glent*, to move hastily by.

fig. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 671 Bot he to gyle þat neuer glente, At innoceste is saf & fyrt. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1652 Much glam & gle glent vp þer-inne. c. 1430 *Hymns*

Virg. 109 Lete euer gabbing glide & goon Away, wheþer it wole glase or glent.

b. Of a weapon, missile, etc.: To glance, strike obliquely (cf. **GLACE** v. and **GLANCE** v.).

14. *Sir Beues* 4205 (MS. M.) The poynete on the pawment glente. c. 1440 *Syr Degrev.* 239 Gleyntes gleynting glent Opone geldene scheldus. c. 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxviii, It hurteth not: but glenteth away & passeth forth. c. 1530 L.D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 34 The stroke glented downe on the life syde. a. 1533 — *Hyon* xxviii. 108 Y^e stroke glent & the fauchon lyght upon a pyller. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Glent*, to turn aside or quit the original direction, as a shot does from accidentally impinging on a hard substance.

† c. *trans.* To cause to glide; to hurl. Also *fig.* To thrust aside; to conceal. *Obs.*

13. *Coer de L.* 5295 Out off hys sadyl he hym glente. c. 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L.* *Poems* 170 Þis wickid lijf þat y lyue ynn y may it not from þi knowynge gleynt.

† 2. To look askance: to glance. Also *to glent aside*: to give a side-look. (Cf. **GLINT** v. 3.) *Obs.* c. 1550 *Gos. & Ex.* 1029 3he glente and ðhyste, miste it noat ben. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6184 Þe frere þat gode tente Wyderward hys ygen glente. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 82 þe comlokest to dyscrepe þer glent with ygen gray. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1195 (1223) As þat here eyen glente A-syde a-noon she gan his swerd aspye.

† b. *trans.* = **GLINT** 3 b. *Obs.*—

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 354 Fyrumbras on him glent his eye scornfully & low.

3. Of light, etc.: To be reflected, flash, gleam, etc. Of luminous or reflecting objects: To shine. (Cf. **GLINT** v. 1.) Now only *dial.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1025 Þe wal of Isper þat glent as playre. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3067 Glissonand as the glentes þat glentes of þe snaw. 1400 *Cherist Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 398 Leat and fyre . . . from the sonne to the firmament vp and downe shall stryke and glent. 1555 *ABP. PARKER* P. cxxxvi, Who made . . . The moone and starres: on night to glent. 1724 RANSAY *On Royal Archers* 4 Phœbus well pleas'd, shines from the blew Serene, Glents on the Stream [etc.]. a. 1774 FERGUSON *Wks.* (1807) 310 When flowers and gowans wont to glent In bonny blinks upo' the bent.

b. quasi-*trans.* Of the eyes: To flash (fire).

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 154 Ae Lollard man, got ere he wist A lounder frae a Papish list, That garr'd his een glent fire.

Hence *Glen'ting vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c. 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxiv, For though thou fele & perceyue glentynges & proferenges of vayne thoughts. 1807 STAGO *Poems* 7 Wi' glentin' spurs an' weel clean'd' butts.

Glenyng, obs. form of **GLEANNING**.

Gleo(w), obs. form of **GLEE** sb.

Gleowan, obs. form of **GLEE** v.¹

Glere, obs. form of **GLAIR** sb.¹

Gles(e), **Gles**(e)n, obs. ff. **GLASS**(EN), **GLISTEN**.

Glet, obs. form of **GLEET** sb.

Glete, var. **GLEIT** v., *Obs.*

Glether, *-tre*, obs. forms of **GLITTER**.

Glethurly, *adv.*: see **GLIDDER** a.

|| **Gletscher**, *rare*. [f. *gletscher*, adopted in 16th c. from Swiss dialect = F. *glacier*.] A glacier.

1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 578 Vast fragments of ice called Gletschers. 1796 *Duncan's Ann. Med.* I. 23 In those very countries nearest to the gletschers [etc.]. 1825 *Blackiv. Mag.* XVII. 308 Ev'n at th' eternal Gletscher's ice-clad foot I sought and found cabins inhabited.

Glett(e), **Gletty**, obs. ff. **GLEET**, **GLEETY** a.

Gleu, var. **GLEW** a. and *v.*, *Obs.*

Gleu, **Gleuman**, obs. ff. **GLEE** sb., **GLEEMAN**.

Glove, obs. or dial. form of **GLAIVE**.

† **Glew**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 gléaw, 1, 3 gleu, 3 gléu, gleug. [Comm. Tent.: OE. *gléaw* = OTent. *glawun*; see **GLEG** a.] Wise, prudent, clever. Only OE. and early ME.

c. 1275 *Corpus Gloss.* 1768 *Saxag.*, gleu. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii, 98 Of feond mine gleawne mec dydes. c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* x. 16 Beoð . . . gleawe swa neddran. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1637 Þer was þe æðle eorl . . . cnithen alre glæwest. a. 1250 *Prov.*, *Selfred* 362 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 Þurh sawe mon is wis And þurh hiselþe [w. r. þurh selþe] mon is glew. a. 1250 *Out & Night*, 103 He is wis and war of worde; He is of worde swiþe gleu. c. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 261/13 Þare nas man in no mester so gleu ne so quoynte.

† **Glew**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 gléowian, glíwinn, 3 gleowian, gleu, 4 glew, 5 glewe. [f. *gleow*, *glew* **GLEE** sb.]

1. *intr.* To make merry; to jest; to play on musical instruments.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* IV. xxv. [xxiv.] (1891) 346 He . . . sumu þing mid him spreccende ætgeworde and gleowwende we þe þær ær inne wæron. c. 1000 *Glossary of Edgár* c. 58 in Thorpe *Lauv* II. 256 Þæt ænig prest ne glæw. c. 1205 *LAV.* 20375 Mid his harpe he ferde to þas kinges bired, and gon þær to gleowien [cf. 1275 pleoye] and mucche gome to makien. a. 1225 *Aver.* R. 368 Me seide him þet he gleowede and gamede . . . and liuede in delices. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7426 Bot do we litel dauid cum, Wit his harp . . . We sal him do bath gleu and sing. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 38 Hire gladshipe nes never gon, Whil y may glewe.

2. To call loudly on.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 164 Bot vchon glewed on his god þat gayned hym beste.

3. *trans.* To afford entertainment or pleasure to; to make happy. (Cf. phrase under **GABE** v. 2.) a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7254 (Coll.) Bi a pilor was he [Samson] þar sett To gleu [Góit. mirth] þaa gomes at þair mete. 1303

R. BRUNN. *Handl. Syane* 1010 Pereys no solas undyr heuene
.. pat shewe a man so moche glew As a good woman pat
loveh trewe. c. 1430 *Syr Trygvan* 103 No game schulde the
glew! a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* n. xviii. They never
cum the for to glew.

Hence † **Glewing** *vbl. sb.*, playing, music.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1468 Hi.. gunne murle singe, And makede
here glewinge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7411 His scepe þam-self
war sembel samen Of his sutede glewinge [other MSS. melody,
minstrelcy] to here.

† **Glew**, *v. 2*, *obs. rare*. [Perh. pseudo-archaic =
Glow *v. 2*] *intr.* To gaze, stare. Hence **Glewing**
ing ppl. a.

1587 TURBERY. *Trag. T. 1*. 17 Uplifted he his head, and
glewde aboute To see what woofull wight it was. *Ibid.* 1.
17 b. Who gallopt on, and glewde with fell regarde. *Ibid.*
iv. Lenvoy vi. 70 b. The glewinge group that fyghts before
he comes is eyther voyded, or by sleight subdued.

Glew(e, obs. form of GLEE, GLUE, GLOW *v.*

Glewie, **glewy**, obs. forms of GLUEY.

Glewish(e, obs. form of GLUISE.

Glewsman, obs. form of GLEEMAN.

Gley, var. GLEE *v. 2*, GLOY *v.*, *Sc.*

† **Gleyd**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6, 8 gleyde, gloyd.
An old worn-out horse.

a 1568 *Bannatyne MS.*, *Wowing of Joh & Jenny* 45 Ane
crutik gloyd fell our ane huch. a 1586 *Sattire* 56 in *Maidland*
P. (1586) 183 In it may be sene Twit gait glydis dier of a
priene. 1724 *RANSAY Tea-T. Misc.* (1723) II. 182 Ane uld
gawd gloyd fell owre a heugh [cf. quot. a 1568]. 1877 W.
TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 42 Seldom have I felt the loss O' Gloyd
or Cow, Ouse, Goat or Yowe. 1787 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol*
1 June, My auld, ga'd gleyde o' a meere.

Gloyd, obs. form of GLEDE.

Gleyd, **gleyed**, vars. GLEED *ppl. a.*

Gleyer, var. GLEER; see under GLEE *v. 2*

Gleyere, **gleyry**(e)r, obs. forms of GLAIR *sb. 1*

Gleyit, obs. form of GLEED *ppl. a.*

Gleym, var. GLIME *v. dial.*, to squirt; **GLEIM**.

Gleym, obs. form of GLEEMAN.

Gleyme: var. GLEIM *sb.* and *v.*, *Obs.*

Gleymouse, -owse: var. GLEIMOUS *a.*, *Obs.*

Gleymy, var. GLEIMY *a.*, *Obs.*, sticky.

Gleyr(e, **Gleyve**, obs. ff. GLAIR *sb. 1*, GLAIVE.

Glia (glai'ā). *Phys.* [a. Gr. γλία glue.] *attrib.*

in glia-cell, a stellate cell, the essential element of
neuroglia.

1891 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 10) I. ii. 323 The neuroglia is,
in fact, composed of greatly ramified cells (glia-cells).

Gladiān (glai'adin). *Chem.* [a. F. *gladine*,
f. Gr. γλία glue.] The viscid portion of gluten.
Called also *glutin*.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst.* Det. 303 The gluten of Wheat
yields the two chemical principles called gliadin and
zimome. 1859 *FOWNSMAN Chem.* 50 The gliadin may
be extracted by boiling alcohol. 1892 G. L. GOODALE
Physiol. Bot. ii. § 958.

Glib (glib), *sb. 1*. *Hist.* Also 6 glibbe, 6, 9 glibb(b),
7 glibb, 6, 7, 9 glibb(b) [a. Irish *glibb*.] A thick
mass of matted hair on the forehead and over the
eyes, formerly worn by the Irish.

1537 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.*, c. 15 Stat. Irel. (1678) 92 No
person .. shall .. wear the wearing of haire upon their heads,
like unto long lockes, called glibbes. 1570 *PERROTT* in
O'Flanagan *Munster Circuit* (1830) 3, I have caused all the
Irishy in this province to forego their glibbes. 1577 *STAN-
YUNST Deceit.* Irel. viii. 28 in *Haltished*. For default of
other stuffe, they paune their glibb, the nailes of their
fingers and toes [etc.]. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.*
(1637) 123 The appetts of their eares hidden under the curled
glibbes and lockes of haire lying all over them. 1812
SOUTHEY Lett. (1856) II. 304 My hair has escaped cutting ..
and .. shall be reserved for a glib till the spring. 1842 S. C.
HALL Ireland II. 384 A sort of covering, resembling a monk's
cowl, or the glibbe of the ancient Irish.

attrib. 1861 *WILKE Catal. Antiq. in Roy. Ir. Acad.* 325
The glibb-fashion of wearing the hair.

b. A man who wears a glib.

1618 *GAINSFORD Glory Eng.* xvii. 151 In Tyconnell the
haire of their head grows so long and curled, that they goe
bareheaded, and are called Glibb, the women Glibbins.

Hence **Glibbed** *ppl. a.*, wearing a glib.

1581 *DERRICK Image Irel.* (1833) 38 With glibbed heddes
like Marshym self. 1812 J. NORT *Dekker's Gulls Horn-bk.*
88 *aote*. These wood-karne went with glibbed heads, or
wearing long bushy hair over their eyes.

† **Glib**, *sb. 2* *slang. Obs.* In 8 glibb. A ribbon.
1753 *Discov. of T. Foulter* 39 A Lobb full of Glibbs; a
Box full of Ribbons.

Glib (glib), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6-7 glibb(e).
[See GLIBBERY *a.*]

1. Smooth and slippery in surface or consistency;
moving easily; offering no resistance to motion.
Of movement: Easy, unimpeded. Now rare exc.
dial.

1599 *PLAT Jewell-bk.* III. 12 White and glib worms, which
the anglers call Gentils. 1600 *SURFUR Contre Farme* v.
ii. 664 Arable groundes .. bring forth .. more in one place
then in another, according as the ground shall be moist and
glib [etc.]. 1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 144 His superficies
or face is like the Luer smooth and glib. 1637 *CARR. SURVY*
Seaman's Gram. ii. 13 A white mixture of Tallow, Soap and
Brimstone .. is the best to .. make her glib or slippery to
passe the water. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sacciducimus* i. (1623) 153
This easiness of the sliding of bodies perfectly smooth and
glib. 1683 A. SNARE *Anat. Horv.* t. x. (1686) 20 Covered with
a slimy or snappy substance, for the more free and glib
passage of the Dung. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispen.*

III. 193 A small quantity of Oil and Flour .. would ..
render them more glib to swallow. 1772 *FLETCHER Legica*
Gener. 108 Whys should those who can swallow five or six
camels as a glib morsel, strain at three or four gnats. 1789
DAVIDSON *Seasons* 161 VT channel-stones, bath glib an'
strong, His army did advance. 1796 E. MILLER *Diary* in
C. A. Larkham *Hist. Buildings of Northampton.* (1835)
20 The Alleys in the Gaol yard were as glib as glass. 1818
L. HUMT *Nymphs* i. 256 With .. coral, and the glib sea
flowers, They furnish their faint bowers. 1827 *CLARE*
Sheph. Cal. 3 Seeking bright glib ice, to play And slide the
wintry hours away. 1853 *KANE Grianell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856)
310 A fine bare surface of fresh ice, extremely glib and
durable. 1879 *BROWNING Ivan Ivanovich* 101 The snow
lies glib as glass and hard as steel. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*,
Glib, soft, smooth.

transf. and *fig.* 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* i. i. 53 All Mindes,
As well of glib and slippry Creatures, as Of Graue and
Austere qualitie, tender downe Their services to Lord Timon.
1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* 27 That this House might
appear still necessary to the People, and to make the money
more glib.

2. Of an action, method, procedure: Easy, meet-
ing no obstruction; off-hand.

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* v. 157 He's a God that can doe
villany With a good grace, and glib facility. 1643 *MILTON*
Divorce Wks. 1738 l. 162 The method is so glib and easy.
1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* iv. xii. (1713) 313 How glib, how
easy and how natural would it have been upon this
Hypothesis? 1824 D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* 124 The
glib, easy way of one student, and his perfect sangfroid
completely charm you.

3. Of a speaker or writer, of the tongue, etc.:
'Well-oiled', ready and fluent in utterance. Of
language: Characterized by fluency and readiness.
Chiefly in contemptuous use, implying lack of
thought or of sincerity.

1602 *MARSTON Atonio's Rev.* i. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 77 Is glib
rumor growne a parasite? 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. i. 227, I want
that glib and oylie Art. To speak and purpose not. 1606
— *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 58 These encounters so glib of tongue.
1605 *BRETON Old Man's Lesson* F. Take heede of a Leering
Eye and a Glibbe tongue. 1606 *DEKKER Sev. Sianes* i.
(Arb.) 12 A hye sound and glib delivery. 1639 *FULLER Holy*
War v. xix. (1640) 261 Their glib pennies making no more
reckoning of men then of pins. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol.*
Chym. 234 Familiarity .. begets a current glib language.
1705 *BERKELEY Communio.* Bk. Wks. 1871 IV. 429 Glib,
coherent, methodical discourses, which nevertheless amount
to just nothing. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 79 Prompt
Deception glib with flattering lies! 1820 *COLERIDGE Lett.*,
Convers., etc. I. 137 A contemptible democratical oligarchy
of glib economists. 1827 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* Oct. (1894)
I. 435 The .. husband talks very good glib French and is
intelligent. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* i. i. Thou art too glib of
tongue for a subject. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 87 The
ordinary glib commonplaces of obituary notices. 1892
STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 255 His glib, random criticism
took a wider range. 1893 *VIZETELLY Glances Back* II. xxix.
152 [He] was .. a glib and ready speaker.

† b. Of words: Easy to pronounce. Also of a
statement: Easily 'swallowed', plausible. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commonw.* (1878) 103 O how will
they die into the bottom of their brains! for fluent termes
.. to varnish their lyes and fables to make them glib. 1608
MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. i. 74 The Slip! by my troth a
pretty name, and a glib one.

4. *Comb.*, as *glib-tongued* adj.: † **glib-board** (see
quot. 1894); **glib-babbet** *a.*, *Sc.*, voluble, loquacious.
1683 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 20 Men walking on them
[Brine Pans] with Boards tied to their Feet called *Glib-
boards. 1894 *HARRIS Techn. Fire Insur. Comment.* *Glib*
boards, in salt-works, the boards tied to the men's feet to
enable them to walk in the salt-pans. 1786 *BURNS Earnest*
Cry xiii. That 'glib-gabbet Highland Baron The Laird o'
Graham. 1605 *Law & Lie downe* in *Collier Bill. Acc.*
(1865) I. 452 The next was a nimble witted and 'glib-
tongued' fellow. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iii. 11. Fauchet
approves himself .. a glib-tongued, strong-lunged, whole-
hearted human individual. 1895 *Educational Rev.* 223, I have
not said that a liberal education includes of necessity
the prolonged scholastic study of many languages, much
less the glib-tongued use of many languages.

B. adv.

1. Smoothly; easily. Now rare.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 5 After I had moistned my
lippes, to make my lie run glibbe. 1600 *BRETON Pasquils*
Footes-cap (Grosart) 102 An idle Mate, Whose tongue goes
all too glibbe vpon the seare. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt*,
etc. 189 Let your numbers run Glib as the former, so shall
it lue long. 1696 W. MOUNTAGUE *Delights Holland* 223
Having a little Tub of Water upon the Sledge, which they
often spill on the Ground, to make it go the glibber. 1712
ARBUUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii. A noose that slip as glib as a
bird-catcher's gin. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. iii. § 39 (1740)
145 The Bill did not pass glib. 1775 *FLETCHER Script.*
Scales v. xx. Wks. 1795 V. 303 *note*, To make it go down
glib with all the rigid bound-willers in Christendom. 1830
SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* II. ii. Father's razor slips as glib As
from courtly tongue a fib. 1867 J. M. SEWALL *Laughing* in
Bk. Humor. Poet. 103 It makes the wheels of nature glibber
play.

2. Volubly; fluently.

1618 W. PEARCE *Rev. Lord's Supper* 62 If the tongue goe
glibbe. 1682 *DRYDEN Dk. of Guise* iv. iii. Love has oiled
your tongue to run so glib. 1778 *FOOTE Trip Calais* i.
Wks. 1790 II. 339 Mere infants. .. sputter French, more freer
and glibber than your daughter. 1813 E. S. BARRETT
Heroin (1815) III. 27 You talked so glib of your great
estates. 1887 *BESANT The World Went* i. 7 The words drop
out glib, and seem to mean nothing.

3. *Comb.*, as *glib-gliding* adj.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vii. 90 How th' Airs glib-
gliding firmness body bears Such store of Fowls, Hailstorms,
and Floods of tears.

Glib (glib), *v. 1* Also 6 glibo. [the adj.]

† 1. *trans.* To render glib, smooth, or slippery.
Also *fig. Obs.*

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iv. 183 Retaying others wit,
long barrelled, To glib some great mans eares, till panch be
fed. 1602 — *Atonio's Rev.* ii. ii. Wks. 1856 l. 93 The
clapper of my mouth's not glibd With court oyle. 1678
Lively Orac. 223 Each commission [of villany] smoothing
and glibbing the way to the next.

2. To render glib or fluent.

1628 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 20 There is a drunken
liberty of the Tongue, which being once glibbed with intoxi-
cating liquor runs wilde. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 371, I under-
took that office, and the tongues Of all his flattering prophets
glibbed with lies. 1683-4 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 17, 101
Men have so glibbed their tongues to lying, that they do it
familiarily upon any or no occasion. 1863 *ROSSON Davis*
Trig 310 They glibb'd their jaws at Lunin. 1890 *Daily*
News 15 Oct. 54 'Those false prophets whom Mr. Bright
once denounced, the prophets whose mouths were glibbed
with lies.

3. *intr.* To talk volubly. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xl. lxxv. (1612) 279 Least perhaps
he should have glib'd. 1890 *GLoucestersh. Gloss.*, *Glib*, to talk
rapidly or glibly. 'He glibbed it over, I'll be bound.'

4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Guizare*, to slide, or glide, or slip, glibe
away sodainly as an eeble doth out of ones hand.

Hence **Glibbed** *ppl. a.*, **Glibbing** *vbl. sb.*

1598 *FLORIO, Guizare*, a sliding, a gliding, a slipping, a glib-
bing away sodainly. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. ix.
234 Their moistned braines gave leave for their glibb'd
tongues to chat liberally. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II.
22 Smooth as glass the glibbed pool is froze.

† **Glib**, *v. 2* *Obs. rare*. [app. a corruption of
LIB v.] *trans.* To castrate; to geld.

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. i. 149, I had rather glib my selfe,
then they should not produce faire issue. 1640 *SHIRLEY*
St. Patrick for Irel. v. If I come back, let me be glib'd.

Glibber (glib'ber), *a. dial.* [See GLIBBERY *a.*]
(See quot.)

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Glibber*, worn smooth. *North.*

† **Glib'ber**, *v. Obs.*—1 [See GLIBBERY *a.*] *intr.*
To slip; to slide.

1599 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* A b b, This
bullet-drawer is identified, becaus the bullet being therein, it
should not glibber therout.

† **Glib'bery**, *a. Obs.* [Corresponds to Du.
glibberig (not found in MDu.), late MLG. *glib-
berich* (mod. LG. *glibberig*). Cognate forms are
Eng. GLIBA.; Du. (dial.) *glib* curds; Eng. GLIBBER
a. and *v.* = Du. *glibber* adj., *glibberen* *vb.*; cf. also
Du. *glibben*, *glibberen* to slip, slide, *glibberig* slip-
pery. It is possible that the words may stand in
ablaut-relation to OHG. *gleif* sloping, oblique, or
that they may be onomatopoeic formations sug-
gested by the wk. grade *glid* of Dn. *glijden*, Eng.
GLIDE v.; cf. GLIDDER.] Slippery; *fig.* shifty,
untrustworthy.

1601? *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* i. 127 Let who will climb
ambitions glibbery rounds, And leane vpon the vulgars
rotten loue. 1601 B. JONSON *Pleaster* v. i. What, shall thy
Lubricall and glibbery Muse Lie, as she were defunct, like
Puncke in Stewes! 1602 *MARSTON Aat. & Mel.* i. Wks.
1856 I. 15 His love is glibbery; there's no hold out, wench.
Ibid. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 46 The glibbery ice Of vulgar favour.
1630 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 7 The tongue .. is
a small member, but very glibbery and prone to ruine. a 1634
RANDOLPH Aluses' Looking-Gl. II. iv. (1638) 33 No, feed on
Widdows, have each meale an Orphan Serv'd to your Table,
or a glibbery heire With all his lands melted into a morgage.
1646 *FULLER Wounded Consc.* (1841) 321 Anointed with oil
to make them sleek and glibbery.

† **Glib'bin**, *Obs.*—1 [cf. GLIB *sb. 1*]
Of doubtful genuineness: Irish *glibin* means 'a rag'.
A woman who wears a glib. 1618 [see GLIB *sb. 1* b].
Glibbe, obs. form of GLIB *sb. 1* and *v. 1*

Glibly (glib'li), *adv.* [cf. GLIB *a.* + *LY* *v. 2*] In
a glib manner.

1. Smoothly; easily; without impediment.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. i. You shall ha' some will
swallow A melting haire, as glibly as your Dutch Will pills of
butter. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* i. i. (1658) 4 *Trade-
well*. Here's no grove flattery: Will she swallow this?
Goldwive. You see she does, and glibly. 1686 J. DUNTON
Lett. fr. New Eng. (1867) 13 Nor was there wanting to all
this good cheer, plenty of Wines to make it go down glibly.
1744 *ARNSTROM Preserv. Health* II. 498 The sapless habit
daily to bedew, And give the hesitating wheels of life Glibber
to play. 1789 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2184) These .. lines .. have no
knots to prevent their running glibly through the rings of
the rod. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 70 Every thing comes
on glibly. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Journal*, W. Ind. (1814) 258 The
old lady .. seemed to swallow the lie very glibly. 1844
THACKERAY *Wand. Fat Contrib.* II. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 78
[11] was slipping down his throat as glibly as an oyster.
1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 196 His broken fragments will
reunite more glibly than the head and neck of Orillo.

2. Fluently, with ready utterance.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 232 Let them come to
make a familiar discourse in Latine .. they do it not glibly, in
a current Style. 1792 *MARY WOLSTONCROFT. Rights Wom.*
Introd. 8 These caricatures of the real beauty of sensibility,
dropping glibly from the tongue, violate the taste. 1801 *MAR-*
EDGEWORTH Angelina iv. (1832) 76 Mrs. Puffit, having glibly
run off this speech, left the room. 1853 *KANE Grimm's Erf.*
xxxii. (1856) 269 None knew their parts, and the prompter
could not read glibly enough to do his office. 1886 *Manch.*
Exam. 4 Feb. 3/5 We talk glibly of 'Dutch painting'.

Glibness (glib'ness). Also 7 glibbe-, glibbi-
ness. [cf. GLIB *a.* + *NESS*.] The quality of being glib.

1. Smoothness; slipperiness.

1611 COTGR., *Glissade*, a slip, or slipping . . . also, glissness. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xii. 120 A polliat ice-like glissness doth unfold The rocks so round. 1631 SANDERSON *Serim.* (1664) ii. 9 A kind of gentle softness, and smoothness, and supple glissness: wherewith the touch is much delighted. 1644 DUGAY *Nat. Bodies* iv. 125 The glissness of Mercury and of melted mettals. 1733 CHEVRE *Eng. Malady* i. x. § 4 (1734) 98 The Fluids [are] . . . only intended to preserve them [solids] in due Plight, [Glissness] etc. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) i. 97 Our organs . . . continue the motions we put them into, after they have gone out of our sight, thereby working themselves to a glissness and smoothness.

2. Facility, readiness.

1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* iii. iii. (1849) 55 With what glissness My flatteries, o'yl'd with hopes of future greatness, Are swallow'd by this dull pate.

3. Fluency, volubility.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 20 Physicians judge of the body's health, not . . . by the glissness of the tongue . . . but by the pulse of the arm. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 232 A current glissness in the utterance of any language. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxiv. The word slips out of their lips with . . . glissness. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Mar. 284 He . . . said what he had to say with the usual glissness.

† **Gliricide.** *Obs.*—[ad. late L. *gliriciza*, L. *glycyrrhiza*, -on, Gr. γλυκύριζα, -ov LIQUORICE.] = LIQUORICE.

1640 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xi. 358 An vnice of melon, of gliricide Three vnice.

Gllick (e, obs. f. GLEEK *sb.* 1; var. GLEEK *sb.* 2 and *v.* *Obs.*

† **Glid**, *v.* *Obs.*—[Cf. GLY.] *intr.* To look awry, squint.

1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, To Glid, looke awry, side-ways, or askunt, *scheel*, *ofte van ter zijden sien*.

Glidder (glid'ar), *sb. dial.* [related to GLIDDER *v.* and OE. *gliddrian*: see GLIDDER *v.*] A loose stone on a hillside.

1799 SCOTT *Shepherd's T.* 190 Beneath the cavern dread Among the glidders grey A shapeless stone with lichens spread Marks where the wanderer lay. 1863 GREENWELL in *Fraser's* *Nat. Field Club* vi. 18 A very steep descent, covered with loose rolling stones, here called *glidders* or *glitters*.

Glidder (glid'ar), *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also a *glethur*. [OE. *glidder*, f. *glid*-wk. root of *glidan* GLIDE *v.*] 'Slippery' (Halliwell). Hence *Glidderly adv.* (in 4 *glethurly*), with smooth unimpeded motion.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xi. 6 *Lubricam*, glidder. c 1000 WULSTAN *Horn.* 239/14 Of bone glideran wez hellewites brogan. 13.. *Str. Beues* (MS. C.) 423+161 So glethurly the swyrd went, That the fyre owt of the pavement sprent.

Glidder (glid'ar), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. prec. (OE. had *gliddrian intr.*, to totter).] *trans.* To glaze over; to cover with ice.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. iv. Keepe it in your galley-pot well glidder'd. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* ii. l. 78 Those fissures are commonly gliddered or coated over with a hard . . . earthy substance. 1869 *Rock Fin & Nell* xxix. (E. D. S. 76) The plaunching's lock a gliddered pond.

Gliddery (glid'deri), *a. dial.* [f. GLIDDER *v.* + -y 1; cf. MDu. *gliderich*, LG. *glidderig*.] Slippery; f. treacherous.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lonia D.* iv. Two men led my mother down a steep and gliddery stair-way. *Ibid.* vii. The world was green and gliddery. 1880 — *Mary Annerley* i. x. 131 Up that gravelly and gliddery ascent . . . the heavy hoats must clamber somehow.

Glide (glid), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. The action of gliding, in various senses.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 57 The waters glide should still record the same. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iv. iii. 113 [The snake] with indented glides, did slip away into a bush. 1647 FARINGTON *Serim.* iv. 70 A kind of Majesty, which makes a . . . pleasing glide into the minds of men. 1761 COWPER *Charity* 183 The ruffian, with ghostly glide, . . . steals close to your bedside. 1795 PAINE *Age Reason* ii. (1819) 83 The glide of the smallest fish . . . exceeds us in motion. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* i. 269 With a winged glide this maiden would rove. 1818 L. HUNT *Sonn. to Keats*, Surely as I feel . . . Overhead the glide of a dove's wings. 1842 WHITTIER *Exiles* 176 To hear the dip of Indian arrows, The glide of birch canoes.

2. *concr.* A stream (*obs.*); also, the gliding portion of a stream, a shallow.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* ii. (1600) Q 4 He that in Eutroas silver glide Doth baine his tresse. 1597 — *Maiden's Dreame* 4 Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 301 A silent spring . . . The glide whereof gainst weeping filds did beat. 1746 BOWLER *Angling* (1833) 40 The chief haunts of the smaller Greyling are in glides. 1882 *Gd. Words* 604 Both times as he [a fish] reaches the glide he leaves it.

† 3. A passage; an avenue (of trees). *Obs.*

c 1210 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1889) 21 A good hall with 2 parlours and has a glide through the house into the gardens. *Ibid.* 143 Through a fine Visto or Glide of trees with runs along ye parke.

4. *Mus. and Phonetics.* (See *Quots.*)

1835 WILSON *Dict. Mus.*, *Glide*, the slur, to join two successive sounds without articulation, also the unaccented notes or anticipations in a *portamento* passage. 1856 A. J. ELLIS *Univ. Writing & Printing* 6 The Glide and Syllable. When the bow is drawn, while a finger is slid down a violin string, a succession of sounds is heard, called a Glide. When the voice or whisper is continued, while the position of the organs of speech changes from that due to one sound to that due to another, a Vocal Glide is heard. 1867 A. MELVILLE *Ben. White Speech* 64 A series of semi-consonantal, semi-vowels, which we call 'Glides'. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 23 The 'glide', or sound produced in passing from the one position [of the organs of speech] to the other.

5. *Comb.*, as glide-consonant (see *quot.*); glide-vowel, a vowel which cannot form a syllable by itself; † glide-worm, some kind of worm or snake.

c 1245 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 643/6 *Hec incedula*, glide-worm. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 22 These diphthongs or 'glide'-vowels are written consonant size. *Ibid.* § 33 Glide-consonants in the special sense of the word are consonants formed without any fixed configuration.

Glide (glid), *v.* Pa. 1. and pa. pple. *glided*. Forms: *Infim.* 1 *glidan*, 3 *gliden*, 4-6 *glyde*, (5 *glyede*, 6 *glyd*), 3- *glide*, 3rd *pres. ind.* 4 *glit*, *glyt*. Pa. 1. 1-2 *glád* (*pl. glidon*), 3-5 *glad*, (3 *glæd*, 4 *gladd*), 4-5 *glade*, 5-6 *Sc. glaid*, 3-5 *glod*, (3 *gload*), 4-5 *glood* (e, 4-6, 9 *glode*, 5, 7, 9 *glid*, 7- *glided*). Pa. pple. 1-4 *gliden*, 6 *glaid*, 9 *glid*, (*glode*), 7- *glided*. [A common WGer. str. vb.: OE. *glidan*, *glid*, *glidon*, *gliden* corresponds to OFris. *glida*, OS. *glidan* (Dn. *gliden*; now usually *glijen*), OHG. *glijan* (MHG. *glijen*, mod. G. *gleiten*); not found in Goth. or ON., but (prob. by adoption from LG.) in MSw. *glidha* (mod. Sw. *glida*), Da. *glide*. The OTeut. type is **glitan*, *glaid*, *glidum*, *glitono*; outside Teut. no cognates are known.

The affinity of sense with OTeut. **glado*, smooth, slippery (see GLAO *a.*) is remarkable, but etymological affinity is hardly possible, unless indeed the Teut. root **glid*- was evolved from **slid*- SLIDE *v.* through the influence of the adj. or its root. The Eng. vb. remained strong until the present century; the usual inflexion is now *glided*, though *glid* might be used in the past tense without causing surprise. All other str. forms occurring in recent writings are distinctly archaic.

1. *intr.* To pass from one place to another by a smooth and continuous movement, without effort or difficulty.

a. along the surface of, or through, a liquid.

Beowulf (Z.) 515 *git* . . . glidon ofer gearseg. c 1000 *Andrews* 498 (Gr.) *Pes* hat . . . glided on geofone. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 324/69 *Pat* schip bigan to glide. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6194 So wyght undur the water they rideth. So ony schip above glideth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 81 And throu the wallis on the tother part [the ship] Glydis away vndir the fomy seis. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 72 From shore we be glyding. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* vi. 163 Wilest then the Galeyes . . . glided on a maine speede. 1649 STANLEY *Æneis* 9 Down leaps he, Dolphinnlike glides through the seas. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* i. 13 A distant sail, gliding along the edge of the ocean. 1834 W. India *Sk. Bk.* i. 245 We glided gradually past a great number of shipping to the landing-place. 1863 DASENT *Fest & Earnest* (1873) II. 183 Harlow's own vessel stood the proof, and glide safely over the obstacle. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* i. li. 43 One at the window sits. And sees all sorts of ships go down the river gliding.

b. of a liquid, a stream, etc. † In early use often of tears or blood, where *flow* would now be used.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Alle heore teres heold herinde glidende ofer heore 32ne nebbe. c 1205 LAV. 12773 Him gunnen glide teores. c 1300 *Harleik* 1851 The blod ran of his sides So water that for the welle glides. c 1400 *Sir Perc.* 537 The teres out of his eghne glide. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 28 Al he suffride pat was wisest, His blood to lete doun glide. 1600-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 92 Quhill blude and wattir did furth glide. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 b, As water glydeth on the erth so our lyfe vanyssheth & passeth. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroic* Ep. v. 41 I . . . aske the gentle flood as it did glide If thou didst passe or perish by the tide? 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* i. 15 A while his curdling Blood forgot to glide. 1707 *Curios.* in *Husb. & Gard.* 68 The Waters that glide in the Sinuities of the Earth, meet with Sulphur or Lime. 1707 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hipp.* iii. 31 Soft Cydonian Oyl, whose balmy glydes o'er th' untasting Tongue. 1764 GOLDS. *Trav.* 320 where . . . brighter streams than fam'd Hydaspes glide. 1808 VOROSV. *Sonn.*, 'Earth has not anything to show'. The river glideth at his sweet will. 1841 W. H. BARRETT *Ægypt to Pal.* xi. (1899) 246 The little stream glided and rippled by . . . over its rocky bed. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Song Sol.* vii. 9 Gliding through the lips of those that are asleep.

fig. 1601-1701 NOWRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 110 Truth . . . whose . . . streams . . . glide through the barren regions of our . . . sensible world. 1764 GOLDS. *Trav.* 434 With secret course . . . Glides the smooth current of domestic joy. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 50 The dialogue glides and sparkles like a clear stream from the Muses' spring.

c. of motion through the air.

Beowulf (Z.) 2073 Heofones 7im glid ofer grundas. c 1000 *Andrews* 1304 (Gr.) *Sunne* zewat to sete glidan under nifan næs. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Swa rede swa his sceada heom on glad heu weren inlode. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11248 *þe* stern alwis jam forwit glade. c 1385 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 643 The moone . . . was in to Cancre glyden. — *Spr.* s. T. 385 The vapour which þat for the erthe glode made the some to seme rody and brood. 1640 *Morte Arth.* 799 *þe* worme . . . Comes glydande þe þe cloaddez. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 76 *þe* sonne . . . glydis to þe grounde with his glittering glemyng. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1239 When he saw angels fra heuen glyde. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 Whyte, through his signes, fue tymes great Titan glode. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xii. 585 And through, and through the ship, his lightning glid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 669 The Cherubim descended. Gliding Meteorous, as Evening Mist. 1827 JAS. MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* iii. 213 Where glid the sunbeams through the latticed boughs. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* i. 125 On the back of the quick-winged bird I glide. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* xxi. 456 One glides with quivering pinions to the centre of the open space.

d. in general. Now often applied to the progression of a person walking or riding, of a carriage, etc., to express extreme smoothness of movement

and the absence of perceptible motion of the limbs, wheels, etc.

a 1275 in *Hist. Holy Rood-tree* (1894) 79 So gleam glidis þert þe glas . . . þurt þe hoale þurch þe glode. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 443/375 *þat* wedur bigan to glide, in þe opur half of þe church. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 337 An hyl remoued from his propre place and glode by many a myle. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 655 All rankt, Achilles show'd The race-scope. From the start, they glid. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 679 Th' Infernal Troops like passing Shadows glide. 1805 VOROSV. *Waggoner* i. 43 The Horses have worked with right good-will. . . And now they smoothly glide along. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* i. 35 She glides away like a lambent flame. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 79 Looking round about, As he glode by. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 289 The two horsemen glided down from the profile of the hill. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) i. 127 In through the lattice did my chariot glide. 1877 G. MACDONALD *Marg.* *Lossie* xlv, Before him glode the shape of Clementina. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* ii. 40 Mighty priests Glode by on steeds bridled with glittering gold.

2. Said of the mode of progression of reptiles.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 370 Niðful neddre, . . . sal gliden on hisse brest nedre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11608 Vte o þis coue þan sagh þai glide Mani dragons. c 1315 SHOREHAM 161 Opone thy wombe thou schalt glyde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 260 She [Medea] glode forth, as an adder doth. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xviii. i. (1495) 735 Some beestes crepith and glydeth on the grounde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glydyn, *serp.* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* i. (1557) Bjb, The serpentes twine with hasted traile they glide To Pallas temple. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* vi. 645 [The Snake] in some secret Cranny slowly glides. 1819 CRABBE *T. of the Hall* vii. I. 138 There the birds of darkness loved to hide, The loathed toad to lodge, and speckled snake to glide. 1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 24 Oh, would the serpent had not glode along To Eden's garden-land.

3. To go unperceived, quietly, or stealthily; to insinuate oneself, steal, 'slip' into, out of a place.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16492 Judas . . . kest þe penis on þe flore, and son a-wai he glod. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxx. 479 May no gryssliche god glyde þer hid shadeweh, a 1400-50 *Alexander* 358 þis grete god full of grace sail glide to þi chambr. c 1485 *Inspection Carlisle Cathedral* in St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) [121] Her by prayers fendys ovt farn [f. out of Fame] glade. 1634 A. HUISEN *Hymn*, Holy Spirit, 'Vouchsafe into our soules to glide. 1736 EARL ORBURY *Let.* 18 Mar. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 247 You see, Curll, like his friend the Devil, glides through all key-holes. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads*, etc. 393 And the Holy Mother of Jesus Glid in with footsteps light. 1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries Bachelor* 47 He takes up his hat and glides out stealthful as a cat. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 148 A great dog-fox as red as the first-stems through which he glides.

† 4. Used in poetry for: To pass from one place to another, to go or come. Also with *advs. forth, up, down*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 15917 Muche folc him after glæd. a 1275 *Prov.* *Aslred* 618 in O. E. *Misc.* 136 Drunken mon . . . Gef him þe wele reime and let him forð gliden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2030 (Göt.) Fourt dais in erd he badd, Ar he vp til his nadir glad. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 677 *þen* glydes forth god, þe god-mon hym foldez. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 193 Forth vp on his wey he glode (v. r. ood), As spark out of the bronde. c 1400 *Sir Perc.* 466 Forthmore ganne he glyde Tille a chambrir. c 1400 *Deist.* *Tray* 2966 The lady . . . glod on fyll gayly. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7442 At morne hesyde þe way we glade To þe next kirke, messe to here. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xli. 68 So galy in gere As he glydys. c 1475 *Rauf Coifear* 484 He is the gayest in geir, that euer on ground glaid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. iv. 12 With swyft pats that on thare message glaid. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iv. 23 Like sparke of fire that from the anvile glode.

† b. of a weapon, a blow. (Perh. with the notion of swift or unresisted movement.) *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 1750 Heo letten to gliden gares swiþe scarpe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1355 A brod gavelok þe lette glide. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2150 On his helme he him smot, þe ax glod, god it woe. c 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 848 þow scheld, haberk, & aketoun þat sþer him glade to glyde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* s. T. 717. c 1400 *Serdone Bah.* 1183 The stroke glode down by his bace. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4914 Hys spere thorow the bode glode. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. vii. 156 The swerd, wyghtly stokit, or than was glaid Throu out hys cost. [1699 DRYDEN *Arct.* & *Arct.* ii. 124 He trembl'd ev'ry Limb, and felt a Smart, As if cold Steel had glided through his Heart. (Echoing Chaucer *Knt.* s. T. 717-)]

† c. To fall. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAV. 800 Leteð the Grickisca gliden to grunde. 13.. *Coer de L.* 536 Eyrher stede to grunde glode, And brake her nekkes. 1330 *Robt. Cygyl* 60 Y felle in pryde, As the angelle that can of hevyn glyde. c 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2116 Righte there appone the faire molde The ryng owte glade. c 1460 *Lamfalp* 575 Another courtes together they rod, That syr Launfal helm of glod.

† d. Of the eye: To glance, turn aside *upon*.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2039 The childe lette hys [eyen] glyede Oppon hys maynstayl asyde.

5. To slide, move unobstructed over a polished surface. Also, † to slip, lose one's footing on ice or muddy ground (*obs.*); to slide on ice as a sport (*dial.*).

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 214/30 For heo [thee] [the bridge] was narow, and slider, and heiz, þat he ne scolde him so bitelle, 3if þat he glufte [v. r. glide] in an half, þat he ne felle in-to helle. 1674 J. SCHEFFER tr. *Hist. Lapl.* 4 The Laplanders gliding upon the ice. 1835-6 TOWN CYC. *Anat.* i. 255/2 One surface glides over the other limited by the ligaments. 1881 *Leicester's Gloss.*, *Glide*, to slide on the ice.

b. To slip away, elude one's grasp, like something greasy.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 25 The pleasure, whicha time euill worke doth cotayne, Glideth his way, thou maist him not restraine. 1712 AINSWORTH *Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 7 It glided through the Fingers like a smooth Piece of Ice. 1823

LAND ELIA Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* II. They do not find .. that all gold glides, like thawing snow, from the thief's hand.

6. To pass lightly and without interruption *along* or *over* a surface. Also *transf.* of the eye, the mind, etc.

1822 *LAMB ELIA* Ser. II. *Detached 'Th. on Bks.*, Books of quick interest, that hurry on for incidents, are for the eye to glide over only. **1834** — *Let. to Wordsworth*, Lett. xvii. 162 The light paragraphs must be glide over by the proper eye. **1851** *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxv. 284 The eye .. ought to glide along the basic rolls to take measurement of their length. **1863** *Geo. Eliot Komola* I. vi. His hand glided from the face and rested on the young man's shoulder.

7. In various immaterial applications.

a. Of time, one's life, etc.: To pass gently and imperceptibly. Also with *along*, *away*, *forth*, *on*, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3460 Quiles dis daiges forð ben gliden. **1500** — *DUNBAR Poems* xi. 6 Hyne glydis all thy tynne that heir is. **1779** *J. Moore View Soc. Fr.* (1780) I. xviii. 143 The hours glide along very smoothly. **1835** *MARRIOTT Jac. Faithful*, xxvii. My life glided on as did my wherry — silently and rapidly. **1837** *DISRAELI Venetia* I. iii. Two serene and innocent years had glided away. **1887** *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* x. 43 Here life ever should glide .. beside thee gently away.

† b. Of the Holy Ghost: = PROCEED. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 2 Ant o þes haligastes þat glided of ham baðen. **c 1320** *Cast. Love* 1454 Pe Holy Gost þat glit of hem bo.

c. To glide into: to pass by imperceptible degrees into (a condition or state); to fall insensibly into (doing something). Said also of a species, etc.: To shade off insensibly into, have no clear demarcation from (something else).

1800 *HATCHETT in Phil. Trans.* XC. 391 Muscle, ligament, and tendon, seem to glide almost imperceptibly into each other. **1825** *LYTTON Falkland* 22, I suffer one moment to glide into another. **1842** *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxvi. § 77. 190 All feelings of hostility .. glide into those of peculiar courtesy. **1865** *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. v. I have glided into telling you the secret. **1869** *LUCKY Europe. Mor.* I. ii. 282 The peasant proprietor soon glided hopelessly into debt.

d. Phonetics. To glide on to: (of a consonant or vowel) to be uttered continuously with (the following sound).

[1774: cf. 8.] **1867** *A. J. ELLIS E. E. Pronunc.* I. ii. 57 A short accented vowel is in English always followed by a consonant on to which it glides.

8. trans. = to cause to glide (in different senses). Also *† to glide away*.

1650 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* iv. 17 Silly are they that think to glide away their groans with games, and their cares with cards, &c. **1774** *W. MITFORD Harmony Lang.* 48 They sound & glide it so imperceptibly into the following vowel that it cannot form a distinct syllable. **1834** *W. India Sk. Bk.* I. 299 Enjoying the .. light airs which began to play on the surface of the water, and to glide the vessel quietly on her course. **1893** *GUNTER Miss Dividends* 128 Ferdie glides the graceful Louise through the room in poetic motion. **1897** *W. ANDERSON Surg. Treat. Lupus* 14 The raw surface may be covered in by gliding portions of detached integument from an adjacent part.

Glider (glɔɪdər). Also *5-6 glydar(e)*, *-er*. [f. GLIDE *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who, or that which glides; also, that which aids in gliding. Also with *up*.

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 1991 Glydare, serptor. **1530** *PALSCOR* 22512 Glydar a slyder, glaucer. **1579** *SENSENER Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 91 Per. The glaucer into my heart did glide. *Will.* hey ho the glyder. **1597** *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Avii. The little Glyxorye, or Glidere vp and downe. **1850** *H. H. Wilson tr. Rigveda* I. 219 The Maruts .. are gliders (through the air).

b. An appendage that aids in gliding.

1873 *J. PERRIER Anim. Loco.* (1874) 170 The elytra or anterior wings are frequently employed as sustainers or gliders in flight.

Glidewort. [a half-adoption, half-translation of MDu. *glidernijl* (Du. *glidkruid*) = Ger. *glidkraut*; the first element seems to mean 'limb', the reference being to the use of the herb as a remedy for gout.] **† a.** An old name for species of *Sideritis*. **b.** (See quot. 1866.)

1640 *PARKINSON Theat.* Bot. 588 The Germans [call it] Glidkraut, the Dutch Glidcruijt, and wee in English after the Dutch name, Glidewort of some, and Ironwort of most. **1866** *Treat. Bot.*, Glidewort, *Contopsis Telrhilt*. **1879** *BRIITEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 207.

Gliding (glɔɪdɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* GLIDE in various senses.

1293 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xcv. (1495) 841 The serpent .. crepyth with prey peaces and glydynges. **c 1440** *Promp. Part.* 1991 Glydyngre, serptio. **1576** *TUMBERV. Venetie* 122 Making great glydynges and hitting his dew-clawes upon the ground. **1600** *S. Nicolson Acolastus* (1876) 48 With a silent gliding, A Christall brooke ran. **1644** *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* viii. 53 If light will follow the nature of grosser bodies, and have glydynges like them. **1794** *Sir W. Jones Inst. Hindu Law* vi. § 63 The glidyngs of this vital spirit through ten thousand millions of uterine passages. **1877** *LYRON Bepo* xiv. The loveliness at times we see in momentary gliding. **1842** *E. Wilson Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 93 Gliding is the simple movement of one articular surface upon another. **1865** *GRINDON Life* ii. (1875) 14 The gliding of the clouds before the wind. **a 1859** *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 205 A rapid yet easy gliding before the trade winds.

Gliding (glɔɪdɪŋ), *pp. a.* [See -ING 2.]

1. That glides (in various senses of the *vb.*). **c 1420** *LYON. Assembly Gots* 613 On a glydyng serpent

rydyng a gret pas. **1603** *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 576, I commend a gliding, an obscure and reposed life. **1645** *MILTON Colast.* (1851) 378, I may bee driv'n to curl up this gliding prose into a rough Sotadic. **1649** *T. FORO Lusius Fort.* 107 Transitory things which are as gliding as the stream of a swift current. **1718** *Rowe tr. Lucan* 195 The rolling Flood the gliding Navy bore. **1764** *GOLDISM. Trav.* 294 The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sails. **1881** *C. A. EDWARDS Organ* 112 These drawbacks have been overcome by the 'gliding' coupler. **1885** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gliding joint*, a form of diarthrosis in which the articular surfaces of the bones are nearly flat, and have only a sliding motion between each other. **1888** *SWEET Eng. Sonnets* § 23 It is often difficult to draw the line between gliding and fixed configuration.

b. spec. in Her. (See quot.)

1765-87 in *PORNY Heraldry Gloss.* **1868** *CUSSANS Her.* (1893) 129 Gliding, or *Glissant*, used to describe serpents when moving forwards in Fess.

† 2. = GLIB *a.* 1. *Obs.* —

1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 401 Both the child's body, and the way also is thereby made more gliding and slippery.

Glidingly (glɔɪdɪŋli), *adv.* [f. GLIDING *pp. a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a gliding manner.

1797 *HOLCROFT Slobbery's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xci. 18r Archimedes .. drew it .. over the ground as glidingly as if it had been in the sea. **a 1839** *GALT Denon Dest. v.* (1840) 33 He then beheld a matron glidingly approach. **1881** *Daily News* 14 Dec. 5/6 Clouds of smoke .. sailed glidingly in the still air.

Glieb, Glieb, *obs.* forms of GLEE, GLEBE.

Gliff (glɪf), *sb.* Now only *Sc.* or *north.* [f. GLIFF *v.*]

1. A passing view; a glance, glimpse.

1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 117/29 A Glyffe, respectus. **1730** *T. BOSTON Mem. Ap.* 45 But the first gliff as we call it is the worst. **a 1743** *RELPH in Songs & Ballads Cumberd.* (1866) 16 Here it was .. That first I gat a gliff o' Betty's face. **1804** *R. ANDERSON Cumberd. Ball.* 52 My fadder hee just gat a gliff ont. **1845** *G. MURRAY Isolafor* 108 'Twas a smothering gliff and a thought on thee. **1882** *LAUC. Gloss.*, *Gliff* (in. Lane), a glimpse, a transient sight.

b. A look or appearance that reminds one (of a person). **1886** *STEVENSON Kidnapped* vi. 50 And yet ye have a kind of gliff of Mr. Alexander.

2. A short space of time; a moment.

1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xix. Where is Edith? Gone to her room .. and laid down in her bed for a gliff. **1820** — *Monast.* xxvi. I gaed a gliff up the burn. **1824** — *Redgauntlet* ch. xi. Bide a gliff.

b. A quick movement; a whiff.

1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 423 The mirk came in gliffs—in gliffs the mirk gade.

3. A sudden fright; a scare.

1732 *RANSAY Sc. Prov.* (1797) 82 There came never sic a gliff to a daw's heart. **18** .. *Rhymes in Proc. Bar. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 140 The browster gied us a' a gliff wi' his barley bree. **1816** *SCOTT Antiq.* xxvii. I, like a fule, gat a gliff wi' seeing the lights and the riders. **1825** *BLACKIE, Mag.* XVII. 669/6 Oh, I was in a terrible gliff! **1855** *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.* s.v., I gat a sare gliff.

Gliff (glɪf), *v.* Now only *Sc.* or *north.* Also *3 gluffs* (2), *4 gleffe*, *4, 6 glyffe*. [Of obscure origin. Sense 1 is akin to that of Du. *glippen* and its cognates (see GLIBBERY *a.*), but the form presents difficulty. Sense 3 may be a distinct word, perh. cogn. with GLOFFEN. The pa. t. *glyfte* may belong to GLIFF *v.*]

† 1. To slip, glance aside; *fig.* to make a slip in reading.

a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 46 3if 3e þurh semeleaste gluffed (*v.r.* gliffen) of wordes. **c 1290** [see GLIDE *v.* 5]. **c 1330** *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8990 He wold bis nek smiten eft, & þe dint a litel gleff.

† 2. *a.* To look quickly, to give a glance; also quasi-*trans.*, *to gliff one's eyes*. *b.* To shine suddenly; to make a flash. *Obs.*

a. **c 1330** *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3399 Atte passage glyfte þey þer eyene (*v.r.* þei glift ine). **13** .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 849 Þe god man glyfte with þat glam & gloped for noyse. **13** .. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2265 Bot Gawayn on þat giserne glyfte hym bysyde. **c 1420** *Anturs of Arth.* xxviii. He gluffed (*Thornton MS.* glyfte) vp with his elghen on þat burde bright. **c 1430** *Syr Genger.* (Roxb.) 7310 That saw (*Clarionas*) and glift, The blade she perceived bright. **1570** *LEVINS Manib.* 117/31 To Glyffe, respicere.

b. **a 1400-50** *Alexander* 4599 Garlands ne no gay gere to glyfte in þour ege.

3. trans. To frighten. Cf. AGLIFF and GLOFF.

1823 *ELIZA LOCAN St. Johnstown* III. 144 Ye ha'e gliffed us amast out o' our very senses. **1863** *Tyndale Songs, Clock Fyee* 2 Noollens an' An' thou shall hear what's gliffed me see. **1891** *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 13 Mar. 5/5 I only meant to gliff him.

† Gliffen, *v. Obs.* [f. GLIFF *v.* + *-EN* 6.] *intr.* To look, take a glance. In quots. with *up*.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 184 The kynge .. slepit nocht full ynkyrtly Bot gliffyn vp of suddandly. **a 1510** *DOUGLAS K. Hart* I. xlviii. The Queene is walkit with ane felloun fray, Vp gliffit, and beheld scho was betraysit.

Gliffing, *vb. sb. Sc.* [f. GLIFF *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The time required to give a glance; an instant. **1815** *SCOTT Guy R.* xxii. 'Tb Mumps will be out wi' the stirrup-dram in a gliffing. **1819** *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 In a gliffin' ilka bishop Ramm'd in his hand and cleik'd his fish up.

2. A surprise, fright.

1813 *PICKEN Mus. Poems* II. 47 It was an unco gliffin.

Gliffy (glɪfi), [f. GLIFF *sb.* + *-Y* 4.] = GLIFF *sb.* 2.

1820 *BLACKIE, Mag.* Nov. 203 My mother had .. thrown

hersel' back just for a gliffy, to tak' a nap, in the easy chair. **1838** *J. STRUTHERS Poetic Tr.* 79 Ae gliffy brings a dart severe Whilk breeds us wae. **1871** *P. H. WAOOELL Psalms* vi. lo Scham't sal thy be, in a gliffie.

† Gliff, *v. Obs.* Also *5 glyfft*. [var. of GLIFF *v.*] *intr.* To look, gaze. Hence *† Gliffing* *vb. sb.*

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2525 Sir Gawayne glyffes on the gome with a glade will *ibid.* 3949 Than glyftes the gud kynge, and gloypyns in herte. **c 1440** *York Myst.* xxvi. 153 Thy glyftynge is so gromly þou gars my harte growe.

Glime, var. GLEEK *sb.* 2 and *v.*, *Obs.*

Glim (glɪm), *sb.* Also *4 glymme*. [Ultimately f. the weak-grade of the Teut. root *glim-, *glim-* (see GLEAM); but the history is obscure. Possibly the word in sense 2 may be a modification of GLIMS GLIMPSE, and in sense 3 a shortening of GLIMMER, its earlier synonym. It is not certain that the *sb.* existed in OE. or ON., though some of the continental Teut. langs. have a word of coincident form and meaning: cf. MHG. *glim* (mod. G. *glimm*) masc., spark, Sw. dial. *glim* flash, Du. (*obs.*), Flem. *glim*, also *glimp*, glow, glance, passing appearance.]

† 1. Brightness. *Obs. rare* — 1.

So commonly explained on etymological grounds; the context by itself would rather suggest 'delight'. **13** .. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1087 So watz I rauste wyth glymme pure.

2. Sc. *† a* passing look, a glimpse (*obs.*). Hence, as much as is seen at a glance; a scrap.

c 1620 *A. HUME Brit. Tongue* (1825) 2 If the way might be found to draue your eie, set on high maters of state, to take a glim of a thing of so mean contemplation. **1878** *SCOTT Art. Midl.* xxx. Now, old Meg, d—n me, if I can understand a glim of this story of yours.

3. slang. *a.* A light of any kind; a candle, a lantern. *Douse the glim* (see DOUSE *v.* 4).

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Glim*, a Dark-Lantern used in Robbing Houses. **c 1745** in *Hove Every-day Bk.* II. 526 Glim, and Leathe-dresser, viz. the Utensils of a Link and Blim, and shoe-boy. **1798** in *J. H. VAUX Mem.* (1819) I. viii. 75 When in the Cockpit all was dim And not a Mid dar'd shew his glim. **1815** *SCOTT Guy R.* xxix. Are you in the dark? .. Where should I have a glim? **1838** *DICKENS O. Tarn* xxii. Show a glim, Tuby. **1840** *MARRIOTT Pop. Jack* xxiii. Do top that glim, Bill! **1845** *ALB. SMITH Port. Scavil.* 70. *Tom.* xlvii. (1887) 61 She's always got that little glim alight at her stern. **1854** *E. Z. C. JUNSON Myst. N. Y.* I. iv. 37 Old Jack bade Harriet trim the glim. **1883** *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* I. v. Sure enough, they left their glim here.

b. An eye.

1820 in *Egan Grosé's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (1823) s.v., His glims I've made look like a couple of rainbows. **1830** *LYTTON P. Clifford* vii. Queer my glims, if that ben't the Paul. **a 1845** *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Housewarming* 43 Harold escaped with a loss of a glim.

4. Comb. (*slang*), as *glim-fenders*, andirons; also punningly, handcuffs; *glim-glibber*, a lingo or jargon; *glim-jack*, a link-boy; *glim-stick*, a candlestick.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, *Glimfenders*, Andirons. **1750** [*MRS. R. GOADBY*] *Apol. Life* L. M. *Carew* (ed. 2) 338 *Glimfenders*, hand irons. **1823** *J. BEE Dict. Turf, Glimfenders*, hand-cuffs, or wrist manacles. **1844** *LN. BROUGHAM A. Lunel* III. vi. 180 All of the same caste (or, as lie jocosely termed it, of the same cant) had a 'glimglibber of their own, and quite understood one another, like freemasons. **a 1700** *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, *Glimjack*, a Link-boy. **1810**, **Glimstick*, a Candlestick. **1812** in *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*

Glim (glɪm), *v.* Also *5 glymm*. [In sense 1, ad. Du. *glimmen* to glow = MLLG., Ger. *glimmen*, Sw. *glimma*, Da. *glimme*, f. the root *glim-* (see GLIM *sb.*). In sense 2, f. GLIM *sb.*]

† 1. intr. To shine, gleam. *Obs.* — 1

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 98 Ther laye in a grette ape with twyne grete wyde eyen, and they glymmed as a fyre.

2. trans. To brand or burn in the hand. *slang.*

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., As the cull was Glimm'd, he gangs to the Nubb, if the Fellow has been Burnt in the Hand, he'll be Hang'd now. **1708** *Mem. J. Hall* 33 Profligate Women .. are glimm'd for that Villany. **1785** in *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

† Glimble, *Obs.* [f. GLIM *v.* + *dim.* ending -*le* with inserted *b*.] A glimmer, a glimpse.

1658 *A. Fox Writ's Surg.* v. 352, I found it by experience how hurtful hot glimblies of shins are to eyes.

Glimce, *obs.* form of GLIMPSE *sb.*

Glime (glɪm), *sb. north.* [f. the *vb.*] A side look or glance.

1887 *HALL CAINE Deemster* x. 69 'Aw, ye wouldn't think it's true, would ye, now?' said Ned, with a wink at Dan. and a 'glime' at Davy. 'And what's that?' said Dan, with another 'glime' at the lad.

Glime (glɪm), *v. dial.* Also *9 glymm*, *glymme*. [Of obscure origin: the localities would suggest derivation from ON., but no similar form occurs in that lang. Cf. GLEE *v.*]

† 1. intr. To squint. *Obs.* — 9, implied in GLIMMER.

2. To look askance or slyly.

1684 *YORKSH. Dial.* 481 (L. D. S. No. 76) Thou Glimcks and glimes seay, I'd misken'd thy face, If thou had went at onny other place. **a 1743** *RELPH Afflict. Poems* (1747) 2 Heedless *a glim'd*, nor cou'd my een command, Till gash the sickle went into my hand. **1803** *R. ANDERSON Cumberd. Ball.* 65 Aye he owte his shoulder glym'd. **1886** *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* I. vii. All the lasses wad be glyming at him. **1824** — *Manxman* 187 Pete grunted and glimed, smoked up the chimney, and [etc.]

Hence † **Glimmer**, one who squints.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 159/1 A Glimyr, *Iuscius, limus*.

Glimery, obs. f. **GLIMMERY** *a.* 1; var. **GLIMMERY** *a.* 2, *Obs.*

Glimflashy (glim'fæʃi), *a. slang.* Also 7 **glimflashy**, 9 **glimflashy**. [*f.* **GLIM sb.** + **FLASHY a.**] *Angry.*

a 1790 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Glimflashy*, angry or in a passion. 1722 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1830 LYTON P. *Clifford xxxi*, 'And this is what you call well!' said Clifford angrily. 'No, captain, don't be glimflashy! you have not heard all yet!'

Glimmer (gli'mə), *sb.* 1 Also 5 **glimyr**, 6-7 **glimmar**, 7 **glimmor**. [*f.* the vb.]

1. A feeble or wavering light; a tremulous play of reflected light, a sheen, shimmer.

1590 *SNAPS. Com. Err.* v. 1, 315 My wasting lampes [have yet] some fading glimmer left. 1808 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 176 The liquid seemed to have lost its luminous quality except a little glimmer floating at the top. 1818 *Mrs. Shelley Frankens.* iv. (1805) 65 By the glimmer of the half-extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open. 1855 *TENNISON Maudsl.* xxii. ix, In gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls, Queen Lily and rose in one. 1861 T. A. *Truitt La Beate* i. viii. 126 This glimmer proceeded from a lamp of silver. 1873 *Black Fr. Thule* (1874) 64 Both the young men at once recognized the glimmer of the small white feather. 1884 *Bazaar* 27 Dec. 64/3 The painting was remarkable for the actuality of brilliant moonlight, and the marvellous imitation of its glimmer on the leaves of the laurels. 1888 W. H. H. *Rogers Mem. West* i. 3 The white glimmer in the far distance is Axminster.

2. *fig.* a. Showiness of manner (? *obs.*). b. A faint gleam (of knowledge, hope, etc.); a faint perception; a glimpse.

a. 1827 *Scott Tral.* 22 Jan., No dash, or glimmer, or shine about him, but great simplicity of manners and behaviour.

b. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* i. 87 (1847) 5 As early as the sixth century a little glimmer of light was perceptible in the Irish monasteries. 1859 *BRIGHT Sp. India* i Aug., He has not a glimmer of the grammar. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 86 Here we get the first glimmer of Austin canons. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 186 Nowhere fight, no glimmer of hope. 1885 *TENNISON Despair* xix, I have had some glimmer, at times, in my gloomiest woe, Of a God behind all.

3. *slang.* † *a.* Fire. *Obs.*

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 61 A Demander for Glimmar. ... These Demanders for glimmar be for the moste parte wemen; for glimmar in their language, is fyre.

1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Regue* i. iv. (1680) 45 *Glymmer*, fire.

b. *pl.* The eyes.

1814 *Sailor's Return* i. vi, Get out of my way, you booby, or I'll darken your glimmers for you. *Ibid.* i. vii, Come, my lad, close your glimmers, and I'll apply a plaster.

Hence **Glimmerless a.**, without a glimmer.

1889 *Chamb. Jnl.* Jan. 10/5 The liquid dusk that hung glimmerless above the horizon.

Glimmer (gli'mə), *sb.* 2 *Min.* [*a.* Ger. *glimmer*, *f.* *glimmer*, *GLIM v.*] *Mica* (see quot. 1859).

1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* 7 Silver Oars. free from Flint

.. Mispickie, Glimmer (*ibid.* i. 201 *spelt* Glimmer), Wolfen

[etc.]. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 118 *Mica arenosa* .. which the Germans call Catsilver or Glimmer.

1778 Woulfe in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 30 May not the green and yellow glimmers from Johngeorgenstadt be of this kind? 1804

C. B. BROWN tr. *Vohney's View Soil U. S.* 55 The interior boundary of this sand is a ridge or bank of granitic talc,

.. called, by the Swedish traveller Kalm, glimmer. 1859

PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Glimmer*, the term applied by Werner to the several varieties of mica; occasionally used

to designate talcose and micaceous compounds.

Glimmer (gli'mə), *v.* Forms: 4-5 **glemer**, 5 **glim(m)er**, 6- **glimmer**. [*OE.* **glimorian*, a

figurative f. the root *glim-*: see **GLIM sb.**, **GLEAM**.

Cf. Du., *MHG.*, Ger. *glimmer(e)n*, Da. *glimre*, Sw. *glimra*.]

† 1. *intr.* To shine brightly; to glitter. Of the eyes: To flash. *Obs.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 172 His arsunz .. þat euer glemered & glent al of grene stones. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.*

109/1 *Glymeryn*, *radio*. c 1450 *LONELICH Graill* xxxi. 158

Cler Schynenge As the sonne yppon the water whanne it is Glemerynge. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 56 He was so

ferdful to loken on that his eyen glymmed as fyre. c 1530

L.D. *BERNERS Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* (1814) 394 He sawe y^e bright sonne glimmering on y^e faire chirches & hys steeles.

2. In weaker sense: To give a faint or intermittent light; to shine faintly. Also with *away*, *out*, and quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 159/1 To Glymer, *sublucere*. 1605

SNAPS. Macb. iii. iii. 5 The West yet glimmers with some streaks of Day. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus Moral Relat.*

207 The smallest starrs, which the obscurity of night causeth lo glimmer in the skye. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii. 928

The rising motion of an infant ray shot glimmering thro' the cloud, and promis'd day. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst.*

Uolpho xxv, A light glimmered through the grates of the lower chamber. 1797 *MRS. MARY ROBINSON Walsingham*

III. 73 The festoons of coloured lamps glimmered their last rays. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Irel.* iv. 65 They had .. felt them-

selves secure while the beacon glimmered south-east of them. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* (1863) 404 There are many who will remember the white house glimmering through the trees. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Europe* iii. (1894) 83

Enormous spaces of hill and plain .. glimmering away to the indistinct horizon.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. ix. (1634) 719 In the Sacraments, that which is of God, scarcely glimmereth in at

holes, among the rout of the inventions of men. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 307 So soone .. as any occasion glimmered out,

they stuck not to break in upon us. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 66 ¶ We should have .. travelled upward to the original of things by the light of History, till in remoter times it had glimmered in fable, and at last sunk into darkness. 1809-10 *COURTAGE Friend* (1805) 1 Antecedent to all history, and long glimmering through it as a holy tradition. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Peas* II. 265 A name which will be honoured and revered, as long as one spark of virtue glimmers on the face of the earth. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnls.* I. 101 The voice came glimmering and bubbling up a flight of stone steps. 1860 *Geo. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* vii. ii, The idea of ever recovering happiness never glimmered in her mind for a moment.

c. *To glimmer into*: to pass *into* with a glimmer. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnls.* I. 216 The figures sadly glimmered into something like visibility.

3. To look or glance with half-closed eyes; to see indistinctly. *rare.* † *b.* *trans.* *causatively.* (See quot. 1580.) *Obs. rare.*

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 56/1 If we do not looke with full open eyes, but only glimmer in passing by, we shall see such great villanies, that they are inough to put out our eyes. 1860 *HOLLYBUSH Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Esblouir les yeux*, to glimmer the eyes, to dazzle. 1896 *N. Y. Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/2 The little fellow had one eye closed entirely, and the other was glimmering.

4. *Comb.*, as **glimmer-gowk dial.**, an owl.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Glimmer-gowk*, an owl. 'A glimmer-gowk's afore any cat for mice.' 1880 *TENNISON Village Wif.* vii. 6 'E sit like a great glimmer-gowk wi' 'is glasses athurt 'is noise.

† **Glimmerer**, *slang.* *Obs.* [*f.* **GLIMMER sb. 1**

(sense 3 a) + *-ER* 1.] (See quotes.)

[1567: cf. **GLIMMERING ppl. a.** 2.] 1605 *DEKKER & WILKINS*

Lesse (1607) 33 Another sort of these shee motts, or monsters

.. & they are the Glimmerers. Your Glimmerer shee up in

the morning, flatters a house on the pretext of procuring a

light for her fire, and steals what she can lay hands on.

1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 84 The Glimmerers are such as

travel up and down with Licenses to beg, under the pre-

tence that they have lost all by fire. 1688 R. HOLME

Armoury ii. iii. § 68 Glimmerers, Friers of Houses, thereby

to steal in Confusions. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*,

Glimmerers, persons begging with sham licences, pretending

losses by fire.

Glimmering (gli'mərin), *vb.* *sb.* [See -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. **GLIMMER**; the shining

of a faint or wavering light; a twinkle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 109/1 *Glymerynge* of lyghte ..

lucubrorum. 1529 *MORE Comp. agst. Trith.* ii. Wks. 1281/2

By the glimmering of the moone, he had espied .. them him-

self. 1628 *GAULE Pract. Theor.* (1629) 90 Can a Light be

shrouded under a Bushel, and yeld no glimmering? 1738

GRAY tr. *Tasso* 45 Wks. 1836 I. 171 The watery glimmerings

of a fainter day Discover'd half, and half conceal'd their way.

1803 *WORSW. Green Linnel* iv, Shadows and sunny glimmer-

ings, That cover him all over. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico*

(1850) I. 240 At the first glimmering of light he mustered his

army. 1868 *LOCKYER Gullivern's Heavens* (ed. 3) 4 Milky

Ways .. so distant that the most powerful instruments were

able only to distinguish a confused glimmering.

fig. c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perfr.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xlviii, Yf

thou maye in clemens of conscience fele þe homely and the

peesful presence of that blessed man ihesu Cryste as a

shadowe or a glimmering of hym. 1642 R. CARPENTER

Experience ii. xi. 228 Look upon the Transfiguration and

admire the beautiful glimmerings of his Godhead. 1711

ANONYM. Spect. No. 120 ¶ 15 Without the least Glimmerings

of Thought or common Sense. 1745 *SWIFT Let. fr. Grand*

Mistr. Free-Masons Wks. 1765 XII. 267 For our guardian

was he it so, that the pagan priesthood was always in the

druids or masons, and that there was a perceivable glim-

mering of the jewish rites in it, though much corrupted.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 60 The Patient

had a Glimmering of Sense. 1856 *MAX MÜLLER Chips*

(1867) II. xvi. 104 A strange glimmering of the old mythe

in the mind of the poet. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*,

Europe ii. (1894) 36 It is quite possible for a scoffer at the

Alps .. to have glimmerings of good taste [etc.].

† b. A glance, a look. *Obs.* -1

1759 *Compl. Let. Writer* (ed. 6) 225 His odious smiles and

glimmerings .. were thrown away upon her.

2. A partial view, of either a material or immaterial

object; a glimpse, an inkling; a faint notion.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 339 Pis kunne we not knowe ful

certeyne, but han glimeryng & supposyng. 1470-85 *MALORY*

Arthur xi. xiv, Syre Percuvalle hadde a glimerynge of the

vessel and of the mayden that bare hit. 1549 *LATIMER 5th*

Serm. bef. Edu. VI (Arb.) 133, I haue but a glimmeringe

of it Yet to generally, I remember the scope of it. a 1639

WOTTON Dk. Buckingham (1642) 6 On the way .. the bag-

gage post boy, who had been at Court, got (I know not how)

a glimmering who they were; But his mouth was easily shut.

1851-52 *AWK Astoria*. i. (1868) 236 It is only possible to give a

glimmering of what I desire to convey. 1871 *FREEMAN*

Norm. Cong. (1876) IV. xviii. 176 We get glimmerings of

fighting on the borders of these shires.

Glimmering (gli'mərin), *ppl. a.* [See -ING 2.]

1. That glimmers (see the vb.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1427 Pe messageres .. were arayde ..

al in glimmer and gold. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 427 Yt ys ase

that she has lost her all by fire: = **GLIMMERER**.

Obs. slang.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (E. E. T. S.) 61 This glimmering

Morte .. Thys glimmering glaucaner.

Hence **Glimmeringly adv.**

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 5 The darke myste

of malice dooth choke .. those sparkes, that glimmeringly

shined to make them see the glorie of God. 1665 *WIRNER*

Lori's Prayer 41, I have such a strong desire to expre

what I glimmeringly apprehend of it. 1820 *Blackie, Mag.*

VI. 529 The more faintly and glimmeringly one object, as

it were, melted into another. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* i.

611 Glimmeringly did a pack of were-wolves pad the snow.

Glimmerous (gli'mərəs), *a. rare.* [*f.* **GLIM-**

MER sb. + *-OUS*.] a. Lighted by a glimmer, or fitful

light. b. Shining insteadily.

1792 *BURNS Let. to W. Nicol* 20 Feb., When shall the

elfine lamp of my glimmerous understanding .. shine like the

constellation of thy intellectual powers. 1793 — *Let. to*

Ainslie 26 Apr., My elfine, lambent, glimmerous wander-

ings have misled his stupid steps.

Glimmery (gli'məri), *a.* 1 Also 6 **glimrye**, 7

glimry. [*f.* **GLIMMER sb. 1 + *-Y* 1.] † a. Of fire:**

Burning dimly (*obs.*). b. *Theat. slang.* Of an actor:

Wanting in definite conception of his part.

1823 *STANWORTH Zenis* iv. (Arb.) 102 When fiers glimrye

be listed In clouds grim glomming with bounce doo terrifye

worldlings. 1892 *ATHENÆUM* 9 Apr. 466/3 'Mr. Edgar' is

too vague and 'glimmery' for the part he has to play.

† **Glimmery**, *a.* 2 In 7 **glimry**. [*f.* **GLIM-**

MER sb. 2 + *-Y* 1.] Micaceous.

1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* i. 230 There appertains to the

harsh flowing copper Oars, the harsh copper Flint, and

what is splendidly mispikely glimry or spady.

Glimpse (glimps), *sb.* Forms: 6 **glimyse**, 6-7

glimce, -s(e), **glimps**, **glimps(e)**, 7 **glinse**, 7-

glimpsio. [*f.* the vb.]

1. A momentary shining, a flash. *lit.* and *fig.*

Now somewhat *arch.* and with mixture of sense 3.

The glimpses of the moon (Shaks.): the earth by

night; often quoted in wider sense, sublunary

scenes.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. iv. 53 What may this meane? That

thou .. Revisits thus the glimpses of the Moone? 1610 G.

FLETCHER Christ's Vict. ii. xxvi, His staring eyes did glow

.. their glimpse did shew like Cockatrice eyes. 1625-56

COWLEY Davidis i. 85 No dear Glimps of the Sun's lovely

Face, Strikes through the solid Darkness of the Place. 1658

Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 66 They that held the Stars of

heaven were but rayes and flashing glimpses of the Empyreall

light, through holes and perforation of the upper heaven.

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Glitter (gli'tar), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *gliter*, 4-6 *gleter*, *glyter*, 6 *glittre*, 4- *glitter*. [Not recorded in OE. ME. *gliteren* is prob. a. ON. *glitra* = MHG., mod. Ger. *glitzern*; a frequentative formation (see -ER) from the Teut. root **glit-* in OS. *glitan* str. vb., OHG. *glizan* (mod. Ger. *glitzen*) to shine, ON. *glit* brightness, *glita* to shine, Goth. *glitun-jan* to shine; the pre-Teut. root **ghleid-*, *ghleid-* seems to occur in Gr. *χλιδή* luxury.]

1. *intr.* To shine with a brilliant but broken and tremulous light; to emit bright fitful flashes of light; to gleam, sparkle.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Kent.* 604 Golde naylez, þat al glytered & gleut as gleim of þe sunne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 457 Al glittered þe ground for glori of his wedis. c 1475 *Rauf Coilar* 669 Gowlis glitterand full gay, glemand in grene. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 181 Many belmes gletred agaynst the sonne. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. xi. 27 The waves glittering like Christal glais. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xi. 162 The stars . . . glitter in their motions only to serve us. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poem* ii. iii. Before his infant eyes would run such forms, as glitter in the muse's ray. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 42 Earth glitterers with the drops the night distils. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (ed. 2) 220 A gem from Persia's plunder'd mines, Shall glitter on thy Shrine of Shrines. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 17 As their wings glittered in the light they looked like flakes of snow. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. xx. She looked up at him with trusting eyes, that still glittered with tears.

b. *Proverb.* (Cf. GLISTER *v.* b.) 1638 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Biblioth. Edinb. Lectori* Wks. (1711) 222 All is not gold which glittereth. 1784 JOHNSON 2 Oct. in *Boswell* (ed. 2), All is not gold that glitters, as we have been often told.

2. *fig.*; esp. of persons: To make a brilliant appearance or display; to be showy or splendid (in dress, etc.).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* ii. 48-52 She perceived and founde a certain power of the godhead to glittre and shewe forth in hym. 1683 KENNETT *tr. Erasm. on Folly* 48 Nature glitters most in her own plain homely garb. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Prol. 5 If the Hope of Money does but once glitter in their Thoughts. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 109 ¶ 4 They had both . . . glittered in playhouses. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) 1. ii. 75 Our gay assemblies . . . would glitter less. 1790 BURKE *F. Rev.* (ed. 2) 112, I saw her (the queen of France) . . . glittering like the morning star. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) i. 97 Talent which . . . glitters to-day, that it may dine and sleep well to-morrow. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 362 Every chapter glittered with vivid and highly coloured description.

Glitterance (gli'tarāns), *rare*. [f. GLITTER *v.* + -ANCE.] Glittering appearance.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xii. ii. Till from the glitterance of the sunny main He turn'd his aching eyes. 1824 CARY *Daule, Purgat.* xxix. 136 A sword, whose glitterance and keen edge . . . Appall'd me. 1831 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXX. 984 The glitterance of the frost-woven snows.

Glittering (gli'tarin), *vbl. sh.* [f. GLITTER *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. GLITTER.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 3 b. To the intent that . . . this manner might shew some glittering. 1607 J. DAVIES *Sunnia Totals* Elv. Which nought comes here for Clouds and Glitterings. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* ii. 12 So near a storm wise David would not stay, Nor trust the glittering of a faithless Day. 1698 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref. b 3 If a little glittering in discourse has pass'd them on for witty men, where was the necessity of undeceiving the World?

† b. *concr.* Something that glitters. *Obs.* 1670 EACIARD *Cont. Clergy* 46 They count all discourses empty, dull, and Locke, unless bespangl'd with these glitterings. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* Intro. § 3 Every Man carries about with him a Touchstone, if he will make use of it to distinguish substantial Gold from superficial Glitterings.

Glittering, *ppl. a.* [f. GLITTER *v.* + -ING.] That glitters. *lit. and fig.*

13... *Seign. Sages* (W.) 3335 With gerlandes & with gletre and thing Was she made out of knowing. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3746 þe sex of gleitrand gold gayle was forged. a 1550 *Christis Kirk* Gr. xviii. Her glitterand hair that was full gowdin. Sa hard in lufe him laist. a 1586 SIOENEY *Arctidia* i. (1598) 81 O glittering miseries of man. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 534 Glorious and glittering painters. 1617 F. MORVSON *Jin.* iii. 171 It is proverbially said, that the . . . Neopolitans are glittering and sumptuous. a 1700 SOMME & DRYDEN *Faule's Art Poetry* i. 44 Let Italians be Vain Authors of false glittering Poetry. 1764 GOLDSV. *Trav.* 45 Ye glittering towns, with wealth and splendour crown'd. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vii. (1870) 185 The thistle's glittering down. 1826 DISRAELI *Ly. Grey* iv. v. His glittering youth was gone and wasted. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 110 The satire is . . . more distantly allied to poetical union than to glittering rhetoric.

Hence **Glitteringly** *adv.*, in a glittering manner. 1611 COTGR. *Lutimentum*, glitteringly. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. ii. xvi. The nimble phantasia . . . more glitterandly Displays her spredden forms. 1820 MORRIS *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 627 Pendant and twining glittering. Like anemone-thyris of purple dye. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 1/2 Briskly and glitteringly carriage after carriage rolls by.

Glittie, *sc. var.* GLIETY *a.*

Glittous, (-is, -us) *see* GLETOUS.

Gload, *obs. pa. t.* of GLIDE.

† **Gloak**, *slang. Obs.* Also gloach. [Of unknown origin; cf. BLOKE.] A man, fellow, 'cove'. (See also BUZZ-GLOAK.)

1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant.*, Gloak, a man. *High Toter gloak*, a highwayman well dressed and mounted. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Gloak*, synonymous with Gill. 1821

HAGGART *Life* 48, I said 'I will punish outsiders with your nibs, but not with that gloach'. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v. The prince of the high-toy gloaks.

Gloom (glō'm), *sb. rare*. [Back-formation from GLOAMING.] Twilight. gloaming.

a 1821 KEATS *La Belle Dame sans merci* x, I saw their starved lips in the gloom, With horrid warning gap'd wide. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonnets* 85 And blithe is Honfleur's echoing gloam When mothers call the children home.

Gloom (glō'm), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. as prec.] *intr.* To darken, become dusk. Also *To be gloamed*: to have grown dusk.

1819 RENNIE *St. Patrick* I. xi. 166 By this time, it was turn't gayan gloam't. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *It gloams*, twilight comes on, Aberd. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 176 When purple evening gloameth. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xl (1873) 223 An' ye cudna expect fowk hame fac a mairriage afore it war weel gloam't. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* s. v., I must be going homewards before it gloams.

Gloaming (glō'min). Forms: 1 *glōming*, (æfen-) *glommung*, 5 *glomyng*, 5-7 *gloming*, 8- *glōaming*. [repr. OE. *glōmung* str. fem., f. (on the analogy of æfening) *glōm* twilight, prob. f. the Teut. root **glō-* (see GLOW); the etymological sense would thus seem to be the 'glow' of sunset or sunrise (cf. GLOOM *sb.*), whence the passage to the recorded sense is not difficult.

The vowel of the mod. *glōaming* is anomalous, as OE. *glōmung* should normally become *glōoming*. The explanation probably is that the *o* was shortened in the compound æfen-glōmung as the spelling seems to show was actually the case), and that from this compound there was evolved a new *sb. glōmning*, which by normal phonetic development became ME. *glūming*, mod. E. *glōaming*. In the literary language the word is a comparatively recent adoption from Scottish writers; but it is found in the dialect of Mid. Yorks.]

1. Evening twilight. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 117/3 *Crephusculum*, gloaming. c 1000 *Latin Hyms* Ags. Ch. (Surtees 1851) 16 *Crephusculum mens nescial*, æfen glōmning mod nyte. c 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* iv. vii. 827 Fra the glomyng off the nycht. 1536 BELLENOEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) II. 115 He . . . after supper, past furth in the glōming. c 1630 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 3 This fell furth in the glōming. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 232 By this, the sun was out of sight, An' darker glōaming brought the night. c 1800 HOGG *Song*. 'Tween the glōaming and the mirk, When the kye comes hame. 1807 BYRON *Elgy Newstead Abbey* iv. Soon as the glōaming spreads her waving shade. 1830 TENNYSON *Leonine Elegiacs*, Lowflying breezes are roaming the broad valley dimmed in the glōaming. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 2 The happy outside passenger seated on the box from the dawn to the glōaming [etc.].

fig. 1875 BURNS *Ep. to James Smith* 79 When once life's day draws near the glōaming. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thurns* 144 The help she and Hendry needed in the glōaming of their lives.

b. Said occas. of morning twilight.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iii. 38 The sun had scarcely east the glōaming of approaching dawn over the eastern peaks. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 21, I rowed home in the glōaming of the morning.

c. Shade, dusky light.

1832 MOTHERWELL *Jeanie Morrison* vii. And in the glōamin o' the wood, The throssil whussil sweet.

2. *attrib.* (in some instances passing into *adj.*), as *glōaming-fall*, *hour*, *sight*, *sky*, *starlight*; also *glōaming-shot*, (a) a shot in the twilight (in quot. *fig.*); (b) the beginning of twilight.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 176 Gin glōamin hours reek't Eben's hame. 1793 BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* Aug. I once more roved out yesterday for a glōamin-shot at the muses. 1795 - 'Had I the wyle' 29 At glōamin-shot it was, I wot, I lighted on the Monday. a 1810 TANNANILL 'The *Midges dances about the burn*' *Poems* (1846) 114 Beneath the golden glōaming sky, The mavis mends her lay. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxi, He has a glōaming sight o' what's reasonable . . . a glisk and nae mair. 1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* VIII. 401 A cannie hour at glōaming-in, under the hazel bower birks. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* iv. v. Even I grow hungered in these cool glōaming hours. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* ii. xii. 125 The glōaming starlight was just sufficient to show him that all was desolate.

Gloar, var. GLORE to stare; dial. var. GLOWER.

Gloase, *obs. form* of GLOZE *sb.*

† **Gloat**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. [f. GLOAT *v.*] A side-glance; ? a furtive or sullen look.

1645 FEATLY *Differs Dipt* Ep. Ded. B. Satans watchful eye is upon it (the Gospel), and he casts an envious gloat at it. 1654 GAYTON *Phas. Notes* ii. vi. 67 The Frowne, the Gloat, the Hung-lip, the Neglect, the Go-by.

Gloat, *sb.* *dial.* Also *glout*, 8-9 *glut*, 9 *glot*, [Etymology unknown.] A species of cel (see quotes.). Also *gloat-cel*.

1747 Mrs. GLASS *Cookery* xxi. 163 Grigs, Shafflins and Gloat. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 114 There is another variety of this fish [the cel] known in the Thames by the name of Grigs, and about Oxford by that of Grigs or Gluts. 1776 TWISS *Tour* *Irish* 97 Perch, salmon, pike, trout, glut-cels, silver-cels. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. 243 The 'hooking' cel or 'gloat', the blackish, medium-sized cel taken by anglers, babbars, and on night-lines. 1895 in E. Angl. *Gloss.*, *Gloat or Glot*.

Gloat (glōut), *v.* Forms: 6-7 *gloate*, *glotit*, *gloyt*, 7 *glott*, 7-9 *glote*, 7- *gloat*. [Of obscure origin, but apparently = MHG. and mod. G. *glozen* to stare, Sw. (dial.) *glotta* to peep, ON. *glotta* to grin. Prob. taken up in the 16th c. from some dialect, in which it may have been an adoption from ON.

Although common in the 17th and 18th c., the word is not in Phillips and was unknown to Johnson, who quotes the

lines from Rowe (see 2 below) with the remark, 'This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for gloat'.

The development of sense 3 has prob. been more or less influenced by association with GLUT *v.*

† 1. *intr.* To look or gaze askance; to look with a furtive or sidelong glance. Also *to gloat it. Obs.* 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 60 With myne eyz, az I can amorously gloit it. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Covpl. Philomene* (Arb.) 66 Ne could he lōke a side, But like the cruel catte which gloateth casteth many a glance Vpon the selly ratte. 1590 NASHIE *Pasquill's Apol.* i. Aijb, Though in silence I gloate through the fingers at other matters, yet am I not careless of the quarrell nowe in hand. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xii. 150 She [Scylla] . . . streaks from out a ghastly whistle-pole, all her necks; Where (gloating round her rocks) to fish she falls. 1619 R. WESTE *Dē. Deaneor* 33 in *Babes Bk.*, Nor let thine eyes be glosing downe, cast with a hanging looke. 1650-3 G. DANIEL *Idylls* iii. 8 (Grosart) IV. 219 Purlbind in Ethicks, as y^e Running Hare Gloats either way. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Pis. Quee.* (1708) 240 Come hither Sirrah, cryes Lucifer; and so the poor Cur went wrigling and glosing up towards his Prince. 1684 CREECH *Obiv's Eleg.* ii. vii. in *Dryden's Miscell.* i. 129 If at the Play I in Pop-corner sit, And with a squinting Eye gloate o'er the pit. 1727 GAY *Fables* xxxiii. 29 Like you [a snake], they . . . With malice hiss, with envy gloate, And for convenience change their coat. [1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Gloat*, to look sulkily, to swell. 'He gloats like a toad.']

† b. *in pa. ppl.* Of the eyes: Turned up or upward. *Obs.*

1624 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Inmed. Address* 31 So sighs, and groanes, as many as you will; and eyes gloyted upward, God knoweth why, or whether. a 1642 - *Acts & Mon.* vii. 11623 396 Their gloyted-up eyes, their groning bellies.

c. Of light: ? To glance aside. *rare.*

1644 [see GLOATING *ppl. a.* b.] 1866 THORNBURY *Greatheart* III. 224 The light gloated on some strange-shaped glasses, and on a retort that stood on a side-table.

† 2. To cast amorous or admiring glances. *Const.*

on, upon. Obs.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* ii. i. 16 In short, I could not gloat upon a man when he comes into a Room, and laugh at him when he goes out. 1678 ORWAY *Friendship in F.* iii. 32 My revenge shall be to love you still; gloat on and loll after you where ere I see you [etc.]. 1686 DRYDEN *Limberham* i. 8 (Aside) Are you gloating already? then there's hopes, I faith. 1710 ROWE *Jane Shore* iv. 1, Teach every Grace to smile, in your Behalf, And her deluding Eyes to gloat for you. 1727 GAY *Fables* xiv. 27 Some praise his sleeve and others gloat Upon his rich embroider'd coat [etc.]. quasi-*trans.* 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. i, Her tongue, I confess, was silent; but her speaking Eyes glosed such things.

3. To gaze with intense or passionate satisfaction (usually implying a lustful, avaricious or malignant pleasure). Now almost exclusively *to gloat on, upon, or over*: To feast one's eyes upon, to contemplate, think of, or dwell upon with fierce or unholy joy.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. xiii. 89 [The spider] suspends it [the fly], as if for a spectacle to be exulted over: Then stalking to the door of his cell, turns about, gloses over it at a distance. 1764 CHURCHILL *Ep.* IV. Hogarth 339 Hogarth, a guilty pleasure in his eyes, The place of Executioner supplies. See how he gloses, enjoys the sacred feast, And proves himself by cruelty a priest. 1794 GOWNS *Cal. Williams* (1796) III. x. 182 Mr. Spurrel perfectly glosed, with eyes that seemed to devour everything that passed. 1807 VOLCOFF (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 69 The youth upon her tureful lips Did full of rapture glose. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xx, Over such [books] the eye of Dominie Sampson glosed with rapture. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 217 Never did miser gloat on his money with more delight. 1865 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 510 He had caught the scent of carnage, and came to gloat on the butcher's in which he could no longer take an active part. 1861 READE *Claver & H. V.* 17 Her sweet eyes turned and glosed on the little face, in silence. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Railigh* i. xxiv. 557 Circumstances, which are glosed over in the vile letters of . . . Northampton. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 233 He . . . rejoiced greatly in gloating over the mysteries of iniquity. 1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* iii. 93 Souloque went with his staff to inspect their mangled bodies . . . and gloat over the scene. 1885 [see GLOUT].

Hence **Gloat'ing** *vbl. sh.* Also **Gloat'er**, one who gloats.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. 1. Gift* 29 The eye receivinge kinde glaunces for amorous gloatings. 1659 TORRIANO, *Squariguardalre*, a starrer, a gloat. 1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* xxii. 89 His Bourbon bully's gloatings In the bloody orgies of drunk poltroonery.

Gloating, *ppl. a.* [f. GLOAT *v.* + -ING.]

That gloats (in the different senses of the vb.). 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. From beneath swoln brows Appears a glosing eye of much mislike. 1625 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Appello Cel.* 253 He is in that case as jealous of Gods honour, as any gloyting Puritan in the Pack. 1682 Mrs. BEHN *City Heires* 31, I saw you playing with my Rival, Sig'h'd, and lookt babies in his glosing Eyes. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 36 Changing the cast of his look from one of gloating satisfaction to one of doleful regret. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iv. xiv, The cease wonder of the gloating multitude. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* i. 7 But as I looked There came a hunger in the gloating eyes.

† b. Of light: ? Glancing aside, refracted. *rare.* 1644 DICKY *Nat. Bodies* xiii. 116 Colours may be made by reflexion, as also, glosing light.

Hence **Gloatingly** *adv.*

1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* ii. i, How glosingly they look upon me! 1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 62 Your face has . . . been fixed as glosingly as that of a Saiyr. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 192 His eyes lingered glosingly on his drey boxes.

Glob, obs. form of GLOBE.

Global (glō'bāl), *a. rare.* [f. GLOBE *sb.* + -AL.] Spherical, globular.

1676 R. DIXON *Nat. 2 Test.* 2. I could challenge the best Mathematician... to demonstrate... that they can so much as... frame a Global Circle without the least gibbosity or concavity therein. 1848 *Lond. Mag.* 119 According to the modern System... there is no Upper nor Under, the Earth being global.

+ **Glo-bar**, *a. obs.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] = prec. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 298 The French call this Shell the Purse, because there is joynd to it's long and narrow Mouth... a Globar [printed Glolar] puff, like a full Bag, or Purse. a 1721 *Ken Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 49 He... flew... Down to the dusky Air, to gather Cloud, which in its Globar Form should them enshroud.

Globard, var. GLOWBARD, *Obs.*

Globate (glō'bēt, -ēt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *globatus*, pa. ppl. of *glob-āre* to form into a mass or globe, f. *glob-us* GLOBE *sb.*] *a.* Having the form of a globe. *b.* (See quot. 1854.)

1847 in CRAIG, 1847 *Mayne Expor. Lex.*, *Globate*. Applied to glands that are formed of lymphatic vessels connected together by cellular membrane, and which pass out again, having no excretory duct. 1860 *Gosse Brit. Sea-Anem. & Corals* p. xxvii, *Globate* Cnid. *Ibid.* p. xxvii, *The cnidae* of the spiral and globate kinds.

Globated (glō'bētēd), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Formed into a globe. Also fig.

1727-36 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Globated*, formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidal. 1869 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. xxi. 143 What a full globated symbolism lay then around the heart of the boy in his book, his violin, his kite! 1888 *Tr. Renan's Hist. People Israel* I. 239 He [Jahveh] was the universal *rouah* under a globated form, a kind of condensed electric mass.

+ **Globbe, glubbe, v.** *Obs. rare* -1. [Onomatopoeic; cf. GLOFF, GLOP, GULP.] *trans.* To gulp down (liquor); to eat gluttonously. Hence **Globber**, a glutton.

1777 LANGE, *P. Pl. B. v.* 346 [They] seten so til euensonge... Ty! Gloutoun had y-globbed [v. (y-)glubbed, globed] a galoun and [d] a lille. *Ibid.* ix. 64 Moche wo wort that man that mysreuleth his Inwitte, And that be gloutouns globbares [v. glubbers, clobberis], her god is her wombe.

Globe (glōb), *sb.* Also 7 glob. [a. F. *globe*, ad. L. *globus* a round body or mass; a ball, sphere, etc. The ME. *glob/be, glub/be, GLUB*, used by Wyclif to render L. *globus* in the sense 'body of men', etc. is prob. etymologically distinct.]

1. A body having (accurately or approximately) the form of a SPHERE.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* 1. *Defin.*, But in a Globe, (whiche is a bodie rounde as a bowle) there is but one platte forme, and one bounde. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 15 A diameter of a sphere, or globe, is any lyne drawn thowre the same, goyng by the center of the sphere, or globe. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 612 The fume... mounts... In rolling globes up to the vaulted skies. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* 1. 79 The outward roofe is divided into foure globes, covered with leade. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. ii. § 18 All those particles were not at first Spherical, because many such little Globes joynd together will not fill up a continued space. 1783 FRANKLIN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* (1843) 424 The experiment of a vast Globe (a balloon) sent up into their, much talk'd of here at present. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 155 The other tall [foot-note The Guelder Rose], and throwing up into the darkest gloom Of neighbouring Cypress... Hersilver globes. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art.* I. 277 The earth is not a perfect globe. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. 139 Bright golden globes Of fruit, suspended in their own green heaven. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 55 The sun is an immense globe, 1,300,000 times greater than the earth. 1875 JOWETT *Plat.* (ed. 2) III. 616 In the form of a globe, round as from a lathe.

b. fig. A complete or perfect body, a 'full-orbed' combination.

1607-12 *Racon Ess.*, *Gt. Place* (Arb.) 284/1 In the discharge of this place, set before thee the best Examples; For Imitation is a Globe of Precepts. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 300 No sooner did the force of so much united excellence meet in one globe of brightness and efficacy, but [etc.].

+ *c.* A fire-ball (see quot.). *Obs.*

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 9 b. Of Shields, Globes or bowles. These Meteors also have their name of their fashion, because they... appear to be round.

+ *d.* The SPHERE of a planet. *Obs. rare.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 41 The Pyre... sbal ascend above them, and be next the Globe of the Moon.

2. *The (or this) globe, the earth.* + Formerly often the globe of (the) earth, of the world; the earthy or terrestrial globe (cf. BALL *sb.* 2).

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 The hole globe of the world hath been sayled aboute. 1575 *App. & Virg.* in *Harl. Dodley* IV. 113 Gods that rule the skies, The Globe, and eke the Element. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 102 We the Globe can compass soone, Swifter then the wandering Moone. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 204 He was the second that circumped the earthly globe. a 1649 DRUMM. of *HAWTH. Poems* 23 The sun, from east to west, who all doth see, On this low globe sees nothing like to thee. 1777 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Mar* 1 Apr. I wish... you were... regular in letting me know what passes on your side of the globe. 1778 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 219 The same set of manners will follow a nation... over the whole globe. 1769 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 8 Sept. (1827) III. 369 The globe of earth... can hardly afford a more pleasing scene. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 183 Thro' the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 The harnessing of electricity to the commerce of the globe.

b. One of the planetary or celestial bodies.

c 1566 J. ALDAY *Tr. Boaystian's Theat. World* Svib. If thou art minded to surpass al ye globes of the firmament, and see what is there contained. 1651 DAVENANT *Condibert* 11. v. xx. Those vaste bright Globes... Were made but to attend our little Ball. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1842) V. iv. 56 Supposing a man told that he should suddenly be carried off to some unknown globe in the heavens.

3. A spherical structure on whose surface is depicted the geographical configuration of the earth (terrestrial globe), or the arrangement of the constellations (celestial globe).

The terrestrial and celestial globes were formerly included under the name of the globes, esp. in the phrase (*to learn, teach*) the use of the globes.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 In the moste parte of Globes and Mapes they see the continentes or fyrm land. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 114 note, An objection against the terrestrial Globe. 1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetnam) 28 Two globes of Gerardus Mercators best mappe, on which were my divers reformationes both geographically, and celestially. 1625 N. CAMERON *Geog. Del.* (1625) i. vii. 166 A Mappe differs from a Globe, in that the Globe is a round solide body, more neerly representing the true figure of the Earth. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 218, I have observ'd... several magnitudes of Stars less then those of the six magnitudes commonly recounted in the Globes. 1701 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) 329 With arithmeticke, and the use of the globes. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) III. 25 The celestial and terrestrial globes, the largest that had then ever been printed. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* i. xi. 131, I suppose you've been taught music, and the use of globes, and French, and all the usual accomplishments.

4. The golden ball or orb borne along with the sceptre as an emblem of sovereignty (cf. BALL *sb.* 3).

1614 SELOEN *Tittles Hon.* 158 In Christianitie there is now appropriated to supreme Princes a Globe, and an infix Crosse. 1636 MASSINGER *G. Dk. Florence* i. i. If I had bene the heire Of all the Globes and Scepters mankind bowes to, At my best you had deserv'd me. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2309/3 At the reading of the Gospel the Emperor stood up, holding his Scepter in one Hand, and the Globe in the other. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* Mar. 156/4 The globe and cross... shew him to have been a... King. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 39 The globe and sceptre in such hands misplaced, Those ensigns of dominion, how disgraced! 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* iii. xxxv. With crown, with sceptre, and with globe, Emblems of empery.

5. *Anat. Globe of the eye, ocular globe*, the eyeball (see quot. 1885).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 162 The globe [of a fish's eye], is furnished behind with a muscle, which serves to lengthen or flatten it according to the necessities of the animal. 1835-6 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* I. 510/2 It [the tissue] abounds... around the globe of the eye. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 4 The globe of the eye consists of two segments, the anterior of which is more or less conical. 1879 ST. GEORGE'S *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 468 Three females and one male... were admitted for enucleation of wasted globes. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ocular globe*, the eyeball after the separation of its muscles and outer connections.

6. A glass vessel of approximately spherical form; esp. *a.* a glass lamp-shade; *b.* a vessel filled with water, used for exhibiting ornamental fish, or as a lens.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. E, A pretty large Globe of Glass, fill'd with exceeding clear Brine. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 142 The Globes... must be made of very thick white Glass. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 10, I met a post chaise and four on the turnpike road: it had globes with lights in them. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 179 This instrument consists of a very strong glass tube... and ends in a globe of 1.2 or 1.3 inch in diameter. 1839 CHATTO *Wood Engraving* viii. 652 Filling a large transparent glass-globe with clear water, and placing it in such a manner... that the light after passing through the globe, may fall directly on the blood. 1873 *Savigne Conserv.* *Force* 18 A glass globe containing numerous gold-fish. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 194 Globes are seldom used in churches. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 592/2 It was a new lamp, with a... figured globe.

7. *Mil. + a.* A kind of grenade. *Obs.*

1672 W. T. *Mil. & Mar. Discipline* iii. *Compl. Gunner* iii. ix. 7 There is given to these sort of Globes the names of Granadoes. *Ibid.* iii. xiii. 30 Sinking Globes are made to annoy the Enemy.

b. *Globe of compression* (= F. *globe de compression*): an overcharged mine, the explosion of which produces a crater of greater radius than depth.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 263/2 *Globe of Compression*, a name given by Belidor to mines in which the highest charges of powder are employed... They were first employed by the King of Prussia, in 1762, at the siege of Schweidnitz. 1876 in VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Compression*.

8. In imitation of a Latin use: A compact body (of persons).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* xiii. Out there flies A globe of winged Angels, swift as thought. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 512 Him round A Globe of fierce Scraphim inclos'd. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 113 The Bashkirs collected into 'globes' and 'turns', as their only means of meeting the long lines of descending Chinese cavalry.

+ *9.* *Path.* = GLOBUS, *Obs.*

1758 R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* II. 122 Then they feel a sort of a Globe arise from the lower Part of the Belly to the Hypochondria and Diaphragm.

10. *attrib. and Comb.* *a.* General combinations, as *globe-maker; globe-making* vbl. sb.; *globe-billed, -checked, -engirdling, -girdling* ppl. adjs.; *globe-like* adj.; *globe-wise* adv.

1847 CRAIG, *Globe-billed curassow*, in Ornithology, the

Crax globicera of LINNÆUS, a native of Guiana. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 18 Around the altar prance and pace 'Globe-checkit Fun. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 307 *Globe-engirdling Drake, the Nauall Palmet that wonne. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monads* Wks. (Bohn) I. 433 The alps' globe-girding chain. 1597 DRAVTON *Heroic.* Ep. iii. 29 Whilst I behold thy 'Globe-like rouling eye, Thy louely cheek (mee thinks) stands smiling by. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 67 Unto Vesta... they built Temples of a round Form Globelike. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxi. 117 The Globe-like Throat-worts... grow naturally in divers places beyond the Seas. 1740 HARRIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 324 The 'Globe-makers might save us the Trouble and Expence of having these graduated Slips of Brass, by dividing some Meridian. 1878 C. H. COOTE in *Trans. New Shaks. Soc.* 98 It was a 'new map' on a new projection made by one of the most eminent globe-makers of his time. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 986/2 In the history of 'globe-making, the name of Ferguson, the mathematician, has an honourable place. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* F vij. [Artichokes] somewhat resemble Pine-apples, consisting of many scales, compacted 'Globe-wise. 1698 LISTER *Jouru. Paris* (1699) 192 In the Orangerie were... two pair of Mirtles in Cases, cut Globe-wise.

b. Special combinations: *globe-amaranth* (us (see AMARANTH 3); + *globe-animal, animalcule*, a minute globular locomotive organism (*Volvox globator*); *globe-artichoke* = ARTICHOKE 1; *globe-cock* (see quot.); *globe-crowfoot* = *globe-flower*; *globe-daisy*, *Globularia vulgaris*; + *globe-dial*, a sun-dial in the form of a globe; + *globe-fennel*, some variety of fennel; *globe-fish*, a fish of globular form, esp. one of the *Tetrodontide* or *Diodontide*, which assume this shape by inflation; *globe-flower*, *Trollius europæus*, a ranunculaceous plant with yellow flowers; *globe-lamp*, a lamp in which the light is protected by a globe; *globe-lightning* = FIRE-BALL 1; *globe-loadstone*, a spherical magnet; *globe-ranunculus* = *globe-flower*; *globe-sight*, a front sight for a rifle, etc. consisting of a ball or disk; *globe-slater*, a sessile-eyed crustacean of the genus *Sphæroma*; *globe-thistle*, a name for species of *Echinops*; *globe-trotter*, one who goes globe-trotting; *globe-trotting*, extensive and hurried travelling over the world for the sake of sight-seeing; *globe-valve* (see quot.).

1733 MILLER *Gardener's Dict.* (ed. 2) I, *Amarantoides*, *Globe Amaranthus or Everlasting Flower. 1755 JOHNSON (citing MILLER), *Globeamaranth*, 1806 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* vi. 92 'The globe animal, so named on account of its form, which is like a round ball without any appearance of head, tail, or fins. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. l. 275 This little cell, so well known to the older observers as the 'globe-animal' or revolving-cell. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day* Bk. 219/1 *Globe Artichoke. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/3 Now is a good time to make plantations of Globe Artichokes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Globe-cock, formerly a sphere with a stem by which it was moved... now a circular disk of similar use, and retaining the name. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. ccclii. 810 The globe flower is called... in English *Globe Crowfoote, Troll flowers, and Lockron gewons. *Ibid.* ii. cccxli. § 7. 512 The blewie Daisy is called... in English blew Daisies and *Globe Daisy. 1665 in WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* (1886) I. 183 For gilding and working wth globe dials. 1689 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 272/2 A Ball, or Globe Dial, to shew the Hour without a Gnomon. 1713 PETERLIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 120 Smooth *Globe-Fennel. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* li. 142 Fishes of a hard crustaceous skin. *Spherical... [as] *Orbis Scutatus*, *Globe-fish. 1735 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 113 *Orbis lavis variegatus*: The Globe-Fish. 1843-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 289 *Tetrodontide*... have received numerous popular names, such as swell-fish, bottle-fish, bellows-fish, egg-fish, globe-fish... etc. 1597 *Globe flower (see *globe-crowfoot*). 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* ii. 97 The swain was taking a 'globe lamp' into the forepeak. 1888 TAIT in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 330/1 *Globe-lightning' or 'fireball'. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 170 Not to mention how hard a thing it is; first, to find the two Polar points in a 'Globe-Loadstone [etc.]. 1733 MILLER *Gardener's Dict.* (ed. 2) I, *Helleboro-Ranunculus*, *Globe Ranunculus *vulgo*. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 367/1 At this short distance you don't care for the peep and 'globe sights. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms* s.v. *Globe*, *Globe-slatters = *Sphæroma*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cccxlii. 990 *Carthus Globosus*... is called in English 'Globe Thistle, and Ball-Thistle. 1668 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyren.* iii. 42 And he that inquired into the little bottom of the globe-thistle, may finde that gallant busbar arise from a scalpe of like disposur. 1794 MARTYNS *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 404 Common Globe-thistle is so called from the flowers growing in globular heads. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* Sp. 111 is no place of pilgrimage for the summary *globe-trotter. 1880 *Daily News* 6 May 4/8 Tbe season for *globe-trotting... has seriously set in. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Globe-valve, 1. A ball-valve, one of a spherical shape... 2. A valve inclosed in a globular chamber.

Globe (glōb), *v.* Also 7 glob. [f. prec.; cf. L. *glōbare*.]

1. *trans.* To form into a globe. Also refl.

1641 MILTON *C. Govt.* ii. iii. Yet is it [Self-respect, previously designated as 'the radical moisture' of 'every worthy enterprise'] not incontinent to bound it self, as humid things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful absurdness to start back, and glob it self upward from... any soil wherewith it may peril to stablish itself. 1835 EMERSON *Addr.* *Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 179 The moral traits, which are all globed into every virtuous act and thought. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arct.* 598 The great stars that globed themselves in Heaven. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. vii. 104 A small round brilliant moon bung almost globed in the depths of heaven.

2. *intr.* To assume or have the form of a globc.
1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iii. 275 My eyes globed
luminous Through orbits of blue shadow. 1889 E. ARNOLD
Lt. World v. (1891) 223 So the dew Globes on a grass-blade.

Hence **Globing** *phl. a.*

1851 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) 1. 30 The myriads of
houses over which the black globing dome dominates.

Globed (glōb'd), *phl. a.* [f. **GLOBE** v. + ED².]

1. Having the form of a globe.

1820 KEATS *Melanch.* ii. Then glut thy sorrow on a morn-
ing rose. Or on the wealth of globed pines. 1850 MRS.
BROWNING *Poems* 1. 26 As twilight drifted through the
cedar masses, The globed sun we lifted. 1857 T. WOOLNER
My Beautiful Lady 86 Their [birds'] fluttering bursts the
globed seeds.

2. Furnished with a globe.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 172 Of the old kings with high
exacting looks, Sceptred and globed. 1857 G. MUSGRAVE
Nooks Old France 11. 136 The garden walks were illumined
by about sixty very large globed gas-lamps.

Globelet (glō'b'lēt), *noun-nd.* [f. **GLOBE** sb. + -LET.] A small globe or globule; a drop.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 185 Like a phosphor
globelet in the sea. 1885 ROBERT NOEL in *Harper's Mag.*
Apr. 81½ Where a rainbow globelet crosses.

Globber (e, var. **GLOWBARN**, glow-worm.

Globical (glō'bikāl, glō'hikāl), *a.* [f. **GLOBE**
sb. + -IC + -AL.]

1. Globular, spherical. *Obs.*

1612 DEKKER *London Triumphant* A 4b, The earth: whose
Globical Rotundity is Hieroglyphically represented by the
wheele of the Chariot. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821)
p. xv. For God through wisdom hung up aloft these bright,
shining, and globical bodies, whereby to illuminate this
stupendous creation. 1698 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil.*
Trans. XX. 170 A Globical Roundness.

2. *Her.* Having the general outline circular.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* v. 44½ It is also Blazoned a Cross
Patee Globical (and Patee Circulated or Circled). 1828-40
BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* i. Globical, or Convex, circular on
the outside. 1847 Gloss. *Herald.* s. v. Cross, The Cross
pattée attise or globical is a circle in general outline instead
of a square.

Hence † **Globically** *adv.*

1672 W. T. MITT. & MARIT. *Discipline* iii. Compl. Gunner
iii. ix. 7 The Hand Granadoes. . . Globically or perfectly
round and hollow in their interior part in manner of a Sphere.

Globiferous (glō'bif-er-ŭs), *a.* *Ent.* [f. **L. globi-**
GLOBE sb. + -FEROUS.] Having a globe or bnib
at the end of the antennæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 323 *Globiferous*, when the
setigerous joint [of the antennæ] is larger than the preceding
one, and globose.

† **Globigerina** (glō'bī-džērī-nā), *Pl. globi-*
gerinā. [mod. **L.**, f. **L. globi-**, **globius** **GLOBE** sb. +
-ger carrying + -īna -INE; named by D'Orbigny in
1826.] A foraminiferous rhizopod, found in im-
mense numbers in deep parts of the ocean.

1847 in CRAIG. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xiv. 268 Their
stomachs were full of globigerina, of which foraminiferous
creatures. . . the oozy bed of the ocean at that vast depth was
found to be exclusively composed. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of*
Life iv. 89 In the Globigerina. . . only eight or ten segments
are ordinarily produced by continuous gemmation. 1880
A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 87 The Globigerina have been
shown by the Challenger explorations to abound in all
moderately warm seas.

b. *attrib.*, as *globigerina-shells*; also *globige-*
rinn-mud, -ooze, deep-sea mud or chalky ooze,
consisting of decayed globigerina.

1872 DANA *Coralis* ii. 143 A mud full of foraminifers,
Globigerina mud, as it is called from the species characteriz-
ing it. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 270 There is no
sufficient evidence that pure and clean Globigerina shells
contain any appreciable proportion of such mineral matter.
1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 87 The white oceanic
mud, or Globigerina-ooze, found in all the great oceans at
depths varying from 250 to nearly 3,000 fathoms.

Globigerine (glō'bī-džērīn), *a.* [See prec.
and -INE.] Belonging to the *Globigerina*.

1869 *Student's Mag.* Feb. 33 Globigerine deposits. 1880
Nature XXI 219 The areas occupied by the globigerine, or
calcareous 'ooze'.

Globin (glō'bīn), [f. **L. glob-us** **GLOBE** sb. +
-IN.] (See quot.)

1877 FOSTER *Physiol.* ii. 241 The proteid which is pre-
cipitated when a solution of hæmoglobin is exposed to the
air, though belonging to the globulin family has characters
of its own. It has been named by Preyer *globin*.

† **Globiness**. *Obs. rare* -^o. [f. **GLOBY** + -NESS.]

1611 CORN. *Rondeur*, roundness, globiness.

Globird, var. **GLOWNAIRD**, *Obs.*, glow-worm.

† **Globist**. *Obs. rare* -¹. [f. **GLOBE** sb. + -IST.]

Once versed in the use of the globes.
1643 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 Being a good Globist,
hee will quickly find the Zenith, the distances, the climes
and the Parallels, and distances of Regions.

Globoid (glō'boid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. **GLOBE** sb. +
-OID.]

a. adj. Of approximately globular form.

1837 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXX. 324 These bush-reinrets of
the mice were all distinctly globular, or globoid.

b. sb. Bot. (See quot.)

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 52 Non-crystalline,
roundish, or clustered granules, known as Globoids. These
are a double calcium and magnesium phosphate, in which
the latter base is greatly in excess. 1885 G. L. GOONER
Physiol. Bot. (1892) 47 Amorphous or globular concretions
.. known as globoids.

Globose (glōbō's), *a.* [ad. **L. globōsus**, f.
globus **GLOBE**; cf. **OF. globeus**, **GLOBOSUS**.] Hav-
ing the form of a globe; completely or approxi-
mately spherical. Now only in scientific use.

c 1475 in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. (1887)
15 In the beginning when they made all of nowghit, A
globose mater, and derke undur confusion. 1667 MILTON
P. L. vii. 357 First the Sun. . . he fram'd. . . then form'd the
Moon Globose. 1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2389 Two great
Globose Tumors. 1757 PULTNEY *ibid.* L. 61 The fruit is a
globose berry. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* 1. 140 The leek,
with crown globose and reedy stem. 1822-34 *Good's Study*
Med. (ed. 4) IV. 74 It is then that the breasts assume a
globose plumpness. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 133 The egg
is usually rather globose.

absol. (quasi-sb.) 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 753 All the Earth, And
all the Sea, from one entire globose Stretch into Longitude.

Hence **Globosely** *adv.*, **Globoseness**.

1727 BAILEY, *Globoseness*. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*,
Globosely-elliptical, between spherical and oval. 1854
WOODWARD *Mollusca* 11. 162 *Helix Pomatia* . . . Shell . . .
globosely depressed or conoidal. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl.*
Linn. Soc. N. V. No. 82. 98 Shell-globosely conical.

Globosity (glō'bō'si-ti), [ad. late **L. globōsi-**
tāt-em: see **GLOBOSE** and -ITY.] The condition of
being globose; roundness, rotundity. Also, a
globose or rounded part.

a 1657 BALFOUR *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 74 In the globosities
thereof, to admire his wisdom. 1662 H. MORE *Philos.*
Writ. Pref. Gen. 20 At which Timidity of mine none
can justly wonder that considers how shie the ancient
Fathers were of the Globosity of the Earth. 1811
PINKERTON *Petril.* I. 199 When . . . the figures . . . are more
turgid, and each part disfigured with some globosity, it is
probable that they were formed with a little auger or trepan.
1830 EXAMINER 53½ The Johnsonian globosity of his periods.
1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvi. (1857) 265 The trunk . . .
wearing all its huge globosities behind.

† **Globosous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [f. **L. globōs-us**
GLOBOSE + -OUS.] = **GLOBOSE**.

1681 WHARTON *Eclipses* Wks. (1683) 103 The earth is not
cubical, nor pyramidal . . . but on every side perfectly Round,
or terminated by a Globosous Figure.

Globous (glō'b-ŭs), *a.* [ad. **F. globoux** (*obs.*)
or **L. globōsus** **GLOBOSE**.] = **GLOBOSE**. Now *rare*.
The form is frequent in the 17th and early 18th c. Johnson
distinguishes *globous* and *globose* on metrical grounds.
'When the accent is intended to be on the last syllable, the
word should be written *globose*, when on the first *globous*.'

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City* 300 The ayre thickning
it self into a globous body, produceth a world. 1615
CROAKE *Body of Man* 433 Through the figure of the
head be round, yet is it not exactly and to a hair
globous, but somewhat long. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 619
Wide farr Thence all this globous Earth in plain outspread.
1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 22 That they [atoms] Should
muster there. . . And draw together in a globous form. 1790
E. SMYTH *Astron.* (1792) 1. 15 The earth is a wheel or globe
of sea and land, circumscribed by the atmosphere, which is
globous too. 1865 GIDLEY *Atlas* 136 The azure sky Which
vaults the globous earth.

Hence **Globously** *adv.*, **Globousness**.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogr.* etc. 276, 1 shall define the
cheeks to be those parts of the face which from the mouth
arise globously and most eminent. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII.
207 These Globules then changed into the form of coals . . .
and then they retook their former globousness.

Globular (glō'b-ŭlār), *a.* [a. **L.** type **globul-*
lāris, f. **globulus** **GLOBULE**; cf. **F. globulaire**.]

Although etymologically related to **GLOBULE**, the word is
commonly employed in senses corresponding to those of
GLOBE, in place of **GLOBOSE**; for other examples of the same
phenomenon see -ULAK.

1. Having the form of a globe; spherical, round.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Globular*, Round, like a Globe.
Backl. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. ii. § 18 Globular
particles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 8 Her eye is large and
globular. 1691-1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 51 At the pre-
sence of a globular body I have naturally conceived in me the
idea of a perfect globe or sphere. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790)
IV. 1239 In this station two globular hills appeared near its
N. E. part. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* x. (1806) 97 It is better
to make the bulb flat than globular. 1866 G. MACDONALD
Ann. Q. Neigh. ix. (1878) 140 From the centre of the ceiling
.. hung a globular lamp. 1888 E. P. WIGGINT *Ocean World*
i. 15 Minute globular creatures, called Noctiluæ.

2. Composed of globules.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* n. i. § 5 (1734) 118 The Blood
.. separates into two Parts, one of a more glutinous and
solid Texture, call'd the Globular. 1830 KNOX *Anat.* 61
There is at first no determinate texture in the organs; there
are not even globules at the commencement. At a later
period, the entire mass of the body appears globular or
granulated. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Globular dentine*, a layer
of dentine, presenting rounded masses, lying immediately
beneath the enamel.

3. *Globular projection*, that method of map-making
in which the sphere is represented as it would ap-
pear if viewed from a distance = half the chord of
90°. *Globular chart*, a chart on this projection.
Globular sailing (see quot. 1838).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Globular chart*. *Globular sail-*
ing. 1756 R. ROLT *Dict. Trade & Com.* s. v. *Chart*, *Globular*
Chart, is a projection so called, from the conformity it bears
to the globe itself. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 263½ *Globular*
projection. *Ibid.*, *Globular sailing*, a term of navigation,
employed to denote the sailing from one place to another
over an arc of a great circle, or the shortest distance be-
tween the two places.

Hence **Globularity**, **Globularness**, the pro-
perty of being globular; **Globularly** *adv.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Globularness*, the same as *Globoseness*.
1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 344 The globularity

of expectorated matter. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 68
It is the same force [cohesion], which . . . gives globularity to
fluids. 1826-34 *Good's Bk. Nat.* (ed. 3) II. 73 The globu-
larity of the head, and the flatness or sharpness of the face.
1856 *Rogée's Life* ii. in *Household Wds.* 8 Mar. XIII. 181½
When a man has no perceptible eyelids and when his eyes
globularly project so far out of his head, that [etc.].

Globule (glō'b-ŭl), *n.* Also 7 globul, 8 globe.
[a. **F. globule**, ad. **L. globulus** (dim. of **globus**
GLOBE), round lump, ball, pill.]

1. A spherical body of small size; a round drop
(of water, etc.). *Biol.* Applied to many minute
spherical structures, e.g. the corpuscles of the blood.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 44 In that Men-like Powder of
Mercurius Cosmetics, were globules of ϕ plainly discern-
able. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* 100 It seems to be compacted
out of many Globules or knots included in a common mem-
brane. 1702 E. BAYNARD *Cold Baths* ii. (1709) 322 The con-
stituent Parts of that Fluid [the Blood], viz. the Globles,
being broken and destroy'd. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem.*
Philos. 68 When two particles of quicksilver are brought into
apparent contact they may be made to unite and form one
globule. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 155 A vertical
stratum of vapour, consisting of exceedingly minute globules
of water. 1866 TYNOLL *Glac.* 11. v. 251 The saturation . . . of
the snow . . . enables the air to form itself into globules.

Comb. 1835-6 TORD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 603½ The yolk is . . .
marked with two rows of small spots, globule-like.

2. *Bot.* The antheridium or male reproductive
organ of *Characeæ* (see quot.).

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 326 In the axilla of the
uppermost whorls . . . the organs of reproduction take their
origin; they are of two kinds, one called the nucule, the
other the globule. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 776 The
fructification of the *Characeæ* is of two kinds, nucules, and
globules, both of them seated in the axils of the branchlets.

3. A small pill or pilule, such as is used in
homœopathy.

1849 LYTTON *Carltons* iii. v. My father had not as much
pride as a homœopathist could have put into a globule.
1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dap.* Ps. xci. 3 Too many among us . . .
place more reliance in a phial or a globule than in the Lord
and giver of life. 1876 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879)
II. viii. 467 Prescribe sometimes for myself the globules.

Hence **Globuled** *phl. a.*, formed into a globule.

1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 4 The dew that globuled
lies upon her mottled plumes.

Globulet (glō'b-ŭlēt), *rare.* [f. **GLOBULE** +
-ET.] A small or minute globule.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3040 To this Chapter also he makes
an Appendix of Thorns, Hairs, and Globulets, explaining
both their Constitution and Use. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants*
i. v. § 21 All Flowers have their Powders or Globulets.
1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Bieg.* (1813) III. 494 Under the micro-
scope, their bodies seem to be covered with numerous globu-
lets of different sizes.

Globuliferous (glō'b-ŭlīf-er-ŭs), *a.* [f. **GLOBULE**
+ (-)FEROUS.] That bears or produces globules.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 428 Calyx cleft,
segments oval, covered with short globuliferous hairs. 1863
DANA *Atlant. Zool.* 71 Some varieties are also called globuli-
ferous when the concretions are isolated globules and evenly
distributed through the texture of a rock. 1878 LAWRENCE
ii. *Cott's Rocks Class.* 86 Spherulitic or Globuliferous.

Globuliform (glō'b-ŭlīf-ŕm), *a.* *rare* -¹. [f.
as prec. + (-)FORM.] Shaped like a globule.

1834 M'CURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 382 The . . . genus
.. *Monotoma*, is distinguished . . . by the . . . globuliform club . . .
of the antennæ.

Globulimeter. [f. **L. globul-us** **GLOBULE**
+ **Gr. μέτρον** measure, -METER.] = HÆMATO-
METER b. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Globulin (glō'b-ŭlīn), *n.* Also -ine. [f. **GLOBULE**
+ -IN, -INE.]

1. *Biol.* A name for starch-granules and chloro-
phyll-granules. ? *Obs.*

1835 LINOLEY *Intrad. Bot.* (1848) I. 112 The starch-like
granules called Globuline by Turpin.

2. A proteid found in blood, the crystalline lens,
and other structures; one of the two constituents
of hæmoglobin, the other being hrematin; called
also CRYSTALLIN.

1845 G. E. DAY *Tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 68 In the
analysis of the blood, the principal component parts, the
water, albumen, hæmatin, globulin and fibrin, are usually
determined. 1859 FOWNES *Chem.* 548 Globulin exists in
concentrated solution in the crystalline lens, and in the
blood-globules. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 134 How far
globulin would be nutritious to animals is not known.

b. *ph.* General name of a class of proteins in-
soluble in water, of which globulin is the type.
1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 27 All the albuminoids are remark-
able for their instability. . . the globulins are the least . . . stable
of the whole group.

Globulism (glō'b-ŭlīz-ŕm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.]
A term sometimes applied to homœopathy (see
GLOBULE 3). So **Globulist**, a homœopathist.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Globulism*, Homœopathy.
1865 *Daily Tel.* 15 July, I would rather be killed by a
legitimate practitioner than get well under the hands of a
globulist. *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 5½ We shall hear the glories of
globulism sounded throughout Europe.

Globulite (glō'b-ŭlīt), *n.* [f. **GLOBULE** +
-ITE.] *ph.* Minute rounded bodies developed in
the process of devitrification.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 161 The globulites represent
the most embryonic stage of crystallization.

Hence **Globulitic** *a.*, belonging to, or contain-
ing, globulites.

1884 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III*, XXVIII, 256 Between these microlites... could be detected a trace of pyroxene... with... dark globulitic base.

Globuloid (glō'būlōid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] 'Resembling a globule or globules' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Globulose (glō'būlōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] = GLOBULOUS.

Globulous (glō'būlūs), *a.* Now rare. [a. F. *globuleux*.] Having the form of a globule or globules; consisting of globules. † Also rarely = GLOBULAR.

1658 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxviii. (1713) 251 In each of these Circles was there also a small Globulous Speck. 1679 M. RUSON *Disc. Bees* 33 Where they [bees] make one entire globulous body near the upper parts of the Hive. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 5 Small Globulous Work, as the Heads of Pins that run off towards the Edges. 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* xix. 310 Des Cartes defines it to be a globulous matter, diffused through the universe. 1868 DUNCAN *Figuer's Insect World* III. 113 The antennae are short, with a second globulous articulation, and a small terminal hair.

Hence † **Globulousness**.

1665 BOYLE *Exper. Cold* 715 The same drops... will readily adhere to Gold, and lose their Globulousness upon it.

Globus (glō'būs), *Path.* [L. *globus* GLOBE.] Short for *globus hystericus*, the medical term for a choking sensation, as of a lump in the throat, to which hysterical persons are subject.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) II. 530 The *globus hystericus* consists in the retrograde motion of the œsophagus. 1822-34 GOO'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 405 note, The epileptic patient does not laugh or shed tears... neither is globus a sensation known to him. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. 293, I looked at him [the sun] thankfully with a great globus in my throat. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 803 He commonly suffers from globus.

Globy (glō'bi), *a.* [f. GLOBE *sō* + -Y.] Globular, spherical.

1600 ROWLANDS *Letting Humours Blood* vii. 83 The worlds whole globy round. 1643 MITTON *Disce* I. vi. One of the highest Arcs that human Contemplation... can make from the globy Sea whereon she stands. 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-stocking Revels* III. 59 Thus, talks he of roses? They come, thick and globy.

Gloce, obs. form of GLOSS, GLOZE.

Glochideous (glō'ki-di-ūs), *a.* Bot. [f. as next + (-E)OUS.] = next.

1880 GRAY *Strut.* Bot. 413 *Glochideous*, *Glochidiate*, when bristles and the like are barbed at the tip.

Glochidiate (glō'ki-di-āt), *a.* Bot. Also glochidate. [f. mod. L. *glōchidi-um* barbed hair of a plant (a. Gr. γλωχιδιον, dim. of γλωχis point of an arrow) + -ATE. Cf. F. *glōchidé*.] Barbed at the tip (see quot.).

1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 1100 *Glochidate*, having hairs, the ends of which are split and hooked back, so that the hook is double. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 86 Involute globose, glochidate (covered with scales terminating in a sharp hard hook, and finally constituting a bur). 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 46 If presenting two or more hooks at their apex, they are glochidate or barbed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 297 Utricularia... seeds... pitted or covered with capitate or glochidate hairs. 1880 [see GLOCHIDEUS].

Glochinate (glō'kin-ēt), *a.* [f. Gr. γλωχιν-, stem of γλωχis (see prec.) + -ATE.] = GLOCHIDIATE.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Glocidate**, *v.* obs. rare = *o.* [f. L. *glocid-are* to clink (in Festus) + -ATE.] *intr.* (see quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Glocidate*, to clocke like a Hen.

Glockerite (glō'kēr-īt), *Min.* [See quot. Named by Nauman in 1855.] A ferric sulphate of a yellow-brown or black colour and a resinous lustre. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 662 Glockerite was named after the mineralogist, E. F. Glock.

Glood, glode, obs. str. pa. t. GLIDE.

† **Glood**, *Obs. rare.* [See GLADE *sō*.]

† **L.** ? A place free from brushwood. (Cf. GLADE *2* I.)

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 218 Hit [a hill] had a bole on ye bende, & on ayper syde, & ouer-grown with gresse in glodes ay where.

b. = GLADE *sō*, *2* I b. (Cf. the place-name *Cock-glade* = *cockglade*.)

1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* v. iv. 'Bless me: what Thing is this? Two Pinacles Upon her pate! Is't not a glode to catch Wood-cocks?

2. ? A bright place in the sky; a flash of light; -GLADE *sō*, *2*.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 79 Quen glem of glodes agaynz hem [the leaves] glyder, Wyth schymeryng sbene ful schrylle jay schynde.

3. (Meaning uncertain: perh. a misreading.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1334 Pan bowes he to þe baistall & brymlyt semblis, Gedirs of ilk glode grettir & smallire, And prekis furth with his pray.

Gloebard (e, -beard, var. GLOWBARD, *Obs.*

Gloecapsoid (glō'ek-āpsōid), *a.* Bot. [f. mod. L. *Gloecapsa* a genus of bluish-green algae (f. Gr. γλωία glue + L. *capsa* box, case) + -OID.] Belonging to or resembling the genus *Gloecapsa*.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog.* Bot. § 139, 165 The singularity consists in the repeated division of the endochrome, till we have a tube constricted at regular intervals, each division containing a gloecapsoid mass.

Gloet, obs. pa. t. of GLOW.

Gloe-worm, obs. form of GLOW-WORM.

Glofe, obs. form of GLOVE.

Gloff (glōf), *sō*. Sc. [cf. GLIFF *sō*.] A sudden fright, scare, start.

1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 337 There came never such a Gloff to a Daw's Heart. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* (1789) 42, I sanna tell you, what a gloff I got.

Gloff (glōf), *v.* Sc. [cf. GLIFF *v.*] *intr.* To be startled or scared; to give a scared look.

1755 R. FORBES *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 30 I'm seer you wou'd hae laughin sair, gin ye had seen how the auld hagg gloffed fan she fell down. 1768 ROSS *Helmore* (1789) 64, I gard a witch fa' headlins in a stank... The carling gloff'd and cry'd out will-awne.

† **Gloffer**, *Obs.* [Echoic: cf. GLOBBE, GLOP, GULP; also Da. (dial.) *gluffe*, Sw. (dial.) *gluffa*, to eat hastily or noisily (said e.g. of pigs), *gluffi* a glutton.] A gluttonous eater. So also *Gloffing* *vbl. sō*, gluttonous eating.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 109 *2* Gloffare, or devowrare, devorator. *v.* vorator. *v.* Gloffynge, or devowryngne, devoracio, voracio. [Cf. 16th c. quots. s.v. GLOSSER.]

Glogh, obs. form of GLOW *2*.

Gloiocarp (glōiō'kār-p), *Bot.* [f. Gr. γλωία glue, or γλωϊός glutinous substance + καρπός fruit. (The analogical form would be **glōiocarpē*.)] The quadruple spore of some algae.

1866 in *Trans. Bot.* 535 *h.*

Gloir (e), obs. Sc. form of GLORY.

Gloit, obs. form of GLOAT *v.*

Globe (glōm), [ad. L. *globus* ball, clue.]

† **L.** A ball or clue of yarn, etc. In quot. fig.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 43 There is therefore a secret globe or bottom of our days. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Globe*, a clue, or bottom of thread.

2. *Bot.* = GLOMERULE *1*.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Globose*, a globe, or roundish head of flowers. 1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* Jan. 99 The flood Doth sometimes stain the marsh-flowers' moon-white globes.

3. *Globe of frog*: Bracey Clark's name for the two rounded, elastic eminences, separated by a cleft, which form the posterior extremity or base of the frog of the horse's foot' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Globe, var. GLOOM *v*, *2*, *Obs.*

Glomerate (glō'mēr-āt), *a.* [ad. L. *glomeratus*, pa. ppl. of *glomerare*, see next.] Compactly clustered, having the form of a rounded mass or cluster. Chiefly Bot.; also Anat. (see quot. 1854).

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Glomerata spica-panicula*. A glomerate spike. The glomerate panicle is exemplified in *Poa elliptica*. 1866 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 35 Pan. 1-rowed, supercompound, glomerate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 69 (1848) 68 These zoophytes have generally a form irregularly glomerate, rather than symmetrically globular. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Glomerate*, Anat. Applied to glands that are formed of a clue, as it were, of sanguineous vessels having an excretory duct but no cavity. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 147 Cymes glomerate. 1880 GRAY *Strut. Bot.* 413 *2* *Glomerate*, compactly clustered.

† **Glomerate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *glomerat-*, ppl. stem of *glomerare* to form into a ball or mass, to collect, f. *glomer-*, *glomus* ball, etc.: see GLOME.] *a. trans.* To roll or wind up into a ball; to gather into a rounded mass. *b. intr.* To wind or twist about.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 313 They glomerate and wind in dances. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 Gathering their votes, commonly written, and... glomerated, i.e., rolled and rounded up in a piece of paper. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glomerate*, to wind round, to assemble, to gather, or heap round together. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Glomerate*, to gather into a ball or sphere. A filamentous substance gathered into a ball is said to be *glomerated*, but discontinuous particles are *conglobated*.

Hence *Glomerated ppl. a.* = GLOMERATE; *Glo-*merating *ppl. a.*, winding about.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 92 We rode over, and about hills so high and glomerating, as if Olympus had been cut into Dedalian Labyrinths. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 66 A river, which from Caucasus after many glomerating dances in rounds Indus. 1798 PENNANT *Zool.* (1822) IV. 359 S. with a round spiral shell, glomerated, and having three raised ridges on the upper side.

Glomeration (glō'mēr-āt-jən), *rare.* [ad. L. *glomeratio*-em, n. of action f. *glomerare*: see prec.] The process of forming into a ball or rounded mass; in wider sense, a heaping together, agglomeration, aggregation; also quasi-concr., a cluster of things compactly gathered together.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 832 The Raine-Bow consisteth of a Glomeration of Small Drops. 1822 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* 68 The eyes were struck with momentary blindness, and the ears stunned with the glomeration of sounds. 1822-34 GOO'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 226 The term glomeration or 'heaping into a ball', in the generic definition is preferred to the more common terms protuberance or exuberance. *Ibid.* 238 The cyst, or rather the glomeration of cysts, weighed nine pounds. 1839-40 DE QUINCY *Cassimetry Vols.* VIII. 298 Like the glomeration of moonbeams upon moonbeams.

Glomerel (glō'mēr-ēl), *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *glomerellus*, ad. OF. *glomerel* 'les clers d'Orliens glomeriaus', *La Bataille des vii Ars* in *Œuvres Rutebeuf* 1839 II. 415], f. *glomerie* GLOMERIE.] A term formerly in use in the University of Cambridge, apparently denoting a pupil of a grammar-school.

1276 [see GLOMERIE]. 1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Camb.* App. p. xxxv. The master of glomerie... would continue... the exer-

cise of the same jurisdiction over his scholars or glomerells which he had possessed and exercised before the appearance of a new and more highly privileged body. 1873 MULLINGER *Univ. Camb.* I. 226 The Glomerels... constituted a body distinct from the Scholars of the University. [1895 RASUL-DALT *Univ. Europe* II. II. 555 note, The word 'Glomerellus' is used of the Grammar-boys in the School founded by Abbot Samson at Bury S. Edmund's. British Museum Add. 14,848 f. 136.]

† The following explanation of the term rests upon a misunderstanding of the early statutes.

1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.* 316 *Glomerarii, Glomerelli*. In Statutis Accademice Cantabrigie... assessorum fuisse q. Commissarii dati ad lites inter Scholares & ministros suos audiendas.] 1729 G. JACOB *Law Dict.*, *Glomerells*, Commissioners appointed to determine differences between Scholars of a School or University, and the Townsmen of the Place. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*; and in some mod. Dicts.

† **Glomerous**; *a.* *Obs.* rare = *o.* [f. L. *glomer-*, *glomus* ball + -OUS.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glomerous*, round as a bottom, swarmed together. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Glomerous*, round like a Bottom of Thread, Yarn, &c. 1755-73 JOHNSON, *Glomerous*, gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.

Glomerular (glō'mēr-ū-lār), *a.* [f. next + -AR.] *Glomerular nephritis*, disease in the glomerules of the kidneys, occurring in connexion with scarlet fever. Also called *Glomerulo-nephritis*.

1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 460 *Glomerulo-nephritis*. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 163 Dr. Klein has described the presence of definite glomerular nephritis in twenty-three consecutive cases of scarlet fever.

Glomerule (glō'mēr-ū-l), *Also in mod. L.* form *glomerulus* (glō'mēr-ū-lūs), pl. *glomeruli*. [a. F. *glomerule*, ad. mod. L. *glomerulus*, dim. of *glomer-*, *glomus* ball, clue.]

1. *Bot. a.* A cluster or head of flowers (cf. quot. 1880).

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Glomerulus*, a Glomerule, or small globe. 1866 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 397 *Amaranthus*, *Glomerules* lateral. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 212 The Glomerule is a cyme which consists of a number of sessile flowers. 1880 GRAY *Strut. Bot.* v. 152 One form of the regular cyme, on account of its cymose inflorescence, is named the *Glomerule*. This is merely a cymose inflorescence, of any sort, which is condensed into the form of a head, or approaching it.

b. A soredium.

1855 GILLIET, *Suppl. z.v.*, *Glomerules* are also the heaps of powdery bodies which lie upon the surface of the thallus of lichens; these are also called soredia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 535 *f.* *Glomeruli*.

2. A compact cluster of small organisms, animal tissues, etc.; esp. a group or plexus of capillary blood-vessels, as those in the Malpighian corpuscles of the kidney.

1856 QUAIN'S *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 6) III. 325 The Malpighian corpuscles. These small red bodies or *glomeruli*, discovered by Malpighi. 1857 DUNCANSON *Med. Lex.* 245 A convoluted mass of blood-vessels, which constitutes the true glandule, corpuscle, or glomerule of Malpighi. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 108 A bunch of looped Capillaries, called a *glomerulus*. 1874 JONES & SIEP. *Pathol. Anat.* 102 What are called glomeruli or granule-cells. 1885 C. S. DOLLEY *Technol. Bacteria Invest.* 220 The Spirilla gradually gather upon the surface of the clot, often in large groups of twenty or more twisted up in a glomerule.

Hence *Glomerulitis* (see quot. 1885); *Glomerulose a.*, gathered in small clusters.

1882 CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 556 *2* *Haplogonidia*... of a protococcoid form, or sometimes glomerulose. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Glomerulitis*, inflammation of the glomeruli of Malpighi and their capsule. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 983 In the more chronic cases [of lead poisoning in rabbits] the wall of the glomerulitis followed by thickening of the vessels and interstitial nephritis.

Glomery (glō'mēr-ē), *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *glomeria*, prob. ad. AF. *glomerie* = *grammarie* GRAMMAR; for the form cf. GLAMOUR.]

Master of Glomery (= L. *Magister Glomerie*), the title of an official formerly recognized by the University of Cambridge, apparently the head of the grammar-school or schools (see quot. 1873). (Cf. GLOMEREL.)

[1276 BE. BALSHAM in Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1653) 22 Inprimis volumus & ordinamus quod magister Glomerie Cant. qui pro tempore fuerit, audiat & decedat universas [? a word missing] glomerellorum ex parte sua existentium. 1500 *Stat. Camb.* (1785) 33 Quod nullus sit simul magister glomerie et procurator universitatis. *Ibid.* 57 Tunc denum per magistrum grammaticæ... vel per magistrum glomerium in ejus defectu procuratoribus presentetur.] a 1591 STOKES in G. PEACOCK *Stat. Camb.* (1841) App. p. xxxii, The Master of Grammar shall be brought by the Bedyll to the Place where the Master of Glomery dwellyth, at ij of the Clocke, and the Master of Glomery shall go before, and his eldyt son nexte him. [1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 But what should be the sense of Glomerelli and Magister Glomerie... we must confess our selves Seekers therein... let it suffice us to know, that the original of this word seems barbarous, and his certain use at this day antiquated and forgotten.] 1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Camb.* App. p. xxxv, When... the university was regularly established, and the schools of glomery in some respect associated with it. [1873 MULLINGER *Univ. Camb.* I. 140 It was customary in the earliest times to delegate to a non-academic functionary the instruction of youth in the elements of the [Latin] language. Such, if we adopt the best supported conjecture, was the function of the *Magister Glomerie*.]

Glomery, -yng, obs. f. GLOMING, GLOOMING.

Glom(m)ing, var. GLOMING, *Obs.*

Glonoine (glō'nō-in), [app. suggested by the two first letters of *glycine* and the chemical

symbols O (oxygen) and NO₂ (nitric anhydride). See -IN.] A name given to nitro-glycerine, esp. as used in medicine.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 1859. 182 Gloomine. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) IV. 409 *Oil of Gloomine*, a name occasionally given to nitro-glycerine. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 402 Dr. Hering . . gave it [nitro-glycerine] the name of Gloomine.

Glooar, dial. var. GLOWER.

Glood(e, obs. pa. t. of GLIDE.

Gloom (glām), sb. 1. Also 6-7 *Sc. gloume*, *gloume*, 7 *gloume*. [In sense 1 f. GLOOM v.; in senses 2-3 perh. back-formation from GLOOMY; app. unconnected with OE. *glōm* twilight (see GLOAMING).]

In the sense of 'darkness' the word may possibly be a new formation by Milton; it occurs 9 times in his poems, but our material contains no other examples earlier than the 18th c.]

1. (Only Sc.) A sullen look, frown, scowl. ? *Obs.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* s. 462 Bosting the pane confymle be the edict with a gloume intolerable. 1629 J. BOND *Last Battell* i. 4 Nowe Gods gloumes . . make heart and soule to melt. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) i. 184 I trust in God not to call His gloums unkind again. 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Sticks* 75 The miser hears him with a gloom, Girs like a brock and bites his thumb. a 1800 in *Scott Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1803) III. 16 But sick a gloom, on a brow-hedge, Grant I ne'er see agane!

2. An indefinite degree of darkness or obscurity, the result of night, clouds, deep shadow, etc. Sometimes pl.

Originally poet., and still somewhat rhetorical in use. By association with the fig. sense 3, the word has latterly tended to denote a painful or depressing darkness, though instances of the wider (Miltonic) use are not wanting in recent poetry.

1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 77 Though the shady gloom Had given day her room, The Sun himself withheld his wonted speed. 1669 - *P. L.* t. 244 Is . . this the seat That we must change for Heav'n, this mournful gloom For that celestial light? 1717 Pope *Eliza* 38 Now warm in love, now withering in my gloom. Lost in a convent's solitary gloom! 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 58 Thus Winter falls A heavy gloom oppressive o'er the world. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 278 An hour . . spent in parlour twilight; such a gloom Well suits the thoughtful . . mind. 1832 W. LIVING *Alhambra* II. 258 He heard the tramp of hoofs, and, through the gloom of the overshadowing trees, imperfectly beheld a steed descending the avenue. 1855 BROWNING *Child Roland* xix. A sudden little river crossed my path . . No sluggish tide congenial to the glooms. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxvi. A gloom unbroken except by a lamp burning feebly here and there. 1882 FROUDE *Short Hist.* (1883) IV. i. x. 124 With a few steps he would have been lost in the gloom of the cathedral.

b. A deeply shaded or darkened place.

1706 ADDISON *Rosalind* II. i. Your Highness . . Has chose the most convenient Gloom; There's not a Place in all the Park Has Trees so thick, and Shades so dark. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 64 Through glades and glooms the mingled measure stole. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Arv.* xiv. Full of long sounding corridors it was That overvalued grateful glooms. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* lxiii. 32 Cometh on Taborine behind him, Attis, thoro' leafy glooms a guide.

c. Twilight. [Possibly another word, connected with GLOAMING.] *Obs.* -1

a 1699 LADY HARENET *Autobiog.* (1875) 10 He . . had rod up and downe that part of the country only till it was y^e gloome of y^e evening to have the more privacy in coming to see mee.

3. A state of melancholy or depression; a sad or despondent look. Also in pl. fits of melancholy.

1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* iii. (1765) 183 The Face of Nature, said he, will perhaps dispel these Glooms. 1773 N. FROWNE *Life*, etc. 239. I recovered, and grew calm; but bore a settled Gloom in my Mind and Countenance. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philist* III. vi. (1839) 349 A comet . . aggravated the general gloom; and the minds of men were agitated at once by the alarms of war, and a superstitious terror. c1808 MARY LAMB to Mrs. Hazlitt in Talford *Final Mem. Lamb* v. (1848) I. 160 Hazlitt . . was a more useful one . . when he dropt in after a fit of the glooms. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxii. The uncertainty of the morrow cast a gloom upon him. 1842 BARRIAN *Ingol. Leg.* *Misadv. Margate*. The gloom upon your youthful cheek speaks anything but joy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 445 No outer triumph could break the gloom which gathered round the dying Queen. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 598 The sick morning glooms of debauches.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gloom-bird*, *gladdener*; *gloom-bound*, *-buried*, *-enamoured*, *-laden*, *-roaming* ppl. ndjs.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 171 Or 'gloom-bird's hated screech. 1853 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 18 Some 'gloom-bound cell Under the level of astormy lake. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Mod. Sappho* vii. [He] Looks languidly round on a 'gloom-bound world. a 1784 JOHNSON *Parody Medea* Wks. (1861) I. 353 Where 'gloom-enamoured' Mischief loves to dwell. 1833 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXIV. 961 Delicate thy harp-touch, our own Dora, the 'gloom-gladdener. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song Old Year* iii. We have murmur'd of late at my 'gloom-laden hours. 1848 *Secret Socy. Trinitas* 373 Like the Nemesis, or the 'gloom-roaming Erinnyes, of antiquity.

Gloom, sb. 2. Also 6 *gloom*. [Possibly, in spite of the chronological gap, repr. OE. *glōm*, in its unrecorded primary sense: see GLOAMING.]

†1. *Hot gloom*, excessive heat (of the sun). (Cl. GLEAM sb. 1 c.) *Obs.*

1577 ILLWOLVES *Guanara's Chron.* 23 The sunne did shine with as hote a gloome as in y^e heat of summer. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 77 We have such hot gloomes, that we cannot endure in the Sunne. 1759 tr. *Dukamel's Hist.* i. xiv. (1762) 74 Hot glooms which mildew the corn.

2. *Comb.* in *gloom-stove* (also *gloom simply*), a variety of drying-oven used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 629 Gunpowder . . dried . . by radiation from red-hot iron, as in the gloom stove. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Gloom-stove*, Formerly for drying powder . . steam-pipes are now substituted.

Gloom (glām), v. 1. Forms: 4 *gloume*, *gloume*, 5-6 *gloum*, 6 *glowm* (e, 6-7 *gloume*, 6-*gloum*. See also GLUM v. [ME. *gloum* (b) **glūme-n* -OE. **glūmian*] = MG. (13th c.) *glūmen*, v. to be savage (in *ein glūmender hunt* a savage dog); cf. MG. (14th c.) *beglūmen*, v. to defraud, LG. *glūm* muddiness, fraudulent conduct, *glum* muddy, turbid (adopted by Luther, Ezek. xxxii. 2), *glūmmen*, *glūmmen* to make turbid, MDu. *gloum* (*gloum*) adj. foggy, whence *glomich* foggy. The OE. *glōm*, twilight (whence GLOAMING), is app. not etymologically cognate, as it belongs to a different ablaut-series.

With the representation of ME. *gloum* (b) by mod. Eng. *gloum*, cf. ME. *roum* (OE. *rūm*), mod. Eng. *room*. The variant *GLUM* v. is parallel with mod. Eng. *thumb* from OE. *þīma*, ME. *thoumbe*].

1. *intr.* To look sullen or displeased; to frown, scowl, lower; also to *gloom on* or *at* (a person). In recent use also (through influence of GLOOMY): To look dismal or dejected, to wear an air of sombre melancholy.

a. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. C. 94 'Our syre syttes', he [Jonah] says, 'on sege so hyze. & gloumbes ful lyttel, þe I be nummen in Ninieue & naked dyspoyled. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 436 Fortune . . whilom wole on folk smyle, And gloume on hem another while. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) CVf. Assome as clerkes bid to talke and chat, Some other gloumes and hath envy thereat. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 415 O sekil Fortune . . With boustous browes gloumand on hir bris. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* IV. Wks. (1848) II. 358 Sche gloumde boyth at the messenger and at the request, and skarsle wold geve a good worde or blyth countenance to any [etc.]. 1628 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Chr. Gentlewoman* 23 Apr. That long loane . . deserveth more thanks . . then that ye should gloom and murmur when He craveth but his own. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning* *Bride* I. vi. What's he, who with contracted Brow, And sullen Port, gloums downward with his Eyes? 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power Love* (1741) I. 76 He gloumed from beneath his Eyes, but his Lips [etc.]. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1729) 26, I wat on him she did na gloom, But blinkit bonnie. 1821 FRASER *Mag.* II. 699 Some gloomed upon him; others pitied the tall and gallant fellow. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I. Her father, sitting glooming in his place at the other end of the table. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 94 The Stanleys, Howards, Talbots, and Nevilles were glooming apart, indignant at the neglect of their own claims. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 390 But whoso gloomed at tidings men might show, It was not Kiarant. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. 36 She was glooming over her daughter's prolonged absence, and fearing she scarcely knew what. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 891/2, I hate myself for glooming about the house in secret.

quasi-trans. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* vi. i. 171 They . . gloomed unutterable things on George and his Speech. 1865 *Ibid.* xiv. vi. V. 226 'What interloping fellow is this?' gloomed Valori.

2. Of the weather, the sky, etc.: To lower, look dark or threatening; to be or to become dull and cloudy. Also fig.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 142 De wedire gloumes. 1535 COVERDALE *Matth.* xvi. 3 It will be foule wedder to daye for the skye is reed & gloometh. 1639 R. BAILLIE *Let.* (1775) I. 9 Storms are likely to arise in that fat air of England, which long has been glooming. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 265 You remember the cloud that gloomed over us all. 1795 *Cicely* I. 114 The day gloomed, the wind whistled cold thro' the almost leafless trees. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* 2 i. 16 The sky gloomed through the dusty garret windows. a 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 135 Long toil-devoted years have gloomed and shone Since these events closed up my doors of life.

b. = GLOAM v.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* xvi. Ah when will this long weary day have end. Long though it be, at last I see it gloome. 1819 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 232 We left Bromley . . as the evening began to gloom. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* iii. (1878) 28 In the midst of the forest it gloomed earlier than in the open country.

3. To have a dark or sombre appearance; to appear as a dark object.

1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 318 The black gibbet glooms beside the way. 1790 VOLCOZ (P. Pindar) *Rowland for Oliver* Wks. 1812 II. 307 Alas! what dangers gloom'd of late around. 1839 BYRON *Byron. A. Abdur* II. xxviii. While dark above The sad but living cypress glooms. 1836 LYTTON *Albion* (1837) I. 470 Mount Parthenus amidst whose wild recesses gloomed the antique grove dedicated to Telephus. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sonnets Portuguese* xix. The dim purpureal tresses gloomed athwart The nine white Muse-brows. 1879 DOWDEN *Southery* vi. 185 Skiddaw gloomed solemnly overhead.

4. *trans.* To make dark or sombre; to cover with gloom; † to give a scowling or sullen look to (the countenance).

1576 STANVHURST *Dece. Fril.* iii. 30 in *Holmesed*, You should neuer mark him of his bedfellowe . . bende their browes, or gloome their countenances, or makea sover face at anie guest. a 1592 GREYST *Philomela* (1615) C 3 b, Frosty Winter thus had gloomed each fayre thing that sommer bloomed. 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 358 A night, that glooms in the noon-tide ray, And wraps our thought, at banquets, in the shroud. 1753 J. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* ccxlvii. (1834) III. 44 A bow-window . . gloomed with limes that shade

half each window. 1842 TENNYSON *Letters* 2 A black yew gloom'd the stagnant air. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* II. 65 One eve, by with its floors Of shining jasper, gloom'd at morn and temple, with countless knees of earnest auditors.

b. *fig.* To make dark, dismal, or melancholy.

1745 THOMSON *Tancred & Sigis.* II. i. We meet to-day with open hearts and looks, Not gloomed by party, scowling on each other. 1795 CHAR. in *Ann. Reg.* 23 'The neighbouring territory . . is impoverished and gloomed by the dominion of ecclesiastics. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1841) II. xxxvi. 33 Her swamps and everglades gloom the thoughts of the way traveller. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 323 Such a mood as that, which lately gloom'd Your fancy when you saw me following you. 1873 SYMONDS in *Biog.* (1895) II. 63 The boredom of this delay at Trapani has, I dare say, gloomed my views of the outer world.

Hence *Gloom'd ppl. a.*, rendered dark or dismal. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 36 Would that my gloomed fancy were As thine, my mother [etc.].

† *Gloom, v. 2 Obs.* Also 5 *glome*. [cf. GLOOM sb. 2.] *intr.* To glow.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi. (Thornton MS.), His gambesonns glomed [v.r. glowed] als gledys. 1579-1881 [see GLOOMING ppl. a.].

Gloomy (glū'mī), a. rare. [f. GLOOM sb. 1 + -FUL.] Full of gloom or darkness; dark.

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 263 In her gloomy dome. 1862 MISS THACKERAY *Elizabeth* I. in *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 332 Looking intently into her own dark, gloomy eyes. 1870 R. COVERDALE *Poems* 25 Adieu! thou gloomy vale profound.

Gloomily (glū'mīli), adv. [f. GLOOMY + -LY 2.] In a gloomy or sombre manner.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 268 The window . . where gloomily retir'd, The villain spider lies, cunning and fierce. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Emily. Udolpho* vi. 'My dear Sir, do not think so gloomily,' said Emily. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 149 When he had found opposition vain, he had gloomily submitted. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* IV. (1894) 96 We parted with him with great regret, and proceeded gloomily on our way.

Gloominess (glū'mīnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 1. The condition of being gloomy; absence of clear light.

1612 BIBLE *Jos. ii.* 2 A day of darkness and of gloominess. - *Zeph.* i. 15. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iv. 127 Curio pierced as farre as Dracia; but the gloominess of the Woods could his courage. 1686 ALOMBY *Painting Illustr.* 236 The reflexion and warmth of the other lights being painted with such a proper Gloominess. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 The Gloominess of the Place . . is apt to fill the Mind with a kind of Melancholy. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii. She now perceived that the gloominess of evening was deepened by the coming storm. 1844 P. FARLEY *Ann. V.* 2 The gloominess of the season is given to us that we may brighten it by deeds of benevolence.

fig. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thou. Years Kingd. Christ* to Besides the yet continuing Darkness, and Gloominess cast upon us from the Apostasy in the Atmosphere or Black Air of which, we yet continue. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Am. Philist.* 315 That kind of Merchandise is current everywhere, spreading its Gloominess over the Globe. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. vi. 93 It was a matter fixed in his mind, that this trade of importing slaves, and way of life in keeping them, were dark gloominess hanging over the land.

2. Depression of spirits; melancholy look.

1609 BEAUN. & FL. *Woman Hater* II. i. I have me thinks a kind of feaver upon me. A certain gloominess within me. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 That gloominess and melancholy of temper, which is so frequent in our nation. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xiii. A serious gloominess pervaded . . the countenances of the domestics. 1881 LAOY HERBERT *Edith* II. 49 Her grave and taciturn father, whose gloominess seemed to increase day by day.

Glooming (glū'mīng), vbl. sb. [f. GLOOM v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of frowning, etc.; a frown, scowl; a fit of sullenness.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 146 From gloomyng they come to shouldering; from shouldering, they go to buffettis. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 259 Christ's gloomings . . have much of heaven in them. 1854 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* IV. 383 A great deal of trouble with his gloomings.

2. *poet.* Twilight, gloaming; also, early dawn, morning twilight.

[Perh. an artificial adaptation for GLOAMING or OE. *glōmunge*.]

1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 258 Or while the balmy glooming, crescent-lit, Spread the light haze along the river-shores. 1877 MORRIS *Sigurd* 315 Good tidings with the daybreak, fair fame with the glooming is born. 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 23 For where the watcher, who . . could ever say When the faint glooming in the sky First lightened into day?

Glooming, ppl. a. 1 [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. Sullen, frowning; scowling, melancholy.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* III. 233 [Harr. MS.] But she Reprevide him moche, & shewid to him muche gloomyng, cher. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 10 What pleasure is in feastes delicate, The which are given with a glooming brow. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. With glooman brow the laird seeks in his rent. 1839 STEVENS *Master of B.* (1856) 77 There is altogether some excuse if Ballantrae showed something of a glooming disposition.

2. That grows or appears dark.

1535 COVERDALE *Jos. ii.* 1 A darcke daye, a gloomyng daye, a cloudy daye. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 954 The glooming skie Ward them to draw their beating flocks to rest. 1811 'B. CORNWALL' (PROCTOR) *Flood of Thessaly* i. 191 Towards the glooming shore The tempest sailed direct. 1839 LOCKE *Hyperion* II. iii. For a long time they gazed at the glooming landscape, and spoke not. 1865 HOWLAND *Impressions* I. 127 The glooming reaches and expanses of the corridors.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 305 A glooming peace this morning with it brings, The sunne for sorrow will not show his head.

Hence **Gloomingly** *adv.*, in a glooming fashion. 1598 FLORIO, *Foliente*. throngingly, pressingly, gloomingly. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 550 You look too gloomingly at every thing.

Glooming, *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 glooming. [*i.* GLOOM *v.* 2 + *ING* 2.] *a.* a. Gleaming, shining (*obs.*). *b.* *dial.* (See quot. 1881.)

In quot. 1579 perh. a forced use of GLOOMING *ppl. a.* With quot. 1601 cf. GLOAMING *v.* 1.

1579 *Remedy Lawlesse Loue* (Roxb.) Cij b; The Cormorant That makes his God of earthly glooming Golde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 14 His glittering armor made A little glooming light, much like a shade. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 93 The glooming morne with shining armes hath chaste The silver Ensigne of the grimme-cheek night. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Glooming*, glowing, burning hot.

Gloomless (*glū'mlēs*), *a. rare* -1. [*i.* GLOOM *sb.* 1 + *LESS*.] Free from gloom.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* iii. 80 Apollo then, With sudden scrutiny and gloomless eyes, Thus answer'd.

Gloomish, var. *GLUMISH a.*, *Obs.*
† **Gloomth.** (*App. peculiar to Walpole.*) [*i.* GLOOM *v.* 1 or *sb.* 1 + *TH.*] Gloom.

1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 27 Apr. (1833) III. 40 One has a satisfaction in imprinting the gloomth of Abbeys and Cathedrals on one's house. 1754 — *Lett. to G. Montagu* 8 June, *Priv. Corr.* (1820) I. 347 [Strawberry] is now in the height of its greenth, bluet, gloomth, honeysuckle, and seringahood. 1770 — *Lett. 11 June* *Ibid.* III. 331 Straw-berry, with all its painted glass and gloomth.

Gloomy (*glū'mi*), *a.* [*i.* GLOOM *sb.* 1 (or perh. originally *i.* GLOOM *v.* 1, as the *sb.* is not recorded so early) + *r* 1.]

1. Full of gloom; dark, shaded, obscure.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. i. 53 The ruthlesse, vast, and gloomy woods. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. F 4, 3, Rould vp in gloomie clouds as black as ayer. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 1 The obscure sable night... surrendered up the field unto a gloomy morning. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 614 Narcyzian Woods of Pitch, whose gloomy Shade Seems for Retreat of heav'nly Muses made. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 120 The gloomy clouds find weapons, arrowy sleet. 1820 BYRON *Werner* i. 1, Have a care, The staircase is a little gloomy. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 110 At a little distance below me, a gloomy fissure opened its jaws.

† *b.* Of colours: Dark, blackish. *Obs.*
1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evromena* 189 And the how of the inhabitants countenances which in Arabia... are gloomie and swarfee.

2. Of persons and their attributes: Affected with gloom or depression of spirits; having dark or sullen looks.

1590 MARLOWE *Edu.* ii. iv. vi. (1598) G 3 b, I suspect A gloomie fellow in a meade below; A gaue long looks after vs. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. B 4 b, What gloomy soule in strange accoutrements Walkes on the pavement. 1639 Sir H. WOTTON *Life Dk. Enckingham* (1642) 22 John Felton, by nature of a deep melancholy, silent, and gloomy constitution. 1725 POPE *Odys.* c. 637 Grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 202 The glouting Hound... Retiring to some close, obscure Retreat, Gloomy, disconsolate. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 174 His countenance being dark, bilious, and gloomy. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xi. 127 But there stood Norton with a gloomy brow. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 230 There are people of that gloomy character who never laugh. 1882 OUIDA *Marenmua* i. 13 In a gloomy silence, broken only by gloomier mutterings of the crowd, the carabinieri drew rein before the prison.

3. Causing gloom or depression of spirits; dismal, disheartening.

1710 SHAFESB. *Adv. Author* iii. ii. 156 The gloomy Prospect of Death. 1722 WATSON *Carr.* (1843) II. 643 Things look very gloomy in public affairs abroad and in England. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 183 The intelligence of the massacre of Pavia filled the mind of Stillochio with just and gloomy apprehensions. 1838 THURLWALL *Greece* IV. xxvii. 328 He had spent a part of the night in gloomy reflections. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 187 At some leagues distance from tumultuous Paris, St. Cloud presented a gloomy and afflicting spectacle. 1873 MISS BRADDON *L. Davoren* i. iv. Prof. 47 The stranger took the gloomiest view of the position.

4. *Comb.*, as *gloomy-browed*, *faced*, *-looking*, *-minded*, *-sluggish* *adjs.*

1727 THOMSON *Sir I. Newton* 157 Ye hopeless gloomy-minded tribe. 1727 *Gulliver's Travels* d. 39 An overgrown gloomy-looking Fellow. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 105 The gloomy-faced fiends that the breast of slumbering innocence load. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* p. xlii, The Sullen-sour, or Gloomy-sluggish... have their appropriate punishment. 1863 JEAN INGELW *Poems* 178 Demeter seeks her far and wide, And gloomy browed doth ceaseless roam.

Gloomyish (*glū'miʃ*), *a.* [*i.* GLOOMY + *ISH.*] Somewhat gloomy.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 570 It is somewhat darkish—at least gloomyish, dampish, rawish.

Gloose, Gloove, *obs. ff.* GLOZE, GLOVE.

Glop (*glɒp*), *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [? Shortening of GLOPPEN *v.* 1.]

1. *intr.* To stare, to gaze in alarm or wonder.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 849 Þe god man glyfte with þat glam & glosed for noyse. 1743 RULPH *Hist. Poems* (1747) 4 The lads began to glorp. 1875 in *Whitby Gloss.* 1876 *Cimbri. Gloss.*, *Glop*, to stare, look widely.

2. *trans.* To startle, cause to stare.

1807 STAGG *Poems* (1808) 37 The people glorp'd w' deep surprise, Away their work-gear threw.

Hence † **Glop sb.**, a start, surprise. *Obs. rare* -1. c 1460 *Towneley Mxv.* xvi. 264 O my hart is rysand nov in a glope. [*cf.* 'Glopping', a palpitation' (*Leicester Gloss.*)]

† **Glop**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare* -1. [Echoic; cf. GLOBBE, GLOFF, GLOUP, GULP; Sw. (*dial.*) *gläpa* to gulp down.] *trans.* To swallow greedily. Also *Glop-ping vbl. sb.*

1362 Ygloppid [see GLOUP *v.* 1. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 92 Glatony is her God - wip gloyppynge [var. goppynge, golping] of drynk.

Gloppen (*glɒp'n*), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3 *gloppen*, *glophen* (also 8 *dial.*) *glopin*, 4-5 *glopn*, 5 *glopyne*, *gloppyn(e)*, -un, 3, 5, 8-9 *gloppen*. Cf. also AGLOPPEN, FOBGLOPPEN (*For-pref.* 16). [*a.* ON. *glǫpna* to be downcast. A root of identical form appears in OFris. *glāpa*, MLG. *glāpen* to lie in wait for, Dn. *gluipen* to watch sily, to sneak, OSw. *glupa* to gape, swallow, Sw. *glupande*, Da. *glubende* ravenous, fierce; whether there is any etymological connexion is uncertain.]

Synonymous forms in various Eng. dialects are *glocken*, *glopper*, *glotten*.

† 1. *intr. a.* To be distressed or downcast. *b.* To stare in amazement, to be startled or frightened.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1074 Thane glopene þe glotone and glorede un-faire. 1812 *2854* Glopyns noghte, gud mene, for gleteland scheldes. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* vii, Now kindeys my care, I glopenn and I grete.

2. *trans.* To startle, frighten, astound. Chiefly in pass. *ppl. glopenned.*

a 1225 *Anr. C.* 212 Þeos bodied biuoren hwu þe ateliche deouel schal set agestren [7. *gloppen*] ham. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1288 (Cott.) Quen [he] þar of son had a sight, Al was he glopenned for [Gott. drehand off] þat light. 1812 *2852* (Gott.) Leue sun, qui has þu glopenned vs? 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2580 'Ja' quod syr Gawayne. 'Thow weyns to glopynne me with thy gret wordes!' 1740 in *Gentl. Mag.* X. 460/2 Bounce gus her hart, an hoo wur so glopen, That out o' th' windo hoo'd like lot open. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 55 Tr weanedly glop'nt, for the Dule o' hawpunny had eh! 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Tr. Barton* ix, Don't look so glopenned because thou'st fallen asleep. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irakale* II. 97 Come, let's goo 't th' heavean an glopenn her. 1887 S. Chesl. *Gloss.*, *Gloekent*, astounded, startled. Also pronounced *glopenned*.

Hence **Glopennedly** *adv.*, in a state of alarm; **Gloppening** *vbl. sb.*, alarm; **Gloppening** *ppl. a.*, distressed, sorrowful.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12634 Saulus þan quok, sa was he radd, For glopennin in his mod al madd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 896 Ful ery þe gungelz þis habel þay rypen & glopenned on godez hale þat hym vpyrse. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3863 For glent of glopennyn glade be they never! 1812. 4330 The baronage of Breteyne... Graythes theme to Glaschenbery with glopennande hertes, To bery thare the bolde kyng.

Glor(e, obs. Sc. f. GLORY.

Glore (*glɔr*), *sb. dial.* Also 7 *glore*, 9 *glur*, *glor*. [Of obscure origin.] Loose fat; excessive quantity of fat. Commonly *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* in *glore-fat*.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hants.* ii. (1662) 2 Their flesh... though not all Glorre (where no banks of lean can be seen for the Deluge of fat) is no less delicious to the taste. 1684 *Yorksh. Dial.* 165 (E. D. S. No. 76) Here's fine Backon, Sister, its glore fat. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) *Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Glor-fat*, very fat. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Glor fat*, loose fat. 'All of a glor and a jelly', tremulous with adiposity. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., Of a very fat person whose flesh shakes upon her, it will be said, 'She's fair glor fat', quite loose fat. 1887 S. Chesl. *Gloss.* s.v. *Glur*, Hey's brought this Christmas beif wum; an' it's aw of a glur.

Glore, v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 8-9 *gloar*, *glooar*, 9 *gloor*. [*ME.* *glōren* = Du. *glōren*, LG. *glōren* to glow (of embers), WFr. *glōarje*, Sw. and Norw. *dial.* *glōra* to glow, star, leel. *glōra* to gleam, glare (as the eyes of a cat); *app. f.* the root *glō* - see *GLOW v.* 1 A form *gluren* of like meaning is found in Dn. and LG., but may be of different origin.

Sense 2 is identical with that of *GLOWER v.*, but the words cannot be immediately related to each other. Recent dialect glossaries show that *gloar* or *gloor* (*glooar*) is still in common use in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Lincolnshire; for the variation in the vowel compare *floar* (= OE. *floar*) and *moor* (= OE. *moor*).

† 1. *intr.* To shine, glitter, glisten. (= GLARE *v.* 1.) *Obs.*

13.. St. Bernard 356 in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 47 Ne hit nas parseyued no more Till þat his lippes berof deede gloure. c 1350 *Barlaam & Josaphat* 347 Feyr it glorp w' oute, wit inne it is nougt. 1540 PALSGR. *Acclastus* Prof. B. iv, Why gloure thyne eyes... in thy heade [quid ardent lumina?]

2. To look fixedly, gaze intently; to stare open-eyed. (= GLARE *v.* 2, *GLOWER v.*) *Obs. exc. dial.*

Explained in Bailey 1728 'To look a-skew'. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1074 Thane glopene þe glotone and glorede un-faire. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 4839 With bloody eyne he gloryd. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 174 To Gloure, gaze, *fatulus oculis spectare*. 1703 THORNTON *Lett. to Kay* (E. D. S.), *Gloure*, to look staringly. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* ii. (1716) 222 Sometimes... a greedy Gull would get his Gullet cram'd so full Ast make him gloure, and gasp for Wind.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 38 He glouant aft' a good while. 1821 J. CLARE

Village Minstr. I. 159 Under the wenches' bonnets he'd gloure [vines with sore]. 1833 *York Minster Screen* 152 (E. D. S. 76) Oa'd Jamie... Glooaring at 't first. a 1861 T. WOOLMER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 135 Like a foe, whose settled leering eye In silence gloared with hope to mark his fall.

3. *Comb.* † *glore-eye* (cf. *glare-eye*, GLARE *v.* 5), a staring eye.

1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* vi. 127 Great heads; gloure eyes; hook-beaks upon their jaws.

Hence **Gloring** *vbl. sb.*, gleaming, glittering.

1632 BRONE *Novella* ii. i. (1653) I 5 b, A man may spie An old whore-master in the darkest night Like an old Cat, by th' gloring of his eyes.

† **Gloria** (*glō'riā*). *Pl. occas.* glorias. [*i.* GLORIA GLORY.]

1. *a.* A name for each of several formulæ in Christian liturgical worship. (*a.*) *Gloria Patri*, the doxology beginning 'Glory be to the Father', which follows the recitation of the psalms and certain canticles, and occurs in other places. (*b.*) *Gloria tibi*, the response 'Glory be to Thee, O Lord', which follows the announcement of the gospel in the communion service or mass. (*c.*) *Gloria in excelsis*, the hymn 'Glory be to God on high' (beginning with the words of *Luke* ii. 14), forming part of the communion service or mass. *b.* The music to which the last-mentioned is set.

a. c 1420 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* v. xciii. (St. Andrews MS.), This cheptour tellis trewly Quha maid fyrst Gloria patri. c 1430 *Frenasoury* 632 And blisse the fayre, yef that thou conne, When gloria tibi is begonne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondynges* (Percy Song) 19 The blessed angell... songe that gloria flyenge in the skye. 1563 PLYMINGTON *Confut.* C viii b, On good friday there is neyther Epistle nor Gospel, Gloria in excelsis [sic], nor Crede. c 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 77 The Gloria patri... according to the common opinion was formed in the council of Nice, 1065 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* ix. 97 Sometimes in a louder Voice, as at the Gloria Patri. 1745 R. POCOCKE *Descr. East. II.* i. 18 The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis, a cover was let down [etc.].

b. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 21 They had it in the Tenor part of the Gloria of his Masse Ave Maria stella. 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 212 In it [the Graduale] might be found... the Kyries, Glorias [etc.]. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foroglow Manor* i. iv. 72 She then turned to another of the vicar's favourites, a Gloria of Mozart's.

2. A anreole or nimbus. (= GLORY *sb.* 9.) Also, a head-ornament in imitation of this.

1784 *Europ. Mag.* Mar. 233 And over the windows... Glory is represented by a Saint George with a superb gloria. 1866 HOWELLS *Venue* Life xvi. 243 Little girls... with wings and glorias, walked scattering flowers.

† **Gloriable**, *a. Obs.* -1 [ad. med.L. *glōriābilis*, *f.* *glōriārī* to GLORY.] That may be gloried in or boasted of.

1640 FELTHAM *Lusoria*, etc. (1661) 89 Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity (which, indeed, was rare and gloriable).

Gloriation (*glō'riā'ʃən*). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 *gloriation*. [*ad. L.* *glōriātiōn-em*, n. of action *f.* *glōriārī* to boast, *f.* *glōria* GLORY. Cf. OF. *gloriation*.] The action of glorying; boasting; triumphant exultation.

1504 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xv. 210 And what may clay or erthe haue any gloriation or pryde agaynst his maker? 1543 G. JOVE *Confutet. Win. false Articles* 14 b, Lo here is all gloriation of works blown down. 1611 SPEN *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 706 Though their own selues make no mention of any defeat of the English which afforded them matter for the shadow of such gloriations. 1669 GALI. *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. ix. 60 But at this gloriation is vain. 1734 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 269 God is manifested to us in Christ as matter of joy and gloriation. 1837 J. HALLIVY in *Arnot Life* (1842) 101, I am impelled to test the sincerity of your gloriation by the speedy infliction of a postage.

Gloriette (*glō'riēt*). *Hist.* Also *gloriet*. [*a.* *F. gloriette*. Cf. Sp. *glorietta*.] A highly decorated chamber in a castle or other building. Also *attrib.* 1280-1 in T. Bond *Corfe Castle* 85 (A chamber called 'La Gloriet' is mentioned in the Corfe records of this date). 1500 *Obituary*, Edificavit turrim quandam, cameram Prioris vocatam La gloriet contiguan. 1899 LONGER *Hyperion* v. vi. (1865) 30 Rodolph's ancient castle, with its Gothic gloriette and fantastic gables. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 330/3 Besides an Oriel or a 'Gloriet' Tower, a mediæval castle contained many a 'cruel habitation'.

Glorifiable (*glō'rifaiəb'l*), *a.* [*i.* GLORIFY *v.* + *ABLE*.] That may be glorified.

a 1656 BR. HALL *Solit.* 68 How justly glorifiable is Thy name in the gracious... preservation of thy children. 1857 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* III. 105 Offer with fire the acceptable libation to that most glorifiable Mitra. 1859 BUSWELL *Wom. Suffrage* iii. 58 A finer and more glorifiable humanity.

† **Glorificate**, *pa. ppl. Obs.* -1 [*ad. late L.* *glōrificat-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *glōrificāre* to GLORIFY.] Glorified.

c 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 82 O lemyng lawmpe, in light passyng nature! How greatly is thy name glorificate! 1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 528 Deuill, dampniid dog, sodomite insatiable, With Gog and Magog grete glorificate.

Glorification (*glō'rifika'ʃən*). [*ad. late L.* *glōrificatiōn-em*, n. of action *f.* *glōrificāre* to GLORIFY.]

†1. *Alch.* The action of refining; the state of being refined. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 By continual ascendancy and descendancy... it is sublimed to so myche hignes of glorification.

2. The action of glorifying or investing with glory; the condition or state of being glorified.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xix. 6-10 In heaven it is the immortal glorification of body & soule.
1565 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. v. § 8 (1676) 151 They whose sins accidentally thus serv'd the glorification of God.
1865 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 390 The enormous mass of human strength, which its [thebes'] victorious kings had gathered from all nations to toil for its and their glorification.
1885 *Hauch. Exam.* 32 Mar. 5/2 Her trial and the glorification which she is likely to receive at the hands of the French public.

b. *esp.* The exaltation (of Christ) to the glory of heaven; the admission (of human sons) to the bliss of heaven.

1502 *Orl. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vi. 50 Creneyon, redempcyon, and gloryfyacyon... apperteyneth all only to the blessed trynity.
1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Kelg. Med.* ii. § 8 An accessory of our glorification.
1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* ii. vii. § 10 The good Angels... are ready enough to congratulate their [sinners'] Glorification.
1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Mark xvi. 19 His Ascension they beheld, and his Glorification they believed by the Spirit's revelation.
1871 MACOUFF *Ment. Patmos* xvii. 230 Until the spirits of the just are 'made perfect'—until they are ushered into their state of glorification.

c. Transformation into a more magnificent form; *collog.* a 'glorified' variety of something which is naturally humble or inferior.

1835 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 424/2 Sometimes... these houses... are... glorifications of the humble, early, shingled New-England farm-house.

d. *jocularly.* A time of 'glorious' enjoyment, a festive occasion.

1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 41 Glad to see you able to stir at all after your last night's glorification.

3. The ascription of glory or praise to (a person or thing).

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* v. 102 The glorifications of their masters with which they entertain the kitchen.
1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xli. 102 [The Georgies]... we must regard... as the glorification of Labour.
1853 *Boston Commonwealth* (U. S.) 23 Oct., Captain Swift, in his peripatetic glorifications of Gen. Banks, omits [etc.]
1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 292/2 Mr. Huxley's... prologue is... a glorification of 'science'.

b. A set form of praise; a doxology.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. ii. (1676) 277 They offered sacrifice and sang... glorifications of God.
1730 WATERLAND *Rem. Clarke's Expos. Catech.* 15 The Glorification in the Close was in common to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.
1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 6 The songs are for the most part simple invocations and glorifications of the divinity.

Glorified (glōr'ifaid), *pp. a.* [f. GLORIFY v. 4 -ED.]

1. In senses of the vb.: Invested with glory, rendered glorious; beautified; † refined.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 3 When we ryse glorifyde in body and saule.
1500 *Wykelet* (1828) p. viii. Whether make they the glorified bodye ether make they agayne the spiriual bodye.
1603 W. SCLATER *Malachi* (1650) 196 It repugnes the nature of a glorified body.
1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 7 He drew out the Copy of so glorified an Original.
1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., Thus also may be made... the glorified Sulphur of Antimony.
1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) 111. 510 Other unknown Purposes peculiar to his glorified State.
1726 AVYLIFE *Paragon* 172 The... Soul... will resume its Body again in a glorified Manner.
1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il. Isl.* 11. 315 Angels and glorified saints adore the Mother and her Son.
1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* vi. 47 Long stretches of crimson light drawn over the higher snow-flecks linked the glorified summits together.
1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* li. Who may be this glorified Mortal unheard of hitherto?
absol. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* i. xx. 214 They turn their faces, The glorified, from thee.

2. *collog.* That has undergone transformation into something glorious. (Often used sarcastically, e. g. to imply that a person of distinguished position has essentially the ideas or type of mind characteristic of some inferior rank or class.) Also, gorgeously ntired or adorned.

1821 LAMB *Edin Ser.* i. *My first Play*, I judged it to be sugar-candy—yet to my raised imagination... it appeared... a glorified candy!
1846 THACKERAY *Sueb Papers* Wks. (1856) XXXIV. 318 A glorified flucker, in lace, plush, and aiguillettes.
1887 MANFRED *Green Life & Thought* x. 201 We feel ourselves in a sort of glorified Holborn Restaurant, where the re-ources of art are lavished on the walls of an eating-room.
1891 SALA *Lord up to Date* ii. 21 A glorified gentleman... takes from you your second card.
1896 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 4/6 There was a great deal of what has been called a glorified school-boy about Lord Randolph.
1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 163 It is a real island of a rocky nature, and not a glorified sandbank that has [etc.].
Mod. He sneered at the head of his college as 'a sort of glorified board-schoolmaster'.

Glorifier (glōr'ifai), [f. GLORIFY v. 4 -ER.]

One who glorifies (in various senses of the vb.).
1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xviii. 33 The glorifier of God, tryer of tastes, and Ambassadors between man and man.
1677 TANNER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* p. exix. 97 Preserver, Deliverer, and Glorifier of Mankind.
1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. (1852) 223 Not... the destroyer of the law... but its transformer and glorifier.
1880 KINGLAKE *Crima* VI. ix. 265 By the help of his salaried glorifiers.

Glorify (glōr'ifai), *v.* [ad. F. *glorifier*, ad. late L. *glorificare*, f. *glorificus*, adj. f. *gloria* GLORY + *fac-ere* to make.]

1. *trans.* To render glorious; to invest with glory, procure glory for. In early quots. *esp.* to exalt to the glory of heaven.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 5 Paim þat dredis god he glorifye. Pat is he haldis þaim glorious and worthi to rest in godis hill.
1382 *Wyclf John* vii. 39 Thesus was not 3it glorified. [So also 1551 and 1611.]
1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 67 Þe gode schil drawe on his party and glorify þam in ioy withouten end.
1440 *Gesta Rou.* xxviii. 107 (Harl. MS.) When a man shall be glorified in body and in soule, in the day of dome.
1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iii. 27/1 That the temporal peas myght glorifye the natyvyte of our Savyour.
1603 S. DANIEL *Panegy. to King's Majesty* viii. Those righteous issues, which shall glorifie And comfort many Nations with their worth.
1625 BÉAUM. & FL. *Laus of Candy* iii. ii. Nothing More glorifies the noble, and the valiant, Than to despise contempt.

b. In physical sense: To throw a glorious light upon, to invest with radiance. † Formerly also, to beautify or embellish, deck with splendid ornament.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* v. 9 Vp came dame fortune so gayly glorified.
1592 *Shaks. Ven.* Ad. 4/5 As the bright sunne glorifies the skies.
1595 *John* ii. i. 442. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ii. liv. (1702) 18 To glorify a Wall with Tapestry feats is womanish, say I.
1880 MISS BRADON *Just as I am* xli. The harvest moon glorified the dinginess of Milton Street.
1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 13/2 The cliffs and crags... are glorified by the beams of the departing orb.

c. To transform into something more glorious or splendid; to invest (something common or inferior) with charm or beauty.

1867 MISS BRADON *R. Godwin* i. i. 5 The sunshine... transforms and glorifies the commonest objects, until the earth seems unfamiliar and beautiful as fairyland.
1880 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* viii. 187 Burns, Wordsworth, Whitier... have known how to glorify common life and every-day people with the charm of romance.

2. a. To advance the glory of (God, His name) by faithful action or suffering. (Cf. GLORY sb. 2 b.)

b. To ascribe glory and praise in adoration to (God).

1340 *Ayenb.* 196 þet we makei oure guode dedes to-uore þe uolkerede þeruoer þet god y-hered and y-glorified.
1388 *Wyclf John* xxi. 19 Signifyinge bi what deth he schuld glorifie God.
1400 *Prynner* (1891) 50 Make sauf alle men þe glorifyeth the.
1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 245 This will, Thi name, to glorifye Ouer all this world so wide.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b. Glorified be thy holy name.
1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. ad § 10 (1727) 331, I bless and glorify thy name.
1715 *Dr. For. Fam. Instru.* i. i. (1841) 1. 33 The goodness... of God... which has given me... so many ways to glorify him.

3. To describe or represent as glorious; to extol, honour, magnify with praise (a person or thing).

1557 NORTH *Chenara's Diall* Pr. 69 a/1 Prayse and glorify thy beautye as much as thou thinkest good, yet [etc.].
1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 641/1 Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life... him they sett up and glorifye in their times.
1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. K 2 b. He weepes: now doe I glorifie my hands, I had no vengeance, if I had no teares.
1631 *Donne Poems* (1633) 229 No chymique yet th' Elixar got, But glorifies his pregnant pot, [f. etc.].
1834 MRS. BOOTHINGTON *Remin.* Rhine i. 30 There is bad taste in thus seeking to glorify one particular wound amidst so many instances of devotedness unto death.
1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xx. 341 Cæsar, who was being so much praised and glorified.

4. *refl.* († and *intr.* for *refl.*) To boast or vaunt oneself, to make one's boast, exult. Now *rare*. Const. *in, of*, to with *infin.*, or *that*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 25 þus him toiseþ and him glorified þe wreche ine his herte.
1620 270 Nost of oþre þinge ne glorified þe.
1734 CHAUCER *Prologus* iii. 137 (1861) 'Immortal God'... Cupide I mene, of this mayest glorifye.
1734 *Il. Fame Rom.* 44 He ought him lytel glorifye That her on bill.
1740 *Rom. Road* 5450 They maken folis glorifye Of hir wordis [green] speaking.
1744 CAXTON *Chesc.* 30 And they glorifye them in their conyng.
1784 *Curial* 3 b. Aristotle the phylosophr glorified in him self that he had lede the hye palays of kyng Alaysundre.
1793 LD. BERNERS *France* i. ccccxxviii. 722 Philippe glorified so in his fayre fortune and victory... that [etc.].
1839 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 17 Men in erth do glorifie in hym.
1848 HALL *Chron.* 11en. IV. 16 b. Owen Glendwr glorifying hymself in these two victories, invaded the Marches of Wales.
1855 tr. *De Parc's Francion* vii. 15 Some senselesse Courtiers... glorifie that they have feathers as great as the Mules in the Kings stable.
1836 E. HOWARD *K. Reeser* xxvi. For the which he glorified himself exceedingly.

5. *Alch.* To refine, sublime.

1657 See GLORIFIED *pp. a.* 1.]

Glorifying (glōr'ifai), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLORIFY v. 4 -ING.] The action of the verb GLORIFY.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 3 In glorifyinge of me and myn.
1561 DAVIS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1673) 314 b. The spirit... crieth busily to the Lord for our... glorifying.
1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 108 P 7 Religion... does not only promise the entire Refinement of the Mind, but the glorifying of the Body.
1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 191 Devote... the chief of your strength to the glorifying of His name.

† As an alleged term for a company (of liars).

1740 in *Herz. Shep.* & G. etc. (Roxb. Club) 32 A glorifying offlers.

† **Gloring**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [f. GLORIE v. 4 -ING.] a. Shining, glittering, b. Staring.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 362 [He] made to bee the all of bras as bernies it ware, And full of gloriand gleidis þaim to þe gerge fillis.
1503 *Text. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 217 One par scherys, with xx glorying mayles.
1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. i. (Arb.) 8 Vnlesse it dare out-face the gloriing [Macray glaring] light.
1647 II. MORE *Poems* 136 Gilded

clouds Arching an eye-lid for the gloring Morn. a 1650 *Scot. field* 103 in Furniv. *Perry Folio* 1. 217 He durst not venter with our King... For all the gloring gold.

b. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4552 To be grindand gluttis & gloriand drinkin.
1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 157 Go hence, þou gloriand gedling.

Gloriole (glōr'iol), [n. F. *gloriole*, ad. L. *gloriola*, dim. of *gloria* GLORY.] † a. A scrap of glory (*obs.*). b. An aureole; a halo.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 181 It is unworthy of one of his reputation to get his brigade into scrapes, for the sake of the little *gloriole* of driving in a few picquets.
1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* Poems 150 l. 235 The broad gloriole round his brow did vibrato with the light below.
1863 JEAN INGELGLO *Brothers* 113 As a gloriole sign o' grace.
1874 W. TAY tr. *Helma's Dis.* Skiu III. xxiv. 70 Several years ago, another athlete... exhibited himself, who could elevate his extraordinarily abundant and long hair as a gloriole around his head.

† **Glorioso**. *Obs.* [a. It. *glorioso*, ad. L. *gloriosus* boastful.] A boaster, a braggart. Hence † **Glorioso** in the same sense.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 Emptie vessells haue the highest sounds... and pralling glorioses, the smallest performance of courage.
1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Ecol. Biog.* (1853) II. 102 This glorioso... knew not so much as the meaning of the term.
1609 ANR. ANNOT *Exp. Touch* 215 The Magnificoes of the world and great-mouthed Gloriosoes.
1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Devonsh.* i. (1662) 259 His Holiness did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility, in giving credit to such a Gloriosio.

Glorious (glōr'ios), a. Forms: 4-6 glcric(u)se, -ius, gloriows, (5) gloriowsse, 6 *Sc. glori-, gloriuss, glorious*), 3- gloriows. [a. AF. *gloriosus* = OF. *gloriosus*, -os, Fr. *glorios*, Sp., Pg., It. *glorioso*, ad. L. *gloriosus*, f. *gloria* GLORY: see -OUS.]

†1. Boastful; ostentatious, fond of splendour; proud, haughty; vainglorious. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclf Prov.* xxv. 14 A man glorious and the behestes not fulfillende.
1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 19, I am fairer of face þan gloriows gullis þat [etc.].
1530 TINOALE *Prolog* to *Jonas* (1863) A vj b. Ande one y^e cast out deuels in Christes name they (the apostles) forbade because he wayted not on them, so gloriows were they yet.
1577 J. BROOKES *Guido's Staffe* Chr. Faith Pref. A soll and heape of gloriows deceivers, which hyde and boast themselves.
1622 DAON *Ess.* *Vaine-glory* (Arb.) 462 They that are glorious, must needs be factious; for all brauery stands vpon comparisons.
1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia* Pol. 25 If they [Princes] are... gay and gloriows, they are reuelled as incompassionate.
1662 DRYDEN *St. Eremont's Ess.* 13 Whether... Posterity, glorious throughout, were desirous that their Ancestors should be Masters of Vertues, when they were not of Greatness.
1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 36. 46 After he was possessed of the Great Seal, he was in Appearance the gloriousest Man alive.
†2. Eager for glory. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. Prolog. 7 The purchase is to make men glorious.
1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* iv. ii. 1 I am not watchful to do ill, Nor glorious to pursue it still.
1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) i. 392 He always left such to Heroes as were purely Glorious.

3. a. Of persons and things: Possessing glory; entitled to brilliant and lofty renown, illustrious.

Now somewhat *rare*; the mod. use as applied to persons (e.g. in 'Glorious John' as a designation of Dryden) belongs to sense 5. (The AF. Coronation Oath of 1307 speaks of 'le glorious Rei Seynt Edward'.)

13. *a. Alis.* 741 Now is ded kyng Porus, Alisander is kyng glorious.
1400 *Morte Arth.* i. Grett glorious Godd, thurgh grace of hym selvene... Schelde us sro schamesdede and synfulle werkes.
1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 166 My name is of dignyte, and also full glorious.
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 174/1 Saynt austyn preached a glorious sermone & declared there to the kyngne the crysten feythe openlye.
1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 91 Quillit grant the glorius Trinitie!
1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. i. 2 The glorious Cryostome (a man better scene in the studie of holy Scriptures, then in the knowledge of Philosophie).
1660 MOUNT *Boscobel* i Charles the Second undoubted heir of Charles the First of Glorious Memory.
1720-21 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* 10 Jan., Wks. 1824 XVI. 352, I will tell you what my political principles were in the time of her late glorious majesty.
1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 88 He answered, O glorious King, it hath been said, by theancients [etc.].
1871 K. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxiv. 27 Still keep safely the glorious Race of Romulus olden.
1879 M. ARNOLD *Poems of Wordsw.* Pref. (near end), He is one of the very chief glories of English Poetry; and by nothing is England so glorious as by her poetry.

b. Of an achievement, action, circumstance, state of things, etc.: Conferring glory; entitling to brilliant and lofty renown; conspicuously honourable. Const. *to*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 11en. V. 49 For this day by famous death or glorious victory I wyl wyne honor.
1577 NORTH *Brooke Dying* (1843) 36 It is glorious when the preachers are certain of their doctrine which they teach.
1659 D. PELL *Impr.* Sea 56 It is one of the gloriousest works in the world, to have an hand in... the saving of a soul.
1659 II. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 16 Which followed clove upon the glorious Batel (but with small fruit) of Lepanto.
1709 STURGE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 65 p. 2 The great and glorious Victory obtained over the Enemy on the 11th Instant.
1774 CHESTER *Lett.* (1792) i. ii. 5 A it is more difficult to express one's thoughts in verse than in prose, the being capable of doing it is more glorious.
1789 in Sir J. SINCLAIR's *Corr.* (1811) II. 282 The surrender of Ocrakow, an event so remarkable in the history of Russia, and so glorious to the hero.
1849 MACMILLAN *Hist. Eng.* II. 147 He... declared that he should think it glorious to die in his sovereign's cause.

† c. In non-laudatory sense: Conductive to reputation. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1848) 309 And though a needless ostentation of ones Excellencies may be more glorious, a modest Concealment of them is usually more safe.

4. Splendid in beauty or richness of adornment. Now only with emotional connotation as in 5. † Formerly also in a weaker sense, of textures, colours, etc.: Brilliant, shining, lustrous.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 914 As bou art glorious withouten galle. c1315 SHOREHAM 128 The glorious beerde [sc. our levedy], Out of thes world the glorious ferde Wyth grete melodye. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 114 Mars the planet bataillous Next to the sonne glorious. c1396 CHAUCER *Rosmounde* 3 For as the crystal glorious ye shyne, And lyke ruby hen your chekes rounde. c1420 *Autors of Arth.* 355 Here gide was glorious and gay, of a gresse grene. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*. *Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 304 It [the body] shall ryse bryght and glorious. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* viii. 35 He put of his glorious rayment, fled by see, and came aloze to Antioche. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* Ded, to Lady Carew, Those glorious ornaments of heavenly grace. 1603 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 89 The glorious Planet Sol. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos.* i. 1 The Iris (as vibrissant and glorious as a Cat's eye) most admirable to behold. *Ibid.* 43 So clear and glorious a body as glass. 1658 R. Hooke *Microgr.* 163 The colours, must necessarily be very glorious, vivid and clear, like those of Silk and Feathers. c1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* (1630) Pref., Notwithstanding all this... the Buildings of London grow great and glorious. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. 12 The glorious light of the gospel. 1792 MACHUSEN *Tr. Trav.* xxiv. 128 The sun shone glorious on the water. 1803 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* II. The sunshine is a glorious birth. 1835 TYNDALL *Gla.* i. ix. 62 All conspired to render the scene glorious. 1855 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q.* *Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 470 The heavens were glorious with stars.

5. Used vaguely as a rapturous expression of admiration or delight: Splendid, magnificent, intensely delightful. Now often with jocular hyperbole.

1523 MABRE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 216 As a good Chine of Bacon, makes glorious porridge. 1772 NUGENT *Grasley's Lond.* I. 44 Which casual appearance [of the sun] procures the Londoners a few of what they call glorious days. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vii. 24 They call a servant, and require, immediately, a glorious fire. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xvii. Glorious John touches them off a little sharply, but then John was a Jacobite. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 375 What a glorious feed for the scurvy-stricken ships. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 253 What glorious afternoons and evenings! have I spent at Phalerus! 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 11 'What glorious fun' said Florence.

b. *ironical phrase.*
According to *Gentil. Mag.* (1830) Aug. 28/1, the phrase was first used at a dinner of the Judges and Counsel about 1765, when after the toast of 'the glorious memory of King William' had been drunk, a Mr. Wilbraham proposed 'the glorious uncertainty of the law'; in sarcastic allusion to Ld. Chief Justice Mansfield's bold overruling of former decisions. 1759-93 MACKLIN *Love à la mode* ii. i. (1793) 27 The law is a sort of hocus-pocus science... and the glorious uncertainty of it is of main use to the professors than the justice of it. 1803 SHERIDAN in *Parl. Hist.* (1820) XXXVI. 1204 The glorious uncertainty of the law, was a thing well known and complained of, by all ignorant people, but all learned gentlemen considered it as its greatest excellency. 1812 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 630 When I applied the epithet 'glorious' to the uncertainty of politics, I meant it ironically, as we say the 'glorious uncertainty of the law'. *Mod.* The glorious uncertainty of cricket.

6. *jocularly.* Ecstatically happy from drink. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 57 Kings may be blessed, but Tam was glorious, O'er a' the ills of life victorious. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lii. As fast as one man could he... flogged into sobriety, another would become glorious. 1861 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xviii. (1861) 254, I was taken up 'glorious', as the phrase is, by my servants, and put to bed. 1. *Comb.* (quasi-adv.), as *glorious-doing*, -*sound-ing*, -*talking* adjs.

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 324 The most 'glorious-doing Christian'. 1708 BOSWELL *Coria* iii. (ed. 2) 214 Fame's 'glorious-sounding trumpet breath'. 1662 COKAIN *Ovid* iv. i. (1667) 78 My 'glorious talking Captain, I shall not be won with empty words.

Gloriously (glō'ri-əsli), *adv.* [f. GLORIOUS a. + -LY 2.] In a glorious manner.

† 1. Boastfully, proudly, vaingloriously. *Obs.*

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius, Life* (1596) A 3 b, He gloriously calleth himself the nourse of Carthage. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* ii. i. I speak it not gloriously, nor out of affection. 1602 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Eng.* 59 Such as before the Battell were so wary and wise in adventuring... after the event... grew to speake gloriously of themselves. 1650 *tr. Anyradus Treat. conc. Relig.* l. v. 73 How gloriously they vaunt of their inventions.

2. With an accompaniment of glory or renown; illustriously.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Cant.* 503 Gloriously he is worshiped. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiii. 17 Al the peple joyede in al thingis, that weren don gloriously of him. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* iii. liii. 35 Whenne that this Kymbalyne had reygned gloriously ouer the Brytons [etc.]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 38 The nobill Stewarts syne, of great renown, Thow gart upspring, with branches new and greine, Sa gloriously, quhill glaided all the town. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 P. 1 Our Warriors... are so gloriously successful in beating down their Power. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 137 This narrow pass of Thermopylae, where Leonidas and the three hundred Spartans had gloriously devoted their lives. 1821 JAMES *Brigand* xiv. The purpose may... pass away, war be continued gloriously and long, and France be ruined.

3. Brilliantly, splendidly; † highly, lustreously. Now only with emotional connotation; cf. GLORIOUSLY a. 4, 5.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 15 The glose gloriouslyche was wryte with a gylt penne. c1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 5 Gloriously prophesied of be Incarnacion of oure lord

Ihesu Crist. c1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 823 Gloriously besene, as he had come from heym. 1529 FIRTH *Antithesis Wks.* (1572) 101 Tombes well gilt with many a torch and great solemnity, with angels gloriously portered. 1586 SPENSER *Death Sidney* 94 Those beames Of vertue kindled in his noble breast, Which after did so gloriously forth shine. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct. (1879) I. 98 The house is most magnificently built without, nor less gloriously furnish'd within. 1667 DAMPER *Voy. I.* 427 These Rings when first polished look very gloriously, but time makes them fade, and turn to a pale yellow. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* 188 18 Apr. I never saw anything so gloriously beautiful. 1868 HOLME *Lee & Godfrey xxxvi.* 197 The children enjoyed it gloriously. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* xxxii. *little*, David wrote this gloriously evangelic Psalm. 1885 MAUGH. *Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 This morning the weather opened gloriously fine. *ironical.* 1834 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 249, I draw my own conclusions, and most gloriously ridiculous ones they are, I sometimes fancy.

4. *collog.* With reference to intoxication. (Cf. GLORIOUS a. 6.)

1784 COUNTRY *Task* iv. 510 Drink, and be mad then; 'tis your country bids! Gloriously drunk obey th' important call! 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 50 Dr. Bridges was in a state which may be described as gloriously drunk.

Gloriousness (glō'ri-əs-nēs), [f. GLORIOUS a. + -NESS.] The attribute of being glorious. † a. Boastfulness (*obs.*). b. Splendour, magnificence.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 19912 Gloriouslynesse, gloriositas. 1526 TINDALE *i. Cor.* ii. 1, I, cam not in gloriousnes of wordes or of wisdom. 1552 T. BARNABE in *Sirype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. E. 154, I do se the gloriousnes of the Frenchmen and how they do rejoyce of their roberies. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxv. 219 The gloriousnesse, and admirable height of that throne. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 211 It may also signify a solid greatness and gloriousness. c1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 410 You'll witness my gloriousness. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 239 The gift of intellectual fatherhood is... surrounded by such singular gloriousness.

Glory (glō'ri), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *glori(e, -ye, -y)* (chiefly *Sc.*) *glor(e, glori(e, -y)*. [a. OF. *glorie* also in semi-popular form *glō(i)re*, ad. L. *glōria*.]

† 1. *subjectively.* The disposition to claim honour for oneself; boastful spirit. *Obs.* exc. in the combination VAINGLORY.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 70 Suche motyues bei meuen bei maistres in heor glorie. c1385-1520 [see VAINGLORY]. 1644 MASSINGER *Par. Love* v. 1 A little glory in a soldier's mouth is not uncomely. 1650 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* ix. § 1. 91 *Glory*, or internal glorification or triumph of the Minde. 1656 EVELYN *Acem.* (1857) II. 73 My animadversions... will I hope... totally acquit me either of glory or impiety. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1813) I. 119 The disappointment of the ladies my glory will not permit me to overlook.

† b. *Desire for fame; ambition. Obs.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. i. All glory hath forsaken thee.

2. *objectively.* Exalted (and, in mod. use, merited) praise, honour, or admiration accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honourable fame, renown.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2531 *Phillis*. It oughte be to you but aye glorie. 1387-8 *T. Usk. Treat. Love* ii. viii. (Skeat) l. 68 O glorie, glorie, thou art none other thinge to thousands of folke, but a great sweller of cares. c1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon. v.* (1889) 119 What dishonour is this, and abynge of the glorie of a kynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enric v.* iv. 58 3c valiant and feris of worthy Hector... think on your glorie. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 158 Quhat glori and renowne he obtent of his twa victories, was all cassin down by the infamy of the next attempt. 1618 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farwe.* E. J. The Noblest strine for State, ambitious Glorie. 1663 GERBER *Compass F vij.* a, Letters, which the Egyptians did attribute unto them, though the Assyrians would have the glory thereof. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1278 Let such as deem it glory to destroy Rush into blood. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 5 The glory of Malebranche is confined to his own nation and his own age. 1821 J. S. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 295 The glory of the first attempt belongs to France. 1823 BYRON *Fran* viii. xiv. Yet I love Glory... glory's a great thing.

b. *The glory of God:* the honour of God, considered as the final cause of creation, and as the highest moral aim of intelligent creatures.

1382 WYCLIF *Cor. x.* 31 Do 3c alle thingis in to glorie of God. 1558 *Extracts Arnd. Reg.* (1844) I. 313 In the mainteining and upholding of Goddis service in our saide playroche kirk, to the honoure and glorie of God. c1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 408 No man can do any thing for God's glory but what will tend also to his own. 1715 DE FOE *Fann. Instruct.* i. i, You are to live here to the glory of Him that made you.

3. Something that brings honour and renown; a subject for boasting; a distinguished ornament; a special distinction; a 'boast and pride'. Also *pl.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvii. 6 The glorie of sones the fadris of hem. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 7 The glory of all thingis is that wherein their highest perfection doth consist. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 149 Are all thy Conquests, Glories, Triumphs, Spoiles, Shrunk to this little Measure? c1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. c A Learn'd Society of late, The Glory of a foreign State, Agreed [etc.]. 1755 DE FOE *Fann. Instruct.* i. ii, That which was the glory of a Christian, viz. to worship and call upon him that made him. 1796 BUNKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 107 It is the glory of the tories that they always flourish in the decay... of the glory of their country. 1792 *Aut.* *W. Pitt* IV. App. 263 The glories of Mr. Pitt's administration are the successes of the war. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* viii. (1852) 245 It is the glory of the Christian Sacrifice that it was made by God as well as to him. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 33 The chief glory of the district... is the grand old castle. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 473 Literature had hardly found a place in the glories of the time.

4. Praise, honour, and thanksgiving offered in adoration.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 14 Glorie be in the higeste thingis to God. 1530 *Mirr. Our Ladies* 41 b in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 3 *note*. When ye hydde glory to the father, and to the sone, and to the holy goste. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. C. S.) xxv. 29 To Fader glorie be evimort; To Sone and Haly Spreit. 1603 PHILIPUS *cl.* Giue glori to God that in this thrang, Hes bene all our relief. 1799 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 271 Glory to Thee, Father of Earth and Heaven!

† b. *None-use. Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xiii. 21 How unmovedly did he take his poyson? as if he had been drinking off a Glory to the Deity. (Similarly 1718 *Entertainer* xxi. r. 3. 139.)

c. Used as a devout ejaculation (short for *Glory be to God*) in the worship of various religious sects. Hence *zurglarly* as a mere exclamation expressive of delight.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 29 One of the poachers said 'glory!' and a line was formed in the wood. 1853 F. HALL in *Ladies Miscell.* II. 174 *To get religion*, as he words it, periodically, costs him nothing more than a few spasmodic *avens* and *epigraphic glories*. 1893 Q. [Cocun] *Delectable Duck* 109 Was it only you? O, glory be!

5. In Biblical phraseology: *The glory of God:* the majesty and splendour attendant upon a manifestation of God.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 23 Thei chaungiden the glorie of God vncorruptible... in to the lyknesse of an ymage of corruptible man. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Moyses... made supplicacyon to god... that he wolde shewe hym his glory. 1612 BIBLE *Eccl.* ix. 3 The glory of the God of Israel was gone vp from the Cherub whereupon hee was. 1689-90 *Temple Ess. Learning Wks.* 1731 I. 209 Moses was... admitted both to see his Glory, and to learn his name, Jehovah.

6. Resplendent beauty or magnificence. Now often with suggestion of sense 5 or 7: An effulgence of light such as is associated with our conceptions of heaven; fig. an unearthly beauty attributed by imagination. Also *pl.*, features of resplendent beauty or magnificence, splendours.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 933 Loke on be glorie of bys gracious gote. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 166 To themperour in all his glorie He said: Take [etc.]. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*. *Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 306 The kynge... was crowned in... gretetyrumphe and glorie. 1585 M. W. in *Jas. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 10 O Phacrus then rejoyce with glauncing glorie. 1602 J. ACHERLEY *Massey's Money* B j, Whilst that my glory midst the clouds was hid. c1693 AUBREY *Lives, Barrow* (1698) l. 91 As he lay expiring, the standers-by could heare him say softly, I have seen the glories of the world. 1766 C. D'ANVERS *Craftsm.* xvi. (1727) 23 The Roll appeared encompassed with rays of glory. 1728 W. SLEY *Plinius* v. ii, None without Holiness shall see The Glories of thy Face. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Which, quickly expanding, the sun appeared in all his glory. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* ii, There hath past away a glory from the earth. 1826 DISRAELI *Vir. Grey* ii. iv, The scarlet glories of the *pyrus japonica*. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty Wks.* (Bohn) II. 146 The heavens... reflect their glory or gloom on the plains beneath. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 10 What will be the morning glory, when at dusk thus gleams the lake?

7. The splendour and bliss of heaven. (Cf. *F. la gloire éternelle.*)

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidus* 264 Quhare cuir-lestand glorie be, & schewinge of al payne. c1533 L. BERNERS *Alon* lvi. 190 It seemed to them that they were in the glory of paradise. 1522 ANB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 The glorie quhill is promissit to the sonnys of God. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 61 Thow, bright Saint, hush sitt'st in glory. 1648 *Shorter Catech. Westm. Assemb.* Answ. 37 The souls of Believers are at their death made perfect in holiness, & do immediately pass into glory. 1732 *Law Serious C.* (ed. 2) 9 And strive to enter through the Strait Gate into a life of eternal glory. 1828 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 34 The crown is placed on the head of the maternal Virgin in glory.

b. *collog.* *To go to glory:* to go to heaven; to die. 1814 *Sailor's Return* i. i, Adimar was in the act of boarding, with several others, when the Dasher went to glory. Thus was he saved. 1852 MRS. SLOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xli, Let her ye found me going into glory. 1884 CRADDOCK *In Tennessee* *Mt.* i. 9 He he been in glory twenty year. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 170 Had we got caught in this, we should have... gone to glory.

8. A state of exaltation and splendour. *In one's glory:* in one's highest state of magnificence or prosperity; also *collog.*, in a state of unbounded gratification or enjoyment.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. xvii. 90 Tyrus, now called Sur, (whose glorie is sufficiently blazed by the Prophets Essay, and Ezechiel). 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 62 Thereal Spanish beau... at midnight and at the billiard-table, he appears in his glory. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* I. xiii. 132 They thought that the days of their ancient glory were about to return. 1879 MISS BRADDOCK *Clough Foot* xiv, Mr. Molendo was in his glory. 1893 G. E. MATHEWSON *About Holland* 14 The commerce of Holland was at its full glory. c1895 L. D. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* vii. (1896) 209, I think, too, the fleet liked my coming and living on board and taking an interest in everybody and everything; in truth, I was in my glory.

9. The circle of light represented as surrounding the head, or the whole figure, of the Saviour, the Virgin, or one of the Saints; an AUREOLE or NIMBUS. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. 247 Radiant Halo's... which after the French expression are usually termed, the Glory. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 197 A glory, which is... that border of light which adorns the pictures of saints. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. xxi. 246 Her own glorious golden hair, which hung round her lovely face like a glory. 1864 SKEAT *Uthland's Poems* 19 On Thy clear eyes like [Mary] fixed her

view, And thence celestial lustre drew Till o'er her glowed a glory bright.

b. A representation of the heavens opening and revealing celestial beings. ? *Obs.* (Cf. *F. gloire*.) 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 481/2 Painted on Glass under a Glory between 2 Cherubims. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd.* (1787) II. 136 The Holy Virgin is displayed in the center of the piece, above is a glory of Angels.

c. *transf.* Any circle or ring of light; a halo, corona. † Also, a name for the star of an order of knighthood. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2845/2 They presented to his Electoral Highness . . . the Two Stars or Glories, and Two Pieces of Ribbon of the Order [of the Garter]. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* I. 504 Seeming Stars fall headlong. . . And . . . gild the Night with sweeping Glories, and long Trails of Light. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/1 With a Glory or Rays issuing from the Center. 1766 *Entick London* IV. 88 An altar piece gilt and carved, with a glory and the king's arms above the commandments. 1811 *Pinkerton Petrar.* I. 559 Anthracite . . . consumes slowly without any flame; but only encircled with a little glory, or irradiation. 1823 W. SCORSEBY *Whale Fish.* 275 The interior circle . . . forms a brilliant antelion, or glory, round the spectrum of the observer. 1871 *Tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xlix. 207 This crown of rays is usually designated the glory. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 A broad beam of the garish light smote with a glory her golden hair. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 435/1 (margin) Coronas or glories.

† d. *Bot.* = CORONA 7 b. *Obs.*

1785 *Marynn Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 427 The petals of the corol are white, with a double purple fringe, star, or glory. *Ibid.* 428 The glory or crown is violet.

10. In names of insects and plants. (See quotes.) 1819 G. SANDOELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 247 *Endromis versicolor* (Kentish glory). 1866 *Treats.* Bot. 751/1 Morning Glory, a name applied to certain species of *Ipomoea* and *Pharbitis*, e.g. *P. hispida* the Convolvulus major of gardens. 1897 *Willis Flor.* Pl. II. 86 *Convolvulus Luciline* (glory of the snow) is a favourite border plant.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *glory-bath*, *crown*, *mist*, *robe*, *seat*, *throne*. b. instrumental, as *glory-cinctured*, *circled*, *crowned*, *laden*, *smitten*, *stricken*, *tinged* adjs. Also *glory-pea*, a name for the Australasian genus *Clianthus*; *glory-tree*, a shrub of the genus *Clerodendron*.

1795 *Browning Inn Album* 1. 50 He leans into a living 'glory-bath of air and light. 1853 *Talford Castilian* IV. 114 These 'glory-cinctured towers. 1711 *Ken Hymns Evang.* Poet. 75. 1721 I. 66 The 'glory-circled Infant. 1895 *Mrs. Hinkson Miracle Plays* 13 On his head a 'glory crown fine as the evening star. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 16/2 Such Kings should be obaid, and 'glory-crown'd, Because their Vertues all men's else excede. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xviii. He finds on misty mountain-ground His own vast shadow glory-crown'd. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON *Sonn.* 19 Her radiant smile Illumines now this 'glory-haunted Isle. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Pusey* (ed. 2) 91 That pure Virgin . . . So weak yet so strong; so delicate yet so 'glory-laden. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* (1st. xvii. (1878) 210 If it be urged that Christ hid much of His truth in a 'glory-mist of metaphors [etc.]. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 458 'Glory-pea or Glory-flower—botanically *Clianthus* . . . The crimson glory-pea, *Clianthus puniceus*, is a native of the northern island of New Zealand. 1827 *KENLE Chr. Y.* St. Michael vii. Brighter and brighter streams his 'glory-robe. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Poems, Melia* lxxxi. The 'glory-seat of arts and power. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 156 The two 'glory-smitten summits of the poetic mountain. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Manchester Poem* 210 'Glory-stricken birds. 1827 *KENLE Chr. Y.* Palm Sunday iii. Angels round His 'Glory-throne. 1839 *Talford Glencoe* III. 12, To wander on the bank Of 'glory-tinged Loch-Leven. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 458 'Glory-tree: see *Clerodendron*.

Glory (glō'ri), v. 1. Also 6 *Sc.* gloro, glour. [*ad. L. glōri-āri, f. glōri-a GLORY.*]

1. *intr.* To exult with triumph, rejoice proudly. *Const. in, † on, to with inf., and that.*

13. — E. *Allit. P.* B. 1522 Rise lordes . . . gloried on her false goddess & her grace calles. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xii. 13-17 Thou gloryest in the name and title of a Christian manne. *Ibid.* Luke ii. 25-32 Nowe from henceforth the costly Israel . . . shall glory on thy sonne. 1552 *Ann. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 4 We glorie & ar hlyth thro the hoip quhilk we haif. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1633) 129 With like iudgement glorying, when he had happened to do a thing weif, as when he had performed some notable mischiefe. 1596 *DARBYSHIRE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 406 Quha tuik to thame the title glorieing in the name. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. i. 66 Let em looke they glory not in mischiefe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 238 Both glorying to have escaped the Stygian flood As Gods. 1795 *Gentil. Mag.* 512/1 Licentiousness, prophaning the sacred name of liberity, has gloried in the destruction of order. 1834 *Ht. MARTINEAU Ella of Gar.* iii. 36 Cries that would have dismayed a stranger but which Archie always gloried in provoking. 1863 *R. K. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 17, I have heard it . . . repeatedly asserted—and, what is more, much gloried in. 1868 J. T. NETTLESFORD *Est. Browning's Poetry* I. 59 Would I not glory to go into your very tomb?

† 2. To boast. *Const. of, to with inf., or that.* Also *refl.* and *quasi-trans.* with complement in *indirect passive.* *Obs.*

1384 *Wyclif Judith* viii. 17 As oure herte is disturbid in the pride of me, so also of oure meesne we gloriem. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* 31 Albeit we maye glory our selves of the stocke of Jewes [etc.]. 1635 *PAGITT Christianizer.* 47 The Romanists glory much of the conversion of the Indians. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. Rom.* I. 114 That which I require of you, replied she, is, that . . . I may one day glory, that I have seen a number of good knights unhorsed upon the quarrell of my beauty. 1648 *SYMONS Wind. Chas.* I. 135 We have seen a glimpse of that perspicuity and modesty which is gloried to be in these annotations. 1673 *Pain Insensibility Rome* 25, I think the same might now be said in several instances, to those of Rome, in reference to St. Peter, of whom she glorieth.

† 3. *trans.* a. To give glory to; to honour. b. To make glorious; to adorn. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apoll. Lett.* 37 Glory ye bishop, when he hab chousen wise prestis, for he cause of myn of ho people are iul prestis. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hen.* Prolog. 88 Quha that constrainit ar in iulais rage Well auchtis the till glour and magnifie. 1563-76 *FOXE A. & M.* To Rdr. r. iib. Let vs yelde thus much vnto their commemoration, to glory the Lord in hys saintes. 1594 *GREENE & LODGE Looking Glasse Wks.* (Rtdg.) 113 The troop that gloried Venus at her wedding day. 1639 *WOTTON P. Civ. in Kelig.* IV. (1651) 527 Be ever gloried here Thy Sovereign Name. 1651 *DAVENPORT City Night-cap* I. 4 See How he that glories Heaven with no Honour, Covets to glorifie himself with Honesty.

† 4. *intr.* Of light: To spread like a 'glory'. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 36 It is a good sign of a clear morning, when the Sun-rising glorieth upon the top of the Mountains.

Hence † *Gloried ppl. a.* 1671 *MILTON Samson* 334 If old respect . . . towards your once gloried friend, My son, now captive, hither bath informed Your younger feet.

† *Glory, v. 2. Obs.* [cf. *GLAR v.*] (See quot.) c 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 199/2 Glorryn, or wythe onclene hynde deyoflyn, maculo, deturpo.

Glory-hole. [In sense 1, *perh.* related to *GLORY v. 2* (cf. *Sc. glaury* adj. s.v. *GLAR*); if so, sense 2 is *prob.* later in origin, and suggested by the formal coincidence of the first element with *GLORY sb.*]

1. a. *slang.* (See quot. 1845). b. *dial.* A receptacle (as a drawer, room, etc.) in which things are heaped together without any attempt at order or tidiness.

1845 T. COOPER *Purg. Suicides* (1877) p. vi. A filthy, stifling cell to which prisoners are brought from the gaol on the day of trial, and which in the language of the degraded beings who usually occupy it, is called the 'glory hole'. 1871 *Mrs. WHITNEY We Girls* iii. 62 You can bring out your old ribbon-box . . . It's a charity to clear out your glory-holes once in a while. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* *Glory-hole*, a place for rubbish or odds and ends, as a housemaid's cupboard, or a lumber room.

2. *Glass-making.* (See quotes.)

1849 *PILLATT Curios. Glass Making* 65 The large goods receive a final reheating at the mouth of a pot heated by beech-wood, and called the Glory Hole. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 250 The working furnaces . . . are small blast-furnaces . . . each providing a number of openings directly into the flames. A spectator sees at once the appropriateness of their name—'glory-holes'.

Glorying (glō'ri-ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f. GLORY v. + -ING* 1.] The action of the vb. *GLORY.*

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* v. 6 Your glorying is not good. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 128 Of defense of sin [proceeds] glorying therein, of glorying deedfull damnation. 1631 *HOBBS Leviath.* I. vi. 27 Joy, arising from imagination of a man's own power and ability . . . is called Glorying. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* I. xvii. Hence proceeds what Longinus has observed of that glorying and sense of inward greatness, that always fills the reader of such passages in poets and orators as are sublime. 1836 *Mrs. BROWNING Pict. Nov.* III. II. The self-poised God may dwell alone With inward glorying.

Glorying (glō'ri-ing), *ppl. a.* [*f. GLORY v. + -ING* 2.] That glorifies. Hence *Gloryingly adv.*, in a glorying manner.

1851 E. B. ELLIOTT *Horz Apocal.* (1862) IV. 33 Sustaining his Church upon the seven hills . . . and gloryingly up-bearing and exhibiting her. 1865 G. NEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xvii. (1890) 122 No posterity of his would point them out gloryingly.

Gloryless, a. [*See -LESS.*] Without glory.

1540 *PALSGRAVE Acolastus* Prolog. Bij b, We our selfe being glorylesse i. without gloryous fame or renome. 1594 *PETER Battle Alcazar* II. iii. He on whose glorie all thy joy should stay, Is soulesse, glorylesse, and desperate. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 91 It [Adorea moschealedii] has several rustic names, as *Glory-less*, *Bulbous Fumitory*, etc.

Glosary, obs. form of GLOSSARY 1.

Glos(e, Glos-) see *GLOZE, GLOZ-*.

† **Glose-worm.** *Obs. rare.* Also *gloseuse-.* [? *app.* an alteration of *GLOW-WORM*. Cf. *GLOZE v. 3*, *GLOSS sb. 2*; also *glass-worm*, *glaze-worm*.] = *GLOW-WORM*.

1519 *HONNAN Vulg.* 108 A flye or a worme called a glouderbe, or a glose worme. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Ferr.* (1866) 21 Changeable coloured vrbins, which can glisten like a glose worme neare gold.

Gloss (glōs), *sb.* 1. Also 6-7 *glosso*, 7-8 *glos*. [*var. of glose, GLOZE sb.*, refashioned in 16th c. after *L. glōssa*, Gr. γλῶσσα in the same sense. (In the 15th c. the spelling *glosse* appears occas. for *glos* (cf. *GLOZE sb.* and *v.*; see those words).]

1. A word inserted between the lines or in the margin as an explanatory equivalent of a foreign or otherwise difficult word in the text; hence applied to a similar explanatory rendering of a word given in a glossary or dictionary. Also, in a wider sense, a comment, explanation, interpretation. Often used in a sinister sense: A sophistical or disingenuous interpretation. (Cf. *GLOZE sb. 1*.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 18 Like as by n glosce ye subvertie the commandement. 1598 *DRAYTON Heric.* Ep. vi. 109 The Canon Text shall have a common Glosse. 1608 *Dr. HALL Vert. & Vice* I. 15 Neither doth his tongue . . . make good a lie with the secret glosses of double or e-revered senses. 1612 *SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1613) 66 The Church rather uses this . . . than any other Glosse, or Paraphrase. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Ecl.* I. 349 Malicious

Glosses made upon all he had said. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 2 The ways of future providence may be looked upon as a gloss of those Prophecies. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 435. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antiq.* ix. 641 The gloss indeed destroys the text, by pretending the word [etc.]. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Priv. Th.* (1730) 41 Nothing being more needfull than to rescue the Words of our blessed Saviour from those false Glosses. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 495 A gloss of pope Innocent IV., written about the year 1250. a 1834 *COLERIDGE Shaks. Notes* (1875) 134 A parenthesis or gloss slip into the text. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. i. t. 68. 63 Imerius began the practice of making glosses, or short marginal explanations, on the law books. 1868 *KIRK Chas. Bold* III. v. ii. 303 Secret glosses . . . intended to make that part of the contract a nullity. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* x. 183 The Cyrric includes the Welsh, with 'glosses' from the ninth century.

b. A collection of such explanations, a glossary; also, an interlinear translation of, or series of verbal explanations upon, a continuous text.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep.* Ded. § 4 A . . . Glosse or scholion, for the exposition of old wordes. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Tract.* (1760) II. 55 A manuscript Homer, with a gloss interlined, said to be five hundred years old. 1774 *WATSON Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. II. i. sig. E. 3 b. A manuscript of Ovid's *Art of Love*, in very ancient Saxon characters, accompanied with a British gloss. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amer. Lit.* (1859) II. 95 E. K., whose gloss has preserved much curious knowledge of ancient English terms and phrases. 1864 *CLARKE Hall Ags. Dict.* Pref. Mostly obscure words only found in glosses.

c. In the sense of Gr. γλῶσσα: A foreign or other obscure word, requiring explanation. *Obs.* 1 (Hardly an Eng. sense, though given in some recent Dicts., *app.* on the ground of quot. 1837-9).

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 28 The interpretations of obscure terms, which we call *Glosses*. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. i. 1 (1847) 62 A gloss, γλῶσσα, properly meant a word from a foreign language, or an obsolete or poetical word, or whatever requires interpretation.

2. A poetical composition in which a stanza of some well-known poem is treated as a text for amplification, each of the successive stanzas of the 'gloss' being made to end with one of the lines or couplets of the text.

1598 *YONG Diana* 437 He sung a glosse vpon this Dittie. 1823 *ROSCOE Sismund's Lit. Enr.* (1846) II. xxxix. 538 Each verse is intended to form the subject of a strophe, in the gloss, or comment.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1624 *BEDELL Lett.* iii. 64 Although the Glosse writer were no excellent Calculator. 1648 *JENKYN Blind Guide* iv. 87 According to G. the glossmaker. 1888 G. W. PROTHERO *Life Bradshaw* 237 A gloss-bunt was a genuine relaxation to him.

Gloss (glōs), *sb.* 2. Also 6-7 *glosso*; and see *GLASS sb.* [First recorded in 16th c.; cf. *Du.* (obs.) *glos* a glowing, gleaming = *MHG. glos, glose* (still extant in Swiss dialects); *Sw.* (dial.) *glossa, gläsa* to gleam, glow (of coals), to shine (of cloth), *Ice.* *glossi* a blaze (see *GLOZE v. 3*). A variant *glaz* (see *GLASS sb. 13*) appears about the same date, *perh.* as a substitute for the less familiar word.]

1. Superficial lustre. Also *pl.*

1538 *ELYOT Dict.* *Cantharis vel Cantharida* . . . a greene worme shynynge with a glosse of golde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 65 Being in the rayne, . . . [he] standeth naked himself, for saynyng the glosse of his gaye coate. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 72 Some maintaine the glosse of this leather with a peece of black velvet onely. 1607 *TORSELT Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 486 The glosse of the wool was . . . beautiful, for the purity of the black. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. i. 63 Our Garments being . . . drencht in the Sea, hold not withstanding their freshnesse and glosses. 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* I. 221 They set a Gloss on it [Hard Wood] with a very dry Woollen Rake, lightly smeard with Sallad Oyl. 1686 *Poor Stafferish.* 157 Which [pebbles] all took so specious and elegant a gloss, that [etc.]. 1774 *GOLDSMID. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. iv. 336 15 [the Carcajou's] fur is held in the highest estimation, for its . . . beautiful gloss. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 249 Upper parts of the body brilliant copper-colour, with a golden gloss. 1855 *TENNISON Mand.* I. xxii. 19. In gloss of satin and glimmer of pearly. 1874 T. HANDY *Par. Mad.* Crowned II. i. 15 Amarantline glosses came over them [clouds].

b. In obvious figurative uses. Also (sometimes *perh.* confused with *Gloss sb. 1*), a deceptive appearance, fair semblance, plausible pretext.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xii. 1-7 Beware ye that all your life bee void of all cloking or countreite glosse [L. ut omnis vita vestra fucus ardent]. 1576 *FLESHING Panopli.* Ep. 401 (margin) In the glosse of their glorie . . . that is, when they were most famous. 1596 *SHAKS. F. Q.* iv. v. 15 He much more goodly glosse thereon doth shed, To hide his falsehood, then if it were tiew. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1671) 17 King John . . . in furthering of this new water-work . . . set a fresh gloss upon it [Varmouth]. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 128 Yet all his vertues . . . Doe in our eyes, begin to loose their gloss. 1640 *YORK Union Hon.* I. The first Glosse that William Duke of Normandy had for this Crowne and Diadem of England, was this. 1652 *CUTLER Eng. Physic.* (1809) 19 To put a gloss upon their practice, the physicians call an herb . . . Archangel. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Indefend.* iv. 28 The better to cast a seeming gloss of legality upon his usurpation, he summons another Parliament. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 249 Art. That sets a Gloss on what's amiss. 1726 *SWIFT Poems, To a Lady.* You, like some acute philosopher, Every fault have drawn a gloss over. 1756 *BLACK Fint. Nat. Soc. Pref.* There is a sort of gloss upon ingenious falsehoods, that dazzles the imagination. 1760-2 *GOLDSMID. Cit. H.* iii. The most trifling occurrences give pleasure till the gloss of novelty is worn away. 1761-2 *HALLAM Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xxxix. 278 A woman thus . . . provides only thin glosses to cover her exceptional conduct. 1834 J. II.

NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. (1837) I. iii. 45 The false gloss of a mere worldly refinement makes us decent and amiable. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. As the glosses and civilities of the honeymoon were away, he discovered that [etc.]. 1872 BLACKNEY *Lays Highl.* 24, I have used no gloss, no varnish To make fair things fairer look.

2. A layer of glowing matter. *rare*. Also *dia.* of a fire: A bright glow.

1762 *Genl. Mag.* 338 The earth being all on a fiery gloss for four inches deep. c1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* IV. 54 The smith, covered the gloss neatly up with a mixture of small coals, culm, and cinders. 1893 *Northumbd. Gloss.* s.v., Ye can bake the cyek now; the fire has a fine gloss.

†3. = GLAZE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 470 The earthenware is now ready to receive the smooth coating called glaze or gloss.

b. *Comb.*: gloss-fireman, gloss-oven (now *gloss-fireman*, *oven*: see GLOSS).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 474 The gloss-fireman raises the temperature as quickly as possible to a height sufficient to fuse the glaze. *Ibid.* The gloss-oven is sometimes fired to a greater degree of heat than some colours will bear. [1875, 1882 see GLOSS.]

Gloss (*glɒs*), *v.* 1 [f. GLOSS *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To insert glosses or comments on; to comment upon, explain, interpret; = GLOZE *v.* 1.

1603 *Florio Montaigne* l. xii. (1632) 21 Some that studie, ploid, and gloss their Almanackes. 1645 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnets* 88 For all his big words, his stomach comes downe, if I may take leave to gloss it. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 144 'My beloved is white, and ruddy'... is thus glossed, 'white' in his life, 'ruddy' in his death. 1643 *Milton Divorce* 39 Kimchi, and the two other Rabbits who gloss the text are in the same opinion. 1809 *Southey in Q. Rev.* I. 219 This accursed custom was not known when the Institutes of Menu were written, nor when they were glossed by Calidas. 1864 *Pusey Lect. Daniel* vi. 377 He manifestly glossed the text. 1866 *Reader* 16 June 580 Sir F. Madden can hardly have been the first editor who glossed the word.

b. *intr.* To introduce a gloss, comment, or explanation upon a word or passage in a text. Also in wider sense, to make comments or remarks (esp. unfavourable ones) upon a person's words or actions. *Const. on, upon, &al.* (Cf. GLOZE *v.* 1 b.)

1599 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 4 Which manner of glossing and commenting. 1630 T. BRUGES tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 301 He was so jealous of Eleusippe, that he glossed on all her words, and on the smallest of her actions. a1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. v. (1660) 327, I may fairly thus gloss at his whole Discourse upon this Argument. 1657 *Trapp Comm.* Ps. lxxvii. x So Basil glosseth here. 1671 *Milton Samson* 948 Bearing my words and doings to the lords To gloss upon, and censuring, frown or smile. 1678 *Cowworth Intell. Syst.* l. iv. § 16, 23 Psellus thus glossing upon that Oracle. 1718 *Prior Pleasure* 758 Some gloss'd, how love and wisdom were at strife. 1727 *Swift Gladius* vi. 151 In penning those laws, which they assumed the liberty of interpreting and glossing upon at their pleasure. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* l. 15 The Celts seem to have had a special habit of glossing.

2. *trans.* To veil with glosses; to explain away; to render a different sense into. Also with *away*, *over* (the latter perh. influenced by GLOSS *v.* 2). (Cf. GLOZE *v.* 1 2.)

1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* l. vii. § 7, 390 If you may gloss the text so farre, why should you not glosse it a little farther? 1715 *Bentley Sermon* x. 360 Who have gloss'd and warp'd all the severe Rules of the Gospel about Chastity. 1764 *Churchill Candidate* Wks. II. 35 With nice distinctions glossing o'er the text. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 226 The Pharisees, who were sunk in formalism, and who had glossed away every moral and spiritual precept of the Law. 1865 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 99 He could hardly resist the temptation to pervert or gloss the truth. 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 325 Difficulties which their school has been in the habit of glossing over with conventional but inadequate explanations.

Gloss (*glɒs*), *v.* 2 [f. GLOSS *sb.* 2] *trans.* To put a gloss upon. a. In immaterial sense: To give a fair appearance to; to veil in specious language. Also with *over*, and in indirect passive.

The earlier quots. may be a development of GLOSS *v.* 1 influenced by GLOSS *sb.* 2.

a1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 511 His expedition was glossed with the specious pretence of settling Ariobarzanes the new Elect in his kingdom. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 19 Christians have handsomely glossed the deformity of death, by careful consideration of the body. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* lxii. 4 And this traitorous designe they glossed and varnish over with fair flattering language. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 87 He glosses over that same wickedness, dresses it up in a new form. a1743 L. HERVEY *Urga to Pompey* in *Doddley Coll. Poems* (1748) IV. 96 Urge not, to gloss thy crime, the name of friend. 1761 *FOOTE Liar* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 233 His friends, who are tender of his fame, gloss over his foible, by calling him an agreeable novelist. 1856 Miss MURLOCK *7. Halifax* xlii, Such transactions were yet generally glossed over, as if a certain discredit attached to them. 1886 *Paul Mall* G. 30 Sept. Mr. Chalmers... would fain gloss over the hardships he has suffered.

b. In material sense: To render bright and glossy; to glaze.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 347 Black armozins are glossed by a decoction of beer and Seville oranges. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Eur.* I. 227 We entered upon the Glacier, but found great difficulty in keeping our feet. The sun had glossed the surface. 1797-1804 *Brewster Brit. Birds* I. 305 Black black, glossed with blue. 1809 *SOUTHEY Talaba* v. xxii, The moonlight fell, glowing the sable tide That gush'd tumultuous out. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 249 The head red, glossed with bronze.

Hence *Glossing vbl. sb.*; also *altrib.*

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Glossing*, an operation upon silk thread by which it is moistened with steam and stretched to develop a gloss. 1893 *Queen* 4 Feb. 1897/3 Pressing them pretty heavily with the glossing iron. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 614 Glossing of ordinary leather is very frequently effected by brushing the leather over with a kind of bacon and rubbing [etc.]. For finer qualities of leather a glossing mass consisting of a fat-emulsion... may be advantageously used.

Gloss (*glɒs*), *adv.* *Ceramics.* [f. GLOSS *sb.* 2] Glossily; so as to have a gloss.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 476 The pottery... for gold lustre is made of the red clay of the district, and when fired gloss, has just a sufficient tint left to give to the articles that peculiar colour on them.

Glossal (*glɒsəl*), *a.* [f. Gr. γλωσσα tongue + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the tongue.

1866 in *Fowler Med. Voc.* 1878 *Foster Phys.* iii. i. 393 If any real union took place it must have been between the lingual fibres and the end-plates of the glossal muscular fibres. 1888 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Physiol.* II. 813 The glossal branches [of the glossopharyngeal nerve].

Glossalgia (*glɒsəldʒiə*). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. γλωσσαλγία, in class. Gr. only in sense 'talking till one's tongue aches', f. γλωσσα tongue + ἄλγος pain; cf. F. glossalgie.] Pain in the tongue, neuralgia of the tongue. 1847 in CRAIG.

Glossalgia (*glɒsəldʒiə*). [Anglicized form of prec.] a. = prec. b. (*noun-use*) Talkativeness. 1854 in *MAINE Expos. Lex.* 1873 W. COREY *Let. & Jnls.* (1897) 330 So I who bore no one with questions, suffered for the glossalgia of others.

Glossan. *Anglo-Irish.* Also 8 glassen, 9 glassin, glashan. [The form glashan represents Gael. glaisean 'a coal-fish in its second or third year', f. glas grey; the other forms seem to represent a local Irish *glasin f. the same stem. Cf. GLASSOCK.] The coal-fish, *Merlangius carbonarius*.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ir.* l. 251 Some wherries come for cod, ling, glassen [etc.]. 1825 *Hogge Every-day Bk.* I. 83 In this pond [at Port Nessock, Wigtownshire], there are also blochin or glassin. 1864 *Couch Brit. Fishes* III. 84 In Ireland... when of full size they [Coalfish] are Glashan, or Glossan or Glassin. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Glashan*, the coal fish... Called also Blochan.

Glossanthrax (*glɒsəntʁæks*). [f. Gr. γλωσσα tongue + ANTHRAX.] A disease of the tongue and mouth in horses and cattle (cf. quot.).

1849-52 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. ii. 156 The tongue is liable to a peculiar gangrenous ulceration, called 'Glossanthrax' or 'Malignant pustule'. (In mod. Dicts.)

Glossarial (*glɒsəriəl*), *a.* [f. GLOSSARY + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a glossary; of the nature of a glossary.

1821 *Boswell Aut. Shaks.* I. p. xciii, In the glossarial index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words. 1824 *Dibdin Libr. Comp.* 248 The labours... of the latter are paleographical or glossarial. 1864 *Hazlitt E. P. P.* I. Intro. 11 A few notes of a glossarial and miscellaneous kind have been given. 1878 *Glossary in H. Moore's Poems* 208 Note, The labour spent on this Glossarial Index.

Glossarian (*glɒsəriən*). [f. L. glossari-um + -AN.] = next.

1889 *Q. Rev.* CLXIV. 145 These are the qualifications of the ideal glossarian.

Glossarist (*glɒsərist*). [f. GLOSSARY + -IST.] 1. One who writes a gloss or commentary.

1774 *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1778) II. 169 The glossarist I take to be Philip de Pergamo, a prior at Padua; who wrote a most elaborate Moralisation on Cato. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* v. iii. 188 When the speculations of the mere scholar, or glossarist, presume to usurp... the honours of Philosophy. 1841 *D'Sacrell Amen. Lit.* (1867) 149 All the counties in England seemed to rise against the luckless glossarist. 1880 *MURHEAD Gaius* IV. § 16 note 7, Says the glossarist—"it was fifty".

2. One who compiles a glossary.

1782 *Tyrwhitt Vind.* 162 The interpretations assigned to them by those two Glossarists (Spenser and Skinner). 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 289 The glossarist should everywhere refer to, or record, the true spelling. 1852 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 159 The play [of the Sacrament] contains... a number of words and forms interesting to the English glossarist.

Glossary (*glɒsəri*). Also 5 glossarye. [ad. L. glossarium, f. glossa GLOSS *sb.* 1: see -ARY. Cf. F. glossaire.] A collection of glosses; a list with explanations of abstruse, antiquated, dialectal, or technical terms; a partial dictionary.

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* (1890) 1084 It is said in the glossary that elemente is sayd rightwys, swete, rype and meke. 1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* l. 364 Whence it is that an Old Glossary interprete the Alpes Italiae The Woodsof Italie. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 264 The Glossary, at the end, is not only an Account of Words and Phrases, but also an explication of ancient Customs, Laws, and Manners. 1785 *COWPER Needless Alarm* 70 He... needs no glossary to set him right. 1797 W. TURTON (title) *A Medical Glossary*. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamant Pref.* 8 A glossary is appended. fig. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* iii, The expression of a man's face is commonly a help to his thoughts, or glossary on his speech. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 49 Having no participation of the elements of the animal and moral nature, it would want the glossary of mundane life.

b. *altrib.* or *adj.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 311 Whether J. Perkins made those Glossary Contexts, or no.

†Glossary². *Obs.*—[as if a. L. *glossarius, f. glossa GLOSS *sb.* 1] = GLOSSATOR.

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* ii. i. 11 The Glossaries have the Confidence to say... That the Pope can change the nature of things, can make (or create) Something out of Nothing.

Glossate (*glɒsət*), *v.* [f. med.L. glossāt-, ppl. stem of glossāre to gloss, f. glossa GLOSS *sb.* 1] *trans.* To write glosses or a commentary upon.

1884 *Cafe Law Jnl.* I. 219 Much of their time was devoted to expounding and 'glossating' the ancient writings.

Glossator (*glɒsətɔr*). Also 4 glossatour, 7, 9 glossator. [a. med.L. glossator (cf. F. glossateur), agent-n. f. glossāre to gloss, f. glossa GLOSS *sb.* 1] A writer of glosses; a commentator; *spec.* one of the mediæval commentators on the texts of Civil and Canon Law.

c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 258 Þe wordis of þes glossatours passifþ Gaddis lawe. 1550 *Hooper Jonas* v. 22 b. The glossator interpreteth these wordes in y^e Canon of the Masse (*yube hoc perferrd*). 1593 *BELL Motives Romish Faith* Pref. (1605) 4 The Popish parasites, the glossators of the Canons, ascribe more magnificall... titles unto the Pope. 1619 *BRENT tr. Sarpis' Couns.* *Trent* viii. (1629) 816 Hee forbade all Glossators, and Commentators to expound it. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 29 In this Respect the Glossators Opinion must be false and erroneous in Point of Law. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* vii. 164 note, These words were written by some glossator. 1886 I. M. RIGG in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 145 The Summa or Manual of the civil law compiled by the celebrated glossator, Azo of Bologna.

Hence Glossatorial *a.*, of the nature of glosses. 1899 *STRACHAN in Philol. Soc. Trans.* Jan. From the rest of the glossatorial literature [sc. besides the Würzburg Glosses] have been given only instances which [etc.].

Glossocollite (*glɒsəkɒlɪt*). *Min.* [irreg. f. Gr. γλωσσα tongue (dative γλώσσῃ) + κολλᾶ (σθῆναι) to adhere + -ITE. So called by Shepard 1857 from its property of adhering to the tongue.] A white earthy variety of halloysite.

1857 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) Suppl. p. iii, Glossocollite. Adheres strongly to the tongue. 1895 *DANA Min.* 688 Glossocollite is milk-white and earthy.

Glossed (*glɒst*), *ppl.* a. 1 [f. GLOSS *v.* 1 + -ED.] Furnished with glosses.

1605 *CANDEN Rem.* 15 The antientist that I can finde, was... found in an antient Saxon, glossed Evangelists. 1628 *JACKSON Worthy Man* Titlep., Glossed and scholied. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 799 The old glossed editions consist of five volumes. 1886 *STUBBS Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xiii. 308 The Constitutions of Othobon... with those of Otho... were the first codified and glossed portions of the national church law.

Glossed (*glɒst*), *ppl.* a. 2 [f. GLOSS *v.* 2 + -ED.]

†a. Invested with a gloss, or bright appearance. Of the eyes: Glazed (*obs.*). b. Of immaterial things: Wearing an outside show, made to look specious.

a. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* I. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 77 Poore Maria must appeare ungrac'd Of the bright fulgor of gloss'd majestee. *Ibid.* l. v. 86 Lies thy cold father dead, his glossed eyes New closed up by thy sad mothers hands?

b. 1631 *MANSINGER Believe as You List* ii. ii, My truth, though yet conceal'd, the mountains of Thy glossed fictions in her strength remov'd, Shall in a glorious shape appeare. 1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Their profoundest Speculations herein [are] but gloss'd outside Fallacies. 1853 *BRIGHT Sp. on India* 3 June, 11 The glossed and burnished statement. 1892 *BARING-GOULD Trag. Caesars* I. 276 He began his complaints in words of glossed resentment.

†Glosssem. *Obs. rare*—[ad. Gr. γλωσσημα, f. γλωσσα GLOSS *sb.* 1] A gloss, comment.

1609 *Br. Hall Pharis. & Chr. Wks.* (1627) 144 The Church of Rome shall vie strange glosses and ceremonious observations with them. [a1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 420 They are... but a meere glosses, as we call it, a note by some Reader put downe in the margine... for some memorial and observation.]

†Glossematical, *a.* *Obs.*—[f. med.L. glossēmāticus (f. glossēmā- GLOSSEM) + -AL.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Glossematical*, that makes a Comment or Gloss upon a book or text. [Ed. 1690-81 *Glossematical*; so 1698 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4), List Barbarous Words, *Glossematical*, belonging to a Gloss or short Comment.]

Glosser¹ (*glɒsɔr*). [f. GLOSS *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who glosses a text; = GLOSSATOR.

1603 *SIR C. HEYWOOD Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 365 The Glossers are besides their text. 1643 *CARYL Sac. Cov.* 29 Woe be unto those glossers that corrupt the Text. 1708 *HEARNE Collect.* 24 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 150 Fernannus the Glosser and Interpreter of Rushworth's MS. of the Gospels. 1747 *WARRBURTON Shaks. Wks.* 1778 VII. 284 The late Roman writers and their glossers agreed to give this sense to [a word]. 1886 *STUBBS Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xiii. 307 The opinions of the glossers are often cited as of equal authority with the letter of the law.

Glosser² (*glɒsɔr*). [f. GLOSS *v.* 2 + -ER.] One who puts on a gloss (in either a material or immaterial sense).

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 204 Croppers, singers, glossers, pressers, brushers, and steamers. 1889 B. WHITBY *Awakening M. Fenwick* III. li. 58 A poet was... an exaggerator of trifles... a glosser of facts.

†Glosser³. *Obs.* Also 6 glosser. [Of unknown origin; possibly a misprint for GLOFFER the genuineness of which is attested by the alphabetical position of *gloffare, glossyffe* in the Winchester MS. of *Prompt. Parv.*; but in the 3 quots. below the reading of the original editions is clearly *glo's(er), glossyng*. Cf. *GLOWING vbl. sb.*] A glutton. So also *Glossing vbl. sb.*, gluttonous eating.

perfectly. To handle without gloves: to treat severely or without mercy. † Not to set at a glove: to condemn utterly. To go for the gloves (Racing): to bet recklessly. Also HAND AND GLOVE.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. ix. (1869) 180, I hatte jolyfnesse be lyghte . . . pat sette nouht alle daungers at a glouue. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 10 June Let. i, The boots . . . fitted me like a glove. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Mkt. Harb.* 74 It won't be my fault to-morrow if I don't 'go for the gloves', as we used to say in the Old Country. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Left.* (1889) I. 389 Boccaccio must be read in his Italian, as Cervantes in his Spanish: the Language fitting either 'like a Glove' as we say. 1886 *EARL* *Suffolk etc. Racing* (Badm.) 77 The whole legion of stable-followers is 'going for the gloves'. *Ibid.* 255 Hardly worth mentioning are the backers who come in for a hit-or-miss dash at the ring—'to go for the gloves', as it is called in Turf parlance. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 May 345/2 The prophets and practitioners of the naturalistic school . . . are here handled without gloves.

2. = *Boxing-glove* [see *BOXING* vbl. sb.]. *Glove of death* = *CESTUS* 2.

1725 *Pope Odys.* viii. 140 Laodame whirls high, with dreadful sway, The gloves of death. 1847 *ALN. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xl. (1879) 345, 1 . . . put on the gloves with the Brummagem Clinker, and knocked him about. 1890 *BESANT Dementia* vi. 65 They are capital fellows: they . . . put on the gloves with good temper.

† 3. *slang*. Some kind of drinking vessel. *Obs.* 1609 *DEKKER Gulls Horn-bk.* Proem. 4 The Englishmans healths, his hoops, cans, half cans, Gloves, Frolicks, and flap-drasons.

4. In *Hat-making*, a smooth piece of wood, fastened to the hand by a string, employed in rubbing the sheets of felt at the 'battery'.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *glove-box*, *-factory*, *-kid*, *leather*, *-trade*; b. objective, as *glove-cleaner*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-manufacturer*, *-sewer*, *-washer*; c. instrumental (sense 1), as *glove-guarded* adj.; (sense 2), as *glove-fight*, *-fighter*, *-fighting*; d. similitive, as *glove-shaped* adj.; also *glove-like* adj.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, **Glove-box*, a long paper-box for holding gloves. *Ibid.* **Glove-cleaner*, 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 8/1 At Worcester alone nearly five miles are covered by 'glove factories'. 1890 *Guardian* 24 Sept. 1478/1 A 'glove-fight' between F. Slavin and J. M'Auliffe. 1889 *Standard* 28 Oct. We must insist on a stop being put to the revival of the evils of the Prize Ring under the flimsy pretext of 'glove-fighting'. 1795 *COLEMAN To Friend writing no more Poetry* 35 These [henbane and nightshade] with stopped nostril and 'glove-guarded' hand knit in nice intertexture. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 5/1 Messrs. P . . . export very largely, sending thousands of pairs of 'glove-kid' boots to Australia. 1721 *HALEY in Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 178 These Wires we coated with thin 'Glove-leather'. 1790 *IMSON Sch. Art* II. 29 A piece of paper or glove-leather, rolled hard and cut almost to a point, like a pencil, is useful . . . to blend the shades. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* iv. viii, I have brought sleeves of kid next to thy skin to wear. They be made 'glove-like', and for eche finger a stall. 1609 *SKEHE Reg. Maj.* 146 It is statute, that na Skinner nor 'Gluismaker' . . . shall make wooll of skinnes, from the feast of Whitsunday, vntill Michaelmes. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc. Free Trade* (1842) I. 192 But if the glove-maker procures a law that gloves shall not be bought from France, it is plain that Sheffield goods must stop. 1744 *HALLETT in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 155 He would . . . work at his Trade of 'Glove-making'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/2 The 'glove-sewers' of the district assemble at a fixed place . . . and receive their work. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 599 'Glove-sewing'. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Glove-shaped*, having the appearance of the finger of a glove, as the corolla of the fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea*. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 3/1 Miss Ada Heather-Bigg, goes thoroughly and with much research into the English 'glove-trade' past and present. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6195/10 Elizabeth Brown . . . 'Glove-washer'.

6. Special comb.: *glove-band*, 'a strap or ribbon formerly used to confine the glove round the wrist or arm' (*Cent. Dict.*); *glove-buttoner*, a small button-hook used for buttoning gloves; *glove-calf* (see *quot.*); *glove-clasp*, (a) = *glove-band*, (b) = *glove-buttoner*; † *glove-dog* (sense obscure); *glove-finger* (see *FINGER* sb. 6); *glove-hand*, an operative employed in making gloves; *glove-hook* = *glove-buttoner*; *glove-monney*, (a) a gratuity given to servants ostensibly to buy them gloves; (b) *Law*, extraordinary rewards formerly given to officers of English courts, etc.; *esp.* money given by the sheriff of a county, in which no offenders were left for execution, to the clerk of assize and the judges' officers; *glove-sheep* (see *quot.* for *glove-calf*); *glove-silver* = *glove-money*; *glove-sponge*, a kind of sponge in the shape of a glove; *glove-stroter*, an instrument in the shape of a pair of scissors for stretching the fingers of gloves. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, **Glove-band*, a protection for the glove round the wrist. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxvii. 525 'Glove-calf and glove-sheep are also sub-names for Morocco leather, and are used principally for topplings. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, **Glove-clasp*, a kind of hook-and-eye, or stud, for fastening gloves at the wrist; a contrivance for buttoning gloves. 1659 *Lond. Chancery* vi. 15 I'll kick you into 'glove-dogs, you mungrelers, hell-hounds, whelps. 1864 II. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 277 A cavity . . . like that which results in a 'glove-finger' when the finger is partially withdrawn and the glove sticks to its end. 1872 T. COOPER *Life* 165 He was what

is called a 'glove-hand' and therefore earned better wages than a stockinger. 1799 *JACON LAW Dict. s.v. Glove-silver*, **Glove-Money* has been also applied to extraordinary Rewards given to Officers of Courts, &c. 1881 T. F. T. DYER *Dam. Folk Lore* vii. 93 The gift of a pair of gloves was at one time the ordinary perquisite of those who performed some small service; and to process of time, to make the reward of greater value, the glove was 'lined' with money; hence the term 'glove-money'. 1701 *Covel's Interpr.*, **Glove-silver*, Money given to some Servants by custom to buy them Gloves as a reward and encouragement of their Labours. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 311 There were . . . bright scarlet 'glove-sponges' branching up like huge hands. 1886 H. A. BLAKE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 179 The sponges are sorted . . . into glove, reef, lambs' wool, grass, &c. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, **Glove-stroter*.

Glove (glōv), v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover with, or as with a glove; to provide with gloves. Of a thing: To serve as a glove for.

1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 147 A scallie gauntlet now, with toynets of Steele Must gloue this hand. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 156 They were wont likewise to glove his hands . . . with his shoes, that as he suddenly awaked he might rub his face and eyes therewith. 1628 *EARLE Microscop.*, *Vpstart Country Knt.* (Arch.) 38 Hee . . . is exceeding ambitious to . . . bane his fist Glou'd with his Iesses. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 158 Our little girls glove their fingers with them. 1887 *BOVEN Virg. Æneid* v. 379 Who dares challenge him now? Who gloves in defiance his hands? 1890 *ANNIE THOMAS (Mrs. Pender Cudlip) Love of a Lady* II. v. 39 Miss Daubeny 'boots' and 'gloves' herself fairly well. Hence *Gloved* ppl. a.

1573 J. SANOFORD *Hours of Recr.* (1576) 212 A gloved catter can cathe no myse. 1623 *MASSINGER Bend Sin* ii. ii, Lady, I would descend to kisse your hand, But that 'tis glou'd, and Ciuit makes mesicke. 1658 *CLEVELAND Fuscara* 22 The next he preys on is her Palms . . . Tender as 'twere a Jelly glou'd. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 70 Shaw'd, 'twertipped and glou'd. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 227 If a gloved-finger be taken to represent a growing shoot.

Gloveless (glōv'less), a. [f. *GLOVE* sb. + *-LESS*.] Having or wearing no glove or gloves.

1824 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* xiii. (1873) 122 Tender Beauty . . . Protrudes her gloveless hand. 1858 *Chamb. Jnl.* X. 191 Draggled, dirty, gloveless as I was. *fig.* 1852 *FORD in Q. Rev.* Mar. 422 Charles the Bold . . . put down these turbulent townsmen with a gloveless hand.

Glover (glōv'ar), also 5 *glōvare*, -ere, *glover* (glōv'ar), *glufer*, 6 *glōvar*. [f. *GLOVE* sb. + *-ER*.] One who makes or sells gloves.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* v. 1584 Goldsmithes, Glouers, Girdillers noble. 1454 *Ripon Ch. Acts*, Joh. Bryggede Skekgat, glouer. 1558 W. FORESTER *Griseyde* ii. 81 After this Prouerbe. The glouer (craftelye) brought this reason ynn. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* i. iv. 21 Do's he not wear a great round Beard, like a Glouers pairing-knife? 1600 *Chesler Pl.* Banes 124 You, of glouers the wholl occupation. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xv. 323/1 The Company of Glouers were incorporated the 10th day of September 1639. 1786 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 110 With a glouer's needle and thread. 1864 A. McKEAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 111 The pouch represented the tailors; the breeches, the glouers.

† b. *Wet glouer*: a maker of leather gloves.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 86/2 The Wett-Glouer. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6249/5 Humphry Topping . . . Wet Glouer.

c. *Comb.*, as *glōvar's shrods*, shreds of glove-leather used to make size; *glōvar's stitch*, (a) the stitch used in sewing the seams of gloves; (b) (see *quot.* 1721); *glōvar's suture*, a suture made with the *glōvar's stitch*.

1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for halfe a bunshell of glōvers schredis 3d ob. 1672 *WISEMAN Treat. Wounds* 15 In great fluxes of blood the Glouers stitch is best. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 44 Take Vermillion and grind it very fine with size, made of Glouers-shreds. 1721 *BAILEY, Glouers stitch* (in Surgery), is when the Lips of a Wound are sewed upwards, after the manner of Glouers. 1767 *Gooden Treat. Wounds* I. 158 The glōvar's, spiral, or continued suture, is now only used in wounds of the intestines or stomach. 1886 *Trees' Man. Surg.* III. 167 An incised wound must be stitched up with the Glōver's or spiral suture.

Gloveress (glōv'arès), [f. *GLOVER* + *-ESS*.] A female glove-maker.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5009/4 Sarah Lewis . . . a Gloveress by Employment. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenswing* iv, A Gloveress . . . lets me have dem. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Mrs. Hallib.* (1864) I. xviii. 99 Quite a colony of workwomen—gloveresses as they are termed in the local phraseology.

† *Glovery*. *Obs.* [f. *GLOVER* + *-Y*.] A place in which gloves are made or sold.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 166/1 A Glufery; *cirothecarium*.

Gloving (glōv'ing), vbl. sb. [f. *GLOVE* sb. and v. + *-ING* 1.] a. The action of putting on gloves. b. The action or practice of making gloves; the work done by a glove-maker.

1795 *ASH, Suppl.*, *Gloving*, the trade of a glower. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* n. (1863) 277 Oh the bracing, the lacing, the bonneting, the veiling, the gloving. 1883 *Gd. Words* 240 The women earn a few weekly pence by gloving. 1891 *MISS A. HEATHER-BIGG in 19th Cent.* Dec. 940 The young woman, in lively chat with a neighbour who had brought in her gloving.

attrib. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Deven* (1813) 386 The gloving business . . . has furnished means of employment to many.

Glow (glō), v. [f. *GLOW* v.]

1. The state or condition of glowing with heat.

a. Shining heat. *Phr. in a glow* (cf. *AGLOW*).

1847 *KENT. Chr. Y.* 4th Sund. aft. Easter vii, The struggling spark of good within. They quicken to a timely glow. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Wonders*, Drifting sand-heaps feed my stock In summer's scorching glow. 1890 D. G. MITCHELL *Kiveries Bachelor* 22 But my fire is in a glow. 1878

HUXLEY Physiogr. 77 The merest point remains in a state of glow. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 56 The electrical glow is therefore produced by the constant passage of electricity through a small portion of air in which the tension is very high.

b. A lively sensation of animal heat. *Phr. in a glow*, colloq. (*all*) of a glow.

1793 *BEDDOES Calculus* 194 The glow experienced in coming out of a cold bath. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Arct. Reg.* II. 353 In chasing each other round the decks, they had excited a genial glow of heat in their bodies. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 59 In a few minutes a comfortable glow succeeded. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* i. vi, 'Sit close to the fire. You must be frozen.' 'Well Lizzie, I ain't of a glow, that's certain.'

2. Brightness and warmth of colour; a state of glowing brightness, a flush. Applied esp. to the warm red of the cheeks indicating youth or health.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 57 A pageant truly plaid Between the pale complexion of true Loue, And the red glowe of scorn. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 147 At thee the ruby lights its deepening glow. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* II. i, Then the roses on those cheeks are shaded with a sort of velvet down, that gives a delicacy to the glow of health. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 340/1 The glow of ripe fruits and declining leaves mark the Autumn. 1813 *SCOTT Rob Roy* I. i, The moon is in her summer glow. 1835 W. IRVING *Travel Primitives* 77 We perceived . . . a duddy glow flushing up the sky. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 524 Mary was gone, cut off in the prime of life, in the glow of beauty. 1866 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. 128 The red glow of the mountains at sunset. 1867 *LAO HERBERT Cradle L.* iv. 127 Her face seemed lighted up with an unearthly glow. 1898 *BROWNING La Saisias* 85, 1 . . . Saw proceed the transmutation—Jura's black to one gold glow.

3. Warmth of feeling or passion; ardour.

1748 J. MASON *Elect.* 35 Cicero observes that there must be a Glow in our Stile if we would warm our Hearers. 1815 *BYRON There's not a joy the world can give* i, When the glow of early thought declines in feeling's dull decay. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sc.* (1873) II. ii. iii. 253 On this occasion he felt the glow of self-approbation. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* II. viii, Romola felt herself surrounded and possessed by the glow of his passionate faith. 1865 *DICKENS Mod. Fr.* iii. vi, 'And you come, brother,' said Mr. Wegg in a hospitable glow. 1867 *STANLEY Westm. Abb.* vi. (1868) 454 In the glow of a religious revival.

4. *Comb.*, some of which may be combs. of vb. *GLOW*: glow-beetle, † glow-bug = *GLOW-WORM*; glow-discharge, 'the luminous discharge of electricity from the pointed conductor of an electric machine in vigorous action where the electrified particles of air stream away' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885); glow-fly = *FIRE-FLY*; glow-lamp, a lamp in which the light results from the incandescence of a resisting substance, e.g. carbon, produced by the passage of an electric current; glow-lighting, lighting by glow-lamps.

1850 *PIESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 2 Glow-worm, more correctly 'glow-beetle'. 1871 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 259 The 'Glow-bug' both crawls and flies, and is about half an inch long. 1871 *Tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* lxx. 423 The 'glow-discharge' is perfectly noiseless. 1878 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 137 So shines the 'glow-fly', when the sun retires. 1851 J. H. GOSSE *Naturalist's Soj. Jamaica* 106, I will now speak of our other luminous insect, the Glow-fly (*Pyroglorus noctilucus*). 1884 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 5/1 For general domestic illumination he thought the 'glow lamp', as made by Swan and Edison, was the proper one. 1894 *Ibid.* 2 Oct. 6/6 For 'glow lighting' there is one 200 kw. steam alternator for supplying 5,700 eight candle-power lamps.

Glow (glō), v. 1. Pa. t. and pa. pple. *glowed*.

Forms: OE. glōwan, 4, 6 *glōwa* (n, 5 *glōwryn*, glowe, (7 *glouo*), 4- *glow*. Pa. pple. 8 *rare* glown.

[OE. *glōwan*, recorded only in pr. pple. *glowende* and pa. t. *glōwa*, was a redupl. str. vb., but the corresponding vbs. in the other Teut. langs. are weak: OS. *glōjan* in Oxf. glosses (Du. *glōien*), OHG. *gluoen* (MHG. *glūen*, *glūen*, mod. Ger. *glühen*), ON. (**glōwa*) *glōa*, also *glōja* (MSw. *glōa*, *glōia*, Sw. dial. Da. *glō*; for Sw., Da. *glō* to stare, see *GLOW* v. 2). As the vb. is wk. after OE, it is possible that the existing word may not be the descendant of OE. *glōwan*, but an adoption from ON.

The Teut. root **glō* appears also in *GLEEN*, and perh. in OE. *glōm* (see *GLOAMING*), though the latter may possibly contain the ablaut-variant **glē*; the weak-grade of the root, **glē*, is found in GLASS, perh. also in GLADE.]

1. *intr.* To be heated to the point of incandescence; to emit bright light and heat without flame. Said also of a fire. † To glow out, to go out with n glow, subside from its glow.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (1844) I. 424 Iecrað ða isenan clutas hlae glowende to his sidan. — *Saints' Lives* vii. 240 þæt fyr weað hā acwenced þæt þær an col ne glōwe. c 1059 *Alfred Glosses* (Bodl.) in Napier O. E. Glosses I. 97 Fulminant, þu clarrut, glōwe, scann. c 1250 *Michael* 531 in S. E. Leg. I. 315 Aye 31f a man name a selabie of fre fræt glōwende be a fyre. 1344 *Walsley Pl.* Cont. 721 With brynd and handes hlae glōwand. c 1400 *Isambart* 371 Smythene mene thos herde he blawe. And fynes thos bryne and glōwe [rime plough]. c 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 200/1 Glōwyn, as boote yryne. 1623 *COCKERAM, Glōwe*, to be hot or red. 1782 *JANSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 June, I . . . found it [Newgate] in ruins, with the fire yet glowing. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 146 When it is nearly all glown out, add such another quantity to it, and let it glow for an hour. *fig.* 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. XX. 183 Til the holy post by gygne to glōwen and blae.

b. quasi-trans. with cognate obj.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 192 Shall pagan pages glow celestial flame, And christian languish?

c. Of the eyes: To glow into, to penetrate as by burning. *nonce-use.*

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* vii. xiii. Mine eyes shall glow into thy brain.

d. To shine, emit light, appear suffused with radiance, like something intensely heated.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 114 Glas bat glow'd & glyst. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3368 The fourte was a granate bat glowys all par fynest. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi. His gloues and his gamesuns gloet [i.e. r. r. glow'd, glom'd] as the gledes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 604 Now glow'd the Firmament With living Saphirs. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 143 As heav'n with stars, the roof with jewels glows. 1802 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* v. But redder yet that light shall glow On Linden's hills of stained snow. 1827 SCOTT *Let. to Lockhart in Life* v. The eye [of Burns] glow'd [i.e. literally glow'd] when he spoke with feeling or interest. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 160 One peak of snow in particular glow'd like fire.

b. To gaze with 'glowing' eyes. *rare* -1. Cf. GLOW *v.* 2 (quot. c 1374).

1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 343 There he glow'd on me With all his face and eyes.

3. To be brilliant and 'warm' in colouring.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1274 The cerles of his eye in his heed they glow'den biwixen yelow and reed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 618 A smile that glow'd Celestial rosie red, Loves proper hue. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.). Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 100 The fair fruit that on yon branches glows. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1327 Or as the rose. . . Fresh from Aurora's hand, more sweetly glows. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 65 Quaff the palm's rich nectar as it glows. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. i. His tunic glow'd in the richest hues of the Tyrian dye. 1867 DEUTSCH *in Rem.* (1874) 2 Pictures teeming with life, glowing with colour.

4. To be excessively hot; to be on fire, to burn. *lit. and fig.*

1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* iv. 103 And benne falleþ þer fur on false menne houses, And good menne for here gultes glowþ on fyur after. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 323 The torrid Zone Glows with the passing and repassing Sun. 1709 E. SMITH *To Mem. J. Phillips* 150 Yawning Gulphs with flaming Vengeance glow. 1716 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* 11. *Phaeton* 105 From their nostrils flows The scorching fire, that in their entrails glows. 1789 E. DARWIN *Botanic Garden* ii. 11. 103 Then fly the spores, the rapid axes glow.

5. To burn with bodily heat; usually with the accompaniment of heightened colour.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 1066 For shame of him my chekes wexen red; Algates, they biginnen for to glowe. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 42 Myne eares glow'd for shame to here him. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. ii. 297 C. Moreover, is not this an opinion generally received, That when our ears do glow and tingle, some there be that in our absence doe talke of us? 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* i. 650 She glows with blushes, and she hangs her head. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 92 A. Sermon, which would have made ye Ears of ye Whigs glow. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 66 His brow glow'd, he burst into tears and hurried out of the room. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 126 Her cheek glow'd while she spoke. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilbristan* 95 Girls, all glowing with the flush of life.

6. To burn with the fervour of emotion or passion. Said of persons and their feelings.

a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hymn Fairest Fair* 1, I feele my Bosome glow with wotlesse Fires. 1706 PRIOR *Ode on Success Her Majesty's Arms* 141 While with fierce ire Bel-lona glows. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iii. § 1 A certain ardour or enthusiasm that glow'd in the breast of a gallant man. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 131, I glow'd between shame and delight. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 27 Jan., I trembled and glow'd alternately with surprise and pleasure at this recital. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. V.* lii. 440 The courage of the first ages of the republic glow'd in his breast. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v.* 111. 52 The Tories, glowing with resentment which was but too just, were resolved [etc.]. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ix. 270 Some of them glowing with the heat of early enthusiasm.

7. *trans. causatively.* To make hot, to heat.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physike* 125/1 Gloweth them [Wallenutes] in the fyere, then proiecte them in a gobblit with oulde wine. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. 209 Fannes whose winde did seeme, To gloue the delicate cheekes which they did coole. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* i. 140 Glow it often that it may not be shivery.

Glow, *v.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *glogh*; cf. GLEW *v.* 2 [Cf. SW., Da. *glo* to stare, look sullen; it may possibly be a use of GLOW *v.* 1] *intr.* To stare.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) She was a lytel amoued and glow'de with cruwel eyen. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 202 To glogh vpon games at gedering of folke. c 1420 [see GAW *v.* 1]. 1611 COTGER, *Borgnoyer*, to glow, glote, or loure. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Cedipus* iv. i. A thousand frantick Spirits. . . Peep'd from the watry Brink, and glow'd upon me. 1843 JOHN'S *Acc. Trip to Bristol* in Halliwell *Dict.* Intro. 27/2 Tha 'osses did glowy, an' tha sheep glow'd too. 1863 in BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 1880 W. Cornwall *Gloss.* Glow, to stare; to look cross.

Glow(e), *obs. form* of CLOVE *sb.* 2

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxix. (1495) 652 Glowes highte Gariophili.

+ Glowbard. *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 *glo(u)berd(e)*, 6 *glo(e)bard(e)*, glowberde, globeard(e), 7 *glo(w)bard*, -bird. [f. GLOW *v.* + BIRD; cf. *lady-bird*.] A glow-worm.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wn. Wälder 766/19 *Hec noctula*, a glowberd. 1519 HORNAN *Vile*. 103 A flyc or a worme called a glowberde. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaturus Ghostes*

i. xi. 51 A Gloeworme, or globebeard [ed. 1596 Globard]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 326 These Glowbarbs neuer appeare before hay is ripe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 556 The worme which is called a glowworme, or a Globird.

Glowe, *obs. form* of GLOVE, GLUE *sb.*

Glower (glau'v, glau'v), *sb.* Chiefly Sc. For forms see the vb. [f. GLOWER *v.*] The action of glowering; a fixed and intent look; an open-eyed gaze or stare. Also, a glower of (something).

1715 PENNECUK *Poems* 22 Every Glour they give would fright a Coward. 1786 BURNS *Interv. with Ld. Daer* iv. To show Sir Bardy's willany glower. — *Winter Night* i. When Phœbus gies a short-liv'd glow'r Far south the lift. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 240 Let me hae anither glower o' my galloping goddess. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & P.* (1862) 20 James. . . gave him [the mastiff] a glower from time to time, and an intimation of a possible kick.

Glower (glau'v, glau'v), *v.* Forms: 6 *glowir*, 6-8 *glowr*, 6, 8-9 *glowr*, 8 *glower*, glow'r, 9 *glower*. [Of obscure etymology: in sense the word agrees with GLOVE *v.* 2, but the difference in vowel is against its immediate identity with this. It may possibly be f. GLOW *v.* 2 + -ER 5.]

1. *intr.* Sc. To stare with wide-open eyes; to gaze intently or with an air of surprise. Also to glower at, over.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 24 On gallow treis 3itt dois he glowir. *Ibid.* lxxv. 19 As ane gaist I glour and grane, I tymbale sa, 3e will not trow. 1555 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 136 He glowris, euin as he war agast, Or sleit of ane gaist. ? a 1550 *Fraser's Bewick* 350 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 He granit, and be glowrit, as he wer woid. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying v.* Polwart 399 Some glowring to the ground; some grieveouslie gaip'd. 1711 RAMSAY *Elgy* iii. Johnston 3 Fou closs we us'd to drink and rant Until we did baith glow'r and gaunt. 1724 — *Teat. Misc.* *Katy's Answer* i. My mither's ay glowran o'er me Tho' she did the same before me. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* l. i. sang i. Upon a dyke I lean'd, glowing about. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* ii. As lightsomely I glow'd abroad, To see a scene so gay. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x. I never ask what brings the Laird of Dumbiedikes glowing here like a wull-cat. 1869 GIBSON *Robin Gray* ix. 'What are ye glowering at, laddie,' said his mother. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xiv. Why do you glower at me like that.

quasi-trans. 1a 1665 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* (1709) 7 (Jam.) There the poor men stood gazing and glowering out their eyne, to behold the place where he ascended.

transf. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornb.* iv. The rising moon began to glower The distant Cunnock hills out-ow're.

2. To look angrily or crossly; to scowl. Also *dial.* of the weather: To be gloomy.

This sense is perh. partly due to misapprehension of the meaning of *glower* in Scottish writers, but may also be based on the English dialect use, which appears to be genuine. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 4 Mar. 'But', added he, drily, 'I did not, Well, Bell, what do you glower at?' a 1791 PEGGE *Derbichisms* 102 *Glowers*, is dull or lowering. 1823 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* 177 The baron glowered about him with an expression of countenance that shewed he was mortally wroth with somebody. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxviii. The M'Nab and the Englishman . . . sat glowering at each other like two tigers. 1857 TROLLOPE *Bartholomew T.* (1861) viii. Mr. Slope saw it, and glowered with jealousy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xv. (1889) 146 Don't sit glowering as if you had swallowed a furze bush. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 2/1 They had nothing to show but . . . Europe glowering upon us with hate. 1885 CHESTER *Gloss.* *Glowr* or *Glower*, to have a cross look. 'When the clouds threaten bad weather we call them glowering.' W.

Hence Glowering *vb.* sb. Also Glowerer, one who glowers, an idle gazer.

1715 SIR J. CLERK *Mem.* (1895) 86 He called to a friend . . . next his bed, that if he pleased the Glowers might come in, meaning the Gasers, and such who rather out of curiosity than sympathy . . . attend the sick till their breath go out. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 132 A' thae things . . . justifies the laddies to a certain extent o' their glowerin.

Glower(e), *obs. form* of GLOVER.

Glowering (glau'v, glau'v), *vb.* a. [f. GLOWER *v.* + -ING 4.] That glowers.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying v. Kennedy* 98 Na, glowerand, gaipand fule, thow art begyld. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* li. 493 With atrie visage and with glowerand ene. a 1591 PEGGE *Derbichisms* 102 *Glowring*, gloomy. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 128 Only see M'ullion's een—how gleg and glowerin in perfect greed and glory. 1865 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* iii. 1. Sitting down. . . to stare at his glowering friend with his back to the fire.

Comb. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xx. An invitation to dine with this thick-headed and glowering-eyed Scotchman.

Hence Gloweringly *adv.*

1859 F. FRANCIS *Newton Dogbane* II. xi. 287 The ladies . . . looked rather gloweringly upon the wretched Chilli. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. 1. The people . . . cranked over their scanty measures of thin wine and beer, and were gloweringly confidential together.

Glowglofre, *obs. form* of CLOVE-GILLFLOWER.

Glowing (glau'v), *vb.* sb. [f. GLOW *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GLOW, in its various senses.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 200/8 Glowynge of hoote fyre, or yryn, or oþer lyke, candor. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 11 b. They are good for . . . the glowings or sounde of the eares. 1579 LUTY *Euphues* (Arb.) 127 And God grant thee that glowing and stinging in conscience. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 52 You have no Concern in . . . the Glowings of Summer. 1733 CHRYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 Uncertain Fits of Coldness and Rigour, with succeeding Glowings. 1862 W. BRANKS *Life in Heaven* iv. (1865) 58 Their Souls are warmed with the glowings of divine love. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 63 The glowing is soon succeeded by a brilliant combustion. 1891 *Athensum* 22 Aug. 245/3 The luminosity . . . is due to a simple glowing.

† b. In transitive sense: The action of causing to glow. *Obs.*

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* i. 140 The glowing must be done in a golden little half Pipkin.

Glowing (glau'v), *vb.* a. [f. GLOW *v.* + -ING 2.] That glows, in senses of the vb.

1. That is in a glow from the action of heat; burning, incandescent.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 216 Gemeng togædere mid glowende isene. c 1200 ORMIN 1067 O þatt allter hæffend þe33 Glow-ennde gleddes jarredd. c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 187/81 He let nime platys of Ire. . . þo heo glouand were. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23438 If it war scoit into þi hefde, A glouand iren þar in beleued, and [etc.]. c 1450 *ME. Med.* Bk. (Heinrich) 70 Ley hem on a glowynge tylston. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* li. 512 Richt off he fell into ane glouand heit. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 243/2 A glowynge or redde-hotte Caeterium. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Veillard* 52 But old men are like . . . a small glowing fire, which dyes and goes out of it selfe. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 240 Like a vast Caldron fill'd with glowing and melted Matter. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* viii. vi. The Vals paused . . . gazing in awe on the glowing stone. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways* i. 3 The glowing vapour of the familiar metal, iron.

2. Brilliantly luminous; brilliant, rich, and warm in colouring; also, having the glow or exuberant colouring of excitement or health.

13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 94 Our syre syttes . . . on sege so by3e in his glwande glorye. 1637 MILTON *Lucidas* 145 The glowing violet. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 70 The master saw the madness rise; His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 477 p. 1 The glowing redness of the berries. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1315 Her naked limbs of glowing white. 1794 Mrs. RACCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. Nor was it in the soft and glowing landscape that she most delighted. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Rig.* *Misc.* 27. 237/2 Female musicians, with glowing cheeks and faces like the sun. 1823 TAYLOR *Lady Clara Vere de V.* viii. In glowing health, with boundless wealth, But sickening of a vague disease. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 131. 24 As he stood in the glowing light of the fire. 1879 G. A. SALA *in Daily Tel.* 8 May, Sir John's glowing career might be mistaken for a moment for some Bacchanalian triumph.

b. *fig.*

1827 STEWART *Planter's G.* (1828) 32 The glowing colours of the historian. 1851-5 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Temnyon* 50 The dramatic colouring throughout is maintained at a glowing tone. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 80 A glowing description of the wealth of England.

3. That glows with passion; ardent, impassioned, fervid.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Absent Dame Complaineth* Wks. Herbs (1587) 138 The pricie coales, of glowing ielousie. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 7 By turns they felt the glowing mind. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Let. in Corr. v. Gray* (1843) 45 He was much struck with the glowing eloquence . . . of Rousseau. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 15 Arkwright . . . had the boldness to predict in glowing language, how [etc.]. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 53 Athena, spiritually, is the queen of all glowing virtue. 1893 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndisfarth* iv. 120 It was not without cause that the fond mother wrote of her son in such glowing terms.

4. quasi-adv. in phr. glowing hot.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 115 Take an hoot tile, þat is glowynge hoot. 1523 FITZGERALD *Husb.* § 62 Take a culture . . . or suche an other yren, & take it glowing hote. 1664 POWELL *Exp. Phil.* i. 54 A parcel of the Flint or Steel . . . which . . . is made so glowing hot, that 'tis melted into glass. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 304 The little ones, unbuttoned, glowing hot, Playing our games, and on the very spot. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE *tr. Dante's Inferno* ix. All over so glowing-hot, that iron more hot no craft requires.

Hence Glowingly *adv.*, in a glowing manner, with brightness, high colour, or warmth; ardently, enthusiastically.

a 1616 BEAUN. & FL. *Wit without M.* iv. i. Out hee must breake, glowingly againe, And with a greater lustre. c 1815 MOORE *Irish Melodies*, *When cold in the earth* 15 If happiness . . . glowingly smil'd On bis e'ning horizon. 1822 *Examiner* 428/2 We do not look at this group coldly but glowingly. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Europe* ii. v. 305 The tremendous cliffs . . . have been glowingly described in . . . many Alpine books. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 533/2 She was glowingly proud of her kitchen. a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedge* (1889) 20 Some [apples] . . . more glowingly beautiful than the rest.

Glowir, *obs. Sc. form* of GLOVER.

Glowr, *obs. form* of GLOVER.

† Glowsing, *vb.* sb. *Obs.* [Cf. GLOSSER 3.]

Carousing.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* viii. 106 Belshazzar's drinking and glowing in the cups of the Lord . . . cost him both his life and his kingdom.

Glowt, *obs. form* of GLOUT *v.*

Glowton, *obs. Sc. form* of GLUTTON

Glow-worm (glou'wɔrm). Forms: 4 *glou*, 5 *glou*, 6-7 *glō*, *glōe*, *glowe*, 6- *glow-worm* (etc.: see WORM). See also GLOSE-WORM. [f. GLOW *v.* + WORM] A coleopterous insect (*Lampyrus noctiluca*, Linn.), the female of which emits a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen. The female is wingless; the male is winged, but non-luminous.

a. c 1320 N. BOZON *Contes Moralités* § 76. 95 Un autre nature de ceo verin qe est appelle en Latin eruke et en Engleiz glowworm. 1444 LYNG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 216 A fowle glowworm in dirkness sheweth a light. 1555 EVELY *Decades* 212 In this hand are certeyne glo wormes that shyne in the nyght as doo owles. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 80 The Glowworme . . . gins to pale his vneffectual Fire. 1626 JACON *Sylva* § 224 A great light drownt a smaller, that it

cannot be seen; As the Sunne that of a Gloworme. c 1750 SHINSTONE *Elegies* vi. 30 No lover blest'd the glow-worm's pallid ray. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 382 Male glow-worms attracted by the light... come into the parlour. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 7 Where below No bigger than a glow-worm shone the tent.

b. *fig.* In 17th c. often applied contemptuously to persons.)

1624 BURTON *Anat. Met.* ii. iii. 11. 260 A Nobleman therefore in some likelihood... [is] an outside, a gloworme, a proud fool, an arrant ass. 1628 TIMME *Silver Watch* Bell ix. 7 (ed. 10) 164 Reason (which the Fathers call *Noctiluca cerebri*, the brains Glow-worme). 1634 FORO P. *Warbeck* iv. iv. A slave! A vagabond! A glow-worm! 1652 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 152 The world is full of such glow-worms, that make some show of Spiritual Light from God.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1621 LAOY M. WROTH *Urania, Panth.* to *Amphil.* 47 How Glow-worm-like the Sun doth now appear. 1623 B. JONSON *Time Vindict.* He works by glow-worm light, the Moone's too open. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 341/1 Though I know my selfe unworthy farre, With my poore Glow-worme Muse, I t'end this starre. 1649 DRUMM, of HAMPTON *Poems* Wks. (1712) 44 How oft have we... Condemn'd earths glow-worm greatness. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii. 450 He... rais'd it [his engine] till it level'd right Against the glow-worm tail of kite. 1670 DRYDEN and PI. *Conq. Granada* ii. iii. For, glow-worm-like, you shine, and do not see. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif.* *Jesus* iv. 60 Meer glowworm light, that shines, but warms not.

+ **Glowy**, a. *Obs.* -1 [f. GLOW sb. + -y.] Glowing; bright.

1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 102 This fire... appear'd to me... to be... of the same glowy colour.

Glowyn, obs. form of GLOW v.

Gloxinia (glōksiniā). [mod.L.; named by L'Héritier after B. P. Gloxin, who described the plant in 1785.] An American tropical plant (N.O. *Gesneraceae*) with large bell-shaped flowers.

1816-20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 621 *Gloxinia Maculata*; Spotted Gloxinia. 1863 Sir Rohan's *Ghost* 129 Vases of the... violet-coloured gloxinia. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 1861 Some of the old bulbs of Gloxinias should now be potted.

+ **Gloy**, *Obs.* [a. F. *glui*; cf. Du. *glui* (supposed to be an adoption from Fr.) *Straw*.

1536 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*. In factura natarum de Gloy pro Refectorio, ijs. viij. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1591/1 *Gloy*, *spicamentum*. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. xi. 31 Quahs ruffs laity full roche thykht war Wyth stra or gloy by Romulus the wycht.

Gloyd, var. GLEYD, *Obs.*, a worn-out horse.

Gloyfer, Gloyse, obs. ff. GLOVER, GLOZE.

Gloyt, obs. form of GLOAT v.

Gloze (glōz), sb. Forms: 3-7, 9 gloze, (4) glos, 5 gloce, gloyse, Sc. glois, gloss, 6 gloase, (gloose), 6- glozo. Also GLOSS sb. [a. OF. *glose*, ad. med.L. *glōsa*, L. *glōssa*, a word needing explanation, hence later the explanation itself, a. Gr. γλῶσσα, orig. tongue, hence language, foreign language, a foreign or obscure word.]

1. A comment, or marginal note; an exposition; = GLOSS sb. 1. *arch.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 479 He gloze of þe buke says alsua þat [etc.]. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xviii. 35 þe gloze was gloriously writen with a gylte penne. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* vi. xxi. (1869) 147 Now vnderstode it well, and expownde it as þou wolt, both þe texte and þe gloze. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hert.* v. 36 See now howe an euell gloze confoundeth the text. 1579 FENSTON *Guicciardi* v. (1599) 212 Making gloses upon the capitulations past, rather like a Lawyer, then as a king. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. iii. (1602) 234 That with new Gloses tainte the Text. 1834-43 SOURICRY *Doctor Interch.* xvii. (1862) 127 It is proper in this gloze, commentary or exposition, 10 [etc.]. 1855 BROWNING *Master Hughes of Saxe-Gotha* Prol. Not a glimpse of the far land Gets through our comments and gloses.

2. Flattery, deceit; an instance of this, a flattering speech, etc. + To make gloze (const. dat.), to talk smoothly or flatteringly to; now rare.

1520 S. ENG. *Leg.* I. 191/12 Heo, and hire douytre also malden hire þe gloze. 1597 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 238 Me it ortowede & he leude not is gloze. c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* v. 158 This is a verray sooth with outen gloze. c 1450 *Ik. Curliash* 312 in *Babes Bk.* Yf any thurgh stumes þe oppose, Onswere him mekely and make hym gloze. c 1460 *Towneley Myht.* xxii. 225 Thou has made many gloze with thy fals talkyng. 1580 L. V. *Enphases* (Arb.) 368 Women... gine more credit to their own gloses, than mens gloses. 1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iii. v. He... Spurns back the gloses of a fawning spirit. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4.) *Glose*, flattery or dissimulation. 1874 J. G. HOLLAND *Mistr.* *Maure* ii. iii. 92 No... dainty gloze Could give him pleasure half so fine As that which tingled to her blows.

b. A pretence, false show, specious appearance; also, a disguise. Now rare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26714 þai com to scryt a gloze to make. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 1016 þoure fingrus... 35 fullen with rymz As is womenne wone for wordliche glōze. 1581 S. VALLER *Tactica* *Mist.* i. lxxi. (1591) 33 This gloze of vertues [i.e. false virtues] increaseth men's feare. a 1586 STOWER *Arctidia* i. (1591) 81 If then a bodily euill in a bodily gloze be not hidlen, Shall [etc.]. 1600 HOLLAND *Lit.* xxi. (1609) 16 Gloses, and goodly shewes of words. 1649 BR. HALL *Ches. Cons.* i. (1649) 1 He are naturally too apt... to flatter ourselves with faire glozes of bad intention. 1846 RUSKIN *Med. Paint.* (1848) I. ii. 1. 1. 5. 55 A gloze, whether purposely worn or unconsciously assumed.

3. = GLOSS sb. 2 [ad. L. *glōsa*]. 1843 ROSCOP *Simmonds's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxvi. 460 We also meet with several glosses or voltas upon a variety of devices or canons.

4. *Comb.*, as *gloze-giver*.

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xii. 65 Expowners and gloze gevers.

Gloze (glōz), v. 1 Forms: 4-6 gloze(n, 5) glosin, -yn, 5-6 Sc. glois(s, gloss, 6 gloase, 6- glozo. [a. F. *gloser* (12th c.), f. *glose* GLOZE sb. 1 (OE. had *glōsan* to gloss, interpret, f. **glōse*, ad. L. *glōssa*.)]

+ **L. trans.** To make glozes or glosses upon; to discourse upon, expound, interpret. Also, to interpret (a thing) to be (so and so). *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol. 57, 1 font þere Freres... *Glosyng* þe Gospel as hem good likeþ. c 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 23 Rycharð Hampole Glosed the sauter that sues here. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. vi. 31 His writings outen be glosid and be expownd. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 35, I have mekle matir in metre to gloss Of ane nothir sentence. 1453 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 190 Ane English boke of ye Pater Noster, glosid, with Matynes of ye Passion. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. vii. 54 Quhairfor, myne awin hart deyng, Sa far about thou glosis this mater? 1563 WINGET *Four Sayr Three Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 56 A werk... cunninglike glosist be sum weil feirmit and discrete man. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 40 Which Salike land, the French viuisly glose be the Realm of France. 1762 *Crazy Tales* 76 You may gloze any word. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* 7 The church hath her ministers to gloze and to expound the same [the Word].

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To interpose a gloss or explanation; to comment. Const. *on, upon*; also in indirect passive.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 Clerkis... willen gloze here and say [etc.]. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 254 For in playn text it neddyth nat to gloze. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1483 iv. xxxvii. 85 No more men maye glosen with outen text than bylde materles. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr.* *Fevel* iii. 64 He saieih not, Not so rightly, as M. Jewell gloseth. 1581 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xvii. (Arb.) 53 Yf Poets haue done well... To glose on trifling toys. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 821 Let your Authors gloze as they list, Popery is but a yong facion. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xi. A while he glosed upon the cause, Of Commons, Covenant, and Laws. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unk.* iii. iv. 167 Tomes Of reasoned wrong, glosed on by ignorance. 1872 BROWNING *Pifine* xxxi. *Gloze* No whit on your premiss.

c. (See quot. and cf. GLOZE sb. 1.)

1837-9 HALLAM *His. Lit.* i. ii. § 43 In this (the Spanish *glosa*) a few lines... were glosed, or paraphrased... in a succession of stanzas, so that the leading sentiment should be preserved in each, as the subject of an air runs through its variations.

2. *trans.* To veil with specious comments; to palliate; to explain away, extenuate. Frequently with *over*; + also with *out*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 84 Telle out and let it nought be glosed. c 1394 P. Pl. *Cadre* 35c Let me to som man... þat... gloseþ nougt þe godspell. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fols* p. iv. A rhyne manny's dede may no man hyde no glose. a 1536 TYNDALE *Exp. Matt.* v-vii. Wks. (1572) 187/2 They that seeke liberties... to sinne unpunished, and glose out the laue of God. a 1547 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 56 Nor I can not endure the truth to gloze. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* iv. 242 Thus is the league made with Lewes the French kynge fraudulently glosed and dissimuled. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 380 With what impudencie soever the wicked outwarde gloze their corrupt dealings. 1605 MANLEY *Gratius's Law* p. *Warres* 31 Least he should... give Credit, to a thing so profane and detestable, howeuer glosed over by those malicious People. 1827 HOOD *Mist. Fairies* xxi. Beshrew those sad interpreters of nature. Who gloze her lively universal law. 1845 WURTHER *Lines* *Washington* vi. With the tongue of flattery glozing deeds which God and Truth condemn. 1878 in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 469 The facts of human iniquity are not disputed, glossed over, or extenuated. 1884 R. GLOVER in *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 761/1 It is not charity to gloze over the sins and sorrows of men.

3. *intr.* To talk smoothly and speciously; to use fair words or flattering language; to fawn. Sometimes coupled with *flatter*; also to *gloze* *it*. Now rare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8401 (Gött.) Neyder i kepe to gabbe ne gloze. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 1107, I kan nat gloze, I am a rude man. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 1468 Gloze hit not lengur. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Some to opeyn favour wyll flatter and gloze. 1567 R. LOWARD *Damon & Phillis* (1571) H iiij b. Painted speache, that glozeth for gayne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 704 Regendorff... made of he would haue used only the Hungarians, and made with Revalius 1623 SANDERSON *12 Serms.* (1637) 606 Let us take heed we doe not gloze with him, as we doe one with another. 1783 WHITEHEAD *Ode New Year* 12 Ye Nations hear! I ne fondly deem Britannia's ancient spirit fled; Or closing weep her setting beam. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 202 The dog glosed with professions of life-weariness. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* ix. iii. We would not that thou shouldst learn too early how men's tongues can gloze and flatter. 1858 W. JOHNSON *Tonica, Refracto* ii. While my comrades pass away To bow and smirk and gloze.

+ b. *quasi-trans.* To tell speciously. *Obs.* -1

1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* 15 Vnto the Man he goes, And vnto him this fayned tale doth gloze.

+ c. *trans.* To clothe (words, etc.) with specious adornment.

1430-40 LYDGE *Bochas* iii. xviii. 90 This sentence is not glosed. 1509, 1520, 1630 [see GLOZING ppl. a.].

4. *trans.* To flatter, deceive with smooth talk; to coax, wheedle. Rarely const. to. *Obs.* *etc.* *arch.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 34 Þes forto haue þei glosed him fulle mykelle. c 1385 CHAUCER *Manlyf's Pilgr.* 31 Of me certeyn thou shalt nat been yglosed. c 1420 *Fallac.* *on Hunt.* iv. 758 [758] Now glose hem feire. c 1420 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 95 His eem... glosyd him to hym with fayre wordys. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xiii. 16 Ny two

doughters glosed me tho and now of me they sette lytel prys. 1540-54 CROKE 13 P. (Percy Soc.) 21 They that me with tales wold gloze, Agaynst me worke the worst they maye. 1555 AB. PARKER *P.* xxxvi. 93 For he himselfe doth gloze in hys bewitched eyes. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 61 The parasite glozes his master with sweet speeches.

Gloze (glōz), v. 2 *rare*. [Of obscure origin; cf. GLOW v. 2.] *intr.* To look earnestly and fixedly; to gaze with pleasure; to peer.

1533 JEROAN *Antiochy* IV. vii. 120 The pleasure of seeing oneself in print, [is] only to be estimated by those who have glozed over the type. 1864 Mrs. LLOYD *Ladies Folc.* 103 That little Preventative fellow up on the cliff, that's alays a-glozing out to sea.

Hence + **Gloze** sb., an eager look, a gaze.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* ii. v. 56 Give a good gloze from thy strain'd goggle eye.

Gloze (glōz), v. 3 *rare*. [Cf. GLOSS sb. 2.] a. *intr.* To shine brightly, to blaze; + also, to gleam. b. *trans.* To cause to shine. Hence **Glozing** ppl. sb. and ppl. a.

1820 A. SUTHERLAND *St. Kathleen* III. 167 Gudewife, carry up a glazin' peat, an' kennel a spunk o' fire in them bath. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 396 An illusory glozing of the light glimmering dimly. 1614 358 The scanty light glosed them with the glory of day.

+ **Glozed**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. GLOZE v. 1 + -ED.]

In senses of the vb.: Provided with glosses, commented on; speciously adorned; specious.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vii. 303 What lede leyueh þat ich ley loken in þe sauter glosed. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b. He sayd that he helde Cathon glosed for the best boke of his lyberarye. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fols* (1570) 168 It is not peased... With cunning of Retorike, ne glosed eloquence. c 1520 - *Jingurth* I. 70 b. My vertue sheweth it selfe playnellie ynough without glosedde or payntedde wordes. 1563 *Honillies* i. *Agst. Peril* 101. iii. Kk ii. Suche glorious glosed fables. 1630 Lonn *Banians* *Introd.*, Smiling out a glosed and bashful familiarity.

+ **Glozer**, *Obs.* Forms: 4 *glosour*, 4-5 *glosar* (e, a-7 *gloser*, (6) *glosior*, 7- *glozer*. [f. GLOZE v. 1 + -ER.] after OF. *glosor*.]

1. One who writes glosses; a commentator.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 284 Falce glosieris maken goddis lawe derk. c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 199/2 Glosare of textys, *glosator*. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1567) 226 But that these woordes... touche, onely the Priestes and the Ministers, the very Glosier [cf. 1611 *glosser*] him selfe was neuer... so impudent, so to saie, 15. FULKE in Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* (1581) 55 These words (saith the Romish glosier) are the Ciuil and Ecclesiastical power.

2. A flatterer, sycophant.

c 1400 *Apol. Coll.* 105 Simplist glosars, & warst willid traytors. a 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3088 A glosar also kepeth his silence often, where he his lorde seethie hym mystake. 1456 *Pel. Poems* (Rolls) II. 235 Now glosiers fulle gayly they go. 1575 GAMMER *Gurton* tv. 1 Yet must I talke so sage and smothe, ns though I were a glosier (*rimeword*, *loser*). 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard* 7 Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 61 Else would not glosers ol the son, Who, while his father liv'd, his acts did hate. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxxviii. 14 God would at length discover and bring out such glosers. 1783 Ainsworth's *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. A glosier, *adulator*.

Glozing (glōz'ing), ppl. sb. [f. GLOZE v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the vb. GLOZE.

1. a. The action of glossing or commenting; exposition, interpretation. Also *concr.* a gloss, a comment. b. The action of glossing or explaining away; extenuation, palliation.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26093 (Fairf.) To make to prest our synnis couþ... with-out glosing. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xiii. 74. I wist neuere freke that as a frere sede... taken it for her tyme and telle it withouten glosing. c 1380 WYCLIF *Scil. Wks.* III. 439 He [antichrist] groundly... þe dedes þat he doib... in. glosing of freris. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. xliii. (1891) 49 They peruertyn holy Scripture by fals vnderstandyng, glosing [etc.]. 1562 WINGET *Cert. Tractat.* ii. Wks. 1888 I. 20 but wrysting, wryng, glosing, or cloking. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Turning... all others mere counterfayte glosings. 1587 GOULDING *De Moray* xvi. (1617) 280 The glosing of some wrong. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Suet.* viii. Immediately he falls to glosing. 1829 O. Rev. XLI. 344 This gentleman... has made several marginal glosings. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 28 This doctrine, whatever may be the softening or the glosings that are attached to it.

2. Flattery, cajolery, deceitful blandishment, specious talk or representation.

1297 R. GLOVE (Rolls) 2319 Her of he let hem segge soþ as it were in glosing. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* II. 137 (Rolls) 2319 Scheo seyde nought glosing ill his wille. 1337 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 124 With glosinges and with balynces he gyled le peple. c 1450 *Myroure Saluacion* 353 O man be ware in this of wikkid wordes glosing. 1518 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 Flee... glosing, pleasures & vayne glories. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* *Buttles* 495 Þenkin to ussall all glosing, could not preuaile with the Citizens to open their Gates. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* v. Wks. 1673 I. 63 Flattering colloquings and glorsings. 1765 H. WALLACE *Oranuto* iv. (1798) 65 Di-compose not yourself for the glosing of n peacans son. 1820 W. LIVING *Sketch* *Ik.* II. 161 His sturdy nature would break through all their glorsings.

+ 3. An alleged name for a 'company' (of taverners). *Obs.* -1

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvib. A Glosyng of Tauerneris.

Glozing (glōz'ing), ppl. a. [f. GLOZE v. 1 + -ING.] That gloses; flattering, coaxing, cajoling. 1297 R. GLOVE (Rolls) 10118 Ilii nade of him boie he c'd wone Glozinde wordes & false. c 1400 *Apol.* *Lat.* 103 Glosandit flatterars, & lissandit bacchantis. 1549 ROY *Krit*

Me (Arb.) 43 In his glosynge pistles before tyme. 1562-3 *Jack Jugler* (Roxb.) 33. I woll nat be deludyd with such a glosynge lyng. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. iv. § 2 Where the snares of glosynge speech doe lye to intangle them. 1686 *HORNECK Crucif. Jeggis* xiv. 336 A glosynge pleasure invites them to consent. 1766 *FOROYCE Sermon. Yng. Wom.* (1767) III. viii. 42 A grave face and glosynge accent. 1791 *COWPER Hlad* ix. 668 Henceforth his glosynge arts are lost on me. 1832-4 *De QUINCY Casars* Wks. 1862 IX. 154 A glosynge temper in search of accomplices. 1871 W. H. DIXON *Tower* III. v. 43 Whose... glosynge tongue had won him favour.

Hence *Glozingly adv.*, in a glosynge manner.

a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1918 They that... glosynge unto her frendes talke, Spreden a nette before hem where they walke. 1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* 1 A Scripture written in praise of women, yet not glosynge to make them better than they be. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 14 Without self-satisfaction (which even I glosynge declined).

Glub, obs. var. **GLEE sb.**, **GLUE sb.**

† **Glub**¹. *Obs. rare.* In 4 glob, glub (be). [Perh. cognate with *glubbe* *GLOBBE* v.; used to render *L. globus*, prob. from the similarity of sound.]

1. A mass or heap. *rare*—

1382 *Wyclif Jash.* iii. 13 The watres, that camen from above shulen stond togidre in a glob [1388 gobet; *L. in una mole*].

2. A band, company, troop, esp. of warriors in close array.

1382 *Wyclif Num.* xvi. 11 To hym silf he hath maad thee to come ny3. that... al th glubbe [1388 gaderyng; *L. globus*] stonde agens the Lord? — 2 *Kings* ix. 17 Thanne the wayte... see the glub of Hieu comynge, and seith, I see a glub [1388 multitude; *L. globum*].

† **Glub**². *Obs.*— [echoic; cf. *GLUCK*, *GLUG*.] An inarticulate sound rendered by this spelling.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ii. § 8 An adequate quantity of air will enter through the neck with a kind of glub.

Glubbe, var. *GLOBBE* v., **GLUB**¹, *Obs.*

Glucate (glū'kāt). *Chem.* [f. *GLUCO* + -ATE 4.] A salt of glucic acid. 1840 [see *GLUCIC*]

Glucic (glū'sik), *a. Chem.* [a. *F. glucique*, f. *Gr. γλυκ-ūs* sweet: see -IC.]

In this word, as in *glucina*, *glucinum*, *glucose*, etc., terms of chemistry chiefly formed in Fr. in the 19th and the latter part of the 18th c., the *Gr.* v. is abnormally represented by *u*, instead of by *y*. Littré in his *Dict.* substitutes *glyc-* for *gluc-* in these words (cf. also *GLUCINA*, quot. 1819); but the proposed correction has not found acceptance among either French or English chemists.]

In *glucic acid*, an acid obtained by the action of alkalis or acids on glucose.

1840 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 981 By the formation of glucic acid, 1 eq. of sugar disappears for each eq. of lime, and the molasses then contain glucate of lime. 1859 *Fowles' Man. Chem.* 354 Glucic acid is very soluble and deliquescent, has a sour taste, and acid reaction.

Glucina (glū'sī'nā). *Chem.* Formerly also *glucine*, *glycine*. [Latinized form of *F. glucine*, (*Vauquelin*, 1798), f. *Gr. γλυκ-ūs* sweet (some of the salts of glucina having a sweet taste): see note s. v. *GLUCIC*. For the ending -a, cf. *magnesia*, *soda*, etc.] The oxide of glucinum or beryllium, otherwise called *BERYLLIA*.

1800 *Tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 157 Glucine. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 72 The discovery of a new earth, to which Vauquelin and his associates gave the name of glucina. 1819 *REES Cycl.* *Glycine*, *Glucine*. 1831 T. P. JONES *Coversers Chem.* xvii. 172 Glucina or glucine. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 215 The Crystoberyl is an aluminate of glucina.

Glucinum (glū'sī'nūm). *Chem.* Also *glucinium*. [quasi-*L.*, f. *GLUCINA*; q. v.]

In 1808 Davy suggested *glucium* as the name for the still hypothetical metal: see quot. s. v. *ALUMINIUM*.]

A white metal obtained from beryl. Also called *BERYLLIUM*. Symbol *Be* or *Gl*.

1812 *Sir H. Davy Chem. Philos.* 358 Glucina is a compound of a peculiar metallic substance, which may be called glucinum, and oxygen. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 277 *Glucinum*, the metallic base of an earth or oxide (*Glucina*) discovered by Vauquelin. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Proc. Stones* v. 42 The fluorides of aluminium and glucinum have been made to yield distinct crystals of chrysoberyl.

Gluck (glŭk), *sb.* [echoic: cf. *GLUG* sb.²] An inarticulate sound supposed to be expressed by this spelling. So with reduplication *gluck-gluck*.

1880 *Chambr. Jrl.* No. 202. 635 It is as when we pour liquid from a full bottle; at first it runs intermittently, with a 'gluck-gluck'. 1892 *Sportsman* 9 July 8/1 A clatter of knives and forks on plates... a 'gluck-gluck' of poured out drinks, and the merry laughter of the lunchers. 1894 *HALL CAINE Mainwain* 113 The swish of the scythe... the gluck of the wheels of the cart.

Gluck (glŭk), *v.* [echoic: cf. *GLUG* v.] *intr.* To make a sound rendered by 'gluck'.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 19 The blood glucked at the thrapple.

Hence *Glucking vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1847 *LEIGHARDT Overland Exped.* ii. 29 The glucking bird—by which name, in consequence of its note, the bird may be distinguished—was heard through the night. 1860 *TWOALL Glac.* i. xvii. 120 A mellow glucking sound... continued long afterwards.

Glucogene, *-genic*: see *GLYCOGEN*, *-GENIC*.

Glucose (glū'kŭs). *Chem.* Also *glyucose*. [f. *Gr. γλυκ-ūs* sweet + -OSE 2: see note s. v. *GLUCIC*.]

VOL. IV.

a. A synonym for *DEXTROSE* or *grape-sugar*; now chiefly in non-scientific use as a commercial name for dextrose obtained from starch by the action of sulphuric acid. b. In extended sense: Any member of the group of sugars having the common formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and including dextrose along with levulose, mannitolose, galactose, etc.

1840 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 969 Although the identity of the different kinds of sugar classed under the name of grape sugar or glucose be generally admitted. 1844 *Hoblyn Dict. Med.*, *Glucose*, another name for starch sugar, diastatic sugar, or the sugar of fruits. 1847 *Lewes Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 361 The crystals of sugar have to be decomposed and the sugar transformed into glucose. 1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/6 Brewers do not disdain the use of glucose.

attrib. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Glucose ferment*, the ferment in the animal body which is instrumental in the conversion of glycogen into glucose. 1891 *B'ham. Instit. Mag.* Nov. 163 *Glucose syrups*.

Hence *Glucosic a.* [-ic], of or pertaining to glucose.

1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 June 614/1 On the glucosic fermentation of cane-sugar. 1861 *Bentley Man. Bot.* 766 A nitrogenous body playing the part of a glucosic ferment.

Glucoside (glū'kŭsīd). *Chem.* [f. *GLUCOSE* + -IDE.] One of a class of vegetable substances which being treated with dilute acids or alkalis, or subjected to the action of ferments, are resolved into glucose and some other substance.

1866 *Odling Anim. Chem.* 91 Tannin is a glucoside of gallic acid. 1878 *KINGSTED Anim. Chem.* 32 All glucosides yield sugar, and many starches also yield sugar. 1895 *Naturalist* 23 Amygdalin, which is the glucoside of the oil of bitter almonds.

Glucupieron: see *GLYCYPERON*.

Gluder, *Sc. var. GLOTHIER v.*, *Obs.*, to flatter.

Glue (glū, glŭ), *sb.* *Forms*: 4-5 glu, 4-8 glwe(e, 4 glyu, 5 glowe, gluwe, glow, 6 glou), 4- glue, [3d. *OF. glu* (sense 1), *Pr. glut*:—late *L. glut-em, glutis glue*.]

† 1. Bird-lime. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1390 *Wyclif Sermon. Sel. Wks.* i. 233 Flee we her sentence as herse or fendis glwe. c 1410 *Promp. Parv.* 200f. *Glue*, of festynge, *viscus*. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* xcv. (1482) 75 They made engyns with glwe of nettes. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 261/1 Who... take so many [birds] with *Glue* or Nets.

2. A hard, brittle, brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling the hides and hoofs of animals to a jelly; when gently heated with water, it is used as a cement for uniting substances. *Fish-glue* (see *FISH sb.* 1). *Dutch or Flanders glue*: a very fine kind of glue. *Lip or mouth-glue*: a compound of glue and sugar, which can be used by moistening with the tongue.

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 135 As it were two bordis weren ioyned togidre with cole or with glu. 1465 *Tindinull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 187 It, in glue and idem opus [bookbinding]. 1493 *1520 Memo. Rifon* (Surtees) III. 206 Item pro j lib. le glue, 3d. 1594 *PLAT Jewellike* i. 30 Dippe your hande in molten glwe. 1668 A. Fox *Wurtia Surg.* II. xxvi. 175 Just as glue is betwixt two boards to hold them fast together. 1712 *Tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 180 Leaving it to dry... to the Consistence of Flanders Glue. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 86 Awkward joinings by seams, tenons, nails, and glues, betraying the imperfections of their workman to the eye. 1800 *Tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 293 Every substance... an infusion of which can precipitate animal glue, possesses a tanning property. 1846 G. E. DAY *Tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 377 An odour of burned horn or glue.

3. Used loosely for any substance that serves as a cement. *Marine glue* (see quot. 1876).

1382 *Wyclif Isa. xlii.* 7 Seinde to the glyu, It is good. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 132 He sette a deppe caudron of bras, A manere of glowe he dyde thare-inne. c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 81 And with this glue thou shalt encoyte the mosels of these two meruayllous booles. 1617 *MARKHAM Caval.* vi. Ded, Whilst the glwe of Lime and Simaot shall knit stones together, so long in our house will be held their memories. 1731 *ARBUUTHNOT Aliments* (1735) 192 The Flowers of Grains, mix'd with Water, will make a sort of Glue. 1876 *PREECE & SIVENRIGHT Telegraphy* 15 note, The marine glue, patented by Jeffrey in 1842, is formed by dissolving one pound of caoutchouc in four gallons of naphtha... Two parts of shellac are then added to one part of this mixture.

† b. = *GUM*. Also *cherry-tree, plum-tree glue*.

1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* i. 233 Cherry-tree, or Plum-tree Glwe. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xix. (ed. 2) 357 The glue or gum, being passed through these minute apertures, forms hairs of almost imperceptible fineness.

† c. Bitumen, pitch. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Gen. vi.* 14 With ynnne and with oute thou shalt digen it [the ark] with glwe. 1398 *REVISIA Barth.* De *P. R.* xv. xxii. (Tollm. MS.), Also here [in Babylon] was a toure, þe mater þerof was brent tyll made of glwe. 1612 *ibid.* xvi. xix. (1495) 559 Glwe is slymy glwe of the erth [*Bitumen est terra a gleba limosa*].

† d. = *BEE-GLEE* (see *BEE* 7): *tr. L. gluten*. *Obs.*

1694 *ADONSON Virgil Misc. Wks.* 1726 l. 16 For this they hoard up glwe. 1697 *DYVOEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 55 Th' industrious Kind... with their Stores of gather'd Glue, contrive To stop the Vents and Crannies of their Hive.

† e. *fig.*

1340 *Ayent.* 216 He him ioyned to god þe a glu of loue. 1547-54 *BAULDOWN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 48 Life is nothing else but as it were a glue, which in man fasteneth the soule and body together. 1589 *R. BRUCE Sermon* (1843) 154 Love is that celestial glue that joins all the faithful lovers in

the unity of one mystical body. 1608 *HIERON Wks.* I. 717/2 Dissolve this glue, by which my affections are so close fastened unto those earthly things. a 1659 *Br. BROWNRIG Sermon* (1674) II. xvi. 205 Charity... 'tis the glue and cement of the World. 1858 *LOWELL Amer. Tract Soc. Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 9 *We Americans* are very fond of this glue of compromise.

4. *Soap-making*. A name for the condition of soap at an early stage of its manufacture (see quot.).

1886 *W. L. CARPENTER Soap & Candles* 167 Practice alone will enable the operator to judge of the completion of this first operation, called 'pasting' (*French empâtage*)... the soap is then said to be... in a 'hitch' or 'glue'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *glue-bandage*, *-brush*, *-can*, *-cloth*, *-kettle*, *-paper*, *-size*; b. objective, as *glue-boiler*, *-factor*, *-maker*. Also *glue-like* adj.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 6/2 Wood splints were placed across the bandages and firmly wrapped in lint, the whole being covered by a 'glue bandage'. 1755 *JOHNSON*, '*Glue-boiler*', one whose trade is to make glue. 1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 85 The glue... does not drop from the 'glue-brush' as water or oil. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 367 The manufacture of the 'glue' clichés is now an easy matter. 1880 *Pl. Hints Exam. Needlework* 67 Nets are used by the 'glue factors' in Bermondsey and Southwark, for drying the glue. 1895 *G. M. TUCKER Com. Speech* a rusty stove surmounted by a 'glue-kettle'. 1897 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* II. 514 A thin watery discharge which gradually becomes thick, viscid and 'glue-like'. 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. Diseases of 'glue-makers'. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 475 He... forcibly presses the 'glue-paper' against it.

6. *Special comb.*: *glue-plant*, a sea-weed, *Ploraria tenax* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885); *glue-stock*, hides used as material for glue; *glue-water*, water in which glue has been dissolved. Also *GLUE-POT*.

1885 *C. T. DAVIS Leather* i. 55 All stag, tainted, and badly scored... hides... must go at two-thirds price, unless they are badly damaged, when they are classed as 'glue stock'. 1683 *PETTUS Flea Men.* i. (1686) 20 Moistened them [the Asbes] with strong-Ber... or with a 'Glew-water'.

Glew (glū, glŭ), *v.* *Forms*: 3 glywe-n, 4 glweu, 4-8 glwe(e, 5 gluy-n, glw-y-n, glywe, 6- glue. Also *pa. pple.* 4 i-glewed, y-glywēd. [f. the *sb.* Cf. *F. gluer* (from 13th c.).]

1. *trans.* To join or fasten (together) with glue, or some similar viscous substance. *Const. on or upon, toor onto*. Also with *adv.*, as *on, together, up*.

13... *K. ALIS*, 6180 A clay they haveth... Theroif they makith bour and halle... And wyndowes y-glywed by gynne Never more water nor comuth theyrnyne. c 1386 *CHAUCER Spr.* 7. 174 The hors of bray, þat may nat be remewed, It stant avit were to the ground yglwed. 1412-30 *Lyons Chron. Troy* i. vi. Thei... jayves together it shall glwe. 1555 *COWBOLE Echene* xxii. 7 Who so teacheth a fool, is euen as one that glweith a postherde together. c 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* i. 4. Goe too: have your Latb glued within your sheath... Till you know better how to handle it. 1680 *MORDEN Gog. Rect.* (1689) 62 Rolls of paper, Cut into long scrowles, and glūd... together. 1702 *W. J. Bryn's Voy. Levant* xxviii. 16 Several Linen Clothes glwēd upon each other. 1741 *MORNO Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 290 The Cartilage seems to glwe the two Bones together. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 50 The hand... Was glued to the sword-belt with Indian gore. 1850 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. v. 284 These globules are probably composed of some tenacious mucus with which to glwe the egg to any substance on which it may happen to settle. 1842-59 *GWILT Archib.* (ed. 4) 579 The way in which bodies are glued up together for different purposes... Two boards glued up edge to edge. 1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Lect. Dis. Women* xviii. (ed. 4) 228 The ovaries and intestines and broad ligaments and parietal pelvic peritoneum became glued together.

† b. To involve or entangle in some sticky substance (such as bird-lime), so as to impede or clog free motion (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also, to constipate (the bowels); = *GLUTINATE* *vb.* *Obs.*

1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 301 þe kynge [Louis] wiste nouht how faste he hadde i-glewēd hym self. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 117 (Ad. MS.) Wherefore his tethe of the oyment were so glwed [L. (ed. Oosterley) *gunmo plent enent*]. 1564 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 33 Duckes meat... glweith or bindeth or maketh fast the bowelles of yong childer. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 492 Those silly harmlesse beasts indiscreetly... ensnared, glwēd... and shackled themselves. 1691 *DYVOEN K. Arthur* ii. iii. Heaven's birdlime wraps me round, and glues my wings.

c. *To glue up*: to seal up as with glue; to shut up tightly. † Also without *up*.

1698 *W. SANDERSON Graphice* 82 Put into a gallon pot certain plaits of clean fine lead... glweing the pot with clean Lome. 1817 *COBBETT Wks.* XXXII. 3 The approaching Session of Parliament will open millions of pairs of eyes, which have been glued up by false alarms for the last twenty-five years. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 258 We were glued up.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cause to adhere closely or firmly; to fix or attach firmly (as if by gluing). Formerly often without explicit reference to the *lit.* use, esp. in sense: To attach in sympathy or affection. *Const.* as in 1. Also with *up*.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 671 Let men glwe on the name. 1547 *HOMILIES* i. *Contention* (1859) 135 We cannot be joined to Christ our Head, except we be glued with concord and charity one to another. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* ii. vi. My Loue and Feare, glwēd many Friends to thee. And now I fall. c 1659 *Br. BROWNRIG Sermon* (1674) II. xxv. 314 Prosperity glues us to this life, Afflictions loosen us. 1700 *DYVOEN Fables, Stigm.* 4 *Gluc.* 541 She. Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glwēd Her lips. 1758 *ROTTY Spirit. Diary* (ed. 2) 214 Why then so glued to this life? 1770 *FOOTE Lane Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 79 With your eyes glwēd close to the key-hole. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humphr.* Cl.

13 July, She now began to glue herself to his favour with the grossest adulation. 1821-30 Lo. COCKBURN *Mem.* vi. (1874) 336 This single fact glued the whole Tories together. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ix. He glued the huge flagon to his lips. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiii. (1855) 121 Her ear having been glued to the key-hole. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 15/2 Our men are taught to pound along automatically, with their left hand glued to their trousers' seams.

† 3. *intr.* a. To stick together in virtue of some inherent property; to adhere. Also *fig.* b. To admit of being fastened by glue. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 66 A rotten sword .. tough to glewe ayeen though hit me delue. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* iv. viii. Here be five on's; let's but glue together, why now the world shall not come between us. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1669) 27 It is observed that Oak will not easily glue to other Wood. 1701 GREW *Cosm.* xiii. ii. 97 The Flesh will glue together, with its own Native Balm.

† 4. *trans.* To daub or smear with glue or other viscous substance. Also with *over*. ? *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* ii. 3 He tok a ionket of resshen, and glewite it with glewische cley, and with picche. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* De P. R. xix. cxxviii. (1495) 934 The vessell in the whyche Moyses was in was glewed or pyched. 1725 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* i. 49/2 Swallows .. when they build their Nests, first dawb or glue over the beams which are to be the foundation. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 532 All the tar-beat floor is clogg'd with spatter'd brains and glued with gore.

Glued (glūd, glūd), *pp.* a. [f. GLUE v. + -ED.] Fastened with or as with glue; also, smeared with glue.

1705 ELSTON in *Hearne Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) i. 108 Werc .. his glew'd tongue let loose. 1858 *Skyrings's Builder's Prices* 59 Glued and mitred slips. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* iii. 74 Glued thread is pasted on a piece of heavy card-board.

Glue-pot. A pot in which glue is melted by the heat of water in an outer vessel.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 160/1 A Glew pot, glutinarium. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* v. i. I thinke thou dost Yarnish thy face with the fat on't, it looks so like a Glew-pot. c 1634 *RANDOLPH Muses's Looking-gl.* iii. ii. He, with the pegs of amity and concord, (As with the glue-pot of good government) Joins 'em together. 1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* i. 102 Pour it into your Glew-pot to use, but let your Glew-pot be very clean. *Mod.* Put the glue-pot on the fire at once.

Gluer (glūw, glūw), *pp.* a. [f. GLUE v. + -ER.] One who glues.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 160/1 A Glewer, glutinarus. 1573-80 *BARETT Adv.* G 288 A gluer, glutinator. 1837 *VALSUT tr. Aristoph.* *Clouds* i. v. 446 A blackguard, a gluer-together of lies.

Gluey (glūi, glūi), *a.* Forms: 4-5 gluey, 6-7 gluewy, gluewie, glueie, 6-8 gluy, (7) gleiwy, 8 gluewy, 5-9 gluey, 8- gluey. [f. GLUE sb. + -Y.] Resembling glue; having the properties of glue; full of, or smeared with, glue; viscous, glutinous, sticky. In early use: † Bituminous.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiv. 10 The wodi valei forsothe had manye pyttis of gluey [v. r. gleyche] cley. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth.* De P. R. v. lvi. (1495) 172 In the fyrste joyninge of the bones is a maner of glewy and gluey moystre. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 75 And loke yf hit [a clod] be glewy, tough to trete. 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. xxi. (1877) i. 333 There is a kind of glewie matter which holdeth birds so fast as birdlime. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* iv. 104 Part is spun in silken Threads, and Clings Entangled in the Grass in glewy Strings. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) viii. 99 Letting fall upon them a few drops of gluey matter with which their bodies are provided. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks's Picta* 180 A crass, gluey substance filled his throat.

Comb. 1867-7 *LIVINGSTONE Last Fruits.* (1873) i. viii. 196 Gluey-looking gum.

trans. and *fig.* c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xiii. (1869) 183 Ful of cley and aresteinge, and glewy is bilke, of wordlich riches of weunshipe, of strengthe of idel fairnesse. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trincom.* To Rdr. 18 Till waken'd by the Clangor of fresh Quarets to breake the Glewye Prison, and vp-starts a fresh. 1663 *COWLEY Cultus Coleman* St. i. Wks. 1710 II. 813 I will not have one Penny of the Principal pass through such glewy Fingers. 1768-74 *TUCKER LI. Nat.* (1852) II. 446 It is possible to gain the art of grasping our ideas without letting them gasp upon the mind, or take such glewy hold as that we cannot wipe off at pleasure.

Hence **Glueyness**, the quality, condition, or state of being gluey.

1611 *COTMAN, Gluey*, glewinnesse, clamminesse. 1659 tr. *Comenius Gate Lang. Unl. x. marg.*, Which .. ropeth out by reason of its clamminess or glueyness. 1777 in *BALLEY vol. II. Glueyness*. 1733 *CYRNE Eng. Malady* i. iii. § 2 (1734) 16 This Class of nervous Disorders seems .. to arise from a .. Glueyness or Viscidity of the Animal Juices.

Glufu, **Glufu**, obs. ff. GLOVE, GLOVER.

Gluff, **Gluffe**, obs. ff. GLOVE, GLIFF v.

† **Glug**, *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [cf. GLUB1.] A clod.

1382 WYCLIF *Joh* xxviii. 6 Place of a safr is stones, and the gluggis [1388 cloutis; L. *glek*] of hym gold.

Glug (glæg), *sb.* 2 [echoic: cf. GLUCK sb.] A word formed to imitate an inarticulate sound (see *quots.*). Also redupl. **glug-glug**.

1768-74 *TUCKER LI. Nat.* (1852) i. 55 Pretty bottle, says Szanarelle, how sweet are thy little glug glugs. 1843 *LEVEX Tr. Hinton* vi. (1878) 38 Glug, glug, glug, flowed the bubbling liquor. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xv. (1893) 83 Lord Merwyn listened to the glug-glug in the long neck of the decanter. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 275 While hesitating as to where was the next safe place to plant their feet, the place that they were standing on went in with a glug.

Glug (glæg), *v.* [echoic: cf. GLUCK v.] *intr.*

To make the sound rendered by 'glug'. Hence **Glugging** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* a.

1895 W. WRIGHT *Palmyra & Zen.* xxviii. 343 Their voices, a kind of glugging bark, seemed borrowed from the camel. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Mar. 2/1 The .. 'glugging' of the liquor as it trickled down his throat.

Gluff, obs. Se. f. GLOVE.

Gluing (glūin, glūin), *vb.* *sb.* [f. GLUE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. **GLUE**; also *concr.*

1395 TREVISAR *Barth.* De P. R. vii. lxx. (1495) 290 Some medecynes perceio humours with .. glewyinge and thurstynge .. as Mirabolanis. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 200/1 Gluyngye to-gedyr, conglutination, conmiscacio. 1573-80 in *BARETT Adv.* G 292. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Plodding Stud.* (Arb.) 72 His disposition of them is as just as the Book-binders, a setting or glewing of them together. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 29 They first joint, and Glue the Boards .. which Gluing being dry, they .. Plane. 1890 *Athenaeum* 25 Oct. 547/3 When this gluing has been carefully done, it is impossible to separate the layers.

b. *attrib.*, as *gluing-matter*, *shed*.

c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 200/1 Gluyngye matere, as paste .. *gluten*. 1898 B. REDWOOD *Rep. Schibateff's Petrol. Refinery* 31 One wooden building used as a cooperage and gluing shed, provided with the usual fittings.

† **Gluing**, *pp.* a. *Obs.* [f. GLUE v. + -ING 2.] Adhesive.

1572 HULSTED (ed. Higns), *Glewying*, or glewy .. *glutinosus*. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxiv. (1617) 413 The glewing vanities that sticke so fast to vs. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 262 Comfrey is .. ofa clammine and gluing moisture. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cccxxvi. 602 The Leaves and Bark of the Elme .. being also of a certain clammy and glewing quality.

Gluish (glūiʃ, glūiʃ), *a.* [f. GLUE sb. + -ISH.] Somewhat resembling glue; having some of the properties of glue.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* ii. 3 He .. glewite it with glewische cley. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 178 b. If it [earth] be gluish .. it is a token of a fatte grounde. 1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* 46 They loose muche of their toughle clamminesse and glewish humoure. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 438 A fish there is named Ichtyocolla, which hath a glewish skin. 1763 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 91/2 The floor .. was thick smeared with a gluish moisture. 1847 in *CRAIG*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

fig. a 1653 *GOUGE Comm.* *Heb.* iii. (1655) 59 This world bath .. a gluish quality to hold them close to it. *Comb.* a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1752) 177 A very thick-rinded, and cold glewish-floured harley.

Hence **Gluishness**, the quality of being gluish. 1668 *TOWSELL Serpents* (1668) 655 Some part of amends made by the rare clammy glewishness of the same.

Glum (glom), *sb.* *rare.* Also 6 glome, glomme.

[f. GLUM v. or a.; cf. GLOOM sb.]

† 1. A sullen look. *Obs.*

1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 1118 She loked hawtly, and gave on me a glum, There was amonge them no worde then but mum. a 1529 — *Bouge of Court* 80 On me she gaue a glome [times with come be.] With browes bente. 1530 *PALSCR.* 225/2 Glumme, a sower loke, *reclique*.

2. Glumness, sullenness. *nonce-use.*

1825 *LOCKHART in Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 323 It is much that the seven members have gone through it all without anything even like a single flash of glum.

Glum (glum), *a.* Also 6 glumme, glomme.

[Related to GLUM v. and GLOOM v.; cf. L.G. *glum* turbid, maddy.]

1. Of persons: Sullen, frowning; having an air of dejection or displeasure, esp. in phr. to look glum; also to look glum on (a person, action, etc.).

1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.* *Gwg.* glumme, lowering. 1556-8 *PHAEARÆnid* v. K ij b. She hym beheld w looking glomme. With rolling here and there her eyes, and still in sylens domme. 1567 *DRANT Horace's Ep.* To Rdr. If .. they will by worde of mouthe be answered, then wellfayre my laste shootanchor, glum silence. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 21 To be Glum, to look sadly or sowerly, to frown .. A word common to the vulgar both in North and South. 1676 *ETIENNEBERG Man of Mode* ii. i. (1684) 16 You need not look so glum, Sir. 1768 *RYMER Tragedies* 3 And not Athens only, but .. so austere and glum a generation as those of Sparta .. agreed the same honour to these Athenian Poets. 1755 *JOHNSON, Glum*, a low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom*. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 229 You all sit as silent and glum — why, can't you speak out? 1786 *MAD. D'ARLAY Diary* 6 Oct. The moment he sees any one that he .. dislikes, he assumes a look of glum distance and sullenness. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salting*, (1824) 123 [He] is as glum and grim and cynical as his master. 1849 *THACKERAY Lett.* 4 Sept. I ought not to show you my glum face or my dismal feelings. 1887 *BESANT The World went* xiii. 108 [He] sat glum, and presently grew impatient and went out.

quasi-adv. 1796 R. BAGE *Hermesprung* xii. I suppose at that time I might answer rather glum.

2. Of things: Gloomy, dark; dismal. Now only *fig.* from sense 1.

1557-8 *PHAEARÆnid* vi. Qj, Thou Chaos, and you fryr boyling pittes and fencid glumme. 1593 *Felt-Troth's M. J.* Gift 31 The glomest daye maye darken the sunne, but not abate his pride. 1648 *EARL WESTMORELAND Ode Sacra* (1879) 6 The Glum And horrid beat of Thunders Drum We hear or see. 1848 *THACKERAY Lett.* 1 Nov. We walked in the park .. surveying .. the glum old bridge.

3. *Comb.*, as *glum-like*, *looking* adjs.

1756 *Mrs. CALDERWOOD Rev.* viii. (1841) 219 Mr. Durragge was a glum-like carle. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 26 May 617/1 The air of the glum-looking Englishman .. surveying mankind at a ball in Paris. 1888 *ANNA K. GREER Behind Closed Doors* vi. She was afraid to risk herself with such a glum-looking customer .. I suppose.

Glum, *v.* *Obs.* *exc. dial.* Also 5 glom, 5-6

glome, 6 glomme. [var. of *glo(um)be*, *GLOOM* v.] *intr.* To look sullen; to frown, scowl.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 595 Sir, I trow thai be dom somtyme we full melleand; Will ye se how thai glom. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 166 Upon him he gan to loure and glum. 1530 *PALSCR.* 563/2 It is a sower wyse, she is ever glomyng. a 1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 27 [He] bath his home Not .. as a den vncleane; Nor palacelye, wherat disdayn may glome. 1598 *Tom Tyler & Wife* (1661) 5 He shall be soon appeased, If either he gaspeth or glometh. 1876 *W. H. Gless.* s. v., If thou doesn't want it, say thou doesn't; thou need not go and glum over it.

Glumaceous (glūm, glūm), *a.* [f. GLUME + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of glumes; bearing glumes. Also, belonging to the N.O. *Glumaceae* of plants, which includes the grasses and sedges.

1828-32 in *WEBSTER* (citing *BARTON*). 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 253 [Of *Xyridae*] Calyx glumaceous, 3-leaved. 1846 *McCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 109 Several alpine grasses and other glumaceous plants. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* i. (ed. 4) 60 The perianth, composed of six glumaceous pieces. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* i. v. 58 *Mono-cotyledons* .. with chaffy glumes or scale-like bracts enclosing the flower, hence called *Glumaceous*.

Glumal (glūm, glūm), *a.* [f. GLUME + -AL.] = *prec.*: Lindley's name for an 'alliance' of glume-bearing endogens (see *ALLIANCE* sb. 6). Also **Glumal** *sb.*, a member of this alliance.

1846 *LINOLEY Veg. Kingd.* 105 *Glumales*, the Glumal Alliance. .. Natural orders of Glumals.

Gluman, obs. form of GLEEMAN.

Glume (glūm, glūm), *Bot.* [ad. L. *glūma* (rare) hull, husk (of grain); cf. F. *glume*.] One of the chaff-like bracts which form the calyx or outer envelope in the inflorescence of grasses and sedges; the husk of corn or other grain.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 26 b, Gluma is the huske of the corne whose top is the anae. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 300 Each gluma or husk terminates in three awns, two of which are even, the other somewhat longer. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1792) 9 note, The chaffy scales of the calyx .. and the glume in some Alpine grasses .. grow into leaves. 1831 *LOUON Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) 888 Rye-grass .. is now cut .. when it is just coming into flower; and therefore to collect the glumes or empty husks can be of no use as seed. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 472 Their seeds, often enveloped in chaffy glumes. 1896 *BONONDS Bot. for Beginners* 85 Each flower [of wheat] is contained within a flowering glume and a pale.

|| **Glumella** (glūm, glūm), *Bot.* [mod. L. dim. of *glūma* GLUME.] An inner glume or palea. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* VI. 43 Each flower usually consists of two dissimilar valvets called glumellas.

Glumelle, *Bot.* *rare.* [cf. F. *glumelle*.] = *prec.*

1836 *GRAY Elem. Bot.* iv. § 1. 158 (Grasses) Each flower is provided with a pair of bracts of a second order, or bracteoles, much resembling the glumes .. which may be termed *glumelles* or *palea*.

Glumellulo (glūm, glūm), *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *glumellula*, dim. of *GLUMELLA*; cf. F. *glumellule*.] One of the scales frequently found at the base of the ovary in grasses; a lodicule. 1861 *BENTLEY Bot.* 193 Each flower has .. frequently at the base of the ovary .. two or more little scales, also of the nature of bracts, which are generally termed *squamulae*, *glumellules*, or *lodicule*.

Glumly (glūmli), *adv.* [f. GLUM a. + -LY 2.] In a glum manner.

1805 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Publ. Yrnl.* (1806) IX. 308 His thumbs thus glumly twirling. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xx. 206 'Walk!' echoed Tangle, looking glumly. 1888 *CHURCH Lett.* 11 Nov. in *Life & Lett.* (1894) 321 We sat glumly at our breakfasts every morning.

Glumme, obs. form of GLUM.

† **Glum-metal**, *local. Obs.*

1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* iv. 152 The stone .. call'd Glum-metal, about Bradford .. which .. though as hard to digge as any rock; yet the Air, rains, and frosts, will mollify it so, that it will run as if it were a natural Lime.

† **Glumming**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* [f. GLUM v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. **GLUM**.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1863) 35 And so there was never pees betwene hem, but ever glumying, loring, and chiding. a 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 83 And as for theyr connyng. A glumyinge, and a mummyng, And make therof a jape. a 1553 *UOALL Register* D. i. i. (Arb.) 12, I have yond espied hym sadly connyng, And in love for twentie pounde, by hys glumying. 1575 *Gamm. Gurlon* iii. iii, What deuil woman, plucke up your hart, & leue of al this glomying.

† **Glumming**, *pp.* a. *Obs.* [f. GLUM v. + -ING 2.] That looks glum or sullen.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 But declyne from his company, with glummyngye or froward manner. 1549 *CHALONER Eras.* on *Folly* Cj, Who would .. serche the manner of living of those soure and glommyng gods? 1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect.* Mary N ij, There was all the way a sad glumming silence. 1573-80 *BARETT Adv.* G 296.

† **Glumish**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* Also *gloomish*.

[f. GLUM a. + -ISH.] Somewhat gloomy.

1573 *TWYNEÆnid* xl. K ij b, An Ilex tree with glumish darkish shade bepredes the name, that none may see. 1853 *STANVURSTÆnid* iii. (Arb.) 91 I lit one light, That stood in his lowering front glomish malletted only, Like Greekish tergal glusting. 1859 R. ROBINSON *Gold Mine*, (Chetham Soc.) i And Horace's breth was blacke, and glumish chill.

Glummy (glūm), *a.* [f. GLUM a. + -Y 1.] † a. Gloomy (obs.). b. Glum.

1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 17 It can not be denyed, but that such casual blazes may happen, as are most to be

feared, when the werber waxeth darke and glummy. 1834 L. L. ALCOOT in *Chr. Treasury* Jan. 21/1 A smile .. touching the glummiest face like a streak of sunshine.

Glumness (gl'um-nés). [*f.* GLUM *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being glum.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Glumness* [printed *Glumness*], Sullenness in Looks. 1786 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 11 Nov. He made us amends for the glumness of Colonel Goldsworthy. 1874 *Daily News* 2 June 5/5 He was continually on the look-out for boon companions who could enliven the glumness of his official mansion.

Glumose (gl'um-, glum'ous), *a.* [*ad. mod. L.* *glumōsus*, *f.* *glūma* GLUME.] Furnished with a glumose or husk.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Glumoseus flos* .. a glumose flower, is a kind of aggregate flower, having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot. C. 1 b*, Filiform inferior. .glumose.

So to **Glumosity**. *Obs. rare*—

1657 TONLISON *Renon's Disp.* 164 That the exterior shell and all glumosity may be excused.

Glumous (gl'um-, glū'mas), *a.* [*f.* GLUME + -OUS.] = GLUMOSE.

1828-32 in WEBSTER (citing MARTYN); and in later Dicts.

Glump (glump), *sb. dial.* [*f.* GLUMP *v.*]. *a.* A sulky person. *b. pl.* (See quotes.)

a. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 131 A peevish girin glump. 1825 JAMIESON, *Glump*, *Glumph*, a sour or morose person.

b. 1825 JAMIESON *s.v.*, In the glumps, in a gloomy state, out of humour. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Glumps*, sulks. 'Down in the glumps', sulky, 'glumpy'. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Glumps*, the sulks.

Glump (glump), *v. dial.* [Of obscure formation; cf. GLUM, GLOB, DUMP, GRUMPY, etc.] *intr.* To sulk, to be glum or sullen. Also **Glumping** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

c. 1746 *Exmoor Soulding* (E. D. S.) 39 Ya grut abouting, grumbling, glumping .. Trash. *Wimot*, Don't tell me o' glumping. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* 37 Neist time we met, be glump'd and gloom'd, And turn'd his head anither way. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 52 'Glumpin' wi' sour disdain. 'She w' a youl began to mourn. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *s.v.*, 'Pray thee, what's thou glumping at.'

Glumpish (glump'ish), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* [*f.* GLUMP *sb.* or *v.* + -ISH.] = GLUMPY.

1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* II. 139 Jerry said he was glumpish, and in his airs. 1802 MRS. JANE WEST *Infidel Father* I. 26 Her father and mother .. were .. glumpish awkward beings. 1806 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* vi. iv, 'An it worrets me as Mr. Tom 'ull sit by himself so glumpish, a-knitting his brow, an' a lookin' at the fire of a night.' 1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 46 He sits glumpish and moody.

Glumpy (glump'py), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -r]. Cf. GRUMPY. Glum, sullen, sulky.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, I began to be monstrous glumpy upon this last speech, which indeed was impertinent enough. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobio.* 347 Armstrong was naturally glumpy. 1853 MISS SEWELL *Experiences* Life xix. 189 You are not used, Sally, to look glumpy because your head aches. 1881 E. J. WORMBOISE *Sissie* xlvii, Mr. Brooke was certainly glumpy, and inclined to snap and snarl at everything his wife presumed to say.

Hence **Glumpily** *adv.*

1864 M. EVRE *Lady's Walks in S. France* v. (1865) 64, 'I knew that before,' said I, rather glumpily. 1884 *Punch* 19 July 35/1 'Ave told you afore, he said, glumpily, to Mr. T.

Glunch (glunch), *v. Sc.* Also **glunsh**. [*f.* GLUM *a.* and CLUNCH *a.* 2.] *intr.* To look sour or glum; esp. in phrase to **glunch and gloom**.

1719 RAMSAY *Ep. to Jas. Arbuckle* v, But when ane's of his merit conspicks, He's in the wrang, when prais'd, that glunches. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* 25 Does once great man glunch and gloom? Speak out, an' never fash your thoom! 1890 'P. CUSHING *Bull* 2' *th* Thern I. ix. 204 This failed to satisfy Crump. He glunched and gloomed and spat out some hot oaths.

Hence **Glunch** *sb.*, a sour look; **Glunch** *a.*, sulky. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xvii, What twists his grundle wi' a glunch O' sour disdain. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, 'But what's the use o' looking sae glum and glunch about a pickle banes?'

† **Glunimie**. *Sc. Obs.* Also **glune-amie**, **glunyeiman**. [Prob. a corruption of some Gaelic phrase often heard from Highlanders.] A Lowland name for a Highlander.

a. 1745 MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (1767) 115 Upon a time .. Some Glunimies met at a fair, As deft and tight as ever were A dork, a targe and a claymore. 1825 JAMIESON, *Glunyeiman*, a rough unpolished boorish-looking man, a term generally applied to a Highlander. *Baiffs*. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* iii, And he is but balf a Highlander neither, and wants a thought of the dour spirit of a Glune-amie.

Glur, var. GLOBE *sb.*

† **Glusk**, *v. Obs.*— [Derivation obscure.] *intr.* To squint; implied in † **Glusker**, one who squints; † **Glusking** *vbl. sb.*, squinting. (Cf. East Anglian *glusky* sulky, in *Forby Voc. E. Anglia.*)

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2002 *Gluscace*, *idem quod*, *glare*. *Ibid.*, *Gluskyng*, *idem quod* *Glyenge* (K. P.) *strabositas*.

Gluster, *obs.* form of CLUSTER *sb.*

† **Glut**, *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare*. [*a.* OF. *glut*, *glout* greedy, gluttonous.] = GLUTTON.

c. 1394 *P. Pl. Crde* 67, What glut of go bomes may any good kachen, He will keep it himself. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4552 Ane [of the gods] leris zow to be licherus. Ane, to be grandand gluttis & glorand dronkin.

Glut, *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 *gloute*. [*a.* OF. *glout* gulp, *sb.* related to *gloutir*, GLUT *v.* 2.]

A gulp or full draught; the amount (of liquid) swallowed at a gulp.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 41 b, Let him drinke a lytel smal biere or ale, so that he drinke not a great glut, but in a lytel quantite. 1555 W. WATKIN *Farde Facions* II. x. 23 Many of the Tartarres when the bodies lie freshe bleding on the grounde, laye them downe alonge, and sucke of y^e blood a full gloute. 1658 R. WHITE *tr. Digby's Poet. Synop.* (1660) 31 Moving sands, which covered and buried heretofore at one glut the puissant army of King Cambyse. 1785 J. THOMPSON *Man* 23 And for a continual Diet-Drink, take five great Gluts of the Decoction of Mother Wit three Times a Day. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* II. 27 Should the horse have to undertake a longer journey .. a stinted allowance of water before starting .. is requisite, say to 10 gluts. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Glut*, a drink. 'I tyek a glut or twee an' ye'll be bettor.'

Glut (glut), *sb.* 3. Also 6 *glutte*. [*f.* GLUT *v.* 1.]

1. The act of glutting or condition of being glutted with food, etc.; full indulgence in some pleasure, ending in satiety or disgust; one's 'fill' of something which finally cloyes the appetite; a surfeit.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 3 Use the first water againe for the vehiculum .. because the same hath already receyved his glutte of the oyles. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 137 Even I have glut of blood. 1607 TONSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 295 The glut of provender or other meat not digested, doth cause a Horse to have great pain in his body. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* vi. 41 They cannot have always their glut, their fill, and their will in Sinne. a. 1659 BR. BROWN *Jern.* (1674) I. xxvi. 346 This glut of wealth, and a full satiety of all pleasure, is sinful. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 989 So Death Shall be deceiv'd his glut, and with us two be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw. 1723 *Pore Let. to Swift* 12 Jan. A Glut of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cast me into this [dissipation]. 1815 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1833) 1. 138 We got two hours' glut at their pheasants. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* III. viii. § 5 If the chief fact be the glut of sensuality and of power, the feeling is one of great and acute pleasure.

transf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 589 Those deep-throated Engines .. disgorging foule Thir devilish glut, chain Thunderbolts and Hail Of Iron Globes.

† *b. pl. Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iv, Husbands must take heed they give no gluts of kindness to their Wives. 1628 JACKSON *Cred* vi. i. vi. § 2 The gluts or gushes of pleasure may at one time be much greater than another, yet still transient, never consistent. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* (ed. 5) 892 But the Gluts and the Loathings of an irregular Love are unaccountable.

2. A supply of any mercantile commodity which is greatly in excess of the demand; freq. a *glut in the market*.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 31 Buying store of Roses when you finde a glut of them in the market. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 47 We should have no such gluts of wool upon our hand. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* App. § 215 By a glut of paper, the prices of things must rise. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 261 The present glut is occasioned by their importing too much. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xiv. § 1 (1869) 337 Dearth, or scarcity, on the one hand, and over-supply, or, in mercantile language, glut, on the other, are incident to all commodities. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 3) viii. 79 As a rule, the phenomenon of a glut in the labour market attends any great exaltation in the price of food.

attrib. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 115 Low, glut prices are highly injurious to them.

3. An excessive quantity or number. Now *rare*.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xvii. (1640) 27 Seeing the world in that age had rather a glut, then famine of Saints. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 76 At our Kings first access to the Crown, there was a glut of Knights made. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 114 To .. patch up a Drama in Italian, in order to throw in a Glut of minuitish Airs. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xv. xxxiii, They have at hand a blooming glut of brides.

4. An excessive influx of water, rain, etc. Now *rare*.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1640) 116 If you powre a glut of water upon a Bottle, it receives little of it. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconia* 47 Extream gluts of rain, or lasting wet weather. 1727 THOMPSON *Summer* (1st vers.) 494 Collected all In one big glut .. Th' impetuous torrent, tumbling down the steep Thunders. 1852 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* (1863) 82 There were some great gluts of rain after the long drought. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 87 (1875) 268 These currents from all sides lead to a wave of accumulation, where they meet—a glut.

† *fig.* 1748 CHAMBERLAIN *Left.* (1792) I. cxxxvii. 369 The thaw has, I suppose, by this time, set them [letters] at liberty .. and you will receive a glut of them at once.

† *b.* An excessive flow of saliva, bile, etc. *Obs.* 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 108 Put it in a linen bag, and hold it to thy teeth, and shut thy mouth while one may say three Pater noster, then open thy mouth, and let out the glut. 1719 ACT. *Sickness & Death* Dr. W—dw—d in *Arbuthnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) I. 179 Throughout the whole Tract of the Intestines there was nothing remarkable, besides an exceeding Flatulency, and great Gluts of vitiated Bile.

† *b.* That which gluts or chokes up (a channel).

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 44 The Shells were by some Glut, Stop, or other Means arrested in their Passage. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 113 He gathers in his tedious Course Ten Thousand Streams, and swelling as he flows, In Scythian Seas the Glut of Rivers throws.

† **Glut**, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* [Alteration of *glut* GLEET *sb.* 2., associated with GLUT *sb.* 3 (sense 1).] = GLEET *sb.* 2.

1611 MARKHAM *Country Content* (1649) 38 To ensame your hawke, which is to cleanse her from grease, fat, and glut. 1615 LUTHAM *Falconry* (1633) 7 She gathers no glut to decay her stomach.

† **Glut**, *sb.* 5. *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. Gr.* γλῶττις

laundril (?), given in quot. as the equivalent term.] A kind of bird; ? the muff or whitethroat.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 181 Gluts. Muff. *Glottides* .. They feed in the fennes upon red seddes, bents and wormes. **Glut** (glut), *sb.* 6 *techn.* or *dial.* [Perhaps an altered form of *clut*, dial. var. of CLEAT, assimilated to GLUT *v.* 1; related to GLUT *v.* 3, where 'choked or gintled' in the quot. suggests GLUT *v.* 1. 4.]

1. A wedge of wood or iron (see quotes.).

1790 MARSHALL *Midl. Cities* II. 437 *Glut*, a large wooden wedge. 1825 JAMIESON, *Gluts*, two wedges used in tempering the plough. The end of the beam being movable in the stilt into which it was inserted, these wedges were anciently employed in raising or depressing it. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Glut*, a piece of wood inserted as a fulcrum to get a better lever-power on any thing, or inserted beneath the thing prised in order to prevent its recoil when freshening the nip of the lever. 1852 *Newcastle Mining Gloss.* (Northumbld. Gloss.), *Glut*, a piece of wood to fill up behind cribbing or tubbing. 1872 SEIBEL *Organ* 140 Wood pipes which produce a tremulous tone are remedied by a small wooden glut being driven into the wedge of the mouth. 1869 SIR E. J. REEO *Shipbuild.* viii. 145 The edges which are to be welded are introduced into the grooves of an H-shaped piece of iron, which the patentee calls a 'glut'.

2. (See quotes.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Glut*, a small brick or block introduced into a course to complete it. 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* (ed. 2) 285 The plunger is then at or about its lowest point, and a 'glut', or green brick is placed in the mould [etc.].

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 107 *Glut*, a piece of canvas sewed into the centre of a sail, near the head. It has an eyelet-hole in the middle for the bunt-jigger or becket to go through.

Glut, *sb.* 7 A kind of eel. (See GLOAT *sb.* 2.) **Glut** (glut), *v.* 1 Also 4 *vbl. sb.* glutynage), *glotye*, *glotte*. [Prob. *f.* GLUT *sb.* 1 or its OF. source.]

1. *trans.* To feed to repletion; to indulge (appetite) to the utmost. Chiefly *refl.* or *pass.* Const. *with.* † Also to *glut up* (hunger).

c. 1315 [see GLUTTONY *vbl. sb.*]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 76 To a-glouty [*Ulcaster*, *cu. s.* *glute*] with here gures. [See ACUTE. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 That they feed theyr stomackes partly hungry, and not utterly satiate or glutted. 1549 CHERE *Hurt Sedition* (1566) Eiv. Ye have waxed greedye now upon Cities, and haue attempted mightie spoiles, to glutt vype and ye could your .. hunger. 1632 tr. *Briet's Praxis Med.* 407 As they are forbidden to glut themselves, so they must not be altogether fasting. 1735 SONERVILLE *Chase* II. 497 Grim Slaughter strides along Glutting her greedy Jaws. 1822-34 GOOL'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 116 There are other persons who have had a taste for harder substances, and have glutted themselves with stones, glass, and even leaden bullets. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.* *Minotaur* (1879) 33 Destined to glut the ravenous maw of that detestable man-brute.

transf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 259 Thou .. shalt look down and smile, While I .. ruin all my Foes, Death last, and with his Carcass glut the Grave. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxi. 337 Stay, and the furious flood shall cease to rave: 'Tis not thy fate to glut his angry wave. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 626 Crew and cargo glut the watery grave. a. 1878 BRYANT *Freeman's Hymn* (Cent.), Where famine never blasts the year, Nor plagues, nor earthquakes glut the grave.

† *b. intr.* for *refl.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 74 Her babes were brought forth for the sword to glut upon. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 365 Like three horses that have broken fence, And glutted all night long breast-deep in corn, We issued gorged with knowledge.

2. *fig.* To gratify to the full (in earlier use, a sense or appetite of any kind, now, esp., a ferocious or lustful desire). Also to *glut a person, his eyes*, etc. *with*, † *in* something.

1549 SIR J. CHERE *Hurt of Sedition* (1569) C iij b, You .. are better contented to suffer famine .. to glutte your luster, than [etc.]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. III. III. (1651) 323 A country man may travel from kingdome to kingdome .. and glut his eyes with delightful objects. 1632 E. KEYNOLES *Expl.* 110th *Psalm* 287 To glut themselves with the blood of his people. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 82 Where idle boyes may glut their lustful taste. 1639 J. S. CLODANUS 31 Not content to glut himself in such sins as might have some excuse. 1662 PERYS *Diary* 23 Aug. My Lady Castlemaine stood over against us upon a piece of White Hall, where I glutted myself with looking on her. 1666 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Ind.* 124 Those who admire shell-work, may glut their fancy here. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Aeneid* ix. 289 We have glutted ourselves with Vengeance to the full. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* iv. v. My employers are enough to glut your rage an' you were a tiger. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* Pref. The realms of nature and of art were ransacked to glut the wonder, lust, and ferocity of a degraded populace. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 317 His ambition was glutted at last with the rank of Cardinal.

† *b. intr.* (and † *refl.*) To take one's fill of thinking, gazing, etc. on something; to gloat on. Also to long greedily for. *rare*.

1632 E. KEYNOLES *Expl.* 110th *Psalm* 310 By gazing and glutting themselves on the objects of the world. a. 1639 J. CARAW *Poems* (1631) 81 Love doth with an hungry eye Glut on Beauty. *Ibid.* 87 Let others glut on the extorted praise Of vulgar breath. 1814 SPANARDI iv. i, Yes, Boabdil, seize on the royal power; Thy hand gluts for it. 1870 E. H. PEMBER *Trag. Leshes* x. 139 Dost think she wants To see thy dog's eyes glutting on her? Off!

3. To overload or surfeit with food; hence, to surfeit, cloy, or sicken with excess of anything.

Used *accus. for.* To exhaust the power of gratifying

desire; opposed to *sale*, which implies the extinction of the desire itself.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 1777 There is no greavance so grete vndur god one, As the gleming of gold, bat glottes ber hertis. 1530 PALSGR. 568/2, I glut with meate, *Je engloitte*. I glut one with to moche abundance of any thyng, *je assouys*. There is no carnall pleasure but a man may be glutted in it. *Ibid.* I glut with slepe, *je assouis*. 1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 286 When the Gospell is diligently and daily preached, many being glutted with begin to loth it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. ix. (Arb.) 95 The ore busie and too speedy returne of one maner of toth, [doth] too much annoy and as it were glut the eare. 1618 LATIAM and *Bk. Fuller* (1633) 22 France food with rest breeds imperfection, and glots the stomacke. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 103 This life hath many commodities: so it is that wee may be full gorged, satiated, and glutted with them. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. iv.* 241 He leaveth his Prince alwayes with an appetite, and never gluts him with his company. 1718 *Prior Solomon* i. 95, I found The fickle ear soon glutted with the sound. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1766) III. 237 Swallowing their blood at large draughts, and seeming rather glutted than satiated with its abundance. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* ix. (1831) 84 Some straggling Cossacks from the town... glutted, but not sated, with blood. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xv. (1859) 304 The ear is cloyed and glutted with warbled ecstasies or agonies.

4. To fill (a receptacle, channel, pipe, etc.) to excess; to choke up; to saturate, impregnate thoroughly with some substance. Now rare.

1471 RIPLEY *Conf. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 260 But geve yt not so much that thou hyt glut. 1570-6 LANBARD *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 170 The abundance of the light sand (wherever) the Sea hath of latter yeeres glutted the haven). 1594 PLAT *Jewellike* 1. 46 Ground... which... hath been glutted with salt water. 1680 BOYLE *Seem. Chem.* ii. 126 Sal Tartari dulcify'd by Distilling from its Spirit of Wine till the Salt be sufficiently glutted with its Sulphur. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* iv. (1813) 47 When manure is applied, the ground is not to be glutted with dung. 1840 HOOO *Miss Kilnamsse, Her Fancy Ball* vii. With light all the square is glutted. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Crispin* xi. Crystals grown where ocean gluts Their promontory's breadth with salt.

5. To overstock with mercantile goods. Chiefly to glut the market.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 236 Some of the rest... so glutted the market, that the price was abated. 1687 A. LOVELL *Theruel's Trav.* iii. 121 The Dutch carry to Japan... Cloves, but in a small quantity... that the Japanese may not be glutted with them. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 63 The European markets are never glutted with either... gold or silver. 1768 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 233 Dodsley has contrived to glut the town already with two editions beforehand. 1815 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* ii. iv. 173 We should ere long glut the market of the world with our commodities.

Glut (glut), *v.* 2 [ad. F. *glotir*, *gloutir* (obs.) to swallow; -L. *glutire*.] *trans.* To swallow greedily, gulp down; also to glut down, in (cf. ENGLUT, used earlier in this sense). Now rare.

1600 J. LANE *Tou Telotroli* 128, I pray thee stirre my jawes that I may glut it. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. 1. 63 Hee'l be hang'd yet, Though every drop of water sweats against it. And gape at widest to glut him. 1666 G. HARVEY *Hor.* *Angl.* xii. 138 Those that glut down such immeasurable proportions [of flesh]. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratericide* vi. 320 (MS.) O that thou [flesh] wouldst Gape and... glut the purd'ers in it. 1790 A. WILSON *1st Ep. G. Dobb* Poet. Wks. (1846) 18 Tell them a plan o' cent, per cent. They'll glut yer words like hincet. 1851 LYTON & FANE *Tamkhusser* 23 A throbbing light that grows and glows From glare to greater glare, until it gluts And gulfs him in.

Glut (glut), *v.* 3 *Naut.* [cf. *Glut* sb. 6] (See quot.) 1857 SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Glut used [read is used] for to prevent slipping, as sand and nippers glut the messenger; the fall of a tackle across the sheaves, by which it is choked or glutted.

Glut-, abbreviated combining form of GLUTEN used in the formation of chemical terms, as **Glutacoinic a.**, derived from gluten and acontine; *g. acid*, $C_6H_5O_4$. **Glutamic** or **Glutaminic a.**, derived from gluten and amidogen; *g. acid*, $C_5H_7NO_4$. **Glutamine** = *glutamic amide*. **Glutario a.**, in *g. acid*, $C_6H_5O_4$ (see quot.). **Glutaric a.**, derived from gluten and tartaric acid (CO_2H_2 , CH_2). **Glutazine**, $C_5H_6N_2O_2$, a white crystalline compound derived from pyridine.

1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict.* Chem. II. 613 **Glut-acoinic acid*... isomeric with citraconic acid. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 364 Coagulum yields *glutamic acid. 1888 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict.* Chem. I. 164 Amidoglutamic acid = glutamic acid. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 788 Lactic, succinic, glutamic, and aspartic acids. 1885 SYD. Soc. Lex., **Glutamin*, an amide of asparagin existing in beet root, in the shoots of the vetch, and the pumpkin. *Ibid.*, **Glutamic acid*, a substance obtained by acting on a watery solution of glutaminic acid with a current of nitrous acid gas... Also called oxyglutamic acid. *Ibid.*, **Glutaric acid*, a crystalline substance obtained by heating glutamic acid with hydriodic acid. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict.* Chem. II. 614 *Glutaric acid*, normal pyrotartaric acid. *Ibid.*, **Glutamine* = di-oxy-amido-pyridine.

Glutal, glutale (glu', glut'al), *a.* [f. GLUTIN- + -AL.] Of or belonging to the glutin. 1804 ARDENHUY *Phys. Obs.* 93 Cysts... originally formed in the... great glutal muscle. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 107 The glutal vessels and nerve. 1824 E. WILSON *Anat. Indr. M.* (ed. 2) 315 The Glutal Artery is the continuation of the posterior trunk of the internal iliac. 1878 T. BRYANT *Prat. Surg.* I. 20 It may... appear in the buttock as a 'glutal abscess'.

So **Glutean a.**
1823 *Portfolio* Nov. 223/1 The glutineous muscles.

Glutæus, glutæus (glu', glut'z). Pl. glutæi, -tei (-tī-ai). [mod. L. *glutæus*, *glutæus*, f. Gr. γλουτός rump, buttock.] One of the three large muscles (distinguished as *glutæus maximus*, *medius*, *minimus*) which form the buttock, and serve to move the thigh in man; sometimes applied to their analogues in the lower animals. Also in attrib. or adj. use, *glutæus muscle*, *glutæi muscles*.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Glutæi*, muscles of the thigh. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Glutæi*. 1816 A. C. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 116 From the ankle to the trochanter, and over the glutæi muscles. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 454 Other small branches of the sciatic come from beneath the border of the glutæus. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 2 The attachment of the three powerful glutæi muscles. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 53 Muscular rheumatism of the glutæus.

Gluten (glu', glut'en). Also 8 glutton. [a. L. *gluten* glue, perh. through F. *gluten* (16th c.).]

1. Any sticky substance; a gum or glue. *rare*.

1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 98 The love of virtue (which) was the cement, or gluten of their friendship. 1821 CRAIG *Leet. Drawing* ii. 110 The use of some kind of gum, or gluten, by way of size. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Civiliz.*, Wks. (Bohn) III. 8 The power of a wafer or a drop of wax or gluten to guard a letter.

b. A viscid animal secretion.

1802 BRINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 456 The gluten supplied by a gland (in the mussel). 1834 R. MUNIE *Brit. Birds* I. 224 Those swallows which construct their nests of humid mud (they too may secrete less or more of a similar glutin) never build so high... as the swift.

2. The albuminous element of animal tissues, now called FIBRIN. Sometimes animal gluten.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* I. vi. (1634) 21 The fourth [humour] is called Gluten, and is the proper humiditie of the similar parts. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Watts' Surg.* i. vi. 22 With that peaking and searching they break and destroy that natural Gluten or Balsom (which setteth for the healing, and is the healing itself). 1746 R. JAMES in Moutet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* Introd. 65 The much smaller Quantity of the oleaginous Liquor that is found in fresh Vegetables, in Comparison of what is found in Flesh... prevents the Formation of a too tenacious Gluten. 1800 HENRY *Epil. Chem.* (1808) 306 Gluten forms the basis of the muscular or fleshy parts of animals. 1824-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 547 Fibrin or fibrous matter, frequently also called coagulable lymph, and gluten.

3. The nitrogenous part of the flour of wheat or other grain, which remains behind as a viscid substance when the starch is removed by kneading the flour in a current of water.

1803 *Med. Trul.* X. 45 The eighth part of these 45, seems to be resin, intimately mixed with gluten. 1822 MUNSON *Sci. & Art* II. 128 Gluten is insoluble in water and is elastic like elastic gum. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Donn. Econ.* II. 301 Wheat contains pure vegetable matter along with... gluten, which very much approximates to the character of animal matter. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 40 Gluten... yields a principle which is called vegetable fibrine. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 371 Oats contain a larger proportion of gluten than any of the other cereals in use.

4. *Geol.* A tenacious mass (as of clay, bitumen, etc.). So F. *gluten*, *g. Obs.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 530 A pudding-stone of fragments of black hornstein in a gluten of clay, iron, and lime.

5. *Comb.*, as gluten-bread, bread containing a large proportion of gluten, prescribed in the diet of patients suffering from diabetes; gluten-casein, -fibrin, the vegetable casein and fibrin which form constituents of gluten.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 256 Gluten-bread containing only one-half the amount of starch, but three times the amount of nitrogenous matter, was given in its place. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 148 A partially restricted dietary was commenced, gluten bread being substituted for the ordinary loaf. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 363 Casein of plants comprises the following substances: legumin, gluten-casein, conglutin. *Ibid.* 364 Gelatin of plants. The associated matters are (1) Gliadin, (2) Mucedin, (3) Gluten-fibrin.

Glutenite: see GLUTTONRY.

† **Glutenite**, *Geol. Obs. rare*—1. [f. GLUTEN + -ITE.] A conglomerate rock (cf. GLUTEN 4).

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 138 Glutenite, consisting of fragments of granite, cemented by trap. Siderous glutenite, or pudding-stone of the most modern formation.

Gluter, var. GLOTHEN, *Obs.*, to flatter.

† **Gluterness**, *Obs.* [rad. OF. *gluternie* glutony; but cf. ON. *glutr* wasteful luxury.]

1200 ORMIN 11650 Forþi birþ uss allre first Offiredenn gluternesse. For gluternesse wacneþþall Galnesses laþe strenneþe... & alle fule lustess Biginnenn þere & springenn ut Off gluternesse rote. [Very frequent in Ormin.]

Gluteros, -ory, var. GLUTEROSUS, -ERY, *Obs.*

† **Glut-glut**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [echoic: see quot.] *trans.* To swallow or gulp down.

1650 TRAFF *Comm. Proc.* xxx. 15 Whiles he pluggluts their blood, as the young Eagles are said to do (Job 39. 39) by a word made from the sound.

Gluthor, Sc. var. GLOTHOR, *Obs.*, to flatter.

Glut-herring. The blueback, *Clupea nivalis*, an American clupeoid fish closely related to the alewife (Cent. Diet.).

Glutin (glu', glut'in). *Chem.* Also glutine. [a. F. *glutine* (obs.) vegetable albumen, prob. f. L. *glut(en)* + -ine: see -IN.]

† 1. = GLUTEN 1 and 3. *Obs.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 407 He... wets the fibres [of flax or hemp] and rubs them together, which, by the glutine remaining in them will cause them to adhere. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xli. 354 Glutin, or the sticky, elastic substance contained with starch in wheat flour, is vegetable fibrin.

2. 'Vegetable albumen, as distinguished from gluten' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854); = GLIADIN.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 684 Of Glutin. This name has been given by M. de Saussure to the substance... described by Einhoff, under the name of *Alber*. It may be obtained by boiling alcohol upon the gluten of wheat, and freeing the solution from mucin... If the alcohol be evaporated, the glutin is left in the state of a yellowish translucent matter. 1844 HOEVLIN *Dict. Med.*, *Glutine*, a principle resembling gluten, but differing from it in not being soluble in alcohol.

3. 'A distinct form of gelatin obtained from skin, hoof, bone, etc.' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 26 By long continued boiling, glutin loses its power of gelatinizing. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Carrying* (1853) 142 Glutin is the principal component of glue.

† **Glutinant**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *glutinant-em*, pres. ppl. of *glutināre* to GLUTINATE.] = GLUTINATIVE a.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* vii. 252 Which dressing may be kept on by a defensive and glutinant Plaster.

† **Glutinate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *glutināre*, *glutin*, *gluten* glue.]

1. *trans. Med. a.* To close up, heal (a wound).

b. To cure relaxation in (the bowels, veins, etc.); to constipate. Also *absol.*

1564 P. MOORE *Hopfe Health* ii. ix. 37 Comerice... glutinateth and ioyneth together freshe woundes. 1610 BARROUQU *Meth. Physic* ii. xii. (1659) 91 You must minister those medicines which will glutinate and heale up the ulcer. 1641 FERNEX *Distill.* v. (1651) 165 The inward use of these bath-waters is... by reason of the sulphur to dry, mollifie, discusse, and glutinate, and to help all uterine effects. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* iii. 79 It may, by the power of Nature, be glutinated with a kind of bony catrice. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 34 It is thought that this will glutinate any of the inward Parts or Vessels.

2. (See quotes.)

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Glutinate*, to glue, or ioyn together. 1698 [see *Glutinated*]. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Glutinate*, to glue or stick together. Hence in Todd, etc.

Hence † **Glutinated**, † **Glutinating** *ppl. adjs.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 1033 Drinnes and astriction produce a glutinating and cicatrizing faculty. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* ii. xiii. 88 You must use Astrigent and Glutinating Medicines. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Indii* & P. 356 Their Bows, not made of Wood, but glutinated Horn.

† **Glutination**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *glutinatio-em*, n. of action f. *glutināre*: see prec.]

1. *Med.* The process of closing or healing (wounds, etc.); also *ppl.* appliances for this purpose.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1638) 546 The wounds made of them are dangerous, because... it is impossible to bring them to a glutination with medicines. 1657 *Physic. Dict.*, *Glutinatio*, such things that (like glue) are used to joyn and close up broken bones, veins, &c. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* iii. 53 Asses milk... cures the Ulcer by cleansing... and by glutination.

2. *Gluing*.

1676 in COLES. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Glutination*, a gluing together, or joyning together with Glue. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. Hence in Todd and mod. Dicts.

† **Glutinative**, *a. nnd sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. late L. *glutinativ-us*, f. *glutināre*: see GLUTINATE.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of joining together or closing up (wounds, etc.); constrictive.

1578 LYTE *Doctens* i. ciii. 146 The same [rootes of Comerice] are so glutinative that if [etc.]. 1585 BANISTER tr. *Wecker's Chyrurg.* 336 Such a one is to be ioyned... by stitching and glutinative medicines. 1657 TONLISON *Renou's Disp.* 452 It [isinglass] is rightly mixed with glutinative Salves. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Glutinative*, proper to glue, that has a gluing Quality. 1721-1800 in BAILEY; hence in Todd and mod. Dicts.

B. *sb. pl.* Medical preparations which serve to close up (wounds, etc.) or bind together.

[c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 6 Cap. v of glutinativis & consolidativis, but hup closes & consouders, & þe difference of hem.] 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 67 If the bone be broken withal, common glutinatives restrain the venome. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 600 The place must be cicatrized by astringens and glutinatives.

Hence † **Glutinativousness**, 'gluey quality'.

1727-36 in BAILEY.

† **Glutinatory**, *a. Med. Obs. rare*—1. [nd. late L. (medical) *glutinātorius-us*.] = GLUTINATIVE a.

1657 TONLISON *Renou's Disp.* 31 That medicament is called... glutinatory which conjoynes... parts disjoyned.

† **Glutining**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *glutin*, *gluten* glue + -ING 2.] Sticky, gluey.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Dierly's Powl. Symp.* (ed. 2) 43 These [the beames from the Moon] clean contrary do refresh and moisten in a notable manner, leaving an aquatick, and viscous glutining kind of sweat upon the glass.

Glutinize (glu', glut'inize), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render viscous or gluey. Hence

Glutinizing *ppl. a.*

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 153 This gluey substance may be of further use if gathered by butterflies or other flying insects... to glutinize their bags or webs, before they enter into the Aurora state. 1814 *Last Act* i. 1, Thinking about him... frees my soul and glutinizes my blood. 1823 *North*

wick's Photogr. Chem. (ed. Taylor) 203 Iodide of Cadmium . . would have superseded the other Iodides, had it not been for its glutinizing action on Pyroxyline.

Glutinoïd (glū'-, glū'tinoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling gluten.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 729 Grape-juice also contains gum . . colouring matter, and a glutinoïd substance.

Glutinosus (glū'-, glū'tinō's), *a.* [See -OSE.] = GLUTINOUS.

1840 in PANTON *Bot. Diet.* 1882 in OGILVIE.

Glutinosity (glū'-, glū'tinō'siti), [f. *L. glutinosus* + GLUTINOUS + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being glutinous.

c. 1400 *Laurence's Cirurg.* 45 Pe stipticite of be rosis . . & glutinosite of be wormes . . temeten be akpe of be senewis. 1608 Torsell *Serpents* (1658) 782 The Spider . . new strengthneth them afresh . . with another new glutinosity, or fast-holding clamminesse. 1684 to *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* iii. 51 Austere things . . give glutinosity and toughness to Fluids. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 246 The cause of the glutinosity lies in the fine processes, which the cells invariably have also during their onward flow.

Glutinous (glū'-, glū'tinō's), *a.* Also 7 glutinous. [ad. *L. glutinosus*, *f. glutin* + GLUTEN, Cf. *F. glutineux*.] Of the nature of glue or gluten; viscid, sticky, gluey.

1596 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 237 Masticke . . gum, or any other matter, that being wrought and made glutinous or glewlike [etc.]. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejourns* i. i. We haue . . No soft, and glutinous bodies, that can stick, like Snailles on painted walls. 1620 *Vener. Pica Recta* iii. 52 The nourishment thereof is too moist, grosse, glutinous, and obstructive. 1727 *Swift's Gulliver* iii. v. 209 Gums, oils, and other glutinous matter. 1729 *Forrester's Pop. N. Guinea* 188 As I went in barefooted, I found the miry stuff stick to my feet. Being very glutinous, it was not easily washed off. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 210 God Bacchus . . Stretch'd out, at ease, beneath a glutinous pine. 1821-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 113 Some of the gasteropoda can suspend themselves by glutinous threads. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 638 The signs have a firmer and more glutinous nature than flesh. 1876 R. ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1792) 157, I may be able to hold these fast with the glutinous bond of true love. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. xvi. § 38 Besides the glutinous nature of all aspersions to stick where they light. 1721 R. KEITH *tr. T. à Kempis's Solit. Sent.* ix. 170, I am fettered with the glutinous Affection of fading slippery Things. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 722 The accent of the lower classes, which is a glutinous Cockney.

Hence **Glutinosity** and **Glutinousness**.

1620 DEKKER *Draeme* (1865) 29 The Egyptian Caliginous black vapor . . glutinously thick. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies Dorset.* i. (1662) 277 His [the tench's] Natural unctuous glutinosity, which quickly consolidateth any green gash in any fish. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 192 Spirit of Wine, whose Tenacity and Glutinosity is far less than that of Water. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* i. xviii. § 16 As if one had dipped it [the shaft] into a mass of melted ornament, and brought up a quantity adhering glutinously to its extremity. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlen.* The most glutinously indefinite minds enclose some hard grains of habit.

Glutiry, var. **GLUTTERY**, *Obs.*

Glutition (glut'jōn), [n. of action f. *L. glutire* to swallow.] The action of swallowing, deglutition. 1888 *Med. News* LIII. 508 (Cent.) This . . does not, as a rule, prevent glutition.

Glutless, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. *GLUT sb.* 3 or *GLUT v.* 1 + -LESS.] Insatiable.

1787 BEST *Angling* 8 The greedy Trout and glutless Eel. † **Glutman**, *Obs.* [f. *GLUT sb.* 3 + MAN.] (See quot.)

1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* 64 Inferior Officers of the Customs, and particularly that class of supernumerary tidesmen who are employed, *pro tempore*, when there is hurry of business, and who, from that circumstance, are called glutmen.

Glutrie, *y*, var. **GLUTTERY**, *Obs.*

Glutt(e), *obs.* form of *GLUT sb.* and *v.*

Glutted (glut'ēd), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *GLUT v.* 1 + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1633) 296 But those valiant couples . . gave new appetites to the almost glutted eyes of the beholders. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* ii. ii. (1718) 69 She sucks and draws her brother's golden store Until her glutted orb can suck no more. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 262 A glutted market makes provision cheap. 1718 PRIOR *Salomon* i. 219 The faithful hound . . Takes what the glutted child denies to eat. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Glutted markets and low prices.

Glutted (glut'ēd), *ppl. a.* 2 *rare* -1. [f. *GLUT v.* 2 + -ED.] That is swallowed greedily.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 633 My Hell-hounds . . cram'd and gorg'd high burst With suckt and glutted offal.

Glutteny, *obs.* form of **GLUTTERY**.

Glutter (glut'tar), *rare*, [echoic.] Splutter.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amor.* Wks. 1855 i. 240 What a glut of gutturals. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foxglove Manor* II. xxvi. 244 Here and there . . ran a weazel . . in one eternal flutter and hurry of bloodthirsty emotion.

† **Glutterous**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. 4 *glotterous*, *glotterous*, 5 *gluterus*. In OF. **glouterex*; cf. next.] = GLUTTONOUS.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 30 A mygal, that is a beeste born trecherous to higlie, and most glotterous [1388 *margina* a gileful and most glotterous mouse]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1601 *Gluterus*. *edax, gulosus, ingluuiosus*.

† **Gluttery**, *Obs.* Forms: 3 *glot(ō)ri*, *glotory*, *glutry*, *rie*, 3-4 *glotory*, *ori*, 4 *glot(ē)ry*, *glutry*, *eri(e)*, *erye*, *glutry*, *urry*, 4-5 *glotorye*, 5 *glutterye*, *glutry*, *gluttre*. [a. OF.

glotrie, *glouterie*, *f. glot* glutton: see *GLUT sb.* 1 and -ERY.] Gluttony.

The word is chiefly northern, occurring frequently in the *Cursor Mundi* and in Hampole. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10114 Pe fleche has redili him bi, Foli liking, and gloteri. a. 1340 HANPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 19 Pe wickid delites of glutry and lichery. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxi. 20 This our sone . . to glotryes [1388 glotonyes] takith hede, and to lecherie, and to festis. 1400 MAUNDVE (Roxh.) xv. 69 *Pai*. occupiez pei by day . . in drynking and in glotry. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7172 *Pai* turned to glutry and confusoun. 1470 HENRY Wallace VII. 349 Through full glutte in swarf swappyt lik swyn.

Glutting (glut'ting), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *GLUT v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb *GLUT* 1; feeding to repletion, cramming, or cloying. Also *concr.*, an amount (of food) that glutts.

c. 1335 SHOREHAM 97 And that thou ne werche nau3t, Ac gett to hyne gloutynge . . Thou hast . . wel wors thane masse-day Thane manne myd his workynge. 1549 CIEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1569) G ivb. By vsing of . . glutting of meates which weakeneth the body. 1558 FLORIO, *Compasciata*, a panichfull, a glutting. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 300 Some Food we may vse long and much, without Glutting. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. xiv. 26 Nothing but gluttings of the sence. 1653 ROUSE *Myst. Marr.* 303 So temperate a moderation between glutting and starving, that the soul be neither too fat nor too lean.

Glutting (glut'ting), *vbl. sb.* 2 *rare*. [f. *GLUT v.* 2 + -ING.] a. The action of the verb *GLUT* 2; greedy swallowing, gulping. Also *glutting down*. b. A sound as of swallowing.

1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* iii. 127 He swimmes, and sinks, and in that glutting downe, The angry Fates, did kind Leander drowne. 1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 2 (1734) 203 The Breathing difficult, with Glutting, Gulping, or Choking.

Glutting, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *GLUT v.* 1 + -ING.] That glutts, sates, or cloyes.

1574 T. NEWTON *Dir. Health* Mag. 52 A great glutting draught drowneth the meate. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 15 Glutting morsels spread, upon . . purples. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xii. 252 The loveliness of every creature is of a cloying and glutting nature.

Hence **Gluttingly** *adv.*, so as to glut.

1611 FLORIO, *A satietā*, with satiety, hold-belly-hold, gluttingly.

Glutting, *ppl. a.* 2 [f. *GLUT v.* 2 + -ING.] That glutts or swallows greedily.

1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce* (1878) 287 This insatiable, glutting Charibdis and Sylla.

Glutinous, *obs.* form of **GLUTINOUS**.

† **Glutish**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *GLUT sb.* 2 + -ISH.] Cloying, satiating.

1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 123 If they be over sweet and gluttitish, they soon turn into Cholera, stop the Liver [etc.]. *Ibid.* 272 No Eel is free from a venomous Malignity and a kind of gluttitish suffocating Juice.

Glutton (glut'n), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 *glutun*, *gluton*, 3-4 *gloutun*, (4 *gloutone*, -owne, -en), 4-6 *gloton*, (5 *glotone*, *gluton*), 5-6 *glotton*, (6 *gluton*, *Sc. glouton*, *gloutoun*), 6- *glutton*. [a. OF. *glutun*, *gluton* (mod. *F. gloton* = *Sp. gloton*, *Pg. glotão*, *It. ghiottone*): - *L. glutōn* - *cm.*, *glutōn* - *cm.*, *sb.* related to *glutire* to gulp down, swallow. The *L. nom. glutio* is represented by shorter forms in some of the Romanic languages, as OF. *gloc*, *glus*, *glous*, etc. (later *glout* masc., *gloute* fem.), Prov. *glotz*, *It. ghiotto*; cf. *GLUT sb.* 1.]

a. sb. 1. One who eats to excess, or who takes pleasure in immoderate eating; a gormandizer.

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 214 Pe ziure glutun is bes seondes maniple. a. 1300 K. *Henri* 1222 Hue . . fulde him of the broune A holle of a galoun, Hue wende he were a gloutoun. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* II. 171 In berynge pey bech menstrelles and heraudes, in talkynge grete spekeres, in etynge and in drynkynge gloutouns. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 638 The Gloton knawes erllesnesse and vknawes hevenly thing. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 The courteous person . . hath his meditacion on his goodes, the gloton on his inordynat appetytes, and so of other. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxviii. xiii, Gods wrathfull rage upon these gluttons sent, Of all their troups the principallest slew. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 149 There foul adulterers to thy bride resort, And lordly gluttons riot in thy court. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 28 At a dinner so various, at such a repast Who'd not be a glutton, and stick to the last? 1821 SVO. SMITH *IPks.* (1867) i. 320 But you will never separate the wealthy glutton from his pheasant. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & P.* i. 38 Fancy her wanting to marry a lovely girl to a disgusting old glutton like the Baron.

fig. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. Vi.* 137 Suche a strong percer is money, and suche a gredie gloton is avarice.

Prov. c. 1530 R. HILES *Common-Pl.* Bk. (1858) 140 Non sygeth so sore as the gloton that may no more.

† *b.* The (rich) glutton, the rich man of the parable (Luke xvi. 19), who 'fared sumptuously every day'.

= *L. dives epulo*, in the Vulgate heading of the chapter. [c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. l. i. Pere was a riche man bat disuise his riches in pride and in glotonye.] 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. ix. 56 The riche gloton lacketh water to keke with his tonge. 1558 LAUDER *Prettie Mirour* 107 The Gloutoun, quha fed delicius . . That peitit nocht the pure Lazarus. a. 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 321 That fiery lake, where the Glutton begges but a drop of water to coole the tip of his tongue. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* i. ii. (1840) 66 Would you change your condition with me that am the rich glutton?

c. applied to animals. (Cf. *a.* 5.)

1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. R. xviii. i. (1495) 738 Some bestes ben grete glotons and grete deuourers of meete. 1697 DRYDEN *Parg.* Georg. iv. 166 Sweet Gardens, full of Saffron

Flow'rs, invite The wand'ring Gluttons, and retard their Flight. c. 1750 SNESTON *Elegies* xv. 67 From their own streams their choicer fare they drew; To lure the scaly glutton to the shore.

2. *fig.* One who is inordinately fond of some specified object or pursuit, esp. a glutton of books, after *L. helluo librorum*.

a. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 i. 60 Since 'tis no sin of books to be a glutton, I truck'd St. Austin for a leg of mutton. 1706 GRANVILLE *Brit. Enchanters* i. i. 4 Foes alike to Good, Gluttons in Murder, wanton to destroy. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) II. 484 We talk of a thirst of knowledge, a glutton of books. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxi. 464 The elder Pliny . . the most voracious literary glutton of ancient times.

b. **Sporting slang.** (See *quots.*)

1809 *European Mag.* LV. 22 The term *glutton* whether at a fight or a feast is now indiscriminately applied to every man of true bottom. 1819 MOORE *Town Crit.* (ed. 3) p. xvi. A 'glutton' . . the classical phrase at Moulsey-Hurst, for one who . . takes a deal of punishment before he is satisfied.

† 3. As a general term of reproach or contempt: A vile wretch; a knave, rascal, filthy fellow' (Cotgr.). (The earliest sense recorded in OF.) *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Havelok* 2104 None but wicke men, Glotuns, reuf[er]es, or wicke theues. c. 1380 *Sir Ferrun.* 164 'A gloutoun', saide he Emperer, 'entempe pou beter by tonge'. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* VII. 337 Saxons, gloton [L. *nebulos*], y am lynyng of Ynglonde. c. 1480 Caxton *Sommes of Aynnon* iii. 83 'Go forth, gloton, goddis curse haue thou, sayd Aynnon to his sone Reynowde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxiii. 666 Watte Tyler, Jacke Strawe, and Johan Ball . . founde the archbyschoppe of Caunterbury, these glotonis [F. *ces gloutons*] toke hym and strake of his heed.

4. A voracious animal, *Gulo luscus* or *arcticus*, belonging to the *Mustelidæ* or weasels and martens, but much larger than other members of that family. It is a native of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; the American variety is commonly called *Wolverene* or *Carcajou*.

1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 134 The Gluttons . . have a round head, strong and sharp teeth, like a Wolf's . . some compare it to the Otter, but it is far greedier than he, for thence it gets its name. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 395 The Glutton . . for several reasons, seems to belong to this tribe [the weasels], and this only. 1834 MURKIN *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 61 Linnaeus . . placed the Gluttons among the bears, but they approximate much nearer to the weasels in their teeth as well as in their habits. 1805 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* ix. (1806) 295 The glutton or wolverine . . has been found in three of the English howe-caves.

5. A species of the genus *Volvox* of Infusoria, ? *Obs.* 1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 150 Fig. 6. is the *volvox vorax*, or the glutton.

6. *Comb.*, as *glutton-like* adj. and *adv.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* xci. Gluttonlike she feeds, yet neuer filleth. 1599 T. MOUTET *Silkwormes* 43 And gluttonlike to vomit vp their meate. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* i. 3 Some unsuspected board of darling Grief, Which they unseen, may wall and weep and mourn, And Gluttonlike alone devour.

B. adj. = **GLUTTONOUS**; also (see *A* 3) † villainous. (Cf. *F. gloton* adj.)

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* iii. ix. (Skeat) 65 Right as I was sorowed throw the gloton cloud of manifolde sickly sorow. a. 1547 SURREY *Ps.* lxxiii. 26 in Park *Newg Ant.* (1804) II. 365 Whose glutton chekes slouth feeds so fast, as scant their eyes be sene. 1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 33 In Pleasure some their glutton souls would steep. 1712 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art Love* iii. Wks. 1730 III. 324 No Glutton Nymph, however Fair, can wound, Tho' more than Helen she in Charms abound. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 645 The geese (a glutton race) by thee deplor'd, Portend the Suitors fate to my sword. 1805 in *Spirit Publ. Fris.* (1806) IX. 244 His glutton stomach would have gorged the world. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xv. 136 The small patches of ground belonging to the poor peasants . . are the prey of these glutton invaders [sc. locusts].

† **Glutton**, *v. Obs.* [f. the *sb.*; cf. OF. *gloutonner*.] *intr.* To feed voraciously or excessively.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxv. Thus do I pine and surfeit day by day, Or gluttoning on all, or all away. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. iii. Wks. 1856 i. 82 Sing one of Signior Renaldo's ayres, To rouse the slumbering hride from gluttoning. In surfeit of superfluous sleepe. 1747 *tr. Mem. Nuttrebian Court* II. 23 Pierce dogs were sitting, to gorge and glutton on their bowels. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 83 Hares never . . glutton on their food, like the wise Heads that hunt them.

Hence † **Gluttoned** *ppl. a.*, surfeited, gorged; † **Gluttoning** *vbl. sb.* (also *gluttoning-in*). Also † **Gluttoner**, a glutton.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 82 Y leue oute and pas by . . lyers and forswerers, glotoners . . and a thousand mo of this wyse. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-F. Brads* 43 It resembleth a Wolfe . . in voracity and gluttoning in of flesh. 1641 MARSH *Antiquary* H ii b. Some honest cook, let me see how thy imagination has wrought, as well as thy fingers . . for gluttoning delights to be ingenious. a. 1658 LOVELAKE *Lucastra Posth.* (1659) 81 Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine, Glutton'd at last, [you] return at home to pine. 1721 STRIVE *Ecl. Mem.* III. i. 324 They were not deprived for gluttoning, nor swearing, nor dicing.

Glutton, *obs.* form of **GLUTEN**.

Gluttoness, *rare*. [f. *GLUTTON sb.* + -ESS.] A female glutton.

1611 COTGR. *Gourmanderie*, a gluttonnesse. 1835 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXVII. 547 We might be otherwise were we too purveyors for that gluttonness [the reading public] to whom the grave is an epicure.

Gluttonish (glut'nish), *a. rare*. [f. *GLUTTON sb.* + -ISH.] Glutton-like, voracious.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1633) 426 Haviog now framed

their gluttonish stomachs to have for food the wild benefits of nature. 1836 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 5 They swallowed, in gluttonish mouthfuls, all the Greek wine.

Hence + Gluttonishness.

1858 FLORIO, *Lectatura*, a licking. Also gluttonishness, lickishness.

Gluttonism, *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice of being a glutton (in quot. fig., cf. GLUTTON sb. 2).

1823 DE QUINCY *Lett. Ing. Man Wks.* 1860 XIV. 46 One of the chief symptoms is an enormous 'gluttonism' for books, and for adding language to language.

Gluttonize (gl'utnəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To feast gluttonously. *Const. on, + in.* Also *+ to gluttonize it.*

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gormandise*, to ravine, devour, glut, or gluttonize it. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* i. 5 (1660) 78 For how else can it become possible, that one rank of men should gluttonize, and another starve? 1678 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 810 That conceit that evil demons... were... delighted with the blood and odours of sacrifices... which they did, as it were, luxuriate and gluttonize in. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xiv. 136 The palliating consolation of an Hottentot heart, determined rather to gluttonize on the garbage of other foul feeders than to reform. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View* U. S. 368 When game is plenty, they revel and gluttonize.

b. trans. To feast gluttonously on.

1795 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 136 Nine eye gluttonizes the sea.

Hence **Gluttonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1827 *Mirror* II. 435/2 Greet this gluttonizing day, And hail the new Lord Mayor. 1837 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 4/1 The Christmas gluttonizing of the well-to-do.

+ Gluttonly, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. In 4 gloutonliche. [f. as prec. + -LY; cf. OF. *gloutement*, F. *gloutonnement*.] Greedily.

1340 *Aeneid*. 111 Pet is bet bread and be mete bet pou... sselte ene zuype and gloutonliche.

Gluttonous (gl'utnəs), *a.* Forms: 4 glotoninus, -onous, -enous, 5 glotenose, -ynous, glouttonous, 6 glottonous, (7 glutenous, -inous), 6- gluttonous. [f. GLUTTON sb. + -OUS; no corresponding form is recorded in OF.]

1. Given to excess in eating; characterized by, or of the nature of, gluttony.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 790 36 ben glotoninus gle glad for lo hantie, & han no mesure on inolde of mete ne of drynke. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* i. met. vi. 16 (Camb. MS.) Ne seke thou nat, with a glotonous hond to stryne and presse the stalkes of the vyne in the first somer secon. 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* i. iii. 13 A man ouste be temperat in eting and drinking, he is not to glotonous. 1588 CRESS PEMBERG *Ps.* cv. vi. Gluttonous they flesh in desert crave. 1610 HEALRY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xvi. xxxvii. (1620) 576 It is not the kinde of meate but the gluttonous affect that hurts. 1733 CHEVYNE *Eng. Malady* ii. vii. 5 (2) (1734) 185 Gluttonous... Animals... have always overgrown Livers. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) i. 210 Although the Wolf is the most gluttonous of quadrupeds... yet his rapacity does not exceed his cunning. 1848 LYTON *Harold* ii. i. Though a Norman was not gluttonous, he was epicurean. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* i. v. 72 After one of his gluttonous suppers.

fig. 1631 DONNE *Holy Son.* iii. Poems (1633) 33 Gluttonous death will instantly unjoynt My body, and my soule, and I shall sleepe a space.

2. *transf.* Excessively greedy or insatiable of (or + *after*) something. Also *absol.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xviii. 12 My intention is no other than to make Soules, as it were, gluttonous, after the obtaining of so high a good. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxi. 125 O my dear I you must be gluttonous of grief in your solitary hours. 1829 J. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1857) 61 Extravagance becomes gluttonous of marvels. 1860 MORLEY *Netherland* (1868) i. i. 4 Philip the Prudent, as he grew older and feebler in mind and body seemed to become more gluttonous of work. 1870 EMMERSON *Sec. & Soli.* i. Bks. Wks. (1890) III. 87 That scribulousness which grew to be the habit of the gluttonous readers of his time.

3. Of food: ? Fit for gluttons. *Obs.*

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Dir. Health* (1633) 19 Pastory.. is rather gluttonous than healthy, not easie to digest.

Hence **Gluttonously** *adv.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xviii. xcix. (1495) 845 A sowe etyth and devourth glotonously all maner synkyngne thynges and viciene. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 3 b, And we etc so greedly and glotonously that otherwyle we caste it up agayn and make vomyte. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good*, etc. Wks. 1873 III. 27 Thou saist (wile yongman) they have arguments to prove that lawfull gluttony to feede. 1661 J. DAVIES *Mit. Caribby* iii. 331 So insatiable an appetite to mans flesh, that they gluttonously eat it raw. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* i. xxx. 418 The Esquimaux, however gluttonously they may eat [etc.].

+ Gluttonry, *Obs. rare* -1. In 2 gluttonerio.

[a. OF. *gluttonerie* (P. de Thaun c. 1150), F. *gluttonnerie*, f. *glouton* GLUTTON: see -ENY.] Gluttony. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 We stonde in þe putte... also þous men doþ þe liggid inne eubruche and ine glutenrie.

+ Gluttonously, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. GLUTTON + -LY; cf. *felnslly*, *vilainly*, etc.] Gluttonously. 1475 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. (1475) II 3 b, Therefore dought every man... not lye to eie glotonely, & for to drynke dronk.

Gluttony (gl'utnəni). Forms: 3 glutunio, 3-6 glotonie, -ye, (4 glotonii, -nii, -nny, (5) glunye, -owny, -enio, -yne), 4-5 glotonye, (4-6) glotonye, 6 glotonie, gluttonie, -eny, (3) glotonio, 7 gluttonie, 6- gluttony. [a. OF. *glutunie*, *glutunie*, *gl'ut'enie*, etc. (also *glutenrie*, etc.), abstract sb. related to GLUTTON, in mod.F. replaced by

gloutonnerie (see GLUTTONRY).] The vice of excessive eating. (One of the seven deadly sins.) Also rarely an instance of this.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 þe inre uondunge is twouold... flesliche ase of lecherie & of glutunie, & of slouthe. *Ibid.* 204 þe Suwe of giuernesse, þet is, Glutunie. 13380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 209 þe fend bigan to tempte first Crist 3t pryde and glotonye. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 141 Glotonye is, þat þe bely louthy, & it wastyþ boþe body & soule, & a mannys good. 1541 *Elvyn Image* Cxx. 7 This monstrous Emperour, whiche consumed dayes and nightes in lechery and glotonye. 1604 JAS. I. *Counterblast* (Arb.) 102 The clearing of his conscience from that deadly sinne of gluttonie. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 114 Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 127, I attribute it to his gluttony, he being y^e greatest eater that ever I knew. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* ii. 28 The Tartars are often guilty of beastly gluttony, when they feast on their dead horses, than European courtiers with all their refinements of cookery. 1803 SYN. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) i. 392/2 He lives only to digest, and, while the organs of gluttony perform their office, he has not a wish beyond. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin-Collect. Man.* xxiv. 325 This monster of gluttony (Vitellius).

personified. a. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 49 Whil mi lif was luter an lees, Glotonie mi glemon was. 14... *Lyric Assembl.* Gods 628 Alfyrm whom rood Glotonny, with byrs fat berde. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 91 Than the fowll monstir Gluttony, Off wame vnsasiable and gredy, To dance he did him dresse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 21. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 776 Swinish gluttony Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast, But... Crams, and blasphemous his feeder.

b. fig. rare -1.

1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* ii. (1747) 29 No, he has a Gluttony, an Hunger for me.

Gluton, glutunio, obs. ff. GLUTTON, GLUTTONY.

Gluturry, var. GLUTTONY, *Obs.*

Glue, *Glue*, obs. forms of GLOVE sb., GLUE.

Gluy, *Gluy*, obs. forms of GLUEY, GLUE v.

Glw, *glwyn*, obs. form of GLUE v.

Gly, obs. form of GLEE v., to look asquint.

Glyceral (gli'sērāl). *Chem.* [f. GLYCERINE + AL(DHYDE).] A compound obtained by heating glycerine with an aldehyde.

1874 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 637 *Glycerals*.

Glycerate (gli'sērāt). [f. GLYCER-IC + -ATE 4.]

1. *Chem.* A salt of glyceric acid.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 876 The glycerates are soluble in water and crystallize well.

2. 'A solution of some substance in glycerin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Glyceric (gli'sērīk), *gli'sērīk*, *a. Chem.* [f. GLYCERINE + -IC.] Of, derived from, or relating to glycerine. *Glyceric acid*, an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on glycerine.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 876 Glyceric acid is isomeric with pyruvic acid. 1873 *Foote's Chem.* (ed. 12) 627 Glyceric monochlorhydrin. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Watts' Atom. Theory* 200 The several series of glyceric ethers are comparable to the several series of ordinary phosphates. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 256 Glyceric acid is a thick syrup which mixes with water and alcohol.

Glyceride (gli'sērīd). *Chem.* [f. GLYCERINE + -IDE.] A compound either of glycerine.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 877 *Glycerides*, *Glycerin ethers*, *Glycerophethers*, *Saponifiable Fats*... These bodies are the compound ethers of the triatomic alcohol, glycerine. 1866 *Odling's Anim. Chem.* 93 Caproic acid is met with as a glyceride in goats' butter. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxv. 318 The drying oils are generally glycerides of acids... nearly related to the fatty acids.

Glycerinate (gli'sērīnāt), *v.* [f. GLYCERINE + -ATE.] To treat with glycerine. Chiefly in ppl. a. Glycerinated, said esp. of vaccine lymph.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 654 No growths arise in any of the ordinary culture media inoculated with such glycerinated lymph. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 3/3 This new-fangled glycerinated lymph.

Glycerine, glycerin (gli'sērīn). [*mod. f.* Gr. γλυκερός sweet + -IN, -INE (see quot. 1842).]

1. A colourless, sweet, syrupy liquid obtained from animal and vegetable oils and fats by saponification. Largely used in *Med.* as an ointment and emollient dressing, as a vehicle for medicaments, etc. Chemically it is a triatomic alcohol, the hydrate of glyceryl. The name GLYCEROL is now preferred in systematic chemical nomenclature.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 436 Glycerin is evolved, and a fatty acid, which combines with the alkali, and forms the soap. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 169/1 He (Chevreul) also discovered that stearin is composed of stearic acid and a peculiar principle which on account of its sweet taste he named *glycerin*. 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248, 347 Another material which was for a long time considered a noxious refuse... is glycerine. 1874 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 257 The natural oils and fats are all compounds of glycerin, chiefly with palmitic, oleic, or stearic acids. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1899) 324 In man no symptoms of poisoning have ever been produced by glycerine.

2. Formerly used as a general name for the group of alcohols of which glycerine is a member.

1866 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 325 The glycerines [in later ed. glycerins] of the mono- and dicarbox series have not been prepared; that of the tri-carbox series is best known; amyl glycerine has also been prepared.

3. *Pharmacol.* Applied to preparations consisting of a specified substance dissolved or suspended in glycerine.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 255 Glycerine of tannin,

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1864 Glycerin ether [see GLYCERIDE]. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 579 Lactic acid (isomeric with glycerin-aldehyde). 1898 *Daily News* 20 July 9/4 Glycerine makers.

Glycerined (gli'sērīnd), *ppl. a.* [f. GLYCERINE + -ED 1.] Treated with glycerine.

1866 J. M. SIMS *Notes Uterine Surg.* i. 161 This glycerined cotton is to be removed and renewed daily.

Glycerinized (gli'sērīnīzd), *a.* [f. GLYCERINE + -IZE + -ED 1.] = GLYCERINATED.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 3/2 Glycerinized calf-lymph.

Glycerite (gli'sērīt). *Pharmacol.* [f. GLYCERINE + -ITE.] A preparation consisting of a medicinal substance dissolved or suspended in glycerine.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Glycerites are preparations in which glycerine is the solvent.

Glycerized (gli'sērīzd), *a.* [f. GLYCERINE + -IZE + -ED 1.] Compounded with glycerine.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888 *Med. News* LIII. 216 (Cent.) Pasteur's vials containing glycerized broth.

Glycerizine, bad form of GLYCERRHIZIN.

Glycero- (gli'sērō). Used as a comb. form of GLYCERINE.

Glycerophosphate, a salt of glycerophosphoric acid; **Glycerophosphoric acid** (see quot.). (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1864 has other similar names of acids, as *glycero-citric*, *oxalic*, *tartratic*, which do not appear in recent authorities.) 1854 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 891 *Glycerophosphoric acid*. This acid exists in the yolk of eggs and in the brain, and is produced by the action of phosphoric acid or phosphoric anhydride on glycerine. *Ibid.* 892 The glycerophosphates are for the most part soluble in water. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 125 Glycerophosphoric acid is never found in a free state in fresh and healthy brain.

Glycerol (gli'sērpl). *Chem.* [f. GLYCERINE + -OL (the characteristic suffix of the names of alcohols).] = GLYCERINE 1.

1884 ROSCOE & SCHÖRELEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. ii. 314 Glycerine, or, as we now prefer to term it, glycerol. 1889 in MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.*

Glycerole (gli'sērōl). *Pharmacol.* [f. GLYCERINE + -OLE (used arbitrarily).] A preparation in which glycerine is used as a vehicle. Also *attrib.*

1851 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 1860. 262 Glycerole of lead. 1866 J. M. SIMS *Notes Uterine Surg.* i. 71 Glycerole cotton. 1880 M. CANNENIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 100 Glycerole of morphia.

+ Glycerne, *Chem. Obs.* [f. GLYCERINE + -UL-] = next.

1840 Turner's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) iii. 1034 When dry, the hydrated oxide of glycerule forms a syrupy liquid.

Glyceryl (gli'sērīl). *Chem.* Also -yle. [f. GLYCERINE + -YL.] (See quot. 1864.)

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* i. 70 The glycerin, prepared in this manner... is considered as the hydrate of an oxide of a radical, glycyl (C₃H₇), which has not yet been isolated. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* (ed. 2) 214 The radicals of bases are cacodyly, methyle, ethyle, glycyle [etc.]. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 893 *Glyceryl C₃H₇*. The triatomic radicle of glycerine and the glycerides. *attrib.* 1864 Glyceryl ether [see GLYCERIDE]. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xix, Glyceryl alcohol. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 220 Olein, or glyceryl trioleate, is the chief constituent of the fatty oils, such as olive oil, whale oil, etc.

Glycic (gli'sīk), *a. Chem.* Corrected form of GLUCIC (acid).

1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Glucic acid*, *glycic acid*.

Glycoll: see GLYCOCOLL.

Glycide (gli'sīd). *Chem.* [f. GLYCERINE + -IDE.] (See quot. 1864.)

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 895 *Glycide*, C₃H₇O₂. The hypothetical alcohol corresponding to the glycidic ethers.

Hence **Glycidic**, *a.* pertaining to, or derived from glycide. *Glycidic ethers* (see quot. 1864.)

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 896 *Glycidic ethers*, a class of diatomic ethers, closely related to the glycerides, and produced from them by the action of alkalis. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Glycidic acid*.

Glycidyl (gli'sīdl). *Chem.* [f. GLYCIDE + -YL.] 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 899 *Glycidyl*, C₃H₇. The diatomic radicle which may be supposed to exist in the glycidic ethers.

Glycin (gli'sīn). *Chem.* Also -inc. [f. Gr. γλυκ-ūs sweet + -IN, -INE] = GLYCOCOLL.

1831 tr. *Strecker & Wislizenus' Organ. Chem. Index*, Glycine. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 291 Hippuric acid can be made by heating glycine with benzoic acid to 160°. 1893 *Brit. J. Phil. Photogr.* XL. 204 Glycin is a special developer for lantern plates.

Glycine, obs. form of GLUCINA.

Glyco- (gli'ko), irregularly used (instead of *glycy-*) as a combining form of Gr. γλυκ-ūs sweet, and in names of chemical compounds to indicate the presence of *glycerol* or some other substance with a name beginning with *glyc-*. **Glyco-benzoate**, **-cyanidine**, **-cyanine** (see quot.). **Glyco-gelatin**, a combination of glycerine and gelatin used in the making of lozenges and pastilles. **Glycohematin** (see quot.).

1854 *Foote's Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 21 'Glycohenroic acid' is a crystalline substance, slightly soluble in water. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 906 'Glyco-cyanidine', an organic base homologous with creatinine, and related to glyco-cyanine in the same manner as creatinine to creatine. *Ibid.* 'Glyco-cyanine', a compound homologous with creatine, produced

by the union of cyanamide with glycocine. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II, 557 The basis of the preparation [of pastils] is 'glyco-gelatin, a compound much employed in the manufacture of pessaries and soluble bougies. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 73 *Glycohaemia signifies the presence of sugar in the blood.

Glycocholate (glai'kōk'p'lat, gli'k-). *Chem.* [f. as next + -ATE.] A salt of glycolic acid.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 122 The tarocholate and glycocholate of soda, or bile salts as they are sometimes called. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II, 626/2 All the glycocholates are soluble in alcohol.

Glycocholic (glai'kōk'lik, gli'k-), *a. Chem.* [f. GLYCO- + CHOLIC a.] *Glycocholic acid*, the principal acid in ox-gall.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II, 899 *Glycocholic acid*, this acid, discovered by L. Gmelin... constitutes, in the form of a sodium-salt, the essential part of ox-bile. 1878 KINGZETT *Annu. Chem.* 84 Glycocholic acid... is only present in small quantity in human bile.

Glycocin (glai'kō'sin, gli'kō'sin). *Chem.* Now little used. [app. suggested by prec.: see -IN.] = GLYCOLL.

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 136 The taurin and glycocin united to the cholic acid form the conjugated bile acids.

Glycocoll (glai'kōk'p'lat, gli'kōk'p'lat). *Chem.* Also glycolol(1), glykokoll. [f. GLYCO- + Gr. κόλλα glue; perh. suggested by the sound of GLYCOCHOLIC.] A crystalline substance contained in bile and formed when glycocholic acid and hydrochloric acid are boiled together. Also called *gelatin-sugar*.

1842-2 Turner's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) III, 1193 Gelatine sugar or glycolol. 1848 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* (ed. 2) 542 Glycocoll. 1872 THURDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 18 Glykokoll appears in an excretion as hippuric acid.

Glycogen (glai'kō'dʒen, gli'kō'd-). *Chem.* Also glu-, glycogene. [f. GLYCO- + -GEN; the name refers to the fact that the substance is the source of the sugar in animal tissues.] A white, amorphous, tasteless, inodorous, starch-like substance found in animal tissues, esp. the liver; it is easily convertible into dextrose by boiling in dilute acid.

1860 N. Syd. Soc. *Yearbk.* 1859, 86 The liver possesses the power of forming glycogene. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II, 906 *Glycogen*, animal starch, animal dextrin, Hepatin. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 127 The liver... elaborates from the blood passing through it a substance called glycogen.

Glycogenic (glai'kō'dʒenik, gli'kō-), *a.* Also glu-. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the formation of sugar, esp. in the animal body. *Glycogenic acid* (see quot. 1889). *Glycogenic matter*: glycogen.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 566 The glycogenic matter passes through a state corresponding to dextrin into sugar. 1860 N. Syd. Soc. *Yearbk.* 1859, 86 Glycogenic matter. 1873 A. FLINT *Jr. Phys. Man, Nerv. Syst.* viii, 243 The view which we have advanced with regard to the glycogenic function is that the liver is constantly producing sugar during life. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II, 906 *Glycogenic*. Formed by treating an aqueous solution of glycogen at 100° with bromine, and then adding Ag₂O... Very acid syrup. Is perhaps identical with gluconic acid.

So **Glycogenesis**, the production or formation of sugar, esp. in the animal body; **Glycogenetic**, **glycogenous** *adjs.*, ? = GLYCOGENIC; **Glyco'geny** = glycogenesis (above).

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 161 A glycogenous substance may also be derived from albumates. 1872 THURDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 18 The glycogenetic function of the liver. 1885 Syd. Soc. *Lex.*, *Glycogenesis*. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 311 note, Similar glycogenous cells are met with in the walls of the lacunar spaces and on the 'mesenteries' of the Snail. 1889 Webster's *Dict.*, *Glycogeny*.

Glycol (glai'k'p'lat, gli'k'p'lat). *Chem.* [f. GLYCO- + -OL; the original intention of the name being to designate a substance intermediate in composition between 'glycerine' and 'alcohol'.]

a. Formerly applied to the compound now called *ethyl glycol* or *ethylene alcohol* C₂H₄(OH)₂, a sweetish, colourless, inodorous viscid liquid obtained from the decomposition of ethylene dibromide. b. In wider sense, a general name for the group of fatty diatomic alcohols of which this is the type, having the general structure C_nH_{2n}(OH)₂.

1858 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* (ed. 7) 466 An alcoholic body being formed, to which the name ethylene-alcohol, or glycol, has been given. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II, 574. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiii, 94 Glycol is obtained by the action of ethylene dibromide upon silver acetate. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 614 The diatomic alcohols of the fatty group are called glycols. 1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* xxv, 141 It was... Professor Karl Adolph Wurtz... who first made those remarkable alcohols called glycols.

Glycollate (glai'kō'lat, gli'k-). *Chem.* [f. GLYCOL- + -ATE.] A salt of glycollic acid.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II, 908 *Glycollates*. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 706 All the glycollates are more or less soluble and crystallisable.

Glycollic, glycolic (glai'k'p'lat, gli-), *a. Chem.* [f. GLYCOL- + -IC.] Of or containing glycol. *Glycollic acid*, an acid obtained by the oxidation of glycol.

1852 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 481 Glycozoic acid... may be viewed as a conjugate acid, containing benzoic and glycolic acids. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II, 910 Glycollic acid appears to exist in two, if not in a greater number of

isomeric modifications. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 341 Glycollic (ed. 1 1866 Glycolic) Acid, C₂H₃O₃.

Glycolide. *Chem.* [f. GLYCOL- + -IDE.] (See quot.)

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II, 910 *Glycolide*, C₂H₂O₂ *Glycolic anhydride*.—A compound isomeric with glyoxal, and differing from glycolic acid by 1 at. water.

Glycolytic (glai'kō'tik, gli'kō-), *a.* [f. GLYCO- + Gr. ὑλκός resolvent, f. ὑλκν to loose, resolve.] Having the property of decomposing sugar.

1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* III, 229 Lépine... has produced, however, from malt diastase, a glycolytic ferment.

Glycone'an, glyconian, a. rare. [f. L. *Glyconius*, -tus, Gr. Γλυκωνεύς (f. Γλυκων: see next) + -AN.] = next.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Glyconian*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Glyconian Verse*, a verse consisting of, a spondee and two dactyls, or rather a spondee, choriamhus and a Pyrrhic. 1850 Smith's *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Biogr.* II, 278/8 *Glycon*.—A lyric poet, from whom the Glyconeian metre took its name.

Glyconic (glai'kō'nik), *a. and sb.* [f. Γλυκων the name of a Greek lyric poet + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Epithet of a lyric metre or verse, essentially a logæædic tetrapody consisting of three trochees and a dactyl (see quot. 1885); also (of a poem, stanza, etc.), composed or consisting of such verses. B. *sb.* A glyconic verse.

The type of verse with which the name is in modern use most generally associated is the catalectic form used by Latin poets, esp. Catullus and Horace: —

1670-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glyconick*, a kind of verse consisting of a Spondee and two Dactyles. 1759-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Watts*, His verses to his brother, in the Glyconic measure... are remarkably easy and elegant. 1821 Blackw. *Mag.* X, 386 The lines are glyconics. 1878 Munro *Crit. Catullus* 135 The observance of this law by Catullus gives to his glyconics much of their charm and spirit. *Ibid.* 138 One of the essential properties of these glyconic odes is that the stanzas end with a completed sentence. 1885 Jebb *Sophocles*, *Oed. Col.* p. lviii, A dactyl comes first... then three chorées... But the dactyl might also stand second... or third... According to the place of the dactyl, the verse was called a *First*, *Second*, or *Third* Glyconic.

Glycose, var. **GLUCOSE**.

|| **Glycosuria** (glai'kō'sū'riā, gli'kō-). *Path.* [quasi-Latin, f. F. *glycose* GLUCOSE + Gr. ὕδωρ urine + L. suffix -ia.] (See quot. 1866.)

1860 N. Syd. Soc. *Yearbk.* 1859, 384 On the Glycosuria of Lying-in Women. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 73 If the quantity of sugar in the blood exceed a certain amount... sugar appears in the urine, constituting the condition called glycosuria.

Hence **Glycosuric a.**, relating to or affected with glycosuria.

1883 Brit. O. Rev. July 25 Claude Bernard discovered the 'glycure' centre in the brain. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* *Glycosuric acid* occurs in urine in disease. 1897 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* III, 184 As gouty persons advance in life, they sometimes become glycosuric.

|| **Glycyrrhizin**. ? *Obs.* Also 7 gluou-. [a. Gr. γλυκύριζον, neut. of γλυκύρις *adj.*, f. γλυκύς sweet + ρίζον hitter.] Something composed of sweet and bitter.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Din.* C viij, Embleme of Love... A bitter sweete, an Oxymel or Glycyrrhon. 1621 BURTON *Anat.* iii, 1. i. He saith our whole life is a Glucipicron, a bitter sweet passion.

+ **Glycyrrize**. *Obs.* Also 6 glycyris. [ad. L. *glycyrrhiza*, Gr. γλυκύριζα LIQUORICE.] Liquorice.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Din.* D b, Eate Penicid, Saccharum Violarum, Sugar Candid, Glycyris, or such other pectorals after them. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Nottinghamsh.* ii, (1662) 315 *Glycyrrize* or *Liquoris*.

Glycyrrhizin (glai'kō'izin). *Chem.* Also glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhizin. [f. Gr. γλυκύριζα LIQUORICE + -IN.] The glucoside contained in the root of liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).

1838 Penny *Cycl.* XI, 278 Robiquet found it [*Glycyrrhiza glabra*] to contain a peculiar sugar, which is uncrystallizable, called *glycyron* or *glycyrrhizin*, and other matters. 1841 BRANOE *Chem.* 1083 Liquorice Sugar. Glycyrrhizin. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 579 Liquorice root... In the form of glycyrrhizin it is said to conceal almost entirely the bitter taste of quinine and similar substances. 1877 Blackie's *Encycl.* III, 705/2 Glycyrrhizin does not ferment.

Glyde, var. **GLEED**, an old horse.

Glye, **Glyed**, *obs.* ff. GLEE v., GLEED *ppl. a.*

Glyede, *obs.* form of GLIDE v.

Glyer, var. **GLEER**; see under GLEE v.

Glyering, var. **GLEERING** *ppl. a.*, *Obs.*

Glyewe, *obs.* form of GLUE v.

Glyg, **glyke**, *vars.* GLEEK *sb.* 2, *Obs.*

Glymbe, *obs.* var. of CLIMB v.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 630 (Harl. MS.) Twey enmyes on hem smartly gun glymbe (*Boat. MS.* dimbe).

Glymse, *obs.* form of GLIMSE.

Glymye, var. **GLEIMY a.**, *Obs.*, sticky.

Glymyr, Glynce, Glyn, *obs.* ff. GLIMMER, GLIMSE, GLEN.

Glyoxal (glai'p'ksæl). *Chem.* [f. GLY-COL + Ox-ALIC + -al (in CHLORAL, etc.).] A white amorphous solid, called also *oxalic aldehyde*.

Hence **Glyoxalic a.**, in *glyoxalic acid* (see quot.). *Glyoxylic* [see -yl] was used at one time by some writers for *Glyoxalic*: so 1873 in FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 727.

1858 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* (ed. 7) 467 By treating ethylic

alcohol with nitric acid, M. Debus has obtained two compounds—an aldehyde-like body, glyoxal, and an acid, glyoxalic acid, which obviously belong to the same series. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiii, 335 Glyoxal stands in the relation of an aldehyde to Glycol.

Glyoxilin (glai'p'ksilin). Also -ylene. [? after *glyoxylic* (see prec.).] The name of an explosive (see quots.).

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, etc. (ed. 7) II, 321 Glyoxiline consists of a mixture of gun-cotton pulp and saltpetre converted into porous pellets, which are saturated with nitro-glycerine.

1883 MAJENDIE in *Fortn. Rev.* May 645 Sir Frederick Abel's glyoxilin (gun-cotton saturated with nitro-glycerine).

Glyph (glif). [ad. Gr. γλῡφῃ carving, carved work, f. γλῡφ-εν to cut out, carve. Cf. F. *gyphe* (1701 in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. A sculptured mark or symbol. *rare.* (Cf. *HEROGLYPH*.)

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I, 204 They were originally symbolical glyphs or sculptures, and afterwards translated into words. 1861 G. MOORE *Lost Tribes* 106 The sacred law is named 'Tara', and... is represented by ten upright glyphs, rolls or pillars. 1895 HOFFMANN *Begin. Writing* ii, 10 The glyphs, made in intaglio, relieve, and intaglio-relievo, were divided into two classes, pure and linear.

2. *Arch.* A groove or channel, usually vertical, used as an ornament, esp. in the Doric frieze. Cf. *TRIGLYPH*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Glyphe*, or *Glyphis*, in sculpture and architecture, a general name for any cavity, or canal, whether round, or terminating in an angle; used as an ornament, in any part. 1775 ASI, *Glyph*. 1818 in Todd, 1837 Penny *Cycl.* VII, 281/2 The triglyphs... are upright, slightly projecting tablets... channelled with two grooves or glyphs (γλῡφαί), and with a half groove chamfering off each of its outer edges. 1842-59 Gwilt *Archit.* i, ii, (ed. 4) 58 In the Doric order, the ends of these joists were called triglyphs, from their being sculptured with two whole and two half glyphs or channels.

Glyptic (glai'fik), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. γλῡφικ-ός of or pertaining to carving; see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Carved, sculptured.

1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vii, 283 Glyptic representations of the tradition.

B. *sb.* = GLYPH I.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III, 117 The Virgil was to be enriched with the Miniature Glypticks of the Virgil in MS. in the Vatican Library. a 1818 *Hist. Peru* 43 (T.) Glypticks. 1818 in Todd; and in later Dicts.

Glyptograph (glai'f'grəf), *sb.* [Back-formation from next.] A plate made by glyptography, or an impression taken from such a plate.

1855 in OULIVE, *Suppl.* 1871 G. W. REID (*title*) A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of George Cruikshank, Etchings, Woodcuts, Lithographs, and Glyptographs.

So **Glyptograph v.**, to form plates by glyptography (Ogilvie, *Suppl.* 1855); **Glyptographer**, one who practises glyptography; **Glyptographic a.**, relating to or produced by glyptography.

1843 E. PALMER *Glyptography* (ed. 2) Plates of all sizes, properly prepared for Glyptographic Drawing... Glyptographic Plates. *Ibid.* 11 The kind of point that has been found to answer best... by every successful glyptographer.

1846 H. L. JONES in *Archæol. Cambrensis* i, 68 The font... of which a glyptographic view, by an amateur, is given below. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 July 26/3 Gazetteer with glyptographic maps.

Glyptography (glai'f'grəfi). [f. Gr. γλῡφο-, γλῡφῃ carving, sculpture + -γραφία writing, painting, f. γράφειν to write.] An electrolytic process by which a copy of an engraved plate is obtained with a raised surface, suited for letter-press printing.

1843 E. PALMER (*title*) Glyptography; or Engraved Drawing, for printing at the type press, after the manner of woodcuts. 1844 *Art Union* *Print.* Feb. 38 Glyptography is the name given by the patentee, Mr. Palmer, to a process... for the formation of blocks with designs in relief to be used with type. 1845 Penny *Cycl.* *Suppl.* I, 520/5 The terms *Electrotype* and *Glyptography* have been applied to two methods of etching by galvanism. 1851 R. HUNT *Sci. Exhib. in Art* *Print. Illustr. Catal.* iv, p. xvi/a 'Stylography'—a process bearing much analogy to our glyptography.

Glyptic (glai'ptik), *a. and sb.* [ad. Gr. γλῡπτικ-ός, f. γλῡφειν to carve, engrave. Cf. F. *glyptique*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to carving or engraving, esp. on precious stones.

1847 in CRAIG, 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 85 The glyptic art (in precious stones). 1853 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Archæol.* 50 It will be convenient after noticing transition in marble to take next in order Bronzes and Terracottas; we thus pass by a natural transition from Glyptic to Plastic Art. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 216 During the Middle Ages the glyptic art had declined very much.

2. *Min.* Figured (Webster 1864).

B. *sb.* The art of carving or engraving, esp. on precious stones. Also *ppl.*

1818 Todd, *Glyptick*. 1855 tr. Labarte's *Arts Mid. Ages* i, 51 The Egyptians are supposed first to have cultivated glyptics.

Hence **Glyptical a.** = prec. A. I.

1887 SIR S. FERGUSON *Ogham Inscrip.* 138 If the mind be prepared to recognize familiar forms, though in glyptical masquerade.

Glyptician (glai'p'jian). *rare* -1. [f. GLYPTIC + -IAN.] A lapidary.

1883 Times 20 July 4 The famous Koh-i-noor was re-cut by a great Dutch glyptician after it came into the possession of the Queen.

Glyptodon (gliptōdōn). Also -dōnt. [mod. L., f. Gr. γλυπτός sculptured + δόντ-, δόντος tooth. According to ordinary rules for the formation and latinization of Gr. compounds, the mod. Lat. nominative should be *glyptodōs (cf. πολυδόντος many-toothed). The ending -odon (cf. mastodon, etc.) was inferred from the oblique cases.]

An extinct South American quadruped allied to the armadillos, of the size of an ox, covered with a solid carapace, and having fanged teeth. Hence **Glyptodontoides**, resembling (that of) a glyptodon. 1838 OWEN in Sir W. Parish *Buenos Ayres* 178 c. From the regularly fluted or sculptured form of the tooth, I would propose to name the genus typified by this animal, 'glyptodon' (γλυπτός, sculpto, odons, dens). 1872 MITCHELL *Elem. Anat.* 37 Vertebræ... ankylosed together into a solid bone, as in the extinct Glyptodon. 1889 *Century Dict.* *Glyptodont*. 1895 E. BONAVIA *Stud. Evol. Anim.* 121, I do not say that the Jaguar is descended from a Glyptodon, but I do say that this mammal descended from some extinct animal with a glyptodontoid carapace.

Glyptography (gliptōgrāfi). [f. Gr. γλυπτός carved + -γραφία writing; cf. F. *glyptographie*.] a. The art of engraving upon gems. b. The descriptive science of engraved gems.

1797 *Brit. Critic* X. 455 These general prolegomena are followed by the author's Introduction to Glyptography (*Étude des pierres gravées*). 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 315 The literature of glyptography is given by Millin... and Murr. 1855 tr. *Labarthe's Arts Mid. Ages* 1. 55 Glyptography requires such general knowledge and such profound study, as to render it sufficient of itself to occupy the whole leisure of an amateur.

So **Glyptograph** [cf. GLYPHOGRAPH], 'an engraving on a precious stone'; **Glyptographer**, 'an engraver on precious stones' (Ogilvie); **Glyptographic** a., pertaining to glyptography.

1797 *Brit. Critic* X. 455 A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the Glyptographic Lithology.

Glysen, glysonian, -n(i)en, obs. ff. GLISTEN. Glyssen, -on, -yn, obs. ff. GLISS v., GLISTEN. Glyster (e, Glystery: see CLYSTER, CLYSTERY. Glyt(e), obs. form of GLEET.

Glyter, obs. form of GLITTER.

Glyu, glywe(n), obs. ff. GLUE sb. and v.

Gmelinite (gme'linait). *Min.* [Named by Brewster in 1825 after Prof. C. A. Gmelin: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found in colourless, yellow, and flesh-coloured crystals.

1825 *Edin. Trans. Sci.* II. 262 Gmelinite, a New Mineral Species. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 437.

Gnab(b)le, var. KNAUBLE, *Obs.*, to nibble.

† **Gnacche**, v. *Obs. rare*. [Prob. an onomatopoeia suggested by GNAW; cf. gnatch.] *intr.* = GNASH v. 1. Hence † **Gnacching** *vbl. sb.* Also † **Gnaccher**, one who gnashes.

13. *Sat. Blacksmiths in Rel. Ant.* 1. 240 The gnauen and gnacchen, they gronys togydere, and halden hem hote with here hard hammer. c. 1490 *Pronp. Parv.* 200/2 (MS. K.) Gnastere (K. gnachar), *fremloer*, Gnastyn (K. gnachyn), *fremo*. Gnastyng (K. gnachynge), *fremloer*.

Gnack, obs. var. KNAOK, trick.

Gnagged, var. KNAOGED, *Obs.*, knotted.

Gnaghe, obs. form of GNAW v.

Gnaist(e), var. GNAST v., *Obs.*

Gnap (næp), *sb. Sc.* [f. the vb.] A bite, morsel. 1768 *Ross Helmore* (1769) 69. I was sent to them with their small disjune: ... And when I saw their piece was but a nap, Thought with myself of mending their mishap. 1866 *Gregor Banffsh. Gloss.* *Gnap*, a morsel of anything eatable. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Forrest's Gibb* (1873) 15 'That's to lat 'imvel' get a gnapp 100'

Gnap, v. *Obs. exc. Sc.* See also KNAW v. 2 [Onomatopoeic; cf. GNIP, SNAP, etc.] To bite in a snapping fashion. Usually *intr.* or *absol.*

The sense in quot. 1501 is doubtful: it may be 'chirped'. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1020/8 Sum gnappede here fete and handes As dogges down dunt gnawe here bandes. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hen. Pro.* 44 The greshoppers amangis the vergers gnappit. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* (1534) G 6, As manye horses as do playe with him, that is sore, and gnappe of the matter that reneth out of the sore, shall have the same sorow within a moneth after. 1537 FRAUNCE *Chescr Penkberch's trychurche* n. ii, Noebody gives them (Goates) Thyme and other flours to be gnapping. 16. MELVILL *MS.* 55 (Jam.) In the nethermost [window] the Earle of Moray was gnapping gnapping on his staffe end. 1810 COCK *Simple Strains* 119 (Jam.) She... disna spare her cheise an cakes To had our teeth a gnappin, Fu' crump, that night.

b. *fig.* To gnaf at, to snap at, find fault with; also, to elip (words) in speaking.

1533 *Elvior Knowledge Pref.* [They] be always gnapping and kyckynge at suche examples. 1789 *Smirke's Poems* (1790) 273 Keep me frae your travel'd birds, Wha... only ken to gnaf at words. 1866 *Gregor Banffsh. Gloss.* *Gnap at*, to taunt and find fault with; as, 'He's a nyatterin' bodie: he's eye gnappin' at something'.

Gnapwood, **Gnar**, var. ff. KNAPEWOOD, **KNAR**.

Gnar (nau), v. Also 5 gnarre, 6 gnarr(o, 9 gnarr; see also NAR. [Onomatopoeic; cf. MLG. *gnarren*, MDu. *gnarren*, *gnorren* to grunt; Ger. *knarren*, *knirren* to creak, *knurren* (Dn. *knurre*, Sw. *knorra*) to grumble, *snarl*; also OE. *gyrran* (Wulfstan 138/29; cf. *gyrende*, rendering L. *stridens*, Sax. *Lechd.* III. 210.)] *intr.* To snarl, growl. (Cf. GNARL v.)

1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) i. lviii. 100 He shall gnasche or gnare with his teeth. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 297 For this curde do gnar, They must stande all a far, To bolde vp their hande at the bar. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* II. 305 Let those mastife dogs barke and gnare as much as they list. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Motto Wks.* II. 44/2 Those will in their kennels lye And gnar and snarle, and grumble secretly. 1737 ALBANIA 196 No lion here the traveller assails With midnight roar, nor ruthless panther gnars. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Gnarr*, to growl, as a dog.

transf. and *fig.* 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi. A thousand wants Gnarr at the heels of men. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* IV. xvi, When the storm in the forest roars and gnars.

Hence **Gnarring** *vbl. sb.*

1652 URQUHART *Fetel Wks.* (1834) 238 Like a snarling cur that in his gnarring smatcheth at the tale. a 1693 — *Kabelais* III. xii, He... was... surrounded... with the barking of Curs... gnarring of Puppies. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. iv, With preternatural gnarring, growling and screeching... there began... this song.

† **Gnare**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 gnarre. [Of obscure origin; the coincidence in sense with *snare* is remarkable, but the sb. cannot have originated in a scribal error, as the following vb. is derived from it.] A snare.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxiv. [xxv.] 16 He shal drawe out myn feet of þe gnare. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 363 Bylendes in his point makþ men to be taken in his [þe fendis] gnaris. 1382 — 2 *Sam.* xxii. 6 There wenten before me the gnaris [1388 snaris] of deeth. 1340 N. LOVE *Bonaventura's Mirror* xxvi. ff. 56 (Gibbs MS.) Dat worchyp is one of þe most pylourous gnare [1530 W. de W. snare] of þe enemy to cacche and byggle mannes soule. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix, Nature... drawip many men & holdip hem as in a gnare.

† **Gnare**, v. *Obs.* Also 6 gnarre. [f. prec.] *trans.* To choke, strangle. Also, to snare, entrap.

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 437 Þes two lawis ben granes [printed granes] to be fend to gnare men in his net. c 1380 — *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 96 Þes double mannis lawes... gnaren þe Chirche, as tares gnaren corn. 1382 — *Prov.* vi. 2 Thou art gnarl [Vulg. *ilaqueatus*] with the woodis of this mouth. 1412-20 *Lynde. Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, Erygona... toke a rope... and ther-withall gan her selfe to gnare. 1530 *Palsgr.* 569/1, I gnare in a halter or corde. I stoppe ones breathe or snarle one, je estrange. He pulled the towel so straye about my necke that he had almost gnared me.

† **Gnarity**, *Obs. rare* — o. [ad. L. *gnaritas*, f. *gnarus* knowing.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Gnaritie*, experience, knowledge.

Gnarl (nail), *sb.* [Back-formation from GNARLED. A sb. *knarle* knot (of hair), occurs early in 17th c.] A contorted knotty protuberance, esp. on a tree.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 184 The knots and gnarls of the exterior coat [of a tree]. 1866 LOWELL *Carlyle in Study Wind* (1886) 171 It is always the knots and gnarls of the oak that he admires. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 180 Living knots and gnarls uncanny Feel with polybus antennae For the wanderer.

Gnarl, *sb.* 2. *rare* — 1. [f. GNARL v. 1] A snarl.

1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* (1885) 4 My carress provoked [from the dog] a long guttural gnarl.

† **Gnarl** (nail), v. 1 *Obs.* [frequentative f. GNAR v.]

1. *intr.* To snarl.

1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* II. i. 192 Thus is the Shepherd beaten from thy side, And Wolves are gnarling, who shall gnaw thee first. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 103 What will not a dogge doo that is angard, bite and gnarle at anie bone or stone that is neere him. 1814 CARY *Dante Inf.* xxi. 129 Dost not mark How they do gnarl upon us.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Gnarl*, to gnarl upon a person is the same as splitting or nosing upon him; a man guilty of this treachery is called a gnarling scoundrel.

Hence † **Gnarling** *phl. a.*, † **Gnarler** (see quot.).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. ii. 292 (Qo. 1) For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite. The man that mocks at it and sets it light. 1811 *Lex. Bateman*, *Gnarler*, a little dog that by his barking alarms the family when any person is breaking into the house. 1812 [see sense 2 above].

Gnarl (nail), v. 2 Chiefly in pa. pplc. [Back-formation from GNARLED.] *trans.* To contort, twist, make knotted and rugged like an old tree. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1814 *Melville* II. ii, Her lean large hands, So gnarl'd with bone, and shrivel'd without veins. 1844 *Alm. Babylonian Press* II. 74 Their roots being gnarled and distorted into extraordinary forms. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1860) 173 Limestone cliffs, forming stupendous piers gnarled by frost degradation. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignard* II. 11 Time had gnarled him a good deal, and seemed half inclined to tie him into a knot.

Hence **Gnarling** *vbl. sb.*

1888 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 43 Some grotesque gnarling of limbs... of the great trees that stretched above.

Gnarl (nail), v. 3 *dialect. trans.* To gnaw.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 202 The little chumbling mouse Gnarls the dead leaves for her house. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Gnarl*, to gnaw as a mouse.

Gnarled (naild), *phl. a.* Also 9 knarled. [var. of KNURLED; the form occurs in one passage of Shaks., (for which the sole authority is the folio of 1623), whence it has come into general use in the present century.] Of a tree: Covered with protuberances; distorted, twisted; rugged, knotted.

1603 SHAKS. *Mass. for Al.* II. ii. 116 Thy sharp and sulphurous bolt Splits the un-wedgable and gnarled Oak. 1803 L. R. 178 *Scenes of Infancy* I. 221 Bare are the boughs, the knarled roots uptorn. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 322 The gnarled roots of

mighty trees. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfe's R.* (1855) 15 Its orchard of gnarled and sprawling apple-trees. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Imp.* ix. (1857) 145 Old gnarled stems of ivy wind, snake-like round the trunks. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Ca-tullus* lxiv. 197 When as his huge gnarled trunk in furious eddies a whirlwind Riving wresteth main.

transf. and *fig.* 1821-30 J. D. COCKBURN *Mem.* vi. (1874) 293 His drawn bayonet in his large gnarled hand. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. ii. (1872) 7 That wild-wooded rocky coast, with its gnarled mountains. 1871 SMILES *Cham.* viii. (1876) 219 The great gnarled man [Luther] had a heart as tender as a woman's.

Gnarly (nā'li), a. [f. GNARL sb. 1 + -y]. Cf. KNURLY.] = GNARLED.

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Corr.* Wks. 1846 II. 180 Like a dry and gnarly log of mountain-ash. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 110 From a gnarly branch a delicate blossom issues.

Comb. 1877 LAMIER *Hard Times in Elford* 70 An aged Ram, flapp'd, gnarly-horn'd.

b. *transf.* Of a person.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii. (1878) 323 A dogged gnarly foursquare brick of an English boy. 1865 Q. R. 75 He [Browning] loves a gnarly character, or a knotty problem. 1876 LAMIER *Poems, Having Corn* 1 Ploughman, whose gnarly hand yet kindly wheeled Thy plough.

Gnarring (nā'rin), *phl. a.* [f. GNAR v. + -ING]. † a. Of an animal or person: Growling, snarling. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* etc. 65, I seldom call a snarling cur, a cur, But wish the gnarring dog, as sweete a mouth As bravest horse, that feeble golden spur. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. viii. 56 The gnarring porter durst not wine.

b. Of sound: Strident. *rare.*

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 114 The portal oped with a gnarring sound.

Gnash (næf), *sb. rare*. [f. GNASH v.] A gnashing or snap of the teeth.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 24/1 The scowl and gnash malign Of Superstition, stopping both her ears... dismays him not. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warrack* xix. (1883) 117 A beast in the hills that went biting every living thing... he appeared... made his gnash, and was gone.

† **Gnash**, a. *Obs.* — 1. [f. GNASH v.] Gnashing.

1583 STANVHURST *Ennis* 1. (Arb.) 127 Lyke bandog grinning, with gnash tusk greedely snarling.

Gnash (næf), v. Forms: 5 gnashe, 6 gnassho, gnasz(s)he, 6- gnash. [First recorded at the end of the 15th c.; app. a modification of the older verb GNAST.

Perh. the mod. word originated in the pa. t. *gnast* (see GNAST v.), which may have undergone a change of pronunciation parallel to that of *abast* into *abatch*. But cf. GACACHE v.]

1. *intr.* To strike together or 'grind' the teeth, esp. from rage or anguish. Also with *against*, *on*, *upon*. Said also of the teeth.

1496 [see GNAW v.], 1530 *Palsgr.* 569/1, I gnasshe with the teth. 1601 *Loke in 'I gnast'*. 1535 COVERDALE *P.* xxvii. (xxvii. 16) They gnasshed upon me with their teth. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1552) 6 The Lion... gnasseth wth his teth against her. 1557 GRIMALD *Death Zorais* in *Tollet's Misc.* (Arb.) 122 The Macedon, perceiving hurt, gan gnash. 1646 CRASHAW *Sophtie d'Heredie* viii, His Teeth for Torment gnash. 1667 MURTON P. L. vi. 34 There they him laid, Gnashing for anguish and despite and shame.

1808 HENRY ST. VICTOR *Ruins of Rigonda* I. 137 His teeth gnashed against each other, and each limb shook with the violence of his emotions. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 136 He fell, and in the fall Gnashed with his teeth upon the cold bright blade.

transf. 1897 F. H. WARREN *By Severn Sea* xvii, Jagged flocs That gnashed and justified as they downward bore.

2. *trans.* To strike (the teeth) together, as in rage or anguish.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 21 And both did gnash their teeth. 1697 DRYDEN *Pier. Georg.* vi. 653 The Seer... Row'd his green Eyes... And gnash'd his Teeth. 1770 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 178 Two boars... Gnash their sharp tusks, and... Dispute the reign of some luxurious mire. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xi, What gallant woundours... gnash their fangs, loud yelling for the prey! 1843 BERNARD *Sc. Fireside Story* 102 He almost gnashed his teeth with rage. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxiii. 204 Gnash not thus thy devouring teeth at me!

3. To bite upon, grind the teeth upon; to bite in twain with champing teeth.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* xii. (1873) 112 Hot spice gingerbread, which black from the oven he gnashes. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner Chillon* ix, I strove... To rend and gnash my bonds in twain. 1839 LANDOR *Imag. Corr.* Wks. 1846 II. 48 The tiger gnashed the fox, the ermine and the stoat.

Hence **Gnashing** *phl. a.*

1700 DRYDEN tr. *Iliad* I. 361 With boiling Rage Atides burn'd; And Foam betwixt his gnashing Grinders churn'd. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 73 Trembling Knives, Wringing Hand and Gnashing Teeth. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. 1. The least twisted in vain, to and fro, with gnashing jaws. 1850 TRENCH *Serm. Westminster* Alt. viii. 95 The gnashing teeth and the fierce fangs of foes.

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1495 *Trivisia Barth.* De P. R. (W. de W.) vii. vii. 22 Gnashyng of teeth. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* viii. 12 There shal be weeping, & gnashyng of teeth. 1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* v. iii, Howls and gnashings shal be music to you. 1797 *Cockburn* *Iliad* II. 508 And from Le-neath Loud gnashings hear. 1803 *Alch. Tral.* X. 576 The masticatories opened and closed the jaws with gnashing of the teeth.

† **Gnasps**, v. *Obs. rare* — o. [cf. GNAW, GNAP.]

intr. To snap (at).

1530 *Palsgr.* 569/1, I gnasp at a thyng to catche it with

my teth, *je hanche*. 1611 CORG., *Hanche*, to gnaste, or snatch, at the teeth.

† **Gnast**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **gnaste**. [OE. *gnast* (in *fyrd-gnast*) str. masc., spark, cognate with OHG. *gneista* wk. fem., *gneisto* wk. masc., also *gneisteista* (MHG. *gneist(e)*, *gneist(e)*, ON. *gneiste* wk. masc. The OHG. *gneisteista* suggests formation from OTeut. *ga- + ana prep. (= ON) + *hail (see Hor); some scholars refer the word to the Teut. root *ait- to burn (as in OE. *ad funeral pyre*).] A spark; the snuff of a candle.

c175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Pe offer [brond] is anquened al buten a gnast. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxix. 5 And shal he... as a gnast thurgh passende, the multitude of hem that 3gen thee haden maistr. 1412-20 *Lydg. Troy-bk.* i. iv. (1513) B ij. And as a gnast firste of lyttel hate Encaseth flamme of contek and debete. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 272 J. Knast, or gnaste of a kandel (K. knast of candel), *emunctura*. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 527/31 *Lichinus*, gnast of candel. † **Gnast**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3-6 **gnast(e)**, **gnayste**, 4-6 **gnaste**, 3-6 **gnast**. [The early form *gnaste* would seem to point to adoption of an ON. **gneista*, an ablaut-var. of *gnista* to gnash the teeth. ON. had also *gnastan*, *gnastran* (beside *gnistan*, *gnistran*) gnashing of teeth, and a str. vb. *gnesta* to crack, clatter. The ultimate origin is prob. onomatopoeic, which may account for the anomalous variation in the root-vowel.]

1. *intr.* = **GNASH** v. 1.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10434 *pai* bigan to gnast with toth. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* li. 1 (Horst.) Wharfore gnaisted gomes sowe. 1340 *HAMPOLE* Ps. xxxiv. 19 *pai* gnaistid on me wip baire tethe. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* v. 29 He shal gnasten [L. *frëndes*], and holden the prei. c 1450 *Mirour Salomonian* 1756 This hors... gnaisting and neeing him vnder his fete he keste. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vi. xv, all tho greued and gnasted at syre launcelot. 1508 *Fisher 7 Penit.* Ps. vi. Wks. (1876) 22 They gnaste with theyr tethe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 569/r, I gnast with the tethe. I make a noyse by reason I thruste one tothe upon another.

2. *trans.* = **GNASH** v. 2.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10434 *pen* he-gan *pai* for tene *pair* tethe to gnast. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlii. 10 (Horst.) Sinful sal se... And gnaiste his tethe he sal with-al. c1460 *J. Russell Bk. Nurture* 301 Goodde son *py* tethe be not pikyng, grisyng, ne gnaistynge.

Hence † **Gnaister**, one who gnashes.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/2 *Gnastere*,... *frémitor*. † **Gnaisting**, *vb. sb. Obs.* [f. **GNAST** v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. **GNAST**; gnashing. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26760 *par* endles gnasting es to toth. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 49 *Per* shal be wepyng and gnasting of teep. 1382 - *Prov.* xii. 12 As the gnasting [Vulg. *frémitus*] of a leoun, so and the wrathe of the king. 1387 *REVISION HIGDEN* (Rolls) VII. 81 *pe* voyces of gnaistynge. 1388 *Wyclif Jer.* viii. 16 Gnaistynge [1382a] fneistynge; Vulg. *frémitus*] of horsis therof is herd for Dan. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/2 *Gnaistynge* (K. gnaichynge), *frémitus*, 1508 *Fisher 7 Penit.* Ps. vi. Wks. (1876) 41 Gnaistynge of tethe.

Gnat 1 (næt). Forms: 1 **gnæt**, 2-3 **gnat**, 3-6 **gnatte**, (6 **ganatte**), 4-6 **knatt(e)**, (5, 8 **knat**), 4-**gnat**. [OE. *gnæt* (str. masc., cogn. with Ger. dial. *gnatze* wk. fem.)]

1. A small two-winged fly of the genus *Culex*, esp. *Culex pipiens*, the female of which has a sharp pointed proboscis, by means of which it punctures the skins of animals and sucks their blood. In U.S., the common mosquito, *Culex mosquito*.

c 803 *K. ALFREDO* *Oras.* i. vii. 51 *pet* gnattas comen ofer eall *land*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 267 *Deos* wyrt [flea-hane] gnattas & micgeas & fleas & awwelleb. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2988 *Gnattas*,... smale to sen, and sarp on bite. c 1350 *Par.* *Three Ages* 50 *Gnattas* gretely me greuede and gnewen myn gnhne. 1398 *Traverse Barth.* *De P. R.* xii. xlii. (1495) 42 *gnatte* is a lyttel flye and highte *Culex*. 1477 *Passion Lett.* No. 674 III. 12 I wolde fayne my gray horse we kept in mew for gnattys. 1529 *Morte Comf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1226/2 *Lawes*... lyke unto cowbheves, in which the lyttle *Knattes*, and *Flyes* stycke styll and hange fast. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 169 *Y* some moystrure [of the Elm Tree] after *y* is dried *yp*, is resolute into litle flies like *Ganattas*. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 64 *Her* Waggoner, a small gray-coated *Gnat*. 1677 *HIERON Wks.* II. 75 *Let* not our sermons be as the spiders web, thorow which doe breake the greater flies, while only the lesser gnats are taken. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzini Journ.* France I. 278 *One* is hit to death by animals, gnats in particular. 1816 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) i. 88 *Species*... whose bite is severe, but none to be compared to the common *Gnat* (*Culex pipiens*). c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Riddg.) 363 *He* perceived two persons sleeping... their heads covered with linen to protect them from the gnats.

Fig. 1669 *WOOHEAD St. Teresa* i. xviii. 115 *This* importunate little *Gnat* of the Memory hath her wings burnt here.

b. Used as a type of something insignificant; freq. in allusion to Matt. xxiii. 24. Cf. **CAMEL** i. c. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 24 *La* bilindan latteowas ze drehnigead bone gnatt [c 1160 *Hatten Gosp.* gnēt] awe3 & drincað bone olyfnd. a 1225 *Arr. G. R.* 10 *Ase* moni bet isihð þene gnet & swoludweð be vlize, þet is, makeð mucleh strenðe þer as is lute. c 1386 *CHAUCER Manciple* T. 151 *Noght* worth to thee, in comparison, The mountance of a gnat. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1732 *But*, and I were as ye, I wolde not set a gnat By Magnyfyence. 1535 *COVERDALE Math.* xxiii. 24 *O ye* hylnde gydes, which strayne out [1611 straine at] a gnat, but swallowe vp a Camell. 1624 *J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr.* (1876) 101 *Thou* neuer dust abyde to fyght with a gnat. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* i. iii. 21 *Till* the dimittion Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle: Nay... till he had melted from The smallnesse of a Gnat, to ayre. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* iii. 86 *To* discern the

smallest Hair upon the leg of a Gnat. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 842 *We* find it a little amusing that he... should so summarily avenge himself upon the little gnat of a writer who has punctured his own cuticle.

2. Applied to other insects resembling this; in U.S., to a small stinging fly of the genus *Simulium*.

178 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 99 The Little black Gnat. 181d. 16 *The Blue-Gnat*. 1799 *G. Smith Laboratory* II. 290 The white-gnat. This is composed of a black head, and a pale wing. 1887 *F. FRANCIS Angling* vi. (1880) 217 The Black Gnat... has been called 'the fisherman's curse'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *gnat-catcher*, an American bird of the genus *Poliophtila*, esp. *P. cærulea*; *gnat-flower*, a name for *Ophrys apifera*; † *gnat-gnapper* = *gnat-snapper*; *gnat-hawk*, a provincial name of the Nightjar; *gnat-net*, a net to protect one from the attacks of gnats; *gnat satyrion* ? = *gnat flower*; *gnat-sin* *nonce-wd.*, a trivial sin (in reference to Matt. xxiii. 24); *gnat-snap*, -*snapper*, a name given to various small birds; in 17th c. used to translate *L. ficedula*; see also **GNAT** 2; also *fig.*, as a term of contempt; *gnat-strainer* (see quot.; after Matt. xxiii. 24); so *gnat-straining*; *gnat-worm*, the larva of a gnat.

1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 685 *The* nest of... the little gray 'gnat-catcher'. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 105/1 *The* 'Gnat Flower', that is yellow and brown. 1755 *JOHNSON, Gnat-flower*, a flower otherwise called the bee-flower. 1627 *HAKWELL Apologie* iv. vii. § 8. 364 In the morning fasting, he dispatched... an hundred 'gnat-gnappers' [i.e. *L. ficedulas*], & forty oysters. [Marg.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figges. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 97 Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europæus*). From its fondness for moths and beetles it has also the names of... Moth hawk (Forfar). 'Gnat hawk' (Hants). 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 The ancient Conopion or 'gnatnet of the Egyptians'. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. ci. 163 'Gnat Satyrion'. The stalk groweth to the height of an hand, whereon are placed verie orderly small flowers like in shape to Gnats and of the same colour. 1646 *FULLER Wounded Consc.* (1841) 332 That those should be choked with a 'gnat-sin', who have swallowed many camel-sins. 1591 *SYLVESTER De Barbas* i. v. 714 The little 'Gnat-snap' (worthy Princes Boords). 1610 *V. FOLKINGHAM Art. Survey* iv. lii. 83 The Godwit, Gnat-snap, Knot. 1885 [see **GNAT** 4]. 1598 *FLORIO, Cudubiano*, a bird called a 'gnat-snapper'. 1633 *HART Diet Dissolved* i. xxiii. 104 [He] had them [Parrots], served in at table as though they had beene but ordinary Gnat-snappers. 1653 *UNQUHART Rabbits* i. xxv. 116 calling them... groundcham Gnat-snappers. 1733 *MELVILL Kolher's Cape G. Hope* II. 124 Gnat-snappers, which are much seen at the Cape (where they are likewise call'd Honey- or Bee-Eaters) some reckon a sort of Tit-mouses. 1846 *WORCESTER, 'Gnat-strainer*, one who places too much importance on little things. 1858 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 82 Whereof comes all manner of camel-swallowing and of 'gnat-straining'. 1858 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iii. 59 He that would behold a very anomalous motion, may observe it in the Tortile and tiring strokes of 'Gnat-worms'. 1806 *PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD Dom. Recreat.* x. 150 Before the gnat-worms have attained their full growth.

Gnat 2 (næt). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also **knat**. [Corruption of **KNOT** sb. 2, prob. influenced by the synonyms *gnat-snap*, -*snapper* (see prec.).] A kind of Sandpiper (*Tringa canutus*); see also quot. 1864. a 1616 *B. JOHNSON Epigr.* i. ci. 20 (1616) 799 Partrich, pheasant, woodcock... godwit... knat, raille, and ruffe too. 1672 *SHADWELL Miser* iii. Wks. 1720 III. 57 *Goldingham*. Peace, Sirrah, and tell me what we must have [sc. for supper]... James. Partridges, Gnats, Godwits. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Norf. Birds* Wks. 1835 IV. 319 Gnats or knots, a small bird, which, taken with nets, grow excessively fat, being mewed and fed with corn. 1854 *ATKINSON Prov. Names Birds, Gnat or Knat*, prov. name (Kent) for Lesser Tern. *Sterna nivalis*. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 194 *Knot* (*Tringa canutus*). So called, according to Camden, in honour of King Canute. Whence also *Gnat*; *Knat*; *Knæt*. *Gnat* snap.

Gnathal (næ'þäl), *a.* [f. Gr. γνάθος jaw + -AL.] = **GNATHIO** a.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 941 Of these three primary segments (macroscopites) of the primitive body, the first corresponds to the sum of the jaw-bearing (gnathophorous) metameræ — gnathal macroscopites.

Gnathic (næ'þik, næ'þik), *a.* [f. Gr. γνάθος jaw + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the jaws; *spec.*, pertaining to the alveolus of the jaws, alveolar.

1882 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 83 *Skulls* with a gnathic index below 98 are orthognathous. 1892 *R. L. GARNER Sp. Monkeys* xiii. 134 The vocal powers were correctly measured by the gnathic index.

Gnathite (næ'þit), *zool.* [f. Gr. γνάθος jaw + -ITE.] One of the mouth-appendages of the Arthropoda.

1870 *NICHOLSON Zool.* 191 There is always a complicated set of 'gnathites', or appendages modified for masticatory purposes, surrounding the mouth. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv.* Anim. vi. 256 There is a stage in which the gnathites are completely converted into jaws.

|| **Gnathitis** (næ'þitis), *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. γνάθος jaw + -ITIS.] (See quot. 1853.)

1847 in *CRAGG*. 1853 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.* (ed. 9). *Gnathitis*, inflammation of the cheek or upper jaw. 1882 *Ogilvie, Gnathitis*; and in other mod. Dicts.

† **Gnathio**, *Obs.* Also 6-7 **gnatio**. [a. L. *Gnathio*, ad. Gr. γνάθω, used as the proper name of a parasite (f. γνάθος jaw).] A person resembling the Gnathio of Terence; a parasite, sycophant.

1533 *ELYOT Knowledge* Pref. A 5. For there be Gnathios in Spayne as well as in Grece. 1549 *LATIMER and Serm. bef. Edm. VI* (Arb.) 68 Take hede of these claubacks... that will

folowe lyke gnatoes and Parasites. 1624 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. i. ii. (ed. 2) 45 *Vnderusing* Gnatoes & vitious parasites. 1704 *N. N. tr. Boccacini's Lett. fr. Apollo* i. 141 *Parasites* and *Gnathos*.

Gnathonic (næ'þnik), *a.* Also 7 **gnatonick**. [ad. L. *Gnathonicus*, f. *Gnathōn-em* **GNATHO**.] = **GNATHONICAL** a.

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A ij b, The gnathonic Parasite sweareth to all that this benefactor holdeth. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 276 *Thinks* no better of adulatory assentations then of a gnatonick sycophantizing, or parasitical coggling. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Hol* viii. That Jack's is somewhat of a gnathonic and parasitic soul, or stomach, all Bideford apple-women know.

† **Gnathonical**, *a. Obs.* Also 6-7 -all, **gnatonical** (l. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Resembling *Gnatho* or his proceedings; parasitical, toad-eating.

1540 *PALSGR. tr. Aclostastus* iv. ii. Sij, The chiefe or principal of the gnathonical sect. 1590 *GREENE Orf. Fur.* (1599) 13 *Knowing* him to be a Thrasical mad-cap, they haue sent me a Gnathonical companion, to give him lictice fit for his lips. 1603 *Br. W. BARLOW Conf. Hampton Cr.* To Rdr., Whome it might haue pleased, without his Gnathonical appeale to haue rested in his Maiesties determination. 1631 *R. H. Arraignment. Whole Creature* vii. 52 *Bee* not uncased, out of your lands, your livings... by such gnathonical Conny- (money) catchers. 1721-1800 *BAILEY, Gnathonical*, flattering, deceitful in Words, soothing a Person's Humour to get by him.

Hence † **Gnathonically** *adv.*
1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 206, I hope there he some Bishops... doo disdaine their high calling should be so Gnathonically compar'd. 1623 *COCKERAM, Gnathonically*, flatteringly.

Gnathonism (næ'þoniz'm), *nonce-wd.* [See next and -ISM.] Sycophancy.

1838 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* III. 187 And yet Hacket must have lived to see the practical confutation of this shallow Gnathonism in the result of the marriage with the Papist Henrietta of France!

† **Gnathonize**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *Gnathon-em* **GNATHO** + -IZE.] *intr.* To behave as a 'Gnatho' or sycophant, to flatter.

1619 *H. HUTTON Follie's Anat.* A vija, Note... this Timist... See how he squares it, takes a priuate stand, To Gnathonize, to act it with his hand. Behold his gesture... Lo how he whispers in his Master's care. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* To Gnathonize, to play the smell-fatter, to flatter. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Gnathonizing*, flattering, soothing the Humour of a Person.

Gnathophorous (næ'þ'f'or'as), *rare*. [f. Gr. γνάθος jaw + -ph'oros bearing + -OUS.] (See **GNATHAL**.)

Gnathopod (næ'þ'p'od), [f. as prec. + -pod-, ποὺς foot.] = next.

1887 *NICHOLSON Man. Zool.* (ed. 7) 291 *Gnathopods*, the foot-jaws of Crustaceans.

Gnathopodite (næ'þ'p'od'it), *zool.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] 'One of those limbs which, in crustaceans, have been modified into accessory organs of mastication' (Ogilvie 1882).

18... *Nature* (Ogilvie), If the Trilobites have true walking legs instead of mouth-feet (*gnathopodites*) only, they would be more closely related to the Isopoda.

Gnathostegite (næ'þ'st'ed'z'it), *zool.* [f. Gr. γνάθος + -steg'ite to cover + -ITE.] (See **GNAT**.)

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 345 A broad plate, which, with its fellow, covers over the other organs, and hence receives the name of the gnathostegite.

Gnathling (næ'þ'ling), [See -LING.] A small *gnat*. Also *fig.*, an insignificant person or thing. 1614 *SYLVESTER Tobacco battered* 198 *They* Who swallow Camels, swallow *Gnathlings* may. 1761 *CHURCHILL Rasciad Poems* I. 24 If some man... Should dare attack these gnathlings in their nest; At once they rise... What their small stings, and buzz about the stage. 1805 *FESSENDEN Democr. Unweild* v. 156 *Let* the reader think the topic... too microscopic *We'll* show Our *gnat-ling* in a note below.

|| **Gnatoo** (nätü; properly nätü), [Polynesian (Tonga); now spelt *gatu* (g = ŋ).] (See quot. 1817.) 1817 *J. MARTIN Mariner's Acc. Tonga Is.* II, Tonga *Voc.*, *Gudtoo*, the substance used for clothing, prepared from the bark of the Chinese paper mulberry tree, and imprinted; before it is imprinted it is called *täpa*. 1823 *BYRON Island* vii, A pine torch, strongly girded with *gnatoo*. *Ibid.* viii, The mat for rest; for dress the fresh *gnatoo*.

Gnatter (næ'ter), *v. Obs. exc. dial.*

1. *a. trans.* To nibble. Also with away. *b. intr.* To nibble at.

1747 *MASON Musurus* 65 *Tityrus* [i.e. Chaucer]... thus in antique guise short talk did hold. Old Time... Gnawen with rusty tooth continually, Gnattir my lines, that they all cancried here. 1757 *E. DARWIN Lett.* 24 Dec. in *Life* (1879) 22 Here Time with his long Teeth had gnattered away the remainder of this Leaf. 1884 *Lanc. Gloss. s.v.*, 'He's olus gnatterin' at his finger-nails'.

2. *intr.* *a.* To 'rattle on' in talk; to talk fretfully, grumble. *b.* (See quot. 1888.)

1806-7 *J. BERESFORD Miscrises Hum. Life* (1826) *Post. Groans* xxxv, Gnattering and chattering with all his might, by way of treble to the rooning bass of my horse-laugh. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Gnatter*, to grumble, to complain, to be peevish or querulous. *Ibid.*, *Gnatter*, to rattle.

† **Gnavity**, *Obs.* -9 [ad. L. *gnāvitas*, f. *gnāvus* diligent.] (See **GNAT**.)

1623 *COCKERAM* in *Actuities*, *Gnavity*, Strenuity, Dexterity. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Gnavity*... (*gnavitas*), activity, lustiness, quickness. 1721-90 in *BAILEY*.

† **Gnaw**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [f. **GNAW** v.] = **GNAWING** *vb. sb.*

1735 Boyse. *Written in Pal. Falkland* 44. Nine days I struggled—think the cruel strife! The gnaw of anguish, and the waste of life!

Gnaw (nō), *v.* Pa. t. gnawed. Pa. pple. gnawed, gnawn. Forms: 1 gnazan, (2 gnezē, 3rd sg.), 3-6 gnawe, (4 gna3-, gnaghe, 5 gnawyn, 6 Sc. gnau), 4, 7- gnaw; also 5 knawyn, 6 knaw- knawe, 7-8 knaw. Pa. t. (strong) 3 gneu, 3-5 gnoue, (4 gnogh, gnoghe, gnou3), 4-8 gnaw, (5-6 gnawe); (weak) 4 gnawid-, 5 gnawed, 8 gnawd-, 8-9 gnawed. Pa. pple. (strong) 3 ignahen, 4, 6 gnawen, 4-5 gnawe, 6 knaw(e)n, 7-8 gnawin, (gnaw), 6-7 gnawne, 7- gnawn; (weak) 7 knawd-, 7-9 gnawed. [OE. *gnagan*, pa. t. *gnōg*, *gnōgon* (in *forgnōgon*, see *FORGNAW*), pa. pple. *gnagen* (in *forgnagen*); corresponding to OHG. *gnagan*, *nagen* (MHG. and mod.G. *nagen*), ON. *gnaga* (Sw. *gnaga*, Da. *gnave*, also *nage* from LG.; mod. Icel. *naga*). Forms with initial *k* instead of *g* appear in OHG. *chnagen*, MDu. *cnaghen*, mod.Du. (and G. dial.) *knagen*. In English the spelling *knaw* is found occas. in 15th c., and is quite common during 16-17th c.; but this only implies that *kn-* and *gn-* were already identical in sound.

In the romance of *Sir Amadas* 247 a form *gnawe* is found riming with *gnawe*, *have*, but this may be a case of assonance; compare, however, the mod. *wave* from ME. *wawe*.]

1. *trans.* To bite (something) persistently so as to injure it or remove portions of it; to wear away by a continued biting or nibbling.

a 1000 *Be Domes Dage* (Lumby) 211 Hy wæl-grimme wyrmas slitað and heora han gnaðað hrynigum tuxlum. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* (Z) 171/1 *Rodo*, ic gnaðe. 1023 In Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Aevi Sax.* (1865) 318/29 *Diet gewrit beo geworpen musen to gnazene*. c 1275 *Laub. Hom.* 43 Summe þer graninde siked, summe þer reowlicke gneðd his æne tunge. c 1290 *S. E. Leg.* 1. 206/30 Some [of the address] heo gnouwen, and some heo stouinge; and some with scharpe tieth heom lieth. 1297 *R. Glose* (Rolls) 863a To þe rode he sturte, & bigan to fette & gnawe þe armes waste & þies, & mid is teþ to drawe. c 1350 *Parl. Three Ages* 50 Gnattes gretely me greuede and gnawen myn eghne. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii, 124 (Add. MS.) The maiden . . . gnewe [*Harl. MS. bote*] the Girdell with her tethe, and brake it on iii. peeces. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Æsop* i. xviii. The ratte greunde theenne to byte the lace or eord, and so long he knawed it that the lace brake. 1526 *TINDALE Rev.* xvi, 10 They gnewe [so 1535 COVERDALE; 1611 gnawed] their tongues for sorowe. 1555 *EVEN Decades* 122 Howe these wormes knawe and eorode the shippes we have declared before. 1628 *World Encomp.* by Sir F. Drake 24 The remnants of Seales . . . which they had gnawne with their teith like dogs. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* i. 117 [He] gnaw'd his pen, then dash'd it on the ground, Sinking from thought to thought. 1730 'R. BULL' tr. *Deedekindus Grotianus* 33 Press'd with both Hands by wholesome Knaw your Meat. 1768 *Ross Helenore* (1780) 43 At last in two the dowrie raipe he gnew. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's* *Boi*, xix, 257, I could scarcely find any but what had been gnawn by insects. 1855 *MAEULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. 111, 233 The stock of salted hides was considerable, and by gnawing them the garrison appeased the rage of hunger. 1881 *JEFFERIES Wood Magic* i. ii, 35 In the night she meant to have gnawn your throat.

b. With adverbial or other complement, expressing the result of the action, as to gnaw away, off, out, up; *asunder*, in two.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6043 Pat heist þan gneu [other MSS. gnouge] vp al bidene þat he thoner left. 1340 *HANFOLC Pr. Consc.* 863 Wormes þan sal it al to-gnaw I'll be flesche be gnawen away and hyten. 1535 *COVERDALE Baruch* vi. 19 The serpentes and wormes . . . gnawe out their herthes. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 249. *Ibid.* 289 He . . . gnaw'd in two my eords. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* iii. xii, 1, 243 After he had gnawn off almost the Half of one of his Nails. 1631 *GOUGE Gods Arreus* iii, § 52. 282 A lion may stand in need of the helpe of a mouse to gnaw asunder the cord where with he is hampered. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) i. 204 He hath gnawed in twain my choicest line. 1873 *BROWNING Red Coll.* *Nl.-cap* 1041 Some work of art gnawn hollow by Time's tooth.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*, often with preps. *at*, *þon*, *upon*. 1330 *Coer de L.* 5074 Many of the liethene boundes With her teeth gnaw on the groundes. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxx. 3 That gnouwen [1388 gnawiden; 1. *rodentibus*] in wilderness, waxende foul with wrecchidnesse and sorowe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxx. 110 [*Harl. MS.*] Two bestes . . . gnawe at the Rote of the tree with nle theire myght. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Æsop* ii. xviii, He that is wonte and accustomed to robbe and gnawe, with grette payne he may absteyne him self fro hit. 1513 *MORE Rich.* 111, Wks. 54/4 He returned. frowning and froting and knawing on hys lippes. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* 111, i. iv, 25, I saw . . . A thousand men that Fishes gnaw'd vpon. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr.*, *Dialogue* vii, That Worm which now the Core does wast, When long 't has gnaw'd within will break the skin at last. 1648 *JENKYN Blind Guide* i. 8 As an hungry dog that teareth and gnaweth upon a dry bone, and can suck nothing out of it . . . by long gnawing upon it. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* 322 Gaunt dogs were busy here, growling, tearing, and gnawing. 1877 *FARRAR Days of Youth* xv, 145 The worm of sin gnaws deepest into the idle heart.

2. Of destructive agents: To corrode, waste away, consume. (Cf. *FRET* 7, 3.) Said also of internal pains. 1530 *PAISGR.* 539/1, I gnawe, as wynde or the colyke gnaweth one in the belly. *þe lachrymone*. 1561 *HOLLINSHED Newc.* *Apoph.* 31 b, For them whose guttes are gnawen or wounded . . . caused by salte flegma. 1599 *II. BURNET Dyets Diet.* D 6 b, Pine-Nuts . . . much eaten, gnaw the stomack and belly. 1611 *COWLEY Cruditates* 58 In certaine places it [the Rhone] doth continually gnawe and

eathe his bankes. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* i. xv, But last when eating Time shal gnaw the proudest towers. 1655 *CUPPER Riverius* iii. i. 97 And for the breaking or eoroding of the Tympane . . . if there were formerly any vehement Causes that could breake or gnaw the same [etc.].

3. *fig.* Said esp. of passion, remorse, etc. (cf. *FRET* 3 b). + Also, to carp at.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Al þe este & al þe eise is her as þe oðre bote godlese & ignahene. a 1340 *HANFOLC Psalter* cxviii, 40 Enuy, that supposis reprofe in men when it may noght gnaghe þe life. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 So done these ifreull thoughtes frette and gnawe the mynde of man or woman. c 1580 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) I, 353 Their consciences are always gnaw'd and tormented. 1749 *SMOLLETT Regicide* ii. vii, Thy fears that I may 'scape, Like vultures gnaw thee! 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* x. xxiv, The years that it has gnawed me! and the load Of sin that has laid upon my soul! 1832 *LYTTON Eugene* A. i. ix, Silently, he had gnawed his heart. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Pain.* V. ix. xii, § 10 As the flower is gnawed by frost, so every human heart is gnawed by faithlessness.

b. *absol.* and *intr.*; esp. with preps. to gnaw at (þ on), into (cf. i c); also in indirect passive.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii, 207 My Coffers ransack'd, my reputation gnawne at. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xii, 52 So that man . . . hath his heart all the day long, gnawed on by feare of death. 1727 *De For Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 30 The eager desire after the knowledge of them gnawed into his very vitals. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rask's Hist. Ref.* i. 237 The rage which had long gnawed at his heart might burst forth. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet L.* xvii, (1879) 224 Torments that have so gnawed into thy life! 1859 — *Fr. & L. Jnals.* 11, 227 Something gnawed within him, and kept him forever restless and miserable. 1880 *G. MEREDITH Tragic Com.* (1881) 303 The terrible mournfulness . . . of the truth gnawed within her.

4. *Comb.*: + gnaw-bone, + gnaw-crust, terms of derision for one abjectly poor.

1607 *A. BREWER Lingua* v. ii, Begon ye gnaw-bone, raw-bone, rascal. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Masche-crouste*, a gnaw-crust, hungrie companion, snatch-crust.

Hence **Gnawed** *ppl. a.*; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1832).

1820 *Land. Mag.* June 631/5 Fragments of gnawed ginger-bread. 1832 *LINDLEY Intrud.* Bot. 387 Gnawed (*erous*) having the margin irregularly toothed, as if bitten by some animal. 1883 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 His [the squirrel's] traces lie about in plenty on the ground in the shape of gnawed fir-cones.

Gnawable (nō'āb'l), *a.* [*f.* GNAW *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being gnawed.

1885 *H. O. FORBES Nat. in E. Archipel.* vi. v. 484 The rats . . . in the night gnawed everything gnawable. 1891 *Illustr. Sport. Dram.* *New Christm.* No. 1/2 His fair moustache was scarcely long enough to be gnawable.

Gnawer (nō'ā), [*f.* GNAW *v.* + -ER.] One that gnaws; a rodent. Now chiefly *Zool.*

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 292 The little Mouse . . . is justly termed . . . *rosor omnium rerum*, a gnawer of all things. 1691 *TRAYN Wild. Dictates* 51 These Gnawers of other Mens harmless Papers. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* 11, 245 *Thysanura*. The insects of this order are gnawers. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 82 Among them were the teeth of a gnawer, equalling in size . . . those of the Capybara. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 2/1 Caverns made by these infinitely little gnawers [microbes].

Gnawing (nō'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb GNAW, in various senses. 1340 *HANFOLC Pr. Consc.* 6873 þe tend payne es gnawing with-in Of conscience þat bites als vermyen. 1388 *WYCLIF Isai.* xiii, 8 Gnawyns is sorewis schulen holde Babiloyens. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 200/2 Gnawynge, or fowle hytynge, corrosio, 1850 *HOLLVAND Treat. Fr. Tong.* *Corrosion*, a gnawing, biting, or consuming as rust, plasters and poison. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 336 For this is a biting, nay a verie gnawing to the bones of your Christian brother. 1768 — *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 641 The scorings of unextinguishable flames and gnawings of the never dying worm. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* ix. xxxviii, At dawn the Worm Will wake, and this poor flesh must grow to meet The gnawing of his hundred poison-mouths! 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* iii. xix, 190 He . . . calmed the gnawings of his love with dreams of ambition.

2. A persistent fretting pain (in the bowels); now only of such pain caused by want of food; *pl. pangs* (of hunger).

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* iv. x. (1495) 94 Yf the waye is stoppyd that is hytwene the galle and the bowelles, therof fallith gnawynge and passio colica. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bh.* (Heinrich) 184 Hyt destreyeþ gnawynþ & wynd in mannes body. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* ii. xiv, 275 It is singular against the griping torment and knawings or frettings of the belly. 1605 *TIMINE Querist.* i. xv, 77 From them [salts] doe arise inward gnawings, imposthums, . . . the hemorrhoids, and such like. 1850 *PRESCOTT Peru* 11, 329 To appease the gnawings of hunger, they were fain to eat the leather of their saddles and belts. 1876 *BESANT & RIEG Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, This pilgrim has tightened his belt to stave off the gnawing at his stomach.

Gnawing (nō'ing), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING.] That gnaws, in senses of the verb.

1567 *DRANT Horace's Epist.* i. xviii, Fiv, Greedie thirst, and knawinge pyne of silver and of gould. 1573 *STURGES Anat. Abr.* ii, 52 Momic wanting, they applye bitter potions, nipping medicines, gnawing corrosives. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* v. ii, 31, I am Reunper, sent. To ease the gnawing Vulture of the mind. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* ii. 170 It fixes on him an ever gnawing anxiety. 1822 *34 Good's Study Med.* (ed. A. I. 57) The incisor teeth of the gnawing animals. 1842 *H. B. MANNING Serm.* (1846) I. 44 Memory, like a gnawing stream, gathers its tinge from the soil through which it winds its sullen way.

Hence **Gnawingly** *adv.*
1841 *Hos. SMITH Monneyed Man* 111, x. 273 A feeling of indignation still lurked gnawingly at my heart.

Gnawn (nōn), *ppl. a.* [*pa. pple.* of GNAW *v.*] Bitten away, corroded.

1583 *STANYIURST Zenis* i. (Arh.) 21 The southwynd merelles eager Three gallant vessels on rocks gnawne craggie reposed. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* ii. x. (1639) 88 You must restore the gnawne parts with meates of good juice. 1784 *M. MADAN Persius* (1795) 37 Nor does he beat his desk, nor taste his gnawn nails.

+ **Gneade**, *a. Obs.* [Of difficult etymology. The ordinary OE. forms *gnead*, *gneade* (*gnēde*), are not represented in later Eng.; the type **gnēde* (**gnēde*), whence the ME. form, appears to be authenticated by the MS. forms *gnadra* (gen. pl.), *ungnyde*, though these are usually regarded as scribal errors.

The three Eng. types seem to represent OTeut. **ganauha-*, **ganauho-*, **ganauho* (*f. *ga-* = *V. prefix* + **nauh*, *nauh*: see *NEZO sb.*); the last of these occurs in OHG. *gnūht*, *gnūht* (MHG. *genate*) close, narrow, eager for. The fluctuation between the *-o-* and *-jo-* declension may perh. indicate (as in many other adjs.) an original **n stem*.]

1. Of persons: Sparing, niggardly, miserly. Also *gnude* (*of gifts*, etc.).

Beowulf (Z) 1930 Næs hio hnað . . . ne to gnead zifa zeata leodum. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xvii. (1891) 452 He . . . on þam mægnum eadmodnesse & lytsunnesse nohte þon læssa ne gneðra [v.r. gnedra] wæs. a 1300 *Body & Soul* 20 in *Map's Poems*, Me thinketh God is the to gneðe [printed guede], That alle thine fend beon fro the fledge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17218 Ask me þi will . . . for am i noght of quetes gneðe. c 1300 *Havelok* 67 He was large, and no wight gneðe. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1689 The child was of gamene gneðe. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1159 Off gyfte was he never gneðe.

2. Of things: Scarce, scanty; small. Also in stronger sense, altogether lacking or wanting. To make the gates gneðe: to go straight to one's destination.

c 1000 in *Cockayne Shrine* 110 He self lifde on gneadum world life; an tuncce was his zegerela . . . & beren hafwæs his zegerode. c 1050 *Cott. Gloss.* in *Wv.* *Wælcer* 411/30 *Medicari*, gneþre. c 1275 *Serving Christ* 48 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 In heþene helle þer hirsþe is gneðe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5392 Sua lang has þir tua boht þair seð þat þair mone wex al gneðe. *Ibid.* 8599 þair clothes was sa gneðe and fa, þat þai moht nan part þam fra. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 638 It [a castle] nas to large no gneðe. a 1400 *Sir Trist.* 607 He made thame gammene fülle gneðe. *Ibid.* 724 Tille his fete he ganne hym too. The gates that he scholde go Made he fülle gneðe. *Ibid.* 752 Now es me fyre gneðe! c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1392 Sir Barlot loste his life. His life was hym fülle gneðe. *Ibid.* 1422, 1309. c 1450 *Myc* 319 Pat day þat þow syst geddes body. Metes & drynke at thyeðe Nan schal þe þat day be gneðe.

b. Barely so much.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15424 Þai asked Iudas quat he wald ask þam for his mede. And he þat traitur sell, þam said, 'tot thrittis penite gneðe'.

Hence + **Gneðely** *adv.*, sparingly, frugally; + **Gneðeship**, miserliness; + **Gneðy** *a.*, miserly.

c 1000 *Gregory's Dial.* i. vii, 15 He . . . heom be bead þæt hy namon þone ele . . . & hine to dædion swide gneðlice zeotende zeond ealle þæs mynstras fatu. a 1225 *Ant.* *R.* 202 Al þæt mon oðer wummon wined more þen heo mei gneðeliche leden her lif bi . . . al is ziscunge & rote of deadli sunne. *Ibid.* 350, 414. c 1275 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Margarete* 52 Na slawnes, na lychery Na wreth, na gneðschepe, na plouty. 1393 *LANGF. P. Pl.* c. xvi, 86 Ac this doctor and diuinour nad deereistire of canon, And also a gneðy gloton with to grette chelches, Hath no pite on vs poure.

Gneeve (gniv), *Anglo-Irish*. Also 8 gineve.

[*a. Ir. gneivh* work, act. The term is said to be still in use in the S. of Ireland.] The twelfth part of a ploughland.

1638 *EARL CONK Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. i. (1866) v. 50 Paid . . . for the purchase of 4 gneeves of land. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anal.* 372 As to their town-lands, plough-lands, colps, gneeves, they are all at this day become unequal both in quantity and value, having been made upon grounds which are now obsolete and antiquated. 1780 *A. Young Tour* *Irel.* 11, 85 Land is let by the plough land and gineve, 12 gineves to the plough land.

Gneiss (nōis, gnōis), *Geol.* Also 8 kneiss.

[*a. Ger. gneiss, knüis*.] A metamorphic rock, composed, like granite, of quartz, feldspar or orthoclase, and mica, but distinguished from it by its foliated or laminated structure.

1757 tr. *Henckell's Pyritol.* 44 Shilver, kneiss [*Nete*]. A black, fatty sort of vein stone or rock, ochre, jasper. 1777 *R. E. RASER* tr. *Born's Trav. Temeswar* viii, 42 Gneiss . . . covered the whole country. 1851 *RIEHLANDON Geol.* (1855) 127 Gneiss may be termed stratified, or slaty granite. . . When the gneiss is associated with granite, it approaches to the character of that substance; and when the two come in contact, it is scarcely possible to distinguish between them. 1873 *BLAKE Pr. Phil.* i. (1875) 3 Great grey boulders of gneiss fixed fast into the black peat-moss. *attrib.* 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* ii. (1890) 30 The formation which Humboldt designates as gneiss-granite. 1854 *II. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* v. 95 The tract though a primary one forms one of the tamer gneiss districts of Scotland.

Gneissic (nōis'ik, gnōis'ik), *a.* [*f.* prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of gneiss.

1859 *R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog.* Sec. XXIX, 205 The sides of these hills, composed of hornblende and gneissic rock . . . are steep, rugged and thickly wooded. 1880 *RAMSAY in Times* 26 Aug. 5/2 In the Highlands of Scotland, there are gneissic rocks of pre-Cambrian age.

So **Gneissically** *adv.*

1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xv, 116 Dependent on the junction of the gneissic bed with, or their transition into, the harder protogine of the aligulites.

Gneissoid (nə'soid, gnə'soid), *a.* [f. GNEISS + -OID.] Resembling gneiss; imperfectly gneissic. 1849 *DANA Geol.* xiii. (1850) 561 The granite of the coast near Valparaiso is, to a great extent, gneissoid, and in some places passes to a perfect gneiss. 1882 *Rept. Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 458 The western belt is gneissoid in structure, verging into hornblende and mica schist.

Gneissose (nə'sōs, gnə'sōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] = GNEISSIF; also quasi-*sb.* = gneissic rock. 1843 *PORTLOCK Geol.* 171 They are much more extensively developed in the lower of gneissose portion than in the upper or slaty portion. 1875 *Dawson Dawn of Life* ii. 21 The limestone . . . is traversed by many gray layers of gneissose. 1880 *19th Cent.* Nov. 850 The venerable gneissose rocks of the north-west of Scotland.

Gneissy (nə'si, gnə'si), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] = GNEISSIF *a.*

1757 *tr. Henckel's Pyritol.* 224 Accompanying shivery, lamy, and knesly minerals. 1799 *W. Tooke View Russian Emp.* I. 114 On the gneissy country . . . appears a coarse serpentine. 1854 *Hooker Himal. Frs.* II. xxii. 136 Angular blocks of white gneissy granite.

Gnet, obs. form of GNAT 1.

Gnetaceous (nēt'jās), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Gnetaceæ* (f. *Gnetum*, the name of the typical genus) + -OUS.] Belonging to, or resembling, the Gnetaceæ, an order of gymnospermous shrubs or small trees, having jointed stems or branches.

1886 *VINES in Encycl. Brit.* XX. 429/2 In the Gnetaceæ *Ephedra altissima*, a process of cell-formation goes on in the oospore.

Gneu, **gnew** (e, obs. pa. t. of GNAW *v.*

Gnib (nib), *a. Sc.* Sharp, smart, eager.

1755 *R. FORBES Ajax's Sp.* 15 W' mischief he was sae gnib, To get his ill intent. 1768 *Ross Helenor* (1789) 64 Says a gnib elf, 'As an auld carle' [etc.]. 1813 *W. BEATTIE Fruits Time Parings* (1873) 39 The mair we drank, we grew the gnibber.

Gnibble, obs. form of NIBBLE.

Gnide, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 gnidan, 3 gnide(n, gnide. *Pa. t., sing.* 3 gnade; *pl.* 1 gnidon, 3 gniden; also 4 (weak) gnidded. [OE. *gnidan* (*gnūda*, *gnidon*, *gniden*) = OHG. *gnitan*, *knitan*, OSw. *gnidha* (Sw. *gnida*, Da. *gnide*); also ON. *gnūða* (wk. verb).] *trans.* To rub with or between the hands; to bruise, crush; to rub out. Also *intr.* to crumble away. (Cf. GNODDE *v.*)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke vi. 1 Hys leorning-cnihtas þa ear pluccodon & mid hyra handum gniden & æton. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 238 Þeo hwile þet zichinge ilest, hit þuncheð god for to gniden [Titus MS. gniden]. *Ibid.* 260 Heo breken þe eares hi þe weie, & gniden [Titus MS. gniddeden] þe comes ut hitweonen hore honden. a 1250 *Prov. Alfrid* 201 in O.E. *Misc.* 114 If þu hafst . . . gold and seolter, hit schal gnide [later text wurpen] to nouht, to duste hit schal dryuen. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii. 43 [21] I sal gnide als duste þufor wind likam. *Ibid.* lxxxviii. 45 [44] His sete in land þu gnade hidene. c 1330 *Arth. & Mer.* 2514 Herthes he sougt and fond And gnidded him hitulix his hond.

Gnidge (nidz), *v. Sc.* [connected with prec.] *trans.* To rub, squeeze, press. Also to gnidge off. 1755 *R. FORBES Ajax's Sp.* 8 In hell . . . Fare a fun-stane does Sisyphus Down to the yerd sair gnidge. 1768 *Ross Helenor* (1789) 135 And then fare our fingers to gnidge af the hide, With the wearisome wark of the rubbing o't.

Gnip, *v. Sc.* [onomatopœic; cf. NIP, KNIP.] *trans.* To nip, bite. Of a horse: To champ (the bit).

c 1245 *WYNTOUN Cron.* v. iv. 605 Syne in his body gnypp and gnaw. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* iii. viii. 64 Heir . . . I saw . . . four horsis quhitte as snaw Gnyppand gersis the large feldis on horis. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 121 Hir fers stude. Rungeand [v. gnyppand] the fomy goldin hit.

Gnit, *Obs. rare*—*v.* In 5 gnyt. [? *a.* ON. *gnit* (Sw. *gnel*, Da. *gnid*) a nit; cf. G. *gnitise* a midge.] ? *A* nit.

a 1483 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 Gnyttus and snyttus cam routting in schyppus.

Gnodde, *v. Obs.* Also 3 gnudden. [Cf. *Isl.* *nudda* (? = *gnudda*) to rub.] *trans.* To rub, bruise, crush. (Cf. GNIDE.)

a 1225 [see GNIDE] 13. K. *Alis.* 2373 Mony knyght, with dethes wounde, Gnodded [printed guodded] gnas on the grounde. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xviii. (1495) 663 Flexe is bounde in hundels and afterward knocquid; heten and brayd and carfyl; rodded and gnodded: ribboid and herkelid; and at the laste sponne. 14. *MS. Sloane* 73. ff. 214 (Halliwell) And after gnodde and wasche wel this sailour bagge in thilke lyve with bothe thyn hondis.

Gnof, *Obs.* Also gnof, gnoffe, gnuffe, gnoffoe, (knuffe). [Cf. East Fris. *knuffe* lump, *gnuffig* thick, rough, coarse, ill-mannered.] A churl, boor, lout.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 2 A riche gnof, that gestes beeld to bord, And of his craft he was a Carpenter. 1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* i. i. A i. b. The chubbyshe gnof that toyles and moyles and delueth in the downe. 1567 *TURBERY Epit.*, etc. 4 If Vulcan durst presume That was a Gnuffe to see . . . Dame Venus to assaile. 1575 *A. NEVILLE De furor. Norf.* 141 The cuntry gnoffoes, Hob, Dick, & Hick, with clubs, and clouded shoon [so a 1627 in *Hayward Edw.* VI. 76 (but spelt *knuffes*).] 1581 *J. STUDLEY Seneca's Hercules* *Etneis* 198 The covetous charle, the greedy gnoffe in deede . . . In plenty plies the wreath. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* xiv. iv. 501 The Pagans wisdom and vertues were scorned of the rich gnoffes [L. *crassus ditibilibus*] that held shades for substances, and vertues for mere vanities.

Gnogh, obs. pa. t. of GNAW *v.*

Gnome¹ (nō'm, nō'mf), *a.* [Gr. *γνῶμη* thought, judgement, opinion; *pl.* *γνῶμαι* sayings, maxims

(L. *sententia*), f. *γνώ*-root of *γινώσκω* to KNOW.] A short pithy statement of a general truth; a proverb, maxim, aphorism, or apophthegm.

1577 *H. PEACHAM Gard. Eloquence* V iii, Gnome, a saying pertaining to the manners and common practises of men, which declareth, by an apte brevity, what in this our life ought to be done, or not done. 1846 *Grote Greece* ii. iii. 11. 363 The rudiments of that which afterwards ripened into moral philosophy as manifested in gnomes or aphorisms. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* i. 16 Many of the sublimer flights of meditation in Sophocles are expansions of early Gnomes.

Gnome² (nō'm), *a.* F. *gnome*, ad. mod.L. *gnomus*, used by Paracelsus.

Paracelsus (*De Nymphis* etc. Wks. 1658 II. 391, and elsewhere) uses *Gnomi* as a synonym of *Pygmæi*, and says that the beings so called have earth as their element (or, as he calls it, their *chaos*: cf. etymological note on GAS), through which they move unobstructed as fish do through water, or birds and land animals through air. The context in the passage above referred to suggests that the name was not invented by Paracelsus himself, and that it means 'earth-dweller'; possibly it may be a blunder for *gnomus*, representing a Gr. type *γνῶμος* (for which cf. *θαλασσοδρόμος* dwelling in the sea). The term, however, may possibly be a mere arbitrary invention, like many others found in Paracelsus. The connexion commonly assumed with Gr. *γνῶμη* (see prec.) or *γνῶμων* (cf. GNOMON) seems unlikely.

1. One of a race of diminutive spirits fabled to inhabit the interior of the earth and to be the guardians of its treasures; a goblin, dwarf.

1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* Ded. According to these Gentlemen (the Rosicrucians), the four elements are inhabited by Spirits, which they call Sylphs, Gnomes, Nymphs, and Salamanders. The Gnomes or Demons of Earth delight in mischief. *Ibid.* i. 63 The graver Prude sinks downward to a Gnome. In search of mischief still on Earth to roam. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXI. 1. 46 To festive songs my Gnomes attune the lyre. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. viii. 154 Small enough to be king of the fairies, and ugly enough to be king of the gnomes. 1877 *BRYANT Little People of Snow* 12 No, let us have a tale of elves that ride By night, with jingling reins, or gnomes of the mine.

Fig. 1809-20 *COLLIERIDGE Friend* (1818) III. 173 A scientific method, that dissipating with its earliest rays the gnomes of hypothesis and the mists of theory, may [etc.].

2. *U.S.* A name of various humming-birds, as the Giant Gnome (*Patagona gigas*). 1839 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gnome-like* adj.; *gnome-owl* *U.S.*, a small owl of the genus *Glauclidium*.

1801 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Good Fr. Governance* (1832) 175 Things went on much better after the gnome-like influence of Mrs. Grace had ceased. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* i. ii. Upon a mound formed by the gnarled roots of the dwarfed and gnome-like oak, she sat down and wept. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 330 The pigmy, or gnome-owls, as they are frequently called. 1897 *S. L. HINDE Congo Arabs* 85 The seemingly magical appearance of these gnome-like beings within 3 or 4 yards of us.

Hence **Gnomed** *pp.* *a.*, inhabited by gnomes.

1820 *KEATS Lamia* l. 236 Philosophy will . . . Conquer all mysteries by rule and line, Empty the haunted air, and gnomed mine.

Gnomic (nō'mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *γνῶμικός* dealing in maxims, sententious, f. *γνῶμη* GNOHE¹; cf. F. *gnomique*.] *A. adj.* Of the nature of, or consisting of, gnomes or general maxims. *Gnomic poet*, a composer of gnostic verses.

1815 *J. JEBB Corr.* (1834) II. 257 Some gnostic verses from Bishop Ken. 1838 *FRASER'S MAG.* XVIII. 130 In Aeschylus, the poetical faculty developed itself in grandeur; . . . in Euripides, in gnostic wisdom, sententious philosophy. 1847 *Grote Greece* ii. xviii. IV. 110 Amidst the multifarious veins in which Archilochus displayed his genius, moralising or gnostic poetry is not wanting. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* iii. 65 Gnostic poets are simply those who embody *γνῶμῆς* or sententious maxims on life and morals in their verse. 1882 *A. W. WARD Dickens* i. 25 The fashion of Sam's gnostic philosophy is at least as old as Theocritus.

b. Gram. *Gnomic aorist* (see quots.).

1867 *FARRAR Grk. Syntax* § 154 The aorist is used in proverbs, &c. (gnomic aorist) to express what once happened, and has thereby established a precedent for all time. 1884 *HADLEY Grk. Gram.* § 840 Gnomic Aorist.—General truths are often expressed by the aorist indicative, as having proved true in past instances.

B. sb. pl. The *gnomics* (=F. *les gnomiques*), the older Greek gnostic poets.

1821 *CAMPBELL in New Monthly Mag.* II. 238 In the days of Solon and Theognis, we find the observations of the gnomics on the oeconomy of life pretty various.

Gnomical (nō'mikāl), *a.*¹ [f. as prec. + -AL.]

= GNOHE¹. Of a person: Given to uttering gnomes.

1603 *Br. W. BARLOW Conf. Hampton Cr.* (1604) 44 His Majesty . . . adding this excellent, gnomical, and Canon-like Conclusion, that [etc.]. 1641 *J. JACKSON Trist. Evang.* T. ii. 133 A speech . . . so gnomical and weighty, that St. Augustine highly commends it. 1650 *H. MORE in Ethicus Triumph.* (1656) 134 In this whole page Antroposophus is very Gnomical, and speaks Aphorisms very gracefully. 1887 *J. KNIGHT in Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 356/2 Her gnomical utterances are often thoughtful and pregnant.

Gnomical, *a.*² *Obs. rare.* [Irreg. f. GNOHE¹ + -IC + -AL.] = GNOHE¹ *a.*

1611 *COTCR. s.v. Avantagé, Bien avantagé en nez*, Nosed with advantage, well nose-grown, having a Gnomical, or goodly long, nose. 1744 [see quot. 1688 *s.v.* GNOHE¹].

Gnomide (nō'mid), *rare.* [a. F. *gnomide*, f. *gnome*: see GNOHE² and -IDE.] A female gnome. 1737-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Gnomes*, The females of this species are called gnomides.

Gnomish (nō'mif), *a.* [f. GNOHE² + -ISH.] Resembling a gnome; guome-like.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 542 A gloomy, perverse, gnomish spirit. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 5/4 Their excited gesticulations, their gnomish faces full of disgust.

Gnomist (nō'mist), *rare.* [f. GNOHE¹ + -IST.]

A gnostic poet or writer.

1874 *MAHAFFEY Soc. Life Greece* iv. 83 The high moral standing of the earlier gnomists made it impossible to keep their works pure and undefiled.

Gnomograph, *Obs.* [ad. Gr. type **γνῶμο-γράφος*, f. *γνῶμη* GNOHE¹ + *γράφειν* to writc.] = prec.

1560 *BECON Catech.* vi. Wks. 1564 I. 542 h. Idleness as y' Gnomograph [sic] saith bringeth much evil.

So **Gnomographer**.

a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 4 There could none have any cause to insult over another: not the Hymnographer over the Historiographer, nor the Gnomographer over either.

Gnomologic (nō'molōg'jīk), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *γνῶμολογικός*, f. **γνῶμολόγος*, f. *γνῶμη* GNOHE¹ + *-λόγος* speaker.] Of the nature of general maxims; sententious.

1751 *HARRIS Hermes* i. vii. (1786) 125 Gnomologic Sentences after the same manner make likewise Aorists of the Future. 1780 — *Philol. Eng.* ii. ix. (1781) 179 That other, and more limited species of it [Sentiment], which I call the Gnomologic, or Preceptive. 1847 *W. SPALDING Italy & Ll.* i. 124 Lucretius, however, who had only the gnomologic verses of the Greeks as his models.

Gnomological, *a. rare*—*o.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1775 in *ASH*. 1818 *TODD, Gnomological*, pertaining to gnomology. [Blount *Glossogr.* 1670-81 and Coles 1676 have *Gnomological*, pertaining to the art of dialling'; see GNOHE¹ and GNOHE².]

Gnomologist (nō'mp'lōdžist), *rare.* [f. Gr. type **γνῶμολόγος* (see GNOHE¹) + -IST.] A gnostic writer.

1813 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 520 The gnomologists, or versifiers of short moral apophthegms. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 22 The style of St. James is formed on the Hebrew prophets, as his thoughts are influenced by the Hebrew gnomologists.

Gnomology (nō'mp'lōdžī), [ad. Gr. *γνῶμολογία* the uttering or collecting of gnomes, f. *γνῶμη* GNOHE¹ + *-λογία* discoursing, collection, f. *λογ-, λέγ-* to say, to collect: see -LOGY.]

1. A collection of general maxims or precepts.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 204/2 Which art of powerful reclaiming, wisest men have also taught in their ethical precepts and Gnomologies. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* P 234 These Hæmatognomists . . . in their Gnomologies may be compared to [etc.]. 1736 *BAILEY (folio) Pref.*, *Gnomologies* . . . Adagies or Proverbs. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* II. i. § 21, 22 Several of the publications of Neander are gnomologies, or collections of moral sentences from the poets.

2. Gnostic discourse; the sententious element in writing.

1806 *W. TAYLOR in Rohberds Mem.* II. 143 There is sound sense in the thinking, selection in the gnomology, condensation in the style [etc.]. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345, 74 Ben Sira expanded the gnomology of preceding writers by opening up the larger vistas of human relations.

Gnomometry (nō'mp'mētri), *rare.* [ad. Gr. type **γνῶμομετρία*, f. *γνῶμη* GNOHE¹ + *-μετρία* measurement.] (See quot.)

1882 *Athenæum* 8 July 43/1 The intricate question of stichometry as opposed to gnomometry . . . whether the ancient writers divided their books according to subject or according to some standard measure of lines or στίχοι.

Gnomon (nō'mōn). Also 6-7 (Florio, *pseudonymologically*) gnōw-, know-man, 7, 9 *erron.* *gnomen*. [a. Gr. *γνῶμων* inspector, indicator (*spec.* the gnomon of a dial, a carpenter's square), f. *γνώ-, γινῶσκω* to perceive, judge, know. The proximate source may have been L. or F. *gnomon*.]

1. A pillar, rod, or other object which serves to indicate the time of day by casting its shadow upon a marked surface; esp. the pin or triangular plate used for this purpose in an ordinary sun-dial.

1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* v. 42 h. Anaximenes . . . founde . . . the first dial that declareth the hours by the Shadowe of the Gnomon. 1598 *FLORIO, Gnomone*, the know-man or gnōw-man of a diall. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 150 In all the circumference of this climat and parrallele, at noon tide vpon an Equinoctiall day, the stile in the diall which they call Gnomon 7 foot long, casteth a shadow not above 4 foot. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. 12 181 We usually say a Gnomon or needle is in the middle of a Diall. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ii. 427 Warnings point out our danger; Gnomons, time. 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xxix. (1837) 431 On the western gable there was fixed a huge gnomon of bronze. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxv. 177 Like gnomons of a vast sundial, the Aiguilles cast their fanlike shadows, [etc.].

b. A column or other apparatus employed in observing the meridian altitude of the sun.

1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* i. vi. (1635) 138 In the time of either Equinoctiall in some Horizontal plaine in the Sunne-shine, let there bee erected a Gnomon. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Gnomon*, Those conversant in observation prefer the gnomon, by some called the astronomical gnomon, to the smaller quadrants. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 70. 189 The gnomon erected by Toscanelli in the cathedral at Florence . . . is by much the loftiest in Europe. 1854 *TOMLINSON Arago's Astron.* 17 Anaximander . . . constructed at Sparta the gnomon that enabled him to observe the equinoxes and the solstices.

† c. *jocularly*. The nose. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Antis*, etc. (Arb.) 145 Syth mye nose outwepking, good syr, your lip-labor hindreth, Hardlye ye may kisse mee, where no such gnomon apereeth. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu. v. iv*, Her nose [is] the gnomon of Lones diall, that tells you how the clocke of your heart goes. 1781 COVER *Covers*, 271 The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose, In contact inconvenient, nose to nose, As if the gnomon on his neighbour's phiz, Touched with the magnet had attracted his. a 1803 C. L. LEVES *Mem.* (1805) 1. 92 Giving him at the same time, a blow that demolished the gnomon of poor Roger's face.

† 2. Occasionally applied to other instruments serving as 'indicators' (see *quots.*). Also *fig. Obs.* 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* viii. 28 S. Austen [is] your Index and gnomon for S. Peters place of preaching to the spirits. 1600 R. CAWDRAY *Treas. Similit.* (1609) 114 The Saylor's Gnomon, or rule, which is commonly called the Mariners Needle. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* iii. 375 Professor Richman . . . lost his Life by an electrical Stroke: as he was observing . . . the Effects of Electricity upon his Gnomon, or Electrometer.

† 3. *pl.* The teeth which indicate the age of a horse, etc. (= Gr. *oi gnōmōnes*). *Obs. rare* — 1. 1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* (1658) 18 An Asse and a Mule have 36 teeth . . . Their third and fourth teeth are called 'gnomons', that is 'regulars', because by them there is a tryed rule to know their age.

† 4. A rule, canon of belief or action. *Obs.* [So Gr. *gnōmōn*; a transferred use of the sense 'carpenter's square'. (In *quot.* 1698 perh. an error for *GNOMON*.) 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1639) 203 Making Scripture my gnomon and canon. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* r 180 A nimety of redundance of bloud is the only Gnomon in the table of directions for phlebotomy. 1666 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. 11, rule xiv. § 10 Eunomius . . . affirm'd tradition of the Fathers to be the Gnomon or Canon of faith, and yet said [etc.]. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View of an Ecclesiastic 67* To spare Men Persons when we speak of their Faults, according to the common Gnomon, *Mea & Tua Persona pro Ego & Tu*.

5. *Geom.* The part of a parallelogram which remains after a similar parallelogram is taken away from one of its corners.

[So Gr. *gnōmōn*, from the resemblance of the shape to a carpenter's square.]

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* ii. def. ii. 61 In every parallelogramme, one of those parallelogrammes, which soever it be, which are about the diameter, together with the two supplementes, is called a Gnomon. a 1666 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 121 Therefore the Gnomon KLM, and the square CF are equal to the Rectangle. 1838 YOUNG *Euclid* ii. Def. ii. 57.

† b. An odd number. (So called by the Pythagoreans.) *Obs.*

The difference between two squares being geometrically a gnomon, the name was applied in arithmetic to the differences between the squares of successive integers, i.e. to the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, etc.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 379/1 Odd Numbers they called Gnomones, because being added to Squares, they keep the same Figures; so Gnomons do in Geometry.

† c. Each of the successive subtrahends (after the first) in the process of finding the square root.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 194 The second number to be subtracted, called a Gnomon.

† 6. Something shaped like a carpenter's square; an L-shaped bar, etc. *Obs.*

1669 BOYLE *Conti. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 8 GGG is the Gnomon fastened to the plate BB. *Ibid.* 16 H is the Gnomon affixed to the Globe AA making fast the spring G. 1777 DARWIN *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 89 A gnomon of thin brass was made to stand over his nose.

Hence *GNOMONLESS* a. 1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 133 The dial-stone . . . stands gnomonless.

Gnomonic (nōmōnik), a. and sb. Also 7 **gnomonicus**, -ique. [ad L. *gnōmōnicus* (F. *gnomonicus*), a. Gr. *gnōmōnikos*, f. *gnōmōn* GNOMON.] A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the gnomon or sun-dial, or to the measuring of time, etc. by means of this. *Gnomonic column* (see *quot.* 1727-41).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 35 The Gnomonick art. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5151 The whole Science Gnomonick. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 154 [He] may have given him a Dial furnish'd with a Magnetic Needle, rather than an Ordinary Gnomon (Wks. 1744 IV. 539/1 gnomonick) Dial. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Column*, *Gnomonic Column*, a cylinder, whereon the hour of the day is represented by the shadow of a style. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 632 The gnomonic phenomena of the year of complete days recur at the interval of this cycle.

b. *Gnomonic projection*. (See *quot.* 1866.)

The principle of gnomonic projection is especially used in the construction of star maps.

1705 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* A iv b, With the Laws of the Gnomonic Projection of the Sphere. 1858 (title) Stanford's Maps of the Paths of Comets . . . drawn by J. Breen on six maps on the gnomonic projection. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 16 The first point we meet with suitable for a centre of projection is the centre of the sphere. A projection having this point as centre is called gnomonic from its relation to the art of dialling.

2. *transf. in nonce-uses*. a. That indicates like a gnomon. b. Resembling a gnomon (cf. *GNOMON* 1 c).

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 79 Spurzheim's Cranioscopy (a scheme, the indicative or gnomonic parts of which have a stronger support in facts than the theory in reason or common sense). 1859 L. F. SIMPSON *Handbk. Dining* xi. (1865) 111 M. H. R. turned his gnomonic nose to the west.

† 3. ? Misused for *GNOMON* a. (But cf. *GNOMON* 4.)

1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Gnomonic*, full of Sentences, as the *Gnomonic Poets*, Writers of Sententious Verses. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 1. 2 The Jewish sages . . . made use of apophoregms, and uttered gnomonic sayings. 1884 *Ch. Times* 569/1 It is easy to fish a gnomonic saying out of the voluminous writings of the Fathers.

B. *sb.* 1. *Pl. Gnomonics* (rarely sing. *gnomonic* = L. *gnōmōnika*, -icē, Gr. *gnōmōnikḗ*): the art of dialling. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1666-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gnomonick*, the art of Dyalling; consisting in the knowledge of the situation, lying or measure of any place or Country. 1677 FLOR *Oxfordsh.* 269 The Cylindrical Dial in Corpus Christi College Quadrangle . . . is a fine old piece of Gnomonicks. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gnomonica* . . . or *Gnomonicks*, the art of dialling; or of drawing sun and moon dials, etc., on any given plane. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* i. 79 One part of this astrology is gnomonics, which is exercised in settling the dimension of the horary gnomons. 1837 [see *DIALLING* 1]. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* i. ii. 56 He lectured . . . also on optics and gnomonics.

† 2. A gnomonic verse. *Obs. rare* — 1. (Cf. A. 3.) 1688 OGILBY *Tr. Magellan's Hist. China* 96 There are also several Gnomonics or Verses containing Precepts, which are sung at their Funerals.

Gnomonical (nōmōnikāl), a. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = *GNOMONIC*.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 41 Who also, left to theyr posteritie, many Engines and Gnomonickal workes. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* iii. 128, 1 expected . . . mathematical demonstrations and reasons, either out of Gnomonickal observation, or out of the Perspectives. 1688 R. HOLME *Armony* iii. 373/1 A Gnomonickal Semi-Circle, a semi-circle set in a declining reclining Dial Plate, whereby to make the Stile its true height. 1781 J. J. KIRBY *Perspect. Archit.* ii. 3 When placed at the center, the projection is named gnomonical. 1790 WILMORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 536 The gnomonical projection of the track on a plane touching the sphere at C.

b. *Bot.* (See *quot.*) 1862 M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms*, *Gnomonical*, when a stalk is bent at right angles. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Hence *GNOMONICALLY* *adv.*, in the manner of a gnomonic projection.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 277 The method of projecting the Hour Circles Gnomonically . . . is hence also evident. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 281/1 The most convenient method of projecting the whole sphere gnomonically is to imagine a cube inscribed about it, on each face of which one-sixth part of the sphere is projected. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 6 note, Now these circles are gnomonically projected on the polar tangent plane as two straight lines.

† **Gnomonist**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. *GNOMON* + -IST.] One interested or skilled in gnomonics. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iii. 97 The sun . . . do [sic] . . . enable the Gnomonist to make accurate Dials, to know exactly how the Time passes.

Gnomonology. *rare* — 2. [f. *GNOMON* + -OLOGY.] A treatise on dialling.

1775 in *ASH*; and in later Dicts. So *GNOMONOLOGICAL* a., 'belonging to the Art of Dialling' (Bailey 1721-90).

Gnooiffe, var. *GNOFF*, churl.

Gnosiology (nōzīolōjī). Also *gnosology*. Cf. *GNOSTOLOGY*. [f. Gr. *gnōsis*, *gnōseōs* knowledge + -OLOGY.] The philosophy of cognition or the cognitive faculties.

[1836-7] SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1859) I. 122 Some older treatises . . . afford a name not unsuitable for a nomenclature of the cognitions, -viz. *Gnosology* or *Gnostologia*. 1899 M. P. W. BOLTON *Inquis. Philos.* 142 It is impossible to understand his [Hamilton's] doctrine about knowledge (or *Gnosiology*) unless we understand his views concerning the Conditioned and the Unconditioned.

† **Gnosis** (nō'sis). *pl.* (rare) *GNOSSES* (nō'siz). [a. Gr. *gnōsis* investigation, knowledge (in Christian writers esp. a higher knowledge of spiritual things), f. *gnō* root of *γινώσκω* to KNOW.] A special knowledge of spiritual mysteries. Often with reference to the claim to such knowledge made by the Gnostics: Gnostic philosophy, Gnosticism.

1703 S. PARKER *tr. Eusebius* 19 Peter and John . . . had . . . receiv'd the *Gnosis*, or *Gift of Knowledge*, from him after his Resurrection. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gnosimachi*, They were perfectly averse to all the gnoses of christianity, i.e. to all the science, or technical knowledge thereof. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) II. 28 The Gnosis would take its colour from every different locality, from every different thinker. There must be a Syrian Gnosis and an Alexandrian Gnosis [etc.]. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* viii. vii. (1860) II. 76 Behmen and the mystics . . . essay to pass the ordinary bounds of knowledge and to attain a privileged gnosis. 1871 J. F. CLARKE *Ten Ch. Relig.* (1888) I. vi. § 7. 255 The common Christian lives by faith, but the more advanced believer has gnosis, or philosophic insight of Christianity as the eternal law of the soul. 1884 D. HUNTER *tr. Renan's Hist. Canon* iv. 65 Another struck by the mystical and speculative spirit of the Fourth Gospel and recognising . . . some colouring of his own gnosis [etc.].

Gnostic (nō'stik), a. and sb. Also 7 *gnostick*, *gnostique*. [ad Gr. *gnōstikós* pertaining to knowledge, f. the root *gnō* - see prec.] A. *adj.*

1. Relating to knowledge; cognitive; intellectual. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 391/1 The Souls of the Gods have a judicative Faculty, called Gnostic. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* i. *Dissert.* xiv, They [the numbers] exist in a vital, gnostic, and speculative, but not in an operative manner. 1835-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1859) II. 415 The distinction taken in the Peripatetic School by which the mental modifications were divided into Gnostic or

Cognitive, and Oretic or Appetent. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 10 Oct. 975/1 Gnostic pride will continue to feed itself on doctrine that leads to no action.

b. *nonce-use*. Believing in the reality of transcendental knowledge; opposed to *agnostic*.

1888 R. FLINT in *Mind* XIII. 596 Idealism is not necessarily either gnostic or agnostic, but is more apt to be the former than the latter.

c. Possessing esoteric spiritual knowledge.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 797 Their disciples . . . have formed in the different churches an interior gnostic or illuminated order, rather than independent congregations.

d. In humorous or slang use: Clever, knowing. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 681 Mr. Seward . . . threw over to us a letter written in a large gnostic sprawling hand. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* v. I, I said you were a d-d gnostic fellow, and I laid a bet you have not been always professional. 1850 TOLLORE *W. Indies* v. (1860) 76 It [punch] should partake truly of the . . . spirit and . . . the saccharine according to the skill and will of the gnostic fabricator, who in mixing knows his own purposes.

2. Pertaining to the Gnostics; having an occult or mystic character.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 281/1 The origin of the Gnostic system has been traced to various sources. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 223 A Gnostic gem of agate, on which a z-formed symbol is twice repeated. *Ibid.* 224 The early phases of Gnostic philosophy. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 375/1 In Alexandria, the Gnostic tendencies gathered life and strength.

B. *sb.*

1. *Hist.* Chiefly *pl.* The designation given to certain heretical sects among the early Christians who claimed to have superior knowledge of things spiritual, and interpreted the sacred writings by a mystic philosophy (cf. *GNOSTIC*).

1563 WINSET *Wks.* (1890) II. 51 Iowis, Gentilis, and thai callit Gnostique. *Marg.* Sua nameit for ostentation of thare science. 1585-9 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 44 Some, as the Gnostics . . . affirm there be more Gods than one. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* x. (1707) 43 From such idle Collections as these, many Heresies of the . . . Gnosticks had their first Beginnings. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 187 The Gnostics, Basilidians, and other ancient heretics. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* ii. (1877) 18 The ghastly dream of Gnostic and Manichæan. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxviii. (1879) 315 The Christian Gnostics began to make likenesses of him, *transf.* 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* *Introd.* (1851) 136 Thought new and dangerous by some of our severe Gnostics, whose little reading . . . holds ever with hardest obstinacy that which it took up with easiest credulity.

b. *Comb.*, as *Gnostic-like* *adj.*

1664 H. MORE *Expos. 7 Epist.* 71 The Balaamites . . . were of a more Gnostic-like temper, too much leaning towards the Flesh.

2. In general sense: † One skilled or learned in any subject (*obs.*). Also *slang*, 'a knowing one', an adept in dishonest acts.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 9 He that is a Gnostique in one, cannot be a meere Tyrannulus in the other. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 2) p. xxvii, Many of the words used by the Canting Beggars in Beaumont and Fletcher . . . are still to be heard among the gnostics of Dyot-street and Totbith-fields.

Gnostical (nō'stikāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] = *GNOSTIC* a.

1828 E. B. PUSEY *Hist. Enquiry* 163 The old error of the Gnostical interpreters in the early Church was thus revived. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) II. 26 Saturninus is memorable in history as the author of one of the so-called gnostical heresies. 1881 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 460/4 Dr. Joel in his monograph . . . has advanced the knowledge . . . of mystical and Gnostical passages in this book [the Talmud].

Hence *GNOSTICALLY* *adv.* (In *quots.* used humorously; cf. *GNOSTIC* A. 1 d.)

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* v. I, This is the very fellow that we saw down at the Willow-slack on Saturday—he was tog'd gnostically enough, and cast twelve yards of line with one hand. 1826 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 782 Smoking and leering, with tongue-lolling cheek, finger-tip and nose-tip gnostically brought together.

Gnosticism (nō'stizim). [f. *GNOSTIC* sb. + -ISM.] The system or principles professed by the Gnostics.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. agst. Idol.* To Rdr. O 2 a, Though it hee dedd hat a spice of the old abhorred Gnosticism. 1713 R. NELSON *Life Bill* § 69. 394 Till Platonism and Gnosticism crept into the Church. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 281/1 Gnosticism is merely a generic term, and . . . included many sects that differed considerably from each other. 1865 LECKY *Rathu.* I. iii. 224 Gnosticism exercised a very great influence over Christian art.

Gnosticity (nō'stizit), *nonce-ud.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Knowingsness; pretensions to knowledge. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 581 The philosophy of a Bacon, . . . the wisdom of a Wordsworth, the genius of a Byron, the gnosticity of a John Bee.

Gnosticize (nō'stizōiz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

a. *intr.* To adopt or expound Gnostic views. b. *trans.* To interpret on Gnostic principles; to give or impute a Gnostic character to.

1664 H. MORE *Expos. 7 Epist.* 37 Too many began to Gnosticize, as it is called, in that point, and think it a small thing to deny the Faith in the time of Persecution. 1840 G. S. FABER *Regenerat.* xviii, Let all the Fathers . . . gnosticise ever so copiously on Fasting and Celibacy. 1842 — *Province. Lett.* (1844) II. 31 Clement would gnosticise his words as spiritually and covertly importing: *cultivate* [etc.]. 1851 BUNSEN *Hippolytus* (1854) I. 108 The writers of those Ophite books were acquainted with the Gospel [of St. John] and attempted to Gnosticize it. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.*

Beawulf (Z.) 1163 þa cwom Weallþeo forð gan under
gyldnum beage. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 18 Ðe
Beledn. gehæht. ga ofer. stream. 116d. 28 Gae. c1000
Ælfræd. *W.* 1203 Ðe ƿton gan and feligean fremdum go-
don. c1200 *Orn.* 1373 Þe preost = was shridr tærwylþ
Tægan gat tid Godes allicer. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 105/69
Ase heo in prisona an one was, an old man þare cam
gane. c1300 *Cursor M.* 15294 þe childer þat war wake
to ga þat þæs a-mang. 1600 *W.* 2035 Ne fald he mæter
for hir gan. 13. *g. g. Warr.* (A.) 219 *Gon.* fæder, quod
he, ic-hille. 1340 *Aenb.* 60 Uor þe þe zengere hine, solde
guo þe hardylaker. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1432 (Fairif) Queen
[adam] was dede one an-nane his saul for to helw con-
gane. c1375 *S. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 315 [Paul] lewit nero
in sic efiare. He of wit ner can gay. c1400 *Isumbras*
1219 His mene awaye gane gae. c1400 *Srudene Bab.* 50
Shope him lo grene woode to goon. c1400 *Maundev.* (1839)
v. 56 This Weye is most schort, for to go sreyghte unto
Babiloyne. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 616 In hast to Wylton
be the byth 3ow gon. c1420 *Sir Anadus* (Weber) 620 With me
then schall thei gwon. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* C. cviii. Bothe to
cum and gone. c1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 296 in *Anglia*
IX. 351 On to ga quha that mycht forrest win. c1521 *1st*
Ed. *Book. Am.* (Arb.) Intro. 27 They can gon vnder the
water. 1583 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* xlv. 1054 Fand out some
tother gait to gae. 1608 *TOISELL Hist. Serpents* (1658) 705
There was not one But forced forth the venomd-bloud, along
his sides to gone. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 14 Ralph
Withers desires Leave to goe home. 1838 *JAS. GRANT* *SK.*
Lond. 39 Do you think, man, that ye can gae like a cripple ?

B. Signification.

gen. An intransitive verb of motion, serving as the most general expression (I) for a movement viewed without regard to its point of departure or destination; (II) for a movement *away from* the speaker, or from the point at which he mentally places himself; and (III) for a movement *to or towards* a place which is neither in fact nor in thought that occupied by the speaker. The verb is thus on the whole co-extensive in meaning with the Latin *ire*; in the branches II and III it admits of being contrasted with COME (=L. *venire*). Besides this general sense, it had formerly a special application to *walking* as distinguished from other modes of progression; possibly this may be the primitive sense, but only faint traces of it remain in current English. Like *come*, it is applied both to self-originated and to impressed movement, but the former application is felt to be the primary one.

I. Of movement, irrespective of the point of departure or destination.

†1. = To walk; to move or travel on one's feet (opposed to *creep, fly, ride, swim*, etc.); to move on foot at an ordinary pace (opposed to *run*, etc.).

To go alone: to walk without support. Obs.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 5 Blinde ȝeseoh, healte gað: c1200 [see A 2 d]. c1300 *Cursor M.* 1370 Do crepels gan, be blind haȝ sight. *Ibid.* 1392 Fra þan he ran him ilk fote, ne yode he noȝt þe. c1380 *Wyclif* [see A 2 d]. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* l. 493 That other wher him list may ride or go. 1387 [see A 2 d]. 1412-20 *LYNG. Chron.* Troy i. 1, Men. . . Which on their feet upright gan to gon. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1076 He was halt and myght not go. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* l. 166 He . . . made . . . the lame to go. 1523 [see A 2 d]. 1587 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 288 One stud mare . . . going now in Langshaves. 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* iii. 13, Tut, go me thus, your cloake before your face. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 134 Ride more then thou goest. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Bur.* *Pestle* ii. 11, Though I can scarcely go, I needs must run. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 70 It may be that he . . . is languishing, so as he can neither goe nor ride. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* i. xiii, But when he could not go, yet forward would he creep. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. These 'only amongst crustates swimme not, but goe. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. (1862) 313, I have resolved to run when I can, to go when I cannot run, and to creep when I cannot go. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkies* l. xviii. 179 A charming child, able to go in his twelfth Month. 1768 GOLOS. *Good-m. Man* iv. Wks. (Globe) 632/1 I'm so frightened, I scarce know whether I sit, stand, or go. 1836 [see CREEP 1 b].

fig. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Come Holy Spirit', Our souls can neither fly nor go To reach eternal joys.

b. To go on, upon, the earth, the ground (also simply): to live and move.

c1386 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1669 *Medea*. In his [Jason's] dayes nas ther noon y-founde So fals a lover going on the grounde. c1420 *Chron.* *Vited.* 598 As saiffe as hole as he upoun urthe sede. 1502-20 *DUNBAR* *Poems* xxviii, 22 3e tailours, with weillmaid clais Can mend the werst maid man that ends. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph.* *Cal.* Nov. 39 The fayrest May she was that euer went.

c. With *adj.*, *pres. pple.* or *adv.* indicating the manner of stepping or walking; *esp.* of a horse: To go narrow, wide (see the *adjs.*); to go the wrong end before (see *quot.* 1737); to go above his ground = to step high.

a 1200 [see A 2 d]. a 1300 [see A 2 d]. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 29 Three thinges ben, that weel gon, and the ferthe that gooth welsumly. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1866) 115 b, If he [a horse] . . . goeth wide, his pace will be the surer. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1635/8 Stolen or strayed . . . a young Black Gelding . . . goes narrow behind. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1809) 73 My horse went very awkwardly and uneasy. c1732 T. BOSTON *Croak in Lot* (1805) 8 A slip of the foot may soon he made, which will make a man go haling all along. 1735 *New Jersey Archives* (1804) XL 122 Ran away a Servant Man. He goes crooked. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1739) II. 40, I don't think our saying, such a Horse goes the wrong End before, altogether improper, when we speak it of a Horse that goes wide before, and near behind. 1791 'G. GAMBARO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) 100 That a horse could not go too much above his ground. 1838 [see A 1 a].

2. To move or pass along, proceed, journey, travel (irrespective of the mode of progression). Said of persons and things.

c825 [see A 3 a]. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* iii. 14 God cwæð to þære naddræn . . . þu gæst on þinum broeste. 1300 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 931 And ay goande on your gate. a1300 *Cursor M.* 4803 Gas warli thoru vncuth land. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) i. 4 Though be land of Hungary men gase to a cytte þat e called Chippiron. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 7 The pore that goth he the way. 1483 *Cath. Angel.* 149 To Ga on mowntayns; *translati* þynare. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1866) 21 b, The weeders . . . so thicke, as you can scarce see where the Coulter hath gone. c1586 SIOENEY *Arcaidia* ii. (1633) 154 And so she went, and she went, and never rested the evening, where she went in the morning, till [etc.]. 1608 [see A 1 a]. 1664 *Prevys Diary* 3 Oct. The Duke of York . . . being now resolved to go in the Charles. 1667 *Ibid.* 13 June, At two hours' warning they did go by the coach into the country. 1827 DICKENS *Pickwick*, v. Winkle, will you go on horseback? 1842 L. S. CASTELLO *Pilgr.* *where* l. 130 A boulevard too tempting to allow us to go through the arch. 1847 MARRYAT *Child.* *N. Forest* v, We shan't have far to go . . . the animal is done up.

b. with *adj.* or *adv.* indicating the speed or amount of vigour put forth: *lit.* and *fig.* Go bet

(see *BET adv.*). To go like blazes (see *BLAZE sb.* 2 b). To go even (see *EVEN adv.* 1. 2). To go full drive, full tilt (see the *sbs.*).

c1340 *Cursor M.* 5191 (Trin.) Childer he seide go we stronge Into egipite þinke me longe. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/2 Goo slowly, lento. 1583 HOLLVAND *Campo di Fior* 307 How well that barke goeth with the saile. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 Kings ix. 20 It is the pace as it were the pace of Jehu the sonne of Namsi, for he goeth amayne. c1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 66 He goes strong with his witnesses. 1688 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v., To go fast or softly. *aller vite ou bellement.* 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvii. § 35 It does . . . a man . . . no harm to go slow. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 May 539/2 You take my advice, go easy for a bit. 1893 *Sketch* 15 Feb. 178/1 The Government . . . are going very strong, as the rowing-man says. 1897 FL. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* xviii, We have been going a little too fast.

c. with adverbial accusative of the way pursued; the distance traversed, or the rate of speed. For to go the pace fig. (*colloq.* or *slang*). see *PACE sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15392 (Cott.) Fra þan he ran him ilk fote, ne yode he noȝt þe pas. c1300 *Ibid.* 19076 (Laud) A grete pas to the tempyll he gos. c1340 *Ibid.* 14195 (Fairf.) Qua hws to ga any way gode is to ga on list of day. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 32 No weddied man owip to leue his wife. & goo many hundred myles in drede of peues and enemies. 1430 [see A 2 b]. 1430-40 *LYNG. Bachel.* i. (1554) 31b, Toward him a grete pace gan sbe goe. c1550 *Peebles to Play* vii, They had nocht gan half of the gait Quen the madinis come upon thame. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 250 Who had horses so charged with haggage, that they might scant go any grete pace. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 210 The Hare . . . having gone so much ground as she did before . . . betaketh her to the second time. 1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., To go three miles in an hour. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1880) 155 Usually those by-paths are most beaten, most travelers go those ways. 1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXII. 15 After 'going the pace' for some years. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 49 Oh, the nice cakes she made. I'd go miles for one now.

d. with cognate obj., as to go (the) circuit, a cruise, errand, journey, pilgrimage, progress, a voyage. Occas. in indirect pass.

1526 [see A 2 d]. 1628 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 38 Little boyes . . . who are ready . . . to runne, go arrands or the like. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 4 Men use to goe (saith Seneeca) not the way that should be gone, but that way which is most gone. 1669 LADY CHATWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 12 They talk here as if the King would goe a northerne progresse this summer. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 15 This Voyage is only gone in the night time. c1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 216 Had I known y' Danger before, I should not have been very willing to have gone it (the passage). 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 82 As Elijah said to the priests of Baal, he might be busy, or asleep, or gone a journey. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 130 Pomposo still goes the circuit. 1880 FOWLER *Locke* vii. 110 Locke . . . enters him not to go circuit. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. x. 190 He wants me to go a cruise with him.

†e. Hence *occas.* in distinctly transitive use: To go through (a tract of country); to go over (a river). Also *fig.*, to go through (a course of study).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 47 b/1 With my staf I have goon this ryver of Jordan. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 23, I went the wastefull woodes and forest wyde. 1683 WOOD *Life* 28 Sept. (O. H. S.), When the elaboratorie was quite finisht certayne scholars went a course of chymistrie. 3. *spec.* In *Hunting* language, the technical term for 'to ride' (to hounds).

1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIII. 16 A first-flight Meltonian is not said to ride well, but to go well, after hounds. 1884 H. SMART *Post to finish* xxx. 219 There would be far too many there who had seen Gerald Rockingham 'go' with the York and Ainstey.

4. To take a specified course (in either a physical or a moral sense), which is often expressed by an *advb.* *acc.* Said of persons and things.

Beowulf [see A 2 c]. a 1225 [see A 1 b]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17376 We will be wai ga be he se. c1380 *Autecrisit* in *Todd Three Treat.* Wyclif (1852) 152 þei gon not þe streit weie. 1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xiv. 125 Alas! how should the people of God go the right way. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 21 Nay, turne it this way, then the bowle goes true. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iii. ii. 218 How ere the businesse goes, you have made fault I' the boldnesse of your speech. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 23 If you go otherwise . . . it will be, as if you pleaded not at all. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. iii. § 10 Vossius goes another way to work. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., You go the wrong way to work, *Vous vous y prenez mal.* 1786 SCOTT *Antig.* vi, They didna gang the road by the turnpike, . . . they gae by the same. 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) 1498 Now if the use would have gone this way before the statute, it would still go the same way since the statute. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* ii, An exhortation to . . . go outside of the harge which was coming up. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* i. 386 It is from food 'going the wrong way'. 1888 *Stat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 136/1 The man who goes straight in spite of temptation. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Servius Satan* xxix. (1897) 353 She will never go my way, . . . nor, I fear, shall I ever go hers.

b. *Naut.* As you go! As she goes = on the same course.

1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 76 To keep her upon the same Point, they use, *Steady*, or as you go. 1698 *Pull Mail Mag.* Jan. 122 'Keep her [his ship] as she goes', I said. 'As she goes, sir', the man at the wheel . . . said.

c. Of a line, etc.: To have its course, 'run' (in a certain direction).

1889 *Eng. Illustr.* *Mag.* Dec. 258 On either side went a range of berths. *Mod.* The boundary here goes parallel with the river.

d. in connexion with various *advcrbs*, as *acrook*, *afield*, *agly*, *amiss*, *aside*, *astern*, *astray*, *at large*, *contrary*, *countler*, *evil*, *ill*, *†miss*, *right*, *well*, *wrong*: see the *adv.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 192 And gyuede me with goutes, ich may nat go at large. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/2 Goo wronge, *devio, delirio.* 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 113 Most likely the reckonings of the men of Kent did not go so far afeld. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiv. 337 There are more ways of going wrong than of going right. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Eng. Hist.* xviii. 470 James continued to go contrary to the wishes of his people. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. ix, All the well-laid schemes had gone agley.

5. a. Of persons: To be guided by; to act in dependence on or upon, according to, in accordance or harmony with. Also in indirect pass. Frequent in phrases, to go with the tide or the times.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1881) 230 The whyche . . . went by hys commandement holyly. a 1631 DORKE *Let.* (1651) 50, I had the same desires, when I went with the tyde. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. § 17 When we go according to them [our imaginations], it is impossible to apprehend things as our reason tells us they are. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rhearsal* iii. i. (Arb.) 73 That's the measure I go by. 1688 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v., To go according to the Times. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. (1724) 320 The reasons that they went upon were very specious and probable. 1825 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 190 The Somerset-house society . . . is perhaps the best criterion to go by. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 233 The Koran . . . is admitted everywhere as the standard of all law and all practice; the thing to be gone upon in speculation and life. 1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIII. 15 The politician goes with his party, whether he approves of the measure or not. 1897 'CAVENDISH' *Carl Ess.*, etc. 109 Had he gone on the chances, he would have won. 1816 167 Refer the case to the best judge in the room, and go by his decision. 1885 DORA RUSSELL *Gold. Hinges* II. xiii. 194 It's the turn the world's taken, and we must go with the times. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxii. 218 It is a good rule to go upon. 1891 *Atennum* 14 Mar. 342/2 The British Government had only vague information on which to go.

b. Of things: To be apportioned, determined, or regulated by; † to be arranged according to; to proceed upon (an idea, supposition).

1590 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) I. 289 Neither virtue nor vice goeth by age. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. i. x. § 9 Laws . . . must make common smaller offices to go by lot. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. i. 106 Loving goes by haps. 1627 W. BEDDIE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 136 Album Registum Vestiarii which went according to the letters of the alphabet. 1720 BUTLER *Serm.* *Hum. Nat.* ii, Now all this licentious talk entirely goes upon a supposition. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spirit.* (1782) I. vii. 82 The Cartesian hypothesis . . . goes upon the idea that the essence of mind is thought. 1799 MISS YONGE *Cantos* Ser. iv. viii. 96 Nothing in this strange reign ever went by ordinary rules of justice or probability. 1881 MRS. C. PRAEO *Policy & P.* i. ix. 188 Things go by contraries out here. 1890 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 165/2 A vivid picture is drawn of a world where all went by chance. 1892 *Eng. Illustr.* *Mag.* IX. 508 Promotion goes solely by length of service.

6. With complementary *adj.* or equivalent phrase: To be habitually in a specified condition, esp. with regard to attire or circumstances affecting personal comfort. Now chiefly with reference to conditions implying neglect, privation, or disadvantage; cf. to go without (sense 68). To go short (see *SHORT*).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xx. 46 Warniað wið þa boceras ða þe wylld on zexgrylum gan. 1368 TREVIS *Earth. De P. R.* xvii. liii. (1495) 634 They yede crownyd wiȝ iuy that serued in the temple of Bachus. c1460 *Towneley Mst.* li. 142 Then myght I go with a ryffen hood. 1509 [see GAY A. 1]. c1511 121 *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. d. This people goeth all naked. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xv. 2, I go childles (so 1621). 1604 [see GAY A. 1]. 1616 R. C. DODGE *Whistle* ii. 749. 1 See. . . How badly in apparel I doth goe. 1618 ALVING *Ess. Prison. Creditors* 12 If another wears thy coat, and thou goest cold, thou maist plucke it from his shoulders. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 Both sexe goe naked. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* iv. i. Wks. 1883 III. 422 Piquing at each other, who shall go the best dressed. 1688 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v., He has gone a great while under an ill Report. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 146 Why, he us'd to go very fine, when he was here in Town. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 150 There is an ancient enactment against going armed. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 788/2 The men drink; the children go in rags. 1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* xvi. 144 Some girls misers their clothes, and never go decent. 1890 *Temple Bar* June 192 Twenty pounds could be saved by going on short commons. 1891 *Ibid.* Dec. 481 Protestants went in mortal fear. 1897 J. C. LEES *Hist. Inverness* xvi. 265 It [the land] was allowed to go waste till [etc.].

7. Of a female: To pass (a specified period) in gestation; to be pregnant. More fully, to go with calf, child (see *CHILD sb.* 17), foal, young.

c 1200 [see A 3 a sing.]. c 1460 [see A 2 b]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. 112 They [Mares] go with foale aalen monthes, and fole in the twelfth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 220 Bitches . . . goe with young threescore daies. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. § 3. xxiv. 76 The Queen is big, and hath not many days to go. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. The wooll goeth a month or forty daies. 1684 ORWAY *Altheist* iv. (1735) 79 The Drab is full gone with Bastard. 1747 *Genil. Mag.* 106 The queen is pray'd for in the churches, being several months gone with child. 1795 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Rev.* 84* The female goes two months, and then brings forth two young ones. 1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIII. 15 The mother of mar is said to go nine months in producing him. 1845 *Drm. R. Agric.* Soc. V. ii. 518 A mare goes somewhere about eleven months with young.

8. To be moving.

a. Of persons, esp. in the sentry's challenge *Who goes? Who goes there?*

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 26 Who goes there? 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. vii. Stuet, who goes there? 1805 T. DIDDON *Eng. Fleet* iii. ii. Duet, 'Who goes there? stranger—quickly tell.' 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 3 'Stand, who goes?' 'Two from the palace.' 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* i. iv. xx, Who goes? Stand, or we fire.

b. Of the sea (with defining word): To have or be in a specified kind of motion. Cf. RUN v.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* i. ii, The sea goes hie, Boreas has rais'd a storme. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 The Sea goes too high to boord her. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 36 There went a... great Surfe. The Sea still went very loftie. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. i. (1840) 7 The sea went very high.

c. Of a piece of mechanism: To be set or kept in motion; to act, work. † Const. *with.* See also GOING *vbl.* sh. 8.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 235 The Common Lathe that goes either with the Treadle Wheel, or the great Wheel. 1686 J. SMITH *Nat. Time* 33 A short Pendulum that goes well when clean, shall go faster than the mean time when foul. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 81 A Knee-Joint, having a Screw to it, which makes the Joint go stiffer, or slacker, at Pleasure. *Ibid.* 192 Mills that go with the Help of the Wind or Water. 1739 ELLICOTT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 132 In a few Minutes it described an Arch of two Degrees, and the Clock went. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 314/1 A church clock may be made to go eight days without winding. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 968/1 Everything will have to go like clockwork. 1890 *Chamh. Jnl.* 12 July 439/2 [The] church clock has not gone for twenty years.

transf. and *fig.* 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Arteria micanti*, the pulses beate or goe. 1599 [see GNOMON i. c]. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 55 Those who believe that democracy... will go of itself. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 581 She felt her heart 'go' in a most unusual manner. *Mod. colloq.* Her tongue goes nineteen to the dozen.

d. *esp.* Of a watch or clock (with defining word or phr.): To maintain a (specified) action; to keep (good or bad) time. Also *transf.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iii. i. 194 Neuer going a right, being a Watch: But being watchy, that it may still goe right. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xlvii. (1640) 107 These curious observations (like over-small watches) not one of a hundred goeth true. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 281 p. 1 When we wind up a Clock that is out of Order, to make it go well for the future. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. xvii, Even her minutest motions went as well As those of the best time-piece made by Harrison.

9. With reference to sound.

a. Of a musical instrument (esp. an organ), a bell: To sound. Of a gun: To be fired.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* xiii. st. 16 The organs went and the bellies dyd ryng. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xxiv. 439 To sing when the organs go. 1622 *Holy War* Vks. 1827 VII. 129 This pope is decrepit, and the bell goes for him. 1667-8 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Jan, To advise about the making of a flageloet to go low and soft. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 495 A bell shall go for hours telling us that Mr. Ching is dead. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 16 The bell goes for church, as also for dinner. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., First gun goes to the boat ahead.

b. Of a clock (with numeral as cognate obj.): To strike (the hour). Said also of the hour.

1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 121 The Chimes went Twelve: the Gueest with drew. 1721 D'URFEE *New Opera's* 241 The Clock, said I, just Twelve has gone. 1793 MRS. PARSONS *Castle Wolfenbach* i. 1 The clock from the old castle had just gone eight. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii. xviii, Don't you know church begins at two, and it's gone half after one a ready? 1887 WESTALL *Capit. Trafalgar* 115 The clock on the mantelpiece went eight. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* v. 133 Twelve was already gone some time upon the clock.

10. In senses 8 and 9, with imitative interjections or verb-stems used adverbially, e.g. to go bang, clatter, cluck, crack, crash, patter, smash, snap, tang, whirr, etc.

1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 79 His noble heart went pit-a-pat. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, Theatre 25 Tang goes the harpsichord. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fan.* Paris viii. 2 My stays... I knew would go smash with me one of these days. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* II. xxvii. 200 Clatter, clatter, went the horses' hoofs. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* II. xii. 211 Something seemed to go snap within me. *Ibid.* III. ii. 30 Whirr went the reel. 1890 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Life's Remorse* III. xii. 127 Patter, patter, goes the rain. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/5 A tyre... that will [not] go pop all of a sudden. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/2 Crack went the mast.

11. Of time, a space of time: To pass, elapse.

(For special uses of *going* and *gone* in this sense, see V.) a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 1281 Ten days to be monet was gan. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 427 He made also, goon ys a grette while, Origines upon the Maadeleyne. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 It es noyt 31 gane viiii 3ere sen [etc.]. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 271 This passit our, quhill diuers dayis war gane. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 240 b, Which yere with foure more were passed and gone. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Vks. 1856 I. 33 How goes the time? 1782 COWPER *Centers*, 382 'Yes Ma'am,' and 'No Ma'am,' uttered softly, show Every five minutes how the minutes go. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* i. 20 One week and half of another is already gone. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* I. viii. 147 The afternoon went pleasantly enough.

† b. Of an event, etc.: To pass, happen, take place. *Obs.*

c 1200, c 1340 [see A 8 a]. 1609 in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxiii, When ye whittson plays weare played, then ye shoue at midsomere wente not.

12. Of coin, banknotes: To pass from hand to hand, to circulate; to be accepted or pass current at a certain value (cf. 24). To go (for) current (see CURRENT a. 8).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 pis monee... gase thurgh all by Grete Caan landes. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 5 The Coins of a Sovereign [etc.]... shall go and be current in Payment, through all this his Realin. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xviii. (1870) 169 All manner of gold goeth there. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, Groats... as good and better than those that commonly go. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. i. Wks. 1833 III. 460 Love is the only coin in heaven will go. 1688 MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v., This half Crown will never go, tis brass. 1696 G. HARRIS in *Blackmore's Hist. Conspiracy* (1723) 122, Guineas then going at thirty Shillings apiece. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 242 One of the shillings he was afraid, would not go. 1872 *Punch* 7 Sept. 101/2 Bank-notes, she supposes, will go everywhere.

† b. Of a ransom: To be accepted. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Nourer gold ne scouler ne moste gan for le. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 4494 Bot sal it wit-in three dais he, It sal na raunsun ga for be.

13. Of a report, tale, etc.: To pass from month to month, be current. Const. of, † on, † upon. Phr. *The report (tale, story), goes that etc.; as the story goes.*

1542 [see GLEE *sb.* i. β]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 5 b, The fame went and many menne surely supposed kyng Edwardes chyldren not to be dead. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded., He of whom that ancient tale hath gon. a 1633 *Austin Medit.* (1635) 192 Something it is to haue a Fame goe on a Man. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. vi. (1842) 317, I wonder not at the story that goes of a Grand Signior. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 428 To try the truth of these scandalous reports that went upon the clergy. 1745 W. HARRIS in *Prior. Lett. Ed. Malmesbury* I. 4 Now the story goes that be (the young Pretender) is in the Highlands. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 187 As the story goes.

† b. Of a health, toast: To be passed round.

1698 WANLEY in *Lett. Litt. Men* (Camden) 257 Having dined with Madame Isted to day, where your health went over and over.

14. To be known by (a name or title). To go by or under the name or title of: to be known as; also (of a literary composition), to be ascribed to.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 211 The Princes foole i.. It may be I goe vnder that title, because I am merrie. 1630 W. T. JUSTIF. *Relig. now Profess'd* iii. 28 The Liturgies that go vnder the name of Basil. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sær.* i. iv. § 3 He that goes under the name of Orpheus. 1687 BURNET *Contin. Reply Varillas* 12 That Book that goes by the name of P. Martyr's Common Places. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 p. 2 That Disposition of Mind which in our Language goes under the Title of Good-nature. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 254 Wax, which... goes by the name of Terra Orellana. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 244 note, The 'Character of a Trimmer'... went under the name of his kinsman, Sir William Coventry. a 1859 *Ibid.* xxiii. (1861) V. 92 The monk who... sometimes went by the alias of Johnson. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxv. 356 Shakespeare did not write that play, though it generally goes under his name.

† b. with *adj.* as complement: To pass for, to be currently accounted. *Obs.*

1663 FLAGELLUM, or O. Cromwell (ed. 2) 3 A Gentleman who went no lesse in esteem... then any of his Ancestors. 1670 COTTON *Expensio* i. iii. 120 Had he apply'd himself wholly to his Book, [he] might have gone equal to the most famous Church-men of this latter age.

15. To have ordinarily a certain degree or range of value, amount, excellence, etc. *As men, things, etc.* go: judging by the standard commonly attained.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compt.* 15 b, Whan rentys went at a moch lower pryce. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edu. VI.* c. 14 § 8 As the Price of Corn then goeth in the said Market or Fair. a 1604 CHURCHWARD in *Chips* (1817) 19 Some friends... found, as friends do go. 1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* iv. iii. Col. And are ye sure he's honest? Lar. As fords go now-a-days that are in fashion. 1799 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. xiv. (1840) 295 They call it fortified, and I think, as fortifications go there. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), I think... the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 16 'How goes it, Joe?' 'Pretty well, as times go.' 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 314 It was a good enough luncheon, as hotels go. 1880 G. R. SINS *Daguet Ball.* *Sai Gragan* iii, A decent chap was her father, as folks in alleys go.

16. Of a document, language, etc.: To have a specified tenor, to run.

1605 SHAKS. *Mac.* i. iii. 87 You shall be King. And Thane of Cawdor too: went it not so? 1631 WEEVER *Eng. Funeral Mon.* 288 Thus goes the Bull. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* iv. 314 The General cry went still, Ay! one and all! Let the Proud Pulpit, Let the Pulpit fall! 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, Matt. i. 10 In a very ancient Hebrew copy of the Gospel, this verse goeth (and Eliakim hegat Abner [etc.]). 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xlv, Those who are put in authority over me (as the catechism goes).

17. Of verses: To glide along rhythmically. Cf. FLOW v. 4. Of a song: To admit of being sung; also, to follow the measure of, to adapt itself to (a tune).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* i. vii. (Arb.) 28 When they could make their verses goe all in ryme. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 44 Claps into Light a loue, (that goes without a burden). 1611... *Wint. T.* iv. v. 295 This is a passing merry one, and goes to the tune of two maidens wooing a man. 1702 STEELE *Familiar* i. iii. I can't this Song before I come in, and find 'twill go to an excellent Air of Old Mr. Law's. 1879 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Land. Season* II. 79 They [verses] go easily enough. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 280 The lines go with a lilt. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 78/1 The verses seem to go of themselves.

18. Of a series of events, etc.: To have a specified (favourable or unfavourable) course or issue; to turn out (well or ill). Const. *with.* († *for*). Often with subject *it* or *things*. See also HARD *adv.* 2 c.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxvii. 102 He understode... that the thyng went euyl for hym. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 229 Gerames... parceyued anon that the mater was lyke to go euyl. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* v. 16 That it maye go well with the in the londe, which the Lorde thy God shall geue thee. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. 98 How goes the World with thee? 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 36 We know how it went with Israel when there was no King among them. 1663-4 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Mar., He believes that things will go very high against the Chancellor. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 p. 6 When Eubulus seems to intimate that Things go well. 1764 REIO *Let.* Wks. I. 40/2 After I have given you so full an account of my own state, spiritual and temporal, how goes it with you? 1820 *Examiner* No. 627. 249/2 His partisans seeing how things were going. 1872 S. BUTLER *Erewhon* ix. 13 I would have gone hardly with him. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON C. KIRKLAND III. vii. 241 All went merry as a wedding-bell. 1889 'B. V. D.' & 'CAVENDISH' *Whist w. & without Perception* 46 The hand went so strangely that I couldn't possibly tell.

b. Of a contest, war, also a vote, an election: To issue, or result in some specified manner. Said also of a constituency in respect of its vote, or of a politician in respect of his decision to support one side or the other; *colloq.* often with an adjectival complement.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 113 On this side the verdict went. 1599 BACON *Col. Good & Evil* (Arb.) 140 So in many Armies, if the matter should be tryed by duel between two Champions, the victory should go on one side, and yet if it be tryed by the grosse, it would go of the other side. 1610 in *Crt. & Times* 54. I (1848) I. 120 The greatest voice goeth for my Lord of Southampton. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal Ep.* Whigs A 3b, When a Vote of the House of Commons goes on your side. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* vii. (Arb.) 653 Sometimes they were like to pull John over: then it went, all of a sudden, again on John's side. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 142/1 The elections went much in favour of the court. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 94/1 The war... went favourably to the Cavaliers. 1887 PROCTOR *Americanisms in Knowledge* Dec. 28 s.v., A State is said to go Democratic, or to go Republican, when it votes for one or the other cause after being for a time doubtful, or on the other side. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 593/2 Marlborough was by no means unlikely to have gone Jacobite after all. 1890 *Ibid.* 22 Feb. 213/2 The constituency has alternately gone Gladstonian and Tory. 1890 T. F. TOUR *Hist. Eng.* 52 A general election went decidedly against him.

c. To take its course; esp. in phrase to let (judgement, etc.) go by default.

1820 *Examiner* No. 622. 171/1 The defendant had let judgement go by default. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Oct. 444/1 The reporters' case has practically gone by default. 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 5 Nov. 12/7 The Tillmanites will... let the election go by default.

d. What has gone of—? What is gone with—? = 'What has become of—?' or 'What is the matter with—?' (Cf. COME v. 41 b.)

1771 MRS. J. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 235 He started and asked what was gone of all the company, and begged to be conducted to them. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 239 The London expression of enquiry after any body is 'What is gone with such a one?' 1814 LAMB *Let.* (1837) I. 332 What has gone of... M... and his gos-lettices? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi, What's gone with that boy? 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xxx. (1876) 339 Nobody in Porlock ever knew what was gone with him. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip v.* What's gone with ye?

19. Of a performance, ceremony, etc.: To proceed in a specified manner with regard to degree of success; to be gone through well, badly, etc.

1665-6 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Feb., Teaching her my song of 'Beauty retire', which she sings and makes go most rarely. 1745 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) I. ciii. 284 He tells me that your Greek grammar goes pretty well. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Dec. 709/2 The Adelphi never seems to us to go quite so well as the Andria. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 440 The annual dinner... never goes better than when he is in the chair.

b. To be successful, meet with applause or support. (Cf. go down, 78 g.)

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* ii. xvii, You must not tip us the Traveller; it won't go here. 1866 *Public Opinion* 13 Jan. 51/1 His London street-railway scheme didn't go. 1891 E. PHILLIPPS *Folly & Fresh Air* xii. 192 He... always found a banjo to 'go' better than anything. 1892 H. LE CARON 25 *P. Secret Service* (1893) 132 The paper... caught the public fancy and 'went' amazingly. 1893 *Sketch* 15 Feb. 170/1 It became evident from an early point in the play that it would 'go'. 1893 *Daily News* 26 June 2/5 If only the manufactured iron trade can be got to 'go', then there is every probability of the revival being sustained.

20. That goes without saying = 'that is a matter of course'; *transl.* of *F. cela va sans dire*. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 397/2 That goes without saying. 1897 *Literature* 27 Nov. 185/2 It goes without saying that the books are not ordinary ones.

21. Uses in which movement from a place is the primary notion.

22. To move away, depart, leave a place. Const. *from*, † *of*. See also go away (73 below).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiv. 31 Arise, and go on heanon. a 1225 [see A 2 a]. a 1300 [see A 2 a]. c 1300 *Beket* 1114 in S. E. Leg. (1889) 132 Fram Nonchampane bar he code for holi church to fyste. c 1390 *Sir Trist.* 321 Rohand toke leue to Off fye. 1400-50 *Alexander* 408 *Ken* he gouernour is gane fye he comes away. c 1450 *Melvin* 142 Lete vs gon. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 3 Now tell me or se ga. 1535

COVERDALE 1 *Sau.* xxx. 22 Let every man take his wife & his children and be gone. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. 1. 122 No, no, he's gone. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1237 Go, baffled coward, lest I run upon thee. 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Under Red Robe* iv. Turning sharply to the right, [she] was in an instant gone from sight. 1897 *FL. MARRVAT Blood Vampire* xii. I couldn't let you go without saying how grieved.. I am.

b. with cognate acc. *To go one's way*, etc. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 14 He .. 3ode his way. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xi. (Arb.) 22 The vytayller.. was goon his way. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* viii. 34 Go thy way in peace. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* i. vi. Wks. (1847) 39/2, I willingly depart, I go my ways. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* ii. xxviii. Now go thy way, Aldbaldar!

c. *fig.*, esp. in *to go from one's word*, etc. (Cf. *go back*, 74 c.)

1530 *PALSGR.* 571/2. I go from a thyng, I denye a thing that I have ones sayd, *je desauoue*. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Macc.* ii. 22 We will not hearken to the kings words, to goe from our religion, either on the right hand, or the left. 1726-31 *TINNAL Rabin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 114 To give her a pretence to go from her word. 1888 F. BARNETT *Lady Biddy Fane* III. liv. 104 They had given their promise to do so, and would not go from their word.

d. Used in *imp.* as a rebuke or remonstrance. (Cf. *COME* v. 33; also *go along*, 72 a, *go on*, 84 j.) 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 88 You are a Princesse, goe. 1599 - *Hen. V.* v. 1. 73 Go, go, you are a counterfeit cowardly Knaue.

e. *To let go* (see *LET* v.).

22. To begin to move from a given point or state, to begin any action; esp. in imperative *go!*, said by the starter in a race, etc. Of an explosive = *to go off* (see 83 c); also *fig.* *HERE goes*, *THERE goes*, *TOUCH and go*: see these words. *From the word GO*: from the start, from the very beginning (*U.S. colloq.*).

c. 1386 (see A 2 c). 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 181 That when they [bees] are ready to fite, or going, they make a great humming. 1820 *Examiner* No. 641. 473/2 The Revolution in Spain has been succeeded by a Revolution in Naples. We thought that Prussia would go next. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ii. Hear the company—fiddles tuning—now the harp—there they go! 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* Go! A word sometimes given when all is ready for a launch of a vessel from the stocks. 1885 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 82 He was a drag and a brake on me from the word Go. 1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 479/3 On the word 'to go' being given Oxford started well. *Ibid.*, Opposite there Mr. D. H. McLean gave the word go.

23. In conjunction with adjs. having a negative sense, as *quit*, *unpunished*, *unrewarded*, etc. where the original sense is that of leaving a court of justice or the like, but passing now into that of continuing in a specified state (cf. sense 7). *To go free* (see *FREE* a. 5).

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 Hit were bi gein bet tu be gest unbleset. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6713 (Gott.) *be bestis lauerd sal ga* [*Trin.* go] quite Ofalkines chalgane and wite. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Alesnce* iii. The trouble was known wherefore the poure man went quyte. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. 1. 242 Wit shall not goe vn-rewarded while I am King of this Country. 1820 *Examiner* No. 655. 609/2 The only method .. is to let all opinions go free. 1877 *MISS YONGER Cameos* Ser. iii. i. 4 Such forays usually went unpunished. 1883 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* I. ii. 72 Her worldly tastes did not go altogether ungratified.

24. To pass or be disposed of by sale. *Const. at*, for (so much); also *to go cheap*. In auctioneers' phraseology *Going!* = on the point of being sold! *Go!* = sold!

c. 1449 *Fremesbury* 92 Pay thy fellows after the coste, As vytayllers goth theenne. 1549 *LATIMER 1st Sermon*, bef. *Edu.* vi. (Arb.) 39 For that heretofore went for .xx. or .xl. pound by yere.. now is it let for .i. or a .c. pound by yere. 1677 *VARIANTOR Engl. Improv.* 21 Twenty years purchase, which they will goot, and much more. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) II. 412, I can't conclude my letter without telling you what an escape I had at the sale of Dr. Mead's library, which goes extremely dear. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* iv. i. (1782 *Dublin*) 41 I'll knock 'em down at forty pounds. *Going—going—gone.* 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 13 (1806) 11. 227 When any article under sale was going for less than its appointed value. 1814 *MOORE Sale of Tools* ii. Once, twice, going, going, thrice, gone—it is yours, sir. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 414 Going at four pounds fifteen, if there is no advance. 1883 A. LANG *Library* i. 19 The bidders are professionals, in a league to let the volumes go cheap.

† b. Phrase. *He goes for my money* = 'he's the man for me'. *Obs.*

1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb.) 38 Amonge all the packe of them that haue cure the Deuil shall go for my money. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 15 He goes for my money.

25. Of money: To be parted with, to disappear, be expended or spent. *Const. in.*

1393 *LANGL P. Pl. C.* xx. 75 And that goth mor for his medicine ich make the good azerward. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxx. 209 Whatever money he got .. it all went in books. 1889 *MRS. OLIPHANT Poor Gentleman* II. ix. 163, I should make the money go.

† b. To be paid out of the revenues of. *Obs.*

1487 *Paston Lett.* No. 893 III. 331 [It] was the will of her husbunde that the annuete schulde go oute of the seide maner of Swaynesthorpe. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 The seid annuett relens appointed to be going out of the seid Maners.

26. To be given up, relinquished, or sacrificed. † Also, to be forfeited.

a. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* II. 55 If any person suffered in England on the account of the letters betrayed by him, VOL. IV.

his head should go for it. 1832 *FR. A. KEMBLE in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 196 The house must go, the carriage must go, the horses must go, and yet [etc.]. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 659/2, I have parted with .. everything except my marriage-ring, and it must go next. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 June 297/2 Greek, not being a primary subject, must go, except for the classical specialist.

27. To cease to exist or to be present; to be taken away, lost, or consumed; to come to an end, be abolished.

c. 1200 [see A. 8 a]. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xx. 61 Al goth bote Godes wille. c. 1375 *Layfolk's Mass-bk.* 137 Till his parchment was all gone. c. 1450 *Colagros & Gau.* 36 All thair vittallis was gone. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iii. ii. 73 Take his bottle from him; When that's gone, He [etc.]. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 335 The reputation you pretend to is gone for ever. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xiii. 717 All its independence was gone. 1883 *BLACK Volande* II. xiv. 255 One of the results of using those .. drugs is, that the will entirely goes. 1885 *MRS. LYNN LINTON C. Kirkland* I. vi. 168 Sometimes the eyesight goes for ever. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 527/2 The Bishop's veto, of course, is to go. The Ecclesiastical Courts are to go too.

b. *Cricket.* Of a wicket: To be 'lost'.

1890 *Field* 10 May 672/3 The next three wickets went before anything had been added to the score.

28. To 'depart this life', die.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 44 Whereof the wodele ensamble fette May after this, when I am go. 1426 *AUDELEY Poems* 9 Do for your self ore 3e gone. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxvii. 12 They shall go thorow the swearde, & perish or euer they be aware. a. 1610 *HEALEY Epictetus* *Man.* (1636) 46 Why neighbours wile .. dyeth. Every one can say, Why I wee are all mortall; .. but when his owne goes, then [etc.]. 1708 *Prior Turtle & Sp.* 375 We're here to-day and gone to-morrow. 1830 *FR. A. KEMBLE in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) II. iii. 89 Have I lived to see him go before me! 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 722/2 Your brother's gone—died half-an-hour ago.

b. In many phrases signifying 'to die', some of which are of Biblical or religious origin, as *to go the way of all the earth* (1 *Kings* ii. 2, *Josh.* xxii. 14, often misquoted *to go the way of all flesh*, of all living), *to go to a better world*, *to one's account*, *to one's own place*, etc.; while others are jocular or slang, as *to go aloft*, *off the hooks*, *off the stocks*, *to (the) pot*, etc. (see the accompanying words).

29. To fail, give way; to succumb to pressure, strain, or any deteriorating influence.

a. Of a material object: To break, also to break with noise, to crack; to wear (*in or into holes*).

1798 *NELSON* in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 20 About half-past three the foremost went in three places. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 125 We looked every moment to see something go. 1867 *Judy* 1 May 5/2 [It a window] wasn't cracked.. that morning, and she thought she heard it go when she was over the way. 1883 *FERN Midday & Evening* xlii. 74 Your major split some stitches somewhere, for I heard them go. 1892 *Cassell's Mag.* July 469/2 His jerseys go into holes, and his flannels shrink. 1892 *Field* 15 Oct. 579/3 Sacks split or go in holes.

b. To faint, become unconscious. (Perh. with mixed notion of *go off*, *go to sleep*.)

1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* v. Wks. (Globe) 637/2 Help, she's going, give her air.

c. Of a crop, etc.: To be attacked by disease or decay.

1735-40 *DYCHE & PARDON Diet.*, *Going* .. also a term applied to liquor, meat, &c. when it is perishing or spoiling. 1855 *LD. HOUGHTON in Life* (1891) I. xi. 516 The crop good, but the potatoes .. going everywhere.

d. Of living beings, their organs or faculties: To fail, decline, give way, break down.

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. iv. 3 You see that my lord archbishop is going very fast. 1850 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 7/2 His [a pugilist's] legs had gone, and he had been over-trained. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 41/1 Omnibus-horses generally go first in the loins. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 6 Aug. 509/2 I could feel my brain going.

III. Uses in which the prominent notion is that of the destination or direction. Here the verb is distinguished from *COME* by the implication that the movement is *not* towards the speaker, or the person whose point of view he for the moment assumes.

* of self-originated movement or action.

30. To move, take one's way, pass, or proceed to or towards a place, into the presence of a person, or in a specified direction. *Const. to*, *towards*, *into*, or with any prep. or adv. indicative of motion whither.

971 [see A 3 a fl.] c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 38 Oð þone dæd þe noc on þa earde eode. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Heo dæd þe þan iudeiscan folc. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Goð [printed Go] in þane castel þe is ozein eode. a. 1225 *Ansr. R.* 128 Þeos eoden into ancie huse ase dudu Saul into hole. a. 1300 [see A 3 a]. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4537 'Ga to be prisun', said þe king. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 45 Who euer of freris.. wilen goon among sarasyns. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iii. 168 Mede.. graunteth to go with a good wille To London. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2112 [He] to be place goys. a. 1450 *Knl. de la Tour* (1868) 420 She went vnto the kinge and .. made þees betwene the kinge and her husbunde. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. i. 388 Must I goe to him? 1598-9 *P. FORDE Parientus* ii. (1636) 229 And the Judges gone to the Dungeon to bring forth the Prisoner. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasto* i. lxviii. To the Christian Duke by heapes they gone. 1665 *Perrys Diary* 17 Apr. That he do appoint a fleet to go to the Northward. 1897 *FL. MARRVAT Blood Vampire* xv, The Baron .. turned round to go downstairs.

b. *To go to Jericho, Bath, Hong Kong, Putney*, etc.: used imperatively or optatively to imply that one desires to see no more of a person, or does not care what becomes of him. Similarly *to go to Halifax* (for which see *GIBBET*).

1648 *Mercurius Aulicus* Nos. 7-9. 5 Let them all go to Jericho, And n're he seen againe. 1669 *Defos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 165 Sirrah! goe to Halifax. 1758 A. MURPHY *Upholsterer* ii. (1763) 33 He may go to Jericho for what I cares. 1857 *TROLLOPE Three Clerks* xxvii. 'She may go to Hong-Kong for me'. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin* xvi. 'She may go to Tunbridge, or she may go to Bath, or she may go to Jericho for me'.

c. *transf.* Of a road, passage, door, etc.: To 'lead' to, into, etc.

13.. K. *Alia*. 6250 He..dude perforce stoppe the pas, That goth fro Taracotto to Capias. a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxvi. 228 This other way goeth to Rome. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Camde de Fior* 89 Can you set vs in the way, that goeth to Philopons schoole? a. 1686 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1693) 245 Follow him through the door that goes into the garden. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. xviii. Their Men secur'd .. the Scuttle which went down into the Cook-Room. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. x, Which way goes to Bristol.

31. With implication of an additional meaning.

a. The place mentioned as the destination is often intended to include, or simply stand for, what is done there; as in *to go to the BALL*, *to BED* (also *to go into, to bed to*), *to CHURCH*, *to COURT*, *to GRASS*, *to MARKET*, *to PRESS*, *to SCHOOL*, *to STOOL*, etc. (see these words).

b. Of female animals (occas. of male): *To go to (the) bull, cow, horse*, etc. = to copulate with.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 117 What age doe you thinke best for the Mare to go to the horse. *Ibid.* iii. 129 The time for going to Bull, some take to be best in the midst of the spring. *Ibid.* 129 b, If you suffer him immediately.. to go to the Cowe, it is certayne he may get a Calfe. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.*, *On Mill, My Lady's Woman* 3 When Mill first came to Court, the vnproving foole.. Was dull, and long, ere shee would goe to man.

c. In some contexts, *to go to* a place is used to imply the additional notion of entering on a mode of life, employment, or the like, which is associated with it; e.g. in *to go to college*, *to the university*, *to prison*, etc. *To go to the bar*: to become a barrister. *To go to the highway* (or *to the road*), *on the stage*, *on the streets*: to become a highwayman, an actor, a prostitute.

1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* s. v. To go upon the Highway (to be a Highway man). a. 1745 *SWIFT Direct. Servants* Wks. (1869) 569/2, I .. advise you to go upon the road .. the only spot of honour left you. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 371/1 I should have bid adieu to the Muses, and gone to the bar. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Gate of Sea* i. v. 138 She had gone upon the stage.. to make bread for herself. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 15 Sept. 299/1 Few of the working women proper go upon the streets. 1897 *HALL CAINE Christian* xi, Drake had gone to Harrow and thence to Oxford.

d. *To go to sea*: to go a voyage; also (more usually) to become a sailor. Of rigging: To be carried adrift.

1599 *MASINGER*, etc. *Old Law* v. i. She's going to sea—your grace knows whether better than I do. 1664-5 *PEPPYS Diary* 8 Mar., He was to go to sea in her. 1770 *NELSON* in *Southey Life* (1813) I. 4, I should like to go to sea with uncle Maurice. 1857 S. P. HALL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 12 The spare lower yard started from its lashings .. and went to sea.

32. Instead of, or in addition to, the place of destination, the purpose or motive of going is often indicated. This may be expressed in various ways:

a. by the simple *inf.* Now *arch.* and *dial.*

Go look! used to convey a contemptuous refusal to answer a question [obs. exc. dial.; common in Derbyshire].

Beewulf [see A 2 a]. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 433 Ga purchases land quhar euir he may. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 223 Lat vs heere a messe and go we dyne. a. 1400-50 [see A 2 d y]. c. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 157 Ga tak him be the hand. 1542-5 *BRINKLOW Lament.* (1874) 111 That I shulde go pour out my myces in the eare of an vnlearned buzarde. 1591 *SPENSER Teares Musc* 398 Now thou maist go pack. 1602 *NARCISsus* (1893) 67 Come, dance vs a morrice, or els goe sell fische. a. 1665 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* ii. 1, There's the old signe of Memnon: where the soule is You may go look. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 199 Ye might as well go preach to devils. 1724 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 71, I hid him who take care of his .. things. 1795 *Ann. Agric.* XXIII. 315 Nor does the drilled corn go he (as the farmer calls it) so readily as the broad-cast. 1813 *JANE AUSTEN Lett.* (1884) I. 126 Your Streatham and my Bookham may go hang. 1831 S. LOVER *Paddy the Piper, Leg. & Stor. Irel.* 151 There's an illicant look o' straw, that you may go sleep in. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 170/1 Go hire the needful workmen. 1890 *Eng. Illustr.* Mag. Sept. 888 As to a hauberk I must needs go lack; for I could not come by it.

b. by the *inf.* with *to*.

For weakened senses of this construction in which the notion of movement in space is lost, see 34 b, c. a. 1225 *Ansr. R.* 10 Pet beoð, also he seide, þe goð to helpen widewiden. a. 1300 [see A 2 b]. c. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* ix. ii, He bidden was To go to helpe the kyng Euaudre. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 225 Our dinner done, and he not coming thither I went to seek him. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* xi, Coach, servants, gondola, he goes to call. 1879 *EONA LYALL Won by Waiting* xiv, Esperance.. went to dress for dinner.

c. by *and* with a co-ordinated verb. In the modern colloquial use of this combination the force

of go is very much weakened or disappears altogether. In the positive imperative go is often nearly redundant (cf. *L. i. mune*, etc.); otherwise, to go and (do something) = 'to be so foolish, unreasonable, or unlucky as to —'. So in the vulgar phrase (*I have, he has, etc.*) *been and gone and* (done so and so).

c. 1000 *Agst. Gosh. Matt. ix. 13* Gosh and leornigearh [vulg. *canit ante discite*] hwæt is [etc.], a 1300 *Caesar* M. 759 Gosh and fotes me in hij Mine arm armur. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks. III. 38* Men schulen fle to heven wipouten peyne if bei wolden goo and slep. Crispen men. c. 1430 *Lvoc. Chichester & Byc. in Dods. O. Pl. XII. 335*, I ful longe may gon and seeke Or I can fynde a good repast. 1558 *Sir T. Gresham in H. H. Gibbs Collogny on Currency* App. 6 Against all wisdom the seyd bisshope went and vallewied the French crowne at vi. i. d. 1600 *SHAKS. Y. L. ii. iii. 3* Would'st thou haue me go & beg my food. c. 1631 *Donne Poems* (1650) 3 Goe and catch a falling starre. 1755 *H. WALPOLE Corr. cxciv. (ed. 3) III. 105* Don't go and imagine that I, go, go, was all sunk in the gulph of Madame de Pompadour. 1815 *Holman Juvenile Tracts vi. Cork Jacket* 6 He might go and hang himself for all they cared. 1878 *Scribner's Mag. XVI. 8/1* The fool has gone and got married. 1891 *Temple Bar Aug. 470* That I should actually have been and gone and told him so!

d. by a sb. (governed by to, and often without article) denoting an action that is to be performed, a ceremony at which one is to be present, etc.

Also with weakened sense in to go to SLEEP. c. 1175 [see A 201]. c. 1330 [see A 201]. c. 1430 *Hymnus Virg.* (1867) 56 Seynt iohun . . . for ihesus loue to deep can goon. c. 1485 *Digby Myst. (1882) vii. 578* Tyme drayt ny to go to dynner. 1548 *Hall Chron. Rich. III. 23* To morow we wyl common more: let us go to supper. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia III. (1633) 232* When they were all gone one day to dinner. 1745 *SWIFT Mem. Crockett* Wks. 1841 I. 589 As soon as he was come to rest. 1794 [see A 201]. 1879 *EDNA LYALL Won by Waiting* xxix. He took a fancy for going to the afternoon service at the abbey.

e. by the vbl. sb. governed by a (= on; in mod. use frequently omitted); also by ordinary sb. denoting an action, governed by to, in, on, rarely upon. Go a begging (see BEGGING vbl. sb. 2 b).

1388 *Wyclif Matt. xxv. 14* A man that goth in pilgrimage, clepide his seruants [etc.]. a 1440 *Sir Eglam. 409* The kyng of Sydon an-hunting ys gon. 1530 *FALSCOR 570/1*, I go a foraging. I go a grasnyng, as a horse or best dothe. 1624 *VERON Inuoc. Saints* 83 Why . . . dydde they goe a gaddynge to our Ladye of Wilsdone. 1664 *EDMONDS Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 65 Such an inconvenience, as might make him repent for going a birding. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr. II. (1879) 129/5* The Women . . . that called at his House as they were going on Pilgrimage. 1766 *GOSWAT. V. W. xx. 1* I was resolved not to go sneaking to the lower professors. *Ibid.* xxx. That you will permit . . . two of your servants to go upon a message. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Rationale Judo. Evid. v. (1827) 214* The plaintiff . . . is obliged to go upon the hunt for other witnesses. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xli. 14* 665 The King was certainly going a hunting. 1888 *MISS F. WILSON Witch of Hills I. iv. 76* I said that I was going hoar-hunting. 1897 *F. L. MARRIAT Blood Vampire* iii. d. let me keep her [the baby], whilst nurse goes on her errand.

f. by a complementary sb., denoting the function or capacity in which the subject is to be employed. Obs. exc. in to go apprentice (now rare), and to go bail, now chiefly fig., as I will go bail (colloq.) = 'I will be bound', I am certain.

1665 *Perry's Diary* 6 Dec. My Lord Sandwich goes Embassador to Spain speedily. 1670 *MARVELL Corr. cxlii. Wks. 1872-3* 114 The King . . . ordered the Lord Barclay to go Lord Lieutenant. 1707 *HEARNE Collect. 24* Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 321 He went Chaplain to the Factory. 1768 *GOLDISM. Good-n. Man* i. It was but last week he went security for a fellow whose face he scarce knew. 1854 *THACKERAY Emmond II. iv.* One of the boys 'listed; the other had gone apprentice. 1884 *RIDER HAGGARD Dawn LXV.* He won't marry her now, I'll go bail. 1890 *Cassell's Mag. July 470/2*, I will go bail for your character.

33. To have recourse, refer, appeal to (an authority, source of information, etc.); to carry one's case to or before (a tribunal, etc.). To go to in imp. with me as ethical dative. To go to the country (see COUNTRY 6 b).

1377 *LANGLE P. Pl. B. x. 192* Who so gloseth as gylours don go me to the same. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll. 93* Gof more to be lawe & to be witness. 1532 *MORSE Confut. Tyndale Wks. 376/2* Go me to the newe lawe and to those sacramentes which Tyndall agreeth for sacramentes. 1825 *New Monthly Mag. XIV. 193* Mr. Salmon . . . is determined to go to a jury. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult. 76* You must go to Aristotle for that. 1878 *Scribner's Mag. XV. 737/1* Why does not this art-ist go to nature? 1881 *Philad. Rec. No. 3462*. 4 When the bar-tender goes before a jury the above statement evidently will be his defence. 1892 *Sat. Rev. 8 Oct. 419/2* She need not go to others for her bonis mots.

34. To turn to, betake oneself to (an employment or occupation); to proceed to some specified course of action; to resort to some specified means of attaining one's object. To go to blows, cuffs, law, war, work, etc. (see the sb.).

a 1250 *Owl & Night. 873* 3if þu gyst herof to disputinge. a 1300 [see A 201]. 1467 *Eng. Gilds (1570) 409* And þe electors to go to a new election. 1535 *COYNDABLE Prov. xxix. 9* If a wyse man go to lawe with a fool . . . he getteth not out. 1577 *B. Gooch Heresbach's Husb. i. (1886) 3 b* I goe to writing or reading, or suche other business as I like. 1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. IV. iii. 35 O.* I could diuide my selfe, and go to buffets, for mouing such a dish of skimm'd Milk with so honourable an Action. 1611 [see A 201]. 1678 *BUTLER Hud. III. iii. 530* He that . . . goes to Law to be Reliev'd is sillier than n south Chews. 1790 *By-stander 79*

note. Two of these different professions having disagreed, they went to boxing. 1891 *MARY WILKINS Humble Rom.*, etc. 277 He had rented a pretty little tenement over in Rye, and gone to housekeeping.

b. To set oneself, attempt to (do something). 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr. i. ii. § 2* Nay, he goes to prove the truth of Sanchoniathons History by [etc.]. 1776 *Maiden Aunt I. 55* But mind me, Emma, if you go to slip out of the room, I'll send old Harley to plague you.

c. In negative or hypothetical contexts, to go (for) to (do something) is vulgarly used for: 'To do anything so improper as to —', 'to be so foolish, bold, or severe as to —'.

1752 *FOOTE Taste II. Wks. 1799* I. 22 Indeed I did not go to do it. 1798 *T. MORTON Secr. worth Knoving I. 1. 6* Sure nobody would go to kill so handsome and good a creature. 1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress II. 59* A non-natural woman, to go to leave her children. *Ibid.* II. 121 Who would go for to take him for a Lord's son? 1814 *MRS. CAMERON Pink Tippet II. 16*, I am sure she would not go to tell a lie of anybody. 1890 *Mrs. H. WOOD House of Halliwell II. xi. 293* 'Dear ma'am', uttered Nurse Gill, 'you'd never go to suspect her!'

35. To carry one's action to a specified point of progress or completeness. Const. to; also with adv. or adverbial phrase, and with cognate or adverbial accusative, as in to go the LENGTH of. For many phrases, see FAR, NEAR, NIGH.

f If you go to that = 'if you come to that'. (H) will go far: in recent journalistic use, said of an author, statesman, etc., to imply that he is likely to achieve great things (= F. if it is to him).

1577 *B. Gooch Heresbach's Husb. i. (1886) 21* In Syria, where they cannot goe very deepe, they use . . . very little Plowes. 1637 *SHIRLEY Love's Cruelty II. ii. (1640) D i b.* En. Moore trifles. *Hi.* And you go to that Lady, that which you part withall for all these pleasures, is but a trifle. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace xxviii. 483* Death need not pull and hale; such a man goes halfway to meet it. 1689 *T. R. View Court. Europe 3* We are not to stick at the Letter, but go to the foundation, to the inside and essence of things. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und. iv. vi. § 7* (1825) 416 Unless we can discover their natural dependence, which, in their primary qualities, we can go but a very little way in. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for Love ii. ii. (ed. 2) 27* Well, if you go to that, where did you find this Bodkin? 1697 *COLLIER Ess. v. (1703) 187* The generality . . . want either force or inclination to go to the bottom, and try the merits. 1757 *FOOTE Author Epil. Wks. 1799* I. 129 When she's quite in voice, she'll go to C! 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water 79* Even at the Depth we went to at the North End. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. ii. I. 182* Having gone all lengths with a faction while it was uppermost. 1879 *M. J. GUEST Lect. Hist. Eng. xlvii. 476* Stratford really went some way towards bringing his scheme to pass.

b. esp. with regard to the amount of an offer or a concession in mercantile or other negotiations. To go less: to offer or accept a lower price or less onerous conditions, take less extreme measures, etc.

1616 *SHIRLEY Maid's Rev. II. iii. (1639) E iv.* We can prolong life. *Ans.* And kill too, can you not? *Sh.* Oh any that will goe to the price. 1632 *MASSINGER Maid of Hon. III. i.* It is too little; yet, Since you have said the word, I am content. But will not goe a gazette less. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett. (1650) III. xv. 27* The Parliament persists in their first Propositions, and will go nothing less. a 1648 *Ld. HERBERT Mem. VIII (1683) 418* It was objected . . . that the Law having made the Offence to be Death, it was not safe to go less. 1659 *J. ARROWSMITH Chain Princ. 101* The Sybils books . . . two whereof . . . were purposely cast into the fire . . . because Tarquin would not go to the price of them. 1704 *N. N. tr. Boccacini's Aduts. Jr. Parnassus i. 92* Poor Literati . . . could not afford to go the Price of Better Met. 1721 *PERRY Daggenh. Breach* 30 Having made it sure that no Man else would go below him. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. vi. 11*. 65 Lewis consented to go as high as twenty-five thousand crowns. 1892 *Sirrand Mag. IV. 294/2* The price was higher than she cared to go to.

c. In various phrases with the general sense 'to share equally in something', chiefly with adverbial accusative, as to go halves (with), formerly also to go (another person's) halves, to go shares, snacks, snips; or (cf. 32 f) with complementary sb. as to go sharer, mates, partners. (See the various sb.).

d. To put or subject oneself to (trouble, expense). 1824 *Trial. R. Agric. Soc. III. 1. 18* The tenant . . . went to very needless expense. 1890 *Temple Bar Aug. 576* Arden has gone to the ridiculous cost of engaging Ridge. 1895 *MARIE CORELLI Sorrows of Satan ix. (1897) 98* Few publishers . . . go to the trouble of . . . giving the number of copies for an Edition.

e. trans. (on the analogy of cognate accusatives). To go to the extent of; to venture as far as. To go the whole hog (see HOG II b).

1855 *H. GREILEY x Dec. in Greeley on Lincoln* 89 He . . . tells everybody he is connected with the Tribune, but doesn't go its isms. c. 1882 *Comic Song 'West End Boys' iii.* (Farmer). Another bitter I really can't go. 1883 *'MARK TWAIN' Life on Mississ. xliii. 390* There's one thing . . . which a person won't take in pine if he can go walnut; and won't take in walnut if he can go mahogany. That's a coffin.

36. trans. To risk, adventure (a certain sum), to stake, wager. Also absol.; sometimes with indirect object. To go better, in certain card games, to offer a higher stake than is named in the adversary's challenge. Also to go one better: hence often fig. to outbid or outdo somebody else.

1605 *B. JONSON Volpone III. v.* Like your wanton gambler at prime, Whose thought had Whisper'd to him, not goe lesse. 1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transp. t. 283* This Gentleman would always go half a Crown with me. 1768 *GOLDISM.*

Good-n. Man III. i. Men that would go forty guineas on a game of cribbage. 1855 *DICKENS Dorrit vi.* And I'll go another seven and sixpence to name which is the helpless, the unborn babe or you. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butter. fly Parl. II. i.* The very dice on the counter with which the bar-keeper used to 'go' the miners for drinks. 1878 *Scribner's Mag. XV. 660/2* I'll do better than the church. I'll see 'em that and go one better. 1879 *'CAVENDISH' Card Ess.*, etc. 59 Each that stood might pass or make the rent, that is go better again. 1886 *MC CARTHY & Mrs. C. PRAFO Right Honourable I. vii. 142* Our fellows wanted to be popular. These fellows . . . want to go one better. 1890 *Temple Bar June 199* You ought to go on the zero.

** of passive movement, change of state, etc.

37. To be carried, moved, impelled, etc. to, towards a place or person, into a place, etc. lit. and fig. To go to the bottom (see BOTTOM sb. 2).

c. 1050 *Byrthferth's Handbok in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 305 & on þissum monðe gæð seo sunne on þæt tacn. a 1300 *Metz. Eng. Psalter xviii. 7* M. Crie in his sighte in eres yowen euen. 1340 *Avyell. 206* Zu longe gēþ fet pot to be weterre, þet hit comþ to-broke hom. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia II. (1633) 162* His old blood going to his heart. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent. II. i. 116* Being ignorant to whom it goes, I writ at random. 1749 *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* (1782) I. 156 This very day I met two of them going to their long home. 1895 *LORD SHAND in Law Times Rep. LXXXIII. 637/2*, I am further of opinion . . . that there was evidence of negligence to go to the jury.

b. fig. To go to one's heart: to cause one great sorrow, pity, or the like.

1481 *CANTON Reynard* (Arb.) 88, I trowe hit shold not moche goo to my herte so that another dyde it. 1687 *BURNET Reply to Varillas 126* This it seems went to his heart. 1694 *F. BRAGGE Disc. Parables ix. 314* How does every rub and hindrance go to their very heart. 1844 *FRASER'S Mag. XXX. 587/2* It goes to my heart to be disunited from them. 1849 *THACKERAY Virgin. xviii.* It went to my heart to say no to her. 1890 *Murray's Mag. VII. 56* The look of sorrow . . . went to his heart.

38. a. (Chiefly will go, but also in indefinite present tense.) To be capable of passing, to find room to pass into, through, etc., a place. Hence, of a number, to be contained (so many times) in another number; also impers. ('won't go') in division or subtraction (cf. quotes. 1856, 1890).

1686 *J. SMITH Of Nat. Time 39* Let two plain and flat plates or boards . . . be joynd so close together that a Sixpence may but just go between. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 18 Five will go twelve times in sixty. 1856 *Titan Mag. Dec. 498/1* Twelves in two—won't go? *Ibid.* 499/1 Twelve will go once in fourteen, and leave two over. 1879 *M. J. GUEST Lect. Hist. Eng. xx. 198* All the good we can find about him will go into a very few words. 1881 *A. LANG Library II. 62* Elzevirs . . . go readily into the pocket. 1890 *Universal Rev. 15 July 445* Four from three won't go—borrow one.

b. To be usually or properly put into, to have its proper position in a certain place.

1729 *SWITZER Hydrot. & Hydraul. 97* A Brass Pillar . . . having a Ball at the Bottom of it, that goes into a Socket. *Mod.* This box goes on the third shelf from the top.

39. To pass to a person; to fall to his lot; to be allotted or awarded to him; to pass into his hands, into his pocket, under his control, etc.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor. II. iii. 129* Let the high Office and the Honor go to one that would doe thus. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg. (1812) I. 122* Nor has he care to whom his wealth shall go. 1849 *Tail's Mag. XVI. 288/1* American ships . . . divide the freights which formerly went to the British . . . shipowner. 1850 *Ibid.* XVII. 655/1 One might have known the estate would go to creditors. 1869 *HUGHES Alfred G. xiv. 168* A fine of 120 shillings (half to go to the king). 1878 *Scribner's Mag. XV. 658/2* The money I had saved went to the doctors. 1890 *Field to May 68/1* The first and second prizes went to colts. 1890 *T. F. TOUR Hist. Eng. 100* The newly enclosed land nearly all went to the big landlords. 1891 *Field 19 Dec. 949/3* Both games going to Courtney.

b. Of a dignity, an estate, office, property, etc.: To pass by inheritance, succession, or otherwise.

1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 120 Where an estate was devised specifically, and was afterwards sold by the testator by a contract executory, the estate went from the devisee. 1831 *Society I. 34* It was proved it [a large estate] should not have gone in the female line. 1877 *MRS. YONGE Canons Ser. III. vi. 55* The dukedom went to his brother. 1879 *M. J. GUEST Lect. Hist. Eng. xliii. 432* The crown was then to go to the descendants of Henry's younger sister.

40. To be applied or appropriated to a purpose. Const. to, towards; also to with inf.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb. i. 375* The fistulose & softer [stone] let hit goon To cover with. 1688 *BURNET Lett. State Italy 162* All the Revenue goes to the keeping of the Magnificence of the Court. 1850 *Tail's Mag. XVII. 178/1* An increase of yield goes all to the amount of produce sold. 1867 *Trial. R. Agric. Soc. Ser. II. 111. ii. 449* Fees . . . do not go towards the sustentation of the school. 1889 *Macm. Mag. Dec. 126/1* The capital . . . goes to swell the profits of the original possessors of the soil.

41. To contribute to a result; to be amongst the conditions requisite for a purpose; to be one of the constituent elements of something. Const. to, towards; also to with inf.

1607 *DONNE Lett. (1651) 141* Here also you have true business and many quasi negotia, which go two and two to a business. 1666 *BACON Sylva 603* The Medicines which goe to the Ointments are also strong that [etc.]. 1663 *VERBERG Comen. 52* There goeth four load of Sand, which cost two shillings six pence. 17 . . . *SWIFT To Pope* (1713). Something better and greater than high birth and quality must go toward acquiring those demonstrations of public esteem and love. 1755 *Nan No. 26. 3* With n single glance we view an army, without attending to every separate

soldier that goes to compose it. 1789 COWPER *Lett.* 8 Aug. There goes more to the composition of a volume than many critics imagine. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi* 62 Count what goes to making up a Pope. 1870 NICHOLSON *Main Zool.* (1880) 447 The bones which go to form the head and trunk. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 1 With a good eye for the influences which go to the formation of character. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* May 961/2 Whole gardens of roses go to one drop of the attar.

† b. To be allotted as proportionate to. *Obs.*

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 58 One Horse plows 10 acres, and there goes 1 Man to 3 Horses.

c. To amount to, be equivalent to.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 17 Sixteen ounces go to the avoirdupois pound. 1879 Miss YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iv. xvii. 177 How many loaves go to a bushel of wheat. 1889 PHILLIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* I. iii. 54 Twenty-five francs go to the pound. 1890 *Chamb. Fril.* 21 June 389/1 'How many . . . go to a crew with you, captain?' 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 407/2, 150 glasses go to the keg.

42. To conduce, tend to; with *sb.* or *v.* in *inf.*

† Formerly also, to have an object or result amounting to.

1781 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 46/1 An attempt . . . which in its success would have gone to the destruction of himself, his party, and friends. 1804 TENNANT *Indian Recr.* I. 47 Fastidious ideas regarding rank . . . went nearly to the exclusion of this useful set of men from the society of . . . grandees. 1818 JAS. MILL *B. India* III. vi. i. 50 The bill, therefore, went to the confiscation of the whole of the Company's property. 1820 *Examiner* No. 634, 361/2 [They] would also go to account for much of the personal violence. 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 385 Those geographical schisms which go immediately to a separation. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 244/1 It [the amendment] went to a half approval of the conduct of ministers. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 375/1 Two things go to render this statement . . . worthless. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 684/2 It goes to show that the Dutch are not the equals of the English.

43. To attain, reach, extend; with *advb.* phrase

indicating the point aimed at or attained. Cf. 35. a 1586 SONEV *Arcadia* I. (1633) 19 His love was not so superficial, as to go no further than the skin. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 19 No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience. 1707 FREINOW *Peterborough's Cond.* 54. 149, I think it is hardly possible that Modesty could go to a greater length. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 223 The history . . . goes very far back. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 182 My memory goes to this . . . that I had asked a friend [etc.]. 1873 P. V. SMITH *Hist. Eng. Instit.* I. ii. 48 These proceedings did not go to the length of treason. 1874 *Deutsch. Rem.* 362 But the difference goes still further. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. ii. 43 His mathematics did not go very deep. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Nov. 580/1 The horns go to great lengths, but are not very thick at base.

b. As (or so) far as it goes: a phrase used to limit the applicability of a statement, etc., or the extent or efficiency of what is referred to.

[1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtree Misc.* (1888) 16 Als farre als thayre syde howe gas.] 1789 TWINING *Aristotle on Poetry* (1812) I. 10 The resemblance is, indeed, real, as far as it goes. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 598 The case of Martin v. Strachan decided this case, as far as it went. 1820 *Examiner* No. 651, 632/1 He has a real notion of pleasantness, as far as mere pleasantness goes. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i. § 37 (1875) 132 We make a statement, true as far as it goes. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 The poor law system . . . is, so far as it goes, Socialism pure and simple.

c. To go a good, great, long, short way (to or towards): to have a great, little effect; also, to have great influence with (a person).

1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* I. (1730) 18 A very indifferent Religion well Believed, will go a great way. 1749 CNESTERR *Lett.* (1792) II. ccxi. 308 Your stay at Rome will go a great way towards answering all my views. 1820 *Examiner* No. 612, 1/2 A mode of testimony which ought to go a good way with the Laureate. 1841 *Macaulay* in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. ix. 123 Where people look for no merit, a little merit goes a long way. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 223/2 Every walk a man takes . . . is as good as a course of lectures . . . and goes far more toward his spiritual fashioning and culture. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Sept. 15/1 The farm produce goes a short way to filling the mouths.

d. With far, as or so far, further, a long way, etc. Of a stock of provisions, etc.: To hold out, suffice for distribution. Of clothing: To last, wear. Of money: To have purchasing power.

1419 E. E. WILLS (1882) 40 3efe euere man and woman a Love and a galon of ale, als far als it will go. 1667 DRYDEN *Prosl. Secret Love*, Now old pantalons Will go as far as formerly new gowns. a 1672 WILKINS (J.), Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. 1693 *Tate Jivernal*, Sat. xv. 105 Whose Flesh, torn off by Lumps, the rav'nous Foe In Morsels cut, to make it farther go. 1840 *Fril. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 40 Turnips, if consumed under sheds, go so much further. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlii. 430 54 a year, in those days would go as far as forty would do now. 1889 Mrs. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* III. i. 15 Money goes a long way in Norway.

44. To pass into a certain condition. Chiefly implying deterioration.

a. With *adj.* complement: To become, get to be (in some condition). (Cf. COME 24 a.) † To go less: to be abated or diminished.

1583 T. STOCKER *tr. Civ. Warres Loue* C. i. 117 The siege of Leyden continued, & their victuals went very low. 1654 EARL MONM. *Bentivoglio's Warres Flanders* II. 32 The Regent went every day less in her authority. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/1 Boniclatier [is] Cream gone thick. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 231 Lei them [apricots] go cold betwixt every time. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 243 He went dead about three months ago. 1845 HOOO *Luce* iii. A poet gone unreason-

ably mad. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 23 He went bankrupt. *Ibid.* 248 Fright and . . . anxiety have . . . made strong men go gray in a single night. 1881 J. P. SHELTON *Dairy Farm.* 56/1 If it [the milk] is not taken proper care of it soon goes sour in hot weather. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Forogee Manor* I. xxviii. 122 Her cheeks went scarlet. 1888 LADY D. HARV *Dang. Exper.* III. iv. 84, I trembled and went hot and cold. 1890 *Boldrewood Col. Reformer* (1891) 419 Suppose he goes lame all of a sudden! 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 103/2 Any bishopric or bishopric that has just gone vacant. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 720/2 Before us lay a sea of fern, gone a russet brown from decay.

b. To turn, be transformed to. Also rarely, to be redneed to.

1591 SPENSER *Tearles Muses* 596 Eftsoones such store of teares sbec forth did powre, As if shee all to water would have gone. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 28 If you boil pickled pork too long, it will go to a jelly. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* II. v. (1872) I. 72 The Vohburg Family . . . was now gone to this one girl. 1859 *Fril. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 431 The more the produce is Gramineaceous, the more it goes to flower and seed. 1889 Mrs. BARR *Fest of Clay* xii. 236 The devil's corn all goes to bran. 1891 C. DUNSTAN *Quita* II. i. xv. 17 Sbe has lost all her colour, and has gone to skin and bone.

c. Const. to with *sb.* indicating some ruined condition; in many phrases, as to go to pieces, to rack, ruin, smash, etc., for which see the sbs.

IV. Quasi-trans. with pronoun as obj.

45. With pleonastic refl. pron. in various foregoing senses. Now only arch. [Cf. F. *s'en aller*.] 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 pe uelene gast be ged him of þan sunfulle mon and ged him of þan stude to stude. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 53 in E. E. P. (1862) 14 God him 3ed an erp here xxxii winter an somdel mo. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 13091 Efter quen þe dai gas þai [Vod men] haf þair wiþ and gas þam ham. 1400-50 *Alexander* 533 Gais him vp at þe grece. 1892 *Cosmopolitan* XIII. 727/2 So I may go me to mass, mamma, Along with my coal man lover.

46. Go it.

† a. To direct one's course. *Obs.*

1689 H. PITMAN *Relation* in *Arh. Garner* VII. 365 When these had shared her cargo, they parted company, the French with their shares went it for Petty Guavas, in the Grand Gustaphus.

† b. *inf.* = Be off! away with you! *Obs.*

1797 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 306 So you had better be moving . . . take yourself off—go it—budge.

c. *colloq.* and *slang.* To go along at great speed; to pursue one's action with furious vigour; to engage recklessly in dissipation. To go it blind: to plunge into a course of action without regarding the consequences.

1821 EGAN *Tom & Jerry* (1870) 236 Logic, under the domino, had been 'going it' on a few of his friends with much humour. 1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1912/1 A gentleman . . . presented himself at the balcony . . . declaring that he would fire upon the first man that attempted to enter the house . . . a cry of 'Go it! go it!' was raised by the mob. 1840 *MANLYAT* *Olla Podr.* (Rldg.) 301 That's going it rather strong. 1846 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 126 Honest folks that mean to go it blind. 1856 *Titan* *Mag.* Aug. 101/1 'Go it, governor! smash, dash, and crash!'

V. Special uses of the pples.

47. Uses of the pr. pple. going.

a. *Going in or of* —: about to attain (a specified age) on one's next birthday; also without prep. Cf. *going on* —, 61 b, *going upon*, 66 e, *going on for* —, 84 k.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. v. Till she was going in her fifteen. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 47 She knew she was as much a woman as herself, and that she was going in eighteen. 1877 *Gd. Words* XVIII. 5/2 Doris is going fifteen. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* 144 'How old is your daughter?' 'Oo's goin' of eighteen.' 1888 G. ALLEN *Draught's Die* I. ix. 124 She would have given her age, if asked, as 'going thirteen'.

b. *Going to* (with active or pass. *inf.*): on the way to, preparing or tending to. Now used as a more colloquial synonym of *about to*, in the auxiliaries of idiomatic compound tenses expressing immediate or near futurity. Cf. F. *je vais*. (To be) just going to: (to be) on the point of (doing so and so).

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 43 Thys unhappysowle . . . was going to be broughte into helle for the synne and oneful lustys of her body. 1672 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 26, I believe next news I hear will be that you are going to be married. 1703 LOCKE *Lett.* 23 July (On Dr. Pococke), As I was going to say. 1752 Mrs. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* I. xii, Glanville . . . saw himself going to be discarded a second time. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle on Poetry* (1812) I. 153 At the instant that he is going to be sacrificed, the discovery is made. *Ibid.* II. 129 When a brother kills, or is going to kill. 1826 in *Cobbett Rur. Rules* (1885) II. 61 Lamb's . . . to be sold . . . to those who are going to keep them. 1861 Geo. ELIOT *Silas Mar.* vi. 293, I aren't a-going to try and 'bate your price'. 1890 *Chamb. Fril.* 14 June 370/2 It seems as if it were going to rain.

48. Uses of the pa. pple. gone.

a. By a development from the ordinary use of *gone* in the perfect tense conjugated with *be* (esp. in sense 21), the phrase *to be gone* has assumed the sense: To depart (promptly or finally), to take oneself off. See also BEGONE. Similarly to get oneself gone, for which see GET v. 28 c.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 181 To shewe by their coming out, a greater desire to bee gone. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Piv, Its safest we be gone, Lest [etc.]. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 384 He thrust in among some, and faine would have bin gone from others. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 41 Come honest Viator, let's be gone. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Gone*, If

you will not be gone presently. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Kon. Forest* I. In the morning La Motte rose at an early hour impatient to be gone.

b. In *Archery*, said of an arrow when from its flight it is seen to have been shot beyond the mark. Similarly in *Bowls*, of a bowl which runs beyond the jack (hence *transf.* of the player).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 36 Escheuwing shorte, or gone, or eitherside wide. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Passé*, *le suis passé*, I am gone, or ouercast, I haue throwne ouer, at Bowles, &c.

c. Dead; departed from life. See 28. Also *Dead and gone* (see DEAD).

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 163 If that yong Arthur be not gone alreadye, Euen at that newes he oies. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 230 A Dog, that has his Nose held in the Vapour, dies in a very little time; but if carry'd into the open Air . . . recovers, if he is not quite gone. 1822 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii, Strange that . . . one should be living, warm and beautiful . . . one day, and the next be gone, utterly gone, and for ever!

† d. In a state of swoon, unconscious (cf. 29 h). Also (very freq. in 17th c.), Dead drunk (more fully, *gone in drink*).

1641 HINOE *Life Brien* lxvi. 219 Hee could take no food . . . but he was ready to faint and to be gone upon it. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 70 The Speaker . . . said, I am a yea, a no, I should say. This caused an alternate laughter all the House over, and some said he was gone. 1661 PEEVS *Diary* 9 Sept., Sir W. Penn . . . had been drinking to-day, and so is almost gone, that we could not make him understand it. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. p. vii, Men so much gone in drink . . . would not be able to make any thing of it. 1691 tr. G. d'Emilia *Observ.* 249 The Singing-men (having drunk freely) . . . were quite gone, and knew no longer what they sung.

e. Infatuated (in love, wickedness, etc.). *Gone on*: (in recent colloq. or vulgar use) enamoured of, infatuated about.

1698 J. COLLIER *Short View* I. 12 Silenium is much gone in Love, but modest withal. 1858 GUTHRIE *Christ Inherit.* *Saints* (1860) 38 Gone in iniquity they hoast . . . of the victims whom have seduced. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* Xmas No. 71/1 Iris was gone on you yesterday. 1885 F. ANSTEE *United Venus* 59, I saw directly that I'd mashed her—she was gone, dead gone, sir. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1 They seem to be quite gone on the culture and elevation of the people by the eye.

f. *Far gone*: in an advanced stage of a disease; deeply engaged or entangled; greatly fatigued or exhausted, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 184 Yorke is too farre gone with griefe. 1656 BAXTER *Ref. Pastor* iv. § 2 Wks. 1707 IV. 369 Some Men are so far gone in Pride, that [etc.]. 1712 *Scots Guardian* No. 106 2/3, I am myself very far gone in this Passion for Aurelia. 1741 Mrs. MANLEY *Power Love* II. 152 Caton was far gone in Impudence. 1793 BZOONES *to Darwin* 31 Far gone in a Consumption of the lungs. 1804 EUGENIA de ACTON *Yale without a Title* II. 187 She is far gone in the fashionable heroism of the English day. 1822 OSMOND II. 2 Osmond being a great deal too far gone in the tender passion. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 681/2 Agenor was now too far gone in guilt to recede. 1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* I. 21 Two horses too far gone to be able to gallop. 1878 *Scritcher's Mag.* XV. 363/2 The captain was . . . by no means so far gone in his infatuation. 1889 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 253 Two ladies . . . both far gone in intoxication.

g. Lost, ruined, undone. Of a battle, game, etc.: Lost. † To give for gone: to regard as hopeless.

1596 SHAKS. *Stretch* V. iii. v. 20 Well, you are gone both waies. 1603 *Meas. for M. v.* i. 302 Is the Duke gone? Then is your cause gone too. 1621 FLETCHER *Custons Country* v. i, I am gone. 1625 in *Virginia Mag. Hist.* & *Biog.* I. 162 The terror whereof . . . so dismaile the whole Colony, as they almost gave themselves for gone. 1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 248 That would be giving the Matter for gone. 1798 *Invasion* I. 226 Waterford, at the first sight of a person by whom he was known, gave himself up for gone. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* III. v. (1865) I. 166 Seeing the Battle gone . . . Ludwigh too had to fly. 1889 'B. W. D.' & 'CAVENOSH' *Whist with & without Perception* 71 If he leads the usual ace, king, the game is distinctly gone.

† h. In the absolute construction with a designation of an interval of time: = AGO, SINCE.

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 1737 (Cott.) For god had said gan siben lang. 'Mi self [etc.]. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1488 (Trin.) Was þou not but litil gone Almost þere wit iwes lone. c 1365 CHAUCER *Syr's T.* 328 But sooth is seyð gon sithen many a day. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rem.* 29 Christe so many hundred yeares gone was in prophecies promysed. 1657 CROMWELL *Sr.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, Now six years gone.

i. Used to indicate that an interval is reckoned backward from a specified past date. (Cf. COME v. 35 h.)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii. It is twenty years gone Christmas-day, since Lord Chesterfield [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. iii. I, On Monday gone five weeks . . . we saw Paris beholding its King, stand silent.

j. Preceding or following a statement of age: Over, more than the age mentioned. Cf. 47 a.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* vii. II. 241 No hurry about Fritz's marriage; be is but eighteen gone. 1893 *Temple Bar* XCIV. 216 A man 'gone ninety years of age'.

VI. With prepositions, in specialized uses.

49. Go about —.

† a. To encompass. Also in *indirect pass.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2 pe see geh him al aboute, he stond as in an yle. c 1300 St. Brantard 2 The see of ocean . . . goth the world aboute. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* I. 788 Another with a diche aboute ygon is. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 202/2 Goon a aboutyn . . . circine.

b. To busy oneself about; to set to work upon, take in hand; in early use, † to seek after. (Cf. to be ABOUT.) Also in *indirect pass.*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Poalgr.* 905 To go about rhysses, *ambition.* 1577 B. Galsgr *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) iv. 187 If they [bees] go about their business cherefully. 1650 TRAPP *Comm.* Numbers xi. 13 Lust is unsatisfiable; to go about it is to go about an endless piece of work. 1687 BURNET *Reply to Varillas* 33 Those who write upon true Information, know what they go about. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 108 Let the leaden cistern be gone about. 1885 MARY LINSKILL *A Lost Son*, etc. 247 She went about her work in a cold, impassive way.

50. Go after — To go in pursuit of; to visit as a wooer or a disciple.

The expression 'to go after other gods' in all Eng. versions of the Bible, is a literal rendering of Vulg. *ambulare post deos alienos* and its Heb. original, which expresses rather the sense 'to walk in the train of', 'follow the guidance of'. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2022 Goon aflyr, *succedo.* 1847 MARYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv. Now, Edward, we are going after a fine stag. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 659 Don't you go after that Frenchwoman. They're not to be trusted.

51. Go against, † again —

† a. To go to meet. Obs.

c 1290 *Beket* 2058 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 165 Pare-with wel baldeliche: he code a-gein is fon. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4954 Gladli wiþ grete lordes sche goþ him agens. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 62 She wente agaynst him and toke him by the hande. 1530 PALSGR. 570/1, I go agaynst one, I go to mete hym. We be ynowe to go agaynst hym.

b. Of a contest, an enterprise: To result unfavourably to.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xv. 40 Y* mater was lykely to go yll agaynst the erle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 112 Never thing prospered with me, but it hath gone against me. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii. The law gaed again the luddies at last. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 25 The case had gone dead against them from the beginning.

c. To run counter to, oppose, militate against. 1530 [see AGAINST *prep.* 10]. 1688 BURNET *Lett. State Italy* 111 The smallest thing, that seems... to go against their Interest, is lookt after with a very watchful care. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 82/2 How will he ever expect to get the money if he goes against my wishes? 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. viii. 24 Literature... was a thing which went dead against our family traditions.

d. To go against the GRAIN, HAIR, † heart (also simply against me = against my feelings): (of an action) to be uncongenial, excite repugnance (see AGAINST 9 b, 10).

a 1660 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 221 It goyse agans myn hart full sore. a 1585 STONEY *Arcadia* I. (1633) 49 As it went against my heart to breake any way from you. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. ii. It would go horribly against me to have her come to any harm. 1888 MC CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. ii. 57 It went against me not to give the poor fellow some sort of burial.

52. Go at — To make an attack upon; to take in hand vigorously. To go at it: to enter upon an action, contest, etc. with energy. To go at the collar (said of a horse): see COLLAR sb. 6).

1820 *Examiner* No. 637. 403/1 Our Orator went at it again, like a Titan refreshed. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 324 At his legs the little dog went. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & Passion* I. x. 204 I'm a plain-spoken man, and I go at a thing straight, without beating through the bush. 1887 P. FENDALL *Sex to Last* I. x. 248 Selina went at her again for further information. 1888 *Derks. Gloss.* s.v. A labourer enquired in the morning, 'What be I to go at to-day?' 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 183 In front, stretched a mighty crevasse. He went at it with a bound. 1890 BOLDREWON *Col. Reformer* (1892) 201 The highly-conditioned horses went at their collars... and rattled along.

53. Go before —

a. To precede in time or serial order, be anterior to.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecdus.* i. 3 The wisdom of God goende before all thinges, who ensereched? 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 328 The workes that gothe before faythe. 1629 H. BURTON *Babelus Bethel* 16 The Councill... surpasseth... all that went before it. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 276 The other two [propositions], as naturally going before the conclusion, they have styled the premises. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 81/2 Pity 'tis these should pay for the bad men who have gone before them.

† b. To take precedence of, be superior to. Obs. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 78 If she went before others I haue seeme as that Diamond of yours out-lusters many I haue beheld.

54. Go behind — (See BEHIND *prep.* 3 and 8 c.) Also, in recent use, to reopen a question settled by (a previous decision or agreement).

1888 R. A. KING *Leal Lass* II. iv. 63 Marry May he must — this was a postulate he would not go behind. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb. It was a piece of sharp pincine, an attempt to go behind the settlement made by Cardinal Manning [etc.]. 1892 *Law Reports* 2 Q. Bench 544 In such a case the Court will go behind the compromise in order to see the nature of the original debt.

† 55. Go beside — To pass over, miss. Obs. c 1375, 1382 [see BESIDE 8 b]. 1530 PALSGR. 571/1, I go besydes my purpose, je faulx a mon esme. 1798 *Cervadina* I. 39 He cannot bear to see the loaves and fishes go beside his family.

† 56. Go between — To act as a mediator between; to reconcile. Obs.

1549 LATIMER *2d Serm. Ref. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 63 The regent of France was fain to be sent for from beyond the seas, to set them at one, and go between them. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 256, I did goe betweene them as I said, but more then that he loued her.

57. Go by —

† a. To neglect, pass without notice; to pass unheeded. Obs. (Cf. Go-by sb.).

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7167 Pair ordure reule pai went bathe by And leuyd our dishonestly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vii. viii. 66 The messenger is nocht gone by myne eris [i. l. non... meas effugit nuntius aures]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 O ignorant... pepli, gone by the pathway of verteouse Knaugale. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 234 When you can go by an offence, and... suffer trouble quietly, you have a kind of peace and joy in your heart.

† b. To go by one's day: to pass one's prime. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 295 Rainer... was considered rather gone by his day.

† c. To go by the worse, worst: to be worsted. 1563 *GOLDING Caesar* I. (1565) 23 To whom the Heduanes... had... gyuen battell: wherin going by the worse, they had receyved great damage. 1639 F. ROBERTS *God's Holy Ho.* ix. 62 As he [Moses] lifted up his hands to God, Amalek went by the worst. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 903 In argument with men a woman ever Goes by the worse. 1727 BOVER *Fr. Dict.* s.v. To go by the worst, *avoir du pire.*

58. Go for —

† a. To set out, leave, start for (a destination). 1616 in *Crt. & Times Jas.* I. (1848) I. 428 The Lord Roos is gone for Spain. 1704 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 244, I may have the satisfaction of embracing you before I go for Holland. 1807 MILNER *Martyrs* iii. ii. 124 At length having left Rome, we went for Bavaria.

b. To go to fetch; to fetch. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* iii. i, Anna, good sister Anna, go for him.

c. To pass as or as equivalent to; to be accounted or valued as. Now only in *to go for nothing, little, something*, or the like.

1556 *Chron. Fr. Friars* (Camden) 68 Item the v. day of December [1550] was proclaimed that the French crownes shuld goe but for vs. ijijd. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 13 He that cares not to lyve for thee Lord, is nothing and goeth for nought. a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 12 b, Since she goes for a woman. 1623 LITTLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* 77 Which for likeness of stile and profitable vse haue gone for his. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 11. ii. ix. § 3 (1656) 150 Faith before temptation hath much heterogeneous stuff that cleaves to it, and goes for faith. 1683 BURNET *Lett. State Italy* 186 The oaths... went for nothing, but matters of form. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower Int.* (1692) 21 Many who go for English Merchants, are but Dutch Factors, and Trade for others in their own Names. *Ibid.* 137 A Crown with us goes for 60 Pence. 1820 *Examiner* No. 655. 690/1 His testimony would go for nothing. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 193 His plighted faith went for as little as the plighted faith of a deliberate perjurer. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. vii. 240 She was pretty too; and that went for something.

d. To have for one's aim; to aim at securing; † also = the later *go in for* (see 81). In recent use also with stronger sense (cf. e), to concentrate effort on the attainment of (an object).

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xvi. 30 Quha suld my dullit spreitis rais, Sen for no lufe my lady gais? 1641 H. PEACIAM *Worth of a Penny* 32 Some go for recreations which trouble... the mind more than the hardest study, as Chess. 1790 *Byssander* 288 It is a pity Captain Parslowe did not go for twenty thousand pounds, for through such a judge and such a jury he would have received every halfpenny of it. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 23 The present form of action... goes only for the money supposed to have been actually received. 1864 *Fr. R. Agric. Soc.* XXXV. ii. 445 Their breeders go for open wool as much as possible. 1871 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 7/1 Each dog selected his bird, and went for it steadily. 1882 MISS BRADON *Mt. Royal* III. viii. 155 Miss Vandeleur had made up her mind not to 'go for' any marriageable man in too distinct a manner.

e. *colloq.* To assail, attack; whether with physical force or violent language.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Sept. 369/2 Every now and then Mr. Mercer goes for the citizens with a bowie. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Aug. 194/2 A couple of novelists... have 'gone for' the critics. 1890 BOLDREWON *Col. Reformer* (1891) 243 The black cow... immediately went for him.

59. Go into —

a. See simple senses and INTO. † To go into the field: i.e. for the purpose of fighting a duel. † To go into (a Cabinet, Parliament): to become a member of. To go into society: to appear habitually at private or public entertainments.

1516 in *Crt. & Times Jas.* I. (1848) I. 433, I heard yesterday that Sir Henry Rich was gone into the field with Sir Ralph Sheldon. 1831 WELLINGTON in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXV. 267/2, I should be very sorry to go into any Cabinet of which he is not a member. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* ii. v, Miss Fanny... had become the victim of an insatiable mania for what she called 'going into society'. 1888 MC CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. iii. 62 He wanted to go into Parliament. *Ibid.* II. iii. 34, I don't go into society much.

b. To join or take part in; to undertake.

1688 BURNET *Lett. State Italy* 11 Those who are discontented do naturally go into every new thing that... promises relief. a 1715 — *Own Time* (1823) I. 61 When the war broke out in England, the Scots had a great mind to go into it. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 270 He had gone largely into government contracts. 1877 MISS YONGE *Causor* Ser. II. xvi. 253 He went eagerly into the compact. 1889 P. PICOT *Strangest Jour.* Life 213 He went into a railway, and no dividend was declared.

† c. To agree, accede to. Obs.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. iii, Cato, we all go into your opinion. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 456 All these schemes settled in a proposition into which the King went. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iii. 211 Cicero's friends were going forwardly into it, as likely to create the least trouble

to Cicero himself. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 10/2 Cuchullin, of himself willing to fight, went into the opinion of Calmar.

d. To enter upon a specified state, condition, or process; to take up a specified attitude. Also in *indirect pass.*

1776 FOSTE *Capuchin* i. Wks. 1799 II. 386, I might have gone into keeping. 1781 *Hist. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 191/2 If the enquiry was seriously gone into. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 301 Expensive improvements have been already gone into. 1845 L. H. HOUCHTON in T. W. REID *Life* (1891) I. 356 The Times has gone into open opposition to the Government on all points except foreign policy. 1898 *Athenaeum* 23 Apr. 537/2 'The Marchioness against the County', is just going into its third edition.

e. To pass or allow oneself to pass into (ecstasies, hysterics, passion, etc.).

1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 41 Lord Worcester's lady is gone almost into a morpishness with malancoly. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 71, I... nearly went into hysterics. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 41 The King... went into a rage with Saxton. 1889 *Temple Bar* Dec. 533 The man... who went into ecstasies at discovering that Cape Breton was an island. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Str. Mask* I. vi. 93 An artist would have gone into raptures over the scene.

f. To enter as a profession or occupation.

1820 *Examiner* No. 616. 65/1 His Royal Highness then went into the army. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 328 Since he went into orders, he is very anxious not to swear. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 15 The young divine goes into the church. 1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 340/1 He was skilful in many ways, but never went into regular service. 1898 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 860/2 Hicks naturally went into law. 1888 GOODMAN *Paid in his Own Coin* I. xiii. 245 He went into practice for himself. 1890 *Field* 8 Mar. 247/1 [He] went keenly into dairying. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 350/1 The American gentleman seldom or never goes into politics.

g. To adopt as a style of dress, to dress oneself or be dressed in (*esp.* mourning).

1666 *Perrys Diary* 15 Oct., Lady Carteret tells me ladies are to go into a new fashion shortly. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 We are all going into mourning for the Dutchesse of York. 1771 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 1 When it is the Fashion to go into Mourning. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 554 She... shocked Mrs. Grundy by refusing to go into full mourning. *Med.* To go into frocks, long dresses, trousers, etc.

h. To go into († a, † the) committee (see COMMITTEE 3). Said also of a bill.

1820 *Examiner* No. 620. 136/1 The House then went into the Committee. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 290/1 The Bill went into a committee. *Ibid.* 293 The House went into a Committee on the Bill.

i. To examine or discuss minutely. To go into detail (see DETAIL sb. 3).

1820 *Examiner* No. 616. 71/2 It was not necessary for him to go into the character, public and private, of the great statesman. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 499 It is not easy to believe that any tribunal would have gone into such a question. 1899 M. J. GUEST *Lett. Hist. Eng.* xvii. 161 We cannot of course go into the history of these wars.

j. *Pugilism.* To assail vigorously.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 100 Molineux... went into Crib pell mell.

60. Go off —

a. See simple senses and OFF. † To go off the tool: to leave the workman's hands (obs.). To go off one's head or chump (see HEAD sb. 34, CHUMP sb. 2 b). To go off milk: (of a cow) to leave off yielding milk.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 44 The outward course of Stones... appear not so smooth, and neat, as when first they went off the Tool. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 24/4 Or the cows go off milk for a time, and then they [the owners of the cows] must be content to drink water.

b. To shirk; to fail to fulfil.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. iii, Did I ever go off any bargain when I had promised?

61. Go on —

a. See simple senses and ON. To go on a wind: to avail oneself of it for sailing. To go on board (see BOARD sb. 14 b). To go on one's knees (see KNEE).

1844 KINGSLAY *Eothen* (1847) 66 They rarely go on a wind if it blows at all fresh.

† b. To approach (a point of time). Obs. (Cf. 47 a above).

1577 HANMER *Ant. Etcl. Hist.* (1585) 377 When the Emperour Theodosius went on the eight year of his age. 1670 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 226, I am going on my fourscore and four. *Quantum annum aq. & octogessimum.* 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 160 Scarce any body have come to see her here, though she have been here going on three weeks.

† c. To enter on, take up (a subject) for discussion; to begin, undertake (an action).

1598 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* xxxii. Wks. (1876) 23 This holy prophetic gooth shortly on these in the same ordres as we haue rehearsed to you. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 121 This Action I now goe on, Is for my better grace.

† d. To consider the case of, examine judicially. (Cf. go upon, 66 c.)

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17 xiv. § 2. 106 When the Jury shall go on thy murdered soul... thou wilt be found guilty of thine own damnation.

e. *U. S. colloq.* (in negative contexts): To care for, concern oneself about.

1882 B. HART *Flipp* II. We don't go much on that kind of cattle here. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 460 She didn't go much on me, but the boy was everything to her.

f. To become chargeable to (the PAUISH, the funds of a friendly society, etc.). (Cf. go upon, 66 b.)

62. Go over —

a. To cross, pass to the other side of.
1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* iv. 21 And the Lord was angry with me for your sakes, so that he sware, y^e I shulde not go over Jordane.

b. To visit and inspect the various parts of (a building, an estate, etc.).

1830 FR. A. KEMBLE in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) II. vi. 183, I have been gratified and interested... by going over one of the largest manufactories of this place. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 742 The defendants had gone over the house before taking it.

c. To admit of being placed or laid over.

1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 181 Sufficient dung is made on the farm to go over the fallow. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 891 Fox gave him a vizard to go over his face.

d. To pass in review; to consider seriatim.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 170 So in this jolly-scoffing bravery he went over us all, saying he left one, because she was over-wayward; another, because [etc.]. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* Ded. 6, I should have kept it by me, till I had once againe gone over it. 1687 BURNET *Contin. Reply to Varillas* 66 Thus I have gone over his third Tome. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 91 And thus I have gone over all Mr. Lowndes's Reasons for raising our Coin. 1781 E. RUTLEDGE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 389, I really believe we shall have the whole business of civil government to go over. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi. 337 One after the other she went over the acquaintances she had made. 1881 MISS G. M. CRAIK *Sydney* III. i. 13 Horace and I have been going over old letters.

e. To read over; to rehearse.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i. *Whisk.* I wish, Sir—you would practise this without me... *Puff.* Very well; we'll go over it by and bye. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 16 The school-boy goes over his lesson, before going up before the master.

f. To repeat, tell over.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xvi. § 7 And some, through the default of their memories... are not able all their lifetime to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers. For he that will count twenty [etc.]. 1898 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 228/1 He went over the explanation two or three times.

g. To examine in detail and operate on as is found necessary; to revise or retouch throughout (a piece of work). Often with *again*.

1897 *Garden* 1 May 318/2 It is necessary to go over the beds daily. *Mod.* Is the picture finished, or must you go over it again?

h. *slang.* To search and rob (a person). (Cf. *go through*, 63 f.)

1889 *Referee* 2 June 1/2 A few who had... gone over the landlord, left him skinned.

63. Go through —

a. † To execute (a design) (*obs.*); to deal in succession with all the stages of (a business, a course of study, etc.).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1633) 18 The world sooner wanted occasions, than hee valour to goe through them. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* vi. viii. (1622) 133 Barbarous people count temporizing and delay, as base and servile; and to goe through presently their designations, a royaill point. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 316 He did with them go through a whole course of chymistry. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. State War* (1708) 38 The greatest Powers in Germany are borrowing Money, in order to... go through their part of the Expence. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life Nelson* II. vi. 37 When he discovered that the judge's orders were to go through the business in a summary manner [etc.].

b. To examine and discuss seriatim; to scrutinize thoroughly.

1668 MARVELL *Corr.* xcix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 252 The Committee of the whole House hath now gone through that Bill. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 § 8, I have now gone through the several dramatick Inventions which are made use of by the ignorant Poets. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 405 It took the party some time to go through the contents of the casket. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* i. § 1. 14 It would take far too long to go through all the Propositions.

c. To declaim, recite, sing, etc. at full length; to perform in detail, to enact the several points of.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvii. He has taught that song to our Dick... and I think he goes through it very prettily. 1815 CHAMBERS *Let. in Life* (1851) II. 21 They must have four [Ministers] to every funeral, or they do not think that it has been genteelly gone through. 1869 A. W. WARD *Curtius Hist. Greece* II. ii. iv. 33 The youths went through their exercises under the superintendence of the law. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos Ser.* iii. xvii. 154 A form of trial was gone through.

d. To experience, submit to, sniffer, undergo.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. App. ii, I tell thee, it is absolutely necessary for the common good, that thou shouldst go through this operation. 1820 *Examiner* No. 619. 113/1 He has already gone through unutterable agonies. 1847 HELPS *Friend in C.* (1851) I. 19 All that men go through may be absolutely the best for them. 1889 *Rept. P. Wentworth* I. viii. 158 Wentworth had gone through a process of moral hardening.

e. Of a book; to have all the copies sold of (an edition); now only, to be published successively in (so many editions). (Cf. *pass*, *run through*.)

1820 *Examiner* No. 629. 278/1 The *Cenci*... had nearly gone through the first edition. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Critical Meth.* 18 The 'Elements'... went through seven editions.

f. *slang.* To search and rob. (Cf. *go over*, 62 h.) 1887 F. FRANCIS *Jr. Saddle & Moccasin* iv. 71 These gentlemen (cow-boys) had lately 'gone through' the coaches with great regularity. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 2/3 Two men were charged in the police-courts on Saturday with attempting to 'go through' the pockets of an elderly gentleman.

64. Go under —

To submit to, undergo. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* II. x. 204 Which with this fre will hast goon vnder for us the lawis of deeth [L. *nitro qui mortis pro nobis jurat subisti*]. 1831 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Go-under*, to undergo; to suffer, as in the case of a surgical operation.

65. Go up — See simple senses and UP. To go up King Street: to become bankrupt (Austrian). To go up the form (see quot. 1683).

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 318 Thus Beating from the hither towards the farther side, is in Press-mens phrase called Going up the Form. *Ibid.*, Then in like manner he again skips the Balls from the second and fourth Row to the first and third Row, and again Goes up the Form with the Balls. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 368 That stuck-up beggar... may marry his cousin, and go up King Street the next week for all we care.

66. Go upon — (See simple senses and UPON.)

† a. To attack, proceed against. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDGE *Bochas* x. xiv. (554) 274, Meleager... Pulled out a sword and upon them he goeth. c 1500 *Melusine* lix. 348 Go you upon our enemies to helpe & socoure our frendes. 1530 PALSGR. 570/2, I go upon a mannes enemye, or assaye hym.

† b. To be chargeable to. *Obs.* (Cf. *go on*, 61 f.)

1660 MARVELL *Corr.* iii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 18 All things are to go upon his Majesty's own purse.

† c. Of a judicial authority: To consider the case of. (Cf. *go on*, 61 d.) *Obs.*

[1215 *Magna Carta* § 39 Nec super eum ibimus, nec super eum mittemus. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* 283 The expressions, we will not go upon him, we will not send upon him, signify, that the king would not sit in judgment, or pronounce sentence on any freeman.]

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 373 He needed no Judge to goe upon him: for no man could ever thinke any other worthy of greater punishment, than hee thought himselfe.

1706 S. GREVILLE *Diary* 6 June (1899) II. 163 The Govr. bundled up the papers and sent them into the House of Deputies, without asking the Council whether they would first go upon them, with whom the Petition was entered. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 38 They next went upon the duke of Buckingham.

d. To take in hand. Also in *indirect pass.*

1609 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 282 Let's hence, and heare... in what fashion... he goes vpon this present Action. 1743 JOHNSON *Let. to Cave Aug.* in *Boswell*, The Life of Savage I am ready to go upon. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* I. xxv. 242 The first thing I went upon was a Table; which... I intended to make big enough for us all. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 470, 1... cannot bear to see things botched or gone upon with ignorance.

† e. = *go on*, 61 b. *Obs.*

1622 MABER *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. iii. ii. 231 In all the time that I have served his Maiesty... which is now going vpon the three and twentieth yeare.

67. Go with —

a. To accompany, attend as a companion; to in vulgar use, to 'keep company with' as n lover.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxcvi. 439 Ye shall be souerayne and gouernour of all theys that goe with you. 1603 *Philotts* xcv, 3esall goe with me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 544 It was determined that... Fletcher should go with Monmouth to England. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 934/1 The 'young ladies' he had 'gone with' and 'had feel- ing's about' were now staid matrons.

b. To be associated with, be a concomitant of.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 49 For where an vndeane mind carries vertuous qualities, the commendations goe with pitty. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 6 Poverty and riches are of themselves things indifferent; and the blessing of God may go with them both. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 301 Criminality habitually went with dirtiness.

c. To do with. (Cf. 5 a.)

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 The people will go with hym bat best my susteyne and rewarde ham. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. 76 The day Was yours by accident: had it gone with vs, We should not [etc.]. 1886 *Athenaeum* 7 Aug. 169/3 We cannot go with him in defend- ing the MS. 'tibi'... as an ethical dative. 1892 *Coruh. Mag.* July 47 My sympathies went strongly with the lady.

d. To match; to harmonize with.

1710 TATLER No. 157 § 12 A Dulcimer... goes very well with the Flute. 1852 DICKENS *Black Ho.* xl, The innocence which would go extremely well with a sash and tucker is a little out of keeping with the rounce and pearl necklace. 1888 F. BARRETT *Lady Biddy Fane* III. lxi. 199, I made a hat for my lady; not so much like a woman's as a boy's, that it might go fairly with her habit. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Nov. 629 Pride is a luxury which goes ill with poverty. 1893 *Coruh. Mag.* July 93 A delightful baritone, which 'went' beautifully with her own soprano.

e. To understand; to follow intelligently.

a 1873 LYTON *Ken. Chillingly* xiii. 'Do you go with me?' 'Partly, Sir, but I'm puzzled a little still.' 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/1 The Court declared the deed a nullity on the ground that the mind of the mortgagee did not go with the deed she signed.

68. Go without — Not to have; to dispense with, put up with the want of.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* lii. 97, I hope I shall makeshift to goe without him. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Titus* i. 16 Faint chapmen that go without the bargain, as he did that came kneeling to our Saviour, and saying, What shall I do to inherit eternall life? 1650 ARNOLD *Boate in Abb. Usher's Lett.* (1686) 558 Rather than he should go without it, I would bestow mine own Copy upon him, if I had it still. 1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 139 We had rather eat the same dinner two days following than go without one. 1872 S. BUTLER *Erewhon* ii. 10, I had to go without my own grog. 1889 MONA CAIRD *Wing of Aerial* I. ii. 10 Viola had to go almost without education.

absol. or ellipt. 1458 in *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. 43 Of the porepenyles the hiereward wold habbe A hood or a girdel,

and let hem goo without. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 278 That one man should haue many at once, and a great number goe without that were as able men. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 8 Silver which every Goldsmith... was content to pay high for, rather than go without. 1889 *Gissing Nether World* III. xii. 253 You'll eat this or go without.

VII. Combined with adverbs.

69. Go about.

a. To go to and fro, move hither and thither, travel in divers places; (of a report, money) to circulate, have currency; also, † to move round in a circle, to complete a cycle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12611 Sua lang a-bute þan had mari gan þat weri was sco bath lith and ban. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2041 As Seynt Antony about yede, Bydding his oryson. 1549 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* vii. Wks. 121/1 As I go more about than you, so muste I needs more here... the manner of men in this matter. 1595 PALSGR. 569/2, I go aboute, as a whele dothe, *je rotis*. 1594 Br. J. KING *Jonas* (1599) II. 36 The monthes of the year haue not yete gone about, when in the Lorde hath bowed the heavens, and come downe amongst vs. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iii. 34 The weird sisters, hand in hand. Thus do go about, about. 1664 WALLER's *Poems* Printer to Rdr. For we see clipp and washt Money go about when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. 1749 FIELDING *Tent Jones* viii. ii, I think it is great Pity that such a pretty young Gentleman should undervalue himself so, as to go about with these Soldier Fellows. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlviii, An attorney's clerk, indeed, that went about with a bag. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos Ser.* III. xxi. 198 A report went about that Henry had murdered him.

b. *Mil.* To turn round.

1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 65 Should it be required again to form in line on the same ground, the divisions will go about, ranks by threes.

† c. To use circumlocution. *Obs.*

1815 *Woman's Will* II. i. Why do you go about with me thus—why not speak to be understood?

d. *Naut.* (See ABOUT A 10.)

e. To go about to (see ABOUT A 10).

c 1380-1690 [see ABOUT A 10]. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1793) 14 But because they [Diseases] are natural, it seems we must not go about to cure them. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxiv. (1878) 371 It is no sufficient answer to our argument to go about to prove that life carries with it an association of moral ideas.

70. Go abroad. (See simple senses and ABROAD.)

a. Of a report, etc.: To circulate, have currency, be widely diffused. (Somewhat *arch.*) † b. To tear, come to pieces (*obs.*). c. To go out of doors or away from home (*obs. exc. dial.*). d. To go to a foreign country.

a. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 768 That thereby shall be ceased the slanderous rumour and obloquy now going abroad. 1535 COVERDALE *Mical* iv. 3 The tyme will come, that they gappes shall be made vp, and the lawe shal goe abroad. a 1719 ADDISON *Evid. Chr. Reliq.* (1733) 3 The report which had gone abroad concerning a life so full of miracles. 1888 MC CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. viii. 125 My fame had gone abroad in London.

b. 1568 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xlviii. 40 It tuggis in bolles, and gais abbreid.

c. 1530 PALSGR. 569/2, I goe abroad, as one dothe that gothe out of his chambre after a sicknesse, or gothe out of his house to be sene. 1795 *Port Lett. to Swift* 15 Oct. in *S.'s Wks.* (1841) II. 580 Here is Arbuthnot recovered from the jaws of death... He goes abroad again, and is more cheerful than even health can make a man. c 1785 COWPER *Ep. to J. Hill* 33 Horatio's servant, a begg'd to go abroad... 'Tis but a step, sir, just at the street's end. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xiii, The going abroad in such weather.

d. 1719 [see ABROAD A 4]. 1786 MRS. PIOZZI *Anecd. of Johnson* 168 His desire to go abroad, particularly to see Italy, was very great. 1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlemarch* I. ix, And now he wants to go abroad again.

71. Go ahead. (See AHEAD.) To make one's way to the front in a race, etc. Also (until recently chiefly U.S.), to go forward, or to proceed with one's work, etc., without pause or hesitation; to make rapid progress.

1868 *Nat. Enchel.* I. 618/2 *Go-ahead* is of American origin, and is used... where the British would say 'all right'. 1890 R. BROUGH *Martinet Lynch* xii. 110 Go a-head! in whatever you feel to be your vocation. 1879 C. LORUS *My Life* I. ii. 45 My brother, quickly passing him, went ahead, and won the match easily. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 874/1, 'I will show the way'... 'Oh, then go ahead.' 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 82 'Don't interrupt me when I am explaining problems to you'... 'All right—go ahead.'

72. Go along.

a. See simple senses and ALONG *adv.* In *imp.* *Go along!* *Go along with you!* = 'Be off'; also as an expression of impatience or derision, = *go on*.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* ii. 27, I will go a longe by the hye waye, I will neither turne to the righte hand ner to ye lefte. 1688 MIEGE *Cl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To meditate as one goes along. 1840 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* I. 29, I asked her for a half-penny twelfth-cake just now, and she said, 'Go along; go along.' 1897 FL. MARRVAT *Blod Vampire* vi, 'Go along with you, you bad boy', chuckled the Barooess.

b. To go along with: to proceed or travel in company with; † to follow intelligently (an ex-position); to agree with or approve of (up to a specified point); to accompany, attend upon; to be the regular concomitant of; † to be classed together with.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 15 Nor haue we heerin barr'd Your better Wisedomes, which haue freely gone With this affair along. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 8

If this Security goes not along with the publick Stamp, Coining is labour to no purpose. *a 1698 Temple Of Her. Virtue Wks.* 1720 I. 196 Whatever remains in Story of Atlas... is so obscured with Age or Fables, that it may go along with those of the Atlantic Islands. *1727 Bover Fr. Dict. s.v.* I go so far along with you. *1866 Lond. Rev.* 17 Feb. 1881/ So far we go along with M. Deak and his friends. *1883 H. SPENCER in Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 14 It may... result that diminished happiness goes along with increased prosperity.

73. Go away. (See simple senses and AWAY.)

a. To depart, go from a place or person. † Of time: To pass.

c 1200 Vices & Virtues (1888) 11 Ga awei fram me, þu þewereged, forð mid to dieule! *c 1400 Apol. Loll.* 89 Wan þe pope goþ a wey for Crist, & doþ þe contrari... þan is not he Cristis vicar. *c 1450 St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4675 Þe schip sayland away 3ode. *1577 B. Goode Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 181 After which bours, they [Bees] commonly goe not away. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* v. 1. 304 This one night, which part of it, He waste With such discourse, as I not doubt, which make it Goe quicke away. *1711 HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 163 This pretended that this Smith must have went away that Morning. *1841 LANE Arab. Nis.* I. 102 He went away as he had come. *1869 C. GIBSON R. Gray* xix, I saw her gaeing awa' in a gig wi' a man.

b. To go away with: to carry off as one's own. † To go away with it: to get the best of it, to win the advantage.

1597-8 BACON Ess., Faction (Arb.) 80 The Traitor in Factions lightly goeth away with it. *1611 Bible Transl. Pref.* 4 The Edition of the Septuagint went away with the credit. *1623 Br. HALL Hard Texts, N. T.* 561 Thou maiest goe away with the glory of a perfect and irreprehensible justice. *1688 MIEGE Gt. Fr. Dict.* 11. s.v. They shall not go away with it so. *1816 ne la payement, ou je m'en vengerai.*

† c. To pass away, die. (Cf. go off, 83 d.)

1611 in Crit. & Times Jas. I. (1848) I. 148 He was reasonably well recovered in show, but went away in his sleep, when it was least looked for.

† d. To faint. (Cf. go off, 83 h.)

1740 RICHARDSON Pamela (1741) I. 31, I was two Hours before I came to myself; and just as I got a little up on my Feet, he coming in, I went away again with the Terror.

a 1732 T. BOSTON Crook in Lot (1805) 115 Mariners spread out their sails when the wind begins to blow, that they may go away before it.

74. Go back. (See simple senses and BACK adv.)

a. To retrace one's steps; to return; fig., to revert to a former state or mode of action; † also, to lose ground.

1520 PALSGR. 571/1, I go backe, I go backwarde, *je recule.* *1570 Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 357 He wald not lat the Papists cause ga bak, Gif it wer Just, bot wald be for him frak. *1583 HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 285 Let us goe backe, lest they take away our clothes. *1811 WOODWES Nat. Philos.* 9 Planets are said to goe backe, when removing themselves, they goe not forward their course, but returne backe the way they came, in some part. *1647 CHAS. I. Let. in Antiquary* (1880) 1. 97, I will be content that y^e come to some convenient place to dyne, & goe back at night. *1782 COWPER Gilpin* 199 "Was for your pleasure you came here, You shall go back for mine. *1811 Minutes Evidence, Berkeley Pease* 218, I was going back to Gloucester. *1849 Tat's Mag.* XVI. 147/1 The attempts of English proprietors in the Highlands to go back to the exploded middle-age plan. *1883 Stubbs Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The people in Nagasaki are fast going back to their old practice of spinning this class of fabric for themselves.

b. To carry one's view backward in time.

1662 STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr. III. 1. § 12 The further we go back in history, the fuller the world was of Deities. *1701 De Foe True-born Eng.* 3 Go back to Elder Times, and Ages past.

c. To go back from (now also colloq. of, on, upon): to withdraw from (an engagement, promise, or undertaking).

1520 PALSGR. 571/1, I go backe from my word that I have sayd, *je me desdis.* *1704 MARLBOROUGH Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 244 Her Majesty can't go back from what she has promised. *1862 Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 106 He could not well go back upon his implied assent. *1882 B. HARTE Flipp* iv. Don't go back on your promise. *1886 Miss TYLER Buried Diamonds* xxxii, I will never go back from my word. *1888 R. A. KING Leaf Lays* II. iv. 79 If Gower went back of his promise.

d. To go back on: to prove faithless or disloyal to; to betray, colloq.; originally U.S.

1858 Putnam's Mag. Jan. 21 Are these Dobbs' Ferry villagers a going back on Dobbs? 'Twould n't be more anomalous if Rome went back on Rom'us. *1883 L'pool Daily Post* 22 Jan. Some member of the secret organisation has gone back on his comrades. *1893 GUNTER Miss Dividends* 122 Godby has gone back on them, and the Walkers are no more to be relied upon for Church dues.

e. To go back of (U.S.): = go behind, 54.

1890 E. H. GRIFFIN in Science 14 Feb. 104 The public... ought not to be compelled to go back of academic titles to find out what they mean. *1891 N. Y. Tribune* 14 Nov. 6/3 (Funk) They cannot go back of the returns. It is their business simply officially to announce the result.

f. To extend backwards (in space or time); to have a history extending back to,

1873 H. SPENCER Stud. Sociol. ix. 227 English Geology goes back to Ray. *1892 Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 45 The cavity goes back some fourteen inches.

75. Go backward(s).

a. See simple senses and BACKWARD, BACKWARDS. † b. To change for the worse, take an unfavourable turn, decline in prosperity.

1483 Cath. Angl. 147/1 To Ga bakwarde, *retrogradi.* *1539 PALSGR. 571/1*, I go backwarde, I fall in dette or behynde

hande. *1607-12 BACON Ess., Ambit.* (Arb.) 222 They... looke vponn Men and matters with an evill Eye, and are best pleased when things goe backward. *1697 LOCKE Convid. Lower. Int.* (1692) 120 Landed Men... accommodating their Expences to their Income, keep themselves from going backwards in the World.

76. Go before. (See simple senses and BEFORE.)

a. lit. To go in advance.. b. To precede in time or serial order.

1548 HALL Chron., Edu. IV (1550) 18 b, The Erle of warwicke determined... to go before with parte of the maute. *1585 ABR. SAKOVS Sermon.* xii. 188 We learne in the text that goeth before in this chapter, that [etc.]. *1590 SHAKS. Com. Err.* 1. i. 96 Gather the sequell by that went before. *1616 B. JONSON Epigr.* xxxiii, Thou art but gone before, Whither the world must follow. *1819 S. ROGERS Humanu Life* 751 Those that he loved so long and sees no more, Loved and still loves—not dead... but gone before.

77. Go by.

a. To go past, pass (see BY adv. 3).

1508 DUNBAR Ball. Kynd Kittob 38 Drink with my Gude... as þe ga by, Anyis for my saik. *1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. III.* iv. 398 The time goes by: Away. *1624 Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 66 They tooke no notice of us, but let us goe by without any ceremony. *1857 BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. ix. 586 They see in those good old times which are now gone by, many sources of consolation. *1877 Miss YONCE Cantors Ser.* III. xxxiv. 359 No Italian could see such a chance... go by without trying to profit by it. *1885 W. M. CONWAY in Mag.* Art Sept. 463/2 They... let no day go by without its jest.

† b. To go unregarded, etc. Obs.

1450-70 Golagros & Gav. 1225 Quhan on-fortone quhelmys the quheil, their gais grace by. *1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 256 Sir, sir, the first's for me, let her go by. *1603—Meas. for Time* II. ii. 41 Mine were the verie Cipher of a Function To fine the faults, whose fine stands in record, And let go by the actor.

78. Go down. (See simple senses and DOWN adv.)

a. To proceed, move, or change to a lower place or condition; to descend (from, † of); also transf. (of a road, passage, etc.) to lead downwards. Of a vessel: To go to the bottom, sink. To go down on one's knees (see KNEE).

a 1300 [see Down adv. 8]. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 11612 (Trin.) He went down of his modir kne. *1388 Wyclif Ps.* cvi. 23 Thei that gon down in to the see in schippis. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 5050 And he gese down be grece, a-gayn to his tentis. *c 1400 Gesta Rom.* xvii. 358 (Add. MS.) When the Emperour vnderstode that, he went downe of his horse. *1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 105 b, His father... which was gone downe to dinner. *1659 D. PELL Infr. Sea* 604 Reprout unto those that go down into the Seas, and forget all their mercies. *1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 75, I went down into the Boat with the other Surgeons. *1768 J. BYRON Narr. Wager* (1778) 99 There ran such a sea, that we expected, every instant, the boat would go down. *1883 Cambridge Staircase* II. 21 They would probably go down to posterity with more than an ordinary share of glory. *1890 Temple Bar* June 156, I do not think he cares a straw whether your temperature goes up or down.

b. To extend, be continued down to a certain point.

1890 Sat. Rev. 5 Apr. 422/2 Mr. Thornton's... sketch... goes down to the death of James II.

c. To be overthrown; to fall before a conqueror.

1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. III. Chor. 34 The nimble Gunner With Lynstock now the diuellish Cannon touches, And downe goes all before them. *1857 HUGHES Tom Brown* II. viii. There are only twenty-four runs to make, and four wickets to go down. *1874 GREEN Short Hist.* II. § 4. 71 Horse and man went down before his lance at Val-ès-dunes. *1878 Scribner's Mag.* XV. 143/1 Fanaticism, though brilliant in its first efforts, went down before discipline. *1892 Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 98/1 Five of the best bats in England went down before Spofforth's bowling.

d. To be set down in writing.

1887 G. MACDONALD Home Again v. 32 Down it must go in her book. *1888 FARJEON Miss Farnborough* II. vii. 84 All this... went down on the account... and was debited against them.

e. Of waves, wind, etc.: To subside.

1670 DRYDEN 1st Pt. Cong. Granada II. i, My boiling passions settle, and go down. *1840 MARRIAT Poor Jack* x, The sea had gone down. *1873 BLACK Pr. Thule* iv, The wind had altogether gone down.

f. To be swallowed. (Cf. DOWN adv. 11.)

1570 GOSSEN Sch. Abuse (Arb.) 2 The deceitful Phisition giueth sweete Syropes to make his payson goe downe the smoother. *1665 Boyle Occas. Refl.* (1848) 340 A belief that the toothsome would make the nutritive part go smoothly down. *1747 Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 24 His hunger makes his bread go down Altho' it be both stale and brown. *1890 Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 31 May 372/1, I want no extra inducement in the shape of sauce or pickle to make it go down.

g. fig. To find acceptance (with a person).

1608 DERRER Lanthorne & Candle-L. H. 3, The worst hors-flesh... does best goe downe with him. *1679 DRYDEN Troil. & Cr. Prol.* The fulsome clench, that nauseates the town, Would from a judge or alderman go down. *1690 LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. xx. § 10 The grossest absurdities... being but agreeable to such principles, go down glibly, and are easily digested. *1733 FIELDING Intrig. Chambermaid* Epil., English is now below this learned town, None but Italian warblers will go down. *1821 LAMB Elia Ser. i. Mackery End.* Nothing goes down with her, that is quaint, irregular, or out of the road of common sympathy. *1822 HAZLITT Table.* II. iv. 64 A poet who would not go down among readers of the present day. *1886 W. E. NORRIS A. Vidal* I. vii. 121 In fashion or out of fashion they [sensational novels] always pay and always go down with the public.

79. Go forth. (Now arch. or rhetorical.)

a. See simple senses and FORTH. (Cf. FORTHGO.)

c 1200 [see A 3 a ft.]. *c 1300 Cursor M.* 12725 (Cott. Galba) Go now forth and sin nomare. *1393 LANGE P. Pl. C.* I. 4 Ich wente forth in þe worlde, wonders to lurre. *1549 LATI-*

MER Ploughers (Arb.) 17 The ploughman went forth to sowe his seede. *1607 SHAKS. Cor.* II. vi. 35 If he had gone forth Consult. *1610—Temp.* I. ii. 448 O, if a Virgin, And your affection not gone forth, He make you The Queen of Naples. *1845 S. AUSTIN Kankes's Hist. Ref.* vi. ix. 603 As soon as the king should go forth with his mighty banner, *1886 A. SERGEANT No Saint* II. xvii. 336 He wanted to go forth like the Apostles.

† b. To continue. Const. in, to with inf. Obs.

1513 MORE in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 777 That where he had repented the way that he had entred, yet would be go forth in the same. *1535 COVERDALE Job* xxix. 1 So Iob proceeded and wente forth in his communication. *1542 BECON Pathw. Prayer* xxxix. P. v, Let vs also desyre hym that he wyll go forth to be a benefical father vnto vs.

c. Of a decree, etc.: To be issued.

1535 COVERDALE Hab. i. 4 For the lawe is torne in peces, and there can no right iudgment go forth. *1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 26 Let vs pursue him ere he writs go forth. *1611 BIBLE Isa.* ii. 3 For out of Zion shall goe forth the lawe. *1834 J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon.* (1837) I. xvii. 257 The decree goes forth to build or destroy. *1888 B. W. RICHARDSON Son of a Star* II. iii. 30 The order goes forth that all the encampment is to pass before Caesar.

Go forward: see FORWARD adv.

80. Go in.

a. See simple senses and IN.

To go in and out: in quasi-Biblical lang., to conduct oneself, to do the business of life' (J.). The Heb. phrase on which this is founded appears in the Eng. Bible as to go out and to come in; but cf. *John* x. 9.

c 975 Rushw. Gosp. Matt. vii. 13 Gaþ imm þurh naarwe geate. *c 1000, a 1225 [see In adv. 1].* *c 1340 Cursor M.* 13789 (Trin.), I ne may to þat watir wyne for oþere goon bifore me Inne. *c 1440 Primp. Parv.* 202/2 Goon yn to a place, *introito, ingreditur.* *1598 SHAKS. Merry W.* III. iii. 142 He's too big to go in there; what shall I do? *a 1621 DONNE Lett.* (1651) 61 In that life one is ever in the porch or postern, going in or out, never within his house himself. *1878 Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 149/1 The men allowed the matter to go in at one ear and out at the other. *1889 MONA CAIRD Wing Acre* II. xix. 72 You are cold... Would you like to go in? *1890 Liphinstott's Mag.* Apr. 477 This tunnel goes in a hundred and fifty feet.

b. To enter as a competitor in a contest or game.

Phr. go in and win. In Poker (see quot.).

1837 DICKENS Pickw. II. This advice was very like that which bystanders... give to the smallest boy in a street fight; namely 'Go in and win'. *1882 Poker: how to play it* 49 After the cards have been dealt... each player... determines whether he will go in or not. And the player who decides to go in, that is, to play for the pool, must put into the pool double the amount of the ante, except [etc.]. *1889 PHILLIPS & WILLS Fatal Phryne* II. iii. 78 Sit down well in your saddle, and go in and win.

c. Cricket. To take the batting. Also, to go in to bat. Said either of an individual player or of the whole 'side'.

1770 J. LOVE Cricket 16 Equal in Numbers, bravely they begin The dire Dispute.—The Foes of Kent go in. *1849 in 'Bat' Cricket Man.* (1850) 57 If the striker be hurt, some other person may stand out for him, but not go in. *1890 Field* 31 May 790/2 Lancashire went in to bat at five minutes to six.

d. Of the sun, etc.: To be obscured by a cloud.

1884 R. BUCHANAN Foxglove Manor III. xxvii. 132 The sun had gone in, and the air was full of r heavy lowering sadness. *1889 MARY E. CARTER Mrs. Severn* III. ix. 221 The moon had gone in, and it was too dark to see him.

e. To go in to or unto: used in all Eng. versions of the Old Testament (after the Heb.) for: To have carnal knowledge of (a woman).

f. To go in at: to assail vigorously, colloq.

1812 Sporting Mag. XXXIX. 138 Doherty went in at his antagonist's head. *1849 DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xviii. Sometimes I go in at the butcher maddly and cut my knuckles open against his face. *1887 Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 2/2 Napoleon's pet soldiers were far more eager to go in at their fellow-citizens than at the German enemy.

81. Go in for. (Recent and colloq.; see 80 b.)

a. To make one's avowed object; to select as one's speciality or 'line of things', or as one's usual style or fashion; to commit oneself to the advocacy of (a principle or measure); to venture on acquiring or wearing (something); to indulge in, permit oneself (some action).

1849 N. Y. Tribune 25 Dec. (Bartlett), We go in for all the postage reduction President Taylor recommends. *1862 Temple Bar* V. 331, I do not 'go in' with great heart for the education of the masses. *1863 KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* 316 My mamma says that my intellect is not adapted for methodic science, and says that I must go in for general information. *1872 EARL PENBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY S. Sea Bubbles* x. 293 He had run through seven sepals before him, and was about to go in for the eighth. *1873 Mrs. OLIPHANT Innocent* III. x. 167 Not elegant—the judge had never gone in for elegance—but forcible and clear. *1875 B. PATTISON Casaubon* 94 Lect. had gone in for council business. *1876 Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 149 Why has no interesting heretic gone in for Polydialism? *1885 Manchester Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/1 An overwhelming majority of the Liberal candidates have gone in for Disestablishment. *1889 Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar. 388/1 Thomas [Becket] deliberately went in for saintship and martyrdom. *1891 A. J. FOSTER Ouse* 136 Cyclists who go in for road-racing. *1897 MARIE CORELLI Ziska* xii, Why in Cairo should not a lady go in for a Thelban dance without being considered improper? *1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 223 They do not go in for liars.

b. To offer oneself for examination in; to enter one's name as a candidate for. (Cf. to be in for.)

1879 LUBBOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ. iii. 56, 1061 candidates went in for mathematics. *1889 Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 179 Our girls like to test the thoroughness of their mental achievements by going in for examinations. *1894 WICKINS*

& VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 127 You are going in for the History Tripos, like myself, I suppose.

82. Go in with.

† a. To agree with; to concur with. b. To join.
1725 *Wadsworth Corr.* (1843) 111. 232. I heartily go in with your Lordship's observations on the subject, which are very just. 1886 *MCCARTHY & MRS. C. FRASER Right Honourable* II. xxiv. 214 Do you want to get up a republican party? And are you going in with that unfortunate Master-ton and men like that? 1889 *BOLDREWOOD Robt. under Arms* iii. If you like to go in with me, we'll go share and share.

83. Go off. (See simple senses and OFF.)

a. To depart (often implying suddenness or haste); to start, set out. Of an actor: To leave the stage. At cards: to lead. To go off at score (see SCORE). To go off at a tangent (see TANGENT). 1666 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. iv. xiii.* 6 The Soule and Body rite not more in parting, Then greatness going off. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 20 May, Commissioner Pett... caused the boats to go off. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 121 The Mahometans... on their thumb commonly wear a ring of horn, which makes the Arrow go off both strongly and easily. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 51 p. 5 His Turkish Majesty went off with a good Air. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* xv. viii. His daughter had taken the opportunity of almost the first moment of his absence, and gone off with a neighbouring young clergyman. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 406 Ethelind went off to bed. 1879 'CAVENOISH' *Card Ess.* etc. 165 If he had only gone off with that suit the game was over. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* I. xv. 302 My last proofs went off to the publisher's to-day.

b. To be taken off (esp. quickly or suddenly). c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Household.* Ord. (1790) 425 Take clene quete and bray hit wele in a mortar that the holles gone alle off. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. 4. If I reuolt, off goes young Georges head. 1601 - *Alts Well* v. iii. 279 This womans an easie gloue my Lord, she goes off and on at pleasure. 1654 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 397 Protestating that if he had him, his head should go off for it. 1792 A. WILSON *Vally & Aeg.* Aff gaed bonnet, aff gaed shoon.

c. Of firearms, explosives: To be discharged, explode.

1599 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 When they haue sounded Allarme, off go the peeces to encounter a shadow. 1670 *CLARKE Nat. Hist. Nitre* 30 Gun-powder... with greater force and noise going off. 1815 *Scott Gay M. xxx.* The piece went off in the awkward hands of the poor parson. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 298 A pocket Derringer, which... had a trick of going off unexpectedly.

d. To pass away, die.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb. v. viii.* 36 Mal I would the Friends we misse, were safe arriu'd. Sey, Some must go off. 1709 *Tatler* No. 86 p. 7 In this manner... he [Cæsar] went off, not like a Man that departed out of Life, but a Deity that returned to his Abode. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 56 She... was better a few hours before her death, and went off pretty easy. 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Col. Quaritch* xxv. (1889) 188 The doctors told me that he might go off any day.

e. Of a sensation: To pass away, cease to be felt.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 591 This feeling... gradually goes off.

f. To deteriorate; to lose brightness, quality, or vigour.

1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* (1792) 211 The Sun being now gone off, and ceasing any longer to operate upon it, the Vapour stagnates. 1731 *SWIFT Lett. to Pope* 12 June. Women who live by their beauty, and men by their wit, are seldom provident enough to consider that both wit and beauty will go off with years. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 130 (Fragment) [A manuscript] so faded and gone off by damp and length of time. 1832 *FR. A. KEMBLE in Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 216, I never played this part well, and am now gone off in it, and play it worse than not well. 1842 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* III. 11. 298 My wheat-crops... went off in the spring so as to be very bad at harvest. 1851 *MACAULAY Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 299 His style had then gone off. 1881 *WHITEHEAD Hops* ii. 14 It is necessary to pick Jones hops just as soon as they are ripe... as they soon 'go off'. 1888 *MISS TYLER Blackhall Ghosts* II. xvii. 72 Her good looks... were unmistakably going off.

g. To start into sudden action; to break into a fit of laughter, extravagance of language, irrelevant or unintelligible discourse, etc.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 342 The patriarch and fifty monks... go off into praises of her beauty. 1844 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXX. 467/1 In the intervals of the most lugubrious chants... the organ went off with some extremely cheerful... air. 1879 J. C. SHAIRP *Burns* v. 115 The rest of the letter goes off in a wild rollicking strain.

h. To pass into unconsciousness; more explicitly, to go off to sleep, in or into a faint, a fit, etc. 1844 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXX. 65/2 She went off in a fit. 1887 *MOHAMMED BENALI* xxii. 225 She will go off in hysterics. 1889 G. M. FENN *Devon Bays* xxxi. 266 His regular breathing told that he had gone off. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vii. v. 281 Satisfied with this surmise, he went off to sleep. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Oct. s/2 He... began inhaling, and soon 'went off' to his entire satisfaction.

i. To fail to be carried out, fall through.

1884 *LO. SELBORNE in Law Rev.* 25 Ch. Div. 493 The marriage may go off. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Dec. 714/1 If he died the hargain must go off.

j. To be disposed of by sale. Also, of daughters, to be married, *collog.*

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 112 Fatte horses, and especially geldings, goe allsoe well off. 1687 *BURNET Reply to Varillas* 5 In this the Printer did wisely: for he was sure his Book would go off the better. 1691 *LOCKE Consil. Lover. Int. Ess.* (1883) 596 So trade flourishes, and his commodities go off well, he will be able to pay his rent

on. 1749 *FIELING Tom Jones* xiv. vii. Her reputation might have been otherwise safe... and the girl might have gone off never the worse. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 74 Such second-hand furniture as a Perlet or a Fusil... would go off no where else but with the fanciful of London. 1884 *MRS. HOUSTOUN Caught in Snare* I. xlii. 131 Plain girls... did sometimes 'go off' when pretty ones hung on hand. 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov. 437 The tickets will go off at the end with a rush.

k. Of a performance, etc.: To be (more or less) successful.

1804 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Pop. Tales, Lame Jervas* 18 The whole thing, as the carpenter said, went off pretty well. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 868/2 We tried to sing and have games, but they wouldn't go off.

† l. To become bankrupt.

1688 *MICR. Gt. Fr. Dict. s.v.* He is gone off, he is broke, *il a fait banqueroute.* 1703 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 328 Mr. C., a great exchange broker, who dealt mostly in stocks, went off, as said, for about 100,000*£.*

84. Go on. (See simple senses and ON.)

a. To continue a journey.

c 1440 *Generalds* 6484 Goth on in Goddis name. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. i. 327 Goe safely on to seeke thy Son. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 953 The ship having touched at C for orders and gone on to S. 1888 W. ROGERS *Remin.* 119 We were told that we should have to go on next day in a cahouse.

b. To continue, advance, persevere, persist, in a course of action, in making, dealing with or using something; to continue in speech. Const. in, with, † to with inf; also simply. Also with pr. pple. as complement.

1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 235 Marke how well shee singeth... And goeth on alwayes continuing her songe. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcaidia* II. (1590) 148 Therefore now (said she) Dorus go on. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 150, I... will here go on with the description. 1662 *Perry's Diary* 31 Dec. The Bishops... go on without any difference in pressing uniformity. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 306 Let him go on with the following Prescription. 1737 *WILSON Josephus* Hist. iv. v. § 2 They esteemed it needles to go on with killing them. 1739 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) I. xxv. 92 If you go on to learn at this rate, you will soon puzzle me, in Greek especially. a 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 1. *Dream Child.* They looked up, and prayed me not to go on about their uncle, but to tell them some stories about their pretty dead mother. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* 65 This fashion, like all fashions, went on spreading. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 362 They go on perversely in bad habits. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Fraggle Manor* III. xxiii. 48 Go on with your preparations. 1890 *Frul. Educ.* 1 Sept. 478/2 We begin work at 12 and go on till half-past one.

c. To proceed to (do something) as the next step. 1666 *MARVELL Corr. iv.* Vks. 1872-5 II. 192 However, I shall go on to continue from my last Letter. 1689 *BURNET Contin. Reply to Varillas* 39 He goes on to make a Parallel between the late Protector and King Henry's Minister. 1824 R. STUART *His. Steam Engine* 186 They then go on to name a number of individuals on whom 'the eternal gratitude of all Spaniards is invoked'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 61/2 He goes on to quote two passages from Seneca.

d. To fare; to carry on or get on; to 'manage'.

1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. iii. (1840) 40 We went on very sociable together. 1803 *Med. Frul.* X. 356 For the first two days he went on very well. 1820 *SOUTHEY Life Wesley* II. 164 Still it [the school] went on badly. 1820 *Examiner* No. 632, 31/1 Affairs in Spain go on swimmingly. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xvii. 475 The king now determined to go on without parliament at all.

e. Of an action, work, process, state of things: To proceed, continue further; also, to be in progress. Of time: To pass, proceed.

1711 *SWIFT Frul. Stella* 18 Nov. [The business] had it gone on, would have cost three times as much. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 6 Two Piers... at proper Distances... both to go on at the same time. 1844 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXX. 119/2 This state of things cannot possibly go on. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xvii. 188 The idle and curious, who care only about what is going on about the earth. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 As time went on, the English court grew impatient. 1864 *LOWELL Biglow P. Poet. Wks.* (1879) 247 A thunderstorm was going on. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* lv. 574 The struggle is still going on.

f. To conduct oneself, act, behave (in some reprehensible manner).

1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* 1. i. Sad comfort whenever he returns, to hear how your brother has gone on! 1819 *BYRON Lett.* I. cxlvi. How dare you think your lady would go on so? 1890 F. BARRETT *Betu. Life & Death* II. xvii. 12 She is playing the fool to go on in this style.

g. *collog.* To talk volubly; to rail, storm at.

1853 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* vi. 162 Her first scene with Fenton is inimitable, where she goes on about a wart on his face. 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 361 He would go on at Fred for making himself common. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 415/2 He went on dreadful because he couldn't get at his ladder. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. xii. 9, I wish you could only see the way father goes on at me about chapel.

h. Of an article of dress: To admit of being put on.

1847 in *CRAIG*. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 270 Shoes that wouldn't go on, and muskets that wouldn't go off.

i. *Cricket.* To take up the bowling, begin to bowl. *Theatre.* To appear in a part.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/1 Bates went on. 1888 *MISS F. WARDEN Which of Hills* I. vii. 157, I only got small parts, and it's dreadful to have to go on with nothing to say. 1890 *Field* 24 May 75/2 A double change of howling was tried, Sharpe and Ahel going on.

j. *imp.* Expressing impatience or derision: = Go your ways; go along with you. *collog.*

In representations of cockney speech often written *garv*.

k. *Going on for*: approaching (a certain age or period). Also in absolute use, = 'nearly' (so long ago).

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 195. I was very uncomfortable about the Articles, going on for two years since. 1889 *MRS. H. MARTIN Amor Vincit* II. xlii. 265, I shall be twenty-three, going on for twenty-four. 1891 *MISS LOWIE Girl in Karp.* xlii. 174 It was going on for eight o'clock.

† l. To make an attack. *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSON *Caliline* 1. i. Bold Cethegus, Whose valour I haue... prais'd so into daring, as he would Goe on vpon the gods. 1617 F. MORVSON *Itin.* II. 165 They attempted another Trench... the Sergeant in going on was shot through the body. 1802 *JAMES Militt. Dict.*, To go on, to make an attack.

85. Go out.

a. *lit.* To go from within (a place, a house, anything which contains); esp. to go from one's house. (See simple senses and OUT.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 A meiden... Jacobs douhter... eode vt uor to biholden uncuide wummen. c 1250 *Meid Margreite* xxxiv. Al bet blod... out it eode po. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10951 (Laud) He had the folk go out echone While he praid in the church allone. 1388 *WYCLIF Matt.* viii. 32 Thei seiden out, and wenten into the wyche. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* iii. That Coryn priuely sholde gone oute and hussch hym in a wode lit amorne. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 137 p. 3 She calls for her Coach, then commands it in again, and then she will not go out at all. 1772 *DE FOE Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 31 He can appear though the doors be shut; and go out, though holted and harred in. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* 10 Instead of going out to dinner at half-past eight.

† b. With adj. complement: To turn out, prove.

a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 213 For to schewen hu bis hope to pin ones help schal gon me betere ut þen dude er be obres.

c. To march as a soldier; to take the field (now chiefly *Hist.* with reference to the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745); also to take part, as principal, in a duel. Also in full, to go out to fight.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 251 Pey [the proclariu] were i-constreined for to goo out [orig. *extre*] of skarnesse of knyghtes. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. li. 126 There are other men fitter to goe out than I. 1802 *JAMES Militt. Dict.* s.v. He went out with a brother officer, and was slightly wounded. 1841 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXIII. 15 The quarrelsome man goes out to fight. 1870 *RANSAY Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 228 One of the lairds... proposed to go out, on the occasion of one of the risings for the Stuarts. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 646 He must go out or be under a scullion's ban. Out they go accordingly, and the trained pistol-shot kills his civilian opponent.

d. Of a fire, light, a luminary, etc.: To be extinguished. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *MAUNDEY (Roxb.) viii.* 31 His lawmpe gase oute. 1590 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. i. 270 Thinkst thou the ferie Feuer will goe out With Titles blowne from Adulation? 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 59 The Sun goes out when it is Eclipsed. 1742 *PORE Dunc.* iv. 640 And at her felt approach and secret might, Art after art goes out, and all is night. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. clxxxiv. Out went the light. 1843 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 189, I heard Helen lighting the fire, which had gone out. 1879 *MORLEY Burke* ix. 206 A life went out which... had made great tides in human destiny very luminous. 1889 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 259 Mycarg went out.

e. In University use. † (a) With complement: To take the degree of (doctor, master, bachelor) (*obs.*). (b) At Cambridge: To take the degree of B.A. in a specified subject or in honours.

1646 *PANSHAW tr. Guarini's Fattif.* *Sheph.* iv. ix. 157 Thy bow Th' last plid's so well about these words, that now Th' art gone out thy Arts-master. 1688 *MICR. Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. To go out Doctor, or to take the Degree of a Doctor. 1705 *HEARNE Collog.* 7 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 119 Who went off A.M. June 27, 1684, and B.D. Feb. 4, 1695. 1880 *TROLOPE Hughes's Clitic.* I. iii. 33 He had gone out in honours, having been a second class man. 1890 *Guardian* 18 June 1000/1 She went out in natural science, but her place in the class is not recorded.

transf. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 209 That I should so suddenly go out poet.

f. To die. In early use, to go out of the world.

1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1793) 31 There are some Opportunities of going out of the World, which are very well worth ones while to come in for. 1703 *Prior Ode to G. Villiers* 38 The ancient sage, who did so long maintain, That bodies die, but souls return again, With all the births and deaths he had in store, Went out Pythagoras, and came no more. 1801 S. C. SERVENS *Our Fields & Cities* 10 [Said of a dying man] He will go out with the tide, may be.

g. Of the tide: To recede.

1859 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edu.* III. i. xiv. 252 Waiting for the tide to go out.

h. To retire from office.

1820 *Examiner* No. 664. 846/2 The burthen of all our speeches should be, Ministers must go out. 1881 *MRS. C. FRASER Policy & Passion* I. ix. 186 It is an absolute certainty that the Government will go out. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 173 Stanley... went out for fear of the Appropriation Clause.

i. *ellipt.* for to go out of date, fashion, use, etc.

1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* i. Hero-worship, professes to have gone out, and finally ceased. 1841 *Punch* I. 113/1 To use the flippant idiom of the day, they [pockets] are going out I. 1879 *MCCARTHY Own Times* II. xxv. 217 The practice of the duel in England had utterly gone out. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 315/1 Has tolerance gone out with astrology? 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 1/2 Very little yellow is worn—it seems to have quite gone out.

j. Of a year: To terminate.

1877 *MISS YONGE Canees* Ser. III. xv. 134 The year 1470 went out with Henry on the throne. 1896 *Daily News*

7 Dec. 3/7 The year will go out upon a much better state of things all round in the manufacturing industries.

K. Thieves' slang. (See quot. 1812.)

1832 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* Go out, to follow the profession of thieving; two or more persons who usually rob in company, are said to go out together. 1819 — *Mem.* I. xii. 141 We continued to go out with one or other of the gentlemen frequenting the Swan.

1. To go to another country as a colonist, ambassador, missionary, agent, etc.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 466/1 An offer being made to him to go out to Australia.

m. Chiefly of girls or women: To leave home, to find employment away from home. Const. to. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii. Betsy Martin. Goes out charring and washing, by the day. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 330 His boys followed the plough; and his girls went out to service. 1871 Mrs. STOWE *Oldtown Fireside Story*. 80 When she went out to tailor's, she was allers be-spoke six months ahead. 1886 MISS SERGEANT *No Saint* II. ii. 46 You may go out and earn your own living. 1889 Mrs. H. L. CAMERON *Last Wife* II. v. 61 'Something to do' meant in my case going out as a governess, or as a companion.

n. To mix in general society.

1768 FOOTE *Devil on two Sticks* III. (1778) 67 My father, Sir, as we seldom went out, established a domestic kind of drama. 1886 M^cCARTHY & Mrs. C. PRAED *Right Honourable* I. iii. 46 Betty liked society, and was made for it. She went out incessantly. 1890 *Temple Bar* Jan. 24 We do not intend to go out at all in Florence—I mean into society.

o. To be issued, published.

1892 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 143/1 They allowed this prospectus to go out with statements in it which were false.

p. To abandon work. In full, to go out on strike. (Cf. COME v. 63 c.)

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 672/1 The gas-workers who had gone out on strike have found their places filled. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 25 Aug. 135/1 The New York Central switchmen 'went out' .. because the others went out.

q. *Crickets*, etc. Of a batsman: To retire from batting, and end one's innings.

1883 STEEL & LITTLETON *Crickets* (Badm.) v. 232 Nothing would induce the injured batsman to remain .. he had been given out and was going out. 1892 *Strand Mag.* II. 518/2 (In Tipcat) If either of the cats fall to the ground, both batters go out and the feeders get their turn.

r. To be drawn or impelled to (a person) by affection or sympathy. Also of the feeling itself: To go forth to.

1884 ENNA LYALL *We Two* i. His heart went out more and more to the beautiful girl. 1887 Mrs. PERKS *Fr. Heather Hills* I. x. 162 Her whole heart went out in greeting. 1890 *Review of Rev.* Nov. 428/1 His whole soul goes out in sympathy to Edmund Burke. 1891 *Pictorial World* 19 Dec. 239/1 The love of a nation goes out to its great men.

† s. *imp.* in contracted form *gout* = go about your business. (Cf. go on, 84 j.)

1600 *Look About You* xviii. E. 3, Gout I have curtail'd what I could not borrow. *Ibid.* xix. E. 3 b, Gto. Gods mother doe you scorne me? *Id.* Gout, what then?

88. Go out of.

a. See simple senses and OUT. To go out of the stable: (of a horse) to be entered for a race. To go out of hand (see HAND 33 b).

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 30 And ut eodum of ðær byric. c 1200 [see A 2 b]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17704 (Gött.) Ga noight vte of þi hase a step. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/1 To Ga owte of way, *deciare, exhorbitare*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 23 Before thou goest out of thy chamber. 1665 *Pervs Diary* 21 June, I find all the town almost going out of town (on account of the plague). 1711 *Anderson Spect.* No. 112 r 5 No body presumes to stir till Sir Roger is gone out of the Church. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., Mr. Linde allowed Seaman, Lord Chancellor, and Woodbrook to go out of the stable one after the other. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 312 If .. a patient is obliged to go out of doors he should plug his nostrils with cotton wool. 1888 M^cCARTHY & Mrs. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. v. 86 It has quite gone out of my head. 1892 *Chambr. Jnrl.* 3 Sept. 563/2 The estates went out of the family.

b. To go out of cultivation, fashion, use, etc.: to cease to be cultivated, fashionable, or used. To go out of print: said of a book, etc., when all the printed copies are sold off. To go out of gear or order: to become disarranged. To go out of one's mind or senses: to become deranged.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/1 To Ga owte of mynde, *dementare*. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) i. 277 Much land had gone out of cultivation in Gaul. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 558 The May-pole is almost gone out of fashion. 1893 *Black Volande* I. xviii. 344 He will go out of his senses. 1886 WALSHINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* (1895) 93 Hammerless guns .. are .. very apt to go out of order. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* VII. 60 The first edition went out of print. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 855/2 Our military machinery had rusted and gone out of gear. 1892 *Monthly Packet* Oct. 430 The owner .. had in some way gone out of use.

87. Go over.

a. See simple senses and OVER; often, to cross a piece of water, a hill, etc.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 12 Ther bysyde was an hie montayne .. and there muste brune in the myddel gonow ther for to goo to malederduys. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 138, I am in blood Stept in so farre, that should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go ore. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 286 He will goe over wheather and when you aduise. 1737 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 23 July, It will be time enough when his lordship goes over [i. e. crosses from Ireland to England].

b. To pay a visit to a place at some distance.

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, I fear that you cannot go over to the cottage.

c. To pass, be transferred to another owner.

1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 19 The estate must go over to the next in remainder.

d. To change one's party; to secede from one side to another. To go over (to Rome): to become Roman Catholic. To go over to the majority (= L. *abire ad plures*): to die (see MAJORITV).

1687 BURNER *Contiu. Reply to Varillas* 123 Some went over to the Queen with flying Colours. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 516 In the Change of Religion, Men .. don't so much consider the Principles as the Practice of those to whom they go over. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 311/1 Morillo .. has gone over to the French with a part of his force. 1860-2 THACKERAY *Lovel* II. Pye of Maundlin, just before he 'went over', was perpetually in Mrs. Prior's back parlour with little books, pictures [etc.]. 1878 MISS BRADDOCK *Open Verd.* I. vi. 103 After this, I shouldn't be at all surprised at his going over to Rome. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. v. 154 You will at once adopt [his views] and go over to his side. 1892 *Standard* 26 Apr. 4/7 When a large section, headed by the old Leader, had gone over, it was hopeless to prolong the struggle.

e. Of a vehicle: To be overturned or upset. Said also of the driver or passengers.

1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 127 It took all .. Ned could do .. to keep from going over in some of the wagon tracks.

88. Go round.

a. To revolve, rotate. Of the head: To 'swim'. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 124 Cup vs till the world go round. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 232. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 41 Smack went the whip, round went the wheels. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 579 The earth goes round. 1897 FL. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* x, Better now, Mamma, thank you! only my head keeps going round.

b. To complete a revolution.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 172 So long, that nineteen Zodiacks baue gone round.

c. To make a circuit or tour; to visit various places in succession.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 80/2 They went round into the markets, and bought up all the corn. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. I spent a day or two in .. going round and seeing the other colleges.

d. To circulate, pass from one person to another in a company.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 14 Lat anis the cop ga round about. And wyn the covanis banesoun. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. iv. 97 A health Gentlemen, Let it goe round. 1779 COWPER *Yearly Distress* xii. The punch goes round, and they are dull and lumphish still as ever. 1801 MISS AIKIN *Begg. Man, Poetr. Childr.* (1826) 1 Jokes went round and careless chat. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* July 11 The frequent laugh goes round.

e. To make a detour. Also *collog.* to pay a visit in an incidental or informal way. (Cf. COME 67 a.)

1664 *Pervs Diary* 5 Nov. The coach being forced to go round by London Wall home, because of the bonfires. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* xvi. 264 Her husband was going round for an hour to a ball that Mrs. Kavanagh was giving. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* viii, He went round to see Cicolari.

f. To be long enough to encompass.

g. Of food, or anything to be distributed or apportioned: To be sufficient in number or quantity to supply every member of the party. Also, in *Card-playing*, said of a suit led, when all the players are able to follow.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 334/2 We have barely enough to go round. 1879 CAVENTISH *Card Ess.* etc. 230 Its policy lies chiefly in the hope that spades may go round three times. 1889 MISS SERGEANT *E. Denison* I. i. iii. 28 To see .. that the cups and saucers would go round. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 84/1 The haunch of venison was in such demand that Jacob Tonson learnt with horror that it would never 'go round'.

89. Go through.

a. See simple senses and THROUGH. † b. To complete what is entered upon or undertaken. Obs.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) 777 And sithence he had once begonne, he would stoutly go thorow. 1631 SMIRLEY *Traveller* iv. I, You chang'd Your purpose, why did you not goe through, And murder him? 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 300 They promised these witnesses a large share of the confiscated estates, if they went through in due business. 1716 JER. COLLIER in *G. Nazarian's Page*. 9. I have seen you all go nobly through, and come off with Conquest about you.

c. Of a proposition: To be carried.

1895 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 14 Jan. 7/7 Confirmation of Secretary Francis considered, but does not go through.

90. Go through with.

a. To complete, carry to completion, perform thoroughly, get to the end of.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 32 He seized upon his goods .. whereby he became the stronger, and better able to go thorow with this enterprise. a 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 123 Finding Pyrocles able every way to goe thorow with that kind of life. 1677 TENNYSON *Ess. Gout* 173 L. 145 The Gout is commonly the Disease of aged Men, who cannot go through with these strong Remedies. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* III. iii. 323 They were prepared for going through with this undertaking. 1787 COWPER *Let.* 27 Aug. It is the only one [romance], indeed, of an old date that I ever had the patience to go through with. 1820 *Examiner* No. 629, 287/1 He would have gone through with it to the very bottom, or else have perished in the attempt. 1890 *New Review* Jan. 85 He is only going through with it as a duty.

† b. To complete an enumeration or description of. Obs.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 73/2, I think I have now gone thro' with all the ornaments that relate to public Edifices.

91. Go to, † go till.

† a. To go about one's work, to get to work. Chiefly in *imp.* as an exhortation = Come on! L. age. Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 9199 Gab till, & 3arrkeþþ Goddess we3pe. *Ibid.* 14038 Ant 1633 3edenn till, & didenn patt he se3de. a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 836 Thu gest al to mid swikelede. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 668 In ver let sowe, in October go to And transplante hit. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 236 Here shal no man tary the, I pray the go to! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. li. 12 Hay, bay, go to! than cry that with ane schout. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 112 Our Cronall als, quha is ane freik bot feir, With all his Capitanes reddie to go to. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 9 Go to now bring me a doublet. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xi. 3 And they said one to another; Go to, let vs make bricke. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 56 Go to then, shew first how many ways sinne is to be considered. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomal. Anglo-Lat.* 208 Go to! let it be done.

b. Used in *imp.* to express disapprobation, remonstrance, protest, or derisive incredulity; = Come, come! † Also used to introduce a con- temptuous concession.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 769 But go to, suppose that she feareth (as who may let her to feare her awne shadowe). 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 4 Go to, Martin, go to: I know a man is a man though he have but a hose on his head. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Alc.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Goe to, goe to; thou liest, Philosophy. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 120 Go to go to, naughty mistrustful Mrs. Pamela. 1798 T. TWINING *Recr. & Studies* (1882) 232 Go to with your doubts and your wisdom. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. i. 429 Go to! you are a wag. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. Go to, why should we not make the public pay for the great benefits we confer upon them? 1886 J. PAYNE *Decameron* I. 50 'Go to, son', rejoined the friar; 'what is this thou sayest?'

† c. Sc. Of the sun: To go down, set. Obs.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 152 Thou sall pay him the price of his labour befor the sunne ga to. 1622 [see GOING vbl. sb. 5 b].

d. To shut, close.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 92 The grynne wente to.

92. Go together.

a. See simple senses and TOGETHER. To go together by the cars (see EAR sb. I. i. d).

b. To be mutually concomitant or compatible. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 47. *Ant.* Of Cæsar seeke your Honour, with your safety. *Cleo.* They do not go together. 1820 *Examiner* No. 651. 631/1 Vixenishness and virtue go together. 1889 PHILLIPS & WILLS *Fatal Pygmy* I. v. 104 Baldness, science, and snuff-taking go together.

† c. To collapse. Obs.

1387 *Trævisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 7 þat tyme was so greet tempest .. þat it semede þat al þe worlde schulde goo to giders.

93. Go under. Of persons: To fail; to succumb in the struggle for life; to go to ruin; to disappear from society; in *U.S. slang*, to die. Of a literary work: To drop out of sight.

1849 RUXTON *Life Far West* 33 Five of our boys got rubbed out that time. How 'sever, five of us went under. 1899 J. PAYNE *Finding His Level, High Spirits* I. 234 Poor John Weybridge, Esq., became as friendless as penniless, and eventually 'went under', and was heard of no more. 1885 B. HARRIS *Marnia* vii, What with old Doc. West going under so sudden. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 330/2 Intended for publication a considerable time ago, 'went under' and only recently turned up again. 1891 H. C. HALLIDAY *Someone must suffer* III. xvi. 264 He had 'gone under' in the struggle, as the terribly expressive phrase runs.

94. Go up.

a. To go, pass, or change to a place or position which is, or is viewed as, higher; to ascend, rise. † Of a sword: To be put up (into the sheath), to be sheathed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 212 Vp to hir housbonde is this wyf yghon. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4978 Goand vp by degres byghon mynny gay Alyx. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlv. 29 Joseph bended his chareit fast, and went vp to mete Israel his father. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 52, I draw a Sword against Conspirators, When thinke you that the Sword goes vp againe? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 233 The great .. gulf which goes up to Siam. 1793 SNEATON *Kydstone L.* § 289 The moveable shears, that had gone up with us, from the top of the first room. 1810 *Examiner* No. 615, 57/2 Pope .. resolved to go up to London. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 504 The writ went up to the Lords. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* Introd., He .. did not go up to reside at Oxford till the end of the following January. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 515 A certain number .. go up for examination to be ruthlessly plucked. 1890 *Gl. Words* Aug. 560/2 The barometer .. is going up at a tremendous rate. 1895 *Suffling Land of Broads* 70 There is no such thing as a level street in the city: those which do not go up, go down.

b. Chiefly *U.S.* To go to ruin; to be destroyed; to become bankrupt.

1864 *Index Junc.* (Farmer), Soon after the blockade, many thought we should go up on the salt question. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 864/2 Ob, they are all going to pieces .. I should not be surprised to hear of their going up at any moment. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *W. recker* xvi. 248 We've rather bad news for you .. your firm's gone up.

c. Of a car, etc. = ASCEND 1 c.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* v. 12 The noyse of the cite wente up into heauen. 1611 *Bible* *Ibid.* 1869 HUGHES *Affred the Gl.* i. 8 This cry .. has been going up from all sections of English society. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 556 A shiek has gone up as to the wickedness of carrying cattle upon deck.

d. To be put or lifted up; to be raised or reared. 1832 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, After some slow play, the 50 went up. 1887 *MRS. PERKS Fr. Heather Hills* I. vi. 114 Eliza's hands went up in horror. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 59/2 Already barricades were going up in the larger streets.

e. To increase in number, price, or value. 1833 *MRS. C. PRAED Mohob* I. i. iv. 79 Wool would go up a penny a pound. 1890 *T. F. Tour* *Eng.* 95 Norwich... went up from 30,000 to 60,000 inhabitants. 1892 *Standard* 9 Feb. 5/3 Beef and mutton will 'go up' for a time.

f. To go up and down (see UP).

VIII. The vb.-stem occas. forms phraseological combs. (chiefly *colloq.* or *techn.*) having the function either of sb. or adj.; as go-about (see quot.); †go-alone plough, †one that requires little guidance from the ploughman; go-ashore (a) *adj.*, characteristic of a sailor when ashore; (b) *sb. pl.*, clothes worn by a sailor when ashore, 'the seaman's best dress' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); (c) *New Zealand*, an iron cauldron with three feet, and attachments for banging it over a fire [said to be a corruption of Maori *kohua*] (see *Morris Austral-Eng.*); go-as-you-please *a.*, (of a race, hence *gen.* of proceedings likened to this) unfettered by regulations; go-back, a going back, a return; also *attrib.* in *go-back game* (see quot.); †go-before, a harbinger, an usher; †go-by-(the)-ground (a) *adj.*, cringing, low; (b) *sb.*, something that creeps along the ground; a dwarf; a low carriage; †go-free (see quot.); go-no-further, a variety of apple; go-out (see quot.; cf. *Gout* *sb.*); gas-through-land *sc.* a vagabond; go-to-bed, one who is ready to go to bed, sleepy; go-to-bed-at-noon, a dial. name for GOAT-BEARD 2; go-to-meeting *a.*, suitable for attendance at divine worship; go-up-able *a.*, that may be ascended; †go-weal, a prosperous journey outward; go-within-each-other *a.*, of hoxes, when each will go into the next larger. Also GO-BETWEEN, GO-BY, GO-CART, GO-DOWN.

1611 *COTGR.* *Entourage*, a compass. ... anything that compasseth, and incloseth another; a 'goe-about. 1806-7 *A. Young Agric. Essex* (1813) i. 143 Mr. Newman uses the skim coulter constantly. I saw it working well on his farm, attached to his *Go-alone plough. 1862 *MARSH Eng. Lang.* xi. 264 A sailor will not be likely to interlard his 'go-ashore talk with clew-lines[etc.]. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Shipper's Sh.* 98 Burnage looked very well in his 'go-ashores. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 1/2 Governments entering into a 'go-as-you-please competition in annexation. 1890 *Century Mag.* June 207/1 Most of these long distance matches are now of the go-as-you-please class. 1873 'CAVENOSH' & BERNETT *Bilbards* II He played the best amateurs the 'go-back game, fifty-up. It seems only to have been played by screwing back and by crossing; and not by returning from the slow list cushion. 1866 *Mrs. GERRY Quaker Grandmother* 200 It's a sort of go-back into the old life. 1626 *MASSINGER Men* 114/1 t. ii. You think you have spoke wisely Goodman Ambie, My ladie's 'go-before. 1659 *GAUREN Tears Ch. Eng.* iv. xvii. 3/2 Would any thing... be more... despicable in the eyes of the people... than... such 'Go-by-ground Governors. 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Anas. Oor.* 384 b. Creeping yet lyke a seely goebground. 1595 *CORLEY Wits, Fils., & Fancies* 202 Indeed sir. I had need have two eyes, to discern so pette a goe by ground as you. 1797 *MARY ROBINSON Walsingham* III. 176 A go-by-the-ground, with two wheels, just for all the world like a cart. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iv. ix. He was a little go-by-the-ground, scarcely up to my shoulders. 1885 *POWARS in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 585/1 Stamped wrappers for newspapers were made experimentally in London by Mr. Charles Whiting under the name of 'go-frees', in 1830. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* 80 Apples. Rousetting, .. the 'Go-no-further, or Cats-head. 1855 *MRS. MANNING Old Chelsea Bun-House* xiv. 228 The large Cat's-head Apples that some call 'Go-no-further'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Go out (Hydraulic engineering), a sluice in an embankment for allowing water to escape from tidal lands when the tide is out. 17... *Clerk Tamas* xiii. in *Child Ballads* viii. cclx. (1892) 428 Would I forsake my ain gude lord And follow you, a 'gae-through-land? 1759 *Compt. Lett-writer* (ed. 6) 221 The cry of 'Go-to-beds had taken themselves away. 1578 *Lvte Dodoens* i. xvii. 167 This hearbe is now called... in English Godes bearde. and 'Go to bedde at Noone. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cclii. 73 It shuteh it selfe at twelve of the clocke... wherefore it was called Go to bed at noon. 1895 *HALLIAMS Clocks* Ser. i. ix. One of those blue-groves, with his 'go-to-meetin clothes on. 1857 *HUGHES Tans. Brown* ii. v. I want to give you a true picture... not a kid-glove and go-to-meeting-coat picture. 1870 *MISS BROUCHTON Red as Rose* I. 120 Very few men look their best in their Go-to-Meeting clothes. 1852 *SMELEY L. Arundel* xxxiii. 249 Starting for the Rhine, which... it was their intention to go up as far as it was 'go-up-able. 1641 *BROME Joniall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Now bowse a round health to the 'Go-weal and Com-well Of Cleyse Bum-trinckel that lies in the Strummell. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 2 The 'go-within-each-other boxes, my camera.

GO Phrase-key.

Go! Imper. 21 d. 22; from the word Go, 22; as far as it goes, 43 b; as men, things (etc.) go, 15; as you go, as she goes (*Waul.*), 4 b; if you go to that, 35; (as) the story goes, 35; that goes for my money, 24 b; here goes, there goes, 22; that goes without saying, 20; touch and go, 22; what has gone of, is gone with—, 18 d; who goes (here)? 8 a; —will or won't go, 38 a; going, 47; gone, 48; going! gone! 24; (see also *GOING, GONE*); a go-begging, a-hunting, etc., 32 c; g about, (*Prep.*) 49, (*adv.*) 69; g abroad, 70; g according to, 5; g after, 50; g against, 51, 18 b; g ahead, 71; g along, 72; g and—, 32 c; g apprentice, 32 f; g at, 51; g at a price, etc., 12, 24; g away, 73; g back, 74; g back from, 74 c; g back upon, 74 c, d; g backward, 75; g bail, 32 f; g bang, etc., 10; g before, (*Prep.*) 53, (*adv.*) 76; g better, 36; g between, 56; g by, (*Prep.*) 57, (*adv.*) 77; g by (= be guided or determined by), 5; g by default, 18 c; g by a name, 14; g cheap, 24; g current, 12; g down, 78; g far, 35, 43; g for, 58, 18 b; g for a price, 24; g for current, 12; g for to do, 34 c; g forth, 79; g free, 23; g from one's word, 21 c; g halves (with), 35 c; g hard, 18; g high, 8 b; g ill (with), 18; g in, 80; g in (= be spent in), 25; g in and out, 80 a; g in at, 80; g in for, 8; g in to or unto, 80 e; g in with, 82; g in favour of, 18 b; g in or into holes, 29 a; g into, 59, 38; g it, 46; g (great) lengths, 35; g less, 35, 44; g near, 18; g off, (*Prep.*) 60, (*adv.*) 83; g on, (*Prep.*) 61, (*adv.*) 84; g on (=act or depend on), 5; g on (=be reported concerning), 13; g on the highway, road, streets, 31 c; g on one's side, 18 b; g out, 85; g out of, 86; g out of (=be paid out of), 25 b; g over, (*Prep.*) 62, (*adv.*) 87; g the pace, 2 c; g quit, 23; g round, 88; g shares (with), 35 c; g short, 6; g through, (*Prep.*) 63, (*adv.*) 89; g through with, 90; g to (*adv.*) 91; g to the bad, 43 b; g to the bar, 31 c; g to Bath, Jericho, etc., 30 b; g to blows, cuffs, etc., 34; g to the bull, etc. (=copulate with), 31 b; g to do (=attempt or venture to do), 34 b, c; g to expense, trouble, etc., 35 d; g to one's heart, 37 b; g to law, 34; g to pieces, to rack and ruin, 44 c; g to sea, 31 d; g to sleep, 30 d; g to war, 32; g to work, 34; g together, 92; g under, (*Prep.*) 64, (*adv.*) 93; g under a name, 14; g unpunished, unrewarded, etc., 23; g up, (*Prep.*) 65, (*adv.*) 94; g upon, 66; g upon (=act or proceed upon), 5; g upon (=be reported concerning), 13; g (a great, long, some) way (towards), 35, 43 c, d; g one's way, 21 b; g well (with), 18, 19; g with, 67; g with (=act in harmony with), 52; g with child, 71; g without, 68.

a jury, 33; g behind, 54; g beside, 55; g better, 36; g between, 56; g by, (*Prep.*) 57, (*adv.*) 77; g by (= be guided or determined by), 5; g by default, 18 c; g by a name, 14; g cheap, 24; g current, 12; g down, 78; g far, 35, 43; g for, 58, 18 b; g for a price, 24; g for current, 12; g for to do, 34 c; g forth, 79; g free, 23; g from one's word, 21 c; g halves (with), 35 c; g hard, 18; g high, 8 b; g ill (with), 18; g in, 80; g in (= be spent in), 25; g in and out, 80 a; g in at, 80; g in for, 8; g in to or unto, 80 e; g in with, 82; g in favour of, 18 b; g in or into holes, 29 a; g into, 59, 38; g it, 46; g (great) lengths, 35; g less, 35, 44; g near, 18; g off, (*Prep.*) 60, (*adv.*) 83; g on, (*Prep.*) 61, (*adv.*) 84; g on (=act or depend on), 5; g on (=be reported concerning), 13; g on the highway, road, streets, 31 c; g on one's side, 18 b; g out, 85; g out of, 86; g out of (=be paid out of), 25 b; g over, (*Prep.*) 62, (*adv.*) 87; g the pace, 2 c; g quit, 23; g round, 88; g shares (with), 35 c; g short, 6; g through, (*Prep.*) 63, (*adv.*) 89; g through with, 90; g to (*adv.*) 91; g to the bad, 43 b; g to the bar, 31 c; g to Bath, Jericho, etc., 30 b; g to blows, cuffs, etc., 34; g to the bull, etc. (=copulate with), 31 b; g to do (=attempt or venture to do), 34 b, c; g to expense, trouble, etc., 35 d; g to one's heart, 37 b; g to law, 34; g to pieces, to rack and ruin, 44 c; g to sea, 31 d; g to sleep, 30 d; g to war, 32; g to work, 34; g together, 92; g under, (*Prep.*) 64, (*adv.*) 93; g under a name, 14; g unpunished, unrewarded, etc., 23; g up, (*Prep.*) 65, (*adv.*) 94; g upon, 66; g upon (=act or proceed upon), 5; g upon (=be reported concerning), 13; g (a great, long, some) way (towards), 35, 43 c, d; g one's way, 21 b; g well (with), 18, 19; g with, 67; g with (=act in harmony with), 52; g with child, 71; g without, 68.

Goa (gō'ā). The name of a city in India, the capital of the Portuguese dominion in that country, used *attrib.* in the names of certain articles, as *Goa bean*, the seed of *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus* (J. Smith *Dict. Names Pl.* 1882); *Goa plum*, the fruit of *Parinarium excelsum* (Vule); *Goa powder*, a medicament used for Bombay eczema, derived from the Brazilian araroba-tree (Yule); *Goa stone* (also *Goa ball*), a fever medicine at one time greatly in vogue, consisting of various drugs made up in the form of a hard ball, from which a portion was scraped as required (see quot.).

1696 *OVINGTON Voy. Swartl* 262 The Snake Stone... much excels the deservedly fam'd *Gasper Antonio*, or *Goa Stone*. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 149 *Gasper Antonio*, a Florentine, a Lay-Brother of the Order [of Paulistines], the Author of the *Goa Stones*, brings them in 50,000 Xerephins, by that invention Annually. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 30 Take... *Goa Stone*... half a scruple. 1719 D'URFAY *Pills* V. 347 *Perfum'd* with fragrant *Goa Stone*. 1757 *Brooke in Phil. Trans.* LI. 79. I seemed to find great relief by drinking punch, into which *Goa stone* had been plentifully grated. 1865 C. W. KING *Nat. Hist. Gems* (1867) 256 The *Goa-stone*,... of the shape and size of a duck's egg, has a greyish metallic lustre, and, though hard, is friable. 1874 *FAYRE in Med. Times & Gaz.* 24 Oct. 471/1 *Goa powder*... is a fine yellowish powder without smell or taste... It is sold by the chemists in Calcutta and Bombay in small phials.

Goa (gō'ā). [Corruptly a. Tibetan *gōba* (Jäschke *Tib. Dict.*)] A Tibetan antelope, *Procapra picticauda* (Hodgson).

1846 B. H. HODGSON *A New Species Tibetan Antelope in Yul. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* V. 335 This exceedingly graceful little animal... is called by the Tibetans *Ragga* or *Gōā* simply. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 24 We intended to try our luck after the *goa*. 1893 *LYOECKER Horns & Hoofs* 183 The pretty little *goa*, or Tibetan gazelle (*Gazella picticauda*).

Goa (gō'ā). A name of the marsh crocodile. 1803 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* III. 31 The Marsh Crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*), sometimes known by the names of *Mugger*, or *Goa*.

Goad (gō'ad), *sb.* Forms: 1 *gād*, (gaad), 4-6 *gode*, (gohode), 5 *goode*, 6 *goade*, 7- *goad*. [OE. *gād* str. fem. corresponds to Lombard *gaida* arrow-head:—OTent. type **gaidā*; for possible cognates see GARE sb.] The northern form is *GAD* (q.v.), but in ME. both northern and southern forms are less common than the synonymous, though unrelated, *GAD* sb.]

1. A rod or stick, pointed at one end or fitted with a sharp spike and employed for driving cattle, esp. oxen used in ploughing (cf. *GAD* sb. 4).

1725 *CORPUS Gloss.* 1937 *Stiga* [sic], gaad. 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 91 (Gr.) *Hafad* *gudmæga* *gierde* land, *grydene* gade. 1388 *WYCLIF Eccles.* xxxviii. 26 He that holdith the plow, and he that hath glorie in a gohede [i.e. in *faculo*], dryeth oxis with a pricke. 1394 *P. Pl. Creed* 433 His wif wuld him wip [at the plough] with a longe gode. 14... *Voc.* in *W. Willeker* 586/3 *Gersusa*, a gode. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 184/1 *Gad* or gode, *gerusa*. 1530 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1552) 15 It is barde kycyngne agaynst the gode. 1627 *DRAYTON Sheph. Sirena* 361 They their Holly whips have braed, And tough Hazell goades haue gott. 1625-56 *COWLEY Davideis* iv. 166 With the same *Goad* Samgar his Oxen drives Which took... six hundred lives. 1703 *MAURENOLD Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 110 In ploughing they us'd *Goads*... about eight foot long. 1783 *HOOLE Orl. Fur.* xxxvii. 804 A hind... A rustic weapon for herre supply'd, A pointed god he brought. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xiv. Countrymen armed with scythes... hay-forks... goads. 1875 *HELPS Ess.*, *Organis.* in *Daily Life* 109, I had a thought that drove me like a goad.

2. *fig.* Something that pricks or wounds like a goad. a. A torment, 'thorn', 'sting'.

1561 *tr. Calvin's 4. Serm. agst. Idolatries* I. Cij b, Those same goads and prickings wherwith their consciences are prickt and wounded. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 138 These pointed and diamonded speeches, which doe indeed leave a sting, and bury in the mind of the pious Auditor. 1689 *SHAOWELL Burg F.* iii. 181 Where is my *Goad*? my damned for better or worse. 1759 *FRANKLIN*

Ess. Wks. 1840 III. 255 French forts and French armies so near us will be everlasting goads in our sides. 1861 *TRENCH Comm. Ep. to Ch. Asia* 80 There are ever goads in the memory of a better and a nobler past. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 140 The wounding god of a reproachful conscience.

b. A strong incitement or instigation, 'spur', stimulus.

1600 *HOLLAND Liry* xxix. xv. (1609) 1032 These... who pricke and provoke (as it were) with goads [*L. stimuli*] of furies your spirits and minds. 1608 *ARMIN Nest Ninn.* (1842) 4 That's the way to spoyle all, but with your god pricke me on the true tract. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 284 Those Females which are castrated or gell'd... the goads of lust are in them vterly extinguished. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* iii. 1. (1806) II. 82 The labour... will not be performed without the goad of necessity. 1859 *MACAULAY Biog.* (1867) 110 He no longer felt the daily god urging him to the daily toil. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 94 Knowledge is a goad to those who have it.

3. A measure of length. †a. A cloth-measure = 4½ *ells*. *Ols.*

1481 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 17 My Lord schal pay him for eury goode, i.e. d. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 Cottonnes called Manchester... and Cheshire Cottonnes... shalbe in lengthe twentie two goades and conteyne in bredth thre quarters of a yarde in the water. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 65 In 1 *Goad*, .44 Feet, a Measure in some places for Land and Cloth received by Custom. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 181, 1200 C. Goads of Cotton. 1727 W. MATHER *Ing. Man's Comp.* 399 In London, the Yard is used for Silks, Woollen Cloth, &c. The Ell for Linnen Cloth, &c., and the Goad for Frizes, Cotton, and the like.

b. A land-measure (see quot. and cf. *GAD* 6).

1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 1353/1 The space of forie god (euerie god containing fifteen foot). 1880 *E. CORNW. Gloss.* s.v. It represents nine feet, and two s.v.s. square is called a yard of ground.

4. A spike = *GAD* sb. 1.

1855 J. HEWITT *Armour* I. 81 The spur of this period consisted of a single goad, sometimes of a lozenge form, sometimes a plain spike.

5. *Comb.*, as *goad-groom*, -*prick*; also *goad(s)-man* = *GADMAN*; *goad-spur*, a spur without a rowel and with one point (cf. *pricks* *sb.*).

1614 *SYLVESTER Little Barlas* 877 Thou... by one man, one **Goad-groom* (Silly Sangar), Destroy'dst six hundred in religious anger. 1605 — *On Barlas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 710 And **Goad-man* Sangar. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 248 The goadman or driver. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vi. Ye may be goadsmen... and takent yete dinna o'erdrine the owsen. 1826 *HOC in Wilson's Wks.* (1855) 1. 176 The goadman whistles sparsely. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 1 Sam. xiii. 21 Even to the **godeprick*, which was to be mended. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Goad-spur*.

Goad (gō'ad), *sb.* *slang.* (See quot.)

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Goads*, those that Wheedle in Chappin for Horse-courers. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Goad*... a decoy at an auction; a Peter Funk.

Goad (gō'ad), v. [*f.* *GOAD* sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To prick with a goad or other pointed instrument; to drive or urge on to something by such means. Also with *on* or *onwards*.

1619 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER False One* v. iii, Goad him on with thy sword. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 70 Produce the Plough, and yoke the sturdy Steer, And goad him till he groans beneath his Toil. 1704 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 44 His angry Keeper goads him to the Fight. 1841 *JAMES BRIGAND* xxii, No hand makes me and goads me on. 1825 *KINGSLEY Heroes* ii. iv. (1856) 110 Jason bound them to the plough, and goaded them onward with his lance. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 457 They are driven to it by the stings of the drones goading them. 1899 *STEVENSON Trav. Cevennes* (1892) 42, I was goading Modestine down the steep descent.

2. *fig.* To assail or prick as with a goad; to irritate; to instigate or impel by some form of mental pain or annoyance; to drive by continued irritation *into* or *to* some desperate action or uncontrolled state of mind. Also with *adv.* *on*, *onward*, *along*, etc.

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 530/1 It is verie hard for vs not to be greeted, when we hear ourselves so euil spoken off, and men goade vs. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 182 Most dangerous is that temptation, that that goad vs on To sinne, in louing vertue. 1607 — *Cor.* ii. iii. 271 This [mutiny] shall seeme... their owne, Which we haue goaded on-ward. 1666 *TATE & BRAVO Ps.* xxxv. 6 Thy vengeful Ministers of Wrath Shall goad them as they run. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 555 He was continually goaded forward by the public clamors. 1790 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar)* *Cont. Ep.* 9 *Brace Wks.* 1812 II. 356 This fame goads him, like an Ox, along. 1791 *BURKE Wks.* R. Wks. V. 264 Goaded on with the ambition of intellectual sovereignty. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* ii. xxix, That rankling hope within him, that by day Goaded his steps, still singling him in sleep. 1817 *COLERIDGE Lay Ser.* 401 They might goad ignorance into riot, and fanaticism into rebellion. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 575 Many of them... had been goaded by petty persecution into a temper fit for desperate enterprise. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 80 The deputy, goaded by opposition and unreason, had dashed into toleration of the rebels. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambezi* xviii. 363 The Ajawa was evidently goaded on by Portuguese agents. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 201 Taunts and defiances goaded the proud Baronage to fury.

Hence *Goad* *vb.* *sl.*, *Goading* *vb.* *sl.* and *goad* *vb.*

1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan* iv. 1203 By swords and goading Darts compell'd, Drishish he drags his Load across the Field. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrimblemania* 259 Morality's rules planted deep in the breast, Where garned of turpitude ne'er was impress'd. 1841 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xix. I don't want to say more, rejoined the goaded locksmith. 1851 *GALLANGA Italy* 91 What prudent considerations could prevail on the trampled, goaded Milanese, to endure any longer?

1846 C. KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 143 It is the new commercial aristocracy, it is the scientific go-a-head-ism of the

3. In football, hockey, lacrosse, and similar games, the posts between which the ball is driven to win a point in the game. Also in phrases (often *fig.*) *To † carry, get, take, win a goal*: to drive the ball through the goal. Hence the sb. has acquired the sense: The winning of a goal, the point in the

4-5 gayte, (5 gatt), 5-6 gaytt, 6 gate, 6- north.
gnit; pl. 3 gaton, 4 gnytos, 6 gatos, Sc. gaitis.

3. *pl.* 1-3 găt, 1-4 gét, 3 gent, 4 geote, geyto,

north. gait, gayte, 4-5 geet, gote, 5 gheet, north. gate, 6 (gheate), north. gait. 7. 4 geet, geit, geyt, gehet, 5 get(t, 6 geat); pl. 4 geetis. 8. 3-5 got, 4 goote, goote, 4-5 goot, (5 gothe), 4-6 gote, 6-7 goate, gote(6, 6- goot; pl. 3 gotes, 4 gootes, 6-7 goates, 7- goates. [Com. Tent.: OE. *gāt* fem. = MDu. *geit*, *geet*, Du. *geit* (ohs. *geite*, *geyte*), OHG. *geiz*, *geiz* (MHG. *geiz*, mod.G. *geiss*, ON. *geit* (Sw. *get*, Da. *gød*), Goth. *gaitis* = OTent. **gait*- cogn. v. L. *hædus* kid = OAR. **ghaid*-.]

In OE. the vowel of the nom. sing. remained in the gen. *gæte*, gen. pl. *gæta*, dat. pl. *gætum*, but was mutated in the dat. sing. and nom. pl. *gæt*. In ME. the northern dialects show the normal *gāt*, *gait*, the southern *goat*, *goat*. The pl. *gæt* is represented in southern and midland dialects by *geit*, *geet*, *geat*; the northern dialects show an unmutated *gæt* (influenced by ON. *geit*). A sing. *geet* in 14th c. is prob. the result of assimilation to the plural.]

OE. *gāt* being fem. denoted only the female goat; the male was called *bucca* Buck sb.; also *gāt-bucca* Goat-buck. The extended sense seems to occur in early ME., and is frequent in the 14th c. The distinctive terms *he-goat* and *she-goat* appear about the end of that century, and are now the recognized terms for the two sexes (colloquially also *billy-goat* and *nanny-goat*). The young animal is called a Kid.

1. A ruminant quadruped of the genus *Capra*.

The goat is indigenous to the Eastern Hemisphere, but by domestication naturalized in all parts of the world. It is especially noted for its hardy, lively and wanton nature, and its strong odour. Most of the species have hollow horns, curving backwards, and the male is usually bearded. Occas. used with allusion to the mention of 'sheep' and 'goats' in Matt. xxv. 32, 33, as symbolical respectively of the righteous and the wicked at the Day of Judgement.

a. 700 Epinal Gloss. 1028 Titul [read *caudat*] *gata* loc. a. 1000 Riddles xxv. 2 (Gr.) c. *blate* swa gat. c. 1000 Sax. Leechd. 1. 352 *jenim* þæt water þe innan gæt þyfe. c. 1200 Ormyn 1200 For gat iss. Gal deer & stincketh ful. c. 1205 Lay. 2130 þe . . . þe weoren in ane loken fift hundred gaten. *Ibid.* 2135 Ich am walc & he is gat. a. 1225 Ancr. R. 100 Wend ut & go efter gate herden. *Ibid.*, *Folwe* herden of gæt. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlix. 14 (l. 13) Whether i sall ete flesseye of bulles, or i sall drynke blode of gaytes. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 It had . . . fra þeine upward þe schappe of a gayte. a. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. ii. They squellit lyke ony gaitis. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 177 The Gate her dame . . . Yode forth abroad [gloss. the Gate: Northernly spoken, to turne O into A]. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 155 Swayne, hens, geese, gaytes. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1797) 94 Ye come to the gait's house to thigg woe. 1893 Northumbld. Gloss. *Gait*, a goat.

b. 2000 CYNWULF *Christ* 1230 in *Exeter Bk.* Hy . . . reotad & beofod for frean forhte swa fule swa gæt. c. 1000 Sax. Leechd. 111. 214 3if þu gæstist manega gæt, ydel gætacnad. c. 1200 Ormyn 1206 Forþri stinnend alle þa . . . Effined wiþþ gæt & nemmeded gæt. c. 1205 LAV. 2582a He maket þu him to mete . . . ruderen hors & þa scæp [i.e. *geat*] & þa swin skea. a. 1225 Ancr. R. 100 Hwat beoþ beorden of gæt? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6124 Hys angs . . . Sal first departe þe gude fra ille, Als þe hird þe shepe dusa fra þe gayte. c. 1500 Eng. Glid. (1870) 354 Alle marchantes of Gæt, Shep, ober swyn. 1582 WYCLIF Gen. xxxii. 14 She geyte two hundred, hee geyte twenty [1388 geet. -buckis of geet]. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 311 In þat londe beþ many schæp and cæf and fewe roos and hertes. c. 1450 *Gata Rom. liv.* 373 (Add. MS.) Lyons be pride, Foxes be fraude . . . Gete be styneke of lechery. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 27 Under ane tree hee saw an trip of Gate. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 34 After that I wente to the gheet in to the wode, there herde I the kyddes blete. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. 14 Flockis and hirdis of oxin . . . And trippis eik of gait. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Verie conuenient to feed horse or trout, or flockis of sheip or gait.

In the following quotes, the plural forms *geats* and *goats* are distinguished as fem. and masc. respectively.

1597 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* Zebe, gheate, the females of the gheates. 1596 TURBERV. *Venerie* 147 The female (which are called Geats and the buckes Goates).

γ. 1382 WYCLIF Gen. xv. 9 Take . . . to thee a kow of three peere, and a she gehet [1388 a geet] of three peere. — *Lev.* iv. 24 An hee geit of the geetis. 14. . . *Songs & Carols* 1516 C. (Percy Soc.) 65 An adamant stone it is not frangeþ Wyth no thyng but with mylke of a gett.

δ. 1225 Ancr. R. 100 As of a tichen . . . kumed a stinkinde got ober a bucke [etc.]. c. 1275 LAV. 2130 þe þar were on flockes two hundred goates. 1282 WYCLIF *Lev.* xvi. 5 He shal take . . . two gootes. *Ibid.* 8 The goat that shal be sent out. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 78/27 *Hec capra*, a gothe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* vi. vi. Of a wulf which save a lambe among a grete herd of gootes. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xvii. 2 What so euer he be . . . yll killeth an oxe, or lambe, or goat in the hoost [etc.]. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* v. i. 89 The diuell . . . dooth most propertie and commonlie transforme himselfe into a gote. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. iv. 37 I scarce euer look'd on blood. But that of Coward Hares, hot Goats, and Venison. 1628 SIR W. MURE *Spiritual Hymne* 326 The damned goates hee doth despise; Poynts out his lambes, whose sinfull dyes hee purge with bloody stream. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 59 He. A shaggy goat's soft hyde beneath him spread. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves* (1862) 184 Ye wild goats sporting round the eagle's nest! 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 50 Leading a jet-black goat white-horned, white-hooved.

Phrase. a. 1611 COTGR. *Paillard comme un Moine*, . . . as lecherous as a Goat (say woe).

b. Used *Zool.* in plural as a rendering of mod.L. *Caprinae*, the name of the sub-family to which the genus *Capra* belongs. Also, with distinctive prefix, applied to certain antelopes, as †blue goat = BLAUWBOK; Rocky Mountain goat, *Haplocerus montanus*; yellow goat = DZEREN.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 114 The Blew goats are shaped like the same, but are as large as an European hart. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 343 The Rocky Mountain goat (*Haplocerus americanus*)

2. transf. a. The zodiacal sign CAPRICORN.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 209 Capricornus þe goot. 1504 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. l. xxiv. (1636) 320 The tenth Signe called Capricornus, that is to say, the Goat. a. 1631 DONNE *Progr. Sent* 1. 326 The Sun hath twenty tymes both Crabb and Goate Parched, since first launch'd forth this livinge boat. 1868 LOCKYER *Guilemin's Heavens* (ed. 6) 230 To the west of this constellation we again find the Waterbearer and the Goat.

† b. The star Capella (Alpha Aurigæ). Obs.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 Then foloweth Erichonius, with the Goat and the 2 Kyddes. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* ii. (ed. 3) 63, I take Capella, alias Hircus, the Goat on Auriga's shoulder.

† c. [transl. of Gr. αἴγ.] A fiery meteor. Obs.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. 63 Hence come those [fiery exhalations] they call firebrands, goates, falling-stars [etc.].

3. fig. a. A licentious man.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* vii. 90 When a covetous man doth on his bags of gold . . . the drunkard on his wine, the lustful goat on his women . . . they banish all other objects. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Goat, a Lecher, or very Lascivious Person. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Jonases* iii. 51, I think this devotion of your life to music has had the tendency . . . to make you intellectually an ass and morally a goat.

b. To play the (giddy) goat: to frolic foolishly. colloq.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. General combs., as *goat-beard*, *-bell*, *-carriage*, *-cheese*, *-feet* (also attrib. or adj.), *-fell*, *-fold*, *-horn*, *-house*, *-kid*, *-kind*, *land*, *-milk* (also attrib.), *-pen*, *-shed*, *-stand*, *-thigh*; *goat-like* adj. and adv.; *goat-bearded*, *-eyed*, *-fed*, *-footed*, *-headed*, *-horned*, *-nursed* ppl. adjs.

14. . . Nom. in Wt. Wulker 703/14 *Hoc stirillum*, a 'gaytt berde. 1600 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Buln.) VIII. 105 A 'goat-bearded usurer. 1876 LOWY. *Dutch Picture* 29 Old sea-faring men come in goat-bearded gay, with double chin. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 424/1 Turkish 'goat-bells and Albanian goat-bells are quite different. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 779/6 He used to come in his 'goat-carriage to see me. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. South. Waters* 311 She gave me some excellent 'goat-cheese. 1656 W. D. tr. *Clementis Gate Lat. Unl.* § 290 Hee . . . that looketh with his eyes drawn together, 'goat-eyed. 1824 SWAN tr. *Gesta Rom.* lxxvi. 1. 267 The goat-eyed man of physic acquiesced. c. 1616 CYNWULF *Odyss.* ix. 384 We Cyclops care not for your 'Goat-fed Ioue. 1550 MARLOWE *Edm. II.* 1. i. 60 My men, like satyrs grazing on the lawns, Shall with their 'goat-feet dance the antic hay. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 8 Nymphs of the forests . . . shewing your beauty's treasure To goat-feet sylphs. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 166 Commodities . . . commynge out of Spayne . . . Iren, wolle, wadmole, 'gotefel, kydefel also. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. iii. 172 He . . . to Hells 'Goat-fold aye doth millions bring, Of soules. 1776 R. CHANOLIER *Trav. Greece* (1825) 11. 74 The 'goat-footed god quitted his habitation on the mountain. 1896 A. LILLIE *Worship Satan* Mod. France Pref. 17 Where was the logic of the pact in blood with a 'goat-headed monstrosity? 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 65 Ane pipe maid of ane 'gait horne. 1863 LVELL *Antig. Man* 26 The small race of 'goat-horned sheep still lingers in some Alpine valleys of the upper Rhine. c. 1550 CHERE *Matt.* xxvi. 71 As he was going forth into y^e 'goathous. 1675 HOBBS *Odyss.* (1677) 207 [To] lead my goats afield . . . & my goat-houses sweep. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Oct. 310/2 The goat-house in the moor. 153. *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 76. xxiii old gaytt 384. *Iij* gaytt beedes 44. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) 111. 35 Of Animals of the Sheep and 'Goat Kind. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* iv. iii. He is a mountaineer, a man of 'Goteland. 1823 STANVHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 89 A meigre leane rake with a long berd 'goatlike. 1594 CAREW *Huarie's Exam.* *Wits* v. (1596) 68 If behoweth that in humane learning there be some Goat-like wits. 1653 R. SANOERS *Physiogn.* 249 The forehead round, or Goat-like wrinkled. 1852 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Sister of Mercy* 87 A goat-like vessel came from rock to rock. 1897 HUGHES *Mediter. Fever* iv. 156 A characteristic goat-like odour. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 27 Pette þerto 'gayte mylke. 1726 WADROW *Corr.* (1843) 111. 266 In June most of the ministers of Glasgow were out of town at the goat-milk. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. Dr. Gregory . . . advises the Highland air, and the use of goat-milk whey. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 330 We Cyclops are, a race above Those air-bred people, and their 'goat-nursed Jove. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 322 'Goat-pens and stals where they [goats] be kept. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 2978 Our guide at length conducted us to a 'goat-shed. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia* II. (1825) I. 340, I discovered a 'goat-stand in a dale. 1899 BROWNING *Phœdipides* 68 Under the human trunk the 'goat-thighs grand I saw.

b. Special combs., as goat-antelope, an antelope of the genus *Nemorhædus*; † goat-beetle = *goat-chaffer*; goat-chaffer, a capricorn beetle (cf. quotes); † goat-doe, a female goat; goat-drunka., lascivious from drink; goat-flig' = *L. caprificus* (see quot.); goat-fish, a name given to several species of fish, as the *Balistes capricus* and *Physci furcatus* of Europe, and the *Upeneus maculatus* of America; goat-god, the god Pan; † goat-hart (see quot.); goat-leap = *goat's leap*; † goat-marjoram (see quot. and cf. *goat's marjoram*); † goat-milker = GOAT-SUCKER; goat-moth (see quot. 1859); goat-owl = GOAT-SUCKER; goat-path, a narrow mountain track, such as is made by goats; † goat-peach (see quot.); goat-pepper (see quot.); goat-root, the plant *Ononis Natix*; goat-rue = *goat's rue* (see 4c); † goat-sea, the Ægean Sea; goat-singing, -song, renderings of Gr. τραγική TRAGEDY; † goat-speech = ECGLOUE (q. v.); goat-star = GOAT 2 b; goat-stones = *goat's-stones*; goat-track = *goat-path*; goat-weed, a name for the W. Indian plants

Capraria biflora and *Stemodia durantifolia*; † also for *Agopodium Podagraria* (Goatweed); goat-willow, *Salix caprea*; † goat-wool = *goat's-wool* (a). See also GOAT-BUCK, -HERD, -SKIN, -SUCKER.

1847 CRAIG, 'Goat or goral antelopes. 1668 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. p. 28 Since . . . we find so noble a scent in the tulip-fly and 'goat-beetle. Note. The long and tender green capricornus, rarely found. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouset's Thent. Ins.* 1006 *Capricornus*, the Germans call it Holtz-back; the English, 'Goat-chaffer. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 181 Goat Chaffer, *Cerambyx coriarius*. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* II. 207 The silk-cotton tree worm . . . is . . . the caterpillar of a large capricorn beetle, or goat-chaffer. 14. . . *Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 570/22 *Capra*, a 'goatdoe [*ibid.* 30 a goitdo]. 1592 NASHE *Pierce Penilesse* 24 The seuenth is 'Goate drunke, when in his drunkenness he hath no minde but on Lecherie. 1604 ?MARSTON *Asquill & Kath.* iii. . . Monsieur 'Goat drunke, and he shrugs, and skurks, and hee's it for a wench. a. 1640 DAV *Preser. Schol.* (1881) 52 In these two . . . the goates blood is preeminate; and such we call Goat-Drunk. 1835 BOOTH *Amph. Dram.* 106 The common Figtree . . . when in its wild state is called *Caprificus* or 'Goat-flig'. a. 1639 T. CAREW *Cast. Brit. Wks.* (1821) 160 The centaure, the horn'd 'goatfish capricorne. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 125 Goatfish. The Greater Fork-beard, *Physci furcatus*. 1882 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 302 There were . . . bright, scarlet fish, known locally as 'red-mullet', although they are really, I believe, goat-fish, with a little tuft under their lower jaw. 1879 BROWNING *Phœdipides* 76 Go, say to Athens, 'The 'Goat-God saith: When Persia . . . is cast in the sea, Then praise Pan'. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* xxiii. 351 The Satiric chorus . . . wore goat skins . . . to mark their intimate relation with the goat-god. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Goat-hart, or Stone-buck, a wild Beast. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Capriote*, The 'Goat-leap, when a horse at the full height of his Leap, yerks or strikes out his hind legs. 1755 JOHNSON, 'Goat marjoram, the same with Goatbeard. (Hence in later Dicts.) 1611 COTGR., *Caprimulge*, a 'Goat-milker. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Goat-milker* or *Goat-sucker*, a kind of Owl. 1802 BINGLEY *Ann. Biog.* (1813) III. 221 The 'goat moth. 1859 THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 533 The caterpillars of the goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*). 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 246 'Goat Owl. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/7 Here . . . the only roads are 'goat-paths in the mountains. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., 'Goat-Peaches are Peaches that are very hairy. 1836 PENNY CYCL. vi. 274/1 A much hotter species is the *Capicum frutescens* or 'goat-pepper, a native of the East Indies. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, 'Goat-root, see *Ononis Natix*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 289 Galega. The shrubby 'Goat-rue. 1565 GOLDSMID *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 221 Miletas swiftly past The 'goat-sea. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle on Poetry* (1812) I. 111 note 7 *Tragedy*, i.e., according to the most usual derivation of the word, the 'goat-singing. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* Pref., The only 'goat-song which I have yet attempted. 1483 *Calh. Augl.* 148/2 A 'Gayte speche *gloga*. 1894 GLAOSTON *Horace's Odes* iii. vii. 61 Him wild 'Goat-stars vexed. 1657 W. COLES *Ade in Eden* cxxviii, It is called . . . in English Satyrion, Orchis, Doggestones, 'Goatstones, 'Goolestones [etc.]. 1899 C. EDWARDS *Sarabius* 153 We at length . . . hit upon the 'goat-track. 1766 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 268 'Goat weed. This plant grows about most houses in the lower Savannas. 1864 GRISBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 734 Goat-weed, *Capraria biflora* and *Stemodia durantifolia*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 99 Great Round-leaved Sallow, or 'Goat-Willow. 1894 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* June 240 For coppice, probably *Salix caprea*, the Goat Willow or English Palm, would be best. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prof. 48 Sum glasteris, and thai gang at all for 'gayt wolle.

c. Comb. with gen. *goat's*, as *goat's horn*, *-milk*, etc.; also *goat's-bane* (see quot.); † *goat's-cullions* = *goat's-stones*; *goat's-foot*, † (a) (see quot. 1786); = *F. pied de chèvre*; also attrib.; (b) a name for the South African plant *Oxalis caprina*; *goat's hair* (see quot.); † *goat's-jump* = *goat's-leap*; *goat's-leaf* (see quotes); † *goat's-leap* = CAPRIOLE; † *goat's-marjoram*, † wild marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*); † *goat's-orchis* = *goat's-stones*; † *goat's-organy* = *goat's-marjoram*; *goat's-rue*, *Galega officinalis*; † *goat's-stones*, the name of several orchids, esp. *Orchis mascula* or *hircina*; *goat's-thorn*, a name for *Astragalus Tragacanthus* and other species; *goat's-wheat*, a rendering of mod.L. *Tragepyrum*, a Siberian genus of plants allied to the buckwheat; *goat's-wool*, (a) something non-existent (= *L. lana caprina*); (b) the fine wool mingled with the hair of some species of goats. See also GOAT'S-BEARD.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, 'Goat's-bane, see *Aconitum tragacanthum*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* iii. lvi. 222 The third kind [of Orchis] is called . . . in English, Hares Baloise and 'Goates Cullions. 1674 W. T. *Alth. & Mar. Disc.* iii. *Compl. Gunner* l. xxviii. 47 An Iron 'Goat-foot with a Crow. 1786 GROSE *Treat. Art. Armour* 57 The smaller cross bows were bent with the hand by means of a small steel lever, called the goat's foot, from its being forked on the side that rested on the cross bow and the cord. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 384 *Oxalis caprina*, Goat's-foot. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 141 The hind's foot (called also the goat's foot) cross-bow. 1825 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 531 It is the cloud known to seamen . . . as 'goats' hair' or 'mares' tails'. 1589 *Asquill's Counter-C.* 3 O how my Palfrey teileth me uppe the Curuetto, and daunced the 'Goats jumpe. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* III. 139 The foliage of our Woodbine is very agreeable to goats, hence our plant is sometimes called 'Goat's leaf. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 71 The Perfoliate Honeysuckle, or Goat's-leaf. 1598 *How cunning riders teach their horses.* 1623 COCHERAM, *Capriole*, the leaping of a horse about ground, called by horsemen the goats leape. 1530 FALSCH. 226/6 'Gottesmylke, *lait de cheuvre*. 1848

BUCKLEY *Iliad* 207 The woman grated over it a goat's-milk cheese. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccix. § 2. 543 Goates Organie is called... in English 'goates Organie, and 'goates Marierome. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lvi. 222 Rootes of Standergrasses (but especially of Hares Balloxe, or 'Goates Orchis) eaten... doth, [etc.]. *Ibid.* iv. xxxi. 490 Galega... is called in English Italian Fetcche and 'Goates Rue. 1897 WILLIS *Flower* Pl. II. 170 Galega officinalis L., is sometimes cultivated as a fodder-plant (goat's rue). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. c. § 1. 159 There be three sorts or kinds of 'Goates stones. *Ibid.* iii. xxiii. 1148 Tragacantha... in English for want of a better name, 'Goates Thorne. 1611 COTGR. *Barbe regnard*, Goats-thorne; the shrub whose root yeeldeth Gumme dragogant. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 698 *Astragalus Tragacantha*, ga. Goat's Thorn. *Astragalus Poterium*, sm. Goat's Thorn. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, 'Goat's-tu-keat, see *Tragopyrum*. 1583 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) II. The controuersie is not about 'goats woollie (as the proberbe saeth) neither light and trifling matters. 1704 *London Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo of the Ship Hamstead Galley... consisting of... Goats-wooll, Cotton-yarn, Cotton-wool, &c., will be exposed to... Sale. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 314 Turkey Goat's Wool.

Goat, var. GOTE, stream, sluice.

† **Goat-buck.** Obs. [f. GOAT + BUCK sb.¹; cf. Du. *geitbok* (earlier *geitenbok*), G. *geitsbuck* (MHG. *geizboch*).] A he-goat.

c1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wv. Wülcker 119/29 *Capra agida*, gattocan hyrde. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 35 And he depa... the geet and sheep, gett buccis and rammes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. viii. x. (1495) 313 A gote bucke is a best with horns stondeyng yward. c1475 *Pitt. Voc.* in Wv. Wülcker 18/26 *Hic capra*, a get buk. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliii. 22 Take a gootbuck without blemish for a synoffering. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88 The Gotebucke is verie wanton or lasciuious. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 281 Of the Goat, Male and Female. The male or great Goat-Buck [etc.].

Goatee (gō'tē). [f. GOAT: see -EE².] A beard trimmed in the form of a tuft hanging from the chin, resembling that of a he-goat.

1866 MISS BIRD *Engliskw. Amer.* 366 They [Americans] also indulge in eccentricities of appearance in the shape of beards and imperials, not to speak of the 'goatee'. 1834 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 6/1 A large 'goatee' beard. 1886 MRS. PHELPS *Burglars in Par.* vii. 133 The man with the goatee arose and shuffled to the... door.

Goat-herd, goatherd (gō't-herd). [f. GOAT + HERD sb.²; cf. Du. *geitenherder*, G. *geisshirt* (MHG. *geizhirt*), Sw. *getherde*, Da. *gedehyrde*.] One who tends goats.

c1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* § 15 in Schmid *Gesetze* 380 Gathyrde gelyrde his heorde meolec ofer Martinus mæssedæg [etc.]. c1050 *Po.* in Wv. Wülcker 379/12 *Caprarius*, gathirde. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/1 Goot herde, capercus. c1475 *Pitt. Voc.* in Wv. Wülcker 614/13 *Hic caprarius*, a gatheryrde. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* l. 7 Is not thilke same a gotheard pincel, that sitte on yonder bancke. c1580 *Satir. Poenit. Reform.* xliii. 67 Gyges the gait-hird, aue michile conquerour. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 183 The Goatherds of the Countrey do gett thereof to their Cattel. 1791 COWTER *Ossy.* xvii. 208 To whom the goat-herd answer thus return'd. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. i. The goat-herd drove his kids to steep Ben-Ghoil. 1882 OUIRO *Maryanna* I. 188 Yet he was only a young goatherd about 10 years of age.

quasi-adj. c1286 SIBNEY *Aradia* ii. (1598) 219 Ye Goteheard Gods, that loue the grassie mountaines.

Hence **Goat-herdess**, a female goat-herd. 1773 MRS. A. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mtds.* (1807) I. vi. 51, I will not be a shepherdess, but a goat-hersess. 1830 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXVIII. 2 He is flirting with a red-headed Highland goatherdess. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 6/1 Mdme. T... in her early days, was a shepherdess, or, to be quite accurate, a 'goatherdess' in rural France.

Goatish (gō'tish), a. Also 6-7 gotish(e). [f. GOAT + -ISH.] Characteristic of, or resembling, a goat in some feature or quality.

c1259 SKELTON *Boke of Court* 237 He gased on me with his gyltles herde. 1507 DRANT *Horace's Ep.* i. xviii. F iii. An other vseh brabarie for very goish wol [L. *de lana caprina*]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxxvii. The goatish Satyres dance around. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 316 Carving Gods to worship, after the shapes of Pan, Priapus, and other goatish fancies. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 418 The flower has a strong goatish smell. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 773 We have tasted the coarse-grained mutton of Lincolnshire... and the rank and goatish muskiness of the South-downs.

b. *spec.* Lascivious, lustful. 1598 E. GILPIN *Scint.* (1878) i. ludge if this gull deserved his metris fauour, Who thus his goatish humours did relate. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. i.* ii. 138. 1624 HEYWOOD *Ginailk.* iv. 167 She did not only admit but allure and compell into her goatish embraces many of her soldiers. 1751 SMOLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxix. 266 A goatish, ram-faced rascal.

Hence **Goatishly** adv., **Goatishness**. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 104 He behaves Goatishly, or, is inclined to Goatishness. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 11 There are times when the goat will preach against goatishness, the frail will testify against frailty.

Goatling (gō't-ling). [f. GOAT + -LING dim. suffix.] A young goat (cf. quot. 1883).

1870 *Daily News* 17 May. An old goat is dozing in the sun glare, while the goatling tumbles gleefully on the sward. 1883 *Times* 6 Dec. 7 [At] the half-yearly meeting of the British Goat Society... held yesterday... the newly-coined word 'goatling' was adopted, to distinguish goats above 12 months and under 2 years old. 1886 *Bazaar*, etc. 8 Oct. 1068 The goatlings, though few, were a beautiful lot.

Goatly, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. GOAT + -LY¹.] Goat-like; goatish.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 338, I started first, as some Arcadian, Amazed by goatly God in twilight grove.

† **Goat-tress.** Obs. rare⁻¹. [arbitrarily f. GOAT.] A goat-herdess.

1607 BARLEY *Breake* (1877) 21 What haughtie Shepheard, what neat spangled Goatresse, Shall not plucke downe and strike to thee the saye?

† **Goat-trill.** Obs.⁻¹ [f. GOAT after COCKEREL.] A young goat.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 132/1 A Goat, 1 yeare a Kid, or Goatrill, and alway after a Goat.

Goat's-beard. The name of various plants. 1. *Spiraea Ulmaria*, meadow-sweet.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xxix. 41 This herbe is called in Latine *Barba Capri*... in English Medewurte and Medesweete, and of some after the Latine name Goates bearde. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 177 Goates beard otherwise called meadow. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 207 Goats-beard groweth verie well in a moist ground... The Latines call it Vimaria, because the leaues are like to the leaues of Elme. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 376/3 *Spiraea Aruncus astilboides*, a plant similar to the Goat's Beard.

2. *Tragopogon pratensis*; also *T. porrifolius*, salsify.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 19 Barba Hirci named in greeke Tragopogon... It may be called in english goates bearde. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxli. § 1. 594 Goates beard or Go to bedde at noone hath hollow stalkes, smooth, and of a whitish greene colour. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 411 The Sommer Goates beard... is a small plant rising up with one stalkle little above a foote high. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 28 Goats-beard... is excellent even in Sallet, and very Nutritive. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 250 Goat's beard, an alimentary Root, has most of the qualities of Scorzonera. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 353 Goats beard, the young shoots are eat (as those of salsify) like asparagus at spring. a 1806 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Beard Head* etc. (1807) 113 The Goatsbeard spreads its golden rays. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* ii. (ed. 4) 122 The purple goat's-beard, the leopard's-bane... are well-favoured plants.

3. Some species of mushroom. ? Obs.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 55/2 There are several kinds of these Mushrooms, as... the Goat's Beard, of which there are the reddish one and the spongy one and the Pepper tasted one. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Goat's-Beard *Mushroom*, common name for the *Clavaria coraloides*.

Goatskin (gō't-skin). Also 4 geet skin, 6 goats skin. The skin of a goat, esp. one used for a garment, a wine-bottle, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* ix. 13 An heeri skyn of geet [v.r. a 1003 geet skin]. a 1586 SIBNEY *Aradia* ii. (1590) 102 b, Where... she found Dorus, apparelled in flanen, with a goats skin cast vpon him. 1611 BIBLE *Heb. xi.* 37 They wandered about in sheepskins, and goat skins. 1725 POPE *Ossy.* ix. 229 A goat-skin filled with precious wine. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon* S. 174 I wear an undress'd goatskin on my back. 1883 STEVENSON *Treac.* i. iii. xv. The marooned man in his goatskins trotted easily and lightly.

attrib. 1725 POPE *Ossy.* xxiv. 264 His head... Fenc'd with a double cap of goatskin hair. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi. The goat-skin purse, flanked by the usual defences, a dirk and steel-wrought pistol, hung before him.

Goatsucker. [A rendering of L. *caprimulgus* (f. *capra* goat + *mulgere* to milk), tr. Gr. αἰγὸβήλας (f. αἰγ-, aē goat + βήλας to suck); cf. *goat-milker*, GOAT 4 b.] A name given to the bird *Caprimulgus europæus*, from a belief that it sucks the udders of goats. Also applied to other birds of the same genus, or of the family *Caprimulgidae*.

1611 COTGR. *Grand merle*, a Goat-sucker; a mountaine bird. 1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* 70 *Caprimulgus*... The Goat-sucker. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* ii. iii. 108 The American Goat-sucker, called Ibijay by the Brasilians, Noitibo by the Portugues. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuivier's Anim. Kingd.* 129 Goatsuckers live solilarily, and never venture abroad, except at twilight, and in the night during fine weather. 1884 J. G. WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Apr. 24/6 It is the Nightjar, absurdly... called the Goatsucker.

Goaty (gō'ti), a. Also 7 goatie. [f. GOAT + -Y¹.] Goat-like; goatish.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* i. xxvi. 164 It is no shame for a man to call another, goatie, if he be found mutable and full of changes in his manners and carriage. 1611 COTGR. *Caprin*, goatie; of a Goat. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* ii. 576 A goatly, shirtless... unshod Capuchin. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 417/2 Fresh and myriad-blossomed, but with a slightly goatly smell. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 92 The very characteristic 'goaty' odour of that sex.

Goava, obs. form of GUAVA.

Goave (gō'v), v. E. *Angl. dial.* Forms: 4-5 goive, 5 goivon, -vyn, 6 goife, 6-7 gove, 9 goave. [Corresponds to GOAF¹; cf. Da. *gove*, in same sense.] *trans.* To stack (grain) in a goaf. c1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 154 En la grange von blées muez; glossed goive [printed golve] this corn. 14... *Addit. MS.* 12195 in *Promp. Parv.* 202 note, *Gekino*, to golue. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/1 Golvyn, or golvon, *arconito*. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* lviii. (1878) 131 In going at harvest, learne skillfully how ech graine for to laie, by it selfe on a mow: Seede barillie the purest, goue out of the way, all other hind hand goue as just as ye may. a 1825 FORD *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Goave*, to stow corn in a barn. 'Do you intend to stack this wheat, or to goave it?' *Goave*, var. *GOVE*, to stare.

Gob (gɒb), sb.¹ Also 4, 6 gobbe, 6 gobb, gobbe, goubbe. [App. a. OF. *gobe*, *goubbe* (mod.F. *gobbe*), a mouthful, lump, etc. (in mod.F. only in the special senses of a food-ball for poisoning dogs, feeding poultry, etc., and a concretion found in the stomachs of sheep), related to the vb. *gober* to swallow: see GOBBET.]

1. a. A mass or lump (cf. GOBBET 3). Now *dial.* 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xl. 12 Who heeng vp with thre fingris the beynesne [Dance M.S. gobbe; L. *molem*] of the erthe. 1802 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* iii. 47 He was a rael gob o good nature.

b. A lump, clot of some slimy substance. (Cf. GOBBET 2 b, GOBBON 2.) Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1555-8 PHAER *Æneid* ii. H iij b, Belching out the gubbes of blood. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* vi. 59 He [a horse]... throws out of his nose and mouth great gobs of white phlegm. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* vii. 45 Suggestive of a 'gob' of mud on the end of a shingle. 1877 W. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Gob, a large thick expectoration. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Gob, a piece, a mass or lump; usually applied to some soft substance. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 197 Cleg took a 'gob' of hard mud in his hand.

† 2. A large sum of money. Also *gob* (*gubbe*) of gold. Obs.

1542 UDALL *Erasmus. Apoph.*, *Socrates* § 31. 1. 14 A bodye... to whom hath happened some good goubbe of money. 1566 DRANT *Horace. Sat.* vi. H vj, He to whom God Hercules did bringe A gubbe of gould. 1574 STROULEY *Tr. Bale's Paganat Poper* 104 a, That she might heave vpon thee many gubs of gould. 1593 NASHE *Chise Valentines* (1899) 8/70 And tennne good gobbs I will unto thee tell, Of golde or siluer. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. v. 167 The gobbes of gold by heapes in their studies. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 352 My... grandsonne whose... only knowes where my poore recruits are, of which if I heare nothing this next weeke nor can haue poore gubb from his Ma^{ty}, I must of necessity slip out of the [world?] or be disgraced for euer. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1694) 265 Doesthink I have so little wit as to part with such a gob of money for God-a-mercy?

3. A lump or large mouthful of food, esp. of raw, coarse, or fat meat. (Cf. GOBBET 3.) Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1557-8 PHAER *Æneid* vi. Q 3 b, He [Cerberus] gaping wyde his threfoold iawes, All hungry caught that gubbe [L. *offam*]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. C 4 b, O that the stomach of this queasie age Digestes, or brookes such raw vnseasoned gobbs, And vomits not them forth! 1623 F. ROBERTS *Æneide Gospel Title-p.*, The eagle spies, A gob [L. *offam*] she lurch'd, and to her young she flies. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* i. 369 Than for your worship's Eyes to follow Each Gob or Morsel that I swallow. 1774 FOOTE *Cocooners* i. The venison was over-roasted, and stunk, but Doctor Dewlap twisted down such gobbs of fat. 1828 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 124 A father that gaed off at a city-fest wth a gob o' green fat o' turtle half way down his gullet. 1871 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Fireside Story*, 8 Ye tell 'em o' meat, and they jest swallows it as a dog does the end of a o' meat.

† 4. At a (or one) gob, at one mouthful. Obs.

Perhaps a different (though cognate) word; cf. Fr. (obs.) *avalier tout de go*, whence the mod.Fr. phrase *tout de go* easily, without trouble or ceremony.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* (1871) 65 And flead him, and thrust him down his pudding-house at a gob. 1611 L. BARREY *Ram Alley* i. l. A 3 b, That little land a gaue Throte the Lawyer swallowed at one gob For lesse then halfe the worth.

Gob (gɒb), sb.² *north. dial.* and *slang.* [Of obscure origin; possibly a. Gael. and Irish *gob* beak, mouth, but cf. GAB sb.³] The mouth.

a 1550 CHRISTIE *Kirkc. Gr.* xx, Quhair their gobbis ver ungeird, Thay gat upon the ganniss. a 1605 POLWART *Flying w.* *Montgomerie* 754 Milsy kyt! and thou flyt, Ile dryt in thy gob. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 134 A Gob, an open or wide mouth. 1693 SCOT. *Presbyt. Eleg.* (1738) 112 Beware of the Drunkenness of the Gooses, for it never rests, but constantly dips the Gob of it in the Water. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 332 Gob, a vulgar name for the mouth. 18... R. BURROWS in *Father Prout's Rem.* ix. 267 Just to... moisten his gob fore he died. 1833 M. SCOTT *Ton Cringle* i. (1859) 3, I thrust half a doubled up muffin into my gob. 1851 MAYHEW *Lowd. Labour* i. 421 He tied my hands and feet so that I could hardly move, but I managed somehow to turn my gob (mouth) round and gnawed it away. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Gob, the mouth... The form *gab* is quite unknown in Northumberland.

b. Comb., as gob-mouthed a. *dial.*, gaping; gob-stick, (a) *dial.*, a spoon; (b) *Fisheries* (see quot. 1883); gob-string, a bridle.

1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 17 Hould your arty tongue, you 'gobmouthed omahman! 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 142 A 'Gobstick'. Cochealer. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 332 Gobstick, a wooden spoon. 1876 WHITLY *Gloss.*, *Gobstick*, a wooden spoon or other implement for conveying food to the mouth. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Hall-butter and gob-stick for killing the fish and disgorging the hook. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Gob or 'gob string, a bridle. 1855 in ROBINSON *Whitly Gloss.*

Gob (gɒb), sb.³ *dial.* [= GAB sb.², bnt prob. apprehended by speakers as a fig. sense of prec.] Talk, conversation, language. *Gift of the gob* (see GAB sb.² 1 b). To give gob (see quot. 1855).

1695 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* To Rdr. Av. (Pretended quot. from T. Boyd) There was a Man called Job, Dwelt in the land of Uz, He had a good gift of the Gob. (A 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creru* s.v., *Gift of the Gob*, a wide, open Mouth; also a good Songster, or Singing-master.) 1855 ROBINSON *Whitly Gloss.* s.v., 'To gie gob', to mouth, or give word, to abuse. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'It's a grand thing the gift o' the gob'.

Gob (gɒb), sb.⁴ *Coal-mining.* Also gob. [Perh. an alteration of GOAF², influenced by GOB sb.¹] The empty space from which the coal has been extracted in the 'long-wall' system of mining (cf. GOAF); also, the material used for packing such a space (= *gobbing*).

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 979 The place where the coal is removed is named the gob or (printed or gob) waste; and gobbin or gobbs-stuff is stones or rubbish taken... to

fill up that excavation as much as possible. *Ibid.* 980 The roads are carried either progressively through the gob, or the gob is entirely shut up. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* 1. 304 The roof being allowed to come down into the packings of the gob behind the miners. 1883 *Standard* 23 Oct. 3/6 A large quantity of the 'gob' was on fire in the Bullrush seam. 1884 *Times* 29 Jan. 10/4 After driving to yards through the gob the body of Mr. Thomas was found.

b. attrib., as gob-fire, road-, stuff- (see quot.). 1839 Gob stuff (see above). 1866 *Weale's Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) *St. Staff. terms*, Gob-road, a road... through that part of the mine which has been previously worked. 1881 *Ravenshoe Mining Gloss.*, Gob-fire, fire produced by the heat of decomposing gob. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 8/5 A 'gob' fire, caused by a heap of fire-clay, dust, and coal slack.

Gob (gob), *v.* 1. *trans.* [f. *Gob sb.* 1]. *a. trans.* To choke up or obstruct (a furnace). *b. intr.* Of a furnace: To become choked or obstructed (see quot.).

1863 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 738 Frequent interruption... led at length to the furnace being 'gobbed' and ultimately abandoned. 1877 in *Davies Suppl. Gloss.* s.v., If you put into your furnaces a quantity of stuff in which... silica preponderates, your furnaces will not flux, but they gob. 1881 *Raymond Mining Gloss.*, Gob-up, of a blast furnace, to become obstructed in working by reason of a scaffold or a salamander.

Gob (gob), *v.* 2. *dial.* [f. *Gob sb.* 3]. Cf. *GAB v.* 2] *intr.* To prate, brag. Hence Gobbling *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a. 1810 *Tannahill Poems* (1846) 88 Quoth gobbin Tom of Lancashire, To northern Gok. 1832 *W. STEPHENSON Gateshead Poems* 99 It's worth your while... To hear their jaw and gobbins. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Gob, to talk impudently, to brag.

Gobang (gobæŋ), [Corruptly a. Japanese *goban*, said to be ad. Chinese *k'i pan* chess-board.] A game of Japanese origin, played on a chequer-board, each player endeavouring to get five pieces into line before his opponent.

1886 *Guillemard Cruise 'Marchesa'* 1. 267 Some of the games are purely Japanese, as *goban*. *Note*, This game is the one lately introduced into England under the misspelt name of Go Bang. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 3/1 These young persons... played gob-bang and cat's cradle.

Gobard, gobart. *Obs.* Vars. of COBBARD, GAWBERD.

1403 *1300 Gobard Rec.* 11. 20 Unius gobart de ferro. 1411 *Ibid.* 86 j. gobard, iij. 1415 *Pict. Voc.* in *W.* Wülcker 770/3 *Hec ipeurgium* [printed *ipeurgium*], a gobard.

Gobbed, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* rare. 1. [f. *OF. gobe*, prout, vain + *-ED* 1]. Proud.

? *a.* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1346 Thane answers sir Gayous full gobbede wordes.

Gobbelet, *obs.* form of GOBBLET.

Gobber-tooth. *Obs.* rare. [Of obscure formation; cf. *GAB v.* 3 and *GAG-TOOTH*, GUBBERTH.] A projecting front tooth.

1646 *Gaulf Cases Cons.* s. Every old woman with a wrinkled face... a gobber tooth... is pronounced for a witch. 1685 *H. MORE Para. Prophet.* 412 Two gobber teeth were set in, one on this side, the other on the inner side.

Hence **Gobber-toothed** *ppl. a.*

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist. v.* iv. § 20 Lean-visaged, long-sided, gobber-toothed, yellow-complexioned.

Gobbet (gobët), *sb.* Now rare exc. *arch.* Forms: 4-6 gobbet(t), 5-6 gobbet(t), (6 *Sc.* gobbat, -it), 5- gobbet. [a. *OF. gobet* (pl. *gobez*, *gobès*), dim. of *gobe* *GOS sb.* 1; cf. *GOBBON*.]

For the development of sense cf. *MORSEL*. In French the etymological sense seems always to have been the prevailing one, whereas in English the more general meaning 'portion', 'lump', is earlier and commoner than that of 'mouthful'.]

1. A part, portion, piece, fragment of anything which is divided, cut, or broken. *Obs.*

1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 85 Alle yn smale gobettes he hyt kytt. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xlv. 20 And thei token the relis of broken gobetes twelue cofyns ful. (So *Tyndale* and Bible of 1557.) 1386 *Chaucer Prot.* 696 He seyde he hadde a gobet of the seyl that seint Peter hadde. 1420 *Chron. Plo.* 4508 For by help of hat mayde so fulle of grace His fedrys [= fetters] weren alle to gobetus y-broke. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 66 b/2 And he wente to Saul and cutte of a gobet of his mantel. 1532 *More Confut. Thidale* Wks. 614/1 Ther is nothing but a memorial of his passion in a cup of wyne & a gobbet of cake bread. 1538 *Rf. SHAXTON Injunct.* A. iv. Suche thynges as beset forth... vnder the name of holy relyques... Namely... gobbettes of wodge vnder y^e name of percelles of the holy crosse [etc.]. 1562 *BULLEVN Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 22 a, Looke seriously, that no shiuer nor gobet of bone be left in the wounde. 1577 *B. Goocce Hereshack's Husb.* iv. (1586) 160b, Others againe doe cut Garlike in gobbettes. 1610 [see *GOBONATEO*]. 1684 *T. BURNET Th. Earth.* 1. 291 If a rock or mountain cannot... divide it self, either into great gobbetts, or into small powder [etc.]. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL S.V.*, A large block of stone is called a gobbet by workmen.

b. spec. A piece of raw flesh; mostly pl. in phrases *to cut* (*chop, hack*, etc.) *in* or *into* gobbetts. 1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 85 Thys lomb toke vp cryst Ihesus... Alle yn smale gobettes he hyt kytt. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxvi. 39 The Prestes... smyten alle the Body of the dede man in peces... And then the Prestes casten the gobettes of the Fleische [etc.]. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 181 When be his fadirs body efter deth vnherthid And made it in gobbetts kitt. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* iv. xi. 32 Mycbt I nocht caught and rent in pecis his cors, Syne swak the gobbat in the sey. 1544 *PHAER Regim. Lyfe* (1546) L.vj, Two or thre yonge caten, wh clipped in smal gobbettes. 1612 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. li. (1668) 64 Put in good thick gobbetts of well fed Beef... also like gobbetts of the best Mutton. 1849 *THOREAU Week Concord*

Rev. 235 Small red bodies, little bundles of red tissue—mere gobbetts of venison. 1862 *SIR H. TAYLOR St. Clement's Eve* i. ii. Wks. 1864 111. 124 We'd slice them into gobbetts And fling their flesh to the dogs.

c. fig. 1393 *LANGEL. P. Pl. C.* vi. 100 So hope ich to haue of hym bat is al-myghty A gobet of hus grace. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 181 And loke, þi schryfte be hole to oo preest, & nost to manye; on gobet told to oon preest, an- ower gobet told to an- ower preest, is nost goodly. 1550 *BALE Apol.* 73 Now wil I English... your ragged gobbettes taken out of Ambrose glose. 1659 *No Sacril.* to purchase *Ch. Lauds* 79 Found it most seasonable to cut large gobbetts out of their estates.

2. A lump or mass. *a.* In general; chiefly, a lump of metal, esp. gold (cf. *GOS sb.* 1). *Obs.*

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. metr. v. 51 Allas what was he þat first dail vp be gobetes or be wey3tys of gold couered vnder cappe. 1386 *Wyclif Eccl.* xxiii. 18 Grauel, and salt, and a gobet of iren. 1420 *Pier. Lyf Manhole* ii. xc. (1869) 88 Annoye of lyf that... dulleth the folk, riht as a gobet of led. 1550 *Dial. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 124 Everye tenantha had his landes, not all in one gobbet in everye feilde. 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* i. iii. in *Archiv Stud. d. n. n.* *Spr.* (1897) *SCVIII.* 313 For your daughters dowry you must save and spare: it is a good round gobbet.

b. Of coagulated or solidified substances, as clay, mud, ice, fat, blood, etc. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Rom.* ix. 21 Wber a pottere of clay hath not power of the same gobet [*L. massa*] for to make sothli o vessel into bonour [etc.]. 1388 - *Josh.* iii. 13 The watris that comen fro aboue schulen stonde togidre in a gobet [1382 *glob*]. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 100 She was lyke the deuyls daughter, and on her chylidren hyngre moche fylth cloterid in gobettis. 1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 181a, This powder then set in the sunne, untill it cleaveth together in gobettes or bygge pieces. 1586 *CRESS PEMBREKE Ps.* cxlvii. v, Gross icy gobbetts from his hand he flings. 1602 *PLAT Delights for Ladies* (1605) 54 Keepe your sugar alwaies in good temper in the bason, that it burne not into lumps or gobbetts. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* ii. iv. 73 He sent me a little... dish almost halfe full of gobbetts of... clotted blood. 1662 j. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 195 After what manner... *Agua vita* may be truly changed into a yellow gobbet or lump. 1712 *tr. Fomert's Hist. Drugs* 1. 105 Green glass Frilt... is a Composition made of... common Ashes... or else of Gobbetts ground to a fine Powder.

3. A portion to be swallowed; a large lump or mouthful of food; *spec.* a ball of flour, etc. used in feeding poultry [= *F. gobbe*]. *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif Dan.* xiv. 26 Danyel toke picche, and fatnesse, and heris, and seethide to gydre; and he made gobettis, and 3aue into mouthe of the dragoun. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 732 Of figis grounde and watir temprid, sclendri Gobettis yf thy gees. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* (1609) Index 11. 1424 [When they [chickens] pecked either corne, or gobbetts called offe]. 1657 *TRAPP Comm.* Job xx. 15 Like as Camels are fed by casting gobbetts into their mouth. 1739 'R. BULL' *tr. Didekindus' Grabianus* 330 Large Gobbetts choak the tender fowles. 1814 *LAMB Let. to Coleridge* 26 Aug. May it burst his pericranium, as the gobbetts of fat and turpentine... did that old dragon in the Apocrypha!

fig. 1534 *SANERSON Sermon* 11. 291 These gobbetts are but Satans baits: which when we swallow, we swallow a hook with them. 1849 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 189/1 Doubtless that they might be hereafter incapacitated for swallowing the filthy gobbetts of Mahound. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 275 One dwells with lingering delight on these unctuous and mouth-filling gobbetts.

b. attrib. quasi-adj.

1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xxi, For this their Office good, the Sorcerer Forth from a Wallet which beside him hung, Threw many gobbet Offals of good Cheer.

c. A lump of half-digested food. *Also fig.*

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 67b, If a gentleman... should vomite... and... caste oute gobbetts. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 20. 1594 j. *DICKENSON Aristas* (1878) 75 From depth of poisonous mawe the monster fierce Did belch foule gobbetts. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. l. xxvii, They would make us believe... that Aetna in times pass'd hath eructated such huge gobbetts of fire, that [etc.]. 1700 *AOISSON 3rd Eneid* Misc. Wks. 1726 l. 61 Belching raw gobbetts from his maw, e'rcharged. 1866 *CONINGTON tr. Aeneid* iii. 96 Ejecting from his monstrous maw Wine mixed with gore and gobbetts raw.

Gobbet, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-5 gobete, 5 gobette. [a. *OF. gobeter* to swallow as a morsel or gobbet (mod. *F. gobeter* to point a wall), but in some examples prob. f. *GOBBET sb.*]

1. *trans.* To swallow as a gobbet or in gobbetts. *Also with down, 1st.*

1607 *C. LEVER Crucifix* cix. (Grosart) 51 To gobbet up a supper at a bit. 1647 *R. STAPLTON Juvenal* 275 They gobbet downe bis flesh, his bones they gnaw, And are most highly pleas'd to cate him raw. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* iv. (1714) 4 Down comes a Kite Powdering upon them in the Interim, and Gobbetts up both together.

2. To divide into portions or gobbetts; given by some writers (following the Book of St. Albans) as the correct term for cutting up a trout.

1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* ii. 112 Nym fings, turbot, and elys, & gobete him in mosselys. 1486 *BR. St. Albans F.* vij b, A Trough gobettid. 1670 *COVER Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 262 Minet meat, gobbetted in vine leaves. 1726 *Gentl. Angler* 149 To Gobbet a Trout, i.e. To cut it up.

Gobbetly, *adv.* *Obs.* rare. [f. *GOBBET sb.* + *-LY* 2]. In gobbetts or pieces, piecemeal.

1552 *HULIOT*, Gobetly or in pieces, *frustratim, incisim*.

Gobbetmeal, *adv.* *Obs.* In 4 gobetmeale, 5 gobetmale, 5-6 gob(b)et-meale. [f. *GOBBET sb.* + *-MEAL*]. In gobbetts; piecemeal.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Macc.* xv. 33 He comaundeid the tunge of vnpiuous Nychanore kith off, for to be zowen to bridis gobetmele. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 103 His fader

was i-slawe... and i-prowe out gobetmele [*L. membratim*] traytousliche by preostes. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 22 Yn that the schippe with the rochis schulde be gobetmele be mynusid. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* iii. lv. 36 Armager... slew the forenamed Hamo... and hym, so slayne, threwe gobetmeale into the same see. 1540 *PALSCOR Acostasus* ii. iv. M. iv, The praye... shall be toren in pieces with our nayles gobet meale.

Gobbet-royal. *Obs.* In 4 gobetreal, reale, ryal. [app. a. *F. gobet royal* royal tit-bit: see *GOBBET* and *ROYAL a.*] Some kind of sweetmeat.

1361-2 *Durham Act. Rotts* (Surtees) 126 Cofyns de anys confyt et gobetmele real. 1390-1 *Eart Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro li lb. gobete real, i. s. 1399-1400 *Durham MS. Burs. Rolt*, Anis comfeth, et gobet ryal.

Gobbin (gob'in), *Coal-mining*. [Dialectal pronunc. of *GOBBING vbl. sb.* But cf. *GUBBINS*.] (See quot. a. 1843 and cf. *GOS sb.* 4.)

1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 980 In such powerful beds the Shropshire method is impracticable from want of gobbin. 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 407 The refuse of Collieries called Gobbins in some districts. 1867 *W. W. SMYTH Coal & Coal-mining* 143 Others will bend gently down to the refuse or gobbin.

Gobbin, var. *GOBBON sb.*, *Obs.*

Gobbing (gob'in), *vbl. sb.* *Coal-mining*. [f. *GOS sb.* 4] The action of packing an excavated space with waste rock; the material used for this.

1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 979 The miners secure the waste by gobbing. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Gobbing, packing with waste rock. See *Stowing*.

Gobbing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see *GOS v.* 2

Gobbit, *obs.* *Sc. f.* *GOBBET sb.*

Gobble (gob'b'l), *sb.* *Golf*. [Prob. f. next vb.] A rapid straight 'putt' into the hole.

1898 *CART. CRAWLEY Football*, etc. 83 (Golf) *Gobble*, a straight or kick putt at the hole. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 241 The other may play, with a free hand, for a 'gobble'.

Gobble (gob'b'l), *v.* 1. Not now in dignified use. Also 7 gobble, gobbel. [Of obscure origin; prob. a vague formation on *GOS sb.* 1 or *sb.* 2, with suggestion of the sound made by noisy swallowing.]

1. *trans.* To swallow hurriedly in large mouthfuls, esp. in a noisy fashion. Often with *adv.*, esp. *to gobble up, down*, formerly *tr. in*. *Also fig.*

1601 *HOLLANO Pliny* i. 516 Birds being hungrie, have greedily gobbed vp seed and fruit whole and sound. 1608 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 60a Then they suddenly gobble in the beast or meat before them, without any great ado. 1611 *CORVAT (Itille)*, Crudities hastily gobbed vp in five Moneths trauels in France [etc.]. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* ii. ii. 1, ii, That which he doth eat, must be well chewed, and not hastily gobbed. 1729 *SWIFT Lady's Jnl.* 276 The Supper gobbed up in haste, Again afresh to Cards they run. 1742 *BLAIR Grave* 646 And thousands at each hour though gobblest up. 1792 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Rights Kings* Wks. 1812 li. 393 How he gobbles down the broth and meal. 1826 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 437 To sell it... not to have it gobbed up by speculators. 1845 *HOOO Fairy Tale* ii, A siray horse came, and gobbled up his bower. 1865 *G. MACDONALD A. Forbes* 21 They gobbled down their breakfasts with all noises except articulate ones. 1882 *A. CLARK in Med. Temp. Jnl.* No. 51. 132, I get home and gobble a buried dinner.

2. *U. S. slang.* To seize upon graspingly or greedily; to snatch up, lay hold of, 'collar'.

1825 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* 111. 144 He thought of poor Olive; sprang up—gobbled on the clothes... and set off. 1851 *B. H. HALL College Wds.*, *Gobble*, at Yale College, to seize; to lay hold of; to appropriate; nearly the same as to collar q.v. 1861 *Chicago Evening Post* July (Cent.), Nearly four hundred prisoners were gobbed up after the fight, and any quantity of ammunition and provisions. 1888 *H. JAMES in Harper's Mag.* Feb. 344, I happen to know... that the moment Mr. Pringle should propose to my daughter she would gobble him down.

3. *Comb.*, as gobble-gut (*obs.* or *vulgar*), a glutton; gobble-stitch, a stitch made too long through haste or carelessness.

1632 *SHERWOOD*, A 'goble-gut, gobequinant, goulard. 1845 *HOOO A How-up*, Miss M. the milliner—her fright so strong—Made a great 'gobble-stitch, six inches long. 1869 *F. E. PACET Cur. Cumberworth* 47 A dilapidated green silk parsonal, darned in divers places with a sort of gobble-stitch of the same scarlet worsted which adorned her frill.

Hence **Gobbling** *vbl. sb.* Also **Gobbler**.

1632 *SHERWOOD*, A gobling, *goulardise*. 1755 *JOHNSON, Gobbler*, one that devours in haste; a gourmand; a greedy eater. 1822 *Q. Rev. Mar.* 421 An alderman and a greedy gossiping gobbler. 1873 *HELPS Anim. & Man* iii. (1875) 63 Sir Arthur and Milverton are gobblers of books. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 4/2 Christmas... was all guzzling and gobbling.

Gobble (gob'b'l), *v.* 2. [Imitative, but perh. suggested by prec.] *intr.* Of a turkey-cock: To make its characteristic noise in the throat; also rarely *transf.* Also quasi-*trans.* with *out, over*.

Imitative variations (nonce-wds.) are *gob-gobble vb.* (Southey *Doctor* i. 119) and *gobblotting vbl. sb.* (Bage *Barham Downs* i. 126).

1680 *MORRIS Geog. Rect.* (1683) 495 When they speak they gobble like Turkie Cocks. 1709 *PRIOR Ladle* 74 Fat Turkeys gobbling at the Door. 1764 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* V. ii. iv. 181 He... struts about the yard, and gobbles out a note of self-approbation. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* li. 305 Regiments of turkeys were gobbling through the farm yard. 1862 *SALA Seven Sons* i. ix. 210 The turkeys that gobbled under the scandal of the poultry-yard. 1892 *R. KIPING in Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/1 A tiny gesser gobbled.

Hence **Gobbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Gobble sb.**, the noise made by a turkey-cock; **Gobbler**, a turkey-cock; **Gobblers**, turkey-cocks collectively.

1737 BAILEY vol. II. *Canting Words*, Gobbler, a Turkey-Cock. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. V.* II. iv. 180 The turkey cock... with his peculiar gobbelling sound, flies to attack it. 1781 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 69 On being interrupted they fly into great rages, and change their notes into a loud and guttural gobble. 1784 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 502 He heard as if he were the gobbling of a turkey-cock close to the bed-side. 1798 SOTHEBY *v. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 50 When cocks at daybreak crow, then all the gobblers... Soon as they [etc.]. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faith.* xvi. The poultry, who would now and then raise a gobble. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* I. xi. 197, I never see an old gobbler, with his gorget, that I don't think of a kernel of a marchin' regiment. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man.* II. xiii. 60 When the female of the wild turkey utters her call in the morning, the male answers by a different note from the gobbling noise which he makes. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 706/1 The turkey-tail fan... she had made from one of her own... gobblers. 1898 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 286/2 Scratching hens and gobbling turkeys.

Gobblin (g, obs. form of GOBLIN.

Gobcock, var. GABCOCK.

† **Gobbon**, sb. Obs. Forms: 4-5 goboun, 5 gobyn, (? gobene), 5-6 gobona, 6 gobbon, (-in), gobwin, gubbon. See also GUBBINS. [Presumably a. OF. *gobon, an unrecorded form related to *gobbe* and *gobet*: see GOB sb.1 and GOBBET, and cf. GOBONATED, GOBONY.]

1. A portion, slice, gobbet.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 155 Gobbons of chayers, of formes, and of stools [L. *Fragmentis subselliorum*]. 14... *Noble Bk. Cookery* (1882) 34 Choppe the pik when he is slit out and let the gobenes [read gobones] hong eche by othere. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 80 þey must be takyn of as þey in þe dische lowt, bely & bak by gobyn þe boon to pike out. 1513 *Bk. Keryngne in Babes Bk.* (1868) 281 Than cut a gobone of the lampraye, & mynce the gobone thynne. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fayde Facious* II. viii. 178 Leaving no element vnranked to gette a gobwin for their glenous gorge. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* II. xxiv. 348 The same [roote] cut into gobbons or slices, and put into fistulas, taketh away the hardnesse of them. 1883 T. STUCKER *Civ. Warres Love* C. 1. 130 Rootes and skinnies cut in small gobbins, and sodden in butter myke.

2. = GOB sb.1 b.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Farfalloni*, gubbons of fleame that olde men vse to spitte. 1598 FLORIO, *Farfallone*, the filthie snout of ones nose or gubbon of fleame.

† **Gobbon**, v. Obs. [i. prec.] *trans.* To cut into gobbons.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 4165 þay gobone of þe gretteste with gowndaunde swerdes. 1513 *Bk. Keryngne in Babes Bk.* (1868) 280 A salte lampraye, gobone it flatte in .vii. or .viii. peeces.

Gobelin (gobəˈlɪn, gəˈbəlɪn). Also Gobelins. [f. *Gobelins*, the state-factory of tapestry in Paris, so named after its founders.]

1. Used attrib., as in *Gobelin tapestry*, the tapestry made at the Gobelins, and imitations of this; *Gobelin blue*, a blue like that used in Gobelin tapestry; *Gobelin stitch* (see quot. 1882).

1823 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 134 Dinner served up in room where there is very good Gobelin tapestry. 1864 SALA *Quite Alone* I. xiv. 218 You saw the beautiful Gobelins tapestry, marvellous in the minute finish of its work. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Embroidery*, *Gobelin Stitch*, a short upright stitch, also called Tapestry. 2. *absol.* 'A variety of damask used for upholstery, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gobelin, obs. form of GOBLIN.

|| **Gobemouche** (gəˈbəʊʃ). [a. F. *gobe-mouches* (f. *gobier* to swallow + *mouche* fly) flycatcher (bird and plant), credulous person.]

In F. *gobe-mouches* is the form employed for both sing. and pl., though Littre points out that *gobe-mouche* might be written, on the analogy of *chasse-mouche*. English writers treat the Fr. form as a pl. and use *gobemouche* for the sing.]

One who credulously accepts all news, however improbable or absurd. Also attrib.

1818 E. BLAQUIERE *tr. Sig. Pavaunt* 52 Such a representation the *gobes-mouches* [sic incorrectly] of Florence might have readily magnified into a change of religion. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* vii. 'You don't say so!' says gobemouche Fitz-Ure. 1844 KINGLAKE *Edith* (1847) 49 The gobemouche expression of countenance with which he is swallowing an article in the National. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 43 Their idle stories are often believed by the gobemouche class of book-making travellers. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 3 Those Continental gobemouches whose gift for believing the incredible almost approaches to genius.

Gobet, **gobett**, obs. forms of GOBBET.

Go-between. [f. *Go* v. + *BETWEEN* adv.]

1. One who passes to and fro between parties, with messages, proposals, etc.; an intermediary.

In the second *quot. between* serves as a prep. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 273 Euen as you came in to me, her assistant or goe-between, parted from me. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor* East I. ii. You are The Squire of Dames, devoted to the service Of gamesome Ladies... the Goe-between This female, and that wanton Sir. 1647 MURTON *Animadu.* 63 They onely are the intermedium, or the goe-between of this trim deuid'd mummy. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 p. 1 The Broker... as a Go-between... shall find his Account in being in the good Graces of a Man of Wealth. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 281 note, Certain convenient old women, who officiated as go-between. 1887 JESSOP *Arctur* viii. 222 The clerk was... a sort of go between when parson and people were a little out of gear.

2. Anything that goes between or connects two other things. Also attrib.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 371 Each double window vies with its neighbour in the taste of its gobeteens. 1883 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* vii. §87 (1873) 305 If they are exactly equal, the go-between ball will carry off all the motion of the ball which strikes it. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 133 Altogether they form a sort of go-between sheep, dividing the Lowlands from the Highlands. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 768 This is the limplin... a most perfect go-between connecting the rails and the cranes.

Gobiid (gəˈbiːd), a. and sb. [f. L. *gobi-us* GOBY + -ID.] A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Gobiidae* or gobies proper. B. *sb.* One of the *Gobiidae*; a goby.

1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 257 On the Californian coast is a Gobioid (*Gillichthys mirabilis*) remarkable for the great extension backward of the jaws.

Gobiiform (gəˈbiːfɔrm), a. [f. mod. L. *gobi-us* GOBY + -I(F)ORM.] Having the characteristics of the gobiids; gobioid (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gobioid (gəˈbiːɔid), a. (sb.) *Ichthyol.* [f. L. *gobi-us* GOBY + -OID.] A. *adj.* Belonging to the family *Gobioides* of Cuvier or to the superfamily *Gobioidae* of more recent systems, comprising fishes allied to the Goby. B. *sb.* A fish of this kind.

1854 OWEN *Circ. Sci. Organ. Nat.* I. 273 Sciennoids, cot-toids, gobioids. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 111 In some Gobioids... the eyes... can be elevated and depressed at the will of the fish.

Goblet (gəˈblɛt). Forms: 4 goblet, goblot, 5-6 goblett, 6 goblett-, gobbelett-, 7 gobblet, 5- goblet. [a. OF. *goblet* (in 13th c. *gubulet*), f. *gobel*, *gobeau* cup, of uncertain origin.]

1. A drinking-cup of metal or glass, properly bowl-shaped and without handles, sometimes mounted on a foot and fitted with a cover. In later use, a general term for a wine-cup. Now only arch.

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1277 þe gredine & þe gobletes garnyst of syluer. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 207 'The kyngez cope-bowle was closed in silver, in grete goblettez overgylte. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 422 Item, for sawdyng and gyltyng of a goblett, with the kever, price iiij s. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 144 Three gilt goblettes wth the cover. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. I. ii. 46, I doe thinke him as concuise as a covered goblet, or a Worme-eaten nut. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Alas.* Wks. 1738 II. 143 A Cupboard of huge and massy goblets, and other Vessels of gold and silver. 1703 POPE *Theban* 634 The banquet done, the monarch gives the sign To fill the goblet high with sparkling wine. 1756-7 tr. Kysler's *Trav.* (1766) III. 366 A large round porphyry vessel... It consists of one piece, and resembles a shallow goblet. 1814 SCOTT *War.* xi. The Baron... produced a golden goblet of a singular and antique appearance, moulded into the shape of a rampant bear. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 449 He... filled a goblet to the brim with wine. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faunt* (1875) I. vi. 108 Give us a goblet of the well known juice!

† b. (See quot.) Obs.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 271/2 A kind of a Drinking Cup... made of the small top of a Bull or Cows Horn, the Tip end Reversed... It is by some Gentlemens Butlers termed a Souce, or Gogles, or Goblet.

c. A glass with a foot and stem, as distinguished from a tumbler.

Marked 'U. S.' in the *Century Dict.*; but current in England in tradesmen's price lists.

d. *transf.* A goblet-shaped part of a flower. 1851 Beck's *Florist* July 163 The Cephalote, from the Australian bogs, whose delicate goblets reared their richly-carved and many-tinted crests above their bed of moss.

† 2. A conical cup or thimble used by conjurers. (So F. *goblet*.) Obs.

1519 NORMAN *Vulg.* 280 The iugler carieth clenly vnder his goblettis. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 1531/1 Excepte ye thinke the iugler blow his gailles through the gobletes bottom. 1552 HULOET, Goblet or boxe for a iugler, *acetabulum*. 1692 QUICK *Synodicon* I. 194 To that Article of Players and Mummings, shall be added Juglers, Players of Hocus-pocus, Tricks of Goblets, Puppet-playing [etc.].

3. A kind of deep saucupan with bulging sides and a straight handle.

† 4. Some kind of embossed ornament on a gauntlet. Obs.—

1400 *Morte Arth.* 913 His gloves... graueue at þe hemmez, With graynez and gobletez, glorious of hewe.

5. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as *goblet-boy*, *glass*, *pledge*; *goblet-shaped* adj.; *goblet-cell*, 'an epithelial cell of crateriform shape' (*Cent. Dict.*); *goblet-office* *nonce-wid.* [= F. *le goblet*] (see quot.).

1800 MOORE *Anacron* xxxii. 6 Young Love shall be my *goblet-boy. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbauer's Comp. Anal.* 525 These structures which are also known as gustatory *goblet-cells. 1881 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi* IV. 125 Here's *goblet-glass, to take 'in with your wine The very sun its grapes were ripened under. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xviii, Bring them to the *goblet-office, which is the Buttery, and there make them drink. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Wine of Cyprus* 6 The Cyprus... I am sipping... At the hour of 'goblet-pledge. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Goblet-shaped. See *Scyphiform*. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* *Goblet-shaped*, the same as Crateriform. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbauer's Comp. Anal.* 524 A number of goblet-shaped organs.

Hence *Go-bletted* a. = *goblet-shaped*; † *Go-bleter*, a cup-bearer; *Go-bletful*, the quantity required to fill a goblet.

1541 R. COPLAND *Cuydon's Formyl* V. iij, Admynyste a gobletful when he goth to bed, and he shal sleep. 1623 tr. *Pavine's Theat.* Hon. II. xiii. 237 Gobletters and Butlers to Apollo. 1855 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix. (ed. 12) 10 Moss was in abundant life, some feathering, and some gobleted. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 182/2 A goblet-

ful of the noctilucæ produces light sufficient to read by at a distance of two feet.

† **Goblet** 2. Obs. = GOBBET sb. (possibly a misprint).

1530 PALSGR. 225/2 Goblet, a lumpe or a pece, *moncean*. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes III. v. 101 Sighing often betwixt the goblets, for the inability of his Mandibles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 The Goblet or Country Pye, is made of large pieces of Flesh... which large or square pieces, are termed Goblets. 1742 PERRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 48 It... seem'd as if Goblets of Fatt were fluctuating in it.

Goblin (gəˈblɪn). Forms: 4 goblin, -olyn, 4-5 -elyn, 7 gobling, gobblin (g, 6- goblin. [a. F. *gobelin* (obs., recorded only from the 16th c.; but in the 12th c. Ordericus Vitalis mentions *Gobelinus* as the popular name of a spirit which haunted the neighbourhood of Evreux). Perh. f. med. L. *cobalus*, *coulus*, a. Gr. *κόβαλος* a rogue, knave, *κόβαλοι* wicked sprites invoked by toguers.]

1. A mischievous and ugly demon.

1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 238 Sathanas... Seyde on is sawe Gobelyn nader is gerner Of gromene maye. 1388 WYCLIF *Pr.* xc. 6 Of an arrowe flyng in the dai, of a gobelyn goyng in derknessis. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5492 Gamardoy þe goblin, anothre grym sire. c. 1500 *Melusine* I. 4 Many mannyers of thinges, the whiche somme called Gobelyus, the other fayres, and the other 'bonnes dames' or good ladies. 1574 STURLEY *tr. Bale's Paganat* 773 b, They sturred vp walking spirits, bugs, goblins, fyerie sightes, & diuers terrible goasts & shapies of thinges. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. xv. 162 The shrieking goblins each where howling flew. The Furies roare, the ghosts and Fairies yell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 688 To whom the Goblin [Death] full of wrath replied. 1742 COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 2 And goblins haunt from fire or fen, Or mine or flood, the walks of men. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Ind. India* I. 179 Bhutas are evil spirits of the lowest order, corresponding to our ghosts and other goblins of the nursery. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faunt* (1875) II. i. 131. 37 From goblins that deceive you, I'm unable to relieve you.

fig. 1793 S. PARKER *tr. Eusebius* vi. 111 But this Goblin [a heresy] disappear'd in an instant. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 71 When to this labour and trade... was added this goblin of steam.

2. *attrib. and Comb.* a. attributive, passing into an adj. (of, pertaining to, or suitable for goblins), as *goblin appearance*, *cave*, *cheek*, *sport*, *story*, *word*; b. appositive, as *goblin man*; c. instrumental, as *goblin-haunted*, *peopled* adjs.

1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 551 The 'goblin appearance of the 'Barguest'. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. x. Coir-Krishtin, thy 'goblin Cave! 1827 POLLOCK *Courte* T. iv. 178 Observe his 'goblin cheek; his wretched eye. 1824 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 2. 12 The heap of 'goblin-haunted stones. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 34 Trolls—a kind of 'goblin men. 1861 E. WAUGH *Goblins of the Green* 32 The 'goblin-peopled-gloom. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 22 That spirit-like life of sound which night after night threw itself in airy and 'goblin sport over the starry seas. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 619 Heard solemn, goes the 'goblin story round, Till superstitious horror creeps o'er all. 1649 MILTON *Eden* 56 Setting aside the affrightment of this 'Goblin word, *Demagogue*.

Hence *Go'blin* v. *trans.*, to convert into a goblin (rare); *Go'blinish* a., goblin-like; *Go'blinism*, belief in goblins; *Go'blinize* v. = GOBLIN v. (above); *Go'blinary*, the acts or practices of goblins.

1829 SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* III. i. My nether parts are goblinized. *Ibid.*, Is there nothing, then, save rank imposture, In all these tales of goblinry. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 118 Once goblinized, Herodias joins them. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 453 The nursery goblinism, grotesquerie, and allegoric wire-drawing, which are present in the *Divine Comedy*. 1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Sinners & Saints* 358 If the sunset was weird, the moonlight was positively goblinish. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 53 Even deer and doves seemed uncanny and goblinized.

Gob-line: see GAUB 1.

Goblot, **Gobolyn**, obs. ff. GOBLET, GOBLIN.

Gobonated (gəˈbɒnəted), ppl. a. *Her.* [f. med. L.

**gobonatus* (f. *Gobon* GOBBON) + -ED.] = GOBONY.

1485 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* E. iij b, Ther is an other bordure that is calde a bordure gobonate. i. for hit is made of ij. colouris quadrati ioynti, y^e is to say of blacke & white. 1610 GUILLEN *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 21 Sometimes you shall finde Bordures gobonated of two colouris... and such a bearing is so termed, because it is divided in such sort, as if it were cut into small Goblets. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Centry* I. l. 7 So that while the four Elements were blended (as it were) it was checkerred, and while they were divided from each other, they were Gobonated. 1718 NISBET *Ess. Armouries* III. 40 Within a Border Gobonated Argent and Gules. 1722-42 — *Her.* II. 26 The Border Gobonated or Compozee is now a Mark of Bastardy in Britain, by our late Practices. 1860 *Handbk. Ludlow* (1865) 77 Gobonated pearl and sapphire within a garter.

Gobone, var. GOBBON sb., Obs.

† **Go'boned**, ppl. a. Obs. rare—1. [f. *gobon*

GOBBON + -ED.] = GOBONY.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 37 As this border is dented, so it maie be borne engrailed, enuecked, goboned, valire, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Scaccido*, checkie, gobonit, or counter companion in Armorie.

Gobony (gəˈbɒni), a. *Her.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] = COMPOSED. (Cf. quot. 1882 and GOBONATED.)

1611 FLORIO, *Scacchi*, also checkie, gobony or counter-companion in armory. 1694 *Land. Gas.* No. 2956/4 The College Arms, which are France and England, quarterly with a Border Gobony [printed Gobong]. 1763 *Coat. Coll. Top.* 4 Gen. (1871) IV. 48 A border gobony. 1838 *Family Crest Bk.* II. 54 Gobony, divided into squares by different colours. 1882 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 67 A Bordure or

other Ordinary composed of Metal and Colour alternately is termed Company or Gobony.

Hence *Go-bony v. trans.*, to make gobony.
1622 FLORIO, *Scaccheggiare*, ... to checki- to gobonie or counter-company any game of arms.

Goboun, var. GOBBON sb., Obs.

Goburra (gōbūrā). Austral. [See KOOKA-BURRA.] The bird Laughing-jackass, *Dacelo gigas*.
1862 H. C. KENDALL *Poems* 123 And wild goburras laughed aloud Their merry morning songs. 1870 F. S. WILSON *Austral. Songs* 167 The rude rough rhyme of the wild 'goburra's' song.

Goby (gō'bi). [ad. L. *gōbius*, *cōbius* (also *gōbio*, *cōbio*), a. Gr. *κωβίος* some small fish (usually rendered by its etymological equivalent GUDGEON). As modern scientific terms, the forms *Gobius* and *Gobio* denote quite unrelated fishes; for the latter see GUDGEON.] One of a genus (*Gobius*) of small acanthopterygian fishes having the ventral fins joined into a disk or sucker. Also more widely, a member of the family *Gobiidae*.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 175 (heading), The Black Goby. 1770 Phil. *Trans.* LX. p. xiv, The spotted Goby. 1803 SHAW *Zool.* IV. 242 Arabian Goby. 1838 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6, 172 The Doubly-spotted Goby. 1854 BACHMAN *Habitu*, 249 The gobies ... possess a singular disk, formed by the union of the two thoracic ventrals. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiv. (ed. 4) 290 She sent home a specimen of the Black Goby or Rock-fish (*Gobius niger*). 1884 *Loung. Mag.* Mar. 523 There are several species of tropical gobies found very abundantly on the Indo-Pacific coasts.

Go-by (gō'bi). [f. *Go v.* + *BY adv.*]

1. The action of going by in various senses; the passing of a river, of time, or of a body from place to place. Obs. exc. in *nonce-uses*.

1673 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 92 Now growing into years, yet thinking little of this go-by. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 All stirrings one and other are not being but go-by's or shiftings of bodies. 1869 BLACKMORE *Loria* D. vii, In the go-by of the river he is gone as a shadow goes.

b. *Coursing and Racing*. The action of getting in front of another dog or horse. (See also 3 a.)

1621 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* i. vii. (1613) 105 If a coat shall be more than two turns and a go by, or the bearing of the Hare equal with two turns. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 43 The other horse ... determined not to be again surprised by a go-by. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. iii. viii. § 3. 269 The Go-by is where a greyhound starts a clear length behind his opponent, and yet passes him in a straight run, and gets a clear length before him.

2. *concr.* Something that 'goes by', or is superior to (something else). *rare*.

1823 *Examiner* 710 The Cataract of the Ganges amounts to a go-by to every thing that has preceded it.

3. Phr. *To give* (slang, + *to tip*) *the go-by to*:

a. To outstrip, leave behind. (Cf. sense 1 b.)
+ Also, to leave.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvii. 328 Who had rather others should make a ladder of his dead corps to scale a city by it, than a bridge of it whilst alive for his punies to give him the Go-by, and pass over him to preferment. 1688 MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. To give one the go-by in a Race. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 260 What business have you in this lady's chamber? ... Tip us the go-by, or I shall be apt to shew you the way. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Frills*, (1799) II. 386 Does a man of fashion drive his curricle ... passing his competitors? ... He is then said to 'Tip them the go-by'. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 340 One dog gives another the go-by. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 846 We have given the go-by to our excellent friend Mitchell's beautiful woods. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN AID *Search Horse* xiv. (1841) 203 Eager to 'give it the go by', they put the horse to his speed.

b. To give the slip to, elude, escape from by artifice. + Also, to pass a deception on. Obs.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 221 But the King, understanding of this division, gave Waller the go-by, returned towards Oxford [etc.]. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 70 Except an Apprentice is fully instructed how to Adulterate, and Vernish, and give you the Go-by upon occasion, his Master may be charged with Neglect. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. ix. 211 He ... found that they had not made for Jerusalem in their way Back, but had Given him the Go-by. 1836 MARSHALL *Mad. Easy* xxxviii, We may give him the go-by by running through the Needles. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* ix. (1888) 74 A French ship ... gave us the go-by in the fog.

c. To pass without notice, to disregard, slight; to 'cut' (a person); to evade (a difficulty). Also in *indirect pass*.

1654 [see GLOAT sb.], 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 398 If they can give you the go-by in it, the issue is obvious. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Aug. (1879) II. 361 The Govr. speaks with some earnestness that we should not give the Ordinary Court the go-by, in taking off Entails. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 136 He gave the go-by to a multitude of toasts. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 987 In two of the Latin versions the difficulty is grappled with but not overcome; and in two it is given the go-by. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, Becky ... gave Mrs. Washington White the go-by in the Ring. 1862 BURTON *Bl. Hunter* II. 115 Successive licensees had given the work a sort of go-by. 1880 McCANN *Owen Times* III. xiv. 382 It gave the go-by to such inconvenient questions. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 1567 A junior judge ... sitting in another division, practically gives that order the go-by.

Gobyn, var. GOBBON sb., Obs.

Go-cart. [f. *Go v.* + *CART*.]

1. A light frame-work, without bottom, moving on castors or rollers, in which a child may learn to walk without danger of falling.

1689 *Prior Ep. to Shepherd* 86 As young children, who are try'd in Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 4 The Ladies now walk as if they were in a Go-cart. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1830) I. v. 99 Put her into a hoop, and she looks as pitiful a figure ... as a young prisoner, as a child in a go-cart.

Fig. 1710 MRS. MANLEY *Mem. Europe* I. 243 They ... Petitioned Caesar, That he would be pleas'd to Reign alone. They ask'd that his Go-Carts might be dismissed. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bobb) I. 377 All men know ... that the institutions we so volubly commend are go-carts and baubles. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 11 The rest of us must be thankful for the little go-carts which help us to totter on the right way.

b. A child's carriage drawn by hand.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. ii. 38 Upsetting his two little brothers in a go-cart. 1887 *Religious Herald* 24 Mar (Cent.), I used to draw her to school on a go-cart nearly half a century ago.

2. Applied to a litter, palanquin, or the like.

1676 *Character Quack Doctor* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* (1876) 377 The Sultan Gial, being violently afflicted with a spasms, came six hundred leagues to meet me in a go-cart. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *V. Africa* 31, I got into a 'rickshaw, locally called a go-cart.

3. A hand-cart.

1759 GOLDSM. *See* No. 2 ¶ 12 She [Mrs. Roundabout] put me in mind of my Lord Bantam's sheep, which are obliged to have their monstrous tails trundled along in a go-cart. 1803 R. ENINGTON *Plan Penitentiary Ho.* 78 The waggons now used ... are not much above the construction of go-carts, they have neither brakes to retard their motion down hill, nor aids to propel them up hill. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Works* Gt. Brit. 65 The hand barrow or go-cart is used for the purpose of conveying earth.

4. A kind of light open carriage.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 240 He started in a go-cart for Bracknell. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Eng. Pleas. Carriages* xvii. 278 They all more or less bear a strong resemblance to the vehicles called 'go-carts', which ply for hire ... in the neighbourhood of Lambeth. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* vi. (1859) 122 A dozen parties, in all sorts of odd go-carts and other vehicles.

Hence + *Go-carted ppl. a.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 246 The hanging-sleeved, go-carted property of hired slaves.

Goclenian (gōklē'nian), a. *Logic*. [f. *Goclenius* (see below) + *-AN*.] Epithet of a variety of the Sorites first formulated by Rudolf Goclenius (1547-1628), otherwise called the *descending sorites*, opposed to the *Aristotelian* or *ascending sorites*. (See *SORITES*.)

God (gōd). Also 3-4 *godd*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *god* (masc. in sing.; pl. *godu*, *godō* neut., *godas* masc.) corresponds to OFris., OS., Dn. *god* masc., OHG: *got*, *cot* (MHG. *got*, mod. Ger. *gott*) masc., ON. *god*, *gud* neut. and masc., pl. *gōð*, *gud* neut. (later Icel. pl. *gudir* masc.; Sw., Da. *gud*). Goth. *gud* (masc. in sing.; pl. *gūpa*, *guda* neut.). The Goth. and ON. words always follow the neuter declension, though when used in the Christian sense they are syntactically masc. The OTeut. type is therefore 'gud' neut., the adoption of the masculine concord being presumably due to the Christian use of the word. The neuter sb., in its original heathen use, would answer rather to L. *numen* than to L. *deus*. Another approximate equivalent of *deus* in OTeut. was **ansu-z* (Goth. in latinized pl. form *anses*, ON. *áss*, OE. *O's* in personal names, *æsa* gent. pl.); but this seems to have been applied only to the higher deities of the native pantheon, never to foreign gods; and it never came into Christian use.

The ulterior etymology is disputed. Apart from the unlikely hypothesis of adoption from some foreign tongue, the OTeut. '*gud*' implies as its pre-Teut. type either '**guthon*' or '**guthon*'. The former does not appear to admit of explanation; but the latter would represent the neut. of the passive pple. of a root '**gheu-*'. There are two Aryan roots of the required form (both '**gheu-*' with palatal aspirate): one meaning 'to invoke' (Skr. *hū*), the other 'to pour, to offer sacrifice' (Skr. *hu*, Gr. *χευ*, OE. *gēotan* YERE *ye*). Hence '**guthon*' has been variously interpreted as 'what is invoked' (cf. Skr. *purnakūta* 'much-invoked', an epithet of Indra) and as 'what is worshipped by sacrifice' (cf. Skr. *kutā*, which occurs in the sense 'sacrificed to' as well as in that of 'offered in sacrifice'). Either of these conjectures is fairly plausible, as they both yield a sense practically coincident with the most obvious definition deducible from the actual use of the word, 'an object of worship'. Some scholars, accepting the derivation from the root '**gheu-*' to pour, have supposed the etymological sense to be 'molten image' (= Gr. *χρυσώ*), but the assumed development of meaning seems very unlikely.

From a desire to utter the name of God more deliberately than the short vowel naturally allows, the pronunciation is (gōd) or even (gōds) and an affected form (gōds) is not uncommon: see *Guo*. (For the variations in *oats* see 10 and 11.) In Sc. the usual pron. is (gōd), but *Gude* (gōd), i.e. *Goo* *o*, is frequently substituted in such expressions as *Gudeasake*, *Gude keep*, etc.]

2. In the original pre-Christian sense, and uses thence derived.

1. A superhuman person (regarded as masculine: see *GODDESS*) who is worshipped as having power over nature and the fortunes of mankind; a deity. (Chiefly of heathen divinities; when applied to the One Supreme Being, this sense becomes more or less modified: see 6 b.)

Even when applied to the objects of polytheistic worship,

the word has often a colouring derived from Christian associations. As the use of *God* as a proper name has throughout the literary period of English been the predominant one, it is natural that the original heathen sense should be sometimes apprehended as a transferred use of this; 'a god', in this view, is supposed being put in the place of *God*, or an imperfect conception of *God* in some of His attributes or relations.

Besides having been thus modified by the influence of the Christian use, this sense as expressed in the definition has been affected by the pagan uses of L. *deus* and Gr. *θεός*, of which *god* is the accepted rendering. Thus, in speaking of Greek mythology, we distinguish the *gods* from the *dæmons* or supernatural powers of inferior rank, and from the *heroes* or *demigods*, who, though objects of worship, and considered as immortal, were not regarded as having ceased to be men; and the analogy of this nomenclature is often followed in speaking of modern polytheistic religions.

When the word is applied to heathen deities disparagingly, it is now written with a small initial; when the point of view of the worshipper is to any extent adopted, a capital may be used.

1825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcv. 5 Alle godas ðiöda [sind] ðiöful. 1800 *Juliana* 121 zif. þu fremdu godu forð bigonest. 1875 *Cott. Hom.* 227 And com se deofol to har anlice and per an wne and to mannen sprece swice hi godes were. 1805 LAY. 5405 Eðes we sulled þe swerian ... uppen ure godd ... þe is icpled Godan. 1830 *Cursor* II. 780 Als godds suld see seluen be. 1878 *Trevisa Hiden* (Rolls) II. 299 Pogous ... ordeyned temples to worship þe false goddes ynn; þerfore he was accounted a god amonge hem þat worshippinge such goddes. 1800 *Destr. Troy* 8145 Our hegh goddes. Wold be wrothe at our werkes. 1877 *Northbrook Dicing* (1843) c. They contayne the wicked acts and whoredomes of the goddes. 1860 *Shaks. Temp.* ii. ii. 122 That's a braue God, and beares Celestial liquor. 1697 *Milton Samson* 176 By combat to decide whose God is God, Thine or whom I with Israel's Sons adore. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 643 Audacious Youth, what Madness could provoke A Mortal May I invade a sleeping God? 1752 *Young Brothers* i. l. Wks. 1757 II. 212, I do not think at all: The gods impose, the gods inflict, my thoughts, 1841 *Elphinstone Hist. Ind.* I. 205 Some changes are made by the Jains in the rank and circumstances of the Hindú gods. 1842 *Macaulay Lays, Horatius* i. Lars Porsena of Clusium By the Nine Gods we Swore That [etc.]. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* I. 1. 300 Surely no man this is, But some god weary of the heavenly bliss.

† b. *occas.* prefixed (without article) to the name of a deity (or of a person likened to one). Obs.

1508 *Kennedy Flyting* v. *Dunbar* 490 A monstir maid be god Mercurius. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* iii. iii. 143 Like god Bels priests in the old Church window. 1606 — *Yr. & Cr.* i. li. 169 Yet god Achilles still cries excellent.

c. Used with defining addition, chiefly referring to the department of nature or human activity or passion, over which a particular god was supposed to rule. In this use the reference, unless there is indication to the contrary, is usually to Græco-Roman mythology, the deities of which are often mentioned rhetorically or humorously as mere personifications of qualities or influences. *The god of day*: the Sun. *The god of war*: Mars (Ares). *The god of love, the blind god*: Amor (Eros), or Cupid. *The god of wine*: Bacchus.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/1 A God of batylle, mars. 1545 *Ascham Topoph.* L (Arb.) 39 Apollo god of learning. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 616 Hail us children of the God of day. 1846 J. Wilson in J. Hamilton *Mem.* ii. (1859) 53 The last beams of the God of day.

d. *The god of this world*: the Devil, Satan.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Cor.* iv. 4 In which the God of this world hath blyndid the soules of men out of the blyue.

e. Phrases. *Ye gods* (and *little fishes*)! used to express mock-heroic indignation. *A feast, sight, etc. (fit) for the gods*: said of something delightful or amazing.

1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* ii. i. 173 Let's carve him, as a Dish fit for the Gods. *Mod.* The fierce scrimmage that ensued was a sight for the gods.

2. An image or other artificial or natural object (as a pillar, a tree, a brute animal) which is worshipped, either as the symbol of an unseen divinity, as supposed to be animated by his indwelling presence, or as itself possessing some kind of divine consciousness and supernatural powers; an idol.

1800 *Larus of Ælfred* c. 10 in Schmid *Gesetz* 58 Ne wyre þu þe gylnde godas oððe seolfene. 1800 *Ælfred Exod.* xx. 4 Ne wirc þu þe agrafene godas. 1850 *Gen. & Ex.* 3541 He seiden to aaron 'Mac vs godes foren us to gon'. 1878 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxi. 30 Why hast thou ston my goddis? 1535 *Coverdale Exod.* xxxiv. 17 Thou shalt make y^e no goddes of metall. 1697 *Potter Antiq. Greece* t. xix. (1715) 105 The Consecration of new Gods. 1731 *Pope Anol. Burlington* 8, Statues, dirty Gods, and Coins. 1838 *Arnold Hist. Rome* I. i. 1 They remembered to carry their gods with them, who were to receive their worship in a happier land.

3. *transf.* a. of persons, as objects of adoration, or as possessed of absolute power.

1800 *Ælfred Exod.* vii. 1 And drihten cwæð to Moise, Nu ic resette þe Pharaone to gode. 1577 B. Gooze *Heresbach's Trusl.* I. (1580) 1 Vt these goddes of the Earth would suffer me to enjoy such happiness. 1579 *Gosson Sch. Arab* (Arb.) 49 Some there are that make gods of soldiers in open wars. 1552 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* ii. ii. 114 Swear by thy gracious self, which is the God of my Idolatry. 1692 S. JOHNSON *Abrog. Jas.* 129 Such an Usurper is a God upon Earth, which it is easy for some sort of Men to make. 1864 *Tennyson Aylmer's F.* 14 Sir Aylmer Aylmer, that almighty Man, The county god. 1883 Sir F. Pollock in *Fortm. Rev.* 1 Oct. 537 The ruling gods of the circulating libraries.

b. of things.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1633) 282 Like a man whose will was his God, and his hand his law. 1625 *FLETCHER Nt. Walker* I. i. The old mans god, his gold, has wonne upon her. 1852 *ROBERTSON Lect. Ep. Cor.* xlvii. (1859) 430 A man's god is that which has his whole soul and worship, that which he obeys and reverences as his highest. 1896 in *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/2 [He] is convinced there is no God so omnipotent as that of the full purse.

4. *Theat.* [So called because seated on high.] pl. The occupants of the gallery. Also *gallery-gods*. Also *rarely in sing.*

1752 *Adventurer* No. 3. The servant whose business it is, as Homer says, 'To shake the regions of the gods with laughter'. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 108 The high regions assigned to that part of the audience called the 'gods', namely, the galleries. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.* *Drury Lane Hastings* v. Each one shilling God within reach of a nod is, and plain are the charms of each Gallery Goddess. 1843 *HACKERAY Irish Sh. bk.* xxvii. One young god between the acts favoured the public with a song. 1851 — *Eng. Hum.* vi. 301 Does he... appeal to the gallery gods with clappings and vulgar baits to catch applause. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The wrath of the pituites and the gods was appeased.

II. In the specific Christian and monotheistic sense. The One object of supreme adoration; the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. (Now always with initial capital.)

5. As a proper name.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlii. 3 God [it]. .cyning micel ofer alle godas. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 pis beoð godas word þe god seolf iððe. c 1200 *ORMAN* 623 Goddess engnell Gabriel Comm dun o Goddess halffe 1 Goddess has wiþþ Goddess word. a 1300 *CURSOR* II. 1061 Rightwis he was, and godds freind. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Prois.* I. clix. 199 The lord Chondos sayd to the prince... this journey is yours: God is this day in your hands. 1616 *R. C. Times Whistle* I. 129 God is an Essence intellectuall, A perfect Substance incorporeall. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxxi. 191 God; in which is contained Father, King, and Lord. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 227 God, the all-gracious, the all-good, the all-bountiful, the all-mighty, the all-merciful God. 1877 E. R. CONER *Bas. Faith* III. 95 For by this name God we understand an Infinite Mind, everywhere present, the source and foundation of all other existence, possessed of all possible power, wisdom, and excellence.

b. *Proverbs.* (See also DISPOSE v. 7.)

c 1450 *Mertin* 524 Therefore is seide a proverbe, that god will haue saued, no man may destroye. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Hmon* cxxx. 480 It is a comune proverbe sayde, 'whome that god will ayde, no man can hurt'. 1545 *ASCHAN Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 132 He maye... haue cause to saye so of his fletcher, as... is communely spoken of Cookes... that God sendeth vs good fellows, but the deuyl noughtie fletcher. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1862) 54 Spend, and god shall send saith thoolde ballet. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* 165 God is where he was. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. 1. 25 It is said, God sends a curst Cow short hornes. 1722 *BAILEY S. v.* As sure as God's in Gloucestershire. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* II. 175 God tempers the wind, said Maria, to the shorn lamb. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxvii. That homely proverb that men taunt my calling with—'God sends good meat, but the devil sends cooks'.

c. Phrases. To depart to God, to die and go to heaven. *With God*, in heaven. *Out of God's blessing into the warm sun*, from a better to a worse situation. Also in legal use, *Act of God* (see ACT sb. 4); † *To go to God*, of a cause, to be adjourned sine die.

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 104 Thomas duke of Excester, late departed to God. 1562 [see BLESSING vbl. sb. 3]. a 1612 *SIR J. HARRINGTON Epigr.* II. lvi. Pray God they bring vs not, when all is done, Out of Gods blessing into this warme sunne. 1612 in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1848) I. 186 That which you have done about my transplantation doth very well agree with my desire; and I account it to be out of the warm sun into God's blessing. 1617 *Ibid.* II. 51 As due to his memory, who is with God. 1651 *FULLER Abel Rediv.* Ep. A 3b. Doctor Featly, now at rest with God. d. With additional title or epithet: *The Lord God*, *Almighty God*, *God ALMIGHTY*. Also prefixed to the designations of the persons of the Trinity, *God the Father*, *God the Son*, *God the Holy Ghost*. (For further examples, see the accompanying words.)

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xvii. (1891) 312 Wuldriende God Fredr butan fruman. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 40 Sy þu geblestod drihten god. *Ibid.* 78 Se almihtiga god. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 99 Godes some hit made. To god þe under ine wordes. God þe holy god þet is bet me acseþ. c 1420 *Prynner* (E. E. T. S.) 47 God, fadir of heuene... God þe some... God þe holi gost, haue merci of us!

† e. In M.E. often used without addition for Christ. Similarly, in 16th c., in the year of God = Anno Domini. Obs. (Cf. *Mother of God*: see MOTHER.)

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 500 And þan he receyves God gostly. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1006 By god that for us deyde. c 1505 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron.* (1728) 43 This Battle was stricken upon the Ascension-Day, in the Year of God, One thousand four hundred and fifty three Years.

f. The possessive is sometimes rhetorically introduced before certain sbs. *God's poor*, † *God's poverty*: the poor regarded as entrusted by God to the care of the devout. *God's truth*: the absolute truth. *On God's earth*: now often used as a mere emphatic synonym for 'on earth'.

c 1400 *Parlement* T. 531 Of goddes pore they laten gastes. c 1440 *Tacok's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 124 A gouelre is a turmentment of goddys pore peple. 1563 *Ilonillies, Keeping Clean* Ch. II. 86 Not forgetting to bestowe our almes vpon Goddes pouertie [1643 poor]. 1583 T. STOCKER *Civile*

Warres Lowe C. 1. 138 b. There were but 200 Spaniards lnd on Gods deare earth. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, God's truth*, an absolute truth. (So 1886 in ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Word-bk.*) 1898 *Daily News* 31 May 6/6 We talked of work-houses... and then for the first time I heard colloquially the phrase, 'God's poor'.

6. As an appellative.

a. A Being such as is understood by the proper name *God*; a sole Divine Creator and Ruler of the Universe; that which God is represented to be according to some particular conception (as *the God of philosophy*, of *pantheism*, of *Judaism*), or is manifested to be in some special department of His action (as *the God of Nature*, of *Revelation*, of *Providence*); God as contemplated in some special attribute or relation (as *the God of love*, of *mercy*, of *vengeance*, etc., *the God who made us*, etc., *my or our God*, etc.).

1382 *WYCLIF* c *Cor.* xii. 11 Hauē 3e pees, and God of pees and loue schal be with you. 1535 *COVERDALE Rom.* xv. 5 The God of pacience and consolation. 1563 B. GOUGE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 63 A God there is, that guyds the Globe, and framde the fyckle Spheare. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 889 To Believe a God, is to Believe the Existence of all possible Good and Perfection in the Universe. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 161 Happy the man, who sees a God employ'd In all the good and ill that checker life! 1813 *HURN Ps. & Hymns* 283 The God of truth his church has bless'd. 1817 *COLORINGE Sibyll. Leaves* (1862) 187 The God who framed Mankind to be one mighty family. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.* *Communion*, O God of Mercy, God of Might. 1877 E. R. CONER *Bas. Faith* Pref. 12 Is there a God? Is there an Infinite, All-wise, All-powerful Spirit? *Mod.* An unjust God would be no God at all.

b. With partial reversion to the general sense (see 1), in contexts where the One True God is contrasted with the false gods of heathenism.

c 1000 *AGS. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxv. 2 þam þe ece is ealra godena god. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Deut.* x. 17 Drihten sylf ys goda god, mære god and mihtig. c 1400 *MAUNDREV.* (1839) xii. 142 There is no God but on & Machomete his Messenger.

III. Phraseological uses of sense 5.

* *Exclamatory and parenthetic phrases expressing feeling or desire.*

7. The vocative, as *ah God*, *oh God*, *my God*, *good God*, etc., is used to express strong feeling or excitement.

1340 *Ayrenb.* 92 A god hou hi byre foles [etc.]. 1573 *New Custom* II. iii. Precious God, it frettes mee to the very gall. c 1585 *CRESS PREBROKE Ps.* lxxviii. xvi. And yet (good God) how ofte this crooked kind, Incenset him in the desert every where? 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* II. v. 61 Who's that? Oh God! It is my Father's face. a 1603 *HEYWOOD Woman killed w. Kind.* (1617) B 3, Sus. O God: a Surgeon there. 1812 T. ANNOT *Speeches Windham* I. 134 In which the words, 'My God' had been made use of on a light occasion. 1855 *TENNISON Mand.* I. 60 Ah God, as he used to rave.

† b. Followed by a wish. Chiefly *So* in the phrases *God gif*, *God nor* = would to God that..

A verb may have been dropped in these expressions. c 1475 *Rauf Colyzer* 734 Greit God gif I war now. Vpon the mure. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxi. 4 God gif se war Jobne Thomsonsoun man. 1535 *LYNDISAY Satyre* 1325 God nor my trewker mence an ledder. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 50 O monstrous bird! God nor ye gleddis 3e [= thee] get. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* IV. i. 308 O God that I were a man.

8. In phrases expressive of a strong wish, chiefly for the benefit or injury of some person, as *God bless*, *damu*, *help*, *preserve*, *save*, † *shield*, † *speed*, † *yield* (you, him, etc.); also *God forbid*, *grant* (that); *God give* (something): for these see the various verbs. Hence occasionally used in participial expressions.

Some of these phrases assumed abbreviated or corrupted forms through frequent use, as *God eyld* (ild, did), *you, god-dilge yee* = God yield you (see YIELD), *God buy* (buy) ye = God be with you (see GOOD-BYE); *God (Godge) you good even* = God give you, etc. (Also *God dig-yon-den*, *God dig-yoden*: see GOOD-EVEN). In such phrases as have remained current, God is often omitted, as *bless you*, *damu you*, *preserve us*.

1579 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser Wks.* (Grosart) I. 24 Your Laime Farewell is a goodly braue yonkerly pece of work, and goddige yee, I am alwayes maruolously beholding vnto you for your bountifull Titles. 1599 *MARSTON Sec. Villanie* III. xi. 226 This bumbast folie-button... after the God-sauing ceremony. For want of talke-stuffe, falls to foynery. 1600 *NASHE Summers Last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 89 God giue you good night in Watling Street. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 189 God be with you [God, God buy!]: I haue done. 1612 in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1848) I. 194 God keep them from base courses! 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* IV. viii. 78 A profusion of farewell and God-be-with-you's. 1814 *WELLINGTONIN* *Guw. Despatch* (1838) XII. 6 God send that I may be in time to prevent mischief! 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xl. To be... God-blessed... by one who carried 'Sir' before his name... was something for a porter. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 236 I'll burn every God-damned house I come to.

b. Many of these combinations, as *God bless me* (my soul, etc.), *God save me*, etc. are used (profanely) as mere exclamations of surprise (see the vbs.). † So in the shortened form *Gods* (= God save) *me*, *my life*, *my soul*, etc.

1599 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* IV. i. 209 Gods my life! Stolne hence and lef me askepe. 1598 B. JOSSON *Ear. Man in Hume* II. vi. Gods my life; d'st you eue hear the like? a 1603 *HEYWOOD Woman killed w. Kind.* (1617) F 4. Gods no such dispatch. 1604 *CHAUMMAN All Fools* II. F 4 b. Gods my deare soule, what sudden change is here! 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* II. 191 Gods me, said Trascilea.

† c. *God's forbid* (see FORBODE) = God forbid. Hence corruptly *God sware-hol*, *Godsworbel*. Obs.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 38, I fend, godis forbid, that euer thou thirfe. c 1530 *Jut. Beauty & Properties Women* A v b. Ellis godds forbid She hath equal power of my lyft vnder god. 1611 *CORR. s. v.* Dieu, A dieu ne plaist, God forbid, God shield, God sware-hol. 1641 *Wills Recreat.* Epigr. 526 One tels strange newes, tother Godswordbet cries, The third shakes head, alack replies.

9. In phrases which express dependence upon or grateful recognition of divine providence. a. *If* (or † *and*) *God will* (also dial. *an Gothill*, a *Goddill*); *God willing*, † *will* - *God*. (*And God will* was formerly sometimes used ironically, = 'save the mark'.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4561 Love shal never, if god wil, Here of me... Offence or complaynt. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 766 Will God, I sall escape this tresoun fals. 1526 *WOLSEY in St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 184 The said realme may yet, God willing, be preserved and releued. 1542 *BECON Pathwa. Prayer* xlv. R. ij b. Monstres, Monckes I would haue sayd, & other religious parsons, and God wyl, as they desyre to be called. 1588 *Marple. Epist.* (Arb.) 28 Naye (quoth Penrie) neuer so long as I luee god-willing. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 187. c 1608 H. HERBERT in *Reb. Warner Epist. Curios.* Ser. I. 72 We both intend, God willing, to set forward for London on Munday next. 1706 *WYCHERLEY Let. to Pope in P's Lett.* (1735) 25 Afterwards to spend two Months (God willing) with you, at Binfield. 1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmid. Dial.* (1821) 43 Ise find tea a maister, a goddill! 1825-80 *JAMIESON s. v.* *Gothill*, *An Gohill*, if God will... 'In Gohill I'll be there'. 1835 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 25 Next year, God willing, I shall see you all again.

b. *By* († *with*) *God's grace*; *by* († *with*) *God's help*, *assistance*, *blessing*, etc.

832 *Kentish Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 40/11 Ic ceolnoð mid godes gefe ercebisop. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 412 Y nam no truant, be goddes grace. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii. 51, I sall, with Goddis grace, Keip his command. 1619 *SANOESEN Serm.* ad Cler. i. (1689) 3, I shall by Gods assistance proceed... to inquire how [etc.]. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, Yes verily; and by Gods help so I will. 1899 *TENNISON Enid* 344 Here, by God's grace, is the one voice for me.

† c. (*And*) *God before* (or *to fore*), under God's guidance. *With God* (or *friend*): with God's help or protection. Obs.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* I. 1049 And dredeless, if that my lyf may laste, And God to-for, lo, som of hem shal smarte. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7198 They shal neuere haue that myght And god to forne for strif to fight That [etc.]. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1688) 14 Diuerse exsammules, the whiche, and God before, ye shalle take hede of. c 1500 *Melunne* xxi. 127 For god before we tendre & purpose to gyue bataylle to the Sawdan. 1523 J. HEYWOOD *Parl. & Frar* B. iv, I wyl neuer come hether more, Whyle I lyue and god before. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. I.* i. 28 So forward on his way (with God to fend) He passed forth. 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* II. E 4 b. Els (god to fore) my selfe may lue to see His tired corse lye toyl- ing in his blood. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. i. 307 For God before, Wee'll chide this Dolphin at his fathers doore. 1609 *DRAYTON Cromwell* 36 For in my skill his sound recouerie lies, Doubt not thereof if setting God before.

d. *Under God*: as a secondary cause or mediate object of gratitude.

1607 *Peelle's Feats* B 1 a, Yet, quoth he, vnder God, I wil doe him some good. 1619 in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1848) II. 170 The blessedness of this good work, under God, is to be attributed to the king alone.

e. *Thank God*; *God be thanked*, *praised*, etc. † *Earlier* *Godde ponc*. Also *praised* († *loved*) *be* God.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* II. Unblessed is aiware aleid and rihte leue areder godegod. 1352 *MINOR Poems* (Hall) i. 53 Bot, loued be God, be pride es slaked Of jam [etc.]. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. 1. 190 You breake festes as braggards do their blades, which God be thanked hurt not. 1607 *Peelle's Feats* B 1 b, The fellow told him God be praised, his good Landlord was well recovered. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 30/2 Most of the landholders have now, thank God, abandoned that... religion. 1842 *TENNISON Lady Clare* 17 'O God be thank'd!... That all comes round so just and fair'.

10. *God* († *it*) *wot* (arch.; see GODNOT), *God knows*. a. Used to emphasize the truth of a statement.

a 1300 *CURSOR* II. 4473 (Götl.) God wat... I sal vndo þe wele þi suenen. c 1300 *Harleik* 2527 Per of held he wel his oth, For he lit [a priory] made, god it woth. a 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 234 Than renne they in euery stede, God wot, with dronken nolles. 1550 *Freiris Beroik* 61 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 287 He went fra hame, God wait, on Weddins-day. 1564 *COVERDALE Lett. Martyrs* 77 It is impossible to set forth... al y was (God knoweth) tumultuously spoken. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 229 The Chaine, Which God he knowes, I saw not. 1594 — *Rich.* III. II. iii. 18 Stood the State so? No, no, good friends, God wot. a 1617 *DAYNE On Eph.* i. (1643) 214 Commonly the most Christians are counted good men godwot, but simple soules, of no parts. 1859 *TENNISON Elaine* 197 God wot, his shield is blank enough.

b. Used with indirect question to imply that something is unknown to the speaker, and probably to every other human being.

1508 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 93 The sayd Jolin was had after in great suspicion, whether justly or unjustly God knoweth. 1646 *Buck Rich.* III. II. 85 Their bodies were bestowed God wot where. 1822 *BYRON Wreath* II. i. 51 The country... Is over-run with—God knows who. 1827 — *Juan* ix. lxvii. They fell in love;—she with his face, His grace, his God-knows-what.

11. In earnest appeals or exhortations, as *for God's sake*; *for God's love*; *in* (also † *a*, *o*) *God's name*; † *on* or *a* *God's half* (see HALF sb. 2 d).

For the use of adjectival forms to the same effect, see 14.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8968 Madame he sede our godes loue is his wel ido þat þou þes vncleime limes handest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4798 (Cott.) Ga we alle, in gods name. *Ibid.* 4800 (Gitt.) I you pray for godes sake [etc.]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 854 What, welcome be the cut, a godes name. 1548 W. PATTE *Exped. Scotl.* K viij. These a Gode name wear their targettes againe the shot of our small artillerie. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 15 For God sake lett not my tutor know it. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. 1. 251 But what of Gode name doth become of this? 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* iii. For Gods sake, when will her Grace be at leisure? 1735 POPE *Prolog. Sat.* 101 Hold! for God's sake—you'll offend. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 504 For God's love, a little air! 1864 — *En. Ar.* 505 For God's sake... let it be at once.

†12. *God pays*: a proverbial expression of indifference to the consequences of one's action. *Obs.*

1605 *Lond. Prodigal C.* 1b. There be some that bares a souldiers forme, That... Goes swaggering up and downe from house to house, crying God payes. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr. t.* xii. *Lient. Shift.* His onely answer is to all, god payes. 1626 — *Masque of Owls*, Whom since they have shift away, And left him God to pay.

** *In oaths.*

13. *By God, † before (or fore) God; also by God above, etc.* (cf. BY A 2).

From a desire to avoid actual use of the sacred name came various distorted or minced pronunciations of the word; see COCK, DOD, GAD, GAR, GED, GOG, GOLES, GOLLY, GOM, GOSH, GOSSES, GUD, GUM; also ADAD, AOOD, BEDAD, BEGAD, BEGAR, EGAD, EGAD, IGAD, IGAD. Of these forms only *Cock* and *Gog* are common before 1600; the others occur mainly in the 17th and 18th c. *Gar* is by the dramatists chiefly put in the mouths of foreigners (cf. 14).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7000 Vor gode [v.r. By god] þe nexte king... ne þef hom nyst folliche so muche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7934 'Bi godd o-lie', he suor his ath. 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 1098 'For gode', queþ Beues, 'þat ich do nelle'. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 469 It is nought wel served, by god that all made. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 219 Be god þat bouynte me dere. c 1500 *Melusine* xxvii. 293 By god, my lord, shame is therof to you. 1510 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 48 That is well sayd, be God Almighty! c 1540 Heywood *Four P.* (Copland) Civ. *Pardoner.* I thought ye lyed. *Pardoner.* And so thought I by god that dyed. 1557 *Interl. Vento* B j b. I swere by god in Trinite I wyll go futehe him youto the. *Ibid.* B j b. A wyfe day nay for God auoue He shall have fleshe inough. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 22 *Frank.* Are they so? Come, I before God, are they. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* iii. 'Fore God, my intelligence Costs me more money, then my share of it comes too. 1617 MORVSON *Alch. v.* iii. By God, Sir, I will doe for Queene Elizabeth that which I will not doe for my selfe. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Poet. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 170 He says with the old painter, 'By God, it is in me, and must go forth of me'. 1885 ORMSBY *Dun Quix.* ii. xxvii. III. 384 'By God and upon my conscience', said the devil, 'I never observed it'.

14. In possessive combinations serving as asseverative or adjectival forms. Preceded by *by* or (in adjectival use: cf. 11) by *for*; also with omission of prep. (cf. GAD sb. 3).

Corrupt or minced forms of these oaths are also common. *God's* being altered or abbreviated to *Ads*, *Cocks*, *Cods*, *Cuds*, *Gads*, *Gogs*, *Guds*, *His*, *'Ods*, *'S*, *'Uds*, *'Z* (in *Zooks*, *Zounds*); of these only *Cocks* and *Gogs* are old, the others coming into use about 1600 or later; the full forms are rarely found after that date except as archaisms. The form *Gar* is assigned to foreigners, as *gars blur*, *garzowne* in *Doctor Dodypoll* (Bullen O. Pl. III. 129), *garzoon* in *Farquhar* (*Beaux Strat.* iii. iii, etc.).

a. With ordinary sbs., sometimes preceded by an adj.; also with the adj. used elliptically, as *God's* *blest*, *precious*, etc.

In some of these oaths the sb. denotes an attribute of Deity; more usually, *God's* = Christ's, as in *God's* *arms*, *body*, *blood*, etc. In some jocular oaths, as in *God's* *brother*, *fish*, *hat*, *mall*, the sb. has no meaning in its connexion, being substituted for some word of solemn import.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* i. iv. Bid the plaiers send Rafe, or by 'Gods...', and they do not [etc.]. 1608 *Merry Devil* Edmundson (1617) C 2b. By 'Gods blessed Angell', Thou shalt well know it. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parad. T.* 326 By 'goddess Armes if thou falsly pleye [etc.]. c 1530 *Hickscornor* (c 1550) E ij. I forsake thy company. *Imaginacyon.* Goddes Armes my company and why. 1575 GAMM. *Gurton v.* ii. A great deale (by 'Gods blest') than cheuer by the gode. 1549 LATIMER *7th Sern.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 200 To swere by 'goddess bloude'. 1562-3 *Jack Jugler* (Roxb.) 21 'Godes body' horseon thee who tolde thee that same. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 71 (Qo.) Godes bodie. The Turkies in my Panier are quite starved. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm.* *Prolog.* 4 For 'goddis bonys Telle vs a tale. 1573 *New Custom* iii. i. Else I will smite thee... by goddes bones. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 142 'Gods-bones [cf. *Bore sb.* and *Gog*], what a deale of doe is here about nothing? 1535 LYDESAV *Satyre* 932 That sall we do, be 'Gods breid. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* iii. v. 177 Gode bread, it makes me mad. c 1537 *Theristes* (Roxb.) 64 Ye that I wyll, by 'goddess deare brother. *Ibid.* 70 By goddes blessed brother 'yf [etc.]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 557 By 'goddess corpus this goth fair and weel. 1535 LYDESAV *Satyre* 1913 Be 'Gods croun. I sall saye there. 1550 *Fretris Beruik* 234 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 293 Awalk for 'Goddiss deid. 1590 TENNYSON *Elaine* 676 Yea, by 'God's death... ye love him well. 1564-78 'Gods dentie [see *DEHTE*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 350 'Thow shalt be deed by 'goddess dignitee. 15150 *Fretris Beruik* 205 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 295. I will thame hair be Goddis dignite. 1599, 1605 'God's dines [see *DINES*]. 14... *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2073, 'I graunt', sayde Beuys, 'by 'goddys dome'. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xii. 305, A 'gods dere dominus, what was that sang? 1340 *Amad.* 45 A knyght wot bet 2000 'godes egen. c 1530 *Hickscornor* (c 1550) E ij. b. By 'goddess fast I was ten yere in Newgate. c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. E j b, 'Gods

fishie hostes and knowe you not mee. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 431, I have a passable good estate, I confess, but, God-fishy, I have a great charge upon't. 1716 CRESS *Chawer Diary* (1864) 95 To which he replied, God's Fish I (that was his common Oath) I don't believe a word of all this. c 1550 *WEVER Lusty Yauentus* D j, Yea by 'Gode's foote that I wyll be busy. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 38 Gods foote—'Gode's foote' God hartely merite! 1748 SMOLLETT *Rand. xii.* 'Gode's fury! there shall no passengers come here. 1535 LYDESAV *Satyre* 393 Or þe teuk skaithe, be 'Gods gown [etc.]. 1573 *New Custom* ii. iii, Nowe by 'goddess guttes I will neuer staye Tyll [etc.]. 1569 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* Div. h. Gods hat neighbour come away. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parad. T.* 323 By 'goddess precious herte and by his nayles—'Miller's T. 629 Help for goddes herte. 1573 *New Custom* ii. iii, Nay by Goddes harte, if I might doe what I list [etc.]. 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Edw. VI.* 19 By 'god his blessed lady, I am a bachelor. 1589 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Poetie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 238 Gods lady I reckon my selfe as godd a man as he. 1598 B. JONSON *Eu. Man* iii. Hum. ii. iii. By 'Gods lid, and you had not confest it. 1609 *Ev. Wom.* in *Hum.* ii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. By 'Gods lid, if I had knowne [etc.]. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* (1635) G 3 b, 'Gods life, I was ne'r so thrummed since I was a Gentleman. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 71 (Qo.) 'Gods light I was neuer cold so in mine owne house before. a 1603 Heywood *Woman killed w. Kiwdn.* (1617) D 4, Gods light, hark within there. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 36 'Goddiss Lorde! seist thou who is here now? 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* (1618) D 4, Gods Lode tis late, to Guild Hall I must hie. 1575 GAMM. *Gurton v.* ii, 'Gods melle, Gammur gurton. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s Prolog.* i. Ey 'goddess merce seyde our Hoost tho. c 1540 Heywood *Four P.* (Copland) D j b, No stone left standyng by 'goddess motier. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. i. 153 Gods blest motier, I swere he is true-hearted. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xvi. 116 By 'goddys dere nays I wyll peasse no longer. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* (1610) H 2 b, Gods nays do you thinke I am so base to Gull you? 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 2191 Be 'Godes name, Ichaue for þe sofred meche shame. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* ii. 400 Peasse, man, for 'goddis payn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm.* *Prolog.* 13 A-bide for 'goddis digne passion. 1535 LYDESAV *Satyre* 1438 That sall we do... be 'Gods passiooun. 1589 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Poetie* iii. xvii. (Arb.) 194 Gods passiooun... said she, would thou haue me beare mo children yet? 14... *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2090, I the tel by 'goddys pyne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melb.* *Prolog.* 13 Gladly... by goddes swete pyne. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* iii. 227, I swere bi goddis pyne. 1569 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* B j b, Yea 'Gods pitie, begin ye to intreat me? 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 219 There were swete Lillies, 'Gods plenty, which shewed faire Virgins neede not weepe for woers. 1562-3 *Jack Jugler* (Roxb.) 23 Hens or by 'gods precious I shall breake thy necke. 1602 *How a man may choose Good Wife* K 3, Gods pretious call me dotard. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 59 Go to, mistris; by 'Gods pretious deere, if [etc.]. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 368 Here by 'God's rood is the one maid for me. 1575 GAMM. *Gurton v.* ii, 'Gods sacrament the villain knaue bath drest vs round about. 1577 *Misogonus* ii. iv. 157 (Brandl *Quellen* 448) 'Gods sacringe, I haue lost a nohle at two settes. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* ii. 458 B, 'Gods sydis, if thou do, I shall [etc.]. c 1530 *Hickscornor* (c 1550) E ij, By 'goddys sydes I had leuer be hanged. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 57. 24 By 'goddess soule, that wol nat I. 1573 *New Custom* ii. i. I can not by 'goddess soule. 1598 B. JONSON *Eu. Man* iii. Hum. v. i. Draw, or by 'Gods will ile thrash you. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 96 Gods will, tis sir Ralph Smith. c 1550 *WEVER Lusty Yauentus* D j, This is an earnest fellow of 'Gods worde. 1535 LYDESAV *Satyre* 991 That sall I nocht, be 'Gods woundes. 1573 *New Custom* ii. iii, By goddes glorious woundes hee was worthy of none.

† b. With sbs. not found in other contexts, and prob. in most instances corrupt or fabricated, as (by) *God's* *bodykins*, *pittikins* (= body, pity); by *God's* *diggers*; *God's* *ludd*; by *God's* *nie* (1 from 8 b); *God's* *nigs*; (by) *God's* *santy*, *sonties* (= sanctity); *God's* *sokings*. See also *GODSOKERS* and *GAD sb. 3* b.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 254 'Gods bodykins man, better. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 21 By 'Gods diggers, Hee! swear in words at large. 1577 *Misogonus* iv. i. 144 (Brandl *Quellen* 481) 'Gods ludd. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abingt. (Percy Soc.) 104 Yet, by 'Gods me, Ile take no wrong. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 142 'Gods nigs (my masters) you need not find such fault with it. c 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. i. (1651) 59 Godsnigs the Farme is mine, and must be so. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* (1618) C 3, 'Gods pittikins, hands off, sir, heres my Lord. 1604 — *Honest Wh.* (1635) K 2, 'Gods santie, yonder come Friers. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 1. 47 Be 'Gods santies, 'twill be a hard waite to hit. 1577 *Misogonus* ii. ii. 1 (Brandl *Quellen* 437), 'Gods sokings, houlde your handes.

† c. *God's* *my arms*, *passion*, *pity*, etc. (by confusion with 14 a and 8 b). *Obs.* 1577 *Misogonus* i. iii. 74 (Brandl *Quellen* 432) Godes my armes. 1599 CHAPMAN *Ham.* *Days* *Alrth* *Plays* 1873 I. 58 Gods my passion what haue I done? 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* (1635) C 4 b, Gods my pittikins, somefoole or other knocks. *Ibid.* D, Nay, Gods my pittie, what an Asse is that Citizen to lend monie to a Lord!

15. In solemn asseverations, as † *so God me* *blest*, *save*, etc.; † *so help me God* (see *HELP*); as *God's* *my judge*, etc. Also with omission of *so* or *as*, and occasional corruption of the verb.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melb.* *Prolog.* 4 Also wisly god my soule blesse, Myn eras alen [etc.]. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xiii. 550 No, so god me blys. 1569 *Tri. Love & Fortune* iv. (Roxb.) 120 As god juggle me, when I came nere them alen [etc.]. 1598 B. JONSON *Eu. Man* iii. Hum. ii. ii. I am asham'd of this base course of life, (God's my comfort) by [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. i. As Gods my judge, they should haue kild me first. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. iii, God uids me, I understand you not. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* 23 'As God's above... I speak the truth.'

IV. *attrib. and Comb.*

16. Substantive comb. a. attributive and appositive, as *god-belly*, *-clan*, *-crocodile*, etc., and in pl. *gods-avengers*, *† guardians*: † *God-bote* (see quot. 1674); *God-home*, *nonce-wad*, the home of God, heaven; also used by W. Morris as transl. of ON. *Godheimr*, the abode of the gods; *god-tree* (a tree worshipped as a god; also see quot. 1866).

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mund.* xv. § 3 (1866) 527 That underground region, in which dwell the 'Gods-Avengers, and which was the realm of Aides and Persephone. 1540 R. WISOMME in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cv. 322 This article [disbelied in masses for the dead] they take for my greatest Heresie. For indeed this wringeth their 'God-belly, that his eyes water for pain. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* ii. 20 That devouring God-belly-gulph *Heliogabalus*. c 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* v. c. 51 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 328 And gif for 'god-botan feoh-bod aiseð. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *God-bote* (Sax.), a Fine or amercement for crimes and offences against God; also an Ecclesiastical or Church fine. [Hence in PHILLIPS, *Bayley*, and mod. Dicts.] 1889 R. B. ANDERSON *tr. Rydberg's Teut. Myth.* 142 One of the 'god-clans has committed the murder. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Jurnal* 272 Whiles... the 'god-crocodile seem'd tame, all was well. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 56 This their 'Godfire is not composed of common combustibles. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iii. 217 The kin of the 'God-folk. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* xiii, Shall... no hero take inspiring from the 'God-Greek of her lips? 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 125 For all the helpe of these 'gods-guardians, there was not one king of them that continued his raigne in peace. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiii. (1848) 120 'God-home and glory-land. 1896 MORRIS *Sigurd* iii. 216 A burg of people builded for the lords of God-home meet. *Ibid.* iv. 379 Round the fettered and bound they throng As men in the bitter battle round the 'God-kin over-strong. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xv. § 122 (1875) 344 All titles of honour are originally the names of the 'god-king. 18... MRS. BROWNING *Island* xxvii, Or Poet Plato, had the undim Unsetting 'God-light broke on him. a 1711 KEN *Hymn* *to the Poet* Wks. 1721 III. 109 The holy Jesus. Co-efficient 'God-Love on his Spirit shed. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. 1, They have new creators, 'God-tailor, and 'God-mercier. 18... MRS. BROWNING *Seraph & Poet*, The seraph sings before the manifest 'God-One. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Germ.* i. Building to the 'God-Kam. 18... had the same 'God-Smith to Forge his Arms as had Achilles. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 412 He in the 'God-state first... passed away. 1866 *Treasures* *Vol.* i, 'Godtree, *Eriodendron anfractuansum*. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* xix. 252 A branch of the God-tree, some actual ears of wheat or maize, are worshipped as Very God.

b. objective, as *God-foe*, *-hater*, *-maker*, *-monger*, etc.; *God-dreading*, *-making* vbl. sbs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29205 þe gift o wijit. o 'gode dreding. 1653 CHAPMAN *Odys.* i. 118 The 'God-foe Polypheme. 1643 VICARS (*title*) A Looking-Glasse for Malignants: or God's hand against 'God-haters. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 340/1 Now woulde I knowe of these newe 'Godmakers, by whose power and helpe that the first Saincte came into heauen. 1875 M. ARNOLD *Ivan.* xl-lxvi. Notes 222 This God-maker is hungry and faint, even at the very time that he is at his God-making. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 652 Art. in this making of 'God-making, commonly gets the upper hand. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 206 You will be but jostling a whole crowd of 'god-mongers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. John* iii. 15 By like reason we may say that sin is 'God-murder. — *Comm. Rom.* i. 30 Haters of God. And so 'God-murderer. — *Comm. Coloss.* i. 21 Haters of God... and so 'Godslayers. — *Melb. Theol.* in *Comm. Eph.* 730 This is *Deiditum*, 'God-slaughter. 1681 DRYDEN *Abel & Achil.* 50 Gods they had tried of every shape and size That 'god-smiths could produce, or priests devise. 1895 SPURGEON in *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/4 When I was at Pompeii I saw a God-smith's shop. He had several statues finished up to the face.

c. possessive (see also 5 f), as † *God's* *band*, the bond of marriage; † *God's* *board* (see *BOARD sb.* 6); † *God's* *body*, the sacramental bread; *God's* *book*, the Bible; † *God's* *chest*, the temple-treasury; † *God's* *cope* (see *COPE sb.* 2); *God's* *daughter*, † *day* (see quotes.); † *God's* *eye* [= med. L. *Oculus Christi*], CLARY; also (see quot. 1880); † *God's* *flower*, *Helichrysium Stachas* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); † *God's* *guests*, strangers, chance comers; † *God's* *house*, (a) † *pyx*, (b) an almshouse [cf. *F. maison Dieu*]; *God's* *image*, the human body (after *Genesis* i. 27); † *God's* *kichel* (see quot.); † *God's* *marks* (see quot. 1558); *God's* *service*, † in Coverdale [after Ger. *gottesdienst*] = worship, an act of worship; † *God's* *sond*, send, what is sent by God; hence, worldly possessions (cf. *God's* *coon*); *God's* *Sunday* (see quotes.); † *God's* *tokens* = *God's* *marks*. See also *GOD'S* *ACRE*, *GOD'S* *GOON*, *GOD'S* *PENNY*.

In OE. and ME. the possessive was also employed in such phrases as *God's church*, *house*, *lamb*, *man*, *mother*, *son*, *word*, etc. where the modern expression commonly is the *church*, *house*, etc. of *God*; see the various sbs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 41 Hyr dochtir. Was couplyllt in to 'goddiss hand, With Walter, steward off Scotland. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 313 A wenche. fenge 'Goddess body an Ester day. 1540 POKET *Dr. Marr. Priests* 45 He hadde the same day sayde masse (which he called the makynge of Gods body). 1571 1548 'God's b ok (see Book are 13). 1665 D. DICKSON *Christ.* vi. 28 As manie Plagues as are written in Gods Booke. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xii. 41 Iesus sat our agaynst the 'Gods chest & behelde how the people put money in to the Gods chest. 1520-53 'God's cope [see *COPE sb.* 2]. 1598 FLORIO, *Alentemari*, impossi-

bilities, gods cope, heaven and earth, seas and mountains. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 292 He morderth *goddys dowzter, pat is, his owne soule. 14. **Exortacio in die Pasche* in Hampson *Medit. Evi Kal.* i. 186 (The Paschal Day) in some place is callede Easter Day, and in sum place *Goddess Day. 14. **M.S. Sloane No. 5* in *HALLIWELL S.V.*, **Godesie, gallitritum* 1880 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant. n.*, God's Eye *Veronica Chamædrys*. 1597 *GERARDE Herball* II. xcviij. § 5. 522 Golden Flower is called in Latine *Coma aurea*. in English Glode Flower, **Gods Flower*, and Golden Stocados. 1395 *LANGLE P. Pl. C.* xvi. 199 Mystralcie can ich nat mucle bot make men myrre. And welcome **godes gistes*. c1400 *Plowman's T.* 747 On the pore they will nought spend Ne no good give to goddes gest. 1377-8 *Durham Acct. Rolls* 387 Item in uno Chalkisks et uno **Godeshous pro rotulis officii, vjd.* 1425 in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 The same house to be called for ever *God's house*, or almshouse. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 284 Sir Richard de Aberbury.. founded for poore people a *Gods-house* [*Note*, Almshouse]. 1837 *COL. THOMSON Sp. Ho. Com.* 19 May, Many in that House were old enough to have seen **God's* image sorely mangled. for what were termed political offences. 1598 *Sirguit Chancery's Wks.* B bbb, A cke.. called a **Gods kicbell*, because godfathers and godmothers used commonly to giue one of them to their godchildren, when they asked blessing. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 105 He.. also was full of **Gody's markys*. 1558 *WAROE tr. Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 39 A very good remedye agaynst the markes of the plague, commonly called *Goddess markes*. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 591a Some with Gods markes or Tokens doe espie, Those Markes or Tokens, shew them they must die. 1679 J. BROWN *Life Faith* (1716) II. xv. 127 We should make the Cross of Christ welcome, because it is **God's* Send. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xv. 8, I shal do a **Gods* seruyce vnto the Lorde. — *Acts* xvii. 23, I haue gone thorow & sene your gods seruyce. 1306 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 223 Alle pe oþer pouraille .. mihten be ful blypant thonke **godes sonde*. c1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 219 Ye haue ynough pardee of goddesses sonde. c1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 217 With synne was I never filled, Goddis sande is on me sene. 14. **Exortacio in die Pasche* in Hampson *Medit. Evi Kal.* II. 184 Pis is callede in some place Astur Day, & in sum place Pasche Day, & in summe place **Goddis Sunday*. 1483 *Festival d. iiij.* This day also is callyd *goddess sonday*. For crist goddes sone thys day rose from deth to lyf. 1582 *HESTER Secr. Phlorum* iii. xxix. 45 **Gods* tokens, the whiche commonly come vnto those that haue the Pestilent Fever.

17. Participial combinations. a. With active pples. (chiefly objective), as *God-adoring*, *-affronting*, etc.

a. 1711 *KEN Hymnothee* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 326 A **God-adoring* Race. 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News Evil Times* (1708) 10 The most **God-affronting* Perjury. 1895 W. DE GRAY *Birch Life Harold* Prol. 105 The glorious and **God-bearing* Cross. a. 1649 *DRUMM & HAWTH. Poems Wks.* (1711) 33 Men awless, lawless live.. a. **God-continemng race*. *Ibid.* 34 **God-despising* wights. a. 1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 111 The Sin, which .. from the **God-detesting* Spirit streams. 1895 J. SMITH *Message Exod.* xv. 250 This **God-disonning*, *god-defying* spirit. 1718 *Rowe tr. Lucan* 180 The wily, fearful, **God-dissembling* Maid. 1673 *JANEWAY Heaven on E.* (1847) 294 **God-estranging* sins. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 39 Putrid unvarieties and **godforgetting* greedinesses. 1603 *HARNET Pop. Impost.* 73 The **God-gastring* Giants, whom Jupiter overwhelmed with Pelion and Ossa. 1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* i. 10 They tell vs strange tales of god-gastring Giants, who heaped mightie mountains one vpon another. a. 1711 *KEN Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 448 **God-hymning* Saints. — *Blaudina* *ibid.* 519 **God-intenerating* Prayrs. 1678 *GALE Cril. Gentiles* II. 65 Christ's crucifixion.. was a sin.. containing. **God-killing* blood-guiltiness. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 64 Example fair Thou wast, of **God-loving* humility. 1639 *FOLLER Holy War* II. xxxvij. (1640) 93 A **God-mocking* equivocation. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 306 Amaziah and the **God-opposing* party. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyol.* v. 76 Her **God-resembling* sonne (Achilles). 1892 J. HURCHISON *Our Lord's Signs* i. 25 A believing **God-seeing* heart.

b. With passive pple. (chiefly instrumental), as *God-begotten*, *-built*, *-created*, etc.

1894 C. L. JOHNSTON *Canada* 56 Carrying on the **God-assigned* task of conquering the earth. a. 1602 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* xl. 80 That horse of fame, that **God-begotten* steed. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* i. (1848) 3 All souls, impregnated with spirit, *God-begot*. 1838 J. STEVENSON *tr. Beda's Eccl. Hist.* (1853) 577 That .. the sanctity of the **God-beloved* further might be manifested to the faithful. 1715-20 *Pore IIad* xiv. 1030 Your boasted city, and your **god-built* wall. 1725 *THOMSON Liberty* i. 297 The seeming *God-built* City. 1841 *MIAL in Noncon.* i. 97 An image.. not **God-created*, but made by the hands of man. 1795-96 *POPE IIad* vi. 236 The .. **god-descended* chief. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Prince*.. ii. xv. § 122 (1875) 344 Presently others of the god-descended race were similarly saluted. 1895 W. M. RAMSAY *St. Paul* x. ii. 216 The usual type of **God-driven* devotees. 1868 L. Houghton *Select. fr. Wks.* 105 The greatest of all possible gifts, Which **God-empowered* man can give to man. a. 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 129 Food to e'ry **God-enamoured* Mind. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 562 Let the **God-enamoured* soul go on [etc.]. 1864 — *Lect. Daniel* ii. 61 Human power.. has a majesty, lent it by God, even when it abuses the **God-entrusted* gift. 1675 *HOBBS Odys.* (1677) 34 Choicest meat, Which none but **god-fed* kings eat. 1643 *Milton Divorce* i. 6 If the woman be naturally so of disposition, as will not help to remove .. that same **God-forbidd'n* loneliness, which [etc.]. 1889 R. DUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* vi. 'A **God-forgotten* place', he said at last, as the dog-cart stopped. 1888 A. J. BUTLER *Dante*, Par. ii. 17 The **God-formed* realm. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (1901) II. 77 Knowing .. what a crew of **God-forsaken* rubbers they are. 1886 T. HENRY *Fortunate Days* 85 The *God-forsakenest* spot that ever mine eyes were set on. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* *Chron. India* 31/3 This **God-given* victory. 1865 *SHELLEY Eccl. Home* ii. (ed. 8) 14 The Messiah was.. to crush all opposition by *God-given* might. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) II. 337 In this case his not n self-govern'd but a **God-govern'd* machine. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.*

287 The natural **God-implanted* feeling is the germ of the spiritual. 1622 *DRAYTON Polyol.* xxiv. 505 That **God-inspired* man, with heavenly goodness, sild. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxi. (1848) 265 *God-inspired* To utter truth. 1839 *LONGF. Hyperion* ii. vi. (1853) 103 He is what the Transcendentalists call a **God-intoxicated* man. 1877 E. CAIRO *Spinoza* Kant fil. 43 Spinoza is more truly described by Novalis as a **God-intoxicated* man. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 246 Grief must be hide.. if he would be **god-logged* and conquering still. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* xii. 66 Nor do I boast my **God-made* Grandisirs scars. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 336 The **God-opposed* world. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* III. vii. New Churches, where the true **God-ordained* .. may find audience, and minister. 1884 **Rita's Vivienne* vi. 1, One of those **God-sent* chances which sometimes befriended us in our hours of peril. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 61 Nor longer tarryeth, **God-spied*, and fain His course to finish. 1886 *RUSKIN Time & Tide* 20 The wisely sharp methods of Godspied courage. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxi. 30 When shone an happier hour than thy **god-spied* arriving? 1676 *CUMVORTH Serm.* i. *John* ii. 3.4 (ed. 31) He is a true Christian indeed .. that is **God-taught*. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* viii. (1848) 91 His **God-vouched* inheritance of Heaven. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 24 Some **god-wrought* eagle-wings.

18. Adjective combinations, as *†God-full*, *†unlike*. Also *GODFUL*, *GODLIKE*.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* F 2 b, Wilt be so *God vnlike*, to see thy *God* Embrace the Whip, and thou abhorre the Rod? 1648 *HERNCK Farewell vnto Poetrie* 22 in *Hesper.* (1669) 440 Those *god-vul* prophets.

God (god), v. Now rare. [f. the sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To make into a god, to deify; to worship as a god. b. *quasi-trans.* To god it: to play the god.

1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 810 Iove .. taking [Cupid] up to heaven, him godded new. 1860 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. iv. iii. *Schisme* Arg. 3 Hee, Godding Calves, makes Israel to Sin. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v.* iii. 11 This last old man .. I could me about the measure of a Father, Nay godded me indeed. 1668 *GLANVILLE Plus Ultra* (1688) 93 In those days .. men Godded their Benefactors. 1871 H. N. HUOSON *Shaks., Jul. C.* Introd., We have Caesar .. godding it in the loftiest style. The passage where Cassius mockingly gods Caesar. 1884 *TENNYSOON Becket* v. iii, How the good priest gods himself! 1896 F. H. TRENCEN in *Daily News* 21 Dec. 6/5 Who, by the silent Greeks' immortal main, Gods it on earth against the human cause.

2. In passive pple. *Godged with God*, made partaker of the Divine nature, a phrase used by the Familists in the 16-17th c. (cf. *CHRISTED*).

1596 J. KNEWSTUB *Serm. in Confutation* (1579) S 1 b, For H. N. his Christe was .. first man, and after, by his suffering, was Godged with God. 1647 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 95 All illuminated Elders are godged with God, or deified. 1656 [see *CHRISTED*]. 1661 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 215 There was one Richard Lane, a young man .. said .. that he was changed into the Divine nature, that he was Christed with Christ and Godged with God and consequently perfect God and perfect man. 1739 J. TRAPP *Righteous over-m.* (1758) 62 Ridiculous jargon of being Godged with God.

Hence *God'ded ppl.*

a. 1616 *BEAUMONT Murr. Yng. Gentlewoman* v. *Ancient Man* Poems (1640) 11 a, Smooth, as the godded Swan, or Venus Dove. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* i. 18 While impious Caesar and his Godded rout spurn [etc.].

God, obs. form of *GOOD*.

God-almighty (god'almi'ti). Also 7- (*collog.* and *dialect*) *God-a-mighty*.

1. a. = *GOD sb.* 5. (See also *ALMIGHTY*, *ALMIGHT*, *ALMIGHTN*).

c. 870 *Coдекс Aureus Inscr.* 15 in *O. E. Texts* 175 On *Godes* almehtichs noman. a. 1000 *Dream of Rod* 39 Onygrede hine þa zeong haleð, þæt wæs god zelmhtiz. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 In swa muclele edmodnesse godal-miht hine duede for. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 179 (Gott.) Godd all-mightin Turnd water into win. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iii. § 10 Our hartie prayer win to God almightie is, that [etc.]. 1604 *DEKKER 1st Pt. Honest Wh.* (1635) 13 b, Tell me, whether is he gone? Tow, Why to God a mighty; 1643 *DIGBY Observ. Relig. Med.* 29 Steered and levelled by God Almighty. 1864 *TENNYSOON North. Farmer* 45 Do godalmighty know what's doing?

b. In derivative use (with a and in *pl.*): One who poses, or is regarded by others, as omnipotent. (1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Mon.* i. (1623) C 4, I have read .. How there were Bees so wise and skilful, as .. to describe a certain little God-a-mightie, though he came among them in likeness of a Wafer-Cake.) 1682 *DRAYTON Medal* 110 This side to day, and that to morrow burns; So all are God-a-mighties in their turns. 1795 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Ode to French Wks.* 1812 III. 354, i, In life's more early day, Deem'd Kings young God-almighties, form'd for sway.

2. *dialect*. (See *quots.*)

1847-78 *HALLIWELL God-Almighty's Cove*, the lady bird. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* *God Almighty's bread* and *cheese*, wood sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. *God Almighty's cock* and *hen* (the robin and wren). 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xiv. 95 *note*, An Oxford friend tells me of a curious name for woodlice current in Oxfordshire, namely 'God Almighty's pigs'.

† *God-a-mercy*, *int. phr. Obs.* Also 6 *godamarsey*, *gathamercy*, 7 *god-a-massy*. [= *God have mercy* (sometimes so written; see 2, *quot.* a 1617), used in the sense 'God reward you' (see *MERCY*), and hence as a mere expression of thanks.] 1. Used as an exclamation of applause or thanks. *Const. of*.

(In the latest examples app. used as a mere exclamation.) a. 1440 *Sir Egland*, 66 'Nay, syr. Ye are a noblyle knyght .. God a mercy, syr!' seide he. c. 1485 *Digby Mst.* (1882) ii. 619 God a mercy, symoni, þat þou wylt me knowe. c. 1520 *King & Darker* 116 in *Hazlitt E. P. P.* 9 Godamarsey,

said our kyng, of they serueyse to daye. 1568 *Like Will to Like* Aiv, By masse god a marsey my vrend niccol, 1631 *CHETTEL Trag. Hoffman* D 3 b, Well god-a-mercy friend, thou got'st me grace: But more of that at leisure. 1658 *Fogo*, etc. *Witch Edmonton* i. ii, *Ward*, Willt be angry, Wasp? O. *Cart*, God-a-mercy, Sue, She'll firk him on my life, if he [etc.]. 1790 *By-stander* 213 God a mercy.. what a happy thing for old Corin. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* v, Nay, God-a-mercy, wench, it were hard to deny thee time to bush thy body-clothes.

Proo. phr. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* § 5 As the hostes reckonyng with her gest less willinge to lodge in her bows, then his tyred horse, made low curtesy .. to the beaste, and seyde gathamercy horse. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 118 3/1, I find I'm whole, God a Mercy Horse.

b. *ironically*; = 'Many thanks (to)'. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrest.* (1880) 26 But our Eliza lues, and keeps her crown, Godamercy Pope, for he would pull her downe. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 537 Theeves and stealers (godamercie their kindnesse) have in particular nothing to say to me.

2. *quasi-sb.* An expression of thanks, a 'thank-you'. *Worth god-a-mercy*, worth giving thanks for, of some value or importance (similarly not *worth g.*). *No god-a-mercy*, no special merit.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 103/2 As it is trulie said of Tullie: out of Asia (saith he) to lue a good life, is no goda-mercie; but in Asia .. that is praise worthe. 1600 *HOLLAND Liny* xxix. iv. (1609) 712 He would be ready to assist him with such a power of foote and horse as were worth god amercy [L. *hand contemnendis*]. a. 1617 *BYNE On Eph.* (1643) 130 For to choose one out of grace to have this or that he shall well pay for, is grace not worth God have mercy. 1626 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. iii. No. 328 If we stayed to expect the event in Parliament, it would not be worth God-ha-mercy. 1655 *BRANHAM Def. True Lib.* 103 All this is most true, of a just Law justly executed. But this is no goda-mercy to T. H. [i. e. Thomas Hobbes] his opinion of absolute necessity. 1692 [see *GOD sb.* 2].

† *Godard*. Corrupt form of *godere*, *GUTTER*.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1607 The water .. Gossith through Godardys & other grete vautes.

Godard, obs. form of *GODDARD*.

Godas, obs. form of *GODDESS*.

† *God-a-thank*. *Obs. rare* -1. [= *God have thank*]; cf. *GOD-A-MERCY*.]

1657 *TRAPP Ps. cvi.* 3 Those that say God a thank only, and no more, are not only contemptible, but injurious.

† *God-bairn*. *Obs. rare*. [cf. *OSW. gudhbarri*, mod. Sw. *gudabarn*] = *GOD-CHILD*.

1014 *WULSTAN Serm.* ad *Angles* in *Hom.* (1883) 160 Godsibbas and godbearn to fela man forspilde. 1558 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 113 Item I gyue to euery goddayme I haue iijj., and to euery scoller I haue iij.

b. *God-bairn gift*: a present made to a god-child.

1535 *LYNCHESAY Satyre* 788 Quhat salbe my Godbairne gift. 1570 *SC. Acts* *Jan. VI* (1814) III. 164 The samyne landis beand gevin in godbairne gift to the erle of humly be be cardinal. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* iv. 24 Quhy did the gods for godbarne-gift nie geiue Ambrosian bread..?

† *God-brother*. *Obs. rare* -1. A male person who has the same godfather as another.

1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* II. viii. (1633) 102 For which cause the Earle of Desmond remained many yeares Deputy to George Duke of Clarence his god-brother.

Godcept, obs. form of *GOSSEP sb.*

God-child. [f. *GOD sb.* + *CHILD* (see *GOD-FATHER*)] A person considered in relation to his or her god-parent or god-parents; a godson or god-daughter.

a. 1225 *Aucr. R.* 210 To longe abiden vorte techen god-childre pater noster and credo. 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1881) 39 Euere god-chyld þæt y haue. c. 1450 *MYRC* 152 Godfader and godmoder þou moste preche that they here godchyl-dere to gode teche. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 69 Ye haue many god children. 1791 *BOWSELL Johnson* an. 1784, His gentleness .. to a young lady his god-child. 1834 *COLERIDGE Lett.* 13 July in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 420 My dear Godchild.

† *Godcund*, a. *Obs.* [f. *GOD sb.* + *cund* related to, of the nature of; cf. *OS. godkund*, *OHG. gotkund*.] Divine, spiritual. (Only *OE.* and *ME.*)

a. 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 601 Wel monige godcunde lareowas. a. 1000 *Cardmon's Ene.* 2612 Us gewriur secgæd, godcunde bec, þæt [etc.]. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 12457 Crist.. turrade watter intill win þurh his godcunde mahite. c. 1205 *LAV.* 1039 þæt he sende [*M.S.* senden] him anan summe godcundne man.

† Hence *Godcunde* (i. e. *-ciinde* = *OS.*, *OHG. godkundi*), *Godcundhede*, *-le3c*, *Godcund(a)ness*, divinity, divine nature or power.

c. 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* i. 24 (Gr.) Seo halize byrnys .. on anre godcundnyssæ æfre wunigende. c. 1000 *Sax. Leachd.* I. 152 Deos wylt hæð nidd hyre sume wundorlice godcundness. a. 1200 *MYRT* Ad 389 God is so more & swa muclel nesse. a. 1200 *ORMIN* 1357 Iesu Crist in his godcundness þæt [etc.]. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1357 Iesu Crist in his godcundness þæt [etc.].

† Hence *Godcundness* (i. e. *-ciinde* = *OS.*, *OHG. godkundi*), *Godcundhede*, *-le3c*, *Godcund(a)ness*, divinity, divine nature or power.

c. 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* i. 24 (Gr.) Seo halize byrnys .. on anre godcundnyssæ æfre wunigende. c. 1000 *Sax. Leachd.* I. 152 Deos wylt hæð nidd hyre sume wundorlice godcundness. a. 1200 *MYRT* Ad 389 God is so more & swa muclel nesse. a. 1200 *ORMIN* 1357 Iesu Crist in his godcundness þæt [etc.]. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1357 Iesu Crist in his godcundness þæt [etc.].

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† Hence *Godcundness* (i. e. *-ciinde* = *OS.*, *OHG. godkundi*), *Godcundhede*, *-le3c*, *Godcund(a)ness*, divinity, divine nature or power.

upon godfathership as a rule. — 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 328 These poor last
folke must just be content to be godfatherless orphans.
57-2

and Dissenters, all their lives. 1896 DU MAURIER in *Critic* (U.S.) 31 Oct. 2707. The kind thought which prompted you to let me know of my godfatherhood.

Godfather, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To act as godfather to; to take under one's care, make oneself responsible for; to give a name to.

1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform.* Wks. III. 327 The colonies which have had the fortune of not being godfathered by the board of trade, never cost the nation a shilling. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 69 All which views were godfathered by names quite fit to be ranked with that of Grampus. 1884 M. PATRISON *Mem.* i. (1888) 50 Belfield godfathered me, introduced me into his set. 1890 *Temple Bar* Jan. 19 Via Garibaldi, street of palaces that deserves an antiquer name than that of the... recent hero who has godfathered it.

God-fearing, *pp.* a. That fears God, deeply religious.

1835 in *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 492 A good, God-fearing man was he. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. 111. 87 Those honest, diligent, and godfearing yeomen and artisans, who are the true strength of a nation. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 112 A grave and staid God-fearing man.

Hence **God-fearingness**, *nonce-nd.*
1854 STOFF, BROOKE *Tennyson* xi. 386 Arden's godfearingness is not uncommon.

† **Godfricht**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 godfyrht, -ferht, 2 godfurht, -fruct, -friht. [f. OE. *god* *God*, *sb.* + *fyrht* afraid of: -O^{TEUT.} **furhtjo*; cf. OE. *forht* afraid: -O^{TEUT.} **furhto* (see FRIGHT *sb.*)]
God-fearing; devout, pious.

a 1000 *Andreas* 126 (Gr.) Godfyrhte guman, Iosua & Tobias. a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 656 Ic haue here gode-fyrhte muneces. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 3ef we beod under soð scrifte and godfucte. *Ibid.* 27 Wel iscrien and godfucht. c 1200 *Prin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Iob was ofæld man and rihtwis and Godfrit.

Hence † **Godfrichtihead**, devotion, piety.
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 495 Enos... gan all wune Of bedes, and of godfrighted, for lues helpe and soules red.

† **Godful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [See -FUL i.] Full of God, godly. (Cf. *God-full*, *God sb.* 18.)

1593 G. HARVEY *Not. Contents* Wks. (Grosart) i. 273 One of the most sacred and godfull arguments, that the holiest devotion could admire. 1593 - *Pierces Supererog.* *Ibid.* 11. 202 They knew his mercifull, and Godfull meaning, that [etc.].

Godhead (*gôd'hed*). Forms: 3 godd(e)hed, 3-4 goddhede, 3-6 godhead, 4-6 godhede, (4-ede, -heede, 5-heed, 6-Sc. -heid), 6- godhead. [f. *God sb.* See -HEAD; cf. MDu. *godheit* (Dn. *godheid*), MHG. *got(e)heit* (G. *gott(e)heit*)]

1. The character or quality of being God or a god; divine nature or essence; deity.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 Þis scheld þet wreth his Godhead was his leoue lincme þet was ispred on rode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 561 His godhedd es in trinite. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 8c þat bi-falleþ to Godes godhedde As wel as to his monhedde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5622 Sum grayne of godhedde, I gesse, was grown 30w within. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 46 That fatoure says that three shuld ever dwell in one godhedde. 1523 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. ProL 27 Set our natur God hes to hym vnyte, Hys Godhedd incommitt remanis perfyte. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 636 Some of the Gentiles thought some priue godhead or power to be contained in their images. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 207 Man... sinns Against the high Supremacie of Heav'n, Affecting God-head. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* iii. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 396 If Caesar be a god, as he pretends, His godhead in creation was display'd. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 31 He [Christ] on the thought-benighted sceptic beam Manifest Godhead. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 291 Then hath the created spirit lost itself in the spirit of God, yea, is drowned in the bottomless sea of Godhead. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 359 Do you mean that I do not believe in the godhead of the sun or moon?

† b. As a title: Divine personality. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1525 If so be... þat my myght be worthy for to serue Thy godhedde [etc.]. 1587 GOLING *De Morany* xxxii. 599 As for Caligula, Domitian, Heliogabalus, and others, they were not so soone dead, but their God-heads were dragged in the myre lyke dogges. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. vi. 84 Were your Godheads to borrow of men, men would forsake the Gods. 1664 DRYDEN *Ind. Queen* iii. ii, Summon their godheads quickly to your aid. 1718 POPE *Th. Hind* xv. 117 Supreme he sits; and sees... Your vassal god-heads grudgingly obey.

2. a. The Godhead: the Supreme Being; the Deity; = *God sb.* 5. (Also rarely without article.)

1257 *Lay Folks Catech.* 83 The first poynt that we sal troue of the godhede is that he is true stedefastly in a trow god. c 1280 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1882) 562 þis state or power (the secular lord) is þe vicar of þe god-hede. c 1485 *Disby Myst.* (1882) 11. 182 Sule faulthlyd down of hys hede; that done... godhedd -pekth in heuyn. c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Pr. in Palgry.* 1020 Wolde to God that the Godhead full of godnesse had graunted to me [etc.]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cassiodorus Catech.* 5 The first person in godheid is the father celestiall. 1622 AUL. MARY *Serm.* (1623) 13 The Godhead neuer was distracted either from soule or body. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. a la Mode* iii. i, 'Tis true I am alone; So was the Godhead, ere he made the world. a 1713 KEN *Hymnotho* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 354 Great Godhead... Thou art eternal, pure Activity. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 693 In glory's terrors all the godhead burns. 1879 KEANE tr. *Leffrey's Philos.* ii. 181 The god-head, whether one or many, has no place in the system of Epicurus.

b. A deity or divinity. = *God sb.* 1. Now rare.
a 1266 SINNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1622) 149 Esteeming that could be no Godhead, which could breed wickedness. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* vii. 21 At Jove's broad beech these godheads met. 1647 R. STANFORD *General* 272 Tli' hwy long-taild monkey is a godhead there (at Thebes). 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 632 What Godhead interdicts the wat'ry way? 1808 J.

BARLOW *Columb.* ii. 551 These eyes must see... yon bright Godhead circle thrice the year [etc.]. 1876 MORRIS *Signet* iii. 222 Lest 'en as a Godhead banished he dwell in the world apart.

Godhood (*gôd'hud*). [f. *God sb.*: see -HOOD.]
1. In early use: = *GODHEAD* 1. Now chiefly, the state or rank of being a god.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 [Christ's flesh] euer was fliche cwic of þe cwike godhod þet wunede þerinne. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Nativity* (1859) 405 Christ consisteth of two several natures; of his manhood... and of his Godhood. 1579 FULKE *Heshins Parl.* 105 Wee must know to contemper the perfect man-hood and the perfect Godhood. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* ii. i. Wks. 1874 III. 106 He by his power and God-hood will contract Both births in one. 1624 - *Gunaik* v. 3 The same Philosophers attributed a God-hood to the Stars. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* III. vii. iv. Shorter godhood had no divine man. 1850 HARE *Mission Conf.* 65 When He vouchsafes to come forth out of His absolute Godhood, in the Person of His Son and Spirit. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 416 This elevation to godhood of a living member of the tribe.

† b. = *GODHEAD* 1 b. *Obs.*
1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Fordage's Mystic Div.* 11 Monus... who would be ever carping (such was the snarl of his goodli Godhood).

† 2. = *GODHEAD* 2 b. *Obs.*
1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Encidos* 236 So farre off from a Godhooe, as thou shewest thy selfe lesse than a man, and worse than a Diuell.

† **Godify**, *v. rare.* [See -FY.] *trans.* To make into a god, deity; also, to make partaker of God's nature (cf. *God v.* 2). Hence † **Godified**, *pa. pple.*
1621 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* iii. 435 Here is mention of Tithes to be payed vnto Hercules... to be giuen after his death and goddefying. 1645 [see DEVILFIED]

† **Godivoe**, *Obs.* [a. F. *godivoeu*, of uncertain origin.] A kind of forcement (see *quots.*), a plea made from this; also *godivoe* (*fr.* in *Cookery*), a sort of Pie fill'd with a delicious Farce made of Veal, and several other kinds of Meat; or else of Carps, Pikes, and other Fish, for Days of Abstinence. 1725 BRAOLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. To have a Godivoe-pye, you are to prepare it with a Fillet of Veal, some Marrow [etc.]. 1727 *Ibid.* s.v. *Eel*. A good Godivoe is to be made with the Flesh of the Eel, which must be pounded in a Mortar. 1846 FRANCAELLI *Mod. Cook* 57 Godivaceus in general.]

Godkin (*gôd'kin*). Also *GODDIKIN*. [f. *God sb.* + -KIN; cf. Dn. *godeken* (obs.)] = *GODLING*.
1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 405 There was a Godkin or Goddelling included in each. 1839 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 29 Aloft the godkin sits in pride, Exultin' in the jokes o' men. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* iii. 74 The little godkin, Man, is quite as odd as on the day he was made. 1865 *Macin. Mag.* July 282 Who bathed in the baths?... Who worshipped the godkins?

Godless (*gôd'lës*). [f. *God sb.* + -LESS; cf. Dn. *godeloos*, G. *gottlos*, ON. *gudlauss* (Sw., Da. *gudlös*), Goth. *gudalauss*.] a. Of persons, systems of thought, etc.: Without a god; not recognizing or worshipping God; irreligious, ungodly. b. Of actions, etc.: Done without regard to God; impious, wicked. *Godless florin* (see *quot.* 1807).
1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Pref. 7 [He] disceaveth him selfe and maketh a mocke of him selfe vnto the godlesse yporitics and infidels. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm.* Par. *Heb. Arg.* Y^e beathen, whome the Jewes abhorred as vnreligious and godles. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBRROKE *Ps.* LXXIII. iii. See here the godlesse crew... all happiness possesse. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 38 Tissaphernes a most godlesse and faithlesse man. 1632 MASSINGER & FLEO *Fatal Downy* ii. ii, When I think of... The godless wrong, done to my general dead, I rave indeed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 811 Behold Gods indignation on these Godless pould. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 599 What boots the godless giant to provoke, Whose arm may sink us at a single stroke? 1808 SEARS *Athan.* ii. xii. 249 The bat-like fallacies of our godless metaphysics. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. 9, Military men... rushed thither... to... partake of all sorts of godless delights. 1873 SYMONDS *Gr. Poets* vii. 192 The glory of godless Asia vanished like a dream. 1897 N. & Q. Ser. viii. XII. 33 Nov. 38/2 The florin which came from the Mint in 1849 without the words 'Dei gratia' is now called both godless and graceless.

Hence **Godlessness**, the fact or state of being godless: an impious act.
1553 *Short Catech.* 66a. The principal point of godlines is... to know God only... To this godlynesse is directly contrary godlessness. 1587 GOLING *De Morany* xii. 29 marg., Many gods, saith Proclus, is godlessness. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xii. iv, It is an unmanly godlessness to take Gods creatures without the leave of their maker. 1866 LRODON *Ramp.* Lect. iii. 187 The literal godlessness of the Positive Philosophy. 1870 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 653 That they should pass their lives in utter... Godlessness.

Godlet (*gôd'lët*). [f. *God sb.* + -LET.] A petty god or deity.

1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* (1890) 127 Lest he devour her and her Godlets both. 1884 *Academy* 28 June 450/1 He might always be baffled by the incalculable caprice of those innumerable godlets who... are regarded as the creatures of His hand. 1894 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 6/2 Many a local godlet came off badly during the terrible floods in the Valley of the Yangtze some years ago.

Godliche, *obs.* form of *GODLY*, *GOODLY*.
Godlike (*gôd'lik*), *a.* [f. *God sb.* + -LIKE.]
1. Of persons: Resembling God (or a god) in some quality, esp. in nature or disposition; divine.
1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* i. v. 45 Is this the honour done to thame bene godlik? 1535 STURM *Cron. Scot.* II. 707 This ilk David... Godlike he was, full of deuotion. 1565 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 2 A god or godlike man... Such as was Orpheus.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 110 Thus the Godlike Angel answerd milde. 1721 STREELE *Spect.* No. 139 P. 3 By such Measures this Godlike Prince learned to conquer. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 256 Thus spoke Calypso to her god-like guest. 1800 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 156, I think that a more god-like honest soul exists not in the world. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Wellington* 266 On God and Godlike men we build our trust.

b. quasi-adv. After the fashion of a god.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 280 Two of far nobler shape erect and tall, Godlike erect. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* iv. Wks. 1883 V. 152 Praise Him alone, who god-like formed thee free, With will unbouded as a deity.

2. Of qualities, actions, appearance, etc.: Appropriate to a god; resembling (that of) God or a god.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Hom.* 3 Endued with most heavenly & godlike qualities. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. F.* iii. iv. 3 Madam... You have a noble and a true conceit Of godlike amity. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 139 Godlike to behold, His Royal Body shines with Specks of Gold. 1713 AOOISON *Catal.* i. iv, To what a godlike height The Roman virtues lift up mortal man. 1725 BERKELEY *Propos.* etc. Wks. III. 230 An excellent and godlike temper of mind. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 32 The God-like faculty of reason. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 130 He was compelled... to forego his work of heroic, or rather godlike benevolence. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iii. 81 Paris of the godlike form Appeared in sight.

b. absol. (quasi-*sb.*)
1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 126 Is not a Symbol ever, to him who has eyes for it, some dimmer or clearer revelation of the Godlike!

Hence **Godlikeness**, godlike quality; likeness to God.

1649 J. CAROELL *Morbis Epidem.* (1650) 35 Godliness is Godlikeness. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Wks. 1848 I. 216 Godliness, that is, godlikeness. 1839 LONGE, *Hyperion* i. ii. (1853) 9 The expiring God-likeness of Jesus of Nazareth. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* ii. xi. (1878) 117 The Holy Spirit... communicating to good men of every age and generation God-likeness and immortality.

Godly, *adv.* Now rare. Cf. *GODLY* *adv.* [f. *GODLY* *a.* + -LY 2.] In a godly fashion.

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm.* Par. *Mark* ii. 27, 28 He breaketh the Sabbath daye godlyly, who... breaketh it only for the good zeale he hath to helpe his euen Christen. 1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm.* *alst. Idol.* A iv b, Albeit God doeth geue vs at this liberty tyme to serue him purely and godlylye. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* xii. (1653) 66 Feast-days... holily and godlyly celebrated. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 319 Teaching us, that... we should live soberly, Righteously and Godlyly. 1798 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 20 Oct. Lett. (1895) I. 264 This invaluable and infallible Medicine has been godlyly extracted therefrom by the slow processes of the Sun.

Godliness (*gôd'lînes*). [f. *GODLY* *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being godly; devout observance of the law of God; piety.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. 2 John* (1537) 91 Charite conteyneth al exercise of godlynesse. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 841 But what car'd he for God or godliness? 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. l. 2 Godliness being the chiefest top and welsping of all true vertues. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 122 Making a shew of Godliness and denying the power of it in their lives. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1710) I. 249 This worship of God in Scripture is called Godliness. 1788 COWER *Pope* 661 Bigotry... Pretends a zeal for godliness and grace. 1802 WORDSW. *London*, So didst thou travel on life's common way, In cheerful godliness. 1878 MORELY *Carlyle* 191 The same principle which revealed the valour and godliness of Puritanism.

† 2. Used as a title (*your Godliness*). *Obs.*
a 1656 USSIER *Power Princes* ii. (1683) 231 We beseech your Clemency... that... if it so please your Godliness, you command us to return to our Churches.

Godling (*gôd'ling*). [f. *God sb.* + -LING; cf. *GOD-DIKIN*, *GODKIN*, *GODLET*.]

1. A little god; an inferior deity, one imagined as possessing little power or of diminutive size. (Chiefly in jocular use; common in the 17th c.)

In the first *quot.* perh. a misreading for *GODLING*.
a 1500 *Chesler Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) i. 157 Suche dotede-never shall... make my righte title seale! But I shall knightly kepe it... Againste that yonge godlyng *[Hart. MS.]* 2124, godling. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 394 What remaineth... but that alms should be raised... to this our newe found Godlyng? a 1658 MENZ *Disc.* 2 *Feter* ii. 1 Wks. (1672) 1. 242 Under-gods, or, if you will, Godlings, which the Greeks call *Dæmon*-gods. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. ii. (1692) 430 Thy puny Godlings of inferior Race, whose humble Statues are content with Brass. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pastellic Odes* Wks. 1821 III. 232 God of the Earth are Emperors, Popes, and Kings; Godlings, our Dukes and Earls, and such fine folk. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 39 Isis twin godlings, silence and the light. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 471 Gods, godlings, and demons. *Attrib.* 1629 DRUMM. of HAWTH. in *Sir W. Moore's True Criticize*, Every painted wall Grac't with some antic face, some Godling make.

2. An image of a 'godling'.
1762 BRATTE *Pigm. & Cranes* 34 He finds the puny mansion fallen to earth, Its godlings mouldering on the abandon'd hearth. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Sir W. Hamilton* Wks. 1812 III. 189 Send the Gods and Godlings back again.

Godly (*gôd'li*), *a.* [f. *God sb.* + -LY 1; parallel forms are found in the cognate languages much earlier than in English, as OHG. *gotelth* (MIG. *got(e)lich*, Gk. *gô'thlich*, G. *göttlich*); MDu. *god(d)elijc*, *godlike* (Dn. *goddelijk*) divine; ON. *gudlig* (Sw. *gullig*, Da. *gudelig*) divine, pious. (The early identity in spelling of *GODLY* and *GOODLY* renders some quotations ambiguous.)]

1. Of or pertaining to God; coming from God; divine; spiritual. *Obs. exc. arch.*

In first quot. = THEOLOGICAL, q.v.
c1380 Wyclif *De Eccl. ii.* Sel. Wks. III. 340 Þes two godliche virtues [faith and hope]. 1450-1530 *Myrrour Ladye* 4. In the syghte of his Godly forknouynge. 1553 Eoan *Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arh.) 24 Yet have they no knowledge of dyuine or godly thynges. 1567 *Guide & Godlie Ball.* (S. I. S.) c1420 Thow onlie Maker of all thinge... From end to end all rewling Bathy awin godly mycht. 1583 STANHYURST *Eneis* ii. (Arh.) 66 Uow'd to the godly Ceres. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev. v.* i. The grace diuine Mercurie hath done me... Binds my obseruance... to his godly will. 1849 Saxe *Times* 120 Daring the dangers of the angry main For civil freedom and for godly gain.

2. Devoutly observant of the laws of God; religious, pious. a. Of conduct, speech, etc. *arch.*

Godly sorrow, Tindale's rendering (followed in later versions) of ἡ καρὰ θεῶν λύπη.
1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor. vi.* 9 For godly sorow causeth repentance. c1530 H. RHOODES *Bk. Nurture* 789 In *Babes Bk.*, Delight to reade good Godly bookes, and marke the meaning well. a1533 FRITH *Disput. Purg.* (1829) 137 These works God would have us do, that the unfaithful might see the godly and virtuous conversation of his faithful. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 58 He... rendered to almightie God his hartie thanks wth deuote and Godly orisons. 1641 HINOK *V. Bruen* xviii. 55 I hold him worthy great commendation... for his godly care in chusing [servants]. 1663 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 343 The fear and love of God, and godly sorrow, and true Repentance [etc.].

b. Of persons; also *absol.* as pl. the godly.
1529 MORE *Dynaleg* i. Wks. 161x The good godly nian Moyses. 1564 *Brief Exam.* A iij h, Godly men may vse them Godly, and to the glory of God. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol. v.* xlvii. The godly should be alwayes prepared to dye. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xi. 178 What age a godlier Prince then Ethelred could bring? 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrows* i. § 12. 17 Of the godlies exemption from the ungodlies destruction. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* v. i. I am somewhat godly at present. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* Epil. 7 Should I the Godly seek; And go a conuenticling twice a Week? 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. viii. What, are you grown godly now, Pin? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 165 Now the world begins to find out that the godly are not better than other men. a1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. i. 84 They were the godly men; and it was the business of the ruling classes to endow them with benefices.

†3. *Godly mother*, a rendering of L. *pia mater*, the inner membrane inclosing the brain. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. 149 Besides this skinn, there is another named the godly mother, which is fine and very slender.

4. *Comb.*, as *godly-hearted*, -minded ppl. adjs.
1679 KIP in G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 15 Many Godly-hearted men in this Island. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Myrtles* (1860) I. 190 These are they whom St. Dionysius calls godly-minded men.

Godly (gɒdli), *adv.* Now rare. [See prec. and -LY 2; cf. GODLILY.] In a 'godly fashion.

1530 TINDALE *Gen. Table* exp. Words v. *Curse*, That... true purgatory of oure flesh, thorow which all must go that will lyue godly and he saued. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xix. i. Better is the poore that lyueth godly, then the blasphemier that is but a foole. 1547 *Act i. Edw. VI.* c. i. Preamble, Many Thyngs well and godly instituted. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 69 To haue liued godly, and died Christianly. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Septimius* (1879) 143 Now she tried to... talk reasonably and godly.

b. *Comb.*, as *godly-disposed* adj.; † *godly-learned* a., learned in divinity; † *godly-wise* a., wise in divine thyngs.

1532 MORE *Confut.* Tindale Wks. 502/2 Is not this wene ye a Godly-wise waye? 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xl. (1874) 26 Make no iudgys therfore (I say) but such as begodly-lemyd, and able to iudge between man and man. 1564 *Decrees Councell of Trent* (title-p.). Written for those godlye disposed persons sakes, which [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 For all that the godly-learned were not content to haue the Scriptures in the Language which themselves vnderstood. 1633 BR. HALL *Meditat.* 4 *Vow* xxiii. (1851) 29 O God, let me rather die... than justly offend thy godly-wise, iudicious, conscionable servants.

God-mamma: Used in childish or familiar speech for GODMOTHER.

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. 278 Cordially welcomed by all its members except my godmamma. 1837 *Praed Verses in Child's Bk.* iii. 4 A God-mamma, who proves... that she loves Her God-child very dearly. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* viii. So good-by, God-mamma.

God-ma'n. [tr. Gr. θεῶν πατήρ, cf. Du. *Godmenssch*, G. *Gottmensch*, F. *Homme-Dieu*.] One who is both God and man; said of Christ.

1559 in Neal *Hist. Puritans* (1754) I. 93 After the consecration [of the host] there remains not... any other substance but God-Man. 1597 J. FAYNE *Royal Excheq.* 45 Yt ys God-man that hath fought and suffred in his humanity: and ys ys the Man-god wech hath conquered by his Deuinitie. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 39 All this constituted Christ God-man. 1666 STURGEON *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 239 He who is the Saviour of Believers is God-man manifested in the Flesh. a1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 356 Mary... for the Mother of God-man design'd. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxiv. Then clear and fair arose before him the vision of the God-man, as He lay at meat in the Pharisee's house. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 128 Jesus Christ, the living, loving God-man.

Comb. 1861 W. L. ALEXANDER *tr. Dornier's Pers. Christ* (1872) I. 1. 2 It will ever remain the ideal of human life, that it is God-manlike.

Hence **God-manhood**, the state or condition of being at once God and man.

1877 C. CEKIE *Christ* (1879) 4 Nothing loftier offers itself to humanity than the God-manhood realized in Jesus Christ.

1893 J. ORR *God & World* vi. 289 The God-manhood is the wonder of all wonders.

God-mother. [Cf. GODFATHER.] A female sponsor considered in relation to her god-child.

c1000 *Martyrol.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 140 Heo slep æt þære godmother huse. c1175 [see GODFATHER]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1693 Alsoshal þe woman wondre To take here godmoðrys husbonde. 1340 [see GOD-DAUGHTER]. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 553 Hurre godfather and hurre godmothers. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 435 They founde y^e Mawde... was godmother vnto y^e Kyng Charlys hir husbonde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 20 Christened and Baptised, the Godfathers beyng the Abbot and Pryor of Westmynster, and the godmother the lady Scrope. a1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 105 The arch-bishop of St. Andrew's & earl of Arran being his godfathers, & the old queen, the king's mother, his godmother. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 87 Agirl... and was poor Stella forced to stand for godmother. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 12 When the question of godmother and godfather was fairly put to him, he [etc.]. a1878 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 78 Louis's mother is to be her godmother.

b. A female 'sponsor' of a bell.

1844 DICKENS *Chimes* i. They had had their Godfathers and Godmothers, these Bells.

Hence **God-mother v.**, to provide with a god-mother. Also **God-motherhood**, **God-mother-ship**, the office of a godmother.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin.* ii. x. 175 Urhanus holds it lawfull that Sons and Daughters of Godfathers and Godmothers horn before or after such their Godfather or Godmother-ship, should marry. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xlviii. 376 My Lord Davers, and the Earl of C—, shall be godfathers; and it must be doubly godmothered too. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* v. Elevated thus to the godmother-ship of little Paul. Miss Tox was [etc.]. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 190 But the Godmotherhood?... I don't belong to the English Church.

Godness. rare. [I. GOD sb. + -NESS; cf. OHG. *goltinisa*, -nissi.]

†1. = GODHEAD. *Obs.*

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 God is icundeliche on preom hadan, feder & sune... & þe halge gast... Heore cunde is... efter wuniende on ane godnesse. *Ibid.* 101 Pere halzan þiemnesse is ane godnesse.

2. Divine element or nature. *nonce-wd.*

1883 G. MACDONALD *D. Grant* III. ii. 10 It rests with him to cultivate either the godness or the selfness in him.

Go-down. Also *9* *Sc. gae-down*. [f. phrase *go down*: see *Go v.* 78.]

1. A draught, gulp (of liquor). ? *Obs.*

The phrase *six go-downs on reputation* in quotes. 1690 and a 1705 app. refers to some customary rule among drinkers that each one must take off his liquor in so many draughts, if he wished to maintain his reputation as a drinker. 1641 *Wits Recreat.* Epigr. 364 At three go downes Dick doffs me off a pot. *Ibid.* Fancies Y 7 h, We have frolick rounds, we have merry goe downes. 1690 D'URFEY *Collins's Walk* iv. 162 Many more whose quality Forbids their topeing open. Will privately, on good occasion, Take six go-downs on Reputation. a1705 SHIFFERY in *Hearne Collect.* 13 Dec. an. 1709 (O. H. S.) II. 327 Then in true English Liquor, my Masters begin Six Goddowns upon Rep. to our true English King. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) 57 Take me off your Bumpers, nine go-downs. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* i. xviii. 189 He held it [a flask] up to me himself, and I took three or four go-downs. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 12 A hottle of wine a-piece, kept down by large go-downs of brandy, is each man's allowance. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 472 *Go-down*, a single gulp of water, allowed to a heated or fatigued horse while journeying or working.

†b. *fig.* A spell of sleep. *Obs.*

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Unfear* Wks. 1730 I. 73 A pack of drowsy sleepy sots, who... fancied they slept several scores of years at one go-down. 1688 CROWNE *City Politics* i. i. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 112 Constantly after supper my eyes us'd to call for their evening's draught, and I was no sooner in bed, but they would tope off fourteen hours at one go-down.

2. *Sc.* 'A guzzling or drinking match' (Jam.).

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* ii. Sicken a blithe gae-down as we had again e'en.

†3. A welcome, acceptance (see *Go v.* 78 g).

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Jrnl.* No. 52 73 A Touch now and then uppo the Ministry, and a Stricture upon the Constitution would have a pretty go down with us in the Country.

4. *U.S.* (Western). 'A cutting in the bank of a stream for enabling animals to cross or to get to the water' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Godown (gɒdaʊn). *Anglo-Indian.* Also *6* *godon*, *7* *gadong*, *gedong*, *goddown*. [ad. Malay *gadong*, *godong*, supposed to be a. Telugu *gāḍaṅgi*, Tamil *kūḍaṅgu* 'a place where goods lie', f. *kūḍu* 'to lie' (Yule). Some early writers state that these stores were subterranean, which may partly account for the form which the word has assumed in English.] A warehouse or store for goods, in India and other parts of Eastern Asia.

1588 T. HICKOCK *tr. C. Frederici's Voy.* 27 a. The merchants haue all one house or Magason, which house they call Godon. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hald. Soc.) I. 15 We delivered 500 sakes of wheat... 440 out of our gedong. *Ibid.* 89 In full payment of the fee simile of the gadongoe over the way. 1632 R. FITCHE in *St. Papers*, Col. E. Ind. 309 His booties... will be safe in the godown. 1788 *Ann. Reg.* 239 The godowns mostly carried away. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* iv. 83 Which some parsee had brought from town, And lodg'd it safe in a godown. 1861 B. G. SMITH *Ten Weeks Japan* xviii. 254 The streets of Yokohama are wide... containing on either side merchants' godowns and offices. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* II. xix. 69 There are khans

which are depots or godowns for the goods of travelling merchants.

attrib. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 45 The innumerable items of godown, and house rent.

God-papa. Used in childish or familiar speech for GODFATHER.

1626 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 310 My dear and venerable godpapa, for whom, although we had never met since the christening, I entertained the most lively affection. 1858 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 829 Godpapa has a list of a hundred places to spend his future summers in.

God-parent. A sponsor; a godfather or godmother.

1865 PUSLEY *Eiren.* 38 The exhortation to Godparents in the Baptismal service. 1879 EONA LYALL *Won by Waiting* xxxvii. Frances... and Gaspard were to be the god-parents. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 210/2 Those to be confirmed are brought to the sacrament by their god-parents.

† **God-phere.** *Obs. rare*—1. [App. f. *phere* *FERE* sb. 'companion'; but perh. a misunderstanding of the rustic *godfer*, *godfar* = GODFATHER 1 (see quot. 1426).] A godfather.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* iv. ii. My God-phere was a Rahian, or a few... They call'd 'un Doctor Rasi. *Scr.* One Rasis was a great Arachik Doctor. *Cle.* Hee was King Harry's Doctor, and my God-phere.

Godroon, mod. var. of GADROON.

God's acre. [ad. G. *Gottesacker*, Du. *Godsacker*.] Properly, 'God's seed-field', in which the bodies of the departed are 'sown' (1 *Cor.* xv. 36-44) in hope of the resurrection.

A churchyard.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1. 7 They have [as many Cities in Germany have] a beautiful place to bury their dead, called Gods-aker, vulgarly Gotts-aker. 1646 TRAPP *Comen.* *John* xi. 11 The Greeks call their Church-yards dormitories, sleeping-places. The Germans call them Godsacre. [1668 R. STRELL *Husbandman's Calling* x. (1672) 251 Remember that the heart is God's acre, a place prepared for the Lord.] 1841 LONGER *God's-acre*, I like that ancient Saxon phrase which calls The burial-ground God's-acre. 1862 *Sala Accepted* *Addr.* 219 That God's Acre looks, with its white and grey tombstones, so peaceful and so tranquil.

Godsend (gɒdsend). [Altered form of *God's send*, *send* in *God sb.* 16 c; see also *SEND*.]

1. Some desirable thing received unexpectedly and as it were from the hand of God, esp. something of which the recipient is greatly in want.

1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 20 Aug. (1894) I. 159 Even a bore was a godsend. 1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 391 Mr. Telford... has left me £500... This is truly a Godsend. 1844 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 291 If you will still send me some hooks... they will be a godsend. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. vii. § 2 (1872) 529 Any casual gain or godsend, is naturally devoted to the same purpose. 1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keim* iii. 45 Louis Napoleon was little less than a godsend to the journalistic enterprise of those days.

b. *spec.* A wreck. *dialect.*

1814 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose, God-send*, the wreck of a ship. Kentish coast. [1821 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to Mrs. Piozzi* 15 Mar. The inhospitable shore, where shipwreck is... considered as a godsend.] 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* viii. It's seldom sic rich Godsend come on our coast.

2. A welcome event; a happy chance.

1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 295 The peace was reckoned a God-send, both by the fleet and army. 1845 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 30 Dec. (1884), Potatoe famine was a godsend which enabled him to open a long conceived design. a1859 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 27 By a mere god-send, more troops happened to arrive from the Indian continent. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 924/1 So far as the Government are concerned, the defeat is a perfect godsend.

Godsep, **godsepte**, *obs.* forms of GOSSIP sb.

God's good. *Obs. exc. dialect.* [See *GOD sb.* 16 c.]

†1. Property or possessions belonging to God (applied esp. to Church property); also, worldly possessions, food, etc., viewed as the good gift of God. *Obs.*

c1400 *Plowman's T.* 762 What think these men to say That this dispenden goddis good? c1460 *Towneys Myst.* xxvii. 284 Forto sowwe we make vs bowne, Now of oure fode; we haue enogh, sir, hi my crowne, Of godys gode. c1550 *Freir's Berwick* 315 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 295 Heir is now annwch of Godis gud.

†2. Applied to what is considered to be without human owner, and therefore open to be appropriated by any one; *spec.* in Cornwall = GODSEND 1 b.

1553 *Respublica* iv. iii. 28 (Brandl *Quellen* 323) Now vor lacke of sallet, when my lyege hath neade, Cham vore to take an hatte of godsgood on my heade. 1693 ROBERT *Diary* (1887) 28 The cause of y^e Orange Merch^t agt y^e Cornish Wreckers for God's goods, soe (wickedly) called.

3. Barm, yeast.

1468-9 *Brewers' Bk. Norwich* in *Norfolk & Norwich Archæol. Soc. V.* 324 Whereas herme, otherwise clepid goddis good... hath frely be given or delyvered for hrede, wate [etc.],... and noon warned, because it cometh of the grette grace of God [etc.]. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* x. (1870) 256 Vest, harme or godsgood. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Wards* 67 *Gods good*, Yeast, Barm, Kent, Norf., Suff. 1889 in *Kent. Gloss.*

†4. ? Grace after meat. [? = God is good.] 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arh.) 230 He that for every qualme will take a Receipt, and cannot make two meales, wlesse Galen he his Gods good; shall be sure to make the Phisitron rich, and himselfe a begger.

Godship (gɒdʃɪp). [f. *GOD sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or personality of a god: esp. as a jocular title (*his, your, etc. godship*).

a1553 *Unall Reyster* D. iv. i. (Arh.) 59, I thinke verily Neptunes mightie godshyp, Was angry with some that was in our shyp. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 220 It is... beneath

i. iv. 38 Half a dozen of pheasants, a dozen or two of godwits.
 1632. *Navorth's Housh.* bkts. (Surtees) 25 A godwit, and a red-shanke, lijd. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. will 56 A God-wit of Milan, or a Pheasant of Rome, a 1637 B. JONSON *Horace*, *Praises Country Life* 53 Th' Ionian God-wit, nor the Ginn' hen Could not goe, doe me my belly then More sweet than Olives. 1678 *Rav Willoughby's Ornith.* 292 The Godwit, called in some places the Yarrowhew, or Yarrowp, in others, the Stone-Plouer, a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norfol. Birds* Wks. 1835 IV. 319 Godwits . . . accounted the daintiest dish in England; and, I think, for the bigness, of the biggest price. 1766 *PENNAUNT Zool.* 1 (1768) II. 353 The red godwit is superior in size to the common kind. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xi. 229 The whistle of the godwit and curlew, came ringing up the windings of the glen. 1863 *BARING-GOULD Iceland* 412 The black tailed godwit arrives the last week in April.

Godzyb(he, ohs. form of Gossip sb

Goe, var. GEO, gully, creek; obs. f. Go z.
Goed, Goef, obs. forms of GOOD, GOAF¹.

Goel, var. of GOLE a., *Obs.*

Goen, obs. form of *gone*: see *Go* *v.*

Goer (*gōw'ər*). [*f. Go v. + -ER¹.*]
1. One who or that which goes (see the vb.).

1377 *LANGLE P. Pl. B. ix. 104* A gedelynge, a goer to taumens | 1387-8 T. USK *Text. Love II. i. 1* (Skeat) i. 63 The envious people, whiche alway ben redy, both ryder and goer, to scorne and to jape this leude boche. 1548 *UOALL etc. Erasmus. Par. Matt. i. 20, 21* The Angel brother the message beyng as a goer between God and her. 1577-87 *HARRISON England II. x. (1877) i. 217* They mooue the harts of the goers by such places where they lie, to yerne at their miserie. a 1639 *Wotton Parallel Reliq. W. (1651) 16* The Earl... was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no gracefull goer. 1734 *SWIFT Corr. Wks. 1841 II. 725* The intervening officious impertinence of those givers between us. 1862 *LATHAM Channel Isl. iii. xiv. (ed. 2) 329* He was named Rolf Ganger: i.e. Rolf the Goer on foot, or Rolf Walker.

† b. with adverbs, *about, back, between, by, etc.*

1546 in *Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 182 The procurars

therof and goars about theryn to be punysshed. 1548

UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 28 h, I haue doen the office

of a goer before. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 48 Goers
backward. 1626

backward. 1666 — 17. & C. III. II. 208 Goers between. 1011
— *Cruik* 1 i 160. The goer backe. 2 1616 BEAUN. & FL.

Little Fr. Lawyer ii. iii. These two long houres I have

trotted here, and curiously Survei'd all goers by. 1668 R.

L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 103 Some such Reverend

Goer-between, that's a Well-willer to the Mathematicks.

a 1774 GOLOS. tr. *Scarrow's Com. Romance* (1775) ll. 6
All the neighbours and goers-by came into the inn. 1800

BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-42) X. 356 Comes in by birth;..

goers-out by death.

c. Of a horse, rider, coach, clock, etc.; preceded

by some adjective, indicating the manner or speed

of going. Also *simply*, one that goes fast.

at 1586 SIDNEY 400'. (Arb.) 10 Hec sayde, they [horsemen]

were. speedy goers, and strong abiders. 2613 BEAUM. & FL.

Cupid's Rev. ii, vi, is the rough French horse brought to the

dore? They say he is a high goer; I shall soone try his
mettall, as our Lord God. No more; Stolen or strayed

metall. 1697 Lond. Gaz. No. 3281/4 Stolen or strayed . .
a light grey Nag. about 8 years old a very good Goer. 1719

Ibid., No. 4689/4. She is hard mouthed but a very pleasant

Goer. 1830 H. ANGLO *Remin.* I. 205 Hence all his clocks

were 'good goers'. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search*

Horse i. (1841) 6 A charming goer: so docile that a lady might ride him with a mulberry stick. — See *LETTERPRESS*

might drive him with a pack-thread. 1843 HATFIELDTON
 11/11/11 He looks as if he'd trot a considerable

Attache 1. II. 41 'He looks . . . as if he'd got a considerable good stick . . . I guess he is a goer.' 1857 *HUGHES Tom*

Brown 1. iv, The Tally-ho was a tip-top goer, ten miles an

hour including stoppages. 1859 F. E. PAGET Curate of

Cumberworth 81 My watch is a perfect goer. 1883 E.
 Dummer, Thomas, 81 My watch is a perfect goer. 1883 E.

PENNILL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicester* sh. 48 Several of the best and hardest goers of the hunt got off badly. 1836

best and hardest goers of the hunt got on badly. 1888
Century Mag. Jan. 371/2 A dog with a broad, bull-dog chest

Century magazine 3/17 - a dog with a brand, but dog brand is never a good goer.

2. Phr. *Goers and comers* (more usually *comers and*

goers): travellers or guests arriving and departing.

c 1400 MAUNOEY. (1839) xxvii. 277 And so thei eten every

day in his Court, mo than 30000 persones, with nuten goeres

and comeres. 1526 [see COMER 1]. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.*

xviii. (1655) 130 Which never shut gale against any goer or
comer. 1604 ECHARD *Plantus* 132 I shall have a fine time

1823 BROOKE *Crystallogr.* 468 Gothite. 1837 ALLAN *Phillip's Min.* 221 Goetbite. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 282 Götthite—Hydrous Oxide of Iron—is mentioned in ejected blocks and dykes. 1878 LAWRENCE *tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 58 Götthite or stilpnosiderite is a mineral very closely allied to limonite.

† **Goetian.** *Obs.*—1 In 6 *erron. geocian.* [f. GOETY + -AN.] One who practises 'goety'. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 57 b. It is no maruallie if the Geocians [*L. goeticus*] . . . doo binde sprites with the inuocation of the name of God.

Goetic (go'et'ik), a. and sb. *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 7 goetick(e, -ique, (8 *erron.* goetick). [ad. Gr. γοητικός pertaining to witchcraft (γ γοητή μαγεία, μαγεία = γοητεία GOETY) through med. L. *goeticus* or *F. gottique*.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to 'goety'.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* (1620) 353 Those that go about any such mischiefe with magical enchantments . . . think they can hurt others, and that others by art Goetique may hurt them. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* vii. Comm. 471 This Goetick and Necromantick Magicke. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* ii. viii. The theurgic, or benevolent magic—the goetic, or dark and evil necromancy—were alike in preeminent repute.

B. sb. 1. One who practises 'goety'; a magician, wizard, sorcerer.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi. This is the reason why these Goeticks onely make use of evil spirits.

2. = GOETY.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Goetick*, . . . a sort of Magicke, performed by the Assistance of a Dæmon, the same as Geomancy.

† **Goetical**, a. *Obs.* Also 6 *erron.* goeticall. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = GOETIC a.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 62 b. By Goetickall inchauntmentes, and praters and decetes of the Deuill. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 120 Whether their distinguishing betwixt Magicke Theurgicall and Goetickall.

Goety (gō'et'i). *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 7 goetie, (6 *erron.* goetic, 8 goety). [ad. Gr. γοητεία (f. γοητ-, γοησσορκερ, wizard, app. f. γοηστω to wail, cry, cf. quot. 1610), through med. L. *goetia* or *F. gottie*.] Witchcraft or magic performed by the invocation and employment of evil spirits; necromancy.

The erroneous forms *goetic*, *goetick*, etc. in this word and its cognates either proceeded from or suggested a mistaken etymological association with *Geo-*.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 57 b. The partes of ceremonial Magicke be Geocic, and Theurgie. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* (1620) 353 Goety worketh vpon the dead by inuocation, so called of the noyse that the practisers hereof make about graues. 1681 HALLIWELL *Nelamfron.* vii. 51 Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts [of Magic], so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called Magic, or Goety. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Goety*, goetick magicke. 1751 Bf. LAMINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1754) ii. iii. 190 In the Academy of Salamanca they taught both Theurgy and Goety in the Publick Schools. 1855 E. SNEYLEY *Occult Sci.* 237 All that is properly called 'goety' or the 'black magic' of the middle ages.

† **Gofe.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 goyf(f, 5-6 goif, gof, gouchf, gowcht, gofff, gowife. *Pl.* 6 govis. [Of obscure origin; it is difficult to see what original form the diverse spellings can represent.]

sing. and *pl.* The pillory.

1489 *Extracts Aberd.* Reg. (1844) I. 417 The said William sall offer and present his crag to the goyfs, . . . thar to stand at the will of the said Thomas. 1498 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 73 To be set on the goif, and thair halldin thrie dayis. 1520 *Ibid.* 207 The mercat for the selling of aitis and hors come be halden at the govis about the Tolbuth stree. 1530 *Extracts Aberd.* Reg. (1844) I. 129 To cause, big, and mak an goif againe on the towne sid. 1538 *Aberd.* Reg. XV. 141 (Jam.) His crag & hands to stand in the gofe. 1594 *Extracts Aberd.* Reg. (1848) II. 93 Hir crag to be put in the govis. 1608 *Stirling Kirk Sess.* Reg. in *Maitland Misc.* (1833) I. 450 They salbe brankit thrugh the toun, put in the govis, and banetit the toun.

b. Comb., as gofe-stair, -stocks.

1538 *Extracts Aberd.* Reg. (1844) I. 155 Thai ordane the said Besse . . . to stand in the Gouistair. 1578 *Ibid.* 309 Thair feit to be fetterit . . . in the goif stoikis xxiiij houis.

† **Gofe v.**, to put in the pillory; only in

† **Goving vbl. sb.**

1498 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 73 The caus of his goving.

Gofe, var. of GOAF 1; obs. form of GOVE.

Gofe (gō'fai). *dial.* Forms: 8-9 gofer, 9 gopher, gauffer, gaufre. [a. *F. gaufre* (earlier also *goffre*, *gofre*) honeycomb, thin cake; ultimately of LG. origin: see WAFER and WAFFLE.] A thin batter-cake on which a honeycomb pattern is stamped by the iron plates (see b) between which it is baked.

1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 165 To make Gofers. Beat three eggs well, with three spoonfuls of flour, and a little salt. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Gofe*, a species of tea-cake of an oblong form, made of flour, milk, eggs, and currants, baked on an iron made expressly for the purpose, called a *goffering iron*, and divided into square compartments. *Linc.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Gaufers*, tea-cakes of the muffin sort, square, and stamped like net-work with a 'gauffering-iron'. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Sinners & Saints* i. 14 Here, too, in Chicago, I found a man selling 'gophers'. . . I do not know the American name for this vanish-noting sort of pastry.

b. Comb.: gofer-irons, -tongs, also gofering-iron (see quots. 1847-78 and 1876 above): the implement in which 'gofers' are baked.

1877 *Holderness Gloss.* **Gaufre-irons*, a bivalved iron mould with long handles, in which gaufers are baked on the fire. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 165 Make your 'gofer tongs hot, rub them with fresh butter, fill the bottom part of your tongs, and clap the top upon, then turn them, and when a fine brown on both sides, put them in a dish.

Gofe, var. of GOFFER.

† **Goff** 1. *Obs. rare.* [? Abbreviation of **goffer*, *godfar* = GODFATHER. Cf. GOM.] a. A godfather. b. = GAFFER 1 and 2.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/2 A Goffe, a godefader. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 711/1 A very cold conceit of my goffe that he found. 1577 *Misogonus* ii. iii. (Brandt *Quellen* 443). Cha bene sadlinge my gofe cuculds come. 1683 *Yorksh. Dial.* 33 See if Goff Hydrolth be gaen hand. *Ibid.* 49 God ya god moarne, Goff.

Goff 2 (gōf). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 9 guff. [App. a. *F. goffe* awkward, stupid, ad. It. *goffo* (Sp. *goso*), of uncertain origin.] (See quots.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 156/31 A Goffe, foole, morio, bardus. 1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 205 He calls the bishop Greybeard Goff, And makes his power a mere scoff. 1790 GROSS *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Goff*, a foolish clown. North. 1801 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 13 My mudder caws me peer dey'd I gad. 1818 HOG *Brownie of Bodbeck*, etc. II. 186 Weel I wat ye'll never get the like o' her, great muckle hallansbakker-like guff. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Goff*, a foolish clown, a silly fellow, an oaf. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* *Goff*, *Guff*, a fool.

Goff, obs. form of GOAF 1; var. of GOLF.

Goffan, *goffen*. *Min.* = COFFIN sb. 11 a. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* *Goffans*, *Coffans*, old surface excavations in a mine. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Goffan* or *Goffon* (Corn.), a long narrow surface-working.

Goffer (gō'fai), sb. [ad. *F. gaufre*: see the vb. In sense 1 the mod. Fr. term is *gaufrier*.]

1. A goffering-tool.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept. The thumb and finger get sore and blistered from working the goffers.

2. 'An ornamental plaiting used for the frills and borders of women's caps, etc.' (Ogilvie).

Goffer (gō'fai, gō'fai), *gauffer* (gō'fai), v. Also gopher, gofer, gauf(f)re, (8 *Sc.* gowpher). [ad. *F. gaufre* to stamp or impress figures on cloth, paper, etc. with tools on which the required pattern is cut, f. *gaufre* honeycomb (see GOFFER). The usual sense of the English word is in French expressed by *gauffer* *à la paille*.] *trans.* To make wavy by means of heated goffering-irons; to flute or crimp (the edge of lace, a frill, or trimming of any kind).

1706 [see GOFFERED ppl. a.]. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher. xxi* (D.). I'll have to get it [my ruff] all goffered over again. 1866 B. P. BRENT in *Tegetmeier Pigeons* xxiii. (1868) 178 A small conical hollow, which gives the plumage the appearance of having been goffered or raised by a fine pair of curling tongs. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Housek. Manag.* 15 Flouncings and frills a *dhobie* (= washerman) will get up and gauffer beautifully. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 233 Her cap . . . was fairly and daintily goffered at the edges.

fig. 1865 *Aird Poet. Wks.* 230 No plaited folds of favour, crimped and goffered by ceremony.

Hence **Gofferer** (cf. *F. gaufreur*).

1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 75 Milliner, etc. . . Gofferer or Gopher.

Goffered (gō'fai), ppl. a. Also 8 *Sc.* gowphered, 9 gauffered. [f. GOFFER v. + -ED 1.]

1. Of frills, etc.: fluted, crimped.

1578 *Inu. R. Housek.* (815) 223 A lowne gowne of quheite satene goffre (= *F. satin goffre*) crispet alowner with three small cordons of gold togidder. 1706 *J. Watson's Collect. Poems* i. 29 Ev'n his white shirt his skin doth bide. Gowpher, Granizied, Cloaks larks pointed, Embroider'd, lac'd [etc.]. 1850 B. P. BRENT *Pigeon Bk.* 54 Having the peculiar curled, or as if it were goffered plumage. 1880 *Cassell's Mag.* June 44 The petticoats worn with short dresses should have a ruche, or frill, or goffered border . . . showing beneath the dress. 1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 73 Goffered Rouche Manufacturer. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2/1 A little goffered mob cap with strings tied under the chin.

2. *Bookbinding and Printing.* Embossed or impressed with ornamental figures, esp. goffered edges. (Also in Fr. form *gaufre*.)

1866 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Sternhold's Psalms, 1649 . . . in contemporary embroidered binding, gauffered edges. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxvi. 13 The tops of each card are shaped and goffered. 1894 BRASSINGTON *Bookbinding* xii. 166 Henry VIII of England had many of his books adorned with gilt and gauffered edges. [1895 ZAEHNDSORF *Short Hist. Bookbinding* 24 *Gaufre Edges*, impressions made with the tools of the finishers on the gilt edges of a book.]

3. *Ent.* Of the elytra of certain beetles: Having very prominent longitudinal lines or carinae, which in many cases diverge from the base and converge towards the tip (*Cent. Dict.*).

Goffering (gō'fai), vbl. sb. [f. GOFFER v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GOFFER; also, the result of this; goffered lace, frills, etc.

1848 WEBSTER, *Goffering*, a mode of plaiting or fluting frills, etc. 1885 FAIRHOLD *Costume Gloss.* *Goffering*, an ornamental plaiting, used for the frills and borders of women's caps, etc. 1889 *Century Dict.* *Goffering*, flutes, plaits, or crimps collectively. 1894 BRASSINGTON *Bookbinding* xii. 166 Accordingly we find in the sixteenth century . . . much pains bestowed upon gilding, tooling or gauffering, and painting of the edges of books.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *goffering-frame*, *hand*, *machine*, *process*, *work*; *goffering-iron*, -tongs,

an iron tool used for goffering lace, frills, etc.; *goffering-press*, a press for crimping the material used in the manufacture of artificial flowers.

1893 *Norlumbld. Gloss.* **Goffering-frame*, a frame made for holding a series of sticks or canes between which a frill is worked in and out in waving form. The whole is clamped by a screw. 1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 70 Lace Finishing . . . Goffering Hand. 1863 Mrs. BRETTON *Housek. Manag.* 1013 'Gaufering-tongs or irons must be placed in a clear fire for a minute. 1801 *Morning Post* in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* (1802) V. 180 The skin might be found useful in mending the instep of a Hessian boot, or a 'goffering machine. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 335 Crimping and goffering-machines. 1875 KNIGHT *Dial. Mech.* **Gaufering-press*. 1857 J. G. WILKINSON *Egyptians in Time Pharaohs* 41 The waving lines purposely impressed upon it [linen] by the 'goffreying [sic] process. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Goffering-work*, a sort of crimping performed on frills, caps, etc.

[*Goffyshe*, see *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Gog** 1. *Obs.* A corrupt form of GOD employed in oaths. (See GOD sb. 13, 14.)

1. *By Gog, Gog of heaven, Gog give, etc.* 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 390 'Bi gog', quoth je grene knyzt. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 172 Gog of heuen, take it to good. a 1553 UNALL *Royster* D. iv. viii. (Arb.) 78 Slee else whom she will, by gog she shall not slee me.

2. Possessive combs., as (*by*) *Gog's arms*, *blood*, *body*, etc. (cf. GOD sb. 14).

a 1553 UDALL *Royster* D. i. iii. (Arb.) 27 *Gogs armes knaue, art thou madde? 1575 *Gamm. Garton* v. ii. By *gogs blest . . . I know the blowes he bare away. 1560 *Nice Wanton* Bja, Bi *gogs bloud, I wene god & the deuyl be aginst me. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 18 Bi *goggys body I tell you ture! 1575 *Gamm. Garton* iv. ii. By *gogs bones . . . he shal sure [etc.]. 1595 PEELE *Old Wives* T. Wks. (1829) I. 239 By gogs-bones, thou art a flouting knave. 1602 *Content. Liberty & Prodigality* i. iv. in *Hazl. Doadley VIII.* 338 By *Gog's bores, these old stumps are stark tired. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. i. Gogs bores, I an well. 1575 *Gamm. Garton* ii. ii. Gogs bread, that will I doo. *Ibid.* i. v. *Gogs crosse Gammier if ye will laugh looke in bat at the doore. *Ibid.* i. iv. *Gogs deth how shall my breches be sewid. 1569 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* Bj, *Gogs flesh and his wounds these warres reioyce my hart. 1567 *Trial Treas.* B1 b. By *Gogs precious harte, euen so doe I. 1575 *Gamm. Garton* i. v. Gogs harte, help and come vp. *Ibid.* ii. i. Well done be *Gogs malt. a 1553 UDALL *Royster* D. iv. vii. (Arb.) 72 By *gogs deare mother, I woulde not leaue one stone vpon an other. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 42 *Gogges naylis, I have payed som of them, I tro. 1668 *Like will to Like* Cij b. By *gogs nouns chad thought iche had been in my bed. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. i. To sweare by Gogs-nownes. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 24 *Gogges Passyon! sayd ye not thus. 1575 *Gamm. Garton* i. iii. *Gogs Sacrament, I woulde she had lost tharte out of her bellie. 1569 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* B3 *Gogs sides Maister Ruf are ye so rusty? 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 38 Why, *Goggis soule! wyll ye . . . Breke poyment. 1567 *Trial Treas.* Eij, *Gogs woundes these pangas encrease euer more. 1602 *How to choose Good Wife* D 3 b. He that with greatest grace can sweare *gogs zounds . . . Hee's a braue man.

† **Gog** 2. *Obs.* Also 7 gogge. [App. formed by substitution of *on gog* for earlier AGOG (q.v.), *gog* being subsequently employed as an independent sb.] To set on gog, to stir up, excite, make eager; also to set (put) in such a gog for (or of). To be upon the gog of, to be eager for.

1560 PHAER *Æneid* x. What wrath what feare sets these or those on gog not suffering rest to shield nor speare. 1575 [see AGOG] 1578 HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* iii. i. (1828) 47 The selfsame cause which first set them on gog, even for-fortunes favours quail'd. 1602 BRETTON *Wonders wouth hearing* (Grosart) 11/2, I set her in such a gogge for a husband . . . [etc.]. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without It* 111. i. You have put me into such a gogge of going I would not stay for all the world. 1672 LACY *Old Troop* ii. (1698) 11 You have put me in such a gog of marriage, that it will not out of my head. 1673 O. WALKER *Edin.* (1677) 43 When all Europe was upon the gog of fighting.

Gog 3 (gōg). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also gogg. [Of obscure origin; possibly f. the onomatopæic **gog* to shake (see GOOGLE sb. 5 and v. 1)] for the sense cf. QUAGMIRE.] A bog, swamp.

1593 [see b]. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Grog. Del.* 11 iii. (1635) 46 Water . . . bursting out of secret . . . concauties, doe produce infinite Fennes, Goggles, Lakes, and Marshes. a 1691 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wills* (1847) 25 In Ninety Common in Bradon forest . . . is a boggy place called the Goggles, where is a spring or springs, rising up out of fuller's earth. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Gog*, a bog, Oxon. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* *Gog*, a bog. 'The land's full of gogs', or 'all of a gog'.

b. Comb., as *gog-mire*, a quagmire.

1583 FULKE *Defence* i. § 47. 61 Though it be tedious for vs to rake in such a gogmyre of your forgeries, and false accusations, yet [etc.]. 1862 AUBREY *Topogr. Collect.* 271 note, 'I be all in a gog-mire' is a North Wills phrase for being in what appears an inextricable difficulty.

Hence **Goggy** a. *dial.*, boggy.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* *Goggy*, boggy, soppy; as heavy, deep land. 'It's very goggy'. In very general use among our agricultural labourers.

Gog 4. *Sc.* [Origin obscure.] 'The object set up as a mark in playing at Quoits, Pitch and Toss, etc.' (Jam.).

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 35/2 The parties stand at a little distance and pitch the halfpenny to a mark or gog. 1893 *Norlumbld. Gloss.* *Gog*, a boy's marble, or taw in ring in the game of boorey.

† **Gogar**. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Only in *gogar gown*, some kind of long gown.

1494 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) l. 223 Item .xv ellis of velvours to be the King a gogor gowne. 1495 *Ibid.* 225 Item .v ellis of Rissillis blak, to be a gogore gowne.

Gogathes, var. of **GAGATE**, *Obs.*, jet.

Gogel, *obs.* form of **GOGGLE** v.1

Gogement, *obs.* form of **JUDGEMENT**.

Goge(o)n, *obs.* form of **GUDGEON**.

Goget, *rare* = [Formation obscure.] (See quot.) 1835 *Booth Analyt. Dict.* 224 The *Gobius niger*, a smaller fish, is the Black Goby, gogget, or Sea Gudgeon.

Goggan (gog'gan). *dial.* Also 6 goggon, -en, (-ey). [Origin obscure.]

Gael *goggan* is explained as 'a small wooden dish made up of staves, and without handles', but this, with *cogan* of similar meaning (cf. *Cocue*), is perh. not a native word.]

A wooden or metal dish.

1886 *Inv. of Atkinson* (Somerset Ho.), ij bassons ij goggons & di-shes. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 180, iij drinking potts, of tyne 2. 84. One goggen 4. 1593 *Ibid.* 230, xij tyne spoynes, a putter goggey, and ij tyne ladelles. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manuscript* 60 According to the goggons they lay hands on, so will be the trades of their husbands.

Goggle (gog'gl), *sb.* Also 7 gogle. [f. **GOGGLE** v.1]

I. 1. One who goggles. *rare*.

a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Ant. Malta* ii. i, I am in sowce I thank ye; thank ye your beauty Your most sweet beauty: pox upon those goggles. *Ibid.* v. ii, Do ye stare, goggles, I hope to make winter booties o' thy hide yet. a 1859 *L. HUNT Sonn.*, Fish, Man & Spirit II. O scaly . . wights, What ist ye do? what life lead? eh, dull goggles?

† 2. A goggling look; a squint, leer, stare. *Obs.*

1651 *RANDOLPH, etc. Hey for Honesty*, i, Chr. But others, such as your demure Cheaters. *Chr.* That have the true gogle of Amsterdam. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Gen. Poem*, etc. (1677) 127 Such a Goggle of the Eye, such a melodious Twang of the Nose [etc.]. 1688 *MARQ. HALIFAX Advice to Dan*, (ed. 2) 9 Others will have such a Divided Face between a Devout Goggle and an Inviting Glance, that [etc.].

3. *slang*. In *pl.*: The eyes. † Also in *sing.*: The white of the eye.

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-er.* iv. (1721) 227 If . . I should turn up my Eyes, till the black Pupil be lost under the Upper Eye-lid, and nothing but the pious Goggle, and innocent White appears, (that's a precious Man, say the Women). 1710 *Brit. Apollo* 111. No. 96. 21 Whose dim Goggles cou'd not bear the Rays of the Sun. a 1763 *BYRON Dissect. Beast's Head* viii, Those Muscles . . wherewith a Man ogles, When on a fair Lady he fixes his Goggles. 1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribblemania* 141 Villains so often assume different scowls, And glare with their goggles.

4. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*): A kind of spectacles, having glasses (usually coloured) or fine wire-netting, fixed in short tubes, and worn to protect the eyes from dust, excess of light, etc.; formerly also so constructed as to correct squinting.

(Applied *coll.* or *ocularly* to spectacles with round glasses.) 1715 *tr. Cress D'Amoy's Wks.* 406 A pair of blue Goggles, hedg'd in with long black Eyebrows. 1806-7 J. HERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Grouns xxxv, Pinking and blinking, with his up-and-down-goggles, full at me. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* vii. 96 Just call in St. Martin's-le-Grand For some goggles for Mary (who squints). 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 380 A disk of hard wood, with a simple slit . . we found a better protection than the goggle or colored lens. 1868 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xxii, A little spare man who sat breaking stones . . regarding me mysteriously through his dark goggles of wire. 1879 *T. HARDY Return Native* iv. ii, The goggles he was obliged to wear over his eyes.

Cont. 1810 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* LXII. 502 But please . . goggle spectacles over this focus of expression, and a slight change of dress will deceive us as to the person.

b. (See quot.)

1808 *JAMISON, Goggles*, blinds for horses that are apt to take fright, to prevent their seeing objects from behind, S. 1818 in *Tooto*. 1826 in *WEBSTER*; and in later Dicts.

II. 5. *pl.* The goggles, a disease of sheep; the staggers or sturdy.

With the sense of, the dialect (Hants, Wilts, Glouc.) phrase 'all of a goggle', all shacking, giddy.

1793 J. CLARIDGE *Agric. Dorset* 11. A disorder peculiar to sheep, . . called the Goggles; . . the first symptoms is a violent itching, which is soon succeeded by a dizziness in the head, staggering of gait [etc.]. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 343 The goggles is a disease sometimes, though rarely, experienced on the confines of Somerset and Dorset. 1825 *LOVON Encycl. Agric.* § 6524 Staggers, gid, turnick, goggles [etc.]. . . are all popular terms for hydatids, or an animal . . which . . finds its way to the brain. 1893 in *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Goggles*, a disease in sheep.

Goggle (gog'gl), *a.* Also 6 gogle, gogyl, goggle. [Properly the *vbl.* stem **GOGGLE** in comb., the purely adjectival use being a modern development.] Of the eye Protuberant, prominent, full and rolling; also, † squinting.

1540 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* ii. 78 b, Yf the chylde haue goggle eyes [L. *strabos oculos*]. 1544 *PHAEK Regim. Lyfe* (1546) Cc ij b, Of gogle eyes. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, Hastings lxxi, Lowryng on me with the goggle eye. 1667 *CORTON Virg. Travest.* iv. 106 The Queen in wrathful wise, Rowling about her gogle eyes. 1680 *BAXTER Cath. Commun.* § 12 (1681) 28 I f gogle Eyes judge each line to be a yerd distant from another, I cannot cure them. 1774 *GOLDEN. Hist. Earth* vi. 239 He [a shark] is furnished with great gogle eyes 1840 *THACKERAY Paris Sk. Bk.* (1846) 177 His gogle eyes were always rolling about wildly. 1885 *G. S. FORBES Wild Life in Canara* 105 The face was broad, the mouth wide, the eyes gogle.

Goggle (gog'gl), *v.* 1. Forms: 4 gogol, 5-7 gogle, 6 gogle, 6-gogle. [Perh. a representative of an onomatopoeic *gog, expressive of oscillating movement (cf. *jog, joggle*); cf. *Gog sb.* 2 and *sb.* 3; also

GOGGLES *sb.* 5. It may be noticed that mod. Welsh and Gaelic have several words of similar form and sense: Welsh *gogt* to shake, Gael. *gog* a nodding or tossing of the head, *goghril* (? from Eng.) a goggle-eye. The verb, like the combinations *goggle-eye*, *-eyed*, first becomes common in the 16th c., and is, with the few exceptions given under II, always used of movement of the eye, though in later use its meaning has been somewhat altered.

The Gaelic forms *gogaid*, *gogaidl*, *gogaill*, *gogag*, 'a light-headed woman, giddy female, coquette', are prob. not related to *gog* and its derivatives, but merely adaptations of earlier English *cocket* = *COQUETTE*.]

I. 1. *intr.* Of persons: To turn the eyes to one side or other, to look obliquely, to squint; also to *goggle with the eyes* and to *goggle at* (a thing). In later use, to look with widely-opened, unsteady eyes; to roll the eyes about. Now *rare*.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 341 Phareses enlargen her browes & gogelen fer goddiss lawe. 1544 *PHAEK Regim. Lyfe* (1560) X iij a, Lay the chylde so . . that he may . . not . . turne his eyes out of both sides. If yet be begin to gogle, than set y^e cradell after such a fourme, that the light may be on y^e contrary syde. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) II. 431 An old rotten stock . . wherein a man should stand inclosed with an hundred wyers. . . to make the image goggle with the eyes. 1616 *R. C. Times Whistle* vii, 3099 He squints, and she doth gogle wondrous faire. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. l. 120 Which made him hang the Head and scoul And wink and goggle like an Owl. 1671 *CROWNE Juliana* i. 9 'Tis true, he doth not goggle at it so plain, as Mr. Mumpsimus o' Curland doth; but . . he squints at it fearfully. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 319 The poor little Thing lies on the Nurses Lap . . goggling and staring with his Eyes. 1757 *FOOTE Author Epil.*, Wks. 1799 l. 129 Look, my Lord!—She goggles! 1830 *GALT Laurie* l. vi. ii. (1849) 256 A sum that I thought would make the old man goggle. 1880 *W. CORNW. Gloss.* s.v., Stand goggling for gapes like an owl at an eagle.

b. Of the eyes: To turn to one side, to squint.

In modern use, to project from the head and move unsteadily, to roll.

1540 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* ii. 79 Marke on whiche syde that the eyes do gogle. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* vii. vi. 138 The wiers that made their eyes gogle. 1683 *DRYDEN Philarch* 42 She came out foaming at the mouth, her eyes goggling, her breast heaving [etc.]. 1850 *W. IRVING Golden.* xxxix. (1851) 334 His eyes goggled with eagerness. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 1 The frog's hideous large eyes were goggling out of his head. 1879 *EARL DESART Kilverdale* l. iv. 45 His large eyes goggled and watered as he kept them fixed upon the piece of sugar.

2. *trans.* To turn (one's eye) to one side, or (in modern use) from side to side with an unsteady motion. Also with *about*.

1583 *STANVHURST Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 32 Whilst in temple corners he gogled his eyesight Wayting for Dido. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s P.* vii. 572 So with a crooked curthie, wried aright, goggling both eyes. 1713 *STEELE Englishmen*. No. 8. 50 The Wagg, . . goggled his Eyes, and then fixing them dreadfully upoo the Fellow. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* xi. 147 The stranger goggled about his eyes in an attempt to fix them steadily on Taliesin. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 695/1 He could . . goggle his eyes at Agnes.

II. 3. *intr.* To sway or roll about; move loosely and unsteadily. Also to *goggle with the head*, to shake or wag the head. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 163 Then passed they forth boystly, gogglyng with hir hedis. 1519 *HORNAM Vulg.* 149 Maydens: that cary geere vpon theyr heed putte a wrethe of hawe betwene the vessell and theyr heed to stay it from gogglyng. a 1650 *Robin Hood* 26 in *Furniv. Percy Folio MS.* l. 16 But Robin did on this old mans bood, itt goggled on his crowne. 1893 *Wills. Gloss.*, *Goggle*, to shake or tremble, as a table with one leg shorter than the others.

† 4. *trans.* To cause to shake. *fig.*

1576 *NEWTON Lemmle's Complex.* II. 97 b, Y^e lack wherof gogglet [1581 gogleth] theyr vntayned heades, and caryeth into many inordinate pranches of childishe insolencie.

Goggle (gog'gl), *v.* 2 [Onomatopoeic: an occasional substitute for **GOGGLE**, as suggesting a similar sound, but made more in the throat.]

1. *trans.* = **GOGGLE** v.1 1.

1611 *COTGR., Goglarde*, . . gulped, or goggled downe. *Ibid.*, *Goglarde*, . . to raune, goggle, glut up, swallow downe, huge morsells, or mouthfulls. 1888 [see 2.]

2. *intr.* = **GOGGLE** v.2

1831 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* (1889) 186 The Bubbly goggeling neither sweetly nor profitably. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Goggle*, to swallow, to make a gurgling noise in the throat.

Gogged, *pp.* *a.* Now *rare*. [f. **GOGGLE** v.1 + *ED*.] Of the eyes = **GOGGLE** a.

1593 *Kalender Sheph.* (1656) xlii, A person that is Bleary-eyed, gogled & squint. 1589 *Hay any Work* 7 Vnnatural squint gogled eyes. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 9 A Louse, her two eyes were like two black beads, gogled and protuberant. 1872 *DASENT Three to One* II. 30 One eye . . was bigger and more goggled than the other.

Goggle-eye (gog'gl-ai). [See **GOGGLE** a. and v.]

† a. One who squints (*obs.*). † b. Oblivious of vision; squinting (*obs.*). c. *U.S.* = **GOGGLER** 2.

d. (See quot. 1897.)

c 1440 *Prompt. Par.*, 199/1 Glyare or gogleye . . . *linus, strabo*. 1822-34 *Good & Study Med.* (ed. 4) 111. 183 This disease, in colloquial language now called *squinting*, was formerly denominated *goggle-eye*. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 Two Kinds of Pickled Goggle-eyes. 1897 *WEBSTER, Goggle-eye*, one of two or more species of American fresh-water fishes of the family *Centrarchidae*.

Goggle-eyed (gog'gl-aid), *a.* [f. *goggle eye* (see

GOGGLE a.) + *ED* 2.] Having prominent, staring or rolling eyes; also, † squint-eyed.

1382 *WYCLIF Mark ix.* 46 It is good to thee for to entre gogil yzed in to rewme of God, than [etc.]. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aesop* (1889) 7 When the porter byheld hym he perceyved that he was goggled. . . And the goggled wold paye nought. c 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* 5 Gogle eyed tomson shepher of lyn. 1530 *PALSCR.* 226/1 Goggledeyd man, *lovech*. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* v. xiv. (1718) 302 Giddy doubt, and goggled-eyd suspicion. 1711 *SWIFT Jrral.* to *Stella* 12 July, Young Manley's wife is . . goggled-eyed, and looks like a fool. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* ix, He's the most hideous, goggle-eyed creature.

b. **Goggle-eyed Jack** = **GOGGLER** 2.

1884-5 [see **GOGGLER**].

Goggler (gog'gl-er). [f. **GOGGLE** v.1 + *ER*.]

1. *slang*. An eye.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 234 Every goggler had the combatants within its focus. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 163 How plain folks roll'd their goggles. 1840 *THACKERAY Bedford Row Conspir.* iii, Her ladyship . . turning her own grey goggles up to heaven.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 187 The big-eyed scud, also more generally known as the goggler, and goggled-eyed Jack—the *Trachurops crumenophthalmus* of naturalists. The very large prominent eyes are the most striking feature of the fish.

Goggling (gog'gl-in), *vbl. sb.* [f. **GOGGLE** v.1 + *ING*.] The action of the *vb.* **GOGGLE**.

1540 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* ii. 79 By this meane, the gogglyng of the eyes maye bee returned to the ryghte place. 1651 *RANDOLPH, etc. Hey for Honesty* i. iii, Thy eyes Unconstant goggling, call thee guilty.

Goggling (gog'gl-in), *pp.* *a.* [f. **GOGGLE** v.1 + *ING* 2.] That goggles, in senses of the *vb.*

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1598) 226 They that see with goggling eyes. 1599 *HARNSHT Fraud. Pract.* 7, *Darrel* iii, 216 His eyes were somewhat goggling out, but otherwise more than ordinary. 1611 *CORVAT Crumidles* 180 Medusaes head . . with . . great goggling eyes. 1618 *WITHER Motto, Nec Curr Wks.* (1633) 550 Places . . from whose ever-golling station, all May at the pleasure of another fall. 1825 *HOGG Q. Hynde* 77 The stars were sprinkled o'er the night, With goggling and uncertain light. 1875-7 *RUSKIN Morn. in Florence* (1881) 51 Faces with goggling eyes and rigid lips.

Goggly (gog'gl-i), *a.* [f. **GOGGLE** *sb.* + *-Y*.]

† 1. Of eyes: Goggle, goggling. *Obs.*

a 1693 *AUBREY Lives. Birkhead* (1898) l. 105 He was of middling stature, great goggli eyes.

2. Of sheep: Affected with the 'goggles'. (Cf. *Glouc. dialect goggly* *gidd*.)

1840 *Jrral. R. Agric. Soc.* i. iii. 297, I once knew a flock of 200 sheep, 64 of which died goggly.

Gogin, *obs.* form of **GUDGEON**.

† **Gogingstool**. *Obs.* Also *goginstole*. [Var. **CUCKING-STOOL**.]

1679 *BLOUNT Ann. Tenures* 151 This Gogingstool is the same which in our Law-Books is written Cuckingstool. 1797 *TOMLINS Jucob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Castigator*, It is also termed goginstole and cokestole.

Gogion, **Gogle**, *obs.* *ff.* **GUDGEON**, **GOGGLE**.

Goglet (gog'let), **gugglet** (gug'let). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 gurgulet, 9 guglet, gurglet. [ad. *Pg. gorgoleto*, 'an earthen and narrow-mouthed vessel, out of which the water runs and guggles' (*Lacerda Pg. Dict.*); cf. *F. gargoulette* of similar meaning. The English forms may be due to association with **GOGGLE** v.2, **GUGGLE** v.] A long-necked vessel for holding water, usually made of porous earthenware, so that the contents are kept cool by evaporation.

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 47 Gurgulets and Jars, which are Vessels made of a porous kind of Earth. 1766 *CLIVE in Long Govt. Rec.* (1869) 406 (Y.) To have a man with a Goglet of water ready to pour on his head. 1855 *R. F. BURTON Pilgr. El Medinah & Meccah* II. xix. 196 The earth is sweet and makes excellent gugglets. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 55 They trusted to the porous goglets for cooling the water. 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* 10 A sponge and a small gurglet of water.

† **Goglet** 2. *Obs.* *rare* = 1. (See quot.)

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 271/2 A kind of a Drinking Cup or Vessel made of the higher end, or the small top of a Bull or Cows Horn . . It is by some Gentlemen Butlers termed a Souce, or Goglet, or Gobllet.

† **Gogmagog**. *Obs.* [f. *Goemagol*, the greatest of the British giants, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth; altered after the biblical names *Gog* and *Magog* (Ezek. xxxviii-xxxix).] A giant, a man of immense stature and strength.

[c 1205 *LAY.* 1068 *Goemagog* . . Godes wider-saka. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 508 *Gogmagog* was a giant, suife gret & strong. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. II acc* (Rolls) 1763 *Gogmagog* . . was strong, gret, & bold. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* c 1580 *GLENDOR xxiii*, Affirming Henry to be *Gogmagog*. 1726 *JEFFERIES Bugbears* ii. iii. in *Archiv Stud. d. n. n. Sfr.* (1897), Harpyes, *Gogmagogs*, lemons. 1605 *Tryall Chv.* ii. l. in *Bullen O. P.* 111. 28. And thou hast under thy charge any other then Pigmes I am a Gogmagog. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be Fat* Wks. ii. 73/1 Thy booke he titles Gogmagog the huge.

Hence † **Gogmagogical** a., ns huge as *Gogmagog* (*Gogmagog*).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be Fat* Wks. ii. 69 In a huge volume *Gogmagogical*.

Gogon, **Gogram**, *obs.* *ff.* **GUDGEON**, **GRAMM**.

Gogul, var. of **GOGGLE**.

Gogyl, **Gogyn** (o), *obs.* *ff.* **GOGGLE** a., **GUDGEON**.

Gohode, obs. form of **GOAD** *sb.*
†Goi'bert. *Obs. rare*—1. An alleged name for the hare.

a 1325 Names Hare in Rel. Ant. 1. 133 The gras-bitere, the goibert.

Goidel (goi'del). *Hist.* [a. Oir. *Góidél* (pl. *Góidil*), a GAEL. See **GADHELIC**.] A GAEL in the widest sense; i. e. a person belonging to that branch of the Celtic people represented by the Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland, in contradistinction to the Brythonic or Cymric branch represented by the Welsh, Cornish, and Bretons.

1884 Rhys Celtic Britain 3 As there is a tendency in this country now to understand by the word Gael the Gael of the North alone, we shall speak of the group generally as Goidels and Goidelic. *1889 I. TAYLOR Orig. Aryans* 80 The second invasion was that of the Britones... driving the Goidels before them to the West and North.

Goidelic (goide'lik). *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IC.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Goidels. *B. sb.* The language of the Goidels. (Cf. **GADHELIC**.)

1882 Rhys Celtic Britain 196 This could only happen through the medium of men who spoke Goidelic. *1896 Sir H. MAXWELL Hist. Dumfriesshire* ii. 32 Novantia, however, remained Pictish,—i. e. Goidelic—in speech and race. *1897 ANWYL Welsh Gram.* § 2 The Celtic branch falls into two groups:—1. The Goidelic, consisting of Erse or Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, and Manx Gaelic. 2. The Brythonic.

Goién, obs. form of **GAULCIE**.

Goif, obs. form of **GOVE** *v.*

Goile, var. of **GOYLE** *dial.*, trench, ravine.

Goilk, obs. form of **GOWK**.

Go-in'. *collog.* [f. vbl. phrase *go in*: see **Go v.** 80.] With at: An attack or onslaught upon; also, a spell of work upon.

1858 HUGHES Scouring White Horse 27 We used to have a regular go in about once a quarter at the unpaid magistracy. *1890 BOLEROWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 321, I was having a go-in at the garden here.

Goinfre. *Obs. rare*—1. [F. *gouffre* gourmand, of unknown origin.] An epicure, a gourmand.

1643 Sir K. DIGBY Observ. Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med. 107 A well experienced Goinfre that can criticise upon the several tastes of liquors.

Going (gō'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. **Go v.** + -ING *v.*]

I. In ordinary substantial use.

1. The action of the vb. **Go**, in various senses.
a 1300 E. E. Psalter xvi. 5 Fulmake mi steppes in sties fine, pat night be stired gaily mine. *c 1440 Gesta Rom.* v. 12 (Harl. MS.) Over our hedis ys passage and goyng of peple. *1523 I. O. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cccxlvi. 657 It is no goyng thyder, without ye wyll lose all. *1605 SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 19 Stand not vpon the order of your going, But go at once. *1611 BEAUM. & FL. King & No K. v.* iv. 1, Prayers were made For her safe going, and deliverie. *1776 PAINE Cont. Sense* (1797) 75 No going to law with nations. *1869 G. MACDONALD Poems* 120 That moment through the branches overhead, Sounds of a going went. *1899 Spectator* 16 Nov., Made happy by six thousand miles of continuous going.

b. esp. Departure. *† Long going*: departure on a long journey, i. e. death.

c 1340 Cursor M. 3245 (Trin.) His mon made him redy soone Fastor he hyzed to his goyng. *1399 LANGL. Rich. Redeles* iii. 136 They lepeht als lyghtly at the longe goynges, Out of the domes cart. *1475 Spr. love Degre* 273 Ye shall not want at your goyng Golde, nor sylver, nor other thyng. *1667 MILTON P. L.* xl. 290 Thy going is not lonely; with thee goes Thy husband. *1792 COWPER Let.* 30 July, Pray for us, my friend, that we may have a safe going and return. *1807 WOROSW. White Doe* i. 148 The day is placid in his going.

† c. The faculty of walking. *Obs.*

c 1430 Life St. Kath. (1884) 37 By whos myghty vertu goyng is restored to be lame. *1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccl. 182 God hath yeven... to crepels hir goyng. *1594 R. ASHLEY tr. Le Roy's Variety of Things* 71a, He gaue... straight going to the lame. *1635 PAGITT Christianagr.* iii. (1636) 54 Life was given to the dead... going to the lame.

† 2. Manner or style of going; gait. In *pl.* of a horse: Paces. (Cf. **Go v.** 1 d.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 Kings ix. 20 The goyng is as the goyng of Hieu, the sone of Nampsy. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl.* c. xxi. 328 In goyng of an addre. *a 1674 CLARENON Hist. Reb.* xi. § 223 And the king all the morning found fault with the going of his horse. *1701 Lond. Gaz.* No. 3703/4 A... cropt Gelding... full aged... and all his Goings. *1805 WOROSW. Waggoner* iv. 148 Erect his port, and firm his going.

† 3. Means of access; a path, road; a passage, gangway (in a church). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF Isa. lxiii. 10 Pleyn maketh the going. *1316 Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 73 To be buried... in the myddes of the loweste goyng, even enens my stall. *1715 LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1743) l. 94 The going to the galleries... should have been by some few steps.

b. Building. Width of passage (of a stair).

1712 J. JONES Gardening 125 A... Rest of two Paces broad, and as long as the Going of the Stairs. *1842-59 GWILT Archit.* § 2170 Want of space... often obliges the architect to submit to less [width] in what is called the going of the stair.

4. Condition of the ground for walking, driving, hunting or racing.

1859 BARTLETT Dict. Amer. *Going*, travelling; as 'The going is bad, owing to the deep snow in the roads'. *1884 BADOLEY & WARD North Wales* 191 The going consists of stones and ruts concealed by heather to such an extent that almost every step is a matter of careful consideration. *1887 Sir R. H. ROBERTS In the Shires* ii. 27 The fences are fair and the going pretty good, although the late rains have made it somewhat heavy.

5. With adverbs, expressing the action of the vbl. combinations under **Go v.** VI. Also *attrib.*

1388 WYCLIF Ps. cxx. 8 The Lorde kepe thi goyng in and thi goyng out. *c 1440 Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 264 His fadyr & modyr, for his goyng away, sowtyn hym in dyuers londys. *1583 STRUBBS Anal. Abuses* 51 All other goynges together and coitions are damnable. *1599 H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* Fij, The fourth day of her going abroad. *1641 Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 After a longe declingne and goyng backe. *1659 HAMMOND On Ps.* lix. 12 Thy continual going on, and obstinate impersuasibleness therein. *1824 Miss FERRIER Inher.* xxviii. The nuptials, which they merely thought of as Bell's going off. *1850 'Bat' Cricketer's Man.* 46 Place the order of going in, on the left-hand side of the striker's name. *1884 Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 7/2 Mrs. H.—'s going-away gown being a dark brown cashmere.

b. Going down: setting (of the sun), sunset.

† Also going to, under.

a 1325 Psalter xlii. [il.] 2 Fram be sonne arisyng vn-to be going a-doune. *1490 CAXTON Eneydos* xxii. 80 Ate euen, about ye goyng vnder yf sonne. *1582 N. LICHELFIELD tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* iv. 22 vpon the Saturday... about the going doune of the Sunne. *1622 Sir R. HAWKINS Observ. Voy. S. Sea* a. o. 1593 xxvii. 60 The twenty two of this month, at the going too of the Sunne, we descried a Portingall ship, and gaue her chase.

Fig. *1837 DICKENS Pickw.* ii. Mr. Winkle looked up at the declining orb, and painfully thought of the probability of his 'going down' himself, before long.

c. Goings-on (see **go on**, **Go v.** 84 d and f): Proceedings, actions, doings. Usually with implied censure: Questionable proceedings, extravagances, frolics.

1775 JOHNSON Let. 26 July, Then I shall see what have been my master's goings on. *1777 ELIZ. RYVES Poems* 153 See if he will release you, when he sees your pretty goings-on. *1842 MANNING Serv.* (1848) 1. 67 The warm and clinging fondness which they still have for the goings on of their worldly life. *1883 J. PAIN Myst. Mirbridge* II. xx. 61 Suspicions of his young master's goings-on with her ladyship's protégée.

† d. Goings-out: expenses, outgoings. *Obs.*

a 1704 T. Brown Two Oxf. Scholars Wks. 1730 1. I shall quickly feel my goings-out. *a 1745 SWIFT Riddle* iv. 35 Computing what I get and spend My Goings out and Comings in. *1807 SOUTHEY in Life & Corr.* (1850) III. 113. I cannot afford the expense of the journey; for I have had extraordinary goings-out, this year, in settling myself.

G. attrib. and Comb., as **going-barrel** (see *quot.*), also *attrib.*; **going-board** *Coal-mining* (see *quot.*); **going-fusee** (see *quot.*); in *going order* (primarily of a clock, hence often *transf.*), in a condition for 'going' properly, cf. in *working order*; **going-train**, a train of wheels in a clock, answering the same purpose as the going-barrel in a watch; **going-wheel**, an arrangement for keeping a clock in motion while it is being wound up.

1844 F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm. (1892) **Going Barrel*, the barrel of a watch or clock round which are teeth for driving the train direct without the intervention of a fusee. *Ibid.* (1884) 121 The keyless mechanism most generally adopted in English going-barrel watches. *1851 GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 29 The coals are brought down a board for one, two, or more pillars... to the crane. This board is called the 'going (or 'gannen') board. *1838 Penny Cycl.* XII. 304/5 When this principle [maintaining power] is applied to a fusee, it is termed a 'going fusee. *1887 LAOY BELLAIRS Cosplay with Girls* ii. 92 To keep her eyes in 'going order'... without being obliged to resort to glasses. *1838 Penny Cycl.* XII. 299/2 That part of it [a clock] which is called the 'going or watch train.

II. In the combination *a-going* (see *A. prep.* 13), whence, in later use, the simple form *going*, treated as a present participle, in agreement with the sb.

7. A-going (also *† in going*), in senses of the vb. **Go**. Now only *vulgar*.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 9 The journey... towards the hie Jerusalem in heuen, to y^e whiche we be in goyng. *1658-9 ELIZ. BOOVILLE in Hutton Corr.* (1878) 17 My Lord Chesterfield he is going into France himself. *1662 GLANVILLE Lux Orient.* ii. (1682) 10 Before they consider whether they are a-going. *1861* [see **Go v.** 47 b].

8. To set (keep, etc.) a-going or going: to set (keep, etc.) in motion; to start (or maintain) in any activity.

1583 A. CONHAM in Babington's Commandm. Ded. to Godly Rdcs. (1637) a v j, With lesse paines to keepe going that which he had moved, and set a going. *1726 CAVALLIER Mem.* iv. 310 All the Water Works were set a going. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas* v. i. 76 My savings were... wanted to set us going in a genteel style among our country neighbours. *1837 WHITLOCK, etc. Bk. Trades* (1842) 384 The means of keeping it [machinery] 'a going'. *1850 Tail's Mag.* XVII. 146/2 He set them [watches] all going. *1865 MOZLEY Mirac.* vii. 159 Influences, which were originally set going by that agency. *1888 W. J. KNOX-LITTLE Child of Stafferton* xv. 205 She kept the conversation going.

9. Used either as simple predicate, or added after the sh., esp. when preceded by a superlative: Existing, in existence (so as to be accessible or within reach); current or prevalent; to be had.

1720 WOODROW Corr. (1843) II. 510 That you may have any thing that is going, please to receive [etc.]. *1790 By-stander* 392, I says we beggars be the cleverest fellows going. *1849 RUSKIN Ser. Lamps* vii. § 4. 187 A man who has the gift, will take up any style that is going. *1857 HUGHES Tom Brown* i. viii, Brandy punch going, I'll bet. *1865 M. ARNOLE Ess. Cril.* ii. (1875) 76 If you have genius and powerful ideas, you are apt not to have the best style going. *1871 RUSKIN Pers. Clar.* iv. 8 Mr. Mill does not know, nor any other Political Economist going.

Going (gō'in), *apl. a.* [f. **Go v.** + -ING *v.*] That goes (in various senses); departing; current; working. *A going concern*: one in actual operation. *† Going gear*: working machinery. *† Going money*: current coin. Often with some limiting sb., as *church*, *theatre*, etc.; or adv., as *high*, *low-going*. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 401 (Trin.) Alle goyngs beestis... he made. *1523 The goyng geyre* [see **GEAR** sb. 6 a]. *1591 G. FLETCHER Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 67 One hundred rubbles of going money of Mosko. *1665 COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 108 I'll haunt thee like a going Fire. *1713 STEELE Englishm.* No. 3. 20 The Weaver... has not so many Looms going as he had a few Months ago. *1724 RAMSAY Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) 1. 8 Twa good ga'en yads. *1839 Penny Cycl.* XIII. 25/2 The sheriffs are generally nominated by the going judges. *1881 Daily News* 21 June 6/3 The business being a going concern. *1883 Athenium* 8 Dec. 744/1 Ladies on a pier, watching the going ship.

Hence *† Go'ingly adv.*, at a walking pace.

1. noun-use.

1651 BEDELL in Fuller's Abel Rediv., Erasmus 73 He can run but goyngly, who ties himself to another mans footsteps.

Gointer, **Goion(e)**, obs. ff. **JOINTURE**, **GUDGEON**.

Gois(s)halk, **Goist**, obs. ff. **GOSHAWK**, **GHOST**.

Goit, variant of **GOTE**.

Goitre (goi'ter). *Forms*: 7 *goutre*, *goitre*, 7-8 *goistre*, 8 *goter*, 8, 9 *U.S.* *goiter*, 9 *goiture* (*goto*), 8- *goître*, 7- *goître*. [a. F. *goître*, *goître*, back-formation from *goîtreux*, ad. Prov. *goitros*: popular L. **gutturiosum*, f. *guttur* throat.]

1. *Path.* A morbid (often enormously developed) enlargement of the thyroid gland of the neck; bronchocoele.

1625 PURCHAS Pilgrims IV. 1624 The Goutires of Sauoye. *c 1645 HOWELL Let.* l. i. xliii. (1650) 76 The people who dwell in the Valleys... are subject to a strange swelling in the Throat, called Goytre. *1690 LASSALLS Voy. Italy* i. 5 The Goytre of Piedmont. *1683 BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 638 Persons... troubled with these disgusting Goytres. *1752 J. SPENCE Crito* 49 That sort of Swellings in the Neck, which they call Goytres. *1838 SOUTHEY in C. Southey Life & Corr.* VI. 379 Those inhabitants of the Alps who suffer with goitres. *1871 SMILES Charac.* vi. (1876) 175 There is a village in South America where gotos or goitres are so common that to be without one is regarded as a deformity. *transf. and fig.* *1854 LOWELL Tril.* Italy Prose Wks. 1890 I. 206 In Rome they [domes] are so much the fashion that I felt as if they were the goitre of architecture. *1860 EMERSON Cond. Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 364 This goitre of egotism is so frequent among notable persons that [etc.].

2. A swelling of the neck in certain lizards.

1834 tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. II. 31 The greater proportion of them [Anolis] have a dewlap or goitre under the throat. *1835* [see **ACOL**].

3. *Comb.*, as *goitre-like* adj.; *goitre-stick*, the stems of the *Sargassum bacciferum* (see *quot.*).

1849 tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 277 The greater number have a goitre-like appendage under the throat. *1860 FOWLER Med. Voc.* *Goitre-sticks*, the stems of a sea-weed, chewed in South America as a remedy for goitre.

Hence **Goitral** *a.* [-AL], **Goitred** *a.* [-ED] = **GOITROUS**.

1836-7 Todd Cycl. Anat. II. 471/2 The goitral...affections...are striking examples of the effect of hereditary influence. *1860 WORCESTER* (citing *Med. Trm.*), *Goitred*, afflicted with goitre; goitrous.

Goitrous (goi'trəs), *a.* [ad. F. *goitreux*, -euse: see **GOITRE** and -OUS.] Affected with, of the nature of, or pertaining to, goitre. Of a locality: Characterized by the prevalence of goitre.

1796 J. OWEN Trav. Europe I. 241 Nor did I see any goitrous persons here. *1830 T. ROSCOE Tourist Switz. & Italy* 101 Frightfully deformed with the goitrous swelling. *1836-7 Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 471/2 The union of goitrous persons... leads to the production of Cretins. *1869 E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 80 The evidence that the water of goitrous places is derived from limestone and dolomitic rocks... is very strong. *1872 COHEN Dis. Throat* 221 Goitrous tumors. *1884 E. C. BABER in Geogr. Soc. Suppl. Papers* 1. i. 86 With... goitrous neck, and long finger nails. *1889 Q. Rev.* Jan. 196 The whole goitrous region of the New World.

Gojon, obs. form of **GUDGEON**.

Goke (gōk). *Naut.* [Var. of *coke*, **COLK** I. The forms *gok* and *gowl* also occur in northern dialects.] The core or heart (of a rope): see *quot.*

1806 S. STAMBOIGE in Naval Chron. III. 474 The... rope... has generally about one-eighth part of the weight and substance in the middle of the rope, called a goke, in order to make it round.

Goke, obs. form of **GOWK**.

Gok't, variant of **GUCKED**, foolish.

† Goky. *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. *gok* **GOWK**; but cf. mod. **GAWKY**.] A fool, simpleton.

1777 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xl. 299 The game that glisseth so chartres, for a goke is holden. So is it a goky, by god, that in his gospel playeth.

Gol, obs. form of **GOLAL**; var. of **GOLL**, *Obs.*

† Gola, gula (gō'lā, gū'lā-l). *Arch.* [It. *gola* (lit. throat):—L. *gula*, whence the second form above.] = **CYMA** I.

1664 EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit. xxviii. 68 The Gula or Ogee which composes the Crown of the Cornice. *1728 R. MORRIS Ess. Anc. Archit.* 51 Cymatium, or, as some call it, Gola. *1842-59 GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Gola* or *Gula* (It.) The same as *Cyma*, which see.

† Golah. *Indian.* [Hindustani *golā*, f. *gol* round.] A store-house for grain, salt, etc.

1771 Gentl. Mag. XLI. 402 Seapoys were stationed at

their Golahs, to prevent the delivering any rice without a permit. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 2052 The golahs or granaries in Calcutta. 1860 *Illustr. Times* 3 Mar. 128 The 'golahs' in which indigo-seed is stored up. 1878 *Life in Mysul* II. 77 He had large rice golahs in the village.

Golconda (golkōndā). The old name of Hyderabad, formerly celebrated for its diamonds, used as a synonym for 'a mine of wealth'.

[1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1858) VII. 438, I. would not for the mines of Golconda find myself. 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderland, Fact & Fancy* 400 If stray diamonds were found sticking in the house-wall, there must be a new Golconda in the soil beneath. 1890 W. SHARP *Browning* iii. 66 To the lover of poetry 'Paracelsus' will always be a Golconda.

Gold (gōld). Also 3 gulds, 5-6 goldo, (5 gowldes), 8-9 *Sc. and north. dial.* gowd. [Common Teut.: OE. gold str. neut. = OFris. gold, OS. gold (MDu. *goud*, *gout*, *golt*, Du. *goud*), OHG. *gold*, *golt*, *colt* (MHG. *gold*, *golt*, G. *gola*), ON. *gull*, *gull* (Sw., Da. *guld*), Goth. *gulþ*. -O Teut. **gulþom*:- pre-Teut. **ghlto*-, app. formed, with suffix -lo- from the wk. grade of the root **ghel*- yellow (see GALL sb.); cf. OSI. *zlat*, Russ. золото *zoloto*, of similar origin. (Finnish *kulta* is an early adoption from Teutonic.)]

I. 1. The most precious metal: characterized by a beautiful yellow colour, non-liability to rust, high specific gravity, and great malleability and ductility. Chemical symbol Au.

Its relative purity is expressed in carats, see CARAT 3. 1725 *Carpenter Gloss*. 1401 *Obituary*, smacte gold. 1200 *Ornith* 818 Batenn gold & silver. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 85 A crone of gould heo bar a-down. 1382 *Wyclif Exord.* xxxvii. 17 A candlestick, forged of moost clene gold. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 55 b, His beare yellow lyke the burnished golde. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 717 The roof was fretted gold. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. ii. § 3 So yellow color and ductility are properties of gold. 1800 *tr. La-grange's Chem.* II. 136 Gold, next to platinum, is the heaviest of metals. 1860 *PIESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 81 Gold is the only metal which is found in a metallic state.

2. The metal regarded as a valuable possession or employed as a medium of exchange; hence, gold coin; also, in rhetorical use, money in large sums, wealth.

1870 *Codex Aureus Inscr.* 5 in O. E. *Texts* 175 Mid untre clame feo, ðæt ðonne was mid clame golde. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xlv. 8 Wenst þu, þæt we þines hafordes gold oððe his seolf for stalon? 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 Mycel... on gende and on seolfre. 1205 *LAY.* 4779 And he him wolde jenne al þat gold þe he hauden i Denemarch lond. 1286 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 368 This Marchant... Crencched hath, and payd... To certeyn lumbardes... The somme of gold. 1478 *W. Paston*, Jun. in *P. Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 A nobyl in gowld. 1565 *Child-Marriage* 66 Gold and silver was put on the boke and a ringe put on her finger bie the priest. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. i. 26 There's a pore peece of Gold for thee. 1616 *R. C. Times Whistle* vi. 2549 Where gold makes way there is no interruption. 1734 *Pore Ess. Man.* iv. 187 Judges and Senates have been bought for gold. 1766 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 506 Gold is a powerful commander of respect with the commonalty. 1832 *W. IRVING Alhambra* I. 142 The poorest beggar, if he begged in rhyme, would often be rewarded with a piece of gold. 1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Commerce* 99/1 Sending notes... to be exchanged for gold.

Phrase. 1768 *Mrs. CENTLIVRE Bessie Body* iii. 46 If wearing Pearls and Jewels, or eating Gold, as the old saying is, can make thee happy, thou shalt be so.

b. In pl. = gold coins. *Obs. rare.*

1588 *J. MELLIS Briefe Instr.* G. j. You may expresse diuers and sundry golde, as ducates, crowns, and such other.

3. *fig.* With allusion to the brilliancy, beauty, and transcendent preciousness of gold. Often in phr. of gold = GOLDEN a. *Heart of gold*: a noble-hearted person (= F. *un cœur d'or*).

a 1553 (see HEART 14). 1596 *COLSE Penelope* (1880) 169 Yet (Heart a gold) restrain thy heat. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. 1.44 The King's a Barwick, and a Heart of Gold. a 1628 *PRESTON Breastpl.* Love (1631) 187 The good man... there is silver and golde in his speeches and actions, that is, they are likewise precious. 1629 *MILTON Ode Nativity* 135 Time will run back and fetch the Age of Gold. 1644 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvii. 329 He makes his flying enemy a bridge of gold. 1693 *DRAYDEN Juvenal's Sat.* (1697) Ded. 9 In the same Paper, written by diuers Hands... I could separate your Gold from their Copper... tho' I could not give back to every Author his own Brass. 1831 *SCOTT Foul.* 10 Jan. A fine fellow, and what I call a heart of gold. 1863 *LONGF. A-side Inn, O. Sign'd* xv. If in his gifts he can faithless be, There will be no gold in his love to me. 1877 *BARING-GOULD Myst. Suffering* 51 What a glorious world... what gold of gladness, what sunshine of felicity it affords. 1896 *ELTON Gaz.* 7 July 13 The smiling generosity that has done almost as much to charm her public as has her voice of gold.

b. *Proverb.* (See also GLISTER, GLITTER vbs.) 1286 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 409 But al thynge which þat schineth as the gold nis nat gold, as þat I haue herd told. 1530 *R. HILLES Common-Pl.* Bk. (1858) 140 Yt ys not all gold that glowyth. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1671) 66 A man may by gold lo deere. a 1665 *J. GOODWIN Filled w. the Spirit* (1869) 124 Men will not, as our common proverb is, buy gold too dear.

c. The metal as employed for coating a surface, or as a pigment; gilding.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* ii. vii. 36 Let's see once more the saying graund in gold.

d. *pl.* Kinds of gold. *rare.* [Cf. *Or* 2 in Littre.] 1683 *PETRUS Fleta Min.* ii. xv. 142 After this manner and method are to be proved all gold. 1765 *H. WALPOLE in Lett. C. Pitt Suffolk* (1834) II. 314 Huge hunting-pieces in frames of all-coloured golds.

† 4. The metal as used for the ornamentation of textile fabrics; gold thread (see 10); in early use often with the place of manufacture specified, as *gold of Bruges, of Genoa, of Venice*. Hence, textile materials embroidered with or partly consisting of this.

c 1340 *Cyrus M.* 23452 (Trin.) Wymmen... in cloþing als of riche golde [other MSS. of riche falde]. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 978 III. 436 An unce of gold of Venise. 1516 *St. Papers Dom. Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 1565 The sayd ladyes heeds inparryll with loos gold of damask, as well as with wovyn flat goold of damaske [etc.]. 1545 *Rates Custom* ko. b. iij b, Golde of bruges the maste viii. s. 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Ten hankis off gold and ten hankis of silver the fynest that can be gottin. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 356 Vallens of Venice gold, in needle worke. a 1800 in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bard.* (1802) II. 78, I sall learn your turtle dow To lay gowd w' her hand.

5. Used with defining words in the names of various kinds of gold, alloys, counterfeit imitations of gold, etc.

ANGEL, CROWN, DUCAT, DUTCH, FOOL'S, FULMINATING, GERMAN, GIPSV, GRAPHIC, LEAF, MOSAIC, ROMAN, STANDARD, VIRGIN G.: see these words.

Argental gold, native gold containing a percentage of silver; *coloured gold*, gold that has had its lustre destroyed by nitric acid; *dead gold*, unburnished gold or gold without lustre; *dentist gold* (see quot. 1858); *duke gold*? = ducat gold; *Etruscan gold* = coloured gold; *fairy gold* = fairy money (see FAIRY C2); *green gold*, gold alloyed with silver; *jeweller's gold*, 'an alloy containing three parts of gold to one of copper' (Webster 1864); *letrous gold* (see quot.); *Mannheim gold*, a brass alloy of copper, zinc, and tin used in making cheap jewellery; *mock gold*, an alloy of copper, zinc, and platinum; *red gold*, gold alloyed with copper; *shell gold* (see quot. 1727-41); *spangle gold* (see quot. 1611); *white gold*, 'an alloy of about five parts of silver to one of gold' (Funk).

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 603 Another ore of gold is the alloy with silver, or 'argental gold, the electrum of Pliny, so called from its amber shade. 1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Commerce* 835/2 'Dentist Gold is gold leaf carried no further in the process than that of the cutch, and should be perfectly pure gold. 1683 *PETRUS Fleta Min.* ii. i. 100 All Goldish oars... have good 'Duke gold. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iii. iii. 127 This is 'Faery Gold boy... vp with it, keepe it close. 1430-40 *LYDC. Bochas* vii. viii. (1554) 172 b, Leide (of philosophers) is called 'gold leprus. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 714 'Manheim-gold, or Similor. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. Gold, 'Shell Gold is that used by the illuminers... they put it in shells, where it sticks. 1611 *CORR.*, *Or en patille*, 'Spangle Gold, or Gold beaten thinne for Spangles.

6. The colour of the metal: a bright golden yellow. Ordinarily an absol. use of the adj. (see 8 b); but in poetic and rhetorical lang. directly transf. from 1.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 80 Whos colour ys gold lyk, þat ys myn betwen redde and yalwe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 642 Many a colourd plume sprink'd with Gold. 1706 *Pore Windsor Fair.* 118 His painted wings, and breast, that flames with gold. 1866 *C. MACDONALD Ann. C. Neigh.* i. (1878) 15 Gazing at the red and gold and green of the sunset sky. 1895 *C. ROPER Zigzag Trav.* i. 5 Across this blue shot long rays of the most clear pinks and whites and golds.

7. *Archery.* The gilt centre or bull's-eye of a target. To make a gold: to hit the bull's-eye.

1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* I. x. 189 Three hits running in the gold. 1882 *Standard* 31 Aug. 6/4 The prize given... for the lady making the greatest number of golds and reds at archery.

II. attrib. and Comb.

8. *simple attrib.*, passing into *adj.* a. Made (wholly or partly) of gold; consisting of gold. † Also, gilded.

c 1205 *LAY.* 7048 His hæd wæs swulc swa beoð gold wir. 13... *Sir Bennis* 2299 (S.) He may see in his goldering, What any man dooth. 1483 *Calh. Augt.* 161/2 Golde wyre, flum Aureum. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. iii. 92 That Booke... That in Gold chains, Lockes in the Golden storie. 1617 *MORVSON Titin.* i. 10 Hangings of gold lether. 1727 *SOMERVILLE Fable* xiv, *Fortune Hunter* ii. 146 A colber bidding fair for the gold-chain and next lord-mayor. 1837 *Mrs. SHERWOOD H. Milner* iii. xxii. 464 Two young (Oxford) men, one of whom had a gold tassel. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 58 The gold spring is hammer-hardened.

b. Gold-coloured, golden yellow. Also, *old gold*, having the colour of old gold, of a dulled golden yellow with a brownish tinge.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* II. ii. i. 11 The Cowslips tall, her pensioners be. In their gold coats, spots you see, Those be Rubies. 1732 *Pore Hor. Sat.* ii. 20 Yet hens of Guinea full as good I hold as pheasant! Except you eat the feathers green and gold. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Canons Lustad* 77 The purple blazes, and the gold-stripes shine. 1868 *SCOTT Marm.* i. xv. His royn was fair, his ringlets gold. 1882 *Mrs. BRADON M. Royal* II. x. 206 Loose flowing tea-gowns of old gold sateen.

9. General comb.: a. attributive, as *gold-balance*, *-coat*, *-country*, *-lade*, *-ore*, *-scales*, *-vein*, *-yield*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 226/1 'Golde balance, foiz, trebuchet. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 66 The 'gold-coast of Klamath and Del Norte. 1831 *CARLYLE Savt. Res.* (1858) 127 We are to guide our British Friends into the new 'Gold-country, and show them the mines. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 352 Some promising 'gold-lobes have also been found. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 525 *pe* gravel of the ground was of 'gold ore. 1537 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* 111. 1270/1 The blacke stone, which the goldsmiths had said to have gold, and therefore called the same Gold ore. 1638 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1631) II. 93 The poor Indians... parting with a massie lump of gold-ore for a three-halfpenny knife.

1638 A. TOUNSHEND in *Cary Romulus & T. To Author*, A vjb. In their 'Gold-scales to weigh both him and you. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Aurum*, *l'enz auri*, 'golde veynes. 1683 *PETRUS Fleta Min.* ii. ii. 109 There also Flinty and Horn-stony Gold Veins. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 234 The 'gold-yield was not less than \$150,000.

b. objective, as *gold-bearing*, † *gold-breathing*, *-containing*, *-promising*, *-seeking*, *-staining* adjs.; *gold-finding*, *-gathering*, *-milling*, *-mining*, *-seeking*; *gold-broker*, *-diviner*, *-falsifier*, *-hunter*, *-layer*, *-prospector*, *-refiner*, *-seeker*. Also GOLD-BEATER, GOLD-FINER, GOLD-WASHER, etc.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 742/2 'Gold-bearing deposits. 1600 *NASHE Summers Last Will* 1493 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 145 'Gold-breathing Alchemists. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Pres. Met. U. S.* 539 A broad 'gold-containing zone. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. i. 12 Along what shafts and mines corroded. The 'gold-diviner's steps are goaded. 1593 *NASHE Strange News* To Gentlm. Rdrs., Wks. (Grosart) II. 181 Our forenamed 'Gold-falsifiers. 1852 *EARP Gold Col. Australia* 5 Many poor men make fortunes... by the lottery of 'gold-finding. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 19 During the early days of 'gold-gathering. 1854 *G. S. RUTTER* (title), Hints to 'Gold-hunters. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* v. 48 One of the reckless gold-hunters. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Bractarius*, a 'golde hayer: a gliter. 1852 *J. A. PHILLIPS* (title), 'Gold-mining and Assaying: a Scientific Guide for Australian Emigrants. 1894 *H. NESBIT Bush Girls* *Rom.* 191 The 'gold-promising quartz predominated. 1893 *Month* Feb. 205 He had been found alive by a party of 'gold-prospectors. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 712 A 'gold-refiner of Clerkenwell, proved buying a quantity of silver from Clapham. 1852 *EARP Gold Col. Australia* 130 A system which should give encouragement to 'gold seekers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 11/6 The prosecution of... 'gold-seeking in the Kimberley district. 1890 *BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* xv. 150 The great gold-seeking multitude had swelled... to the population of a province. 1603 *J. DAVIES Microcosmos, Ecclesiæ Wks.* (Grosart) I. 91/1 Upon the verge of whose 'gold-stayinging haire, Illustrious Saphires ev'nly ranked were.

c. instrumental (with pres. or pa. pple.), as *gold-bound*, *-brodered*, *-celled*, *-dabbed*, *-decked*, *-embroidered*, *-emwooven*, *† -flourished*, *-graved*, *† -inlaid*, *-inlaid*, *-lilt*, *-made*, *-mounted*, *-rolling*, *-strung*, *-studded*, *-unwrought*, etc., adjs.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. 124 Thy haire Thou other 'Gold-bound-brow, is like the first. 1823 *Mrs. HEMANS Siege Valencia* ix. Poems (1875) 291 The 'gold-broder'd mantle. a 1649 *DRUMM. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/1 Nero's sky-resembling 'gold-cell'd halls. 1598 *E. GILPIN Skial.* (1878) 56 All in 'gold-dabbed suites. 1627 *May Lucan* iii. 11 b, Arimaspians With 'gold deck'd lockes. 1547 *R. STAPTON Juvenal* vi. 506 Her faire 'gold-emwooven'd garment. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* xvii. 660 The 'gold-enbroyderd crown. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 214 Though we glister it neuer so in our... 'golde-florishd garments. 1875 *BROWNING Aristoph.* *Alph.* 356 A 'gold-graved writing. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xvi. 218 Our 'gold-imbased World. 1853 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Saga K.* *Olaf* ii. 77 Harness 'gold-inlaid and burnished. 1855 *Woman's Devotion* II. 154 Her lovely 'gold-lit ringlets. 1630 *DRAYTON Moses* iii. 302 A 'gold-made god how durst you euer name? 1828 *SCOTT Foul.* 25 May, A 'gold-mounted pair of glasses. a 1649 *DRUMM. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 4/1 'Gold-rolling Tagus. 1607 *Lingua* ii. vii. G3 b, The 'gold strung harpe of Apollo. 1870 *BRVANT Hind I.* 14 Pelides to the ground Flung the 'gold-studded wand. 1625 *K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argenis* v. xvii. 392 A garland of 'Gold-wrought Purple.

d. *similative*, as *gold-bright*, † *burned*, *green* (sb. and adj.), *-like*, *-red*, *-yellow* adjs.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 225 'Gold-bright stars. c 1430 *LYDC. Compl. Bl. Knt.* v. The sonne, 'gold-burned in his spere. 1830 *TENNISON Recoll. Arab. Nts.* 82 Flush'd all the leaves with rich 'gold-green. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* i. 11 The great elm-trees in the gold-green meadows. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* iv. xx. 86 A Globe-like head, a 'Gold-like haire. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 147 Hands... Whose gold-like touch makes kings of men. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 75 The 'gold-red apples. 1597 *A. M. tr. Gullimann's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/2 With 'gouldyellow strokes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4/2 Gold-yellow silk stockings.

e. *parasyntetic*, as *gold-banded*, *-capped*, *-clashed*, *-crested*, *-fringed*, *-haired*, *-headed*, *-hilted*, *-robed*, *-sanded*, *-striped*, *-walled*, *-winged* adjs.

1860 *DICKENS Let.* 24 Sept. [Sydney] stood waving the 'gold-banded cap. 1742 *Pore Dunc.* iv. 117 Three hundred 'gold-capped youths. 1861 *Mrs. YONGE Stokely Street* iii. (1862) 44 A 'gold-clasped Prayer Book. 1880 *C. MERRITT Tragic Com.* (1881) 37 Lucretia the gold-haired. He has a pair of 'Gold-fringed Gloves. 1611 *G. SANDERS Ovid's Met.* vi. 131 The 'gold-haired mother. 1725 *Col. Churchill, my 'Gold-headed cane.* 1805 *A. Murr in K. Meyer's Voy. Bran* I. 180 A 'gold-hilted sword. 1855 *BROWNING Men & Wom.* II. *Popularity* ix. When 'Gold-robed he took the throne. 1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* i. iii. 122 'Gold-strided Tagus. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 78/2 The Red or 'Gold-striped (variety of maple). 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philol.* i. (1701) 53/2 *Cressus*. Who to his Gods did 'Gold-wall'd Temples build. 1568 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. 11. *Babylon* 536 'Gold-winged Morpheus.

10. *Special comb.*: *gold-amalgam*, gold combined with mercury in a soft or plastic state (applied by Schneider in 1848 to a native form found in small white grains); *gold-bank* (see quot.); † *gold-beat*, † *gold-benton ppl.* adjs., adorned with beaten gold; *gold-boating*, the act or process of beating out gold into leaf; *gold beetle U.S.*, a name for various beetles of the families Chrysomelidae and Cissidae; *gold beryl* = Chryso-

BERTL; gold-bob, a gold ornament (see BOB sb. 1); gold-book = Book sb. 12; gold-bug U.S., (a) = gold-beetle (Funk); (b) a plutocrat, millionaire; also a political nickname for an advocate of a single (gold) standard (Funk); gold-carp = GOLDFISH; gold-cloth, cloth of gold (see CLOTH sb. 9 c); gold-digger = DIGGER 2 b; also fig.; gold-digging, (a) the action or occupation of digging for gold; (b) pl. the place where gold-digging is carried on; †gold-drawer, one who draws gold wire; gold-driver = GOLD-BEATER 1; gold-drop *slang*, a gold coin; gold-dropper (see quot. 1785); †gold-end-man, one who buys up broken pieces of gold; gold-fever, the rage for going in search of gold; †gold-finger, the third or ring-finger; goldfinny, a fish of the wrasse family (see quot.); gold flat (see FLAT sb. 3 f); †gold-flint, flint containing gold; gold-flux = AVENTURINE 1; gold-fringe, a moth (see quot.); †gold-ground a., having a ground of gold; gold-hammer, a gold-beater's hammer; gold-head a., gold-headed; gold-heart a., gold-headed; †gold-hewn = gold-beaten; †gold-house, a treasury; gold-hunger, keen desire for gold; †gold-mestling, brass; gold-mill, a mill in which gold ore is crushed; also fig.; †gold-mint, a place where gold is coined; gold-mouthed a., whose speech is golden; gold-note (U.S.), a bank-note payable only in gold; †gold-paper = gold-foil; gold plate, vessels made of gold; gold-plating, gold in thin sheets; gold-powder, gold in the form of or reduced to powder; †also, in 18th c., ? the name of some quack medicine; †gold-proof a., proof against being bribed or tempted by gold; gold-purple (see quot.); †gold-quarrel, a gold-mine; gold-rain = golden rain (see quot. and GOLDEN a. 10); gold-rush, a rush to goldfields in search of gold; gold-sand, sand containing particles of gold; also fig.; gold-shell, a shell on which powdered gold mixed with gum water is spread for painters' use; goldsinny = goldfinny; gold-size, a size laid on as a surface on which to apply gold-leaf; goldskin; goldbeater's skin; gold-solder, †(a) = CHRYSOCOLLA 1; (b) an alloy for soldering gold; gold-spangle, gold-spot, names of moths (see quot.); gold-stone, †(a) (see quot. 1626); (b) a piece of gold ore; (c) (see quot. 1850); (d) = AVENTURINE 1 (in some mod. Dicts.); †gold-stroke, the rubbing of gold on a touchstone in order to test it; gold swift, a moth (see quot.); gold-tail (moth), the moth *Portheia chrysorrhæa*; gold-thirst, intense desire for gold; so gold-thirsty adj.; gold-thread (see quot. 1727-41); gold-web, †(a) cloth of gold; (b) (see quot. 1769); †gold-worm, a glow-worm.

1850 DANA Min. 555 *Gold Amalgam. In small white grains as large as a pea. 1889 Century Dict., *Gold-bank, a national banking association of a class organized under United States Revised Statutes to issue notes payable in gold coin. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Art.* 24 Theseus with the laurer crowned, in his chare *gold bete. 1386 — *Art.* 1. 1642 (Harl. MS.) *Gold-beteth [other MSS. gold-hen] helmes. 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 188 And lovely ladies y-wrought. In many gay garments bat were gold-beten. 1763-6 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 50 The process of *gold-beating is considerably influenced by the weather. 1807 A. ATKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* 1. 539 *Gold Beryl. 1804 EDWARD *Plants* 95 Top-knots, Fingal Fangles, and *Gold-bobs. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 107 Crucian Carp, *Gold Carp. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) 1. 1. 287 *Gold cloth so wrought that nought of gold seemed there. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* 11. 305 We cheer the pale *gold-diggers. 1852 EARL *Gold Col. Australia* 160 A case of extraordinary success at the *gold-diggings has been related to us. 1865 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* 131, Because of my refusal to become a slave to the gold-digging. 1536-7 P. P. *Exp. Press Mary* (1831) 12 Paved to the *gold-drawer for Pyres and pyrites for a gowne to my lads. 1658 *Wks.* 1657 284 As *Gold-dryers that make Spangles rare. Do heat the yielding Metal into Air. 1797 MARV *Roninson Walsingham* 11. 176 So touch the *gold drops . . . divide them among you. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Gold-droppers, Sweeteners, Cheats, Sharpers. 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Gold-droppers, sharpers who drop a piece of gold, which they pick up in the presence of some unexperienced person for whom the trap is laid; this they pretend to have found [etc.]. 1605 MARSTON, etc. *Eastward Hoe* v. i. G 3 b, His daughter that he has married a scurvy gold-end man & his Prentise. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. ii.* 13 He looks like a gold-end man. 1888 BARBOUR *Clara* ix. 13 The *gold fever coursed through every vein. c. 1000 *Ælfred Gloss* in Wr. Wülcker 158/36 *Medicus*, nel annularis, goldfinger. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* 1. 296 The *Goldfinny, or Goldsinny, *Corniliaris Cornubicus*. 1863 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* 11. i. 101 *Gold flints which have not only gold but silver also. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* (1715) 536/5 This Tincture if it be made out of Gold-Flints, Pebbles, or Sand, is none of the least Medicines. 1884 CASSELL *Encycl. Dict.* 1. 10 *Gold-flux*, aventurine. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 397 *Helianthus* 11. 121 The *gold Fringe. 1591 *Wylde's Du Baras* 311. 121 The *gold Fringe. 1591 *Gold-ground Velvets. 1763-6 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 48 The *gold hammer, or finishing hammer weighs ten or eleven pounds. 1666 SYLVESTER *Du Barts* 11. iv.

11. *Magnificence* 722 *Gold-hend darts. 1869 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) 111. iv. 6 Maidens' feet Brushing the *gold-hend lilies. c. 1386 *Gold hewen (see *gold-beater*). 1400 *Sege Perus*. 755 De gold-hewen helme haspeth he blyue. 14. — *MS. Cantab.* Ff. 2. 38. ff. 133 (Halliwell) The kyng to hys *gold-hows took hys way. 1552 H. L'ESTRANGE *Americans* no *Jeunes* 64 And being still whetted and sharpened on with *Gold-hunger, their sword devoured many Myrtides of the Americans. c. 1700 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 334 *Auriculann*, goldmashine. c. 1700 *Ibid.* 550 *Auriculann*, goldmestling. c. 1700 *Plouman's T.* 1. 187 Styropes gay of gold-mastling. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* 11. iv. 118 The building up of the *Gold-Mill. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Pierique* 127 Hours . . . dedicated to furious mulling in the gold-mill. 1530 PALSGR. 226/1 *Goldemint. 1593 DONNE *Sat. vi.* 9 *Poems* (Grosart) 1. 51 *Gold-mouth'd Spencer. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 An ymage of oure lady in *gold papyr. 1545 *Rates Custom* ho. b. iij. h. Golde papers the groce i. l. s. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 91 A magnificent temple . . . its whole walls covered with *gold-plating. 1743-4 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) 11. 250 Your letter . . . I believe drove away my headache . . . every testimony of your love and friendship is better to me than *gold-powder or sal volatile. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 612 The mechanical mode [of gilding] is the application of gold leaf or gold powder to various surfaces. a. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v. iv. Art thou *gold-proof? There's for thee. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Gold purple, or Cassius's purple precipitate, the compound oxide which is precipitated upon mixing the solutions of gold and tin. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 168/11 *Aurifodina*, a *goldquarrel. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gold-rain, (Pyrotechnics), small cubes 4 inch square, used instead of stars for rockets, etc. 1893 G. TREGARTHEN *Austral. Commu.* 158 The *gold-rush had introduced many unwholesome spirits. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* 11. i. 101 (A river) too small to enrich so many Gold-Mines with *Gold-sand. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nenth*, etc. 258 As the gold-sand of life disappears. c. 1705 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 163 *Gold-sinny, *Corbustinnus*. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* 111. 209 The tail . . . of the Goldsinny is even at the end. 1611 CORGER, *Assiette a dorer*, size to gild with, *gold size. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. *Gold size* . . . is drying oil mixed with calcined red ochre. 1545 *Rates Custom* ho. b. iij. h. Golde skinnus the kyppe xliii. lii. 1601 HOULAND *Phys.* 11. 454 *marig.*, *Chrysocolia*, i. *Gold-solder. 1842 FRANCE *Dict. Arts*, Gold Solder, the alloy used for soldering gold articles is [etc.]. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 402 *Noctua bractea*, the *gold Spangle. *Ibid.* 422 *Noctua festuca*, the *gold Spot. 1625 BACON *Sylva* 3 360 The *Gold-Stone, which is the Yellow Topaze. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* 11. ii. 112 If there be a great quantity of the Gold-stones, then there may be made more Ovens. 1850 AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* vi. iv. (1860) 156 An enormous mass of breccia, or goldstone, as the common folk call it. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* 11. x. 128 That every Assayer may . . . so well order his *Gold streak, that he may not be esteem'd as one without understanding. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 397 *Helianthus* 11. 121 The *gold Swift. 1816 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* (1817) 11. 2 The *gold-tail-moth. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 423 A heart whose *Gold-Thirst never sat is. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops) *Isa.* xiv. 4 How hath the oppressor ceased? and the *gold thirshie Babel rested? c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 485 Nettes of *gold threed hadde he greet plentie. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* ii. iii. Cheating heirs With your new counterfeit gold thread and gummed velvets. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gold Thread*, or spun Gold, is a flattened gold wrapped, or laid over a thread of silk, by twisting it with a wheel, and iron bobbins. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlv. Thenne Sir Amadace he him claddre, And that was in a *gold webbe. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 189 To spin a Gold Web for covering Sweet-Meats . . . when your sugar is melted it will be of a gold colour, take your ladle off the fire, and begin to spin it with a knife. 1493 *Cath. Angl.* 161/2 A *Golde worne, *nocturna*.

b. in names of plants, as gold-balls = gold-cups; gold basket, *Alyssum saxatile*; gold-bloom, the marigold; gold-chain, (a) the stoncrop, *Sedum acre*; (b) the laburnum; †gold-crap, cups, names of a species of *Ranunculus*; gold-flower, †(a) *Helichrysum Stachas*; (b) the South African genus *Gorteria*; gold-knap, -knap(s) = gold-cups; gold-lily, †*Anaryllis aurea*; gold of pleasure, *Camelina sativa*; gold-seed (see quot.); gold-shrub, *Palcourea speciosa* (Treas. Bot. 1866); gold-thread, *Coptis trifolia*, so called from its fibrous yellow roots.

1854 Miss PRATT *Flower Pl.* (1857) 1. 33 The Buttercup has several old English names. . . Gold cups and *Gold Balls are now almost forgotten. 1857 WAGNER *Dict. Obs. & Provinc. Eng.* *Gold-bloom, the marigold. 1857 Miss PRATT *Flower Pl.* 11. 331 Country people call it *Sedum acre* *Gold Chain. 1850 HOLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Des Bassinets*, an herbe called crowfoot, *golde crap, or yellow crappe. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* 11. lxvii. 421 Golde knoppe . . . y' single and double, or els the garden *Golde-cuppe, and the wilde. 1849 *Reverberations* 11. 45 Goldcups in the meadows. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* 1. lxi. 89 *Golde floure, Motheworte, or Golden Stechados. 1812 A. PLUNTER *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* 11. 166 The abundance of *gorteria*, gold-flowers, which grow upon its banks. 1552 HULOET, *Goldknappet, or yellow craye herbe. . . *batrachium*, *Chrysanthemum*. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* 11, *Poly-anthemum*, . . . An herb called crowfoot, goldcup, or goldeknapp. 1567 MAPLET *For. Forest* 39 b. Crowfootes. . . It heareth yellowe flowers called *Goldknops. 1842 TENNISON *E. Morris* 146 While the *gold-lily blows. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 11. xxii. 224 *Golde of pleasure, is called properly Myagrum. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours* 11. 43 The most primitive and simple forms have yellow flowers, as in the case of . . . the gold-of-pleasure (*Camelina sativa*). 1855 *Onton Cycl. Agric.* 1. 596/6 These grains [of *Cynodorus Crisatus*] commonly called seeds, being yellow, give rise to the provincial name of *gold seed applied to the species. 1866 MOORE *Expt.* ix. 90 Where the *gold-thread loves to creep. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 The root of *Coptis trifolia*, or Gold-thread, is a pure and powerful bitter.

c. in the names of birds, as gold-breasted trumpeter, *Propheta crepitans*; gold-capped weaver bird, *Ploceus ictercephalus*; goldcrest = golden-crested wren (see WREN); gold-hammer, the yellow-hammer; gold-head, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*; gold robin, the Baltimore oriole. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* 11. ii. 793 *Gold-breasted Trumpeter. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xi. 205 The beautiful nest of the *Gold-capped Weaver bird. 1824 T. FORSTER *Peren. Cal.* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* 11. 119 The king Of birds the *goldcrest. 1765 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gold-hammer, a Bird. 1744 *State Co. Down* xviii. 230 Called the Pochard, or red-headed Widgeon, and in this County . . . commonly the *Gold Head. 1872 WHITTIER *Pennsylv. Pilgrim* 436 The *gold-robin cried A-swii g upon his elm.

Gold² (gōld). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: a. 1, 4-6 golde, 5 goolde, 6 goold, gowl(e), 4-6 gold, 6- gould (9 dial. goode, goud). B. Sc. (and north.) 6 guild, guildle, 6, 8 guild, 8 guil(l), gule, gool, 8-9 gull. [OE. golde wk. fem., app. related to GOLD¹: the marigold is called 'gold-flower' in several of the cognate languages, as Du. *goudbloem*, *goudsbloem* (MDu. *goutbloeme*), G. *gold-blume*, Sw. *guldblomma*.

In many dialects there is a difference in pronunciation between this sb. and GOLD¹. In the name of the plant, as also in *mould* = OE. *molde*, the northern dialects have generally the vowel ordinarily corresponding to OE. *o*. ME. close *o*, while in GOLD¹ the pronunciation descends normally from OE. *gold*, ME. *gōld*. (Cf. esp. Sc. *guil'd*, corn-marigold, with *goud*, the metal.) The difference is doubtless due to the fact that the one word was dissyllabic, the other monosyllabic, in OE. and early ME.

1. †a. The marigold (*Calceola officinalis*). *Obs.* b. The corn-marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*). *Freq. in pl. c.* (see quot. 1882). † Sometimes used by early writers to render L. *intuba* or *cichorea* (endive or chicory).

The medieval L. names *solsequium*, *heliotropium*, &c. denote the marigold (*Calceola*), the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) being then unknown in Europe. In mod. dialect use the name of 'white gold' is sometimes given to the ox-eye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), the corn-marigold being then distinguished as the 'yellow gold' (Britten and Holland 1879).

a. c. 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 301/6 *Solsequia*, golde. 1333 *Beauchamp Abbey Charter in Monast. Angli.* (1564) 11. 610 De tennis suis . . . 3 goldis mundanis. 1373 *Durham. Helmette Rolls* (Surtees) 118 Injunctum est omnibus tenentibus villas quod evanctum quamdam herbam vocatam gold. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1071 Ialousy, That wered of yelow goldees a geiland. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 11. 356 She sprong up out of the moide into a flour, was named golde, Which stant governed of the sonne. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* v. 97 Oynours, myntes, goorde, & golys [L. *intuba*]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 205/1 Goolde, herbe, *solsequium* . . . *calendula*. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* 8 20 There be diuers maner of wedes, as thistyls . . . darnde, gouldes. *Ibid.* Gols . . . isan yll wede, and groweth commonly in barleye and pees. 1547 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* cclxxxii. T iv a, Water of the herbe of gowles or ruddes. *Cicorea*, *sponsa solis Solsequium* in latyn. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 341 With Roses dight and Goolds. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xv. 166 The crimson Darnell Flower, the Blew-bottle, and Gold. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradis* lxiii. 298 We call them in English generally, either Gols or Marigolds. 1633 GERARDE'S *Herbal* Suppl., *White Gols* is great Daisy. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Co.* 11. 437 Gloss. Gols, *chrysanthemum segetum*; — corn marigolds. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Goolde* (N. Lanc.) the ox-eye daisy. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Goud* or *Gold*, the yellow Corn Marigold.

β. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) 11. 164 He that suffers his land to be hid with guld, or sickle unprofitable weds [etc.]. 1563 WINNET *Wks.* (1890) 11. 59 *Fr. hand* spring up guld and humlokis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* Table 81 *Guilde*, *guilde* is a pernicious herbe, or rather ane wide. 1717 *Scottish Saying* in ANIMOSUS 5, v. The Gool, and the Gordon, and the Hudy Caw Are the greatest curses ever Moray saw. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* xlii. 537 A weed with a yellow flower that grows among the corns, especially in wet seasons, called Gool. 1791 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Camb.* 1. 220 *notew.*, *Gulls*, a weed which infested the cornland, totally rooted out. 1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.*, *Gull*, the corn-marigold.

2. *Comb.* as *gold flower*; also *goldweed*, *-wort* = sense 1. Also †*gool-riding* Sc., the custom of searching fields for 'golds', a fine being imposed on the farmer for each plant found; so *gool-rider*. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles*, in Wright *Voc.* 162 Cy cress la flur de surcy [glassed gold-flours (solis)]. c. 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 367 Y' golde flour is good to sene. c. 1400 *Med. Wks.* 141h C. (890) 45 Take mat-felon and flours of gold-wort. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Ancient. Oxon.) 86/1 *Incuba*, *sponsa solis* . . . goldwort. *Ibid.* 38/1 *Calendula*, *sponsa solis*. goldwort uel rodes. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* 11. i. 19, I saw a Field of Barley . . . full of this Guld-weed. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* xlii. 537 An old custom takes place in this parish [Cargill], called Gool-riding. . . Certain persons stiled gool-riders, were appointed to ride through the fields, search for gool, and [etc.].

GOLD-BEATER.

1. One who beats out gold metal into thin plates or gold-leaf.

1215 in *York Myst.* *Intro.* 21 Goldbeaters. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 s 1 The Artificers . . . that is to say Goldbeaters [etc.]. c. 1515 *Coke Lovell's B.* (Percy) 9 Bokell smyth, horse lecher, and gold beater. 1671 BOVE *Consid. Usuf. Exter.* *Psalms* 11. x. 4 36 Some of our Gold-beaters in London. c. 1800 COWER *Flattening Mill* 31, It is doomed to sustain The thump after thump of a gold-beater's mallet. 1868 GLADSTONE *Tre. Mundi* xv. (1870) 522 The gold-beater and . . . smith, are known to Homer.

b. *Goldbeater's skin*, a prepared animal membrane employed to separate the leaves of gold-foil during the operation of beating; sometimes used to cover wounds.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 3 Gold-beaters Skin applied to stop the Blood. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 94 Leaves... thin as gold beaters skin. 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 540 Goldbeater's skin is prepared from the external or peritoneal coat of the cocoon, or blind gut of neat cattle.

2. (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Goldbeaters*... a genus of Coleopterous insects, remarkable for their beautiful golden-green and copper colours.

Go'ld-co'LOUR. The colour of gold; a deep yellow. Also attrib.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 368 A lovely yellow or gold-colour. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. iii. vii. The wax is coloured... for adventure or gold-colour with orpiment. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlvii. It's not a dead gold-colour, ma'am. It's a straw-colour. 1897 Lady 20 Jan. 38/3 A broad stripe of gold-colour plush.

So **Go'ld-co'LOURED** a.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 223/4 A black Hat, with a gold coloured Hatband. 1728 1 ARBUTHNOT *Congr. Bees* Misc. Wks. (1751) II. 149 A gold-coloured Flie. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlvii. Oh, Dixon! not those horrid blue flowers to that dead gold-coloured gown. What taste!

Gold dust, go'ld-dust.

1. Gold in extremely fine particles, the form in which it is commonly obtained in a natural state.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3866/2, 80 Pound weight of Gold Dust. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 81 Dust-Gold, or Gold-Dust... almost as fine as Flower. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* i. iii. (1881) 55 Gold dust passed as currency by weight. 1837 R. H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 368 The day will come when their eyes will be cleansed from the gold-dust which blinds them.

2. *Bot.* A popular name of *Alyssum saxatile*, which bears a profusion of small yellow flowers. Also of *Sedum acre* (Britten & Holland 1879).

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 539/2.

† **Go'lded**, *pph. a.* Obs. [*f. GOLD* + *-ED* 2.]

1. Made of gold, consisting of gold.

1328 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 69 So ben the treenen goddis, and sylveren, and goldid. 1447 BOKERHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 57 At the goldde gates she sey Hyr dere spouse comyn. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 40 Evangelical policies should be framed... by a golded Reed.

2. Possessed of gold, wealthy.

c. 1450 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 227 The grete and the goldde theye had but a jape. 1610 *Histrio-mastix* i. i. Vmiaske thy face thou minister of Time... let thy golded hand, Ride (with distinctless motion) on the eyes Of this fayre Chorus, till the Raigne of Peace, Hath propagated Plenty.

Golden (gō'ld'n), *a.* Forms: 3- golden; also 4, 6. *Sc.* goldin, -yn, (4 goldelin, -un, goldoin, 5 goldene, -on, 6 -ing), 6 goldoun, 8-9 *Sc.* gowden, 9 *dial.* goodden (*superl.*, 6 goldnest, 7 -enst). [*f. GOLD* + *-EN* 4, taking the place of the earlier *GILDEN* (q. v.). Cf. *Du. gouden, G. golden.*]

1. Made of gold, consisting of gold.

The golden fleece, the fabulous fleece of gold in search of which Jason went to Colchis; (*Order of the Golden Fleece* (see FLEECE sb. 1b). *Golden ball*, the apple of discord (see APPLE sb. 1b). *Golden gates*, the gates of Heaven.

c. 1275 *LAV.* 4251 *pe goldene* [c. 1205 goldene] *croone*. *Ibid.* 14298 *Ane goldene* [c. 1205 goldene] *bolle*. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6503 *A goldin calf* bar-of-thai blu. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* *De P.* R. xvi. iv. (1495) 53 A thynne plate of golde of the whyche golden threde is made. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 667 The weithir was wonne, & away borne, The grete goldyn flese with a greke noble. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Rich. II.* 38 b, To promes to the duke... golden hilles and sylver ryvers. 1595 *CHARMAN Ovid's Banquet* *Sene* (1639) 18 With the goldnest arrow in his Quiver. c. 1671 *LO. FAIRFAX Mem.* (1699) 118 The King was the golden hall cast between the two parties, the Parliament and the army. 1676 *W. Row Contn.* *Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 352 A large Bible with golden clasps. 1794 *BURNS My lord a-lunting*, My lady's gown there's gairs upon't, And gowden flowers sca rare upon't. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker* i. ii. 30 Golden guineas are rare things now. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 422 The higher religious souls, hooting to lead me to the golden gates.

b. In *fig.* expressions, referring to gold coin or money.

1597 *BRETTON Wills Treachmour* (Grosart) 8/1 Fishing with the golden hook, which rich men onely layde in the deepe consciences of the covetous. c. 1618 *SYLVESTER Hymn Alms* 334 While Great ones... Had oft their Fingers in the Golden Py; For private Profit [etc.]. 1636 *BRETTON Pasquill And-cap* (Grosart) 8/1 If she have the golden honey-bees, She shall [etc.]. 1642 *Leather* 12 What cannot golden hooks plucke away from vs. 1636 *MASSINGER Gl. Dk. Florence* iii. i. That petition lined too With golden birds, that sing to the tune of profit. 1842 *TENNISON Locksley H.* 100 Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to golden keys.

2. Containing or yielding gold; auriferous, Of a country or district: Abounding in gold. *The Golden State*, California.

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P.* R. xv. cviii. (1495) 527 Ophir... was in olde tyme callid the golden londe. c. 1618 *SYLVESTER Hymn Alms* 417 Pactolus, Ganges, and the golden Tay. 1666 *DYMOND Ann. Mirab.* cccv. Some, bound for Guinea, golden Sand to find. 1701 *Dr. Fok True-born Eng.* 6 The golden mines of Mexico. 1819 *HENNER Hymn 'From Greenland's icy Mountaint'* i. Where Africa's sunny fountains Roll down their golden sand. 1893 *GUNTER Miss Dividants* 238, I thought a tour of 'the Golden State' would please me.

3. Of the colour of gold; that shines like gold.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1865 (Arundel MS.) To vs per brast a goldin leme. 1552 *HULOET*, Golden heere, *chrysozona*. 1624 *Heywood Captives* i. i. The blackest serpents were the golden scales. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xv. 444 Her rich vallies wave with golden corn. 1838 *Lytton Leila* i. ii. The hair and curling beard were of a deep golden colour. 1854 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 107 She saw sunshine sparkling on the water, in golden ripples.

Fig. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 32 Belevinge no fraude nor deccate to be hid or cloked undre this golden tale. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. iv. 97 For I can smoothe and fill his aged eare, With golden promises. 1795 *MACNEILL Will & Jean* ii. xxv. A' his guwden prospects vanish'd.

b. In the names of several kinds of tobacco, e.g. 'Golden Cloud', 'Golden Flake', etc.

4. Resembling gold in value; most excellent, important, or precious. † *Golden vein* [= med. L. *vena aurea*, Ger. *goldader*]: the hæmorrhoidal vein.

1498 *W. DE WORNE (Villie)*, Here begynneth the legende named in Latyn Legend Aurea that is to saye in Englysshe the Golden Legende. For lyke as passeth golde in valewe all other metallys, so this legende excellith all other booke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 b, Men & women, bothe rude & vnlearned that have spoken golden wordes. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters* Dija i. The same [great plantayn water] is good agaynst the fode & bledyinge of the golden vayne. 1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* 155 Of waters of vertues or golden waters. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. vii. 33, I have bought Golden Opinions from all sorts of people. 1607 *TOWSELL Four's Beasts* (1658) 197 It hath been proved for a golden remedy, to take and anoint it with Goats-grease. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) II. 35 He was a golden actor. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vii. 102 He had a golden wit within.

c. Of time, an opportunity: Of inestimable value; exceedingly favourable or propitious.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. v.* i. 301 When that is knowne, and golden time conuents. 1648 *J. HALL Horz Vaz* 20 'Tis... unsufferable... to let the Golden hours of the morning passe without advantage. 1703 *ROWE Fair Penit.* i. i. 156, I snatch'd the glorious, golden opportunity. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) n. xviii. At such a golden moment as this. 1884 *EARL GREY in 19th Cent. Mar.* 514 The golden opportunity was thrown away.

5. Of rules, precepts, etc.: Of inestimable utility; often *spec.* with reference to the precept, 'whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them' (*Matt.* vii. 12).

1674 *R. GOORFEE Inj. & Ab. Physic* 54 Whilst forgetting that Golden Law do as you would be done by, they make self the center of their actions. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* i. xiv. § 8 Such is that golden principle of morality which our blessed Lord has given us. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 242 The best rule in this respect is... the golden rule of Dr. Jenner: not to take matter after the areola begins to spread. 1885 *HOWELLS Stas Lapham* II. xxv. In our dealings with each other we should be guided by the Golden Rule. 1887 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 13 'When you have got too much to do, don't do it'—a golden saying.

† **Math. The golden rule**, the rule of three.

1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 240 The rule of Proportions, whiche for his excellencie is called the Golden rule. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* t. xiv. Eij, By the rule (called the golden precept). 1636 *FLEATY Clavis Myst.* xxi. 279 The rule of three, or golden rule, as it is called in sacred algebray. 1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 44 The Rule of Three... is often called the Golden Rule.

c. **Golden mean**, the avoidance of excess in either direction [tr. L. *aurea mediocritas*, Hor. *Odes* II. x. 5].

1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (1815) I. 52 The golden meane is best. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. li. Arg't. The face of golden Meane: Her sisters, two Extremities, Strive here to banish cleane. 1636 *MASSINGER Gl. Dk. Florence* i. i. We, whom for our high hirths, they conclude The only free men, are the onely slaves: Happy the golden meane! 1725 *Pope Odys.* xv. 80 Both the golden meane alike condemne. c. 1837 *T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 269 That middle state of poverty, which so long, and so often, has been termed Golden. 1821-2 *WORDSWORTH Sackville*, As if a Church... must owe To opposites and fierce extremes her life,—Not to the golden meane.

6. **Golden number** [tr. med. L. *aureus numerus*; so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter]: the number of any year in the Metonic lnnar cycle of nineteen years.

This number for a year *n* of the Christian era is (a) the remainder of (*n*+1) ÷ 19, or (b) if there be no remainder, 19. Hence these numbers are retained in the ecclesiastical calendar in connexion with the computation of the time of Easter. The golden number is found by adding 1 to the remainder left after dividing the number of the year by 19.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Almanack*, The Golden Number. 1561 *EDEN Arte Nauig.* ii. vi. 30 b, This present yeare of 1545, we have 7. of the golden number. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc.* vii. l. (1636) 654 The Golden number is the number of 19, proceeding from 1 to 19, and so to begin againe at 1. 1686 *Plot Staffordsch.* 431 They scrupled not to set them in the margins of their Calendars in characters of gold, whence they are stiled to this day, also the golden number.

7. Of a time or epoch: Characterized by great prosperity and happiness; flourishing, joyous. † *Golden world* = **GOLDEN AGE**.

1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prelates* Bijh, Then they called a parliament (as though the golden worlde shuld come agayne). 1648 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 20 b, That golden worlde of Tully. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 100 Tydings do I bring, and luckie ioyes, and Golden Times. 1600—*A. V. L.* i. i. 125 (They) fleet the time carelessly as they did the golden world. 1661 *COWLEY Disc. Govt.* O. Cranwell Ess. (1669) 72 The golden times of our late Princes. 1775 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 90 Your gentleman does well to call the days of Lord Clare golden. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii.

IV. 174 In the golden days of the Plot he had been allowed three times as much. 1877 *TENNISON Harold* iv. iii. Our day... will not shine Less than a star among the goldenest hours of Alfred.

† **8. Pertaining to gold (as the object of desire, pursuit, etc.). Obs.**

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 817 He would carry them where their Golden thirst should be satisfied. 1623 *R. JOHNSON (title)*, The Golden Trade, or a discovery of the River Gambia and the golden Track of the Ethiopians. 1720 *Dr. Foe Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 120 Thus ended our first golden adventure.

9. **Comb. a.** with adjs. of colour, as *golden-brown, -chestnut, -green, -olive, -red, -yellow*.

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 172 Juice golden yellow. 1863-5 *THOMSON Sunday at Hampton* viii. The great dusk emerald golden-green. 1865 *EARL DERBY II* xl. 777 Golden-chestnut mares. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 A dress of golden brown silk.

b. *quass.* adverbial 'with or like gold', as *golden-gleaming, -glowing, -wrought*.

1777 *PORTER Eschylus, Agamem.* 231 Golden-gleaming rays. 1796 *T. TOWNSHEND Poem.* 34 And in her pearly hand a lyre She held of golden-glowing wire. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 49 Her array all golden-wrought.

c. *parasynthetic*, as † *golden-aged, -coloured, -fettered, -fleece, -footed, -fruited, -haired, -hilled, -locked, -railed, -slopt, -tongued, -trapped, -winged, -wired*, etc.

1568 *T. HOWELL Arb. Antie* (1879) 101 To runne the race of Nestors yeeres, a 'golden aged man'. c. 1650 *Sir J. MELVIL Mem.* (1735) 98 Sic [Queen Elizabeth] delighted to show her 'golden-coloured Hair' wearing a Caul and Bonnet. 1824 *J. BOWRING Balaivan Anthol.* 46 Many a 'golden-fetter'd fool'. 1891 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. 118 The 'golden-fleece' Sheep. 1757 *DYER Fleece* iii. 405 Around the globe, The 'golden footed' sciences their path Mark, like the sun. c. 1835 *Mrs. HEMANS Dreams Heaven Poems* (1875) 518 In... 'golden-fruited grove'. 1552 *HULOET*, 'Golden heered, or haunye golden heere or lockes, *chryso-commis*. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poems* II. 273 Thou golden-haired, and silver-voiced child. 1646 *CHARMAN Musie's Duell Poems* 89 A 'golden-headed harvest'. 1899 *TENNISON Enid* 166 Nor weapon, save a 'golden-hilted brand'. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 660 c, A brave, bold, 'golden-locked boy'. 1833 *TENNISON Plat. Art* xii. The light aerial gallery, 'golden-rail'd', Burnt like a fringe of fire. 1899 *MARSTON Soc. Villanite* i. iii. 107 When some sile, 'golden-slopt' Castillo Can cut a manors strings at Primero. 1645 *HOWELL Dodona's Grove* i. 10 That flexanimous and 'golden-tongued Orator'. 1648-99 *Jos. BEAUMONT Psyche* ix. ciii. The Sun... had from the east Prick'd forth his 'Golden-trapped Steeds'. c. 1625 *MILTON Death Fair Infant* 59 Or wert thou of the 'golden-winged host'. 1596 *Fitz-GERFAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Her silver-feathered turtle-doves, Which in their 'golden-wired case' remaine.

10. Specialized combinations and phrases, as *golden balls* (see BALL sb. 20); *golden book*, a register of the nobility of the state of Venice; *golden-bull* (see BULL sb. 2 3); *golden-comb*, some kind of shellfish; *golden oar*, a moth, *Hydracia nictitans*; *golden earth*, yellow arsenic or orpiment; *golden-fly* = *golden-wasp*; *golden-knop*, a lady-bird; *golden maid*, the fish *Crenilabrus melops* or *linca*; *golden-mouth*, used to render the name *Chrysostom* (see GILDEN a. 1 b); *golden-mouthed a.*, whose speech is golden (used chiefly as *prec.*); *golden perch*, 'a fresh-water fish of Australia, *Ctenolates ambiguus*' (Morris); † *golden-poll* (see quot. and GILT-HEAD); *golden rain*, a kind of firework forming a shower of golden sparks; *golden-ring* (see quot.); *golden shower* = *golden rain*; *golden spur*, a papal order, the order of St. Sylvester; *golden star*, 'a kind of monstrance or ciborium used at Rome in the Papal High Mass on Easter-day' (Lee *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 1877); *golden sulphide*, sulphuret, persulphide of antimony or antimony pentasulphide, Sb₂S₃ (Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 334); *golden syrup* (see SYRUP); *golden-wasp*, a brightly-coloured hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysidæ*, esp. *Chrysis ignita*; *golden wedding* (see WEDDING); *golden wrasse* = *golden maid*; † *golden yard*, the belt of Orion (see quot.).

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5022/6 'The Senate... designs to open the "Golden Book" to such Persons as will buy the Nobility of Venice for themselves or Families. 1805 *KINGSLAY Water-Bab.* 192 Lye cockles and whelks and razor shells and sea-cucumbers and "golden-combs. 1819 *G. SAMOUILLE Eutomal. Confund.* 433 *Noctua auricula*. The "golden Ear. 1567 *MARLET Gr. Forest* to The none Arsenick, which also they call the "golden earth. 1823 *CRAWN Technol. Dict.*, "Golden-fly, an insect so called from its gilt body, which is generally found in the holes of old walls, the *Chrysis* of Linnaeus. 1691 *RAY S. & E. C. Words, Birds*, etc. The lady-bird. I have heard this insect in other places called a "golden-knop. c. 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, Golden-knop. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 108 The fish called "golden maids, were picked up on Brighton beach. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 11393 (Fairf.) John tellyh vs als "goldyn (olther MSS. gilden). 1545 *T. BROWNE Pathol. Præterita* xxxiii. Oia S. John golden mouth. 1887 *T. W. ALLIES Throne of Fiskerham* 230 This is borne witness to already by the Goldenmouth himself. 1577c. *Bullinger's Decades* (1593) 773 Chrysostome that "golden-mouthed man. 1596 *Fitz-GERFAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 21 Golden-mouthed Drayton musical. 1655 *MORRIS & BERNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 243 *Lucerna*. Gilt-heads or "Golden-poles, are very little unlike the Gourd-nut, save that it seems about the Noddle of the Head as tho' it were all besprinkled with Gold-filings. 1891 *Pull Mall*

G. 1 Nov. 5/2 The "Golden Rain" is a mixture of charcoal, saltpetre, and sulphur charged into a small yellow case. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. "Golden-ring," a Worm that gnaws the Vine, and wraps it self up in its leaves. 1839 URE Dict. Arts 480 Stars for "golden showers, nitre 10; sulphur, 10 [etc.] 1827 KIRBY & Sp. Entomol. II. 234 The "golden-wasp" tribe also (*Chrysis* and *Pompilidae*) roll themselves up... into a little ball when alarmed. 1551 RECORDE Cast. Knowl. (1556) 268 Other third stande as bullions set in his gyrdle, and are called by manye englyshe men the "Golden yarde."

b. in the names of plants, as + golden apple, the tomato; golden-ball dial. (a) the globe flower, *Trollius europæus*; (b) the gulder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (Britten & Holland Plant-n. 1879); golden-chain dial., the laburnum; golden-club, the American plant *Orontium aquaticum*; golden-crown, the American genus *Chrysostemma* (Treas. Bot. 1866); golden cudweed, *Helichrysum orientale*; also *Pterocaulon virgatum* (Grisebach Flora W. Ind. 1864); golden-cup, a popular name of various species of *Ranunculus*, *Caltha*, *Trollius*; golden dust = GOLD-DUST 2; golden feather, the common golden-leaved *Pyrethrum*; golden flower, the corn marigold; golden flower of Peru, the sunflower; golden-hair, *Chrysocoma comareua* (Paxton Bot. Dict. 1840); golden herb, the orchard; golden-knob = golden-cup; golden-locks, a name for various plants, now esp. the fern *Polypodium vulgare*; also *Pterocaulon virgatum* (Grisebach Flora W. Ind. 1864); + golden-lungwort, Ray's name for the Wall Hawkweed, *Hieracium murorum*; + golden Mary, ? the marigold; golden moss, + (a) the moss *Polytichum commune*; (b) the stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; golden mothwort = golden cudweed; golden nugget (see quot.); golden oat, the yellow oat-grass; golden oster, (a) *Salix vitellina*; (b) *Myrica Gale*; golden pert, *Gratiola aurea* (Treas. Bot. 1866); golden samphire, *Inula crithmoides*; golden saxifrage, the genus *Chrysosplenium*; golden-seal, *Hydrastis Canadensis* of N. America; golden-spoon, the West Indian plant *Byrsonima cinerea*; golden spur, a variety of daffodil; golden thistle, the composite genus *Scolymus*, esp. *S. hispanicus*; golden trefoil, *Hepatica triloba*; golden tuft, *Pterocaulon virgatum*; formerly also applied to other plants; golden-withy, *Myrica Gale*. Also GOLDEN-ROD.

1578 LYTE Dodona III. lxxxvi. 439 Of Amorus Apples or *Golden Apples. 1860 WORCESTER, "Golden-club, a perennial aquatic plant, bearing yellow flowers. 1597 GERARDE Herbal iii. xcvi. 3. 2. 520 Golden Motherwort is called in English... *Golden Cudweed; being doubtlesse a kinde of Guaphalium, or Cudweede. 1736 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. "Golden cup [herb]. *Polyanthemum*. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n. Golden cup, *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, *R. Ficaria*, and *R. repens*. 1886 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk. Golden cup, 1. Marsh marigold. The usual name. *Caltha Palustris*, 2. *Ranunculus globosa*. 1878 R. Thompson's Gardener's Assist. 795 *Pyrethrum Parthenium aureum*, one of the very finest and hardiest of all golden-leaved plants used in carpet bedding, is well known... under the name of *golden feather. 1551 TURNER Herbal i. K j b, Chrysanthemum or calchas... hath flowers wonderfully shynnyng yellowe... The herbe may be called in English *goldenflower. 1866 TREAS. Bot. Golden-flower, *Chrysanthemum*. 1598 LYTE Dodona III. xxvii. 191 The Indian Sunne, or *golden flower of Petrowe... growth to the length of thirtene, or fourtenteen footes. 1736 AINSWORTH Lat. Dict. *Atropa*. An herb called orange, or orange l. golden herb. 1820 T. Mireux. Aristol. i. 218 They love a tale of scandal to their hearts, And his had been as quick in birth as golden-herb. 1835 W. BAXTER Brit. Phytog. Bot. II. 153 *Caltha palustris*... *Golden-knobs. 1882 HARDWICKE'S Science Gossip XVIII. 165 Local Names extant in rural Oxfordshire... *golden knobs, buttercups. 1736 BAILEY Housh. Dict. 305 *Golden-locks call'd also Golden tufts. 1844 E. NEWMAN Brit. Ferns (ed. 2) 112 It [*Polypodium vulgare*] is called by these gatherers Golden Locks, and Golden Maiden-hair. 1670 RAY Catal. Plant. Angl. 255 *Pulmonaria Gallica sine aurea*,... French or *Golden Lungwort. 1649 LOVELAKE Poems (1864) 62 So opens loyal *golden Mary. 1597 GERARDE Herbal iii. clvii. This is called in English Goldlocks. Polytichon... It might also be termed *Golden Mosse, or Hairie Mosse. 1863 BERKELEY Brit. Mosses i. 1 *Sedum acre*,... the Golden Moss of every cottager. 1597 GERARDE Herbal iii. xcvi. 519 Of *Golden Motherwort, or Cudweede. 1882 GARDEN 19 Aug. 156/2 *Balsaminia grandiflora*, or *Golden Nugget... a good and effective hardy plant. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON Farmer's Encycl. 150/2 *Avena flavescens*, *Golden oat or yellow oat-grass. 1838 LONDON Arboretum Brit. III. 1528 *Salix vitellina* L. The... yellow Willow, or *Golden Osier. 1856 W. A. BROWFIELD Flora Vectensis 466 Golden Withy... Golden Osier. 1776 WITHERING Brit. Plants II. 515 Elecampane *Golden Samphire. 1598 LYTE Dodona III. cii. 288 The *golden Saxifrage groweth in certayne moist and waterie places. 1897 WILLIS Flower-Pl. II. 198 *Golden-seal... is used as a tonic. 1893 Daily News 28 Mar. 2/2 *Golden spur... a magnificent trumpet daffodil of brilliant colour and noble form. 1597 GERARDE Herbal iii. cccclxix. 993 *Carduus Chrysanthemus*, The *golden Thistle. *Ibid.* cccclxxvii. 1031 Of noble Lyurwort, or *golden Trefoile. *Ibid.* ii. cxcvi. 520 *Coma aurea*, *Golden tuft. 1686 RAY Hist. Plant. I. vi. x. 280 *Stachas citrina*... Oriental Goldy-locks or Golden-tufts. 1864 GRISEBACH Flora W. Ind. 784/1 *Golden-tuft, *Pterocaulon virgatum*. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Golden-withy, bog myrtle.

c. in the names of varieties of fruit, esp. apples, as + golden-doucet, -drop, + doucat-doucet, + munday, -pippin, -rennet, + russet, + russeting.

1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1729) 191 Apples... *Golden Doucet. a 1825 FORBY Voc. E. & Anglia, "Golden-drop, the variety of plum, called in our catalogues of fruits... drop d'or. 1882 GARDEN 21 Jan. 48/2 That king of dessert Plums—the old Golden Drop. 1883 [see Drop sb. 10 f]. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE Cookery xxi. 164 The Golden Duckett Dauset... Apples. 1725 BRADLEY Fan. Dict. s.v. Apple, "Golden Munday. 1718 LANY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Abbe Conti 31 Oct., The honest English squire... who verily believes... that the African fruits have not so fine a flavour as *golden pippins. 1823 J. BAOCOCK Dom. Anusim. 47 The golden pippin has gradually become a shy grower in this country. 1778 Eng. Gazetteer (ed. 2) s.v. Tenham, [Tenham] being the place where Richard Harris, fruitreuter to Henry VIII. first planted cherries, pippins, and *golden-rennets. 1824 Miss MITTFORD Village Ser. i. (1863) 47 That great tree, bending with the weight of its golden-rennets. 1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort. (1729) 232 *Golden Russet. 1707 MORTIMER Husb. 535 The Aromatick or *Golden Russeting.

d. in the names of birds, as golden back, 'the American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*' (Cent. Dict.); golden-head (see quot.); golden-wing, the golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*). Also golden-breasted vulture, golden-cheeked warbler; golden-crested kinglet, *regulus*, wren; golden-crowned kinglet, sparrow, thrush, wren; golden eagle, manakin, oriole, pheasant, plover, robin, warbler; golden-winged warbler, woodpecker: see the sbs. Also GOLDEN-EYE.

1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., "Golden-head, a name by which some have called the *anas arctica clusii*, a web footed fowl, common on our shores. 1885 SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds 154 Wiggon (*Maraca pentaple*). Golden head, or Yellow poll. The male is so called on the east coast of Ireland. 1865 ATLANTIC Monthly July 61, I had a call from a family of flickers or *goldenwings.

Golden (gō'ld'n), v. rare. [f. the adj.] a. trans. To cover or tinge with a golden hue. b. intr. To assume a golden colour.

1850 Mrs. BROWNING Poems II. 307 The sun strikes, through the farthest mist, The city's spire to golden. 1866 NEALE Sequences & Hymns 187 The pumpkin ripened and goldened. 18. LOWELL Eudymion iv. Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 52 Like loose mists that blow Across her crescent, goldening as they go.

Hence Goldened, Goldening ppl. adjs. 1863 A. B. GROSART Small Sins (ed. 2) 102 The goldening sunlight. 1876 SMILES Sc. Natur. xii. (ed. 4) 237 Sails showing brightly in the goldened light.

Golden age. [tr. L. *aurea aetas*; see GOLDEN a. 7 and AGE sb. 11.] The first and best age of the world, in which, according to the Greek and Roman poets, mankind lived in a state of ideal prosperity and happiness, free from all trouble or crime. (Cf. Hesiod Wks. & Days 108, Ovid Met. i. 89.) Hence, the period in which a nation, etc., is at its highest state of prosperity, or in which some department of human activity is at its acme of excellence.

Often applied to the finest period of Lat. literature (Cicero to Ovid), in contrast to the 'silver age' which succeeded. 1555 EKEN Decades iii. viii. 134 As wee reade of them whiche in oulde tyme lyued in the golden age. 1610 SHAKS. Temp. ii. 1. 168, I would with such perfection gouerne Sir: T' Excel the Golden Age. 1685 DRYDEN Albion & Albans Pref., Those first times, which Poets call the Golden Age. 1700 — Fables Pref., With Ovid ended the golden age of the Roman tongue. 1732 BERKELEY Alciphron v. 25 In the golden age (as the Italians call it) of Leo the Tenth. 1869 LECKY Europ. Mor. II. i. 44 The golden age of Roman law was... Pagan. 1875 STRASS Const. Hist. II. xv. 299 The thirteenth century is the golden age of English churchmanship.

+ Goldeney. Obs. Also 6-7 goldn(e)y, gold(e)nie, golden-eye. [f. GOLDEN a. + -y 4; cf. BLACKY, BROWNIE, etc. The form golden-eye is prob. due to a misunderstanding.] The name of some fish, perhaps the golden wrasse, but commonly used (like GILT-HEAD) to render L. *aureata* or *scarus*.

1552 HULOET s.v., Gilt head or goldney fische which cheweth like a beest, *aureata marina*. 1899 COGAN Hawen Health clxxiv. (1636) 167 Among which he [Galen] reckoneth the whiting, the perch, the gilthead or goldnie. 1591 SYLVESTER Du Barlas i. v. 314 (margin) The Golden-eye or Gilt-head. 1661 LOWELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Introd., Fishes, which are... saxatile, living near stones, and are squamose; as the Golden eye.

Golden-eye.

1. a. A sea-duck of the genus *Clangula*, esp. C. *glauca*. b. 'The bird *Melithreptus lunulatus*' (Morris Austral Eug. 1898). c. The Tufted Duck, *Fuligula cristata* (Newton Dict. Birds 368).

a. 1678 RAY Willughby's Ornith. 368 The Golden-eye... The Index of the Eyes are of a lovely yellow or gold-colour. 1709 DERHAM in Phil. Trans. XXVI. 466 *Anas Platyrhynchos* Aldrov. The Golden-eye. 1766 PENNANT Zool. (1768) II. 460 Golden eye... These birds frequent fresh water, as well as the sea. 1810 CRABBE Borough, P. Grimes, Or sadly listen to the tuneless cry Of fishing gull, or clanging golden-eye. 1870 ALTHAM Aug. 232/3 Widgeon, teal, golden-eye, and other duck, abound in the neighbourhood of Quickjock.

b. 1827 VIGORS & HORSFIELD in Trans. Linn. Soc. XV. 315 *Lunulata*... 'This bird', Mr. Caley says, 'is called Golden-Eye by the settlers'.

2. 'A fish, *Hyodon chrysopsis*, having a large eye with yellow iris' (Cent. Dict.).

3. A neuropterous insect of the genus *Chrysopa*. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl., *Chrysopsis*, the golden eye... a species of fly, so called from the beautiful gold colour of its eyes. 1862 CHAMBERS's Cycl., Golden-eye Fly (*Hemobius perla* or *Chrysopa perla*).

Goldenly (gō'ld'nli), adv. [f. GOLDEN a. + -ly 2.]

1. In a golden manner; excellently, splendidly. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. i. 6 My brother Jaques he keeps at schoole, and report speaks goldenly of his profit. 1840 HOOO Kilmansegg, Fancy Ball xxxi, So the courtly dance was goldenly done, And golden opinions, of course, it won. 1889 LOWELL Latest Lih. Ess. (1892) 137 A style... so parsimonious in the number of its words, so goldenly sufficient in the value of them.

2. With a golden hue or lustre; like gold. (Said of both material and immaterial things.)

1827-35 WILLIS To Stolen Ring 21 The dreams Of her high heart came goldenly and soft. 1864 LOWELL Fireside Trav. 213 The sunlight... hovered under the dome like the holy dove goldenly descending.

3. As with gold.

c 1845 BECOOES and Brother iii. i. Dropping with starry sparks, goldenly honied. 1859 MISS MULOCK Romant. T. i Both are... written goldenly on this happy heap of mine.

Goldenness (gō'ld'n'nēs), [f. GOLDEN a. + -ness.] The condition of being golden.

1829 CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint. I. 342 A richness of colouring, a sort of brown and glossy goldenness. 1840 LOWELL Irene Poet. Wks. (1879) 4 The full goldenness of fruitful prime.

Golden-rod. A plant of the genus *Solidago*, esp. *S. Virgaurea*, having a rod-like stem and a spike of bright yellow flowers.

1568 TURNER Herbal iii. 78 *Virga aurea*... may be called in English Golden-rod. 1666 SURF. & MARKH. Country Farm. 200 Golden-rod would be sowne in a fat ground. 1718 QUINCY Compl. Disp. 116 Golden-rod... flowers in July and August. 1881 BRIVANT Death of the Flowers 15 But on the hill the golden-rod, and the aster in the wood... in autumn beauty stood.

b. Goldenrod-tree, a shrub (*Bosea Yervanora*), a native of the Canary Isles.

1829 in LONDON Encycl. Plants. 1866 in Treas. Bot.

+ Gold-faw, a. Obs. Forms: 1 goldfāg, -fāh, 3 goldfaw. [OE. *goldfah*, f. GOLD 1 + *fah* FAW a.] Adorned with gold.

Beowulf (L.) 995 Gold-fag scinon web æfter wæzum. c 1205 LAY. 2676 Leien seond pan ueldes gold-fage [c 1275 gold-fawel cecesse. *Ibid.* 3140 Nim gold-fah i-wede.

Gold-field. A district or region in which gold is found. Also attrib.

1852 EARP Gold Col. Australia viii. 129 The gold fields of New South Wales. 1858 T. McCOMBIE Hist. Victoria xv. 215 All were anxious to get away for the gold fields. 1890 BOLEROOON Col. Reformer (1891) 272 The goldfield town near which was the station.

fig. 1854 MACAULAY Biog. Bunyan (1860) 44 He continued to work the Gold-field which he had discovered and to draw from it new treasures.

Goldfinch (gō'ld'fɪnʃ). Also 1 goldfino, 6 goldie finche. [f. GOLD 1 + FINCH. Cf. Du. *goudvink*, G. *goldfink*.]

1. A well-known bright-coloured singing-bird (*Carduelis elegans*) of the family *Fringillidae*, with a patch of yellow on its wings.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gloss. in Wt. Wlcker 131 *Auricinctus*, goldfinch. a 1250 Ovi & Night. 1130 Pinnuc goldfinch rok ne crowe Ne dar bar never cumeniden. c 1385 CHAUCEER Cook's Bk. 3 Gaillard he was as Goldfinch in the shawe. 1486 Ek. St. Albans Fvj, A Cherme of Goldefinches. a 1529 SKELTON P. Sparrowe 392 Eury hyrde in his laye The goldfinche, the wagtail [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 308 The Goldfinch lieth among bushes and thorns. a 1800 COWPER Faithful Bird 4 Two goldfinches, whose sprightly song Had been their mutual solace long. 1876 SMILES Sc. Natur. xiii. (ed. 4) 270 The goldfinch is also a good singing bird.

b. U.S. Applied to several small yellow finches, esp. *Spinus tristis*, the thistle-bird.

1858 THOREAU Winter 22 Dec. (1888) 6 There may be thirty goldfinches, very brisk and pretty tame. They hang, head downwards, on the weeds.

c. dial. The yellow-hammer.

1848 in EVANS Leicestersh. Words.

2. A kind of artificial salmon-fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS Angling x. (1880) 349 The Goldfinch. A very showy, striking fly.

3. slang. + a. One who has plenty of gold. Obs. 1603 DEKKER Wonderful Yearre Wks. (Grosart) I. 112 Lazarus lay groning at eury mans doore: mary no Diues was within to send him a crum, (for all your Gold-finsches were fled to the woods). 1609 — Lanthorne & Candle-L. Wks. (Grosart) III. 222. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Goldfinch, he that has alwaies a Purse or Cod of Gold in his Pock.

b. A gold coin; a guinea or sovereign.

1602 MIDDLETON Blurt iv. i. F 2 a, If this Gold-finch, that with sweet notes flies... Can work. 1639 SHAKESPEARE Venice iii. 1, Marcello, whom I employed... To my most costly uncle, for some goldfinches. 1780 STEEVENS Shaks. Plays. Suppl. II. 279 note, The vulgar still call our gold coins, gold-finsches. 1828 SPARTAN Aug. XXI. 367 He was backed by a number of individuals not overburthened with goldfinches. 1842 PUNCH II. 168 Two Canaries = one Goldfinch. 1866 Pall Mall Mag. May 10 You've not a crown in your pocket, and ours a-bulging out with goldfinches.

Gold-finder.

1. One whose occupation it is to find gold.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funer. Mon.* 51 The graue-rakers, these gold-finders are called theuees. 1749 FELDING *Ton Jones* vi. 1. The truth-finder and the gold-finder. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* viii. 130 The camp of the goldfinders was called the city of Ophir.

† 2. A scavenger. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *Gauguener*, a Gold-finder, a Dung-farmer. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courty Nice* ii. 10 A gold-finder, Madam? look into jakes for bits o' money? I had a spill above it. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Execution, Gold-finder*. I'll make him stink. 1755 MAN *Nov.* 13. 6 My cart... might, in imitation of... the gold-finders, wait at the doors of persons of fashion, to take in a loading privately... when the prying vulgar are asleep. 1805 *Warwicksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Gold-dust*. The name gold-finder or gold-farmer... still lingers in Shrewsbury.]

† Gold-finer. *Obs.* A refiner of gold.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/2 Golde Fynere. 1530 PALSGR. 226/1 *Goldfeyn*, *affineur*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 335 Dyssse of wode lyke unto those which the gold finers vse. 1668 ST. SERGE *Tarrago's Wiles* iii. 1, Two Houses of Pleasure... one belongs to the Gold-finer of the Seraglio.

Gold-fish. † a. A fish with golden markings found in the South Seas (*obs.*). b. A small golden-red fish (*Cyprinus auratus*) of the carp family, a native of China, commonly bred and kept for ornament in tanks, glass globes, etc. (see quot. 1802). c. = GARIBALDI 2.

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 45 The Gold-Fish and the Bonite continually make War with them in the Water. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 342 The Gold Fish is very beautiful. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 192 The Cape-Gold-Fish is about a Foot and a Half long. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 44 The gold-fish is about the size of the anchovy. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 86 Gold Fish are natives of China... They were first introduced into England about the year 1691. 1873 B. STEWART *Conseru. Force* i. 8 A glass globe containing numerous goldfish.

Gold-foil. Gold beaten out into a thin sheet. As a mod. technical term, *gold-foil* denotes a thicker sheet than *gold-leaf*.

1398 [see *Fo.* 14]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/1 *Goldfoyle*. 1499 *Acc.* in T. Sharp *Dissert. Civ. Myst.* (1825) 35 For colours and gold foyle & sylver foyle for iij capps. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* x. 137 Such cloath, wire, or gold-foyle, as no nan would deeme to haue come of so grosse a matter. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 529 A kind of gum or size to lay vnder gold-foyle for to guild timber. 1893 W. S. GILBERT *Fogger's Fairy* 273 A spacious apartment blazing with gas and gold-foil.

† **Gold-hoard.** *Obs.* A hoard of gold; treasure.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxiv. 7 Se forlorned windas of gold-hordum ihu. a 1000 *Eleue* 790 (Gr.) þæt goldhord... þæt yldum was lange behyded. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 þe biht his gold hord on heouene riche. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Gold-hord is god dede, þæt is to heouene iefned. 13. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2004 Under the pyler... Their hys a goldre hord bygyune.

Goldlocks (gō'ldlɒks). Also 6-9 goldyllocks, (6 goldiloox, 9 north. goudy-locks). [f. GOLDY *a.* + LOCK *sb.*]

† 1. Golden hair; app. vaguely used for a woman's hair in general. *Obs.*

1566 STURLEY *Seneca's Agamemnon* iii. Fj. The soft and gentle goldlocks starte vp of her affright. 1593 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* iv. 68 Their gay and gallant goldilocks spread all about their necks so white. 1599 RIDER *Eng. Lat. Dict.*, Goldilocks, or womans haire, which lieth out before over their fore heades, capronz. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Son. xix. She matcheth... In goldie-locks bright Tytan. 1595 LOOGE *Marg. Ancr.* G. Hauling her goldilocks tied vp with looe chaines of gold, and Diamonds.

† 2. One who has golden hair. *Obs.*

c. 1550 *Pryde & Abuse Wom.* 117 in Harl. E. P. P. IV. 239 Huffa! goldylcock, jolly lusty goldylcock; A wanton trickster is come to towne. 1591 SYLVESTER *On Davids* i. iv. 400 Pure goldyl-locks, Sol, States-friend, etc. 1615 SIR E. HOUY *Curry-combe* i. 49 To set out the picture like a Goldyl-locks, with Rebatores, red Sattin Petticoates, and loose Gownes. a 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 55 My Goldyl Locks (quoth she) my Joy, My pretty little tyny Boy.

3. A name given to various plants, esp. a. *Ranunculus auricomus*, a species of the buttercup; b. A modern (translated) book-name for *Chrysosoma Linosyris* (Britten & Holland 1879); c. *Helichrysum Stachas*; † d. (in Lytc) *Polytrichum commune*; e. *Trollius europæus*.

1598 LYTE *Dodoenii* lxxi. 414 We may cal it in English Goldyllocks Polytrichon. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii. ccvii. (1633) 647 Golden Flourie gentie or goldilocks also called Golds floure. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.*, Bring, Fair ox-eye, goldyl-locks, and columbine. 1650 W. HOW *Phytologia Brit.* 102 *Ranunculus auricomus*. Goldyllocks. 1658 ROWLAND MONTF. *Theat. Ins.* 902 Others yet advise to sow Goldilocks near where they [bees] are. 1832 J. HOOGSON *Northumb.* II. 11. 439 The plant which, as a boy, I was taught to call Locken Gowen, or Goudy Locks, is the *Trifolium europæum* of Botanists. 1880 W. LEIGHTON *Shaks. Dream* 52 Blue hyacinths... And Goldilocks.

† **Goldling.** *Obs.* [f. GOLD + -ING.]

The form still occurs in north midland dialects as a name of the marigold, in Kent of the ladybird.]

1. A gold coin.

c. 1580 JEFFREY *Englearts* i. i. 77 in *Archiv. Stud.* d. neu. Spr. (1897) XCVIII. 306 His goldinges, that he keeps in pyron.

2. A kind of apple. (See GOLDLING.)

1589 RINES *Eng. Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, Summer Goldings. Winter Goldings. 1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Guldelingh*, A Golding, an apple so called.

Goldish (gō'ldɪʃ), *a.* [f. GOLD + -ISH.] Somewhat golden.

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxviii. (1495) 574 A nother kynde of marbyl... is sprongen wyth goldyssh speckes. c. 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 15 All is not golde that sheweth goldish hewe. 1577 DER *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 174 There remaineth on the Table a goldish shine. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* i. 100 Further, all Goldish oars (which are commonly sandy) have good Duke gold. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 61 You will see the Colour change by degrees, coming to a light goldish Colour, then to a dark goldish Colour. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. ii. 11. 47 A little brassish, copperish, goldish thread-like stuff.

Hence † **Goldishness.**

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 203 Silver metalline Ore is wrought many times in a red goldishness.

Gold lace: see LACE sb.

Gold-laced, a. Orna mented with gold lace.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 145/2 Amidst the guarded troope Of gold-laced Actors. 1686 *Long. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 A gold-laced Coat. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 199 Johnson... appeared in a gold-laced waistcoat. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii. Oliver, firmly grasping his [Mr. Bumble's] gold-laced cuff, trotted beside him. *fig.* 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d.* Pamph. v. (1872) 180 In these shabby gold-laced days. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 50 E'en in the palace recesses The gold-laced conscience was stirr'd.

b. Applied to a variety of Polyanthus, the blossoms of which have a yellow border.

1878 R. THOMPSON's *Gardener's Assist.* 758 The gold-laced varieties (of Polyanthus).

Gold leaf. (Often hyphenated.)

a. (with pl. *gold leaves*.) A minute quantity of gold, beaten out into an extremely thin sheet, averaging from 3 to 3½ inches square. b. (sing. only.) Gold in this form used in gilding, etc.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gold-leaf*, or beaten Gold, is gold beaten with a hammer into exceedingly thin leaves... Each leaf ordinarily contains twenty-five gold leaves. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 195 You may lay on gold leaves with brandy. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 44 The finest silver leaf being only one-third thicker than gold leaf. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 611 Skins prepared from ox-gut are now interposed between each gold leaf. 1883 *Chamb. Jurl.* 10 May 294/1 A mandarin... is graciously allowed to choke himself by swallowing gold-leaf.

c. *Gold leaf electrometer, electroscope, galvanoscope*, appliances in which gold leaf is used as a detector. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 168 An insulated gold leaf electrometer. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 53 A gold leaf electroscope.

Goldless (gō'ldlɪs), *a. rare*. [f. GOLD + -LESS.] Without gold.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 290 But goldlees for to be, it is no game. 1823 BYRON *Island* i. x. The goldless age, where gold disturbs no dreams.

† **Go-ldling.** *Obs.* -1 [f. GOLD + -LING; cf. Du. *guldelingh* in Hexham.] = GOLDING 2.

1655 MOUFFET & BENNETT *Health's Impr.* xxii. 196 Winter-goldlings [are] *Scandinavia Plinii*.

† **Goldly, a.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. GOLD + -LY.] Resembling gold, golden.

c. 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 48 A crowne shynynge al in goldly colour.

Gold-mine. A mine from which gold is obtained. Also fig. a source of wealth.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/2 A Goldemeyne. 1530 PALSGR. 226/1 Goldemeyne, *miniére a or.* 1627 MAY *Lucan* iii. E j h. The land, that from gold-mines letts Helms goe, And rich Pactolus. 1732 LEONARD *Sethos* II. vii. 19 Mines of iron... were much scarcer in these climates than gold-mines. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 274 From the deep Gold-mines of thought to lift the hidden ore That glimpses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 42 There is no gold mine of any importance, but there is more gold in England than in all other countries.

Goldney, -nie, -ny: see GOLDENEY.

Goldsmith (gō'ldsmɪθ).

1. A worker in gold; in who fashions gold into jewels, ornaments, articles of plate, etc.

c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* iv. 22 Tubalcain, se was eȝðer ȝe goldsmið ȝe isensmið. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 Al so alse þe goldsmið clesed þæt gold iðe fure. 1387 TREVIS *Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 53 He telleþ þæt Donstoun... made in a tyme a chalyis by goldsmithes craft. 1454 *Mann. & Honsh.* *Exp.* (Roxb.) 253 Item, payd to the goldsmithy the that made the bokelys... x. s. iiij. d. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 b. There was neuer yet goldsmithy that onely with bytynes of the hammer coude make a fayre ymage. 1681 PRIOUX *Lett.* (Camden) 98 The Alderman would not vouch for payment, and thereon the goldsmith would not prepare the plate. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* i. (1868) 62 True goldsmith's work, when it exists, is generally the means of education of the greatest painters and sculptors of the day.

† Down to the 18th c. these tradesmen acted as bankers.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Contin. Life* (1759) 314 They [Bankers] were for the most Part Goldsmiths. 1890 *Cund. Dic. Trade* (1694) 33 His Majesty... has been enforced to give above the usual rates to goldsmiths. 1723 STEELE *Guardian* No. 2 P. 1 He gave me a Bill upon his Goldsmith in London. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv.* Trade 340 All our large Payments are made generally in Exchequer Bills, Bank or Goldsmith notes. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv. I am a goldsmith, and live by lending money as well as by selling plate.

2. Short for *goldsmith-beetle*.

1853 *Rep. U. S. Commis. Agric.* 29 (Cent.) Large beetles, such as the common *Cetonias* or goldsmiths. 3. *altitud.* and *Comb.*, as † *goldsmith-craft*, † *work*; *goldsmith-beetle*, a large scarabæid beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*) having wing-covers of golden lustre; also, *Cetonia aurata* or other species.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 328 The *Rutelina*, or *Goldsmith Beetles. c. 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* i. x. 50 The sprier and the cuteler be learned in thilk point of *goldsmith craft which is gilding. 1506 *Paston Lett.* No. 953 111. 404 A hatt of *goldsmithy worke. c. 1530 *Let. in Ld. Berners' Froiss.* Editor's Pref. (1812) 18 The king... well appalled in coots and cokes of gold, and goldsmithy the worke.

Hence **Goldsmithess** *nounce-wd.*, a female goldsmith. † **Goldsmithy**, **Goldsmith(e)ry**, the art or trade of a goldsmith; goldsmith's work; articles made by the goldsmith.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1640 Harneys... so riche, and wrought so weel Of goldsmithythe, of browdyng, and of steel. c. 1430 PILGR. *Lyt. Manhode* iv. xvi. (1869) 183, I am, quod she, þe goldsmithesse and þe forgeresse of heuene. c. 1449 PECKOC *Repressor* i. x. 50 As if oon man had lernid the al hool craft of goldsmithy and the al hool craft of cutleri. 1493 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 189/2 He knew wel the crafte & arte of goldsmithyere. 1647 LULLY *Chr. Astrol.* clix. 632 Professions conversant in fire, whether it be in Smithery or working in Goldsmithery. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt. cap* 132 Their actual lord By dint of diamond dealing, goldsmithy. 1883 *Athenæum* 2 June 707 Works in iron, pewter, and bronze, as well as goldsmithy.

Goldspink. *Sc. and dial.* Also *gowdspink*. [f. GOLD + SPINK. Cf. *goldfinch* and Sw. *dial. guldspink* (gul yellow), the yellow-hammer and titmouse.]

1. The goldfinch. Chiefly *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prolog. 240 Goldspink and lynchquyte fordynnand the lyft. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The grene serene sang suet, quhen the gold spynk chantit. 1724 RAMSAY *Trat. Agric.* (1775) I. 21 Nansy's to the Green-wood gane. To hear the gowdspink chaiting. 1787 BURNS *Humble Pet.* *Bynair Water* vi. The gowdspink, musci's gayest child. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Goldspink*, *gowdspink*, a goldfinch.

2. *dial.* The yellow-hammer.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Goldspink*, the bird, yellowhammer. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*.

Gold stick, gold-stick.

a. The gilt rod carried on state occasions by the colonel of the Life-Guards or the captain of the Gentlemen-at-arms. b. The bearer of the gilt rod; also *gold-stick* in waiting.

1804 G. ROSS *Diaries* (1860) II. 152 Lord Pelham... came out from his Majesty with the Gold Stick, as Captain of the Band of Yeomen of the Guards. 1812 *Ann. Reg.* 147 The Earl of Harrington, gold-stick in waiting. 1842 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 28 The Gold Stick will continue to perform the Duty of that Office. 1863 THACKERAY *Wks.* (1872) X. 562 Goldstick in waiting is even more splendid. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 163 Gold-sticks have resigned because of difference of opinion with her Majesty's government.

Gold-washer.

† a. One who 'sweats' gold coins (*obs.*). b. One who washes auriferous soil to separate the gold.

c. An appliance for obtaining gold by washing. c. 1515 COCKE *Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Money baters, Golde washers, tomblers, fogelers. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* ii. ii. 102 Gold-Washers who go abroad in the Country for Gold-washing, and get their Livelihood by it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Gold-washers* are of various kinds... The pan, the rocking-cradle [etc.].

So **Gold-wash**, a place where gold-washing is carried on; **Gold-washing**, (a) the process of obtaining gold by washing; (b) = *gold-wash* (chiefly in pl.).

1683 Gold-washing [see above]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 241 The gold-wash of the Bannat yields upwards of 1000 ducats. 1799 W. TOOKER *Vann Russian Emp.* I. 98 The gold-works or gold-washes of Ekaterinenburg. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Gold-washers*, Edriss... speaks of the employment of quicksilver in the gold-washings made by the negroes of Sofala as a long-known practice.

† **Gold-weight, Obs.**

a. pl. Scales for weighing gold. b. *sing.* Exact weight, such as is aimed at in weighing gold.

To the gold weight(s), with the greatest exactitude; to *te* (put) gold-weight, to be (put) in equipoise.

c. 1500 *Inventory in Paston Lett.* No. 954. III. 408 Item, a payre of gold weightes in a case, iij. 1530 PALSGR. 226/1 Goldeweightes, *trebuchet*. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Geese Chase* i. iii. To one that weighs her words and her behaviours In the gold weights of discretion! a 1625 — *Love's Pilgr.* i. 4 A blaster of Ceremonies! But a man, believe it, That knew his place to the gold weight. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* ii. ii. An host, Who should be King of Armes, and ceremonies. In his owne house I know all to the gold weight. 1683 R. DARTMOUTH *Vulg. Errors* 91. Nature alone could turn the Scale without being put to waite the Scale to this equipoise without the assistance of Grace, it is false. 1777 *Boyer's Eng. Dict.* s.v. That prejudice is sufficient to turn the Scale, where it was Gold-weight before [F. *qui anfractu dicitur comme en Equilibre*].

Gold-work, -works.

a. *sing.* The art or process of working in gold.

b. Work done in gold; goldsmith's work. c. pl. A place where the washing, minting, or smelting of gold is carried on.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* ii. ii. 102 Gold-Washers... have for the Gold-works a special proving. 1702 The Floor is driven over the plain Heath with a brae taught. 1722 above, where the Gold-work hath been taught. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 207 The Gold-works in the confines of Egypt. 1838 THIRWALL *Grace* V. xlii. 201 Datus was proverbial... for the richness of its gold-works. 1844 Ld. Houghton *Palm Lane* 140 Such gold-work as fairies fabricate. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* iii. 23 It is employed for covering fine gold-work and miniatures.

So **Go**ld-worker, one engaged in the obtaining or working of gold; **Go**ld-workings, a place or places where gold-mining or -washing is carried on. 1633 *Petrus Fleta* Min. xvi. 216 Goldsmiths and other Gold-workers. 1852 A. RYLAND *Assay Gold & S.* 145 A Petition was brought into Parliament, by the Goldworkers of London. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 41 Profitable gold-workings have been opened. 1882 H. DE WINDT *Equator* 1. 29 An attack was to be made by the gold-workers on Kuching. 1892 G. LAMBERT *Gold & Silvermining's Art* 49 To study with a goldsmith... as a goldworker and chaser.

Goldy, sb. dial. Also go(o)ldie, gouldie. [f. **GOLD** + -y.] a. The goldfinch. b. The yellow-hammer.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 214 Goldfinch. Gold-spink. Gooldie. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, *Gouldie*, *Golder*, Yellow Hammer. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Gouldy*, a goldfinch, a yellow-hammer. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gouldy*. The goldfinch.

Goldy (gō'ldi), a. Obs. exc. dial. Also gowdy. [f. **GOLD** + -y.] Golden.

c. 1450 *MS. Cantab.* ff. 1. 6, ff. 12 (Halliiv.) *Go*ldy gravel in the streamy rich. 1593 [see **GOLDLOCKS** 1]. 1594 *Zepheria* xxxiii. f. 1, There, in ber goldie leauys my loue is writ. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Go*ldy, golden.

b. Comb., as *go*ldy-brown, -locked (see also **GOLDLOCKS**); also *go*ldy-stone (see quot. 1861). 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* 1. i. 'Tt (the soul) ... made quick transmigration To *go*ldy-*lockt* Euphorbia. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gens* i. 63 The true Aventurine, or Goldie-stone, is a brownish semi-transparent quartz, full of specks of yellow mica. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* viii. 161 That piece of *go*ldy-brown damask.

Goldylocks: see **GOLDLOCKS**.

† **Go**le, sb. Obs.—1 [? = OE. *gdl* wantonness, etc.] = **GOLENESS**.

1a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 229 This frecke [Dives] begins to reme and yole That makes greate dote for gole That he loved well before.

† **Go**le, sb. Obs. rare. [? Var. of **GOOL**, **GULL**.] A stream, channel, ditch.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3725 Than sir Gawane the gude a galaye he takys, And glides vp at a gole. 1601 *HOLLAND Phily* I. 66 Although it [the River Po] be deriued and drawne into other riuers and goles, betwene Rauenna and Atium ... yet [etc.].

† **Go**le, a. Obs. Forms: 1 *gál*, 3 *gal*, 3 *gol*, 6 *goel*, 6-7 *gole*. [OE. *gdl* = OS. *göl* (MDu., Du. *geil*, popularly also *gal*, *geel*), OHG. (MHG., G.) *geil*, Goth. **gail-s* (whence *gailian* to cheer, make glad), perh. cognate with L. *hilaris*, from a root **ghil*.]

1. Merry, wanton, lascivious, lustful. c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxviii. 94 Pam ungestæppeþan & ðam hælgan [v. r. galan]. c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xiv. [xlii.] (1891) 440 Puri ða godan galas oþþe þurb ða galan. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1201 Gal iss ... Gal deor & stinnkeþ fule. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 þe gole men. c. 1275 *St. Paul's* *Wells* 56 in O. *St. Mice* 148 Swich pyne heþe þole scall, þat weþ his fleyse to gal.

2. Of rank or luxuriant growth (cf. quot. 1674-91). Hilman's statement, in his *Tusser Kalendar* (1710), that 'The goeler is the yellow, which are the best sets, old roses being red', is, prob. a mere guess. Grose's *Goel* or *Goly*, yellow. Essex and Suff. is not otherwise authenticated, and is perh. derived from this very passage.

1573 *Fusser* *Hub.* xlv. (1878) 98 Hop rootes. The goeler and yonger the better I loue; well gutted and pared, the better they proue. 1674-91 *R. S. & E. C. Words* 100 *Gole*, big, large, full and fat. It is said of rank Corn or Grass, that the Leaf, Blade, or Ear is *gole*: so of a young Cockrel.

3. As *adv.* in comparative: More copiously. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. cv. 413 Nor goler blead his wounde but that her eies shed teares as fast.

Hence † **Go**lelich a. [-*lich*, -*ly*], lustful; † **Go**le-head [-*head*; cf. MDu. *Du. geilhead*, MHG., G. *geilheit*], Inst.

c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 156 Ælc gallic ontendnys weorð ... adwessed. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Summe men luicid ... galiche lectures and ludere lates. *Ibid.* 149 Hwenne þe mon him bipenþ þet he hæuð on galiche dede to mucche god iwrepd. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 þat man þe spuse hæuð, his galliche deden wið-teo. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 534 Gohled hunkinde he gunnen don.

Gole, obs. f. **GOAL**; var. **GOLEE**, **GOLES**, **GOLL**.

† **Golee**, Obs. rare. Also 4-5 *gole*, *S. gule*, 5 *golye*. [a. OF. *golee*, *gulee*, etc. (F. *guelée*) = Prov. *golada*, f. Rom. *gola* (OF. *gole*, *gule*, F. *guelée*) = L. *gula* mouth, (throat + -ata: see -ADE).]

A mouthful, throatful (of words).

Hoccleve's monosyllabic *gole* is perh. due to a misunderstanding of Chaucer's form. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Georgis* 638 And gret sciencie be mad. til he Had sad þat wes ine his gule. c. 1375 *St. Troj.* bk. ii. 1478 He One þis wyse scheweðe his gule. c. 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Fowles* 556 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Whan eueryche hadde his large gule [v. r. gule, gule, *Caxton* golye] seyð. c. 1422 *Hoccleve* *Gerusalem* *Wylf* 545 Anoon to me telle out al thy gule, For treewe and iustye be to thee y wole.

† **Go**leness. Obs. [f. OE. *gálnys*, f. *gál* **GOLE** a. + -NESS.] Wantonness, lasciviousness.

a. 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxi. 89 Ongean gálnysse, na framad ongeanwinnan ac fleon. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 þe licome luuad ... mucchele etinge and drinkeunge, and gálnesse [f. gálnesse], and prude. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Dis orf stinced fule for his golenesse. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 8015 Of gálnesse skir and fre. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 492 Al his thoit is of golenesse.

So † **Go**leship = **GOLENESS**.

c. 1000 ÆLFRED *Deut.* xx. 21 He begæþ unætas and oferdrincas and galscipe. c. 1220 *Beatrix* 610 He am so kolde of kinde þat no golsipe is hem minde.

Goles. ? Obs. Also 8 *gole*. [Derivation of **GOD**; cf. **GOLLY** and the U.S. forms *goldam*, -*darn*, -*dasted*.] Only in the exclamation (by) *gole* = (hy) *God* (see **GOD** 13).

1734 *FIELDING* *Virgin unmasked* (1777) 3 Why then, by goles, I will tell you—I hate you. 1742 — *Miss Lucy in Town* 9 By Gole, I believe I shall never be a fine Lady. 1788 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 185 Lord how the Beaux do stare! Gole, what a heap! 1837 *LIVTON* *E. Maltrav.* iv. vii, 'By goles, but you're a clever fellow.'

Gole(te, obs. form of **GULLET**.

Golf (gɒlf, gɒf), sb. Forms: 5 *gouff*, 6 *goif* (f), (golf), 6-9 *goff*, 8-9 *goff*, (8 *golf*, 9 *golp*), 5- *golf*. [Of obscure origin.

Commonly supposed to be an adoption of Du. *kolf*, *kolt* (= G. *kolbe*, ON. *kölfr*, etc.), 'club', the name of the stick, club, or bat, used in several games of the nature of tennis, croquet, hockey, etc. But none of the Dutch games have been convincingly identified with golf, nor is it certain that *kolf* was ever used to denote the game as well as the implement, though the game was and is called *kolfen* (the infinitive of the derived vb.). Additional difficulty is caused by the absence of any Scottish forms with initial *c* or *k*, and by the fact that golf is mentioned much earlier than any of the Dutch sports. Some mod. Sc. dialects have *gouf* 'a blow with the open hand', also vb. to strike.

The Sc. pronunciation is (gouf); the pronunciation (gɒlf), somewhat fashionable in England, is an attempt to imitate this.]

A game, of considerable antiquity in Scotland, in which a small hard ball is struck with various clubs into a series of small cylindrical holes made at intervals, usually of a hundred yards or more, on the surface of a moor, field, etc. The aim is to drive the ball into any one hole, or into all the holes successively, with the fewest possible strokes, commonly two persons, or two couples (a 'foursome'), play against each other.

1457 *St. Acts* *7as.* II (1814) II. 48/2 And at þe fut bal and þe golf be vterly cryt downe and nocht vsyt. 1491 *St. Acts* *7as.* IV (1814) II. 226/2 Fut bawis goff or vhir sc vnpvofftable sportis. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) At the goff. 1575 *Diurnal Occurr.* (Banquyne Club) 28 Certaine horsmen of Edinburgh ... past to the links of Leith, and ... tuck-nyne burgesis of Edinburgh played at the goff. c. 1613 Sir S. D'Ewes *Autobiog.* (1845) i. 48 Goff, tennis, or other boy's play. 1669 *SHADWELL R. Shepherdess* iii. Wks. 1720 I. 266 We merrily play At Trap, and at Reels At Golf, and at Stool-ball. 1711 *Ramsay Elegy M. Johnston* 37 When we were weyrd at the goff, Then Maggy Johnston's was our howff. 1771 *SMOLLETT* *Humph. Cl.* 3 Aug. Hard by, in the fields called the Links, the citizens of Edinburgh divert themselves at a game called Goff. 1806 *MAR. EDGEWORTH* *Mor. T. Gardener*, Colin's favourite holiday's diversion was playing at goff. 1815 *Scott Antiq.* ii. Rather than go to the golf or the change-house. 1867 *KINGSLEY* *Lett.* (1878) II. 251 Golf is the queen of games, if cricket is the king.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *golf-ball*, -*course*, -*player*, -*stick*. Also *golf-club* (see **CLUB** I. 2 and II. 14); *golf-links*, the ground on which golf is played.

1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 19 (Jam.) The dossoun and thre **goff* bawis. 1637 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 78 He sauld two of the golf ballis to Thomas Urquhart. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. i. I'll get him off on the instant, like a 'golf ba'. 1808 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 108 Slaughter committed 'on suddantie', by the stroke of a 'golfclub'. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/2 The city of Edinburgh's silver golf-ball was played for Aug. 4. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 343 Garrick ... had told us to bring golf clubs and balls. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 438/1 Long stretches of turf ... are indispensable for the formation of **golf*-courses. 1801 *Strutt Sports & Past.* ii. iii. 95 'Golf-lengths, or the spaces between the first and last holes, are sometimes extended to the distance of two or three miles. 1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 256 Prince Henry, the elder brother of Charles I. was a zealous 'golf player. 1839 *LANG* *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 He ... was a 'golfstick with a hollow handle. 1856 *KANE* *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 206 Each of them had a walrus-tib for a golf or shiny stick.

Golf (gɒlf), v. 1 [f. the sb.] intr. To play golf. 1800 [see vbl. sb. below]. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 A General Officer who Golfed. 1888 *STEVENSON* in *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 271/2 You might golf if you wanted.

Hence *Go*l'ing vbl. sb.; also attrib.

1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 343 We crossed the river to the golfing-ground. 1856 *MISS MULOCK* *Noble Life* xvii. 299 Coming in from a long golfing match. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 490 When the golfing day is done. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct. Statutes were promulgated ... against golfing. 1891 Sir D. Wilson *Right Hand* 139 Sets of golfing drivers and clubs.

† **Golf**, v. 2 *Sc. Obs.* [Imitative.] intr. Of a pig: To grunt or snort, as in rage. Only in *pres. ppl.* and *vbl. sb.*

a. 1500 *Cuthbert Sen* 224 They come goland full grim; Many long tuthit bore [etc.]. *Ibid.* 740 They war ourthrawin ... For sory swyne for their golfing affraid.

Golf, obs. form of **GULF**.

Golfie, obs. form of **GOAF** 1, **GOAVE** v.

Golfer (gɒlfə), Also **S. gowfer**. [f. **GOLF** v. 1 + -ER.] One who plays golf.

1721 *Ramsay Ode to the Pae* ... Driving their baws frae whins or tee, There's no *gawfer* to be seen. 1771 *SMOLLETT* *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. I was shown one particular set of golfers, the youngest of whom was turned of fourscore. 1864 *Bookseller* 31 Oct. 662 St. Andrews is the golfers' head quarters.

Golgotha (gɒl'gəθə). [a. L. (Vulg.) *golgotha*, Gr. γολγοθᾶ, ad. *gogolpā*, Aramaic form of Heb. גִּלְגֻלְתָּא *gulgolthā* skull: see **CALVARY**.]

1. A place of interment; a graveyard, charnel-house.

(1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. iv. 1. 244 This Land [shall] be call'd The field of Golgotha, and dead mens Sculls.] 1604 *MARSTON & WESTER* *Malcontent* iv. v. This earth is all the grave and golgotha where all things that live must rot. a. 1649 *DRUMM.* OF *HAWTH. Skianachia* Wks. (1711) 204 These have ... dy'd the white fields in blood, turned them into a Golgotha. 1749 J. Gwyn *Ess. on Design* Pref. 6 Westminster-abbey ... was by no Means intended as a mere Golgotha for the Remains of the ... Dead. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. i. 35 From time immemorial this old beach has been the depository of the dead, and unless the Prince prosecutes his good work for the reclamation of this golgotha [etc.].

† 2. *University slang.* (See **QUOTS.** Obs.)

1726 *ANNESTON* *Terra Fli.* ii. 53 Here is that famous apartment, by idle wits and buffoons nick-named Golgotha, that is, the place of skulls or heads of colleges and halls, where they meet and debate upon all extraordinary affairs. a. 1742 *Lovd Charity.* The Golgotha of learned fools. 1791 *2nd Heroic Ep.* to J. Priestley in *Poet. Reg.* (1808) 415 Dragg'd down to Oxford, at its stern command, Before dread Golgotha I see thee stand, Arraign'd, condemn'd. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantab.* 66 Golgotha, the place where the heads of Houses sit at St. Mary's in awful array.

Goliard (gō'liard). Obs. exc. Hist. In 5 *goliardie*. [a. OF. *goliard*, -art, -ar glutton, f. *gole* (F. *goulette*) = L. *gula* gluttony.]

In 12-13th c. the goliards were supposed to take their name from a certain *Goliath*, dignified with the titles of *episcopus* and *archipoeta*, in whose name some of the poems are written. Giraldus (*Spec. Eccl.*) app. regarded him as a real person. See Wright, *Poems W. Mapes* (Camden Soc. 1841) Introd. p. x, and his Hist. *Caricature* 163.]

One of the class of educated jesters, buffoons, and authors of loose or satirical Latin verse, who flourished chiefly in the 12th and 13th c. in Germany, France, and England.

1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 35b/2 They goon every day as goliards in habyte shynyn and ryall apparayll. 1865 *WRIGHT* *Hist. Caricature* x. 163 But above all he was the father of the Goliards, the 'ribald clerks', as they are called.

Hence **Goliardic** a. [-ic], or of pertaining to the (poetry of the) goliards; **Goliardy** (in 4 *gulyardy*) [-y], also **Goliardery**, the practices of a goliard; the composition of goliardic verse; † **Goliardous** (in 4 *gularious*) [? subst. use of OF. *goliardous* adj.] = **GOLIARD**.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4704 A mynstralle, a pederous, Come onys to a byssophos hous. a. 1400 *Relig. Gueses* *fr. Thornton* *MS.* (1867) 35 It es a foule lychery for to delyte þe in rymes and slyke gulyardy. 1856 *MILMAN* *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iv. (1864) IX. 189 Goliardery was a recognised kind of mediæval poetry. 1865 *WRIGHT* *Hist. Caricature* x. 163 In ecclesiastical statutes, published in the year 1289, ... a heavy penalty [is proclaimed] against those clerici 'who persist in the practice of goliardy' [etc.]. *Ibid.* 165 At a later date the goliardic poetry was almost all ascribed to ... Walter Mapes. 1884 *SYMMONDS* in *Biog.* (1895) II. 230 It seems ridiculous to translate loose Goliardic verses at this time.

† **Goliardes**, Obs. Also 7 *arch. goliardis*.

[ad. OF. *goliardis*, f. *goliard*.] = **GOLIARD**.

1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl. B.* *Prolog.* 139 Thanne greued hym a goliardes, a gloutoun of wordes. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 560 He was a Jangler and a goliardes. (a. 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT* *Ordinary* ii. ii. (1651) 25 Sans fail I wene you bin a Jangler, and a goliardis.)

Goliath (gōli'əθ). Often incorrectly *Goliath*; also 4, 6 *golias*. [a. L. (Vulg.) *Goliath*, Heb. *golyath* the giant slain by David, 1 Sam. xvii.]

In Wyckliff's Bible the MSS. have the forms *Goliath* and *Golie*; Coverdale has only *Goliath*. The form *Goliath* in Shaks. occurs also in Chaucer, and seems to have been used in med. Lat.

1. A giant; often with allusion to details in the Scripture narrative.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 33 None but Samsons and Goliasses It sendeth forth to skirmish. 1607 *HIERON* *IV.* 1. 429, I have ... chosen this skisme, as a smooth stone, by which I may ... smite this Goliath in the forehead. 1686 *Pior Staffordsh.* 331 The world still affording us a Goliath now and then, as well as of old. 1830 *J. G. STRUTT* *Sylvia Brit.* 4 These Goliaths of the forest. 1846 J. HAMILTON *Mt. Olives* iv. 105 The Goliath of English literature felt that he had studied successfully when he had prayed earnestly.

Comb. 1718 *Entertainer* xxv. 3 He ... Goliath-like defies the whole Body of the Clergy. 1847 *LD. LINDSAY* *Chr. Art.* I. 137 The Goliath-like stature and the Herculean chest of Charlemagne himself.

2. A very large lamellicorn beetle, of the genus *Goliathus* or the family *Goliathidae*.

1826 *KIRBY & SP.* *Entomol.* IV. 494 The vast African Goliaths. *Ibid.* 628 (Index) Goliath beetles.

† **Go**lik, a. Obs.—1 [a. ON. *góligr-r.*] Gay, joyful. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 15662 Cafarnuam bitanepþe Goliike tun.

† **Goli**-lla, *goli*-lle. Obs. Also 7-8 *golilla*, 8 *golilla*, *golillio*. [a. Sp. *golilla* (f. *gollite*) dim. of *gola* throat = L. *gula*.] A kind of starched collar worn in Spain.

1673 *WYCHERLEY* *Genl. Dancing-Master* iv. i. I had rather put on the English Pillory than this Spanish Gollia. a. 1704 T. BROWN *IV.* (1720) IV. 318 He wore about his Neck ... a small Ruff, which had serv'd him formerly instead of a Gollie, when he liv'd at Madrid. 1713 *Aoonison Count* *Tariff* Wks. 1721 IV. 326 A plume of feathers on his head, a Gollilio about his neck. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 94. 278 A Circle of Gallant Elfin, strutting up and down in short Cloaks and Gollia's.

¶ Mistaken for the name of a fabric.

1782 COMBERLAND *Anced.* (1787) II. 49 Appareled in a vest of golilla, with rich silver lace of Milan.

Golinyie, var. of GILENYE *Sc.* Obs.

† **Golion.** Obs. Also 3 golion, 4 golione, gulation, 4-5 golygon (e). [Of obscure origin; Roquefort has an unauthenticated OF. *golion* 'sorte d'habit de guerre'.] A kind of gown or tunic.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 368/67 In a 3wyl31 Golionu he geth. c1350 *Parlt. Three Ages* 138 A renke. In a golyone of graye, girde in the middes. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 359 He cast on her his gulyon, With of the skin of a leon Was made. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/1 Golyon, garment, *guncella, gunculus.*

Golit, Golk, obs. forms of GULLET, GOWK *sb.*
† **Goll.** Obs. Also 6-7 gol(e). Cf. GOLLY *sb.* [Of obscure origin. Freq. in 17th c. dramatists.] A hand.

a1586 *SIOENE Arcadia* II. (1622) 154 But Pamela pleasantly persisting to haue Fortune their iudge, they set hands, and Mopsa. put to her golden gols among them, and Fortune (that saw not the colour of them) gaue her the preheminence. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. Make 'em hold up their Spread Gols (In taking an oath). 1652 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. i. All the gamsers are Ambitious to shake the golden Gols off worshipping Mr. Luke. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 165 The Egyptian women love golden Gols. 1651 RAMOUX, etc. *Hey for Honesty* i. ii. Wks. (1875) 301 God of wealth i. O, let me kiss thy silver gols. 1675 C. COTTON *Scaffer Scoff* 58 He [Vulcan] comes with his dirty gols [prime-rod, coals]. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. i. What an Arm and Fist he has... and Gols and Knuckle-bones of a very Butcher.

Goll, var. of GULL, throat.

Gollan (d) (gōlān) (d). Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4, 9 gollan, 6-9 gollande, (6 gallande, 9 gollin), 7 goulān (d), 6- golland. See also GOWAN. [Proh. related in some way to GOLD *sb.*]

A name given to various species of *Ranunculus*, *Caltha*, and *Trollius*. Also in combs. *Lucken-, Water-golland* (q.v.).

a1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Mentula*, an. gollan, apium emoroidarum idem. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Golland, *Ranunculus*. 1548 = *Names of Herbes* 67 *Ranunculus* is called in greeke Bttrachion, in englishe Crowfoote or a Gallande. 1625 B. JONSON *Paris Anniversary*, Bring... Pinks, gouldans, king-cups. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 32 Goulans, q. d. Goldens, Corn Marigolds. 1842 HARDY in *Proc. Bery. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. The various species of crowfoot, which, in the border counties of England and Scotland, are named the yellow gowan, gowlon, or gollande. 1881 *Cumbld. Gloss.* and Suppl., *Gollin*, the globe flower (*Trollius Europæus*). 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Gollin*, the marsh marigold. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gollan, Gollan*, *Gollan*, a flower of a golden hue. 'As yalla as a gollan'.

Gollar, goller (gōlā), v. *Sc.* Also guller. [Echoic; cf. GOLLY.]

1. *intr.* 'To emit a guggling sound' (Jam.). 1801 *Hogg Scots Pastors* 21. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha's* Life (1863) 222 'I'll gar ye gape, an' glow, an' gollar.

2. To utter loud but thick and scarcely articulate sounds; to shout. Also *trans.*, to gollar out.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 185 Gangs to gollaring out geggery. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 270, I... heard him gollaring at something. 1863 ROBSON *Baris* 79ue 107 She gollars and flays the lass out ov her wits. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 69 Westerha' rode forward... gollaring and roaring at the bil thins.

Hence **Gollaring** vbl. *sb.* Also **Gollar** *sb.*

1638-84 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 192 note, Their voices were changed in their groanings and gollers with pain of hunger. 1808 *Edin. Even. Courant* 16 June (Jam.), She heard three screams and a guller... The guller was a sound as if a person was choking.

Gollet, obs. form of GULLET.

† **Gollin.** Obs. Some kind of fish.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 163 Fish in Season... Christmas Quarter... Dorey, Brile, Gudgeons, Gollin, Smelts [etc.].

Gollin, variant of GOLLAND.

Goll-sheaf, var. *gale-sheaf* (cf. quot. 1597 in *GALE sb.* 1 b.).

a1570 HACKETT *Abb. Williams* II. (1692) 92 The rest of the Articles were goll-sheaves that went out in a sudden blaze. — *Serm.* on *Incarnation* v. Cent. *Serm.* (1675) 48 Like a gol-sheave all of a flame and out again suddenly.

† **Golly**, *sb.* Obs. — [Cf. GOLL.] (See quot.) 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.* § 213. 59 The hand held hollow is the Golly; stretched out, the Palm.

Golly (gōl'i), v. *Sc.* [Echoic; cf. GOLLAR v.] *intr.* To shout with a thick voice. Hence **Golly-ing** vbl. *sb.*

1838 CARLYLE *Lett.* in *Froude Life in Lond.* (1884) I. v. 141 The Annandale Voice gollying at them. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 165 We heard... the wrathful gollying of the great voice.

Golly (gōl'i). *int.* [Substituted for GOD in oaths or exclamations; cf. GOLS.] In (by) golly = (by) God.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. ii. 25 My folks to hum air full ez good ez his'n be, by golly! 1883 *Larger's Mag.* July 847/2 Golly! I'd do it as quick as wink. 1883 *Cruickward Blackbirding* 125 Look sharp, or by golly, they will have us for breakfast.

Gollymoffry, obs. form of GALLIMOFFRY.

1772 NUGENT *11 Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 135 Without having understood a single word of all this gollymoffry.

Golnes, variant of GULLNESS, Obs., paleness.

† **Golofre.** Obs. Also 6 goulafre, golopher. [OF. *goulafre* (F. *gouliafre*), derivative of OF. *goule* mouth, throat.] ? A glutton. Also *blood-golofre*.

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* 10 All the substance of your Realme... rynneth hedlong ynto the insaciabil whyle-pole. These gredi goulafres. a 1535 MORE *Suppl. Soules* Wks. 295 Gredie golophers he callith them & insaciabile whyle-poles. 1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Anno. Nameless Cath.* 300 To satiate the thirst of a blood-golofre.

Goloke, obs. form of COLLOCK, a tub.

Golore, dial. form of GALORE.

† **Golose**, Obs. ? = GUILLOCHE. (Cf. GALACE.)

1663 GERBIER *Connset* 81 The Fret having a dubble golose in the botome.

Golosh, goloshoe, etc. : see GALOSH.

Golpe (gōlp). *Her.* Also 7 gulp, 8 golp. [? a. Sp. *golpe* wound. Cf. HURT *sb.* 2] A round of a purple colour.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 88 The field is Or, v. Golpes. These are in signification wounds. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* IV. xix. (1660) 352 If they [Roundles] be Purple then we call them Golpes. 1665 MORGAN *Armilogia* x12 marg., Gulpes are purple Balls. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Golps. 1868 IN CUSSENS *Her.* IV. (1882) 74.

† **Golpol.** Obs. — [? for gold-poll; cf. GOLD-LOCKS.] A term of endearment.

1668 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. x. G. iij, It is your deiny dearlyng, your princkoxe, your golpoll.

Gols, obs. form of GULES.

Golt, variant of GAULT *sb.*

Goluptious (gōl'p'jās), a. *slang* or *humorous*. Also galoptious, galopshus. [Arbitrarily formed, perhaps with suggestion of VOLUPTUOUS.] Delightful, luscious.

1856 STRANG *Glasgow* 429 Raising the galoptious draught to his lips. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 79 Cooking for a genteel family, John, it's a goluptious life. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirribird* II. xx. 63 A little scandal... is the most goluptious talk of all.

Golve, *golvon*, -vyn, obs. forms of GOAVE v.

Golygon (e), variant of GOLION, Obs.

† **Gom** *sb.* Obs. Also 5 gome, 7 gomme. [? Ab- breviation of *gommer* (cf. GAMMER) = god-mother. Cf. GOFF.] = CUMMER.

1403 *Cath. Angl.* 161/4 A Gome; vbi a godmoder. c1610 MIDDLETON *etc. Widow* I. ii, Ric. Lady, well met. *Fra.* I do not think so Sir. Ric. A scornful Gome... my Widow never gave me such an answer. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Commerre*,... a gomme. 1673 *Yorksh. Dial.* 5 (E. D. S. No. 76) Wyah, Gom, I see gane. *Ibid.* 70 Wyah, Gom Green.

† **Gom** *sb.* Obs. rare — 1. [? var. of GONG 2.] ? = GONG 2.

1694 NARBOROUGH *Voy.* I. 133 The play... was much like that of a Jews-Drum, or little Gom.

Gom *sb.* (gōm). *dial.* Also goms. [Deformation of GOD. Cf. by GUM.] In phr. by gom = by God.

1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* 39 By gom we women fell a clacking. 1830 C. CLARK *J. Noakes & Mary Styles* 50 (E. D. S. No. 76), But oft, by gom! when we've bin there, I seem'd amos' to drizzle. 1840 SPURDEN *Suppl. to Forby's Voc. Ec. Anglia* 63 Goms! By Goms.

Gomarist (gōm-ārist). *Ecc. Hist.* Also 8 gommarist. [f. *Gomar* (see below) + -IST.] A follower of Francis Gomar (1563-1641), Professor of Divinity at Leyden, who zealously defended orthodox Calvinism in opposition to the doctrines of his colleague Arminius (see ARMINIAN).

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 156 No Gomarist would refuse to subscribe the saying. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Ecc. Hist.* 17th C. I. vii. 2. 291 This Contest was afterwards renew'd... betwixt the Arminians and Gommarists. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 36 The Gommarists who satisfied the natural passion for equality by denying personal merit.

So **Gomaritan** (gōm-ē-riān).

1617 SIR H. BOURGCHIER in *Abb. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 61 The opposite Faction to the Arminian, by them termed vulgarly Gomarians. 1847 PRANOT tr. C. Cantà's *Reform. in Europe* I. 347 Arminians and Gomarians.

|| **Goma'shta**. *Indian.* Also 8-9 gomastah.

[Hindustani, a. Pers. گماشتہ *gamāshṭah* 'appointed, delegated'.] A native agent or factor, a clerk for native correspondence.

1747 *MS.* in Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson* s.v., Goa Masters. 1758 IN VANSITTART *Narr. Trans. in Bengal* (1766) I. 26 There is a complaint lodged against an English gomastah. 1776 *Trial of Nundocom 771*, I was his chief gomastah: I used to superintend his other gomastahs. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 136 The Rajah's Gomastah stood by, to order her about.

Gomb (e), obs. form of GUM.

Gombeem (gōmb-ēn). *Anglo-Irish.* [a. mod. Irish *gaimbín*; according to Stokes (in *Fick Vergl. Wb.* II. 79) repr. a derivative of Oceltic **kmbion*, whence med. L. *cambiun*; see CHANGE.] Usury. Chiefly attrib., as *gombeem-man*, a money-lender, usurer; so also *gombeem-woman*. Hence **Gombeemism**, the practice of borrowing or lending at usury.

1862 H. COUTLER *West. Ire.* 197 Shop keepers, Gombeem men, and others to whom they have become indebted. *Ibid.* 207 Possessed of some hundreds of pounds each, which they lend out at Gombeem. 1882 *Times* 20 July 9/3 The bank... in Ireland, is often little more than a glorified gombeem-man.

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 504 The evil of 'gombeemism' which has always been so prevalent in the poorer districts of Ireland. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* 320 She was a gombeem woman.

Gombo, var. of GUMBO.

Gombroon, Gomroon (gōmb-rūn, gōm-rūn). Also 7 Gomron. [Name of a town on the Persian Gulf. Cf. GAMBROON.] A kind of Persian pottery, imitated in Chelsea ware.

1698 FRYER *E. Ind. & Persia* 331 Gombroon Ware, made of Earth, the best, next China. 1699 M. LISTER *Journ. to Paris* 139 The Gomron Ware. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/1 The year 1695 is authoritatively given for the appearance of the Chelsea pottery known as Gomroon. 1885 MIDDLETON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 621/2 The main varieties of this Perso-Chinese ware are the following. (1) A sort of semi-porcelain, called by English dealers, quite without reason, 'Gombroon ware', which is pure white and semi-transparent.

† **Gome** *sb.* Obs. Forms: 1 guma, 3-4 gum(e), 3-5 gom, (5 gomme, goom, *Sc.* goym), 3-6 gome. [Com. Teut.; OE. *guma* = OS. *gumo*, OHG. *gumo*, *gomo* (MHG. *gome*), ON. *guma* (poet.), Goth. *guma* : — pre-Teut. **ghomon-* cognate with L. *homō*, *homin-* is. In poetic use from OE. times to 16th c., also in *bridegome* now BRIDE-GROOM, q.v.] A man.

Beowulf (25) 652 Grette þa guma operne. c1205 *LAY.* 17295 He hæbbe Gyllomaurus, gomenen he was laured. a 1225 *Juliana* 26 Te luinen godd alre gume laured. a 1300 K. Horn 22 Twelf feren he hadde. And alle hi were faire gomes. c1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 402 'Christene kny3t', quab *Fyrmbras*; 'þou art a wonder gome'. c1400 *Deit. Trei* 1049 *Pbilmen*. Gird to Agamynon, & the gome hit. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 540 Mony galiard gome was on the ground levit. 1535 *Scot. Field* 108 The King was glade of that golde, that the gome brought.

b. applied to God.

c1320 *Cast. Love* 512 To whom joye and honour bi-come Wip-outen ende, Ie holy Gome.

2. *Comb.*, as *gome-graith*, armour.

c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvii, We ar in our gamene, we hawe no gome [v. r. gudel] graipe.

† **Gome** *sb.* Obs. exc. dial. Also 3 gom, 9 gawm. [a. ON. *gautm-r* masc., *gautm* fem. (OSw. *gōm*) care, heed, etc. = OS. *gōma* (MDa. *gome*, *goom*), OHG. *gouma*, etc. (MHG. *goume*, *goum*), Goth. **guma* (whence *gumjan* to take notice of, see YENE v.).] Ulterior etymology uncertain.]

a. Heed, attention, notice, care; esp. in phrase to *nimen* (or *take*) *gome* = to give heed. b. (See quot. 1877, and cf. GAUMLESS, -LIKE.)

c1200 *ORMUN* 5086 Nu birþ þe niunenn mikell gom Off his þail I þe shawe. c1250 *S. E. Leg.* I. 209/308 Of tormens þai he þare islat, grei gome with-alle he nam. 1814 443/40 þar-of he tok luyte gome. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9320 Nimeþ... gome here A3en wat men þe ssolle fite. 1388 *Sir Ferunb.* 1745 þer-of nema' gome. c1410 *Chron. Eng.* 97 in *Rilston Metr. Rom.* II. 274 Londone he made first with gome, Ant yef hi his oune nome. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Gawm*, sense, wit, tact.

Gome *sb.* = COMB *sb.* 1. 4.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Camboy*, the blacke, and oylie grease, of a wrought cart-woeble; some call it, the Gome.

Gome, var. **GOM** *sb.* Obs.; obs. form of GUM.

Gome(n), obs. form of GAME.

† **Gomer** *sb.* Obs. Also 4 goomor, 4-5 gomor. [a. L. *gomor*, Gr. *γομωρ*, transliteration of Heb. גומר *gōmer*; see OMER.] A Hebrew measure = OMER; sometimes confused with HOMER 2.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xvi. 16 An gometat full, þe hig gomor heton. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxii. 27 Thei gadreden... two gomors icche man. 1398 *Trar.* 2 *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 933 Gomor (= HOMER) is a mesure of li modius (as Isidor sayth). 1450 *Mitron Saluacion* 1832 And ilk one þirol o Gomor of manna home. 1579 *Fulke Fleekyn's Par.* 353 They had two gomers full, a 1631 *Donne Serm.* xxxi. (1640) 308 Nor satisfied with his Gomer of Manna.

Gomer *sb.* (gōm-ā), [f. the name of the inventor, a French officer under Napoleon I.] *Gomer chamber*, a conical chamber with spherical bottom used in smooth-bore guns and mortars. Hence *Gomer-chambered*, *Gomer mortar*, etc.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 135 To find the Content of a Gomer, or other Conical Chamber, GREENE *Gunnery* 211 The use of the Gomer form of chamber, is nearly universal in brass guns. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 88 Cartridges for 'Gomer' Chambered Guns. *Ibid.* 92, 8-inch Gomer mortars. 1876 in *VOYLE Artill. Dict.*

Gomerel (gōm-ā-ēl), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north.* Also 9 gomerai, -il, -ill, gommarai, -oril, gomral, -rell, gaumerill. [Of obscure formation: see -REL.] A fool, simpleton, silly fellow.

1814 *Saxon & Gael* 111. 73 Ye was right to refuse that clavering gomerel, Sir John. 1818 *Scott Rob. Roy* xiv, Our auld daft laird here and his gomeris o' sons. 1843 *Mss.* CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 224 Ready to beat me for a distracted Gomeril. 1886 STREVENSON *Adm. Natl.* xx. 193, I have paped myself a gomeril this night.

Gomfaynoun, obs. form of GOMFANON.

Gom-gom: see GUM-GUM.

Gomme, var. **GOM** *sb.* Obs.; obs. f. GUM.

Gomor, variant of GOMER *sb.* Obs.

Gomorin, -ry, obs. forms of GOMORINIA.

† **Gomorr(h)ean**, a. and *sb.* Obs. [f. *Gomer-rah*, *Gomorra*, on analogy of other names in -um.

According to the system used in the Bible of 1611, the normal transliteration of Heb. גִּמְרִיָּה (*gimriyah*) would be **Gimrah*. The Gr. form, however, was *gōmōra*; in the N. T. this was adopted as *Gomorrhā*, while in the O. T. the translators employed the hybrid spelling *Gomorrhah*.

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Gomorrhah (see *Gen.* xviii, xix).

181 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 37 b. Gomorhean and Sodomitical brimstone. 1833 NASH *Strange News Wks.* (Grosart) II. 277 The tedious wilderness of this Gomorian Epistle.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Gomorrhah; hence, one who follows the practices of its inhabitants.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 469. The Gomoryans also Were brought to deedly wo As Scripture records. 1550 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. Mij. Hys diabolical rable of sorcerous Gomorreans. 1833 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 3 When the Sodomits and Gomorreans had filled up the measures of their iniquity. 1833 DEKKER *Strange Horse-Race* etc. Wks. (Grosart) III. 369 The Cimerians, the Sodomites, and the Gomorreans.

So + **Gomorrhā** a.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 59 But where are thy scriptures, to prove a perpetuity in thy Gomorral vows?

Gomphiasis (gōm'fīāsīs). *Path.* [a. Gr. γομφίαις toothache, γομφίος molar tooth.] Disease of the teeth (esp. the molars) causing them to become loose in their sockets.

1706 in PHILLIPS ed. Kersey; and in mod. Dicts.

Gomphodont (gōm'fōdōnt), a. *Zool.* [f. Gr. γομφός tooth + δοντ- (dōnt-) tooth.] Having the teeth inserted by gomphosis; socketed.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gompholite (gōm'fōlīt). *Geol.* [f. Gr. γομφός bolt, nail: see -LITE. (Named by Brongniart.)] (See quot. 1839.)

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 296/2. 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.* *Gompholite*, a conglomerate of the tertiary formation, in which the imbedded pebbles appear like nails in a baronial door. 1859 in *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

Gomphosis (gōm'fōsīs). *Anat.* [mod. L., a. Gr. γομφώσις, f. γομφόειν to bolt together, f. γομφός bolt.] A form of immovable articulation, in which one hard part (e.g. a tooth) is received into the cavity of another, as a peg or nail into its socket.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* 13 The manner of their [teeth] situation in the jaws is oamed Gomphosis. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Iheat. Ins.* Ep. Ded. Toothed bars, that answer one the other with a thorny gomphosis. 1658 SIR I. BROWSE *Gard. Cypris* iii. 57 The seeds of many papous or downy flowers lockt up in sockets after a gomphosis or mortis-articulation. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 157 The teeth are joined to the Sockets by Gomphosis. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 216 The .. plates are .. articulated by gomphosis to the .. ribs.

Gomral, -rell, variants of GOMEREL, fool.

Gomro(o)n, variant of GOMBROON.

Goms: see *GOM* 3.

Gon, var. of *gon*, pa. t. of *GIN* v., to begin; obs. inf. (etc.) of *Go* v.

-gon (gōn), *suffix*. The second element (repr. Gr. -γων, -ov, -angled) of HEPTAGON, HEXAGON, etc., sometimes used with algebraic symbols (as *m-gon*, *n-gon*) which take the place of a Greek numeral. [1652 *News fr. Lowe-Conntr.* 2 For 'tis not .. Trigonall, or Pentagonall, Or any of the Gones at all.] 1867-78 J. WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* ed. 2 Prob. 1853 In the moving circle is described a regular *n-gon*. The same epicycloid may also be generated by the corners of a regular *n-gon*.

Gonad (gōn'ād). *Biol.* [f. Gr. γωνή, γόνος generation, seed, etc. + -AD, after mod. L. *gonas*, pl. *gonades*.] An undifferentiated germ-gland, serving both as ovary and spermary.

1830 LANKESTER in *Nature* XXII. 147 Having its genital sacs or gonads placed in the course of the radial canals. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 371/1 Groups .. having the nephridia functioning as efferent ducts for the gonads.

Hence **Gonaduct** (for *gonad-duct*: cf. quot. 1887 above).

1888 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 183/1 Nephridia (modified in some as gonaducts).

Gonagra (gōn'agrā). *Path.* Also (in irregularly anglicized form) 7 gonagry. [mod. L., f. Gr. γόν-υ knee (after PODAGRA). Cf. *F. gonagry*.] Gont in the knee.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disq.* 205 By its [a vesicatory] addition to the feet the Gonagry and Podagry are cured. 1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey, *Gonagra*, 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Gonangium (gōn'ān'dzīm). *Zool.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., f. Gr. γόν-ος generation + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] An external chitinous receptacle within which, in the calyptoblastic genera of Hydrozoa, the thesopores or planoblasts are developed. Hence **Gonangial** a.

1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobiastic Hydroids* 26 Peculiar receptacles—the gonangia—destined for the protection of the sexual buds. *Ibid.* 47 In some cases the contents of the gonangium escape. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 131 The gonophore contained in a gonangium. *Ibid.* In the genus *Aglaophenia* groups of gonangia are enclosed in a common receptacle.

Gonapophysis (gōn'āp'ōfīs). *Ent.* [f. Gr. γόν-ος generation + ΑΠΟΦΥΣΙΣ.] One of the paired processes on the eighth and ninth ventral segments of the cockroach and allied species, forming the external genital organs. Hence **Gonapophyseal** a.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 406 The most conspicuous division of the right gonapophysis is a broad plate divided at the extremity into two portions.

Gondala, -dalo, -delay, -dolo, vars. **GONDOLA**.

Gonder, variant of **GANDEN**.

Gondola (gōndōlā). *Forms*: 6 gondala, 6-8 -delay, 7 -dalo, -dolo, -dilo, -dolo, gondalo, (8 U.S.) -dolo(e), -dello, -dilo(w), -dolo, 7-9 gondole, (7 gondel, 8 gondel), 6- gondola. Also 9 U.S. gondelo, gondelow, -dalow, -dola. [ad. It. *gondola* (whence also Sp., Pg. *gondola*, F. *gondole*) of obscure origin: see Diez, Kötting, etc.]

1. A light flat-bottomed boat or skiff in use on the Venetian canals, having a cabin amidships and rising to a sharp point at either end; it is usually propelled by one man at the stern with a single oar.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 83 b. [He kept] one man, or two at the most, to row his Gondola. a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers Wks.* (1587) 52 And from their battered banks commanded to be cast Some Gondales wherein upon our Pleasant streams they past. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 2 A little Gondelay. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 38. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. ii. Rowing upon the water in a gondole. With the most cunning Curizian, of Venice. 1611 W. VENN *Beam of Brightness* B 2 b. No railing Cart or Waggon runnes in me, but gentle Gondels swimming ore the streame. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4372 He was .. attended by great numbers of his friends in their Pleasure-boats and Gondola's. 1697 tr. *Cless D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 169 There's a Canal, and another square Place in which the King has little Gondoles painted and gilt. 1739 LAUV M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless Preface* 6 Nov. The greatest equipage is a gondola, that holds eight persons. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 157 O'er Seas of bliss Peace guide her Gondelay. 1828 BYRON *Beppo* xix. 1820 — *Mar. Fal.* iv. i. The far lights of skimming gondolas. 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 404 Light gondolas, of Venetian breed. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 281 My love of gliding about in gondolas.

b. *transf.* (See quot.)

1827 *Mayfair* I. 31 There beauty half her glory yields In cabs, those gondolas on wheels. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxvii. He hailed a cruising Hansom, 'Tis the gondola of London,' said Lothair as he sprang lo.

† 2 a. A ship's boat. b. Some kind of small war-vessel. Obs.

1626 P. NICHOLS *Drake Revived* (1628) 9 A ship of Spaine .. (espying our four Pinnares), .. sent away her Gundeloe towards the Towne, to give warning. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 273 The Best fleet, consisting of thirty-two sail, five frigates, and five gondolas, had put to sea.

3. U.S. A large flat-bottomed river boat of light build; a lighter; used also as a gun-boat.

1774 J. WENTWORTH in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1869) XXIII. 276 The cannon were sent in Gondolas up the River into the country. 1777 E. BAOLAN *Abid.* (1848) II. 49 Colonel Brown has taken Tcondoroga, a number of armed gondoles, one armed sloop [etc.]. 1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 39 Two Gondolas came down and fired at us. 1809 KENALL *Trav.* III. lxiv. 31 Vessels are floated down to the sea, by means of flat-boats or lighters, here (northern U.S.) called gondolas. 1866 WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* 254 When favoring breezes deigned to blow The square sail of the gondelow. 1886 B. P. POORE *Remin.* I. iii. 51 The Potomac River .. was navigable .. in long, flat-bottomed boats, sharp at both ends, called 'gondolas'.

4. = *gondola car*.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gondola-beak*, † *boat*, *office*; *gondola-car* U.S., a railway car having a platform body with low sides.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 101 Seeing the *gondola-beak come actually inside the door at Daniell's. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* 1839 I. 123 On one [canal] are many fine *gondola boats. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl. *Gondola-Car. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 142 The other rolling-stock comprises four double-decked open cars, twenty platform cars, twenty gondola cars [etc.]. 1881 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 252 Lord John drove me to the *gondole office.

Gondolel (gōndōl'et). Also 7 *gondolel*, -olet. [ad. It. *gondolella*, dim. of *gondola* **GONDOLA**.] A small gondola.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 42 There's my signet, take a gondolel. 1607 DEKKER *Where Babylon Wks.* 1873 II. 211 Those whose nets, Are cast out of our Fairy gondolets. 1828 MOORE *Venetian Airs*, Come to me, When smoothly go our gondolats O'er the moonlight sea. 1856 ANNE MANNING *Tasso & Leonora* 159 Floating in a gilded gondolel with silken awning on the sweet river.

Gondolier (gōndōl'ī-). Also 7 *gundellier*, *gondolier*, 7-8 *gondallier*. [a. F. *gondolier*, ad. It. *gondoliere* (pl. -ieri), f. *gondola* **GONDOLA**.] One who rows a gondola.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 477. II. The Gondoliers or Water men of Venice. 1604 SHAKS. *Off.* I. i. 126 A knave of common hire, a Gundellier. 1612 CORVAT *Crudities* 163, I mean those seducing and tempting Gondoleers of the Riato bridge. 1740 LAUV M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Wortley Montagu* 1 June, They are rowed by gondoliers dressed in rich habits. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* v. iii. In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more, And silent rows the songless gondolier. 1880 VERNON *Lee Stud. Italy* vi. ii. 266 The gondoliers seated on the slimy steps by their moored boats.

Gondolo, obs. form of **GONDOLA**.

Gone (gōn), *phl.* a. [pa. pple. of *Go* v.; for the predicative uses see *Go* v. 45.]

1. Of persons: Lost, ruined, undone. Also, a *gone case*, a hopeless case; *gone sensation* (feeling), a feeling of faintness or utter exhaustion. *Gone coon*: U.S. (see *COON* 3).

1558 BERNARD *Terence in English* (1609) 303 Truly I am but a gone mao [equidem peris]. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.*

(1862) I. 445 Men think Christ a gone man now and that He shall never get up His head again. 1677 I. MATNER *Præval. Prayer* 1664/1 253 We were in Appearance a gone and ruined People. a 1747 D. BRAINER in Bp. Lavington *Enthus.* (1754) II. 120 One Indian felt that it was a gone Case with him, and thought he must sink down to Hell. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 247 Had a person been there, I had certainly been a gone man. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxii, Up heart, master, or we are but gone men. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv, But don't talk so, as if it were a gone case! 1892 *Louisa Mag.* Jan. 260 That terrible 'gone' sensation produced only by prolonged abstinence from food.

2. That has departed or passed away; also *past* and *gone*. *Dead and gone* (see *DEAD* a.).

1820 KEATS *Isabella* xx, To honour thee, and thy gone spirit greet. 1839 MARY HOWITT *Marion's Pilgr.* vii. xiii. 3 And the gone tenderness of youth Deth to my heart return. 1840 LYTTON *Caxtons* (1856) 115 The gone ages. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 71 Past and gone conditions of fighting.

b. In *Bowls*. (See quot., and cf. *Go* v. 48 b.)

1892 *Outdoor Games* xxxi, A 'gone bowl' is one that has stopped a hopeless distance beyond the jack.

3. With advs., as *gone down*, -out (see *Go* v. 78, 85).

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xiv, In the chair before the gone-out fire .. was the gentleman whom she sought. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 213, I shan't get more than the gone-down price.

Hence **Goner** *slang*, one who is dead or undone.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 365 He exclaimed, 'She is a goner!' .. There, to be sure, she lay perfectly dead. 1891 NAT. GOULD *Double Event* 261 Make a noise, or follow me, and you're a goner.

Gone, variant of *GANE* v., *Obs.*, to gape; variant of *gan* pa. t. of *GIN* v., to begin; obs. form of *GUN*.

Gone-by, *phl.* a. and sb. [f. *gone* pa. pple. of *Go* v. + *BY*-2 d.]

A. *phl. adj.* = *BYGONE phl.* a. in various senses. 1827 W. G. S. EXCURS. *Village Curate* 70 Something like an old gone-by companion. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* xiv. 1839 124 Gone-by relics of the dark ages. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 241 The belief, and .. ritual, of gone-by ages.

B. sb. = *BYGONE sb.*

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life Dr. Fox* vii. 342 You cannot let gone-byes be gone-byes quietly.

† **Gone's** *Obs.* -1 [ad. OF. *gonelle*, *gonelle*, dim. of *gone*, *gonne* **GOWN**.] A long gown, worn over armour.

c 1380 *Sir Ferrumb.* 4345 Ryst as marchantz wille we ryde, Wel y-armed an-vnder our gonels wyde.

Goneness (gōn'ēnēs). [f. *GONE phl.* a. + -NESS.]

Faintness; lassitude; exhaustion. 1853 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 155 His head bobbing from side to side with an expression of 'goneness'. 1871 G. H. NAPHYS *Prevent. & Cure Dis.* II. ii. 628 Others, without actual pain, complain of a sense of 'goneness', which leaves them exhausted and almost breathless.

Gonfalon (gōn'fālōn). Also 6-9 *gonfalone*.

[ad. It. *gonfalone*, Pg. *gonfalon*, Sp. *gonfalon*, F. *gonfalon*, later form of *gonfalon*.] A banner or ensign, frequently composed of or ending in several tails or streamers, suspended from a cross-bar instead of being directly fastened to the pole, esp. as used by various Italian republics or in ecclesiastical processions.

1595 T. BEDINGFELD *Tr. Macchiavelli's Flor. Hist.* 73 For it sufficed that anie one man cried, let vs goe to such a place, or loading the Gonfalone by the handle, looked that way. 1667 MURDOX *Tr.* v. 589 Ten thousand thousand and Ensignes high advanced, Standards, and Gonfalons twist Van and Reare Stream in the Aire. 1706 in PHILLIPS ed. Kersey, *Gonfalon*, the Banner of the Church carry'd in the Pope's Army. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* xxvi, The fiends had burst their yoke, And waved 'gainst heaven the infernal gonfalone. 1888 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. vi. 131 The priests with images, gonfalons, and crosses.

fig. 1887 MC CARTHY in *Genil. Mag.* Mar. 292 Home Rule was the gonfalon of a small, compact party of Irish members in the House of Commons.

Gonfalonier (gōn'fālōn'ī-). Also 6 *gonfalonner*, 7 *gonfalonier*, *gonfollinere*. Also 8-9 (in Ital. form) *gonfaloniere*. [a. F. *gonfalonier* or It. *gonfaloniere*, f. prec.] The bearer of a gonfalon, a standard-bearer; *spec.* (a) the title of the chief magistrate (or other official) in several Italian republics; (b) (see quot. 1706).

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 588 In other places they have Gonfaloniers, as at Lucques. 1669 BR. WREN *Monarchy Asserted* c. 122 Had she [Florence] not .. her Magistrates Executing? Was not the Rotation too provided for by the Annual Election of other Gonfalonier? 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 378, 2 Priors and a Gonfalonier. 1706 in PHILLIPS ed. Kersey, *Gonfalonier*, the Pope's Standard-bearer, which Office is claim'd as Hereditary by the Dukes of Parma. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Trav.* III. 31 Here the cardinal legate, and the gonfaloniere with his counsellors, usually reside. 1802 BROOKER *Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Lucca*, The head of this republic has the name of Gonfalonier, who has the executive power. 1889 *Athenæum* 27 July 126/2 Four years after the execution of Savonarola the people of Florence .. elected Piero Soderini Gonfalonier for life.

Hence **Gonfaloniership**, the office of a gonfalonier.

1756 LEONI *Life Alberti in A's Archit.* 2 The Albertus ninth times possessed the Gonfaloniership. 1889 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 214/1 A crowned Gonfaloniership of the Church, leaving the Holy Father nominally free in Rome.

† **Gonfaneur**, *Obs.* In 3 *gunfaneur*. [irreg. -ly f. *GONFANON*.] = **GONFALONIER**.

a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 300 Schrif, lo nu, is gunfaneur, & bereð her þe banere biuoren alle Godes ferde.

Gonfanon (gɒnfənɒn). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4 *gom-*, *gonfanoun*, 4-5 *gon-*, *gonfanoun*, (4 *gonfanoun*, *gonfa(i)noun*, *-faynoun*, *gonfanoun*, *gonfa(i)nun*, *-phanun*, 5 *confanon*, *ganfano(u)n*), 7-8 *gonfanoun*, *-annon*, 5-*gonfanon*. [a. OF. *gonfanum*, *gonfanon*, etc. = Pr. *gonfano*, mod.L. *gonfano*, ad. OHG. *gundfano*, *chundfano* (OE. *gundfano*, ON. *gundfano*), f. **gund-* (OE. *gūþ*) : -Otent. **gunþi* war + *fano* banner, FANON. From the later Fr. and It. forms *gonfalon*, -one comes the doublet GONFALON.]

1. = GONFALON. In the middle ages, chiefly applied to the small flag or pennon suspended immediately beneath the steel head of a knight's lance. Also fig.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21732 On cros godd boght ur saul liues, þar-on be gaf him kenne ransoun, And of him-seluen mad gunphanun. 13. *K. Alis.* 1963 There was mony gonfanoun, Of gold, sendel, and sidatoun. 13. *Sir Tristr.* 173 He bad his kniþtes. Com. . . With hors and wepenes fele And rered gonfaynoun. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2018, I bere of Love the gonfanoun, Of Curtesye the banere. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A. l. xv. 45* The chyef capytaynes of the oostis had gonfanons with certeyn deuyces. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 273/4 A Papal Gonfanon, or square Banner. . . This is ever carried before the Popes Holiness, when he goeth, or is carried in Processions. 1794 J. P. MALCOLM in *Genl. Mag. Libr. Topog.* 111. (1893) 32 On his gonfanons a bend between six escallops. 1828-40 *TYLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 320 He holds a long spear, ornamented by a gonfanon. 1876 *TENNISON Harold v. i.* I see the gonfanon of Holy Peter Floating above their helmets.

† 2. A lance from which a gonfanon is suspended. 1482 *Caxton Godfrey* cxviii. 289 And with the gonfanon that he bare Justed ayenst hyne in suche wyse that he bare hym thurgh the bodye and slewe hym.

Hence † **Gonfanoner** [= OF. *gonfanantier*], the bearer of a gonfanon.

a 1450 *Merlin* 211 The kyngs Boors so smote Sarmedon, the gonfanoner, that he kutte of the arme with all the sheldie, and the baner fill to the erthe.

† **Gong** ¹. *Obs.* Also 1 *gang*, 3-6 *gongo*, 5 *gongoe*, 4 *gong(e)*, *gung(e)*. [A special use of OE. *gang*, *gung*; see *GANG* sb. 1. So ON. *gaug-r*, OHG. *feld-gang*, MHG., MDu. *ganc*.]

1. A privy.

a 1300 *Elfric Hom.* I. 290 þaða he to gange com. c 1500 *Suppl. Alfric's Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 185/18 *Latrina, uel secessus, gang.* c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Machor* 981 *Pai* we . . . schot in till gong stinkand. c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 125, I knowechele to the that ther nys no gongoe more styngkeche theenne my soule is. 1401 *Poems (Rolls)* II. 72 If every hous were honest to ete fleish inne, than were it honest to ete in a gonge. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 347 The lewe of Tewksbury, which fell into a gonge upon the Saturday. 1525 *BARCLAY Egloges* iv. (1570) C ij b/2 In a foul prison or in a stinking gonge. 1543 *PAYNEL Salernes Regim.* 34 We shulde eschewe gunges, sinkes, gutters [etc.]. 1570 *LEVINUS Manip.* 109/37 A Gonge, *forica*. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Grief of Joy* vks. (Hazlitt) II. 282 A stately Toyce, a precions peice of pellice, A gorgeous gonge, a worthis painted wall, A flower full freshe [etc.].

2. The contents of a privy; ordure.

1562 in *Stow's Surv.* (1633) 666 No man shall bury any dung, or gong, within the Liberties of this City.

3. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gong-hole*, *-house*, *-man*, *-pit*; *gong-farmer* [FARMER], *-fayer*, *-fower*, a scavenger; *gong-purl*, the hole of a privy.

c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 203/2 *Gongge fyrmr (K., H., S. *gongefowar*; P. *fyar*), *cloucarins*, *latrinarius*. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccxii. They made a gong-feyrmr smyte of his hede. 1562 in *Stow's Surv.* (1633) 666 No Gungfermour shall carry any Ordure till after nine of the Clocke in the night. 1596 *HARINGTON Metam. Ajax* (1814) 21 Met in the street a gong-farmer with his cart full laden. a 1485 *Gongefowar, *fyar* [see c 1440 above]. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 203/2 *Gongfing hoole, *gungfous*. a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 84 Heo beoð þes deofles *gongmen, & beoð wiðuten ende in his *gong hus. c 1300 *Elfric Interr. Sigewulf* xlix. (MacLean) 90 On here nyðceman sferinge was heora *gongpuf & heora myxen. 13. *Alfred Poems* fr. *Vermon MS.* xlix. 48 In to a gonge-puf fer wiþ-Inne þe child adoun þe-Inne he bringe. a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 84 To wrien, & te helien þe *gong þurl.

Gong (gɒŋ) ². [a. Malay گونگ, گونگ, *gōng*, *gūng*,

so called in imitation of the sound made by the instrument. Hence also F. and G. *gong*, *Sp. gongo*.] A metallic disk with upturned rim (usually made of an alloy composed of four parts copper to one of tin) which produces resonant musical notes when suspended and struck with a soft mallet.

Of Asiatic (Malay) origin, but now very generally employed in European countries as an instrument of call, esp. to summon a household to meal.

a 1500 *Adm. A. Ratisl* in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) 11. 970 In the morning before day the General did strike his Gong, which is an Instrument of War that soundeth like a Bell. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1727) I. 338 A great Drum with but one Head called a Gong; which is instead of a Clock. 1779 *FORREST Voy. M. Guinea* 176 They are fond of musical gongs, which come from Cheribon on Java. 1807 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* i. 190 Stanf. The heavy Gong is heard, That falls like thunder on the dizzy ear. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* vi. I have had equally doubt concerning my dinner call; gongs now in present use, seemed a new-fangled and heathenish invention. 1831 *ILL. MARTINEAU Decemvra* iii. 30 At this moment the gong sounded the hour of dinner. 1847 J.

WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 143 Let the breakfast-gong sound at ten o'clock. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* II. x. 225 The two damsels now appeared, summoned by the gong.

b. A sancer-shaped bell, struck by a hammer or tongue moved by some mechanical device; chiefly used as an alarm or call-bell.

1864 in *WEESTER*. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

c. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gong-hammer*, *-metal*, *-peal*, *-stand*; *gong-bell* = b (Webster 1864).

1811 *SCOTT Don Roderick* xix, Gong-peal and cymbal-clank the ear appeal. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orre's Circ. Sci.*, *Chem.* 492 Bell-metal contains about twice that quantity of tin; and gong-metal somewhat less.

Gong, obs. form of **GANG**.

Gong-gung. ? *Obs.* Also 8 *gun(g)*-*gun(g)*. [Partly a reduplication of Malay *gong*, *gung* (see *GONG* 2); partly an independent echoic formation: cf. *GUMGUM*.]

The reduplicated form may have come from some Malayian dialect; cf. *gonggong* barking of dogs, *gunggung* a 'Jew's harp' or similar toy. Cf. G. *gonggong*, *gunggung*, Du., Sw. *gonggong*, Da. *gongson*, a gong.]

A name given to various musical instruments of percussion in use among barbarous peoples.

1771 J. R. FORSTER P. *Osbeck's Trav.* I. 186 Gungung is the Chinese name of an instrument which has the greatest resemblance to a brass bason. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 5/2 Besides these they have little drums, great and small kettle drums, gunguns or round brass basons like frying pans, flutes [etc.]. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 727 But hark! the gong-gong tolls the knell of day. 1817 *Bowditch Mission to Shantien* i. vii. (1819) 136 The gong-gongs and drums were beat all around us.

Gongorism (gɒŋɡɔːrɪz'm). [f. *Gongora* (see below) + -ISM.] An affected type of diction and style introduced into Spanish literature in the 16th century by the poet Gongora y Argote (1561-1627). So *Gongorist* [-IST], one who writes in this style. Also *Gongoresque* a. [-ESQUE].

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 461 Gongorism became the name of a fanciful mode of writing. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 37 The Gongorists formed a strong party in literature, and carried with them the public voice. 1849 *TICKNOR Hist. Span. Lit.* ii. xxxiii. 52 note, He [Corral] is Gongoresque in his style, as is Quintana. 1886 Q. *Rev.* July 39, Euphuistic language corresponded in date and character with Gongorism in Spain.

Gonhelly, variant of **GOONHILLY**.

Goniatiæ (gɒniˈaɪti). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *goniatiæ* (de Haan, 1825), f. Gr. *gonia* angle: see quot. 1847.] A genus of fossil cephalopods.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 297a. 1841 *Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser. II.* (1842) VI. 328 Goniatiæ are plentiful enough in the deposits . . . in Westphalia. 1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* v. 96 The most important are called Goniatiæ (. . . from the angular markings made by the intersection of the walls of the chambers and outer shell). 1849 *DANA Geol. App.* i. (1850) 708 Resembles a compressed Goniatiæ, but has no septa. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 341 Until some twelve years ago, Goniatiæ had not been found lower than the Devonian rocks.

|| **Gonidium** (goniˈdiəm). *Bot.* Pl. *gonidia*. [mod.L., dim. on Gr. type of *gonos* child, produce.]

1. One of the cells filled with chlorophyll which are formed beneath the cortical layer in the thallus of lichens; now known to be imprisoned algae.

1845 E. TUCKERMAN N. *Amer. Lichens* 29 The gonidia exist primarily as the gonimous layer. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 58 The gonidium is a cellular bud, a reproductive cell. 1877 [see GONIDIUM].

2. a. A reproductive cell produced asexually in algae. b. The conidium in fungi.

1882 [see GONIDIUM]. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Gonidial**, **Gonidial** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to gonidia; **Gonidiogenous** a., producing or having the power to produce gonidia; **Gonidioid** a., resembling the gonidia of lichens; **Gonidiose** a., containing or provided with gonidia. Also **Gonidiophore** = CONIDIOPHORE.

1845 E. TUCKERMAN N. *Amer. Lichens* 29 The gonidial propagation will be first described. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 38 A thin, bright-green, gonidial layer. 1857 *BERKELEY Cryptog. Bot.* 341 Gonidioid cells in various conditions. 1877 *BENNETT Tr. Thoms's Bot.* 286 At the line where they meet the gonidia almost always constitute a zone of variable thickness, the gonidial layer. 1882 *VINES Sachs's Bot.* 273 The septum bulges out and develops into a new gonidial receptacle. 1882 *CROMBIE in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 556/2 Many of these forms are more or less similar to 'gonidioid' algae. *Ibid.* 557/1 The origin of the first Cortical Gonidiogenous Cells. *Ibid.* 558/2 Plants . . . in which the thallus is but sparingly gonidiose. 1887 *Tr. Goebel's Ontol. Classif. & Morphol. Plants* 131 Besides these large gonidiophores, the mycelia of many genera also bear [etc.].

Gonimic (goniˈmɪk), a. [f. mod.L. *gonimon* (a. Gr. *γονιμος* neut. of *γονος* producing offspring, f. root *γερ-*, *γιν-* to produce + -IC.) In *gonimic* layer, *stratum* (= mod.L. *stratum gonimon*) orig. a synonym of 'gonidial layer'. Now in narrowed sense, the adj. being taken to mean: Relating to gonimlia; containing gonimlia.

1857 *BERKELEY Cryptog. Bot.* 342. 380 Every Lichen consists of at least the external, gonimic, and medullary strata. 1828 *CROMBIE in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 561/1 Thallus not gelatinous, with a gonidial, rarely gonimic stratum.

|| **Gonimium** (goniˈmɪəm). *Bot.* Pl. *gonimlia*. [mod.L., f. *gonimon* (see prec.).] A gonidium which is not of an absolutely green (grass-green) colour.

1882 *CROMBIE in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 566/1 Gonimlia (or the gonidial granules already mentioned) which are naked, pale greenish, glaucous greenish or bluish.

Gonimons, a. *Bot. rare*. [f. mod.L. *gonim-on* (see GONIMIC a.) + -OUS] = GONIMUS (in the older sense). 1845 [see GONIMUUM 1].

Goniodont (gɒniˈɒdɒnt), a. and sb. [f. Gr. *γωνι-α* angle + *δόντις*, *δόντις* tooth.] a. *Adj.* Pertaining to the *Goniodontidae*, a family of nematognathous fishes with angulated teeth. b. *Sb.* A fish belonging to this family.

1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 270 Bent . . . like a tenter-hook, as in the fishes thence called *Goniodonts*.

Goniometer (gɒniˈɒmɪtə). [ad. F. *goniometre*, f. Gr. *γωνία* angle + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument used for measuring angles.

Two kinds of goniometers are used in measuring angles of crystals, the old *contact-* or *hand-goniometer* invented by Carangeot, and the more accurate *reflecting goniometer* invented by Wollaston.

1766 B. MARTIN *title*, New Art of Surveying by the Goniometer. 1802 *BOURNON in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 314. I have measured this angle with more than usual care, . . . having taken the precaution of using several different goniometers. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orre's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 19 Carangeot's goniometer . . . consists of two metal rulers fastened together at the pivot a. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystalllog.* § 373 The contact- or hand-goniometer. *Ibid.* § 374 The reflecting-goniometer of Wollaston.

Attrib. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* t. ii. 56 Schmidt's goniometer positive eye-piece is so arranged as to be easily rotated.

Goniometry (gɒniˈɒmɪtri). [ad. F. *goniometrie* (Lagny, 1724), f. as prec.: see -METRY.] Measurement of angles.

1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.* 1847 *TERROT (title)*, An Attempt to Elucidate and Apply the Principles of Goniometry. 1864 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inher.* iii. xv. (1874) 269 There could have been no more community of feeling . . . in their goniometry than in their methods of astronomical observation.

Hence **Goniometric**, **Goniometrical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to goniometry.

1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microgr.* 45 The goniometrical part, or that which measures angles as well as distances. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orre's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 137 A circumference . . . inferred from goniometric measurement.

Gonn ¹, obs. form of **GUN**.

Gonn (ən, pa. t. (pl.) of *GIN* v., to begin.

Gonner, obs. form of **GUNKER**.

Gonno, **Gonny**, variants of **GONOF**, **GONT**.

Gono- (ɡɒn-), *prefix*, before a vowel *gon-*, repr. Gr. *γονο-*, comb. form of *γόνος*, *γόνή* generation, offspring, semen, etc. Used in a few compounds in Greek (of which only *GONORRHEA* has passed into English), and now employed in various technical terms of modern Biology, Zoology, etc.

Gono-blast *Biol.* [see -BLAST], a cell which takes part in reproduction; hence **Gono-blastic** a. || **Gono-blastidial** *Zool.* (pl. -idia). [f. GONOBlast + Gr. -ίδιον dim. suffix] = BLASTOSTYLE; hence **Gono-blastidial** a. || **Gono-calyx** *Zool.* [see CALYX 2], the bell-shaped disk forming the swimming organ of a medusiform gonophore; hence **Gono-calyxine** a.

Gonoche (ɡɒnɒkɪm) *Zool.* [Gr. *ὄχημα* vehicle] (see quot.). **Gonocheus** *Path.* [see COCCUS], the micrococcus found in the discharge of gonorrhoea.

Gonosome *Zool.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], Allman's name for the collective body of reproductive zooids of a hydrozoan; hence **Gonosomal** a. **Gonosphere** *Bot.* [SPHERE], the irregular globe formed by the condensation of the protoplasm of the oogonium in certain fungi; also || **Gonosporium** (pl. -sphaeria).

|| **Gonothe'ca** *Zool.* [Gr. *θήκη* a case] = GONANGIUM; hence **Gonothe'cal** a. **Gonozo'id** *Zool.* [ZOOID], one of the sexual zooids enclosed in certain

of the gonophores of the *Hydrozoa*; also *attrib.*

1884 A. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1885) XXIII. 1. 61 An apparently strong objection to the 'gonoblastic theory' founded on the cover-cell. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 46 In general, 'gonoblastidia' arise from the sides of the cænosarc. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 143 The groups of male and female gonophores are borne upon separate branches of the gonoblastidium. 1870 *NICHOLSON Man Zool.* 74 This system of tubes constitutes what is known as the system of the 'gonocalyxine canals'. *Ibid.* 73 The gonophore is now found to be composed of a bell-shaped disc, termed the 'gonocalyx'. 1871 ALLMAN *Gonoblastic Hydroids* p. xv, 'Gonoche' = a medusiform planoblast which gives origin directly to the generative elements. *Ibid.* 76 The medusa, whether gonoceme or blasoceme, shows [etc.]. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 181 The 'gonococci' or microbe believed to be peculiar to venereal gonorrhoea, to be indeed its exclusive cause. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 111. Many observers have sought for the gonococcus in the synovial fluid from the affected joints. 1870 *NICHOLSON Man Zool.* 1. 26 Another series of reproductive zooids, collectively called the 'gono-ome'. 1871 ALLMAN *Gonoblastic Hydroids* 29 The zooids which compose the gonoceme may [etc.]. 1865 *COOKE Rusf. Snail*, etc. 130 The large granules which are contained in the oogonium accumulate at its centre, and form an irregular, somewhat spherical mass, which is called by De Bary a 'gonosphere'. 1873 *Mrs. HOOKER Tr. Le Maout & Decandolle's Bot.* 951 'Gonosphaeria' only differ from oogonia in the condensation of the protoplasm at the centre of the cell. 1878 *NATHAN in Buckland 17th Ref. Salmon*

Fish. 13 The surface of the gonosperia. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Nan. Anim. Kingd.* 47 The lower portion of each gonoblastidium forms a sort of peduncle, above which the cuticular investment of its ectoderm becomes separated as an urn-shaped capsule, the "gonotheca." 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 97 The "gonozooid," though permanently attached, is furnished with a swimming-bell. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 254 Such fixed gonozooid forms as the sea fir.

Gonoph (gōn'f). *slang.* Also gonnof. [a. Heb. גִּנְנָבִית *ginnābith* thief.] A pickpocket.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* xix, He's as obstinate a young gonoph as I know. 1876 *Life Cheap Jack* (ed. Hindley) 146 [A Jew 107.] Ob, you teif! you cheat! you gonnof! 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 41 The company must consist of at least three, and preferably of four, gonophs (thieves).

Gonophore (gōn'fōr). [f. Gr. γόνος GONO- + φέρω bearing. Cf. *f. gonophore*.]

1. *Bot.* The short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in *Anonaceæ*, etc., due to the elongation of the receptacle above the corolla.

1835 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) l. 390 It is called gonophore by De Candolle. 1880 GRAY *Struc. Bot.* 212 Gonophore [is used] when [a stipe] elevates both stamens and pistil.

2. *Zool.* One of the medusoid buds which contain the reproductive elements in *Hydrozoa*.

1859 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 137 The central polype-like sac of a medusiform gonophore. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 127 In its simplest condition the gonophore is a mere sac-like diverticulum or outward process of the body wall.

Gonorrhæa (gōn'ōr'ā). Also 6 gomoria, gomory, gonorrhæy, 7 gonor, gonorrhæa. [med. L. *gonorrhæa*, ad. Gr. γονόρροια, f. γόνος seed + ῥοια flux; so called because it was supposed to be a discharge of semen.

With the forms *gomoria*, *gomory*, cf. *OF. gonorrée* (14th c.), *It. gonorrèa*; it is doubtful whether this spelling suggested or was suggested by the etym. given in quot. 1547.]

An inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra or vagina.

1547 [see b]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 The vattir lille, quikil is an amereid contrar gonorrhe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* l. xxxv. 8 The Gonorrhoy or running of the raines. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperour East* iv. iii. The gonorrhæa, or if you will hear it in a plainer phrase, the pox. 1730 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extract* 25 It's prescrib'd. in a gonorrhe. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) l. 425 In the urethra it has the name of gonorrhæa. 1834 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 294 The inflammation results. in some still rarer instances from gonorrhæa.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skat.* (1878) 31 Filthling chaste eares with their pens Gonorrhæy.

† b. *adrib.*, in *gonorrhæa passion*.

1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* clxvi. (1557) 59 b, The 166 Chapitro doth shewe of a Gomory passion. [Gomorra passio, it is named so because Gomer and Sodome dyd synke for such lyke matter]. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 406 [For] Gonor passion, anyont thy yard and clothes with Camphire.

Hence *Gonorrhæal*, *-eal*, † *Gonorrhæan* *adjs.*

of, pertaining to, or affected with gonorrhæa.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourc. Beasts* (1659) 39 A plaister against the Gonorrhæan passion. 1611 COTGR., *Pisse-chaude*, a burnt P. also, the Venereal flux; the Gonorrhæan or contagious running. 1807 *Med. Tril.* XVII. 573 On the identity of gonorrhæal and chancreous virus. 1860 Sir H. THOMSON *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 51 Acute inflammation of the urethra of any kind, but especially the gonorrhæal.

Gonosome, *-sphere*, *-theca*, *-zooid*: see GONO-, *prefix*.

Gonal, variant of GOMERIL.

Gony (gō'nī). Now *dial.* Also 6, 9 gonny, 9 goney, gooney. [Of obscure formation; see GAWNEY, and cf. Sc. *gonyel* a stupid fellow.]

1. A booby, a simpleton.

c. 1580 JEFFERIE *Braybeards* III. i. in *Archiv Stud.* d. neu. Spr. (1897), & yet the gray-beard gonnie daunceth, prauceeth, & skippeth halibout. 1804 K. ANDERSON *Cumberd.* Ball. 116 She dances 1 what she turns in her tae, hou peer gonny. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Chron.* (1862) 139 That one Sheriff was a goney don't cut your cloth after his pattern. 1883 *Millinaire* l. xix, I should like to go to one of those meetings, and watch the gonies, sitting with open mouths listening to Bounce.

2. A sailor's name for the albatross and some other birds resembling it.

1850 SCORSEBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. iii. (1859) 40 Gonies, stinkards, horse-hairs, had all many a good morsel of blubber. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jill* xlii. 210 Sometime after I learned that goney was some seaman's name for albatross. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 2/3 A goonie (a sea-bird... second only in size to the albatross).

Gonys (gō'nīs). *Ornith.* [App. a mistake for *genys* = Gr. γένυς under-jaw; first used by Illiger in 1811.] The 'keel' of a bird's bill; the inferior margin of the symphysis of the lower jaw. Hence *Gonydeal* *a.*, of or pertaining to the gonys.

1836 SWAINSON *Birds* l. ii. 21 The corresponding ridge of the lower mandible is the gonys. 1874 COUES *Birds N.* 17, 466 Bill long. Culmen and gonys broad and depressed. *Ibid.* 722 Commisure perfectly straight; gonydeal angle slight. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 33 *Gonys* or more correctly *genys*, the prominent ridge formed by the united halves of the under jaw, c.g. in Gulls.

Goō, Sc. variant of GOOT.

Goat, variant of GOTE.

Goobar (gō'bar). *U. S.* Also goubier (Cent. Dict.). The peanant, *Arachis hypogæa*.

1885 *U. S. Cons. Rep.* No. liv. 382 (Cent.) From the handling of our orchard crops to raking goobers out of the ground, there is probably [etc.]. 1887 *Boston (Mass.) Tril.* 31 Dec.

2/4 Hogs that had been fed on acorns and goobers. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 779/2 Peanuts, known in the vernacular as 'goobers'.

Good (gud), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 1 *gōd*, *good*, 2-6 *gōd*, 4-6 *gōde*, 3-4 *gōde*, 4 *gōdd(e)*, *gōdd*, (*gōdde*), 4-5 *gōde*, 4-6 *gōod* (ā), 4-8 *Sc. guid* (e, 4-9 *Sc. and north. gud* (e, 4 *gwde*, 5 *gud*, 6 *north. gēwd*), 4-*good*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *gōd* = OFris., OS. *gōd* (MDu. *goet*, inflected *goed*-. Du. *goed*), OHG. *guot*, *kuot*, *guat*, *kuat*, etc. (MHG. *guot*, G. *gut*), ON. *gōð*-. (Sw., Da. *god*), Goth. *gōþ*-, gen. *gōðis*:-O Teut. **gōdō*-. The root **gōd*- is perh. an ablaut-variant of **gal-* to bring together, to unite (see GATHER v.), so that the original sense of 'good' would be that of 'fitting', 'suitable'; cf. OSI. *goditi* to be pleasing, *godnū* pleasing, *godit* time, fitting time, Russ. *гoднūй* fit, suitable.

The adj., as in the other Teut. langs., has no regular comparative or superlative, the place of these being supplied by BETTER, BEST; the form *goodest* occurs in jocular or playful language. The corresponding adv. is WELL.

A. adj.

The most general ad. of commendation, implying the existence in a high, or at least satisfactory, degree of characteristic qualities which are either admirable in themselves or useful for some purpose.

As stronger expressions of commendation than 'good' may be used, the latter sometimes has by comparison a modified sense = 'fair', 'passable', 'fairly large', etc.

In OE. (as in OS. and OHG.) the opposite of 'good' was regularly expressed by *yfel* Evil, but in ME. this was supplanted by *ILL* and *BAAD*, the latter of which is now the more general term.

1. In the widest sense, without other specialization than such as is implied by the nature of the object which the adj. is used to describe.

1. Of things: Having in adequate degree those properties which a thing of the kind ought to have.

a. of material things or substances of any kind.

In early use often employed where a word of more definite meaning would be substituted; e.g. as an epithet of gold or silver, = 'fine, pure'; *good stones* = 'precious stones'. *Beowulf* (22), 156c. Eadl sword eotenesic. þæt wepna cyst.

— *god* and *gentile* *giganta* 3c-weorc. c. 1000 *Ang. Saxon* Met. vii. 17. Elic god treow hyrd god westmæs. c. 1205 *LAV. Anglo-Saxon* up abot his god brand. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1191. A þusant plates of siluer god he sarra.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2128 Par es god auklets tua. c. 1300 *Scyn Julian* 162 He let make of wode and col a strong fur and good. c. 1400 *Desir. Tray* 1366 No hede toke Of gode ne of garmentes, ne of gode stonys. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* ii. [She] promysed to him that she shold gyve to hym a ryght god dyner. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 143 It is a good horse, that neuer stumblenth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 42 How a good Yoke of Bullocks at Stamford Fayre? 1599 H. BURTES *Dyets dree Dinner* H viij b, Veale. Nourisheth excellently: makes verie good blood. 1639 Du VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 8 We thinke nothing to good for them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 6 A special good Anchor of 2500 weight. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 151 Lay over it a good cold paste. 1789 BUCHAN *Narr. Bounty* (1790) 52 One half of us slept on shore by a good fire.

b. of food or drink. (Often with mixture of senses 11 a, 12.) (To keep) good: untainted, fit to eat.

805-31 in *O. E. Texts* 444, xxx omhra godes welesces alof. 971 [see 12]. c. 1200 *ANON* 15408 Vin forme win iss swide god, Pin latre win iss hettre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Huet we hedde god wyn yesteneun and guode metes. c. 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 2012 Goode wyne, *temetum*. c. 1450 *M. E. Mod. Bk.* (Heinrich) 60 Boyle hinc wel in good mylke. 1600 SHAKS. A. V. l. Epil. To good wine they do vse good bushes. 1609 SIKENS *Reg. Maj.* lxxix. (1774) 243 And gif she makes gude-ail, that is sufficient. Bot gif she makes cvill ail [etc.]. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* l. 49 How Meat and Drink may be kept good in very Cold Countries. 1689 LOCKE *Governm.* II. 5 46 He also hart away Plumbs, that would have rotted in a Week, for Nuts that would last good for his eating a whole Year. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 288 Let your butter be good. *Mod.* In the cold chamber meat will keep good for an indefinite time.

c. of soil: Fertile.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 20 And these it hen that ben sowun on good lond. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 18 The seed of the gospel sown in good ground. 1835 MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, 'Sow in the morn thy seed', The good, the fruitful ground, Expect not here nor there.

d. of coin, bank-notes, etc.: Genuine, not counterfeit.

1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 178 In taking a pece of false money for good, one may have small losse. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. (1640) 43 Pay me what you be able, so you bring me good money, not counterfeit.

e. of a ship, a town. Now only as a conventional epithet in the phrases 'the good ship A—'; 'the good town of B—'.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 24862 (Fairf.) & euer-mare þai lokid down quen þat gode ship [Coll. þe scip] sulde lound. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Protes.* l. xviii. 29 Men of y: Countre a fote, sent out of good townes at their wages. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 242 T wo hundred sayle of good shippes. *Ibid.* 304 That the Prelates and Nobles of France, and the good townes should assemble themselves. 1577 HOWARD in Hakluyt's Voy. (1589) 156 Being imbarcked in the good shippes, called the Gallion of London. 1664 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 27 Good men of warre, though ships for traffique. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 96 It may trouble the gud tounne, if they proue not gud subjects. 1799 STEELE *Tatler* No. 144 p. 8 There are at this Time in the good Town of Edinburgh, Beaus, Fops, and Coxcombs. 1854 *Bill of Lading in Law*

Rep., E. & J. App. Cas. (1874) VI. 288 Shipped in good ord., etc., in and upon the good ship called the Java.

f. of immaterial things. Of actions: Rightly or skillfully performed.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 225 Thou wilt never make good verse. 1604 E. G. D'Acosta's *Hist. Indies* i. viii. 25 S. Augustine hath confessed this to be conformable to good Philosophie. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 108 We call This a good Government, when...the whole Administration of publick Affairs is wisely pursued. 1793 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 70 There are decisions drawn from established principles and maxims, which are good law. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 77 Good nursing consists simply in observing little things which are common to all sick, and those which are particular to each sick individual. 1867 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) 1. 32 A good history of our foreign policy from the earliest period would be very useful. 1868 WHYTE MELVILLE *White Rose* l. x. 121 Are you to join directly? Is it a good regiment? 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 415/1 The fight was a good fight, with many changes of fortune. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 294/2 M. Collignon's book, though good as far as it goes, is altogether slighter than Dr. Murray's.

2. Of persons, as a term of indefinite commendation. In early use chiefly implying distinguished rank or valour. Now rare, the adj. as applied to persons having chiefly a moral signification (see II); exc. in phrase *good men and true* (now arch.), and predicatively in comparative expressions, as *good as*, *good enough for*, *too good for*.

O. E. Chron. an. 871 Per warþ Heabmund biscep of slesgen and scla godra monna. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1124 Pes kinges stward of France. & scla oðre godre cnihte. c. 1275 *LAV.* 56 Nu hiddeþ Lawemen ecigne godne [c. 1205 æðele] mon þat bes hoc redeþ [etc.]. 1379 [see 5 a]. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 10 Be ye buxom. Vnto your seruants: Thyne that they be As good as ye. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 768 That sacred Sanctuarie, that hath bene the safeharde of so many a good mans lyfe. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 5 So by this politike wisdom and ingenious meanes of the good duke. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 41 But he shall know I am as good. *Glouc.* As good? Thou Bastard of my Grandfather. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. v. 193, I do not say thwacke our General, but he was always good enough for him. 1634 RANOLPH *Muses Looking-glass* iv. 14. (1638) 79, I had rather...haue his twelve Godfathers, good men and true, contemne him to the Gallows. 1825 JAMIESON *S. v. Gud*, 'You are no sse gude as me'; i. e. 'You are not so well-born.' 1887 CARR. *Myman Nelson* II. xv. 43 On one occasion...Nelson took too much champagne...Such a thing has happened on isolated occasions to many good man and true. *Mod.* His wife is far too good for him.

† b. As a conventional epithet prefixed to titles of high rank. So (*one's*) *good lord* or *lady*, a patron or patroness (cf. GOODLORDSHIP). Also in forms of address, as *good my lord*, *good your ladyship*, etc.

11. O. E. Chron. an. 1093 Pa seo gode ewen Margarin his geyrde [etc.]. 1458 *M. S. in Yrmer's Dom. Arch.* II. 43 The gode lorde of Abendon left of his londe, For the breed of the brige [i. e.] fote large. 1463 MARG. PASTON in P. Lett. No. 472 II. 135, I am afferd...of these materys...but if he wyl don for you and be your gode lord. 15. *Adam Bel & Clyn of Clough* 507 in Kitson *Ant. P.* 24 Then good my lord, I you beseeche, These yemen graunt ye me. c. 1530 L. COXE *Rethorick* (1899) A 13, A commendyng my specciall good lorde bowe greatly. I am hounden to your lordshippes [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *II int. T.* i. 1. 220 At the good Queene's entreate. — *Cymb.* II. iii. 158 She's my good Lady. 1688 Sir C. LITTLETON 6 Nov. in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) II. 99 Good my Lord, give me free advise in this matter. 1721 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 83 Good your Ladyship, let not my honour'd Master see this Letter. 1819 SHELLEYS *Cenci* II. ii. 41 You, my good Lord Orsino, heard those words.

c. In wider application, as an epithet of courteous address or respectful reference. Now often jocular or depreciatory. See also GOODMAN, GOODWIFE.

c. 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Gode men, nu beoð icumen þa bicumeliche dages [etc.]. a 1300 *CURSOR* M. 11853 Gold men he said quat es your sight O mi fader þat þus es dight. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 He ascende aite guode wyfman. hou moche hi hedde him y-lete. c. 1420 Sir *Amadace* (Camden) xxx, Gode Sirs, take nozie on greue, For 3e most noue take your leue. 1593 MORE *Dyalogue* cxix. a 2 And what hath hurt it, good father? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 384 Some good hody tell me, I pray, how he could fee the smell thereof. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 15 It is very safe, and very fit to be kept in every good bodies house. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* l. ii. (1730) 23 Who is this good woman, Flippanta? 1768 GOLOSOM. *Good-n.* *Nan* vii, Two of my very good friends, Mr. Twitch and Mr. Flanigan. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 146 My good friend, your sister shall remain with us. 1798 Mrs. C. SMITH *Yng. Philos.* IV. 1 The good lady was in her dressing-room. 1839 DICKENS *Nick.* i. 1, This good lady bore him two children. 1840 *Barn. Rudge* xix, My good soul, you are quite mistaken. 1850 SCORSEBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. ii. (1859) 23, I was here presented with a couple of rolls of white kapa by the good woman of the house.

d. The good + neighbours. people: (euphemistically) the fairies; also occas. = witches.

1588 in Pictar *Crim. Trials* Scot. l. iii. 162 For hanting and repairing with the gude nychtbouris and Quene of Ellame. a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying v. Polwart* 275 On Allhallow euen, When our good nyghbour Fairies [in Ireland] Scott *Ministr.* Scott. *Border* (ed. 4) II. 169 Fairies [in Ireland] are termed 'the good people'. 18 H. MILLER *Sc. & Schin.* vi. (1860) 59/1 Walter believed in the fairies; and though psalmody was not one of the reputed accomplishments of the 'good people' in the low country, he [etc.]. 1889 FROSTER *Two Chiefs of Dunbar* vi, Babies had been changed in the cradles by the 'good people'.

3. Of qualities or attributes.

a. of a quality generally: Commendable, conducive to the value or merit of the subject.

1603 SHARS. A. Y. L. i. 1. 350 An envious emulator of every man's good parts. 1601—*All's Well* iii. vi. 12 Hee's a most notable coward, . . . the owner of no one good quality, worthy your Lordships entertainment. 1674 [see 5a]. *Mol.* The author's style is not without some good qualities.

b. of birth, family, social station: More or less elevated; not humble or mean.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 211 Was he for worlde swide æpela zephyra and godra. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. 83 A gentleman of a good family. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* i. 1. I was born in the year 1632. of a good Family. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 294 Many of them were of good families, and had held commissions.

c. of state or condition, health, order, etc.: Such as should be desired or approved, right, satisfactory; sound, unimpaired. Of state of mind, courage, spirits: Not depressed or dejected. *Good cheer* (see CHEER sb. 3 b).

c 1755 [see GOODER-HEAL] c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 96 So that thou take Good herte, and not for fere quake. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* v. i. (1495) 101 A membre that is in gode heile. 1483 CAXTON *Golde. Leg.* 1971 Many vexyd by Spyrytes were deluyed & remysed in to theyr good mynde. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) 11. 759 Albeit that this discention somewhat yrked him, yet in his good health he somewhat the lesse regarded it. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 106 Sir John Fastolf and his companions, set all their company in good order of battail. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 276, I hearing this noyse, exhorted them to have good hearts. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 243 Now he is not in his good mynde. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 96 P 2 Tom, Tom have a good Heart. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 119 The health of the crews had . . . been . . . wonderfully good. 1885 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 244, I don't feel in such good heart about the Devonshire visit as I did.

d. of fame, reputation: Honourable.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 26 His synyr fair, of gud fame and ranoune. 1484 *Surtees Misc.* (1858) 41 Forto restore hym into his gude name and fame. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 23 b, Men of good estimacion. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 156 Good name in Man, & woman . . . Is the immediate Jewell of their Soules. a 1731 GAY *Fox dying* i. 46 A lost good name is ne'er retriv'd. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) I. xv. 400 A man's right or interest in his good-name. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 84 Estate, good-fame, Plans, credit.

e. of appearance, shape, complexion, etc.: Satisfactory with regard to beauty. Hence occas. of a part of the body.

1603 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. ii. 51 She has a good face. 1618 in *Crt. & Times Gaz.* i (1848) 11. 109 Her good face is the best part of her portion. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* vii. A handsome gentleman with a trim beard and a good leg. 1870 DICKENS *E. Droof* ii. His face and figure are good.

f. Of a state of things, a purpose, a proposed course of action, etc.: Commendable, desirable, right, proper. Chiefly *predicative*, with *inf.* or clause as virtual subject.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 139 Hu gode is & hu wynsum þæt [etc.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4790 þar ofes god & we to consail. c 1460 *Forrester Abi. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 138 Sythen it were god that hadde non harmes. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) 11. 764 All which things . . . were done for good purposes, and necessary. 1625 BACON *Sylva* § 14 For hand-somnesse sake . . . it were good you hang the vpper Gales vpon a Naille. a 1632 HERBERT *Jacula Prudent.* 170 Hell is full of good meanings and wishings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 47 It was . . . good that they should be respected and obeyed. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 62 The inhabitants of Great Britain were persuaded that it was not good to be without an ancestor.

b. In phrases to appear, to like, or seem good, to think or to see it good.

1352 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 57 Glosynge the gospel as hem godd liketh. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. v. 60 That other shalle answer as hyr semeth good. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xliii. 614 Do with hym what thou thyng god. c 1500 *Melusine* xx. 103 Madame, yf it lyke you good theyr doo-soo, I assent gladly thereto. 1548-9 *M. Bk. Cont. Prayer, Office* g It is thought good that none hereafter shall be confirmed, but such [etc.]. 1573 J. SANFORD *Heurs Recreat.* (1576) 76 Kill, if you thinke good, all the dogges that are here. 1624 J. HAWKINS *Tr. Biograds* 95 To charge the enemy by land, if it seemed good to her Highness so to doe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 275 Others may do as they see good. c 1680 *Beverton Sermon*. (1729) I. 112 Thus much I thought good to premise. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1814) IV. 185 It has not yet appeared good to the politics of ministers here or abroad, to permit [etc.].

c. *absol.* as an exclamation, expressing satisfaction.

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 424 Good, he seyd. . . Thowse haddyst [etc.]. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* x. 81 But, good, are you remembered how [etc.]. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *M.* ii. i. 163 Good, then, [etc.]. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 216 Good, good, I . . . there could not be a more important subject of investigation. 1826 DISRAELI *Vin. Grey* v. xii. It is a promise, good. 1849 MARRIAT *F. Milit.* mar xliii. Very good, my lord.

II. With reference to moral character, disposition, or conduct.

a. Morally excellent or commendable.

5. of persons, with reference to their general character: Virtuous.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 323 [The Danes] beech to gode men and irewe bo e sy and mylde. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* v. 7 For a good man peraduenteure summan dar die. a 1450 *Ant. de la Test.* (1833) 91 The whiche Ama was a woman lady and a good. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *M.* iii. i. 185 The hand that hath made you faire, hath made you good. 1655 MILTON *P. L.* l. 465. 1674 TEMPLE *Lett.* to Lady Estlin Wks. 1731 L. 129 He is a good Man that is better than Men commonly are, or in whom the good Qualities are more than the bad. 1734 FORR. *Ess.* Man

iv. 92 And grant the bad what happiness they would, One they must want, which is, to pass for good. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Lou's C.* xi. She is as good as she is beautiful. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* ii. (1877) 28 Particular virtues, whether they are natural virtues or virtues of imitation, do not make the being good.

b. of conduct, life, actions, words, feelings, etc.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 959 God him geunne, þæt his gode dada swýðan weaðan þonne misdeað. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 97 Elic man þara þe her wile mid godum willan Godes bebodu healdan. c 1270 S. *Eng. Leg.* i. 175/46 I-cristned he was one, And godd liff ladde. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2494 Our gude dedys we shuld nocht prayse. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. 11. 33 Alle men shulde take hede to þere wordis þæt þei ben goode. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxix. A mon that geuees him to gode thewis. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* v. 23 Thar zeris sevin Scho lewit a gud life. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* iii. ii. Nor shall or threatens or prayers deter me from Doinge a good deed in it self rewarded. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1717) 167 No man hath a good conscience, but he who leads a good life. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic.* W. xv. I have ever perceived, that where the mind was capacious, the affections were good. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iii. § 10. 30 If we call good every kind of conduct which aids the lives of others . . . then [etc.].

6. Applied to God, sometimes in the wide sense, as connoting moral perfection generally, and sometimes with more restricted reference to His benevolence (cf. sense 7).

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 19 þa cwað se hlend hwi segaþ þu me gode, his snitan man god buton god ana. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cvii. 1 Schrittes to laured, for gode he is, for in world es men's his. c 1420 *Armo. Arth.* lxxi. Gud Gode, that is grete, Gif him syre care! 1719 WATTS *Psalms* lxxii. 1 Thou Great and Good, Thou Just and Wise, Thou art my Father and my God! 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* 225 It was a wicked woman's curse—God's good, and what care I?

b. Hence in exclamations containing the name of God or some substituted expression, as *good God! good gracious! good hallow! good heavens! good luck! good Lord! good me!* for which see the different words.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 852 O gode god! how gentil and how kinde Ye samed. 1566 J. ALDAY *Tr. Bayntuan's Thent.* World M vii. But good God, the Diuell hath so entred into men at this daye. 1568 NORTON *Guevara's Diall* Pr. iv. xviii. 163 Good Lord yf it is a wonder to see what sturr there is in that mans house. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v. i. Your Son I good luck. a 1765 *Child Morice* x. in *Child Ballads* iv. (1886) 270a/2 Good hallow, gentle sir and dame, My errand canna wait. 1784 COWPER *Gilpin* 61 'Good luck I' quoth he, 'yet bring it me'. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jynls* (1799) II. 216, I am ready to faint! Dear me! O! a! Good me! 1843 HALIBURTON *Attache* II. i. 8 Good Heavens, Mr. Slick, how can you talk such nonsense? 1852 BURTON *Lett. fr. Rome* 51 The impression made in a block of marble by our Saviour's feet, (and good gracious! such feet!). 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 60 'Good Lord! What Fools!' said the Physician.

7. Kind, benevolent; gentle, gracious; friendly, favourable. a. of persons. Const. to. Phrase, to be good enough (or so good as) to (do something).

1554 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 þa the suikes undergaton ðæt he milde man was and sothe and god, and na iustise ne dide, þa hiden hi alle wundor. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxviii. 105 Thench that be the nes nut god, He wolde have thyn huerte blod. 1382 WYCLIF *Pr.* lxxiiij. i. How good the God of Israel; to hem that ben in rist herte. c 1489 CAXTON *Sermes of Aymon* xxii. 490 How meke is Rey, nawde, and good of kynde, to have made peas in this maner of wyse. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 102 b, Let him resorte to me and I will be secrete and good to him. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 39 'Tis even the goodest Ladie that breathes, the most amiable. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vi. 122 If they should say be good to Rome. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. vi. It is the gooddest soule. 1652 H. COGAN *Tr. Scudery's Ibrahim* ii. iii. 45 He brought her to be so good as to relate to him all that had arrived unto her. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1702) 230 f One to the Gods so pious, good to Men. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* II. ii. The goodest old man I drank my health to his daughter. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* iv. iii. Will you be good And think with Pity on the lost Cleone? 1805 *Simple Narrative* I. 140 They say the devil is always good to his own. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. i. 27 If she (Hannah More) would be good enough to come in, he [etc.]. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Bremen* I. 256 They were always good to me. 1895 C. KERNAN *God & Ant.* Ded. (ed. 4) 8 [They] were so good as to let me associate books of mine with their names.

b. of actions, dispositions, feelings, words. Of wishes: Tending to the happiness or prosperity of a person. *Good offices, turn* (see OFFICE, TURN). † *Good words*: used ellipt. (= *L. bona verba*) for 'do not speak so fiercely'.

a 1000 *Andreas* 480 (Gr.) Wolde ic freondscipe . . . þinne, zif ic mehte, begitan godne. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-zein him, mid godere heorte and summe mid usele þeonke. c 1205 *LAV.* 665 Heo hine gretten mid godene heore worden. a 1200 *Octavian* 6 The holy pope Seynt Clement Weddede hem with good entent. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 201 Kyng Edward . . . sentie god wordes to the Erie of Pembroke. 1563 *Honillies II.* For *Regation Week* 1. (1890) 218 In some testification of our good hearts for his deserts unto us. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 31 A multitude innumerable, whose good hearts and well wishing you have won. 1577 B. GOOD *Merrick's Hist.* i. (1586) 15 b, Let him give them a good countenance, and encourage them with rewards. 1856 HUNSDON in *Rosier Papers* (1894) I. 367 Sondrie causes that lendes me gressilie to mistrust the Kinges good meaning towards her Majesty. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. Wks. (Rtdg.) 175/2 Governor, good words; be not so furious.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 25, I remember the good offices you did towards me a stranger. a 1632 HERBERT *Jacula Prudent.* 155 Good words are worth much and cost little. 1633 R. HALL *Ded.* to *B. H. M.* *Medit. & Vers.* I obtained of him good leave to send them abroad. 1719 Dr. Foe *Crusoe* i. xvii. Being likewise assured by Friday's father, that I might depend upon good usage from their nation on his account. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 1/2 The New . . . University of London appears to be in that jealous state when no impartial person can be found to say a good word for it.

c. In mildly depreciative sense implying weakness or trustful simplicity.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus.* *Hist.* iii. xx. (1501) 126 Shall we not then be forced to stand like good silly fools gazing and gaping at the height of their towers? 1623 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 357 And when he thinks, good easie man, full surely His Greatness is a ripening.

8. Pious, devout; worthy of approbation from the religious point of view.

1111 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1086 He was milde þam godum mannun þe God lufedon. 1530 TINOALE *Anno. Alere* Wks. (1573) 274/1 If I be good for the offering of a Dove, and better for a shepe [etc.]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* i. vi. (1588) 35 Under the word Good, it is meant also that hee loue and feare God aright, without the which he cannot be Good at all. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I. 14 He is called . . . a Good Man in the Church, who is pious and devout in his conversation.

b. of books, etc.: Tending to spiritual edification. *The good book*: spec. the Bible.

1876 A. TROILLOP *Autobiogr.* iiii. (1883) I. 63 A young man should no doubt . . . spend the long hours of the evening in reading good books and drinking tea. 1896 J. SKELTON *Summers & W.* at *Bathwick* 1. 160 In spite of the Gude Book and a bit sang at times the house feels lonely.

c. of a day or season observed as holy by the church. *Good tide*: (a) Christmas; (b) Shrove Tuesday. Cf. GOOD FRIDAY.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 37 For Martyn messe to gode tyde evyne. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Ynyd.*, shrovetide, Good tyde. 1610 *Frier Rush* 10 Vpon a good night, all the whole Convent assembled together in the Quier. (1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Gutill.*, Shrove tide.)

9. Of a child: Well-behaved, quiet and obedient, not giving trouble (= *F. sage, G. artig*).

1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* ii. iii. But come, be a good Girl, don't perplex your poor Uncle. 1727 BOYCE *Dict. Angl.-Fr.* s.v. A good (or sober) Boy, *un garçon sage*. a 1845 HOOD *Lett. Riv.* 30 Sitting as good as gold in the gutter. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Lid. Lib.* *Fauntleroy* x. (1892) 191 She was as good as gold.

III. Gratiating, favourable, advantageous.

10. Corresponding to one's desires; marked by happiness or prosperity; fortunate. Of news: Welcome, pleasing.

c 825 *Psalm* xxxiii. [xxxiv.] 13 [12] Hwele is mon se wile lif & willað gesian dagas god. a 1000 *Body & Soul* 38 Nis nu se ende to god. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xix. 59 Jesu Crisu, heovene kyng, zef us nile god eynig. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ii. 312 Thomas answered; 'Thit tithingis ar noucht gud'. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxxii. 268 Alle theyr good ewr and fortune. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xx. 18 So came it to a good ende. 1573 J. SANFORD *Heurs Recreat.* (1576) 23 A joyfull feast was to be made in Florence, for some good newes. 1600 E. DUNSTON *Tr. Castalgio* (ed. 2) 40 Let them ge in a good hower. 1768 BOYCE *Dict. Angl.-Fr.* s.v. She's so high, that she looks for the good hour every moment. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 828/1 Ptolemy of Cyprus, as Cató's good stars would have it, took himself off by poison. 1776 FOSTER *Bankrupt* i. Wks. 1799 II. 102 Never fear, things are in a very good way. 1843 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* iv. 140 When she asked him faintly what news . . . he appeared embarrassed how to answer. 'Is it good', she said, 'or bad?'

b. of a wind: Favourable.

a 1400 *Octavian* 613 Good wynd and whedyr God hem sente. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 1744 þe wynd is good. 1508 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 280 And had so good wynde, that . . . she arrived before Calice [etc.]. 1615 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadix* 10 That every ship might be at sea forth with the first good wynde. 1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Sautre au vent*, to hold a good wind.

c. *Good afternoon! good evening! + good morn!* *good morning! + good time of day!* elliptical forms of salutation used at meeting or parting. Hence

Good-morning 2., *nonce-adv.*, to say 'good morning'. See also GOOD DAY, GOOD EVEN, GOOD MORROW, GOOD NIGHT.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3476 The game graytlyly hym grette, and bade gode morwene. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xlii. 82 How, gylb, gode morene, wheder 9033 thou. c 1500 *Yng. Childr.* *Lk.* 20 in *Bibles* *Lk.*, To whom þou meits come by he weye, Curatly 'gode morene' þou sey. 1513 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 636 The Thane of Caldor, Schir, God 30w gode morn! 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. 122 God, time of day vnto my gracious Lord. 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iii. 66 Our deere Sonne, When you have given good morning to your Mistrix, Attend the Queene and vs. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grims.* *Ant. & Friar* *Rich.* xlviii. Sit meethem every day, Good morninging, and how d'ye doing. 1865 DICKENS *Mist. Fr.* i. vii. Wegg nods to the face, 'Good evening'.

d. (To have) a good time (of it): a period of enjoyment. (Now regarded as an Americanism.) 1666 PERCY *Diary* 7 Mar. So thither I went, and had a good time as heart could wish. 1611 HICKLING *Wks.* (1716) II. 121 The Orthodox and Protestants had a good time of it. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1850) IV. 13 There they had a moderately good time of it. 1853 TROLLOP *Racket* *Kay* II. vi. 101 Eating cake and drinking currant wine, but not having, on the whole, what our American friends call a good time of it. 1891 STEVENSON & L. O.

BOURNE *Wrecker* (1839) 14 To enrich the world with things of beauty, and have a fairly good time myself while doing so.

e. To have a good night: to sleep undisturbedly and restfully. (So *F. une bonne nuit*.)

1701 W. PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 47 My daughter . . . has had a good night and is better.

11. Said of things which give pleasure. a. Pleasant to the taste. † Also of odours.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 73 Nardus & spica, seo is brunes heowes & godes stences. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 103 Me is on gomum god & swete gin aen wel. c. 1320 *Leg. Rod.* (187) 73 So gude saure gan bai wel. [etc.] 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Ch. Drinke old wine of good savour upon them. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 58 You will find him very good [to eat]. 1670-1 *NARBOROUGH Trul.* in *Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* i. 1634 124 Small Blackberries, good and well-tasted. 1684 *Yorksh. Dial.* 484, I think you have nut din d, here's a good smell. 1755 *HAY Martials Epigr.* ii. xlviii. 110 Wine, and good fare. 1756-8 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) i. iv. 221 His ruling passion of good-eating.

b. Agreeable, amusing, entertaining. Of a jest, speech: Smart, witty. Also in phrase as *good as a play*. *Good company* (see COMPANY a c).

1530 *PALSGR.* 867/1 God sende you good company, *Dieu vous doyt bon conpaignie*. 1660 *PERVUS Diary* 18 Sept. Here some of us fell to handicaps, a sport that I never knew before, which was very good. 1667 *Ibid.* 26 June, He answered: 'That is a good one, in faith I for know yourself to be secure'. 1694, 1775 [see GOOD THING c]. 1705 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 Are they not as good as a play, trying their hand at legislation?

12. Conducive to well-being, health, or advantage; beneficial, profitable, salutary, wholesome. Const. *for*, † *to*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Pæt man godne mete etc. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Ne wille ic noht þe sunfulle beo ded, ac libbe and nime godne red. c. 1205 *LAV.* 532 Hit was god at he spec. c. 1320 *Sennyng Sag.* (W.) 1676 Sire, . . . Thou dost bi a god counsell. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxviii. 11 Discipline of silence is good. 1384 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 505 If I erre in his sentence, I wil mekely be amendis, þe by þe doeth, if hit be skilful, for þat I hope were gude to me. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* iv. 17, Therefore this ensample is very good to every woman to see. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII., 7 Before that this ewell newly planted wede should stray and wander over the good herbes of his whole realme. 1563 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Cecubum*, . . . a kinde of wyne good to digestion. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 95 A parable shewing that Malmeisey is good at all tymes of ones meale. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* ii. (1878) 9 Ceres . . . with hir good lessons told me, that [etc.]. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E iv b, Very good for the short winded, and spleneticke. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 209 It is an Ile abounding with all good things requisite for mans use. 1711 H. *LAMP Autobiog.* iii. (1895) 27 Good counsel was given, To go home I shamd. 1891 C. LOWE in *19th Cent.* Dec. 858 Knowing much better what is good for its children than these latter themselves.

d. Useful as a remedy. Const. *for*, † *against*. c. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 101 Hit is good for al maner vices of sore yen. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. 1586 12 Beside, the pargetting or seeling, is a good safetie against fyre. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C ij b, Their smell is wondrous good in cordiaque passions. *Ibid.* F ij b, Good against the pautie and quivering of the joints. 1626 *BACON Sylva* & 767 The Water of Nilus, is excellent Good for the Stone. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 156 p. 1 A Woman's Man . . . is not at a loss what is good for a Cold. 1744 *BERKELEY Stris* § 9 Tar was by the ancients esteemed good against poisons. 1883 *GILMSON Mungols* xxiii. 280 A Mongol, asked in an earnest whisper if I had any medicine good for wounds.

13. Of an opinion, an interpretation, an account: Favourable, approving, laudatory.

1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* ii. 145 His Silver hairez Will purchase vs a good opinion. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 57 With promise to make good construction of his actions. *Ibid.* iii. 6 Our very Good is in a good sense said to be jealous. 1622 *WITHER Philarete* (1633) 594 To purchase either credit to my name, Or gaine a good Opinion. 1665 *HOWLE Occas. Refl.* iv. iv. (1848) 192 As the Apostles were Fishers of men in a good sense, so their and our grand adversary is a skilful Fisher of men in a bad sense. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* v. 213 Whose applause he sells. . . for a cold world's good word.

b. To take in good part (see PART sb.). † Hence ellipt., to take in good (cf. *L. boni consuler*).

1544 in *Lodge Illust. Br. Hist.* (1791) I. xxxix. 91 His Maieitie taketh in good your diligence.

IV. With reference to a purpose or effect.

14. Adapted to a proposed end; efficient, useful; suitable. Const. *for*, † *to* (a purpose or function), *to* with *inf.* In good 4-hour, time: see the sb.

a. 1000 *Juliana* 102 He is to freonde god. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 92 So biþ god to dolhsealle. c. 1205 *LAV.* 521 He nom his kene men þa to compe weren gode. 1461 *Ploust. Lett.* No. 408 II. 35 He and I thought that Richard Blountville were good to that occupation. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Pige* iv, That are thoos that folowe the & wherto ben they good. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. F v b, The same [birch] is good to make hoopis of. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* 1576 49 Saying proverbially, that they [advocates, etc.] were good men to draw water to his mill. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 29 b, The roote of it is good for nothing. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 8 The Aspine good for staves. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C iv b, The juuce is good sauce to provoke appetite. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 101 Like a Quince, requiring great care it be good to eat. 1700 T. BROWN in *Frey's Annus. Ser. & Com.* 70 They are they good for else but Hanging, or Starving? 1738 *SWIFT Sat. Conversat.* 88 Ah, Colonel! you'll never be good. . . Which of the Goods d'ye mean? good for something, or good for nothing? 1865 *CARLYLE Fredt. Gl.* xv. iii. (1872) V. 294 He was not now good for much; alas, it had been but little he was ever good for.

† b. Easy. Const. *to* with *inf.* (Cf. *EVIL* a 4 b.) c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 95 Traitors ben good to overcom; they shall not now endure longe agaynst us. *Ibid.* ix. 224 The four sones of Aymon were good to knowe by thother.

15. Chiefly of persons: Having the characteristics or aptitudes required or becoming in a specified or implied capacity or relationship.

a. in concord with a sb. denoting function, relationship, creed, or party.

a. 1000 *Cadmon's Dan.* 11 Was him hyrde god, heofonrices weard. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þe gode herdes wakied on faire lifode ouer here orf. c. 1205 *LAV.* 25475 Cniht he wes wunder god & he bafde swide muchel mod. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7761 Mani gode archer þan was þar. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. A. 1200 To pay þe prince. . . Hit is ful eþe to þe god krystyn. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. 23 b, Furnished with .lxx. thousand good fighting men. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 250 He had heard even good Saracens affirme with griefe, that . . . they could finde no Reason in it [the Koran]. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 84 For there have we good Chirurgions. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 680 Good Shepherds after Sheering drench their Sheep. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 102 A good Wife must be bespoken, for there is none ready made. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 396 Good Latin scholars were numerous.

b. esp. with agent-noun: Thorough or skilful in the action indicated.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 207 Se bisceop þa ðær gesette gode sangeras & mæssepreostas. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* liiii. 42 Monsouris of France, god clarat-cunaris. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 14 b, That the Bailiff be a good riser, and that . . . he may be the fyrst yn in the mornynge. 1685 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 7 Here is the which . . . a phrase never with us acensomed, nor with a good Writer. a. 1784 [see HATER]. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* ii. 'The Doctor, I believe, is a very good shot', said Mr. Winkle.

c. Competent, skilful, clever at or in (formerly also † *for*, † *to*) to a certain action or pursuit. Sometimes used simply. So of a ship: † *Good under or with sail*.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 23 Þe gentil genosophistiens þat goode were of witte. c. 1400 *Soudane Bab.* 67 The maister sende a man to londe, Of diuers langages was gode and trewe. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 20 The kynges shyp was good with sayle. 1561 *BECOM Sick Mans Salve* Pref. (1572) A ij, 'My dayes', saith Job. . . are passed away as the ships that be good under sail, & as the eagle that flyeth vnto the pray. c. 1566 J. ADAMS tr. *Boisjourn's Theat. World* T b, Cais Cesar was so good on horsebacke that [etc.]. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. 51 The Florentines, good at the needle. 1656 *WOOD Life* 22 July, He was very good for the treble viol, and also for the violin. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Frey's Annus. Ser. & Com.* 71 Brave Men indeed, if they were half as good at Praying, and Fighting, as they are at Cursing and Swearing. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 497 p. 1 Such whom he observed were good at a Halt, as his phrase was. 1776 *FOOTE Bankrupt* i. Wks. 1799 II. 100 Are you good at a riddle? 1782 *NELSON* in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) i. 64 He does his duty exceedingly well as an Officer: indeed I am very well off. They are all good. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 76 He . . . shewed good, but fell on his knees on one of his adversary's blows. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. xiii, Good I am called at trumpet's sound, And good when goblets dance the round. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* i. xx, I am not good at descriptions of female beauty. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 330 All comely in appearance, and good men of their hands.

16. Reliable, safe. In various specific uses, chiefly a. *Comm.* Of a trader: Able to fulfil his engagements; financially sound. Of a life, with reference to insurance: Likely to continue a long time, free from exceptional risks. *Good debts*: those which are expected to be paid in full.

1570 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1131/2 Many . . . passing it ouer one to an other for good debt, as if it had bene ready money in their purses. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. iii. 15 My meaning in saying he is a good man, is to haue you understand me that he is sufficient. 1605 *MARSTON Dutch Courtezan* iii. ii. E 2 b, Gar, Your hill had ben sufficient, y'are a good man. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* iii. iii, Fair household-furniture, a few good debts. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. iv. 20 He is called . . . a Good Man upon the exchange, who hath a responsible estate. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 403 These Contracts are sold and re-sold at Pleasure. . . when they are signed by good and known People. 1788 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) VII. 219 The whole city of London uses the words *rich* and *good* as equivalent terms. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 193, I stood firm, and upon 'Change, was universally reported to be a good man. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Baronay Gardner* 78 It was a sufficiently good life within the meaning of the terms of that insurance office. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iii. 34 Good and respectable, sir, I take it, means rich.

b. *Good* for (a certain amount): (a) of a person, that may he relied on to pay so much; (b) of a promissory note, draft, etc., drawn for so much (cf. *F. bon pour*); hence in S. African use *Good-for sb.* (see quot. 1879).

1879 *ATCHERLEY Boerland* 232, I halted in order to cash a 'good for' I held of the owner. These 'good fors', which answer to an English I O U, are common enough in South Africa. 1882 *RIDER HAGGARD Cetywayo* 133 As there was no cash in the country this was done by issuing Government promissory notes, known as 'goodfors'.

c. *Good* for (a period of time, an amount of exertion): safe to live or last so long, well able to accomplish so much.

1859 *DASENT Popular Tales fr. Norse* 205 The lassie said she was good to spin a pound of flax in four and twenty hours. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Marion Darche* I. 140 There

is nothing in the world the matter with him; he is good for another twenty years. *Mod.* Are you good for a ten miles' walk?

d. To † *make*, † *become*, come good for: to be surety for. *Obs.* cxc. *Sc.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iv. 45 The god-fader and godmoder ben pledges & maketh good for hym. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Abena*, making good, or undertaking for another, *radiumonium*. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 79 He is become good to the Father for us. 1892 W. RAMAGE *Last Words* xxxiv. 322 Having come good for the transgressor the surety could be spared no part of the punishment.

† e. *Predicatively*, of a space of time: Available (for a purpose).

1711 *BUCCILL Spect.* No. 77 r Will . . . pulled out his Watch, and told nie we had seven Minutes good. 1749 *CHURCHER, Lett.* (1792) II. ccix. 295 You have still two years good, but no more, to form your character. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xvi. x, I suppose he hath not many Hours to live. As for you, Sir, you have a Month at least good yet.

V. Adequate, effectual, valid.

17. Of personal actions or activities: Adequate to the purpose; sufficient in every respect; thorough. *Good heed, good speed*: see the sb.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1153 Al folc him lueude for he hided god iustise & makede pais. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxv. 75 Jesu . . . send mi soule god weyring That y ne drede non evel thing. *Ibid.* xxxvii. 103 þef thou nymest wel god keep [etc.]. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 240 b, The which desyre, if the Fleminges bad but geuen good care to. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* x. i. 177 The Prophet giueth vs good warning. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 66 [He] made a very good stand. *Ibid.* 156 So that except they steal their passage (which I fear most) I make no doubt but my Lord President will giue a very good accompt of them. 1639 T. BRUCE tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 350 Vbo did them good and speedy justice. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv. i, I drew my Hanger, and gave him a good Blow with the flat Side of it. 1820 *SHELLEY Oedipus* i. 147, I have taken good care that shall not be. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 195 He admitted that the House . . . had done good service to the crown. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* i. 371 Society did not see anything either unseemly or unmanly in a man administering a good beating to his wife.

b. of a belief, conviction, feeling, will. For the phrases (*obs.* or *arch.*) in good earnest, faith, sadness, sooth, truth, see the sb.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We sulen habben ure heorte and habben gode ileafe to ure drihten. c. 1305 *St. Lucy* 43 in E. P. (1862) 102 þi bileue þat is so god: helpeþ bi moder iwis. 1530 *TINGOALE Answ. More's Dial.* G j, As if a man said, the boyes will was good to have geuen his father a blowe. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 203 Wee are in good hope they are all gone.

18. Of a right, claim, reason, plea, proposition: Valid, sound. Of a legal decision, a contract, an act of any kind: Valid, effectual in force; not vitiated by any flaw. To hold, stand good: see the vbs.

a. 1000 *Asarivs* 109 A þin dom sy god & genge. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 þu of earnest meiden to beo engle euenen. . . & wið god rihte wren þu hare liflade. leadest. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 129 Ich dar segge mid gode ry3te, That [etc.]. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 6 Ine guode skele me gode zure wyb-oute zenne. c. 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* x. 4 Whatsoever is good reason I will giue iou. 1660 *DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 78 b, Ferdinando . . . affirmed the kyngdome to be his by good right. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 12 & 4 Licences . . . shall have Continuance and be good only for one Year. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 100 Stood forth and proved the former election to be good. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 7 a, If . . . the land is geuen to the sonne, and to the heire of the bodye of his father engendred, this is a good taile. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. (1676) 69 Under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and currant. 1596 *HARINGTON Melanct.* *Ajax* (1814) 107 And this hands with good reason. 1599 *MASSINGER*, etc. *Old Law* vii. 1, It is good in law to. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 28 Having the Lawes . . . together with a good cause on his side. 1689 *Locke's Government* i. § 149 Every Father of a Family, had as good a claim to Royalty as these. a. 1732 *ATTERBURY (J.)*, He is resolved now to shew bow slight the propositions were which Luther let go for good. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 406 Goods not proved to be neutral Property might be condemned as good Prize. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* ed. 2 V. 509 Although a recovery be a good bar to a remainder for years [etc.]. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 29 Was not a letter written by the first Prince of the Blood . . . at least as good a warrant as a vote of the Rump? 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 8 The impression that the hearer, for good reasons or bad, happens to have formed. 1885 *Sin F. North in Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 541 That part of the appointment being bad, did not prevent the limitation over being good. 1898 *MURISON Sir W. Wallace* v. 91 He promptly hanged such as failed to furnish a good excuse.

19. Satisfactory or adequate in quantity or degree; sufficiently ample or abundant; considerable, rather great. For a good deal, few, many, see those words. To have a good mind to (see MIND).

a. 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 913 Him bieng god dæl þæs folces to. a. 1000 *Rood* 70 (Gr.) We ðær reotende gode hwile stodon on stabole. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 404 Ne stered 3e neot of þe stede a god stund dedes. c. 1300 *Becket* 69 Heo wende forth with wel god pas. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* vi. 38 The schulen 3yue in to 3oure bosum a good mesure, and wel fillid. c. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 72 Let þe seke we ber of . . . a good quantite at ones. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* ix. 23 After a good while. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 22 These thynges were done a good space after. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 1 b, Being nowe of good yeeres and sickly. *Ibid.* iv. 163 Beside, you must have a good plenty of duste, wherein they may bathe and proyne themselves. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 8 And having obtained a good force from the relieving Turkes and Tartars, he easily advanced. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 30

An Author of good Antiquity. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 356 Persons of such ingenuity and so good a purse as [etc.]. 1687 A. LOVELL *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 1.34 To play and sing a good part of the day. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* 11. Cardigan 364 There are a good plenty both of River and Sea-fish. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* 1. 20 Fill one rocket shell with a good charge, quite full. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xvi. (1872) 138 The composition of this work kept Penn at home a good part of the year. 1877 A. B. HORTON in *Moloney Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 38 The planting must be during the rainy season, as it requires a good quantity of water. 1885 *World* 1 Sept. 11 A good number of deer have been shot during the last fortnight.

b. Preceding another adj. (expressing either large size, strength, resisting power, or the like) to which it serves as a moderate intensive. Similarly † *good pretty* – pretty good. (Cf. B. b.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 2554 Hand-ax, syke, gisarm, or spere, Or auniaz, and god long knif. 1335 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iv. 41 Some gate stones, some good strong clubbes. 1548 UNDALE etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 149 b. A good prelate waile of. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 269 He hath some good pretty skill in peulish Arguments. 1566 EARL LEYCESTER in *Lyceter Corresp.* (Camden 1844) 254 A good sharp wart. 1593 G. GIFFORD *Dial. Conc. Witches* (1843) 12 We have a schoolmaster that is a good prettie scholler (they say) in the Latine tongue. 1646 H. HAMMOND in *Ld. Falkland's View* 25 A good large Province. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Hersem.* (1809) 35 A good smart cut over his right cheek. 1885 *Daily News* 16 July 47 It will take a good long time to bring them right. *Mod.* He writes a good bold hand.

20. Qualifying a definite statement of quantity, to indicate an amount not less, and usually greater, than what is stated. Often following its sb., and so approaching an adv. (Cf. FULL a. 8, FULL adv.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 11. 292 Genim glicorces leafo gode hand full. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* 111. (1586) 144 Geve to every one three spoonefull good. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 349 More than a goodde flight shot towards King's Land. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 17 Take Violets, and infuse a good Puggill of them in a Quart of Vineger. 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 17 A good quarter of an ell high. 1690 CULIO *Disc. Trade* (1694) 7 It is a good man's work all the year to be following vintners and shopkeepers for money. 1834 L. RICHIE *Wand, by Seine* 26 We have three caravels good to a voyage of half an hour. 1842 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* 1. 166 The Post-office, which is a good two miles off. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* 1. xii. 23 He... played a good hour on the violoncello.

VI. Idiomatic phrases.

21. As good. a. Orig. in phr. such as (*me*) *were as good* = it were as good for me (etc.); where *good* is the adj. In later developments, *I were as good*, *I had as good* (= I might as well), *good* tends to be felt as adverbial: cf. HAVE v. 22. Hence occas. such uses as *I may or might as good*, where *as good* is purely adverbial = as well.

1a 1490 *Thomas & Fairy Q.* in Halliwell *Illustr. Fairy Mythol.* (1845) 66 Me had been as good to go to To the brynyng fyre of hell. 1480 *Robt. Deyyll* 343 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 233 A man had been as good to have be snytten with thonder. 1744 in *Uttersen Sel. E. P. P.* (1817) 11. 36 One were, in a manner, as good he slayne. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Prois.* (1812) 1. 754 We were as good to go towards Flaunders to to Boloyne. 1573 G. HARVEY *Lett. bk.* (Camden) 44 That milt as good eate what Coles as dent me agafin. 1591 *Lvly Endym.* 111. 1. 31 As good sleepe and doe no harme, as wake and doe no good. 1605 A. WORTON *Armo. Pop. Articles* 59 Were not Christ as good have a troubled Church as none at all? 1647 *Trav. Comm.* 1 Cor. xiv. 2 As good he may hold his tongue, for God needs him not. 1658 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* 1. i. Wks. 1720 1. 27 She had as good have thrown her money into the dirt. 1671 *Flavio Count. Life* 11. 31 As good no Law as No Penalty. 1697 *Coulter Ess.* *Robt. Subj.* 11. 138 His Gold might as good have stay'd at Peru, as come into his Custody. 1789 Mrs. PLOIZE *Jour. France* 1. 299 It were as good live at Drest or Portsmouth, as here. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv. 1 'bad as gude gane back to the town, and take care of the wean'. 1843 HALBURTON *Attache* 11. xii. 209 I do suppose we had as good make tracks, for I don't want folks to know me yet.

b. *As good as*: advb. phr. = Practically, to all intents and purposes.

1436 *Libel Eng. Pol. in Pol. Songs* (Rolls) 11. 187 But if Eng lond were nyghe as gode as gone. 1530 PALSCOR 861/1 As good as doone, quasi. 1535 COVERDALE *Nch.* iv. 12 The Lewes, tolde vs as good as ten times. 1577 HAMMER *Auc. Eccl. Hist.* viii. vii. (1585) 149 A fierce bull which tossed... and left them as good as dead. 1614 DONNE *Banquet* (1614) 147 She was brought very near the fire, and as good as thrown in. 1688 *Perry Pol. Arith.* 1. (1691) 17 The Seamen have as good as 125 in Wages, Victuals [etc.]. 1699 *Brattle Phil. Ar.* § Scipio, and Cicero, do both as good as declare, that [etc.]. 1711 *London Gaz.* No. 4865/5 The Marriage... is look'd upon to be as good as concluded. 1817 *Living Deppo* xxxv. In law he was almost as good as dead. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* 111. 19 We had intended to make no visit this year, or as good as none. 1891 L. B. WALFORD *Sketches of America* viii. 1 as good as said you would.

c. To be as good as (*one's word*): to act up to the full sense of, to carry out fully.

1577 STANWICH *Descr. Ire.* in Holinshed (1587) 11. (K. O.). 1638 CROMWELL in *Carlyle Lett.* & *Sy. App.* ii. I doubt not but I shall be as good as my word for your money. 1661-2 *Perry's Diary* 28 Feb. To be as good as my word, I bade Will get me a rod. 1713 *Anderson Guardian* No. 136 7. 3 He has been as good as his promise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 111. 305.

22. *Make good*. a. *trans.* To make up for; to compensate for, alone for; to supply (a deficiency), to pay (an expense). † Also (rarely) *intr.*, to make up or compensate for.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvii. 77 What he speneth more I make the good hereafter. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 7 Pat alle be costages that be mad about hym be mad good of the box. 1573-80 BARET *Ab.* S. 823 If anie thing was stolne awaie, I euer made it good. 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to make good in one circumstance what it wants in another. 1719 De Foe *Cruise* ii. xi. If you will make good our pay to us. 1757 in *Serafion Indostan* (1770) 67 What has been plundered by his people [shall be] made good. 1810 *Splendid Follies* 11. 7, I like to make good for the trumpeters, and blow up such a tune as would collect a gaping multitude from a mile distant. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vii. (1861) 156 Making good at least a part of the error by its unreserved confession. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 May 47 Any deficiency in repayment shall be made good out of the county cess.

b. To fulfil, perform (a promise, etc.); to carry out, succeed in effecting (a purpose).

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* vi. 16 Make good vnto my father David... that which thou hast promysed him. 1657 *Norfolk's Platarch* Notes 512. 42 The ten thousand Grecians... made good their retreat through Asia into Europe. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 208 His Men would make good his Attempt. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 7. 2 Nature makes good her Engagements. 1736 BUTLER *Aul.* 1. v. (Tegg) 80 Keeping upon his guard in order to make good his resolution. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 129 She might... make her course good to land us at Fowey. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii. Will you make good your promise? 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Sch.* (1858) 522 Making good his upward way from his original place at the compositor's frame, to the editorship of a provincial paper. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* 1. 174 A discredited prophet unable to make good his word. 1893 EARL DUMFRIE *Pamirs* 1. 314 The rebels managed to make good their retreat.

c. To prove to be true or valid; to demonstrate the truth of (a statement), to substantiate (a charge).

To make it good upon anyone, his person: to enforce one's assertion by combat, or the infliction of blows.

1523 Ld. BERNERS *Prois.* 1. clxi. 196, I shulde make it good on you incontynent that ye haue no right to here my deuce. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. iii. 286 This letter doth make good the Friars words. 1596 HARRINGTON *Melam.* *Ajax* 104. 1. will make it good on their persons from the pin to the pike. 1609-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Seeing Wise* (Arb.) 216/1 Some... take by admittance that, which they cannot make good. 1663 GERRIER *Counsel* F viij b. You will... make good, that you are not of those who content themselves with... outides of books. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 334, I am now to make good my charge against you. 1840 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xii. I should like to hear how that is made good? 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* 11. xxi. (1878) 303 His general argument has been made good on other grounds.

d. To make sure of; to secure (prisoners); to hold; to gain and hold (one's ground, a position).

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Justin's Hist.* 116b, His own kingdom... he long honorably had made good against his enemies. 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* 1. 266 This Fort his Lp. and his Company made good, till he was relieved from the Lord Deputie. 1643 *Declar. Comm.*, *Reb. Ircl.* 42 But being unarmed... they could not make good their Prisoners. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* 1. 1. 700 The Bear... being bound In Honour to make good his Ground. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 1. 326 The invaders have hardly any opportunity of making good a livelihood in the field. 1843 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* 111. 127 The walls... of Rome were ordered to be made good against an attack.

† e. To make one's part or party good: to make a successful resistance (see PART, PARTY). Obs.

f. To repair; to replace or restore (what is lost or damaged).

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* 11. 128 If any were perished by keeping, then the Abbot to make them good. 1726 LEONATI *Alberti's Archit.* 11. 129/2 In making good this break you must not work it up quite to the rest of the building. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 121 The space which had been previously occupied by the rock so cut down must have been made good by fresh Matter. 1834 *Law Times Rep.* L1. 161/2 The appellants undertook... to make good any damage done to the property. 1889 *Yorksh. Archael. Jnl.* x. 556 They have been entirely removed and the place made good with plain stonework.

g. *absol.* To fill up even or level.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 38 A set of short balks were laid... upon the next step... so as to make good up to the surface of the third step.

h. *intr.* (See sense 16 d.)

† 23. Good old (see OLD a.).

B. *adv.*

a. qualifying a vb. In a good manner; well. *Obs.* rare exc. in vulgar or slang phrases. Also in phrase † *as good as* = 'as well as'. † b. qualifying an adj. or adv., with intensive force: In a high degree, 'right'. *Obs.* (Cf. A. 19 b.). c. In the phrase *as good* (see A. 21) the adj. sometimes becomes an adv. through change of construction.

In good cheap the word is not originally an adverb: see CHEAP sb. 8.

13... K. ALICE. 6267 Thikke and schort and gud sette. 1380 *Welfel Sel. Wks.* 111. 130 And gode marke how Crist... had his gostly knyghtes go into al the world. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 146 These goodes lyth comyn als good to wille bestis as to men. 1655 SIR N. L'ESTRANGE in W. J. THOMAS *Anecd. & Traditions* (Camden 1839) 50 Having a fellow before him good refractory and stubborn. 1819 *Sydney* They... good fiercely began to truse-up. 1844 *74 A sturdie vagrant*, begged good-saucily on Sir Dure Drurie. 1887 F. FRANCIS, Jr. *Sandwich & Mennins* vii. 139 I'll fix them—and fix them good while I'm about it.

C. *quasi-sb.* and *sb.*

1. The adj. used *absol.* as *plural*: Good persons. Now only in the moral sense, and always with the (exc. occas. in good and bad).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 25249 (Cott. Galba) On domesday... he euill sail fra be gude be drawn. 1450 *Le morte Arth.* 2157 Grete pyte was on eyther syde So fele godee thet were layd downe. 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 422 The good are knowne, because none but they which are good, strive to be better. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. 28 All Princely Graces... With all the Vertues that attend the good, Shall still be doubled on her. 1721 *Prior Henry & Emma* 713 With power invested, and with pleasure cheer'd, Sought by the good, by the oppressor fear'd. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reynol* 97 Sworn foe to good and bad, to great and small. 1810 SHELLEY *Death, a Dial.* 4 Where... the good cease to tremble at Tyranny's nod.

b. *sing.*, referring to God. *rare*—†

1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* viii. 103 The Good, that guides And blessed makes this realm which thou dost mount.

II. The neuter adj. used *absol.*, passing into *sb.*: That which is good.

2. In the widest sense: Whatever is good in itself, or beneficial in effect.

Beowulf (Zt.) 955 Alwilda þec gode forgyldte 1 c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 35 God mann soðlice of godum goldhorde, bringð god forð. c 1200 *Piers & Purvis* (1888) 27 Na þing ne mai be zelipmen ne to-cumen neider ne euel ne god ne bute letc. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27675 Quere þe es for ill or god. 1435 *Misvyn Fier of Love* 11. ix. 90 Betwix guyd and betwix euill. 1590 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 156 They are reformed, ciuill, full of good, And fit for great employment. 1623 W. CAPPS in E. D. NEILL *Virginia Vetus* (1885) 129, I thinke God hath sent him in mercie for good to us. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Bring*. To bring a Child to know Good from Evil. 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 11. 304 A person may make amends for the good he has blamably omitted. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 11. 153 He who leads Invincibly a life of resolute good. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* 1. 117 Remote from virtue or good. 1873 W. S. TYLER *Hist. Amherst Coll.* 444 A prayer-meeting on Sunday evening which... has become a power for good in the College.

b. The good portion, side, or aspect (of anything). (Cf. sense 4.)

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* 11. 111. 182 Having grown to a capacity of penetrating into the good and bad of an affair. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 152 The absence of necessity for the measure, its many evils, and its little good. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 22 True knowledge of any thing or creature is only of the good of it.

3. The well-being, profit, or benefit (of a person, community, or thing).

972 *Blick. Hou.* 75 Swylice eac on opres gode beon swiþe gefeolde. 1300 *Cursor M.* 25274 Fe þerth þou þou askes fode, bath for lif and saul gode. 1340 HAMMOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5210, I was hanged upon þe rode, Bytween two thetes for yhour gode. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 1 Zeale to promote the common good. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. ii. If he had employ'd those excellent gifts... Vnto the good, not ruin, of the State. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 100, I shall... joy in any thing that may be for all our goods. 1773 GOLDSM. *She Stoops to Conquer* iv. Were you not told to drink freely... for the good of the house? 1773 Mrs. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) 11. 34 Be thankful to the kind hand that inflicts [pain] for our good. 1786 BURNS *Song Dogs* 148 In... some gentle Master... thrang a parliament, For Britain's guid his saul indentin. 1823 KEHLER *Serm.* iv. (1848) 86 Those who invent any project for the good of mankind, commonly entertain high hopes of the success of their invention. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* 11. xxviii, Love does not aim simply at the conscious good of the beloved object.

4. The resulting advantage, benefit, or profit of anything. (Cf. sense 2 b.)

1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* 11. i. 1744 What is the good of Greatness but the Power. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Improv.* (1756) 1. 288 What is the Good of putting down a long Train of Recipes? 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* 11. viii. 265 No one will believe, in fact, more than he can understand; and that is generally as much as he can see the good of. 1878 JEVONS *Prin. Pol. Econ.* 24 There could be no good in building docks unless there were ships to load in them. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongrels* xxvi. 311, I began by asking them what good they supposed the repetition was calculated to effect. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) 1. 148 The Colonel laughed all the more. He was going to get all the good out of this.

5. Phrases. (See also AGOOD.)

a. To do good: (a) to act rightly, fulfil the moral law; (b) to show kindness to; (c) to employ oneself in philanthropic work; (d) to improve the condition of, be beneficial to (const. to or dat.); so in much good may it do you (and shortened forms: see esp. *Dien*), often ironically. To do any good: to effect any good result; also, to make progress, 'get on', improve, thrive. † To speak, say to (a person) good: to address kindly. To speak, say, † think good of: to praise; report or think well of.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* [xiii] i. 1 Nis se ðe doe god nis oð enne. 971, c 1000 [see *Evil* sb. 2]. 1154 O. F. *Chron.* 1135 Wua sua hare his byrthen gold & sylure durste nan man see to him naht bute god. 1200 *Moral* 147 1735 we beoð to done god. 1225 *Anct.* R. 116 þe put ðes muche god to moni anctre. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11806 Hu godd he hert to seed þair blod þat neuer did til him botte? c 1430 *Syr Gen.* 9719 Lucas him gode spake godd & honoured, And vnto his deliuerance he procured. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* 11. 217, I coude nother ete nor drynke any thing that dyde me gode. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* x. 38 leu... wente aboute & dyd gode. 1614 *1 Tim.* vi. 18 Charge them which are riche... That they do good. 1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 28 b. Some of them do good to the grounde the yere following. 1638 DOWNER *Lett.* (1651) 6 Much good do it you. 1640 SHAKS. *St. Patrick* v. i. 1131, I cannot doe good vnto water and tallads. 1658 W. HUYTON *Serm.* *Antiphon* 142 Whose opinion Camden at first thought good.

of. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 374 He finding no good to be done with me, began [etc.] 1793 *Hist. Miss Balli-mores* II. 59 Well, much good may do you! a 1784 JOHNSON in Mrs. Piozzi *Anecd. of F.* (1786) 208 His learning does no good, and his wit... gives us no pleasure. 1842 L. B. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. vii. 287 His pretty, dressy wife, too, does him no good, as she does nothing to please or attach the people. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. 1. 29 The animal... falls out of condition; he appears 'to do no good', to use a familiar phrase. 1879 E. GARRETT *How by Wks.* II. 102 Sometimes I doubt if she will be as ready to begin doing good again.

b. *To the good*: as a balance on the right side; c.g. as net profit, as excess of assets over liabilities, or the like.

1882 *Spectator* 29 Apr. 552 Boasting that he... had so much heavier a balance at the bank to the good, in consequence. 1895 L. D. WATSON in *Law Times* Rep. LXXXIII. 377 They have sold their patent... for... 30,000l., and... allowing a reasonable deduction for those items which they have disbursed, there still remains to the good a very considerable sum of money. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Christmas No. 384 He was two wins to the good. *Mod.* I finished the work in time, with two days to the good.

c. *To good*: †(a) gratuitously, kindly (*obs.*); (b) so as to secure a good result.

832 *Charter of Lufit in O. E. Texts* 446 For mine saule and minra frienda and mega de me to gode zefultemedan. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2890 Hemselen he fetchden de chaf, de men dor hem to gode 3af, And 303 holden de tyeles tale. 1830 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. 112, I have disposed of all my copies [of the book] but one; I hope to good.

d. *To come to good* (cf. COME v. 45 g): in early use of a dream, † to come true; in later, to yield a good produce or result. † *To turn to good* (const. dat.): to prove to a person's advantage.

n 1300 *Cursor M.* 5070 Al was for I tald a drem pat cumen es now to godd, i tem. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xiii. (1878) 29 It is an ill wind turns none to good. 1623 W. BALCAN-QUAL *Spittle Sermon* (1634) 58 The seed that came to no good in the thirteenth of Matthew. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 708/1 The marriages of English people with foreigners seldom come to good. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 73/2 The scheme... could not... have come to good.

†e. *To can or know one's good*: to know how to behave. *To can mikel good*: to be highly accomplished. *To can no good*: to be untrained.

c. 1359 CHAUCER *Delethe Blanche* 390 A whelp that... coude no goode. c. 1374 — *Troilus* v. 106 This Diomedes, as he that coude his good, When this was done, gan fallen forth in speche Of this and that. c. 1385 — *L. G. W. Dido* 252 And therewithal so mikel good he can. 1412–20 *Lydg.* *Troy-bk.* I. v. (1513) C1b. For who was euer yet so mad or wood That ouer of reason konne a ryght his good to gyue fayth... To any woman without experience. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q. I. x. 7* A gentle Squire, In word and deede that shew'd great modestie, And knew his good to all of each degree.

f. *For good* (and all): as a valid conclusion; hence, as a final act, finally.

151. *Parl. Byrdes* A ij, Than dyed al the Byrdes great and smal to mewe the bauke for good and all. 1603 in *Crt. & Times* Jan. I (1849) I. 25 D'Auval... is gone for good and all. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* i. 1, Ay, you may take him for good-and-all if you will. 1711 *Swift Trul. to Stella* 4 July, This day I left Chelsea for good, (that's a genteel phrase). a 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 37 He was obliged for good and all to leave his country. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffie* Anglie. 324 Throw off, for good and all, the illusions of your intellect. 1882 W. E. FORSTER *Let. to Gladstone* 10 Apr. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) II. viii. 422 This morning we released Parnell—not for good, but on parole.

g. colloq. *To be any, some, no good*: to be of any, some, no use. Also of persons, *to be no good* = 'to be a bad lot', to be worthless.

1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1892) II. 396 There is no good telling you all this; but it relieves me to do so. 1848 — *Loss & Gain* 324 It's no good talking. 1868 DASENT *Test & Earnest* (1873) II. 359 Those which follow you, what sort of things are they, and what good are they? 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 212 If they (curstains) are heavy enough to be any good at all, they are a great obstruction to the entrance. 1875 DASENT *Willings* III. 199 Then your feeling will be some good. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* ii, I tried to get it from Claudine, but it was no good. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrow Satan* x. (1897) 111 He is no good, I tell you.

III. A particular thing that is good.

(Cf. G. *gut* (pl. *güter*), Du. *goed* (pl. *goederen*), a good, an advantage; property, a piece of property, an estate. Sense g below seems to be a specially Eng. development. In the Scandinavian languages this sb. (— O. Eng. *gōd*, the neut. of the adj.) does not exist, but the ordinary neut. form of the adj. (O. Eng. *gōd*, Sw. *god*) is used absol. or as sb., and its genitive (ON. *gōðr*, Sw. *gods*) has passed into an indeclinable sb. with the sense 'property'.)

6. Something, whether material or immaterial, which it is an advantage to attain or possess; a desirable end or object. Now only in *sing.*, exc. in philosophical (ethical) language.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27587 (Cott. Galba) Pride it es, if a man wend his gudes war noht of grace him send. 132. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 286 Pou art god, & alle, owde ar grayelyb hyr owen. c. 1325 *Deo Gratias* 13 in E. E. P. (1862) 129 When i seeo godeo deap so To sum Mon god sent gret solas, And sum Mon ay to lyue in wo, þen sei i deo gracios. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. 1. i (Camb. MS.) Fortune vnfaythful fauoure me wip lyhte goodes. 1532 *Herbert Xenophon's Househ.* 3 Than... ye call those things goodes, that be profitable, and those thynges that be hurtful be no goodes? 1583 *Golding Cannin on Dent.* clxxi. 1063 To enter directly into the possession of all those goods which ly hidden from vs. 1630 LENNARD

tr. *Charvot's Wisd.* i. v. § 1 (1670) 16 The goods of the body are Health, Beauty, Cheerfulness, Strength, Vigour. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1869) 27 Not to be content with the goods of mind. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxviii. Wks. (1686) III. 373 Pleased with true goods, and displeased at real evils inclined to us. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 6 Amanda's Relish of the Goods of Life, is all that makes 'em pleasing to Florio. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 22 The goods of the mind... are not less empty. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 48 The institutions of policy, the goods of fortune, the gifts of providence, are handed down to us. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rev.* 113 Reward in its own nature is a good. 1865 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) II. 400 Life... is a doubtful good to many. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 3 The relation of the goods to the sciences does not appear. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 8 The American, eagerly pursuing a future good, almost ignores what good the passing day offers him.

b. *Highest* (first, chief, etc.) good = SUMMUM BONUM.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 92 (MS. B.) Eart þe selfa þæt hehte good. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 5000, I wende trewly. That O gret Good most souereyn Sholde. Make a thyng flor to be ful. 1587 *Golding De Moray* iii. 24 The same one is called the only good and the goodness it selfe. a 1673 *OVERBURY A Wife*, etc. (1638) 168 He is the first good to himselfe, in the next life, to his French Taylor. 1668 R. STEELE *Chr. Husb. Calling* v. (1672) 10 Loss of goods is not the loss of the chief Good. 1668 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 187 God only is the true Good, End and Centre of all Rational Natures. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* iv. vii, Thou hast on me bestow'd... The Taste Divine, the Sovereign Good.

†c. *occasionally*. A good quality, virtue, grace. c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Ser. Wks. II. 18 þis Goost anyn-tyde Crist wif goods of grace as fulli as ony man myzte be anyn-tyde. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xciii. 423 (Add. MS.) The blessed virgin asked of the deuyll, 'say me, whether þes iij synnes, lechery, couetise, and gloteny, mow be to-grede in oon berte with these goodes, contricion, wepyng, and purpose of amending?' 1563 *Hemilies II. Rogation Week* i. (1859) 474 The goods and graces wherewith they were indued in soule, came of the goodness of God only.

†d. A good action. *Obs.*

1666 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin's Hist.* 38 a, For which (as if he would be expeditious in this good) the Masters of such works were straight procured by proclamation. 1700 *Dryden Fables, Pal. & Arcite* iii. 384 He seldom does a good with good intent.

7. Property or possessions; now in more restricted sense, movable property.

a. *pl.* (See also CHATTEL 4 c.)

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 14 Monn... zecceigde ðe gnas his & zesalde ðe godo his. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xii. 18 I scege minre sawle ala sawel þu haest mycel god. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4261 (Cott.) And ioseph dueld wit his meigne, And has his godes all in hand. c. 1300 *Ibid.* 29315 (Cott. Galba) þe nighend case [of cursing] on all þa lies þat gastly gude selles or byes. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xvi. 1 He hadde wastid his goodis. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 Him behufte gyffe hir a porcioun of his gudes. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 402 The inquisition tane of all your guidis, movable and immovabill. 1588 *Marpell. Epist.* (Arb.) 122 When Waldegraues goods was to be spoiled and defaced. 1642 *Termes de la Ley* 49 The Civilians comprehend these things, and also lands of all natures and tenures under the word Goods, which is by them divided into Moovables and Immoovables. 1685 *EXETER Paraphr. N. T.*, Matt. xxiv. 25–28 Stay not to save your Goods or Clothes. 1789 *BRAND Hist. Newcastle* II. 531 note, Some disorderly persons broke and entered into a house... and took away and destroyed several goods. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 728 Before property and before any seizure, the law adjudges the property of the goods of the testator in the executors. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xii. The goods being once removed, this house would be unprofitable.

Proverbs. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 38 He that hath plenty of goodes shall haue more. 1852 *HISLOP Prov. Scot.* 15 A man has nae mair gudes than he gets gude o'.

† The plural form occurs as a *sing.*: Property, an amount of property. (Cf. sense 7 d.)

1542 UNALL tr. *Erasm. Apophth.* 242 a, When his goodes was preisid to be sold [etc.]. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 77 All the platte, coppys, vestmentes, wyche drewe unto a gret goodes for the behooffe of the kynges grace.

b. *sing.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1554 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Oc namen al þe god ðæt þar inne was. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 10193 Alle þe erchebisshops gode, that he vond in þis lond. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 205 So gredy war thai til the gude, That [etc.]. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 He knew noȝt þe thousand part of his gude. c. 1499 *PECOCK Repr.* iii. vii. 376 No layman... schulde haue eny good in propre lordship, and that whether thilk good were mouable or vnmouable. a 1533 L. D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc b, The more goodee hadde, the more chuse thaim for their blude, Nor for thare ryche, nor thare gude. 1600 *HOLLAND Lett.* v. vi. (1609) 185 note, For feare leasi if they had gathered good [etc.]. 1650 *TRAFY Comm.* Gen. xlvii. 14 Misers will as easily part with their blood, as with their good. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt. Cap* 259 Guardianship Of earthly good for heavenly purpoſe.

Prov. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 Evil gotten good neuer proueth well.

†c. *A man of good*: a man of property, rank, and standing. Chiefly *S. Obs.*

1393 *LANGT. P. Pl. C.* iv. 215 Suche a maister ys mede a mong men of goode. 1525 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 113 The lordis and men of gud in the cmnra bout thaim. 1525 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 532 The king wes tane and men of gud threthie. 1583 *Leg. Bk. St. Andros* 1000 in *Satir. Formis Reform.* xlv, Galloway was a man of gude, Discendit of a noble blude.

†d. *sing.* Money. *(A great good*: a great sum of money. *Marriage good*: a marriage portion. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19054 (Trin.) Petur & Ion þei bi him gode And he had of hem som gode. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1737 Gedrit was the goode, & gon for to kepe To sure men & certen þat sowme to deliuer. c. 1430 *Syr Tryvan.* 1306 He askid hym gode for charyte. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 137 Thai haue no wepen, nor armour, nor gode to hie it with all. 1579 *SIR T. BOLLEV in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. i. 155 It hath cost hym [Charles V] a gretty good to attene to this Empire. 1523 L. D. BERNERS *Freiss.* I. cxlv. 172 The sieg... had coste hym... moche good. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edu.* V. 20 b, The thyng... that you would have geuen grette good for.

e. *pl.* Live stock. Also *sing.* in *quick good* = a head of cattle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1485 *Rijon Ch. Acts.* 275 My best quyke goode... in the name of my mortuary. 1508 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* Scot. I. 58 Of shutting up her 'pydis'... without 'pindande' them ida 'pyndafeld'. 1523 *Fitzherb. Serm.* 23 h, Euery tenant... shall gyue his best quyke good in the name of a herretotte to the lord. 1562 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 341 In casting of fellaw or pasturing of guidis. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 The shortest and most leary heys is always accounted the best for any goodes, and especially for sheepe and young soales and calves. 1653 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 139 A man of Gaile presented for his goods eating up the crasse in a close. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Goode*, live stock.

8. *spec.* (Now only *pl.*) Saleable commodities, merchandise, wares (now chiefly applied to manufactured articles). See also DRY GOODS.

c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1714) 81 He takyth nothyng of their Graynys, Wolls, or of any other Goods that growith to them of their Lond. a 1533 L. N. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 160 They... had myche good in theyr shyppe. 1677 *MORVSON Titin.* 1. 32 Horsemen... which conduct the Merchants and their goods out of the Frontiers. 1631 *BRADFORD Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 293 They had much adoe to have their goods delivered, for some of them were chaimged, as bread & pease. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 47 The Whale (of which he was Captaine) rich laden with his Masters and his owne goods. 1706 *POPE Lett.* to Wycherley 10 Apr., The great Dealers in Wit, like those in Trade, take least pains to set off their Goods. 1726–31 *TINDAL tr. Rapi's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) II. 138 Warlike provisions carried to one of the contending parties, were contraband goods. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) art. *Bewdley*, Iron ware, glass, Manchester goods, &c. are put on board barges here. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Loom & Luggers* i. 10 As long as French goods were to be had better for the same money. 1842 *BISCHOFF Woollen Manuf.* II. 195 I mean by a domestic manufacturer, a man who makes his goods in his own house or shop. 1899 *Manch. Guard.* 28 Jan., The plaintiff did not complain of the goods having been sized, but of the mude in which they had been sized.

† (U. S.) *pl.* as *sing.* Kind of dry goods.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Grenadine, a gauzy dress goods.

b. *Piece of goods*: humorously, a person. [Cf. Du. *goedje*.]

1751 *GRAY Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 228 That agreeable creature, ... will visit you soon, with that dry piece of goods, his wife. 1776 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 245 Miss Fitzgerald, his daughter—as drool a sort of piece of goods as one might wish to know. 1809 *MALKIN Gift Blas* iii. iv, ¶ 6 She had always two or three pieces of damaged goods in the house.

c. The *pl.* is used *attrib.* in many terms which refer to the transmission of movable property by railway, as *goods agent*, *department*, *engine*, *manager*, *shed*, *station*, *train*, etc. 1868 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Nidil. Railw.* 179 The use of their London goods station. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/4 A goods train which was backing on to a siding. 1889 G. FINOLAY *Eng. Railway* 13 The executive management of the line is carried on by a General Manager, a Chief Goods Manager [etc.]. *Ibid.* 15 The 'Goods Agent' is responsible for the goods working. 1890 W. J. GOROON *Foundry* 153 An ordinary goods wagon carries eight tons. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3/5 The strike is wholly confined to the railway servants in the goods departments. *Ibid.* 15 Nov. 2/5 Two railway servants... were killed, one a goods checker and the other a platelayer.

† d. *pl.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 2) 193 That Ale which is made only from Goods (i. e. after a first Wort is run off the Malt, must... be unpleasant and unwholesome.

D. *Comb.*

1. a. in such collocations as *good-boy*, *-character*, *-conduct*, *-faith*, *-length*, *-service*, which admit of being used *attrib.*

1823 *SCOTT Lett.* 16 Jan. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. (1898) I. 264/1 Better adapted to... soften the heart of childhood than the 'good-boy' stories which have been in late years composed for them. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. i. 32 It was all as infallible as the fates in the Minerva Press novels and the good-boy books. 1890 W. G. BARTHOLOMEW *Life Major Bartlett* vii. 145 Stanley... had... taken all the... 'good-character' men and left... the incorrigible at Yambuya. 1893 *STOCKERELL Mil. Dict.*, 'Good-conduct' pass. 1890 J. BYRNE in 19th Cent. Nov. 836 All good-conduct soldiers now have leave till midnight when off duty. 1893 M. J. VADE in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* (1894) I. 750 It is scandalous to see a temporary residence... treated with all judicial dignity as being a 'good-faith residence required by the statute. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 231, I played forward to nearly every 'good-length ball. 1896 *VOYLE Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) 'Good-service' pension.

b. *parasynthetic*, as *good-bodied*, *-bottomed*, *-con-zeited*, *-conditioned*, *-constitutioned*, *-faced*, *-hearted* (hence *good-heartedness*), *-limbed*, *-minded*, *-omened*, *-plucked*, *-sized*.

1666 *Perry's Diary* 31 May, My... sister; who is a pretty 'good-bodied woman, and not over thicke. 1816 *Spelling Mag.* XLVII. 296 Nelson and Blucher, two 'good-bottomed dogs' belonging to Thomas Bradshaw, Esq. 1611 *SHAKS.*

Cymb. ii. iii. 18 Come on, tune... First, a very excellent 'good conceited thing; after a wonderful sweet aire. 1722 *De For Relig. Comish.* i. iii. (1840) 8 One of the best-humoured, 'goodest-conditioned, merriest fellows in the world. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendi's Formul.* 130 Good conditioned pus... appears... to be not more irritating than mucus. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Mkt. Harb.* 160 He's a sound, 'good-constitutioned beast... and never off his feed. 1875 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 At what time... market your 'goodfaced goodness bowde upp. 1612 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. iv. iii. 123 Shall I bring thee on the way? No, good faced sir, no sweet sir. 1552 *LATIMER 8th Sermon. Lincolnsh.* (1562) 134 b. All they that be 'good hearted, that love godlines, they wyshe for a parliament. 1843 *BRIUNN St. Hircide Stor.* 52 But you are a good-hearted fellow, my dear Quiddit—I know you are. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 204/1 The unadulterated 'good-heartedness of its principal characters. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 113 A 'good limbed fellow: Yong, strong, and of good friends. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* ii. iv. Alas 'good minded Prince, you know not these things. 1681 *BYNDEN St. Friar* v. ii. Dammie, quoth he. And still continued Labouring me, until a good minded Colonel came by. 1870 *EVERSON Soc. & Solit. v.* 55 Every good-minded reformer. 1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* ii. xxxii. (1874) 192 Like hovering near of some 'good-omen'd bird Thy soothing voice is heard. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* ii. 202 You are a 'good-plucked fellow! 1837 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* i. 87 Hardly good enough to make a 'good-sized thimble. 1863 *BUCKLAND Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser. ii. (ed. 4) 255 The Regent's Park specimens were not much larger than a good-sized sprat.

c. In quasi-adverbial combination with pr. pples. used adjectively, as *†good-meaning, -milling, -paying, -seeming, -speaking* (nonce-wd.), *-wearing*. Also *GOOD-LOOKING*.

In none of these instances is *good* adverbial in origin; in some it represents a predicative complement, in others the neut. adj. or sb. used as object; and in yet other cases the combination arises from phrases in which *good* qualifies a virtual compound of ppl. adj. and sb.

1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 286 Many a 'good meaning man is dead, and the Diabolons of late grow stronger and stronger. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 43 The ledge is a very wide one, all 'good-milling ore. 1898 *Daily News* 23 May 5/4 She thought she was borrowing 50/4 to enable her to execute a number of 'good-paying orders. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Try. Faith* (1845) 137 There is a way 'good-seeming that deceiveth us; but black death is the night lodging of it. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* (1871) IV. 42 The 'good-speaking individual. 1879 *Mrs. A. E. JAMES Ind. Housch. Managem.* 16 It made a warm, 'good-wearing costume.

†d. So rarely with pa. pple. (= well-), as *good disposed*. Obs.

1598 R. CHARNOCK in *Archpr. Contr.* (Camd. Soc.) i. 66 Good disposed catholicks.

e. objective (with *good* sb. or quasi-sb.), as *good-doing* vbl. sb.; *with good-fobbing* ppl. adj.

1526 *TINOALE 2 Thess.* ii. 17 Oure lordes Jesu Christ... comfote youre hertes and stablishye you in all sayyngs and 'goodde doynges. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lxxii. 12 Nothing maketh men more lyke unto God, than good-doing. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4/2 The tone of public opinion will be more healthy when the town council engages in good-doing than when good-doing is the monopoly of individuals or of societies. 1874 *PURVIS Lett. Sermon.* 14 A happy 'good-fobbing close of a common-place life.

2. In certain obsolete designations of relationship: a. denoting a grand-parent (cf. *F. bon papa, bonne maman*); see *GOOD-DAME, GOOD-SINE*; b. denoting a relation by marriage (cf. *F. beau-frère, belle-sœur, beau-père, belle-mère*): see *GOOD-FATHER, GOOD-MOTHER, GOOD-BROTHER, GOOD-SISTER, GOOD-SON, GOOD-DAUGHTER*. Still used by elderly people in Suffolk (F. Hall).

3. Special comb.: †*good-deed* adv., in very deed; *good-enough* a., that has a specified quality in a sufficient amount or degree; *good-face*, one that carries a fair or smooth face; *good-for-little* a., that is of little use, insignificant; *good-for-something*, one who is of some use; cf. *GOOD-FOR-NOTHING*; *good-woolled* a., (of a sheep) having a good fleece; (of persons) having plenty of dash and pluck (*dial.* or *slang*).

1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* iii. 42 Yet ('good-deed) Leontes, I love thee [etc.]. 1888 *Century Mag.* Jan. 450/1 The hunter [was]... a 'good-enough shot. 1591 *Troub. Raigue K. John* (1611) 50 Gray-gown'd 'good face, conure ye, Nere trush me for a groat, [if etc.]. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1718) IV. 276 The trisyllables, and the rumbles of syllables more than three, are but the 'good for little magnates. 1896 *Academy* 18 July 47/4 Jim Conrad... is but an idle and good-for-little hero after all. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rep.* Apr. 461 Good-for-nothings who in some way or other live on the 'good-for-somethings. 1847-89 *HALLIWELL'S* v. A 'good-woolled one, i.e., a capital good fellow. *Linc.* 1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 28 Around us are living 'good-woolled uns [sc. farmers] by droves. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* *Good-woolled*. (1) Said of Sheep with good fleeces. (2) Plucky, with a good will. 'He's a good-wool'd un; one of that sort as never knaves when he's bet'.

†*Good*, v. Obs. Forms: i. *gōdian*, 2-3 *goden*, 6 *S. gode*, 8 *S. guid*, 5-9 *good*. [f. the adj.; cf. *MDu. goeden*, *MHG. gitten*.]

1. *intr.* To become better, improve; to get better. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* i. 80 Dōne godiā hēra lēndena sar. a 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 959 On his dazum hit godode geome, & God him geude þæt he wunode on sibbe. c. 1200 *Ornman* 604 God mann... godeþ 233. *Ibid.* 10866.

2. *trans.* To enrich, endow (a monastery, church, etc.). (Only in OE.)

1052 *Charter of Bp. Wulfwig* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV.

290 Dæt hit mostan ðæt mynster godian. a 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 963 Da bolite se abbot Aldulf landes feola... & godode þæt mynster swiðe mid ealle. *Ibid.* an. 1137.

3. To make good, to improve; chiefly *refl.* Also, to give a good appearance to (a case).

c. 1200 *Ornman* 2117 Hiss haligdom Wass godded himm & ekked. *Ibid.* 1182 Uss birp some þeas to bett & tess to mare us godenn. a 1225 *Ankr.* i. 428 3e muwen muchel huruh liam bene i-goded, & i-wursed on oðer halue. 1567 *TURNER. Epit.* etc. 49 b. Whose filed tongue with sugred talk we good a simple case. 1636 *HENSHAW Horz. Snc.* i. Ep. Ded. 2 The end of divine reading is to good our knowledge.

b. To make (land) good by manuring it. Also *absol.* Chiefly *S.*

1549 D. MONROE *W. Isles Scott.* (1774) 46 After that he guides it weill with sea ware. 1598 A. NAFIER (*title*). The new order of gooding and manuring of all sorts of field land with common salts. 1628 Bp. HALL *Fast Sermon*. 29 God hath taken it from the barren Downes and gooded it. 1636 *HENSHAW Horz. Snc.* i. 236 Where He hath dinged and gooded, to expect a crop is but reasonable. 18.. *BARNY Orkney* (MS.) 447 (Jam.) They good their land with sea ware.

4. To do good to, to benefit (a person). Also *absol.* a 1225 *Ankr.* R. 386 Ase... mon oðer wummon þæt 3e beoð of igoded. c. 1450 *Wisdom Solomon* in *Ratis Raving* 15 To wykylt man he gevis grete pane... & na hap to good hym with his gwde that he has. 1563 *MAN Musculus Commonpl.* 52 God is readier to loue than to bate... and to good than to avenge. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* ii. 126 The servant sleeps and the Master wakes, thinking how he may maintain, good him, and doe him kindnesses.

Good breeding. Often *hyphenated*. [See *BREEDING* vbl. sb. 3, 4.] A polite education; courteous bearing or correct manners resulting from such an education.

1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xx. (1848) 287 Young Ladies, whose Parents... condemn'd that which at the Court was wont to be called Good Breeding [etc.]. 1698 *FYMER Acc. E. India & P.* 93 It being accounted among them no good breeding to let their Legs or Feet be seen whilst sitting. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 2 An unconstrained Carriage, and a certain Openness of Behaviour, are the Height of Good-breeding. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Janru.* (1778) i. 72 (*In Street*) Had I serv'd seven years apprenticeship to good-breeding, I could not have done as much. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 397 Her authority was supreme in all matters of good breeding, from a duel to a minut. 1863 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* xx. 204 Eastern good-breeding always prevented any surprise from being shown at what they did not expect.

Good-brother. Sc. [See *GOOD D. 2 b.*] A brother-in-law.

c. 1568 in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary, Q. Scots App.* (1825) 25, I pray you tak it in guid part, & not after the interpretation of your fals good-brother. c. 1610 *SIR J. MELVIL Mem.* (1735) 7 The King of England his Good-brother. c. 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* i. (1829) 21 The marquis made him cold welcome for his good-brother the laird of Frendraught's cause. 1715 *RANSAY Christ's Kirk on Gr.* ii. 119 He was her ain guid-bransay.

Good-bye (gudbi:). Forms: 6 *god be wy* you, *god bu'y*, *god boye* (yee, 6-7 *god buy'*), *buy*, *godbwye*, *god bu'y(e)*, 7 *god b(o)y* you, *god buy* (or *buy'*) you (or *ye*), *-buoy(e)*, *-b'wy*, *-b'w'y(e)*, *-b'w'*, *-b'y(e)* (e, *good-buy*, *-b'wy*, 8 *good b'w'ye*, *-b'w'y'*, *bwi't'ye*, 8- *godby(e)*. [A contraction of the phrase *God be with you* (or *ye*); see *GOODSB.* 8. The substitution of *good-for* (or *god*) may have been due to association with such formulas of leave-taking as *good day*, *good night*, etc.

It has been suggested that the phrase may have originated in *God buy you* = 'God redeem you', and that association with *God be with you* is of later date. This is not supported by the earliest forms, which as a rule show that the expression was known to be a clipped one.)

1. As an exclamation: A form of address at parting; farewell. Also in *bid*, say *god bye* (to).

1573-80 [see 2]. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* i. l. 151, I thank ye your worship, God be wy you. 1591 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 75 God 'b'uy my Lord. 1600 *HEWWOOD 2 Edm. IV.* Wks. (1874) i. 14 Gallants, God buye all. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 575, I, God buy' ye (1604 Q. 2 God buy to you). 1607 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Raising of the Moon* D j b, Farewell, God by you Mistress Gallipot. a 1652 *BROME City Wit* i. ii. Wks. 1873 l. 289 Heartily Godbwye, good Mr. Crasy. a 1659 *CLEVELAND Lond. Lady* 54 But dum for that, his strength will scarce supply his Back to the Balconia, so God b' wy. [1668 *Perris Diary* 6 Aug. To Mr. Wren, to bid him 'God be with you I!'] 1664 *Acc. Sen. Late Voy.* ii. 152 He flings up his tail... & so bids us good-b'wy. 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* ii. 116 So to a Feast should I invite ye You'd stuff your Guts, and Cry, Good bwi't'ye. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 135 Good B'w'y I with all my Heart. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Peasants* 141 When How-d'yo has failed to move, Good-bye reveals the passion! 1818 *BYRON Fran.* i. cxxxi, And so your humble servant, and good-b'ye! 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xviii. 122 We then bade Ulrich good-bye, and went forward. 1874 F. C. BURNANO *My time* x. 87 Then he said good-bye to me... & so left me.

b. abbreviated; cf. *BYE-BYE*.

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. v. B'w'y' Brother. 1643 *St. iv.* B'w'y' Lady of the Fan. 1687 *CONGREVE Old Bachel.* v. viii. B'w'y Geogel! 1748 *SHOULDER Red. Round.* iii. B'w'y old gentleman, you're bound for the other world. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1852) I. 461 Taking an amorous leave with 'Bye, sweet Socrates; and 'Bye, little Searcy!

2. *sb.* A saying 'good-bye'; a parting greeting. 1573-80 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90 To requite your gallande of godbwyes, I regive you a pottle of how-dyes. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Enter Kent* 16 His

courtesie is manifest; for he had rather have one farewell then 20 Godbwyes. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* iii. (ed. 4) 19 The good-byes and leave-offers that usually accompany a departure. 1879 *EONA WALL Won by Waiting* xxiv, He hurried through his good-byes in the drawing-room.

Attrib. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Lands of Saracen* xxii. 288 The old Turcoman... made a sullen good-bye salutation, and left us. 1870 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* 193 Her father would seize Annie for a good-bye kiss.

Hence *Goodbyer*, one who says 'good-bye';

Goodby-ing vbl. sb., saying 'good-bye'.

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Peasants* 143 Since time, there's no denying, Ooe half in How-d'yo-doing goes, And t'other in Good-byeing! 1839 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 165 Baited with bills, packing, and 'good-bye-ers' till twelve at night. 1898 T. HARVEY *Verdant Green* 92 Twice time to be Good-byeing Since the assembly-hall was nighing.

†**Good-dame.** Sc. and north. Obs. [See *GOOD D. 2 a.*] A grandmother.

c. 1425 *WYNNFORD Cron.* iii. liii. 167 Hyr gudame lufyde Eneas; Off Afryk hale schoo lady was. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 167/2 A Gudame (A. Gude Dame), *guita*. 1568 *DUNBAR Peas v.* 1 My Gudame was a gay wif, but scho was richt gooder. a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 344 Our gooder lordeis gudame of good memorie. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Mag.*, *Stat. Roll.* i. 24 The complener sall have the briefe of recognition be reason of the death of his gudschir, and gudame, as of his father, or his mother.

Good-daughter. Sc. and north. [See *GOOD D. 2 b.*] A daughter-in-law.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ii. xii. 48, I, the nece of mychty Dardanus, And guide dochtir vnto the Ilistit Venus. 1815 *SCOTT Antig.* xi. If ye have business wi' my gude-daughter, or my son, they'll be in belyve. 1866 *Cornish Mag.* Mar. 357 More especially if, as on the present occasion, she designed to visit any of her good-daughters. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Good-Dawtior*, a daughter-in-law.

Good day. [See *GOOD A. 10 c.*]

1. A phrase used as a salutation at meeting or parting.

†a. In the full forms *Have good day*, *God (give) you good day*. Obs.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 12529 Habbæð alle godne dæie. a 1300 *K. Henr* 753 Rymenhilld, have wel godne day. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 259 Y parte for bi, & have god day. c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* v. 1074 3it preye I god so seve 3ou god day. a 1400 *Isenbair* 727 Lady, hale now gud daye. 1441 *Pol. 10ems* (Rolls) II. 207 Farewelle, London, and have good day. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* v. v. My godsep god geue you good daye. 1535 *LYNDSEY Satyre* 4319 Gif 3e be King, God 3ow gude day. 1814 *SCOTT Lett. of Isles* iii. xx. Thanks for your proffer—have good-day.

b. *elipt.* in the accusative.

(So *F. bon jour*, *G. guten tag*, and equivalent phrases in all the Teut. and Rom. langs. The phr. is less common in Eng. than in Fr. or Ger., 'good morning', etc. being more usual.) c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 128 A good day, thou, and thou. 1798 *JANC AUSTEN Northang.* Abb. xv. And to marry for money, I think the wickedest thing in existence. Good day.

2. The salutation expressed by this phrase; chiefly in phrases to *bid*, *give* (a person) *good day*.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1430 Elizey... haueð hem buden godun dal. a 1300 *Curior M.* 8068 He lerd on-wal, And gaf þam godd and als god dal. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 668 Gawan... get hem alle god day. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* ii. li. 12554/59 a, She rose her vp... Without good day i or salutation. c. 1450 *Gny Warw.* (C.) 1271 The ermyte be yate gode day. 1627 *DRAYTON Nonnal-coll* 1368 The dawne... at the window biddeth them goodday. 1797 *Mrs. RACCLIFFE Italian* i. (1826) 5 The old lady again bade him good-day. 1855 *MISS BRADDON Wyllant's Weir* i. v. 134 They gave him good-day if they met him in the street.

†**Good-deed.** Obs. [OE. *gōddēd* (f. *gōd* *GOOD* + *dēd* *DEED*); cf. *MDu. goetdaet*, *MHG. guotlāt*.]

1. A good action; the act of doing good.

(For examples of *good deed* as two words, see *GOOD A. 5 b*.) a 1000 *CYNWULF Crist* (Gollancz) 1286 þæt by on þa clænan soð Hu hi fere god-dædum glade bliðsāð. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* a Hu scolde oðermonnes goddeðe comen him to gode. a 1240 *Ureison* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 A swete ihesu... hwine cussich þe sweteliche in gaste wið swote munegunge of þine god-deden. a 1350 *Life Jesus* (ed. Horstmann) 201 Ore loured loeth þæt a sunful man for þinchinde is misdeðes, þane a man of lesse sunne þæt selpez of his guod hedes [read *gooddeðes*].

2. A deed of kindness; a benefit, favour.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 13 Enlra god-dæda hi for-giten hæfdon. c. 1205 *Lav. 2072* Nu be me 3ilt mede: for mire god dede. c. 1230 *Itali. Sicut* 120 To þonki god of his grace & of his goddeðe. c. 1275 *Simon's Beware* 291 in *O. E. Miac.* 81 þe gode seyyþ þenne, Louerd, hwær and hwenne Dude we be goddeðe.

Good-den is see *GOOD-EVEN*.

Good-doer. [f. *GOOD SB.* + *DOER*.]

1. One who does good; a benefactor. (Now commonly a *doer* of good.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 135 Pe poure man... yett þonkes mid herte to his god doere. 1426 *ADULAY Peems* 17 And pray fore here gooddoers, as bred i-blessed And depert here always lest hit be lest. 1478 *Will of Sir R. Verney* in *Verney Papers* (1837) 27 To pray for my soule and the soules... of all my gooddoers. 1888 A. KING tr. *Cassius's Catech.* 18 I come to the... to besetle the to recæue in thy protection al my gud doers. 1887 J. HURCHISON *Lect. Philipp.* xxiv. 269 It is a proper thing to remind good-doers of their good deeds.

2. *dial.* A animal or plant which thrives well.

1879 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* *Good doer*, an animal that keeps in healthy and thriving condition. 1882 *Garden* 26 Aug. 184/2 This new plant... is what is called a 'good doer'.

Gooderoun. obs. form of *GADROON*. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3282/4 Lost... a Gooderoun Cantle-stick, weighing about 8 Ounces.

† **Goodessee**. *Obs. rare*. [Alteration of *goods*, as *if* *GOOD* *a.* + *-ESS* *z.*] = *goods* (see *GOOD* *C.* 7 *n.*). 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxv. 120h. They caryed away no goodessee. *Ibid.* cccxxiii. 211 h. Their lyues and goodessee saued. [Cf. I. cccxv. 120 Their lyues and goodes.]

Good even. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 *gud* *deven*, 6 *god* *deven*, *god* *den*, 6-7, 9 (*dial.*) *godden*, -*deen*, *good-den*, 7 *gooden*, 9 *arch.* *god'en*. Also 6 in the phrase (see *a*) *god(gi)* *godden*, *goddigonden*, 7 *goddig-godden*. [See *GOOD* *a.* 10 *c.*] A form of salutation; = *Good evening* (but used at any time after noon: see *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 116 ff.).

a. In the phrase *God give you good even* (variously mutilated: see above in the Forms).

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 20 Tybert saide, The riche god yeue you good even reynart. 1538 [see *EVEN* *sb.* 1]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. 1. 42 God die-you-den all. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. i. 104 Oh, giue ye good-ev'n. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 57 Goddigonden, I pray sir can you read. *Ibid.* II. iv. 116 God ye gooden faire Gentilwoman. 1651 RANOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* iv. iii. Goddy-godden, good father: pray which is the house where Plutus lives?

b. ellipt.

c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 110 'Gud deven, dame', seyd he. 1575 GAMM. *Gurton* iv. ii. God deven, my friend Diccon; whether walke ye this pace? 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 85 Madam: good eu'n to your Ladiship. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 103 Godden to your Worship. *Ibid.* iv. vi. 20 Gooden our Neighbours. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit.* at *Sev. Weap.* iv. i. Oh good den to you. 1684 *Yorksh. Dial.* 483 (E. D. S. No. 76) Ist God Morn or God Deen, what sista, Will? 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xii. The... foreboding tone in which her niece had spoken her good-even. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. 'I give you godden', good day, good luck; or 'God speed you.'

Good-father. *Sc.* [See *GOOD* *D.* 2 *b.*] A

father-in-law; also, a step-father.

1533 BELLENOE *Livy* iv. (1822) 347 Ti. Quincius... create Aulus Posthumus, his gude fader, dictator. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 206 Scbe commandet her gudfather [L. *scorum*]... to obtaine the cheif roume after her in Britannie. 1666 *Deshautes's Gram.* B 5 a (Jam.) *Socer, pater mariti vel uxoris*, the good father. 1680 FATHER *HAY Mem. Families* (MS.) (Jam.), The late Roslin, my goodfather (grandfather to the present Roslin).

Good-fellow, *sb.* [See *FELLOW* *sb.* 3.]

In mod. use *good fellow* is apprehended as two words, the *sb.* being interpreted as *FELLOW* *sb.* 9.]

1. An agreeable or jovial companion; *esp.* a boon companion, a convivial person, a reveller. Also in phrase to *play the good-fellow*, *arch.*

c 1286 [see *FELLOW* *sb.* 3]. a 1668 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 62 It was well known, that Syr Roger had bene a good fellow in his youth. 1589 COGAN *Heaven Health* cxxviii. (1636) 250 If you... would faine know where the hest ale is... marke where the greatest noyse is of good fellows, as they call them. 1666 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Justin's Hist.* 135 a. A kinswoman of the kings... being went to play the goodfellowe with a certaine young man of the Greeks, as she embraced him... vnttered the matter vnto him. a 1671 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 125 They are in company with Swearers, Gamsters, Good-fellows. 1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* Ep. Ded. (1659) 19 They use now to play the Good-fellows in this wakeful and civil drink [coffee]. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 138 He associated himself most with the good-fellows, and eat in their company, being well provided for the expence. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxx. (1687) I. 410 A glutton, and a good-fellow, a friend to publicans and sinners. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.*, *Vassail*, a liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellowes. 1824 MISS MITTROM *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 223 She was hearty and jovial withal, a thorough good-fellow in petticoats.

fig. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 318 For sins are good-fellows, go always in Drowes.

b. Good-fellow-well-met (cf. *FELLOW* *sb.* 3 *c* and *HAIL-FELLOW* *A. b.*). In quot. *attrib.*

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Yrnl.* 15 May in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 218 He moved up to Lord H. as if we were all members of the 'good-fellow-well-met' club.

† 2. A thief or robber. *Obs.*

1600 HEYWOOD *a. Edu.* IV (1613) E 4 Good fellows he theieus. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xii. (1609) 636 Those good fellows... who used to live by robbing and stealing. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch*, etc. B 4 b. *Ln.* Welcome good fellow. *Host.* Hee calles me theefe at first sight. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. iv. You are fitter far To be a churchman than to have command Over good fellows.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1542 BECON *News out of Heaven* ProL B.vj. It is accounted no synne... but rather a sporte, a good fellow-like playance. 1668 W. SCARVER *Ministry* (1650) 20 Before this preaching came up amongst us, we had as good fellow-like a parish, and as much good neighbourhood amongst us [etc.]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. v. 162 Those natures which, like the good-fellow planet Mercury, are most swayed by others. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ephes.* v. 19 Drunkards sing... over their cups in their good-fellow-meetings.

Hence † **Goodfellow** *v. rare*... *trans.* to call (a person) a good fellow; † **Goodfellowhood** = **GOOD-FELLOWSHIP**; **Good-fellowish** *a.* [+ *ISH*], somewhat resembling a good-fellow; † **Good-fellowly** *a.*, characteristic of a good-fellow.

1850 HARVEY in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 438 Familiar and good fellowly writings. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxiv. 243 Let me rather be disliked for not being a Beast, than be good-fellowed with a hug, for being one. a 1706 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 18 Makes the spirits brisk and good; After a bad Good-fellow-Hood Had left their springy parts uncurl'd. 1880 *Athenaeum* 14 Aug. 210'2. I doubt if Jaques were ever capable of developing into anything so wholesome and good-fellowish.

Good-fellowship. [See *prec.* and *FELLOW-SHIP* 5.] The spirit or habits of a 'good-fellow'; conviviality. Now also, the spirit of true friendship or companionship.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 174 For þei colouren pride wiþ honeste... drunkenesse bi god felaweschipe [etc.]. 1463, 1604 [see *FELLOWSHIP* 5]. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 39 h. Actiuite & good fellowship being nothing in the price it was then held in. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtain-Dr.* (1876) 23 The Drunkard likewise hath a Curtaine for his vgly, swinish, and beastly sinne, and that he tearmes good-fellowship. 1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar. His age and good fellowship have made him almost fit for nothing. 1762 *Learned Diss. Dumpling* (ed. 4) 22 Why, do they inveigh against Dumpling-Eating, which is the Life and Soul of Good-fellowship? 1780 F. MARION in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Sept. 548/1 By the laws of good-fellowship no man leaves this room till all the liquor is drank. 1828 MISS MITTROM *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 41 A hale, jovial visage, a merry eye, a pleasant smile, and a general air of good-fellowship. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid.* in *Georgia* 89 Their usual habits of Milesian good fellowship.

Good-for-nothing, *a.* and *sb.* [The phrase *good for nothing* used *attrib.* or as *sb.*, and consequently hyphenated: see *GOOD* *a.* 14.]

A. adj. Of no service or use; worthless.

1711 SWIFT *Yrnl.* to *Stella* 6 Nov. We reckon him here a good-for-nothing fellow. 1727 OLDMOXON *Clarendon & Whitlock* v. 253 It was a sort of a good-for-nothing Place, not worth Description. 1785 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to P. Pindar* Wks. 1812 I. 79 Young, good-for-nothing dogs. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. xxv. A little curly-headed, good-for-nothing, And mischief-making monkey. 1841 LYTTON *At. & Morn.* I. 1 That good-for-nothing brother of yours. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 212 Lord Chief-Justice Mansfield whose... father was a good-for-nothing man of fashion. *absol.* 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xiv. (1877) 244 Fostering in good-for-nothing at the expense of the good is an extreme cruelty.

B. sb. One who is good for nothing; a worthless person († or thing).

1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wiltkins* I. xii. After... clearing my House of Good-for-nothings. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr.* N. *Forest* xii. You young good-for-nothing. 1833 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxix. As you are a good-for-nothing, it does not matter where you are. 1889 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 183 His brother... was a good-for-nothing, with a dilapidated reputation.

Hence **Good-for-nothingness**, the quality or condition of being good for nothing.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 55 They have not kept such elaborate Records of their good-for-nothingness. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) III. 68 You may stay and be smoked in London for your good-for-nothingness. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Feb. The chief beauty of the custom should consist in its dainty, complimentary good-for-nothingness: a Valentine should be [etc.]. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 600 The dyspepsia, the neuralgia, the general 'good-for-nothingness' which are expressive of the severity of the illness the patient has passed through.

Good-for-nought, *a.* and *sb.* [The phrase *good for nought* used *attrib.* or as *sb.*] = **GOOD-FOR-NOTHING** *a.* and *sb.*

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *A Tale without a Title* I. 265 An ungrateful good-for-nought! to serve your Honour after this fashion. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159 A good-for-nought hooby, he nettled me sore. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iv. ii. My master, Diomed, is not one of those expensive good-for-noughts. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. xxiv. I'm a harum-scarum sort of a good-for-nought.

Good Friday. [See *GOOD* *a.* 8 *c.*] The Friday before Easter-day, observed as the anniversary of the death of Christ.

c 1290 *S. King. Leg.* I. 403/27 A-morewe, use on þe guode friday: ase he deide on þe rode. a 1300 CURSOR *II.* 17288 + 81 Use we ay after þe gude ful of þe moynce to take þe next fryday, And þat halde we our gude fryday. c 1400 [see *FRIDAY* 1]. c 1450 *Mittrom Salvation* 2931 Thus myght doctellful mayre say on the gude fryday. c 1536 [see *FRIDAY* 1]. 1592 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 30 So semest thou like good fryday to frowne. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. lii. Cheer up, my soul... and bear One had good-friday, full mouth'd easter's near. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 18 Apr. an. 1783, On April 18 (being Good-Friday) I found him... drinking tea without milk, and eating a cross-bun to prevent faintness. 1868 [see *FRIDAY* 1]. *attrib.* 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1649) 242 Of these Greete are made the good Friday pudding. 1753 *Trial W. Smith* in J. Blackburne *Reg. Inq.* (1889) p. xxviii, Mixing Arsenick in a Good-Friday Cake.

† **Good'ful**, *a.* *Obs.* In 3 *godful*. [f. *GOOD* *sb.* + *-FUL*] *Goodly*. Hence † **Good'fulhead** [+ *-HEAD*], *goodness*; † **Good'fully** *adv.*, *joyfully*; *kindly*.

c 1205 LAY. 17038 Bi us þe god græten, þat is a god-ful king, Aurilian ibiden. *Ibid.* 17910 While he weoren a bissero worlde-riken god-fulle beines, mid geden afoelled. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 56 ðhre persones and on reed, On mist and on godfulhed. c 1275 in O. E. *Misc.* 90 Þe martyrs þe vnderstonde, Godfullicly, in heore honde.

Goodg, *obs. form* of *GOUCE* *sb.* 1

Goodhap (*grd,hap*). *arch.* [See *GOOD* *a.* and *HAPP* *sb.* 1; = *good hap* as two words.] *Good fortune*. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *The Epistle*, By him... sadnes [is] made glad, mishap goodhap. 1575 G. HARVEY *Common-pl. Bk.* (1884) 148, I did think it migt great goodhap that [etc.]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 1033 Except such as by their goodhap recovered the new town. 1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 1 v. 75 What goodhap or increase From that ill night shall ever come? *Ibid.* II. III. 488.

† **Goodhead**. *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 *godhede*, (3 *godede*), 4 *guod(e)hed(d)e*. [f. *GOOD* *a.* + *-HEAD*.] = *GOODNESS*.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 582 Thu havest i-mist al of fairhede, An lute! is al this gode. c 1275 LAY. 21072 Nou he me gelt

mede for mine god hede [c 1205 god dede]. c 1230 *Anis & Amil*. 2493 For ther trewh and here godehede The bysseye of heuen thei had to mede. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 133 So as he might of his godhede. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1682 Brynge me to thy bygly blys, For thy grete godhede.

Good Henry. Also *good King Henry* (Harry). [Equivalent to *G. der gute Heinrich*, *F. bon-Henri* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), med. or mod. L. *Bonus Henricus*.]

Cf. further the popular German names of various plants: *der böse Heinrich* (= 'bad Henry'; *der stolze H.* ('proud H.'): *der grosse H.* ('great H.'): *der wilde H.* ('wild H.'). The allusion is unexplained, and it is uncertain whether the Eng. and Fr. forms are translated from the Ger.]

The plant Mercury Goosefoot (*Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*), sometimes used as a pot-herb.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xi. 561 This herbe is called... in English, Good Henry, and Algood. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. xlviii. (1633) 329 In Cambridgeshire it is called Good King Harry. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV. 276 Mercury Goosefoot, or Good King Henry. 1894 *Times* 3 Sept. 10/4 The old-fashioned pot-herb, Good King Henry.

Good humour. The condition of being in a cheerful and amiable mood; also, the disposition or habit of amiable cheerfulness.

1616 in *Crt. & Times* *Jas.* I. (1848) I. 429, I found him in so good humour and so well disposed that [etc.]. 1676 [see *HUMOUR* *sb.* 5]. 1711 STAFFEUS *Charac. Enthusiasm* (1737) I. 33 We must not only be in ordinary good Humour, but in the best of Humours. 1718 LLOYD M. W. *Montagu Let. to Cress* *Star* 10 Mar. Her good humour made her willing to divert me. 1780 J. HARRIS *Philol. Enquiries* Wks. (1841) 538 As man is by nature a social animal, good humour seems an ingredient highly necessary to his character. 1844 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 141 At the president's we found every thing put out in good humour. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 531 Even the stern and pensive William relaxed into good humour when his brilliant guest appeared.

Good-humoured, *a.* (The stress is variable.)

[f. *prec.* + *-ED* 2]. *a.* Of persons: Possessed of or characterized by good-humour; having a cheerful, amiable, and untroubled disposition. *b.* Of a look or utterance: Indicative of good humour.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 15 June, Nan Pepys's second husband... is a very good-humoured man, an old cavalier. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 6 The justness of which we would controvert with good-humoured warmth. 1771 *Junius Lett.* III. 266 Nature intended him only for a good-humoured fool. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 145 He was permitted, with... a good-humoured laugh, to pass on. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xiv. 8 They all pronounced her... to be very good-humoured.

Comb. 1843 MARRVAT *M. Violet* xxvii. The slaves so good-humoured-looking, so clean. 1864 MORTLEY *Corr.* 23 Aug. II. 173 The King of Prussia... a tall, sturdy, good-humoured-faced elderly man.

Hence **Goodh'mouredly** *adv.*

1786 MRS. PROZEL *Anecd. of Johnson* 205 The truth is, Mr. Johnson was often good-humouredly willing to join in childish amusements. a 1804 WAKEFIELD *Journ.* (1804) I. 29 To this Johnson... good-humouredly and sarcastically replied, 'That [etc.].' 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 363 The Peking carters... good-humouredly revile them.

Goodness: see under *GOODY* *a.*

Gooding (*gud'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *GOOD* *v.* (but in sense 2 *app.* f. *GOOD* *sb.*) + *-ING* 1.]

† 1. The action of doing good to, or of improving. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 137 b. Least I be thought for gooding of my cause False matter to alledge.

b. The action of manuring (land); *concr.* manure. (Cf. *GOOD* *v.* 4.)

1602 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 227 Sic persons within the burgh, as sellis fulzie or guding to extranearies, for guding and manuring of thair landis. 1701 J. BRANO *Descr. Orkney*, etc. (1703) 19 The skirts of the Isles... do more about with Corns, then Places at a greater distance from the Sea, where they have not such gooding at hand. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 414 That he may thus preserve the seep or gooding, of his stable-manure.

2. The practice of begging; *now dial.* the custom of collecting alms on St. Thomas's day (see quot. 1818, hence locally called *Gooding Day*). Also, *to go* († *send*) *a-gooding*.

1560 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. vi. iv. 638/1 That old Women... that might work, and went a Gooding should be Hatchblers of the Flax. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 93 Some cruell Lord... could... dispeuple a whole parish, and send many soules a gooding. 1818 TOOP *s.v.* To go a gooding, is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good... to their benefactors [etc.]. 1851 S. JUD *Margaret* x. (1871) 50 Thanksgiving day has no gooding, candles, cloz, carol, bon, or hobby-horse. 1886 in S. W. *Line. Gloss.* 1889 in HURST *Forsham Gloss.*

Goodish (*gud'ish*), *a.* [f. *GOOD* *a.* + *-ISH* 1.] Somewhat good: *a.* with respect to quality.

1756 MRS. DELANY *Lett. in Life & Corr.* 457 She seems a goodish sort of woman, rather vulgar however. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. (1859) 530 They dashed past us on goodish naps. 1880 MRS. WALFORD *Troublesome Dan.* III. xxxii. 160 Carnochan, they tell me, is a goodish estate.

b. with respect to quantity; extent, etc. 1839 C. CLARK *J. Noakes & Mary Styles* 63 (E. D. S. No. 76) From the Heath, He lived a goodish way. 1865 DICKENS *Mut.* Fr. II. xii. Ay, a goodish bit ago. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conc.* II. xx. We are compelled to ask a goodish many questions. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 265, I have lent them a goodish sum of money.

c. Comb. 1856 WHITE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* x. A goodish-looking man whose name I never made out.

Hence **Goodishness**, the quality of being goodish.
 1891 S. J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl* Lond. 131 The deadly monotony of goodness and cheapishness in everything.

† **Good-dity**. *Obs.* [f. **GOOD** a. + **-ITY**.]
 Goodness.

a 1641 Bp. R. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) i. 54 Whence had they that good in them... but from gooddity of nature?

† **Good-dlaik**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 godlec, godleic, h, *Orm.* godlec3c, 5 godlaik. [a. ON. *gōðleik-r*: see **GOOD** a. and **-LAIK**.] Goodness, kindness.

c 1200 *ONIN*, Ded. 267 þatt sefenfeld godlec3c þatt Crist Uss dede þurh hiss come. a 1225 *Avon. R.* 136 His muclehe godleic toward hire, and hire defautes toward him. a 1300 *Siriz* 227 Of muclehe godlec mist thou 3elp. If bit he so that thou me belp. a 1400-50 *Wars Alexander* 4688, I se na godlaik in gold, bot grete to be saule.

† **Good-less**, a. *Obs.* [f. **GOOD** sb. + **-LESS**.]

1. Devoid of good; comfortless; worthless.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. i. (1890) 154 þis unsealfelic gear & þat godleas. a 1200 *Moral Ed.* 344 Hi muwen lūhtliche gon... þurh ane godleas wode, in-to ane hare felde. a 1225 *leg. Kath.* 846 Wlonke wodes, þat punched se greate & beo godleas þah & bare of eich hilsse. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 70 Like a fals lying goodlesse man, he pretendeth [etc.].

2. Without goods or property; destitute.
 c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31, & tu... schalt greu [printed green] godles inwō waste wahes. c 1300 *Prov. Hendyng* xiv. Gredy is be godles, quoþ Hendyng. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* 262 Both rest of goodnesse, and left goodlesse.

† **Good-lihead**. *Obs.* [f. **GOODLY** a. + **-HEAD**.]

1. Goodly appearance; comeliness, beauty.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* iii. 1681 (1730) þe godlihead or beaute which þat kynd in eny other lady had y-sette. 1423 *Jas. i. Kings* Q. xlix. To swich delyte it was to see hir youth in godlihead. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 907 With margerain ientyll. The floure of godlihed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. li. 38 Pleased with that seeming goodly-hed, Unwares the hidden hooke with baite I swallowed. 1746 W. THOMPSON *Lynne to May* [imitation of Spenser] xvii. 6 So far in virtue and in godlihead, Above all other nymphs Ianthe bears the meed. 1857 MORRIS *Jason* ix. 4 O love, turn round, and note the goodlihead My father's palace shows beneath the stars.

2. Goodly character; excellence, goodness.
 1390 GOWER *Conf.* ii. 22 In her is no violence But goodly hede and innocence Withouthen spot of any blame. c 1440 *Genydes* 6340 In grete pleasure and in all goodlyhed. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virg.* v. 5 Dame prudence... impossible it is to shewe þe goodlyhed.

3. The personality of one who is goodly.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 184 Craving your goodly-head to assuage The rancorous rigour of his might. 1590 - *P. Q.* ii. iii. 33 Mote thy goodlyhed forgive it mee.

† **Good-like**, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. **GOOD** a. + **-LIKE**.] a. Goodly; good-looking. b. Resembling what is good; having the air of being good.

1572 *Salfr. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 106 Anne Dauchter... Lusty, gode lyke, to all man fauourable. 1592 WYLLIE *Armorle*, *Chandos* 107 Goodlike dede passe foorth in pleasant calme. 1597 DANIEL *Cal. Wars* v. xxii. The onely fashion in request was to be good, or good-like, as the rest. 1669 PRINCE *Na Cras* Wks. 182 II. 158 A good-like young man came to Christ. 1705 HICKERILL *Priest* i. l. (1721) 59 [Jesse's sons] were all jolly good-like men. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1883) i. 170 The farmer, a goodlike sort of man. 1853 ROBINSON *Wilby Gloss.*, *Goodlike*, handsome.

Good-liking. ? *Obs.* [cf. to like one good, **GOOD** a. b. See also **Liking** vbl. sb.]

1. Friendly or kindly feeling towards a person.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 482 Nature... hath given hir great meane to win the liking and love of hir husband. 1641 HINOT *J. Bruen* ii. 6 As the Oake and the Ivy grow up together, and with love and good liking embrace one another. 1712 SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*, Yours was a match of prudence and common good-liking. 1797-1803 J. FOSTER in *Life & Carr.* (1846) i. 194 Content himself with that mere goodliking. 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* II. 620 This foreign interference... has not contributed to increase the good liking between the Mussulmans and the Franks at Smyrna.

2. Approval, good-will; satisfaction.

1823 T. STOCKER *Civ. Wars* Lowe C. 1. 13 Most humble beseeching your highness to have good liking of this our bouden tutie. 1636 in Picton *Lpool Munia. Rec.* (1883) i. 211 The full assente, consente, and goodliking of the Aldermen. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16761/1 The said Commissioners... Declared their Goodliking and Consent thereto. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Fourth* (ed. 3) 207 They are... disposed of in the World, much more to their Credit, Ease, and Goodliking. 1808 SVO. *Satir. Wks.* (1859) i. 125/1 Curacies are... granted... for the life or incumbency or goodliking of the rector.

3. Personal inclination or fancy. *Obs. rare.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxvi. (1695) 208 The Goodliking and Will of him, that first made this Combination.

4. Good condition, embonpoint. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 4 Their young ones are in good liking. 1656 P. HEVLIN *Journeys* v. ii. 226 This provision together with a liberal allowance of ease, and a little of study keepeth them exceeding plump and in a good liking.

Goodliness (gu'dlīnēs). [f. **GOODLY** a. + **-NESS**.]

The quality or condition of being goodly.

1. Goodly appearance, comeliness, beauty, grace. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 828 Of goodlynes he bereth the price. 1500 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* iii. For the very perfect brightnes. I coude nothing beholde the goodlines Of that palace where as Doctrine did wonne. a 1586 SNEYDE *Arcaidia* i. (1633) 43 A voyce no lesse beautifull in his eares, than her goodlinesse was in full of harmony to his eyes. a 1677 BARNOW *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1687 l. 49 The goodliness to the sight, the pleasantness to the taste, which is ever perceptible in those fruits which genuine Piety beareth. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iii. iv. 122 Nor was there such another in the land for strength or goodliness.

† 2. Goodness; kindness. *Obs.*

1434 *Mysre Mending Life* 112 Bonitatem & disciplinam & scienciam doce me, þat is to say: 'guydlynes, disciplyn and conyngne tech me'. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 307 God of his myght and his grete guydlynnes. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Factions* ii. iv. 136 Ordres of discipline, and ciuile gouernance, full of all goodlines and equite.

3. Excellence, value. *rare.*

1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* vii. 106 The bride was quite of her brother's opinion respecting the goodliness of exchange.

† **Good-lisome**, a. *Obs.* [f. **GOODLY** a. + **-SOME**.] = **GOODLY** a.

a 1603 Q. ELIZ. in Nichols' *Progr. Q. Eliz.* i. 10, I plucke up the goodlisome herbs of sentences by pruning, cate them by reading, chawe them by musing. 1799 HEARNES *Gill. Neubrigenis Hist.* li. 789 Many were employ'd to destroy this goodlisome nursery.

Good-looking, a. (Stress variable.) Having a good appearance; esp. with reference to beauty of countenance. (Cf. the older **WELL-LOOKING** a.)

1780 DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) II. 92 Holland, to speak in a familiar phrase, was what we call a good-looking man. 1806 A. HUNTER *Cunial* 52 If well dressed, this is a good looking dish. 1847 JAMES *Coniel* 51. He was tall, strong, and good-looking.

Hence **Goodloo'kingness**.

1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 384 Wizenad jades both, without the most distant approach to good-lookingness. 1892 *Spectator* 4 July, Dignity and good-lookingness.

Good looks. *pl.* [cf. *prec.*; and see **LOOK** sb.] Personal beauty, handsomeness.

1800 MAR. EGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* 154 Foot Judy fell off greedily in her good looks after her being married a year or two. 1871 NAPHYNS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. iv. 120 Consider health as well as good looks. 1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 6 She had some claims to good looks, in spite of a slightly pasty complexion.

† **Goodlordship**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *good lord*: see **GOOD** a. 2 b.] The position of 'good lord' or patron; patronage.

1438-9 *Lett. in Priory Coldingham* (Surtees) 109, I recomaund me to 3owr gode faderhod & gude Lordship schawit to me at all tymys. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 472. II. 132 But if ye be my Lord of Suffolk's goodlordship... ye kan never levede in pese with out ye have his goodlordship. [cf. *infra*. I am afferd... but if he wyl don for you and be your goodlord.]

Good luck. Good fortune; success. † To drink a good luck: to drink success to one. Also attrib., as in *good luck shilling*, a shilling given by the seller to ensure good luck with the thing sold.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 14 The thought reynart this is good luck. a 1520 SKELTON *El. Rymnyng* 567 Wyth that she begynnes The pot to her plucke, And dranke a good lucke. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* i. 47 The kynges seruantes are gone in to wysch good lucke vnto oure lord kynge David. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 17 Nowe for good lucke, caste an olde shoe after mee. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 84 As good lucke would haue it, comes in one Mist. Page. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* i. x. 47 The secret working of God, which men call Good Luck. 1684 E. HALLIE *Solid Probl.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 96 'Tis my good Luck to hit upon a certain Geometrick Effectiō of the central Rulc. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 10 There is the 'good-luck shilling'. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Eis. & Rev.* i. 23 The indolent... gaze in amazement on results which they attribute to the good luck of a rival. *Proverb.* 1755 SMOLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 35 A pound of good luck is worth a ton of merit.

Goodly (gu'dli), a. Forms: (see **GOOD** and **-LY**). [OE. *gōdlic*, corresponding to OFris. *gōdlik*, OS. *gōdlik* (MDu. *godelijc*, Du. *goetlijk*), OHG. *gōtlich* (MHG. *gōtlich*, *gōtlich*).]

1. Of good appearance; good-looking, well-favoured or proportioned; comely, fair, handsome.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 281 Ic hæbbe geseald micel to gytwanne godlecan stol hearan on heofne. c 1205 *LAV.* 850 þat folc com togadere gudliche enithes. a 1300 *Siriv.* 57 He wis he was of lore, And goudlich under gore, And clothed in fair sroud. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 831 (880) þe goodlieste mynde Of gret estat in al þe toun of Troye. c 1440 *Paston Lett.* No. 25 l. 39 Of colour it wolde be a goodly blew. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 183/2 A goodly yonge man and wel lemyd. 1500 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* i. viii. This goodly picture was in altitude Nyne fote and more, of fyfye marble stone. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 12 Two children... both so beautifull, as that the world never produced a goodlier couple. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 69 The Lord Warrington was one of the most goodly Persons of that Age, being near the head bigger than most tall Men. 1809 T. KELLY in R. PALMER *Blk. Prairie* 48 Where no goodly plant is growing, Where no verdure ever smiled. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 354 The next goodliest part of the college buildings,—the hall.

2. Notable or considerable in respect of size, quantity, or number (freq. with mixture of sense 1).

c 1205 *LAV.* 619 þe king of ban londe... com to-geines Gurgunt: mid godliche strengthe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 367, xxi. thousand knights, and squiers, which certainly were a goodly company. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. vii. (1647) 51 Surely a goodly stature is most majestic. 1735 BERNKEY *Querist* § 214 Seed equally scattered produceth a goodly harvest. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. xx, To walk together to the kirk With a goodly company. 1870 DICKENS *E. Droad* ii. One of the two men locks the door with a goodly key. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xix. She glanced up at a goodly row of joints and fowls. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* i. 149 Mrs. Deborah cut off three or four goodly slices of cold beef.

3. Of good quality, admirable, splendid, excellent. Also, well-suited for some purpose, proper, convenient (often with implication of sense 1).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 77 *Prolog.* I... am ful glad if I may fynde an Or of ony goodly word that they han laft. c 1386 - *Nun's Pr. Prolog.* 13 Swich thyng is gladsum... And of swich thyng were goodly for to telle. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 309 Holden he was for oon of the wise, And of spech most goodliest. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III c. 6. § 3 Writs of Proclamation in all goodly hals (shall) be directed to every Sheriff. 1513 *Act 5 Hen.* I. 111 c. 4 Preamb, Worstedes... have been one of the goodliest Merchandise and greatest Commodity of this Realm. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 44 b. The grounde after his long-rest, will beare goodly Corne. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Exag.* T. iii. 211 Many fair and goodly Proverbs, and Apophthegmes. 1725 *Pope's Odys.* ix. 7 How goodly seems it, ever to employ Man's social days in union and in joy? 1845-6 *TRENCH Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. i. 153 The goodliest maxim is... nothing, save in its coherence to a body of truth. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Camp.* (1876) IV. xvii. 80 The land which sent forth such goodly stores.

b. freq. in ironical use.

1553 *Bacon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 159 This is ye goodly Godlye Catholyke doctrine wherwith the vngodly vngodly Papests infecte the mindes of such Christians as [etc.]. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 207 Do you leane on the table? Where have you learned this goodly fashion? 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* ii. iii. 160 Heere's a goodly Watch indeed. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 351 Verily a goodly argument; if a man could guesse in what mood and figure it could conclude. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 141 More goodly and self-conceited, more proud and imperious. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. Some complaint... for playing at foot-ball on the streets of the burgh, or some such goodly matter.

4. Gracious, kind, kindly-disposed. Also *goodly of*, liberal in. *Obs.*

13. - E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 753 Penne þe godlych god gef hym onsware. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 355 My godeleche mydd, þat so faire þat me fed. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* *De P. R.* ii. 31. (1495) 29 Angels hen goodly and not tormented by the prycke of enuy. c 1400 *Dein.* *Troy* 376 Achilles was... Godely of piftes, grettest in expense. c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 201/1 Goodly, benignus, benevolus.

5. *phr.* *Goodly and gracious*! (see **GRACIOUS**).

1773 BENTLEY *Remarks* ii. liii. (ed. 2) 76 Goodly and gracious! What an Honour is this to Cicero's Ashes! 1794 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 318 Goodly and gracious! Here he shews how capable a reader he is of *The Divine Legation*.

Hence † **Good-dilly** *adv.* = next.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreine* 824 More friendly Unto my lady, and goodlye He spake, than any that was there.

Goodly (gu'dli), *adv.* Forms: (see **GOOD** and **-LY** 2). [ME. *godliche*, corresponding to OHG. *gōtlich* (MHG. *gōtlich*, *gōtliche*).]

1. So as to produce a goodly appearance or effect; beautifully, elegantly, gracefully. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 200 Tuenti gode scipen he gudliche fulde. 1611. 188 8 Of him scullen gleome godliche singen. c 1350 *Leg. Reed* (1871) 71 Michael come and by þam stode, And ober angels gudlye graid. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 578 At þat corner... Herde I aldyr louelyest lady dere... Synges so wel so godly, and so clere. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 832 With sper and target gudlye grayd. 1525 *Scott. Field* 333 Thus he graces bim godly with a greute meany. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* i. 18 They sunge goodly also with their voyces. 1556 *Chron. G. Priars* (Camden) 81 It was goodly hangyd with clothes, banners, and streamers, and syngers, and goodly apparell alle the way downe to Ledynhale.

2. Favourably, graciously, kindly; condescendingly, in a proper or becoming manner. Also, liberally.

a 1300 *Currier* 11. 2392 Quen i was will and vte o rest, Godli toke yee me to rest. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Ant.* 273 þow wyl grant me godly þe gomen þat I ask. 1377 *LANGT. P. P. B.* i. 180 But if 3c loven. þe poure, Such good as god 3ow sent godlich parthe. c 1475 *Rauf Coltzcr* 118 The Colygar gudlie in fere take him be the hand. 1523 *LD. BERNERS* *Frans.* i. ccxv. 270 Ladies, and demoselles, right goodly dyde visyte hym. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 15 Running heralds humble homage made, Greeting him goodly with new victory. 1676-7 *HALE Centimell.* ii. 132 How we pride our selves in it! how goodly we look upon our selves!

3. In a goodly or excellent fashion; excellently.

Also in ironical use. *Now rare.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1396 He is vre Fader ariht, And so goodliche vs hap i-dith þat [etc.]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 69 God graunt hem his blis þat godly so prayen! c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1554 She liked him so goodlie in hir thoght. 1535 COVERDALE *Nim.* xvi. 14 How goodly well hast thou brought Vs in to a londe that [etc.]. 1535 J. MASON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. 11. 55 Here be many Cytes, butt nother great nor peopled, nother yett goodly buildid. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 283 R. H. think so goodly well of his confutation... that [etc.]. 1865 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 261 You are so good about writing that you deserve to be goodly done by. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 70/1 How goodly and cleanly they and their wives and children lived.

4. Conveniently, with propriety. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 53 And for ther is gret peril in werre; therefore shulde a man flece and eschewe warre in as muchel as a man may goodly. 1397 *Will. Thomas* *Earl of Kent* in *Roy. Wills* (1780) 118 My body to be hurried as son as hit goodlich may. 1422 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 49 As son as yt may he don godly after þat I have dede. 1448 *Will. of Hen.* VI in *Wills & Clark Cambridge* (1886) i. 378 The most substantial and best abiding stuffe... that may goodly be had. c 1500 *Melusine* xxx. 218 She prayed hym to retourne asoon as he goodly myght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. 33 Quhen that he cummy was so neit, That athir gudly to othir speik mycht.

5. In negative clauses: Easily, readily. *Obs.*
 c 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) xl. 130 No man may passe þe that weye goodly, but in tyme of Wyntir. c 1435 *Portugall* 1601 Wors tydings... I myght not goodly here. c 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caston) *Dialect* 80 And so may not goodly ne welle eny man directe another, but if he dyrecte him self first. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 i. 385 The quhilk, becaus it is sa strange as it is... I can not gudlie believ it.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 215 Denmark, in my opinion, cannot goodly forget the magnanimous exploits of Sir Donald Mackie Lord Reay.

6. *Comb.*, as *goodly-ordered*, *-propertied*, *-sized* adjs. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1710) 26 Pomgranates and luscious Dates contended which first should salute his goodly-siz'd Grinders. 1673 *Dryden State Inno.* in 1, O goodly-ordered work! O Power Divine, Of Thee I am, and what I am is Thine. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *All Fool's Day*. A pair of so goodly-propertied and meritoriously-equal damels.

Goodman (gu'dmæn, gudmæn'n). [GOOD a. + MAN; cf. MDu. *goedman* (Du. *goeman*).]

†1. = *Good man*. Sometimes used as a vague title of dignity or a respectful form of address. *Obs.* Perh. really two words, though written as one.

[c. 1375 *Lamb Hom.* 151 Job was anfold rihtwis Mon and swa godmon; þæt we drihten him self hine herede.] a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 21 in E. P. (1862) 8 Godmen takli nou come of tokinges þat comþiþ bi. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 436 And, gudman, [on] þe gold ryng, þe þre grauen thyngis, þai ere þus mekill to mene. *Ibid.* 2407 þan takis þe gudman þe gifte, & gretly þan þankis.

†2. Sc. Applied euphemistically to the Devil.

1779 *ARNOT Hist. Edin.* (1788) 80 Farmers left a part of their lands perpetually untill'd... this spot was dedicated to the Devil, and called the Goodman's croft.

2. The master or male head of a household or other establishment; † the host (of an inn), † the keeper (of a prison). Now only Sc. or arch.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13507 (Fairf.) Alle was fed godmen & knauiis. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Roteles* 1. 667 Ther gromes and the godmen, both all eliche gettes. 1464 *Mann. & Houeh.* Exp. (Roxb.) 247 Item, to the godman of Cardenalls Hat for horsemet the same day viij. vjd. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 7 Thys yere the godman at the Cooke in Ceppe... was morderd in bys bede by nyght. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* 11, vii. (1588) 266 In like sort is it, if the godman of the house (perceiving that theebes are without) will open the doores, and go out against them. 1631 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 72 Wherefore doth the word say, that our Christ, the Goodman of this house, His dear kirk, hath feel like fine brass? 1722 *WODROW Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. 636 The Goodman (Jaylor) of the Tolbooth came to him in his Chamber. 1785 *BURNS Halloween xvii.* The auld gudman raught down the pock, An' out a handfu' gled him. 1842 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* lxx, When the godman mends his armour, And trims his helmet's plume.

vocatively. 1724 *RANSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 Goodman, quoth he, be ye within, I'm come your daughter's love to win. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* ii, Good-even to you, goodman.

b. A householder in relation to his wife; a husband. Now only Sc. or arch.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. vii. 7 to Vulcanus, hir husband and gudman, Within his golden chamber seþe began Thys for to speik. 1520 *Monte Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1184/a Shee sayde it in y port to make luf good man laugh. 1593 *Tell-Trit's N. Y. Gift* 37 Why is the husband called his wives good-manne? 1609 *ROWLANDS Crew of Kind Gossips* 20 Little our goodmen knowes what their wives thinkes. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxviii. 'It's my gudeman, sir', said the young woman, with a smile of welcome. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* iii. 1159 One was tender for her goodman. 1881 J. GRANT *Camorantians* l. iii. 30 The next who was knocked over was your good-man, Mrs. Garth.

†3. a. Prefixed to designations of occupation. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Alysoun* iii. Hith befelle somtyme that a good man labourer went fro fryl to deth. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* Db, In my time he was counted but goodman Tailor, now he is growne since veluet breeches came in, to be called a marchant or Gentleman Marchant Tailor. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. l. 13 Nay, but heare you, goodman deluer. 1638 *FORD Fancies* i. i, A nod From goodman-usher, or the formal secretary.

†b. Prefixed to names of persons under the rank of gentlemen, esp. yeomen or farmers (cf. sense 4). Also in ironical use. *Obs.*

a 1577 *SIR T. SMITH Commu. Eng.* xxiii. (1580) 40 These (Yeomen) be not called masters, for that (as I said) pertaineth to Gentlemen only. But to their surnames men adde Goodman: as... goodman White, goodman Browne, amongst their neighbors, I meane not in matters of importance or in lawe. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. 1. 37 Dictisima goodman Dull, dictisima goodman Dull. 1628 in *Kerry St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 87 Itm. p. 4, to goodman Knight for casing of the 4 bell, 6l. 10s. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* iv. 1. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 59 Pray (goodman-rascal) how long have you and he bene Brothers? 1641 *Bess Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 42 In that howse lived goodman Akam, to whom this close belonged. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* xii. Now I come to you again, Good-man Goosecap, who scribble so finely. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3584/4 A Watch... was dropt the 14th past near Goodman Peacock's Farm. a 1732 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 82 The sun-beams bright... gild the thatch of goodman Hodges' barn.

4. A man of substance, not of gentle birth; a yeoman; a Scottish 'laird' (cf. quot. 1657). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *poet.*

This sense is evolved from the use in 3 b. 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. v. (1877) I. 137 [The yeomen] be not called masters and gentlemen, but goodmen, as goodman Smith [etc.]. 1657 *Sp. Sife Laird* in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* (1706) 1. 28 When I was born... There was no word of Laird or Knight: The greatest Stiles of Honour then, Was to be til'd the Good-man. But changing Time... puts a Laird in th' Good-man's place. c 1664 *FULLER Worthies* (1811) l. 14 He is called a Good Man in common discourse, who is not dignified with Gentility. 1870 *MORIS Earthly Par.* II. ii. 496 There went that morn a goodman of the dale... His berdsman with him. 1874 *STEVENS Const. Hist.* (1875) l. xi. 424 The aldermen and brethren constituted the guild, and the reeve and good-men the magistracy of the township.

†b. Sc. The laird or tenant of a specified estate or farm. *Obs.*

1592 *MS. in Hunter Biggar & House of Fleming* (1862) xxiv. 298 John and Adam Tweedie, Sons to the Guidman of Dreva. 1604 *BIRREL Diary* in *Dalyell Fragm. Sc. Hist.* ii. (1798) 61 Robert Weir broken on aue cart wheel, for murdering the guidman of Warriorton. c 1620 *SIR J. MELVIL Mem.* (1683) 122 Alexander Hume of Manderstoun, Coldinknows, and the Good man of the Benrwick. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 143 The gudeman of Erdistone, James Tailleir of Haircleugh [etc.]. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlett* let. xi, The rental-book... open at the place where it bore evidence against the Goodman of Primrose Knowe, as behind the hand with his mails and duties.

Hence **Goodmanlike** a. Sc., husbandlike; **Goodmanship** Sc., a holding conferring the rank of 'goodman'.

1823 *GALT Entail* I. 306 It's your wife, my lad... ye'll surely never refuse to carry her head in a gudmanlike manner to the kirk-yard. 1854 *BURTON Scot. Abt.* II. ii. 182 When lands were held of any of the great families, they were but a gudmanship.

Good morrow, good-morrow.

1. A salutation used at meeting in the morning; equivalent to the later *good morning* (see *Good a.* 10 c). Also in full phr. (variously corrupted: see *Gossb.* 8) † (*God*) give you good morrow. Now arch.

c 1386 *CNAUCER Miller's T.* 394 Hayl, maister Nicholas! Good morwe, I se the wel, for it is day. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 46 Noble lord and lady god gyue you good morrow. 1548 *Interl. John Bon* (Percy Soc.) 13 What, John Bon! I good morrowe to the! 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 7 b, God morrowe maister Rigo. 1589 *Papye 70. Hatchel* B ij, Not vnlike the theefe, that in stead of God speede, sayd and so, and tooke a purse for God morrowe. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. iii. 21 Gue you good-morrow, sir. 1612 *CNAUCER May-Day Plays* 1873 II. 328 Godye you God morrow Sir. 1613 *PURCINAS Pilgrimage* iv. viii. (1614) 380 Ismael... in the breake of the day, assailed Almut his armye, little suspecting such a good morrow. 1632 *MILTON's Alcmeg* 46. 1654 *WARREN Unbelievers* 145 They and their Christ will bid good-morrow... so often as they rise. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 111 Good morrow, good morrow, Gentlemen; I hope you have slept well to Night. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. li. The speckled thrush God-morrow gave from brake and bush. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* i. iv. 8 Many a glad good-morrow... made the bright air brighter.

†2. Something as void of import as the 'good-morrow' of mere civility; an idle, trivial, or empty saying; a trifling or worthless matter. *Obs.*

1546 *GARDINER Declar. Art.* Joye 9 b, They began to spread abroad an enuius rumour of me... and many good morrowes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 18 b, [We] worshipped hym not in spirite, but in copes... in shaven crownes and long gounes, and many good morrowes els, devised only by the phantasie of manne. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xcii. 341, I finde in ancient writers many good morrowes... as that three rootes will cure one griefe, fewer another disease [etc.]. a 1641 *DEBELL Erasmus, in Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1651) 61 Promise of a yearly pension... and many other good-morrows, which... he never performed. a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1708) II. ii. 79 Some might be apt to say, the Devil's in a Man that grieues for the Loss of a Wife... and a thousand such good Morrows.

Hence †**Good-morrow v.** to say 'good morrow' to. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 13 The first thing he did after having good-morrowed him.

Good-mother. Sc. [See *Good D.* 2 b.] A mother-in-law; also, a step-mother.

1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* ii. xv. (1821) I. 109 This Carat fled to his gud mother [L. *noverca*] Cartunandia Queene of Scottis. a 1557 *Dyern Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 19 Alex. Cant burgis of Edinburgh, was slane in the nycht in his awne hous, be his seruand and his guidmother. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 187, I pity much... his good-mother, whose grace and virtue for many years I have highly esteemed. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxvi, 'Yes, gudemither', screamed the daughter-in-law, 'it's e'en sae'. *Proverb.* 1737 *RANSAY Scot. Prov.* (1797) 14 A green turf's a good good-mither.

Good nature, good-nature.

1. Pleasant or kindly disposition; chiefly denoting a readiness (often excessive) to comply with the wishes or importunities of others, or to permit encroachment on one's rights.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 149 The scripture praiseth this good lady for her eurtysye & good nature. 1567 *HARMAN Cavalet* 42 A pore neighbour of mine, who for honesty and good nature surmounteth many. 1614 T. ADAMS *Gallants Burden* Ded., In the affiance of your good natures... I have presumed to make you the patron of my Labours. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Bril.* i. (1684) 35 Good nature... a thing so peculiar to the English Nation... that it cannot well be... practised by another people. a 1717 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 194, I never do drink to excess but only... when I am hard put upon by the Company... and I hope my easiness and Good-nature... will not be imputed to me as a Fault. 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 53 He had that kind of good-nature, which absence of mind, indolence of body, and carelessness of fortune produce. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* ii, I have seen him endure with a careless good-nature the most provoking affronts. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commu.* III. v. xciv. 322 The national easy-goingness and good-nature.

†2. In moral sense: Natural goodness of character; virtue. *Obs. rare.*

1627 *SANDESON Sermon.* Ad Pop. vi (1664) 351 We may talk... of good natured men... But... set grace aside... there is no more good nature in any man than there was in Cain and in Judas. 1657 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon.* at *Funeral Sir G. Dalstone* Wks. 1828 VI. 563 A good nature, being the relics and remains of that shipwreck which Adam made, is the proper and immediate disposition to politeness... When good nature is heightened by the grace of God, that which was natural becomes now spiritual. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) II. 199 [Virtue in Pagans] is to be imputed to... [or] relics of good nature, to the glimmerings of natural light... [etc.].

Good-natured. (The stress is variable.) [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Characterized by good nature; pleasant, kindly, or genial in disposition. Often implying undue complaisance or easiness of disposition. † Also, in early use, with reference to moral goodness of character (cf. *GOOD NATURE* 2).

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. 17 The husband... gladly declarath his whole dealing in euery poynt: suche good natured men dooth this knowledge make. 1627 [See *Good NATURE* 2.] 1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 31/2 A good-natured horse will be governed by the shadow of the wand. 1657 *Nerth's Plutarch* (1676) Add. Lives 41 He [Charlemain] was very good Natured, Temperate, Gentle, and slow in taking revenge. 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* iii. iii. (1673) 301 The Laws of Christianity... produce the most gentle and good-natured Principles. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady A.*—1 Oct., I never saw an old woman so good-natured. 1727 Dr. FOE ('A. Moreton') *Scer. Irvis, World Discl.* xv. (1735 ed. 2) 368 Thou art the good-natured, goodest-natur'd Creature alive, said I. 1768 *GOLDSM. (Hilt)* The Good-natured Man. 1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* i. i, If it is abuse... why, one is always sure to hear of it from one damn'd good natur'd friend or another! 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II 97 He was too goodnatured a man to behave harshly. 1866 *TYNDALE Glac.* i. iii. 25, I having previously declined a good-natured invitation to sleep in the big black bed.

Comb. 1854 *Geo. Eliot* in J. W. Cross *Life* (1885) I. 358 His brother... was... a bright good-natured-looking man.

Hence **Good-naturedly** adv.; **Good-naturedness**, the quality or condition of being good-natured (Worcester, citing Talford).

1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 29 Apr. an. 1776 To this, Dr. Johnson goodnaturedly agreed. 1825 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 84 Fellowes smiled good-naturedly. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xxvi, 'Well, I sha'n't put you to that trouble', replied Bryan good-naturedly.

Good-neighbourhood. [f. the phrase *good neighbour* + -HOOD.] The disposition and behaviour characteristic of a good neighbour; friendly feeling and intercourse. So also **Good-neighbourliness**, **Good-neighbourship**.

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 254 In no part of the world is good neighbourhood found in greater perfection than in the western territory, or in America generally. 1829 *SCOTT Rob Roy Interd.* 25 MacGregor took an opportunity to conjure Stewart, with all the ties of old acquaintance and good-neighbourhood, to give him some chance of an escape from an assured doom. 1866 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 10/4 A right good custom [if good-neighbourliness is to count for anything in the village].

Goodness (gu'dnēs). Forms: [see *Good* and -NESS]. [OL. *gōthēs*; cf. MHG. *gūttnisse*.]

1. The quality or condition of being good.

a. Of persons: Moral excellence, vittue. Occasionally in pl.: Good qualities.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 3 Ðas godan godnes biþ his agen god and his agen edlean, swa biþ eac þæs yfelan yfel his agen yfel. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þes patriarches... gode men yeren... and al þos godnesse hom ne mihte werien, þæt he ne wenden alle in to helle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 739 þe king of france hurde telle of ire godnesse & bed hire fader granti him þe gode corlele. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10086 (Trin.) Ful leef was vs þat lady leide þat godnesses [6871, bounties] bare in hir so fele. c 1410 *HOCLEVIE Mother of God* 30 Temple of our Lord and roote of al godnesse. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 473 To bring his folk to gudnes. c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 134 Goodnes & bounie is bettre than fayrenes & beaultie. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas for M.* iii. 1. 215 Vertue is bold, and goodnes neere fearefull. 1672 *TEMPLE Ess. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 98 Goodness is that which makes Men prefer their Duty and their Promise before their Passions, or their Interest. a 1800 *MILL Diss. & Lits.* (1859) II. 66, note, Fewer small goodnesses, but more greatness. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon.* iv. 85 Gifts of the intellect and imagination... do not constitute moral goodness.

b. Of things material or immaterial: Absolute or comparative excellence in respect of some specified or implied quality. Now somewhat rare.

1387-8 T. UST *Test. Love* Prol. 3 Of the goodness or of the badness of the sentence take they litle hede or els non. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII* c. 8 Every other Cloth... abrode yerde... to be sold... after the rate of the godnesse therof. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* xciv. (1636) 176 The goodness of the pasture helpeth much to the godnesse of the milke. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* iii. § 9 202 Circumstances make much to the godnesse or badnesse of an action. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 146 Depending... on the goodness of a mans own natural Reason. 1719 *LONDON & Wise Compl. Gard.* 221 The Lettices are gather'd first, and afterwards the Endives arrive to their full Goodness. 1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 298 (our superiority in the goodness, though not in the number of our cavalry. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xliii. 429 Telescopes of the same power and goodness. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 45 The goodness of a custom depends upon its having been used time out of mind. 1870 *MAX MILLER Sci. Relig.* (1873) 2 Such was the goodness of the cause I had then to defend.

2. Moral excellence as displayed in one's relations to others.

a. As an attribute of the Deity († said also of Christ and the Virgin Mary): Infinite benevolence, a desire for the happiness of all created beings; also the manifestation of this; beneficence.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 5 þu sædest þæt Godes goodnes & his gædeliges & he self þæt he godes weall an. c 1200 *VICES & VIRTUES* (1888) 83 Accu ne biddle ðe, for ðine michele godnesse. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1341 (Trin.) Oure lord þat is of godnesse. 1366 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon.* iv. 85 Gifts of the intellect and imagination... do not constitute moral goodness. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xliii. 429 Telescopes of the same power and goodness. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 45 The goodness of a custom depends upon its having been used time out of mind. 1870 *MAX MILLER Sci. Relig.* (1873) 2 Such was the goodness of the cause I had then to defend.

1483) iv. xii. 63 We owen nought for his goodnesse to done hym vnyght. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 271. I thank the lord, well of goodnes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 The goodnes of god. . hath ordeyned that [etc.]. 1620 *SANDBERSON Sermon.* ad *Clernm* iii. (1674) 43 As Power is ascribed to the Father, and Wisdom to the Son; so is Goodness to the Holy Ghost. 1662 *Blk. Com. Prayer*, Pr. for all Conditions of Men, We commend to thy fatherly goodness all those who are in any ways afflicted. 1699 *BURNER 39 Art.* i. (1700) 29 The chief Act and Design of Goodness, is the making us truly good. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* xiii. x. I sing the goodness of the Lord. The goodness I experience now. 1860 *Pusey Min. Proph.* 562 Goodness is that attribute of God, whereby He loveth to communicate to all, who can or will receive it, all good.

b. In men: Kindly feeling; kindness, generosity, clemency; the manifestation of this. Frequent in phrase *Have the goodness to . . .*, as a form of polite request (? orig. a Gallicism, = *F. ayez la bonté de*).

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 508 Se halga hi eft alyste, and let hi forðgan for his godnyse. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10426 (Gitt.) Quen þat þar day was cumyn of þe fest, þan men suld bolde þaim to be blith, And ilk man his godness to kith. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 7777 We preien yow and bisike yow. . . that it lyke vn-to yowre grete goodnesse to fulfillen in dede yowre goodliche wordes. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. 34 b. The kyng of hys goodnes remitted their offence, and restored them to their libertie. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. 263 Your great Goodnesse, out of holy pity, Absolu'd him with an Axe. 1680 *BURNET Rochester* (1692) 55 Goodness is an inclination to promote the Happiness of others. 1709 *PONCEY Voy. Æthiopia* 29 He had the Goodness to give us a Person to be our Safe-guard. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 75 (Remise) Have the goodness, madam. . . to step in. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* 120 Mary received him with goodness. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 221 The indulgence, he said, was grossly abused. . . his Majesty would soon have reason to repent his goodness.

† 3. a. Advantage, benefit, profit. Rarely *pl. Obs.* c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 718 (Gitt.) He thought þat thing forte stint, þat godd to gett godnes had mint. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1059 Hys broþer had be godnesse of hys song. c. 1400 *MAUNDRELL (Roxb.) xviii.* 85 þe wit wirschepez þe ox. . . for þe symplemes and be gudenes þat commez of him. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iv. 42 All y^e goodnesse of grace of benedycyon & of glory. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 51 A matter whiche . . . should be. . . great commoditie and goodnes to the opener and detourer of the same. 1833 *STANWORTH Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 71 Too turne too goodnesse this sight and mericles omen.

† b. Good fortune; prosperity. *Obs. rare.*

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Priv. Priv. (E. E. T. S.) 129 In this wyse he knew god ayeine in angwysche and in myssaye, whiche he had foryetten whan he was in his goodnes. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perte* xviii. (1555) 239 After trouble and aduersite foloweth al maner of goodness and felicity.

† 4. quasi-concr. Something good, a good act or deed. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8936 þe godnesse, þat þe king henry & þe queene Moid Dude here to Engelond, ne may neuere be told. c. 1300 *St. Brigidan* 533 For no godnisse that ich habbe i-do bote of oure Louerdes Milce and ore. 1553 *Fitzlerick Hist.* 3 162 Yf thou wolde haue any goodnes done vnto y^e. . . lykewyse shouldest thou vnto thy neybour, yf it lye in thy power. a. 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 142 All the goodnes and grete gyftes that I haue gyuen among you. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 370 That he was right ioyous to be in his presence, trusting that some goodnesse should grow thereby.

b. The goodness: That which is good in anything; the strength or virtue of it.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 45 Doung. . . must be laide vpon the toppes of the highest of the grounde, that the goodnesse may runne to the bottoome. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* xii. 180 Strain it boiling hot through a cloth till you have all the goodness out of it. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 21 Stew till all the goodness be got from the meat. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* 87 Even so it is with the dialects—all their goodness is gone into the King's English.

5. In various exclamatory phrases, in which the original reference was to the goodness of God (cf. sense 2 a above), as *Goodness gracious!*, *Goodness (only) knows!*, *For goodness!*, *For goodness sake!*, *In the name of goodness!*, *(I wish) to goodness!*, *Surely to goodness!*, *Thank goodness!*, etc., or simply *Goodness!*

In the first quot. the sense of *for goodness' sake* may be merely 'in order to be kind'; in the second from the same play it is rather 'as you trust in the goodness of God' (cf. *for mercy's sake*, where there is a similar equivocal). The phrases are not now in dignified use.

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII* Prolog. 23 Therefore, for Goodnesse sake, and as you are knowne The First and Happiest Hearers of the Towne, be sad, as we would make ye. *Ibid.* iii. 159 For Goodnesse sake consider what you do, How you may hurt your selfe. 1642 *View of Print. Book int. Observat.* 20 In the name of goodness, then, what is that which the people speak of? 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 26 He begs, and prays her, for goodness sake. . . that she would not speake a word of what had passed. 1704 *SWIFT Battle of Bks.* Misc. (1711) 216 Goodness, said Momms, can you sit idly here [etc.]. 1814 *Love, Honour, & Interest* ii. iii. For goodness, sir, tell me what means I remained. 1819 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 185 Here I remained. . . for goodness knows how many hours. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* ix. Goodness gracious me! 1872 *PUNCH* 11 May 1897/8 Thank goodness we have a House of Lords. 1876 *OURDA Winter City* xiv. 384 He thanked goodness it was the last of her caprices. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Læ* (1891) 75 I wish to goodness your people would give a dance, Evelyn!

Good night. (Also *hyphenated*.) [See *Good* a. 10 c.]

1. A customary phrase used at parting at night or going to sleep; † orig. in full form *have good night*,

(*God*) *give you good night*, etc. Also in various phrases, as *to bid († give) good night, to make one's good nights*, etc., and in *fig.* uses implying separation, leave-taking, or loss.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iii. 371 (420) Have now good nyght & lat vs boþe slepe. c. 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 187 My leve dame, have gud nyght! c. 1489 *CANTON Blanchardyn* xv. 51 The capytaine gaff the goodde nyght to the damoysele. a. 1553 *UNALE Royster D.* v. vi. (Arb.) 88 Good night Roger olde knave. 1553 *Respública* v. ix. 32 Than goodde nyght the laweiers gaine. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* iv. 582, They . . . yielding up their drunken gobshes, doe bid their mates goodnight. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. 1. 16 Giue you good nyght, 1604 *MARSTON Malcontent* ii. iv. D2, When our beauty fades, godnight with vs. 1631 *HEYWOOD Eug. Eliz.* (1641) 87 And so gave them the good-night. 1652 *Br. Hall* *twice*, *World* ii. viii, O my soule. . . art thou so loth to bid a cheerful good-night to this piece of myself. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Good-night, lady. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xx, Having wished . . . to all others the common good-night; 1852 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 177 And now good-night; I am off to bed. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 283/1 We promptly made her good-nights and vanished.

attrib. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. lxxxvi, Or chirps the grasshopper one good-night carol mere. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* lxxv. 377 Give me a good-night kiss. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxiv. 382 In such prelude old, such good-night ditty to Peleus.

b. phrases. (Of obscure origin.)

1572 J. JONES *Bather of Bath* To Rdr. b.ija, Al men . . . greedily gape after worldly gayne, whyles in the meane tyme the members and the mynde fall into such lappes as they neuer may recover agayne, so that then good night at Algate, 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 121 Pray my Lord let's have justice, or good night Nicholas.

2. *dial.* Used as an exclamation of surprise.

1893 in *Surrey Gloss.*

3. *transf.* Any parting salutation at night. † Also, ? a composition improvised when going to sleep.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. 343 A. . . sung those tunes to the ower-schutcht buswies that he heard the Car-men whistle, and aware they were his fancies or his good-nights. 184. *Longf. Excelsior* vi. 'Beware the awful avalanche! This was the peasant's last Good-night.'

4. In certain names of plants.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cccxli. 791 Of Venice Malloves, or Goodnight at noone. The Venice Malloves . . . openeth it selfe about eight of the clocke, and shuteeth vp againe at nine. 1840 *PAXTON Bot. Diet.* Good night, *Argemone bonanox.*

Hence *Goodnight* v. to say good-night to. 1835 *Brockford Recoll.* 43 After good-nighting, and being good-nighting with another round of ceremony.

Good now, good-now. *Obs. exc. dial.* [See *Good* a. 4 c and *Now* adv.] An interjectional expression denoting acquiescence, entreaty, expositulation, or surprise.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letterbk.* (Camden) 72, I am not to trouble y^e often: goodnowe be a little compassionate this once. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. v. i. 19 Now, good now, say so but seldom. 1681 *DRYDEN Sc. Friar* ii. iii, Good-now, good now, how your Devotions jump with mine! 1754 *FOOTE Knights* i. Wks. 1799 I. 65 A treaty with. . . the Pope! Wonderful! Good now, good now! how, how? *Ibid.* ii. 1, *ibid.* 73 Sir, Mr. Jenkins begs to speak with you. . . Good now! I desire him to walk in. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* *Goodnow, Goodnow*, used as an expletive, or an address to a person (S.). 'What do 'ee think o' that, genow!'

Good sense. [Cf. the equivalent *F. bon sens*.] Native soundness of judgement, esp. in the ordinary affairs of life. (Cf. *COMMON SENSE* 2 b.)

1688 L. HALLIAX *Adv. Dau.* (ed. 2) 48 Naturally good Sense hath a mixture of surly in't. 1739 *MELMOTH Fitzob. Lett.* (1763) 240 Good-sense is something very distinct from knowledge. 1854 J. C. ABBOTT *Naoleon* (1855) i. xiv. 377 'This plan,' says Thiers, 'was not, on his part, the inspiration of ambition, but rather of great good sense'. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* 239 Wondering how it was that a stranger should so soon have assumed the position of an adviser, and with an energy and good sense, too, which [etc.].

† **Goodship.** *Obs.* [f. *Good* a. + *-SHIP*.] Goodness. *pl.* Instances of goodness; kindnesses.

a. 950 *Durham Rithal* (Surtees) 100 Bloetsa drihten . . . stowe ðiosse þær sie vs in ðæm . . . eðmōdisse & gōdscipe & blivintisse. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 16 þat kinewore kyng. þowr whom beop Alle þe goodships þat we here i-seop. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 74 And for the goodship of this dede They graunten him a lusty mede. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf* *Handknde* i. cxlxx. (1869) 75 Sithe to grace dieu j turnede ayeen, and of hire goodships j thanked hire.

Goodsire. *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 5 *gudsir*, -syr(e), 6 *gudscheir*, gud-, *gudscheir*, 7 *gudsir*, *gudscheir*, *gudscher*, 8 *gutcher*, 9 *gudesire*. [See *Good* D. 2 a.] A grandfather.

c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. xx. 102 For to pas agayne thowcht he, And arryve in þe Emperye, Quhareof þan Lord wes hys Gud-syr. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. II. 662 This Herald suld succed Eiler his gud-schir to be braki the crown. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. ii. 1261 Grate and thankfull remembrance of his gudschir Metellan. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 34 The heire of the sonne gotten of his awin bodie, may craue na mair fra his father brother, of the rest of his gudscheirs heretage (then that part quhill was assigned to his father). a. 1670 *SPALDING Tromb. Chas. I* (1829) 11 His son being put in fee of all by the old tutor his good-sir. 1785 R. FORBES *Faems Buckau* *Diad.* 25 For what our gutchers did for us We scarce dare ca' our ain, Unless their fusteps we fill up, An' play their part again. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* ix, 'O' gudschir gae into Edinburgh to look after his pleat'.

Good-sister. *Sc.* [See *Good* D. 2 b.] A sister-in-law.

1666 *Despatcher's Gram.* B. 12 b (Jam.), *Glos est mariti soror vel fratris uxor*, a good sister.

Good-son. *Sc.* [See *Good* D. 2 b.] A son-in-law. Also *good son-in-law*.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. 62 Gelf that thow seikis ane alienar unknow to be thi magh or thi gude son in law. *Ibid.* xiii. vi. 47 Merely commandis man and page. . . His gude son that suld do welcum and meit. 1588 *Extracts Aberd.* Reg. (1848) II. 63 For himself and . . . his gudson. a. 1615 *Uriene Cron.* *Erilis Ross* (1850) 4 William, sone of the Erll of Ross, and goodson to the Erll of Buchane.

Good-tempered. a. (The stress is variable.) [f. *good temper* (see *TEMPER* sb.) + *-ED*.] Having a good temper; not easily vexed.

1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 88 (*Character*) The French . . . are a . . . good-temper'd people as is under heaven. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 54 They have been called the most good-tempered people in the world.

Comb. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxix, A good-tempered, faced man cook.

Hence **Good-temperedly** *adv.*

a. 1822 *SHELLEY Coliseum* Prose Wks. 1880 III. 38 How good-temperedly the sage acceded to her request. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Oct. 441/2 Godin defended himself good temperedly.

Good Templar. A member of the 'Independent Order of Good Templars', an organization of total abstainers established in the U.S. in 1851, on the model of freemasonry, and introduced into England in 1868. Hence **Good Templarism**, **Good Templary**, the principles of this organization.

1874 (*title*) The Good Templars' Magazine; a Monthly Journal of Literature devoted to the interests of the Independent Order of Good Templars. *Ibid.* 46 Good Templary is emphasizing that teaching. The Good Templar believes that [etc.]. 1889 *Globe* 26 Aug. 1/3 As sober as a lodge full of Good Templars. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 6/7 The mortgagee of the chapel . . . objected to them on the ground that they were Good Templars, and Good Templary was not 'a distinctly Christian organization'.

Good thing. [See *Good* a. 10, 11, etc.] a. A successful act or speculation. b. A witty saying or remark. c. *pl.* Rich food, dainties.

a. 1820 *Examiner* No. 633. 351/2 You must have made a good thing of it if you have got the 1000l. 1883 *Mrs. E. KENNARD Right Sort* v. (1884) 51 Now and again . . . Jack Clinker managed to pull off some 'good thing' . . . on the turf. b. 1694 *CONGRUE Double Dealer* i. ii, The Deuce take me if there were three good things said. 1775 *JOHNSON Lett.* to *Mrs. Thrale* 23 June, I hope you . . . heard much, and said good things. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 125 He could not for the soul of him restrain a good thing. 1840 *THACKERAY Paris Sketches, Fr. Fashion. Novels*, When we say a good thing, in the course of the night, we are wondrous lucky and pleased.

c. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1869) I. 46 The German relieth for his breakfast the good things . . . here provided. 1883 *BURTON Lives* 12 *ad. Men* II. v. 29 He would partake freely of the good things before him.

† **Goodways.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *Good* a. + *ways* *advb.* gen. of *WAY*.] Amicably.

c. 1565 *LINDSAY (Piscottie) Chron.* Scot. (1814) II. 537 The queine heirin this sent away my lord Marshall and my lord Lindsay incontinent to treat guid ways. *Ibid.* 540.

Goodwife (gudwif). *Forms*: see *Good* and *WIFE*. Also *GOODY* sb.¹ [Cf. *GOODMAN*.]

1. The mistress of a house or other establishment. (Cf. *GOODMAN* 3.) Now chiefly *Sc.*

c. 1325 *Poem times* *Edw. II* (Percy) xlv, He beareth away that seluer And the good wyf beswyketh. 1375 *BARNOUR Bruce* vii. 248 'Perfay', Quod the gud wif, 'I sall 3ow say'. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 741 The gud wyff said, till [half] apples-syt him best; 'Four gentill men is cummyng out of the west'. ? a. 1500 *Mankind* (Brand) 1896 46/191 Wher þe goode wyff ys mastur, þe goode man may be sory.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 75 Whyche be all under the rule and order of the good man and the good wyfe of the house. 1634 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 123 Desire the good wife of Barcapelle to visit her. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Hostess*, the Landlady or good Wife of an Inn or Victualling-House. 1728 [see *GOSWIMM* *ed. sb.* 1.], 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* i. v. 436 Good-man and good-wife were common appellations. c. 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk.* II. 320 The ambidexterity of the goodwife. 1889 *BRVDALL Art in Scot.* vii. 131 A good deal of interest was taken in him by the goodwives.

† 2. Prefixed to surnames (= Mrs.). Also as a civil form of address. *Obs.*

1508 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archaeol. Jnt.* XLIII, William apprentice w^t the good wif Sweling. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* i. i. 101 Goodwife Keech the Butchers wife. 1607 in *Kerry St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 81 Mrs. Bowden, Goodwife Pyneke; Mrs. Newport. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 18 One Goodwife Buckland. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Lett. x. 'Ay, ye might have said in broad Scotland, gudewife'. *fig.* 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Faint Downy* ii. 1, Some curate . . . in the praise of goodwife honesty, Had read an homily.

Goodwill (gudwif). [Orig. two words (still often so written exc. in sense 4 b): see *Good* a. 5, 7.]

† 1. Virtuous, pious, or upright disposition or intention. *Obs.*

In the pre-Reformation versions of *Luke* ii. 14, which follow the Vulgate, the phrase *good will* has the above sense. The 16th c. versions and that of 1611, following the 'received' Gr. text, retain the phrase, but use it in sense 2. The Revised Version of 1881 adopts the Gr. text presupposed by the Vulgate, but renders 'On earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased'.

c. 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* vi. viii, He [Titus] wæs swa godes willan þæt [etc.]. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* *Luke* ii. 14 Wuldor In heannism gode & In eorðo siðt monnum godes willa. [So 1382-8 *Wyclif*, In erthe pees to be men of good will.] a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 502 Angelis . . . mai neuemur lād sil il, Namar þan þe wick mā to god will. c. 1500 *Melusine* lxii.

1. A small stream, a ditch; an outlet for water, a sluice.

1552 HULOT, *Goole, emissarium*. 1583 *Inquisition Sewers* 4 (in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*). Thomas Staveley shall make one sufficient stathe at the south side of his goole. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Goole*, a ditch. Lincolnshire. 1825 HEBER *Narr. Journ.* (1828) 1. 606 Raising water to the 'gools' (small channels) which convey its rills to their fields.

Fig. 1422 BOWES & ELLERKER *Surv.* in *Hodgson Northumb.* ii. 11. 229 The fortresses of carrowe & sewynge-shaells, stande in suche a Goole passage & common entry of all the theves.. of Liddisdale [etc.].

2. (See quot. 1706, and cf. GULL sb. and v.)

1664-5 *Act 16 & 17 Car. II.* c. 11 § 7 If any Goole or Gooles, Breach or Breaches, Overflowing or Overflowings of waters shall happen at any time hereafter to be in over or through any of the said Bancks. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Goole* (Statute Law-Word), a Breach in a Bank or Sea-Wall; a passage worn by the running and flowing of the Tide. 1723-8 P. BLAIR *Pharmacop.* Bot. i. (1733) 20, I have collected the specimens of no less than eighteen [species] from the Goals all along the sea coast towards Widderton. 1832 *Holderness Drainage Act* 36 If... any sudden breach or goole may be made in... the east bank. 1848 in *WARTON Law Lex.*

Goold(e), obs. form of GOLD sb.

Gooly, variant of GULLY sc., large knife.

Goom, var. GOME sb.; obs. and dial. f. GUM.

Goon, obs. form of GUN.

Gooney, variant of GONY.

Goonge, variant of GONG¹, Obs.

Goonhilly (gūn'hilli). Also 7 gunnelly, 7-gonhelly, (9 gunhillee). [Named after Goonhilly Downs in Cornwall.] A Cornish pony.

1640 *Wits Recreat.* Epigr. 108 Tall Afer. Mounts a Gunnelly and on foot doth ride. 1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 83 *Gonhelly*, a Cornish horse. 1715 tr. *Cress d'Aunoy's Wks.* 374 The House that coverd the Princess's Gonhelly, did glitter with Precious Stones. 1797 *Potter's Old Eng. Genl.* 80 On his halfgoonhilly he sat still. 1848 C. A. JONES *Week at Lizard* 158 A strong punch, and spirited horse is, with us, generally called a Goonhilly. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Goonhilly*.

Goonie, variant of GONY.

Goonne, obs. form of GUN.

Goor (gūr). Also gohor, gur. [Hindi *gur*, Hindustani (Deccan) *gūr*.] A coarse variety of sugar made in India.

1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 241 From extensive plantations of cane, 'goor', a coarse kind of sugar is produced. 1872 E. BRADON *Life in India* ii. 28 Combinations of sugar, gohor (raw sugar with the molasses in it) curds and ghee. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 59 It is... then mixed with water, being eaten with gur, curds, &c.

Goora, **Gooral**, variants of GOUROU (nut), GORAL.

Goord(e), **Goordy**, obs. ff. GOURD¹, GOURDY.

Goore, **Goor** e, obs. ff. GORE sb., GORGE.

Goormaunde, obs. form of GOURMAND.

Gooroo, **guru** (gūrū, gurū). Also 7, 9 goru.

[a. Hindi *guru*, Hindustani *gūrū* a teacher, priest; Skr. *guru* orig. an adj. 'weighty, grave, dignified'.] A Hindu spiritual teacher or head of a religious sect.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 500 They have others which they call Gurupi, learned Priests. 1616 (1626) 520 A famous Prophet of the Ethnicks, named Goro. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade Mecum* II. 317 Persons of this class often keep little schools... and then are designated gooroos. 1811 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Henry & Esther* 32 So much was he afraid of offending his gooroos. 1828 C. C. MUNOY *Pen & Pencil Sk.* Ind. I. 184 Its founder, a holy guru. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* I. xxxi. 330 Except the guru of Bombay, no priest on earth has so large a power [etc.].

Hence **Guruship** [see -SHIP].

1848 H. H. WILSON *Wks.* (1866) II. 128 Their ninth Guru... was publicly put to death in 1675, at the instigation of a competitor for the Guruship. 1885 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XL. 1201 The four divided between them the Guruship of the new superstition... from 1504 till 1581.

Gossander (gōs'ander). Also 7 gossander, 8-9 goosander. [Of obscure formation. If the first element is GOOSE, the word must be of some antiquity in English, to allow of the shortened vowel (goss-) which appears in the earliest forms; with the ending -ander cf. BERGANDER and ON. *gnd* (pl. *ander*).] The bird *Mergus merganser*, allied to the ducks but having a sharply serrated bill.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxv. 65 The Gossander with them, my goodly Fennes doe show. His head as Ebon blacke, the rest as white as Snow. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 316 Nor would not any man think those conceptions very sordid, to prefer the goose to the gossander. 1674 *Ray Collect. Words*, *Water Fowl* 94 The Gossander or Bergander. *Merganser*, Aldr. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 438 Mr. Willoughby too suspects that my lake represents some bird similar to the Gossander. 1774 GOLDSMID, *Nat. Hist.* III. 270 The Gossander feeds upon fish for which it dives. 1848 C. A. JONES *Week at Lizard* 34 Gossander (*Mergus Merganser*).—Often seen in the Helford river. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii. 269 Smews and goosanders, divers and loons. 1882 HARVEY in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* IX. 552 March 2nd, Gossander on the Teviot.

Goose (gūs), sb. Pl. geese (gis). Forms: Sing. 1 gōs, 3-6 gos(e), (4 guos, 5 goce), 4-7 goos, 5 gohoos, goys, (6 gosse, gouse), 6 Sc. guis(s), (guss, gwis), 6, 8-9 Sc. guse, 5- goose. Pl. 1 gēs, gees, 3-4 ges, 3-4 gies, (4 gyes, 6 giesse), 3-5 gees, 4-5 goys(e), 6 Sc. geis(s)e, 4, 6 gese, (5 gess, ghees, 7 goose? 2), 5-geese. [Common

Tent.: OE. *gōs* (pl. *gēs*) = Fris. *gōs*, *gōz*, MDu. (and Du.) *gans*, OHG. (MHG. and G.) *gant*, ON. *gās* (Sw. *gås*, Da. *gaas*) = OTent. **gans-* (cons.-stem). —OAr. **ghans-*, whence L. *anser* (for **hanser*), Gr. *χην*, Skr. *hansā* masc., *hansī* fem., Lith. *žąsis*, and OIr. *géis* swan. Connection with GANDER is doubtful.]

1. A general name for the large web-footed birds of the sub-family *Anserine* (family *Anatidae*), usually larger than a duck, and smaller than a swan, including *Anser* and several allied genera.

Without distinctive addition or context, the word is applied to the common tame goose (*Anser domesticus*), which is descended from the wild grey or greylag goose (*A. ferus* or *cinnereus*). The other numerous species are distinguished by adjuncts expressing colour, appearance, or habits, as *black*, *blue*, *blue-winged*, *laughing*, *pink-footed*, *white-fronted* goose, etc.; habitat, as *fenn*, *marsh*, *goose*, etc.; native region, as *American* (wild), *Canada*, *Chinese* goose, etc. See also BARNACLE, BEAN, BRENT-GOOSE, etc.

a 1000 *Riddle* xxv. 3 (Gr.) Hwiliun ic grade swa gos. c 1000 *Laus of Inc.* c. 70 (Schmid) x gees, xx henna. a 1100 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 284/12 *Anser uel ganra*, hwit gos. *Ganta uel aua*, gras gos. a 1225 *Auer.* R. 128, & te valse anere drauho into birle hof & fret, as þe uox deð, boðe ges & henhen. c 1300 *Havelok* 702 Hors, and swin. The gees, the hennes of the yerd. 1340 *Ayeb.* 32 þo anlikneþ. to be childe þet ne dar naht guo his way uor þe guos þet blaup. 1362 LANGL. P. PL. A. iv. 38 Bothe my gees and my gryss his gadelynges fetten. c 1386 CHACER *Reeve's T.* 217 This Millere... rosted hem a goos. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Gose in a Hogge pot. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II.* xxxvii. 157 Had not be the crye of the goos... the cite of rome shulde haue be destroyed. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 222 Quhill brocht with thame bathy guiss (and) gryce, and hen. 1604 *Extracts Aberd.* Reg. (1849) II. 251 Puir folkis geir, sic as geisse, foullis, peittis, and vtheris viuaris. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. 13, Mar. Those words Ile make thee answer With thy heart blood. Fla. Doe, like the geesse in the progresse. 1728 *Pore Dunc.* i. 213 Shall I... rob Rome's ancient geese of all their glories? 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 450 The White Fronted Wild Goose. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 415 The blue goose is as big as the white goose; and the laughing goose is of the size of the Canada or small grey goose. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xiv. 253 The Barotse valley contains great numbers of large black geese. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 28 The common goose has not given rise to any marked varieties. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 314 In the fens of Lincolnshire, geese are kept in large numbers. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 376 The largest living Goose is that called the Chinese, Guinea, or Swan-Goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*.

b. *spec.* The female bird: the male being the GANDER, and the young GOBLINGS.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 392 3e fecched ofte in ðe tun and te gandre and te gos. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 163 b, Columella would have you keepe for every Gander, three Geese. 1622 [see 8, 'goose/fair']. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxxii. 143 Why do you go Nodding, and Wagging so like a Fool, as if you were Hipshot? says the Goose to her Gosselin.

c. The flesh of this bird.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 30 Goose, is hard of digestion. 1726 *Brit. Apollo* (ed. 3) II. 648 Who eats goose on Michael's day, Shan't money lack his debts to pay. 1786 Mrs. PIZZI *Anecd. of Johnson* 103, I was saying to a friend one day, that I did not like goose; one smells it so while it is roasting, said I.

d. In phrases and proverbial sayings. *All (his) geese are swans*: he invariably exaggerates or over-estimates; so to turn geese into swans, every goose a swan. *All right (or sound) on the goose*: (U.S.) politically orthodox. *The old woman is picking her geese*: it is snowing. *To cook (rarely do) one's geese* (see COOK v. 4 b). *To say bo to a goose* (see BO int. 2). *To shoe the goose*: to spend one's time in trifling or in unnecessary labour. *Goose without gray*: (Naut.) a bloodless flogging. See also GANDER I b.

14.. *Why I Can't be Nun* 254 in E. E. P. (1862) 144 He schalle be put oute of company, And scho the goose. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 84 Let furth your geysse, the fox will towneye. 1476 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 177 III. 163 As for the Castell of Sheene, ther is no mor in it but Colle and hys mak, and a goose may get it; but in no wyse I wold not that wey. 1524 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 153 Steale a goose, and sticke downe a feather. *Ibid.* 186 A greene goose... is farr the sweeter. 1583 STROUDES *Anat.* *Abus.* ii. (1882) 31 There may he go sue y^e goose, for house ges he none. 1589 *Parquill's Re.* C. Every Goose... must goe for a Swan, and whatsoever he speaks, must be Canonical. 1640 BRETON *Crinelle's Fort.* (Grosart) 51 Yet I can doe something else, then shooe the Goose for my living. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* to Rdr. 39 All his Geese are swannes. 1622 MABER *tr. Alesand's Guzman d'Alf.* 133 There is no more pity to be taken of her then to see a goose goe bare-foot. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 90 With Catholikes every Pismire is a Potentate; as every Goose a Swan. 1640 WIZARD (MS.) N. He hath the goose by the neck. 1649 *Woodstock* (Suff. xl. in Scott *Woodstock* App. to Intro.) There's not a man... can say (Hoh h)... to a goose. 1659 HOWELL *Proverbs* i. To steal a Goose, and give the giblets in almes. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Cruv.* s.v. *Find fault with a Fat Goose*, or without a Cause. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxii. 26 Sauce for a Goose is Sauce for a Gander. 1849 C. K. SHARPE *Let.* 10 Sept. Corr. 1888 II. 597 [They may be thankful that she did not 'do their goose for them', to use a vulgar phrase. 1856 Mrs. S. ROBINSON *Kansas* (ed. 3) 252 All persons who could not answer 'All right on the goose', according to their definition of right, were... threatened with death. 1857 *Providence Fm.* 18 June (Bartlett). To seek for political flims is no use, His opponents will find he is 'sound

on the goose'. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xlii, Chalcidcotes... is a cooked goose, as far as Sowerby is concerned. 1867 *Savitt's Savitt's Word-bk.*, *Goose without gray*. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 25/1 The besetting temptation which leads local historians to turn geese into swans.

e. With allusion to the supposed stupidity of the goose.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 105/2 If his father let him haue his swindge lyke a goose: hee putteth the halter about his neck. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 40 He would thinke vs more simple then a goose, which will run from the Foxe. a 1586 STONEY *Arcaidia* iii. (1633) 237 Where this goose (you see) puts downe his head, before there be any thing neere to touch him. 1780 Mrs. COWLEY *Belle's Stratagem* v. i, I ha'n't slept to-night, for thinking of plots to plague Doricourt;—and they drove one another out of my head so quick, that I was as giddy as a goose, and could make nothing of 'em. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, 'A twallegit creature, wi' a goose's head and a hen's heart.'

f. Hence fig. A foolish person, a simpleton.

1547 *Homilies i. Agst. Contention* ii. (1859) 138 Shall I stand still, like a goose or a fool, with my finger in my mouth? a 1553 UOALL *Reyist.* D. iv. iii (Arb.) 64 Go to you goose. 1588 *Marph. Epist.* (Arb.) 19, I percelue you will procure a goose. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 327 Can this Goose gagle against this? 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 170 He did play the very Goose himself. 1807-8 SVO. SMITH *Phyney's Lett.*, *Catholites* (ed. 11) 5, I have always told you from the time of our boyhood, that you were a bit of a goose. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 303 If he was goose enough to be seriously and permanently angry at his wife having [etc.]. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xiv. 110 What a goose I was to leave my muff behind me.

g. With allusion to the hissing noise made by the goose; esp. *Theat. slang* (see quot. 1805, 1865).

1805 C. L. LEWES *Mem.* IV. 180 By some it is said the 'goose' is in the house. 1809 MALKIN *Git Blas* ii. vii. 75 [We] began hissing, to remind him of his first appearance at Madrid. The goose grated harsh upon his tympanum. 1865 *Slang Dict.* s.v. 'To get the goose', signifies to be hissed while on the stage. 18.. TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 174 [Requirements for blank verse]. A fine ear for vowel-sounds, and the kicking of the geese out of the boat (i.e. doing away with sibilations).

2. Applied with distinguishing prefix to certain other birds of the same or a related family, as Cape Barren goose (*Cereopsis nova-hollandia*), Egyptian or Nile goose (*Chenalopex aegyptiaca*), Spur-winged goose (the African genus *Plectropterus*), etc.; also to certain sea-birds like or likened to a true goose, as the SOLAN-GOOSE. Mother Carey's goose (see quot. 1772-84); Sly goose (see quot. 1844).

1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1272 Another sort, which is the largest of the petrels, and called by seamen, Mother Carey's goose, is found in abundance. 1843 J. BACKHOUSE *Visit Austral.* Col. vi. 75 Pelicans and some Cape Barren Geese, were upon the beach. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scoll.* xxxvii. (1855) 293 The sheldrake, from its wide awake habits, acquiring the Orcaidian sobriquet of the *sly-goose*. 1884 BOLEROVOD *Mem.* II. 22 The pied goose... were our chief sport and sustenance.

3. **Winchester goose**: a certain venereal disorder (sometimes simply a goose); also, a prostitute (see quot. 1778). Obs.

1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 53 *Winch.* Gloster, thou wilt answer this before the Pope. *Gloss.* Winchester Goose, I cry, a Rope, a Rope. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. v.* s. 55 My fate is this: Some called Goose of Winchester would hiss. 1598 FLORIO *S.v. Carole*. 1611 COTGR., *Clapiron*, a botch in the Groyne, or yard; a winchester goose. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* i. 105/2 Then ther's a Goose that breeds at Winchester. And of all Geese, my mind is least to her. 1681 WEBSTER *Cure for Cuckold F.* 2, This Informer... had belike some private dealings with her, and there got a Goose. This fellow in revenge for this, informs against the Bawd that kept the house. 1727 BOYER *Eng. Fr. Dict.*, A Winchester Goose (or swelling in the Groin) *un Poulaïn*. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Southwark*. In the times of popery here were no less than 18 houses on the Bankside, licensed by the Bishops of Winchester... to keep whores, who were, therefore, commonly called Winchester Geese.

4. **(Game of) goose**: A game played with counters on a board divided into compartments, in some of which a goose was depicted (obs.). [Cf. F. *jeu de l'oie*, Du. *ganzenstel*.] *Fox and geese* (see *Fox* sb. 16 d); also one of the pieces in this game.

1597 *Stationers' Reg.* 16 June (Arb.) 111. 21 John Wolfe entered... the newe and most pleasant game of the goose. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* iii. 111. 294, I am like those who play at Goose. 1770 GOLDSMID, *Dev. Vill.* 232 The 'twelve Good Rules, the Royal Game of Goose. 1801 SMITH *Sports & Past.* iv. ii. (1876) 418 To play this game [Fox and Geese] there are seventeen pieces, called geese. *Ibid.* 438 It is called the game of the goose, because at every fourth and fifth compartment in succession a goose is depicted, and if the cast thrown by the player falls upon a goose, he moves forward double the number of his throw.

almsively. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xii. 1818, For good society is but a game, 'The royal game of Goose', as I may say.

5. A tailor's smoothing-iron. Pl. *gooses*.

[So called from the resemblance of the handle to the shape of a goose's neck.]

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* ii. iii. 17 Come in Taylor, here you may rost your goose. 1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 36 Every man being armed with his sheeres and pressing iron, which he call's ther his goose. a 1680 BUTLER *Kem.* (1759) II. 348 His Tongue is a kind of Taylor's Goose or hot Press, with which he sets the last Glōs upon his coarse decayed Wares. 1778 FOOTE *Frip Calais* i. *Wks.* 1799 II. 342 It is the first I ever heard of a tailor's goose being used. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* i. 28 The seam being sewed up, he required the assistance of the goose to press it. 1881 C. GIBSON *Heart's Problem* i. (1884) 5 Teddy spat on

the goose to test its heat, then polished it vigorously, and began to iron the collar of a coat.

b. (See quot.)

1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Goose*, hating term, an implement used in the curling of hat brims.

c. dial. *Geese and goslings* (cf. GOSLING 4).

1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, *Geese and Goslings*, the blossoms of the *salix*; so denominated from the fancied resemblance to a young gosling newly hatched. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 543/1 *Goose and Goslings*, *Orchis Morio*. 1889 *Huxst. Horsham Gloss.*, *Geese and Goslings*, the fully blown and half-blown flowers of the willow.

7. attrib. and Comb.

a. attrib., as *goose-down*, *-dung*, *-fat*, *-feather*, *-giblet*, *-head*, *-look*, *-pond*, *-tribe*, *-turd* († also attrib. referring to colour; hence *goose-turd-green*, *-yard*, *goose-like* adj.).

1866 *Howells Venet. Life* xv. 208 A gentle snow-fall of 'goose-down'. 1712 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 52 Take... 'Goose-dung... 2 ounces. 1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* ii. 11, Shut that damned ugly mouth instantly, or I'll stuff it with soap cerate and 'goose-fat'. c. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 82 Take a 'goose feyer, and do away be foam about. 1545 ASCHAN *Taxoph.* (Arb.) 130 A sely poore goose feyer which not pleshe him to shoote wythall. 1820 *Scott Abb.* xv. His lance is no goose-feather, as Dan's ribs can tell. 1539 'goose gylbet' (see HARE sb. 2). 1599 *Porter Augry Wm. Abing.* (Percy Soc.) 40 This an old prouerbe and a true, Goose giblets are good meate, olde sacke better then new. c. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* x. 5 They get ay a good 'goosehead' in recompence of all their pane. 1552 HULOT, 'Gose lyke, or pertynyng to a gose, *anse-rinus*. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iii. 13 Thou cream-fac'd Loone: Where got'st thou that 'Goose-looke. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* 1. 197 A ducking in the 'goose-pond. 1831 *BONA-PARTE A. Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 341 *Anas*, or 'Goose tribe. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prose* (1867) 62 Bearyng no more rule, than a 'goose-turd in fens. 1610 B. JON-ON *Alch.* iv. ii. The citizens praise her tires, And my lord's goose-turd hands. 1715. *Will of C. White* (Somerset Ho.) A gowne lyned of gouse-tourde grene. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal.* i. xviii. § 2. 94 Greenish yellow, or as we terme it, a goose turde greene. 1858 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* xi. 1195 A perfect 'goose-yard cackle of complaint.

b. objective, as *goose-crammer*, *-gagger*, *-slealer*; *goose-eating* vbl. sh.; *goose-bearing*, *-chasing* adjs.

1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 438 The 'Goose-bearing hermale. 1596 *HARINGTON Metam.* *Ajax* (1814) 103, I love not to ride with these 'goose-chasing youths. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* III. (1863) 119 The Penge is almost peopled with duck-rearers and 'goose-crammers. 1566 *Acc.* in T. Sharp *Com. Myst.* (1825) 214 Payd att the 'goose etyng to the mynstrelles. xij. d. 1624 *BR. MOUNTAGU Gagg* 281 Goe learn to speak and write, Sir giddy 'Goose-gagger, and then vnder take to stop the Protestants mouths. 1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 104, I am neyther 'goosesteler nor steg steller.

c. simulative, as *goose-gaggler*; *goose-footed*, *-green*, *-grey*, *-headed* adjs.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iv. 398 O'er you dank rushy Marsh The sly 'Goose-footed Proler bears his Course. 1624 *BR. MOUNTAGU Gagg* 190 And yet this giddy 'Goose-gaggler must prate... against the Church of England. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. i. Another [ballad] of 'Goose-greene-starch, and the Deuill. c. 1693 *AUBREY Lives*, *Sir W. P. Petty* (1898) II. 145 His eyes are a kind of 'goose-greay. 1581 N. BURNES *Diaput.* 187 h, Daft Abbotis... 'guseheadid Personis.

8. Special comb.: *goose-barnacle* = *BARNACLE sb.* 2; *goose-beak*, a name given to the dolphin from the shape of its snout (*Cent. Dict.*); *goose-bone*, a bone of a goose, esp. one used as a weather-guide; *goose-cart*, a special cart for taking geese to market; *goose-chase* (see *WILD-GOOSE-CHASE*); *goose-club*, an association formed to provide the members with geese; † *goose-cree* (see quot. and *CREW* 2); *goose-dung-ore Min.*, an impure iron sinter containing silver; *goose-fair*, a fair held in certain English towns (still at Nottingham) about Michaelmas, when geese are in season; *goose-file* = *single* or *Indian file*; *goose-fish U.S.*, the angler or fishing-frog (*Lophius piscatorius*); † *goose-gate* [*GATE sb.* 8], right of pasture for a goose; *goose-gull*, a local name of the greater black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*); *goose-mouth* (see quot.); *goose-mussel* = *BARNACLE sb.* 2; *goose-oven*, a stove for heating a tailor's goose; *goose-paddle v. trans.* (*notice-wd.*), to propel by paddling like a goose; † *goose-pan* *Sc.*, app. a large stew-pan; † *goose-par* = *goose-pen* (a); *goose-pen*, (a) a pen or enclosure for geese; † (b) a quill pen; *goose-pie*, a pie made of goose, etc.; *goose-pudding* (see quot. 1892); *goose-riding* (see quot. and cf. *gander -pulling*); *goose-rump*, in a horse, a croup or rump falling suddenly away to the tail; hence *goose-rumped* adj.; † *goose-shot*, a particular size of shot used for shooting wild geese; *goose-silver-ore* = *goose-ding-ore* (above); *goose-teal*, 'the English name for a very small goose of the genus *Nettion*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898); † *goose-trap*, a trap for a 'goose', a quibble, sophism. Also *GOOSE-BILL*. *GOOSE-FLESH*, *GOOSE-GRASS*, etc.

1726 *Pl. Apollo* (ed. J. I.) 648 Just rose from picking of 'goose-bones. 1886 *BYNNE A. Surridge* xxi. 231 My father used to say... there's no chance of a clearing when the wind backs round. Mother never needs the wind; she goes by the goose-bone. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk*

242 To get the advantage of the later markets, a 'goose-cart was invented, four stories high. 1895 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Aug. 198/1 The cackling Cust... has fresh leisure for fresh 'goose-chases. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* ii. 16 Turkeys from the country; 'Goose Clubs in town. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 134 A 'Goose or Goose cree [*mispr. Gose cree*] a hut to put Geese in. 1828 *GREG & LETTSON Min.* 277 The mineral... 'goose-dung ore, has been shown to be an impure variety of iron sinter. 1622 *BRETTON Str. News* (Grosart) 7/1 No man should denie his neighbours 'Goose his Gander, for feare of wanting Goslings at 'Goose Faire. 1876 *JAS. GRANT Hist. India* I. xlviii. 241/2 The old way had been the 'Indian file, following each other in succession (vulgarly called by the soldiers 'goose-file'). 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, 'Goose-fish. See *Devil-fish*. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 295 The most common of the American names, 'goose-c-fish', alludes to its capacity to master and ingest the well-known bird in its capacious maw. 1739 *Bewholm Incol.* Act 2 Each cottage... hath only one 'goose-gate in the fallow field. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 208 'Goose gull (Ireland). 1879 *Leeds Mercury* 9 May, The animal [a horse] had what was called a 'goose' mouth.—His Honour: What is that?—Plaintiff: Lapping over like a hare. 1853 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* III. 646 The common 'Goose-mussel or Duck-barnacle. 1877 5 Yrs. *Penal Servitude* iii. 90 One man specially attends to the 'goose-ovens'. 1845 *JERROLD St. Giles & St. James* (1851) xxvi. 265 Whether the thing to be seen is a lord mayor's coach... or a zany on a river, 'goose-paddled in a washing-tub, the sons of Adam will throng to the sight. 1420 *Inv. in Lincoln Chapter Acc. Bk.* A. 2. 30. 1669, 'goose-panne. c. 1575 *BALFOUR Practicks* (1754) 235 The air shall haue... ane mekle and litle pan, ane guse pan, ane frying pan [etc.]. 1552 *HULOT*, 'Gose parre [*sic*]; 1572 'gose pence], or coupe, or francke to feade gese in, *chenoboscian*. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel.* II. iii. 11. 53 Let there bee gaulle enough in thy inke, though thou write with a 'Goose-pen. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* iv. 52 Here sighs a Jar, and there a 'Goose-pie talks. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* vi. I never dispute your abilities at making a goose-pie. 1547 *BOORUE Intrad. Knool.* xxx. (1870) 193 & copyd things standeth upon theyr [women's] leg, within their kerchers, lyke a coedce or a 'goose podyng. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 707 In some parts of England, especially in Yorkshire, the people prepare a puddling which they term... Goose Pudding, to be served with Goose. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, 'Goose-riding, a goose being suspended by the legs... a number of men on horseback riding full speed attempt to pull off the head, which, if they effect, the goose is their prize. This has been practised in Derbyshire within the memory of persons now living. 1606 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3202/4 Rid away with... a browo Mare... a Rose Tail, a 'Goose Rump. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 285 The Goose-rump is... another angular infirmingment of Hogarth's curve of beauty. 1679 *Poor Robin's Intell.* in *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 61 *Sour* headed, saddle backed, 'goose rumped. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 307/1 The Belgian horses have a great effect in the form of their hips and in the croup, which falls suddenly towards the tail, which is called in England being goose-rumped. c. 1659 *CLEVELAND Poems* (1677) 129 So long as there is 'Goose-shot to be had for Money. 1668 *VALAIS in Phil. Trans.* XX. 6 A Hole about the Bigness of a Goose-shot. 1776 *SWIFTER tr. Gellert's Met. Cym.* 38 'Goose silver ore. 1630 *HEALEY St. Ang. City of God v. s. Vives* Comm. 212 And what vse is there of these 'goose-traps [*L. tricus illis et verborum laqueis*].

b. In various plant-names, as † *goose-bane* = *HENBANE*; *goose-bean*, some Canadian plant; † *goose-chite*, agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*); *goose-corn*, (a) a kind of rush (*Juncus squarrosus*): (b) = *GOOSE-GRASS* 4; † *goose-hairif* = *GOOSE-GRASS* 2, *HAIRIF*; † *goose-nest*, the bird's-nest (*Neotia Nidus-avis*); † *goose-share* [? corruption of *hairif*] = *GOOSE-GRASS* 2; *goose-tansy* = *GOOSE-GRASS* 1; *goose-tongue*, (a) sneezewort (*Achillea Ptarmica*); (b) = *GOOSE-GRASS* 2; (c) a crowfoot (*Ranunculus Flammula*); *goose-tree*, the tree from which barnacle-geese were believed to be produced (cf. *BARNACLE sb.* 2 note); *goose-weed* = *GOOSE-GRASS* 1; *goose-wheat* (see quot.). 1600 *SURFLET Countrie Faine* I. xvi. 108 [He] may keep the [geese]... from feeding of henbane, which some call the 'goosebane. 1848 *SELBY in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 266 Specimens of the 'Goose-bean of Canada. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* Suppl., 'Goosechite is Agrimonia. 1762 W. HUNSON *Flora Angl.* 130 *Juncus cultus nudo*... Moss-rush or 'Goose-corn. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* I. 211 *Juncus squarrosus*. c. 1800 *Corn*. 1808 *JAMIESON, Goose-corn*, Field Bromegrass, *Bromus scabellus*, Linn. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. viii, 'Goosebairhe called also Clyuer... is named in Greeke, *Aparine*. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 290 Some herbe... because that the rootes... are so longled and wrapped in a net, that hee that eateth it 'Goseth... 1605 *TURNE Querist.* I. xiii. Double leafe, otherwise called goose-nest. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* v. lix. 539 This herbe is called... in Englishe, *Goosegrass*, *Clyuer*, and 'Goosehare. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 629 Drink the iuyce of Tansie, and 'Goose-tansie. 1691 [see *GOOSE-GRASS* 1]. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* I. 307 *Potentilla Anserina*. c. 1800 *Tansy*. 1738 *DEERING Catal. Stirp.* 179 *Plar-nica*. c. Sneezewort... by some called 'Goose Tongue. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* III. 1. 114 (E. D. S.) The goose-tongue herb grows chiefly in marshy grounds. c. 1824 *HOLLOCH Weeds* (1825) 14 *Hariff* (*Gallium aparine*). c. 1800 *Goose-tongue*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* vii. clxvii. 1391 Of the 'Goose tree, Barnacle tree, or the tree bearing Geese. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng. II.* 62 Broad margins of grass and 'goose-weed. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 307 The trailing silverweed or gooseweed of our English roadsides. 1897 *Daily News* to Sept. 8 'An inferior grain (used for chicken food mostly) called 'goosewheat—a bearded variety, hardy and early.

Hence (*notice-wds.*) † *Goosedom*, stupidity; *Goosehood*, the fact of being a goose; *Gooseless* =, without a goose; *Gooseship*, a mock title.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 27 The gut-foundred goosdom, wherewith they are now surcungled and debauched. 1832 *Whistle-Blinkie* (Scott. Songs) 1890 I. 113 Any gooseless gander. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 311 His Goose-ship, the Right Dull of London. 1865 *CARLVE Freck.* Gl. xviii. vii. (1872) VII. 225 Goosehood became too apparent. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 158/1 The bestowal of turkeys upon the turkeyless and geese upon the gooseless.

Goose (gās), v. [*f. GOOSE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To press or iron with a tailor's 'goose'. 1808 *JAMIESON*, *To Goose*, to iron linen cloths, *S.*, a word now nearly obsolete. 1859 *RANSAY Remin.* 180 To prepare them [her caps] for being ironed, or, as she said, to make them ready to be goosed.

2. *Theat. slang.* To hiss, to express disapproval of (a person or play) by hissing. (Cf. *GOOSE sb.* 1 g.) 1853 *Household Words* 24 Sept. 77/1 Actors speak of... such and such a tragedy being 'damned' or 'goosed'. 1854 *DICKENS Hart* I. i. vi. He was goosed last night; he was goosed the night before last, he was goosed to-day. He has lately got in the way of being always goosed, and he can't stand it. 1866 *St. James's Mag.* XVI. 69, I tired of the stage, however, although I was never 'goosed' in my life.

3. *U.S.* (See quotes.)

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *To Goose Boots*, to repair them by putting on a new front half way up, and a new bottom. 1889 *BARRÈRE & LELAND Slang* (1897), *Goose*... (American) to enlarge or repair boots, by a process generally known as footing, i.e. by putting in or adding pieces of leather.

4. *slang.* To make a 'goose' of, befool.

1859 in *BARRÈRE & LELAND Slang* (1897). Hence *Goos'ing* vbl. sh.; also attrib. 1855 *JAMIESON, Gusing-iron*, a smoothing iron, a Gipsy term, South of S. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 18 Jan. 75/1 'Goosing'... appears to have been the fate of lively M. Edmond About's last new play.

Gooseberry (gu'z'beri). Forms: 6 *gose*, *gows*, 6-8 *goos*, 7 *gous*, 9 *St. guse*, 6- *goose*; and see *BERRY*. [*Prob. f. GOOSE sb.* + *BERRY sb.*]

The grounds on which plants and fruits have received names associating them with animals are so commonly inexplicable, that the want of appropriateness in the meaning affords no sufficient ground for assuming that the word is an etymologizing corruption, e.g. of *Du. kruisbezie*, *C. kruisbezie*, or of a hypothetical 'gooseberry' or 'gooseberry' (see *GROSER*, *GROST*); though the last derives some little support from the existence of the form *Gozz* in *Gozz* (see *Gozz*).

1. The edible berry or fruit of any of the thorny species of the genus *Ribes*, the best known and most commonly cultivated of which is *R. Grossularia*; also the plant or shrub itself (more fully *gooseberry-bush*, *-tree*).

c. 1532 *Du Wes Intrad. Fr. in Palsgr.* 912 Gose berrys, *grosselles*. 1573 *TUSSER Husband.* xvi. (1878) 41 The Goose-berry, Respis and Roses. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen.* IV. i. 11. 196 All the other gifts appertinent to man (as the malice of this Age shapes them) are not worth a Goose berry. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* iii. 59 It is very good... to stuffe them with sowre-grapes, or vnripe-gooseberries. 1663 *Phil. Henry Diaries* (1882) 131 Trees received from Mr. Hammond. 6 Apples. 6 Corans. 6 Gooseberries. 1669 *WORLDICE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 126 Gooseberries being through ripe, taste the most like Grapes of any of our English Fruits. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* III. 42 Crystal Gooseberries are piled on Heaps; in vain the Parent-Tree Defends her luscious Fruit with pointed Spears. 1859 *THOMSON Gardener's Assist.* 380 In the gooseberry and currant, the leaves have chiefly performed their office when the fruit is ripened off.

† 2. Extended to the other species of *Ribes*; see *CURRENT* 2. *Obs.*

1578 *LYTE Dodones* v. lxx. 635 The Ribes or beyond sea gooseberries. *Ibid.* vi. xx. 682 The blacke gooseberies growe of them selues in moist vntoyled places. *Ibid.* 683 *Ribes rubrum*; in English Redde gooseberries, beyond-sea Gooseberries, Bastard Corinthes. 1655 *MOUFFET & BERNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 319 Red Gooseberries.

3. Applied to various shrubs resembling the gooseberry (sense 1) in some way, as American gooseberry, *Heterotrichum patens* or *H. niveum*; Barbados gooseberry, *Ferisia aculeata*; Cape gooseberry, *Physalis edulis* or *P. peruviana*; Coromandel gooseberry, *Averrhoa Carambola*; Little gooseberry (*Austral.*), *Buchanania mangoides*; Otobaito or Tahiti gooseberry, *Phyllanthus distichus*.

1847 *LEIGHARDT Fral.* xiv. 497 The little gooseberry-tree (*Conosetion Arborescens*). 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora W. Ind.* 784 Gooseberry, American. c. Gooseberry, Barbados. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 543/1 Coromandel Gooseberry... Tahiti Gooseberry. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* v. *Winter Cherry*, The Cape Gooseberry, a native of tropical America.

4. Short for *gooseberry-wine*.

1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* v. The fond mother... insisted upon her landlord's stepping in, and taking a glass of her gooseberry. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser. I. All Fools Day*, Fill us a cup of that sparkling gooseberry—we will drink no wise, melancholy, peltic port on this day.

5. A chaperon or one who 'plays propriety' with a pair of lovers, esp. in to play gooseberry. (Cf. *gooseberry-picker* in 8.)

1837 J. F. PALMER *Devonsh. Gloss.*, *Gubbs*, a go-between or gooseberry. 'To play gooseberry' is to give a pretext to two young people to be together. 1870 *MISS BROUGHTON Red as Rose* I. 169 Gooseberry I may be... but, at all events, I won't be instrumental in making myself so. 1881 W. E. NOBLE *Madras* I. 21 Let the old woman choose between playing gooseberry or loitering behind alone. 1889 G. ALLEN *Yents of Shem* II. 113 Madame didn't know a single word of English and was, therefore, admirably adapted... for enacting with effect the part of the commo or garden gooseberry.

6. *slang*. Old gooseberry = the deuce (DEUCE 2 a); esp. to play (↑up) old gooseberry, to make havoc (↑see also quot. 1796).

1796 *Grose's Diet. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v. He played up old gooseberry among them; said of a person who, by force or threats, suddenly puts an end to a riot or disturbance. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 144 Several of the gentlemen rode over the dressed grounds and played old gooseberry with them. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxviii. I'll play Old Gooseberry with the office, and make you glad to buy me out at a good high figure. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillarys & Burtous* II. xii. 149 You should have a tea-stick, and take them [dogs] by the tail, and lay on like old gooseberry. 1883 L. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxvii. 249 A great gale... played old gooseberry with the boats.

7. *attrib.* and *comb.*

a. attributive, as *gooseberry-bush*, -*cream*, -*fair*, -*feast*, -*pudding*, -*show*, -*tart*, -*tree*, -*wine*. b. objective, as *gooseberry-grower*. c. similitative, as *gooseberry-cheek*; also *gooseberry-eye* (cf. *gooseberry-eyed* in 8); *gooseberry-erb* = prec.

1530 *PALSGR. 226/2* "Gooseberry bushe, *groselietter*. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 88 *Vicia crista* is also called *Grossularia*, in english a Gros busha. a. Gooseberry bush. 1771 *RICHARDSON in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 183 On the gooseberry-bush and currant the same Aphides may be found. a. 1658 *CLEVELAND Poems* (1677) 86 First on her "Gooseberry Cheeks I mine eyes blasted. 1706 *Closet Rarities* (N.). To make "Gooseberry-Cream. 1789 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 174 How sweetly roll your "Gooseberry Eyes. 1885 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. 422 A portly gentleman with gooseberry eyes. 1825 *HUNT Every-day Bk.* I. 437 What are called the "Gooseberry fairs" by the wayside, whereat heats are run upon half-killed horses, or donkeys. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 274 The late Bath annual "gooseberry feast. 1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* cxxxix. (1848) 348/2 He was much esteemed among the class of "Gooseberry Growers. 1803 *JAN PORTER Thædæus* (1826) III. v. 102 When [she] compared... Pembroke's dark and even-aimed eyes, with the "gooseberry orbs of Lascelles. 1769 *Mrs. RAFFAEL Eng. House* r. (1778) 183 "Gooseberry Pudding. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 274 The annual "gooseberry shew, held at the house of Mr. Robert Huxley. 1859 *THOMPSON Gardener's Assist.* 559 The great number of gooseberry shews held in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire. 1845 *BUNN Dis. Liver* 185 After imprudently eating "gooseberry tart, she was seized with violent pain. c. 1532 *DU WES Introduct. Pr. in Palagr.* 914 "Gowsbery tre, *groselietter*. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 197 Fig-trees, Quince-trees, Gooseberry-trees. 1707 *Sir J. MORS England's Interest* (title-pg.), How to Make. "Gooseberry, and Mulberry Wines.

8. *Special comb.*: *gooseberry-caterpillar*, ? the caterpillar of the *gooseberry-moth*; *gooseberry-eyed a.* (see quot.); *gooseberry-louse* = *HARVENT-BUG*; *gooseberry-moth*, the magpie-moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*); *gooseberry-picker*, one who picks gooseberries, *colloq.* a chaperon (so *gooseberry-picking* vbl. sb.); *gooseberry-pie*, (a) a pie made of gooseberries, etc.; (b) (see quot. 1879); *gooseberry-season*, the time when gooseberries are ripe, esp. in *big gooseberry season*, the time of year when the newspapers have plenty of space to record trifles; *gooseberry-wig* (see quot.).

1882 *Garden* 6 May 319/3 A sharp look out must now be kept for "Gooseberry caterpillars. 1796 *Grose's Diet. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), "Gooseberry-eyed, one with dull grey eyes, like boiled gooseberries. 1856 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 290 The new insect called 'harvest bugs' or 'gooseberry lice'... imported from some American plants. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* xxvi. (1818) II. 452 The caterpillars of the "gooseberry-moth. 1868 *YATES Rock Ahead* II. ix. In his capacity of "gooseberry-picker, Lord S. was led... into anything but pleasant pastures. 1838 J. PAVN *Myst. Africæ* III. xli. 128 He had a sort of "Don't mind me" way with him that made him quite the perfection of a "gooseberry-picker". 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* 114 A custard is very good with the "gooseberry pie. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* vii. Go help your mother to make the "gooseberry pie. 1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* Gooseberry pie, *Epilobium hirsutum* L., from the smell of the leaves. 1789 G. GAMBRO *Acad. Horsenest* (1809) 26 How to make up a good stout... dose of physic for your wife or servants, in the "gooseberry season. 1796 *Grose's Diet. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), "Gooseberry wig, a large frizzled wig; perhaps, from a supposed likeness to a gooseberry bush.

Gooseberry-fool. [*FOOL sb.* 2]

1. A dish made of gooseberries stewed or scalded and pounded with cream.

1719 *D'URFEE Pills* III. 9 A rich colded Cream, or a Gooseberry-Fool. 1775 *JEVILL Recit.* 30 May, I must thank you for the recipe to make gooseberry fool. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 70 A large dish of gooseberry-fool that was standing to cool.

Comb. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378 Gooseberry-fool-green velvet. 2. As a popular plant-name: a. Willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), also called *gooseberry-pie*; b. Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*).

1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot. Kix.* 257 The hairy sort [of Frech Willow], vulgarly known by the name of Codlins and Cream, or Gooseberry-Fool, from the smell of the leaves. 1858 *LADY WILKINSON Weeds & Wild Fl.* 72 Lung-wort, Cowslip of Jerusalem... Gooseberry-fool, *Pulmonaria*.

Goose-bill. Used as a name for things resembling the bill of a goose.

1. The plant *Galium Aparine*: = *GOOSE-GRASS* 2. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal Suppl.* Goose bill, *Aparine*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Goosebill*, the *Galium aparine*, in reference to the serrated edges of the leaves and their resemblance to the rough edges of the mandibles of the goose.

† 2. A kind of forceps for extracting bullets, etc. (Cf. *CROW-BILL* 2.) *Obs.*

1676 *COLLES, Goose-bill*, a Chirurgeons instrument of the same use as a Crow-bill. 1766 in *PULLITS* (ed. Kersey). 1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.*

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1735-40 *DRUCE & PARSON Diet.* *Goose-bill*, a particular sail used at sea, when a ship goes before the wind, or with a quarter wind.

Goose-cap. ? *Obs.* [see *CAR sb.* 1 (sense 7).] A booby, noodle, numskull, simpleton, fool.

1589 *NASHE Martins Mths. Minde* 45 And so will you Sonnes both, like a couple of goosecaps. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 81 Out you Gullies, you Goose-caps, you Gudgeon-eaters! 1638 *FORD Fancies* iv. 1, What a wise goose-cap hast thou shew'd thyself! 1712 *SWIFT Trist. to Stella* 18 Apr. Did you ever see such a blundering goosecap as Presto? 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. t. Wks.* 1799 I. 169 My husband is such a goose-cap, that I can't get no good out of him at home or abroad. 1820 *Miss MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 121 She's a goosecap... and a romp, and a saucybox. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* v. A plague on thee for a cold down-hearted goose-cap.

Hence *Goose-capical a.* *nouse-ud.*, foolish.

1785 *J. Thompson's Man* 14 Nonsensical, fantastical, goose-capical, comical, and idiotical.

Goose-egg. (Pl. † *geese-eggs*.) The egg of a goose; hence U.S. in scoring at athletic contests, the zero or 'O' showing a miss or inability to score. (Cf. *DUCK'S-EGG*.)

1534 *P. Pl. Crede* 225 His chyn wip a chol lollode As greet as a gos eye. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxviii. (1495) 795 The roodridl layeth eggys in the londe that ben gretter than gos eggys. *Ibid.* xix. lxxxiii. 924 Geys egges ben grette and harde to defye. 1577 *B. Goode Herschall's Husb.* iv. (1586) 164 Of Goose Egges... never set under a Henne above five. 1650 *B. Discontinuum* 30 One Mother Huggin... got all the goose-eggs, hen-eggs, and duck-eggs she could. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 294 It... grows to the size of a goose-egg. 1886 *N. Y. Times* July (Cent.). The New York players presented the Boston men with nine unpalatable goose eggs in their [baseball] contest on the Polo Grounds yesterday.

b. *attrib.* *goose-egg moth*, *Cilix compressa*.

1819 *G. SAMUELLE Entomol. Confend.* 254.

Goose-flesh, gooseflesh.

1. The flesh of a goose.

c. 1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker 661 Caro ancina*, *gooseflesche*. c. 1520 *L. ANDREW Noble Lyfe* II. c. 1, 1, 3 b in *Babets Bk.* The goose flesh is very grosse of nature in disiestion.

2. A rough, pimply condition of the skin, resembling that of a plucked goose, produced by cold, fear, etc.; horripilation. (Cf. *GOOSE-SKIN* 2.)

1810 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 342 The very term by which the German New-Birthites express it is enough to give one goose-flesh. 1868 *BROWNING King & Bk.* viii. 282 This cold day I... Guido must be all goose-flesh in his hole. 1876 *DUNNING Dis. Skin* 29 The condition known as *cutis anserina*, or goose-flesh. 1880 *BROWNING Clive* 192 The memory of that moment makes goose-flesh rise! *Fig.* 1864 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 123 Irritating every pore of his away, like a dry north-east wind, to a gooseflesh of opposition and hostility.

attrib. and *comb.* 1851 *THACKERAY in Scribner's Mag.* II. 134/2 The Exhibition... was a great love-inspiring, gooseflesh-bringing sight. 1859 *O. W. HOLMES Prof. Breakf.* I. xi. Such a 'gooseflesh' shiver ran over my skin.

Hence (*notice-uds.*) *Goosefleshing ppl. a.*, giving one 'gooseflesh'; *Goosefleshy a.*, of or pertaining to 'gooseflesh'.

1894 *G. S. LAYARD Tennyson & Illustrators* ii. 26 The true goose-fleshy appearance that would be lost in the warmth of the studio. 1895 *CLARK RUSSELL Convict Ship* II. xxvi. 159 'It's a goosefleshing discipline', said Captain Barrett.

Goose-foot. Used as the name of various objects resembling the foot of a goose.

1. A plant belonging to one of the various species of the genus *Chenopodium*; so called from the shape of the leaves. Pl. *goosefoots*.

The Eng. name seems to have been a translation from the Ger. A Lat. plant-name of the same etymological meaning, *Chenopus* (Gr. χηνόπους) occurs in Pliny.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* H iij b, *Pex anserinus* is called in dugh gensz [mispr. geuz] fusz and it may be called in english Goose-fote. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 262 The herbe cauled *Chenopode* (which some caule goose foote). 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 528 The hearb goosefoot is venomous to swine. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* ccxix. 577 Goose-foot or Sowbane. 1688 *J. PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 401 With Leaves somewhat like our Goosefoot. 1738 *DEERING Catal. Stirp.* 34 The other Goosefoot... called by some Country People Fat Hen. 1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 221 Such are all the Goose-foots, of which there are no less than twenty species. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* IV. 38 The goose-foots... and other unattractive plants. 1872 *QUIVER Elem. Bot.* n. 224 Artificial Shagreen used to be made by pressing a piece of leather upon the seeds of White Goosefoot so as to raise a warted surface.

b. The plant *Aspalathus Chenopoda*.

1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 480 *Goosefoot*. A beautiful, yellow-flowered, evergreen, Cape-of-Good-Hope shrub.

2. Something arranged or made in the shape of a goose's foot; e.g. a three-branched hinge, or a number of roads diverging from a common point. Pl. *goose-feet*. [= *F. patte d'oie*.]

1536-17 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 417 Le gosfoot ad magnam portam occidentalem collegii. 1732 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blend's Gardening* 19 A Goose-foot, which leads into the great Walks. *Ibid.* 54 The Walks of these Goose-feet center every one upon the Spouts of the Water-work. 1741 *STACK in Phil. Trans.* XLI. 683 The Goose-foot formed by the Valve being much more compounded.

Goose-grass. Forms: a. see *GOOSE* and

GRASS. β. 6-8 *erron*. *goose-grease*. The popular name of various plants, most of which are or were formerly used as food for geese.

1. Silver-weed (*Potentilla Anserina*).

a. 1389 *SINON. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 41 *Tanacetum album*, goosegrease. c. 1400 *Med. Wks.* 15th c. (Henslow 1899) 99 Tak planteyne, gogres, and[d] housleke. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 204/4 Gogres, gres, or camoroche, or wyldte tanzy. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal Suppl.* Goosegras was sometime called *Argentina*. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* 32 Goose grass, *Goose tansie*, *Argentina*. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 240 Goose grass or Wild Tansie is a weed that strong Clays are very subject to. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 71 *Potentilla anserina*, .. Goose-grass.

2. Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*).

Hence applied with distinctive epithet to other species of *Galium*, as in † *Downy-stalk Goosegrass*, † some variety of *G. scabrum* (Withering Brit. Pl. 1766); *Yellow Goosegrass*, Our Lady's Bedstraw, *G. verum* (Britten & H., citing *Rural Cycl.*). Possibly quot. c. 1400 (sense 2) belongs to this sense.

a. 1538 *TURNER Libellus*, *Goosgrys*, *Aparine*. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* IV. lxxv. 538 Cluier or Goosegrasse hath many smal square branches. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* clxxxvii. 292 It is called in English... Goosegrasse, Cleavers (or Clivers). 1779 *Mrs. DELANY Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 425 The specimen of goose grass or cleavers that you enclos'd is the right sort. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 48. 508 The seeds of avens have one single hook, those of agrimony and goosegrass many. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* III. 153 (Goose-grass or Cleavers)... This plant is said to have its name from the fondness of that bird for its herbage.

b. 1530 *PALSGR. 226/2 Goss grece*, an herbe. 1587 *MASCALL Court. Cattle* t. (1600) 15 Likewise the juice of cleavers, or goose grease. 1691 *RAY N. C. Words* 35 Hariff and Catchweed; Goose-grasse, *Aparine*. 1731 *BAILEY, Hariff and Catchweed*, Goose Grease.

† 3. Purple goose-grass, field madder or spurwort (*Sherardia arvensis*). *Obs.*

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 11 It [*Alysson Plinii*] had leaves lyke madder and purple flowers, it maye be named in English purple goosgrafe [sic].

4. The wild grass *Bromus mollis*.

1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 217 *Bromus mollis*, Goose-grass: Bull-grass. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

5. U.S. a. 'The door-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*' (*Cent. Dict.*). b. 'Low spear-grass, *Poa annua*' (*Stand. Dict.*).

Goose-grease. The melted fat or grease of the goose. See also *GOOSE-GRASS* 2 β.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xliii. (1495) 629 Oyneons helpth ache of reynes wth goose grece or wyth hony. 1523 *FITZGERARD Husb.* § 43 Let thy terre be medied wth oyle, goose grease, or capons grease, these three be the beste. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* l. 99 If they be anointed wth it [Garden-cressel], and Goose-grease mixed together. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 150 Some farmers place great reliance on goose-grease. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 Mutton suet and goose-grease are famous in domestic medicine, but are simply valuable because, if well prepared, they are less apt than some other fats to become rancid.

Gooseherd. Also *GOZZARD*. [f. *GOOSE sb.* + *HERD sb.* 2] One who tends a flock of geese.

14... 1773 [For the form *gozherd* see *GOZZARD*]. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. ii. (1871) II. 15 Their geese are driven to the field like herds of cattell by a goose herd. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 324 A gooseherd, it is said, can distinguish every goose in the flock by the tones of its voice. 1892 *SWINBURNE Studies* (1894) 232 The democratic theatricals of Gallician geese and gooseherds.

Goose-house.

1. A small house or shed in which geese are shut up for the night.

1474-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 95 Prole flaggyng de le goyghous. 1516-17 *Ibid.* 106 Laboranti ad le Gowehouse. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 71 They must be put into the Goose-house, and kept asunder with hurdles. 1832 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* v. 154 Pigsties, goose-houses, and hen-houses out of number.

2. A village lock-up.

1841 *P. Parley's Ann.* II. 241 Several others were... dragged off to what in the country is called, the goose-house—that is, the cage. 1847-89 in *HALLIWELL*.

Gooseling, *obs.* form of *GOSLING*.

Goose-neck. A name given to things shaped like the neck of a goose.

1. *Naut.* (See quot. 1769 and 1867.)

1688 *S. SEWALL Diary* 29 Nov. About 12 at night... the whistaf is somewhat loosed from the Goose-neck. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVI. 15 The tiller was unshipped and the goose-neck shifted. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Goose-neck*, a sort of iron hook fitted on the inner end of a boom, and introduced into a clamp of iron, or eye-bolt, which encircles the mast, or is fitted to some other place in the ship, so that it may be unhooked at pleasure. 1835 *MARKVAT Olla Podr.* v. He perceived the half of a maintop-sail yard... lying on the goose-necks. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Goose-neck*, a curved iron, fitted outside the after-chains to receive a spare spar, properly the swinging boom, a davit.

2. *Mech.* A pipe or piece of iron, etc. curved like the neck of a goose.

1843 J. A. RANSOME *Implem. Agric.* 52 A collar chain... having what is technically termed a 'goose neck' passing through one of its links, which is made circular for its admission. a. 1864 *GREENE Coal, Petrol.* (ed. 1865) 77 The pipe connecting the goosenek and worm. 1870 *CONR & JONES Petrolia* xi. 164 A conducting tube, called a 'goose-neck', which it resembled in shape. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Goose-neck*, a nozzle having a universal-joint connection to the stand-pipe on a fire-engine. 1888 *LOCKWOOD'S Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Goose Neck*, the bent rod by which the tap hole in a casting ladle is opened and closed.

3. (See quot.)

1854 Miss BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, Goose-neck, a twisted stick with two sharp points to run into the thatch, to prevent the wind blowing it up. 1884 in CASSELL.

Goose-quill.

1. One of the quills or wing-feathers of a goose; hence, a pen made of such a feather.

1552 HULOT, *Goose quill, calamus asserinus*. 1883 HOLLYBANK *Campo di Fior* 331 We write with goose quills. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham. II. ii.* 359 Many wearing Rapiers, are affraide of Goose-quills. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* verse 3. Wks. 1871 V. 68 The goose-quill hath smote antichrist under the fifth rib. 1773 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 327 Two wires of about the size of a goose quill. 1834 F. B. HEAD *Bubbles of Brimney* 138 Sensations on the eye and ear which the goose-quill can not power to impart. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr. I. iii.* 148 A fat philosopher sitting writing in a peaceful library with a goose quill.

1796. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav. Wks.* (Grosart) V. 38 These about named goosequill brachadocheos. 1661 WALTON *Angler* (ed. 3) x. 172 Three. Goose-quill boats.

† b. A writer, author. *nonce-tise. Obs.* 1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 149 Bowles, cards and dice, you are the true liberal sciences, Ile ne be the Goose-quill, gentlemen, while I live.

† 2. *Naut.* (See quot.; cf. GOOSE-WING 2.) *Obs.* 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Carguer le point de la voile qui est sous le vent*, to haul up the lee-due-garnet, or goose-quill of a sail.

Hence † *Goosequillian a.* 1610 *Histrio. m. D. 4*, Not while goosequillian Posthast holds his pen.

Goosery (gū'sēri). [f. GOOSE sb. + -ERY.]

1. Silliness such as is attributed to the goose. *rare.* 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii. Wks. (1851) 370 The lofty nakedness of your Latinizing Barbarian, and the finical goosery of your neat Sermon-actor. 1875-9 CARLYLE in *Memoir Tenneyson* (1897) II. 235 Goldie was just an Irish blackguard, with a fine brain...and a great fund of goosery.

2. A place in which geese are kept; a collection of geese.

1828 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. 293 They set up... a cackle which might rival the din of their own gooseries at feeding-time. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 506 On its tips toes rose the entire Goosery—flap went every wing.

Goose-skin.

1. The skin of a goose. 1700 FLOWER *Cold Baths* i. ii. 38 Excessive Cold, which contracts the Skin like a Goose-Skin.

2. = GOOSE-FLESH 2.

1638 RAWLEY *Dr. Bacon's Life & Death* 150 A Ragged Skin, such as they call a Goose Skin (orig. *de cute spissiori, quam vocant asserinam*), which is, as it were, Spongie. 1705 J. TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 157 He draws back when they are addressing him, as if contamination was in their breath, and is all goose-skin at a low bred man. 1824 Miss FENNER *Intro.* ii. Her skin began to rise into what is vulgarly termed goose-skin. 1836 LADY Dacre in *L'Estrange's Friendships* Miss Milford (1882) I. 319 The learning she displays... gives me, what the poor people call the 'goose-skin'—a sort of vague sensation of awe. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 297 'Horripilation' or 'goose-skin'. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 341 The skin is pale, and owing to the contraction of the unstripped muscle fibres, presents the appearance called 'goose-skin'.

3. A thin soft kind of leather. Also *attrib.*

1826 *Morn. Herald* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1859) II. 461 The ladies all wore a goose-skin underdress, in compliment to the north-easter. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

4. The impression made upon copal by the sand or gravel in which it is found.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Fruit. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 437 The 'goose-skin', which is the impress of sand or gravel...To clear the goose-skin of dirt.

Hence *Goose-skinned, Goose-skinny adjs.*, affected with 'goose-skin'.

1844 DICKENS *Chimes* i. A breezy, goose-skinned, blue-nosed... tooth-chattering place it was, wait in. 1898 LADY HERBERT *Tr. Hübner's Rumble* ii. ii. 258 It was the terrible revolver which had already made me feel goose-skinny on leaving Yokohama.

Goose-step. *Mil.* An elementary drill in which the recruit is taught to balance his body on either leg alternately, and swing the other backwards and forwards.

1806 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 11 Feb., The balance or goose-step introduced for their practice excites a fever of disgust. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON *Sonnets* 32 Oft with aching bones, I marched the goose-step, cursing Sergeant Jones. 1887 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* II. ix. 164 You must have superintended a course of instruction in the goose-step 'in your day'.

Hence *Goose-step v. intr.*, to practise this drill. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 297 He sees them (recruits) posturing, goose-stepping, tumbling [etc.].

Goose-wing.

1. The wing of a goose. † Sometimes used as a type of what is of trifling value. In quot. 1630 with allusion to the feathers used for arrows.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. v. 36 Thei ne gyueth nyght of god one gose wyng. 1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon*, *66f. Edm. VI* (Arb.) 113 He was not able to giue so much as a gose wyng; for they were none of hys to byde. 1550 CROWLEY *Epiqr.* 970 They invent idle obies, by the goose wyng. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's House* iv. (1586) 188 b, If any thing remaine, not washed away, you must sweep it out with a Goose wing. 1586 BRIGHT *Melauch.* iv. 27 Water fowle are not of melancholicke persons to be tasted, except the goose-wings. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 107/1 Search the Chronicles, it is most plain, That the Goose-wing braue conquests did obtaine.

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2. *Naut.* (See quot.; cf. GOOSE-QUILL 2.)

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 29 'Put out a goose-wing, or a hullocke of a sayle. 1627 — *Seaman's Grammar*, ix. 41 For more haste unparrill the mizen yard and lanch it, and the saile over her Lee quarter, and fit Gutes at the further end to keepe the yard steady, and with a Boome home it out; this we call a Goose-wing. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Goose-wings* of a sail, the clues or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail, where the middle part is furled or tied up to the yard. 1836 MARRYAT *Mish. Easy* xxv, 'I hose on deck were... setting the goose-wings of the mainsail, to prevent the frigate from being pooped a second time. 1867 SAYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Goose-wings of a Sail*, the situation of a course when the hunt-lines and lee-clue are hauled up, and the weather-clue down... Also applied to the fore and main sails of a schooner or other two-masted fore-and-aft vessel; when running before the wind she has these sails set on opposite sides.

Hence *Goose-winged a.*

1869 Mayne Reid's *Mag.* June, 515 We beheld a large ship lying to under goose-winged main-top-sail and storm-slay-sails. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Goose-winged*—when the weather clew of a course is down and the lee clew and the buntlines hauled up.

Goosey (gū'si). Also goosy, goosie. [f. GOOSE sb. + -Y.] A childish or playful diminutive of GOOSE sb., applied to persons. Also goosey-goosey, goosey-gander (from the nursery rime 'Goosey, goosey, gander, Whither did you wander?').

a 1816 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Elegy* Wks. 1816 IV. 368 Or whereat thou, O goddess of the fiddle? To suffer Air! join with Goosy Gander, Cock Robin, Homer, and High-diddle diddle. 1842 in Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* 92 Goosy goosy gander! Where shall I wander? 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* i. 8 Do you think all the world are set on him as you are, you goosie? 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xviii, That goosey-gander Alwright. 1868 F. LOCKER *Nice Correspondent* vi, His bride was a goosey! 1878 M. E. JACKSON *Chapman's Cares* i. xi. 150 'Dare say you too, but I am not such a goosey-goosy.'

Goosht, obs. Sc. form of GUSSET.

Goosified, *pa. pple. nonce-wd.* Affected with 'goose-flesh'.

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1892) II. 240 [He] shrunk up as if twenty thousand pins had been thrust into him; his flesh goosified, his mouth puckered up.

Goosish (gū'si), *a.* [f. GOOSE sb. + -ISH.]

Goose-like, silly, stupid.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 535 (584) Yet gan she him biseche, .. For to le war of goosish peples speche That dremen thinges, which that never were. 1863 Reader 19 Dec. 726/2 The droll carvings of asinine preachers and goosish congregations.

Hence *Goosishness*.

1864 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 220 This creature, with her goosishness, and her self-conceit.

Goosling, obs. form of GOSLING.

Goosy, variant of GUSSEY Sc., pig.

Goost(e), obs. form of GHOST.

Goosy (gū'si), *a.* Also goosey. [f. GOOSE sb. + -Y.] Goose-like.

1. Resembling a goose; hence, foolish, silly.

1811 Ora & Juliet IV. 163, I wanted a heart-urg, and I would have a swan in the middle of it; but... when it was done, the swan looked so goosey that I was ashamed of it. 1856 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 201 A foolish, goosey, innocent but very vulgar kind of mortal. 1869 *Couteup. Rev.* XI. 356 Mr. Riviere's 'Fox and Geese' made us laugh, the geese in conclave over the prostrate fox were so wonderfully goosy. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C's Lett.* I. 113 A goosy maid-servant at Mainhill.

2. Of the skin: In the condition of 'goose-flesh'.

1857 *Chamb. Jnl.* VIII. 191 As if an instrument of that kind would ever persuade me out of a goosey sensation in the calves. 1887 JEFFERIES *Amurys* at Fair 3 The skin of her arms became 'goosey' directly.

Hence *Goosiness*.

1888 Miss TYLER *Blackhall Ghosts* I. xl. 241 You are the goosiest goose, Lucy. I am rather tired of your goosiness.

Goat, **Goote**, obs. forms of GOAT, GOTE.

Gopher (gō'fər), sb. 1 U. S. Also gophir.

[? Said to be ad. colonial. f. *gause*.

According to Webster 1848-64, *gause* was used by the French settlers in North America as a name for various burrowing animals, and is a transferred use of *gause* honeycomb (see GOFER, GOFER; cf. the vb. 'to honeycomb'), as expressing the action of such animals.]

1. A burrowing rodent of the genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*; a pocket gopher or pouched rat.

1813 BRACKENRIDGE *Vagus Louisiana* (1814) 58 The Gopher... lives under ground, in the prairies, and is also found east of the Mississippi. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 165 The subterranean whistle of the busy gophers that were ploughing and vaulting the earth beneath us. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Prairies* 64 The gopher mines the ground Where stood their swarming cities. 1883 B. HARTE *Carquines Woods* vii. 161 [She] went like a squirrel up a tree or down like a gopher in the ground.

2. A burrowing or ground squirrel of the subfamily *Spermophilinae*; a spermophile.

1874 COVES *Birds N. W.* 357 *Gopher*: Frontier vernacular name for all the ground-squirrels (*Spermophilus*) indiscriminately. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 475/2 Numbers of grey land squirrels (gophers) scampered over the flats.

3. A burrowing land-tortoise (*Testudo carolina*), of nocturnal habits, common in the southern U. S.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 18 The dens, or caverns, dug... in the sand hills, by the great land-tortoise, called here Gopher, present a very singular appearance. 1845 LILL. *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 161, I frequently observed the holes of the gopher, a kind of land-tortoise. 1884 *Times* 18 Apr. 8

They vary this with a fish or gopher caught in the lakes or woods, the gopher being a species of land turtle.

4. A large burrowing snake of the southern United States. Also *gopher-snake*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 367 *Spilotes coniferi* is known by the negroes as the indigo or gopher-snake.

5. *Mining*. A *gopher-drift* q.v.

1881 [see *gopher-drift*].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gopher-hill*, *-pelt*; also *gopher-drift* (see quot.); *gopher-hole*, (a) the opening of a gopher's burrow; (b) (see GOFER v. 2); *gopher-man*, 'a safe-blower' (*Thieves' slang*)' (*Cent. Dict.*); *gopher-plum*, -root (see quots.).

1881 RAYMOND *Blindings Gloss.*, *Gopher* or 'Gopher-drift', an irregular prospecting-drift, following or seeking the ore without regard to maintenance of a regular grade or section. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 166 Over an extended plain are seen, like 'gopher hills, their excavations ancient and recent. 1865 N. Y. *Herald* in *Morn. Star* 3 Feb., Some of our troops covering themselves from the fire by resort to the 'gopher holes in the vicinage. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 90 The meanest boy could lead them miles out of their way to see a gopher-hole. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 62, I cannot pay for a team each year with 'gopher pelts as others do. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Gopher-plum*, the Ogechee lime (*Nyssa capitata*). 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Gopher-root*, a low rosaceous shrub, *Chrysothamnus oblongifolius*, with extensively creeping underground stems, found in the sandy pine-barrens of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.

Gopher (gō'fər), sb. 2' [a. Heb. גִּפְתָּר *gopher*.] The tree of the wood of which the ark was made. Chiefly in comb. *gopher-wood*: applied in U. S. to the yellow-wood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*).

1611 BIBLE *Gen.* vi. 14 Make thee an Ark of Gopher-wood. 1856 *Ald. Poet. Wks.* 101 There to a pillar of black gopher-wood Brought near, a fettered prisoner he stood. 1867 JEAN INGELWOLD *Story* 20 Where the palm, The almond, and the gopher shot their heads.

Gopher, sb. 3: see GOFER.

Gopher (gō'fər), v. U. S. [f. GOFER sb.]

1. *intr.* To act like a gopher; to burrow. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 473/2 At first were those who..gophered under the mighty walls of the temple.

2. 'In Mining, to begin or carry on mining operations at hap-hazard, or on a small scale; mine without any reference to the possibility of future permanent development. Such mine-openings are frequently called *gopher-holes* and *coyote-holes* (Pacific States)' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gopher, variant of GOFER.

Gopin, *goping*, *goppen*, obs. fl. GOWPEN.

Goppe, variant of GUP *int.*, *Obs.*

Gor 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 *gorr*. [Of un known origin; cf. GORB.] An unfledged bird. 1683 J. HODGKINSON in *Land. Gaz.* No. 1860/6 The Old Birds of Prey, with their young Gorr, which they were training up to swallow Kingdoms at once. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ger.* a young unfledged bird. *Westm.*

Gor 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [Cf. GORMAW.] A sea-gull. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 576 Seven sort of Fowls, as Curlew, Sea-Pye, Sea-Swallow, Gorre, and other we want Names for. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

Gor, dial. f. GORE sb. 1; var. GORE sb. 6 *Obs.*; obs. f. GORE v. 1

|| **Gorah**, *gorrah*. [Hottentot.] A Hottentot musical instrument (see quot. 1881).

1786 SPARKMAN *Cape C. H.* i. 229 This instrument is called a 'Goerra', a name, tolerably expressive of the sound of the instrument. 1822-4 BURNELL *Trav.* I. 48 The chief was considered a good performer upon the gorah. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sc.* Poem 17 Soothed by the gorrah's humming reed. 1843 R. MOFFAT *Mission Labours* S. Afr. iv. 58 His gorrah soothes his solitary hours. 1881 NOBLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 311/1 One [musical instrument] named the 'gorah' was formed by stretching a piece of the twisted entrails of a sheep along a thin hollow stick... in the manner of a bow and string. At one end there was a piece of quill fixed into the stick, to which the mouth was applied.

|| **Goral** (gō'rāl). *Zool.* Also gooral. An Indian antelope (*Cemas goral*).

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 89/2 The Goral (*A. goral*)... first described by General Hardwicke in the 'Linnean Transactions'. 1876 KINLOCK *Large Game Shooting in Tibet* Ser. ii. 21 The Goral, like the Serow, belongs to the Chamois hills. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Jan. 3/2 There were other kinds of big game, as musk and harking deer, and goral—an animal not unlike the chamois. 1894 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) II. 257 The goral (*Cemas goral*) of the Himalaya. *Ibid.* 258 Nearly allied to the gorals are the serows, or goat-antelopes [*Nemorhaedus*].

Goravich, variant of GILRAVAGE.

Gorb (gō'rb), *a.* and *sb.* [Of unknown origin; cf. GOR 1; also GORBLE v. 1] † *A. adj.* Greedy; voracious. *Obs.* *B. sb. dial.* *a.* A greedy person; *b.* A young bird. *transf.* An infant.

1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 76 The gluttonous or gorb child. 1824 CARLYLE *Lett.* 12 Nov. in *Froude's Life* (1882) I. xv. 256 Unhappy gorb! I have wished it farther than I need repeat at present. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Gorb*, a young bird. *Dumfri.* 1880 *Antirrh. & Down Gloss.*, *Gorb*, a greedy person.

Gorbal (gō'rbāl). *Sc.* [? Short for GORBLIN, or derivative of GORB. Cf. GORBLE v. 1] = GOR 1. *Gorr sb.*, GORBLIN, GORLIN.

1808 in JAMIESON s.v. *Yeldring*, Children...often take the bare *gorbals*, or unfledged young, of this bird, and [etc.].

+ **Gorbelled**, *a. Obs.* [f. GORBELL + ED².] Having a protuberant belly; corpulent.

1599 SKELTON *Agst. Garnescheit*, 36 Gup, gorbelyd Godfrey 1. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Dollaris helio*, a gorbelyd glutton. 1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 110 a. A great gorbelyd chuff. 1557 MRS. M. BASSETT *tr. More on the Passion in More's Wks.* 1402 f. A great gorbelyd glutton. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* 11. ii. 93 Hang ye gorbelled knaves, are you vndone? 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 259 The Gordians and Muscovites, and other Gorbelled Nations. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Collog. Erasin.* (1711) 166 A kind of Gorbely'd Kites, with crooked Beaks and Talons. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* ix. (1800) 59, I never saw the gorbelled Scotch captain again. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Character*. C. *Snub* ii. Wks. 1864 III. 421 The gorbelled varlets, with mouths greasy with the goods of cheated worth. *transf.* 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden F 2* An vnconscionable gorbelled Volume, bigger bulkt than a Dutch Hoy.

+ **Gorbelly**, *sb.* (and *a.*) *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *gor*, GORE *sb.* (sense 1) + BELLY. Cf. SW. dial. *gär-bälj*.]

+ 1. A protuberant belly. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Nig.* 30 He had a fatte necke and a gorbely. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* II. xxviii. (1631) 22 As if there had beene no grace but in a gorbely. 1615 T. ADAMS *Sacrifice of Thank*. 18 The Epitaph hath a gorbely. 1674 JOSSELYN *Poy. New Eng.* 21 Finding her [a she-wolf's] Gor-belly stuff with flesh newly taken in. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* 733 About the size of Vultures... with crooked Beaks and Gor-bellies. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 144 Falstaff, reproaching the Londoners... with their gore-bellies.

2. *nonce-use*. A garment with a loose belly.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 48 The French quarrier slop, or the gorbely, The long stock hose, or close Venetian.

3. A person with a protuberant belly.

1530 PALSGR. 429 f. Se this gorbely, he is so shorte wynded that he can scarcely speke. 1580 NORTON *Plutarch* (1676) 183 They have called him... gorbely, and hook-nosed. 1607 BREWER *Lingua v. ite*. The belching gorbely hath well killed me. 1694 MOUTOUX *Rabelais v.* (1737) 216 Fat, pursy Gorbelys. 1886 ELWORTH *IV. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Gorbely*, an over-corpulent person. (Very com.)

+ 3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = GORBELLIED *a. Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 641 f. Y^e church had not provided for gorbely gluttons. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ausu. Osor.* 222 b. What if Landes and possessions long times enluffed with gorbely Mouncks became a pray to the spoylers. 1603 DRERKE *Wonderfull Yere Fij*, My gorbely Host leapt halfe a yarde from the coarse.

Gorbet, *Sc. and north.* [f. GORB + -ET.] A young unfledged bird.

1557 LYNDESAV *Satyre* [4397] in *Pinkerton Scot. Poems Rep.* (1792) II. 89 Cry lyke the gorbetits of aue kae. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gorbitt*, a newly hatched bird.

Gorbile, *v. 1 Sc.* = GOBBLE *v. 1*

1728 RAMSAY *Daft Bargain* 10 Raff... lick'd his thumb, To gorbile't up without a gloom. 1825 *3 Whistle-Buick* (Scot. Songs) (1890) Ser. III. 39 We'll smuir our dule By gorbiln' up parritch and cakes.

Gorbile, *v. 2 Sc.* = GOBBLE *v. 2*

1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 357 The earl he gorbiled a gruesome laugh.

Gorblin, *Sc.* [f. GORB + -LING; cf. GORLIN.] An unfledged bird.

1728 RAMSAY *Ausru. to Poverty Poets* ii, [They] gape like gorblins to the sky.

+ **Gorce**, *Obs.* Also 5 gorte, 7 gors, 8 goss. [f. *AD. gortz*, pl. of *gort* (also *OF. gort, gourt*, mod. Fr. dial. *gour, gourd*) = L. *gurgit-eu*, *gurgis*, whirlpool. The form *gorce* was taken later for sing. and a pl. formed from it. See also GORE *sb.* 4 a. A whirlpool. b. (See quot. 1766.)

1350 *Act 25 Edu. III.* Stat. iv. c. 4 Purce que Communnes passages de neifs & bielez en les grantz rivières d'Engleterre si sont souvent fois destourbez par le lever de gortz. 1472 *Act 12 Edu. IV.* c. 7 Ascuns... gortes... molyms, mille-dammez, etc. 1480 CAXTON *Onid's Met.* xiv. i. A lytil gorte... wherein Sylla bayned her accustomably when she hade hete. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 b. A deep pit of water, a gors or gulf. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gorce*,... any spot in a River, such as Weirs, Mills, Stakes, etc. which hinder the free Passage of Ships or Boats. 1741 VENER *Abridgen. XVI.* 23 Nussance... lies for levying of a Goss to intercept the Course of Fish coming from the Sea. [1891 NORTH in *Times* 13 May 3/5 The construction of such a gort... was an act of ownership.]

+ **Gorche**, *Obs. rare* = 1. [? distortion of GORGE *sb.* for the sake of time.] ? A glutton.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epir.* 33 One sillie drop of water askt the glotton greedie gorche [i.e. scorche].

Gorcock (*gōr-kok*). *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. *gor* of obscure origin (hardly, as in the case of next, = GORE *sb.* 1) + COCK.] The male of the Red Grouse. 1620 *Northumb. Househ. Bks.* (Sutes) 128, 2 gorcocks, n^o. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 177 The Red Game, called in some places the Goring and More-cock, *Lagopus alberta* Plinii. 1794 PICKERING in *Burns' Wks.* (1809) IV. 176 Flinnety winters hae I seen, And pip'd where gor-cocks whirling flew. 1813 SCOTT *Treiser.* III. vi. Amongst desert hills, where, leagues around Dwell but the gorcock and the deer. 1856 W. E. AVOTON *Boltonville* (1857) 48, I thought to hear the gorcock crow, or ouzel whistle shrill. 1882 J. BROWN *John Leech*, etc., *Dk. Abbot* 373 He was... as prompt and hardy, as beathery as a gorcock.

Gorcrow (*gōr-kro*). Also 7 gar-, 8-9 gorcrow. [f. *gor*, GORE *sb.* 1 + CROW.] The Carrion Crow. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. ii, Raven, and gorcrow, all my birds of prey. That think me turning carcase, now they come. 1632 MARSHALL *Holland's Leaguer* iv. iii. Dram. Wks. (1879) 71 Out of the wind I me! what, do you think You can put out the eyes of a gorcrow? 1656 CHORCE *Drallery* of She tript it like a barren Doe, And struted

like a Gar-crowe. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 167 It [Carrion Crow], will pick out the eyes of young lambs... for which reason it was formerly distinguished... by the name of the gor or gorcrow. 1819 CAMPBELL *Lss. Eng. Poetry* (1861) 71 Human vultures and gorcrows. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 599 As the gor-crow treats The bramble-finch, so treats the lynch the moth. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Gorcrow*.

Gord(e), variant of GMD *v. 2*, GOURD *v. 2, 3, Obs.*

Gordiget, *obs. form of GONGER 1*

Gordian (*gōr'di-ān*), *a. and sb.* Also 6 gordian, -dyon. [f. L. *Gordianus* or *Gordi-um* (see sense 1) + -AN. The phrase *nodus Gordius* (used *fig.*) is a conjectural reading in Ammianus Marcellinus XIV. xi. 1.] *A. adj.*

1. Gordian knot. *a.* An intricate knot tied by Gordius, king of Gordium in Phrygia. The oracle declared that whoever should loosen it should rule Asia, and Alexander the Great overcame the difficulty by cutting through the knot with his sword. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 34 As slippery as the Gordian knot was hard. 1891 A. T. PIERSON *Credulity of Incred.* 14 Alexander cut the Gordian Knot, which he had not the skill, patience, or strength to untie.

b. A representation of an intricate knot.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Sept. The gallery is prettily painted with several huntings, and at one end a gordian knot.

c. *fig.* or allusively: (a) A matter of extreme difficulty. To cut a Gordian knot: to get rid of a difficulty by force or by evading the supposed conditions of solution. (b) An indissoluble bond. + Also Gordian-twined knot.

(a) 1579 FULKE *Heekins* Part. 396 Hee had found out a sworde to cut in under this Gordian knot. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* I. i. 46 Turne him to any Cause of Policy, The Gordian Knot of it he will vnloose. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II § 13 Death will find some ways to untie or cut the most Gordian Knots of Life. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 84 His Sword would have cut the gordian Knot of hereditary Right. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* Pref. The Gordian knot of the Poor Laws not cut but untied. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess xxvii*, By no other means could the Gordian Knot be cut.

(b) 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 23 This Gordian knot together counties A Medor partener in her peerlesse love. 1630 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclog.*, etc. (1633) 61 Strange power of home, with how strange-twisted arms, And Gordian-twined knot, dost thou enchain me! 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* II. 19 Perhaps too much difficulty of untying the Gordian knot of matrimony... would be no kindness to the ladies. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lxxiv, The Gordian or the Gordian knot, whose strings Have tied together commons, lords, and kings.

2. Resembling the Gordian knot; consisting of twisted convolutions, intricate, involved.

1606 *Proc. agst. Garnet* S 53, The binding knot of the late Gordian Conspiracy. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx, Hereby also dissolving tedious and Gordian difficulties, which have hitherto molested the Church of God. 1667 - *P.* II. IV. 348 Close the serpent sly, Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine His braided train. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Rationale Jurid.* Evid. (1827) III. 193 Some of them [are] such as seem scarce capable of receiving solution but in the Gordian style. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* 47 She was a gordian shape of dazzling hue. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* xv, Lift the victory-flashing sword, And cut the snaky knots of this foul gordian word. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxv, 258 Some girt round them in orbs, snakes gordian, intertwining.

+ **B. sb.**

1. = Gordian knot.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Just.* IV. 150 It is like the Gordian: whiche it is better to breake in sonder, than to labor so much in vndoing it. a 1616 BRAUN & FL. *Bloody Era.* I. i, My swurd, With which the Gordian of your Sophistry Being cut, shall shew th' Imposture. 1643 PRYNE *Sev. Power* Part. II. 36 These strongest obligations are all cancelled, these Gordians cut in sunder with the sword of warre. 1709 MRS. MANTLEY *Secret Mem.* (ed. 2) II. 195 And whoever is the Man that unties the Gordian, as some such is always to be found, his Fortune is made.

2. An inhabitant of Gordium; one skilled in tying intricate knots.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relat.* I. 17 a, The hardest knots that the Gordians of our age can devise to tie.

+ **Gordian**, *v. nonce-ud.* [f. *prec. adj.*] *trans.* To tie in a Gordian knot.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 597 Locks... simply gordian'd up and braided.

Gording, variant of GOBBING, *Obs.*

Gordlin, variant of GORLIN *Sc.*

+ **Gordonia** (*gōr-dō-ni-ā*). *Bot.* [See quot. 1770.] A genus of North-American and Asiatic trees of the camellia or tea family (*Ternstroemiaceae*), with large beautiful flowers; a plant of this genus.

1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 520, I desire it may have a place among your genera, by the name of Gordonia, as a compliment to our worthy friend, that eminent gardener Mr. James Gordon, near Mile-end. 1865 F. PARKMAN *Huguenots* iv. (1871) 88 Here the rich gordonia... sends down its thirsty roots to drink at the stealing brook.

Gore (*gōr*), *sb.* Also 4, 7 gorre, 6-7 goar(e), 9 dial. *gor*. [OE. *gor* neut., dung, dirt = MDu., Du. *goor* mud, filth, OHG., MHG. *gor* (mod. Swiss *gur*, *guhr*, animal dung), ON. *gor* the cud in animals, slimy matter (Sw. *gorr*, dial. *gär*, *gor*, *gur*, dung, filth, putrid matter).]

1. Dung, faeces; filth of any kind, dirt, slime. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 883 *Finnun*, goor. a 1000 *Riddles* xlii. 72 (Gr.) *Pas* gores sunu... bone we wifol wordum nemnab. c 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xxix. 14 *Pas* caefles fleasc and latt and gor. 13... E. *Ælth.* P. B. 306 *Pe* gor ber-of me latt greued & be glette nyved. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1130 *Bothe* be guttez and the gorre guschew owte at ones. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 1005 His fader sergeantz alle... gorre on hym gonne browe. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1471 *Gore*, and fen, and full wast, That was out ykast. 1599 T. [Moufett] *Silkwormes* 59 Tainting with lothsome gore the common fold. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Sutes) 14 Such sheepe likewise as are troubled with the infirmity of chewing of gorre... A greata parte of their meat, whiles that they are chewing of it, workes forth of the wykes of their mouthes. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Gor*, *Gore*, dirt, anything rotten or decayed.

+ *b.* Hardened rheum from the eyes. *Obs.* = 1

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 48 The Gum, or Gore, as we call it, was separated in greater Quantity... and the Eye-ball itself was diminished. 1808-80 in JAMIESON.

2. Blood in the thickened state that follows effusion.

In poetical language often: Blood shed in carnage. + In early use occas. *blood and gore*, *bloody gore* (cf. Du. *bloed en goor*); see also GORE BLOOD. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hastings* xxviii, A Souldyours bandes must oft be dyed with goare. c 1586 C. TESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxviii. xvii, Zoon plaines... Saw waty clearnes chang'd to bloody gore. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 76 This warm reeking goare. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 596 Th' expiring serpent wallow'd in his gore. c 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Indep.* 18 The Saxon prince in horror died From altars stained with human gore. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xx, His talons are sheathed in her shoulders, And his teeth are red in her gore. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, Red with gore was the spear of the prelate of London. + W. Mismically used for 'blood'.

1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 305, I have three brothers, that is to say, relations by gore.

+ *b.* (All) (in) a (or one) gore of blood: bathed in or besmeared with blood. (Cf. GORE BLOOD 2.) *Obs.*

1661 *Pepys Diary* 7 Dec., In comes the German lack again, all in a gore of blood. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 147 She was all in a gore of blood. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. iv. 147 From their forehead to their shoes they were in one gore of blood. 1784 SIR J. CULLIN *Hist. Hawsted* III. 171 He's all a Gore of blood. 1824 *Examiner* 15/1 Lying on the ground in a gore of blood.

+ *c.* A clot, 'gout' (of blood). *Obs. rare* = 1

1727 Philip Quarll 253 He saw Gores of Blood here and there.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* simple *attrib.*, as (sense 1) + *gor*-*pit*; *b.* objective, as *gor*-*distilling*, *gor*-*dropping*, *c.* instrumental, as *gor*-*debadbled*, *gor*-*drenched*, *gor*-*drowned*, *gor*-*fed*, *gor*-*moistened*, *gor*-*spangled*, *gor*-*stained*; *d.* parasynthetic, as *gor*-*faced*. Also *gor*-*chewer* dial. (cf. quot. 1641 in sense 1).

1848 LYTTON *Harold* xi. xi, The tomb Of the bones and the flesh, 'Gore-debadbled and fresh. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, 'Gore-chewer', a sheep which, owing to some structural defect in its mouth, is unable to retain or properly masticate its food. 1770 BEATTIE *Ode Peace* I. ii, Murder... shakes her 'gor-distilling wings. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 169 That 'gor-drenched flag. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. iii, His sightless and 'gor-dropping sockets. 1867 DRYDEN *Agincourt*, etc. 114 Much d' may-d with what had lately hapt, On 'Gore-drown'd Gladmire in that bloody shower. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. ii, Flattery's incense No more shall shadow round the 'gor-dyed throne. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xlviii, 'Gore-faced Treason sprung from her adulterate joy. 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Bothwell's Bonny Jane* xxxvi, His hands two 'gor-fed scorpions grasp'd. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* xlii, 'Gore-moisten'd trees shall perish in the bud. 1508 FISHER *7 Petit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 18 As a sow walloweth in the styngyke 'gor pytte, or in the puddell. a 1649 IRVING *of Hawth.* *Poems Wks.* (1711) 371/2 'Gore-spangled ensigns streaming in the air. 1848 T. A. BUCKLEY *Iliad* 81 Mars, man-slayer, 'gor-stained, stormer of walls.

Gore (*gōr*), *sb.* 2. Forms: 4-6 goore, 4-9 *gor* (e), 4-9 *gor*. [OE. *gāra* = MDu. *ghere*, *ghere*, etc. (Du. *geer*), OHG. *gēro*, *gēro* (MHG. *gēre*, Ger. *gehren*, *gelhre*), ON. *geirr* (Sw. dial. *gare*, Da. dial. *gare*), app. related to OE. *gār* spear (see GARE *sb.* 1), the reference being to the shape of the spear-head. From OHG. the word passed into the Romanic languages; for the forms in these see GYRON.]

1. A triangular piece of land.

+ *a.* An angular point, a promontory. (OE. only.) c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 26 Ispania land is þryscyte... An ðara gæara liff sudwest.

b. A wedge-shaped strip of land on the side of an irregular field (cf. quot. 1881). Now only dial. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glasgow*. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 58 Radulfus tenet unum goram terre. c 1325 in Kennet *Par. Ant.* (1818) I. 571 Dues rodaz... scilicet le Gores sur Shortefurche. 1563 PRYNE *Sev. Power* xxii. 39, xxxvi, landes, & iure gors futher xvij, and they be all one thing. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Sutes) 43, There is in it 12 through landes and two gares. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 52 Contained in the head lands and gors, or short lands. 1821 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., When a field, the sides of which are straight but not parallel, is divided into 'lands' or 'leys', the angular piece at the side is called a gore or pike. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Gores*, the short ridges in an unevenly shaped ploughed field.

c. A small strip or tract of land lying between larger divisions. Chiefly U.S.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 34 Which gore or gusset of ground, was called Apherame, that is, a thing taken away, because parted from Samaria, and piced to Judea. 1793 *Providence (R. I.) Records* (1893) IV. 153 A heape of stones set for a south western Corner of a Goare, or Slipe of land.

1733 Rhode Island Col. Records (1859) IV. 478 The gore of land (adjoining to Attleborough) in controversy between this colony and the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1818 M. MITCHELL in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* VII. 146 A small gore also on the east side of the town... was annexed to Pembroke June 7, 1754.

1865 J. DRAHER *Hist. Spencer* (ed. 2) 12 A gore about one mile wide, lying between Leicester and Spencer.

1887 G. W. SEARS *Forest Ruins* p. vii, What New Englanders call a 'gore',—a triangular strip of land that gets left out somehow when the towns are surveyed.

d. ? = GAIR, an isolated fertile strip.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 395 Its locality is a narrow gore on the summit of the cinder-bed.

e. (See quot.)

1811 WILLIAM W. RIDING *Yorksh. Words in Archæol.* XVII. (E.D.S.), Gore, the lowest part in a tract of country.

1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, Gore, level low-lying land. Most parishes have a field called the 'Gore'.

† 2. *poet.* The front section of a skirt, wider at the bottom than at the top (cf. sense 3); the lap of a gown, an apron. Hence in extended sense: a skirt, petticoat, gown. Also in phrase *under gore*, under one's clothes (in ME. poetry often a mere expletive). (Cf. OF. *geron*, *giron* used in the same senses.) *Obs.*

1250 *Out & Night*, 515 Habbe be istunge under gore, Ne last his luvne no longer more. **1290** in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 222 Ich wolde l-witen nunc Leuedi... Wi be failleþ gore, Sleue and nanmore Of cloþ þat ich l-se. **1300** *Siriv* 5 Wis he was of lore And gouthlich under And clothed in fair sroud. **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 Glad under gore in grant in gryss. **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 2688 It was a ferly gin, So heye vnder hir gare l feize. **1386** CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 78 An elf-queene shal my lemman be, And slepe vnder my goore. **1406** Hoccleve *La Male Regle* 31 Had I thy power known or this yore... Nat sould he lym han cleued my gore. **1450** *Emare* 198 Pat fayr lady Was godely uthner gare. **1570** LEVINS *Manip.* 1747 A Gore, *gremiale*.

† b. The opening in the breast of a gown. (So MDu. *ghere*.) *Obs.*

1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 345 My byrde so fayre, That was wont to... go in at my spayre, And crepe in at my gore Of my gowne before.

3. Any wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth forming part of a garment and serving to produce the difference in width required at different points, esp. used to narrow a skirt at the waist (cf. sense 2).

1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblessu*, in Wright *Voc.* 172 Par devant avr escours E de coste sunt gerouns [gloss gores]. **1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 51 A ceynt she werede... A barm-cloek (eek), ful of many a goore. *Ibid.* 136 (Harl. MS.) A kirtel... Schapen with goores in the newe get. **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 203/2 Goore of a clothe, *lacina*. **1480** HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 179 His garmand and bis gyte ful gay of grene, With goldin listis gilt on every gar. **1501** DOUGLAS *P. H.* Hon. l. x. 5 In purpore rok hemmit with gold ilk gar. **1530** PALSGR. 226/2 Goore of a smocke, *pointe de chemise*. **1598** FLORIO, *Gheroni*,... the gores or gussets of a smocke or shirt, the side peeces of a cloke. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gore*, a piece of Linnen-cloth let into the sides of a Woman's Shift. **1852** *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1866) 126 The sailors recognized it at once as the gore of a pair of trowsers. **1883** *Knowledge* 13 July 30/1 The skirt... has four gores in front.

† b. A triangular piece (cut out of something).

1330 *Art. & Merv.* (Kölbing) 6395 His scheld he clef, god it wot, & of his hauberk a gore & of bis aketoun a clef, & more.

4. *Her.* A charge formed by two curved lines meeting in the fesse-point, the one being drawn from the sinister or dexter chief and the other from the lowest angle of the base (cf. quot. 1562).

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 72b, He beareth Argent, a Gore Sinister Sable. He that is a coward to his enemy, must bear this. But if it be a dexter Gore, although of Staynard colour, yet it is a good coat for a gentlewoman. **1610** GUILLEN *Heraldry* l. viii. (1660) 45 A Gore Sinister... This [abatement], is due to him that is a Coward to his enemy. **1706** in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey): and in mod. Dicts.

5. One of the many triangular or lune-shaped pieces that form the surface of a celestial or terrestrial globe, a balloon, the covering of an umbrella, the dome of a building, etc.

1796 *Specif. Russell's Patent* No. 2144. 3 The globe being covered with printed gores. **1842**—59 GUILT *Archit.* § 2070 In polygonal domes the curves of the gore will bound the ends of the boards. **1864** *Athenæum* No. 1933, 631/3 Seaming together the gores of his balloon. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Globe*, A very cheap paper globe is now met with, in which the printed gores are brought together edge to edge by a string. **1879** Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 171 For each of the triangular gores of the dome we now substitute a vault.

6. *Naut.* a. (See quot. 1851.)

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 91 In sails with a roach-leech, the lower gores are longer. **1851** *Kipping Sailing* (ed. 2) 184, *Gores*—Angles cut slopewise at one or both ends of such cloths as widen or increase the depth of a sail.

b. Angular pieces of plank inserted to fill up a vessel's planking at any part requiring it (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gore*, an angular piece of planking used in fitting the skin of a vessel to the frames.

7. *Comb.*, as gore-coat (see quot. 1886); gore-furrow (see quot.).

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 154 (E. D. S.) Thy *Gore Coat oil a girded, thy Acad-Clothing oil a' foust. **1886** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Gore*, A gorecoat is a petticoat made so as to fit closely at the waist without gathering. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 472 A 'gore-furrow' is a space made to prevent the meeting of two ridges, and as a substitute for an open furrow between them.

Gore, sb.³ = GARE sb.¹, a spear or javelin.

1250 [see GARE]. **1886** ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Gore*, a long rod tipped with a small spear for driving oxen. Always so called.

† **Gore**, sb.⁴ *Obs.* Also 7 goor. [app. formed as sing. to GORCE, the sibilant ending of which caused it to be taken as pl.] = Gonce.

1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.*, c. 13 Diners newe weres, gores, stakkes, and ingins have bene leued and enhanced. **1657** *Cotton's Abbridgem. Records Tower* 57 And now of late lady the said Rivers are stopped and turned aside by Goors, Mills, Piles and Pales.

† **Gore**, sb.⁵ *Obs.* In 6 gor, 7 goare. [a. OF. *gorre*.] = GRANDGORE.

1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 5113 Vtheris strange Infirmiteis... As in the Gutt, grauell, and gor. **1614** P. FORBES *Eubulus* viii. (1627) 15 A man hath the Goare in his Legge; which Legge, all bee-it in an hudge degree festered, yet walketh and mooveth... Nowe, shall the Goare, heere, glorie, that [etc.].

Gore (gōr), v.1 Also 5-6 gor(re), 6-8 goar. [Of obscure etymology; the view that it is f. *gorre*, var. of GARE sb.¹ spear, is plausible as to sense, but the early Sc. form *gorre* appears to disprove it.]

† 1. *trans.* To pierce or stab deeply, with a sharp weapon, spike, spur, or the like. *Obs.* exc. as in 2. **1400**—50 *Alexander* 3645 Pare was... many of Perces Gored... & grysely woundid. **1400** *Sege Jerus.* (E.E.T.S.) 941 Þe newe emperour... alle þe cite drowe bym; & sub gored þe gone, þat his guttes alle, in-to his breche felle. **1450** *HOLLAND Howlat* lvi, I am vngriously gorrit, baith guttis and gall. **1460** *CARGRAVE Chron.* 189 As he rode ovyr the briggie on was beneth and with a spere gored him. **1513** *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. x. 186 Cruell Pirrus, Quhillik... gorriss the fader at the altar þat grace. **1535** COVERDALE *Eccl.* xxiii. 46 These shall stone them, and gorrer them with their swordes. **1556** *Merie Tales in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. Introd. 63 The freers felt lvs belye, &... thought bee had ben gored, and cried out, I am kylled. **1573** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 375 With Gun and Gaingie thought they boist to gor 30w limes with befor 30w. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 13 The sacred Diademe in peeces rent, And purple bore gored with many a wound. **1600** *HOLLAND Lity* xxxv. xxxv. (1609) 930 He ran with full carriere at him, gored his horse [L. *transfixo* equo]. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 474 They gore and spurte up the Ass to goe that way. **1690** in *Wood Life* 30 Aug. The two horses... pawed over the iron spikes... Their leggs are goar'd. **1725** *POPE Odys.* II. 713 Two ravenous vultures... Incensant gore the liver in bis breast. **1735** *SOMERVILLE Class* II. 229 Our labring Steeds We press, we gore. **1798** *COLERIDGE Fears in Solit.* 119 As if the fibres of this godlike frame Were gored without a pang. **1820** *SCOTT Monast.* x. No sooner distist thou fall to the ground mortally gored, as he deemed, with his weapon, than [etc.].

transf. and fig. **1591** R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 48 Wee must rather winne men with a loving admonition, then gore them with a sharpe reprehension. **1675** *HOBBS Odys.* (1677) 23 The ship the sea then gores: The water... wounded and broken roars. **1736** *MACHIN in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) l. 299 It has gored me to think that I was perpetually liable to a just charge of never finishing any thing.

† b. With various constructions: To impale upon; to dig or scoop out of. *Obs.*

1618 *BILTON Florus* III. x. (1636) 206 Such of the defendants as durst sally out being either cut in peeces in the trenches with the sword, or goared upon the stakes. **1655** *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. Deed, Where the violence of the waters aggested the earth, geared out of the hollow valleys.

2. *spec.* Of a horned animal (esp. a bull or ox): To pierce with the horns. Also, rarely, of a boar: To wound with the tusks.

1523 *FRIZHERB. Hush.* § 70 For els the beastes with theyr hornes, wyll put bothe the horses and the shepe, and gore them in theyr bellies. **1722** *SKVEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 64 The bull then gored him again with his horns. **1725** *POPE Odys.* xix. 527 His tusks oblique he aim'd the knee to gore. **1810** T. COGAN *Ethical Treat. Passions* II. § 1 (1813) III. 105 We ascribe vices... to an ox that attempts to gore the attendants. **1834** *PRINGLE Afr. Sci.* iv. 188 My father narrowly escapes being gored by a furious ox. **1865** *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xiv. 301 It is the nature of bulls to gore each other.

transf. and fig. **1611** J. JACKSON *True Ewang.* T. II. 112 Aquinas... was called bos mutus, a dumb ox; and... with two hornes... gored all unbelievers. **1646** S. MARSHALL *Def. Inf. Baptism* 87 How you avoid being goared by the three hornes of my Syllogisme. **1830** SVO. SMITH *2nd Let. to Archd. Singleton* 11 Billingsgate controversialists, who have tossed and gored an Unitarian. **1841** *LONGF. Wreck Hesp.* xviii. The cruel rocks, they gored her side Like the horns of an angry bull.

b. *absol.*; † also *intr.* to gird at.

1626 *MIDDLETON Anything for Quiet Life* v. i. 144 Your wit is still going at my lady's projects. **1759** *ADAM SMITH Mor. Sent.* II. iii. 213 The dog that bites, the ox that gores, are both of them punished. **1818** *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxi, He's like Giles Heatterbutt's auld boar; ye need but shake a clout at him to make him turn and gore. **1892** *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 556 Five or six bulls had stamped and roared and gored and died.

† **Gore**, v.² *Obs.* Also 6-7 goar. [f. *GORE sb.*¹] Only in Gored, Goring.

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with gore, to besmear with, to dabble in blood. Only in p. pple.

1566 *DRANT Wait. Hierem.* K viij b, Preists seruisable to Idols, and gorde in blessed blood. **1592** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 338 His sides imbrued and gored with his own blood. **1611** *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xvii. 6, 289 The Batels ioynd, and the Field goared with blood, the day was lost vpon the Kings side. **1621** J. REYNOLDS *God's Rev. agst. Murder* II. vii. 87 We have seen the Titure of this History, goared with great variety of blood. **1655** *Thio-phania* go Gored of them... lay gored in their own blood.

2. *intr.* To lie soaking in blood.

1577 *STANVHURST Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshed* 27/1 They left them goaring in their blood... and gasping up their flitting ghosts.

Hence *Goring ppl.* a., that forms gore = GORY.

1575 *CHURCHVARD Chippes* (1817) 206 Goring bloode had glutted gaspers eye.

Gore (gōr), v.3 Also 6 goor. [f. *GORE sb.*²; cf. *Dn. geeren*, G. *gehren*.]

1. *trans.* To cut into a gore or gores; to furnish with gores.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (an. 19) (1550) 166 Cloth of gold... set with cut warkes of clothe of syluer plyghed goord fere and folded eche cloth vpon other. **1594** *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 91 Sails, gored with a sweep. **1879** *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 426/2, I should take out two of the back breadths for an over-skirt—yes—an' gore the others! **1893** *GEO. HILL Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 270 The next fashion was to gore the skirts in every width.

† 2. *Naut. intr.* To swell or jut out. *Obs.*

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The Clew is... that which comes going out from the square of the saile.

3. *trans.* To plough a 'gore'. (See *GORING vbl. sb.*²)

Gore, variant of GAUR.

Gorebill, local. [? f. *GORE sb.*³ (= *GARE sb.*¹) + *HILL sb.*¹] A name of the garfish. (Cf. *GORE-FISH*.)

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 625/1 It [the Garfish] is sometimes called Greenbone, Gorebill, and Mackerel-guide. **1881** *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 68 The hooks being baited with smelt or a fish called the Gorebill.

† **Gore blood**, gore-blood. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. *GORE sb.*¹]

1. Gore-like blood; clotted blood.

1573 *TWYNE Æneid* xii. (1584) S viij, Downe strait he fales, & armour large with goreblood clothed embure. **1594** *GREENE Selimus Wks.* 1881-3 XIV. 245 'Then teare the old man peemeal with my teeth, And colour my strong bands with his gore-blood. **1603** *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 909 The ground, all stained with gore blood. **1639** *FULLER Holy War* III. vii. (1640) 122 Leopoldus, fought... till his armour was all over gore blood. **1685** *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. 7, Acts xv. 20 Not eating strangled Creatures in the gore blood.

attrib. **1681** *HICKERINGILL Black Non-Conformist* (1682) Aij, A meer gore-blood Religion.

2. *Freq.* in phrases. a. *All on (in, of) a gore blood*, all besmeared or covered with blood. (See also A-GORE-BLOOD.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1559 *BECON Dial.* *Popish Mass Wks.* 1563 III. 48 If ye would... cutte your selues with knyves tyll ye be all on a goreblood [etc.]. **1591** *LYLY Sappho* IV. iii, I was all in a gore blood. **1631** *MABBE Celestina* xiii. 151 His face... was all blacke and blue, and all of a gore-blood. **1691** *tr. Emiliane's Obs. Journ.* *Naples* 233 He... rowled himself stark naked upon Thistles and Thorns... and made all his Body on a Gore-blood. **1774** *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XI. 74 What, to whip them for every petty offence, till they are all in gore blood? **1840** *SURDEN'S Suppl. Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'All of a gore-blood'—a common pleonasm.

b. *quasi-adj.* (All) *gore blood*: Gory with blood, besmeared with gore. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1631 *WEEVER Auc. Funeral* Mon. 245 Scourged him... so terrible, as... all his body was gore blood. **1653** H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* ix. 29 The Flies and Gnats... bit and stung us in such sort, as not one of us but was gore blood. **1657** *TRAF. Comm.* Job v. 18 He wounds them with the wound of an enemy... and leaves them all gore blood. **1675** *HOBBS Odys.* (1677) 266 They killing went: all gore-blood was the hall. **1877** *Holderness Gloss.*, *Gore-blood*.

Hence *Gore-blood* a.

1580 *HOLLVAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Entanglant*, gore bloodie. **1638** T. HERBERT *Five Mad Shavers*, Sbee being thus naked and gore-blood, they [etc.].

Gore copper, variant of GANCOPPER, *Obs.*

1654 *WHITELKNE Tral. Swed. Euh.* (1772) II. 251 To ship... 200 ship-pound, swedish weight, of gore copper.

Gorecrow, variant of GORCROW.

Gored (gōrd), ppl. a.¹ [f. *GORE v.*¹ + -ED.¹] In senses of the vb.

1577 *KENDALL Flowers of Epir.* 3 Trust me (sniied she) my gored guts doe put me to no paine. **1590** *SPENSER F. Q.* I. iii. 355 And from his gored wound a well of blood did gush. **1605** *SHAKS. Lear* v. iii. 320 You twaine, Rule in this Realme, and the god's state sustaine. **1747** *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 93 In dull thought concludes the day, How the god's Hack's reward to pay! **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 490 Nor knew the chief... That his gored thigh had first received the ball. **1810** *SCOTT Lady of L.* vi. iv, Mangled limbs, and bodies gored.

† **Gored**, ppl. a.² *Obs.* rare— [f. *GORE v.*² + -ED.¹] (See quot.)

1590 A. M. *tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 336/1 [Prescriptions] For goared, or congealed bloode.

Gored (gōrd), ppl. a.³ [f. *GORE v.*³ and *sb.*² + -ED.]

1. Cut into a gore or gores.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 91 The longest gored side of one cloth makes the shortest side of the next. **1891** *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/1 The gored gowns are now lined throughout.

2. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828—40 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I, *Gored*, cut into large arched indentations.

† **Goree**, sb. slang. *Obs.* Also 7 gory. Money.

Phrase *Old Afr. Goree* (see quot.).

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Goree*, Money, but chiefly Gold. *Old Afr. Goree*, a piece of Gold. **1725** in *New Cant. Dict.*

Goree, gory, a. *Her.* [f. *GORE sb.*²; a pseudo-AF. rendering of *GORED ppl. a.*³] (See quot.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gorge or Gory, in old authors sometimes written *gortle* and *gory*, is the same as *double archet*. 1839 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry*, Gored or Gored, cut into large arched indent.

Gore-fish. [*f. gore*; GARE sb.] ? = GARFISH. (Cf. GORRELL.)

1839 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 162 We only got 5 bass, 1 flounder, 1 gorse fish, and 1 cuttlefish. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-fainter's Log* viii. 164 The long-beaked gorse-fish, which when hooked comes along at once, like an aserpent, on the top of the water.

† **Gorel.** Obs. Also 6 gherell. [*n. f. gored* (*gohorel*), *goreant*, etc. in same sense.] A halter, horse-collar. Also attrib., as *gorel-maker*.

† 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 2/37 Of goremakers and joiners. 1526 in *Dillon Calais & Pale* (1893) 81 Item, of a horse collar or gherell.

Gorell, variant of GORRELL, Obs.

Gorg, **Gorgays**(e), obs. ff. GORGE, GORGEOUS.

Gorge (gōrdz), sb.¹. Also 5 gorge, 5-6 gorg. [*a. Of. and f. gorge* = *Pr. gorga, gorja, Sp. gorga, Pg. gorja, It. gorga, gorgia*;—popular L. **gorga*; **gurga* of unknown origin; the possibility of connexion with L. *gurgus*, whirlpool, is very doubtful.]

I. In physical senses.

1. The external throat; the front of the neck; said both of human beings and of animals. Obs. exc. arch.

† 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3761 He gyrdes hym in at þe gorge with his gryme lance. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4985 All gilden was hire gorg with golden fethirs. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. viii. 81 The breste and the gorge of hym (the phenix) shyneth. 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 67 With that he gaue her a bounce full upon the gorge. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 37 Taking him [the Rebel] by the gorge. 1819 KEATS *K. Stephen* i. liii. Do tempt me to throttle you on the gorge. 1856 C. MERIVALE in *Contemp. Rev.* II. 270 The form divine, the graceful gorge, fair breast, and dazzling eyes.

fig. 1579 J. STUBBS *Captiv. Gnl* A ii b. We shew by demonstrative reasons that it goeth to the very gorge of the Church.

† b. The dewlap of a bull. ? *notice-use*.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220 [There was] a goodly fair white bull...his erop or gorg hanging down to his knees before him.

2. The internal throat. Now only rhetorical.

1366 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 53 God is much in the gorge of these grete maystres. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3527 And full of glond gredis þaim to þe gorge fillis. 1533 L. B. BERNERS *Itoun* cxxviii. 489 He easte fyre and smoke oute of his gorge lyke a forneyse. 1536 SINNIE *Arcadia* i. (1590) 62 b. Songs, which the watric instruments did make their [birds] gorge deliver. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 339 The vpper part or top of the Wezand, is called the Gorge, or the gullet. 1607 ROWLAND *Famous Hist.* 41 Forth his smooking gorge came sulphur smoke. 1821 BYRON *Irish Aytar* xx. Till the glutinous despot be stuff'd to the gorge! 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* vi. The golden gorge of dragons spouted forth a flood of fountain-foam.

fig. 1876 SWINBURNE *Errechth* 1358 And the gorge of the gulfs of the battle is wide for the spoil of the world. 1873-94 BLAKE *Songs Exper.* *Dir. Image* 8 The human face [is] a furnace seald, the human heart its hungry gorge.

3. **Falconry.** The crop of a hawk. *To bear full gorge*: to be full fed. Hence, in opprobrious rhetorical use, the 'maw', devouring capacity, of a monster, or a person, etc. spoken of as gluttonous, bloodthirsty, or rapacious. Obs. exc. arch.

c. 1350 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Aut.* I. 304 The flesh that is in his gorge will be oversden if it be there any while long holding. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij. She goorgith when she fillith hir gorge with meete. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Upholysthem* (Merz Soc.) p. xlii. Their greedy gorges are ravi with the smell. 1528 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lxxv. (Arb.) 83 No lure will cause her stoopie, she beares full gorge. 1533 [See GARBAGE sb.] 1602 MANSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Wks. 1856 L. 40 Here lies a dish to feast thy fathers gorge. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry; Words of Art* (1633). Gorge, is that part of the Hawke which first receiveth the meate, and is called the crop or crop in other fowles. 1625 MILN. *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 23 Nothing could glit the gorges of those bloody Priests. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gort.* ii. Concl. 63 This mighty sawling'd monster that menaces to swallow up the Land, unless her bottomlesse gorge may be satisf'd with the blood of the Kings daughter the Church. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 64 A prey for the gorge of the monster.

fig. 1591 PLAT *Irwell* l. 1. 29 Doe wee thinke that Nature is faine to cast vp the treasures of her full gorge amongst vs? 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl. O.* T. xvi. iv. So vast are the gorges of some consciences; that they can swallow the greatest crimes. 1814 SCOTT *Ed. of Isles* vi. xxiv. The first are in destruction's gorge.

b. The phrase a full gorge properly belongs to sense 3 (cf. on a full stomach), but the ambiguity of the adj. led to its being interpreted according to sense 4. (Cf. GORGE sb.³)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 64 The counsaillor heareth causes with lesse pain beyng empty, then he shal be able to afford a full gorge. 1589 COGAN *Harven Health* cciii. (1636) 195 If...they bee not sicke upon a full gorge, yet they are drouise and beavy. 1642 MILTON *Art. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 132 What though? because the Vultures had then but small pickings, shall we therefore go and fling them a full gorge? a 1693 URRQUHART *Rabelais* in. xv. 22 Falconers, when they have fed their Hawks, will not suffer them to fly on a full gorge. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Capon*. Give the Capon a full Gorge thereof three times a Day.

† 4. A meal for a hawk. (*To give*) gorge upon gorge: a second meal before another is digested; also *transf.* Obs.

c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1494) ijb. They... Forsoke Mars... And to Bachus their hedes can endynge Gorg vpon gorge, till it drough to nyght. 1575 TURNER *Falconrie* 199 Beware that you gyue hir not gorge upon gorge. *Ibid.* 291 The diseases in Hawkes heads do most commonly breede of giuing, then too great gorges. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 107, I have already forewarned you, to be circumspect in her diet, that it may be of light and coole meate, and small gorges thereof. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 247 In the first place, never give them [Hawks] a great Gorge, especially of gross meats.

5. What has been swallowed, the contents of the stomach; in phrases (primarily of *Falconry*) *to cast (up)*, *heave*, *spue up*, *vomit one's gorge*. Also *To cast the gorge at*: to reject (food) with loathing. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1633 To styre vp your stomake you must you forge, Call for a candell, and cast vp your gorge. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1634) III. 275 He will vomit his gorge, and cast out floods to overflow him. 1575 *Perfect Bk. Keping Sparhawkes* (1886) 20 Casting the gorge, keeping her meate longe above, or other surfit, he... veary dangerous. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 21 And all the way, most like a brutish beate, He spued vp his gorge, that all did him detest. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xvii. 57 Eat horse, or eat dog, or put something into your mouths you have always been taught to cast the gorge at. fig. 1624 ROGERS *Annian* 37 Sundry who... have sent for the minister... and there vomited up all their gorge, accused and condemned themselves.

b. Freq. used *fig.* in the above phrases to express extreme disgust or (in later use) violent resentment; now commonly *one's gorge rises* (at or against).

To rouse (stir) the gorge: to make furiously angry. 1532 MORR. *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 702/1 [Preachers who] make a man ready to east his gorge to hear them raue and rage like mad men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 207 How abhorrid my Imagination is, my gorge rises at it. 1604 — *Oh.* ii. 1. 236 Her delicate tenderness will finde it selfe abus'd, begin to beaue the Gorge, disrelish and abhorre the Moore. 1766 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* Wks. 1792 III. xv. 74 The very gorge of my soul rises against this demon. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vii. vi. 18201 485 So insolent... a request would have been enough to have roused the gorge of the tranquil Van Twiller himself. 1863 WILKIE *McLuvie* *Gladiators* II. 274 He remembered now that his gorge had risen while he spoke. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vi. 243 The very thought of whom naturally stirred all the gorge of this Pharisee of the Pharisees. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* iv. 34 In uttering it he would be unable to repress the rising gorge of self-disgust.

II. In transferred (chiefly technical) uses.

6. **Fortif.** The neck of a bastion or other outwork; the entrance from the rear to the platform or body of a work (cf. quot. 1834-47).

1669 *Land. Gaz.* No. 390/3 But yet the courage of his men prevailing, they won from the Turks the Gorge of that Bastion. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 586 The greater the Planks and the Gorge between them are, the better they are. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xix. We have not a couple of field-pieces to mount in the gorge of this new redoubt. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gazet.* Desp. IX. 12 The detachment which attacked the work by the gorge had the most serious difficulties to contend with. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 9 The open or rear part of the redan, and of all other works, is called the gorge. 1876 to VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*

7. A narrowing opening between hills; a ravine with rocky walls, esp. one that gives passage to a stream. 1769 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 359 Looking full into the gorge of Borrowdale. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi. Through the gorge of this glen they found access to a black bog. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Intro. 39 A mass of high limestone cliffs, with two deep gorges. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 157 If the glacier enters a gorge, it becomes contracted.

† 8. **Farriery.** (See quot.) Obs.—¹ (Cf. GORGED ppl. a.² 2.)

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cx. 391 The gorge or goured legges, is an ill sorraunce, being a grievous swelling in the neather part of the legges.

9. **Arch.** (See quot.) [All in Fr. use.]

a. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gorge, Gntle, or Neck*, (in *Architect.*) is the narrowest part of the Dorick and Tuscan Capitals, lying between the Astragal, above the Shaft of the Pillar, and the Anulets. 1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gorge* is also used for the neck of a column; more properly called *collarino*, and *gorgerin*. 1829 in *Century Dict.*

b. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gorge of a chimney*, is the part between the chambrane and the crowning of the mantle.

c. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gorge*, a kind of Moulding, hollow on the inside, which is larger, but not so deep as the *Scotia*. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1823 in P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 585.

d. 1721-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gorge* is sometimes used for a moulding that is concave in the upper part, and convex at bottom; more properly called *gula*, and *cyminium*.

e. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gorge*, (*Masonry*) a small groove at the under side of a coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall.

10. **Mech.** The groove of a pulley. [So *f. gorge*.] 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 308 To prevent the ropes a and b from rubbing against each other, the upper fixed pulley may have a double gorge. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

11. **Angling.** † a. A contrivance for disengaging a fishhook, when swallowed (obs.—¹). b. A solid object, intended to be swallowed by the fish, to ensure its capture.

1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. xiv. 43 As the Peach generally swallows the Bait... it will be necessary to carry an Instrument... which I call a Gorge. 1883 *Century Mag.* Apr. 900/1 The fish swallowed it, and, the gorge coming crosswise with the gullet, the fish was captured. 1884 *Athenium* 23 Feb. 254/3 Flots of various sizes... manufactured for use as fish-hooks, gorges, and sinkers.

12. **U.S.** A mass choking up a narrow passage; esp. in *ice-gorge* (see ICE sb. 8).

1884 [see ICE sb. 8]. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 7/2 The ice gorge near Montreal has been broken.

† 13. **Pottery.** pl. (See quot.) [Possibly a distinct word: cf. BROWN *GEORGE*.]

1684 Dwigth's Patent in *Jewitt Ceramic Art Gl. Brit.* I. 121 Several new Manufactures of Earthenwares, called by the Names of White Gorges, Marbled Porcellane Vessells, Statues, and Figures, and Fine Stone Gorges and Vessells, never before made in England or elsewhere. 1873 T. FAULKNER *Hist. Acc. Fulham* 27 In the year 1684 Mr. John Dwigth... established... a manufactory of earthen wares known under the name of White Gorges. 1879 J. TISMS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 367/2 Specimens of... 'Fulham Ware', consisting of white gorges or pitchers.

III. 14. **Attrib. and Comb.** as (sense 11) *gorge-bait*, *-fishing*, *-hook*; (sense 6) *gorge-curtain*, *-line*; also *gorge-circle*, in gearing, 'the outline of the smallest cross section of a hyperboloid of revolution' (Webster 1897); † *gorge-millar* *Sc.*, † a glutton.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 132 *Gorge baits of all kinds... were invented by the father of cruelty. 1868 N. Y. *Tribune* 19 Apr. (Cent.), The bludgones over the casemates of the *gorge-curtains [were] splintered and shivered. 1883 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 6/4 The abolition of... live or dead *gorge fishing. 1866 *Athenium* 27 Jan. 131/3 Baited *gorge-hooks. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. v. xi. § 3. 315 Gorge hooks are either single or double. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Seale Proportion* 93 The length of the *Gorge-line in the made Port, is 59.5. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 109 After having... stretched a cord mu four feet above the gorge line [etc.]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 26 Gyt glaschew-hedit *gorge-millaris.

† **Gorge**, sb.² *Her. Obs.* [Of unknown origin.]

A bearing known only from the drawing given by Leigh; its interpretation was disputed (see quot.).

Not to be confounded with *gorges*, *GURGES*, which in some mod. books of heraldry appears with the spelling *gorge* or *Gurge*.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 103 He beareth Sanguine, a Gorge, Argent. Though this seeme vnlike to be a water-budget, yet hath it long time bin so taken, and so blazed, and neuer of amie other fashion, then ye see in this eschocheon.

Gorge (gōrdz), sb.³ [*f. next vb.*] An act of gorging oneself; a glut (of food, wine, etc.).

1854 SVO. D. BELL *Balder* xxiii. 99 A wreathed wrestler from a gorge of wine, He falls in pride. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 105 They have a heavy gorge about once in two or three days. 1890 PERRIE in *Statem. Palestine Explor. Fund* Oct. 228 Thinking of nothing but the perfect gorge all the weary day [of the Ramadan fast].

Gorge (gōrdz), v. Also 5.0 gorge. [*ad. Of. and f. gorgor, f. gorge GORGE sb.*]

1. *intr.* To fill the gorge; to feed greedily. (In early use, of allie or prey.) Const. *on, upon*.

13... K. ALIS. 5625 Alie hei gorgyn as a rauene. 1565 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij. She goorgith when she fillith hir gorge with meete. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 82 On our former En-gine Two mighty Eagles... peare'd. Gorging and feeding from our Soldiers hands. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 233 The very garbage that draws together all the fowles of prey and ravin in the land to come and gorge upon the Church. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 619/1 He gorged so much at a neighbour's as to stop all the functions of Nature, and he was actually suffocated with a good meal. 1841 SHELLEY *Hellas* 469 They... like hounds of a base breed, Gorge from a stranger's hand, and rend their master. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that Failed* iii. 44 Dick fell upon eggs and bacon and gorged till he could gorge no more.

fig. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. viii. 182 The single passion of D'Ancre was inordinate avarice; he gorged on wealth.

2. *trans.* To fill the gorge of; to stuff with food; to glut, satiate. Also with *up*. (Cf. ENGORE 1.)

1485 *Bk. St. Albans* A i v b. How ye shall gyde yow if yowre hawks be full gorged. 1549 LATIMER *1st Sermon* *Ep. Edm.* P. I (Arb.) 42 Surueiters there be, yat greedily gorge vp their couetous guttes. 1555-8 PHAER *Heb. & H. iij b.* For when he gorgyl had him self with meates & drinkings drownd. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *gorgyl*, to gorge up, to fill the gorge. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* i. 1. 220 He that makes his generation messes To gorge his appetite. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 21 The Fox... had... so gorg'd his guts that he could not squeeze himself out againe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 ¶ 7 Going to a Tavern to Dinner; or after being gorged there, to repeat the same with another Company at Supper. 1725 DE FOE *Joy. round World* (1840) 210 Our men gorged themselves with it [chocolate] and would have no more. 1756 BUNKE *Subl.* & B. iv. xxiv. We paint the giant... plundering the innocent traveller, and afterwards gorged with his half-living flesh. 1826 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 82 The king of the vultures first gorged himself. 1860 KINGSLEY *Alce.* I. 189 When flies are gorged with their morning meal of green drakes.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. ii. 84 Being with his presence glutted, gorg'd, and full. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus's Admiration* 84 In this ease and idleness, of life gorged with wealth. 1729 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 190 Heaven can gorge us with our own desires. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 203 Our dungeons are gorged with them. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiii. 216 They were gorging themselves with plunder. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xv. 293 Every press gorged, every sheet of paper occupied.

c. Said of that which is devoured: To glut.

1773 ADDISON *Cato* i. iv. Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain On Africa's sands... To gorge the Wolves and Vultures of Numidia. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* v. 468 When his foul basket gorges him no more.

3. To take into the gorge, to swallow; to devour greedily. † Also with *in*.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. (1632) 15 So it [pig] be

eaten with a reformed mouth...not gorg'd in with gluttony, or greediness. 1653 WALTON *Angler* l. v. 127 You must fish for him with a strong line...and let him have time to gorge your hook. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 434 As when a Vulture...Dislodging from a Region scarce of prey, to gorge the flesh of Lambs or yearling Kids. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl's Leaves* (1862) 144 How could I bear to see them gorge their dainty fare? 1828 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* l. xiv. 119 When men of a certain sort...are in love, though they see the hook and the string, they gorge the bait nevertheless.

transf. and fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. l. lxxvi. (1739) 145 The Clergy had not only gotten the game, but gorged it. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* x. 87 Tho' he may Riches gorge, the painful Spoil In massy Vomits quickly will recoil. 1742 Young *Nl.* 74. iv. 281 Who is the King of Glory? He who slew The ravenous foe, that gorg'd all human race! 1816 BYRON *Sage* Cor. xii. On the vulgar yelling press, To gorge the relics of success. 1853 C. BRONTE *Pillette* xlii. The storm...did not lull till the depths had gorged their full of sustenance.

absol. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 76 A glass of grog is a bait that he'll play round till he gorges.

4. To fill full, distend (a vein, organ, duct, or other vessel); to choke, chok up. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* (Cf. ENGORG 1 b.)

1508, 1572 [see GORGE *ppl.* a. 1 b]. 1809 *Med. Fm.* XXI. 108 In such cases...the veins have always been found particularly gorged with black blood. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 381 The lobules of the liver soon become gorged with bile. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 336 The water which is supposed to gorge the capillaries of the glacier. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 208 During excessive laughter...the head and face become gorged with blood, with the veins distended. 1888 FAGGE *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) l. 158 [In Relapsing Fever] the kidneys are gorged and swollen.

5. To scoop out into gorges (see GORGE *sb.* 7). 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 155 The whole surface [is] gorged out with valleys.

Hence Gorging *ppl.* a.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* iv. (ed. 2) 284 A strong, gorging, intoxicating Yeast-beaten Ale. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 863/3 One passage which ought not to have been inserted...representing us as gorging gluttons.

Gorgeable (gɔːdʒəbəl), *a.* [f. GORGE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be swallowed.

1883 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* xiv. VII. 234 note, Chopping up its formerly loved authors...into crammed sausages, or blood-puddings swiftly gorgeable.

Gorgeat, obs. form of GORGET 1.

† **Gorgeant**, *Obs.* [ad. F. *gorgeant*, pr. *ppl.* of *gorger* GORGE *v.*] A boar in its second year.

1520 *Venerdy de Twely in Rel. Ant.* l. 151 The boor frist he is a pyg as long as he is with his dame, and whence his dame levyth hym then he is called a gorgeant.

Gorged (gɔːdʒd), *ppl.* a. 1 [f. GORGE *v.* + -ED 1.] Fed to the full, crammed with food.

1593 SHAKES. *Lear* 694 The full-fed fownd, or gorged Hawke. 1626 MIDDLETON *Whet* l. 35 Here's marriage sweetly honour'd in gorg'd stomachs And overflowing cups! 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1750) 29 The Refuse of gorged Wolves. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xvi. 213 The animal lay stretched at full length on the ground, like a gorged cat. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 84/8 A flock of gorged cormorants sitting on rocks by the sea.

transf. 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Mans Pass.* B. 3 Some Vsurer...Whose gorged chests surfeit with crammng gold.

† *b. Sc.* Stopped up, choked. *Obs.* 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 99 Gory is his tua grym ene gladderit all about, And gorgeit lyk tua gutaris that wer with garl stoppit. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 19 Gorgit waters ever grniter grolis.

Gorged (gɔːdʒd), *ppl.* a. 2 [f. GORGE *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] 1. *Her.* Having the gorge or neck encircled (with a coronet, etc.).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xxvi. 184 He beareth...a Lion Rampant...Gorged with a Coller. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gt. Brit.* l. ii. 11. (1743) 53 An unicorn, argent, gorged with a crown. 1753 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 28 On the dexter-side, a lion guardant, or gorged, ducally, argent. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill p.* xxix. A Heron's head erased, Or, gorged with a collar. 1868 in CUSANS *Her.* vi. (1893) 90.

† 2. *Ferriery.* Affected with the 'gorge' (see GORGE *sb.* 1 8).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2395/4 A bright bay Mare...something gorged in her near Footlock before. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3725/4 A slight Nutmeg-grey Mare...gorg'd in both Legs before. 1753 [see DISGORGE *v.* 3].

3. Hollowed out as a gorge or pass. *rare.* 1871 *Vermont Hist. Gazetteer* II. 747/4 Belonging to the mountain scenery...is a deeply gorged mountain pass.

Gorgeer (e, variant of GORGER *sb.* 1), *Obs.*

Gorgeful, *rare*—1. [f. GORGE *sb.* 1 + -FUL.] A bellyful.

1611 COTGR., *Sauter*, to glut, cloy, fill, satiate, give a gorgefull of.

Gorget (gɔːdʒlɛt). [f. GORGE *sb.* 1 + -LET; cf. OF. *gorgete*.] A patch of colour on the throat of a bird.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 99 The exquisite gorgetlets or frontlets of humming birds.

Gorgeous (gɔːdʒəs), *a.* Forms: 5 gorgeayse, 6 gorgeas, 7 gorgeas, 8 gorgeas, 9 gorgeas, 10 gorgeas, 11 gorgeas, 12 gorgeas, 13 gorgeas, 14 gorgeas, 15 gorgeas, 16 gorgeas, 17 gorgeas, 18 gorgeas, 19 gorgeas, 20 gorgeas, 21 gorgeas, 22 gorgeas, 23 gorgeas, 24 gorgeas, 25 gorgeas, 26 gorgeas, 27 gorgeas, 28 gorgeas, 29 gorgeas, 30 gorgeas, 31 gorgeas, 32 gorgeas, 33 gorgeas, 34 gorgeas, 35 gorgeas, 36 gorgeas, 37 gorgeas, 38 gorgeas, 39 gorgeas, 40 gorgeas, 41 gorgeas, 42 gorgeas, 43 gorgeas, 44 gorgeas, 45 gorgeas, 46 gorgeas, 47 gorgeas, 48 gorgeas, 49 gorgeas, 50 gorgeas, 51 gorgeas, 52 gorgeas, 53 gorgeas, 54 gorgeas, 55 gorgeas, 56 gorgeas, 57 gorgeas, 58 gorgeas, 59 gorgeas, 60 gorgeas, 61 gorgeas, 62 gorgeas, 63 gorgeas, 64 gorgeas, 65 gorgeas, 66 gorgeas, 67 gorgeas, 68 gorgeas, 69 gorgeas, 70 gorgeas, 71 gorgeas, 72 gorgeas, 73 gorgeas, 74 gorgeas, 75 gorgeas, 76 gorgeas, 77 gorgeas, 78 gorgeas, 79 gorgeas, 80 gorgeas, 81 gorgeas, 82 gorgeas, 83 gorgeas, 84 gorgeas, 85 gorgeas, 86 gorgeas, 87 gorgeas, 88 gorgeas, 89 gorgeas, 90 gorgeas, 91 gorgeas, 92 gorgeas, 93 gorgeas, 94 gorgeas, 95 gorgeas, 96 gorgeas, 97 gorgeas, 98 gorgeas, 99 gorgeas, 100 gorgeas, 101 gorgeas, 102 gorgeas, 103 gorgeas, 104 gorgeas, 105 gorgeas, 106 gorgeas, 107 gorgeas, 108 gorgeas, 109 gorgeas, 110 gorgeas, 111 gorgeas, 112 gorgeas, 113 gorgeas, 114 gorgeas, 115 gorgeas, 116 gorgeas, 117 gorgeas, 118 gorgeas, 119 gorgeas, 120 gorgeas, 121 gorgeas, 122 gorgeas, 123 gorgeas, 124 gorgeas, 125 gorgeas, 126 gorgeas, 127 gorgeas, 128 gorgeas, 129 gorgeas, 130 gorgeas, 131 gorgeas, 132 gorgeas, 133 gorgeas, 134 gorgeas, 135 gorgeas, 136 gorgeas, 137 gorgeas, 138 gorgeas, 139 gorgeas, 140 gorgeas, 141 gorgeas, 142 gorgeas, 143 gorgeas, 144 gorgeas, 145 gorgeas, 146 gorgeas, 147 gorgeas, 148 gorgeas, 149 gorgeas, 150 gorgeas, 151 gorgeas, 152 gorgeas, 153 gorgeas, 154 gorgeas, 155 gorgeas, 156 gorgeas, 157 gorgeas, 158 gorgeas, 159 gorgeas, 160 gorgeas, 161 gorgeas, 162 gorgeas, 163 gorgeas, 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gorgeas, 1153 gorgeas, 1154 gorgeas, 1155 gorgeas, 1156 gorgeas, 1157 gorgeas, 1158 gorgeas, 1159 gorgeas, 1160 gorgeas, 1161 gorgeas, 1162 gorgeas, 1163 gorgeas, 1164 gorgeas, 1165 gorgeas, 1166 gorgeas, 1167 gorgeas, 1168 gorgeas, 1169 gorgeas, 1170 gorgeas, 1171 gorgeas, 1172 gorgeas, 1173 gorgeas, 1174 gorgeas, 1175 gorgeas, 1176 gorgeas, 1177 gorgeas, 1178 gorgeas, 1179 gorgeas, 1180 gorgeas, 1181 gorgeas, 1182 gorgeas, 1183 gorgeas, 1184 gorgeas, 1185 gorgeas, 1186 gorgeas, 1187 gorgeas, 1188 gorgeas, 1189 gorgeas, 1190 gorgeas, 1191 gorgeas, 1192 gorgeas, 1193 gorgeas, 1194 gorgeas, 1195 gorgeas, 1196 gorgeas, 1197 gorgeas, 1198 gorgeas, 1199 gorgeas, 1200 gorgeas, 1201 gorgeas, 1202 gorgeas, 1203 gorgeas, 1204 gorgeas, 1205 gorgeas, 1206 gorgeas, 1207 gorgeas, 1208 gorgeas, 1209 gorgeas, 1210 gorgeas, 1211 gorgeas, 1212 gorgeas, 1213 gorgeas, 1214 gorgeas, 1215 gorgeas, 1216 gorgeas, 1217 gorgeas, 1218 gorgeas, 1219 gorgeas, 1220 gorgeas, 1221 gorgeas, 1222 gorgeas, 1223 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Hence **Gorgeted** *ph. a.*, having a gorget.
 1861 Gould *Prochilidae* IV, *Heliangelus strophianus*;
 Gorgeted Sun Angel.

Gorget (*gōrjet*). *Surg.* [Corruption of GORGETER.] A steel instrument having the form of a channel, used in operations for stone, etc.

1740 CHESLENDEN *Anat.* (ed. 5) 330 Passing the gorget very carefully in the groove of the staff into the bladder. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 126 This instrument... cuts easier than the cutting director, or common gorget. 1809 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* 459 Lateral operation as performed at the present day with cutting gorgets. 1839 *Hooper's Med. Dict.* (ed. 7). The gorget is now seldom used; the cutting one being superseded by a simple knife, and the blunt one by the use of the finger.

Gorgous, obs. form of GORGEOUS.

Gorgier, variant of GORGER *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

Gorging (*gōrjɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. GORGE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. GORGE.

1833 J. TAYLOR *Faunt.* vi. 154 The gorging of captives reserved for that very purpose from the slaughter of the field. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* i. 19 Of the gorging of fruits... that followed in the grove back of Dr. Gilbert's house, nothing needs to be said. 1860 TYNNALL *Glac.* ii. xx. 337 During this time, the gorging of the capillaries [of a glacier] must have ceased.

|| **Gorgio** (*gōrjɪo*). [Romany; in Ger. spelling *gadze, gadzcho*; in Sp. spelling *gacho*.] The designation given by gipsies to one who is not a gipsy.

1861 BROWNE *Lavengro* i. xvii. 218 Perhaps; but you are of the Gorgios, and I am a Rommany Chal. 1857 — *Romany Rye* i. x. 135 Marriages... now and then occur between gorgios and Romany chies. 1875 WHITE MELVILLE *Kaler-fello* xi. 118 The Romany in his tent... can be as courteous as the Gorgio in his castle.

Gorgious, *e. ius*, obs. forms of GORGEOUS.

Gorgoil, variant of GARGOYLE.

1841 FERREY *Antiq. Ch. Ch. Priory* 24 There are, also, gorgoils, or water spouts wrought into projecting heads of the most hideous aspect.

Gorgon (*gōrjɪn*), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 4-7 gorgones. [ad. L. *Gorgon-em*, *Gorgō*, n. Gr. *Γοργών* (pl. *Γοργόνες*), f. *γοργός* terrible.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* One of three mythical female personages, with snakes for hair, whose look turned the beholder into stone. The one of most note, and the only one mortal, Medusa, was slain by Perseus, and her head fixed on Athene's shield.

[1398] TRIVISA *Barth. Da P. R.* ix. lxx. (1495) 515 Wyymen that were callyd Gorgones Feminine. 1601 HOLLAND *Phily* i. 148 The Islands called Gorgates, where sometimes the Gorgones kept their habitation. c. 1614 Sir W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* ii. 528 Whil gassly Gorgones threatne death. 1636 MASSINGER *Basyl. Lower* i. ii. I have seen More than a wolf, a Gorgon! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 628 Gorgons and Hydras, and Chimera's dire. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. ii. She is as terrible to me as a gorgon. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R. M.* iii. Her dark elflocks shot out like the snakes of a gorgon. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* (1885) 156 In Greek art, remember to keep yourselves clear about the difference between the Lion and the Gorgon.

† *b.* = DEMOGORGON. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 37 Great Gorgon, prince of darkness and dead night.

† *c.* Short for *Gorgon's head*.

1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 163 As if the dire goddess, with... her gorgon at her breast, was a coquette to be trifled with.

† *d.* A petrifying influence. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Preud. Ep.* ii. 1. 54 Chrystall... its immediate determination and efficiency... are wrought by the hand of its concrete spirit, the seeds of petrification and Gorgon within it selfe.

† *e.* An African quadruped; ? the gnu. *Obs.*—1

1607 TOPSKILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 206 Among the manifold and divers sorts of Beasts which are bred in Africa, it is thought that the Gorgon is brought forth in that Countrey.

3. A very terrible or very ugly person; esp., a repulsive woman.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 503 Was nevyr suche a flytyg gorgon, nor suche an epycure Syn Dewcalyons fodge. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* v. iv. No, my dear Gorgons, I will not have my fame wander without The precincts of your castle. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* ii. ii. I'll shrowd this Gorgon from all humane view. 1831 DISRAELI *Fig. Duke* i. xi. That gorgon, Lady de Courcy, captured me. 1876 Miss BRADON *J. Haggard's Dan.* ii. 131 A pretty girl will hardly be a gorgon as a step-mother.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.* passing into *adj.* with sense 'petrifying', 'terrible'.

1575 R. B. *Apollus & Virg.* C. 2. a. O gorgon Judge, what lawles life hast thou most wicked led! 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* iii. vi. Your Gorgon looks Turn me to stone. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 783 But Pallas... 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust Her gorgon shield. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* iii. i. Why didst thou not... try the virtue of that Gorgon face. To stare me into statue? 1712 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art Love* iii. Wks. 1720 III. 316 It swells the lips and blackens all the Veins. 'While in the Eye a Gorgon Horror reigns. a. 1777 POTTER *Jackyng. Prom.* Chant d. 25 From his eyes the gorgon-glare Of baleful lightnings flash'd. 1812 BYRON *C. Har.* i. iv. Sarcas would you deem that Saragosa's tower Beheld her smile in Danger's Gorgon face. 1827 Miss SPOONWICK *H. Leslie* (1875) II. 255 Feeling as if she had been paralyzed by some gorgon influence.

b. *objective* and *instrumental*, as *gorgon-headed*, *-like*, *-mounted* *adjts.*

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. i. 291 Quivers, belms, and spears, And 'gorgon-headed targers. 1859 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 12 See how farre they swerve from their purpose, who seeke to garnish such 'Gorgonlike' shapcs. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii. As if they had a Gorgon-like mind

to stare her youth and beauty into stone. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* v. vii. Feich out my 'Gorgon-mounted rounfed shield. 1862 SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* iv. Arg. 'Gorgon-touch Sea-weeds To Corall change.

c. *Comb.* with *gen. gorgon's*: *Gorgon's head*, (a) the head of Medusa, or a representation of it; (b) 'a kind of basket-fish; a many-rayed ophiurian, as of the genus *Astrophylon*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 242 His eye is as the Gorgons head to me, And doth transform my senses into stone. 1624 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 73 For they seeme like Bug-bears, or Gorgons heads, to the vulgar. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphit.* v. Wks. 1884 VIII. 99 This is a sight, that, like the gorgon's head, Runs through my limbs, and stiffens me to stone. 1870 BAYANT *Ilud* I. xi. 332 Where glared A Gorgon's-head with angry eyes.

Gorgonean: see GORGONIAN *a.*

Gorgoneion (*gōrgōnēiōn*). [a. Gr. (τὸ) γοργονεῖον, neut. of γοργονεῖος, or of pertaining to a GORGON.] A representation of the Gorgon's head.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Gorgoneia* (Pl.). 1850 LEITCH tr. C. A. Müller's *Ann. Art & Arch.* (ed. 2) 159 A bowl found at Clusium has a gorgoneion with Etruscan inscription. 1880 MURRAY *Grk. Script.* i. viii. 153 On the ægis of Athena in the west pediment had been a gorgoneion of metal. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 158 The Gorgoneion has in all ages been reputed one of the most efficacious of amulets.

Gorgonesque, *a.* [see -ESQUE.] Having the characteristics of a gorgon; hideous, repulsive.

1888 *Athenæum* 29 Sept. 1862: A mother-in-law so Gorgonesque even as the ex-coryphæe.

Gorgonia (*gōrgōniā*). *Zool.* Pl. *gorgoniæ*, -*ins*. [a. mod. L. *gorgonia*, fem. of *gorgonius*, f. *gorgon-em* GORGON. The name was intended to express its petrified character: cf. GORGON i. d.] A genus of polyps (family *Gorgoniaceæ*); an individual of this genus; a sea-fan, sea-plume.

1767 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 433 Most of the Sertularias, Gorgonias, 1775 *Ibid.* LXVI. 1 Zoophytes... formerly called Ceratophytons, now Gorgonia. 1860 MATTHEW *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii. § 566 The yellow and lilac fans, perforated like trellis-work, of the Gorgonias. 1833 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 100 Corals, Sponges and Gorgonias. 1835 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 297 Some lovely plumes of sea feathers, a species of gorgonia, which had the appearance of ten or a dozen ostrich feathers.

Hence **Gorgonian** *a.*, pertaining to the gorgonias or their family. Also *sb.*, a polyp of the family.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. v. 168 In the vicinity of volcanic islands in the Polar seas, corallines and gorgonians [occure]. 1884 *Nature* 17 July 281: The numerous species that live clinging to the branches of gorgonians... The gorgonian corals of many species.

Gorgonian (*gōrgōniān*), *a.* 2 [f. GORGON + -IAN; cf. L. *gorgoneus*.] Of or pertaining to the Gorgon; resembling the Gorgon, or the effect of the Gorgon's look; Gorgon-like, terrible. Of a shield; Bearing the Gorgon's visage.

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. cxxxiii. *Famous Voy.*, On one side. Were seen your vgly Centaures... Gorgonian scolds, and Harpyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 297 The rest his look Bound with Gorgonian rigor not to move. 1697 DRYDEN *Æn.* vii. 476 Smead as she was with black Gorgonian Blood. a. 1795 GLOVER *Athenæid* xi. 224 Still the sound Of her gorgonian shield my ears retain. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air & S.* 3 The Gorgonian cold, and venomous agony, that turns living men to stone.

† **Gorgonical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. (1634) f. iv. The mind of man... killing the earthliness of this Gorgonical nature ascendeth up to the understanding of heavenly things.

Gorgonize (*gōrgōniz*), *v.* [f. GORGON + -IZE.] *trans. a.* To petrify as by the glance of a Gorgon; to render hard or stony. *b.* To gaze at with the look of a Gorgon.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Eib, What Eies so Gorgonized that can endure To see the All vpholder for'd to bow? a. 1631 DONNE *Polydoron* 173 The Stony Jeyes had been Gorgonized before his coming. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xiii. 21 Curving a contumelious lip, Gorgonised me from head to foot With a 'stony British stare. 1879 DOWNIE *Southerly* i. 5 Ma'am Powell was old and grim, and with her lashless eyes gorgonized the new pupil.

Gorget, obs. form of GORGETER.

Gorgyas, -*os*, -*ous* (*e*), obs. forms of GORGEOUS.

Gorie, obs. form of GORY *a.*

Gorilla (*gōrīlā*). [An alleged African name for a wild or hairy man (strictly for the female only), preserved (in acc. pl. γορίλλας) in the Greek account of the voyage undertaken by the Cathaginian Hanno in the 5th or 6th c. B.C.; hence adopted in 1847 as the specific name of the ape *Troglodytes gorilla*, first described by Dr. T. S. Savage, an American missionary in Western Africa.] The largest of anthropoid apes, a native of western equatorial Africa; it closely resembles man in its structure, is very powerful and ferocious, and arboreal in its habits.

[1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 451 Another island full of savage people... whose bodies were hairy, and whom our interpreters called Gorillæ. 1847 P. SAVAGE in *Jnl. Boston Nat. Hist. Soc.* (title) A description of the external characters and habits of *Troglodytes Gorilla*.] 1853 R. OWEN in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (title) Description of a specimen of an adult male gorilla. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* i. 1 The fierce untamable gorilla, which approaches nearest, in physical conformation and in certain habits, to man.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 6 The chimpanzee and the gorilla must certainly give place to the bee and the ant. *b. trans.* A person who resembles a gorilla.

1884 Sir S. St. JOHN *Hayti* iv. 144 Others [of the Haytian negroes] are the meanest-looking gorillas imaginable. *c. attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gorilla-land*, -*skin*; *gorilla-built* *adj.*

1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Moccasin* xvii. 293. I saw one deep-chested, gorilla-built fellow. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 264 He had a splendid gun, with a gorilla skin sheath for its lock. *Ibid.* 278 To return to that gorilla-land forest.

Gorily (*gōrīli*), *adv.* [f. GORY *a.* + -LY.] In a gory manner.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 131 Gorily, gorily thou shalt go! 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 12 Tear the noble heart of Britain, leave it gorily quivering. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 257 Some from a mangled steer toss'd flech yet gorily streaming.

Goring (*gōrɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. GORE *v.* 1 + -ING.] 1. The action of the vb. GORE; the action of piercing or stabbing.

1494 FADYAN *Chron.* vii. 580 What with the sholte and gorynge of their horses with the sharpe stakes they stumbled one vpon another. a. 1700 DRYDEN *Obiv.* His horses' flanks and sides are forc'd to feel The clinking lash, and goring of the steel. a. 1721 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 397 When redhot Needles in my Breast, With confluent Goringes me infest.

† 2. An alleged name for a company of butchers. 1866 Gk. St. Alban's Fvii, A Goryng of Bochoris.

Goring (*gōrɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. GORE *v.* 2 + -ING.] 1. a. The action of the vb. GORE; the act of cutting out, or fitting with, gores. b. A piece of cloth used as a gore: esp. *Naut.* Also *goring-cloth*.

1626 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 23 According to the Goring she is said to spread a great or a little clew. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Laigue de voile*, the goring of a sail, or that part which is next to the leech. 1813 E. S. BARRETT *Urethie* (1815) II. 149 Here was no sloping, or goring, or seaming, or frilling, or founcing. 1821 KIRKPATRICK *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 184 The goring-cloths are... those which are cut obliquely, and added to the breadth. 1874 Mrs. WHITNEY *We Girls* iv. 92 In the midst of measurings and goings. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/2 Web-bings, gorings, suspenders and braces.

2. The action of ploughing a 'gore'. Also *concr.* = GORE *sb.* 2 i. b.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* I. 10 Plough with oxen four in a plough; but in goring, or cross-ploughing, six. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, *Gorings*, the uneven triangular bits at the side of a field which does not form a parallelogram.

attrib. 1863 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. ii. 407 It is not everybody that cares to detain a powerful engine over an awkward headland, or the finishing of a 'goring' corner.

Goring (*gōrɪŋ*), *phl. a.* 1 [f. GORE *v.* 1 + -ING.] That gores or pierces.

1649 G. DANIEL *Prinarch.* Hen. V. cc, The Stronger Squadron of the french fell in Vpon the goringe makes. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arcite* ii. 230 He spurred his fiery steed With goring rowsels to provoke his speed. 1717 KEN *Preparative* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 76 With goring Thorns, and fiery Darts. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curr. Chamber* 172 Wild mad, goring monsters. *fig.* 1858 GORGON *Gallery Gallant Inventions*, *Lours* 166, Such goring grips, such heapes of hideous horrors. 1866 F. SPENCE *Tr. Parilla's Ho. Aledis* 85 The burgers of that city having made mighty goring galleries, and infamous sayrs on the subject of his youth.

Goring (*gōrɪŋ*), *phl. a.* 2 [f. GORE *v.* 2 + -ING.] Forming a gore. *Cut* goring cut in the form of a gore.

1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The maine saile must be cut goring. 1794 *Rixing & Seanship* I. 91 Topmast... studding sails [are cut] with goring leeches. *Ibid.* I. 136 The cloth at the tack is cut goring to the neck.

Gorisoun, ? variant of GARGON, GARSON.

c. 1330 *Aviz & Anil.* 2449 With hem many a stoute gorisoun, With knyghtes and squiers felle.

Gorkem, obs. form of GHERKIN.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 176 Take the Gorkems, or smaller Cucumbers.

Gorlin (*gōrīlɪn*). *Sc.* Also gorling, gordin. [f. GORL: cf. GORBLIN.] An unfledged bird, a nestling; a very young person.

1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Town-Counc.* Edin. 27 It griev'd me... By Carlings and Gorlings To be sene sair opprest. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 3 Or hath the egled or foornat, skalkith beast, Stown off the linnie gordin's frae the nest? 1850 *White-birdie* (Scott. Songs) (1890) Ser. II. *Songs Nursery* 35 The wee bird... That feeds its gapin' gorlings a. 1878 *Canth.* *Gloss.* s.v., As neakkt as a gorlin'.

attrib. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 4 He... sploiting, strikes the stane his grany hit, Wi' pistol screed, shot frae his gorlin doup. 1844 MACTAGGART *Galland. Encycl.* *Gorlin-hair*, 'I that hair on young birds before the feathers cometh.

Gorma, variant of GORMAW.

Gormagon, variant of GORMOGON. *Obs.*

Gorman, *gorman* (*e*): see GOURMAND.

Gormandize (*gōrmāndīz*), *sb.* Forms: 5 *gromandize*, *gormandysse*, 6 *gourmandice*, 6-7 *gourmandize*, -*ysse*, 6-7 *gurban*, -*mon*, -*mundise*, -*ize*, -*ysse*, 6-9 *gormandise*, 6- *gormandize*, *gourmandise*. [ad. F. *gourmandise*, f. *gourmand*.] † *a.* Excessive and voracious eating; gluttony (*obs.*). *b.* The habits, tastes, or perceptions characteristic of a GOURMAND; indulgence or connoisseurship in 'good eating'. Now chiefly as an alien word (spelt *gourmandise*).

a. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 115 Excesse and gorman-

dise in etyng and drinkege werithe ayenst the body and the soule. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* u. i. (1541) 16 b, Forseene alwaye that they eate withoute gormandize. 1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat. 1* v. C v b, Gurmundize is fellowship, for so the world it calls. 1663 *BR. PATRICK Parah. Pilgr.* xxxii. (1668) 389 If it be but sanctified with a Sermon, Gormandize is innocent in their account. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1814 *BYRON Let. to Moore* 9 Apr. All this gormandize was in honour of Lent. 1833 *MACAULAY* in *Trevelyan Life & Lett.* i. v. 336, I am to dine on Thursday with the Fishmongers' Company, the first Company for gormandize in the world. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* i. xx. 185 While the reckless young Amphitruon delighted to show his hospitality and skill in gormandize. 1870 *MISS BROUGHTON Red as Rose* i. 289 Not that this right-hand neighbour labours under any excessive gormandize. 1879 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. iv. xxiii. 250 He followed his life-long passion; not merely for gormandize, but for gluttony.

Gormandize (gɔˈmændɪz), *v.* Forms: 6 gormandize, -yse, 6-7 gurmundize, -7 gurmundise, -ise, (7 go) urmundise, -ise, gor-, gurmundize, -7- gormandize. [*f.* GORMANDIZE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To eat like a glutton; to feed voraciously. 1548 *ELYOT Dict. s. v. Cibus, Incurtare se cibis*, ... to gormandize to eat vmoderately. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. u. v. 3* Thou shalt not gurmundize As thou hast done with me. 1628 *WITHER Brit. Remem.* vi. 1565 Like hungry Curres, some alwayes gurmundize. 1693 *CONGREVE in Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 284 If mod'rate Fare and Abstinence, I prize In publick, yet in private Gormundize. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1852) II. 485 The rich gormandized upon their dainties. 1822 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 97 Their [monkeys'] eyes, painted their inquietude, their passion to gormandize. 1853 *KANE Grimmell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 124 Gormandizing on the blubber of our game.

2. *trans.* To devour greedily, to gobble up, to take in eagerly. *lit. and fig.*

1603 *H. CROSE Vertues Conuinc.* (1878) 88 To gurmundize and waste in exesse the good blessings of God. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* vi. xliii. 120 The pamper'd stomach... Casts up the surfeit lately gurmundiz'd. 1646 *T. H[AWKINS] Causus's Holy Cr.* 18 Meere bankrupts, who have already gormundized their Nobility. 1635 *PACIFIC Christianogr.* 205 I lament that... their livings... should be sacrilegiously gormundized. 1637 *HEWWOOD Dial. Man-hater* Wks. 1874 VI. 191 He hath gormundiz'd a whole hog at a feast. 1775 *ADAMS Amer. Ind.* 100 They gormundize such a prodigious quantity of stinking food, as [etc.]. 1886 *C. D. WARNER Their Pilgrimage* xv. (1888) 320 The... group who have taken all the best seats in the bow, with the intention of gormundizing the views. 1887 *H. W. BECHER in Drysdale Prov. from Plym. Pulpit* 220 To gormundize books is as wicked as to gormundize food.

3. To feed to excess; to satiate. *Obs.*

1604 *T. WRIGHT Passions* ii. li. 82. 128 It is impossible that he should be content in mind, that accustometh to gormundize his belly. 1645 *R. BEAKE Lett. fr. Sommer Isl.* in *Prynne Discov. Prodig. Stars & Firebrands* App. (1646) 1 Their bellies and stomachs being well gormundized. 1682 *Mrs. BEHN City Heiress* i. b. You cram the Brethren, gormundizing all Comers and Goers. 1773 *J. ROSS Fra-tricide* v. 604 (MS.) Ripping up The bowels of my Son to gormundize His fell voracity.

4. As *transl.* of *F. gormander*, to keep in check.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xl. (1632) 238 I know a man may gormundize the earnest and thought-confounding violence of that pleasure.

Gormandizer (gɔˈmændɪzə), [*f.* GORMANDIZE *v.* + -ER]. One who gormandizes, a glutton. 1589 *RIOER Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A gormandiser or greate eater. 1615 *CROKE Boly of Man* 64 Those that are great gormandizers are sayd to be .borne for their bellies. 1605 *J. WEBB Stone-Henge* (1725) 227 From the Licentiousness of this Gurmund... we brand all luxurious and profuse People with the Nick-name of Gurmundizers. 1715 *tr. Panchrolus Rerum Mem.* i. 1. i. 5 A Gormundizer punish'd for his Gluttony. 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 300 When the guzzlers, the gormandizers, and the wine-bibbers meet together. 1822-34 *God's Study Med.* (ed. 4) i. 138 In the gormandizers... who have long habituated themselves to the luxuries of the table.

Heifer Gormandizer [ess], a female glutton. 1842 *THACKERAY Fitz-boodle Papers* Wks. 1879 XVII. 210 There is no reason why she should be... an ogress, a horrid gormandiseress.

Gormandizing (gɔˈmændɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING]. The action of the vb. GORMANDIZE; excessive eating, gluttony. Also *attrib.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. v. v. 57* Leave gormandizing: Know the Graue doth gape For thee [etc.]. 1652 *C. B. STAYLTON Herodias* 48 His night diports and gormandizing diet. 1661 *HOLYOAK Juvenal* 260 Not so much gormandizing, as daintiness, seems here to be intended. 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Praries* xxvii. A rude kind of feasting, or rather gormandizing, prevailed throughout the camp. 1837 — *Capt. Bonneville* III. 15 The gormandizing powers of this worthy, were, at first, matters of surprise and merriment. 1889 *Jessop Coming of Friars* iii. 155 The weak point in the monastic life of the thirteenth century was the gormandizing.

Gormandizing (gɔˈmændɪzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING]. That gormundizing; gluttonous.

1596 *BR. W. BARLOW Three Serms.* iii. 119 That Gurmundizing glutton who spent so much vpon his paunch daily. 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying Ins.* 329 Against these gormundizing Epicures God grieveth and denounceth a woe. 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* iii. ix. Retrench but a sirlon of beef and a peck-loaf in a week, from thy gormundizing stomach. 1865 *TROLOPE Belton* Act. xvii. 195 A regiment of lazy, gormundizing servants.

Gormaund, *obs. form of GORMAND.*

Gormaw, *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 8-gormaw, 9-gormer, gormow. See also GOUL-MAU. [*f.* GORE *sb.* + MAW; cf. GORBELLY.] The cormorant.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 77 The golk, the gormaw, and the gled, Best him with buffettis quhill he bled. 1722 *RANSAY Eagle & Robin Redbr.* 15 Greidly Gleds and sie Gormaws. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Gorma*, a cormorant. *North.* 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gormer*, the cormorant.

(*See quot.*)

1808-80 *JAMIESON, Gormaw*, ... a glutton, Lanarks. 1878 *Cumbl. Gloss.*, *Gormaw*, a clovish fellow; sometimes applied to a great eater.

† **Gormogon**, *Obs.* Also gormagon. [Meaningless: pseudo-Chinese.] A member of a society imitating the Freemasons, founded early in the 18th c.

1725 *Two Letters in Grand Mystery of Freemasons* (ed. 2) 13 The Venerable Order of Gormogon having been brought into England by a Chinese Mandarin. 1729 *H. CARRY Poems* (ed. 3) 206 The Masons and the Gormogons are laughing at one another. 1731 *Daily Frul.* 28 Oct. in *N. & Q. Ser.* iv. 441/2 By command of the Volgi. A general Chapter of the... Ancient Order of Gormogon will be held [etc.]. 1742 *POPE Dunci.* iv. 576 One Rose a Gregorian, one a Gormogon. [Note.] A sort of Lay-brothers, Slips from the Root of the Free-Masons. 1747 *GRAY Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 166, I reckon next we shall hear you are a free-Mason, or a Gormogon at least. 1791 'G. GAMBROO' *Ann. Horsem.* v. (1809) 87 The art of riding before a lady on a double horse, vulgarly termed *à la gormogon*.

Gormundize, *obs. form of GORMANDIZE.*

Gornard (ə, *obs. form of GURNARD.*

Gorr, *obs. form of GOR.*

Gorrah: see GORAH.

Gorre, var. GOR³; *obs. f.* GORE *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1

† **Correl**, *Obs.* Also 4, 6-7 gorrell, 5 gorell, (7 gorill). [*a.* OF. *goril*, *gorreau*, a pig, hog, related to OF. *gore* fem., sow: of unknown origin.]

1. A fat-paunched person. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xlii. (1495) 232 Crampe that comyth of replycyon fallith ofte to fette men and fleschly and well fedde and gorrelles. 14. *MS. Laud.* 416 li. 61 b, Glotony that gorrell is be vjte synne, than men vse oft in delicat fedying of mete. 1611 *COTGR., Bredailler*, a gorbelly, gorrell, gulch, fatguts.

2. ? A youth, lad, boy.

1530 *PALSGR.* 262/2 Gorrell a great ladde, *panonnier*. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Liank ne rhokas*, a gorrell. 1605 *COTTON Scarron* iv. (1741) 72 She the small Ascanius takes... And in her lap on tuft of Sorrel Laying the little wanton Gorrel [etc.].

3. *Comb.*, as *gorrel-guts* (also *gorrelled*); *gorrel-bellied* adj.

1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Austro. Otor.* A vjb, It is an easie matter for every common rascal to vomit out disdaynefull names of infamous persons as... Epicures, gorrellgutes, and monsters. 15... *Old Tont of Bedlam in Relig. Anc. & Post.* (1823) III. 190 Gorrel-bellied Bacchus, gyant-like, Bestrid a strong-bere barrel. c 1645 in *Rezb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 321 But if you'd drunk, your wits are sunk, And gorrell'd guts will quarrel.

Gorrie, *obs. form of GORY.*

Gorroggh, variant of CURRACH.

1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1851) 104 The Scots and Picts... from their Gorrogghs, or Leather Frigates, pour out themselves in swarms upon the Land. 1674-81 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

Gors, variant of GORCE, *Obs.*

Gorse (gɔːs). Forms: 1-6, 9 dial. gorst, (1, 9 dial. gors, gost), 6-7 gorsse, 7 gosse, 7-9 goss, (9 gors(e, dial. gurs), 6- gorse. Also pl. 1 gorstas, 4 -ez, 5 -es, 6 gorssees, 9 gorssees. [OE. *gorst* (gors, gost):—Indogermanic type *gh₂rd₂, whence *L. hordeum* barley; cf. the ablaut-variant *G. gerst* barley. The root-notion of something bristly or prickly is applicable to both plants.]

1. The prickly shrub *Ulex europaeus*; common furze or whin.

c 725 *Corfins Gloss.* 97 *Aegesta*, gors. *Ibid.* 2162 *Voluna*, gorst. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 16 Ah he somnigall of bormun winbege opes of gorsstus. c 1050 *Martyrol.* (E.E.T.S.) 146 On wildu hors þæt þa hine droxon on gorstas ond on þorpas. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 99 Waytez gorstez & greuze, if ani gomez lygge. 1388 *Wyclif Isa.* iv. 13 A fir tre schal grow for a gorst [etser hirse]. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 400 Wodde, gortes, brome, or any other thing growyng. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 6 b, Yet may he lauffully fall and selle all the wode, brome, gorse, fyrs... and suche other. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1580) 91 b, The branches are full of prickles as the Gorse is. 1600 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 180 Toth'd briars, sharpe fizes, prickling gosse, & thorns. 1625 *CORRETT Iter Bor.* (1649) 342 Loc where Richmond in a bed of gorse Encompt himself overnight, and all his force. 1692 *Act 4 Will. & Mary* c 23 § 9 No person... shall presume to burne between the second day of February and Twenty fourth of June any Grig Ling Heath Furz Gosse or Ferne. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 528 The common overgrown with fern, and tough With prickly goss. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* iii. i, Sprung from the gorse the timid roe. 1859 *JERMON Brittany* iii. 23, I class gorse among the crops, because it is regularly sown... as winter food for horses. 1878 *FRASER'S Mag.* XVIII. 595 Where gorses gleam with golden smile. 1882 *OUIDA Marennia* i. 62 Grand level stretches of gorse and brushwood.

2. = JUNIPER.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 72 *Juniperi* þæt is gorst. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in *W. Wulcker 558/14 Juniperii*, genicure, gorst. 1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 214 *Gorst*... *Juniperus communis*.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *gorse-bud*, *-bush*, *-common*, *-cover*, *-covert*, *-fence*, *-hedge*, *-tree*; b. instrumental, as *gorse-covered*, *-grown*. Also *gorse-bird*, *-linnet*, the common linnet;

gorse-chat, *-hatch*, *-hatcher*, *-thatcher*, local names for the whinchat, stonechat, wheatear, and linnet; *gorse-duck* (see *quot.*); *gorse-kid*, a bundle of gorse.

1885 *SWANSON Prov. Names Birds* 65 *Linnet*... From its frequenting downs and open moors abounding in furze or whin, it is called—'Gorse bird, Gorse hatcher, Gorse thatcher', Gorse linnet. 1860 *G. H. K. in Vac. Tour.* 143 We have... the crackling of the 'gorse-buds'... to tell us that nature never sleeps. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 260/2 They... threw him into a 'gorse-bush'. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 In G[oucestershire] it [the stonechat] is the 'gorsechat'. 1860 *G. H. K. in Vac. Tour.* 143 A 'gorse-common, baking in the summer sun. 1780 in Egerton-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) *Introd.* 21 At this meeting a fox was found for the first time in the new 'gorse cover. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The landrail, in the more western part a 'gurs' or 'gorse duck'. 1895 *Daily News* 18 May 8/6 About five-and-twenty horses entered the ring to begin, but after a big ordeal over 'gorse fences... this number was reduced to seven. 1852 *R. S. SURTEES Sponges's Sp. Tour* (1893) 311 They now got... into a very rushy, squashy, 'gorse-grown pasture. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2137 'Gorse-hatch, or 'gorse-hatcher' [applied to the female and young of the wheatear]. 1888 *F. HUME Mad. Midas* i. liii, Divided into fields by long rows of 'gorse hedges. 1661 *PH. HENRY Diaries* (1882) 79 Two hundred of 'Gorse kids [printed Goose Kids] cost 6s. 8d. 1885 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/1, I hope nobody knows what it is to sit down recklessly on a gorsekid. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2258 The linnet is a 'gorse linnet', a 'grey linnet'. 1896 *R. B. SHARPE Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 45 The gorse-bushes being such a favourite nesting place that in many places the bird is known as the 'Gorse' Linnet. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 204/1 'Gorstys tre... *supra* in *Fyrrys*.

Hence *Gorsed ppl.* a., topped with gorse.

1870 *Daily News* 6 June, He [a horse]... showed the way over the gorsed hurdles, jumping readily from the band.

Gorsoon, variant of GOSSOON.

Gorsy (gɔːsi), *a.* Also 6 *gorsty*, 7 *gorssie*, 9 *gorsey*. [*f.* GORSE + -Y.] a. Abounding in, covered with gorse. b. Of or pertaining to gorse.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xxv. (1539) 49 *Gorstys* grounde, the whiche hath ben errable grounde. 1613 *New Direct. Planting Timber* A 4 b, For the planting in Barren, Champion, or Gorsie grounds. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Jampanum*, Furze or Gorse; also gorsy ground. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1768) II. 272 With us it is common on gorsy grounds. 1829 *E. JESSE Fril. Nat.* 158 This songster [the linnet], lives in society, frequenting open commons and gorsy fields. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* xlii. 55 Sometimes a gorsy dell and sometimes a great spread of antlered fern. 1885 *Mrs. PIRKIS Lady Lovelace* II. xxix. 120 A fresh gorsy smell.

Gort, variant of GORCE, *Obs.*

† **Gory**, *sb. slang. Obs.* (See *quot.*)

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Diet.*, *Gory*, a term synonymous with *cove*, *gill* or *gloak*, and like them, commonly used in the descriptive.

Gory (gɔːri), *a.* Also 6 *gorrie*, 6-8 *goary*, 7 *goarie*. [*f.* GORE *sb.* + -Y.]

† 1. Of blood: Gore-like, clothed. *Obs.*

a 1547 *SURREY Eneid* ii. (1557) B3, Whose sacred fillettes all are sprinkled were With filth of gory blood, and venim rank. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. xi. 22 Forth flowed fresh A gushing river of blacke gory blood.

2. Covered with gore, stained with blood, bloody. c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 38 Thy gorie gumes and thy bludie snout. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 51 *Neider* shake Thy gory lockes at me. 1613 *MILTON Lycidas* 62 His gory visage down the stream was sent. 1655 *MARVELL 1st Annot. Govt. Protector* 130 The monster... shrinking to her Roman den impure, Gashes her gony teeth. 1772 *GAY Poems* (1715) L. 17 *He*, tears with gory mouth the screaming prey. 1785 *BURNS Winter Nt.* 45 *Mad Ambition's* gory hand. 1814 *SCOTT Let. of Isles* vi. xvi, Away the goryaxe he threw. c 1860 *L. O. C. E. PACER Autobiogr.* (1896) 221 The other [hand] held the gory head of a Greek just decapitated.

3. = BLOODY 4.

1886 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* i. vi. (1612) 22 Cerberus with goarie blowes did chace The wounded and the wearie Knight. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* v. 13 The Pistol is discharg'd; The Act of gorie murder is perform'd. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 123 The obligation of our blood forbids A gorie emulation 'twixt vs twaine.

4. Resembling gore; blood-red. *rare.* (Cf. *BLOODY* 7.) *Gory dew*: name of a minute freshwater alga (see *quot.*).

1822 *BYRON Heaven & E.* i. iii. 211 Until the clouds look gory With the blood reeking from each battle-plain. 1861 *H. MACMILLAN Footn. fr. Nature* 147 [A] curious plant closely allied to the red snow is the *Palmella cruenta* or *Gory Dew*. 1877 *LAOY BRASSEY Voy. Soudan* xv (1878) 268 Waves of blood-red, fiery, liquid lava... rushed up the face of the cliffs to toss their gory spray high in the air.

Goryd (gɔːrid), *local*. [*ad.* Welsh *cord* a weir.]

A kind of fishing-weir.

1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 71 *Sched. 3 License Duties*... For each... garth, goryd, box, crib, or cruiwe, £12 s. 0.

Gorz(e), *dial. form of GORSE.*

Gos, short for GOSHAWK.

1786 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 68 Swift as the Gos drives on the wheeling harrow. 1891 *Fildy* 7 Mar. 337/1 The mantle of snow is a fatal barrier to a day's hawking, either with 'gos or peregrine.

Gos, variant of GOSSE², *Obs.*

† **Gos** = *God's*: see *GOD* *sb.* 14 a.

1599 [P. PEELE] *Sir Cymon* F 3a, Gos bones, turne in that sheep there.

Gos, *obs. form of GOSSE.*

Gosse: see *GOS*- or *GOSSE*-.

Gosesomer (e, *obs. form of GOSAMER.*

Gosh (gɒʃ). [Mincing pronunc. of GOD.] An oath or exclamation. (*By*) *gosh!*

1757 *FOOTE Author* n. Wks. 1799 I. 147 Then there's highest—and lowest, by gosh. c1804 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 210, I promise, by Gosh (which is the most elegant and classical oath imaginable). 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* ii. (ed. 18) 26 Such minced oaths as... losh! gosh! and lovanendie! c1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* viii. By gosh! I never heard that before.

Goshawk (gɒʃhɔːk). Forms: 1 *gōshafoc*, -uo, 4-7 *goshauk(e)*, -hawke, 6 *gosehauke*, (5-6 *gois(s)halk*, 7 *goshalk*, 6-7 *goosse-hawk(e)*, 6 *goushake*, 7 *hawke*, *goshawks*, 7-9 *goss-hawk*, 4, 6- *goshawk*. [OE. *gōs-hafoc*, f. *gōs* GOOSE + *hafoc* HAWK; cf. ON. *gashaukr*.] A large short-winged hawk (*Astur palmarium*, and other species).

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wt.-Wülcker 131/2 *Aucarius*, *goshafoc*. c1050 *Asp. Voc.* ibid. 285/2 *Accipiter*, *goshafoc*. 13. c. *K. Alf.* 433 Him thought a goshawk with great flight Setteth on his beryng. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xii. lii. (1495) 421 The goshawk is in faynesse of fethers moost lyke to the Ostrych. 1486 *Bl. St. Albans Div.* Ther is a Goshawke, and that hauke is for a yeman. c1520 A. WYNDEORE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. (1846) i. 227 There hath been... an Ayere of goosse hawks contynually these bredyng. 1599 T. M[ou]nter *Silkwormes* 32 Fierce goshawks with the Pheasants had no warre. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Holbyrton's Ledger* (1867) 313 Halkis called. Goshalkis the halk xvii. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* vii. 145 A wicked minister is the devil's goshawk, that goes a birding for hell! 1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 28 The kite or the goshawk approach their prey sideways. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. 2. Shril as goss-hawk's whistle on the hill. 1865 *Cornhill Mag.* May 666 Goshawks... have no chance with anything faster than a rising pheasant; they are excellent for rabbits. 1890 THOMPSON in *Proc. U.S. Nat. Museum* (1891) XLII. 527 *Accipiter atricapillus*, American Goshawk. attrib. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midd.* xxix. She hadna the same goss-hawk glance that makes the skin creep.

Goshen (gəʊʃən). [Heb. גֹּשֶׁן] the fertile land allotted to the Israelites in Egypt, in which there was light during the plague of darkness.] Used allusively for: A place of plenty or of light.

1611 R. BOLTON *Conf. Walking* (1625) 13 Thou shalt not find such another illighted Goshen, as this Land, wherein we dwell. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 17, I leave you now to judge whether they are to blame to seek for light in some Goshen. 1759 R. SHIRRA in *Johnston Rem.* (1850) 133 Thereby a land becomes a Goshen—a Valley of Vision. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* i. The possessions of these Aheys were each a sort of Goshen, enjoying the calm light of peace and immunity. 1896 *Chamb. Fm.* 14 June 369 The tiny dormice gathering their winter hoards from the Goshens of fens below.

Goshenite (gəʊʃənɪt). *Min.* [Named by Shepard 1844 after *Goshen* in Massachusetts, where it is found: see -ITE.] A colourless variety of beryl.

1844 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 1. 143 Goshenite... (occurs) in rounded crystals with rough surfaces. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 246 Goshenite is a colorless or white variety.

Goship, obs. form of GOSSIP.

Gosibrede, obs. form of GOSSIPRED.

Gosimore, obs. form of GOSSAMER.

Goslarite (gɒʊzlɑːɪt). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger 1845; f. *Goslar* a locality in the Hartz, where it is found + -ITE.] A native sulphate of zinc. 1849 *Nicol. Min.* 329 Goslarite, Haidinger; Sulphate of zinc. 1884 in *DANA Min.* 647.

Goslet. *U. S.* [f. GOOSE + -LET.] (See quot.) 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 142 A few diminutive species of geese, the so-called goslets (*Nettion*).

Gos lettuce, variant of *Cos lettuce*: see *Cos*.

1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housefr.* (1778) 11 Split the blanched part of three goss lettuces into four quarters. 1814 *LAMB Lett.* (1837) I. 332 What has gone of... M— and his goss-lettuces?

Gosling (gɒʊzlɪŋ). Forms: a. 5 *geslyng(e)*, *gesseling*, 6-9 *Sc. gaislin(g)*, 7-9 *dial. gesling*, (6 *Sc. gaislyng*, 7 *gazeling*). B. 4-5 *gosselyng*, 5-6 *go(e)lyng(e)*, (6 *go(e)lyng*), 6-7 *go(o)s(e)lyng*, 7-9 *goslin*, (7 *gosselin*, *gooselin*, *gozeling*), 6- *gosling*. [Prob. the a form is the earlier: *ME. geslyng*, a. ON. *gæstling-r* (Sw., *Da. gästling*), f. *gds* GOOSE sb.: see -LING. The form surviving in standard *Eng.* was prob. a new formation on *ME. gōs* GOOSE + -LING; the shortening of the vowel is normal in formations of this kind.]

1. A young goose. a. c1425 *Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 638/17 *Hic ancerulus*, *geslyng*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 154/2 *A Gaislyng* (A. Gesseling), *ancerulus*. 1549 *Comp. Scot.* vi. 39 *Gaislyngis cryit quhilk quhilk*. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xii, Whether had you rather ride on a *gesling* or lead a sow in a Leash? 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.*, *Gesling*.

B. c1430 *LYND. Hors. Shep* c. 191 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 21 The goos with her goselyngs to swyme in the lake. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 204/2 *Goselyngs, ancerulus*. 1466 *Mann. & Housefr.* *Exp.* (Roxb.) 296 Item, my mastyr paid her for a gander, iij. bredrege, and v. goslynges... 1513. a. c1529 *SKELTON E. Runnyng* 460 Two goslynges, That were noughty frolynges. 1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1891) 118 Yt is said that this fish [Salmon] and the govelinge concur in growth. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 146 Nature hath instructed even a brood of goslings to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. 1821 *CHARE Vill. Minst.* i. 18 Other losses too the dames recite, Of chick, and duck, and gosling gone astray.

Proverbs. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 1437 Whantherayne rayneth and the gose wyndeth, I wylt wath the goslyng what the gose thinketh. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 159 He that medleth with all thyng, may shoe the goslyng. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 297 A

woman will weep for pitie to see a gosling goe barefoote. 1590 *GREENE Nipper too late* (1600) 25 As warie as shee was, yett the old Goose could see the gosling winke. 1862 *HISLOP Prov. Scot.* 9 A gude goose may hae an ill gaislin.

2. *fig.* A foolish, inexperienced person; one who is young and 'green'.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. iii. 35 He neuer be such a Gosling to obey instinct. 1631 *BRATHWAT Whimzies*, *Ballad-monger* 19 Guarded with a janizarie of costermongers, and country gosellings. 1650 B. *Discontinuum* 21 He let them...returne home like Goslings as they went. 1766 *GRAY Let. to Nicholls* 26 Aug. you are a green gosling! I was at the same age (very near) as wise as you. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxv, 'Did ever any man see sic a set of green-gainlings?' 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Pink Tippet* ii. 30 'What a gosling you are, child,' said Mrs. Price, 'you know nothing'.

appositive. 1771 *Bachelor* (1773) I. 75 The sentiments of such a gosling critic would not be worth notice. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Etr.* 379 Surprised at all they meet, the gosling pair, With awkward gait, stretched neck, and silly stare Discover huge cathedrals built with stone.

3. The figure of a gosling.

a1555 *MORE Wks.* 1224 Make goselings in the ashes with a stick as children do.

4. A catkin or blossom on a tree (see *quots.*).

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Gosling*,...a kind of Substance that grows upon a Nut-tree. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* 1, Goslin on a nut tree, nucamentum. 1766 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* (1768) II. 304 Its nest...lined with the goslin or cotton of the swallow. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Gosling*, the blossoms of the willow.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as gosling-colour, gosling-green (sb. and a.), a pale yellowish green; gosling-grass, -weed, local names for *Galium Aparine*, *GOOSE-GRASS* 2 (Britten & Holland).

1552 *HUOTER*, Goslyng weade herbe, *Rubea minor*. 1600 *Q. Edw.* II. *antr.* in *Nichols Progr. Q. Edw.* (1823) III. 509 Item, one cloak and a sautgarde of goselling-colour taphata. 1756 C. *LUCAS Est. Waters* i. 102 It turns to a pale yellow or gosling green with alkalies. 1766 *GOLDEN. Vic. W.* xii, His waistcoat was of a gosling green. 1807 P. *GASS Fm.* 146 We found the southwest branch...of a gosling-green colour. 1835 *LONGF. Outre-Mer* (1851) 285 The little Nile man in gosling-green.

Gosope, obs. form of GOSSIP sb.

Gospel (gɒˈspəl), sb. Forms: 1-5 *godspel*(1), 3-4 *goddspeil*(1, 4 *godspells*, *godspell*, 4-7 *gospell(e)*, 5 *gospoel*, *gospille*, 6 *gospel*(1(e), 3-*gospel*. [OE. *godspel*, doubtless orig. *gōd spel* (see *GOOP* a. and *SPELL* sb.), good tidings (cf. *lōd spel* civil tidings), a rendering of the L. *bona annuntiatio* (*Corpus Gloss.* Int. 117) or *bonum nuntius* ('*Euan-gelium*, id est, bonum nuntium, godspel', *For.* c1050 in Wt.-Wülcker 314/8), which was current as an explanation of the etymological sense of L. *evan-gelium*, Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον* (see *EVANGELY*). Cf. *Goth. þingspillōn* 'to preach the gospel' (*εὐαγγέλιον*), f. *þing-s* good + *spillōn* to announce (cogn. w. *SPELL*). When the phrase *gōd spel* was adopted as the regular translation of *evangelium*, the ambiguity of its written form led to its being interpreted as a compound, *gōd-spel*, f. *GOD* + *spel* in the sense 'discourse' or 'story'. The mistake was very natural, as the resulting sense was much more obviously appropriate than that of 'good tidings' for a word which was chiefly known as the name of a sacred book or of a portion of the liturgy. From OE. the word passed, in adapted forms, into the languages of the Teutonic peoples evangelized from England: OS. *godspell*, OHG. *gotspeil*, ON. *gōd-speil*, *gōdspiall*; in each case the form of the first element shows unequivocally that it was identified with *God*, not with *good*. The ON. form has survived into mod. Icel.; the continental Teut. langs. early discarded the word for adoptions of L. *evangelium*.

Although the *ō* in OE. *gōdspell* would necessarily in time have been shortened by the regular operation of phonetic law, it does not appear that this process could have taken place early enough to account for the form of the word in OS. and OHG. The form *gōdspell* must therefore (as above explained) be due to a misinterpretation of the written form, originating before the word had any oral currency.]

1. 'The glad tidings (of the kingdom of God)' announced to the world by Jesus Christ. Hence, the body of religious doctrine taught by Christ and His apostles; the Christian revelation, religion or dispensation. Often contrasted with the *Law*, i.e. the Old Testament dispensation. Phrase, *to preach*, † *minister the gospel*.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 35 De hæled... bodade god-spel [so c1000 *Agg. Gosp.*, c1160 *Hattom Gosp.* godspelles], c1205 *Law. 29507* Austin þu scalt... boode þu goddes god-spel. 1297 R. *GLOUC. Rolls* 1529 Seinte peter... sende seint Marc... vor to preche þen gospel that he hadde imaked. c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 348 Þei letten hem for to preche, and speciall Cristes gospel. 1382 a. *Acts* xx. 24 The gospel of the grace of God... Eph. i. 13 Wanne þe hadden herd the word of treuthe, recyeyeden þe gospel of 3oure healthe. 1548 *UNALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luce* ix. 88b, They had...debarred a certain man from the fraternite of ministring the gospell. 1550 *LATIMER Sermon at Stamford* 9 Oct. A vij b, In the whole multitude that professe the gospell, all be not good. 1565 *JEWEL Replie* Wks. III. 170 The Jews saw Christ in the law; the Christians see Christ in the gospell. 1611 *BIBLE x Theor.* ii. 2. 1649 *Br. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* II. xii. 54 The Gospel is therefore a Covenant of grace. 1692 *WASHINGTON tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* M's

Wks. 1738 I. 473 Let us now consider, whether the Gospel preach up any such Doctrine. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. ii. 208 The advantages we at present enjoy by the gospel. 1784 *COWPER Task* li. 342 In strains as sweet as angels use, the Gospel whispers peace. 1827 *WHITLY Logic* App. 1. (1850) 202 *Preaching* the Gospel is accordingly often used to include not only the *proclaiming* of the good tidings, but the *teaching* of what is to be believed and ad done, in consequence. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonaventure* III. 156 To spread the light of the gospel in that far wilderness. 1857 *MAURICE Ep. St. John* xiv. 228 That Gospel was the announcement that Jesus Christ had manifested the Life of God. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* i. 3 There is nothing obsolete in the original spirit of the Gospel.

b. identified by Protestants with their own system of belief, as opposed to the perversions of Christianity imputed by them to their adversaries; also applied by Puritans and modern Evangelicals to the doctrine of salvation solely through trust in the merit of Christ's sacrifice.

1554 (see *GOSPELLER* 4). 1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* Wks. IV. 213 Ve make yourself game; M. Harding, for that the preaching of the gospel issued first out of Wittenberg, and not from Rome. *Mod.* 'Why don't you go to church?' 'Because the Gospel is not preached there.'

† c. *To talk gospel*: to 'talk religion'.

1715 *De For Fam. Instruct.* ii. i. (1841) I. 172 Don't thou talk gospel too.

d. *gen.* Any revelation from heaven.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* iii. xiii. 164 God made neuer so good a gospel but some myghte torne it contrarye to trouthe. 1878 D. CAMPBELL *Rational & True Gospel* xii. 122 Flowers are gospels of grace and love from the Unseen.

† *The Gospel Perdurable*: a book produced in 1255 under the title of *Euangelium Eternum*, sive *Euangelium Spiritus Sancti*. (See note in *Skeat Chaucer* (1894) I. 447.) c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7102.

2. The record of Christ's life and teaching, contained in the books written by the 'four evangelists'.

a1000 *Andreas* 12 (Gr.) *Matheus*... se mid Iudeum ongan godspell ærest wordum writan. c1200 *ORMIN* 1820 *Swa summi* be Goddspeil kijeþþ. c1290 *Debet* 2109 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 For in the godspel it is i-writen þat [etc.]. 1340 *HANFORD Pr. Conc.* 4013 In þe godspelle. c1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 59 Where-of spekeþ þe euangelist in þe god-spell. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* i. ix. § 3 (1817) 226 Ignatius... speaks of the Gospel... in terms which render it very probable that he meant by the Gospel the book or volume of the Gospels. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 299 The promises... given to the human race, in the psalms or the gospel.

b. One of the books written by the four Evangelists; † sometimes *pl.* in *sing.* sense. Also applied to certain ancient lives of Christ of a legendary character (*apocryphal gospels*), as the *Gospel of Nicodemus*, the *Gospel of the Infancy*, etc.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Vre drihten us seild on þe godspelle þe sein lucas makede. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 285/8 þe godspelles on seint Mathew... c1300 *Curator* M. 2143 *Maec.* þe godspel [fairly] gosspeills in itali he wraete. c1315 *SHOREHAM* 48 Wet he ther dedde chowt 537 se seint Lukes godspelle. 1357 *Loy Folke Catch.* 577 se seint Iohn saies in his godspel. 1394 *Pl. Credo* 257 We len proud þe prijs of popes at Rome, And of gress dede as godspelles telleþ. *Reid.* 202 Wiþ glounging of godspelle þe gods worde turneþ. 1508 *FISHER's Penit. Pr.* i. Wks. (1876) 119 As is shewed in the gospel [sic: *myrrin*] of Luke. 1695 *LOCKE Reas. Chr.* 193 The rest of St. John's Gospel. 1757-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 397 A beautiful manuscript of the gospels, written in golden letters, in the year 870. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 297 The four gospels are particularly mentioned by Julian. 1845 *STOORAST in Engl. Metaph.* (1847) 145/1 So in the Anglo-Saxon Gospels.

† c. In extended sense; The Holy Scriptures.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xi. 234 The godspel ys herageyn, as games may reden [Quotes *Ezek.* xviii. 20]. 1493 *CAXTON Caio H.* The gospel sayth that yf thou wylte lyue longe on the erthe thou must honoure... thy fader and moder.

3. *Eccl.* The gospel (for or of the day): the portion from one of the four gospels read at the Communion Service. (Cf. *EPISTLE* 3.)

c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 42 *marg.*, Dys godspel secal to mænnes confessorres messe-dege. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Nu leoue broðre nu ic oue habbe þe godspel iseid. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 De holi god-spel of þis dai speod of ure helende and of two broðren. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 642 Forgete not þe godspelle For þing þat may falle. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 21 After the gospel reherse my name oply with *De profundis* for my soule. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion*. One appointed to read the Gospel. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 246 Two desks... on which formerly the epistles and gospels were read. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 332 The Deacon advances to read the Gospel. *allusively* (cf. 4). 1545 *RAYNOLO Byrth Nankynede* 110 But these sayynges be neither in the gospell of the day, ne of the nyght. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. Nt.* v. i. 295 A madmans Epistles are no Gospels, so it skilles not much when they are deliuer'd.

4. Something as 'true as the gospel'; a statement to be implicitly received. Also † with *a, no*, and *to take for* ('+ a) the gospel.

a1250 *Owl & Night*. 1268 For-þi seide Alfred swithe wel And his worde was godspell, That [etc.]. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1265 God wot I wende, O lady bright Chyseyde, That every word was for a gospell. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prover.* (1867) 46 All is not gospell that thou doest speake. c1590 *Mirr. Mag.* *Hen. VI.* xviii, Whose wordes to be no gospell tho, I to my griefe have found. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* gospel tho, I the onely trinit that a Ladie requirith of hir lover, it is this...that...euery gloase [be] a gospell. 1625 *Impeachment. Dh. Buckham*, (Camden) 212 All the Cardinal

sayes is not gospel, for two month's pay is yet behinde. 1678 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) II. 133 Oates was encouraged, and everything he affirmed taken for gospel. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* v. 14. She took them [her dreams] all for the gospel. 1807 CRABER *Library* 268 And all was gospel that a monk could dream. 1824 BYRON *Yuan* xvi. vi. Those holier mysteries which the wit justly Receive as gospel. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. ii. 1. (1849) 43 Offered me two hundred and fifty dollars—gospel, by the living jingo! 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 74 It's gospel every word.

5. a. Something that serves as a guide to human action; something that men swear by. b. A doctrine 'preached' with fervour as a means of political or social 'salvation'.

a. 1652 MILTON *Sonn.* to Cromwell, Help us to save free conscience from the paw Of hireling wolves, whose Gospel is their maw. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 436 ¶ 4 The Law of the Land is his Gospel. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & E.* II. xi. 284 Brute force was his law, and contempt of the many his gospel.

b. 1775 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 18 The propagators of this political gospel are in hopes their abstract principle would be overlooked. 1829 in CALYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 87 The Gospel of Economy. 1870 BALDWIN *Brown Eccl. Trn.* 274 *La carriere ouverte aux talens* was, according to Mr. Carlyle, the Gospel of the Revolution. 1873 HAMERSON *Intell. Life* x. iii. (1875) 351 Is he to go and preach the gospel of the intellect in the kitchen? 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 87 We were assured that even here the modern gospel of soap and water has made much progress.

† 6. = Gospel-oath. *Obs.*—
1483 CAXTON *Golth. Leg.* 84/2, I toke on a tyme a gospelle in prayeng god that he wold gyue me . . . contynence. . . I wente to the bourdel and forgate the gospel upon me.

† 7. Jocularly. *Wooden gospels*: the four divisions of a board for the game of tables. *Obs.*

1652 UROUHAIT *Rabelais* l. xxii. After supper were brought in . . . the faire wooden Gospels, and the books of the four Kings, that is to say, many paires of tables and cardes.

8. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as (sense 1): often = such as accords with, or is enjoined by, the gospel) *gospel-artillery*, -*blessing*, -*champion*, -*church*, -*crew*, -*day*, -*dispensation*, -*duty*, -*freedom*, -*liberty*, -*light*, -*minister*, -*morality*, -*news*, -*peace*, -*phrase*, -*purity*, -*righteousness*, -*sabbath*, -*sufferer*, -*times*, -*trump*, -*union*, -*unity*, -*way*, -*word*, (sense 2) *gospel-record*, (sense 3) *gospel-lectern*. b. objective, as *gospel-monger*, -*preacher*, -*preaching*, -*teacher*, -*writer*.

c. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* Prov. iii. 17 (1715) I. 34 Pilgrimages, going barefoot, Hair-Shirts, and Whips, and other such *Gospel-Artillery. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* ii. vi. § 7 The bestowing of such mercies which do suppose the greatest unworthiness of them, as *Gospel blessings do. 1862 E. TROLLOPE in *Rep. Linc. Archt.* Soc. 120 A bold, eager *gospel-champion. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 87 And if the Parishioners in a Parish, do usually Assemble together upon the same account [for Communion in Gospel Ordinances], are not those *Gospel Churches as well as the other? 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* iv. 1, There down our Sovereign's Title and defy Jane and her *Gospel-Crew. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Apoc. (1862) 5, I writing of the Way And Race of Saints, in this our *Gospel-day. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* cxxxv. vi. O God, his Mercies Beams would rise, And bring the Gospel-Day. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* ii. l. 156 This has also a particular Reference to the *Gospel-dispensation. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. § 1 (1687) 156 This is the great *Gospel-duty so often enjoined by Christ. a. 1682 OLDHAM *Ode Wks.* (1683) 9 When Christian Fools were obstinately good, Nor yet their *Gospel-freedom understood. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Dial. Worthp.* 332 The Gospel Pulpitum or Ambo, or the portable *Gospel Lectern. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* l. 415 The rest some fundamental flaw would see, And call Rebellion *gospel-liberty. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 86 The highest Dispensation of *Gospel-light as ever shined upon the World. a. 1771 GRAY *Fragm.*, When love could teach a monarch to be wise, And gospel-light first dawn'd on Bullen's eyes. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 234 They may . . . better have recourse to their horse or their apothecary, than to their *gospel-minister. 1764 *Low Life* 90 The *Gospel-Mongers, alias Ministers. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xiii. 278 So closely does the law of England enforce that excellent rule of *gospel-morality of 'doing to others as we would they should do unto ourselves'. 1878 BROWNING *La Salette* 75 So preached one his *gospel-news. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* iv. viii. Of *Gospel-Peace possess, Secure in thy Defence. 1682 DRYDEN *Metal* 191 In *Gospel phrase their Chapmen they betray. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Philem.* 32 My fellow *gospel preacher, brother Timothy.

— *Erasm. Par. 2 Tim.* i. 6-12 Thys *gospel preachynge is commait vnto me. a. 1864 T. DOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 139 Priede sworn to God, whose lady lives I taught 139 I purty a id kindlines 1839 ROCK *Hurg.* (1861) l. 247 The *Gospel-record of the institution of the Blessed Eucharist. 1738 WARBURTON *Faith working by Charity* ii. 7 The Law of Nature came to be shunned as a dangerous and fallacious Guide; and Faith, traditional, nor scriptural, had usurped its Province of interpreting *Gospel-righteousness. a. 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 278 Thou, O my God, dost ordain the Judaical Sabbath as a shadow of the true *Gospel-sabbath. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 6, I have directed their eye to the true spirit, duty, and carriage of *Gospel-sufferers. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* ii. xi. b. vij. They that were monks, priests, and friars are now become *gospel teachers. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 837, I, do not doubt But bearing may be made out, In *gospel-times, as lawful as is Provincial or parochial classis. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Advent Song, Again the *Gospel-trump is blown. 1672 *Disc. con.* *Evangelical Love* 107 This is that *Gospel-Vinity which we are to labour after. 1810 103 The means appointed by Christ for attaining *Gospel-Vinity. 1649 in *Milton's Prose Wks.* (1753) I. 387 Such as . . . invent damnable errors, under the specious pretence of a *gospel-way and new light. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needfull* ii. He would

have England walk in gospel ways. 1538 STARKEY *England* lt. iii. 197 Surely thys ys *gospel word. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 468 To transmit his Master's doctrines for their benefit in the plainness of a *gospel-writer.

9. Special comb.: *gospel-gossip*, one who is always talking of sermons, texts, etc.; *gospel-hardened* a., rendered incapable of being moved by the gospel, through constant hearing of it; † *gospel-lad*, a COVENANTER; † *gospel-mass-monger* *notice-wd.*, † a professed Protestant who favours Romish doctrine; *gospel-oak* (see quot. 1862); *gospel-oath*, an oath sworn upon the gospels; or an oath of an equally binding character; *gospel-place*, a place where the 'gospel' was recited at the perambulation of boundaries; *gospel-right*, a right expressly sanctioned or prescribed in the Gospel; *gospel-shop*, a derivative name for a Methodist chapel; *gospel-side*, the side of the altar at which the gospel is read, the north side; *gospel-sin*, sin against the light of the gospel; so *gospel-sinner*; *gospel-title*, an indisputable title (cf. 4 and *gospel-right*); *gospel-tree* = *gospel-oak*; *gospel-true* a., as true as the gospel (cf. next); *gospel-truth*, (a) the truth or truths contained in the gospel; (b) something as true as the gospel (cf. sense 4); *gospelwards* *adv.*, in the direction of the gospel; † *gospelwright*, a composer of a gospel = EVANGELIST 1.

1711 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 6, I am one of those unhappy Men that are plagued with a *Gospel-Gossip, so common among Dissenters (especially Friends). 1844 J. C. MILLER *Serm.* 2 June 22 Have the Sabbaths and Sermons of a life been in vain? Am I *Gospel-hardened or Gospel-saved? 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. (1872) 299 Decent church-going professors, who are gospel-hardened. c. 1679 *London Hillbill*, in Child *Ballads* vii. 107/1 Weel prosper a the *gospel-lads That are into the west country Ay wickled Clavere to demaeb. 1554 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 347 Wil the lawes of the realme . . . excuse our *gospel Masse-mongers conscience then? 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 34 The *Gospel Oak near Stoneleigh stands in a little retired copse. 1862 TOULM. SMITH in *Parl. Remembrancer* Oct. 189 Every one knows how many *Gospel oaks there are in different places;—the ancient mark-trees, distinguishing boundaries, and at which the perambulators have, for ages, been accustomed to stand . . . while the 'gospel' has been pronounced, cursing him who moves the landmarks. 1891 FLÜGEL *Germ. & Eng. Diet.*, Auf das Evangelium schwören, to take a *gospel-oath. 1686 PLOR *Stagfordsk.* 318 This it seems they do too at all *Gospel-places, whether wells, trees, or hills. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 102 The landholder having no better *gospel-right to his nine parts than the parson has to his tithes. 1782 G. PARKER *Hum. Sk.* 88 From Whitfield and Romaine to Pope John range; Each *Gospel shop ringing a daily change. a. 1792 LACKINGTON *Life* xix. 1794 120 My next enquiry was for Mr. Wesley's Gospel-shops. 1891 *Order Divine Services* for Fr. (Hayes) 52 The people in the centre of the church are incensed first, then those on the Epistle side, and lastly those on the *Gospel side. 1647 *Taxp. Comm.* 2 These ii. 10 This is the great *Gospel-sin, punished by God with strong delusions, vile affections, just damnation. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 30 You . . . are, though but young people, yet old sinners, great sinners, *gospel-sinners. 1763 CHURCHILL *Gotham* i. 9 The Man, who finds an unknown Churchill, By giving it a name acquires, no doubt, A *Gospel title. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Anthea 18 Dearest, bury me Under that Holy oke, or *Gospel-tree. 1801 SHAW *Staffordsk.* II. l. 165 The boundaries . . . are marked out by what are called Gospel trees, from the custom of having the Gospel read under or near them, by the clergyman attending the parochial perambulations. c. 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* (1869) 343 It's all true. *Gospel-truth. 1647 *Taxp. Comm.* Titus ii. 12 Every *Gospel-truth strikes at some sin, and thereby may be discerned. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* cxxxix. v. If . . . thy Children . . . The glorious Gospel-Truth obey, The Truth shall make them free indeed. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attache* II. vii. 128 Fact I assure you, it's gospel truth. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 272 This is, of course, fundamental Gospel-truth. 1880 RUSKIN *Lett. to Clergy* 349 The simplest travelling tinker inclined *Gospel-wards. c. 1200 ORMIN 5789 Her hafe I nemmedd nu till 30w Pa fowwre *Godd-spellwrihters.

Hence *Gospelless* a., devoid of the gospel.
— 1832-3 J. A. GILFILLAN in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2602/3 More progress made by them [Indians] . . . than in all the previous hundred years of gospelless wars. 1896 J. ORR in *Un. Presbyt. Mag.* Oct. 436 His Gospelless Gospel found a hearing.

Gospel (gɒspəl), v. [f. prec. sb.; in OE. *god-spellian*.] † a. *trans.* To preach the gospel to; to imbue with the principles of the gospel, to convert to the gospel; = EVANGELIZE v. 3. *Obs.* b. *intr.* To preach the gospel. *rare.*
c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii. 12 God ȝifed gleaw word god-spellendum. a. 1300 [see GOSPELLING *vb.* sb.]. c. 1550 CIEKE *Matt.* xi. 5 Ye blnd seeth, and y^e haam walketh, . . . y^e deed be raised, and y^e beggars be doo. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 6 If any man doo ghospell vnto yow, besyde that which yow have receyved, be he accused. 1605 SHAKES. *Macb.* iii. 1. 83 Are you so Gospell'd, to pray for this good man, And for his Issue, whose heuie hand Hath bow'd you to the Grave? 1609 HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* iv. (1863) 93 They [the army] think it necessary to have the Parliament gossell'd or dissolved. 1867 BUSHNELL *Nor. User* *Dart* 74. 195 We have a great many gosselling—that do not come to thought.

Hence *Gosselling* *vb.* a.
1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Feiul* m. 99 This is the playne dealing of gosselling Bishoppes. 1579 KNEWSTON *Confut.* ¶ 22. The haired that the Gosselling Churches beare vnto such frensies.

Gospel-book. † a. A book containing one or all of the four gospels (see GOSPEL sb. 2); hence, loosely, the New Testament or Bible (*obs.*). b. A book containing the Gospels (see GOSPEL sb. 3), read at the Eucharist.

c. 1000 *Canons of Aelfric* § 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Saltere & pistol-boe & godspell-boe & mæsse-boe. c. 1200 ORMIN 648 Nohht ne se3þ he Goddspellboe Pott Jasse wass þærinne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21227 O sant mathu þe godspell-bok . . . wit him he bar. a. 1400 *Plowman's T.* 595 (Skeat) [They] falsly glose the godspell-boke. 1495 *Wills fr. Doctor's Commons* (Camden) 41 I geyeto Sir John Blotte a godpell boke, a pistill covered with ledder. 1526 TRYDALE *M. T.* To Rdr., All is not gospel that is written in the godpell boke. 1530 — *Expositiones Matt.* v-viii. 48 b, When thou swerest by the godpell boke, or vyble. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 472 The custom was to set out . . . every precious vessel and jewelled gospel-book.

Gospelize (gɒspəlaɪz), v. Also 7-8 *gospelize*. [f. GOSPEL sb. + -IZE.]

† 1. *trans.* To impart the spirit of the gospel to; to modify according to the spirit of the gospel.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 39 And this command thus Gospell'd to us hath the same force with that wheron Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14, xi. § 2. ii. 269, I had thought, Christ had baptized the Law, and Gospell'd it.

2. To preach the gospel to: to convert to Christianity; = EVANGELIZE 3. *Now rare.*

1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* iii. 10 The poor are Gospellized; not only receive it, but are changed by it. 1704 *Elegy Author True born Eng.* xxi. 6 Tho' most suppose his Notions were but wild, To fetch the Jew to Gospellize his Child. 1716 M. DAVIES *Allen, Brit.* I. 100 Where be fulfilled his foresaid Apostolical Purposes of Gospellizing the Poor, and Disciplining the Proud and Slothful. 1766 DR. CHAUNCEY in C. BEATTY *Two Months Tour* (1768) 102 Mr. Thomas Mayhew . . . began . . . the work of gospellizing the infidel natives. 1824 *Amer. Missionary Dec.* 392 These two societies are . . . one in the noble aim of gospellizing the land.

Hence *Gospellized* *pph. a.*, (*notice-use*) outwardly modified by the gospel. Also *Gospelizer*, one who 'gospellizes' (*Stand. Dict.*).

1849 STORER *Camie's Necess.* Introd. 37 Popery, therefore, . . . is evangelical infidelity; a gospellized method of living without God and without hope in the world. *Ibid.* 75 note, A gospellized treason against the Lord and his Anointed.

† *Gospellary*, a. *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. GOSPEL sb. + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to the gospel.

1679 *Cloak in its Colours* 8 (1.) Let any man judge how well these gospellary principles of our presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles.

Gospeller (gɒspələ), Forms: 1-3 *godspeller*, 3 *godspellere*, 4 *godspeller*, 5 *godspeller*, 6 (in sense 4) 9 *gospellar*, (6) *ghospeller*, *gospiller*, 7 *godspeller*, 4-*gospeller*. [f. GOSPEL sb. and v. + -ER 1.]

† 1. One of the four evangelists. *Obs.*

971 *Bleik. Hom.* 35 We sceoldan . . . healdan . . . þa lara þara feower godspellere. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 'Hil is a derne angelise, seð sein Iohar ewangeliste [C. godspeller] in þe Apocalipse. a. 1200 *Cursor M.* 1342, þis ilk was ion þe godspeller. c. 1380 *Wyclf. Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 397, On godspellere expownþe anoþer. 1287 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 339 þe godspellours that telleþ be doyng of Crist after þe prisonynge of Iohn Baptiste. 1623 *Lisle. Aelfric on O. & N. Test.* Mark, Marke the Gospeller, who followed Peter for instruction. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto* 142 We read from one Gos-peller, That after the Lord had spoken he was received up.

2. A preacher of the Gospel; a missionary. *rare.*

1673 [R. LEICU] *Transp. Reh.* 102 The itinerant Gospellers that travel up and down with two penny books. 1849-9 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 114 The migratory gospellers, who in every land toiled, and preached and died.

3. One who reads the Gospel in the Communion Service.

1506 *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls 1858) 290 The bishop of Chichester gospeller, the bishop of Norwich epistoler, a 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 120 These be my gospellers, These be my pyssillers. 1579 *Wills & Inv.* M. C. (Surtees 1860) 18 To the gospeller and pistoler 6s. 8d. a pece. 1667 *Ans. West to North* 9 Gospellers, Epistoles, Virgers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kewey), *Gospeller*, he that reads the Gospel in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s. *Peterborough*, Besides the dean and chapter . . . here are 6 petty canons, . . . 1 epistler, 1 gospeller. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 186 The deacon and subdeacon [at mass] were sometimes called the 'gospeller' and 'epistoler'. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 52 The gospeller having recited the textus or gospel-book. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatice* 12, I was gospeller at my Ordination.

† 4. A book containing the Gospels (see GOSPEL sb. 3); a gospel-book. *Obs.*

1440 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 184 Item a gospeller and a epistoler a year with a plate on them of Copper and gilt a c. 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 338 Item one Booke called the Gospeller. 1885 *Antiquary* 15 Aug. 215/1 The silver-cased Gospeller is placed upon the lectern when the Word is read from the modern Gospeller.

5. One who professes the faith of the gospel, or who claims for himself and his party the exclusive possession of gospel truth; in 16-17th c. often applied derisively to Protestants, Puritans, and sectaries. † Also, one learned in the Scriptures.

1532 *More Apol.* i. Wks. 846/1 They find a great fault with I handle Tindall and Barnes' their two newe gospellers, with no fayer wordes nor in no more courtes maner. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Agst. Contentiō* t. (1859) 134 He is a Pharise,

+ 3. *attrib.* passing into adj.: Of or pertaining to Gotham; foolish, stupid. Gotham College: an imaginary institution for the training of simpletons. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.*, Democ. to Rdr. 69 They are all of Gotham parish. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispac't* 333 Perhaps it may cause mirth in thee to read such Gotham-absurdities in a Dr. of Divinitie. 1675 CROCKER *Morals* 23 But who loves Ignorance before choice Knowledge, A Doctor may commence in Gotham College. 1683 CIVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) p. vi. Some of the society of Gotham college had an intention to burn my lines. 1692-4 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables v.* (1714) s. 7 'Tis the Fate of all Gotham Quarrels, when Fools go together by the Ears, to have Knaves run away with the Stakes.

Hence + **Gothamist**, one who takes after the men of Gotham; a blunderer, a simpleton. **Gothamite**, (a) = **GOTHAMIST**; (b) a New-Yorker.

1859 NASHE *Prof. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arab.) 8 M. C. Walker's *Hist. Indep.* iv. 78 The Officers of the Army... a mad crew of Gothamists. 1802 LAMB *Curious Fragments* ii. These were dizzards, fools, gothamites. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1811) II. 163 Whereat the Gothamites... marvelled exceedingly. 1852 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thousand*, ii. 37 The first thing... that a young Gothamite does is to get a horse.

+ **Gothele**, *v. Obs.* In 3-4 gopele(n, -i, 4 godele(n, -y. [Echoic.]

1. *intr.* To make a low rumbling noise, as hubbles rising through water, or as is heard in the howels. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 314/530 *pat ilke druye breth*... he 3wile it is in be water it gopeleth swyne loude. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 398 Hus guttes gonwe godeley (w. r. to gopele) as two gredy sowes. *Ibid.* xvi. 97 Theanne shulleth his gottes godeley (w. r. gopele(n) and he by-gynne to galpe. 2. *trans.* To slander. Hence **Gotheling** *vbl. sb.* 1340 *Aeneid*, 66 Efterward cometh be godeelings. Pet is huanne be on godeleth banne oprene. And pet is zuo gar zenne pet be wrytynge zayp, pet huon pet godeleth his emristen, he ys acorsed of god.

+ **Gothian**. *Obs.* Also 6 **Gothian**. [f. **GOTH** + **-IAN**.] = **GOTH** 1.

1548 UNALL etc., tr. *Erasm. Par. John* i. 9 Neither Scythian, Jewe, Spayneard, Gothian, Englishman (etc.). *Ibid.* Luke xix. 46 Gothians. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 196 He armed agaynys her [Rome] the Gothians, Vandales, and Germanes. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem*, ii. (Arab.). 145 More like vnto the Grecians than vnto the Gothians.

Gothic (gop'ik), a. and sb. Forms: 7 **Gotic**, **Gotic**(us), **Gothicke**, **Gottic**, **Gothiq**, 7-8 **Gothique**, 7- **Gothio**. [ad. L. *gothic-us*, f. *Gothi* (see **GORN**). Cf. F. *gothique*.]

A. *adj.*
1. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the Goths or their language.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Prof.* 5 *Vipilas* is reported... to have translated the Scriptures into the Gothick tongue. 1776 GIBSON *Deel.* & F. x. I. 244 Cassiodorus gratified the inclination of the conqueror in a Gothic history. 1845 STODART *Germans* 197 The Gothic substantive *leth*, body. 1892 WRIGHT (*little*) A Primer of the Gothic Language.

+ 2. Formerly used in extended sense, now expressed by **TEUTONIC** or **GERMANIC**.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xl. 96 Nor can any Nation upon earth shew so much of the ancient Gothique Law as this Island hath. 1690 ETHEREDGE *Poems* Wks. (1888) 378 A tawdry ill-bred ramp, whose brawny arms and martial face proclaim her of the Gothic race. 1721 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 10 Jan. Wks. 1841 II. 551/2 As to Parliaments, I adored the wisdom of that Gothic institution which made them annual. 1735-8 BOLLINGBROKE *On Parties* 102 Maintaining the Freedom of our Gothic Institution of Government. 1832 P. L'GRAVE *Eng. Commu.* I. 500 There is no Gothic feudality unless the parties be connected by the mutual bond of Vassalage and Seigniorie. 1846 MCCOLLICH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 395 The 'Gothic blood' would seem to have been preserved pretty pure in all the country to the north and east of the Severn and the Exe. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xx. 236 He raised up the Gothic or Teutonic race. *Ibid.* 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb. ref.*, This language [Italian] has in a manner been refined and purified from the Gothic ever since the time of Dante.

3. +a. Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages; mediæval, 'romantic', as opposed to classical. In early use chiefly with reprobaton: Belonging to the 'dark ages' (cf. sense 4). *Obs.* [Cf. F. *les siècles gothiques*.]

1695 (see 4). 1710 SHAFESBURY *Character* (1727) I. iii. 217 [The Elizabethan dramatists] have been the first of Europeans, who since the Gothick Model of Poetry, attempted to throw off the horrid Discolor of jingling Rhyime. 1762 HURD *Let. Chiv. & Rom.* 56 He [Spenser] could have planned, no doubt, an heroic design on the exact classic model: Or, he might have trimmed between the Gothic and Classic, as his contemporary Tasso did... Under this idea then of a Gothic, not classical poem, the *Faery Queen* is to be read and criticized. 1765 H. WALPOLE (*little*) The Castle of Otranto, a Gothic Story. — *Let. to Cole* 9 Mar. A very natural dream for a head filled like mine with gothic story. 1771 BEATTIE *Minstrel* i. xi. There liv'd in gothic days, as legends tell, A shepherd swain. *Ibid.* i. lx. Here pause, my gothic lyre, a little while. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., A castle in Gothick romance. 1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 564 He sunk in Greece, in Italy he rose, And, tedious years of Gothic darkness past, Emerged all splendour in our isle at last.

b. A term for the style of architecture prevalent in Western Europe from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, of which the chief characteristic is the pointed arch. Applied also to buildings, architectural details, and ornamentation.

The most usual names for the successive periods of this style in England are *Early English* (or *First-Pointed*), *Decorated*, and *Perpendicular*, q. v.

Our quotations seem to show that the term was taken in the first instance from the French, and employed to denote any style of building that was not classical (Greek or Roman), but used by many writers as if derived immediately from sense 2.

1642 EVELYN *Diary* Aug., This... town... hath one of the fairest Churches, of the Gotic design, I had scene. 1664 WOOD *Descr. Bampton Castle in Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) II. Plate 1. The cheif gate-house where is a ruined entrance, and an old gothic window over it. 1773 WREN in *Parentalia* (1750) 297 This we now call the Gothic Manner of Architecture (so the Italians called what was not after the Roman style). 1739 LABELLY *Short Acc. Piers Westm.* Br. 44 Narrow Gothic Arches, supported by monstrous Piers. 1742 B. LANGLEY *Ant. Archit. Restored* Dissert. i. Every ancient Building which is not in the Grecian Mode is called a Gothic Building. 1750 S. WREN in *Parentalia* 273 They had not yet fallen into the Gothick pointed-arch. 1783 RALPH *Rev. Public Buildings Lond.*, [The tower of St. Michael's, Cornhill, is] in the Gothic style of architecture. 1807 TELFORD & DOUGLAS *Acc. Improvem. Port London* 17 The whole external form of the bridge is to be composed of Gothic tracery. 18139 PRÆD *Poems* (1864) I. 69 Some time-honoured Gothic pile. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* vii, The co-ey chair beside the Gothic fireplace. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Gothic groove*, a groove of Gothic arch section in a roll.

c. *nonce-use*. Concerned with Gothic buildings. 1875-7 RUSKIN *Morn. in Florence* (1882) 48 As our Gothic Firms now manufacture a Madonnas.

4. Barbarous, rude, uncouth, unpolished, in bad taste. Of temper: Savage.

1665 DRYDEN *Dn. Frenoy's Art Paint.* 93 All that has nothing of the Ancient just is call'd a barbarous or Gothique manner. 1710 SHAFESBURY *Character* (1733) I. iii. 274 We are not so Barbarous or Gothick as they pretend. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1753) V. 222 His [Chas. XII.] temper grew daily more fierce and Gothick. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. s. 13 This Gothic crime of duelling. 1749 FIELDRON *Tom Jones* vi. iii, 'Oh more than Gothic ignorance,' answered the lady. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* iv. ii, What he holds of all things to be most gothic, is gallantry to the women. 1812 SHELLEY *Let.* *Prose* Wks. 1888 II. 384 Enormities which gleam like comets through the darkness of gothic and superstitious ages. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* ii. i. (1835) I. 173 Such a Gothic spoliation as this. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 111 Dinner, which was eaten at the gothic hour of one o'clock.

5. *Writing and Printing*. +a. Used for some kind of written character (? resembling black letter).

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 18-21 Mar., Some English words graven in Gothic characters. 1658 *Ibid.* 27 Jan., He could perfectly read any of the English, Latine, French, or Gothic letters.

b. In England, the name of the type commonly used for printing German, as distinguished from roman and italic characters. (Formerly, and still in non-technical use, equivalent to *black letter*.)

1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. iii. III. p. ix, This edition... is in the Gothic letter. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typegr.* II. i. 10 *Black Letter*. This letter, which is used in England, descended from the Gothic characters: it is called Gothic, by some; and Old English, by others. 1888 JACOB *Printer's Voc.*, *Gothic*, an antique character of type similar to black letter. 1895 W. A. CORNELL in *Trans. Bibl. Soc.* II. ii. 111 Gothic type was the first in use... Roman character not being introduced till 1467.

c. Applied in the U.S. to the type called in England **GROTESQUE** (also *sans-serif*), and, by some type-founders, *doric*; formerly *stone letter*.

B. *quasi-sb. or sb.*

That which is Gothic. a. The Gothic language.

b. A Gothic building. *nonce-use* (quot. 1825). c. Gothic architecture or ornamentation.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb. The style of magnificence then in fashion, which was with too great a mixture of the Gothic. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit. Life* 4 Ornaments, which... have I know not what in them of Gothic. 1757 SERENUS *Eng. & Swed. Dict.* (ed. 2) Pref. 2 There are very few that have professedly treated the ancient Gothic. 1762-5 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (ed. 2) I. 116 Imitations of the Gothic. *Ibid.* 120 The builders of Gothic. 1825 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1849) II. 308 Then to... the Castle Chapel... the best by far of all modern Gothicks. 1841 LEYER C. O'Malley *lxvii.* 395 Gazing steadfastly on the fretted gothic of the ceiling. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xx. 192 Gothic, as a language, is more ancient than Icelandic.

Hence **Gothicity**, the quality of being Gothic; **Gothicky**, a *collog.*, Gothic-like; + **Gothically**, *adv.*, in a Gothic manner, barbarously.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xl. The apartments are low... and Gothically furnished. 1863 *Ecclesiologist* XXIV. 290 The absolute Gothicity of the general idea. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 221/2 The crisp, sharp, and firm 'Gothicity' of the direct followers of the Van Eycks. 1893 KATE WIGGIN *Cathedral Courtship* 36 She's going to build a Gothicky memorial chapel somewhere.

+ **Gothical**, a. *Obs.* [f. **GOTHIC** + **-AL**.] Gothic. 1612-20 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iv. xv. (1675) 136 Scroles of Parchment, written with Gothical Characters, but containing Castilian verses.

Gothically (gop'hikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY**.] In a manner resembling what is Gothic, in any sense of the adj.

1854 ROSSETTI *Let. in Atlantic Monthly* May (1896) 593/2 The words 'Poems by a Painter' printed very gothically indeed. 1876 S. COLVIN *Flaxman's Drawings* 32 He can appreciate and copy Gothic art when he sees it, but he cannot create Gothically. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/2 A bristling cat with her back gothically arched.

Gothicism (gop'isiz'm). [f. **GOTHIC** a. + **-ISM**.] 1. Rudeness, barbarism; absence of polish or taste; an instance of this.

1710 SHAFESBURY *Character* (1727) I. iii. 221-2 Barbarity and Gothicism were already enter'd into Arts, ere the Savages had made any Impression on the Empire. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Gray* 20 Feb., Were I to print any thing with my name, it should be plain Horace Walpole; Mr. is one of the Gothisms I abominate. 1769 J. STRANGE *Acc. Rom. Antiq. in Archaeologia* (1770) I. 295 Precision in all their works... distinguishes them [Roman works] from the unmeaning strokes of Gothicism. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 48 The Oriental gothicism practised by the printers of silk and other handkerchiefs, which now disgrace the national taste. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 28 Visiting the galleries and palaces of Rome, I felt an itching to put my Gothicism on paper. 1828 [J. R. BENT] *Italy as it is* 144 After a long night of tasteless Gothicism.

2. Conformity or devotion to the Gothic style of architecture.

1754 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) 181 Strawberry-Castle... has a purity and propriety of gothicism in it... that I have not seen elsewhere. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 431 They seem to have lost their ancient taste for painting and architecture, and to be returning to Gothicism. 1805 WHITAKER *Hist. Craven* 431 A puerile affectation of what is called Gothicism.

3. a. The study of the Gothic language. b. Conformity to Teutonic notions. (Cf. **GOTHIC** a. 2.) c. A Gothic idiom.

a. 1806 CHALMERS *Exanu. Lang. Lyndsay* Wks. I. 160 The singular use of *qu*, and *quh*, which appear, frequently, in Lyndsay... Mr. Sibbald... in his zeal for Gothicism, has endeavoured to derive from an unknown character (O) in the Gothic Gospels of Uphilas.

b. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 326 The book had been grand, if the Hebraism had been omitted, and the law stated without Gothicism. c. 1818 in *Toon* (with quot. 1806 as example); and in later Dicts.

So **Gothicist**, one who affects or is conversant with the Gothic style, esp. in architecture.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 July 34/1 The Gothicks had no hope of establishing their principle. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Recoll.* vii. 321, I so inspired my fellow-pupil, though not much of a gothicist, that he walked there [S. Albans]. 1891 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 230/3 The craftsmanship of Clivio has never excited the admiration of artists to anything like the same degree as the... illuminations of the Gothic minaturists, although... the technique of the Gothicks is not for a moment to be compared with Giulio's.

Gothicize (gop'isiz), *v.* [f. **GOTHIC** a. + **-IZE**.] + 1. *intr.* To indulge one's taste for what is 'Gothic' or mediæval. *Obs.*—

1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* 1 Sept. (1833) II. 385 Mr. Whithed has been so unlucky to have a large part of his seat... burnt down; it is a great disappointment to me, too, who was going thither gothicizing.

2. *trans.* a. To give a 'Gothic' or mediæval look or character to; to render mediæval.

1808 *Advt. to Strutt's Queen-Moo Hall* p. iv, The language and manners of the higher ranks are not gothicized. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 16 He had early begun to Gothickise it to stock it with rusty armour and painted glass. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Ek.* *Tanglewood Fire-side* (1879) 148 Your imagination... will inevitably Gothickise everything you touch. 1870 — *Eng. Note-Bks* (1879) I. 82 The statue... was overgrown... with moss and lichens, so that its classic beauty was in some sort gothicized. 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Jan. 51 Garments so Gothickised as to give them a vague resemblance to English matrons and damsels of the 14th and 15th centuries.

b. To give an architecturally Gothic character to; to transform after a Gothic type.

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* 2 Oct. (1811) V. 155 The tenements are to be gothicized. 1821 LAMB *Kia Ser. 1. Old Benchers* l. 7. They have lately gothicized the entrance to the Inner Temple-hall and the library front. 1824 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 565 That... the Provost be hereby authorized... to Gothickise Gibbs's Building. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1871) I. xiv. 160 Arabic forms of parapet, more or less Gothickised. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derlysh.* II. 349 A pointed east window [was] inserted, and the windows on the South side 'Gothickised.'

Hence **Gothickized** *ppl.* a. Also **Gothickizer**, one who gothickizes.

1804 *Ann. Reg.* 828 Gothickised cottages. 1827 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 1 Oct., The gingerbread taste of modern Gothickisers. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 392 Those gothickised severities of the German school.

Gothicness (gop'iknēs). [f. **GOTHIC** a. + **-NESS**.] The quality or condition of being Gothic; an instance of this. Also *concr.*, a piece of Gothic ornamentation.

1823 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. Gothicness... the character which, according as it is found more or less in a building, makes it more or less Gothic. 1872 *Saturday* II. 5 In these days, 'Gothicness' is the sole test of ecclesiastical propriety. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 175 Projecting canopies and such-like unquiet Gothicknesses.

|| **Gothique** (gotik), *rare*—1. [f. *gothique*, ad. L. *gothicus* **GOTHIC**.] An antique style of binding.

1818 KEATS *Let.* Wks. 1829 III. 130, I shall have it bound in Gothique—a nice sombre binding; it will go a little way to unmodernize.

Gothique, *obs.* form of **GOTHIC**.

Gothish (gop'hif), a. Also 7 **Gott(h)ish**, **Gottis**, h. [f. **GOTH** + **-ISH**.]

1. +a. = **GOTHIC** a. 1 (*obs.*). b. Resembling what is Gothic; looking like a Goth.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 51 To give some of them Roman names, to other Gothish names. 1612 BRERETON *Lang.* 4

Relig. vii. 59 The Spanish tongue, as now it is, consisteth of the old Spanish, Latin, Gothic, and Arabic. 1643 *PRYNNE'S Sov. Power Parl.* App. 58 The Nobility of the Gothic Nation. 1681 *Colvill Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 49 Great tribulation Follows a Gothic inundation. 1697 tr. *Cress d'Amey's Trav.* (1706) 62 Finding no more among them any Princes of the Race of the Gothic Kings. 1728 *MORAN'S Algiers* I. iv. 160 Count Julian, Governor of the Gothic Dominions in Hispania Transfretana. 1830 *FRASER'S Mag.* I. 164 What would that...dandy of his age have thought of such worse than Gothic and Hunnish figures?

2. Gothic-like, barbarous, tasteless; cf. GOTHIC 4. 1602 *Metam. Tobacco* (Collier) 46 Gothicish Spaniards... farre more savage then the Saugages. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 66 This late harrass of us by a more than Gothicish and Vandalique fire. 1827 *Mirror* II. 36 1/2 My ties are regular Gothicish. 1863 *LD. LENNOX Biogr. Remin.* II. 145 The flint or M'Adam system...which he pronounces to be quite Gothicish. 1880 *World* 10 Nov. 10 1/2 The scenery of the place [Torquay] has been quite spoilt...by Gothic 'improvements'.

3. = GOTHIO 3. Obs. 1655 *FULLER Waltham Abbey* 6 A. structure of Gothicish-building, rather large then neate, firm then fair. 1662 *GRUBER Prince* 4. Contrary to the very Gothicish Custome, who at least did begin the Buttrises from the Ground. 1663 — *Comment d* 34, The reformation of a Gotis relic building.

Gothism (gə'piz'm). [f. GOTH + -ISM.] Barbarism, bad taste.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 295 Gothisms and Gallicism in Religion, as well as in Words. 1827 *Mirror* II. 274 1/2 Doffing a castor is considered the height of vandalism or Gothism. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 6 1/2 The particular act of Gothism or Vandalism...is the construction of a new road just beyond the 'Spaniards'.

Gothsemay, gothsimere, obs. ff. GOSSAMER.

Gotic, gotic(ue), obs. forms of GOTHIC.

Gotire, Gotish(h), obs. ff. GUITAR, GOTHISH.

Go-to, sb. rare. [f. phrase (to) go to: see GO v.]

At one go-to = at one GO-OFF.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 132 My letter is getting into the 'own correspondent' style; but I am tired with writing it all at one go-to.

† Gotour. Obs. [? ad. OF. *goutture*, f. *goutte* drop.] ? Running matter from a sore.

14. *MS. Linc. Med.* ff. 313 (Halliwell) Tak the rutes of morille...and lay thame to the fester...and ever clence it wele of gotours, and wasche it with hate wyne.

Gotows, variant of GOUTOUS Obs., gouty.

Gotsch, variant of GOTCH dial.

Gott, obs. form of GOTE, GUT.

Gotten (gə't'n), ppl. a. Forms: see GET v.; also Got ppl. a. [pa. pple. of GET v.]

1. Obtained, acquired, won (chiefly with accompanying adverb). Now rare, exc. in ILL-GOTTEN.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4913 (Trin.) We haue wiþ vs trusted nouþ but þing hat we truly bougt And so is oure trewe geting þing. c 1380 *WELSH Ikt. Wks.* III. 303 Sathanas...to whom hec maken sacrifice and omage for his falsly geten lordship. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 64 Pourtee is better than euyl gotten riches. 1548 *HALLI. Chron.* 1548 *Idem* 17. 237 The gain of the nyne gotten battelles.

1580 *STONE P.* 3. iii. This gotten blisse, shall neuer part. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turke* (1601) 9 Three or foure yerres passed in great quietnesse, to the great strengthening of him in those new gotten kingdomes. 1665 *MARLEY Grotius' Loue C. Warres* 263 They should not endanger their gotten Honour.

1715-20 *POPE II* 114 n. 396 Haste to the ships, the gotten spoil enjoy. 1820 *CHALMERS Congreg. Serms.* (1838) II. 54 He is apt to be satisfied with the triumphs of his gotten victory. 1894 *GLADSTONE Horace's Odes* 36 On gotten good to live Contented.

2. = BKGOTTEN 2. Obs. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 365 Of my hody heire gotten haue I none. c 1420 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), His first gotten sone. c 1637 B. JONSON *Elegy on Lady Digby*, Iesus, the only gotten Christ!

Gottar, obs. form of GUTTER.

Gott(h)ish, obs. form of GOTHISH.

Gottic, obs. form of GOTHIC.

† Gottling. Obs. [? f. GOTCH + -LING.] ? A small jug.

1535 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 12, ij panns with a gottling xijl.

Gotur, obs. form of GUTTER.

Gou-: see GOV-.

|| Gouache (gwaʃ). [Fr., ad. It. *guazzo*.] A method of painting with opaque colours ground in water, and mixed with gum and honey so as to form a sort of paste. Also, a painting executed in this way, and the pigment itself.

1882 *Artist* 12 Reh. 53 1/2 The next step was the exact reproduction of gouache, or water body colour. 1892 *Nation* 137. 279 1/2 The title is decorated with allegorical designs painted in gouache.

Gouan, obs. form of GOWAN.

Goubeyron, obs. form of COB-IRON.

1572 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 152.

Gouchf, variant of GOFÉ Sc. Obs., pillory.

Goud, Sc. form of GOLD.

Goudge, obs. form of GOUGE sb. 1

Goudie, gowdie. Sc. 'An office-bearer of an incorporation who keeps one of the keys of the Box; also, the name of the office' (Jamieson *Suppl.* Add.).

1857 A. WALLACE *Gleaning of Life* iii. (1875) 66 The still more important honours of a 'gowdie' were conferred, in the permission which was then granted to 'snuff the candles and keep the keys'.

18. *Rules & Regul. Cordiners Glasgow* 3 (Jam. *Suppl.* Add.) A Trade's Goudie or keeper of a key

of the Box, from among the nine Masters, to hold office for one year.

Gouf (gouf), v. Sc. [? f. ON. *golf*: see GOALF.]

trans. 'To remove soft earth from under (a structure), substituting sods cent square and built regularly; to underpin' (Ogilvie 1882).

1859 *GUTHRIE Encey. Archit.* Gloss., *Goufing foundations*, a Scotch term for securing unsound walls by driving wedges or pins under their foundations.

† Gouffe. Sc. Obs. [ad. OF. *gouffe* (F. *golfé*) golf.] A whipspool.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 59 Gret gouffes full of percellous and deip.

† Gouffre. Obs. [a. F. *gouffre* gulf.] = GULF. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 117 Argos the goode Maistre saylled so ferre by gouffres and by fletes.

Gouge (goudz, gūdz), sb. 1 Also 5 goodz, gow(d ge, gouge), 7 gouge. [a. F. *gouge* fem., = Sp. *gubia*, Pg. *goiva*, It. *gubbia*, *gorbia*: late L. *gubia*, *gubbia* (Isidore).]

Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Olrish *galban* ('aculeum'), *galba* ('rostrum'), O'Welsh *giblin* ('acumine'), mod. Welsh *gylbeak*, Cornish *gilb* boring tool ('foratorium').]

1. A chisel with a concave blade for cutting rounded grooves or holes in wood. In *Surgery*, a similarly-shaped tool used for removing portions of bone, etc.

1495-8 *Naval Acc.* (1895) 240 An yron Goodz with a bolte of yron belonging to the same. 15. *Debate Carpenter's Tools* 179 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 85 The gouge seyd: The deuyles dyrtle fore anything that thou canne wyrtke.

1576 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 261, ij playnes, tow gouges, ij chissells, and ij embowmyng playnes. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 283 Take a round strong iron tooke, half a yard long, and made at the one end in all points like unto the Carpenters gouge. 1676 *WOLLOGE Cyder* (1691) 58 With your quill in form of a gouge. 1678 *Moxon Mech. Exer.* I. 74 The Gouge. is a Chissel having a round edge, for the cutting such wood as is to be Rounded or Hollowed. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 318 If with this instrument he could not remove bone enough, he scrupled not to effect his design by means of a gouge and mallet. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 327 To answer the purpose of the common turning gouge. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* ix, Colio...took up a gouge as if to continue carving the panel.

2. *Trenching gouge*: a spade with a concave blade. Obs.

1649 *BUTTIE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 69 The Trenching gouge to be used as the Spade.

3. A stamping tool for cutting out forms in leather, paper, etc. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

4. *Bookbinding*. (See quot. 1895.)

1885 *CRANE Bookbinding for Amateurs* 150 Fig. 135 represents a set of gouges. 1895 *ZAEINSDORF Hist. Bookbind.* 24 *Gouge*, a curved line or segment of a circle impressed upon the leather. Also the instrument with which it is impressed.

5. *Comb. gouge-bit*, a bit shaped at the end like a gouge.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Gouge bit*, a bit smaller than a centre-bit, with a hollow edge at its end like a gouge. 1822-26 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 115 The gouge-bit is best adapted for boring small holes in soft wood. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met.* U. S. 581 A double-gouge bit is used with this machine.

2. *Mining*. (See quot. 1881.)

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 107 It is incased in well-defined walls of metamorphic slate, with a few inches of gouge between the walls and quartz. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.* *Gouge*, a layer of soft material along the wall of a vein, favoring the miner, by enabling him after 'gouging' it out with a pick, to attack the solid vein from the side.

3. *U.S. colloq.* a. The action of the vb. GOUGE; a scooping out. b. A cheat, swindle (cf. GOUGE v. 4). 'Also, an impostor' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1845 *N. Y. Tribune* 10 Dec. (Bartlett), This is a clean, plain gouge of this sum out of the people's strong box. 1887 *American* XIV. 344 Another 'gouge' was to charge the women a nominally cost price...while, as a matter of fact, it was got...for considerably less.

† Gouge, sb. 2 Obs. [a. OF. *gouge*.] A wench. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xii. The gouge knows her trade.

Gouge (goudz, gūdz), v. Also 6-7 googe, 9 dial. gouge. [f. GOUGE sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To cut or make holes in, with or as with a gouge.

1570 *ABP. PARKER Let. to Sir W. Cecil* x Apr., Corr. (1853) 364 *Quidam filii Belial* did gouge my poor barge in divers places in the bottom. 1590 *MOURET Silkweaves* 24 As water doth, when pipes of lead or wood are goog'd with punch. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug., Great sheets of solid metal...are gouged and drilled into ragged holes. 1876 *CURLING Dis. Rectum* 107 Unless the surgeon can reach the diseased bone, and, if necessary, gouge it.

2. *intr.* To work with a gouge at (something). 1850 *All Year Round* No. 46. 459 An engraver working a little lathe with a sort of fiddestick, while he gouged delicately at the cornelian signet.

3. *trans.* To cut out (a cork), to hollow or scoop out (a channel or groove) with or as with a gouge. Also, to hollow into (a certain form).

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* n. i, I will save in cork...by gouging of them out just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 197 These are succeeded by pods which are lengthways neatly gouged into seven regular channels. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 154 The scores...are gouged out along the outside. c 1850 *Kidm. Navig.* (Wheale) 106 It is...gouged hollow. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Ge. Age* xxv. 315 Under the influence of

rain...rills and brooklets are gouging out deep trenches in the subsoils and solid rocks.

3. To cut or force out with or as with a gouge; to push out (a person's eye) with the thumb. Chiefly with *out adv.* Const. *out of*.

1800 *ANDERSON Amer. Law Rep.* 29 M'Birnie...gouged his eye. 1829 *MARRIAT F. Millinay* xxi, He had gouged the eye out of a third. 1853 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* 284 IV. 129 A pursar of the navy had gouged the bolt out of the wall. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* cviii. 5 Gouged be the carrion eyes some crows black maw to replenish. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 379 As much as possible of the deep portion was gouged out.

fig. 1815 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 393 If there be a felicitous phrase, he is sure to gouge the sentence. 1845 *N. Y. Tribune* 26 Nov. (Farmer), Very well gentlemen! gouge Mr. C. out of the seat, if you think it wholesome to do it.

b. To force out the eye of (a person). Also *absol.* 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Gouge*, to squeeze out a man's eye with the thumb, a cruel practice used by the Bostonians in America. 1796 T. T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 91 In their common affrays they gouge and commit other barbarities. 1812 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* I. 286 Do they act on the principle that it is prudent to secure the result of the contest by gouging the adversary? 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 453 1/2 When they had gotten him on his back, one gouged him like a Yankee. 1861 *DICKENS G. Expect.* xviii, Joe scooped his eyes...as if he were bent on gouging himself.

4. *U.S.* To cheat, impose upon. Also *absol.* 1875 *HOWELLS Foregone Concl.* iii. (1882) 69 The man's a perfect Jew—or a perfect Christian, one ought to say in Venice; we true believers do gouge so much more infamously here. 1885 B. HARTY *Ship of '49* i, He's regularly gouged me in that ere horsehair speculation.

Gougee, *nonce-wd.* [f. GOUGE v. + -EE.] A victim of gouging. 1814 [see GOUGE].

Gougeon, obs. form of GUDGEON.

Gouger (gandzai, gūdzai), [f. GOUGE v. + -ER.] One who gouges. a. One who thrusts out an antagonist's eye. b. One who cheats, a swindler.

1814 *Q. Rev.* X. 522 Whenever American sculpture shall exhibit...a combat between two Virginian athletes, the gouger and the gougee must [etc.]. 1816 T. FLINT *Recoll. Mississippi* 176 It is true there are gamblers and gougers and outlaws. 1840 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. iii, ix, Regular built bruisers too; claw your eyes right out, like a Carolina gouger.

Gouging (goudzin, gūdzin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GOUGE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. GOUGE; esp. the action of thrusting out the eye of (a person); an instance of this.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 654 It was called gouging, and was nothing more nor less than a man, when boxing, putting out the eye of his antagonist with his thumb. 1860 *MRS. GASKELL Life C. Bronte* 20 'There were very frequently 'up and down fights', sometimes with the horrid addition of Pawing, and Gouging. 1862 *DANA Afan. Geol.* 538 The groovings are (1) long straight, parallel lines, or broad scrapings, ploughings, and gougings of the surface. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 314 Excepting a little 'gouging' done by lessees, the Home Stake [a mine]...has been idle during the year.

attrib. 1883 J. HOOKER in *Nature* No. 619. 444 Ramsay...explained the formation of so many lake beds in mountain regions by the gouging action of glaciers. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* IV, *Gouging Forceps*, a bone-gnawing forceps. 1897 *Geog. Tril.* IX. 300 This is due to the gouging and tossing action of the ceddes [of a sand-shower].

|| Goujat (guzja). [a. F. *goujat*.] An army valet; a soldier's boy.

1776 H. WALPOLE in *Gibbon's Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 158 Employing a goujat to defend the citadel, while the generals repose in their tents.

[Goujeers, goujeers, spurious ff. GOOD-YEAR.]

Gouk, variant of GOWK.

Gouked, -et, -it, obs. forms of COWKED.

Goul(e, var. GHOUL, GOWL; obs. f. GOOL, GULL.

Goulan(d: see GOLLAN(d).

Goulard (gūld'ard). Also 9 golard. [From the name of Thomas Goulard, the French surgeon who first used it.] In full, *Goulard's extract* or *Goulard water*: a solution of sub-acetate of lead, used as a lotion in cases of inflammation.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 65 He first takes the hot water, and having discoloured it with goldard or starch, dashed with a little blue [etc.]. 1818 *COLERIDGE Lett.* II. 692 I can so far command myself as to check the intolerable itching by a weak mixture of goulard and rosewater. 1824 *BARBAUD Eng. Leg. Blk. Monnaie* ii. 76 Till her delicate fingers are charged with the Steer's opodeldoc, joint-oil, and goulard. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Citr. Sci.* I. 380 1/2 'Goulard water'...is a weak solution of acetate of lead. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 122 Ankle was treated by perfect rest, with Goulard lotion, without effect.

Goule, early variant of JOWL.

Gouler, variant of GAVELLER Obs., usurer. c 1380 R. BRUNNE's *Handl. Synne* 2415 (Dulwich MS.) Now will I speke of goulers.

Goules, -ez, Goulet, obs. ff. GULES, GULLET.

Goulfe, obs. form of GULF.

Gouling, variant of GAVELLING Obs., usury. c 1380 R. BRUNNE's *Handl. Synne* 2465 (Dulwich MS.) Gouling hap a noher maner.

Goulis, obs. form of GULES.

† Goul man. Sc. Obs. [cf. GONMAW; also Gael. *gulum* 'the sca-lark' (MacLeod & Dewar).]

? The comorant. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The gray goul mau pronosticat ane storme.

Goulpe, obs. form of GULP.

Goume, Goun, obs. forms of GUM, GOWN.

† **Gound.** Obs. Forms: 1 gund, 3 gunde, 5 gownde, 7 gound. [OE. *gund* matter, pns, ? = Goth. *gund*, OHG. *gunt*. Cf. ME. *radegound*, REDGUM.] Foul matter, esp. that secreted in the eye. c1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 46 [Swelling in the neck] Gif se gund biþ þonne onginneþ, so seal hine todriþ. c1325 *Gloss. V. de Biblesur* in Wright *Proc.* 144-5 *Vostre regardat est gracios* *mes ocs* *sunt jaciens* [glossed gundy] *Des ocs* *clent* *la jacye* [glossed the gunde]. 1426 *Lyng. Pigr.* 8624 Clenteth a-way from the eye [al. ordure, the gunde], & every thing vnpure. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2062 Gownde of þe eye, ridda, albugo. 1671 *SKINNER* *Elym. Ling. Angl.* Gound, .. *sordes oculorum condensata per totum agrum* *Linc. vulgatissime appellatur*.

† **Goundy**, a. Obs. [f. prec. + -y.] Also 3-4 gundy, 6 gowndy, 7 dial. gunny. Of the eyes: Full of 'gound' or matter, beared. Also fig.

c1325 *Gundy* [see GOUN]. 13. *MS. Med. Linc.* II. 283 (Halliwell). For bled eghne and gundy. c1470 *Lyng. Life Our Lady* xxi. (? 1484) d iv. The goundy sight Of bereterys. 1412-20 — *Chron.* Troy II. xii. A goundy eye is decyueed soone. c1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 85 Pro oculis qui guttant. 1. goundi. a 1529 *SKELTON* *E. Rymur* 34 Her eyen gowndy Are full vnsowdy. 1684 *Yorksh. Dial.* 263 (E. D. S. No. 76) My Neen are varra sair .. They are seay Gunny and Furr'd up [Gloss. seay Running Eyes].

Goune, obs. form of GOWN.

Gounfanoun, obs. form of GONFANON.

Goung(e), variant of GONG¹. Obs.

Gounn, obs. Sc. form of GOWN.

Gounne, obs. form of GUN.

Goup(p)en, -in, var. GOWPEN Sc. and dial.

Gour, variant of GAUR; obs. form of GIAOUR.

|| **Goura**: (gū·rā). Also gourah. [Native name.] A genus of large crested pigeons inhabiting New Guinea and adjacent islands; a pigeon of this genus.

1855 J. WILSON *Lett.* in Hamilton *Memo.* viii. (1859) 313 A gigantic foreign species called the Goura, or Crown pigeon. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 On one side... was set a gourah's picturesque head with its cockatoo-like crest of delicate plumage. 1895 *Daily News* 5 July 5/3 The goura, heron, and bird of paradise are becoming rare.

Gourd (gō·rd, gū·rd). Forms: 4-6 goord(e), gourde, gowrd(e), 5 gurd, 6 goward(e), 8 goard, 4- gourd. [ad. F. *gourde*, repr. L. *cucurbita*]

1. The large fleshy fruit of the trailing or climbing plants of the N.O. *Cucurbitaceae*; spec. the fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, which when dried and hollowed out is used as a vessel (see 4).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2105 He behuude a fruyt ryzt leire and swete 'Gourdis' þus men clepe þe name. 1382 *Wyclif* *Mss.* xi. 5 Into mynde come to vs the goordis [Vulg. cucumers], and the peponys, and the lecke, and the vniouys. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2032a Gourd, cucumer, cucurbita. 1533 *ELVOT* *Cart. Hellie* II. xiv. (1541) 24 Gourdes rawe be vnpleasant in eatinge. 1555 *EDEM* *Decades* 11 Melones, Gourdes, Cucumers, and suche other, [were] rypt within the space of. xxxvi. dayes. 1654 *EVELYN* *Kat. Hort.* (1799) 194 Melons, Cucumbers, Gourds. 1784 *COWEN* *Task* III. 416 The prickly and green-coated gourd, So grateful to the palate, 1820 *KEATS* *Ever St. Agnes* xxx. Candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourd. 1862 *MERRIVALE* *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. 205 Numbers of unwieldy and bloated gourds... sun their speckled bellies before the doors.

† b. **Wild gourd** = COLOCYNTH. Obs.

1540 *RAYMOND* *Byrth Mankynde* 28 Take wyld goward [L. *colocynthis*] & seth it in water. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) 2 *Kings* iv. 39 One... founde, as it were, a wilde vine, & gathered therof wilde gourdes his garment full [Marg. Which the Apotricaries call colliquintida].

2. The plant which bears the fruit; a plant of the N.O. *Cucurbitaceae*; spec. *Lagenaria vulgaris*, the bottle-gourd. **Bitter gourd** = COLOCYNTH.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 65 þe leues of a gourd, & þe rote of fenegrek. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* iv. 456 The gourd is good this citur nygh to sowe. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Jonah* iv. 6 And the Lord God prepared a gourd, and made it to come vp over *Jonah*. [Earlier versions have *ivy*, *wild vine*, etc.] 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* vii. 321 Forth crept The swelling gourd. 1740 *DYER* *Ruins Rome* 374 The Gourd and Olive brown Weave the light Roof. 1844 *HOOD* *Hamlet* H. xliii. The gourd embraced the rose bush in its ramble. 1872 *OLIVER* *Elem. Bot.* II. 175 The fruit of the Gourd sometimes attains an enormous size. 1887 *MOLONEY* *Forestry W. Afr.* 335 Bottle or Club Gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*).

b. Used allusively, after *Jonah* iv. 6-10.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR* *Gl. Exemp.* xv. § 19 We should have been but as an Ephemeron, man should have lived the life of a fly or a Gourd. 1658 *Addr.* in Clarendon *Hist. Rev.* xv. § 114 All those pleasant gourds, under which we were... solacing... ourselves... how are they withered in a night! 3. Applied to plants of other orders, with fruit resembling that of the *Cucurbitaceae* (see quotes.). 1851 *MAYNE* *Reio Sculp. Hunt.* xxii. 160 A small convolvulus, known as the 'prairie gourd', is lying at his feet. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* *Adansonia digitata*, the Baobab, Ethiopian Sour Gourd, or Monkey-bread. 1887 *MOLONEY* *Forestry W. Afr.* 337 White Gourd of India (*Benincasa cerifera*, Savt.). Herbaceous plant.

4. The 'shell' or whole rind of the fruit dried and excavated, used as a water-bottle, float, rattle, etc. (Cf. CALABASH).

1624 *CAPT. SMITH* *Virginia* II. 34 Their chiefe instruments are Rattles made of small gourds, or Pumpeons shells. 1774 *GOLDSB.* *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 139 Whenever the Fowler sees a number of ducks settled in any particular plash of water, he sends off two or three gourds to float among them. These

gourds resemble our pumptions. 1800 *WEEMS* *Washington* viii. (1800) 57 The servants supplied him with water, which he threw on the fire from an American gourd. 1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timbuctoo* 183 (Cent.) Dozens of gourds hang also suspended from the tops of long and leaning poles, each gourd the bome of a family of martins. 1873 *OUROA* *Pascarel* I. 6 An empty gourd in which the shrivelled beans of the world's spent pleasures are shaken.

b. = GOURDNEUL.

1768 *BOSWELL* *Corsica* (ed. 2) 288 They put me up a gourd of their best wine. 1803 T. N. PAGE *Marse Chan* etc. 146 She poured a gourd of water over it.

† 5. **transf.** a. A bottle or cup (of any material). a 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Palter* cxviii. 83 For i am made as gourd [Vulg. *sicut uter*] in ryme froste. c1386 *CHAUCE* *Manciple's Prolog.* 82, I have heer in a gourd A draught of wyne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* *prolog.* Gurd's & Goblets of gold althir-finest. c1460 *Towndey* *Myst.* xii. 483 It is an old 31-words, it is a good bowdye For to drink of a gownde. 1570 *LEVINS* *Manip.* 224 12 A Gourd, cup, calix. 1583 *SKANVINSKY* *Zenis* III. (Arb.) 191 With chuffe chaffe winesops like a gourd bourrachio replenishit.

† b. = CUCURBIT¹. 1. Obs.

1582 *HESTER* *Secr. Phiorio* III. 3 Take the water... and put it into a Gourd of glasse beeyng well luted. 1600 *SURFLET* *Contreie* *Parme* III. lxi. 565 The containing vessel [in distilling]... some call it the body or corpulent vessel, or the gourd. 1641 *FRENCH* *Distill.* I. (1651) 19 Distill this liquor in a glasse gourd. 1683 *SALMON* *Doron* *Mtd.* II. 511 Put this Liquor into a 'Gourd' of Iron.

6. **Her.** A representation of the fruit.

1523 in *Retrospect. Rev.* (1828) II. 520 Sir William Gresley bayrtyth a Lyon sylver passant, and gourds gold. 1828-40 *BERRY* *Engel. Her.* II, *Stenkle*, az. three gourds or, stalks upwards.

7. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *gourd-kind*, *seed*, *shape*; † *gourd-lord* (cf. sense 2 b); † *gourd-shaped* ppl. a.; † *gourd-fashioned* a. (see quot. and *gourd-worm*); *gourd-pear*, a pear shaped like a gourd (L. *pirum cucurbitinum*); *gourd-shell* = sense 4; *gourd-tree*, the calabash-tree (see CALABASH 7); *gourd-vine* U. S. = sense 2; *gourd-worm*, a name for the fluke (see FLUKE sb.¹ 2), and for the segments of the tapeworm, from the resemblance to the seeds of the gourd (cf. CUCURBITIN).

1658 *ROWLAND* *Mosley's Theat.* Ins. 1110 It breeds round Worms, and 'Gourd-fushioned' [sic: L. *cucurbitinus*], and Ascarides, and all sorts of Worms. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 353 They [worms] are described as sometimes distinctly cucurbitaceous, of the fasciola, fluke, or 'gourd-kind'. 1659 *GAUBEN* *Serm. Funerale* *B. Bonwige* 72 We have lived to see many short-lived 'Gourd-Lords' created in a chaos of times. 1667 *HOLLAND* *Phly* I. 439 As for the 'Gourd-pears, they are by nature of a brutish or savage kind. 1611 *CORON.* *Poire de Sericane*, the Allabaster Pear, or Gourd Pear. 1751 *SIR J. HILL* *Mat. Med.* II. vi. xvii. 531 The Plant which produces the official 'Gourd Seed'. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 272 The broken-off joints [of the tapeworm] have, when discharged, the appearance of gourd-seeds. 1865 *TYLOR* *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 270 The frequent adoption of 'gourd-shapes in the earthenware of distant parts of the world. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 208 They... began tuning big, 'gourd-shaped' guitars and pot-bellied mandolines. a 1779 *COOK* *Voy. Pacific* (1784) II. III. xii. 234 'Gourd-shells, which they convert into vessels that serve as bottles to hold water [etc.]. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 520 The balsam... comes to Europe in small gourd shells. 1876 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/1 The roofs of the cottages, in which grow the 'gourd tree'. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May LXXXIV. 936/2 The rank, malodorous 'gourd-vine' that straggled over the remains of last year's bean poles. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 382 The 'Gourd-Worm' with a dark-brown head. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) V. 216 The separate joints are called gourd-worms. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 281 In two patients... there was room for suspecting, that the gourd-worm had induced epileptic fits. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 274 It bears some resemblance to the seed of the common gourd, and hence is often called the gourd-worm.

† **Gourd** 2. Obs. Also 6 gowrd, 6-7 gord(e). [a. OF. *gourt*, *gourd*: see GORCE, GORE sb.⁴] (See quotes.)

1538 *ELVOT* *Dict. Addit.*, *Aquileginn*, a gourd of water, which cometh of rayne. 1565 *COOPER* *Thesaurus. Collig.* *guine*, greete gourdies of water runnyng through feldes. 1596 *RIDER* *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A Gorde of water, which cometh by rayne, *aquileginn*. 1670-81 *Blount* *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Gord*, .. a Whirpool, or deep hole in a River or other waters.

† **Gourd** 3. Obs. Also 6-7 gord(e), (7 goade?). [Cf. OF. *gourd* a swindle, 'fourberie', of which Godef. has one example.] A kind of false dice.

1545 *ASCHAM* *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 54 What false dice use they? as... dice of a vantage, flatters, gourdies to chop and change when they lyste. c1550 *Dice-play* A j b. A bale of Gordes with as many hyge men as lowen men for passage. 1592 *Nobody and Somebody*, I 2 b, Hearnes fulloms and gourdies; heeres tall-men and low-men. 1598 [see FULMAN]. 1606 *CHAPMAN* *Mons. d'Oliver* iv. f. 3, The Goade, the Fulham, and the stop-keeper-tree. 1610 *BEAUM.* & *FL.* *Serf.* *Lady* IV. (1616) H. Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but gords or pinnepins.

Gourde (gū·rd). 'The Franco-American name for a dollar, in use in Louisiana, Cuba, Hayti, etc.' (Cent. Dict.) 1858 in *SIMMONDS* *Dict. Trade*.

† **Gourded**, ppl. a. *Farriery*. Obs. [f. as GOURD-Y + -ED.] = GOUBDY 2; † **GORGED** ppl. a. 2

1610 [see GORGE sb. 8]. 1635 *MARSHAM* *Faithf. Farrier* (1638) 80 For Goured or foule swelled Legges. c1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* (1721) Index Diseases, Legs swelled or Goured.

† **Gourder**¹. Obs.¹ [app. f. GOURD².] A flooding rain, a 'spate'.

1565 *HAROING* *Confut. Jewel's Apol.* 195 Let the gourdiers of raine come downe from you and all other heretikes, let the floudes of worldly rayes thrust.

† **Gourder**-. ? *Anglo-Irish*. Obs. Identified by Pennant with the Stormy Petrel.

1756 C. SMITH *Hist. Kerry* 186 There is a small bird... called by the Irish, Gourder. [Description follows.] 1802 in *MONTAGU* *Ormith. Dict.* (1833) 222.

Gourful (gō·rd, gū·rdful). [f. GOURD¹ + -FUL.] As much as a gourd will hold.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 335 A guest is received with a gourful of beer. 1877 *SQUER* *Peru* (1878) 538 He responded to all our inquiries by insisting that we should take a gourful of turbid chicha.

† **Gourding**, vbl. sb. *Farriery*. Obs. Also 7 gording. [f. as next + -ING¹.] Swelling in a horse's legs or joints.

1610 *MARSHAM* *Masterp.* II. cx. 391 This is the worst gording, because... lameness will follow it. 1655 *THEOPH.* *Perfect Horse-Man* 163 For Gording in joints. Make a very strong Brine of Water and Salt. 1725 *BRADLEY* *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules for buying horse*. If they be swelled or big, beware of Sinews, Strains, and Gourdings.

Gourdy, a. In 6 goordy. [? a. OF. *gourdi*, pa. ppl. of *gourdir* to swell, beunumb.]

† 1. Swollen with stuffing, stuffed out. Obs.

1540 *PALSGR.* *Acolastus* II. iv. Miv, That scrippe or bagge of his... which is now borely or goordy, or strouted out with moche money.

2. *Farriery*. Of a horse's legs: Swollen (as a morbid condition). Also of a horse so affected. ? Obs. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Gourdy-legs* [in Horses] caused by pains or other fleshy Sores. c1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* (1722) 241 When Horses are come off a Journey... to stand in a Stable, their Legs are apt to turn goordy and swelled. 1753 J. BARTLET *Centl. Farriery* xxvii. 282 If the horse stands too low with his hind legs, most of his weight will rest upon them, and give him the grease, especially if he is at all inclined to be goordy. 1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 814 Shoulder-pegged horses are so called when they are goordy, stiff, and almost without motion.

Comb. 1748 tr. V. *Renatus* *Distemp. Horses* 278 If an Animal is become goordy-leg'd... let him bleed.

Hence **Gourdiness**.

c1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* (1721) 252 These are to Discuss hard Swellings, and are particularly of Service in Gourdiness of the Legs. 1803 *TAPLIN* *Sporting Dict.* I. 335 Gourdiness... provincial term for swelled legs.

Goure, obs. form of GIAOUR.

Gourl, **Gourlie**, variants of GURL, GURLY Sc.

Gourmand (gū·mānd, |gurmāh), a. and sb. Forms: 5 (pl.) gourmans, 6 gormande, gormound, 6-7 gorman, gorm-, gormound, gormand, 8 gormand, 7-9 gormound, 6-9 gormand, 6-gormound. [a. F. *goumand*, fem. *gourmande*, adj. and sb., of unknown origin.]

a. **adj.** Gluttonous, greedy; fond of eating.

Now regarded as attributive or appositive use of lb. 1530 *LYNDESAY* *Test. Palyngre* 95 Sillye Saulis, that bene Christis scheip, Ar geuin to hungre gormande wolvis to kelp. 1557 *NORTH* *Gower's Diall* Fr. (1568) 161 The insatiable and gurmard throte. 1693 J. DRYDEN, *Jun.* in *D.'s* *Universal Sat.* xiv. (1697) 345 In Feeding him, his Tutor will surpass, As *His* Apparent of the Gourmand Race. 1725 *Pope* *Ode*, xvii. 590 What God has plag'd us with this gormand guest? 1824 *DYRON* *Juan* xv. liiii. How shall I get this gormand stanza through? 1849 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1865) 20, I told of gormand thrushes, which, To feast on morsels oozy rich, Cracked poor snails' curling niche.

b. sb. † 1. One who is over-fond of eating, one who eats greedily or to excess, a glutton. Obs.

1491 *CAXTON* *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. iii. 337 b/2 Take none hede to gormans & glotons whiche ete more than is to theym necessary. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 154 b, Their name passed into the surname of gormandes [sic: read gormans or gormands] and gluttons. 1580 *HOLLYBAND* *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Gormandant*, 8 *gurmound*, to play the gorman and drunkard. 1599 *MARSTON* *Com. Villanie* I. iv, The gormands paunch is fed. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. 1, That great gormand, fat Apicivs. 1655 *MOUET* & *BENNET* *Health's Improv.* (1746) 154 Greedy Gourmands, that cannot moderately use the good Creatures of God. 1692 *LOCKE* *Educ.* § 14 Many are made Gormands and Gluttons by Custom, that were not so by Nature.

† b. **fig.** Obs.

1537 *LYNDESAY* *Deplor. O. Sagd.* 26 O Cruell Deith !.. Gredie gorman I quly did thow nocht [etc.]. c1580 *JERFIE* *Englars* I. ii. 54 in *Archiv Stod. d. neu. Sfr* (1899) XCVIII. 308 O gredy guping gormound ! o whynnyng driveling miser ! 1645 *MILTON* *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 373 The disdain I have to change a period more with the filth and venom of this gormand swell'd into a confuter. 1687 *DYRON* *Hind* & P. III. 965 When some lay-preferment fell by chance, The gormands made it their inheritance.

2. One who is fond of delicate fare; a judge of good eating. In this sense only partially anglicized, and often pronounced (gurmāh). (Cf. GOURMET.)

1758 *CHESTERF.* *Lett.* 22 Sept. (1774) II. cxv. 127, I dare say, your table is always good, for the Landgrave is a Gourmand. 1806 A. HUME *Culina* (ed. 3) 263, I appeal to all the thorough-bred Gourmands in every part of the civilized world. 1816 *COLERIDGE* *Statesman's Man.* (1817) 360 Their best cooks have no more idea of dressing a tortle than the gourmands themselves, at Paris, have of the true taste and colour of the fat ! a 1839 *PRÆD* *Bachelor* Poems 1864 II. 80 You know that I was held by all The greatest epicure in Hall, and that the voice of Garra's sons Styl'd me the Gourmand of St. John's. 1845 *DARWIN* *Voy. Nat.* xx. 464 The slimy disgusting Holuburize... which the Chinese gourmands are so fond of.

3. **Comb.**, as *gormand-like* adv.

1530 LYONSAY Test. *Paphygo* 1149 The Raulin began.. Full gormondlyke his emptic throte to feid.

† **Gourmand**, *v. Obs.* In 5 gormaunde, 6 gormaund, 7 gurmound. [A. F. *gourmander*, f. *gourmand*: see prec.] *a. intr.* To eat greedily or gluttonously. *b. trans.* To devour greedily. *a. 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 9 He chidde his wiff, saing that she had lost his daughter for leting her have to moche her wille, and to lete her gormaunde oute of tyme. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 25 Whan... the bealy too whiche gormaundeth, shal be consumed, than shal ye bee houngey and fynde no relief. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 42 Another... Gormonds his Meate.

Hence † **Gourmandise** *obl. sb.* Also † **Gourmander** = **GOURMAND** *sb.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 77 b. They were vnmessurable rauteners and gormaunders. *Ibid.* 109 Thyne vnmessurable gormaundynge and surfaityng. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 7936 Gourmander, Gormander, *manducare*. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* vii. 31 Behold a man that is a gurmarder. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 467 The Persians are great gormaunders and greedy gluttons.

Gourmanderie, *rare*. [Cf. OF. *gourmanderie*, f. *gourmand*.] Love of good eating.

1823 J. WILSON *Lett. in Hamilton Mem.* iii. (1859) 107 [He] spent a fortune on French Cooks and gourmanderie. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 70 We strenuously recommend some adequate hand to perform this... service to Grecian literature, and to the great cause of gourmanderie at large.

Gourmandice, *ise*, *-ize*, *obs.* f. **GORMANDIZE**. **Gourmandism** (gū-māndiz'm). Also *gōr-*. [f. **GOURMAND** *sb.* + *-ism*.] The principles and practice of a gourmand; love of good fare.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Intro. (1883) 35 His gourmandism was a highly agreeable trait. 1869 LLOYD BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* ii. (1874) 13 We tried to give a better colouring to our gourmandism by inviting the Captain. 1886 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* xxii. (1888) 144 Do... who is his other vice adds that of gourmandism.

So † **Gourmandist** [*-ist*] = **GOURMAND** *sb.* 1607 CHAPMAN *Bury D'Ambois* i. 1. 3 That (like the grosse Sicilian Gurmundist) Emptie their Noses in the Cates they louse That none may eat but they.

† **Gourmet** (*gurmē*). [f. *gourmet*, repr. of OF. *gourmet*, *groumet*, *gromet*, a wine-merchant's assistant, a wine-taster: cf. **GRUMMET**.] A connoisseur in the delicacies of the table.

1820 [A. D. MACQUIN] *Tabella Cibaria* 16 note, The *gourmet* unites theory with practice, and may be denominated *Gastronomer*. The *gourmet* is merely theoretical, cares little about practising, and deserves the higher appellation of *Gastrologer*. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xiv. Crayon Misc. (1863) 80 All relished with an appetite unknown to the gourmets of the cities. 1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormandising* Misc. Ess. (1885) 399 The most finished gourmet of my acquaintance. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ii. xi. Lord Brackenshaw was something of a gourmet.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Gourmetise** [*quasi*-Fr. after *gourmandise*]. **Gourmetism**, daintiness in eating.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 605 From the discriminating gourmetise of the young nobleman, to the expansive gourmandise of the voracious grissete, all are more or less gastrological. 1853 JEROME *Autobiogr.* III. viii. 207 To enjoy his refined gourmetism on the cheapest fare.

Gournard, *gurnit*, *obs.* forms of **GURNARD**.

Gourou (gū-rū). Also *goora*, *guru*. [Presumed to belong to some African lang.] *attrib.* in *gourou-nut*, the cola or karoo nut.

1832 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 127 Cola or Goora Nuts. 1832 CHRISTY *New Commercial Plants* 62 The Kola nut, also called the Gourou or Ombé seed. 1832 *Lancet* 8 Apr. The Cola, Gourou, or Ombé nut.

Gousberry, **Gousling**, *obs.* f. **GOOSEBERRY**, **GUZZLING**.

Goussett(e), variant of **GUSSET**.

Gousshe, **Goust**, *obs.* forms of **GUSH**, **GOÛT**.

Goustly, *a. Sc. and north. dial.* = **GOUSTY**. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vii. Prol. 46. 1825 [see **Gousty**].

Goustrous (gou'strās), *a. Sc.* Also *gowsterous*. [f. *Sc. goustler* to bluster.] Blustering, boisterous.

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 328/2 Black grew the lift w' gowsterous night. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* 17 Goustrous winds are owre me blawin'. 1842 CARLILE in *Froude's Life in Lond.* I. 207 I ['Hero Worship'] is a goustrous determined speaking out of the truth about several things.

Gousty (gou'sti), *a. Sc. and north. dial.* Also *goustie*, *goustie*, *gousty*. Large and empty or hollow; 'dreary in consequence of extent or emptiness, waste, desolate'; also of sound, such as 'is emitted from a place that is empty or hollow' (Jam.).

Sometimes influenced in sense by association with *gout* (of wind), and, in later use, with *ghostly*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ii. 6 Qubair Eolus the kyng In goustie cavis [i. *vasto antro*], the wyndis lowde quishling... 1821 *Ibid.* vi. i. 21 That feirlful goustie cave. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* ii. 295 He observed... that the black man's voice was hough and goustie. 1721 RANSAY *Ode to Mr. F.*... With ghaists to roam, in gloumie Pluto's gousty dome. 1721... *Content* 269 The architecture not so fine as good Nor scrimp nor gousty, regular and plain. 1808 JAMIESON, *Goustie* 2, what is accounted ghostly, supernatural. 1818 SCOTT *Wrt. Mtd.* xiii. I would never have thought for a moment of staying in that auld gousty toom house. 1825 BROCKETT N. C. *Words*, *Gousty*, *gousty*, *ghostly*, *frightful*. Also *dismal* or *uncomfortable*, as applied to a house without ceiling, &c. 'What a gousty hole he lives in.' 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Groat* Poems 230 A gousty cawdron boil'd and leamed. 1854 H. MULLER *Sch. & Schol.* x. (1857) 209 The dark, gousty labyrinth into which a light was never admitted. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* 81 'A

gousty spot', said of a ruined building when the wind enters at all points.

Comb. 1662 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 607 They [elves] speak goustie lyk.

Gout (*gout*), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *goute*, 4 *goutt*, *gutt*(o), 4-5 *gut(e)*, 4-7 *gowt*(o), 6 *Sc. gutte*, 6-7 *Sc. gutt*, 6-8 *Sc. gut*, 4- *gout*. [a. OF. *goute*, *goutte* (f. *goutte*) drop, *gout*:—L. *gutta* drop, in med. L. applied to gout and other diseases attributed to a 'defluxion' of humours (see *Du Cange*).]

I. 1. A specific constitutional disease occurring in paroxysms, usually hereditary and in male subjects; characterized by painful inflammation of the smaller joints, esp. that of the great toe, and the deposition of sodium urate in the form of chalk-stones; it often spreads to the larger joints and the internal organs.

The name is derived from the notion of the 'dropping' of a morbid material from the blood in and around the joints.

a. With a and *pl.*: orig. *perh.* referring to an affection of a particular joint; in later use = a fit or attack of the disease, or simply, the disease itself (= b. Cf. **FEVER** 2). *Obs.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/39 Pare cam a goutte In is knee, of Anguische gret... So longue, hat is knee to-swal. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xv. 48 A goutte me hath ygrethed so, Ant other evels monye mo. 1377 *LANG.* P. II. B. xx. 191 He... gyued me in gouties, I may nougte go at large. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 235 A man pat hap arteticum, pat is as myche to seie as a goutte. c. 1450 *M.E. Meib. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Here wyb anyoite be goutes. c. 1566 J. ALOAY tr. *Bonstianus's Theat. World* Hjjb, Their legges full of goutes. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 351 For all goutes, see the Leckes and Otemale with sheepes tallow, and apply them hot. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 29 And eke in foote and hand A grievous gout tormented him full sore. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg.* Georg. iii. 467 From Winter keep Well fodder'd in the Stalls, thy tender Sheeps... That free from Gouts thou mayst preserve thy Care. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) Pref., There have been some Gouts... which nothing could remove but a very low Diet. 1732 *Pore Ess.* *Man* ii. 149 So, when small humours gather to a gout, The Doctor fancies he has driv'n 'em out. 1822 *Lo. ELDON* in *Twiss Life* (1844) II. 450, I found the King in bed yesterday, He has had a pretty severe gout.

b. *sing.* only (often the *gout*). Phrase, † (*to be*) in the *gout*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11865 He was al so sik mid goute & oper wo. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11825 Pe guite be potage es il to bete, It fell al dun in til his fete. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* 20 The goutte lete hire no-thing for to daunce. c. 1450 *M.E. Meib. Bk.* (Heinrich) 2-6 3yf hyt be pe hote goute, lef be lyused, & 3yf hyt be pe cold goute, tak hyt. c. 1450 *Merlin* 91 He fill in a grette seknesse of the goutte in handes and feet. 1523 *FITZGERALD. Husb.* § 65 There be beastes, that will haue the goutte, and moste commonly in the hynder fete, and it wyll cause them to halt. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 280 Ane greit seknes him tike, Quikill him dalle vexit with gute and gravell. 1587 *CHURCHWARD Worth. Wales* (1876) 59 And legges be lame and goutte creepes in the toes. 1634 *LAUD Lett.* 4 Mar. in *Stratford Lett.* (1739) 1. 375 Your Brother tells me you are in the Gout. a. 1651 *CALOERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 555 He was lying sick of the gutt. 1726 *GAY in Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 61 With Mr. Congreve, who has been like to die with a fever, and the gout in his stomach. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xviii. (1866) III. 50 His health was broken by the torments of the gout. 1806-7 *BERESFORD Miserius Hum. Life* (1826) ii. No. 30 When in the gout, receiving the salutations of a muscular friend, who [etc.] a. 1839 *FRANK Poems* (1864) I. 333 I've never had the gout, 'tis true. 1877 *ROBERTS Huxford Med.* (ed. 3) I. 231 Gout is the chief disease from which rheumatism has to be distinguished. fig. 1645 *MILTON Colast.* Wks. (1851) 345 The gout and dropsy of a big merchant, lither'd and overlaid with crude and huddl'd quotations.

† c. *Falling gutt*, epilepsy. *Obs.* [med. L. *gutta caduca* or *caduca*: see *Du Cange*.]

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11831 Pe falland gute [Gott. *goutt*, *Fairf.* & *Trin.* *cuel*] be had.

† d. *slang.* In names for the venereal disease.

1664 *MORUEUX Rabalais* v. xxi. The rankes Ron-ague (Anglicé, the Covent-garden Gout). a. 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, *Common-garden-gout*, or rather *Covent-Garden*. *Ibid.*, *Spanish gout*.

† 2. **Gout rose**, **gout roset** [a. OF. *goutte rose*, or with Eng. dim. ending -*et*] **COPPER-NISE** 1.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Of cloop bat is cleid fractis or goutte roset. c. 1450 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 229 Vndyr be nese... Iyegys a vayne pat is gud to opyne for he gut roset. 1544 R. COPLAND *Gynon's Quest. Cirurg.* Pij. For to cleanse y' mater of gout rose & other infections of the face and mouth. [Cf. *Ibid.* Yj. *The gutta rosea*.]

† 3. A disease in hawks and other birds; esp. a knob or hard swelling on the feet. *Obs.*

1286 *Bk. St. Albans* Cijj, When ye se yowre hawke blaw ofsyn tymes... and that it comys of no batynye, ye may be sure she hath the goutte in the throte. *Ibid.*, When ye se yowre hawke may not endew her meete nor remounte ber astate, she hath the goutte in the hede and in the Raynes. 1575 *TURBERF. Paulownie* 288 Many times... the goutte doth befall a Hawke, which is none other thing than a hard tumor and swelling, full of corruption aboute the ioyntes of a Hawkes foote and stretchers. *Ibid.* 345 Of the swelling in a Hawkes foote, which we teame the pin or pin Goute. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farme* vii. lxvii. 89 Old Nightingales of the cage... are subject to gout and conuulsions in the breast.

4. A disease in wheat, caused by the larva of the gout-fly (see *quots.* and *gout-fly*).

1828 *Examiner* 344/1 The roots have been destroyed by the *Gout* as it is technically termed. 1860 *CURRIE Farm*

Insects 234 *Chlorops taniolus*... causes the disease termed in Oxfordshire the *Gout* in wheat and barley, from the stalk being swollen to thrice its natural size.

II. In the original etymological sense of 'drop'. 5. A drop of liquid, esp. of blood. In the later use, after *Shakspeare*, it tends to mean: A large splash or clot.

1503 *Art Good Living & Dying* X. iiii. The ewyl rich the quich may not baue 3yt oon gout of Watyr. *Ibid.* Cev. a. i. The v. tokyn quych shall go before the jugement al herbs treys wooddys shal weedyd reed gouttys of water, as blood. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. l. 46, I see thee still; And on thy blade, and Dudgeon, Gouts of Blood, Which was not so before. 1800 *W. R. SPENCER Beth-gelert* xi, Where'er his eyes he cast, Fresh blood-gouts shock'd his view. 1824 *BYRON Lara* ii. vi, Nor gout of blood, nor shred of mantle torn. 1833 *M. Scott Tom Cringle* vi. (1859) 121 Gubbing streams burst from the mountain sides like gouts of froth. 1839 *LOWELL Summer Storm* Poet. Wks. (1879) 8 Again Plashes the rain in heavy gouts. 1877 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 304 A high stockade, with its gateway smeared with blood which lung in gouts.

† b. *Med.* = **DR P. sb.** 3. *Sc. Obs.*

1755 *JOHNSON s.v. Gout* 2, *Gout* for *drop* is still used in Scotland by physicians. 1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* L. 331 To an ounce of common spring-water there was added two gouts of fresh sweet milk. 1765 *Cythere & Nairn's Trial* 147 (Jam.) Being interrogated, 'How many gouts or drops of laudanum he was in use to take at a dose'; he refuses to answer. 1818 *SCOTT Hrv. Mtd.* xii, Not a goutte of his phisic should gang through my father's son.

6. A spot of colour resembling a drop. So *F. goutte*. (Cf. **GOUTIE** *Her*.)

1833 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 17 The parent birds are fed each with 'a drop of the devil's blood', and that infernal draught taints the eggs with those streaks and gouts which in fact make them so beautiful.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gout family*, *-fit*; *gout-creating*, *-swollen*, *-tormented*, *† gout-wit-lamed* ppl. adjs.; *gout-fly*, the fly (*Chlorops taniolus* or *lineata*) whose larva causes the 'gout' in wheat; *† gout-justice* *nonce-wd.*, ? justice that is halting or tardy, as if with gouty feet; *gout-stone* = **CHALKSTONE** 3; *gout-stool*, a stool to support the feet when affected by gout; *gout-weed*, a book-name for the plant *Egopodium Podagraria*; *† gout-wheel-chair*, a wheeled chair used for a gouty patient; *gout-wort* = *gout-weed*.

1802 T. BRODERS *Hygeia* viii. 166 The 'gout-creating action of stimulants. 1829 SYN. SMITH in *Lady Holland's Mem.* (1855) II. 304 My attack... was of the 'gout family, but hardly gout itself. a. 1693 *AUDREY Lives, Milton* (1898) II. 67 [Milton] would be cheerful even in his 'gout-fits, and sing. 1881 *MINS E. A. CRUICKSHANK. Injuri. Insects* 77 From this case the *Chlorops*, or 'Gout Fly', comes out towards the end of summer. 1619 *MIDDLETON Love & Antip.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 320 Such is 'gout-justice, that a delay in health, Demurs in suits that are as clear as light. 1754-6 E. DARWIN *Dem.* (1801) III. 66 'Gout stones are formed on inflamed membranes. 1886 *MRS. F. H. BURNETT Little Lad* *Fauntleroy* viii. (1889) 157 It was not agreeable to sit alone... with one foot on a 'gout-stool. 1597-8 *FR. MALL SAT.* iv. l. 21 His 'gout-swollen fist Gropes for his double Duclates in his chest. a. 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 61 Internal Fire, and 'Gout-tormented Feet. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* I. 181 'Gout-weed, *Egopodium*. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Pl.* iii. (ed. 4) 296 The root of the gout-weed (*Egopodium*). 1607 *EVELYN 1* *ary* 9 Dec., I found him in his garden, sitting in his 'gout wheel-chair. 1895 *CHAPMAN Ovid's Bang. Senes* (1630) 15 They are crimple milled. 'Gout-wit lamed. 1597 *GERARDE Aercial* ii. c. clxxxij. 89 Herba Gerardii, is called in English Herbe Goutwee, Ash-weed, and 'Goutwort. 1670 *JOHN SMITH England's Improv. Reviv'd* 225 Goutwort. The very bearing of this herb about one ease the pains of the Gout.

Gout (*gout*), *sb.* 2 Also 6, 7, 9 *gowt*. [? var. of *GOTE*; but cf. *F. gout* (OF. *egout*) sewer.]

† 1. ? A stream or flow of water. (Cf. **GOTE** 1, *quot.* a. 1400-50.)

c. 1400 *Sege Ferus*. 561 Baches woxen ablode aboute in pe vale, & goutes fram gold wede as gotes ley runne.

2. A channel for water; a sluice; a covered drain or culvert.

1598 *BARKLEY Felix. Man* iv. 315 The ages past have discharged all their mallice into the age we live in, as into a gout or sink. 1610 *HOLLAND Camen's 1* *iv*. 1. 237 With Common Sewes, or Sinks (they call them Gouts) nade to run under the ground. 1800 *W. LUTHERMAN It them & Welland* 29 Vast quantities of water... which 's'd to enter through the Gout at Langar. c. 1818 *BURTON Lincobsh.* 557 At the lower end of these are sluices, guarded by gates, termed gouts or gous. 1851 *FRAN. R. Agric. Sci.* XII. 1. 308 During that time the doors of the gouts were to be levered. *Ibid.* 312 The narrow band of salt marsh, is drained by sea-gouts through the frontier lanks. 1866 S. W. LINC. *Gloss. Gout*, or *Gote*, a drain, or channel for water. 1890 *GLoucester Gloss.*, *Gout*, a covered drain or culvert.

attrib. 1682 in *Nicholls Forest Dean* xv. 233 Through w^h the gout water must necessarily run for draining of the work.

† **Gout**, *v. Obs.* *rare*. In 5 *gowt*(o). [a. OF. and *F. goutter*, f. *goutte* drop.] *intr.* To drop. Of a candle: f. gutter.

a. 1400 *Med. MS. in Archæol.* XXX. 408 Gouttyth. c. 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 206/2 Goutton, as candelys, gutle.

quot.: see **Gout** s.v. *Go v.* 85 s.

† **Gout** (*gū*). Also 7-9 *goust*, 9 *Sc. gout*, *goo*. [f. *gout*, earlier *goust* = L. *gustus* taste. Cf. **GUST**, **GUSTO**.] = **TASTE** in various senses.

1. Flavour or savour (of food, etc.). † *High* *gout*: cf. **HAUT-GOÛT** 1.

1751 *Affect. Narr.* Wager 97, I question if any Food we ever tasted at home bad so high a Gout, as these four legged Animals, in that Day of Scarcity. 1753 L. M. tr. *Dr. Boesq's Accomplish'd Woman* 111. 147 Hunger gives a gout to our daily food. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 305/1 There is a nameless gout in certain of the dishes done up here, that reminds me [etc.]. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 257 The beer spirit will have the abominable gout of the yeast. 1870 *RAM-SAY Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 247 Gout, taste, smell.

2. Liking, relish, zest, fondness. Const. for. 1856 MARY Q. SCOTS *Let. to C. Paget* 20 May in Tytler *Hist. Scott.* (1864) IV. 118 If you see and perceive the same ambassador to have gout in these overtures, and put you in hope of a good answer thereunto. 1729 *Woodward's Fossils*, Publ. to Rdr. p. vi, A Direction to any one that has a Gout for the like Studies. 1789 A. BURN *Who fares best?* (1810) 10 Relished a dish of fine-flavoured tea with as high a gout as you or any man ever did. a 1810 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* (1812) 73 Simpson warmed some of this in water, and ate with gout. To me it was nauseous. 1814 M. D'ARLBY *Wanderer* V. 375 A lad for whom he had a great gout. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 220 The public gout for the most licentious... songs. 1856 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xii. 86 Having... no goo for a minister meddling in the bickerings of men.

3. The faculty of perceiving and discriminating savours; the faculty of aesthetic appreciation; one's individual judgement or predilection in such matters; also, nice perception, good taste.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 348 There are three sorts of taste in painting. The natural gout, the artificial, and the gout of each nation. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 307 Paragraphs unagreeable and distasteful to the gout and palate of the... Presbyterians. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) II. 154 It seems the gout of that age was not so nice and delicate in these matters. 1741 TAILFER, *etc. Narr. Georgius* Pref. 9 We catch Fish with a Hook baited to their particular Gout. 1743 *FIELONG Wedding-Day* III. viii. Wks. 1771 III. 356 This last opera... is too light for my gout. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 202 The opinion of the cardinal was however so much to the gout of his majesty, that [etc.].

4. Style or manner in which a work of art is executed, as judged by connoisseurs; also, a prevailing or fashionable style in matters of taste.

1727 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 523 His [Perugini's] drapering every one knows to [be] of a little gout. 1751 *SNOUPETT Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlii. 55 We have more taste... than to relish the productions of such a miserable author. 1751 *Student I.* 35 Learn'd in each gout, and vers'd in ev'ry fashion.

Goutify (gaut'ifi), *v.* [f. GOUT sb.¹ + (-i)FY.] *trans.* To make gouty, afflict with gout. Chiefly in Goutified *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* So Goutification *nonce-ud.*

1749 *SNOUPETT tr. Gil Blas* i. (1782) I. 214 We perceived the old gouty canon buried as it were in an elbow chair. 1756 W. TOLDOREY *Hist. Trup. Orphan* IV. 200 Goutify, your debauchers... What right have you to ask questions of me? 1757 *Gout* in *Clark Cambridge* 83 Old men, sometimes gouty, and not well able to get upstairs. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 2 The physician will hear the masterly defence of Claret against the charge of goutification. 1832 M. SCOTT *Ibid.* XXII. 22 An old rich goutified coffee-planter.

Goutish (gaut'ish), *a.* [f. GOUT sb.¹ + -ISH.] *a.* Of persons: Somewhat gouty; predisposed to gout. *b.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, gout. *c.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. vi, Powder berof [of Aloes]... helpeth goutische men. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1712) 146 The tables [are] for goutish and apoplectic persons to make them move their joints. 1810 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* IV. 337 The excessive heat of their apartments, and the bad custom of sitting close to the fire, dispose them to be goutish when exposed to the least cold.

b. 1700 *SIR E. HARLEY in 14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. ii. (1894) 617 It pleased God yesterday to visit me with pain and faintness, goutish and scorbatick. 1737 *HERVEY Mem.* II. 492 Imagining the Queen's pain to proceed from a goutish humour.

† **Goutous**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 gowtus, gowtous, gowtous. [ad. OF. *goutus* (f. *goutteux*), f. OF. *gout* (f. *gout sb.*)] *a.* Of persons: Gouty. Also *absol.* *b.* Of meats: Apt to cause gout (cf. GOUTY 2 c).

a. 14... in *Rel. Ant. I.* 196 In lys contree was a quene, Goutous and croket. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* II. xc. (1869) 108, I hatte Peresce, the goutous, the empensed. c 1460 *Promp. Parv.* 206/2 Goutous mann, or womann (P. gutorous), *goutous*.

b. c 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 473 Forbere goutous metes, an unholsome. 14... *MS. Med. Lib. II.* 310 (Halliw.) Luk ay that he ette no goutous mette.

† **Goutte** (güt), *Her.* Also 4 gowte, 9 goutte. [Fr.: see GOUT sb.¹] A small drop-shaped figure (of specified tincture), used as a charge.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3759 That bare of gowtes fulle gaye, with gowtes (read gowtes) of sylvere. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 143/2 When the field, charge or supporter is covered with goutes, or drops, it is called gouty. 1868 *CUSSANS Her. iv.* 71 The terms *d'eau, de sang, &c.*, are not always employed when blazoning Gouttes; it is equally correct... to blazon Gouttes by their Tinctures.

Goutte, *goutty*, *Her.*: see GUTTE.

Gouty (gaut'i), *a.* [f. GOUT sb.¹ + -y.]

1. Affected with gout; subject to gout. c 1422 *Hoccleve Jerehaus's Wife* 713 Potagre and gowty & halt he was eek. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Golth. Bk. M. Aurel.* Let. v. Cc. iiij. O ye olde gowtie people, ye forget you self, and runne in poste after the lyfe. 1581 *SAVILE Tacitus* Vol. IV.

Hist. i. ix. (1592) 6 Hordeonius Flaccus... a man aged and gowtie. 1602 *Return fr. Parmass.* ii. ii. (Arb.) 23 Ought his gouty fists then first with gold be greased? 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* ii. v. Wks. 1898 I. 64 My legge is not goutie. a 1668 *DAVENANT Gondibert* I. vi. 37 Not giving life to those, whose gifts though scant pain them as if they gave with gouty hand. 1693 *DAVENANT Persius v.* 78 Knobs upon his Gouty joints appear. 1712 *STEELE Speech* No. 472 F I Would such gouty Persons administer to the necessities of Men disabled like themselves. 1772 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 538 But I being gouty of late, seldom go into the city. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 46 A gentleman... of gouty habit, and habitually dyspeptic. *absol.* 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 151 Dyspepsia, the inseparable companion of the gouty.

fig. 1656 *COWLEY Ode to Wit* iv, 'Tis not to force some lifeless Verses meet With their five gouty feet. 1735 *BERKELEY Querist* § 424 Whether the want thereof [money] doth not render the state gouty and inactive?

† *b.* Of birds: cf. GOUT sb.¹ 2. *Obs.*

1600 *SURFLET Country Farme* vii. lvi. 887 The night-gale hauing benee two or three yeeres in the cage, becometh goutie: nowe when you shall perceiue it, annoint her feet with butter.

† *c.* Of a horse's legs: Swollen, affected with swellings. Also of the animal so affected. *Obs.*

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 56 Vt thou shalt by oxen for the ploughe, se that they be yonge, and not gouty. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 115 The legges and the thyes [of a horse], ought to be euen, straight, and sound, and not gouty... with much fleshe and vaynes [i.e. *venarum ac carniuum obestatem aut tumorem aliquem*].

2. Of or pertaining to gout; of the nature of gout.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 285 To make a calculus impression in the Kidneys, or a gouty impression in the ioyntes is onely proper to the seede. 1724 *BLACKMORE Treat. Consumpt.* 23 There are likewise other Causes of Blood-spitting; one is the Settlement of a gouty Matter in the Substance of the Lungs. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* I. v. 31 Under the torture of a gouty paroxysm. 1846 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 477 Gouty concretions, which frequently form on the joints of the bands and feet. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xv. v. VI. 16 The neuralgic maladies press sore, and the gouty twinges. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 151 He was very abstemious in his diet, baving to contend with a gouty diathesis.

b. Used during an attack of gout.

1733-4 *BERKELEY in Fraser Life* vi. (1871) 215, I hope... to be able to put on my gouty shoes. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* iv. 1, Here's an old gouty chair of my grandfather's. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* IV. 59, I... will take my old seat on the gouty stool, and tell my dear grandfather [etc.]. 1825 *Horizoniana* (1831) 218 The gouty patient may now... burn his gouty shoes.

c. Having a tendency to produce gout.

1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygeia* vii. 164 The weaker wines of France are reputed more gouty than those in common use among the English. 1807 *ALLBUTT's Syst. Med.* III. 182 Champagnes, especially the sweeter sorts, are undoubtedly gouty wines.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Swollen or bulging, so as to be out of shape or disproportioned; distorted with swellings or protuberances; tumid.

1505 *COWLEY Wits, Fittes & Fancies* 41 He that euermore aleadgeth in his conversation other mens sayings, is like a gouty naille, that cannot enter the wood, except an augur make the way before. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 105 This humour in Historians hath made the body of ancient History in some parts so gouty and monstrous. a 1704 T. BROWN *Collect. Dial.* i. 18 You cannot imagine what a Mortification it is for a Noble Author... to have his Song tagg'd with half a dozen gouty Stanzas by a Grub street Hand. 1790 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 477 The p. arm [of Saturn's ring] is a little gouty. 1848 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6, 310 There is no mistaking this mite from its size... and its gouty unfashioned legs. 1875 *ENCYCL. Brit.* II. 441/2 Rustic masonry, ill-formed festoons, and gouty balustrades.

b. Of the stems of vegetables, and their joints; also of thread: Full of knots or knobs, knotty. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* l. xii. § 2, 14 Long and slender stemmes, jointed with many knobbe and gowtie knees. 1677 *HOLYOKE Dict.*, *Crassa Minerva*, spun with a gouty thread, bungling work. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* viii. vi. Note *hik* (1727) 391 Which... makes the young Shoots tumify, and grow knotty and gouty. 1856 *WARWICKSH. Gloss.*, *Gouty*, knobby, knotty: usually applied to rough thread, worsted, silk, etc.

† *4.* Of land: Boggy (see quot. 1790). *Obs.*

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 109 The black moorish and gouty grounds of the Moorelands. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Co.* II. 437 Gouty, diseased and swelled by subterraneous water; as boggy tumours, at the bottom, or on the side of a hill.

5. *Comb.*, as *gouty-bagged*, *-handed*, *-legged* adjs.; *gouty-stem* (tree), the Australian baobab (*Adansonia Gregorii*).

1599 *NASHE Leuten Stuff* 33 Holy S. Taurbard, in what droues the 'gouty bagd Londoners hurry down [etc.]. a 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1638) 153 His liberality can never be said to be 'gouty-handed'. 1613 *COTGR.*, *Podagre*, 'goutie-legged'. 1846 *STOKES Discov. Australia* II. iii. 115 The 'gouty-stem tree'... bears a very fragrant white flower, not unlike the jasmine. 1889 *MAIDEN Usef. Nat. Plants Austral.* 60 *Sterculia rupestris*. 'The 'Bottle-tree' of N.E. Australia, and also called 'Gouty-stem', on account of the extraordinary shape of the trunk.

Hence **Goutily** *adv.*; **Goutiness**, tendency to gout *lit.* and *fig.*; **Goutyish** *a.*, somewhat gouty.

1652 *SHERWOOD s.v.*, *Goutiness*, la douleur de la goutte. 1700 *WALLACE in Phil. Trans.* XXI. 541 All have been frequently here except Captain Diego who is Goutyish. 1820 *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 180 An Englishman is encumbered with a certain goutiness of mind. 1864 *HAWTHORNE Dilliver*

Rom. (1879) 53 He had met the grim old wreck of Colonel Dabney, moving goutily. 1890 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 25 Jan. 184/1 'There is probably more gout and goutiness in London than in any other spot on the globe.

Gouv-: see GOV-.

† **Gouvernant**. *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 -aunt. [a. F. *gouvernant*, pr. pple. of *gouverner* to GOVERN.] A governor (of a country).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 41 Prince Richard duke of Yorke... being at two voiaiges lieutenant and gouvernant in France.

† **Gouvernante** (gouvernãnt). Cf. GOVERNANTE. [F. *gouvernante*, fem. pr. pple. of *gouverner* to GOVERN.]

† 1. A female ruler of a country. *Obs.*

1751 *CHESTERF. Let.* 28 Oct. Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 372 If... your Catharines and Marys of Medicis, your Anns of Austria, &c., should prove the model of your *gouvernante*. 1772 *Harford Merc. Suppl.* 18 Sept. 3/1 The King of Sweden had nominated her Gouvernante of Swedish Pomerania.

2. *a.* A housekeeper (to a bachelor or widower). *rare.* *b.* A chaperon or duenna. *c.* A governess; a female teacher. (Cf. GOVERNANTE 2, 3, 4.)

a. 1772 *GRAVES Spirit. Quix.* III. vii. (1783) I. 145 My sister... became reserved to me, in order to recommend herself more effectually to our *gouvernante*. [Explained by context.] 1788 H. WALPOLE *Narr. Rousseau* 141 Rousseau... crossed the country with his *gouvernante*.

b. 1716 *AISON Freeholder* No. 4. ¶ 3 The old and wither'd Matrons, known by the frightful Name of *Gouvernantes* and *Diegnas*. 1800 MAR. EGGWORTH *Belinda* (1833) I. xi. 200 A beautiful young girl, and an elderly lady whom they took for her *gouvernante*. 1838 *LVTTON Calderon* III, She was living with an old relation, or *gouvernante*.

c. 1781 *HAYLEY Tri. Temper* I. 150 What fills the little female haunt, The testy nurse, th' imperious *gouvernante*. 1828 *MISS MITFORD Village* III. 113 During the churchwardenship of Farmer Brookes, no less than three village *gouvernantes* arrived at Aberleigh. 1865 *Look before you leap* I. 170 Disregarding her *gouvernante*, she went straight to Neville.

Gove (gôv), *v. Sc.* Also 4-6 gowe, 6 gofe, goif, goyf, 8 gauve, 8-9 goave. [Of obscure origin: connexion with *gov*, *GAW v.*, of similar meaning, cannot be traced.]

1. *intr.* To gaze, stare; to stare stupidly.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Savits*, *Thomas* 82 And mete & drink vaild nocht assay, bot to be hevin se gowand ay. *Ibid.* 7 *Stipris* 329 A-bout hymne fast gonwitt he, gyf he mycht ony pane se. a 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* m. xij, Thus in a stair, quhy standis thou stupifak, Gound all day. 1508 *DUNBAR Tha Marrit Women* 287 Apon the galland for to goif it gladdit me againe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* v. vi. 136 'I ban leuch that riall prence on hym to goif. a 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) 56 The blinkyne of ane c Ay gart the goif and glaik. 1748 *RANSAY and Anon. Sonnets* 35 Nae mair they'd gaunt and gowave away, Or sleep or loiter out the day. 1786 *BURNS Interview* *Ld. Deer* iv, How he star'd and stammer'd, When govan, as if led wir branks... He in the parlour hammer'd. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Weke, Kilmory* (1814) 187 The wild beasts of the forest came And gowed around, charmed and amazed. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 150 A tumbler in a fair, Whair thousands round him goave and stare. 1894 *CROCKETT Lilac Sunbonnet* 44 The dull cattle that 'goved' upon hcr.

2. *trans.* 'To examine; to investigate' (Jam.).

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* viii. iv. 68 Sic way he vwocht that, quha thair trest lyd gove, Na takynys suld convoy thaim to his cove.

Gove, *obs. form* of GOAVE *v.*

Gove, *obs.* and *dial. pa. t.* of GIVE *v.*

Govel (e, -er) (e, *obs.* f. *GAVEL sb.*), *GAVELLER*.

Government, *obs. form* of GOVERNMENT.

† **Govern**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [f. the vb.; cf. I. *gouverne* (from 14th c), Pr. *govern-s*, Pg. *Il. góverno*, Sp. *gobierno*.] Government.

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1792 That bis bischopriche hadde ibeo: withoute govern and rede.

Govern (gôvãm), *v.* Forms: 3-7 *governo*, (4) *governi*, 5 *governye*, *gouverne*, 4-6 *govern(e)*, 3- *govern*. [a. OF. *gouverner* (F. *gouverner*) = Pr., Pg. *governar*, Sp. *governar*, It. *governare* = L. *gubernare* to steer (a vessel), hence to direct, rule, govern, ad. Gr. *κυβερνᾶν* to steer.]

1. *trans.* To rule with authority, esp. with the authority of a sovereign; to direct and control the actions and affairs of (a people, a state or its members), whether despotically or constitutionally; to rule or regulate the affairs of (a body of men, corporation); to command the garrison of (a fort).

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 126 Cassibel Pat noble prince was inou & pat lond governed wel. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 37 Sone after ky daies he reame salle men se Gouerned borgh aliens kynde. 1389 *Eng. Glids* (1870) 46 An Aldirman... able and konyng to reulen and gouern þe company. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 53 Pe sepulture of Joseph Jacob son, pat gouerned Egypte. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3387 Pe same cure is a kyng... To gy & gouerne his gomes. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 62, I delueryed to hym all my londes to gouerne. 1761 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 116 Capitaine Thomas Williams with his Company, being left to gouerne the new Fort. 1651 *HOBBS Leviathan* II. xvi. 139 Govern them by the same Lawes by which they were governed before. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 29 ¶ 7 There is no governing any but Savages by other Methods than their own Conscience. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 372 In every soil... that think must govern those that toil. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 263 From the accession of Henry VII, the country had been governed by a succession of ecclesiastical ministers.

fig. 1635 *Quarles Embl.* l. xv. 31 Lord. Can thy flockes be thriving, when the fold is govern'd by a Fox?
b. said of the Deity.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. pr. vi. 17 (Camb. MS.) Syn hat thou we dowest nat that his world be governed by god. c. 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) vj. Grete god hat gouernes all. 1535 COVERDALE *Job xxxvi.* 31 By these thinges gouerneth he his people. a. 1577 BARROW *Serm.* xxiii. Wks. 1686 II. 260 Can we . . . peruse the Records of everlasting destiny by which the World is governed? 1859 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1859) II. 73 It is a fearful look-out when God has to govern a nation because it cannot govern itself.

†c. To be in command of (a force; an army); to lead (a choir). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8.05 Pe balde winestueye . . . gouernebe he ost mid hor poer beye. 1375 BARBOUR *Brute XII.* 493 The battall that schir Eduard gouemynt and led. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 81 Or elles heryinge a cope to gouerne pe queere [L. *chorum* *rexit*].

d. To direct and control (a person, the members of a household) with the authority of a superior. ? *Obs.*
a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 1. Lord gouerns [Volg. *regit*] me & nathynge sall me want. c. 1340 *Cursor* II. 1083 (Trin.) II. she no husbonde had I had I to have gouerned & led. 1413 *Pylger. Sowle* (Caxton) iv. xxxviii. 64 They ordeyne and gouerne hym, ryght as he were to yonge within age, and couthe nought gouerne hym seluen. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Lalye* 16 He taught her grammer and songe, & gouerned her & her housholde. 1577 B. COOPER *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 16 She must . . . looke to the Kitchen . . . gouerne the maides, and keepe them at their worke. 1679 HOBBS *Behemoth* iii. (1682) 242 Some others were sent thither [to the university] by their Parents, to save themselves the trouble of governing them at home, during that time wherein Children are least governable.

e. *absol.* To exercise the function of government. The phrase 'the king reigns but does not govern', app. first used by French writers, is intended to characterize those monarchies (e.g. that of England) in which the action of the sovereign is mainly confined to the selection of responsible ministers.

c. 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1835) v. 38 And this regned longe & governed wisely. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* N. i. ii. 24 Who gouernes here? 1692 TEMPLE *Ess.* *Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 l. 260 Every Prince should govern as He would desire to be governed if he were a Subject. 1710 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 18 ¶ 5 When this Man governed in that Island. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) i. 16 The throne was occupied by a minor, whose mother . . . governed as regent for him. 1851 MAY *Const. Hist.* i. i. 6 The king reigned, but his ministers governed. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. ii. 36 He reigns but does not govern. 1877 *Daily News* 3 May 5/5 In a Crown Colony . . . the Governor governs; in a free one he reigns.

2. To sway, rule, influence (a person, his actions, etc.); to direct, guide, or regulate in conduct or actions. (Said of persons: also of motives, etc.)

c. 1440 *Pronp.* *Parv.* 206/2 Gouernyn, and mesuryn in manerys, and thewys, *moderor.* 1597 BACON *Ess.* *Followers & Friends* (Arb.) 36 To be gouerned [1625 adds (as we call it)] by one is not good. 1501 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* l. iii. 83 Our Fathers mindes are dead, And we are gouern'd by our Mothers spirits. a. 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1633) D 3 How then shall this nature gouerne vs, that is gouerned by the worst part of vs? 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer.* *Pr. for all Conditions of Men.* We pray for the good estate of the Catholick Church; that it may be so guided and gouerned by thy good Spirit that [etc.]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol. Not that he would have governed his judgment by the ill-placed cavills of the sour. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 5 Ordinary Minds are wholly governed by their Eyes and Ears. a. 1754 J. McLAURIN *Serm.* & *Ess.* (1755) 17 Eternal motives are the only motives that should govern immortal Souls. 1882 MISS BRADDOON *Mt. Royal* II. iii. 39, I did not allow myself to be governed by Lady Cumberland's gossip. 1883 FROVON *Short* *Stud.* IV. i. iii. 41 The archbishop . . . was aware of the motives by which the papal decisions were governed.

†b. To master, prevail over. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 42 Backward she push'd him, as she would be thrust, And govern'd him in strength, though not in lust.

†c. To guide, direct, lead (in some course); to guide to or towards an object. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 10 The rewere of them shal gouerne [L. *regit*] them and at the welles of watris syuen hem to drinke. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE. (Roxh.) xvii. 80 Pe nedill . . . by he wilk schippe men or gouerned in pe see. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer.* *Litany.* That it may please thee to rule and gouerne thy holy Church universall in the right way. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxiii. 2 And that which gouernes me to goe about, Doth part his function, and is partly blind. a. 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 116 As a straying star intic'd And governed those wise-men to Christ. 1704 SWIFT *Alch. Operat.* *Spirit* (1712) 294 By what kind of Practices the Voice is best govern'd towards the Composition and Improvement of the Spirit. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* i. i. 5 He that governed the elephant was but a private man.

d. To regulate, determine the course or issue of (an event, etc.).

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Will without Money* iii. i. 'Tis not folly, But good discretion, governs our main fortunes. 1798 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 46 The attempts which they have already made to interfere in governing the succession. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xii. 156 At the storming of Constantine . . . he really helped to govern the events.

e. Of things, *esp.* in astrological use, of the stars: To hold sway over, influence, determine the motions or nature of.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 109 O Phebus, which the daies Right Governest til that it be night. *Ibid.* III. 106 Of alle thinges the matere, . . . Of thinge above it [this erthe] stont governed, That is to sayn of the planetes The ches heles and eke the hetes. *Ibid.* 127 . . . Wherof the first regimyn . . . Governed is of signes thre. c. 1566 J. ALCOY tr. *Borgia's Thral.* *World* B viij b. *Regates* . . . nature hath given them a completion so well ruled and governed, that they never

take more than is requisite for their nourishment. 1591 SHAKS. *Twel. Gent.* ii. vii. 74 But truer staries did gouerne Protheus birth. 1631 WIDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 20 Saturne is a star of a leaden colour, . . . governing malancholike persons. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 15 Whatsoever is invisible . . . is little enquired; and yet these be the things that govern Nature principally. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 86 Here in England, the Eastern [Winds] usually govern the spring . . . but generally the Western ingrosse the greatest part of the year.

†f. To determine the key of (a musical composition). *Obs. rare*—1.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 156 Your song being governed with flats it is intrud to touch a sharpe eight.

3. *intr.* To hold sway, prevail, have predominating or decisive influence.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. v. 63 Let it be as humors and chieftis shall gouerne. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 150 From this house, The heart of Brothers gouerne in our Loues. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 453 It hath been received, that a smaller Pear, grafted upon a Stock that beareth a greater Pear, will become greater. But I think . . . the Clons will govern. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 274 After the ablest men have employed all their art . . . yet chance will gouerne at last. 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 21 Feb. 448/1 Since then we have been asking whether policy or principle is to govern in matters of this kind.

4. *refl.* To direct or regulate one's actions; † to conduct oneself, behave, act (in a specified way).

1375 BARBOUR *Brute* II. 588 On this maner thaim gouernyt thail, Till that come to the hed off tay. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Alchib.* 9 28 If ye gouerne yow by sapience, put away sorwe out of yow herte. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 3 To teche my doughtres . . . how they shulde gouerne hem. c. 1460 *Urbanitas* 22 in *Babes Bk.* Loke . . . bat how gouerne he welles. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 20 Fooles that want wit to gouerne themselves well. 1651 MARIUS *Bills of Exchange* 8 Advice . . . ought to be given by the first Post that the deliverer may know . . . how to govern himself. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 257 If in this Extremity the poor Widow had governed herself by the Measures of this Age, in a few Days she had perished with hunger. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. (1841) L. 17 Intimating that you can or cannot answer this order, that I may govern myself accordingly. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 248 You have . . . a great country to govern; and I have no doubt of the principles on which you govern yourself in the management of it.

†5. *trans.* To administer, manage, order (affairs, an undertaking, an establishment, household, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* v. 4 If any widow hath sone, or children of sones, Ierne sche first for to gouerne hir hous. c. 1440 *Pronp.* *Parv.* 206/2 Gouerne a towne, *villat.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 255 That thurgh his counceill and gouernaunce al thynges shold be gouerned and dresyd. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xviii. 17 Be stronge now, & gouern the warres of the Lorde. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 139 Whiles I goe tell my Lord . . . How I have gouern'd our determined iest. 1610 *Histrio-m.* vi. 92 I hast thou govern'd thy prosperity. That canst not smile in meere adversity. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 238 So as all the rest chose him for their guide, and to gouerne their expences. 1672 EVELYN *Diary* 31 May, My Lord Sandwich was prudent as well as valiant, and always govern'd his affaires with successe and little losse. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 108 The Ladies and Gentlemen would make me govern the Tea-table, whatever I could do.

†6. To attend to, care for, look after (a person); *esp.* to tend or treat in respect to health. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 261 Gouerneth yow also of your diete Attempely, and namely in this hete. 1523 Lb. BERNERS *Frois.* I. cxix. 236 And there he gouerned himselfe so well, that he was healed. a. 1533 — *Unon* cxlv. 540 That ye kepe this lady in your house clothyd and appareyed and as well gouernyd. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Chirurg.* Nj. Howe ought he to be gouerned that wyll be letten blode before he do hiede. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* ii. x. 85 Govern the party in his diet, as you were told at the Head-wounds. 1675 TEMPLE *Lett. to Sir F. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 332, I never knew any Sickness of a Great Man so well govern'd as his. 1680 WALTON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 69 His pensions . . . were given to a woman that governed him.

†b. To tend, treat (plants). *Obs.*

1572 MASCALL *Art Planting & Grafting* 49 How to guide and gouerne the sayde trees. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* ii. vii. (1673) 258 They are all of them to be Planted, and gouerned like Raspes. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard v.* (1675) 27 Thus you shall also govern your Vineyard the third year.

†7. To work or manage (a ship, the sails, the helm). *Obs.*

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 525 & sa, bat patent gouernande, haile and sounde he com to lande. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 63 Hem lakked schipmen to gouerne here schippes [L. *remiges* . . . *ad naves regendas*]. c. 1440 *Partonope* 3157* The bote was gouerned in the see. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Auxilia nautica*, the sterne and other instrumentes, wherby the shippe is gouerned. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 135 A Venetian ship gouerned by Greekes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 71 An hundred and sixty Mariners, both for rowing, and for gouerning the sails. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 233 [The hurricane] came to such an height, that . . . 7 men could scarce gouern the Helme. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. xiv. (1715) 124 Ships of Burden were commonly govern'd by Sails.

†b. [after L.] To steer. In quot. *absol.* *Obs.*

1675 HOBBS *Odyss.* (1677) 61 Then he astern stae down and governed.

†8. To manage, manipulate, work, control the working of (an implement, machine, etc.); to regulate (a fire). *Obs.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1209 *Dido*. The fomy brydle with the hit of gold Gouerneth he. c. 1386 — *Monk's T.* 407 Thus can fortune hir wheel gouerne and gye. 1604 SHAKS. *Hann.* iii. ii. 372 Gouerne these Ventiges with your finger

and thumbe. a. 1631 DONNE *80 Serm.* (1640) vii. 64 What can a graine of dust work in governing the balance? 1694 SALMON *Dale's Dispens.* i. (1713) 150/1 The Fire is to be so governed, as to hinder the Oil from boiling. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 111. 222 Twelve pins, placed in two rows diagonally on the barrel, which the stud on the rack governs, by the turn of the pinion on the rack. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Graeca* iv. ix. 376 They rendered them [battering-rams] useles by cutting with long scythes the ropes by which they were governed.

9. To hold in check, curb, bridle (*esp.* one's passions). † Also, to keep or restrain from.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgae, Ball.* to *St. W.* 31 Gouerne my lyfe from all actes dangereous. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 183 Bar. I have no tongue, sir. Page. And for mine Sir, I will gouerne it. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 161 Go after her, she's desperate, gouerne her. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x. Neither could he govern his passion. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 39 If he puts on any . . . face of religion, and yet does not govern his tongue, he must surely deceive himself. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii. I appeal to you to govern your temper. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ii. iv. 72 An ambitious man will govern himself for the sake of his ambition, and withstand the seductions of the senses.

10. To constitute a law or rule for; to be applicable to as a determining principle or limiting condition; to serve as a precedent, rule, or type for; *esp.* in *Law*, to serve in determining or deciding (a case).

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 398 The case of Peacock v. Spooner having been decided by the House of Lords, must govern this case. 1834 McMURRAY *Cruvier's Anim. Kingd.* 1 The laws which govern those beings. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Catech.* 70 This rule does not appear to govern the neotocylines in the last-mentioned group. 1884 Lb. COLEMOORE in *Law Times Rep.* L. 491 The principles laid down in that case are applicable to and govern this. 1885 C. H. ANDERSON in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 727 There is no break in the section, and the words 'in any highway', govern all that follows. 1890 SIR H. C. LOVELL in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 692/2 The law there stated clearly governs this case. 1891 J. P. LUTLEY *Lord's Day & Servants* II. l. 88 Should not this thought largely govern the service of Congregational praise.

absol. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 398 Sir Joseph Jekyll, in *Papillon v. Voyce* said, the intention if lawful shall govern.

11. *Grammar.* Of a word, chiefly a verb or prep.: To require (a noun or pronoun) to be in a certain case, or a verb to be in a certain mood; to be necessarily followed by (a certain case or mood).

† Formerly also of the subject: To determine the number and person of (the verb). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 74 Pronomines be suche as . . . may gouerne verbes to be of lyke nombre and parson with them. 1612 BUNSLY *Grammar-Schools* 98 The word gouerning or directing, to be placed before those which it gouerneth or directeth. c. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* i. v. With s, it [the genitive] precedes the word quaterof it is gouerned. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 58 A verbe substantive . . . governing two datives, one of the person, and another of the thing. 1877 WHITNEY *Essent. Eng. Gram.* iii. 32 We speak of both verbs and prepositions as governing in the objective the word that is their object. 1881-7 CUMMINS *Frisic Gram.* § 195 Prepositions governing the dative and accusative. 1892 J. WRIGHT *Primer Gothic* § 291 The genitive is also governed by certain adjectives.

absol. 161. NAUGER *Fr. Gram.* (T.), In our language evermore Words that govern go before.

Governable (gə'və'nə'bl̩), a. [*f.* GOVERN v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being governed (in senses of the verb).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 81 The earls of Essex and Holland . . . were thought less governable by those councils. 1659 *Gentil. Calling* iv. iii. 400 They become more tame and governable ever after. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiii. 59 There is not a more tonsile and governable Plant in Nature. 1679 [see GOVERN v. d]. 1684 OTWAY *Alchist.* i. (1735) 24 Will you promise me . . . to be very governable, and very civil. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 121 The Ship was very governable, and Steer'd incomparably well. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 81 He may prove mild and governable. 1763-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 412 To keep him in ignorance, that he may be ductile and governable. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Says V.* 127 Where the same religion is unanimously professed, the subjects are more governable and peaceable. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 185 Alvan in love was not likely to be governable by prudent counsel.

Hence **Governability**, **Governableness**, the state or quality of being governable; **Governably** *adv.* in a governable manner.

1775 ASH, *Governableness*. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. App. xii. 393 By its perfect governableness it [oil-colour] permits the utmost possible fulness and subtlety in the harmonies of colour. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems* 12 The god Infused a soul more governably mild. 1876 BACON *Physic & Pol.* (1876) 25 We reckon, as the basis of our culture, upon an amount of order, of tacit obedience, of prescriptive governability. 1876 MISS O'MEARA *F. Oriana* 267 He was a confirmed optimist in his estimate of the goodness and governableness of mankind in general.

† **Governail**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *governayl* (16, 4-6 *governail*, -ail(e), -al(e), 5-6 *governail* (e), 5 *governail*, -ele, -ell, -aille, -yl), 4- *governail*. [a. OF. *governail* (F. *gubernail*), *governaille* — L. *gubernaculum*, pl. *gubernacula* rudder, f. *gubernare* to steer: see GOVERN v.]

1. The rudder of a ship; also, the use of the rudder, steering.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 20 Put in a bat apone pe se bot gouernaile. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* iii. 4 Schippis . . . ben born aboute of a litel gouernaile. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysy Man-*

hode II. xlv. 93 The gouernayle which is within ledeth it. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 112 b. His gouernayle brack in more theene a thousand pennes. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 222 b/2 Benne they recited to her the myracle... how they were comen without any gouernayle of the Shippe. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* A iij b. Tippo fyrst founde the gouernall or rudder. 2. The action, method, or function of governing; government; authority.

In early use often pl., after L. *gubernacula*. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. vi. 17 (Camb. MS.) With which gouernayles takestow heede þat [the world] is gouerned. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xvi. 358 Of the marchis than had he The gouernale and the pouste. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 254 Wipouten his gouernalle mut þe Chirche nedis perishe. 1388 — *Prov.* i. 5 A man vndurstandinge shal holde gouernails. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 A clene man in þe court, & spak to hem þat had gret gouernalle in þe court. c 1407 HOCCELEW *Min. Poems* (1892) 59 Glad cheerid Somer to your gouernaille And grace we submitte all our willinge. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 16 Thai.. Besocht him.. To cum and tak sum gouernail on hand. c 1500 *Blowbell's Test.* II. 12 in Hazl. E. P. P. 1. 96 Lucina hath the gouernale of the salt floodes. c 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* vii. Off all Scotland I had the Gouernall. 1597 *Guislard & Sismond* i. Bj. His fame had never spot in all his gouernall.

b. Period of government, reign. Also, form of government, dispensation.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 424 In to þe gouernell of Quene Elyvne. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 31 The firste gouernayle was from Abraham to Moysen. *Ibid.* VII. 119 The firste yere of his gouernayle [*Trevisa* duchery].

c. *concr.* One who governs, a ruler. Also, the community governed; a state.

c 1395 *Plowman's T.* 1078 Shuld holy churche have no heed? Who shuld be her gouernayle? c 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornion* MS. (1867) 33 All of a gouernayle hafe we a fadyr. 1597-8 Br. *HALL Sat.* iv. v. 19 Thousands beene in euery gouernall. That liue by losse, and rise by others fall. d. Management, contrivance. Also, tending, treatment (of plants, wounds).

c 1475 *Parley* 5561 Other gift bere hens shall by no gouernail; Then grett mischaunce to purchase and haue. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 168 The gouernalle of this plantis is dowbling of beryng of frute. 1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Formul.* R. iv. The gouernall accompyssinghe the entencion after the vicerayon is to drye the rottenesse. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. xii. 48 He of this gardin had the gouernall.

e. Behaviour, self-control; rule of conduct.

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xl. 161 He set ledaris till ilk battale, Knawyn war of gud gouernale. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 259 þis was þe gouernay þe token hem to be moder and þe doughter y fier. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxxvi. i. His ixe exceede[d] his wytt and gouernall. c 1475 *Parley* 844 Ye take A wilkynow what is sche, Neithir haue knewlich of hir gouernall, Ne of hir kinde. 1597-8 Br. *HALL Sat.* iv. vi. 48 The fashions of their liues and Gouernalls.

Governance (gōv'ernāns). Forms: 4-6 gouernance, (5 gouernance, -auance), 4-6 go(u)verna(u)nce, -a(u)ns(e), (6 gouernance, gouernans), 4- gouernance. [a. OF. *gouernance*, f. *gouverner* : see GOVERN and -ANCE. Cf. med.L. *gubernantia* (14th c.).]

1. The action or manner of governing (see senses of the vb.); the fact that (a person, etc.) governs. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 þis stward... failiþ in gouernance of þe Chirche. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Contents. As wel for the gouernance of a clokke as for to fynde the altitude Meridian. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 60 To remembre and to the good gouernance of his people. 1548 UNALI *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 2 By Goddes gouernance and full right is done to every man. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. iii. (1851) 69 Without any wry thoughts cast upon diuine gouernance. c 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 57 The Bishop's gouernance should be so gentle and easie, that men hardly can be unwilling to comply with it. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglie.* 7 It is but one aspect of the state, or mode of civil gouernance. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xiv. 427 The strict gouernance of his own passions. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll. Nt.* cap iv. 50 All my belongings. I have submitted wholly... to your rule and gouernance. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 319 A fresh proof of the immediate gouernance of God. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 493 Rules... for the gouernance of racing.

b. Controlling, directing, or regulating influence; control, sway, mastery.

1268 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. v. i. (1495) 100 The ouer members gyuyth influence and gouernance to the nether. 1759 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) IV. v. 186 An irascible spirit under no great gouernance. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crima* (1876) I. vii. 124 A power... which could exert more gouernance over Turkish statesmen. 1883 RUSKIN *Art Eng.* (1884) 223 Over these hours and colours of the scene, his gouernance was all but complete.

† c. In or under (a person's) gouernance: subject to his control. So to have, hold, take in gouernance. Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 126 þe towne... quhare pylat presydent was; & had in gouernance þe place. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1044 *Thisbe*, Fortune that hath the world in gouernance. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 58 'Two in gouernance it takid, An angel frende, an angell for... 1450-1500 *Myrr.* our Ladye 31 Saint Benet had many abbeyes under his gouernance. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 10 Discretion and consideration Ar both out of hir [love's] gouernance. 1531 ELVOR *Gov.* i. xlii. (1534) 48 b. Vertue hath all thingz under gouernance. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 11 Your said issue... shalbe & remaine... at and in the gouernance of their naturall mother. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The hearthes of kynges are in thy rule and gouernance. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 24 Body and gudis to haif in gouernance. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 50 What, shall King Henry be a

Pupill still, Vnder the surly Glasters Gouernance? 1824 BENTHAM *Anarchical Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 520 The gouerned are to haue the gouernors under their gouernance.

† d. The state of being governed; good order; esp. in to set in gouernance. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 339 And thus the faders ordenance This londe hath set in gouernance. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4958 Elde [can]... set men... In good reule and in gouernance. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 38 Whose countries he redus'd to quiet state, And shortly brought to civile gouernance.

2. The office, function, or power of governing; authority or permission to govern; † the command (of a body of men, a ship).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 814 He yaf me al the bridel in myn hond To han the gouernance of hous and lond. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) xvii. 77 [Pa] will nott suffer men to haue gouernance of þe rewme. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Pro. 1. Saint Poule zeueth not to Thimothe the instructioun of eny higer gouernance than [etc.]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 14 He that hath gret myght & gouernance in this world ought to haue no grette reioysing. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 1 The King... Willett... that Thomas Lovell Knyght haue the gudyng and gouernance of the seid Edmond. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 254 And gaaf hym the gouernance of a hundred men of armes. c 1546 G. WISHART *tr. Confes. Fayth Swerdelandes in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 11 Holy writte... shulde be the owne interpretour, the rule of charite and faythe haunyng gouernance. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 102 And thou that hast the gouernance of all, O myghty God. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) II. App. i. 133 They may commit the gouernance thereof to the next heir of the crown. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 112 And Kiska the king invested him with the gouernance of one of the provinces of his empire.

† b. quasi-*concr.* That which governs; governing person or body. Obs.

c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* viii. (1573) E j. For certayne they that haue the charge of a prynce, be the... gouernance of people. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 3 Beleue we ought, this Sun to be... the principall gouernance of nature. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power* Parl. ii. 60 Persons of estate... elected to counsell and assist the gouernance.

† 3. The manner in which something is governed or regulated; method of management, system of regulations. In Pecock often: A rule of practice, a discipline. Obs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 122 Now schalle I tell you the Gouernance of the Court. 1421 *Petition in Sharp Cov. Mst.* (1825) 181 Hit wer good Gouernauces, that every ward kept hem within her own ward. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. i. 5 That no gouernance is to be holde of Cristen men the seruice or the lawe of God, saue [etc.]. 1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 461 Item as to the feird artikill belangand þe pestilence and gouernance perof The clergy thynkis þ[et] [etc.]. 1559 N. BACON in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. 78 A thing to be eschewed in all good gouernance. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 207 To enquire of the Foundation, Ereccion, and Gouernance of Hospitals.

† 4. Conduct of life or business; mode of living, behaviour, demeanour. Also pl. proceedings, doings.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Trilogis* II. 170 (1219) Her tale was brought to the ende, Of her astate, and of her gouernance. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 656 All your gate and your gouernance graidly to telle. 1423 Jas. i. *Kingis Q.* lxxxviii. Folk of religion, That from the world thaire gouernance did hide. 1426 LYO. *De Guilleville's Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 3567, 1 ha... suffryd... That ye, by your gouernauces My customys & myn ordynauces... Ye han tounyrd at your wyl. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1883) 9 Yat ye sayd John Lyllyng fra yan furth suld be of gude gouernance and trew in all his bying and hys selleng. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abis. & Lim.* Mon. xx. Many men will than be of better gouernance. 1481 CAXTON *Lyrre.* v. 18 That procedeth of theyr folish and outrageous gouernance. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 259 Be constant in your gouernance, and counterfeit gud maneris. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* i. v. (1588) 31 Sufficient men... learned in the Lawe and of good gouernance. 1591 SPENSER *Multopol.* 384 He liketh is to fall into mischaunce, That is regardless of his gouernance. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 243/1 Wise Princes ought not to be admird for their Gouernment, but for Gouernance.

† b. Discreet or virtuous behaviour; wise self-command. Obs.

c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 9 In him is bountee, wisdom, gouernance, Wel more than any mannes wit can gesse. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlii. lxii. (1609) 1152 The manner... was, in time of aduersite to bear all out and set a good countenance, but in prosperite to hold an even hand and to use gouernance [*L. moderari animos*].

† **Governancy**. Obs. [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = GOVERNANCE 2.

1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 414 And as to other reasons rendred for the Superseding our propriator's gouernance. [1794 *Laura & Augustus* II. 50. I preferred the Lieutenant gouernancy of Dominica.]

† **Governante**. Obs. Also 7-8 *governant*. [Anglicized form of GOVERNANTE.]

1. A female governor or ruler.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 132 An Old Gentlewoman... the Gouernant of the Womans Quarters. 1763-5 SMOLETT *Hist. Eng.* xxii. (1827) III. 282 The administration of the government devolved upon the princess, as gouernante during her son's minority.

2. A mistress of a household; a housekeeper.

1668 L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Quevedo* (ed. 3) 46, I saw Envy there drest up in a Widow's Vail, and the very Picture of the Gouernant of one of your Noblemen's Houses. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. 1. This was your Meridian: dize you dealt in, when I made you Gouernante of my whole Family! 1792 — the general gouernante of the whole house. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi. 'Mescia' powers! exclaimed the gouernante.

3. A woman who has charge of a young person; a governess, a female teacher; a chaperon, duenna.

1639 T. BRUGTS *tr. Camus' Mor. Relat.* 232 What diligence soever widowed fathers use to finde out good gouernants, they neuer find any whose eyes be so vigilant over their daughters as their mothers. 1674-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1695 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* iv. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 310 Other nations, by their spies and gouernantes, are at great toil and charges to be cuckolds. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 114 The Lady Marquis of Powis, gouernante to the Prince. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ¶ 3 The young Lady saw her good Gouernante on her Knees. 1711 E. WARD *Quint.* I. 373 Iste a Squint at One another when Jealous Gouernants sit by. 1756 COWPER in *Connoisseur* No. 119 ¶ 4 The gouernantes at the boarding-school teach Miss to be a good girl. 1796 J. MONSIE *Amer. Geog.* II. 265 A lady of a Polish grande, attended by... an old gentlewoman for her gouernante. 1833 SCOTT *Feveril* v. Mistress Ellesmere... laid her orders upon Deborah, the gouernante, immediately to carry the children to their airing in the park.

† **Governatrix**. [f. GOVERN v. + -ATION.] = GOVERNANCE, in various senses.

Erroneously substituted for GOVERNANCE in some late MSS. (hence in certain editions) of Chaucer *Astrol.* Pro. 59 'the gouernance of a clokke' and *Somnours Tale* 126 'Aron, that hadde the temple in gouernance'.

† **Governator**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. It. *governatore* : see GOVERNOR.] A governor.

1522 J. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 312 There be deputed for gouernators here, for this first month of the Popis absence, the Cardinal *Sancte Crucis primus Episcopus Cardinalis*, the Cardinal *Sedun* [etc.].

† **Gubernatrice**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [a. It. *gubernatrice* : — L. *gubernatrix*, fem. agent-n. f. *gubernare* to GOVERN.] A female governor.

1532 CRANMER *Lett.* in *Strype Cranmer* (1694) App. 6 The Date... was lately held in Flandrie, where the Quene of Hungary is gouernatrice.

Governayl, -ayll (e. vars. GOVERNAIL, Obs.).

Governed (gōv'ern'd), ppl. a. [f. GOVERN v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1586 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 435 The Church, by Christ's own Institution, is a gouerned Society of M'n. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. 261 The sign of the possessive should be annexed to the governed nouns. 1861 T. WOOLSEY *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 158 A well-planned city in a gouerned land [etc.].

absol. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 649 This inconvenience... is more hardly to be redressed in gouernour than in the gouerned. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Acad.* 30 It was instituted for the good and preservation of the Govd. c 1832 MACKINTOSH *Lit. Soc. Bombay Wks.* 186 I. 577 The security of the gouerned cannot exist without the security of the gouernour. 1885 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 393 This great contract between the gouernors and the gouerned

Governele, -ell, variants of GOVERNAIL, Obs.

† **Governess**. Obs. Also 4 *governouresse*, 4-7 *governesses*, 5-6 *gouvernouresse*, 6 *gouvernes*. [ad. OF. *gouvernesse*, f.m. of *gouverneur* GOVERNOR.] A female governor; = the later GOVERNRESS, in various senses.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 141 He bath the maked... governeresse of hevene. c 1368 — *Compl. Pite* 80 Shal Crueltee be your governeresse? c 1422 HOCCELEW *Jerusalem's Wife* 298 A yong doghtir haue I. Of which I wolde... Thou tooke on thee to be governeresse, And teche hire. 1430-40 LYO. *Bechas* i. viii. (1544) 15 b. She was their iudge and their governeresse. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. viii. (1869) 6, I am gouernouresse of alle thinge, and of alle harmes I am leche. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 She was maister over him & governeresse. 1553 EDW. VI. *Lit. Rem.* (Roxh.) II. 571 If I died woutt issu, and there were none here maile, then the L. Frances to be governeresse. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Patience* i. l. 27 To Gove (thei Sacrificed and did honour) as governeresse of the earth. 1577 [see GOVERNESS sb. 2 quot. 1873]. 1652 *Orders Barthol.* (1885) 21 You [the Matron] shall also as the chiefe Governeresse... have speciall regard to the good ordering.

Governess (gōv'ernēs), sb. [shortened form of GOVERNERESS : see -ESS.]

1. A woman who governs (e.g. a kingdom, province, a community, religious institution); a female governor or ruler. Obs. exc. as *non-use*. † Formerly often applied to the presiding or ruling goddess (of a department of nature, art, etc.).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 296/2 Thapostille halowed to god Ephygnes the kynges doughter and made her maystress and gouernesse of moo than two hundred Virgyns. 1529 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 2 Abbottes, priours, abbesses, prioresses, and other ecclesiastical gouernors & gouernesses of such late monasteries. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1550) 145 The Lady Margaret gouernesse of Flounders. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiii. (1877) 1. 352 Minerva was the cheefe goddess and gouernesse of those waters. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Selamud.* Art. Biiij b. All true Christians... acknowledg her Maiestie to be the supreme maiestrate and gouernesse of all persons. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 718 The Abbay... whereof her selfe was first Gouernesse. 1663 DAVENANT and *Pt. Sige Rhodas* ii. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 325 As if our sex's gouernesse, the moon, Had plac'd us but for sport on fortune's lap. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. d'attente* lx. 174 As it is a great Cruelty in Barbarians to make Slaves of their Wives, so it is no less a Folly in us Romans, to let them be our Gouernesses. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 618 Diana, the Gouerness of all kinds of Hunting. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* i. iii. § 1 John had left her to be the gouerness of the public affairs. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. vii. The landlady was... absolute gouerness in these regions. 1754 RICHARDS *Grandison* (1781) IV. xviii. 143 The governesses or matrons of the society I would have to be women of family. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxv. (1824) 665 This lady was a shining example to governesses of religious houses. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* xiv. § 3. 219 His mother was named by the states Gouerness of the United Provinces. 1875 Miss BIRD

1. A general name for various yellow or white field flowers. When used without defining word, now always denoting the Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*).

gowk's-errand = fool's-errand. (see ERRAND 2 c);

as a dog does.

b. *transf.* of the wind.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-l. Misc.*, 'O Steer her up', Let's have pleasure while we're able. And let wind and weather gowl. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Gowl or Gowl, to blow in strong draughts, as wind through a narrow passage. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi. 271 When the wind gowls in the chimney and the rain tirls on the roof.

Hence Gowl'ing *vbl. sb.* and *phl. a.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 6109 *pe* day of gxtting and gowl'ing. 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxiii. 248 Gowl'ing and grisbat'ing of tethe. 14. *Tundale's Vis.* (1803) 398 Crying and golyng and dolfulle dynne. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* iv. At the quihill he [an Howlat] couth growe, And made gowl'ne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Envi* vi. ix. 50 Murnyng, granyng, gowl'ing, and dufule beir. 1552 LYNDE-SAY *Monarchie* 6008 Thare salbe gowl'ing and gret'ing. 1650 *Minutes Aberdour Sess.* in Ross *Aberdour* (1885) 326 He heard one great gauling voice and dinne in the hollow. 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 96 May ne'er misfortune's gowling bark Howl thro' the dwelling o' the Clerk!

Gowl (gowl), *v. 2* Obs. exc. *dial.* [*f. GOWL sb.*] *trans.* To stop up with 'gowl'.

1637 BR. HALL *Rem. Prophaneness* 32 There is a kind of earthliness in the best eye, whereby it is gouled up. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss. s.v.*, Her eyes have been clean gowled up.

Gowl, obs. form of GAVEL *sb.*

1380 R. BRUNNE's *Handl. Synne* 2394 (Dulwich MS.) It is bope gowl & belfe.

Gowl, variant of GHOL; *obs.* form of GULL.

Gowlan, variant of GOLLAND.

Gowlare, gowler, variants of GAVELLER.

1380 R. BRUNNE's *Handl. Synne* 2439 (Dulwich MS.) 3if pou of ony gowlere with wrong a-wey his good bere.

Gowle, variant of GAVEL *sb.*

Gowlfe, obs. form of GULF.

Gowl(ly)es, *-is*, *-ys*, obs. forms of GULES.

Gowlon, variant of GOLLAND.

Gowme, obs. form of GUM.

Gown (goun), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 gown(e), 4-7 gowne, (6 *Sc.* gownn, 8-9 *vulgar* gownd), 4-gown. [*a. OF. gounne, gone, gonne* fem., a *Com. Rom.* word = *Pr. goun, OSp. gona, It. gowna* = *med. L. guina*, used in the 8th c. by St. Boniface for a garment of fur permitted to elderly or infirm monks. A late *L. guina* 'skin, fur', is quoted from a scholiast on Verg. *Georg.* iii. 383, and in Byzantine Gr. *gouva* is common as the name of a coarse garment, sometimes described as made of skins.

The origin of the Rom. word is obscure. Some scholars regard it as of Celtic origin, comparing the Welsh *gŵn*, Irish *sián* 'laccina', which are referred by Stokes (Fick's *Idg.* IV. 4. 11, 281) to an Oceltic **uonno*, *f. 20* (= Gr. *uōn*, *sub-n-cula*). But Loth (*Rev. Celt.* XX. 353) raises phonological objections, and believes the Welsh word to be adopted from Eng. (as are the Irish *gŵn*, Gael. *gŵn*, Manx *gown*). In any case the Celtic origin of the Rom. word does not seem to accord with the geographical probabilities. Albanian has *gumz* 'cloak', but it is uncertain whether this is native or adopted from Gr.

1. A loose flowing upper garment worn as an article of ordinary attire.

a. By men. (See also senses 3 and 4.)

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 145 þow art a gome vngoderly in þat gown febele. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 324 A gown on his armynge he had. 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 904 Syr, what Robe or gown pleseth it yow to were to day? 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 12 § 1 No Merchant Stranger... shall bring into this Realm... Claspis for Gowns. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen.* VIII. c. 13 No man vnder the degree of a barons sonne... shall weare any maner of veluet in their gowns. 1585 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps. cxlviii. v.* You, that proud of native gown Stand fresh and tall to see. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. vi. 120, I have lost my Gowne. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 199 He wears an Uzbek shirt and a gown, over which is a girle.

b. By women. In mod. use, a garment fitting close to the upper part of the body with flowing skirts; = FROCK 4.

In the 18th c. it was the ordinary word; subsequently it was to a great extent superseded in colloquial use by *dress*, but has latterly been somewhat more common, esp. in fashionable use, as applied to a dress with some pretension to elegance, and in Comb. as *dinner-, tea-gown*. In the U.S. it has always been the current word.

1397 in Dugdale *Monasticon Angl.* (1846) IV. 194 Quod non utantur... iupis Anglicis gownes. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 This woman had tenne diuerse gownes and as mani cothes. 15. *Adam Bel & Cym* of Clough 73 in Ritson *Ant. P.* P. 8 They gave to her a ryght good gowne. 1597 *Totter's Misc.* (Arb.) 198 Girt in my gittlesse gowne, as I sit here and sove. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 87 Quicke, quicke, weele come dresse you straight: put on the gowne the while. 1663 *Peris Diary* 10 Nov., The Queene... hath bespoken herself a new gowne. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress Mar* 8 Sept., I have not yet been at Court, being forced to stay for my gown. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. ccxlii. 330 Several women have made Earthquake gownes—that is warm gowns to sit out of doors all tonight. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Angelina* iii. (1832) 43 Betty Williams' heavy foot was set upon the train of Clara's gown. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Ans. Leigh* 1.5 Women... With rosy children hanging on their gowns. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. viii. 162 There is no end to the variety of her gowns.

c. *fig.*

1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps. lxxiv. xvi.* The winters frosty gowne. 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13/1 In gloomy gowns the stars this loss deplore.

† 2. = DRESSING GOWN, NIGHTGOWN. Obs.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 197 Come, thou shalt go to the Warres in a Gowne: we will have an ay thy cold. 1722

DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 216, I came down... in my gown and slippers. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxvii. 74 The nobility receiving company in their morning gowns. 1778 JAMES DICK. *Peeters* (ed. 8) 40 On Saturday morning, about three o'clock, it was observed his breast had sweated through his shirt and gown.

3. Used as the name of the flowing outer garment worn by the ancients, esp. the Roman toga. Hence after Roman usage: 'The dress of peace' (J.).

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) L. 243 Virgil clepeþ the Romayns togati; þat beþ men i-cloþed in gownes. 1612 V. 293 He was i-cloþed in a consuls gowne [*L. trabea*]. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 129 After that the Roman attire grew to be in account, and the gowne to be in use among them. 1627 MAY LUNN in 499 His best attire rough gownes, such as of old Was Roman wear. 1658 DRYDEN *Cromwel.* xx. He Mars deposed, and arms to gownes made yield. 1701 tr. Le Clerc's *Prin. Fathers* (1702) 287 The Rhetorical Exercises which Young Men applied themselves to, when they had put on the thorough White Gown—that is, at Seventeen or Eighteen Years of Age. 1837 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* 1. 282 Lords of the world, thy Romans, the race of the glorious gown.

4. A more or less flowing outer robe indicating the wearer's office, profession, or status:

a. as worn by the holder of a civil or legal or parliamentary office, e.g. an alderman, a judge, magistrate; also *collect.* the magistracy. *Furred gown*: that worn by an alderman.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 227 And few robes I fonge or furred gownes. 1486 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 53 The Maire and Aldermen, cled in long gownys of skarlet. 1596 SPENSER *State Irek.* 49 The person that is gowned, is by his gown put in minde of gravitie. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* ii. 1. To the field we are not prest; Nor are called into the Towne, to be troubled with the Gowne! 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* 193 Oh, had he been content to serve the Crown, With Virtues only proper to the Gown. 1785 WOLCOT. (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1816 I. 80 Skinner in his aldermanic gown. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Faliere* v. iii. Robed in their gowns of state. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* iii. And as for our Corporation—shocking! To think we buy gowns lined with ermine For dolts that can't or won't determine [etc.]. 1885 *Blanch. Exami.* 14 Jan. 5/6 Mr. Peel... wore a wig, but had not yet donned the flowing gown which is the distinguishing mark of his office (the Speakership). 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Court.* (1886) I. xii. 227 The Justices [of the Supreme Court] wear black gowns.

b. as distinctive of the legal or clerical profession. Hence, The profession itself, and *collect.* the members of it. † *Lawyer of both gowns*: one versed in both common and ecclesiastical law.

1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** ij b. The Gowne that you... would so gladly minister in, seemeth to come eyther from Turkes or Papistes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 1. I prethee put on this gown, and this heard, make him believe thou art Sir Topas the Curate. 1641 BR. LINCOLN *Sp.* 24 May in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1887) II. 298 Calvin and Beza, whilst they lived, carried all the counsel of the state of Geneva under their own gowns. 1641 SIR E. DENING *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. xiv. (1642) 63 Lawyers of both Gownes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xvi. How constantly the Priest puts on his Gown and Surplice, so constantly doth his praiser put on a servile yoke of Liturgie. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 306 The Cut-throat Sword and clamorous Gown shall jar. 1697 tr. *Cress D'Anno's Trav.* (1706) 101 It is a surprising thing, the number of Employs for men of the Sword and the Gown, which his Majesty every day bestows. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 84. 1/2 The Gown was the Intention of your Studies. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 184 Children... pluck'd his gown, to share the good man's smile. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 135 I have now taken the gown (i.e. holy orders), agreeable to my good father's wishes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 250 His gown was torn to shreds over his head; if he had a prayer book in his pocket it was burned. *Mod. (N. Linc)* He goes as gain and popery as he can w/out hev'n's his gown pulled off. *fig.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 99 It [honestie] will weare the Surplis of humilitie ouer the blacke-Gowne of a bigge heart.

c. as the distinctive costume of a member of a University, varying in form, colour, etc., with the academical standing or degree of the wearer (as in *phr. † man of his gown*). *Cap and gown* (see CAP 4 b).

1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medic.* 253 It is not a Gown, or Degrees taken in Universities, which constitute the Physician. 1668 MAYNWARING *Compl. Physitian* 169 By their pragmatick Insolencies and upbraiding men of the Gown. 1707 GUNNEIN in Hearne *Collect.* 23 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 84 The Exercises, that are appointed Gentlemen of the Gown. 1748 JOHNSON *Vanity Hum. Wishes* 138 The strong contagion of the gown. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 30 My Wife's Ambition and my own was that this child should wear a Gown. 1789 FRAED *Wants* (1864) I. 131 A scholar, in my cap and gown. 1853 Dr. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* iv. 72 The scholar's gown, now a robe of honour, was a badge of social inferiority.

d. *collect. sing.* The resident members of a University. Now only without article and in opposition to *town*.

1659 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 292 Challenging also the gowne it self to oppose what they did and said. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 17 Ben Tyrell, Cook of high Renown. To please the Palates of the Gown, At Three-pence each, makes Mutton-Pies. 1828 *Spouting Mag.* XXI. 428 Parties of five or six, both 'gown' and 'town', were parading abreast. 1854 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* n. iii. When Gown was absent, Town was miserable. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 4/3 'Town' and 'Gown' joined in harmony.

g. *attrib. and Comb.* as *gown-piece, -skirt, -sleeve, -tail*; gown-boy, a boy belonging to a scholastic foundation, esp. to that of the Charterhouse; † gown-cloth, a piece of material to make a

gown; † gown-crook, a hook on which gowns are hung; † gown-fashion *adv.*, after the fashion of a gown; † gown-rule, civilian government (in Rome); † gown-sept, the clan or nation of the gown or toga (= *L. gens togata*).

1558 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. ii. 18, I have seen his name carved upon the 'Gown Boys' arch. 1836 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 29 A gown-boy at the Charterhouse. 1836 CHAUVER *Sonnet* T. 544 Thou shalt have anon A 'gowne' clooth. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 337 The said prouost shall yif to the said Robert... yerly during his lyf a gownecloth in sute with his gentilemen. 1549 in H. Hall *Eliz. Age* (1886) 191 A gowne clothe for George Darrell... 1573 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtres 1853) 235 To ye wyfe of William my son... a pare of 'gowne' kokes. 1691 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 13 Their coarse white linen dresses, made 'gown-fashion' in one piece. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 616 The spangled 'gown-piece', fancy-figured o'er. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 374 The gown-pieces were rolled loosely together. 1627 MAY LUCAU *vi. 71* [Cicero] In whose 'gown-rule' fierce Catiline did feare The peacefull axee. 1583 STANVHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 27 Iuno... with mee newlye shal enter in leage with Romans; and 'gownesep' charelye tender. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 85 Holding her 'gownskirt' in her hand. 1894 — *Wood beyond World* x. 59 She... hastily covered up her legs with her gown-skirt. 1849 CANTON *Blanchard* xix. 61 Vnto hyme she gaffe one of her 'gowne' sleeves. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* iv. A woman with her gown-sleeves rolled up. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 213 Her legs and hands tied, and her 'gown' tail muffled over her head. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd. xvii.* I... canna climb up to that high window to see sae mukle as her gown-tail.

Hence † *Gownist*, one who is entitled to wear a gown; † *Gownlet* *nounce-wal.*, a small gown.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. (1589) 120 Those inricht our Gownests. 1890 SARAH DUNCAN *Scout Departure* 107 Cuddling her small person up, in her swathing gownlet.

Gown (gaun), *v.* [*f. GOWN sb.*]

1. *trans.* To dress in a gown.

1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 726 Here enterthe vj. Torours in a sute gownwyde with hoodes a-bowte her neckes. 1552 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvii. (1612) 186 Empson and Dudley, fur'd Esquiers, more harmefull being gown'd. 1609 ROWLANDS *Whole Crew Gossips* 22 Nay Ile be sworne it makes my purse-strings cracke, To ruffle her in her pride, and gowne her backe. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Flower & Leaf* 161 In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 125 Gown'd in pure white... she stood. 1890 Mrs. HUNGERFORD *Born Coquette* I. viii. 73 Should she elect to gown herself in the latest Paris fashions.

transf. and fig. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xii. 67 Th' yuorie in golden mantle gown'd. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Ps. Eccl.* v. ii. The warmer sunne his bride hath newly gown'd. 1820 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 206 The man who in Love's robe is gown'd may say that Fortune smiles upon his lot.

2. *intr. for refl.* To put on a gown.

1856 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* XII. 81 One or two men in different parts of the Hall who had not gown'd were politely requested to do so.

Gownd, vulgar form of GOWN.

Gownde, variant of GOUND Obs.

Gownded (gound), *phl. a.* [*f. GOWN v. + -ED*].

1. Dressed in a gown, in various senses of the word. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xii. 5 A noble crew about them waited round Of sage and sober peres, all gravely gownded. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* iii. 171 The Venetians are gownded, yet bynight going to visit their Mistresses, weare short Spanish cloakes. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xvii. 215 Well might all the gownded Romans fear when Pompey fed. 1764 R. LLOYD *Poetry Professors* 113 These sons of gownded ease Proud of the plumage of Degrees. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* iii. (1850) 75 Happy is the gownded youth, Who only misses what I missed. 1888 ASH LERV *Reuben Sachs* xi. 162 Their gorgeously gownded and bejewelled women. *absol.* 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 508 Shall we begrudge the wigged and gownded their rations of wit?

† 2. a. Used as the equivalent of *L. togata* (*fābula*), the epithet of the class of plays that dealt with Roman characters and incidents. b. *Gownded war, warfare*: 'warfare' waged in the law-courts. (*cf.* GOWN sb. 3, 4 h.) Obs.

1640 SOMMER *Antig. Cauleb.* 207 One equally experienced in both warfares, the armed and gownded. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 1 Shall one sweat, Whilst his gownd comique scene he does repeat? 1665 COWLEY *Agric. Wks.* (1684) 105 The Camps of Gownded War.

Gownsmān (gawnz-mān). Also 6-8 gown-man. [*f. GOWN sb. + MAN*; *cf. craft(s)man, draught(s)man, sword(s)man*, etc.]

† 1. (Used to translate *L. togatus*.) An adult Roman; a Roman as distinguished from one of another nation. Obs.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 143 He called Lucullus, Xerxes the Gownman, as if he would have said, Xerxes the Roman. *Ibid.* 959 Four years after that, he became a Gownman, though he were but young.

2. One wearing the gown, or 'dress of peace' (*cf.* GOWN sb. 3 and *L. togatus*); a civilian, in contradistinction to a soldier.

1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Seditions & Troubles* (Arb.) 414 But lett such one, be an assured one... holding good Correspondence with the gowne Men. 1643 WYLLIER *Campo Musæ* 15 The Gownman, must a Swordman, learne to be. 1659 T. CROCKMAN *Tully's Offices* (1706) 77 The Publick receives as much Benefit from Gownsmen, as it doth from Soldiers. 1719 D'URVEY *Pitts* II. 253 Let the politick Gown-man Tread the Mazes of the State. 1757 BURKE *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 455 It was rather a military spirit, than that of the gownman. 1759 HUME *Phil. Ess.* (1866) IV. ix. 516 The soldiery... were more desirous of serving under a yorne prince of spirit and vivacity than under a committee of

talking gown-men. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 485 Military men are seldom disposed to take counsel with gownsmen on military matters.

3. One who wears a gown as an indication of his office, profession, or standing. a. A member of the legal profession; a lawyer, barrister, or judge. 1627 MAY *Lucan* iii. 155 To play the Gownman now He had forgot. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cit.* 174 Instead of Gown-men pleading at the Bar, they found Sword-men fighting at the Barriers. a 1735 LD. LANSDOWNE *Poems, Beauty & Law* 33 Was't a vain promise and a gownman's lie? 1808 *Polson Law & L.* 60 He was a legal monk, a cloistered gownsmen.

b. A member of the clerical profession; a clergyman. Now rare.

1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* ii. iii. (1632) 20 But let the purple Gownman place his engines I' th' dark that wounds me. 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil T.* (1708) 24 You will not haunt the company of Betrayers of Him, call them Gown-men, or call them Kirk-men as they will. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. iii, Lory, take care of this reverend gownman in the next room a little. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 53 Levite gownsmen bugged their ignorance. 1821 JOHANN BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* *Columbus* xl. A mission'd gownsmen o'er the sea Was sent. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 627 A gownsmen who pushed himself into a battle... strongly excited William's spleen.

c. A member of a university; often in contrast with townsmen. Gownsmen of the foundation = FOUNDATIONER.

1665 NEEHAM *Medela Medic.* 49 The idle sort of Gownmen, lazing in their Studies over the Pagan Books of Institutions. c 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 144 Books which are commonly read by gownmen. 1688 SMITH in *Magd. Coll. & Fac.* II (O. H. S.) 243 Gownsmen of the Foundation. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* ii. (ed. 3) 10 The traitorous gownmen proceeded gradually from one corruption to another. 1750 W. DODD *Poems* (1767) 37 The bevy bright of gownsmen blythe. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Am. Horseman* vii. (1809) 96 My dear Miss S— will perhaps ride away with some other Gownsmen. 1823 LANB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, The distance between the gownsmen and the townsmen... is carried to an excess. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* vi. 277 The townsmen soon discovered that the gownsmen were gainers by the new plan.

† d. A member of a municipal corporation. Obs. 1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* i. i. (1687) 6 Heavy Gown-men clad in formal Furs. 1681 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1656/8 The Mayor and Aldermen, together with the Common Council, and all the Gown-men of that Corporation, to the number of about fourscore.

4. Sc. = BEARDSMAN 2 b. rare—.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xv. 138 Our lowland beggars—even the gownsmen themselves, who beg by patent—had a louting, flattering way with them.

Gowp, Sc. form of GULP sb. and v.

Gowpen (gau'pən). Sc. and dial. Forms: 3 goupynes (pl.), 6-7 gopin(g), 6-9 gowpin(g), 8 gupen, guppen, 9 gowpan, 7, 9 goppen), 8-9 goupén, -in, gowpen. [a. ON. *gaupn* (Norw. *dial. gaupn*, Sw. *göpen*, Da. *gjøvn*, *gjøvn*, in the *Dict.* of 1802) = OHG. *coufana* (MHG. *goufen*). Cf. YEPSEN.]

The original sense of the Teut. word was prob. the single hand hollowed, the sense of 'double handful' being expressed by the plural. The ON. word seems to occur only as pl.; in mod. Scand. dialects the sing. is used, with varying sense.]

1. The two hands placed together so as to form a bowl († formerly pl. in the same sense). Hence, usually, as much as can be contained in the hands so placed; a 'double handful'.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibl.* in Wright *Voc.* 147 note, (Sloane MS.) Amedous le mayns, voides ou pleyns, En France apellon les galeys [glossed by goupynes]. 1536 BELLENDEN *Boece's Hist. Scot.* (1821) i. p. viii, Bot gevis and gowpin, orellis sum things maid alone the just measure that they sell. 1724 KAMUS *Tra-T. Afric.* *South Sea Savs.* When we came to London Town We dream'd of gowd in goupings here. 1805 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1812) II. 105 Our laird has fine houses and guineas in gowpins. 1827 Scott *Antig.* Advnt. A handful of meal (called a gowpen) was scarce denied by the poorest cottager. 1871 GIBSON *Lack of Gold* vi. He took out a gowpen of the grain. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xvi. 12 Handful, the full of the gowpens in Old English phrase. 1893 Northumbld. *Gloss.* *Gowpen*, the hollow of both hands placed together.

Fig. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Story* d (1827) 118 Flang frae her lap rejoicingly Goupins o' glory down.

b. Sc. Law. A perquisite allowed to a miller's servant.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. ix. § 19. 314 The sequels are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants... they pass by the name of... *bannock*, and *lock*, or *gowpen*. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii. note, The expression *lock*, for a small quantity of... corn, meal, flax, or the like, is still preserved, not only popularly, but in a legal description, as the *lock* and *gowpen*, or small quantity and handful, payable in thirlage cases, as in-town multure.

2. The grasp of a hand, the fist.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 111 An honest chiel... Juste ram'd it [a letter] in my gowpen. 18... Tom Linn xxiii. in *Maidment New Bk. Old Ball.* (1844) 54 Hold me fast, let me not go, Or from your gowpen break.

Gowpenful (gau'pən'fəl). Sc. and dial. [f. GOWPEN + -FUL.] A 'double handful' (see GOWPEN 1).

1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 23 *Goupinsfull*, as much as you can hold in your fist. 1780 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 13 Who for a knife Or penny whistle, will part w' their gold In goupin's. 1852 CARLILE *Lett.* in Froude *Lit. in Lond.* (1884) II. xx. 107 An old Russian countess yesternight sat playing Gowpenfuls of gold pieces every stake. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxvii. (1873) 193, I wudna gien a gowpenful o' sheelocks for yer chance. 1887 J. SERVICE *Lit. Diguid*

ix. 53, I myself have gathered a gowpenful of flinty arrow-heads on the sands of Ardeer.

Gowrde, obs. f. GOURD sb. 1; var. GOUND sb. 2. Obs. Gowrie, obs. variant of COWRIE.

1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 336 White Shells, commonly called Gowries or Blackmoors Teeth. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 99 *Cypraea*, Gowrie. This genus is called *Cypraea* and *Veneria*, from its being peculiarly dedicated to Venus.

Gowsbery, obs. form of GOOSEBERRY.

Gowshe, obs. form of GUSH.

Gowt, variant of GALT Obs. exc. dial.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Halfpence a peece for the gowtes or bore pigges.

Gowt(e), obs. f. GOUT sb. 1; var. GOUT sb. 2 and v. Obs.

Gowylsought, var. GULESUGHT Obs., jaundice. Goyal, variant of GOYLE.

Goyazite (goi'azit). Min. [Named by Damour 1864 after Goyaz, a town in Brazil: see -ITE.] Phosphate of aluminium and calcium found in small yellow grains in the diamond sands.

1884 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXVIII. 237 Damour has given the name goyazite to a phosphate of alumina and lime.

Goye, obs. form of JOY.

Goyff, variant of GORE Sc. Obs., pillory.

Goyle (goil). dial. Also 7 goile, 9 goyal. A deep trench, a ravine.

1617 LANE *Cont. Spr.* 7. 414 Canac, his daughter... whom he had made right perfect in the skills of riding goiles, plaines, ruffetes, dales, and hills. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, We were come to a long deep 'goyal', as they call it on Exmoor. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 146 Dartmoor abounds in... traces of a very numerous population, which... found its chief occupation in streaming for tin—the 'goyles' or deep trenches of their old workings being everywhere visible. 1886 in Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., A scramble down into the goyal; a clatter up the other side. 1894 BEATRICE WHITBY *Mary Fennell's Day.* III. 123 There are landmarks down, and 'goyles' blocked up.

Goyrn, Sc. variant of GOME 1. Obs.

† Goyrnire. Obs.— [ad. OF. *guinier* (F. *guignier*), f. *guine* (F. *guigne*: see GEAR) a small kind of cherry.] A kind of cherry-tree.

1572 MASCALL *Art of Planting & Grafting* 16 The healmie Cherrie, which is graft on the wilde goynire (which is an other kinde of grate Cherrie).

Goys, obs. form of GOOSE.

† Goyster. Obs.— Corrupt form of AGISTOR.

1523 FETTERBERG *Surv.* 28 b, And than may the keepers, regarders, goysters, and other officers of suche forest and chases, haue parfytte knowledge what townsbyppe the catell is of.

Goyster, Goyt, variants of GAUSTER, GOTE.

Gozan, variant of GOSSAN.

Gozel(l), variant of GUZZLE Obs. or dial., ditch.

Gozeling, gozelyng, obs. forms of GOSLING.

Gozell (gō'zəl). dial. Also 9 gozill. [ad. F. *grosille* gooseberry or currant.] (See quot.)

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxxvi. 274 The black sort is generally called... in English Black Currans, as other are Red and White; but the White are called Gozell in some parts of Kent. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 546/5 *Gozell*, the gooseberry *Ribes rubrum*. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Gozell*, z. *Ribes rubrum*, z. *Ribes Grossularia*.

† Gozle, v. Obs. rare— Cf. GUZZLE v. [ad. OF. *gosillier* (F. *gosillier*) to pass as if through the throat, f. OF. *gosillier* throat (F. *goster*).] intr. To trickle.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 114 He that drinketh, listeth up the vessel, and not touching it with his lips, receives the water by those little holes, the which doth gozle and make a pleasing noise.

Gozzan, variant of GOSSAN.

Gozzard (gō'zārd). [repr. OE. *gōshierde*, with normal shortening of the vowel of the initial syllable; the literary form *gooseherd* is due to recomposition.] = GOOSEHERD.

14... *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 566/3 *Aucarius*, a gosherde. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 204/1 *Gosherde*, *aucarius*, *ancaria*. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1769 (1790) to a person called a Gozzard attends the flock and twice a day drives the whole flock to water. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 287 The shepherd... knows each of them, and can swear to them, if they are lost; as can the Lincolnshire gosberd to each goose. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 240 This business requires the attendance of the Gozzard (Gooseherd) a month at least. 1893 BARNES-GOULD *Cheap-Tack* Z. II. 48 Why should gaulters and bankers only have double pay? Why not molers and gozzards also?

Gozzen, variant of GOSSAN.

† Gra. int. Obs. rare. [app. repr. Irish *a ghrádh* 'my dear', in English books commonly rendered *agrah* (or ABRAH.) An exclamation ascribed to Irishmen.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Stratagem* iv. 1, I am your Priest, Gra; and your Conscience is under my Hands. 1771 SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* 24 Apr. to Sir W. Phillips, Now I believe you are my friend, sure enough, gra.

Graafian (grā'fian), a. Anat. [f. the name of R. de Graaf, a Dutch anatomist (1641-73) + -IAN.] In *Graafian follicle*, vesicle, one of the small sacs in the ovary of mammals in which the ova are matured.

1841 tr. *Cruveilhier's Deser. Anat.* I. 616 In the midst of this tissue... the Graafian vesicles are deposited. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 838/1. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 183 Dilatation of the Graafian follicles.

Grab (græb), sb. 1 Anglo-Indian. Also 7 grob, 8 grabb, gurab, 9 gharab. [a. Arab. غراب *ḡarāb*, lit. 'raven', applied to a kind of galley.] A large coasting-vessel, drawing very little water, built with a prow and usually two-masted, used in the East (see quot.). 1763, 1839.]

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rec.* (1685) 405 The desperate attacks made... by 1500 of his men in three Ships and four Grabs, 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 174 Admiral of his Fleet of Grabs and Boats. 1763 R. ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans.* Ind. I. 401 The Grabs have rarely more than two masts, although some have three;... they are built to draw very little water, being very broad in proportion to their length, narrowing however from the middle to the end, where instead of bows they have a prow. 1773 E. IVES *Voy.* 43 One Grab of 13 guns, and several other vessels. 1824 HESER *Jnl.* (1828) I. i. 11 Their grabs, which still have an elongated bow... are often very fine vessels. 1839 H. MALCOLM *Trav. S. E. Asia* II. 357 *Gloss.*, Grab, a square-rigged Arab coasting vessel, having a very projecting stem, and no bowsprit. It has two masts. 1876 TRELLAWNY *Shelley*, etc. (1887) 84 A Persian dhow, an Arab grab, or a Chinese junk.

b. Comb., as grab-brig, -ketch, -snow, -vessel; grab-service (see quot. 1867).

1831 TRELLAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 177 De Ruyter now took me on board of an Arab 'grab brig'. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 40 His fleet... consisted of eight 'grab-ketches' [etc.]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Grab service, country vessels first employed by the Bombay government against the pirates; afterwards erected into the Bombay Marine. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 470 The 'Grab Snow Generous Friends... burthen about two hundred tons. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 22/2 They perceived a 'grab vessel at anchor.

Grab (græb), sb. 2 [f. GRAB v.]

1. A quick sudden clutch, grasp, seizure, or attempt to seize.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Incognito* Wks. XI. 3 The chairman, unable to control his impatience, made a grab at it. 1835 HALSBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. i. viii, He makes a grab at me, and I shuts the door right to on his wrist. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. II. 111, I rose gently with both hands ready for a grab.

b. The action or practice of grabbing. *Game of grab* (? cf. sense 5 and *grab-game* in 6), *policy of grab*: in recent journalistic use often applied opprobriously to rapacious proceedings in political or commercial affairs.

1883 LD. WEMYSS in *St. James's Gaz.* 16 July, They... are playing a game of 'grab' for the farmer's vote. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/1 The fatal inauguration of the policy of grab by Lord Beaconsfield in 1878. 1888 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 4/8 Part of a policy called by fine people annexation and by common people grab. 1893 BESANT *Fairy Gate* 236 The selfishness of mankind as illustrated by the universal game of Grab. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 1/3 The newly invented game of 'grab' in Africa.

2. The thing grabbed. Sc.

1777 SIR M. HUNTER *Jnl.* (1894) 27 Grab was a favourite expression among the Light Infantry, and meant any plunder taken by force. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Encycl.*, *Grab*, little prizes. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Grab*,... the number of objects thus seized.

3. One who grabs: a. A body-snatcher, resurrectionist; b. A catchpoll, bumbailiff, policeman. ? Obs.

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jnl.* (1824) 178 When bailiffs and grabs hunt us up in the East. 1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* I. xvi. 370 Sir —'s dressers and myself, with an experienced 'grab', that is to say, a professional resurrectionist—were to set off from the Borough. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xv. 123 Do you want to... have the grabs point at us as swindlers?

4. A mechanical device or implement for clutching or gripping objects (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Grab*,... the term is especially applied to devices for withdrawing pipes, drills, reamers, etc., from artesian, oil, and other wells. 1881 *Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* LXV. 312 A modification of the bucket [dredger]... with strong curved steel arms... to which the makers have given the name of 'grab'. 1881 *Standard* 16 Nov. 2/5 The accident was caused by the plate having slipped from the 'grab' by which it was being lifted. 1893 *Times* 10 July 13/6 Grain cargoes, discharged... by the use of hydraulic cranes and tubs or Priestman's grabs. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 8/5 Hydraulic cranes drop down their 'grabs' into the loose grain in the hold of the vessel like a huge pair of jaws. They come up the next instant with a mouthful of about three-quarters of a ton, and spit it out into a hopper.

5. A children's game at cards, in which when two or more cards of equal value are on the table together the player who is quickest to recognize and 'grab' them adds them to his own hand.

6. attrib. and Comb., chiefly in the names of various appliances for seizing or clutching, as grab-crane, -iron, -line, -machine; also grab-bag (U.S. at fancy fairs), a bag containing various articles, into which one may dip on payment of a certain sum; also fig.; grab-oup = grab-game (a); grab-game, (a) (see quot. 1859); (b) the policy of 'grabbing' territories, etc.; grab-hook, any hook for grabbing, spec. (see quot. 1887); grab-racket U.S., a disorderly scramble, in which each person 'grabs' what he can.

1879 N. Y. *Tribune* 23 Sept. (Cent.). It is a 'grab-bag' from which every disappointed politician hopes to draw a prize. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 237 The woodman's axe now resounded with the busy notes of preparation for a dive into nature's great grab-bag. 1823 'Jox Bee' *Dict. Trif.*

**Grab-conf.* modern practice of gambling, adopted by the losers, thus the person cheated or *done*, takes his opportunity, makes a dash at the depository of money, or such as may be down for the *play* and *grabs* as much as possible, pockets the proceeds, and fights his way out of the house. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 8/2. [For sale by auction.] 30 steam, hand, and *grab cranes. 1889 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* **Grab Game*, a mode of swindling or rather stealing, practised by sharpers. Bets are made... when a dispute is purposely planned, in the midst of which one of the confederates seizes or 'grabs' the money at stake and runs off. The term is also used in a more general sense to signify stealing and making off with the booty. 1864 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he successful* ix. 116 A bold, daring, unscrupulous man, who, in the language of his acquaintances, practised the grab-game. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) May 265 This eventuated in preventing the grab-game of France. 1608 *TOWSELL Serpents* (1658) 713 Taking up their Nets, at one place they did hang so fast, as without breaking they could not pull them out of the water, wherefore they set their *Grab-hooks unto them to loose them. 1887 *JEFFERIES Field & Hedge-row* (1889) 179 The grapnel kept at every village draw-well is called the grab-hook. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 11/1 Priestman's *grab machine is now set to work to excavate the earth from the centre of the caisson. 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 219 Now boss I... is this to be run shipshape? or is it a Dutch 'grab-racket'?

Grab (græb), *v.* [Corresponds to MDu., MLG. *graben*, mod.Sw. *gräba*; perh. an onomatopœic modification of the root of GRIP.]

1. *trans.* To grasp or seize suddenly and eagerly; hence, to appropriate to oneself in a rapacious or unscrupulous manner.

1580 *RIDER Eng. Lat. Dict.*, To Grabbe, or grabble, *vide* to grapple. 1801 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 86 Old... witches... butter from churns are eternally grabbing. 1820 J. W. CROKER in *Smiles J. Murray* (1891) II. xxiii. 86, I will go to the Museum and grab them, as my betters have done before me. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xviii. 164 He grabbed it hard and fast. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Croisic* cvii. How did it happen that gross Humbig grabbed Thy weapons? 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 Little dark-brown creatures... armed each with four needle-like talons, ready to grab cruelly the hand put within reach. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 16/3 You had done what is called 'grab' that land. 1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) Dec. 401 John Bull is not habitually slow to run up his flag on any available spot he may safely grab.

absol. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 243 To have somewhat left to give, instead of being always prompt to grab.

2. To 'collar', capture, or arrest (a person).

1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 26 Agreed to grababout a dozen old acquaintances. 1811 *Lex. Balatronicum* s.v., The pigs grabbed the kidney for a crack. 1829 *Ann. Reg.* 117 He is sure Benning did not grab, or endeavour to collar Wickliffe. 1845 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Bros. Birchington*, My bailiff grabb'd Dick when he should have nabbd Bob. 1894 H. NISSEB *Bush Girl's Rom.* 115 A very dangerous young criminal... whom I reckon we won't be able to grab in a hurry.

3. *intr.* To make a grab or snatch at (U.S. for). 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 107 A stick of candy, which he eagerly grabbed at. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barsel* I. xxxvii. 325 She stretched out her hand to grab at the ledger. 1885 N. Y. *Weekly Sun* 13 May 5/1 He made a jump for the knife and Short grabs for it at the same time.

4. *slang.* To grab on: to get along, live. 1861 *MAXWELL Lond. Labour* III. 139 Between the two I do manage to grab on somehow.

5. *Comb.* To grab-all, (a) one who grabs everything, a rapacious person; (b) a bag to carry odds and ends (*Farmer Slang* 1803).

1872 *Sunday Times* 18 Aug. 2/3 The mean and contemptible grabb-alls of that government which professes to study the people's interest. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xxiii. 163 Robert Grier of Lag, who was a very grab-all among them.

Hence *Grabbed ppl. a.*, *Grabbing ppl. sb.*

1788 W. EDEEN in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 74 There remained merely the finding and grabbing some respectable office for life. 1891 *SAT. Rev.* Nov. 4/1 The grabbed rights of way mentioned recently. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/3 The Chitral principality is now within the English sphere, to borrow a term which international diplomacy owes to the grabbing-up of Africa.

Grabbable (græb'äb'l), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. GRAB *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be grabbed.

1823 *Spirit Publ. Frills* (1824) 110 The 'Old Minstrel Act would... make them grabbable as rogues and vagabonds. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Nov. 571/1 The southern half of Northern Africa is in a condition much more 'grabbable', and attention to it is especially desirable that it be not grabbed by other nations than England.

Grabbe, *obs.* variant of CRAB *sb.*

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* vi. xxx. 696 Roundish leaves, somewhat like the leaves of a gribble, grab tree, or wilding.

† **Grabbedness**. *Obs.* rare-1. [A variant of, or an error for CRABBEDNESS.] Unevenness.

1563 *GOLDING Caesar* (1565) 234 b. The grabbedness of the top of a place to a falling ground hath in it great advantage.

Grabber (græb'ber). [f. GRAB *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which grabs; *esp.* in (or short for) the combination land-grabber, used chiefly in Ireland as a term of reproach for one who takes a holding from which another has been evicted.

1859 *Slang Dict.*, *Grabbers*, the hands. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 5/8 A tenant farmer, whom Mr. Healy denounced as a land grabber. 1889 *Daily News* 24 May 5/8 He was questioned about boycotting and intimidation. He had... said he would not buy a hair of the grabber's head.

Grabble (græb'l), *sb.* [f. GRABBLE *v.*]

† 1. A grapple or struggle. To come to a grabble: to come to handgraps. *Obs.*

1650 *CROMWELL Let.* 30 July (Carlyle), Our bodies of horse... came to a grabble with them.

2. *Angling.* To fish († lie) on or upon the grabble (see *quots.* 1726, 1787).

1726 *Gentl. Angler* 149 To lie upon the Grabble, is when a running Bullet or flat Piece of Lead keeps the Line firm on the Bottom of the River; so that the Link, to which the Hook is fastened, may play about with the Current of the Water. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 168 Fishing on the grabble is when the line is sunk with a running plummet fast to the bottom, so that the hook-link plays in the water. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 May 425/1 The best way is to angle upon the grabble for them [eels] with a lobworm.

Grabbie (græb'i), *v.* Also 6-8 *grable*. [Corresponds to Du. *grabbelen* (which has been used in all the senses below exc. 5), a frequentative of *graben* GRAB *v.*]

1. *intr.* To feel or search with the hands, to grope about. Sometimes to grope and grabble (cf. Du. *grafen en grabbelen*).

1599-80 *North Plutarch* (1676) 294 Grabbling all night in the dark... through wild Olive Trees, and high Rocks. 1581 B. R. *Herodotus* 103 h. Where after they have placed whys, they leave hym grabbling in that place, and departe their way. 1650 *GOD'S Power & Prov.* in *Churchill's Collect. Voy.* (1704) IV. 811 We were fain to grabble in the dark (as it were) like a blind Man for his way. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 13 11c grabble for Gudgeons or fish for Flounders. 1640 *SHIRLEY Arcadia* III. ii. Thou must stoop And grabble for't [gold] in ground. 1658 A. FOX *Wart's Surg.* I. vi. 22 To what end is it, to grope and to grabble so much in Wounds? 1722 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* II. xiii. My Blood chills about my Heart, at the thought of these Rogues, with their bloody Hands grabbling in my Guts, and pulling out my very Entrails. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 178 Grabbling round a nautious Weed for fulsome Worms. 1823 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 141 They continued grabbling for about five minutes, as if looking for something they had lost. 1824 *Hist. Murder Weare* 127 He was grabbling about in the water with a sponge. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 155 To wade through Hegel... is merely to grope and grabble and to gnaw at the root of one's own growth. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v., 'To grabble for trout,' i.e. to grope in holes for them.

2. *trans.* with cognate obj. To feel (one's way). 1627 W. D. tr. A. d'Andigier's *Tragi-com.* *Hist.* 37 Hee, being in the dark, grabbling his way with one hand upon the raille of the staires [etc.]. 1841 *BLACKIE in Tail's Mag.* IX. 752 Sending the unaided pupil to grope and grabble his way by the help of them [grammars, etc.] only.

2. *intr.* To sprawl or tumble about on all-fours; to scramble (for money, etc.).

1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* I. To lie grabbling on the ground, *humi prostratus jacere*. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 202 A few scratches on his Face, which... I suppose he got by grabbling among the Gravel, at the Bottom of the Dam. 1851 S. JUDG *Margaret* I. xvii. Some of the boys were... sent grabbling on their faces down the hill. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., I drowed the apples among the bwoys' an' let 'um grabble vor 'um.

3. = GRAPPLE *v.* 8. *rare*.

1835 *ANSTET in Faust* II. 1. (1887) 47 With dragons let the old drake grabble. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Grabble*, to resist, to contend, to grapple with.

† 4. *trans.* To handle rudely or roughly. *Obs.*

1684 *DRYDEN Disappointment*. Pro. 60 The doughty hullies... Invade and grabble one another's punk. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. To Grabble or handle untowardly... as, to grabble (or grope) a Wench. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 376 Es won't ha' ma Tetties a grabbled zo. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Ind. Isl.* 146 [They] grabble, grasp and jostle each other to get the best.

5. To seize, to appropriate to oneself.

1796 *GROSE's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v., To grabble the bit; to seize any one's money. 1857 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. II.* 581 The rich armour... and all the precious articles which decked Otho's pavilion they grabbed and got.

b. *intr.* To grab or snap at (something).

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 108 Every hungry dog... began to grabble at the tempting morsel.

Hence *Grabbling ppl. sb.*

a 1654 *SILDEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 99 He puts his hands in his Pockets, and keeps a grabbling and a fumbling. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. Grabbling, l'action de manier quelque chose de mauvaise grace. 1691 *TRON Wsld. Dictates* Pref. 2 The Grabbling of the poor dark Spirit of Man after Truth. 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* I. A grabbling, contractio.

Grabby (græb'i). *slang.* A cavalry-man's term for a foot-soldier.

1868 *WHYTE MELVILLE White Rose* I. x. 121, I shouldn't like to be a 'Grabby'. I'd rather be a private in the cavalry than an officer in the regime of feet!

Grace (græ's), *sb.* Also 4-5 *gras* (e, (4 *grass*, *greace*). [a. *F. grâce* = *Fr.*, *Sp. gracia*, *Pg. graça*, *It. grazia*, semi-popular a. *L. grātia* (1) pleasing quality, attractiveness, (2) favour, goodwill, (3) gratitude, thanks; f. *grātus* pleasing, *GRATEFUL*.]

1. Pleasing quality, gratefulness. I. The quality of producing favourable impressions; attractiveness, charm. Now usually with more restricted application: The attractiveness or charm belonging to elegance of proportions, or (especially) ease and refinement of movement, action, or expression. † In 16-17th c. *occas.* Pleasantness of favour.

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* i. 9 That ther be added grace to thin

hed. *Ibid.* xxii. 11 Who looueth clenness of herte, for the grace of his lipps shal han the king frend. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 27 Her even... her nose... her redde lippes eke... All that he seeth is full of grace. 1530 *PALSGR.* 35 As it was first written in the Roman tongue, it hath a marvelous grace. 1551 *TURNER Heri.* I. (1568) D iv b, They haue in sauces a proper pleasantie by them selues or a peculiar grace as some speake nowe adays. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xi. 155 Without the blacke, the white could have no grace. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Custom Country* II. i, My Nephew. Had been a happy man had he never knowne What's there in grace and fashion. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 227 They are best... eaten hot, for if cold they loose much of their grace. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. ii. 47 We use to say of a man that he sings with much Grace, or little Grace. 1693 *DRYDEN Ep. to Congreve* 19 All below is strength, and all above is grace. 1698—*Monum. Maiden Lady* 8 Her limbs were formed with such harmonious grace. 1709 *STEELE Tattler* No. 94 ¶ 1 It gives new Grace to the most eminent Accomplishments. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* x. 52 There is only one precise serpentine line that I call the line of grace. 1785 *REID Inlet. Powers* VIII. iv. (1803) 561 The last and noblest part of beauty is grace. 1844 *DISRAELI Comingsby* VI. ii, Grace, indeed, is beauty in action. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ix. 186 It is not possessed of showy-coloured flowers; but is distinguished for the grace of its foliage. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* III. 2 Weep all men that have any grace about ye. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The long speeches... have never the grace and harmony which are exhibited in the earlier dialogues. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* III. cvi. 539 The Americans have gained more than they have lost by equality. I do not think the upper class loses in grace. 1890 *BOLNBERG Col. Reformer* (1891) 150 Miss Frankston rode... extremely well, and with an unconscious grace.

b. In a weaker sense: Seemliness, becomingness, favourable or creditable aspect. Chiefly in a good grace; hence a bad, an ill grace, an unbecoming appearance. Now somewhat rare (cf. c).

a 1586 *SIONEY Arcadia* II. (1590) 175 The same words in my Ladie Philocles mouth, as from one woman to another (so as there were no other bodie by) might haue had a better grace; and perchance haue found a gentler receipt. 1667 *TEMPLE Let. to Ld. Arlington Wks.* 1731 II. 135 The first Piece of the War being made in Flanders, loses all the good Grace which the French endeavour'd to give their Invasion. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 4 All which is supported by no other Pretension, than that it is done with what we call a good Grace. a 1715 *BURNER Own Time* (1823) I. 334 That it would have a good grace in them to seem zealous for it. a 1751 *BOLINGBROKE* (J.), They would have ill grace in denying it. 1833 *H. T. MARINEAU Vanderput & S. v. 83* As soon as she could with any grace leave the company. 1866 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. 35 Henry, retired with a good grace from an impossible position. 1866 *LEVER Marins of Croft* II. 298 Incidents... which came off with an ill-grace on the table of a Court of Justice.

c. Hence (with mixture of branch II), with a good grace, with a show of willingness, as though pleased to do so; with a bad or ill grace, with ill-concealed reluctance, ungraciously.

1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1766) I. viii. 170 Becket, though with the worst grace imaginable, was induced to comply with the royal mandate. 1798 *MISS BURNEY Equina* (1799) II. 138 May I... hope that you will pardon the ill-grace with which I have submitted to my disappointment? 1836 *Backwoods Canada* 17 When the tide falls cast anchor, and wait with the best grace we can. *Ibid.* 74 With a marvellous ill grace the men took up their oars when their load was completed. 1858 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 81, I submit with the worst grace possible.

† d. To do (a person, a thing) grace: to become, reflect credit on, set in a good light, embellish; also, to do honour to. So *In grace of*: in honour of. *Obs.*

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* vi. 139 They... Came here in grace of our solemnity. 1596—1 *Hen. IV.* II. 1. 79 Troians that... are content to do the Profession some grace. c 1600—*Sonn.* xxviii, I tell the Day, thou dost him [the day] grace when clouds do blot the heauen. *Ibid.* cxxxi, O, let it then as well beseech thy heart To inourne for me since mourning doth thee grace. 1602—*Ham.* II. ii. 53 Thy selfe do grace to them, and bring them in. 1806 *CUMBERLAND Mem.* (1809) I. 125 Further to do me grace, he was pleased to put into my hands a very... elaborate report of his own drawing up.

2. An attractive or pleasing quality or feature. † Formerly often in phrase *goods and graces*.

1340 *Ayen.* 79 Zuyche guodes and zuiche graces wyoute doþ oft kued. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 91 No woman shulde be proude of the goodes and graces that God hathes her. 1692 *DRYDEN Eleonora* Ded., The nice touches, which give the best resemblance, and make the graces of the picture. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (ed. 3) II. 257, I never before saw so young a Lady shine forth with such Graces of Mind and Person. 1749 *SMOLLETT Regicide* I. vi, Possess'd of ev'ry manly grace. 1798 *FERRIER Eng. Historians* 236 The affectation of unattainable graces only adds distortion to clownishness. 1836 *SIR H. TAYLOR Statesman* xxxi. 237 It is a grace in flattery so to let fall your compliments as that [etc.]. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* I. vii. 97 Washington... cultivates the graces and pleasures of life with eminent success.

† b. quasi-*concr.* Something that imparts beauty; an ornament; the part in which the beauty of a thing consists. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. Pro. 28 By their hands, this grace of Kings must dye. 1645 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 176 A noble piece of architecture... which is the grace of the whole Corso. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* ix. vii. 238 Cur'd Hair seems to be no small Grace and Ornament to the Head. 1700 *DRYDEN Flower & Leaf* 53 A spreading laurel stood, The grace and ornament of all the wood.

c. A procedure, attitude, etc. adopted with a view to grace. *Obs.* exc. in *airs and graces*, affectations of elegance of manners.

1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 76 It is a common grace of some, to

vse some words or sentences of scripture instead of iests and prouers in their common talke. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking-Gl.* 21 Then forth they goe after the drunken pace, Which God he knowes was with a reeling grace. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair xxxix.* Old Sir Pitt. . . chucked at her airs and graces, and would laugh by the hour together at her assumptions of dignity and imitations of genteel life.

3. *Mus.* An embellishment consisting of additional notes introduced into vocal or instrumental music, not essential to the harmony or melody. (Cf. *grace-note* in sense 21 b.)

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 No Graces, Double Relishes, Trillos, Gropes, or Piano forte's, but plain as a packstaff. 1659 C. SIMMONS *Division Viol.* 9 Graces done with the fingers, are of two sorts: viz. smooth and shaken. *Ibid.* In ascending, it makes that Grace which we call a Plain-beat. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* 1. 38 Those excellent Graces and Ornaments to the good manner of singing, which we call Trills, Grups [etc.]. 1806 CALICOTT *Mus. Gram.* vi. 61 The principal Graces of Melody are the Appoggiatura, the Shake, the Turn and the Beat. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* iii. 118 The bagpipe tunes of the Scotch are full of graces. 1878 F. TAYLOR in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 43 The agréments or graces peculiar to Old English music.

4. *Mythology.* One of the sister-goddesses (= L. *Grātīe*, Gr. *Xárites*) regarded as the bestowers of beauty and charm, and portrayed as women of exquisite beauty. Usually spoken of (after Hesiod) as three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 15 She shall be a grace To fill the fourth place. 1590 — *F. Q. I.* i. 48 And eke the Graces seemed all to sing, Hymen lō Hymen! dauncing all around. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 257 Had I a sister were a Grace, or a daughter a Goddess, hee should take his choice. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* ii. iii. To swear that Venus leads The Loves and Graces from the Italian green. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 15 Euphrosyne . . . Whom lovely Venus, at a birth, With two sister Graces more, To ivy-crowned Bacchus bore. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon Burt.* 108 Thy Mistress Venus, and the Graces. 1721 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 46 On this forehead. . . The Loves delirion, and the Graces play'd. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 337 The Graces too. . . Felt each a mortal stall in her own breast. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 13 The Muses and the Graces, group'd in threes, Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst.

transf. 1802 MRS. JANE WEST *Infidel Father* i. 88 Lady Languish, the beauty of the year . . . softness, susceptibility, and an affectation of weakness almost to fragility, were the distinguishing traits of this reigning grace. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 53 These three graces of the forest form a group within sight of the house. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 40 The three black graces—law, physic, and divinity, . . . claim her successively as their own. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 322 [Tagliolini] the Grace of her century.

5. *The graces* (= F. *le jeu des grâces*): a game played with hoops and pairs of slender rods, so called (according to Littré) because it develops graceful movement of the arms.

One of the players takes a hoop upon two rods, held one in each hand; he then draws the rods rapidly across each other, with the effect of sending the hoop into the air to be caught by another player on his pair of rods.

1842 A. COMBE *Princ. Physiol.* (ed. 12) 185 The play called the graces is also well adapted for expanding the chest, and giving strength to the muscles of the back. 1855 in OCLIVE, *Suppl.* 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. vii. 189 The younger members . . . were laughing over a game of *les Graces*.

II. Favour.

6. Favour, favourable or benignant regard or its manifestation (now only on the part of a superior); favour or goodwill, in contradistinction to right or obligation, as the ground of a concession. Somewhat arch. † *Of grace*: as a matter of favour and not of right. † *In grace of*: in favour of, for the benefit of. (Cf. sense 14.)

c. 1275 LAV. 6616 Ware he mihte of his men eni grace finde. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5425 If I Jacob, addressing Joseph! euer fand grace wit þe. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 62 Harold . . . had þe kynges grace. 1362 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 124 If men it wol aske . . . and bidden it of grace. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE. (1839) v. 34 He moste get grace of him and leue to go. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxlii. 293 The kyng for his manfulnesse and of his grace toke his quarrel in to his honde. A 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B b. They haue rather merited pardon by their ignorances, then praysyng or grace by their wysedome. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 195 Alexander Seuerus published a lawe in grace of the Christians. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. I.* ix. 39 Is not great grace to help him ouer past, Or free his feet that in the myre sticke fast? 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. ix. § 3 Through meere voluntarie grace or beneuolence. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* iv. ii. All the grace I hitherto haue done you was bestowed With a shut hand. 1652 H. COGAN *tr. Scudery's Ibrahim* iii. v. 108 Having received it of grace from the hand of your enemy. 1677 DRYDEN *Prolog. Cæsar* 28 Perhaps, if now your grace you will not refuse He may grow up to write, and you to judge. 1700 — *Flower & Leaf* 598 Of her grace she gave her maid to know The secret meaning of this moral show. 1709 PRIOR *Imit. Anacreon*. The Herd of Criticks I defie. . . Regardless of their Grace, or Spight. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xlvii. The marks of grace which Elizabeth from time to time shewed to young Raleigh. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeshda* 56 Prince Vladimir looked with grace Upon the old and tried retainer. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409½ The Treasury, though professing to make some acknowledgment by way of grace for inventions adopted by the Crown, has [etc.]. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 78½ The applicants came in the Court for an act of grace, and they must take it on proper terms.

b. Said with reference to God. (See also 11 a.) c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Godalmithin haueð isceaweð us wel muchele grace. A 1300 *Cursor M.* 17995 God. . . send us space al of his grace, ur wranges here to right. c. 1330

King of Tars 910. . . orth wente Sir Cleophas, To the court thorow godes gras. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abas. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 139 God. . . gyff hym grace to augmente is reume. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* ii. (1882) 1. How farre purpose you to traueil this way by the grace of God? 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Pop.* xvii. vii. 40 b. Untoo the seconde time, in which (yf God giue me grace) shall be described [etc.]. 1655-61 WALTON *Angler* iv. (ed. 3) 76 A grace of God Ile giue you a Sillibub of new Verjuice. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arid.* 190 Annie, this voyage by the grace of God Will bring fair weather yet to all of us. 1872 A. LANG *Ball. & Lyr. Old France* 11 Mock not at us that so feeble be, But pray God pardon us out of His grace.

c. Hence in phrase by the grace of God (tr. L. *Dei gratia*), appended to the formal statement of the titles of sovereigns; and formerly also of ecclesiastical dignitaries; perh. with mixture of sense 11 a. 1495 in *Extracts Aberl. Reg.* (1844) l. 55 James, be the grace of God kinge of Scottis. c. 1532 Du VES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 109 Henry by the grace of God lyving kyng victorious [etc.]. 1612 BIBLE *Ded.*, James by the grace of God King of Great Britaine. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii; Louis, King by the Grace of God.

† d. *Save your grace*: an apologetic phrase = 'may it not displease you', 'by your leave'. Obs. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Meli.* 7 104 Whereas ye seyn that alle wommen been wikke, Saue your grace certes ye dispenen alle wommen in this wyse. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 92 After my feble witte me thinke, saue faire grace, bat it es mykill mare.

e. *By grace of*: by virtue of, 'thanks to'. 1852 BRIMLEY *Ess.* *Esmond* 259 The Chevalier St. George . . . misses being James the Third . . . by grace of his own exceeding baseness.

† f. *Hard grace*: displeasure, ill-will, severity. (See also sense 10.) Obs.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 496 This Eolus, with harde grace, Held the wyndes in distresse. c. 1386 — *Somn.* T. 520 Lo sires quoth the lord with harde grace Who herd euere of swich a thyng er now? — *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 636 This chanoun took his cole with harde grace.

7. The condition or fact of being favoured. † *In grace*, in favour (obs.). † (*A person's*) *grace*, good grace (obs.), now only, after Fr. idiom, (*a person's*) *good graces*: (his) favour and good opinion.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 That he stonde welle and cler in the kynges grace. c. 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 64 b. Ye shewe well howe that aboue all other ye haue me in your grace. c. 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xlii. 153 And how he was in her goodde grace, and she lyke wyse in his. 1586 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. vi. (Arb.) 27 This [the custom of Princes] brought the ryming Poesie in grace. 1596 DRAVTON *Leg. Pref.* In Pierce of Gaveston there is given to the Minions, and Creatures of Princes, a very faire warning, to use their Grace with their Royall Patrons, modestly. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 32 Till all graces be in one woman, one woman shall not come in my grace. c. 1620 FLETCHER *False One* ii. i. The red Pharsalian fields. . . Where killing was in grace, and wounds were glorious. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* iii. x. 498 He would not however in return offer him his good Graces. [*Sidenote*] Not otherwise to be rendered without spoiling the sense. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* ii. i. A gentleman . . . who understands the *grand monde* so well . . . may pretend to the good graces of a lady. 1675 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 110 A sprightly young lady, much in the good graces of the family. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 764 The Men themselves shall think thus meanly or greatly of themselves, as they are out or in the good Graces of a Court. 1727 GOLDEN *Hist. Ind. Nations* 112 Adario . . . resolved . . . to recover the good Graces of the French. 1757 FOOTE *Author* i. Wks. 1799 l. 133 The booksellers have . . . refused to employ me; you, Sir, I hear, are in their Graces. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 221 The one who had the largest share of James's good graces seems to have been Cartwright. 1858 CARLYLE *Frædk. Gt.* ii. xiii. (1865) I. 124 Their progress. . . in the grace of Karl, was something extraordinary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 These gentlemen . . . do not seem to be in your good graces. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 6½ The band . . . and the guard of honour . . . ran each other hard for the first place in the islanders' good graces.

8. An instance or manifestation of favour; a favour conferred on or offered to another.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 6505 He [Canute] . . . poste on þe vaire grace þat v' loured him sende. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1058 He . . . bonked god of þat gras. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 37 Sithe it so is, that Lazar may nought do me this. . . I wolde pray an other grace. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. ii. Thou hast a fayre grace of me this day, that I shold rescue the. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 45 Andronicus. . . proudly rejected the graces offered. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 101 This Grace was received by all the Subjects of the King, as a speciall grace sent them from God. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 381 Do me this grace, my child, to have my shield In keeping till I come. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Calpurnius* lxxvi. 71 A grace I here implore thee, if any Word should offend.

b. An exceptional favour granted by some one in authority, a privilege, a dispensation. Obs. exc. *Hist. Expectative grace* (see EXPECTATIVE a. 1 a.)

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 528 If thou scape yit, atte laste, Fro Love. . . Certeyn, I holde it but a grace. 1554 Act 1 & 2 *Phil. & M.* c. 8 § 33 Dispensations and Graces given by such Order as the publick Lawes of the Realm then approved. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 362½ The highest pontife or bishop granted these foresaid graces to father Robert Persons & Edmund Campion. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* (1839) 30 The benefit which a sovereign bestoweth on a subject, for fear of some power and ability he hath to do hurt to the commonwealth, are not properly rewards; for they are not salaries. . . nor are they graces. 1697 DRYDEN *Enclid* vi. 196 But, to return and view the cheerful Skies, . . . To few great Jupiter imparts such Grace. 1777 BURKE *Lett. Affairs Amer.* Wks. III. 165 To protect the king's loyal subjects, and to grant to them . . . the common rights of men, by the name of graces? 1824 SV. SMITH *Wks.*

(1859) II. 55½ Charles I. took a bribe of 120,000*l.* from his Irish subjects, to grant them what in those days were called Graces, but in these days would be denominated the Elements of Justice. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 339 It was resolved to announce certain intended graces in the speech from the throne. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Grace, a faculty, license or dispensation. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 115 These Graces, the Irish analogue of the Petition of Rights.

† c. Permission to do something; leave. Obs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26285 Jan mai his bispoc do him grace, wijf to tak wijf hir to lue. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 480 No man mo into this place Of me to entre shal have grace. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 826 Wold ye graunt me your grace goodly to wende, I wold boune me to batell. 14.. *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 1379+9 There shal no man haue grace. . . Agaynst my wyl to lye me by Nor do me shame nor vylany!

† d. A mark of divine favour, a mercy. Obs. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxii. 31 It was a fayre grace that the Kyng had nat ben taken.

† e. A gratuity or 'douceur'. Obs. 1769 S. PATERNON *Another Trav.* II. 144 An English coachman, postboy, or waterman, generally expects some grace from the passengers, over and above his fare.

9. In University language. a. † Originally, a dispensation, granted by the Congregation of a University or by some Faculty in it, from some of the statutable conditions required for a degree. As in the English universities the full performance of such conditions ceased to be enforced, the 'grace' came to be an essential preliminary to any degree. Hence the word has now the sense: b. The leave of Congregation to take a degree. c. Other decrees of the Governing Body, being very often dispensations from the permanent statutes, were sometimes styled *graces*, and at Cambridge every such decree is called a Grace of the Senate. . . d. In mod. use, the term is also applied to the permission which a candidate for a degree is required to obtain from his College or Hall.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr-Wülcker 779/41 *Nomina domorum et rerum ecclesiasticarum, Hec gracia*, a grace. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 12 Doctors, and Bachelors of Dvynyte [etc.] which shalbe admytted to any of the said Degrees by any of the Unversities of this Realme and nat by Grace onely. 1573 HARVEY *Letterbk.* (Camden) 2 Mr. Nuce was requestid to put up our graces the next morning. 1623 in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I. (1849) II. 408 They say, it was a stolen congregation, and yet he got his grace but by three votes. 1665 J. BUCK in G. PENCOCK *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 66 Then a Bedel carrieth all the Graces that passed unto the Proctors. 1799 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 294 His grace was denied. 1741 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 280 Every Under-graduate of the Foundation before his Grace is proposed, shall be examined publicly. 1842 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Cambridge* 21 When graces were submitted by the chancellor to the approbation of the senate, the proctors collected the votes and announced the decision. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Life Maxwell* xli. 348 The Chair of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge was founded by a Grace of the Senate on 9th. Feb. 1871. 1887 *Cambridge Univ. Calendar* a Except supplicants for degrees, no Grace can be offered to the Senate without three days previous notice. 1898 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 73 [Conditions required for degrees] The Grace or consent of the Candidate's College or Hall, . . . and of Congregation, which depend upon his conduct and character.

transf. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxii. x. (1609) 437 In this forme of wordes was the bill propounded unto the people. Pleaseth it you, that this grace may passe and the thing done with your assent in this wise?

† 10. The share of favour allotted to one by Providence or fortune; one's appointed fate, destiny, or lot; hap, luck, or fortune (good or bad). † *Hard grace, evil grace, a sorry grace*: (a stroke of) ill luck (cf. sense 6 f). Obs.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7492 Jut was willames grace hulke day so god pat he nadd no wounde. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2 Lord Jesus. . . Suche grace and vyctorye. Thou sente to Kyng Rycharde. c. 1320 *Seyn Sages* (W.) 658 For that schild, that naked was, Muni bade th'emperec eue gras! c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 181 Richard oste forth ran. . . and grace bifor him ford. Aucht jorney he wan with in þe Sarazins lond. Philip bat þer lay to spede had he no grace. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 2480 Wyldre wayez in þe worlde Woven now ridez, On Gryngolde, þat þe grace hade geten of his lyue. c. 1374 *Chaucer Troilus* l. 713 Nomore harde grace May sitte on me, for-whi þer is no space. c. 1380 *Fr. Fornmh.* 3591 Par hadde þe Sarayns yule grace, For of dede men fuld þe place, & þof þe byggunne to fle. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 700 Eolus. . . Go, blow this folk a sorry grace. c. 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 12 Peter I quod he, god yeye it harde grace. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 687 A faire grace yit fel him swa, Al if it smate his hors in twa, And his spors of fairer hele, That emellit passed so wele. c. 1450 LONELICH *Graill* lv. 486 Pellaan . . . that thorough bothe hypes I-Mayned was atte bataylle Of Rome, swich was his gras. 1c 1475 *Spr. loue Degre* 176 Ye must . . . ryde through many a peryllous place, As a venterman to seke your grace. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III Wks. 35; Elizabeth, whose fortune and grace was after to be Queene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 9 In their passage they had many perrell land. . . Sic was thair grace yit hit the chapell all. 1561 *Child-Marriages* 80 Further beynde demaundid why she did . . . play the hoore: she answered, 'her grace was no better'. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. l. 146, I. Doe curse the grace, that with such grace hath blest them.

11. In scriptural and theological language. a. (Also *the grace of God* or *free grace*). The free and unmerited favour of God as manifested in the salvation of sinners and the bestowing of blessings.

Doctrines of grace: by Calvinists applied esp. to the doctrines of election, predestination, etc. For *Covenant, Dispensation, Throne of grace*, see the respective words.

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 298 He... of his grace maketh him part ha been eche. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21679 Pe grace o godd es gret and gode. 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 241 Lovard, for thi muchel grace, Graunte us in hevene one place! 1382 *Wyclif Titus* ii. 11 The grace of God... hath apperid to alle men, techinge [etc.]. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1009 Pe grace of god him calde part o. 1513 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1514) 306 Holding that they are saved by Merit, without Law or Grace. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* ii. 1. 263 Is there anything that more... destroyeth the honour of free grace. 1781 *COWPER Expostul.* 131 But grace abused brings forth the foulest deeds. 1803 A. RALEIGH *Quiet Resting Pl.* viii. (1865) 145 Grace... the free and unmerited favor of God. 1875 *MANNING Mission H.* Ghost ii. 35 The word grace signifies the free and gratuitous operation of God.

¶ Used for: The source of grace, God. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* i. iii. 226, I will tell truth by grace it self I swear. *Ibid.* ii. i. 163. 1605 — *Macb.* v. viii. 72 This... by the Grace of Grace, We will performe.

b. The divine influence which operates in men to regenerate and sanctify, to inspire virtuous impulses, and to impart strength to endure trial and resist temptation. Often spoken of as the *grace of God, of our Lord, of the Holy Spirit*, or as imparted through the sacraments; also, in Roman Catholic use, as proceeding from the Virgin Mary.

Used with many defining words, usually translations from scholastic Latin. *Prevenient grace*: the grace which produces the repentance and faith without which the *grace of justification* cannot be received. *Sufficient grace*: the grace which (merely) renders the soul capable of performing a supernatural act, in contradistinction to *efficacious grace*, the grace which really effects the end for which it is given. For means of grace, *saving grace*, see MEANS, SAVING ppl. a. The *grace of Orders* (see quot. 1856).

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 Durl goddes grace þu hes haft forsaken. 1220 *Besithary* 119 Þurg grace off ure driglin. 1225 *St. Mark.* 2 Pe grace of þen heli got. 1240 *Loftson in Coll. Hom.* 279 Ich halsi þe þot bi-seche him... þurh þe grace of fulgite. 1290 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 32 To salomon heo com... þoru grace at our lord hire 3ef. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xix. 6 Ilkan... þat is enoynt with þe grace of þe halygast. 1382 *Wyclif J. Cor.* xiii. 14 The grace of oure Lord ihesu Crist... be with þou alle. 1500—20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlvii. 85 Is non þat grace of God I wiss, That can in 3ewth considir this. 1535 *COVERDALE Acts* xviii. 27 He helped them moch which beleued thorow grace. 1538 *DALE Three Lawes* 824 Whan we went to Berye And to our lady of grace. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 40 Chosen from above By inspiration of Celestiall Grace. 1678 *BARCLAY Apol. Quakers* (1841) 284 The way whereby Christ helpeh, assisteth, and worketh with us is by his grace. 1700 *DRYDEN Creator Spirit* 13 Plenteous of grace, descend from high. 1738 *Wesley Psalms* v. ii. On Thee, O God of Purity, I wait for hallowing Grace. 1841 *B'NESS BUSEY in Here Life* ii. 1. 18 That you may have grace to make the use intended of the present bitter dispensation. 1869 *HADDAN Apost. Succ.* i. (1879) 13 A belief in the *grace of Orders*; i.e. in the necessity, and in the spiritual effectiveness, of a proper formal ordination. 1873 *BROWNING Red Coll. Mt.* Cap 226 They wanted faith... The many get their grace and go their way Rejoicing.

c. The same regarded as a permanent force, having its seat in the soul.

c. 1325 *Song Passion* 52 in O. E. *Misc.* (1872) 198 Marie ful of grace. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1011 For ilk man sal hale þat a place To wone ay in loy, þat here has grace. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* i. 28 The angel gon yn to hir seide, Heil, full of grace. 1634 *CANNE Necess. Sepan* (1849) 135 In cases of this nature, grace is best tried. 1684 *BURTON Pilgr.* ii. 123 There is no Grace, where there is no fear of God. 1707 *NORMS Treat. Humility* iii. 128 By grace... I understand... the inward operation of God's spirit supernaturally assisting our natural faculties. 1821 *WORDSW. Sonnet, Eng. Reformers in Exile*, Blest is he who can, by help of grace, en throne The peace of God within his single breast! 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with unseen and invincible forces of grace, election and fore destiny.

personified. 1500—20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 113 With greiting glaid be than come Grace, With wordis sweet saying to me. 1784 *COWPER Thirc.* 30 Umpire in the strife That Grace and Nature have to wage through life.

d. The condition of one who is under such divine influence. More fully a *state of grace*. Also in to fall from grace (see FALL v. 1 c).

1382 *Wyclif Gal.* v. 4 3e that ben iustified in the lawe han fallen away fro grace. 1500—20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxiii. 13 Bend up thy sail, and win thy port of grace. 1502 *Ordi. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vi. 51 These holy persons the whiche... were deed in the estate of good grace. 1632 *LYTHGOW Trav.* i. 7 The flying from evil, is a flying to grace. 1643 [ANGLIC] *Lanc. Walk. Achor* 12 Many of them have proved practical Arminians, practising falling from Grace. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* viii. 1. 247 For all the Children of God are in a state of Grace. 1827 *ROBERTSON Lect. Ep. Cor.* xvi. (1863) 345 A state of grace is the state in which all men are, who have received the message of salvation which declares God's goodwill towards them.

e. An individual virtue or excellence, divine in its origin. Also in phr. to have the grace (to do something): cf. sense 13 b.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 26 Sylynn of þe twelue poyntes of sbyrte And of þe twelue gracyes of here 3yfte. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 10062 Þe fere is sbe calid in places Modir of pite and of graces. 1537 *Iust. Chr. Man in Formul.* Faith (1856) 49 Gifts and graces I knowledge and profess that they proceed from this Holy Spirit. 1628 *PRESSON Effectual Faith* (1631) 112 There is no grace the God gives but he hath tryals for it afterward. 1641 *HINDE J. Bruen* xxvii. 108 They that have the grace to live unto

the Lord, shall never [etc.]. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* Ep. Ded. 1 The Graces of Selfe-deniall and Faith are like those two pillars of Iachin and Boaz. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 14 The dignity and graces of the priesthood were conferred by prayer. 1852 *ROBERTSON Lect. Ep. Cor.* xxv. (1863) 183 A grace is that which has in it some moral quality. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xx. (1876) 294 It leads to a general acknowledgement of worldly virtues as Christian graces.

12. Year of grace: a year as reckoned from the birth of Christ. arch.

[After med. *L. anno gratia*, used by chroniclers (e.g. Ger-vase of Canterbury c. 1000); cf. *anno salutis*, ANNO DOMINI.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7538 Ho deide he in þe 3er of grace a hused... & four score & setene. 1303 K. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3 þe yeres of grace fyl þen to be A þousyn and þre hundred and þre. 1387 *Tarvisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 363 The 3ere of grace seven hundred 3ere and fiftene. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 1 The yere of grace a thousand, CCCC. lxxxiij. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Tynes* 6 He departed the thirteenth of February in the yere of Grace 1633. 1897 *Literature* 11 Dec. 232 At the present year of grace we have had published but ten of these parts.

13. In senses *transf.* or weakened from 11.

†a. In things: Beneficent virtue or efficacy. *Grains of grace*: seeds endowed with some wholesome quality. Obs.

1300 K. Horn 571 Þe stones beop of suche grace... þat þu ne schalt in none place Of none dundes beon oldrad. 14366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1099 Yit the stoon hadde suche a grace, That he was siker in every place. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* iii. Granes of grace, Mendis and medycyne for mennis all neidis. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 15 O mickle is the powfull grace that lies in Plants. 1604 E. GURMISTON *J. D'Acast's Hist. Indies* i. iii. 13 The workes of God haue (I know not what) secret and hidden grace and vertue.

b. In persons: Virtue; an individual virtue; sense of duty or propriety; esp. in phrase to have the grace (to do something): cf. sense 11 c.

1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 56 They have no grace one to beware of another. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 165, I think the Boy hath grace in him, he blushes. 1600 — A. V. L. iii. iv. 2 Haue the grace to consider, that teares do not become a man. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. iii. 91 The King-becoming Graces, As Justice, Verity [etc.]. 1652—62 *HEVLIN Cosmog.* iii. (1673) 602 For matters of Religion the People of this Land were privileged above all others, had they had the grace to make good use of it. 1667 *PERVY Diary* 30 Dec., Captain Cocke... would have borrowed money of me; but I had the grace to deny him. 1706 *STANHOPE Panphr.* III. 444 Only one poor Samaritan of the whole Number had the Grace to come back. 1780 *PARR in E. H. Barker Parriana* (1829) II. 101 Markham shewed some grace in his neutrality. 1781 *COWPER Expostul.* 75 They had the grace in scenes of peace to show The virtue they had learned in scenes of woe. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* vi. He blushes again, which is a sign of grace. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* iii. *Square in front Cathedral* 78 In the church... will be represented a Miracle-Play; and I hope you will all have the grace to attend. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* 14, I put my patronage away for another occasion, and had the grace to be pleased with that result.

14. Favour shown by granting a delay in the performance of an action, or the discharge of an obligation, or immunity from penalty during a specified period; as in a day's, fortnight's, month's, etc. grace. *Year of Grace* (at the Universities: see quot. 1726). *Time of grace*, a close time (for heasts of the chase). *Day of grace* (Theol.), the period allowed for repentance.

1721 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 126 Mr. Greenwood had a year's Grace. 1726 *AMHERST Tower Pil.* xl. 212 When a college-living falls, the person chosen to succeed... is allowed a year of grace (as it is call'd), at the end of which he must resign either his living or his fellowship, as he thinks best. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* i. 17 The time of grace begins at Midsummer, and lasteth to Holyday-day. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxii. W. 175 A fortnight's grace was allowed. 1859 *JOHNSON Etym.* 582, But he pursued her calling. 'Sine a leuile' One golden moment's grace! 1896 J. H. HORSYER *Jesus* x. 38 Your long day of grace is gone. 1895 *MARIE CORELLI Sorrows Satan* v. (1897) 53, I give you a day's grace to decide.

b. Comm. *Days of grace*, the period (in England 3 days) allowed by law for the payment of a bill of exchange, after the expiration of the term for which it is drawn. Similarly, the period allowed for the payment of a premium of insurance or the like, after the date at which it is said to be due.

In present practice, the date at which a bill is said to be due is the last of the 'days of grace'. Thus a bill payable '60 days after sight' is due (in England) on the 63rd day after acceptance, and if it is discounted the discount is calculated to that day.

1732 *Dr. Foe Eng. Tradesman* (1732) I. xxv. 360. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 469. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 261, I suppose that your drafts in favor of the quarter-master, if attended with sixty days' grace, may be complied with to a certain amount. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Intrad. Trade* 12 They have the... allowance of three days grace for payment. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* Grace, days of... It was originally a gratuitous favour... but custom has rendered it a legal right. 1849 *FRESE Comm. Class.* bk. 27 'Days of grace'... in Brazil when the word *prazo* is not added... 15 days are allowed on inland bills, and 6 days on foreign bills. 1856 *CUMF. Banking* v. 103 The 'grace' allowed upon bills varies considerably in different countries.

15. Mercy, clemency; hence, pardon or forgiveness. Now rare or arch.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11838 Witoune eni grace he suspended someone [of the bishops]. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 81 Gyue me grace & forgiveness of my mys-deed. 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 236 Goode fader shal I dye? Is

ther no grace? is ther no remedye? 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 Wherof I beseeke you of grace and mercy. 1462 J. RUSSE in *Paston Lett.* No. 460 II. 113 The Lord Summyrset had wryten to hym to come to Grace. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dk. Suffolk xxv, There was no grace, but I must loose my head. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 215 Syne hangit hie but grace vpon the Gallous. 1613 *Hirwood Silver Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 86 [Thou] Standst at our grace, a captiue. 1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* iii. i. 34 Soliman... swore he would punish him... though my Master employed all his power to obtain his grace... Seresberg's Wife and Children... humbly besought him to grant them the grace of her Husband and their Father. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 111 To bow and sue for grace With suppliant knee. 1728 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettellwell* iii. xxxviii. 145 That they might not Reject the King's Grace, freely offered. 1842 *MACAULAY Lays Ann. Rome, Horatius* lvii, 'Now yield thee', cried Lars Porcena, 'Now yield thee to our grace'. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 749 Ulf, finding himself forsaken of all men, asks for grace.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 8 In space cometh grace. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iii. iii. (Arb.) 47.

b. Act of grace: a formal pardon, *spec.* a free and general pardon, granted by Act of Parliament. (The phrase also occurs under sense 6.)

1648 *Eikon Bas.* ix. 53 Is this the reward and thanks I am to receive for those manie Acts of Grace I have lately passed? 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 12 Seventy priests... were, by one act of Grace, pardoned, and sent over beyond sea. 1729 G. JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v., Acts of Grace. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 114 In the next [parliament] William took the matter into his own hands by sending down an act of grace. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VI. Alix. 185 He also celebrated his victory by an act of grace.

16. a. In his, her, your, my lord's, the king's, etc. (good) grace, serving as a complimentary periphrasis for *he, she, you, etc.* Obs. exc. arch.

c. 1430 *Syr Genter* (Roxb.) 1870 To his lord he went a pase, And broght him thithings from his goodde grace. 1481 *CANTON Reynard* (Arb.) 117 And yf your goodde grace will any thing late me haue knowleche of it. 1529 *ALWARD Let. to Cromwell* in *Cavendish Life Wolsey* (1827) 487 My lords grace went again into the kyngs highnes beyng then in his pryvie chamber. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 316/1 No man maibee admitted into his service excepte that hee first swaure to bee an enemy vnto the kyngs grace of England. 1559 *ABP. HETHIE in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. (1824) 405 The lord Cardinal Poles goodde grace. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 33 A goodly pryre, fit for the duels grace. 1605 in *Crt. & Times* fas. i. (1848) I. 39 The rebels came but two hours too late to have seized upon the person of my Lady Elizabeth's grace. 1830 *GEX. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 317 If the King wants a yacht, or Her Majesty's Grace would like a few acres of real lace.

b. A courtesy-title now only given to a dukc, a duchess, or an archbishop. Formerly used in addressing a king or queen. (Cf. *G. Euer Gnaden*.) Now usually written with capital.

1500—20 *DUNBAR Poems* lix. 14 Your Grace besek I of remeid. 1549 *LATIMER 6th Sermon* bef. *Edu.* VI (Arb.) 158 (heading), Sermon... which he preached before the kynges Maiesty with in llys Graces Palace at Westminster. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 19 God saue thy Grace, Maiesty I should say. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. iv. 3 Tell him... your Grace hath screend, and stoode betweene Much heate, and him. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* Surmises 138 As for Grace, it beganne about the time of Henry the fourth. Excellent Grace vnder Henry the sixth. 1630 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* vii. 75 Intelligence was giuen to the Archbishops Grace of Canterbury. 1639 *EARL TRAGUAI in Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 97 To the Marquis of Hamilton. Ples your Grace. 1687 *DRYDEN Ep. to Sir G. Etherege* 75 His Grace of Bucks has made a farce. 1711 *SWIFT Tral. Stella* 28 Dec. We have given his grace some hopes to be one of our Society. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 105 Will Avarice... give place, Charmed by the sounds—'Your reverence' or 'Your grace'? 1824 *BYRON Juan* xvi. xxxiv, Her Grace replied, his Grace was rather pain'd [etc.]. 1844 *DISABILI Coningsby* i. 1, Let me present to your Grace—Mr. Coningsby. 1872 *EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY S. Sea Bubbles* viii. 221 The daintiest Alderney in her grace's fancy daisy.

17. Hence †a. The high position or dignity of an archbishop, etc. (obs.). b. in the nonce-vcrb, To 'your grace' (a person).

1631 *WEVERAC Act. Funeral Mon.* 224 A Doctor of the Canon Law, who by degrees came to this Metropolitan Grace of Canterbury. *Ibid.* 309 To forsake his pontifical Grace and Dignitie. 1862 *TENNISON Let. to Dr. of Argyll* Feb., If you call me Mr. Tennyson any longer, I think that I must 'your-grace you till the end of the chapter.'

†18. a. In the names of some plants: (a) *Grace of God* (= *L. Gratia Dei*), species of *Hypericum*, esp. *H. perforatum*; (b) *Geranium pratense*; (c) *Gratiola officinalis*; (d) (see quot. 1607); (e) *Herb (of) Grace* (see *HEIB-GRACE*). Obs.

1507 *GRARDE Herbat* ii. clxxvii. 467 Hedge Hyssope is called in Latin... *Gratia Dei*, or the Grace of God. *Ibid.* Table Eng. Names, Grace of God, or S. Johns Grasse. 1607 *TORSELL Fourty Beasts* 126 *Elaphobolus* (that is, as some call it Harts eye, others Hart-thorne, or grace of God, others wilde Ditany).

†b. *Grace of God* (tr. med. *L. gratia Dei*): a composition used as a plaster. Obs.

c. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 189—190.

III. †19. pl. Thanks, thanksgiving. Also to do, give, make, render, yield graces. Cf. *F. rendre grâces, L. gratias agere*. Obs.

1382 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* x. 30 Therefore if I take part with grace, what am I blasfemyd for that I do graces or thankynges? c. 1386 *CHAUCER Met.* f. 838 Yeldyng graces and thankynges to hir lord Melibee. 1400—50 *Alexander* 5391 Makis he graces to his goddis. 1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* x. vi, Venus, ryght puisaunte lady, I adoure, thanke, and rendre graces. 1483 — *Gold. Lig.* 438 b/2 He toke breed

& yielding graces to god the fader brosyd and gave it to his dysciples. *a 1533 Lo. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) sig. 1, l. 1. gyue great graces to my goddes of my goodhappe.

20. (Till the 16th c. almost exclusively *pl.* in sing. sense; now only *sing.*) A short prayer either asking a blessing before, or rendering thanks after a meal. Frequent in phrase to say *grace's*.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 44 Ower graces . . biuore mete & efter . . & mid te miserere goð biuore ower weouede & ended ðer be graces. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16086 þe borde was leyð, þe cloþes' spred, þe graces seyd. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 13496 (Trin.) Ihesus blessed þis breed wip grace. *1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 62 As holy writ witnesseth whan men segge her graces, *Aperis tu manum tuam* [etc.]. *c 1440 Iþonidon* 313 Whan they had ete and grace sayd. *c 1500 Melusine* xxxvi. 241 After they had dyned, graces were said. *1526 TINDALE Matt.* xxvi. 30 When they had sayd grace they went out. *1588 J. UOALL Diotrophes* (Arb.) 6 He would needs saye grace (forsooth) before and after supper. *a 1639 SUCKLING Poems* (1646) 19 Long graces do But keep good stomachs off that would fall too. *1680 DRYDEN Prol. to Caesar Borgia* 42 But mark their feasts. The Pope says grace, but 'tis the Devil gives thanks. *1705 HICKERINGLL Priest-cr.* ii. vi. 62 Until Mr. Say-Grace has blest the Cup, and said a short Grace. *1760-72 H. BROOKE Foot of Quality* (1808) 1. 68 The latter grace was said, and the cloth taken away. *1791 Heroic Ep. to Priestley in Poet. Reg.* (1808) 395 With simile and face, Each longer than a Presbyterian grace. *1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Univ. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 89 A youth came forward . . . and pronounced the ancient form of grace before meals. *1881 BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* i. viii. The dinner was at times scanty . . . a grace before the meat, and a grace after.

IV. 21. *attrib. and Comb., as grace-covenant, -giver, -token; grace-doing vbl. sb.; † grace-embued, -followed, -giving, -like, -originating, -restoring, -thirsty, -working adjs.*

1802 WESTCOTT Gospel of Life 260 The 'grace-covenant with Abraham. *1382 WYCLIF Isa. li.* 3 103e and gladnesse shal be founde in it, 'gracedoing and vois of preising. *1615 T. ADAMS Bl. Devil* 75 To restraine his savage fury from foraging his 'Grace-embued Church. *1598 SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. 11. *Babylon* 589 Amos' son. 'Grace-follower, grave, holy, and eloquent. *1588 A. KING tr. Cantius' Catech.* 137 Christ is our propitiator and 'grace-guar. *1887 H. O. WAKEMAN Ch. & Puritans* 121 All the 'grace-giving powers of the Church. *1636 B. JONSON Discov. Conueto, etc.* Wks. (1641) 110/1 They have the Authority of yeares, and out of their intermission doe win to themselves a kind of 'grace-like newnesse. *1820 W. THORPE tr. Lucian* i. 71 Homer bestows on you locks the epithet of grace-like. *1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 93 No purse is Christ's 'grace-market. *1821 W. ANDERSON Exposure Popery* (1878) 126 The words Ego te absolvo penetrate to the Soul with 'grace-restoring power, just as the water of baptism 'reached' it with 'grace-originating power. *a 1633 T. PIERSON Expos.* 84 Ps. (1647) 49 'Grace-thirsty soules. *1842 MANNING Waiting Innis.* Ch. Sermon. 1848 1. 340 The 'grace-tokens of the Cross. *1849 ROCK Ch. of Fathers* II. 283 The brightness of the Gospel was dimmed in becoming shorn of many of its 'grace-working ordinances.

b. Special comb., as *grace-drink* *Sc.*, 'the drink taken by a company after the giving of thanks at the end of a meal' (Jam.); *grace-hoop*, 'a hoop used in playing the game called *graces*' (Worcester 1860); *grace-note* = *sense 3*; † *grace-stroke* (after *F. coup de grâce*: see *COUP* sb. 3 b), in quotes, used for (a) a finishing touch, (b) an elegant touch or feature; † *grace-term* (*Oxford University*), a term of the period required for a degree, in which residence was customarily dispensed with; † *grace-wife*, a midwife.

1725 RANSAY Gentle Sheph. i. 1. When we hae tane the 'grace-drink at the well. *1788 BURNS Let. to Clarinda* 18 Feb. I am just going to propose your health by way of grace-drink. *1823 CANN Technol. Dict.*, 'Grace Note (*Alus.*), any note added to a composition as a decoration or improvement. *1864 ENGEL Mus. Anc. Nat.* 361 These passages . . . are considered only as grace-notes introduced according to the fancy of the singer. *1896 STEVENSON Kidnaped* xxv. Variations which, as he went on, he decorated with a perfect flight of grace-notes, such as pipers love, and call the 'warblers'. *1701 SCOT Characterized in Harl. Misc.* (1871) VII. 377 Your intentions led you to our neighbouring kingdom of Scotland, to perfect and give the 'grace-stroke to that very liberal education you have so signally improved in England. *1886 F. SPENCE tr. Viryllas Ho. Medicis* 262 A piece wherein the character and grace-strokes the Greek poetry possess'd . . . were restored in the highest point of their perfection. *1853 C. BEZOU Verdant Green* ii. x. He and Mr. Bouncer had together gone up to Oxford, leaving Charles Larkyns behind to keep a 'grace-term. *1645 Reg. St. Nicholas' Ch. in Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 362 note, [A midwife is styled] 'grace-wyle. *1672 in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. (1890) 382 Given to the grace-wife and nurse 15s. *1829 BROCKERT N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Grace-wife*, an old provincial name for a midwife; still retained by the vulgar.

Grace (*grē's*), *v.* [In sense 1, a. OF. *gracier* to thank, also, as in mod.F., to pardon (a criminal). f. *grace* GRAOE sb.; in the other senses f. *prec.*]

† 1. *trans.* To thank. Only in *pass. subj.*
a 1225 Ancr. R. 366 Igraced bo his milce! *13.. Coer de L.* 3772 Graced be Jesu Cryst our Lord. *1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B.* vi. 126 Lord, y-graced be se!

† 2. To show favour or be gracious to; also, to countenance. *Obs.*

c 1440 Sir Gawayne 65 She praid to Crist and Marie mylde, Shulde hire grace to have a Child. *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* i. x. 64 Then shall I soone . . . so God me grace, Abett that virgins cause disconsolate. *1596 Ibid.* vi. xii. 16 To tell

her how the heavens had her graste To save her chylde. *1604 MARSTON Malcontent* ii. v. D3 And thereupon you graced him? Tooke him to fauour? *1626 L. OWEN Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 33 The Pope would not grace the Iesuites Author, or founder, vntill they had first graced him in the fist.

† b. To favour with permission to do something.
1639 FULLER Holy War ii. i. (1647) 109 He was graced to wear his shoes of the Imperiall fashion.

† 3. To endow with (heavenly) grace. *Obs.*
1634 Br. Hall Wks. II. 50 Hee that can (when hee will) convince the obstinate, will not Grace the disobedient. *1637 RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 289 The honourable cause which ye are graced to profess is Christ's own truth. *1701 BEVERLEY Glory of Grace* 4 He hath Graced, or invested with Grace.

4. To lend or add grace to, to adorn, embellish, set off; to adorn with some becoming quality.

a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia i. (1633) 39 He left nothing unassayed, which might disgrace himselfe, to grace his friend. *1588 SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. ii. 74. *1606 J. CARPENTER Solomon's Solace* i. 3 They were graced with an excellent memory. *1609 DOUGLAD Ornith. Microsc.* 184 Most commonly it [the high Tenor] graceth the Base, making a double Concord with it. *1658 COCKAINE Trappolin* ii. ii. Dram. Wks. (1874) 141 One graced with all the virtues. *1693 DRYDEN On's Met.* i. 759 Thou shalt returning Caesar's triumph grace. *1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull* iii. iii. He . . . mounted upon the bottom of a Tub, the inside of which he had often graced in his prosperous days. *1767 SIR W. JONES Seven Fountains Poems* (1777) 46 A table with a thousand vases graced. *1828 D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* i. vi. 204 This chivalric Earl . . . was just the hero to grace a desperate cause. *1857 LIVINGSTONE Trav.* ii. 43 The eland . . . would grace the parks of our nobility more than deer. *1877 DOWDEN Shaks. Prim.* vi. 73 A Midsummer Night's Dream was written to grace the wedding of some noble person.

b. *Mus.* To add grace-notes, cadenzas, etc., to.
1659, 1780, 1836 [cf. GRACING vbl. sb.] 1824 SCOTT Red. gauntlet let. x. Then taking the old tune of Galashells for his theme, he graced it with a number of wild, complicated, and beautiful variations. *1876 STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., Music for viols was also graced in various ways. *1882 in OGILVIE*; and in later Dicts.

† c. To grace out: to make to appear favourably. *Obs.*

1606 DAY Ile of Guls Prol. A2 Hath he not a prepared company of gallants, to applaud his lests, and grace out his play? *1622 ROWLANDS Good Newes & Bad* 33 A Sutor, that a wealthy widow pl'd, To grace out his bad fortunes did prouide Vpon his credit, for an outward show, That gallantly he might a wooing goe.

5. To confer honour or dignity upon; to honour with a title or dignity. Also, to do honour or credit to.

1585 T. ROGERS 39 Art. Pref. (1607) 22 The doctrine in this land allowed, and publicly graced and embraced of all sorts. *1588 SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. 1. 3 Let Fame . . . then grace vs in the disgrace of death. *1591 — Two Gent.* i. iii. 58 How bappily he liues, how well-belou'd, And daily graced by the Emperor. *c 1592 MARLOWE Jew of Malta* Prol., Grace him as he deserves, And let him not be enterain'd the worse Because he fauours me. *1594 PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 17 Such as shall commend and grace the wormwood beyond the hoppe. *1601 R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commv.* (1603) 17 Leaving his son . . . whome the king graced with his fathers regency. *1605 SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 45 Pleas't your Highnesse To grace vs with your Royall Company? *a 1626 BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 1 Thereby not only gracing it in reputation and dignity, but also [etc.]. *1631 MASSINGER Believe as you List* v. ii. Hee was My creature I and in my prosperitie, proude To holde dependance of mee, though I graced hym With the title of a freinde. *1701 W. WOTTON Hist. Rome* 341 He was immediately graced with the Title of Princes. *1810 SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xliii. He bade that all should reide by the grace a guest of fair degree. *1859 TENNYSON Elaine* 23 So ye will grace me . . . with your fellowship O'er these waste downs.

† b. With complement: To name or designate honourably. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 169, I [Eve] who first brought death on all, am graced The source of life.

† 6. To give pleasure to, to gratify, delight. *Obs.*
a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia i. (1633) 1 This place, where we last . . . did grace our eyes upon her ever-flourishing beauty. *1594 SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. iv. 74 What comfortable house canst thou name, That euer graced me with thy company. *1670 DRYDEN Cong. Granada* i. i. (1701) 385 When fierce Bulls run loose upon the place And our bold Moors their Loves with danger grace. *1703 ROWE Fair Penit.* i. i. 304 At sight of this black Scrowl, the gentle Aliamoni . . . Shall drop . . . And never grace the Publick with his Virtues.

† 7. To say 'grace' over (a meal). *Obs.*

1644 BULWER Chirolo. 140 The same gesture we use in gracing our meals.

† 8. To confer a degree upon (a person) by a 'grace'. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bk. (Camden) 9 Almost all the toun ar gracid yea and admittid too alreddi.

9. To address by the title 'your grace'.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL Mem. (1683) 124 Cinge low, Grace him at every word.

Hence *Gracing* *phl. a.*

1601 CUESTER Love's Mart. (1878) 142 In that great gracing word shalt thou be counted Louing to him, that is thy sworne louer. *a 1684 LEIGHTON Exp. Lect. Rom. Wks.* (1868) 332 The apostle recommends that gracing grace of humility.

Grace, *obs.* form of GRASS.

Grace-cup.

The cup of liquor passed round after grace is said; the last cup of liquor drunk before retiring, a parting draught. (*Cf. grace-drink*, *GRACE* sb. 21 b.)

1593 Rites of Durham (Surtees) 68 A great mazer, called the Grace-cup. *1647 TRAFAL COMM. Mark* xv. 25 That grace-cup (as they call it) after which they might not eat any thing

more till the day following. *1687 DRYDEN Hind & P.* ii. 680 A grace-cup to their common Patron's health. *c 1718 PRIOR Lullie* 115 The grace-cup serv'd, the cloth away. *1816 SCOTT Old Mort.* iii. Such as . . . were . . . obliged to partake of a grace-cup with their captain before their departure. *1828 — R. M. Perth* xxviii. A bowl, called the grace-cup, made of oak, hooped with silver. *1886 WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* III. 381 As soon as Grace had been said, and the grace-cup had been passed round, the seniors were to retire to their studies.

fig. 1679 DRYDEN Troilus & Cr. Pref., Thus in *Mustapha*, the Play should naturally have ended with the Death of Zanger, and not have given us the grace Cup after Dinner, of Solyman's Divorce from Roxolana. *1786 Francis the Philanthropist* III. 173 The epilogue, or grace-cup, to wash down the meal . . . had not yet exceeded the *vos valete & plaudite*.

Graced (*grēst*), *phl. a.* [*f. GRACE* sb. or *v.* + -ED.] Endowed with grace; favoured; having a grace or graces; embellished, etc. Also well graced.

1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. v. ii. 24 After a well graced Actor leaves the Stage. *1605 — Macbeth* iii. iv. 41 Here had we now our Countries Honor roof'd, Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present. — *Learn* i. iv. 267 More like a Tauerne, or a Brothell, Then a grac'd Pallace. *1605 BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 5. 68 Their well graced founnes of speech. *c 1630 NAUNTON Fragn. Reg.* (Arb.) 52 A maxime of more discretion for the conduct and management of their now graced Lord and Master. *1645 RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 40 All graced persons are privileged persons. *1701 CHIMBER LOVE Makes Man* iv. ii. I'm little practis'd in the Rules of grac'd Behaviour. *1797 MARY ROBINSON Walsingham* III. 260 The graced affections growing from the pure and feeling heart. *Ibid.* iv. 38 That graced complacency which seems to experience pleasure in harmonizing the feelings of others. *1832 STANISH Maid of Yarn* 44 All wears devotion's solemn face austere, From the grac'd altar to the black'ned bier. *1880 Academy* 23 Oct. 350 The best graced of our English actresses.

Graceful (*grē'sfūl*), *a.* [*f. GRACE* sb. + -FUL.]

† 1. Full of divine grace; spiritually profitable; (of persons) holy. *Obs.*

c 1420 Anturs of Arth. xx. Des arne þe graceful fizes of þe holy goste. *c 1430 Lydg. Ball. Commend.* Our Lady 32 Som droppe of graceful dewe to us propyne. *c 1449 PROCTOR Repr.* i. xiii. 66 The seid redeeing was to hem so graceful, and so delectable. *1611 SHAKS. Wint.* T. v. i. 171 You haue a holy Father, A graceful Gentleman.

† 2. Of persons: Possessed of graces of character, virtues. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN Rem. (1637) 171 Their graceful issue Prince Charles, the Lady Elizabeth. *a 1715 BURNER Own Time* (1724) 1. 171 A Royal family of three Princes and two Princesses, all young and graceful persons.

† 3. Favourable, friendly. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. ii. ii. 60, I Your Partner in the cause 'gainst which he fought, Could not but with graceful eyes attend those Warres Which fronted mine owne peace.

† 4. Confering grace or honour. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER Epithal. 3 Others to adorne, Whom ye thought worthy of your graceful rymes.

5. Possessed of pleasing or attractive qualities. Now in more restricted sense (*cf. GRACE* sb. 1); Elegant in form, proportions, movement, expression, or action. Of actions: esp. acts of courtesy, concessions, and the like: Felicitously well-timed or becoming.

a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia iii. (1590) 248 b, Their countenances full of a graceful grautite. *1599 SHAKS. Much Ado* iii. iv. 42 But for a fine quaint graceful and excellent fashion, yours [i.e. your gown] is worth ten on't. *1624 WOTTON Arth.* ii. 108 Of this Platting Art, the chiefe vs with vs is in the thill fretting of rookes. *1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. 820 He was . . . a graceful speaker upon any subject. *1662 J. DAVIES tr. Virgils's Trav.* 4 The King . . . was a very handsome graceful person. *1668 FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 285 To those he has given . . . graceful Houses. *1725 POPE Odys.* xviii. 182 He shook the graceful honour of his head. *1742 RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 121 She was one of the gracefullist Figures in the Place. *1766 FORDYCE Sermon. Virg. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 224 In your sex manly exercises are never graceful. *1809 ROLAND Fencing* 7 This position is not so graceful as the old one. *1826 DISRAELI Viv. Grey* vi. i. A magnificently cut chandelier, which threw a graceful light upon a sumptuous banquet table. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. i. 665 She left a paper written, indeed, in no graceful style, yet such as was [etc.]. *1856 STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 168 A dome graceful as that of St. Peter's. *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* i. iii. 27 It [a chamois] was a most graceful animal.

quasi-adv. *1712-14 POPE Rape Lock* v. 7 Clarissa graceful waved her fan.

Gracefully (*grē'sfūlly*), *adv.* [*f. GRACEFUL* a. + -LY.] In a graceful manner, with grace, becomingly, elegantly.

a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia ii. (1633) 122 Not Musidorus, no nor any man liuing . . . could . . . deliuer that strength more nimblly, or become the deliury more gracefully. *1605 in Crit. & Times* Jas. I (1848) I. 42 The bridegroom carried himself as gravely and gracefully as if he were of his father's age. *1607-8 Ibid.* 73 Being very gracefully attired. *1647 CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 65 He . . . had the habit of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. *1668 FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 66 Panes of Oister-shells for their Windows (which as they are in Squares, and polished, look gracefully to enough). *1711 AOSISON Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 7 This teaches it aside, Lady to quit her Fan gracefully when she throws it aside. *1746-7 HERVEY Medit.* (1828) 160 See how gracefully it erects its majestic head! *1838 DICRENS Nick. Nick.* xxx. Sticking his other arm gracefully a-kimbo. *1858 FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 129 He was taking precautions . . . to enable him to yield gracefully to necessity should necessity arise. *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* i. 15 62 The . . . more graceful at first a gracefully winding curve. *1876 OUIDA Winter City* xi. 334 The most gracefully-worded appeal possible.

Gracefulness (grē'sfūlnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being graceful.

†1. Possession of graces; excellence of character. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* II. i. If you can find no disposition in yourself To sorrow, yet, by gracefulness in her, Find out the way, and by your reason weep.

†2. Graciousness, kindness, disposition to favour. 1640 W. MOUNTAGUE & DICKEY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692). 161 We shall certainly preserve his Gracefulness to us.

3. The quality of being graceful or elegant in form, proportions, movement, action, or expression. Originally in wider sense: Beauty, charm.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 106 All her parts were decked with some particular ornament... her eyes with majesty, her countenance with gracefulness, her lips with loveliness. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. viii. (1635) 293 Petrarch's Thuscan gracefulness. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Pet.* I. § 14 The beauty and gracefulness... of his person. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 33 With far greater Majesty, and gracefulness, than I have seen Queen Anne, descend from the Chair of State to dance. 1724 SWIFT *Use Irish Manus.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 7 He... talk more than six, without either gracefulness, propriety or meaning. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xxxii. Gracefulness is an idea not very different from beauty. 1815 CHALMERS *Let. in Life* (1857) II. 29 An unsold gracefulness and brilliancy of character. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Grace bef. meal.* These exercises... have little in them of grace or gracefulness. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanor* 50 The luxuriant symmetry Of thy floating gracefulness.

Graceless (grē'slēss), *a.* [f. GRACE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. *a.* Not in a state of grace, unregenerate; hence depraved, wicked, ungodly, impious.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* t. 25 Graces gossils gylours of hem-self, That... sawe no manere sith saff solas and ese [etc.]. c 1440 Jacob's Well (E.E.T.S.) 51 pe peple schal be gracesles, vmystry in batayle, & vntedfast in feyeth of holy cherch. 1534 SIR T. MORE *Dialogue of Comfort* II. v. Wks. (1557) 1174/4 Lette no manne sinne in hope of grace... he shall either graceslesse goe linger on carelesse, or with a care fruitlesse, fall into despayre. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 256 He was glad... to receive at his hypocritical hands a graceless blessing for his better speed. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* I. i. White innocent sign, thou dost abhor to... grace these graceless projects of my heart! 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 96 I hereby you do a great deal more bolster graceslesse fellows in their wickedness, than you are aware of. 1715 DE FOE *Fann. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) 85 Even our father and mother themselves have been negligent, godless and graceless. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man.* II. 507 For modes of Faith let graceless zealots fight. 1738 WARBURTON *Serm.* 2 *Pet.* i. 5-7 (1745) 11 The graceless Furniture of the old man with his Affections and Lusts. 1818 SCOTT *Hrv. Midl.* xvi. There's a minister in the Tolbooth—wha will ca' it a graceless place now? 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 305 They [pilgrim fathers] saw the graceless intruders wasting their substance in riot.

b. Wanting sense of decency or propriety.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting to Kennedy* 127 The gallowis gaisps effir thy gracesles gruntill. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 108 In sooth [answered] Dametas with a gracelesse scorn the Lad may prove well enough, if [etc.]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. Sl.* v. xiv. 412 To mouth an oath with a gracelesse grace. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 559 ¶ 3 The graceless Youth, in less than a quarter of an Hour, pulled the old Gentleman by the Beard. 1753 ELIZ. CARTER *Let.* (1808) 325, I am afraid you have thought me rather graceless about the visit to North End. 1795 MACNELL *Will & Jean* III. vi. Villain! wha wi' graceless lolly Ruin'd her he ought to save. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xv. 126 Their feathered school has turned out the most untractable and graceless scholars. 1836 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. Pref. 6 It would be graceless in me, not to add, that I was honoured by a promise of aid. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 80, I have heard that some gracesles might once said that [etc.]. 1885 *Blanch. Exam.* 10 Apr. 5/2 If graceless insults are levelled at them they are not worthy a reply.

c. *absol.* Of a person or persons. Also in *sing.* only as *sb.*, a graceless person.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & T. 525 O gracesles, ful blind is thy conceite. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting to Kennedy* 222 Our gallowis gaisps; iv. I quhair ane gracesles gaisp. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. 104 Gracelesse, wilt thou deny thy Parentage. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. vi. 124 Do the Armenians hold that the Wills of the graceless and un-sanctified are freed from sinful habits? 1858 CARLVLE *Freckl. Gl.* vi. vi. (1872) II. 206 Rejoicing to find something of a soldier in the young gracesles, after all. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciii. 12 Contrasts the condition of the righteous with that of the gracesles.

†2. Lacking favour. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 781 How west how so pat how art gracesles? c 1475 *Rauf Colkhear* 786 It war ane gracesles gude that I war cummin to. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 113 If for gracesles griefe I die.

†3. Merciless, unfeeling, cruel, pitiless. *Obs.* 1588 MARPREL. *Epist.* (Arb.) 29 His honor could not obtaine this small suit at your gracesles hands. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 18 He shund his strokes, where ever they did fall, And way did give unto their gracesles speed. a 1658 JOHNIE ARMSTRONG in *Wit Restord* 32 Asking grace of a gracesles face.

4. Wanting grace, charm, or elegance, unlovely. 1635 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 37 The most ill-favoured and gracelesse Pictures most commonly wrought by them that [etc.]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 490 Crowns, coronets, mitres, and similar gracesles objects. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 134 Lady she seems of such big benison As makes all others gracesles in men's sight. 1884 ST. JAMES'S GAZ. 26 Jan. 6/1 The composition is gracesles, of course sombre, and the handling broad.

†5. (See quot.) *Obs.*—

1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* II. n. Gracesles (that has not said Grace) qui n'a point rendu graces.

Hence **Gracelessly** *adv.*

c 1440 Jacob's Well (E.E.T.S.) 126 Panne bei deyn graceslesly. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The French... hath not one word, that hath his accent in the... *Autepulitina*, and little more hath the Spanish; and therefore, very graceslesly may they vse *Dactiles*. 1608 T. MORTON *Precamb. Encounter* 115 Which must have been either giddily rash, or graceslesly false. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 227 note, Thy life lyes at the stake to answer his whom thou graceslesly goes about to take away. 1846 H. TORRENS *Remarks Mil. Lit. & Hist.* I. 96 The horses, bridles, moving graceslesly with the neck stiff and the head stretched out. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 238 He had taken favours all his life, graceslesly and as his due.

Gracelessness (grē'slēsnēs). [See -NESS.] The quality or condition of being graceless.

1588 MARPREL. *Epist.* (Arb.) 5 What hath been written against the graceslesnes of your Archbishoppock. 1598 FLORIO, *Serapia*, a disgrace, a graceslesnes or vnhandsonnes. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Bang.* 22 Wee finde Grace compared to Fire, and graceslesnesse to water. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Conc.* 366 To be Tempted is no sign of Gracelessness. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 313 The gay swordsmen... carry off their graceslesnes as a matter of course. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* II. iii. To crave grace of her for his graceslesness.

† **Gracely**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. GRACE *sb.* + -LY 1.] = GRACEFUL.

1648 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* (ed. 7) 21 That maketh him [the horse]... to straiten his rings with gracely [1623 (ed. 3) a gracefull] comeliness.

Gracer (grē'ssai). [f. GRACE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who graces or gives grace to.

1592 GREENE *Groat's w. Wit* (1617) F 2 Thou famous gracer of Tragedians. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Mad Ep.* Ded. Through all the pomp of kingdoms still he shines, And graceth all his gracers. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1843) I. 165 The Saviour of the world... the gracer of the unworthy.

Graceship. ? *nonce-ud.* [f. GRACE *sb.* (sense 16 b) + -SHIP.] Used as a title for a duke.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 696 His graceship of Brandon has but little to stand on.

† **Gracify**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. GRACE *v.* + (-IFY) *trans.* To impart grace to, to beautify.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 8 Grapes in Clusters, whyte and red, gracieth with their Vine leauze. *Ibid.* 50 Much gracieth by du proportion of four euen quarterz.

Gracile (grē'sil), *a.* Also 7 *gracill*. [ad. L. *gracilis* = slender.] Slender, thin, lean.

1623 COCKERAM II. *Leane, gracill*. 1657 TONLISON *Renou's Disp.* 465 It's tail like that of other Serpents, grows more gracile by degrees. 1721-22 IN BAILEY. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 30 Words daily grow more short and gracile. 1824 LAMOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 246/1 Unswathe his Egyptian mummy; and... you disclose the grave features and gracile bones of a... cat. 1834-4 DE QUINCEY *Cassars Wks.* 1862 IX. 47 In person he was tall, fair, gracile.

† By some recent writers misused (through association with *grace*) for: Graciously slender.

1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Love's Nocturn* xi. Where in groves the gracile Spring Trembles. 1888 HARPER'S *Mag.* Apr. 733/2 Girls... beautiful with the beauty of ruddy bronze,—gracile as the palmettoes that sway above them.

Hence **Gracileness**. 1727 IN BAILEY vol. II.

† **Gracilent**, *a. Obs.*— [ad. L. *gracilentus*, irregularly f. *gracilis* GRACILE.] Slender, thin. 1727 IN BAILEY vol. II.

Gracilescent (grē'silēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *gracilescent-em*, *pr. pp.* of *gracilesce* to become slender, f. *gracilis* GRACILE.] Becoming slender, narrowing.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 301 Tail short, broad at the base, suddenly gracilescent.

† **Gracilious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *gracilis* GRACILE + -IOUS.] = GRACILE *a.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 374/1 Gracilious Fish... are slender, small, thin, soft and weak.

Gracility (grē'silīti). [ad. L. *gracilitatem*, f. *gracilis* slender; see GRACILE and -ITY.] The state or character of being gracile; slenderness, leanness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Gracilitie*, leanness. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 Gracility of the part. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-watch* 53 By the dryness we describe the gracility or hardness; and by the humidity the plumpness or obesity of the habit of the body. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discours.* (1853) 126 It [a book] was accordingly subjected to a process of extenuation, out of which it emerged, reduced to a little more than a third of its original gracility. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ix. (1864) IX. 313 As the niches became narrower the saints... shrank to meagre gracility.

Gracing (grē'sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRACE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb GRACE in the various senses; an instance of this; also quasi-conc.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* II. § 24 Let us stand aside, and let him use his garbe, for all consisteth in his gracing. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 177 Haman... was forced by the kings commandement to be the chiefe in the gracing and honouring of Mordecai. 1611 CORGE, *Decoration*, a decoration... trimming, gracing. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vii. § 3 Unless his faith have quelled all trust all pride or glory in these graciings. 1659 C. SIMPSON *Division Viol.* 9 Gracing of Notes is performed two Ways; viz. by the Bow, and by the Fingers. 1780 T. TWINING *Recr. & Studies* (1882) 76 In gracing, he [a singer] does the most beautiful thing I ever heard. 1808 E. S. BARNETT *Misled General* 124 Laces, tags, points, edgings, facings, graciings, and such stuff. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 340 Her father reduced the art of gracing more nearly to a science than any other musician of his time.

Graciosity (grē'siōsiti). Also 5 *gracioseto*, 7 *gratiositie*. [Late ME. *graciosete*, ad. F. *gracieu*, f. *gracieu* GRACIOUS; afterwards refash. after L. *gratiositas*; see GRACIOUS and -ITY.] The quality or state of being gracious, gracioussness.

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 32 Alle they had wondre and merrayle of the beaute graciousete wytte and perfection of Iason. 1609 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 15 Like as of Valiant he deriued Valour... so also of Gracious, he comes in with Graciositie. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vi. With a delicate graciosity of manner conveying unutterable things. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. III. 57 With diplomatic blandness and graciosity.

† **Gracioso** (grē'siō'so; in Sp. *grajō'so*). Also 7 *gratioso*. [Sp.; etymologically = GRACIOUS *a.* In sense 1, perh. from the It. *grazioso*.]

†1. *a.* An attractive person. *b.* A court favourite. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 133 We in this Island... doe no way like of a shooing-horn-like Nose; neither do wee esteem such to be *graciosos*. a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 114 The Lord Marquess of Buckingham, then a great Gracioso, was put on by the Prince to act the King's liking in this Amorous Adventure. *Ibid.* II. 195 He knew not whether it were a Synastria, a Star which reigned at both their Births, that made him a Gracioso to so brave a Lady. 1670 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1720 II. 224 Passing his Time with his Virginals, his Dwarfs, and his Graciosos.

2. The buffoon of Spanish comedy.

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* VII. vi. (1782) III. 38 At length the Gracioso presented himself to open the scene. 1808 SCOTT *Dryden's Wks.* I. 77 The character of the gracioso, or clown. 1837 Q. REV. LIX. 78 The principal character in these lighter afterpieces is the 'Gracioso', who has superseded the 'Introito', the clown or rustic, who in the older, less artificial Spanish plays spoke to the audience and explained what was going on. 1881 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Ess.* I. v. 422 A Brahman, who acts the part of gracioso in the Indian drama.

Hence **Graciosoly** *adv.* (*nonce-ud.*) [—LY 2], in the manner of a 'gracioso'.

1879 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* I. 463 The Italian Carnival ended with somewhat of the same Burlesque Ceremonial, but was thought to mimic too Graciosoly that of the Church.

Gracious (grē'siōs), *a.* Forms: 4-5 *gracios*(e), 4-6 *graciously*, 4-6 (*ious*), -ius(e), -yous(e), (5 -yous), 5-6 *grac(i)ously*, 6-7 *graciously*, (6 -ius), 4- *graciously*. Also GRATIOSE. [n. OF. *gracios* (mod. F. *gracieux*) = Pr. *gracios*, Sp. *gracioso* (also as *sb.*; see GRACIOSO), Pg. *gracioso*, It. *gracioso*, ad. L. *gratiosus*, f. *gratius*; see GRACE and -OUS.]

The L. word usu. means 'enjoying favour', 'attracting favour, pleasing'. In mod. Fr. the prevailing meaning is 'graceful'; but all the senses below have existed in Fr. use.

†1. Enjoying grace or favour; in good odour, acceptable, popular. Also of actions: Winning favour or goodwill. Const. to, with. *Obs.*

13... *Coer de L.* 445/6 It was to Richard a gracious dede. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 20, I am sorie I nm so little gratius in Pembroke that I cannot yet... obtain mi grace. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* xi. lxi. 268 Alreadie was he gracious both with her and all the Court. 1613 in *Crt. & Times Jan.* I (1848) I. 279, I marvel he would offer himself, knowing how little gracious he is. 1613 BRAUN. & FL. *Captain v.* iv, I am a bandsome gracious fellow amongst women. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 339 Spies were set upon... all... discourses, which fell from those, who were not gracious to them. 1658 CLEVELAND *Ranpant* Wks. (1687) 400 Ever labling those things which he fancied would be gracious to the Multitude. 1692 RAY *Creation* (1714) 379 Which renders persons gracious and acceptable in the eyes of others. 1727 SWIFT *Let. to Writer of Ocas. Paper* Wks. 1778 XI. 129 You are not supposed to be very gracious among those who are most able to hurt you. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Quality* (1806) IV. 92 This man wanted to be gracious with my pretty young wife. 1821 HAGGART *Life* 55, I got very gracious with the dub coves, on account of my being a quiet orderly prisoner.

2. Of a character likely to find favour; having pleasing qualities. Now somewhat *arch.* or *poet.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5805 He ys a man ful graciously Gode to wyne on to pine hous. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 954 Al pat growis in be ground of graciouse pingus. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* I. 91 Grace is a manere in man bi which he is graciouse to God. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth De P. R.* xvii. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.) Cypresse... hab bitter leues, and violent smel, and graciouse shadowe. 1490 CANTON *Encyclos v.* 5 The byrdes renewen theyre swete songe graciously. c 1491 *Chast. Godes Child* 10 Among all bestes there is a gracious beste which men call a cat. 1509 FISHER *Furcular Serm.* *Hen. VII.* Wks. (1856) 269 His speche graciously in dyverse languages. 1530 PALSGR. 314/1 Graciously in spekyng, *facient, faciente*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* I. xix. 23 b. They would endeavour... too make the Bascha condescend to a better and more gracious composition. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A viij b. Joynd to a Cite, to the sight most graciuous. 1768 H. WALFOLK *Hist. Doubts* 108 The body... was found almost entire, and emitted a gracious perfume. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* Pref. 5 If to paint one's country in its gracious aspect has been a weakness. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. i. 6 How gracious is the mountain at this hour! 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 104 A thousand shrubs and gracious herbs. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 240 A gracious gift to give a lady, this!

†b. Endowed with grace or charm of appearance, attractive; also in more limited sense, graceful, elegant. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 182 Grete yien & graie, graciously lippes. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 933 To lcke on by glory of by gracious gote. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 556 A man child she bar by this Walter flur clerik and fair for to

biholde. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 69 Toward the Est ende of the Cytee, is a fulle fair Chirche and a graciouslye. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4909 Ane of he graciouslyest gomes pat euire god fourmed. c1500 *Melusine* lxi. 366, I desyre none other thing ertly nor none other I shal not aske nor take of you, but only your gracious body. c1590 *GREENE* *Fr. Bacon* ix. 174 Gracious as the morning star of heaven. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* ii. iv. D. 3. Hee is the most exquisite in forging of veines, dying of haire[etc.] that euer made an old Lady gracious by torchlight. 1607-12 *BACON* *Ess.*, *Beauty* (Arb.) 230 In beaute that of favour is more then that of colour, and that of decent and gracious mocion, more then that of favour. 1613-39 I. JONES in *Leoni Paladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 38 The Wave. instead of the Ovolo, in my Judgment is very gracious. 1649 *EVELYN* *Mem.* (1857) III. 45 His person is not very gracious, the small-pox having put out one of his eyes: but he is of good shape.

3. Characterized by or exhibiting kindness or courtesy; kindly, benevolent, courteous. Now *rare* (chiefly *poet.*) exc. with some notion of sense 4.

a1320 in *Wright Lyric* P. xvi. 52 Heo is derewothre in day, Graciously, stout, ant gay. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13553 Iff ye have ferkit any fode to his frith now, Bes gracious, for goddes loue, ges me som part. c1450-70 *Golagros & Gave*. 389 Schir Gawney the gay, gude and gracious. c1477 *CAXTON* *Jason* 29 They had neuer seen none so courtays ne so gracious. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xv. 127 Be gracious vnto him that formed thee. 1899 TENNISON *Guinevere* 326 Sir Lancelot. Was gracious to all ladies. 1871 *BLACKIE* *Four Phases* i. 41 An essentially selfish motive can often be traced beneath the gracious surface.

4. Condescendingly kind, indulgent and beneficent to inferiors. Now only of very exalted personages (cf. b), or in playful or sarcastic applications.

1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* II. 141 Be gracious and do largesse. *Ibid.* III. 190 It sit a king to be pitous Toward his people and gracious. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 190 Quher for we believ your lordship wilbe so graciously to pardon vs to remane at hame at this tym. 1713 *SWIFT* *Let. to Miss Vanhomrigh* Lett. 1766 II. 285 When I am fixed any where, perhaps, I may be so gracious to let you know, but I will not promise. 1787 *MAN. D'ARBLAY* *Diary* Oct. She [the Queen] almost regularly came to my room, and spent the time in gracious converse. 1791 *BURKE* *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 102 The gracious intentions of his sovereign. 1838 *DICKENS* *Nich. Nick.* iii. I am sure I am very much obliged to you at least, sir, said Miss La Creevy in a gracious manner. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 125 He now proclaimed that he had been only too gracious when he had condescended to ask the assent of the Scottish Estates to his wishes. 1855 *Ibid.* xiii. III. 320 He was a gracious master, a trusty ally, a terrible enemy. 1876 *TROLLOPE* *Autobiogr.* vii. (1883) I. 168 [He] turned out to be a duke, — and a duke, too, who could speak English! How gracious he was to us, and yet how thoroughly he covered us with ridicule.

b. Used as a courteous epithet in referring to kings, queens, or dukes, their actions, etc.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Pan was Ingland in pes & charite, & alle in Henry gracious kyng & fre. a1413 *PR. OF WALES* *Let. to Hen. IV in Facsim.* Nat. MSS. I. 36, I recomande me to your good & graciously lordship. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 22 Paied to jff Nonnes of Caunterbury by way of the kynges gracious reward xls. 1555 *BOEN* *Decades V. Ind.* (Arb.) 52 Owr noble and gracious prince kynge Phylippe. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, Owr most gracious Queene, and gouernour. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 29 § 2 In the third yere of her Highnes most gracious Raigne. 1638 *M'QUIS* *HAMILTON* *Let. to Chas. I in H. Papers* (Camden) 21 Your Ma^{ty} most gracious letter of the 29. 1771 *JUNIUS* *Let.* xlii. 253 The gracious prince who governs this country. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.* Ref. II. 112 The voice of the majority decides that my gracious master shall not be written to.

† c. Gracious Lord [= f. + *gracieux seigneur*], a name given to some fish. *Obs.*

1694 *MORREUX* *Rabelais* lv. ix. 236 Rock fish, Gracious Lords, Sword fish [etc.].

5. Of the Deity, Christ, the Virgin Mary: Disposed to show or dispense grace, merciful, compassionate, benignant.

1340 *HAMPOLE* *Pr. Consc.* 133 How merciful and graciouslye God es. 1393 *LANG.* P. Pl. C. xv. 134 And god is ay gracious. . . to alle pat gredeþ to hym. c1410 *HOOCELYE* *Mother of God* 81 Thy gracious bountee spredith all aboute. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 99 Graciouslye crist! my soule þou haue. 1535 *COVERSOLE* 2 *Kings* xiii. 23 The Lorde was gracious vnto them, and had mercy vpon them. 1576 *FLEMING* *Penoph. Epist.* 444 The moste mightie and gracious God . . . prolong your life in health and prosperite. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 148 Under the shadow of Thy gracious Wing. 1650 *HUBBERT* *Pill Fellowship* 122 So great, so good, and so gracious a God. 1687 *DRYDEN* *Hind & P.* i. 64 But, gracious God, how well dost thou provide For erring judgments an unerring Guide? 1738 *WESLEY* *Psalm* vi. viii. I heard my Gracious Father say [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. i. O Lord, incline thy gracious Ear. 1847 *TENNISON* *Princ.* II. 174 A pack of wolves! the Lord be gracious to me! 1871 *MORLEY* *Voltaire* (1886) 2 A gracious, benevolent and all-powerful being. 1876 *MOZLEY* *Univ. Ser.* xi. (1877) 218 God is so gracious that He gives man faith and a religious spirit upon his asking for it. 1877 *MACLEAN* *Mark* i. 36 His gracious presence was not to be confined to Capernaum.

quasi-adv. a1617 P. BAYNE *Lect.* 269 Therefore the Lord hath dealt marvelously gracious with us.

b. *clipt.* as a substitute for the name of God. In various exclamations, as *Gracious!* *Al. (Oh) gracious!* *Good gracious!* † *Goodly and gracious!* *O my gracious!* *Gracious me!* *Gracious sake!*, etc. See also GOODNESS 5.

1773, 1744 [see GOOLY 1]. 1768 *GOLDSM.* *Good-n. Man* i. Wks. (Globe) 616/1 Good gracious! can I believe my eyes or my ears! 1799 *PEGGE* *Derbiticus* i. (E. D. S.) s.v.,

Al gracious! an exclamation for ah gracious God! or, ah be gracious unto me! 1794 *MRS. A. M. BENNETT* *Ellen* I. 18 'Gracious!' she exclaimed. a1839 *PRAEO* *Poems* (1864) II. 65 Shot in a duel too! good gracious! 1850 *MRS. CARLYLE* *Let.* II. 137 My startled look and exclamation, 'Oh, gracious!' 1856 *WHYTE* *Melville Kate* *Cor.* I, But we women—gracious! if we only take the trouble, we can turn the whole male sex round our little fingers. 1856 *MRS. STOWE* *Dred* I. xi. 144 'Married! O, my gracious! 1884 *PAB* *Eustace* 14 Gracious me, how does she come to be the sister of that huge sahnon-fisher? 1885 *HOWELLS* *Silas Lapham* (1891) 1.77 'By gracious! . . . there ain't anything like that in this world for business.' 1893 'Q.' [Couch] *Delect.* *Duch* 155, 'I hope to gracious you'm goin' to keep it up.'

† 6. Characterized by or endowed with divine grace, godly, righteous, pious, regenerate. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor* M. 2081 Noe, bat gracious and god. c1380 *WYCLIF* *Sel. Wks.* III. 457 Pat all men . . . schul . . . calle hem moste holy faderis, and moste blisid and moste mercifuland gracious. 1533 *MONN* *Ansu. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1371/1 All the olde holy expositours of the scripture, whiche were good menne and gracious. a1635 *SINNES* *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 100 A gracious Christian never wanteth arguments of assurance of salvation. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 102 Grace of Regeneration. . . introduceth gracious habits of sweetness, peace and love. 1669 *BUCHAN* *Holy Cite* 130 All the holy and truly gracious Souls that are with him on the Mount Zion. 1738 *WESLEY* *Psalm* LXXX. xv. Error in ten thousand shades Would every gracious Soul beguile. 1757 — *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 202, I could not deny his being a gracious person.

† 7. Happy, fortunate, prosperous. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 193 *Alixandre*. . . pat grette god amon in graciouslye timus Bigat on olimpias be onourable queene. 1387 *TRIVISA* *Higden* (Rolls) I. 321 Insule Fortunata pat beep be gracious ilondes. c1460 *TOWNLEY* *Myst.* xlii. 244 Not were I not more gracius and ryche befar, I were eten out of howse and of harbor. 1603 *SHAKS.* *Meas. for M.* v. i. 76, I. . . desir'd her, To try her gracious fortune with Lord Angelo, For her poore Brothers pardon. 1611 — *Wind. T.* III. i. 22 Goe: fresh Horses, And gracious be the issue.

† 8. Given by way of indulgence or mercy: a. *Gracious* day (see quot.); b. said of a mortal thrust given to one in great pain (cf. *Coup de grace*). *Obs.*

1703 *MAUNDRELL* *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 141 Some one of the Standers by is permitted to give him a gracious stab to the Heart. 1726 *AMHERST* *Terra Fil.* xlii. 233 Some of these days are called gracious days, because upon them the respondent is not obliged to stay in the schools above half the time, which respondents upon other days are.

9. *Comb.*

1868 *L. HOUGHTON* *Select. fr. Wks.* 29 A strife of gracious-worled difference.

† *Graciousize*, v. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *GRACIOUS* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render 'gracious', to endow with heavenly grace.

1701 *BEVERLEY* *Glory of Grace* 9 Our Investiture with Grace, or our being Graciousiz'd in all these great Points of Salvation. *Ibid.* 21 We are thus Invested with Grace, or Graciousiz'd from Eternity to Eternity.

Hence *Graciousized ppl. a.* (in quot. *absol.*)

1701 *BEVERLEY* *Glory of Grace* 39 So that Grace Appears in such an Excellency and Glory of the Graciousized.

Graciously (grē'jəsli), *adv.* [f. *GRACIOUS* + *-LY*.] In a gracious manner.

1. 'In a pleasing manner' (J.); with grace, attractively, gracefully. Now *rare*.

13.. E. E. *Allit.* P. B. 488 Graciously vmbe-grouen al with grene leuez. 1641 *HINOE* *J. Briue* xxxi. 99 He . . . shewed his religion very graciously in his government. 1890 *SPECTATOR* 25 Oct. 496/1 One of the most gracious of poetic solecisms when graciously employed.

2. With kindness, friendliness, or gracious condescension.

c1380 *WYCLIF* *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 91 Feib is a gifte of God, and so God may not 3yve it to man but 3if he 3yve it graciously. c1430 *Syr Genn.* (Roxb.) 1898 Thow answered she ful graciously with myld chere. a1440 *Sir Egland*. 679 So graciously he come hur tyllie. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, Graciously lode vpon our afflictions. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 116 Thow oppinnis furth thy hand full graciously. 1654 *NICHOLAS* *Papers* (Camden) II. 70 If his majesty will be graciously pleased to come amongst us. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg. Past.* I. 62 He. . . graciously decreed My Grounds to be restor'd. 1725 *BERKELEY* *Proposals*, etc. Wks. III. 218 If his Majesty would graciously please to grant a Charter for a College. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* (1834) I. xcvi. 334 He went yesterday and was most graciously received. 1847 *JAMES F. MARSTON* *Hall* vii. My New Lord received me very graciously. 1878 J. P. HOPES *Jesus* v. 20 He spoke to her so graciously and forgivingly, that [etc.]. 1880 *MRS. FORRESTER* *Roy & V.* I. 23 She smiled very kindly and graciously at him in return.

† 3. Through, or by means of, divine grace.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12073 How þou . . . ouercomest hym graciously. c1449 *PERCOK* *Kepr.* III. v. 305 Not alle men ben in lyk maner. . . disposid naturali and graciously. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 81 b. What so euer he aske of god he shall optayne it graciously. 1534 *MOR* *On the Passion* Wks. 1324/2 If you receive and cate vertuouslye the tone into your body, you recieue the tother graciouslye into your soules. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* *Tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. iv. 254 In Hevlin his reward graciouslye he obteyned. 1603 *SHAKS.* *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 77 Let [me] be ignorant, and in nothing good, But graciouslye to know I am no better.

† 4. With good luck or fortune, fortunately.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 72 Þe reame of Ingland so graciouslye he gatte. 1382 *WYCLIF* *Gen.* xxx. 11 The which affirceyunge bryngyng for a child, seide, Graciously. 1387 *TRIVISA* *Higden* (Rolls) V. 301 He. . . ruled be Longobardes swiþe graciouslye long tyme. *Ibid.* VII. 35 So al þat þere were, [were] dede oþer i-hurt ful sore, outtake . . . Dunston alone þat scapeþ graciouslye and wyselyche.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 70 He gouerned it wisely and graciouslye.

Graciousness (grē'jəsnes). [f. *GRACIOUS* a. + *-NESS*.] The quality or state of being gracious.

1. Pleasing or attractive quality or condition, charm, winning grace, esp. of manner.

c1385 *CHAUCER* *L. G. W.* 1675 *Medea*. Of thyn tunge the infynyt graciousnesse. 1530 *PALSCR.* 227/1 Graciousnesse, *graciouslye*. 1751 *JOHNSON* *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 5 He possessed some Science of Graciousness and Attraction which Books had not taught. 1850 *LYNCH* *Theo. Trin.* vii. 134 Beautiful things . . . have a graciousness that wins us. 1885 *MANCH. EXAM.* 4 Feb. 3/3 He discourses, with a pensive graciousness which is irresistibly charming, of three departed friends.

† b. = GRACEFULNESS.

1652-62 *HYVLIN* *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 261 The . . . graciousness of the Bell tower.

2. Courtesy, politeness; now esp. condescending courtesy.

1638 *BAKER* *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (1654) (vol. III.) 13 Such is your graciousness, that it is impossible to fall foul with you. *Ibid.* (1638) 216, I did not looke to finde so great a graciousnesse. 1647 *CLARINGTON* *Hist.* *Reb.* IV. § 85 The graciousness and temper of this answer, made no impression in them. 1741 *RICHARDSON* *Pamela* II. 126 His Graciousness to this fine Gentleman and myself. 1751 *JOHNSON* *Rambler* No. 165 ¶ 12 The Barber. . . seized me by the Hand with honest Joy in his Countenance, which I repressed with a frigid Graciousness. 1824 *MISS MITFORD* *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 171 The letter was . . . received with the most cordial graciousness. 1855 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 230 The only words in his Declaration which had any show of graciousness. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Eng. Kings*, *Chas.* I. 342 He . . . effaced the memory of his previous insinuating graciousness.

3. Mercifulness or compassionateness (of the Deity). Also *occas.* kindness (of fortune).

1585 *ABR. SANDYS* *Serm.* xv. 264 No tongue can expresse, neither any minde conceiue this graciousnesse. 1599 *SANOVY* *Europa Spec.* Q. 4 b. Vnless the graciousness of God stirre vppe some worthy Princes of renowne, and reputation, with both sides to enterpose their wisdomes. a1605 J. GOONWILL *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 305 The exceeding graciousness and condescension of his nature. 1811 *HENRY & Isabella* II. 2 In the midst of her calamities, she thought it a graciousness still left in her fate, to have escaped the connection. 1872 *SPURGEON* *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxli. 4 His justice is . . . seasoned with graciousness.

† 4. Possession of grace, moral excellence. *Obs.* a1691 B. T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 437 The Acts derive their Graciousness from the Habits, and not e. *contra*. a1711 *KEN* *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 116 Graciousness is honoured as a participation of the Divine nature, appropriated to no other than saints.

Grackle (græk'k'l). Also 8 *gracule*, 9 *grakle*. [Anglicized form of the generic name *Gracula*, a mod. L. fem. corresponding to L. *graculus* jackdaw.]

1. A name applied to various birds originally included in the genus *Gracula* (see quot. 1893).

1772 *FORSTER* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 400 The *Gracula Quiscalus*, Linn. or shining Grackle. 1782 *LATHAM* *Gen. Synops. Birds* I. ii. 455 *Gracula religiosa*, Minor Grackle. *Ibid.* 457 *Gracula calva*, Bald Grackle. 1816 *KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL.* (1843) I. 244 The purple grackle. 1845 *BRANDE* *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Gracula*, The bird commonly called the minor grackle (*Gracula religiosa* of Linnaeus). 1849 *LYELL* *2nd* *Visit U. S.* II. 150 The boat-tailed grackle (*Quiscalus*). 1865 *AUSTRIAN* *Land Israel* ix. 209 My first specimen of the beautiful grackle (*Amphisp. tristrami*). 1893 *NEWTON* *Dict. Birds*, *Grackle*, . . . a word . . . restricted to members of the Families *Sturnidae* (starling) belonging to the Old World, and *Icteridae* belonging to the New. Of the former those to which it has been most commonly applied are the species variously known as *Mynas*, *Mainas* and *Minors* of India. . . and especially the *Gracula religiosa* of Linnaeus. . . In the New World the name Grackle has been applied to several species of the genera *Scolecophagus* and *Quiscalus*. . . The best known are the Rusty Grackle, *S. ferrugineus*, and *Q. purpureus*, the Purple Grackle or Crow-Blackbird. 1896 *WESTON* *Gaz.* 28 Oct. 6/3 The black-throated grackle-cock.

2. *Angling*. The name of an artificial fly.

1894 *ONTING* (U. S.) XXIV. 227/1 Bass flies of proved merit include grackle, all the palmers, [etc.].

† *Gracy*, a. *Obs.* *rare*. — [f. *GRACE* sb. + *-Y*.] Full of teaching about grace, evangelical.

1661 *PERYS* *Diary* 14 Apr. Heard Mr. Jacob, at Ludgate, upon these words, 'Christ loved you and therefore let us love one another,' said and gave a gracy sermon, like a Presbyterian.

Gradal (grād'al), a. *rare*. [irregularly f. L. *grad-us* degree + *-AL*; used instead of the regularly formed adj. *gradual*, to avoid ambiguity.] Of or pertaining to degree.

1872 E. TUCKERMAN *Genera Lichenum* p. vi. He conceives, then that while less weight . . . should be given to spore-differences of a mere gradal character. . . (etc.)

|| *Gradale*, *Obs.* — [med. L. *gradāle* sb., neut. of late L. *gradātis* adj., f. *grad-us* step.] = *GRADUAL* sb. a1746 *LEWIS* in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 168 A Gradale or Grail, so called from the Gradales contained in it. . . The Gradales, or what is gradually sung after the Epistle.

Gradan, variant of *GRADAN* 3c.

Gradate (grād'et), v. [Back formation from *GRADATION*.]

1. With reference to colour: a. *intr.* To pass by imperceptible grades from one tone or shade to another; to shade off. *Const. into*.

1753 *HOGARTH* *Anal. Beauty* xli. 96 Retiring shades, which gradate or go off by degrees. 1775 C. DAVY *Bourril's Glac. Savoy* (1776) 113 'The deeper colour of a single neighbouring mountain, which gradated from top to bottom.

1823 *Examiner* 1861 The light.. admirably gradates into and contrasts the solemn dark on the shore.

b. *trans.* To cause so to pass by imperceptible grades.

1833 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* III. ii. § 21. 47 Let the reader take the two extreme tints and carefully gradate the one into the other. 1857 — *Elem. Drawing* iii. 219 It is not enough... that colour should be gradated by being made merely paler or darker at one place than another.

absol. 1857 *RUSKIN Elem. Drawing* i. 20 If you cannot gradate well with pure black lines, you will never gradate well with pale ones. 1874 R. TYRWITT *Sketch. Club* 90 Now gradate over the gray to nothing with a little vermilion and yellow ochre.

2. *trans.* To arrange in steps or grades (material or immaterial). ? Only in *passive*. Const. *into*. Also with *off*.

1859 A. W. VARD *tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. l. 254 The surrounding heights are gradated off in artificial terraces up to their summit. 1885 *BLACK W. Heather in Longm. Mag.* VI. 126 In the old country, where society is gradated into ranks.

3. *Chem.* (? *U. S. only.*) 'To bring to a certain strength or grade of concentration; as, to gradate a saline solution' (Webster 1897); 'to concentrate as by evaporation' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*). Cf. GRADUATE, GRADUATION, GRADUATOR.

Hence Grada'ted *ppl. a.*

1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. iii. l. v. § 16 Compare the gradated colours of the rainbow with the stripes of a target. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 179 These currents would produce, in all substances possessing a 'gradated' structure, secondary currents circulating round them. 1886 *Spectator* 18 Dec. 1711 Glowing with rich and carefully gradated colour.

† *Gradately*, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 5 graditly, 6 graditlye. [*l.* **gradate* *adj.* (ad. *L. gradātus* furnished with steps) + *-ly*.] By degrees; *spec.* in *Her.* (cf. ENGRADED, ENGRAILED).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Dijb, They ar calde armys engradit for they ar made of ij colouris the wich graditly ar broght to gedir on colour in to an other colour. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* ii. 27 Two colors, or any metal or colour, be gradately inferred one to the other, that no partition, but only the Purfure make be sene between them. 1599 A. M. *tr. Galkhouer's Bk. Physike* 123/4 The same being liquifiede, then take Minilij. J. very fineely pulverisatede, and gradately mixe the same therewith.

|| *Gradatim* (grādē'tim), *adv.* [*L. gradātum* by degrees, *f. gradus* step.] Step by step, gradually. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abuses* F iij b, Three or four degrees of minor ruffles, placed *gradatim*, step by step one beneath another. 1669 *WORLDICE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 301 The vast quantities of water that flow over our heads in stormy or rainy weather, which... do *gradatim* diffuse themselves upon the Earth. 1694 *SALMON Bal's Dispens.* i. (1713) 132/4 Make a gentle fire which increase *gradatim* to the fourth Degree. 1785 D. Low *Chiro-podologia* xii. 104 Let them be bathed in water, tepid at first, and rendered afterwards, *gradatim*, more warm.

Gradation (grādē'tiōn). Also 6-7 gradacion. [*ad. L. gradationem*, n. of action *f. grad-us* step: see *GRADE* *sb.* and *-ATION*. Cf. *F. gradation* 1520 in sense 8 a, which is the earliest recorded sense also in English.]

† *l.* The process of advancing step by step; a course of gradual progress. *Obs.*

1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 30 Loue.. should enter into the eye, and by long gradations passe into the heart. 1630 *RISPOX Surv. Devon* (1800) 144 I purpose my beginning in the east part.. my gradation into the south with the sun. 1727 *DE FOE Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 43 Knowledge had its gradations too, and though it must be confessed it was a very slow rate, yet some advances they did make. 1750 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. ccxviii. 340, I am very well satisfied with the progress you have made in that language... according to that gradation you will [etc.].

† *b.* Period of advance; length of career. *Obs.*— 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv, They civilly had spent their lives gradation As meeke and milde as in their first creation.

2. A series of successive conditions, qualities, events, etc., forming stages in a process or course. (In early instances term. suggested by 8 a.) ? *Obs.*

1549 *LATIMER 5th Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 What was the way they walked?.. They stouped after gayne.. What followed?.. They toke.. brybes.. What then?.. They turned Justice vspedowne [see 1 *Sam.* viii. 3]. Here is the Denyles genealogy. A gradation of the Dnyyles making. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iii, The care I had of that civil young man.. drew me to that exhortation, which drew the company.. which drew the cutpurses; which drew the money; which drew; which drew on my beating; a pretty draw on Vasse's sanger; which drew on my beating; a pretty gradation; 1675 *SCOTT Sermon. Ingratitude* (1715) 429 So certain it is, by a direct Gradation of Consequences from this principle of merit, that [etc.]. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 12 Love of God is to be attained by a gradation of religious Virtues. 1739 *CUMBER AVE* (1756) I. 49 That such a pile of English fame and glory.. should.. so.. moulder away in one continual gradation of political errors. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxviii. 111. 29 The son.. attained, in the regular gradation of civil honours, the station of consular of Liguria.

3. *pl.* Steps, progressive movements. Now only in immaterial sense, stages of transition or advance. 1599 *WARR. Faire Wom.* ii. 3 You have.. by gradations seen how we have grown into the main stream of our tragedy. 1662 J. BARGAVE *Pope Alex. VII.*, etc. (1667) 129 The Camelon.. winding its tail about the sticks of the cage, to help and secure its gradations. 1671 *TULLOSON Sermon* ii. 103 The several gradations by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety. 1712 *STEELE Spect.*

No. 430 ¶ 2, I hope you will.. give us the History of Plenty and Want, and the natural Gradations towards them. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 The Steelyard passed with the rest of the parish by the same easy gradations from the old to the new faith.

† *b.* *sing.* A means of gradual transition. *Obs.* 1710 *CROMWELL Let. to Pope* 3 Aug., 'Tis an interpolation indeed, and serves for a gradation to the Celestial Orb.

† *pl.* Configurations or arrangements resembling a flight of steps. *Obs. rare.*

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 260 The Foundations Black Marble with gradations to the bottom. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. l. 181, I could see the sides of it encompassed with several gradations of galleries. 1848 *tr. A. La Fontaine's Repröbate* II. 279 They then descended the gradations of the rock together.

5. A scale or series of degrees in rank, merit, intensity, or difference from some particular type; the fact or condition of including or being arranged in a series of degrees.

1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 158 Although perchance existing Individuals may not be actually Infinite, yet certain it is that the potential gradation of things may be potentially Infinite. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 206, I plainly observed a gradation in the damage done to the buildings.. in proportion as the countries were more or less distant from this supposed center of the evil. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 170 This changes by gradation into an orange, thence into a yellow, and as the rays rise higher, into a green, blue, indigo, and violet. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 153 Hence there will necessarily arise a gradation of density. 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Life in Wilds* vii. 96 No man can be more sensible than I am of the advantages of a gradation of ranks in society. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The gradation of the clergy.. makes them the link which unites the sequestered peasantry with the intellectual advancement of the age. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* iii. vi. 670 The present system of gradations of honours, each imposing a check upon the other. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* i. 6 The several compounds of oxygen with nitrogen, present us with an instructive gradation. 1879 *MACLEAR Mark ix.* 103 There is order and gradation in the hierarchy of blessed spirits.

† *b.* Position in a scale, relative rank. *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. l. 37 Preferment goes by Letter, and affection, And not by old gradation, where each second Stood Heir to th' first. 1802 *tr. A. La Fontaine's Repröbate* I. 39 She had received a better education than was generally bestowed on others of the same gradation in life.

6. *pl.* Degrees of rank, merit, intensity, etc.; successively differing varieties of form or properties, constituting a series intermediate in character between two conditions or types.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. vi. § 2. 23 The sober and gradual inquiry [as to angels, etc.] which may arise.. out of the gradations of Nature is not restrained. 1660 *Triat Regis* 41 The Indictment contains many Circumstances, and Gradations, in the Treason. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 7 ¶ 9, I cannot pretend to inform our generals through what gradations of danger they shall train their men to fortitude. 1783 *BURKE Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. 1842 II. 9 They thought it not unnecessary here to state the gradations in the service. 1793 *HOLCROFT Lavater's Physiq.* ii. 20 Who shall enumerate the gradations between insect and man? 1813 *BAKEWELL Introd. Geol.* (1815) 447 Granite, porphyry, sienite, green-stone and basalt pass by.. insensible gradations into each other. 1836 *MACGILLIVRAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 370 In this district are displayed in a remarkable manner the gradations of vegetation. 1856 *MASSON Ess.* x. 473 Thus.. prose passes into verse by visible gradations. 1875 *DARWIN Insectiv. Pl.* iii. 58 There were gradations in the completeness of the process.

7. The action of arranging in a series of grades. 1858 *WHEWELL Notum Org. Renovation* 220 The method of gradation consists in taking a number of stages of a property in question, intermediate between two extreme cases which appear to be different.

8. *a. Rhet.* = CLIMAX i. ? *Obs.*

1538 *ELYOT Dict., Climax*, a ladder, and the figure callidde gradation. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 109 Gradacion is when we reherse the worde that goeth nexte before, and bryng another worde thereupon that encreaseth the matter, as though one should go vp a paire of staiers, and not leaue til he come at the toppes. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 51 In time, bi his troth, for anything he knew.. this verri gradation be usid himself with me at that time. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 29 Concluding this clause with a rhetorical gradation, that neither the prison, the racke, nor death it selfe should daunt them. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* vii. 277 We may observe a notable climax or gradation in those Scriptures that speak of His glory. 1727-42 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Gradation*, in rhetoric, is when a series of considerations or proofs are brought, rising by degrees, and improving each on the other.

† *b.* *Logic.* = SORTES. *Obs. rare.*

1727-42 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Gradation*, in logic, is an argument, consisting of four or more propositions, so disposed, as that the attribute of the first is the subject of the second; and the attribute of the second, the subject of the third; and so on, till the last attribute come to be predicated of the subject of the first proposition.

† *9. Alch.* 'Exaltation' or raising to a higher degree (see quot. 1612). *Obs.*

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 271 Gradation is an exaltation of Metals in the degree of affections, where by waight, colour, and constancy they are brought to an excellent measure, but the substance unaltered: so Gold is rubified, fixed, and purified. 1641 *FRESCH Distill.* vi. (1651) 188 Pour upon it.. *Aqua regia*, and the water of gradation. 1727-42 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*

10. *Five Arts. a. Painting.* An insensible passing from one colour or shade to another.

1727-42 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, The painters also use the word gradation for an insensible change of colour, by the diminu-

tion of the teints and shades. 1762-71 H. WALFOLD *Virtues' Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 84 Blues, reds, greens and yellows not being blended in the gradations. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* iv. 228 To gratify the sight, by delicate contrasts, and impossible gradations. 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. iii. l. v. § 16 What curvature is to lines, gradation is to shades and colours.. Absolutely without gradation no natural surface can possibly be. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* ii. i. (1875) 50 The amateur.. finds that the gradation of his sky will not come right. 1887 *Q. Rev.* CLXIV. 109 In the production of gradations of effect in gold the Japanese stand alone.

b. *Archit.* (See quot.)

1727-42 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Gradation*, in architecture, signifies an artful disposition of parts, rising, as it were, by steps, or degrees, after the manner of an amphitheatre; so that those placed before do no disservice.. to those behind.

c. *Mus.* 'A diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords' (Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1842).

1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms, Gradation* (F.), *Gradazione* (L.), gradation; by degrees of the scale.

11. *Philol.* = ABLAUT. Also, a modification (of a vowel) resulting from ablaut.

1870 *SWEET in Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1. 3 *An* being the second 'gradation' of *u*.. The first gradation of *u* is *ei*. 1887 *SKEAT Princ. Eng. Etymol.* x. § 134. 156 Some of the older vowel-sounds.. are to a certain extent connected by what is known as 'gradation,' or in German, *ablaut*.

¶ 12. = GRADUATION, *rare*—1 (possibly misprint). 1759 *GOLDISM. Enquiry into Pres. State* etc. (1774) 43, I have sometimes attended their disputes at gradation.

Hence Grada'tioned *ppl. a.*, formed by or with gradations.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 288 Under a gradationed representation, the electoral body.. become the real constituents. 1808 — *Ibid.* vi. 269 To depute by universal suffrage, but gradationed delegation, the wisest depositaries of their wishes respecting [etc.].

Gradational (grādē'tiōnal), *a.* [*f. GRADATION* + *-AL*.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, gradation. 1842 *DE QUINCY Wks.* (1863) XIII. 327 A slow and gradational transition of the population into its present physical condition. 1866 *ODLING Annu. Chem.* 47 I.. pointed out that even the most remote members were distinguished from one another by gradational differences only. 1868 *LYELL's Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. iii. xlii. 482 We are only beginning, by aid of paleontology, to trace back the passage through a series of gradational forms. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xviii. (1892) 252 It was easier to remain incredulous notwithstanding the gradational distinctness of the whisperm.

Hence Grada'tionally *adv.*

1864 *OWEN Power of God* 6 The delicately and gradationally adjusted densities of the humours for correcting spherical and chromatic aberration. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 336 To regard them [a class of diseases], not as uniformly marked out, one from another, by well-defined boundaries, but as shading off gradationally one into another.

Grada'tionary, *a. rare*—1. [*f. GRADATION* + *-ARY*.] Marked by gradations.

1824 *Examiner* 594/2 The foundations of her present prosperity, if less splendid, are more gradationary and permanent.

Gradative (grādē'tiv), *a. rare*—1. [*f.* (on the analogy of *GRADATION*) *L. grad-us* step: see *-ATIVE*.] Advancing by grades or steps. Hence Grada'tively *adv.*, step by step.

1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 58 A system-builder you commence, But drawn gradatively from thence, Would quit your doctrine. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Ital Dynamics* 39 The law.. that the progressive phases of the embryo correspond to the abiding forms, which are preserved in the total organism of animated nature, as typical of its gradative evolution.

Gradatly, variant of GRADATELY *adv.* *Obs.*

Gradatory (grādē'tari), *sb.* [*as if ad. L. *gradatōrium*, *f. gradus* step.] A flight of steps, esp. those leading from the cloisters to the choir of a church.

1670 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 3). 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 159. 1721-1800 in *DAILY*. 1859 *HOLLAND Gold F.* xiii. 142 That which is above us, in allotment, gift, and acquisition, forms so many steps of the gradatory that leads from the cells where we do penance, to the temple.

Gradatory (grādē'tari), *a.* [*as if ad. L. *gradatōrium*, *f. grad-us* step.]

1. Proceeding by steps or grades. *rare.*

1793 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) III. 202 The chain of subordination, which binds the various orders of national society in one common form of polity; that gradatory junction, which can alone give vigour and effect to the laws. *Ibid.* 243 Could this gradatory apostasy [of Macbeth] have been shown us. *Ibid.* 253. 1843 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXVIII. 566 We find assembled, in its continuous extent of gradatory links, the whole chain of serving maidenhood.

2. Adapted for stepping (see quot.).

1842 *BRANOE Dict. Sci.* etc., *Gradatory*, a term applied in Mammalogy to the extremities of a quadruped which are equal or nearly so, and adapted for ordinary progression on dry land.

Graddan (grād'an), *sb. Sc.* Also 7 gradzan, 8 graddon, 9 gradyon, 10 gradden, 11 gradden. [*Gaelic* and *Irish gradan*, *f. grad-aim* I scorch.] Parched grain (see quot. 1854, and quot. s.v. *GRADDAN* v.). Also attrib., as *graddan-bread*, *-cake*, *-meal*.

1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* liv. 5 Instead of grene gynger 3e etit gray gradzan. 1703 M. *Nat. Descrip.* *West. Isl.* 204 The ancient way of dressing Corn, which is yet us'd in several Isles, is call'd Graddan. 1739 *LIVET Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) II. 170 This Oatmeal is called graydon meal. 1750 *MAXWELL Lett.* in *Smiles Engagers* (1861) II. 97 The tenants in general lived.. on.. groat, milk, graddon ground in querns turned by the hand [etc.].

1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Moccasin* ix. 161 Graded cattle are more valuable, ain't they?

Gradelly (grē'dli), *a.* Now only *dial.* Also † *grathly*. Forms: *a.* 3 *grai[p]lich*, *grēdlic*, 4 *grathly*, *graythly*, *greipli*, 9 *dial.* *grathly*. *β.* *dial.* 8 *greidly*, 8-9 *greald(e)y*, 9 *graadly*, *graid(o)ly*, *gradelly*. [ME. *grēdlic*, *a.* ON. *grēdlig-r*, *f.* *grēd-r* GRAITH *a.* + *-lig-r* -LY.]

1. Of persons, their actions and attributes.

† *a.* in early use, with somewhat uncertain meaning: ? Ready, prompt. *Obs.*

c1205 LAY. 445 Pene king he grette mid grēdlicre speche. *Ibid.* 10039 Bruttes he gretten mid grēdlicchen warden. a1375 *Joseph Arim.* 88 Heo grauntede þenne to ben at his grace; And some aftur þat gretneðe þat greipli mayde.

b. in mod. dialectal use, a general term of commendation; chiefly with reference to character: Decent, respectable, worthy; *occas.* of a girl, comely, good-looking. Also, 'regular', thorough.

c1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1802) 67 Yed's os greid o Lad as needs 't knep oth' Hem of a keke. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves Glos.* *Grēdly*, well-meaning, or any thing good in its kind. 1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* (1821) 48 Hees rackend a vattr gradly man. 1840 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* xiii. 84 Yore a gradley felley for owt at I kno' to th' contrary. 1866 WAUGH *Home Life Factory Folk* xi. 105 Those hens..rooten aheadt th' heawse jst th' same as gradley Christians. 1877 Mrs. F. H. BURNETT *That Lass o' Lourie's* (1887) 31 He's a gradley fool, he is.

c. *predicatively* (cf. the *adv.*). Well in health. 1851 C. BRONTE *Let. in C. B. & her Circle* (1896) 312 Her beloved papa and mama..are living and 'gradley'. 1865 LAVOCCO *Mt. Greyfriar's in Harland Lanc. Lyrics* 192 He never wur gradly no moor. 1877 Mrs. F. H. BURNETT *That Lass o' Lourie's* (1887) 170 I'm feelin' a trifle gradleifer than I ha' done..Things is lookin up.

2. Of things: *a.* Excellent, suitable, handsome. a1300 *Cursor M.* 18409 Hu come þe sa grathli gode þat þou on schuldre bers a rode? 14140 *Morte Arth.* 187 Gumbaldes graythly, fullle gracious to taste. 1862 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 12 This is a hard road for a gradly foot like that. 1865 *Hard Times* in Harland Lanc. *Lyrics* 305 Th' art noonan so feaw, yet, wench, if thae'd gradly cloos to wear. 1877 Mrs. F. H. BURNETT *That Lass o' Lourie's* (1887) 189 It's the gradleifer book th' liver seed.

b. in mod. dial. use: Real, proper. 18.. *Three Dint*, by Tottle 19 My gradly name is Harry Shareall. 1865 WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 9 But aw've no gradly comfort, my lass, Except wi' yon childer and thee. 1865 RAMSBOTTOM *Gootin' to Schoo* in Harland Lanc. *Lyrics* 302 A gradly plague it's bin to me—It's been a gradly blessin' too. Hence † *Gradeliness*.

c1425 St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck in Anglia VIII. 115/30 Wif full deuoute sighnynges and goostly greydelynes..ahid-ynge mekely þe comynge of hir sauoure.

Gradelly (grē'dli), *adv.* Now only *dial.* Also † *grathly*. Forms: *a.* 4 *grathli*, *grayp(o)ly*, 4-5 *grayth(o)ly*, 4-6 *grath(o)ly*, 7 *dial.* *grathly*, (4 *gra(i)poli*, *grath(o)li*, *grathli*, *graypliche*, *graythli*, -ly, *gre(i)pli*, *graythly*, 6 *Sc.* *grathliho*). *β.* 4 *graideli*, 5 *graidly*, *greidly*, 8-9 *greaidly*, 9 *gradeloy*, *graidloy*, 6- *gradelly*. [ME. *graythly*, *graydelly*, *a.* ON. *grēdliga*, *f.* *grēd-r* GRAITH *a.*]

† 1. Promptly, readily. *Obs.* a1300 *Cursor M.* 741 Grathli taght he him þe gin How he suld at þe wif þe gin. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 342 Ful graypely got þis god man & dos godez hestes. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 948 But þe graunt him þour grace, him greipli to help..his lif ne nouzt for langour, last til to-morwe. c1400 *Ivaine & Gaw.* 3208 Grathly hit he tham ogyan. 1450-70 *Gologas & Gau.* 54 Grant me, lord, on yone gait grathly to gay.

2. Carefully, exactly; properly; quite, really; well. 1240 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 645 Behalde..graythly and lode. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 324 Hit is nat greythly getyn, ther gyle is þe rote. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 70 þe whilk..descryed me þe maners of oþer cuntrees..graythly and..verraily. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 152 Tent thou to that page grathly. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) c. iv/3 If thou haue all these thou mayst grathly carpe. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 14 Let Readers think they fele the burning heat, And grathly see the earth [etc.]. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherie & Slae* 327 Quahs schadow is in the river scher, Als grathlye glancing, as they grew. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words.* *Grathly*, handsomely, towardy. c1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1802) 51..cannaw tell thee grēdly. 1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. 1. II. 334/2 Most frequently it is precisely equivalent to 'very', as in the expression a gradly fine day. 1865 R. R. BEALEY *My Johnny* in Harland Lanc. *Lyrics* 89 Aw dunnot like to think o' that, An' yet it's gradly true. 1865 WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 70 For when hoo's gradly donned, hoo'll look As grand as th' queen o' Shabba.

Grader (grē'doi). [f. GRADE *v.* 2 + -ER.]

1. A person employed: *a.* in grading produce (see GRADE *v.* 2); *b.* in grading roads (see GRADE *v.* 2 4). *a.* 1889 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 22 Nov. Graders whose business is to classify cotton for English markets. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 9/3 The wool was duly delivered..and a large number of graders put to work preparing it for cleaning. *b.* 1870 *Times* 5 Sept. 5 Track-laying will be commenced next week, and will be pushed forward after the graders as fast as the iron is received. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* 825/2 The grader of streets will probably follow the..mining capitalist.

2. A machine for 'grading' (in various senses). 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 361 The side tracks [should be] kept in order by the use of the grader. [Plate, Improved Rtd Scraper and Grading Machine.] 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Grader* (Railway). A temporary track is laid, and from a platform and caboose car on this track a double plow is rigged out to throw up

a track. *Ibid.*, *Grader*, an earth scraper. 1888 *Wine, Spirit & Beer* 8 Mar. 14/2 The machine consists of two separate frames, one containing the half-con separator, feed-hopper and elevator, and the other the grader.

Gradi, Gradiate, obs. ff. GREEDY, GRADUATE.

Gradient (grē'diēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *gradient-em* pr. pple. of *gradire* to walk, *f.* *grad-i* step.] *A. adj.*

1. Of animals: Characterized by taking steps with the feet, as their distinctive mode of progression; walking, ambulant.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* iv. (1648) 174 Amongst these gradient Automata, that iron spider mentioned in Walchius is more especially remarkable. 1663 R. BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. ii. 40 But it is not so conspicuous in gradient animals (if I may so speak) as in swimming ones. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 161 Oviparous Beasts..Gradient; having four feet. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 300 There are animals adapted to the several parts, the volant living in the air, and the gradient on the earth.

b. *Her.* Said of a tortoise depicted as walking. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her. II.* Gloss. 1828-40 BERRY *Enycyl. Her. I.*

2. Of a railway line: Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination. *rare*—*o.* (7A figment.) 1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. Hence in mod. Dicts.

B. sb.

1. Of a road or railway: Amount of inclination to the horizontal; degree of slope; = GRADE *sb.* 10. This sense can hardly have evolved from that of the Lat. pple. or the Eng. adj.; possibly it was a new formation on *grade*, after the supposed analogy of *gradient*.

1835 *Railway Mag.* Dec. 264 The line of Railroad here proposed..passing over the most easy and beautiful tract of country..with the most favourable gradients. 1836 *Dubl. Rev.* May 225 In describing the gradients of a railway, it is usual to state the rise per mile in feet. 1836 *Mech. Mag.* 6 Aug. XXV. 217 In a contemporary journal there appears a violent tirade against the word gradient as at present used by civil engineers. 1861 *Smiles Engineers* II. 429 One in thirty being about the severest gradient at any part of the road. 1868 *Pearo Water-Farm*. xi. 211 Wherever they have been constructed on a gradient of 1 in 9, they have answered admirably. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 241 The uniformly increasing gradient with which the pampas everywhere rise. 1884 *American VIII.* 86 The road was built with needlessly steep gradients.

fig. 1868 W. H. DIXON *Spirit Wives* I. xv. 159 That duality in the soul of nature..led by an easy gradient into a state of manners, as between brother and sister, which [etc.].

b. A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a portion of a way not level.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *transf.* The proportional amount of rise or fall of the barometer or thermometer in passing from one region to another.

The 'barometric gradient' is expressed in hundredths of an inch to a degree of a great circle; thus 'a gradient of 4 means that over a distance of 60 nautical miles, the barometer rises 4 or 1/2 of an inch' (Huxley *Physiogr.* 95).

1870 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* xiii. 168 Generally speaking, the wind blows from regions of high to regions of low barometer, and with greater force as the barometric gradient is steeper. 1876 *Tar Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sci. xi. 263 The temperature will fall off by a uniform gradient. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 95 If the isobars run close together it shows that the gradient is high, and therefore the winds will be strong. 1880 *Times* 11 Aug. 11/6 Gradients for westerly winds lay over Scotland, and for easterly winds over the Bay of Biscay. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 11 The primary cause of cyclones, according to Ferrel, is a horizontal temperature gradient.

3. *Math.* A rational integral function of a number of quantities of assigned weights, which is of one degree and one weight throughout (Prof. Elliott).

1887 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jnl. Math.* IX. 2 A rational integral homogeneous and isobaric function (or, to avoid a tedious periphrasis, say a gradient). 1895 ELLIOTT *Algebra* Quantities 145, 146, 233.

Gradienter (grē'diēntə). *U. S.* Also -*or*. [f. *prec.* + -ER.] A small instrument used by surveyors for determining gradients, etc.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Gradienter*. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gradin, gradine¹ (grē'din, grādīn). [*a.* or ad. F. *gradin*, ad. It. *gradino*, *f.* *grado* GRADE *sb.*]

1. One of a series of low steps or seats raised one above the other.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 140 A semi-circular niche, with seats like the gradines of a diminutive amphitheatre. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 709 The Pontiff Formosus received him on the gradins of St. Peter's Basilica. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 334 This monument..tapering gently towards the summit, which is crowned with three low steps, or gradines.

b. *Mining.* (See *quot.*)

1839 *USE Dict. Arts.* etc. 839 The working is disposed in the form of steps (*gradins*), placed like those of a stair.

2. A shelf or ledge at the back of an altar.

1877 *LEE Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Terms*, *Gradin* 1. A French term for a step behind and above the level of the altar-slab for placing the cross and candlesticks upon..2. The term 'gradine' has been recently introduced into the Church of England. It corresponds with that already defined. 1887 *Ch. Times* 23 Sept. 746/3 The altar is well raised, and a gradine above it bears the legal ornaments. 1890 GASQUET & BISHOP *Edw. VI & Bk. Com. Prayer* 59 note, The modern introduction of *gradins* is a witness to the scruple felt at placing anything on the altar beyond what was necessary for the sacrifice. 1891 *Ch. Times* 4 Dec. 1180/4 Flowers may stand on the gradines on every Sunday in the year.

Gradine² (grādīn). [*a.* F. *gradine*.] A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

1860 in WORCESTER. 1883 HELEN ZIMMERN in *Mag. of Art* Oct. 517/2 All the instruments in the sculptor's profession are indicated—the modelling tool..the point, the gradine, even down to the very screw-jack.

Grading (grē'ding), *vb.* *sb.* [f. GRADE *v.* 2 + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* GRADE *v.*

1. *gen.* (See the senses of the *vb.*) 1871 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 531/1 The art of the painter has supplied that subtle grading of light and tone which all enjoy. 1882 C. L. BRACE *Gesta Chr.* 400 The grading and separation of prisoners. 1886 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 789/2 [The picture] gives with delightful truth..and aerial grading a view near the mouth of the Thames.

2. *spec. a.* The action or process of sorting (produce) into grades according to quality. Also *attrib.* 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* June 75/2 It descends another story upon patented grading screens, which sort out the larger-sized grains from the smaller. *Ibid.* 76/2 The first operation..is the grading of the middlings. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 699 The odious elevator, against which they preferred the charges of false grading.

b. The action or process of reducing (a road, etc.) to practicable gradients; *concr.* a graded portion of a road. Also *attrib.*

1835 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* XV. 233 The amount of labour in grading, fixing rails, and forming all other parts of the road. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mass.* xix. 55 The grading of the road..they could easily understand. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Grading-scraper*, a large two-handled shovel drawn by a pair of horses..It is used in road-making [etc.]. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 150 Fifteen miles..were cleared of brush and some grading was done last year. 1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abv.* xvii. 134 The heavy work in..the new railway gradings is done mainly by Italians.

|| **Gradino** (gradīno). [It.: see GRADIN.] *a.* = GRADIN 2. *b.* A work of painting or sculpture intended to ornament the 'gradin' of an altar.

1833 C. C. PERKINS *It. Script.* 18 An altar whose 'gradino' is covered with extremely flat reliefs sculptured by Alphonso Lombardi. 1886 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 312/2 His (Civitali's) niche is secured in the Temple of Fame, not in the central line..but in some modest *gradino*, like those on his own altarpieces and monuments.

† **Gradiately**, *adv.* *Obs.*—1 [A humorously bombastic formation: perh. Nash meant to write *gradationately*.] In regular gradation or sequence. 1599 NASH *Lenen Stoffe* 41 To recount..how he came to be king of fishes, and gradiately how from white to red he changed, would require as massive a toombe [i.e. tome] as Hollinshead.

Graditly, variant of GRADUATELY *adv.* *Obs.*

† **Graduable**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. med.L. *graduāre* (see GRADUATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Entitled to an academic degree.

1533 Bk. *Kerynys* in *Embes Bk.* (1868) 284 Clerkes that ben graduable..may syt at the squyers table.

Gradual (grē'diāl), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *graduāle* *sb.*, orig. neut. of *graduālis* *adj.*: see next.]

1. An antiphon sung between the Epistle and the Gospel at the Eucharist, so called because it was sung at the steps of the altar or while the deacon was ascending the steps of the ambo. (Cf. *GRAIL* 1.) 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1402/3 The Responsory, which is called the Gradual (being wont to be song at the steps going vp). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gradual*, that part of the Mass which is said or sung between the Epistle and the Gospel, as a grade or step from the first to the later. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 217 A part of a psalm was chanted between the Epistle and the Gospel, which..came to be called the gradual. 1896 *Ch. Times* 14 Aug. A special Collect, Epistle, and Gospel have been licensed for this festival by the Bishop of the diocese, and the proper Introit and Gradual were also used.

2. A book of such antiphons. = *GRAIL* 1 2.

1619 BRENT *Tr. Sarp's Conc. Trent* (1629) 753 Authority may be given to reforme Missals, Breuiaries, Agendas, and Graduals. 1674 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). 1784 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 137 The following is another alleluia from an ancient Gradual. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xxxiii, It certainly is not easy, if it be possible, to lay down express signs by which the Antiphoner and the Gradual are always to be distinguished. 1866 J. H. BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 68 A third [volume] for the Antiphons, called the Antiphonarius or Gradual.

† 3. The steps of an altar. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*.)

1693 DAVEN *Ovid's Met.* l. 506 Before the gradual, prostrate they ador'd: The pavement kiss'd; and thus the saint implor'd.

Gradual (grē'diāl), *a.* Also 6-ale, 7-all. [ad. med.L. *graduālis*, *f.* *gradu-s* step. Cf. F. *graduel*.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to degree; only in *gradual difference* = difference in degree. *Obs.*

a1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. ii. (1821) 190 Besides this gradual difference between Moses and the prophets, there is [etc.]. 1651 BAXTER *Saints Rest* iii. xl. 12 A Moral specifical difference is usually founded in a Natural Gradual difference. 1658 — *Saving Faith* § 2. 15 The difference is only gradual, and not specifical.

† 2. *Mus.* *Gradual tone* = DEGREE 11 *a.* *Obs.* 1665 C. SIMPSON *Princ. Pract. Musick* 3 All Musick..is formed of Seven Gradual Tones, or Degrees of Sound.

† 3. *Mus.* Corresponding to the degrees of the natural scale; giving the 'natural' notes. *Obs.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 118 The Breves representing the Tooes of the broad Gradual Keys of an Organ; the Semibreves representing the narrow Upper Keys.

† 4. Arranged in, or admitting of, degrees or gradation. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Gijb, And in both the endes of y^e same ben pyttes receyvinge the roundness, Towarde the elbowe ben receyved y^e roundnesses graduales of the aditury [L. *rotunditates graduales adituri*]. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 168 A graduall expression, growing up to the height of its emphasis by four steps. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 483 Flowers and their fruit, Man's nourishment, by gradual scale sublimed, To vital spirits aspire. 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* 129 Moral Evidence is gradual, according to the variety of circumstances. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 270 P. 1 So great an Assembly of Ladies placed in gradual Rows.

4. Of a process: Taking place by degrees; advancing step by step; slowly progressive. Of a slope: Gentle, not steep or abrupt.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 184 By a gradual Progress from the plainest and easiest Historians, he may at last come to read the most difficult and sublime of the Latin Authors. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* ii. viii. 80 The Transition from Humane into Perfect Mind, is made by a Gradual Ascent. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 65 The complete success of virtue, as of reason, cannot . . . be otherwise than gradual. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 105 The gradual discovery of the weakness of Arcadius and Honorius. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxxii, Isabel By gradual decay from heavily fell. 1840 TANNER *Cannals & Rail Roads U. S.* 73 The ascents and descents of the summits are very gradual, not exceeding 30 feet per mile. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 260 A gradual withdrawal of tender consciences from the social organizations. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1860) 269/1 The increasing roll of the sea, showed the gradual shallowing of the water. 1875 JOWETT *Plat.* (ed. 2) V. 66 We should consider how gradual the process is by which . . . a legal system . . . becomes perfected.

b. poet. in *nonce-uses*. Of objects with regard to form, movement, etc.: Tapering; sloping gradually; moving or changing gradually.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 5 The rounded turret, and the gradual spire. 1742 COLLINS *Odes* ix. 40 Thy dewy fingers draw The gradual dusky veil. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 744 Along the arch the gradual incline slides. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 75 Back to the gradual banks and vernal bowers. 1890 W. WATSON *Wordsworth's Grave*, etc. 71 How welcome—after drum and trumpet's din—The continuity, the long slow slope And vast curves of the gradual valley!

c. quasi-adv. (poet.).

1793 THOMSON *Liberty* iv. 227 Arts gradual gather Streams. 1793 GILB. WHITE *Inuit. Solborne* 80 There spreads the distant view, That gradual fades till sunk in misty blue. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xlii, Gradual as by prayer The sin was purged away. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 2 Now twenty years these children of the skies Beheld their gradual growing empire rise. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* ii. ii, What prospects, from his watch-tower high, Gleam gradual on the warder's eye! 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 82 Now, gradual, earth withdraws from view.

5. *Gradual psalms*: fifteen psalms (cxxx-cxxxiv) each of which is entitled in the A.V. 'Song of Degrees', in R.V. 'Song of Ascents'; in the Vulgate *Canticum graduum*, in the LXX *ὕμνη ἀναβαθμῶν* = Heb. *שִׁיר הַמַּעֲלֹת* *shir hamma'alot*, the sense of which is disputed. (Cf. *F. psalms* *graduals*.)

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1854 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 319 Some of the gradual psalms suit well to the habitual low estate of the returned exiles. 1893 C. L. MARSON *Psalms at Work* (1894) 178/1 The gradual psalms . . . were for the ascent to the Temple.

Hence *Gradualness*.

1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 16 We . . . have been exempt from the degree of trial to which a younger generation is exposed, through the very gradualness with which our conceptions of the Unity of the Church came upon us. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. ii. (1884) 92 The gradualness of growth is a characteristic which strikes the simplest observer.

Gradualism (græ'di'uliz'm). [f. *GRADUAL* a. + *-ISM*.] The principle or method of gradual as opposed to immediate change. Chiefly used with reference to the abolition of slavery. (Cf. *IMMEDIATEISM*.)

1835 H. G. ORIS in *Liberator* V. 144 *Immediateism* . . . is the opposite of *gradualism*, another new coinage. 1846 H. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* III. iv. viii. 13 The unsound method of 'gradualism' in the abolition of slavery. 1855 — *Autobiog.* (1877) III. 233 He got his gradualism assented to in Parliament. 1865 LOWELL *Reconstruction* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 237 We have purposely avoided any discussion on gradualism as an element in emancipation.

So *Gradualist*, an advocate of gradual action.

1835 H. G. ORIS in *Liberator* V. 744 The Colonization Society . . . are gradualists. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) IX. 235 Mr. Lundy, like most of the anti-slavery men of that day was a gradualist, fearing . . . that a sudden emancipation would be dangerous to the public welfare.

Graduality (græ'di'ulæ-liti). [f. *GRADUAL* a. + *-ITY*.] The quality or condition of being gradual, in various senses of the adj.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 322 Which . . . others [ascribe] to the graduality of opacity and light. 1662 J. CHAMOLIER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 134 An accident being on both sides graduated, cannot lay aside its graduality. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 417 The accessory ideas of graduality and of change from internal causes are associated with the term. 1869 *Portin. Rev.* 1 Oct. 423 note, A striking instance of the graduality of the evolution of fetishism will be found in 'Pipi and the Fijians'. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 42 The graduality of the stages by which life ascends.

Gradually (græ'di'ulæ, græ'dz'u'ali), adv. [f. *GRADUAL* a. + *-LY*.]

†1. In respect of degree. (Cf. *GRADUAL* a. 1.) 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 61 They . . . differ but

gradually, just as the morning and the noon light do. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* i. iv, Saving Faith . . . is not only Gradually, but Specifically distinct from all common Faith. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* (1848) 73 This use of Occasional Meditations, though it do but gradually differ from some of those that have been already mentioned. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* ii. viii. 83 Wherein Human Reason doth not only Gradually, but Specifically differ, from the Phantastick Reason of Brutes.

†2. In a graduated scale; by gradations; by degrees of relationship or rank. Obs. (Cf. *GRADUAL* a. 3.)

1673 *Rep. Committee, Ho. of Lords in Peerage* (1710) I. 263 The Petitioner, being the Heir gradually and lineally descended from the said Lord Clifton. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 206 Several Distinct Substances, gradually subordinate to one another. 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1626 Some of 'em gradually bigger than others. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5371/3 If a Lieutenant inform against a Captain . . . he shall have his Company, so proceeding gradually to a Colonel. 1755 *Young Centaur* ii. Wks. 1751 IV. 156 There are three kinds of happiness on earth, gradually less, and less.

3. By a gradual process; little by little; by degrees.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 323 The effects of whose activity are not precipitously abrupted, but gradually proceed to their cessations. 1715 *De For. Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) 21 You must understand it gradually, my dear, a little at a time. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. M.* i. xi. (1869) I. 220 These metals are not likely to become gradually cheaper. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 262 Acetous acid gradually becomes acetic acid when distilled repeatedly off dry muriate of lime. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. vii. 47 The ice . . . being gradually melted. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 157 We are softened into pity as the strong mind is seen gradually sinking into decay.

Graduand (græ'di'ulænd), *Sc.* [ad. med.L. *graduand-us*, gerundive of *gradu-äre* to *GRADUATE*.] One about to be graduated or to receive a university degree.

1882 in OGHVIE. 1890 *Star* 14 June 1/6 As they were introduced each made a spasmodic effort to get into conversation with the graduand.

Graduate (græ'di'ulæt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 *graduāt*, 6 *graduāt*, 7 *graduāt*. [ad. med.L. *graduāt-us*, pa. pple. of *graduäre* to *GRADUATE*, f. *gradu-üs*, past, degree.]

A. pa. pple. and ppl. a. Equivalent to the later *GRADUATED*.

1. Admitted to or holding a university degree. Obs. exc. as an attrib. use of the sb., e.g. 'the graduate members of the university'.

1494 FADYAN *Chron.* vii. 455 The Frensche kyng this yere put to deth one maister Henry de Malestret, a graduat man. 1653-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 13 The examinaturis salbe graduat, are in theologie, one that has red in philosophie. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Explic. Far.* 95 For the word is the word, whether a Doctor of diuinitie preach it, or a man learned, yet not graduat. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. iv. 73 Graduate men should understand better what they speake off. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Woodrow) C. 447 Shortly thereafter, he was graduat in Padua, *Doctor utriusque Juris*. 1687 W. SHERWIN in *Magdalen Coll.* (O. H. S.) 216 There was a Cloth laid in the Hall for the Undergraduate Fellow above the Graduate Demies. 1753 HANWAY *Tran.* (1762) I. iv. liv. 248 note, Dr. Cooke, now a graduate physician in Scotland.

2. Arranged by steps or degrees. Now rare.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xcii. 268 From whom all things, by a graduate Derivation, haue their light, life, and being. 1658 FRANK *Northern Memoirs* (1694) 170 Nor got our Ship the Mediums of Motion, but by Argument of Force . . . which forced her by graduate Means, till arriving in this Ness. 1789 E. TATHAM *Chart & Scale Truth* (1790) I. 42 Beginning with the Genus, passing through all the graduate and subordinate stages. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* xxx. 1, The starry ranks . . . In graduate scale of might, They all are sons of light.

B. sb.

1. One who has obtained a degree from a university, college or other authority conferring degrees.

In the U. S. sometimes used for: A pupil who has completed a school course and passed the final examination.

1479 *Palen Lett.* No. 830 III. 216 Master Edmund, that was my rewlur at Oxforde, kan tell yow, or ellys any oder gradwat. 1509-20 *Act. Hen. VIII.* c. 14 No manneynre the degree of a Gentilman excepte Graduates of the Universities. 1653-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 15 Chosin be the hayl graduatiss of the vniuersite. 1586 (title) A Discourse of English Poetrie. By William Webbe Graduate. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 123 His Ambition is, that he either is or shall be a Graduate. 1657 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 251 Fair Cam saw these matriculate At once a tyro and a graduate. 1733 BRAMSTON *Plan of Yaste* 17 Of Graduates I dislike the learned rout, And chuse a female Doctor for the gout. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. M.* v. i. (1869) II. 347 The privileges of graduates in arts, in law, in physic, and divinity. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 124 He held the University graduates in very absolute contempt. 1861 *Amer. Cycl.* XII. 396 The whole number of pupils who have been connected with the school is 3,408, of graduates 1,158. 1888 ANNA K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iii, He is a graduate of the Medical School.

2. *transf.* One who is advanced in any art, career, occupation, or profession; a proficient. Now rare.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's E. Ind. vi.* 36b, The Maisters which teach them be graduats in the weapons which they teach. c. 1600 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 120 None but graduats can proceede. In sinne so far till this they neede. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid of Inn* iv. ii, I would be a graduate, sir, no freshman. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Ser. on Relig.* xvi. 86 y^e graduat in the schoole of warre will tell you, that [etc.]. 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies* Ck. (1659) 34 To be

a graduate in ungraciousness. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 The Americans employed are very often graduates of the Maine woods.

3. A graduated cup, tube, or flask; a measuring glass used by apothecaries and chemists; the quantity contained in such a glass.

1883 HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. ii. 114 A graduate that has contained tincture of iron. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 1/3 Though his black eyes were starting out with pain he said nothing till a graduate of oil had been poured on.

4. attrib., as *graduate school*.

1895-6 *Cal. University Nebraska* 37 The Graduate School provides for advanced University work on the basis of completed undergraduate studies.

Graduate (græ'di'ulæt), *v.* [f. med.L. *graduāt*, ppl. stem of *graduäre* (in sense 1), f. *gradu-üs* past. Cf. *F. graduer*.]

I. In University phraseology.

1. *trans.* To admit to a university degree. Also with complement, indicating the degree obtained. (Cf. sense 3.) Now rare exc. U.S.

1588 PARKET. *Mendoza's Hist. China* xiv. 95 To commence or graduate such students as haue finished their course. 1602 CAREW *Surv. Cornwall* i. (1723) 6r John Tregonwel, graduated a Doctor and dubbed a Knight, did his Prince good service. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 3 Transplanting me thence to Oxford, to be graduated. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 106 An insinuation that he was not graduated Doctor in the University. 1723 in B. PEIRCE *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) 128 The Theses of the Bachelours to be graduated at Commencement. 1766 T. CLAP *Hist. Yale Coll.* 23 [He] upon his Return was graduated at this College 1724. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 262 Some thousands of young men are graduated at our colleges in this country every year. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 813/1 The class of '76 was graduated with six men.

fig. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 75 With him I ranne over the whole course of my misfortunes, since the first time that I was graduated and tooke degree in them. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Durham* (1662) I. 316 This Fresh-man College lived not to be matriculated, much less (not lasting seven years) graduated, God in his wisdom seeing the contrary fitter.

†2. Of an acquirement, etc.: To qualify (a person) for a degree or as a proficient in an art, etc.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 43 As if the very tearms of Architraues, and Frizes, and Cornices . . . were enough to graduate a Master of this Art. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 434 Among haire-brained Judgments, a hairelesse Chin graduateth him a hopefull, and gifted young man in their esteem. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* iii. 184 It has been held accomplishment enough to graduate a Student, if he could but stiffly wrangle out a vexatious dispute of some odd Peripatetic qualities. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 53 The course of life there was better adapted to graduate young men in the brutalizing habits of the society wherewith they were soon to mingle.

3. *intr.* To take a university degree.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* II. 76 Four years are then to be passed at college before the student can graduate. 1808 *Monthly Mag.* Oct. 224/1 He [Mandeville] graduated at Leyden in 1691. 1839 MARRIAT *Diana Amer. Ser.* i. III. 304, I married her a month after she had graduated. 1866 COOLING *Anim. Chem.* Pref. 6 Among students, especially those about to graduate. 1892 *Times* 8 Mar. 10/1 In 1837 he graduated from Yale College.

b. *transf.* To qualify (as); also, to pass through a course of education or training in order to qualify. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 11 One who was preparing to graduate as a Saint. 1850 SIR A. DE VERE *Pict. Sketches* I. 201 It is only when it has graduated as a nation, that a race completes its being. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants of B.* viii, Richard Tallant was graduating very successfully in the Blackguard school. 1871 M. COLLINS *Brig. & Merch.* i. x. 308 Their sisters . . . have graduated in the saloons of western London.

II. *gen.*

4. *trans.* To divide into degrees; to mark out into portions according to a certain scale.

1594 BLUNEVIT *Exerc.* vii. xii. (1636) 667 To graduate the first side of your staffe, you must lay the Ruler to the Centre A. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 21 An Instrument for Graduating Thermometers to make them Standards of Heat and Cold. a. 1669 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 79, I have not seen any cylinder that hath been well graduated, 12 or 16 degrees being the most that are set upon the common weather-glass. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* ii. v. 182 The thermometer . . . graduated according to the method of Fahrenheit. 1816 J. SMITH *Panoramic Sci. & Art* II. 266 Sometimes the wire of a graduated. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Fair Fortif.* (1851) 301 Graduate that tangent, and place the crest of the traverse on a parallel plane ten feet above it. 1881 ANDERSON in *Nature* No. 626, 618 One of the frames is graduated.

b. To arrange in gradations; to adapt (something) by graduating; to apportion the incidence of (a tax) according to a certain scale.

1610 HEALEY *St. Ang. Cite of God* 460 They . . . begin to graduate the ages past. 1644 DICKEY *Man's Soul* ix. 436 The pure soule would apply it selfe thereto, according to the proportion of her judgements, and as they are graduated and qualified. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 28 Those superior and general Laws of Nature whereby Heat and Cold in every Climate are commonly understood to be chiefly governed and graduated. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 5) 123 There are editions of the works of all the established authors, graduated for every description of taste. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* (1875) 121 The Alhambra possesses retreats graduated to the heat of the weather. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. § 50. 434 A scale of ranks in society graduated according to the natural ascent of gifts and powers and moral attainments. 1860 REAOE *Choiseul & H.* II. 334, I called little Kate's hand a Kardiometer, or heart-measure, because it graduated emotion, and pinched by scale. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iv. ii. (1876) 543 The proposal to graduate the Income-tax

seems to sanction the principle that it is desirable to impose a penalty upon the accumulation of wealth.

c. intr. for refl. To adapt oneself to a certain scale; to fall into grades or degrees.

1796 [see GRADUATING below]. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Each & All* vi. Our affections graduate according to a truer scale than that of hereditary rank. 1898 [see GRADUATING below].

† d. trans. To carry up through a series of ascending degrees. *Obs.*

1694 'S. S.' *Loyal & Impart. Satirist* Ded. 2 We shall be graduated up, through all the decent forms of Ingenious Cruelty... to a more Solemn and Ceremonious Death.

† 5. To improve the grade or quality of; *spec.* in *Alch.* to transmute (a metal, an essence) into one of a higher grade. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 338 Dyars... advance and graduate their colours with Salts. 1655 G. S. *Let.* in *Harthill Ref. Commw.* Bess 25 The tincture of the Concrete whence it was produced, which then being graduated by its own nature, leaveth its dye in grain. 1662 J. SPARROW *tr. Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Consid. upon Stiefel* 7 Which... reneweth the Essences, viz. the Forms of the Dark world to the Fire-Life, and highly graduates or Exalts them and transmutes them into another thing. 1669 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* etc. (ed. 2) 76 The Tincture was capable to transmute or graduate as much Silver as equal'd in weight that Gold from whence the Tincture was drawn.

b. To concentrate (a solution) by evaporation. *So* *F. graduier* (Littre). (Cf. GRADATE *v.* 3; GRADUATOR *c.*)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Graduate*, .8 In chemistry, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.

6. intr. To pass by degrees or gradations; to change gradually; *spec.* in *Geol.*, *Bot.*, and *Zool.*, said of a species or variety, or a kind of tissue passing gradually into another. *Const. into*, also with *away*.

1786 GILPIN *Observ. Pict. Beauty* I. p. xxxi. To make lights graduate as they ought. 1792 *Mineral* (1793) II. 232 The tender sympathy of sorrow, imperceptibly to themselves, graduated to a still more tender sympathy of affection. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* i. 209 The sandstone in the vicinity of Prague graduates into hornstone, and even into granite. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 407 This sandstone graduates into the inferior conglomerates. 1833 LYEAL *Princ. Geol.* II. 362 In Shetland a granite composed of hornblende, mica, felspar, and quartz, graduates in an equally perfect manner into basalt. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 135 Climate and height or depth graduate away insensibly. 1868 — *Anim. & Plant. l.* v. 139 Carriers... graduate through foreign breeds into the rock-pigeon. 1884 *tr. De Bary's Phaeo- & Ferns* 127 The elements bordering on the thin-walled tissue may graduate into the latter.

Hence *Graduating vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1786 GILPIN *Observ. Pict. Beauty* II. Expl. p. ix. A graduating light, a graduating shade, or a graduating distance, are all beautiful. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 455 The whole graduating series must be of the same origin. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 96 The full account of the exercises at the graduating of my own class. 1837 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1389 The highest distinction that could be conferred on a graduating student. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 19 She is in the habit of going to West Point, to graduating exercises. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/1 Lines of ribbon velvet in graduating widths trimmed it up to the waist.

Graduated (græ'di-üt'), *ppl. a.* [f. GRADUATE *v.* 4 + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

† 1. ? Formed by or consisting of steps. *Obs.*
1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 137 The Communion Table he joyined to be placed at the East end, upon a graduated advance of ground.

2. That has received or holds a university degree; in later use chiefly, that has a medical degree, fully qualified. *Now rare.*

1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medicina* 272 Call men what you will, because they are neither graduated nor incorporated. 1678 QUACKS *Academy* 5 Graduated Doctors, and Book-learned Physicians. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) II. 131 The king's Laureate was nothing more than 'a graduated rhetorician'. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 739 Ignorance... With parrot tongue performed the scholar's part, Proceeding soon a graduated dunce. 1828 *Art. Preserv. Feet* Pref. 6 Such complaints appear more worthy the notice of the graduated and licensed operator. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xiii. 'By my faith, Captain MacTurk' said the Doctor 'you speak as if you were graduated!' 1833 SYD. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 346 Scarlet-fever awes me and is above my aim. I leave it to the professional and graduated homicides.

b. transf. That has passed through a course of training; qualified.

1828 P. CONNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 252 The whole aim of regularly graduated thieves is, to be able to lead a riotous life of eating, drinking, and profligate sociality with each other.

3. Marked with lines to indicate degrees, grades, or quantities.

1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 434 In vain he spreads the graduated chart. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* v. 61 Make the Needle level with the graduated Circle in the Box. 1806 *Med. Junt.* XV. 12 The equal length of the screws... being ascertained by means of a graduated measure. 1858 GREENE *Gunnery* 41 When the powder explodes the spring is forced forward, and moves an index round a graduated circle. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 94 The graduated roller may be fixed anywhere on an arm attached rigidly to AB.

4. Arranged in grades or gradations; arranged according to the degree of difficulty or importance; advancing or proceeding by degrees.

1678 NEWTON *Let. R. Boyle in Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. p. cxii,

Now the space between the limits EFGH and IKLM, I shall call the space of the æther's graduated rarity. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 343 Put equal parts of these two salts into two retorts, and expose them to a strong, equal, graduated fire. 1837 H. H. WILSON *Sankhya Kārikā* 107 The formation of ideas is, in all cases, a graduated process. 1856 FROUZE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 426 The military organization of society required a graduated uniform. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 87 Graduated taxation, taking a higher percentage from those who have more to spare. 1868 PEARN *Water-Farm*, vi. 71 A natural fall of the ground would enable the manager to arrange them in a graduated series. 1896 HOW & LEIGH *Hist. Rome* 309 The old policy of graduated privilege and regular promotion fell into oblivion. *Med.* Graduated readings in Chinese.

b. Ornith. (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Graduated*, in Ornithology, when the quill-feathers of the tail increase in length by regular gradations. Hence 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

† Graduatedly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. GRADUATE *a.* + -LY.] By grades or degrees; gradually.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. ix. 187 The stones are graduatedly concremented, and there is none that subsisteth alone. *Ibid.* II. xc. 260 So Warre is begotten nut of Peace, graduatedly, and ends in Peace immediately.

Graduateship (græ'di-üt'shîp). [f. GRADUATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] **a.** The period during which one is a graduate. **b.** The condition of being a graduate.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arlh.) 64 It is no new thing, for a parochial Minister, to finish his circuit in an English concordance and a topic folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober graduateship. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* (U. S.) *Thirty Years Ago* Prose Wks. 1899 I. 82 So, by degrees, there springs up a competition in longevity, the prize contended for being the oldest surviving graduateship.

Graduational, *a. rare.* [f. GRADUATE *sb.* + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to graduates. *Graduational* *adv.*, *notice-ud.*, as a graduate should. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* III. i. 1 I most gradually thank your Lordship. 1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVI. 66f On this and other matters gradual (if that be the proper adjective) we shall discuss... hereafter.

Graduation (græ'di-üt'shîon). [f. GRADUATE *v.* 4 + -ATION.] The action of graduating.

1. a. The action or process of dividing into degrees or other proportionate divisions on a graduated scale. **b. pl.** Lines employed to indicate degrees of latitude and longitude, quantity, etc.; *sing.* † a single line on which these are marked; also *collectively*, the aggregate of lines employed. **c.** The manner in which something is graduated. **† d.** Position on a map as indicated by degrees. *Obs.*

a. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* II. 105 The result will be liable to two sources of error—that of graduation and that of observation. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* II. 269 The slightest casualty happening to such an instrument, or any doubt whether the method of graduation has been rightly applied, make it unfit for the jealous scrupulosity of modern astronomy. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 27 The graduation and use of thermometers. 1880 BLYTH in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 276.

b. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* vii. xxxi. (1639) 702 The line of degrees of Latitude, otherwise called the Graduation of the Card. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. v. 2 The length thereof, measured by the graduations to both extremes. 1773 GENTL. *Mag.* XLIII. 115 The experiments which he has made... have enabled him to form a graduation for the thermometer of quick-silver that really expresses equal differences of heat. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* II. 390 By reading off its graduations. 1849 HERSCHEL in *Man. Sci.* Eng. 287 The graduation is in the stem of the screw, which is prolonged to receive and defend it. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1001/3 Sometimes the stopper is hollow, forms a cup, and has graduations for doses of certain amounts.

transf. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 92 Moving... among the stars, and... marking its course over those illuminated graduations of the nocturnal sky.

c. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Philo's Trav.* x. 32 As may easily be seen by the cards and globes of the world, if so be their graduation be true. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 169 A thermometer, the graduation of which... he feared was not low enough.

d. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* v. (1614) 9/2 [Chichester] whose graduation for Latitude is removed from the Equator unto the degree fiftie, fiftie five minutes.

2. Arrangement in degrees or gradations; 'regular progression by succession of degrees' (J.).

1658 ROWLAND Moullet's *Theat.* II. 1051 Whence they [Scorpions] are so forcible with poison, and have a kinde of graduation (that I may use Paracelsus) in the use of it. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* II. (ed. 2) 27 Diseases that have... crept on by degrees... will require the like Graduation in the Cure. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* II. vii. 72 The graduation of the Parts of the Universe, is likewise necessary to the Perfection of the whole. 1825 GREENE *Plato* I. xciii. 534 Graduation, or ordination of objects as former and latter, first, second, third, etc. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* iv. 73. I do not regret the abolition of the graduation of rank.

b. An elevation by degrees into a higher condition; also *quasi-concr.* a step in the process, a degree.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 38 We enjoy a being and life in three worlds, wherein we receive most manifest graduations. 1657 G. STARKIE *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., A strong Diaphoretic, curing the Cough and all Feavers and Agues, except of the highest graduation. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clvii. Until thy mind... unroll In mighty graduations part by part, The glory which at once upon thee did not dart. 1865 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 445 [Justice] Silence [in 2 *Hen. IV.*] is an embryo of a man... a molecule... a graduation from nonentity towards intellectual being.

† 3. Alch., Chem., etc. The process of tempering

the composition of a substance to a required degree; the process of refining an element, a metal. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 57 So manie graduations your wisdom must attaine. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 7 In their [Physicians] Art of Graduation, and compounding medicines. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* n. iii. 68 Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its graduation, that heated in fire & often extinguished in oyle of Mars or Iron, it acquires an ability to extract or draw forth a naile fastened in a wall. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 57 Degrees of the graduation of the sulphurs. 1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 211 If you will do something more for the Graduation sake it may be done.

b. The process of concentrating (brine, etc.) by evaporation. *Also attrib.*

1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 1087 Sea-water... may be concentrated... by graduation. At Salza, near Schönebeck, the graduation-house is 587 feet long.

4. Gunnery. (See quot.)

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 380 The horizontal column at the bottom of the table... is the graduation, or common difference, of the several piles.

† 5. U.S. Railways. Formerly used for GRADING, GRADIENT.

1840 TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U. S.* 163 The maximum graduation... being about thirty feet per mile. *Ibid.* 249 *Graduation*, the act of modifying or adjusting a roadway into a particular line. In railroad making, it signifies the process by which a required grade is obtained.

6. The action of receiving or conferring a university degree, or a certificate of qualification from some recognized authority. Also, the ceremony of conferring degrees. Chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*

1639 SPOTTISWOODE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1655) 163 Every Earl's son at his entry should give 40s. with so much at his graduation. 1723 WEDDOW *Corr.* (1843) III. 29 In a very little time after his graduation, he was advanced to be a Regent or Professor of Philosophy in that University. 1776 ADAM SMITH *IV. N. v.* i. III. II. 361 There was nothing equivalent to the privileges of graduation, and to have attended any of those schools was not necessary, in order to be permitted to practise any particular trade or profession. 1858 MASSON *Millon* (1859) I. 183 The most important formality connected with the graduation. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 172 The rector [of the grammar School of Aberdeen] indulged the boys with... plays... sometimes at the graduation.

Graduator (græ'di-üt'tor). [f. GRADUATE *v.* 4 + -OR.] One who or that which graduates. **a.** One who graduates (see GRADUATE *v.* 4) glasses, instruments, etc. **b.** An instrument for dividing any line, whether straight or curved, into small regular portions; a dividing-engine. **c.** A contrivance for concentrating a solution by means of rapid evaporation.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Graduator*, an instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into equal parts. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 618 These tubes serve to allow the air... to circulate freely through the graduator [in vinegar making]. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 10/6 Glass Graduator (Medical) wanted.

† Graduator, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. type *graduātorius, f. med. L. graduāre to GRADUATE: see -ORY.] Having the property of graduating metals (see GRADUATE *v.* 5).

1691 BOYLE *Exper. & Observ. Phys.* iv. 104 Sulphur of Mars, which... the others... speak of as a gradatory Substance (as to some Metals).

[Graduation: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

|| Gradus (græ'dūs). Short for *Gradus ad Parnassum* 'a step to Parnassus', the Latin title of a dictionary of prosody until recently used in English public schools, intended as an aid in Latin versification, both by giving the 'quantities' of words and by suggesting poetical epithets and phraseology. Hence applied to later works of similar plan and object; also extended as in *Greek Gradus*, and *transf.*

The earliest edition of the 'Gradus' in the British Museum is that of Cologne 1687; there was a London edition in 1691.

1764 R. LLOYD *Poetry Professors* 6 What means of paper will be spoilt! What graduses be daily soild! By inky fingers, greasy thumbs, Hunting the word that never comes! 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1812) 69 The arguments you have to encounter—together with whatsoever other appropriate epithets and phrases... are furnished by the *Courtier's and Lawyer's Gradus*. 1827 J. B. MOZLEY *Let.* (1885) 8 I should like to have a Greek Gradus, if there is such a book [Written etc. 14]. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. III. The three fell to work with Gradus and dictionary upon the morning's vulgar.

attrib. 1897 *Athenum* 25 June 831/2 A fair descriptive passage is spoilt by a commonplace or gradus epithet.

Grady (græ'di), *a. Her.* [app. f. GRADE after beraldic adjs. in -y, ad. F. -é, -de.] Of a line or ordinary: Cut into steps. Of a cross: Springing from steps; degraded.

1828-40 BERRY *Enyel.* Her. I, *Grady*, represents steps or degrees, and one... battlement upon another, sometimes termed battled, embattled, and grady embattled. *Ibid.* s.v. *Cross*, *Cross grady*, fixed to, or on steps or degrees. 1894 PARKER'S *Gloss. Her.* 223 *Battle embattled*, or *battled grady*, is a name given, to a figure having, as it were, an extra battlement, but, as usual for these fanciful names, no examples are given.

Grady, *obs. form of GREEDY.*

† Græcaster. *Obs. rare-1.* In 8 Gre- [f. L. *Græcus* + -ASTER.] ? = GREELING.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Orig. Physick* 46 Some Græcaster about Constantine's Time translated most of the Latin old Country-Tracts into Greek.

Græcian, obs. form of GREEKIAN.

Græcism, Græcism (grî'stîzm). Also 5 *Gryscisme*, 6-7 *Græcisme*, 7 *Græcisme*. [ad. F. *grécisme*, ad. med. L. *Græcismus*, f. *Græcus* GREEK.]

1. The *Græcismus*, a grammatical treatise in Latin verse of the 12th century. *Obs. rare*!

2. An idiom, or a grammatical or orthographical feature, belonging to the Greek language; esp. as used by a speaker or writer in another language.

1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 146 *Græcisme, Græcismus*. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr. (1636) The French is elegant enough... and has many Græcisms. 1693 DRYDEN *Jocund* Ded. 1697 13 No Man has so happily copy'd the Manner of Homer; or so copiously translated his Græcisms. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 9 Milton... has infused a great many Latinisms as well as Græcisms... into the Language of his Poem. a 1800 CONFER *Comm. Milton's P. L.* l. 335 A Græcism, and taken from the *ovb' ambigues*... of Homer. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 150 In one instance it is written *schol.* where nothing but the simple *sch* is heard, as *school*. This is probably a Græcism. 1882 G. W. MOON *Revisers' Eng. vii.* (1882) 20 The maintenance of pure idiomatic English, in opposition to the Græcisms into which the Revisers have occasionally been betrayed.

3. The spirit or style characteristic of the Greeks in art, mode of thought or expression, and the like; adoption or imitation of these; an instance of this. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. Index, Sectes of Panimes, Barharismis, Scythisme, and Græcisme. 1612 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiv. 221 The influence of the Grecian Empire on the Persians had then spiced them with a smack of Græcisme. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* l. i. xii. 76 Words, which savor not more of Græcisme, than of the Illyric. 1805 EDIN. *Rev.* VII. 489 The which apothosis of Alexander was one grand Græcism. a 1849 H. COLENGER *Ess.* (1851) I. 31 The ridiculous affectation of Græcism that was prevalent in the decline of Rome. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. xvii. 392 Every stunted Græcism and stucco Romanism, into which they are now forced to shape their palsied thoughts. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* l. iv. (1872) 29 There is... especially in his early writings, a certain tinge of Græcism. 1871 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* (1896) I. xxiii. 463 The singular Græcism in Shakespeare's mind.

Græcize, Græcize (grî'sôlz), v. [ad. L. *Græcizare*, f. *Græcus* GREEK; see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To assimilate to what is Greek; to give a Greek cast, character, or form to.

1562 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antig.* i. (1733) 3 Josephus endeavours to Græcize, and shape the history of the Jews as like as he could to those of the Greeks and Romans. 1827 G. HICONS *Celtic Druids* 200 note, This word, as usual, they Græcized. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iv. § 35. 194 Whatever is... in any way Græcized or Romanized. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vii. 390 Hilderic... succeeded to the throne without dispute, though entirely Græcized by education and long residence in Constantinople. 1880 T. HOUKIN *Italy & Inv.* ii. ii. 81 note, His habit of Græcising the names of undoubted Huns.

2. *intr.* a. To favour the cause of the Greeks. *rare*! b. To become Greek-like; to adopt Greek expressions, idioms, modes of life, etc.

1840 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLVII. 646 To Græcize or not to Græcize had become a test of patriotic feeling. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* l. 126 One who 'Græcises' in language or mode of life. 1892 *Guardian* 18 May 743/3 The MS. quite certainly does not Latinize but Græcises.

Hence *Græcized ppl. a.*, *Græcizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

3. KIRRO *Hist. Bible* Introd. (1873) 34 (Funk) This is what enraged them so much against the Hellenistic, or Græcizing Jews, who read the Septuagint Greek version in their synagogues. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 316 note, It is... probable that they were complete strangers; but attracted to Philip by his Græcized name. 1861 TRENCU *Comm. Ep. to 7 Ch. Asia* 82 Νικόλαος is no more than a græcizing of this name [Balaam]. 1851 STANLEY *East. Ch.* i. (1869) 14 The early Roman Church was but a colony of Greek Christians or Græcised Jews. 1884 EARLE *Ag. Lit.* 2 He lamented even in his time the Græcising of his mother-tongue.

Græco-, Græco- (grî'ko), mod. combining form of L. *Græcus* GREEK. Like other comb. forms of ethnic adjs. (as *Anglo-, Celto-, Franco-, Gallo-, Turco-*), it is modelled on the form occurring in Greek compounds like Συροπολίς, and in late L. imitations of these, like *Gallogræcus*. Apart from the words *Græcomania, Græcophil*, which are formed strictly on Gr. analogies, it occurs only in compound adjs. (now always written with hyphen), the sense of which is either 'relating to the Greek settlements or states established in certain regions abroad', as in *Græco-Asiatic, Bactrian, Phrygian*, or 'partly Greek and partly something else', as in *Græco-Latin, Mohammedan, Oriental, Roman, Trojan, Turkish*.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 82 The Græcetrojan [sic] Horse out of which marched many of the Hectors of Englands courage. 1680 H. DOOWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 227 You shall find them together collected to three Græco-Latine folios, by Valerius. 1849 GROTE *Greece* i. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 433 He sought also to compose the dissensions and misrule which had arisen... in the Græco-Asiatic cities. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. iii. (1864) IX. 108 This Mohammedan, or Græco-Mohammedan philosophy was as far removed from the old, stern, inflexible Unitarianism of the Korân, as [etc.]. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xii. 659 The new Græco-oriental philosophy of Alexandria. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 38/2 After the destruction of the Græco-Bactrian power in those

regions. 1888 *Antiqua Mater* Pref. 9 The Græco-Roman literature of the second century. 1893 *Expositor* Dec. 438 Many little touches throughout... place the reader in the Græco-Phrygian cities of Asia Minor.

Græcomania (grî'komē'niā). [f. GREECO- + Gr. *μανία* madness (see *MANIA*).] A mania for things Greek. Hence *Græcomaniac*, one possessed by Græcomania.

1800 B. CROWTHER (*title*) The Rabies Piratica, its history, symptoms, and cure; also the Furor Hippocraticus or Græcomania, with its treatment. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Myth. Anc. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 447 Each succeeding age saw the Græcomania increase. 1897 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Jan. 75/1 Aesthetic emotion was never anything more than a pose with the Græcomaniacs of the Empire.

Græcophil (grî'kôfil). Also 9 *Græcophil*. [f. GREECO- + Gr. *φίλος* friend. A newspaper word.] A lover of Greece or of what is Greek.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 7/2 Greece has always been grateful to the German Græcophils for sacrificing their money and their lives in the fight for Greek independence.

Grædde, pa. t. of *Græde* v. *Obs.*

Græet (e, obs. form of *GRATE*, *GREAT*.

Grætian, obs. form of GREEKIAN.

Græf (græf). Also 7 *græf*. [G. *gräf*: see also GRAVE sb.] The German equivalent of COUNT and EARL.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 86 This towne... is wholly and solely belonging to the Graf or Graue of Shomburgh. a 1690 ETHERIDGE *Poems* Wks. (1888) 378 These form'd the jewel erst did grace The cap of the first Graf o' th' race. 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 113 The Graf came never—the Graf was dead. 1852 SIR J. STEPHEN *Lect. Hist. Fr.* (ed. 2) I. 63 Each Herzog and Graf was regarded as supreme.

Græfe, obs. form of GRAVE v.

Græf (græf), sb. arch.; superseded in ordinary use by *GRAFT*. Forms: a. 4-6 *græf*, 4-7 *græffe*, 4-*græff*. b. 6 *græffe*, *græfe*. γ. 5-6 *græf* (se, 6-7 *griff* (e. [a. OF. *grafe*, *græffe* (mod. F. *griffe*), semi-popular ad. late L. *graphium*, ad. Gr. *γραφίον*, *γραφειός* stylus, f. *γραφειν* to write. The sense 'stylus, pencil' is common in OFr.; the transferred sense of 'scion, graft' was suggested by the similarity of shape.

The OFr. word was adopted in Du. both in the original and the transferred sense: MDu. *græffe*, *griffe*, mod. Du. *griffe*, *grif*, whence perh. the γ forms above. Du. has also a form *grif*, with which cf. *Eng. griff*, *GRAFT* sb.]

1. A shoot or scion inserted in another stock: = *GRAFT* sb. 1.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (1495) 595 The beste is when the græffe and the stocke ben lyke. c 1440 CAPRAGNE *Life St. Kath.* ii. 1247 Liche a gryf am I planted be God vpon an old stock. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 138 Thou must get thy græffes of the fayrest lances that thou canste lynde on the tree. 1530 PALSC. 227/2 *Græfe, ente*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Gather Cyfres for Græffs before the Buds sprout. 1703 POPE *Vernumnus* 13 Now the cleft rind inserted græffs receives. 1823 COBBETT *Weekly Rev.* 29 Mar. 827 Trees with very fine bloom coming from græffs imported the year before last. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 477 A Gardener putting in a græff.

Fig. 1570 DEE *Math. Prof.* 2 What commodity... is to be looked for, as well of griff as stocke. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1062 This bastard græff shall never come to græffs. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rheu. N. T.* (1618) 85 Out of the griffe of transubstantiation, it were strange to gather the fruite of Transubstantiation. 1661 BOYLE *Style Holy Script.* 141 The Word, which Saint James pronounces able to save our Souls, he describes as a Græff. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 329 With occasional allusions to the Gentile graft, which was græffed into that ancient and everlasting stock.

2. A twig, shoot, scion; gen. a branch, plant: = *GRAFT* sb. 2.

1555 EORN *Decades* 162 They wyll suffer owre corne, græffes and frutes to be consumed of wormes. 15... *Robin Hood* (Rison) 128, I have a staff of another oke græff. 1567 TURBERK. *Epit.* etc. 5 b, How coulde so barraine soyle bring forth so good a græff? 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abus.* ii. (1882) 82 If he can get a græffe of this tree laden with... apples. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iv, On a Cypress Græffe, they hung this Epitaph. 1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Catchet Cas.* xii. (1887) 135 We can no more [etc.], than we can flourish the oaken graft of the Pindar of Wakefield.

Fig. a 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl.* C. ii. 201 Loue is... be græffe of grace and grayst wey to heuene. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 44 b, Rooote out the græffes of your olde offence. 1522 MOKE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 85/1 Little meruail it is though enuy be an vngracious græffe. For it cometh of an vngracious stocke.

3. An act of grafting. In quot. *transf.* *Obs.* 1610 DOULAND *Var. Lute-lessons* B 2 b, But if the letter that we doubt of, be placed not alone, but with one or more other letters, which conjunction we for this time will call a griffe, then the difficultie is greater.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *græffshoot* = sense 1; *græffstock*, a stock on which to graft.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1881) 169 To haue frute without cores, loke thou haue a sufficient græffstock and doo therewith as I said before. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 226 The russet fig adorns the tree, that græffshoot never knew.

Græf (grôf), sb. 2 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7-9 *græffe*, 8 *græuff*. [prob. ad. MDu. *græue* wk. masc. = GRAVE sb.] A trench serving as a fortification; a dry or wet ditch; a foss or moat; *rarely*, a canal (in Holland). Cf. *GRAFT* sb. 2

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* l. 69 The enemy forsaking our workes unconquered, the græffe filled with their dead bodies. 1642 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. It is by extraordinary industry that as well this City, as generally the townes of Holland,

are so accommodated with græffs, cutts, sluices, moles, and rivers. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. § 6 The walls [of Arundel Castle] were very strong, and the græff broad and deep. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* l. 67 It had a deep græff and a drawbridge. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. Cambridge 95 Two Græffs between the three Ramparts. 1791 LUCKOME *Beauties Eng.* I. 286 Another very large camp and prodigious works, the græff being inwards and outwards. 1850 WARBURTON *Reginald Hastings* I. 13 The Saxon palace had been... surrounded by a græff, or moat, in the reign of Rufus. 1898 BLACKW. *Mag.* Oct. 518/2 A bristling monstrosity of sconces, græffes, fusties, stackets and crenelles.

transf. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* t. 29 Retiring to one corner of his Kingdom, to prevent the losse of the whole, being naturally fortified with a broad græffe, as the isle of Britaine.

Græf (græf), sb. 3 Also 6 *græffe*, 7 *græfe*, *griffe*. [perh. a variant of *GRAFT* sb. 3.]

1. = *GRAFT* sb. 3 1: usually *spade* (s) *græff*. 1061. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 124 Dyge vp the muldes a spade-græffe depe. 1601 HOLLAND *Phiny* II. 466 There was found in Dalmatia a vaine of gold ore within one spades griffe in the first ture of the ground. 1649 BLAINE *Eng. Improv.* *Impr.* iv. (1653) 23 Thou must go half one Spades græfe deep at lest.

2. *dial.* = *GRAFT* sb. 3 2.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Græff* or *Grafting* Tool, a curved spade, generally made of wood shod with iron, used by drainers.

Græf (græf), v. 1 *arch.*; in ordinary use superseded by *GRAFT* v. Forms: a. 4-7 *græffe*, 5 *græffyn*. b. 6 *græffe*. γ. 5 *græffe* (n, -yn, 7 *griffe*. [f. *GRAFF* sb. 1; recorded earlier than the equivalent OF. *grasfer*, mod. F. *greffer*.]

1. *trans.* To insert (a scion of one tree) into a different stock: = *GRAFT* v. 1.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 137, I was sum tyme... the countes gardynere... for to græffe ympe. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom. xi.* 29 The haunchis ben brokun, that Y he græffid in. 14... *Songs & Carols* (Warton Club) 35 The fayrest mayde of this toun preyid me For to gryffyn here a gryf of myn pery tre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 137 A pearre or a warden wolde he græffe in a pyrrre-stocke. 1574 HILL *Planting* 86 Ye may græffe your græffes full as long as two or three trunchions. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Peunt.* *Leix.* 19 (1639) 215 He... græffeth one tree in another. 1706 J. GARDINER *Kapit's Gard.* (1728) 167 To græff a fruitful Branch on barren Trees.

Fig. a 1430 PILGR. *Lijf Manhode* i. cvi. (1869) 56 She hath be græffed bi subtle art and loyned to this burdon. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Collect 7th Sund. Trinity), Græff in our hartes the loue of thy name. a 1553 UDALL *Roguer* D. i. l. (Arb.) 12 In these twentie townes... Is not the like stocke whereon to græffe a loute. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 41 We græffe upon French words those buds, to which that soile affordeth no growth. a 1645 D. FEATLEY in *Puller's Ake Rediv.* (1651) 52 Of all the fruitful trees in our Paradise he chose to griffe his meditations upon the Apocalypse upon Abbot his stocke. 1692 LOCKE *Edin.* § 200 The proper Stock whereon afterwards to graft the true Principles of Morality and Religion. 1695 E. WELCHMAN *Husbandman.* *Man.* (1707) 43 A Man is by the Baptism of Repentance græffed into the body of Christs Church. 1828 E. IRVING *Baptism* i. Wks. 1864 I. 1. 286 When God is visiting a people in his wrath... no new branches are græffed into Christ. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 139 Never hope to græff a second spigg of triumph there! 1882 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vii. 455 The old stock was neither cut down nor withered away; but a new stock was græffed upon it.

† b. *transf.* To set or fix firmly. *Obs.*

1536 LAOY BRIAN in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 82, I trust to God & her teeth were well græff. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 242 So longe haue I listened to thy speche, that græffed to the ground is my breche. 1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iv. 220 Twelve (Houses) in that rich Girdle græff Which God gave Nature for her New-Years-gift. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Exod.* 685 They [the horns of the altar] were made out of the same matter and wood, not griffed in. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 38 [His] legs cut off at the knees... were, without the help of any Artiss, græffed on again. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 54 In the walls whereof was græffed bewixt stone and stone a skull with the teeth outwards.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To insert a graft or græffs. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 251 h/2 Ypolite took his legges... and tooke and set it in his place like as on græffyn in a tree. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 136 It is conuenient to lerne howe thou shalt græffe. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Græff*, Exhortation, Before ye doe intend to plant or Græffe, it shall be meete to haue good experience in thinges meete for this Arte. 1658 Tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* iii. v. 68 Nature, saith he [Pliny], hath taught how to græffe with a seed. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* II. 106 We might Græff to the Cleft, during the Months of November [etc.].

Fig. 1676 DRYDEN *Epit. Man of Mode*, So brisk, so gay, so travailed, so refined, As he took pains to graft upon his kind.

3. *trans.* To insert a graft into (a stock). Also *vaguely*. (= *GRAFT* v. 1 3).

1564 GOULDING *Justine* xliii. (1570) 175 They lemed to plant and græffe their olyues. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posita* 190 To griffe a pippinge stocke, when sappe begins to swell. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iii. vii. 227 Date trees, amongst which there are two growing out of one stock exceeding high, which their Prophet foresooth græffed with his owne hande. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* II. 107 April is likewise Conuenient to Graft Vines. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot xxxviii*, I scarce remember the pear-mains which I græffed here with my own hands some fifty years since.

† 4. To implant. *lit.* and *fig.* = *GRAFT* v. 1 4.

c 1420 *Pallad.* in *Hush* l. 115 Seeds newe eschewe To sowe or græffe. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xlii. 108 Ouer the Se Cowndyed scholen 3e be Into the lond that is to 10w behote, there-Inne to Gryffen Many A Rote. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 18 God hath græffed & geuen man power therunto, wherof these are deriued. 1573 BARNET *Alk.* G 479 There is a sober thirftiness græffed in thy race and kinred naturally.

5. Comb., † graft-horn (see quot.).

1611 Cotgr., *Cuco cochant*, a cuckold-maker, a Graffe-horne.

Graft, *v.* 2. Obs. exc. dial. [variant of GRAVE *v.*] *intr.* To dig.

1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love Prol. 5 Dul wit and a thought-ful soule so have myned and grafted in my spirites.

1875 Grafting (see GRAFF sb. 2).

Graft, var. GRAVE sb. 1; obs. f. GRAF, count.

Graffage (graf'edz). *dial.* [? f. GRAFF sb. 2 + HEDGE.] (See quot.).

1798 J. JEFFERSON Let. to J. Boucher 19 Mar. (MS.), [Hampshire words] Graffage, a wooden frame somewhat like a Stile, placed in a bank, where there is a water-course.

1835 Miss Mitford Country Stories (1850) 29 They clear the graffages, clear out the moat-like ditches. 1883 Hampshire Gloss., *Graffage*, a raised fence at the junction of two ditches, or where a ditch abuts on a road at right angles.

Graffane, obs. form of GRIFFAUN.

† **Grafted**, *pp.* a. Obs. [f. GRAFF *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] = GRAFTED *pp.* a. 1.

141. Voc. in Wr-Wülcker 590/3. *Insitus*, planted or grafted. 1449 Pecock Repr. i. xiii. 60 Recieve 3e it as a graffid word. 1597 Tottel's Misc. (Arb.) 100 Ah think heer graffed loue not so sone decay. 1598 GRENEVY Tacitus Ann. (1604) 182 A true and worthy plant to receive his fathers Empire, which a grafted son by adoption now possessed.

† **Grafter** 1. Obs. Also 5 graffaire, -ere, gryf-far(e). [f. GRAFF *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] = GRAFTER 1.

1440 Proup. Parv. 212/1 Gryffaire, or graffaire, *insertor*. 1565 JEWELL Repl. Harding 544 Husbandmenne, and Ditchers, and Heardmenne, and Graffers. 1572 MASCELL Plant. & Graff. Exhortation, Thus much have I thought meete to declare vnto the Planters and Graffers. 1693 EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Ref. Agric. 47 We shoud' not be much better Graffers than we now are without that Knowledge.

† **Grafter** 2. Obs. Also 7 graphiere. [ad. F. *greffier*: see GREFFIER.] A notary.

1513-4 Act 5 Hen. VIII, c. 1 Preamb., Officers.. called Notaries otherwise called Graffers to accepte take and recorde the knowledge of all contractes. 1607 COWELL Interpr., *Graffer*, significth as much as a notary or scrivener. 1615 HOWE Curry-combe v. 238 Wee will say the Graphiere was a knaue.

Grafting (graf'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRAFF *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] = GRAFTING *vbl. sb.* 1 in various senses.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. ix. xxx. (1495) 366 Lente is tyme of graffynge for in Lente graffes ben graffed on the trees. 1420 Pallad. ou. Herb. iv. 36 Another scith their graffynge nigh the grounde is best, ther scith they com- prehende And preue. 1577 HANSEN Chron. Inq. (1633) 187 Manual labour, as.. planting and greffing for daily wages. 1595 Art of Planting, There be many wayes of graffinges. 1612 SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit. vi. xviii. 5 11. 165 This Emperour was.. from the graffing of his neck, to the groin very long, but from thence somewhat short and bow-legged withal. 1667 DRYDEN Wild Gallant ii. i. Wks. 182 II. 53 But I fear we shall not have the graffing of the horns. 1672-3 Cong. Granada, Defence Epil. 169 By this graffing, as I may call it, on old words, where our Tongue ben Beautified by the three fore-mention'd Poets. 1840 R. H. DANA Ref. Mast xxxv. 134 The neat work upon the rigging.. the knots.. pointings, and graffings. 1876 SWINBURNE Erechth. 199 For the first fair graft of his grafting. 1884 BLACK JUD. Shaks. II, Left to his wedding and grafting.

attrib. 1523 FITZHERB. Husb. 136 Thou must have a graffynge-sawe. *Ibid.* Thou must have also a graffynge knife. 1591 PERCIVAL Sp. Dict., *Encusar terra para plantar*, to set grafting stocks. 1661 OCLBY King's Coronation 30 All Sorts of Grafting, and Gardening Tools.

† **Graftito** (graf'ito). *Antig. and Art.* Pl. graf-fiti (graf'fity). [It. *graffito*, f. *graffio* a scratch.] A drawing or writing scratched on a wall or other surface; a scribbling on an ancient wall, as those at Pompeii and Rome. Also, a method of decoration in which designs are produced by scratches through a superficial layer of plaster, glazing, etc., revealing a ground of different colour; chiefly *attrib.*, as in *graffito-decoration*, *pottery*, *ware*.

1851 D. WILSON Preh. Ann. (1863) II. iv. 286 The slight scratching of many of the Maeshowe Runes, and the consequent irregularity and want of precision in the forms.. of what, it must be remembered, are mere graffiti. 1873 SYMONDS Grk. Poets xi. 242 Even the Graffiti of Pompeii have scarcely more power to reconstruct the past and summon as in dreams the voices and the forms of long since buried men. 1873 Mrs. PALMER tr. *Jaquemart's Hist. Ceramic Art* 619 Index, Graffito decoration. *transf.* 1877 A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile xxi. 653 Visited by crowds of early travellers, who have as usual left their neatly-scribbled graffito on the walls. 1886 DOWDEN Shelley I. v. 179 She sang pleasantly; and could scribble such graffiti as may be found in school-girls' copy-books.

Graft (graff), *sb.* 1. Forms: a. 5 grafte, 6-graft. β. 6 gryft, 6-7 grift(e). [A modification of the earlier GRAFF sb. 1.]

The precise formation is uncertain. Possibly due to the use of *graf* as pa. t. and pa. pple. of GRAFF *v.* 1 But there has been much phonetic confusion between (f) and (t) at the end of words; cf. *drift* as a variant of *druff*. The forms *grif* under GRAFF sb. 1 and *grifte* above may perh. be influenced by the Du. *grif*, *grift* (recorded from 16th c.); in Du. it is uncertain whether the -t is a suffix or phonetically excremental.]

1. A shoot or scion inserted in a groove or slit made in another stock, so as to allow the sap of the latter to circulate through the former.

1483 Cath. Angl. 162/1 A Graffe, *sarculus*. 1554 Acc. Edo. VI in Trevelyan Papers (Camden) II. 15 Sir John Wulfe.. maker and deviser of the Kinges herbers and

planters of grafts. 1560 BECON Catech. Wks. 1564 I. 435 b, Is there any man.. will call a young gryft of the first yeris gryfting fruitles and barren. 1649 J. ELLISTON tr. *Behnen's Eftiv.* v. § 49 A plant or grift that is set, doth worke so long till it putteth forth its branches. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) III. 96 This tumour every day bids forward from the point like the graft of a tree. 1813 SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem. (1814) 253 The graft is only nourished by the sap of the tree to which it is transferred. 1878 J. BULLER 40 Y. in N. Zealand I. viii. 63 Fruitful orchards are the outcome of grafts I introduced.

fig. 1547 BECON Agst. Adultery Wks. 1560 II. 161 b, If God spared not the natural branches, neither will he spare vs that he hut graffes, if we commit lyke offences. 1650 DAVENANT Gondibert Pref. (1673) 3 New grafts of old wither'd words. 1844 H. H. WILSON Brit. India I. i. viii. 579 The legislative encouragement yielded to missionary labours was also a graft upon the original design. 1871 BROWNING P. R. Holsten. 1524 A devil's graft on God's foundation-stone. 1885 Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 73 § 8 The interest vested in him by such order shall.. be deemed to be a graft upon the previous interest of the tenant in the holding.

† 2. A twig or off-shoot fit for use in grafting; a scion, sucker; hence *gen.* a branch, plant. Obs.

1587 FENNER Song of Songs iv. 13 Thy gryfts they are, as of A pomgranat orchard. 1606 BRYKETT Civ. Life 2 To transport from.. forraine countries.. strange grafts, plants and flowers. 1624 QUARLES Sion's Sonets xlii. 13 My love is like a Paradise, beset With rarest grifts, whose fruits.. The world were tasted.

fig. 1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. Epit. Ab. This young imp and flexible grifte.. bent not his listening eare unto others lore. 1587 TURBURN Trag. T. etc. (1837) 345 No tree can take so deep a roote as grifts of faithful love. 1598 DRAYTON Heroic. Ep. x. 81 Edward the top-Branch of that golden Tree.. I his graft, of eury Weed o'-grownne. 1600 FAIRFAX Tasso xvii. lxxix. 311 And in Bauaria's field transplanted this Roman graft florish, encrease and grew. 1614 RALEIGH Hist. World i. ii. 6. 32 God gave vnto man all kinde of seedes and grafts of life.

3. *Surg.* A portion of living tissue transplanted from one place to another on the same or another organism, with a view to its adhesion and growth' (Billings Med. Dict. 1890); also, the operation or its result, the adhesion and growth of such new tissue.

1886 Dict. Pract. Surg. (ed. Heath) I. 616 These grafts may be placed at any part of a healing granulation-surface, and may grow there, forming islets of skin. *Ibid.* 618 The preservation of the periosteum is not essential to the success of the graft.. When an osseous graft is about to be effected, the part in which the graft is to be placed ought to be first prepared.

4. [From the vb.] a. The process or product of grafting (see combinations in 5); also, a variety produced by grafting, a kind (of fruit).

1847 BARNHAM Inq. Leg. Ser. iii. *Jarvis's Wig*, On the precise graft of the espalier of Eden, Sanchoniathon Manetho, and Berosus are undecided.

b. The place where the scion is inserted in the stock.

1802 FORSYTH Fruit-trees i. 8 Taking off the worst branches first.. always cutting as near to the graft as possible. 1898 L. E. BAILEY Pruning-sh. 263 The grafting of the main trunk has some disadvantages, because a bad fork is apt to occur at the graft.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 3), as *graft-growth*, *surface*, *theory*; *graft-hybrid* (see quot.); *graft-hybridism*, *hybridization*, the process of hybridizing by means of a graft.

1868 DARWIN Var. Anim. & Plants I. xi. 390 If.. we must admit the extraordinary fact that two distinct species can unite by their cellular tissue, and subsequently produce a plant bearing leaves and sterile flowers intermediate in character between the scion and stock.. Such plants, if really thus formed, might be called graft-hybrids. *Ibid.* II. xviii. 365 The case would become one of graft-hybridism. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. xi. 423 The number of new forms produced by graft-hybridisation. 1886 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Graft theory*, a theory which attributes the causation of disease to organic particles detached from the body of a diseased person, which becoming engrafted into a healthy person set up a diseased process in his body similar to that which existed in the body of the person from which they were detached. 1897 ALBUTT's Syst. Med. III. 726 The interesting process of implantation or graft growths from a growth in one part of the intestines to another has been already referred to. 1897 W. ANDERSON Surg. Treat. Lupus 14 The graft surface has a better appearance than that of an ordinary cicatrix.

† **Graft**, *sb.* 2. Obs. [a. MDu. *graft* fem. and neut. (MDn. and Du. *gracht* fem.), f. *graven* to dig. Cf. next and GRAFF sb. 2.] A ditch; a moat; Also (in Holland) a street on either side of a canal.

1641 EVELYN Diary (1889) I. 26 The Keiser's or Emperor's Graft, which is an ample and long street. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER Fienes's Trial App. 11 The Castle was a very large strong Hold, fortified with a very broad deepe ditch, or graft. 1653-4 WURTLERKE Jm. Swed. Emb. (1772) II. 292 The grists of the workes are large and deepe, full of water on all sides. 1683 Apol. Prol. France iv. 46 They caught a Soldier measuring the Graft and the Wall in order to scale the place. 1777 G. SMITH Curious Relat. I. iii. 287 All the rest which the Canals, Grafts, and Rivers are fill'd with, being salt, or at least brackish.

Graft (graff), *sb.* 3. [a. (? or cognate with) ON. *grift*-r action of digging = OTeut. **grastu*-s masc., f. **grab*-GRAVE *v.* to dig.]

1. The depth of earth that may be thrown up at once with a spade; a 'spit'. Often *spade's* graft. 1620 MARKHAM Farnes. Husb. (1625) 41 Within a spades graft of the upper swarth of the earth. 1681 CHETMAN Angler's Vade-m. iv. § 9 (1689) 38 You yourself may dig

one spade Graft, deep in Sandy heathy ground. 1792 Trans. Soc. Aris X. 139 We dug.. one spade's graft (about nine inches deep, and seven inches wide) into the quick sand. 1802 *Ibid.* XX. 102 The drains were generally made two grafts deep. 1848 Jm. R. Agric. Soc. IX. 1. 55. I then dug a trench.. throwing the first graft of good soil on one side.

2. A kind of spade, used in digging drains.

1894 S. E. Worc. Gloss., *Graft* or *Grafting-tool*, a narrow crescent-shaped spade used by drainers.

Graft (graff), *sb.* 4. *slang.* [Perh. a transferred use of *prcc.* in the original sense 'digging'.] a. Work, esp. hard work. b. A trade, craft.

1890 Glouc. Gloss., *Graft*, work. 1890 Melbourne Argus 16 Aug. 13/1 It is when hard graft has to be done.. that they're troubled a bit. 1891 Sheffield Gloss., Suppl., *Graft*, work. 'Well, I've got some graft to do now'. 1896 Pop. Sci. Jm. IV. 255 The roadster proper is distinguished from the tramp by having a 'graft' or in other terms a visible means of support.

Graft (graff), *v.* 1. Forms: a. 5 grafte, 6-graft. β. 6-7 grift(e), 9 dial. grift. γ. 9 dial. grift. [variant of GRAFF *v.* See GRAFF sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* To insert (a shoot from one tree) as a graft (see GRAFF sb. 1) into another tree. Const. *into, on, upon*. Also with *adv.* *in, together*.

1483 Cath. Angl. 162/1 To Graffe, *insere*, *sarcular*. 1535 COVERDALE Isa. xvii. 10 Thou hast also set a fayre plante, & grafted a straunge branch. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme 36 He shall get Grifts to graft. 1741 Compl. Fam. Piece ii. iii. 362 Upon the white English sort of Jessamine, now graft the Spanish. 1859 DARWIN Orig. Spec. ix. (1873) 245 No one has been able to graft together trees belonging to quite distinct families.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To insert or fix in or upon something, with the result of producing a vital or indissoluble union. (Cf. sense 6.)

1531 TINOALE Exp. 1 *Johu* ii. (1538) 23 All they that are grafted into Christe to followe his doctrine. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion (Collect ad fin.), Graunt.. that the wordes.. may through thy grace, bee so grafted inwardly in our heartes. 1605 BACON Adv. Learn. ii. xxv. § 5. 190 God.. doth grift his revelations and holy doctrine upon the notions of our reason. 1650 FULLER Pisgah 389 Each of them [pillars] having half a cubit of their shaft lost in their height, as running in, and hid in his Chapter grafted upon it. 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) III. 99 The horns may in every respect, be resembled to a vegetable substance, grafted upon the head of an animal. 1788 Sir J. REYNOLDS Disc. xliii. (1876) 73 No art can be grafted with success on another art. 1824-44 Gould's Study Med. (ed. 4) I. 149. I have observed that dyspepsy is often grafted upon an hysterical or hypochondriacal diathesis. 1826 FROUDE Hist. Eng. (1858) I. i. 2 The Northern nations grafted the religion and the laws of the Western empire on their own hardy natures. 1876 E. MILLON Priesth. 208 The Lord's Supper, while a new institution, was in its forms grafted upon the Paschal meal.

c. *intr.* For *refl.* rare (? U. S.).

1884 HORNER Florence I. i. 2 The Florentine artist.. only adopted those principles which grafted most readily on his preconceived ideas. 1894 Forruu (U. S.) July 564 If possible, the theme should graft on to a vigorous and well grown stock of native interest.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To insert a graft or grafts. Const. as in sense 1.

1626 BACON Sylva § 415 If you graft vpon the Bough of a Tree, and cut off some of the old Boughs, the new Cions will perish. 1816 J. SMITH Panoraia Sci. & Art II. 640 The method of propagating the cider-fruit trees in Herefordshire, is by grafting. 1860 EMERSON Coud. Life, Power Wks. (Bohn) II. 332 Here is question, every spring, whether to graft with wax, or whether with clay.

transf. and *fig.* 1685 Loyal Poems 132 But of all Pates, Cit has the softest one; 'The better', cries the Wife, 'to graft upon'. 1713 WARDER Trist. Atarons 154 If any of more Intellect.. will graft upon this stock.

3. *trans.* To fix a graft or grafts upon (a stock). Also *vagely*, to perform the operation of grafting on (a tree), to produce (fruits) by grafting.

1624 QUARLES Sion's Sonets xx. 8 To see my Stockes, so lately grifted, sprout. 1707 CURIOS. in Husb. & Gard. 256 Vow graft it with Grasts of an Apple-tree. 1795 KNIGHT in Phil. Trans. LXXXV. 292, I have since grafted some very old trees with cuttings from seedling apple-trees of five years old. 1823 CORBETT Weekly Reg. 12 July 98 Stocks have.. been grafted with English cuttings. 1845 Florist's Jm. 77 On grafting the Chinese Azalea. 1889 BOWEN Jm. Eclog. ix. 51 Graft thy pears, O Daphnis, the fruit thy sons shall enjoy.

4. In loose or *transf.* uses: To plant, implant.

1562 TURNER Baths Pref. Their nature whiche Almighty God grafted in them [the birds]. 1580 LVLV Euphemes (Arb.) 473 They that fear their vines will make too sharpe wine, must.. graft next to them Mandrage. 1771 Muse in Min. 110 From page to page thro' Nature's folio files, Where hoary wisdom grafts her aching eyes.

5. *Naut.* To cover (a ring-bolt, block-strop, etc.) with a weaving of small cord or rope-yarns. c. 1860 H. STUART Seaman's Catech. 31 How do you point and graft a rope? *Ibid.* 81 Two hammock lashings.. pointed and grafted at the ends.

6. *Surg.* To transplant (a piece of skin, tissue, etc.) into a different part of the body, or from one animal to another.

1868 DARWIN Var. Anim. & Plants II. xxvii. 362 The tail of a pig has been grafted into the middle of its back. 1897 ALBUTT's Syst. Med. III. 203 The experiment of grafting a portion of the extirpated pancreas outside the abdominal cavity in the muscles of the external walls.

7. U. S. To repair (boots) by adding new soles and 'foxing' the uppers.

1859 in BARTLETT Dict. Amer.

Graft, *v.* 2. *dial.* [Variant of GRAFF *v.* 2] *intr.*

To dig. Hence Grafting *vbl. sb.*, in grafting-spade, -tool (see *dict.*).

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Grafting Tool, a kind of curved spade made very strong for the purpose of digging canals. 1803 CRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, Grafting spade, a long narrow-plated spade for digging clay. *Mod. dial.* (Kent), A grafting-tool would suit best for digging that clite.

Graft, *v.3 slang.* [transferred use of *prec.*; cf. *GRAFT sb.4*] *intr.* To work. Hence Grafting *vbl. sb.*

1878 *Graphic* 6 July 2/2 Perhaps in a generation or two Paddy will fail us. He will have become too refined for hard 'grafting'. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/2 'You graftin' with him?' 'No, I'm with Johnson'.

Graftage (*græf'edz*). [*f. GRAFT v.1* + *-AGE*.] The action of grafting or fact of being grafted.

1895 BAILEY *Horticulturalists' Rule-bk.* (ed. 3) 263. Grafted (grafted), *pph. a.* [*f. GRAFT v.1* + *-ED*.] In senses of the *vb.* *lit.* and *fig.*

1590 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 That mighty... *Mathematicall Tree*, with his Chief armes and second (grafted) branches. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE in *tr. Justin's Hist.*, etc. Kk. 5b, Being hated of all men for his grafted cruelty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 214 He knew... For fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Grafted, made a Cuckold of. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 73 The Pores of the grafted Branch. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* xxvii. 155 For an old grafted Peach-Tree, the grand Remedy of shorting may not avail. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* 16r A few dozen grafted trees... will in a few years insure you a very fair crop of fruit. 1892 *Daily News* 11 July 4/3 'Companions' anxious for situations for which no special skill or training is required, only patience and a sort of grafted cheerfulness.

b. *Her.* (See *quots.*) 1765-77 *Penny Heraldry Gloss.*, Grafted. This is said of that part of the Escutcheon which is jointed or inserted into the other... The fourth Quarter is Mars, Brunswick, and Lunenburg impaled, with ancient Saxony grafted in point. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* ii. 46 To these may also be added what is sometimes called Grafted, but would be better expressed by *Party per Pale and Chevron*.

Grafter¹ (*græf'ər*). [*f. GRAFT v.1* + *-ER*.]

1. One who grafts trees. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farns* 347 The furniture and tools wherewith a grafter should be furnished... are [etc.]. 1668 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Err.* (1669) 91, I am inform'd by the trials of more than one of the most skillful and experienc'd Grafters of these parts, that [etc.].

2. The original tree from which a scion has been taken for grafting upon another tree. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. v. 9 Shall... Our Syens, put in wilde and sausage stock, Spirt up so suddenly into the Clouds, And over looke their Grafters? 1770 CHATTENTON *Consulad* 48 Monarchs! Of mole-hills, oyster-beds, a rock; These are the grafters of your royal stock.

3. A tool used in grafting (see *quot.*). 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Grafters, a fine-toothed, pointed, narrow-bladed, hand-saw, used in sawing off limbs and stocks for the insertion of grafts.

Grafter² (*græf'ər*). [*f. GRAFT v.2* + *-ER*.] = *GRAFT sb.3* 2.

1877 N. W. *Line Gloss.*, Grafters, a long iron spade used for digging hard ground, especially by workmen engaged in making drains and banks.

Grafting (*græf'ing*), *vbl. sb.1* [*f. GRAFT v.1* + *-ING*.] The action of *GRAFT v.1*

1. The action of inserting a graft (see *GRAFT sb.1* 1). For *cleft*, *crown*, *saddle*, *tongue*, *whip*, etc. *grafting*, see the *sb.* which forms the first member.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 162/1 A Graftynge, incisio. 1560 [see *GRAFT sb.1*]. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 129 This worth observing... what happens both in ordinary graftings, and especially in that kind of insition... which is commonly call'd Inoculation. 1807 *Med. Frul.* XVII. 196 New and superior species of apples may be produced from seed; and... impregnating the pollen was found to be an advantageous substitute for grafting. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 143 The reader is strongly advised to take lessons in grafting and budding.

Fig. 1833 LAMB *Ellia Ser.* ii. *Wedding*. The hurry a beloved child is sometimes in to tear herself from the paternal stock, and commit herself to strange graftings. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 22 The grafting of the English, French or German grammar and dictionary on the gesture-language.

2. The place where a graft is inserted; its junction with the stem. Also *transf. Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 271 It riseth up with a four cornered stem... having many concavities or holes like annis in the grafting of the branches to the said stem.

3. In various technical senses: a. *Naut.* 'An ornamental weaving of fine yarns, etc., over the strop of a block; or applied to the tapered ends of the ropes, and termed pointing' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867; see also *quot.* 1815). b. *Surg.* The transference of a portion of skin, etc. to another part of the body, or to another body. c. *Carpentry.* 'A scarfing or endwise attachment of one timber to another, as in attaching an extra length or false pile to one already driven' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. *Knitting.* (See *quot.* 1880).

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), Grafting, a rope, the act of unlacing the two ends of it, placing the strands one within the other, as for splicing, and stopping them at the joining. The yarns are then opened out, split, and made into knittles for pointing. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Grafting*,... knitting new feet to stockings. 1880 *Plain Knitting* 33 This... grafting... is new foot to pieces together, and is useful in joining a new foot to an old leg. 1896 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* I. 207 No authentic instance... is at

present forthcoming of the grafting of human carcinoma upon any of the lower animals. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 114 The advantages of epidemic grafting... are obvious.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grafting chisel, knife, saw, time*; *grafting clay, wax*, a mixture of clay or wax and other ingredients, forming a composition with which to cover the united parts of a scion and stock in grafting.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 162/1 A Graftynge, incisio. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Grafting*, Then must the Gardener... cut it with his Grafting Knife in the Shape of a Wedge. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Grafting*, Clay, mixed with horse-dung, [etc.]; also... grafting wax. *Ibid.*, In this cleft, the grafting chisel, or wedge, is put to keep it open. 1802 FORSYTH *Fruit-trees* vi. 79 The Composition... should be rather softer than grafting-clay generally is. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1001/2 Grafting-saw, a tenon-saw for cutting off stocks for grafting.

Grafting, *vbl. sb.2* See *GRAFT v.2*

Graftling (*græf'ling*). [*f. GRAFT sb.1* + *-LING*.] A small tree on which a graft has been set.

1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 88 The Gardener's Care over some Graftlings choice.

Grahamism (*græ'hamiz'm*). *U.S.* [*f. Graham* + *-ISM*.] The vegetarian principles advocated by Sylvester Graham (1794-1851). So *Græ'hamite*, a follower of Graham.

1845 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 87, I am becoming more and more inclined to Grahamism every day. 18... *N. Y. Med. Frul.* XI. 567 (Coat.) Grahamism was advocated and practised by many. 1879 WESTER, *Suppl.*, *Grahamite*.

Grahamite (*græ'hamit*). *Min.* [Named by Waitz in 1865, after the Messrs. Graham, in whose mine it was found: see *-ITE*.] A bituminous compound of several hydrocarbons, similar to asphaltum. 1866 *Amer. Frul. Sci.* XCII. 420 Wartz has proposed the name Grahamite... for the pitch-black Albitite-like mineral of Virginia. 1884 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 139 Grahamite is black, and has a variable lustre.

Grahamize (*græ'hamiz*), *v.* [*f. Graham* + *-IZE*.] (Sir James Graham, as Home Secretary, had Mazzini's letters so opened in 1844.) *trans.* To cause (letters) to be opened when passing through the post. Hence *Græ'hamizing vbl. sb.* So (*rarely*) *Græ'haming vbl. sb.*

1883 *Manch. Guard.* 8 Feb. 4 Postmasters in country towns... are much under temptation to follow their masters in the General Post-Office in 'Grahamizing' letters and telegrams. 1898 *Times* 18 Dec. 8/4 Mr. Sexton asked to what extent the practice of 'Grahamizing' letters was now carried. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 121 He was the friend of Mazzini in the discovery of the Grahaming of letters by the Post Office.

Graial, *obs. form* of *GRAIL*.

Graid, *obs. pp.* of *GRAITH v.*

Graid(e)y, *-ley*, *dial. variant* of *GRADELY*.

Grail¹ (*græ'l*). *Forms*: 4 *graiel*, *grael*, 4-5

grayel, 4-9 *grayle*, 5-6 *grale*, *grayll(e)*, 5-9

grail, 6 *grail*, *greyle*, 6- *grail*. [*ad. OF.*

grael = *Eccl. L. gradale*, var. *graduāle*. *GRADUAL*.]

1. = *GRADUAL sb.1*.

23... *Metr. Hom.* (Harl. MS.) 514 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 188 By ierom and ambrose ordain'd as To sing be graell (v. r. grayell) at bes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 202 Pei nedan to have... expouitouris on þe gospellis and pistellis, more þan Graielis and oþere bokis of song. 1398

TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxviii. (1495) 364 In Ester weke the Grayle is songe with allewill. c 1480 *Towneley Misc.* xvi. 205 Lefe pystyls and grales; Mes, maytyns, night avayls, All these I defende. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W.) 1515 33 The greyle is not sayd for those y^t hen newe crystened. c 1539 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 441 The peacocke so proud, Bicause his voyce is lowde... He shall syng the grayle. 1553 *Becon Reliquies of Rome* (1563) 124 Pope Gelasius the fyrst brought in y^e Grayll, commanding that the people shoulde sing it. 1893 J. CHRISTIE *Acc. Parish Clerks* 15 Ability to read the Epistles and Lessons, to sing Responsals, Grails, and other parts of the Service.

2. = *GRADUAL sb.2*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 207/1 Grayle, boke... *gradale*. 1459

Test. Ebor. ii. (Surtees) 227 The best Mes boke... the lesse Antiphoner of iiii, a Graile, a Manuell. 1504 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (1797) 105 A manuell, a Legend, 2 solomes and grayles. 1549-50 *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 10 (1553) 13 b, All bookes called Antiphoners, Missales, Grailes, Processionals [etc.]. 1577-78 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1146/1 One of the gard' lift vp to him into the pulpit a masse booke and a graile. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. ii. 88 Among the books they found there, were one hundred psalters, as many grayles, and forty missals. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix. 1849 Rock Ch. of *Fathers* II. vi. 202 Upon the outstretched wings of the large brazen eagle lay open the Grail.

Grail² (*græ'l*). Also 4, 9 *greail*, 5, 7, 9 *grail*, 6 *grail*. [*ad. OF. graal, grael, greil, grail* = *Pr. grasal, grazal* (whence *OCat. gresal*) = *med-L. gradālis* a cup or platter, of uncertain origin; commonly referred to a popular *L.* type **crādis*, *f. crātus* altered form of *L. crāter* cup.] *The (Holy) Grail, the Saint Grail* or *SANGREAL*: in medieval legend, the platter used by our Saviour at the Last Supper, in which Joseph of Arimathea received the Saviour's blood at the cross.

The fortunes of 'the Holy Grail' (*OF. le saint graal*, whence *Malory* has the corrupt form *sangreal*: see *SANGREAL*), and the adventures undergone in the search for it by various knights of Arthur's Round Table, form an important part of the matter of medieval romance. According to one story, it was brought by Joseph of Arimathea to

Glastonbury (see the 14th cent. *Joseph Arim.*, where it is called 'be dische wye be blode'). Sometimes the Grail or Sangreal has been erroneously supposed to be the cup or chalice used at the Last Supper.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 2222 Til he wer born bat schuld do al Fulfill be meruails of be g-real. c 1450 *Mertin* 59 The peple that were ther-at cleeped this vessel that thei hadden in so grette grace, the Grail. 1550 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 34 Joseph of Arimathea... brought with him the holy graile (they say). 1685 SMITH *Engl. Orig. Brit.* I. 13 And for all that I can see, the holy Graal deserves as much credit as the Book taken out of Pilat's Palace. 1833 *Longf. Drift-Wood* *Prose Wks.* (1886) I. 301 The former, indeed, founded upon the marvels of the Saint Graal, contain nothing but strange and miraculous adventures. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 42 Three angels bear the holy Grail, *fig.* 1876 LANIER *Psalm of West* 303 Godly Hearts that, Grails of gold, Still the blood of Faith do hold. 1894 *STRAID* *1/4 Christ came to Chicago* 120 The quest of the almighty dollar is their Holy Grail.

3. Misused (for time) in the sense of 'cup'.

In recent *Dicts.* this passage is given as authenticating a sense 'foam' for *GRAIL*.

1653 *Exaltation of Ale* vii. in *P. Beaumont's Poems* M 3 h. To see how it flowers and mantles in grayle.

Grail³ (*græ'l*). *Poet.* Also 6 *grail*, *grayle*.

[Of unknown origin, perh. a contraction of

GRAVEL] *Gravel*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 6 This gentle knight... lying downe upon the sandie graile, Dronke of the streame, 1591 — *Vis. Bellay* 157 The golden grayle that bright Pactus washeth. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* III. i. xxii, Like torch that droppeth down... Lies now in darkness on the grail, or stone. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 447 The silver globules and gold-sparkling grail At bottom.

Grail⁴ (*græ'l*). Also 9 *graille*. [*a. F. grêle* of the same meaning, *f. grêler* to make slender, *spec.* taper and smooth (the teeth of a comb), *f. grêle* slender.] A comb-maker's file. Hence *Grailing vbl. sb.*, the process of finishing the teeth of a comb with the grail.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 383/2 A Comb-makers Grail... is a long, flat, and broad Tool on the Back, and the other side wrought into Teeth like a Saw. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Graille*, a single-cut file, or float, having one curved face and a straight one, used by comb-makers. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 178/2 *The Combs* then pass to the 'grailing' department, where, by means of special forms of files or rasps, known as grails and toppers, the individual teeth are rounded or bevelled, tapered, and smoothed.

5. *Obs.* — [*cf. OF. gravele* a fish, also *GRAYLING* and *GRAVELING*.] Some kind of fish.

1587 HARRISON *England* III. iii. in *Hollinshed Chron.* I. 224 Besides the salmones... we haue the trout, barbell, gaille, pout, cheuin, pike [etc.].

[*Grail*, for *BRAIL sb.1*, see *List Spurious Wds.*]

6. *Grailing*, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [aphetic form of

ENGRAILING.] = *ENGRAILING vbl. sb.*

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 14 Making of six tapettes for the sompter horses, with the linyng, grayling, jaggling... viijs. 1511 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 1497, 2 doz. green foil for 'grayling' the hattlements, 8d.

Grailing, *obs. form* of *GRAYLING*.

Graille, variant of *GRAIL sb.4*

Grain, *obs. form* of *GRAMME sb.*

Grain (*græn*), *sb.1* *Forms*: 3-6 *greyn(e)*, 4

grein(e), 4-7 *grayn(e)*, 5, 7 *grane*, (6 *grene*, 5 *fl.*

greynys), 6-7 *graine*, 5- *grain*. [Two forma-

tions: (1) a. *OF. grain*, *grein* (mod. *F. grain*) =

Pr. gran, *gra*, *Sp. grano*, *Pg. grão*, *It. grano* = *L.*

grānum a grain, seed; (2) a. *OF. grain(n)e* (mod. *F.*

graine) seeds collectively, seed = *Pr., Sp., It. grana* =

pop. L. grāna fem., orig. pl. of *grānum*.]

1. Seed; seed of cereal plants, corn.

1. A single seed of a plant, esp. one which is small, hard, and roundish in form. (After 15th c. almost exclusively: The stone or pip of a fruit.)

13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A 31 Vch gresse mot grow of graynez dede. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxi. (1495) 652 A greyne is the least party both of the seede and of the tree, in euery greyne is both plyth and rynde. a 1400-50

Alexander 1984 Loo, here a gloute full of graynes I graythe þe to take. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Finch.* III. 805 Ek peris men denyde, And pike away the greyne of euery side. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cviij b, Take y^e greynes of shafflegre. 1502

ARNOLDE *Chron.* 167 Wan y^e mone is in lauro it is good tyme to plante trees of graynes and pepins. 1548

PAYNEL *Salernie's Regim.* Giivb, The lyuer is fatted with them [grapes]. If they be clenched from y^e graynes or kynells.

1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 335 The stones or grains of *Vitis Alba*, otherwise called Brionie. 1684 *Comptell. State Man.* i. iv. (1699) 45 Life... is so frail and slippery, that... even the Grain of a Grape hath been able to... over-

throw it. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud.* Nat. (1799) II. *Explan.* *Plates* 11 Aquatic grains have characters entirely opposite to those which are produced on the mountains. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 187 A grain of a raisin.

Fig. 1377 *LANGL. P. PL.* B. xix. 269 Grace grayne greynes, the cardinales vertues, And sewe hem in mannes soule. 1390

GOWER *Conf. I.* 14 They no greine of pite sowe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5622 Sum grayne of godhede... was grown 30w within. 14... *Purif. Marne in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 135

That he... lyke a dowbe byssyle aspye When he of vertu gedur may the greyne. c 1440 *Psalmi Penitent.* (1894) 16

Yn my flesch ther nys non helthe, Therfor, of grace sende me greynus.

2. In the grain: in the stage of forming or producing seed. *Obs.*

1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* viii. ii. (1614) 734 Where Wheate and Mays will not grow, but so vnequally, that at one instant, some is in the grasse, other in the graine.

2. *spec.* A seed or corn of a cereal plant.

In botanical language a grain of a cereal plant is not a 'seed' but a 'fruit' of the kind called *Caryopsis*.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Ser. Wks. II. 35 *pe* secunde fruyt, of the sixtipe greyn. 1426 *Lyng. De Gult. Pilgr.* (E.E.T.S.) 3315 She hadde . . Off a lytel barley greyn Makyd an Er large & pleyne. 1450-1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 201 Blyssed he thow . . that haste sowne a grayne of the beste whete in the best lande. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 764 At the end of every song . . laying downe two or three Graines of Wheate. 1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 25 The original of all weights used in England, was a grain or corn of wheat, gathered out of the middle of the ear. 1842 *Gray Struet.* Bot. vii. § 2 (1880) 295 A Caryopsis or Grain. 1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 181 The so-called 'grains' of the cereals are fruits instead of seeds.

3. *collect. sing.* The fruit or seed of wheat and the allied food-plants or grasses (cf. *rarely* of beans, etc.); the plants themselves whether reaped or standing; = CORN *s.* 1, 3, 4. † Also *grain of wheat*.

In England the colloquial word for this sense is *corn*, which in the U. S. has a different application.

c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 30 Jesus seyth the vygne be hys, And eke the greyn of wete. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 112 Schal no greyn that heer groweth gladen ow at noon. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 595 Wel wiste he, hy the droghte, and by the reyn. The yielding of his seed and of his greyn. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 217 Eek hillis yeld is Wel greter grayn and fewer, then in feeld is. 1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 382 Barly ne malte ne none other greyne. c. 1550 *Deasy Eng. by Shepe* (E.E.T.S.) 98 Euerly ploughe to set . . . quarters of grayne by the yeare. 1598 *W. PULLIN Linschoten* xxxvii. 71 They have a custome . . to cast corn and other grayne vpon the ground to feede birds and heastes withal. 1632 *LITHCO Tract.* ii. 66 A Ginnell for grayne. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 797 The labring Swain Scratch'd with a Rake, a Furrow for his Grain. 1727-46 *THOMSON Seasons, Summer* 361 Wide flies the teded grain. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* i. 133 The ripen'd Grain, whose bending Ears Invite the Reapers Hand. 1753 *J. BARTLET Gentl. Farriery* i. 2 Beans afford the strongest nourishment of all grain. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 344 All this tribe . . feeding upon grain. 1817-8 *COBBETT Resid. U. S.* (1822) 4 The general harvest for grain (what we call corn) is a full month earlier than in the South of England. 1847 *TENNISON Princ. Concl.* 89 A lord of fat prize-oxen and of sheep . . A pamphleteer on guano and on grain. 1879 *J. D. BURNS Mem. & Rem.* 422 The husbandman employs different processes in preparing his grain for use.

b. A particular species of corn. † Also *pl.* Crops of grain.

c. 1400 *MAUNDEY* (1839) xxxi. 310 Corn of dyverse greynes and of Ryze. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 95 This Realme gave to their Kyng . . the ixth Scheff of their Grayns. 1494 *FABIAN V. cxxxvi.* 122 Whete & other graynes were at an exceeding pryce. 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 15 b, If the lesse sowe the lande & the lessour . . before that his graynes he rype putteth him out, yet [etc.]. 1704 *Old Tour in Scotl. in Blackw. Mag.* Feb. (1818) 500-2 Barley is a summer grain, and heer a winter grain. 1732 *ARBUUTHNOT Rules of Diet* i. 250 Mays not so easily brought to Fermentation as other Grains. 1769 *A. Young Farmer's Letters to a Friend* 310 The grain, or grass, which seems best to suit it [the soil]. 1802 *Philos. Zool.* 25 Apr. The grain which extend farthest to the north in Europe, is barley and oats. 1870 *J. YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 128 Wheat is the chief grain of temperate and sub-temperate climates.

c. *fig.* (Cf. a like use of *L. farina*.)

1622 *MASBE tr. Alemait's Guzman d'Alj.* ii. iii. 27 [Those men] are both of one graine, sowne and reaped vnder one and the same Moone, bread of the same meale.

4. Specialized applications of the *plural*. a. (in full grains of Paradise; in early use also *sing.*): The capsules of *Anomum Melegueta* of Western Africa (cf. *CARDAMOM b.*), used as a spice and in medicine; called also *Guinea grains* (see *GUINEA*).

1436 *CHAUCER Rom.* Rose 1369 Clowe-geloufe, and licorye, Gingere, and greyn de Parys [orig. *Graine de paradis*]. c. 1386 — *Miller's T.* 504 But here he cleweth greyn and lycorys. To smellen swete. c. 1420 *Liber Corcorum* (1862) 38 Take . . Of maces, cloves and grayns also. c. 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 166 Graynes of paradise, hoot & moyst hey be. 1542 *BORDE Dyetary* (1870) 286 Graynes be good for the stomake and the head. 1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair* iv. 1, I'd cure him now . . with . . garlike, long pepper, and graynes. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 225 Sheep the Regulis of Antimony in Ale, with a little of the Spice called Grains. 1705 *BOSWELL Guinea* 305 Malagueta, otherwise called Paradise Grains, or Guinea Pepper. 1743 *Land & Country Brew.* v. 288 When I found it [Two-Penny Drink] left a hot Tang behind it, it gave me just Reason to helieve they had used Grains of Paradise, or long Pepper, both which will save Malt. 1812 *J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs* (1821) 96 Guinea Grains and Grains of Paradise are considered by the Trade, as one and the same article. 1850 *KINGSLEY Alv. Locke* viii. 'Beer poisoned w' grains o' Paradise and cocculus indicus'.

b. Refuse malt left after brewing or distilling.

In the first quot. the sense seems to be 'malt'. 1582 *T. STOCKER tr. Trag. Hist. Civ. Wars Low C.* 2. iii. 125 b. And the fift day, they made ordnances concerning their flesh victual, and Graynes, which they began to bake [orig. *gâteaux de brassin qu'on commençoit à cuire*]. 1614. The greater sort of the common people drunk water, by reason that the grains was baked into bread. 1595 *Manch. Ct. Let Rec.* (1885) II. 94 No persone . . shall sell any Draffe graynes or branne by any other measure then only by the measure that they by . . their corn be. 1616 *SURF. & MARKIN Country Farme* 105 There is also two other Foods . . excellent for Hoggies: the first whereof is Ale or Beere Graines. c. 1659 *CLEVELAND Coachman* 16 There's Difference in the Reins of Horses fed with Oats, and fed with Grains. 1718 *BATES in Phil. Trans.* XXX. 880 The feeding Cows with Distillers Grain was a new Custom. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 138 r 13, I met Miss Busy carrying grains to a sick cow. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr.*

Pract. Agric. II. 34 Brewers' grains. In Norfolk, grains have been employed as a manure. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Jan. Advt., Owing to the deficient root crop . . stockowners should use ale or stout grains.

† c. = DUCKWEED. (Also greens; see *GREEN s.*)

1578 *LYTE Dodons* i. lxxi. 107 In English water Lentils, Duckes meate, and Graynes. 1599 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cclxxxvii. 690 Duckes meate; some terme it after the Greck water Lentils, and of others it is named Graines.

5. † a. A berry, grape. (So *F. grain.*) *Obs.* b. One of the parts of a collective fruit. c. (See quot. 1829.)

a. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* 23 Ase the wyne to gadere flouthe Of manye greyne ytake. 1383 *Wyclif Lxx.* xix. 10 Nethir in th vyner thou schalt gadere reysyns and greynes falling down [Vulg. *racemos et grana cadentia*]. c. 1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 273 *pe* cure herof is with electuam of greynes of lauri. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* ii. cxlvi. 134. I serte of vinegre and of vergeuse, and of greynes hat ben soue and greene. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 155 Excellent Grapes . . which they . . load and unload . . without hurting the least grain. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* i. 157 The Chassela's . . is a very sweet Grape . . its grain or Berry is large and crackling.

b. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Hist. Lapland* 141 Each Berry being divided as it were into grains of a pale yellow color. 1859 *W. S. COLEMAN Woodlands* (1862) 106 The grains of which it [the dewberry] is composed are . . covered with fine bloom. c. 1829 *Loudon Encycl. Plants* 1100 The segments of the flowers of Rumex have tubercles which are called grains.

II. Senses originally transferred from I and 2.

† 6. A bead, esp. one of the beads of a rosary (so *F. grain*); also, a pearl. *Obs.*

a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xi. 38 A grain in gold that godly shon. 1579 *FULKE Heskyns Parl.* 456 Their graines of the Trinitie, and such other gaudes. 1630 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* iii. 18 They have . . Meddals and hallowed graines from his holiness. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 254 They sold us a fat Sheep . . for 7. or 8. grains of Coral or Agat, and a Capon for 3. or 4. grains of counterfeit Coral.

7. A small, hard, usually roundish particle (e. g. of sand, gold, salt, pepper). *With a grain of salt* (fig.). see *SALT*.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 417/486 Pare nas inne [the grave of S. John] nought hote male graynes . . i-cleoped Manna in holi writte. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 183 And moo herdis in two oures . . then greynes he of sondes. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 303 Grauel & sande han stonyng and greynys wyth-outte noubre. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 128 One grayne of peper alone smerteth more on mans tongue than doth a sacke full of whete. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingsd. & Commu.* (1603) 167 In manie rivers are found graines of gold. 1614. Hee maketh graines of salt and pepper to passe for current coine. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xlii. 270 The Multiplicatioun of a grain of Mustard-seed. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 17 This Earth, a spot, a grain, An atom, with the Firmament compar'd. 1687 *A. LOVELL Thevenot's Trav.* i. 124 The surface of them [obelisks in Egypt] seems to be covered with little grains. 1719 *DE FOR CRUSOE* (1840) I. iii. 44 Gold-dust, Guinea grains. 1799 *Scot. Described* (ed. 2) 16 Gold has been gathered in Grains among the sands of the Elvan. 1813 *J. THOMSON Lect. Inflam.* 289 The smooth surface . . is raised into a number of small eminences, like grains or papillae. These little eminences are termed granulations. 1838 *E. BROWN Serm.* iii. 45 What so insignificant in the inanimate creation as a grain of dust? 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxxvii. 4 In all that bodily largeness, Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere. 1888 *F. HUME Mad. Medias* i. ii, A paper full of grains of gold.

b. *spec.* Of gunpowder: A particle of definite size, varying according to requirements. (Also *poet.* in collective sense.) Also *attrib.* in *large, small*, etc. *grain powder*.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 817 The Smuttie graine, With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the Aire. 1671 *ibid.* vi. 525. 1714 *GAY Trivia* iv. 384 The smutty Train With running blaze awakes the harrell'd Grain. 1769 *FALCONER Diet. Marine* (1780) I 4 b, The powder . . expands so as to occupy a much greater space than when in grains. 1846 *GREENER Sci. Gunnery* 248 All barrels have a size of grain that will suit them best. 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artill. Man.* (1862) 92 Large grain, or common powder.

c. Of incense (see quot.).

1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 98 A deacon sang . . the blessing of this candle, as well as of the incense, large knobs of which, or as they are now called 'grains', were stuck up on it at one part of this ceremony.

† d. A lump or nugget (of gold). *Obs. rare.*

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 913 That admirable graine of gold . . weighed in the first finding . . many thousand crowns.

8. The smallest English and U.S. unit of weight (for the origin see quot. 1542); now = $\frac{1}{7000}$ of a lb. Troy, $\frac{1}{7000}$ of a lb. avoirdupois. *Diamond grain* (see quot. 1883). *Fine grain* (see *FINE a.* 2 b.).

1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 202 After the statutes of Englande, the least portion of weight is commonly a Grayne, meaning a grayne of corne or wheate, drie, and gathered out of the middle of the eare. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* vi. 59 We found the weight increas'd only by one Grain. 1690 *DRYDEN and F. Cong. Granada* Epil. None of 'em, no not Johnson in his Height, Could pass without allowing Grains for Weight. 1684 *R. WALKER Nat. Exper.* 77 A Pair of Scales that turn'd with the $\frac{1}{4}$ part of a Grain. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1762) 8. Take from eight to twelve Grains of Calomel. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 763 The assayers' grains are called fine grains. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* xxvi. 222 When a chemist analyses a few grains of water. 1883 *A. H. CHURCH Precious Stones* vii. 50 It [the carat] is, however, spoken of as being equal to 4 grains, the grains meant being 'diamond' grains, and not ordinary troy or avoirdupois grains. Thus a diamond grain is but $\frac{1}{925}$ of a true grain.

9. In figurative applications of senses 7 and 8: The smallest possible quantity; esp. in negative

contexts. For the phr. *grains of allowance* cf. quot. 1670 in sense 8.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. x. 139, I myste gete no greyne of his grete wittis. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Clifford* ii. 3 My faultes be out so playne . . That though I would I can not hide a grayne. 1593 *DRAYTON Eclog.* 5 If there so much he left but as a Graine, Of the great stock of antike Poesie. 1629 *CHAPMAN Fivens* 16 His forme and prime . . May well allow him some few Graines of pride. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* i. iv. (1851) 31 The loneliness which leads him still powerfully to seek a fit help, hath not the least grain of a sin in it. 1647 *TRAPP Comm.* i. Pet. i. 6 When our hearts grow a grain too light, God seeth it but needfull to make us heavy through manifold temptations. 1648 *ROUSE Bahus Love* 10 Thou must give every Saint those graines of allowance which the Apostle gives him. 1654 *WARREN Unbelievers* 98 The *Minor* are the words of Christ . . and need not a grain of allowance. 1676 [see ALLOWANCE g]. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 9 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 221 A . . stupid Blockhead, without one Grain of Learning. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 1. 5 Your Man . . might have given some Grains of Allowance to a good Droll for being a bad Politician. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 69 He had not a Grain of Pride, or Vanity, in his whole Composition. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* ii. 1, A little less simplicity with a grain or two more sincerity. 1868 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 360 Nor is it probable that it ever had a grain of truth in it. 1899 *TOURNEUR Foot's Err.* xxxiii. 217 An inferior race, whose ev'ence, at best, would have to be taken with many grains of allowance. 1894 *DRUMMOND Ascent Man* 391 Wedded life without a grain of love.

III. With reference to dyeing. [OF *graine*; the kermes was believed to consist of seeds or berries.]

10. a. *Hist.* The Kermes or Scarlet Grain (see *ALKERMES* 1); in later use also applied to Cochineal. Also, the dye made from either of these.

1335-6 *Durham Act. Rolls* 527 Ij li. de grayn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 107 Zuo moche ydeyt yne grain. 1465 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* (Roxh.) 164 My Mastyre delvered . . of crymeson owt of greyn, ij. yerdes. 1488-9 *Act & Hen. VII.* c. 8 And a brode yerde of Wollen cloth of any other Colour out of grayne. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1812) 87 To sarse sylte and trye out the heste greyne and their wythd dye and greyne their owne clothes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 461 The Scarlet grain . . which commeth of the Ilex. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* iii. i. iv. 96 The Spaniards and Portugals brought graine for Scarlet Dye. 1649 *Br. REYNOLDS Hosea* vi. 68 The grace of God unto the purposes of men is like graine to colours died. 1861 *HULME tr. Moguin-Tandon Med. Zool.* ii. iii. 1. 71 The Common Cochineal . . was supposed to be a small berry or grain, known as 'Shining Grain'. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 427 The chief reeds were scarlet . . and grain, imported from Portugal.

fig. 1528 *W. CLOWES in Lyte Dodons* Commend., Lyte, whose toyle hath not bene light, to dye it in this grayne. 1626 *T. ALESBURY Passion Serm.* 23 Tyranny clotheth him with one purple, died in the purest graine of his blood.

b. To dye (rarely, to put) in grain: orig. to dye in scarlet grain or kermes; afterwards, to dye in any fast colour, to dye in the fibre, or thoroughly (see note on *ENGRAIN* 2).

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Spr's T.* 503 So depe in greyn he dyed his colours. 1580 *NORTH Huthart* (1676) 7 This sail . . was not white, but red, died in grain, and of the colour of Scarlet. 1650 *FULLER Pigeon* iv. vi. 99 These colours not being dyed in grain, lose much of their lustre, and gloss in washing. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5387/4 His new invented Art of Printing, Dying or Staining of Calicoes in Grain. 1742 *SHENSTONE Schoolmistress* vi. 48 Her apron, dy'd in grain, as blue, I throw, As is the hare-bell.

fig. 1567 *R. EDWARDS Damon & Pithias* (1572) Bija, A Villaine for his life, a Varlet died in Graine. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* ix. 142 Greene, Scroope, and Bushy dye his fault in graine. 1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Serm. for Year* 92 Our Reason is first stained . . with the Dye of our Kindred, and Countrey, and our Education puts it in grain. 1670 *LASSELS Voy. Italy* I. 221 Its a Gentry dyed in grain, that is, its both witty and rich. 1731 *SWIFT Strephon & Chloe* 85 She, a goddess dy'd in grain, Was unsusceptible of stain. 1775 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 4 My American measures . . have a certain unity of colour which has stood weaving for upwards of nine years . . It is indeed dyed in grain.

c. In grain [short for dyed in grain, or a rendering of *F. en graine*], adjectival phrase = dyed scarlet or crimson, fast dyed; hence in figurative use, esp. with contemptuous epithets, as *ass, fool, knave, rogue*, etc.: Downright, by nature, pure and simple, genuine, thorough. Also as *predicate*, indelible, ineradicable, INGRAINED. See also *INGRAIN a.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 36 His rode is lyk scarlet in grayn. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 208 Farewelle, velvet, Red clothe in greyn. 1531 *WEEVER Walls Hills* (1822) 23 Maud K. my owne off violett yn grayn. 1577 *Misogonus* i. iv. 17 [Brandt Quellen 434] Now by me, twilwey, thou art a knave, an grane. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. ii. 108 Anti. That's a fault that water will mend. Dro. No sir, 'tis in graine, Noahs flood could not do it. 1599 *MINSBEV Dial. Sp.* 4 *Eng.* (1623) 34 Go to, make an end babbler in graine. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel.* N. i. v. 255 *Vio.* Excellently done, if God did all. O! 'Tis in graine sir, 'twill endure winde and weather. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1882) 3 Here are conceits of diverse colours, some in graine and none but will bide the weather. 1611 *CORCOR. s.v. Graine.* *Fol à la haulte game*, an arrant foolc. . . as *Anse* in graine. 1613 *WITHER Motto, Nec Habet* (1633) 518 To maintain a habit for my Minde Of Truth in graine. c. 1650 *North.* *Ballads* (1886) I. 317 Then Drawer, go fill a Quart, and let it be Claret in grain. 1661 *FULLER in Worthier* (1840) let it be Claret in grain. 1661 *FULLER in Worthier* (1840) II. 551 Some who properly it may be termed knaves in grain. 1698 *CROWNE Caligula* ii. (Rolls) Wks. (1874) IV. 377 Princes are slaves in purple, slaves in grain. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* (1822) IV. 66 No Woman should deceive my Thought, With Colours not in Grain. 1759 *STERN tr. Shandy* i. xxi. My father, as I told you, was a philosopher in grain. 1793 *T. JEFFERSON Writings* (1859) IV. 5 Dumourier was known to

1834 W. YOUATT *Canine* 436 The disease is recognised in town-dairies by the name of **grain-sick*; in some parts of the country it is termed *maw-bound*. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II.

486 In mild cases of grainsick. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Grain-leather*, Goat, seal, and other skins, blacked on the 'grain side for women's shoes, &c. 1838 WATT *Soap-making* 11 If the plastic soap be now removed and cooled while the solution is pressed out, it will have become so solid as scarcely to receive an impression from the finger. In this condition it is called 'grain soap'. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 50 *Grain-stone, the stones of this kind are easily known by their hardness and granulated appearance. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. 'Grain-tree.' Three sprigs of this tree vert, fructed gu. is the crest of the Dyers' Company. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 487 *Grain-weevil. See *Calandra*. 1887 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 *Grain whisky, i.e. made of barley in the grain stage, and not of malt.

Grain (grē'n), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 greyn(e, 4-6 grane, 4-7 grayn(e, 6-7 grain, 7 grein, 7-grain. Also 9 (*pl.*, sense 5b) grainse. [ad. ON. *grein* division, distinction, branch (Da. *green*, Sw. *gren* branch).]

† 1. *pl.* The fork of the body, the lower limbs. 1300 *Cursor* M. 749 O bodi gret, o granis lang. 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* 100 Libra [gouerneth] the naully, the graynes, the parties under the haunches. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* I. 12 Then Corin up doth take The Giant twist the grayns. 2. A bough or branch. Also, the fork between two boughs. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 26 Not throw the soy! bot muskane treis sproutit... Moch, all waist, widdert, with granis moutit. 1513 - *Æneis* IV. viii. 73 The souchand bir quiland among the granis. 1597-8 B. HALL *Sat.*, *Defiance to Erast* 5 Ye prouder pines Whose swelling graines are [etc.]. 1633 - *Hard Texts* 113 His head was caught fast within the graines of a spreading oke. 1652 GAULE *Magnatrom*, 315 The Faulconer climbing up to fetch down his Hawke, a grayne of a branch got hold of his neck, and there he hung. 1700 *Ballad* in W. McDOWALL *Hist. Duffries* v. (1833) 163 Five [men] hang'd upon a grain. 1811 CLARE *Hill-Miner*, I. 75 While, underneath their mingling grains, The river silver'd down the branches. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby, Grain*, i.e. the branch of a tree.

† 2. *pl.* DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. ProL 65 Thocht thir personis [of the Trinity] be seuerall in thre granis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 418 Afor he cuttit of had and snedit al the branches and graines of his superstitione.

† 3. † a. An arm (of the sea); a branch or 'fork' (of a stream). *Obs.* b. A valley branching out of another. *dial.* (Cf. HOPE sb.2)

† 4. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2451 A grayne of þe grete see bain aboute glidis. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* (1822) v. 420 Divide it first with small grans and burnis.

b. 1542 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) Intro. 18 Such as inhabit in one of those hopes, valleys, or graynes. 1813 *Hocce Queen's Wake* (1871) 56 Astonished mid his open grain [the hind] sees round him pour the sudden rain. 1897 MARY BRYCE *Mem. J. Veitch* II. 53 Resisting the appeal of 'grain' and 'hope' to sit in the narrow room.

† 5. † The blade of a weapon. *Obs.*

13. K. *Alis*. 6537 Theo horn [of a rhinoceros] is sharp as a sword, Bothe by the greyn and at ord. 13. - *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 211 A spotes sparpe... þe hede of an elnderge be large leukke hude, þe grayn al grene stele & of golde hewen; þe bit burnyst bryst.

5. One of the prongs of a fork. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 242 A hoke with iii. greynes to drawe vp stones out of the water. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 147 With three graines like an ele spear. 1642 HINDS *J. Bruen* xlv. 147 The two greins of the pikell ran on both sides of his leg, and hurt him not. 1681 CHERNANT *Angler's Vade-m.* I. 83 (1689) 3 A Stick of Hasle, which hath two grains, or is forked. 1861 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 1. 305 A fork with three grans or prongs. 1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 220, I cut a stick wiv twee grans. Two grans? What are they? What you quality wad call a fork.

Comb. 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words, Grain-staff*, a quarter-staff with a pair of short times at the end, which they call *grains*.

b. *pl.* (commonly construed as *sing.*; formerly also spelt *grainse*): A fish-spear or harpoon with two or more 'grains' or prongs.

1815 M. G. LEWIS *Fruit. IV. Ind.* (1834) 43 The five-pronged *grainse*, which arms his hands, Your scales is doomed to gore. 1851 *Chambers' Papers for People* No. 52. 7 The sailmaker... personated Neptune... and flourished a three-pronged grainse. 1865 WILCOCKS *Sea-Fisherman* 137 The instrument known as the grains consists of five harpoons in one, attached to a stiff light ash staff with a ball of lead at the top. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* III. 55 Harpoons and shifting grains for whale fishing. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Bel spears, porpoise and dolphin grains.

Grain (grē'n), *v.* Also 4, 6 greine, greyne, 6 graine, grayne. [f. *GRAIN sb.*1]

† 1. *intr.* To produce grain; to yield fruit. Of corn: To form its grains. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 155 The lond began to greine, Which whilom hadde be baraine. 1598 FLORIO, *Ingravelure* to growe to cornes or little grains, to graine. 1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vii. ix. 539 Much Mays (which is their corn) already grained, and in the care. fig. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 389 It flourith but it shall not greine Unto the fruit of rightwisenesse.

† 2. *a. passive.* To spring (from a seed). *Obs.* 1837-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iii. 124 Al mortal folk of one seie are greyned.

2. a. *trans.* To cause (sea-water) to deposit grains (of salt). b. To form (sugar, tin, etc.) into grains. c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of salt, etc.: To form into grains.

1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2265 The Sea-Water being in hot Countries grained in Pans called Salt-Marshes. 1748 *Ibid.* XLV. 363 To make the Salt grain better, or more quickly form into Chrystals. 1791 *Ann. Reg.* 94 The sugar of this tree was capable of being grained. 1791 HAMILTON

Berthollet's Dyeing I. II. I. 256 The tin should be grained by melting it, and pouring it into agitated water.

3. *Brewing, trans.* To free from grain; separate the grain from. 1882 [see *GRAINING vbl. sb.*1]

4. To dye in grain (see *GRAIN sb.*1 10 c).

1530 PALSGR. 574/1 A man may grayne a clothe what colour so ever it be dyed in. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Coccini*, grayne wherwith cloth and silke is grayned. 1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing & Dyeing* s.v. *Kermes*, Colours dyed with them [Kermes] were said to be *grayne*, or *engrayned*. fig. 1882 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 9 Persons lightly dign, not grain'd in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness, and faint hued in integrity. 1897 *Sunday Sch. World* June 199/1 These vices were not merely grained into the life of the common people.

5. To give a granular surface to. (Cf. *GRAIN sb.*1 12, and *GRAINER* 1.)

1888 *Daily News* 1 June 6/5 For drawing in what is termed the chalk manner the stone is first 'grained' by being rubbed against a similar stone, with a little fine white sand between the two. 1891 [see *GRAINER* 1.]

6. *Leather-dressing. a.* To remove the hair from (skins). b. To soften or raise the grain of (leather, etc.). (Cf. *GRAIN sb.*1 13.)

1530 PALSGR. 574/1, I grayne ledder, I make it by tanning craie to have a grayne, *je besanne*. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xiii. 64 The women are drying meat, and 'graining' buffalo robes. 1849 *Wuxton Life Far West* 15 'han wholom no more... expert trapper ever... grained a beaver-skin. 1896 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 2/3 A Leather Finisher graining and setting a skin.

7. To paint in imitation of the 'grain' of valuable woods or of marble. *Also absol.*

1798 [see *GRAINED vbl. a.*1]. 1827 WHITTOCK *Paint. & Glaz. Guide* II. 25 Spread the megil over one panel at a time, and grain that completely before proceeding to another. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 100, I can... grain in every kind of wood. 1877 *Paperhanger, Painter, Grainer*, etc. 112 Care should be taken in graining maple, not to put too much colour on.

† **Grain**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare*-. [f. *GRAIN sb.*2] *refl.* To branch; to divide.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 56 The hairs do grain and fork themselves (when grown too long).

Grain, variant of *GRANE v. dial.*, to throttle.

Grainage (grē'ndz), *pl.* a.1 [f. *GRAIN sb.*1 + -AGE.]

† 1. Crop of grain. *Obs.*

1650 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 26 We could plausibly approve the light and easie Tillage and rich Graynage, by Winterton in Norfolk.

2. *Ferriery*. Mangy tumors which sometimes form on the legs of horses. 1847 in CRAIG.

Grainage, mod. spelling of *GRANAGE Hist.*

Grainary, obs. form of *GRANARY*.

Grained (grē'nd), *pl.* a.1 [f. *GRAIN v.*1 + -ED] In senses of the vb.

1. Dyed in grain.

1400 *Beryn* 3065 Beryn & these romeyns were com in good array as myst be made of woll & of colour greynyd. 1455 *Sc. Acts* Jas. II. (1814) II. 43/2 All Erilis salt vse mantilles of brown grainyd opyn before. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 8 Vollen Cloth of the fynest making scarlet grainyd. 1534 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 203 To my brother Wm. Trotte my grayned gowne. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Scot. Chron.* (1866) I. 2 The most costlie skarlets, pliant gloves and manie other grained and delicate clothes. fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 90 Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul, And there I see such blacke and grained spots, As will not leave thy Tinct.

2. Formed into grains.

1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 43 For this purpose, put grained zinc into a matrass. 1856 OLMDST *Slave States* 673 Sugar in a pure crystallized or grained state. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grained-powder*, that corned or reduced into grains from the cakes, and distinguished from meal powder, as employed in certain preparations.

3. Of leather (see *GRAIN v.*1 6).

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 81 Skins... Grain'd per Piece 00 08. 1807 P. GASS *Print.* 32 Captain Lewis gave them the grained deer skin to stretch over a half keg for a drum. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* XXXI. 11 Imitation Russia grained leather.

4. Painted to imitate the 'grain' of wood or the markings of marble.

1798 TAYLOR *Builder's Price Bk.* in *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, Mahogany grained. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) Grained, colored in imitation of the grain of woods, marbles, etc., as in the ornamentation of marbled papers.

Grained (grē'nd), *pl.* a.2 [f. *GRAIN sb.*1 + -ED] Having a grain or grains.

1. Having grains, seeds, or particles. *Obs. exc.* in parasynthetic derivatives, as *large*, *small-grained*. 1611 COROR, *Grenu*, grained, full of grain, of seed, of grains. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1733 J. TULL *Horse-hoing Husbandry* 164 Small-grain'd Wheat.

2. Of wood, stone, leather, flesh, etc.: Having a grain, or granular structure or surface (see *GRAIN sb.*1, senses 12-15). Often in parasynthetic derivatives, as *coarse*-, *fine*-, *smooth-grained*. (Cf. also *CROSS-GRAINED*.)

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 32 Her skyenne lose and slacke, Grained [v. r. Greyned] lyke a sacke. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 87 In it be a great Nombar of very fayre and fine greynyd Okes apt to sele Howses. 1597 A. M. GUILLIEMAN *Fr. Chirurg.* 54/1 The fleshe verry rubicund and grayned as we would desire. 1632 SHERWOOD, Grained wood, *maistre, mudriër*. 1634 *PEACHEM Gentl. Exerc.* I. iv. 15 They are more blew and finer grained than the other coals. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 148 All the houses of Malta are built of a fine grained limestone. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 464 The corium... presented the same grained appearance that is

observable in a section of the hides of the larger quadrupeds. 1847 SNEATON *Builder's Man.* 137 Passages are usually painted, if some handsome grained wood be not introduced. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* vi. 161 To produce a grained soft-soap... it is essential to use pure potash lye. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* xl. 216 There is one [grain process] in which a grained glass is used.

3. *Bot.* Having tubercles, as the segments of the flowers of the *Rumex*.

1818 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 6) IV. 7 *Lichen grani-formis*. Tubercles black... granulated... Grained Lichen. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 293 *Rumex Patientia*... Valves cordate entire: one grained.

Grained (grē'nd), *pl.* a.3 Now *dial.* [f. *GRAIN sb.*2 + -ED] Having times or prongs; forked. Also *two*-, *three-grained*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 42 With treis clois bilappit round about, And thik harsk graind pikis standand out. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 41 An hole bored in the borde with an augur, and therin a grayned staffe of two fote longe. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* x. So slides he downe vppon his greyned bat. 1613-14 N. RIDING *Rec.* II. 37 A man presented for an assault with a two grained staff. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Mission. Fruits*. 240 A boe, a three grained fork intended as a sort of hand harrow. 1878 *Cumbd. Gloss.*, *Grain'd*, forked; divided.

† **Grainel**. *Sc. Obs. rare*-. [variant of *GARNEL*, *GIRNEL*.] A granary.

1824 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* I. (1611) 13 Their sick and old at home do charge the skore And ouer grainels great they take the charge.

Grainer (grē'nōr), [f. *GRAIN v.*1 + -ER.] One who or that which grains.

1. *Leather-dressing. a.* (See quot. and cf. *BATE sb.*3). b. A tool either for taking off the hair of skins, or for producing the appearance of 'grain'.

a. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1844) 237 The contents of the grainer, as the pit is called in which soft skins are prepared by dung, must form a very useful manure. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* 350 This alkaline lye consists of water impregnated with pigeon's or hen's dung, and is technically termed a grainer, or bate. 1895 E. ANGLIAN *Gloss.*, *Grainer*, a vat used in tanning—in the second operation.

b. 1839 [see *GRAIN sb.*1 13 c]. 1852 MORFITT *Tanning & Currying* 344 When nearly dry, the lustre is given with a finely grooved pummel, or grainer, passed over in both directions.

2. *Salt-making*. (See quot.; cf. *GRAIN v.*1 2 c.)

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* XIII. 77 The liquid is drawn into other vats called 'grainers'. [in which] the salt forms very rapidly. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 778/2.

3. (See quot. and cf. *GRAIN v.*1 5.)

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Grainers*, men in the printing industry who grain stone with sand for artists doing what is called 'chalk work'.

4. A house-painter's graining-tool.

1858 in SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*; and in later *Dicts.*

5. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood or the markings of marble.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 356 The Grainer, who admirably imitates the grains of woods, marbles, etc. 1887 *Paperhanger, Painter, Grainer*, etc. 105 Graining is the imitation, strictly speaking, of woods, although the term 'grainer' is often used... to signify a painter of marbles as well as of woods. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 3/6 A sign writer and grainer.

Grainer (grē'nōr), [f. **grain* vb. (f. *GRAIN sb.*2: cf. *GRAINING vbl. sb.*2) + -ER.] One who uses a pronged fish-spear.

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 56/1 Many grainers wore long rubber waders.

Grainer, variant of *GRANER Obs.*

Grainery, variant of *GRANARY*.

Grainger, obs. form of *GRANGER*.

Graining (grē'nīg), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. *GRAIN v.*1 + -ING] 1.

The action of *GRAIN v.*1 in various senses.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 417 Graining is the graining, by means of painting, various kinds of rare woods... and likewise various species of marble. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 409 [Soap-boiling] This agitation indeed, is found so mainly conducive to the required graining, as the workmen call the required coagulation. 1882 *tr. Thausing's Beer* iv. 198 The graining of wort from wheat is difficult on account of the tenacious layer of grains. 1894 HARRIS *Techn. Fire Insur. Comm.*, *Graining*, a tanning process, in which the skins are placed in an alkaline solution.

b. *quasi-concr.* The result of this action, esp. in house-painting. In quot. 1856 = *GRAIN sb.*1 14 b.

1834 *West Ind. Sk. Bk.* II. 3 No graining, and painting, and lettering, to engage the attention of the passer by. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Dialects* (1860) I. vi. viii. 269. 1. I remember the very graining of the wood of his lance. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 2/2 To whom the lie of the strata in a quarry-cliff says no more than the combed graining on a deal door. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 73 Bone-bleached my decks, wind-scoured to the graining.

2. *Coinage*. † a. A ring of grain-like protuberances on the face of a coin close to its edge (= *F. grènetis*). *Obs.* b. A ring of fine concave grooves round the edge of a coin; = *MILLING*.

1664 EVELYN *tr. Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 15 Its just and equal roundness, the Grènetis or graining which is about it [etc.]. 1691 LOCKE *Money Wks.* 1727 II. 56 The Engines which... mark the Edges... with a Graining, are wrought secretly. 1726 LEAKE *Hist. Ant. Eng. Money* 209 Those [coins] with the Graining or Letters upon the Edge. 1752 LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 171. Marking of Money round the Edges, with Letters or Graining. 1837 *Roy. Preclam. in Standard* 18 May 3/2 Every Six-

pence should have the same..impression..with a graining upon the edge.

3. Comb., as *graining board, machine, roller, tool*; *graining comb*, a tool resembling a comb, used by house-painters for graining.

1688 K. HOLME *Armoiries* iii. 352/1 A Graining Board.. is a Board with Nicks in after the manner of a Saw, if you look sideways at it, but turn it up and you will perceive the Nicks, Teeth or Riggets (call them which you will) run quite a-thwart the Board. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Graining-board*, a Board made with Nicks, or Teeth like a Saw, and us'd by Curriers in graining their Leather. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Graining machine* (Leather manufacture), a machine having rollers with raised, parallel, straight, or diagonal threads, which indent the goat or sheep skins and confer the wrinkled appearance to morocco leather. *Ibid.*, *Graining-tool* (=graining comb). 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1603 The leather and metal graining combs with which graining in imitation of any kind of wood is done. Graining rollers are made for imitating various kinds of wood.

Graining (grē'nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRAIN *v.* 2 or *sb.* 2 + -ING.]

1. a. The point of forking or bifurcation. **b.** One of the prongs or tines of a fork.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 51 Betwixt the two grainings of the rake shafte they tye a stringe. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss. s. v.*, If you cut the cherry-tree top off above the grainings, it will be sure to grow. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Grainings*, the forks, or joinings of the large boughs of a tree.

2. The method or practice of taking fish with a pronged spear (see GRAIN *sb.* 5 b).

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Graining (grē'nin), *sb.* [Of unknown origin.]

A small fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus Lancastrensis*.

1772 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1774) 11 In this river [Mersey].. is found a fish called the Graining.. in some respects resembling the dace, yet is a distinct and perhaps new species. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler Nat.* 158 The Graining is a very rare and local fish, in habits and food somewhat resembling the trout. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* i. v. 136 The Graining is scarcely found anywhere but in the Mersey and its tributaries.

† **Grainish**, *a. Obs.* [f. GRAIN *sb.* 1 + -ISH.]

Having somewhat of a grain. (See GRAIN *sb.* 1.)

1653 R. SANBURN *Physiogn.* 183 The skin grainish, like an Ox or Goat.

Grainless (grē'nless), *a.* [f. GRAIN *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Devoid of grain or grains, in the various senses of the *sb.*

1882 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 204 The barley had to be cut down green and grainless. 1890 ARNOLD *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 138 The paper employed should be as tough and grainless as possible. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 124/2 We could hear them [mice] working to and fro through the grainless fodder.

Grainy (grē'ni), *a.* [f. GRAIN *sb.* 1 + -Y.]

1. Consisting of grain-like particles; granular. Also of a particle: Grain-like.

1611 CORG. *Granuleux*, Grainie, seedie. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 497 You will always be able to discover the grainy Particles thereof. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 218 Soft grainy pyrites. 1891 *Times* 17 Oct. 4/5, 750 bags grainy Peruvian at 15s. 6d.

2. Full of grain or corn.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1792 ROGERS *Pleasures Mem.* i. (1810) 12 We watched the emmet to her grainy nest. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 47 They [the ants] throne prosperity in grainy hives.

3. Resembling the surface grain of wood.

1858 *Edin. Rev.* July 9 It presented on its surface the grainy ripple of primeval seas.

Graip (grē'p). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 4-9 *grape*, 6 *grapee*. [a. ON. *grēip* fem. (recorded only in the sense 'space between thumb and fingers, grip, grasp'; but cf. OSW. *grecp*, mod.Sw. *grēp*, Da. *grēb* fork) corresponding to OE. *grāp* fem., Grasp, f. OTeut. root **grēp*: see GRIP, GROPE.]

1. A three- or four-pronged fork used as a dung-fork or for digging.

1459 *Durham Acc.* Rolls (Surtees) 89, j. scala, j. Grape, j. Shepcocke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 163/1 A Grape; *vbl. forke*, *tridens* (A.). 1559 *Will. & nu. N. C.* (Surtees 1853) 171 A kowter, a soker, a muk owe, a grape, 2 yerne forks, [etc.]. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xviii. The grape he for a harrow takes. 1799 ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 176 Potatoes.. are raised in October.. with the three pronged forks used for dung (provincially grapes). 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* i. 161/1 A grape, a sort of large three-pronged fork used about farm offices. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xlv. He shook his grape aloft. 1894 *Superfluous Woman* (ed. 4) l. 74: I must just give her the grape.. and bid her lift a potato.

† **2.** ? A handful, piece. *Obs.*

† 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 491 Greit Graipis of Gold his Greis [i.e. graves].. And his Cussanis cumlie schynand.

Graip, variant of GRAPE *sb.*

Graip, *Sc. and north. dial.* variant of GROPE *v.*

Graise, *obs. form* of GRAZE *v.*

Graisle, variant of GRASSIL *v. Sc. Obs.*

Grait, *obs. form* of GRAITH *v.* GREAT *a.*

Graith (grē'p), *sb.* In later use only *Sc.* Forms: 4 *grai*, 4-6 *grayth*(e), 5 *greipe*, -ype, 5-6 *grath*, (7 *greath*), 4- *grath*. [a. ON. *grēið* wk. masc.:-

Otent. type **garaidon*- or **garaidjōn*-, cognate with OE. *gerēde* str. neut., trappings, equipage:- OTeut. type **garaidjōm*, f. OTeut. **ga-* prefix (see Y-) + **raid*:- see READY *a.* For the development of sense cf. GEAR.]

† **1.** A state of preparation; readiness; good order. *To do in graith*: to put in readiness. *In graith*: in proper order; also, without delay. *Out of graith*: out of order. *Obs.*

† 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 193 Pei stand alle to gode graith, when þou ert þam among. *Ibid.* 307 When it were don in graith þe weddyng of Margaret. † 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 66 In greit Anguise 3e ben þat nis not God greipe. 174.. *Maunder & the Souden* 64 in Hadzitt E. P. P. l. 157 Now.. Iowist is Sathanesse, That sett this ward thus out of graythe. † 1450 MYRC 587 Lete name hyt [a child] þare, 3ef hyt schule in greyþe fare. † 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 482 He may happyn to day come agane or none With graith.

2. Equipment in general; apparel, attire, dress, articles of dress.

† 1300 *Cursor M.* 4796 Giue me mi graith and lat me ga. 15.. *Chalmerlan Ayre* c. 22 (in *Sc. Acts* i.), þai [sowtaris] mak schone butis and uthir graith of the lethir or it be barkit. 1637-50 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow *Curr.*) 462 What meanes.. this short skarlet cloake, and all this gay graith of yours? † 1774 FERGUSON *Braid Claithe Poems* (1845) 9 He.. Bids bauld to bear the gree awa With a graith. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* vii. Here, farmers gash, in ridin graith Gaeð hoddin by their cotters.

b. Armour.

† 1450 *Anturs of Arth.* 436 We arene one owre gamene, we ne hafe no gude graythe. 1550 LYONSAY *Sg. Meldrum* 414 Go dres yow in your graith. 1588 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v. I will sleep like a sentinel, with my graith about me. † 1851 MOIR *Kuinar Selon Chapl. iii.* Poet. Wks. 1852 i. 189 Clad in their robes of state or graith of war.

c. Harness.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) l. 12 The earle.. directed.. his led horse with his graith to the Bog. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 96 The driver.. can.. save the harness (graiht) better than in any other position. 1850 W. JAMES in *Hamilton Chir. Sabbath* (1852) 225 note, Removing the harness from off one of his team, or as a Scotchman would say, taking off the graith.

3. Apparatus, implements, gear, tackle; a structure, contrivance. See also *plough-graith*, *spinning-graith*. (Cf. GEAR *sb.* 5.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

† 1375 *Sc. Tryp-bk.* ii. 2360 Bot now we dress our graith þarefore. † 1400-50 *Alexander* 5518 Foure Griffons full grym, he in þat graythe festes. 1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) l. 349 Item, giffin for xiiij stane of irne to mak graith to Mons new cradill. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. v. 120 For myself tuik I nane sa grei fer, As of the schip.. Spulzeit of hir graith. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* x. When Vulcan gies his bellows breath, An' ploughmen gather wi' their graith. 1792 A. WILSON *2 Men saving Timber*, Ye're tempin Providence, I swear, To raise your graith sae madly here. † 1830 TANNAN *Hill Poems* (1846) 53 Wba may cast by their brewin graith Baith pat and pail.

† **4.** Possessions in general; wealth, money. *Obs.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 85 Greit abbaiss grayth I nill to gather. 1552 LYONSAY *Monaich* 4753 Thai half spred thare Net.. on gold, and vther graith. 1603 *Philobus* xiv. Tak another be the neck, Quhen 3e the graith have gottin. 1786 BURNS *Inventory* 3, I send you here a faithful list O' gudes and gear, and a my graith.

5. Material, stuff (for a particular purpose); now esp. in *Sc.* soapy water, soap-suds. (Cf. GEARSH. 10.) 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. xi. 105 Bid hir.. the bestis, and the blude, And cleoging graith, scho knawis, with hir bring, 15.. *Chalmerlan Ayre* c. 24 (in *Sc. Acts* i.), þai [tailieouris] sow with fals graith. 1572 *Sc. Acts* 7as. VI (1814) III. 77/1 Certaine particular personis heis applyit the stanes, tymber and uthir graith pertaine thairto, to their awin particular use. 1583 *Salir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 339 Suppose the deuil maid that graith, The seiknes sua ouerset my fayth, At that tyme, to asswage my sair, I wald have tane it, 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. We're not yet begun To freath the graith.

b. 'Things'. (Cf. GEAR *sb.* 9 c.) *Obs.*

1795 A. WILSON *Poems* 200 Tho' Beagles Hornings an' sic graith Glowre roun' they ne'er sal dreid me.

† **Graith, a. and adv.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 *grēið*, 4 *grath*(e), *grayp*, 4-5 *grai*, *graiht*(e), *grayth*(e), (4 *greithe*, 5 *greithe*, *grayd*). [a. ON. *grēið*- = OE. *gerēde* ready:- OTeut. **garaidjō*-, f. **ga-* prefix (see Y-) + **raid*:- see READY *a.* Cf. G. *bereit*.] *A. adj.*

1. Of persons: Prepared, ready. Of things: Ready, prompt, handy.

† 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Þis word siggeð euer vort 3e beon al greide. † 1300 *Cursor M.* 5105 (Gott.) Als suith as we mai be graith, we sal do so 3e haue said. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Kul.* 597 Bi þat watz Gryngolet grayth, & gürde with a sadel. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iv. 759 The euill spirit, That gaf rycht grayth ansuier bi to. † 1400 *Cato's Morals* 191 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1671 Wiþ lernyng & teyching growes graip kunnyng. † 1400 *Durham Acc.* *Tryp* 5719 The second sort [of ships].. Were graith of gouernaunce. † 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* vi. Syr Gauan, graythbest of alle Was laft with Dame Gaynour. † 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nature* 850 Agayne he riseth vp, make reidy yourre fote shete in his maner made greithe. † 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 389 Graith thoct of the grant had the gude King.

b. With of: Furnished or provided with; possessed of, acquainted with.

† 1400 *Durham Acc.* *Tryp* 2536 Pat any some godel be graithe of our goudes wille. † 1400-50 *Alexander* 1865 And he þat graithist is of gudis gird all to pouidre. † 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 6665 And of cristes leuing make þaim graithbe.

2. Of a road: Direct. Of a measure: Exact.

† 1340 *Cursor M.* 21413 (Fairf.) Na graither gate of gammen is here. 1352 *Minot Poems* vi. 28 The bare rade, withouten rese, Unto Cane the graythiest gate. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. i. 203 Loue is.. the graith gate that goth intn heuene. 1393 *Ibid.* c. vii. 230 A galon for a grote and 3ut no grayþ mesure.

b. Of a sign, truth, etc.: Clear, plain. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, the *graiht*, the truth.

† 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 99 The erthe bar als ful graith wites 1gain the Jowes wrongwines. For it schewed with graithe takening, That Crist wus Godd of all thing. † 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Placidus* 891 He.. be þar taknis graith wit had þat þai war his twa sonnys drede. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xi. 242 Ac þe godspel ys a glose þere hudyng þe greythe treuthie. † 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 34 Sire.. þe graip þou me telle.

c. Of a stroke: Clean, unimpeded.

† 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 76 Wallace mycht noch a graith straik on him gett.

B. adv. Readily; clearly, plainly.

† 1340 *Cursor M.* 26592 (Fairf.) þe quilk graip þe sal be kende & þou wille here þis boke lit ende. † 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 232 Canstou me graip tellen To any worþly wyf þat wissen me coupe Whou y schulde conne my Crede? † 1450 MYRC 346 Tecche hem also welle and greythe.

Graith (grē'p), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* gre33pen, 3-4 *grēip*, *grēyp*(e), (3 *grēiden*, *grēip*), 3-6 *greith*(e), 4 *grai*(e), *grayp*, 4-5 *graithe*, *gray*, *grēyth*(e), 4-6 *grayth*(e), 4-7 *grath*, (4 *grait*, *grēy*, *greiz*, 5 *greth*, 6 *greath*, 9 *grathe*), 4- *graiht*; also 4-5 *pa. pp.* 4 *grēyt*, *graid*. [a. ON. *grēiða*, f. *grēið*-r ready: see GRAITH *a.*]

1. trans. To make ready, prepare, put in order, repair; also, to procure.

† 1300 *Ormin* 12087 He wolde shæwenn Whatt gate he wolde gre33penn us To winnenn eche blisse. † 1305 *LAY. 8058* þe king lette.. gre33iden heore iweden. 1327 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4200-75 (Hart. MS.) þus watz stryft bytuenne hem, hii greyþed her host voste. † 1300 *Cursor M.* 3532 His broþer he fæd and giueand his tent To grayth a riche pulment, 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 53 Whatt grayþed me þe grychyching bot game more seche? 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2501 þi palays þou schalt grayþi. † 1374 CHAUCER *Booth* i. pr. iv. 19 þat .i. hadþeð grayþed deef to alle goudes men. † 1400 *Pryncer* in *Marskell Mem. Rit.* II. 62 Greithe a sikir weie: so that we seynge god be glad euermore. † 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 286 Lo, here a borde and clothe laide, And bred theron, all reddy graide. † 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 143 Of sic tallis they began, Quhill the supper was graid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 92 Pas, son, in haist, graith thi wingis in effect. 1601 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 135 For mending the wheeles, and graithing the bells against the coronation day. 1609 SKENE *Leg. Maj.* 156 Of coukes graithand or makand reddie flesh or fische. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 29 *Grath*, to put in order, to dress; to replace a worn bucket-leather.

† **2. refl.** To prepare oneself, get ready. Often with *inf.* Rarely intr. for *refl.* *Obs.*

† 1320 *And. Mel.* 177 Lecherie anarrit greiðeð hire wið þat to weorren oþi meidenhad. † 1300 *Cursor M.* 20180 Has he sete me ani þat i wit in me grait mai? † 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5970 þai graithet to fle. † 1400-50 *Alexander* 2873 þat he suld graythe him to ga as him his god chargis. † 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 76 Grayth the gabriell, and weynd, 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 642 That cuerlik Scot.. Within ane da suld grayth thame for to gone. † 1650 *Scotish Feilde* 55 in *Furniv. Percy Folio MS.* I. 215 Thus be greathes him godly.. with a grat host.

† **b.** with *to, toward*, or an adv. implying motion: To prepare to go, shape one's course, betake oneself. *Obs.*

† 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1738 He.. greiðet him ðeðenward wið sped. † 1300 *Cursor M.* 17810 Fni smertli þai þam hider graid. † 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 300 þei.. smertli did þam grayth Toward Dun Bretayn. † 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1266 Graythe þowe to gone grece wode. † 1400 *Melayne* 1595 Oure Oste.. graythes þam to Melayne walle. † 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 1600 To maumetry þai þaim graythe.

3. To equip, furnish; to array (in clothes, armour); to dress (a person); to fit out (a vessel); to bedeck, ornament. Also with *up*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8955 Poueremen wel ofte in to hire chambre heo drou.. & greiþede hom vaire inow. † 1300 *Cursor M.* 5190 'Gif me mi clabes', þan said he, 'And hastily þat we graithed be'. † 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 60 Graiþed y wil he be, And seþpen schewe him as knigt. † 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2731 On [schip] þat was gayly greyt to go to þe seile. † 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 195 þat cloister.. wiþ launours of latun louelyche y-greithed. † 1400 *Morte Arth.* 589 Iche pryncz with his powere apertelyche graythede. † 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xi. Syr Gauan the gode was graythet in grene. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 28 Send in 3our steid 3our ladeis graithit vp gay. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 223 The Romanis war sa weil graithit into geir. 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 1033 Their prouid palbrais was graithit incontinent, in glaunsand geir and best abillement. † 1775 *Hobie Noble* v. in *Child Ballads* vi. clxxxix. 2/1 Then Hobie has graithid his body weel. 1803 R. ANONSON *Cumberdill*, Ball. 72 Of graith d' inaw their kirk-gawn gear. 1865 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Bonnilly graithed', hand-somely dressed. 'Badly graithed', ill dressed. 'Get the table graithed', set out.

† 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7642 þat folc of denemarch.. Greiþed hom mid gret poer. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1917 Gif him graiþed. † 1386 CHAUCER *Reue's T.* 389 The clerk.. greythen hem, and tooke his hors anon. † 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 277 His modyr gif him his pilgreme weid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. vii. 60 Thour the graithis for to fecht. 1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil. Sonn.* xlix. in *Arb. Garner* V, A Fiend which doth in Graces' garments graith her.

† **b.** To graith in the grave: to give burial to.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 112 He.. Richt glorioslie hart graith in his graif. *Ibid.* 295. † 1600 *Battle of Hartwath in Evergreen* (1761) l. 60 He coured. All the hale Lands of Ross to hant, Or ells be graithed in his Graif.

† **c. fig.** To treat, 'serve' in some (unwelcome) manner. *Obs.*

† 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1095 Mo þat hider wil ride, þus grayþed schul 3e be. † 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Eugenia* 374 Se hou-

gat zone monk has grabit me. 1569 N. HUBERT *Confess.* in H. Campbell *Love-lett.* Mary Q. Scots 207 He should graith me in such a sort as I never was in my life.

†4. a. = MAKE in various senses: To make up, compose; to build, set up; to constitute; to represent. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 550 Of þir things i haf her said was adam cors to gedir graid. a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1664 In the chieffe of þe choise halle, chosen for þe kyng, Was a grounde vp graid with gressis of Marhall. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1874 Syn gosit goddess & gods ere graythid neuir to dye. *Ibid.* 4499 For marcur was manslait, a mammlere of wordis, 3e graith him to be gouenoure & god of þe tonge.

†b. To put on. *Obs.*

a 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2933 Gode crownes of gold on here hedes graipied. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 790⁺ [Alexander] Grathes on his gay gere & þen a gilt sadyl.

†**Graithful**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. GRAITH sb. + -FUL.] Prompt, speedy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13184 Þe mining lastes yeitt bi yeir, Wit a graithful 50th vengeance.

Graithing (græ'þɪŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs. exc. dial.* [f. GRAITH v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. GRAITH; preparation; furnishing; also *concr.* furniture, attire.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxiv. [lxv.] 10 þou grayth þe mete of þaim, for swa is þe graythynge of it. a 1350 *Kindh. Jesu* 1250 Cloth. of swiþe good greipynge. 1495 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) l. 267 To Dauid Caldwell, to the graithing of his ebalmeris. xviii. 1886 *BURNS On Naething* v. Some quarrel the Presbyter gown, Some quarrel Episcopal graithing. 1881 Mrs. ANNE ELLIS *Sylvestre* l. 92 The lass was . . . willing, but sadly in want of 'graiting'. 1884 *Gd. Words* 202 It's a bit of bonnie graithing.

Graithly, older form of GRADELY a. and *adv.*

†**Graithness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. GRAITH a. + -NESS.] Readiness, promptitude.

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4509 And your graithnes may gretly the grekes auale.

Graive, *Graivie*, *obs. ff. GRAVE, GRAYV.*

Grakle, variant of GRACKLE.

Grake, *obs. form of GRACKLE.*

Grallatorial (grælätō'riäl), a. *Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *grallatori-us*, (f. L. *grallator* one who walks on stilts, f. *grallae* stilts) + -AL.] Pertaining to the order *Grallatores*, which consists of long-legged wading birds, such as the crane, heron, etc.

1835 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Quadrupeds* § 310 Comparing them . . . with other grallatorial types. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 198 Spoonhills, thistles and other . . . grallatorial birds.

So **Grallatory** = *prec.*

1855 in H. CLARKE; and in later Dicts.

Grallie (græ'lik), a. *Ornith. rare.* [f. L. *grallae* stilts + -IE.] Of or pertaining to the *Grallae* or wading birds.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Gralline (græ'lin), a. *Ornith.* [f. L. *grallae* stilts + -INE.] = GRALLIO.

1888 *Nature* 20 Dec. 180/1 The large order of the Charadriornithes has split into aquatic and gralline types.

Gralloch (græ'lɒx), *sb.* Also -ock. [a. Gael. *gralach* intestines.] The viscera of a dead deer.

1832 OGILVIE *Gralloch*. 1886 WALSHINGHAM & PAYNE. *Galloway Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) II. iii. 93 The gralloch showed nothing but clover and grass.

Gralloch (græ'lɒx), *v.* Also 9 garlock, grallock, grulloch. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To disembowel (properly, a deer).

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 323 Having flayed and garlocked the elk, he cut off one of his haunches. 1863 *Quida Held in Bondage* (1870) 55 We think no toil or trouble too great to hear the ping of the bullet, and see the deer garlocked at last. 1894 Sir J. D. ASTLEY 50 *Y. my Life* l. 297 We had to gralloch our pig ourselves, for the natives would not touch them.

Hence **Gralloched** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXIX. 440/1 We bore our gralloched game. . . on double shoulder poles.

Gram (1) (græm). Also 8 gramm. [ad. Pg. *grão* (formerly sometimes written *gram*): -L. *grānum* GRAIN.] The chick-pea, a kind of vetch, *Cicer arietinum*. Sometimes called *Bengal gram*. The name is extended to any kind of pulse used as food for horses.

1702 in J. T. WHEELER *Madras Old Time* (1861) II. 10 Their allowance three times a week is but a quart of rice and gram together for five men a day. 1732 PIKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 231 Boil a Peck of Gramm . . . to a Jelly. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 71 Your stock of gram should be kept in a large tin-lined chest or box.

b. *attrib.*, as *gram-bread*, *contract*, *field*; *gram-fed* *ppl. a.*

1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1844) I. 47 You mentioned some time ago that Purneah would bid for the gram contract when it was offered. 1849 Sir C. NAPIER in *Life* (1857) IV. 201 A man . . . with a self-sufficient idea, that no one 'can know India' except through long experience of brandy, champagne, gram-fed (printed grain-fed) mutton, cheroots and hookahs. 1869 E. A. PARKER *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 223 Gram bread or cakes have been occasionally used in India for Europeans. 1880 G. ABERNETHY-MACKAY *Tour Sir At Baba* 127 All the gram-fed secretaries and most of the alcoholic chiefs were there.

Gram 2: see **GRAMINE**.

Gram, *obs. form of GRAME sb.*; var. **GRAMME a.**

-**gram** (græm), *repr. (chiefly) Gr. γράμμα* something written, letter (of the alphabet). The older Eng. sbs. with this ending fall into three classes: (1) adaptations of actual or assumable Gr. sbs. in -*γρᾱμμα*, derived from vbs. f. prep. + *γράφειν* to write, and expressing the result of the action of the verb, as *anagram*, *diagram*, *epigram*, *paragram*, *program* (usu. in Fr. spelling *programmie*); (2) compounds of a Gr. sb. with *γρᾱμμα*, f. legitimately assumable Gr. types, as *chronogram*, and (later) *ideogram*, *logogram*; (3) compounds of a numeral with *γρᾱμμα*, or more frequently with *γρᾱμμή* line, of which the Gr. type, where one exists, is a neut. adj. in -*γρᾱμμος*, as *monogram*, *hexagram*, *pentagram*. (Yet a fourth kind of formation has one example in LIPOGRAM.) In the year 1857 the need for a shorter term for 'telegraphic message' was supplied by the introduction of *telegram* (previously proposed in 1852), which violates Gr. analogy, as an *adv.* like *τῆλε* could not correctly form a compound with a vb. or sb., but which was found so convenient that it quickly became established, and has been adopted into several foreign langs. Later formations suggested by this word are the hybrids *cablogram* for 'cable telegram', *pistolgram* for an instantaneous photograph. Another recent formation, also suggested by *telegram*, but not open to the same objection, is *phonogram* for the record of sound made by the phonograph. In the denominations of weight in the metric system, *decagram* (ne), *kilogram* (nie), etc., -*gram* (me) is the word GRAM, GRAMME.

Grama, **gramma** (grä'mä, gräm'mä). See GAMA GRASS. [a. Sp. *grama* a sort of grass.] A name for several low pasture grasses abundant in the western and south-western United States, esp. *Bouteloua oligostachya*.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*, xix. Our horses refreshed themselves on the 'grama' that grew luxuriantly around. *attrib. and Comb.* 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*, xxvi. 194 There the grama grass is longer and more luxuriant. 1887 F. FRANCIS JR. *Saddle & Moccasin* xii. 230 The dry crowsfoot grama grass that clothed the country. *Ibid.* xiii. 249 The grama-carpeted foot-hills and plateaux of the Sierra Madre.

Gramaire, *obs. form of GRAMMAR.*

Gramarye, *obs. form of GRAMERIE.*

Gramari - see GRAMM.

Gramarye (gräm'äri), *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 4 **grammarie**, 5 **gramery**, -ory, 9 **gramarie**, -ary, **grammary** (e), **gramowrie**. [a. OF. *gramarye*: see GRAMMAR.]

†1. **Grammar**; learning in general. *Obs.*

a 1320 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 183 Therinne was point . . . eke alle the seven ars The first so was grammarie. a 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 242 Yee speke all by clerge. Cowth ye by youre gramery reche vs a drynk, I shuld be more mery. *Ibid.* xxx. 253, i. se thou can of gramory and som what arte. 1485 *Cath. Angl.* 162/2 Gramery; *grammatic.*

2. Occult learning, magic, necromancy. Revived in literary use by Scott.

For the connexion between senses 1 and 2 see quot. 1870 (cf. GLAMOUR, and F. *grimoire*).

a 1470 K. Estmere 144 in *Percy Reliq.* My mother was a western woman, And learned in gramarye. 1808 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iii. xi. What'er he did of gramarye Was always done maliciously. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xxx. (1860) 298 It was like casting a spell of 'gramarye' over his opponents. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 96 All learning fell under suspicion, till at length the very grammar itself . . . gave to English the word grammar. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 203 All white from head to foot, as if bleached by some strange grammar.

Gramaryen, -one, -oun, *obs. ff. GRAMMARIAN.*

Gramash (gräm'sh). Also 8 **gramashen**, 9 **gramoche**. [Sc. var. **GAMASH**.] = GAMASH.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 24 He bad on each leg a gramash. 1813 E. PICKEN *Poems* l. 124 I've guid gramashens worn myself. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i. Gramoches or legginis, made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment. 1862 HISTOR. *Prov. Scot.* 163 Put your shanks in your thanks and mak guid gramashes o' them.

†**Gramaugere**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *grant mangier* great meal.] A great meal.

Not from the orig. Fr., which has 'do you think you can eat up all the pascages by yourselves?' a 1400 *Reynold & O.* 1032 Charles with his stronge powere Schall think this a grette gramaugere.

Grame (græ'm), *sb. Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: a. 1-2 **grama**, 4-6 **gram**, (4 **gram**, 6 **gramm**), 3- **grame**. B. 2-4 **grome**. [OE. *grama*, related to *gram* GRAME a. Cf. GREME sb.]

†1. Anger, wrath, ire. *Obs.*

a. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen. xii.* 25 God toweapn þa swa mid graman þa burga. - *Hom.* II. 120 Wel hi sind Dere zehatene forðan he si hind fram graman generode. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 þa nam he mulcene gramen and andan to ðan mannum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2423 þe king was radd for goddis gram. a 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 596 Olyuere stert vp hol & sound; & spekeþ til bim wyþ gram. a 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1223 Hyt ys grette schame. On a hors to wreke thy gram! 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hom.* II. 220 Out on sic gram I will baue na reпреф. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot.* P. ii. 5 Grame, grimnesse or fiercenesse of countenance.

β. a 1225 *Juliana* 26 þe reue rudne ant o grome grede. c 1300 *Passion our Lord* 72 in O. E. Misc. 39 þe Gywes . . . per of hi hedde grome. c 1325 *Body & Soul* 70 Mid Godes grom. 2. Grief, sorrow; harm. In *pl.* Troubles.

a. c 1000 *Sax. Leechl.* 111. 212 Æppla gaderian graman ze(tacmað). c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Mid te bitere gram þat alle synfulle men schule bolean on domes dai. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8405 He is wis and oredi tung þat neuer serued grefe ne gram. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xiv. 4 Pat . . . he hido to his neghburh iuel ne gram. 1480 *Robt. Deyll* 44 That valyaunt knight am I That saved youe thre tymes fro gram. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. Prol. 161 All þour solace sall retorne in gram. 1548 *Smyth & Dame* 218 in Hazl. E. P. P. 111. 209 Age doth me myche gram. 1597 *N. Mother's Blessing* E 6, Gift thou haue an euill name I will turne the to gram. 1865 SWINBURNE *Masque O. Bersabe* 114 For Termagant that maketh gram. 1872 ROSSETTI *Staff & Scrip* Poems (ed. 6) 49 God's strength shall be my turne, Fall it to good or gram 'Tis in his name.

β. c 1205 *LAY.* 1435 3e doð þan kinge muchel scome: Per fore 3e sculen han grome. c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 335 in O. E. Misc. 83 þu vs hauest iwroth þes schome And alle þene ecbe grome. c 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 219 Oure wajour turneth us to grome.

†**Grame**, a. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 **gram**, 3 **Orni. gramm**, 3-5 **gram**, 4- **grame**. β. 1, 3 **grom**. [OE. *gram*, *grpm* = OHG., OS. *gram*, ON. *gram-r*, f. Tent. root **gram*-, *gram* - see GRIM.] a. Angry; vexed; furious. *transf.* of heat: Fierce. b. Grieved, sorrowful.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 778 þær þa graman wunnon. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xxvi. 10 Hwi synt 3e gramme [Vulg. *molesti*] byssun wile? c 1200 *ORMIN* 7145 Mapþew . . . 533/3. þatt tatt unfele Herode king Wass gramme & grill. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1228 Hi se desert awei che nam, In ard wele and hete gram. c 1275 *LAY.* 2474 þe he gretþ mid his gramme wordes. c 1300 *Harold* c 160 God was him gram. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 1810 106 Hir dede dos him fulle gram. c 1440 *Gaw. & Col.* 470 To greif their gomys gramest that wer. 1560 *Proude Wyntes Pater noster* 10 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 160 Forbere your husbunde when he is gram.

β. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Ors.* li. 86 He swa grom weard on his mode. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 92 Hweþer is betere of tware twom, That mon beo bliþe oper grom.

2. *absol.* as *sb. pl.* Devils. [So OS. *gramon*, ON. *gramer*.]

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 He . . . maced of cristes leoman heorana [read *horena*] leoman and of godes husa gromena wunlunge.

†**Grame**, *v. Obs.* Forms: a. 3 **gramie** (n), 3- **grame**. β. 3 **gromien**. [f. GRAME a. Cf. GREME v.]

1. *intrans.* as in (*It*) *grames me*: I am grieved, vexed, displeased, in distress.

a. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Þanne ne þarf us noðer gramien, ne shamien. c 1275 *LAY.* 25216 Fol sore ous may samie and wel sore gramie. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 691 Oper weys þe schal gramie. 14. *Pilgrims's Sea Voy.* (E. E. T. S.) i. 3 Many a man hit gramies, When they begyn to sayle. β. c 1205 *LAY.* 25216 Ful swiðe us mæi scomien: and ful swiðe us mæi gromien. c 1225 *Lg. Kath.* 2075 þe king walde weden, swa him gromede wið ham.

2. *intr.* To be vexed or displeased; to fret.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17836 (Gott.) Wið þair hertis gun þai gramie. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* Prol. 47, i. wolde be gladd þat his gost myste . . . gramie if it grieved him. a 1420 *Hoccleve Min. Poems* (1892) 43 Stiff stande in þat & yee shuln greue & gramie. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1864 The crane and the curlew thereat gan to gramie.

β. a 1225 *Juliana* 66 þe reue gromede þat he grispedate ægin þer wot he walde iuwrden.

3. *trans.* To anger, grieve, vex.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 548 And for a lytyl wude þou wyllt men gramie. c 1350 *Barlam & Jos.* (Bodl. MS.) 908 Þat þu me hast gramied þin hert ayt þe sor. c 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 27 Gredy schame it is us nakyd to se, Our lord God thus to gramie. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Ek. Nurture* 348 Pan may þe seure his lord serue & neythour of yow be gramie.

Hence †**Graming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 A þer [in helle] is waning and graming and toþen grisbiting. c 1205 *LAY.* 6127 þa seide Gud-lakes sune mid gromiende speche, 3if [etc.].

Grameer, *obs. form of GRAMMAR.*

†**Gramely**, a. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **gram** (u)lic, 3 **gromelich**. [OE. *gram* (u)lic, f. *gram*, *grania* (see GRAME a. and sb.) + -lic -LY I.] Wrathful.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Judges* iv. 2 He hig þa betæhte sumum gramulican cininge. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Vnselliche godd . . . has wregeð is swa gromelich þat helle ware ant heouenes ant alle ewike þinges cwakið þer æzines.

†**Gramely**, *adv. Obs.* Also 1 **gramlice**, 5 **gramly**. [OE. *gramlice*, f. *gram* GRAME a. + -lic -LY 2.] Angriily, furiously, grievously.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxvii. 20 Hi . . . gramlice be Gode sprecan. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1037 þe childre was greued and gramly grett.

Gramenite (græ'mënoit). *Min.* [ad. G. *gramenit* (f. L. *gramen* grass). Named by Krantz in 1857.] A grass-green variety of chloropal.

1858 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XXVI. 351 Gramenite comes . . . from Menzenberg in the Siebengebirge. 1868 DANA *Min.* 461 Gramenite has a grass-green color.

Gramenivorous: see GRAMIN-.

Gramer, *obs. form of GRAMMAR.*

Gramercy (gräm'si), *intl. phr. Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4, 6 **grand**, **traunt** (e mercey, (4 **grant mercei**, -y, **gromercy**, 4-5 **gramercy**), -erci, 5 **gray mercey**, **gremerecy**, **gromersy**, (-essye, -esty), 5-6 **gramercye**, (6 **garmerceye**, **gram-mercie**), 6-7 **gramercie**, (7 **g'rammercy**, 7-8

gramercy, gran mercé), 4- gramercy. Pl. 6 gram(m)erces, -sies, 7 gramercies, 8 gray mercies. [a. OF. *grant merci*; *grant* great (see GRAND a.) + *merci*: see MEROY.]

The primary sense of *merci* was 'reward, favour gained by merit'; hence *grant merci* originally meant 'may God reward you greatly': cf. GOD-A-MERCY. Both *grant merci* and *merci* without the adj. came to be used interjectionally = 'thanks', in which use the shorter form survives in mod. Fr.] L. = Thanks; thank you. Formerly also in pl. Const. for, + of.

1300 *Coe de L.* 1371 Quod the kyng: 'Frendes, gramercy!' c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 Philip.. Said often grant mercy. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 317 She saith: Grant me mercy, leve sir. a1400 *Osteuian* 1291 Grant mercy, my lord the kyng. c1420 *Sir Anandace* (Camd.) III. The king.. bede, 'Gramercy, gentille knyghte!' a1440 *Sir Degreus*, 785 'Maydame', sche seid, 'gramercy Of the gret cortesy'. 1509 *Commynue*. (W. de W.) Cijj, Graunte mercy Iesu croppre and rote Of al frenschpyn. 1563 FOXE A. & M. 734/1 Winchester, Winchester, grand mercy for your wine. c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* III. 88 Gramercies Peggy look for me ere long. 1594 *True Tragic Rich.* III. 6 Richmond, gramercies for thy kinde good newes. 1598-9 FORDE *Parissius* I. (1661) 187 Gramercies, quoth he, for thy good will. 1607 SHAKS. *Titian* II. ii. 69 Gramercies good Foole: How does your Mistris? 1691 *Rav Creation* II. (1704) 438 Gramercy, Socrates, that is good Counsel indeed. 1820 SCOTT *Kenilhoe* VI. Gramercy for thy caution. 1842 BARRIAM *Inglol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Nell Cook*, Gramercy for thy benison!

+b. Indirectly, with dat. of agent or instrument (later with to): = Thanks to; by the instrumentality of. So, proverbially, *Gramercy horse!* (app. an allusion to the story quoted s.v. GOD-A-MERCY). Obs. 1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7. I. 26 Evere gramercy God, and ye. c1450 LONELICH *Graill* III. 757 Gromesty God and that good Man. 1489 CAXTON *Fayles of A.* IV. vii. 248 To the whiche thing god gramercy the kyng of fraunce.. bathe wel aduysed. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ory. Fur.* XXXVI. liv, Though the shield brake not, gramercy charme. c1640 WILSON *Instantant Ladie* II. iv. (1814) 45 Hee's gon. Gramercy, horse! 1773 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* III. i. (1720) 43 They have confind me long, Gramercy to their Goodness, Prinsier here. a1734 NORTH *Exami.* I. ii. § 140 Gran Mercé to his Authors the Libellers of that Time.

2. Used as an exclamation of surprise or sudden feeling; = 'mercy on us!' Johnson, 1755, who regards the word as shortened from *grant me mercy*, gives this as the only application of the word; but both his examples belong to sense 1. The quotes from Heywood and Ross seem to show that the word was sometimes actually used as Johnson says; but the instances in 19th c. may be merely based on his explanation.

1607 Heywood *Woman killed w. Kindnesse* (1617) A 3b, Gramercies brother, wrought her too't already. 1624 — *Captives* IV. i. in Bullen *Of Pl. IV*, Gramercies, I in truth much suffered for thee, Knowing how rashly thou exposd thyself To such a turbulent sea. 1768 ROSS *Helene* 24 Gramercies she replies, but I maun gang. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* III, Gramercy! they for joy did grin. 1843 LYTTON *Last Barons* I. v, Gramercy, it seemd that there is nothing which better stirs a man's appetite than a sick bed.

+3. quasi-sb. The salutation 'thanks' or 'thank you'. Hence in phrases, as *Worth gramercy*, worth giving thanks for, of some value or importance. No *gramercy*, no occasion for deserving thanks; no special merit; similarly, *What gramercy?* For *gramercy*: for a 'thank-you'; for nothing or next to nothing; gratis. (Cf. GOD-A-MERCY 2.) Obs.

c1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) IV. 410 Is this theer gramercy? is this theer reward? 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. IV (1809) 530 The Kyng.. sendeth to you great gramercies. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* VIII. 57 Suche a one as loketh for summe thanks or gramercies. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Peter* 7 But what gramercy were it, yf you suffre whan you are buffeted for naughtye doinges? 1552 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* (Arb.) 122 Payinge very lytle for them, yea mooste commonly they geve them for gramercy. 1572 GASCOIGNE 100 *Manners*, 274 The ladies all saluted him & he gaue them the gramercy. 1576 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 56 Rendering 10 him and his armie a thousand gramercies. 1578 TIMME *Calulute on Gen.* 270 It was no gramercie to him, that his wife's honesty was imput in bazzard. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 566 He made Corn to be distributed to the People at a very mean price to some, and for gramercy to the poor. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIX. (1885) 219 Where desiré to do good, and good for gramercie be the true ends of most honour. a1610 HEALEY *Epictetus Alan.* XVII. (1636) 21 Nothing is gotten for gramercy. 1624 Bp. R. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 153 Workes of compulsion are not worth Gramercy. 1641 MILTON *Animado.* II. Wks. 1738 I. 84 So have we our several Psalms for several occasions, without gramercy to your Liturgy. 1641 BROME *Fornall Crew* IV. ii, No Ladies live such lives. Mer. Some few, upon necessity, perhaps, But that's not worth gramercy. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 37, I cannot relate the history of my life.. with a.. bare gramercy to my starres. 1644 MILTON *Arctop.* (Arb.) 51 What gramercy to be sober, just, or continent? a1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 174 The Duke returned bim no Gramercy, being resolute to out-face Envy.

Gramere, -ery, obs. ff. GRAMMAIR, GRAMARYE. **Gramineaceous** (grāmīnē'jōs), a. [f. L. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass + -ACEOUS.] = GRAMINEOUS. 1847 in CRAIG, 1871-2 Cassell's *Techn.* Educ. II. 231/1 Nitrogenous manures are more peculiarly adapted for graminaceous plants, such as the meadow-grasses and the cereals. 1898 ROLF BOLDBROOD *Romance Canvases Town* VIII. 104 So they [sheep] roamed unattended.. enjoying abundant food and water with perfect immunity from the graminaceous scourge [a spiked grass].

+Gramine. *Her. Obs.* [ad. L. *grāminicus*: see GRAMINEOUS.] Of grass. Only in garland *gramine* (tr. L. *corona graminea*).

1572 ROSSWELL *Armorie* II. 56b, The field is of the Diamond, an Helmet Pearle, ensigned with a Garlande gramine. 1610 GUILLEM *Heraldry* IV. xvi. (1660) 347 Yet is the same Garland Gramine.. most honourable and noble.

Gramineal (grāmīnāl), a. [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1668 PHILLIPS, *Gramineous*, or *Gramineal*, grassie or made of grasse. Whence in later Dicts.

Gramineous (grāmīnōs), a. [ad. L. *grāmin-eus* (f. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to grass; resembling grass; grassy; spec. belonging to the N.O. *Gramineæ*.

1668 [see GRAMINEAL] 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 73 Gramineous Plants not used by men for Food, may be distributed into such as are more properly called Grasses [etc.]. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 169 From the top rises a long gramineous spike. 1881 ELVES tr. A. de S. *Pinto's How I crossed Afr.* I. v. 101 It flows through vast plains, slightly undulated and clothed with gramineous plants.

Hence **Gramineousness**. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. **Graminiferous** (grāmīnīfēros), a. [f. mod. assumed L. **grāmīnifer* (f. L. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass + -fer bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing grass.

1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sci.* XXVI. (1849) 294 The graminiferous plains of South America.

Graminifolious (grāmīnīfōliōs), a. [f. L. *grāmin(f)* - (see prec.) + *foli-um* a leaf + -OUS.] Having leaves resembling those of grass.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

Graminiform (grāmīnīfōrm), a. [f. as prec. + (-)FORM.] Having the form of grass; resembling grass. In mod. Dicts.

Graminivorous (grāmīnīvōros), a. Also 8 **gramen-**. [f. mod. L. *grāmīnivor-us* (f. L. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass + (-)vorus devouring) + -OUS.] Eating or feeding on grass.

1739 S. SHARP *Surgery* XXIX. 168 The graminivorous kind [of Brutes]. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moullet's Health's Im.* 170 43 Graminivorous Animals. 1785 J. DOUGLAS *Antig. Earthly* An animal that is both graminivorous and carnivorous. 1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. App. C. 422 The graminivorous [animals] become so numerous as to eat up all the young trees. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 102 Rookpie.. has a fulness and lusciousness of flavour which excels any dish of graminivorous birds.

Graminology (grāmīnōlōdʒi), [f. L. *grāmin-* - (see prec.) + (-)LOGY.] The science of grasses; a treatise on grasses. In some mod. Dicts.

Graminose, a. Obs. — [ad. L. *grāmīnōs-us* grassy, f. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass: see -OSE.] = GRAMINEOUS. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

+Graminoseous, a. Obs. — [f. L. *grāmīnōs-us* f. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass + -OUS.] = next.

1623 in COCKERAM.

Graminous (grāmīnōs), a. ? Obs. [ad. L. *grāmīnōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] a. Covered with grass; grassy. b. = GRAMINEOUS.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 422 All manner of vermine lye very much couchant in every field, and graminous place. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 54 Ginger.. From its stalk [rise] several long narrow graminous leaves. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Frult.* (1799) II. 152 The cow had discharged her graminous digestion in a very ludicrous abundance. 1811 J. PINKERTON *Petril* II. Intro. 12 Silex.. found in the straw of graminous plants.

Gramly, variant of GRAMELY adv. Obs.

+Gramm. Obs. rare — [ad. Gr. *γράμμα* in same sense.] What is written; a phrase.

1647 WARD *Stimp. Cobler* (title-p). This is no time to feare Apelles grammar: *Ne sutor guidan ultra crepidan.*

Gramm, Gramma, vars. GRAME, GRAMA.

Grammaloque (grāmālōg). *Shorthand*. [f. Gr. *γράμμα* + λόγος word: cf. *analogue*, *catalogue*.] A word represented by a single sign; also, a letter or character representing a word (more correctly called LOGOGRAM).

1845 I. PITMAN *Manual Phonogr.* § 30 (ed. 7) 19 Grammaloque, a letter-word; a word represented by a logogram. 1857 *Ibid.* § 137 (ed. 10) 50 The positions of the grammalogues, above, on, and through the line, are determined by their vowels. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* Mar. 224 Grammalogues and phraseology are rather freely employed. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 72 Contractions and 'grammalogues' had to be devised by each man for himself.

Grammar (grāmā), sb. Forms: 4-5 **gram-** (mere), 4-6 **gramer**, 4-7 **grammer**, (4) **gramaire**, 5 **gramayre**, -eer), 6- **grammar**. [ad. OF. *gramaire* (f. *grammaire*), an irregular semi-popular adoption (for the form of which cf. OF. *niire* repr. L. *medicun*, *artimaire* repr. L. *artem magicam* or *mathematicam*) of L. *grammatica*, ad. Gr. *γραμματική* (scil. *τέχνη* art), fem. of *γραμματικός* adj., of or pertaining to letters or literature, f. *γράμμα* letters, literature, pl. of *γράμμα* letter, written mark, f. root of *γράφω* to write. Cf. Pr. *gramaira* (prob. from Fr.). Old Fr. had also a learned adoption of the L. word, *grammaticque*, parallel with Sp. *gramdica*, Pg. It. *grammatica*, G. *grammatik*, Welsh *gramaadeg*.

In classical Gr. and L. the word denoted the methodical study of literature (= 'philology' in the widest modern sense, including textual and aesthetic criticism, investigation of literary history and antiquities, explanation of allusions, etc.), besides the study of the Greek and Latin languages. Post-classically, *grammatica* came to be restricted to the linguistic portion of this discipline, and eventually to 'grammar' in the mod. sense. In the Middle Ages, *grammatica* and its Rom. forms chiefly meant the knowledge or study of Latin, and were hence often used as synonymous with learning in general, the knowledge peculiar to the learned class. As this was popularly supposed to include magic and astrology, the OF. *gramaire* was sometimes used as a name for these occult sciences. In these applications it still survives in certain corrupt forms, F. *grimaire*, Eng. GLAMOUR, GRAMARYE.]

1. That department of the study of a language which deals with its inflexional forms or other means of indicating the relations of words in the sentence, and with the rules for employing these in accordance with established usage; usually including also the department which deals with the phonetic system of the language and the principles of its representation in writing. Often preceded by an adj. designating the language referred to, as in *Latin, English, French grammar*.

In early Eng. use *grammar* meant only Latin grammar, as Latin was the only language that was taught grammatically. In the 16th c. there are some traces of a perception that the word might have an extended application to other languages (cf. quot. 1530 under GRAMMATICAL 1); but it was not before the 17th c. that it became so completely a generic term that there was any need to speak explicitly of *Latin grammar*. Ben Jonson's book, written c1600, was app. the first to treat of 'English grammar' under that name.

As above defined, grammar is a body of statements of fact—a 'science'; but a large portion of it may be viewed as consisting of rules for practice, and so as forming an 'art'. The old-fashioned definition of grammar as 'the art of speaking and writing a language correctly' is from the modern point of view in one respect too narrow, because it applies only to a portion of this branch of study; in another respect it is too wide, and was so even from the older point of view, because many questions of 'correctness' in language were recognized as outside the province of grammar: e.g. the use of a word in a wrong sense, or a bad pronunciation or spelling, would not have been called a grammatical mistake. At the same time, it was and is customary, on grounds of convenience, for books professing to treat of grammar to include more or less information on points not strictly belonging to the subject.

Until a not very distant date, Grammar was divided by Eng. writers (following the precedent of Latin grammarians) into Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody, to which Orthology was added by some authors. All these terms (except Syntax) were used more or less inaccurately (see the several words). The division now usual is that into Phonology, treating of the sounds used in the language, Accidence, of the inflexional forms or equivalent combinations, and Syntax, of the structure of sentences; the branch of grammar dealing with the functions of the alphabetic letters is usually treated along with the phonology.

1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. xi. 131 Gramer for gures, I gon furste to write. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P.* R. XVII. III. (1495) 604 Holy writte wol not at al way be subget to the rules of gramer. c1400 *Laufman's Chirurg.* 8 He muste studie.. in gramer, þat he speke congruliche. 1486 CAXTON *Char. Gl.* 29 After that Charles was Instructe in gramayre & other scyences. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 161 Dionysius.. set vp a schoole and taught children thee Grammar. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 4 (1673) 168 Concerning speech and words, the consideration of them hath produced the science of Grammar. 1619 FORTHEBY *Atheism* II. xiii. § 1 (1622) 346 The naturally, and.. homogeneous parts of Grammer, be two, Orthology, and Orthography. 1620 GRANGER *Dir. Logike* 8 That part of every proposition that goeth after in reason.. is the Theme.. In grammar it is called the nominative case. a1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. 1. (1640) 35 Grammar is the art of true, and well speaking a Language; and writing is but an accident. 1659 MILTON *Acced. Gram.* (1847) 457 Latin Grammar is the Art of right understanding, speaking or writing Latin. 1741 WATTS *Impror. Method* x. Wks. (1813) 164 Grammar is nothing else but rules and observations drawn from the common speech of mankind in their several languages. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 95 Men.. had no relief for the seemingly minute observations of grammar and criticism. a1774 PEARCE *Sermon* I. xii. 250 If a man, who professes himself a master of grammar, is always found to be speaking improperly. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 25 English grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety. 1866 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* IV. 200 Grammar consists in accidence, syntax and analysis. 1867 1644 BULWER *Chiroul.* 90 Amongst which Grammars by gestures, the postures of the Fingers.. have been contrived into an Alphabet. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 5 They who are skilled in the Grammar of the Heavens may be able from the several Configurations of the Stars, as it were Letters to spell out future Events.

b. General, Philosophical or Universal Grammar: the science which analyses those distinctions in thought which it is the purpose of grammatical forms more or less completely to render in expression, and which aims to furnish a scheme of classification capable of including all the grammatical categories recognized in actual languages. *Historical Grammar*: the study of the historical development of the inflexional forms and syntactical usages of a language. *Comparative Grammar*: the comparative treatment of the phenomena of two or more related languages, with the object of determining the nature and degree of their relationship. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 117 These different analysings or resolutions constitute what we call 'philoso-

phical or universal grammar'. 1872 MORRIS *Hist. Outlines Eng. Acad.* i. § 4 b. Comparative Grammar informs us that the radical part of the verb is *toe* (or *to*). 1892 SWEET *Eng. Gram.* i. § 6 General grammar (*philosophical grammar*)... is... concerned with the general principles which underlie the grammatical phenomena of all languages.

2. A treatise or book on grammar.

1530 PALSGR. *Ep. Ded.* v. Following the order of Theodorus Gaza, in his grammar of the Greke tongue. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 23. I read it in the Grammar long ago. c. 1620 HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 You would cause the universities make an English grammar to represent the insolencies of sick green heads. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. 37 You desired me lately to procure you Dr. Davies Welsh Grammar. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* p. lxxxv. We have yet no English *Prosodia*, not so much as a tolerable Dictionary, or a Grammar. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 169 We are taught in common grammars that verbs active require an accusative. 1894 V. HENRY (*title*) A short comparative Grammar of English and German.

transf. and *fig.* a 1617 P. BAYNE *Comm. Coloss.* i. 16 (1634) 82 The booke of the Creatures: though it is not so good as the Grammar of the Scripture which doth describe Him plainly, yet it is a good primer for us to spell in. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Language* Wks. (Bohn) II. 152 Did it need... this host of orbs in heaven, to furnish man with the dictionary and grammar of his municipal speech? 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 16 Ideas which do not come within the scope of the very limited natural grammar and dictionary of the deaf and dumb.

3. An individual's manner of using grammatical forms; speech or writing judged as good or bad according as it conforms to or violates grammatical rules; also speech or writing that is correct according to those rules.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 366 An answer farre out of all Grammar. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. P.* xvi. 4 It was the Serpents grammar that first taught men to decline God in the plural number. 1672 DRYDEN *Almanzor* ii. *Def. Epilog.* Wks. 1883 IV. 231 The sense is here extremely perplexed; and I doubt the word they is false grammar. a 1700 -- (J.), *Variunt et unantibus semper femina*, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal must be understood to make them grammar. 1842 MACAULAY *Frederick* G. E. Ess. (1865) III. 209 He had German enough to scold his servants... but his grammar and pronunciation were extremely bad. 1855 -- *Hist. Eng.* IV. xvii. 245 The letter may still be read with all the original bad grammar and bad spelling.

4. The phenomena which form the subject-matter of grammar; the system of inflexions and syntactical usages characteristic of a language.

Languages not possessing an elaborate system of inflexions and concordances are often said to have 'little' or 'no' grammar. This seems to have been partly the meaning of the reproach against the English language quoted by Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 70, 'that it wanteth Grammar'; though it may also have meant that English had not been refined and improved, as the classic tongues were supposed to have been, by the labours of grammarians.

1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mod. Ages* I. i. 8 To know the grammar of a language it is necessary to know the reasons of the grammar. 1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* i. 13 In English, having no grammar, we have till lately possessed no grammars, and we still want a dictionary. 1886 DOUSE *Introd. Gothic Prelim.* ch. § 6 The distinctive features of Teutonic Grammar.

† 5. Used for *Latin*, or the Latin language. *By Grammar*: in *LATIN*. (Cf. GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.) c. 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 106 He made the boke of Catoun clere, That is bigynnyng of gramere. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 387 Virgill in his poete sayde in his verse, Even thus by gramere as I shall reherse [a Lat. quot. follows]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 723/1 In our owne time, of al that taught grammar in England, not one vnderstode y^e latine tongue. 1546 *Eng. Glid.* (1870) 198 A vndermaster of Gramer. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 That grammar grudge not at our english tongue because it stands by Monosyllaba And cannot be declind as others are.

† 6. Scholarship generally, literature.

c. 1500 *Melusine* lxii. 370 For as I fele & vnderstand by the Auctours of gramraire & physylosophe they repute... this present hystorie for a true Cronykle & thinges of the fayry.

7. *transf.* a. The fundamental principles or rules of an art or science. b. A book presenting these in methodical form. (Now rare; formerly common in the titles of books.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xiii. 185 Manly sports are the Grammar of Military performance. 1792 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1801) II. 33 A small geographical grammar. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 551 It forms a most valuable grammar of ancient geography. 1809 J. GOSWORTHY (*title*) A brief Grammar of the Laws and Constitution of England. 1835 E. NEWMAN (*title*) The Grammar of Entomology. 1856 O. JONES (*title*) Grammar of Ornament. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN (*title*) An Essay in aid of a Grammar of Assent. 1882 W. SHARP *Rossetti* v. 315 The young poet may be said to have reached the platform of literary maturity while he was yet learning the grammar of painting. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 7/1 He might... have studied the pure grammar of his art for a longer time.

7. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *grammar-book*, *construction*, *-learning*, *-monger*, *-pamphlet*, *-pedant*, *-rule*, *-shop* (humorous), *-tree*, *-word*. Also † *grammar-boy*, a pupil at a grammar-school, a boy still learning his (Latin) grammar; † *grammar-castle*, ? humorously for a grammar-school; *grammar-child*, ? = *grammar-boy*; † *grammar-college*, a school for teaching Latin attached to a college (cf. GLOMEREL, GLOMERY); *grammar-figure* (see FIGURE sb. 22); *grammar-grinding*, instruction in grammar, pedantic instruction generally (cf. *gerund-grinding*); *gram-*

mar-lad = *grammar-boy*; *grammar-learning*, † (a) the subjects taught in a grammar-school, Latin and Greek; (b) the learning of grammar; *grammar-scholar* = *grammar-boy*.

1503 BURY WILLS (Camden) 229 Myn portouse and all my *gramer bokys. 1578 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 27 Let the Master... teach his Scholer, to ioyne the Rewles of his Grammar booke, with the examples of his present lesson. 1820 W. COBBETT *Grammar* (1847) § 233 The loose and imperfect definitions of my grammar-book yielded me no clue to a disentanglement. 1590 NASH: *Pasquill's Apol.* i. Cijj, A rodde for the *Grammar boy, be dooth nothing but wrangle about words. a 1641 Bp. R. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 188 For Grammar boyes know, that she [Cassandra] in love to virginity, deceived Apollo her Suiter. 1895 RASIDALL *Univ. Europe* I. v. § 5. 482 It was only when the students were mere Grammar-boys that they were governed like schoolboys. 1670 EACHARO *Cont. Clergy* 14 Whose parts and improvements duely considered will scarce render them fit gouernours of a small *grammar-castle. 1557 *Order Hospitalis* G vijj, Such a one of the *Grammar children as can reddest write. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. Introd. 58 Bingham was establishing his modest *grammar-college in connection with Clare Hall. 1605 JAS. I. *St. in last Session* Biv. I did... interpret... some darke phrases therein, contrary to the ordinary *Grammar construction of them. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 176 Transposition is a *Grammar figure whereby one letter is put for another. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 6/2 The preliminary *grammar-grinding of the old method is enough to destroy love for the classics. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 As if they were no more then the team of a *Grammar lad under his Pedagogue. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 59 Aptnes vnto lughing, and *Grammar learning, is predicated of man. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4533/3 Persons of eminent Ability in teaching Grammar Learning. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 69 Our ambition is to base all upon Grammar learning. 1833 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* II. 215 A *grammar monger's language would be like a sluggish monotonous canal. 1864 W. CORY *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 114 After all I was to be nothing but a third-rate grammar-monger. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 23 The forementioned John Stanbridge wrote also several *Grammar-Pamphlets. 1768 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxi. 165 The tyranny of a school is nothing to the tyranny of a college, nor the *grammar-pedant to the academical one. 1505 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 625 Some Popes be so void of Learning, that they vnderstand not the *Grammar Rules. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *Juvenal* (1697) 183 Be sure he knows exactly the Grammar-Rules. 1680 Sir R. MANSWOOD in *Boys Sandwith* (1790) 224 note, There be not so many *grammar-schollers as do furnish the school-house. 1654 SIMON *Asie Finerat* Sermon 6 June (1656) 53 While he was a Grammar-Scholar, this calling he chose. 1771-81 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxv. 532 Grammar scholars. c. 1836 Syd. SMITH in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. (1865) 224 You may call it an university, it will only be a *grammar-shop. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 146 Who climbs the *Grammar-Tree, distinctly knows Where Noun, and Verb, and Participle grows. 1685 CORROTT *Tr. Montaigne* I. 597 Metaphors and allegories and other *grammar words.

Grammar (græ'mai), *v. rare*. [f. thesb.] + *a. intr.* To discuss grammar. *Obs.*—† *b. trans.* To ground in something as in the rudiments of grammar. *Obs.* c. To classify, as the parts of speech in grammar.

1593 C. HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 246 When I am better grammaired in the Accidents of his proper Idiotisme. a 1646 BRAUN & F. *Larus of Candy* i. 1. *Errat.* I can, I doe, I will. *Gonz.* She is in her Modest and her Tence: Ile Gramer with you. And make a triall how I can decline you. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 32 These two... did much more Grammar and settle the common people in hurtful ways. 1883 R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* Ser. vi. VIII. 51 Groups of phenomena which have been gathered, and grammaired, and ranged into sciences.

Grammarian (græ'mē-riān). *Forms*: 4-5 *gramarien*, 4-7 *-ian*, 5-6 *-yen*, (5 *gramarion*, -yone, -youn, *grammariyon*, 6 *-yan*, *-yen*, -ien), 6- *grammarian*. [*a. OF. gramarien* (F. *grammairien*), f. *gramaire* GRAMMAR: see -IAN.]

1. One versed in the knowledge of grammar, or of language generally; a philologist; often signifying also a writer upon, or teacher of grammar.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. I. 376 Gramariens and deynes. 1387 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 161 Donatus be gramarian. 1412-20 LYNG *Chron. Troy* ii. x. To sewe his style in my translation Worde by worde like the construction After the maner of gramariens. 1509 BARCLAY *Shep of Fylis* (1570) 105 The great Gramariens and pleasant Oratours. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* lxxviii. (Arb.) 104 Suidas mentioned an other Telephus, an excellent Grammarian of Pergamus. 1600 O. E. *Rep. Libel* i. 9 Not vnlke hungrie Gramariens, that are descending still of the calamities of Troie, and yet see not their owne domesticall miseries. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 8, I have seene a Grammarian toure, and plume himselfe over a single line in Horace. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 123, I know some Criticks, who are rather Gramariens than Lawyers, have made a distinction between *elegem* and *elegere*. c. 1704 T. BROWN *Sal. Antiochus* (1730) I. 22 They have commented upon him like grammarians not philosophers. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. S.*, The denomination grammarian is, like that of critic, now frequently used as a term of reproach; a mere grammarian; a dry, plodding grammarian, etc. 1771 SMOLETT *Humph.* Cl. 19 May, They serve only as exceptions; which, in the grammarian's phrase, confirm and prove a general canon. 1798 H. K. WHITE *On being confined at school* iii. All that arithmeticians know, Or stiff grammarians quaintly teach. 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1866) I. vii. 436 The homilies of Elfric the Grammarian. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Burgh Sch.* *Scott.* ii. xiii. 359 note, He educated a grammarian not inferior to himself.

† 2. A pupil engaged in the study of grammar; a grammar-school boy. *Obs.* 1571 *Vestry Minutes St. Olave's, Southwark* in *Lett. Lit.*

Men (Camden) 65 He should have twentye marks by the yere... to teach so many gramariens as we think shall be found meet for the same. 1607 in *Hist. Wakefeld Gram. Sch.* (1892) 71 Because this scholl is not ordained for petties but for grammarians.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1886 WARNER *Alt. Eng.* v. xxvii. (1589) 119 Grammarian-like, in order words significant to speake. 1853 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Act.* *W. J. Writ.* (1876) II. 376 The absurd injustice of our grammarian critics.

Hence **Grammarianism** [see -ISM], the principles or practice of a grammarian.

1846 in WORCESTER, quoting *Christian* *Observer*. Hence in later Dicts.

Grammarie, *obs. form* of GRAMMAREY.

† **Grammariour**. *Obs.* [f. as *procc.* + *-our*, -OR.] = GRAMMAHIAN I.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 231 About this time war moiry cleriks profound in every science: as... Donatus, grammariour;... with many others. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 34, Speaking of Antioch mediciner, and Telephus grammariour. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas.* VI (1816) IV. 576/1 With be mansis, zairdis, and croftis of the Canonist, ciuillist, mediciner, and grammariour.

† **Grammarize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. GRAMMAR sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To give a certain grammatical structure to.

1746 W. HORSLEV *Fool* (1748) I. 174 You find some modern Performances so exquisitely grammariised and pointed, and the Meaning so blinded and obscured, that one is at a Loss to determine whether it is Wrote in our own Language, or in Cypher.

Grammarless (græ'melēs), *a.* [f. GRAMMAR sb. + -LESS.] Having no grammar.

1. *a.* Of a language: Destitute of a system of grammatical forms, or of features susceptible of grammatical treatment. *b.* Of persons, speech, compositions: Showing ignorance of grammar.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 294 Miserable, bald, and even grammarless English is employed. 1868 FARRAR in *Trin. Philology* No. 2. 20 Chinese has been for thousands of years monosyllabic and grammarless. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 220/1 Ours is really a grammarless language. 1891 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/1 Futile romances, tasteless, senseless, grammarless.

2. Having no book of grammar. *notice-use.*

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 317 Battling, grammarless and dictionaryless, with a work in a strange idiom.

Grammar-school. A school for teaching grammar.

1. The name given in England to a class of schools, of which many of the English towns have one, founded in the 16th c. or earlier for the teaching of Latin. They have now become secondary schools of various degrees of importance, a few of them ranking little below the level of the 'public schools'.

1387 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) V. 53 At Alexandria he held a gramr scole. 1454 E. *Wills* (1882) 133 For to synde to gramr scole my cosyn, his sone William. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hub.* § 247. I lerned twer verses at gramr-schole. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 37 Thou hast most traiterously corrupted the youth of the Realme, in erecting a Grammar Schoole. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* ii. 845 The soole Was never farther than the grammar schoole. 1647 *Larus Massachusetts* (1672) 136 Where any Town shall increase to the number of one hundred Families... they shall set up a Grammar School. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 2 The many Heart-aches and Terrors, to which our Childhood is exposed in going through a Grammar-School. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxvii. 197 It differs therefore in nothing from the other grammar schools, called academies. 1858 DE QUINCY *Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. II. 268 At the little town of Hawkhead... a grammar-school (which, in English usage, means a school for classical literature) was founded. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 305 The grammar schools of Edward the Sixth and of Elizabeth... had changed the very face of England. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* v. xxii. 577 They provided for a school in each town, a grammar-school in each county, and a university in the state.

attrib. 1826 Syd. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 329 An Hamiltonian makes, in six or seven lessons, three or four hundred times as many exchanges of English for French or Latin, as a grammar schoolboy can do. 1898 J. K. JEROME *Second Thoughts of Idle Fellow* 266, I like to think of him [Shakespeare] as poacher, as village ne'er-do-well, denounced by the local grammar-school master.

2. *U.S.* 'In the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department in which English grammar is one of the subjects taught' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1860 WORCESTER, *Grammar-School*. 2. A school next in rank above a primary school and below a high school. (U.S.) 18... *Amer. Cycl.* VI. 424 (Cent.) After passing through the primary grade... the pupil enters the grammar school.

Grammarie, variant of GRAMMAREY.

† **Grammates**, *sb. pl. Obs.*—1 [ad. Gr. γράμμα, *pl.* of γράμμα letter.] Rudiments; first principles.

1633 FORD *Broken Hart* i. iii. C 2 b, These Apish boyes, when they butt the Grammates, And principals of Theory, imagine They can oppose their teachers.

Grammatic (græ'met-ik), *a.* [ad. L. *grammaticus*, ad. Gr. γράμματικ-ός, f. γράμμα, γράμμα letter. See -IC.] = GRAMMATICAL a. 1 and 2.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets d'ric Dinner* E viij. Other expound it mystically, and not according to the grammaticke sense. 1644 MURTON *Educ. Wks.* (1738) I. 136 They [Novices] having but newly left those Grammatic Flats and Shallows... do for

the most part grow into hatred and contempt of learning. c 1645 HOWELL *Letter* I. ii. § 5 xxvii. (1650) 164 To frame Grammatical toils to curb her. 1762 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* i. viii. Wks. 1788 IV. 575 What was thus inspired was the terms together with that grammatical congruity in the use of them, which is dependent thereon. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 455 Grammatical studies were understood at Alexandria to comprehend all that we call philology. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 504 True wisdom all grammatical stuff disowns. 1884 *Science* III. 794/2 To judge from their lexical and grammatical character, the dialects have evolved in the following historic order from the parent language.

Grammatical (grāmæ'tikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL. Cf. F. *grammatical* (1536 in Hatz.-Darm.).] 1. Of or pertaining to grammar.

Grammatical gender: the kind of gender (found in the great majority of Indo-European and Semitic langs.) which is not determined by the real or attributed sex; opposed to *natural gender*.

1530 PALSGR., Ep. Ded. v. The accidentes... and other precepts grammaticall. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1633) 122 The beauty of vertue... taught them with far more diligent care, than grammatical rules. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sf. Dict. Gram.* B. I have taken in hand to deal with the Grammaticall treatise. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. 305 Most of the occasions of this worlds troubles are Grammatical. Our sutes and processes proceed but from the canvassing and debating the interpretation of the Lawes. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 127 Grammaticall comparison: which hath two degrees, comparative, and superlative. 1644 BUTLER *Chiron*. 98 Glancing at the same Grammaticall expressions. 1787 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. iii. (1840) I. p. cclv. Berchorius probably compiled this work for the use of his grammatical pupils. 1804 B. HORSLEY *Serm. on Christ's Descent* 13 It is of great importance to remark, though it may seem a grammatical nicety, that the prepositions... have been supplied by the translators. 1841 BORNHOFF *Zineali* II. i. iii. 140 The pure Gypsy language, with all its grammatical peculiarities. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 39 The Anglo-Saxon had grammatical gender.

2. **Grammatical sense:** that sense of a text which is obtained by the simple application of the rules of grammar to the words, without reference to any extraneous considerations; the literal sense. So *grammatical meaning, interpretation, + translation*.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 211 b, As the lettre of these wordes (as to the grammaticall sense) pretendeth or sheweth. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xiii. (1612) 205 In as much as by plaine grammaticall construction Church doth signifie oo other thing than the Lords house. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. liv. 350 They had not transgressed the Grammaticall sense thereof. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a vj. As for my declining in many places Grammaticall Translations, it is to bring the Sense nearer my Purpose. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xix. 88, I trouble not myself with the literal meaning of the word expulsion; I regard only its legal meaning.

3. Of speech, composition, etc.: Conforming to the rules of grammar.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 12, I have laboured to refine our language to grammatical purity. 1861 CRAIK *Eng. Lit. & Lang.* II. 538 [Carlyle's style is] with all its startling qualities, one of the most exactly grammatical in our literature. *Mod.* The sentence is grammatical, but not quite idiomatic.

4. **transf.** Of or pertaining to, also strictly conforming to the 'grammar' or formal principles of an art.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. i. § 20 The grammatical accuracy of the tones of Turner. 1890 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 426 To secure 'grammatical' or perspective truth the horizon line of such background must be brought opposite the leos.

b. Music. **Grammatical accent:** the accent regularly occurring at the beats of a bar; opposed to *oratorical accent*.

1833 PENNY *Cycl.* I. 72/2. 1889 H. C. BANISTER *Music* (ed. 14) § 362.

† 5. **absol.** as *sib. pl.* The subjects taught in a grammar-school. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Athen. Oxon.* I. 12 John Constable... Educated in Grammaticals under William Lilye, in Academicals in an antient Hostle sometimes called Bythem... Hall. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 328 Robert Talbot... He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham-School.

Hence **Grammaticalness**, the quality of being grammatical.

1650 VINDIC. *Hammond's Addr.* 43 § 88 To justify the Grammaticalness of these words. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXIV. 357/2 Not without entertaining a very original notion of grammaticalness can Mr. Philipson say what he says about *expect*.

Grammatically (grāmæ'tikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a grammatical manner.

1. In accordance with the rules of grammar.

1589 FLEMING (*title*) The Georgicks of Publius Virgilius Maro... Grammatically translated into English meter by A. F. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* v. xlv. 341 Which words, if taken grammatically [etc.]. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorksh.* (1662) iii. 189 This is called the Petrifying well (how grammatically I will not engage). 1720 WATERLAND *Serm. Christ's Divinity* vi. Wks. 1823 II. 128 The words will grammatically bear this construction. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 52/2 He... speaks it [Moors] more grammatically than common Bengales do. 1802 SVR. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 13 Those who write grammatically, and those who do not. 1805 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 220 To ascertain whether it was grammatically correct and properly spelt.

2. In accordance with the 'grammar' or rules of an art. (For quot. 1477 cf. GRAMARY 2.) 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Conjoyne your Elements Grammatically. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept.

571/2 These works of Mr. Haight's are grammatically 'correct' Gothic.

Grammaticaster (grāmæ'tikæstər). Also 7 grammaticastre. [ad. med.L. *grammaticaster* 'scribe, notarius'; f. *grammaticus*; see GRAMMATIC and -ASTER.] A petty or inferior grammarian. (Used in contempt.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* 1. He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little grammaricaster, he does. 1659 PECKE *Parnassus Puerperium* 21 Upon Hallus the Grammaticastre. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 23 He was censur'd as a vain and noisy Grammaticaster... by the most intelligent part of his Profession. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 20 The construction... would have been clear enough to the keenest Grammaticaster.

† **Grammatication**. *Obs.* [f. GRAMMATIC + -ATION.] A grammatical discussion; a discussion of points in grammar.

1582 G. MARTIN *Disco. Corrupt. Script.* vii. § 43. 131 Gentle Reader, beare with these tedious grammatications, fitter to be handled in Latin, but necessarie in this case also. 1680 DALGARN *Didascalophos* vi. 52 Being free from all anomaly, unequivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary Grammatications.

Grammaticicism. Now rare. [f. GRAMMATIC + -ISM.] A point or principle of grammar; a grammatical definition.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 421 Wee may not drawe (nay wrest) the gospel to those grammaticismes. a 1634 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1. Pet. ii. 25 If we would contest Grammaticicismes, the word here is passive. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 227 Other Glossaries from whose Grammaticicismes and Vocabularies some do countenance themselves in curious and bold conjectures. 1836 G. S. FAOER *Answ. Husebeth* 19 note. A brother Romanist... could readily point out an undoubted inaccurate translation of an exactly parallel grammaticicism as made by a protestant divine.

Grammaticize (grāmæ'tisəiz), *v.* [f. GRAMMATIC + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render grammatical; to reduce to grammatical rules.

1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* lxx. (1848) 660/1, I always said, Shakespeare had Latin enough to grammaticize his English. 1811 NICHOLS *Fuller's Worthies, Wales* II. 561 note, This was the very first attempt to embody, to arrange, or to grammaticize this language. 1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenæe* I. 42 Prior to the period when Democritus grammaticised the Latin language.

2. *intr.* To discuss grammatical points.

1673 B. WARD *Apol. Myst. Gosp.* 44 Grammaticizing pedantically, and criticising spuriously, upon a few Greek Particles.

Grammatist (grāmætist). [ad. F. *grammatiste*, ad. med.L. *grammatista*, ad. Gr. *grammatistēs*, f. *grámma*, 'letter'. Cf. F. *grammatiste* (1575 in Hatz.-Darm.).] a. A grammarian, a student of grammar; chiefly used disparagingly. b. After Greek usage: A teacher of letters.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* To Rdr., A direct order of construction for the releefe of weak Grammatists. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Alarrell.* xiv. v. Annot. a j, *Eucler*... Not instruments of burning plates, like unto an horse... like as some Grammatists have imagined. 1635 BATHWAT *Arcad. Pr.* 170 Rhenius Palemon, that arrogant Grammarian, or rather Grammatist. 1798-1805 TOOKER *Div. Purley* (1860) 101 note, The constant excuse of them all, whether Grammatists, Grammarians, or Philosophers. 1849 GROVE *Greece* ii. lxxv. VIII. 351 A general suppression of the higher class of teachers or professors, above the rank of the elementary (teacher of letters or) grammatist.

Hence **Grammatistical** *a.*, befitting a grammatist.

1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 323/1 The affection of Ovid was light and playful; Virgil's was wilful, perverse, and grammatical.

Grammatite (grāmátoit). *Min.* [Named in 1801 by Haüy, f. Gr. *grámma*, 'letter', line, in allusion to a line seen on some of the crystals: see -ITE.] A synonym of tremolite.

1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxix. 387 Tremolite or grammatite of Haüy, in the same place. 1813 *Amer. Min. Jnl.* IV. 229 Grammatite or Tremolite is found among the limestone. 1868 DANA *Min.* 233.

† **Grammatol**. *Obs. rare* 1. In 6 grammatol. [Arbitrary formation, app. suggested by L. *grammaticus* and -olus dim. ending.] A smatterer. a 1529 SKELTON *Sf. Parrot* 319 Nodypollys and grammatolys of smalle intelligencyes.

Grammatolatry (grēmātō'lātri). [f. Gr. *grámmato*, combining form of *grámma* 'letter' + *latrēla* 'worship': see -LATRY.] The worship of letters; adherence to the letter (of Scripture). So **Grammatolator** [cf. *idolator*], a stickler for the forms of words.

1847 BUCH *tr. Hagenbaeh's Hist. Doctr.* II. 230 This rigid adherence to the very letter of Scripture (Grammatolatry). 1869 *Southern Rev.* July 42 Webster and French are both guilty of grammatolatry, in regarding certain changes in words as 'details of spelling'. *Ibid.* As a grammatolator he follows certain dictionaries... in suppressing a useful word pronounced *plait*, by making it sound like *plate*, because book-makers present it under the form of 'plait'. 1871 R. D. OWEN *Debatable Land* 99 The worship of words is more pernicious than the worship of images; grammatolatry is the worst species of idolatry.

Grammatophore (grēmātō'fōr). [f. Gr. *grámmato* (see prec.) + -phor bearing.] A book-name for the Australian genus *Grammatophora* of lizards, esp. *G. muricata*.

1845 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Lizards B. M.* 251 The Grammatophore. *Grammatophora muricata*.

Gramme, gram² (grēm). [a. F. *gramme*, ad. latc L. *gramma*, Gr. *γράφμα*, a small weight.] In the Metric System, the unit of weight; the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at the maximum density, weighed *in vacuo*. It equals 15.432 Troy grains.

1797 *Nicholson's Jnl.* Aug. 197 From the gramme are deduced by multiplication or division all the weights superior and inferior. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 300 The monetary unit is a piece of silver weighing five grams. 1846 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 160 The mean amount of free lactic acid excreted daily... was 2.167 grammes. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 360 A solution of 50 grams of ferrocyanide of potassium in 100 water. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 54 A true cubic centimetre is the volume of 1 gramme of water at 4° C.

b. *attrib.* gramme-centimetre, a unit equivalent to the 'work' done in raising a mass of one gramme vertically one centimetre; gramme-degree, -equivalent (see quots.).

1875 EVERETT *Illustr. Centimetre Gramme* p. x, 1 *gramme-centimetre = 9.18 x 10⁷ ergs nearly. 1870 — *tr. Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* xxxi. 427 The 'gramme-degree (Centigrade) is the quantity of heat required to raise a gramme of water 1° (Centigrade). 1897 WEBSTER, *Gram equivalent (Electrolysis), that quantity of the metal which will replace one gram of hydrogen.

Grammer, *obs.* form of GRAMMAR.

Grammercies, -mersies, *pl. ff.* GRAMERCY.

Grammetre (grēm'mē'trī). [f. GRAM², GRAMME + METRE.] A unit of 'work', being that done in raising a mass of one gramme vertically to the height of one metre.

1873 in *Ref. Brit. Assoc.* 225 The unit of work being but little more than the hundred thousandth part of a grammetre.

† **Grammic**, *a.* *Obs.* — [ad. Gr. *γραμμικ-ός* linear, f. *grámma* 'line'.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY *vol. II.* *Grammic*, made by Lines; demonstrated by Lines. Also 1730-6 (folio).

Grammite (grēm'mīt). *Min.* [Named in 1802 by Karsten (*Grammit*), f. Gr. *γραμμή* 'line', from its fibrous appearance: see -ITE.] Obsolete synonym of wollastonite.

1826 EXMANS *Min.* 216. 1854 DANA *Min.* 156.

Grammopetalous (grāmōpē'tāles), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *grammo*, irreg. comb. form of Gr. *γραμμή* 'line' + *πέταλον* 'leaf' + -OUS.] Having linear petals.

1847 in CRAIG, and in later Dicts.

Gramoche, variant of GRAMASH.

Gramophone (grēm'ōfōn). Also grammo-*phone*. [app. formed by inversion of PHONOGRAM. The spelling *grammo-* (not the inventor's) is an attempt to make the word look more like a correct formation.] The name given to one of the instruments devised for permanently recording and reproducing sounds.

1888 *Times* 13 Jan. 12/3 His [Edison's] original phonograph has received important modifications... in... Mr. Berliner's gramophone. 1896 *Critic* 21 Nov. 322/2 A man who uses a gramophone... talks into his machine, and hands the records over to his typewriter, who reads them off on her gramophone, and writes them out on the typewriter.

Gramory, **gramowrie**, *vars.* GRAMARYE.

Grampas (se, *obs.* form of GRAMPUS.

† **Grampell**. *Obs.* Also 7 *crampell*, *grample*. [Cf. *obs.* F. *grampelle* (Cotgr.)] A kind of crab.

1598 FLORIO, *Paguro*, a kind of crevis or crasfish called a grit, a grampell, or a pungen. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* 312 The Sea-fish called Gryff or Grample. 1611 FLORIO, *Alain*, a kind of Crab called a Crampell.

Grampisce, -pois, *pos, obs. ff.* GRAMPUS.

Grampus (grēm'pōs). *Forms:* 6 *graunderpose*, *grampoys*, 7 *grampas* (se, -pisce, -po(i)s, *grandpisce*, (*pl. granspices*), 8 *grampus*, 7-*grampus*. [Early 16th c. *graunderpose*, app. an etymologizing alteration (after GRAND *a.*) of the earlier GRAPATYS of the same meaning. Most of the forms of the last syll. are paralleled in the case of PORPOISE; but some show assimilation to L. *piscis* fish.]

1. The popular name of various delphinoid cetaceans, having a high falcate dorsal fin and a blunt rounded head, and remarkable for the spouting and blowing which accompanies their movements.

In popular use, the name seems to be most frequently applied to the formidable 'killer' (*Orca gladiator*). But it is also applied to an inoffensive cetacean resembling this in size and general appearance, but differing in the smaller size and number of the teeth. For the latter, which Cuvier had placed in the genus *Delphinus*, the Eng. word *Grampus* was adopted by J. E. Gray, 1846, as a mod.L. generic name; the only species certainly determined is *G. griseus*, sometimes called *cowfish*. According to some authorities, the name is also applied to the pilot- or caving whale (*Globicephalus*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Sf. Parrot* 309 With porpise and graunderpose be may fede hym fatte. 1593 NASHE *Christ's Tr.* 15 Sea-monsters, such as the Whale, the Grampous, the Wasserman. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 231 We espied eight or ten Salvages about a dead Grampus. 1634 WOOD *New Eng. Prospect* (1865) 36 The snuffing Grampus. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy.*

E. India 7 God hath made to take his pastime in the Sea; Grampuses, or lesser whales, Sharks (etc.). 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 10 Here likewise we saw many Grampuses or Herring-hogs, hunting the shoals of Herrings. 1675 CROWNE *Naut. Voy. It. Dram. Wks.* 1874 III. 39 My master is a leviathan in love, and I am a very grampous. 1686 GAO *Celest. Bodies* ii. viii. 264, I do not add the Legend of Two Grampuses stranded, or taken at Greenwich. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* vi. xxvii. The grampus and the monsters of the sea Move on disturbed from their accustomed sloth. 1776 GOLOSMT *Anim. Nat.* VI. 188 The whale or the grampus are terrible at any time; but are fierce and desperate in the defence of their young. 1812 S. ROGERS *Written in Highlands* 35 The grampus, half-described, Black and huge above the tide. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey v.* Coughing like a grampus. 1888 *Strange MS. in Copper Cylinder* 12 All around us... grampuses were gambling.

b. *Naut. phr.* To blow the grampus (see qnots.). 1829 MARRVAT *F. Midway* iv. The hucks of water which were... poured over me by the midshipmen, under the facetious appellation of 'blowing the grampus',... could [not] rouse my dormant energies. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 346 *Blowing the grampus*, sluicing a person with water, especially practised on him who skulks or sleeps on his watch.

c. *transf.* A person given to puffing and blowing. 1836 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxv. 'The boy breathes so very hard while he's eating, that we found it impossible to sit at table with him.' 'Young grampus!' said Mr. Weller. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Sculp. Hunt.* vi. 47 The blustering old grampus of a governor is to honour the ball with his presence.

2. *Metalurgy.* (See qnot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* Grampus (U. S.), the tongs with which bloomy lumps and billets are handled.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grampus-oil*; also *grampus-whale* = sense 1.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 202 *Grampus oil, used for lubricating fine machinery. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Instit. Med.* 191 The *Grampus Whale. 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 6/2 A large cetacean called a grampus whale.

† *Gran.* Obs. rare-1. [? Short for GRANDFATHER; cf. *gaffer*.] A jocular term for a rustic.

1592 GREENE *Conny Catching* 11. 4 Meanelly ottired like some platine gran of the Country.

Gran. obs. form of GROAN v.

† *Granada.* *Cookery.* Obs. = GRENADE 2.

1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 24 A Granada. Take the caul laid over a leg of veal... put upon it a layer of the flitch part of bacon; then a layer of high-seasoned forcemeat; then [etc.].

Granada, -ade, obs. ff. GRENADE, -ADE.

Granadeer, *granadier*, obs. ff. GRENADEIER.

Granadilla, *grenadilla* (grænā-, grænā-di-lā). Also 7 *granadille*, 7-8 *dil*, 9 *granadillo*, *grenadillo*. [a. Sp. *granadilla*, dim. of *granada* pomegranate.] A name applied to various tropical species of the Passion-flower; esp. to *Passiflora quadrangularis* or its fruit, which is much esteemed as a dessert fruit.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 734 The flower of the Granadilla they say... hath the markes of the Passion. 1707 *Curios. in Hist. & Gard.* 205 Granadillas, or Passion-Flowers. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* 11. iii. 408 We have also... Granadilla, Guernsey Lilly [etc.]. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulla's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 287 The granadilla resembles a hen's egg in shape, but larger. The outside of the shell is smooth and glossy, and of a faint carnation colour, and the inside white and soft. 1786 P. FRENEAU *Santa Cruz* 159 in *Poems* 139 Plump grenadilloes and gulasgas were. 1803 T. WINTERBORN *Sierra Leone* I. iii. 57 [The Sierra Leone] company have also introduced... the granadillo. 1825 CALDWELL *Trav. S. Amer.* I. ii. 26 The fruit of the passion flower, or granadilla of the Spaniards. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 33 Musas, Granadillas, Guavas, or other tropical plants bearing fruit. 1875 MISS BIRD *Hawaii* 134 Orange blossoms, and the great granadilla or passion flower. 1894 *Times* 31 Jan. 13/5 The tropical verandah, with the granadillas trained along the latticework.

b. *attrib.*, as *granadilla vine*; also *granadilla tree*, the *Brya Ebenus* of Jamaica.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 327 The Granadilla Vine. This plant... produces an agreeable cooling fruit. 1864 GRIEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 784 Granadilla tree: *Brya Ebenus*.

† *Granado*. [app. a corrupt form of the name of the Spanish city Granada: cf. -ADO.] Only in *Granado silk*, silk of *Granado*.

1584 *Rates Custom ho.* Elijja, Silk of Granado black the pound xxs. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 221 The Netherstocke was of the purest Granado silke.

a 1618 *Rates Merchantize* K 3 b, Granado silke black.

Granado, obs. form of GRENADE.

† *Grainage*. Obs. In mod. Dicts. grainage. [AF. f. *grain*: see GRAIN sb.1 and -AGE. Du Cange has med.L. *grannagium*, perh. a duty on corn.] (See quot. 1685.)

a 1582 DYER *Cases* (1592) 352 h, Vn costume en la Citie de Londres appeale grainage. 1685 *Termes de la Ley* 427 Grainage, is a Duty in London, viz. the twentieth part of Salt Imported by an Alien, and due to the Mayor. 1820 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Grainage*.

Grand, obs. pr. pp. of GROAN v.

Grand(d), var. ff. GRANER Obs., granary.

Granary (grænāri). Forms: 6-8 *grainary*, 6-*granary*, 7-10, 8-9 *grainery*, 6-7 *granerie*, 6-*granary*. [ad. L. *granārium*, f. *grān-um* corn, GRAIN sb.1 Some of the obs. forms were influenced by GRAIN sb.1 A storehouse for grain after it is threshed.

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 104/24 A Granarie, granarium. 1623 MIDDLETON *Tri. Integrit.* Wks. (Bulwer) VII. 389 Sir Simon Eyre... built Leadenhall, a granary for the poor. 1669 WORMDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 56 The principal use of a

Granary is against a very dear year. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 295 There should be an immediate Search made into all Grainaries, Farm-Houses, &c. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) III. iii. 247 The public granaries and arsenals were abundantly replenished. 1800 L. W. WYATT *Archit. Designs* 19 Waggon and Implement Houses, with Grainaries over them. 1824 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. ix. 184 An old granary to which we mount by outside wooden steps. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 415/4 The granaries should extend as two wings eastward and westward from it [the corn-barn].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Said chiefly of a country or region which produces an abundance of grain and from which supplies of corn are obtained.

1570 T. NOTKIN tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 220 Fruits of godliness to be bestowed and laid up in the barn and granary of the kingdom of heaven. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 The Storehouse and Granary of the whole western world. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i. Sicily... when 'twas styled the Granary of Great Rome. 1665 BOYLE *Oceana* Refl. (1848) 17 An Ant... onely carries away that [corn] which she finds ready form'd into its little Granary or Repository. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1683) 189 Aleatico passes for the Granary of Portugal, by reason of the Corn which it produces. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 76 May your rich soil... be th' exhaustless granary of a world! 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 162 This Island... was called the granary of Canada, which it furnished with great plenty of corn. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 97 The man voluntarily starves himself in the granary of plenty. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 6 Palestine was the granary of Tyre, supplying it with corn and oil.

c. *attrib.*, as *granary-crevice*, *floor*, -*keeper*, -*man*, -*register*, -*rent*.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. 120 Stop up the *granary-crevice. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen*, N. Y. Eve 45 She'll find my garden-tools upon the *granary floor. 1886 HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.* 321 *Granary-keepers' utensils cannot be insured in the same item as grain. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 116 In these publick Granaries, the Corn is kept... a whole year, for a Half-penny a Bushel; and the *Granary-Man gets by it. 1812 132 Receiving a Ticket from the *Granary-Register, of a certain quantity of Corn there lodged. 1812 137 Fourteen thousand Quarters will come to 350l. for *Granary-Rent yearly.

Hence *Granary v. trans.*, to store in a granary. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto This Last* iv. 154 A remarkably light crop, half thorns and half assen leaves, sown, reaped, and granaried by the 'science' of the modern political economist.

† *Granat.* Obs.-1 [a. Du. *granaat*, ad. It. *granato*: see GRENADE.] = GRENADE.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Execr. Vulcan* 206 Vse your Petarres, and Granats, all your fine Engines of Murther.

† *Granate*, sb.1 Obs. Also 7 *granat*, *grenat*. [ad. med.L. *grānāt-um* (OF. *grenat*): see GARNET 1.] = GARNET 1.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3344 Pe ferd degre a Granate, a gracious gemme. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 234 A granate which we commonly caule a Grenade. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 452 Certaine small stones broken which are in Colour somewhat like Granates. 1601 HOLLAND *Phly* xxxvii. vii. 618 The common Grenat also of Carchedon or Carthage, is said to doe as much... These Grenats are found upon the hills among the Nasamons. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 4 The red Granat [signified] Charity. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 104 Granate... a Stone of the Carbuncle Kind. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 16 Norway produces crystals, granates, amethysts [etc.].

† *Granate*, sb.2 Obs. Also 7 *granat*(n)et. See GARNET 2. [a. L. (pōmann) *grānātum*, OF. (pōme) *grenate*: see POMEGRANATE. Cf. GRENADE 1.]

1. The pomegranate.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 34 Vyne of granatis. 1605 TIMME *Questit.* III. 149 Thou maiest extract out of the berke of... granates, a substance coming most neere to the vertue of vitriol. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* vi. v. To see... Granets blooming on their stems. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* ii. (1713) 634/2 Syrup of Clove-gilly-flowers, Limons, or Granates. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 247 Figs, Prunes, Grannet, Chestnut... and all those we call Wall-Fruit.

b. *attrib.*, as *granate-apple*.

a 1622 AINSWORTH *Annot. Song Sol.* iv. 13 Granate-apples, so named because they are full of granes or kernels. 2. Short for 'granate-colour'. (In quot. 1805 used to render F. *grenat*: see GRENADE.)

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 111 Some of them are of a Citron Colour, others of a Granate... the Granate of the Colour of the Flower of a Pomegranate plant. 1805 tr. A. La Fontaine's *Hermann and Emilia* I. 245 The old lady wore a mantle of black velvet, ornamented with granate.

† *Granate*, a. rare-° [ad. L. *grānāt-us*, f. *grān-um* GRAIN sb.1] Having many grains. (Cf. GRANATED.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Granate*, that has many Grains, as *granate Marble*.

† *Granate*, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *grānāt-us* formed into grains.] *trans.* To form into grains; to granulate. Hence *Granated ppl.* a.

1688 BURNET *Lett. State Italy* (1708) 242 Pillars... of granated Marble. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 143 A subtle resinous juice perspires through the leaves... which by the heat of the sun is granated and entirely incrusts them.

Granate, obs. variant of GRANITE.

† *Granatine*. *Min.* Obs. [ad. F. *granatin* (Daubenton, with somewhat different application); formed arbitrarily on L. *grān-um*, with reference to its derivative GRANITE.] Kirwan's name for the class of granitoid rocks consisting of three ingredients. (Cf. GRANITE.)

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 342.

Granatite, *Min.*, variant of GRENATITE.

† *Granator*. Obs. Chiefly Sc. Also 5 *granitar*, 6 *granitor*. See also GARNETER, GRINTER. [ad. F. *grenetier*, f. (by substitution of suffix) *grenier* GARNER.] One who has charge of a granary or grange.

1744. *Charter Aberbroth.* fo. 126 in Macfarlane 433 (Jam.) Memorandum, that the Granitar sete na teyns to na haronis, nether landit men, without sikkr soverre of husbandmen, except them that has the commune seale, and our sell, the granitar heyg for the tye. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2495 This is my Graniter [ed. E. E. T. S. Graniter], and my Chalmerlaine, And hes my gould and geir vnder their cuiris. 1649 HAWARD *Crown Revenue* 33 Three Yeomen granators: Fee a peice per diem 9d.

† *Granch*, v. Obs. rare. [Onomatopœic; cf. *grind*, *crunch*.] a. *intr.* Of the teeth: To gnash.

b. *trans.* (see quot. 1836).

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Manducis*,... a hugeear, or hobgoblin... with wide jaws and great teeth granching, shown at plays. 1886 CONLIFFE *Rochdale-with-Rossendale Gloss.*, *Granch*, to crunch between the teeth with noise.

Grand (grænd), a. and sb. Also 4-6 *graunt*(e), 5-6 *grawn*(e), 6-7 *graund*, 7 *gran* (Howell). [a. OF. *grand*, *grant* (AF. also *grauand*, *grauant*, mod.F. *grand*), the Com. Rom. word for 'great' = Pr. *gran*(t)-z, Sp. Pg., It. *grande* (shortened *gran* before a sb.): -L. *grand-em*, in class. L. full-grown, big; in late popular L. superseding *magnum* in all its uses. Some scholars regard the word as cogn. w. Gr. *σπερδισθα* to swagger.

The nature of the contexts in which the Fr. word was introduced into English accounts for the development which its meaning has undergone. In some of the mod. uses, the nearest Fr. equivalent is *grandiose*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. *The Grand*: = 'the Great' [F. *le grand*, *la grande*] as an epithet of a famous person, city, or country. Obs.

a 1400-50 Alexander 5668 Baxe, Bayon, & Burdeux, & Bretayn be graunt. c 1440 *Sone Flor.* 26 Syr Otes the graunt hyght that gome. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* 2 He was... home in grece not ferre fro Troye the graunt. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 26 Theodosie the Graunte.

2. Used in official titles (chiefly after Fr. or other Romanic originals), with the sense: Chief over others, highest in rank or office. Now chiefly *Hist.* or with reference to foreign countries; in England there are still officials called *Grand Almoner*, *Grand Falconer* (see the sb.s.); and the *adj.* forms part of titles of office amongst Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, etc.

Grand Pensionary, *Pensioner*, the title of the prime minister or president of the Council of Holland, when a republic. *Grand Vicar*, in France, the representative of a bishop in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. *Grand Vizier*, the chief minister of the Turkish empire. Also *Grand-CAPTAIN*, *Grand-Duke*, *Grand-Master*.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* xii. 20 To Onias the grand-priest [Vulg. *sacerdoti maximo*]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 738 Cabot... was constituted Grand Pilot of England by King Edward the sixt. 1688 *Augus. Talon's Pica* 5 The Chapters... name for Grand Vicar those whom the King intends to hestow the Bishopricks upon. 1708 *London* Gen. No. 4429/6 Letters from Warsaw... say, That at the desire of the Grand General, and other Confederate Senators [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 7 2 We hear from the Hague... That Monsieur de Torcy hath had frequent Conferences with the Grand Pensioner. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Beez* (1733) I. 245 A grand pensionary of Holland. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In the French polity and customs, there are divers officers thus denominated, which we frequently retain in English; as *grand almoner*, *grand euyer*, *grand chambellan*, *grand voyer*, &c. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 54 In the king's presence and under the direction of his grand justiciary. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 104 No grand inquisitor could worse invent. 1795 ANDERSON *Narr. Brit. Embass. China* vii. 87 The grand mandarin of the place sent to inform the Ambassador that [etc.]. 1847 MRS. A. KERR HILL *Servia* 268 The Deputies were referred to the new Grand Vizier. 1855 EMERSON *Misc.* 136 A grand-marshal.

b. Similarly in the titles of sovereigns; as *GRAND SIGNIOR*, *Grand Turk*, the Sultan of Turkey (*arch.*). † *Grand Tartar*, the Great Mogul.

1583 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 407 The province of Canhaya, subject unto the grand Tartar, or Mogor. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Hobnby House* I. 87 Who... had smoked his chibouque with the Grand Turk at Stamboul. 1850 SALA *Baddington Peacage* xliii. Whether... he felt as happy as the Grand Turk.

3. [Orig. a transferred use of 2; cf. ARCH-*prefix* 2.] Qualifying a personal designation, with the sense: Pre-eminent, chief; supremely deserving of the appellation. ? Obs.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xvi. ii. 471 The grandfoole their ghostlie father. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. vi. 19 The grand Conspirator, Abbot of Westminster. 1594 - *Rich. III.* iv. 52 That excellent grand Tyrant of the earth. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. Thou Grand Scourge, or Second Untruss of the time. 1609 HIERON *Chr. Frl.* Wks. 1614 I. 21 Sathan is our grand-enemy. 1612 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. 8 Near that very place where the grand Ancestors of the world had their chief abode and residence. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* A. 159 To conquer Sin and Death, the two grand foes. 1686 *Woolf Life* 10 Aug. On the same morning on which he died... his only sister... was married... shewing herself thereby either a grand fool or a grand beast. 1778 R. JAMES *Disert.* *Fevers* (ed. 8) 32 Doth it not expel the Grand Enemy from every stronghold with irresistible force?

† b. Eminent; great in reputation, position, scale of operations, etc. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 67 The garrison of the old grand warriors (L. *vetularum præsidiū*). 1657 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 507 And forth in order came the grand Infernal Peers. 1742 *Land & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 10, I have heard a great Maltster that lived towards Ware say, he knew a grand Brewer, that melted near 200 Quarters a week.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 427 There kept their watch the legions, while the Grand In Council sat.

A. *Law.* Used with the sense of 'great' or that of 'principal, chief' in various designations (chiefly Anglo-Fr. in origin) of actions or agents, tribunals, etc.; opposed to *petty* or *common*. For *grand assize*, *cape*, *compoinder*, *distress*, *inquest*, *jury*, *larceny*, *serjeanty*, etc. see the sbs.

1502 Act 5 *Edw. c.* 1 § 5 Such as be of the Grand Company of every Inn of Chancery. 1600 HOLLAND *Liby* i. 31 In the grand lectures and solemn elections of Magistrates, everie man had not prerogative alike. 1688 R. HOLME *Armsbury* iii. 210/1 Grand Rogues have sometimes their Ears Nailed to the Pillory.

b. *Grand day.* (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Gawdy* or *Grand days*. In the Inns of Court there are four of these in the year, that is, one in every Term. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 372 Grand Days are those which are solemnly kept in every Term in the Inns of Court and Chancery, viz. In Easter Term, Ascension Day; in Trin. Term, St. John Baptist; in Michaelmas Term, All Saints; in Hillary Term, the Feast of the Purification of the B. Virgin. And these are no days in Court.

B. Of things, events, etc.: Great or important above all others of the kind; chief, main.

1597 INGHETHORP *Serm.* 2 *John* Ep. Ded., You have enamored as it were... that grandbenefite with infinite other kindnesses. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* i. xxix. (1650) 48 That Gran Universall-fire which shall happen at the day of judgment. *Ibid.* vi. 201 Solomon... wrote divers books which were lost in the grand Captivity. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* ii. vii. § 11 The time was not yet come wherein the grand mystery of mans salvation by the death of the Son of God was to be revealed. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 374 This first and grand promise was absolutely made to all mankind. 1723 GAY *Guardian* No. 12 ¶ 3 The Use of the Grand Ellixir to support the Spirits of Human Nature. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 32 The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Ellixir*,... Sometimes [used] for an universal medicine... called, by way of excellence, the grand ellixir. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 179 The grand article of my expense is food. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 184 Evincing, as she [Nature] makes The grand transition, that there lives and works A soul in all things, and that soul is God. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 10 The grand want is that of dams across the principal streams. 1889 J. BENNETT *Bil-liards* v. (ed. 5) 42 But if so played, and this is the grand point, position is lost.

b. Preceded by *a*, or with *sb.* in plural: Of first-rate magnitude, value, or importance.

1611 HIERON *Spirit. Sonship* 12 These and the like be the grand employments of the times. 1654 WUTLOCK *Zoetonia* 70 No grand Alteration here below, but... she [the moon] must be made Author of it. c 1687 DRYDEN *Ep.* 10 *Sir G. Etherege* 38 In grand affairs thy days are spent, In vaging weighty compliment With such as monarchs represent. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 460 The not distinguishing 'twixt Will and ideas is a grand mistake with Hobbs. 1769 JUNIUS *Let.* xi. 46 You have united this country against you on one grand constitutional point. 1842 MALL *in Noncon.* II. 2 We declared the establishment to be a grand imposture. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. li. (1872) 25 So then... vice is nothing more than a grand imprudence. 1870 BALDWIN *Brown Eccl. Truth* 264 It would be a grand mistake to say that Christianity created feudalism. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 179 A grand movement of water from the polar towards the equatorial regions. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 The old reticence of the Bench was a grand safeguard of its dignity.

6. Used to designate a comprehensive unity in relation to its constituent portions. Now only in *grand total* (formerly *† grand sum*), the sum of the sums of several groups of numbers.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogs* in *Arb. Garner* III. 232. I will express and declare in due order, the grand and general kind of English Dogs, the difference of them [etc.]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. iii. § 3 The Christian world it selfe being divided into two grand parts. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 549 The summe of 10 is added to the grand summe. 1611 HIERON *Spirit. Sonship* 11 As I have given you a bill, as it were of particulars, so I will now in a word tender vnto you the grand sum of all. 1633 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 298 Produce the grand summe of his sinnes, the Articles Collected from his life. 1816 A. C. HUTENSON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 311 The subjoined document, shewing the total number of seamen and marines received into the three hospitals... making the grand total of 96,000.

7. With reference to physical magnitude: Main, principal. *Obs.* exe. as in b.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 471 The grand cirque or shew-place at Rome. 1608 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xii. 10, I was n't late as petty to his ends As is the Morn-dew on the Murtle leafe To his grand Sea. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4478/2 In order to drain the Ditch before the Grand Branch... Getting all things in a Readiness for the Passage of the Grand Ditch. 1753 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1840 V. 314 May not the small electrized clouds rise up to the main body, and by that means occasion so large a vacancy, as that the grand cloud cannot strike in that place?

b. Of a specified part of a building (as a gateway, an entrance-hall, a saloon, etc.): Main, principal. Applied only to objects that are magnificent in size and adornment, and therefore apprehended as implying these qualities.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* ii. 154 The bas-reliefs at the back of the grand altar. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 789 The Swedish Minister alighted at the grand entrance. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peasage* xlv. On the grand staircase there were rows of exotic plants in boxes.

8. Used (instead of 'great' in various senses) in anglicized Fr. phrases, where the *sb.* is rendered by its etymological equivalent.

Somewhat similar are the quasi-proper names *The Grand Canal* (Venice), tr. It. *Il Gran Canale*, *The Grand Canal* of Ireland (1765), *The Grand Junction*, *Grand Surrey*, *Grand Union Canal*; *The Grand Hotel*; and similar designations, where the choice of *grand* instead of *great* was suggested by the associations of senses 9 and 10.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 166 When the King goes... to the grand chase, he takes along abundance of Pioneers, to stop up the Avenues. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 101 It [Homer's poem] was... to stir his countrymen up against the exorbitant power of the Asiatick Grand Monarch. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peasage* xlix. Henceforth he carries his arm in a sling, and wears an extra ribbon, even as a veteran of Napoleon's grand army.

b. *Mus.* (See quot. 1879.)

1724 *Explic. Por. Words Musick*, *Grande*, is Great, or Grand, and is used to distinguish the Great or Grand Chorus from the rest of the Musick. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Grand*, this word is sometimes appended to others; as, a grand sonata, a grand overture, a grand chorus, and is synonymous with the term full, as full chorus, full organ, etc. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Mus.*, *Grand*, a word much in use in England till within a few years to denote a classical composition of full dimensions or for full orchestra... A grand sonata or a grand concerto meant one in complete classical form. *Ibid.*, *Grand Opera*... The term—fast becoming obsolete—is French... and denotes a lyric drama in which spoken dialogue is excluded, and the business is carried on in melody or recitative throughout.

9. Of a ceremony, public performance, or the like: Characterized by great solemnity, splendour, or display; conducted with great form and on a great scale.

1735 *Land. Daily Post* 21 Apr. No. 145/3 On Thursday last... was held the Annual Grand Feast of Free and Accepted Masons. 1802 MAR. EDGECROFT *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 147 His apparel was... finished, and ready for the grand day. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. 'The grand Match is played to-day, I believe,' said Pickwick. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peasage* xlvii. 'The last grand entertainment of the fashionable season being over.' 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxvii. 353 The last Parliament had been a very grand one. 1893 FURNIVALL *in Three Kings' Sons* Forewords 6 There are grand wedding festivities.

b. Of persons, their belongings or surroundings: Fine, splendid, gorgeously arrayed. Also more widely: Giving evidence of wealth or high social position; recognized as belonging to, of characteristic of, the 'great world.'

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii. They usually rode out together in the grandest equipage that had been seen in the country for many years. 1848 THACKERAY *Pau. Fair* li. The mothers grand, sumptuous, solemn, and in diamonds. *Ibid.* She was placed at the grand exclusive table with his Royal Highness. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peasage* xlii. A forced adieu to fine houses, grand company, and the Grimaldi Club? 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* (1866) 92 She [Charlotte] was... a very grand lady on state occasions, simple enough in ordinary life.

sarcastically. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 47, I found her not At All. She is too grand to see me now.

c. Used as adv. *collog.*

1775 JOHNSON *Let.* Mrs. Thrale 22 May, Beattie has called once to see me. He lives grand at the Archbishop's.

10. With reference to emotional effect. a. Of natural objects, architecture, etc.: Impressing the mind with a sense of vastness and magnificence; imposing by reason of beauty coupled with magnitude.

1712 AOUSION *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 4 There is generally in Nature something more Grand and August, than what we meet with in the Curiosities of Art. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* ii. x. I have ever observed, that colonnades and avenues of trees of a moderate length, were without comparison far grander, than when they were suffered to run to immense distances. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 249 What he views of beautiful or grand In nature, from the broad majestic oak To the green blade. 1859 HAMILTON *Mem.* J. Wilson II. 31 The interior of the Church is very grand. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 12 The scene from the summit... was exceedingly grand. *Ibid.* ii. 82 The clouds were very grand—grander indeed than anything I had ever before seen. 1885 *Athenum* 23 May 669/3 Grand surges move in ranks... till they beat furiously on the shore.

b. Hence of ideas, style, composition, design, etc.: Lofty and dignified in conception, treatment, or expression; conceived or planned in a large and majestic manner. *Grand style*: a style fitted to the expression of lofty ideas and great subjects in literature and art.

a 1755 YOUNG (J.). A voice has flown To re-name a grand design. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvi. 46 A variety of the most grand similitudes. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 161 It gave what is called the grand stile to invention, to composition, to expression. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 678 Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand, And with poetic trappings grace thy prose. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 156 It is not clear, whether in England we learned those grand and decorous principles, and manners... from you, or whether you took them from us. 1859 GUILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Grand*, a term used in the fine arts, generally to express that quality by which the highest degree of majesty and dignity is imparted to a work of art. 1858 LOWELL *Dryden* Prose Wks. 1890 III. 173 This is certainly... in what used to be called the grand style, at once noble and natural. 1875

BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (ed. 5) 79 The grand vision of a universal Christian empire was utterly lost in the isolation.

c. Of persons: Imposing by nobility of moral or intellectual character. Also with reference to appearance or manner: Stately, noble, dignified.

1834 TENNYSON *Sisters* vi. He look'd so grand when he was dead. 1847 — *Princ.* i. 185 She look'd as grand as doomsday and as grave. 1848 LOWELL *Lamartine* iii. Now thou'rt thy plain, grand self again. 1877 E. R. CONNER *Bas. Faith* i. 7 Religion has proved herself equally able to dominate the grandest intellects, and to elevate the humblest. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* iii. 30 With that grand unconcern characteristic of elderly persons in high position. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bayonet* 56 They were all three grand men; sensible, honest, and carrying weight in town affairs. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 25 Bowing the while in the grand manner.

d. In recent use, the adj. in sense 10 has acquired an idiomatic frequency of application to sbs. qualified by *old*.

'The Grand Old Man' (jocularly 'G.O.M.') was from 1882 a current journalistic appellation for W. E. Gladstone. It appears (in quotation marks) in *Punch* 17 June 28/1.

1802 COLKRIQUE *Dejection* 2 The grand old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere* de V. 51 The grand old gardener [late edd. The gardener Adam] and his wife smile at the claims of long descent. 1850 — *In Mem.* cxi. He bore without abuse The grand old name of gentleman. 1850 C. BRONTE *Let.* 12 June in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 162 A sight of the Duke of Wellington at the Chapel Royal (he is a real grand old man). 1850 HOOK *Lives Abys.* I. 150 The grand old man [Theodore of Tarsus]. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 349 So the grand old abbot... was taken to Wells. 1877 JENNINGS *Field Paths & Green Lanes* 37 A delightful old church, rendered a true pilgrim's shrine... by its grand old tower. 1887 M. ARNOLO *Kaiser dead* vii. Since, 'gainst the classes, He heard, of late, the Grand Old Man incite the masses.

11. Used as a general term to express strong admiration: 'Magnificent', 'splendid', *collog.*

1816 PICKERING *Voc. U. S.*, *Grand*. Much used in conversation for very good, excellent, fine, &c. *Ex.* This is grand news; he is a grand fellow; this is a grand day. *New England.* 1866 *Dervish, Gloss.* in *Reliquary* Jan 160 'Grand, good, superior. 'Hay! I wor grand, lads, that a wor.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Here's a grand day,' very fine weather. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 156 'They'll bide at the Herd's Hoose, or Casseparry belike, that's a grand hauf o' smugglers and gypsies. 1898 RANJITSINGH *With Stoddard's* V. iii. The Melbourne ground was... in grand condition as regards the turf.

ironically. 1889 J. K. JEROME 3 *Men in a Boat* 257 Up he would march to the head of the punt, plant his pole, and then run along right to the other end, just like an old punter. Oh! how grand!

12. Combinations and special collocations, as *grand-looking*, *-made* adjs.; *grand action*, the action of a grand pianoforte; *grand-bob*, = *grand-sire bob* (see *GRANDSTRE* 6); *grand committees* (*Parliament*), (a) *Hist.*, each of the four committees (for religion, for grievances, for courts of justice, and for trade) annually appointed by the House of Commons until 1832 (though they had long before that date ceased actually to sit); † also, in 17th c., often used for 'committee of the whole house'; (b) now, the ordinary unofficial designation of the two 'standing committees' (each of 60 to 80 members) since 1882 appointed every session for the consideration of bills relating severally to matters of Law and Trade; † *grand hound*, † a mastiff; *grand-junctioner* (*U.S.*), † a director of the 'Grand Junction' railway; *grand lodge* (see *LODGE*); † *grand-maund*, a gabion; *grand-paunch*, (a) a glutton; (b) a 'corporation', large abdomen; *grand pianoforte*, piano, a large pianoforte, usually harp-shaped and horizontal, whose size admits of the most effective arrangement of the mechanism (for *grand-upright*, *up-right-grand*, see *UPRIGHT* a.); *grand quartering Her.* (see *quot.*); † *grand relief*, = *ALTO-RELIEVO*; *grand stand*, the principal stand for spectators at a race-course, etc. with the highest price of admission.

1810 in *Southey Comm.* *pl. Bk.* IV. 391 The fingers to ring one peal of 'grand bolts. 1868 *Trav. Comm.* 4 Apl. 1. 843 The grand committee to sit at two of the clock. 1640 (see *COMMITTEE* 1). 1644 *Voy.* 1644 *God in Mount* (1644) 69 A grand Committee of both Houses. 1801 *Guardian* 4 Mar. 341/2 The Tith Bill... is to be further put into shape by a grand committee. 1848 HALL *Chanc.* *Rich.* III. 151 Surely my eousyne thele of Rychemonde... will surely attempte lyke a fierce 'grandhouse, other to byte or to perce me on the other syde. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iii. (1861) 88 Railroad presidents, copper-miners, 'grand-junctioners' [etc.]. 1878 GEO. ELJOR in J. W. Cross *Life* (1885) III. 132 The Crown-Prince is really a 'grand-looking man. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 213 His lips and jaw, 'Grand-made and strong, as Sinai's Law. 1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 113 'Grand Maunds, or Gabions. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 11 Our 'grand-paunches... have devised for themselves a delicate kind of meat out of corn and grain. 1606 — *Sueton.* 270 He became disfigured and blimished... with a fat grand-paunch. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 145 Their newly invented 'grand and square Piano Fortes. 1834 MENWEN *Angler in Wales* I. 273 It was a grand piano of Broadwood's. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus.* *Terms* 353/2 *Pianofortes* have been named from... the size, as *piceolo*, *semi-grand*, and *full grand*. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 25 A grand pianoforte, which contains more strings than any other instrument in use. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry*, s.v. *Marshalling*, a 'Grand

Quartering... usually accompanies the assumption of a second name, and unites the two associated coats so inseparably, that if they come to be Marshall with other quarterings they are no longer (as in other cases) spread out among them, but they still remain together as a Grand Quartering. 1768 E. HOLDSWORTH *Dissert. Virgil* 95 The famous base at Pozzuoli, on which are fourteen figures in 'grand relief. 1841 TATTERSALL *Sport. Arch.* 91 The first brick of the 'Grand Stand at Ascot was laid on the 5th of December, 1838. 1872 EARL PEMROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *South Sea Bubbles* 1. 20 On arriving at the course we were placed in the grand stand.

b. used (after Fr. example) to denote the second degree removed in ascent or descent of relationship, as GRANDFATHER, GRANDSON, etc. So †grand-forefather; also *transf.* in nonce-uses, as grand-patron, -pupil. †Also (?nonce-use) repeated grand-grand-father = great-grandfather.

Of combinations of this kind, the oldest are GRANDANE and GRANDSIRE, which appear in the 13th c.; GRANDFATHER and GRANDMOTHER are not found until late in the 15th c. In Fr. *grand* is restricted to a degree of ascent, the corresponding degree downwards being expressed by *petit* (little).

1578 LYNNIE *tr. Catin on Genesis* 235 His great grandde grandfather. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Dinner* Dvj. When our grand-forefathers had a long time lived with Acorns. 1825 BENTHAM *Indications* 14 Say patron and grandpatron, as you say son and grandson. Grand patronage is not so valuable as patronage. *Ibid.* 16 Wherever you can see a grand patron other than the king, seeing the king, you see a great grand patron. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Apocritic Chr.* 678 Irenaeus... a spiritual grand-pupil of John.

B. quasi-sb. and sb.

1. quasi-sb. a. *The grand*: that which is grand; the lofty, magnificent, sublime.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 843 The grand of nature is th' Almighty's oath. In Reason's court, to silence Unbelief. 1794 MRS. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. The taste they create for the beautiful and the grand. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 228 The grand calls for the accompanying aid of wild forests.

b. *To do the grand*: to make a great display; to put on airs. *slang.* (See *Do v.* 11 j.)

1893 in *FARMER Slang*.

†2. sb. [a. Sp., lt. *grande*.] = GRANDEE. *Obs.* 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON *True Perfect Rel.* Oo 32, 'Then fell the Grands of Italy to renounce all duetie. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 206 The Grands (all Dukes among them are Grands, and some Marquesses and Counts). 'shall be honor'd with *Vuestra Señoria* i. your Lordship. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 352/3 To whom His Majesty has been pleased in favour to the Count, as a Grand of Portugal, to give her the Privilege of a Stool before the Queen.

†3. *clitip.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—

1670 COTTON *Esperion* i. iv. 151 Betwixt these Forts... he caused a Grand to be erected, that is to say, a greater Fort.

4. a. Among Freemasons, any of the officers whose titles contain the adj. b. In some convivial clubs, the title of the chairman. Also *Noble Grand*, *Vice Grand*, the chairman and vice-chairman of a lodge of Odd Fellows.

1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 165 The Fools being assembled, the Grand... attended by the Vice, and the other Officers of Folly, assum'd the Chair. 1765-6 GOLDSM. *Ess.* Clubs (Globe) 244/2 The Grand, with a mallet in his hand, presided at the head of the table... My speculations were soon interrupted by the Grand, who had knocked down Mr. Spriggins for a song. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *All Fools' Day*, Gebir, my old free-mason, and prince of plasterers at Babel, bring in your trowel, most Ancient Grand! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiii. The Glorious Appollers, of which I have the honour to be Perpetual Grand.

5. A grand pianoforte.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 142 In flat instruments, especially grando, there is a difficulty in giving strength to the hacing. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 352/2 By means of this invention [the upright action] a pianoforte can be made which will occupy a space about a fourth of the depth of the 'grand'. 1891 *St. James's Gaz.* 26 Mar. 5/2 She... begins the preliminary scramble on the hired grand.

6. *Sugar manuf.* (West Indian). The largest evaporating pan of a battery. [ad. F. *grande*.]

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1202 The skimmings of the grand are thrown into a separate pan. [1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* has the Fr. form *grande*.]

†Grand, v. *Obs. rare.* In 7 grand. [f. GRAND a.] *trans.* To make greater, 'magnify'.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Modum* G 3 b, Which Grands his Goodness, and augments his fame. 1607 — *Summa Totius* xvi. B. His Justice to extenuate To grand his Grace is sacrilegious.

Grandevity, -ous, var. ff. GRANDEVITY, -OUS.

Grand air. [properly Fr., but pronounced like the Eng. words of identical form and etymology.] An air of distinction; a noble appearance; also (in bad sense) an affected dignity or loftiness of manner.

1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1837) VI. 212, I like the hotel d'Harcourt; it has grand air and a kind of Louis XIV old fashionhood. 1863 *QUIQUA Held in Bondage* 3 He had more of the 'grand air' about him than anyone else I had ever seen. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxv. The proportions of the windows, and even the details of the cornice, had quite the grand air.

Hence Grand-airod a., having a grand air.

1821 *Academy* 5 Mar. 167 Worried by a severe aunt and a grand-airod cousin.

Grandam, grandame (grændām, -dām). *arch.* Forms: 4-5 graun-, grawndam, 5-6 graundtam(e, 6 grandame, grandhame, granddame, 6-9 grand-dame, 3, 6- grandame, 6- grandam. See also GRANNAM. [a. AF. *granda* Vol. IV.

dame; see GRAND a. 12 b and DAME, DAM²; the use of *dame*, 'lady' in the sense of 'mother' seems to be AF. only. This word is in Eng. the oldest of the terms of relationship formed with *grand*.]

1. = GRANDMOTHER 1.

a 1235 *St. Marher.* 22 In hire grandame hus þat we sceopet Clete. 1390 *Gower Conf.* i. 90 A lady... So olde she might unnetthes go, And was grandtame to the dede. c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 1359 His grandam full graidly giprit hym onone. 1509 *FISHER Funeral Sermon*, Hen. VII (Colophon), My lady ye Kynges grandtame. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 The xxvij. of June [1555] was kept the obijt of the kynges grandhame. 1595 *SHAKS. John* i. 1. 168, I am thy grandame Richard. 1818 *SCOTT Hrd. Midl.* ix. These blunders occasioned grief to his grand-dame. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 28 We are like children who repeat by rote the sentences of granddames and tutors. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxiv. 6 So grand sire, grandam alike did agree.

Proverb. 1611 *COTTE*, s.v. *Apprendre*, (An idle, vaine, or needlesse labour) wesay, to teach his grandtame to grope ducks.

b. (In form grandam only.) Of animals: The dam's dam. (See DAM sb. 2.)

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1308 By coupling the female [ewe] thus generated, with such a male... another improvement of one-half will be obtained, affording a staple three-fourths finer than that of the grandam.

2. An ancestress (said of Eve); = GRANDMOTHER 2.

1620 T. PEXTON *Glass of Time* 1. 30 Our grandame Eve. 1628 *GAULE Pract. Theories* (1629) 9 One should ryse from her Loynees, to recouer his Grand-dames fall; and pash that wily Serpents head. 1724 *Weekly Jral.* 25 Jan. 2769/1 When Grandame Eve first invented the Needle to sew Fig Leaves together. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* iv. Who, wise and good as she was, was yet a daughter of grandame Eve.

3. An old woman; a 'gossip'.

c 1550 *BALE Apol.* 54 Some superstycouse grandame, or some olde dottyng Sir Dauby. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 77 b. This olde granddame was deuoutely kneling upon her knees. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. xix. 285 The skinny ugliness of a shrivelled grandam.

4. *fig.* (Chiefly *apophyse*.)

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 734 And so I died and sunke into my grandam...earth. 1606 *DEKKER Serp. Sinnes* vii. (Arb.) 43 This ancient and reuerend Grandam of Cities. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 1. 98 That Ale is Grandam Natures brewing. a 1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 From out their grand-dame earth they fain would fly. 1812 *CONBE Picturesque* xix. (Chandos) 72 In Grandame Nature's vast collection.

5. *attrib.* (quasi-adj.) as in †grandam gold, hoarded wealth; †grandamo words, old or obsolete words.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 63 Some blame deep Spencer for his grandam words. 1603 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* tv. 1, Frances has one hundred and twenty pieces of old grandam-and-aunt gold left her. 1700 — *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 504 They...would...board him up, as misers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves.

Hence †Grandameship *humorous*.

1649 *DAVENANT Love & Honour* ii. 8 Ile teach Her Grandameship to mump, and marry too.

Grand-aunt. [See GRAND a. 12 b.] One's father's or mother's aunt; a great-aunt.

18... *Burd Isbel & Sir Patrick* xxxii. In *Cbild Ballads* (1892) IV. 421/2 He called upon his gude grand-aunt. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 346 Tom...had had the good luck...to take the fancy of a rich relation, a grand-aunt. 1860 *SALA Baddington Peerage* xxvii. Various comments...were made on his beautiful grand-aunt.

†Grand captain. *Obs.* [See GRAND a. 2; cf. F. *grand capitaine*, Sp. *gran capitán*.] A chief captain or commander.

1534 *WHITTINGTON Tullies Offices* 1. (1540) 17 Pomphilus grandae capityne, gouerned a certayne prouynce. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xxi. Their graund Capitaine Blewerd. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 162 b. On the other side figheth the Dragon, as Graundcapityne of this warre. 1668 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. 1. 9 Thy graund Capitaine Anthony Shall set thee on triumphant Chariots.

Grandchild (grændtʃild, græntʃild). [See GRAND a. 12 b.] The child of one's son or daughter.

1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xvii. 271 Zoroastes (as is written of him) was Noes grandchild. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* v. iii. 24 And in her hand The Grandchild to her blood. 1640 *YORKE Union Hon.* 80 Edward, Lord Russell, grandchild to Francis, Earle of Bedford. 1753 *SCOTS Mag.* Mar. 158/1 He has left 113 children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 19 She was sure she should like the grandchild of her dear Mrs. Leslie.

fig. 1661 *COWLEY Disc. Gout. O. Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 667 'Twas a Beginning... Fit for a Grand-Child of the Deity. 1810 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 10 Dec. (1894) I. 197 Though I have these theatrical grandchildren, as I may call them, I have seen none of them.

Grand-dad, grandad (grændæd, grændæd). [See GRAND a. 12 b.] A childish or affectionate word for GRANDFATHER.

1819 *BYRON Juan* v. cxxxvii. His hardships were comparative To those related in my grand-dad's 'Narrative'. 1865 *Look before you leap* I. 18 A ward of my granddad's. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 17 Grandad, what did granny say?

So *Gran* (d-)dada = prec.; *Gran* (d-)daddy, (a) = prec. (b) = DADDY LONG-LEGS b.

1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bettle* i. (1699) 6 And so you left them to Grand Dada 1769 *MAD. D'ARRELY Early Diary* (1889) I. 41 My Grand-Daddy is here to-night, to the very great satisfaction of us all. 1808 A. WILSON *Lett. in Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. Pref. 6 A species of Acaris, vulgarly called Longlegs, Granddady, [etc.]. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* III. xii. 205 Her mind was simply obedient to her granddada's wish.

Grand-daughter. [See GRAND a. 12 b.] The daughter of one's son or daughter.

1611 *BIBLE* 2 *Kings* viii. 26 Athaliah the daughter of Omri [marg. or granddaughter]. 1625-8 *tr. Camden's Eliz.* Introd. (1630) 7 Lady lane Grey, grand-daughter to the second sister of King Henry the eighth. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. xiii. The tattling of his little grand-daughter, who [etc.]. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 18 The grand-daughter married without consent.

b. *transf.* Of a mare.

1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/5 Kairouan, a grand-daughter of Hermit...won in a canter.

c. *Path.* in *attrib.* use (see quot.).

1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* iii. xiii. (ed. 4) 635 In rare cases the secondary cysts contain a tertiary series (grand-daughter cysts). 1897 *Albuth's Syst. Med.* II. 1118 Such cysts...may give rise to a numerous progeny of daughter or even granddaughter bladders.

Grand duchess.

a. The wife or widow of a Grand Duke. b. A lady holding in her own right the sovereignty of a duchy. c. In Russia: A daughter of the Czar.

a 1757 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* (1782) 125 The Imperial princess, consort to the czarowitz, was brought to bed of a daughter...who...had the title of grand duchess given her. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 July 19/2 Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz. 1874 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 18/2 The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

Grand duchy. The territory ruled by a Grand Duke or Duchess.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 260/2 The grand-duchy of Baden. 1839 *Ibid.* XIII. 66/1 The Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

Grand duke. [a. F. *grand duc*, a literal rendering of lt. *granduca*, G. *groszherrzog*, Russian *veliki kniaz*. See DUKE.]

1. a. The title of the sovereigns of certain European countries (called Grand Duchies); the rank so designated is understood to be one degree below that of king. b. In Russia, the title of any of the sons of an emperor. (Cf. DUKE 2, 2 c.)

The title seems to have been first assumed by the ruler of Tuscany in the 16th c. Before Peter the Great, the sovereign of Russia was styled 'Grand Duke of Muscovy' in European diplomacy.

a 1693 *LUOVOL Mem.* (1698) II. 507 A Fleet...was sent...to require satisfaction from the Grand Duke of Tuscany. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 309/2 On his death, his next brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, was proclaimed king at Warsaw. 1835 *Ibid.* III. 260/1 The executive and judicial powers in Baden are vested in the grand duke. 1875 T. MARTIN *Prince Consort* I. 214 The Emperor [of Russia] had been in England before...when Grand-Duke.

2. A name of the Great Eagle Owl (*Bubo ignavus*). [F. *grand duc*: cf. DUKE 5.]

1855 *OGILVIE, Suppl.*, *Grand-duc*, the great horned owl (*Bubo maximus*), a species but rarely met with in the British Islands. 1882 *OUNA Maremma* I. 125 A great grand-duc owl...flew heavily by her. 1895 *Daily News* 3 July 5/4 Airports of owls save the one known in France as the Grand Duke.

Hence Grand-ducal a., of or belonging to a Grand Duke; Grand-ducalist a., that supports grand-ducal power or rule; Grand-dukedom, the possessions or title of a Grand Duke.

1833 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1850) II. lxxv. § 57, 377 Tearing from his brow the grand-ducal crown of Poland. 1860 *SALA Baddington Peerage* xlv. Before the magnificence of his titles and possessions German grand-dukedoms...paled their ineffectual fires. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct., Where the population is republican in the lower classes, and Granducalist in the higher. 1885 *AGNES M. CLERKE Pop. Hist. Astron.* ii. 35 Grand-ducal patronage.

Grande (grændr). Forms: 6-7 grando, 7 grandie, -dy, 7- grandoes. [a. Sp., Pg. *grande* great (person): see GRAND a.] A Spanish or Portuguese nobleman of the highest rank.

1598 *PARSONS Ward-Word to Hastings's Watch-Word* viii. 116 One of his Grands in Spayne. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. iii. *Dol.* What is he, General? *Fac.* An Adalantado, A Grande, girdle. 1631 *DEKKER Match* me in *Lond.* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 143 The Dons and Grandies. 1638 *FORO Lady's Trial* I. ii. (1639) C 2 b, Under a pretence of being Grandee of Spain, and cousin to twelve Princes. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4161/3 To exasperate the Spanish Grandees. 1814 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1818) XII. 34 They raised me to the dignity of a Grandee of Spain of the first class. 1833 *LONGF. Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 141 A muleteer besides his beast of burden with the air of a grandee.

b. *transf.* and *gen.* A person of high rank or position, or of eminence in any line.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xvi. § 3. 59 The cutting off and keeping long of the Nobility and Grandes. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 35 In a great person...a rich honorable Grandee, tis not a venial sin. 1648-9 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* I. The said Leading men or Grandees (for that is now Parliament language) First divided themselves into two factions. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Persius* (1673) 339 Tertullian...a Grande in learning. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 435 The Pope and Cardinals and other Grandees of that Church. 1691 *Woot. Ath. Oxon.* II. 582 He was offer'd by one of the Grandees of the H. of Commons to keep all that he had. 1766 *AWHERST Terræ Fil.* xii. 62 Their footmen who are the next grandees of the university. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* i. xi. (1859) I. 216 The retinue of a grandee in China or Hindostan. 1847 *EMERSON Refr. Men.* *Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 393 These grandees of European scientific history. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 134 This commercial grandee, who in wealth, and in the influence which attends wealth lived with the greatest nobles of his time. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* ii. vi. Quite a typical Florentine grandee.

apostrophe. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* x. iii. 179 No grandee patron court l.

† c. *fig.* applied to things.

1621 LAUD *Serm.* 24 Mar. (1622) 37 Three Grandies are met together; Blessing, Joy, and Hope. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. iv. 194 The Planet Mars, hath been reckoned one of the Grandees in Aetherial Regions. 1827 H. HEUGH *Jrnl.* in Macgill *Life* (1825) x. 292 Ben Nevis... the monarch among the mountain grandees of Scotland.

Hence **Grandeeship** (*grændfʃip*). *nonce-vud.*

1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 238 Landed grandees is all very well in its way. 1885 *Spectator* 13 June 775 Mr. Bartley's justification of himself is from end to end an attack on 'grandeism'.

Grandeeship (*grændfʃip*). [*f.* **GRANDEE** + **-SHIP**.] The position or dignity of a grandee.

1776 H. SWINBURNE *Trav.* Spain xlii. (1779) 386 The Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen grandeeships centered in his person. 1879 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 268 The duke represents ten grandeeships of the first class.

fig. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 177/1 He inherited... his father's grandeeship of manner.

Grandetza, variant of **GRANDEZZA** *Obs.*

Grandeur (*grændiur*). Also **granduer**, **7-8 grandure**, **grandour**, **8-9 grandor**. [*a.* **F. grandeur**, *f.* **grand** great: see **GRAND** a.]

Being a word of late adoption, it retains the *Fr.* form -*eur* of the suffix; attempts to anglicize the form were made in the 17-18th c., and again by Landor.]

† **l.** a. Loftiness, height; tall stature. **b.** Greatness (in amount or degree). *Obs. rare.*

c. 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 120 When he considered the grandeur & the faction of Bryan. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. rgr their circle spread tops, do kisse... the lower cloudes; making their grandure over-look the highest bodies of all other aspiring trees. 1628 JAS. WEBB *tr. Calprenede's Cleop.* viii. i. 4 Consolations, which... sweetened the Grandure of their displeasure.

2. Greatness of power or rank, eminence, puissance. Now somewhat *rare*.

1616 BULLOCK *Grandeur*, greatness. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 497 Gentry... All which in each degree, as they illuminate the soyle with grandure, so [etc.]. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia* Pol. D. 22, Freely to renounce Glory and Grandeur, to pass from a Throne to an Hermitage. 1657 *North's Phitarch* (1676) Add. Lives 40 [Charlemin] attained to that grandure that no French King could ever before compass. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 437 The great number of Coyns and Inscriptions continually dug up in this Place, are so many Instances of its Lustre and Grandeur. 1747 MIOLOTON *Cicero* II. xii. 563 This was the old constitution of Rome, by which it had raised itself to all its grandur. [So spelt elsewhere in this book.] 1835 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Canibal* (1842) II. 147 They still fondly recall the ancient grandeur of their tribe. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 26 Estimating our national grandeur by the visible pomp of gigantic machinery.

b. pl. Titles or positions implying 'grandeur'; also quasi-*concr.*

1708 DEKLOR *St. New Eng.* 21 in *Swallow's Diary* (1879) II. 118* To Strut among his Neighbours, with the Illustrous Titles of, Our Major, and, The Captain, or, His Worship. Such magnificent Grandeurs, make many to Stagger Egregiously! 1897 W. C. HAZITT *Ourself* 78 Freemasonry enables them to associate on equal terms with Brother Magnificences and Grandeurs.

3. Transcendent greatness or nobility of intrinsic character.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. 2 This Grandeur, and sovereign Perfection of God. 1653 DAYDEN *tr. St. Eusebius's Ess.* 204 The Grandeur of the Soul cannot consist with the filthiness of Avarice. 1692 *tr. Sallust* 4 Deeds require Words to equal their Grandeur. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 487 ¶ 8 There seems something in this Consideration that intimates to us a natural Grandour and Perfection in the Soul. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Tr.* iv. 486 To none man seems ignoble, but to man; Angels that grandeur, men o'erlook, admire. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii. (1826) 26, I am ready to sacrifice inferior duties to the grandeur of a principle which ought to expand all hearts and impel all actions. 1832 *tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xii. 263 Men of the fifteenth century perceived honour in a murder... and historic grandeur in conspiracy. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 137 The great man will not be prudent in the popular sense; all his prudence will be so much deduction from his grandeur. 1856 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iii. 92 The solitary often occupy themselves with trivialities instead of grandeurs.

4. The quality of being 'grand' (see **GRAND** a. 4) or imposing as an object of contemplation; sublimity, majesty. Also, an instance of this.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iv. 429 The Grandeur of some Scenes and the Novelty of others. 1784 COWPER *Troc.* 10 That formless, mao's, the labour of Almighty skill speaks comfort, but borrows all its grandeur from the soul. 1877 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 175 Lebanon, whose head is wintry grandeur towers. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. ii. 49 The solemn and majestic grandeur of their Gothic churches. 1868 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 121 Switzerland... outbids the imagination by its grandeur and perpetual surprises. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 473 The genius of Shakespeare rising year by year into supreme grandeur.

b. of style, composition, etc.

1652 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* II. i. § 15 The grandeur... of the whole books of the *Ænides*. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 297 Euripides was accused by Aristophanes, for debasing the Majesty and Grandeur of Tragedy. 1879 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. c. 441 Who can deny the superhuman grandeur and impressiveness of that sacred book, the Apocalypse? 1897 *Watson's Gaz.* 3 Nov. 4/3 The grandeur which is the chief characteristic of the Latin hexameter.

5. Conscious greatness, lofty dignity. † Also, in bad sense, haughtiness, arrogance. *Obs.*

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 20 That arrogant tumor or

grandour of mind which is incompatible with brotherly demanour. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 48 The earl of Essex, still preserving his grandeur and punctuality, positively refused to meddle in the treaty. 1797 GOWDIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 41 The tranquil grandeur of an elevated mind. 1851 LANDOR *Poetry Brit. & For.* 60 Disdain for popularity, unobtrusive wisdom, sedate grandeur. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 23 As you go North... as you enter Scotland, the World's Englishman is no longer found... there is a rapid loss of all grandeur of mien and manners.

6. Magnificence or splendour of appearance, style of living, trappings, etc., such as attends wealth or high station. Also *pl.*

1652 H. COGAN *tr. Scudery's Ibrahim* I. v. 111, I have a desire... to acquaint her with all the magnificences, and all the grandeurs which you have quitted for her sake. 1671 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 26 He undertook to abate of our Episcopal Grandeur, and condescended indeed to reduce the Ceremonious Discipline in these Nations to the Primitive Simplicity. 1711 SWAFFHAM *Charac.* (1737) III. 173 The love of grandeur and magnificence, wrong turn'd, may have possess'd his imagination over-strongly with such things as frontispieces, parterres, equipages [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 158 Nor wanted aught within, That royal residence might well best, For grandeur or for use. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xviii. (1857) 314, I was placed rather high for witnessing with the right feeling the gauch and the grandeurs [of the Lord Mayor's procession]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy Wks.* (Bohn) II. 80 The English go to their estates for grandeur. The French live at court, and exile themselves to their estates for economy. 1858 EARL WILTON *Sports of Eng.* 9 Louis then returned to his palace... ready to proceed with the other methodical... grandeurs of the day. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Paganic* P. xi. 93 Leghorn bonnets were a newly-imported test of station, grandeur and gentility in Paganic.

Hence † **Grandeurship** = **GRANDESHIP**.

1692 *tr. Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (ed. 2) 112 The Heiress of the House and Grandeurship of Castle Rodrigue.

Grandeval (*grændvål*). *a. rare.* [*f.* **L. grandævus** + **-AL**.] Of a great age, old, ancient.

1650 H. MORE *Obs.* in *Enthusa. Triumph.* (1656) 103 Reverend Master Aristotle, that grandeval Patriarch in points of Philosophy. 1846 NOZLEY *Ess.* *Carlyle's Cromwell* (1878) I. 231 There... the one grandeval element of Power exists alone.

† **Grandevity**. *Obs.* Also 7 **grandevity**. [*ad. l. grandævitas, f. grandævus*: see next and -*ITY*.] Great or old age.

1623 CROKERAM, *Grandevitie*, old or great age. 1661 GLANVILLE *Pan. Dogn.* xv. 141 Upon a true account the present age is the worlds Grandevity. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 347 A confirmation of the grandevity of the Apostle at that time. 1682 — *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 185 Whom Dr. More for his Function and Grandevity sake handles so respectfully. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* n. 403/2 Grandevity.

† **Grandevous**, *a. Obs. rare* —. In 7 **grandevous**. [*f. l. grandævus* aged, *f. grand-is* great, **GRAND** + *ævus* age: see **-OUS**.] Aged, old.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 211 So grave and grandævous a person as he. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Grandevousness**, greatness of Age.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Grandevousness*, greatness of Age.

† **Grandezza**, *grændzezza*. *Obs.* Also 7 **grandetza**. [*It. grandezza, Sp. grandeza*: popular *L. type *granditia, f. grand-is*: see **GRAND** a.]

Grandeur, greatness, magnificence; also, an instance of this, a distinguished honour or privilege.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 40 If he be there at the arrivall of the Plate-Fleet, he shall see such a Grandezza, that the Roman Monarchy in her highest florish never had the like. c. 1645 — *Lett. I.* II. m. xviii. (1650) 62 Amongst other Grandezas which the King of Spain conferr'd upon our Prince, one was the releasement of Prisoners. 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. xxiv, They are overbadowed with Grandezza's and beauties. 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 37 The credit of this Achievement were industriously cryed up at Westminster, and all the Grandezza's of Scriptural Ovation fitted and accommodated thereto. 1675 H. TONGUE *Diary* (1825) 87 This island [Cyprus], had in it 30 citys, of which there still remaine many worthy memorables of their pristio grandetza's.

Grandfather (*grændfādər, grændfādər*).

Forms: 5 **grawntefader**, **grawntfadyr**, -*ir*, **grawntfader**, 6- **grandfather**. [*f.* **GRAND** a. 12 **b** + **FATHER**; after *F. grandpère*.]

1. The father of one's father or mother.

1424 [Implied in **GRANOFATHERLESS**]. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 259 Sarug, grawntefader to Thare the fader of Abraham. c. 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. iii. 150 Lo here lieth my fadir and there lieth my grawnt fadir. 1483 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 74 His fadre and his grawntfader. 1546 *Eng. Glids* (1870) 197 Kinge Edward grawntfader to Richard the second. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 295 La. Who heget thee? Sp. Marry, the soo of my Grand-father. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 305 The markes which were in the body of the Grandfather do often appeare in the Grand-child. 1751 EARL ORKNEY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 204 Your grandfather sustained the character, which he had so early acquired, to the last moment of his life. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Patrie* I. iii. 42, I wish it was but noon now, grand-father. *apostrophe.* 1897 FRASER *Life Berkeley* i. 6 The supposed grandfather-collector was a natural son of the first Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

b. fig. and humorous. (*occas. quasi-adj.*)

1624 DOWNE *Serm.* cxxx. Wks. 1839. V. 336 Here are risen grandfather and great-grandfather sins quibbe, a froward generation. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker Catech.* 20, I have no such Infallibility, nor your Grandfather the Pope neither. 1709 SACHERCULL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 22 The Grand-Father of Falshood, the Devil.

† 2. *Str.* Used for 'great grandfather' = **GRAND-BIRE** 2. *Obs.*

a. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 174 His grand-father, goodsir, and father, had served his predecessors, and some of them lost their lives under their service.

3. A male ancestor; a forefather.

1613 HIERON *Christian's Jrnl.* Wks. I. 2 Our grand-father Adam. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 329 The habit they wear, differs not from their grandfather Adams. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* v. 32 Shem... was in dignity preferred, before his brother, to be grandfather to the Messiah. 4. A kind of dance. (*Cf.* **GRANDPAPA** *b* and **GRANDPÈRE**.)

1807 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 445 One of the last dances was an old-fashioned country dance, called 'the grandfather', when each couple in turn passed along holding a handkerchief, over which all the others had to jump.

5. *Comb.*, as grandfather-long-legs = **DADDY-LONG-LEGS** (*cf.* **GRANDADDY**); grandfather's beard, chair (see *quots.*); grandfather's clock [suggested by a song which was popular about 1880], a furniture-dealer's name for the kind of weight-and-pendulum eight-day clock in a tall case, formerly in common use.

1883 *Hamphs. Gloss.*, *Grandfather's beard*, a species of *Equisetum* (mare's tail). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 1/3 The new easy-chair... is called the grandfather's chair. It is roomy and soft, and on each side at the top has two projections, something like the peaks of a Gladstone collar.

Hence **Grandfatherhood**, the condition of being a grandfather; **Grandfatherland** (*nonce-vud.*), the 'fatherland' of one's parents; **Grandfatherless** a., without a grandfather; hence *grawntfaderless-ness*; **Grandfatherly** a., of, befitting, or resembling a grandfather; also *transf.*; **Grandfather-ship**, the fact of being a grandfather.

1856 J. GROVE in *Cambridge Ess.* 85 The similarity (arising from its relation of parentage, or more properly of 'grandfatherhood') between our language and the Latin in many words. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* C.LI. 224/1 Some... vague idea of relationship and grandfatherhood. 1864 E. BURRITT *Walk Lond.* to John O'Grady's 317 The 'grandfatherland of fifty millions who now speak its language beyond the sea. 1424 E. E. WILLS (1882) 57 Pan shall he be left... 'grawntfaderless. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. v. ii. 25 Grandfatherless persons whose manners smacked of mine and foundry. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 595 That salve for 'grandfatherlessness, indifference to rank and the opinions of others. 1824 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.*, etc. (1836) II. 167 My 'Grandfatherly love and kisses to the Fairy Prattler. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* viii. (1883) 128 He was a grandfatherly sort of person. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 29 What substantial, respectable, grandfatherly figures. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 95 A grandfatherly rat. 1883 *B'ham Weekly Post* 1 Sept. 4/5 The 'grandfatherhood of the Norwich Lincoln is impossible.

Grandfather, v. rare. [*f.* **GRANFATHER** *sh.*] *trans.* a. To grandfather up: ?to flatter with excess of deference. **b.** To grandfather (a thing) on: *fig.* [after **FATHER** v.] to impute to (a person) as its mediate originator.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 331 Nor would I advise that you should go to grandfather up your cousin Morden. 1893 A. BIRRELL *Res Judicata* 99 Alexander Knox on whom the Tractarian movement has been pleasantly grandfathered.

† **Grandgore**. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: a. 5-6 **grangtor**, **grand gorr**; **b.** 6 **glengior**; 7 **glangore**, 7-8 **glengore**. [*a.* **OF. grand gorr**: *grand* great + *gorre* syphilis.] Syphilis.

a. 1497 *Min. Town Coun. Edit.* in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 421 This contagious sickness callit the Grandgor. 1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* I. 356 Item, to any woman with the grandgor. 1515 *vid.* 1509 *Register* *Privy Seal* Scoll. in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 110* To hele be said vnto Schir Lancelote of be infirmite of be grandgor. 1529 LANSDESAY *Compl. King* 286 Ibone Makerery, the kynys fule. For his rewarde, gait the grand gorr. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scoll.* II. 33 No canker, fester, gut, or 3it grandgor.

b. 15. *Rowlis* *Curting* 65 in *Laing Ann. Scot. Poetry* 213 The strangelour and gnt glogor. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying-vu. Pokwart* 297 The glengore, grawell, and the gut. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water F.) *Yaplers Goose Wks.* (1630) I. 105/2 Luxurious, lecherous Goates, that hunt in Flocks. To catch the Glangore, Grinkums, or the Pockes. 1716 *He winna be gndit by me in Jacob. Songs* (1887) 115 God send him a heavy glengore, too. For that is the death he will die. *attrib.* 1590-20 DUNNAN *Poems* xiv. 19 So many glengor markis Within this land was never hard nor sene. 1598 — *Flying-vu. Kennedie* 83 Fy! glengoir loun, fy! fy!

Grandgoser, *obs. form* of **GRANGOSIER**.

Grand guard. Also 6 **grauingard**, 7 **grangard**. [*f.* **GRAND** a. + **GUARD** *sh.*; in sense 1 *a.* **OF. *graut garde**.]

1. 'A piece of plate armour used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in the tournament. It covered the breast and left shoulder, forming an additional protection for that side of the body; and it was affixed to the breastplate by screws, and hooked on the helmet' (*Fairholt's Costume*, 1885). 1546 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII an. 5 (1550) 29 The one bare y^e helme, the seconde his gravingard. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lix. (1612) 297 The Poldrons, Grangard, Vambraces, Gauntlets for either hand. 1612 *Two Noble K.* iii. vi. You care not for a grand-guard? 1808 VISC^t DILTON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II. v. 373 The grandguard and pas-guard are ornamented with the same designs.

2. (See *quot.* 1802.)

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3923/2 A Party of 1200 of the Enemy's Horse and Dragons... attempted to surprise our Grand Guard. 1763 MUNRO in *J. Grant Hist. India* (1876) I. xix. 104/2, I. ordered in our advance posts and grand-guards.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Grand Guard*, a guard composed of three or four squadrons of horse, commanded by a field officer, posted about a mile and a half from the camp, on the right and left wings, towards the enemy, for the better security of the camp. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 267 The Grand Guards of Cavalry are to be formed, and the Horses picketed.

† **Grandific**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *grandificus*, f. *grandis* great + *ficus* making; see -FIC.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Grandific*, doing great Things. 1782 M. STEVENSON *Hymn Deity* 23 In those grandific works... Where perfect fitness, beauty, use, unite.

† **Grandify**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *grandis* (see GRAND a.) + -FY.] *trans.* To make great.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Poridge's Mystic Div.* 92 Whom that... God mai salufit, fortifi and grandifi.

Grandiloquacity, *n. Obs. rare.* [See next and LOQUACITY.] A piece of grandiloquence.

1814 *Q. Rev.* XII. 48 His visit to France is only a pleonasm or grandiloquacity for a trip from Dover to Calais.

Grandiloquence (*grændilŏkwens*), [f. next: see -ENCE.] The quality of being grandiloquent; a lofty or imposing style of speech or writing.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* III. v. (Arh.) 162 And therefore of learned dutie asketh martiall grandiloquence, if [etc.]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1158 Her grandiloquence and stout resolutions in her speech. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. III. x. 96 The Grandiloquence of Plato. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 3 Apr. an. 1773, One cannot help smiling sometimes at his affected grandiloquence. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1838) 321, I find in Johnson's Books... a measured grandiloquence, stepping or rather stalking along to a very solemn way. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* iv. 137 In lyrical grandiloquence, Dryden was in his natural element. 1880 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* III. xlvii. 411 Both the vagueness and the grandiloquence were doubtless deliberate.

Grandiloquent (*grændilŏkwent*), *a.* [f. L. *grandiloquus*, of the same meaning, f. *grandis* big, great (see GRAND a.) + *loquus* speaking, f. root of *loqui* to speak. For the ending (after *eloquent*) cf. *magniloquent* and Sp. *grandilocuente*, It. *grandiloquente*.] Of a person, his language, style of writing, etc.: Characterized by swelling or pompous expression.

1593 NASHE *Strange Newes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 253, I... admire your aged Muse, that may well be grand-mother to our grandeloquentest Poets at this present. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Grandiloquent*, that useth great words, that hath a high stile. 1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 361 Men are ambitious of saying grand things, that is, of being grandiloquent. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. v. 37 To imitate the grandiloquent strains of Pindar. 1840 POE *Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I. 60 'I sent for you', said he, in a grandiloquent tone. 1868 HELIUS *Realnab* viii. (1876) 178 You should have heard him dilate upon it in his grandiloquent way. 1888 BUNCON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* I. 1. 35 An enthusiastic (and of course a grandiloquent) admirer of the future President.

absol. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 18 A prodigious love of the grandiloquent.

Hence **Grandiloquently** *adv.*, in grandiloquent language.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* II. 119 You talk very grandiloquently about taking an interest in me. 1870 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1039/2 That insignificant chain of hills which geographers grandiloquently term the Ural Mountains.

Grandiloquism, *n. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *grandiloquus* (see prec.) + -ISM.] The practice of using grandiloquent language.

1836 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 526 But everything that is Russian appears, according to the author's colouring, so superior to what exists anywhere else, that we must take his testimony with some caution... His grandiloquism proves too much.

Grandiloquous (*grændilŏkwəs*), *a.* Also 7 grandiloquious. [f. L. *grandiloquus* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Grandiloquent.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Sufer.* 177 What grandiloquous epithets... have they bestowed. 1669 G. HARVEY *Curing Div.* by *Excerpt* xxi. 175 The blazoning of their virtues are so grandiloquous. 1806 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 60 His grandiloquous style often obscures... his meaning. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1870) II. xxx. 560 Grandiloquous talk. 1863 N. & Q. Ser. III. III. 334 Notwithstanding the grandiloquous flourish about the 'French, Spanish, and Portuguese Authorities of the order'.

† **Grandiloquy**, *Obs.* [ad. L. **grandiloquium*: cf. *soliloquium* soliloquy.] Lofty speech. 1663 BULLOKAR, *Grandiloquy*, high, lofty, big-speaking. 1676 in COLLES.

† **Grandinous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *grandinŏsus*, f. *grandin*, *grand* hail.] (See quot.) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Grandinous*, full of hail, subject to hail. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Grandio**, *Obs.* [cf. GRANDIO.] A grandee. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* x. 8 A Magnifico, a Grandio, such a one as sought to make himself great even to a proverb.

Grandiose (*grændiŏs*), *a.* [f. F. *grandioso*, ad. It. *grandioso* (whence also Sp., Pg. *grandioso*), f. L. *grandis* (It., Sp., Pg. *grande*) great (see GRAND a.); for the suffix see -OSE, -OUS.]

1. Producing an effect or impression of grandeur or greatness; characterized by largeness of plan or nobility of design.

1843 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Carlyle* Wks. (Bohn) III. 317 This grandiose character pervades his wit and his imagination. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 290 (ed. 2) 322 Amphitheatres, in the simple and grandiose taste of the Hellenic architects. 1855 BROWNING in *A Balcany* 132 Things painted by a Rubens. All better, all more grandiose than the life. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John*

Bapt. viii. 506 Those who saw the grandiose form of the Baptist. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* iv. iii. 303 In *Les Ruines*... he recalls the past like 'an Arab Ossian', monotonous and grandiose.

2. Of speech, style, deportment, etc. Characterized by formal stateliness; often in disparaging sense: Aiming at an effect of grandeur, pompous.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.*, *Napoleon* (1869) 118 Our author speaks of the Emperor's advent in the following grandiose way. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil.* *Nun* xii. Wks. 1862 III. 34 Mr. Urquiza entered first, with a strut more than usually grandiose. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xii. 150 He carried into the bookselling craft somewhat of the grandiose manner of the stage. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xvi. What is it that we call it in our grandiose speeches? 1876 GZD, *Elton Dan. Der.* v. xxxix. 363 His grandiose air was making Mab feel herself a ridiculous toy to match the cottage piano. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res. Judicatz* II. 58 Gibbon, Milton... as the one our grandest author, so the other is our most grandiose.

Grandiosely (*grændiŏsli*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a grandiose manner.

1858 DORAN *Crit. Fools* 331 A Pole grandiosely named Corneille de Lithuanie. 1879 MC CARTHY *Owen Times* I. 425 Lord George Bentinck talked grandiosely. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 220 All this is now repeated for us more impressively, more grandiosely.

Grandiosity (*grændiŏsiti*), [f. GRANDIOSE + -ITY.] The quality of being grandiose.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. v. 47. 573 There is... something of a *grandiosity* in the sentiments and language, which shows us that Shakespeare had not read that history without entering into its spirit. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 573/2 Mr. Balme's book... is disfigured in regard to style, by a pervading grandiosity of manner. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Byron* in *Atacm. Mag.* XLIII. 372/2 That 'haring, dash, and grandiosity', of Byron, which are indeed so splendid. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dramatists* (1892) 36 Marlowe... constantly pushes grandiosity to the verge of bombast.

Grandisonant (*grændiŏsŏnant*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *grandis* great + *sonant-em*, pr. pple. of *sonā-re* to sound. Cf. GRANDISONOUS.] Stately-sounding.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 276 The expressions are so high, sublime, and grandisonant. 1685 — *Paraph. Prophet* 381 That grandisonant Speech was uttered by Nestorius. 1827 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 503 The grandisonant name of The Glory of Mount Parnassus.

Grandisonian (*grændiŏsŏniān*), *a.* [f. *Grandison* (see below) + -IAN.] Of deportment, manner, etc.: Of or resembling that of Sir Charles Grandison, the hero of S. Richardson's novel of that name.

The character was intended by the author to represent his ideal of a perfect gentleman. The stately and formal courtesy, and the chivalric magnanimity, ascribed by Richardson to his hero, are the features of the character most prominent in allusive references.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* X. 179 To say the truth, our exquisite sports nothing at all Grandisonian either in morals or manners. 1859 CARLYLE *Lett.* 13 Apr. in Sir C. G. Duffy *Convers. v. Carlyle* (1892) 203 A man of scrupulous veracity, correctness and integrity, a kind of Grandisonian style of magnanimity, both in substance and manner, visible in all his conduct. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 58 They treat them to Grandisonian airs. 1882 TUCKERMAN *Hist. Eng. Fiction* (1884) 197 The Grandisonian manners are not to be taken as a picture of contemporary fashion.

So also the *notice-wds.* **Grandisnoianism**, **Grandisonian manner** or style; **Grandisonize** *v. trans.*, to escort in a Grandisonian fashion.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 224 Will your ladyship permit me to have the honour of Grandisonizing you into the next apartment? 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* 116 He becomes a really fine picture, unmarred by any Grandisonianisms in either thought or phrase, of a true gentleman.

Grandisonous (*grændiŏsŏs*), *a.* [f. late L. *grandisonus* (f. *grandis* GRAND a. + *son-*, root of *sonus* sound): see -OUS.] = GRANDISONANT.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Duyl. Proportion* A v. Grandisonous or Euphonical Nonsense. 1727-1800 BAILEY, *Grandisonous*, that maketh a great sound. 1870 MUSGRAVE *Ramble Brittany* I. 107 The opera-house rejoicing in the grandisonous designation of L'Académie Impériale de la Musique.

† **Grandity**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *granditās*, f. *grandis*; see GRAND and -ITY. Of. had *grandité*.] Grandeur, stateliness. Also, an attribute or mark of greatness.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* III. xxiv. (Arh.) 302 And in a Prince it is decent to goe slowly, and to march with leysure, and with a certain granditie rather than grauitie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Poems* 1 Our Poets... excell in granditie and grauity. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 34 Inheritor... of his ample territories and other grandities. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* x. ii. 252 Beings so unequal in dignity and grandity.

† **Grandize**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. GRAND a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make grand or great.

1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempt* Ser. I. xlvii. 320 The many mountains of our age grandized by the unlawful ruin of others.

Grand-juror, jury, etc.: see JUROR, etc.

† **Grandling**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. GRAND a. + -LING.] A 'grand' person, an aristocrat.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Sp.* according to Horace Wks. (1640) 215 But he that should persuade to have this done For education of our Lordings; Soone Should he [not] heare of bellow, wind, and storme From the Tempestuous Grandlings.

Grandly (*grændli*), *adv.* [f. GRAND a. + -LY.] In a grand manner; magnificently, splendidly, grandiosely, etc.

1654 Z. COKE *Art Logick* Ep. Ded. (1657) A iij b. To Tranquility of Government, Corruption of Manners, and Mazing Errors are grandly opposite. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828)

IV. 243 The Chair... takes a little too much on him, but grandly. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 348 There was something grandly horrible in the sight. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 122 A mind that is grandly simple. 1863-5 J. THOMSON *Sund.*, at *Hamstead* iv. iv. Mary and Dick so grandly Parade suburban streets. 1882 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist.* Eng. I. 3 Means which are dimly or grandly traceable across the ages. 1888 STEEL & LITTLETON *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) xi. 347 Lytleton... was grandly caught by Webbe close to the ropes. 1890 B. WYNN *Our Hardy Fruits* 20 It [a pear] does grandly against a house wall.

Grandmamma (*grændmāmā*, *grænmāmā*), [See GRAND a. 12 b.] A colloquial synonym of GRANDMOTHER. Also *Grāndma*, *Grāndmamy*. (For the status of these forms see MAMMA, MA, MAMMY.)

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 495 O discretion! thou'rt a jewel, Or our grand-mammias mistake. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 515 Your prudent grandmammias, ye modern belles, Content with Bristol, Bath, and Tunbridge Wells. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 204/1 To frighten children and grandmammias. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Sty* I. 158 At our old grandmamma's in St. Clement's. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. 34 You shall have nothing to do now but to be grandmamma on satin cushions. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 38 But, grandmamma dear, I thought that [etc.].

Grand master.

† 1. The chief officer of a royal household. *Obs.* 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm.* *bef. Edu.* VI (Arh.) 32 God is great grand master of the Kynghes house, and will take account of every one that beareth rule therein, for the executing of their offices. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 55 The lord Richard Ryche was made chauseler of Yngland, and the lord Sent Jone that was lord grandmaster gave ii ap. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to W. Montagu* 25 Dec. She came attended with the greatest part of her court; her grand-master... the first lady of her bedchamber [etc.].

2. The head of one of the military orders of knighthood, e. g. the Hospitallers, Templars, etc.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 59 Of the Templars orders. For when their gr[and]mastrer, James Burgonion was burnt at Paris [etc.]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 59 Otto, grand master of the Templars. 1777 WATSON *Philipp II* (1839) 67 The sieur de la Valette, grand-master of the knights of Malta. 1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 515 The present inclination... was to leave the nomination of a Grand Master to the Knights. 1820 SCOTT *Vanhoë* xxviii. On an elevated seat... sat the Grand Master of the Temple.

b. The head of the order of Freemasons (or of a 'province' of this), or of later societies which imitate its constitution, as the Odd Fellows, etc.

1724 *Weekly Trnl.* 25 Jan. 2769/1 Sampson... was accounted Grand Master of that Fraternity [Free Masons]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 246/2 George Drummond, of the society of Free Masons in Scotland Grand Master. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Sket* xlii. The Perpetual Grand Master of the Glorious Appollers.

† 3. A leading member of a trade guild. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 293 [He] is never free of the Company... till he hath drunk out his Apprentise-hood among the Grand Masters.

Hence **Grandmastership**, the office or position of grandmaster.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* I. Wks. 1826 III. 241 She bequeathed to Ferdinand... the grand-masterships of the three military orders. 18... LOWELL *Leg. Brittany* Poet. Wks. 1890 I. 95 He had spared no thought or seed's expense, That by and by might help his wish to clip his darling bride... the high grandmastership. 1822-3 SCHAFF *Enyel. Relig. Knowl.* I. 49 King Ferdinand now united the grand-masterships of St. James, Calatrava, and Alcántara to the crown.

Grandmaternal (*grændmātŏrŏl*), *a.* [f. GRAND a. + MATERNAL a.] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a grandmother; grand-motherly.

1790-1811 *Combe Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) I. 260 Maternal or grand-maternal pleasures will not, I fear, compose any part of the happiness of her life. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 455 In spite of paternal protests and grand-maternal tears, the fatal miscalculation was explained on the block. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* vii. (1892) 91 He named a grandmaternal date for the year of the baroness's birth.

Grandmother (*grændmōðŏr*, *grænmōðŏr*), Also 5 *graunt(o)moder*, 6 *grandemoder*, -mother, 7 *graunt-mother*. [See GRAND a. 12 b.]

1. The mother of one's father or mother.

1424 [Implied in GRANDMOTHERLESS]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 429/1 The graunte mother of Saynt aldebauche. 1496 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. c. Sir Robert Balthorp, kt. or Dame Elizabeth his wife, graunfeder & grauntmoder to the said Elizabeth. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Tim.* I. 5 The unfynaid faith... which dwelt first in thy graundmother Lois, and in thy mother Eunice. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. vi. ii. 182, I made another Latin Speech to the Duke, touching his Gran-Mothers death. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 Her grandmother sent a chair for her. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* II. 18 It was the portrait of her grandmother. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 26 A great-grandmother, who was a tower of physical strength, descending into a grandmother, perhaps a little less strong.

b. Phrases. *This beats my grandmother*: said of something that excites astonishment. *Teach your grandmother to suck eggs* (see EGG sb. 4 b). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 889/2 Well, this does beat my grandmother, I must say!

c. fig. 1666 *Will of Carew* (Somerset Ho.). My body to my grand-mother the Earth. 1650 B. DISCOLLINIUM 15 Ignorance is the Grand-mother of mistaken Necessity. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 46, I strolled away to mother church, and

or rather to grandmother church. I mean the Romish chapel. 1870 E. A. FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 9 Athol. . built himself the grandmother of pews. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 5 If the Gothic language be the legitimate mother of the Old German, it must also be, through the Saxon, the grandmother of English.

2. A female ancestor.

1256 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 The fourth thynge that is dysprayed in our grandmother Eve, was that she was curyous. 1888 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* 1. 1. 266 With a child of our Grandmother Eve, a female. 1666 HIERON. *Truth's Purchase* Wks. (1613) I. 61 Our grandmother Heuath. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v.* iii. 366 Satan tempted our grandmother Eve.

3. attrib. (quasi-adj.).

a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 119 What excellency is there in it, for which he should . . . repine to be at rest, and return to his old grandmother dust? 1649 E. SPARKS in J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* Pref. A 3a, Our grave Author . . . was . . . master of those three Grandmother-Languages inscribed on the Cross of Christ, besides some others of their progeny. 1814 *Prophetess* iii. iii, I held him here with these grandmother hands.

Hence **Grandmotherhood**, the condition or fact of being a grandmother; **Grandmotherism**, the relation of being a grandmother; **Grandmotherless** a., without a grandmother.

1242 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 57 Pan shall he be left . . . graunt-moderles. 1805 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 324 The apparent grandmotherism seems now reversed between us. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Sophocles' Antigone* Wks. 1860 XIV. 201 Surely . . . she will command that reverence from you, by means of her grandmotherhood, which by means of her ethics she might not.

Grandmotherly (grænd-, grænmððəli), a. [f. GRANDMOTHER + -LY.] Pertaining to or befitting a grandmother. Now often fig. of government, legislation, etc.: Characterized by a trivial minuteness of detail in its regulations, as if the governed were children incapable of protecting their own interests.

1842 C. WHITEHEAD *Richard Savage* (1845) III. vii. 390 But this device is grandmotherly. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Apr. They have abjured all attempt to rule Paris except by a grandmotherly kind of coaxing. 1874 Mrs. J. W. HORNE *Sex & Educ.* 17 A good old grandmotherly doctrine, handed down from parent to child. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 914 'Now Jerome,' said Irene, in the advising grandmotherly manner she often assumed. 1883 *Athenium* 8 Sept. 309/3 The enterprising traveller had set their rather grandmotherly regulations at defiance. 1888 LOWELL *Prose Wks.* (1890) VI. 228 Those theories of grandmotherly government which led to our revolt from the mother country. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* vi. 277 There was no grandmotherly legislation in those days.

Grand-nephew. [See GRAND a. 12 b.] The son of a nephew or niece.

a 1639 WORTON *Will in Walton* *Life* (1651) c 9 My two Grand-nephews Albert Morton . . . and Thomas Bargrave. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 346. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peasage* xxix, I'll have you out, were you twenty times my grand-nephew.

Grandness (grændnæs). [f. GRAND a. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being grand; magnificence, splendour, grandeur. Also, a grand action.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat. v.* (1724) 80 The grandness of the fabric. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust* 1252 He did too many grandnesses, to note Much in the meaner things about his path. 1873 Mrs. WHITNEY *Other Girls* x. (1876) 160 It's good to have grandness somewhere, or else nobody would have any place to stretch in. 1893 W. A. P. MARTIN in BARROWS *Parl. Relig.* II. 1142 Had Columbus realized the grandness of his discovery.

Grand-niece. [See GRAND a. 12 b.] The daughter of a nephew or niece.

1830 in BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxix, The colonel . . . requested his grand-niece to accept of his hospitality. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peasage* xlv, Lord Baddington the fourth had not deemed his grand-nieces worthy of a thought . . . The grand-niece-in-law had hitherto pertinaciously refused to hold any intercourse with Lord Baddington's widow.

† **Grandio**¹. Obs. [pseudo-Sp., from the notion that Sp. masc. sb. end in -o. Cf. GRANDIO.] = GRANDEE.

1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gifty* n. i. 28 In th' opinion of the best, grandes, dukes, marquesses, condes, and other titulados. 1634 S. K. *Noble Soldier* n. i. in BULLEN O. P. I. 283 Grandes and Lords of Spaine be witness all What here I cancell.

|| **Grandio**². Obs. [L. *grandio* hail; in early modern physiology used for a minute granular body.] (See quot.)

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. (ed. 2) 151 Whether it [the chicken] be not made out of the grando, gallature, germe or tredde of the egge . . . doth seem of lesser doubt.

Grandpapa (grændpāpā, grænpāpā). [See GRAND a. 12 b and PAPA.] A colloquial substitute for GRANDFATHER. Also **Grandpa**.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 188/1 There is my grandpapa. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Knights* IV. i. Don't you see 'tis empty, Dear grand-papa? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 They . . . call him grand-papa's master.

b. **Grandpapa dunc.** (Cf. GRANDFATHER 4.) 1898 O. BROWNING *Peter-Gl.* vi. 52 The 'Grandpapa' dance of which Peter was particularly fond.

Grandparent (grændpærent). [See GRAND a. 12 b.] A parent of a parent.

1830 in BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 1868 WALT WHITMAN *Poems*

137 The white-haired Irish grand-parents. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *U. S. Hist.* v. 31 Their grand-parents had told them of a country far to the west.

So **Grandparentage**, the state or condition of being a grandparent or of having grand-parents.

1889 *Nature* 24 Jan. 299/5 Families differently grouped according to their parentage and grandparentage. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 3/6 Such a life as might be expected from his grand-parentage.

|| **Grand pas**. Obs. Also anglicized 7 grand paw. [Fr.; lit. 'great step'] In quotes, used for: A stylish manner of walking.

1667 LACY *Sanny the Scot* n. Dram. Wks. (1875) 336 Where didst thou learn the grand pas, Peg? It becomes thee rarely. 1668 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 139 They are taught little more than the Grand Paw, and to make a Salam. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xiv, The story, like a horse on the grand pas, seemed to be advancing with rapidly, while, in reality, it scarce was progressive at the rate of a yard in a quarter of an hour.

Grandpaternal (grændpætənl), a. Somewhat jocular. [f. GRAND a. + PATERNAL a.] Of or befitting a grandfather; grandfatherly.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lett.* 20 Feb. in *Lett. to R. H. Horne* (1877) I. xxxviii. 245 You give me grand-paternal advice sometimes. 1884 E. YATES *Kezoll* I. ii. 40 The finances of the grand-paternal establishment.

|| **Grandpère** (granpær). [Fr.; lit. 'grandfather']. A variety of the cotillon (Cf. *Cent. Dict.*).

1835 *Woman* I. 171 Are not the forms of dance more recently introduced, the Galoppe, Mazurka, Cotillon, Grandpère, 'romping'?

Grandpice, obs. form of GRAMPUS.

Grandrills. [Cf. DRILL sb.] (See quot.)

1823 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Diet. Needlework, Grandrills*, a dark grey material, made of cotton . . . and employed for the making of stays; a description of coarse Jean.

Grandship, *nonce-wd.* The personality of a 'Grand' (see GRAND B. 4).

1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 165 The Grand, he pray'd for Silence to the Herd; at length . . . Clamour ceas'd, and thus his Grandship open'd.

Grand signior. Forms: see SIGNIOR. [ad. It. *gran signore* 'great lord': see GRAND and SIGNIOR. Some of the forms are assimilated to the Fr. equivalent *grand seigneur*.]

1. The **Grand Signior**: the Sultan of Turkey.

1502 WORTON *Lett. to Ld. Zouch* 6 Aug. in *Reliq.* (1685) 683 The Grand Signior yet liveth in Croatia. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* in *Hum.* I. i. Wks. (1616) 9 Our Turkie companie neuer set the like to the Grand-Signior. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 177 Ambassador for many years to the Grand Signior from the King . . . of England. 1713 WARREN *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 59 The Grand Signior with all his Janizaries about him. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 399 [The Zebra] It is frequent with the African ambassadors to the court of Constantinople, to bring some of these animals with them, as presents for the Grand Signior. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 445 Intending . . . to lay some complaints before the Effendi of the Grand Signior.

† 2. A great noble. Obs.

The F. grand *seigneur* is occasionally used in recent English books in this sense.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 81 The Grand-seigniors and great men of the citie. *Ibid.* 536 M. Valerius Maximus . . . being one of the grand-seigniors of Rome. 1880 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby Ho.* I. 142 A Paladine in the field, a grand *seigneur* in the drawing-room.]

Grandsire (grændsaiə, grænsiə). Forms: see GRAND a. and SIRE; also 4 gransuire, -ser, 5 gransier, grawn(e)sire, -syre, 6 graysner; Sc. 6 grant-, grandschir, 7 grandshor, -ir, 9 gran(d)sher, dial. gransir. [a. AF. *grantsire*: see GRAND a. 12 b and SIRE.]

1. = GRANDFATHER I. arch. and dial.

c 1290 *Beket* 473 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 120 Bi he þingus daye henries þat ovre grantsire was. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6353 Vor he wilnede vorto ligge is grantsire ney. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 259 Sarug was Abraham his fader gransuire. c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 2169 Synkes not in your sowle þe sorow of your gransuir. 1474 CARTON *Chesse* 53 Conuincyow of his fader his gransuire and of his gransuiris fader. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 124 Hys gransuiris [misprinted gransuiris] fader was an harper and meter of landes. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 151 All the eslays made by your graysner and fader. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* C. *Cordilla* vi. 1 My gransuire Bladud hight. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 212 My father was King of England . . . and his father my gransuire was also King of England. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. i. xxvi. 169 If an Heiress is contracted lawfully in full Marriage by a Father or Grand-sire. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 566 His gransuire sent him to the sylvan chace. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxvii. By Woden wild, (my gransuire's oath). 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 112 The sword his gransuire bore. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gransir*, grandfather.

b. The sire of a sire (of an animal, esp. a horse). 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 384 Another chestnut [horse], but with the characteristic black spots of his gransuire.

c. † **First gransuire**, *great gransuire* = great-grandfather. (See also GREAT a. 21 b.)

c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 13602 Aschatus . . . þat is my fader so fre, and bi first gransuir.

2. Sc. A great-grandfather. (Cf. GRANDFATHER 2.)

1543 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 432/1 Or souerane ledvis feder . . . hir gudschir, & grantschir. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) III. 619/1 His maiesties vmquihle darrest grandschir. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 91 The father, gudshir, and grandshir. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 606/1 The estate . . . Hes beine possesst be me my father gudshir and grandshir thir threescore and ten yeires bygone. 1806 R. JAMIESON'S *Pop. Ball.* I. 292 His granshir, his gutsbir, his daddie.

3. A forefather, progenitor. arch.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 52/182 þe kyng Alfred, is grauot-sire, þat hous a-vedr hadde. 1573 TWYNE *Enaid* x. (1584) Q. V. Thy soule vnto thy gransdiers gosts. I send. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A iiij, Our Grand-sire Adam. 1693 C. DRYDEN in J. D. S. *Juvenal* vii. (1697) 182 In Peace, yve Shades of Some Great Gransdires rest. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* 1. 6 Some sorcerer, whom a far-off grand-sire burnt Because be cast no shadow. 1866 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXII. 157/2 Our colonial gransdires of course stressed the first syllable in *kired naon*. *apostrophe*. 1649 MURTON *Eikon.* xx. Wks. (1847) 321/1 So did . . . our gransdires papists in this realm.

4. A man of an age befitting a grandfather; an old man. arch.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 50 Do good old gransdires, & withall make known Which way thou trauestest. 1829 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 10 Auld gransdreshers at their doors sat beikin'.

5. attrib. (quasi-adj.).

1502 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 37 For I am prouer'd by a Gransdier Phrase. 1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* (1638) 85 Yet had their pleasure not a grand-sire life. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* viii. iv. (1860) II. 56 Von grey promontory, about whose gransdires knees the waves are gambolling.

6. **Bell-ringing**. A particular method of ringing the changes on a ring of bells; its varieties are designated *grandsire cinque*, *grandsire bob*, *grandsire triples*, etc.

1671 *Antinologia* 95 Grandsire is the best and most ingenious Peal that ever was composed, to be rang on five bells. *Ibid.* 102 This Peal of Grandsire . . . is the absolute foundation from whence the excellent Peal of Grandsire bob (on six bells) had its beginning and method. 1671, 1677 [see BOB sb.]. 1798 in *Genil. Mag.* (1825) XCV. 1. 298 A full and complete peal of grandsire triples, consisting of 5040 changes. 1809 in *Southey Comm.* pl. Bk. IV. 390 A peal of grandsire-hob-cotons containing 126 changes. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ct. Bells Devon* iii. 40 The College Youths rang at . . . S. Bride's, London, the first peal of 5000 grandsire cinquies on twelve bells. 1883 *B. Ham Daily Post* 19 Oct. 7 A peal of 10,176 changes of gransdires majors . . . This is the longest peal ever rung . . . upon hand-bells.

Grandson (grændsøn, grænsøn). [See GRAND a. 12 b.] A son's or daughter's son.

1836 WARNER *Arch. Eng.* II. xi. (1880) 48 Alcuin grand-sonne searching long the Thefts he could not finde. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 250 Whichonly hath bin obstructed by my gransdones treachery. 1724-5 LORD C. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 211 These works shall be the first foundation of the libraries of my three gransdons. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 248 Stephen . . . was indeed the grandson of the conqueror, by Adelia his daughter. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. 24 She expected a little grandson also.

b. *transf.* of a horse.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 184/1 The Darley Arabian's line is represented . . . through his son Flying Childers, his gransons Blaze and Snip, and his great-grandson Snap. *Ibid.* 185/2 The Baron . . . and his grandson Blais Athol.

c. Comb. **Grandson-in-law**.

1898 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/1 If a grandson-in-law is a grandson.

Hence **Grandsonship**.

1856 DONALDSON in *Cambridge Ess.* 30 Among the Romans, a man, of whom grandsonship could not be predicated, was dubbed a *terra filius*.

Grand tour. [Originally Fr. = 'great circuit'; but now apprehended as an English phrase.]

A tour of the principal cities and places of interest in Europe, formerly supposed to be an essential part of the education of young men of good birth or fortune. Chiefly in phr. to make the grand tour.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. a vj, And no man understands Livy and Caesar . . . like him who hath made exactly the *Grand Tour* of France and the *Giro* of Italy. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 261 Should we not make the *Grand Tour* upon this occasion? 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* i. (1760) I. 3 You have made the grand tour. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 56/2 In 1724 he [Chesierfield] left the University to make the usual grand tour of Europe. 1869 ROGERS *Pref. to Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 12 Young men of fortune and fashion made what was called the 'grand tour' under the guidance of a tutor.

b. *transf.* To take the grand tour of: to make the circuit of, go round.

1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* I. xv. 270 The decanters now take the 'grand tour' of the table.

Hence **Grand-tour v.**, *nonce-wd.*, to 'make the grand tour'.

1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 392 [They] were grand-touring in Italy and Sicily.

Grand-uncle. [See GRAND a. 12 b.] One's father's or mother's uncle; a great-uncle.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 19 He also . . . was crowned king of France . . . he the gret mighte . . . of his graunt uncle Henry cardinal of Engleterre. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. i. 52 He promoted it with all the ardour of his grand-uncle. 1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 12 My present maid has a grand-uncle in town. 1881 J. GRANT *Cammermans* I. ii. 24 I won't consult grand-uncle on that matter, Cousin Hew.

† **Grane**, sb. Obs. Also 3-4 grone. [Not in OE., but app. in ablaut relation to the synonymous GRIN sb.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Leste heo beo ikeht purh summe of þe deofles grone. *Ibid.* 270 So luelig þis is edmodnesse & so smel þet no grone ne meir heor etholden. 1331 *Mfr. Houn.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud.* d. neu. 57r. *Mfr.* 247/1 He sauh al þe eorþe was sprad wip panteris and wip grones blake. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 437 þes two lawis ben grones [misprinted granes] to be fend to grone men in his net. — *Set. Wks.* III. 293 þe day of dome schal come

as a snare, or grane. 1382 — *Amos* iii. 5 A bird shal falle in to grane of erthe. — *Judith* ix. 23 Be he taken with the grane of his egen in me. — *Matt.* xxvii. 5 He hangid bym with a grane. c 1430 *Lyng. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 That fro bir gravys [read granys] and bir snare Goth not away that comyth between.

Grane (grēn), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7, 9 grain, 9 dial. green. [f. prec.; the form *green* may belong to GRIN *v.*] *trans.* To choke, strangle.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 112 One executioner on one side, and another on the other, graned him [the condemned person] with a linnen cloth about his neck, pulling the same till they forced him to gape. 1674-91 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 101 To Grain or Grane; to choke or throttle. 1806 *BLOOMFIELD Wild Flowers* 43 Till I was nearly gran'd outright He hugg'd so woefully hard. 1823 *MOOR Suffolk Words, Green, throttle*—choak. A tight collar is said to green a horse. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, Grain, to gripe the throat; to strangle.

Grane, obs. f. GRAIN; northern f. GROAN.

† **Grannell**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Variant of GARNEL *v.*] *trans.* To store up in a granary.

1621 *BOLTON Stat. Incl.* 43 (Act 8 Edw. IV) Diverse persons... have used to buy... great store of corns to grannell up the same to sell upon a dearth.

† **Graner**, *Obs. Forms*: 5-7 graner, 6 grayn-, grainard, granier, grayner, 6-7 granar, (granard). [ad. *F. grenier*; the forms have been variously influenced by GRAIN and GRANARY. Cf. GARNER.]

1. Some utensil belonging to a brewery; perh. a vessel for holding grain.

1413 *E. Wills* (1882) 22 Y be-quethe to... Ion, 1 graners, an a flot, an a planer.

2. A granary, graner.

1531 *ELVOT Gov. n. ix.* (1537) 128 b, They lacked corne in their graneyard. 1538 *BALE Enterlude John Bapt.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 110 He wyll byrynge the wheate into hys barn or grayner. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Matt.* iii. 12 He shal vterly cleanse his floore, & ley up the wheate in his granard. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Comes horreorum*, the overseer of the graner and bakehouse... in a princes house. 1599 *TOMSON Cabin's Sermon*. Tim. 639 f. They have... their graniers and their caves full. 1583 *STANVURST Ennis* iv. (Arb.) 109 Much lyk when pismers their corner in granar ar hurding, Careful of a winter nipping, in barns they be pilling. 1610 *HEALEY tr. Vives on St. Aug. Cille of God* xv. 261. 567 The graner or place where meate was kept for all the creatures [in the Ark]. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Garnar, Granar*, corne chamber. 1628 *WITHER Bril. Remem.* iv. 1362 Our Granards filled, and our Gates made strong.

Grange (grēndz), *sb.* *Forms*: 4-7 graunge, 6 grange, grange, granego, 4- grange. [a. AF. *graunge* (F. *grange*)—med. L. *grānea*, *grānica* f. *grān-um* GRAIN *sb.*]

1. A repository for grain; a granary, barn. *arch.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4689 Garners and Granges fill [he] wit sede. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. F.* 11. 190 And eke of loves mo eschaunges Than ever comes in in graunges. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iv. ix. 253 A man... brought to losse and damage by fortune of fyre in his hous or in his grange. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 All these carriages were sette in voyde granges and barnes. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 175 When, for their teeming flocks and granges full, In wanton dance they [unlettered hinds] praise the bounteous Pan. 1853 *TURNER Dom. Archit.* II. 119 The grange was equivalent to our modern barn, where the corn is placed before it is thrashed. 1853 *M. ARNOLD Scholar-Gipsy* xiii. And thou hast climb'd the hill. Then sought thy stray in some sequester'd grange. 1873 *HALE In His Name* i. 3 Beyond, she could see large farms with their granges.

2. An establishment where farming is carried on; † also, rarely, a group of such places, a village (obs.). Now applied to: A country house with farm holdings attached, usually the residence of a gentleman-farmer.

c 1300 *Havelok* 764 Forbar he neyther tun, ne gronge, pat he ne yede with his ware. 1377 *LANGL. P. PL. B.* xvii. 71 The Samaritan... ladde hym so forth on lyard to *lex-christi*, a grange. a 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 421 Of an abbaye ye make a grange. 1530 *PALSCOR* 227 f. Grange or a lytell thorp, *hamean*. Grange, *petit nillage*. c 1550 *BALE K. Johan* (Camd. Soc.) 23 Our changes are soch that an Abbaye turneth to a grange. 1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 38 f. Polycarpus... hidd himselfe in a grange or village not far off from the cite. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 103 It received moreover granges [i. e. *rura*] with cornfields, vine yards, pastures and woods. 1622 *FLETCHER Prophetess* v. iii. Make this little grange seem a large empire. 1623 *COCKERAM, Grange*, a lone house in the Country, a Village. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 159 *Grange*,... a Building which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and other necessary Places for Husbandry. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. xxx. 503 A Messe and a Grange called Badley Grange, of the Value of 42 Shillings in Cheshire. 1849 *W. IRVING Crayon Misc.* 300 One of these renovated establishments, that had but lately been a mere ruin, and was now a substantial grange. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xci. The thousand waves of wheat, That ripple round the lonely grange. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. I.* xvii. 508 They were scattered in lonely granges.

b. esp. *Hist.* An outlying farm-house with barns, etc. belonging to a religious establishment or a feudal lord, where crops and tithes in kind were stored.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 482 He is wont for tymber for to go, And dwellen at the grange a day or two. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 368 (Add. MS.) All here studie is granges, shepe, nete, and rentes. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy. i.* 97 Great lodes have cottages or graunges towards the South, from

whence their tenants bring them millet. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 88 Of this sort were their Granges and Priories. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* iii. A grange, or solitary farm-house, inhabited by the bailiff, or steward, of the monastery. 1868 *YONGE Canoes* (1877) I. viii. 52 He... harassed a few brethren of the Abbey of Croyland, who inhabited a grange not far from Spalding. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 145 [They] turned aside to a grange of the monks of Abingdon.

† 3. A country house. *Obs.*

1552 *HULOET, Grange*, or manour place without the walls of a cite, *suburbanum*. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. (1837) 98 His wife abode A grange of the towne, where he had buyll a grange. c 1595 *DANIEL Compt. Resonand Poems* (1717) 47 Soon was I train'd to a Sommer house, or Grange; 1611 *CORIC, Beauregard*, a Sommer house, or Grange; a house for pleasure, and recreation. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 16. 454 Eight yeeres... had been absent out of the Cite, and lived in his Countrie Grange. 1630 *DONNE Sermon*. xxxix. 31 The Grange or country house of the same Landlord. 1633 *HEYWOOD Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 43 Who can blame him to absent himselfe from home, And make his Fathers house but as a grange, For a Beautie so Attractive.

† 4. fig. in various senses. *Obs.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 179 [Thou] The heape of mishap of all my griefe the graunge. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 265 Though England be no graunge, but yeldeth every thing. 1581 *T. HOWELL Deutes* (1879) 201 Where all delights condeide are shut, in sharp repentance grange. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vii. vii. 21 Ne have the watry foules a certayne grange Wherein to rest. 1632 *LITACOW Trans.* ix. 385 It [Sicily] was also aunciently called the Grange of the Romanes.

5. U. S. A lodge or local branch of the order of 'Patrons of Husbandry', an association for the promotion of the interests of agriculture.

1875 *C. F. ADAMS in N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 405 The great convention of the Granges held at Springfield, Ill. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) VII. 9 *Grange*,... used in the U. S. since 1867, as the familiar name of the state and subordinate organizations of the 'patrons of husbandry', a national association of agriculturists.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *grange account*, *farm*, † *horse*, † *house*, *keeper*, † *place*; *grange apple*, a particular variety of apple; † *grange-gotten a.*, † born in a grange, descended from farmers.

1824 *KIRK Abingdon Acc.* p. xxxi. This account is followed by a *grange account of Mercham. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Annot.* 48 A new variety has been produced between this and the *Grange apple. 1878 *MACLEAR Celts* vii. (1879) 118 All stocked forth from their little 'grange farms' near the monastery. 1886 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. (1889) 112 *Grange-gotten Pierce of Gaulton, and Spensers two like sort, Meane Gentlemen. 1667 *DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE Life Duke of N.* (1886) 152 *Grange horses, hackney horses, manage-horses, and others. 1850 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 It is long since we met, and our house is a *Grange house with you. 1590 *Tarlton's New Purgat.* 48, I would have this staye at our little grange house in the Countrey. 1701 *Grange-keeper [see GRANGER 2]. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5044 (Fairf.) Pai... be silwarde fande atte a *grange place [Cott. garnes] sojournd. 1590 *GREENE Roy. Exch.* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 22 Sequestering himself in a grange place.

† **Grange**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec.] *trans.* Perh. a fig. use of a vb. meaning 'to engross (corn)'

c 1595 in *Birch Mem. Q. Eliz.* (1754) I. 353 This ruffianry of causes I am daily more and more acquainted with, and see the manner of dealing, which groweth by the queen's straitness to give these women, whereby they presume thus to grange and buke causes.

Granger (grēndzə). Also 7 grangier, grainger. [a. AF. *graunger* (F. *grangier*), f. *grange* GRAIN *sb.*]

1. One who is in charge of a grange; a farm-bailiff; also, 7 a tenant-farmer.

c 1112 in *Mem. St. Giles's, Durh.* (Surtees) 196 note, Undecimus erit Graunger et Custos Carucarum. 1583 *STANVURST Ennis* iv. (Arb.) 109 Soom grangers with goade jads restye be pricking. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 225 As if he had slain his Grangier, or Bailiff of his husbandry. 1641 *BEST Farn. Bks.* (Surtees) 97 His tenants the grangers are tyed to come themselves, and winde the woll. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 4 To the end that God might be acknowledged Lord, and they his grangers and vine dressers. 1701 *COWELL's Law Dict.*, *Granger*, the Granger, or Grange-keeper, an Officer belonging to Religious Houses, who was to look after their Grange. 1877 *F. G. LEE Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 140 The granger who takes charge of the garners and barns of a religious house.

2. U. S. a. A member of a 'grange' (see GRAIN 5).

1875 *C. F. ADAMS in N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 395 The time has now come when the Granger can be looked upon as a phenomenon of the past. 1866 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 24 The leading Grangers were afraid to go into politics.

b. A farmer (see quot. 1857).

1889 *I. R. Lady's Rancho Life Montana* 121 They call the farmers here 'grangers', as distinct from ranch-men or stock-men... The granger is held in low estimation by the stock-man. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Granger*, a farmer, a countryman (Humorous. U. S.).

c. pl. Short for *granger shares*.

1885 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 449 f. One has but to mention the word 'railway', and there arises to the mind a congeries of difficult questions dealing with Western 'grangers'. 1897 *Daily News* 17 June 3 f. Other stocks reacted, Grangers leading the railways.

3. attrib. (sense 2), as *granger law*, *movement*, *party*; *granger road* (U. S.), one of the railways which convey grain from the Western States; *granger shares* (U. S.), shares in the granger roads.

1889 *Contemp. Rev.* May 700 The rash 'granger' laws of more than a decade ago firmly established the principle. 1875 *C. F. ADAMS in N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 395 That *Granger movement, which... has played a most prominent part in the politics of certain of the North-western States.

1883 *BYRCE Amer. Comm.* II. ii. xlv. 202 The farmers associated themselves in societies called 'Granges'... for the promotion of agriculture, and created a 'Granger party, which secured drastic legislation against the railroad companies. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 7 f. The 'granger roads gained 16 per cent. in net. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., High-priced 'granger shares.

Grangerize (grēndzəriz), *v.* [f. *Granger* (see below) + -IZE.]

In 1769 James Granger published a 'Biographical History of England', with blank leaves for the reception of engraved portraits or other pictorial illustrations of the text. The filling up of a 'Granger' became a favourite hobby, and afterwards other books were treated in the same manner.] *trans.* To illustrate (a book) by the addition of prints, engravings, etc., especially such as have been cut out of other books.

1882 *SALA in Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Nov. 463/3 Mr. Ashton's 'Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne'... would be a capital book to grangerize. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 4 f. He... proceeded to 'Grangerize' or illustrate it, by the insertion of his mass of materials.

Hence *Grangerized ppl.*, *Grangerizing vbl. sb.* Also *Grangerization*, the action of grangerizing; *Grangerizer* = *GRANGERITE*; *Grangerism*, the practice of grangerizing; *Grangerite*, one who grangerizes.

1886 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 468/3 A very handsome 'grangerized' copy of Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 5 f. A great piece of 'Grangerizing is now on view... a copy of James Granger's 'Biographical History of England'. 1885 *Standard* 24 Jan. 5/3 By inlaying each page with the accumulated materials for its 'Grangerization, he turns a quarto into a folio. 1885 *N. Y. Tribune* 13 Jan. (Cent.). The portraits of actors will be paged separately, with blank backs, for the benefit of 'Grangerizers. 1896 *Booksellers' Catal.*, The value to a Grangerizer of this huge collection of portraits cannot be over-estimated. 1882 *SALA in Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Nov. 463/3 The only drawback to 'Grangerism is that [etc.]. 1881 *A. LANG Library* 20 *Grangerite. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 6 f. A fine specimen of the Grangerite art. 1889 *Book-vern* 362 *Granger's History* was the first book extended by the introduction of extra prints illustrative of its text, and Mr. Granger was the original Extra-illustrator, the father of the noble band of Grangerites.

† **Grangousier**. Also 6 grandgosier. [Use of *Grangousier* (= F. *grand gosier*, 'great throat'), proper name of a character in *Rahelais*.] One who will 'swallow' anything. Also attrib.

c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* iii. i. in *Archiv Stud. d. neu. Spr.* (1897) 25 He gave me thys swete wate, to be grime our grangousier withall. 1871 *G. MEREDITH Richmond* lili, Our grangousier public.

† **Grangy**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. GRAIN *sb.* + -Y.] Rustic.

c 1541 *ANON. Papyssic. Exhort.* 6 Ther meters all mang'c Rashe, rural, and grangye.

Grangeriferous (grānifēras), *a.* [f. L. *grānifer* (f. *grānī*, *grānum* GRAIN + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Producing or bearing grain or seed like grain.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Grangeriferous*, that beareth grains, or kernels. 1608 *WILKINS Real Char.* ii. 112 Grangeriferous Evergreen Shrubs. 1688 *R. HOUSSE Armoiries* ii. 115 f. Grangeriferous seed pods bearing small seed like grains. 1794 *MARTYN Roussieu's Bot.* xviii. 252 Fiddle-dock has the valves notched about the edges, one of them usually grangeriferous. 1843 *HUMBLE Dict. Geol. & Min.*, *Grangeriferous*, pods which bear seeds like grains.

Graniform (grānifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *grān-um* GRAIN + -(i)FORM.] Formed like a grain or as if composed of grains; *spec. in Anal. and Bot.*

1778 *CAMPER in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 157 Little graniform bones. 1797 *IBID.* LXXXVII. 207 The inner surface of the horns was graniform. 1829 *LONDON ENCYCL. Plants* 441 *Mesembryanthemum parvifolium*... Leaves graniform expanded bluntly. 1830 *R. Knox Beldard's Anat.* 354 A... very painful graniform or pishiform subcutaneous tumour. 1840 *PAXTON Bot. Dict.*, *Graniform*, formed like grains of corn.

Granilite (grānilitē), *Min.* Now rare. [Introduced by KIRWAN; f. L. *grānī*, comh. form of *grān-um* GRAIN + -LITE.] A granular aggregate of more than three ingredients (see quot. 1796).

1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 346 Granilite. Under this denomination, we may comprehend all granites that contain more than three constituent parts. 1799 — *Geol. Exp.* 166 By granitic compounds, I mean granites, granitells, and granilites. 1865 in *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2) s.v. *Granilite*.

Hence *Granilitic a.*

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 123 This granilitic rock.

† **Granilla** (grānīlā), [Sp., dim. of *grana*: see GRAIN *sb.*] An inferior quality of cochineal, consisting of the dried bodies of small or half-grown cochineal-insects.

1812 *J. SMYTH Pract. of Customs* (1821) 96 Granilla is the refuse of Cochineal, in small grains. a 1873 *CALVERT Dyeing & Calico-printing* (1876) 208 There is also a second production of cochineal before the wet season sets in; if so, it is scraped off with a knife and dried, but it is of inferior quality, and is sold under the name of *granilla*.

Granite (grānīt). Also 8 granat, granot. [ad. It. *granito* (orig. a ppl. adj. = 'grained'), f. *grano* GRAIN *sb.* The It. word has been adopted in most of the European langs.: F. *granit* (cited in *Hatz.-Darm.* from 1690), Sp., Pg. *granito*, Ger., Sw., Da. *granit*, Dn. *granit*.

The 18th-c. form *granate* is due to etymologizing identification of the word with GRANATE *a.* Cf. *granated marble*, s.v. GRANATE *v.*]

1. A granular crystalline rock consisting essentially of quartz, orthoclase-feldspar, and mica, much used in building.

It varies in colour, light grey being the predominating tint. Other varieties are white and light red or pink. [1633-39] I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 49 A. Pannels of Porphyry. B. Ditto of Granito. 1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 232 Columns of great height, of Egyptian granite. 1670 LASSALLS *Voy. Italy* II. 236 Pillars... all of a granite, or speckled marble. 1718 LAOY M. W. *Montagu Let. to Abbe Conti* 31 July. Vast pieces of granite... are daily lessened by the prodigious balls that the Turks make from them for their Cannon. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxvii. Palaces and temples will be demolished to make statues of granite. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 510 The school-house all of square granite. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xv. Huge terraces of granite black. 1851 LAYARD *Pap. Acc. Discov. Niniveh* xiii. 341 A country... rich in stone and costly granites. 1860 TYNALL *Glac.* i. vii. 50 The Aiguille... piercing with its spikes of granite the clear air. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 364 The mansion is built of blue granite. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 233 The tremendous granites of the Grimsel.

2. U.S. 'A kind of rough-grained water-ice or sherbet. Also called rock-punch and rock ice-cream' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1887 N. Y. *Tribune* 7 Apr. (Cent.). Granites... must be frozen without beating, or even much stirring, as the design is to have a rough, icy substance. 1892 *Star* 14 May 4/3 Delicious 'granites' in custard glasses.

3. attrib. and Comb.

a. simple attrib. or quasi-adj. Consisting of or made of granite. *The granite capital or city*, Aberdeen. *The granite State*, New Hampshire, U.S.

1703 MAUNOELL *Journ. Ferns* (1732) 126 Granite Pillars. 1813 SCOTT *Triclin.* iii. x. A pile of granite fragments. 1847 J. F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. iv. 122, I come from New Hampshire, or what we call the Granite state. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lit. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 343 Granite mountains are known at a distance by their rounded tops. 1864 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 307 Aberdeen, the granite capital of the far north. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/4 A well-known surgeon... in the granite city. 1898 *Daily News* 10 May 8/2 A... thoroughfare... paved with granite sets.

b. objective and instrumental, as *granite-dispersion*; *granite-dispersing*, -like, -sprinkled adjs.

1879 Q. *Jrnl. Geol.* Soc. XXXV. 437 The 'granite dispersing capacity of Kirkcubrightshire must have been very great. *Ibid.* The great Kirkcubrightshire 'Granite-dispersion. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (ed. 1848) 90 The first and 'granite-like effect of things. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 20 The granite-like hardness and consistency of the man. 1867 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 147 A boundless reach of 'granite-sprinkled moor.

c. Special comb.: *granite-porphyry* = GRANOPHYRE; *granite-quartz* a., intermediate between granite and quartz; *granite ware*, (a) pottery with a speckled colouring imitating that of granite; (b) the name given to a kind of enameled ironware.

1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. vii. (ed. 2) 140 *Granophyre* ('Granite-porphyry')—a rock composed of a compact, hut thoroughly crystalline (microgranitic) base, through which are porphyritically dispersed crystals of felspar, mica, and quartz (often doubly terminated). 1882 CAPELLO & IVENS *Benignella to Yacca* II. 232 We find... the ground to be composed of 'granite-quartz' rock. 1895 *Tradesman's List*, Pie Dishes—Best White 'Granite Ware.

Granitell (grænit'el). *Geol.* Also granitel, -ello, -ello. [*F. granitelle*, a. It. *granitello*, dim. of *granito* GRANITE.] A binary granite, or granular aggregate of two ingredients (see quot. 1796).

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 343 Mr. D'Aubenton calls the aggregate of quartz and shorl, or of quartz and hornblende, *Granitell*. To avoid all ambiguity, I would propose to denote all these duplicates in general, by the name granitell. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 312 It is no matter whether the rock be a syenite, a granitelle, or a real granite. 1802-3 *Tr. Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 523 This monument appears to be formed of hard granitel, a fossil composed of quartz sand and granite interspersed with particles of black mica. 1848 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia & Montenegro* I. 221 A small-grained granite or granitello. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 211 Semi-granite or granitell is a rock... consisting of a crystalline-granular admixture of felspar and quartz.

Granitic (grænit'ik), a. [*F. GRANITE* + -IC. Cf. *F. granitique*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of granite; composed of, or containing, granite. Of water: Obtained from granite soils.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 357 Granitic Porphyry. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 127 The quartz and mica... indicate a granitic origin. 1807 HEADRICK *View Min. Arran* 57 A granitic vein intersects the strata. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 364 Conditions necessary to produce the granitic texture. 1862 TYNALL *Mountaineer*. 56 A large prism of granite, or granitic mountain. 1864 NEALE *Scot. Poems* 130 How those granitic temples rise. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* exc. 80 The older rocks of the granitic series. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 21 Generally the granitic water is very pure. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* xi. 223 One-sixth of the area of the colony is granitic.

2. fig. Hard, rigid, unimpressible.

1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misérables* III. xii. 64 The granitic solidity of certain celebrated prose. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* xxxvi. 76 Much less we dream of the Holothric speech as of one rigid and granitic whole. 1884 C. L. PINKIS *Judith Wynne* II. iii. 33 His face... was granitic in its effacement of all human feeling. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 137 The granitic, patriarchal figure of Job... is strikingly conceived.

Granitical (grænit'ikāl), a. rare. [*F. prec.* + -AL.] = prec.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 179 note, Granitical [rocks]. 1797 POWWELL *Hist. Devonsh.* I. 146 If... we bow down to this granitical god. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* I. 57 Everywhere schistose or granitical, it [the island] exhibits no trace of volcano. 1804 *Paris* as it was II. lxix. 385 Granitical rocks, fossil shells. 1843 in HUMBOLDT *Dict. Geol. & Min.*

Graniticoline (grænit'ikōlin, -ōin), a. [*F. GRANITE* + *L. colere* to inhabit + -INE.] Of a lichen: Growing upon or attached to granite.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Granitiferous (grænitif'ērōs), a. [*F. GRANITE* + -(I)FEROUS.] Granite-bearing.

1824 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 383 Layers of chloritic, granitiferous slate.

Granitification (grænitif'ikāsh'jən), [*F. GRANITE* + -(I)FICATION.] The action of forming, or the process of being formed, into granite.

1843 in HUMBOLDT *Dict. Geol. & Min.*

Granitiform (grænitif'ōrm), a. [*F. GRANITE* + -(I)FORM.] Resembling granite (see quot. 1876).

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 353 We find also... granitiform porphyries intruding themselves into granite. — *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 705 The talcose gneiss assumes a granitiform structure. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 125 The epithets granitoid and granitiform... are applied to rocks having some resemblance to granite, though not decidedly of granitic nature.

Granitin (grænit'in), *Min.* Now rare. Also granitine. [*F. GRANITE* + -IN (used arbitrarily); app. altered from GRANATINE.] A granular aggregate of three mineral ingredients, one or more differing from those which compose granite.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 325 Hornblende, a stone which enters into the composition of... many granitines, and of most traps. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 296 Grey granite, with nodules of granitin, 1865 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2) s.v. *Granitelle*, Granitine.

Granitite (grænit'it), *Min.* Also -yte. [*F. GRANITE* + -ITE.] A variety of granite (see quot. 1879).

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 734. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 210 Granitite is a term given to those varieties of granite which contain a certain amount of plagioclase (oligoclase). 1887 DANA *Min. & Petrog.* (ed. 4) 470 Biotite granite (*granitite*).

|| **Granito**. In 7 *erron*, garnito. [*It. granito* 'a kind of speckled stone' (Florio, 1611).]

? Granite. In quot. attrib.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov. At the entrance of this stately Palace stand 2 rare and vast fountains of garnito stone. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Granito* (Ital.), a kind of speckled stone or marble very common at Milan, and other parts of Italy.]

Granitoid (grænit'oid), a. and sb. [*F. GRANITE* + -OID.] A. adj. Resembling granite; having the granular-crystalline structure of granite.

1839 MURCISON *Sihur. Syst.* I. xxxi. 418 Small yellowish green veins ramifying through the granitoid and syenitic rocks. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 508 Granitoid mica schists. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. App. II. 308 Numerous granitoid islands. 1881 GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 426 A huge erratic of the usual granitoid gneiss. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 333 No rock of a sedimentary or granitoid character could I detect.

B. sb. A granitoid rock.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 369 Still many aggregates are daily met, which cannot be arranged under any general denomination now in use. Hence I would propose to call them, if any of their constituent parts can be considered as a basis or cement, *Porphyroids*; if none can be considered as a basis, *Granitoids*. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 209 Such (rocks)... as perfectly resemble granite, but are of a very different modification, are here styled granitoids.

Hence *Granitoid* a. = GRANITOID a.

18... NEWBOLD in *Stocquer Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 305 Granitoid gneiss.

Granitone (grænit'ōn), *Min.* ? Obs. Also graniton. [ad. It. *granitone*, augmentative of *granito* GRANITE.] (See quot. 1796.)

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 345 The aggregate of felspar and mica is called *Rapakivi*...; when the felspar exceeds, it forms a durable stone, called in Italy *Granitone*. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 203 Graniton may also be denominated, from the mica assuming the size of plates of talc. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 163 Granitone is found in almost every situation where serpentine exists.

Granitor, variant of GRANATOR.

+ **Granitose**, a. Obs. [*F. GRANITE* a. + -OSE.] Having some of the characteristics of granite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 128 Weight, sometimes granitose, sometimes carbonose. *Ibid.* II. 181 A rock whose base is a mixture of felspar and black hornblende, both in small grains... in this kind of granitose paste are contained tolerably regular crystals of felspar.

Granitous (grænit'ōs), a. rare-1. [*F. GRANITE* + -OUS.] Of the nature of granite.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 345 Granitous graystone.

Granivoros (græniv'ōrōs), a. [*F. mod. L. granivorus* (f. *L. grān-*, *grānum* grain + *vor-are* to devour).] That feeds on grain.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiv. 368 Some kinde of granivorous bird. 1733 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* vi. iii. 362 Granivorous Quadrupeds. 1774 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 371 In granivorous birds... one single organ answers both to the teeth and stomach of granivorous quadrupeds. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 163 This crop is of enormous size in some of the granivorous birds.

+ **Grank**, v. Obs. [App. a frequentative formation on northern *grane* GROAN v., with suffix -k, as in *tal-k, wal-k.*] intr. To groan.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 45 Bot settyes me downe, and grankys, and gromys, And lygys and restys my wery bonys, And all nyght after grankys and goonys, On slepe tyll I be hwyght.

Hence + **Grank sb.**, a groan; + **Granking vbl. sb.**, 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ix. 56 The deyr, so deidly woundit... enters in his tall... with many grank and grone. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 48 Hout man! what signifies reypenyn! Owt grankin, snifteran, twistin, tweynin.

Grannam (grænnəm), *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6- grannam, 8 grannum, 7- grannam, -um; (9 grannan). [colloq. pronunc. of GRANDAM.] A grandmother; an old woman.

1597 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. iv. 30 (Qo.) Grannam this would have been a biting jest. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progr.* iv. i. Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if I may believe my grannam. 1679 *Confinement* 30 Old Grannams shake their empty heads, and cry, I long before read this his destiny. 1734 GAY *What d'ye call it* ii. i. 19 Off my kind Grannam told me—Tim, take warning. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 205 Such breeding as one's grannam preaches. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* iv. ii. Find grannam out a sunny seat. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 406 The first was Moll, the namesake of her grannum. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 404 My grannam, God rest her old soul! 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Grannam, grandmother.

b. Phrases.

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor* East iv. ii. By my grannam's ghost, 'Tis a wholesome saying! 1632 BROME *Court Beggars* II. Wks. 1873 I. 212 As I hope for my Grannams blessing. 1651 H. MORE and Lash in *Enthus. Triumph* (1656) 213 In the rest of your answer you do but teach your Grannam to crack nuts. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew* s.v. *Bit*. He has bit his Grannam; he is very drunk. 1797 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Literary Lond.* II. Wks. 1812 III. 449 They teach forsooth their grannam to suck eggs!

c. attrib. and Comb., as + *grannam-like* adv.; + *grannam-gold* (see GRANDAM 5).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, Grannam-gold, old Hoarded Coin. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 27 Poor Dobbin... Grannum like, had much ado To mumble what he could not chew.

Hence + **Grannamish** a., old-womanish.

1673-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 516 A grannamish and doating superstition.

Grannom, **grannam** (grænnəm, æm), a. A kind of fly (see quots.); also an imitation of it used in fly-fishing.

1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 122 The Grannam-fly is a four-winged fly; as it swims down the water its wings lie flat on its back, it has a small bunch of eggs of a green colour which gives it the name of the Green-tail-fly. 1824 MEADOWS *Angling in Wales* I. 29 The first dropper was a grannom, or green-tail. 1839 CHOLMONDELEY-PENKELL *Fishing* (Badm. Libr.) 283 The grannom... is a reddish brown insect, not uncommon in the bushy reaches of many southern streams.

Granny, **grannie** (græni). Also 7 grannee, 8 grany, 8c. grannie. [See -IE, -Y 4; the dim.; is prob. formed on *grannam*, GRANNAM, rather than on GRANDMOTHER.] A familiar, endearing, or contemptuous synonym of GRANDMOTHER. Also used loosely for 'an old woman', 'a gossip'.

1653 DRAYTON *Wild Gallant* II. i. I never knew your Grandmother was a Scotch woman...; pray whistle for her, and lets see her dance: come—whist Grannie! 1785 BURNS *Addr. Deil* v. My reverend Grannie. 1810 CROMIE'S *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 57 The gladness which dwells in their auld grannie's ee. 1816 *Centl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1 522 This old grannie... sends a message to the Earl. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 22 What things were seen in granny's younger days. 1856 MISS MULLOCK *f. Halifax xxxix.* (ed. 22) 14 'Me want to see Grannie and Uncle Guy.' 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxiv. 247 Stories... for which we are indebted to the old grannies in every village. 1869 HARPER'S *Mag.* Febr. 376/1 'Fairly good huly images thou hast here, granny'. Said I to the old woman.

Fig. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* viii. 36 From the earliest accounts that we have of these two contending grannies [Oxford and Cambridge] they were untoward cross grain'd baggages from children.

b. Phrase. (Cf. GRANDAM 1 b.)

1793 FITZGERALD in *European Mag.* xxvi. 387 Go teach your granny. 1845 *Lond. Jrnl.* I. 191 Now they are taught to teach their grannies how to suck eggs.

2. U.S. local. A nurse or midwife. (Cf. GRANNY v.)

1794 WASHINGTON *Let. Writings* 1892 XIII. 18 An application was made to me by Kate at Muddy hole... to serve the negro women (as n Grany) on my estate.

3. dial. A stupid person, 'old woman'.

1889 S. CHESE. *Gloss.*, Grannny, a simpton: used of both sexes. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 8/5 Characterising the... officials as a set of what they called in Scotland grannies, a parcel of old women [etc].

4. Short for 'granny's knot'.

1865 in *Slang Dict.* a 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* cxxxiv. (1898) 283 He tied his knots into 'grannies'.

5. U.S. 'A duck, the south-southerly or old-wife. More fully, *old granny*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

6. Comb., granny bonnet, muff, a bonnet or muff of a shape resembling those of our grandmothers; *granny's bend*, knot (see quots.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Granny's bend', the slippery hitch made by a lubber. 1894 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 6/6 'Granny bonnets are revived. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 1 This knot... will not jam as a 'granny's knot' would do. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Granny's knot', a term of derision when a reef-knot is crossed the wrong way, so as to be insecure. It is the natural knot tied by women or landsmen, and derided by seamen because it can-

not be unfitted when it is jammed. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/3 The 'Granny-muffs have been found to be really less warm.

Hence **Granny** *v.*, *U.S. local, trans.*, to act as a 'granny' (sense 2) to.

1897 RUTH M. STUART *In Simkinsville* 85 She grannied yore mother when you was born.

|| **Grano** (*grāno*). Pl. *grani* (*grāni*). [*It.*; = *GRAIN sb.1*] A money of account in Southern Italy and the Mediterranean, = about 1/2d. sterling. 1858 *In SIMMONS Dict. Trade*. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 57 A Neapolitan... Decree imposes a Light Due of four grani per ton.

Granolithic (*grənoli'thik*), *a.* [*f. grāno-* (taken as combining form of *L. grānum* *GRAIN sb.1*) + *Gr. lithos* stone + *-ic*.] The designation of a particular kind of concrete. Hence, of buildings, etc.: Made of 'granolithic' concrete.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 35 Patent Granolithic Steps for Harbours. 1893 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/6 The corridors are floored with the well-known granolithic concrete.

† **Gransons**, *pl. Obs. rare* -1. [*a. OF. grenon* (*guernon, gernon*, etc.), of Teut. origin; cf. *ON. gryn* moustache.] The whiskers (of a cat).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 104 If the long hairs growing about her [the cat's] mouth (which some call *Gransons*) be cut away, she loseth her courage.

Granophyre (*grənō'fīr*). *Geol.* [First introduced in *Ger. form granophyr* by Vogelsang 1872; *f. G. gran(it) granite* + (*por*) *phyr* porphyry.] (See quot. 1882.)

1882 *GEIKIE Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 11. iii. 90 Vogelsang has proposed to classify this type [Porphyry] in three divisions: 1st, Granophyre, where the ground-mass is a microscopic crystalline mixture of the component minerals, with a sparing development of an imperfectly individualized magma; 2nd, Felsophyre, ... 3rd, Vitrophyre. 1885 [see *Granite-porphyr*]. 1894 *Naturalist Mag.* 298/16 Buttermere granophyres, Yewdale breccias [etc.]. 1897 *GEIKIE Anc. Volcanoes Gl. Brit.* I. 17 The protrusion of the gabbros and granophyres which mark later stages of the same continuous volcanic history.

Hence **Granophyre** *a.*, composed of granophyre. 1897 *GEIKIE Anc. Volcanoes Gl. Brit.* I. 20 The felsitic and granophyre dykes of Skye.

Granose (*grənō's*), *a. rare* -o. [*ad. L. grānōsus*, *f. grānum* *GRAIN sb.1*; see -OSE.] Full of, or resembling, grains.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Granose*, full of Grains. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Granose*, in *entom.*, having the form of a string of grains or beads; moniliform, as the antennae of many insects.

Grant (*grānt*), *sb.1* Forms: see the *vb.* [*f. the vb.*] The action of granting; the thing granted.

† 1. *a.* Consent, permission. *b.* Promise. *c.* Admission, acknowledgement. Also, what is agreed to, promised, admitted, etc. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 238 *pe uieit treouliche bet..hwuch so euer he lust heo.. widsigede he graunt perof.* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5380 *Giue it to quam-sum pou will.* For mi grant sal pou haf per-till. 1330 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 317 *3et of graunt pou mytze fayle.* 1387 *TREVISIA Higden (Rolls)* II. 119 By graunt of Kingisliis, kyng of West Saxon, he firste Birinus ordeined a ceo at Dorchester. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 He hath obliished him-self, bi his awoy and his owen graunt, to [etc.]. 1450 *MVRC* 399 But heo haue graunte of hyte husbunde. 1572 *GASCOIGNE Fruits of Warre* (1831) 214 The noble Prince gaue graunt to my request. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev. i. i.* Wks. 1856 I. 75 Could I awoyde to give a seeming graunt Unto fruition of Antonios love. 1613 *HEYWOOD Silver Age i.* Wks. 1874 III. 88 Gaine by thy grant, life; thy denial, death. 1648 *Boyle Seraph. Love* (1660) 46 [You] might have found yourself as sensibly dissipated by her Grant, as you were by her Change.

b. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17956 (Arundel MS.) Whenne syue pouونده 3eer are past .. penne shal he his grante fulfille. 1390 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 86 *pei hadden graunt of Crist pat he Wolde algaits have mercy.* 1412-20 *LYVC Chron. Troy* i. vi. To performe your hestes & your graunt. 1475 *Rans Collyear* 76 The King was blyth... Of the grant that he had maid. 1575 *CHURCHYARO Chippes* (1871) 98 A wyfe, a queane, did make the French a graunt Upon this rocke in sight of Leeth to stand.

c. 1503 *In Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1841) I. 431 It was sufficiently pruit before the said assis, and als be his ayne graunt, that the said William [etc.]. 1552 T. WILSON *Logike* 57 This is the vse of Reduction by a contradictorie, violently to force the graunt of our sayng. 1565 *JEWEL Repl. Harding* (1611) 116 By M. Hardings owne grant, we may iustly claime preception. 1612 *DONNE Banaanas* (1644) 121 To graunt that we may wish death to be in heaven... is... somewhat more dangerous... a graunt. 1631 *CHAPMAN Caesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 177 Your happy exposition of that place... Euiets glad graunt from me you hold a truth. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* Pref. 17 The very objection is a grant that the Psalms contain deuotions [etc.]. 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)*, This grant destroys all you have urg'd before.

2. The action of according (a request, a favour asked for).

1356 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 851 She of hir love graunt him maid. 1530 *PALMER* 363 There is no graunt maid lyberally, if it be demanded negligently. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. 1. 319 The fairest graunt is the necessitie. 1624 *DE LAUNE tr. Du Moulin's Logick* 86 If a Prince hath granted something to one Citizen, another Citizen may pretend, that the like grant ought to be made unto him also. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 474 The Grant of Remission was wholly in his Will and Pleasure. 1847 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* (1860) V. xxix. 17 Punished with the grant of my wishes. 1892 *LD. ESJER in Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 211/2 The grant or refusal of an injunction upon a matter of law is appealable.

3. An authoritative bestowal or conferment of a privilege, right, or possession; a gift or assignment of money, etc. by the act of an administrative body or of a person in control of a fund or the like.

1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 348 But 3if þei han oþir title þan þen hulla of þe pope, or graunt of him, þei [etc.]. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 763 Heare is to se Your seale at a graunte of a pluralitie. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 67, I know not whether Mr Brunker may have deceiv'd you in his assurances concerning y^e Grant of y^e Phoenix Parke. 1719 *W. Wood Surv. Trade* 174 To oblige the Persons, who... are in Possession... by virtue of old Grants, either to settle, or sell them [lands]. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* (1813) I. 111. 231 The grant of the earldom of Murray to the prior of St. Andrews was confirmed. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. 332 You hastened the grant with an expedition unknown to the treasury. 1824 *R. STUART Hist. Steam Engine* 34 Fifty years after the grant of the patent. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & H. Isl.* II. 69 His [Pepin's] invasion had been preceded by his famous Grant to the Popes. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 539 He obtained a graot of all the lands... belonging to Jesuits in five or six counties. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Gleamings* Ser. II. 234 The primary business of both houses was the grant of money. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 481 The Commons restricted their grant of certain Customs duties... to a single year.

b. The thing granted; a tract of land, a sum of money, etc. which is the subject of a formal grant. Also *capitation-grant* (see *CAPITATION* 3); *grant in aid* (of).

1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Canbul* (1842) II. 197 The revenues... are consumed in grants to learned and religious men. 1852 *Hr. MARTINEAU Hist. Peace* v. iv. (1877) III. 246 In 1834 the government obtained from Parliament the first grant in aid of education. 1860 *TYNOLL Glac.* x. xiv. 169 A small grant of money to purchase thermometers, &c. 1869 *CARRIDGE Cold Water-cure* 136 Jenner... was voted two grants in parliament. 1881 *GLOASTONE Sp. at Leeds* 7 Oct. I am an enemy of the present system of what are called grants in aid. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 355 The Chambers voted a grant towards the expenses. 1897 *Mag. Art* Sept. 254 The trustees of polytechnics are apt to judge of the success of the classes by the amount of grant earned. 1899 *YOUNGSON Punjab Mission* xxiii. 196 From fees and Government grants, according to the grant-in-aid system, the schools are in some cases self-supporting.

4. *Law.* *a.* A conveyance by deed or other written instrument. *† b.* Formerly in more restricted application: A conveyance of such property (*viz.* incorporeal hereditaments) as can pass only by deed. To be or lie in grant: (of property) to be of a nature transferable only by deed.

1596 *SPENSER State Tral.* Wks. (Globe) 611/2 The act of the parent, in any lawful grant or conveyance. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s.v., A thing is said to lie in grant which cannot be assigned with out deed. 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com.* Law xiv. (1636) 56 Grants are never countermandable... in respect of the nature of the conveyance. 1628 *Coke On Littleton* § 259. 172 Grant. *Concessio* is in the Common law a conveyance of a thing that lies in grant, and not in Livery, which cannot pass without Deed. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 362 Heaven is theirs in the grant and reversion. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 317 Grants, *concessiones*; the regular method by the common law of transferring the property of incorporeal hereditaments, or such things whereof no livery can be had. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1053 Where the plaintiff complains of an injury to an easement, it will be incumbent on him (unless he can shew an express grant) to carry his evidence... as far back as possible. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* t. (1877) 19 A grant to A. B. simply now confers but an estate for his life. 1848 *WHARTON Law Dict.* s.v., A grant of personality is more properly termed an assignment or a bill of sale.

5. Chiefly *U.S.* The name given to a portion of land in the occupation of specified persons. *New Hampshire Grants*: now the State of Vermont.

1719 *W. WOOD Surv. Trade* 321 Silver Mines lately discovered to be within the Grant of Monsieur Croizat. 1777 *A. HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 514 They may be obliged to increase their attention to this matter by keeping a body of men somewhere about the Grants. 1842 *L. MUNSSELL in M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) I. 133 There [were] only a few hunters just before the falls, or what is called Clark's grant. 1863 *Amer. Cycl.* XVI. 173 The country west of the Connecticut was only known at that time [1760] by the name of 'New Hampshire grants'. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* IV. xxv. 502 Men poured in from towns in the Grants.

6. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 3) *grant-money*; *grant-earning* adj.; *† grant-parole*, 7 respite.

1892 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 5/4 The attendance of considerable numbers of 'grant-earning' children. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 May 5/4 A number of men have been 'bustled' out of the place in order to get their 'grant money'. 1896 *B. JONSON Devil an Ass* v. vi. H'ath sent thee 'grant-paroll' by me to stay longer A month here on earth.

Grant (*grānt*), *sb.2* *U.S.* [*var. GRAND sb. 6*.]

'In brewing, a copper or iron vessel into which the wort flows from the clarifying battery, and from which it is lifted into the wort-pan' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Grant (*grānt*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* granted.

Forms: 3. *grānti*, 3-7 *grāunt*(e), 4. *grānt*(b)e, *grānty*, 5-6 *grāwn*(e), (5 *grāwunt*, *grōwnte*), 3-*grant*. Also *Pa. t.* 4. *grāunt*(*nt*); *Pa. pple.* 4-6 *grāunt*(*nt*). [*a. AF. graunter, grantor, OF. graanter, grantier*, altered form of *cranter*, *creanter*; -*pop. L. type *crēdēntāre*, *f. crēdēt-em* *pr. pple.* of *crēdere* to entrust, believe.]

† 1. *intr.* To agree, consent; to assent to the request of (a person: const. *dat.*); to agree or consent to or to do (rarely *ad do*) something. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 16851 Joseph... Ne granted neuer wilk wil ne were, to hair gret felunni. 1340 *Aschb.* 225 þei ilke bernþ þat to zenne graunteþ. 1375 *BARBOUR Br.* iv. 352 I grant thar-till; To ly heir marir war hill skill. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2665 *Hypermetra*, [Egistie commanded his daughter, with threats, to kill her husband; and] And, for to passyn harmles of that place, She grauntyth hym. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 338 He... grauntheth with hem for to wende. 1400 *MAUNDE*, (Roxh.) xxx. 138 þai graunted at do all þat he wald bidd þam do. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 250. I graunte to be his derlyng. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 198 þe freendys prayed þe preste to ley þe dede body on his asse. Þerto grauntyd he hem. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 15 At these words graunted Parys to goo to the sayd loustes. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxliii. 365 He graunted to the war with an uell wyll. 1547 *SURREY Eneid* II. 164 Assigning me To the altar; whereto they graunted all. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 245 The Souldiers should haue toss'd me on their Pikes, Before I would haue granted to that Act.

2. *trans.* To agree to, promise, undertake.

† *a.* Const. *dat.* of person, and *acc.* of thing. *Obs.* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1423 Do gao þat moder and laban Rebecca freinen þu for-ðan, And she it granteð midlelike. 1305 *St. Christopher* 77 in *E. E. P.* (1866) 61 He granteð þis anon. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 243 She grauntheth and beight him this. 1400 *Dest.* 1797 978 And he hir graunted þat gate with a good wille. 1400-50 *Alexander* 516 'þat graunt I gadly,' quod þe gome. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Hen. VI.* xxvii. Advise wel ere they graunt, but what they graunt, performe.

b. with *inf.* (preceded by *to*) or *clause* as obj. *Obs.* *exc.* in legal documents.

1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 142 þe Kyng of Denmark 3old hym anon þo And granted crystenmon ever to be. 1450 *Merlin* 23 They that shall come to seche me, have graunted their lord that they shall me sle. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* II. xi. To promytte & graunte to gyue to the that whiche thou neuer leuest to me. 1512 J. WASTELL in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 609 The said John Wastell grauntheth to gyff... xx. markes. 1558 *In Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. v. 186 The said T. V... couenauntheth and grauntheth, to and with the said T. V... that if he [etc.]. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. (1739) 200 Do you grant to hold and keep the Laws and rightful Customs, which the Commonality of your Realm shall have chosen? 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 68 A. covenanted, granted, and agreed that B. should have the land.

3. To accede to, consent to fulfil (a request, prayer, wish, etc.).

1225 *Ancre R.* 34 Holdeð hine ustele, wort he hadde igranted on al þat þe euer wulleð. 1375 *LAV.* 1412 þe þet we wolpeð cwepe be 3ef þou þis woltz gram me [2005 þif þu þis testest me]. 1420 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20/33 And grauntede al his bone. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13988 þes graunt him his prair. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 182 The souldan grauntheth her axinge. 1450 *Aliron Saluacion* 3878 So crist... what eure so wille aske grauntis he hire fauourably. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) G b, Yf I shoulde graunt you at all tymes your affecyons and desyres. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 120 O graunt my suit. 1697 *DARVEN Virg. Georg.* i. 63 Use thyself betimes to hear and grant our Prayers. 1797 *MRS. KAOCLIFFE Italian* li. (1826) 20 Grant me then the only request I have to make. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots* Eng. vii. (1880) 126 The authorities at once cheerfully granted all that they asked.

4. To allow or concede as an indulgence; to permit or suffer (a person) to have (something); to bestow or confer as a favour, or in answer to a request. Const. *dat.* of person, and *acc.* of thing.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 11552 Leue him was igranted god wot to wuche ende. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2506 (Cott.) Was nan þai raght þai grantid grith. [Ibid. 25340 Grant vñ þi maght to þer sua forgiue þai sin, þat [etc.]. 1340 *Ibid.* 20011 + 894 (B. M. Add. MS.) þe archibishop... hap graunted xl daies to pardon to alle þat þis wile þer be. 1374 *CHAUCER Anal. & Arc.* 108 Sheo ne graunted him in his pyynge No grace. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 121 First Crist apperide to þes holy women, for to graunt a pryvilege to womman's kynde. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 219 God to þem that ben well thewed 14th. yow and grauntheth the victorie. 1400 *ROM. Rose* 2986 He me graunted ful gladly The passage of the outer hay. 1450 *Nic. de la Tour* Hiv b. He graunted his [Alsoun's] grace and pardon. 1484 *Sirtees Misc.* (1888) 41 God graunte & gyff thaym joy and comforth. 1500 *Lancelot* 456 Grant ws daies three. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1590) 274 To only these thou seest we graunt this speciall grace Vs to attend. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xviii. 93 When he has granted all he can, if we grant back the Sovereignty, all is restored. 1709 *PRIOR Callimachus Hymn to Jupiter* 116 Great father! grant us virtue, grant us wealth. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 172 By his granting better conditions to the garrison. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 102 Granting him a delay of three days. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 203 It was an Act purporting to grant entire liberty of conscience to all Christian sects. 1860 *TYNDALE Glac.* i. viii. 60 He had... the good sense... to grant me the liberty I requested. 1871 *R. LUIS Calulus* xvii. 7 This rare favour, a laugh for all time, Colonia grant me. 1885 *MARIE COLLINS Prettiest Woman* x. Why might he not grant himself one more sight of her at the door of the Church.

† *b.* With a *thing* as subj. or as indirect obj.: To allow to have. *Obs.*

1420 *Pallad.* in *Insh.* i. 105 Thikke and drie, espie & graunte hit rest. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 98 A small valve... grants entrance to the blood into the right Ventricle.

† *c.* To sanction, permit (an action). *Obs.* 1386 *CHAUCER Melibee* 28 Attemptee weping is nothing defended to him that sorrowful is... but it is rather granted him to wepe... But thogh attemptee weping bee y-graunted, outrageous weping certes is defended.

d. with *inf.* or *clause* as obj.; rarely with obj. and compl.

1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 36 Pider lord

granti us to cunene. c1380 *Wyclif Last Age Chirche* p. xxvi, þe whiche semlant he graunte us to see. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1826 Bot wald 3e grant vs to gaa & gefe vs your lefe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. viii. 51 O þie princes, quham to Jupiter hes grant To beild a new cietie. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xlvii. 13 Graunte, that we may only hope in the. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 207 They graunt him to take it with him. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. ii.* i. 156 The Gods graunt them true. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv.* i. l. viii. 35/2 Our Lord Richard the King, hath granted. That all the Kildes that are in the Thames be taken away. 1834 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 384 God grant that I may find you well enough. for a morning walk.

5. To bestow or confer (a possession, right, etc.) by a formal act. Said of a sovereign or supreme authority, a court of justice, a representative assembly, etc. Also, in *Law*, to transfer (property) from oneself to another person, especially by deed.

c1305 *Pilate* 82 in *E. P.* (1862) 113 Pemperour. grantede pilatus al þat lond to holde hi maistrie. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 103 Asia. Was graunted by commune assent To Sem. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17, I graunte him fulle pover. 1485 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) l. 1 A great taks and disme graunted to the Kinge. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 138 Graunted by Patents. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 181 Where Friendship is, all Offices of Life, are as it were graunted to Him, and his Deputy. 1632 *SANDERSON Sermon* 436 God the Father hath graunted vs. a new Patent. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xlii. 302 The Power here graunted belongs to all Supreme Pastors. 1756 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* App. II. § 2 They the said Abraham Barker and Cecilia his Wife. do, and each of them doth, grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto the said [D. E. and F. G.], their heirs and assigns, all that the capital messuage called Dale Hall. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 725 Granting letters of administration, belongs to the prerogative court of the archbishop of that province. 1840 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 103 The Commons alone could legally grant him money. 1856 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 575 They granted charters to the towns and privileges to the inhabitants. 1893 *Law Reports* 11 Q. Bench Div. 545 (*Headnote*) An attachment granted to enforce compliance with the order of court.

b. with advs. in technical phrases: To grant (land, a title) away, out. † To grant forth (a warrant); to issue.

1583 *STUBBES Anal. Abus.* ii. (1882) 16 The other officers who grant forth the warrants, the Subpœnas. 1661 *A. BROOME Royaltie's Answ.* ii. Songs 75 All titles of honours. being granted away With the grantees stay. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* i. (1877) 2 The lands thus confiscated were granted out by the Conqueror to his followers. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* x. ii. 657 The estates of accused persons had been granted away before conviction. 1896 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. § 2. 14 The grantee of the land is to be entitled to grant the land away to whomsoever he pleases in his lifetime.

† 6. To yield, give up. Also with *over*. *Obs.* 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 122 For Libra graunteth him [i. e. Scorpion] his ende Of eighte sterres. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3103 Þi meche we heske . . to grant vs oure modire . . out of bande. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1590) 42 h. Palladius not accustomed to grant over the possession of him self vpon so vnjust titles, with sword drawne gaue them so rude an answer, that [etc.]. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 331 Certain Thracian women . . granted their haire to this purpose.

7. To admit, confess, acknowledge. Now only in a more restricted use: To concede to an actual or hypothetical opponent (a proposition) to be used as a basis of argument.

a. with obj. either *acc.* with *inf.* or a clause introduced by *that* (often suppressed), rarely *how*. In this sense the imperative mood, the pres. pp. (used *absol.*) and the pa. pp. often introduce an adverbial (concessive) clause.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 27428 (Fairf.) A man . . grauntis [Cott. Yates] . . þat he is falling in misliking. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurence* 366 Pat ypoloyt . . before al had grantit þat he had bene a cristine mane. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/1 The said Robt. wold nought graunte that he had submytted hym in that mater. a 1450 *Le Mortre Arth.* 1652 There he grauntid a monge ben alle . . How in an appelle he dede the galle. 1558 *Mr. WATSON Seven Sacram.* xxi. 123 A synner maye graunt and confesse, that he hath not considered thus great kyndenes of God. 1581 *MALCASTER Positions* xli. (1887) 237 But graunting things there to be well done already. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acoesta's Hist. Indies* i. v. 16 They graunt there is a Heaven on this other part of the world. 1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 73 Grant they never used drinking and beeling before they came to Sea. . . they will soon finde out the act. 1659-60 *PEPYS Diary* 11 Jan. I went to see Mrs. Jem, who was in bed, and now granted to have the small-pox. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* A Granting there were antiently such names. . . it remains doubtfull [etc.]. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 475, I grant her Dress is very becoming, but [etc.]. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 156 Grant that such a man bad, by his recent services, fairly earned his pardon. Yet [etc.]. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lambs* iv. § 1. 94 Only asserting that to be beautiful which I believe will be granted me to be so without dispute. 1853 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sc.* (1876) 165 Granting that that downfall is to come, it is reasonable [etc.]. a 1861 *T. WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 128, I grant a few, the greatest, live content. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 101 Granting that two Beings, A and B, are so independent of each other. then [etc.].

b. with *sb.* or *pron.* as obj. Also *absol.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 15 In dust of ded thou has me brought. This says he, nought grauntand it, for his body rot nought. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 48 The lord sowlis hass grantit that The deid in to plane parliament. 1428 *Surtess Alice*. (1888) 3 He gart yarof, als he graunted, ix^{xx} pees & xij. 1526 *TYNDALE Acts* xxiii. 8 The pharisees graunt bothe. 1596 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* iv. 390, I grant ye, vpon instinct. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* i This will easily be granted, by as many as know story. 1612 in *Extracts*

Aberd. Reg. (1848) II. 312 Patrick Gordoune . . being accusit for trubling of this hurcht . . in drawing of a new sword, and persewing thairwith Gilbert Leslie . . graunted the drawing of his sword to the said Gilbert, and persewing him thairwith. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. Ep. Ded., Like the first Principles of Mathematical Science, they are . . granted by all. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 15 Though we should grant the real existence of those optic angles. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) l. 107 This granted, we shall take something more. 1848 *KEBLE Sermon*. Pref. 41 If thus much be granted, . . how is not our principle conceded? 1879 *GEO. EMOT Coll. Breakf. P.* 287 We settle first the measure of man's need before we grant capacity to fill.

c. with obj. and complement: To admit or concede (a person or thing) to be so and so. *rare.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 367 Vienna was þo i. graunted the place of corsynge. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3125 And if [he] grant him not þe grayd. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. ii. 100 Mad let vs grant him then. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 139 [I] have not tryed it; yet I grant it probable. 1730 *SWIFT Traullus* l. 83 Grant him but a drone at best. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* ii. xiv. I grant him brave, but wild.

d. To admit the existence of. *Obs. rare* -1.

a 1619 *FOTHERBY Aethon.* i. vi. § 3 (1622) 46 For, of necessity hee graunteth him [God], though of impotencie hee blasphemeth him.

Grantable (gran'täb'l), a. [f. GRANT v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being granted.

1548 *GEST PR. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life App.* i. (1840) 81 They sayd bread and wine retyeigne styl theyr own natures, whyche is grantable. 1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 4 § 3 The former Offence wherein Clergy is not Grantable being not then known. 1648 *D. JENKINS Wks.* 15 No privilege of Parliament is grantable for treason. 1650 *LEVYBOURN Curs. Math.* 225 The Principles of Geometry, consisting of Definitions, Postulates, (or grantable Truths) [etc.]. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* l. 258 These letters are grantable by the law of nations. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* ii. xi. (1806) II. 52 Lands which were not cultivated by the proprietor within a limited time were declared grantable to any other person. 1869 *Act 32 & 33 Vict.* c. 115 § 11 Any Licence grantable by a Secretary of State . . may . . be granted by the Commissioner. 1879 *Edin. Rev. CL.* 551 In America new trials became grantable, but in England not.

Granted (gran'täd), ppl. a. [f. GRANT v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1. Bestowed, allotted.

1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* viii. *Baucis & Philem.* 196 Tablets hung for gifts of granted vows. a 1770 *JORTIN Sermon*. (1771) IV. i. 2 He daily returned thanks for the granted favor. 1829 *H. MURRAY N. Amer.* II. iii. v. 490 In the granted and located districts called the Concessions, two sevenths are retained. 1866 *ELLIOTT Life Our Lord* ii. 67 The granted issue of all his longings and all his prayers. 1876 *RUSKIN Fors. Clar.* vi. lxi. 22 It shall be in a constantly progressive relation to the granted years of my life.

2. Admitted, acknowledged.

1640 *Br. HALL Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 36/2 We have reason to take it for a granted truth. 1679 *DRYDEN State Inno.* Apol. Wks. 1883 V. 124 If you will take it as a granted principle, it will be easy to put an end to this dispute. 1897 *W. C. HAZLITT Ourselves* 50 A gratuitous superstructure on granted or presumed premises.

b. To take for granted: to regard as not requiring proof, or as likely to be admitted by every one. † To give for granted: see GIVE v. 31 b.

1615 *J. STEPHENS Satyr.* Ess. 265 He takes it for granted, that he can grace or disgrace any man at his pleasure. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 57 ¶ 2, I have hitherto taken my Beauty for granted. 1772 *Tunius Lett.* liv. 287, I take the facts he refers to for granted. 1826 *DISRAELI Vir. Grey* i. vi. I want you to take no theological dogmas for granted. 1883 *F. M. PEARO Contrad.* xx. She had taken Dorothy's happiness too much for granted. 1894 *H. NISSET Bush Girl's Rom.* 182 He was perfectly frank with Worrogonia who, he took for granted, knew about his assumed character.

† Confused use.

1678 *CADWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. v. 774 He . . takes it as a thing for granted, that this [the soul] is . . in every part of the body.

Hence *Grantedly* adv., admittedly.

a 1638 *MEDER Chr. Sacrific.* Wks. (1672) 355 And this so generally and grantedly as could never have been . . unless [etc.].

Grantee (gran'tē), *Law*. Also 5-6 graunte, 6-7 grauntee. [f. GRANT v. + -EE.] The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 5 § 1 The grauntees . . aske deducions and allowaunces at every quinzime. 1523 *FRTZHEBER. Surv.* 21 b. The grauntee maye distreyne for the same rent because of the clause of dystresse. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt.* Eng. l. xxxi. (1799) 47 The Estate that was granted, depended partly on the condition of the Grantee. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 7 Many of Cromwell's Grantees . . joyfully put themselves under the Protection of great Men. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 63 The grantees . . had granted their grants as fast as they had obtained them. 1875 *POSTE Grains* iii. § 32 The praetor's grant of possession only makes the grantee a quasi successor.

Granter (gran'ter), *Law*. Also 4 grant-, grantuar, 5-6 grawnt-, graunter. See also GRANTOR. [f. GRANT v. + -ER.] One who grants.

a 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 In his caas are comynli grantars of pardon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 164/1 A Grantuar, largitor vel trix. a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) viii. 591 Hayle, grantuar of happe! 1523 *FRTZHEBER. Surv.* 22 He will dystreyne for the rent or serve a writ of annuette agaynst the graunter. a 1585 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1590) 263 So that both sides being desirous, and neither granters, they brake of conference. 1616 *B. PARSONS Magiater. Charter* 4 To begin first with the grantar, with whom every well-drawne charter first beginneth. 1774 *T. WEST Antig. Furness* (1805) 188 When that life is determined by the dissolution of the body politic, the grantar takes it back by reversion. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 121 The granters of the

venison. 1883 *L.D. CRAIGHILL in Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 312/2 The power of the grantor to deal with her estate under the radical right is plain.

Granting (gran'ting), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRANT v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. GRANT.

1340 *Ayemb.* 47 Zuyche grantinges byeyb alenwaye deadlich zenne. c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1587 Swich strif ther is bigonne For thilke grauntingyn. [That etc.]. 1587 *R. HOVES. OREN in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 206, I was deceaved in the granting. c1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxxvii. How do I hold thee hut by thy granting? 1673 *True Worship God* 19 To return something to the gods for the granting of their desires. 1798 in *Pictou L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 223 The granting of bounties to seamen. 1824 *Ibid.* 341 Relative to the granting of leases. 1895 *L. J. TROTTER Life Dalhousie* vi. 114 The mere granting of land to a Railway Company.

Granting (gran'ting), *ppl. a.* [f. GRANT v. + -ING.] That grants, in senses of the vb.

1593 *Q. ELIZ. tr. Boeth.* i. 11 Thassurance of a granting conscience diminishith it self in a sorte, as oft as bosting recceatith reward of fame. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 711 'The case' cannot be sent to the High Court because it is not signed by the granting magistrate.

† **Grantise**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *grantise*, f. *granter* to GRANT.] The action of the vb. GRANT; concession; permission.

a 1300 *Striz in Aneid. Lit.* (1844) 12 I-wis now maigi thou ben above, For thou havest grantise of hire love. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 134 Com þe Scottis Kyng, & asked Henry a hone Of grantise of grace, to haf his Seignorie. *Ibid.* 208 Of som he had grantise his wille forto do.

Grantor (gran'tor), *Law*. [a. AF. *grantor*, agent-n. of *granter* to GRANT; see -OR. Cf. GRANTER.] One who makes a grant or conveyance in legal form.

a 1626 *BACON Max. & Uses Com. Law* xiv. (1656) 56 A foundation of an interest in the grantor. 1642 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 1. 1 Unto a Grant, a Grantor, Grantee, and a thing granted are requisite. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* l. 478 Their privilege even of purchasing from any living grantor is greatly abridged. 1792 *J. BELSHAM Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 276 A conveyance is not valid against any other person but the grantor, unless it be thus acknowledged and recorded. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1879) l. 196 Saying masses for the benefit of the grantor's family. 1883 *American* VI. 270 In England, if the grantor cannot sign, he may make his mark.

b. In quasi-legal language.

a 1740 *WATERLAND Regeneration* Wks. (1823) VI. 348 Regeneration on the part of the Grantor, God Almighty, means admission or adoption into sonship. . . and on the part of the grantee, viz. man, it means his birth, or entrance into that state of sonship. 1788 *KNOX Liberal Educ.* xlviii. Wks. 1824 IV. 186 For the sake of the grantors, the practice of 'granting testimonia of morals and proficiency' ought to be put an end to, unless [etc.].

¶ **Granula** (græn'ulä), *Pl.* granulus; also 7 granulae. [mod. L. *granula*, irreg. dim. of *grānum* grain = late L. *grānulum*.] = GRANULE.

1658 *R. FRANCES North. Mem.* (1821) 130 Shining stones that look not unlike to golden granules. 1761 *THOMSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 252 From 50 to 70 granule or particles of unfired powder were driven through the screen. 1832 *LINCOLN Introd. Bot.* i. iii. 207 Granula; large spores, contained in the centre of many Algæ; as in *Gloeionema* of Greville. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* 548/2 Granula. Among fungi it sometimes expresses a spore-case.

Granular (græn'ulär), a. [f. late L. *granulūm*, dim. of *grānum* GRAIN sb. 1 + -AR.]

1. Consisting of grains or granules; existing in the condition of grains or granules.

1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* i. 493 Mountains, which consist of lime stone or marble of a granular or scaly texture. 1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 480 Steel is granular. 1831 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 339 The fluid . . leaves behind it a sort of granular residue. 1841 *BRANOR Chem.* 682 Massive and granular gypsum is found in this country in the red marl or new red sandstone accompanying the salt-deposits in Cheshire. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 15 July, Dynamite, is a solid granular explosive. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 935 To these granular zinc or finely divided copper is added.

2. Having a granulated surface or structure. *Path.* Of diseased structures, diseases: = GRANULATED 3.

1833 *Sir C. BELL Hand* (1834) 210 On the [foot] pads or cushions of the cat, the cuticle is rough and granular. 1874 *G. LAWSON Dis. Eye* 13 There is . . one form of granular lids produced by vesicular granulations. 1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 374 A widespread granular or fatty degeneration of the tissues. 1898 *T. BRVANT Pract. Surg.* l. 292 Granular ophthalmia. 1899 *HARLAN Eyesight* v. 54 11 [catarrhal ophthalmia] . . may . . end in the condition known as granular lids. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 373 Most frequently the granular kidney comes on insidiously with no early symptoms.

3. Of the nature of a granule or granules.

1834 *McMURTRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 177 Their [sec. kos'] skin is studded above with very small granular scales. 1859 *J. HOGG Microsc.* i. ii. 67 The granular particles seen among the pollen grains of plants. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 128 A series of raised granular but minute tubercles.

Hence **Granularity**, granular condition or quality. *Granularity* adv.

1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 520 The apical cells of these internal rows are distinguished by their size and by the granularity of their protoplasm. 1894 *Brit. Zool. Photogr.* XL1. 24 Its surface being free from granularity or roughness.

Granulose (græn'ulär), a. [f. late L. *granulūm* (see prec.) + -ARY 2.] = GRANULOUS.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 87 Salt-peter, Smal-coale, and Brimstone. proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into granulary bodies. 1850 *American Cycl. Reliq.*

Anecd. 832 Bone-grinders . . by steam-engines and powerful machinery, reduced them to a granulate state. 1854 T. H. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 512 Vallies, which contain magnetic sands (granularly oxidized iron).

Granulate (græ'nūlēt'), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE ².] = GRANULATED *pp.* *a.* 2.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Granulata radix*, a granulate root. 1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* IV. 273 *Granulate (Granulata)*, beset with many granules like shagreen. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 464 Hands elongate . . granulate above and somewhat pilose. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 231 *Arbutus* . . herry globose, granulate.

¶ In pseudo-L. combining form *granulato-*, as *granulato-capitate*, -costate, -serrulate, -striate adjs. 1854 DANA *Crust.* I. 169, 217, 418. 1887 PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyc.* 246.

Granulate (græ'nūlēt'), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE ³.]

1. *trans.* To form into granules or grains.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* 370 We take then the finest Gold we can procure, and having either Granulated it or Laminated it [etc.]. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 30 Gun-powder, which is of greater power granulated. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 398 The sap is . . granulated, by the simple operation of boiling. 1794 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 102 Take one part of yellow arsenic, and one part of copper, and melt and granulate. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 719 The gold to be mixed should be previously granulated. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July, The juice of the cane is expressed, boiled, granulated, and prepared for the refiner. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 191½ The metal is first granulated, by throwing it while melted into cold water.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To take the form of granules or grains; to become granular.

1667 SPRAY *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 193 The Juice of Wine, when it is dry'd, does always granulate into Sugar. 1681 GREW *Mus. Reg. Soc.* 224 The principal knack . . is in making the Juice, when sufficiently boil'd to kerne or granulate. 1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 287 Its stalk is employed to bring sugar to a good grain when it . . cannot be made to granulate properly by the application of lime alone. 1839 CLARKE *Trav. Russ.* 53 They place it in a caldron over a charcoal fire, until the powder begins to granulate.

2. *trans.* To raise in granules or small asperities; to roughen the surface of.

1691 RAY *Creat. 1.* (1692) 120 The gullet . . thick set, or as it were granulated, with a multitude of Glandules. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 319 When the *Dura Mater* is granulated with flesh, the sindon or lint, moistened with . . *Tinct. Myrrhæ* and *Aq. Calcis*, is a good application.

b. To unite (two surfaces) as if by granulation.

1846 LANDOR *Minor Prose Pieces* Wks. II. 458½ They are all grains, imperfectly granulated on an uncongenial stock.

3. *intr.* in *Path.* Of a wound, ulcer, etc.: To develop a number of small prominences, producing a roughened appearance, as if sprinkled with granules.

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 180 The Flesh must granulate, otherwise such Wounds could never heal. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 87 Mr. Hunter tried various stimulating means to induce the cyst to granulate. 1835-6 Toole *Cycl. Anat.* I. 604½ Few or no abscesses granulate till they are exposed. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 5 The wound that is left being allowed to granulate.

Granulated (græ'nūlēt'), *pp.* *a.* [f. GRANULATE ² + -ED ¹.] In senses of the vb.

1. *a.* Of metals, sugar, gunpowder, etc.: Formed into granules. b. Consisting of granules, or grain-like bodies.

1694 SALMON *Bat's Dispens.* (1715) 427½ Refined granulated Silver. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Coru setting Engine*, A rich compost . . such as dry or granulated pigeon's dung. 1806 GALPIN *Brit. Bot.* 55 Fruit granulated. 1844 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 451 A quantity of granulated powder. 1844 Mrs. SEYMOUR *Conner. Phys.* s.v. xxxvii. (1849) 454 Many [neculae] have a granulated appearance. 1850-7 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 7 A Granulated Root consists of numerous small bulbs or scales strung together. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 3 Prepared by boiling granulated tin . . with concentrated hydrochloric acid. 1853 SOYER *Panopth.* 217 There are two sorts of caviar: granulated caviar, and sack caviar. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 189 The latter [sugar] is generally made of granulated honey. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Granulated-steel*. Melted pig-iron is scattered by a wheel into a cistern of water, and thus reduced to fragments. These are imbedded in powdered hematite or sparry iron ore, and subjected to furnace heat. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 391 Granulated malt extract dissolved in milk constitutes a grateful variety of readily digestible food.

2. Having the surface raised in granules or small prominences. *Granulated glass*, a kind of roughened glass used in stained windows.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 140 The one plain and smooth, the other granulated on the outside. 1758 *Descript. Thames* 216 The Turbot has a rough granulated skin full of exceeding small prickles. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. (ed. 2) 72 It would be too much to assert that the skin of the dog fish was made rough and granulated on purpose for the polishing of wood. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 200 Chiselled . . to represent . . the granulated surface of the human skin. 1863 BENTLEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 15 In some genera the walls of the cells . . are strongly granulated. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iv. 268 The surface of the carapace is granulated, not spiny. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 61 The whole is overlaid with funiform wire ornaments and granulated work. 1894 *Brit. J. Photogr.* XLI. 28 A granular-surfaced or granulated paper.

b. Having the appearance of being raised in granules; mottled.

1885 AGNES CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 210 The term 'granulated', suggested by Dawes in 1864, best describes the mottled aspect of the solar disc.

3. *Path.* Characterized by the presence of granulations or small grain-like bodies. = GRANULAR *a.* 1835-6 Toole *Cycl. Anat.* I. 426½ A man who was found on post-mortem examination to have granulated kidneys. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/6 The astounding statement that 'granulated ophthalmia is chiefly a pauper disease'.

Granulating (græ'nūlēt'), *vb.* *sb.* [-ING ¹.]

The action of the vb. GRANULATE; granulation.

1793 J. HUNTER *Treat. Blood*, etc. II. vii. Wks. 1837 III. 488 This process is called granulating, or incamation. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Granulating*, an operation in the manufacture of gunpowder which follows the process of 'pressing' the cake, whereby it becomes reduced to grains of different sizes.

attrib. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 143 When a wound begins to heal by the granulating process. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xxy. 336 Hard to realize that they could be formed by the ordinary granulating processes of the winter snows. 1873 SPOON *Workshop Rec. Ser.* I. 145½ It is then fed into the granulating machine.

Granulating (græ'nūlēt'), *pp.* *a.* [-ING ².]

That granulates, in senses of the vb.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 102 It [i.e. the draught] . . . potentially expels . . granulating Tartar. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 244 It may be continuously discharged from the surface, as in a granulating wound. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 407 The high arterial pressure so commonly associated with granulating kidneys.

Granulation (græ'nūlēt'), *pn.* of action f. GRANULATE ²: see -ATION. Cf. *F. granulation*.

1. *gen.* The action or process of forming into granules or grains; the process or condition of being so formed.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Granulation proper to Metals, by infusion on fire, . . is their comminution into granula, or very small drops like *Gutta Paradisi*. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 38 The Reason of the Granulation of this Powder [gunpowder]. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 28 Granulation is easily performed, by pouring, leisurely, the melted metal between the twigs of a new birch broom . . in a pail of water. 1825 THOMSON *Sci. & Art* II. 117 It is mixed with lead to assist its granulation in making small shot. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 112½ The neutrosaline matter present in the spent lye is essential to the proper granulation and separation of the saponaceous compound. 1862 *New Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 168 On the Granulation of Medicines.

fig. 1886 *Phil. Mall G.* 2 Aug. 1/2 Italy and Germany have been redeemed from the granulation which for so many ages has made them mere ropes of sand.

b. *concr.* A granular formation.

1759 MOUNTAIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 288 On the projections of the waistcoat, I found several granulations, and longer pieces of the very small drops like *Gutta Paradisi*. 184 In frogs poisoned with prussic acid a rounded form of the corpuscles was commonly exhibited, and sometimes granulations were present. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 72 The antlers scarcely ever enclose veritable pollen, but merely irregular granulations.

2. *Path.* The formation of grain-like prominences on sores when healing; the development of granules in diseased structures.

1785-7 J. HUNTER *Lect. Princ. Surg.* xii. Wks. 1835 I. 368 But on all internal canals suppuration does not necessarily lead to granulation. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 215 That which Mr. Hunter calls union by granulation would, in the language of Galen, have been union by the third intention. 1848 CARPENTER *Anat. Phys.* 302 But if inflammation be permitted to arise, the repair takes place by a process termed granulation. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Healing* by granulation.

fig. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 57 Then set in slowly and irregularly a kind of granulation, if we may use a comparison from the healing of a wound.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* The grain-like bodies so formed.

1739 S. SHARP *Surg. Introd.* 24 Tents in Wounds, by resisting the growth of the little Granulations of the Flesh, in process of time harden them. 1789 T. WHATELY in *Med. Commun.* II. 387, I . . felt a loose piece of bone lying in a bed of granulations within the cavity of the tibia. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 54 Granulations formed, and a cicatrix took place. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 141 Granulations are formed by an exudation of coagulating lymph from the vessels of the wounded or exposed surface. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 149 Granulations sometimes form on the surfaces of inflamed serous membranes. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 13 Every surgeon must have witnessed how sensitive are granulations from bone. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 5 The grey granulations or tubercles are apparently derived from some pre-existing inflammation.

3. *Bot.* and *Zool.* a. The formation of granular bodies on the surface of a plant, a crustacean, etc. b. *concr.* The granular structure, or in *pl.* the granules, so formed.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 45 Branches generally incrustated with small granulations. 1843 FORBES in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 79 Among the granulations numerous large stomata. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 447 A smooth even surface, excepting a neat milky granulation. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 142 The folds and wrinkles which form by granulation upon the oblongs where the bark has been removed for its fibre. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 75 A short robust stem, which is marked with flutings and superficial granulations. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 104 In the pointed warts there is often stratification and granulation.

4. *attrib.*, chiefly *Path.* (see sense 2), as *granulation-growth*, -mass, -sarcoma, -tissue, -tumour.

1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 157 Over these [pustules] the nail softened and a little granulation growth protruded. 1898 *Ibid.* IX. 347 Being attended by the production of a 'granulation-mass'. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Granulation sarcoma*, the ordinary form of simple or round-

celled *Sarcoma*. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 270 The serous membrane becomes infiltrated with young cells, which form a 'granulation-tissue' beneath the layer of proliferating endothelium. 1888 C. H. FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 114 Under the term 'granulation-tumours' he [Virchow] describes the various lesions which are produced by syphilis, leprosy and glands.

Granulative (græ'nūlēt'), *a.* *Path.* [f. GRANULATE ² + -IVE.] Characterized by granulation.

1883 MACALISTER tr. *Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* I. § 117. 163 It was Virchow who invented the term 'granulative growth' or 'granuloma' for these formations.

Granulato-: see under GRANULATE *a.*

Granulator (græ'nūlēt'), [f. GRANULATE ² + -OR.] One who or that which granulates; *spec.* a granulating-machine.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1202 The syrup is transferred into wooden chests or boxes . . called coolers, but which are more properly crystallizers or granulators. 1873 SPOON *Workshop Rec. Ser.* I. 145½ A small stream of water enters the granulator; the movement of the machine rolling the damp grains constantly among the dry meal powder, causes the latter to [etc.]. 1888 *Engineer* LXVI. 273½ This gentleman saw white sugar come out of spouts and heard a granulator revolving at the rate of 300 rotations per minute.

Granule (græ'nūl'), [ad. late *L. grānūl-um* (dim. of *grānum* GRAIN *sb.*), either directly, or through *F. granule*.] A small grain; a small compact particle; a pellet. Employed *spec.* in *Zool.* and *Bot.*, also in *Astron.* and *Pharm.* (see *quots.*).

1652 CHARLETON *Darwin. Atheism* 45 Those Granules of sand, which suffice to make up the vast bulk of the World. 1664 BOYLE *Exper. & Consid. Colours* iii. 41 With an excellent Microscope, the assisted Eye could discern particular Granules, some . . blew, and some . . yellow. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 112 Fructifications terminating, swelling with seed-bearing granules. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 281 Small granules of stone are sometimes found in the tubular portion of the kidneys. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 98 They resemble pearl barley, but the granules are generally smaller. 1826 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* IV. 273 *Granule*, a very minute elevation. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 491 The animal bark which envelops it is mixed with calcareous granules. 1835 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 350 The pollen grains are often called granules. 1840-51 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 572 The smallest lobule is apparently composed of granules, which are minute oval pouches. 1849 MUNCHOSIN *Sturin* x. 221 The granules of the skin. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. 1. 36 Granule is the best word to describe the luminous particles on the Sun's surface. 1871 NATURE *Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. iv. 697 Very small pills are called granules. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 28 Colorless protoplasm, which . . contains shining fat-like granules. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 107 Granules of augite are common.

b. *attrib.* 1855 tr. *Wedl's Pathol. Histol.* II. v. 287 The fine-molecular cell becomes a granule cell. *Ibid.* 291 Colossal granule-masses. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cell granule*, a term applied by Hiss to a cell, like an ordinary white blood cell, found in thestroma of the ovary. Also, generally applied to cells in main part consisting of granules. 1888 THOMSON, *Cell Quains Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 312 The inner or granule layer. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Granulolayer of cerebellum*, the inner nuclear layer of the grey matter of the cortex of the cerebellum. *Ibid.*, *Granule masses*, the same as *giant Cells*.

Granuliferous (græ'nūlīfērōs), *a.* [as if f. *L. grānūlifer* (f. *grānūl-um* granule + (-)fer bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing granules or granulations.

1840 in PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 1847 CRAIG, *Granuliferous*, full of granulations, as in the shell *Mitra granulifera*. 1836 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Granuliform (græ'nūlīfōrm), *a.* [f. *L. grānūl-um* granule + (-)FORM.] Having a granular structure.

1847 in CRAIG. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 236 Teeth . . granuliform. 1887 PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyc.* 257 Margin entire, denticulated; when dry closed, granuliform.

Granulite (græ'nūlīt'), *Geol.* [f. GRANULE + -ITE.] A rock consisting of feldspar and quartz intimately mixed. Hence *Granulitic a.*, composed of or containing granulite.

1849 DANA *Geol.* xiii. (1850) 564 A variety of granulite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 142 They are especially common in granulites. 1888 *Engineer* LXV. 379½ The light-banded granulitic gneisses or Wilshire type. 1894 HARRING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 11 There are the eruptive rocks, granite and granulite.

Granulo- (græ'nūlō), used as a combining form of *L. grānūl-um* GRANULE, to describe a substance which is 'granular and . . .', as in *granulo-adipose*, -crystalline, -fatty, -pulpy adjs.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 100 This granulo-pulpy matter was in process of being converted into ova. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Granulo-adipose*, containing, or consisting of, granules and fatty matter. *Ibid.*, *Granulo-fatty*, relating to granules and to fat.

Granuloma (græ'nūlō-mā). *Path.* [f. *L. grānūl-um* GRANULE, after the analogy of GLAUCOMA and other words of Gr. origin.] 'A term invented by Virchow to include certain neoplasms which generally do not advance in structure beyond the stage of granulation tissue, and which usually proceed to necrosis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1861 BUMSTAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 442 These cells belong to the group called by Virchow granuloma. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 804 In nodular leprosy, however, the granuloma of the skin . . [is] characteristic.

Hence **Granulomatous a.**, of or pertaining to granuloma.

1833 MACALISTER *tr. Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* i. § 117. 162 In most of the granulomatous disorders we may have not merely a diffusion of the disease throughout the individual organism, but [etc.]. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xvii. 423 a. granulomatous, encrusted eruption.

Granulose (greni'olous), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] *A. sb.* One of the essential constituents (the other being cellulose) of the starch granule, which gives a blue colour with iodine, and is converted into sugar by the saliva.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 589 A grain of starch leaves behind a skeleton containing very little solid material when the granule has been extracted. 1878 KINCZERT *Anim. Chem.* 48 Starch consists of an outer coating of cellulose enclosing alternating layers of granulose.

B. adj. = GRANULAR.

1825 DANA *Crust.* i. 245 Arcolites plane, granulose.

Granulous (greni'ulous), *a.* Also 6 **granulose**. [f. GRANULE + -OUS.] = GRANULAR, in various senses.

1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* ii. 2 A fatte matter in the browes the whiche be granulose aggregations. 1699 *Bucaniers Amer.*, *Exploits Sir H. Morgan* 30 A sort of granulose flower or meal. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 19 The marrow... is granulose, or composed of very small grains. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* i. l. iii. ii. 249 There is obtained a granulose precipitate. 1841 JOHNSON *in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* i. No. 9. 275 The back convex, roughish or granulose. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 103 The surface of the cell may be either smooth and entire, spinous or granulose. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July. 4/2 That terrible eye disease known as granulose ophthalmia.

Gracocracy (grei'krāsī), *noun-ud.* [f. Gr. γράο-, γράβω an old woman + -κρατία government.] Government by an old woman or old women.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 484 Madame de Genlis's admired and lamented gracocracy.

Grap, *obs.* f. GRAPE *sb.*; var. GRAPE *sb.* 3, GRAPE *sb.*

Grapas, *pays*, variant forms of GRAPEYS *Obs.*

Grape (grāp), *sb.* 1 Also 3-7 **grap**, 4 **graap**. [a. *OK. grape*, *grappe* fem., bunch of grapes (also *crappe*; mod. *F. grappe*, north-eastern dialects *crappe*), prob. a vbl. *sb.* from *graper* to gather grapes with a vine-hook, f. *grape* hook, ultimately f. Teut. *krappōn- (OHG. *krappo*) hook. Cf. It. *grappare* to seize, *grappa* hook, *grappo* act of seizing, *grappo*, *grappolo*, bunch of grapes, *Sp. grapa* hook, *Fr. grapa* hook, claw, *grap*'s hollow of the hand.

The change of meaning which the word underwent in passing from Fr. to Eng. seems to be due to the fact that it was first adopted in plural and collective uses, from which a new sense of the sing. was afterwards evolved. The comb. *win-grape* appears for 'cluster of grapes' in *Gen. & Ex.* 37:10.

1. One of the berries, growing in clusters on a vine, and from the juice of which wine is made. Also *grape of wine*. Chiefly *pl.*; in poetry often *sing.*, as *quasi-collect.*

The grapes are *sour*: said proverbially with allusion to Æsop's fable of 'The Fox and the Grapes', when a person is heard to disparage something which it is suspected he would be glad to possess if he could.

1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 231/424 A luytel foul... brouzte a greit bouz fol of grape swywe rede. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4468 (Göt.) Upon his tre, on ilk a bobw methode þar hing grapis [Cott. winberis] enlowh. c. 1345 *Shoreham* 30 That schel be to this sacrament Rynt of the grape of wyne. 1382 *Wyclif Dent.* xxxii. 32 The grape of hem grape of gal, and the cluster most bitter. *Matt.* vi. 16 Whether men gaderen grapes of thornys, or figis of beris? c. 1400 *Pittill of Susan* 84 On grapes þe goldliche þe gladen and glee. c. 1450 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 22 Take persole... grene grapes, and stope thy chekyns with wyne. 1472 *Rymer Comp. Alch.* v. xiii. in Aslm. (1652) 151 Thou shalt have Grapes ryght as the Ruby red. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Pinnar* i. 7 On vine grows the grape, and not the bitter hop. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 259 The mauling vine Laves forth her purple Grape. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 805 Like a large Cluster of black Grapes they show. 1732 *Amhurston Rules of Diet* l. 247 Grapes, taken in Moderate Quantities, help the Appetite. 1855 *Lancet*, *Hiatu* i. 235 Grapes in purple clusters.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 A taste of the first type grapes of the gyfte of heuently wysdome. 1857 *Trollope Barchester* T. xlvii. Mr. S. said, as plainly as a look could speak, that the grapes were sour.

b. With some word prefixed that indicates the species or variety, as *Black Hamburgh*, *Fox*, *Frontignac*, *Muscadine*, *Muscat*, *Muscatel*, *Sweet-water*, etc. *grape*.

1736 *Ainsworth Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., Muscadine grapes. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 389 These Grapes: White Muscadine... black Cluster... white sweet Water. *Ibid.* 394 White Morillon, red Morillon, Currant Grape. 1802 *Brookes Gazetteer* (ed. 22), *Lipari*. abounds with the currant grape.

c. Put for the juice of the grape, or wine.

1636 *see Frontignac*. 1708 *J. Phillips Cyder* ii. 397 Nor can the Poet Bacchus Praise indite, Delbard's his Grape. 1859 *FitzGerald's P. Omar* xlii. He bid me taste of it; and 'twas the Grape! 1898 T. HARVEY *Westex Poems* 56 We rolled rich punchcons of Spanish grape.

2. *transf.* The berry or fruit of other plants.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137 I seie þat oile of rovis... þat schal be maad of grapes of olyue trees þat ben not ripe is not oyntuose. 1551 *Turner Herbal* i. Civb, Anagryis... hath a fruite in horned coddess... which when the grape is ripe waxeth harde. 1578 *Lyte Dodones* tu. vii. 323 When

[the spadix and spathe of the arum are] gone, the bunches... of berries also or grapes, doth at length appeere. 1601 *HOLLAND Phny* 11. 161 Of the grapes which this Palma Christi or Ricinus carith, there be made excellent weicks or matches for lamps and candles.

3. The plant that produces grapes; the vine; chiefly with some word prefixed, as in 1 b.

14... *Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 578/7* *Defasting*, to do away grapes. 1659 *AUSTIN Fruit Tree* i. 59 The Fox Grape is a faire large Fruit, and a very great bearer. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 174 The grape varies in the colour, form, size, and flavour of its fruit.

b. *transf.* *Seaside grape* = *grape-tree* (q. v. in g).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 209 The Mangrove or Sea-side Grape... The berries are generally about the size of common grapes. 1792 M. RIDGELL *Voy. Madeira* 57 The *coccoloba uvifera*, or sea-side grape. (In some mod. Dicts. s.v. *Seaside*.)

4. *Mil.* = GRAPE-SHOT. Now only *collect. sing.* and apprehended as a shortened form; formerly also *pl.*

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocritus's Trax.* i. 282 The six Scopa Coperta Pieces were charged with bunches of Grapes. [1747 Cf. GRAPE-SHOT.] 1798 Ld. MORFETH in *Anti-Jacobin* 14 May (1852) 129 Sacrilegious grape and ball Deform the works of Stone and Steel. 1804 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) v. 399 Have your guns loaded with grape. 1823 *BYRON Juan* vii. xxix. A fire of musketry and grape. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) p. iv. The Number of Shot contained in Grapes of different sizes. 1833 *AUSON Hist. Europe* (1849-50) II. vi. § 55. 49 They turned a king, loaded with grape, on the entering column. 1868 *KING-LAKE Crimea* (1877) III. i. 57 Some buildings... afforded good cover against grape.

5. *Farriery. pl. a.* A diseased growth resembling a bunch of grapes on the pastern of a horse, mule, etc. (Cf. *F. grappes*.) b. A similar growth on the pleura.

1600 *SURFLET Country Farme* i. xxvii. 189 Graps... are moulles and scabbles on the heeles. *Ibid.* 193 The grapes. 1753 J. BARTLET *Genl. Farriery* xlv. 323 Excrescences, such as... grapes, &c. are best removed by the knife. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 271 Grapes upon the heels, of long standing and dry, are incurable. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 21 Tuberculosis of the pleura (in cattle) in the form of 'grapes' may occur without the lungs being affected.

6. In various applications: † a. (See quot. 1644.)

Obs. b. The knob or pommel at the rear end of a cannon; formerly called the CASCABEL. † c. A particular size of paper; also *grape-paper. Obs.*

1611 *CORR. Papier raisin*, Grape paper. 1644 *BULWER Chron.* 75 The top or grape of the left Index. 1864 *WESTER, Grape of a cannon*, the cascabel or knob at the butt. 1891 A. MORRIS *Watermarks in Paper Record* 8 Sept. 65/1 The names of the principal sizes of *papier vergé* have been handed down to us, and... have suggested watermarks. As rising from the smallest sheet to the largest, they are as follows:—Bell, pot, écru, crown, shell, grape, large grape, Jesus, great eagle, and great world.

7. Short for *grape-hop* (see g).

1861 *THURST. Times* 5 Oct. 222 The ordinary 'grape', and the rank 'colegates' of Sussex and the Wealds of Kent.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *grape-bunch*, *cluster*, *harvest*, *industry*, † *kernel*, *mildew*, *pip*, *seed*, *skin*, *stalk*, *time*; b. objective, as *grape-culture*, *cutter*, *gatherer*, *gathering*, *gleaning*, *growing*, *picking*; *grape-bearing* adj.; c. instrumental, as *grape-crowned*, *loaded*, *thickened* adjs.; d. parasynthetic, as *grape-hued*, *seeded*, *shaped*, *sized* adjs.; e. similitive, as *grape-green*, *like* adjs.; *grape-ways*, *wise* advs.

1858 *Archæol. Aethiopia* XIX. iii. 103 Prof. Stephens calls it a 'grape-bearing vine'. c. 1661 *HOLWAY Juvenal* 238 Bees, like a long 'grape-bunch' settle on Some temple's top. 1552 *HULDET*, 'Grape cluster or cluster of grapes'. *racemus*. 1627 *DRAYTON Elegies*, *On Lady Astor's Depart.* 52 'Grape-crowned Bacchus'. 1859 H. DE CARACUC (*title*) Treatise on 'Grape-Culture'. 1828 *Wyclif Jer.* vi. 9 Convert thee thin, and as a 'grape kutter' to a basket. 1535 *COVEALEE Jer.* vi. 9 'Grape gatherer'. 1599 H. BOTTES *Dyets digne Dinner* Biji, That Grapes are verie nourishing, is well seen by the Grape-gatherers in the time of Vintage. 1580 *HOLLIBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Grapage*, 'grape-gathering'. 1791 *Visible World* 57 When the time of grape-gatherings is come. 1611 *BIBLE Mich.* vii. 1, 1 am... as the 'grape gleanings' of the vintage. 1893 R. NOEL *Swimmer* 47 'Grape-green all the waves are'. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 6/2 Another good combination would be navy blue and grape green. 1753 *BAKET Adv. G. 440* 'Grape harvest'. *Vindicta*. 1898 *ZANGWILL Dramers Ghetto* xv. 462 He thought of last year's 'grape-harvest' ruined by a thunderstorm. 1883 E. INCROSLIN in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 433/2 He let it slip from his 'grape-hued lips'. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* xi. 157 West Africa is not without its promise of a development of the 'grape industry'. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 163/2 A 'Grape kymelle, acinus'. 1619 T. MILLIS *tr. Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 180/2 A very delicate and 'Grape-like gumme'. 1832 *TENNISON Dream Fair Wom.* 219 The valleys of 'grape-loaded vines that glow beneath the battled tower'. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v. (1872) 229 Every one has heard of the terrible 'grape-mildew'. 1897 *MISS HARRADEN Hilda Straggford* 199 It was the 'grape-picking season'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 885 'Grape-seeds or grains of wheat'. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 423 Large or 'Grape-seeded Amomum'. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* iv. 74 'Grape-shaped heads'. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 228 Cells oval, curvatised or 'grape-sized'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 885 A portion of a 'grape-skin is very sensibly irritated by [etc.]'. 1830 *KRATS Hyperion* i. 32 Empty shells were scattered on the grass, And 'grape-stalks' but half bare. 1832 *TENNISON Eleanore* 36 Youngest Autumn, in a bower 'Grape-thickened' from the light. 1548 *UNALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Mark* xii. 2 And when 'grape time was cum, he sent his servant to the same husbandmen. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cur-*

rants, Branches... to which a round Point hangs *Grape-ways. *Ibid.* s.v. *Hop*, The Flowers... rang'd *Grapewise.

9. Special combs.: *grape-belt*, a belt of country in which grapes grow; *grape-berry-moth* (U.S.) = *grape-moth* (Cent. Dict.); *grape-brandy*, brandy distilled from grapes or wine without admixture of any other ingredient; *grape-cake*, the mass of grape-skins, etc. which remains after the juice has been pressed out of the grapes; *grape-cure*, the treatment of disease by a diet consisting mainly of grapes; *grape-eater*, the Australian bird *Zosterops chloronotus*; *grape-essence*, an artificial flavouring liquid composed of chloroform, various ethers, tartaric acid, and other ingredients (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); *grape-fern*, a plant of the genus *Botrychium*, so called from the appearance of the fructification; † *grape-flower* = *grape-hyacinth*; *grape-fruit* (U.S.), the pomelo, a smaller variety of the shaddock, *Citrus decumana*; *grape-fungus*, a mould (*Oidium Tuckeri*) which attacks the vine, vine-mildew (Cassell, 1882); † *grape-gall* (see quot.); *grape-hop*, a variety of hop (see quot.); *grape-hopper* (U.S.), an insect destructive to vine-leaves (Funk's Stand. Dict.); *grape-house*, a glass-house in which grapes are grown, a vinery; *grape-hyacinth* (see HYACINTH 2 b); *grape-louse* (U.S.), 'the vine-pest or phylloxera' (Cent. Dict.); † *grape-monger*, a wine-bibber; *grape-moth* (U.S.), a small moth, *Endemis botrana*, the larva of which devours grapes (Webster, 1897); *grape-paper* (see 6 c); *grape-pear*, *Amelanchier Botryophium*; † *grape-press*, a wine-press; *grape-scissors*, scissors used either for thinning the bunches on the vine, or for dividing them at table; *grape-sugar* = DEXTROSE or GLUCOSE; *grape-tree*, (a) in W. Indies, a tree of the genus *Coccoloba*; (b) a grape-vine; *grape-weevil* (U.S.), a weevil (*Callosus* or *Craponius inaequalis*), which destroys green grapes; *grape-wine*, a 'home-made' wine, made of grapes; *grape-worm* (U.S.), the larva of a grape-moth (Webster, 1897); *grape-work*, the baneberry, *Actaea spicata*; also, *Bryonia dioica* (Britten & Holland, *Plant-n.* 1879).

1897 *BAILEY Princ. Fruit-growing* 41 The famous Chautauqua 'grape-belt' is confined to a strip about two to three miles wide lying upon Lake Erie. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 7/2 They testify to its purity as a genuine 'grape brandy'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 228 The best alcoholic stimulants for the acute stage [of small-pox] are good grape brandy [etc.]. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Donn. Recu.* i. 249 The 'grape-cake' which remains after the wine has been pressed out is called by the French *les marcs de raisin*. 1862 J. A. SYMONDS *Biog.* (1895) I. 202 The 'grape cure' cured her. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds of Austral.* IV. 82 'Grape' and Fig-eater. 1597 *ERRATOR Herbal* t. bxi. 105 The 'Grape flower' is called Hyacinthus Botryoides. *Ibid.* lxvii. 205 Of Muscari or Musk'd grape flower. 1859 *PANTON Diet. Amer.*, 'Grape Fruit', a variety of *Citrus racemosa*. *Barbados*. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Travels* 305 'Grape-fruit'... It looks and tastes much like a shaddock. (It does not bear the slightest resemblance to a grape. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* 'Grape galls', a name given by authors to a species of protuberances resembling clusters of grapes... which are found hanging from the oak at some seasons of the year. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 288/2 The varieties most esteemed are the 'Grape Hop' [etc.]. 1881 *WHITEHEAD Hepts* iii. 11 Grape Hops, so called because the cones hang in clusters like bunches of grapes. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 28 note, Vines in 'grape-houses'. 1835 *CORRETT Nur. Rider* 451 I noticed... a very curiously constructed grape-house; that is to say a hot-house for the raising of grapes. 1733 *MILLER Gardener's Dict.*, *Muscari*, Musk or 'Grape Hyacinth'. 1606 *DEKKER Sev. Sinnes* iii. (Arb.) 27 When the 'Grape-mongers and bee are parted. 1840 *PANTON Bot. Dict.*, 'Grape-pear. 1828 *Garden* 15 Apr. 263/3 The Grape Pear... differs... from other trees in flower at this season by its peculiarly graceful twiggy growth. 1635 *CROOKE Body of Man* 446 From whence, as wine from a 'grape-press', the blood poured out of the veins and arteries is squeezed into the whole braine. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christwell* iii, 'Father', cried Rose... running up to him, with her long 'grape-scissors' in her hand. 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 Baskets of fruit ornamented either end of the table, and the grape-scissors were in the form of a solemn-looking stork. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 411 'Grape-sugar. 1897 *FOSTER Phys. App.* 673 Grape-sugar, or dextrose (glucose). 1697 *DUNN Voy.* i. 302 The 'Grape-tree grows with a strait Body... and bath but few Limbs or Boughs. The Fruit grows in Clusters, all about the Body of the Tree. They are much like such Grapes as grow on our Vines, both in shape and colour, and they are of a very pleasant Winy taste. 1755 *SLAONE Jamaica* II. 129 Mangrove Grape-tree. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Grapes*, A muscadine grape-tree was raised from a cutting of a parent vine. 1750 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 210 The Mountain Grape-Tree... is looked upon as a fine timber-wood. c. 1830 *Houston Tracts* III. No. 90. 2 The house... with a grape-tree running up the wall. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. Index, 'Weevil, grape 341 1788 H. H. (title) Essays... I. on English 'Grape-Wine'. 1839 *URS Diet. Artis* 1304 Drained grape wine. 1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 1074/1 Grape wine. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 81 It [Christoperiana] may be called in englishe 'Grapwurt', because it bath many blacke berries in the toppes lyke grapes.

Hence † *Grapeful a.*, abounding in grapes or vines; *Grapeless a.*, having no grapes; wanting the flavour of grapes; *Grapelet*, a small grape; also *transf.*; † *Grapelling* = GRAPELET.

1626 CHAPMAN *Homers Hymn to Apollo* 42 And made the sea-trood ship arrive them nere. The grapefull Chrysa.
c1630 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 17/219 To pickes y^e ruddy grapelets, was their aime. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xvi. (1737) 68 Those little Grapelings. 1755 E. MOORE in *World No.* 133 (1772) 111. 290 Rusty hams, stale game, green fruit, and grapeless wines. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Rhapsody Life's Progr.* iv. Thy small heere... with its grapelets of gold.

Grape, sb.² [a. OF. *grape*, *grappe* (= F. *grappe*); see GRAPE sb.¹] †a. ? A hook. Obs. b. (in Cornwall) = GRAPNEL 2.

1493 *Acta Dom. Cong.* (1839) 315/1 A bankure, four cuschings, two grapis of silver, a spoon owrgilt. 1823 T. BONO E. & W. LOVE 76 note, A grape or grapnell is a small anchor, generally used for mooring boats.

† **Grape**, sb.³ Sc. Obs. Also 5 *grap*, 7 *grap* (pe. † altered form of GRIFE sb.³, influenced by *grape*, *grai* GROPE v.) A vulture.

c1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* vi. v. The foxe was clerk... The gled, the grape (vult. grapi) at the bar couch stand, As advocat. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* i. (1822) 12 Apperit to Remus sex grapes, allowe only four apertit to Romulus. 1621 COTGER, *Vauclour*, a Vulture, Geire, Gripe, or Grap. 1615 T. THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Vultur*, a ravenous bird called a vulture, a seyre or grapee.

† **Grape**, v. Obs. [f. OF. *grape* GRAPE sb.²] trans. = GRAPPLE v. 1.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) l. cxcxii. 435 They hadde graped their shippes togudyer with hokes of yron.

Grape, obs. f. GRAPE sb.¹; Sc. and north. f. GROPE. **Graped** (grēpt), ppl. a. [f. GRAPE sb.¹ + -ED².] Having the grapes (see GRAPE sb.¹ 5 and b).

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 271 The farrier... succeeded in cutting away the fungous and graped flesh. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v. Cattle are said to be graped when the lungs become tuberculated, and adhere to the side.

† **Grapelage**. Obs.—[ad. F. *grappillage*, in same sense.] Grape-gleaning.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 507 The grapeage of the vine... the gleaning of the harvest, are not to be counted good come and grapes, because they are rare and scattered here and there.

Grappell, obs. form of GRAPPLE sb.

Grapenelle, obs. form of GRAPNEL.

† **Graper**. Obs. [? f. *grape* GROPE v. + -ER¹.]

The part of a lance by which it was grasped. 14.. in *Archæol.* XVII. 291 Officers of armys shewyng their mesure of their speris garnetse, that is cornall, vamplate & grapers all of acise that they shall just with.

Graper, variant of GRAPPER Obs.

Graper (grē'pēri). [f. GRAPE sb.¹ + -ERY.] A building, made mainly of glass, in which grapes are grown; a plantation of vines; a vineery.

1812 Miss EDGEWORTH *Absentee* vi. She led the way to a little conservatory, and a little pinery, and a little graperie. 1845 *Hist. Decastro* L. 177 Mr. Decastro... planted graperies. 1848 TUCKERMAN *Van Fair* xlii. A fine villa... where there were beautiful graperies and peach-trees. 1883 *Ch. Times* 2 Apr. 269/2 Pineries, graperies, hot-houses, and the like.

Grape-shot. [f. GRAPE sb.¹] Small cast iron balls, strongly connected together, so as to form a charge for cannon (see QUOTE. 1769 and 1867).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 308 The violence of the grape and round shot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) M m b, Grape-shot is a combination of balls, put into a thick canvas-bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a sort of cylinder, whose diameter... is adapted to the cannon. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Eclog.* iii. The chain and the grape-shot roll splintering around. 1809 *Med. Frnl.* XXI. 446 A middle aged man, of the name of Robinson... was wounded by a grape shot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Work-bk.* 346 A round of grapeshot consists of three tiers of cast-iron balls arranged, generally three in a tier, between four parallel iron discs connected together by a central wrought-iron pin. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. xxix. 211 The two columns, heedless of musketry and grapeshot, gained the center of the works nearly at the same moment.

Hence **Grapeshot** v. trans.; to fire upon with grape-shot.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxx. 145 Not until England has had to stone... some of the children she has got: or at least to grapeshot them.

Grape-stone. [f. GRAPE sb.¹ + STONE.]

1. The seed of a grape.

1589 RIGER *Eng-Lat. Dict.* 678/16 A Grape stone, or kernell in grapes, vinacea. a 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* iii. iii. 45 There's a spider in the cup! no, 'tis but a grape-stone. 1656 COWLEY *Misc. Elegy Anacron* (1669) 41 In Deaths Hand the Grape-stone proves As strong as Thunder in Joves. 1703 *Prior Ode to Col. Villiers* 54 A Fly, a Grape-stone, or a Hair can kill.

2. *Min.* Occas. used for BOTRYOLITE.

1860 *Nicholson's Frnl.* XXVI. 273 On the Botryolite, or Grape-stone.

Grape-vine. Now chiefly U.S. and Austral. 1. The vine which bears grapes; any species of the genus *Vitis*, esp. *V. vinifera*.

1736 PEGGE *Kentism* (E. D. S.). *Grape-vine*, a vine. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 59 An isle... perfumed by the blossoming grape-vine which draped its bowers. 1851 LONCER *Gold. Leg.* ii. v. *Foot of Alps*, Blossoms of grape-vines scent the sunny air. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* x. in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 537/1 The grape-vine... can endure an unusual degree of drought.

2. In various applied senses: a. A canard; current during the American civil war, and, shortened by a despatch by grape-vine telegraph' (Funn's *Stand. Dict.*). b. A hold in wrestling (Farmer). c. A figure in skating.

a 1867 B. F. WILLSON *Old Sergeant* vii. (Funk) Just another foolish grape-vine. 1868 G. ANDERSON *Skating* iii. (ed. 2) 36 The Canadian Grape-Vine... I saw it beautifully performed last winter, and it looks like a curious interlacing and juggling of the feet.

† **Grapeys**. Obs. Also 4 *graspeys*, *crospays*, *gra(y)pay*, 5 *grappays*. [a. OF. *grapois*, *graspis* (as *craspis*):—med. L. *crassum piscem* (crassus fat, piscis fish). In the 16th c. the word became by etymologizing alteration GRAMPUS.] The flesh of the grampus (prob. not distinguished from that of other cetaceans).

c1112 *Laus of Æthelred* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 300 Homines de Rotomago qui veniebant cum vino vel craspice dabant rectitudinem sex sol. de magna navi, et vicissim frustum de ipso craspice. 1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 15 In 2 petr. de Grappays rem. post com. *Ibid.* I. 42 In grappays emp. 10d. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro q^o barella parva de crospays ihidem empt. *Ibid.* 22r In vino cado de graspeys. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 To serve on fysshe day with grappays. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks* i. 59 Crabbe au Creueys, Graspeys [etc.]. 1489 *Paston Lett.* No. 906 III. 347 Bales, sturgeon, porpeys, or grapeys.

Graph (graf), sb.¹ [Orig. an abbreviation of *graphic formula*: see GRAPHIC.]

1. A kind of symbolic diagram (used in *Chemistry*, *Mathematics*, etc.) in which a system of connexions is expressed by spots or circles, some pairs of which are colligated by one or more lines. Also, *occas.* the system expressed by one of these diagrams.

'Graphs' were first employed (under the name of 'graphic formula': see GRAPHIC a. 5) in Chemistry for expressing the relations of the elements forming a compound. The application to Mathematics (app. also the shortened name) is due to SYLVESTER.

1878 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* I. 65 The graph to nitric anhydride. *Ibid.* 79 Chemical graphs... are to be regarded as mere translations into geometrical forms of trains of priorities and sequences having their proper habitat in the sphere of order. *Ibid.* 126 note, Whilst I was only able, in certain cases, to represent in terms of the roots of the parent quantic, the quantitative constitution of a form pictured by a graph... he [Clifford]... has found the universal pass key to the quantification of graphs. 1879 *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XI. 2 On Clifford's Graphs... Dr. Spottiswoode. 1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* VI. 382 The Method of Graphs applied to Compound Partitions.

2. *Alg.* A graphical representation of the locus of a function; the traced curve of an equation.

1886 CHRYSTAL *Algebra* i. 307 The representative point will therefore trace out a continuous curve... This curve we may call the graph of the function. *Ibid.* 380 Draw the graphs of the two functions $3x-5$ and $5x+7$.

Graph (graf), sb.² *collog.* [Abstracted from CHROMOGRAPH, HECTOGRAPH, etc.] An apparatus of the nature of the chromograph, hectograph, etc., for taking copies of writing by pressing it on a gelatinous surface.

1884 *Advnt.* The Cyclostyle. No press, no washing, no graph.

Graph (graf), v.¹ *Math.* [ad. Gr. *γράφειν* to write.] trans. To trace (a curve) from its equation; to trace the curve corresponding to (a given equation). Hence **Graphing** *vbl. sb.*

1868 PERRY *Applied Mechanics* 21 Students will do well to graph on squared paper some curves like the following. *Ibid.* 2. *Graph* $y = a + bx$. *Ibid.* 1 The graphing of functions on squared paper.

Graph (graf), v.² *collog.* [f. GRAPH sb.²] trans. To reproduce in a number of copies by means of a 'graph'. Also *absol.*

1880 *Stationer XXXV.* 3 We graphed by the dozen. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 8/1 The Matabeleland News... is 'graphed' in manuscript.

-graph (graf), repr. F. *-graphie*, L. *-graphus*, Gr. *-γραφος*. The Greek termination was used to form adjectives, sometimes in the passive sense of 'written', e.g. *αὐτόγραφος* written with one's own hand, *χειρόγραφος* written with the hand; sometimes in the active sense, 'that writes, delineates, or describes', chiefly used *absol.* as sbs., 'one who writes, delineates, or describes': e.g. *ζωγράφος* a painter from life, *βιβλιογράφος* a writer of books, *γεωγράφος* a delineator of the earth, a geographer. Many of the passive formations in *-γραφος* have been anglicized, being for the most part used both as adjs. and sbs., as in *autograph*, *chirograph*, *holograph*. These words have been imitated in a few modern sbs. formed on Gr. types, as *lithograph*, *photograph*; and these in turn have been imitated in hybrid formations, such as *picidograph*; jocular nonce-words, like *hurrygraph* for 'a hurried sketch', are occasionally met with. The Gr. active formations in *-γραφος*, where they have been anglicized, take in mod. Eng. the ending *-GRAPHER*, which is used also for new formations denoting persons (exceptions, such as *calligraph*, are rare). The great bulk of the words in *-graph* is composed of technical terms of very recent invention, mostly formed on Gr. elements, and expressing the general sense of 'that which writes, portrays, or records', as *actinograph*, *heliograph*, *hygrograph*, *ideograph*, *phonograph*, *seismograph*, *telegraph*, etc.

-grapher (gráfēs), an ending of many Eng. words of Greek derivation. First found in the earlier half of the 16th c. The analogy of *astronom-er* (really f. *astronomy*, but having the appearance of being f. L. *astronom-us* + -ER¹) naturally suggested the use of the suffix *-er* as a means of anglicizing L. words in *-ographus* without altering their rhythm, as in *cosmographer* (recorded 1527). In the 16th c. there also occur a few derivatives in *-er* from nouns in *-graphy*, as *geographer* (1542), *chronographer* (1548), but these were soon superseded by the forms in *-grapher*. (In CHIROGRAPHER, q.v., the ending has a different source.) From the latter part of the 16th c. the formation with *-grapher* has been the normal mode both of anglicizing a real or assumed Gr. word in *-γράφος* (see *-GRAPH*) denoting a personal agent, and of providing a personal designation correlative to sb. in *-GRAPHY* denoting an art or science. It would often be impossible to determine in which of these two ways an individual word actually originated; but the question is unimportant, because Gr. words in *-γράφος* were themselves influenced in sense by their derivatives in *-grafia*, so that, e.g. *γεωγράφος* meant not so much 'one who describes the earth' as 'one versed in *γεωγραφία*'.

The suffix *-ist* has sometimes been used instead of *-er* in anglicizing Gr. words in *-γράφος* or forming derivatives from sbs. in *-graphy*; cf. *biographist* for the more usual *biographer*; *telegraphist* for more common than *telegrapher*.

Graphic (græf'ik), a. [ad. L. *graphic-us*, Gr. *γραφικ-ός*, f. *γράφη* drawing or writing. Cf. F. *graphique*.]

1. Drawn with a pencil or pen. Obs.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Eupheme* ix, [God] can find... our losted creeks and corners, and can trace Each line, as it were graphick in the face.

2. Of or pertaining to drawing or painting.

Graphic arts: the fine arts of drawing, painting, engraving, etching, etc.

1756 *Epitaph* in *H. Walpole's Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 269 With... all the genius of the Graphic Art. His fame shall each succeeding artist own. 1811 LAMB *Guy Ranz Misc. Wks.* (1871) 374, I only notice the print as being one of the earliest graphic representations which woke my childhood into wonder. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* § 123 This faculty of sight... is the only property faculty which the graphic artist is to use in his inquiries into nature. 1882 P. G. HAMERTON (title) *The Graphic Arts*: a Treatise on the Varieties of Drawing, Painting and Engraving.

3. Producing by words the effect of a picture; vividly descriptive, life-like.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. iii. 15 He shews... that Poesie was... a graphic Art, or Art of Imitation. 1745 SWIFT *On D. Jackson's Picture* a Whilst you these merry poets traffic To give us a description graphic Of Dan's large nose in modern Sapphic. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 228 They are all... graphic copies of common life. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* i. Expressions, which not even the desire to be graphic in our account shall induce us to transcribe. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 265 A Venetian... wrote... to Henry, informing him in a very graphic manner of the treatment to which... he had been exposed. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 260 A graphic description of the face of a young Hindoo at the sight of castor-oil.

4. Of or pertaining to writing; fit to be written on. 1774 WATSON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1778) II. 157 [Chatterton] became a skilful practitioner in various kinds of handwriting. Availing himself therefore of... his facility in the graphick art... he [etc.]. 1852 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 289 The scribe executing his graphick art. 1854 Svo. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 87, I would... make eloquent The graphic bark of beech! 1877 E. R. CONDER *Ba. Faith* v. 197 Letters, hieroglyphics, or any kind of graphic symbol. 1882 SKEAT in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1880-1 iii. 176 If we now collate the two copies, we find... certain variations which are merely graphic, and of no linguistic significance.

b. Of a mineral: Presenting on the surface, or in the fracture, an appearance of written or printed characters. **Graphic gold, ore or tellurium**: = SYLVANITE. **Graphic granite** (see quot. 1859).

1814 Aikin *Man. Min.* 70 Graphic tellurium. Graphic Gold. 1823 URE *Dict. Chem.*, *Graphic-ore*, an ore of tellurium, occurring in veins in porphyry in Transylvania. 1828 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XLV. 362 Granite, is... graphic, when [etc.]. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 355/2 The felspar in graphic granite is almost one huge crystallized mass. 1859 PAGE *Hand-bk. Geol. Terms*, *Graphic Granite*, a binary compound of felspar and quartz—the quartz being disposed through the felspar matrix like lines of Arabic writing. 1859 DAMA *Min.* (ed. 5) 81 Graphic Tellurium. 1879 KUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 211 The so-called graphic-granite... in which the quartz... roughly resembles Hebrew characters.

5. Pertaining to the use of diagrams, linear figures, or symbolic curves.

Graphic formula: in chemistry, a formula (see FORMULA 3 b) in which lines are employed to indicate the connexions of the elements represented by the symbols. (Cf. GRAPHIC a. 1.) **Graphic method, solution**: a method of solving problems (e.g. in *Statics*; *occas.* in *Algebra*) by the construction of a diagram from which the result is obtained by direct measurement instead of calculation. **Graphic method**: the method of recording movements of a part of the body by some automatic instrument, e.g. the movement of the pulse by the sphygmograph.

1866 FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Students* iii. 24 Graphic notation... is founded almost entirely upon the doctrine of atomicity, and consists in representing graphically

Graphotype (græ'fōtīp), *sb.* [f. as prec. + **TYPE**.] a. A process for producing a design in relief for surface-printing; also, the block or plate so produced. b. (See quot. 1877.)

1866 *Chamb. Jnl.* xxviii. 271 Mr. Hitchcock, an American, has invented a process for preparing wood-blocks for the printing of pictures, diagrams, and so forth, to which he gives the name of *graphotype*. 1866 *Brand's Dict. Sci.* etc. 11. 61 Some graphotypes are said to rival in beauty and delicacy the best engravings. 1877 *Echo* 22 Oct. 4/5 Under the term graphotype may be included the several systems of reproducing copies of letters which are rapidly finding their way into commercial circles.

Hence **Graphotype** *v. trans.*, to print by means of the graphotype; **Graphotyping** *vb.* *sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*); **Graphotypic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the use of the graphotype.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 384 Unlearned readers .. will not easily make out why the graphotypic and the typographic arts should be so closely allied in nomenclature and so different in fact. 1866 *Spectator* 29 Dec. 1469 Twenty-one illustrations .. graphotyped by the Graphotyping Company.

graphy (grā'fī), = **F.**, **G.** *-graphie*, *Sp.* *-grafía*, *It.* *-grafia*, *L.* *-graphia*, repr. *Gr.* *-γραφία* in *sbs.* adapted from *Gr.* or formed on *Gr.* types. The *Gr.* *sbs.* in *-γραφία* are abstract nouns of action or function derived from the *sbs.* (or *adjs.*) in *-γράφος* (see **GRAPH**, **GRAPHER**). Many of these have been adapted in Eng. (usually through the medium of other langs.), and many other compounds of *Gr.* elements on the analogy of them have been formed in Eng., or adapted from *Fr.* or *mod. Lat.* Some of the words with this ending denote processes or styles of writing, drawing, or graphic representation, as *brachygraphy*, *calligraphy*, *stenography*, *cryptography*, *lithography*, *photography*. More commonly they are names of descriptive sciences, as *geography*, *bibliography* (cf. the *Gr.* *βιβλιογραφία*, which means the writing of books), *astrigraphy*, *cometography*, *petrography*, *selenography*, etc. Hybrid formations with this ending are rare, *stratigraphy* being almost the only example that has obtained general currency. All *sbs.* in *-graphy* have actual or potential correlative agent-nouns in *-grapher* and *adjs.* in *-graphic*, *-graphical*.

Graphyure, erroneous variant of **GRAPHIURE**. **Graping**, *vb.* *sb.* [Cf. **BLACKBERRYING**.] The gathering of grapes.

1854 *Thoreau Walden, House-Warming* (1884) 256 In October I went a-graping to the river meadows.

† **Graping**, *pp.* *a.* *notice-wd.* Bearing grapes. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* 11. xlv. Over the hedge depends the graping Elme.

Grapple, *obs.* form of **GRAPPLE** *sb.* and *v.*

Graplin, *grap-line*, corrupt *ff.* **GRAPPLING** 3. **Grappel** (græ'pnel), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *grapnel* (6-9 *grapnell*, 7 *grabnel* (1, *grapnail*), 9 *grapnail*, 6- *grapnel*. [a. *AF.* **grapnel*, dim. of *grapon*, of the same meaning; cf. *mod. F.* *grapin*, *grappin* *grapnel*.]

1. An instrument with iron claws intended to be thrown by a rope for the purpose of seizing and holding an object, esp. an enemy's ship.

Quots. 1373, 1485-6, may belong to 2.
1273 in H. T. RILEY *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 369, 1 *grapnel*, 1 *cheyne*. c. 1288 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 640 *Cleopatra*, In goth the grapnel so ful of crokes among the ropes, and the sbering-hokes. 1485-6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 45 Grapnelles of Iron with cheneles. 1699 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1233/3 His men .. cry'd out, Cut away! which they did, leaving on Board us their Grapnels. 1898 A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* 1. iii. 59 (Frank) The grapnels were triced up to the yard-arms, ready for falling on the enemy's decks. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* 1. ii. 100 Grapnels may be used for escalating.

† b. A harpoon. *Obs.*
1603 *Perry's Diary* 6 May, They have catched often, in Greenland, whales with the iron grapnels that had formerly been struck into their bodies covered over with fat.

2. A small anchor with three or more flukes, used esp. for boats, and for securing a balloon on its descent. † *To come to grapnel*: to come to anchor.

[1732, 1485-6: see 1.] 1566 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1580) 101 We wayed our Grapnel and went away. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 11. 24 Having lost our Grapnell among the rocks. 1631 *Pellham Mirac. Preserv. Englishm. Greenland* 16 Casting our Grapnell or Anchor over-board. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* 11. vii. 360 Eighteen half galleys .. came to grapnel a-head of the *Centurion*. 1836 *MARRVAT Midsh. Easy* xxiii. 87 The boats were to .. drop their grapnels till daylight. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 June, The grapnel was lowered; it took the ground at once; and the balloon slowly descended. *transf.* and *fig.* 1851 H. MELVILLE *Wale* 11. 8 With anxious grapnels I had sounded my pocket. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* 11. ii, To lay hold of the working boys and young men of England by any educational grapnel whatever. 1877 *THOMSON Voy. Challenger* 1. iii. 176 The form of the spicules which make up the structure of the substance of the sponge, and the form of the double grapnel of the sarcod.

3. A name for various implements for grasping or clutching (see *quots.*).

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Grappalls*, a heavy tons used for dragging logs, chunks, stones, etc. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Grapple*, an implement for removing the core left by an annular drill in a bore-hole, or for recovering tools, fragments, etc., fallen into the hole.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grapnel-anchor*, *-rope*; *grapnel-plant* = *grapple-plant* (see **GRAPPLE** *sb.* 6). 1706 in *PHILIPS* (ed. Kersey), **Grapple-Anchors*, a sort of Anchors .. without Stocks, and having four Flocks. 1631 *PELLHAM Mirac. Preserv. Englishm. Greenland* 21 Taking up an old Harping Iron .. & fastening a *Grappnel Roape unto it, out lanch't wee our Boate. 1712 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 133 Grapnel-rope Cab'd. 1807 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grapple-rope*, that which is bent to the grapnel by which a boat rides, now substituted by chain.

Hence **Grapple** *v. trans.*, to catch or seize with a grapnel.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 5/4 His balloon, in descending, grappelled a tree, and he was dashed to the ground.

† **Grapoud**. *Obs.* -1 [a. *OF.* *grapaud*, var. of *crapaud*.] = *CRAPAUD* 2.

1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 768/36 *Hec panna*, a grapoud (printed grapoud).

† **Grappe**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *grap*. [a. *F.* *grappe* bunch (of grapes).] A cob (of maize).

1693 *SIR R. BULKLEY in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 938 Now out of each Grain came up 3, 4, 5, or 6 Stems .. every of which Stems had four, three, or two of these Grappes. c. 1700 *DR. KENNETT MS. Lansd.* 1033 (Halliwell), *Grapp*, an ear of Virginia corn.

† **Grappe**, *v. Obs.* [Cf. *ONorthmh.* *pa. t.* *gegrappede* (app. related to *gráfica GROPE* *v.*) 'apprehendit'; also *GRIP* *v.*, *GRASP* *v.* In the earliest instances it may be miswritten for *grap(e)*, northern form of *GROPE* *v.*] *a. intr.* To feel with one's hands, to grope. *b. trans.* To grip, grasp.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17141 Put in and grapple, mi suet freind, Tak uti mi hert hitu pine hend. 1382 *Wyclif Deut.* xxviii. 29 Thou shalt grasp [v. *r.* *grappe*, 1388 *grope*] in mydday, as is woned a bynd nam to grasps in derknissis. 1483 *Caxton Knt. de la Tour* civ. 139 They founde a foule orible tede within her body, that grapped her herte with her pawes .. (The told said) When thou herdest her confession, y was vpon her herte, and grapped it so sore with my iiii pawes .. that [etc.].

Grappe, variant of **GRAPE** *sb.* 3

† **Grapper**. *Obs.* Also 5-6 *graper*. [? *f.* *OF.* *grape*, *grappe*, hook, clamp.] A grappling-hook.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 50 Grapers of Iren. 1495 *Ibid.* 193 Grappers of yron with cheynes to the same. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* 1. l. 72 They had great hokes, and grapers of yron, to cast out of one shype into another. 1548-50 *THOMAS Ital. Dict.*, *Rampione*, a graper or claspe of yron. 1625 J. GLAUVILL *Voy. to Cadiz* 61 We fastned grappers in her, and soe towed her a head. 1696 H. MORE *Remarks* 145 Without the help of vellicies, hooks, or grappers.

Grapple (græ'pl), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *grap(p)ell*, *grapple*, (6 *grapull*), 6- *grapple*. [In branch I, prob. a. *OF.* **grapple*, dim. of *grape* hook; cf. **grappil*, the grapple of a ship' (*Cotgr.*; not elsewhere found). In branch II, *f.* the *vb.*]

I. An implement for grappling or laying hold.

1. = **GRAPNEL** 1.

1530 *PALSGR.* 374/1, I fasten two shypes of warre together with a grappell, *grappell*, 1546 *LANGLEY Abridgm. Pol.* 1729, 11. xi. 80 b, Ancharis .. invented the Grapvill or Tacle of a ship. 1602 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Gr. Brit.* 1. iii. xix. (1606) 152 They gave an assault to the wall .. and with grapples, and such like engines, pulled downe .. a great part thereof. 1650 R. STAYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warrs* viii. 8 The enemy chasing him with Grapples in their hands, that is, long poles headed with iron hooks, or books at the end of long ropes. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables*, *Cymon & Iph.* 281 But Cymon soon his crooked grapples cast, Which with tenacious hold his foes embraced. 1774 *GOLDSM. Grecian Hist.* 11. 202 They likewise cast iron grapples, to throw on the enemy's works, and tear them away. 1842 *ARNOLO Hist. Rome* 11. xiv. 287 The end of the lever, with an iron grapple affixed to it, was lowered upon the Roman ships. 1869 *Echo* 3 Feb., He procured grapples, and brought it [a dead body] to the bank.

transf. and *fig.* 1877 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rudacke* vii, Ambition out sercheth to glory the greece, The staire to estate, the grapple of grace. 1868 *ROWLAND Mowlet's Theat. Ins. Ep. Ded.*, The petulant Craftless, with their grapples, wherewith they perpetually lance mans skin between the hair with their mouth, and sick on faster than Cockles do to the rocks. 1667 *JER. TAYLOR Dissuas. fr. Popery* 11. l. vii. 207 The fear of the two deaths, which are the two arms and grapples of iron by which the Church of Rome takes and keeps her timorous, or conscientious, Proselytes. 1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* (1766) 68 The creeping ivy, to prevent its fall, Clings with its fibrous grapples to the wall. 1877 *Five Yrs. Peace* *Sermt.* 11. 246 Anything she once put her grapples on she slipped aside.

† 2. = **GRAPNEL** 2. *To be at a grapple*: to be at anchor. *Obs.*

1623 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 59 Two small Boats, Anchors and a small Grapple .. were found in the Sea. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 81 A Grapple that holds the long Boat of a Ship. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* 11. 147 Off Sea Horse Point, where the Boat found a pretty Shallop, being at a Grapple. 1804 *Naval Chron.* 21. 360 Current chains, to which it is fixed by means of Grapples, to prevent its drifting outwards. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* 1. ii. 100 An iron grapple, or anchor, was discovered with one of these canoes.

† 3. = **CLAMP** *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1767 *MONTAGU in Phil. Trans.* LVII. 441, I endeavoured with a .. banger to cut off a small piece of the grapple [used 'to fasten or tie the shaft' of a pillar 'to the base'].

4. A name given to various contrivances and implements for clutching and grasping.

1593 *HOLLYBAND Dict.*, *Agrapple*, a buckle of a girdle, a claspe, or brace, a grapple. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Grapple*, a grasping tons, used in various shapes and for many purposes. 1884 *Ibid.* *Suppl.*, *Grapple*, a pair of claws

grasping a beam or rafter as a means of suspension of a tackle for hoisting hay in a barn, or merchandise in a warehouse.

II. [f. the *vb.*] 5. The action of grappling, or grappling with; the state of being grappled; the grip or close hold of a wrestler; a contest in which the combatants grip one another. Said also of immaterial contests.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. v.* i. 59 A hawling Vessel was he Captain of .. With which such scabfull grapple did he make, With the most noble bottom of our Fleet, That [etc.]. 1602 — *Ham.* vi. vi. 18 In the Grapple, I boarded them. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 306 The variety of Grapples a Christian hath for time. 1672 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 567 Antaeus .. oft foiled, still rose .. Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple joined. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jnl.* *N. Y.* (1860) 55, I .. ordered him to fetch a kit full of water and discharge it at them, which immediately cool'd their courage, and loosed their grapple. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 173 * 1 The Knowledge of the Cornish Hug, as well as the Grapple. 1742-3 *WESLEY Extract of Jnl.* (1749) 14 An hour after I had one more grapple with the enemy, who then seem'd to collect all his strength. 1824 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* 111. xxix, One beneath his grasp lies prone, In mortal grapple overthrown. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Ateneum* 11. (1852) 38 The grapple of a tiger, or the more sparing resolution of the elephant. 1841 *MALL in Nonconf.* 1. 2 A final grapple with ecclesiastical tyranny. 1873 *HOLLAND A. Bonnie* xviii. 278 Henry .. in a fierce grapple with his antagonist, threw him. 1897 G. MERTHOIT *One of our Cong.* 111. x. 203 Presently he was at quiet grapple with her mind. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 222, 1 .. longed to .. come to grapples with a dozen Fins.

b. Applied to a friendly meeting, ? a hand-shake.

? *nonce-use*.

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. vii, The burning desire of having a grapple with Phenicia.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grapple-closing*; *grapple-iron* = *grappling-iron* (*lit.* and *fig.*); *grapple-plant*, a South African herb, *Uncaria* (or *Harpagophytum*) *procumbens*, the fruit of which has many projecting claw-like hooks; *grapple-shot*, a projectile attached to a cable, with hinged flukes which catch in the rigging of a ship in distress; *grapple-wood*, some West Indian tree.

1851 *MRS. BROWNING Casa Guidi* W. 115 Those whom she-solves suckle Will bite as wolves do, in the 'grapple-closing Of adverse interests. 1661 *BOYLE Spring Air* 11. ii. (1682) 31 For I further demand how the Funiculus comes by such hooks or 'grapple-irons to take fast hold. 1786 *BURNS Dream* xiii, Then have aboard your grapple arm. 1824-4 *BURKEILL Trav.* I. 536 The beautiful *Uncaria procumbens*, or 'Grapple-plant' was not less abundant. 1893 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Nashedan* 17 Lurking in the grass is the Grapple plant, the *Harpagophytum procumbens*. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Suppl.*, *Grapple shot*. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 217 * *Grapple-wood*. This shrubby tree hath a reddish-grey bark.

Grapple (græ'pl), *v.* Also 6 *grap(p)ol* (1, 6-9 *grapple*. [f. the *sb.*; in some uses app. influenced by association with *GROPE*, *GRIP*, *GRASP*.]

1. *trans.* To seize or hold (a ship, etc.) with a grapnel; to fasten to something with grappling-irons.

1530 *PALSGR.* 374/1 Their shypes were grappelled so faste together that one chance of fyre burned them both. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* 11. ii. 168 The galleys were grappled to the Centurion in this manner. 1600 *HOLLAND Liby* xxvi. xxxix. (1600) 614 They closed and grappled their ships together. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 11 To grapple her, our fleet divided all night, but saw her not. 1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Gomberville's Polexander* 1. i. 24 Iphidamantus ship .. was grappled with a Turke. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 225 A fourth Fire Ship grappled him. 1774 *HUTCHINS in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 132 A large piece of ice, to which the three ships were grappled. 1838 W. WARE *Lett. fr. Palmyra* 11. xiv. 152 The bridge was in the very act of being thrown and grappled to the ramparts. 1847 *GROTE Greece* 11. xviii. (1862) 149 The ships on both sides .. were grappled together. 1871 *MISS YONGE Canoes* 11. iv. 54 The King wished to grapple this vessel and take it.

refl. 1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Gomberville's Polexander* 1. 33 He gave then his Gunners charge to shoot into the sailes, and to his Mariners to grapple themselves with the body of the ship.

† b. To take hold of (the bottom) with a grapple or anchor. Also, *to grapple hold*.

1583 *STANHYURST Zencis* 1. (Arb.) 23 Where sea tost nauye remaying Needs not too grapple thee sands with flooke of an anchor. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 82 To throw an anchor ahead, and grapple further hold for future advances of power.

c. *fig.* or with reference to what is immaterial: To fasten as with a grapple; to attach closely and firmly.

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* Prolog. 18 Follow, follow: Grapple your minds to sterage of this Naue. 1602 — *Ham.* 1. iii. 62 The friends thou hast, and their adoption ride, Grapple them to thy Soule, with hopes of Steele. 1785 *BURKE 54. Nabob Arcet* Wks. IV. 228 Never to be torn from thence, but with those holds that grapple it to life. 1853 *MAURICE Proph. & Kings* 10, 70 Let us grapple this faith to our inmost souls. 1889 J. HUTCHISON *Lect. Philippians* Pref. 7 Some abrupt but significant phrase at once grapples his argument upon the personal feelings of those to whom he writes.

d. To take up with a grapnel. *rare*.

1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* 111. ii, They've grappled up the body.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To fasten oneself firmly (to an object) by means of a grapple. Also *fig.* (Cf. 8.)

1663 B. GOODE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 67 Death .. Coms saying fast, in Galley blacke, and whan he spyed Iym neary, Doth boorde him straght, and grappels fast And than begins the fyght. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* 1. 42 The Piece of Ice we

grappled to had a Pond upon it. 1861 P. LEYS *Mem. J. MacLaren* viii. 51 Those elementary principles... had grappled to the heart of him, and conquered it.

3. *intr.* To 'fish' for with a grapple.

1799 A. BURN *Mem.* (1816) iv. 189 When we had light and time to grapple for the cable.

4. *trans.* To take hold of (a person or thing) with the hands; to seize; to grip firmly; hence, to come to close quarters with.

1583 STANFURD *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 90 Of my feloes I saw that a couple he grappled. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 l. 23 As Horace is a true Proteus... they have... grappled him as well as they could. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. xii. (1840) 247 He grappled the pagan, and dragged him by main force out of their own boat into ours. 1762 FALCONER *Shifur* ii. 166 In vain to grapple pendent ropes they try. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* iv. 560 Man grapples man. 1830 CARR. H. CROW *Mem.* 233 Uttering a loud yell of triumph, [they] grappled the poor fellow as his prisoner of war. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vii. 275 Grappling its antagonist with the throat with its fore-paws. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hervey* v. 114 Whoever she grappled she would never let go. 1898 A. H. S. LANDOR *Forbidden Land* ii. lxxxii. 131 The soldiers... grapping me, and lifting me bodily off my feet.

figs. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) ii. xxxiii. 613 The profundity of his doctrine, which grapples the mightiest difficulties. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 71 With the same purpose did the Dutchmen (1594-7) grapple the icy perils of the North-East Passage.

b. To snatch up. *rare.*

1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 112 They fly about to grapple up a kind of chalky clay, to paint themselves white.

c. *poet.* To fasten in the grip of iron. *rare.*

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh.* Bound Poems I. 142 Here's an arm at least Grappled past freeing.

5. *intr.* To take a firm hold, as with a grapple, esp. in wrestling; to get a tight grip of another; to contend with another in close fight. Also with *together*. (Cf. 8 b.)

1583 STANFURD *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 58 With righthands grappling thee tops of turret ar holden. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. 19 As two wild boares together grappling go. 1612 BRAUN & FL. *Maid's Trng.* v. ii. Your Grace and I must grapple vpon euen termes no more. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 l. 139 To tug or grapple, and to close. 1700 DRYDEN *Pat. & Arg.* iii. 57 Greyhounds... A match for pards in flight, in grappling for the bear. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Zulter* No. 70 P to a large French Mongrel... when he grapples, bites even to the marrow. 1845 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* l. 271 They drew up made play. grappled anew. 1858 DORAN *Cri. Fools* 338 They grappled and commenced wrestling.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 74 Let her [Truth] and Falshood grapple.

6. To make movements with the hands, as if to grasp some object; to grope. *Const. after, at, for, to.* Also with *about* adv. *rare.* (P. Obs.)

1595 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 137 He grappled about the floor among the dead bodies. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 349 Is praise the perquisite of ev'ry paw, Tho' black as hell, that grasps wells for gold? 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 126, I kept aloof, however, for fear he should grapple at me, and sink us both together. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* vi. 149, Pierce was their speech, and, 'mid their words, Their hands oft grappled to their swords. 1815 *He must be married* ii. ii, Modesty! is it that you would be grappling after?

† b. To mount up by clutching or grasping.

1598 GRENWY *Tadlus* *Ann.* i. xiv. (1622) 27 They... grappled vp to the toppe of the trench [L. *summa valli* present].

7. *Manège* (see quot.).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, To Grapple [with Horsemen] is when a Horse lifts up one or both his Legs at once, and raises them with Precipitation, as if he were a curvetting. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

8. *Grapple with* —.

a. *Naut.* To make one's ship fast (an enemy) with grappling-irons; to come to close quarters with.

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Erotema* 61 Metanone... hastened to grapple with the Galley. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 283 Laid us on board, and grappled with us on the Starboard side. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxxv. 808 He sunk three fire-ships, which endeavoured to grapple with him. 1783 WATSON *Philipp III* (1839) 71 As the Dutch... could navigate their ships with greater dexterity, they were enabled to avoid grappling with the Spaniards. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. vii. 111 To advise the... Admiral... to grapple with the enemy's ships and board them.

b. To grip as in wrestling; to seize with hands and arms; to close with bodily.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. x. 84 The President prevented his shoot by grappling with him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 P 3 He would fall at the first Touch of Hydaspes, without grappling with him. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xi. The undefended youth Sprung forward... And grappled him breast to breast. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* III. 253 Some one was grappling with Milo [a bloodhound]. 1880 HARTING *Extinct Brit. Anim.* i. 29 As the animal rose to grapple with the dogs. 1883 FROUZE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 124 He grappled with Tracy and flung him to the ground.

c. To encounter hand to hand; to battle or struggle with.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. i. 257 Then will I... in my Standard bear the Armes of Yorke, To grapple with the house of Lancaster. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. 129 Some of them fear not to encounter... and to grapple in the rivers... with Crocodiles. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* *Adv.* xi. (1859) 147, I... saw with horror one of our men... grappling with the waves. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) i. v. 288 The valiant burghers had already learned to grapple with the Dane on his own element.

d. *fig.* or with reference to immaterial things.

1631 R. H. ARAIGNUM *Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 168 We

will come (as in a Land, or Sea-fight) to grapple and gripe, with Vanities. 1638 BUNYAN *Dying Sayings* (1767) l. 48 Who can grapple with the wrath of God? 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. viii. 374 This is usually a power too mighty for reason to grapple with. 1807 WORDSW. *W. Doe Kylstone* ii. 150, I... Presumed to grapple with their scorn.

e. *esp.* To try to overcome (a difficulty, etc.); to try to accomplish, take in hand (a task, etc.); to try to deal with (a question, etc.); to try to solve (a problem, etc.).

1830 J. W. CROKER in C. *Papers* 10 May, He did not at all grapple with the real question. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh.* *Ann.* (1863) l. ii. 51 Science grapples with such startling phenomena. 1865 W. PENGELLY in H. PENGELLY *Life* xi. (1897) 170, I am glad to find you are grappling with the question. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commun.* II. xxxvi. 3 The new historical school... will doubtless grapple with this task.

Hence Grappling *phl. a.*

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxiv. Two grappling Æneas on the ocean meet And English fires with Belgian flames contend. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 307 Antæus here and stern Alcides strive, And both the grappling Statues seem to live. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Par.* xxvi. 54 All grappling bonds, that knit the heart to God, Confermate to make fast our charity.

† Grapplingment. *Obs. rare*¹. [f. GRAPPLE v. + -MENT.]

A grappling, a close grasp in fighting.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xi. 29 Downe him stayd With their rude handes and gryesly grapplingment.

Grappler (*græplæz*). [f. GRAPPLE v. + -ER.]

One who or that which grapples; a. a grappling-iron, a grapple; b. one who grapples or grapples with (an object); c. (see quot.); d. *slang*, a hand.

a. 1628 LE GRYS *tr. Barclay's Argenti* 251 By casting... [a] grappler upon the wall, which presently laid hold on the stones. 1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* (1832) l. xvi. 380 The grapplers, with ropes attached to them, were then fixed in the sides. 1897 *Daily News* 17 May 67/6 He gently lowered the grappler and swung it to and fro to try and catch the clothing of the body.

b. 1832 L. HUNT *Translations Poems* 249 Atlas, grappler of the stars. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxvii. (1879) 276 Grappler as he was with realities.

c. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 871/1 A [gas] retort... was emptied by a sort of grated iron or basket, called a grappler.

d. 1854 HAZEL *Yankee Jack* ii. 9 'Give us your grappler on that, old fellow!' said Paul... seizing the merchant's hand.

Grappling (*græplɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* In sense 3 corruptly grapple, *grap-line*. [f. GRAPPLE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. GRAPPLE.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Est. x.* To lay hold at the grappling of ships until the loss of both hands, and then to hold by the teeth. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* l. 225 To bear the shock and brst of the first grappling. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* l. 42 It becoming, soon after the Ship's grappling, a close Body of Ice. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girls Rom.* 238 The different stages [in an illness] of mad fury, savage grappling, abject terror [etc.].

† 2. A place where one may grapple a vessel. Also to come, bring to a grappling: to come to anchor (cf. GRAPNEL 2). *Obs.*

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 166 We rowed till 12 at Night, judg'd it High Water, and came to a Graplin. 1740 WHITEFIELD in *Life & Lett.* (1756) 330 The wind being high and contrary we were obliged to come to a Grapling near an open Reach. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) l. 21 The long-boat having filled with water, they had brought her to a grappling, and quitted her. *Ibid.* v. 1680 Two others were ordered out, to fish at a grappling near the shore.

3. *concr.* a. A grappling-iron; = GRAPPLE sb. 1. In first quot. *collect.* = implements for grappling.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 134 The iron workes, cables anchors and grappling. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yug. Sea-men* 19 Board him on his weather quarter, lash fast your graplins. 1728 ROWE *tr. Lucan* 82 The crooked Grappling's steely Hold they cast. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* l. x. 163, I had made me a kind of an Anchor; with a piece of a broken graplin. 1875 BEFORO *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 228 A grappling... should be kept handy in the bows of the boat. fig. 1887 HALL *Caine Diemster* xxvii. 170 'We're rael sorry, and we know your heart was gript to him with graplins'.

b. = GRAPNEL 2, GRAPPLE 2.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yug. Sea-men* 16 The streame Anchor, grapplings or kedgers. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 625 The sloopman dropped his grap-line. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. Round World* (1840) 116 They have over their grappling in five fathom water. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 149 The yawl's grappling got so fast among the rocks, that it could not be weighed. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* viii. 168 Boats... with two anchors or graplins to each boat. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 381 Stand by with the grapplings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as grappling-engine, instrument, etc.; grappling-hook, -iron = GRAPNEL.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 77 The hands of yron, and other the "grappling engine of the Romans, the enemy made much sport at. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* xix. (1748) 334 In hulks with "grappling hooks to hunt the dreadful whale. 1625 HEYLIN *Comogry. America* (ed. 2) 783 We are indebted... for grappling-hooks to Anacharsis. 1860 BOYLE *New Expr. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 245 Hooks, or other "grappling Instruments. 1838 ELLIOT *Dict. Harp.* a "grappling yron... for to close shoppes together. 1666 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 139 The grappling-iron of a corsair. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii. The Red Rover, casting out grappling irons... jumped on the deck. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL II. i. Hand me that grappling iron, my man.

Graspe, *obs.* form of GRASP v.

Grasoid (*græpsoid*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *graps-us* + -OID.] Of or pertaining to the genus of crabs denominated *Grapsus*, or the family *Grapsidae*.

1853 DANA *Crust.* l. 48 There are Cancroidea that approach the Grapsoid species in the distant eyes.

So Grapsoidian *a.* and *sb.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 359/2 Grapsoidians, a natural group of brachyurous crustaceans.

Graptolite (*græptolīt*). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. γράπτω- painted or marked with letters + -LITE; in sense 1 ad. mod.L. *graptolithus* (Linnaeus).]

† 1. Any stone exhibiting a resemblance to a drawing. *Obs.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 363/1 The Florentine, or ruin marble, the dendritical ramifications on many limestones, and the moss-like forms in agates, &c., were ranked [by Linnaeus] as Graptolites. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. A fossil zoophyte of the genus *Graptolites* (or *Graptolithus*) or of the family of which this genus is the type.

(The graptolites are known from their impressions on the surface of hard shales, resembling markings with a slate pencil. Some suggest the form of a quill pen.)

1841 *Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser.* ii. (1842) VI. 558 Graptolites were found at Robleston... in calcareous shales. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 11 If the Graptolites belong to certain genera, we may be sure that we are dealing with lower Silurian Rocks.

Comb. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* vi. (1878) 83 The graptolite-bearing mud.

Hence Graptolitic *a.*, of or pertaining to graptolites; containing graptolites.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 231 Another graptolitic bed in Fermanagh. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 96 The supposed fucoids... belong to graptolitic or other zoophytes. 1880 RAMSAY in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/3 The Lower Silurian graptolitic rocks at Corswall Point in Wigtownshire.

Graptoloid (*græptolōid*), *a.* [f. GRAPTOLITE + -OID.] Resembling a graptolite; belonging to the division *Graptolitoidea* of hydroids.

1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Roc. Rocks* v. 143 He thought these branched, plant-like bodies would prove eventually to be graptoloid animals.

Graptomancy (*græptōmānsi*). *rare*¹. [f. Gr. γράφω- written + μαντεία divination. Cf. BIBLIOMANCY.] Divination by handwriting.

1818-50 WHATELY *Connngt. Bk.* (1864) 187 To convince those who deride graptomancy... that there must be something in it.

Grappul, *obs.* form of GRAPPLE sb.

Grapy (*græ'pi*), *a.* [f. GRAPE sb. 1 + -Y.]

1. Of or pertaining to grapes or to the vine; composed of, or savouring of grapes.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* ii. 15 That little acquaintance which I have had with the grape God. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxxiii. His soul quite soused lay in grape blood. 1717 ADDISON *Ovid, Metam.* iii. 800 The grape clusters spread On his fair brows. 1717 GAY *Ovid, Metam.* ix. 198 And on the marble altar's polish'd frame Pours forth the grape stream. 1837 FRASER'S *Mag.* XVI. 162 'Surely,' said the corks, 'we have been acquainted before?' 'Unquestionably,' answered the wine, 'with a grape kiss, we have.' 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* l. 70 Neither of these gentlemen possessed a particle of the grape bloom in either cell of the double heart.

† 2. As the epithet of the CHOROID coat of the eye. (Cf. UVEA.) *Obs.*

1398 REVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v. v.* (Tollem. MS.). Afyr his solowly be curtel pat is called 'uvea', grapi, and hap pat name for he is liche in colour to a black grape. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 671 The grapy membrane which is diversely coloured would be seeme. 1666 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Aristot. God* ii. 30 The anterior part only is that which should be call'd grapy. It is generally black in man, and therefore hath the name because it resembles the skin of a black grape when it's press'd.

3. Affected with 'grapes' (see GRAPE sb. 5).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 313/1 The grape heels are a disgrace to the stable in which they are found.

4. *Comb.*, as grapy-blue adj.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 313 The stupid little half open eyes were of that strange, dull, grapy blue colour, common to beast or baby.

Gras (e), *obs.* form of GRAZE, GRASS, GRAZE.

Grasett, variant of GRAZET (T).

† Grash, *sb.* *Obs. rare*¹. [f. the vb. Cf. CRASH sb. 3.] A bout or attack.

a 1610 BABINGTON *Conf. Notes* Num. xxxi. Wks. (1613) ii. 181 Miserable man whom a little Flea can vex, whom one grasp of an Ague can pluck downe.

† Grash, *v.* *Obs.* [Onomatopœic. Cf. GNASH v.]

CRASH v. 3.] *trans.* and *intr.* = GNASH v.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Collingbourne xviii. Here Tyrant Rychar played the eager Hog, his grashy tuskes my taverney lodeg. 1590 T. PASSON *Lament. fr. Rome* etc. in *Collier Old Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 71 Poll nose, rube eye Grash the teth, drawe mouth away. 1577 KENALL *Triflet* 7 No chylling cold, no scalding heate, No grashyng chaps of monsters greate. 1607 TORSILL *Fourty. Beasts* 126 The Serpent seeing her aduersary liffeth her necke above the ground, and grasheth at the Hart with her teth.

Grashop, variant of GRASSHOP, *Obs.*

Grasier, -or, *obs.* forms of GRAZIER.

Grasle, variant of GRASSIL, *Sc. Obs.*

Grasoun, variant of GERGUM, *Obs.*

1640 *Bk. War Committee Covenanters* 16 My Lady Kenmure's dewties, grasounes and uthers.

Grasp (*grɒsp*), *sb.* Also 6-7 graspe. [f. the vb.]

1. That which is fitted to grasp or clutch, or to be grasped or clutched; the fluke of an anchor, a handle. Now only *Naut.* the handle of an oar.

1561 EYEN *Arte Navig.* A liij, The *Thirreni* founde the vse of the anker of one graspe or flooke. 1600 SURTIL

Coutrie Farme II. lxxi. 421 Two hords. in the midst... made fast to a little stick or wooden pin in manner of a grapse, by which one may handle them. 1883 in CLARK *Russell Sailors' Lang.*

2. The action of grasping; a gripping or fast hold; the grip of the hand; + an embrace.

1666 *SNAPS*. Tr. & Cr. IV. ii. 13 Beshrew the witch I with venomous wights she stays... but flies the grapses of loue. 1690 *Dryden's Don Sebastian* II. (1692) 46 This hand and this [sword] have been acquainted well; It should have come before into my grasp, To kill the Ravisher. 1752 *Young's Brothers* IV. i. Wks. 1757 II. 272 Stubbish is the grasp of dying men. 1800 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* III. xxxii. From his [a bird's] relaxing grasp a Locust fell. 1855 *TENNISON Maud* I. xiii. ii. I long'd... To give him the grasp of fellowship. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. i. § 7 (1864) 85 The grasp of the hand is the result of an extensive muscular endowment. 1884 *M. MACKENZIE Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 206 His power of grasp with the left hand was... less than normal. 1897 *BOUTEL Arms & Arm.* i. 5 The shaft with the arrow-head within its grasp was bound round with bands.

+ b. *fig.* with allusion to wrestling. *To come to (the) grasp*: to come to close quarters. *Obs.*

c 1583 *BURLEIGH Adv. to Eliz. in Earl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 62 As King of Spain, without the Low Countries be may trouble our skirts of Ireland, but never come to grasp with you. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchell* (1844) 17, I would it were come to the grasp, we would show them an Irish trick. 1590 *NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* i. Bivb, I looke for scholasticall grapses, and answers to so graue and weightie arguments.

c. *Within (one's) grasp*: close enough to admit of being grasped. Similarly *Ready to one's grasp*. *Beyond one's grasp*: out of one's reach. Chiefly *fig.* a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* viii. § 84 They looked upon it [York] as their own, and had it even within their grasp. 1803 *J. BRISTO Tour Highlands* I. 296 No inducement could prevail upon me to trust myself within the grasp of this amorous Bacchante. 1831 *DE QUINCEY Parr Wks.* (1890) V. 15 Had volume the second of that same folio with which he [Dr. Johnson] floored Osborne happened to lie ready to the prostrate man's grasp, nobody can suppose [etc.]. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 27 He was resting lands most of which were quite beyond his grasp.

3. *fig. a.* Firm hold or control; possession, mastery.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 36, I would not be the Villaine that thou think'st, For the whole Space that's in the Tyrants Grasp. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 357 Within the direful grasp Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. 1699 *POMFREY Love Triumph, over Reason* 55 I'll not see my charge... Into the grasp of any ruin run. 1811 *W. R. SPENCER Poems* 33 In the grasp of death. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. v.* I. 619 He was in the grasp of one who never forgave. a 1852 *WEBSTER Wks.* (1877) IV. 133 To rescue liberty from the grasp of executive power. 1875 *BYRNE Holy Rom. Emp.* xiv. (ed. 5) 25 Albert I tried in vain to wrest the tolls of the Rhine from the grasp of the Rhenish electors.

b. Intellectual hold; esp. comprehensive mastery of the whole of a subject; hence, mental comprehensiveness.

1603 *TEMPLE Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 474 The Prince and Pensioner, who alone had so full a Grasp of the Business in Holland, as to [etc.]. 1713 *BERKELEY Guardian* No. 70 ¶ 7 It is too big for the grasp of a human intellect. 1817 *CHALMERS Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 39 Though His mind takes into its comprehensive grasp, immensity and all its wonders. 1830 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 11 May, Those enormously prolix harangues are a proof of weakness in the higher intellectual grasp. 1867 *A. BARRY Sir C. Barry* I. 13 Gaining a thorough grasp of his art. 1875 *E. WHITE Life in Christ* i. 1. (1878) 7 In health the mind is strong, in sickness it loses its energy and grasp. 1878 *R. W. DALE Lect. Practic.* i. (ed. 1915) 15 We think we have a grasp of new truth. 1884 *M. CREIGHTON in Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 24 No historian has ever had so large a grasp as Ranke of the fundamental principles of history. 1889 *RUSKIN Præterita* III. 19 A succession of men of immense mental grasp.

+ 4. Twilight. [? Another word; cf. GRISPING, GROSPIING.]

1650 *USSNER Annals* Age vi. (1658) 256 And then, removing his Camp without any noise, in the grasp of the evening, encamped upon the bank of the River Nile.

5. *Comb.* - grasp-hold, hold for the grasp.

1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 619 Some branch which might furnish grasphold for his hands.

Grasp (grasp), *v.* Forms: 4 *graspe*, (5 *grasppe*, *graspe*), 4-7 *graspe*, 4- *grasp*. [ME. *graspēn*, metathesis of *grapsen*, perh. repr. OE. **græpsan* = OTeut. type **græpsōn*, f. **græp*- *GRÖPE* *v.* Cf. LG., EFris. *grapsen* to grasp, snatch, grasp a grasp. With the rare form *graspe* (sense 1), perhaps a distinct word, cf. ON. *krasfa*, 'to paw or scratch with the feet' (Vigf.).]

+ 1. *intr.* To make clutches with the hand. Often used as synonymous with *GRÖPE*. Often with *after*, *to*, *towards*, *upon*, *with*. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1382 *Wyclif Deut.* xxviii. 29 Thou shalt grasp [1388 *gripe*] in midday, as is woned a bynd man to grasp in derknessis. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* vi. xx. (1495) 237 The bynde putteth forth the honde all aboute gropyng and graspyng. 1415 *HOCCEVE To Sir F. Oldcastle* 347 O I wher to graspen yee so fer, and grope After swich thyng. c 1420 *De Reg. Princ.* 212 Pou graspiest [v. r. graspest] heer & here, as doþ be bynde. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 578 Owi of ther sadys they felle besyde, And graspyd to odur gree. c 1450 *Martin* 640 Than he began to craspe after his arme, for to take from hym his swerde out of his honde. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 172 His hands abroad display'd as one that grasp and tugge'd for Life, and was by strength subdued. 1814 *Sorceress* i. iii. Why do you shake and grasp upon me so? 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* ii. His irritated opponent... grasped towards his own side, as if seeking a sword or dagger.

fig. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* vii. 2042 This, this is thinking free, a thought that grasps Beyond a grain, and looks beyond an hour.

b. *To grasp at*: to make a clutch at, to try to seize. Chiefly with immaterial obj. or *fig.* Also, To accept with avidity (an offer, etc.).

1677 [see GRASPING *vbl. sb.*] a 1698 *TEMPLE Ess. Constitt. & Int. Empire Wks.* 1731 I. 87 No Monarchy having ever grasped at so great an Empire there. 1718 *PRIOR Solomon* i. 741 Alas! we grasp at Clouds, and heat the Air, Vexing that spirit we intend to clear. 1755 *J. McLAURIN Serm. & Ess.* 25 Covetousness often loses what it has by grasping at more. 1781 *COWPER Progr. Error* 22 Like quicksilver, the rhetoric they display, Shines as it runs, but, grasped at, slips away. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. lviii. 267 Teutames grasped at their offers. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 252 There was little doubt that... by grasping at too much, the government would lose all. 1850 *W. IRVING Goldsm.* iii. 54, I readily grasped at his proposal. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 1573 Geraint... grasping at his sword. 1868 *HELPS Keabnah* xvi. (1869) 441 Recovering himself he grasped at the balcony. 1898 *J. CAIRD Univ. Addr.* 7 Grasping at a premature and false simplicity.

transf. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* ii. Old Yew, which grasped at the stones That name the under-lying dead.

+ c. To make the motion of embracing or encircling something with the arms; to grapple with.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1590) 269 Nisus grasping with Amphialus, was with a short dagger slain. *Ibid.* 293 h. Argalus... ranne in to grapse with him, and so [they] closed together. 1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. i. Some villaine's outrage... Might grapse with her. 1647 *W. BROWNE tr. Gomberville's Polixandre* III. 136, I cannot conceive through what urgency so many unfortunate people should be compell'd hither to grapse with death. 1766 *H. BROOKY Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 157 She now grasped about his neck, half-smothering him with the repetition of her kisses and caresses.

2. *trans.* To clutch at; to seize greedily.

1642 *DENHAM Cooper's H.* 18 Kings, by grasping more than they can hold, First made their Subjects, by oppression, bold. 1656-59 *B. HARRIS Parvula's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 92 He who grasps much, holds little.

Proverb. 1855 *H. C. BONN Coll. Eng. Prov.* 99 Grasp no more than thy hand will hold. *Ibid.* 365 Grasp all, lose all. *absol.* a 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.). Like a miser 'midst his store, Who grasps and grasps 'till he can hold no more. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* VIII. lxii. 147 He was... willing to let his friends grasp and enjoy as they were able.

3. To seize and hold firmly with the hand. *To grasp the nettle*: *fig.* to attack a difficulty boldly.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1590) 199 h, O fool that I am, that thought I could grasp water and binde the winde. 1593 *SNAPS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 97 Thy Hand is made to grapse a Palmers staffe. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 126 She grasp't my hand, And kissing it, spake thus. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 83 Curroon (longing to grapse the Diadem) commands [him] to begin the fight. 1687 *A. LOVELL Thevenot's Trav.* i. 124 A fruit like Oranges, but so high, that one cannot grasp them with both hands. 1708 *E. SMITH Phædra & Hipp.* II. (1709) 20 Now he devours her with his eager Eyes, Now grasps her Hands. 1712 *COWPER Gilpin* 91 He grasp'd the mane with both his hands, And eke with all his might. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 286 If two... silver spoons, he grasped one in each hand [etc.]. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. iii. 29 He stretched forth his right hand, which I grasped firmly in mine. 1884 *SIR S. ST. JOHN Hayti* Intro. 10 It was hoped... that, grasping the nettle with resolution, he might suffer no evil results.

b. *fig.* or in immaterial sense. (See also 6.)

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* III. i. Wks. 1856 I. 106 Grasp the sterne bended front Of frowning vengeance, with unpaiz'd clutch. 1612-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. i. She [Hagar] chos (apart) to grapse one death, alone, Rather than byr bahe a million. 1782 *COWPER Retirement* 756 We... grasp seeming happiness, and find it pain. 1833 I. *TAYLOR Faint.* vi. 204 The anguish that grasps the heart of his judge! 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 86 Like wrestlers, let us approach and grasp this new argument. 1878 *R. W. DALE Lect. Preach.* vi. (ed. 2) 167 Grasp your thoughts firmly and let your sentences take their chance.

+ 4. To clasp in the arms, embrace; also with *in*. *To grasp up* (*transl.*): to hem in. *Obs.*

1606 *SNAPS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 168 A fashionable Hoste, That slightly shakes his parting Guest by 'th' hand; And with his armes out-stretcht, as he would fyve, Grasps in the commer. 1657 *W. DILLINGHAM Conn. Sir F. Vere* Ep. Rdr., With three times that number be had grasped up the Prince and his men against the sea-shore. 1684 *Y. DRYDEN in Miscell.* i. 204 The City Dame... to her Country-house retires, Where she may blythe... then grasp some brawny clown, Or her appointed Gallant come To feed her loose desires. 1766 *H. BROOKY Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 142 Seating her fondly on his knee, and grasping her to his bosom.

5. To hold firmly as with the fingers; to grip.

1774 *GOLOSIN Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 261 It sometimes happens that the object is too large for the (elephant's) trunk to grasp. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 246 The finbrize... are gradually expanding themselves, so as to grasp and completely enclose the ovaria. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 513 The operation of grasping and swallowing the food... is accomplished through the agency of the Nervous system. 1871 *B. STEWART Heat* § 83 The fire is put on hot... on its contraction in cooling, it grasps the wheel with great force.

6. To lay hold of with the mind; to become completely cognizant of or acquainted with; to comprehend.

1680 *H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.* 3 The Eternal Iehovah, who graspeth all past, present, and to come in the eternity of His Wisdom and Power. 1720 *WATERLAND Eccl. Serm.* 85 In one comprehensive View grasping the whole System. 1781 *V. KNOX Liberal Educ.* xi. 108 The memory will grasp and retain all that is sufficient for the purposes of valuable improvement. 1835 *I. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.* iii. 94 The one party did not grasp the immortal destinies of

the other. 1837-8 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* vii. (1860) I. 120 Conception... expresses the act of comprehending or grasping up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterised. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 367 Philosophers only are able to grasp the eternal and unchangeable. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* i. viii. (1883) 62 Kitty only imperfectly grasped the rudiments of the science.

Hence *Grasped* *ppl. a.* Also *grasped-at*.

1814 *Apostate* III. iii. With grasped dagger and blanch'd quiv'ring lip. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 829 A much-desired and eagerly grasped-at excuse.

Graspable (grasp'əbəl), *a.* [f. GRASP *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be grasped.

1818 *KEATS Endym.* II. 673 His every sense had grown Ethereal for pleasure; 'bove his head flew a delight, half graspable. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* i. 1275 While life was graspable and gainable. 1887 *E. GURNEY Tertium Quid* II. 60 Short and graspable pieces of musical combination.

Grasp-all, *noun-adv.* [obj. comb. f. GRASP *v.*] One who clutches at everything, a greedy person.

1802 *MRS. JANE WEST Infidel Father* I. 256 The latter have long possessed a prescriptive right to the titles of epicures and graspsalls.

Grasper (grasp'ər), [f. GRASP *v.* + -ER.]

+ 1. A grappling-iron. *Obs.* (Cf. GRASPLE.) 1553 *BRENOE Q. Curtius* iv. 40 The bandes and graspers wherwith y^e galeas were fastened together.

2. One who grasps (at); a grasping person.

1601 *Q. ELIZ. Sp. to last Parl.* 2, I neuer was any greedy scraping grasper. 1632 *SHERWOOD*, A grasper, *griffleur*. 1736 *AINSWORTH Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v. A grasper at, *qui aliquid capiat*. 1755 *JOHNSON*, Grasper, one that grasps, seizes, or catches at. 1851 *MAYNE Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 233 When it is not followed by a like diminution in the selling price of the article, and the wages of which the men are mulct to increase the profits of the capitalist, the employer alone is benefited, and is then known as a 'grasper'. 1895 *R. BLATCHFORD Merrie Eng.* xv. 116 The great bulk of our graspers and grubbers value money for what it will bring.

Graspeys, variant of GRAPPEYS, *Obs.*

Grasping (grasp'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRASP *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. GRASP.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 80 Greedy grasping gat it. 1647 *SANDEYSON Serm.* II. 215 Ambitious spirits, who, for the grasping of a vast and unjust power... have [etc.]. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* iv. § 239 The grasping of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands... was... desired the Summer before. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1857) 408 They lick themselves whole by an overforward grasping at such passages of Scripture. 1841 *EMERSON Lect. Man Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 247 Let the amelioration in our laws of property proceed from the concession of the rich, not from the grasping of the poor. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 99 The history of almost every man's rise in the world consists of a succession of graspings and holdings. *attrib.* 1876 *Clinical Soc. IX.* 146 The hand had regained ordinary grasping power.

Grasping (grasp'ɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².]

1. That grasps, in senses of the vb.; tenacious. 1577 *KEMELL Flowers Epigr.* 93 h, And lastly deme thy feded bedde, alwaies thy grasping graue. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. 1. 25 Forst him sleepe his grasping hold. 1816 *SHILLY Alonzo* 335 Nought but knarled roots of ancient pines Branchless and blasted, clenched with grasping roots The unwilling soil. 1883 *G. ALLEN in Knowledge* 20 July 34 The big grasping claws... in a crab.

2. *fig.* Eager for gain, greedy, avaricious.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* I. 126 The less, surely, ought I to give into these grasping views of my brother. 1771 *BURKE Sp. Address Election Wks.* X. 65 This is... a difficult thing to the corrupt, grasping and ambitious part of human nature. 1813 *SCOTT Rob Roy* iv. xxviii, My wealth, on which a kinsman might already casts a grasping eye. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 555 He was generally thought interested and grasping.

Hence *Graspingly* *adv.*, *Graspingness*.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* I. 124 To take all that good-nature, or indulgence, confers shews... a graspingness that is unworthy of that indulgence. 1834 *LYTTON Eng. Aram* i. vii. To be more graspingly selfish. 1873 *M. ARNOLD Lit. & Dogma* (1868) 202 Faults of self-assertion, graspingness, and violence. 1885 *C. LOWE Bismarck* II. 357 The Pope had proved himself to be graspingly unwise. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 209 Hard were their backs as anvils of steel, and graspingly arched nipper-armed claws before them.

+ **Grasple**, *sb.* [variant of GRAPPLE *sb.*: cf. next.] = GRAPPLE *sb.* I.

1553 *BRENOE Q. Curtius* iv. 40b, They deuised longe rafters to the which they fastened grasples of Iron and great hokes. *Ibid.* 41 The grasples (ed. 1570, fol. 60 b, grasples) letten downe (which be called coru) toke violently away many of the soldiars that were within the shyppe.

+ **Grasple**, *v. Obs.* [variant of GRAPPLE *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* = GRAPPLE *v.* 4 and 8 a.

1553 *BRENOE Q. Curtius* iv. 41b, The cynquerone graspeled with her. 1555 *EORN Decades* 188 Suche as can not graspse or take holde of any thyng.

Hence + **Graspler** = GRAPPLE *a.*

1553 [see GRASPLE *sb.*]

Graspless (grasp'ləs), *a.* [f. GRASP *sb.* + -LESS.] a. Without grasp or grip; loose, relaxed. b. Not admitting of a grasp, i. e. of being grasped.

1794 *COLERIDGE On Friend Who Died of Fever* 43 From my graspless hand Drop Friendship's precious pearl, like a bour-glass sand. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 348/2 Where Past and Future wholy are submerged in one vast, graspless, Present infinite. 1886 *Blackie's Mag.* CXL. 259 In its graspless hand it held that the sceptre shivered. 1894 *HALL CANINE Maxman* vi. x. 390 It fell from his graspless fingers to the floor.

Grass (grás), *sb.* ¹ Forms : a. 1 græs, (*pl.* grasu), 3-5 græs, 3-6 gräs, (3 græce, græses, 4 græce, græses), 4 gräs(e), 4-6 griss(e), 4-6 gress(e), 4-7 grasse, (5 græss, græse, græz), 6- grass. *B.* 1 gars, gers, gerss, (subsequently *Sc.* and *north.* dial. 4, 6-9 gers(e), 4-6 gerss(e), 5-6 gerss(e), 5, 9 gerss, 6, 9 gerss, 6-9 gers(e). [*Com. Teut.* : OE. *græs*, *gers* str. neut. = OFris. *græs*, *gers*, OS. *gras* (MDn. *gras*, *gars*, *gers*, mod.Dn. *gras*), OHG. (MHG., mod.Ger.), ON. (Sw. *gräs*, Da. *græs*), Goth. *gras* : OTeut. **grasom*, f. OTeut. root **gr-* : *grō-* (whence MHG. *gruose* young plants; also GREEN *a.*, GROW *v.*) : OArvan **ghrā-* to grow, whence L. *grāmen* grass.]

1. Herbage in general, the blades or leaves and stalks of which are eaten by horses, cattle, sheep, etc. Also, in a narrower sense, restricted to the smaller non-cereal *Gramineæ* (see 3), and plants resembling these in general appearance. In early use often *pl.*, but now only *collect. sing.*

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 864 *Femur*, græs. c. 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xlii. 173 *Sua sua manegra cynna wyrtia & grasu beoð gerad.* c. 1000 *Andreas* 38 (Gr.) *Hie big & gers for mealestele meðe zedrehte.* c. 1200 *ORMIN* 12497 *Swa fele kinne wastness Of gressess, & off tres.* c. 1205 *LAY.* 3905 *Pat hec frote bet corn & bat græs.* c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3049 *Trees it for-brac and gres, and corn.* c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11109 (*Gott.*) *He... lued wid rotis and wid gress [Cott. M.]* c. 1340 *Ibid.* 4563 (*Trin.*) *Floures & gress [other texts gress(e)] perynne 1 fond.* c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 1388 *Lilies & grasse pat growen in be felde.* 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvi. 244 *Bestes by gras & by greyn and by grene rotes.* c. 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* i. xlii. 11 *Sun steddys growys sa habowndly Of Gys, bat [etc.].* 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 296 *Whan a flode rissyth up heyve Gers goth undyr.* 1484 *Caxton Fables of Æsop* v. i. *Af a mule whiche ete grasse in a medowe nyghe to a grete forest.* 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 187 *She hath no gresse to hir cattell.* 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. iv. 25 *Trippis elk of gait, but only kelpar.* In the rank gersis pasturing on raw. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 *I past to the greene hoilsun feildis.* to resau the suelt fragrant smel of tendir gerssis. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wisdom Solomon* xvi. 25 *Is grass man's meat?* no, it is cattle's food. 1637 *B. Jonson Sad Sheph.* i. i. *Her treading would not bend a blade of grasse!* 1755 *J. McLaurin Sermon & Ess.* 110 *The least pile of grass is an effect of infinite power.* 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1796) II. 315 *Quadrupedes, that feed upon grass.* 1817 *COLERIDGE Sibyll. Leaves* (1862) 117 *The grass was fine, the sun was bright.* 1839 *EMERSON Addr., Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 179 *The human body can be nourished on any food, though it were hoiled grass and the broth of shoes.* 1883 *Ch. W. Morris* 3 *His foot caught in a tuft of grass.* 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* xviii. 165 *There's a handfu' o' girsie to brew milk.*

Fig. 1535 *COVERDALE Is. xl.* 6 *All flesh is grasse [to later versions; Wyclif's heil].* 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & N. Frats.* II. 12 *Without running into the high grass of latent meanings and obscure allusions.*

b. *Proverbs.*

c. 1440 *CAGREAVE Life St. Kath.* ii. 253 *The gray hors, whyh his grass growyth, May sterue for hunger, þus seyth þe prouerbe.* c. 1530 *R. HILLES Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 *Whyhe the grasse growyth the hors stervyth.* 1869 *HAZLITT Eng. Prov. & Phrases* 167 *Where the Turk's horse once treads, the grass never grows.*

c. In figurative phrases. *To cut one's own grass:* to earn one's own living (*slang*). *To cut the grass from under a person's feet:* to foil, thwart, trip him up. *† To give grass* (a rendering of L. *dare herbam*): to yield, to surrender. *To let no grass grow* (or *the grass does not grow*) *under one's feet* (or *† on one's heel, beneath one's heels*): giving the idea of moving or acting briskly, making the most of one's time. *† To pluck the grass to know where the wind sits:* to interpret the signs of the times.

a. 1553 *UOALL Royster D.* iii. 113 (Arb.) *4th* *There hath grown no grasse on my heele since I went hence.* 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 13 *Willing that the grass should not be cut from under his feet.* 1597-8 *HALL Sat.* *Defiance to Enrie* 105 *Needs me give grasse unto the conquerors.* 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 210 *The hare... leaps away again, and leteth no grass grow under his feet.* 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 16 *No Man could pluck the Grass better, to know where the Wind sat; no Man could spie sooner from whence a Mischief did rise.* 1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* i. 278 *You are all this while cutting the grass under his feet.* 1828 *SCOTT Frim.* 29 Mar. *I have let no grass grow beneath my heels this bout.* 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. III. 619 *The King answered that he had not come to Ireland to let the grass grow under his feet.* 1858 *Morning Star* 8 June. *It is the habit of costermongers and that class of people to make their children useful—to make them 'cui their own grass'.* 1877 *5 Yrs. Penal Serv.* iii. 242 *'Cut her own grass!... what is that?'*... *Why, purvide her own chump—earn her own living.* 1884 *EON L'VALL We Two* v. [He] was not a man who ever let the grass grow under his feet.

d. *slang.* Green vegetables.

1867 in *SURIN Sailor's Word-bk.* 347.

2. A kind of grass; one of the various species of plants spoken of collectively as grass.

† a. A small herbaceous plant, a (medicinal) herb. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 201 *Vor men bat þeþ enuenumed, þori graces of þe londe Idroneh bil þe iclanes sone þoru godes sonde.* 1320-30 *Horn Ch.* in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* III. 216 *Go... And geder þarvink and iye. Gresses that ben of main.* c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 8453 (Fairf.) *þe kinde of þingis leered he þap of tree and grissis fele [Cott. þe kind o' thinges]*

lerd he, Bath o tres, and gress fele]. 13- Minor Poems fr. *Veron* MS. (E. E. T. S.) 525/525 *Macre þe strenghe of gresses telles. Boþe of crop and Rote.* c. 1375 *So. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* 24 *And of þecure, thru þe wrocht is But any medycyne ore gris [L. medicamentis aut herbis].* c. 1386 *CHAUCER Spr. T.* 145 *Euery gras that groweth vp on roote she shal eek knowe.* c. 1400 *Rowland & Otivel* 993 *To hym comes þat lady clere & gresses broghte þat fre, þat godd sett in his awenn herbere.* c. 1440 *Doctus (Laud MS.* 559 ff. 4b) *Many a grasse and many a tree.* 1587 *MASCALL Cattle, Horses* (1627) Index. *The five grasses that draw a wound. Oculus Christi, Madder, Bugloss [etc.].* 1587 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xv. 23 *Grass is a gras therfore to don hem eft growe.*

b. One of the non-cereal *Gramineæ*, or any species of other orders resembling these in general appearance. Often preceded by a defining word, with which it forms the designation of some particular species; as *blue-, bunch-, dog-, St. John's-, saw-, silk-, spear-* (etc.) grass, for which see those words. *Grass of the Anides:* an oat-grass, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. *Grass of Parnassus* (also *Parnassus grass*): a name for *Parnassia palustris*.

Turner speaks of the 'right' or 'true' grass, intending to indicate one particular species of plant as properly entitled to the name; but his notions seem to have been vague. He regarded the 'true' grass as identical with 'great grass'.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 41 *Gramen is called... in english great grass.* 1562—*Herbal.* ii. 73 *The roote of the right Grasse brused and layde to byndeth woundes together an closteth them yppe.* 1598 *LYTE Doctus* v. li. 509 *Of the grasse of Parnassus. This herbe groweth in moyst places.* 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. cxcvii. 692 *Parnassus Grasse, or white Luerwoort.* 1845 *S. THOMSON Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 230 *One of the handsomest of our moss plants, the Parnassia palustris, or grass of Parnassus.*

c. In agricultural use: Any of the species of plants grown for pasture, or for conversion into hay.

1677 *Plot Oxford.* 153 *Grasses.* the usual name for any Herbage sown for Cattle, especially if perennial. 1886 *C. SCOTT Sheep-Farming* 25 *This should be more particularly attended to on rotation-grasses, where rye-grass forms very often a large proportion of the herbage.*

d. *Bot.* Any plant belonging to the order *Gramineæ* (*Graminaceæ*), which includes most of the plants called 'grass' in the narrower popular sense (see 1) together with the cereals (barley, oats, rye, wheat, etc.), the reeds, bamboos, etc.

1611 *COTGR. s. v. Aiguillette, Aiguillettes d'armes,* the hearbe, or grasse, called Ladies laces, white Cameleon grasse, painted, or furrowed grasse. 1672 *GREW Anat. Plants, Idea Philos.* Hist. § 11 *Amongst the several Sorts of Grass, there are some which match all those of Corn; which is but a greater kind of Grass.* 1759 *B. STILLINGF. Observ. Grasses* Misc. Tracts (1762) 365 *By grasses are meant all those plants, which have a round, jointed and hollow stem.* 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 130 *The great solicitude of nature for the preservation of grasses is evident from this; that the more the leaves are consumed, the more the roots increase.* 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 379 *Tadanus pratensis.* Inhabits Europe, in meadows, the larvae destroying the roots of grasses. 1869 *RUSKIN Q. of Air* § 79 *The grasses are essentially a clothing for healthy and pure ground.* 1887 *CHAMB. Frim.* IV. 583 *Oil or otto of geranium... is produced in India... by distillation of andropogon grasses with water.*

3. An individual plant of grass [†] or corn; a blade or spike of grass. Now only in *pl.*, and somewhat rare.

13- *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 31 *Vch gresse mot grow of grayner dede.* c. 1350 *Wyll. Palmerie* 12 *Pat litel child listly lorked out of his caue... to gadere of þe grasses þat gene were & fayre.* c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 263 (Pepys MS.) *They wer sett as thilk as owches Full of the fynest tonnes faire... As gresses grown in a mede.* c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 214 *Alle levis of treen, euery gresse on erthe, euery droppe of water in þe se & land.* c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 238 *Gresys and other small flouris.* 1523 *FITZGERALD, Husb.* § 20 *Dernolde groweth vp streyght lyke an hye grasse.* a. 1533 *FRITH Wks.* (1573) 75 *If euery grasse of the ground were a man as holy as euer was Paule or Peter.* 1577 *KENALL Flowers of Egipt.* 12 b. *In midst of all, thy sconce is balde: there allies are to see: Wherein not half a grasse doth growe so bald, and bare they be.* 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Mandelstol's Trav.* 11 *In the Country all about this City, there is not so much as a grasse to be seen.* 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* i. *Strange grasses were sometimes perceived in her hair.* 1850 *TENNISON In Mem. xxi.* *I take the grasses of the grave, And make them pipes wherein to blow.*

† 4. The blade stage of growth, in *phr.* in the grass (lit. and fig.); corn in the blade. *Obs.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 28 *Forðon eorðo, westmað arist gers [c. 1000 *As. Gosp.* gars], æfterdon ðone eorðo, soðða full hwæte in eher.* 1340 *Aeneid* 28 *þet corn.* is uerst ass ine gersse, æfterward ine yare. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon.* Tim. 43/1 *Our faith is yet in the grasse.* 1589 *GREENE Orphaner Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 33 *Fancy long helde in the grasse, seldom prouees a timely Harvest.* 1637 [see GRAIN 361 x h]. 1733 *J. TULL Horse-Hoing Husbandry* 71 *note 2* *Wheat falls sometimes whilst 'tis in Grass, and before it comes into Ear.*

b. *Gardening.* Applied to the young shoots of the onion.

1885 *SUTTON Cult. Veget. & Fl.* 81 *The Onion makes a weak grass that cannot well push through earth that is caked over it.*

5. Pasture; the condition of an animal at pasture. In phrases (*to be, run*) at grass, to go, put, send, turn (out) to grass.

1271 *Sir J. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 670 III. 7 *That Phelypp Loveday put the outhr horse to gresse there.* 1523 *FITZGERALD, Husb.* § 85 *It wyl leaste appere, whan he [the horse] is at grasse.* 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 75 *In*

Cheapside shall my Palfrey go to grasse. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 313 *Let him rest, or run at grasse for a week or more.* 1612 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Burn.* Pte. iv. v. *The sturdy steed now goes to grass, and up they hang his saddle.* 1650 *R. GELL. Sermon.* 8 Aug. 21 *Nebuchadnezzar was put to grasse.* 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 257 *His Elephant... being then at Grasse, it was so long ere they could bring him.* 1674 *tr. Martinier's Voy. N. Countries* 77 *Our Guide, unharnessed our Elks and turn'd them to Grass.* 1765 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6884 *Lost at Grass April 9-10 bay Gelding.* 1768 *J. C. Compt. Collier* (1845) 34 *Turn them out in Summer time to Grass.* 1753 *J. BARTLETT Genl. Fartory* i. 4 *Horses, whose feet have been impair'd by quitters... or any other accidents, are also best repaired at grass.* 1855 *TENNISON Brook* 139 *The Squire had seen the colt at grass.*

b. *Fig.* The phrases under 5 are applied to persons, with the notion of being dismissed from one's position or 'rusticated', or of going away for a holiday, being free from fixed engagements, etc.

1589 *Hay any Work* 6 *If his worship and the rest of the noble clergie Lords were turned out to grasses.* 1630 *J. TAYLOR Wks.* (Water P.) ii. 110/1 *Wives might vnable husbands turne to grasse.* 1646 *Unhappy Game* *Sc. & Eng.* 12 *When the king bath got all, heell turne your brethern to grasse.* 1673 *DRYDEN Marr.* a. la Mode iii. i. *When I have been at grass in the summer, and am new come up [to town] again.* 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iii. xviii. *I'll turn my wife to grass.* 1786 *MACKENZIE Lounger* No. 78 p. 6 *[Our three boys] were sent to an academy in Yorkshire, to grass, as my husband phrased it.* 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1085 *Soho, Jack!*... very high being sent to grass, hey? 1801 *in Spirit Publ. Frim.* (1802) V. 361 *Then no longer let mortals repine, If to grass sent from Oxon or Grania.* 1838 *D. JERROLD Men of Charac.* II. xvii. 264. *I think I can send you to grass somewhere in Essex.* 1887 *A. BIRRELL Obit. Dicta* Ser. ii. 64 *He had long been an author at grass, and had no mind... again to wear the collar.*

¶ Misused for GNEASE 50 1 b.

c. 1650 *Carle off Carlie* in *Percy Folio* III. 64 *The gray hounds... drew downe the deere of grasse.*

6. Pasture sufficient for the animal or number of animals specified; grazing.

858 *CHARTER of Æthelberht in O. E. Texts* 438, 1111 *oxnum gers.* 1493 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 164 *Pro* *hords gresse in parva prata apud Topclay.* 25. 1790 *MRS. WHEELER Westm'd. Dial.* (1821) 14 *Yee mun kin we tewk sum gersse for her.* 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 59 *They have not only a house, but generally a cow's grass to afford milk to their families.* 1880 *in Daily News* 13 Dec. 3/1 *There is not as much as the grass of a goat.*

7. Land on which grass is the permanent crop; pasture-land. Also, the condition of such land. Also *† to lay to grass.*

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 86 *Moreneale escheit is, as be pasturing of cattel or beastes in the lands, or girs of Lords sundrie tymes.* 1769 *A. YOUNG Farmer's Lett.* to People 99 *Half the lands of a farm, but more particularly of a small or middling one, ought to be grass.* 1793 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1891 XII. 400 *Preparing the second lot of the mile swamp for the purpose of laying it to grass.* 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 6/2 *At that time the whole of the land was under cultivation. Now the land had all gone down to what people called grass, but he called it weeds.*

b. with reference to the hunting-field.

1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Mkt. Harb.* 28 *'I'm going down to the grass.'* 'Grass!' grunted the listener. 'Where be that?' 'Well, I'm going to see what sport they have in the Shires.' 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Gavest* i. xxiv. 204 *A man very well known both in the City and over the grass in Northamptonshire.*

8. The yearly growth of grass; hence, the season when the grass grows, spring and early summer. *Eating its fifth grass:* in its fifth year.

1815 *Sc. Acts* fasc. III (1814) II. 170/1 *It is thoct expedient... that our soumaran lord causs his Justice airis to be baldin vniuersally in all partis of his Realm, twys in þe yere anys on the girs, and anys on the Corne.* 1508 *SILVESTER De Bartas* ii. i. v. *Handie-crafts* 415 *Whom seven-years-old at the next grass he ghest.* 1649 *DAVENANT Love & Honour* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 181 *She writes a hundred and ten, sir, next grass.* 1865 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2661. 2/2 *A Black horse Gelding... six years old last Grass.* 1890 *Ibid.* No. 4120/3 *Every Owner... must send a Certificate from the Breeder that his Horse is really no more than 6 the Grass before he Runs.* 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 312 *Good widders, eating their fifth grass, sold in the year 1797 at eighteen shillings.* 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Sc.* ii. 49 *She is five years old this grass.* 1859 *G. MEREDITH A. Fevers* xxiv. (1885) 181 *When did ye meet?—last grass, wasn't it?*

9. The grassy earth, grass-covered ground. *† In early use into, under grass = into or in the grave.*

a. 1300 *KURST M.* 5811 *'Lauder', he said, 'I ber a wand.' 'You kest it on þe gress, I bidd'; 'Gladi, lauerd', and sua he didd.* 13- *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 245 *In to gresse þou me aglyte.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 261 *The gress wou me the blud all rede.* 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 45 *Forth she wente prively... All softe walkend on the gras.* c. 1400 *Garnelyn* b. A-none as he was dede & under gras grane. 1773-83 *HOOLE Orf. Fur.* xxix. 39 *On the verdant grass, Beneath the covering trees, her limbs she throws.* 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xvi. *They were two men who were seated in easy attitudes upon the grass.* 1877 *'RITA' Violente* i. i. *The grasses are crimsoned with tulips; every nook is sweet with odours of sheltered violets.*

b. The earth's surface above a mine. Also *† to be at grass, to bring, come to grass.*

1776 *PAYCE Min. Cornub.* 322 *Grass* or *Grass*, signifies on the surface of the earth. 'Is Tom Treviscas underground?' 'No; he's at Grass.' 1801 *MIRCHES in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 160 *One hundred and fifty-five fathoms below the surface, or, as the miners call it, from grass.* 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXXV. 32 *The quantity [of mineral] brought to the surface, or, as it is technically called, to grass.* 1855 *CORNWALL* 288 *Let us now watch the men ascending from the mine*

after work. This is what they call 'coming to grass'. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 14 About 70 tons [of quartz] are now at grass awaiting crushing.

c. *slang*. The ground. To go to grass: to come to the ground, be knocked down; also (U.S.) to die; to be ruined; in the imperative = 'go and be hanged'. To send to grass: to fell to the ground, to knock down; *lit.* and *fig.* To hunt grass: be knocked down.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* iv. v. (1647) 69 Away, good Sampson; You go to grass else instantly. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 181 Lancaster... much exhausted, and soon found his way on the grass. 1848 *DURVAGE Stray Subjects* 95 A gentleman... declared that he might go to grass with his old canoe, for he didn't think it would be much of a show, anyhow. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. at Home* ii. (1882) 271 When you get in with your left I hunt grass every time. 1876 HINDLEY *Cheap Jack* 37 Elias was sent to grass to rise no more off it. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 18 Jan. 39/3 Several of the McKinleyites were sent to grass in the course of the debate. 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* i. 82, I naturally went to grass through having too much steam on to be able to pull up in time.

10. Short for *sparrow-grass*, corrupt form of ASPARAGUS. Now vulgar.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 234 Boil some Grass tender, cut it small and lay it over the Eggs. 1754 FOOTE *Mayor of G. II.* Wks. 1799 i. 181 A hundred of grass from the Corporation of Garrat. a 1845 *Good Public Dinner* 61 You then make a cut on Some Lamb big as mutton; And ask for some grass too. 1854 DICKENS *Black H. xx.* Will you take any other vegetables? Grass? Peas? Summer Cabbage? 1898 *Garden* 1 May 318/1 In warm localities established beds will be affording a welcome supply of serviceable 'grass'.

11. *Printing*. Casual employment; jobbing work. 1883 *Daily News* 16 July 7/4 Good jobbing hands wanted on grass. 1893 *Ibid.* 5 June 8/5 Reader (practical)... wants Two or Three Days' or Nights' Grass, or steady situation.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *grass-blade*, *bud*, *country*, *fen*, *field*, *ground*, *haulm*, *holding*, *holm*, *land*, *park*, *patch*, *path*, *prairie*, *road*, *root*, *seed*, *shears*, *slope*, *spire*, *stalk*, *stem*, *track*, *walk*; *grass-like* adj. b. objective or objective genitive, as *grass-chamber*, *-eater*, *farmer*; *grass-mowing* (in quot. *attrib.*), *-picking* vbl. sbs. c. instrumental, as *grass-bowered*, *-carpeted*, *-clad*, *-covered*, *-cushioned*, *-embroidered*, *-fed*, *-grown*, *-muffled*, *-roofed*, *-woven* adjs. d. parasynthetic, as *grass-leaved* adj.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. viii. Through every 'grass-blade. 1844 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 45 Larks, descending to their 'grass-bowered homes. 1847 *Enerson Poems* (1857) 126 Pondering shadows, colors, clouds, 'Grass-buds and caterpillar-shrouds. 1889 WESTGARTH *Austral. Progr.* 233 Pretty vistas of 'grass-carpeted open forests. 1899 NASHIE *Lenten Stuff* 25 All the four footed rambler of herbage and 'grass chambers. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 1. 456 Midst sunny 'grass-clad meads. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Lone Aest.* *World* 10 A beautiful 'grass-country. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Parv.* *Barle* 154 A 'grass-covered... region. 1864 W. F. COLLIER *Brit. Eng.* 141, 400 The 'grass-cushioned chairs of Sandy-Knower. 1849 G. DANIEL *Prichard*, *Hen. IV.* iv. Hee [Soliman] swept the Grass, They the 'Grass-Eaters. 1894 T. T. T. *Chanelton's Dish* 5 Odin's coast With all its twenty-thousand bays And 'grass-embroidered water-ways. 1894 *Times* 10 Dec. 10/4 The grass land being occupied by 'grass farmers. 1868 PEKKEITHAM *Archie.* *Iij* b. A 'grasse fed Ox 16s. 1895 KINGSLY *Herew.* i. Prel. 16 The rich 'grass-fen. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 9 Joined by her mate [she] to the 'grass-field fens. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* ix. (ed. 2) 225 This plough is used for breaking up 'grass-ground. 1788 COWPER *Lett.* 21 Feb. Abounding with beautiful grass-groves, which encompass our village. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* iv. 718 Desolating Famine, who delights In 'grass-grown Cities, and in desert Fields. 1855 KINGSLY *Herew.* i. 1. 27 The great labyrinth of grass-grown banks. 1884 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 845 The nodes of 'grass-haulms. 1894 *Times* 10 Jan. 6/4 A 'grass-holding which he could use for the benefit of himself and his family. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i. It was better laid out on yon bonny 'grass-holms, than lying useless here in this aud pigg. 1765 *Mus. Rust.* III. 325 Twenty Acres of 'Grass-Land. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 5 Grass-land, when of good quality, is of the greatest value. 1830-7 MCGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) xliii. 377 *Atriplex littoralis*. 'Grass-leaved Sea Orache. 1883 F. M. BAILEY *Synop. Queensld. Flora* 693 Grass-leaved fern. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 7 Leaves thread-shaped, 'grass-like. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Riders* (1883) II. 4 in a harvest and 'grass-mowing time. 1850 MRS. BROWNIE *Poems* II. 2 Our steeds, with slow 'grass-muffled hoofs Tread deep the shadows through... 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 557 The surface is agreeably diversified with bill and dale, heath, moss, meadow, corn, and 'grass parks. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxiii. 19 In a 'grass-patch. 1828 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. 156 Mrs. Lucas... was walking pensively up and down the 'grass-path of the pretty flower-court. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* i. 221 'Grass-picking is only known in the windward islands. 1851 MAYHE *Reid Scalp Hunt.* i. 11 This is the 'grass-prairie, the boundless pasture of the bison. 1846 W. E. FORSTER 28 Sept. in *Reid Life* (1888) i. vi. 183 The 'grass roads here [in Ireland] are far better than our Yorkshire roads. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 104 The wretched stone and turf-walled and 'grass-roofed hovels they inhabit. 1766 T. AMORY *J. Bunicle* (1825) III. 108 Petrified twigs of trees, shrubs, and 'grass-roads. 1765 *Mus. Rust.* IV. 383 'Grass-seeds gathered clean from the fields. 1770 WARRING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 372 On the 'grass-slopes here. 13... *Adultery* 173 in *Archiv. Stud.* d. neu. *Spr.* LXXIX. 420 *Pow* every 'grass-spyre were a preste pat groweth upon goddys ground Owie of heys peyns be coud not me relese. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mt. Harb.* 49 Ere be reached the

'grass-track he meant to follow, the fog was denser than ever. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 44 We usually make a 'Grass-walk in the Middle. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 657/2 His [the Bedouin's] drinking-vessels are gourds and 'grass-woven bowls.

13. Special comb., as 'grass-acre = GRASS-EARTH; grass-bar, a bar in a river, inlet, or harbour overgrown with grass (*Cent. Dict.*); grass-bass, a freshwater edible fish (*Pomoxys sparoides*) of the U.S.; 'grass-bed, *poet.* one's grave, also, the 'field' on which a warrior dies; grass-beef, the flesh of grass-fed oxen; grass-bird, (a) a name for various American sandpipers, esp. *Tringa maculata*; (b) in Australasia, one or more species of *Sphenæcaus*; grass-bleached *pa. pp.*, bleached by exposure on grass; so grass-bleaching vbl. sb.; grass-butter, butter made from the milk of cows at grass; grass-captain *Cornwall* (see quot. and CAPTAIN sb. 8); grass-cat (see quot.); grass-cbat = WHINCHAT; grass-cock, one of the small cocks into which grass is formed from the windrow; grass-cold, a slight cold or catarrh affecting horses; grass-cumber, a sailor's term for one who has been a farm-labourer; 'grass-corn, *Phalaris canariensis*; grass-cut, -cutter [corruption of a synonymous Hindustani *ghāskā, ghāskāfā*], in India, a native employed to cut and bring in grass for horses; grass-drake = CORN-ORAKE; grass-feeding a., gaminivorous; grass-finch, (a) a common American sparrow (*Poæetes gramineus*); (b) any Australian finch of the genus *Poliphila*; grass-fish (see quot.); grass-flesh, the flesh gained by an animal 'at grass' (in quot. *fig.*); 'grass-girl, a woman of loose character; grass-guard, a man or body of men in charge of animals grazing; grass-hand, (a) a compositor temporarily engaged; (b) an irregular cursive hand used by the Chinese and Japanese in business and private writing; grass-hawser *Naut.* (see *grass rope* below); grass-hole U.S. (see quot.); 'grass-honey, honey collected from the flowers of grass; grass-horse, a horse 'at grass'; or one living exclusively on grass; grass-house, 'at (a) the cottage of a GRASSMAN; (b) = next; grass-hut, in India and Polynesia, a hut with walls and roof of grass-stalks; grass-ill, a disease of lambs (see quot.); grass-lamb, (a) a lamb suckled by a dam which is running on pasture land and giving rich milk; (b) the flesh of the same; grass-lawn, a fine gauze-like material, the colour of unbleached linen, suitable for summer dresses; grass-linen, a kind of fine grass-cloth; 'grass-mail, tent for grass or the privilege of grazing; grass-mare, a mare 'at grass' (cf. *grass-horse*); grass-meal Sc., so much grass as will keep an animal for the season; 'grass-money, money received for the grazing of animals on the common land of a parish; grass-moth, one of many small moths of the genus *Crambus* or family *Crambide*, found in dry meadows; grass-nail (see quot. 1851); 'grass-nurse, a wet-nurse; grass-oil, one of several fragrant essential oils, obtained in India by distillation from grasses (*Andropogon* and other genera), and used in perfumery; grass-orphan *nonce-wd.* [after GRASS-WIDOW], a child whose parents have gone away for a time; 'grass-ox, a grass-fed ox, an ox 'at grass'; grass-parakeet, an Australian parakeet of the genus *Euphema* or *Melospittacus*; 'grass-pen, an enclosed piece of land planted with grass; grass-pile Sc., a blade of grass; grass-pink U.S. (see quot.); 'grass-poly, a book-name for *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*; grass-potato (see quot.); grass-quit, one of several finches of tropical America, esp. species of *Phonipara*; grass-right *Austral.*, a right of pasturage; grass rope *Naut.*, a rope made of coir; 'grass-sea, the Sargasso sea; 'grass-sick a. (see quot. and cf. *grass-ill*); grass-siding, a border of grass at the side of a road; 'grass-silver, money paid for grass or grazing; grass-snake, (a) the common ringed snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*); (b) the common green snake of the United States; grass-snipe U. S. = grass-bird (a); grass-sparrow = grass-finch (a); grass-spirit, spirit distilled from grasses; grass-sponge, an inferior kind of sponge from Florida and the Bahamas; grass-spring *poet.*, the springing up of grass, renewal of vegetation; grass-table *Arch.* = EARTH-TABLE; 'grass-taffety (cf. GRASS-CLOTH); grass-warbler *Austral.*, a bird of the genus *Cisticola*; grass-weed = grass-wrack; 'grass-week (see quot.); grass-work, (a) a piece of lawn for ornamental purposes; (b) the work of a mine that is carried on above ground (cf. g b); hence grass-worker; 'grass-worm, an earth-worm; grass-wrack, a seaweed (*Zostera marina*), with grass-like leaves; grass-yard =

GREEN-YARD 3. Also GRASS-CLOTH, GRASS-EARTH, GRASS-PLAT, -PLOT, GRASS-WIDOW, etc.

c 1300 *Battle Abbey Cisternals* (1887) 60 Et vocatur ista arrura 'grascara. *Ibid.* 66 Prater Garscaram operandum. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 437/2 The calico, or 'grass bass, a showy, mottled fellow, sometimes a foot long. c 1000 *Ag. Ps. cilijl.* 15 *Ponne* he cast ofzifed, sypphan hine 'gersbedd secal wunian. c 1205 *Lav. 23985* Uppen pan grassbede his gost he bleafde. 1521 LD. DACRES in *Archæol.* XVII. 203 Ther is, whiche shal alway be redie, unto 'grisse Beif com, vifed oxen. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* xii. (1878) 28 When Mackrell ceaseth from the seas, John Baptist brings grassebeefe and pease. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 377 These are disposed of to English and south country drovers, for grass-beef. 1784-5 'Grass-bird [see *grass-finch* below]. 1847 in *Gosse Birds Jamaica* 252 The Grass-birds remind me much of the European Sparrow. 1855 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* i. 399 *Sphenæcaus gramineus*, Little Grass-bird. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Grass-bird*, a general name in America... for the smaller Sandpipers... but applied by Gould... to two species of Australian birds which he referred to the genus *Sphenæcaus* of Strickland. c 1845 Hood *Sonn.*, *On Mrs. Nicely*, Spotless in linen, 'grass-bleached in her fame. 1842 BARNHAM *Ingol. Ldg. Ser.* i. *Aunt Fanny*, 'Grass-bleaching' will bring it to rights 'in a jiffy'. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Begrade baten*, 'grasse butter. 1776 PRYCE *Atin. Cornub.* 174 The 'Grass-Captain, who directs the separation of the Ore again above ground. 1855 *Cornwall* 137 'Grass captains', being engaged chiefly on the surface works, or 'at grass'. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 14 The 'grass-cat not unlike *Felis catus*... but a larger, more powerful animal. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1058 Whinchat or 'Grasschat, *Saxicola rubetra*. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 33 They... putte two or three 'grass-cockes inone. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 385 These lesser staddles, though last spread, are first turned, then those which were in grass-cocks. 1812 SINGER *Agric. Surv.* *Dunfries* 380 There is a 'grass-cold, as the farmers call it, that seldom does much harm, or lasts long. 1832 SIR J. CAMPBELL *Mem.* i. xi. 293 Passengers of the class which is known by the name of 'grass-combers. 1887 BESANT *The World* VII. xxix. 309 Luke was a grass comber and a land swab. 1848 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 62 *Phalaris*, because it is partly lyke grasse and partly lyke corne, it may be called 'grasse corne. 1659 TORRIANO, *Fahride* [sic], the weed *Grass-corn*. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 46 If you keep horses, you will require a syce for each horse, and a 'grasscut. 1789 I. MUNRO *Narr. Milit.* *Oper. Comandant* *Coast* iii. 28 An Horsekeeper and 'Grasscutter at two pagodas. 1824 BP. *Herb. Jrit.* (1828) II. 45, I should... give a gratuity of two rupees among the wood and grass-cutters. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 177 'Grass drake. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1872) 58 'Grass-feeding quadrupeds. 1784-5 PENHAUT *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 65 'Grass Finch... Inhabits New York... Called the Grey Grass-bird. 1806 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* i. 421 *Poliphila mirabilis*, Beautiful Grass-Finch. 1819 J. BUNROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug. 172 The field or vesper sparrow, called also grass-finch. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim.* *Life* 139 In Eastern seas we find the 'grass-fish (Nemichthys), which is invariably seen upright among the grass that resembles. 1803 WHIDHAM *Dec.* in *Amyot Sp. Nat.* (1812) II. 131 They were men who... had not yet got their 'grass-flesh off. 1602 J. WILSON *Bethgeer Pol.* *Dram.* Wks. (1874) 201 What makes you home a fair wife at home for a 'grass-girl, or some odd homely Joan? 1751 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 27 May, My eyes have... forty-three troop-horses to observe scampering... which, with the tent of the 'grass-guards, really makes the scenery pretty. 1758 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 II. 57 We have been obliged, for the sake of our Cattle, to move the grass guard to Cresaps, 15 miles hence. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* 44 It is a frequent occurrence for a casual 'grass-hand to take more wages than a regular book-hand. 1881 MCCLATCHIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 586/1 This style consists of the ordinary cursive hand... and also of what is termed the 'grass' hand, which is very much abbreviated and exceedingly difficult to acquire. 1897 'Grass-hawser [see *grass rope* below]. 1809 KENDALL *Trans.* II. xxxviii. 39 [Ponds] that being filled only in the wet seasons, and affording grass in the dry, are denominated 'grass-holes. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffe's Theat. Ins.* 908 From thence it takes the name of 'grasse-honey... respect being had to those things from which it is collected or gathered. c 1647 BOYLE *Mem.* in Wks. 1744 *Life* 12 As when in summer we take up our 'grass-horses into the stable, and give them store of oats, it is a sign, that we mean to travel them. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2716/4 Stolen a Grass Horse. 1559 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 102 To every 'grisse house within the parish which hath no corne ground, one bussell of rye. 1892 JAS. KENNEDY *Mem.* *M. S. Kennedy* v. 57 There was a grass-horse belonging to a banya half a mile in another direction. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 84/1 The central building (of a house in Fiji)... formed the family sitting-room... Mr. L.'s room lay beyond... a 'grass hut all by itself. 1807 DUNCAN in *Price Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot.* III. 351 When about three weeks old, and beginning to make grass a part of their food... a straggling lamb or two will sometimes die of what is called the 'Grass ill. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 160 'Grass Lamb comes in in April or May. 1793 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 379/1 The vicinity to Smithfield market makes early grass-Lambs an object of considerable importance. 1805 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/6 'Grass-lawn... formed the material of many of the prettiest dresses. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldwaite* viii. (1897) 175 A strip of sheer, delicate 'grass-linen, which needle and thread... were turning into a cobweb border. 1479 *Acta Dom.* *Conc.* (1839) 41/1 He Resavit he said sciepe in gresing fra he said lady & tuke & is part of his 'grasse male barfor. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Lang.* June (1753) 286/1, 101. Scotts were in payment of the grass-money of cattle, a 1640 MASSINGER *Ver. Woman* iii. v. How she holds her nose up, like a jennet In the wind of a 'grass-mare! 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 322 The 'grass-mel of a sheep... is valued at two or three shillings. 1597 *M.S. Grassmen's Bk. St. Giles's, Durham*, Delivered of the 'grasse money. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 136/1 *Crambus*, a genus of moth... called in England the Veneers, and sometimes 'grass-moths. 1824

MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* "Grass-nail, 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farn* (ed. 2) II. 339/1 The blade [of the scythe] is further supported by the addition of the light stay C, termed the grass-nail. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 34 Girls of this description, are eagerly sought for, under the appellation of "grass-nurses." 1844 *Hoblyn Dict. Med.* "Grass-oil of Namur, a volatile oil procured, according to Royle, from the Andropogon Calamus aromaticus. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 454 The oil produced in the Namur district of the Nerubudu Valley is sometimes called grass-oil of Namur. 1893 *SARAH GRANO Heavenly Twins* (1894) III. 11. 252 Poor "grass-oxen." 1843 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 17 [Solomon had] daily x stalled oxen very great and xx great "grasse oxen." 1848 *Gould Birds Austral. V. pl. 37 Euphonia chrysostoma*, Blue-banded "Grass-Parrakeet." [Six other species named.] 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 355 The zebra grass-parakeet, *Melospiza undulatus*. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mannu. W. Ind.* 55 One hundred oxen... will require a good convenient "grass-penn to feed them." 1813 *DOUGLAS Aneis* XII. Prosl. 90 The "gers pills." 1746 E. ERSKINE *Seruu*. Wks. 1871 III. 320 The rocks and trees and grass piles. 1894 *Harper's Mag. Mar.* 466 The sweet pogonia or "grass-pink of our sedgy swamps (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*). 1833 *JONSSON Gerarde's Herbal* II. clxxviii. 581 Cordus first mentioned it, and that by the Dutch name of "Grasse Poley, which name we may also very fitly retain in English. 1764 *Mus. Rust.* I. 356 There are several ways of breeding potatoes in Ireland... First, On rich clay land without any manure, vulgarly called "Grass potatoes." 1847 *Gosse Birds Jamaica* 249 Yellow Face "Grass-Quit, *Spermophila olivacea* [and other species.] 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds, Grassquit*, applied in Jamaica to some species of the genus *Phonipara*, or... *Euthalia*. 1890 "ROSE BOWENWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 318 Their "grass-rights, their... herds and their flocks." 1882 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 147 Veer a buoy or small boat astern by the "grass rope" (1897 *ed. 7*) 141 by a grass bawser. 1700 S. L. T. *Pyke's Voy. E. Ind.* 229 From thence we passed to the Grass-Zee, or "Grass-Sea, so called from the Grass which grows there, so that the Sea appears just like a Meadow. 1809 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1858) 62 When Oxen come first of all after Winter to grass, they fall "Grass-sick." 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 224 The "grass-siding of Orlantire Park wall favouring their design, they increased the trot to a canter. 1346-7 *Durham Aetl. Rols* (Surtees) 743 "Gressillur... Et in herbag, empt. pro Joh'e de Haliden Hospit. superintendit, et equis Hostillariis xi s. 1803 *ATKINSON Stanton Grange* 219, I seed a "grass-snake come out of the corn near me. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 370 With the common people it [*Tropidonotus natrix*] is known as the ringed or grass-snake, and is often tamed. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 530/1 The "grass sparrows (*Passer gramineus*). 1830 M. DONOVAN *Don. Econ.* I. 251 "Grass Spirit," or procumbent, in great quantities from the various kinds of grass. 1883 W. S. KENT in *Fisheries Bahamas* 47 Another variety of the coarse-fibred series is the "Grass-sponge (*Spongia equina*, var. *cerebriformis*). 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* III. 327 Leaf-fall and "grass-spring for the year—for us. 1849 *BORNERA Itin.* in R. Willis *Archit. Nonnec.* *Hild.* Ages (1844) 26 Altitudo turris Sancti Stephani Bristol continet in altitudine from the "grasse [*gloried* erth] table to the gargyle est 21 brachia, id est 42 virgule. c. 1693 in *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s.v. A Bill of work done for y^r Lord... Southampton... at the two ends of the house, below y^r grass table. 1867 *CWILL Archit.* Gloss. Add. Earth Table, or Ground Table, and Grass Table. 1696 J. B. *Merchant's W. Ind.* 27 This sort is made of the same stuff youy "Grass Taffeties. 1865 *GOULD Handbk. Birds Austral.* I. 349 Great "Grass-warbler. Exile Grass-Warbler. Lined Grass-Warbler. 1836 W. A. BROMFIELD *Flora Victoriae* 537 *Zosteria marina*... "Grassweed. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), "Grass-weed, rogation-week, so called in the Inns of Court and Chancery, because the commons of that week consist chiefly of saletts, with hard eggs, green sauce, etc. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Bloud's Gardening* 23 A "Grass-work, encompassed with Cases and Yews, with Water-works in the Middle. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. Small pieces of grass-work, as knots, shell-work, cut-work... etc. must always be laid with turf. 1855 *Cornwall* 161 Here is the "grass-work of a great Copper Mine. *Ibid.* 289 The "grass-workers... have stopped work. 1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Theat.* Ins. 909, I have seen him (the hornet) to eat of "grasse worms. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* 554 "Grasswack, *Zostera*. 1841 *TATTSALL Sport. Archit.* 75 A "grass-yard adjoining the kennel.

† **Grass**, sb. 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *gras* (des cadavres).] = ADIPOCRENE.

1793 *BEODDES Sea Scurry* 96 The soap or grass is said... not to constitute above $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the body.

Grass (gras), v. [f. *GRASS* sb. 1. Cf. *GRAZE* v. 1.]

† **1. trans.** To plunge or sink in grass. *Obs.*

1460 *Towmley Myst.* xii. 289 *Primus Pastor*. How pastures our fee? *Garcio*. Thay ar gressed to the kne. 1460 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 20 One Arrow must be shot after another, though both he grast, and never found again.

2. **trans.** † a. To feed (cattle) on grass, to GRAZE. Also, of land: To yield grass enough for. *Obs.*

b. To supply (cattle) with grass.

c. 1500 *Three Kings Sons* (E. B. T. S.) 122 They wolke likken me to a Bocher that gresseth besties. 1523 *FITZGER. Surv.* xix. (1530) 39 Howe many cattel it wyll grass. 1534 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 15 Yt is... agreed... that everie iij pounder under this parishes... shal gras winter and some one shepe. 1594 *Privy Council* 10 Mar. in *Arb. Garner* I. 301 For the... grassing of beefs and muttons. 1617 *SIR R. BOYLE in Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 162 He to grass 14 hed of cattles till Michas. c. 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 130 Breeding and grassing cattle. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 467 Grassing the highland cows. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* I. 43 You expect... your cow when well grassed, to give good milk.

3. a. *intrans.* To produce grass, become covered with grass.

1573 *TUSSEY Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 84 With otes ye may rowe it, the sooner to grasse, more soone to be pasture to bring it to passe. 1861 *SIR T. F. BUXTON in Peaks, Passes,*

& *Glaciers Ser.* II. 1. 284 Three mighty ramparts... of which... the youngest has hardly commenced grassing on its outer side.

b. *trans.* To cover with grass or turf. Chiefly with advs. To lay down turf upon; to enclose in a grass-covered grave; to cover over with a growth of grass, or with turf.

1812 L. HUNT *Translations* 242 I'd just as lief be buried, to'm'd and grass'd in. 1849 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. 1. 18 If they plough it up and take a crop of oats... they leave it to time and nature to grass it over again. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales* I. 203 The new house had so far progressed that the gardeners were beginning to grass down the front. 1895 J. BROWN *Pilgrim Fathers* VIII. 211 The graves being levelled and grassed over. *Mod.* I intend to have that piece of ground grassed.

4. To lay or stretch on the grass or on the surface of the ground: a. To lay out (flax, etc.) on grass for the purpose of bleaching.

1765 *Mus. Rust.* IV. 460 Short heath is the best field for grassing flax. *Ibid.* 461 Experience only can fully teach a person the signs of flax being sufficiently grassed. 1847 *Fynl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 11. 455 It is not intended to grass the flax immediately that it is taken out of steep.

b. *slang*, passing into general use: To knock or throw (an adversary) down; to fell.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 70 A terrific blow on the mouth, which floored or grassed him. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xiv. He was severely fished by the Larkey one, and heavily grassed. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* II. 76 He... fell head foremost into the pit of Professor Sharp's stomach... grassing him at once. 1883 *BESANT All in Garden Fair* I. Introd. 12 His foot caught in a tuft of grass, and he was grassed.

fig. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Anubr. Wks.* 1855 I. 162 At the first ficer Hume or Voltaire is grassed and gives in.

c. To bring (a fish) to bank.

1856 *KINGSLEY in Life* (1877) I. 490 We'll... Whoop like boys at pounders fairly played and grassed. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. 111. 52 The intense delight of grassing your first big fish after a nine months' fast. 1894 *Field* 9 June 1894/1 One of the anglers... grassed six brace.

d. To bring down (birds, game) by a shot.

1871 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 5 The excitement of grassing blue rocks. 1889 H. O'REILLY *50 Years on Trail* 21, I lost no time in grassing another fantelope.

e. *intrans.* Of animals: To crop the grass; to graze.

1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 198 The horses had been left grassing at a short remove.

6. *Trade slang*, a. *trans.* To discharge from work for a time (usually for misbehaviour).

1881 *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v. What's up wi' yor Jim? Why, be wur drinkin'; and th' mestur grassed him for a fortnit.

b. *intrans.* Printing. To do casual or jobbing work. (Cf. *GRASS* sb. 11.)

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 7/3 The society is dead against pluralists, and does not allow men with a full 'claim'—i.e. 54 hours' work a week—to 'grass' anywhere else.

7. *Mining*. To bring to the surface.

1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 28 This company have about 30 tons of good stone grassed from their 50 foot shaft.

† **Grassant**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *grassant-em*, pres. pple. of *grassari* to roam about, lie in wait.] Roaming about, or lying in wait, with evil intent. Of diseases, etc.: Raging.

1659 *GAUEN Tears Church* II. xi. 183 Those innovations and mischiefs which are now grassant in England. 1674 R. GOFFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 166 Those violent and stubborn Diseases which are grassant and assail us in our dayes. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. v. 42 (1740) 339 Thieves, Malefactors and Cheats, every where grassant.

Grassapine, corrupt var. *GOSSAMPINE*, *Obs.*

† **Grassate**, v. *Obs.*—1 [f. ppl. stem of L. *grassari* (see prec.).] *intrans.* Of a disease: To rage.

1652 *GAUL Magastron.* 259 The Delphian oracle being consulted about a great plague grassating among the Ionians, it was answered [etc.].

† **Grassation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *grassation-em* rioting, n. of action f. *grassari* (see prec.).] The action of making violent attacks; also, lying in wait to attack; assailing, assault.

1610 *DONNE Pseudo-Martyr* 52 This claim to that Kingdom was... revived again by Tyrannical force, by violent grassation, and by the robbery of Princes. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. viii. 176 If in Vice there be a perpetual Grassation, there must be in virtue a perpetual Vigilance. 1652 *MARDYUN Comut. Habbak.* I. 1. 20 Not the Jesuits... incense the King thereof to grassation and destruction of all that have not the mark of the beast? 1656-81 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Grassation*, a robbing, killing, assailing. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal.* Apoc. 80 Notwithstanding the grassations of these Impostors, the truly Apostolick Church would be kept safe.

† **Grassator**, *Obs.* [a. L. *grassator* in same sense, agent-n. f. *grassari*: see prec.] A footpad, waylayer, violent assailant.

1662 F. HERING *Antatomies* A 313 b, You have cut off great numbers of Grassators and Robbers. 1686 *RENWICK Seruu.* xxi. (1767) 273 They shall involve themselves in compliance with wicked tyrants and grassators.

Grass-cloth, a. A fine light cloth, resembling linen, woven from the fibres of the inner bark of the grass-cloth plant (*Boehmeria nivea*). b. A thick fabric made in the Canary islands from some vegetable fibre.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* iv. 02 Long flowing robes of yellow and blue grass-cloth. 1858 N. WILSON in *Homans Cycl. Comm.* 845 My entire success in the cultivation of the China grass-cloth plant (*Boehmeria nivea*) introduced [into Jamaica] in 1854. 1858 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.*

(1869) 306 A water net... is made of grass-cloth or some coarse material. 1883 *BURTON & CAMERON To Gold Coast* I. v. 125 The articles of dress [in the Canaries] were grass-cloth, thick as matting [etc.]. 1884 *Weekly Scotsman* 9 Feb. 1/7 The grass cloth of the Chinese... is said to rival the best French cambric in softness and fineness of texture.

† **Grass-earth**, *Obs.* Also 3 -burde, 4 -herth(e), 8 -hearth, -hurt. [OE. *gers-ierp*, f. *gers* *GRASS* sb. 1 + *ierp* ploughing, *EARTH* sb. 2.] The November ploughing of grass-land.

c. 1050 *Recl. Sing. Pers.* in *Thorpe Agr. Laws* I. 434 To eacan ðam iij æcceras to bene & ii to gærs-ierde. 1235-52 *Kentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 109 Quos acquietabit per garshurde. c. 1300 *Battle Abbey Customs* (1887) 89 Et post festum Sancti Martini, arrahunt domino j acram, que vocatur Grasherpe [*printed Grasherke*] qui habent carrucas. 1363 in *Kennett Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 137 Ad arandum terram domini... quod vocatur Grass-herth. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Grass-herth*, or grass-hurt, was anciently a custom in some places, for the tenants to bring their ploughs, and do one day's work for their lord.

Grassed (grast), ppl. a. [f. *GRASS* sb. 1 and v. + -ED.]

1. Grown or covered with grass.

1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 79 The Chamtoeurs... are possess'd of a fine flat country, well grass'd and watered. 1835 J. BATMAN in *Cornwallis New World* (1859) I. App. 404 We passed through an open forest, with excellently grassed surface. 1875 *KATN. S. Macquarrie's Story* II. xix. 288 When I reached the grassed slope, I found the frozen grass very slippery. 1884 J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance* *Moguis* xxxi. 343 A country well grassed with 'grama'.

2. *Golf*. Of a golf-club (see quot. 1890).

1878 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football* etc. 83 (*Golf*) *Grassed*, a term used instead of spooned, to signify the backward slope of a club-face. 1893 *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Past.* 51 The golfer's tools... consisting of the play-club, the grassed-driver [etc.]. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Edm. Libr.) 59 The 'grassed club' which was in reality nothing but a driver with a slightly fixed-back face.

Grasser (gras-si). U. S. [f. *GRASS* sb. 1 + -ER.] A calf brought up on grass as distinguished from one fed on prepared food.

1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, Several droves of Texas 'grassers' were among the fresh arrivals.

Grass-green, a. (Stress variable.) [Cf. *MDU. grastroene* (Du. *grastroen*), *MHG. grastroene* (G. *grastroin*), *ON. grastroin* (Da. *grastroin*, Sw. *grastroin*),]

1. Green as grass; having the colour of grass. 1700 *Ethnal Gloss.* 298 *Carpassini*, *gresgrofin*, 13. *K. Als.* 299 Mercury he made grass-grene. 1593 *BLACKLOWE Trewe of Malta* i. (1633) B. 1acints, hard Topas, grass-grene Emeralds. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* vi. (1691) 103 There will remaine... a grass-grene Liquor. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 424 Oxide of nickel is employed to give colours to enamels and porcelain; in different mixtures it produces brown red, and grass green tints. 1842 *TENNISON Lancelot & Guinevere* 24 A gown of grass-green silk she wore. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 360 *Grassprasinus*... is a beautiful grass-green animal, living in the jungles of India.

b. quasi-sb. and sb. (the *adj.* used *absol.*).

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 83 All sorts of yellows, with their shadows intermixt 'with grass greene. 1696 *Br. PATRICK Comm. Exod.* xxviii. (1697) 542 The colour of it is a Grass-green; wonderfully refreshing. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* III. 120 Lined with sky blue, or grass green. 1843 *PORTLOCK Gek.* 513 A. light olive-green colour, occasionally grass-green, and passing into bottle-green.

2. Green with grass.

1602 *SNARKS Ham.* iv. v. 31 At his head a grasse-greene Turfe. 1742 *SHENSTONE Schoolmistress* 273 When my bones in grass-green sods are laid. 1767 F. FAWKES *Idyll. Theocritus* xiii. 32 And grass-green, meads pronounce'd the summer near. 1830 *TENNISON Circumstance* 6 Two graves grass-green beside a gray church-tower.

† **Grasshop**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 gershoppe, gers-, grasshoppa, 3 gresseoppe, 3-4 gresshop(p)e, 5 gysrasoppe, 4-6 gres-, grishop, grysope, 4, 6 gressop, 6 grass-, gressoppe, 6-7 grasshop. [OE. *gers-hoppe*, *-hoppa*, f. *gers* *GRASS* sb. 1 + *hoppa*, related to *hoppian* *HOP* v. 1 Cf. *Sw. grashoppa*, *Da. grashoppa*.] A grasshopper, locust.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 23 Ascecan ewe sive gershoppe. [c. 1000 *Ag. Ps. garschoppa*.] c. 975 *Rusuv. Gosp. Matt.* iii. 4 His mete panne was grasshoppa. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3065 Moyses siden and aaron Seiden. To-morgen sullen gressoppes cumen. a. 1387 *Strom. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 16 *Cicada*, gressheope. 14. *Voc. in Wv.* *Wälker* 797/1 *Hec cicada*, a grysope. 1456 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Fishing* 114 A grete greshop. a. 1529 *SKELTON P. Sparowe* 134 *Loth* how he wolde hop After the gressop! 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Achela*,... greshops that chirpe lowde and pleasantly. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glas* 32 *Phydias* merited great praise for his Scarabee, his Grasshop, his Bee.

Grasshopper (grashoppa). [f. *GRASS* sb. 1 + *HOPPER* 1. Cf. *LG.* and *Flemish* (*Kilian*) *grashopper*, *MSw. grashoppa*, *G. grashopper*.]

1. A name for orthopterous insects of the families *Acridae* and *Locustidae*, remarkable for their powers of leaping, and the chirping sound produced by the males (see quot. 1880). Occas. with allusion to Eccl. xii. 5.

(Coverdale sometimes uses the word where both the later versions and Wyclif have locust.)

14. *Voc. in Wv.* *Wälker* 572/3 *Cicada*, a grasshopper. 14. *MS. Sloane* 41f. 80 in *Q. & Q.* Ser. iii. (1864) VI. 4/1 Also a greshopper y^e good, for dyers fyssles must have diuers baytys. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 165 They be blessed & happy that wyll apply & dispoise themselves

with the grasshopper to lepe vp as hys as they may. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Oct.* 11 Such pleasure makes the Grasshopper so poore. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xii. 5 The grasshopper shall be a burden. 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iii. 161 As in well-grown woods, on trees, cold spinie grasshoppers Sit cberping. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxvii. 189 An Ant and a Grasshopper. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 446 Scarce a chirping grasshopper is heard Thyro the dumb mead. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, My uncle... bolted through the window as nimble as a grasshopper. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 601 In Britain the term is chiefly applicable to the large green grasshopper (*Locusta viridissima*)... and to smaller and more obscure species of the genera *Stenobothrus*, *Gomphoceris*, and *Tettix*. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 230 The principal breeding grounds of that formidable pest, the locust or grass-hopper, known to entomologists as *Catantopus spretus*. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* ii. vi. 11. 54 These old people hear the voice of the grasshopper continually... They hate the voice of the grasshopper.

d. fig. as a term of derision or reproach. 1561 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 114 The Pope... defending them [errors] by his vngodly Grasshoppers that eate vp all thynges. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer* 28 b. For I accompt it sufficient to pinche that seely abject grasshopper Dalmada now & then in the chase. 1788 MAND'ARSKAY *Diary* 13 Feb. In two minutes more he will be somewhere else, skipping backwards and forwards; what a grasshopper it is!

†2. An alleged name for the hare. Obs. a 1325 *Names Here in Rel. Ant.* 1. 133 The grasshopper. 3. In a pianoforte it is HOPPER 1 g. 1807 *Specif. W. Southwell's Patent No.* 3029. 2 The end of the grasshopper hath pressed up the connecting rod 4, which by its pressure on the tail of the hammer, bath caused it to give the stroke.

4. An artificial bait for fish. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 298 The grasshopper, so-called... though actually an artificial bait, in nowise resembles a grasshopper. 1889 J. JOHN BICKERDYKE *Bk. All-round Angler* ii. 99 The 'grasshopper' is cast in likely spots and worked with a 'sink-and-draw' motion near the bottom.

5. attrib. and Comb., as grasshopper-like adj.; grasshopper-beam, a form of working-beam in steam-engines, pivoted at one end instead of in the centre (hence *grasshopper-engine*, -principle); grasshopper-lark = *grasshopper-warbler*; grasshopper-march (see quot.); grasshopper-sparrow, a small sparrow of the U.S. of the genus *Coturniculus*, so called from its note; †grasshopper-spring (see quot. 1794); grasshopper-warbler, a small warbler, *Locustella naevia*, so called from its note.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Grasshopper-beam. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.* *Grasshopper engine. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1790) 45 The 'grasshopper-lark' began his sibilous note in my fields last Saturday. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 514 The... little grasshopper lark... runs whispering within the hedgerows. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xix. (1790) 55 This last [sort of willow-wren]... makes a sibilous 'grasshopper-like' noise. 1834 *Brit. Stand. Handbks. Sports & Past.* II. iv. 23 The *Grasshopper March. Jump along the bars backwards and forwards with both arms. The arms of course must be bent a little to give the necessary spring. 1890 W. J. GOROON *Foundry* 100 By the side of the winding engine is the long row of blowing engines, on 'grass-hopper and other principles. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 530/1 The *grasshopper sparrows (*Coturniculus passerinus*, *C. henrici*, *C. lecontei*). 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) 11. 188 The 'grass bopper spring is a peculiarly formed spring which fixes under the shaft of a one-horse chaise to the axle-tree. 1822 *Monthly Mag.* Oct. Modern coaches constructed of one piece, and resting on what are called grasshopper springs. 1839-43 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 263 The *Grasshopper Warbler is found within a few miles north of London, and also in Surrey.

Hence *Grasshoppering vbl. sb.* (a) living impossibly as a grasshopper (in quot. *attrib.*); (b) fishing with a 'grasshopper' bait. **Grasshopperish a.**, somewhat resembling a grasshopper. 1803 M. G. LEWIS *Let. 9 Nov.* in *Memo. T. Moore* (1856) VIII. 46, I thought it high time that your grasshoppering system should be at an end, and that you should begin to collect a provision of corn against the winter. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 199 In former days, when 'grass-hoppering' was allowed there, I have taken many a basketful of grayling from the gravelly Teme. 1883 'EHA' *Tribes on my Frontier* 80 Long-legged, green, grasshopperish animals.

†Grassil, v. Sc. Obs. Also 6 *graisle*, *grasle*. [Perh. echoic.] *intr.* To make a harsh noise; to creak, rattle; also quasi-*trans.*, to make a harsh noise with (the teeth or tusks), to gnash.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. ii. 60 Some effer this, of men the clamour rais, The takes *graisils*, cabillis can freit and frais. *Ibid.* iii. iv. 17 Grassilland his teeth, and rummesand full fire. *Ibid.* viii. ix. 103 Grasling his teeth, and byrmand full of ire.

Grassiness. rare. [f. GRASSY + -NESS.] The quality or state of being grassy.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Grassiness*, the having or fulness of grass. 1755 in JOHNSON

Grassing (grasin), vbl. sb. [f. GRASS sb.1 or v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. in various senses. a. Spreading out (flax, etc.) on the grass for bleaching (see GRASS v. 4 a). b. *Printing.* The taking of casual work (see GRASS v. 6 b.).

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 224 Taking out and grassing [flax]. c. o. s. 1797 - *Agric. Suffolk* 121 The grassing [of hemp] requires about five weeks. 1844 SROUFE *Trust* (1846) 23 Too little watering is given in this country, trusting to the

grassing afterwards to make up the deficiency. 1875 SOUTH-WARD *Dict. Typogr.* 44 Many compositors earn a good income by grassing. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Voc.*, *Grassing*, a compositor taking occasional jobs, or assisting on a newspaper.

2. Sc. a. The place for cutting turfs and for grazing cattle. b. The privilege of grazing in a specified place.

1557 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 388 The pasture and grassing of Capoevauagh. 1630-56 SIR R. GOROON *Earld. Sutherland* (1813) 244 The fealing and girsing of Aldinalbanagh. *Ibid.* 351 Sir Robert gave vnto John Robson some lands about Dounrobin, with the girsing of Badinloch. 1632 *Rec. Inverness Presby.* (Scot. Hist. Soc., 1896) 25 They went and measured and marched the Gleib and grassing thereof as followeth. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* s.v. *Whittle*, An harden sark, a guse grassing, and a whittle gait, were all the salary of a clergyman, not many years ago, in Cumberlood.

†3. The laying on of a first or ground colour; the colour itself. Obs.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Subtilite*, the ground colour, wheron the colour is layde, in cloth dyed it is callyd grasyngne per-fyte. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 13617 Y^e. Grasing of cloths, subtilite.

Grassless (gras'les), a. [f. GRASS sb.1 + -LESS.] Without grass; devoid of grass.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. li. 574 Then, Fields seem grassless, Forests leafless all. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* iv. Induct. 44 Nought else vpon the grasslesse ground, but winter's waste was scene. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1863) II. 41 Upon the yett grassless grave she threw herself down. 1865 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxxi. 218 Bare limestone rock, treeless, grassless, and waterless.

†Grassman, Sc. and north. dial. Obs. Forms: see GRASS sb.1

1. = COTTIER 1. [So MSw. *grässäte*.] [c. 1250 in Chalmers *Caledonia* (1807) I. 720 De Hurdmannis, et Bondis, et Gresmannis.] 1461 *Willm. Kipon Ch. Acts* 100 Item lego culibet husbandman de Nid. xij. Item culibet gresman de eadem, yjd. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 134 Item I will that every house of gresse men win the towne of Besynby have ijd. a pece. 1607 *N. Riding Rec.* (1883) I. 94 Rich. Taylor, grassman presented for using the trade of a badger. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. (1792) II. 187 There was not a lock, key, band, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants, cottars and grassmen. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Grassman*. This word has now fallen into disuse, but is still perfectly intelligible to elderly people, Aberd., who recollect the time when *Girsemán* and *Cottar* were used as quite synonymous.

2. A man who took charge of the common lands of a parish.

1597 *Memo. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) o Expenses for this present year 1597 being gyven John Taylor & Robert Hudspeth. 1666 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 129-3 It is ordered by the 24th that the Grasmere for the years 1644 and 1645 shall make account of all receipts and disbursements to the new elected Grasmere. 1737 *Durham MS. Bk.* Grasmere, officers of great antiquity in the borough of Gateshead, whose duty was to look after the herbage or grass. 1893 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

Grass-plat, -plot. [f. GRASS sb.1 + PLAT, PLOT.] In the compound word *plot* app. is the older form, though the simple *plot* is found in 1611.] A piece of ground covered with turf, sometimes having ornamental flower-beds upon it.

a. 1607 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 333 Upon a Grass-Plat before his Window... I saw some Women, very busie with their Bibles. 1727 *Hall in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 309 The Snake being ty'd and pinn'd down to a Grass-plat. 1766 GOSOM. *Vic. W.* viii. Mr. Thornhill... intended that night giving the young ladies a ball by moonlight, on the grass plat before our door. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 95 Artificial grass-plats [and] gravel-walks. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 553 A statue in the centre of the grassplat. b. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 1. 73 Here on this grass-plot, in this very place To come, and sport. 1685 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1720) I. 183 Grass-Plots bordered with Flowers. 1770 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 370 We have it plentifully... on the grass-plots about this house. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 17 The picture of grassplot and flower-bed.

Grass time. [Cf. GRASS sb.1 8.] The time of year when animals are at grass.

15186 CHAUVER *Rever's Pro.* 14 Grass tyme is doon, my fodder is now forage. 1637 EARL STRAFFORD *Let.* II. 60 A Place which... affords Sport to pass over a Grass time. 1838 JAS. GRANT *St. Lond.* 302 'Here's a capital good 'un, Sir', three year old next grass-time, Sir', was the recommendation of his donkey, which was given by a fourth.

† Misused for *grease-time*. (Cf. GRASS sb.1 5 f.) 1590 CORRAINE *Treat. Hunting* Civ. You must beware that you do not to hunt the Bucke before the first day of Grass time.

Grass-tree. A name given to several Australasian trees. The liliaceous genus *Xanthorrhoea*; *Richea dracophylla* and *R. pandanifolia* of Tasmania; the *Pseudopanax crassifolium* of N. Zealand; the cabbage-tree of New Zealand, *Cordyline australis*; the juncaceous plant *Kingia australis*.

1802 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* II. 153 A grass tree grows here, similar... to that about Port Jackson. 1852 *Zoologist* X. 3383 The curious *Xanthorrhoea hastilis*, or grass-tree, with tall spear-like flower-stalks, eight feet high. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* 5502 Grass-tree, *Xanthorrhoea*; also *Richea dracophylla*, and *Kingia australis*. 1867 HOCHSTETER *New Zealand* 132 Here and there, in moist places, arises isolated the 'grass-tree' or 'cabbage-tree' († of the natives; *Cordyline australis*). 1898 W. W. SNEED *Handbk. Plants Tasman.* 125 (Mars) *Richea glandulifolia*. H. Giant Grass Tree. 1882 V. KIRK *Flora New Zealand* 59 It [*Pseudopanax crassifolium*] is commonly called lancewood by

the settlers in the North Island, and grass-tree by those in the South. 1893 MRS. C. PRAEO *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 5 A stony ridge, with weird-looking grass trees, lifting their blackeod spears.

Grassum(me, obs. form of GERSUM.

Grass widow. [Certainly f. GRASS sb.1 + WIDOW; cf. the equivalent MLG. *graswedewe* (= sense 1), Dn. *grasweduwe*, Sw. *gräskena*, Da. *græsken*; also G. *strohwittwe* (lit. 'straw-widow').] The modern continental Tent. words seem to have chiefly sense 2 below, but dialect glossaries often give sense 1 as locally current. The etymological notion is obscure, but the parallel forms disprove the notion that the word is a 'corruption' of *grace-widow*.

It has been suggested that in sense 1 *grass* (and G. *stroh*) may have been used with opposition to *bed*; cf. the etymologizing interpretation of the compound (cf. GRASS sb. 5 b) after it had ceased to be generally understood; in Eng. it seems to have appeared first as Anglo-Indian.]

1. An unmarried woman who has cohabited with one or more men; a discarded mistress. ? Obs.

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. xiii. 86 b. Tyndall wolde by thys waye make saynt Poule to say. Take & chese in but such a wydow as hath had but one husbunde at onys... I thinke saynt Powle ment not so. For then had wyuys ben in this tyme lytel better than grasse wydowes be now. For they be yett as seuerall as a barbour chayne & neuer take but one at onys. 1582 *Reg. Bk. Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk* Jan. The 31 day was burid Marie the daughter of Elizabeth London grasswidow. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crews* s.v., *Widow Weeds*. A *Grass-Widow*, one that pretends to have been Married, but never was, yett has Children. 1760 GOSOM. *Goddess of Silence* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. xxvi. 329. I have made more matches in my time than a grass widow. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., *Widow's Weeds*. A grass widow, a discarded mistress.

2. A married woman whose husband is absent from her.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 4 Grass widows in the hills are always writing to their husbands when you drop in upon them. 1865 *Englism. Mag.* Aug. 138 The pretty grass-widow, its going because every one else is gone. 1884 LADY DUFFERIN *Viceroyal Life India* (1889) I. i. 4 Expectant husbands come out to meet the 'grass widows' who have travelled with us.

Hence *Grass-widow v. intr.*, to live as a grass-widow. *Grass-widowhood*, the condition of a grass-widow; also *transf.* So also *Grass-widower*, [cf. G. *strohwittwer*, lit. 'straw-widower'], a man living apart from his wife.

1878 *Life in the Mojussit* II. 100 The Clergyman... was a grass widower, his wife being at home. 1881 W. E. MORRIS *Matrimony* III. 92 Asking Nina how long her period of grass-widowhood was going to last. 1886 *N. Y. Evening Post* 22 May (Farmer), All the grass-widowers and unmarried men. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 624 The female plant... was brought to Europe before the male, and so, perhaps, may be said to have suffered a grass-widowhood of some eighty years. 1892 *Critic* (U.S.) 12 Mar. 154/1 She and her husband lived charmingly apart, 'grass-widowing' here and there. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* xvi. 307 Johnson... insisted upon a grass widowhood before they proceeded to another election.

Grassy (grasi'), a. [f. GRASS sb.1 + -Y.] Cf. MDu. *grasich*, Dn. *grazig*, G. *grasig*.]

1. Covered with grass, abounding in grass.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xi. 76 The speir onon... Furth of the greys ward he hes vptane. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The grassy ground with daintie Daysies dight. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 50 Go signifie as much, while here we march Upon the Grassie Carpet of this Plaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 391 Rais'd of grassie terf Thir Table was. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 535 To lead A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* I. The sun was setting upon one of the rich grassy glades of the forest. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Pol.* II. III. 11 A narrow vale, that lay, Grassy and soft betwixt the pine-woods bound.

2. Of or pertaining to grass; consisting of or containing grass.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 39 The thirsty Cattel, of themselves, abstain'd From Water, and their grassy Fare disdain'd. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Graminea*, The grassy crown, *corona graminea*, was but rarely conferred; and for some signal exploit. 1752 F. FAWKES *Descrip.* May 96 As fast as cattle the long summer's day Had crop't the grassy sustenance away. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 1027 How happy once again in grassy nest! 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 84 Big drops bow the grassy stems. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 185 This is a good course if the wheat stubble can be depended on to produce grass enough to furnish a sufficient dressing of ashes... but if there is reason to expect the wheat stubble will not be sufficiently grassy [etc.].

3. Resembling grass in colour, form, or habit.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 22 b. The Topaze, as Plinie sayth, is a Gem of grassie colour. 1596 GOSOM *Quaffs Upst. Centenewen* 99 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 254 The swarthe-blackie, the grassie-greene. 1669 WILKINS *Real Char.* 93 Hatchet vetch, being long and slender, of grassy leaves. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 510 Aboard they heave us, mount their decks and sweep With level oar along the grassy deep. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 474 The great genus of *Carex*... and some other grassy plants, are found here. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. liv. The wearied eye Reposes gladly on as smooth a vale As ever Spring yclad in grassy dye. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lampr.* III. § 17. 83 The sharp, grassy, intricate leafage [of the black spruce fir].

4. Comb. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 360 The cooling brook, the grassy-vested green. 1848 BRWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 240 On whose grassy-margined pools they feed.

Grasyar, -er, obs. forms of GRAZIER.

Grat, obs. form of GREAT a.; obs. pa. t. of GREET v.²

Grate (grāt), sb.¹ Also 6 gratte. [app. a. med. L. *grata* (?used in monastic Latin for a lattice), ad. It. *grata* grate, gridiron, hurdle, alteration of *grate*: -L. *crātem*, *crātis* hurdle. (Godef. has one example of OF. *grate* with the sense 'hurdle', which may be from monastic Latin.)]

1. A framework of bars or laths, parallel to or crossing each other, fixed in a door, window, or other opening, to permit communication while preventing ingress. Now somewhat rare; cf. GRATING vbl. sb.²

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 207/2 Grate, or trellys wy[n]dow. . . cancellus. 1523 [see sense g]. 1530 PALSGR. 227/1 Grate of a window, *trellys* v. gr. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Kings. 2 Ochoshias fell thorow y^e grate in his chamber at Samaria. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 36 But in the same [door] a little grate was pight, Through which he sent his voyce. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. iii. Wks. 1856/1. 99 Antonio kisseth Mellida's hand: then Mellida goes from the grate. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 190 At present there is no more but a Window with a Grate. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* i. i. While his jailor slept, I through the grate Have softly whispered and inquired his health. 1716 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady A.* x Oct. The young Count of Salines came to the grate. . . and the Abbess gave him her hand to kiss. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 354 The father and mother of that amiable child are now at the grate. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. Intro. ii. The embattled portal-arch he pass'd, Whose ponderous grate and massy bar Had oft roll'd back the tide of war. 1837 CARLYLE *Tr. Rev.* III. i. v. The grate which led to our quarter opened anew.

2. A similar framework (or, sometimes, a perforated plate) for other purposes, esp. for closing an orifice without intercepting the passage of fluids; rarely, † a gridiron.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xi. Voydyng fylthes lowe into the grounde through grates made of yron perced round. 1718 STEELE *Fish Poet* 168 Great advantage is effected by large grates at the head and stern. . . of the vessel. 1750 [see *grate-iron* in 10 below]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Grill*, to broil on a grate or gridiron. 1825 T. COSNET *Footman's Directory* 62 If the spout of the tea-pot gets furred up, have a small piece of wire or wood to push up and down it, but be careful not to break the grate of it in so doing.

† 3. The railing round a monument, building, etc. a1400 *Stacyons of Rome* 603 in *Pol. Rel.* & L. *Poems* 136 A-bowte that stoone a grate there is of Irne. 1519 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 36 Item pd to Rase Thomas for dynging of the holis for the grate lijd. *Ibid.*, Item to Jardefeld for tymber for the chirche grate. . . Item to Hothe the Carpenter for makying of the tymber werke at the south gate and grate of the chirche yerd. a1645 HABBINGTON in *Proc. Wore. Hist. Soc.* ii. 223 The grate of iron inclosing the tombe. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, Grate, an ornamental iron screen around a monument.

4. A frame of metal bars for holding the fuel in a fireplace or furnace. Hence, the fireplace itself.

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* iii. 191 A grate shall be layed, wherein the coales of fire must lie. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Exod.* 614 The wood was laid in order vpon that grate, and so burned, which grate was all of brasse. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxvii. 4. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 2 An old-fashioned Grate consumes Coals, but gives no Heat. 1779 BOSWELL in *Life Johnson* 10 Oct. Why, Sir, do people play this trick, which I observe now, when I look at your grate, putting the shovel against it to make the fire burn? 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* i. 97 You must make it pass through the grate of the furnace. 1848 DECKEN *Dombey* vi. Throw those shoes under the grate. 1875 J. SMITH *Temperance Reform* iii. 96 The old and cheerless grate.

† 5. *transf.* a. (See quot.) Cf. GRATING vbl. sb. 3. b. Applied to the chqueons on the door-post of a tavern. Obs.

1598 HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo's Tracte Artes*, etc. II. v. xxiv. 217 The third part is wrought with a Grate [*marq.* Which is an instrument made with crossing of lines], or insteade thereof with a glasse set between the eie of the Painter, and the thing seene. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* iii. iii. I see then a tavern and a bawdy-house have faces much alike; the one hath red grates next the door, the other hath peeping-holes within doors.

6. *Mining.* A screen used when stamping ores.

1776 W. PREECE *Min. Cornub. Expl. Terms*, Grate, an iron plate punched full of small holes; which belongs to the stamping mill, and sizes the stamp Ore. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 749 The grate . . . is a grid composed of square bars of iron, placed horizontally, and parallelly to each other, an inch apart. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) ii. 736 Grate, . . . a metal plate pierced with small holes; it is fixed in front of the stamps in which ore is pounded, and through the holes the finely divided matter makes its escape. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, Grate. See *Screen* (as applied to stamps).

† 7. A barred place of confinement for animals, also, a prison or cage for human beings. Obs.

1552 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 93 Of the Mayor and burges for the gaol called the grate p^a a^m xijd. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry IV.* ii. 11. 8 Else you had look'd through the grate, like a Geminy of Baboons. 1603 KNOWLES *Hist. Turks* 1638 220 Shut up in an yron cage made like a grate, in such sort as that he might on every side be seen. 1610 HALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xii. xxvi. (1620) 443 These gods. . . are but the forgers of our prisons. . . our laylors, locking vs in those dolorous grates and wretched fetters. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. v. 365 Lions and Leopards in grates were carried before him. 1652 BROWNE *Theoph.* xiii. lxxxiii. 247 The folded folds are pent in hurdled Grates. 1759 JOHNSON *Antiquas* v. He was now impatient as an eagle in a grate. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 287 Every debtor that lies in the common grate.

† 8. One of the spaces between the bars of a grating. Obs. rare.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* l. xxxix. 53 He Caused to be made without the towne, a barriers ouerthwart the strete lyke a grate, nat past half a fote wyde every grate. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich.* II, ccl, As were his Cage too strait; Like wilder Birds, so pent, prolls, till he find A hole, by Chance, or any wider Grate.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grate-bar*, -*work*; *grate-fashion*, -*wise* advs.; *grate-area* = *grate-surface*; † *grate-iron*, (a) = GRIDIRON; (b) see quot. 1750; *grate-room*, in some furnaces, a chamber with a grate beneath it; *grate-shavings*, shavings of wood or curled strips of paper for filling fireplaces in snmmer; *grate-surface*, the area in square feet covered by the fire-bars of a furnace or boiler.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, s.v. 'Grate Area. 1896 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/2 In a Yarrow boiler, the total grate area is forty and a quarter square feet. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 224 The 'grate-bars' which support the fuel. 1659 TORRIANO, *Bastoncello*, a certain paste bak't in moulds, and 'grate-fashion' contrived. 1574 HELLOWS *Guevara's Pam. Ep.* (1577) 178 The 'grateiron' of S. Laurence. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 315 In his time was Saint Laurence. . . broiled vpon a grate yron. 1750 BLANKLEY *Navy. Expos.*, Grate-irons are to loosen the Mud and Sullage of the Docks, which lodge in the Grates of the Drains. 1883 CHANCE in *Powell Princ. Glass-making* 111 These 'grate-rooms' are sunk several feet below the level of the bed of the furnace. 1899 *Longman's Mag.* Aug. 331 Statia gazed at the fireplace, decorated with what are known as 'grate-shavings and silver paper'. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) l. 255 The usual dimensions . . . are 1 square foot of 'grate surface' for a consumption of 20 lbs. of coal per hour. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. v. 844 A gridiron . . . with billets laid thereon, and other sticks on them 'grate-wise'. 1736 ANSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Traissenna*, . . . any 'grate-work', a lattice before a window.

† **Grate**, sb.² Obs. [f. GRATE v.] = GRATER 1. 1412. *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 596/8 *Miculatorium*, a grate. *Ibid.* 609/44 *Scalprum*, a grate, or a shauve. 1472 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) l. 246 Item j grate pro zinebr. 1530 PALSGR. 227/1 Grate for bredde, *graceur* a fayn. 1609 W. M. Man in *Moone* (Percy Soc.) 18 When you lie like a nut-megge in a grate. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words. Prepar.* Tin 121 An iron-plate perforated with small holes like a grate.

† **Grate**, sb.³ Obs. rare. [a. Flem. *grat* = Dn. *grat*, G. *grat*.] The backbone of a fish.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Ye ete the good plays allone and gaf hym nonmore than the grate or bones.

† **Grate**, sb.⁴ Obs. rare. [f. GRATE v.] Col- lision (of weapons). Cf. GRATE v. 1. 6

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 1675 He smitte his shaft in grate. 1509 HAWES *Past. Poes.* xxxiv. xx, Ye shall not nede to feare The stroke of swerde or yet the grate of spere. † **Grate**, a. Obs. Also 6 grete. [ad. L. *grāt-us* with the same meanings; according to Brugmann = Skr. *gṛtā* welcome: -Oāryan *gṛtō*, from the same root as Gr. *grāpas* reward. Cf. F. *grate* (Cotgr.)]

1. Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable. 1523 O. MARGARET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 56 For it wold be ryght grat to me, gyf I myght to lye. 1543 BECON *Nosegay C.* b. Nothyng can be myght to vs more grate, acceptable & pleasaut than this your gyfte now promised. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 130 Quhen the name of kyng was maid grate and thankful to chame all. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 311 Coho or Coffee. . . however ingrate or insapory it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.

2. Thankful, grateful.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Gratus*. . . That remembreth or recompenseth a good turne: grate:thankful. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Portescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 107 b, He that is once made free, be he grate or ingrate, is ad- judged to enjoy his Freedome still. 1573 DAVISON in *Satir. Poems Reform.* ii. Ded. I. 277 As . . . I wald let my gode wile and grate mynd. . . appear towards zow. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iii. 190 He labours how to fynde the way to mak sum significatione of his grate mynd, for the benefices. . . quilles afortymes from the King of Sottis be had recuit.

Hence † **Grately** adv.

1533 BOWER in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 410 His Majesty toke all the same very gratefully and acceptably.

Grate (grāt), v. 1 [a. OF. *grate-r* (mod.F. *gratter*) = Pr., Sp. *gratar*, It. *grattare*; Com. Rom. ad. Teut. **krattljan* (OHG. *chrazzōn*, mod.Ger. *kratsen* to scratch, Sw. *kratta*, Da. *kratte* to rake).]

† 1. *trans.* To scrape, file, abrade; to rub harshly, scarily, excoaritate. Obs.

14. *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 610/2 *Scarificatio*, to grate. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondydm.* (Percy Soc.) p. li, Alle the night longe shall he his sides grate. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 76 a, Some of them haue grated and sawed they smooth tender skynnes, with hayre shirts. 1597 A. M. *tr. Guilemard's Fr. Chirurg.* 33 b, We muste then grate the bone with a peculiere Raspatory. 1598 FLOREN, *Gratugyrie*, to shauve as curriers leather, to grate. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* (1650) 105 Why may be not unrivet, or grate an iron wherewith he is fettered? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. xii. 343 The edges of the Cross grating his late whip-furrowed back. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 333 Tis sharp and grates the throat of those that are not used to it.

b. with complement: To wear away, down, to nothing, etc. by abrasion. Chiefly fig. arch.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Fancies* i. vi. Gij, They gather a kynde of great shelle fysshe, whose shelles they grate open with stones. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Al.* iii. Wks. 1856/1. 36 Thou wouldest even grate away thy soule to dust. 1806 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 393 When . . . mightie States characterlesse are grated To dustie nothing. 1859

TENNYSO *Violen* 621 Who. . . Read but one book, and ever reading grew So grated down and fled away with thought.

2. In culinary and pharmaceutical use: To reduce to small particles by rasping or rubbing against a rough or indented surface; to pulverize by means of a grater. Often with *prep.*: To grate and allow the powder to fall in, into, over something. To grate off: to grind down.

c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Take rawe chese anone And grate hit in dishes mony on. c1430 *Two Cookery* 441. 1. 6 Panne grate fyre brede and cast her-to. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 207/2 Grate gynger. *friticia*. 1530 PALSGR. 574/1, 1 grate breed or spyce. 1578 LYVE *Doctoens* iii. xlvii. 384 Like vertue hath the roote if it be scapte or grated very small. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1652) 355 Take Bayberries . . . dry them . . . then powder them, or for a need grate them. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 458 Artichokes will be lesse prickly, and more tender, if the Seeds have their Tops dulled or grated off vpon a Stone. 1732 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 432 His Tongue [was] dry enough to grate a Nutmeg. 1759 MRS. RAFFALL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 173 Take the inside of a penny loaf, grate it fine. 1853 *Sover. Pantheol.* 92 The Indians grate this root [ginger] in their broth or ragout. 1871 NATHYVS *Pres. & Cure Dis.* ii. i. 405 A little nutmeg grated over the surface.

† b. fig. To examine rigorously. Obs.

1753 LATIMER *Let. to Cromwell in Remains* (1845) 405 After such sort, much grating of him, and yet finding no other thing in him, we [etc.].

3. fig. To affect painfully, as if by abrasion; to fret, harass, irritate. Now rare.

1555 EOEEN *Decades* 96 It grated the bowels of suche as harde hym. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1334 Grinding his teeth, and grating his great heart. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* iii. i. 3 Grating so harshly all his dayes of quiet With turbulent and dangerous Lunacy. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Reverend Gospel* 136 What they do now is to grate and oppress the poore minister. 1655 FULLER *C. Hist.* iii. li. § 3 Others . . . could not endure to be so . . . frequently grated with the shame of the sin they had committed. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone Heng* (1725) 110 Untruths. . . wherewith at present he grateth your Ears. 1741 BLACKSTONE *Lawyer's Farew.* to *Aluse* 52 With sounds uncouth, and accents dry, That grate the soul of harmony. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 380 The matter begins to grate me most confoundedly. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amer.* Wks. 1855/1. 63 This outrageous merriment grates my spirits. 1892 H. H. FURNESS *Shaks. Tempest* 21 Such a mere bare iteration grates me as somewhat un-Shakespearian.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* To be affected unpleasantly, fret. Obs.

1555 EOEEN *Decades* 7 He shall feeble his bowelles grate with a certen horroure. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 19 That when he heard, in great perplexitie His gall did grate for griefe and high disdain.

4. *intr.* To grate on or upon: † a. To oppress or harass with exactions or importunities; to make burdensome demands upon. Obs.

1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 159 His Graces Counsaile here. . . verelie hath so sore grated upon my litle substance that I had, that [etc.]. 1544 *Privy Coun.* *ibid.* IX. 578 His Highnes thought Him a Prince of so grate and noble a courage, that He wold not grate any further upon Him, until [etc.]. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry IV.* ii. li. 6 I have grated vpon my good friends for three Reperreues for you. 1611 SWEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xlv. (1632) 580 His Prelates greedily grating on him to empowrish his meanes. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* i. ii, I know your Nature's sweet enough, and tender, Not grated on, nor curb'd. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Tests*, N. T. 75 Do not grate on the subject in exacting more tribute. . . than the law hath appointed for you. a1656 HALES *Col. Rem.* (1673) 205 God. . . permitted not the Jews to grate too much upon the bordering Nations. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* It. iii. 33 The Law. . . prohibiting Marriages. . . Contributes accidentally. . . to fill the Register's Purse. . . and grates hard upon the People, especially the Poor.

b. To have an irritating effect on or upon.

1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Couns.* iv. 21 Of all other passions of the Soule, sadness and griefe grates most upon the vital spirits. 1677 *Gen. Venice* 48 These sort of reflections. . . grate upon their Equality. 1747 SWIFT *Serm. Mut. Sub.* 10 Although this Doctrine of subjecting ourselves to one another may seem to grate upon the Pride and Vanity of Mankind. . . yet [etc.]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1846) II. viii. 87 All mention, therefore, of calling parliament grated on his ear. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* ii. xvi, She never grated for an instant on his high ideal. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 339 Your itch to choose What grates upon the sense.

† c. To offend against, be derogatory to. Obs. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess. Philos. & Religi.* Ep. Ded. a. Being cautious to abstain from all expressions, that grate on the Honour of God, as you are free from any that can give just offence unto man.

† 5. *trans.* (Cf. 4 a.) To obtain by oppression or importunity. Obs.

1540 HEN. VIII in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 410 Ye shal not . . . entre any further with him in the two poyntes, wherby he grate more of youe, wherby to challenge the same. 1541 HEN. VIII *ibid.* 644 They seeme . . . to grate a further privilege by a graunte of our progenitor King Edward the Thirde, thence before was alledged. 1542 PAGET *ibid.* IX. 51 For great store of money they have not. . . and [he] hath alreedy grated as much as He can get.

† 6. a. *trans.* To make (a weapon) strike or 'bite'. b. *intr.* Of a weapon: To strike or bite. Const. on. Obs.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. xxii, On Meneste he gan his spere grate. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Fr. Hist.* II. cxxviii. 120b, Their speres grated nat, if they had, by most lyklyhood they had taken hurte. 1530 PALSGR. 574/1, I grate a weapon dothe upon harness or any sharpe thynge and harde upon a notler, *je anors*. a1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 255 Whence

comes it, that Bullets or Arrows often grate on us, and yet hurt us not? *a 1700 Ballad Geo. Barnwell* 152 Ere I would want, were I a man... On father, friends and all my kin I would my talons grate.

7. *trans. a.* To rub harshly together, 'grind' (the teeth). *b.* Of a thing: To rub against (another thing) harshly, producing a jarring sound.

1555 EORN *Decades* 20 Pretinge and gratinge his teethe as it had him a Lyon of Libia. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. vii. 34 Theraet the feend his gnashing teed did grate. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 306 The threshold grates the doore to have him heard. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 8 They grate with their hard naily soles The stones in Fleet-street. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 540 Then champagne he with his mouth, grates and gnasheth his teeth one against another. 1633 T. JAMES *Poy.* 15 The... corners of the Ice did grate vs with that violence, as I... thought it would have grated the planks from the Ships sides. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* i. 224 His galley now Grated the quay-stones. 1834 MEOWIN *Angler in Wales* i. 57 When it [the dingy] grates the sand.

8. *intr.* To rub against with a harsh, grinding noise; to move crankingly; to sound harshly.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 132, I had rather heare a... dry Wheele grate on the Axle-tree. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. xxxvi. § 4 We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife because the edge of it may sometimes grate. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 124 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scranell pipes of wretched straw. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* vi. iii. i. 493 The vile rust, which makes them [wheels] jarr and grate upon one another. 1794 Mrs. RAOCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi. The great doors of the hall, which grate so heavily. 1797 — *Italian* xii. A key grated in the lock. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. iv, Till grates her keel upon the shallow sand. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxi. 275 At last his cell-door grated on its hinges. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 773 Turning softly like a thief, Lest the harsh shingle should grate underfoot.

b. trans. In poetical nonce-uses: To produce (discordant sound) by jarring movement; to proclaim by a grating cry.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 881 Th' infernal dores... on their hinges grate Harsh Thunder. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 107 Marsh-divers... Shall croak thee sister, or the meadow-crake Grate her harsh kindred in the grass.

† 9. *intr.* To 'harp' or dwell querulously upon a subject. *Obs.*

1544 PAGER in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 686 It pleased Him to devise with me of the marriage now in treaty for Your Majesties daughter, albeit He did grate somewhat at the first upon this terme, basterde. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 209 Cha so grated on the new, cha forgot tholde. 1569 *Trialt Treats* (1850) 18 Gredy-gutte maketh them continually to grate On the mock of this country, which he thinketh permanent. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 Here would he matter god plenti, both for them to grate upon and to brute abroad in the town. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justif. Faith* (1629) 107 Who are very ready, when it fits their humour, to grate sore upon the bare words, and letter of a text. 1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 17 Mr. Boyle... grates on the Doctor's breeding.

Grate (grāt), *v.* 2 [f. GRATE sb. 1]

† 1. *trans.* To confine within 'grates' or bars.

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* i. xiv. 18 b/2 After she was grated within iren grates above in the roofd loth where it was by leued that she liued without any mete or drynke only by angels food.

2. To fit or furnish with a grate or grating.

1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxix. (1870) 220 The sepulchre is grated rounde aboute with yron. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 172 b, Be sure that you have them well grated, that the Fish can by no means passe through. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* iv. ii, 'The windows grated with iron.' 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov., A well... grated over with iron. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxy, One large apartment, strongly grated. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 106 You are to grate the Bottom with two Courses of six Inch Plank, crossing one another. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* ii. i. 419 The gates That grate the palace, which is now our prison.

† 3. To put on a grate or grid. *Obs. rare*—1.

1598 FLORIO, *Gratelare*, to grate, to broyle upon a grid-iron.

Grate, variant of GROTE *v.* *Obs.*, to weep.

Grated (grāt-tēd), *pp.* a. 1 [f. GRATE *v.* 1 + -ED.]

In senses of the vb. a. Pulverized with a grater.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Caste ber-to gratyed brede. 1598 *Ephulario* Dij, Straw them out with grated Cheese. 1747 Mrs. GLEASON *Cookery* ix. 99 Add some grated bread. 1872 C. W. HEATON *Exper. Chem.* iv. iii. 312 The liquid pressed out from the grated potatoes.

b. Of the teeth: Rubbed harshly together.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. v. 14 [He]... gan to grind His grated teeth for great disdeigne.

† c. Scarified. *Obs.*

a 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xxiii. cxli, And yet thy grated Throat is not so dry, As are thy now exhausted Eyes.

Grated (grāt-tēd), *pp.* a. 2 [f. GRATE sb. 1 and *v.* 2 + -ED.] Having a grate or grating, latticed.

1786 S. HENLEY tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 113 A vast cataract, visible in part through the grated portals. 1792 BURKE *Negro Code Wks.* IX, 285 Grated port-holes between the decks. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxiii, The grated window. 1876 FARRAR *Marib. Serm.* vi. 57 Through the grated lattice he saw the wild-eyed charioteers.

Grateful (grāt-tūl), *a.* Also 6 gratee full, 6-8 gratefull, 7 Sc. grytfull. [f. GRATE *a.* + -FUL (q. v. with regard to the unusual formation).]

1. Pleasing to the mind or the senses, agreeable, acceptable, welcome. Now only of things.

1553 BRENDE *C. Curtius* v. 12 Hys comming was very gratee full unto the kynge. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* ix. ii, Chast, —nothing better; wanton, —nothing worse, The grateful

Blessing, or the greatest Curse. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 99 Nor ever had the Catholicks a more gratefull Victoria. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. ii. 146 He is so far from being hateful, he is exceedingly grateful to the people of Rome. 1694 SALMON *Bale's Dispens.* i. (1713) 468/1 It is given... dissolved in some grateful Vehicle. 1725 PORE *Odys.* iv. 542 In grateful sleep. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night Poems* i. 81 Then in Oblivion's grateful clasp I drown The galling sneer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 367 Fishermen are careful to provide themselves with these insects, as the most grateful bait. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii, Enjoying the grateful and cooling shade. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* vii. (ed. 4) 55 This is a doctrine... grateful to scientific men who are afraid of being thought hostile to Religion.

2. Of persons, their actions and attributes: Feeling gratitude; actuated by or manifesting gratitude; thankful.

1522 DK. NORTHUMBLED. *Let.* 7 Dec. in Tytler *Edw.* VI, II. 148, I love not to have to do with men which be neither grateful nor pleasurable. 1522 Bk. Com. *Prayer, Communion*, The humble and grateful acknowledgeynge of the benefices of Christe. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. i. 132, I cannot give thee lesse to be cal'd grateful. 1601 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 219 Ane grydful remembrance. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 864 With uplifted hands, and eyes devout, Grateful to Heav'n. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* c. 3 Your grateful Hearts and Voices raise. 1738 WESLEY *How happy they, O King of Kings* v, Our Hearts we'll on his Altars lay, A grateful Sacrifice. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* iv. xxii. 166 You oppress me, Sir, by your goodness! I cannot speak my grateful sensibilities. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. i, Hailed by the grateful plaudits of all present. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 7 Heaven knows what either you or I have to be grateful for. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* ii. 326 Gazing up at the Saviour in the first return of consciousness, amazed, grateful, and adoring. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* i. 277 We always have a longer, graterfuller grace than usual, on Sundays.

absol. 1896 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 192 Everything from the grateful soothes—their looks, their words.

b. Of land: Responsive to the labour bestowed on it, fertile.

1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* III. xvii. 47 Afterwards... the soil was more rich and grateful, and the country more varied.

Gratefully (grāt-tūl), *adv.* [f. GRATEFUL *a.* + -LY.] In a grateful manner; so as to give pleasure; with gratitude; thankfully.

1548 ELYOT *Dict. Grate*, kindly, thankfully, gratefully. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. vi. 5 The king lent him one of his gallees & did further gratefully furnish him of tallows and other things. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* v, I intreate all men to receive gratefully this my labour. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidic* i. 782 'Twas God himself that bere tun'd every Tounge; And gratefully of him alone they sung. a 1688 CUOWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 183 Finding something akin to its self in those Harmonious Aires, some Foot-steps and Resemblances of it self gratefully closing with them. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xv. (1868) 135 This sort of study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new, and that which may gratefully strike the imagination. 1762 V. KNOX *Ess.* xxxviii. 174 Science gratefully attributes to the same source a library and observatory. 1833 SIR R. GRANT in *Bickersteth Chr. Psalmody* 16 Gratefully sing His pow'r and his love. 1866 DICKENS *Uncomf. Trav.* xvi, I am gratefully particular in this reference to him.

Gratefulness (grāt-tūlnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being grateful (see the adj.).

1581 SIONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 47 The humane consideration of virtuous gratefulness. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 427 Where he powreth forth most benefits, he expecteth most gratefulness. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxx. 305 The gratefulness of his wit and parts. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* ii. ii. 86 The particular gratefulness of one or two particular strings. 1764 HARNER *Observ.* xxviii. iv. 106 Sweet wine, such as was used in royal palaces for its gratefulness. 1823 LAMB *Eta Ser.* ii. *Amicus Rediv.* Dolefully trailing a length of reluctant gratefulness. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 18 The gratefulness with which he accepted from the government the promise of a grant. 1884 *Alph. Exam.* 13 Nov. 8/5 The gratefulness of this provision [of ice cream] may be estimated when it is remembered that... the thermometer ranged from 95° to 100° in the shade.

† **Grateless**, *a.* 1 *Obs. rare.* [f. GRATE *a.* + -LESS (on the analogy of *grateful*).] Ungrateful, thankless.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 24 Lest she thee call churlie gratelesse and vnkinde. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 29 Nor Eurard, nor Gernier, must slip my mind, To passe in gratelesse silence more then loth.

Grateless (grāt-tles), *a.* 2 [f. GRATE sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without a grate, having no grate.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 34 What grateless dungeons groan beneath the ground! 1876 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* iv, The chimney was open and grateless.

† **Grateolent**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—2. [f. L. *grātē*, adv. of *grātus* pleasant + *olent-ent*, pres. pple. of *olere* to smell (after *gravelent*).] 'Well savouring, smelling pleasantly' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Grater 1 (grāt-tar). Also 4 -our, 5 -ere. [a. OF. *grator*, *grator* (13th c. in Godef., of a person), f. *grator* to GRATE *v.* 1]

In sense 1 possibly (in spite of the form) a. OF. **grator* (mod. F. *gratoir*, first in Cotgr. 1611) or **gratoire* (found only in 16th c.).]

1. An instrument with a rough indented surface used for grating or rasping; esp. a kitchen utensil, having a rasping surface formed by puoching holes which raise protuberances, and used for grating ginger, nutmegs, etc.

1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 24 Pro j gratur.

1555 W. WATERMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. viii. 185 People

...much like unto dogges, with mouthes roughe like a grater. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* ii. (1596) 103 They... grate it in certyen Graters, which are made of Needles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 1 The Common Fly: her eyes are most neatly divided with innumerable little cavities like a small grater or thimble. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. ii. 154 Take raw Carrots and scrape them clean, grate them with a Grater. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 183 They bound chains round the body, which eat into the flesh; or fastened graters upon the breast and back. 1872 C. W. HEATON *Exper. Chem.* iv. iii. 311 Rasp some potatoes on a grater. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Grater (Book-binding), an iron instrument used by the forwarder in rubbing the backs of sewed books after pasting.

† 2. A scraper. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vn racloir*, a grater, a scraper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 315/2 A Dough scrape, or a Grater... with this they scrape and cleanse the sides and bottom of the Kneading Trough from the Dough that sticks to it.

b. Her. A glazier's tool figured in the arms of the Glaziers' Company.

1780 EOMONSON *Her.* II. Gloss. 1847 Gloss. *Herald.*, Grater or Glaziers' Nippers, called also Grazier, or Grosing-iron.

† 3. One who or that which grates; chiefly fig. said of a person (or thing) that performs some harassing, exhausting, or 'wearing' process. *Obs.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 610/3 *Scarfactor et Scarficator*, a grater. 1549 CALOMER *Exam. Foily* T. ij. a, I requyre you not to be overcupulous graters of the bare words. 1566 in Harrington *Nugae Ant.* 145 Those that be the great graters for gayne and profit. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1889) 145 Repulse in great hope is a perilous grater. 1611 CORNE *Racleur*, a scraper, a rasper, a grater. 1628 EARLE *Microscop.*, *Grave Diuine* (Arb.) 24 He is no base Grater of his Tytbes, and will not wrangle for the odde Egge.

† **Grater** 2. *Obs.* [Perh. an extension of GRATE sb. 1, or possibly merely an error.] App. a kind of wooden grating or hurdle.

1598 FLORIO, *Aggraticare*, .. to make grate-wise, to make like a hurdle, to hurdle. 71623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) iii. 103/2 Washing boules, and beetles went to wracke, old graters and stooles were turn'd to ashes, mouse-traps and tinder boxes came to light.

† **Grates**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* [a. L. *grātes*.] Thanks. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 190 What grates I ough to god a-geyn.

Grath, *obs.* f. GRAITH; var. GROWTH 2 *Obs.*

Grathely, var. GRADELY *a.* and *adv.*

† **Gratia Dei** (grāt-ī-fā dī-ōi). [L. = 'grace of God'. Cf. GRACE sb. 18.]

1. A name for the Hedge Hyssop (*Gratiola officinalis*); formerly also applied to the Lesser Centaury (*Erythraea Centaureum*) and *Geranium pratense*. 13.. *Old Med. MS. in Archæol.* (1844) XXX. 382 *Gracia Dei* y growth in mede. c 1400 in *Med. Wks.* 14th C. (Henslow, 1899) 53 An herbe jat [is] y-clippyd *gracia dei*. 1578 LYTE *Doodeen* i. xxxiii. 48 The seuenth [Geranium] is called *Gratia Dei* in English also *Gratia Dei*. *Ibid.* vi. xii. 673 Hedge Hyssope... Some do call it in Latine, *Gratia Dei*, Howbeit it is nothing lyke *Gratia Dei*, or *Gratiola*, which is a kinde of the lesse Centaury. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gratia Dei*, a kind of lesser Centaury. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 550/2 *Gratia Dei*, *Gratiola officinalis*.

† 2. A kind of plaster. *Obs.*

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 187 Thys gratia dei vsede be lady bechampe. 1669 PHILLIPS, *Gratia Dei*, a Plaster, made of Wax, Rosen, Suet, Turpentine, Masticke, and Olibanum.

Gratification (grātīfīkē-ſhən). [ad. F. *gratification*, f. *gratifier*, f. *gratuler* (see next).]

The division of a design or plan into squares with the object of reproducing accurately in the process of enlargement or reduction the proportions in detail of the original; *concr.* a surface so divided.

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1735 in DYNCE & PARSON *Dict.* 1859 in GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss. 1887 GEN. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 714/1 Gratification. The sheets of paper on which the details of the survey of any large area of country are to be laid down must be furnished with a system of conventional lines, drawn with a view to assimilate the margins of contiguous sheets, and to form a gratification within which the details may be accurately inserted.

Graticule (grātīkūl). [a. F. *graticule*, ad. med. L. *graticula*, for *craticula* gridiron, dim. of *crātis* hurdle.] A design or plan divided into squares to facilitate its proportionate enlargement or reduction; the style or pattern of such a division.

1887 GEN. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 714/1 The graticule is sometimes rectangular, sometimes spherical, sometimes a combination of both... Spherical graticules are constructed in various ways.

† **Gratifiatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. GRATIFY, after *satisfactory*.] Gratifying.

a 1665 J. GOONWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 270 All such things which are gratifiatory and pleasing unto the flesh.

† **Gratific**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—2. [ad. L. *gratific-us*, f. *grātus* pleasing, thankful: see -FIG.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gratific*, grateful, thankful.

Gratification (grātīfīkē-ſhən). [ad. (directly or through F. *gratification*) L. *gratificatio*, n. of action f. *grātificari* to GRATIFY.]

1. The action of gratifying, or the fact of being gratified: a. Requit, satisfactio; the giving of pleasure, the doing of a favour.

1598 FLORIO, *Gratificatio*, a gratification. 1603 HOL-

LAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 434 They... called for him againe, not

so much by way of gratification and to do him a pleasure, but [etc.]. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 37 (1614) 601 To make himselfe one of the greatest of England, by this gratification of the French, with his Masters charge and dishonour. 1633 T. MORTON *Disch. Imput.* 233 They, who masque the visages of Sins with the vizard of Virtues; calling Drunkenness Good-fellowship. . . Bribery gratification. . . a 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 308 Men, in the pursuit of wealth, consider their own gratification oftener than the gratification of others.

† b. Expression of pleasure or satisfaction; congratulation. c. Thanksgiving. *Obs.*

1599 *Hakluyt Voy.* II. 306 Whereupon she sent an upper gown of cloth of gold very rich . . . with a letter of gratification. 1620 *Shelton Quix.* iv. x. Many other Words of Compliment and Gratification pass'd between Don Quixote and Don Ferdinand. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 The whole multitude . . . with hymns and gratifications [Fr. *actions de grâces*].

d. The satisfaction or indulgence of, or compliance with (a feeling, desire, etc.).

1669 *Stillington. Serm.* v. (1673) 85 The pleasure of humane life lies in the gratifications of the senses. 1736 *Butler Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 54 The gratification itself of every natural passion must be attended with delight. 1809 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. ii. vi. 292 Little advantage seems to have been obtained, beyond the gratification of hatred. 1809 W. INYING *Knight's Rev.* iv. v. (1849) 221 Nothing so soon awakens the malevolent passions as the facility of gratification. 1860 *Mill Rep. Govt.* (1865) 501 The gratification of his love of domineering.

2. The state of being gratified or pleased; enjoyment, satisfaction, pleasurable feeling.

1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 7 If they could learn with me to keep their minds open to Gratification, and ready to receive it from any thing it meets with. 1713 *Berkeley Guardian* No. 55 ¶ 10 A natural gratification attends good actions. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 152 Gratification is of the mind when receiving wisdom and knowledge, but pleasure is of the body. 1876 *Mozley Univ. Serm.* vii. (1877) 148 A compassionate person derives a true gratification from the exercise of his affection.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this; a thing that gratifies or pleases; a source of pleasure or satisfaction.

1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 151 ¶ 4 He little knows the perfect Joy he loses, for the disappointing Gratifications which he pursues. 1750 *Johnson Rambler* No. 80 ¶ 3 That insatiable demand of new gratifications, which seems . . . to characterize the nature of man. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 92 The use of butcher's meat . . . or fermented liquors, and all those gratifications that are so agreeable to idle people. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Discourses* (1865) 97 By the 'things on earth' are denoted the gratifications of sense.

3. Something given to gain favour, or as a recompense for anything done or to be done; a reward, recompense, gratuity; in bad sense, a bribe.

1576 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 27 The said Mr. Alex. procuris for theme in all their actions and causis . . . without gratification and recompensation, frielle on his awin expensis. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 367 The Lioness requited the same with such gratification as lay in her power, for she brought him very many sheep-skins to clothe and cover him. 1624 *Impeachment, Dk. Buckingham* (Camden) 87 Giving the gratification of two thousand poundes. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 382 All who went unto them for advice, offered them a gratification. 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxvii. 244 She would not bestow upon him any pecuniary gratification. 1828 I. R. BEST *Italy* 372 A presentation to the Pope costs about forty shillings in gratifications to the servants of the household. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 65 Six thousand guineas was the smallest gratification that could be offered to so important a minister.

b. Mil. (See quot.) Cf. GRATUITY 3.
1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. In the Royal Artillery, gratifications, or voluntary subscriptions for the relief and support of the wives of deceased officers, are conducted on the most liberal plan. . . Gratification likewise means a certain allowance in money which is made to prisoners of war.

† 4. A concession. *Obs. rare.*

1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. vii. 187. I am no way satisfied with this Gratification of that Author to the *Præ-Adamitæ*.

† 5. A term of uncertain meaning, formerly in use in the colony of Massachusetts; also attrib. gratification lot. *Obs.*

1637 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 33 That Lott wch John Dwite hath layd out for a freind in gratification. 1638 *Ibid.* 45 Assigned unto Jno. Dwite. . . 6 acres at the lower end of the great medowe next ye River in pte of his gratification Lott. 1640 *Ibid.* 74 Graunted to John Dwite Twelve acres of planting ground to make up his gratification Lott.

† Gratificator. *Obs. rare*—[agent-n. in L. form, i. *gratificari* to GRATIFY.] One who gratifies. 1755 *Bailey* (ed. Scott), *Gratificator*, one that performs the act of gratifying.

Gratified (gratified), *pp. a.* [f. GRATIFY v. + ED.] Pleased, satisfied, etc. Hence Gratifiedly *adv.*, with pleasure or satisfaction.

1818 T. MOORE *Memo.* (1853) II. 213 With many gratified acknowledgments of their high opinion. 1854 *MARION HARLANO Alone* xxi. Mrs. Grant . . . raised her spectacles to look at her, and smiled gratifiedly. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Mlt. Harb.* 76 'Never was better, sir,' answers gratified John, with a touch of his bat. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 213 'All Fan now,' says Singlet in anything but a gratified tone of voice.

Gratifier (gratifier). [f. GRATIFY v. + ER.] One who gratifies, rewards, or requites.

1549 *LADNER 3rd Serm. bef. Edu. I'* (Arb.) 9 A bryber, a gyft lakir, a gratifier of rytche men. 1660 H. MORE *Mystr. Godl.* v. xiv. 169 Other Eminent persons . . . who were

great gratifiers of the natural life of man. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 2 Secret gratifiers of their passions.

Gratify (gratify), *v.* [ad. F. *gratifier* (16th c. in Hatz-Darm.), or L. *gratificari*, f. *gratus* pleasing, thankful: see -FY.]

† 1. *trans.* To show gratitude to (a person) in return for benefits received, esp. in a practical manner; to reward, requite. *Obs.*

1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* viii. (Camden) I. 291 Edward was verie desirous to seeme to gratifie the duke for his owld hospitalitie and interteinement. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 410 To quhome . . . he schew his greit clemence, Thocht thou with tressoun hes him gratifit. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 30 Al we of this navie wil gratifie your gentleness and good service that ye shal do unto us. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. ii. 44 It remains. . . His Noble service. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 123/3 To Dionysius he imparted some Dialogues and was gratified by him, with whom he lived until he was deposed.

† 2. To give thanks to, be grateful to. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii. In behalf of the males, I gratify you. . . a 1646 J. GREGORY *Asiatick Mon.* in *Posth.* (1650) 193 So far Diodorus: whom after ages may for ever gratify for this pretious monument of Antiquitie.

2. To make a present (usually of money) or give a gratuity to, esp. as a reward or recompense, or as a bribe; to remunerate; to see. † Also, to reward (an action, services, etc.). Now *arch.* and with a mixture of sense 4.

1590 *GREENE Neuer too late* (1600) 22 Francesco . . . gaue her all the money in his purs, so that she returned so highly gratified [etc.]. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 406 Anthonio, gratifie this gentleman. 1613 *WITHER Abuses Stript* i. vi. in *Juvenilia* (1633) 47 The Messenger he richly gratifies. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* v. xxvii. (1647) 276 They must pay the Guardian both for their virtuals and for their welcome, and gratifie his good words and looks. 1672 *Merch. Adv. Newc.* (Surtees) 216 To gratifie his servant with 40s. for securing the same. 1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 127 Voted that the Select men gratifie the scauengers for cleereing the streetes. 1763 *SMOLLETT Hist. Eng.* (1800) III. 278 The services done by the colonies in North America during the war were gratified with the sum of £122,246. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 552 The only answer which they had been able to extract from Cook was that there were some great persons whom it was necessary to gratify. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 252 Those engaged in almost all employments superior to that of field-hands in the Southern States, are nearly always, 'gratified' with some sort of wages. 1883 C. J. WELLS *Mod. Persia* 76 We left the tomb, after having gratified the two Jews.

† 3. To express pleasure at (an event); to give a welcome to (a person). *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* Henry VII. an. 15 (1550) 51 b. While the kyng laye thus at Caley's the archdeake Philip sent to him diuerse notable personages. . . to gratifye and welcome hym into those partes. 1553 *BRENDE C. Carthus* iv. 32 Caryeng unto him a crowne of golde, in gratifyinge vs victory he had won. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1609) 51 The Courtiers and Knights appointed Iustes and Turneyes, to signifie their willing mindes in gratifying the Kings hap. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* iii. x. 1. 208, I do with all my Heart gratifie the Signs of Affection and Courtesy which you have used towards me.

4. To give pleasure or satisfaction to; to please, satisfy, oblige; to do a favour to.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 47 The Bishops and Priests. . . were contented yet to ayde him with money. For the which thing, he being desyrus to gratifie them againe, caused it to be ordeyned and enacted [that]. 1574 J. STURLEY tr. *Bale's Pageant Poyes* 99 b. The Soldan . . . deuised howe to gratifye the Pope and to slay his enemye. 1595 *Loctrine* ii. iii. 151 If you mean to gratify such poor men as we be, you must build our houses by the tavern. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xli. 264 Piate himselfe (to gratifie the Jews) delivered him to be crucified. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref. Not to gratifie this or that party. 1775 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II. 32 Since you are gratified by hearing of us. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. vi. 85 The King was always highly gratified by a present of a painting from his ambassadors. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) II. xv. 73 Varignon was much gratified at having brought about this reconciliation.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* To rejoice. *Obs.*

1811 *Ora & Fului* II. 157 It is to be hoped . . . you will not retreat again from the world, to gratify on the mischief you have increased in my poor heart.

5. To please by compliance; give free course to; to humour, indulge, satisfy (a desire, feeling, etc.); † to comply with (a request, a command), to concede (an objection).

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. i. § 6 Suppose we at present, to gratify so far the objection, that these Laws were brought, under Moses his name. 1665 *BOYLE Ocean. Refl.* iv. xix. (1848) 28: 'Tis not the Body, but the unruly Fancy, that is Gratified, 1793 *Rowe Fair Penit.* iii. i. 769 Has not your Daughter given her self to Alantom To gratifie a Father's stern Command? 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 My Appetites are increased upon me with the Loss of Power to gratify them. 1729 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 23 Mankind have ungoverned passions which they will gratify at any rate. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* ii. 47 The book is not sufficiently entertaining to gratify much expectation. 1855 *PRESGOTT Philip II.* I. ii. viii. 238 His vanity was gratified by the homage . . . paid him.

† 6. To render pleasing or acceptable; to grace. 1577 *KENDALL Flowers of Efig.* 65 b. With sweet perfumes and flowers, my graue doe you not gratifie. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 16: If it shall please you to gratifie the table with a Grace. 1672 *WREN in Guich Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 243 The King (though highly gratified both with courage and understanding). 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* 4 P. 19 All things . . . strive to gratify the Life of Man.

Hence Gratifyingly *adv.*

1555 *EDEN Decades To Rdr.* (Arb.) 49 The gratifyinge of

uniuersal mankind. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* Gratification, gratifying. 1611 *COTGR.* Gratification, a gratification or gratifying.

Gratifying, *pp. a.* [-ING.] That gratifies; affording pleasure, pleasing, satisfying.

1611 *FLORIO, Gratifico*, gratifying. a 1617 *BAYNE On Eph.* (1658) 68 Wee come from that gratifying Mother, child-bearing grace, to that grace which is freely given to us. 1794 *MATHIAS Purr. Lit.* (1798) 393 Dr. W's criticisms . . . are often very just, curious, and gratifying. 1847 *JAMES Connet* i. I, I have something to propose which I think will be gratifying to you. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 269 Beyond his reign there was the gratifying prospect of a long series of Protestant sovereigns.

Hence Gratifyingly *adv.*

1822 *Examiner* 428/ Sportsmen . . . will . . . be most gratifyingly attracted by this beauty. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* ii. x. Fruits of my unseen sowing gratifyingly meet me here and there.

Gratuity (gratī-liti). In the Shakspeare passage the clown's humorous perversion for *gratuity*; so locally used by Scott.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. iii. 27. . . I sent thee sixe pence for thy Lemon, hadst it? Clo. I did impenities thy gratuity. 1829 *Scott Fynl.* 5 June, Cadell lent me £10—funny enough, after all our grand expectations, for Croesus to want such a gratuity.

Gratin (gratēn). *Cookery.* [Fr. f. *gratter*, earlier *grater* GRATE v.] A manner of preparing viands by treating them with raspings of bread and cooking them between two fires so as to produce a light crust; hence, the dish so cooked. See also QUOTS. 1846 and 1877, where the meaning given may be the result of some error.

1846 *FRANCATELLI Mod. Cook* p. xii. *Gratin*, a term applied to consolidated soups and sauces; also to certain dishes of high character, consisting of game, poultry, fish, vegetables, or macaroni, &c., improved by great care and finish, through the use of concentrated sauces or gravies. 1861, 56 Force of fat livers for gratins. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*, *Gratin* is a French forcement. It may be made of either of the lean part of veal or the breast and wings of a fowl. 1897 *NANSEN in Daily News* 9 Feb. 8/4 A fish gratin made of powdered fish and Indian meal and train oil.

Grating (grē-tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRATE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb GRATE.

1. The action of breaking into small particles by rasping or rubbing; also, the product of this.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 207/2 Gratinge of brede, *micio*. 1614, Gratinge of gyngure, and ope lyke, *fritura*. 1795 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lemon tree*, Mix some Gratings of Lemon therewith. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* i. xxxi. 434 I have to give him a grating of potatoes.

2. The action of rubbing harshly against something; hence, the discordant sound made by this.

1611 *FLORIO, Grattalite*, a grating, a scraping. 1616 *Bacon Sylva* § 275 The gratinge of a Saw when it is sharpened . . . setteth the Teeth on edge. 1657 W. MORICE *Cornu quasi Kniv* Pref. 22 If my stile seeme to be keene and piercing, . . . they have sharpened it by hard grating. 1760 *YOUNG in Phil. Trans.* LI. 847 The grating; that is always to be felt, when the two broken ends of a bone are moved against one another. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xiii. The grating of his chain. 1842 *MRS. F. TROLLOPE Visit Italy* II. xiii. 231 The ear almost fancies it can catch the grating of a Roman chariot wheel. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 122 The grating of the oars of the boat against the sides of the cave.

3. fig. Irritation, fretting, harassing. (See GRATE v. 3 and 4.)

a 1716 *South Serm.* XI. i. 26 The difficulties, the hard grating, and affliction contrariety that bears to the flesh.

Grating (grē-tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRATE v. 1 and v. 2 + -ING.]

1. The action of GRATE v. 2 *rare*.

1611 *COTGR.* *Grillement* . . . also a grating, or shutting vp with grates.

2. A framework of wooden or metal bars; a piece of cross-barred work; = GRATE sb. 1, 2.

1739 *LABELY Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 14 The Foundation of every Pier should be laid on a strong Grating of Timber. 1769–80 *FALCONER Dict. Marine*, *Grating*, a drain whereon to lay new tarred cordage. 1810 *Hull Improv.* Act 34 Drains gutters sinks or watercourses, grates or gratings. 1873 *Act 36* & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 39 Gratings shall be placed . . . across the head and tail race of mills. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* iii. (1875) 39 A Stench . . . came up through all the neighbouring gratings.

b. *Spl. Naut.* The open wood-work cover for the hatchway.

1666 *CAPT. SMITH Acid. Yng.* *Sen-men* 14 A grating, netting or false decke for your close fights. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipboard. Assist.* 43. As many Gratings as can possibly . . . be placed for causing Lights on the Plan below, as also to give vent to the Smoke of Powder in Time of Service. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. *Wales* (ed. 3) II. 204 Looking down through the main-hatchway gratings. 1873 *Act 36* & 37 *Vict.* c. 88. Sched. 1, Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

c. The perforated plate used for separating large from small ore; also, the process of sorting ore with grates.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 *Grating*, a piece of thin sheet-iron, in which about 200 holes . . . to the square inch are punched. It is fixed in front of the stamper-box.

† 3. A scoring or ruling of a surface. *Obs.* 1678 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* I. 71 You will quickly wear the courser grating of the Grind stone off the edge on that side.

4. *Optics.* An arrangement of parallel wires in

a plane, or a surface of glass or polished metal ruled with a series of very close fine parallel lines, designed to produce spectra by diffraction.

1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* x. iii. (ed. 3) 847 A diffraction grating, that is, a piece of glass ruled with very fine close lines. 1882 TAIT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 607½ Let us next consider the effect of a grating, a series of parallel wires placed at small equal intervals, or a piece of glass or of spectrum metal on which a series of equidistant parallel lines have been ruled by a diamond point. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 109 He was able to rule a grating... with as many as 43,000 lines to the inch.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *grating-bar*, *-iron*; *grating-deck* (see quot. 1867); *grating spectrum*, a diffraction spectrum produced by a grating. 1897 A. M. tr. *Guillou's Fr. Chirurg.* 33½ Without grate paynes we can not fasten theron with the grating iron. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grating-deck*, a light movable deck, similar to the hatch-deck, but with open gratings. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 97 The man who filed away the grating-bars would be first out of the shaft.

Grating (grē'tin), *ppl. a.* [f. GRATE v. 1 + -ING 2.] That grates, in senses of the vb.

1. Abrading, rasping; affecting painfully, as if by abrasion; irritating, fretting, 'wearing'.

1853 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 85 In Countrey growes, no gratinge grudge. 1611 FLORIO, *Grattugina*, a grating trull. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 44 The grating torture of a disease. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosa* v. (1652) 251. I have a grating conscience within me. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 ¶ 2 A Man is allowed to say the most grating Thing imaginable to another. 1720 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* xv. 222 Those Positions... were too grating upon, and too shocking to every pious Christian at that Time. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xix. vii. 186 The yoke of obedience and submission always grating to kings. 1766 GENT *Mag.* Feb. 72½ Its skin was rough, scaly, and grating, like that of a sea-dog or seal. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) i. ii. 17 Reduced to the grating necessity of forfeiting his independence. 1858 LYTON *What will he do* i. iv. Pride is a garment all stiff brocade outside, all grating sackcloth on the side next to the skin. 1896 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. xiv. This speech was grating to Deronda.

2. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Grinding, oppressive. *Obs.*

1654 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref. A ij b. He severely indites... Tribonianus the Questor of grating avarice. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 83 In all his Majesties 3 Kingdomes, there lives not a more grating man than St William Petty.

3. That makes a grinding or creaking sound, as of two rough bodies grating together; hence, sounding harsh or discordant.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Lady Rich* 30 Oct. Their music at the opera... was abominably grating. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. t.* ii. Suppose... a man... to have his ears wounded with some harsh and grating sound. 1803 J. LEYDEN *Scenes of Infancy* i. 67 The Scythed Car on grating axle rings. 1886 HALL *Cane Son of Hagar* i. Prol. The ghastly face answered ill to the grating laugh that followed.

Hence *Gratingly adv.*

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 56 The mind is freed from those cares, which would otherwise gratingly afflict it. 1857 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* VII. 199 Fiendish laughter, gratingly, piercingly loud. 1873 MASSON *Drum.* of *Hawth.* vi. 107 It does come a little gratingly in the context of the interchanged letters.

4. **Gratinized**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *gratigner*, *gratiner*, recorded only in the sense to scratch; but cf. F. *igratigner* to pink.] Pinked.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1813) 230 Aneuther [cloak] of queit satine gratinized. 1657 Sp. *Fife Laird* in *Watson Collect.* (1706) I. 29 Ev'n his whole shirt his skin doth hide. Gowerd, Gratinized [printed Gratinized].

5. **Gratiola** (grā'tiō-lā). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. *grātia* grace: so called from the supposed medicinal virtues of the plants. Cf. F. *gratiolae*.] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants, the best known species of which is *G. officinalis*, the Hedge Hyssop.

1599 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 295 Gratiola, or gratia Dei, boyle it and drinke it, or eate it in any kinde of meat to open the belly freely. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 86 A Plant found in France, which the Botanists call Gratiola. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 187 The sensible qualities of gratiola are strongest when it is in flower. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* i. 92 A vinous infusion of gratiola.

6. **Gratiolin** (grā'tiō-lin). *Chem.* [f. proc. + -IN. Cf. F. *gratioline* (Littré).] A bitter resinous principle obtained from *Gratiola officinalis*.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

7. **Gratiouse**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *grātiosus*, f. *grātia* grace.] Of or pertaining to (Divine) grace (cf. GRACIOUS).

1698 *Cale. Cr. Gentiles* iv. iii. 15 The Soul... is remotely, passively and naturally capacitated for the reception of gratiouse infusions.

8. **Gratiosité**, *obs. form of GRACIOSITY.*

9. **Gratis** (grē'tis), *adv. and a.* [L. *grātis*, contr. from *grātis* lit. out of favour or kindness, abl. pl. of *grātia* grace, favour.]

A. adv.

1. For nothing; freely, without any return made or expected; without charge, cost, or pay; gratuitously. *Free gratis* (see FREE C b).

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Introd. in Ashm. (1652) 3 Heaven doth all things gratis give. a 1541 WYATT *Certaine Ps.*

li. The Author 16 The justyce... That *grātis* hys grace to men doth departe. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 84 Hee may sometimes... preach the word of God abroad in other places, but then he ought to doe it *grātis*. a 1592 H. SMITH *God's Arrow agst. Atheists* v. (1593) Q. If they be Justified *grātis*, freely (as hee affirmeth), then are they Justified without any desert of their selves. 1655 MILTON *Consid. touching Hirelings* (1851) 343 Unless every Minister were, as St. Paul, contented to teach *grātis*. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* i. i. (1680) 6, I do all *grātis*, and am most commonly a loser. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. xi. They were sure the Captain would carry me *grātis* to Lishon. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* i. § 34 (1849-50) VIII. 153 In the evening the theatres were all open gratis. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. 1. § 4 (1876) 18 No one will give anything for that which can be obtained gratis.

† b. *Scot-free*, without penalty. *Obs. rare.*

1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 30 So the wench went away *grātis* with the money.

2. Without a reason or due cause; unjustifiably, gratuitously. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xv. 25 They hated me *grātis*. 1621 Bp. R. MONTAGU *Diatribe* ii. 332 But grant we that which you assume *grātis*... yet [etc.]. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 103 That this may not appear to be said *grātis* let us consider, that [etc.]. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 466 Exposing my body *grātis* to unnecessary dangers. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Course Chem.* i. xviii. (ed. 3) 422 Perhaps it will be said, I do here suppose *grātis* that the Oil of Vitriol does contain fiery particles. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) v. 397 The vouchee came in *grātis* before the writ of summons.

B. adv.

1. Given or done for nothing; free, gratuitous. 1659 T. PEEKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 64 No Chinke no Drink; Nothing is *Gratis* now. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* B v b. One of the publick lectures (which as all the other were *grātis*). 1717 RAMSAY *Elleg. Lucky Wood* 38 She had the gate sate well to please, With *grātis* beef, dry fish, or cheese. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* ii. i. (1773) 39 You will permit me to expunge the obligation by an instantaneous and *grātis* lecture on that species of eloquence peculiar to ladies. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* i. 143 The third [table being] for *grātis*-passengers and servants. *Ibid.* i. 262 The British-museum is the only *grātis*-show in England. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 204 He... treated the people to *grātis* representations of mysteries. 1866 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 250 His *grātis* practice of medicine. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* 255 Sympathetic gratification which costs the receiver nothing, but is a *grātis* addition to his egoistic gratifications.

2. Exempting from payment. *rare.*

1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 45 As also *grātis* Warrants are granted to Prisoners, That Clerks, Macers and others, may serve without Fee or Reward.

3. **Gratitude** (grā'titūd). Also 6-7 *Sc. gratitud*, (6 *gratitūd*). [a. F. *gratitude* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. late L. *grātītūdō*, -inē, f. *grātis* pleasing, thankful.]

1. The quality or condition of being grateful; a warm sense of appreciation of kindness received, involving a feeling of goodwill towards the benefactor and a desire to do something in return; gratefulness.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Gratitudo*, Kindness: gratitude: thankfulness. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. 6 Which gratitude Through flintie Tartars bosome would peepe forth, And answer thanks. 1605 - *Leart* ii. ii. 182 Thou better know'st The Offices of Nature, bond of Childhood, Effects of Curtesie, dues of Gratitude. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July, I am sensible of the gratitude I owe to so much goodness. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 206 He... expressed his gratitude to the natives of Ireland for having adhered to his cause. 1878 J. P. MORRIS *Princ. Relig.* vi. 22 Gratitude urges us to repay kindness.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of this; an expression of thankfulness. *Now rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 255 The people... presented us with birds of divers kinds, for which we shewed a gratitude, but accepted nothing. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 105 Common gratitude must be kept alive by the additional few of new courtesies: but generous grātitudes... have thankful minds for ever. 1894 BLACKMORE *Periberos* 11 A thrush... broke forth into a gratitude of song.

2. Grace, favour; a favour. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 97 Nocht thanking The of gratitud nor grace That thou me wrocht. 1524 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 204 Without considering the manyfold grātitudes that the Kinge hathe and intendeth to shewe unto theym. 1527 ANGUS *Ibid.* 48 The greit kyndnes and humanite, speciall favours, and diverse grātitudes done to me be the Kingis Hienes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 112 Besikand him of his greit grātitude. He wald proude for thame ane king or prince. *Ibid.* III. 364 The *grātitudes* was done to me befor. c 1557 in G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 202 In consideration of all those grātitudes receyved at my lord's hands.

3. A free gift; a gratuity, reward; *esp. Sc.* a grant or contribution of money made to the sovereign. *Obs.* (cf. *beneficence*.)

1535 *Sc. Acts* 7as. V (1811) II. 344½ Ane grātitude Is grātitt to be kingis grace be thre Estatis of his realme, for Supportatione of sik necessar Erandis as his grace hes ado. 1555 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 293 To grant to gif ane compositione, propyne, and grātittud to our said souerane lady. 1597 *Ibid.* (1848) II. 158 To pay Robert Lyndsey, pylot, the sowme of fourtie merkis, for ane grātittud for the sey kart presentit this day be him to the prouest. 1610 J. FORBES *Certaine Rec.* (1846) II. iii. 422 His Majestie had caused mak proclamation offering great grātittud and immunities to any who should apprehend him. 1669 *Advt.* in *Doran Saints & Sinners* (1868) II. 155 He shall have the moveables restored, giving a reasonable grātittud.

4. **Gratitudinarian**, *a. none-adv.* [f. late L.

grātītūdō, -inē (see prec.), after *latitudinarian*.] Making a show of gratitude.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 6 July, Lett. (1895) I. 72 You are averse to gratitudinarian flourishes.

Gratte, *obs. form of GRATE sb.*

5. **Gratten** (græ'ten). *south. dial.* Also 6-8 *grotten*, 8 *grotton*, 9 *grattan*, 7- *gratton*. [? Rep. OE. *græd-tin, f. græd 'ulva', coarse grass (cf. GREEDS) + tin enclosure (see TOWN).] A stubble-field, stnhhle. Also, the after-grass growing in the stubble.

1572 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1577) 149 h [Young pigs] may well feed vpon strawe, and grotten. 1625 MARKHAM *Imrichment Weald of Kent* 10 Vpon that fallow or Gratten, (as we call it,) you shall doe well to sow it with Pease. 1694 RAY S. & E. C. *Words & G* A Gratten.. Stubble. Kent. 1675 in *Phil. Trans.* X. 295 The grass will be so good immediately after Tillage, that we commonly mow it the first year: This is call'd mowing of gratten. 1736 PEEKE *Kenticians* (E.D.S.), *Grotten*, 1595 ELLIS *Mod. Husband.* vi. xxi. 101 Now turn your Cows and Hogs into your enclosed Stubble-fields as the first Cattle proper for this Purpose, or, as some call them, into Grattens and Eddishes. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* i. 121 Two acres Wheat Gratten. 1860 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXI. 1. 385 A barley stubble, or gratten, of the required dimensions. 1884 R. BRIDGES *Return of Ulysses* t. 451 Yet mayst thou see on me The sign of what I have been, and I think Still from the gratten one may guess the grain.

6. **Gratishing**. *Obs.* 1 The dung (of a deer). 1611 COTGR., *Fumēs en plateau*, flat gratishing, fawmishing (or dung) of a Deere.

7. **Gratuit**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 *gratuite*. [ad. F. *gratuite* (16th c.) or L. *grātuit-us* GRATUITOUS.] Free, gratuitous.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 17 The heavnye & grātuite benefytes of God. c 1561 - *Free-will* 29a, The trust, that they oughte to have... in his grātuite and free grace. 1644 ABP. MAXWELL *Sacrosancta Regum Majestas* 71 The grātuit concession of princes.

Hence *Gratuitly adv.*, freely, gratuitously.

a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 137 Had he bin gevin but pryce, grātuite, Be benefitt 30w thinkand fairto bound.

8. **Gratuital**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *grātuit-us* (see next) + -AL.] Free, gratuitous.

1594 Bp. J. KING *Jonas* xxviii. (1599) 38a To iustifie you with the power of his free grātuitall grace. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 13 What I... thy Master, Judas, thy Friend... and canst not endure anothers grātuitall kindnesse towards him? 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., A grātuitall and free gift in Iesus Christ our Lord. a 1641 Bp. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 189 So to dispense of his graces partially, stands not with the justice of God, howsoever convenient enough for grātuitall dispensation.

9. **Gratuitous** (grā'tiūt-us), *a.* [f. L. *grātuit-us* free, spontaneous, voluntary (cogn. v. *grātia* favour, *grātis* pleasing) + -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *gratuitoux*.]

1. Freely bestowed or obtained; granted without claim or merit; provided without payment or return; costing nothing to the recipient; free.

1666 JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 38 How that the Father hath given unto the Sonne... to have life in himselfe...; not by any grātuitous gift, but by natural generation. c 1690 E. HORNES *Explic. Lord's Prayer* (1692) 97 Our Pardon is free and grātuitous; for whatsoever God doth he doth it freely... without respect to any former deserts, or expectations of any future recompence. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccviii. 270 We are... given to Mistake the Grātuitous Blessings of Heaven, for the Fruits of our Own Industry. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 371 Besides this number, the grātuitous schools received 5584 children. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gratuitous money*, a term officially used for bounty granted to volunteers in Lord Exmouth's expedition against Algiers. 1888 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 200 A student... attends with more assiduity a course for which he has paid money, than one which is grātuitous. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit. Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 59 The earth is a machine which yields almost grātuitous service to every application of the intellect.

b. *spec. Sc. Law.* Of a charter or deed: Made or granted without any value given in return.

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Sc. Law* ii. iii. § 22. 189 A charter which proceeds merely from the love and favour which the granter hath for the grantee, is said to be granted for a lucrative or grātuitous cause. *Ibid.* iii. viii. § 45. 566 The institute can defeat the substitution, even by a grātuitous deed. 1872 BELL's *Princ. Law Scotl.* § 64 (ed. 6) 33 Obligations which are, as free gifts, voluntarily undertaken, or at least without an adequate consideration, are called grātuitous.

2. Done, made, adopted, or assumed without any good ground or reason; not required or warranted by the circumstances of the case; uncalled-for; unjustifiable.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 17 The second Motive they had to introduce this grātuitous Declination of Atoms, the same Poet gives us. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 95 But as these occasions may never arrive, the mind receives a grātuitous taint. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 507 A grātuitous interference with private rights. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. A. 318 A grātuitous and unfounded supposition. 1860 J. PAYN *Bateman House*. xxi. 260 The innuendo conveyed in the notice is not only malicious and cruel, but a grātuitous lie. 1896 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii. IV. 179 There never was more grātuitous sinning.

b. Of the agent: Performing the action implied without reason or justification.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., I should be held up to execration as a malignant slanderer and a grātuitous liar.

3. Requiring no proof; axiomatic. *Obs. rare.*

1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 1 Of these grātuitous and acknowledged truths it is often the fate to become less evident by endeavours to explain them.

Gratuitously (grātī'itōsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a gratuitous manner.

1. Without cost to the recipient; without any claim or merit on his part; free of charge.

1716-17 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 374 Gratuitously given us by the good-will of our Maker. 1773 ESKKINE *Inst. Sc. Law* ii. ii. § 25. 190 He who makes over a subject gratuitously is understood to transfer it barely as it was vested in himself when he made the grant. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. i. (1869) L. 159 The distributions of corn frequently made to the people, either gratuitously, or at a very low price. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) i. 70 The children of such as have died... are admitted gratuitously into this school. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 18 The bishop also distributed the four Gospels gratuitously among the poor.

2. Without sufficient cause, reason, or ground; unjustifiably, unwarrantably, unnecessarily.

1697 BENTLEY *Diss. Ep. Phalaris* 43 But there is a learned Greek Professor... who, after he has asserted the credit of Euripides's Letters, gratuitously undertakes to apologize for These too, about this matter of the Dialect. 1774 BR. S. HALLIFAX *Roman Civil Law* Pref. xvi. Those, who apply to the study of the Common Law, often boast, and sometimes gratuitously enough, of this distinction. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 385 The vast size of the most ancient species of fish he ascribes to the great heat which he gratuitously supposes the sea to have originally possessed. 1845 LO. HOUGHTON in T. W. REID *Life* (1891) i. viii. 359 It is assumed (I think gratuitously) that Peel is going to repeal the Corn Laws. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* i. ii. (1878) 14 The most gratuitously perverse misinterpretations. 1880 MC CARTHY *Omn Times* IV. xlviii. 22 Gratuitously offensive.

Gratuitousness (grātī'itōsnēs), [f. as. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being gratuitous.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Gratuitousness*, free Bestowment, without Expectation of Reward or Recompence. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* i. iii. 139 The perfect gratuitousness of salvation. 1854 *Ibid.* i. vii. 363 We can hardly excuse the perfect gratuitousness of his hypotheses. 1879 M. PATTERSON *Milton* xiii. 190 Here it is not... so much the unnatural character of the incident itself, as its gratuitousness which offends.

|| **Gratuitum**. *Obs.* Also (*erron.*) *gratuito*. [*L. grātūtum*, neut. of *grātūtus* adj.; see GRATUITOUS.] The use of the *L. adv. grātūtis* as sb. may be a blunder imputed to the ignorant speaker.] A free gift.

1602 and *Pr. Return fr. Parnassus* ii. iv. 673 Fy father, thou must not call it selling, thou must say is this the gentleman that must have the gratuito? *Ibid.* 692 When thou have gotten me the gratuito of the living. a 1670 BR. HACKER *Christian Consolations* iv. in *Ep. Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1828) L. 131 And the gratuito which God gives, is a thousand-fold greater than the present which we bring.

Gratuity (grātī'itī), *s.* Also 6 *gratuities*, *gratuite*, 7 *gratuities*, -ty, (*gratuities*). [*ad. F. gratuité* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or *med. L. grātūtis* 'beneficium', gift, also used as a title of honour, f. *grātia*, *grātus* (cf. GRATUITOUS).]

†1. Graciousness, favour, freq. used of Divine grace or favour; a favour, a kindness. *Obs.*

1523 HEN. VIII in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* (1721) i. iii. 43 Some manifest Demonstration of Gratuity and Kindness. 1532 BENNET in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1881) i. 403, I have not at any time found his Holiness more tractable or propense to show gratuity unto your Highness than now of late. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 His maiestie... shewed vnto him dyvers and sundry inestimable gratuities and amities. 1546 GAROINER *Decl. Joye* xlvij b, Whereby we shuld knowlege his gratuite & goodnes to be so much the more towarde vs. 1568 GRAFFON *Chron.* II. 501 All these kindneses sufficed not, nor all these gratuities auayled not to make this king James friendly to the realme of Englande. 1546 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 14 It is not Gods contract with his people, to honour them, that honour him, but Gods gratuitye. [1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 440 By concluding a peace, before the reduction of the fort, any allowance to the army was a matter of gratuity, not of right.]

†2. A gratuitous concession. *Obs.*
c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Disorde Hen. VIII* (1878) 155 Let us now by way of gratuity grant... that she was a virgin. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. 25 In the former place he tells us he forbears to take any argument of Prelaty from Aaron... In the latter he can forbear no longer, but repents him of his rash gratuity... and stiffly argues that [etc.].

3. A gift or present (usually of money), often in return for favours or services, the amount depending on the inclination of the giver; in bad sense, a bribe. Now applied exclusively to such a gift made to a servant or inferior official; a 'tip'.

1540 HEN. VIII in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 410 We entende not to charge Ourself with geving any thing, eyther for a recompence or a gratuite. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy's Variety of Things* 44 b, The Countries... gave certaine gratuities and giftes to the king. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 43 That faire mare Aetha, which he gave him as a gift and gratuite. 1626 SIR R. BOWLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 190 [He] sent the town of yoghlah... a hundredth pounds ster. for a further gratuity: to the poor of that corporacon. 1637 EARL CORKE *Diary* *Ibid.* Ser. I. V. 19. liijth ster: in money... as a gratuite from me. 1662 J. BARNGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 137 The Cravat Rec... were sent me by one Mr. Tymothy Couley... by way of gratuity, he being one of the 162 slaves that I redeemed from Argeers. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 471 p. 7 When he [Caesar] had given away all his Estate in Gratuities among his Friends. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 p. 4, I. had a small gratuity above my wages. 1768-71 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1821) II. 387 Any gratuity given to Pharaoh or other princes, to resign up their right of dominion over their slaves. 1803 JANE PUNTER *Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 70 The treasury was soon filled with gratuities from the nobles. 1818 CRUISE

Digest (ed. 2) IV. 501 No gift or gratuity to an attorney, beyond his fair professional demands... shall be permitted to stand. c1830 in N. WOOD *Treat. Rail Roads* (1838) 740 No gratuity to be allowed to be taken by any guard, porter, or other servant of the company. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 231 The post-boys quite stared at the gratuity he gave them. *Alod.* The attendants at this restaurant are forbidden to receive gratuities.

†3. Payment; wages. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Petition Poor Ben to Chas. I.* A large hundred marks annuities. To be given me in gratuitye For done service and to come. 1647 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iv. II. 825 The treasurers of the Army do forthwith advance a months Gratuity for the Army. 1673 in *Scotsman* 21 Aug. (1888) 7/1 To Mr. Geo. Sinclair... by gratuitye for his attendance and advyce. 1666 123 *ad.* 1832 tr. *Sismundi's Ital. Ref.* xvi. 347 They were to pay a gratuity of 80,000 crowns to the army which besieged them.

3. *spec. a.* A bounty given to soldiers on re-enlistment, retirement, or discharge. *b.* (See quot. 1815.)

[1668 LUDLOW *Memo.* (1698-9) II. 819 Promising them their whole Arrears, constant Pay, and a present Gratuity.] 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desph.* (1837) IV. 444 Sir John Kenaway received Lieut. Colonel's gratuity upon the same occasion. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Gratuity*, in the royal navy, is a recompence or royal bounty made by his Majesty to the widows, orphans, and mothers of sea and marine officers slain in fight with the enemy. *Ibid.*, Gratuity to Officers wounded in Fight with the Enemy, and to Seamen hurt in the service. 1808 *Daily News* 11 July 7/1 When the Commander-in-Chief calls upon 'an officer who has not been guilty of misconduct' to retire, the Secretary for War decides his rate of gratuity.

†4. = GRATITUDE 1; also, reciprocity, recompense. *Obs.*

1614 LOOGE *Seneca* 96 The fault is not through our default, but for that disability preventeth our gratuity. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon. Battles* 24 The King to testify his gratuity Knighted Walworth. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 346 The Captain, in gratuity [*orig. par reciproque*], gave to the chiefs of them a handsome sword.

5. = GRATUITOUSNESS, *rare.*

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnals.* I. 267, I like this overflow and gratuity of device with which Gothic sculpture works out its designs. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., It is merely gratuitous to talk of a paradox. And the gratuity is all the more marked when [etc.]. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 365 Such disinterestedness and beautiful gratuity of affection as there is between friends of the same sex.

†Gratulation. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. grātulārī* (see GRATULATE) + -ANCE.] A fee, gratuity.

1608 MACHIN *Dumbe Knt.* v, Come, there is Some odde dishursh, some hribe, some gratulation, Which makes you locke up leasure.

Gratulant (græ'ti'ulānt), *a.* [*ad. L. grātulānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *grātulārī* (see GRATULATE).] Expressing pleasure, joy, or satisfaction; congratulatory.

1491 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in *Asm.* (1652) 121 Of Hierarchical Juylestes the gratulant glorification. 1790 H. BOVO *Sheph. Lebanon in Poet. Reg.* (1808) 125 The mind expands. Its opening faculties in general bow All gratulant, receive the genial ray. 1794 COLERIDGE *Destiny Nations*, The white-robed multitude of slaughtered saints At Heaven's wide-opened portal gratulant Receive some martyr'd patriot. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 240 St. Paul's rang with a gratulant thanksgiving. 1897 D. P. TOOD in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXV. 392/3 Hundreds of people... all gratulant to the man whose well-directed munificence had provided [etc.].

†Gratulate, *a. Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. grātulāt-us*, ppl. of *grātulārī* (see next).] To be rejoiced at; pleasing, gratifying.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 535 Thanks good friend, Escalus, for thy much goodnesse, There's more behinde that is more grateulate.

Gratulate (græ'ti'ulēt), *v.* Now *arch.* and *poet.* Also 7 *gratulat*. [*f. L. grātulāt-*, ppl. stem of *grātulārī* to manifest one's joy, congratulate, rejoice, give thanks, f. *grātus* pleasing, thankful.]

1. *trans.* To express joy at the coming or appearance of; to welcome, hail; to greet, salute.

1556 ABR. PARKER *Ps.* xcviij. Arg't., This Psalme in sprite: doth grateulate Christes kingdome cleare: immaculate. 1596 *Edw. III.* i. ii. 9 Dear aunt, descend and grateulate his highnesse. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Hymen* Plays 1873 III. 122 Every flowre and weed Looks vp to grateulate thy long'd for fruites. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 434 The birds... Cleared up their choicest notes... To grateulate the sweet return of morn. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 7 The Seven Champions... are come To grateulate my Lord, and guard you from Mutilous Mischiefs. 1746 ARKENSIDE *Hymn to Naiads* 101 Thames... with words Auspicious gratulates the bark. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 820 When every star, in haste To grateulate the new-created light, Sent forth a voice. 1799-1805 WORROW. *Prelude* xi. 460 Some other spring, which by the name Thou grateulatest. 1822 — *Sonn. Waldenses*, As the lark Springs from the ground the morn to grateulate.

2. To express or manifest joy at or on account of (an event, a happy condition, etc.); = CONGRATULATE 2.

1584 PELLER *Arraignm. Paris* i. iii. The muses give you melody to grateulate this chance. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam.* Ajax 93, I hope all the Innes of court will grateulate the present flourishing estate of our Lincolnes Inne. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* iv. ix, I grateulate the newes. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* i. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 7 The Embassadors that come... To grateulate our famous victories. 1699 CIBBER *Nerxes* i, And come with pious joy, to grateulate your Triumphs. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, The minstrels sent forth their gayest notes to grateulate Eschin's succession.

†3. *const. to, unto* (the person), or with simple *indirect obj.* *Obs.*

1591 LAMBARDE *Archien Ep.* To grateulate unto You, that

Honourable place wherunto you are right worthily advanced. 1624 BACON *Lett. & Oct.*, Wks. 1874 XIV. 521, I cannot but... grateulate his Majesty the extreme prosperous success of his business. 1658 W. BURTON *Hin. Anton.* 159 My Author gratulates to his own good luck this discovery. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xii. 27 Calchas... with a smiling glance Thus gratulates to Greece her happy chance.

3. To express joy or satisfaction to (a person) on a happy event; to compliment, felicitate; = CONGRATULATE 4. *Const. on, upon, & in.*

1598 FLORIO, *Gratulate*, to grateulate, to reioice with. 1611 CAOE *Serm.* Ep. Ded., Well, then, may I grateulate our Commonwealth, that is so much blessed with wise and worthy men. 1644 MILTON *Jdg.*, Bucer (1851) 299 So as I may justly grateulat mine own mind with due acknowledgment of assistance from above. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* ii. iv. (1840) 218 Where do his devotees grateulate one another and congratulate him more than at church? 1742 *Mem. Lady Harriot Butler* II. 50, I grateulate you upon it with all my heart. 1831 SCOTT *Cl. Robert* xxxii, Some... gratulated him upon his most unexpected return to the service of his country. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 83, I grateulate thee on thy new career!

refl. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. to Friend* § 22 The heirs and concerned relations gratulating themselves in the sober departure of their friends. 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 232 Hereupon The Discourse... highly gratulates It self in three instances. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., Your authors... if they have children, [may] grateulate themselves that the peck-loaf may be had for sixpence.

†4. *absol. or intr.* To offer congratulations.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* ii. ii, We all come to grateulate, for the good report of you.

†4. To be grateful or show gratitude for; also, to express gratitude to (a benefactor) for; to thank. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 31 But friendly grateulate these fauours found. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 279 To acknowledge and grateulate that harmony, which God hath been pleased... to bless. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Cleric & Lolic* 120 After he had submissively grateulated him for the honour. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 149 To grateulate the Kindness... I have had from any person or thing with frequency of acknowledgment. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 399, I cannot but grateulate my good fortune rather than my wisdom, that I have travelled such an Author through with no more extravagancy.

†5. To reward or recompense (a service, etc.).

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* i. ii, To grateulate So great a service done at my desire. 1632 HEYWOOD *Appl. Actors* G. 4, I could not choose but grateulate your honest indevoutness with this short remembrance. 1633 MARCION *Antiquary* v. Dram. Wks. (1875) 290 I'll find some office To grateulate thy pains.

†6. To gratify, please. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Far. IV* Prelude, To grateulate thee I brought these anties to show thee some sport in dancing. 1597-7 FELTSHAM *Resolves* i. xix. 33 Nay, many times to grateulate the company, we are faine to force our selves to unworthinesse. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertie*, *Wym.* i. xxvi, I will teach thee... To pay with Huron blood thy father's scars, And grateulate his soul rejoicing in the stars.

Hence *Gratulating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1639 SANDERSON *Serm.*, *Ad Aulam* ix. c. (1689) 490, I note it, not without much rejoicing and gratulating to us of this Church. a 1711 KEN *Christophit* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 468 Seeing God pleas'd, the heavenly Quire In grateulating Hymns conspire. 1803 WORROW. *Blind Highland Boy* xlv, A grateulating voice, With which the very hills rejoice. 1859 DE QUINCY in H. A. PAGE *Life* (1877) II. xvii. 67 To pass through innumerable stations of gratulating comrades.

Gratulation (græ'ti'ulā'shən), *n.* Now somewhat *rare*. Also 5 *gratulation*, 6 *-acion*, *Gr. -ation*. [*ad. L. grātulā'tiō-em*, n. of action f. *grātulārī* to GRATULATE.]

1. A feeling of gratification, joy, or exultation; rejoicing in heart. (Now only with mixture of sense 3, implying self-congratulation upon some good fortune.)

1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 106 Y wote not whedirsorow or deuocyon or compassion or gratulacyon drawyn now me myne onhappy soule dyuers weyes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 537 With great ioye of hart and godlie gratulation. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 31 The joy and gratulation which it brings to all who wish and promote their Countries liberty. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. § 3 That gratulation and delight in beholding the virtuous deeds of other men. 1753 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 7 9 You would look with some gratulation on our success. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. ii. (1820) 169 Listening with silent gratulation to the clucking of his hens. 1842 MIALI in *Noncon.* II. 1 Our great and growing success cannot but be to ourselves a matter of gratulation. 1886 C. MERCIER in *Midw.* 16 Gratulation is the feeling of which congratulation is the expression.

2. Manifestation or expression of joy; esp. with *a* and *ppl.*, an instance of this; a rejoicing.

1549 COVERDALE, *etc. Eras. Par. Thess.* 6 It is more worthy gratulations and reioycings. 1649 ROBERTS *Clariss* *Bibl.* 387 The mutual gratulations and contentment of Christ and the Church in one another. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. iv. 262 The people came out to receive him with all imaginable gratulations and expressions of joy for his happy return. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* i. vii. 259 After an hour's entertainment and gratulation, every one went home. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnveld* (1879) II. xiii. 82 The coronation... had gone on with pomp and popular gratulations. 1895 ATLANTIC MONTHLY LXXXVI. 91 The... gratulations with which the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America was lately heralded.

3. The expression of pleasure or gratification at a person's success, good fortune, or the like; compliment, felicitation, congratulation.

1542 UNALL *Eras. Aphor.* ii. 316 'To whom where many of ye nobles resorted in the waye of gratulation, & of keye n2

bym. compaignie. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 42 After this Complement, and some gratulation for the Kings victorie, they fell to their errand. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ix. 200 As a gratulation for the one, and a deprecation from the other. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg.* ii. Wks. 1834 II. 184 The crowd stood dumbly round, and gratulation h'd. 1827 Scott in *Croaker Papers* 25 Apr. (1884), I cannot but add my sincere gratulation upon your keeping a good house over your head. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxxiv. The victors had the general head of gratulation.

b. An instance of this; a complimentary or congratulatory speech.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 492 When Diagoras had seen his 3 sons crowned for their several victories in those games, one came running with this gratulation. "Die Diagoras for thou shalt not clime up to heaven". 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* ii. 1. Their gratulations for his safetie. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 21 Gratulations pour in from every quarter. 1848 CLOUGH *Booth* ix. 143 Be it recounted in song. "Who gave what at the wedding, the gifts and fair gratulations. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* viii. 177 True science places no gratulations higher than those of its own conscience.

† 4. A joyful greeting; a welcome. *Obs.*

1589 (title) A Skeltonical Salutation, Or Condigne gratulation. 1630 *Tinker of Turrey, Gent.* l. 38 Hearing such a scholler-like gratulation, seeing by this salute, that [etc.] a 1638 MEOR *Disc. Luke* Wks. (1672) i. xxiv. 91 Secondly, a Gratulation rendering the reason thereof, Because of Peace on Earth. 1815 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) i. 299 He was one of those who would have hailed your return. with the complacent gratulations of a philosopher anxious to promote knowledge as leading to happiness.]

† 5. Expression of thanks, thanksgiving; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1570 FENTON *Guicciard.* 352 The King vsing towards them at their departure a very small gratulation [It. *piccoli segni di gratitudine*] of their services past. 1594 GREENE *Grail's w. Wit* (1617) 26 Roberto. "returned him thankfull gratulations. a 1677 MANTON *Serm.* P. *crit.* 65 Wks. 1872 VII. 200 Warm in petitions, but cold, raw, and infrequent in gratulations.

† 6. Reward, recompense; = GRATIFICATION 3.

1611 SEEN *Hist. Gl. Brit.* viii. vii. § 50. 408 The Duke. "forthwith granted their desires; whereupon they drew out store of gold to present him in way of gratulation. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 505 He askt, and had a willing gratulation, From one both rich and of another Nation.

Gratulatorily, *adv.* [f. next + -LY².] By way of congratulation, thanks, or greeting.

1620 DORNE *Serm.* xlii. 416 To Exclaime gratefully in his behalfe *Quanta fides vis.* a 1638 MEOR *Disc. Luke* Wks. (1672) i. xxiv. 91 Or both causally and gratefully thus, Glory be to God in the highest [etc.]. 1880 MISS H. A. DUFF *Honor MacMichael* i. ii. 46 His brother heard. "of his engagement, and wrote gratefully.

Gratulatory (*gratūlātōri*), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7 gratulatorie. [ad. med.L. **gratulatorius* -us, f. *gratūlārī* to GRATULATE; sec -ORY and cf. obs. F. *gratulateur*.]

1. Expressing joy or gratification for the good fortune, etc. of another; conveying gratulation; congratulatory, complimentary.

1577 HAMMER *Ans. Eccl. Hist.* (1615) 183 That Sermon gratulatorie of the repairing of the Churches. 1622 PEACMAN *Compl. Gent.* x. (1634) 92 His gratulatory verse to King Henry upon his Coronation day. a 1656 USSIER *Ann.* (1658) 795 He was entertained with gratulatory acclamations. 1763 CNESTERE *Lett. to Faulkner* 4 Jan. Lett. 1892 III. 1287, I take it for granted, that some of your many tributary wits have already presented you with gratulatory poems. 1857 PARKMAN *Jessels N. Amer.* vi. (1875) 68 He gave an outcry of delight, echoed by gratulatory cries from all present. 1871 *Daily Tel.* 14 Sept., Lord Derby could hardly use other than gratulatory language to an audience of great manufacturers. He therefore felicitated them on the material prosperity of the present year.

† b. Bearing or charged with congratulations. *Obs. rare.*

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 195 The Gratulatory Ambassador to the new Pope.

† 2. Expressing gratitude or thanks; made as a thankoffering. In theological language, 'spec. applied to sacrifices 'of thanksgiving' as opposed to propitiatory sacrifices. *Obs.*

a 1555 BRADFORD in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 1204/1 The sacrifice of the church is no propitiatory sacrifice but a gratulatorie sacrifice. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* 100 A gratulatorie letter, that is, an Epistle of thanks. a 1631 DORNE *Serm.* lv. (1640) 549 The Psalm hath a gratulatory part, a sacrifice of thanksgiving. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 163 Let me do something gratulatory. "Let me give myself a thank-offering to him. 1675 L. ANDISON *State Jews* (1676) 121 They make a gratulatory Oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their services. 1739 WATERLAND *Eucharist* Wks. 1823 VIII. 263 Whereas formerly he had disowned any propitiatory sacrifice, content with gratulatory, after the Protestant way.

† 3. *sb.* An expression of gratulation, a congratulatory speech. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 385 The chief failing that appeared in him was an over repetition of gratulatories and compliments.

† **Gratuling**, *pp. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. OF. *gratuler* (ad. L. *gratūlārī*: see GRATULATE) + -ING².] Congratulating, gratulating.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iii. Where's Orator Higgen with his gratuling speech now, In all our names?

† **Graty**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. GRATE *sb.* 1 + -Y¹.] Consisting or full of grates; like a grate.

1611 CORGER, *Grilleux*, grate; full of grates; made like a grate.

Grauff, obs. form of GRAFF *sb.* 2.

Graulse, (*graul*), Anglo-Irish f. GRILSE.

Grauly, *a. rare*—1. [Meant for an equivalent of G. *grulich*.] Grizzly, causing a shudder.

1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* x. v. In many a grauly flock. "the she-bear-sprawling play'd." *Ibid.* Foot-note. *Grauly* and *grausame* are both adjectives which belong to the Saxon element of the language and are fairly reclaimed from the German. The Scotch indeed have preserved the first.

Graud, obs. form of GRAND.

† **Graundice**. App. var. of *crance*, CRANTS. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* H. Such brooches, such bracelets, such graundices, such periwigs.

Graudepose, obs. form of GRAMPUS.

Graunser, obs. form of GRANDSIRE.

Graunt, -ar, -er, -e(e), obs. ff. GRANT, -ER, -EE.

Graunt(e) mercy, variant of GRAMERCY.

† **Graupel** (*grau'pl*). *Meteorology.* [G. *grau-pell-wetter*.] Soft hail.

1839 *Weather Rep.* 4 Mar., Occasional showers of graupel, sleet, and snow have been recorded. 1894 BLACKMORE *Percy* 238 The snow, or soft hail (now known as graupel).

† **Grauwacke** (*grau'vacke*). *Geol.* Also 8 grau-wacken, 9 grau-wacke, grau-wack. [Ger. f. *grau GREY + wacke WACKE*.] = GREYWACKE.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 235 Its [Argillite's] transitions are into. "grau-wacken [etc.]. 1805 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 10 Grau-wacke from North Wales. 1828 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh.* Coast 55 The hard porphyritic-looking rocks. usually designated by the harsh-sounding name grau-wacke. 1840 *Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser. II.* (1842) VI. 558 The fossiliferous grau-wacke which constitutes the chief mountain masses of the right bank of the Rhine. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* viii. (ed. 4) 131 The hills, which descend to the coast, are composed of hard grau-wacke.

attrib. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 41 Detritus from the grau-wacke slates. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ii. (ed. 2) 56 The harder grau-wacke schists. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol. viii.* (1855) 246 The ancient grau-wacke limestones.

Gravale, obs. form of GRAVEL.

Gravamen (*grāv'men*). Pl. *gravamina*

(*grāv'minā*). [a. late L. *gravāmen* a physical inconvenience, in med.L. a grievance. f. *gravāre* to load, f. *gravis* heavy, GRAVE *a.*]

1. A grievance.

1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 58 Is your *Advisera* such a *Gravamen* to you, that hath been such a *Gravamen* to Religion and Peace. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Feb. (1879) II. 216 [We] found this to our comfort. "which was a gravamen for many years. 1857 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 24 Charles gave Hagano the higher room. "The real gravamen, however, appears to have been Hagano's affectionate though rough fidelity.

2. † a. A formal complaint or accusation. *Obs.* 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 38 It is not safe. "to extend the gravamen and punishment beyond the instances the Apostles make. 1774 Br. S. HALLIFAX *Roman Civ. Law* (1775) 126 In an Appeal, whether from a Gravamen or the Sentence, an Inhibition is issued from the Superior Court to the Inferior, to stop Proceedings. 1880 *Lit. World* 30 July 65/2 A gravamen brought forward by the Diet in opposition to the royal demands.

b. *Eccl.* A memorial presented by the Lower House of Convocation to the Upper representing the existence of disorders or grievances in the church.

1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 13 They willed vs to bring our probations for the Graumina we had put up against the Archpriest. 1869 *Daily News* 18 June, Archdeacon Hale presented a gravamen characterising the measure now before Parliament in very strong terms. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 145/3 Archdeacon Denison's *gravamen* just presented to Convocation is a most doleful document. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 9/1 The Prolocutor thought the Archdeacon was travelling beyond the words of the *gravamen*.

3. The particular part of an accusation that bears most heavily on the person accused.

1832 McCHRYNE in *Mem.* i. (1844) 12 It constitutes the very gravamen of the charge against the unrenowned man that he has affection for his earthly parent. "but none for God! 1839 BROUGHAM *Sk. Statesmen*, *Ld. Mansfield* Ser. i. 115 The great gravamen, too, of these charges against him is his leaning towards the Americans. 1840 MILL *Dis. & Disc.* (1859) I. 151 The gravamen of the charge against the principle of utility seems to lie in a word. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 19 The real gravamen of the charge lies in the habit it has of making itself generally disagreeable.

† **Gravament**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *gravāmentum* f. *gravāre*; see *prec.*] A grievance.

1537 LATIMER *To Cromwell Rem.* (1845) 378 Mr. Nevell shall deliver to you a bill of the gravaments of two or three of the fellows, most given to good letters.

† **Gravaminous**, *a. Obs.* Also 8 *erron. gravi-minous*. [f. L. *gravāmin-*, *gravāmen* + -OUS.]

Grievous, annoying, distressing.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 19 A dishonour unto God, and a gravaminous hurthen to the ships and men they go amongst. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Nov. (1879) II. 412 Genl. Nicholson mention'd it as gravaminous that the Ships were shut up. 1721 WOOROW *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. 146 The parliament made new and gravaminous laws.

Gravat, variant of CRAVAT.

† **Gravative**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **gravā-* f. *gravāre*; see *GRAVAMEN*.] 'Applied to the feeling of pain accompanied by a sense of weight' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* i. 7 b Heavy or gravative paine is caused in an Aposteme in a membre not sensible. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xvii. 47 Persons

baving the Stone in their Kidneys have. "gravative. pains. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 151 Such [illnesses] as are gravative Head Ach.

Grave (*grāv*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1 *græf*, 4-6 *græf* (e, 5, 8-9 *Sc. graff*, 4 *greve*, 5 *grawe*, 6 *Sc. graif*, *graiwe*), 3- *grave*. [OE. *græf* str. neut. = OFris. *græf*, OS. *græf*, OHG. *grap* : -Otent. type **grabom*; a parallel type is **grabā* fem., represented by ON. *græf* (Da. *grav*, Sw. *gräff*). Goth. *graba*; f. root of OE. *graban* to dig, *GRAVE* *v.* 1]

The normal mod. representative of OE. *græf* would be *græf*; the ME. disyllabic *grave*, from which the standard mod. form descends, was prob. due to the especially frequent occurrence of the word in the dat. (locative) case.]

1. A place of burial; an excavation in the earth for the reception of a corpse; † formerly often applied loosely to a receptacle for the dead not formed by digging, as a mausoleum.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 97 Gr. Peah he graef wile golde stregan broþer his zehorenun. *Gen. & Ex.* 3184 Oc ðe il hæfð so wide spild, ðat his [Joseph's] grave is ðor vnder hild. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2063 First he did his graef to deluen. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 290 To þat stede he ferd, þer he was laid in graue. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 903 *Thisbe*, We preyen yow. "That in o graue y-fere we moten lye. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1451 Graffis garnyscht of gold & gylten tombis. c 1440 *Proph. Parv.* 207/1 Grave, solemnly made, or gravyn. *mausoleum*. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 54 Dede men also rose vp one. Outt of thare grafe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 594 He. "With all honour wnto his graif is gone. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Pryer, Burial Dead*, When they come at the graue. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 387 The graues, all gaping wide, Euery one lets forth his spright. 1609 DEKKER *Keatinge* *Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 107, I must not to my graue, As a drunkard to his bed. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 58 When the Grave is filled up, they erect a stone. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 97 Here in one grave are deposited the remains of Constantia. "and. "her daughter. 1794 BURNS 'O *Death*, hadst thou but spard his life! 'E'en as he is, could in his graff. 1821 BYRON *Cain* iii. i, Compose thy limbs into their grave. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. vii. 142 The Anglo-Saxons. "dug a rather deep rectangular grave. "often of considerable dimensions. a 1876 G. DAWSON *Lect. Shaks.* etc. (1888) 62 When your grave comes to be dug, will the diggers weep?

transf. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 42 We will blyndfolded ly, Ne pryvy be unto your treasures grave.

† b. *Holy grave* = HOLY SEPULCHRE.

a 1455 HOLLAND *Heulite* xxxv. The haily graif. *Ibid.* xxxvii. The haly graif. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 108, I wyl goo for you to the holy graue. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 31/2 They seke the holy graue to Iherusalem.

c. A grave-mound. Also *transf.* *Dead men's graves* (see *quot.*).

1568 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxi, Gravely making lay among the graves. 1866 R. B. SAUNDERS *Goldf. Victoria* 609 *Dead-men's graves*, applied to country generally basaltic, where, owing to the unequal decomposition of the underlying rock, humps like graves occur.

d. In various fig. and proverbial expressions.

† *Into the grave of hell*: into the lowest depth. *Secret as the grave*: kept as a close secret. *To make a person turn in his grave*: said fancifully or hyperbolically of the effect of something which was abhorrent to the person in his lifetime. *Some one is walking over my grave* (see *quot.* 1868). *One foot in the grave* (see *FOOT* *sb.* 2a.)

c 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. BROWNE *Ans. Cartwright* 88 It shoulde followe that that assembly. "shoulde from the hyst heaven fall into the grave of hell. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* i. 84 Miss [shuddering], Lord! there's somebody walking over my Grave. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 86 The correspondence I kept as hunt as the grave. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxi. (1860) 268 Sometimes somebody would walk over my grave, and give me a creeping in the back. 1868 HOLME *Lee B. Godfrey* xiv. 77 Joan shuddered—that. "convulsive shudder which old wives say is caused by a footstep walking over the place of our grave that shall be. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 768/1 Somebody's walking over your grave, they say, when you feel so. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* I. xii. 159 Jefferson might turn in his grave if he knew of such an attempt to introduce European distinctions of rank into his democracy.

e. with omission of the article (after a prep.). 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 38 Now wer Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, at that time already buried in graue. 1662 HICKERINGILL *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 286 Few or none went down to Grave in peace.

2. Regarded as the natural destination or final resting-place of every one. Hence sometimes put for: The condition or state of being dead, death. † *To the grave*: till death. (*To bear a mark*) *to one's grave*: all one's life. *To find one's grave*: to meet one's death.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 17 Crist spairid not to visyte pore men. "in he colde greue. 141. *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 66 Thei wyl gyffe a nan a mark that he xal ber it to hys grafe. 1535 COVERSOLE *Gen.* xlii. 38 Yf eny myfortune shulde happen vnto him. "ye shulde bringe my graue hayre with sorowe downe vnto the graue. 1624 QUARLES *Job* vi. 39 Both Rich and Poore are equal'd in the Grave. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 My course came next, though not to die, yet to goe neere the Grave. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parvatis Iron Age* (ed. 2) 244 France, where he soon found his grave. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 113 And thinking by using of cooling and purgation to recover their Patients, sent by word of them to the Grave. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Life is the time to serve the Lord'. There are no Acts of Pardon pass'd In the cold Grave to which we haste. 1793 *Pres. State Russia* II. 129, I am, to

the Grave, full of good Wishes towards you. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. xi. The Savages, discharged an Arrow, which wounded me deeply on the inside of my left Knee (I shall carry the Mark to my Grave). 1726 DVER *Grangar Hill* 92 Between the cradle and the grave. 1738 WESLEY *Psalm* vi. iii. I cannot thank Thee in the Grave. 1750 GRAY *Elgy* ix. The path of glory leads but to the grave. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 720 Birth and the grave, that are not as they were.

b. with personification: = Death or Hades.
1611 BUNDE *Hosia* xiii. 14 O death, I will be thy plagues, O grave [WYCLIF, COVERDALE hel(e)], I will be thy destruction. *Ibid.* i. Cor. xv. 55. 1615 CLEAVER *Proverbs* 175 No might... can rescue him out of the hand of the grave.
3. In enlarged rhetorical use: Anything that is, or may become, the receptacle of what is dead. So *liquid, watery grave*.

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jack Cade* xxi. Than were on poles my parboyde quarters pight, And set aloft for vermine to deuour, Meete grave for rebels that resist the power. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 326 Their dead Corpses were cast over Board, in a boundlesse grave to feed the fishes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. 25 Ptolemais (the Grave General of the Christian Army). 1821 BYRON *Heaven & E.* i. iii. Not even a rock from out the liquid grave. 1805 KINGSLEY *Hercu.* vi. 127 They had just escaped a watery grave. 1874 LITTLE *CARR Jud.* Gwynne vi. 170 He had carried her .. out of a grave of fire. 1895 MAGUIRE in *United Service Mag.* July 373 The country between the Balkans and Constantinople would have been the grave of the entire Russian Army. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Divine Immanence* vi. 137 The body ceases to be the spirit's organ, and becomes first its prison, and then its grave.

4. An excavation of any kind; a pit or trench. *Obs.* exc. in sense of a trench for earthing up potatoes and other roots.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 h. It is written in the lawe of Moyses that no man sholde dye on pyt, or open any graue or cesterne, heit he sholde couer it agayne .. lest [etc.]. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Grave* .. a potato-hole. *Linc.* 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. 1. 108 Potatoes are brought out of the 'hogs' or 'graves' or 'pits'. 1890 *Morning Post* 26 Dec. 6/2 The mangold and potato graves have also suffered considerably.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *grave-brass*, *-clod*, *-garth*, *-ground*, *-hill*, *-lid*, *-linen*, *-mound*, *-neighbour*, *-place*, *-rail*, *-side*, (also *attrib.*) *-slab*, *-stead*, *-sworn*; *grave-like* adj. b. objective, as *grave-maker*, *-raker*, *-robber*; *grave-digging* (cf. GRAVE-DIGGER), *-making*, *-robbing* vbl. sbs. c. adverbial (of destination) and instrumental, as *grave-bound*, *-riven* adjs. d. locative or origina-

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *grave-brass*, *-clod*, *-garth*, *-ground*, *-hill*, *-lid*, *-linen*, *-mound*, *-neighbour*, *-place*, *-rail*, *-side*, (also *attrib.*) *-slab*, *-stead*, *-sworn*; *grave-like* adj. b. objective, as *grave-maker*, *-raker*, *-robber*; *grave-digging* (cf. GRAVE-DIGGER), *-making*, *-robbing* vbl. sbs. c. adverbial (of destination) and instrumental, as *grave-bound*, *-riven* adjs. d. locative or origina-

1556 DRAVON *Interimierados* 34 Lyke *grave-borne gots, amas'd and mad with feare. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON *Sonnets* 10 The 'grave-bound Pilgrim never can return. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* i. 11. 187 Our old English 'grave-brasses. 1847 CRAIG, *Gravelod*, a lump of earth belonging to a grave. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. v. The 'grave-digging scene next engaged the attention of Partridge. 1880 ROSSERTT *Ballads & Son.* 273 As in a 'gravegarth, come to see The monuments of memory. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 2. 9 The 'grave-ground of Addington. a 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Song of Tomb Poems* 1873 340 He must ride o'er the 'grave-hills .. with stormy speed. 1894 ATKINSON *Old Whitty* 62. I have taken 3 axe-bammers from grave-hills on the Danby and Skelton moors. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. i. 3 Poppea, the wife of Nero, found a peculiar 'grave enternment. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14332 (Trin.) Þe 'graua lid away þe kist. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 63 O haste thee from thy 'grave-like Grot! 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* Wks. 1863 VI. 269 You may sit in that deep grave-like recess. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* II. xv. 285 It is common, also, for a Mooslim, on a military expedition .. to carry his 'grave-linen with him. 14.. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 722/50 *Hic bostarius*, a 'grasfmaker. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 34 Gardiners, Ditchers, and Graue-makers. 1546 WHITLOCK *Zootonia* 63 Hee being to work too fast for the Grave-maker. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 74 Ha's this fellow no feeling of his businesse, that he sings at a Grave-making? 1894 E. H. BARKER *Two Summers* *Gwynne* 230 There is .. very little grave-making, except by mounds and wooden crosses. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Year* Div. The colde companie of his 'graua neighbours. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker in Hooker's Wks.* (1888) I. 78 The poor clerk had many rewards for shewing Mr. Hooker's 'grave-place. 1874 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. iv. 64 The researches into the grave-places of the nations. 1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 4 Hogarth .. untrussed upon a 'grave-rail. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 51 The 'graua-rakers, these gold-finders are called theuees. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* i. 318 The poet sings upon the earth 'grave-riven. 1845 *Eccelesiastic* IV. 291 The sin of 'grave-robbing. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 27/1 The Greeks returned, and, taking up the body, carried it to the 'grave-side. 1805 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayrathlys* xix. (1879) 172 How many a heart has felt that graveside solemnity. 1804 H. SPENCER *Nidderdale* 190 Two well preserved 'grave-slabs. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 286 The ghosts that haunt ancient 'grave-steeds. 1815 MILMAN *Pazio* (1821) 53. I had rather 'grave-worms were on thy lips than that had woman's kisses.

6. Special comb.: *grave-board*, a board, inscribed with symbolic figures, set upright over the graves of N. American Indians; *grave-clad* a. *nonce-ud.*, clad in grave-clothes; † *grave-cloth*, a pall; *grave-cover*, a stone slab covering a grave; *grave-doop* a. *nonce-ud.*, deep as the grave; *grave-digging* *pl. n.*, epithet of certain insects (see GRAVE-DIGGER 2); † *grave-follow*, a companion in the grave; *grave-find*, an object or a number of objects found in a grave; *grave-goods* *pl.*, valuables deposited with a corpse in the grave; *grave-hoard*, a quantity of objects buried

with a corpse; † *grave-jelly*, corruption, rottenness; *grave-man*, *-master*, a sexton; *grave-mound*, a hillock, or a barrow or tumulus, indicating the site of an interment, a burial-mound; *grave-plant*, *Datura sanguinea* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); † *grave-porer*, one who is poring over or looking towards his grave; an aged man; *grave-post* = *grave-board*; *grave-trap* *Theatr.* (see quot.); † *grave-wax* = ADIPOCERE. Also GRAVE-CLOTHES, GRAVE-DIGGER, GRAVESTONE, GRAVEYARD.

1851 *SCOTCRAFT Indian Tribes* I. 356 At the head of the grave a tabular piece of cedar, or other wood, called the *adjetagis*, is set. This 'grave-board contains the symbolic or representative figures which record, if it be a warrior, his totem. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiv. 318 The inscriptions which are found on the Indian graveboards. a 1802 HOME *Alonso* iv. Why should I fear to see a 'grave-clad ghost? 1764 *Rec. Amherst* (1884) 28/1 Voted To provide .. a 'grave cloth for the use of the District. 1875 J. T. FOWLER in *Archæologia* XLV. 385 The 'grave-covers indicated in Browne Willis's plan. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 227 Give him room! Room for the dead in Paris! welcome solemn And 'grave-deep. 1847 CRAIG *S. V. Grave*, 'Grave-digging or burying beetle. 1851 GOSSE *Naturalist's Soj. Jamaica* 147 The labour of the bee is play compared with the efforts of the grave-digging Spbx. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. v. 164 For he that was buried with the bones of Elisba .. recovered his life by lodging with such a 'grave-fellow. 1681 FLAVEL *Math. Grace* xviii. 327 When guilt shall neither be our bed fellow, nor grave-fellow. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* i. p. x. At what era they came, is not known. *Grave-finds show that it was as early as some time .. before Christ. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/3 Burying their dead with weapons and 'grave-goods. 1894 .. 21 Jan. 5/4 For want of 'grave hoards, very little will be known about us in some three thousand years or less. 1057 REEVE *Gode's Plea* 32 [He] will ere long be taken off from his leggs, lye upon a death-couch, be carried out by Bearers, and consume to 'grave-gelly. 1821 CONBE *Wife* II. (1869) 273 The bold 'grave-man at the meeting gave the rude clown so sound a beating, [that etc.]. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemans' Guesman d'Alf.* II. 220 Committed over to the Curate, Sexton, or 'Grave-master. 1859 REEVE *Britany* 133 Running to and fro over the 'grave-mounds. 1583 STANVURST *Enels* iv. (Arb.) 117 To clap on shoulders his bedred 'grave-porer old sire! 1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Indian Tribes* I. 356 After which the bones are buried, and the 'grave-post fixed. 1855 LONGR. *Haw.* xiv. 18 On the 'grave-posts of our fathers Are no signs, no figures painted. 1886 *Stage Gossip* 69 The 'grave-trap is the one in centre of the stage, or nearly so, and is so called on account of its use in the grave scene in 'Hamlet'. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Grave-wax*, 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Grave-wax*, a familiar term for adipocere, because occasionally found in grave-yards.

† *Grave*, *sh. 2* *Obs.* [OE. *græf*, f. root of *grafan* GRAVE v. 1] In a grave image.

11.. *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 541/55 *Sculptura*, *græf*. a 1300 E. E. Psalter xvi. 7 Alle schente be þat bidden graues als. *Ibid.* cv. 19 And a kalfe in Oreb maked þai, And haden þe grave.

Grave (*græf*), *sh. 3* *local*. Forms: 3 *græzf*, *greyve*, 5 *græf*, 5-6 *grayve*, 6 *greyff*, 5- *grave*. [a. *On. greife*, of obscure origin; prob. a. OS. **grēbio* (MLG. *grēue*) = G. *gräf* GRAVE *sh. 4* (In South Yorkshire documents of the 16th c. GRIEVE *sh.* and *grave* are used indifferently.)]

† a. A steward, a person placed in charge of property (*obs.*). b. In certain parts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, each of a number of administrative officials formerly elected by the inhabitants of a township.

c 1200 ORNIN 1355 Icc amm sennd biforenn himm Hiss bidell & hiss greyffe. a 1300 *Havelok* 256 Schirenes he sette, bedels, and greyves. 174.. *Benedictine Rule* 374 in *Engl. Stud.* II. 65 A priores may know wele þan, Sche here be church of a hirdman; And als a graue bihoues hir be, þat cure kase has tavn to kepe hir fe. 14.. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 683/33 *Hic villicus*, *Hic prepositus*, a *græf*. c 1450 Bk. *Curlaeye* 576 in *Babets Bk.* Of þe resayuer he (tresurer) shalle resayue Alle þat is gedurt of bayle & grayue. *Ibid.* 580 Grayden, and baylys, and parker. c 1478 *Plimpton Corr.* (Camden) 39 To the welfare of our soveraigne lord the King and you, nothing they will pay, without your said tenants will fray with them, wherefore they are in regage to divers of your graves. 1524 *Par. Accs.* *Eccelesfield, Yorks.* Our lady greyffes haith maid their Recknyng and they ayrt in debet iij^l. xj^s. ij^d. c 1599 *Act. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 278 The usual order of election of all & singular Rues & Graves, belonging to the prebendes within the colligat church or minister .. in Ripon. 1605 SALTERN *Ant. Laws* Gk. *Brit.* E 2b, The Saxons .. called their Nobles by a name of the same signification, viz. Earles or eldermen, a name of nobilitie vnkowne in their owne Countrie; where (as I take it) they are called *Graues* or *Greues*, signifying a governor, which name also they brought hither, and it remaineth in some vnto this day. 1610 *Louth Acts*. (1891) 95 Item payde for a Supper for the graves & their wyues. . . . iij^l. ii. iij^s. 1710 in *Morehouse Kirkburton & Græveship of Holme* (1861) 140 W. E. Jury sworn for the lord of the Manor of Wakefield above-said, upon our Inquiry into the old Rentals and Evidences concerning our said Græveship of Holme, find and present y^e there are 61 Græves within our said Græveship.

attrib. 1861 MOREHOUSE *Kirkburton & Græveship of Holme* 140 After revising the grave roll, they subscribed the following declaration.

† *Grave*, *sh. 4* *Obs.* [ad. MDu. *grave* (Dn. *græf*) = GRAF. Now only as the second member of compound titles, as *landgrave*, *margrave*, *palsgrave*.] A foreign title = COUNT 1; chiefly used of the counts of Nassau.

1605 SYLVESTER *Dn. Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 63 When, with the rest of all his Host, the Grave Marcheth amain to give the Town a brave. [*isidote*, Signifieth not an Earl, but here it is usurped for the chief Capitaine Josuah]. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* v. 23 Then you may discourse how honorably your Grave vsed you; obserue that you call Graue Maurice your Grave. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* iv. ii. Her father was grave Hans van Herne. a 1718 *PENK Treas. Oaths* Wks. 1722 II. 485 Here follow two letters, of the Graue of Nassau, and Prince of Orange.

Grave (*græf*), a. 1 (*sh.*) [a. F. *grave*, ad. L. *gravem*, *gravis* heavy, important. Cf. Sp. *Pg.*, It. *grave*.]

The popular Fr. representative of L. *grav-em* is *grief*; see GRIEF a.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Of persons: Having weight or importance; influential, respected. (Sometimes used as an epithet of respectful address.) Of authors, books, maxims, advice: Weighty, authoritative. *Obs.*

1541 PAGET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 644 Remitting the consideration of the same to your most excellent wisdom and grave judgement. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 122/6 Nowe I knowe, that thou art no lesse grave in making [=writing, composing], then gracious in teaching. 1583 FULKE *Defence* Answ. to Pref. 16 Let him preferre those Scriptures which the greater number and grauer churches do receiue. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* iv. Wks. (Rldg.) 240/2 Welcome, grave sir, to me. 1599 THYNNE *Anima*do. (1875) 22 Chaucer was a grave manne, holden in crededty. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merriewhen Gossips meete* 23 There's an old graue Prouerbe tell's vs that Such as die Maydes, doe all lead Apes in hell. 1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. 1. 2 Theodoret a very grave Authour, follows Crisostome in this opinion. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 46 Most reuerend and graue Elders. 1611 SPARROW *Bk. Man. Prayer* (1661) 15 Our Churches direction in this particular, is grave and conform to ancient rules. 1659 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 203 Your determination is .. repugnant to the grave advice of your knowing friends. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* III. iii. 108 Once, the Roman State [was] of all others the most celebrated for their Virtue; as the Græuest of their own Writers, and of Strangers .. do bear them witness. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 347 By imposing so shameful a task upon the gravest man in Rome [Cato]. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1848) II. 260 He is a grave man, and a good speaker.

2. Of works, employments, objects of consideration: Weighty, important; in later use chiefly, requiring serious thought, serious.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad. Ded.* 4. 1. I vowe to take advantage of all idle hours, till I have honoured you with some grauer labour. 1602 and *Pt. Return* fr. *Parnass.* t. ii. 397 Could but a grauer subject him [sc. Shakspeare] content, Without Ioues foolish lazy languishment. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x. When our council is assembled, we will treat of graue matters. 1868 HELPS *Realm* xv. (1876) 415. I shall merely reply by asking you in turn some grave questions.

b. Now *esp.* in unfavourable sense, of faults, evils, difficulties, responsibilities, etc.: Highly serious, formidable. Of diseases or symptoms: Serious, threatening a fatal result.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Ser. t. II. 110 The fault is grauer than the reproof. 1858 BRIGGS *Sp. India* 24 June. Grave errors had been committed in that country. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 4 Grave doubts as to whether I was in my place. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 26 July 2/3 If to-night's news be true, the position is very grave indeed. 1885 *Law Reports* 29 Chanc. Div. 797 There has been a grave breach of duty resulting in heavy loss. 1888 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 174 This [meteorism] is a grave symptom. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 190 In poisoning from phosphorus, &c., and in the grave anæmias. *Mod.* Grave news from the front.

3. Of persons, their character, aspect, speech, or behaviour: Marked by weighty dignity; of reverend seriousness. In later use with wider sense, of temperament, feeling, or their manifestations: Serious, not mirthful or jocular; opposed to gay.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 143 The Judge at the enpanelyng of the queste badde his graue I lookes. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 161 That which I deemed Bacchus surquedry, Is graue, and staid, civil, Sobriety. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 300 With grave Aspect he writes a good deal grave, and like other grave things; dull. a 1721 *Prior Cantab.* 10 Youth on silent wings is flown: 1721 *BERKELEY Prev. Ruin* *Graver* years come rolling on. 1721 *BERKELEY Prev. Ruin* *Gr. Brit.* Wks. III. 204 At a time when the nation sought to be too grave for such trifles. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pitt & his Statue* Wks. 1812 IV. 310 His grave Lordship and grave wit Both with the first importance fig. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi. He should be subjected to a charge of some grave counsellor. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. Solomon looked a little graver as he finished his dinner. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 329 The Prior of Durham writes a grave letter to him. 1889 *Roll. Bournemouth* *Robbery under Arms* xxviii. There was old George sitting on the bench as grave as a judge. 1897 *Literature* 190/2 The grave-and-gay verse so characteristic of this poet.

absol. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess. Philol. & Relig.* v. 17 The Grave and the Sober, whose Judgements we have no reason to suspect to be tainted by their Imaginations. 1725 *Pork Odys.* xiv. 522 The grave in merry measures frisk about.

b. Of movements, also of music, tones of voice, etc.: Expressive of or befitting serious feelings, serious, solemn.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iii. xiv. 98 They go with a grave, fayre, and soft pace. 1599 MORELEY *Introd. Mus.* 177 You must .. if you have a grave matter, apply a grave kinde of musicke to it. *Ibid.* 181 A kinde of staid musicke ordained for graue dauncing. 1611 SHAKS. *Wind. T.* i. ii. 173 We two will walke (my Lord) And leaue you to

your grauer steps. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 312 When he saw the Monks with grave steps draw nearer the bed [etc.]. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 30 That way of saluting is very grave. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* 1. 9. The children had ancient faces and grave voices. 1897 W. WATSON *Hope World*, etc. (1898) 24 The Song of Mingling flows Grave, ceremonial, pure.

4. Of colour, dress, etc.: Dull, plain, sombre, not gay or showy.

1611 COTGR., s.v. *Fol*, Grave clothes make dunces often seeme great Clarkes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 266 A mantle .. dyed in two or three grave brown colours. 1765 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 86 Their dress is grave and becoming. 1811 *Self Instructor* 520 Every part has equally received the pumice .. exhibiting a dead grave appearance. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamp* vi. § 12. 172 Vigorous oppositions of light and shadow, and grave, deep, or boldly contrasted colour. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 3 The folds of his well-lined black silk garment .. hang in grave unbroken lines from neck to ankle.

quasi-adv. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* I. 18 Though so young, she dressed plain and grave, to give her an older appearance.

5. [After L. *gravis*.] Physically ponderous, heavy. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 42/44 *Graue, gravis, grandis*. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* v. 752 In her violent hand she takes his grave, huge, solid lance. 1682 *Weekly Men.* Ingen. 356 Some few others are equally grave with the water within which they are. 1805 WORSW. *Waggoner* 1. 13 The mountains against heaven's grave weight Rise up.

6. Of sounds: Low in pitch, deep in tone; opposed to *acute*. *Grave accent* (see ACCENT 1, 2). *Grave harmonic* (see HARMONIC B. 2).

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 71 A grave accent is made in the end of a complete sentence. 1669 HOLZER *Elem. Speech* 99 The Acute accent raising the Voice in some certain Syllables, to a higher, i.e. more acute Pitch or Tone, and the Grave depressing it lower. 1706 A. BEAUFORT *Temple Mus.* II. 9 The Verse was also mixt with acute and grave Sounds. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The thicker the chord, or string, the more grave the tone, or note. 1779 [see ACUTE a. 5]. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 229 Dr. Wollaston has also shown that this is true also of very grave sounds. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Grave* (1) Deep in pitch; as grave hexachord, the lowest hexachord in the Guidonian system. 1881 *Nature* No. 616. 358 A low booming tone to which musicians give the name of the grave harmonic.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Chiefly parasynthetic, as *grave-browed*, -coloured, -eyed, -faced, -hearted, -looking, -toned, -visaged, adjs.

1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 41 *Grave-browed men. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1852) II. 25 A morning gown of a grave coloured flowered damask. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 155 *Grave-eyed philosophers. a. 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Psych.* xiii. 21 Those 'grave-faced' Bloodhounds .. those Elders. 1803 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 60 The grave-faced assurance the young man gave him. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 75 The grey-headed but not 'grave-hearted' Citizens of London. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 237 A thoughtful, 'grave-looking' personage. 1838 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 273 It was a grave-looking mansion. 1752 WESLEY *Whs.* (1872) XIV. 80 A word that has no accent on the last syllable is termed a grave-toned. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. 1, Here is my 'grave-visaged' headman.

8. *sb.* A grave accent; † a grave note. [See ACUTE a. B]. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Fr.-Eng.* s.v. *Grave*, *Accent grave* .. the Accent Grave, the Grave. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 28 A right down singing, with acutes and graves. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. iii. 36 Vowels marked with a grave .. † has a grave when it stands for a word by itself.

|| *Grave* (grāv, grāve), a. 2 *Mus.* [F. *grave* or *It. grave* = GRAVE a. 1] A term indicating a slow and solemn movement.

1683 PORCELL 3-*Pl.* *Sonatus* To Rdr., The English Practitioner .. will find a few terms of Art perhaps unusual to him, the chief of which are the following: *Adagio* and *Grave*, which import nothing but a very slow movement: [then *Largo*, etc.]. 1724 *Explic. Fr. Words Mus.* 36 *Grave*, signifies a very Grave and Slow Movement, somewhat faster than *Adagio*, and slower than *Largo*. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xi. What Yorick could mean by the words *lentamente*, — *lenté* [sic], — *grave*, — and sometimes *adagio*, — as applied to theological compositions. I dare not venture to guess. 1848 RINBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 65 *Grave*, a very slow and solemn degree of movement.

Grave (grāv) v. 1 *Forms*: *Inf.* 1 *grāfan*, 3 *grāven*, (5 *grāvyn*), 4-7 *grāve*, (5 *grāfe*, *grāve*, 6 *grēve*, *Sc. grāife*, 7 *grāve*), 4- *grāve*. *Pa. t.* 1 *grōf*, 4 *grōf*(e), (4 *grūfe*), 4-5 *grōve*, (5 *grāve*); *weak forms*: 4-6 *grāved*, 4- *grāved*. *Pa. pple.* 1 (ā-, be-) *grāfen*, 4-6 *grāve*, (5 *Sc. grāwin*, 6 *grāffin*), 3- *grāven*; also 3, 5 *igrāve*(n), 4-5 *grāve*; *weak forms*: 4- *grāved*, (5 -id, *Sc. -it*, 6 -yd); also 4 *igrāved*. [A *Com. Teut. str. vb.*; OE. *grāfan* (pa. t. *grōf*, *grōfon*, pa. pple. *-grāfen*) to dig, to engrave (cf. *begrāfan* to bury: see BEGRAVE), OS. *bigrāban* to bury, OLow Fr. *grāvan* to dig, (MDu, Du, *grāven* to dig), OHG. *grāban* to dig, carve, (MHG., G. *grāben* to dig; *begrāben* to bury, *eingrāben* to engrave), ON. *grāfa* to dig, to bury (Sw. *grāfa*, *grāfva*, Da. *grave*), Goth. *grāban* to dig, f. OTeut. root **grāb-*, *grōb-* (whence GRAVE sb.), GROOVE sb.) : — pre-Tent. **grābh-*. Cognates are found in OS. *grēba* I dig (also, I row), *grōbū* ditch, Lettish *grēbiu* I scrape. Connexion with Gr. *grāphē*, to write, is no longer

accepted by philologists. The str. pa. t. died out in the 15th c.; in the pa. pple. the str. form is still the prevailing one.

The F. *graver*, to engrave, is an adoption of the Teut. v.; its compound *engraver* became Eng. as ENGRAVE v., which has nearly superseded the native word in this sense.]

1. *intr.* To dig. *Obs. exc. dial.* † Also fig. a 1000 *Riddles* xxii. 5 (Gr.) Ic .. he grunde grafe. a 1000 *Boeth. Met.* viii. 57 Se forma feolgitseire .. grof after golde. c. 1400 MAUNFORD (Roxh.) xxix. 132 At þe last þai schall dryfe him to þe hole where he come oute. And þai schall þai grafe after him. 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 83 He [sc. þoght] graueþ deppest of sekenesses alle. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2377 And he stode graunad with a spade. 1674-91 in RAY N. C. *Words*. 1867 J. P. MORRIS *Siege o' Brown* 5 (Lanc. Gloss.) Jinny Dodgson ran into t' garden, whār her āld man was grauin'.

2. *trans.* To dig, form by digging; to dig out, excavate. Also with *out*, *up*. † To *grave away*: to get rid of by digging. Now *rare exc. dial.* in *to grave* *pead's*, *turf*.

a 1000 *Riming Poem* 71 (Gr.) þæt ic grofe graef. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+134 It was in maner of a hows þat crist laide in was, Grauen depe in a roche. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vii. 16 þe slough he opened and it groue he. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 7 *Pei.* .. hadde graue on þe ground many grette cauyis. c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. V. 678 *Cleopatra*, And oext the shryne a pit thann doth she graue. c. 1400 MAUNFORD (Roxh.) ix. 35 þe pitte þer þai graue it vche. c. 1425 *St. Eliz. of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 109/15 *Spp.* .. strekith oute hir synger & puttith to hir eyen .. as sche wolde graue hem oute or bore hem in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 163/5 To Graue, *cepiatire, fodere*. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xviii. 14 Maye the springes off waters be grauen awaye. — *Ezek.* iv. 2 Stronge ditches are grauen on euery syde off it. 1557 *Rec. Scotter Manor* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., No man shall graue any turves in tbest car nor in Rany[how] vpon payne for euery dayes work, iiii^d. 1552 LVNESAY *Monarchie* Prol. 278 That sors .. Off Hylkone .. That Longeous .. did graue in tyll his syde. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xxii. 16 He that .. graueith an habitation for him self in a rocke. 1641 *Best Farns.* Bks. (Surtees) 70 We graue up a rownde sodde with a spade. 1747 STOVIN in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 571 The Pit he was graueing Peat in. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 126 And the earth [was] graued up, where each plant was to stand, one spit deep. 1884 *Gd. Words* 76 Out on the top was an old man grauing turf. 1896 M. BEAUMONT *Joan Seaton* 61 'So he graued that [a dike] to carry my water off from t' beek.'

II. To bury. [Not derived in OE., which has *begrāfan* in this sense; cf. ON. *grāfa*.]

3. To deposit (a corpse) in the ground, in a tomb; to bury, inter. *Obs.* or *arch.*

In the later examples prob. apprehended as a derivative of GRAVE sb.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3778 Dārō noman swinken hem [sc. Korah, Dathan, and Abiram] to grauen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3213 In mikon groue hir abraham. *Ibid.* 17660 All we cund be ebel graim For iesu þou grufe [Gdth. grōf] his licam. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2528 Lo the tun ther Grim was grauen. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 6962 (Trin.) Joseph bones þei wip hem lede And þere graued [Cott., Gdth. grōf] hem in þat stede. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iv. 309 At Ierusalem thus trowit he Grauin in the hurch to he. 1430-40 LVND. *Bochas* I. iv. (1544) 8a, After tyme her father was ygrauē. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 140 What tyme þat he was graued in graue. c. 1450 *Cot. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 227 That he must now in cley be graue. c. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* Epilaph, Now stant I graue in Naphis the cite. 1525 STEWART *Scot. Lit.* 298 Ewgenius .. grauit wes .. in Ecolumkil. 1602 and *Pl. Return* fr. *Paradis* .. iii. v. 1442 Dead thingis are graued. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELDO *Lady Dairis* iii. Would I had seen thee graued with thy great sire. 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* ix. 80 They told you that I was dead too and graued in yonder kirk. fig. 1597-8 *Br. Hall* Sat. iii. ii. 23 Thine ill deserts cannot be graued with thee.

† b. To deposit or hide under ground. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16923 Nu is þe croice grauen vnder greit and iesus vnder stan. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 209 For al the metal ne for nore That vnder erthe is graue. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* vi. 45 Sarment, or stre, or loppe to hit be graued.

† c. To swallow up in or as in a grave. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 5 Hell graues synful men. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 166 Ditches graue you all. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xv. 317 The throtes of dogs shall graue His manlesse lims.

III. To engrave.

4. To form by carving, to carve, sculpture. *lit.* and *fig.*; also *absol.* *Obs.* *exc. poet.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii/11 58 Hm .. him woh-godu worhtan and grofun. 1382 *Wyclif Hab.* ii. 18 What profitit the sculpture for his maker graued it. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* *De P.R.* xvi. lxxviii. (1495) 575 Men that graue loue it [Marthyl] callyd Caristum wel. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8744 Like maynes were all, ahill of shap, & craftely grauen. c. 1430 *Hymerus* *Parg.* 140 Make not þi god þat man hab graue. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdras* xiii. 6 Beholde, he graued himself a greite mountayne. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* 1. 253 Affirming it thy Star new grauen in Heaven. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 373 Images that our distempred Fancies first form and graue to themselves, and then fall down and worship them. 1878 H. PHILLIPS *Poems fr. Span. & Ger.* 14, I graued for thee a silver god.

† b. in pa. pple. = CHISELLED 2. *Obs.* *rare*—*1*. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 88 Eares grauen, somewhat short, soft, and delicate.

† 5. a. To cut into (a hard material); in qnts. *fig.* b. To mark by incisions; to ornament with incised marks. = ENGRAVE v. 2. *Obs.*

133.. *Test. Christi* (Vernon MS.) in *Archæol. Stud.* *neu Spr.* LXXIX. 428 Pe seles þat hit was seled wip þei were grauen vp-on a stib. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1292 (1241) Hard was it youre berte for to graue. *Ibid.* III. 1473 (1462) What

proferestow th light here for to selle Go selle it hem þat smale selys grauen. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redet.* 1. 40 It [the croune] was full goodliche y-graue with gold al aboute. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 2463 His gloves gayliche gylite, and graue by þe hemmyng. With graynes of rubies full graciously to schewe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3343 þe thrid of a Topas a-tyred & trelest & grauen. c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* viii. 107 Hys glyttering glowis grauin on athir sid. 1502 SHAKS. *Ven. & Adon.* 376 Being hale, soft, sighes can neuer graue it [thy heart]. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iv. 324 A .. Watch, curiously wrought, graued, and enameled.

c. *nonce-use*. To mark as with engraved lines. 1865 *GEIKIE Scen. & Geol. Scot.* i. 1 Man..graves the country with lines of roadway.

6. To engrave (an inscription, figures, etc.) upon a surface. Also, to engrave (a surface) *with* (letters, etc.). Hence, to record by engraved or incised letters. *arch.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 7636 þer on weoren igrāuen Feole cunne bocstauen. c. 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 91 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 73 Aue maria grāua plena: þuse four wordes were ido & igrāued in his ring of golde. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 507 That soode thi honoure, That in grotes is ygrāue, and in golde nobles. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 73 In a ring, wherein a stone was set and graue therupon A sonne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 201 All þe sawis of þaire Syre .. þare gan þai graithly þam graue in golden letters. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 My small tablys of ivory grauin with ymagis. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 148 A pillar of stone with the dead mans titles therein graued. c. 1600 *NORON Spec. Brit.*, *Cornu.* (1728) 64 A fayre earthen pot gylded and grauen with letters. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* III. vi. 62 There setting vp crosses, and grauing our names in the trees. 1727 *De Foe Syst. Magic* I. vi. (1840) 140 Ham .. caused the rules and precepts to be graued in metal. 1750 *Gray Elegy* xxix, Approach and read .. the lay Graued on the stone beneath yow aged thorn. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, Wreathless liable to wither .. than some which were grauen deep in stone and marble. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna* D. 1, Go and see my name John Ridd grauen on that very form. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 20 Graued on the doors is the death of Androgeos.

absol. 1430-40 LVND. *Bochas* II. xv. (1554) 54 Sethes children .. Made two pillars where men myght graue. c. 1614 *Sir W. Mure Dido & Æneas* 1. 492 Some graue in brass; some kyth their craft in stone. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xiii. (1879) 127 Seeking wisdom when you are old is like writing on water; seeking it when you are young is like graving on stone.

b. *fig.* To impress deeply, to fix indelibly; = ENGRAVE v. 3 c.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 60 Min hert is growen into stone, So that my lady there upon Hath such a printe of loue graue, That [etc.]. c. 1460 *Ros. La Belle Dame* 28 in *Pol. Hist.* & *L. Poems* (1866) 61 Vt suche bileve he in your mynde y-graue. 1526 *Philogr. Perf.* (IV. de W. 1531) 239 And he wolde that he shold greue them in y^e tables of our hertes. 1559 *Primer in Friv. Prayers* (1851) 38 O Christ, Faith in our hertes set and graue. 1580 *STONE P.* xxv. iv, Let those things thy remembrance graue, Since they eternall essence have. 1690 *LOCKE Hum.* Und. 1. iv. § 20. 34 To what purpose should Characters be grauen on the Mind, by the finger of God. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* xviii. 156 Hear my words and graue them in thy mind! a 1839 *PRAEO Poems* (1864) II. 107 Until my heart shall cease to beat .. That kind blue eye and golden hair, Eternally are grauen there. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Snow Image, G. Stone Face* (1879) 52 His wrinkles and furrows were inscriptions that Time had graued. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Nov. 639/2 With this conviction well graued into his mind, 1898 J. CAIRO *Univ. Ser.* 71 Features on which time had grauen its seemingly indelible impress.

† 7. To portray or copy in an engraving; = ENGRAVE v. 4. *Obs.*

a 1631 *DONNE Ser.* i. (1634) 2 That earth, which if we will cast it all but into a map, costs many moneths labour to graue it. 1690 *EVELYN in Pepys' Diary* VI. 171, I am deceived if he has not graued most of the Chancellors. 1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* I. p. xlix, The figures of some of these instruments are hereafter graued. 1818 W. ALLSTON in *W. Irving's Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 398 The time the engraver demands for graving my drawing.

Grave (grāv), v. 2 Also 7 *grāve*. [Of obscure origin; possibly f. F. *grave* = *grève* shore.

The guess that the word is a derivative of *graves*, *GRAVES*, rests on the baseless and unlikely assertion that that substance was formerly used in the operation. The v. occurs much earlier than the sb.]

trans. To clean (a ship's bottom) by burning off the accretions, and paying it over with tar or some composition, while aground on a beach, or placed in a specially-constructed dock. (Cf. *BREAM* v. 1)

1461 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 301 No manner ship of allentans..to be sette agrounde to be graued in no manere place within the franchise of the saide cite. 1600 W. MAGOTHS in *Haldyut Voy.* III. 839 Wey stayed in this harborough 17 dayes, to graue our ship & refresh our wearied people. 1668 *Long. Gaz.* No. 275/4 Yesterday were launched, the Moonmouth and Mary, which are new Graued and re-fitted. 1692 in *J. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 78 To *grave* a Ship, is to bring ber to lye dry a ground, to burn off her old filth. 1779 *De Foe Crusoe* II. xiii. (1840) 248 Our carpenter being prepared to graue the outside of the ship. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Fourches de carene*, breaching-hooks..used to hold the flaming furze..to a ship's bottom when graving. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 585 They graued the ship there and remained twenty-six days.

Grave (grāv), v. 3 *rare*—*0*. *Mus.* [f. GRAVE a. 2] *trans.* To render (a note or tone) grave.

1864 in *WEBSTER*; and in later *Dicts.*

Grave, *obs.* *Sc.* form of GROVE.

Grave-clothes, *sb. pl.* [f. GRAVE sb. 1 + CLOTHES.] The clothes or wrappings in which a corpse is laid out for burial.

1535 COVERDALE *John* xi. 44 And ye deed came forth bounde hande and fote with graue clothes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xi. 20 Like a ghost he seem'd whose graue-clothes were unbound. 1633 G. HERBERT *Pemph. Dawning* 15 Christ left his graue-clothes. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* iii. ii. (1713) 287 Without so much as his graue-clothes about him. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision Sec 57* The sharks and the dog-fish their graue-clothes unbound. 1857 KEBLE *Eucharist. Adorant* 17 Angels... employed chiefly, as far as we are told, in guarding His tomb and graue-clothes.

Graved (græ'vd), *pph.* a. [f. GRAVE v.1 + -ED.] In senses of the vb. †a. Buried (*obs.*). b. = GRAVEN. *rare*.

a. 1547 SURREY *Enaid* iv. 42 Cinders, thinkest thou, mind this? or graued ghosts? 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 37 Thou sal nocht mak to the... any gravit ymage. 1566 Q. ELIZ. in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1700) l. xlix. 532 Without she saw some glimpse of their following surety after her graued bones. 1873 MRS. PALLISER *tr. Jacquet's Ceram. Art* 288 The first [of the writers cited] only mentions the paintings on engobe, while the second attaches himself to the graued decoration.

Grave-digger (græ'vdiğə), [*f.* GRAVE sb.1].

1. a. One whose employment it is to dig graves. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* to Rdr. Wks. (Grosart) IV. 4 He hath proued him selfe to be the only Gabriel Graue-digger vnder heauen. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* l. i. 5 The Graue-digger of St. Timothy's in the Fields. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. v. I never saw in my life a worse graue-digger. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v. The graue-digger shovelled in the earth.

b. One who digs up or violates graves. *Obs.* 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 51 These Tombe-breakers, these graue-diggers.

2. a. Name given to various insects that bury the bodies of small animals and insects, for the use of their larvæ on quitting the egg; esp. a beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*, called also *burying-beetle* and *sexton*; also, a digger-wasp, e.g. one of the genus *Spheg*.

[See quot. 1847, *grave-digging*, s. v. GRAVE sb.1 6.] 1851 GOSSA *Nat. in Jamaica* 146 We perceive the Spheg at work... we discover by narrow watching that she is digging the hole; and hence the negro children have given her the appropriate title of graue-digger. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 385 On account of their habit of burying small dead vertebrate animals, in which they lay their eggs, these beetles [of the genus *Necrophorus*] are often called sextons or graue-diggers.

Hence **Gravediggership**, a gravedigger's office. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 139 Anxious for his graue-diggership.

† **Gravedinous**, a. *Obs. rare*—^o. [*ad.* L. *gravēdīnōsus*, f. *gravēdō*: see next and -OUS.] Drowsy, heavy-headed. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Gravediny**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [*f.* L. *gravēdīn-*, *gravēdō*.] = GRAVEDO.

1620 YENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 241 Dolorous Gouts, grauedinie of the head... are not apt to be dored by parsimony.

Graveditie, *obs.* form of GRAVIDITY.

† **Gravidity**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [*irreg.* f. GRAVEDO.] = GRAVEDO.

1547 BLOORDE *Brev. Health* lxiv. 18 b. The cause of so much slepyng doth come... of great graveditie in the head thorowe reume.

|| **Gravedo** (græ'vdo). [*L.* *gravēdō* heaviness (in the limbs or head), f. *gravis* heavy.] A cold in the head; coryza.

1706 PHILLIPS (*ed. Kersey*). *Gravedo*, Heaviness: Also the Pose or stuffing of the Head, a Disease. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* l. 319 Fierce coughs will teize you... Or moist Gravedo loo your aching brows. 1781 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 Oct. The Gravedo is not removed. 1803 MED. *Jrnl.* x. 140 The... affections of the chest and head, the cough, gravedo, sneezing, vertigo, and catarrh. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Graveful**, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. [*irreg.* f. GRAVE a.1 + -FUL.] Full of gravity.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 442 Then appeared an ancient gravefull old man speaking these words.

Gravel (græ'vel), sb. Forms 4-7 *gravell*, (4 *gravaile*, -ayl, -oil, 5 *gravylle*, 6 *gravelo*, *grawell*), 5 *gravelle*, 3- *gravel*. [*a.* or *ad.* OF. *gravelle*, *gravelle* in senses 1, 2, b, mod.F. *gravelle* in sense 4, dim. of OF. *grava* gravel, coarse sand, also sea-shore (mod.F. *grève*) = Pr., Cat. *grava*; of Celtic origin, cf. Welsh *gro*, Cornish *grou*, Bret. *grouan* gravel; possibly cogn. v. OE. *grēot* GRIT sb.1.]

† 1. Sand. *Quick gravel*: quicksand. *Gravel of gold, golden gravel*: see GOLDEN 3. *Obs.*

a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 2347 Naman suld cum sume ne neuen... Namar ben gravel in be see. a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxviii. 31 He rained... volatilis sefered as gravel of be se. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* l. 1 The rightwisman passis that way swiftly, as he that gas on qwik gravel, that gers him synk that standis thar on. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. metr. x. 74 (Camb. MS.) Alle the things that the Ryver tagus geueih yow with his goldene grauayles. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 In hat river er many precious stanes... and mykill gravel of gold. c. 1450 *Myrrour Saluacion* 1624 My synne passes in noubre the gravel... in the sec. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 9 All is lost that is geuen yowen right as the reyne falleth yow the gravel. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv. 18 All the gravel mixt with golden owre. 1712 SWIFT *Midas* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 4 People travel from far to gather golden gravel.

2. A material consisting of coarse sand and water-worn stones of various sizes, often with

a slight Intermixture of clay, much used for laying roads and paths. (In early use not clearly distinguished from sense 1.)

a. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 9938 For strandes rinnes suete Thoru hat gravel and pat grett. 14136 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 127 Tho saugh I wel the botme paved everydell With gravel, ful of stones shene. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R.* xvi. i. (1495) 552 Grauell and sonde is more hard in substance than comyn erthe. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virg.* x. 9 The hall paved was... With none other grauell but precyous stones. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 6 Anie maner of balast rubbish grauell or any other wracke, or filth. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* 2. xvi. 17 With great valleys full of gravel and large stones very painful too goe upon. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* l. 1. 155 Prooves as cleere as Founts in July, when Wee see each graine of grauell. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 22 The Cuttle-fish, being then hid in the gravel, lets the smaller fish nibble and bite the end of it. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 105 [Amount paid] for the carting of gravel... and laying the gravel upon the walks in St. James's Park. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 8 A spacious Walk of the finest Gravel. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 431 There is one great defect in the Italian gardens, viz. the want of gravel for the walks. 1799 MED. *Jrnl.* l. 256 The soil consists chiefly of rich clay, loam, and sharp gravel. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 253 Gravel is evidently an alluvial production. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 146 During the gradual rise of a large area... several kinds of superficial gravel must be formed. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 34 Strata of gravel and coarse sands. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sci. Acad. Life* (Durham) 38 The fragment may be utterly pounded down, till it becomes gravel or even sand.

b. *fig.* and in allusions to Prov. xx. 17. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 282 Takyth a spade, & deluyth out his gravel of obstinacy be herte, tunge, & dede. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xx. 17 Every man liketh the bred that is gotten with disceate, but at the last is mouth shalbe fylled with grauell. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. liii. § 16 Shall this be thought to turne celestiall bread into gravel? 1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* ii. § 77. I will not envie the gravel in the unjust mans throat. a. 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* iii. xxxix. (1640) 19 Wealth gotten by grinding the poore, shall never prove good meale. God will mixe it with gravel to them that eat it. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 19 What you thus get is but stolne goods... and will prove at the last no other than gravel in your throat.

c. *Geol. and Mining.* A stratum of this material, esp. one that contains gold. *Pay gravel*: gravel containing gold enough to yield a profit.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xix. 473 The various ages of golden gravels or Drifts. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 8. Several companies... are taking out pay gravel. Webster & Co... have struck gravel from 2 feet to 6 feet in thickness which prospects very rich. 1876 WHITNEY in *Engel. Brit.* IV. 701 1/2 It was not long before it was discovered that the so-called 'high gravels'—that is, the detrital deposits of Tertiary age—contained gold. 1882 REP. to Ho. Rep. *Proc. Met. U.S.* 622 *Gravel*—The term refers to the water-worn pebbles or boulders which occur generally as a more or less compact conglomerate, immediately overlying the bed-rock. *Ibid.* 623 The term red gravel is given to the brownish or reddish colored conglomerate which forms the top and overlies the blue gravel.

3. U. S. = BALLAST 5. (See quot.)

1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 280 Many vessels are employed in carrying away lime, limestone, and 'gravel' (pulverized limestone, not fit for the kiln). [*Cf.* *gravel-car, -train* in 8.]

4. *Path.* A term applied to aggregations of urinary crystals which can be recognized as masses by the naked eye (as distinguished from sand); also, the disease of which these are characteristic. 'Also popularly used to indicate pain or difficulty in passing urine with or without any deposit' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

c. 1400 LANFRANC'S *Cirurg.* 274 If be grauel of his vrine he whit: han be stoon is in be bladder. 15.. *Almanak for* 1386, 24 Rede gravel bytokens ache, and be stoon in be raynes. 15.. in *Moré's Wks.* 1434, I had a while talked with him... of his diseases bothe in his breast of olde, & his reynes now, by reason of gravel and stone. 1a 1550 *Freiris Berwick* 40 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 286 For he was awild, and might nocht wele travell, And als he had ane littill spyce of gravel. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* xiv. ii. 379 The Spaniards void much Gravel, and yet are not subject to the stone. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 8, I am very much afflicted with the Gravel. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 351 Those [waters] of St. Amant cure the gravel and obstructions. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) l. 74 Afflicted with symptoms of gravel, and other calculus affections. 1874 VON BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 357 Gravel is more frequently seen in summer than at other seasons, on account of the greater activity of the skin.

† 5. *Farriery*. = GRAVELLING vb. sb. 2. *Obs.* 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 9884 Stolen... A Coal black Nag... the further Foot before his Hoof is cut for a Gravel.

6. *Brewing.* Applied to yeast-cells swimming in beer with the appearance of fine gravel. 1882 *tr. Thausing's Beer* ii. § 2. ii. 506 It is a bad sign if the beer... is not transparent, when it has an appearance as if a veil was drawn over it, when no 'gravel' can be perceived.

7. *Financial slang.* (See quot.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. s/1 A result of the appearance of gravel, as the phrase is when the supply of money in the market is growing bare.

8. *Attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (senses 2, 2 c) *gravel-ground, -bed, -claim, -deposit, -diggings, -drive, gravel-bank* (also *attrib.*), *-heap, -heart* (*fig.*), *-mill, -mine, -mining, -path, -place, -soil, -spit, -sweep, -terrace, -working*; (sense 3)

gravel-car, -train; b. parasynthetic, as *gravel-pathed* adj.; c. instrumental, as *gravel-spread* adj. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 122 There being... no cemented strata to obstruct the washing down of the gravel-banks. 1854 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 202 It broke away into a perfect 'gravel-bed.' 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Gravel-car*, a railway ballast-wagon. 1882 REP. to Ho. Rep. *Proc. Met. U.S.* 12 Permitting the development of the 'gravel claims. 1873 J. GEMIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 559 In the deep and broad valleys so formed we encounter a second series of 'gravel-deposits. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 35 There are about forty acres on this claim, all rich 'gravel-deposits. 1840 *Fyrrhyngew. Angle* (1883) 22 He [the trout] wyl not be but yn cleyne 'gravel grounde watur and yn a streame. 1632 SHERWOOD, A. **Gravel, henpe, gravoir.* 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 68 Unfit to lue, or die: oh 'grauell heart. 1882 REP. to Ho. Rep. *Proc. Met. U.S.* 624 The gravel must then be crushed in a 'gravel mill. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* **Gravel-mine*, U.S. An accumulation of auriferous gravel. 1882 REP. to Ho. Rep. *Proc. Met. U.S.* 13 Two of the principal gravel mines in the State. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 93 The extensive 'gravel-mining operations of Nevada County. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi. The old man and the child quitted the 'gravel path. 1898 *Month Nov.* 42 A trim 'gravel-pathed garden. 1820 HOLLYBAND *Trans. F. Tong.* *Vne sablonniere*, 'grauell place. 1897 OMOND *Fletcher of Saltoun* vi. 86 The 'gravel soil, and the salubrious climate [of London]. 1874 GREEN *Soc. Hist.* i. § 2. 8 The little 'gravel-spit of Ebbwstid. 1855 TENNISON *Daisy* 34 Where oleanders flush'd the bed of silent torrents, 'gravel-spread. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 104 The Ellercoft family drove round the 'gravel sweep of Mistleay Manor. 1888 J. PAVN *Mystr. Mithridge* III. xl. 120 The noise of wheels and hoofs upon the gravel-sweep. 1873 J. GEMIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 514 The low-level 'gravel-terraces and moraines of the inner zone. 1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, The 'gravel train was backing up the track. 1881 'MARK TWAIN *Tramp Ab.* xxxvi. 375, I have not jumped to this conclusion; I have travelled to it per gravel train, so to speak. 1882 REP. to Ho. Rep. *Proc. Met. U.S.* 641 The cars and track used in the 'gravel workings.

9. *Special comb.*: *gravel-brook*, a brook that flows over a gravel-bed; *gravel-grass*, *Galium verum* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); *gravel-plant*, *Epigaea repens* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); *gravel-powder*, 'coarse gunpowder, otherwise known as pebble-powder' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884); *gravel-rash* *collog.*, abrasions caused by a fall on a gravelly or rugged surface; *gravel-root*, *Eupatorium purpureum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1501 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 82 Here are my prooves, as cleere as 'gravel brooke. 1860 *Slang Dict.* **Gravel-rash*, a scratched face, -telling its tale of a drunken fall. 1892 *Standard* 21 Oct. 3/1, I admitted him and then saw he had the gravel-rash.

Gravel (græ'vel), v. [*f.* prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover, lay, or strew (a street, etc.) with gravel or sand. † Also, to sprinkle (a newly-written document) with sand (*obs.*).

1543 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 67 For Amercia mentes for Cristyne Mores hous because it was not gravaled iijij. 1549 WYTHESLEY *Chron.* (1871) II. 29 All the streets of the City of London helnge gravaled. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* i. iii. Wks. 1878 II. 27 And in a world of Acres Not so much dust to die to the heire T was left to, As would wel grauell a petition. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Apr. The streets all gravaled, and the houses hung with carpets before them, made brave show. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 45 This Way of Graveling and Beating Walks. 1753 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 137 That the Public Walk... he repaired and gravaled. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 44 Half of it [the bridge] is prettily gravaled. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxvii. The road was newly-gravaled.

† b. To smother or choke with gravel or sand; also with *up*: *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 74, I see your iuention and memorie are not gravaled nor dried yp, parched as it were with summers drought. 1625 QUARES *Embl.* i. vii. 5 O thou the fountain of whose better part Is earth'd, and gravaled up with vain desire. 1669 WOOLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 274 Now leave off watering your Meadows, lest you gravel or rot your Grass. 1686 R. P. in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 383 The Towns have either of them a great Beck (as we call it) or Current of Water running through them, which by the first Flood were gravaled up.

† c. To injure with grit or sand. *Obs.* 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 45, I fearfull presume not to look into the milstone, least I grauell my eye sight.

† 2. To bury in gravel or sand; to overwhelm with gravel; hence *fig.* to suppress, stifle. *Obs.*

1577-89 HOLMES *Chron.* II. 29/2 The dead bodies need not in that land to be gravaled. 1585 STANVURST *Antis* iv. (Arb.) 106 Graueling in his hert [*L. sub corde premeat*] his sorrowful anguish. 1686 R. P. in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 382 Several Houses were quite demolished, and not a Stone left; others gravaled to the Chamber-Windows.

† 3. To run (a ship) aground on the gravel or beach, mud, etc. Also, in *passive*, of a person: To be set fast in sand or mud. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxvii. 41 When we were fallen into a place between two seas, they gravaled the ship. 1599-8 R. HALL *Sat.* iii. 14 Till the blacke Caruall stands still fast gravaled on the mud of hell. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Wille* 57, 189 William Conquerour when he invaded this land, chanced at his arrivall to be gravaled, and one of his feet stucke so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. 1650 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 271 Our Almadie was so fast gravaled up, we were forced to unload. 1594 NASIE *Unfort. Trav.* 21 So grounded and gravaled were they in this opinion. 1596 - *Saffron Walden* 66 At a Commemorat dinner... he grauelled and set a ground both him and his brother. 1606 FOUU *Honor Tri.*

(1843) 25 Ere I wade further, and be gravel'd in the owze, and quicksand of my own intention. a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 167 They are so gravelled in the quick-sands of erroneous ignorance. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript & Whipt* Occas. this Wk. 90, I was gravelled'd, like a ship that's grounded. 1648 EARL WESTONRELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 78 A great Professor, Master of Israel, once was gravelled Upon that Shelf. 1682 NORRIS tr. *Hierocles* Pref. a 3 Who-soever denies the possibility . . . must necessarily gravel himself upon one of these Absurdities.

4. *fig.* but without explicit reference to 3. a. To set fast, confound, embarrass, non-pls, perplex, puzzle.

1548 *Detect. Unskill. Physic.* Pref. 2 in *Reorde Urin. Physick* (1651). He is much troubled . . . for his being gravelled at what is wrote against Aristotle. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* 1. x. Ev. As yf some passing man shoulde . . . sweat agayne to grauyale thee. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* 1. 121. I . . . have with concise syllogisms Gravel'd the pastors of the German church. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* iv. 1. 74 Nay, you were better speake first, and when you were gravel'd for lacke of matter, you might take occasion to kisse. a 1617 HIERON *Penance for Sinne* Wks. 1619 II. 168 Nicodemus, a Pharisee by profession and breed, is gravelled in the Doctrine of Regeneration. 1638 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 213 Not propounding studied subtilties to lard and discourage young students. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 106 He . . . would not speak the Muscovian, but the Polish language, purposely to gravel the other. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 30 The Surveyor was gravel'd, being asked whence that city should be supplied with water. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 162 Such is that Passage by which our Saviour gravel'd the Scribes and Pharisees. 1747 WATTS *Improv. Mind.* 1. xiii. § 18 To manage his argument so well as to puzzle and gravel the respondent. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 118 The free-thinker . . . is not so prone to anger as the bigot, except now and then when gravelled in argument. 1796 COLERIDGE *Poems, Fire, Famine & Slaughter* Pref. The subtle and witty atheist that so grievously perplexed and gravelled him [Bishop Hall]. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Intell.* Wks. (Bohn.) 1. 135 The wisest doctor is gravelled by the inquisitiveness of a child. 1850 WHITTIER *Ess. & Rec.* (ed. 30) 1. 105 We might hear. Socrates gravel a sophist with his interrogative logic. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 23 It imparts a certain air of connexion and design, where the writer is gravelled for want of either.

b. Of a question, difficulty, practice, subject of discussion, etc.: To prove embarrassing to; to confound, perplex, puzzle. Also *U.S.* To irritate, to 'go against the grain with'.

1601 *Dent Pathw. Heaven* 254 This question would gravel a great number. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseases* ix. 33 Four, or five daies abstinent . . . either from meate or drinke, will gravel most men and women. 1681 R. WIRTIE *Serv. Heavens* 18 A ready Answer, to the difficulties that gravel others about this stupendous Motion of the Sun. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* 1. § 97 It will perhaps gravel even a philosopher to comprehend it. 1794 BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* 19 Oct. These English songs gravel me to death. 1871 HAV BANTY *Tim* 15 It gravels me like the devil to train along o' sich fools as you. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life Mississippi* xiv. 138 It 'gravels' me, to this day, to put my will in the weak form of a request, instead of launching it in the crisp language of an order. 1886 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) II. 321, I wasn't thinking so much of the studies as of the method of teaching . . . when I wrote what gravels you.

5. *Farriery, in passive and intr.* Of a horse, or its feet: To be injured by particles of gravel or sand being forced between the shoe and the hoof.

1593 *Stewart's Acc. Shuttleworth's* Sept. (Chetham Soc.) 1. 100 Dressing of a mare foot, gravelled at Loston, 11ij. 1593 G. GIFFARD *Dial. Witches* (1843) 118, I would carie him to the smith to search if he were not pricked or gravelled. 1657 H. CROWCH *Welsh Trav.* 15 His blistered feet were gravelled. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2411/4 One black Mare, . . . above 14 hands, and was gravelled of her near Foot. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4674/8 The near Foot before pared very near towards the Heel, having been gravelled. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Improv.* (1756) I. 352 By such injudicious Practice the Horse often gravels.

Gravel-blind, a. Orig. *high-gravel-blind*, in Shaks, a jocular intensive synonym for *SAND-BLIND*. Hence used by later writers for 'nearly stone-blind'. Also *fig.*

1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* 11. 38 This is my true begotten Father, who being more than sand-blind, high gravel-blind, knows me not. 1818 SCOTT *Litt. Mittl.* xxxi. One old woman, who, being nearly 'high gravel blind', was only conscious that something very fine and glittering was passing by. 1841 PRESCOTT in *Ticknor Life* (1864) 95 note, Pity that his love for the ancients made him high gravel-blind to the merits of the moderns. 1845 HOOO *Tim Turpin* 1 Tim Turpin he was gravel blind. 1887 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 240 There be a power of signs to tell us what's coming, if we were not gravel-blind.

Graveless (græ'vless), *a.* [f. GRAVELESS + -LESS.] Having no grave; devoid of graves.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 166 Till . . . my brave Egyptians all . . . Lyse gravelesse. 1855 T. GUTHRIE *Ezekiel* (1856) 335 There is a griefless, graveless land. 1864 NEALE *Seaton Poems* 18 Their graveless bones are left to bleach.

† **Gravelin.** *Obs. rare*—1. ? Some kind of waterfowl; ? = GRAVELL.

1621 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 169, 5 mallerds and gravelins, xx^d.

Graveling (græ'velling). Also 9 gravelin, gravelling. [Of obscure origin; OF. *had gravele* as the name of some fish, perh. the minnow.] The part or young salmon.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* III. iii. in *Hollinshed Chron.* 224 A salmon is the first year a gravelin. 1744 *Acc. & Pres. State County Devon* 235 A delicate small Fish . . . called

.. in some Parts a Graveling. 1775 TWISS *Tour Irel.* 97 Roach, lamprey, and Jenkins or graveling, which is a species of small trout. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 50 The Parr, or Samlet. The terms Brandling, Fingerling, Skirling, Graveling . . . &c. . . referring either to some quality or habit observed in other species. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names . . . graveling, shed, scad . . . or by any other local name.

Gravelish (græ'vélif), *a.* [f. GRAVEL *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature of gravel; containing an admixture of gravel.

1530 PALSGR. 314/5 Gravelysche belongyn to the nature of gravel, *arouex.* 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* Impr. xxxv. (1653) 228 Very warm earth, either a little gravelish or sandish. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 328 The soil is light, shallow, and gravelish, but tolerably fertile.

2. Resembling, or indicative of, the disease called gravel.

1757 WHYTT in *Phil. Trans.* I. 214 In February 1737, he began to take soap; and after 1743 never had any gravelish symptoms. 1789 SAUNDERS *Ibid.* LXXIX. 105 Gravelish complaints . . . are . . . unknown here. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 412 The waters . . . are of great service in gravelish, scorbatic, and scrophulous affections. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 137, I am sorry to find . . . that you continue troubled with gravelish complaints.

† **Gravell.** *Obs. rare*—1. Also *grevell*. ? Some kind of waterfowl; ? = GRAVELIN.

1618 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 79, 2 gray hens, a grevell and a teele, xiiiij^d. 1622 *Ibid.* 191 A gravell and a woodcock, viij^d.

Gravelled (græ'væld), *pp. a.* [f. GRAVEL *v.* (2 and *sb.*) + -ED.]

1. Covered or laid with gravel; † consisting of gravel.

1400-1507 *Churchw. Acc., St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1779) 90 The Procession churchyard with its gravelled causey. 1553 HYLLE *Art Garden.* II. lvi. (1608) 147 The Radish in no wise agreeth to be sown either in a sandy or gravelled ground. 1597 TOTE *Laura in Alba* (1880) Introd. 41 And venter for to saile in th' Ocean strong, Though now on graveld shore it fearfull stales. 1712 *Order 1 July in Lond. Gaz.* No. 3208/1 The South side of the Gravelled Coach Road. 1812 SCOTT *Trium.* II. Interlude ii. And grant the longer seldom strays Beyond the smooth and gravel'd maze. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lviii. He was taken handcuffed across the gravelled area. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* iv. A gravelled path led from the outer gate.

2. In various transf. and fig. senses. a. Perplexed, puzzled. † b. Of a ship: Beached, stranded. † c. Of a horse: (see GRAVEL *v.* 5). † d. Gravelled ashes (see quot. 1706: = *F. cendre gravelle*).

1579 J. FIELD *Cabin's Sermon*. Ded. Receiving nothing but that which standeth to the lyking of their humors & graveled consciences. 1611 COTGER, *Aggravat.*, also, gravelled, or, as a ship, fast on the ground. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* 1. 90/1 The Pricke in the sole, the Loose in Hoofe, the Gravelled, the Foundring, and the Shedding of the haire. 1646 HEXHAM *Netherdutch Dict.* A Gravelled horse, *een verstijft paerde*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gravelled Ashes*, (among Chymists) the Lees of Wine dry'd and burnt to Ashes. 1735 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 44 Fill a kettle or stewpan half full of water, into which put . . . a penny-worth or two of Gravelled-Ashes.

Graveller. *rare*—1. [f. GRAVEL *v.* + -ER.] A proposition that 'gravels' one, a 'poser'.

1644 FAIRFAX *Bull & Selvs.* 106 For so he takes off the graveller, *Indivisible junctum indivisibili non facit minus*.

Gravelling (græ'velling), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRAVEL *v.* + -ING.]

1. The action of laying down gravel. Also, a gravelled surface.

1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 169 We present ye caussey . . . to be in dekye for lack of graveling. 1659 TORRIANO, *Arenamento*, any graveling or sanding. 1726 W. KING in *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 111 Graveling is a great improvement in this country. 1751 LABELY *Westm. Br.* 26 This Bridge (its Paving and Graveling excepted) will want no considerable Repairs. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* 825/2 What cutting and filling! what graveling and paving!

† 2. *Farriery.* A disease in a horse's foot (see GRAVEL *v.* 5). *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 114 Graueylunge is a hurte, that wyll make a horse to halte, and commeth of grauell and lyttel stones, that goth in betwene the sough and the herte of the fote. 1580 BLUNDELL *Order Curing Horses Dis.* cxliv. 62 b, The Graveling . . . is a fretting under the fote most commonly in the inside, and sometime in the outside. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsemen*. 107 Prick, stah, graveling, quiterbone, or other hurt within the fote. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Gravelling (græ'velling), *pp. a.* [f. GRAVEL *v.* + -ING.] Puzzling; perplexing.

1686 GOAO *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 248 Men shall ever give an account of these Great Questions if they deny our Influences, the Question is so gravelling. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 206 The most gravelling Problem of all the Heathen Philosophy. 1720 WOODROW *Life Bruce* (1843) 64 This was one of the most gravelling things Mr. Bruce had met with.

Gravelly (græ'velli), *a.* [GRAVEL *sb.* + -Y.]

1. † a. Abounding in sand; sandy (*obs.*). b. Full of or abounding in gravel; consisting of or containing gravel; strewn with gravel. Also, resembling gravel.

1382 *Sicut Ecclus.* xxv. 27 As a graveli steeping vp [Vulg. *sicut ascensus arenosus*]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxx. (1495) 721 In gravelly lands and to lene the vyne ouerdyeth and fayleth. † 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839)

xiii. 150 The See that men clepen the gravelly See. 1578 LYVE *Doctens* i. iii. 8 The wilde growth . . . in barren soyle and gravelly ground. 1599 BARROUGH *Neth. Physick* 239 He must vse fishes of gravelly waters. 1609 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 3 Sown in corruption, dishonour, and weakness, in the gravelly fiele of the graue. 1609 BIBLE (Dougl.) *Ecclus.* xxv. 27 As the going up a gravelle [1611 sandy] way. 1677 *Plot Oxforch.* 91 Filled with a kind of gravelly earth. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* III. ii. Note vi. The Sand was at last so gravelly, that it hinder'd our boring any deeper. 1774 GOLOSS. *Nat. Hist.* (1866) I. vi. 31 Gravelly marble. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. 1. iii. 105 A Roman cinerul urn of a gravelly brown earth. 1830-3 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xl. 375 Certain species prefer a sandy, others a gravelly, and some a muddy seabottom. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 21 The large trouts came to the gravelly shallows. 1873 J. GEMIE *Gl. Ice Age* xi. 146 Yellowish gravelly sand.

2. *Path.* Of the nature of gravel (see GRAVEL *sb.* 4); characterized by, or arising from, the presence of gravel. (Cf. GRAVELISH.)

1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 536 They make an emplaster of Bacon to scatter gravelly matter in the bladder. 1743 DR. BANVER in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 633 The Treatment of a gravelly Case. 1793 BEODORS *Calculus* 20 He had been perfectly free from any gravelly symptoms till within a few weeks. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 420 Consumptive and gravelly cases were more frequently heard of in different parts of this district. 1897 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* III. 162 Seldom or almost never do gravelly paroxysms coincide with the arthritic paroxysms.

† 3. Containing gritty particles. *Obs.*

a 1640 DAY *Parl. Bess* ii. (1881) 20 An almes that by a Niggards hand is serv'd Is mold and gravelly bread. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* Gravelly, a Term used concerning certain Pears, which . . . have a kind of small Stones or Gravel in them, especially towards the Core; thus they say the great Musk is too gravelly.

4. *Financial slang.* (Cf. GRAVEL *sb.* 7.)

1887 ATKINS *House Scraps* 15 Stock Exchange Idioms:—Getting gravelly here.

Hence **Gravelliness**, gravelly quality.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 9 Another cause [of the earth's barrenness] is Rockiness, Stoniness, and Gravelliness.

† **Gravelous, a.** *Obs.* [a. F. *graveleux* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *gravele* GRAVEL *sb.*: see -OUS.]

a. Abounding in gravel; gravelly. b. Resembling grains of gravel or sand; granular.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 612 Welwrought faat lond they loue, And sondy, cley, grauelous they lothe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Ghydon's Quest. Chirurg.* R. J. Loke on the fleshe that abyeth in the cloute and yf it be graueylous and troublous it is a great token. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 259 This gravelous Abscess.

Gravel-pit. An excavation from which gravel (or † sand) is or has been obtained.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 207/2 Gravel pytte, *arenarium*. 1611 TOURNEUR *Art. Trag.* II. iv. Wks. 1878 I. 54 Hee's fall'n into the grauell-pit. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1786/4 Stolen or Strayed out of the Grounds near Kensington Gravel-pits, a fine shaped brown Mare. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 7 The gravel pit whence the roads are mended.

Gravel-stone. [f. GRAVEL *sb.* + STONE *sb.*]

1. One of the stones of which gravel is mainly composed; a pebble. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 304 Pise grauelstonys, pat is, coueytous thoutys . . . arn so sharpe & hevy as grauel. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlviii. 19 Thy sede shal be like as the soide in the see, & the frute of thy body like the grauel stones thereof. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Sermon*, *Cless Carbery* 4 The unevenness of a gravel-stone. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 286 Bees bear Gravel Stones, whose poising Weight Steers thro' the whistling Wind their steddly Flight. 1795 ANONSON *Narr. Brit. Emk. China* viii. 99 The lateral parts are laid with gravel stones. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN vii. Mingled with small gravel stones and thick loam.

† 2. A kind of stone, having the appearance of consolidated gravel; ? conglomerate. *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 91 Stone, or Gravel-stone, or any soft Stone.

† 3. = CALCULUS 1. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 74 Voiding at length little gravel-stones by urine, he was eased of that paine.

Gravel-walk. An alley or path in a garden or pleasure-ground, laid with gravel.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* g 2 a, Gravel-walkes. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* lxxv. 1. 323 My garden was laid out in gravel walks, intersecting each other at right angles. 1849 LYTTON *Cartons* 39 Divided by three winding gravel walks. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* iii. 28 The quadrangle is laid out in grass-plats and gravel-walks.

Gravelly (græ'vli), *adv.* [f. GRAVE *a.* 1 + -LY 2.] In a grave manner.

1. Seriously, soberly, solemnly.

1553 *Sp. Gardiner's True Obed.* Translator to Rdr. A vi. How these incarnate deylls could so aduicely, so grauelie, and so confidently say yea than, &c. so impudently . . . saie nay now. 1591 LANBARGE *Archion* (1635) 125 The Kings alwayes most gravely and considerably repelled that sort of attempt. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. iv. 948 My Lord's not haughty nor imperious Nor I gravelly whimsical. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* iv. ii. (1714) 155 Don Frederick has sent this Wench for all he carries it so gravely. 1766 GOLOSS. *Vic. W.* xx. When asked his opinion he would gravelly take me aside and ask mine. 1785 REIO *Intell. Powers* 36 Would any man think it worth while to reason gravelly with such a person? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii. He raised his eyes, and said very gravelly, 'My lord in these most melancholy documents [etc.]' 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 97 It makes me writte gravelly for I am far from well. 1884 F. W. H. MYERS *Revelation of Youth* 54 With souls rejoicing gravelly to rejoice.

invest. With all the might of gravitation blast. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 31 One of the most important properties belonging to matter is Gravitation. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G. ii.* The power of gravitation determined a direct and forward descent. 1837 WNEWELL *Hist. Indust. Sci.* (1857) 11. 181 They obeyed the law of universal gravitation. 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ii. § 95 But for the forces of gravitation the waters of the Mississippi would remain at its fountain. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xxi. (1878) 372 The force by which the iron rushes to the earth is called gravitation.

3. *transf. and fig.* The fact or condition of being attracted towards an object or point of influence; natural tendency (to or towards); in bad sense, tendency to sink to a low level.

1644 DIGBY *Man's Soul* Concl. 454 The vehemence and intenseness of any pleasure, is proportionable . . . to the gravitation, bent, and greatness that such a subject hath to the object that delighteth it. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* i. iii. 26 That moral Gravity and Gravitation of the Soul impress'd on her by the universal Good acting attractively upon her. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 588 That low And sordid gravitation of his pow'rs To a vile clod. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* ii. 243 The gravitation and the filial bond Of Nature that connect him with the world. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxiii. 2 We shall . . . observe the general gravitation of the whole machine towards a more absolute despotism. 1876 E. J. MELLOR *Priestley* viii. 372 That strong gravitation towards evil. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiii. 373 Russia has toleration for all religions, but the gravitation is towards . . . the Greek Church.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *gravitation law*, *supply* (cf. sense 1, quot. 1885); *gravitation battery* = *gravity battery* (see GRAVITY 8 b); *gravitation measure* (see quot. 1875).

1850 H. MILLER *Foolpr. Creat.* xiii. (1874) 242 Such . . . would be the direct effects of this gravitation law. 1875 EVERETT *Illustr. C. G. S. Syst. Units* 13 Force is said to be expressed in gravitation-measure when it is expressed as equal to the weight of a given mass. 1883 JENKIN *Electr. & Magnet.* (ed. 7) 227 Gravitation batteries are like the Menotti's with the sawdust removed. 1886 WESTM. *Gaz.* 30 July 72 It (the water) will be served by a gravitation supply under a net head of about 65ft.

Gravitation, *erron. form of GRAVITATION.*

Gravitational (græv'it-Ńnəl), *a.* [f. GRAVITATION + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation; employing the principle or law of gravitation (sense 2).

Gravitational astronomy: a system of astronomy based, as by Sir Isaac Newton, on the theory of gravitation; also called *theoretical astronomy*; so *q. astronomer*.

1855 B. POWELL *Ess.* 78 All kinds of physical agents . . . thermotic, electric, chemical, molecular, gravitational, luminiferous. 1869 DUNKIN *Mind. Sky* 148. 27 Several double stars suspected to belong to a common gravitational system. 1876 NEWCOMB in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 101 Theoretical astronomy is a term somewhat too vague and inclusive; and 'gravitational astronomy' somewhat too narrow. 1881 SIR R. BALL in *Eng. Mech.* 17 June 349/7 Modern gravitational astronomers. 1889 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* 16 Mar. 163/1 Venus has nearly the same gravitational power as the earth. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 75 The gravitational method of finding the Sun's distance.

Hence *gravitationally adv.*, by gravitation.

1887 SIR W. THOMSON *Sun's Heat* in *Ed. Words* 150 Pieces of matter gravitationally attracted together.

Gravitative (græv'it-iv), *a.* [f. GRAVITATE v. + -IVE.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by gravitation.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 40 When the repulsive motion eminently predominates over the cohesive and gravitative attraction. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Rev.* (1836) I. 216 The particles themselves [of the human body] must have an interior and gravitative being. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xii. 156 The attributes of Heavy and Light; which indicate amounts of gravitative force in relation to bulk. 1891 *Nature* 26 July 29 That the heat developed by the falling together of the earth's materials arose simply from their gravitative potential energy.

† **Gravitoned**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. *l. gravis* deep, heavy + *tonus*, Gr. *τόνος* TONE + -ED 2.] Deep-toned.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. Relig. Cit. 9 They are not yet come to her [Nineveh's] . . . paroxisms of conflicts, gravitoned accents of prayer.

Gravity (græv'iti). Also 6 *gravite* (e, -yte, -ette, -yete. [ad. f. *gravitell* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Damm.) or *l. gravitell-em, gravitell-n*, n. of quality f. *gravis* heavy, weighty; see GRAVE a.] The word was first introduced in figurative senses, corresponding generally to the Eng. senses of the adj. The primary physical sense of the Lat. word came into Eng. first in the 17th c.]

I. The quality of being GRAVE.

† I. Weight, influence, authority. *Obs.*

1534 WHITTON *Tullies Offices* i. (1540) 2 Plato if he wolde have praciysed this manner of persuadyng, he might have persuaded with singular gravitie. 1535 ST. PETERS *Hen. VIII* (1849) VII. 614 So in all their proceedings . . . they shew themselves to be men of gravitie and wisdom. 1620 BRENT *T. Sarpi's Conc. Trent* i. (1676) 95 To send Ambassadors, men of gravity and authority. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 290 Why should these Circumstances be mentioned by a Historiographer of such gravity. 1741 MINOZZI *Cicero* II. x. 406, I would not have you think, that any Letters were ever read in the Senate of greater weight than yours, both for the eminent merit of your services, and the gravity of your words and sentiments.

† b. As a title of honour or respect. *Obs.*

1618 *Barnwell's Apol.* Ded. A ij, I offer it to you with all singular affection, and bending submission to your gravity. 1629 PRYNNE *New Anthol.* Pref. 2 It cannot be unknown to your gravities, that [etc.]. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. 11. 24 Your Gravity, your Excellency, your Eminence [etc.].

c. Of a ceremony, proceedings, etc.: Solemnity.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iii. § 10 The earl was, with more clamour than was suitable to the gravity of that supreme court, called upon to withdraw. 1689 EVELYN *Corr.* 12 Aug. (1879) III. 445 There was at least something of more gravity and some kept up. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C. Less Mar* 14 Sept. The whole [drawing-room] passes with a gravity and air of ceremony that has something very formal in it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 40 The gravity and pomp of the whole proceeding made a deep impression even on the Nuncio. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, v. 83 The process went on with suitable gravity.

d. Something grave; a grave or serious subject, speech, or remark. *Obs. or arch.*

1609 *Shakspeare's Tr. & Cr.* (Qo. 1) Epist. F ij, You should see all those grand censurers, that now stile them [Plays] such vanities, flock to them for the maine grace of their gravities. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* II. x. 18 He seldom ventured on a gravity, but in echo of another's remark. 1871 GEO. ELIOT in *J. W. Cross Life* (1885) III. 131, I read aloud . . . books of German science, and other gravities. *Ibid.* III. 325 We are deep among the gravities.

2. Grave, weighty, or serious character or nature; importance, seriousness; † a. of literary productions, style, etc. (*obs.*); b. of events, facts, conditions.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 3. They myght, yf they wolde, in our Englyshe longe Wyte workys of gravitye. 1533 SIR T. MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 964/2 The iudges parte is to see that the punisshment passe not the grauitie of the offence. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. x. § 9 To punish the injury committed according to the gravity of the fact. 1649 MILTON *Elken* viii. Wks. (1847) 295/2 Empty sentences that have the sound of gravity, but the significance of nothing pertinent. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 203 The gravity of every offence must needs increase proportionally to the dignity of the party offended. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* Wks. V. 74 The wise will determine from the gravity of the case. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 213 He was himself alive to the gravity of the occasion. 1883 J. PARKER *Jyne Ch.* 274 Great questions should be considered in a spirit worthy of their gravity.

3. Weighty dignity; reverend seriousness; serious or solemn conduct or demeanour besitting a ceremony, an office, etc.; staidness. In later use with wider application: Seriousness or sobriety (of conduct, bearing, speech, temperament, etc.); opp. to *levity* and *gaiety*.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1570) 233 Let these foolles auoyde this mad misseuse, And folowe the right way of vertuous grauitie. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Sittand in an chair, I bepanid greite grauitie, heffand ane beuk in his hand. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. xxv. 66 Marching with great gravitie. 1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus.* 166 Those songs which are made for the high key be made for more life, the other in the low key with more grauetie and staidnesse. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV*, iii. l. 57, I neuer heard a man of his place, grauitie, and learning, so wide of his owne respect. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xxi. 209 Gravity in the ballast of the soul. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 185 He was a man of very morose manners and a very sour aspect, which in that time was called gravity. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontent* Wks. 1731 1. 259 Gravity often passes for Wisdom, Wit for Ability. 1698 FRAVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 70 Our Entertainment was truly Noble, and becoming the Gravity of the Society [Jesuits]. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 145 Let. 2. Their Religion is fram'd to keep up great outward Gravity. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Res.* xl. (1803) 77 The natural gravity of her temper, was such as not easily to be discomposed. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* ii. *Poor Relations*, His department was of the essence of gravity. 1827 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* 111, 39 Captain Bonneville sat . . . listening to them with Indian silence and gravity. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* i. (ed. 2) 13 His manners presented a singular mixture of gravity and levity. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. vii. 142 She grew uneasy at the settled gravity of his face.

II. In physical senses.

4. † a. The quality of having weight, ponderability; the tendency to downward motion, regarded in ancient physics as a property inherent in certain bodies (opposed to *levity*, or the upward tendency ascribed, e.g., to the element of fire). *Obs.* 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 62 But Aristotle his reasons are generally approved, to prove the earths stabilitie in the middle or lower part of the world, because of gravitie and leuitie. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. (1635) 85 Gravity or heaviness is nothing els but an inclination of the parts of the Earth, returning to their naturall place. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 704 Similitude of Substance will cause Attraction, where the Body is wholly freed from the Motion of Gravity. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 To overcome the resistance of its gravity and to lift it up from the earth. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 250/2 Heaven hath neither gravity nor levity: this is manifest from its motion which is circular, not from the center which is proper to light things, nor to the center, as is proper to heavy, but about the center. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scriptis Sci.* xi. 63 Gravity, which makes great bodies hard of Remove. 1678 HOBBS *Deum.* viii. 84 Gravity is an Intrinsic Quality by which a Body so qualified descendeth perpendicularly towards the Superficies of the Earth.

b. Weight, heaviness; chiefly = *specific gravity* (see c), but occasionally the weight of an individual portion of matter, a definite amount of weight. Not now in scientific use, exc. in *centre of gravity* (see CENTRE *ib.* 16).

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* 1. iii. (1648) 15 With this kinde of Ballance, it is usually by the help only of one weight, to measure sundry different gravities. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 122 Their gravity and weight may also offend the upper Lip. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 105 The reason why the Quicksilver descends at all in the first Experiment, is from its exceeding gravity. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 213 Inanimate bodies, which have different gravities. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* Mo. 69 ¶ 8 Liquors of different gravity and texture which never can unite. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 265 The degrees of gravity of minerals. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 149 The weights, or gravities, of bodies near the surface of the earth, are proportional to the quantities of matter contained in them. 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* i. 21 Let us examine it with regard to the amount of its heaviness, or its gravity.

c. *Specific gravity.* The degree of relative heaviness characteristic of any kind or portion of matter; commonly expressed by the ratio of the weight of a given volume to that of an equal volume of some substance taken as a standard (viz. usually water for liquids and solids, and air for gases). Abbreviated *sp. gr.*

Since the weights of bodies are proportional to their masses, their specific gravities are in the same ratio as their densities; and in some scientific books the term *density* has displaced *specific gravity*.

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. No. 14. 234 In case its (specific) gravity were considerably altered. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1004 As if they were different fluids, of different specific gravities (as the word is now a-days) or (as it was wont to be called, and I think, better) Intensive gravity, one from the other. 1666 WHISTON *Theory Earth* i. (1722) 61 Fluids are . . . as capable of all degrees of Density and specific Gravity, as Solids. 1758 REID *Tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 234 As the fire carries off the most aqueous part, the other which remains in the retort increases in specific gravity. 1822 LAMSON *Sci. & Art* I. 120 The Hydrometer is the most eligible instrument for finding the specific gravity of fluids. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrostat.* viii. 135 By the weights of equal bulk bodies may be separated and arranged in species. Hence the term *specific weight* or *specific gravity*. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. § 50 (1879) 371 The mean density, or specific gravity, of its materials. 1870 ATKINSON *Canon's Physics* (ed. 4) § 24 The relative density of a substance is generally called its *specific gravity*. 1881-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 66 The permanence of all books is fixed by . . . their own specific gravity, or the intrinsic importance of their contents.

d. *Specific gravity beads or bulbs*: small hollow glass spheres used in determining the specific gravity of a liquid (see quot. 1884). *Specific gravity bottle or flask*: an instrument for determining the specific gravity of a liquid by a comparison of the weight of a given volume of it with that of an equal volume of a standard liquid under the same conditions of temperature and pressure; a pycnometer.

1863 ATKINSON *Canon's Physics* § 99 Specific gravity flask. 1881 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) § 122 The pycnometer or specific gravity bottle. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* 198 Specific-gravity bulbs. Bulbs are sold which are known to float without rising or sinking in liquids of the sp. gr. marked in numbers upon them. A number of them are thrown into the liquid; those which bear too high a number sink, those which are too light rise; the one exactly corresponding, if there be one, is at rest anywhere in the fluid.

5. The attractive force by which all bodies tend to move towards the centre of the earth; the degree of intensity with which a body in any given position is affected by this force, measured by the amount of acceleration produced. Also often in wider sense, the degree of intensity with which one body is affected by the attraction of gravitation exercised by another body.

Some writers who restrict the word to terrestrial attraction apply it to the resultant of the earth's attraction of gravitation and the centrifugal force due to the earth's rotation, while others apply it to the gravitational component only.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. (1724) 126 Without Gravity, the whole Universe . . . would have been a confused Chaos. 1721 KEILL *Maupefluis's Diss.* (1734) § 3 The Gravity in a towards y being = π. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* iv. i. ¶ 1 I would say it was caused by gravity. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxiv. 329 A mean force tending to diminish the Moon's gravity to the Earth. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 219 These ubiquitaries—some flying about—others pacing against gravity up the walls or upon the ceiling. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnel.* 246 A pendulum oscillating by the action of gravity. 1854 — *More on orbits* 170 An accurate calculation of the force of gravity upon . . . Jupiter. 1867 HENSCHEL *Fam. Lect.* Ser. 90 note, A force directed to the sun differing by a mere infinitesimal from its direct gravity. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 230 Thus, approximately, the pondal is equal to the gravity of about half an ounce.

† b. Heaviness, sluggishness (of bodily condition). *Obs.* -1 (a Latinism).

1610 HEALEY *St. Ang. Cille of God* xxii. xv. (1620) 838 About thirty yeares man is in his full state and from that time he declineth to an age of more gravity and decay.

7. Of sounds: Lowness of pitch.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. SA* 18 There may be other ways of discriminating the voice, e.g. by Acuteness and Gravity. 1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* 539 All this seems plainly to put the Difference of the Tones only in the Acuteness or Gravity of the Whole. 1828 BUSBY *Mus. Man.*, *Gravity*, a word used in contradistinction to *acute*: depth of sound. 1839 H. C. BANISTER *Musical* (ed. 24) § 2 The pitch—acuteness or gravity—of a musical sound depends upon the rapidity of the vibrations which produce it.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. simple attrib.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 650 The mill itself is put on the terrace or 'gravity' plan, the movement of ore in form of treatment being always down. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 173/2 The house was... held together nominally by a little mud and mortar, in reality by virtue of being laid in the gravity line.

b. Special comb.: gravity battery, cell, a galvanic battery or cell in which the liquids are kept apart by the force of gravity alone; gravity escapement (see quot. 1884); gravity-railroad, 'a railroad in which the cars move down an inclined plane, or a series of inclined planes, under the action of gravity alone' (*Cent. Dict.*); gravity-wedge, a wedge that falls into position; when released, by the force of gravity alone.

1870 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 4) § 704 A kind of battery has been devised in which the porous vessel is entirely dispensed with, and the separation of the liquids is effected by the difference of density. Such batteries are called 'gravity batteries.' 1876 PREECE & SIVENWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 31 The so called 'gravity' batteries. 1850 DENISON *Clock & Watch Making* 71 The most simple... form of the 'gravity' escapement is this. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 115 *Gravity Escapement*, an escapement in which impulse is given to the pendulum by a weight falling through a constant distance. 1888 *Pail Mail G.* 23 Oct. 2/2 A very simple but effective 'gravity-wedge safety apparatus.

Hence *Gravityship*, used as a mock title.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerard* i. 370 God forgive his Gravityship the very Reverend Father Provincial.

Gravo, bad combining form of GRAVE a.

1807 J. THELWALL in *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 30 Their distinctions of gravo-acute and acuto-grave or circumflexes. + **Gravous**, a. Obs. rare. [*f. L. grav-is* or Eng. GRAVE a. + *-ous*, possibly influenced by *grievous*.] Grave. So + **Gravously** adv., gravely.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1840) VII. 614 Pausing in every step, and proceeding in a gravous sorte, with mature advice and deliberation. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV* (an. 22) (1550) 56 Gravous matters, concerning the welthes of hotho the Realmes. *Ibid.* (an. 23) 59 b. If wee... would... in our myndes gravously ponder the fraile... imbecillite of our humayn nature. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VII* (an. 1) 3 He would that there should be elected the most prudent & grauous persons of every countie.

Gravure¹ (grā'viu¹). rare¹. [*f. GRAVE v.1* + *-ure*. Cf. *F. gravure* engraving.] The fact of being graven or engraved.

1876 LANIER *Poems, Dedication*, Symbol of gravure on his heart to be.

Gravure² (grāvūr, grāvū²). [Shortened from PHOTOGRAPHURE.] The process of engraving by means of photography; a print produced by this process. Also attrib.

1823 *Daily News* 29 June 5/4 Accompanied by numerous Woodbury gravure illustrations. 1896 *Ibid.* 11 June 3/4 A number of Herkomer gravures, including portraits... and copies of well-known pictures.

Gravy (grā'vi). Forms: 4-5 *gravé*, 5 *gravey*, 7-8 *gravye*, (7 *gravet*), *greavie*, -y, 8 *gravié*, 7-8 *gravié*, 5- *gravy*. [Of obscure origin.

The receipts quoted under sense 1 below are substantially identical with receipts in OF. cookery books, in which the word is *gravet*. For the OF. word the reading *grain* seems certain (though in printed texts *gravet* usually appears); it is prob. cogn. with OF. *grain* 'anything used in cooking' (Godef.), and with *GRENADE*, *GRENADEINE*; cf. also *faus grenon* = 'gravy hasterd'. But in the Eng. MSS. the word has nearly always either a *v* or a letter which looks more like *u* than *n* (the only exception being in the 'table' to *Liber Cocorum*, which has *thrice grane*, while the text has *grauet*). As the ME. word was therefore identical in form with the mod. word, it seems difficult, in spite of the difference in sense, to regard them as unconnected. In the present state of the evidence, the most probable conclusion is that the OF. *gravet* was early misread as *gravet*, and in that form became current as a term of English cookery.]

† 1. Some kind of dressing used for white meats, fish, and vegetables, which seems to have consisted of broth, milk of almonds, spices, and (usually) wine or ale. *Gravy bastard*: app. an inferior imitation of this. Obs.

1c 1390 *Form of Curry* (1780) 22 Connynges in Grauey. Take Connynges... and drawe hem with a gode broth with almandes blanchid and brayed, do perinne sugar and powder gynger. *Ibid.* 59 Oysters in Grauey. Scybl Oysters and seep hem in wyne and in hare own broth, crole the broth through a cloth, take almandes blanchid, grynde bem and drawe hem up with the self broth & alye it wif flour of Rys and do the oysters berinne, cast in powder of gynger, suger, maycs. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 25 For tencnis in gravé. Sethe py tencnis... Grynd peper and saffon with ale... With tencnis brothe, pou temper hit. 14... *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 586/4 *Garius*, greue. (Cf. *Lit. 740/38* *the garius*, a fischrowe.) 14... *MS. Arundel in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 446 *Eles* in Grave. Take almandes and grinde hem [etc.]. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Oysters en grauey. *Ibid.* Oysters in graye bastard... take be water of be Oystrys, & ale, an brede y-straynd... an put it on a pottle, an Gyngre, Sugre, Saffron, powder pepir, and Salt. *Ibid.* 33 Whyte Pesyn in grauey. c 1450 *Ibid.* 101 A litul graye of be pike. c 1470 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 117 To mak tenche in grave, tak... your tenche and sethe hym and alay it with nyved bred pepper and saffron and temper it with the tenche brothe, then lay the tenche in a platter and poure on the grave. c 1475 *Pict. Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 789/35 *Hec promulada* [*v. promulada, promulsi*] grovy. 1508-13 *Bk. Keruyne* (W. de W.) B 4 Sprottes is good in sewe... oysters in cewy, oysters in graye, menewes in porpas.

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2. The fat and juices which exude from flesh during and after the process of cooking; a dressing for meat or vegetables made from these with the addition of condiments.

1501 A. W. Bk. *Cookrye* 4 Boile it [a Swan] untill it be somewhat thick, and shak in two spoov full of the grauey of the Swan. 1600 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* 1. ii. 184 *Iust*. There is not a white haire in your face but should have his effect of grauity. *Falst.* His effect of grauy, grauie, grauie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 312 The graue or dripping... of the Hyanes liuer, newly taken out of the body. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xviii. 62 There are now at fire Two hrests of Goat: both which, let Law set downe Before the man... With all their fat and grauie. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 *Gravies of Meat*... Are good for old Persons. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. The gravet of roasted meat. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 1 A whole roasted Ox, (which was certainly the best way to preserve the Gravy). 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 69 When you dish it [a tongue] up, pour a little brown gravy. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Charac.* (1852) 109 The pure and transparent gravies of France. 1868 JEWRY *Model Cookery* 270 Serve it up hot with a rich gravy poured round it.

b. *transf.* Also in phr. *goose without gravity* (see *GOOSE* s.b. 1 d); to *stew in one's own gravity*, to be bathed in sweat.

1699 E. WARD *London Spy* ix. 14 He reliev'd us out of our Purgatory [a bath], and carried us to our Dressing Room, which gave us such Refreshment after we had been thus long stewing in our own Gravy, that [etc.]. a 1845 HOOD *Widow* iii. As if... to soothe his grave with sorrow's gray [i.e. tears].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gravy-boat*, *sauce*, *soup*, *spoon*; instrumental, as *gravy-dripping* adj.; *gravy* beef, a part of the leg of beef which is cooked for the sake of its gravy; *gravy-eyed* a. (see quot.).

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 39 Lay a Pound of 'Gravy Beef, over your Chickens. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 175 Digging his dirty, 'gravy-dripping knife into the salt-cellar. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, 'Gravy eyed, hear eyed, one whose eyes have a running humour. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 24 To make the 'gravy sauce, put a little brown gravy into a sauce-pan, with one anchovy. 1654 MOUTREUX *Rabelais* v. xvii. (1737) 74 'Gravy Soupe. 1645 *MOTTEUX* *Ess.* xxv. 27 He drank gravy-soup when he could get it. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 135 A basin of gravy-soup... was placed before him. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz* i. A 'gravy spoon.

Graville, **Gravyn**, obs. ff. GRAVEL, GRAVE v.1

Grawacke, variant of GRAUWAKE.

Grawe, obs. form of GRAVE, GROW.

Grawell, obs. form of GRAVEL.

Grawin, obs. pa. pple. of GRAVE v.1

Grawls, Anglo-Irish form of GRILSE.

Grawous, obs. form of GRIEVOUS.

Gray, etc.: see GREY.

Grayboyle, obs. form of GARBOIL.

1620 *Concession to J. Merrick* in *Rymer Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 256 The late Troubles and Grayboyles happened in that State.

Graydon, **Grayel**, obs. ff. GRADDAN, GRAIL 1.

Graylag: see GREYLAG.

Grayle, var. GRAIL 1; obs. f. GRAIL 3, gravel.

Graying (grā'ling). Also 5 *gra-*, *gray-*, *grayling* (e, grayling(h)e), 6-7 *grailing*, 7-8 *grayling*, 8 *gragling*. [*f. gray*, GREY a.: see *-LING*.]

1. A freshwater fish of the genus *Thymallus* (family *Salmonidae*), of a silvery-grey colour and characterized by a long and high dorsal fin.

The common European grayling is *Thymallus vulgaris*; other species are *T. signifer*, the American or Alaskan grayling, and *T. orientalis*, the Michigan grayling. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 15 Ye schall anglye... For be trowyt the greylng and be barbel... with a lyne of i herys. *Ibid.* 17 A dubbed hooke for the trout & graylyng. a 1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (1778) 358 Yn Wye water sun pisces, trouthes, chals, loches, anguill, graylyngs, luyes. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* h 6 b, The graylyngye by a nother name calld vmbre is a deleycous fysshe to mannys mouthe. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* i. xiv. in *Holmsheld* (1807) 1. 123 In this river [Wye] be vmhers, otherwise called grailings. a 1672 WILUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. N 8, A Greyling or Omer. 1787 *BEST Angling* 39 The Grailing, Grayling or Umber. This fish has three different names given it, according to the different parts of England where it is found. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 58 And here and there a lusty trout, And here and there a grayling. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 294 If the trout be the gentleman of the streams, the grayling is certainly the lady. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xi. 89 The tender-mouthed grayling. 1882 *Michigan & its Resources* 29 Brook trout and grayling are plenty in some of the small rivers of the northern counties.

b. An Australian fish, *Prototroctes marena*, closely resembling the English grayling.

1880 W. SENIOR *Travel & Trout* 94 The cucumber mullet... I have long expected to be a grayling. 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish of N. S. Wales* 109 (Morris) The Australian grayling, which in character... is almost identical with the English fish of that name. 1889 *Cassell's Pict. Resque Austral.* (1890) IV. 206 The river abounds in the delicious grayling or cucumber fish.

c. (See quot.)

1889 'JOHN BICKERDYKE' *Bk. All-round Angler* iii. 95 *note*. In parts of Ireland grise are termed grayling, and in the markets of the Midlands pollan... is sold as Irish grayling.

2. A common butterfly (*Hipparchia semele*), so called from the grey under-side of the wings.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 241 *Hipparchia semele* (grayling, or rock underwing). 1841 WESTWOOD *Brit. Butterflies* 68. 1893 MORRIS *Brit. Butterflies* 51.

1893 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 8/2 The grayling. This quiet coloured butterfly is a native of stony hill sides.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grayling-angler*, *-fishing*, *-fly*; *grayling sky*, a sky of a silvery-grey colour.

1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 6 The motionless figure as it lies under that grayling sky. 1889 'JOHN BICKERDYKE' *Bk. All-round Angler* iii. 97 The best 'fishing-fly'. 1898 *Speaker* 29 Oct. 515/2 Your grayling angler casts it [his fly] in very different fashion.

Graymalkin, variant of GRIMALKIN.

Gray mercy, obs. variant of GRAMERCY.

Graymill (grā'mil). Also 6 *gray mil* (e, myle, 7 *greimile*. [Etymological perversion (after *gray*, GREY a.) of *F. grémil* GROMWELL. (A further corruption is *gray millet*: see GREY a. 10.)] = GROMWELL.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 Lithospermum is called of the Herbaries Milium solis, in english Grummel, but it should be called Gray myle. 1551 — *Herbal* ii. 40 Lithospermum... is called gray mil of the blewish gray color that it hath. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Lithospermum*... Some take it to be grummel, or gray myle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 284 Of all herbes that he, there is none more wonderful then Greimile. 1611 COTGER, *Gremil*, the hearh Gromil, Grummel, or Graymill. 1756 WATSON *Leicestersh. Plants in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 814 Gromwell, Gromil, or Graymill.

Grayn(e), **Grayth(e)**, obs. ff. GRAIN, GRAITH.

Gravez, **Graz**, obs. ff. GRAVES, GRASS.

Graze (grā'z), sb. [*f. GRAZE v.2*]

1. An act or instance of grazing, touching lightly, or rubbing against, a surface in passing: said esp. of shot; also, 'the point at which a shot strikes and rebounds from earth or water' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xxvi. 136 The Graze of the Bullet at the first Shot. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 June, Dividing the sum of all the distances, taken from the muzzle to the first graze. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/2 Common shell... which gave a range of about 300 yards at the first graze. 1879 PROCTOR *Leas. Ways* 301, v. 112 All successive grazes [of a ray of light] would be indicated to us by accessions of lustre. 1899 *Speaker* 12 Nov. 133/1 The difficulty is... to secure a sure sufficiently delicate to act on graze.

2. A superficial wound or abrasion, caused by an object rubbing against the skin of the body.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 30/4 A few grazes and bruises were all the evils. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 151 Quite a slight wound, just a graze of the arm.

Graze (grā'z), v.1. Forms: 4-8 *grase*, (5 *grasyn*, 6 *grasee*), 6- *graze*. [*OE. grasian*, *f. gras-*, *gras* GRASS sb.1; cf. MDu., MHG. *grasen* (Du. *grazen*, G. *grasen*), Sw. *gräsa*, Da. *græsse*, trans. and intr.].

1. *intr.* Chiefly of cattle: To feed on growing grass and other herbage.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 200 [Se þe] oxan grasiende gesihþ size ceapas [read ceapes] gacecnað. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 142 Lich an oxe under the fote He graseth. 1430 *LVdg. Min. Poems* (1840) 121 Nature hathe... Ordeyned... Sheepe in theyr pasture to grase day and nyght. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. viii. 40 h, Driving them [partridges] in the daye time too goose to graze in the mountaynes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 111 Our Hogs and Cattell haue twentle milles circuit to graze in securely. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 774 The lion, and the libbard, and the bear Graze with the fearless flocks. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonnetville* I. 202 The poor jaded horses were turned out to graze. 1899 STAINER *Dict. of Bible* 2 The go... found a mountain tortoise grazing near his grotto. 1844 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intro. The cows that grazed in the monastic pastures.

b. *Proverb.*

1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Folsys* (1570) 189 Suche as they most gladly dead would haue Eateth of that goose that graseth on their graue. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abing.* (1841) 25 'The goose that graseth on the greene', quoth he, 'May I eat on what you shall huried be'. 1629 in *Crit. & Times* Chas. I (1848) 11. 177 He looks fresh, and enjoys his health... so that if any other prelate do gape after his benefice, his grace, perhaps, according to that old and homely proverb, [may] eat of the goose which shall graze upon his grave.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. 'To move on devouring' (J.). ? Obs. b. *humorously* of persons: To feed.

Also *To send to graze*: to send packing, turn out.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 113 Sike mischiefe graseth hem emong. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 190 Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. a 1626 BACON *War w. Spain* (1629) 10 As eurye State lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually grazed. 1675 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* (ed. 3) 35 This Wild-fire... had now grazed almost throughout the whole Realm. 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club* 275 Will you, in your faction's phrase, Send the clergy all to graze? 1824 LADY GRAYVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 302 Mr. Drummond... does no harm grazing at the bottom of a long table. 1872 EART. PEMBREKE & G. H. KINGSLAY *Sea Bimbles* ix. 230 Mosquitoes that are grazing coolly on one's hands.

3. *trans.* To feed on, eat (growing grass or other herbage). Chiefly poet.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 253 Flocks Grasing the tender herb. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* vi. 889 Thy Steeds around, Free from their Harness, graze the flow'ry Ground. 1712 FORT *Messiah* 77 The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 785 Brutes graze the mountain-top with faces prone.

fig. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 1 July, an. 1763 *note*. He is the richest author of ever grazed the common of literature.

† b. *transf.* Said of fish. Obs. rare.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 563 This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep His scaly Flocks, that graze the watry deep.

4. *causal.* To put (cattle) to feed on pasture; also, to tend while so feeding.

1564 *GOLDING Justin's Hist.* ii. (1570) 10b, They feede & graze theyr cattell wandering through the desertes. 1596 *SHAKS Merch. V.* i. iii. 92 When Jacob graze'd his Vncle Labans sheepe. 1613 *WITHER Epithal.* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 372 We drive our flockes a field to graze them. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *Descr. Carolina* 31 A Cow is grazed near as cheap as a Sheep here in England. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 181 Great numbers of cattle, and of long-wooled sheep, are grazed in the fens. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. viii. (1876) 239 Labourers who have been accustomed to graze a cow... upon a common.

5. *intr. (or absol.)* To pasture cattle.

c1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 34 Capt Philipson jun. grazed in the same place. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 21 A delicate grasse... upon which... you may graze with cattle or horse. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 79 Your petitioners, and those that graze with them, have... noe way to bring their cattell to the market. 1892 *Within Hour Lond.* xiii. 266 My own friends, who grazed on the marshes.

6. *trans.* To put cattle to feed on (grass, land, etc.); † to graze up, to exhaust by grazing.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 161 Driving on till they have grazed all up. 1707 *MORTIMER Hush.* 26 Some graze their Land till Christmas, and some longer. 1783 *JOHNSON in Baswell* 18 Apr. You may graze the ground when the trees are grown up. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. ii. 420 The young grass should not be grazed. 1880 *JEFFERIES Gl. Estate* viii. 150 A pasture field... which it was believed had been grazed for fully two hundred years.

7. *intr.* Of land: To produce grass; to serve for grazing. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1605 *BACON Ess., Building* (Arb.) 551 The Quarters to Graze, being kept Shorne, but not too neare Shorne. 1626 — *Sylva* § 600 The Ground will be like a Wood, which keepeth out the Sunne; And so continueth the Wet; Whereby it will neuer graze (to purpose) that yeare. 1649 *BLITH Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 10 The unsuitable unnaturall laying down of Land to Graze. 1707 *MORTIMER Hush.* 28 Those Lands that Graze speedily. a1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Graze*, to become covered with the growth of grass.

Hence *Grazed* (grē'zd), *pp. a.* Also *Grazer*, an animal that grazes.

1649 *BLITH Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 113 Grazed Lands. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 486 Lik'ning his Maker to the Graced Ox. 1709 J. PUTTUS *Cyder* i. 104 After them the Cackling Goose, Close-grazer, finds wherewith to ease her Want. 1866 *WHITTIE Panorama* 254 Like the crowned grazer on Euphrates' shore.

Graze (grē'z), *v. 2* Also 7 *graise*, 8 *grase*. [Of obscure etymology. The sense closely approaches that of *glaze*, *GLAZE v.* (see esp. 2 b below), of which this may possibly be an altered form due to the influence of *GRAVE v.* Prof. Skeat suggests that the word may be a transferred use of *prec.*, the sense 'to take off the grass close down to the ground' having passed into the sense 'to touch lightly in passing'; cf. 'a close shave'; also *G. grasen* 'to roll and bonnd, said of cannon-balls' (*Flügel*), and quotes. 1632 and 1642 under sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To touch (a surface) lightly in passing; esp. to roughen or abrade (the skin or a part of the body) in rubbing or brushing past. Also, to suffer slight abrasion of (a part of one's body).

1604 *SHAKS Oth.* iv. i. 279 Whose solid vertue The shot of Accident, nor dart of Chance Could neither graze, nor pierce! 1701 *COWELL's Interpr.* s.v. *Grass-Hearth*, As we still say, the Skin is grased, or slightly hurt. 1814 *SCOTT War.* ii. The bullet grazed the young lady's temple. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 51 At six o'clock our little canoe grazed the steps. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* iii. § 23 (1899) 125 Some comets... approach so close to the Sun as almost to graze its surface. 1869 *MRS. STOW Old-town Folks* xiv. (1870) 132 She fell and grazed her arm sadly.

Fig. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* xl. vii. 7 His self-love was grazed now and then. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. i. 644 The civil war had barely grazed the frontier of Devonshire. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Service of Man* 1889 xv, How nearly we grazed a fratricidal war with our American kinsfolk... dwells in all memories.

b. Said of a ray of light; *spec.* To meet (a curve) tangentially.

1839 G. BIRU *Nat. Philos.* 308 The luminous ray could only graze the surface of the medium ap. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxv. 178 The sun's... rays... grazing the summit of the mountain. 1863 *CHALLIS in Notices R. Astron. Soc.* XXIII. 235 Hitherto it has been supposed that a ray from a star... may pass through the atmosphere in a course which grazes, or is a tangent to, the interior globe.

c. To rub (oneself) against a surface in passing. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drad* iii. You, keep close to the house yourself and squeeze and graze yourself against it.

2. *intr.* To move so as to touch something lightly in passing, or so as to produce slight abrasion. † In early use, of a bullet: To ricochet.

1632 *SHAKS's Hen. V.* iv. iii. 105 (and Folio) Marke then abounding valour in our English: That being dead, like to the bullets grazing (*Quartos & 1st Folio* crasine), breake out into a second course of mischief. 1642 *FULLER Hist. & Prof. St. v.* i. 358 Those bullets which graze on the ground do most mischief to an army. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 267 An Arrow came grazing through my hair. 1723 *LEDIARD Selches* II. x. 420 The edge of the buckler... graz'd pretty hard along his arm. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) i. 222 So that the fresh breezes... may graze along the shores of Chili and Peru. 1853 *KANK Grimell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 410 Sometimes running into

a herd, or grazing against its edge. 1859 *TENNYSON Poem* 171 Faintly-venomed points Of slander, glancing here and grazing there.

b. Said of a ray of light.

a1641 Br. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 78 Then be the tops of the mountains grazed on by the beames appearing.

Hence *Grazed* (grē'zd), *pp. a.*

1890 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 7/1 A slight grazed wound over the right eye.

Graze (grē'z), *v. 3 dial.* [? Back-formation from *GRAZIER*; connexion with *F. engraisser* of like meaning seems improbable.] *trans.* and *intr.* To fatten. Also, to weigh (a specified weight) after fattening.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 To Graze, to fat. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 419 A 20 weeks' old pig will graze 7 score, and on the average they reach 20 score at 12 months' age: they have been grazed to 29 score within the 12 months. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Words.* *bk.*, Graze, 1. To fatten; to become fat—applied to cattle, but quite as much to stall-fed as to grass-fed. 2. To weigh after fattening—applied to a pig... I have a great sow I reckon will graze up pretty nigh thirty score.

Grazeable (grē'zā'bl), *a.* Also *grazable*.

[f. *GRAZE v. 1* + *-ABLE*.] That may be grazed.

1649 *BLITH Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 50 Many times in February... they are grazeable with great cattell. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 277 The water is thrown from the grazeable parts into these reed-roads.

Grazery: see *GRAZIER*.

† *Grazet* (t. *Obs.* Also 7 *gras*, *grossett*, 8 *grazet*. [? corruption of *F. grisette*, a cheap woollen stuff of grey colour.] A kind of woollen stuff.

1606 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3183/4 An Orange and Black Gressett Gown lined with Black. *Ibid.* No. 3190/4 A Gressett Mantua Gown black and white, lined with black Silk. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3701/4 Mercury Goods, viz., Estemines, Russells, Elatches, Grazetts. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) 1.222 The Grazet she wears. 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinsters* 346 Some of them [sc. stuffs] are quite lost, and thrown out of sale, such as... flowered grazetts.

Grazier (grē'zā'z). Forms: 6-8 *grasier*, (6-10) -*yar*, *grazyer*, 6-7 *grasyer*, 7- *grazier*. [f. *gras* *GRASS sb.*: see *-IER*. Quots. 1580 and 1611 seem to indicate that the word became more or less identified with the 16-17th c. *F. graissier* (f. *graisse* fat, *GREASE sb.*). Cf. *GRAZE v. 3*]

† 1. Used to render med. L. *viridarius* *VERDERER*. 1502 *Charter of Forests* in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 210 To their twoo swannmots shall com togedur our foresturs grasyers & woodwalkers.

2. One who grazes or feeds cattle for the market. 1523 *FITZHERB. Hush.* § 40 Thou grasier, that hast many shepe in thy pastures. 1564 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 52 They that are grasiers, use the hole herbe in the stede of grasse and hay. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Vn Graissier*, a grasier. 1606 *DEKKER Sev. Sinnes* ii. (Arb.) 20 Marching not like a plodding Grasyer with his Droues before him, but like a City-Captayne. 1611 *COTGR., Graissier*, .. a Grasier, or fattener of cattell. a1639 W. WHATELEY *Protophytes* ii. xxvi. (1640) 71 He brought them up... to be Grasiers, as we call them, to breed Cattell, Sheep, Oxen, Camels, Goats, and the like. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 47 A Grasier fatts his Cattell to bring them to a better Market. 1710 *SWIFT Baudis & Phil.* 118 Presently he feels His Grasier's Coat fall down his Heels. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 *Graziers*, fatters of cattell; whether their food be grass, turneps, or oilcake. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxxv, Broad-brimmed white hat, such as a wealthy grazier might wear. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. i. 1. 3 The Savage... chooses to be a grazier rather than to till the ground.

b. Proverbial and allusive uses.

a1520 *Vox Populi* 65 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 401 Grasyers and regaters, Withe to many shepemaisters, That of erable grunde make pasture, are they that be these wasters. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abs.* ii. Eij, Insatiable comorants, greedie grasiers... who hauing rakd together infinite pasture, feed all themselves, and will not sell for anie reasonable gaine. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 134 'To live like a grazier' or to turn arable land into pasture continued to be a reproach cast upon some of the great English land owners at so late a period as the 16th century.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *Grazierly a.*, pertaining to or like that of a grazier; *Grazierdom*, the realm or world of graziers.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. A ij, Thou... spendest more... then in a whole yeare thou gettest by some grasierly gentilitie thou followest. 1822 Br. HEBER in *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. p. cxi, In a respectable grazierly style, on horseback, and in a white coat. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 230 Do battle against the intrusions of Grocerdom and Grazierdom.

Grazier (grē'zā'z). Also 8 *grasery*, *grazery*. [f. *GRAZIER*: see *-ERY*.] a. The business of a grazier; the grazing of cattle. b. Grazing-ground, pasture. *rare*.

1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 288 Where the Gouverneur Adrian van der Stel had for some time a grasierly. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 31) 341 In the territory of Pasto, grasierly is a very profitable article. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 777 Grasery is the principal occupation. *Ibid.* 880 The inhabitants derive their principal subsistence from grasery. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 98 Sedulously attending to agriculture, grasery, and even to mining. c1843 *CARLYLE Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1893) 58 Fishing, fowling, grasery and peaceable cutting of peat.

Grazing (grē'zā'z), *obl. sb. 1* [f. *GRAZE v. 1* + *-ING*.]

1. The action of *GRAZE v. 1*; pasturing.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 210/2 Gresynge, of beestys fedynge, *pastura*. a1520 *Vox Populi* 41 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 401/1 Suche and suche, That of late are made riche, Have to, to, myche by grasyng and regratinge. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Le Roy's Interch. Course of Things* 284, There is no doubt but that pasturage, grasing, and shepheardrie, were before husbandrie and tillage. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 19 The Laplanders live by hunting and grasing. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xix, The mode of grazing in Romney Marsh and East Kent. 1869 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 275 [Where] be may watch his Alderneys at their quiet grazing.

† b. *fig.* in *phr.* to send a grazing, etc. = to send to grass, etc. (see *GRASS sb. 1*, 5 b). *Obs.*

1533 *MORE Apol.* xxxvi. Wks. 901/2 Hys remembrance was good inough, saue that it went about in grasing till it was beaten home. a1632 J. TAYLOR *God's Judgm.* ii. iv. (1642) 53 Being tyred with his new Peere, he turned her off to grasing. 1688 *KENNET in Magd. Coll. (O. H. S.)* 258 The several counties whither we were sent a grazing. 1693 *Humours of Town* 23 The young Cully sends him out a-grazing like Nebuchadnezzar, with scarce a Shirt to his back.

2. Grazing-ground, pasture-land, pasture.

1517 *Domesday Incol.* (1897) I. 220 Wber there was ij plowys were occupyd, now yt ys returned to pasteur and grasyng. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 181 They doo feede them commonly in the fieldes of rice, for that they have no other grasinges. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 295/1 Having... taken grasinges south for the cattle. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* i, The grazings on which their grandsires fed their flocks and herds. 1893 *LYOEKKER Horns & Hoofs* 147 In open plains, where there is good grazing.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grazing country*, *ground*, *land*, *rights*; *grazing-like* *adj.*; *grazing* *guard*, a guard placed over the cattle of an army whilst grazing.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 595 If the Ground be Grazing Ground. 1707 *MORTIMER Hush.* 13 A second sort of grazing Ground. 1825 J. BATMAN in *Cornwallis New World* (1859) I. 404 The same open, grazing-like land is every where seen. 1867 *SHILLES Huguenot Eng. Pref.* (1880) 6 Down to a comparatively recent period, [England] was a great grazing country. 1890 *ROSE BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 254 Their owners commenced to grumble if the Rainbow cattle fed over their grazing rights. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Dec. 4/2 Captain Borrow and Sir John Willoughby... galloped out of laager... and headed them off back to the grazing guard.

Grazing, *obl. sb. 2* [f. *GRAZE v. 2* + *-ING*.] The action of *GRAZE v. 2*; the touching or rubbing of a surface in passing so as to turn it up or roughen it; abrasion.

a1693 *LUDLOW Mem.* (1698) I. 59 With the grazing of a Bullet upon the Face of one of the Servants. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 77 1 By the lucky grazing of a bullet on the Roll of his Stocking.

Grazing (grē'zā'z), *pp. a. 1* [f. *GRAZE v. 1* + *-ING*.] That grazes. a. Of an animal: That feeds on growing grass.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vii. 13 Whites he had keeping of his grasing steed. 1725 *Pope Odes* xvi. 600 The grazing ox and the proudly grazing Hind from grazing kine. 1880 *MURHEAD Galus Digest* 632 He who... killed another man's slave or grazing quadruped.

b. That keeps cattle at grass. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 5 Great part of the lands... are held by the Farmers, Cowkeepers, and Grazing-Butchers.

Grazing, *pp. a. 2* [f. *GRAZE v. 2* + *-ING*.] That grazes; that touches or rubs lightly in passing or moving; abradng.

c1693 *Ad Populum Phaleræ* i. 65 More dangerous than grazing Ball that flew. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Forts* (1851) 148 An oblique direction should be given to the loop-holes... to obtain a grazing fire. 1842 *TENNYSON St. Son. Sign.* 125 A grazing iron collar grinds my neck. 1872-4 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. When the trajectory is low and nearly parallel to the ground, and when the projectile strikes the object... at a less angle than 10°, this is termed grazing fire. 1881 *LD. RAYLEIGH in Nature* XXV. 64 By giving the light a more nearly grazing emergence.

Hence *Grazingly adv.*, so as to graze.

1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 710 The course of any comet may well chance to be so directed as to carry it straight towards the very centre of the sun, instead of passing grazingly by his orb as did the comet of 1843.

Gro, variant of *GREB*.

† *Greable*, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *greable* (1207 in Godef.), f. *greer* to approve of, grant, consent to, please: see *GREE v.* and *-ABLE*.] = *AGREEABLE*, in various senses; fitting, accordant, compliant, pleasing, etc.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 112 The greable gardoun for al opin scauldries. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. vi, A certayne hour... To our intent that shalle most greable. 1463 *ASHBY Prisoner's Refl.* 104 Poems (E.E.T.S.) 4 To chaung my lyf to god greable. c1500 *Melusine* xxxix. 305 They were greable that he should be professed monk. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* vii. 15, I therto had not ben greable. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 201 To se howe greable we are of one mynde. 1528 *LYONSAY Dreame* Epistle 18 Tyll sic ane Prince to be so greabyll! 1548 *UDALL*, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 26 And howe is it likely and greable all duelles beyng ennyemies of men. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Pelexandre* i. 14, I know not what greable and pleasant fantasie.

Hence † *Greably adv.*, agreeably.

a1555 *HOLLAND Heulard* lxxvi, The Pape begynnys the grace, as greably ganit. c1500 *Partenay* 1543 Honestly was don The mariage And weddyng greably. *Greand*, *obs. form* of *GREED*.

† **Greade**. *Obs.* Also 4 grede. [OE. *græda*, wk. masc.] Bosom, lap.

c897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* xiii. 77 Da ðe berað on hira greadum ða a libbendam fatu. c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 23 He... geseah feorran abraham & lazarus on his greadan. 13. K. *Alis.* 187 He dronk of that wyn rede, The coppe he putte undur his grede. *Ibid.* 1196. 13. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1802 And whan... the bichele lith in thi grede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 196 Ac þe wyse zayþ þet me do þe elmesse in-to þe grede of þe poure.

Greade, variant of GREDE sb. and v. *Obs.*

Greadly, variant of GRADELY a. and adv.

Greadye, **Gread**, *obs.* forms of GREEDY, GRIEF.

Greakishe, *obs.* form of GREEKISH.

Greal, variant of GRAIL sb.²

Greane, *obs.* form of GREEN.

Grease (*grīs*), sb. Forms: 3-5 grece, 4 grees(s), 4-5 grese, greese, greoce, (4 greis, -ys, 5 gris, gresse, gres, 6 gress, 7 greesse), 6-7 greace, 6- grease. See also CREESEH. [a. OF. *graisse*, *graisse*, *grese*, *craisse*, *creisse*, *crese* (mod. F. *graisse*) = Pg. *graxica*, It. *grascia*:—popular L. **crassia*, f. *crassus* (F. *gras*) adj., fat; cf. the synonymous Sp. *grasa*, It. *grassa*, which represent the fem. of the adj.]

† 1. The fat part of the body of an animal; also, corpulence, fatness. *Obs.*

a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvi. 11 Bestis þat waxis iolife when þai are ful of grece. 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. v. liii. (1495) 173 The marowe of the bones is lyke to fatnesse in-to to greys. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 383 Polidarius was... Full grece in the gripple, all of grece hogge. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxlii. (1869) 59 Thou art to fat and haste to michen grece vnder the wynges. 1547 R. *COPLAND Guydon's Quest.* Chirurg. Cij. How many maners of grece he there? Answer. Two. The one is without fowles here to the skyne, & that properly is called adeps or fatness. And ye other is inward & nyghe to the bely, & properly is called auxunge or fat grece. 1638 F. *JUNUS Paint. of Ancients* 246 Every Artificer must know... that he likewise must lose some grece and part with his grosse humors if ever he meaneeth to be strong. 1672 *MARVELL Recl. Transp.* i. 123 So he might take down our Grease and Luxury, and keep the English courage in breath and exercise.

b. Chiefly in *Hunting*. The fat of a boar, hare, hart, etc. In the time or season of grease: when the game is fat and fit to kill. In grease, in prime or pride of grease: fat and fit for killing; also transf. of a hawk or horse. *Deer, goose, hart* (see HART 1 b), *hen, etc. of grease*: a fat deer, goose, etc. c1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 64 Whan Harald or þe kyng wild com pider eftsons In þe tyme of g[r]eise, to tak þam venyson. 1a1400 *Morte Arth.* 658 That nane werreye my wyldre, hotte Waynour hir seluene, And þat in þe sesone whene grece es assignyde. c1440 *Ipomydon* (ed. Köhling) 3571 A noble dere off grece. c1460 J. *RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 409 Capon & hen of hawt grece þus wold þey be dight. 1513 *Bk. Ruyneing in Babes Bk.* 27a Capon or henne of grece. 1596 *TURBERV. Venerie* 217, I have termed their fatte grece and so is it to be called of all heastes which praye. 1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 311 Foundering cometh when a Horse is heated, being in his grease and very fat. 1610 *GUILMIN Heraldry* iii. xiv. (1660) 166 The fat of a Boare and Hare is termed Grease. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1642) 42 When she [your Hawke] is in the prime of her grease, the least heat she can take is all too much. 1667 *DYDEN & NEWCASTLE Sir M. Mar-arl* iv. i. D.'s Wks. 1883 III. 56 Crammed capons, pea-hens, chickens in the grease. 1678 *RAY Willingby's Ornith.* App. 109 There is a scurvy quality in some Hawks proceeding from pride of grease, or being high kept. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hounds*, For entering the Hound at a Hart or Buck, let him [sc. the Hart or Buck] be in prime of Grease. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xii. The roe... never being in what is called pride of grease, he is also never out of season. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 509 The barts are 'in grease' from August to the middle of October.

† c. Short for *hart or deer of grease* (see 1 b). *Obs.* c1440 *Ipomydon* (Köhling) 370 Tomorrow... Loke ye be all redy dight... In the forest to take my grece.

d. Phrases (chiefly fig.), as to chafe, fret, fry, melt, stew, sweat in one's own grease (cf. FRY v. 1 3). To melt one's grease: to exhaust one's strength by violent efforts

13. -1684 (see FRY v. 1 3). a1569 *KINGESMILL Man's Est.* 13. (1580) 41 Must we nedes be still sweating in the grece of our own fleshy wickednesse? 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. 1. 69 Till the wicked fry of lust have melted him in his owne grece. 1608 *ARMIN Nest Ninn.* (1880) 59 There hee sat fretting in his owne grece. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. iv. xv. (1665) 1. 181 The adventurous Earl Henry of Oxford... was set upon a desperate Duke, when he melted his grease, and so... died. 1667 *TUKE Adv. Five Hours* i. in *Anc. Brit. Drama* III. 415/7 They they stey in their own grece till mornig. 1717. R. *Head & Gold. Arrow* in *Child Ballads* (1888) III. 224/2 So we'll leave him chafing in his grease. 1838 *SOUTHEY Doctor* cxlv. V. 96 The day was exceedingly hot, and... Rubio's horse was overheated, and, as the phrase was, melted his grease.

2. The melted or rendered fat of animals, esp. when it is in a soft state: often with a qualifying sb., specifying the kind of fat, as *beard's grease*, *GOOSE-GREASE*, *ruined's grease*, etc.; † *white grease*, *lard*. Hence, by extension, oily or fatty matter in general, esp. such as is used as a lubricant.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 129/25 Pat fuyr was imaud of col and grece. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 8485 Hii... wilde fur wip pich & grece wip gines in caste. 13. *Coer de L.* 1552 Talwgb and grece mengo also. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 63 Egges yfryd with grece. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Gode brothe with wyte grece thou noyt forsake. c1430

Two Cookery-bks. 8 Take oynyns, and schrede hem... an frye in a panne of fayre grece. 1523 *FITZHERB. Hush.* § 43 Let thy terre be medled with oyle, goose grece, or capons grece. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 62 b, Annoynt... with... some of the greases spoken of before. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 16 They delight to... make their skin glister with grease and char-col beat together. 1678 *Massacre Irel.* 6 One fat man they murdered and made Candles of his grease. 1783 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 28 Apr., They... extract a grease from them (bones) for greasing wheels. 1816 J. *SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 821 heading, Taking grease out of paper. 1825 J. *NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 192 Causing the piston-rod to work through a close collar stuffed with hemp and grease. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 215/2 The expenditure for lubricating oils, waste, and greases alone amounts to more than \$150,000 per annum.

b. in various expressions, with reference to the qualities of grease, as oiliness, combustibility, etc. 1690 *St. Metr. Ps.* cxix. 70 As fat as grease they he. 1843 *HALBURTON Attaché* II. xii. 211 As slick as grease. 1860 *SALA Looking at Life* 147 His goods assuming away from him like grease in fire.

† c. A salve (for the scab in sheep). *Obs.* 1523 *FITZHERB. Hush.* § 44 Those that be wasshen, will not take scabbie after (if they have sufficient meate) for that is the beste grease that is to a shepe, to grease hym in the mouthe with good meate.

d. dial. Rancid or inferior butter.

1788 W. *MARSHALL Yorksh.* II. 106 The firsts and seconds [of butter] go to the London market, the 'grease' to the woollen-manufactory in the west of Yorkshire. *Ibid.* 333 Grease, rancid butter, of the lowest degree.

3. A disease which attacks the heels of a horse (see quot. 1865).

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 898/4 A Chesnut coloured Horse... his grease fain into his Legs. *Ibid.* 962/4 One black Gelding... the Grece in his Heels behind of both Feet. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 172 There are some gummy-leg'd Horse very apt to the Grease and Scratches. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 2 What farriers term the grease in the heels of horses. 1865 *VOUAT Horse v.* (1872) 354 Grease is a specific inflammation of the sebaceous follicles of the skin of the heels... followed by an increased morbid secretion.

4. The oily matter in wool; also, wool before it is cleansed of this. In the grease: that has not been cleansed after shearing.

1835 *URR Philos. Manuf.* 98 Shreds of flannel which having been freed from grease by washing, are readily moistened. 1886 *HARRIS Techn. Fire Insur.* Wool 'in the grease', that is, in the fleece, as it is taken from the sheep. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 7/4 Merino wools in the grease. 1898 *Johannesburg Star* 19 Mar. 1/2 The Colonial wool auction was opened on Tuesday... Grease showed a farthing advance on last sales rates.

5. slang and dial. (See GREASE v. 4.) a. Money given as a bribe. b. Flattery, wheedling, 'soft sawder'.

1823 J. *BEE Dict. of Turf Grease*, a bonus given to promote the cause of anyone. 1877 N. W. *Line. Gloss.* Grease, flattery. 'I should like him a vast sight better if he hed n't so much of his grease.'

6. attrib. and Comb., as grease-maker, -mark; grease-sodden, -spotted adjs.; grease bird, a name for the Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*); grease-box = grease-pot; also grease axle box (see quot.); grease-bush = grease-wood; grease-cock, cup, a cock or cup by means of which machinery is supplied with grease; † grease-fallen a., affected with 'grease' (sense 3); grease-fish = candle-fish (see CANDLE sb. 7); † grease-grown a., grown greasy or fat; † grease-heels = sense 3; grease-horn, a horn in which grease is carried for lubricating purposes; hence fig. (dial.), a flatterer; grease-jack, 'an apparatus for improving the finish of leather' (*Cent. Dict.*); grease-man, one employed to grease machinery; † grease-molten a. (see quot.); grease mould (see quot.); grease-paint, a composition used by actors in painting their faces; grease-patch, a piece of greased cloth in which the bullets of some kinds of rifles were wrapped (see PATCH sb.); grease-pot, a vessel containing grease for lubricating, etc.; spec. in *Archery* and in *Tin-plating* (see quots.); grease-pox, the disease produced by inoculation from the 'grease' (see 3) of a horse's heels; grease-season, -time, the period when the deer are 'in grease'; grease-spot, a spot of grease (on clothes, etc.); slang (see quot. 1860); grease-trap, an appliance for catching grease in a drain (cf. fat-trap, FAT sb. 2 c); grease-wood, a name for various stunted and prickly chenopodiaceous shrubs, of the genera *Sarcobatus*, *Atriplex*, etc., which contain oil and are found in dry alkaline valleys of the western U.S.

1892 W. *PIKE North. Canada* 123 The Whisky Jack... In the mountains of British Columbia he is the Hudson's Bay bird or 'grease bird'. 1866 *FORB Archery* vii. 46 The 'grease box' is generally made of wood, horn, or ivory. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* s.v. *Axle-Box*, Axle boxes are called oil axle boxes, or grease axle boxes, as they are constructed for using one or the other lubricant. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 5 The valleys [are covered] with 'grease-bush and sage. 1839 R. S. *ROBINSON Naut. Steam Eng.* 155 The instrument is then fixed in the 'grease cock of the cylinder. *Ibid.* 37 Its upper surface forms a 'grease cup, where melted tallow, or oil, is kept constantly lubricating the piston. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2386/4 A dark brown

Gelding... a little 'grease-fallen. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 487/4 The furter Foot behind Grease fallen. 1a1400 *Morte Arth.* 1101 'Greese grovne as a galle. 1753 *BARTLEY Gentl. Farriery* xxi. 190 An alternative for surteits, molten grease, hide-bound, 'grease-heels, &c. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 32 The tooles that mowers are to have with them, are sythe, shafte, ... and 'grease-horne. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* vii. A grease-horn for his scythe. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* A Greasehorn, a flatterer. 1857 C. *BRONTE Professor* I. v. 76 Smooth-faced snivelling greasehorn! 1862 *MAYNEV Lond. Labour* IV. 13 Soap Boilers and 'Grease Makers. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 403/2 Lever men, engineers, and 'greasemen' had rushed up from the engine-room. 1885 *MABEL COLLINS Prettiest Woman* vii. These walls... bore the 'grease-marks of ages. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Keisley), 'Grease-molten, a Distemper in a Horse, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding, or Labour. 1882 J. *SMITH Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 185 Tallow stores are often infested with a microscopic fungus, known as 'Grease Mould' (*Mucorini phycomyces*). 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 3/1 He only used such materials as [are] in every actor's make-up box—'grease-paint, rouge, lining-pencil, and powder. 1887 *W. HILKES'S Al. manack* 542/1 The 'grease patch was discontinued with the adoption of the Minie rifle. 1801 T. *ROBERTS Eng. Bowman* 289 'Grease-pot, a small box... containing the composition used in lubricating the fingers of the shooting-glove. 1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 1253 (*Tin-plate*) A range of rectangular cast-iron pots is set over a fire-flue... The first... is the tin-pot;... the third is the grease-pot. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 356 'Grease-pox seems to have succeeded as well as small-pox. a1562 G. *CAVENISH Wolsey* (1893) 137 His hyghnes rode in his progresse, with Mistresse Anne Boleyn in his company, all the 'grece season. 1883 *ANNIE THOMAS Mod. Housewife* 126 A mere 'grease-sodden mass. 1839 *URR Dom. Econ.* IV. 214 'Grease-spots may be removed from woollen cloths by [etc.]. 1843 *HALBURTON Attaché* II. viii. 143 If you was to look at me with a ship's glass you wouldn't see a grease spot of it in me. 1860 *Slang Dict.*, Grease-spot, a minute remnant, the only distinguishable remains of an antagonist after a terrific contest. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jnrl.* (1825) 346 His inexpressibles... were napless, 'grease-spotted, and ventilated at the knees. a1562 G. *CAVENISH Wolsey* (1893) 211 My lord continued at Southwell until the latter end of 'grease time. 1884 G. E. *WARRING in Century Mag.* Dec. 264/2 There have been invented various forms of 'grease-trap. 1891 *MAYNE REIN Slang* 180. xl. 81 A plain covered... artemisia and clumps of wildcress 'grease-wood. 1883 W. *BISHOP in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 302/5 The 'grease-wood' is a large bush which is said to burn just as well green as dry.

Grease (*grīz*, *grīs*), v. Forms: 4 greose, 5 grece, greesse, 6 grese, greoce, 7 greaze, 6- grease. [f. prec. Cf. F. *graisser* (1539 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*)]

1. trans. To smear or anoint with grease.

c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 237 Pe feendys greycyd here lypes wyth here oynemyns... & panne þe folk langedyl. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arth.) 46 Reynard thenne dyd grece his shoes... and dyd hem on. c1500 *Melusine* xxi. 141 Flaxe greycyd with oyle and mixtyngoun with brymstone. 1618 *Barneswell's Apol.* D 3 b. By Gods grace. [note] Which lies in your booties, after the kitchen-wench hath greased them. 1662 J. *DAVIES in Mandelstam's Trav.* 255 Their hair... grows not much, though they grease it perpetually. 1675 *WHEATLEY Country Wife* iii. 1. A confessor! just such a confessor as he that, by forbidding a silly hostler to grease the horse's teeth, taught him to do't. 1853 *SOYEK Pantroph.* 178 Grease well the inside of a dish.

b. To make greasy, to soil with grease or fat. a1613 *OVERBURN Chaucer. Pynny Clarke* Wks. (1866) 113 He... greases his breeches extremely with feeding without a napkin. 1628 *GAGE West Ind.* iv. 14 In daily greazing his white habit with handling his fat Gammons of Bacon. 1704 *SWIFT T. T. 2* 7. 144 A Treatise... never to be thumb'd or greas'd by Students. 1873 J. *RICHARDS Woodworking Factories* 68 If the bearings have to be oiled in the usual manner, the belt is sure to become greased by the waste oil. 1893 'O'. [*Couch*] *Delect. Duchy* 66 A still black pool, greased with odds.

2. To apply a salve of tallow and tar to (sheep). Also absol.

c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 439 Pe bridde offiss þat fallip to persouns is to greese þe scabbid sheep. 1401 *Arrian Dav's Reply in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 63 Go, greese a sheep under the tail. 1523 *FREZHEB. Hush.* § 40 And than let the shepherde go belte, greese, and handel all those that he hath drawn. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Before which time, we cannot conveniently grease our lambs. *Ibid.*, Yow are to see the weather sette at a certane before yow beginne to grease.

3. To lubricate with grease.

1462 in *Brit. Mag.* (1834) VI. 263 Hys Fellowes schall greese ye bellys and Fynde grease therto. 1530 *PALSGR.* 574/2 He greaseth his carte to make it go the better. 1598 *BARTT Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 To annoynt and grease the axletrees of the carriages. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 439 The carriage bowls along and all are pleased, If Tom be sober, and the wheels well greased. 1851 D. *JERROLD St. Giles* xxii. 219 Silently went the window up... as though greased by some witch. 1885 *SIR A. L. SMITH in Law Times* LXXIX. 331/2 To keep the machinery greased.

b. transf. To make to run easily. 1883 R. *HALDANE Workshop Rec.* Ser. ii. 165 Confectionary... Spinning... Boil clarified syrup to 'caramel'. The moment it is at crack, add a little acid to 'grease' it.

4. fig. a. With direct reference to the literal senses. Phr. To grease the wheels (fig.): to make things run smoothly; to provide the entertainment, pay the expenses.

c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 260 As a carte-qweel, drye & vngreacyd, cryeth lowest of opere qweyls; So, þou drye & noyt greycyd wyth grece gruchyys lowest. 1575 *GASCOIGNE David's Salut.* to *Elizabeth* 33 Poses 28) She greazde this guest with saue of Sorcery. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 195 Ingrateful man with Licourish draughts And Meeles Vnctious, greases his pure mind, That from it all Consideration slips. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii. ix. 4 To-day, the

wheels are greased by your humble servant. 1857 Sir A. H. ELTON *Below the Surface* (1860) 327 The party I mean is a glutton for money, but I will do my best with him. I think a hundred pounds.. would grease his wheels.

b. To ply with money, to bribe; also, † to enrich; orig. in phrases to grease (a person's) hand or palm, † to grease (a person) in the hands, palm, fist. (Cf. F. *graisser la palte à quelqu'un*.)

1526 SKELTON *Magny*. 438 Wyth golde and grotes they grease my hande. 1528 ROY & BARLOWE *Rede me* (Arb.) 54 With rewards they must hym grease. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxviii. (1878) 150 How husbandrie easeth, to huswiferie pleasest, And manie purse greaseth with silver and gold. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv.* Osor. 400b, Ye shavelinges .. dare not abide to be greaced in the handes. 1592 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1612) 20 The Pope and Popelings shall not grease themselves With gold and groates. 1648 MITTON *Tenure Kings* 6 While pluralities greas'd them thick and deepe. 1652 WOOD *Life Aug.* (O. H. S.) I. 178 His engineer was greased in the fist. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 249, I greas'd the Goaler.. with three Pieces of Eight. 1807 'CERVANTES HOGG' *Rising Sun* III. 42 You would imply that, if we were greased in the palm, we should, like them, be ready to turn a courtier. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 294 In Persia, justice, though at times very blind, is never slow unless her palm is greased.

c. † To gull, cheat (obs.). Also dial., to flatter, wheedle.

1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* iv. ii, Am I greas'd once again? a 1625 — *Mad Lover* v. iv, So; you are greas'd, I hope. (Aside.) 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iv. iii, She's finely greased! 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Grease, to flatter; to fawn upon.

5. To canse (a horse) to become affected with 'grease'. Also intr. of a horse: To become so affected.

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Imbr.* (1756) I. 341 More Horses are greased by bad looking to, than by hard Riding. *Ibid.*, I have had but one [boy] that could truly be said to be so careful, that you could not grease one [horse] whilst under his care. *Ibid.* 345 They would grease and scratch sooner before than behind. a 1845 HOOO *T. of Trumpet* iv, The wishes that Witches utter Can.. Grease horses' heels.

Grease, obs. form of GRAZE v.1

Greased (grīzd, grīst), ppl. a. [f. GREASE v. + -ED.]

1. Smeared, anointed, or lubricated with grease. *Greased pole* = greasy pole (see GREASY a. g). Phr. *As quick as, or like, greased lightning* (colloq.); used to denote extreme quickness of movement.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garneshe* ii. 5 (Your) lothesum lere to loke on, lyke a gresyd bote dothe schyne. 1552 HULOET, Greased or dressed with grease, or fat, *gultatus*. Greased or anointed with grease, *unctus*. 1667 DAMIER *Voy.* (1702) I. 537 They rub Soot over the greased parts. 1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 273 Grease the cylinder by turning it against a greased leather. 1833 *Boylan, Lincoln, etc. Herald* 13 Jan. 3/6 He spoke as quick as 'greased lightning'. 1849 D. CAIRN *Life: Chem.* 73 The mouth of the bottle is secured by a greased stopper. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* xiii. (1894) 206 Others .. put it [mountaineering] on a level with the passion for climbing greased poles. 1880 MALLESON *Jud. Mutiny* III. 470 Sir John Lawrence arrived at the conclusion that the mutiny was due to the greased cartridges, and to the greased cartridges only.

b. fig. Bribed.

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iii. (1697) 444 Envy not the Store Of the greas'd Advocate, that grinds the Poor.

c. (See quot. Cf. GREASE sb. 4.)

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* iii. vii. II. 1025 The hides were found to be in a state of incipient putrefaction..; they were all, as it is termed 'greased', the hair coming off in the fingers of those who handled them.

2. Of a horse: Affected with 'grease'.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4695/4 A .. Gelding .. lately greas'd in the .. Feet. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 583/4 The.. Preparation of Antimony.. cures Greased Heels. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. x. (1760) 43 His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greas'd. 1785 BEWICK *Waiting for Death* in A. Dobson *Bewick & Pupils* ix. 125 Becoming greased, spavined, [etc.], he was judged to be only fit for the dogs.

Greaser (grīzai, grīzai). [f. GREASE v. + -ER.]

1. † a. One who greases (sheep). b. One who cleans and lubricates machinery, etc. with grease.

1641 *BEST FARM. Bk.* (Surtees) 30 Wee provide usually sixe or seven greasers; and they will grease .. sixe lambs a day. 1832 *Examiner* 168/2 The sinecure place of greaser to the King's state-carriage wheels. 1883 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 169 The train is accompanied by a staff of .. greasers who keep a vigilant watch on each side of it. 1890 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 17 July, The head firemen [in steamers] are called 'greasers', and they oil and clean the machinery. 1899 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 3/4 The nine men .. are all said to be firemen or greasers.

2. U.S. slang. 'A native Mexican or native Spanish American: originally applied contemptuously by Americans in the south-western United States to the Mexicans' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1849 RUXTON *Life Far West* 4 The Greasers payed for Bent's scalp, they tell me. Note, The Mexicans are called 'Spaniards' or 'Greasers' (from their greasy appearance) by the Western people. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* vi. 123, I thought .. them not worse than the average Californian greaser. 1883 B. HART *Carquinez Woods* vii. 154 note, *Greasers*—Californian slang for a mixed race of Mexicans and Indians.

attrib. 1855 FRANK *MARRIAT Mount. & Mole Hill* xiv. 263 The term 'greaser' camp' as applied to a Mexican encampment is truthfully suggestive of the filth and squalor the passing traveller will observe there. 1888 *Century Mag.* Oct. 826 The cowboys .. fairly stormed the 'Greaser'—that is, Mexican—village.

Greasily (grīzili, grīsili). adv. Also 6 greasely. [f. GREASY + -LY.] In a greasy manner; with or as with grease; so as to grease; fig. unctuously; † indecently (quot. 1588; cf. F. *parler gras*).

1588 SHAKS. L. L. IV. i. 139 You talke greasely, your lips grow fowle. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* i. He hath followed your court.. from place to place.. as faithfully as your spits and your dripping-pans have done, and almost as greasely. 1642 MORE *Song of Soul* l. ii. lxxvii, His sweaty neck did shine right greasely. 1868 LERS. *Mid. Age* 74 A hoary reprobate .. having professed some penitence in the last hours of life.. was greasely held forth from a certain pulpit as a noble Christian character.

Greasiness (grīzi-, grīsines). [f. GREASY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being greasy; fattiness; oiliness; unctuousness. With pl. A greasy or fatty article.

1552 HULOET, Greasiness, or spottes of grease, or filthynes, *squalor*. 1658 A. FOX *Wuris' Surg.* ii. xx. 131 These [knees] ought not at all to be anointed, much less must any greasiness or moisture come to it. 1669 BOYLE *Absol. Rest in Bodies* 20 Upon the most of these stones after they are cut, there appears always to be a kind of greasiness or unctuousity. 1801 ANNA SEWARD *Letl.* lxxiii. (1811) V. 408 The slippery greasiness of a damp day keeps me within doors. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 297 This substance .. will, through its greasiness, indispose the glass from taking the colour properly. 1845 BUON *Dis. Liver* 230 Greasiness of the skin. 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Social Departure* 184 Split fish and unimaginable greasinesses to eat.

Greasing (grīzin, grīsin), vbl. sb. [f. GREASE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb. GREASE.

1. a. Smearing, anointing, lubricating, etc. with grease. In Protestant literature of the 16th c. often used contemptuously for 'anointing', as practised by Roman Catholics.

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 210/2 Gresynge, or a-noyntynge (P. with grece), *saginato*. 1560 1st *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* xvi. (1836) 82 The clipping of their crownes, the greasing of their fingers [etc.]. 1574 J. STURLEY *tr. Bale's Paganat Popes* Ep. Rdr. *biv, How can that foundation stand which is made of earth and claye.. Popes miters.. annoyntings and greazings, blessings [etc.]. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Untura*, greasing, anointing, *unctio*. 1641 *BEST FARM. Bk.* (Surtees) 29 For Greasinge of Lambes. Soe soone as harvest is done and past, wee beginne to looke after greasinge of our hogges. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 183 The Greasing themselves .. with .. Bears Grease. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *Life E. Europe* 175 The greasing and twiddling and twirling of their moustaches.

b. fig. The action of bribing, in phr. a greasing of palms. Also an instance of this, a bribe.

c 1661 MARQ. ARGYLE *Will in Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/1, I take all their Lands, Estates, and whatever Scotland is worth, not to be worth a Stut, much less the Overplus of a Greasing. 1897 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. ii. 32 Certain columns .. might, by good management, and certain greasing of certain palms, be acquired at no very great cost.

c. (See quot. and cf. GREASED ppl. a. I c.)

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* iii. vii. II. 1025 This greasing [of hides] is a partial fermentation.

2. concr. Grease (for lubrication).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135 Barrels to cary .. greasing for the axeltrees.

3. = GREASE sb. 3. ? Obs.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 205 Those dropsical tumors of horses legs, which our ferrisers call greasing.

† Greas'ling. Obs. rare-1. [f. GREASE v. + -ING. Cf. *shavelling*.] A contemptuous term for a Roman Catholic priest. (See prec. 1 n.)

1833 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxx. 426 Ye Pope .. attributing it to his owne clergie, as he termeth them, y^e is to wit to y^e stinking rabble of his pishorn greasings.

Greasy (grīzi, grīsī), a. Forms: 6 gresy, 6-8 greasie, 7 greazie, -y, (greeczy), (9 greecy), 7- greasy. [f. GREASE sb. 4 + -Y.]

1. Smeared, covered, or soiled with grease; foul with grease. Often said of persons or their clothes.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Upplandysyn.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxviii, Gresy lippes & slimy bearde. 1515 *Cocke Lorrell's B.* 2 His hoggen gresy upon his thyes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 92 Ram'd me in with foule Stockings, greasie Napkins [etc.]. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* i. (1680) 61 An old gray, greazy hat. 1790 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 21 A Fat Greasie Porter. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archil.* II. 108/1 If the glass be perfectly clean and not greasie. 1867 MISS BRADDOCK *Run to Earth* i. i. 2 The paper on the walls was dark and greasy with age. 1890 HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Insur. Chem.*, Greasy waste, Greasy matter (such as cotton and other oily material, and oily rags). 1892 *Speaker* 30 July 141/2 Little children who make themselves greasy with roast turkey at Christmas.

b. as a contemptuous or abusive epithet.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garneshe* iii. 35 Wherto xulde I wyght Of soche a gresy knyght? 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. ii. i. 55, I quoth Iaque, Sweepe on you fat and greazie Citizens. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. Concl. (1857) 279 Not Epicurus, nor Aristippus .. but would shut his school doors against such greasy sophisters. 1792 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 38 Ye ugly, greasy, grinin' tyke. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. gr. 1 I do wonder what sich great, nasty, good-for-nothin'—greasy—snappish .. Come, come, our major—none o' that.

† 2. Anointed or 'smeared' with 'grease' or chrism. (A contemptuous term applied to R. C. priests in reference to unction.) Obs.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. II. iv, Thus for lokers sake the gresy canonistes noselt the peple in Idolatry. 1579 FULKE *Herskin* Parl. 118 That greasie order of shavelings. 1583 STURDES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 70 He [the Pope], being

a greasie priest, and smered prelate, hath no more authority than other oiled shavelings haue.

3. Composed of or containing grease; in the nature of grease. Of food: Containing a disproportionate quantity of grease. † Greasy stomach (? nonce-use): an appetite for oily food.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. (1599) 16 Her greasie Chrisme which hee doubteth not to prefferre before Baptisme. 1621 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch.* 40 Oyle and all greasie things are light, and therefore swimme above, and burne. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Tran.* 211 [Dodos] are reputed of more for wonder then food, greasie stomacks may reeke after them. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 77 The Papacy may content themselves with their Chrisme, or greasie unction. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 44 The greasy bituminous particles raised from the sea. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, Thy greasy ointment will hiss as it drops upon the wound. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 922 The fixed oil.. gave a greasy stain to paper. 1840 HOOO *Up Rhine* 216 When a German dish is not sour it is sure to be greasy. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 296 The native mode of cookery is extravagant, and possibly a little greasy. 1897 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 159 The .. greasie reliques Of her ore-eaten faith.

4. Of wool: Containing a natural grease (see GREASE sb. 4); used spec. of wool before it has been cleansed of this. Also of flannel.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iii. ii. 55 We are still bandling our Ewes, and their Fels you know are greasie. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 177 See that they [sheep].. have a soft, greasie, well curled close Wool. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. i, She would not keep herself in a constant wet with greasy flannel. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 242/1 The specifications of the state of the wool, i.e. whether 'greasy' or 'soured'.

b. absol. as sb. 'Greasy' wool.

1883 *Times* 25 May 11 Western Cape lambs' wool and some descriptions of Natal greasies. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 7/3 Good deep combing greasys .. have shown less decline.

5. Of a horse: Affected with the 'grease'.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3741/4 A Sorrel Mare .. subject to greasy Heels. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 55 Still and greasy horses. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 226 It is a disgrace for any steward.. to allow his horses to become greasy.

6. Having the appearance or 'feel' of containing or being covered with grease.

1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 241 Greasy clammy Stone. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 41 As to the Feel, we may distinguish those that are rough, smooth, or greasy. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 92 The chalk is .. very splintery and greasy. 1866 HENSLow *Bot. Dict.*, Greasy, where the surface feels as though it were rubbed with grease. 18.. *Gilder's Manual* 88 (Cent.) Shows the presence of mercury or a bad deposit prevent the [burnishing] tool from producing a bright surface [in electroplating], the object is said to be greasy.

b. Of a road, etc.: Slippery or slimy with mud or moisture.

1802 [implied in GREASINESS]. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miserics Hum.* *Life* (1826) ii. viii, When the ground is what the vulgar call greasy. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Dor. Streets* ii, Just enough damp gently stealing down to make the pavement greasy. 1866 G. MORGAN in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 293/1 The rails about stations generally being what is termed 'greasy'. 1894 *Astley* 50 *Years Life* II. 83 The ground was very greasy and slippery.

c. dial. (See quot. 1878.)

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* i. 16r Whose nice Scent O'er greasy Fallows, and frequented Road, Can pick the dubious Way. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 Greasy, foul, grassy; spoken of fallows or other plowed grounds.

d. Of the weather or the sky: 'Thick', 'dirty'. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., The sky is greasy. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 86 The harder, more 'greasy', rolled, tufted, or ragged [clouds look]—the stronger the coming wind will prove.

7. Filthy, obscene, low; esp. of language.

1588 [implied in GREASILY]. 1598 MARSTON *Sea Villainie* i. iii. 79 Chaste cells, when greasie Aretine For his rank Fico, is surm'd diuine. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* i. Let's away, her language grows greasier than her pigs. 1689 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* s His greasy Jest. 1814 *Way to win Her* iii. i, Kettle of fish! O he; how could you possibly pig up so coarse and greasy an idea?

8. Of manners, expression of countenance, voice, etc.: Disagreeably 'unctuous', 'oily'.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xlii, With a .. greasy simper—he fawns on everybody. 1871 LEGRAND *Cambr. Freshman* 367 A greasy voice struck his ear.

9. Combinations and special collocations, as greasy-headed, -heeled, -smelling adjs.; † greasy chin slang (see quot.); greasy fritillary, a species of butterfly (see quot.); greasy pole, a pole rubbed with grease to make it harder to climb or walk upon (commonly used as an object of diversion at fairs or village sports); greasy steam (see quot.).

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, 'Greasy chin, a treat given to parish officers in part of commutation for a bastard; called also eating a child. 1844 Westwood *Brit. Butterflies* 37 *Melipotis Arctensis*, the 'greasy fritillary'. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ing. Philos.* I. 103 Cropped 'greasy-headed jokin's'. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4902/4 Given to be 'greasy-head'd. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 Greasy, heeled, and broken-winded horses. 1852-61 MAYHEW *Lead. Labour* III. 199 We had a day's sport, consisting of 'greasy pole climbing, jumping in sacks [etc.]. 1886 T. HANBY *Mayor Caterbr.* xvi, They erected greasy-poles for climbing. 1890 *Strand Mag.* May XVII. 529 The walking the greasy pole for a pig is a very old form of pastime. 1697 nearly always the last item in a regatta programme. 1879 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 185 A filthy and 'greasy-smelling old man. 1888 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech.* 'greasy', 'Greasy Steam, steam which becomes its own lubricant by a mechanical admixture of grease therewith.

Great (grē't), *a., adv., and sb.* Forms: 1 *gréat*, (*gréat*, *gréot*), 2 *grat-o*, 3 *græt*, *Kent. griat*, 3-6 *grēt(e)*, 4 *Kent. griat*, 4-6 *grēt(e)*, *grēot(e)*, *grait*, 5-6 *græte*, *grætt(e)*, 5 *grēth*, 6 *græte*, 7 *grat*, 6 *Sc. greit*, *gryt(t)*, 6-9 *Sc. grit*, 9 *Sc. grite*, *gryte*, 3- *græat*. *B.* 4 *grēt(t)*, 6 *gerte*, 9 *dial. girt*, *gurt*. (See also GREATER, GREATEST.) [Com. WGer.: OE. *grāt* = OFris. *grāt*, OS. *grōt* (MDu., Du. *groot*), OHG., MHG. *grōz* (G. *gross*): -O Teut. **grautō* - pre-Teut. **ghrōudo*-. (Wanting in Gothic and Scandinavian.)

On the assumption that the primary sense is 'coarse' (sense 1 below), some scholars regard the word as cognate with ON. *grautr* - porridge, OE. *grāt* fine meal, *grōt* particle, *grīta* coarse meal, *grōt* sand, gravel, ON. *grōt* stones. But the connexion is not free from difficulty, as the cognates of these words outside Teut. point to a root meaning 'to pound', a sense from which that of the adj. is not easily derived. It has been suggested (Stokes in *Fick Idg. Wb.* ii. 119) that a cognate of the Teut. adj. may exist in the Irish *gruad* (i.e. pre-Celtic **ghrōudes*) - cheek (lit. 'thick or fleshy part of the face'; cf. sense 2 below, and the contrasted notion in OE. *þunung* lit. 'thin cheek', the temples). The prevailing senses in OE. are 'coarse, thick, stout, big'; but the word also appears as an intensive synonym of *mīcel* MICKLE, which in the later language it superseded. In OHG. *grōz* had the senses of 'big, awkwardly large', and of 'pregnant', but was also used as a synonym of *mīhīl* (though not with reference to length); in OS. *grōt* is recorded only in the sense of 'great', in which it is less frequent (and possibly more emphatic) than *mīhīl*. The development by which *great* has superseded *mīkel* (not only in Eng. but also in Du., Ger., and Fris.) may be illustrated by reference to the mod. colloquial substitution of *big* for *great*, and to the supersession of *L. magnus* in Rom. by *grandis* big, full-grown (see GRANO *a.*). In this word, as in *break*, the influence of the preceding *r* has caused ME. *g* to be represented by (ʒ) instead of the usual (ʒ); cf. *broad* with *g* instead of *b*. The pronunciation (*grīt*) was, however, very common, and approved by the majority of orthoepists, throughout the 18th c.; it seems to have been merely an artificial fashion. Many modern dialects have (*grēt*), and others have metathetic forms such as (*grōt*); n common Sc. form, esp. in senses 1 and 2, is *grīte* (*grēit*).

A. adj.

1. Thick, coarse, massive, big.

1. Composed of large particles; coarse of grain or texture. Of diet: Coarse, not delicate. In *Old Cookery*, applied sometimes to boiled meat in contradistinction to roast. *Obs. exc. Sc.* (in form *grīt* or *grīte*).

909 *Grāt* in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 290 Tu hund greates hlafe & þridde smale. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 138 Cnua mid greamum sealtē [*i. cum sale marino*]. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 His alter cold is great and sole, ac hire chemise smal and hwit. c1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Mid hore greates maten & hore herde heren. *Ibid.* 418 Next fleshe schin mol wenien lo linene cold hute þif heo of herde and of greates heorden. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. xi. (1495) 195 A seruauit woman. is fedde with grete mete and (lympe) *L. grossioribus cibis refectur*. *Ibid.* vii. lv. 268 Stone and grauell. comyth namely of drynke of slymy water and of grete dyete. c1425 *Poc. in Wr.* Wulcker 66r *Caro salsa*, salt flesche. *Ibid.* 66r *Caro grossa*, grete flesche. *Caro assata* [printed *assata*], rost flesche. c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 435 *Tak* Lin. *Mon.* ii. (1885) 174 A pouer cotte, melle grete caunus, and callid a frokke. c1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 24, vi. messes of grete mete, and rost. 1614 *Compt. bk. D. Wedderburne* (S.H.S.) 250 Aucht hundreth holls great salt. *Mod. Sc.* That meal (or salt) is ower gryte; I like it sma.

† b. Said of the air: Thick, dense. *Obs.*

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xlv. (1495) Fj2 Tberfore valeyes ben demyd by assaye hote & trowlyth with grete ayre & thycke & many vapours.

2. Thick; stout, massive, bulky, big. (Opposed to *small* in its original sense of 'slender'.) *Obs. exc. Sc.* (in form *grīt* or *grīte*).

a. of things.

c886 K. *Ælfrēd Boeth.* xxxviii. § 2 Great heam on wuda. c1000 *Ælfrēd Hom.* I. 52 Greamum bagolstanum. c1050 *Poc. in Wr.* Wulcker 415r *Grossas et graciles*, great and smal. 11. O. E. *Chron.* (882) 5 (Laud MS.) Da genamon þa Walas & adrifon sumre caford ealne mid searpan pilum greamum innan þam weter. c1200 *Sir Beues (A)* 1884 Pe staf, þat he fyte þe. Was twenti foet in lengþe he tale, þar to gret & noþing smale. c1386 *Chaucer Doctor's T.* 37 And Phebus dyed hath hir resses grete Lyk to the stremes of his burned hete. c1450 *Bk. Curysay* 350 In *Babes Bk.*, A staf, A syngr gret two wharters long. [1547 *Boorde Introd. Kneul.* xxvii. (1870) 212 They haue gret typpes, and noþtyd heare.] 1 a1800 *Earl of Aboyne in Child Ballads* (1892) IV. 312 Wi her fingers sae white, and the gold rings sae grite. *Mod. Sc.* He had a stick as gryte as your arm.

† b. Of persons and animals: Stout, corpulent.

c1050 *Suppl. Ælfrēd's Voc. in Wr.* Wulcker 1774 *Corpulentus*, *dicul*, *Grossus*, great. 10. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1017 (MS. D) *Ælward* *Ægelmers* sunu [has] gream. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 139 *Beden* ut comen wi. neet, Euerle wel swide fet and gret. c1300 *Leg. St. Gregory* 1024 Fisches þe þat were hope gret and long. c1350 *Chaucer Dehe Blanche* 954 Every lyth Fattysh, fleshy, not gretre therwith.

3. Pregnant; far advanced in pregnancy: app. orig. referred to the stoutness of the body. Chiefly with (*child*, etc.). † *occas. with of*. † Also said of the body. (Cf. *Big a.* 4.) *arch. and dial.*

c1200 *Ormin* 2479 *þlo* was waxenn summ del græt &.. was wipþ childē. 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 639/52 *Virgyn Marie*.. gret with childē. c1460

Towneley Myst. x. 158 Hyr body is grete, and she with childē! 1483 *Caxton Gild. Leg.* 217/2 To whom her husband answerd..dame..thou art grete and the peryles of the see ben without nombr to thou myghtest lyghtly perysse. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 60 Ane nobil pryncesse callit martia grt vicht child. 1638 *Sur. T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 24 Dolphins..gret to month. 1647 A. Ross *Myst.* *Poet.* viii. (1675) 157 Being great of Paris, she dreamed that she had a burning fire-brand in her belly. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 55 She chanc'd to be with Child,.. and being very front, and that her time was come to be delivered. 17.. in *Herod's Coll. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 58 O silly lassie, what wilt thou do? If thou grow great, they'll heez thee high. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Savage Wks.* II. 245 The child, with which she was then great. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 80 She [a sow]..Lay great with pig, wallowing in sun and mud.

† b. figs. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, My heart is great of thoughts. *Ibid.* iv. iii, Art not great of thanks To gracious heaven? 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 308 The Ass is great with child of some ill newes. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 107, I am great with woe, and shall deliver weeping. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) Ep. Ded. A iijh, The smattering Soul of Lapsed man..often taking shewes and shadows for substances, gets the minde great of Distemperance.

† 4. Full or 'big' with courage, emotion, anger, sorrow, or pride; angry, grieved; proud, arrogant. Often qualifying heart (cf. GREATER-HEARTED). *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 569 Heo comen to gadere mid greatere heorte. *Ibid.* 2592 We habbeod writen ihroht be word swide grette [c1275 grette]. c1225 *Ancr. R.* 342 Of alle kudde & kuðe sunnen, as of prude, of grete heorte, oðer of heib heorte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2855 Is herte was so gret ur is fader depe pere. *Ibid.* 6314 Edmond..is grete herte wi drou & ensented to is rede. c1300 *Cursor M.* 5949 His hert wex gret and gan to grece. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12234 Than Telamon..spake Grette wordes..all in grym yre. c1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 The wise Sarra, that made no gret ansueres vnto her chambriere. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 55 He [Jesus] spake neuer, by nyght ne day, No wordes greatte. 1470-85 MALOR *Arthur* xvi. ij, They wente betyngne hym..but he said neuer a word as he whiche was grette of herte. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* ii. v, Men ought not to doubt al folk which ben of grette words and menaces. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. i. 228 My harte is great: but it must break with silence. 1597-2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 121 The Heart; who great, and pufft up with his Retinue, doth any Deed of Courage. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi. & xii. 6 So standeth the case with all proud persons, their great heart doth threaten some grete mischief to be inght vnto them. c1784 in *Scott Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) I. 143 Dickie's heart it grew sae grit, That the ne'er a hit o't he dought to eat. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Jeanie Morrison* 79 Oh! say gin e'er your heart grows grit W' dreamings o' langsyne?

5. Of the sea, a river: Having the water swollen or high; in high flood. *dial.*

c1670 SPALDING *Troub.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 174 Seeing they wanted the boats, and that they could not ryde the watter, it being great. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 3 We had a very great Sea from the West. 1692 SYMONSON *Descr. Galloway* (1823) 30 A rivulet called Pinkill Bourn, which is sometimes so great, that [etc.]. 1760-72 *r. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 252 There is no possibility of landing on account of the great sea.

II. Having a high position in a scale of measurement or quantitative estimation. (Opposed to *small*, *little*).

With words like *as, so, how*, the adj., like some other adjs. and advs. of cognate meaning (cf. *Far adv.* 6), admits of being used in a weakened sense, expressing size or quantity in the abstract. Thus 'as great as' may mean merely 'equal in size or amount', without any implication that the things compared are 'great'. See also GREATER.

6. Of material objects, with reference to size.

In unemotional use the word in this application is now superseded by *large* or (colloquially) *big*. To *use great* with reference to size now implies either some kind of feeling on the speaker's part, or a mixture of some other sense of the adj. Thus 'I found a large table in my room' would simply state a fact, but if *great* were used the sentence would indicate annoyance, amusement, or surprise. Often preceding a partly synonymous adj., as in *great big, great thick*, etc. The adj. has never had, like the *F. grand* and the *G. gross*, the sense of 'tall'; if used with reference to stature it expresses some feelings such as surprise, contempt, or admiration, as in 'that great boy', 'a great tall man'.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 393 *Pe* sternis, gret and smale. 13.. K. *Alis.* 5245 He maden fyres vnterous fyve hundreth, vche gret als an hous. 1340 *Ayene* 238 *Pe* visser he þe more blisse ur to nime þe grette viss þane an itilene. c1380 WYCLIF *Sc. Wks.* III. 415 *þis* burgeys of þe cyte scheved hom a gret hous strewid. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 80 Grete fyssches are takyn in þe nett, & slayn; smale fyssches scapyn throuþ þe nett. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 71 Item, twa gryt barrallis ourgilt. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 130 When he sawe grete wyde gates..where as the toune was but a litle preaty pylle. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 120 It [raspberry] hath..no gret howky prickles at all. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *r. Nicholas's Voy.* II. iii. 33 Within a great rock eighteen or twenty baths small and great. 1596 DANKFORTH *r. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 309 Frome a gret heid he is namet Cammoir. 1600 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 151 The Cloud-capt Towers, the Gorgeous Pallaces, The solemn Temples, the great Globe it self..sall dissolue. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 249, I saw once in a Barn a Weasel and a great hugy Rat engage. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 8 A great over grown, half-knaked, chubbey boy. 1766 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 272 Little Master Jacky Thompson is returned from the West-Indies, a great big Man. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. r. 9 A great bloated horse-godmother. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxiii. 2 The great fountain in the public square. 1819 - *Cyclops* 222 A great faggot of wood. *Ibid.* 620 A great oak stump. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 98 The charge of his great diocese was committed to his judges, Sprat and Crewe. 1884 JEFFERIES

Red Deer 33 Heath-poult, the female of black-game, fly like a great partridge.

b. Of letters = CAPITAL. Also in the names of some large sizes of type-bodies, as *Great Canon*, *Great Primer*. *Great A*: capital A.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Grandis litera*, a great capital letter. 1594 *Selimus H. y.* I began to swear all the crisse crosse row ouer, beginning at great A, litle a, til I cam to w, x, y. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. i. xx. (1636) 324 Six Columns, every front or head whereof is noted with three great letters, D. M. S., signifying degrees, minutes, and seconds. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 97 Thus makes he his great P's. 1602 J. COOKE *Gd. Wife* fr. *Bad* III. i. (1614) E ij h, I was five year learning crisse-crosse from Great A, and five yeere longer coming to F. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 16 Pensils of Broome, with which they shadow great letters with common Inke in Coppy bookes. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 13 Great Primer..Great Cannon. *Ibid.* 20, English and upwards are accounted great Bodies. 18.. in Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* (1842) 131 Great A, litle a, Bouncing B, The cat's in the cupboard, And she can't see. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxi, Few minds are big enough to be just to great A without being unjust to capital B.

c. In the names of certain animal and vegetable species or varieties, distinguished by their larger size from others belonging to the same genus or popularly called by the same name. (Cf. GREATER.)

c1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 *Bardana*, an clove, gert burr. *Ibid.* 16 *Consolida media*, grette dayesghe. c1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* 15 The Dare & þe greyt Roche..þe greyt cheven..þe gret Trowt. 1530 PALSGR. 227/2 Great hasyll nutte, *auelene*. Great hounde, *alant*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 42 Hieracium is of two kyndes. The one is called in latin Hieracium magnum. It may be called in englishe grete Haukweede. *Ibid.* 70 Partialis salix is the grete Wylowe tree. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 99 The great Horn-Owl or Eagle-Owl. 1756 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* II. 420 Great Hercules Allheal. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 273 The black or great ostrich. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 188 The Great Cat's-Tail is a perennial reed..a native of Britain. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 396 Great Horse-tail, Great Water Horsetail, or Great Mud Horsetail. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 117 The Great St. John's Wort. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 967 The Great Titmouse, *Parus major*.

d. Forming part of the specific designations of other objects, e.g. in the names of constellations, as *Great* (formerly † *Greater*) *Bear*, *Great Dog*; of anatomical structures, as *great artery*, † *great bone* (the sacrum), *great pelvis*, etc. (See the sbs.)

† *Great arm*, *great hand*: used by the early anatomists for the arm and hand together. Similarly *great foot*: see *Foot sb.* 1c.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* vt. vi. (1636) 616 The Meridian Altitude of the great dog called *Canis maior*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 215 The marrow of the great or holy bone. 1676 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 220 *Canis Major*, the Great Dog, it consisteth of 18 stars. c1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. iii. 394 He received a deep wound by a knife struck into his thigh, that pierced the great artery. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. viii. § 4 The Vessel which is called the Aorta, Arteria magna, or Great Artery. 1824 E. WILSON *Anat. Trade M.* (ed. 2) 252 The Great Cardiac Vein commences at the apex of the heart. 1857 BLUNCK *Cazeaux's Midwif.* 27 The great pelvis has a very irregular figure, and forms a species of pavilion to the entrance of the pelvis. 1868 [see *BEAR sb.* 1]. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, Great dorsal muscle, the *Latissimus dorsi*. Great serrate muscle, the *Serratus inguinus*.

e. Prefixed to the names of many English villages or towns, to distinguish them from places having identical names with the prefix *Little*, as in Great Malvern, Great Snoring (Norfolk); similarly to names of rivers, as the Great Ouse; to names of streets, as Great Portland Street.

f. In quasi-superlative sense, of a specified part of a building; of a particular building, monument, square, etc. in a town: Main, principal. (Cf. GRAND 7 b.)

1598 *Srow Surv.* Lond. 385 William Rufus builded the great Hall there [Westminster] about the year of Christ, 1097. 1624 WORTON *Archit.* II. 103 If the great Doore be Arched with some braue Head, cut in fine Stone or Marble for the Key of the Arch. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* 114 You torch-bearers advance to the great gate. 1900 *Ch. Times* 2 Feb. 119/3 Canon Gore will lecture on the Apostles' Creed..in the Great Hall of the Church House.

† 7. Grown up; full-grown. Chiefly in *Hunting* language, of animals above a particular age (see *quots.*) *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 27 A quarter of moton, or ij hennes, or a grette phoos. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eij, A grette hynde a grette bucke and a fayre doo My sonnys where ye walke call ye hem so. c1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon v.* 9 We he grette ynow to be made knyghtes. c1547 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1813) May 427 Grene Gesse from Ester til mydsomer y^e pece, vijid. Gesse grett from mydsomer til shroffide y^e pece, viijid. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Great Buck*, the Sixth Year. *Great Hare*, the Third Year and afterwards. 1774 [see *Buck sb.* 1 b].

8. Of collective unities, numbers, quantities, dimensions, etc. For *great deal*, *many*, see those words.

c950 *Epist. Alex. in Anglia* IV. 143 Da [the columns] wæron unmetlice grette heahnisse up. [But the orig. has *ingenti grossitudine atque altitudine*; cf. sense 2.] c1205 *LAV.* 306 Ane heorde of heorten swide grette. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 616 *Pe* quene..gret osi made & strong. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1178 Comyn to be kyng in companies grette, Mony stithe man. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 Greet nombre of men armed. c1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 123 A marchande [was he]..and had grette rente; þe yere. c1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1835)

130 How necessary it is that the kynge have grete possessions. 1658 JEN. TAYLOR *Let. in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v.* 5 Her duty to you... does... make a very great part of her religion to God. 1662 JOHN SMITH *England's Improv. Reviv'd* (1670) 269 Great part of their Fish is sold in other Countries for ready Money. 1725 De Foe *New Voy.* (1840) 349 These lower lands lay great part of the year under water. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1842) 1. 429 Military tenures... bound great part of the kingdom to a stipulated service. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 1. 1. 106 To raise a great army had always been the King's first object.

† b. A great number or quantity of; many, much. Also *absol.* Obs.

1430-40 LYNG. *Bochas* viii. i. (1554) 177 b. Full great blood shad in that mortall syght. 1447 BOKENHAM *Synonim* Intro. (Roxh.) 4. I was taryed with greth reyn. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xxx. iii. Grete people dyed. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apol.* 5a. Let him take thereof in hys mouth so grete as a small beane. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* ii. 134 Great Dust they raised.

c. The great body, majority, part, etc.: the larger portion or section (of).

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 159 To no such plan could the great body of Cavaliers listen with patience. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 2 Nor is this the sole uncouth trait that sullies the written style of the great body of our fellow-countrymen.

d. Great gross, twelve gross, 1728. Great hundred, a 'long hundred', 120. † Great million, a billion. (See the *subs.*)

1533-4 [See HUNORED 3]. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 101, 1. 124, 002, 500, 827, 719, 680, 000, that is, one thousand one hundred twenty four millions of great millions, two thousand five hundred and ninety great millions, eight hundred twenty seven thousand seven hundred and nineteen millions, six hundred and fourscore thousand. 1640 in Entick *London* (1776) II. 166 Cailing, the great gross, q. 12 small gross of knots. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 125, 120 Ells, or one great hundred. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. x. 171 The hundred yards of canvas are the great hundred of 120.

† e. A shilling great: a money of account equal to twelve Flemish groats. A pound great (= 'pound of groats'): 20 'shillings great'. Obs.

c. 1483 CAXTON *Dial. Fr. & Eng.* (1900) 51/25 A pounde grete, Moneye of faunders. 1538 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 94 Tua s. gret Flattridris money. 1527 *Ibid.* 119 Gilbert Menseis, provost, tua lib. grait. 1546 *Ibid.* 234 Anc Flemis ell of welwet cost xi s. grait.

† f. A great while, † season, † time: a long while. Great age, † years: advanced age.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 22 So fer hare a woulfe he hede, & kept it a grete while. c. 1400 *Ysaie & Gaw.* 1667 There he lled a grete seson with Rotes and rawenysonne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 489 That he should in so great years be set upon by two of his own sonnes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 105 Like poyson giuen to worke a great time after. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 108 His great years were more propense to ease then tumult. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. v. 8 The great age of some men in ancient times, who are supposed to have lived 1000 years. 1674 tr. Schaeffer's *Lapland* 3 Saxo making mention of such a Country a great while before. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 p. 7, I... have for a great while entertained the Addresses of a Man who I thought lov'd me more than Life.

10. Of qualities, emotions, conditions, actions, or occurrences; with reference to degree or extent.

c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 þat [he] heom wolde 3earcean anæ grate laðenge and þider 3edeleþeall his underþeo. c. 1205 LAY. 284 Moni greatne dunt... þolede ic on folde. *Ibid.* 2636 þe andwarede þe knisere mid grættre wræððe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7730 He was... of grete strenghe. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1219 His kin... for þair frend gret murning made. 1340 *Ayene*, 222 He mai habbe gret merite aye to þe zaulle. 141366 *Chaucer Rom. Rose* 251 Som grete mischaunce, or grete disese. c. 1380 WYCLIF *St. Wks.* III. 301 Gret ypocrisie. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 133 Grete worde of hym aroos. c. 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 1102 She deide for gret luyng. c. 1450 W. LOMNER in *Paston Lett.* No. 93 l. 126 Wretyn in gret hast at London. 1506-7 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jnrl.* XLIII. 10 To the grette coost & damage of all the suters here named & to ther grette hydransce. 1521 FISHER *Serm.* agst. *Luther Wks.* (1876) 313 To the grete trouble and vexacyon of his chyrch. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 40 The Iewes... with a great lowde voyce cryed [etc.]. 1561 WINGET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 l. 6 Sa gret vporit, tumult, and terrible clamour. 1573-80 BARETT *Alt.* H. 333 The grete heates are abated. 1624 N. DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logic* 176 A man of great capacite. 1670 *Wood Life* 12 Nov. He had, in his great reading, collected some old words for his use. 1714 HEARNE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 355, I will take great care of them. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* v. Wks. 1784 III. 301 Places, requiring learning, and great parts. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1899) 1. 22 The Bishop... whose great popularity at Tours... made him a person of much consideration. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 101 The agitation was great in the capital. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 42 Great ignorance is the fruit of great poverty.

† b. Of the pulse: High. Obs.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 27 The Pulse is called great, high, or a full Pulse.

III. In figurative extensions of branch II; important, elevated, distinguished.

II. Of things, actions, events: Of more than ordinary importance, weight, or distinction; important, weighty; distinguished, prominent; famous, renowned.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9287 þe gret ob þat he suor. 1448 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 1. 16 The quilk to do lelely and treuly the forsaide personis has sworn the gret aht. 1505 COOPER *Theaaurus* v. s. *Magnus, Magnum facere*, to doe some great matter. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambasi.* 90 Great matters... could not but be full of great difficulties.

1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xvii. (Ruldg. 1883) 107 Instances of Hannibal's great conduct. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. i. 11, I dream'd... that I saw you at court, on some great occasion. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 42 These little things are great to little man. 1821 BYRON *Stanzas* (first line), O talk not to me of a name great in story. 1825 LAMB *Vision of Horus in Eliana* (1871) 31 This shows that use is a great thing. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 315, I do not think anything great of the Continental Church at home. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 469 The executive government could undertake nothing great without the support of the Commons. *Ibid.* vi. II. 100 The great foundations of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester. *Ibid.* vii. II. 227 He had studied no great model of composition, with the exception... of our noble translation of the Bible. 1865 TENNYSON *Caplain* 19 He... Hoped to make the name of His vessel great in story. 1873 PUNCH 21 Sept. 1718: If you can't command an entire language, it's a great thing to have a small effective force at your disposal for manoeuvres. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 76 There is the same confusion at times of what is big with what is great.

b. Ofttimes, days, etc.: Having important results; critical. (See also *great day* 20.)

c. 1400 *Prymer* 69 A greet dai, & a ful bitter. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* l. i. 148 That minute sure was lucky... Oh 'twas great. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 35 The great day of the Exclusion Bill. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 202 It is one of the great moments in the assensive work begun by Stephen.

c. (With the.) Important among all others of the kind; pre-eminent in importance; chief, main.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 456 (505) þere was some Epistel hem by-twene, That wolde... wel contene Neigh half þis hok... How shold I þanne a lyne of it endyte? But to þe grete effect. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. v. 8 7 This... was the great rule the Jews went by. 1676 tr. *Guil. d'atier's Voy. Athens* 175 Their Doctrine... is at this day the great Theme of our Schools. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 3 We have been able to scan a few of the secondary causes... of nature, and think we are thus prepared to form some feeble notion of the First Great Cause. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix. The great attraction was a pamphlet called *The Thunderer*.

d. As applied to nations, cities, etc., this sense blends with the literal senses relating to spatial or numerical magnitude (see 6, 8). In poetical use the adj. sometimes precedes the name of a city, etc.

13. c. *Alis.* 1476 His lettres come in to the cite of gret Rome. (Cf. 1483 CAXTON *Dial.* 21/22 The pope of rome, which duelleth at anytown, that by right shold be at gret rome (Fr. c. 1340 a grand roine).) 1398 [see CITY 2]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ix. 10 Great Troy is ours. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Greatn. of Kingdoms* (Arh.) 468 He could not offend; but he could make a small Towne to become a great City. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) 1. 7 The Quakers... are become a great people. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 21 They, who are eager... to sacrifice her Commerce, by intangling her... with the other great Powers of Europe. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. La Motte avoided the great towns.

12. Of persons: Eminent by reason of birth, rank, wealth, power, or position; of high social or official position; of eminent rank or place. (In poetry often prefixed to a proper name.) *The great world* [= *F. le grand monde*]: aristocratic society.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10111 An grete erles doctre. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12003 þe gret lauerdings. 1340 *Ayene*. 256 Senekes zuyþ þer he lackeþ to grete thordes boþe zyggers. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ad. & Lim.* vi. (1885) 122 The payment off the wages and fees off the kynges grete officers. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xxii. 59 b. Which is not to be reputed as spoken of the women of bare estate or condition, but likewise of the gret and notable dames. 1615 J. STERNES *Satyr. Ess.* 266 Let him live about great persons and his best discourses will be blown away with tales of honour. 1650 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 83 Dishes... much esteemed and sought for by the Great Ones. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 p. 3, I avoid speaking of Things which may offend Great Persons. 1728 MISS BURNBY *Enclina* xxiv. (1784) 207 During her residence in the great world. 1846 SCOTT *Art.* xxix. The secrets of grit folk... are just like the wild heists that are shut up in cages. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 362 The great man, at whose frown, a few days before, the whole kingdom had trembled. 1851 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1894) 1. 272 Thackeray says he is getting tired of being witty, and of the great world. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 181 Mr. Dickson was a great man in Sparsion.

b. Applied (more or less conventionally) to the Deity, or deities; also, to saints.

Great Mother, tr. *L. mater magna*, i. e. Cybele. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 193 þat gret gode amon. 1400 *Ipomadon* (Kölbling) 395 Grette gode kepe the in hele. 1591 SHAKS. *J. Hen.* VI. i. 154 To keepe our great Saint Georges Feast withall. 1594 - *Rich.* III. v. 8 Great God of Heauen, say Amen to all. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 198 By great Mars, the Captaine of vs all. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* 120 While the Creator great His constellations set. 1728 PORE *Dunc.* i. 269 The Great Mother. [Note] *Magna mater*, here applied to Dulness. 1802 *Hymn.* Great God, what do I see and hear? 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxvii. 1 Great Diana protecteth us. *Ibid.* xxxv. 18 The Great Mother he surely sings divinely. 1898 DOVLE tr. *Trag. Korosko* vi. 126 That we should go cheerfully whither the Great Hand guides us.

c. In exclamations, as *Great Caesar*, *Scott*, *Sun*!; meaningless euphemisms for *Great God*!

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* i. viii. 164 Great sun! I think I see it now. *Hist.* II. xiii. 195 Great Jehoshaphat! I can't see you so when a gentleman is on the stump! 1885 'F. ANSTREE' *Tinted Venus* 60 Great Scott! I must be bad! 1892 *Tit Bits* 19 Mar. 416/1 (Farmer) Great Caesar! There you go again!

d. The Great (following a proper name): (a) merely as an honorific epithet (*obs.* or *arch.*); (b) appended as a title to the names of certain historical persons, chiefly monarchs, implying both that the person so designated is the most famous person of the name, and that he ranks among the great men of history. (Cf. *GRAND a.*)

The latter use, which is paralleled in all the modern European langs., is inherited from the similar application of *L. magnus*, Gr. *μέγας*. But in modern times the adj. in this formula has come to be apprehended in sense 15.

1382 WELSH *Rev.* xvii. 5 Babilon the greet, modir of fornicacions, and of abhomynacions of ferthe. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10174 Agamynon the gret. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 24 This noble Charlemayn, otherwyse called Charles the grette. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arh.) 5 That myghtie kyng... Alexander the great. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. 136 It pleased them to thinke me worthe of Pompey the great. 1658 BROWNE *Gard.* *Cyris* ii. 41 Charles the great. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* 1. 294/2 Alexander III., commonly called the Great, son of Philip II. king of Macedon. 1862 BURTON *Ek. Hunter* (1885) 159 Napoleon was little, so was Frederic the Great [etc.].

e. In the titles of certain sovereigns. *The Great King*: in *Greek History*, the King of Persia. For *The Great Cham*, *Mogul*, *Turk*, see *CHAM*, etc.

1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxiii. (1862) v. 397 The Great King.

f. Used in official titles with the sense: Chief over others; = *GRAND a.*; e.g. *great duke*, *master* (hence *great mastership*), *preceptor*, *prior* (hence *great prior's* herb, tobacco), etc. (Cf. *HIGH*.) *Obs.* exc. in *Lord Great Chamberlain*.

1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 916 The great chamberlain, le chambrier. 1547 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 1. 248 Grit admiralde of Scotland. 1547 GARDNER *Lett. to Dr. Somerset* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 741 When I was in commission with my Lord great master and the Earle of Southampton. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* ii. 42 b. Others have named it [tobacco] the grete Priours herbe, for that hee caused it to multiplye in Fraunce, more then any other. 1591 SHAKS. *J. Hen.* VI. iv. vii. 70 Great Marshall to Henry the sixth. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* ii. v. When this the glorious badge Of our Redeemer, was conferred upon thee By the Great Master [of the Order of St. John of Malta]. 1667 *Observ. Burning Lond.* in *Select Harl. Misc.* (1793) 418 That the great duke... had so depopulated the country. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4322/2 His Grace made a Visit to the Great Pensionary. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 5918/1 The Pope's Bulls for the Great Mastership of St. Lazarus. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., We say, the lord great chamberlain, the great marshal of Poland, &c. 1756-7 tr. *Kyssler's Trav.* (1760) 1. 274 The count of Provana, great hospitalier. 1848 *Secret Societies, Temples* 244 The Great priors, Great preceptors, or Provincial Masters... of the three Provinces of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and Antioch. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haig* v. 101 Alexander Home of that ilk... who then [1490] held the high office of Great Chamberlain of Scotland.

g. In the derivative titles the *Great Unpaid*, *Unwashed*: see the *ppl.* *ads.*

13. Of things: Pertaining to or occupied by persons of high place or rank.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 596 (Trin.) þou maist aske withouten blame, Whi god him 3af to gret a name. 1612 BACON *Ext. (title)*, Of Great Place. 1613 PURNACE *Pilgrimage* (1614) 427 When any of great place dyeth. c. 1678 CRESS *Autobiog.* (Percy Soc.) 23 He was descended from a very great and honourable family. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 1397 He being not of great Birth, as appears from his arms. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 24 The great office of Groom of the Stole. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 7 They were going to a very great house. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 298 He was of a great family, and a man of influence at Athens.

† 14. Distinguished in appearance; of lofty or imposing aspect; 'of elevated mien' (J.). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xi. 46 Certaine monuments of olde walles heyng of great appearance. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenel's Trav.* i. 56 They wear this Cap... with a Handkerchief of fine stuff, wrought with flowers of Gold and Silk, which makes them look Great. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* 1. 708 Such Did was; with such becoming State, Amidst the Crowd, she walks serenely great.

15. Of persons: Extraordinary in ability, genius, or achievement.

a. With explicit reference to some special department or kind of activity. (Qualifying an agent-noun or some equivalent personal designation; also predicatively with *in* or *as*.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 665 þe grette clerk Innocent. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* N. iv. ii. 21 A great scholar. 1605 - *Oth.* i. 1. 19 A great Arithmatician. 1728 *Freethinker* No. 63 p. 5 The Great Poet, and the Great Painter, think alike. 1826 TENNYSON *Death of Wellington* 30 Great in council and great in war. 1893 *Bookman* June 8/2 The great magician. 1894 *Law Times* XCviii. 387/2 If he was great as an advocate, he was still greater as a judge.

b. In wider sense (usually qualifying *man*): Eminent in point of mental or moral attainments or magnitude of achievement; of transcendent qualities in thought or action; exhibiting signal excellence in some important work. In recent use, the designation is often felt to imply in addition more or less attribution of loftiness and integrity of character.

1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 247 That Great and Good Man, Dr. Henry Aldrich. 1799 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 419 He is a great man, eloquent in conception and in language. 1861 J. PEVERETT *Ways & Means* 19 We may call all men Great who have succeeded in stamping their character on the generations among which they lived. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iv. 320 A great man art thou grown; Thou know'st not fear or lies. 1875 JOWETT *Plato*

(ed. 2) I. 26: Themistocles, Pericles, and other great men. *Ibid.* v. 75. The truly great man is not a lover of himself but of justice. 1898 J. CAIRO *Univ. Ser.* 26: The great man is he who approaches more nearly than others to the ideal of man's nature.

c. Of the soul, ideas, etc.: Lofty, magnanimous, noble.

1726 *GAY Fables* i. xvii. 19 Great souls with generous pity melt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 ¶ 12 Nothing can be great which is not right. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 119 Great is song used to great ends. 1884 (*title*) Great Thoughts from Master Minds. 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 107 Great living is being appreciated for its own sake.

16. In certain colloquial or trivial uses developed from the preceding senses.

a. *predicatively*. Having considerable knowledge (of a subject) or extraordinary skill (in doing something); const. *at*, *in*. *Great on*: of considerable knowledge or experience in, conversant with; hence, much interested in or occupied with.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* i. 344 The very air of the south of France is almost a specific for it [consumption], to say nothing of the faculty there, who are peculiarly great in this malady. 1844 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* iii. At the game of Whig, When and Where, she was very great. 1859 THACKERAY *Vin.* xvi. He was great at cooking many of his Virginian dishes. 1862 TYNOLL *Mountaineer* x. 82, I am not great at finding tracks. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 95 A great hand with his cricket-bat. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H. 12* He is very 'great' on dogs. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxviii. 323 They are also great on fur caps, and one may sometimes meet a man wearing a cap worth as much as all the rest of his clothes put together.

b. Of surpassing excellence; hence, used as a (more or less) rapacious term of admiration: 'Magnificent', 'splendid', 'grand', 'immense'. *U.S. and colloq.* In *Racing and Coursing*, in phr. to run a great filly, dog, etc.: said of a horse or dog that runs a fine race.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 88 She... could get along very nearly as fast with the wind ahead, as when it was a-poop, and was particularly great in a calm. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. II. 225 The word great is oddly used for fine, splendid. 'She's the greatest gal in the whole Union'. 1868 G. WILKES *Introd. to H. Woodruff's Trotting Horse Amer.* At the end of a few years [he] gave a great animal to the country in place of what had been only a good animal before. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/2 Amphora and... Attainment, the two top weights in the Orleans Nursery, ran a great race. 1897 R. KIRLING *Capt. Courageous* i. 5 Say, wouldn't it be great if we ran one [a hound] down? 1897 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 9/2 [In hare-coursing] Gallant ran a great dog. 1898 *Ibid.* 20 June 7/2 Winsome Charities ran a great filly.

17. Qualifying a descriptive sb.

a. Qualifying the designation of (a) a person or (b) a thing, with the sense: Eminently entitled to the designation, especially remarkable for the quality indicated.

(a) c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 81 Men hen grete foolis þat hien þes bulles of pardon so dere. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 349 I. 512 Raddylf and ze bene grete frendes. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Fröiss.* II. cxi. [cxxxvi.] 391 A Scott (who be great theves) had stollen him awaye. 1622 in *Art. & Times* 7as. I (1848) II. 306 Sir Anthony Maigne, a great papist. 1726 SHERVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 83 When we came into the channel, our pilot seemed to be as great a stranger to it as myself. 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 202 One Mrs. Steward, reckoned a very great Beauty. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 106 He and his great friend here had a row about her. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. *Wales* II. 249 A great scoundrel. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Tokyns Gibb* ix. The dominie's nae gryte deykin at the common coontin' 'imself'. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* I. 177 Plumer and Thornton were great friends.

(b) a 1599 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 672/2 A Burseholder over them should not only be a grete indignity, but also a daunger. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 93 They are persuaded 'tis a great preservative of health. 1696 tr. *Guillart's Voy. Athens* 15 We observed the Standard of Savoy, as great a rarity as the other. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 6. 340 Unless there happen to be Trees, which is a great chance in such Sandy, Wild, and Desert Places. 1719 Dr Foe *Crusoe* i. xx. (1840) 361 It was a great chance we were not all devoured. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* VII. 15/2 In this state it is a great dainty for those who disregard a pungent and fetid smell. *Mod.* The exhibition was a great fiasco.

b. With an agent-noun or its equivalent: That is much in the habit of performing the action. Also, with sb. indicating employment, function, ownership, etc.: That is such on a large scale.

c1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* (1887) I. 319 He scab beo... Of nesche her and no-hing crips, gret slepare and slovz part-o. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2205 Reuter and man-queller gret. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 339 An householder, and that a gret was be. 1573 LOV. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 140 A fishe called Varus... is a great murtherer and a spoyler of Frogs. 1599 H. BURTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K. viii. The Jewes are great Goose-eaters. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel* N. i. iii. 90, I am a great eater of beefe. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Funerall Mon.* 323 To marry so great an inheritrix. 1670 LAOY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 So great a lions woman. 1706 POPE *Lett. to Wycherley* 10 Apr. The great Dealers in Wit. 1780 W. ARNOT in A. Fleming *Life* x. (1877) 442 They are great Introductors, hand shakers, questioners. 1894 *Season* X. No. 9. 36/2 For great dancers plain satin shoes are the most economical.

18. Much in use or request; high in favour with; favourite. In some cases hardly distinguishable from sense 19.

c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 92 He was so gret wyth be Emperour. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 73 She was grete wyth the queene and wel beloved. 1530 PALSGR. 426, I am

in favour, or I am great, or in cooceyte with a person. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 64 It is his desire also that they should become great or in favour with God in heaven. 1685 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 120 This St. German was so great with Hilary, Bishop of Arles, that [etc.]. 1704 *Key to Dr. Buckhins's Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 70 [Ay, 'tis pretty well; but he does not 'Top his Part.' A great Word with Mr. Edward Howard.]

19. Intimate, familiar, friendly; 'thick' with. Now only *dial.* [App. not directly connected with great friends (sense 17 a).]

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 3 b, They are grete or homely to gydre. 1516 in E. Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* I. ix. (1797) 19 My Lord Cardynall & Sr Willm Compton he marvelous gret. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* VII (1867) 112 The General of the Jesuits order and he, you may be sure, were great. 1668-9 *Perry's Diary* 16 Jan. The Duchess of York and the Duke of York are mighty great with her. 1690-2 LAOY RUSSELL *Lett.* 5 Feb. The dean and he are not great; that is, I mean the dean is not his creature. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 61 Mr. Laughton... was very great with most of the Non-Jurors. 1714 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* vi. 85 My lord and he are grown so great. Always together, *titel a titel*. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shep.* III. ii. Awa, awa! the dell's owre grit wi' you. 1726 DE FOE *Life. Devil* II. vii. (1840) 261 As great as the devil and Dr. Faustus. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* III. Wks. (1730) 249, I love her dearly already, we are growing very great together. 1788 COWPER *Lett.* 6 May, Wks. 1836 VI. 153 When people are intimate, we say they are as great as two inkle-weavers. 1799 T. MOORE *Lett.* 14 Nov. in *Mem.* (1853) I. 96 Johnson and I got very great; he is to introduce me to Colman, the manager and author. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v., Sam's very great wi' Mr... If he'd nobbut keep fra drink he mud stop there for iver. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., Oor lad an your's is vary great just now.

IV. Combinations.

20. In syntactical combination with sbs., forming designations for the most part normally preceded by the definite article.

Great Bible, the name commonly given to the English version of the Bible by Coverdale in 1539; sometimes applied also to the revised editions of this, esp. to Cranmer's Bible of 1540. Great book [F. *grand livre* 'ledger'], the general list of the creditors of the (French) state. Great Canon, (a) *Greek Ch.* the longest canon of odes (see CANON sb.1 7 b); (b) *Printing* (see 6 b and CANON sb.1 11). Great day, (a) the Day of Judgement (see DAY sb.8 b); (b) Easter Day; (c) a feast or fast-day of high importance. Great fast, the season of Lent. Great forty days, the forty days which intervened between Christ's resurrection and ascension; the corresponding season in the ecclesiastical year from Easter to Ascension Day. Great house, (a) a designation often given to the principal house of a district, usually that of a large proprietor; (b) *slang or dial.*, the workhouse: usually called *big house*. Great lako, a humorous term for the Atlantic Ocean. † Great mean (string) *Mus.* (see quot.). † Great relief, = ALTO-RELIEVO. † Great road [F. *grande route*], the high road. Great week = HOLY WEEK. See also GREAT ASSIZE, BRITAIN, CHARTER (sb.1 1 a), CIRCLE (sb. 2 a, b), CLIMATIC, COMMONER (3), DEATH (7 b), ENTRANCE (2), GENERALS (B. 2 e), HABIT (sb. 2 b), HORSE (sb. 27), INQUEST (sb. 2), OATH, ORGAN, PLAGUE, POX, SCALE, SCHISM, SEA, SEAL, SPIRIT, 'TITHE, TOE, YEAB, etc.; also main words below.

1553 (*title*) The Bible in English according to the translation of the 'great Byble. 1835 *Penny Cyc.* IV. 374/2 The Great Bible, or Cranmer's. 1888 H. MORLEY *Eng. Lit.* 254 In April of the same year, 1539, appeared Coverdale's revision of Tyndal's work and his own, in the following known as Cromwell's (or the Great) Bible. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 45 Inscriptions on the 'Great Book of the French National Debt cannot be attached. 1850 NEALE *Holy Eastern Ch.* 876 The 'Great Canon, sung on Thursday of Passion Week (read the 4th Week of Lent)... at Lauds, after the fifty-first Psalm. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 2 b, What shalbe layed agaynst you at the 'great daye of the Lorde. 1583, 1690 [see DAY sb.8 b]. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 39 On great days a little fish, or milk, if it is not a fast. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. iii. 54 Such sinners are reserved for the judgement of the great day. 1812 BRAVOY *Clavis Calend.* I. 285 Easter Sunday was, antiently called the Great Day, and the Feast of Feasts. 1868 ROMANOFF *St. Greco-Russ. Ch.* 120 The 'Great Fast approaches, preceded by three preparatory weeks. 1844 G. MOBERLY (*title*) The Sayings of the 'Great Forty Days, between the Resurrection and Ascension. 1809-10 COLE-RIEGE *Friend* (1818) I. 251 The mansion of a neighbouring Baronet, awfully known to be by the name of the 'Great House. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 161 To leeward of 'the great house'. *note* The 'great house' is a term commonly applied by the Negroes to the proprietor's dwelling, in contradistinction to their own. 1851 BROWNE *Lavengro* III. xix. 232 'What do you mean by the great house?' 'The workhouse'. 1877 L. JENNINGS *Field Paths & Green Lanes* xlii. 178 'Why, Sir, said he, 'we be a goin' to kill him [a sheep] directly after dinner for the great house'. 1772 in Sparks *Life & Writ. Gouv. Morris* (1832) I. 19, I know others that never saw the east side of the 'great lake. 1674 PLAYFORD *Still Mus.* n. 92 The Bass-Viol... is usually strung with six strings... which... are known by six several Names; the first... is called the Treble; the second the small Mean; the third, the 'Great Mean. *Ibid.* 112 For the Tuning of your Violin... the Bass or fourth string is called G sol re ut

... the third or great Mean, D la sol re. 1654-66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenista* (1676) 518 The Plinth of each of them was beautified with Sculptures of 'great Relieve. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (1781) 12 The heavy artillery in general keeps the 'great road. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance of Divine Offices* v. 151 It [Holy Week] became to be stiled also The great Week. 1812 BRAVOY *Clavis Calend.* I. 266 The week was called the 'Great Week', in token of the inestimable blessings bestowed upon mankind, through the merits and sufferings of our Saviour.

21. Prefixed to certain terms denoting kinship (viz. *uncle, aunt, nephew, niece*, and the compounds of *grand-*), to form designations for persons one degree further removed in ascending or descending relationship. The prefix may be repeated any required number of times to express progressively more and more remote degrees of relationship. Nonce-uses of the prefix are *great-cousin, father, -sire* (see below), and perh. *great kinsman* (Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 53, where however the adj. may have sense 12). [After F. *grand* (see GRAND A. 12 b), which follows the example of Latin *avunculus magnus* great-uncle, *avuncula magna* great-aunt.]

a. Great-uncle, -aunt, a father's or mother's uncle, aunt; great-nephew, -niece, a son's or daughter's nephew, niece; † great-cousin (*nonce-ud.*), a first cousin once removed; † great father, *sire* (*nonce-uds.*), a grandfather.

1666 W. D. tr. *Covenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* § 752. 235 Above these are, great-uncle and 'great-aunt by the father's side, uncle and aunt by the father's side in the third degree. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iv. (1875) 188 When great uncles and aunts are termed grandfathers and grandmothers. 1742 *Collectanea* (O. H. S.) II. 387 He... had a 'great-cousin master of an estate. *Ibid.* 388. 1848 CAXTON *Esop* v. i. (1880) 128 And the mule answered, my 'gretre fader was a bors. 1821 MAREBECK *Bk. of Notes* 176 Chore (which was the 'great Nephew of the Patriarch Leui). 1689 WOOD *Life* 20 Dec. The said Mathew Slade also was great nephew, as 'his said, of Mathew Slade who wrote against Vorstius. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 481/2 The 'great-niece of Mrs. Barbauld. 1704 N. tr. *Boccaccio's Pol. Touchstone* 95 in *Adv. fr. Parnassus* III. He prov'd himself a grand child worthy his 'great Syre by his Mother's side. 1438 *Kolls of Parlt.* V. 428 His Uncle Humfrey Duc of Gloucestre, his 'gretre Uncle H. Cardinal of England. a 1547 *Will Hen. VIII* in Pote *Hist. Windsor Cas.* (1749) 51 The tombs and altars of King Henry VI. and also of King Edward IV. our great Uncle and graunt-father. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Cino* i. (1874) 247 Geri, son of Bello Alghieri, and Dante's great-uncle. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/4 The Prince de Joinville, at once great-uncle and grandfather of the bride.

b. With compounds of *grand*: Great-grandfather, -grandmother, a grandfather's or grandmother's father, mother (also *transf.* a remote male or female ancestor); so great-grandnanna, -grandparent, -granduncle; great-grandchild, a grandchild's child; great-grandson, -granddaughter, a grandson's or granddaughter's son, daughter; so great-grandniece. Also † great-grandame, a great grandmother, † great-grand sire, a great-grandfather.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Proavia*, my 'great grandame. 1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medie.* 33 Diseases of the Female Sex grown more severe than they were in the days of their great Grandmothers. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* Mar. 158/1 He has left 113 children, grandchildren, and 'great-grandchildren. 1872 JARMAN *Powell's Devices* (ed. 3) II. 301 In Hussey v. Berkeley, Lord Northington expressed an opinion that the word grandchildren would, without further explanation, comprehend great grandchildren. 1753 *Scots Law.* Oct. 525/2 Miss Cromwel, great-granddaughter of Oliver Cromwel. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 29 A great-granddaughter of Henry VII. Lady Jane Grey. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh's*, 367 Ermenrycus, kynge of Kent... Vnto whom Engystus was 'great-grandfather. 1555 HAREFIELD in *Benner's Homilies* 7 Oure great graunde-father Adam. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 146 You shall reade that my great Grandfather Neuer went with his forces into France. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* cxxx. Wks. 1839 V. 336 Here are risen grandfather and great-grandfather sins quickly, a forward generation. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 40 The Flemings are the great-grandfathers of us English. 1869 Mrs. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xix. (1870) 198 Supposing I were a minister, as my father, and grand father and great-grandfather were before me. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 133 A doting, scolding 'great-grandmama. 1530 PALSGR. 227/2 'Great graunde mother, *aielle*. 1597 J. P. ADAMS *Royal Arch.* 41 Our great grand mother Elizabeth. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* 295 'The Doctrine of Pin-money is of a very late date unknown to our Great Grandmothers. 1804 EUGENIA de ACTON *Tale without a Title* I. 45 Trustee to her 'great-grand-niece. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* June 718 Our 'great grandparents appear to have been excessively enamoured of masquerades. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 145 'Great grandsire. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 103 Goe... to your great Grandires Tombe, From whom you clayme. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr.* Ps. xlii. 1 Wee have heard our Fathers tell The Wonders... To them by their great Grandires told. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par. v.* 90 My Son And thy great-grand sire. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 (1751) 49 No Body ever doubted that King George is 'Great Grandson to King James the first. 1808 SCOTT *Mem. Early Life in Lockhart Life* (1839) I. 5 William Scott of Raeburn, my 'great-grand-uncle.

c. With repetition of *great*.

1651 tr. *Wotton's Panegyric*, K. Chas. in *Relig.* 135 Your Great Great-Grandfather Henry the Seventh. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 109 At his death he was grandfather to 56, great grandfather to 19, great great grandfather to 11, and great great great grandfather to 4. 1819 BYRON *Juan* l. lvi, Her

A 4 b, *Ad Lectorem*. It shall not be amiss... first to behold this short Comedy of Errors and where the greatest enter to give them in stead of a hisse, a gentle correction. 1534 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 163 Mecha (neere which... is buried their greatest Mahomet). 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 168 Since from the least The greatest oft originate. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Wellington* 29 Our greatest yet with least pretence.

†B. adv. Most greatly or highly; most. *Obs.*

1553 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* II. 369 Articles... gathered... by the greatest learned men of the bishops.

Great go. [See GREAT a. and Go s.] *Univ. slang.* The final examination for the degree of B.A. (At Oxford now called *greats*). (Cf. *little go*.)

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. 1. 32 At present the examination [at the University of Oxford] is divided into a Little-go and a Great-go. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 137 An examination that would far exceed the perils of the great go. *Ibid.* 141 When he enters upon life, action, or profession, both the little go, and the great go, he will find to be a by-gone; for he will find that he has gone by the best part of useful and substantial learning; or that it has gone by him. 1841 THACKERAY *K. of Brentford* vii. His little go and great go He creditably pass'd. 1876 P. PETER *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* I. 74 Young Mr. Applebee had managed to pass his 'great go' at Oxford, just about the time the living fell vacant.

Great-grandfather, etc.: see GREAT a. 21 b.

Great-great-: see GREAT a. 21 c.

Greath, obs. form of GRAITH.

Great-head (gr²-thed). U.S. [f. GREAT a. + HEAD s.]: see quot. 1844. An American name for the golden-eye, *Clangula clangula*.

1844 J. P. GIRAUD *Birds Long Island* 334 *Fuligula clangula*—Linn. Golden-eye... By some it is called 'Great Head', from its beautiful, rich, and thickly-crested head. 1888 G. TRUMBULL *Game Birds* xxiii. 79 *Clangula clangula americana*. American Golden-eye... At Seaford (Hempstead), L. I., Great-head.

Great-hearted, a. (Stress variable.) [f. GREAT a. + HEARTED.]

†a. High-spirited; proud. *Obs.* b. Having a noble or generous heart or spirit; magnanimous; great-souled.

1388 [see GREAT-WILLY]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xvi. (1495) 427 The facon is soo grete hartyd that yf he faythlylly his pray in the fyrste flyghte and rees, in the seconde he takyth wreche on hymself. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 210/2 Grete hertyd, and bolde, magnanymus. Grete hertyd, not redy to bumxuness, perfertus, inflexibilis. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1858) 26 Alle women that ben gret herted and misanswering her husbondes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. 8 66 The earl... was as great-hearted as he, and thought the very suspecting him to be an injury unpardonable. 1842 BROWNING *Cavalier Tunes, Marching Along*, Great-hearted gentlemen, singing this song. 1848 BUCKLEY *Ilud* 102 Great-hearted, brazen-voiced Stentor. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 172 Alvan was great-hearted: he could love in his giant's fashion.

Hence **Greatheartedness**, †a. High-spiritedness (*obs.*). b. Nobility or generosity of heart, magnanimity.

1813 *Examiner* 31 May 349/2 The courage and greatheartedness of the people of England. 1844 LOWELL *Lett.* (1849) I. 79 If they give us nothing else, they give us at least a feeling of great-heartedness and exaltation. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 23 Wives he should have by fifties and hundreds if he wanted them, she thought in her greatheartedness. 1895 J. SMITH *Message of the Exodus* xviii. 264 In His great-heartedness our Father is tolerant of mere human frailty.

†**Greathedre.** *Obs.* [f. GREAT a. + -hede, -HEAD. Cf. MHG. *grōtheit*, G. *grōsheit*, MLG. *grōtheit*, Du. *grootheid*.] Greatness.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxx. 9 Synge i. all day bi grete-bede. *Ibid.* cxlv. 3 Of his gretebede is nane ende. c. 1380 Wyclif *Sol. Wks.* 111. 22 Falle on hem drede and quaking in be gretebede of þin arm.

Greathish (gr²-ish), a. [f. GREAT a. + -ish.] Somewhat great.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 185, I now... see it had been, as she called it, 'a great success', and greathish of its kind. 1870 (LADY VERNY) *Lettice Lisle* 41 'You do a greathish deal, Gabriel, up and down' said the child.

Great-line, greathline. Also *grettlin*, *gritline*. A long line used in deep-sea fishing for cod, ling, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *great-line-fish, fishing*.

a. 1600 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.). Gryt lyne fische, sic as leing, turbot, kelling, & skait. 1866 *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Grettlin*, a great-line; the line used for catching the larger kinds of fish; as cod, ling, etc. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Great-line fishing*, that carried on over the deeper banks of the ocean... It is more applicable to hand-fishing, as on the banks of Newfoundland, in depths over 60 fathoms. 1879 Housworth in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 262/1 The cod or 'great lines' are of the same description as those used for haddock fishing, but have longer snoods and the hooks farther apart. It is unnecessary to speak of the manner in which these long-lines are worked. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 One Greatline placed in a basket.

†**Greatly, a.** *Obs.* [f. GREAT a. + -LY. Cf. MHG. *grōtlich*, MDu. *grotelike*.] Great.

c. 1450 *Merlin* 65 Greatly was the kynge at that feeste, and ioyfull and merry. 1450-70 *Gologros & Gaw.* 377 That war courtes and couth thair knyghtheid to kyth, Athir vihir wele gret in gretly dere.

Greatly (gr²-tli), *adv.* Forms: see GREAT a. [f. GREAT a. + -LY. Cf. MHG. *grōt(e)liche*, MDu. *grotelike*, Du. *groteliks*.]

1. To a great extent, in a great degree; extensively, exceedingly; highly; much, very.

a. qualifying verbs and pples.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 He sineged gretliche, for þe holie boc hit forbet. c. 1225 *Aur.* R. 426 And þe ancre legge on eider sum penitence more upon þe like þet gretlucker hauced agult. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1137 So gretliche sche awondred was, þat hir chaunged blod & fas. 1340 *Aenb.* 47 Ne weneþ naþt gretliche zeneþy. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7236, I can nat seen that it mighte gretliche harme me, though I toke vengeance. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 472 Pou has giltid, þot noþt gretly. 1484 CAXTON *Booke* 11. ii. 1, I canke the gretly. 1525 Lb. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. [cxviii.] 671 That he bad many of his men slayne, and that the batayle had cost hym gretly. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 20 He... greatly shunned mainly exercise. 1596 DRAUGHT *Leg.* iv. 660 He that first stirr'd in the Churches cause, Against Him grettest that oppugned it. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. i. 18 To heare Musick, the Generall do's not greatly care. 1665 *Everlyn Mem.* (1827) IV. 146 Such as have lived long in Universities do greatly affect words and Expressions no where in use beside. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* viii. 785 They, first, themselves offend, who greatly please. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 221 The bark is greatly esteemed among the tanners. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 287 Gigantic shrubs, greatly resembling our English yew. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 55, I should greatly prefer a real friend to all the gold of Darius. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. § 10. 66 Evaporation is greatly helped by wind.

b. qualifying adjs. and advs. Somewhat *arch. exc.* with comparatives or words implying comparison.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11634 So was gretli in dute. c. 1350 *Will. Patern.* 1292 Pan was þemperour greteli glad. 1579 TOWSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tint.* 548/1 To the ende that every man may... be gretlyer afraide. 1636 CHARDIN *Coron. Solyma* (1686) 16 His long Experience in Affairs rendered him greatly considerable. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 2 Lead-sheathing greatly than that of Wood. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett.* to Shenstone 28 Dec. 1... I think it an ornament greatly in taste. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 70, I shall show that it is greatly probable. 1817 A. BONAR *Serm.* II. xv. 318 All the names of excellence... are greatly too mean to declare the Saviour's worth. 1824 LANOOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 183/2 Here the bow is greatly a better weapon than the musket. c. 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. (1857) 66 The skate and dog fish are greatly less rare. 1873 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* xxx. (1896) 111. 131 Her mother and brother were greatly proud of her. 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm.* *Ditties* 12 Careless and lazy he is, Greatly inferior to Me.

2. On a large scale; in large numbers; largely.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 51 Any business which is more freely managed may be greater managed than if it were more restrained. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) 111. 410 The funeral of dear Sir Joshua. It will be greatly attended.

b. For a great or the most part; mainly, chiefly.

1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* i. 112 They greatly live a life on earth Unkindled, unconceiv'd. 1885 GROTE *Plato* I. v. 178 We now enter upon the second or dialectic period; passed by Plato greatly at Megara.

†3. With a 'great' voice; loudly.

1400 *Aenb.* 156 He [he assel] beginn zinge gral-liche.

4. In a great manner. a. Magnanimously, nobly; grandly. †b. Eminently, illustriously. c. With brilliant success. *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 44 Oure lord gretly dyde with us. We been maad ioyful. 1544... *Death & Life* 3 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* 111. 56 Give vs grace on the ground the greathlye to serve, For that royall red blood that rann from thy side. 1435 *Misyn Fife of Love* i. xiv. 30 Hermestis lyffe þefore is grett, if it gretly be done. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* Epil. 5 Small time: but in that small, most greatly lived this Starre of England. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pl. Cong.* *Granada* v. ii. It is for you, brave man... Greatly to speak, and yet more greatly do. 1678... *Limerham* v. i. My Comfort is, I fell greatly. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* iv. iv. The brave youth... Who greatly in his country's cause expired. 1713 POPE *Prod. Addison's Cato* 22 A brave man struggling in the storms of fate, And greatly falling with a falling state. 1725... *Odyss.* 11. 312 What he greatly thought, he nobly dar'd. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* iii. Wks. 1799 I. 357 If your piece had been greatly receiv'd, I would have declared Sir Thomas Lofy the author; if coldly, I would have owned it myself. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 820 All were once Perfect, and all must be at length restored. So God has greatly purpos'd. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* viii. 238 It was a great theme greatly treated.

5. In or to a high rank or position. *rare.*

a. 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) II. 142, I am not greatly born, like you. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Eunna* i. viii. 53 You encourage her to expect to marry greatly. 1830 GEN. P. THOMSON *Excurs.* (1842) I. 293 It matters not... how many ensigns shall have greatly risen through all the gradations of command.

Great-nephew: see GREAT a. 21 a.

Greatness (gr²-tnes). [f. GREAT a. + -NESS: in OE. (**gratnes*) *grētnys*.]

†1. Thickness, coarseness; stoutness. *Obs.*

c. 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) iv. 92 Para þinga eallra be bleo ne oððe grettnysse [L. *grossitudine*] na cidan. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 200 If it so be þat þis gretnesse [= swelling] come of malancolous blood or of gret fleume. 14... *Voc.* in W. Wulker *87/22 Grētnesse*, grettnesse. c. 1440 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 80 Forto aqueuche that grettnes he put hym-self to ful mych trauayl that vnneth he lette his body have anyn rest. c. 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 26 And your floyt for on beyr be no bygger a pese for ij herys as a beyrn for xij heres as a walnut and so forte eury lyne afur his gretnes. 1536 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1873) May 427 Every Essex byllet conteyn in length iij footte, w^t the carle; in gretnes in mydes xvj ynches.

†b. Pregnancy. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Merlin* 86 Thus was the kynge wedded to Ygerne, and kepe her till her grettnesse apynde. 1565 COOPER *The-saurus*, *Granditudo*, greatness with childe, or with yonge. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Percy's Chirurg.* (1649) 594 Certain infallible signs of greatness with child. *Ibid.* In this greatness of childe-bearing.

2. The attribute of being great in size, extent or degree; †loudness (of voice); †force (of the pulse). a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2793 Wan-hope es... quen man for grettnes of his gilt has tint þe hope o merci. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 117 The puple wondred herof for grettnesse of þe myracle. c. 1400 MAUNOEVE. (Roxb.) xiii. 501 It es also called a see, for þe grettnesse þeroff. c. 1500 *Alouise* xxxviii. 304 They were all abashed of his grettnes. For he was xvj foot of length. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xxi. 59 b. The grettnes & magnificence of the costly & sumptuous Thermes. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Trav.* 90 For grettnesse of number, hugeness of quantity, strangeness of shap. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy W.* 143 They shouted with that grettnesse of voice. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* ii. 168 We must endeavour to preserve the natural Strength, Grettness, Celerity and Creberty [of the pulse]. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* *People* 70 The grettness of rent which a little farm bears. 1774 GOLOSOM. *Nat. Hist.* (1796) I. 215 The Zara, and the Comaz, from the grettness of whose openings into the sea... we form an estimate of the great distance from whence they come. 1898 T. ADAMSON *Stud. Mind in Christ* x. 248 He saw the difficulty and grettness of his task.

†b. semi-conv. Great blnk. *Obs. rare.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* ii. vii. Goodly ruiers (that have made their graues, And buried both their names and all their good Within his grettnes, to augment his waxes).

†3. Magnitude or size in the abstract. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 59 On o more thet growed, And of o grettnesse and grene of greyn thet semen. c. 1400 *Anc. Conkery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 472 Make round pelettes of the grettnesse of an ey. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 22 The said gold... not wrought in grettnesse of threde and in colour according to the outward shewe. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 14 Nott regarding the quantite greater or smalnes of the same penyes. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 277 These starres... are distincte into diuers measures of lyght, and namely 8, which are called the first grettnes, the second [etc.]. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 An Elephant exceedeth in grettnes three wilde oxen. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 The flowers in forme and grettnesse are like to those of the Orange-tree. 1654 Z. COKE *Art Logique* (1657) 29 Grettnesse is extension, or stretching out... Of grettnesse, the subject is said to be equal or unequal. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 1) 339 That the weight of the roller bear a proportion to the grettnesse of the diameter.

4. Eminence of rank or station; great or exalted rank, place, or power; eminence, distinction, importance. *Occurs in pl.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3312 Ye... souverain of all, Shalbe wor-shipped... And honour'd. To be gournet in your grettnes, most godely of other. 1595 SHAKS. *Iohn* iv. ii. 94 It is apparant foule-play, and 'tis shame That Grettnesse should so grossely ouerplay. 1601 *Towl.* II. ii. v. 158 Some are become great, some atcheues grettnesse, and some have grettnesse thrust vpon em. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 These Illes were unknowne in Romes grettnesse. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 203 He had small joy of his grettnes. 1650 EARL MOSMOUTH *Satan's Man become Guilty* 101 Those who think to better their condition by revolting are oft undone by their rebellion, and fall from their legitimate grettnesses for having sought after unjust ones. 1661 H. COOKE tr. *Sunday's Ibrahim* ii. 64, I was... to abandon her to grief and despair, and so return again to enjoy all those grettnesses. 1719 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 I. 85 The grettness of the end of all temporal grettness. 1751 J. JOHNSON *Rubler* No. 15 § 21 Wealth... commands the ear of grettness. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickers* vii. i. (1849) 385 It is the mystery which envelops greater, that gives them half their grettness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Ang.* i. 1. 308 In the early existence of Britain indicated the grettness which she was destined to contain. 1877 Mrs. OUPHANT *Ing. Musgrave* I. 4 The old grettness of þe michens.

b. of God.

a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* cl. 2 Herieb hym after þe michens of his grettnes. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* v. 24 Lo I our Lord schewide to vs his maieste and grettnesse [1388 mychtnesse]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vi. § 2 Betokening the grettnesse of God. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxix. 11 Thine O Lord, is the grettness, and the power, and the glory. 1865 W. WATSON *Hymn to Sea* 8 Man and his grettness survive, lost in the grettness of God.

†c. Used as a title. (Cf. *HIGHNESS* 2 b.) *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L.* v. i. 113 Some certaine speciall honours it pleaseth his grettnesse to impart to Armado a Souldier. *Ibid.* v. ii. 894 Most esteemed grettnesse, wil you heare the Dialogue that the two Learned men have compiled? 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 137 After six dayes attendance his Grettnesse was pleased to visit Sheraz. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 62 In rest Treth of Grettness in our mean Affairs. 1766 H. BROOKE *Foot of Quality* (1808) I. Ded. ix. Your grettness was pleased to demand, whether this romance was wholly on my own invention.

5. Inherent nobility or dignity (of mind, character, action, or expression); grandeur.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. vi. § 1 The grettness and dignity of all manner actions is measured by the worthiness of the subject from which they proceed. c. 1665 Mrs. HURDISON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 27 He had... a sweet grettness that commanded love. 1697 DRYDEN *Est. Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. 199 This Language... has a Natural Grettness in it. 1718 *Fletcher's* No. 67 § 5 True Grettness of Mind consists in manfully supporting Misfortunes. 1793 V. KNOX *Serm.* Nobility xlii. Wks. 1824 V. 93 Grettness of soul is more necessary to make a great man, than the favour of a monarch and the blazonry of the herald. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 530 She received the intimation of her danger with true grettness of soul. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 5 Grettness of style consists, then, first, in the habitual choice of subjects of thought which involve wide interests and profound passions, as opposed to those which involve narrow interests and slight passions. 1892 JAS. BROWN *Serm.* 183 It is the surest test of grettness that a man can act alone.

6. Intimacy or familiarity with. *Obs. or arch.*

1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* iii. iii. Your grettness with the people. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if she could* iv. ii. Wks. (1723) 151 The access which his grettness with Sir

Oliver has giv'n him daily to me. 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) 1. i. 60 His greatness with him did not in the sequel turn to his honour or advantage. 1897 D. H. FLEMING *Mary Q. Scots* 460 note, Bothwell's greatness with the Queen.

Great-niece: see GREAT a. 21 a.

Greats: see GREAT C. 10.

Greats, obs. and dial. pl. of GRIT sb.²

Great(e, Greater, obs. ff. GREAT, GREATER.

†Greatumply, adv. Sc. Obs. Forms: 4-6

grētumly, 4 grētum-, 6 grēatūm-, grēitūm-,

gritūm-, grittūm-, grytūm-, 7 grēatūmly, -ly.

[app. f. ME. *grētūm (advb. formation on GREAT,

after OE. *miclum* greatly, orig. dat. pl. of *micel*

MICKELE) + -ly². Cf. Sc. *hailumlie* wholly.]

= GREATLY 1 a. Chiefly used with vbs. expressing

emotion.

1375 BARNOUR *Bruce* III. 668 Full grētumly thankyt him

the king. *Ibid.* ix. 619 Thai that saw thame so stoutly Cum

on thame, dred thame grētumly. *Ibid.* xii. 364 Quha sa

vairayis vrangwisly, Thai faynd god all too grētumly. 1375

Sc. *Leg. Saints*, Thomas 106 Pat byidhs vns grētumly of his

cumyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. i. 56 Full grētumly the

goddiss.. Besekand till attend to hys prayr. 1535 STEWART

Crou. Scot. II. 498 How King Constantyne was grētumlie

commout of the Tynsall of his Lordis. 1567 Gude & Godlie

Ball. (S. T. S.) 143 My spreit rejoyssis grētumlie. 1568

SKENE *The Pest* (1860) 31 The oile of Scorpionis.. sup-

portis grētumlie. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius Catech.* 109

S. Cyrian in this respect commendis grytūmly S. Cornel-

ius Pap and Martyr. 1637-50 *Roe Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow

Soc.) Whilk speeches made the people glad, and confirmed

the Master of the schoole.. and all these that had any know-

ledge of the truth grētumlie.

Great-uncle: see GREAT a. 21 a.

†Great-willy, a. Obs.-1 [f. *great will* (see

GREAT a. 4) + -wyl-]. High-spirited, strong-willed,

proud.

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* v. 15 Ruben agens hym diuydide, of

greet will [1388 greet hertyd] men is foundun struyngne.

†Greatwoty, Obs. [OE. *græte woty* 'thick

plant': see GREAT a. 2 and WORT.]

a. In OE., some hulbous plant = L. *hieribulbus*.

b. In ME., Elecampene, *Intula Helenium*.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* i. 118 Deos wryt þe man hieribulhus

and osrum naman græte woty nemyt. c. 1265 *Voe. Plants*

in W. Wülcker 554/12 *Enla enula*, iale, gretwot.

†Greave¹, Obs. Forms: 4-7 greve, 6-7 greave,

(4 Sc. grewe, 6 pl. grevous, Sc. greis, graiwis,

7 greove, grieve). [OE. *græfa* wk. masc. or

græfe fem.:-prebistic *græfjon-, f. *græfjo-

GROVE.]

1 a. (OE. only.) Brushwood. b. pl. Branches,

twigs. (Used once by Dryden as *sing.*)

a. 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 852 (Laud MS.) He scolde gifte ilca

gear in to þe minstre sixtiza soðra wuda and twelf soður

græfan and sex soður gearda. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* ProL

159 Of silk I-broudede ful of grene greys. c. 1386-80 - *Knt's*

T. 649 To maken hym a gerland of the greues, Were it of

wodebynde or hawethorn leues. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.*

ProL 22 The birds sat on twyts and on greis. 1503

WYNTER *Wks.* (1890) II. 59 God forbid, I say, that in this

spiritual paradise, of the graiuis [orig. *L. surculis*] of cannal

and balme, fra hand spring vrgilid and humlokis. 1567

TURNER *Ovid's Ep.* 27 How oft have we of gresse and

greaves prepare a homely hedde. 1593 DRYDEN *Masse* i.

248 A swarming cast of Bees.. Pressing each plant, and

loading eu'ry greave. 1612 - *Polyolb.* xiii. 215 Hid among

the leaves, Some in the taller trees, some in the lower

greaves.

2. A thicket.

c. 1050 *Voe. in W. Wülcker 406/33* *Fronstos dunnis*, þæm

gehilmudum græfum. c. 1100 *Ibid.* 517/36 *Per dunnis*, þurh

græfudum. c. 1200 ORMIN 9200 Whærsel iss all unnnimege

þurh bankess & þurh græffess. 13.. *Sir Tristr.* 14. 13

grætes wæxen all gray, þat in her time were. c. 1374

CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 144 By hedge, by tre, by grene. 1375

BARNOUR *Bruce* v. 13 A grevis bough to spyng. c. 1480

Pallad. on *Husk* ii. 149 Ther as weched greues [L. *misera*

virgulta] Sour lond, to wet, or salt is, neuer delue. 1460

Lydans Disc. 553 A logge they dyghte of leues, In the grene

greues. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xvi. There with all

came oute syre phelot oute of the greuys sodenly. c. 1475

Hunt. Hare 107 Yonder syttes [the hare] in a greyye.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 42 It is best.. that ye doe leave

Your treasure.. Either fast closed in some hollow greave,

Or buried in the ground from jeopardy. 1600 FAIRFAX

Tasso III. vi. 40 The winde in houltes and shadie greaves

A murmur makes, among the boughes and leaues. 1609

HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xiii. viii. 134 We made speed

through greues and groves [L. *per dunneta et silvas*] toward

the high mountains.

Greave² (grīv). Chiefly pl. Forms: pl. 4

grayvez, gravez, 5 greoves, grevys, Sc. greis,

6-7 graves, 7 greoves, greves, 6- greaves. *sing.*

6- greave, (6 greve, 7 grieve). [a. OF. *greve*

shin, armour for the legs (12th c. in Littré), of

below his knee that wound With silvery scales were sheathed

and bound. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* III. 4 The suo

came dazzling thro' the leaves, And flamed upon the brazen

graves Of bold Sir Lancelot. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* v.

133 The burnished brazen graves that hang upon the wall.

†2. The part of the leg on which the greave is

worn; the shin, leg. Obs.

1600 *New Yr.'s Gift* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III.

474 A slender greve swifter than roe.

3. Comb., as *greave-stud*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxii. xxii, A grieve-stud or leg

barneis-naile.

†Greave³, Obs.-1 [ad. F. *grève*: see GRAVEL.]

The sandy shore of a river.

1579 FENTON *Guiccard.* II. (1599) So The french men fore-

bare not to march, partly upon the breach or greave of the

river, partly by the skirts or stretching out of the bancke.

Greave, obs. form of GRAVE, GRIEF, GRIEVE v.

Greaved (grivd), a. [f. GREAVE sb.² + -ED².]

Furnished with greaves.

[1848 BUCKLEY *Midw.* 75 Exhorting the well-greaved Greeks

to fight.] 1894 Q. Rev. CLXXVIII. 341 Those who have

come forward thus light-heartedly buckled and greaved.

transf. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 342 Bold

headlands that stood greaved with granite.

Greaves, graves (grīvz, grīvz), sb. pl. Also

7 graives, 9 dial. groves. [app. originally a term of

the whale fisheries; ad. LG. *græven* pl. (whence Sw.

dial. *grævar*, Da. *græver*), corresp. to OHG. *gruibo*,

griobo (MHG., G. *griebe*), which agrees in form with

OE. *grēowa* (= 'grōfa') 'olla'.] The fibrous

matter or skin found in animal fat, which forms a

sediment on melting and is pressed into cakes to

serve as meat for dogs or hogs, fish-bait, etc.; the

refuse of tallow; cracklings.

1614 G. MARKHAM *Cheape & Good Husb.* 97 Chandlers

Graives (printed Graines), which is the dregges and offall

of rendred Tallow, as hard skinnes, kels, and fleshy lumps.

1631 PELLHAM *Mirae. Preserv. Englishm. Greenland* 14

Lading this other Shallop.. with the Graves of the Whales

that had bene there boyled this present yeare. 1673 MAR-

VELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. II. 283 It was observed that he

was wont still to put more graves than all the rest in his

porridge. 1725 LEONARD *Naval Hist.* 521 They [had] to

feed on mouldy Fritters and Greaves of Whales. 1740 R.

BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xii. 59 Graves, to be had at the

Tallow-Chandlers for a Ground-Bait. 1770-4 A. HUNTER

Georg. Ess. (1804) VI. 229 A farmer in Surrey used graves

from the Tallow-Chandlers, with very great success on sandy

soil. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxi, A cake of

greaves. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. (1880) 500 Greaves

or Scratchings is the refuse skin, etc., from the tallow-melters.

1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* Greaves, Groves, tallow-chandler's

refuse. 1894 *Times* 30 July 6/2 Roach are taking gentles,

barbel lohworms, greaves, and gentles.

Greavie, greavy, obs. forms of GRAY.

Greaze, obs. form of GREASE v.

Grebe (grīb). Also 8 griebe, grob. [a. F. *grèbe*,

of unknown origin.]

1. The name for the diving birds of the genus

Podiceps or family *Podicipedidae*, characterized by

a short body, flattened and lohed feet set far

behind, and the almost entire absence of tail.

(Great) Crested Grebe, the largest European species,

Podiceps cristatus. Eared G., *P. nigricollis*. Slavonian

or Horned G., *P. auritus* (or *cornutus*). Little G., the

Dabchick or Didapper, *P. plumbeus* (or *minor*). Spear-

billed or Western G., the *Aschmophorus occidentalis* of

North America.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 393 note, The Grebes and

Divers are placed in the same genus. 1773 *Genil. Mag.*

XLIII. 219 The crested Grebe. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary*

(1893) I. 92, I got.. 18 on-bird, and 1 dusky grebe. 1863

Spring. Lapland 36, I fancy they confounded it [the snew]

with the red-necked grebe. 1863 BARINE-GOULO *Iceland*

329 Neither Mr. Preyer nor Mr. Fowler found the little grebe

in the island. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* iii. 18 That

upright, stick-like object moving along the surface is the

neck and head of a great crested grebe, swimming low in the

water to escape observation.

2. The plumage of the grebe.

1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 260, I secured the pad of

the breast, which was as soft as grebe. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.*

26 Oct. 3/4, I want everybody who owns a brown cloth

costume to trim it with grebe.

3. attrib., as *grebe-feathers*, -hat, -muff, -plumage,

-skin; grebe-cloth, a cotton cloth with a downy

surface on one side.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Grebe

Cloth, a cotton cloth, made very much in the style of Swan-

skin. 1781 S. E. BURNBY in *Mad. D'Arbly's Early Diary*

(1880) II. 267 Part of the trimming is composed of 'greb

feathers. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 22 Dec. 6/2 Protective Acts have

almost banished from the markets the sea-gull and 'grebe

hats which were once so common. 1887 *Pall Mall G.*

9 Aug. 5/1 Some years ago, when 'grebe muffs were 'the

rage, that race nearly extinguished a beautiful race of

birds. 1781 *Mad. D'Arbly Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Jan.

The [dress].. is to be trimmed with 'grebeskins and gold.

1882 O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I. 312 Here, at all times of

the day, being, silk, cotton, tobacco, and grebe skins are to

be seen.

Greble, obs. form of GRIBBLE, crab tree.

Grebyhoche, -byth, vars. GREYBITCH Obs.

Grecale, variant of GRECALE.

†Gre'can, a. and sb. Obs. Also grekin. [? ad.

med. L. *Græcan-us, f. Græcus GREEK.]

A. adj. Grecian, Greek. B. sb. A Greek.

a. 1400-50 Alexander 5504 A grete glaiv & a glaum of

grekin tongis. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.*

(E. E. T. S.) 122 Olde bokis of the grecanys. *Ibid.* 129 The

grecanys (or grekis, which you semyth beste Englyshe).

†Grecanic, a. Obs. [ad. L. *Græcanic-us*, f.

Græc-us GREEK.] Of or pertaining to Greece, the

Greeks, or their language. So †*Græcanical* a.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 596, I must not forget one kind of

pauing more, which is called Grecanicæ. 1669 GALE *Crit.*

Gentiles I. II. 15 O in women is the Grecean termination;

as Dido. 1678 *Ibid.* IV. III. 1. 21 The Grecean terme whereby

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Constable*, Staff in their language signifieth a grece or steppe of a paire of staires. 1641 *PRYNNE Antip.* i. 1. 26 Upon the third or fourth Grece of those steps he was slaine.

B. 1559 *Will of Sir R. Tyson* (Somerset Ho.), The lowest Grice of the Alter. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 200 Let me lay a Sentence, Which as a grise, or step may help these Louers. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 166 The third or fourth grice or step of the Pulpitum.

Fig. 1601 SHAKS. *Fucl.* N. iii. 1. 135 *Vio.* I pittie you. *Ol.* That's a degree to loue. *Vio.* No not a grize: for tis a vulgar profe That verie oft we pittie enemies. 1607—*Timon* iv. iii. 16 Euerie grize of Fortune is smooth'd by that below. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* li. 720 How low must the descent be where humility is the uppermost grece.

3. attrib. *Grece-head*, the top of a flight of staires. 1556 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 91 The lityll chamber at the greishedde. 1559 *Ibid.* 123 One standing bed stede being in the grechedd chamber. 1583 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 380 In the chamber over grece head. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Grece-head*, the stair-head.

Grece, obs. f. GRASS, GREASE, GREEK; pl. of GREE sb. 1 and 3; variant of GRIS sb. and a. Obs.

Greccelled, obs. form of GRIZZLED a.

Grecian (grĕ'shĭn), a. and sb. Also 6 Grecian, Greceon, Grætan, Gretian, 6-8 Grecian. [f. L. *Græci*-a Greece + -AN. Cf. OF. *grecien*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Greece or its inhabitants; characteristic of the Greeks; resembling what is Greek; Greek. Now rare exc. with reference to style of architecture and racial outline.

1577 KENALL *Flowers of Epir.* 98 Doest muse with skill of Grecian tongue, how Ladie lane was fraught. As some as euer she was borne she was a Grecian strait. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xxiv. 65 b, If . . . a Grecian woman [do marry] with a Perot Franco. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. 1. 5 In such a night Trilous, sigh'd his soule toward the Grecian tents Where Cressed lay that night. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 212 Great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 181 No trading for a stranger with them, but with a Grecian faith, which is not to part with your ware without ready money. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 10 So different are the Genius's which are formed under Turkish Slavery and Grecian Liberty. 1756-7 tr. *Kayser's Trav.* (1760) II. 452 It consists of three arches, and is of Grecian marble. 1797 MRS. RADELFF *Italian* i. (1826) 5 Her features were of the Grecian outline. 1838 THURLWALL *Greece* II. 157 The period when Grecian history begins to be genuine and connected. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 225 A Gothic ruin and a Grecian house. 1866 E. MASSON tr. *Winer's Gram. N. T. Diction* p. vi, Hellenic. . . is the Attic Dialect, as modified in Athens itself from the reign of Alexander the Great, . . . the period of its becoming the language of the educated throughout the Grecian world.

b. In specialized collocations: Greolian bond, an affected carriage of the body, in which it is bent forward from the hips; + Greolian calends (see CALENDs 3 b); + Greolian dog [misinterpretation of GREYHOUND], a greyhound; Greolian fire, (a) = Greek fire (see FIRE sb. 8 b); (b) a kind of firework; Greolian horse, the wooden horse by means of which Troy was captured; Greolian knot, a method of dressing women's hair in imitation of the ancient Greek fashion; Greolian leather, netting (see QUOTs.).

1821 *Elonian* No. 8 (1822) II. 219 In person he was of the common size, with something of the 'Grecian bend', contracted doubtless from sedentary habits. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 3 Sept. 3/4 Some [girls] affect what is called the 'Grecian bend'. 1886 *Cornhill Mag.* Dec. 618 He looks a smart young woman with a Grecian bend. 1806 MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 66 He . . . never paid a bill or balance Except upon the 'Grecian Kalends'. 1607 TORSILL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 14 Among the divers kinds of hunting Dogs, the Grayhound or 'Grecian Dog' . . . deserveth the first place. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 161 This *fyr Gregeys*, or 'Grecian fire', seems to be a composition belonging to the Arabian chemistry. 1833 MARRVAT P. *Simple* (1863) 51 Blue lights and Catherine-wheels, mines and bombs, Grecian-fires and Roman-candles. 1847 CRAIG, *Grecian-fire*. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 244 To admit foreigners indiscriminately to the rights of citizens. . . would be nothing less than to admit the 'Grecian horse into the citadel of our liberty and sovereignty. 1852 MORRIS *Taming & Currying* (1853) 369 Buffalo, or 'Grecian leather'. This leather is made of buffalo-skins, and differs from other kinds in being tanned with myrtle-leaves instead of oak-bark. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 360 'Grecian Netting', used for purses when worked with fine silks, and for curtains and toilet cloths when worked with knitting cotton.

+ 2. Belonging to the Greek Church. Obs. rare. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* vi. iv. § 10 Grecian catholic bishops.

B. sb.

1. A native or inhabitant of Greece; a Greek. Obs. or arch.

1547 BORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxi. 176 Except he be a lord or a Greceon. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Pref. T, The Romanes and other Latin writers . . . have not shamed to borrow of the Grecians these and many other termes of arte. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 75 Was this faire face the cause, quoth she, Why the Grecians sacked Troy? 1607 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* int. l. (1715) 1 The Wars of the ancient Grecians. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. li. (1840) 41 The great Egyptian Thebes, a city much more ancient than the nation of the Grecians. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xi. Black eyes, arch'd brows, and sweet expressions still; Such as of old were crows from the Grecians.

allusively. 1773 GRAVES *Spirit. Quixote* xi. xiv. (1783) III. 230 A well-bowed Grecian [cf. ἑνὶ καὶ ἑνὶ ἄλκιμον ἄλκιμον Hom. II. i. 17] in a fustian frock and jockey cap.

b. [tr. Gr. Ἑλληνιστής.] A Jew of the Dis-

persion who spoke Greek; a Grecian Jew; = HELLENIST I.

1611 BIBLE Acts vi. 1 There arose a murmuring of the Grecians [R. V. Grecian Jews] against the Hebrews. 1831 E. BURTON *Ecll. Hist.* ii. (1845) 48 The Grecians were those foreign Jews, who since the captivity had lived in great numbers in different countries, and generally spoke Greek as the prevailing language. 1860 TRENEU *Serm. Westm.* Abb. viii. 82 A 'Grec' is a Gentile. . . ; but a 'Grecian' is a Jew, quite as much a Jew, as truly as the stock of Abraham, as the Hebrew; and with only the difference that . . . he, or his fathers before him, had unlearned the Hebrew tongue and spake the Greek language.

2. One learned in the Greek language; a Greek scholar.

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 190 2/2 He became a great Gretian and latines. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 75 Adrian being so great a Grecian. . . compounded certaine workes in Heroicall Metre. 1577 [See A. 1.] 1612 BRINSLEY *Ind. Lit.* 239 All painfull students would be found to profit exceedingly, and to become rare Grecians in a little time. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 4, I was a better Grecian in the 16th than in the 66th year of my life. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 10 July (O.H.S.) I. 3 One of the Grecians of Gloucester Hall. 1790 COWPER *Lett.* 30 Apr., I know him [Dr. Madan] to be a rare old Grecian. 1817 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 360 He is a great favorite of Doctor Parr, and is very anxious to make me acquainted with that formidable old Grecian. 1890 MARGOLIOUTH *Ecll.* in *Semille Lit.* 14 The great Grecian, whose recent death closes the most brilliant period of Greek scholarship in this century, Prof. Cobet, of Leyden.

b. A boy in the highest class at Christ's Hospital (the Blue-coat School).

1820 LAMB *Ess. Ser. i. Christ's Hosp.*, The young men . . . who, under the denomination of Grecians, were waiting the expiration of the period when they should be sent, at the charges of the Hospital, to one or other of our Universities. 1857 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1861) I. 217 The two brothers . . . were both scholars of Christ's Hospital. They were second Grecians, and might have gone to college.

+ 3. A member of the Greek Church. Obs.

1547 BORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxi. 173 The Grecians do erre & swere in many articles concerning our fayth. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* vi. iv. § 9 'The Grecians' canon for some one presbyter in every church to undertake the charge of penitency. . . continued in force for the space of about two hundred years. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. i. (1636) 30 The Papists, under the Pope of Rome, The Grecians, under the Patriarch of Constantinople. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 404 A chapel . . . where the Grecians perform divine service.

4. slang. An Irishman: = GREEK sb. 6.

1853 J. GARWOOD *Million-peopled City* 303 The descendants of the Irish immigrants are called 'Irish Cockneys', and the new-comers are called 'Grecians'. 1879 J. BRITTEN in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 147 In many places—e. g. London, Liverpool, and Manchester—young Irishmen, on their first arrival in England, are known as Grecians.

Grecianize (grĕ'shĭnĭz), v. [f. prec. + -IZE.]

+ a. intr. To Grecianize it: (see QUOT. 1611). Obs. b. trans. To render Grecian. Hence Gre'cian-ized, Gre'cianizing ppl. adj.

1611 COTGR., *Grecizer*, to Grecianize it, to play the Grecian; or to speak Greek. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 459 All the attempts of the dominant party to Grecianise the people failed. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 67 When . . . the Grecian-ized Macedonian barbarians fell upon the East. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 6/2 Apollo is a Grecianized form of the Sanscrit Apa-var-yun. 1898 E. S. WALLACE *Jerus. the Holy* xv. 297 The Grecianizing influences that were alienating the people from their pure Jehovah worship.

Grecing (grĕ'shĭn), Obs. exc. dial. Also 5-6 gresyng, 6 grees-, gres(s-), gressing, 7 gresin, grison, 7, 9 dial. grissens. [f. GRECE sb. 4-ING.] Chiefly pl. Steps in a flight; flights of steps; stairs. Rarely sing. A step; also, ? a flight of steps (QUOT. C 1500).

A flight of stone steps at Lincoln is called 'The Grecian stairs'; the appellation (which is mentioned in 1724 by Stukeley *Itin. Curios.* i. 84) is prob. a corruption of *grecing*. At York also a flight of steps called 'The Grecian steps' is said formerly to have existed.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 220 Thei maken ther of Greceynges & Pyleres. 1448-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 Tymher for gresynges and Midelwales to the seides howses petyneyng. c 1500 in G. Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 24 The Father of Dyrinite shall sytt in the myddys of the Gresyngre before the Hyghe Auter. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arh.) 170 Ther is an other way to go doune, hy gressynges. 1563-83 FOXE A. & M. II. 1960/1 Making their prayers at the gresynges they so proceeded into the stalles. 1673 *York. Dial.* 42 (E.D.S. No. 76) 112 Hee stack his Schack-fork up i' th' Esins, An' t'ke his Jerkin of n' th' Gresins. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words s.v. Gress*, In Norfolk they call them *Grisens*. 1879 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 *Grissons*. 1847-97 HALLIWELL, *Gresings*. . . Still in use, pronounced *grissens*.

fig. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* Pref. (1655) A ij, Some . . . who . . . should not have been permitted, so much as to step over the threshold of Gods house, were notwithstanding advanced to the highest grison of Church Dignities? *Ibid.* 158 An abomination whose every grison and step should we climbe, we shall not be able in the hole Repertory of Fame to finde its parallel.

Grecism, Grecize, Greco-: see GRÆC-

Greckes, obs. pl. form of GREEK.

|| **Gre'co**. Obs. [It. = GREEK.]

1. The north-east wind. (Cf. GREGALE.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 185 Passyng by the lyne of the Diameter where the compasse maketh the difference of saylyng by the wynde cauled *Greco*, (that is North East) and *Magistral*, (that is south west).

2. A kind of wine.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Nov., From hence, we went to taste some rare Greco. 1645 *Ibid.* 7 Feb., Vineyards, where formerly grew the most incomparable Greco.

|| **Greccue** (grĕk, as Fr. grĕk). [In sense 1 F. *greccue*, fem. of *grec* GREEK.]

1. Arch. A Greek fret.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 280 The edge is encircled by meanders, labyrinths, and greccues, with narrow lines variously combined. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxv, A handsome earthen tube, . . . painted with quaint greccues and figures of animals. 1887 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 548/3 The basket-work of the Chilkaht Indians is superb. . . presenting all sorts of lovely designs in bands, crosses. . . and greccues.

2. A kind of collic-strainer or 'percolator'; a coffee-pot fitted with such a strainer. ? U. S.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Gredaline, variant of GRIDELIN.

Gredde, pa. t. GREDE v. Obs.

+ **Grede**, sb. Obs. Forms: 3 grade, gred. [f. GREDE v. Cf. I-GREDE.] A cry; outcry; noise.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3230 On moysen he setten a gred. 'Beð nu stille', quath moyses. *Ibid.* 3717 Dis folc ðo sette up grot and gred. 13. K. *Alis.* 5204 Michel was the pleynst and the grade That the folk hadden y-made. *Ibid.* 5470 Hy [olyfantz] ne haue so mychel drade, Of nothing as of hogges graunde.

+ **Grede**, v. Obs. Forms: 1 grēdan, (3rd pers. pres. ind. grēth), 2-3 greden, 3-4 (3rd pers. pres. ind. gret) gred, 3-5 grede, (3 grende, 4 graden, gredyn, graide, 5 greede). Pa. t. 3-4 gradde, gredde, (3 gradde, 5 grad). Pa. pple. 3-4 igrad, 4 ygrad, ygred. [OE. *grēdan*, of unknown origin; the resemblance in sound and sense with *grētan* GREET v. 2 is remarkable; in the 3rd pers. sing. pres. *grēth* the two vbs. coincide.]

1. intr. To cry, cry out, shout; to wail.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 182 Hine mon secal swiðe hlude hatan grēdan oððe singan. c 1205 LAY 8634 Al þæt folc þe he lædde, lude hit grædde [c 1275 gradde]. a 1240 *Ureism* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Biuoren þine uote ich wulle ligger and greden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 978r Loude gradde þe luper kniþ smiteþ alle to grounde. 13. K. *Alis.* 2751 They of Thebes can graden, And for him gret deol madden. c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 449 The mald al for drede Bigan to schrieken an to grede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 56 þe mase gret and zayþ [etc.]. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Pref.* 1 4 Sho grad and cried as thogh he nam hir agaynes hir will. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 361, I must nedys sore wepe and grede.

2. Said of birds; of the cock: To crow; etc.

c 897 K. *Alfred Gregory's Poek.* lxiii. 459 Donne græt se lareow swa swa kok on niht. a 1000 *Riddles* xxv. 3 (Gr.) Ic . . . grade swa gos. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1149 Hwane þu hauest a niht igrad, Men beoþ of þe wel sore ofrad. c 1380 *Sir Ferrib.* 2804 þow schalt him haue to-morwe or niht, þat he cok hym gradde. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. *Introd.* (Tollem. MS.), Yf a crane levis his felaw-schipe he slep þu ful hyge and greddeþ and cryeþ.

c. with cognate obj. To utter (a cry), sing (a song). 13. K. *Alis.* 2771 Mony foul crye was y-grade. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 At nyzt for drede Truly no song ðo he grede.

d. with quoted words, in direct or indirect speech.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3585 Do gredde he lude, 'goð me to, Alie ðe god luuen so'. c 1250 *Kent. Sern.* in O. E. *Misc.* 33 Grede we to him Merc and sigge we him lord sauue us. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 266r He higan to grede anon Nimeþ 3our. 13. *Life Jesu* (Horstun) 628 Men gradden aboute þat þe spouse cam anon. c 1330 *King of Tere* 610 On Tirmagaunt he gon to grede. 'Fy on ow everichon!' 1400-10 CLANVOYE *Cuckoo & Night.* xxvii. For that skil 'ocy! ocy!' I grede. 1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* xcxiiv. The vileyns. grad on high, yelde yow, traytours, yelde yow.

2. With prepositions: To cry or call after, on, upon, to, till (a person), after, upon (a thing).

a 1225 *Ancl. R.* 244 þe oðer deouel . . . gredde lude to Seinte Bartholomeu. *Ibid.* 284 3if eni is þet nauot nouþ þe heorte þus afeited . . . grede on ure Louerd. *Ibid.* 330 Mid þus onwille halsunge, [she] weopeð & gret after sume helpe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1885 Deserites higgonne alle on bim grede. c 1300 *Havelok* 2703 He cam driuende uppon a stede, And bigan til him to grede. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3337 After 3if loude he gradde þo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 212 Þeroure ssolle we ofte grede to god þet he ous loki uram þo þieues. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 336 She with him no reoste badde For ever upon her love he gradde. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. x. 76 Gules, that greden after sode. 14. Ps. li. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 251 After gostliche grace I grede. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. xcxiiv. 175 Sir Andrew agayne grad þuon Syr thomas compayne yolling as a wode wolf.

3. To announce with a loud voice; to proclaim, publish; to proclaim (a person) to be (something). c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 101 in E. E. P. (1862) 37 He drof him out of Engeland: and let him gredde flemc. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 805 A tournament he hab don gredde. c 1335 SHOREHAM 71 For ertthe the banes y-gred He that the treuthe maketh. *Ibid.* 122 Wanne. . . þays [hys] igrad for hyre love Of angeles in-place. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluzs) 771 For love of his lemmann. . . He hab do crie and gredde; Who so hyrnygeþ a fairi oon, A gerfaucoun. . . He schall haue to mede.

4. trans. To beg loudly for; to implore.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 606 Þei scholde hasteli 3on here. . . When þe greden 3our grace to graunte 3our wille. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 16 Grace he gradde and grace he had.

5. To accuse of (a crime).

a 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 1572 Thou, that hyr of treson gredys.

Grede, obs. form of GREED; var. GREADE Obs.

Gredeline, variant of GRIDELIN.

Gredel(le, obs. form of GIRDLE, GRIDDLE.
Gredely, obs. form of GREEDILY.
Grederne, obs. form of GRIDIRON.
Gredi(e), **Gredil(e)**, obs. ff. GREEDY, GRIDDLE.
Gredilliche, -li(e, -like, -ly, obs. ff. GREEDILY.
Gredis, obs. form of GREEDY.
† Greding, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. GREDE v. + -ING¹.]
 Crying; outcry; waiting; supplication.

† 1275 LAY. 2354 Par was weping strong Par was gredinge a-mong. **1340 Ayenb.** 212 Zuych gredinge cachep he pueyes bet bych pe dyleuen bet ayon wayteu ois to robbi. **1398 TRIVISA Barth.** De P. R. xii. x. (1495) 420 Crowes token reyne with gredynge and cryenge. **1400 Jeremie's Tokens** (E. E. T. S.) 156 So longe pat pai. he[r]f gredynge forberen.

Grediren, -irne, -iron, obs. ff. GRIDIRON.
Gredyl(e), -yly, obs. ff. GRIDDLE, GREEDILY.

Gredyre, -yrne, -yron, obs. ff. GRIDIRON.

Gree (grī), *sb. Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: *sing.* 4-6 gre, 4-9 gree, (6 graie), 6-7, 9 grie. *pl.* 4-6 greis, 5 grece, 4-7 grees, (5 greex, 6 gries); cf. GRECE. [a. OF. *grē* (pl. *greis*, *greys*; see GRECE) = It., Sp. *grado*, Pg. *grao* = L. *gradum* step. Cf. DEGREE, GRADE.]

† 1. A step in an ascent or descent; one of a flight of steps; = DEGREE 1. In quot. 1303 and 1382, a flight of steps. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 1562 She was herydde, as syl to be, Be syde an auter before be gre. **1382 Wyclif Nch.** viii. 4 Esdras scribe stod vpon a treene gree (1388 the gres of tree), the whiche he hadde maad to speken in (1388 theron). **1400 MAUNDRE.** (Roxb.) viii. 31 By syde be he awter er iiii. grece to gang vp at to be tounbe of alabastre. **1420 Pallad.** on *Husb.* i. 463 Thre gres or iiij is up thereto to go. **1447 BOKENHAM Scynnyis** (Roxb.) 59 She step up from gre to gre. **1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg.** 73/2 A trone of yuoyre, . . . whiche had vi gres or stappes. **1555-8 PHAER Enaid.** i. Bij b. The brasen gres afre the dores dyd mount. **1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.** II. 25 One onely ascent by whiche hardly one by one can passe up, and that with a labour by gres or steps. **1693 J. WALLACE Orkney** 44 Bishop Stewart enlarged it [the Cathedral Church] to the East, all above the Grees.

† b. Canticle or song of gres: 'Song of Degrees', 'Gradual Psalm' (see GRADUAL a. 5). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif Ps. cxix. [cxix.] heading. The song of gres (1388 greces). **1420 Wyclif's Bible.** Ps. 2nd Prol. The canticles of gres ben in nombre of fiftene. **1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg.** 273/2 Thou gauest to me syngynge the canticle of gres sharpe arrowes and cooles wastynge.

† 2. fig. A step or stage in a process, etc., esp. one in an ascending or descending scale; = DEGREE 2. *Obs.*

† 1340 HANFORD Psalter cxix. 1 He herd me, settand me in greis of stehynge. **† 1380 Wyclif Serm.** Sel. Wks. II. 266 pe gres of cunnyng and joie here must nedis passe. **† 1420 Pallad.** on *Husb.* iv. 473 Ther humour is ek erth and ayeer wyl warme, That fruyt to fruyt from gre gre succedith. **† 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab.** v. (Parl. Beasts) ii. It followis well be resounn natural, and Gre he gre, of richt comparison: Of euill cumis war, of war cumis werst of all. **1573 DOUGLAS Æneis** vi. Prol. 97 As he tuchis greis seir in prync. In hils, clykwyis sindry stagis puttis he. **1589 R. BRUCE Serm.** (1843) 32 The first gre of preparation stands in contrition.

† 3. A 'step' in direct line of descent; a degree of relationship; = DEGREE 3. Greis defendant (Sc.): forbidden degrees. *Obs.*

† 1315 SHORHAM 69 The sibbe mowe to gadere nauzt The foerthe gres wythime. **† 1340 Cursor M.** 1464 (Fairf.) Iareth þat was þe v. gre [Cott. knel] þat Seth. **† 1387 TRIVISA Hiden** (Rolls) I. 409 Nigh kyn þey wyl bee þey he passe an hondred gre. **† 1425 WYNTON Pev. ix. xxvii. 56 He and he Wes evynlike in toþir Gre. **1535 STEWART Cron.** Sc. II. 112 He him self wes narrest to thair croun, Fra Dioneth the fourt greis cuming doun. **1591 Satir. Poems Reform.** xxvii. 100 Kin of Kings descendit grie be gre. **1617 in Pitcairn Crim. Trials** Sc. III. 424 He was within greis-defendant with the Hous of Bass.**

† 4. A stage or position in the scale of dignity or rank; relative social or official rank, grade, order, estate, or station; = DEGREE 4. In quot. 1450, a rank or class of persons. *Obs.*

† 3. S. E. Legendary (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archæo Stud. neu.* Spr. LXXXII. 402/46 He ordeyned þat ech man þat prest wold be scholde vnderfonge þe ordres fro gre to gre—wit-out hope and defaute þat þey I-taken were. **1382 Wyclif Gen.** xl. 3 Pharaon. schal restore the to the bifore had gre. **† 1385 CHAUCER L.** R. W. 1213 Dido, She . . . profreth him to be His thair, his servant in the lest gre. **† 1440 Promp.** Parv. 208/2 Gre, or worthynesse, *gradus*. **† 1450 St. Cuthbert** (Surtees) 4901 þai spared na elde na gre. **† 1450 HOLLAND Howlat** 407 All grettest gre. **1493 Festival** (W. de W. 1515) 7 To understande all the greses Of y^e worlde. **1520 Caxton's Chron.** Eng. iv. 38/2 He ordeyned that he that was worthy sholde ascende gre by gre to his ordre, fyrst benet, than colet, subdecon, deacon, and than preest. **1555 LYNDESAY Tragedie** 47 Gre by gre, vpward I did ascende; Swa that in to this realm did neuer ryng So gret one man as I, vnder ane kyng. **1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.** July 215 He is a shepheard great in gre. **1590 GREENE Orl. Fur.** (1599) 50 Proud that thou art, I recke not of thy gre.

5. Pre-eminence; superiority; mastery; victory in battle; hence, the prize for a victory. *To bear, get, have, take, win the gre.* *Now Sc.*

1320-35 Horn Ch. 319 That day Horn the turnament wan . . . He toke the gre, that was a swan. **13. Sir Beues** (E.) 3769-4 A turnement sche hap doun crye . . . for to see, What knyzt ys to han be gre. **† 1386 CHAUCER** *Knt.'s T.* 1875 Duk Theus leet crye, To stynten alle rancour and enuye, The gre as wel of o syde as of oother. **1393 LANGL. P. Pl.**

C. xxi. 103 The gre 3ut hath he geten for alle hus grete wondes. **† 1450 HOLLAND Howlat** 448 To James lord Dowglas shaw the gre gail, To ga with the kingis hart. **1470-80 MAIORY Arthur** vii. vii. The gre was gyuen to kyng Bagdemagus. **1480 CAXTON Chron.** Eng. cviii. 90 In this bataylle the gre of the felde [was] left with the danoys. **1523 DOUGLAS Æneis** v. li. 52 Quha best on fute can ryn lat se, To prest biþith, to wersill, and heir the gre. **1578 LYNDESAY (Pitcottie) Chron.** Sc. xix. ix. (1899) 1. 98 Prayand to god that he might haue that gair and victorie of him quha was his enemye. **† 1605 in Montgomerie's Poems** (1887) 274 The Muses wold haue geyn the grie To her, as to the Aperse. **1688 G. STUART** *Forces*. Disc. 22 Of aw the pipers I did see, This piper Tony was the gre. **1795 BURNS** *For a that and a that*, 'That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth, May bear the gre, and a that. **1818 Scott *Heart Midl.* xxix. The Cu'tross hammermen have the gre for that. **1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 91 Whether be it work or play, The gre was wi' our auld gudeman. **1858 M. POSTNOUS *Soutier Johnny* 29 Ower them a' for classic style It bears the gre.******

† 6. A degree, step, or grade in intensity or amount; = DEGREE 6. Obs.

† 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 731 Ther nys no thynge in grece superlatif, As seith Senek, aboue an humble wyf. **† 1400 Rom. Rose** 5743 They nil, in no maner grece, Do right nought for charite. **1460-70 Bk. Quintessence** II. (1866) 22 Perfore þe feure agu is þe positive grece, and in þe superlatif grece, comparatif grece and superlatif grece. **1552 LYNDESAY Monarchie** 6053 That Lantern of the Heuin Sall gyf more lyght, he greis sewin, Nor it gause sen the world began. **1563 WYNTON *Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 68 We ar in many greis of luee naturalie confutit. — *Wks.* (1890) II. 57 In al greis of aigis and tymes.**

† 7. In medieval physics: = DEGREE 6 c. Obs.

1398 TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. xvi. vii. (1495) 555 Quyeke syluar as Plato sayth is hote and moyst in the fourth grece though some men deame that it is cold in the same grece. **1400 Lanfranc's Chirurg.** 86 In consyderynge þe complexion of al þe body . . . & be gre of þe medycyn. **1547 BOORDE** *Brev. Health* clv. 56 This fleume which is swete, grece for grece is hote and moyst lyke the ayeer.

† 8. An academical degree; = DEGREE 7 a. Obs.

† 1449 PECOCC *Refr.* i. xvi. 90 Y wolde grees of scolis to be take. **1494 FABIAN *Chron.* 3 By hym that neuer yet any ordre toke, Or gre of Scolis, or sought for great cunnyng. This werk is gaderyd. **1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Polwart* 397, I sail degraide the graces, of thy greis.****

† 9. Geom. (Astron., Geog., etc.) The unit of the sexagesimal measurement of angles or circular arcs; = DEGREE 9.

1412-20 LYG. Chron. *Tray Prol.* (1512) A 1 b. The tyme of yere, shortly to conclude When . . . grees was phebus altitude. **1423 JAS. I. Kings Q. xxi, Passit bot myd-day four greis ewin. **1426 Pol. Poems** (Rolls) II. 140 The bulle . . . twenty greis Entred was the hed of the dragon. **1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* Sc. II. Descr. Alb. xiii. The last and outmaist Ile is namit Hirtha; quhare the eleuatioun of the pole is lixi greis.****

Gree (grī), *sb. 2* Now arch. Also 4-6 gre. [a. OF. *grē*, *grēd*, *grēl* (11th c. in Littré), mod. F. *grē* pleasure, goodwill, will (cf. MAUGRE = *mal grē*) = Pr. *grat-2*, It., Sp., Pg. *grado* = L. *grātum*, neut. subst. of *grātus* pleasing, grateful. The word was taken over into English chiefly in phrases (see the various senses).]

† 1. Favour, goodwill. Obs.

† 1300 Cursor M. 1566 (Gött.) 3c eyth [=eight], for 3ou treu leute, Alone i haue granted mi gre [Trin. granted gre, Cott. m. saght]. **† 1340 Savdane** Bn. 2830 And [read God] graunte him gree and grith. **1590 SPENSER F. Q.** II. iii. 5 But for in court gay portance he perceiv'd And gallant swut to be in greatest grece.

b. In grece (also *at, to grece*; cf. AGREE *adv.*, ENGREE): with goodwill or favour, with kindly feeling or pleasure, kindly, in good part. Chiefly in phr. *to take, accept, receive in grece*. [F. *prendre, recevoir, avoir en grē, servir à grē*.]

† 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 42 God graunte in grece that she take For whom that it begunen is **† 1374 —** *Traylus* II. 480 (529) My lowe confessioun Accepte in gre. **† 1386 —** *Clereke* 7c 1003 Vs oghte Receyuen al in grece that god vs sent. **† 1415 LYG. Temp.** Fac 1085 Boþe 3c and I mekeli most abide To take age [wrr. at gre, in gre]. **† 1430 —** *Aliv.* *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 My simple making for to take at grece. **1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xiv. 47 That after his deth . . . god receyueþ hym in grece. **† 1577 GASCOIGNE** *De Profundis* Wks. (1831) 203 And thou (good God) vouchsafe in grece to take This woeful plaint. **1597-8 B. Hall** *Sat.* iv. ii. 85 Soone as he can kisse his hand in grece, And with good grace bow it below the knee. **1600 FAIRFAX** *Tasso* x. x. 181 Accept in grece . . . the words I spoke. **1894 F. S. ELLIS** *Reynard Fox* 230 A man should hold his friends in grece, And his foes hate but tardly.**

c. With or in good (goodly) grece: with goodwill [F. *de bon grē*].

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 259 So y^e graciousnesse of this prince toke in good grece the euill will of bothe the said parties against hym. **1590 SPENSER F. Q.** i. v. 16 Which she accepts with thanks and goodly grece. **1609 HOLLAND** *Ammanius* xxvii. 313 Having . . . wrought the soldiers to accept thereof in good grece and willingly. **1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1889) III. 349 Replied the smith, 'With gladness and goodly grece'.**

2. To do or make grece: to give satisfaction (for an injury). Also, *to make one's grece to or with* (a person): to do what will satisfy him; to give satisfaction to, come to terms or make one's peace with. Also, *to make* (a person's) grece.

† 1290 Childe. *Jesus* (Horstman) 455 To his freont make þi gre Oþur þowd not flem of þis contrie. *Ibid.* 1430 To Joseph he maude is grece With guode will. [1377 Act 1 *Rich. II* c. 6 § 1 Qc. . . et la prisonne tange il avera fait grece a la partie.] **1412 HOCCEVE** *De Reg. Princ.*

621 Pat I, with Iownesse & humylitee, To my curat go scholde, & make his grece. **1413 Pilgr. Soule** (Caxton) i. xxxviii. (1859) 42 Thus sbalt thou make thy grece with Iustyce, that Mercy and she be finally accorded. **1440 Parlonche** 2149 He thenketh fast how that he To his Lord myght make his grece. **1492 Gest of Robyn Hode** cviii. In Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 61/2 Holde my londes in thy honde I'll I have made the grece! **1613 Sir H. Fincil** *Lato* (1656) 297 No Wardein of the Fleet shall suffer any prisoner in execution to goe out of prison. . . without making grece to the partie. **1697 View Penal Laws** 121 Then the Sheriff have the Hawk, making grece to him that did take him. **1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 11 He shall be imprisoned till he justify himself, and make grece to the party.**

† b. Unto grece: with a view to satisfaction, as an indemnity. *Obs. rare.*

† 1400 Destr. *Tray* 1595 The grekes for hor greme vnto gre asken Greer sommes, forsothe, to hor sad harmes.

† 3. (One's) good pleasure; will, desire; consent. By his grece (quot. 1483): of its own accord. *Of the grece*: of (one's) own accord, voluntarily. *Out of grece*: contrary to one's pleasure or desire; hence amiss. [F. *à son grē, de (son) grē, contre son grē*.] *Obs.*

13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 348 Lene me by grace For to go at þi grece. **† 1330 R. BRUNNE** *Chron.* (1810) 272 Þe erle . . . did no maner wik, þe Kyng gaf him his grece. *Ibid.* 308 He wold not do þe grece, þat terme þat he sette. **† 1400 Morle** *Arth.* 2645 It es the gifte of Gode, the grece es hys awene. *Ibid.* 2748 Here are galyarde games that of the grece seru. **1417 E. E. Wills** (1882) 27, I will þat myn executours do her grece. **1481 CAXTON** *Godfrey* cxlii. 283 It was not known . . . whether it was taken from hym by constraynt or yf he delyuerd it with his grece and wyll. **1483 —** *Gold. Leg.* 166/2 The dore that was so locked opened by his grece by hym self. **1523 DOUGLAS Æneis ix. Prol. 80 Quhar ocht is bad, gais mys, or owl of grece. **1525 Women's Rights** 18 Whosoev^r shall in his life tyme without grece of his lord, marry. **1666 Pevs Diary 25 Nov. Against the grē of my Lord Treasurer. **1692 O. WALKER *History Illustr.* i. vii. 219 Against the grē of the Senate. **† 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) 9 History. . . (after the partial Grece of the late Authors) has been, to all good Purposes, silent of him.********

† Gree, sb. 3. Obs. rare. ? Weeping, mourning.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxx. 70 Thou tounst from mee my wo and grece, to myrth in cheerfull voyce. **1590 GREENE** *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 53 With hearts grieve and eyes grece [sic]. Eyes and heart both full of woes.

Gree, v. Obs. exc. dial. Also 5-6 gre, 6 Sc. grie. [aphetized from AGREE v., or f. GREE sb. 2 Cf., however, OF. *grēd*, which may be the direct source.] = AGREE v., in various senses.

† 1. trans. Of a person: To please, to satisfy. = AGREE i. b. *Obs.*

1468 Plumpton *Corr.* (Camden) 19, I stand in doubt whether Mr. Middleton & Mr. Ros greed you & Sir John Malivera thereof or no.

† 2. To make (persons) pleased; to reconcile, conciliate (several persons, or one with another); also, to arrange or settle (a matter). Obs.

1590 Satir. Poems Reform. xxi. 75 Now that they can on hand to grece 30w With all the tother syde. **1596 DALRYMPLE** *Leslie's Hist.* Scot. vi. 342 Edward king of England . . . was chosen arbither to grece this matter. *Ibid.* ix. 154 In haue and sair seiknes he takis Jorney, of that mynd to grece him. **17. Jacobite Relics** (ed. Hogg 1819) I. 146 They're fallen out among themselves, Shame fa' the first that grees them!

† 3. refl. and intr. (for refl.) To become well-disposed or favourable; to consent, accede. *Obs.*

† 1440 Generydes 1141, I gre me wele in your presence to travell day by day. **1490 CAXTON** *Eneydos* vi. 29 They . . . accorded and greced to do all his will. **1523 L. BERNERS *Fraser* I. clv. 102 They within desyred respyte to gyue an answer, the which was agreed; and when they had counsayled the parties greced. **1578 HUNNIS *Hyof. Hunny* Gen. xxvii. 28 If. 86 Shall not all their substance greate And cattell that they have Be ours if we grece therunto? **1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* v. xxiii, To trie the matter thus they greced both.******

4. To come into accord or harmony; to come to terms with (a person), on, upon (a matter); to make an agreement.

† 1380 Wyclif Serm. Sel. Wks. II. 144 3if þis be herd of Pilat he shulen grece wiþ him, and make 3ou sikir. **† 1566 Merle** *Tales in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. Introd. 69 The miller. . . greced with the sexten of the church to haue the key of the church dore. **1574 Mirr. Mag.** *Nennius* x. Till with their creditours they grece. **1591 SHAKS.** *Two Gent.* II. iv. 183 All the means Plotted, and greced on for my happynesse. **1597 BRETTON** *Scholler & Souildour* (1599) 30, I will either have it give it or grece upon it. **1606 SHAKS.** *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 37 Then, to send Measures of Wheate to Rome; this greced vpon, To part with vnbackt edges. **1788 BURNS *G. Hamilton* iii. My word of honour I haue gien, To try to grece to grece to grece. **1822 Scott *Scott's* *Ant. & Cl.* *Consentient in eundem*—grece on the same point. **1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xvii. It's you that has made us cast out, and it's you that maun make us 'gree. **1878 Cumblid.** *Glass.* 'Gree, agree. They're about 'grecean for a horse.******

5. To be in harmony in opinion, way of life, etc.; to be of the same mind; to be friends; also of things, to be in accord or harmonious.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 5 The ane fute 3eid ay ourycht, And to the tother wald not grece. **1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurell* 275 Whosoev^r heuently armony was so passynge sure, So truly proportionyd, and so well did grece. **1532 HERVERT *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 23 Vityerage our myndes one to an other, if we myght grece in one tale. **† 1540 J. REDFORD *Mor. Play Wit & Sci.* (Shaks. Soc.) 39 We wyl grece better, or ye pas heene. **1594 MARLOWE & NASH *Did.* III. i. Weapons grece not wit my tender years. **1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxiv. Mine eie well knowes what with his gust is grecing. **1620 T. PEXTON *Glass Time* 49 Neptune himselfe with four great riuers grecing, To deck the bosome which gaue************

Adam being. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 108 like two sisters, ye will live an' gree. a 1774 *Ferguson Poems* (1845) 5 As lang's there's pith into the barrel, We'll drink and gree. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xxxvi. They're just neighbour-like . . and nae wonder they gree sae weel.

Hence *Greeding ppl. a.*, concordant.

c 1547 *Surrey Epl.* (Roxb. Club) 125 The people cried with sundry greening shouts To bring the horse to Pallas temple blive.

Greedy (*grēdī*), *sb.* Orig. *Sc.* Also 7 *greed*, *grieds*. [Back formation from GREEDY. (OE. had dat. pl. *grēdum* used advb. = 'with greediness'.)] Inordinate or insatiable longing, esp. for wealth; avaricious or covetous desire. Const. *of*.

c 1609 *S. Grahame Anal. Humours* 38 b. Whose avarice and greed of gear is such, that they care not whom with they joyne, so being they be rich. 1618 *Lytton Pilgr. Parv.* (sig. E) Is hee poore, then faine bee would be rich; And rich, what tormentes his great griede doth feele. 1786 *Burns Two Dogs* 144 Some rascal's prideful greed to quench. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xvii. The Duke of Albany is generally hated for his greed and covetousness. 1853 *Fawcett Pol. Econ.* ii. 130 Many . . attach to competition the stigma of selfish greed. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* i. 11. It is of greed of power and gold have led thee on. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* i. § 2. To the greed of plunder drew fresh warbands from the German coast.

Greedy (*grēdī*), *v. rare*. [*f.* GREED *sb.*]

a. intr. To indulge one's greed; to be avaricious; to have an eager longing for. *b. trans.* To long for. c 1686 *8 Huntingd. Ploughman's Compl.* in *Roxb. Ballads* (1890) VII. 32 On wealth her mother's mind was bent, she greed on of measure. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 176 You might the horrent jaws survey, Grieved, and greedling for their prey. 1848 *Lytton Harold* xi. xi. The ravens sit greedling, And watching, and heeding. . . And ravens sit greedling, Their share of the bones.

Greedy, variant of GREDE *v. Obs.*

† **Greedilak**. *Obs.* In 3 *greedilac* 330. [*f.* GREEDY *a.* + ON. *-leik-r*, *-LAIK*.] Greediness.

c 1200 *Ormin* 3994 All modilic 330; & greedilic 330; & irre, & glutterness. 1394 *4560 Wapenn god & sirang* . . . 330 330-sunn & greedilic 330.

Greedly (*grēdīlī*), *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 *grēdōlice*, 2 *greddiliche*, 4-6 *gredeily*, 6 *greddē(e)*; *B.* 1 *grēdīliche*, 2-3 *greddīliche*, -like, 4-6 *gredeily*, 4 *grēdīlī*, -ly, 6 *grēdīlīe*, 6- *greedily*. [Two synonymous words seem to have coalesced: (1) OE. *grēdēlice* (= ON. *grēdīlīga*), *f.* *grēdī* (*u*-stem, = ON. *grēdī-r*, Goth. *grēdus*; see GREED *sb.*) + *-lice* -LY2; (2) OE. *grēdī* (*g*-stem, *f.* *grēdīg* GREEDY + *-lice* -LY2. The former, if it had survived into mod. Eng., would have become **greedly*; it is uncertain how far the *a* forms represent this type, as in the 16th c. they might be misspellings for *greedily* (cf., however, GREEDLY *a.*).

A similar coalescence occurs in the case of OE. *heftlice*, *heftlice* HEAVILY. Perh. in both cases the derivative of the *adj.* should be regarded as a re-fashioned form, arising from the primitive *sb.* had ceased to be in common use. For the *e* representing the thematic vowel of a long *u*-stem in composition, cf. *fēdefare* (written *fēdeware*); see FIFLOFARE.]

1. As one that is hungry or thirsty; with keen appetite; hungrily, ravenously, voraciously. c 1000 *Hexameron of St. Basil* (Norman) xx. 28 Donne him hingrah he yt greediliche. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 And ha ifelde be deofel pene hoc be he er greediliche forswalh. 1220 *Bestiary* 321 He drinke water greediliche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29905 To ette our greedily. a 1340 *Hampole Psalter* Cant. 497 Bird of swalgah pat greedily askis mete. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* v. 35 Pe smyth had an-ober man castyn of his bread to be hog, & be swyn eet it greedily. 1574 *Hyll Confect.* Weather vii. If the Oxen feede greedily. 1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 562 Greedily they pluck'd The Fruit-age fair to sight. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 189 Flour and oil which the men had fallen greedily upon. 1856 *Kane Arct. Expl.* i. xxiv. 318 Some . . were greedily waiting for the shell-fish and sea-crchings which the old bird busied herself in procuring for them.

in fig. context. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xv. 16 When I bad founde thy wordes, I at them vp greedily. 1583 *Strubbes Anal. Abs.* ii. (1882) 92 If they heare him not . . greedily and thirstily thereby to profit. 1590 *Stenser F. Q.* i. v. 9 Cruell Steele so greedily doth bight. *Ibid.* i. vi. 38 To see their blades so greedily imbrow, That dronke with blood yet thirsted after life. 1665 *Boyle Occas. Ref.* v. iii. (1848) 306 Death . . devour'd them as greedily, as they did those Birds.

b. Depoured to the behaviour of material substances, to indicate rapidity of absorption or combination. (Cf. GREEDY *b.*)

1584 *Cogan Haven Health* cxviii. 218 Sweete wines through their sweetness are greedily drawn of the members. 1671 *J. Webster Metallurg.* xiii. 203 Wherein Minerals that strike upon the Lunar passages are greedily refreshed. 1799 *Med. Trui.* i. 408 Nitrous gas . . tends . . to lessen the respirable portion, from its strong attraction for oxygen, which it greedily combines with to the point of saturation. 1898 *Huxley Physiogr.* 42 The drier and hotter the air happens to be, the more greedily does it drink up this moisture.

2. As one that is greedy of gain; avariciously, covetously, rapaciously.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* i. 66 He symō grēdeliche his leolunge. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. i. 166 Sicche pat gaderen greedilī Cristis patrimonie. c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 113 *pe* . . greedily gon abowt to geyt al pat pay may. 1635 *R. Bolton Comf. Affl. Cons.* vi. (ed. 2) 38 And there gather Grace greedily as the most griping Usurer graspeth gold. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* v. § 2. 227 The eyes of the feudal baronage turned greedily on the riches of the Church.

3. With manifestation of strong desire; with

avidity or eagerness; eagerly; † jealously, zealously, fervently (*obs.*).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 He isē bīneōen hem deffen he hem gredeliche kepeō. 1398 *Travisa Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xci. (1495) 839 The froge . . cryeth greedily and maklyth moche noyse. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1435 His men & all be messedones maynly ascendis And jai of Grece greedily girdis vp eftire. 1548 *UOALL*, etc. *Evans. Par. Matt.* xi. 7-15 There is now no more to doe, but feruently and greedily to take that which . . is now presently offered. 1575-85 *Ans. SANDYS Sermon*. xviii. 21 Greedilic expecting their looked for time. 1581 *J. Bell Haddon's Ans.* Osor. 291 Some places that are our greedily geuen to sectes and deuisions. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 40 Greedily affected to view the sacred Sepulchres. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 25 Those who greedily pursue Things wonderful, instead of true. 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 141 This notion has been greedily embraced and cherished by the worst part of mankind. 1845 *Pono Handb.* Spain 123 The candles lighted in these processions . . are greedily purchased by women at treble their original cost. 1854 *H. ROGERS Edl. Faith* (1853) 277 Miraculous legends have been most greedily taken up by the vast majority of mankind.

Greedy (*grēdīnēs*). Forms: see GREEDY. [*f.* GREEDY + *-NESS*.] The attitude of being greedy. Const. as in the *adj.*

1. Excessive longing for food or drink, or avidity in the consumption of it; gluttony, voracity, ravenousness.

1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 13044 Gredynesse Off sundre metys and deynes. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 For mete is good to man . . so mesure be kepte, & be sause pecto be dreed of god, pat gredynes be left. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99b. Voracite or gredynesse in eatynge. 1575 *Brieff Disc.* *Trombles Franceford* (1846) 11 As the harte chased panting for gredines off waters. 1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. 1. 73 There is too much of the greediness of the Wolfe still remaining. 1744 *BIRCH Life Boyle B's Wks.* i. 10 Philaretus was little given to greediness, either in fruits or sweetmeats. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* v. He chewed tobacco and water-cresses at the same time with extraordinary greediness. 1856 *MACAULAY Biogr. Johnson* (1867) 88 He contracted a habit of eating with ravenous greediness.

2. Excessive eagerness or longing for wealth or gain; covetousness, avarice, rapacity, greed.

1254 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1086 He was on zitsunge be feallan & gredynesse he lufode mid ealle. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo [fauarūn] is helle iliche, forðon þæt hi ba habbed unafellicliche gredynesse. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Ne beo neo ne be gredure uorto habben more. *Peo gredinesse [is] rote of hire bitterness.* c 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. i. 128 Gredynesse and avarice letten þes two partis. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 9034 The costys & the gret expence That thou dost hym for to please, And hys gredynesse tapese. 1535 *COVERDALE Eph.* iv. 19 To worke all maner of vndneces euen with gredynesse [so 1612 and 1882]; *WYCLIF in couiteynte*; Gr. *ἐν πλεονεξίᾳ*. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just Vind.* v. 134 The greediness and extortion of the Court of Rome. 1835 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 296 In excuse for his greediness, it ought to be said that he was the poorest noble of a poor nobility. 1884 *A. R. PENNINGTON Welf* vi. 593 Greediness for wealth. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 5/2 To explain off-hand the greediness of Russian in the Afghanistan direction.

3. Excessive longing or desire in general; eager longing; eagerness, keenness.

1553 *BRENDEN O. Curtius* ix. 183 The gredines of glory & the vnsatiable desire of fame, made no place to seme to far. 1590 *Stenser F. Q.* i. viii. 6 Eger greediness through every member thrilth. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. iii. vii. 7 Th' vnsatiate greediness of his desire. 1666 *BOYLE Occas. Ref.* v. x. (1848) 325 A Greediness of Knowledge, that is impatient of being confind. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2373 The people are with greediness expecting the issue of the ensuing Diet. 1752 *HUME Ess.* & *Treat.* (1777) II. 175 With what greediness are the miraculous accounts of travellers received. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* ii. ii. (1817) 58 A topic, which is always listened to with greediness. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 179 Men flew to frivolous amusements . . with the greediness which long and enforced abstinence naturally produces.

Greediron, *obs.* form of GRINDIRON.

† **Greedy**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. In 6 *greedye*.

[*f.* *greedy* *adv.*; see GREEDILY.] Greedy.

a 1546 *Becon Gov. Vertue* Wks. 1564 I. 260 b. Adam and Eue by satisfying theyr greedy appetite in eatynge the forbidden fruit.

Greds (*grēdz*), *pl. dial.* [Repr. OE. *grēd* 'ulva' (coarse grass, water-weeds), *pl. grēdas* 'gramina'. Cf. GRATTON, GROWTH 2.]

1. Straw manure.

1776 *J. LEWIS Hist. Isle Tenet* (ed. 2) 37 *Greds*, the Straw, in a Place or Barton to make Dung of. 1855 *Cycl. Agric.* (ed. Morton) II. 723/2 *Greds*, (Kent) long manure in the straw-yard.

2. Applied to Duckweed and Pondweed.

1863 *Prion Plant-n.* 99 *Greds*, now applied to the Pondweed tribe. *Potamogeton*. 1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 233 *Greds*, *Lemna minor*, L.

Greedy (*grēdī*), *a.* Forms: 1 *grēdīs*, 2-3 *gradi*, -y, 2-6 *gredi*, 3 *grediz*, 3-4 *gredie*, 4-7 *gredy*, 6 *greedyo*, 6 *gr.* *grydy*, 6-7 *greedie*, 6- *greedy*. [OE. *grēdīg* = OS *grādag*, OHG. *grātīg*, ON. *grādīgr* (OSw. *grādīg*, Da. *graadīg*), Goth. *grādags* = OTeut. **grādago*-, -igo-, *f.* **grādū*-z (Goth. *grādū*-s hunger, ON. *grād-r* hunger, greed, OE. *grēd* in dat. pl. *grēdum* eagerly), cognate with Skr. *grdh* to be greedy.]

1. Having an intense desire or inordinate appetite for food or drink; ravenous, voracious, gluttonous. † In some of the earlier quotes the meaning is

simply: Hungry. Const. *of* (OE. *genitive*); † also *after, on, upon, (for)* to have something (*obs.*).

Beowulf (Z.) 121 Wih unhealo grim and grediz gearo sona was, reoc and reje. 977 *Blithl. Hom.* 211 Pa fynd . . heora gripende wæron swa swa grediz wulf. a 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* i. 216 Pan gradizian fisce, be geshild hætas, and ne geshild done angel de on dam ætas sticad. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Penne bið he gredi þes eses and forswoledeþ þene hoc forð mid þan ese. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 139 Sobrietas . . maket þanne mann madfull de was to grady. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Hwou gredie hundes stonde biuore þe borde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1494 Jacob wurd war he was gredi. c 1325 *Body & Soul* 43 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 340 Thyne mete . . That thou were gredi for to fete. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. vii. 398 Two gredi sowes. 1575-85 *Ans. SANDYS Sermon*. iii. 53 The foxe is ravenous, greedie on his pray. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 756 The falling Mast, For greedy Swine provides a full repast. 1725 *Pope Odys.* ix. 427 He said, and greedy grasped the heady bowl. 1733-39 *J. TULL Horse-Hoing Husbandry* 86 Most sorts of cattle are greedy of it. 1767 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass.* ii. 1. 100 As greedy after their prey as a wolf. 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 96/2 This snake is very greedy of milk. a 1830 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) i. 180 Greedy hawk must gorge his prey.

Fig. a 1000 *Phanix* 507 (Gr.) *Lig.* . . grediz swelzed londes fraewe. 1572 *Gascoigne Dan Barthol.* of *Bathe Hund*. Flowers 429, I seeke a greedy graue, To make an ende of all these stormes and strife. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* l. xxix, Coozing the greedie sea, prising their nimble prey. 1654-66 *L. ORRERY Parthenissa* (1676) 651, I . . knew the Vessel was founderd, bad struck, or sprung some greedy Leak. 1735-20 *Pope Iliad* ix. 288 The first fat offerings, to the immortals due, Amidst the greedy flames Patroclus threw. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* ii. xv. (1845) 158 The . . noise of greedy Achleron. 1860 *B. TAYLOR First Forest of Monterey Poems* (1866) 321 Look from the greedy wave.

b. said of the stomach, etc.; also of the appetite.

See also GREEDY-GUT(s).

1514 *BARCLAY Cytl.* & *Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xli. Their greedy gorges are rapt with the smell. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 b. To stuffe & fill the greedy gutte of thy bely with delicate meates. 1599 *H. BURTES Dyets drie Dinner* A iv b. Yet soft and fayre: oregredyewes James Eate not their meale with decent pause. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 211 Her appetite strong and greedy. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* (1645) 353 The stomach, when it is greedy of meate, draweth it selfe up towards the throat.

c. said of chemical substances which absorb with avidity. ? *Obs.*

1758 *Reto tr. Macquer's Chym.* i. 278 The Acid of the Phosphorus . . is very greedy of moisture. 1792 *W. NICHOLSON tr. Chaptal's Elau. Chém.* (1800) III. 63 The oil is more drying or greedy of oxigene. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chém.* i. 194 When the air is very greedy of moisture.

d. Greedy gledo *dial.*, a kite; also the name of a children's game (Jam.). † Greedy worm: see quot. 1585; = *hungry worm* (see HUNGRY *a.* 4).

1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 146 As greedy gleddis, se gang With polkis to mylne, and beggis baith meill and schilling. 1530 *PALSGR.* 227/1 Greedy worme that is in a dogges tonge. a 1598 *W's of Auctormerthly* 51 By their cunies the greedy gled, And likit vp five [gaisilings]. 1585 *LUTTON Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 33 If the little nerve under a Welb's tongue (commonly called the greedy worm) be taken away, it keeps the same safe after from being mad. 1627 *Br. HALL Pharis.* & *Chr. Wks.* 417 O thou worldling, which hast the Greedy-worme vnder thy tongue, with Esais dogges, and neuer hast enough. 1768 *Ross Heluore* 10 At greedy-gled, or warpling of the green, She 'clipt the toad'. 1802 *G. MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.* 282 Greedy glead. 1885 *SWANSON Prov. Names Birds* 133 Greedy glead.

2. Eager for gain, wealth, and the like; avaricious, covetous, rapacious. Const. as in sense 1.

a 1000 *Sal.* & *Sal.* 344 (Gr.) Sum to lyt hafad godes grediz. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 God nele þæt we beon gredic gitseras. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 264 And weren to gredi of solure and of golde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Pe deuel is gredi uppen worlde richeise and gredi him to winende. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Ne beo neo ne be gredure uorto habben more. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* i. 111. 347 Men seien pat preestis ben moost gredy purchasours in erþe. c 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 566 An usurer . . Shal never for richeise riche be But . . Scarce, and gredy in his entent. c 1500 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 148 Praying that ye will content unto this bringer, my Cousin Robart Hastings, iij mark & xxd. now dew unto him at this Martynasse last, which is right gredy therupon. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* xxv. 202 A wolvisch, greedy, and covetous heart. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* l. 72 That Crop rewards the greedy Pensant's pains. 1752 *HUME Pol. Disc.* ii. 33 Nor is a porter less greedy of money, which he spends on bacon and brandy, than a courtier, who purchases champagne and ortolans. 1841 *W. SPALDING Hist. & Tr.* i. 151. 111. 200 Unscrupulous and greedy power. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. 461 The . . exactions of corrupt magistrates, and their greedy officers.

absol. c 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 5791 If these gredy . . Loveden, and were loved ageyn. . . Such wikkidnesse ne shulde falte.

3. In wider sense: Eager, keen; † eagerly active, zealous (*obs.*); eagerly or keenly desirous of or † to do (something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27597 O pride becums als wainglory, þat es to be o 1005 gredi. c 1400 *Deut.* 1790 320 The Grekes were full gredi, grippit, born beylure, Prayen and pyken money, priuey chamblur. 1547 *COVERDALE Fruitf. Lest.* To Rdr. A 4 b. O, how euill doth it become a beleueer to be irefull and gredie of vengeance. 1553 *LATIMER Sermon.* *Lincolnsh.* vii. (1562) 118 b. So all oure prelates byshops and curates . . should be so paynful, so gredy in castynge their nets, that is to say, in preaching Gods worde. 1600 *FORMAN Autobiogr.* (1849) 11 He was so gredy on his bocke. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 34 A great enquirer of truth, but too greedy a receiver of it. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xix. v. (1827) VIII. 160 The populace, who are ever greedy of novelty. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 671 The rank society of Weeds, Noiseome, and ever greedy to exhaust The impoverished earth. 1884 *Sal. Rev.* 12 July 38/1 The people of the United States are seldom greedy of legislation.

fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1709 (1758) The see, that greedy is to flower. 1899 FINDLAY in *Expositor* Feb. 9; Dogmatic theology, greedy of proof-texts.

4. Of actions, qualities, emotions, and the like: Characterized by or manifesting intense or eager desire; keen, eager.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 105 My besy goost . . . To sene this flour so yonge. . . Constrained me with so greedy desyre. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 37 Most greedy gripes with plugging paines, do pierce my rutfull hait. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q. I.* viii. 29 He himselfe with greedie greed desyre Into the castle entred forcibly. *Ibid.* 48 With griping talants arm'd to greedy fight. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. v.* 394 [Which] begot a greedy hope, and expectation in him that this petition would have been. . . an introduction to peace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 257 With greedy hope to find his wish and hest advantage. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 18 Had not my greedy Eye espied a House more eminently seated. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. xiv. He and Partridge sat with greedy and impatient ears. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xii. Smike listened with greedy interest.

+5. *Transf.* Of spoil, prey: Greedily pursued. *Obs.* 1886 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* ii. 11, Being void of martial discipline, All running headlong after greedy spoils. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 137 The monster. . . thinking to have made some of us his greedy prey.

6. *adv.* or *quasi-adv.* 1599 MINSHUE *S. Gram.* 83 To a greedy eating horse, a short halter. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* 16 A desp'rate fellow fell to eate salt Beefe: Feeding so greedy that the rest admird.

7. *Comb.*, as *greedy-minded* adj. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 48 A greedy minded man. . . may be, and is a covetous man. 1613 HIERON *Wks.* i. 259 Greedy minded men, which seeke ay all meanes to secret and keep close the treasure they have found.

Greedy-gut(s). Now *dialect.* and *vulgar.* [See **GREEDY** and **GUT**.] A voracious eater; a glutton, gormandizer.

1599 LEVER *Serm.* (Arh.) 63 Disceitful Merchantes, covetous greedy yugtes, and ambitious prollers, which canne neuer haue ynough. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 638/1 Euerie one of vs would swimme in pleasures of this worlde, and play the greedie guts without all measure. 1613 T. GOODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1674) 68 A glutton or greedy gut which cannot abstain from his food till grace be said. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat.-Eng. Dict.*, *Lurco*, a glutton, a belly-god, a greedygut, a great eater.

attrib. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth. in Comm. Ep.* 606 Such are our greedygut Cormorants. **Greef(e)**, *obs.* form of **GRIEF**.

Greegree (grīgrē). Also 8 griggory, 8-9 grigri, 9 greogre(e). [Presumed to be of African origin; in F. *grigris* (Littre).]

1. An African charm, amulet, or fetish.

1668 FROGER *Voy.* 14 They wear about their Neck, Arms, and Legs, and even bind about their Horses, little leathern Bags, which they call Grigris, in which are enclosed certain Passages of the Alcoran . . . to secure them from venenous Beasts, etc. 1788 J. MATTHEWS *Voy. Sierra Leone* vi. 133 Every griggory is assigned its particular office: one is to preserve him from shot, one from poison [etc.], and when a man happens to be killed, they only say his griggory was not so good as the person's who occasioned his death. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* i. xv. 258 In all the Bullom and Timmanee towns greegrees are placed to prevent the incursion of evil spirits or witches. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xix. 337 Next in order, after the idols, come the charms or greegrees, called by them *monda*, Greegree. . . is a term of European origin. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxv. 523 The images, boms or other articles called greegrees.

¶ 2. Misused for *greengree* man (see 4). 1848 WHITTIER *Stanzas of Martinique* 8 As the gregree holds his Feich from the white man's gaze apart.

3. The ordeal tree of Guinea, *Erythrophloeum guineense*. 1847 in CRAIG. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 551/1 Grege tree, *Erythrophloeum guineense*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gree-gree bag*, *maker*; *gree-gree man*, a fetishier, 'medicine-man'.

1788 J. MATTHEWS *Voy. Sierra Leone* 107 The only trades in use amongst them are those of the carpenter, blacksmith, and griggory maker. *Ibid.* 133 They tell many wonderful stories of their griggory men. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* viii. (ed. 2) 96 Even the little children are covered with these talismans, duly consecrated by the doctor or greegree man of the tribe. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* i. 19 The leather-work that meets with the severest criticism from the Christian party is the talisman or grigri bag.

Greek (grīk), *sb.* Forms: *pl.* 1 Crē(a)cas, Grē(a)cas, 3 Greckos, *Orm.* Griekess, 4 Greks, Grekis, 4-5 -ys, 4-6 -es, 5 Greecs, *sing.* 5? Grece, 6 Greke, 6-7 Greeke, 7- Greek. See also GREW. [In branch I: The OE. *Crēas* pl., corresponds to OHG. *Crīchē*, *Crīchē* (MHG. *Kriech*), Goth. *Krieks*:—**Krēko-*, an early Teut. adoption of L. *Græci*, pl. *Græci* (see below), the name applied by the Romans to the people called by themselves 'Ελληνες. The substitution of *k* for *g* is commonly accounted for by the supposition that the Teut. initial *g*, when the word was adopted, still retained its original pronunciation (γ), so that *k* would be the Teut. sound nearest to the Latin *g*. In all the Teut. langs. the word was ultimately refashioned after Latin, with change of *k* into *g*; hence OE. *Greas* pl. beside *Crēas*, MDu. *Griekē* (Dn. *Griek*), mod Ger. *Griechē*, ON. *Grikkir* pl. In branch II the *sb.* is an absolute use of GREEK a.

The L. *Græci* is ad. Gr. *Ἕλληνες*, said by Aristotle (*Metaph.* i. xiv) to have been the prehistoric name of the Hellenes in their original seats in Epirus. The word is app. an adjectival derivative of *Græius*, which is used in Latin as a poetical synonym of *Græcus*. Recent scholars think the name may have been brought to Italy by colonists from Euboea, where there is some evidence of its having existed: see Busolt *Gr. Gesch.* i. 2 198.]

I. 1. A native of Greece; a member of the Greek race.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Ors.* v. xii. § 4 Pa foran hi on Creccas. c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. xxxii. [xxxii] (1890) 378 Mid pa able zeslægene. . . þe Greccas nemnad paralysis. c 1200 ORMIN 17500 For werelid iss nemmedd Cosmos, Swa summ þe Grickess kipeþn. c 1275 LAV. 802 Leteþ þe Greckes [earlier text þa Grickisæl] glide to lunde. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 935 Allrounde thynges ben callyd Mala amonge the Grekys. c 1400 *Destur. Troy* 40 Homer. . . þat with the Grekes ys gret. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreta*, *Gov. Lorth.* (E. E. T. S.) 66 Þe hygnyng of Philosophy hadden Indes, Greecs, Percys and Latyns. 1535 COVERDALE *Jolu* xii. 20 There were certayne Grekes (among them) were come vp to Jerusalem to worship at the feast. 1605 DANIEL *Ulysses & Siren* 1 Come worthy Greeke, Ulysses, come. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iiii. ii. § 2 Those who were renowned among the Greeks for wisdom and learning. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* ii. xiv. 216 The artful Greek. . . persuaded Darius of his innocence. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 200 The Greeks are generally tall, and finely formed. 1871 J. CAIRD *Univ. Serm.* (1898) i. 19 The Greek with his hereditary love of freedom and art. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) iii. 31 A Greek in the age of Plato.

b. Proverb. When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war: the now usual perversion of Nathaniel Lee's line (see quot. 1677).

1577 LEE *Rinal Queens* iv. 18 When Grekes joyn'd Grekes, then was the tug of War. 1839 LEVER *H. Lottier* (1857) 104 When short wist for five-penny points sets in—then Greek meets Greek and we'll have it. 1865 READE *Hard Cash* xxv. Meantime unknown to these bewildered ones, Greek was meeting Greek only a few yards off.

2. A member or adherent of the Greek Church. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 332 þe briddre maner & leste yuel, þat men seyn þat greks han. is þat þe prest preyþ þat god assolve hym. 1547 GARDINER *Let.* 21 May in Foxe A. & M. (1563) 1343/4 There is nothing more commended unto vs christen men in both the Churches of the Grekes and Latins then lent is. 1665 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 190 Both the Greeks and Romanists were extremely griev'd for the Loss of their Saint. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Of the seven Latin sacraments. . . the Greeks only admit of five. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 383/2 The Greeks generally were averse to the addition of the 'Filioque', and to the use of unleavened bread in the Eucharist. *Ibid.* 394/1 In addition to Lent, the Greeks keep the fast of 'the Mother of God'.

+3. A Hellenized Jew; = GRECIAN B. i b. *Obs.* 1380 WYCLIF *Acts* vi. 1 In the dayes . . . gruchching of Grekis is maad agens Ebreys. 1685 BAXTER *Parniphr. N. T.* *Acts* vi. 1 Those Jews that understood the Greek Tongue, and used the Greek Translation of the Scripture, were called Grekes.

4. A cunning or wily person; a cheat, sharper, esp. one who cheats at cards. (Cf. F. *grece*.)

1528 ROY & BARLOW *Rede me*, etc. ii. (Arb.) 12 In carde playinge he is a gode grece. 1568 *Sat. Poems Reform.* ix. 217 A cowlle, a cowlle for such a Grek Were fitter for to wear. 1664 *Flodden* F. vii. 69 Giles Musgrave was a Guileful Grek. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* iii. 227 The waiter pillages the grek, The grek the spendthrift fleeces. 1812 COMBE *Pictorial* xix. (Chandos) 75 If I may with freedom speak, I take you for a very Grek. 1823 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* ii. v. Come lads, bustle about; play will begin—some of the Pigeons are here already, the Greks will not be long following. 1854 THACKERAY *Unwomans* i. xxxvi. 361 He was an adventurer, a pauper, a blackleg, a regular Grek. 1884 *Sci. Rev.* 16 Feb. 202/1 Without a confederate the . . . game of baccarat does not seem to offer many chances for the Grek.

5. Qualified by *merry*, *mad*, *gay*: A merry fellow; a roysterer; a boon companion; a person of loose habits.

See GRIG sb. 5; the relation between the two words is uncertain.

1536 *Rm. Sedition* 7b, Whom can they refuse, when smythes, coblers, tylers, carters, and such other gay grekes, seme worthy to be theys gormours? A 1553 UDALL *Reyler D. I.* (Arb.) 11 Mathewe Merygreke. He entrent sing-ing. 1583 BADINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 75 O he is a merry greke, a pleasant companion, and in faith a good fellow. 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* i. 1. 265 Thou seems a mad Greke, and I have love such lads of mettall as thou seems to be from mine infancy. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 58 A wofull Creasid mongst the merry Grekes. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities, Panegyrr. Verses*, Ulysses was a merry Grek they say So Tom is, and the Grecker of the tway. 1635 HEYWOOD *Philocthonista* 44 To tite a drunkard by, wee . . . strive to character him in a good miming and modest phoos; as thus—Hee is a good fellow, or A hoodum Companion, A mad Greke, A true Trojan. 1650 HOWELL *Ep. Ded. to Colgr.* They team in French, a boon companion or merry grek, *Roger bon temps*. 1694 MORTUW *Rabelais* v. (1737) 216 Merry-Greks with crimson Snouts.

6. *slang.* An Irishman. (Cf. GRECIAN.)

1823 'Jon Ben' *Dict. Turf, Grek*—Irishmen call themselves Grekes—none else follow the same track to the east; throughout this land, many unruly districts are termed Grecian. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 226 We had the Greks (the lately arrived Irish) down upon us more than once. 1872 *Standard* 3 Sept. 5/2 'Grek', as some of your readers are aware, is colonial slang for 'Irish'.

II. [absol. use of the adj.: see etymology.]

7. The language of a native of Greece or one of Greek race; the Greek language. Also, a particular form or period of the language, as *late Greek*, *ionic Greek*, *modern Greek*.

[c 975 *Rusku. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 46 Hældend miclæstefnæz cwaþfende in grec [MS. gē] god min god min for-woh

foletes þu mec.] c 1331 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.*, Suffice to the thise trewe conclusions in english, as wel as suffisith to thise noble clerkes grekes thise same conclusions in grek. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) ii. 10 The Table aboven his grek. . . on the whiche the title was written, in Ebreu, Grece and Latyn. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5009 Sothly . . . þe son-tre. . . Entris in with yndoyes & endis in greke. 1534 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell* in England (1878) p. x. The knolege of both tongys bothe latyn and greke. 1573 LOD. LLOYD *Marrow Hist.* (1652) 327 Cato being aged in his last years went to school to Ennius, to learn the Grek. 1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks.* 11/ks. (1st Fo.) Pref. verses, And though thou hadst small Latine, and lesse Grecke. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* i. i. 3. 3 The Grek was anciently of very great extent, not only in Europe, but in Asia too, and Afric. 1700 MAUNDREV. in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) i. 310 Masters for Grek and Latin. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 26 Mar., In Pera they speak Turkish, Grek, Hebrew [etc.]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Modern or vulgar Grek, is the language now spoken in Grece. *Ibid.* The modern Grek has divers new words not in the ancient. 1866 E. MASSON *Winer's Gramm. N. T. Diction* Introd. (ed. 6) 15 The Grammar of Later Grek. . . has not . . . been completely and systematically investigated. 1899 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 15 The Regius Professor of Grek.

8. Unintelligible speech or language, gibberish. Also *heathen Greek* (rarely *Hebrew-Greek*). (Cf. *Hebrew*.) *St. Giles's Grek*: slang.

1600 DEKKER *Grisst* ii. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 17 *Far*. Asking for some Grek poet, to him he falls. . . I'll be sworn he knows not so much as one character of the tongue. *Rice*. Why, then it's Grek to him. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 282-3 He spoke greke . . . those that understood him, smil'd at one another, and shooke their heads: but. . . it was Greke to me. 1630 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v. *Stb.* Is *As sacra* . . . A heathen language? *Ana*. Heathen Greke, I take it. *Stb.* How? heathen Greke? *Ana*. All's heathen, but the Hebrew. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Discretion* ii, Joynture, Portion, Gold, Estate . . . Are Grek no Lovers understand. 1769 WESLEY *Jrnl.* i. July (1827) iii. 360, I knew this was heathen Grek to them. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Grek. *St. Giles's Grek*, the slang lingo, cant, or gibberish. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) ii. 52 A number of the slang phrases current in St. Giles's Grek. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i. I am a stranger, and this is Grek to me. 1888 SIR F. H. DOWSE *Remin.* 259 As unintelligible to the person addressed as if it had been Hebrew-Greek. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 7 July 13; Schubert clothed his melodies in wondrous harmonies, which were 'Grek' to his contemporaries.

9. *pl. Typogr.* Greek characters or types. 1894 W. G. RUTHERFORD in *Class. Rev.* 82 Believing that the new Greks are likely to be . . . widely adopted.

III. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *Greek-peopled*, *speaking adj.*, (sense 7) *Greek factory*. (See also GREEK a. 2.)

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) ii. 92 Oxford is a 'Greek factory,' as Wilton mills weave carpet. 1866 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 2/2 The 'Grek-peopled islands. 1868 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 3/1 There are 'Grek-speaking villages in Syria.

Hence *Gree'less*, a female Greek, a Greek woman; *Gree'less a.*, having no Greek; without knowledge of Greek.

1846 WORCESTER (citing Taylor), *Greekess*. 1891 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 227 An appreciable number of Greekless boys wish to go to the Universities. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 3/2 It is intended apparently to institute a Cambridge B.Sc. degree for which there shall be a Greekless Little-GO.

Greek (grīk), a. Also 5-6 Greke, 6 *Sc.* Greik, 6-7 Greeke, (8 *Græe*). [f. GREEK sb., under the influence of L. *Græci* and F. *grece* adjs., of which it might indeed be regarded as a direct adoption. It is not recorded before the 14th c., and did not supplant GREEKISH in general use until the 17th c.]

1. Of or pertaining to Greece or its people; Hellenic.

c 1331 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.*, This noble clerkes grekes. 1522 LYNDESAI *Monarchie* 1993 The auld Grek Historiatiene Diodorus. 1674 PRIDEAUX *Let.* (Camden) 23, I will determin all chronological controversies which have been ever moved in the Greke history. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 257, I will not die alone, leaving my ancient love With the Grek woman. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* 5/63 Every Grek hero called himself chiefly by his paternal name.

b. Of buildings, works of art, physiognomy, etc.: Resembling what prevailed in Greece, Grecian.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Prol.* 11 And me that morning Walter shod'd the house, Grek, set with busts. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. iii, The straight Grek nose.

2. As the designation of a language (see GREEK sb. 7). Hence, of words, idioms, grammar, etc.: Belonging to or characteristic of the Greek language. Of literary compositions: Written in the Greek language. *Greek fathers*: those early Christian fathers (see FATHER sb. 3 b) who wrote in Greek. (In uses like *Greek professor*, *Greek scholar*, the word is perh. in most cases to be regarded as the sb. used attrib.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Pref. 14 b, The Greke diuines. 1573 LOD. LLOYD *Marrow Hist.* (1652) 127 Terentius Varro was almost forty years old, before he took a Grek book in hand, and yet proved excellent in the Grek tongue. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* ii. i. 101 This small packet of Greeke and Latine booke. 1644 MILTON *Reduc. Wks.* (1847) 99/1 The ill habit of wretched barbarizing against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their unnoted Anglicisms. 1664 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 162 Stout Defenders of the Faith. . . are ready to make their own Testament, if they see a Grek one. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) iii. 241 A foreign protestant divine, and most learned defender of religion, making the best excuse he can for the Grek-fathers. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In the living

tongues, are still preserved a vast number of Greek terms of art. *Ibid.* s.v. *Accent*, Wetstein, Greek professor at Basil. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* LI. 435/1 Such doctrines as . . . were confirmed by the Greek fathers of the church. 1845 STODART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metropol.* I. 164/1 The Greek or Latin construction. 1866 E. MASSON *Winer's Gram.* N. T. *Diction* Intro. (ed. 6) 15 The Greek diction of the sacred writers. *Ibid.* 21 It was in classical Greek philology that this pernicious empiricism was first explicated. 1895 W. A. COMINGER in *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. 1. 111 Lascaris's *Greek Grammar* was probably the first book printed in Greek characters.

b. *Greek letter fraternity, order, society* (U.S.): a club of students, denoted by two or three Greek letters; as the Phi Beta Kappa ($\phi\beta\kappa$) society.

1888 *BYRNE Amer. Commu.* III. vi. cii. 454 The absence of colleges constituting social centres within a university has helped to develop . . . the Greek letter societies. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* x. 146 He encouraged them to join the . . . Greek letter orders which admitted discussion of such topics. 1898 *B'nai Weekly Post* 22 Jan. 3/4 This [Kansas] farmer was a Greek-letter fraternity man.

3. The distinctive epithet of that section of the Christian Church (commonly known also as the *Eastern* or *Holy*) *Orthodox Church*, and now representing the Christianity of Greece, Russia, and the Turkish Empire), which acknowledges the primacy of the Patriarch of Constantinople and which formally renounced communion with the Roman see in the 9th century A.D. Also applied to its clergy, rites, buildings, etc.

1560 *BECON New Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 433. I passe over the other ancient fathers and doctors bothe of the Greke and Latin churches. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vi. iv. § 8 The Greke church first, and in process of time the Latin altered this order [of public penitence]. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. The Romanists call the Greke church, the Greke schism. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 435/1 The Greke convents follow the strict rule of St. Basilus. *Ibid.* 436/1 The Greke church under the Turkish dominion has preserved almost entirely its antient organization. 1877 A. W. THOROLD in *Gd. Words* 17 The iconostas, or screen, which in Greke churches separates the body of the church from the sanctuary.

4. In specific names of things of actual or attributed Greek origin or referred to Greek style or usage:

Greek braid (*ornament*), braid arranged in the pattern of a fret (see *FRET sb.* 1 3 b); Greek bread, a kind of cake or biscuit; Greek Calends (see *CALENDS* 3 b); Greek cross (see *CROSS sb.* 18); Greek embroidery (see *quot.*); Greek fire (see *FIRE sb.* 8 b); Greek fret = *FRET sb.* 1 3 b; Greek gift, a gift covering some act of treachery, with allusion to Virgil *Æn.* II. 49, *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*; Greek key (also *Greek design, pattern*) = *Greek fret*; Greek masonry (see *quot.*); Greek pitch (*L. pīx Græca*) = *COLOPHONY*; Greek point, a kind of needle-made lace.

1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 251 She . . . began touching the 'Greek-braid ornament on the edge of her skirt with trembling fingers. 1893 D. KAOFORO *Antiblog.* 24 'Greek bread forced into fingers through a mould by pressure. 1725 HENLEY *tr. Montfaucon's Antig.* Italy (ed. 2) 20 The Church is built in the shape of a Greek Cross. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch. Hist.* (1847) 135 Greek crosses; that is, having four short equal limbs. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, 'Greek Embroidery, this is a modern work . . . and consists in arranging upon a flat foundation pieces of coloured cloth or silk, in arabesque designs, and attaching these to the material with Chain, Herring-bone, and other Embroidery stitches. 1828 THORNTON *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 80 [Edward I.] gave orders for the employment of a new and dreadful instrument of destruction, the 'Greek fire, with which he had probably become acquainted in the East. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 9 It is like the Greek fire used in ancient warfare, which burnt unquenched beneath the water. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* II. xliii. 8 The pattern known as the 'Greek fret'. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Nov. 11/3 [It] would be worse than a 'Greek gift. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 6/5 Tailor-made gowns are finished on the skirt with three or five rows of braiding, usually in trefoil or 'Greek key pattern. 1899 *Ibid.* 19 Apr. 2/1 A Greek key design in sugarwork. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Masonry*, 'Greek Masonry. 1847 SNEATON *Builder's Man.* 107 Greek masonry is that . . . where every alternate stone . . . is made of the whole thickness of the wall. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cclix. [414] The Pomanders, Chaines and Bracelets that are made of. 'Greek-pitch are effectual to warm the brain. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Pitch*, Greek Pitch, or Spanish Pitch, is that boiled in water till it have lost its natural smell. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, 'Greek Point. Also known as Roman Lace. This needle made lace is one of the earliest made, being worked in the Ionian Isles . . . during the fifteenth century.

b. In specific names of plants and animals, as *Greek nettle*, *Greek tortoise*, *Greek Valerian*: see the sbs. *Greek rose* [transl. of *L. rosa græca*], a book-name for the *Campion*.

1601 P. HOLLAND *Phiny* II. 83 The Rose *Campion*, which our men call the *Greek Rose*, and the *Greekes* name *Lychvis*. Hence *Greeke'sque* a. [cf. *It. grechesco*], resembling what is Greek; *Greekified ppl.* a. [see -ry], rendered Greek in style or character, fashioned on a Greek model; + *Greeklly adv.* *Obs.*, in a Greek fashion; in the Greek language; + *Greekness*, Greek character or quality.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 292, I say of the same kind Greckely termed homogeneous. 1664 VILVAIN *Eph. Ess.* I. lxxxiv, T' hav the books of the old Testament Greckly

transfer'd. a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. liv. 96 The necessary name 'Psyche' drew nie towards the propriety of holding a certain Greekness in the other names. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* (1896) II. xliii. 388 The Greeks sometimes got their own way, as a mob; but nobody, meaning to talk of liberty, calls it 'Greekness'. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 100 In the nave of Nôtre Dame every vestige of this Greckesque foliage is got rid of.

+ *Greek, v. Obs.* [f. *GREEK sb.* Cf. *L. Græcari*.] 1. To *Greek it*: to follow the practice of the Greeks; to play the Greek scholar.

1615 G. SANOVY *Tran.* 79 [Drinking!]. sometimes as many together as there were letters contained in the names of their mistresses. . . . Insomuch that those were prouderbially said to *Greek it* that quaff in that fashion. 1660 DURHAM *Life R. Harris* 14 The Bishop . . . tries his Examinee a little in Divinity, but most in other Learning and Greek, where the Bishops strength lye, but so long they both *Greeked it*, till at last they were both scoted, and to seek for words. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Fam. Biog.* II. 20 As to the t'other dead fellow, I never could *Greek it* at all, that's flat.

2. Only in *gerund* and *vbl. sb.*: To cheat at cards. (Cf. *GREEK sb.* 4.) *Slang*.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 284 A discovery of *Greeking* at Brighton, has made considerable noise this month in the sporting world. 1819 *Hermist in Lond.* III. 263 Then *Greeking* transactions came on the tapis. 1825 C. M. WEST-MACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 247 note, Elements of *Greeking*.

Greekdōm (gr'kdōm). [f. *GREEK sb.* + -DOM.]

1. The realm of Greeks, the Greek world; also, a Greek state or community.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* tit. v. 216 The old Romans also could not *speake*, for many centuries!—not till the world was theirs; and so many speaking *Greekdōms*, their logic-arrows all spent, had been absorbed and abolished. 1868 B. CROFT *Ess.* II. 72 The original of the 'Arabian Nights' is probably separated by quite as wide an interval from modern Asiatic life as 'Homer' from modern *Greekdōm*.

2. The fraternity of 'Greeks' or sharpers (see *GREEK sb.* 4.).

1861 *All Year Round* 334 The ranks of modern *Greekdōm*, are . . . recruited by individuals who have been brought to ruin by wastefulness and debauchery.

Greeker (gr'kəri). *rare*. [f. *GREEK* + -ERY.] The practices of Greeks.

+ 1. *contemptuous*. Customs or practices (in general) of the Greek Church. *Obs.*

1686 *Dial. betw. Pope & Phanatick* 11 They [the Greek Church] are no more true Protestants than the Church of England; for they have Bishops and Liturgies, Rites and Ceremonies, and such kind of *Greeker*.

2. Cheating, card-sharpping. (See *GREEK sb.* 4.)

1823 *Spirit Publ. Frmts.* (1824) 414 No art . . . requires so much practice as *Greeker*. 1861 *All Year Round* 29 June 334 Nothing is less likely to reform a man, and bring him back to an orderly and economical life, than the practice of *Greeker*.

Greekesque, **Greekified**: see under *GREEK a.*

Greekish (gr'kif), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 *grécise*, 2-3 *grekise*, (2 *gerkise*), 3 *grikise*, *grickische*, 3-4 *grickische*, (4 *north. greokes*, *grekkis*), 4-5 *grekische*, *grekyshe*, *grekkisch*, *grekyssch*, -e \bar{e} he, 5-*grékische* (e, -y \bar{e} sh, -y \bar{e} she, (6 *greakische*), 6-*Greekish*. [In branch I, repr. OE. *grécise*, *grécise* (= OHG. *gréhise*, *gréhise*), f. *Gréc*-as, *Gréc*-as (see *GREEK sb.*) + -*isc*, -18B. In branch II, a new formation on *GREEK sb.* or *a.* + 18H.]

A. adj.

I. 1. Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Greek, Grecian. *Arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2121 (Göt.) All on his side þe grekkisch [Trin. grickische, Cott. greckes, Fairf. grekkis] see. a 1400 *Oleouin* 1837, I sudee hem to the Grekyssch see. 1412-20 *Lvov. Chron.* Troy tr. xiii. They met a grekkische shp. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 1. clix. 168/b2 He beyngte there amonge the grekysshe Phyllosophers. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 547 The . . . famous light of all the Grekkish hosts. 1599 HARLUT *Voy.* II. 187 A Grekkish Carmosell which came into Africa to steal Negroes. 1600 SURFLET *Coutrier Farme* vi. xvi. 760 To make wine like vnto grekkish wine. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* t. liii. 221 All the Grekkish beads, which with one voyce Call Agamemnon Head and Generall. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 207 Diodorus Siculus . . . went on with the Grekkish historie. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 28. 309 The very Names of many of the Grekkish Gods were originally Egyptian. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 45 An ancient sort of Grekkish Bricks. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anstet* F. 1. 3 Muse, that from top of thine old Grekkish bill, Didst the harp-stringing yunker view. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 163 A certain island-man of old . . . Voyaged awhile in Grekkish seas.

+ 2. With reference to the language, its words, phrases, etc.; = *GREEK a.* 2. Also *occas.* of a person: Speaking Greek. *Obs.*

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. ii. (1890) 258 Heora discipulas waron wel zelærde 3e in Greicse 3eoroende 3e in Lædenisc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Episcopus is gerikise noma. c 1200 ORMIN 430 Writenn o Grekische boe. *Ibid.* 4307 Affter Grickische spæche. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. 21 (Sk.) In the nethereste hem or bordure of thise clothes men reden . . . a Grekkish p, that signyfeth the lyf Actif. 1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* 215 The latyns understode no grekysshe language. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 10 The outward part . . . spreadyng like vnto the wynges of Battes, called therefore by the Grekkish name, πτερυγοειδεις. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 17 Two hundred followed of the Grekkish tong. 1647 R. STAYFULT *Journall* 87 They speake all Grecke. . . . Wilt thou, fourscore and six, be Grekkish now?

+ 3. Of or pertaining to the Eastern Church: = *GREEK a.* 3. *Obs.*

1606 G. W. [OOCOCKE] *tr. Justin's Hist.* LI 2 a, Andronicus Paleologus the elder . . . returned againe to the Grekkish Rites. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 459 The Grekkish Church (so the Russes term themselves). 1639 GENTILIUS *Servili's Inquit.* (1676) 865 The power of punishing Offences in the Grekkish Church, hath always been in the Prince.

4. In special collocations: + *Greekish fire* = Greek fire (see *FIRE sb.* 8 b); + *Greekish hay*, a leguminous plant, *FENUGREEK*; + *Greekish nettle*, Greek Nettle, *Urtica pilulifera*.

c 1205 LAV. 628 Stal fhit heo makeden, mid Grickisce fure. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Grickischs fur is imaked of reades monnes blode. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* t. 702 For wont of gresse, on trefoil lette hem byte On goldis wilde, on letuce, grekkish hey. c 1450 *Alphila* (Anecd. Oxon.) 193 Crekische nettle [*MS.* netche]. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxix. 162 Grekys fyre may be so called wel by cause that it was first founde by the grekys beyng at the sege byfore toyoye.

II. 5. Somewhat Greek in style or character; resembling Greek persons or things; characteristic of a Greek or Greeks.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 157 *Id quod vulgo amat fieri, for solet fieri*, is but a strange and grekysh kind of writing. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 104 Such people, as though barbarous in nature, yet by traine and learning, were become grekkish. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xxi. 507 So many Grekkish and Latine-like terms. 1610 HEALEY *Vives on St. Aug. Citle of God* I. iv. g The truly Grekkish leuity. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* xi, There, Learning, with his Grekkish face, Grunts out some Latin ditty. 1862 MENVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 83 They condemned as undignified and Grekkish any superfluous abundance of words. 1872 F. HALL *Recent Exemph. False Philol.* 61 note, We have but few Grekkish words in *ist* so purely formed as *agonist*, *antagonist* [etc.].

b. Used for: Pagan, heathen.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* t. vii. 67, I find at this time his religion is as good as altogether Ethnic, Grekkish, what Goethe calls the Heathen form of religion.

+ **B. absol. and sb. Obs.**

a. The Greek language. b. *pl.* Greeks.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 302 Concurrunt on greicse synt 3eowedene epacte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Bred on grickisce is Larspel to us. *Ibid.* 93 Veren heo grekicse oðer romenisc oðer egiptisc oðer of hwulche lond s \bar{a} heo weren þet þe lare iberden. c 1205 LAV. 798 Leteþ þa Grickisca [c 1275 Grekes] gliden to grunde.

Hence *Gree'kshly adv.*, after the Greek fashion, in accordance with Greek idiom.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 118 Cowper calls him, more simply and Grekkishly, 'compasser of earth'.

Greeklize (gr'kloiz), *v. rare*. [f. *GREEK* + -IZE.]

trans. = *GRÆCIZE* 1. So *Gree'kism* = *GRÆCISM* 2; *Gree'list*, a student of Greek.

1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 182 But I forgot that you are not a Greekist. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IX. 564 Miss was a pedant in as short a time as ever pedant yet took to become Greekised. 1803 SOUTHEY in *Roberts's Mem. W. Taylor* I. 452-3 You have ruined your style by Germanisms, Latinisms and Greekisms. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 130 Du Bartas, and others, imbued with Attic literature, Greekised the French idiom.

+ **Gree'kland. Obs.** [f. *GREEK sb.* + *LAND*.] The land of the Greeks; Greece.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 558 Dionisius gewende on þam timan from Greclande. c 1200 ORMIN 1423 An staff þatt is seहतenn MY Affter Greclandescen spæche. c 1205 LAV. 327 He iwende soforh ouer sea streames into Griclende [c 1275 Greclonde]. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xx. 2 He came in to Greclonde & there abode thre monethes. a 1568 - *Bk. Death* III. x. (1579) 292 The kyng of Barbarie . . . whom he [Themistocles] before had driuen out of Greckeland.

Greekl-like (gr'kloik), *a.* [f. *GREEK a.* + -LIKE.]

Resembling what is Greek in style or character.

1847 LO. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 65 Grouping most picturesquely with the varied architectural lines of the Greek-like city [Ancona] it looks down upon.

Greekling (gr'kling). [f. *GREEK sb.* 1 + -LING, after *L. Græculus* dim. of *Græcus*.] A little or insignificant Greek; a degenerate, contemptible Greek; in quot. 1880, one who contemptibly affects Greecisms.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1640) 128 Which of the Greckelings durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes? 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Pædie* Dram. Wks. 1795 I. 30 The talkative Grecklings (as Ben Johnson calls them). 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 331 'Tis one of the many tricks of that wisdom of words which the curious Grecklings sought, in the rough Gope of St. Paul. 1861 Q. Rev. CX. 472 The hack-jer of the upstarts of the time at all Grecklings, and all philologists as babblers. 1890 BRYANT *Niad* I. ii. 46 Ye abject Grecklings, Greec no longer. 1880 F. A. MARCH *Shelling Reform* 25 *Act* also is restored and *ache* turned over to the Grecklings. 1881 *Times* 6 Apr. 12/1 The commercially-minded little Greckling.

Greeklly, **Greeklness**: see under *GREEK a.*

+ **Greement**. *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 *gremēt*, 6 *griment*, 9 *greement*. [perh. aphetic form of *AGREEMENT*. Cf., however, OF. *greement*, which may be the direct source, and *GREE v.*] Agreement, consent, accord.

c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 9384 Agamynon . . . by gremēt of all. Meuyt vnto Missam. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 409 b/2 Alle byleuden by their gremēte or for fere or for doute of Swerde. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cli. 183 The kyng . . . dyd set them in acorde and gremēt. 1559 *Mirr. Angl.*, *Jack Cade* i. Or was it courage that made mee so ioly, Which of the starres and bodies gremēt grow? 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 455 Tha gyue ouer thair disputing, but only concord or kynd of griment. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Fates* 19 Ye'll make amends when ye come back. Gued *greement's* best.

hence, the now-green head will be grey. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb. vii.* 377 Green in years But ripe in glory. 1814 *Intrigues of a Day* iii. iii. As the proverb says, a grey head is often placed on green shoulders. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i. Your greener age and robust constitution promise longer life. 6. Unripe, immature, undeveloped. Often with mixture of sense 9; also with conscious allusion to the literal use in sense 5.

a. Of things, chiefly immaterial: Not fully developed, matured, or elaborated.

c. 1300 *Prov. Hunting in Rel. Ant.* i. 111 He wol speke wordes grene, Er þen hue buen ryte. 1426 *Lyng. De Guil.* Pilgr. 2707 Correcte a cause grene & newe. 1594 *PLAT Jeeveltho.* ii. 35 Vntill some better clark confirm this greene conceit. 1687 *DYVOEN Hind & P.* iii. 85 To ripen green revenge your hopes attend. 1727 *Dr For Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 2 At that time the knowledge of Nature was very green and young in the world. 1792 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) vii. 394 The Regency... when Price's sermon appeared, was still green and raw. 1850 *READER Cloister & H.* xxxviii. (1866) 110 Thy beard is ripe, thy fellow's is green; he shall be the younger. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* iv. lxix. 346 But these are green resolves.

b. Applied to young birds.

1660 *FISHER Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 226 They run like a company of Green-gulls with Shells on their Heads. 1834 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Aug. 4 Good sportsmen look upon the blackcock as not being sufficiently ripe for the gun at the date... the bird being green and tender.

c. Of persons, their powers or capacities: Immature, raw, untrained, inexperienced. So *Green hand* (cf. *HAND 8*). Also in sporting use, of animals: Untrained.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Luke* vi. 75 Unlearned and rawe or grene in cunning. 1573 *CARTWRIGHT Reply to Whitgift's Answ.* 27 Having a contrary precept given, that no newe plant, or greene christian, should be taken to the ministerie. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xiv. 97 b. As they were young of yeeres and age, they should also bee greene of sense and judgment. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* i. ii. 94. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turke* (1621) 744 He being an old commander, and halfe blind, saw more in the matter than all those greene capitaines with their sharpe sight. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. xli. (1640) 18 Green striplings unripe for warre. 1735 *DYCHE & PARSON Dict. s.v.* A young or inexperienced Person in Arts, Sciences, &c. is sometimes said to be green. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser.* i. *Some odd Actors*, Green probationers in mischief. 1845 *SROCQUELER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 102 Boys and girls, green in mind though blooming in person. 1864 *C. F. HALE Life with Esquimaux* i. 91 Being a stranger in the place and a green hand, I found it very difficult to get a berth. 1871 *S. SMILES Jr. Boy's Voy. Round World* xlii. (1875) 136 I had gone out parrot-potting, with another young fellow almost as green as myself. 1880 *A. H. HORN Buckle* i. iv. 246 [He] chooses his course while his mind is yet green and unformed. 1889 *C. BOOTH Labour & Life People* i. 232 At first the new master will live on 'green' labour. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Years Life* li. 75 Acta ran very green, and had a small boy on her back. 1894 *Times* 10 Jan. 12/5 Very early in her voyage she encountered a very severe storm, and that with a green crew. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) May 110/2 Trained coach-horses... as well as green stock.

d. Hence, of persons, their ideas or actions: Simple, glib, glib; characterized by, or displaying, simplicity.

1605 *CHAPMAN All Fools* tv. i. You're green, your credulous; easy to be blinded. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iv. xlii. He hadn't a Word to say, and so I let 'em, and the green Girl together. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 490/2 Green. I continued even in externals near two years. 1825 *C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy* i. 236 note, 'Chaunting' a horse to a green one. 1838 *Let. Fr. Madeira* (1843) 219 Ladies who are very blue are apt to be rather green. 1842 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xxvii. I've been and got married. That's rather green, you'll say. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1889) 36 Most readers... will think our hero very green for being puzzled at so simple a matter. 1884 *PAE Estuace* 35 The chap is precious green for one of his inches.

8. That has not been prepared by drying; hence, in wider sense, not ready for use or consumption.

a. Of food, vegetable products, or things made of these: Not thoroughly dried, unseasoned.

1477 *EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) Dictes* 65 Grene wode is hotter than the other what it is wel kyndled. 1523 *FITZHERB. Bh. Husb.* 3 24 If it is ke wode, of grene wode, the heed wyl not abyde vpon the stede. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. 90 One of you will proue a shrunke pannell, and like greene timber, warpe, warpe. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE Hist. Siege Ostend* 29 Certaine Gabions... being too greene or wet. 1612 *Bible Judg.* xvi. 7 If thy binde mee with seuen greene wyes [unworn]. Or, newe cords, Heb. moist, that were neuer dried. 1749 *ERSKINE Sermon* Wks. 1871 iii. 367 A green yoke is galling and uneasy to the cattle. 1777 *G. FORSTER Voy. round World* i. 498 It had unfortunately been packed into new, or what are called green casks. 1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, Lumber Rep. Quotations for cargoes of green lumber.

b. Of flesh, fish: Freshly killed or taken; unsalted; uncured; undried. Of meat: Uncooked, underdone, raw. Of ham, bacon: Undried, unsmoked.

c. 1460 [see *GREEN-FISH* 1]. 1577 *HARRISON England* iii. i. in Holshind i. 221/2 Of these [swine] some we eat greene for porke, and other dried vp into bakon. 1607 *TORSSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 463 Their Oxen, Camels, and Sheep, eat fishes after they be dried, for they care not for them when they be green. 1651 *Manch. Crt. Let Rec.* (1887) iv. 68 For sellinge a stirke beefe wch wee were informed had the turne and for sellinge a quarter of greene beefe the same day. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) i. 538 Their Legs are wrapt round with Sheeps-guts. These are put on when they are green. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 42 Fish-Cod dry. Ditto Green. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. iv. 8 We say, the Meat is green when it is half-roasted. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* iii. 26 A green ham wants no soaking. 1814 *PEGGE Suppl.*

to *Grose, Green*, raw, not done enough. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* vi. vii. 'Tis the tempece a pound flitch', said the comely dame. 'I have paid as much for very green stuff', said Mrs. Mullins. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iv. 352/2 The sides are re-stacked and salted. They are now 'green bacon', and only require drying and smoking.

c. Of a skin or hide: Raw, untanned, unseasoned. (*Green hide* is freq. written with a hyphen or as a single word, esp. when used attrib.)

1577 *HARNER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* vii. xxiii. (1585) 163 A young man... was wrapped together with a dogge and a serpent in a greene oxe hyde, and caste into the depth of the sea. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Green hide*, is that not yet tanned, or dressed, but such as taken off from the carcase. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxx. 111 Wheel-ropes made of green hide, laid up in the form of ropes. 1852 *MORFITT Tanning & Currying* (1853) 148 It would be greatly to the interest of the tanner... if all hides were in a green state, that is, merely salted. 1881 *A. C. GRANT Bush Life Queensland* iii. (1882) 21 A long-handled whip with thong of raw salted hide, called in the colony 'greenhide'. *Ibid.* vii. 72 A strongly plaited greenhide-halter was now slipped over the head. 1889 *ROLF BOLDREWOOD's Robbery under Arms* xxiv. Most of 'em were... winding up greenhide buckets filled with gravel from shafts. 1893 *SERIOUS Trav. S.E. Africa* 92 This skin... was the green hide of an eland bull.

d. Of clay, bricks, pottery, etc.: Undried, unburnt, unfired. *Green sand*: sand used for moulds without previous drying or mixture' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); see also quot. 1839.

1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 463 When the clay is in one peculiar state, called the green state. 1831 *J. HOLLAND Manuf. Metal.* i. 71 *Green sand*, as that used in moist casting, in contradistinction to dry, is termed by the workmen. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 516 Moulding in green sand.—The name green is given to a mixture of the sand as it comes from its native bed, with about one twelfth its bulk of coal reduced to powder, and damped in such a manner as to form a porous compound. 1875 [see *GREEN-HOUSE* 2]. 1882 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 80 (*Pottery*) The salt-glaze process must essentially modify the ornamentation of the ware, since it receives it in the stage of raw or green clay. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Green Ware* (*Ceramics*), articles just molded or otherwise shaped, before drying and baking.

10. Unaltered by time or natural processes; fresh, new.

a. Of a wound: Recent, fresh, unhealed, raw.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 8670 To winchestre he was lhal ad mid is grene wounde. c. 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 316 Wp his blood & peynes grene. 1541 *R. CORLANO Gahen's Terap.* 2 D1, is no that to cure an vlcere as a grene wounde? 1612 *WOOALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 73 Resina... is excellent for the cure of green and fresh wounds. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Revenge* (Arb.) 503 A Man that studieth Revenge, keeps his own Wounds greene, which otherwise would beale. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 15 Pouring oil into a green wound. 1760 *HOME Siege Agiletia* iii. Like a green wound, At first I felt it not. 1780 *BURKE Sp. Bristol previous to Elect.* Wks. iii. 366 Whilst the wounds of those I loved were yet green. 1866 *COWINGTON Euclid* vi. (1867) 193 Her death-wound bleeding yet and green.

Fig. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v.* x. 393 Making the green wound of an error fester into the old soare of an Heresie.

b. Retaining the traces of newness; perceptibly fresh or recent. *Obs.* exc. in technical uses.

15. *Aberd. Reg. (Jam.)* New and grein graves. 1612 *CORR.* *Peindre a fraiz*, to paint with water-colours on a greene, or new-mortered, wall. 1679 *Trials of Wakeham* 8c. 30 He believes that the hand that writ the Letter... and the Bill that he saw green... were the same. 1721 *PERRY Daggen. Breach* 87 The Mischief that must ensue if the Tide went over such a green Bank or Wall of Earth. 1739 'R. BULL' *tr. Dedekindus' Grobianus* 174 Bid 'em bejoggling, while their Boots are green. 1776 *G. SEMPLE Building in Water* 49 To preserve the green Mortar... from being washed away before it would get proper Time to cement. 1878 *F. S. WILLIAMS Midl. Railw.* 653 If the fire is 'green' (that is, if coals have only lately been put on).

c. + Of oil, wine, etc.: Unmatured, not mellowed by keeping; also, in favourable sense, fresh, not rank or stale (*obs.*). Also (*Sc.*) of milk: That has recently begun to flow (after childbearing, calving, etc.).

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 15 b. This wyne is out grene, that is ryper. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 41 A cuppe of grene [*L. asterum*] wyne. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 22 His host set before him... olde ranke oile in steed of greene, sweet, & fresh. 1607 *TORSSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 197 Two ounces of this Goats-grease, and a pinte of green Oyl mixed together. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 632 Such greene wines... are more hurtfull than any other. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 264 7 5 lt [Port] strengthens Digestion... which green Wines of any kind can't do. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 6 Reed that her milk gat wrang fan it was green. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Green-milk*, milk of a cow just calved, Banffs.

d. Of persons: Recently recovered from an illness (const. *of*). Of a mother: Recently delivered. Also, *green in earth*: just buried. *Obs.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 42 Where bloody Tybalt, yet but green in earth, Lies festring in his shrowd. 1598 *R. BERNARD tr. Terence, Adelphi* v. vii. It's the better a great deale then the greene woman be brought hither thro the streets. 1660 *FULLER Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 250 England is this green woman, lately brought to bed of a long-expect'd child, Liberty. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4254/4 William Coster... green of the Smallpox. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Green cow*, a cow recently calved; denominated from the freshness of her milk.

III. Combinations.

11. General combinations: a. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *green-backed*, *-bodied*, *-bordered*, *-boughed*, *-breasted*, *-curtained*, *-decked*, *-edged*, *-embroidered*, *-feathered*, *-fringed*, *-garbed*, *-glazed*, *-grown*, *-haired*, *-headed*, *-hearted*, *-heaved*, *-leaved*,

-legged, *-mantled*, *-recessed*, *-ribbed*, *-seeded*, *-sheathed*, *-striped*, *-suited*, *-throated*, *-twined*, *-veined*, *-waved*, *-winged* adjs.; also *green-flesh*, *† green-leave* (= having green leaves), *green-leafy* adjs.

1792 *MAR. RIDORILL Voy. Madeira* 77 The 'green-backed cavally (*gasterostes Carolinus* Lin.). 1839 *H. KELLY Mem.* (1868) 1. 104 A neat 'green-bodied glass chariot. 1891 *C. JAMES Rom. Rignarole* 2 The 'green-bordered' road was white with dust. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 257 The 'green-boughed forests by the lawns of Thames. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* ii. 46 Teach her to slide... through the fluid veins of the 'green breasted stream-embroyed' Plaines. 1859 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* iii. 5 The elegant 'green-curtained bed. 1583 *STANVUURST Eneids* iii. (Arb.) 74 From thence wee traunayled to the 'greene-decked gaylie Donyssa. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 698 For oft the valleys shift 'I hear 'green-embroidered robe to fiery brown. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 169 Yet [geese] being taken whilst they are young, 'green-feather'd', and well fatt'd. 1855 *BROWNING De Quibus, Men & Women* 149 A girl bare footed brings and tumbles Down on the pavement, 'green-flesh melons. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 A... Saddle 'green-fring'd' round the seat. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. Introd., The 'green-garb'd ranger. 1891 *HODGKIN Ex. Early Eng. Pottery* Introd. 9 The 'Green-glazed Ware, with a buff body... is called Tudor ware. 1807 *DOR. WOROSWORTH in Mem. of Coleorton* (1897) 1. 220 The floor of the alley... is simply meant to be 'green-grown, which it will in a short time be with short moss. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 475 The 'green-hair'd Nereids tend the bowery dells. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 24 The green-haired forest. 1807-8 *W. LIVING Salmag.* (1824) 335 The 'green-headed monkey of Timandi. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak-H.* xxxviii. He is such a cheery fellow... Fresh and green-hearted! 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit' Women* 11 Ane holyn hewinlie 'grein hewit, a 1849 *J. C. MANGAN Poems* (1859) 357 Each 'green-leafy bosc and hollow. 1607 *ROWLANDS Famous Hist.* 39 Where shadiy trees Embrace'd each other in their 'green-leave arms. 1620 *Z. BOVO Zioni's Flowers* (1859) 39 It will be still 'Greene leaved. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* iv. 61 Grene leaved Hound's-tongue. 1678 *R. J. WILLUGHBY'S Ornith.* 299 The 'green-leg'd Horseman. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* viii. A huge Troglodyte Chasm, with frightful 'green-mantled pools. 1820 *KEATS Lania* i. 144 Into the 'green-recessed woods they flew. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) 111. 308 'Green-ribbed Splenwort. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 73 The other varieties are Nankin cotton 'green-seeded, etc. 1833 *TENNISON Poems, Lady of Shalott* 8 The 'green-shedded daffodilly. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* i. 1. 191 'Greenstriped onions. 1859 *TENNISON Guinevere* 22 All the court 'Green-suited, but with plumes that mock'd the may, Had been, their wont, a-maying. 1861 *J. GOULD Trochilidae* 11, *Delatiria viridifallens*, 'Green-throated Cuckoo. 1848 *ELIZA COOK Aunts Song of Poor Man* i. 6 A merry Christmas to ye all, Who sit beneath the 'green-twined roar. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* i. 565/2 The 'green-veined white butterfly. 17... *Sir Patrick Spens* xv. in Child Ballads (1885) 11. 22/2, I see the 'green-waved sea. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* v. 204 'Green-winged Meadow Orchis. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVii. 211/2 A pair of green-winged teal.

b. complemental, as *green-dropping*, *glimmering*, *growing*, *shining* adjs.; *green-stain* vb.

1592 *SHAKS. Pen. & Ad.* 176 She cop's the stalke, and in the breach appears, 'Green-dropping sap, which she compares to tears. 1859 *TENNISON Lancelot & Elaine* 482 A wild wave... 'Green-glimmering toward the summit. 1841 *LONG, Childe. Lord's Suffer* 81 'E'en as the 'green growing bud is unfolded when spring-tide approaches. 1858 *TENNISON in Mem.* (1897) i. 228 One great wave, 'green-shining, past... high up beside the vessel. 1856 *AIRD Poet. Wks.* 22 Clover leaves 'green-stain his corduroys.

c. qualifying the names of other colours (= greenish, greeny), as *green-black*, *blue*, *gold*, *golden*, *-grey*, *-yellow* adjs. (occas. sbs.).

1849 *D. CAMPBELL Inorg. Chem.* 281 Leaving this oxide in 'green-black, anhydrous, lustrous crystals. 1844 *LOUISA S. COSTELLO Barny & Pterocles* 11. 41 A broad space of clear 'green-blue sky was seen. 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm.-pl. Bk. Ser.* ii. (1849) 602 That 'green-gold beetle, the most splendid of British insects. 1868 *W. CORV Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 249 Light on steep 'green-grey slopes. 1876 *SARAH TYTLER 'What She came through* xli. The green-grey or 'water of the Nile', dear to the hearts of artists. 1849 *D. CAMPBELL Inorg. Chem.* 297 From black, becoming blue-green, 'green-yellow, deep-red.

12. Special collocations: *green-book*, a book with a green cover, *spec.* an official publication of the Indian Government (cf. *BLUE-BOOK*); *† green box*, an upper box at a theatre; *green-charge*, gunpowder of which the ingredients have been mixed but have not yet undergone the incorporating process; *† green coffer*, a strong box covered with green cloth (cf. *GREEN CLOTH*); *green crop*, a crop used for food while in a green or unripe state, as opposed to a grain crop, hay crop, etc.; *green ebony*, the wood of the West Indian tree *Jacaranda ovalifolia*; also of *Excavaria glandulosa*; *green fat*, the green gelatinous portion of the turtle, highly esteemed by epicures; *† green-finned a.*, of oysters (see *green oyster* below); *green fire*, a pyrotechnical composition, consisting of sulphur, potassium chlorate, and a salt of barium, which burns with a green flame; *green gill* (U.S.), the condition of oysters when tinged green by feeding on conserve (cf. *GREEN v.* 2 b); so *green gill*, *-gilled adjs.*, affected with 'green gill'; *green gland*, 'one of a pair of large glands in Crustacea, supposed to serve as kidneys' (Webster 1890); *green glass*, a coarse kind of glass of a green colour, bottle-glass; *green goods pl.*, counterfeit

greenbacks (see GREENBACK *sb.* 1); also *attrib.*; green-jerkin, one who wears a green jerkin, a forer; green manure, a mass of growing plants ploughed while green into the soil, for the purpose of enriching it; hence green-manuring *vbl. sb.*; green oak, the wood of oak branches stained green by a parasitic fungus (used in the manufacture of 'Tunbridge ware'); green oyster, an oyster coloured green (see GREEN *v.1* 2 b), formerly regarded as a delicacy; green-plot = GRASS-LOT; green ribbon, a ribbon of green colour worn (a) as the badge of the King's Head Club, consisting of supporters of the Duke of Monmouth (1679-1685); used *attrib.* in †green ribbon club, man; (b) as part of the insignia of the Order of the Thistle; green rod, the rod borne as the symbol of office by the Gentleman-ushers of the Order of the Thistle; †green rushes, fresh rushes spread on the floor of a house in honour of a guest who is a great stranger; hence used as an exclamation of surprise or welcome on seeing a person who has been absent a long while; green-salted a., salted down without tanning; green-seal, *attrib.* of certain brands of wine, distinguished by a green seal on the cork; green-shaving *Leather-dressing* (see *quot.*); green-side *diat.*, grassy land, pasture land, grass, turf; green-soil, soil in which 'green crops' are raised; hence green-soil *v.*, to provide with such a soil; †green-staff, one who carries a green staff; green-stick *Path.*, a term applied to a kind of fracture (see *quot.* 1885); green-stuff, vegetation, herbage; *pl.* a commercial term for green vegetables; green syrup *Sugar-manuf.*, the syrup which flows off from the 'loaves'; green table, a table covered with green cloth; hence (a) *Hist.* the board of Covenanted notables which ruled Scotland in 1638-1641; (b) a gaming table; green tail, a kind of diarrhoea incident to deer; green tar (see *quot.* 1864); green-ware †(a) = greenstuffs; (b) see *g d*; green water, †(a) some remedy for venereal disease; (b) *Med.*, a name for the lochia in the later stage; (c) the condition of the river Nile when the water is low and consequently unwholesome. For green apron, ginger, hasting, pea, pip, tea, etc., see the *sbs.*

1803 *Times* 14 Apr. 7/3 The results of these studies stand embodied in a "Green-book" of extraordinary interest. 1751 *Guide to Stage* to en deshabille in a "green-hox." 1808 EARL CARLISLE *Thoughts on Stage* 10 (Formerly) women of the town quietly took their stations in the upper boxes, called the green boxes. 1876 *Vols. Milit. Dict.* "Green Charge." 1896 *Globe* 10 Nov. 3/3 A "green-charge explosion" took place at Messrs. Gunpowder Mills. 1823 *Liber Niger in House. Ord.* (1790) 63 Thys Counting-house hath assigned him one chariotte complete & a sompter horse for the "grene coffrys." 1824 *Johnson Farmer's Encycl.* "Green crops, crops which are consumed on the farm in their unripe state. 1849 *Weale's Dict. Terms.* "Green ebony wood." is used for round rulers, turnery, marquetry work, &c.; it is also much used for dyeing. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade.* Green-ebony, a wood obtained from the *Tacarcanda ovalifolia*, a native of the West Indies. 1830 *Booth Anal. Dict.* I. 101 The more highly prized "Green Fat." is found. round the abdomen. 1846 *Soyer Gastron. Regenerator* 85 Make choice of a good turtle. . . take out the interior, which throw away, first collecting the green fat which is upon it. 1870 *Dubois Cosmopolitan Cookery* 56 To prepare the turtle-soup. . . add to it some pieces of the green fat. c. 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) II. 11. 12. I have sent you . . . two barrels of Colchester oysters. . . I presume they are good, and all "green find." 1881 *INGERSOLL Oyster Industry* (10th Census U.S.) 185 In 1880 what the oystermen call the "green-gill" began to affect the planted oysters in Back river. *Ibid.* 245 In Virginia, are to be found in the markets what are called "green-gill" oysters. Some say they are diseased. . . The negroes claim that they are the same in Richmond. 1860 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Meth.* xxxv. 277 The courser sort of Glass (which the Tradesmen are wont to call "Green-glass"). 1830 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxvii. A pint green-glass bottle. 1891 *GUNTER Miss Nobody* vi. xix. The janitor . . . states that in his opinion, Stillman, Myth and Co. were in the "green-goods" business. 1888 *Troy Daily Times* 3 Feb. (Farmer), The green goodsman escaped, for the only proof against him was (etc.). 1826 *Scott Woods.* xvii. By the force of his huffcoats and his "green-jerkins." 1824 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Agric. Chem.* 141 Among "green manures the use of fresh sea-ware deserves especial mention. *Ibid.* 139 The practice of "green manuring has been in use from very early periods. 1887 *PHILLIPS Brit. Discomyc.* 147 "Green oak." 16. in Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1669) 308 "Green Oysters, Commonly called Colchester-Oysters. 1858 *Eyton Oyster* 27 The "green Oyster" formerly in such high repute, is now gone out of fashion. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 A large double Walk, and a "Green-Plot in the Middle. 1888 J. R. BEST *Istly* 410 It is approached by a neglected, unplanted, unfenced green-plot. 1888 A. ALLAN *Let. Wood* 12 Nov. (Bodl. *Ms. Wood* f. 29 fol. 23) Prat's son . . . hath listed himself in to the "Green Ribbon Club. 1681 *Wood Life* 12 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 518 Mr. Soutby was put aside, for being a green ribbon man, and saying that 'the old king' [Charles I.] 'died justly', and speaking against the bishops and other honours. 1712 *London Gaz.* No. 6344/1 The Earls . . . had the Honour to be invested with the Green Ribbon. 1810 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 428 His Royal Highness mentioned the vacancies of a Blue, a Green, and a Red Riband. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 295 May I con-

gratulate you, my Lord, on having the Green ribbon? 1868 *Cussans Handbk. Her. xviii.* (1893) 246 The Officers attached to this Noble Order [of the Thistle] are: the Dean; Lord Lyon, King-of-Arms; and the Usher of the "Green Rod. 14., London *Lychperry* xi. in *Skeat Spec. Eng. Lit.* 26 "Rythes grene", an other gan grete. 1889 *Green Menaphon* (Arab.) 85 Indeede Doron. . . it is long since we met . . . when you come you shall have greene rushes, you are such a stranger. 1602 *Bretton Wonders worth hearing* (Grosart) 5 Greene rushes. M. Francisco it is a wonder to see you here in this Country. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather i.* 55 "Green salted [hides] are those that have been salted and are thoroughly cured. 1871 *LEGRAND Cambr. Freshm.* 8 After having discussed a bottle of his particular "green-seal claret. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 275/1 The hides are next trimmed with a knife. . . and "green-shaving" in turn removes the roughness from the flesh side of the skin. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii. A christall ril Which from the "greenside of the flowry hance Eat doune a chanell. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng. i.* 326 Greenside, grass, turf, greensward. 1880 *V. Cornw. Gloss.* Green side, land kept in pasture. The green side is the most profitable after all. 1805 *Förstén Beauties Scat.* II. 66 The soils . . . are arranged into two kinds; namely, light and clayey. The former is called turpior or green soil. 1899 *RIDER HAGGARD in Longm. Mag.* May 45 Our original idea was to "greensoil" the whole of this little field. 1618 *SYLVESTER Hymn of Alms* 240 But reverend "Green-Staves, what shall this to you? 1885 Sir W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urtin. & Ren. Dis. i.* (ed. 4) 8 When sharply bent they [flax-fibres] break with a "greenstick" fracture. 1885 *Syn. Soc. Lex.* Greenstick fracture, a form of fracture of a long bone in which whilst one side of the bone is broken the other is only bent. It occurs chiefly in the soft bones of children. 1851 *MAYNEW Lond. Labour II.* 97/1 Street sellers of "green stuff", including water-cresses, chickweed and gruin'sel, turf, &c. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 2/7 The potato trade is very flat. Greenstuffs in more than adequate supply for the slack demand. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 340 Fields of greenstuff and forage. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The syrup which flows off spontaneously is called "green syrup." 1670 *SPALDING Trob. Chas. I.* (1888) I. 119 He took also with him to the "Green Table, the marquess' boy . . . with another called Gordon . . . for alleged saying they would shoot Felt Lesslie. 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Words.* Green-table, the large table in the Guildhall, of Newcastle. 1861 *THACKERAY B. Lyndon ix.* His [the merchant's] bales of dirty indigo are his dice . . . and the sea is his green table. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 5/7 "Do that," say the Rhyope miners, "and then we will meet you round a green table and discuss this question of markets and prices." 1847 *HALLIWELL "Green-tail,"* a diarrhoea in deer, to which they are often subject. *North.* 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 50 "Green Tar." 1864 *GESNER Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 43 There is a petroleum spring in St. Andrew's parish, Barbadoes. The product of this spring has been sold under the name of 'the green tar', and 'Barbadoes tar'. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 104 Turneps, Clover and other "Green-ware." 1629 *MASSINGER Picture-v.* ii. He's acquainted With the "green water, and the spitting-pills" Familiar to him. 1841 F. H. RAMSBOTHAM *Obstet. Med. & Surg.* 192 Before its final departure it becomes of a serous character possessing a greenish tint; it is then known, in the language of the lying-in room, by the name of the *green waters*. 1896 *Daily News* 22 July 5/3 We are now in the middle of the unhealthiest period of the year in this country—the season of 'the green water'.

b. In names of animals: green bass, the black bass (see *BASS sb.* 1 b); green bird = GREENFINCH 1; green blights, plant-lice, aphides; green bone, (a) the garfish; (b) the viviparous blenny; green-bottle, a fly (*Musca Cæsar*) having a green body; green bug, ? a kind of plant-lice [cf. *F. punaise des bois*]; green-ood, †(a) = GREEN-FISH 1; (b) the Coal-fish, *Gadus virens*; (c) the Cultus Cod, *Ophiodon elongatus*; green cormorant, a name in Ireland for the shag, *Phalacrocorax graculus*; green crab, the common shore crab, *Carcinus maenas*; green drake, an angler's name for the common May-fly, *Ephemera vulgata*; green-eel (Australian), *Muruna apha*; green grosbeak = GREENFINCH 1; green heron, an American heron (*Ardea virescens*) with dark green back and wings; green-leek, an Australian parrakeet (see *quot.*); green linnet = GREENFINCH 1; green-louse, a plant-lice or aphid; green plover, the lapwing; green-pollack, the coal-fish; green swallow, the short-bill, *Phibulura flavirostris*, of Brazil (Craig 1847); green-tail (*fly*), a name for the grannom fly; green-tree ant, the common Queensland ant; green-wing, the green-winged teal, *Querquedula crecca* of Europe, *Q. carolinensis* of America. For green grasshopper, leech, lizard, monkey, turtle, woodpecker, etc., see the *sbs.* Also GREENBACK, GREENFINCH, etc.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 Black, White, and "Green Bass. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 428/1 The boys called the rock bass the "black bass", while large and small mouth black bass were known as "green" bass. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1321/4 A Green Parrotket. . . about the bigness of a "Green Bird. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 437/1 The mules bred between a hen-canary and a greenbird. 1851 *MAYNEW Lond. Labour II.* 60/1 Greenfinches (called green birds, or sometimes green linnet, in the streets). 1879 *ROSSITER Dict. Sci. Terms.* "Green blights = Aphidæ: insects belonging to Homoptera. 1770 *SIBBALD Fife* 53 *Acus altera major Bellonii*; our Fishers call it the Gar fish. . . Some call it the "Green-hone. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 291 The Viviparous Blenny (*Blennius viviparus*), from the colour of the back-bone, has here got the name of greenbone. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 29 *Beltone ferax*, the "Long Tom" of the fishermen, "green-bone" and "gar-fish" of Europeans. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 7 The "green-bottle, *Musca*

Cæsar, thrives best on carrion and corpses. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 173 Insects that attack Fruit-Trees. . . as "Green-Bugs [orig. *F. punais*], Ear-Wigs. 1750 [see GREEN-ELY 2]. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 205 There is nothing I dislike so much in India as those green bugs. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 195/4 A French Vessel of 70 Tuns laden with "Green Cod. 1880-4 F. DAV FISHES *Gl. Brit. & Irel.* 295 *Gadus virens*. Coal-fish. . . also locally as. . . green-cod, green-pollack, gray-rod. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) 111. 253 The cod-fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*). . . is also called hasted cod, cultus cod, green cod, buffalo cod, etc. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 115 "Green Cormorant. 1863 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 111. 580 Any living thing that can be caught becomes prey to the "Green-Crab. 1676 COTTON *Wallon's Angler* ii. 323 The "Green-drake and Stone-fly. 1787 [see GREY A. 8, grey-drake]. 1884 [see DRAKE *sb.* 4]. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 30 *Conger labiata* and *Muruna apha*, the "rock" and "green" eels. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 483/1 The "Green Grosbeak or Greenfinch. 1883 *Century Mag.* 653 Among the most common birds are the "green heron. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* V. pl. 15 *Polytelis barbarandii*. . . "Green-leek of the Colonists of New South Wales. 1678 "Green Linnet [see GREENFINCH 1]. 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 383 Greenfinch or Green Linnet, as it is very often called. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 264. I have seen . . . a hop-ground completely overrun and desolated by the *aphis humuli* or hop "green-louse. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. iii. 83 Gray, "Greene and Barking Plover. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 383 Underneath the left-hand tower of the pavilion may be observed a bird squatting on a howl. . . it represents a green plover. 1880-4 "Green pollack [see *quot.* above]. 1787, 1834 "Green-tail [see GRANNOM]. 1847 *LEIGHNARDT Tril.* ix. 1294 It was at the lower part of the Lynd that we first saw the "green-tree ant. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) Dec. 212/1 They were soon joined by more "green-wings.

c. In names of plants and fruits: green arrow, dial, corruption of Green Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; green ash, a variety of the ash tree (see *quot.* 1882); green-bind, a variety of hop; green brier, an American name for *Smitax* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); green broom, the common broom, *Sarothamnus* or *Cytisus scoparius*; green dragon, (a) the plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (formerly *Arum D.*) = DRAGON 1 14; (b) the U.S. plant *Arizema Dracunculifolium*, dragon-root (Webster 1864); †green endive, *Lactuca virosa* or *L. Scariola*; †green fillet, a kind of apple (see *quot.*); green laver, an edible seaweed, *Ulva Lactuca* and *U. latissima*, also called locally green oyster (Morris *Austral Eng.*) and green sloke (Jam.); †green mustard, a name for pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*; green withe, a climbing orchid of Jamaica, *Vanilla claviculata*; green-wort, sneeze-wort, *Achillea Flammica*. For green hellebore, oster, rose, spleen-wort, thistle, etc., see the *sbs.* Also GREENGAGE, GREENHEART, GREEN SAUCE, GREENWEED.

1886 *Suffolk Rime* in Briten & Holland *Plantin. s.v. Arrow*. "Green Arrow, Green Arrow, you bears a white blow. 1898 *RIDER HAGGARD in Longm. Mag.* Oct. 500. I found the wildflower called Green-arrow in bloom. 1843 *MARRIAT M. Violet* xlv. 367 A luxuriant growth of noble timber, such as . . . blue and "green ash. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/1 The green Ash. . . so called from the colour of the young shoots. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 233 This plant [the bop], has several varieties, as the red-bird, the "green-bird, the white-bird. 1733 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Cytisogenista*, Common (or "Green) Broom. 1840 *PAXTON Bot. Dict.* "Green Dragon. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 45 *Lactuca*. . . The thyrde sorte is called in latin *Lactuca sylvestris*, in english "greene Endyue, the Potitaries have longe abused thys herbe for right Endyue. 1676 *BEAL in Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Green Cider. . . made of a green fillet, as they call it, where they had other kinds of fillets. This which I commend. 1825 *LONDON ENCYCL. Plants* 941 14 "Green laver which, stewed with lemon juice, is so much esteemed in England, is the *Ulva lactuca*. 1899 *GERARDE Herbal Suppl.* "Greene Mustard is Diitandee. 1725 *SLOANE Jamaica II.* 160 "Green-wit. This plant hangs down from the branches of trees. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 241 The "greenwort, or *Achillea flammica*.

d. In names of mineral and chemical substances: †green brass = VERDIGRIS; green diallage, (a) DIALLAGA, a variety of pyroxene; (b) = SMARAGDITE, a variety of amphibole; green drops, 'a coloured solution of corrosive sublimate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); green earth = GLAUCONITE; green gold ? *Obs.*, an alloy of gold and silver; green iron ore = DUFRENITE; green lead ore = PYROMORPHITE; green marble = SERPENTINE; green mineral = MALACHITE. For green bice, copperas, iodide of mercury, salt of Magnius, vitriol, etc., see the *sbs.* Also GREENSTONE.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxviii. (1495) 729 Vyneygre fretyth metalles and gendreth therof dyuers colours: as Serusa of lead, "grene brass of copur and Lazurium of syluer. 1837 *DANA Syst. Min.* 305 "Green Diallage, Kolkolot, Baikait. 1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 196 "Green Earth. 1843 *PORLOCK Geol.* 212 Green Earth is common, lining the cavities in amygdaloid throughout the basaltic range. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 72 An alloy of silver with gold produces "green gold. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 724 To heighten the colour of Green Gold. 1864 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 944 "Gratu Iron Ore, native ferric phosphate. *Ibid.* "Green lead ore, arsenic phosphate of lead with chloride of lead. 1879 *ROSSITER Dict. Sci. Terms.* "Green marble = Serpentine. 1844 *HOLBYN Sci. Term.* "Green mineral, a carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

hence, the now-green head will be grey. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb. vii.* 277 Green in years But ripe in glory. 1814 *Intrigues of a Day iii.* iii. As the proverb says, a grey head is often placed on green shoulders. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy i.* Your greener age and robust constitution promise longer life. 8. Unripe, immature, undeveloped. Often with mixture of sense 9; also with conscious allusion to the literal use in sense 5.

a. Of things, chiefly immaterial: Not fully developed, matured, or elaborated.

c1300 *Protr. Heudyn in Rel. Aut. i.* 111 He wol speke wordes grene, Er ben hue buen ripe. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 2707 Correcite a cause grene & newe. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho. ii.* 35 Vuill som better clarkie confirme this greene conceipt. 1687 *DRYDEN Hist. & P. iii.* 85 To ripen grene revenge your hopes attend. 1727 *De Foe Syst. Magic i.* (1840) 2 At that time the knowledge of Nature was very green and young in the world. 1792 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) 111. 394 The Regency, when Priece's sermon appeared, was still green and raw. 1850 *Read Cloister & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 110 Thy beard is ripe, thy fellow's is green; he shall be the younger. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. IV.* lix. 346 But these are green resolves.

b. Applied to young birds.

1660 *FISHER Rustick's Alarm Wks.* (1699) 226 They run like a company of Green-gulls with Shells on their Heads. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Aug. 4 Good sportsmen look upon the blackcock as not being sufficiently ripe for the gun at the date, the bird being green and tender.

c. Of persons, their powers or capacities: Immature, raw, untrained, inexperienced. So *Green hand* (cf. *HAND 8*). Also in sporting use, of animals: Untrained.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke vi.* 75 Unlearned and rawe or grene in cunning. c1573 *CARTWRIGHT Reply to Whitgift's Answ.* 27 Having a contrary precept given, that no newe plant, or greene christian, should be taken to the ministerie. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xiv. 97 b. As they were young of yeeres and age, they were also be greene of sense and judgment. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. i.* ii. 91. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 744 He being an old commander, and halfe blind, saw more in the matter than all those greene captaines with their sharpe sight. 1639 *FULLER Holy War i.* xii. (1640) 18 Green striplings unripe for warre. 1735 *DYCHE & PARSON Diet. s.v.* A young or inexperienced Person in Arts, Sciences, &c. is sometimes said to be green. 1822 *LAMB Elia Ser. i.* Some old Actors, Green probationers in mischief. 1845 *SROCKLEDER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 102 Boys and girls, green in mind though blooming in person. 1864 C. F. HALE *Life with Esquimaux i.* 91 Being a stranger in the place and a green hand, I found it very difficult to get a berth. 1871 S. SMILES Jr. *Boy's Voy. Round World* xiii. (1875) 136 I had gone out parrot-potting, with another young fellow almost as green as myself. 1880 A. H. HURN *Buckle i.* iv. 246 [He] chooses his course while his mind is yet green and unformed. 1889 C. BOORN *Labour & Life People i.* 232 At first the new master will live on 'green' labour. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Years Life II.* 75 Actea ran very green, and had a small boy on her back. 1894 *Times* 30 Jan. 12/5 Very early in her voyage she encountered a very severe storm, and that with a green crew. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) May 110/2 Trained coach-horses, as well as green stock.

d. Hence, of persons, their ideas or actions: Simple, gullible; characterized by, or displaying, simplicity.

1605 *CNAPMAN All Fools iv.* i. You're green, your credulous; easy to be blinded. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iv. xiii. He hadn't a word to say, and so I left 'n, and the green girl together. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* Oct. 496/2 Green. I continued even in externals near two years. 1825 C. M. WESTMAOOTT *Eng. Spy I.* 236 note, 'Chaunting' a horse to a green one. 1838 *Litt. Fr. Madras* (1843) 210 Ladies who are very blue are apt to be rather green. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chanz.* xxvii. I've been and got married. That's rather green, you'll say. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 26 Most readers, will think our hero very green for being puzzled at so simple a matter. 1884 *PAE Eustace* 35 The chap is precious green for one of his inches.

9. That has not been prepared by drying; hence, in wider sense, not ready for use or consumption.

a. Of food, vegetable products, or things made of these: Not thoroughly dried, unseasoned.

1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dicles* 65 Grene wode is hotter than the other when it is wel kyndled. 1543 *FITZGERD. Bk. Hist.* s. 24 If the rake be made of grene wode, the heed wyll not abyde vpon the stele. 1600 *SHAKS. A. K. I.* iii. 110. One of you will proue a shrunke panell, and like greene limber, warpe, warpe. 1664 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 29 Certaine Gables, being too greene or wet. 1611 *BIBLE Judg.* xvi. 7 If they binde mee with seuen greene withs [marc. Or, newe cords, Heb. moist], that were neuer dried. 1749 *ERSKINE Sermon*, Wks. 187/111. 367 A green yoke is galling and uneasy to the cattle. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World I.* 498 It had unfortunately been packed into new, or what are called green casks. 1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, *Lumber Rep.*, Quotations for cargoes of green lumber.

b. Of flesh, fish: Freshly killed or taken; unsalted; uncured; undried. Of meat: Uncooked, underdone, raw. Of ham, bacon: Undried, unsmoked [see GREEN-FISH 1].

c1460 [see GREEN-FISH 1]. 1577 *HARRISON England* iii. i. in Holinshed I. 221/2 Of these [swine] some we eat grene for porke, and other died vp into bakon. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 463 Their Oxen, Camels, and Sheep, eat fishes after they be dried, for they care not for when they be green. 1651 *Manch. Crt. Lett Rec.* (1887) IV. 68 For sellinge a stirke beefe wch wee were informed had the turne and for sellinge a quarter of greene beefe the same day. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* (1729) I. 538 Their Legs are wrapt round with Sheeps-guts. These are put on when they are green. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 42 Fish-Cod dry. Ditto Green. 1725 *WATTS Logic i.* iv. 8 We say, The Meal is green when it is half-roasted. 1796 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* iii. 26 A green ham wants no soaking. 1814 *PEGGE Suppl.*

In Grass, Green, raw, not done enough. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* vi. vii. 'Tis the tempeance a pound stich', said the comely dame. 'I have paid as much for very green stuff', said Mrs. Mullins. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 352/2 The sides are re-stacked and salted. They are now 'green bacon', and only require drying and smoking.

c. Of a skin or hide: Raw, untanned, unseasoned. (*Green hide* is freq. written with a hyphen or as a single word, esp. when used attrib.)

1577 *HANMER Ann. Eccl. Hist.* viii. xxiii. (1585) 163 A young man, was wrappd together with a dogge and a serpent in a greene oxe hyde, and caste into the depth of the sea. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Green hide*, is that not yet tanned, or dressed, but such as taken off from the carcase. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 111 Wheel-ropes made of green hide, laid up in the form of ropes. 1852 *MORFITT Tanning & Currying* (1853) 148 It would be greatly to the interest of the tanner, if all hides were imported in a green state, that is, merely salted. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* iii. (1882) 21 A long-handled whip with thong of raw salted hide, called in the colony 'greenhide'. *Ibid.* viii. 72 A strongly plaited greenhide-halter was now slipped over the head. 1889 'ROLD BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv. Most of 'em were... winding up greenhide buckets filled with gravel from shafts. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S.E. Africa* 92 This skin... was the green hide of an eland bull.

d. Of clay, bricks, pottery, etc.: Undried, unbaked, unfired. *Green sand*: 'sand used for moulds without previous drying or mixture' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); see also quot. 1839.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 463 When the clay is in one peculiar state, called the green state. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal i.* 71 *Green sand*, as that used in moist casting, in contradistinction to dry, is termed by the workmen. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 516 Moulding in green sand.—The name green is given to a mixture of the sand as it comes from its native bed, with about one twelfth its bulk of coal reduced to powder, and damped in such a manner as to form a porous compound. 1875 [see GREEN-HOUSE 2]. 1882 *Chamb. Jyrl. 80* (Pottery) The salt-glaze process must essentially modify the ornamentation of the ware, since it receives it in the stage of raw or green clay. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Green Ware* (Ceramics), articles just molded or otherwise shaped, before drying and baking.

10. Unaltered by time or natural processes; fresh, new.

a. Of a wound: Recent, fresh, unhealed, raw. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8670 To winchestre he was llad al mid is grene wounde. c1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 316 With his blood & peynes grene. 1541 R. CORLANO *Galen's Therap.* 2 D1, Is nat that to cure an vicer as a grene wounde? 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 173 Resina... is excellent for the cure of green and fresh wounds. 1625 *Bacon Ess., Revenge* (Arb.) 503 A Man that studieth Revenge, keeps his own Wounds greene, and other wise would beale. 1682 STR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 15 Pouring oil into a green wound. 1760 *HOME Siege Agletia* iii. Like a green wound, At first I felt it not. 1780 *BURKE 3d Bristol previous to Elect. Wks.* 111. 366 Whilst the wounds of those I loved were yet green. 1866 *CONINGTON Anecd vi.* (1867) 193 Her death-wound bleeding yet and green.

Fig. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v.* x. 393 Making the green wound of an error fester into the old sore of an Heresie.

b. Retaining the traces of newness; perceptibly fresh or recent. *Obs.* exc. in technical uses.

15. *Aberd. Reg. (Jam.)*, New and grein graves. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Peindre a fraiz*, to paint with water-colours on a greene, or new-mortered, wall. 1699 *Trials of Wakeman &c.* 30 He believes that the hand that writ the Letter, and the Bill that be saw green... were the same. 1721 *PERRY Daggenh. Breach* 87 The Mischief that must ensue if the Tide went over such a green Bank or Wall of Earth. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Deekindus Grobianus* 174 Bid 'em be jogging, while their Boots are green. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 To preserve the green Mortar... from being washed away before it would get proper Time to cement. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midd. Railw.* 653 If the fire is 'green' (that is, if coals have only lately been put on).

c. + Of oil, wine, etc.: Unmatured, not mellowed by keeping; also, in favourable sense, fresh, not rank or stale (*obs.*). Also (*Sc.*) of milk: That has recently begun to flow (after childbearing, calving, etc.).

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terrento* 15 b. This wyne is out grene, that is ryper. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 41 A cuppe of grene [L. *austerrum*] wyne. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 22 His Host set before him... olde ranke oile in steed of greene, sweet, & fresh. 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 197 Two ounces of this Goats-grasse, and a pinte of green Oyl mixed together. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farme* 634 Such greene wines... are more hurtful than any other. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 264 7 5 I [Port] strengthens Digestion... which green Wines of any kind can't do. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 6 Reed that ber milk gat wrang fan it was green. 1815-80 JAMIESON, *Green-milk*, milk of a cow just calved, Banffs.

d. Of persons: Recently recovered from an illness (const. *of*). Of a mother: Recently delivered. Also, *green in earth*: just buried. *Obs.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. iv.* iii. 42 Where bloody Tybalt, yet but green in earth, Lies festring in his shrowd. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Adelphi v.* vii. It is the better a great deale then the greene woman be brought hither thro the streets. 1660 *FULLER Milt. Contempl.* (1841) 250 England is this green woman, lately brought to bed of a long-expected child, Liberty. 1706 *London Gaz.* No. 4254/4 William Coster... green of the Small-pox. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Green cow*, a cow recently calved; denominated from the freshness of her milk.

III. Combinations.

11. General combinations: a. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *green-backed*, *-bodied*, *-bordered*, *-boughed*, *-breasted*, *-curtained*, *-decked*, *-edged*, *-embroidered*, *-feathered*, *-fringed*, *-garbed*, *-glazed*, *-grown*, *-haired*, *-headed*, *-hearted*, *-heaved*, *-leaved*,

-legged, *-mantled*, *-recessed*, *-ribbed*, *-seeded*, *-sheathed*, *-striped*, *-suited*, *-throated*, *-twined*, *-veined*, *-waaved*, *-winged* adjs.; also *green-flesh*, *† green-leave* (= having green leaves), *green-leafy* adjs.

1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 77 The 'green-backed' cavally (*gasterostes Carolinus* Lin.). 1839 H. REEVE *Memo.* (1838) I. 104 A neat 'green-bodied' glass chariot. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 12 The 'green-bordered' road was white with dust. 1776 *NICKLE tr. Camoens' Lustad* 257 The 'green-boughed' forests by the lawns of Thames. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* ii. 46 Teach her to slide... through the fluid veins of the 'green' breasted stream-embroidered Plaines. 1859 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* 111. 5 The elegant 'green-curtained' bed. 1853 *STANFURD Enets* iii. (Arb.) 74 From thence wee traualayed to the 'greene-deck't gaylie Donyssa. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 698 For oft the-e valleys shiff their 'green-embroidered' robe to fiery brown. 1655 *MOUFFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 169 Yet [green] being taken whilst they are young, 'green leather'd', and well fattened. 1855 *BROWNING De Gustibus, Men & Women* 149 A girl bare footed brings and tumbles Down on the pavement, 'green-flesh' melons. 1686 *London Gaz.* No. 2126/4 A 'Saddle' 'green-fring'd' round the Seat. 1808 *SCOTT Marm. vi.* Introd., The 'green-garb'd' ranger. 1891 *HODGKIN Eng. Early Eug. Pottery* Introd. 9 The 'Green-glazed Ware, with a buff body'... is called Tudor ware. 1807 *DOR. WORDSWORTH in Mem. of Coleridge* (1887) I. 220 The floor of the alley... is simply meant to be 'green-grown, which it will in a short time be with short moss. 1776 *NICKLE tr. Camoens' Lustad* 475 The 'green-hair'd' Nereids tend the bowery dells. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 24 The green-haired forest. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salvage* (1824) 335 The 'green-headed' monkey of Timandi. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak-Ho.* xxxvii. He is such a cheery fellow... Fresh and 'green-hearted'! 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wemen* 11 Ane holyn hewinlie 'grein hewit, a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 357 Each 'green-leafy' look and hollow. 1607 *ROWLANDS Famous Hist.* 39 Where shady trees Embrace'd each other in their 'green-leave arms. 1620 Z. Bovo *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 39 It will be still 'Greene leaved'. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. IV.* 61 Green-leaved Hound's-tongue. 1678 *Ram Willughby's Ornith.* 209 The 'green-leg'd' Horseman. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* viii. A huge Troglodyte Chasm, with frightful 'green-mantled' pools. 1820 *KEATS Lania* 1. 144 Into the 'green-recessed' woods they flew. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 308 'Green-ribbed' Splenwort. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 73 The other varieties are Nankin cotton, 'green-seeded', etc. 1833 *TENNISON Poems, Lady of Shalott* 8 The 'green-seathed' daffodily. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par. I.* 1. 191 'Greenstriped' onions. 1859 *TENNISON Guinevere* 22 All the court 'Green-suited', but with plumes that mock'd the may, Had been, their wont, a-maying. 1861 J. GOULTO *Trochilidae II.* *Delatiria viridipallens*, 'Green-throated Cuckoo. 1848 *ELIZA COOK Kays Song of Poor Man* 1. 6 A merry Christmas to ye all, Who sit beneath the 'green-twined' roar. 1895 *Oracle Engcl.* I. 565/2 The 'green-veined' white butterfly. 17... *Sir Patrick Spens* xv. in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. 22/2, I see the 'green-waved' sea. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. V.* 204 'Green-winged Meadow Orchis. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 212/2 A pair of green-winged teal.

b. complementary, as *green-dropping*, *glimmering*, *growing*, *shining* adjs.; *green-stain* vb.

1592 *SHAKS. Pen. & Ad.* 1276 She crop's the stalks, and in the breach appears, 'Green-dropping' sap, which she compares to tears. 1859 *TENNISON Lancelot & Elaine* 42 A wild wave. 'Green-glimmering' toward the summit. 1841 *Longf. Child. Lord's Supper* 81 'E'en as the 'green-growing' bud is unfolded when spring-time approaches. 1858 *TENNISON in Mem.* (1897) I. 428 One great wave, 'green-shining, past... high up beside the vessel. 1856 *AIRD Poet. Wks.* 22 Clover leaves 'green-stain' his corduroy.

c. qualifying the names of other colours (= greenish, greeny), as *green-black*, *blue*, *gold*, *golden*, *-grey*, *yellow* adjs. (occas. sbs.).

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 281 Leaving this oxide in 'green-black, anhydrous, lustrous crystals. 1844 *LOUISA S. COSTELLO Barn & Pyrites* II. 41 A broad space of clear 'green-blue sky was seen. 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. pl. Bk. Ser. II.* (1849) 602 That 'green-gold beetle, the most splendid of British insects. 1868 W. CORV Lett. & Frms. (1897) 240 Light on steep 'green-grey' slopes. 1876 'SARAN TYTLER' *What She came through* xli. The green-grey 'water of the Nile', dear to the hearts of artists. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 297 From black, becoming blue-green, 'green-yellow, deep-red.

12. Special collocations: green-book, a book with a green cover, *spec.* an official publication of the Indian Government (cf. *BLUE-BOOK*); † green box, an upper box at a theatre; green-charge, gunpowder of which the ingredients have been mixed but have not yet undergone the incorporating process; † green coffer, a strong box covered with green cloth (cf. *GREEN CLOTH*); green crop, a crop used for food while in a green or unripe state, as opposed to a grain crop, hay crop, etc.; green obony, the wood of the West Indian tree *Jacaranda ovalifolia*; also of *Excavaria glandulosa*; green fat, the green gelatinous portion of the turtle, highly esteemed by epicures; † green-finned a., of oysters (see *green oyster* below); green fire, a pyrotechnical composition, consisting of sulphur, potassium chlorate, and a salt of barium, which burns with a green flame; green gill (U.S.), the condition of oysters when tinged green by feeding on conservae (cf. *GREEN v.* 2 b); so green gill, -gilled adjs., affected with 'green gill'; green gland, 'one of a pair of large glands in Crustacea, supposed to serve as kidneys' (Webster 1890); green glass, a coarse kind of glass of a green colour, bottle-glass; green goods pl., counterfeit

greenbacks (see GREENBACK *sb.* 1); also *attrib.*; green-jerkin, one who wears a green jerkin, a forer; green manure, a mass of growing plants ploughed while green into the soil, for the purpose of enriching it; hence green-manuring *vbl. sb.*; green oak, the wood of oak branches staid green by a parasitic fungus (used in the manufacture of 'Tunbridge ware'); green oyster, an oyster coloured green (see GREEN *v.* 1 2 b), formerly regarded as a delicacy; green-plot = GRASS-LOT; green ribbon, a ribbon of green colour worn (a) as the badge of the King's Head Club, consisting of supporters of the Duke of Monmouth (1679-1685); used *attrib.* in †green ribbon club, man; (b) as part of the insignia of the Order of the Thistle; green rod, the rod borne as the symbol of office by the Gentleman-ushers of the Order of the Thistle; †green rushes, fresh rushes spread on the floor of a house in honour of a guest who is a great stranger; hence used as an exclamation of surprise or welcome on seeing a person who has been absent a long while; green-salted a., salted down without tanning; green-seal, *attrib.* of certain brands of wine, distinguished by a green seal on the cork; green-shaving *Leather-dressing* (see *quot.*); green-side *diad.*, grassy land, pasture land, grass, turf; green-soil, soil in which 'green crops' are raised; hence green-soil *v.*, to provide with such a soil; †green-staff, one who carries a green staff; green-stick *Path.*, a term applied to a kind of fracture (see *quot.* 1885); green-stuff, vegetation, herbage; *pl.* a commercial term for green vegetables; green syrup *Sugar-manuf.*, the syrup which flows off from the 'loaves'; green table, a table covered with green cloth; hence (a) *Hist.* the board of Covenanted notables which ruled Scotland in 1638-1641; (b) a gaming table; green tail, a kind of diarrhoea incident to deer; green tar (see *quot.* 1864); green-ware †(a) = *greenstuffs*; (b) see *g.* d; green water, †(a) some remedy for venereal disease; (b) *Med.*, a name for the locbia in the later stage; (c) the condition of the river Nile when the water is low and consequently unwholesome. For *green apron*, *ginger*, *hasting*, *pea*, *pip*, *tea*, etc., see the *sbs.*

1872 *Times* 14 Oct. 7/3 The results of these studies stand embodied in a "Green-book" of extraordinary interest. 1751 *Guide to Stage* 10 Unless they [ladies] take a fancy to pass away the time en deshabille in a "green-box." 1808 EARL CARLISLE *Thoughts on Stage* 10 (Formerly) women of the town quietly took their stations in the upper boxes, called the green boxes. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.*, "Green Charge." 1896 *Globe* 10 Nov. 3/5 A "green-charge explosion" took place at Messrs. — Gunpowder Mills. a 1283 *Liber Niger in House*, Ord. (1790) 63 Thys Counting-house bathe assigned him one charyotte complete & a sompter horse for the *grene coffrys. 1824 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, "Green crops, crops which are consumed on the farm in their unripe state. 1849 *Weale's Dict. Terns*, "Green ebony wood.. is used for round rulers, turnery, marquetry-work, &c.; it is also much used for dyeing. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Green-ebony*, a wood obtained from the *Jacaranda ovalifolia*, a native of the West Indies. 1830 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* I. 202 The more highly prized "Green Fat.. is found .. round the abdomen. 1846 SOYER *Gastron. Regenerator* 85 Make choice of a good turtle .. take out the interior, which throw away, first collecting the green fat which is upon it. 1870 DUBOIS *Cosmopolitan Cookery* 56 To prepare the turtle-soup .. add to it some pieces of the green fat. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 12, I have sent you .. two barrels of Colchester oysters .. I presume they are good, and all 'green find. 1883 INGEN-SOLL *Oyster Industry* (10th Census U.S.) 185 In 1880 what the oystermen call the 'green-gill' began to affect the planted oysters in Back river. *Ibid.* 245 In Virginia, are to be found in the markets what are called 'green-gill' oysters. Some say they are diseased.. The negroes claim that they are the best in Richmond. 1866 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mach.* xxxv. 277 The coarser sort of Glass (which the Tradesmen are wont to call 'Green-glass'). 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, A pint green glass bottle. 1891 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* iii. xix, The janitor .. states that in his opinion, Stillman, Myth and Co. were in the "green-goods" business. 1888 *Troy Daily Times* 3 Feb. (Farmer), The green goodsman escaped, for the only proff against him was (etc.). 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii, By the force of his buffcoats and his "greenjerkins. 1824 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Agric. Chem.* 141 Among 'green manures the use of fresh sea-ware deserves especial mention. *Ibid.* 139 The practice of 'green manuring has been in use from very early periods. 1887 PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyc.* 147 "Green oak. 26. in Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 308 "Green Oysters, Commonly called Colchester Oysters. 1858 EVYON *Oyster* 27 The 'green Oyster' formerly in such high repute, is now gone out of fashion. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 28 A large double Walk, and a 'Green-Plot in the Middle. 1888 J. R. Best *Italy* 410 It is approached by a neglected, unplanted, unfenced green-plot. 1868 A. ALLAN *Let.* Wood 12 Nov. (Bodl. MS. *Wood* F. 39 fol. 35) Prat's son.. had listed himself in the 'Green Ribbon Club. 1681 *Wood Life* 12 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 528 St. Southby was put aside, for being a green ribbon man, and saying that 'the old king' [Charles I.] 'died justly', and speaking against the bishops and other things. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6344/1 The Earls .. had the Honour to be invested with the Green Ribbon. 1820 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 428 His Royal Highness mentioned the vacancies of a Blue, a Green, and a Red Riband. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 295 May I con-

gratulate you, my Lord, on having the Green ribbon? 1868 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* xviii. (1893) 246 The Officers attached to this Noble Order [of the Thistle] are: the Dean; Lord Lyon, King-of-Arms; and the Usber of the "Green Rod." 14.. London *Lycperry* xi. in Skeat *Spec. Eng. Lit.* 26 "Rhyshes grene", an other gan grete. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 53 Indeede Doron.. it is long since we met .. when you come you shall have greene rushes, you are such a stranger. 1602 BRETON *Wonders worth hearing* (Grosart) 5 Greene rushes. M. Francisco it is a wonder to see you here in this Country. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather i.* 55 "Green salted [bides] are those that have been salted and are thoroughly cured. 1871 LEGRAND *Camb. Freshm.* 8 After having discussed a bottle of his particular 'green-seal claret. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 275/1 The bides are next trimmed with a knife.. and "green-sbaving" in turn removes the roughness from the flesh side of the skin. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iiii, A Christall ril Which from the "greenside of the flowry bank Eat doune a cbanell. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. 326 *Greenside*, grass, turf, greensward. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Green side*, land kept in pasture. The green side is the most profitable after all. 1805 FORSTYB *Bennetts Scotl.* II. 66 The soils.. are.. ranged into two kinds; namely, light and clayey. The former is called turp or green soil. 1899 RIGER HAGGARD *in Longm. Mag.* May 45 Our original idea was to 'greensoil the whole of this little field. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn of Alms* 240 But reverend "Green-Staves, what's all this to you? 1885 SIR W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. & Ren. Dis.* i. (ed. 4) 8 When sharply bent they [flex-fibres] break with a "greenstick" fracture. 1885 *Syn. Soc. Lex.*, *Greenstick fracture*, a form of fracture of a long bone in which whilst one side of the bone is broken the other is only bent. It occurs chiefly in the soft bones of children. 1852 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 97/2 Street sellers of "greec stuff", including water-cresses, chickweed and gr'n'sel, turf, &c. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 2/7 The potato trade is very flat. Greenstuffs in more than adequate supply for the slack demand. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 340 Fields of greenstuff and forage. 1839 *Unk. Dict. Arts* 1209 The syrup which flows off spontaneously is called "green syrup. a 1690 SPALDING *Troph. Chas.* I. (1828) I. 119 He took also with him to the "Green Table, the maques' boy.. with one other called Gordon .. for alleaded saying they would shoot Felt Lesslie. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Green-table*, the large table in the Guildhall, of Newcastle. 1851 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon ix*, His [the merchant's] sales of dirty indigo are his dice .. and the sea is his green table. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 5/7 'Do that', say the Rhyope miners, 'and then we will meet you round a green table and discuss this question of markets and prices'. 1847 HALLIWELL *'Green-tail*, a diarrhoea in deer, to which they are often subject. *North.* 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 50 "Green Tar. a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 43 There is a petroleum spring in St. Andrew's parish, Barbadoes. The product of this spring has been sold under the name of 'green tar', and 'Barbadoes tar'. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 204 Turneps, Clover and other 'Green-ware. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture-v.* ii, He's acquainted With the 'green water, and the spitting-pip's Familiar to him. 1842 F. H. RAMSBOTHAM *Obstel. Med. & Surg.* 192 Before its final departure it becomes of a serous character possessing a greenish tint; it is then known, in the language of the lying-in room, by the name of the *green waters*. 1806 *Daily News* 21 July 5/3 We are now in the middle of the unhealthiest period of the year in this country—the season of 'the green water'.

b. In names of animals: green bass, the black bass (see BASS *sb.* 1 b); green bird = GREENFINCH 1; green blights, plant-lice, aphides; green bone, (a) the garfish; (b) the viviparous blenny; green-bottle, a fly (*Musca* *Cesar*) having a green body; green bug, ? a kind of plant-lice [cf. *F. punaise des bois*]; green-cod, †(a) = GREEN-FISH 1; (b) the Coal-fish, *Gadus virens*; (c) the Cullus Cod, *Ophiodon elongatus*; green cormorant, a name in Ireland for the shag, *Phalacrocorax graculus*; green crab, the common shore crab, *Carcinus maenas*; green drake, an angler's name for the common May-fly, *Ephemera vulgata*; green-eel (Australian), *Murana afra*; green grosbeak = GREENFINCH 1; green heron, an American heron (*Ardea virescens*) with dark green back and wings; green-leek, an Australian parakeet (see *quot.*); green linnet = GREENFINCH 1; green-louse, a plant-lice or aphid; green plover, the lapwing; green-pollack, the coal-fish; green swallow, the short-bill, *Phibulura flavirostris*, of Brazil (Craig 1847); green-tail (*fly*), a name for the grannom fly; green-tree ant, the common Queosland ant; green-wing, the greco-winged teal, *Querquedula crecca* of Europe, *Q. carolinensis* of America. For *green grasshopper*, *leech*, *lizard*, *monkey*, *turtle*, *woodpecker*, etc., see the *sbs.* Also GREENBACK, GREENFINCH, etc.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 Black, White, and Green Bass. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 438/1 The boys called the rock bass the 'black bass', while large and small-mouth black bass were known as 'green' bass. 1678 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1321/4 A green Parrotket .. about the bigness of a "Green Bird." 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 437/1 The mules bred between a ben-canary and a greenbird. 1852 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 60/1 Greenfinches (called green birds, or sometimes green linnets, in the streets). 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terns*, "Green blights = Aphidæ: insects belonging to Homoptera. 1730 SIBBALD *Fife* 53 *Acus altera* major Bellonii; our Fishers call it the Gar fish.. Some call it the "Green-bone. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 291 The Viviparous Blenny (*blennius viviparus*), from the colour of the back-bone, has here got the name of greenbone. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 29 *Belone* *gar-fish*, the "Long Tom" of the fishermen, "green-bone", and "gar-fish" of Europeans. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 7 The "green-bottle, *Musca*

Cesar, thrives best on carrion and corpses. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 173 Insects that attack Fruit-Trees.. as 'Green-Bugs [orig. *F. punais*], Ear-Wigs. 1750 [see GREEN-FLY 2]. 1838 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 205 There is nothing I dislike so much in India as those green bugs. 1667 *Land. Gaz.* No. 295/4 A French Vessel of 70 Tuns laden with 'Green Cod. 1880-4 F. DAV FRENCH *Gr. Brit. & Irel.* I. 295 *Gadus virens*, Coal-fish.. also locally as.. green-cod, green-pollack, gray-rod. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 253 The cod-fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*).. is also called bastard cod, cullus cod, green cod, buffalo cod, etc. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 175 "Green Cormorant. 1863 J. G. Wood *Nat. Hist.* III. 580 Any living thing that can be caught becomes prey to the "Green-Crab. 1676 COTTON *Wallon's Angler* ii. 323 The "Green-drake and Stone-fly. 1797 [see GREY A. B. *grey-drake*]. 1884 [see DRAKE *sb.* 4]. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 30 *Conger labiata* and *Murana afra*, the 'rock' and 'green' eels. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 483/1 The "Green Grosbeak or Greenfinch. 1883 *Century Mag.* 653 Among the most common birds are the 'green heron. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* V. pl. 15 *Polytelis barbraudi*, "Green-leek of the Colonists of New South Wales. 1678 "Green Linnet [see GREENFINCH 1]. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 383 Greenfinch or Green Linnet, as it is very often called. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 264, I have seen.. a hop-ground completely overrun and desolated by the *aphis humuli* or hop "green-ouse. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. iiii. 83 Gray, "Greene and Eastard Plover. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 383 Underneath the left-hand tower of the pavilion may be observed a bird squatting on a bowl.. it represents a green pollack. 1880-4 "Green pollack [see *quot.* above]. 1787, 1834 "Green-tail [see GRANNOM]. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jour.* ix. 1394 It was at the lower part of the Lynd that we first saw the "green-tree ant. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) Dec. 212/1 They were soon joined by more "green-wings.

c. In names of plants and fruits: green arrow, dial, corruption of Green Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; green ash, a variety of the ash tree (see *quot.* 1882); green-bind, a variety of hop; green briar, an American name for *Smilax* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); green broom, the common broom, *Sarothamnus* or *Cytisus scoparius*; green dragon, (a) the plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (formerly *Arum D.*) = DRAGON 1 14; (b) the U.S. plant *Arisaema Dracontium*, dragon-root (Webster 1864); †green endive, *Lactuca virosa* or *L. Scariola*; †green fillet, a kind of apple (see *quot.*); green laver, an edible seaweed, *Ulva lactuca* and *U. latissima*, also called locally green oyster (Morris *Austral Eng.*) and green sloke (Jam.); †green mustard, a name for pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*; green withe, a climbing orchid of Jamaica, *Vanilla claviculata*; green-wort, sneeze-wort, *Achillea Flammica*. For green hellebore, osier, rose, spleen-wort, thistle, etc., see the *sbs.* Also GREEN-GAGE, GREENHEART, GREEN SAUCE, GREENWEED.

1886 *Suffolk Rime* in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* s. v. Arrow, "Green Arrow, Green Arrow, you bears a white blow. 1898 RIGER HAGGARD *in Longm. Mag.* Oct. 500, I found the wildflower called Green-arrow in bloom. 1843 MARRIAT *At. Violet* xlv. 357 A luxuriant growth of noble timber, such as.. blue and 'green ash. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/1 The green Ash.. so called from the colour of the young shoots. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 233 This plant [the hop].. has several varieties, as the red-bind, the 'green-bind, the white-bind. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Cytisogenista*, Common (or 'Green) Broom. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, "Green Dragon. 1848 TURNER *Names of Herbs* 45 *Lactuca*.. The thyrde sorte is called in latin *Lactuca sylvestris*, in english 'greene Endyue, the Potiarics have longe abused thys herbe for right Endyue. 1676 BEAL *in Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Green Cider.. made of a 'green fillet, as they called it, where they had other kinds of fillets. This which I command .. was a small, round, and green Apple full of black spots. 1825 *London Encycl. Plants* 941 The 'green laver which, stewed with lemon juice, is so much esteemed in England, is the *Ulva lactuca*. 1599 GERARDE *Herbal Suppl.*, "Greene Mustard is Dittander. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 160 "Green-witb. This plant hangs down from the branches of trees. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 241 The "greenwort, or *Achillea Flammica*.

d. In names of mineral and chemical substances: †green brass = VERDIGRIS; green diallage, (a) DIALLAG, a variety of pyroxene; (b) = SMARAGDITE, a variety of amphibole; green drops, 'a coloured solution of corrosive sublimate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); green earth = GLAUCONITE; green gold ? *Obs.*, an alloy of gold and silver; green iron ore = DUFRENITE; green lead ore = PYROMORPHITE; green marble = SERPENTINE; green mineral = MALACHITE. For *green bice*, *copperas*, *ioidide of mercury*, *salt of Magnus*, *vitriol*, etc., see the *sbs.* Also GREENSTONE.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxviii. (1495) 729 Vynegre fretyth metalles and gendreth therof dyers colours: as Serusa of leed, 'grene brasse of copur and Lazurium of syluer. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 305 "Green Diallage, Kokkolii, Baikali. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 196 "Green Earth. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 212 Green Earth is common, lining the cavities in amygdaloid throughout the basaltic range. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 72 An alloy of silver with gold produces 'green gold. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 724 To heighten the colour of Green Gold. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 941 "Green Iron Ore, arsenicative ferric phosphate. *Ibid.* "Green lead ore, arsenicative ferric phosphate. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. phosphate of lead with chloride of lead. 1879 ROSSITER* *Dict. Sci. Terns*, "Green marble = Serpentine. 1844 HOLTYN *Dict. Med.*, "Green mineral, a carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

B. sb.

1. The adj. used *absol.* That which is green; the green part of anything.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* l. 398 Bere sibban ða turf to circean... & wende man þæt he to ðann weofode. 1764 *Foots Patron* i. Wks. 1799 l. 331 Sever the green [i.e. the 'green fat' of turtle] from the shell with the skill of the ablest anatomist.

2. Green colour. In *pl.* = different tints of green.

† In *gren*: on a (heraldic) field of green. *Obs.*

c1205 *Lav.* 24652 þat heo wolden of an heowen heore clades habben. Sum hafde whit sum hafden rad, sum hafde god grene æc. a 1225 *Anncr.* l. 150 Grene our alle heowes froured most eien. c1286 *CHAUCER Sec. Nun's Prolog.* 90 Or, for she whitenesse hadde of honeste, And grene of conscience, and of good fame The sote savour, 'lille' was hir name. c1475 *Raisf Coliclar* 455 He hair graut in Gold and Gowlis in grene. Ane Tyger. 1644 *Dign Mans Soul* (1649) 39. By severall compoundings of these extreames, reds, blewes, yellows, greens, and all other intermediate colours may be generated. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 499 In all the liveries deck'd of Summer's pride, With spots of gold and purple, azure and green. 1679 *B. RANDOLPH Pres. St. Archipelago* 107 The sea had a continual passage over us, so as our Deck was covered with a green. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 216 In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen, And floating forests paint the waves with green. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* iii. 176 Light-yellow has much clearness and beauty on purple and green. 1873 *STATOVOS Grk. Poets* xii. 404 Its [the olive's] pearly greys and softened greens.

b. with defining word prefixed, indicating a particular kind or shade of green, as *cedar, celandine, emerald, grape, leek, parrot, pea, Russian, sea, Spanish, vine-leaf green*, etc.

a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 35 Leves new... Some very rede, and some a glad light grene. 1515 [see *goose-turd*: *Goose sb.* 7]. 1611 *COTGR.* *Verd* gay, a Popinjay greene. *Verdet*, Spanish greene. 1658 *W. S. SANCORNER Graphice* 84 The best is Cedar-green. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* The dyers make divers shades, or casts of green, as light green, yellow green, grass green, laurel green, sea green, dark green, parrot green, and celadon green. c1750 *SILVERSTONE Elegies* iv. 2 Near some lone lane or yew's funeral green. 1805-17 *R. JAMISON Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 67 *Verdigris-green* is emerald-green mixed with much Berlin-blue, and a little white. *Mountain-green* is emerald-green, mixed with much blue, and a little yellowish-grey. *Leek-green* is emerald-green, with bluish-grey and a little brown. It is the Sappreen of painters. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. No. 206. 38/6 The most fashionable colours in this material are, vine-leaf green [etc.]. 1881 *J. GRANT Camerounais* i. 7 One [of his eyes] was a species of bilious green. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/4 Lovely shades of green, such as grass, pistachio, and reed-green.

c. (To see any) green in one's eye: signs of inexperience or gullibility. (Cf. *A. 1. h.*)

1899 *Slang Dict.* s.v. 'Do you see any green in my eye?' ironical question in a dispute. 1883 *ARTIN House Scraps* (1887) 161 Major P—'s unco' sly, There is no green about his eye. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 189 Sergeant, do you see any green in my eye?

3. A green dye or pigment; usually with some defining word prefixed, as *bladder, Brunswick, chrome, emerald, Hungary, mineral, mountain, Paris, Prussian, Saxon, Scheele's, Veronese*, etc.

1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Chevre, Verd* de chevre, a kind of sand whereof Painters make their greene. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* *Mountain Green* or *Hungary Green*, is a sort of greenish powder found... among the mountains of Kernaust in Hungary. The painters make use of this Colour for a grass green. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 556 Sulphate of indigo is used for Saxon greene. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 793 *Malachite*, or mountain green. *Ibid.* 1094 *Scheele's Green*, is a pulverulent arsenite of copper. 1849 *D. CAMPBELL Inorg. Chem.* 218 When to a solution of sulphate of copper a solution of carbonate of potash is added, it gives a blue precipitate, which on boiling assumes a green tint; it is known in commerce as mineral green. 1887 *AMER. Naturalist* XXI. 481 The insecticide employed was Paris green. 1892 *Pal Mall G.* 4 Apr. 3/1 Paris green, an insoluble arsenite of copper.

4. Green clothing or dress, *lit.* and *fig.*; † green cloth. † Also *pl.* green dresses.

c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1380 A schip with grene and gray, Wij vair and eke wij griis. c1350 *Parl. Three Ages* 122 He was gereede all in grene. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV.* Prolog. 127 Now hadde the tempre sonne... clothed hym [the earth] in grene al newe a-geyn. 14... *Ipomadon* 657 (Kölbing) A hunter all in grene. 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 696 And where ben my gounes of scarlet... blewes sadde & lighte, Grene also. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 112 Would not exchange his royal purple for a forsters green. 1810 [see *GREENMAN* 1].

5. *Antig.* As the distinctive colour of one of the factions in the circus. Also *pl.* the adherents of this faction. (Cf. *FACTION sb.* 2 b.)

1693 *CONGREVE in Dryden's Juvenal* Sat. xi. 35 The Green have won the Honour of the Day. 1884 *19th Cent.* Dec. 999 What light is thrown on the history of Byzantium by, taking of the 'Blues' and the 'Greens'?

6. The emblematic colour of Ireland ('suggested by 'Green Erin': see *A. 2*); hence adopted as the distinctive colour of the 'nationalist' party.

1797 *Song, 'The Shan van vocht'*, What colour should be seen Where our fathers' homes have been, But our own immortal Green? c1798 *Song, 'The Wearing of the Green'*, They are hanging men and women for the wearing of the green. c1798 *Hore in Madden Ltt. Rem. United Irishmen* (1887) 99 We fell to work, hammer and tongs, The Orange and Green both together.

7. Elliptically for a green species or variety of an animal or a substance, the nature of which is explained by the context, e.g. a green bird, etc.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 69/2, I made out the blue

yellow-back, .. the blackpoll and the black-throated green. 1877 *Ibid.* XXX. 380/2 It seems that they were out of tobacco, and had been able to get only the 'long green' that the mountaineers used.

8. Greenness, as indicative of vigorous growth or youth; vigour, youthfulness, virility; *phr.* in the green, in the period of youthful growth or vigour.

c1286 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* xlii. iv, Like cedar high, And like date-bearing tree, For greene and growth the just shall be. 1597 *MIDDLETON Wisdom Solomon* xi. 21 Man had... perish'd in the spring-time of his green. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxxv, Thy leaf has perish'd in the green. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 26 How this saplessness shall flush to green. 1886 *C. H. PARKHURST Sermon*, 15 May, in *Crafts Sabb. for Man* 267 All disobedience, is, anarchy, young anarchy, anarchy in the green.

9. Verdure, vegetation, greenery.

c1386 *CHAUCER Franklin* T. 523 The bitter frostes with the sleet and reyn Destroyed lath the grene in euery yerd. 1426 *LYNG De Guilt. Pilgr.* 384 With newe grene agayn Clothen the bushes in their maner. 1563 *B. GOOGE Elegs* i. (Arb.) 31 The Ram... fortheth ground (yat spoyld of grene Did lye), newe grene to yelde. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 50 Poor Sambo... and as good a natur'd poor soul, as ever wore black, or eat green. 1710 *ANDERSON Tatler* No. 218 ¶ 1 This Summer... while the Green was new. 1725 *POPE Odys.* v. 90 Vines... With purple clusters blushing through the green. 1882 *F. W. H. MYERS Renewal of Youth* 183 All the scarlet flowers and tossing green.

† 10. A tree, herb, or plant. Also *spec.*, an evergreen. (Mostly in plural.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 2 Als wortes of grenes [Vulg. *olera herbarum*] tite fal sal pai. 1593 *T. WATSON Tears* *Francie* xlvii, Poems (Arb.) 202 How each pleasant greene, Will now renew his sommers luerie. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 Myrtles, Laurels, and other curious Greens. 1699-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 121 Several orange trees and other greene. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 86/2 Greens are such Trees or Herbs as are green all the year. 1698 *M. LISTER Journ. Paris* (1699) 204 Their Oleanders, Laurels, Lenticulus and most other Greens had suffered miserably. c1710 *C. FIENNES Diary* (1888) 142 A large fontaine... with flower pots and Greens set round ye Brimm. 1721 *POPE Temp. Fame* 2 In that soft season when descending show'rs Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flow'rs. 1719 *YOUNG Revenge* v. ii, How every green is as the ivy pale!

11. *plural*. † a. The green parts of a plant or flower. *Obs.*

c1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 80 Take the leaves of Blew viollets separated from their stalkes and grenes. 1620 *MARIHAM Favre. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 84 That the wind and Sun may get into it, and dry the greens more sufficiently.

b. Freshly-cut branches or leaves, or other greenery used for decoration. Now *U.S.*

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 192 The peaceful Fowl, Which only Turfs and Greens for Altars found. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/2 A Triumphal Arch... adorned with Greens and Flowers. 1767 *DODD Pious Memory* 44 Poems 194 Strew thy greens and flowers so sweet. 1878 *Mrs. STOWE Paganus* P. iv. (ed. 3) 30 The Christmas greens in the church. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 6/4 The staircase was 'trimmed with greens', to use the expression current in the States.

c. Green vegetables such as are boiled for the table. *collag.*

In London applied *spec.* to certain smaller varieties of the cabbage kind, and to the young sprouts of cabbage. In dialectal use the specific application varies. The American Dicts. refer to spinach and the leaves of dandelion and beet as the examples of what would be called 'greens'.

1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 91 Fresh provisions... such as roots, greens, hogs, and fowls. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. iii. 141 Greens, as wild celery, nettle-tops, etc. 1749 *WESLEY Acc. Sch. Kingswood* 5 Bacon and Greens. 1783 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 15 July, At Mr. Garrick's table [he] called out to a very timid young woman to help him to some greens. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxxv, A few half-cold greens and potatoes. 1825 *JAMISON, Great Kail*, 1. That plain species of green colewort which does not assume a round form like savoy, or become curled; called German Greens. 1843 *PEREIRA Food & Diet* 382 The Cabbage Tribe includes the Cabbage (both white and red), the Savoy, Greens, the Cauliflower, and Broccoli. 1845 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) l. 149 The Dwarf winter greens not being required to attain much size before the winter. 1860 *DELAMER Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 169 Clear away the... rotting leaves from the lower part of the stems of broccoli, savoy, and other winter greens. 1861 *DU CHAILLU Equat. Afr.* viii. (ed. 2) 93 The leaves [of the manioc]... make excellent 'greens'. 1883 *ENCYCL. AMER.* I. 199/2 Vegetables, which he [the Western man] prefers to call greens, he does not know, unless it be in the shape of *roasting ears*.

sing. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 86 We found near the Moodo's house, the green, called by the Malays Assimum.

† d. Green food. *Obs.*

1727 *PHILIP Quaril* (1816) 54 Finding by the greens in its mouth it was not a beast of prey.

† e. The plant Duckweed. (Cf. *grains*, *GRAIN sb.* 4 c.) *Obs.*

1516 *Gl. Herbal* clix. (1529) Pj, De lenticula aque. Grene or duckes meate.

12. Grassy ground; a grassy spot. Now *rare*.

c1300 *Havelok* 2840 Sket was he swike on þe asse leyd, And led vntil þat ilke grene. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 2 Ine... wente to be bataille in a fulle fair grene. c1400 *Deust. Troy* 7732 The grete horses on the grene girdon abacke. c1460 *Towneley Hist.* iii. 534 Behold on this greynowder cart nephew is left. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 966 All enriched with goodly gardens and pleasant greene. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Gardens* (Arb.) 558 The Greene hath two pleasures; The one, because nothing is more Pleasant to the Eye, then Greene Grease kept finely shorne; The other, because it will give you a faire Alley in the midst [etc.]. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 325 Under a tuft of shade that on a green Stood whispering soft. 1745 *POPE Hiad* iii. 223 Though some of larger stature tread the green. 1832 *TENNY:*

son Pal. Art xxvii, In some fair space of sloping greens. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xix, You... nearly put your foot in it by chaffing old Chorley about selling the piece of green.

b. A piece of public or common grassy land situated in or near a town or village, from which it often takes its name; a 'village green'.

1477 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 35 Adam Strath [till he] the Schirpaw, with the Grene. 1509 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 172, j grangia juxta Bondegate Greyn in tenura relicte Joh. Tomlynson. c1533 *SIR T. MORE Confit. Barnes Wks.* 792/2 If Barnes had not tolde vs so, we would have went that Christ had bode hym. tarye til he could geate all the knowen catholike church together vpon a Greene. 1606 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 280 Common ballies and greens within and about the fields of this towne. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 80, 173 Every Holiday, she danced upon the Green. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 7 Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain, How often have I loiter'd o'er thy green. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* II. 131 The principal market for sheep and lambs... is held on a large green. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. x. 389 Sports, not essentially different from those of our village greens. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* III. 234 On the southern side of Wivill was a little green. 1888 *P. DARV. Ireland's Disease* 8 Dublin is provided with fine public gardens and splendid parks, which are here called greens.

c. A piece of grassy land used for some particular purpose, as *bleaching-green*, *BOWLING-GREEN*. In *Golf*, the putting-ground (more fully, *putting-green*); sometimes = the whole links or field.

1646-1825 [see *BOWLING-GREEN*]. 1847-8 *H. MILLER First Impr.* xv. (1857) 249 A long green ribbon of flat meadow, laid down in the middle of the landscape like a web on a bleaching green. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 654/1 The holes are situated at the different ends and sides of the green, at irregular distances. 1878 *CAPT. CRAWLEY Football, Golf, etc.* 83 *Green*, a name for the Putting-green, or for the Links or field. 1886 *ACT 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 59 § 14 Anylands being an orchard, bleach-green, walled garden, haggard, or yard. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 225/3 There will soon be more greens in England than in Scotland.

† 13. *pl.* = *GREEN SICKNESS. Obs. slang.*

1719 *D'URFEY Pills* I. 313 The Maiden... that's vex'd with her Greens.

14. Short for *GREEN MAN* or *Jack-in-the-Green*.

1835 *DICKENS Sk. Boz. Scenes* xxi. (1892) 159 For some few years the dancing on May-day began to decline; small sweeps were observed to congregate in twos or threes, unsupported by a 'green'.

15. *pl.* = *green syrup* (see *A. 12*).

1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. The last greens, after three successive crystallizations of sugar, are purified and form the golden syrup of commerce.

† 16. A seton. (Cf. *A. 10 a*.)

1781 *P. BECKFORD Hunting* (1802) 124 A green, or seton, in the neck, is of great relief in most disorders of the eyes.

17. *attrib.* † Of or pertaining to 'greens' or vegetables, as *green market, shop, stall, woman* [cf. *G. grünmarkt, Du. groenmarkt, groenwif*]. Also, Of or pertaining to a bowling-green or golf-links, as *green-keeper*.

1705-30 *S. GALE in Nichols Bibl. Topog. Brit.* III. 47 Near apartments... for servants and the 'green-keeper'. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) xii. 293 The green-keeper, engaged by the club at a certain annual salary to look after the ground. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE Hist. Siege Ostend* 115 They slue 2 Souldiers in the 'greene market. 1753 *PRINGLE in Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 47 At a 'green-shop in the little Old Balley. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xxxvii, Who had subsisted... by the exercise of a mangle, and the keeping of a small green shop. 1755 *FIELDING Voy. Lisbon* Pref., Every sort of trash that can be picked up at the 'green-stall, or the wheel-barrow. 1799 *FOUNDERS Fr. Repub.* I. 440 An aunt, who kept a green-stall [etc.]. 1760 *C. JOHNSTON Chrysal* (1822) I. 9 Peg Sprout, the 'green-woman's daughter.

Green (grĕn), *v.* Forms: see the adj. [OE. *grĕnian* (= OHG. *gruonĕn*), *f. grĕne* (see *prec.*)]

1. *intr.* To become green, as growing; herbage; *occas.* to appear or look green; to become covered with verdure, to be 'clothed' with green. (Also with *over*.)

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 57 (Sedgefield) Hæfð se ælmihtiga... ðæt gewrixle geset... wryrn growan, leaf greenian. a 1225 *Anncr.* l. 150 Hwonne þe rinde is aweie, ne noudur hit ne bered frut, ne hit ne greden þerefter in lufsome leaues. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Þi rūdi neþ schal leane & as greþ greenen. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 95 Þyse þri þinges. ðeþ al greny and flouri and bere frut. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 210/1 Greynyn or growe grene, *vireo*. c1500 *Death & Life* 73 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* III. 59 The grasse that was gray greened belue. 1632 *STURTEVANT Metallica* (1854) 98 Freestone greeneth presently with the first wet and raine. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. 464 On the fields where green'd the wheat. 1833 *L. A. STANLEY in Mem. Quiet Life* (1874) I. xii. 482 Larches... greening and every hedge ready to burst into full leaf. 1858 *MAYHEW Upp. Rhine* iv. § 2 (1860) 204 The Rhine... has been gradually greening in tint as we ascended the upper portion of the stream. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado* 57, (1886) 17 The new lands, already weary of producing gold, begin to green with vineyards. 1899 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 8/7 The wild-rose briars will be shooting strongly, the elder greening over.

2. *trans.* To colour or dye green; to soil or stain with green; to impart a green colour to; to cover with verdure or vegetation (also with *over*); to 'clothe' with green.

1570 *B. GOOGE Pop. Kingd.* 10 The Rest, with silver garnish is, and platted fine and neat Least it shoulde greene his holy hands. 1666 *SILVESTER Du Barlas* i. iv. 1175 God Almighty, 'Plaid the Painter, when he did so gild The turning globes, blew'd seas & green'd the field. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. All the gens are first dyed in blue, then taken down with woad, verdegis, etc. and then greened with the weed. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 1238 Whatever

greens the Spring, When Heaven descends in showers. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAELD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 342 Nothing is more common than to green pickles in a brass pan. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* l. 217 Have not rains Green'd over April's lap? a 1851 MOIR *Poems, Glen Roslin* x, Moss now greens the chapel walls. 1854 R. S. SURTESS *Handy Cross* (1898) II. 280 He has begun greening his breeches' knees among the hazel hushes. 1882 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast for G.* (1885) I. iii. 75 The heap of ruins has long been green'd over. 1891 T. HARRY TESS I. iii. The white frock... which she had so carelessly green'd... on the damping grass.

b. *Oyster-culture*. To turn (oysters) green in the gills by putting them in pits. Also *absol.*

16. *Green Oysters* in Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 308-9 To prove that the Sun operates in the greening, Tolesbury Pits will green only in summer; but that the Earth hath the greater power, Brickell-Sea Pits green both Winter and Summer; and for a further proof, a Pit within a foot of a greening Pit will not green. 1748 MORANT *Colchester* I. (1768) 92 All oysters are naturally white in the body, and brown in the fins. In order to green them, they are put into Pits [etc.]. 1835 CROWWELL *Hist. Colchester* II. 295 But this distinction of Colchester from other oysters is rapidly wearing away; indeed, it may be said, That few or none of them are now ever green'd.

† c. *Plumbing*. To rub (new sheet-lead) with some green vegetable (see quot. and GREENING *vbl.* sb. 2). *Obs.*

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 195 He scraped the Metal bright, having first, green'd it (as they phrase it), all round about, to prevent the Solder's taking any where but where they scrape it.

3. *slang*. To make to appear 'green', simple, or glibble; to hoax, take in, humbug.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 71 Some of the little victims of over-pressure had, at any rate, enough spirit in them to 'green' their visitor pretty freely. 1888 T. C. BUCKLAND *Elton* in 1836-47 in *Longm. Mag.* XII. 153 Some mild attempts were made to 'green me', as boys call it. 1898 *Daily News* 15 July 2/2, I have green'd all the Spaniards.

Green (grĕn), *v. 2* *Sc.* Forms: 6 *grēn*(e), 6-8 *grein*(e), 8 *greene*, *grien*, 6, 8-*green*. [perh. a metathetic form of ON. *girna* (= OE. *giernan*, Northumb. *giornu*: see YEARN *v.*)] *intr.* To desire earnestly, to yearn, to long after, for.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1531 (Gott.) Lang es sibēn gane þat grend (Cott., *Fairf. gered*) I have þis ilk me, mast at ete of ane. *Ibid.* 16167 (Gott.) Herodes grenid him to ete of his come was faine. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prol. 45 Sum grenis quillit the gers grow for his gray meyr. *Ibid.* 51 Sum grenis efitir agius. To fars his wame full. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 114 Sum feiris yair flesche, sum grenis to gadder cronis. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 67 He... greind Zit fast for day, and thocht the night to lang. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 5 Not that I grene your honour to degrad. 1795 BURNS *Election* 76 Walle, That grens for the fishes an loaves. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 6 The feck o' them gae'n sickly, and greenin' for fame. 1838 A. RODGER *Poems* 108 Nae woman o' judgment need To be ruhbit, like me, for a kiss. 1862 *Hist. Prov. Scot.* 40 Breeding wives are aye greening.

Hence **Greening** *vbl.* sb. and *ppl.* a.

1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 23 When greening great for fame about my pears Did make me lose my wonted cheer and rest. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 508 Frae anes that thou thy grening get, Thy paine and travail is forgot. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Leti.* lxxxv. (1862) I. 217 Longing and dawning and greening of sick desires. *Ibid.* clx. (1894) 296 Oh, if He would... let my greening soul see it! 1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. to Douglas's Æneis* s.v. *Grene*, A greening wife i. e. a woman with child that hath an extreme longing for some kind of meat, which, if it be denied her, will (as they say) do harm to her or the child. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 33 Greening wives are ay greedy. 1755 FORBES *Ajax's Sp.*, *Shop Bill* 39 Perhaps I may their greening stench 'ere I hae done.

Green, dial. var. GRANE *v.*, GRIN *v.*†

Green, obs. form of GRIN *sb.*†

Greenable (grĕn'āb'l), a. [f. GREEN *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being made green.

1882 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 704/1 Aniline blacks formed in the cold are greenable, but if developed at a temperature higher than 70° Centigrade they are ungreenable.

Greenage (grĕn'ēdž), *rare*-1. [f. GREEN *a.* + -AGE.] Assemblage of green hues.

1874 *Wood Out of Doors* 6 The dried stalks of last year's vegetation, which... are wonderfully effective in toning down the dappled greenage of the living leaves.

Greenback (grĕn'bæk), *sb.* [f. GREEN *a.* + BACK *sb.* 1.] A thing that has a green back.

1. The popular name for one of the legal-tender notes of the U.S., first issued in 1862 and so called from the devices printed in green ink on the back. Also, 'by extension, any note issued by a national bank in the U.S.' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

1862 *Times* 23 Dec. (Amer. Corr.), Bonds, greenbacks, and postage currency paper... are... to do all the duty of money in this unhappy land. 1890 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 143 Never having known the difference between a bank-note and a greenback.

b. *attrib.* Greenback party, a party in U.S. politics, which advocated that 'greenbacks' should be made the sole currency of the country.

1898 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 The greenback issue has rapidly gained strength. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 July, Hon. C. F. Johnson, a Fenian, twice candidate of the Greenback party in Ohio for Governor. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* II. iii. 161. 359 The Greenback party... held a national Nominating Convention in 1876. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 27 Apr. 306/1 The greenback controversies that supervened after the close of the war.

2. As the name of animals. (Cf. *blue-back, red-back*.) a. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*. b. The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*, also called *golden-back*. c. U. S. A humming-bird of the genus *Panopliis*. d. *slang*. A frog.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. a.) s.v. *Warrington*. In the river are caught sturgeons, greenbacks [etc.]. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug. VIII. 170 The finest songster among the Sylvia... is the blackthroated greenback. 1880-4 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* II. 148 *Belone vulgaris*... greenhopper or green-back. 1893 *FARMER Slang*, *Greenback* (common), a frog.

3. A book with a green back. (Cf. *yellow-back*.) 1893 *FARMER Slang*, *Greenback*... (University), one of Todhunter's series of mathematical text-books. (Because bound in green cloth.)

Hence (U.S.) **Greenbacker**, a member of the greenback party. **Greenbackism**, the principles of the greenback party, advocacy of those principles.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 The millions who call themselves Greenbackers. 1883 *PLAYFAIR in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 336 The greenbackers advocate an internal, inconvertible, non-exportable currency. 1883 *American VI.* 5 Without criticising his Greenbackism at all. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commw.* II. iii. 161. 358 The Greenbackers, who arose soon after the end of the war... demand a large issue of greenbacks. 1892 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLIV. 745 Greenbackism was strongly tinged with the sentiment of Nationalism.

Greenback (grĕn'bæk), *v. rare*. [f. GREEN *a.* + BACK *sb.* 1.] *trans.* To bind in a green cover.

1828 SOUTHEY *Leti.* (1856) IV. 99 Bailey's next job will be to green-back the 'Parnaso Italiano', fifty-six vols.

Green bag, green-bag. A bag made of green material such as was used formerly (the colour being now blue) by barristers and lawyers for documents and papers. Also *attrib.* † b. Hence *slang* (hyphenated and stressed *green-bag*), a lawyer.

1697 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* II. i. You Green Bag Carrier, you Murderer of unfortunate Causes, the Clerks Ink is scarce off of your fingers. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crim.* *Green-bag*, a Lawyer. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii. I am told, Cousin Diego, you are one of those that have undertaken to manage me, and that you have said you will carry a Green Bag your self, rather than we shall make an end of our Law-Suit. 1817 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 181 There is a green bag full of papers... laid before Parliament. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1866 When green bags were introduced by the noble lord opposite, they were... referred to committees. 1885 *Brewer Reader's Handbk.*, *Green-Bag Inquiry*. A green bag full of documents, said to be seditious, was laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, in 1817. An 'inquiry' was made into these documents, and it was deemed advisable to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. 1897 *BARRÈRE & LELAND Dict. Slang* s.v., 'What's in the green bag?' i.e., what is the charge to be preferred against me?

Green baize. [See BAIZE *sb.*] Baize of a green colour, such as is used to cover office tables or gaming tables; hence used *transf.* for such a table. Also *attrib.*

1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 31 The carving however being concealed by a green-baize lining. 1852 [see BAIZE *sb.* 3]. c 1870 B. HART *Brown of Calaveras*, He pushed open a green-baize door. 1880 [see BAIZE *sb.* 2].

Hence **Green-baized** *a.*, covered with green baize. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Baz* (1850) 52/1 A small, green-baized, brass-headed-nailed door.

Green-blind, *a.* Suffering from the variety of colour-blindness in which the retina is insensitive to green light-rays. Hence **Green-blindness**, the condition of being green-blind.

1881 LD. RAYLEIGH in *Nature* XXV. 66 The test of green-blindness would be the possibility of matches between colours which to normal eyes appear green and purple, or green and grey. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* Feb. 311 The fact lately placed beyond all doubt by König and Dieterich, that those that are born colour-blind fall naturally into two great groups, the red and green blind. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 117 He met with one case (green-blindness) among 460 criminals tested with Holmgren's wools. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 3/3 A colour-blind person will match drabs, pinks, and yellows with grass-green, blues and violets with light purple or rose, and dark green or light green with light red, according as he is 'red-blind' or 'green-blind'.

Green cheese.

a. New or fresh cheese (see GREEN *a.* and CHEESE *sb.* 2 a). b. An inferior kind of cheese prepared from skim milk or whey. c. Cheese coloured green (usually only in parts, with a pattern) with sage; also called *sage cheese*.

The saying to believe that the moon is made of green cheese (for which see CHEESE *sb.* 2 a) might belong to any of these senses; perh. sense c is the most likely, the reference being to the variegated surface of the moon.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. vii. 268, 'I haue no peny', quod Pers, 'poletes to hugge, Nouthen gees ne gryss, bote tway green cheeses'. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 48 Take 30kyls of Yegroun... & grene cheese putte ther-to. 1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* xli. (1870) 266 There is... sortes of cheese, whiche is to say, grene cheese, softe cheese, harde cheese, and spemye. Grene cheese is not called grene by the reason of colour, but for the newnes of it. 1546 *GARDINER Dict. Art. Jope* (Quarto ed.) 73 All is noth but grene cheese. 1599 H. BUTTRES *Dydric die Dinner* N.vij. Grene or new cheese, newly made, nouthiseth... more then salt and olde. 1605 *Tryall Chm.* II. i. in Bullen O. P. I. 111. 305 How did he looke? Faith, scurviy, my lord, like a grene cheese. a 1658 *CLEVELAND May Day* v. Fields with Curds and Cream like green-cheese lie. 1727 *BOYER Dict. Royal II.* Green cheese (with Herbs in it), *Fragrance persille*. 1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 241 In Gloucestershire there is another species of cheese, generally known by the

name of 'green cheese', or 'sage cheese'. c 1865 *Circ. Sci.* I. 355/2 In its abundance of fat, cream-cheese is the richest; while green cheese, prepared from whey... is the poorest of all.

Green cloth, greencloth.

1. In full, *Board of Green Cloth*: A department of the Royal Household, consisting of the Lord Steward and his subordinates, which has control of various matters of expenditure, and legal and judicial authority within the sovereign's court-royal, 'with power to correct all offenders, and to maintain the peace of the verge or jurisdiction of the court-royal, which extends every way two hundred yards from the gate of the palace' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). (So called from the green-covered table at which its business was originally transacted.)

1536 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1813) May 427 Thomas Hatterlyf and Edward Weldon, clerks of the greencloth. 1539 *Household Ord.* (1790) 228 Calling unto them the Cofferer, Clerke of the Greencloth, and one of the Clerkes-Comptrollers. 1604 *Bacon Sp. conc. Purveyors in Regiscl.* (1657) 7 As to the Court, of the Green-Cloth, ordained, for the Provision, of your Majesties most Honourable Household, we hold it Ancient, we hold it Reverent. 1658 *OSBORN Q. Ediz.* (1673) 428 The Green cloth (a Court only intending Provision and Carriage). 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 571 Mr. Isack, secretary of the green cloth, is dead. *Ibid.* III. 489 Mr. comptroller has complained to the green cloth against Mr. Story for keeping music and revelling in his house on the fast day. 1711 *SWIFT Jrnl.* to Stella 11 Aug. Wks. 1824 II. 329, I dined to-day at the green cloth. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 103 The Queen... with good stock of Dishes for the Greencloth does provide. To treat all Strangers heartily. 1806 *CUMBERLAND Mem.* (1807) I. 209, I put his [Lord Halifax's] Green Cloth upon a liberal, but regulated establishment. 1895 *Whitaker's Alm.* 92 Lord Steward's Department. Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/4 The Board of Green Cloth... pointed out that complimentary orders did not entitle the trade to the use of the Royal arms.

b. *attrib.*

1616 *BACON Advice to Sir G. Villiers* Wks. 1826 VI. 448 For the green-cloth law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it, farther than it is regulated by the just rules of the common laws of England.

† 2. A kind of linen. *Obs.*

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 181 Here is a Manufacture of Linen, as there is upon all the Coast of Fife, and especially for Green-cloth, as it is called.

3. *collog.* The green baize covering of a billiard or gaming table; hence, the table itself.

1871 *LEGAND Camb. Freshm.* 127 [They] strolled into Green's to pass a social hour over the board of green cloth at the game of pool. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronian* I. ii. 28 Trying... his fortune at 'the board of green cloth'. 1891 *Review of Rev.* July 24 Gambling on the green cloth.

Green coat, green-coat. *a. gen.* One who wears a green coat. *b. spec.* One of the scholars in certain charity schools (cf. BLUE COAT 3); *attrib.* in *Green-coat Hospital, institution*.

1647 *STAPYLTON Juvenal* xi. 244 By that loud shout the green-coats [i.e. the 'green' faction in the circus] have the best. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 411 In Tothill-side there is... the Green Coat-hospital, for the poor fatherless children of this parish. 1859 *SALA Tr. round Coltd* (1861) 81 A Footman... a dull knave, who no more resembles the resplendent flunkey of Eaton Square... than does the cotton-stocked 'green-coat' of the minor theatres. 1899 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/1 In addition to the Blue Coat School, there were also Black Coat and Green Coat institutions in Westminster.

So **Green-coated**, *a.*, having or wearing a green coat or covering.

1784 *Cowper Task* II. 446 The prickly and green-coated gourd. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/2 The leading companies of green-coated cads.

Greened (grĕnd), *a.* [f. GREEN *a.* or *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Rendered green; covered with verdure.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wanderer in Syria* 319 It sweeps for ever around an old greened wall below. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/4 Whenever we got to the top of a ridge we beheld another ridge behind it, with the thin greened hay-rack going up it straight as a dart.

Greener (grĕ'nēr), *slang*. [f. GREEN *a.* + -ER 1; but cf. G. *ein grüner*, a 'green' one.] A 'green' or inexperienced workman; a raw hand; esp. a foreigner who has recently arrived in the country in search of work.

1888 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/4 The master sweater gets hold of a new hand, a greener, as he is termed, and pays him a shilling a day. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 2/1 So long as the influx of 'greeners' gives the sweaters an inexhaustible supply of labour. 1892 *ZANGWILL Childr. Ghetto* I. 48 He was a 'greener' of the greenest order, having landed at the docks only a few hours ago. 1893 *FARMER Slang*, *Greener*, specifically employed or inexperienced workman introduced to fill the place of strikers.

Greenery (grĕ'nērī), [f. GREEN *a.* or *sb.* + -ERY.] 1. Green foliage or vegetation; verdure.

1797 *COLERIDGE Kubla Khan* xi. 11 Here were forests ancient as the hills, Enfolding sunny spots of greenery. 1866 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 574 The out-door world with all its greenery. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 388 Steeps clothed from top to bottom in the thick greenery of the lemon or orange. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inventions*, 203 After an hour's riding through the greenery, he heard a rattle.

2. Green branches or leaves used for decoration. (Rarely *pl.*)

1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* I. xvi. 132 The greeneries of the winter had not been stuck up in the old-fashioned, idle way. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 495 The pictures... wreathed with myrtles, and other greenery. 1889 *Down*

Virg. Aeneid iv. 459 In snow-white fillets and festal greenery crowned.

3. A place where plants are reared, kept, or exhibited.

1847 CRAIG, *Greenery*, a place for green plants. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 5/3 The greeneries of the Thiergarten.

Greenes, -ess (e, obs. forms of GREENNESS.

Green-eyed (grīn'aid), a. (Stress variable.) [f. GREEN a. + EYE sb. + -ED²; cf. EYED 1 b.]

Having green eyes. The green-eyed monster (in and after Shakespeare): jealousy. (Cf. GREEN a. 3.)

Hence fig. Viewing everything with jealousy.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. 120 Shudding feare, and green-eyed jealousy. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. 166 Oh, beware my Lord, of jealousy, It is the green-eyed monster.

1627 MILTON *Vacation Exer.* 43 How green-eyed Neptune raves. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 152 Well-featured, round-faced, flaxen-haired, green-eyed.

c. 1800 H. K. WHITE *Genius* i. Green-eyed Grief, and dull Despair. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 24 What he had uttered was under the influence of the 'green-eyed monster'.

1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xi. Post. Wks. 1875 II. 57 Hellobore, like a girl-murderer, Green-eyed and sick with jealousy. 1883 MISS BRADDOCK *Phantom Fort.* xxxviii. (1884) 335 Devoured by the gnawing of the green-eyed monster.

Greenfinch (grīn'fīn). [See GREEN a. and FINCH. Cf. G. *grünfinch*, *Da. groenwink*.]

1. A common European bird of the family *Fringillidae*, *Coccothraustes* or *Ligurinus chloris*, so called from its green-and-gold plumage. Called also *green linnet*. Chinese Greenfinch, *Ligurinus sinicus*.

c. 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 912 The grene fynch, *la verdere*. 1544 TURNER *Avium Princip.* Hist. F. 3 De Ligurino sive Spino. Anglice a grene finche. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 246 The Greenfinch: Chloris. It is bigger than a House-Sparrow. It is called by some the Green Linnet. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1768) II. 330 The greenfinch does not begin his [flight] till the frost sets in. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Hanbck. Birds Gt. Brit.* i. 32 In summer the Greenfinch is somewhat shy, but in winter it is found in flocks in the fields and farmyards along with Sparrows and Chaffinches.

2. The Texas sparrow (*Zemernagra rufivirgata*). 1893 *Encycl. Amer.* i. 530 The green finch (*Zemernagra rufivirgata*) of Texas.

3. slang. One of the Pope's Irish guard.

1855 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. 5/3 Point d'argent, point de Suisse—a saying applicable alike to every contingent, from the Franco-Belgian down to the 'greenfinches' of Old Ireland.

Green-fish (grīn'fīsh). [See GREEN a. 9 b.]

†1. Fresh, unsalted fish; spec. applied to cod before it has been salted or cured. (Cf. HABERDINE.) Obs.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 851 Grene sawce is good with grene fish. 1540 *Old City Act. Bk.* in *Archæol. Fril.* XLIII. It, for a grene fysche a goyle of sawmond and for a haberdryne. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treat. Fr. Tong.* *Morue*, or *Moultre*, *poisson*, a fische called Codde, or grene fische. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* IV. i. (14) shows thee like a long Lent, thy bray body turn'd to a tail of green-fish without butter. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 79 Two hundred thousand dried, ten thousand of large grene fish. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 119/2 If... every house in this Kingdom did spend but the quantity of two Haberdine or Greenfish in a week. 1650 MOUFFET & BENNETT *Health's Improver* 155 Whilst it [Codling] is new, it is called greenfish when it is salted it is called Ling. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 9 Green-Fish (*salus* Staple Fish as they call it) cured with a good Salt, proves excellent. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. ix. (1737) 247 Green-fish, Sea-Batts, Cod-Sounds. 1726 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* A green fish, *asellus*. 1867 SWATH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Green-fish*, cod, hake, haddock, berrings, &c. unsalted.

2. a. local. The coal-fish. b. U. S. (See quot. 1884-5).

1880-4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* i. 297 *Gadus pollachius*. Names.—Pollack: whiting-pollack. Sometimes termed greenling or green-fish. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 183 The blue-fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*). In parts of Virginia and North Carolina it is known as green-fish.

Green-fly.

1. *Angling*. A particular kind of artificial fly.

1686 BLOME *Genl. Recreat.* ii. 182/1 The Shell-flye, Termed also the Green-fly, hath his body made of Greenish-wool. 1832 MAR. EGGWORTH *Absentee* viii. The green-fly, and the moorish-fly.

2. An aphid or plant-louse, so called from its colour. Usually collect. sing.

1744-50 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* III. i. xv. 184 An Insect seldom, or never, misses attacking our green Cherries with so much Diligence and Fury, as to spoil great Numbers of them, by eating into their very Stone; and because of this hollow Operation, we call them Ladlemen, or the Green Fly, or Bug. 1849 *Florist* 35 Flowers in windows... are peculiarly liable... to be infested with green-fly (*Aphis*). 1884 *Garden* 18 Mar. 174/1 If green-fly makes its appearance, fumigation with Tobacco smoke is the only remedy.

Greengage (grīn'gēdʒ). Also 9 green-gedge.

[f. GREEN a. and the surname Gage (see quot. 1759-65).] A variety of plum of roundish shape, green colour, and fine flavour. Also attrib. in *greengage plum*, tart.

1759-65 COLLINS in *Hortus Collinsonianus* 60, I was on a visit to Sir William Gage... he told me that... in compliment to him the Plum was called the Green Gage; this was about the year 1725. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 220 To preserve Green Gage Plumbs. 1802 FORSYTH *Fruit-trees* ii. 13 The Green Gage Plum is of

an exquisite taste, and eats like a sweatmeat. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 232 The Cadiz plum, or green-gedge. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 105 The question of a greengage-tart for dinner.

Green goose. [See GREEN a.; the use of the word in opposition to *stubble-goose* suggests GREEN sb.]

1. A young goose, a gosling. ? Now dial.

The precise application of the term with respect to age and condition varies with the locality (see quots.).

1564 in *Gross Gold Merch.* (1890) II. 279 The furst course: fromelye, rost bylle, grene geese, weale. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. l.* i. 97 The Spring is neare when greene geese are a breeding. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 156 The greene goose is better than the stubble goose. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* iii. 66 Young Geese, which are commonly called greene-Geese. 1741 *Compl. Fawn-Piece* iii. 509 Stubble Geese or Green Geese should be kept in the Dark, and fatted with ground Malt mixed with Milk. 1821 J. HOOGE-SON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 342 We dined with my aunt, and had a green goose, four months old, to dinner. 1877 N. W. LING *Gloss.* *Green geese*, a goose killed at midsummer time. A goose under four months old. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.* *Greengeese*, unfatted geese. They should be eaten on Old Michaelmas Day.

2. A smelter; = GOOSE sb. 1 f. rare.

1768 GRAY *Lt.* 25 Feb. Wks. 1836 IV. 113 The true title of this part of his work [Boswell's *Corrals*] is, a Dialogue between a Green-geese and a Hero. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 130 Here Trullius, the noble green-geese, goes through his youthful agony of ascertaining the unworthiness of her to whom he had given his faith and hope.

Greengrocer (grīn'grōsə). [See GREEN and GROCER.] A retail dealer in vegetables and fruit.

1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6188/6 Samuel Stubley . Green-Grocer. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1753 (1847) 81/1 Covent-garden, where the green-grocers and fruiterers were beginning to arrange their hampers. 1793 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 198 As from their shops Greengrocers for the palate Deal Garden-stuff of all complexion. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 255 A green grocer of Brighton was convicted... for exposing in his shop... twenty partridges and two hares. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Far. Tour* 17 A species of tax... is levied [in Naples] upon cabmen, small greengrocers, fishmongers, and other tradesmen.

Hence **Greengroceress** [see -ESS] rare, a female greengrocer. **Greengrocery** [see -ERY], the business of a greengrocer; the articles retailed by a greengrocer. Also attrib.

1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife & Widow* II. 28 Retailers of chandlery and green-grocery. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii. Mr. Raggles himself had to supply the green-groceries. 1868 Mrs. H. WOOD in *Argosy* June 46 A miserable greengrocery shed. 1884 *Academy* 16 Feb. 107/3 The motherly Genoese greengroceress... is a charming sketch. 1885 *Law Times* 16 May 47/1 In the present case the business of greengrocery was not ancillary to that of grocery. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 9/1 Exposing greengrocery for sale on the carriage way.

† **Greenhead** 1. Obs. [f. GREEN a. + -HEAD.] Greenness. Also fig. (see GREEN a. 8).

c. 1325 *Gloss. IV. de Bibbia* in Wright *Var.* 171 *Verdoure*, greenhead. 1340 *Ayenb.* 94 Pe holy writ comperison he zaule and of be guode manne an of be guode wyfmanne to aneyre gardyne uol of greenhede. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's P.* 65 In hire is heigh beaute, with oute pride, Yowthe, with oute greenhede or folye. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 210/1 Greenhede, or greenesse, *viriditas*, *viror*.

Green head, greenhead 2. [f. GREEN a. + -HEAD sb.]

†1. (See HEAD sb. 2 a.) A young, immature, or untrained intellect. Obs.

1588 J. UOALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 11 Euerye yong boy will take upon him to teache the ancient, and to reprove them, for that their greene heade think no to bee true. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. Jas.* 175 To whom... in the conceits of their grene heads, they will not obey. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xi. (1706) I. 373 The Difference between living under the mild and prudent Government of his Father, and being left to the Conduct of his own ill instructed and green Head.

2. (See HEAD sb. 7.) A raw, inexperienced person; a simpleton; an ignoramus. ? Obs.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B ij. The author of the Learned Discourse, and 500 green heads more that are on their side. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. lii. (1609) 1017 With the checks and taunts of certain greene heads and busie youths. 1652 B. PATRICK *Funerat. Sermon* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 526 Holy and pious counsels for the teaching of rawer and greener heads. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Green-head*, a very raw Novice or inexperienced Fellow. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 311 Hadst thou been a born Fool, or a raw Greenhead, or a dotting Greyhead. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 626 Some green heads, as void of wit as thought. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii. Methinks there is use for the grey hairs on the old scalp, were it but to instruct the green head by precept and by example.

†3. One entitled to wear the green turban, a descendant of Mahomet. Obs.

1609 BONDUR in T. Lavender *Trav.* (1612) 71 There was a Sheriff, or a Green-head in Aleppo, whom they account Mahomets kindred. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* ii. 1623 The cadie of Tripoly being a Green-head that is one of the Parentage of Mahomet.

Hence † **Green-headed a.**, raw, inexperienced.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 43 a. Such youthly pranks and exercises, as lusty and green-headed galantes do endure themselves withal. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. T. Gift* 31 Those are greene headed that long for reformations. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 214 Rebboah's tyrannical Answer... according to the advice of his green-headed Counsellours. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 179 That with green-headed Ignorance I would presume to go on to the Gate.

Greenheart (grīn'hārt). [See GREEN a. and HEART sb. 18, 30.]

1. The name of several West Indian trees remarkable for the quality of their wood. a. A large lanraceous tree of Guiana, *Nectandra Rodiei*, which furnishes very hard timber. b. The cogwood tree, *Ceanothus Chloroxylon*. c. A small rhamnaceous tree, the *Colubrina ferruginosa* of Jamaica. d. *Bastard* or *False Greenheart*, a small myrtaceous tree, *Calyptanthus Chytraculia*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 187 The Greenheart or Cogwood tree... It is generally esteemed one of the best timber-woods in the island. *Ibid.* 239 Bastard Greenheart... is generally reckoned an excellent timber-wood. 1769 E. HANCOCK *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 333 They contentedly recur to the use of Sipera, or Green-Hart-tree Apples. 1839 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) xvii. Moras, greenhearts, and silk-cotton trees, rearing their heads far above the other giants of the forest. 1858 *Penny Cyc.* Suppl. II. 682/2 The Hibina, or Greenheart Tree. 1875 BEAUFORT *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 336 The Morra and Greenheart of British Guiana.

2. The timber of *Nectandra Rodiei*, used in shipbuilding, for fishing-rods, etc. Also attrib.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Green-heart*, a wood imported from the West Indies, used for the pins of blocks. 1863 *Times* 19 Mar. 14/2 In the main and lower decks, teak, mahogany, and greenheart are used almost exclusively. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 66 Handles are generally made of ash, but greenheart and Canadian rock elm are more springy and elastic. 1884 *Times* 26 Mar. 10 New greenheart planks have been put in where the worst chafing had occurred. 1887 J. CUMMINS *Catal.* *Hints to Anglers*, The best Rods are composed of Hickory butts, Greenheart centres, with Greenheart or Washaba tops.

b. A fishing-rod made of this wood.

1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 344/1 It was an Irish greenheart. 1894 *Ibid.* July 67 The rod... was a 13-foot single-handed greenheart with one splice.

Greenhew. Obs. exc. Hist. Also 7 greenhew, -hue. [f. GREEN a. + HEW v.; cf. *Da. hug* sb.]

1. The green parts of trees in a wood or forest; VERT. Also attrib.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forrest* viii. § 4. 46 If the people of a whole township doe make wast in the greene hew of the Forrest. 1621 *Naworth House. Bks.* (Surtees) 150 Received of Chr. Harding... for green-hew, 11^s viij^d. 1648 COKE *4th Inst.* lxxiii. 299 The Kings Officers within his Forrest have charge of Venison, and of Vert or Green hue for the maintenance or preservation of the Kings game. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furniss* (1805) 85 They may take unto themselves green hew, or wood, out of my woods. *Ibid.* 97 Customary rents, encroachment rents, hen rents, greenhew rents.

2. The right to cut greenery for fodder; payment for such a right.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Green-hew*, the right of cutting hollies and evergreens in winter for sheep, etc. 1895 *Lakeland Gloss.* *Greenhew*, a word found in old manorial writings, used for the payment of cutting trees upon an estate by the tenant.

Greenhorn (grīn'hōrn). [See GREEN a.]

†1. An appellation given to an animal, 7 orig. to an ox with 'green' or young horns. Obs.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 25 10 furth greynhorne! and war oute gryme! Drawes on. What! I wylle ye no further, mare?

†2. A recently-enlisted soldier; a raw recruit.

1650 *Relat. Fight near Leith* (1806) 214 The Scotch king being upon the castle-hill to see his men, which he called his Green Horns, beaten. 1682 C. IRVINE *Hist. Scot. Nomencl.* 241 *Tyronnes*, fresh-water Soldiers, or new levied; Greenhorns: also it signifieth novices in any profession.

3. A raw, inexperienced person, esp. a novice in a trade (cf. GREENSB); an ignoramus; hence, one easily imposed upon, a simpleton.

1682 (see sense 2). 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 490 The scale... consists of eight degrees; Greenhorn, Jemmy, Jessamy, Smart, Honest Fellow, Joyous Spirit, Buck, and Blood. *Ibid.* Peculiarities which... would have denominated me a *Greenhorn*. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Manu. W. Ind.* 92 Overseers are glad to get green-horns, because they can impose hardships on them. 1806 *Surv. Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 176 If we stand that... we should be greenhorns. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xx. 175 He... looked down upon them with contempt as greenhorns, little versed in the noble science of woodcraft. 1859 *Greenley Overland Journ.* 359 The chances for 'big strikes' in the mines are few, and greenhorns cannot share them. 1885 RIBER HAGGAR *K. Solomon's Mints* ii. (1886) 29, I suppose you are not hoaxing us? It is, I know, sometimes thought allowable to take a greenhorn in. attrib. 1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 255 Some greenhorn dandies.

Hence **Greenhornism**, the character or condition of a greenhorn, inexperience.

1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* iv. vi. As for Lady Afy, he execrated the greenhornism which made him feign a passion and then get caught where he meant to capture. 1844 COL. HAWKER *Instruct. Yng. Sportsman* 491 Nothing, therefore, betrays greenhornism more than expecting to make a shot under the latter circumstance.

Green-house, greenhouse (grī'n'həus). [f. GREEN sb. 10.] A glass-house in which delicate and tender plants are reared and preserved.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Set your... Windows and Doors of the Green-houses and Conservatories open. 1683 — *Diary* 30 Oct. Greene houses for oranges and mirtles. 1712 J. JAMES *Ess. on the Art of Gardening* 75 Green-houses are large Piles of Buildings, like Galleries, for preserving Plants, Trees, and other Plants, during the Winter.

1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 56 Thermometers, Hygrometers and Barometers adapted to the Use of Green-houses. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 94/1 The house ought now to be enriched by plants from the greenhouse and hothouse.

b. *attrib.*, as *greenhouse cactus, plant, shrub; greenhouse bug* (see *quot.*).

1797 *Holcroft tr. Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx. 232 The cistus with us is a greenhouse plant. 1845 *Florist's Frl.* 15 A hardy and very pretty greenhouse shrub. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 525 *Greenhouse-bug*, scientifically *Coccis Hesperidum*, a heteropterous insect of the gallinacea or coccidae family. 1858 *GLENNY Gard. Every-day Bk.* 140 1/2 *Greenhouse Cacti* and Epiphyllums.

2. *Pottery.* A house in which 'green ware' (see *GREEN a. 9 d*) is left to dry, before being placed in the kiln.

1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 614 The [bisque] ware being finished from the hands of the potter is brought by him upon boards to the 'green-house', so called from its being the receptacle for ware in the 'green' or unfired state.

Greenian (grī'nian), *a. (sb.)* [f. the name of the English mathematician George Green (1793-1841) + *-IAN*.] *Greenian functions*: a class of functions introduced by George Green, serving to represent the distribution of electricity on an ellipsoid.

1875 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 393 In the present Annex, I in part reproduce Green's process for the integration of this equation by means of a series of functions, which are analogous to Laplace's Functions, and may be termed *Greenians*. *Ibid.* 394 These functions ϕ of the variables a, β, \dots, γ are in fact the Greenian Functions in question.

Greening (grī'nig), *sb.* [f. *GREEN a.* + *-ING*.] In sense 1 cf. *hasting*. Cf. *MDu. groeninc*, *Du. groening* kind of apple.]

1. The name of a fruit. † *a.* A variety of pear.

Also *greening-pear*. *Obs.*

1600 *SURFLET Country Farme* III. xlix. 537 Garden, tender or delicate peares such as the . . . *hasting*, *mollart*, *greening*, *butter pear* [etc.]. 1611 *CORC. Poire de verdelet*, the *Greening*; a tender and delicate *Peare*. 1632 *SHERWOOD, s.v.*, A *greening pear*, *verdelet*.

2. An apple, which is green when ripe.

1664 *EVELYN Pomona* IV. 13 Russetings and Greenings. 1676 *WORLDIDGE Cyder* (1691) 210 The *Greening* is also another old English fruit of a green colour. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 59 Winter Sauce Apples. . . Yorkshire *greening*. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 474 *Winthrop Greening*. Rhode Island *Greening*.

2. = *GREENERY* 2.

1895 *Daily News* 24 June 7 1/2 Horses' heads are crowned with *greening*.

Greening (grī'nig), *vb. sb.* [f. *GREEN v. 1* + *-ING*.] The action of *GREEN v. 1* in various senses.

1. The action or process of becoming green or covered with verdure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16867 On þe morn o þat grening, þe tre als ar was dri. 1817 *KEATS Sleep & Poetry* 171 The tender greening Of April meadows. 1883 *STALLYBRASS tr. Grimm's Teut. Myth.* III. 959 *note*, The withering or greening of a tree is bound up with the fate of a country.

2. The process of rendering green or imparting a green colour, as in *Plumbing* (see *GREEN v. 1 2 c*), *Pickling*, *Oyster-culture*, etc.

16 [see *GREEN v. 1 2 b*]. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 195 This *Greening* is only rubbing it with some green vegetable; it matters not what . . . and . . . the Sodder . . . by reason of the *Greening* easily peel'd off. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 83 Whenever the juice of spinach is used for *greening*. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 184 1/2 The fattening and *greening* of the oysters.

b. *color*.

1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 719 *Greening*, a vegetable colouring matter made by expressing the juice of spinach. Occasionally used in confectionery and for other culinary purposes.

3. *attrib.* † *greening pit*, a pit in which oysters are 'greened' (see *GREEN v. 1 2 b*); † *greening weed*, a plant used for dyeing green; = *GREEN-WEED*.

16. **Greening pit* [see *GREEN v. 1 2 b*]. 1888 L. M. tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 18 Put therein two pound of 'greening weed'. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. If urine, citron-juice, or spirit of vitriol, be cast on a green ribband, it becomes blue; by reason the yellow of the *greening-weed* is thereby exhaled and consumed; so that nothing but blue remains behind. 1761 *J. WHITE Art's Treasury* 6.

Greening, *ppl. a. 1* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING*.] 2.

1. Growing or becoming green.

1804 *Monthly Mag.* IX. 465 The warsteed's hoof-mark hide with *greening ears*, Twine round the elm once more the trampled vine! 1827 *CLARE Sheph. Cal.* 24 The *greening* plain. 1835 *TENNISON Early Spring* II. From skies of glass A Jacob's ladder falls On *greening grass*. 1850 - *In Mem.* cxlii. Where now the seaweed pipes, or dives In yonder *greening gleam*. 1858 *BAILEY Age* 52 Slowly *greening woods* Make dim the distant view.

2. That causes to become green.

1846 *Frl. R. Agric.* Soc. VII. II. 494 The sun's scorching and *greening* influence.

Greening, *vb. sb. 2* and *ppl. a. 2*: see *GREEN v. 2*

Greenish (grī'nish), *a.* [f. *GREEN a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat green.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* II. 557 Suche a smoke gan out wende . . . Blak bloo *greynish*, swart rede. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. xix. (1495) 875 Melancoly: that is blacke by meane of vnykde Colera: that is rusty and greynyshe: and is founde grene. 1530 *PALSGR.* 314 1/2 *Greynyshe, verdastre*. c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bungears* IV. III. in *Archiv Stud. New. Sfr.* (1897). The flame that it gave was *greenish*, pale, and dimme. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 572 There is a *Greenish Prime-Rose*, but it is Pale, and scarce a *Greene*. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 91 A wild Oat, while 'tis yet *greenish*. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 6 May,

Her eyes are not grey, but *greenish*, like those of a cat. 1872 *HUXLEY Physiol.* ix. 221 When the eye is turned aside to the white paper a *greenish spot* will appear.

b. *Comb.*, qualifying adjs. or sbs. of colour.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 21 Nov. It was transparent, of a *greenish yellow*. a 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air* (1692) 223 The fillings exposed to the air, changed colour, and became a *greenish blew*. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 385 Blossoms *greenish white*. 1803 *CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 296 The supernatant liquor of the precipitate . . . is sometimes of a fine *greenish-blue*. 1879 *ROOD Chromatics* x. 141 The *greenish-grey* tints of the mosses.

Hence **Greenishness**, *greenish quality*.

1727 in *BAILEY vol. II.* 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 40 277 A certain *greenishness*.

† **Greenkin**. *Obs.* -1 [f. *GREEN a.* + *-KIN*.]

A person clad in green or wearing green colours.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 471 *mar.*, Some were called *Prassinii* that ran for the prize, i. *Greenkins*.

Greenland (grī'nland), [f. *GREEN a.* + *LAND sb.*, ultimately after the equivalent ON. *Grænland*, whence Sw., Da. *Grönland*, adopted in *Du. Grönland*, G. *Grönland*.]

According to *Islanding* *Abdk* vi, the land was so named by its discoverer in 986 'because it would induce settlers to go there, if the land had a good name.'

1. A large island or small continent to the north-east of North America. Used *attrib.* in *Greenland Dove* (see *DOVE 1 c*); *Greenland Falcon* or *Gerfalcon*, the whitest of the gerfalcons (*Falco candicans*); *Greenland Poppy* = *Iceland Poppy*; *Greenland Turtle* = *Greenland Dove*; *Greenland Whale*, the Arctic Right Whale (*Balaena mysticetus*); *Greenland yard*, a yard where whales are cut up and the blubber boiled, etc.

1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 326 That bird which in Holland they call the *Greenland-Dove*. 1797-1804 *BENTLEY Birds* (1847) I. 8 The *Greenland Falcon*, *Falco Grænlandicus*. 1840 *Evid. Hull Dock Comm.* 14 *Greenland-yards* on both sides. 1842 *BRADY Dict. Sci. etc.* *Balaena*, the *Greenland whale*. 1861 *SWINHT. Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Greenland Dove*, the puffin, called *scraber* in the Hebrides. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 400 1/2 The *Greenland Poppy* . . . has a delicate odour. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 201 In form the *Greenland whale* is the most ungraceful of mammals. 1885 *SWAINSON Prim. Names Birds* 218 Sea turtle, or *Greenland turtle*. 1896 *R. B. SWARPE Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* II. 191 The *Greenland Gyr-falcon*, *Hierofalco candicans*.

2. *slang*. The country of greenhorns.

1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* viii. 'A new pal', replied Jack Dawkins, pulling Oliver forward. Where did he come from? 'Greenland'.

Greenlander (grī'nlandər), [f. *prec.* + *-ER*.] 1.

A native or inhabitant of Greenland.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 217 It is common with them [Greenlanders], when they see a quiet, stranger, to say that he is almost as well bred as a *Greenlander*. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 504 The *Greenlanders* believed in the existence of spirits, good and evil.

† 2. A vessel of some kind (? resembling a *Greenland whaler* in build). *Obs.*

1692 *Land. Gas. No.* 2815 1/4 In her way home [she] took a French *Greenlander*, of 22 Guns, and 42 Men.

Greenlandic (grī'nlandik), *a. and sb. rare*. [f. *GREENLAND* + *-IC*.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Greenland, its language and its inhabitants. *B. sb.* The language of Greenland.

1813 E. HENDERSON in *Life* iii. (1859) 116 Another merchant has promised to get the *Greenlandic* Testaments forwarded. 1883 A. C. THOMSON *Morav. Missions* v. 250 The translation of the Scriptures into *Greenlandic*. 1887 *Science* X. 287 Written in the modern *Greenlandic* alphabet.

Greenlandish (grī'nlandish), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ISH*.] Characteristic of Greenland. In mod. Dicts.

Greenlandite (grī'nlandit), *Min.* [f. *GREENLAND* + *-ITE*.] A variety of garnet.

1837 *DANA Syst. Min.* 351.

Greenlandman (grī'nlandmən), [f. *GREENLAND* + *MAN sb.* Cf. *Indianman*.] A vessel engaged in the *Greenland* whale-fishery.

1794 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 102 One man was killed belonging to the *Greenlandman*. 1827 *J. WATSON Noctes Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 4, I sud hae nae great objections to be a whale in the Polar Seas. Gran' fun. wi' ae thud o' your tail, to drive in the stern-posts o' a *Greenlandman*.

Greenless (grī'nless), *a.* [f. *GREEN sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without greenness or verdure.

a 1688 *SYLVESTER Mem. Mortal.* xxv. Wks. (Grosart) II. 217 But, Beauty, Grace-lesse, is a Saille lesse Bark; A green-lesse Spring. 1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 218 Birds . . . held their chattering synods . . . among the *greenless* bushes. 1896 *HENSLOW Wild Flowers* 169 This is a *greenless* fleshy root-parasite.

Greenlet (grī'nlet), [f. *GREEN a.* + *-LET*; app. formed to render the etymological sense of *L. vireo*.] A name for the numerous species of small greenish American singing-birds of the genus *Vireo* or family *Vireonidae*.

1831 *SWAINSON Fauna Bor. Amer.* II. 233, 1. *Vireo olivaceus* (Bonaparte), Red-eyed *Greenlet*. *Ibid.* 235, 2. *Vireo Bartramii* (Swainson), Bartram's *Greenlet*. *Ibid.* 237 *Vireo longirostris* (Swainson), Long-billed *Greenlet*. 1869 *J. BURROUGHS in Galaxy Mag.* Aug. The *Vireo*, or *Greenlet*, are a sort of connecting-link between the Warblers and the true Fly-catchers. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 543 The *greenlets* reach their highest development in the genus *Cylocorix*. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 645 The *Vireonidae* or *greenlets*.

Greenling (grī'nliŋ), *rare*. [f. *GREEN a.* + *-LING*.] = *GREEN-FISH* 1 and 2 a.

In *quot.* 1440 *grene linge* may be two words, *green ling*, but the fact that *leenge* is the spelling of *ling sb.* in the *Prompt. Parv.* militates against this supposition.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 210 1/2 *Grene linge*, *fyshe* (S. *greninge*, P. *greneŋge*). 1847 *HALLIWELL, Greenlings*, same as *Greenfish*. 1880-4 [see *GREEN-FISH* 2].

Greenly (grī'nli), *adv.* [f. *GREEN a.* + *-LY*.] 1.

With a green colour; with green vegetation; so as to look green.

1583 *STANFORD Aeneid* IV. (Arb.) 113 With twisted garland and leau's, spred *greenly*, she garnish'd. The place of her burial. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xlv. Grey but leafy walls, where *greenly* dwells. 1860 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* 1, 57 The straight small bed was curtained *greenly*. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 198 The valley widens *greenly* toward other mountains. 1888 *Miss Yonge Lads & Lassies Langley* IV. 149 Rows of hops, with the sun glancing *greenly* through on the waving clusters.

2. *fig.* Chiefly with reference to growing vegetation: Freshly, vigorously, youthfully.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. iii. Two gentle swains Whose sprouting youth did now but *greenly* bud. 1815 *BYRON Parisina* xx. The rest shall bloom and live All *greenly* fresh. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 232 Look that warily then deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow *greenly*. 1879 *Mrs. Houston Wild West* 249, I could not flatter myself that in the hearts of even one of those whom I had striven to aid my memory would *greenly* live. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday* 142 If he have wrinkles they are *greenly* hid.

3. In an inexperienced or unskilful manner; unskilfully; with simplicity. *arch.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu. v.* II. He, *greenly* credulous, shall withdraw thus. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. II. 149, I cannot look *greenly*; nor gaspe out my eloquence. 1602 - *Ham.* IV. v. 83 We have done but *greenly* In hugger-mugger to interre him. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxx. I must assist you, I reckon, for you are setting very *greenly* about this gear.

Green man, greenman.

† 1. A man dressed up with greenery to represent a wild man of the woods, who took part in outdoor shows, masques, triumphs, and the like; a Jack-in-the-green. *Obs.*

The common tavern sign of 'The Green Man and Still' seems to have been suggested by the arms of the Distillers' Company, the supporters of which are two Indians. The sign-painters represented the Indian by a 'Green nian' (in the above sense), and this figure was afterwards replaced by that of a man clothed in green, a forester, often Robin Hood. (See 'Larwood' & Hotten *Signboards* 148.)

1638 *KIRKE 7 Champions* III. II. 2, Have you any squibs in your Country? any *Green-men* in your shows? 1664 *GAYTON Hist. Notes* I. vi. 19 The strange Feasts of the Greenmen, Whiffers, Marshals, and his Ministers. 1689 *TAYLOR London's Tr.* 7 Besides *Green-men*, Swabs, Satyrs, and Attendants innumerable. a 1766 *BACON* in 'Larwood' & Hotten *Signboards* (1866) 267 They are called woudmen or wildmen, thou' at thes day we in ye signe call them *Green Men*, couered with grene boues. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* IV. iii. 282 The actors formerly concerned in the pyrotechnical shows, were called monstrous wild men; others were frequently distinguished by the appellation of *green men*; and both of them were men whimsically attired and disguised with droll masks [etc.]. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* xl. 229 But the *Green-Man* shall I pass by unsung, which mine own James upon his sign-post hung? His sign, his image, - for he once was seen A squire's attendant, clad in keeper's green.

2. A fresh, raw, or inexperienced man; a 'green hand'; *spec.* in whale-fishing, one who had not been to sea before. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 99 The third of the Men that go a Fishing being *Green-Men*, that never are at Sea before. 1690 *CHILD Narr. Trade* (1694) 228 Boatkeepers enter very few new or *green men*. 1698 *Act to Will. III.* c. 25 § 10 Every Master of any Fishing Ship going to Newfoundland . . . shall have in his Ship's Company every fifth Man a *Green-man* (that is to say) not a Seaman, or having been ever at Sea before. 1786 *Act 26 Geo. III.* c. 26 11 shall and may be lawful for the Hirer or Employer of any such *Green Man* engaged in the said Fishery, to advance to any such *Green Man*, during the Time he shall be in his Service, a Sum not exceeding Five Pounds. 1867 *SWINHT. Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Green-men*, the five supernumerary seamen who had not been before in the Arctic Seas, whom vessels in the whale-fishery were obliged to bear, to get the tonnage bounty. [1886 H. CLARKE in *Science* VII. 604, I am afraid we would have killed a *green man*, travelling and working as we did.]

3. A name for *Aceras anthrophophora*; in full *green man orchis*.

1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Pl.* 752.

† **Greenmans**. *Old Cant.* [f. *GREEN a.*: the second element occurs also in *darkmans*, *lightmans*, etc.] The field, the country.

1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* Eiv, *Greenmans*, the fields.

Greenness (grī'nness). Forms: see *GREEN a.*; also 1 *grénés*, 4-6 *grenes*, *greness(e)*, *grennes*, (4 *grenis*, 6 *grenes*, *greness(e)*, 7 *greness(e)*, e. [OE. *grénnes*, f. *gréne* *GREEN*: see *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being green.

1. The green colour of growing vegetation. Hence *concr.* or *semi-concr.* *Verdure*.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. viii. [x.] (1890) 180 þære stowe *grénnes* [i.e. *greenes*] & fægernes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8034 Passed war a thousand yere, Sin þai w'ar purloin'd in þat place, In *grenes* ai wit godds grace. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* ix. xxxii. (1495) 369 Pentecoste is tyme of myrth and

of grenesse for namly thenne herbes ben grene. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1071 In narons serde we fynde of branches the grenesse. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xvi. (1634) 8a Out of seeds warmed in the bosome of the grounde, he draweth a budding greenesse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 Here is store of box trees, whose growth and greenesse, afford profit and delight. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 143 The little Greenness it affords... makes it seldom used in Gardens. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *New Year's Eve* (1860) 46 Sun and sky... and the greenness of fields. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 469 There never yet was a summer... when the downs did not retain their greenness to a certain degree.

b. Green colour of the sea and other things.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9987 Pe grennes lstand euer in ay Bitakens end o bat maiden. 1308 TREvisa *Barth. De P.R.* xvi. lxxviii. (1495) 574 Marbyll hyghte Marmor & hath y^e name of Grekyss: for grenesse [L. a *viriditate vocatur*] as Ysidor¹ sayth. 1561 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 65 Grennes signifieth the everlastynesse of God, and that he quickeneth and kepeth all thynges alyue. 1597 A. M. *Gullemant's Fr. Chirurg.* 292 Ther remaineth somtimes a viriditee or greenes about the apertione. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 259 When they bite, there followeth great... greenesse or blacknesse of the wound. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 231 The contrast of the white foam, with the natural greenness of the water, has a charming effect. 1824 MISS M'FLOYD *Village Ser.* i. 226 She used to accuse my French greys of blueness... and my greens of their greenness. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. vi. 226 The greenness of the sea is physically connected with the matter which it holds in suspension.

2. Unripe (in fruits, etc.) as indicated by green colour.

c 1450 LVGD. & BURGH *Secrets* 1942 Looke they be rype and of good swetnesse, Strong in substance, no greeness let be sene. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Bananas or Plantanes... They will ripen though you first plucke them in their greenesse. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compt. Gard.* 161 Care must be had not to uncover them till they have attain'd their proper size, and begin to lose the great Greenness they had.

b. Immaturity or tenderness (of age).

c 1420 HOCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 964 In grenesse Of youthe. 1557 TOLLET *Misc.* (Arh.) 167 The grenes of my youth cannot therof expresse The proces. 1579 FENTON *Guticard.* i. 18 What with the greenness of his years aspiring nowe to xxij. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Funeral Mon.* 225 Considering the greenness of his age. 1753 SNOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 171a The greenness of his years secured him from any suspicion of fallacious aim. 1762 A. MURPHY *Life Fielding* 14 (F's Wks. 1771 I.), Considering the greenness of his years, the sensibility of his temper, and the warmth of his imagination.

c. gen. Immaturity, crudity.

1574 J. STUDLEY *tr. Bal's Pageant Popes* 37 Antichrist as it were appearing about the grounde: who grewe still forward from greenesse to ripenesse. 1617 HALLS *Serm.* in *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 10 H. St. Paul required diligent reading, and expressly forbade greenness of Scholarship. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 12 The greenesse of the Times, the weak Estate which Qu. Mary left the Realm in. 1865-81 Mrs. H. O. COVANT *Eng. Bible* xxvi. 216 The prelates were seeking to conceal the greenness of their new church from the popular eye under this garb of antiquity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 148 The greenness of our argument will ludicrously contrast with the ripeness of our ages.

d. Rawness, inexperience. e. Simplicity, gullibility.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 26-9 The greenness of innocence. 1740 DVEHE & PARDON *Dict.* *Greenness*... also the rawness, unskillfulness, or imperfection of any person in a trade, art, science, &c. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* vi. 205 Instances of perfect simplicity or 'greenness'. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 17 A Province man was betraying his greenness to the Yankees by his questions. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* *Sk. Wks.* I. 61, I had an opportunity of displaying my exemplary greenness. 1875 *tr. Comte de Paris Hist. Civ. War Amer.* i. 228 When McDowell alleged the greenness of his troops, as they say in English.

3. The vigour or freshness of growth; vitality.

c 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 531f With fragrant greenness of Thy grace Our blasted souls of wounds release. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* App. 56f Enmities and disgraces... fall like storms and showers upon budding virtues in their spring and greenness. *c* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. ii. 44 The hypocrite's hope... for a while gives growth and greenness to his comforts. 1843 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* IV. 249 The affection of a child gives a greenness to old age.

4. Freshness, newness. ? Obs.

1553 BRENDRE *tr. Q. Curtius* K iv. Through y^e greenesse of their wounds they felt little paine. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 635 There is great difference betwixt that tartnesse or sowrenesse, which is an accidental vice or fault in wines, and that greenesse or sharpnesse, which is a natural tast and relish in them. 1651 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* 5 This... preserves them (Grains) also in that Greenesse, that they are fit and serviceable to make Bread.

† b. The condition of being fresh from child-bearing. Obs.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* iv. 169 Canace by reason of her greenenes and weak estate, not able to make her escape.

Greenockite (grī'nōkīt). *Min.* [Named by Jameson in 1840 after Lord Greenock: see -ITE.] Native sulphide of cadmium, found usually in yellow coatings, rarely in crystals.

1844 ALGER *Min.* 573 Sulphuret of Cadmium. Greenockite of Prof. Jameson. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* i. x. 213 The refractive index... of greenockite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 69.

Greenovite (grī'nōvīt). *Min.* [Named by Dufrenoy in 1840 after G. B. Greenough: see -ITE.] A variety of titanite having a reddish colour due to manganese.

1844 ALGER *Min.* 613. 1892 DANA *Min.* 714.

Green-peak (grī'nīpīk). Also -peak. [A rendering of It. *picchio verde* or F. **pic-vert* (now *piverot*).] The Green Woodpecker, *Cecinus viridis*.

1598 FLORIO, *Picchio verde*, a birde called a greene peake. 1611 CORCK, *Pic vert*, the Greene-peake, or ordinarie Woodpecker. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) III. 937 The green-peak is all over green, except two red spots, one on its breast, and another on its head, and is a very beautiful bird. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Green-peak*, a woodpecker. *Line*.

Green-room.

1. A room in a theatre provided for the accommodation of actors and actresses when not required on the stage, probably so called because it was originally painted green. *transf.* The players who frequent the green-room. *Phr. to talk green-room*: to talk thenceforward gossip.

1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* iv. iv. I do know London pretty well, and the Side-box, Sir, and behind the Scenes; ay, and the Green-Room, and all the Girls and Women-Acresses there. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* i. Wks. 1882 X. 140 Sir, the Prompter and most of the players are drinking tea in the Green-room. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ii. viii. § 3 Characters... as eccentric as any *bona roba* of the green-room. 1820 BYRON *Blues* ii. 78 Sir, the green-room's in rapture. 1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* xvi. We talked 'green-room'. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 71 Where a green room was originally provided, it has been taken by the star or the manager, as his or her private room.

attrib. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iii. x. § 4 Our green-room goddess. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 602/2 Few Authors... would enter a green-room cabal. 1823 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 121 The colonel... is a green-room veteran, and has written for the London theatre. 1887 BESANT *Kath. Regina* xv, Actors' gossip and green-room whispers.

2. A room in a warehouse or factory for the reception of goods in a 'green' state, such as cloth fresh from the weaving factory, undried pottery, etc. (Cf. GREEN-HOUSE 2.) In recent Dicts.

Green-sand, greensand.

1. *Min. and Geol.* a. = GLAUCONITE, green earth. b. A variety of sandstone, usually imperfectly consolidated, consisting largely of glauconite. c. A formation consisting largely of this sandstone; denominated *Upper* or *Lower Greensand* from the position of the stratum relatively to the gault.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 149 Green sand of Peru. Its colour is grass green; of the consistence of sand. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 477 Marine strata about the age of our chalk and greensand. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* 2. 228 The Upper Greensand is generally barren of fossils. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iv. 229 The mineral Glauconite or 'green-sand'. 1875 — *Dawn of Life* v. 99 Glauconite... gives by the abundance of its little bottle-green concretions the name of green-sand to formations of this age. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xviii. 329.

attrib. 1865 *Reader* No. 118. 377/2 Greensand fossils. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 69 Greensand marls. 2. (See GREEN a. 9 d.)

Green sauce, greensauce. *Obs. cxc. dial.*

1. A sauce of a green colour made from herbs and eaten with meat. (Cf. 2, quot. 1883.)

c 1460 [see GREEN-FISH 1]. 1591 PERRIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Mortefia*, greene sauce, *Mortem*, 1599 H. BUTTS *Dyets drie Dinner* P ij b, Greene Sauce. Made of sweete hearbes, as... a clove or two, and a little Garlicke. *a* 1612 HARRINGTON *Salermes Regim.* (1634) 68 Sauce for Mutton, Veale, and Kid, is greene sauce, made in Summer with Vinegar or Verjuice, with a few spices, and without Garlicke. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 117 Pork... when powdered it's best to be eaten with green sauce. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 42 You must either put good Gravy, or Green-sauce in the Dish. 1847-89 HALLIWELL, *Green-sauce*, sour dock or sorrel mixed with vinegar and sugar. *North*.

2. A name for field sorrel, *Rumex acetosa* and wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

1620 VENNERS *Via Recta* vii. 149 This proueth that Green-sauce is... wholesome against contagion. 1645 N. DRAKE *Siege Pontefract* Cas. (Surtees Cos. 1861) 37 We had also a boy about 9 years of age (as he was getting of greene sawse...) was dangerously short in the belly. 1790 in W. MARSHALL *Mild.* Co. II. 438. 1862 C. P. JOHNSON *Useful Pl. Gl. Brit.* 64 The Wood-Sorrel [*Oxalis acetosella*],... or Green-sauce. 1883 Almond & Huddersf. *Gloss.* *Green sauce*, *Rumex acetosa*,... much used formerly as a sauce with meat, especially veal.

Greenshank (grī'nshēnk). A large sandpiper, *Totanus glottis*; probably so called from its olive-coloured legs. Cf. REDSHANK. (*T. calidris*).

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 375 *Limosa*, c. *glottis*... Green Shank. 1863 *Spring Lgh.* 351 Perhaps one of the commonest of our waders here was the greenshank. 1890 LUNHOLTZ *Cannibals* 56 At Thompson I found an old acquaintance from Europe, the greenshank.

† **Greenship.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 greenschips. [f. GREEN a. + -SHIP.] Greenness.

13... *Cast. Love* 709 So is he foundement al grene, Pat to be roche faste llyp. For he greenschipe lastep euer, And his heu he leosep neuere.

Greensick (grī'nśik), a. ? *Obs.* [Back-formation from GREEN SICKNESS.] Affected with green sickness; also fig. 'morbid', 'sickly'.

1681 *Broadside, Canto on Miracle wrought by the D. of Monmouth*, But O the Greensick Girls may boast This Duke bath cur'd Them to His Cost. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* iii. 93 Green-sick persons are unfit for exercise. 1807 ORIE in *Lett. Paint.* (1848) 316 Those greensick lovers of chalk, brickdust, charcoal, and old tapestry. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 83 There is even ground for carrying the term, with other authors, still further, and applying it to green-sick boys, as well as green-sick girls.

Green sickness, green-sickness (grī'n-si'knēs). [See GREEN a. 3.] An anæmic disease which mostly affects young women about the age of puberty and gives a pale or greenish tinge to the complexion; chlorosis.

1593 GREENE *Manilla Wks.* (Grosart) II. 36 His daughter beeing at the age of twentie yeeres, would... fall into the green sickness for want of a husband. 1584 J. RAYNOLDS *Proph. Hagai* iv. (1649) 53 Like them that are troubled with the greene sickness. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* iv. i. Wks. 1887 V. 1. 82 Languishing maids in the green-sickness. 1797 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 225 The Pulse in the Green-Sickness beats 90. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moutet's Health's Improv.* 21 The Mischief that young Girls do themselves, who are inclined to... the green Sickness, by taking great Quantities of Chalk, Lime, and other Absorbents. 1846 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 385 She... had quite lately had the green sickness.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (often with reference to the morbid appetite which characterizes chlorosis).

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 166 It will then appear... whose wit hath the greene sickness. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 100 A kinde of Male Green-Sickness. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Antiphatonic* iv, Virtue's no more in Womankind But the Green sickness of the Mind. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 142 Curiosity is that green-sickness of the soul, whereby it longs for novelties, and loathes sound and wholesome truths. 1682 *Loyal Satirist* in Somers *Tracts* (1812) VII. 68 What a desperate green-sickness is the fallen into, thus to doat on coals and dirt, and such rubbish divinity! 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 104 There is some meaning in the old theory of wild oats; and a man who has not had his green-sickness and got done with it for good, is as little to be depended upon as an unvaccinated infant.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (= GREENSICK a.), esp. in *green-sickness girl, maid, etc.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 157 Out you greene sickness earrion, out you baggage, You tallow face. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 46 Had greene-sickness wines. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* iii. ii. 11, What a green-sickness-liver'd boy is this! 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 42 Why, my Muse, like a Green-sickness-Girl, Feed'st thou on coals and dirt? 1733 CHENEY *Eng. Malady* *Introd.* (1734) 2 Sunk even below the Weakness of a Green-sickness Maid. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 169 Just as a green-sickness girl, when gorged with chalk and trash, nauseates the nicest dainties.

Hence **Green-sickness** a., green-sick.

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unhucky Cth.* 176 Never did Green-sickness'd Girl long with half so much earnestness for Chalk or Oatmeal. *c* 1720 Bp. RUNOLE in Butler *Life, Hildesley* (1799) 185 Thy [i.e. Sir R. Steele] works will... cure all the green-sickness appetites that will seize on the gay and young, without so friendly a cordial.

Green-sleeves. A woman wearing green sleeves; the name given to an inconstant lady-love, who is the subject of a ballad published in 1580 (sec quot.), which, together with the tune to which it was sung, became very popular; hence, a name for the ballad and the tune themselves.

1580 in Arber *Stationer's Reg.* (1875) II. 376 A newe north[er]n Dittie of ye Ladye Greene Sleeves. 1584 C. ROBINSON *New Sonet of Ladie Green Sleeves* in Roxb. Ball. (1887) vi. 398 Green-sleeves was all my ioy, Green-sleeves was my delight: Green-sleeves was my heart of gold, and who but my Ladie Green-sleeves? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 64. *Ibid.* v. v. 22 Let it thunder to the tune of Green-sleeves. 1727 *Prior Alma* ii. 320 Old Madge, bewitch'd at Sixty one, Calls for Green Sleeves, and Jumping Joan.

Green snake. *U.S.*

1. One of two green harmless snakes of the U.S. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 275 The green snake is a beautiful innocent creature. 1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 84 Green Snake... common through most of the U.S.; long, slender, and entirely harmless.

2. An air-plant resembling the snake.

1883 A. J. ADERLEY *Fisheries Bahamas* 17 One of the most remarkable of them [air-plants] is the green-snake, which looks exactly like a long serpent made of coloured india-rubber.

Green-stone, greenstone. [f. GREEN a. + STONE sb.; in sense 1 ad. G. *grünstein*.]

1. *Geol.* A term of wide and varying application, but usually comprising the greenish-coloured eruptive rocks containing feldspar and hornblende (or augite), such as diorite, melaphyre, etc.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 235 The name *grünstein* or greenstone has been given by Werner to a rock composed of hornblende and feldspar. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 117 Transitions from granite to sienite and greenstones may sometimes be observed in the same block. 1826 W. PHILLIPS *Quart. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 4) 151 The Diabase, Diorite and Amphibolite of French authors, and the Grünstein of the German School, seems to include both Greenstone and Hornblende rock. 1866 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* § 119 The greenstones (whinstones of Scotland) are less compact, more granular [etc.]. 1857 R. TONES *Amer. in Japan* xii. 283 Several quarries of trachyte, or greenstone, are worked in the neighbourhood. 1862 SMILES *Engineering* III. 297 A remarkable bed of whinstone or greenstone. *attrib.* 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 175 A large block of greenstone-porphry. 1842 MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 183 The greenstone bed of Salisbury Crags. 1875 *Coll. Climate & T.* xxvii. 442 A Greenstone boulder.

2. *Min.* = NEPHRITE, a variety of jade.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 125 Many of these Indians wore pieces of greenstone round their necks which were transparent and resembled an emerald. These being examined, appeared to be a species of the nephritic stone. 1849 DANA *Geol.* xvii. (1850) 636 The greenstone, usually called jade, used for ornaments, and also in making hatchets. 1859 A. S. THOMSON *Story N. Zealand* i. l. vii. 140 The greenstone composing these implements of war is called

nephrite by mineralogists. The most valuable kind is as clear as glass with a slight green tinge. 1892 F. R. CHAPMAN (*ibid.*) The Working of Greenstone by the Maoris. attrib. 1859 A. S. THOMSON *Story N. Zealand* I. i. vii. 140 Of these [weapons] the greenstone meri was the most esteemed. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Jan. 13/2 Their [the natives of New Guinea] principal instrument is a greenstone adze.

3. 'A very hard and close-textured stone used for putting the last edge on lancets and other delicate surgical instruments.' (Cent. Dict.)

4. (See quot.)

1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 16 Sulphate of Copper, or a combination of this salt with alum, 'lapis divinus,' or 'green stone.'

Greenward (grɪnswɔːd). For forms see SWARD. Turf on which grass is growing.

1500 *HOLLAND Livy* xxiii. xix. (1569) 487 When the enemies had turned up with a plough all the green sord. 1516 *SURLF. & MARKHAM Country Farme* 662 Except you leave such large space of greenward betwixt it and the corn-lands, that [etc.]. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii. I am To cut the Table out o' the green sword. *Ibid.* i. v. On every green sword, and in every path. 1651 *WALTON Angler* xvi. (ed. 3) 221 When you see men ploughing up greenwards, then follow the plough. 1709 *Pope Jan.* & *May* 621 The Knights so nimblely 'er the greenward bound. 1752 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 147 Oft as he turned the greenward with his spade. 1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg., Netley Abbey*, There they lie on the greenward strown. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 325 The garden is.. set out with greenward and gravel-walks.

b. attrib., as *greenward ground*; *greenward way* = *green way*, lit. and fig. (see GREEN a. 2 b).

1561 *DYVOEN K. Arthur* ii. ii. Trembling bogs, that bear a greenward show. 1697 — *Aeneid* iii. 291 We spread the Tables, on the greenward Ground. 1703 *SAVAGE Lett. Antients* viii. 46 He.. had an easy greenward Way to whatever else he had a mind to pursue. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* iv. iv. The green-sward way was smooth and good.

Hence **Greenwarded a.**, covered with greenward.

1847 *ELIZA COOK Old Mill-Stream* i. 2 The greenwarded paradise watered by thee. 1870 *HUXLEY Lay Sermon* iii. (1874) 48 Greenwarded courts.

Greenth (grɪnθ). [f. GREEN a. + -TH; one of Walpole's coinages: cf. *gloomth*.] Verdure.

1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* lvi. I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the greenth. 1856 *MASSON Ess.* vii. 372 In the poetry of Keats.. there is an excess of green and vegetable imagery. c. 1860 G. H. LEWIS in *Mathilde Blind Geo. Eliot* xii. 164 Under a broad sweep of sky and the greenth of the uplands round her. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der. iv.* xxx. 251 Amidst the gleams and greenth of summer.

Green wax, greenwax. Obs. exc. Hist. Sealing-wax of a green colour; hence B. A seal of green wax, such as was affixed to documents delivered by the Exchequer to sheriffs. c. An estate or other document bearing this seal; also *process of green wax*. d. The fines or amercements exacted in accordance with such a document.

[1599 *Act 27 Edu. I. Stat. de Finibus* c. 9 Nomina omnium qui.. debita per viridem ceram ab eis exacta solverunt.] 1577-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 586 In soluc. facta vicecomiti Northumb. pro le Greenwax, 13s. 4d. c. 1460 *Towneley Mss.* xxx. 284 Rasers of the fals tax, And gederars of greyn wax. 1461 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 2. I trust to God for to gett you downe your greene wax if that I may, thof it cost you mony. c. 1500 *God Speed the Plough* 69 in *P. Pl. Crede* (1867) 71 Then commeth the greenewich which greveth vs sore, With ronyning in reragis it doth vs sorowe Inough. 1523 *FITZGERBER Surv.* 28 The whiche afterwarde is estreyted agayne and sende downe to the shiriffes of eury countie.. and it is called grene waxe. 1577-87 *HOLLINSEY Chron.* III. 1241/1 Hugh Pateshull, treasurer of the exchequer, which was treasurer of the greenewax, or of the scale. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 487 Of Sheriffs and greene waxe. 1618 in *Crt. & Times Gas.* I (1849) II. 61 Sir Thomas Edmondes is in concert with the duke, to farm the green wax, as they call it, or the seal of the exchequer. 1668 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 76 A processse of green wax issued to the Sheriff of Sligo for £300 arrears of rent to his Majesty. 1747 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 8826. 1/4 All Manner of Fines, Forfeitures and Sums of Money, commonly called Green Wax Monies.

Greenweed (grɪnwiːd). [f. GREEN a. + WEED.] 1. The plant *Genista tinctoria*, so named from its dyeing properties; also extended to other species.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 163 Yellowes and greenes are colours of small prices in this realme, by reason that Alde and Greenweed wherewith they he died be natural here. 1807 *CRABBE Parish Rec.* iii. 169 When strayed her lambs where gorse and greenweed grow. 1830-7 *MAGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants* xvi. 282 *Genista pilosa*, Hairly Green-weed. *G. anglica*, Needle Green-weed. Petty Whit. 1894 *WRIGHT & DEWAR Johnson's Gardener's Dict.*, Green-weed. *Genista pilosa* and *tinctoria*.

2. A green sea-weed.

1856 *WOODWARD Mollusca* iii. 444 For marine aquaria, the green-weeds (*Ulva*, *Enteromorpha*, and *Bryopsis*) are better oxygen-producers than the red sea-weeds.

Greenwich (grɪnɪdʒ). A town on the south bank of the Thames adjoining London on the east, famous for its astronomical observatory and its hospital formerly occupied by naval pensioners; used attrib. in + *Greenwich barber slang*, a retailer of sand from the Greenwich pits (Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* 1785); + *Greenwich-goose slang*, a pensioner of Greenwich Hospital (*ibid.*);

Greenwich stars, 'those used for lunar computations in the nautical ephemeris' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *Greenwich time*, mean time for the meridian of Greenwich, adopted as the standard time by English astronomers.

1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xvi. At nine o'clock every night, Greenwich time, the gunfires. 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 31 The Dutch railway companies have, however, recently adopted Greenwich time.

Greenwood (grɪnwɔːd). [See GREEN a. 2.]

1. A wood or forest when in leaf. It is taken as the typical scene of outlaw life, hence *To go to the greenwood*: to become an outlaw.

13.. *K. Alis.* 677 Now com Alisandre.. In grene wode of hunting. c. 1400 *CLANWODE Cuckoo & Night.* 100, I herde.. A Nightingale so lustily singe That with her clere vois she made ringe Through-out all the grene wode wyde. 1500 *Notbourne Maid* 89 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 276, I muste too The grene wode goo Alone a bannysshed man. c. 1642 *Br. R. MONTAGU Acts & Mon. Ch.* (1642) 385 Some who lived in the greene Woods, and haunted the wilde Forests. 1755 *JOHNSON, Greenwood*, a wood considered as it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is sometimes used as one word. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* v. xii, Merry it is in the good-greenwood. 1828 — *F. M. Perth xxviii*, Rock and greenwood rang to harp and pipes. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes, Thesius* ii. 213 They hammered together till the greenwoods rang. 1884 *RUSKIN Lect. at Oxf. in Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 11/2 A bit of Alpine snow, of Greek sea, or of English greenwood.

b. attrib., as *greenwood adventurer*, *bower*, *glen*, *life*, *lilinde*, *path*, *shade*, *side*, *tree*.

15.. *Adam Bel* 404 in *Ritson Ana. Pop. Poetry* 20 Cloudest walked a lytle besyde, And looked under the grenewod londe. c. 1510 *Lyttel Geste R. Hode* iii. (1847) I. 173 They.. dyde them strait to Rohn Hode Under the grene wode tre. 1600 *SHAKS. A. P. L.* i. v. 1. 1799 *J. COOKE Tales* 128 Him to the greenwood Shade they gently bore. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* ii. Introd., Foresters in greenwood trim. 1810 — *Lady of L.* v. xxi, His coat was all of the greenwood hue. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1862) I. 69 The Robin Hood ballads.. breathe the warm genial spirit of the old greenwood adventures.

†2. = **GREENWEED** 1. Obs. (Perh. a misprint.)

1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* 441 Greenwood, *Genista*.

Greeny (grɪni), sb. [f. GREEN a. + -Y.]

1. *Theatr. slang*. The curtain of a theatre.

1821 *EGAN Tom & Jerry* xiii. (1870) 357 It is far more difficult to please the company behind Greeny; I heg pardon, sir, I should have said than the audience before the curtain.

2. A greenish-coloured bird. a. *dial.* The greenfinch or green grosbeak. b. *Austral.* A school-boy's name for the white-plumed honey-eater, *Ptilotis penicillata*.

1845 *BROCKETT N. C. Words, Greeny*, the green grosbeak. 1896 *Australasian* 11 Jan. 73/1 (Morris) The members of the feathered tribe known to young city 'knights of the catapult' as greenies.

3. A greenhorn; a freshman at a university.

1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor I.* II. 157 He was entered among the Greenies of this famous University [Leyden]. 1852 *JUNSON Myst. N. Y.* iii. ix. 58 Anybody could know that these was took by a greeny. 1887 *Congregationalist* 7 Apr. (Farmer), Jim said I was a greeny.

Greeny (grɪni), a. Also 6 griny. [f. GREEN a. + -Y.]

†1. Green, verdant. Also fig. Vigorous. Obs.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius, De Consol.* i. meir. l. 7 Happy griny Youthe. *Ibid.* iii. meir. vii. 3 Seake not the Golde in griny tre. 1602 *DAVIDSON Rhapsody* B. 11 The scorching heate of Summer Sun.. Thy lye, Earth!.. pride of all thy greeny haire deface. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. xiii. 81 A Nymph of the greeny Grove. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler Wks.* iii. 27/2, I that on greenie grass could lay me downe. 1656 *FLAVEL Husb. Spirit.* (1770) 203 In a greeny seat Of shady oak. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Muz.* I. 64 When merry Lads are playing Each with his bonny Lass Upon the greeny grass.

2. Somewhat green, greenish.

1826 *MISSE MITTORD Village Ser.* ii. 192 A sky-blue sash.. not the poor, thin greeny colour which usually passes under that dishonoured name. 1897 *VIZETELLY Zola's Rome* 444 The second floor dining-room was so gloomy, saddened by the greeny half-light of the courtyard.

b. quasi-adv. qualifying adjs. of colour.

1846 *FENN Sweet Mace* III. ii. 28 A greeny olive snake raised its head. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 209 His countenance was of a greeny ashen. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 37/2 The greeny white of breaking water.

Green-yard, greenyard (grɪnɪəd). An enclosure covered with grass or turf (not paved). In various specific applications.

†1. At Norwich (see quot. 1870). Obs.

1578 *Joyf. Receiving Q. Eliz. Norwich* Cij b, M. Churchyard brought Mercurie.. into the greene yard vnder the.. bedchamber window, out of the which the Queenes Maiesite looked. 1644 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1669) 107 Preacht. in the Green-yard of Norwich. c. 1665 *Ibid.* 63 The Leaden Crosse, which had been newly sawne downe from over the Green-yard Pulpit. 1870 *Murray's Handbk. Essex*, etc. 206 The Green Yard of the monastery [Norwich], in which was a cross, where sermons were occasionally preached.

2. An enclosure for the reception of stray animals and vehicles; a pound.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5866/2 Two Stables in the Green-Yard without Aldermanbury-Porten. 1821 *Bell's Life in Spirit Publ. Trns.* (1825) 135 If you don't take charge of the coach, I'll take it to the green-yard, and yourself to the watch-house. 1864 *House Words* 23 Oct. 136 Phaetons that should properly have been sequestered in the Greenyard of oblivion, long since. 1862 *Times* 16 Aug. 11/3 The greenyard belonged to the defendant's ancestors and was not a

parochial greenyard or pound. 1889 *VINCENT Police Code* (ed. 6) 90 In nearly every parish there is a greenyard or pound, where animals found straying or in the possession of prisoners, may be kept at certain charges. 1893 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/3 'Green yard'.. is the metropolitan equivalent for the village 'pound'.

3. A grass yard for hounds to take exercise in. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 23 Great care should be taken in keeping the green-yard in order. 1841 *TATTERSALL Sport. Archit.* 84 The large green yard.. should adjoin the apartments for the young hounds.

† **Grees**, sb. pl. Obs. Also gres, grece. [App. ad. L. *Græci* pl.] Greeks.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7060 In his time was troi nomyn, And thoru be grece [Gölt. grekis, *Fairf.* greces, *Trin.* grekes] ouercomyn. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) I. 175 When he grete Constantyn made Constantinopolim be cheef este of pe emperour of Rome, pan were he Grees [*L. gens Grezorum*] i-cleped Romani]. And anon to his day he Grees [*L. Græci*] cleped nougt hem self Grees, but Romayes. *Ibid.* IV. 271 Pe Grees [*v. r.* Grees].

Grees, sb. form of GRASS.

Grees, **grees**(s)e, obs. forms of GREASE.

Grees(e, greesse): see GRECE.

Greesing, obs. form of GRECING.

Greesly, **Greesst**, obs. forms of GRISLY, GRIST.

† **Greet**, sb. 1. Obs. [f. GREET v. 1] The action of GREET v. 1; a greeting.

c. 1500 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 205 Let me that joy in these consorting greets.. Yield thanks for all these favours to my son. c. 1626 *BEAUMONT & FLETCHER Poems* (1640) 4 The broken marrow bone is sweet, The token doth adorn the greet. c. 1634 *RANDOLPH De Magnete* 64 Poems (1638) 31 She dares goe forth alone.. and with a winning greet The tumeur of his high swolne breast asswage.

Greet (grɪt), sb. 2. Obs. exc. Sc. Also 3-4 gret, 3-6 grete, 5 greit, 6 greete. [f. GREET v. 2]

1. Weeping, lamentation; also, a cry of sorrow.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3888, xxx, dajes dat folc in wep wid hedes, and gret, and teres wep. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14008 Par-wit sco fell on sulke a greet. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3129 Iolian.. spak to hire wit loude greet. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 324 (Douce MS.) With a grisly grete be goste a-wey glides. c. 1480 *HENNINGSEN Orphic* 139 In *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 297 Now wep with greet.. And all thy game thow change in gale and greet. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. 49 Persew me nocht thus with your greet and teris. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 66 *Fer.* Well decked in a frocke of gray. *Wit.* Hey, ho, gray is greete [*Gloss.* weeping and complaint]. 1591 *GREENE Maiden's Dream* iv. A golden hind.. Whose valed cares bewhard her inward greet. c. 1650 *SIR LAMBECH* 61 in *Furniv.* *Percy Folio* I. 146 Sohbng & greet. c. 1801 R. GALL *Poems* (1819) 76 The widow's greet, the baby's cry He winna loud to hear. 1898 *BULLOCK Mem. Congreg. Ch. Aberdeen* viii. 101 His admonitions were not the less powerful though given with 'the greet in his throat'.

†2. A prayer or entreaty. Obs. rare-1.

c. 1400 *Deist. Troy* 2757 Pai grauntid the giete with a glad chere.

Greet (grɪt), v. 1 Forms: 1 grētan, grētan, (3) grēten, 3 *Orm.* grētan, 4 grēten, 3-5 grete, (5) greth, gretyen, 6-7 greete, 6- greet. *Imper.* 4 gret. *Pa. I.* (2 greite), 3-5, 7 gret, 3-6 grett(e), 5 grete, (6) gryte, 6- greeted. *Pa. pp.* 3 gret, (1) grette, 4 grett, (5) greet, 8- greeted. [*Com.* WGer.: OE. *grētan* vb. wk., corresponds to OFris. *grēta*, OS. *grētan* (Du. *groeten*), OHG. *gruozan* (MHG. *gruēzen*, mod.G. *gruizen*):-WGer. **grōtjan*, related to **grōto-*, **grōtā* sb. (MHG. *gruoz*, mod.G. *grusz* masc.; MDu. *groet* masc. and fem., Du. *groet* masc.).

The primary sense is uncertain; the senses of early occurrence in continental Teut. are: 'to approach', 'to call upon', 'to provoke or compel to action', 'to attack', 'to irritate, annoy', 'to address, salute'. In mod.Ger. and Du. as in Eng. the sense 'salute' has become the prominent one, such other senses as survive being now apprehended as transferred from this. (The sb., which may be only a back-formation, expresses the action of the vb. in all senses.) The ultimate etymology is equally uncertain with the radical meaning; many scholars refer the word to OArvan **ghrōd*: *ghrōd*: to resound (see GREET v. 2), on which supposition the primary sense should be 'to call on'; another view is that the Teut. root **grōt* is an extension of the root which appears in Gr. as *xpā* with the sense 'to approach closely, touch', etc.]

†1. *trans.* In various senses which did not survive beyond OE.: To approach, come up to; to begin upon, begin to treat or handle, take in hand. Obs.

c. 700 *Æthel Gloss.* 210 *Conuenio*, groetu vel adgroto. [c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 28 *Pætte ðu mec ne ægsetroa (ne ægsetroa)*.] c. 1000 *Endorments of Ælfric* 49 in *Ælfric Bk.* Sum mid hādum mæð heapan gretan. c. 1000 *Soul & Body* 139 *Deah* ðe wyrmas 37 ðifre gretal. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram. ix.* (Z.) 49 On scortne as ægendia gresceia naman, ac we ne gretā nu ða.

†2. To assail, attack. Obs. (After 15th c. prob. only as a transferred or ironical use of sense 3.) *Beowulf* (Z.) 3080 *Pæt* he ne grette gold-wear þone. c. 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros.* v. ii. § 2 *Siphan* wes callum þam obrum swa micel ege from þæt hi hiene leng gretan ne dōstan. c. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1755 (Gr.) *Gif* ðe ænig cōrdūendra mid wean grette. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1811 *Wit* þe hære so ðe him grette. 13.. *A. Alis.* 3789 *A duyck* of þe sone mætte mid his lūnce he him grette. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 *Harald* of Domesore vppon Done him mette *Vibrand*,.. with sūerd so him grette, *Pæt* þorghout his armes *Vibrand* alle to hewe. c. 1440 *Ipomydon* 1140 *Ipomydon* so Campanus grette, That knyght and

stede. Felle on hepe in mydde the place. 1594 MARLOWE *Edw. III.* iv. 266 How easily might some base slave be suborn'd To greet his lordship with a poniard. 1880 J. O'HAGAN *Song of Roland* cxxviii. I will him body to body greet, Give him the lie with my band of steel.]

3. To accost or address with the expressions of goodwill or courtesy usual on meeting; to offer in speech or writing to (a person) the expression of one's own or another's friendly or polite regard. Now only *literary*. † Formerly often to greet (a person) *fair, friendly, well*.

Beowulf 611 Cwen. . . grette. . . guman on healle. c. 1000 *AgS.* Gosh. Mark xv. 18 Ungunnon hine þus gretan hal wes þu iudea cynyng. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Þei folc. . . hine grette and cleopeð king on bismer. c. 1205 (see *FAIR* adv. 2). a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4339 Quen he had hir hendli gret. c. 1325 *Lay le Freine* 257 The abbesse and the nonnes alle, Fair him gret in the west-halle. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2170 Go forth. . . & gret wel my dogtre dere. c. 1410 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* iv. (Gibbs MS). What tyme þat oure blessed lady grette Elizabeth. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace v. 974* Rycht gudlye he with humyness him gret. 1553 Q. MARY in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. i. 3 We grette yow well. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas.* for *M.* iv. v. 176 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). To Greet (old Word), to salute. 1742 *BLAIR To W. Law* 115 If. . . thou greets Heaven's King, and shoutest through the . . . streets. 1794 *Sir W. Jones Instit. Hindu Law* ii. § 132 The wife of his brother . . . must be saluted every day; but his paternal and maternal kinswomen need only be greeted on his return from a journey. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* l. xxii. Greet the Father well from me. 1865 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxix. (1878) 501. I had passed Jane Rodgers. . . and having just greeted her, had gone on.

Fig. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ii. 19 He, tumbling doune alive With bloody mouth his mother earth did kis, Greeting his grave. 1601 *VEEVEY Mirr. Mari.* E. v. With neare embracements Weeuer, Mersey met, And both together 'til Irish Seas they greet. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. M.* ii. iv. 62 Not a friend greet My poore corpses.

b. *absol.*
c. 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 2864 God. . . of israel ðe bode sente, and gretteð wæt, bi ði leue, hise folc vñ-fare. 1888 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* i. 1. 90 There greete in silence as the dead are wont. 1591 — *1 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 42 Away, vexation almost stoppes my breath, That sundred friends greete in the hour of death. 1700 *DRYDEN Pal. & Arc.* ii. 191 None greets, for none the greeting will return.

c. To salute with words or gestures; *transf.* to receive at meeting or arrival with some speech or action (whether friendly or otherwise) in lieu of salutation.

a. 1000 *Juifiana* 164 in *Exeter Bk.* Ily þa se æðeling grette . . . bilipum wordum. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Gretteð þe lefdi mid one Aue Marie. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15014 Ald and yong, bath less and mare, Wit a word alle him grette. c. 1440 *CARPRAVE Life St. Kath.* iii. 1444 My sone greteþ yow now wyth bi his good blyssyng. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 78 When he gryte her with thys Aue. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* l. xxi. (Arb.) 67 The same Musicians . . . greeted them with a Psalm of new applausions. 1703 *ROWE Fair Penit.* l. i. 252 The Gifts With which I greet the Man whom my Soul hates. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 58 Our arrival at the camp was greeted with acclamation. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xvi. The merry man was the first to greet the strangers with a nod. 1854 *TENNISON Death Wellington* 21 No more in soldier fashion will be greet With lifted hand the gazer in the street. 1868 — *Lucretius* 7 The woman . . . ran To greet him with a kiss.

† d. To honour (a person) with a gift. *Obs.*
a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 798 To beon mid gold & gersum igrette. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* v. 187 He that repenteþ rather schulde arysen afur And gretten sir Gloten with a galun of ale. † e. In *Spenser*: to offer congratulations on (an achievement, etc.); *const. unto or dative*.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. iii. 14 Thether also came . . . Florimell. . . To greet his guerdon unto every knight. *Ibid.* 15 Florimell. . . goodly gan to greet his brave enprise. *Ibid.* xi. 15 She towards him in hast her selfe did draw To greet him the good fortune of his hand.

f. Of cries, demonstrations: To be addressed to or evoked by (a person or incident), to 'hail'.

1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 487 Shouts of assent greeted the resolution.

† g. To gratify, please. *Obs.*

a. 1591 *GREENE Jas. IV.* i. i. You greet me well if so you will her good. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* iv. iii. 38, I finde It greets mee as an enterprize of kindness performed to your sole daughter.

4. To receive or meet with demonstrations of welcome.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. i. 54 We will greet the time. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiv. 152 Let him greet alone The Grecian naue. 1682 *TATE Abs. & Achil.* ii. 628 Who . . . greet thy landing with a trembling joy. 1785 *BURNS To Mountain Daisy* 11 The bonnie Lark . . . Wi' speck'd breast, When upward-springing, blythe, to greet The purpling east. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 11. 295 The cavalcade . . . was greeted two miles from the city by the bishop and clergy. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. 111. 242 The whole population . . . came to the shore to greet them.

† b. *intr.* To meet with. *Obs.*

1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* i. i. You have a Lodge, sir, So far remote from way of passengers That seldom any mortal eye does greet with it.

5. Of a thing: To present itself to. Now only of sights or sounds: To meet (the eye, ear).

1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 43 The Sea on one side greets his Marble Walls. 1687 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) iv. xviii. 166 The pageant which had greeted his eyes as he entered Le Mans. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1870) 307 A wide extent of sea greets the eye.

Greet (grēt), *v.* 2 Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 grétan, grétan, 3-5 grete,

4-5 gret, 4-6 greote, 6 grate, griet, 6-7 greit, 7- grette. *Pa. t.* 3-5 gret(t), 4 grete, 5 grette; 3, 5-9 erat. *B. s.* 5 gretid. *Pa. ppl.* 3 gretan, i-groton, 4 greton, 5 gret, 9 grutten. [Two distinct but synonymous words have here coalesced: (1) OE. *grétan* (only in Anglian form *grétan*), presumably a redupl. str. vb. with *pa. t.* *grēt, *pa. ppl.* *grétan (a wk. *pa. ppl.* occurs only in the pl. *be-grétte*), corresp. to OS. *grétan* (only once in *pa. t.* *griat*, v.r. *griod*) to weep, MHG. *grāzen* (wk.) to cry out, rage, storm, ON. *gréta*, *pa. t.* grēt (Sw. *gräta*, Da. *græde*), Goth. *grétan*, *pa. t.* gaigrōt: — OTeut. *grétan, f. OARYAN root *ghrēd-: *ghrēd-* found also in Skr. *hrāt* to rescound (cf. *GREET v.* 1); (2) OE. *gréotan* (*pa. t.* *gréal, *gruton, *pa. ppl.* *gruten) = OS. *grōtan*, *grōtan*; possibly evolved from a *pa. t.* of the redupl. vb. *grétan*; possibly a compound with prefix *ga- of the synonymous str. vb. found in OE. as *rēotan*. Prof. Sievers suggests that both vbs. may descend from a common pre-Teut. root *ghrēud-, the long diphthong being differentiated into Teut. *grē* and *eur*.

The gloss 'merco [=marco]. greto' in the Corpus Glossary is difficult to explain; most prob. *greto* is simply miswritten for *grito* (or *gritolo*) owing to confusion with *GREET v.* 1.

1. *intr.* To weep, cry, lament, grieve; † rarely said of the eyes.

Beowulf 1342 Pezne monesum se þe æfter sinc-gyfan on sefan greoteþ. c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1305 *Merco*, greto. a. 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 991 Beornas gretad. a. 1000 *Sat. & Sal.* 376 (Gr.) Heo . . . sceall oft . . . greotan. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2341 So e gret, ðat alle hise wite wurd teres wet. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15006 Almast for ioi þai grette. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lv. 13 The eghen may grette. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 347 At leve-taking the ladyis gret, And mak that face with teris wet. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xi. 46 Petre grette full tenderly, when he had forsaken Criste. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) *Scot. v.* 39 The turtill began for to greite, quhen the cuschet 3oult. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 252 Graunt grace to him that grates therfore with sea of salish brinn. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 1 Tell me, good Hobbinoll, what garres thee greete? 1632 *BROME North. Lasse* v. vi. Wks. 1873 111. 93 I le near greet for that sir, while I have your love. 1714 *RANSAY Elegy* 7. *Conquer* 1, I waim ye a' to greet and drone. 1791 *BURNS 'There'll Never be Peace'* iii, My seven brow sons for Jamie drew sword, And now I greet round their green beds in the yerd. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. xi, Dougal . . . neither grat nor grated. 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* 174 'Leely', said Jamie, 'dinna greet, an' I'll never do't again'. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 109, I sat down and grat like a bairn.

b. *with cognate obj.* To shed (tears).
c. 1300 *Havelok* 285 For hire was mani a ter-i-groten. 1450-70 *Goldogres & Gai.* 1141 The king . . . Grat mony sal tere. c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xxviii. 331 The teres thou greet when thou rasid lazare. 1719 *RANSAY Riechy & Sandy* 43 Hing down ye'r heads, ye hills, greet out yer springs.

† 2. *trans.* To weep for, lament, bewail. *Obs.*
a. 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1571 Hu þa wom-sceapian hyra cald-grestreon . . . sare greten. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 15613 For þyng þat þou hast greted sore. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lx. 2 Whils I greet my syn.

† 3. *intr.* To cry or call out in supplication or in anger. *Const. after, on, upon, till, to. Obs.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3659 He greten up-on moysen, And he to god made his bi-men. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15624 To-quils he lai in orison, he wit *(Fairly, til, Trin. on)* his fader greet. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148, I am Thomas your hope, to whom 3e cite & grette. c. 1410 *Lige. Life Our Lady* xvi. (1484) c. iv. Where as she sat in hir oratorye With herte entuned. Grette to god and all hir ful mynde. 1523 *Douglas Grete* viii. ProL 34 The gud wyffe gruling befor God gretis efor grace.

† 4. To beseech (a person) with tears. *Obs. rare.*
1502 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) l. 224 Greeting grit God to grant thy Grace gude 3air.

Greet, obs. and dial. form of **GRIT**.
Greet(e), obs. form of **GREAT a**.
Greeter 1 (grētər). [*f.* *GREET v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who greets, or salutes.

1552 *HULOET*, Greter or brynger of a gretynge, *salutiger*. 1611 *COTGR.* *Salutifer*, a saluter, a greeter. 1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* May, She used to be my constant elbow companion, and most smiling greeter. 1853 *MISS SHEPPARD Ch. Ancestor* II. 116 Only half the students had returned, and they . . . were standing in self-interested fraternities, broken by groups and greeters. 1868 *Daily News* 6 July, The outbursts of cheering that would have greeted him if the greeters had been [etc.].

Greeter 2 (grētər). *Sc.* [*f.* *GREET v.* 2 + -ER 1.] One who 'grets' or cries.

17.. *Yng. Ronald* xvii. in *Child Ballads* (1893) v. 183 I've heard greeters at your school-house . . . But for to hear an auld man greet, It passes bairns' play.

Greeting (grēt'ing), *vb.* sb. [*f.* *GREET v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of *GREET v.* 1, in various senses; an instance of this, esp. a salutation. *Sendeth greeting*: a translation (now *arch.*) of the Lat. and Gr. epistolary formulæ of salutation, *salutem* (*dicū*), *χαίρειν*; also with ellipsis of the vb.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* ii. x. (1891) 124 Bonifatius papa sende Eadwine greetinge. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 29 And geðohte hwiþ was ðios gretinge. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 207 Gretinge, keiser, walde wel biocumen þe. 3 [etc.]. c. 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 100 From heuene in to corþe god gretynge he

sende. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17647 Ioseph sli gretynge þam gaf, 'Godd's peis mot yee alle haf'. c. 1350 *Will. Palerme* 483 A gay gretynge was her get wæn þai togidre met. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks. II. 9 Whanne Elizabeth herde þe gretinge of Marie. 1444 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) l. 399 James, be the grace of God kyng of Scottis, to the alderman and bailies of our burgh of Aberdeen gretinge, c. 1450 *Martin* 47 My lady sente me to yow, and sendeth yow gretinge, and sente yow this letter. 1535 *COVERDALE's Macc.* xi. 27 Kyng Antiochus sendeth gretinge unto the council and the other people of the Jewes. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 254 Oh to what purpose dost thou hold thy words, That thou returnst no greeting to thy friends? 1597 — *2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 27 Health, and faire greeting from our Generall. 1611 *BIBLE Jas.* i. 1 James . . . to the twelve tribes which are scattered abroad, greeting. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.* 3 *John* i. 13-14 Kind Remembrances and Gretings are suitable to Christian Fellowship. 1805 *WORDSW. Waggoner* i. 54 Where once the Dove and Olive-Bough Offered a greeting of good ale To all who entered Grasmere Vale. 1853 *Geo. ELIOT Romola* lxiv, Tito did not kneel, but simply made a greeting of profound deference. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 51 Everybody meets everybody with greetings on the warmth and the sunshine.

b. *Comb.*, as *greeting-place*, -*word*.
c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2799 Rihht affter þatt tin gretyn word Wass cumenn i min ære. 1867 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 114 The tree which marked the greeting-place of master Bunsby.

Greeting (grēt'ing), *vb.* sb. 2 Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [*f.* *GREET v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of *GREET v.* 2; lamentation, weeping.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24624 For mi gretyn ful sare þai gret. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1452 Now es laghter and now es gretynge. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 514 Thocht I say that thai gret, sothly it was na gretynge propyrlly. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* ix. 34 þe vale of Membre, þat es at say þe Vale of Gretynge. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3491 What gretynge & gremþ growes vnto þe? 1533 *BELLENDEN Lyr.* v. (1822) 428 Ane huge clamoure, mingit sum parte with skirl and gretynge of wiffis and barnis. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 210 Griting and gnashing of teeth.

attrib. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17947 (Gott.) þat þu þe suink night . . . wid gretyn prair for to gett þe oyle þat god in hight has sett.

Greeting (grēt'ing), *ppl. a.* 1 [*f.* *GREET v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That greets, salutes, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 3/4 The greeting cheers from all parts of the hall.

Hence Greetingly adv.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* l. 339 It hails the lov'd child greetingly.

Greeting (grēt'ing), *ppl. a.* 2 *Sc.* [*f.* *GREET v.* 2 + -ING 2.] That 'grets', or weeps.

1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 39 With greitting eyes waiting for ws in the coaste of the beueneille countrie. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 210 Away with him, he is a greeting devil.

† **Greetingful**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* *GREET-ING vbl. sb.* 2 + -FUL.] Sorrowful, tearful.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 20 A gretynful prayer of men þat does penance.

Greetingless (grēt'inglēs), *a.* [*f.* *GREETING vbl. sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without greeting or welcome.

1890 *JEAN MIDDLEMASS Two False Moves* i. v. 64 A greetingless coming home.

† **Greety**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. In 4 grety. [*f.* *GREET v.* 2 + -Y 1.] Inclined to shed tears.

c. 1350 *Med. MS. in Archæologia* XXX. 351 Take rwe hey-ele & mengys w' hony For watryd eyme & to grety.

Greevance, obs. form of **GRIEVANCE**.

Greeve, var. **GREAVE sb.** 1 *Obs.*; obs. f. **GRIEVE**.

Greeves, obs. pl. of **GREAVE sb.** 3, **GRIEF**.

Greezy, obs. form of **GREASY**.

Greff, *e*, obs. form of **GRAFF sb.** 1, **GRIEF**, **GRIEVE**.

Grefeous, obs. form of **GRIEVOUS**.

† **Greff** (e). *Obs.* [*a. f.* *greffe* = *L. graphium*: see *GRAFF sb.* 1.] A graving instrument, a style.

1675 *Corpus Gloss.* 997 *Graphium*, greff. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21315 þe first his greff of irin was. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 113 b/2 A greffe is properly callid a poyntel to wryte in tablis of waxe.

Greff (e), obs. form of **GRAFF**, **GRIEF**, **GRIEVE**.

Greffier (grē'fiər, Fr. grē'fiə). Also 7 grephier, 8 griffier. [*a. f.* *greffier*, *f.* *greffe*: see *GRAFF sb.* 1.]

1. A registrar, clerk, or notary. Chiefly with reference to foreign countries or to the Channel Islands.

1590 in A. COLLINS *Lett. & Mem. State* (1746) l. 304 Artsens, the Greffier to the States. 1608 *Br. Hall Epist.* i. v. 56 The Grephier of that Towne. 1676 *TEMPLE Let. to Sir F. Williamson* Wks. 1731 li. 414, I will endeavour to engage them either to write themselves to their Resident at Vienna, or, at least, to order the Greffier to do it. 1728 *CHESTERF. Let. to Ld. Townshend* 14 Dec., Some things might be communicated to the Pensionary in confidence, which he would not tell the Greffier. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* l. Guernsey 128 There is an Officer called a Griffier, who tends the Oaths. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delusion* III. 205 A rich greffier paid him a large sum of money that he might be instructed in the art. 1882 *STEVENSON Fann. Stud.* 250 The very greffier, entering it in his register.

2. A white hunting dog. *Obs.*

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 4 Of the nature and complexions of whyte dogges called Baux, and surnamed Greffiers.

Greffion, obs. form of **GRIFFIN**.

Gref (fūl, grēfūl), obs. forms of **GRIEFFUL**.

Greg (e), obs. form of **GRIG sb.**

Gregal (grē'gāl), *a.* Also 6 gregall. [*ad. L. gregalis*, *f.* *greg-*, *grex* flock, crowd, multitude.]

1. Pertaining to a flock, or to the multitude. *rare*. c1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 68 Caractacus... was brought to Rome among other gregal captives. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Gregal*, of the same flock or company, common. 1873 W. S. Mayo *Newer again vii*, For this gregal conformity there is a cause and an excuse.

+2. = GREGARIOUS. *Obs.*

1607 Torsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 557 When once his flesh is tickled with lust, he groweth tame, gregal and loving. 1658 Rowland *Monflet's Theat. Ins.* 921 A winged Insect, gregal or hearing. *Ibid.*, He is a... flocking or gregal creature.

|| **Gregale** (grēgā'le). Also *grigale*, *grecale*. [It.; app. repr. a late L. **grēcālē-m*, f. L. *Grævus* GREEK *a*.] The north-east wind in the Mediterranean. Cf. GRECO1.

1804 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 135-56 In Egypt, where it is named *grigale*, I found it gloomy, chilly, and oppressive. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-book*, *Grecale*, a north-east breeze off the coast of Sicily, Greece lying N.E. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XCV. 340 The 'gregale'... is a strong north-east wind which occasionally blows in the winter months with great fury and force for two or three days together.

Gregarian (grēgō'riān), *a. rare*. [f. L. *gregari-us* (see GREGARIOUS) + -AN.] Belonging to the herd or common sort. Of a soldier; Common, private (= L. *gregarius miles*).

1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 1. 112 Even as the meanest gregarian soldier. 1640 Br. H. King *Serm.* 16 Those Gregarian sparks, those Plebeian lesser Stars, which people the skies. c1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 2 The Gregarian Soldiers and gross of the Army is well-affected to him.

Hence **Gregarianism**, the practice of collecting in flocks or companies.

1881 *Truth* 13 Oct. 460/1 The tendency to gregarianism is nowhere more manifest than along the Riviera.

Gregarine (grēgā'rin), *a. and sb.* Zool. [f. mod. L. *Gregarina* (f. L. *gregari-us*; see GREGARIOUS), the typical genus of the *Gregarinidae*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the genus *Gregarina* or class *Gregarinida* of protozoans, parasitic chiefly in insects, molluscs, and crustacea.

In recent Dicts.

Sb. One of the *Gregarinida*.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 368 The Gregarines observed in the flesh of oxen. 1884 A. Sedgwick tr. *Claus's Zool.* 1. 208 The Gregarines are found mainly in Invertebrata.

So **Gregariniform** *a.*, shaped like a gregarine; **Gregarinous** *a.*, afflicted with or possessing gregarines. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 728 note, The malarial organism being a gregariniform parasite capable of living in the body of man or in the body of mosquito.

Gregarions (grēgō'ri-ōs), *a.* [f. L. *gregari-us* (f. *greg-*, *greg* flock, herd) + -OUS.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Of classes or species of animals: Living in flocks or communities, given to association with others of the same species.

1669 Wilkins *Real Char.* 135 Being Gregarious, swimming together in great multitudes. 1698 R. A. Willughby's *Ornith.* II. 156 Stares are gregarious birds, living and flying together in great flocks. 1791 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* III. ii. 38. 99 Those which are the most useful, fly not singly, as other Birds, but are commonly Gregarious; as the Partridge, Lark, Teal. 1774 Golosin *Nat. Hist.* II. 41 This is practised among all gregarious animals. 1851-62 Woodward *Mollusca* 68 *Philoxenis*.—Gregarious in the open sea. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 340 *a* gregarious species of butterfly.

b. transf. Of persons: Inclined to associate with others, fond of company.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 363 Society! gregarious dame! 1822 *Syd. Smith Wks.* (1859) II. 2/1 A very gregarious profession, that habitually combines and butts against an opponent with a very extended front. 1853 C. L. Brace *Home Life* *Serm.* 38 We like being together well enough, but our gregarious tendencies are nearly always for some earnest object. 1896 Mrs. Carey *Quaker Grandmother* 90 She's not a gregarious person. Society and she have chafed each other off some time ago.

2. *Bot.* Growing in open clusters.

1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 995 *Agaricus fusipes*... gregarious. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 131 *Saxifraga granulata*.—Gregarious, glandular-hairy.

3. *Path.* Closely collected, clustered.

1822-34 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) 1. 256 Occasionally, however, this species (intestinal calculus) is found gregarious, instead of solitary. *Ibid.* IV. 440 They (pimples) are sometimes solitary, but more frequently gregarious.

4. Of or pertaining to a flock or community; characteristic of or affecting persons gathered together in crowds.

1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* iii. 60 The enthusiasm of gregarious rage... puts contempt upon death. 1855 Dickens *Lett.* (1890) I. 401 An instance of the gregarious effect of an excitement. 1876 Lowell *Among my Books* II. 210 His faith in the gregarious advancement of men was afterwards shaken. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xiii. 236 Mere religious zeal is a gregarious thing... like other gregarious affections, which are caught by men in company.

Hence **Gregariously** *adv.*, **Gregariouslyness**.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 374/1 Gregariously, such as swim by flocks, troops, or companies together. 1818 Todd, *Gregariously, Gregariouslyness*. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 177 It is evident that they prey gregariously. 1840 De Quincey *Style Wks.* 1859 XI. 233 That marked gregariousness in human genius had taken place amongst the poets and orators of Rome, which [etc.]. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 125 Men acting gregariously. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* xii. 154 A vile gregariousness of thought and feeling.

+ **Gregary**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 gregarie. [ad. L. *gregari-us*; see GREGARIOUS.] Pertaining to the common herd, ordinary, undistinguished.

1640 Br. Hall *Episc.* III. ix. 53 Men that gave their blood for the Gospel and embraced their fagots, flaming, which many gregarie professors held enough to carry cold.

+ **Gregation**, *noun-*wd.** [f. L. *greg-*, *greg* flock + -ATION.] A crowd, multitude (see quot.).

1621 Br. Andrewes *Serm.* (1642) II. 156 It is the virtue (this of Concord) that is most proper... to a Congregation; without it a gregation it may be, but no Congregation.

Grege, *obs. form of GREGA sb.*

Gregeis, variant of GREGOIS *Obs.*

+ **Gregge**, *v. Obs.* Also *grege*. [Aphet. form of *agregge*, AGGREG *q. v.*]

1. *trans.* To aggravate, make more grave.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2091 Some sal haf... he dropsy to grege hair anywysse. c1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 134 We greggen oure synne. 1382 — *Ecclus.* viii. 18 Let prauenture he gregge his euyles in thee.

2. To make heavy; also, to make dull (the ear). 1382 Wyclif *1 Sam. v.* 6 Forsothe the hood of the Lord is greggid vpon the Azothis. — *Isa. lix.* 2 Lo! ther is not abreggid the hond of the Lord, that sauen he mai not, ne agreggid [i.e. greggid] is his ere, that he ful out here not.

Gregge, var. GREYGE *dial.*, wild hyacinth.

Gregicide, *a. noun-*wd.** [f. L. *greg(i)-*, *greg*, flock, crowd + -CID *1*; after *regicide*.] Involving the slaughter of the common people.

1796 (title) Thoughts on the prospect of a Gregicide War, in a Letter to the right hon. Edmund Burke.

+ **Gregion**, -oun, *a. and sb. Sc. Obs.* [Alteration of *gregyus* GREGOIS, suggested by *Graingenum* *Aen.* III. 550.] *A. adj.* Grecian. *B. sb. pl.* Greeks.

1513 Douglas *Eneis* II. vii. 56 Ane Gregionun swerd, *Ibid.* xii. 57 Nor go to serve na matroun Gregionun. *Ibid.* III. viii. 85 The Gregionis herby, and fronteris suspek We lest behind.

|| **Grego** (grēgō). Also 8 grieko. [a. some Rom. form of L. *Grævus* GREEK *a*; cf. Sp. *grego*, Pg. *grego*, It. *greco*.] A coarse jacket with a hood, worn in the Levant. Also *slang*, a rough great-coat.

1747 *Adv. Kidnapped Orphan* 54 Manly... lent him a warm Grego, or long jacket lined with fur. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 151 All my cloaths consisted of an old short grieko, which is something like a bearskin. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 215 They wear... a *grego*, or thick shaggy great coat, with a hood. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* II. 175 A good grego in a winter's watch. 1836 *MARRVAT Misch. Easy* xix, Their gregos, or night great-coats with hoods. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxxviii, The... men... had lain down in their gregos and pilot-jackets.

attrib. 1853 H. Melville *White-J.* III. 25 He takes about a double handful of shavings out of his grego pocket.

+ **Gregois**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *gregeis*, -eys, -ies, *gregeois*, -oyse, (4 *gergeis*), 5 *gregeyows*, 6 *Sc. gregeyus*. [a. OF. *gregeis*, dial. var. of *gregeis*; —late L. *græcisus*, f. *Grævus* GREEK *a*.] *A. adj.* only in *fyr gregeys* = Greek fire. *B. sb.* A Greek.

13. — *K. Alb.* 2433 Eche of his men a Gregeis. 13. — *Cor de L.* 2575 Many barul fuf off fyr Gregeys. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 2200 Alle gergeis for game gonne take here leue. *Ibid.* 5104 But go we now from he gregeyse & gigne of anober. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Marthia* 46 *pe* quhilk, quathathing it outtake As fyr Gregeis byrnt at a luke. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 230 The Gregeis hadden moche peine. c1400 tr. *Secreta. Secret.* Gm. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 77 And oon old Gregeys of hem shewyd and sayde. c1450 *Guy Warr.* 7927 (C) There were Gregeyows many a wonne, Or heyt gate, that were slone. 1513 Douglas *Eneis* II. vii. 22 Bot first encounteris vs Androgeus With a greit company of the Gregeys.

Gregorian (grēgō'riān), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. L. *gregorianus* (whence *F. gregorien*), f. late L. *Gregorius* (a. Gr. Γρηγόριος), a man's name (commonly rendered in Eng. by the adapted form *Gregory*); in senses A 3, 4, B 1 used with reference to the Eng. surname Gregory: see -AN, -IAN.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Pope Gregory I (who reigned 590-600); chiefly applied to the ancient system of ritual music, otherwise known as *plain-chant* or *plain-song* (characterized by free rhythm, a limited scale, etc.), which is founded on the *Antiphonarium* of which Gregory is presumed to have been the compiler. So *Gregorian chant*, *music*, *tones*, etc.

1653 URBANUS *Rabetais* I. xliii. Thoroughly besprinkled with holy water... that by the virtue as well of that Gregorian water as of the staves, they might [etc.]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Chant*, The plain, or Gregorian chant, is where the choir and people sing in unison, or all together in the same manner. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. 346 He [Gregory] formed that ecclesiastical music so grave and edifying, which at present is called the Gregorian music. 1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 12 The ancient Gregorian chants that are come down to us. *Ibid.* 14, I shall... give a short example of each mode in Gregorian notes. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* I. (1857) To Every one who has ever heard of Gregory, has heard of his Gregorian chants. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 18 The so-called Gregorian scales. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Gregorian Tones*, a collection of chants compiled by St. Gregory the Great, consisting of eight tones, four of which, called authentic, he is said to have found, to which he added another four, plagal. 1876 STANLEY & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 362/2 The usual notes of the Gregorian Plain Song.

2. Of, pertaining to, or established by Pope Gregory XIII. *Gregorian calendar*: see CALENDAR I; so *Gregorian style* = 'new style'. *Gregorian epoch*, the time from which the Gregorian calendar dates (1582). 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 336 The Gregorian account goes ten days before the computation of the English calendar. 1649 MILTON *Eklog.* Pref. Wks. (1851) 333 I shall suspect their calendar more than the Gregorian. 1700 Moxon *Mach. Dict.*, *Gregorian Year*, the New Account, or New Style, instituted upon the Reformation of the Calendar, by Pope Gregory the 13th. Anno Domini, 1582. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 *The Gregorian Computation* was the most regular. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The year 1726 is the 144th year of the Gregorian epocha. *Ibid.*, The old, or Julian, and new, or Gregorian style. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Gregorian Style*, the new style invented by Gregory XIII. to correct the Julian.

3. The distinctive epithet of the kind of reflecting telescope invented by J. Gregory (died 1675).

1761 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 191 Mr. Newtonian reflector shewed objects clearer than the generality of Gregorian reflectors. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xlii. 350 The Gregorian telescope is shown in fig. 167. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 124 This form has an advantage over the Gregorian in that the telescope may be made shorter.

+4. *Gregorian tree*, the gallows. (Cf. GREGORY 2.)

1641 *Mercur. Pragmat.* (Farmer), He Doth fear his fate from the Gregorian tree. 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Gregorian tree*, so named from Gregory Brandon, a famous finisher of the law.

B. sb.

1. A variety of wig worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, said by Blount 1670 to be named after the inventor, Gregory, a Strand barber.

1598 FLORIO, *Peruice*, a periwig or gregorian of counterfeit hair. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* III. (1633) 32 A quaint Gregorian to thy head to bind. 1639 DRUMM, of HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 186 I have that no man wear a Gregorian or periwig, unless he have a testimonial from a town-clerk, that he is either bald, sickly, or asham'd of white hairs. 1658 BRAITHWAITE *Honest Ghost* 46 Pulling a little downe his gregorian, which was displac'd a little by haste taking off his Bever.

Comb. 1598 FLORIO, *Peruicheira*, a periwig or gregorian maker.

2. A member of a society (often classed with the Freemasons), which existed in England in the eighteenth century.

c1742 in *Hone Every-day* *Ed.* II. 525 All other institutions, whether... Gregorians, or Free-Masons. 1742 *Pope Dunci.* IV. 596 One Rose a Gregorian, one a Gormogon. 1765 *Swollett's Quere.* xxvii. (1766) II. 54 The associations... may be compared to the Free-Masons, Gregorians, and Antiquarians of England. 1810 CHAMBERLAIN *Borough* x. 349 Gigs and Gregorians here their meetings hold.

3. *a. One who is versed in Gregorian music* (*obs.*). *b. A Gregorian chant.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microlog.* 9 The Gregorians (whom the Church of Rome doth imitate) marking all the lines with one colour. *Ibid.* 27 The authorities of the Gregorians admit no such Song. a 1873 S. WILBERFORCE in *Burton Lines* 12 *Ed. Men* (1888) II. 59, I assure you I never hear a Gregorian without feeling a wish to lie down on my stomach and howl.

Hence **Gregorianist**, one who advocates the use of Gregorian chants; **Gregorianize** *v. trans.*, to render Gregorian in style; *intr.* to use or advocate the use of Gregorian music; whence **Gregorianizing** *vb.* *sb.*, **Gregorianizer**.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 9/1 Imagine the Gregorianizing of the musical taste of a generation which [etc.]. 1884 *Ch. Times* 28 Nov. 905/4 Very largely the fault of the Gregorianizers. *Ibid.* 906/1 A reduction ad absurdum of extreme Gregorianizing. *Ibid.* 906/4 Our rough and ready Gregorianists.

Gregory (grēgō'ri). [Uses of the proper name.]

+1. App. a 'gallant' *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, *etc.* *Old Law* II. ii. Faith, and I've other weapons for the rest too, I have prepared for em, if ere I take My Gregories heere agen.

+2. A hangman. *Obs.* (Cf. GREGORIAN *A. 4*.)

Gregory Brandon, common hangman of London in the reign of James I, was succeeded in office by his son Richard (d. 1649) who was commonly called 'Young Gregory'.

1642 *Merc. Auticus* 553 This mighty gentlemen stolen Venison will not be sweet, when Gregory shall demand his fees. a 1658 CLEVELAND *To T. C.* 30 Wks. (1687) 262 Are Rocks and Halters grown so dear That there's no perishing but here? Do no Committee yet survive Those cheaper Gregories of Men alive?

+3. The name of an old game. *Obs.*

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iv. (1876) 513 Pick-point... and Gregory, occur in a description of the children's games in the sixteenth century.

4. *Anglo-Irish*. A feast held on St. Gregory's day (12 Mar.). In quot. 1804 used for: An evening party.

1804 LADY HUNTER in *Sir M. Hunter's Jnl.* (1894) 216, I have been at one or two gregorys—stupid card-parties, where you are crammed with tea, coffee and cakes, and then in an hour or two cold turkey, ham, and profusion of tart, etc. 1830 W. CARLETON *Travels & Stir. Irish Peasantry* (1843) I. 321 To-morrow we will have our Gregory; a fine feast, plenty of potteen, and a fiddle. 1894 L. L. K. in *L. & Q.* 20 Aug. 145/2 'Gregories' were at one time common all over Europe.

Gregory-powder. Also *shortened gregory*. [f. the name of James Gregory, a Scottish physician (1758-1822).] The 'compound powder of rhu-barb' (*Pulvis rhei compositus*) of the British Pharmacopoeia. Usually called *Gregory's powder*.

[1850 BEASLEY *Druggist's Rec. Bk.* 163 Gregory's Powder.]
 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 4/2 However beautifully the Gregory powder of morality is appraised in the current jolly of story and incident. 1897 RAMSAY *Every Day Life Turkey* viii. 265 He made a face like a child at a dose of 'Gregory'. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 666 She once forced me to swallow a Gregory-powder.

Gregoyse, variant of GREGOIS Obs.

Grege(e), variant of GREGREE.

+Gregs, sb. pl. Obs. Also 7 gregg(e)s. [ad. F. *grégues*, app. a. Pr. *grégas*, fem. pl. of *grec* adj.] Galligaskins or breeches.

1611 Cotgr., *Gregues*, wide Slops, Greys, Gallogascines. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. vi. His breeches... were not deep and large enough, but round streat caniond greys.

Gregyows, variant of GREGOIS Obs.

Greh(u)nde, obs. form of GREYHOUND.

Greice, obs. form of GRECE.

Greidly, obs. form of GRADELY dial.

Greif(e), obs. form of GRIEF, GRIEVE.

Grein(e), obs. form of GRAIN, GREEN.

Greis, obs. form of GREASE, GREE.

Greis, obs. Sc. pl. of GREAVE sb.¹, sb.³

Greisbok, variant of GRYSBOK.

Greisen (grai'zn). *Min.* [Ger.; a dial. var. of *greisz*, f. *greissen* to split.] A granitic rock with crystalline-granular texture, consisting chiefly of quartz and mica.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 312 Greisen, a compound of quartz and mica. 1879 RUTLEY *Sturdy Rocks* xii. 211 Greisen is a granular-crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the latter usually lithia-mica.

+Greisiler. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. OF. *groisillier* (F. *groisillier*).] A gooseberry bush.

c.1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cxlviii. (1869) 133 More sharp than bramere, or thorn, or greisiler.

Greisly, obs. form of GRISLY, GRIZZLY.

Greiss, Greist, obs. forms of GRECI, GRIST.

Greistled, obs. form of GRIZZLED a.

Greit, obs. Sc. form of GREAT a.

Greit, obs. form of GREET sb.², v.², GRIT sb.¹

Greith(e), obs. form of GRAITH.

Greive, Greivo(u)s, obs. ff. GRIEVE, GRIEVOUS.

Greizlie, obs. form of GRISLY.

Greke, Grekin, obs. ff. GREEK, GRECIAN.

Gre'king. Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: a. 3 griking(e), 4 graykyng, 5 gryking, 6 greiking, greking, 9 greykynge. *β.* 3 griging, 4 grygyng. [Corresponds to MDu. *grakinge*, *grieking* of the same meaning; app. a derivative, with -k-suffix, from the root of ON. *grýja* to dawn (viewed by Noreen as cogn. w. *grár* GREY a., though belonging to a different ablaut series). Cf., however, the synonymous Du. *krieken* (older *kriekie*) and Eng. CREEK sb.², SOREAK, SCREIGH.] Break (of day), dawn.

a.1300 E. *Psalter* cvii. 2 In þe grikinge rise sal I. 13.. K. *Alis.* 5113 These duden the oost mychel noye, In the grykinge *so clearly in MS.* of the daye. 1a.1400 *Morte Arth.* 2510 The grykinge of the daye. c.1425 *Thomas of Erceled.* 1. 2 In þe grykinge of þe daye, Me a lone as I went. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. xi. 4 Quhen the quene 'The first greiking of the day has seen. *Ibid.* vii. Prol. 115 Approching neir the greiking of the day. 1802 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poet.* iv. Gloss., *Greke*, greiking, peep, peeping, break of day. 1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 139 Ere greykynk of the misty morn.

Greikish (E. *Grækish*, obs. ff. GREEKISH.

|| Grelot (grəlo). [Fr.] A small globular metal bell, worn on harness, etc.

1854 BADHAM *Halient.* ii. 31 The boatmen... keep tense upon strong stretchers bung with grelots, a floating net, and so ring in a great number of fish to the tinkling of these bells. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 10/1 This... bridal robe was covered with flounces, edged with pretty silver grelots.

+Greme, sb. Obs. Also 4 grem. [ad. ON. *gremi* = OTeut. type **granjo*-, f. **gramo*- GRAME a.]

1. Anger; wrath.

13.. E. *Alit.* P. B. 16 Pay... hym to greme cachen. 13.. *Profr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 94/30 Jerusalem, Jerusalem, þou sliest and stonest prophetes wip grem. c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 73 He slo not, for old greme, these moders with thare barne teme.

2. Grief, harm.

13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 2251 I schal gruch be no grwe, for grem þat fallez. c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 603 With no gaudies me begyne, le to grem bryng. c.1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1929 Hym to kepe frome greme.

Hence +Gre'meful a., sad; sorrowful.

a.1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 156 in E. E. P. (1862) 11 So sore i-worþ adrad iwis of ihu crist-is gremful wreche.

+Greme, v. Obs. Forms: 1-2 gremian, 3 gremen, -ien, (4 grem), 4-greme. Also pa. pple. 3 i-gremet. [OE. *gremian* = OHG. *gremjan*, *gremen*, ON. *gremja*, Goth. *gramjan*, f. OTeut. **gramo*- GRAME a. Cf. GRAME v.]

1. trans. To anger, grieve; to vex.

c.893 K. *Ælfreo Oros.* iv. 1, He... þa oðre elpendas... gremede. c.1000 *Ag. Gsop.* Mark xv. 29 þa ðe forð-stopon hine gremedon & byra heafod cwehton. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He gremed ure drihten. a.1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Stute nu uuele gast to gremien me mare. a.1250 *Owl & Night.* 931 The nistingle was i-gremet. c.1300 *Havelok* 441 Pat he shulde[n] him north greme. c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 12153 Scho...myche gremyt þe grekes in hir grete angur.

b. *impers.* (1) *gremes me*, etc.: I, etc. am grieved. a.1210 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 36 He me bed go my gates, lest hire gremede. 13.. E. *Alit.* P. C. 42 Bot leuge where-so-euer hir lyst, lyke ower greme.

2. intr. To become angry, be vexed.

c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 1006 The gremyt of Grise gremyt þerat. c.1460 *Anturs of Arth.* 524 (Douce MS.) And Gawayne greches þerwith, and gremed ful sare.

Hence Grem'ing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

c.1205 LAY. 23189 Gramende segges gras-bæd isohten. 1a.1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 197 Ther is reminge, greminge, veramente.

Grem'ent: see GREEMENT.

Gremerecy, obs. form of GRAMEHOY.

Gremial (grē'niāl), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *gremialis*, f. *gremi-um* the lap, bosom.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the bosom or lap. Of a friend: Intimate (cf. *bosom-friend*). Obs. exc. in *gremial veil* (Eccl.) = B. 2.

a.1631 DONNE *Sermon* xvii. 167 Centricall Gold, visceral Gold, gremial Gold, Gold in the Matrice and womb of God. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puer* 153 Cæsar entreated, by a gremial Friend; To certifie him, when Stern Mars did end. 1669 *Address Yng. Gentry Eng.* 72 A repentance that will snatch you out of their [prostitutes'] gremial graves. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 81 The gremial veil, which serves as an apron for the bishop.

2. Dwelling within the 'bosom' of a university or society, resident. Also as the epithet of the ordinary or full members of a society as 'distinguished from honorary members. Obs. exc. Hist.

1730 J. TAYLOR *Musie Sp. Camb.* 10 By the Model of this single Day, The gremial Doctor shapes his awkward Way. 1739 J. HILDROR *Est. Preethinking* 14 All such as should at any time offer themselves as Candidates to be Gremial or Honorary Members of our Society. 1841 G. PEACOCK *Slat. Cambridge* App. A. 17 note, Gremial masters of arts were allowed to wear silk in their gowns and hoods.

3. Of or pertaining to the internal affairs of a corporation or society, confined to its members.

1880 W. SMITH & CLETHMAN *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1713 It was the rule for the prior to be elected from among the inmates of the monastery; in other words, the election was to be 'gremial'.

B. sb.

1. A resident member (of a university or other society). Obs. exc. Hist.

1563 FOXE a. *M.* 937/1 That done they came all into the Quere, and there helde the conuocation of the Universitie, being gremials. 1574 M. STOKES in G. PEACOCK *Slat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 17 At General Processions all Inceptors that war no Gremialys shall goo before the Regentys. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* viii. iii. 845 They were made as capable of Degrees, as if admitted Gremials in the University. — Waltham *Abd.* 20 And now was not Waltham highly honoured... when amongst those fourteen (Commissioners), two were her Gremials, the forenamed Nicholas living in Waltham, and this John, having his name thence, because birth therein. 1665 J. BUCK in G. PEACOCK *Slat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 84 The Bedels deliver verses and Groats to all D^r. present, as well Strangers as Gremials. 1694 STURVE *Crammer* ii. vi. 162 These things made him always cast a favourable aspect upon the Universities, and especially that of Cambridg^e, which the Governors and the rest of the Gremials very well knew. 1702-8 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. xi. 1707 In several Colleges the Gremials are dispensed with from taking their Bachelor of Divinity's Degree. 1841 G. PEACOCK *Slat. Cambridge* App. A. 17 note, Gremials, who were regents or non regents, were punished by suspension, *ab omni datione* [etc.], whilst non gremials... were suspended *ab omni gradu* [etc.]. 1855 HERWOOD tr. *Early Camb. Stat.* 17 No gremial in the congregations of masters shall utter any words publicly except in Latin.

2. Eccl. A silken apron placed on the bishop's lap when celebrating Mass or conferring orders.

1811 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 65 The scarf, the cross, the gremial, and the mitre of the bishop. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 114 The Bishop having been divested of the mitre and gremial, rises.

+Gremious, a. Obs. rare^{-o}. [f. L. *gremium* lap, bosom + -ous.] = GREMIAL a.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gremious*, pertaining to the lap or bosom.

+Gremth. Obs. [app. repr. OE. **gremōth* = Middle Ger. *gremde* = WGer. **gramipa*, f. **gram*- GRAME a.] Anger; rage.

1340-70 *Alisaundre* 279 þe grempe of þo grim folke glod to his hert. c.1350 *Will. Palerne* 2080 þe gremes for grempe ginnep on ire werre. c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 1720 þe harmys þat we have, & þe hope lose; That the Grekes in hor gremþ vs to grefe brought. *Ibid.* 2545 Let other men Aunter, abill perfore, fior to suntu vs of shame, shend of our foos, And venge vs of velany & of vile gremþ [printed gremy; see Errata].

Gren, obs. form of GREEN.

Gren, var. or obs. f. GRIN sb.¹, v.¹ and v.²

Grenade (grē'nād), sb.¹ Forms: a. 6-7 grenade; *β.* 7-grenade. [a. F. *grenade* fem., a. Sp. *granada* (also Pg.) pomegranate (see GARNET); hence transf. = sense 2 below. See also GRENADO.]

+1. A pomegranate. Obs. (Cf. GRANATE sb.²)

a. c.1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 912 Granades, grenades. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 212 Water young planted Shrubs... as Orange-Trees, Myrtles, Granades.

B. 1654 WHITLOCKE *Jrnl. Sweed. Emb.* (1772) I. 375 He... sent... a present of citrones, grenades, and curious spanish comifures.

2. A small explosive shell, usually of metal,

thrown into the trenches or among clusters of the enemy. It is now thrown only by hand: see HAND-GRENADE. *Rampart grenade*, one to be rolled down the rampart to harass the besieging enemy.

a. 1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 317 For preparations against the assault you must not be destitute of all sorts of artificial fire, as Trompes, Granades, Bullets. c.1645 T. TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 38 Diverse were pitifully burned by the granade. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1694) 16 Sin, like a Gianne, tears up all before it.

B. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 80 ¶ 9 The Charge began with the Fire of Bombs and Granades. 1769 SIMES *Mil. Medley* (1768), *Grenade* is an iron orbicular case... filled with powder, to be thrown by the grenadiers amongst the enemy in an attack. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 81 A brave French refugee with a grenade in his hand was the first to climb the breach. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1875) I. xiv. 242 That...grenades should be secretly placed in the houses of the men.

Fig. a. 1657 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 193 An icy breast in it betray'd Breaks a destructive wild granade. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 1/1 The bludgeon of downright calumny, and the mud grenade of libellous abuse are more in vogue nowadays than the rapier of wit or the barbed dart of polished sarcasm.

b. A glass receptacle to be thrown in order to burst and disperse its contents; e. g. *drain grenade*, one filled with a strong-smelling fluid, to be used in detecting a leakage in a drain; *fire-grenade*, a fire-extinguisher = HAND-GRENADE 2.

1891 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 110 Glass grenades charged with pungent chemicals. 1893 TAYLOR *Sanit. Inspector's Handbk.* 103 A similar test is the 'Banner drain grenade', an appliance made of thin glass charged with pungent and volatile chemicals. 1895 *Army & Navy Coöper. Soc. Price List* Sept. 286 New Hand Fire Grenade.

3. attrib., as *grenade pouch*.

1856 *Hist. Rec. Life Guards* 47 A grenade pouch.

Grenade (grē'nād), sb.² *Cookery*. [Alleged to be Fr.; perh. f. *grain* GRAIN sb.¹, with the etymological sense of 'something speeded' (cf. OF. *grand* mentioned s.v. GRAVY); perh. a transferred use of *grenade* pomegranate. (Cf. GRENADINE¹ and GRANADA.)] (See quot. 1706.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grenade*,...in *Cookery*, a Dish, of larded Veal-collops bak'd in a Stew-pan between two Fires, with six Pigeons and a Ragoo in the middle, and cover'd on the top and underneath with thin slices of Bacon. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1894 *Eucycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 719 Grenades with Cheese Sauce.

Grenade, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. GRENADÉ sb.¹] trans. To attack with grenades.

1849 A. H. CLOUGH *Lett. & Rem.* (1865) 144 The simple truth would appear to be, that we have been grenaded, not bombarded.

+Grenadier¹. Obs. [a. F. *grenadier*, f. *grenade* GRENADÉ sb.¹ 1.] A pomegranate tree.

1632 LITINGOW *Trav.* v. 207 The best Carobiers, Adams Apples, and Grenadiers that grow on the earth is here [Damascus].

Grenadier² (grē'nādī'v). Forms: 7 grenadoer, (granatier), 7-8 granadoer, -dier, 8 granider, 7-grenadier. [a. F. *grenadier*, f. *grenade* GRENADÉ sb.¹ sense 2.]

1. Originally, a soldier who threw grenades. At first four or five were attached to each company, but, later, each battalion or regiment had a company of them. Though grenades went out of general use in the eighteenth century, the name of 'grenadiers' was retained for a company of the tallest and finest men in the regiment. Now, however, in the British army, the word is retained only in the name of the Grenadier Guards, (*colloq.* Grenadiers), the first regiment of household infantry.

1676 tr. *Guillatieri's Voy. Athens* 405 If I went on with these Grenadiers, I would if possible, escape. 1678 EVELYN *Diary* 29 June, Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd Grenadiers, who were dextrous in flinging hand granados. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2106/4 Capt. Cornwallis's Company of Grenadiers in the Holland Regiment. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Prol. 48 For Peace allows the Shepherd's Fear Of wearing Cap of Grenadier. 1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 202, I have formed two companies of grenadiers to each regiment. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 164, I was in hopes that the grenadiers and the cavalry would have joined Lieut. Colonel Maclean. a. 1830 PRAED *Poems* (1864) i. 9 Guarded by griefs and grenadiers. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 137 These were speedily followed by six companies of grenadiers in boats.

b. attrib. as *grenadier-bonnet*, -cap, -company, -guard; *grenadier-like* adj.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vi. 396 Demoiselle Théronne has on her 'grenadier-bonnet. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xiv, When the centinel first saw our hero approach, his hair began gently to lift up his 'grenadier-cap. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 73/2 Sergeant of the 'grenadier company of the Royal Scots. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* i. 263 The grenadier company of the 3rd volunteer native battalion. 1775 FIELDING *Amelia* i. iv, Her father-in-law... was in the 'grenadier guards. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 135 *Grenadier-like, marching to assault.

2. a. A South African weaver-bird, *Pyromelana* (or *Phocæus*) *oryx*, with vivid red and black plumage. Also *grenadier grosbeak*, *grenadier waxbill*.

1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 178 The Grenadier... This Bird was brought from Angola...; his Note is not very agreeable, it resembling the Winding-up of a Clock.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 161 The Grenadier Grosbeak is of about the size of a sparrow. The body is... of a beautiful red colour. 1875-84 R. B. SHARPE *Laysan's Birds S. Afr.* 474 *Uraginthus granatinus*, Grenadier Waxbill.

b. The fish *Macrurus fabricii* or *M. rupestris* (Cent. Dict. 1889).

Hence Grenadier^{ly} adv., after the manner of a grenadier; + Grenadier^{ship}, the position or function of grenadier.

1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 405 In order to my Grenadiers, they had... put a linen bag full of Grenades about my shoulders. 1829 *Lander IVks.* (1846) 557/2 In the midst of her fiery, she tosses down her gin grenadierly.

Grenadilla: see GRANADILLA.

Grenadine¹ (gre'nādīn). *Cookery.* [a. F. *grenadin*: cf. *GRENADE sb.* 2.] (See Quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Grenadin*, a sort of Farce, or stuff'd Meat laid upon thin slices of Bacon in a Baking-pan, with a hollow place to receive a Fowl cut into Halves, and dress'd in a Ragout. 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* 247 Ducks in Grenadines. Glaze them. pour a cullis of ham into the dish, put in the grenadine, and serve them up hot. 1846 FRANCESCHI *Mod. Cook* p. xii. *Francaise and Grenadins* consist of the prime parts of veal, or fillets of poultry, &c. smoothly trimmed, larded, and brightly glazed with a concentration of their own liquor.

Grenadine² (gre'nādīn). Also 8 grenadin. [a. F. *grenadine*; ? f. the name of the Spanish city Granada.] An open silk or silk and wool textile used for dresses.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 4 Their handsome moiré or grenadine. 1869 Mrs. PALLISER *Lace* xv. (ed. 2) 183 From its being a grenadine, not a shining silk, a common error prevails that it is of thread. 1879 Geo. Elliot *Theo. Such* (ed. 2) 175 Ophelia in fishings and a voluminous brevity of grenadine. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/1 Very light and transparent woollen materials of the kind that used to be called barge, mousseline-de-laïne, and grenadine. *attrib.* 1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 June. A charge of £59 for one grenadine dress and trimmings.

Grenado (grē'nādō). *arch.* Forms: a. 7-8 *gránado* (e, 7-gránada, 7-gránida). b. 7-grénado. [ad. Sp. *granada*: see *GRENADE sb.* 1 and -ADO.]

1. = *GRENADE* 1 2.

a. 1611 N. T. in Coryat *Crambe* b. j. a. Of some Ox-hide in Styx long drenched, Or that had some Granada quenched. [Marg. A warlike engine otherwise called a Mortar, usually quenched with Wet Hides.] 1668 CAPT. SMITH *Acad. Ving.* Sea-men 32 Iron balls, granadoses, trunks of wild fire. 1692-62 HEYLVN *Coastw.* II. (1682) 128 Mortar-pieces and Granados in proportion to them. a. 1690 *Hacker Alp. Williams* I. (1693) 75 One... trould out a Motion examined like a Granada with obsolete Words. 1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1035/2 The Besiegers began to shoot from six Mortar-pieces into the Town. Granados of 2 and 300 pound each. 1686 *Goad Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 200 So have I seen a Granada in the Air, fuming as it went along in a sullen silence. 1690 NORRIS *Beauties* (1692) 67 More like Granadas shot into a Town, than Inhabitants of it. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlii. 105 We saluted them with a Shower of twenty or thirty Granados. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xvi. It would have broke the cerebellum (unless indeed the skull had been as hard as a granado).

b. 1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 404 Those who were to throw the Grenados. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 173 Very old Grenado's... shaped perfectly like a Cube or Parallelopiped. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 364 More fell to our port is the cargo she bears Than grenados, torpedoes, or warlike affairs. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. G.* XVIII. xiii. (1872) VIII. 42 Stoffeln... began firing shells and incendiary grenados at a great rate.

fig. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. vi. xlii. Fires... kindled at first by a Granado hurl'd from his brain. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 170. 131 Those mortar-pieces and granados of Physick. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 14. I will now shoot a Granado into London. I hope 'twill make them look about them.

2. = *GRENADE* 1 1.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Granado*, a Pomegranat, an apple filled with delicious grains.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grenado gun*, -*maker*, -*man*, *mortar*, *shell*, *shot*; + *grénado-netherstock*, some fashion of hose.

1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 42 There have been lately shipt away... several *granado guns. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 183 Gunsmiths, or *granado-makers. 1676 tr. *Guillatier's Voy. Athens* 404 Above thirty were cut off by those *Granado Mortars. 1651 PREPARET *Siege Busse* 25 Two *Granado Mortars. 1699 *FRANCOIS* *Sec. Villanie* 167 Ribanded eares, *Granado-netherstocks, Fiddlers, scriveners [etc.]. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 80 Certain *Granado Shells he had Invented, not of Glass or any Metal, but of Potters Clay wrought... to the hardness of Iron. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 100 A party... was ordered to march next to them, with the grenado shells in bags. 1705 SIR E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* I. 38 Firing the Magazine within with a *Granado shot.

|| **Grenat** (grē'nā). [Fr.: see *GARNET* 1.] Used *attrib.*: Of a deep red colour, like that of garnet.

1851 HARPER's *Mag.* II. 432/2 While others [head-dresses] of a grenat colour, are sable and gold. 1852 LD. MALINSBURG *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) I. 365 Lady... in a *grenat* velvet and blue bonnet.

Grenat: see *GRANATE*.

Grenatiform, a. rare -o. [f. *GRENADE* -ITE + -FORM.] Having the form of grenatite.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Grenatite (grē'nāitit). *Min.* Also *granat-ite*. [f. F. *grenat* garnet + -ITE.] = *STAUROLITE*.

1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 76 Grenatite... is dark reddish-brown. 1809 *Char. Min.* 178 There are two planes of junction which unite, crossing each other, as in the mineral named grenatite. 1837 DANA *Min.* 355 Prismatic Garnet M. Grenatite, Staurolite H. [1868 p. 388

Granatite. 1892 p. 558 Grenatite, Granatite]. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Grenatite*, prismatic garnet; known also as Staurolite, Staurolite or Cross-stone.

Grench, variant of GRINCH *Obs.*

Grene, obs. f. GRAIN, GREEN; var. GRIN *sb.* 1, 2.

Grenes, -ess(e), -is, obs. forms of GREENNESS.

Grenetine (grē'nētin). [f. *Grenet*, the name of its French inventor + -INE.] A pure transparent gelatin, obtained from the skin and cartilage of young animals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 221 Grenetine is extracted from bones.

Grengasite (grēngāsīt). *Min.* [Named by Hisinger 1831 after Grängesberg in Sweden, where it is found: see -ITE.] A variety of chlorite occurring in radiated groups of hexagonal crystals.

1844 DANA *Min.* 555 Grengasite... has a specific gravity of 3.1.

Grenier, variant of GRANER *Obs.*, a granary.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 473 They take a certain portion of the most fruitful of the Mayas that grows... the which they put in a certain grenier which they do call *Pirua*.

Grenn(e), *Grennes*, obs. ff. GREEN, GREENNESS.

Grenne, obs. form of GRIN *sb.* 1 and v. 2

+ **Grent**, v. *Obs.* [onomatopoeic; cf. GRIN, GRINT, GRUNT *Obs.*] *intr.* a. To gnash the teeth.

b. ? To grunt or groan. Hence *Grenting* *vb.* *sb.*

13... *K. Atis*. 5246 He grented as a bore. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 11 Pan at soper... Alisaundre was i-poysoned, and grent (L. *ingenuit*) as we be istiked with a knyff poru3 pe body. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xxii. 13 There schal be wepyng and grentyng of teeth. 14... *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 613/44 *Strido*, to grenne or grente with the theth.

Greet(e), obs. form of GRIT *sb.* 1

Grep(e), obs. f. GRIP; obs. pa. t. of GRIPE v. 1

Gres, obs. f. GRASS, GREASE; var. GRIS a.

+ **Gresco**. *Obs.* An old game at cards.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Ho* v. i. My Prentise... would play his hundred pound at Gresco, or Primero, as familiarly... as any bright pece of Crimion on 'hem all. 1611 FLORIO, *Nassare*, to play or cast at the by, at hazard or gresco.

Grese, obs. form of GREASE, GRECE, GRICE.

+ **Gresell**, v. *Obs.* rare -1. [a. OF. *gresiller*, *gresiller* 'to wrigle...; to cntle, twirle, frizle haire' (Cotgr.) *intr.* Of hair: To stand on end.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 64 His heeres byganne to gresell [Fr. orig. *hericre*], & dresse vpward.

Gresell, obs. form of GRIZZLE v.

Gresett, variant of GRASSET *Obs.*

+ **Greshamist**. *Obs.* [f. the proper name *Gresham* + -IST.] A fellow of the Royal Society, which in its early days met at Gresham College.

So *Greshamite*.

1605 OLDENBURG *Let. to Boyle* 20 Aug. in *B.'s IVks.* (1744) V. 334 There were some of our Greshamists that thought one or other of the two forms comes might be seen again, after some time. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Greshamite*.

Gresing, variant of GREING *Obs.*, steps.

Gresle, gresli, obs. ff. GRIZZLE a., GRIZZLY.

Gresone, see GRISON a. *Obs.*

Gress(e), obs. form of GRECE, GRASS *sb.* 1

Gressam, variant of GERSUM.

Gressell, obs. form of GARSIL, GRISTLE.

+ **Gressible**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *gress-*, ppl. stem of *gradi* to walk: see -BLE.] Able to walk.

c. 1600 *Timon* v. iv. (Shaks. Soc.) 86 A two legd living creature, gressible, vnfeathered. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xlii. (1613) 124 Some are gressible, bawing fete, and some greeping or gliding as serpents.

+ **Gressile**, a. *Obs.* rare -1. [f. as prec.: see -ILE.] = prec.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 193 Terrestrial. And under this term I would comprehend, 1. Gressile, 2. Volatile, 3. Reptile.

Ibid. 244 Those creatures that are Gressile. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Gressile*, of or pertaining to steps.

+ **Gressive**, a. *Obs.* rare -1. [f. as prec.: see -IVE.] Taking steps, walking.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 239 Gressive.

Gressome, variant of GERSUM *sb.* and v.

1528 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 79 Richard Hall for the gressome of his horse iiiiij^d. 1564-78 BULLEVYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1886) 10 Muche reising of rentes and gressomyng of men, causing greete dearth, muche pouertie.

Gressorial (grēsōriāl), a. *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *gressori-us* (f. *gressor*, agent-n. f. L. *gradi* to walk) + -IAL.] Adapted for stepping or walking, formed for or having the habit of walking, ambulatory.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Gressorial*, in Ornithology, is applied to the feet of birds which have three toes forward, two of which are connected, and one behind. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 825 The family of gressorial Gammarids. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 649 Feet of trunk all gressorial. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 532 The forelimbs small and neat, indicating predominance of prehensile over merely gressorial faculties.

So *Gressorions* a. In recent Dicts.

+ **Grest**. *Obs.* rare. Also *gresses*. [app. ad. L. *gressus* step.] A footboard.

1563 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 115 For makynge of a grest for my lord to knele upon. 1569 *Ibid.* 137 Payd for... sawed bords to make a gresses to sett under the singing mens fette.

Grest, *Gresy*, obs. ff. GRIST, GREASY.

Gresyn, obs. form of GRAZE v. 1

Gret, obs. f. GREAT, GREET *sb.* 2, GRIT *sb.* 1

Gret: see GREDE v. *Obs.*, GREET v. 1 and 2.

Greth, obs. form of GRUTCH v.

Grete, obs. form of GREAT, GREET, GRIT *sb.* 1

+ **Gretful**, a. *Obs.* [? altered form of BRET-FULL; but cf. GREAT B. 6.] Quited filled, full.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 331 Grete greues full grene, gretfull [printed gretfull] of dere. *Ibid.* 1326 A Grydell full gay, gret-full of fische.

Greth, obs. f. GREAT a., GRAITH v.; var. GRITH.

Gretian, obs. form of GRECIAN.

Grett(e), obs. form of GREAT a., GRIT.

Gretumly, variant of GREATUMLY *Sc. Obs.*

Greu, variant of GREW *sb.* 1 *Obs.*

+ **Greund**. *Obs.* Also 6 grewand, -end, 6-9 greund, 9 grune. [app. a contracted form of ME. *grehund GREYHOUND*.]

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 126 (Douce MS.) The grete greundes were agast of be gryme bere. 1513 in Glover *Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 61 A Greundes held sylver and sabull quartered. 1519 *Presumt. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 32 That no man kepe no houn, grewand, nor spanzell. 15... Sir P. DRACOTT in Lodge *Illustr.* (1791) I. 6 They [staggs] was not only cowrseyd wth sum grewends, but also wth horsmen. 1565 GOLDING *Orvid's Met.* vii. (1593) 176 She gave me eke a goodly grewand. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ort. Fur.* xlv. cxxi. Still the grewand prevayles. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 204/1 Those spaded bitchs appeared to have been grunes or greyhounds. 1865 *Derbysh. Gloss.* in *Reliquary* V. 159/2 *Greund*, a greyhound.

Grent, variant of GHOUT *sb.* 1

Grevance, obs. form of GRIEVANCE.

Greve, obs. f. GRAVE a., GREAVE, GRIEF, GRIEVE.

Grevous, obs. form of GRIEVOUS.

Grevillea (grēvīliā). *Bot.* [mod. L., named by R. Brown in 1809 after Charles Francis Greville, Vice-President of the Royal Society (Morris).] A large genus of trees (N.O. *Proteaceae*) of Australia and Tasmania; a tree or shrub of this genus.

1853 Hooker's *Jrnl. Bot.* V. 313 Two Grevilleas with scarlet flowers. 1882 *Garden* 25 Nov. 462/2 The Grevilleas are among the easiest of plants to grow. 1888 *Cassell's Pictorial Australasia* (1890) III. 138 Graceful grevilleas, which in the spring are gorgeous with orange-coloured blossoms.

Grevious, grevos(e, etc., obs. ff. GRIEVOUS.

+ **Grew**, *sb.* 1 and a. *Obs.* (After 15th c. chiefly *Sc.*) Forms: 3-4 *greu*, *gru*, (3 *gru*, 4 *gru*),

4, 5 *grw*, 4-6 *grew* (e, 5, 6 *grue*, (5 *gru*owe).

[a. OF. *gru*: -L. *Græcum* GREEK.]

A. *sb.*

1. The Greek language, Greek.

c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 470 in O. E. *Misc.* 50 Hit was iwrten on greu, on gryv, and latyn. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16689 Of hebru, gru, and latine. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 245 Pey tomed Holy Write out of Ebrew in to Grew.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 90 Thus worde Hymne is a worde of grew. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus* vi. The first in grew was callit Euterpe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 181 Thus was he clad, and with letteris of grew In fine Scriptour, I saw it writtin new.

2. A Greek.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10740 Paulus... fast disputed wit þe gruns. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2080 And þe grewes for grempe ginnep on me werre. c. 1400 *Launfranc's Cirurg.* 180 If a man desirp for to baue blac heeris as doþ greutis & spaynardis, þanne make þis tincture.

3. The land of the Greeks, Greece.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 193 For Minerua in þe speche of Grew heitte Athena. 1432-50 tr. *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 37 In the reigne of men of Greece. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus* vi. The grete lordis of grewe.

B. *adj.* Greek.

c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) x. 39 Written in Grew letters. 1400 *Pot. Poems* (Rolls) I. 92 Heresie, that is Grew is division on Latyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* I. Pro. 124 Ljk as in Latyne bene Grew termes sum. *Ibid.* III. iv. 1 Stro-phades in Grew leid ar nemmit so, In the grete see standand this two.

Grew (grīw), *sb.* 2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Shortened form of GREW-HOUND.] A greyhound.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii. Five grews, and a wheen other dogs. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 124 I... worry him as if I were a grew, and him a bit leveret. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 37 'What was the grew be after, but maulkin?' returned Miss Letty. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Grew*, a greyhound.

b. *Comb.*, as *grew-bitch*, -*whelp*.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 38 Grew-quelpis. 1814 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grew*, *Grew-bitch*, a greyhound bitch. York.

Grew (grīw), v. *Sc.* [f. GREW *sb.* 2] *intr.* To go courting with greyhounds.

1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 62 Thine too skatin, and curlin, and grewin.

Grew, pa. t. of GROW v.; var. GRUE *sb.* and v.

Grew(e), obs. f. GRIEVE; *Sc.* var. GREAVE *sb.* 1 *Obs.*

Grewel, *grewell* (e, obs. forms of GRUEL.

Grew-hound (grīw-hound). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

Forms: 4 *grehounde*, 5 *grehounde*, *grehound*, *grou*, *grw hund*, 5-6 *grew hund*, *grew-hound*, *grew hound*, 7-9 *grehound*, 9 *grue hound*. [app. an etymologizing alteration (as if meaning 'Greek hound': see GREW a.) of GREUND.] A greyhound.

1a. 1400 *North Arth.* 1075 He grevede as a grewhounde. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxviii. 395 (Add. MS.) The grewhounde of aubry had kepte iiiiij. dayes the dede body of his mayster

from briddes and bestes. 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1877) 1. 44 To fecha grow hund to the king. 1580 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtres 1860) 20 One brace of blacke grewe hounds. 1668 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 124 Two Croft yeomen presented for keeping grewehounds. a 1802 *Ld. Thomas & Fair Annie* xxiv. in Child Ballads (1885) II. 70/2 Gin. I was a grewe hound. Soon worried they a' should be. 1887 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 2/2 Grue hound (steel grey) found; if not claimed in three days will be sold.

Grewnd, variant of **GREUND Obs.**

Grewsome, obs. form of **GRUESOME**.

Grewt, variant of **GROOT sb.1**

Grey, **gray** (grɪz), a. and sb. Forms: a. 1 græz, 3-4 grai, 4-6 graye, (6 graie, *Sc. gra*), 4- gray. β. 1 grés, gréiz, gréi, 3 grei, 3-4 greye, 4 greys, 4- grey. [OE. *græg* = OFris. *grē*, MDu. *grau*, *gru* (Du. *grauw*), OHG. *grāo*, pl. *grāwe* (MHG. *grāo*, mod.G. *grau*), ON. *grár* (Sw. *grå*, Da. *graa*), repr. two OTeut. types **grāgo* and **grāwo*:-pre-Teut. **grh₂gwh₂* or **grh₂gwh₂*-*wo*, the suffix *-wo* being frequent in colour-adjs.), with variable accent. Outside Teut. no affinities have been found; the word has no connexion with OHG. *grīs* (Ger. *gréis*), whence *F. gris*.

Each of the current spellings has some analogical support. The only mod.Eng. words repr. OE. words ending in *-z* are *key* (which is irrelevant on account of its pronunciation), *why*, and *clay*. If we further take into consideration the words repr. OE. words in *-z*, viz. *blay* or *bley*, *fy*, *wey*, we have three (or four) instances of *ey* and *oy* (two or one) of *ay*. On the other hand, this advantage in favour of *grey* is counterbalanced by the facts that *clay* is the only word of the five which is in very general use, and that *grey* is phonetically ambiguous, while *gray* is not. With regard to the question of usage, an inquiry by Dr. Murray in Nov. 1893 elicited a large number of replies, from which it appeared that in Great Britain the form *gray* is the more frequent in use, notwithstanding the authority of Johnson and later Eng. lexicographers, who have all given the preference to *gray*. In answer to questions as to their practice, the printers of *The Times* stated that they always use the form *gray*; Messrs. Spottiswoode and Messrs. Clowes always used *gray*; other eminent printing firms had no fixed rule. Many correspondents said that they used the two forms with a difference of meaning or application: the distinction most generally cognized being that *gray* denotes a more delicate or a lighter tint than *gray*. Others considered the difference to be that *gray* is a 'warmer' colour, or that it has a mixture of red or brown tints. Also the quot. under c below. There seems to be nearly absolute unanimity as to the spelling of 'The Scots Greys'; a pair of greys. As the word is both etymologically and phonetically one, it is undesirable to treat its graphic forms as differing in signification.]

A. adj.

1. The adjective denoting the colour intermediate between black and white, or composed of a mixture of black and white with little or no positive hue; ash-coloured, lead-coloured.

Said of sea, sky, and cloud when not illuminated by the sun. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2865 (Gr.) Ae binc se halza wergyrde græzan sworde. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 8 Oft amylte se sudeme wind, græge glashlute, grimme gedrefed. c 1000 *Ælfric's Saints Lives* II. 324 þa læz se græga wulf þe bewiste þæt heafod. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6886 Þis castel. It es þe heist sei apon þe erag. *Grail (Götl. Gray)* and hard. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1330 He mas to graue sum in grete & sum in gray marble. 1527 *Andrew Brunsyke's Distyll. Waters* Fij b. It is rede that the graye water snakes engendredh them with the eale. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. ii. 28 Two goodly trees . . . did spread their armes abroad, with gray moss overcast. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. 19 It stucke vpon him, as the Sunne In the gray vault of Heauen. 1877 *COLERIDGE Sibyll. Leaves* (1862) 274 The night is chill, the cloud is gray. 1887 *WILMOTT Pleas. Lit.* xi. 49 A coarse coat of gray cloth. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 14 Ask yourself, . . . what you saw printed on a gray page, but what you see pictured in the glowing galaxy of your imagination.

β. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 473 *Glaucum*, heuul vel grei. c 725 *Ans. Voc.* in *W. Wilcker 21 Feruignis*, greiz. a 1225 *Ang. R.* 12 Her inne is religiun & nout ipe wide hod. . . ne iede greze kuele. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1723 Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei, Ben don fro iacob fer a-we. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 145 Sonne and mone and sterren greys. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 l. 270 For grey lynn cloth and sylk frence for the bers. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 184 As touching their heare they have a grey coate. . . waxing greyer and greyer the elder that they bee. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 207 Clad in a grey Garment. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 237, I had pistols under my grey frock. 1820 *BYRON Mon. Fab.* iv. ii. The air puts on a morning freshness. . . The seas look greyer. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* iii. 184 Your next proceeding will be to insert the grey tints. 1847 *BOWDING Blythe* Introd. 209 Down the grass path grey with dew. 1884 *QUINA Marmoria* I. 178 The plain grew yellow and the sky greyer. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 17 Dec. 3/5 Capes of curled Crimean lamb—so often called grey astrakan. 1846 *J. HERWOOD Prov.* v. (1874) 22 When all candles bee out all cats be gray. 1505 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. vi. 47 (Qos. 1-2) Put the cat in gray. a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* s.v. *Joan*. 1801 *E. S. BARRETT Setting Sun* I. 80 All Cats are grey in the dusk.

γ. b. with prefixed word indicating some particular shade of grey, as *dark*, *light*, *sad*, *silver*, *slate*, *whitish*, etc.; cf. B. 4 b; also **DAFFLE-GRAY**, **IRON-GRAY**.

a 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc.* in *W. Wilcker 163/25 Elbus*, deoergræz. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* II. 311 Dubbing of the down of a sad grey cat. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Battle Regillus* xi. High on a gallant charger Of dark-grey hue he rode. 1859 *SEMPLE Diptheria* 273 Thin elastic layers, of a whitish-grey colour. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 747/1 A very becoming gown of silver-grey surah.

¶ c. (See quot.)

1885 *Field's Chronatography* iii. 38 note, The distinction between grey and gray should be carefully observed. Grey is composed only of black and white; the term gray is applied to any broken colour of a cool hue, and therefore belongs to the class of ehromatic colours.

2. Epithet (a) of the Cistercian monks, (b) of the Franciscan friars, (c) of the sisters of the third order of St. Francis, on account of the colour of their habits. See also **GREY FRIAR**.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 149, 1497 Greye Monokes of Cisteos. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 1977 For orde of greye monokes þoru him me brojte Verst here to englonde. c 1300 *Delet* 1228 Tuelf myle he 3eode grete ynou3 to a grei abbeye. That me clipeþ Ciermarea's of greye monokes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ballads* (S. T. S.) 205 The Sisteris gray befor this day, Did crune within their cloister. a 1596 in *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* iv. l. 148 It was the Friar of Orders gray. 1796 *MARY ROBINSON Angelina* III. 24 The grey sisters were endowed with five hundred marks a year, to say masses for the souls of the unhappy lovers. a 1824 *SCOTT Grey Brother* xxvi. He. . . there was aware of a Grey Friar. . . 'Now, Christ thee save!' said the Grey Brother.

3. Of the eyes: Having a grey iris.

a. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 39 Gret hire wel, that swete thyng, with egeen gray. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 599 (Ireland MS.) Dame Gynour, with hur gray een. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, 3 *Rich. III* (1809) 416 His eyes gray shynynge and quicke. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Verd*, *Oil verd*, a gray eye. β. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 54 This wenche thikke and wel ygrowen was, With kamuse nose and eyen greye as glas. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 861 Hys eyen grey as crystalline stone. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. iv. 197 Her eyes are grey as glasse. [MALONE in *Shaks. Wks.* 1821 IV. 118 By a grey eye was meant what we now call a blue eye.] 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* II. 42 Keen, searching, grey eyes.

4. Of a horse: Having a grey coat.

a. a 1380 in *Test. Kar.* (1893) 143, J equum graye. 1398 *THEVISA Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xxxix. (1495) 800 The colour in horses is now redde now blacke now whyte now deye now dyuers. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. l. 18 But under him a gray steede he did wield. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel.* ii. iii. 473 He giue him my horse, gray Capilet. 1897 *Times* 17 Feb. 8/2 The intended reorganization . . . will not prevent the Scots Greys retaining their gray horses. β. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 5 Edmundo Bugge pro j equo grey. 1595 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 62 Unus equus juvenis, coloris grey et baye. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Battle Regillus* xviii. Horses black and grey. 1865 *TROLOPE Belton Est.* vii. 73 An old grey horse.

γ. b. Proverb. The grey mare is the better horse: the wife rules the husband. Hence, in allusion to this proverb, simply *The grey mare*: the wife who rules her husband.

1546 *J. HERWOOD Prov.* (1867) 52 The grey mare is the better hors. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. iv. ix. To suffer the Gray-mare sometimes to be the better Horse. 1700 *R. CROMWELL Lett.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1868) XIII. 117 Shee tells him (as being the gray mare) he could not goe. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 2 She began to tyrannize over my Master, . . . and soon prov'd, as the Saying is, The grey Mare to be the better Horse. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 442 The gray mare is ill to live with, when her whinny shrills from tile to seullery. 1876 *MISS YONGE Womankind* xxii. 183 The grey-mare may keep down the husband who ehose her, . . . but she cannot restrain her growing-up sons.

5. Used to describe the dull or cold light of twilight, or of a day when the sky is overclouded.

a. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2044 Begynnys some in þe gray day as any gleme springis. c 1401 *LYDG. Flour Curyseye* 9 The same tyme, I herde a lark singe sune ful lustely, agayn the morowe gray. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 85 Lyke as the gray mornynge breketh & springeth before y^e presence of the sonne. 1860 *TENNISALL Glac.* i. l. 19 In the gray light of the evening.

β. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 145 Eerli and in þe grey day Camen wyymmen to se þe sepulchre. 1730 *T. BOSTON Mem.* 286 It was a grey day with some pleasant blinks. 1780 *COVERP. Progr.* Err. 82 Grey dawn appears. 1816 *BYRON Prisoner Chillon* ix. For all was blank, and bleak, and grey, it was not night—it was not day. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirt.* III. 86 In the grey twilight. 1898 *Mag. Art.* Feb. 22 Those [painters] . . . for whom Nature is only at her best on a nice grey day.

γ. b. fig. Not bright or hopeful; dismal; gloomy; sad; depressing; esp. in phr. to go a grey gate (dial.). 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 380 You'll gang a gray Gate yett. . . you will come to an ill End. 1783-94 *BLAKE Songs Innoc.*, *Earth's Answer* 6 Her looks cover'd with grey despair. 1820 *BLACKW. Mag.* June 28 Its a sad and sair pity to behold youth's blood gain a gate sad gray. 1846 *BROCKETT N. C. Words* (ed. 3). He has gane a grey gate. 1871 *J. CAIRD Univ. Serm.* (1898) i. 12 The solace of a life perhaps hard and grim and grey. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 44 The student who stays at home, and learns in a gray way only from books. 1884 *E. LYALL We Two* xxxii. Those were grey years, Erica.

δ. Of the hair or beard: That is turning white (as with age or grief).

This use is of somewhat late appearance in Eng., but now one of the most prominent applications of the word. a. 13. . . 1440 [see **GREY-HAIRD a.**]. 1535 *COVERSOLE Prov.* xx. xx A gray heade, is an honoure vnto the aged. 1581 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 60 Like an olde man in a graie beard. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 8 When with my browne, my gray haire equal be. 1769 *JUNIAS Lett.* xxiii. 112 Can gray hairs make fully venerable? β. 1577 *STANHYURST Descr. Irel.* iv. 39 in *Holished*, In which well such as loath greie heares are accustomed to dye. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. l. 65, I. . . with grey haire and bruse of many daies, I charge thee. 1653 *R. SAYERS Physign.* 169 Hair, black, red, flaxen, and white or grey. 1725 *WATTS Logic* ii. iii. § 2 Remember, that a grey Beard does not make a Philosopher. 1797 *SOUTHEY A. Charlemain* xviii. [He] kiss'd his long grey grizzle beard.

1816 *BYRON Prisoner of Chillon* i My hair is grey, but not with years. 1833 *God. Words* 640 His grizzled hair was greyer.

δ. Of a person: Having grey hair; grey-haired. a. c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 44/24 He may no more for age; he is alle graye. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 739 Divers with us that are grown Gray. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 533 We grow early gray, but never wise. β. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 499 That grey Iniquitie, that Father Ruffian. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ii. 386 Who knows not this, tho' Grey, is still a Child. 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* i. l. v. 64 He had grown grey in the service of the court. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* xv. 196 He had got somewhat greyer in the last ten years. 1898 *J. HUTCHINSON Archives Surg.* IX. No. 36, 343 He was a thin grey man.

γ. c. fig. Also, ancient, old.

1662 *GLANVILLE Lux Orient.* i. (1682) 2 If. . . this Grey Dogma clear all doubts. 1742 *SHENSTONE Schoolmistress* 95 Herbs for use, and physic, not a few of grey renown. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iv. vii. Mac-Kinnon's chief, in warfare grey. 1826 *LAMB Elia* Ser. ii. *Pop. Fadicies*, Our spirits showed grey before our hairs. 1842 *MILNE in Nonconform.* II. 249 [The state-church's] errors and superstitions are venerably grey.

d. Belonging to old age; hence (of advice, experience, etc.), mature.

a. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. v. I tell thee, youth, age knows, yong loofes seeme grac't, Which with gray cares, rude larres, are oft defac't. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. 200 The Macedonian proved himself a better Physician for calumny by his bounties; than his Philosophers by their gray advisements. 1693 *T. CREECH in Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 322 When sixty Years have spread their gray Experience o'er thy hoary Head! 1874 *L. MORRIS Song Two W.* Ser. ii. ii. Gray wisdom comes with time and age.

β. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* and *Prolog.* Is grey experience suited to her youth? 1866 *RUSKIN Crown Wild Olive* Pref. 33 This . . . you may win, while yet you live; type of grey honour, and sweet rest.

7. General combinations: a. qualifying the names of other colours, as *gray-black*, *brindled*, *brown*, *green*, *white*, etc. Also **GREY-BLUE**.

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 63 Foliage grey brown. *Ibid.* 269 Gills watery white changing to grey green. 1804 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 48 Nothing green meets your eye—one dreary grey-white. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* vii. (1848) 74 Gray-green oaks. 1849 *D. CAMPBELL Inorg. Chem.* 39 Glucina, or its compounds, . . . become grey-black. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 5/1 Our wild cat. . . was a fine, powerful animal, grey brindled.

b. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *gray-boughed*, *breasted*, *clad*, *coloured*, *faced*, *girdled*, *gowned*, *hooded*, *moustached*, *nebbed*, *seeded*, *slated*, *sloped*, *speckled*, *streaked*, *tinted*, *winged*.

1844 *W. BARNES Poems Dorset Dial.* 122 The 'grey-boughed with's a-leaven lowly. 1751 *SIR J. HULL Hist. Anim.* 480 The 'grey-breasted and reddish-breasted Charadrius. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 499 5 'Gray-clad, white-bonneted sisters of charity. 1530 *PALSCOP 312* 'Gray coloured as ones eyes be, *vair*. 1883 *STANLEY Travels* II. iii. xiii. Grey-coloured woods. 1830 *MARY HOWITT in W. Howitt's Seasons* (1839) 137 The 'grey-faced mountain-sheep. 1812 *CLARE Vill. Minst.* i. 9 'Grey-girdled eve, and morn of tosy hue. 1591 *Troub. Raigne of John* (1611) 50 'Gray-gowned good face, conlure y^e Nurse true me for a groat. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 188 The 'gray-hooded Ev'n Like a sad Vocalist in Palmers weeds Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus wheel. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xviii. 273 The 'gray-moustached papa. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iv. 85 And o'er the wrack of Senlac field Full fed the 'gray-nebbed raven wheeled. *Ibid.* II. iii. 46 The long 'grey-seeded grass. 1897 *J. C. HODGSON Hist. Northumbria* IV. 55 The old 'grey-slated house. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. ii. 506 That sad fight with the 'greyslated vale. 1895 *A. NUTT in Meyer Voy. Bran* I. 155 Steeds with 'grey-speckled manes. 1854 *R. S. SURTEES Handley Cross* (1898) i. 148 'Grey-streaked locks. 1870 *MISS BROGMAN Ro. Lynde* i. vii. 106 That's what makes life appear so dull and 'gray-tinted to me. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 43 Her twin footprints are 'grey-winged pigeons.

c. complemental, as *gray-grown*, *-lit*, *-moulder-ing* adjs.

1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 225 The daw, the rook, and magpie, to the 'gray-grown oaks. . . direct their lazy flight. a 1881 *ROSSETTI House of Life* viii. Thine eyes 'grey-lit in shadowing hair above. 1740 *DYER Ruins Rome* 33 Globose and huge, 'Grey-mouldring Temples swell.

8. Special collocations, as *gray band* (see quot.); *gray bark*, a variety of Peruvian bark (see **BARK sb.1** 7); also, *attrib.*; *gray bread* *Sc.*, 'bread made of rye; perhaps also, of oats' (Jam.); *gray-frieze*, *frieze* of a grey colour; hence *gray-friezed* adj., made of grey frieze; *gray groat*, an emphatic equivalent of *groat*; also used as the type of something of little value (cf. *brass farthing*, **BRASS sb. 7**); *gray matter*, the grey-coloured matter of which the active part of the brain is composed; also *fig.*; *gray meal*, the refuse and sweepings of a meal-mill; *dirty meal* (Jam.); *gray millet* = **GRAY-MILL**, **GROMWELL** (in Cassell 1882); *gray paper*, ? an unbleached paper, used chiefly for wrapping (in some dialects now = *brown paper*); also, a grey-tinted drawing paper; *gray parson* (see quot.: cf. *gray-coat(ed parson)*); *gray pea* (see **PEA**); *gray plack* *Sc.*, a plack containing an alloy of silver; *gray powder* (see quot. 1866); also *attrib.*; *gray russet* (see quot. a 1825); *gray school* (see quot.); *gray slag* (see quot.); *gray sour*, *souring*, in *bleaching*, the process of immersing cloth in dilute acid; *gray steep*, a steep or bath used in the process of *gray souring*; *gray*

whether this is not a meer variety of the salmon; but on the authority of Mr. Ray we describe them separate. 1818 Toob, Gray, a kind of salmon, having a gray back and sides; probably the same as the gillse.

c. A species of moth (see quot.).

1866 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterf. & Moths* 391 The Gray. (*Dianthæcia casia*.)

d. California grey, the grey whale (see A. 8 b.).

1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 197. The California gray.

10. slang. (See quot.) [Perh. alluding to 'a pair of greys' (sense 7).]

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Gray, a half-penny, or other coin, having two heads or two tails, and fabricated for the use of gamblers. 1828 G. SMITH *Doings in Lond.* 40 Breslaw could never have done more upon cards than he could do with a pair of 'grays'. 1851 in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 120. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 539 The way they do it is to have a penny with two heads or two tails on it, which they call a 'grey'.

† 11. attrib. and Comb. (sense 2 only) as grey merchant; grey cloak, an alderman who has 'passed the Chair'; greywork, furrery; greyworker, a furrier. Obs.

c. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 2/56 Of makers of greywerke. *Ibid.* 46/19 Vedast the graywerker Solde whiler to my lady A pylche of graye. 1542 *Act 33 Hen. VIII* c. 2. in Bolton *Stat. Irish* (1621) 185 An Act for gray Merchants. 1557 *Order of Hospitalis* B. ij. xliij of them to be Aldermen. vj Graye clokes and viij callabre. *Ibid.* B. ij. ij Aldermen, whereof one shal be a graycloke.

Grey (grē), v. Also gray. [f. GREY a.]

1. intr. To become or grow grey.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 527 Al grayes be gres, bat grene watz ere. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 332/2 The autumn seared and browned and grayed at last into winter. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 283/2 The night began to grey. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Mau* v. 32 It was already greying for the dawn.

2. trans. To make grey.

1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 325 As some cloud-shadow swept across the valley, and grayed the greens. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 454 The crumbling fence is grayed by the slow-sleeping lichen.

3. + a. intr. Of a person: To become grey. b. trans. To cause (a person's hair) to become grey.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Mém. Mortal.* II. xxix. In learning Socrates lives, grays, and dyes. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* v. i. 14 b. Canst thou . . . change but the complexion of one Hayre? Yet thou hast gray'd a thousand. 1810 *Assoc. Minstrels* 146 Ah tell me not thy locks are greyed. 1886 E. C. G. MURRAY *Yng. Widows* 29 Time may have grayed their hair. 1899 FIONA MACLEOD *Dominion Dreams* 175 He is a man whose hair has been greyed by years and sorrow.

4. Photography. a. trans. To give a dull surface to (glass): see quot. 1868. b. To give a mezzotint effect to (a photograph) by covering the negative, during printing, with such glass. c. intr. for refl. To assume a grey tint.

1868 M. C. LEA *Photogr.* iv. 45 The glass should, in fact, not be ground at all, but only 'grayed', that is, have its surface removed by rubbing with fine emery powder. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 251 The highest lights must not be allowed to 'gray' over.

Hence Greyled (grē'd) ppl. a., Greying vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 327 The light . . . may be lessened by placing . . . a piece of fine grayed glass between the object and the reflecting mirror. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 36 Singing under greying blue. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 429 No print with grayed background . . . should be accepted. 1891 G. MERRITT *One of our Cong.* I. xiv. 280 Barnaby . . . quitted the forepart of the vessel at the first greying. 1895 HARVEY in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 730 His graying hair was curly. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* xlii. 429 Girls footing it gleefully in the greying light.

Grey-back, greyback (grē'bæk).

1. U.S. colloq. A Confederate soldier in the American civil war.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 July 3/4 The last thing he is likely to attempt is to send a solitary grayback or an army of graybacks beyond the mountains. 1870 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* vi. 152 Yonder loitering grayback leading his horse to water. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb. 5/4 The Confederate armies, during the great Civil War in America, were known . . . as 'graybacks'.

2. U.S. (See quot.) Cf. GREENBACK.

1897 GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Aug. 593 The depreciation in the purchasing power of graybacks, as we call the rebel treasury notes, is so rapid.

3. dial. and U.S. colloq. A louse.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar. 5/5 The darkest sat grinning and hunting in their rags for greybacks. 1864 SALA *ibid.* 22 Apr. 5/2 The attire of the Scotch partisans is . . . infested . . . by an insect sportively termed a 'greyback'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*

4. A name of various birds. a. The Hooded Crow, *Corvus cornix*. Also greyback crow. b. U.S. The North American Knot, *Tringa canutus*. c. dial. and U.S. The scaup duck, *Fuligula marila*.

1888 G. TRUMBULL *Bird-names* 55 Another title at Chicago is grey-back, and certain gunners about Detroit prefer black-neck to . . . blue-bill. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 325 Once a grayback crow came. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, Greyback, in England a common name of the Grey form of Crow, *Corvus cornix*; but in North America applied by gunners to the Knot. 1895 *East Angl. Gloss.* Greybacks, scaup ducks.

5. U.S. The grey whale (see GREY a. 8 b.).

1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 186 The gray whale

has received many curious titles, such as 'hard-head', 'mussel-digger', 'devil-fish', and 'gray-back'.

6. techn. (See quot.) Cf. GREY sb. 1 b.)

1876 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 685/2 Between the central bowl (of a cylinder calico-printing machine) and the cloth to be printed there passes an endless band of cloth or blanket . . . and a 'grey back' or web of unbleached calico, used to keep the blanket clean.

Grey-backed (grē'bækt), a. [f. GREY a. + BACK sb. + ED².] Having a grey back. Grey-backed crow = GREY-BACK 4 a.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 529 Grey-backed Crow. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 417/1 These grey-backed depredators [hoodies].

Greybeard (grē'bēard). Also graybeard.

1. A man with a grey beard; hence (often contemptuously) an old man.

1570-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 524 An old gray-beard. 1596 SHAKES. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 340 Gre. Yongling thou canst not loue so deare as I. *Træ.* Gray-beard thy loue doth freeze. 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Mandelst's Trav.* 262 There are few gray-beards seen there, and few Christians reach 50. 1768 FOOT *Devil on 2 Sticks* (1778) 23 It is I that couple . . . girls and greybeards together. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 43 [She] was receiving homage at Bath from greybeards and from boys. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. vi. Questions which have baffled all the greybeards.

2. A large earthenware or stoneware jug or jar, used for holding spirits.

1788 G. WILSON *Collect. Songs*. 67 (Jam.) White'er he laid his fangs on, Be't hoghead, anker, grey-beard, pack. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* II. So long as her best greybeard of brandy was upon duty. 1866 CORNH. *Mag.* Mar. 355 Neither a mere jar, nor simply a basket, but one of those compounds of both, well known under the name of 'greybeard', which are devoted to the conveyance of usquebaugh. 1885 J. H. MIDDLETON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 637/1 Stoneware jug or 'greybeard'; Flemish ware, early 17th century. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 150 There was not a farmer's grey-beard between the Lothians and the Solway filled with spirit that had done obeisance to King George.

3. = grey-fish (see GREY a. 8 b.). Cf. GREYHEAD 2.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 19 Pike, Scate, Greybeard, Mackerel, Soles, Flukes, . . . are also caught.

4. A hydroid polyp which infests oyster-beds,

Sertularia argentea. In recent Dicts.

5. attrib. Greybeard lichen (see quot. 1885).

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 3 Those gray beard huddle-duddles . . . were strooke with . . . remorse. a. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-Glass* II. iv. No, no, Asotus, trust greybeard experience. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 222 That house . . . Where grey-beard mirth and smiling toil retir'd. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 312 Petronius I. Thou . . . Greybeard corrupter of our listening youth. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. iii. Unhand me, grey-beard loon! 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xxi. (1860) 450 This honest graybeard custom . . . handed down to us from our worthy Dutch ancestors. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 191 The common graybeard lichen, *Usnea barbata*.

Greybearded, a. (Stress variable.) [f. GREY a. + BEARD + ED².] Having a grey beard; pertaining to or characteristic of a greybeard.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 10 Now, Philomusus, doe youre beardless years . . . Urge mee to . . . give gray-bearded counsell to your age. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sels.* 25 We . . . speak no more wonders, than the grey bearded men, that have gone before us. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 7 To teach young men, who are too tame under-representation, how grey-bearded insolence ought to be treated. 1818 R. PETERS in *J. Jay's Corr. & Public Papers* (1893) IV. 421 A pleasing delusion, which greybearded scrutiny . . . should never extinguish. 1899 *Expositor* Feb. 131 We fancied them stately and greybearded.

† Greybitch, Obs. Also 4 graye bieche, greybitch, 5 greybyche, 6 graybytyche. [f. grey (in GREYHOUND) + BITCH.] The female of the greyhound.

13. *K. Alis.* 5394 Ac anon after that wonder, Comen tiges many hundre, Graye biecheen al it waren. 1398 *Revisia Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xcvi. (1495) 786 In bytyches milke is founde many dayes tofore the whelpynge and soner in greybyches than in other. c. 1420 *Chron. Viled.* st. 222 Hym thougt þi greybyche lay hym beside. 1530 *Palsgr.* 155 *Leuriere*, a greybytyche.

Grey-blue, a. and sb. A. adj. Of a blue colour tinged with grey. B. sb. A grey-blue colour.

1888 *Quiver* Sept. 827/1 Her keen grey-blue eyes. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 263 He knows what those grey-blue lips mean. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 186 The more distant peaks were soft grey-blues and purple.

Hence Grey-blue v., to make greyish-blue in hue. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 821 A hissing of red-hot iron, that loses none of its heat, though it grey-blues its colour.

Greyce, variant of GRIS a. Obs., grey.

Grey-coat. One who wears grey clothing; spec. a Cumberland yeoman (see quot. 1837-66).

1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 200 A part of Colonnell Ballards Grey-coats . . . did most singular good service all this fight. 1675 *Hodge's Vis. for Monument* (1703) 128 in *Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 439 We'll part . . . The spruce brig'd monsieurs from the true grey-coats. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 223/2 They . . . wore kelt cloth, which was of a grey colour . . . and hence the name of grey-coats which the Cumberlains received. 1866 *Reader* 20 Oct. 874 Many of the Cumberland yeomen still wear a plain homespun grey cloth, hence their name of grey-cootes.

b. attrib.: Grey-coat Hospital, a charity school, where the scholars were clothed in grey; grey-coat parson (see quot. a. 1825, and next word).

1719 *D'Urfey Pills* III. 46 To Free-school. My gray-coat. Gransit put him. 1766 *Entwick London* IV. 411 In Tothill side is the Grey-coat-hospital. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Grey coat parson, an impropiator; or, the tenant who hires the tithes.

Grey-coated, a. Having a grey coat; grey-coated parson (see quot. a. 1825 in GREY-COAT b.).

1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 64 Her Waggoner, a small gray-coated Gnat. 1853 in *Cobbett's Kur. Rides* 647 note. A large holder of lay tithes; one of those to whom the author applied the name of 'grey-coated parson'. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/6 Detachments . . . grey-coated and warmly clad.

Grey-eyed, a. Having grey eyes.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 48 The gray-eyde Doris. 1605 *CAMPDEN Rem.*, Names XI. Our womens names are more gracious than their Rutilla, that is, Red-head: Cassilla, that is, Grey-eyed. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2272/4 A middle sized man. Grey-eyed, and speaks broad. 1716 *Royal Proclam.* 5 May *ibid.* No. 5431/1 Beetle-Browed, Grey-Eyed. 1813 *PRIAMPH Phys. Hist. Man.* (1836) I. 227 Among the Romans a gray-eyed child was considered as something disgusting. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 16 A gray-eyed girl.

b. Applied poetically to the early morning.

1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 1 The gray ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 32 The grey-ey'd morn. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) I. 144 Soon as the grey-ey'd morning streaks the skies. 1830 *TENNISON Mariana*, Till cold winds woke the gray-eyed morn About the lonely moted grange.

Grey!, obs. form of GRIEF.

Grey friar. [See GREY a. 2.]

1. A member of the order of Franciscan or Minor friars, founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1210 (see quot. 1838). Grey Friars, a convent of this order.

a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 110 He lenep on is forke ase a grey frere. c. 1400 *Garnetyn* 120 Than seyde a gray frere, 'Allas! sirc abbot [etc.]. 1506 *CUYLFORDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 6 Saterdaye was the feste of seynt Antony, whiche was a Grey Frere, and lyeth ryght fayre at the Grey Freres there. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* (title), Roderick Mors, somtyme a gray fryre. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Piscotille) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 380 Scho wessit the blak feltris, the gray-freirs, the auld collidge and the new collidge. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 17, I saw this Mason in his Gray-Friers-Frocke. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 446/1 The followers of St. Francis were called Franciscans, Grey, or Minor Friars; the first name they had from their founder; the second from their grey clothing.

2. pl. transf. (See quot.)

1867 *Sutton's Sailor's Word-bk.*, Grey-friars, a name given to the oxen of Tuscany, with which the Mediterranean fleet was supplied.

Greigle, greigo(y)le, dial. Also gragle, greggle. The bluebell or wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*). Also *transfer greigles*.

1844 *BARNES Poems Dorset Dial.*, Gloss., Greigoyle. 1848 (ed. 2), The wood-screen'd gragle's bell. 1851 *Dorset Gloss.*, Greigle, the bluebell. 1865 M. & Q. Ser. IV. 345 When we came to some blue-bell squills (*Scilla nutans*) . . . I asked him [in Dorset boy] what their name was. Without any hesitation he answered . . . 'Gramer greigles'. 1886 T. HARVEY *Mayor of Caterbur*, xx, She grew to talk of 'greigles' as 'wild hyacinths'.

Grey goose. The greylag goose.

c. 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 259/3 *Canla* [read *ganla*], grez gos. c. 1500 *Ag. Voc.* *ibid.* 475/3 *Gaus*, greze gos. 1885 SWAINSON *Prover. Names Birds* 147 Greylag goose. (*Anser cinereus*). Also called Grey goose. 1891 *DOYLE White Company* I. vi. 113 So we'll drink all together To . . . the land where the grey goose flew.

b. trans. (See quot.)

1816 *Scott. Bl. Dwarf* 97. In the name of wonder, what can he be doing there? 'Beggins a dry-stane dyke, I think, wi' the grey geese, as they ca' the great loose stons'.

c. attrib. as grey-goose quill, weapon (a pen); grey-goose shaft, wing (an arrow).

1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* 996 Some from towre with bow in hande the gray-goose wing do sende. 1644 *HOWELL Engl. Teares* (1645) 173 My next neighbour France (through whose bowels my gray-goose wing flew so oft). 1728 *Port Dunc.* I. 198 Could Troy be sav'd by any single hand, This grey-goose weapon must have made her stand. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Joku Juniper* II. 1 One of the keenest wits who ever wielded grey-goose quill. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* VI. xxii, Forth whistling came the grey-goose wing.

Grey-haired, a. (Stress variable.) Having grey hair; hence, old.

13. *Evang. Nicod.* 1551 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Syr.* LIII. 400 Two gray-haired men . . . with ham meat, a 1400 *Pistill Sussat* 339 *Pin* . . . he is grei hored. 14. *Sir Bess* 322 (MS. A.), That y^e there not drede than of Sabere, that grey-headed man. c. 1490 *Prompt. Par.* 299/2 Grey heryd *canis*, a 1640 *DRAMM.* of *HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 If gray-headed Proteus songs the truth not miss. a. 1706 EARL DORSET *Fr. Song paraphr.* I In gray-haired Cella's wither'd arms. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* viii. xxvii, The grey-haired Sorceress stamp the ground. 1847 G. R. GLAG *Waterloo* xxix. (ed. 2) 233 Many . . . were grey-haired men and covered with the scars of old wounds.

b. fig. of things.

1611 *BARKSTED Faren* xx. A vj. Alas faire Christian Saint . . . So yong, and full of gray hair'd purity. 1622 H. SVENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 8 A gray-hair'd custom of most times and places.

Greyhead (grē'hed).

1. A grey-headed person.

1702 *STEELE Funeral* v. i. 79 Else Boys will in your Presence lose their Fear, Ad laugh at the Grey-head they should revere. [But should not the reading be 'grey head'!]

2. Sc. A kind of fish, prob. the grey-fish.

a. 1692 A. SYMONS *Descr. Galloway* (1823) 25 Upon the coast of this parish are many sorts of white fish taken; one kind whereof is called by the inhabitants Greyheads.

3. = GREYBEARD 2.

1892 ROBSON in *Standard* 23 Nov. 3/3 'A grey head'.. was not a bottle, but a stone jar of whisky.

Grey-headed, *a.* (Stress variety.)

1. Having a grey head of hair. 'To be or grow grey-headed in, to grow old in, to have served in for a long period; hence, to be well versed or experienced in.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxx. 18 In iynye old age, when I am gray headed. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 75 The grey-headed.. Citizens of London. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 p. 2 Most of us are grown grey-headed in our dear master's service. 1813 LD. ELLENBOROUGH *Parl. Deb.* 22 Mar. in *Examiner* 29 Mar. 1891 A man grey-headed in the law. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Battle Regillus* ix, With boys, and with grey-headed men, To keep the walls of Rome.

transf. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 5 Those snowy and gray headed Alps.

2. *fig.* Of things: a. Ancient, old; time-worn.

b. Pertaining to old age, or to aged men. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* Aij, To begin (after the common stamp of dedication) with a gray-headed Apophthegme. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 59 Heresie or abuse, if it be gray-headed, deserves sharper opposition. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. 104 Which conceit is not the daughter of latter times, but an old and gray-headed error, even in the days of Aristotle. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Familiar Sermon*, in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 526 By reason of his wisdom, experience, and gray-headed understanding. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 21 That gray-headed venerable Doctrine. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 25 p. 3 Love is beneath the dignity of grey-headed wisdom.

3. As an epithet of certain birds; esp. grey-headed duck, the female of the Golden-eye (*Clangula glaucion*).

1747 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* i. ii. 127 *Picus, viridis, capite cinereo*. Grey-headed Green Wood-pecker. 1750 *Ibid.* ii. iii. 154 The Grey-headed Duck. 1847 CHAM. *Gray-headed-duck*, the bird. *Budytes neglecta*, and *Motacilla flava*. of Linnaeus. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 160 Golden-eye (*Clangula glaucion*).. Grey-headed duck. Only applied to the female bird.

Grey-hen (*grē'hēn*). The female of the Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), the heath-hen. (The male is called the BLACKCOCK.)

1147 in *Balfoyr's Practicks* (1754) 542 Wyld foulis, sic as pettricks, plaveris, black cocks, gray hennis. 1618 *Nauroth Fousch.* Bks. (Surtees) 79, 2 gray hens. 1877 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi. (1898) 16 Within these last ten years one solitary grey hen was by some beagles in beating for a hare. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 393 *Tetrao tetrix*—the Blackcock and Greyhen, as the sexes are with us respectively called.

Greyhound (*grē'hāund*). Forms: 1 grishund, 3 greahund, 4-6 grehound(e), 5 grehunde, grayhond, -hund, grahounds, grawhond, 5-6 grehownde, greihound, 6-7 gray(e), greahound(e), 5-6 greyhounde, 6- greyhound. Cf. GREUND, GREWHOUND, GRIFHOUND. [OE. *grighund*, **grēghund* (= ON. *grēghund-r*), **grēgleg* (= ON. *grēghneut*, bitch: -O Teut. type **graujo*?) + *hund* dog, HOUND.

The etymology of the first element is unknown; it has no connection with GREY *a.* or with GREW *a.*, Greek, nor with grey = badger (GREY *sb.*).

1. A variety of dog used in the chase, characterized by its long slender body, and long legs, by the keenness of its sight, and by its great speed in running.

It is not certain that the earlier examples always relate to the kind of dog now known by the name.

c. 1000 *Agg. Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 267/5 *Ufser* [read *Ufser*], grighund. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Tristre is per me sit mid þe greahundes forte kepen be bearde. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11415 Somme gaf he hauberkis, & somme grehounds. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 359 And þus þis prelatiis sunne apostolis as grehounds suen an hare. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxvi. 162 The forsayd dragon shold be ladde by an ylle grehounde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III. 111, 54b, The fearful hare never fledde faster before the gredy greyhound. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 134 They affyrme them to bee swifter then grehounds. 1587 HARRISON *England* iii. iv. in *Holinshead* i. 226 King Henry the fift.. thought it a meere scofferie to pursue ane fallow deere with .. greihounds. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 114 The Grayhound or Grecian Dog. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 673 Greyhounds.. are onely for the coursing of all sorts of wilde beastes by maine swiftnesse of foot. 1689 *Drayden* *Virg.* Georg. iii. 804 The fearful Doe And flying Stag amidst the Greyhounds goe. 1781 W. HASTING *Eng. Hunting* Pref. (1788) 18 Arrian.. proves that in the time of Xenophon, Greyhounds were not known in Greece. 1814 SCOTT *Waverl.* 120 Two grim and half-starved deer greyhounds. 1862 HUXLEY *Leet. Wks.* Men 110 It is a physiological peculiarity that makes the Greyhound to chase its prey by Sight.

fig. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 27 The Nimrod force is death, His speedy gray-hounds are Lust, sickness, envy, care.

b. Applied with distinguishing prefix to different varieties, as *Arabian, Highland, Irish, Italian, Persian, Russian, Scotch, Turkish* greyhound.

1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) I. 300, I really forget anything of an Italian greyhound for the Test. 1824 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (ed. 8) 340 The Irish Greyhound (*Canis Grains Hibernicus*, Ray.) Is the largest of the Dog kind. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX. 574 The expression of the countenance [is] that of a coarse ill-natured Persian Greyhound. 1838 W. SCROPE *Deerstalking* xii. 260 The deerhound is known under the names of Irish wolfhound, Irish greyhound, Highland deerhound, and Scotch greyhound. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 282/1 The Italian Greyhound is a small

and very beautiful variety of the species. 1891 OUIDA in *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 316 The Siberian and the Persian greyhounds are one and the same breed.

c. *Harlequin greyhound* = HARLEQUIN 2. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* i. v. (1785) 171/2 A harlequin greyhound, a spotted Dane.

2. The figure of a greyhound, used as a badge. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duelli* ii. 262 Each, on his breast Mark'd with a Grey-hound, stood confest. [Poet. Wks. 1844 II. 33 note, Carrington and his band of King's messengers; a silver greyhound, the emblem of dispatch, was then worn by these men as a distinctive badge of office when engaged in the execution of their duty.]

3. *transf.* a. An ocean steamship specially built for great speed. More fully *ocean greyhound*.

1887 *Sci. American* 1 Jan. 2/2 They [ships].. are so swift of foot, as to have already become formidable rivals to the English 'greyhounds'. 1891 *Engineer* 9 Oct. 301 The greyhounds of the Atlantic.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Greyhound*, a hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *greyhound-bitch*, *make*; *greyhound-like* adj.; *greyhound* fox (see quot. 1774).

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 217 His bound or 'greyhound-bitch who eats her puppies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 332 There are only three varieties of this animal in Great Britain.. The 'greyhound fox' is the largest, tallest, and boldest.. The mastiff fox is less.. The cur fox is the least and most common. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 87 The hounds.. unkenmelled a remarkably large greyhound fox. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 35, I.. afterwards became the lean, lank, 'greyhound-like creature that I have ever since continued. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 298 The wolf.. with a light greyhound-like form, which pursues deer. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 87 What a thin slim figure it [a jockey] is!—very much of the 'greyhound make.

Greyish (*grē'ish*), *a.* Forms: 6-9 grayish, (6) greish, graish, 7- greyish. [f. GREY *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat grey.

1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Juliet* (New Shaks. Soc.) 22 This barefaced fryer gyrt with cord his grayish weeds. 1586 *Warner* *Alb. Eng.* iv. xx. (1589) 86 An euen Nose, on either side stood out a grayish Eye. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* iv. 72 The prophet [Proteus], With great enforcement told his flaming eyes with greish sight [L. *lunine glaucus*]. 1667 R. LIGON *Barbados* (1679) 30 Those of the second altitude.. had a grayish colour, as if covered with light and sandy earth. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 36 Their Wings.. grow ragged, and somewhat greyish. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xxvii, Now over Coolin's eastern head The greyish light begins to spread. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 31 The young animal is of a greyish colour.

b. Of hair.

1611 COTGER, *Grissater*, grayish, hoarie. 1663 COWLEY *Cutler Coleman* St. v. ii. A Beard a little greyish. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* iv. vii. 194 The hair.. also on the upper lip and chin, where it was greyish.

c. *Comb.*, qualifying the names of other colours, as *grayish-black*, *blue*, *brown*, *green*, *white*, *yellow*, etc.; also *grayish-looking* adj.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 259 The colour is a dusky grayish-brown. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 357 Greyish blue marble. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 70 The effect of all the colours when combined will be a grayish-white. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 211 Hypersthene.. passes into a grayish-green diallage. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 200 This.. forms a grayish black precipitate. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 37 A small.. grayish-looking ulcer. 1888 *Athenaeum* 10 Nov. 632/1 A little boy in a grayish-olive smock frock.

Grey lag goose, grey lag (goose). [Orig. three words (still often so written); the use of LAG *a.* is supposed to refer to the bird's habit of remaining longer in England than the other migratory species of the genus.] The common wild goose of Europe, *Anser cinereus* or *ferus*.

1713 RAY *Syn. Avium* 138 *Anser palustris* noster, Grey Laggs dicti. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith.* *Dict.* (1833) 231 Grey Lag Goose—A name for the common Goose. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 5/3 In the north of Scotland, however, some grey-lags still breed.

Greyle, obs. form of GRAIL.

Greyling, obs. form of GRAYLING.

Greyly, grayly (*grē'li*), *adv.* [f. GREY *a.* + -LY.] With a grey hue or tinge. Also *fig.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 231 A hazy light Spread greyly eastward. 1831 LYTON *Goldolph.* 31 Ruins, that rose greyly.. from the green woods around it. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* II. xi. 246 Life.. must be lived somewhere; it can be lived pleasantly nowhere. Then, why not unpleasurably, greyly, negatively, at Plas Berwyn? 1889 MRS. ALEXANDER *Crooked Path* III. i. 32 The lawyer.. grew greyly pale.

Greymin, variant of GRIMING dial.

Greyn, obs. form of GRAIN, GREEN.

Greyness, grayness (*grē'nēs*). Also 5 graynes, 6 graines. [f. GREY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being grey; grey colour. Also *fig.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 162/2 A Graynes of hare, canities. 1597 BROUGHTON *Ephist.* to Nobility Wks. III. 569 Judah feared to bring his fathers graines to School with sorrow. 1611 COTGER, *Griss*.. grayness, or the colour gray. 1746 HARVEY *Flower Garden* (1818) 80 The grayness of the dawn decays gradually. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women*, *Andrea del Sarto* 3 A common greyness silvers everything—All in a twilight. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 211/2 Here was no shade, no weird grayness. 1898 FOTHERINGHAM *Stud. Browning* 416 He feels.. the greyness of everything in his life and work.

Greys, obs. form of GREASE.

Greystone, graystone (*grē'stōn*). *Min.* [f. GREY *a.* + STONE *sb.*] A grey volcanic rock, composed of feldspar (sometimes replaced by leucite or melilite), augite, or hornblende, and iron. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 151 Greystone according to Werner, is a mixture of white felspar and blackish hornblende. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 396 But lavas of composition precisely intermediate occur, and from their colour have been called graystones.

Greyth, Greythly, obs. f. f. GRAITH, GRADELY.

Greys, obs. pl. of GRIT *sb.* 2

Greyve, obs. form of GRIEVE *v.*

Greywacke (*grē'wēko*). *Geol.* Also graywacke, greywack. [Anglicised form of GRAUWACKE.] A conglomerate or grit rock consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together; originally applied to various strata of the Silurian series; now almost obs. Rarely pl.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 293 Almost the whole of the mines in the Harz are situated in greywack. 1813 BARRWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 106 Graywacke is nearly allied to clay-slate, and the finer kinds of graywacke-slate pass into clay-slate, and are not to be distinguished. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 194 The fundamental rock of the Eifel is an ancient secondary sandstone and shale, to which the obscure and vague appellation of 'graywacke' has been given. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 172 From its southern margin.. graywackes.. rise from under the coal-fields.

attrib. 1813 [see above]. 1834 H. S. BOASE *Prim. Geol.* 15 The greywacke.. and cretaceous groups. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 5 The greywacke and syenitic hills.

Griat, obs. Kentish form of GREAT *a.*

Gribble 1 *vb.* obs. *dial.* Also 6 greble, 7 grible. [? related to grab, current form in s. w. dial. of CRAB *sb.* 2 (cf. *grab-tree* in quot. 1578).]

a. A crab-tree or black-thorn; a stick made from either of these; also *attrib.* b. The stock of a crab (or other tree?) for grafting upon.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. xxx. 666 Roundish leaues, somewhat like the leaues of a grible, grabbie tree, or wilding. 1591 PERCIVALL *St. Dict.*, *Gancho*, a sheeps crooke, knops in a greble staffe, branches in a stags horne. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) III. 25 A grible, i. e. A crabstock to graft vpon. 1825 JENNINGS *Observ.* *Dial.* W. *Eng.* 41 *Gribble*, a young apple-tree raised from seed. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Gribble*, a shoot from a tree; a short cutting from one. *West.* 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Gribble* (diminutive of grab), a young crab-tree or black-thorn; or a knotty walking stick made of it. 1880 E. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Gribble*, the young stock of a tree on which a graft is to be inserted.

Gribble 2 (*grib'l*). [Of obscure origin: ? cognate with GRUB *v.*] A small marine boring crustacean, *Limnoria terbrans*, resembling a wood-bore.

1838 E. MOORE in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* II. 207 Our harbour [Plymouth] is exposed to the attacks of a much more formidable enemy, the *Limnoria terbrans*, or gribble. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 71 Many plans have been proposed for preventing the ravages of the gribble. 1895 *Daily News* 14 June 5/3 To protect the gutta percha insulation from the attack of a minute marine organism known as the 'gribble'.

Grice, obs. form of GRITCH.

Grice 1 (*grōis*). *Obs. exc. Sc. and arch.* Forms: 3-6 grise, 4 grys, 4-7 gryse, 5-9 gryce, (7) greece, 7- grice. [a. ON. *griss* (Sw., Da. *gris*) young pig, pig.]

1. A pig, esp. a young pig, a sucking pig; + *occas.* and *spec.* in *Her.*, a wild boar.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Pe Suwe of giuernesse, þet is, Glutunie, haueþ pigges [MSS. T. 4. C. grises] þus inmeened. c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbysu.* in Wright *Poc.* 174 *Porcens*, gryses. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Blasius* 119, I pray þe þat some helpe þu wil gyf me, þat bot a gryse, had gud name. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 36 þe Sarzenes also bringes furth na gryse, ne þat eie na swyne fesssch. c. 1420 *Avon.* *Arth.* ii. Sir, ther walkes in my way A welle grim gryse. He is a balefull bare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Zenith* iii. vi. 72 A grette sow ferret of grysis thretty heid. 1556 ELLIENDEEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 164 An swine that eits hir gris, sal be stait to deid. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 121 Na Castellane may enter within ane Burges house to slay his swyne, gryses, geise, or henness. 1812 W. TENNANT *Ancr. F.* iv. viii, As a swineherd puts in poke a grice. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* i. *Grices*, young wild boars, but boars are sometimes called grices, and so blazoned in allusion to the bearer's name. 1899 J. CORVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 15 Beginning life as a grice, the pig when spawned became a shot.

Proverb. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 62 Bring the Head of the Sow to the Tail of the Grice. That is, balance your Loss with your Gain. 1818 *Scott. Rob Roy* xxiv, An' I am to lose by ye, I'se ne'er deny I hac won by ye money a fair pund sterling. Sae, an' it come to the worst, I'se e'en lay the head o' the sow to the tail o' the grice.

b. The sing. form used as pl. or collect.

? On analogy of the plurals *mice*, *lice*. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 106 Hote pies, hote! Goode gees and gryss! *Ibid.* iv. 38 Bothe my gees and my gryss his gadelynges fetten. c. 1476 *Plumpton* *Cron.* 39 As for geese, grise, hennys, & copons, your said tenants may none keepe, but they are.. stolen away by night. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 101 He is come thither to hunt, and catch his Lords Greys [margin] 'Wild swyne'.

+ *transf.* The young of a badger (see PIG).

Obs. rare—1. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. ii, This fine Smooth Dawson's Cul, the young grice of a Gray [etc.]. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. vii. 225 They burrowed like o' many grice.] + 2. The flesh of a 'grice', pork. *Obs. rare*—1.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1852) 54 Bothe gryss and vele a-nd rosyld motone.

† **Grice** ². *Obs.*— [App. Cotgrave's assimilation of *grouse* to the *F. gricche* (— *L. type* **Græscica*, fem. of **Græsciscus*: see GREEKISH), as in *poile, pedrix gricche*; error, taken by some etymologists to be the original of *GROUSE sb.*]

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Poile gricche*, a Moorehenne; the henne of the Grice, or Mooregame.

Grice, *obs.* form of **GRECE**, steps.

Grice, variant of **GRIS a. Obs.**, grey.

Grieling (grɔi'slin). *rare*. [*f. GRICE* ¹ + *-LING*.] A little pig.

1782 *ELPHINSTON Marital* i. xiv. 11. Soon as the mother fell, the gricelings flew.

Griekischs, -isshe, *obs.* forms of **GREEKISH**.

Grid (grid). [*hack-formation* from **GRIDIRON**.]

1. An arrangement of parallel bars with openings between them; a grating.

1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 585 (Art. *Glass-making*) A is the pot, resting upon the arched grid *ba*, built of fire-bricks, whose apertures are wide enough to let the flames rise freely, and strike the bottom and sides of the vessel. c1865 J. WYDLE in *Sci. Sci.* i. 341. Air is admitted through openings or grids in the floor. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Ednc.* IV. 209/2 A circular enclosure formed by a grid of angular iron bars. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 271 An open earthenware channel, which conveys the drainage into a suitable grid placed outside the building.

b. *Electr.* (See quot. 1893.)

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1893 *SLANE Stand. Electrical Dict.*, *Grid*, a lead plate perforated or ridged for use in a storage battery as the supporter of the active materials, and in part as contributing thereto from its own substance.

c. *Mining*. = **GRIDDLE** 3. (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*)

2. = **GRIDIRON** 1.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* ['The Silver Grid' appears as the name of several restaurants in London.]

3. *Naut.* = **GRIDIRON** 3 b.

1867 in *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* 1879 *Engineering* 7 Mar. 203/1 At high water the vessel is brought over the grid, and as soon as she is shored up the lifting commences. 4. *Theatr.* = **GRIDIRON** 3 c. (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*)

Hence **Grid v. trans.**, to cook on a gridiron.

1834 *J. Bull's Neighbour* xii. 90 Where is the French woman... who can cook a chop, grid a steak, [etc.]?

Gridaline, *obs.* form of **GRIDELIN**.

Griddle (grɪ'dl), *sb.* Forms: 3 *grēdill(e)*, 4 *grīdole*, -il, *grīdel*, 5 *grēdel(le)*, -yl(e), *grīdele*, -ell, -yl, *grīdel*, *grīdyl*, 8- *griddle*. [*app. a. early OF. *grēdīl = grēil, grail* (mod. *F. gril*) masc., or **grēdille = grādille, greille* (mod. *F. grille*) fem.: see **GRILL** *sb.* 4]

A Norman *grēdīl*, *app. meaning* 'gridiron', is quoted by Moisy from documents of the 16th c.; and an *OF. grēdiller* to scorch, crisp at a fire, survived until the 16th c. (when it was replaced by the altered form *grēssiller*); but the relation of these to *OF. grēil* is obscure.]

† 1. = **GRIDIRON** 1. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxvii. 4 And thou shalt make a brasun gridele [1382 *gredyne*, *Vulg. craticula*] in the manner of a net. c1400 *Desir.* Troy 13826 A Grydel full gay, grid-full of fische. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 25 Take lampyras and... rost hom on gredyl. c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 Haddock... yrosted on a gridel. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding Gloss.* (E.D.S.) 66 *Griddle*, a grid-iron.

† 2. = **GRIDIRON** 1 h. *Obs.*

c1225 *Ansr. R.* 122 *Seint Lorens* also iðolede þet te gredil hef him upardes mid bernide gleden. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 208/169 Some oping thre grides of ire... rosted were also. *Ibid.* 177/198 Þe king he non þat Men him scholden op-on a strong gredle [i.e. *gridele*] do. c1447 *BOKENHAM Scynyls* (Roxb.) 107 Summe wyth forkyes of yron full strong On the gredyl hir turnyd up and down. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 249 b/1 He was... tormented upon a gredyl of yron.

2. A circular iron plate upon which cakes are baked; = **GIRDLE** *sb.* 2

1352 *Durham Act. Rols.* Grydel pro pane. 1812 *W. TENNANT Anster F.* vi. 11. As would be a hen leap on a fire-hot griddle. 1859 *JEPHSON Brittany* ii. 19 She poured upon a griddle... some batter. 1875 *L.E. FANU Will.* Dic. i. 12 Sometimes we... made a hot cake, and baked it on the griddle. 1897 *Mrs. W. M. RAMSAY Every Day Life Turkey* ii. 48 Large round scones... cooked... on an iron griddle.

b. *Göfer*, or waffle-irons. *rare*.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 306 Like a batter-cake between the two disks of a hot griddle.

3. *Mining*. A wire-bottomed sieve or screen. 1776 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 233 A person near the Shaft... sifts it [Ore] in a Griddle, or iron wire sieve. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Griddle*, a miner's wire-bottomed sieve for separating the ore from the balvans.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *griddle-sacrifice*, *griddle-ful*; *griddle-bread*, -cake, bread or cake baked on a griddle; † *griddle-iron* = sense 2.

1841 *S. C. HALL Ireland* II. 25 A few slices of *griddle bread. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/7 Cold mutton fat and griddle bread. 1893 *VALLANCEY Collect.* III. xli. 460 The good women are employed in making the *griddle cake. 1853 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 18 Mary stood at the stove, baking griddle-cakes. *Ibid.* iv. 19 De first *griddle-full of cakes. 1769 *De Foe's Tour of Brit.* IV. 204 The *Griddle-Iron here is a thin Iron Plate... about two Feet in Diameter. 1382 *WYCLIF Lev.* ii. 7 If thin offering shal he... for the *grēdīl sacrifice [Vulg. *sin autem de craticula fuerit sacrificium*], euen manner the tried flour shal he spreynt with oile.

Griddle (grɪ'dl), *v.* 1 [*f. GRIDDLE* *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cook on a griddle.

c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 Take Venyson or Def, & leche

& gredyl it vp brown. 1887 *BESANT The World went* i. 6 He every day fried or griddled a great piece of beefsteak.

2. *Mining*. To griddle out: to screen ore with a griddle.

1776 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* i. iii. 62 Black Copper Ore... is generally griddled out and put to the pile for sale, as it rises from the Mine.

Hence **Griddling** *vbl. sb.*

1876 *T. HARVEY Ethelbert* (1890) 358 I'll finish the griddling. **Griddle** (grɪ'dl), *v.* 2 *slang.* *intr.* To sing in the streets as a beggar.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 248 Another woman... whose husband had got a month for 'griddling in the main drag' (singing in the high street). 1877 *BESANT & RICE Son of Vulc.* i. xii. 267 Cardiff Jack's never got so low as to be gridding on the main drag. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 7/2 They were singing a hymn, or what was better known in the begging fraternity as 'griddling'.

Hence **Griddle**, a street singer.

1859 in *Slang Dict.* 1888 *BESANT Fifty Y. Ago* iv. 53 These are hymns in every collection which suit the Griddle.

† **Griddled**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 3-4 griddled, griddled. Only in *griddled frost*, hoar frost.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 6520 Manna... fel fra lift sa gret plente, Als a griddle [fair], griddled, Gūt, rimel frost to se.

Griddled (grɪ'dld), *ppl. a.* [*f. GRIDDLE* *v.* + *-ED* 1] Fried or baked on a griddle.

1883 *O'DONOVAN Story Merv* xx. (1884) 225 The usual meal of griddled bread and weak tea.

Griddly (grɪ'dli), *a. dial.* Also 8 *gridly*. [*Cf. GRIDDLED a.1*] Sandy, gritty.

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* R.1 Sandy or gridly Gear. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Griddly*, gritty.

† **Gride**, *sb.* 1 [*f. A metathetic form* of **GIRD** *sb.* 2 (sense 3)] A spasm of pain, a pang.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 544 Þe aire now & þe elements ere eyn in þis tyme So traunled out of temperoure & troublid of þat sone, þat makis þi grippis and þi gridis a grete dele þe kener.

Gride (grɪd), *sb.* 2 [*f. GRIDE* *v.*] A strident or grating sound.

1830-4 *WHITTIER Mogg Megone* iii. 1065 The gride of hatchets fiercely thrown on wigwam-log and tree and stone. 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* iv. vii. The trumpet, and the gride of the wheels, and the prospect of diversion excite me.

Gride (grɪd), *v.* Chiefly *poet.* Also 5-6 *grýde*.

Pa. ppl. 5-7 *gride*, *grýde*. [*metathetic form* of **GIRD** *v.* 2, adopted by Spenser from Lydgate, and from Spenser by later writers. The mod. application of the word to sound is perh. due to a feeling of its echoic expressiveness, suggested by words like *grate*, *strident*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To pierce with a weapon; to wound; † also, to inflict (a wound) by piercing (*obs.*). Also with *away*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 2278 (Dublin MS.) He hym grydes [*Aslin. MS. girdes*] to þe grund, & þe gre wynnez. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* Troy ii. xiv. To se her husband with large woundes depe gryde through the body. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Feb.* 4 The kene cold blowes through my beaten hyde, All as I were through the body gryde [*Gloss.* Gride, pierced: an olde word much used of Lidgate]. 1590-*F. Q.* iii. i. 62 In minde to gride The loathed leachour. 1595 *Ibid.* iv. vi. 1 Such was the wound that Scudamour did gride. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxii. 1491 With many a cruel wound [he] was through the body gride. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* iii. App. lix. A stake should gride His stubborn heart. 1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* iii. 600 All gride the dying; all deface the dead. 1832 *MOTHERWELL Oughton's Onslaught* Poems 83 The steel grides their flank. 1842 *LYTTON Zanoni* vii. xiii. The sharpness of grief cuts and grides away many of those bonds of infirmity. *absol.* 1848 *LYTTON Harold* vii. v. Famine marches each hour to gride and to slay.

fig. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ix. 29 The wicked engine through false influence Past through his eyes, and secretly did glyde Into his heart, which it did sorely gryde. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. i. l. xviii. Our own spirits gride With piercing wind in storming Winter tide, Contract themselves. 1830 *W. PHILLIPS Mt. Sinai* ii. 62 Its murky wave Continuous closeth on the frequent gleam Of lurid hue that grides it.

2. *intr.* To pierce through. Now usually, To cut, scrape, or graze along, through, up, etc., with a strident, grating, or whizzing sound, or so as to cause intense rasping pain. Also, to gride its way. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. viii. 36 Through his thigh the mortal Steele did gride. a1782 *J. SCOTT Arabian Eclog.* l. 63 His keen sickle grides along the lands. 1818 *MILMAN Samor* 6 The keen scythes Gride through their iron harvest. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 16 A sword was now griding its way through my frame. 1868 *FARRAR Eric* ii. xii. (1897) 363 The horrible ropell on him, griding across his back. 1878 *STEVENSSON Inland Voy.* 102 Now, the river would approach the side, and run griding along the chalky base of the hill. 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* 158 Against the sides the hostile vessels yet crushed and grided.

3. *trans.* To clash or graze against with a strident sound; to cause to grate.

1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus. Unb.* iii. i. Hear ye the thunder of the fiery wheels Griding the winds? 1850 *TENNISON In Mem. cvii.* The wood which grides and clangs its leafless ribs and iron horns Together.

Gridel: see **GRIDDLED a.**

Gridelin (grɪ'dēlin), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 *grisdēlin(e)*, *greda-*, *gre(e)de-*, *grayde-*, *gridaline*, *gridilyon*, *grizelin*. [*ad. F. gridelin, gris-de-lin* 'grey of flax', flax-grey; *Littre* explains it as 'a colour partaking of white and red']

A. sb. The name of a colour, a pale purple or grey violet; sometimes, a pale red. *B. adj.* Having this colour.

c1640 [*SHIRLEY Capt. Underwit* ii. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 345 Shall I decipher my Colours to you now? Folioform is withered, *Gridselin* [*ed.* 1649 ('Country Capt.', under the name of *Dk. Newcastle*) ii. i. 28 reads *greedeline*] is absent, and *Isabella* is beauty. 1652 *H. COGAN tr. Scudery's Ibrahim* 11. 1. To the third... was in a wastcoat of gridilyon sattin. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 83 Sky colour, and Orange tawny, Gridaline, and Gingleine, white and Phylamort. 1663 *KILLI, CREW Parson's Wed.* ii. iii. His Love... fades like my Gredaline Petticoat. 1665-76 *REA Flora* 47 They are either red... or else sadder or paler violet, graydeline, or murey purple. 1685 *TEMPLE Gardening Wks.* 1710 l. 184 The Burgundy [Grape] which is a Grizelin or Pale Red. 1688 *R. HOLME Armonny* i. 13/2 Colours derived from Purple... Gredeline, pale Peach. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 465 The same vinous or Grideline Colour. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 41 Large Gridelin Flowers mix'd with Purple. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 11. iv. 199 Violets and gridelins of all shades. 1860 *R. MACFARLANE Dyeing & Calico-pr.* iii. 47 A fine gridelin, bordering upon archil, is thereby obtained; but this color has no permanence.

Griding (grɪ'dɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f. GRIDE* *v.* + *-ING* 2] That grides.

1. Piercing, wounding; cutting keenly and painfully through. *lit.* and *fig.*

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 329 So sore The griding sword with discontinuous wound Pass'd through him. 1782 *ELPHINSTON tr. Martial* i. xxii. 35 For brawny necks the griding claw remains. a1794 *SIR W. JONES Pindar's 1st Neumeon* Od. 81 Griding anguish pierc'd his fluttering breast. 1812 *W. TENNANT Anster F.* vi. xxix. Set their griding forks and knives to work. 1813 *T. BUSBY Lucretius* iii. 713 So swift the motion of the griding steel. a1863 *THACKERAY Character Sk.* (1872) 341 The griding excitement which thrills through every fibre of the soul. 1876 *FARRAR Marlb. Sermon* xxvii. 270 He perished, as he deserved, by the pitiless, grinding, contemptuous swords of those whom he had striven to seduce.

2. Grating, clashing; strident.

1740 *DYER Ruins Rome* 462 The car... Which... dreadful roll'd its griding wheels Over the bloody war. 1830 *TENNISON Poems* 113 The heavy thunder's griding might. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 679 A griding clash of steel and a shrill cry of agony. 1851 *J. B. HUME Poems early Years, Oct. Gales* 14 Oh, hoist'rous sea! Oh griding gale!

Gridiron (grɪ'deɪrən), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-4 *gred-*, 4 *gridire*, 5 *gredyre*, *gredyre*. *b.* 4 *gredyrne*, *gridyrne*, 5 *gredorne*, -irne, -eyrēn, *gredren*, -yn, *grydirne*, -eyron, -eyorn, 5-6 *gredyrōn*, 6- *ycrēn*, -iren, *gryderne*, *gredyrōn*, 6-7 *gredyrōn(e)*, *gredyrōn*, 7 *grydyron*, 6- *gridiron*. *γ.* 6 *north. gridiron*, -yrne, *gredyrōn*, *gride-*, *gyrd(e)-iron*. [*Of obscure formation. The earliest form gredire appears in the same text (S. Eng. Leg.) with grādille GRIDDLE, but it is not clear whether the change from -ik to -ire is phonetic, or due to popular etymology. The later forms, however, show that the -ire was at an early date identified with southern ME. ire = iren IRON (cf. *fur-ire* FIRE-IRON), the further development being parallel to that of ANDIRON, q. v.]*

1. A cooking utensil formed of parallel bars of iron or other metal in a frame, usually supported on short legs, and used for broiling flesh or fish over a fire. † Also formerly, a griddle or griddle.

a. 14. *Altre. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker 665/7* *Gredyre, craticula*. *b.* 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1277 *Þe gredirne & þe goboltes garnyst of syluer.* 1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxvii. 4 Thou shalt make... a brasun gredyre [1388 *gridele*, *COVERDALE* *gredyrōn*, 1551 *gredyrne*, 1611 *grate* or *networke*] in the manere of a net. c1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 102 Kutte the chyne in ij. or in iij. peeces, and roste it on a faire gredryn. 1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 867 III. 298 A gredyreyn of sylver of Parysse towche, not gylt. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Kettle hokes ij. Grydyrnes ij. flesh hokes ij. 1544 *PHAER Regim. Life* (1553) D iv h. Fyche rosted upon the gridiron. 1561 *HOLLYBUS Hom. Aphot.* 6 Take the braynes of a hogge, roast the same upon a gredyre yron. 1647 *R. STAPVILLON Jivental* 211 Broil'd rashers, that on wide gridirons lay. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* x. iv. The said Chicken was then at Roost... and required the several Ceremonies of catching, killing, and picking, before it was brought to the Grid-iron. c1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Riddg.) 621 Our gridiron is only fit to broil small fish.

γ. 1495 *Nac. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 260 Brasyn pottes hrokyn... Gyrdyrons Brokyn. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 253 A gyrdyrne, xij d. 1557 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 100 One old brandrethe, one gredyrone, one pade of tongs. 1599 *Acc. Bk.* in *Antiquary XXXII.* 243 A Gridre Iron.

b. A similar structure employed as an instrument of torture by fire.

As in the case of **GRIDDLE**, this is the connexion in which the word first appears in English.

a. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 144/154 Strong fuyr he lieth maken and gret, and a gredire þaron sette. c1305 *St. Christopher* 202 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 þe king heht þat me scholde anon vpe a gridire him And roste him wil fur & pich. 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C.* iii. 130 Laurens þe leuie lyggynge on þe gredire, Lokyd vp to oure lord. 14... *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv. Stud. nent. Spr.* LXXXII. 325/108 Vpon a gedyrde he let here to rosty.

β. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 248/1 The mynstres... leyed hym stratched oute upon a gredyrōn of yron. 1555 *EORNE Decades* 39 A certeyne frame of woodde much lyke vnto a hurdle or grediren. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ix. xv. (1614) 913 The Nobles and commanders, they broyled on gridirons. 1631 *R. BYFIELD Doctr. Sabb.* 51 The wheele, grediron, racke and faggot. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* iii. xv. 92 S. Laurence accounted the coals of his Gridiron but as a Julip. 1839-40 *W. IRVING Wolfert's R.* (1855) 1

The gridiron of the blessed St. Lawrence. 1869 *Lecky Europ. Mor.* II. xi. 235 The devil was represented bound by red-hot chains on a burning gridiron.

2. *fig.* and in phrases. † The *gridiron grumbles at the frying-pan*: cf. 'the pot calls the kettle black.' On the *gridiron*: in a state of torment, persecution, or great uneasiness (cf. *F. être sur le gril*); so to lay (a person) on the *gridiron*.

1590 *Greene Neuer loote* (1600) 124, I was so scorched on the gridiron of affection, that I had no rest. 1666 *Br. Taylor Duct. Dubit.* t. i. (1676) 15 He runs to weakness for excuse, and to sin for a comfort. . . and changes from side to side upon his grid-iron till the flesh drop from the bones on every side. 1672 *R. Wild Poet. Lices.* 27 The Calf at Bethel fears the Calf at Dan; The Gridiron grumbles at the Frying-pan. a 1734 *North Exam.* III. vii. § 30 (1740) 525 It was past Three before the Chief Justice heard that his Name was upon the Gridiron at Westminster. 1834 *Macaulay in Trevelyan Life & Lett.* (1878) 1. 377 While London is a perfect gridiron, here am I, at 13° North from the equator, by a blazing wood fire, with my windows closed. 1859 *W. Collins Q. of Hearts* (1875) 11 When destiny has . . . heated his gridiron for him, he has nothing left to do . . . but to get up and sit on it. 1871 *Member for Paris II.* 9 He proceeded to do what is called in journalistic phrase 'laying a man on the gridiron', which means that he . . . served him up every day to the readers of the *Pavoiis*, skewered through and through with an epigram.

3. Applied to objects resembling or likened to a gridiron; † a grated weir or dam (*obs.*); a grating or grille; a network of pipes, lines, etc.; the United States flag, the stars and stripes.

1406-7 *Winchester College Acc. Roll*. In stip. j carpentarii facientis j gredyre ad introitum aquæ de Lurteborne. 1842-3 *Grove Corr. Phys. Forces* 58 Between this glass and the plate is a gridiron of silver wire. 1854 *Ronalds & Richardson Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 375 To this pipe are attached a number of arms formed of inch pipe, the whole forming a sort of gridiron. 1863 *Miss Braddon Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. i. 8 My father wore a silver gridiron in his button hole. 1869 *Blackmore Lorna D.* II. He answered, in a whisper, through the gridiron of the gate. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 435 Chicago is criss-crossed by a gridiron of railway tracks. 1893 J. A. Barry S. Brown's *Burys* etc. 29 Run the gridiron half-mast, Mr. Stokes. 1893 *Farmer Slang, Gridiron*, . . . the bars on a cell window. 1896 *Daily News* to Dec. 3/4 The ground here is marked out by white lines . . . thus giving it the appearance of a gigantic gridiron— which, indeed, is the technical name applied to an American football field.

b. *Naut.* A heavy framework of beams in parallel open order (suggesting a gridiron) used to support a ship in dock. (So *F. gril*.)

1846 A. Young *Naut. Dict.* *Gridiron*, a frame formed of cross beams of wood, for laying a vessel upon in order to inspect or repair her at low water. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 309 They raise a gridiron which is suspended between the ship and such a depth in the water as may be requisite to receive the vessel. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 2/1 A first-class gridiron, capable of taking vessels up to 300 feet long.

c. *Theatr.* A structure of planks erected above the stage and supporting the mechanism for the manipulation of drop-scenes, etc. (So *F. gril*.)

1886 H. S. Jennings *Stage Gloss* 69 The 'gridiron' is the name for a number of planks running at a great height above the stage from R. to L. 1887 *Standard* 13 Sept. 6/4 Did the magistrates inspect what is known as the 'gridiron'—the place immediately over the stage?

4. Short for *gridiron pendulum*.

1793 Sir G. Shuckburgh in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 88 The pendulum . . . is a compound gridiron composed of five rods.

5. Short for *gridiron manœuvre*, etc.: A naval manœuvre in which the paths taken by the vessels suggest the form of a gridiron.

1893 *Daily News* 26 June 6/1 In executing the 'gridiron' movement the vessels would at times be very close to each other. 1894 *Times* 30 July 8/1 The Admiral felt justified in twice putting it [the fleet] through the much-discussed evolution known as the 'gridiron'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: gridiron-floor = sense 3c; gridiron pendulum, a compensation pendulum composed of parallel rods of different metals; gridiron valve, a sliding valve in which the cover and seat are both composed of parallel bars with spaces between them.

1881 L. Wagner *Pantomimes* 57 From the flies a ladder communicates with the 'gridiron-floor', at the very roof of the stage, frequently at a height of sixty or seventy feet above the footlights. 1752 *Elliot in Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 492-3 Your pendulum takes off the effect of heat and cold as well as either the 'gridiron pendulum' (as it is commonly called) or the quicksilver pendulum. 1854 J. Scoffer in *Orr's Circ. Sci. Chem.* 115 Another means of avoiding this source of error is the gridiron pendulum . . . an invention of Harrison. 1867-77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* VIII. 771 Gridiron compensation pendulum. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, 'Gridiron valve.'

Gridiron, v. [f. GRIDIRON sb.] *trans.* To mark with parallel lines or a pattern suggesting the form of a gridiron; said *esp.* of railways with reference to their appearance on a map.

1857 E. M. Whitty *Friends Bohemia* 11. 34 Newland has been a blessing to the country . . . and gridironed the country with railways. 1867 *Miss Braddon Birds of Prey* v. II. (1868) 246 A breakneck gallop across dreary fields gridironed with dykes and stone walls. 1887 *Hissley Holiday on Road* I. 17 Railways have gridironed the land all over.

Grie, variant of GREE sb.¹
Griebe, obs. form of GREEBE.
Griece, variant of GREECE, steps.

Grieced (grist), a. *Her.* [f. *griece*, variant of GREECE + -ED²] = DEGRADED *ppl.* a.²

Griede, obs. form of GRIED sb.

Grief (grif), sb. Pl. griefs. Forms: 3-5 *gref*, 4-6 *greffo*, *greffe*, *greve*, 4-7 *greffo*, (5 *greff*), *griffe*, (5-6 *gryeff*), 6 *greiff*, 6-7 *greiffe*, (8 *greaf*), 5-7 *griefe*, 5- *grief*. Also *pl.* 4-6 *greves*, (5-*ys*), 5-7 *greeves*, 6-7 *greives*, *grieves*. [a. OF. *grief*, *gref* masc., vbl. sb. f. *grevier* to GRIEVE. The form with *v* in the sing. may be from OF. *grieve*, *greve* fem., of the same etymology.]

† 1. Hardship, suffering; a kind, or cause, of hardship or suffering. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Ne muhte he mid lesse *gref* habben ared ys. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17228 Iesu. wit mi flexlii lustr to fill forget I oft pine greues grif. 1382 *Wyclif I. Eudr.* ii. 29 To kingis greues ben born in. a 1386 *Chaucer Shipman's T.* 127 Tel me of youre gref Parauentre I yow may in youre meschief Conseille or helpe. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* I. ix. 17 Pe pore in body with hongry, first, cold & nakydnes & oþer greuys of his world is noyed. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1245 Syr, ys muste wende home wyth me. Hyt schall turne yow to no grefe. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 2 Suche greuys & meny oþer the hunter hapeth. c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 2 That gentlemen feeble moste gref by this deth. 1575 *Gamm. Gurnon* v. i. If it be counted his fault, besides all his greues when a poore man is spoyled, and beaten among theues Then I confess my fault herein. 1616 *W. Haig Let.* in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 156 Pardon a poor man much distracted with the grief of this place [the toothache]. 1722 *De For Plague* (1756) 182 Want of Breath, Fear, Anger, Vexation, and all the other Grieffs attending such an injurious Treatment.

† 2. Hurt, harm, mischief or injury done or caused by another; damage inflicted or suffered; molestation, trouble, offence. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 91 Neuer bifor in Wales was don so grete greue. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 50 Whan þei sien the seg wiþ so manye ryde, þei were agriefen of his grym, and wende gref thofle. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 324 His noder wiste wel he might do Tereus no more greue Than slee his child. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 53 Crist saue vs from alle myscheyfs . . . from those mens greyfs That oft ar agans vs. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 7 To be venged for damage or griefe done by another. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* xiii. l. 25 To implor forgiþnes of all greiff. 1584 *Powel Lloyd's Cambria* 354 These he the greifes done by the Englishmen.

† b. A wrong or injury which is the subject of formal complaint or demand for redress; = GRIEVANCE I b. Also, a document containing a formal statement of the grievance. *Obs.*

In quot. 1839 prob. a mere Gallicism.

c 1420 *Lyng. Assembly Gods* 47 That Diana and Neptunus myght haue audience To declare her greefe of the gret offence To theym done by Eolus, whereon they compleynyd. 1472 *Presentid. Turlis in Surtess Misc.* (1888) 22 These are þe greifs þi xij men fendes defectyffe. 1502 *Arnold Chron.* (1814) p. xviii. The answer by my Lorde of Wylchestre vnto y^e greifs of my Lorde of Glocestre. 1558 in *Vicars' Annal.* (1888) App. ut. iii. 259 It ys agreed that the Werdyns . . . shall here vpon tuesday next comynge, & there shewe theyre greyff. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 42 The king hath sent to know The nature of your Grieffes. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 274 A meetinge shalbe had here that the Burgeses may then prefer theyr greifes. a 1651 *Calderwood Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 725 The greeves which Secretary Walsingham presented to the King. 1839 *Times* 30 Mar. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 126 For the settlement of more solid and lasting griefs between the nations, measures of corresponding magnitude and decision must be reasonably executed.]

† 3. Gravity, grievousness (of an offence). *Obs.*

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. cxxxix. 262 Some of the foresayde prysoners he put to deth, and some he dishereted, after y^e greife of theyr offence.

† 4. Feeling of offence; displeasure, anger. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8405 (Cott.) þof salamon mi sun be yong He es wis and o redi tung, þat neuer serued grefe ne grame. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1063 (Trin.) And esse þe fend ful of gref Trauid be kyng to mischeef. c 1400 *Deut. Troy* 640 For all the greife þe grekes, & þe grete pronge, Was no led might hym let, þof hom lothe were. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* i. l. 18 Is thair sic gref in hevynly myndis he? 1535 *Br. Shaxton Let. to Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 149 Yet perceive I right manifestly your grief towards me. c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 245 He spoke not thois wordes in any greiff, but rather in boorde. c 1573 *Ibid.* 261 Hard the said Raufie caule the said Rosse slave in greiff.

† b. Phrases. To take in (on, to) grief: to take offence at: see also AGRIEF. To take grief with (a person): to be displeased with. Without grief: without being offended or annoyed; without grudging. *Obs.*

c 1300 *obs.* [see AGRIEF]. c 1325 *Deo Gratias* 35 in E. E. P. (1862) 125, I prey þe take hit nouht in greue. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10097 (Laud) Zakarie seid with-outyn greue These tydynges may I not leve. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 313 And seide þe be welcome with-out any greue. c 1420 *Sir Amadace xxx.* Gode Sirs, take noyte on greue, For 3^e most noue take 3our leue. c 1430 *Syr Tryaun.* 119 That ys me wondur lefe, Wherefore takest hyt to no greffe. 1548 *UDall etc. Erasmi. Par. Matt.* xiii. 36-43 Jesus without any grieft [L. nihil gravatus] declared it playnly. a 1553 - *Royster D.* v. iv. (Arb.) 82, I beseech you, take with me no greffe: I did a true man's part, not wishing your reprove.

† 5. A bodily injury or ailment; a morbid affection of any part of the body; a sore, wound; a blemish on the skin; a disease, sickness. *Obs.*

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* v. lixiv. (1495) 182 Somtyme the greiffes of the skyane come of a cause that is wythin.

1481 *Caxton Myrr.* iii. x. 153 Nature may not suffre . . . the sodeyn aggrauacions ne griefs, of which by theyr folyes they traunayle nature. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary xxxii.* (1870) 295 For suche thynges causyth the greife [epilepsy] to come the offer. c 1550 *Lloyd Treas. Health* (1583) F viij. To put away the wrinkles out of the face and all other greiffe. 1562 *TURNER Balis Pref.* In the tyme of bathing in certayne men certayn greifes and diseases arysse. 1567 *HARMAN Caveat* (1879) 55 Fayre skynned withoute anye spot or greiffe. 1579 *LYTE Doctores* I. lxx. 104 The seede . . . is good to be straked or applyed unto hoate greifes of the joynts. 1606 *BRYSKETT Civ. Life* 5 Rather to preuent sicknesse, then for any present greiffe, I had . . . begunne a course to take some physicke. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 392 Cancerous Vicers also seise on this part [the Lipp] &c. This grief hastned the end of . . . Mr. Harriot. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4209/4 Off Leg Joint above the Fetterlock large, hard swell'd, old Grief. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Foul*, A Swelling and Grief like unto this, breeding between the Clees of the Cattle.

transf. 1590 *DEE Math. Pref.* 23 Theophrastus affirmed, that, by Musike, griefes and diseases of the Minde . . . might be cured.

† b. The seat of disease; the diseased part; the sore place. *Obs.*

1577 *FRAMPTON Joyful News* II. (1596) 36 The Leaves of this Tabaco being laid hotte vpon the grieft . . . taketh away the paines therof. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* II. cxxxii. 434 Mixe these with vinegar, and apply it to the grieft. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* II. 34 For swellings . . . they vse small peeces of touchwood . . . which pricking on the grieft they burne close to the flesh.

† 6. Physical pain or discomfort. *Obs.*

1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Fobys* (1570) 81 Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1553) F viij. b. The grieft, which the patient feleth in his backe. 1596 *DARWENT Lett.* *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 184 Mair throut stout and dolour of mynde, than throughe the grieft of his woundes. 1608-23 *Br. HALL Medit.* (1851) 99 The tendernes of the part adms much to the grief. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. ii. Hardnes and grief in the left Hypochondry.

7. Mental pain, distress, or sorrow. In mod. use in a more limited sense: Deep or violent sorrow, caused by loss or trouble; a keen or bitter feeling of regret for something lost, remorse for something done, or sorrow for mishap to oneself or others.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 86 The addebunne of þo þowder dere Garten my goste al greffe for-ȝete. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2473 So glad was he þanne, þat na gref vnder god gayned to his ioie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13957 Vlides . . . With groyning and greue gret hym to stynt. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 66 How may myn eyen . . . Restreynen them for to shewen by wepyng Myn hertes gref. 1554 *COVERDALE Hope Faithful* xxxi. (1574) 221 Tediousnesse and grefe runneth customably with saturation or fulnesse. 1568 H. B. tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Rom.* ix. 237 b. Griefe (as sayth Cicero . . .) is a disease which vexeth the mind, and it is taken by reason of the euill which semeth to be already at hand, and to be present. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 211 Griefe of my Sonnes exile hath stopt her breath. 1612 *CHAPMAN Widowers T.* Plays 1873 III. 54 Then Grieues that sound so lowd, proue alwaies light. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 198 Before my arrivall in Aleppo, the Caravan . . . was from thence departed, which bred no small grief in my breast. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Tree* v. 5 He confesseth it with much griefe. 1716 *ADDISON Drummer* II. i. There is a real grief and there is a methodical grief. 1750 *BURKE Subl. & B.* I. v. If the object of pleasure be . . . totally lost . . . passion arises in the mind, which is called grief. 1760-72 H. BAKER *Fool of Quality* (1809) II. 112 Mrs. Tirrel . . . was plentifully pouring forth her tears. . . for grief of having found him in that condition. 1817 *BYRON Manfred* I. i. 9 Grief should be the instructor of the wise. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Basil* v. iii. Woman's grief is like a summer storm, Short as it is violent is. 1883 *OUISO Wanda* I. 36 Their father died of grief for his eldest son. 1888 E. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. i. He did not show much outward grief.

personified. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Flood of Thessaly* II. 287 Joy is less believed, where grief hath lived Long a familiar.

b. A cause or subject of grief.

1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xvii. 25 An vndiscete sonne is a greffe [i.e. 1611] unto his father. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 57 A time there was, ere England's griefs began. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. v. 167 As fate would have it, they had the one grief of having no children.

8. a. *Phr.* To come to grief: to meet with disaster; (*Sporting*) to have a fall; to fail, prove abortive. So to bring to grief. Chiefly *collog.*; somewhat rare in dignified use.

1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. x. 107 We drove on to the Downs, and we were nearly coming to grief. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xxi. As for coming to grief, . . . we're on a good errand . . . and the devil himself can't harm us. 1862 T. SHORTER in *Weldon's Reg.* Aug. 4 A People's College . . . was founded at Nottingham, but speedily came to grief. 1873 *Punch* 25 Jan. 41/1 The third Empire . . . brought France to grief. 1883 *BAKER Shandon Bells* xxvii. He pointed out where the coal-smack had come to grief. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* I. 139 His logic came to grief.

b. *Sporting.* Accidents in steeplechasing or in the hunting-field. Also in *Golf* (see quot. 1897).

1891 *Sportman* 28 Feb. (Farmer). The flag had scarcely fallen than the grief commenced. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 472 *Grief*, when a player has played his ball into a hazard of any description he is said to be in grief. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 [A pace sufficient] to test the condition of horses and their riders and to bring about a considerable amount of grief.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *grief-drop*. b. objective, as *grief-drinking* adj. c. instrumental, as *grief-bowed*, *-distracted*, *-dulled*, *-exhausted*, *-harmonized*, *-inspired*, *-oppressed*, *-rent*, *-shot*, *-worn* adjs. Also *grief-muscles*, a name

given by Darwin to certain muscles concerned in the facial expression of grief.

1839 MARY HOWITT *Mariner's Pilgr.* xi. iii. 2 *Grief-bowed and labour-spent. 1844 Mrs. BROWN *Duchess May* lxiv. He in sooth is *grief-distraught. ? c1600 *Distracted Emph.* ii. i. in Bullen *Op. Pl.* 11. 203 Charactered on everye syde Of the "griefe drinkinge paper. 1838 ELIZA COOK *World* vii. 1 Though the eye may be dimmed with its *grief-drop awhile. 1863 F. DAVISON in *Farr. S. P. Edit.* (1845) 11. 319 My "grief-dull'd heart. 1768 C. SHAW *Address Nightingale* vi. 87 Till welcome death. . . Shall kindly stop my grief-exhausted breath. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* lxix. Though heretofore I have but set my voice To some long sighs, *grief-harmonized. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 77 The "grief-inspired Muse. 1892 DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 185 Cases of Hypochondria, in which the "grief-muscles were persistently contracted. 1824 T. FENBY *Four Temperaments* iv. i. *Grief-oppressed, unhappy man. 1647 HERRICK *Hesperides* (1869) 419 To show a heart "grief-ent. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. 14 As a discontented Friend, "griefe-shot With his vnkindnesse. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 202 He looked "grief-worn.

† **Grief**, *a. and adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 **greif**, 4 **greife**, **greue**, **greoffe**. [a. OF. *greif* = *L. gravis* (also *grief* = *L. *grevis*, later form of *gravis*, influenced by *levis* light) heavy, GRAVE.]

A. adj. Grievous, grave; troublesome, oppressive; (of armour) formidable.

1300 *Cursor M.* 27886 *Sin* i. it es sua greif and god wit gan bat. . . it files bat it es don or said. 1303 R. BAUNNE *Haidil. Syna* 1026 Here synne ys greife bat brynged a trow man on a befe. c1330 *Chron.* (1810) 128 If it so be, of Scotland scape a thefe, & till Ingland fle, Als a felon greife. 1300 GOWER *Conf.* I. 166 For it is an unwise vengeance, Which to none other man is lefe. And is unto him selve greife. c1440 *Gau.* & *Col.* 1262 Lordis laught their lancia. . . And graithit thame to the gait, in their greif geit. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iii. 21 *bis* Whiche worke he ended in 2 yere and 4 monethes and that with greve impedymentes.

B. adv. Grievously, excessively.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3044 Hir nose . . . was nobly shapyn, . . . Noght growen to grete ne to greif smalle. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 He fell greiffe seke [F. *il cheust en mala die*] and felle wele bat he myght noyt couer of bat sekenesse.

Griefful (grif'ful), *a.* Forms: 4 **greful**, 5-7 **greffull**, 6-8 **grieffull**, (6 **grefull**, **grefful**, **griefful**), **gre(o)fe-ful**, **griefeful** (1, **griefevfull**), 6, 9 **griefful**. [f. GRIEF *sb.* + *-FUL*.] Painful, sorrowful; † grievous.

1330 *Cursor M.* 13184 (Gött.) Bot his dede was sold ful dere, be mening þæt lastis bi þere, wid a greful (Cott. *grieffful*) uengence. c1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Asynon* i. 251 The wounde of Rycharde was soo grefeull to see it that it was pyte to beholde. c1530 LO. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl. Ery.* (1824) 20 It is grefeull to me to leue your companye. 1551 NORTON & SACRY *Gorduct.* i. (Shaks. Soc.) 97 And now the daie renews my grievful plainte. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. iii. The most grefeull, despairing, wretched [etc.]. c1640 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Fas. III.* Wks. (1712) 42 To deliver this griefful body to the rest of a desired grave. 1742 COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 27 The griefful Muse address'd her infant tongue. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 704 The same great, grave, griefful air. 1882 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/7 The stern reality of a griefful parting.

Hence **Grieffully** *adv.*

1400-50 *Alexander* 973 (Dublin MS.) And grettes for hym als greffully [Ashm. MS. *grievously*] as he hyni gettyn he. 1560 DAUS tr. *Stedault's Comm.* 153 He is in dede very sory, but yet taketh the matter lesse grieffully, forasmuche as the thinge hath fortuned through another mans faulte, and not his.

[**Griefhead**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Griefless (grif'less), *a.* [f. GRIEF *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Free from grief.

1552 HULOET, Griefeles or sorowles. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Interlud.* i. I graunte I am not grieflesse, well bebolde My fathers palling. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 311 Unmurmuring, griefless, watchful. 1847 S. DOBELL *Musing on a Victory*, Grand And griefless as a rich man's funeral. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 6 The griefless ghost of grief.

Hence **Grieflessness**, griefless condition.

1571 GOLDING *Cabin on Ps.* xxxii. 3 Hee betokeneth not grieflessness or blockishness. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 34 Grieflessness is thoughte tooo bte a signe of Desperatenesse. 1886 SIOGWICK *Outl. Hist.* Ethics ii. § 16. 81 The grieflessness which the sage was conceived to maintain amid the worst tortures.

† **Griefly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. GRIEF *a.* + *-LY*.] Grievously, 'sadly'.

1340-70 *Ailsander* 490 Yee beene greiffy bigo, bat grace you falle. *Ibid.* 994 When I was greiffy bigo with a grim people. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 20 By this my troublous toyle and greife, and greiffy pinching paine.

[**Griefly**, *a.*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Griefsome**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. GRIEF *sb.* + *-SOME*. Cf. GRIEVESOME.] Causing grief, distressing.

1635 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 209 He resolved . . . to let her thence to some other place lesse griefesome and lesse odious.

Grieko, variant of GREGO.

Grien, **Griennesse**, *obs. ff.* GREEN, GREENNESS.

Gries, *obs. pl.* of GREE *sb.*

Griese, *-ly*, *obs. forms* of GRECE, GRISLY.

Grieshoch (grif'sh). *Sc.* Also **greeshoch**, **grieshoch**. [a. Gael. *griosach* embers, f. *grios*, *grish* heat.] 'Hot embers; properly those of peats or moss-fuel' (Jam.).

1802 *Scott's Minstr. Scott. Bord.* I. Intro. 83 Gang 'a' to your beds, Sirs, and dinna put out the wee grieshoch (embers). 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* li. I saw the leaves the

limmers had lain on, and the ashes of them; by the same token, there was a pit greeshoch burning yet. 1881 Miss LAFFAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 386 From the grieshoch, which was as she had left it that morning, she perceived the faintest possible glow.

Griessly, *obs. form* of GRISLY, GRIZZLY.

Griessing, *obs. form* of GREING.

Griest, *obs. form* of GRIEST *sb.*

Griesty, variant of GRISLY *Obs.*, grisly.

Griet, *obs. form* of GREET *v.*2, GRIT *sb.*

† **Grievable**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *grevable*, f. *grever* to GRIEVE.] Causing grief or pain; distressing, hurtful, injurious.

1330 GOWER *Conf.* II. 11 There is a vice full grevable To him, which is therof culpable. c1440 ASHBY *Dict. Phil.* (E. E. T. S.) 92/1089 It is of goode and noble discrecion. . . That can suffer adun[sic] greuable. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 126 *bis* The wyse is to the right greuable by cause that thou knowest not the contreye. c1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 192 Thinke you not that the thinge which is accustomed of long tyme be lesse greuable than that thing which is newly lerned?

Grievance (grif'vans). Forms: 4-6 **grevance**, (5 **-awnce**, **-ons**), 4-7 **grevance**, (5 **-ans**), 7 **grevance**, 6- **grievance**. [a. OF. *grevance*, *grievance*, f. *grever* to harm, GRIEVE: see *-ANCE*.]

† 1. The infliction of wrong or hardship on a person; injury, oppression; a cause or source of injury. *Obs.*

c1300 *Cursor M.* 27823 (Cott. Galba) Couatysse es ane eul syo pat mikel grevance gers hygin. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 520 ff. . . a man of gretter myght and strengthe than thou art do thee grevance, studie and bisye thee rather to stille the same grevance, than for to venge thee. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 34 The bodely delices alle. . . Unto the soule done grevance. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5034 And all giltes [ben] for-gylfen & greuans of old. c1440 *Primp. Parv.* 211/1 Grevaw[n]ce, or offence, or trespass, *offensa*, *aggravat[i]o*. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxvi. 427 The frenchemen kepte good company with their prisoners, and ransomed them courtesly, without any grevance to them. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Song* 3 *Childr.* 27 The fire touched them not at al, nor payned them, nor did them anie grevance. 1641 *Protests Lords* I. 4 To the great and universal grevance of your people. 1684 H. MORE *Aussu.* 100 To the much grevance and oppression of the people. 1720 *Port. Hist.* xxii. 159 The Wife with-held, the Treasure ill-detain'd (Cause of the War, and Grievance of the Land), With honourable Justice to restore. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. vii. 244 If the consequence of that exertion be manifestly to the grievance or dishonour of the kingdom. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 127 [Le Diuane] Happy people! that . . . sport away the weights of grievance which bow down the spirit of other nations.

† 2. The state or fact of being oppressed, injured, or distressed; trouble, distress; suffering, pain. *Obs.*

c1300 *Cursor M.* 23083 In mi grevance yee did me gode. 1311 *Seyn Song* (W.) 2027 He . . . tolde hem alle his grevance. 1340 HAMPOLTE *Pr. Cont.* 2753 þai sal haf a day bare Als mykel bitter payn or mare. Als a man mught thole here of penance A yhere and fele als mykel grevance. c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 213 Aurelius Hadde loued hire best of any creature. . . But neuere dorste he tellen hire his grevance. c1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1065 Pover; hathe in hym self ynow grevance, Withouten that that man hym more purchase. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 196 Clothis, wodde, and colle. . . by the which he myght escape without emperment the grevance of the wyntyr. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 58 Sex hundred yeris and od haue I . . . liffyd with grete grevance. c1586 CRESS PEMBREKE *Ps.* cxxl. iv. The moony vapours Shall not cast any mist to breed thy grevance. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. i. 163 See where he comes. . . He know his grevance, or be much denide.

3. A circumstance or state of things which is felt to be oppressive. In mod. use, a wrong or hardship (real or supposed) which is considered a legitimate ground of complaint; something to complain of.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. viii. 147 The fruytes . . . ben other-while sonner rype in one yere than in an other, and more assured of tempestes and other greuances. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iii. 37 Madam, I pityt much your greuances. 1609 DANIEL *Ctr. Wars* iv. lxxv. Future ill On present sufferings bruted to aryse, That farther greuances ingender will. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v. Wks. (1847) 288/1 They undid nothing in the state but irregular and grinding courts, the maine grevances to be removed. 1661 BRANHAM *Just Wind.* vii. 173 The hundred Grievances of the German Nation proposed to the Popes Legate. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 226 As a Request of y^e Assembly for Relief of Grievances. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbe Centi* 17 May. The war is a general grievance upon the people. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 16 One Day meeting me on the Green near the Fort, he stopt me to relate his Grievances. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 310 It is a foolish language, adopted from the united Irishmen, that their grievances originate from England. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 42 They sent to the King a statement of their grievances. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 124 In an early state of society any kind of taxation is apt to be looked on as a grievance. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* v. 112 The length of Chancery suits was a real public grievance. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 367 On being troubled by a pertinacious clergyman with many grievances.

† 4. A disease, ailment, hurt. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P.* B. xli. 61 Sapience . . . swelleth a mannes soule, Ac greife is a grasse thof The greuances to abate. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 32 þai schuld neuer hafe swike grevance ne disease of þam mare. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyl. Manhood* iv. xxiv. (1869) 84 Al be it she hath no grevance, yet hath she displeasure. 1578 LYTTE *Docten* i. v. 11 Ulcers and grievances of the month. 1634 W. WOOD *New*

Eng. Prosp. t. iii. Many that haue come infirme out of Eng. land, retaine their old grievances still. 1761 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* II. 279 The Bath surgeon . . . declared it as his opinion, that the complaint might be removed without amputation, adding, that it was owing to wrong management that the grievance had gone so far.

† 5. Displeasure, indignation, offence. *To take in or to grievance, to take grievance with*: to take offence at. *Obs.* (Cf. GRIEF *sb.* 4 b.)

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 258 Chariys was in his greuance, stondyng among his seren. c1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 126, 1 prai the tal: to no grevance This kene karping of syr Kay. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 1075 Grace dieu . . . Wych ys, sothly; evele apayd, And taketh gretly in greuance The manner of thy governance. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1257 Yet sum there be therewith take grevance, And grudge therat with frownyng countenance.

G. attrib. and Comb.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 304/2 They are the men who . . . hold grievance-meetings about the parson's surplice. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug. The grievance-mongers will gather together. 1896 *Tablet* 9 May 753 Those spoilt children of the State . . . are very busy just now in grievance-making.

Hence † **Grievancer**, one who occasions a grievance; one who gives ground for complaint.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. xvii. § 4 ¶ 12 Now no day passed, wherein some petition was not presented . . . against the Bishops as grand grievancers.

Grieve (grifv), *sb.* Forms: (sense 1) 1 **grōfa**, 4 **Sc. greif**, 6, 8 **grove**, 7 **greeve**, 7-9 **greave**; *Sc.* (sense 2) 6 **greif**, **greive**, 8- **grieve**, (9 **greeve**). [The *Sc.* and northern *grieve* (*greve*) is the normal repr. of ONorthumb. *grāfa* = WS. *grēfa* (see REEVE). The later forms under 1 a are literary adaptations of the OE. term, prob. under the influence of the northern word. Cf. GRAVE *sb.* 3.]

1. a. A governor of a province, town, etc. Now only *Hist.* = SHERIFF. † b. = GRAVE *sb.* 3 *Obs.*

a. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xlviii. 14 Gif ðis gehered bið from ðen groefa [*Rushw.* *grocfe*] he ge-treawd him. — Mark xiv. 5 Se haelend. . . noht geondsuarcde sum þette þæt he woere awundrad se groefa [*Rushw.* *groefa*]. (c1180 *Leg. Edu.* *Conf.* in Thorpe *Laus* I. 456 Greve autem nomen est potestatis; apud nos autem nichil melius videtur esse quam prefectura. Est enim multiplex nomen; greve enim dicitur de scira, de wapentagis, de hundredo, de burgis, de villis.) c1400 *Burgh Larik* xix. (*Sc. Stat.* 1.) þe borow greff (*orig. þorposstus*). 1629 DEKKER *Land. Tenure* (Percy Soc.) 42 In the time of Edward Confessor, the chief ruler of the city was called Reeve, Greeve, or Portreeve. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 374 Greve, Praepositus, is a word of Authority and signifies as much as Comes or Vicecomes. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1845) II. xiv. 316 The instrument states . . . that the bishop, with the aid of the greve or sheriff, should extirpate all heathenish superstitions.

b. 1527 *Par. Acc. Ecclesfield*, Boroyd off our lady grevys to y^e bell casting, xxi. Off y^e same grevys to y^e Organs, &c. vi. vij. 1607 in Morehouse *Kirkburton & Graveship of Holme* 127 Against which day the Greave did command all the inhabitants of Austonley to appear the tyme above said.

2. *Sc. and north.* The overseer, manager, or head-workman on a farm; a farm-bailiff. (See also *Count.* 1893.)

c1480 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 151 This awstrene greif answerit angrily. For thy cramping thou salt baith cruke and cowre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. ProL 161 Tyte on his hynis gais the greif a cry, Awak on fut, go till our husbandry. 1595 DUNCAN *Appl. Ethnol.* (E. D. S.), *Magister, villis vel pagi*, a greive. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 5 A good Grieve is better than an ill Worker. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 361 There is a number of grieves, inspectors and overseers appointed in every little district. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 6 Aug. in *Lockhart*. He has got a ploughman from Scotland who acts as grieve. 1842 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1851) II. 611/2 The grieve's time may be fully occupied elsewhere. 1868 *Perthsh. Jnl.* 18 June. The Grieve on Westhall will show the Farm. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Greeve, Grieve*, an overseer, an under-steward. It is generally applied to a resident agent who has charge of property in his locality.

Grieve (grifv), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **grove**, (4 **grevon**, **grevye**, **grevi**, **greife**), 4-5 **gref**, 4-6 **grevs**, 5 **grevyn**, **grefts**, 5-6 **Sc. greiff** (f. 4-7 **grevve**, (7 **grive**), 6- **grieve**. [a. F. *grever* = popular L. **greväre* (see GRIEF *a.*) = class. L. *graväre*, f. *gravis* heavy, GRAVE *a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To press heavily upon, as a weight; to burden. Only in *pass.* *Obs.*

1340 *Aenb.* 260 Nimeþ y hede þæt your herten ne by ygreued ne y-charged of gloutinne ne of dronkehede. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxv. 43 And effonse he came, and fonde hem slepyng; forsothe her eȝen weren greued. — 1 *Tim.* v. 16 If any faithful man hath widewis, vndir mynistr he to hem, that the chirche be not greuyd.

† b. To make heavy. *Obs. rare*—1.

1382 *Wyclif* 1 *Macc.* viii. 31 Whi hast thou greuyd [*L. gravasti*] thy sock pon our freendis?

† 2. Of persons: To harass, trouble, vex, gall by hostile action; to oppress; to do wrong, hurt, or harm to. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 11815 Clerkes. . . þat hulde wið sir simon, he greuede manion. . . a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4076 (Gött.) Enyue þai had til him sua strang, þai soght him al to greue with wrang. 1340 *Aenb.* 39 þe unale playnnes þæt maketh þe to unale becheinges and zechen þe unale . . . wyrtnesses. . . nor to greui oþren. 1377 LANGL. *P.* B. x. c. Alle that lakketh vs or lyeth vs ourre lorde techeth vs to louye And nougt to greuen hem that greuth vs. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 229 Als long as ȝee ben bounden to gedere. in Loue, in

Trouthe, & in gode Accord no man schall hen of powere to greue³ you. *a 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 101 To vse and kepe honeste lyf, and to loue and kepe in ryght his peple, and not greue them as Roboam dyd. *a 1450 Merlin* 186 Moche they greued the hethen peple with alle their power. *1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 1* § 1 Nother pile blokhousen be Bulwork to be greued or annoyne theym at their landyng. *1523 Ld. Berners Froiss. I. xviii. 68* The whiche garyson hadde greuyd sore the towne of Cambray. *1559 Mirr. Mag., Owen Glendour* xiv. To greue our foe he quickly to me sent Twelve thousand Frenchmen. *1616 R. C. Times' Whistle* v. 1506 What will he doe to thee, which seekst to greue With an oppressours hand the innocent! *1651 Hobbes Leviath. i. iv. 13* Seeing nature hath armed living creatures, some with teeth, some with horns, and some with hands, to grieue an enemy, it is but an abuse of Speech, to grieue him with the tongue.

absol. a 1300 Cursor M. 7233 Pare es nan sa gret mai greif Als traitur den and priue theif. *1393 Langl. P. Pl. C. xu. 134* Loue is a lykynge thyng, and loth for to greue.

† b. Of non-personal agents: To bring trouble or harm to (a person); to cause damage to (a thing). *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 7072 Pat werre pat greued al hath ner and ferr. *a 1330 R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 71 Our freedom that day for euer toke be leue, For Harold it went away, his falshed did vs greue. *1390 Gower Conf. II. 275* He shall wel finde his covetise Shall sore greue him late. *a 1440 York Myst.* xlii. 54 per was neuere dede pat euer he dide pat greued hym warre. *1481 Caxton Myrr. II. xxxi. 127* Adam was deceyved by thapple that he ete, whiche greued alle humayne lignage. *1542 Lam. & Piteous Treat. in Harl. Misc. (Mallham) I. 235* That no tempest of the see maye once vexee, greue, or trouble enyve ship. *1574 tr. Littleton's Tenures* 94 a, A disseisin and diucent y^t is matter in dede shal not so grieue him y^t was disseised when he was out of the realme.

† 3. To do bodily hurt or harm to (a person); to injure (a thing) materially. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. X. 6 Her lip kenelm of his heude bireued Pat þoru his soster & þe stward so was igreued. *a 1340 Cursor M.* 20960 *fauf* þe nedder of venum þat was strang there him greued wip his stange. *1390 Gower Conf. III. 115* There [i. e. Egypt] no stormy weder falleth, Which mighte greue man or beste. *a 1420 Pallad. on Husb.* v. 24 When tyme is hoot, putte on hem [vines] softe at eue Good water oft, that they may ete and drinke, And holde hem vpon hooft, that they may ete greue. *1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 272* a She. . . lete make a strong poyson and gaf it to his brother But god kepte hym y^t it neuer greued hym. *a 1550 Christi Kirke Gr. xv.* They ginit and laid gaird with graimis, ilk gossip under grieuit. *1610 Guillim Heraldry* i. viii. 34 Alwaies (saith Sir John Froyard) by right of Armes a man ought to grieue his Enemy. *1810 Scott Lady of L. II. ix.* The graceful foliage storms may reave, The noble stem they cannot grieue.

† b. *absol.* To be materially hurtful or harmful. *1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vii. xviii. (1495)* 235 Colde thynges greue, and heete helpe yf the teeres comen of outwarde cause. *1523 Fitzherb. Husb. § 20* There be diuers maner of wedes, as thistyls, kedlockes, dockes, . . . these be they that greue mooste. *1577 Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 39 As manye thynges are necessarie and needfull in man's lyfe, so taking in excesse and out of season annoy and grieue much.

† 4. To cause bodily discomfort or pain to (a person); to affect with pain or disease. *Obs.*

a 1225 Ancr. R. 422 Hwon 3e beoð i-leten blod, 3e ne schulen do no þing, þeo þeo dawes, þet ou greue. *a 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 105/147* Ewere sat þis Maide stille; it [the torture] ne greuede hire no þing. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 11734 Lauerd, þis es a mikel hete, It greues vs, it es sua grete. *Ibid.* 15617 þair eien war greued sua wit grete. *a 1375 Sc. Leg. Saintis, Paulus* 739 His breth hym greued mar & mare. *a 1400 MAUNFORD* (1839) ii. 11 That the Smelle scholde not greue men that wenten forth. *a 1450 St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 420 þe same bolnyng þan him greued. *1483 Caxton Gold. Leg. 70* b/h He had so much heere on his heed that it greued hym to bere. *1533 Elyot Cast. Helthe* (1541) i. Helth, . . . is the state of the body, wherein we be neyther greued with payne, nor lette from doinge our necessary businesse. *1544 Phae Regim. Life* (1545) F.vij. Somtymes ic [the liver] is greued by blood into [read in to] moche aboundance, or by choleric humours. *1572 Boswell's Travels* i. u. 17 This manner of Shooe. . . greueþe the feet, and vexeth the wearer thereof on his feet. *1589 Codrav Haven Health* xciv. (1636) 177 Choleric fumes, which both inflame the body and grieue the head. *1592 West 1st Pt. Synbol.* § 102 A, Al maner of diseases, griefes and sorances wherewith the said H. is now infected, grieued or troubled in y^r raines, bladder [etc.]. *1781 COWPER Conversat.* 600 A Christian's wit is inoffensive light, A beam that aids but never grieves the sight.

absol. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 13 It is a blessed thinge to faste, for the more harme it dothe the faster, the more is the merit. . . for, and the fast greued not, hit were not merit.

5. To affect with grief or deep sorrow. † Formerly, in wider sense: To vex, trouble, or oppress mentally; to cause pain, anxiety, or vexation to; to annoy.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 236 3if þe ueonde mid fondunge greued þe sore, þu greuest him hwon þu etestonde a þusend side more. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 2920 (Cott.) Abraham went him on þe morn to þat sted. . . And sagh þat [=what] can him sare greue. *1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. v. 79* His grase and his good þaf greueþ me ful sore. *14140 Morle Arth.* 2538 'Sir', sais y^r Gawayne, 'so me Gode helpe! Iliche glaucrande gomes greues me hot lyttill!' *a 1430 Hyppus Virg.* 72 3ougeþe stale from me; þat soore me greuis; I. . . on me boþe day and nyght. *1525 Ld. Berners Froiss. II. c. lxvii.* [1439] This synne greued greatly the conscience of the duke of Irelande. *a 1531 = Hun* xcv. 309 Y^r losse of his good horse greuyth hym more than the losse of all his men. *1573 G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3, I had cause to be greued at it. *1611 BIBLE John* xxi. 17 Peter was greued [Gr. ἀντιθέω], because he said vnto him the third time, Louest thou me? — *Eph.* iv. 30 Grieue

not [Gr. μή ἀντιθέω] the holy Spirit of God. *1669 MILTON P. L. II. 887* Grieu'd at his heart, when looking down he saw The whole Earth fill'd with violence. *1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* (1861) i. 200 People are seldom very much grieued. . . at misfortunes they expect. *1747 DODDRIDGE Life Col. Gardiner* 41 He was grieued to see human nature prostituted to such low and contemptible pursuits. *1833 H. MARTINEAU Charmed Sea* i. 6 The spirit of 'I'adden was grieued as much by his sister's injustice as by his own remorse. *1841 LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 74 He was grieued by the corrupt speech of his son.

With *adu.* *1860 PUSEY Alp. Proph. 24* The Holy Spirit they have grieued away.

refl. *a 1380 Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 372, I pray you here þat 3e greue you not all þou3 I forgete not lightly þe materiale swerde [etc.]. *a 1500 Debate Carpenter's Tools* 277 in Hazl. *E. P. P. I. 89* And greue you not nothinge at this songe, Bot euer make myre 3our selue amonge. *1530 PALSCR. 575/1*, I greue my selfe more with the felowe than he is worthe.

b. *imper.* or quasi-*imper.* with subject *it* or a substantive clause.

a 1320 Hall Meid. 333if þu him muche luest & he let lute to þe hit greued þe. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 10443 (Gött.) It greuyes me wonderly sare, I se þe leudy ma sulke care. *1730 Robt. Cicycle* 61 Me greuyth no3t. *a 1380 Sir Ferumb.* 262 Wel sore him greuede þat þe kyng was angered for ys sake. *a 1430 Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4730 To part from hir it wold him greif. *1530 PALSCR. 575/1*, It greveth me to se hym in this case. *1590 SPENSER F. Q. II. x. 29* That nought him greiv'd to beene from lute depoued downe. *1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. 12* Oh my deere Orlando, how it greues me to see thee weare thy heart in a scaffe. *1611 BIBLE Ruth* i. 13 It greieth me much for your sakes, that the hand of the Lord is gone out against me. *1657 R. LACON Barbadoes* (1673) 84 Pare off the rinde, which is so beautiful, as it grieues us to rob the fruit of such an ornament. *1836 W. IRVING Astoria* II. 163 Much did it grieue the friends of that gentleman to see him [etc.]. *1852 Mes. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xxv. 239 It really grieues me to have you so naughty.

† 6. To make angry; to provoke to anger or resentment; to incense, offend. Also *pass.*, To be angry *with.* *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 1227 (Gött.) For þai him greued *Cott.* warried, *fauf* wraped wid þair dedis He þaim forsake in all þair nedis. *13. = E. d. Allit. P. B.* 302 Now god in nwy to Noe con speke, Wyde wrakful wordes in his wyllie greued. *a 1340 Cursor M.* 18377 (Trin.) Him to greue *Gött.* greued hit is ful grille. *1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. vii. 216*, 'I wold not greue god', quod Pere, 'for al the gold on ground'. *1426 AUCLOE Poems* 8 God and mon thou schalt never greue. *a 1460 Towneley Myst.* xxx. 128, I had luer go to rone yel thyrsen on my fete Then for to greue yonde grone. . . he lokys full grisly. *1535 BR. SHAXTON Let. to Cromwell in Strype Eccl. Mem.* App. lxi. 151 Be not grieued with them that for christen love admonish you, and euen pray for you. *1535 COVERDALE Ps. lxxviii.* 40 O how oft haue they greued him in the wilderness? How many a tyme haue they prouoked in the deserte? *1611 How oft* did they prouoke him in the wilderness: and grieue him in the desert. (The second vb. in the Heb. usually means 'to distress, afflict'.)

impersonal. *1390 Gower Conf. III. 246* It had hem greved Ayein a folk, which thanne hight The Gabiens.

† b. *refl.* To grow angry. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. Pro. 139 Thanne greued hym a golardeys a gloton of wordes. *Ibid.* vii. 318 He greueth hym aynes god, and gruceth aynes resoun.

† 7. *intr.* To feel annoyance or anger. *Obs.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 5949 Quen plaraon sagh rest and stund, His hert wex greid and gan to greue. *a 1350 Parl. Three Ages* 183 This come alle in graye greued with this wordes, And sayde, 'felowe. . . þou fonnes full jeme.' *Ibid.* 194.

8. To feel grief; to be mentally pained or distressed; to sorrow deeply. *Const. at, for, over, or to with inf.*, occas. with cognate obj.

13. . . [see GRIEVING vb. sh. 2]. *1598 TOWNE in Shaks. C. Praise* 25 They seemde to grieue, but yet they felt no care. *1599 MARSTON Sc. Villanie* ii. viii. 214, I doe sadly grieue, and inly wepe, To viewe the base dishonour of our sexe. *1647-8 COTTERELL Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 10 They exceedingly grieued to see him so much inu. *1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 754*, *1684 Contempl. State Man* ii. iv. (1699) 163 Let those grieue and be melancholy who have no hope of Heaven. *1816 BYRON Child Harold* iii. 27 Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieues, Over the unreturning brave. *1819 SHELLEY Cenci* iv. 11, I grieue thus to distress you, but the Count Must answer charges of the gravest import. *1830 TENNYSON Song, 'A spirit haunts'* ii, My whole soul grieues At the moist rich smell of the rotting leaves. *1882 H. S. HOLLAND Logic & Life* (1883) 119 We cannot grieve the holy grief that comes only to the pure in heart. *1884 PAE Eustace* 22 He. . . grieved for the gentle young wife who had been taken from him.

transf. *1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* i. The long-haired woman, where the nightingale feeds. *a 1861 T. WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 58 To you the wind but sobs and grieves Wailing with the streaming leaves.

b. *trans.* To feel or show grief at or for; to regret deeply. *poet.*

1598 DRAYTON Heroic. Ep. xvi. 152 Sorrow doth utter what it still doth grieue. *1622 FLETCHER Sc. Voy.* i. 1, Most miserable men, I grieve their fortunes. *1676 DRYDEN Aureng.* iv. i. 1577 'Tis little to confess your Fate I grieve. *1718 Prior Solomon* ii. 46 Till from the Parian isle, and Libya's coast, The mountains grieve their hopes of marble lost. *1725 POPE Odyssey* vii. 297 However the nobles, suffering mind, may grieve its load of anguish, and disdain to live. *1871 BROWNING Balaustrade* 530 Nor when elipt locks strew the vestibule, Though surely these drop when we grieve the dead.

Grieve, *var.* GREAVE¹ *Obs.*; *obs.* f. GREAVE².

Grieved (griv'd), *pp. a.* [f. GRIEVE v. + -ED.]

† 1. Harassed, troubled, oppressed. *Obs.*

1627 DRAYTON Agincourt, etc. 68 The greued people thus their iudgements spend, Of these strange Actions what should be the end. *1682 (title)* The Sad and Lamentable

cry of Oppression and Cruelty in the City of Bristol. Relating to the persecution of certain dissenting protestants in some passages most notorious to the grieved inhabitants of the said City.

b. (Usu. following the sb.) = AGGRIEVED 2. ? *Obs.* *1621 ELSING Debates Ho. Lords App.* (1870) 136 To restitution of certain persons greved. *1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxiv. (1739) 41 In case of injustice or error, the party grieved had liberty of appeal. *1768 BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 160 The usual application of this forfeiture is either to the party grieved, or else to any of the king's subjects in general. *1818 CRUSSE Digest* (ed. 2) If. 60 The person grieved may relieve himself.

† 2. Afflicted with pain or disease. *Obs.*

1577 Vicary's Anat. Ep. Ded. (1888) 8 Those poore and greued creatures. . . do knowe the profite of this Art [Anatomy] to be manyfold. *1590 BARROUGH Meth. Phisick* 211 You must sprinkle the grieved place with oil of vineger and oile of roses mixed. *1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 3 Use wine and hony to foment the grieved part. *1689 MOYLE Sc. Chyrurg.* ii. xviii. 72 Foment the grieved part with hot Spiritus vini Communis.

† 3. Irritated, incensed, made angry. *Obs.*

a 1340 Cursor M. 6537 (Trin.) So greued [other texts mended] he wex in his mode He myst saye euel ne gode. *a 1400 Sege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 31/553 As greued grif founs þei girden in samen Spokely her speres. *1440 Prompt. Parv.* 212/2 Grevyd, or 315euyd yn wrethe, ag-gravatus.

4. Affected with grief; vexed, afflicted, troubled or distressed in mind.

1586 Q. Eliz. in Lyeester Corr. (Camden) 209 Your grieved and woundid mynd hath more nede of comfort then reproof. *1664 MIDDLTON With* iv. i. (1778) 76 The grieved lady that was ere besett With stormes of sorrowes, or wild rage of people. *1633 P. FLETCHER Poet. Misc.* 130 Sleep grieved heart and now a little rest thee. *1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 28* Sometimes towards Eden. . . his grieved look he fixes sad. *1738 LILLO Marina* v. i. 25 Her grieved Sire Shall curse the cruel fates. *1835 LYTTON Rensel* i. i, I do not wonder you are so grieved to listen to reason now. *1896 Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/6 The grieved mother suffered several strokes of apoplexy.

Hence Grievedly *adv.*, † Grievedness.

1572 GOLDING Calvin on Ps. li. 19 The spirit of grievedness and the broken or sorry heart. *1892 Century Mag.* June 267 'Ain't that child to sleep yet?' she asked grievedly.

† Grievedment. *Obs. nonce-wd.* In 7 grievement. [f. GRIEVE v. + -MENT.] A hurt, injury.

1708 T. WARD Eng. Ref. 1, 92 His Battels wout, and great Achievements, Wounds, Bruises, Bangs, and other Grievements.

Griever (griv'er). [f. GRIEVE v. + -ER.]

† 1. One who molests or troubles another; the cause of a grievance. *Obs.*

1508 FLORIO Gratulatio. a griever. *1645 TURNER Let. to the Speaker in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) i. 219, I chose out some few, not because they were greater, or more known Grievances, but because they did seem to direct us to find out the Griever, or the first Cause. *1660 R. COKE Power & Subj.* 207 If any feel himself grieved, molested or inquieted. . . the same molesters, grievers or inquesters [sic]. . . have and incur the pains and punishments contained in the statute.

2. A person or thing that grieves or distresses.

1642 HAMMOND Chr. Oblig. Peace vii. (1649) 173 There is not a sinne. . . a greater waster of conscience, griever and quencher of the spirit.

3. One who feels or shows grief.

1819 CRABBE T. of Hall xxi. 287 Nor should romantic griever thus complain. *1852 TUPPER Proverb. Philos.* 363 Griever at neglect, hear me to my comfort.

4. One who has a grievance. *nonce-use.*

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON Exorc. (1842) i. 253 But the griever who are aggrieved by the grievances shall not adjourn or alter time or place of meeting.

Grieveship (griv'ship). [f. GRIEVE sb. + -SHIP.]

A district under the charge of a griever.

1711 HEARNE Collect. (O. H. S.) III. 138 Clifton, a free Grieveship, within the Manor of Coningsbrough. *1833 Longm. Mag.* Apr. 646 The sheriff, or highest county official, is really the shire griever; and the county is a grieveship.

1897 J. C. HODGSON Hist. Northumb. IV. 76 The Grieveships, which are now seven in number, are in almost all respects similar to the townships of other parishes.

† Grievesome, a. *Obs.* [f. GRIEVE v. + -SOME.]

Cf. GRIEFSOME.] Distressing, painful. Hence Grievesomeless.

1568 H. BULLINGER tr. P. Martyr's Comm. Rom. ix. 237 b. Anye misfortune, that is not customeable grieuesome [printed grieuesome] vnto vs. *1583 T. WATSON Centurie of Love* lxiv. (Arb.) 100 Layinge open the long continued grieuesomes of his misery of Loue. *Ibid.* lxxv. 121 With grieuesome wars, with toyles, with storms betwix.

Grieving (griv'ing), *vb. sb.* [f. GRIEVE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. GRIEVE.

1. From *trans.* senses of the vb.: The act of causing grief, † oppressing, troubling, paining, etc. † Also, a painful affliction of the body (*obs.*).

1795 BARBOUR Bruce viii. 510 All the life. . . He tuk, and gaf hime dispending, And send thame hame, but mar greiving. *1798 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. xviii. ix.* (1495) 759 The serpent Ophites bath as many manere of brennyngs and greuynges as he hath speckles and colours. *Ibid.* xix. xlv. 886 It bredith many greuynges in the body. *a 1400 Desir.* Trv 835 Comaundand þat comly, as his kynd fadre, By all her goddes so gret, & greuyng of hym, þat he fare shuld ne ferre, ne thefeld entre. *1533 Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cccxxviii. 752 The noblemen and men of warre. . . to be payed their wages, without greuyng of any parte of the kynges treasur. *1617 Hieron Wks.* II. 230 To the greiving of the godly. *1867 FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) l. v. 297 There was nothing. . . but grieving of the folk and spending of money and emboldening of their foes.

2. From *intr.* senses: The act of feeling or showing grief, etc. † To take in grieving, to be displeased or angry (*obs.*).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 159 Depe in my doungoun þer doel euer dwellen, greuing, & gretynge, & grysyping harde. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8800 (Trin.) If we durst say þou sir kyn þat 3e toke not in greuyng. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. x. A helpelesse griefs sole joy is joylesse greiving. 1677 *GLIMP Demonol.* (1667) 450 To be under continual grievings because of miscarriages, so that other things of outward enjoyment cease to be pleasing. 1711 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 95 p. 3 Tears shed without much Grieving. 1734 R. M. McCHEYNE in *Mem.* (1872) I. 34 What a blessed thing it is to see the first grievings of the awakened spirit. 1862 G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love*, etc. *Juggling Terry* iii. Easy to think that grieving's folly, When the hand's firm as driven stakes!

Grieving (grī'vīn), *pp. a.* [f. GRIEVE *v.* + -ING².] a. That causes grief, pain, or annoyance.

b. That feels or expresses grief.
c 1450 *Tr. De Initiatione* i. xxii. 28 All þese temporall godes bip... more greiving þan esnyge, for þei are neuer had wipoute besynes and drede. 1611 *BIBLE* *Exek.* xxviii. 24 There shall be no more a pricking briar vnto the house of Israel, nor any greiving thorne. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 593 The ship went off sooner than I expected, which was not a little greiving to me. 1791 *ANNA SEWARD* *Let.* (1811) III. 54 If not so greiving, it is more mortifying. 1807 *CRABBE* *Parish Reg.* II. 786 His greiving kin for Rodger's smiles applied. 1873 L. FRERSON *Discourses* to Your spiritual condition is such as to be greiving to the Spirit.

Hence **Grievingly** *adv.*, in a greiving manner.
1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 87 Greetingly I thinke, the Peace betwene the French and vs, not valewes The Cost that did conclude it. 1891 F. M. WILSON *Primer on Browning* 125 She is leaving James Lee grievingly.

Grievous (grī'vōs), *a.* Forms: 4-6 *grevous*, 4 (-ōs, -es, 5 -ows, -ose, 7 -ours, 7 -est, 6 -us), 4 *grevous*, 5 *grevous*, *grewo(u)s*, 6 *grevous*, 6-7 *grevous*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *gr(i)evous*, 6- *grievous*. Also 5 *grawous*, *grawivus*. [a. OF. *grevos*, (-ōus), -eus, f. *grever* to GRIEVE. With the forms *grawous*, *grawivus*, cf. OF. *grawous* (rare), med.L. *grawōus*, It. and Sp. *grawoso*.]

† 1. Pressing heavily upon a person (or persons), burdensome, oppressive. In later use only of public hardships or grievances. *Obs.*

Such colloocations as *grievous burden* survive in occasional use, but the adj. is appended in sense 5.

23.. *Barlaam & Jos.* 167 3if þer any þing be þat grevous is to þe, & we togeder ben, he lyster it schal be. 1382 *Wyclif* i *Kings* xii. 4 The moost grevous þok that he hath putte on to vs. — *Matt.* xxiii. 23 The things that ben grevouser... of the lawe. 1426 in *Surtees* *Alise*, (1888) 10 þe charge is to me full hevy and grevous. 1531 *TINDALE* *Exp. Yohn* (1527) 74 Hys commandementes are not grevous. 1590 *LATIMER* *Serm.* at *Stanford* i. 90 Christ came to bring us out of... a greater burthen and a more grevouser burthen, the burthen of sinne. 1593 *BILSON* *Good. Christ's* Ch. 322 Your discipline is farre grevouser to the faithful. 1611 *BIBLE* i *Kings* xii. 7 Thy father made our yoke grevous; now therefore, make thou the grevous service of thy father... lighter. 1663 *MARVELL* *Corr.* xlii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 91 A Committee is also inspecting all illegall patents, and grevous to the subject. 1666 *Ibid.* lii. 11. 188 The committee have voted the Canary Company grevous, illegal, and a monopoly. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* i. lii. 35 Mr. Dudley's short administration was not very grevous. [1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 90 The High Commission was generally regarded as the most grevous of the many greviances under which the nation laboured.]

† b. Of a task: Heavy, arduous, difficult. *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* x. 636 Fra-þine vñ we grevouser To clym vp. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Par.* T. p. 529 And in as much as thilke love is the moore grevous to perforce, in so much is the more gretter the merite. a 1500 *Paston* *Let.* No. 75 I. 97 It will be right grevous to him to heile of his hurt, he is so sore streken. 1477 *EARL* *RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 108 It is a grevous thing to conquer them [Royalties], yet is it a more grevous & more chargeable to kepe them wel.

† c. Of penalties, punishment, indignation: Falling heavily upon one; heavy, severe. *Obs.*

1393 *LANG.* P. Pl. C. xvii. 77 So for his glotonye and grette synne be hap a grevous penaunce. 1422 *Tr. Secreta* *Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 160 God ther-of toke greivous vengeance. 1548 *UOALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xviii. 92 Let this be the grevous punishment among you. 1564 *HAWARD* *Eutropius* vii. 72 He would not lightly punyssh anye... with any grevouser penaunce than by banishment only. 1648 *GAGE* *West Ind.* iv. 12 Signifying... his own grevous indignation against me. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 146 War is a thing that punishes men, with the greatest, and grevous punishments that can be.

† d. Of persons: Causing trouble or annoyance to others; oppressive. Of an assailant: Pressing hard on. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF* 2 *Cor.* xii. 14, I schal not be grevous [L. *gravis*] to þou. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* i. xiv. The Duke Eustace... and Kynges Clarence... were alweye grevous on Vlyfus. 1483 *CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 124/2 And as she that was besy and grevous to hym he said to her goo unto the holy man that is named Efraym. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Isa.* vii. 13 Is it not ynough for you, that ye be grevous vnto men, but ye must greue my God also? 1548 *UOALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* x. 62 Ye shall be grevous to no man wip beggyng. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holmes* II. 8/1 To his owne people he was rough and grevous, and hateful unto strangers. 1600 *HAKLUYT* *Voy.* III. 847, I do intreat you all to forgive me in whatsoever I have bin grevous vnto you.

e. Of a complaint: Pressing heavily on the person complained of. (In later use merely intensive or associated with sense 5 or 6.)

1553 *EOREN* *Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 36 Mouinge grevous

complayntes agaynst them before the King of Spaine. 1596 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* iv. 487 The complaints I heare of thee, are grevous. 1715 *BURNET* *Own Time* (1724) I. 370 They raised a grevous outcry for the want of a National Synod to regulate our worship and government. 1871 *MORTLY Carlyle* (1878) 175 There is the same grevous complaint against the time and its men and its spirit.

2. Of things, events, accidents, etc.: Bringing serious trouble or discomfort; having injurious effects; † causing hurt or pain. (Now only with mixture of sense 5—'grievous to think of'—qualifying intensively a sb. denoting something painful or injurious.)

1340 *HAMPOLE* *Pr. Conse.* 1565 And þa, þat with swylk gyses God greves, Sall fall in many grevous myscheves. c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.) By-twixen wikked folkes and me han ben grevous descordes. 1535 *COVERDALE* *11th.* xii. 12 No maner chastysynge for the present tyme semeth to be ioyous, but grevous [also 1611 and 1881]. 1549 *CHEKE* *Hurt. Sedil.* (1612) 43 Can we not look for a grevouser and perillous danger, than the plague is? 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 253 The greater perill, or grevouser evil incurred by the gift, encrease the goodnesse and valuation of the gift. 1612 *WOOGLA* *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 3 We see daily many grevous Fractures healed without it [the Trapan]. 1751 *JORTIN* *Serm.* (1771) I. iii. 43 We are there told that grevous inconveniences would follow such rigorous methods. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.* 281 Emile was laboring under a grevous delusion. 1870 *BRVANT* *Iliad* I. 2. 22 Wide-ruling Agamemnon may perceive How grevous is his folly.

† b. Hurtful or injurious to something. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vi. v. (1495) 193 Chyliden desire thynges that is to themy comrade and grevous. c 1400 *Langland's* *Cur.* 123 For colde ys most grevoust to bonys & to pannicles þat þe woundyde.

† c. Offensive to the senses; having a bad taste, smell, etc. *Obs.*

1578 *LYTE* *Dodens* i. xxx. 43 It is also of a very grevous savour. 1752 J. LOUTHAIR *Form of Process* App. 277 The Sheriff is required to visit and inspect such Room, and to disallow or prohibit the Use of the same, in case it shall appear to be grevous or unhealthy.

† d. *loosely*. Excessively great or strong. *Obs.*

1632 *LITTON* *Trav.* iv. 153 And the forequaters and head they throw into a grevous fire. *Ibid.* v. 193 A great Torrent... that maketh a grevous noyse night and day.

3. Of a disease, wound, or pain: Causing great suffering or danger; acute, severe. Now *rare*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 100/5 On Dame Eutice cam a sillnesse: swiþe grevous and long. 740 3er he hadde gret pine. 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Pr. Conse.* 2910 And þat syght es a payn full grevous; For þe devels er swa foul and ydous. c 1380 *Sir Perem.* 499 He hadde a grevous wounde. 1471 *RIPLEY* *Comp. Alch.* vi. xv. in *Ashm.* (1652) 164 Wyth grevous thowys. c 1485 *Digby* *Myst.* (1882) iii. 293 Thes grawous paynes make me ner mad! 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Prayer* *Plague*, Thys plague and grevous sicknesse. 1667 *MILTON* P. L. x. 501 A world who would not purchase with a bruise, Or much more grevous pain? 1683 *SALMON* *Doron* *Med.* i. 2984 The Leprosy is a more grevous Disense. 1865 R. W. DALE *9th Temp.* v. (1877) 58 The sufferings of Christ were grevous. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Let. Dis. Women* xxviii. (1889) 273 The disease... is not considered grevous enough to secure a bed in the hospital.

4. Of a fault, crime, sin, etc.: Involving a grave degree of guilt, deserving heavy penalties. In later use chiefly with stronger sense: Atrocious, flagrant, heinous. Now only *arch*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26451 A sin of vnkindnes... þat als greues es [Fair], þat iij þa mikil grevous is! Als all his oþer synnes ware. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 240 Of al synnes þat now ben þis is moost perelous and grevous. 1395 *Remonstr. agst. Rom. Corrupt.* (1851) 14 Auarice and symonie ben grevouser synnis in him thanne is bodilli fornicacioun. 1508 *FISHER* 7 *Penit.* Ps. xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 57 Have we not commytted many more grevous offences than these be? 1583 *STUBBS* *Anal. Abus.* ii. (1882) 41 We see grevous crimes, and flagitious facts... daily committed. 1601 [see GRIEVOUSLY 1 b]. a 1656 *HALES* *Gold. Rem.* (1668) 66 Those are the more heuier and grevouser sins of our Lives. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 87 A Heynous and Grevous Crime. 1860 *SALA* *Lady Chesterf.* Pref. 4 This little book... has from first to last one grevous artistic fault.

5. Causing mental pain or distress. Now with narrowed sense: Exciting grief or intense sorrow.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4140 At tyme of midnist of þe nyght, him mette a grevous cas. Him þoþte he sey a grislich bere [etc.]. c 1400 *MAUNOEY*. (1639) xxxix. 314, I... was assayed of alle that lay in my Conscience, of many a dyverse grevous poynt. 1555 *COVERDALE* 2 *Esdr.* v. 21 After seuen dayes it happened, that y^e thoughtes of my heart were very grevous vnto me agayne. 1547-8 *Order of Communion* (1548) B j b, The remembrance of them is grevous vnto vs. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. 1. 141 That News is bad indeed... 'tis very grevous to be thought vpon. 1692 *PERRIS* *Let.* 9 Jan., Diary (1879) VI. 172, I would have come at you the other night at St. Martin's on that grevous occasion, but could not. 1712 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 472 p. 8 The Pleasures and Advantages of Sight being so great, the Loss must be very grevous. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE* *Myst. Udolpho* xxx. It was so very grevous to her to think that [etc.]. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 87 It was grevous to see in a short time how poorly they lived.

6. Full of grief; very sad or sorrowful. *rare*.

c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth.* i. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.) And she, byholdynge my cheere, þat was... heuy and grevous of wepyng, compleyn[n]de... þat I shal seyn the perturbacyon of my thowht. 1590 *MARLOWE* and *Pl. Tamburl.* iii. 1. The heir of mighty Bajazeth... Revives the spirits of all true Turkish hearts, In grevous memory of his father's shame. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 36 And when he sees you come with a knife... to kill him, he vapours out the grevous sighs, that ever you heard any creature make. 1828 *HAWTHORNE* *Fanshawe* ix. (1879) 144 Women... wearing a deep

grievous expression of countenance. 1893 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 5/6 All the while the grievous mother stands by... and varies the dreary tale of pecuniary difficulty by telling [etc.].

7. *quasi-adv.*

1596 *SHAKS. i Hen. IV.* iv. i. 17 He cannot come, my Lord He is grevous sick.

Hence **Grievoushead** [-HEAD] = GRIEVOUSNESS.
13.. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon* *MS.* x. 47 Meur wip-outen grevoushead And Murie wip-outen wyldhead. 1496 *Dices & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xxiii. 271/2 Only god knoweth the grevoushead of dedely synne.

Grievously (grī'vōsli), *adv.* [f. GRIEVOUS *a.* + -LY².]

1. In such a way as to be oppressive, painful, or hurtful to the affairs, person, or feelings of any one; to an oppressive or injurious extent. (Chiefly used with words implying hurt, harm, wrong, etc., and hence tending to become more intensively; cf. 2.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Iland.* *Synne* 6736 Ne Lazare asked not grevouslyke, But a fewe crummes for to pyke. 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Pr. Conse.* 4537 Pan sal he shew grette persecucion And grevously þam tourment. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Ser. Wks.* III. 431 Al þif he semþ grevousliche unkynde for þe tyme. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Par.* T. p. 773 This cursed synne anoyeth grevousliche hem that it haunten. 1472 *Presentyn. Juries* in *Surtees* *Alise* (1888) 22 Grefely hurt hem of parril of his dethe. 1483 *Act* i *Rich. III.* c. 6 § 8 Much people coming to the said Fairs be greviously vexed and troubled by feigned Actions. 1503-4 *Act* 10 *Hen. VII.* c. 26 Preamble, Stanhop... lay in wayte upon the said sir William and hym greviously wounded and maymed. 1509 *FISHER* *Funeral* *Serm.* *Cress* *Richmond* Wks. (1876) 300 The moost paynfull crampes so greviously vexynge her. 1611 *BIBLE* *Matt.* viii. 6 My seruant lieth at home sick of the palse, greviously tormted. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 21 The inhabitants... were so greviously visited with the plague. 1751 *JORTIN* *Serm.* (1771) v. ii. 30 To punish the offender and to afflict him more greviously. 1870 *BRVANT* *Iliad* II. xv. 75 He had seen the Greeks Pressed greviously beside their fleet.

† b. Heavily; with a heavy penalty, at a heavy or high rate; for a large sum. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Psalter* i. 6 þai sall grevouslyere be dampned þan hethen men. a 1500 in *Arnold* *Chron.* (1811) 211 Yf any man wer taken and conuicte of takynge of veneri he shalbe greviously redemed if he haue wherof he may be redeemed. 1583 *GOLDING* *Calvin* on *Deut.* ix. 361 Now then we shall not faille to be y^e greviouslyer condemned if we forget our God. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. ii. 85 The Noble Brutus Hath told you Cæsar was Ambitious: If it were so it was a grevous Fault, And greviously hath Cæsar answer'd it. 1670 *BLOUNT* *Latw* *Dict.* s.v. *Attainu*, He shall be imprisoned and greviously ransomed at the Kings Will.

2. In a great or serious degree; heavily, deeply, strongly, exceedingly, etc. (In early, and occas. in mod. use, with more or less suggestion of the etymological sense.)

1340 *Ayene*. 47 Hy anezep wel grevousliche. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *L. G. W.* *Prolog.* 249 He ne hath nat doon so greuously a-mis. c 1400 *MAUNOEY*. (Roxb.) vi. 21 He had... sworne so greviously þat he schuld bring it to swilke a state þat wysmen schuld mow wade ouer nre noȝt wete hare kneesse. c 1430 *Life* *St. Kath.* (1884) 25 And hym offendyd no thyng more greuously than whan man... greuously worship of godded to creatres vnreasonable. 1531 *TINDALE* *Exp. Yohn* (1527) 81 The Jewes synned greuouslyer agaynst God. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* iii. x. 2 He behind them staid, Maignre his host, who gruded greviously To house a guest that would hee needes obayd. 1595 *SHAKS. Yohn* iv. iii. 134 I do suspect the very greuously. 1704 *SWIFT* *T. 3rd* *Ded.* Wks. 1760 I. 3, I greviously suspected a cheat. 1794 *Sir W. JONES* *Justit. Hindu Law* ii. § 256 A spiritual and a natural father... are not to be treated with disrespect... though the student... be greviously provoked. 1873 *RUSKIN* *Arcton* *Chace* (1880) II. 100, [I] shall be greviously busy tomorrow. 1884 H. DRUMMOND *Assent* *Man* 56 The sociologist has greviously complained of late that he could get but little help from science.

3. In a deplorable manner, 'sadly', 'wofully'.

1742 *WARBURTON* *Wks.* (1811) XI. 197 But our Advocate, now greviously bemired, yet flounders on. 1827 *POLLOCK* *Course* T. iv. The winds of heaven Display his nakedness to passers by, And greviously burlesque the human form. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xviii. (1857) 321 Melancholy banks of mud, here and there overtopped by thickets of greviously befoiled sedges. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 477 How greviously was I disappointed! 1883 *SIR T. MARTIN* *Ld. Lyndhurst* v. 126 The Government erred greviously in doing little or nothing to redress these abuses.

† 4. With expression of grief; bitterly, piteously, sorrowfully. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Langland's* *Cur.* 120 Þei syke grevousleche, & a schapere feurere fallip. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. i. 53 What are you here, that cry so greuously?

† 5. To take grievously; (a) to be incensed or angered at; (b) to be distressed or grieved at. (Cf. *take in grief*, in *grievance*.) *Obs.*

a 1533 *FRITH* *Bl. agst. Rastell* (1829) 211 More and Rochester... took the matter so greviously, that they could never be at quiet in their stomachs, until they had drunken his blood. 1548 *UOALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 35-43 The common store are wounte to take the death of young folkes much greuouslyer then of olde. 1582 *EARL* *SHREWSBURY* in *Ellis* *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 61 My wyfe taketh my daughter Lennox deathe so greviously that she neither dothe nor can thincke of any thing but of lamentinge.

Grievousness (grī'vōsnēs), [f. GRIEVOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being grievous, in various senses of the adj.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Iland.* *Synne* 719 Þyn opys done hym more greuousnesse þan alle, þe lewys wyknednesse. c 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Prose* Tr. (1866) 3 This name thew... dose away greuousnes of fleshely desyris. c 1400 *Langland's* *Cur.* 322 Of þe greuousnes of þe rightoun whanne he is out of ioyntne. c 1440 *Proup.* *Par.* 211/1 Grevauance, or grevous-

nesse, *gravenen*. 1509 *HAWES Past.* Pl. xli. xxviii. A genyill burden without grevousnes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b. Also the grevousnes of this payne saynt Augustyn toucheth. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 45 b. The apples of thys [Mandrage] . . . small pleasantly joynted with a certayn grevousnes. a 1600 *HOOKE Ecccl. Pol.* vii. ix. § 3 For the grevousnes of sin is aggravated by the greatness of him that committeth it. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxi. 15 The grevousnesse of warre. 1682 *NORRIS Heroicall* 48 We first alleviate the grevousnes of Events by right reasoning. a 1864 J. D. BURNS *Serms.* in *Mem. & Rem.* (1869) 387 Affliction . . . would lose all the grevousnes and smart which make affliction.

† **Grievousty.** *Obs.* In 5 grevousste, -osetee. [f. GRIEVOUS + -TY.] Grievousness, heinousness. c 1410 *LOVE Bonavent.* *Mirr.* xxiv. 68 (Gibbs MS.) Also to schewe be grevousste of synn in custome. c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* ii. in *Anglia* X. 342/38 Pou schalt gretelye weye be grevousste of viane synnes.

Grife, variant of **GRYPH Obs.**, griffin.

Griff (grif), *sb.* 1. *north. dial.* Also grif. [Origin obscure.] A deep narrow valley or chasm. 7 Cf. *GRIFT*. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 333 Grif, a deep valley, with a rocky fissure-like chasm at the bottom. 1883 *Good Cheer* 33 The broken cherting angles at the foot of the Grif. 1891 *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* 344 One of the small tributary becks . . . comes into the open air again in a wild little grif.

Griff (grif), *sb.* 2. *Anglo-Indian.* [app. a shortening of the earlier *GRIFON*, q.v.] = *GRIFIN* 2.

1829 *Bengalee* 260 Whilst a call Of 'Griff! ho Griff!' reached like the yell Of foul tormentors, in some modern hell. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 55. 117 What an unsophisticated griff you must be! 1878 *BESANT & RICE Child's Arb.* xxx. (1887) 225 There had been joking with a lot of 'griffs', young recruits just from England.

Comb. 1853 W. D. ARNOLD *Oakfield* I. iii. 38 Cadets . . . going up to that great griff depot, Oudapoor.

Griff (grif), *sb.* 3. *rare.* Also in Fr. form *griffe*. [a. F. *griffe*]. A claw.

1820 *SHELLEY Sensitive Pl.* iii. 113 A Northern whirlwind, wandering about Like a wolf . . . Shook the boughs thus laden, and heavy, and stiff, And snapped them off with his rigid griff. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* vi. iv. My disgrace at being so clawed and mauled by its griffes. 1865 *OUTER Strathmore* I. xii. 195 The pretty panther, how handsome she looks! She has merciless griffes, though.

Griff (grif), *sb.* 4. *Louisiana.* Also *griffe*, *griffo* (n), *griffin*. [Of obscure origin: Buffon (quoted by Littré) gives the word as *griffe*.] A type of mulatto (see *Quots.*).

1850 *LYELL and Visit* U. S. II. 67 The auctioneer began to describe him as a fine griff (which means three parts black), twenty-four years old, and having many superior qualities. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Griffin*, *griffe*, this word, like the French *griffone*, is constantly used in Louisiana, both in conversation and in print, for a mulatto, particularly the woman. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Griff*, same as *Griffe*. *Griffe*, the produce of a negro and a mulatto, containing one fourth white blood, and three fourths black. *Griffin*, same as *Griffe*.

Griff (grif), *sb.* 5. *Weaving.* [Origin unknown.] A frame composed of horizontal bars employed in pattern-weaving. Also *griff-frame*.

1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 1005 A mechanical arrangement connected with the treadle, which raises or depresses the griff frame. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Griff*.

Griff (grif), *v.* *Anglo-Indian.* [f. *GRIFF sb.* 2.] 1829 *Bengalee* 263 He deem'd no sin To griff a heedless fiend, - plain English, - take him in.

Griff, *obs.* form of *GRAFF sb.* 1, *GRIEF*.

Griffade (grif'ad). *Falconry.* [a. F. *griffade*, f. *griffe* claw.] A sudden seizure with the claws.

1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* v. 62 The 'malle-hawk' dug her talons with a griffade into his head.

Griffaun (grif'on). *Anglo-Irish.* Also 8 *graffane*, 9 *griffawn*. [a. Irish *gráfaun* 'a grubbing-ax' (O'Reilly), f. *gráfaim* scrape, grub.] (See *quot.* 1780.) Hence *Griffaun* v.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ireland* II. 10 They . . . pare with an instrument they call a griffaun, and the husbandry they call griffauning and burning. It is a very strong hoe with which they cut up the turf, rolling it up with their foot as they do it, and leaving it to dry in order to burn. 1885 *Evening News* 25 July 2/6 William struck Tom Sheehan on the head with the griffaun. 1892 *JANE BARLOW Irish Idylls* li. 62 Larry was dealing a few superfluous pats with the flat of his broad griffaun.

Griffe, *obs.* form of *GRAFF sb.* 1, *sb.* 3, *v.* 1, *GRIEF*. **Griffier**, *obs.* form of *GRIEFFIER*.

Griffin 1 (grif-in), **griffon**, **gryphon** (grif-on). Forms: a. 4-5 grifun, gryfoun(e), (5-own), 5 griffoun(e), greffon, 5-7 gryffon, 5, 7-8 grifon, 6 gryfon, 6-7 griffion, 6 griffen, 7 gryffen, 4 griffyn, (5 grefyne, grifyn), 7-8 gryffin, 4- griffion, 6- griffin. β. 5, 7 gryphon, (6 girphinne, Sc. grephoun), 6-7 girphinn, 6-8 gryphinn, 7, 9 gryphen, 5- grypphon. [a. OF. *griffon*, f. *griffon* (OF. also *grifon*) = It. *grifone*, f. L. *grýphus* (Mela) = *grýps* (gen. *grýphis*), a. Gr. *grýps* (gen. *grýpōs*).

In sense 2, and its comb. in 4, the regular modern spelling is *griffin*, in other senses usually *griffin*, though *gryphon* is used by many writers as having more dignified associations.]

1. A fabulous animal usually represented as having the head and wings of an eagle and the body and hind quarters of a lion.

By the Greeks they were believed to inhabit Scythia, and to keep jealous watch over the gold of that country. 13.. *K. Alis.* 496 The griffin of him was agast. c 1386

CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 1795 Lik a griffoun he aboute [Lansd., *Corpus & Hengw.* MSS. griffon, *Cambr.* MS. greffoun]. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxix. 132 In bat land er many griffouns. . . pat have be schappe of ane eagle before, and behind be schappe of a lyoun. c 1425 *Torr. Portugal* 1281 Frome a griffon he was refte. 1481 *CANTON Myrr.* ii. 151 69 The gryffons wyldie whiche have bodyes of lyouns fleyng. 1567 *MARLET Gr. Forest* 88 The Grifpin isa Foule of plentifull and thicke fether, and foure footed withall. 1601 *CHESTER Love's Mart.*, *Dial.* clxviii. The Griffon is a bird rich feathered, His head is like a Lion, and his flight Is like the Eagles. 1620 *QUARLES Feast for Wormes* Propos. The Horse and Gryphin shall together sleepe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 943 As when a Gryfon through the Wilderness. . . Pursues the Arimaspan, who by stealth Had from his wakeful custody purloined The guarded Gold. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 60 P. 4 A learned controversy about the existence of griffins. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Mrs. T. Thistlethwaite* 30 Aug. Among these relics they showed me a prodigious claw, set in gold, which they called the claw of a griffin. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 61 A stony desert tenanted by Gryphons and Chimeras. a 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. (1857) 142 The great dragons and griffins and 'laithly worms' of mediaeval legend. 1865 'L. CARROLL' *Alice in Wonderland* ix. (1886) 138 They very soon came upon a Grypphon, lying fast asleep in the sun.

b. A representation or figure of a griffin, as in Heraldry, Sculpture, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 293 Off red sendel were her baneres. With three gryffouns depaynted wel. 142400 *Morte Arth.* 3870 Qwat game was he this with the gaye armes, With his gryffounes of golde. 1439 *E. Wills* (1882) 117 A Skochen of myn Armes . . . and ij Gryffons to bere hit wypp. 1460 *Lybicus Disc.* 81 A scheld . . . Wyth a gryffoun of say. 1552 *Imp. Bxyle in Archael. Cant.* VII. 108 On cope of red with floures and gryffons of gold. 1640 *YORKIE Union Hon.* 119 A Griffin Sergeant Or. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* vi. 33 The griffin, a modern bioglyphic, signifying strength and swiftness. 1778 *FENNANT Tour in Wales* (1883) i. 88 The Britons . . . put betters on their [coats], elephants and gryphons, things they were before unacquainted with. 1838 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* ix. The paw remained suspended in the air like the claw of a heraldic griffin. 1828-40 *BEAR ENCYCL. Her. I.* *Griffin Male*, in heraldry is represented without wings, having rays of gold issuing from various parts of the body. 1831 *LAKWOOD Ct. Julian* Wks. 1861 I. 514 Gryphens and Eagles, ivory and gold. Can add no clearness to the lamp above. 1863 *MISS BRADON P. Marchmont* I. v. 82 Grim stone griffins surmount the terrace steps. 1854 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 67 A gryphon is the dexter Supporter of the Duke of Cleveland.

2. A vulture; now = griffin-vulture (see 4).

1382 *Wyclif Let.* xi. 13 An eagle, and a griffyn [Vulg. *gryphem*], and a merlyoun. . . *Deut.* xiv. 12 Eagle, and griffoun. 1609 *DIBLE (Douay) Let.* xi. 13 The Eagle, and the griffon, and the osprey. 1723 *TRISTRAM Mad* vii. 131 The griffon circled and soared from their cries. 1876 *Cooper Bible Notes* 95 'Eagle' *Deut.* xxxii. 11, the griffon, great vulture. 1882 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1883) IV. 274 The griffin or fulvous vulture, *Gyps fulvus*.

3. *transf.* A grim-looking or extremely vigilant guardian. (Cf. *dragon*.)

1824 R. B. PEAKE *Amer. Abroad* I. ii. [It [the larder] is always locked up by that she griffin with a bunch of keys.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *griffin-beaked*, -*guarded*, -*like*, -*winged* adjs.; *griffin's* foot, a surgical instrument, so called from its form; *griffin-vulture*, a vulture of the genus *Gyps*, esp. *G. fulvus*.

1875 W. M. LILWATIN *Guide Wigwagshire* 140 The 'griffin'-beaked galleys of the ancient Scandinavians. 1611 *COTGR.* *Pied de Griffon*, a 'Griffons foot. 1750 *Mem. R. Acad. Surg. Paris* I. 162 The instruments hitherto used to raise the bones of the cranium depressed on the dura mater are . . . the griffin's foot. 1842 *TENNISON Audley* Crt. 14 The 'griffin'-guarded gates. 1841 *MILTON Reform.* i. (1851) 14 A corporality of 'griffonlike' Promoters, and Apparitors. 1831 *BENNETT Gard. & Menag. Zool.* Sc. II. 97 The 'Griffin Vulture. *Vultur fulvus*. 1833 *SIR C. BELL Hand* (1834) 78 If the griffin-vulture be frightened after his repast, he must disgorge, before he flies. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 273 The griffin-vulture, *Gyps fulvus*. 1610 *HEALEY tr. Lives on St. Aug. Cille of God* 686 Ausonius makes her [the Sphinx], 'griffin-winged.'

Griffin 2 (grif-in). *Anglo-Indian.* [Of uncertain origin: usually explained as a fig. use of prec., but there is no evidence for this.] A European newly arrived in India, and unaccustomed to Indian ways and peculiarities; a novice, new-comer, greenhorn.

1793 *CULO in Southey Life Bell* (1844) I. 459 Wilks . . . will . . . lend you every assistance in forwarding these matters, in which . . . you must I presume, be a perfect griffin. 1794 H. BORN *Ind. Observ.* No. 34 P. 5, I am little better than an unfledged Griffin, according to the fashionable phrase here [Madras]. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Oriental Voy.* 73 Every arrival from Europe . . . as soon as he touches terra-firma is a griffin. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* v. 30 note, Young men, immediately on their arrival in India, are termed griffins, and retain this honour till they are twelve months in the country. 1836 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 38 Mrs. Staunton laughs at me, and calls me a 'griffin'. . . (N.B. Griffin means a freshman or freshwoman in India.) 1883 L. O. SALTON *Scrap* II. iv. 159 Uper greenhorns or griffins, as Indian phraseology has it.

Griffin 3. *U.S.* A mulatto; see *GRIFF sb.* 4

Griffine (grif'inedz). *Anglo-Indian.* [f. *GRIFIN* 2 + -AGE.] The state of being a 'griffin'; one's first year in India.

1829 *Bengalee* 122 Subscription pack, Champagne tiffin parties, and other first claims on the griffine of a civilian. 1840 E. E. NARBER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. vi. 197 A large detachment of recruits, who, like myself, all in their griffine, had but lately landed at Madras. 1878 G. P. SAKOERSON *Wild Beasts Ind.* xxii. 214 In the days of our griffine.

Griffinesque (grif'inesk). In 9 gryphonesque. [f. *GRIFIN* 1 + -ESQUE.] Of the style of a griffin.

1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* xviii. iii, Blanche had just one of those faces that . . . might become gryphonesque, witch-like, and grim.

Griffiness (grif'iness). [f. *GRIFIN* 1 + -ESS.] A she-griffin.

1840 *LYTTON Pilgrims Rhine* xi. (1840) 142 Nothing could now appease the Griffiness, but his positive assurance that . . . poor puss should be . . . boiled for the Griffin's soup.

Griffinhood (grif'inhud). *Anglo-Indian.* [f. *GRIFIN* 2 + -HOOD.] = *GRIFFINAGE*.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 135. I was not quite released from the swaddling bands of my griffin-hood. 1850 'ROLF BOL-DREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 146 It is the ordinary early phase of griffinhood.

Griffinish (grif'inif), a. [f. *GRIFIN* 1 and 2 + -ISH.] a. Characteristic of a griffin. b. *Anglo-Indian.* Indicative of the 'griffin'. Hence *Griffinishness*.

a 1845 *Hooce Ode to R. Wilson* xxiii, I feel None of that griffinish excess of zeal. 1850 *BENNETT Mag.* IV. 85 We were afraid of eliciting some remark on our griffinishness, if we gave utterance to such a reflection. 1860 *Bigg & Crit.* fr. *Times* 394 My griffinish wonder at the want of white faces.

Griffinism (grif'iniz'm). [f. *GRIFIN* 1 + -ISM.] Griffinish nature or characteristics.

1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. viii. § 20 The honest imagination gains everything; it has griffinism, and grace, and usefulness, all at once.

Griffinship (grif'inship). *Anglo-Indian.* [f. *GRIFIN* 2 + -SHIP.] The position of being a griffin; the time during which one is a griffin.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* iv. 76 The griffinship expired, he's sent, On duty from his regiment.

Griffish (grif'if), a. *Anglo-Indian.* [f. *GRIF sb.* 2 + -ISH.] Like a 'griff', inexperienced, 'green'.

1836 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 53 (Y.) He was living with bad men, and saw that they thought him no better than themselves, but only more griffish.

Griffo: see *GRIF sb.* 4

† **Griffon** 1. *Obs.* *rare.* In 4 *grif*, *gryffo(u)n*.

[a. OF. *griffon*, *grifon*, app. connected with *gru* GREW.] A Greek.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3134 He sat, and pleyghed at the chesse, With a Griffoun of hethenese. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1761 The French and Griffouns down rightes, Slew there our English knights. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1961 pe gryffouns pan gayli gonne stint ate cherche pe brist burde meliors to abide here. 1667 F. SANDFORD *General Hist. Eng.* 78 He offers up the rich Standard of Cursar King of Cyprus which he took among the spoils of the Griffons Camp. 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 24 Greeks . . . who are called Griffons wherever Romance is spoken.]

Griffon 2 (grif-on). [a. F. *griffon* 'chien anglais', by Littré identified with *griffon* *GRIFIN* 1.] A species of coarse-haired dog, resembling a terrier.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 292 Austrian boardwalks and French griffons. 1897 *Times* 12 Apr. 12/4 Griffons cannot be fitted with a head-cage. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/6 Animals of foreign nationality such as Chow, Griffons, and merry little Schipperkes.

Grifon: see *GRIF sb.* 4, *GRIFIN* 1.

|| **Griffonage** (grif'onāz). [a. F. *griffonage*, f. *griffonner* to write badly, scrawl.] Scribble.

1832 *Mrs. F. TROLLOPE Don. Manners* Amer. xxvii. (1839) 335 We hastened to pack up our 'trumpety' . . . and among the rest, my six hundred pages of griffonage. 1834 *MAR. ROBERTSON Helen* II. vii. 148 There was a heap of little crumpled bills, which, with Felicie's griffonage, Helen had thrown into her table-drawer.

Griffon(e), *obs.* f. *GRIFIN* 1; var. *GRIFON* 1.

† **Griffhound**. *Obs.* Also *gref*. [app. a var. of *grehound*; cf. the current pronunciation of *lieutenant* (lief'tenant).] A greyhound.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5284 In a cheyne of golde twice griffhounds. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 774 Scipion hym chased as a greffhound dothe the Fox.

Grift, *dial.* [a. Du. *grift*; cf. *GRIF sb.* 1] (See *quot.* 1889.)

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 313 The waters . . . form the main drains for the low lands under the names of 'cloughs', 'caus', 'fleets', and 'grifts'. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Grift*, a channel shaped out by water for itself; a rumel.

Grift(e), *obs.* form of *GRAFT sb.* 1 and *v.* 1

Grig (grig), *sb.* 1. Also 5 *grege*, 7 *ereg*, *grigg* (e). [Of obscure origin. The identity of the word in the various senses is very doubtful, but Johnson's conjecture that it originally meant 'anything below the natural size' would plausibly account for all the uses. (Cf. *GRIGGLES*.)

Cf. also Sw. *dial.* *krik* (literary Sw. *kråk*) little animal, small child; Sc. *crick, erike*, 'a louse (Jam.)'; also *CRICK sb.* 1

† 1. A diminutive person, a dwarf. [Perh. *transf.* from sense 3 (or 4, if the latter be genuine).] *Obs.* *rare*.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1753 Slike a dwinyng, a dwase, & a dwerge as bi-selfe, A grub, a prege out of grace [Dial. A grub, a grig out of grace]. 1659 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* 209 Having . . . scolt him, for that being such a low Grigge [Gr. *μικρὸν ἄν.* *l. tantulus homo statura*], he would presume to personate such High and Mighty Heroes as Alexander and Achilles.

2. A short-legged hen. Also *grig-hen*. *Obs.* *exc. dial.*

1589 *RIEDEL Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A Grigge or sborte legged

henne, *gallinella, gallinula*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 300 A dwarfish kind of hens, (i. grig hens) that are extraordinary little. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL. 1866 *Derby's Gloss. in Reliquary* VI. 160 Grig, a Bantam fowl.

3. A species of eel; a small or young eel (see quots.). Also more fully *grig-eel*.

1612 *Cotgr.*, *Anguillite*, a Grig, or little Eel. 1629 *Gaulty Holy Madn.* 130 Silly Grigge! Come out of thy Pond and Mud. 1653 WALTON *Angler* x. 192 The silver-Eel, and green or greenish Eel (with which the River of Thames abounds, and are called Griggs). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 325/1 An eel first a Fausten, then a Griggs, or Snigg. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Elver*, A sort of Griggs, or small Eels, which swim on the top of the Water about Bristol. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 193 The Greenish, or Greg-Eel. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* 111. 114 There is another variety of this fish [the eel] known in the Thames by the name of Grigs, and about Oxford by that of Grigs or Gluts. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 234 The grig is a yellowish eel, with a projecting underjaw.

b. *atrib.* in *grig-wel* († also shortened *grig*), n basket-worm trap for catching grigs.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 135 Used by the fishermen to make grigs, or twig tunnels, to catch eels and other fish. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 Grig Weel. Lamprey Weel... Improved Eel Pot.

4. A grasshopper or cricket. *dial.* The genuineness of this sense is doubtful, as the dialect glossaries containing it usually quote as their sole example the phrase 'merry as a grig' (see 3).

1847 HALLIWELL, *Grig*, a cricket. *Var. dial.* 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 54 The dry high-elbow'd grigs that leap in summer grass. 1866 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Grig*, a cricket.

5. A merry (or † mad) grig (rarely without *ad.*): an extravagantly lively person, one who is full of frolic and jest. Also in phrase as *merry* (or *lively*) as a grig.

[Commonly associated with sense 4; but it is possible that sense 4 is itself merely an erroneous inference from the equivalence of the above phrases with 'a merry crick' 'merry as a cricket'; if so, the allusion in 'a merry grig' may originally have been to sense 3 or even to sense 2. The relation of *merry grig* to the earlier recorded synonym *merry Greek* is obscure; no doubt one of them must have been a perversion of the other, but the difference of recorded date is too slight to afford ground for saying that *merry Greek* is the original. The probability seems indeed rather on the other side, as it is not easy to explain why *Greek* should be used in this sense, for which there is no precedent in Fr. Cf. also *GIG*.]

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* i. iii. B.v.b. A merry grigge, a iocande frende. 1589 *Hayman's Work* 4 A company of merrie grigs you must think them to be. 1638 BROWNE *Antipodes* i. v. Wks. 1873 III. 245 Whilst I And my mad Grigs, my men can run at base. 1652 — *Eng. Moor* iii. iii. *ibid.* II. 50 Ile to my Griggs Again; And there will find new mirth to stretch And laugh. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* i. ii. A very pretty, civil young woman truly, and the maids are the merriest grigs. *ibid.* v. i. *Man.* I thought you had all sutt at home last Night? *Sir Fran.* Why so we did — and all as merry as Grigs. 1758-65 *Goldsm. Ess.* vi. Wks. (Glohe) 304/1, I grew as merry as a grig, and laughed at every word that was spoken. 1820 *Splendid Follies* i. 176 She capered mightily consequently, and yet she has no hold appearance; but that nation [the French] are such a set of grigs, I don't wonder at it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i. I shall be as merry as a grig among these gentry. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xviii. (1879) 161 Her aunt... has turned as lively as a grig. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 200 To such a man, this grig of a girl, ever on the alert for roguery... is an absolute abomination. 1868 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1883) III. 65 When I was a young grig — not very full of hope about my woman's future.

† b. App. the designation of the members of some convivial society. (Perh. a different word.) *Obs.* 1810 CRABBE *Borough Let.* x. 349 Griggs and Gregorians their meetings hold.

6. *slang.* A farthing; pl. money, cash, 'dibs'.

1656-7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 335 The poor man... sent to one Mr. Best... to pay her 40s. to accommodate her for her journey home; but she having received the griggs sent sail another way. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* xv. Not a Grig did he tip me, not a Farthing would he give me. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 129 When speaking of a Man without any Money in his Pocket, we say that he is not worth a Grig; that is, he has not wherewith to make himself merry. 1785 in *Grosv. Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* iii. He shall go through the whole course... unless he comes down to the last grig.

Grig (grig), sb. 2 *dial.* [a. W. *grig*, Cornish *grig* = Ir. Gael. *fraoch* :—O'Ceilic **uroiko*-s.] The common heath or heather, *Calluna vulgaris*; also, cross-leaved heath, *Erica Tetralix*.

1674-91 RAY *Collect. Words* 236 Grig; Salopiensis Heath. 1692 *Act 4 Will. & Mary* c. 23 § 9 Any Grig, Lings, Heath [etc.]. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 78 With strong health, grig, or ling, growing thereon. 1829 EVANS & RUFFY *Farmers' Frl.* 14 Sept. 291 Digging stone, cutting grig, fern, and rushes. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 123 *Erica vulgaris*, long grig or common heath. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Grig, (2) *Erica Tetralix*.

Grig (grig), v. 1 Now *Anglo-Irish* and *U.S.* Also 6 grigge. *trans.* To irritate, annoy.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 98 When we jest closely, and, with dissemblyng meanes, grigge our fellows. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. viii. That remark seemed to grig him a little. 1845 S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xii. 108 The counsellor grigging me. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum.* Nat. I. vi. 173 That word superiors grigged me.

Grig (grig), v. 2 Also 8 *grog*. [f. *GRIG* sb. 1.] *intr.* To fish for grig. Hence *Grigging* vbl. sb. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 68 Getting ready their Catting Nees to go *grigging*. 1820-2 *Pyrrh Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. vi. 53 The wharf... was much frequented... by parties who were fond of the eel-net, or grigging.

Grigges (grig'iz), sb. pl. [cf. *GRIG* sb. 1.] Small apples left on the tree by the gatherer. Hence *Grigging* vbl. sb., collecting 'grigges'.

1826 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1270 The small apples are called *grigges*. ... Climbing boys... commence grigging. *ibid.* 1271 Their grigging perambulations. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Grigges*, small apples. In some cyder counties, boys who collect these after the principal ones are gathered, call it *grigging*. 1893 in *Wills Gloss.*

Griggy, *griggi*: see GREEGREE.

† *Griggy*, a. *Obs.* 1 [Origin and sense doubtful; ? f. *GRIG* sb. 2 (though this is recorded much later) + *y*.] ? Heathy, wild.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 577 But what doe youe twoe here, in this griggie barbarous cuntie?

Grig (g), obs. pa. t. of *GRUTCH*; obs. f. *GRITH*. *Griging*, *griking*, obs. forms of *GREKING*.

Grikise, obs. form of *GREEKISH*.

† *Grill*, sb. 1 *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 grille, gryll (e). [Related to *GRILL* a. and v. 1 Cf. *MLG.* *grille* hatred, anger.] a. Ill-will, vexation; harm, mischief. b. ? Fierceness, violence.

b. 13. *Cristenmon & Jew* 299 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 207 Mete and drynye þei hedde at wille Wiiputen gruchyng or grille In troupe tene þei þer tile And laste al þat oher. 1400 *Melayne* 224 The Sowdane grauntis wele þer-till, þat tornede ouer gudmen all to gryll. 1450 *Fader Tolons* 279 Lady he ys to us a foo, ... He hath done us grete grylle. 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 61 For thit tale thou mayst here the blame away Of every syde with gram, and grille. 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 11488 Ther come neuer man in þys hylle Thorow qweyntys nor þorow grylle, But yf the lordie hym hedur broght.

† *Grill*, sb. 2 *Obs. rare*. [After Spenser's *Gryll*, which is ad. Gr. γρύλλος a pig.] A quasi-proper name for a person of low tastes or lazy habits.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 86 One... That had an hog beene late, hight Grylle by name, Repyned greatly, and did him miscall That had from hogghish forme him brought to naturall. *ibid.* 87 Let Grylle be Grylle, and have his hogghish minde. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* i. 87 Let lazie grill snorte till the midst of the day. 1597 Bn. *Hall. Sat.* II. ii. D. h. Let swinish Grill delight in dunghill clay. 1644 *Quarles Whistler* *Whist* Wks. (Grosart) I. 177/2 Grains are fitter for Grill, then Pearles.

Grill (gril), sb. 3 [f. *GRILL* v. 2]

1. Meat, fish, etc., broiled on a gridiron; a grilled dish. Also fig.

1766 ANSTEV *Bath Guide* (1767) 81 These are your true poetic fires That drest this savvy grill. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxiv. He... enjoyed himself over a grill and other relishes. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* vii. 41 West, get breakfast ready: cutlets and grill; and [etc.].

2. Short for *grill-room*.

1896 *Westm. Gas.* 2 Oct. 7/2 The big hall, where most people will dine... below this there is a grill.

3. A turn or spell of grilling. In quot. fig. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, So that after a grill [in Purgatory]... She'd have rubb'd off old scores.

4. *attrib.*, as *grill-cook*, -*stove*; *grill-room*, a room in a restaurant in which chops, steaks, etc., are grilled.

1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 126, I learnt to treat kidneys... and heefsteaks better than I have ever known them treated out of a public grill-room. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 66/1 Smokeless Grill Stove. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 721 All good grill cooks employ tongs.

Grill (gril), sb. 4 [a. F. grill gridiron (OF. *gril* (l), *grail*, *greil*, gridiron, grating), masc. corresponding to *grille* fem. *GRILLE*, perh. :—pop. L. **graticulum* neut.] A gridiron.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* l. xxx. (1711) I. 291 They... cleave it [hard wood] into Swords, and make Grills of it to broil their Meat. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 720 The grill may be placed either over or before the fire.

Grill, sb. 5: see *GRILLE* sb.

† *Grill*, a. (*adv.*) *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 grill(e), 3-6 gril, 4 gryll, 4-5 gryllo, 5 gryle, 6 gryll. [First in early ME.; cf. Du. *gril* (gril) fierce, angry, rough (of persons, weather, etc.), shrill (of sound), glaring (of colour), LG. *gril*, *grill* (in the same senses), MHG. *gril*, rough, angry, G. *grill* (of sounds and colours); also ON. *grillskap*, spite. It is not certain, however, that the Eng. word corresponds in ablaut-grade with these, as it might equally well represent an OE. **grylle*; cf. *GRILL* v. 1]

1. Of persons: Fierce, harsh, cruel.

c. 1200 ORMIN 988: Heþenn folhette herre Iss hard... & grimme, & grill. 1289 380 warris some gramm & grill 3en Sannit Johan Baptistis. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 719 A-ganis godd wex he sa grill þat al his werk he wend to spil. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (810) 92 When William had his wille of Scotland & of Wales, To riche men was he grille. c. 1450 *Cow. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 230 The Jewys agayn the were grym & grylle. 1460 *Lyteaus Disc.* 1875 Swerdes they through out tho, Wyth herte grym and grylle. a. 1520 SKELTON *E. Rymnyng* 6 Tell you I chyll... of a comely gyl, That dwelt on a hyl, But she is not gryll, For she is somewhat sage And well worne in age.

2. Of things, actions, language, etc.: Cruel, painful, bitter, severe, terrible, dreadful.

a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 17228 Iesu... Forget I oft þine greues grill. *ibid.* 22690 þe dai fourtend sal he ful il, Til al be wurd it sal he gril. a. 1320 in *Wright Lyric* F. xxxi. 91 Shalt thou never for mil love woundes thole grylle. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil* 1275 Tho wordes... That were so gret and

grille. ? a. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom.* Rose 73 Why! they han suffred cold so strong In wedres grille. a. 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 226 þis sper þat is so grill. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 620 (Douce MS.) He gretes one Gynaynour, with gronyng grille. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 123/47 Chill, cold, algidus. Grill, *idem*.

8. *adv.* Bitterly, cruelly.

c. 1400 St. Alexis (Laud) 564 þai grete & groned grille. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 99 Full gryle may I grete, My fomen and I mete.

† *Grill*, v. 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 gri(e)llan, 2-4 grille(n), 4-5 grill(o), 5 gryll(e). [The ME. forms indicate an OE. **gryllan* (for which *grillan*, *grillan* may be incorrect spellings) perh. = MHG. *grillen*, *grullen* to mock, scorn, and related to MHG. *grölle* (G. *gröhl*, Du. *grol*, LG. *grül*), hatred, illwill, G. and Du. *grollen* to be angry, to feel spite. Cf. however MHG. *grollen*, MDu. *grillen* to be angry, and, with senses 3 and 4, Du. *grillen* to shiver with cold, to shudder. The relationship between the forms and senses of these words is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To provoke, annoy, irritate, offend.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 292 Deah he nan mon mid lade ne grett he willað grillan [Halton MS. *gril*lan] oðre men. a. 1200 *Body & Soul* in *Fragm. Elfr. Gram.* (Phillips) 6 Pco teone... þe he hom seore [printed *seore*] grulde. c. 1250 *Hymn to God* 30 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 259 Fader for 3if vs ure gult, & eke alle ure sunne Al swo we doð þe us habbed igruld. 13. *Childh. Jesu* 1098 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 38 3if ich were in þat wille þat ich seide oust him for to grille, He wolde cuye on me is might. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 422 (Douce MS.) Pou has wonene heen in werre, with a wrange wille, And geuen hem to sir Gawayne, þat my hert grylles. ? a. 1500 *Chester Pl.* iii. 46 Thy bydding, lord, I shall fulfill, And never more the greue ne grill.

2. ? To cause to sound, to play, twang.

a. 1250 *Out & Night* 142 He song so lude and so scharpe, Rist so me grulde schille harpe.

3. *intrans.* *Me grulled* = I am afraid, I shudder.

a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 366 'Sore', cwed he, ure Louerd, 'me grulled' aþean mine pine.

4. *intr.* To be fearful, to tremble with fear, to shudder.

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 632 (Douce MS.) The grones of sir Gawayne dos my hert grille. c. 1450 *Erle Tolons* 165 Game ne gie lodyk hym noght, So gretly can he grylle. c. 1450 *Myac* 780 Lete also þe belles knylle To make her hortis the mor grylle. ? a. 1500 *Chester Pl.* iv. 340 Your stroke, father, wold I [Isaac] not see, lest I against yt grill.

Hence † *Grilling* vbl. sb., shivering, shuddering. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxxvii. (1459), The seconde [sygne] tofore suche a [roted] feuer comyth gryllynge & colde. *ibid.* xli. [It feuer Quartane] greuyth from the fourthe daye to the fourth daye wyth gryllynge & rysynge of heere into the pores fyrste.

Grill (gril), v. 2 Also 7 grill. [a. F. *griller*, f. *gril* (grille) *GRILL* sb. 4]

1. *trans.* To broil on a gridiron or similar apparatus over or before a fire.

1668 [see *GRILLED* below]. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* Wks. 1776 II. 448 The... hoyling of men in caldrons, grilling them on grid-irons, [etc.] were but a small part of the felicities of Julian's Empire. 1677 MEEGE *Dict. Angl.-Fr.* To grill or broil on a gridiron, *griller*. 1708 *Yorksh. Racers* 9 The pale side hold, the other grill'd with bread. 1826 MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH *Mem.* II. x. 283 He had obtained greater reputation at Court for grilling a heefsteak 'à l'Anglaise than the most artful minister ever obtained by his negotiations. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* iv. vii. The old woman... made his tea, grilled his chop, and... shared his meals. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 77 Sheep's head is boiled or grilled.

b. To scallop (oysters or shrimps).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Grillade*. To grill oysters is to put them into scallop-shells, season them [etc.]... stewing them half an hour on the fire, and browning them with a red-hot iron. Shrimps are grilled after the same manner. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), To Grill Oysters, the same as scalloping them. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 99 To Grill Shrimps.

c. *trans.* To torment with heat, to 'broil'. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 18 July, I can ground it [Dublin's] walls and number its palaces until I am grilled almost into a fever. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1899) I. 134 Oh, Barton man! but I am grilled here. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 36, I landed at Sakkar, where destiny had resolved on grilling me till the 10th of November.

2. *intr.* To undergo broiling, to fizzle. Chiefly fig.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Smuggler's Leap*, I'd rather grill Than not come up with smuggler Bill. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 2 Malta... was cool in comparison to the fiery furnace in which we were at present grilling. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 277 The spleen which was doubtless grilling within him. 1878 STVENSON *Inland Voy.* 57 The landlady... set some heef-steak to grill. 1886 — *Treas.* 1st. v. xxii. 177 Walking in the cool shadow of the woods... while I sat grilling.

Hence *Grilled* ppl. a., *Gri'lling* vbl. sb. and *ppl. a.* 1668 PEVYS *Diary* 26 Sept., I had two grilled pigeons. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 750 Potatoes roasted on the embers, grilled bananas [etc.]. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i. (1887) 10 We landed... on a grilling hot day. *ibid.* ii. 25 The drumstick of a grilled chicken. 1843 LEVER 7. *Hinton* xxvii. (1878) 196 The grilled bone that browned upon the fire. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 140 Phálaji and other grilling stations near the desert.

† *Grill*, v. 3 *Obs. rare* — 1. [ad. L. *gryllare*, f. *gryllus* a cricket. Cf. *GRYLLE*.] *intr.* To chirp. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 191/1 The Worm, or Locust, grilleth.

† **Grill**, *v.* ⁴ *Obs. rare*—¹. *trans.* Of a horse : To wrinkle (the nostrils).

c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Asmon* vii. 176 Thenne he [Bayard] grylled his nostrelles [orig. *il fronca les narines*], and hare his hede vp.

Grill, *v.* ⁵ : see **GRILLE**.

† **Grilla-de**, *sb.* ¹ *Obs.* Also 7 **grilliade**. [a. F. *grillade*, *f.* *griller* to **GRILL** *v.* ²]

1. Something grilled, a broiled dish.

1566-7 DAVENANT *Rutland Ho. Dram.* Wks. 1873 III. 225 Your potages, carbonades, grillades, ragouts, 1658 PHILLIPS, *Grillade* (French), a kinde of meat broyled, 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Grillade*, a culinary Term, signifying in general Meat broyled upon a Grid-iron.

2. (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Grillade*, in cookery, .. the browning of any dish, by rubbing a hot iron over it.

† **Grilla-de**, *sb.* ² *Obs. rare*. [? error. for **GRILLAGE** by confusion with *prec.*] A grille or grating.

1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* x. lxxx. 424 On the top of the terrasses .. there may be a little grillade of iron, or a low pallisade of wood, to keep them from coming up too near the house.

† **Grilla-de**, *v.* *Obs.* Also **grilliade**. [f. **GRILLADE** *sb.* ¹] *trans.* To grill or broil.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Carbonading*, or *Grillading*, a Term in Cookery. 1733 *Revolution Politics* ii. 53 Had I but Power, I'd soon grillade their Bodies to save their Souls. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxviii. I fancy a slice of this, nicely grilladed .. would be very pretty eating.

Grillage (*gril-lédz*). [a. F. *grillage*, *f.* *grille* **GRILLE** *sb.*]

1. *Engineering*. A heavy framework of cross-timbering, sometimes resting upon the heads of piles, serving as a foundation for building on watery or treacherous soil.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 74 A Grillage of Oak, strong and well pinned. 1824 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Grillage*, a term applied to the sleepers or cross beams supporting a platform, upon which some erections are carried up, as piers in the case of marshes or watery soils, whereby an equal bearing is given to the foundation. 1862 *Daily Tel.* 6 May, By driving piles, on which a double grillage of timbers was laid, a foundation sufficiently firm was obtained. 1868 *Proc. Instit. Civ. Engin.* XXVII. 276 The grillage and foundation distribute this weight.

2. *Lace-making*. (See quot.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Grill*, *Grillage*, or *Gaze au Fuseau*, are terms especially applied to ornaments that have open spaces barred or grated across them.

Grillatalpa, *erron.* variant of **GRILLTALPA**.

Grille, *grill* (*gril*), *sb.* [a. F. *grille* grating, † *griddiron*, OF. *graille* griddiron;—pop. L. *graticula* (Du Cange; cf. It. *graticola*), class. L. *craticula*, *f. crūtis* a hurdle, grating; cf. **GRIDDLE**. The distinction in Fr. between *grille* and *gril* (**GRILL** *sb.* ⁴) appears to date from about the 16th c.]

1. A grating; an arrangement of parallel or cross bars, or structure of open metal-work, used to close an opening or separate one part of a room, etc. from another; *spec.* a grating in a door through which callers may be observed or answered without opening the door; the grating which separates visitors from the nuns in a convent-parlour; the screen in front of the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons; etc.

1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 141 They [nuns] receive much Company; but that which I saw was in a publick Room, in which there were many Grills for several Parlours, so that the Conversation is very confused; .. there being a different Company at every Grill. 1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 19 The Walls may be pierced with Grills, to continue the View. *Ibid.* 24 A large Cross-walk, terminated by Grills of Iron. 1848 B. WEBB *Cent. Eccles.* 22 Open grills were not uncommon in mediaeval times instead of close screens. 1862 *Illustr. Times* 6 Dec. 52 There between the lovers is the horrible 'grille' of the convent. 1862 Sir G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Abbey* (1865) 93 The splendid gilt-brass grille which surrounds the tomb of Henry VII. 1870 *Daily News* 22 July 2 The ladies were allowed to retain their places behind the grille. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 193 Behind a grille were the places for the female congregation.

† 2. One of the bars in the visor of a helmet. *Obs.*

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iii. v. 45 Among the French they distinguish their degrees by the grills or bars on the helmet. *Ibid.* The lower degree of three Grills the lawful heirs turn to the right side, and natural sons to the left.

3. *Tennis*. The square opening in the end wall on the hazard side of the court, adjacent to the main wall.

1727 BOYER *Dict. Fr.-Angl.*, *Grille de Triplet*, the Grill, or hazard at Tennis. *Faire un coup de Grille*, to strike a Ball into the Grill. 1826 *Encycl. Perth.* XXII. 200/2 The last thing on the right hand side is called the grill. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 182 Whenever he can send the ball into the grille. 1888 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 179 At the further end of the court is the grille, a square opening adjacent to the main wall.

† 4. In ornamental hydraulics (see quot.). *Obs.*

1722 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 214 Grills of Water are several Spouts in the same Line, standing in a long Basin very near one another.

5. *Pisciculture*. A wooden frame fitted with glass tubes, between which the fish-eggs lie during incubation.

1883 G. B. GOODE *Rev. Fish. Industr. U.S.* 17 The hatching-box used by Dr. Garlick, a simple rectangular trough, was soon replaced by the glass grill, introduced from Europe. 1885 *Cham. Fm.* 558 These eggs hatched just seventy five days after they were laid down on the grilles.

6. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *grille-penthouse*, -*wall*, (scnsc 1) *grille-work*.

1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 157 *Grille-pent-house*, the pent-house above the wall which contains the grille. *Ibid.*, *Grille-wall*, the inner end-wall which contains the grille. 1866 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 25 The two locks and the iron grill-work which stood guard over Piton's treasures.

Grille, *grill* (*gril*), *v.* [f. **GRILLE** *sb.*, or ad. F. *griller* in same sense.] *trans.* To fit with a grille or grating. To grille off: to fence off with a grille. Hence *Grilled ppl. a.*

1848 B. WEBB *Cent. Eccles.* 139 The choir is griled, and rigidly kept private by panels. *Ibid.* 553 The chapels are all griled off. 1866 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 2/4 Is quaint roccoco architecture, and heavily griled medieval windows.

† **Grillé** (*griyé*). *Lace-making*. [F. *grillé*, *f.* *grille* grating.] (See quot.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Grillé*, a lace term used .. to distinguish the ornamental flower or pattern of lace from the ground surrounding it.

Griller (*gril-lr*). [f. **GRILL** *v.* ² + -ER ¹.]

1. One who grills, a grill-cook.

1869 *Daily News* 14 July, 'I was against first principles', this lady told the military griller.. to stick a knife into a steak when turning it.

2. A grilling apparatus (in a cooking stove).

1895 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 3/2 With a properly arranged griller, heated by electrical means, fully 65 per cent. of the heat energy was utilised in the meat.

Grilles, *grillez*, *obs.* forms of **GRILSE**.

Grilliade, variant of **GRILLADE** *sb.* ¹ and *v.* *Obs.*

† **Grilly**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [a. F. *griller*; the *ly* is meant to give the sound of F. *ll*.] = **GRILL** *v.* ²

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. ii. 126 Ware Grylly'd all at Temple Bar. *Ibid.* 1676 And rather save a Crisp'd piece Of all their crush'd and broken Members, Than have them Grilled on the Embers.

Grilse (*grils*). *Forms: sing. and collective pl.*

a. 5 *grill*(e)s, *grilze* (AF.), *grils*(s), *grilles*, *grils*(s), *grils*(s), 6 *grylze*, *gryls*(s), 5—*grilse*. B. 5 *grilsilles*, 6 *grissillis*. γ. 5 ? *gulse*, 7 *gils*, 8—9 *gilse*. δ. *Anglo-Irish* 8—9 *grawls* (also *sing.* *graul*), 9 *graulse*. [Of unknown origin; the B forms have the appearance of being nearest to the original; cf. OF. *grisle* grey. The δ forms may

perh. represent a Scandinavian synonym; cf. Sw. *grälav* (lit. grey salmon).] The name given to a young salmon on its first return to the river from the sea, and retained during the same year.

a. 147 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 55 In 8 grills salsis. 1495 *Sc. Acts* *Vol. III.* c. 13 (1814) II. 96/2 Salmonde grills and troutis. 1498 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 227 Small fyssh called Grilles, not having the perfite length of a Samon. [1488-3 *Act. 22 Edw. III.* c. 2 Le graund Salmon par soy mesme sanz mixture avec iceil descuns grillez on Salmonz rumpez lez ventrez. Et que tontz petiz pessonz appeller grillez soient pakez par soy mesmez seulement sanz aucun mixtur.] 1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 345/ix barrellis of salmond & a barrell of grills jerly. 1495 *Act. 11 Henry VII.* c. 23 The grete Salmon by it self without medeling of any Grilles .. and that all small fishe called Grilles should be pakez by theym self only without any medylng. 1527 *Extracts Acad. Reg.* (1844) I. 120 Ane barrell of grylse. 1549 *Bauff Burgh Court Bk.* 14 May in Ramond. *Ann. Banff* (1896) I. 33 Personis sall not tak na kynd of fysche grylse and salmon at their awne hand. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* I. 22 That na man take fish or take Salmon or salmon Troutis, Griliss, in forbidden time. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* *let. iv.* One or two salmon, or grilises, as the smaller sort are termed. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 309 The salmon's return to the river after spawning as a grilse. 1868 *Peard Water-Farm* v. 55 Three or four months later, the fish re-enter their own river as grilse, weighing from three to nine pounds each.

B. 1469 *Sc. Acts* *Vol. III.* (1597) c. 37 Salmon, Grissilles and troutis. 1597 *Compt Buik D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 98, I tynt xij lib. on thame, they being all grissillis & he selling me thame for Salmon.

γ. 1493 *Extracts Acad. Reg.* (1844) I. 49 Johannes Blak .. d. barrel grilse. Johannes Thomsons, d. barrel gulse. 1612 *Navorth House Bks.* (Surtees) 29 A salmon gils and iij troutes. 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* I. 273 Shod, a fish escaped of the former year return with the young ones, and are called full salmon; whereas those of the same year are small, and are called grawls or half salmon. 1870 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 141 The young salmon are called grawls. 1824 MAC-TAGGART *Gallioch. Encycl.*, *Grantse*, a young salmon. 1851 NEWLAND *Erne* 30 *note*, *Graul*, called in the north a grilse .. a salmon that has made but one sea voyage. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grawls*.

δ. 1726 *Nat. Hist.* *Am. Voy.* III. 185 The fish escaped of the former year return with the young ones, and are called full salmon; whereas those of the same year are small, and are called grawls or half salmon. 1870 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 141 The young salmon are called grawls. 1824 MAC-TAGGART *Gallioch. Encycl.*, *Grantse*, a young salmon. 1851 NEWLAND *Erne* 30 *note*, *Graul*, called in the north a grilse .. a salmon that has made but one sea voyage. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grawls*.

b. *transf.* A child. *Anglo-Irish*.

1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* (1828) II. 236 Judy and myself and the poor little grawls will be turned out.

c. *attrib.*, as *grilse-fly*, -*rod*, -*time*.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 242 The height of Gilse time. 1885 E. D. GERARD *Waters Hercules* xxiii, A grilse-fly. 1885 BLACK *W. Heather* iii. He was rather proud that so slight a grilse-rod .. should .. have overmastered so big a beast.

Hence *Grilising vbl. sb.*, the taking of grilse.

attrib. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 339 A light grilising weapon.

† **Grim**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also **grym**(e). [f. **GRIN** *a.*; cf. Du. and MHG. *grim* (G. *grimm*) masc.; also

OHG. *grimmi* (MHG. and M.Du. *grimme*) fem.] **Grimness**, *fury*, *rage*.

13.. *Sir Beues* 1880 (MS. A), Thus heginneeth grim to growe. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dinid.* 50 *pei* were a-gripen of his gryme & vende greif polie. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7770 Then the grekes with grym .. there gedur bere heretes. c1400 *Ywaine & Gauw.* 1661 To he him stert, with bifuril grim, His bow and arrows rest he him. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxxxviii. xlii. The Sarasyns also he slewe with muche gryme.

Grim (*grim*), *a.* and *adv.* *Forms:* 1 **grim**(m), 3 **grimm**, 2-7 **grime**, 4-5 **gryme**, 4-6 **grime**, **grym**(e), 3- **grim**. [OE. *grim(m)* = OFris. *grim*, OS. *grim* (Du. *grim*), OHG. and MHG. *grim* (G. *grimm*), ON. *grimmr* (Sw. *grym* harsh, Da. *grim* ugly). Ormin employs a dissyllabic form *grimme*, corresponding to OHG. *grimmi*, MHG. *grimme*. The OE. root **grem*- is an ablaut-variant of **gram*-; see **GRAM** *a.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons or animals: Fierce, cruel, savage, or harsh in disposition or action. Also, in weaker sense, daring, determined, bold. Ocas. const. *with*, *against*, or *with dat.* (Now merged in sense 4.)

Beowulf (Z) 121 With un-hælo grim ond gædrig gearo sona was reoc ond reþe. 971 *Blith.* *Hom.* 63 Ne þearf he .. wenan. 1385 *freondes* he hine æfre of þæs grimman deofles geuendum alesan mæge. c1300 *Ormin* 8246 He Wass ifell mann with alle .. & grimme with he leode. c1225 *Ankr.* R. 280 He iseiþ hu uoele he grimme wæstlære of helle breid up on his hupe. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 466/164 Gifwes weren proute and grimme. c1300 *Cursor M.* 11613 Iesus .. lighted of his moder kne, And stod aþon þaa bestes grim. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 þe boundes of þat lond beþ so greet, so grym, and stronge þat þey þroweþ doum boles and sleep lounys. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 52 Quod Daud, 'we spoken of oon so grym þat schulde breke þe brasen satus'. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 230 The Jewys ageyn the were grym & grylle. 1533 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iii. ix. 108 And fer out fra my cavern did espy The gryme Ciclopes. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iii. v. 55 The first people we saw were the grym and stout Salvoiges. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* viii. §2 (1643) 404 The shrill voice of this commanding fowl [the Cock], will keep in aw the grimme and fierce Lion. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 128 What the grim Wolf with privy paw Daily deuours apace. [1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 394 Bony, and gaunt, and grim, Assembling wolves in raging rots descend.]

absol. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 880 Hit [fyr]e gird from the grym with so get hede. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 369 He bure a lyon as lord .. Of pure gold was the ground, quhar the grym howl. 1535 *LYNDESAY Satyre* 4465 The feind ressaue that gracles grim!

† b. *Fiercely angry.* *Obs.*

971 *Blith.* *Hom.* 25 He him at his ende grim gæworþeþ & hine gelædeþ on ece forwyrd. c1205 *Lav.* 13566 Pa wes swide grim Dinabuz toward Marlin. 13.. *R. Alt.* 754 Now is the kyng wroth and grym, Who schal leo kyng after him. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 God is þe turned grym, Gupher in word or dede has þou greued him. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Adrian* 39 parat richt gryme we þe king. c1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 5657 þe mare he besoght him. þe langer he wax mare grym. 1555 *COVERDALE 2eph.* ii. 11 The Lorde shall be grymme vpon them, and destroye all the goddes in the londe.

2. Of personal actions, character, feelings, or utterances. a. Fierce, furious, cruel (*obs.* or *arch.*). b. In mod. use: Stern, unrelenting, merciless; resolute, uncompromising.

a. 1000 *Eyrilshaf* 61 (Gr.) Un secal ord and eeg ær zese-man, grim gudþlega, ær we gofol sylrd. c1200 *ORMIN* 672 Deofell iss .. Of grimme & niþful herite. c1205 *Lav.* 2283 Moni grimme reas. 1606 *edice* ich on solde bi-foren Brutone. c1225 *Ankr.* R. 100 þis is a cruel word, & a grim word mid alle. c1300 *Cursor M.* 471 Again him gaf a batell grim. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS) in *Archæol. Stud.* *new. Sfr.* LXXXI. 304/101 þer he dronk with willle grym Bitter after and eke yenyim. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 335 Also þis Lanfrank tredeþ and bylad kyng William conquerour by a holy craft, nougt with grym chydynge, but somtyme in good merþe. c1400 *Melayne* 678 There was none oþer haylsynge Bot stowte wordes and grym. c1460 *Launfal* 461 He smot to Launfal. Well sterne strokes, and well grym. 1535 *COVERDALE Nahum* i. 6 Who is able to abyde his grymme displeasure? 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. ii. 4 Their deere causes Would to the bleeding and the grim Alarme Excite the mortified man. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 236 To .. open when, and when to close The ridges of grim Warr. 1678 *BURNAN Pilgr.* i. 151 With a grim and surly voice he [Giant Despair] bid them awake. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xv. She .. sat with grim determination, upright as a darning-needle stuck in a board. c1852 *ROBERTSON Lect. i.* (1858) 95 An age of grim earnestness. 1863 *Geo. Elliot Romola* ix, A man's own safety is a god that sometimes makes very grim demands. 1865 *KINGSLEY Hervey* xix. 244 Then began a murder grim and great. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* xv. 377 The Florentines .. prepared to do grim battle for their liberties. 1879 G. W. KIRCHIN in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 549/2 The King's bodyguard, on whom fell ever the grimness of the fighting, suffered terribly.

3. Of pain, wounds, diseases, painful or destructive conditions: Cruel, terribly severe. Now only in weakened sense: cf. 2 b and 4 b.

c900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* t. xiv. (1806) 50 þa com .. mycel wol & grim of þa gelywdrifn modos men. 971 *Blith.* *Hom.* 213 Was se winter .. to þæs grim læt manig man his toorn þo cyle gesealde. 11.. *G. E. Chron.* ann. 1005 (Laud MS.) On þysum gear was se mycla hungor & eand Angelcyn swiþe nan man ær ne gemunde swa grimme. c1200 *ORMIN* 1442 Crist .. Drah hard & heþy pine inoþ þurh fife grimme wundes. c1300 *Havelok* 155 He .. preyden Cristes here, That he [wolde] turnen him Vt of that yuel that was so grim! c1400 *Destr. Troy* 907 The dragon .. gird him agayne with a grym noyse. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 981 Mo than fifty had he slayne With gryme woundes

and sare. c. 1450 MYRC 1561 For yef the synne he gret or grim. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1883) l. 303 Quhilk sall noch schrik quhair nait swairds ar drawin. Or for na grim wound othir grym or grow. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz Surg.* ii. xiv. 110 Many times there is a grim anger in the Hand or Finger. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 170 What if the breath that kind'd those grim fires, Awak'd should issue into sevenfold rage? c. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) ix. vi. 185 And then, whether it would not be the grimmest dispensation that ever befell him. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xiii. Wind and weather way'd so grim. 1855 DICKENS *Aut. Fr.* i. xiii. 'This is becoming grim,' said Eugene in a low voice. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* l. 11. Now shall beauty to thirst be train'd or hunger's Grim necessity.

† b. Of weapons or destructive agencies: Cruel, formidable. *To wend to the grim tooth:* to have recourse to harsh measures. Obs.

a. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 218 [He] maketh him swude sterne, & went to pene grimme toð. 13... E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1553 Al hit frays my flesche þe fynges so grymme. *Ibid.* 1606 Ful grymme clawes þat were croked and kene. 13... GAW. & GR. Knt. 2261 Gederer up hys grymme tole, Gawayn to smyte. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 33 With hys grym pawes strong... Me... he hente. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. xv. Theone kyng Pellam caught in his hand a grym wepen.

4. Formidable in appearance or demeanour; of stern, forbidding or harsh aspect, suggesting a cruel or unbending disposition. † Also, in weaker sense, hard-featured, ngly.

1340 HANFOLK *Pr. Consc.* 2250 þe deval þat es grisely and grym, Til hym come. c. 1394 P. P. *Cræde* 224 A greet cherl & a grym, growen as a tonne. c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 212/5 Grym, or sterne... austerus, rigidus. c. 1450 *Mertin* 339 The Geante was so grym a figure that he was dredeful for to beholde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. l. 67 A beir skyn of Affrik about his weid, Full grym of luik, with dantes kene and rude. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ii. 31 A grete ymage, whose figure was maruelous greate, and his vysage grymme [Vulg. *terribilis*]. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 31 Whose face was grymme, and he in blacke yclad. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. ii. 1. 256 Then was Venus like ber mother, for her father is but grim. 1641 DENHAM *Sophy* iv. i. He... that dares to die, May laugh at the grim face of Law. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 146 Like their grisly Prince appears his gloomy Race: Grim, ghastly, rugged. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1720 How Pale he looks! How Grim with clotted blood and those dead Eyes. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi. It threw a stronger gleam upon the grim and sallow countenance of Barnardine. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iii. x. Norwegian warriors grim. *Ibid.* xii, xvii. On their grim features, now, The plain unvarnished index of the soul. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 107/1 The commandant, a grim, gaunt-looking figure about fifty. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 396 Grim and ghastly human figures.

b. of things personified, esp. of death. *Phr. to hold on, cling, etc. like grim death.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 80 Moodie and dull melancholious Kinsman to grim and comfortlesse despair. 1596 — *Tam. Shr. Induct.* i. 35 Grim death, how foule and loathsome is thine image. 1636 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. xi. (1718) 170 Mine eye Shall scorn grim death, although grim death stand by. c. 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) l. 249 Can we look grim death in the face? 1713 ADDISON *Cato* ii. iv. Doubling the native horror of the war And making death more grim. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 608 The very winds, Danger's grim playmates, on that precipice Slept. 1847 LADY G. BLOOMFIELD *Remin.* (1883) l. x. 263 There was nothing for it but to hold on like grim death, and be shaken to pieces. 1865 TROLOPE *Bellon Est.* ix. 101 People must eat and drink even when the grim monarch is in the house.

c. of looks or aspect.

1230 HANFOLK *Pr. Consc.* 2233 Ful hydus sightes þai [the devils] sal shew hym þat his chere sal make grisly and grym. c. 1450 *Mertin* 41 A man of a grym chere. 1564 HAWARD *Entropius* ii. 15 After they were dead keping still theyr grim lokes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. viii. 3 For shame, but more for feare of his grim sight, Downe in her lap she hid her face. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. v. Wks. 1856 l. 115, I will... Outstare the terror of thy grimme aspect. 1697 EVELYN *Naturalis.* ix. 306 A grim and crabbed look. 1823 GALT *Entail* l. iii. 18 Tremendous forms, in warlike attitudes and with grim aspects. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xv. With a grim and ghastly stare. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. This city of yours turns a grim look on me just here.

d. absol. or quasi-sh. = GRIMNESS.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 70 Faces settling into permanent grim.

5. *transf.* Of things, sceues, situations, etc.: Harsh or repellent of aspect; uninviting.

13... E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 1069 þe mone may þer of acroche no myste To spottly, ho is of body to grym. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v. The very crags and scaurs seemed higher and grimmer. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 78/1 On slopes, somewhat less grim, vine-plants are seen. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Friar* (1879) l. xxv. 252 In a grim old vaulted apartment. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playr. Europe* iii. (1894) 82 The great Oberland peaks... stand round in a grim circle. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxiii. (1878) 260 We bade farewell to this gay haunt of pleasure and set out for grimmer latitudes.

b. absol. or quasi-sh.

1840 GALT *Demon Destiny*, etc. 73, I... often wonder'd in the grim of night, To what dread land the dead-man did invite.

6. Of stern or sinister import.

1873 OUIDA *Pascari* l. 4 A monarch yesterday, to-day a scape-goat, in grimmest ionic symbol of all human histories. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* ii. 81 A saying that had a grim truth in it.

7. Of laughter, jests, humour: Stern, implying no relenting or softening. In recent use often: Dealing with ghastly or painful subjects.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref. Such a grim laughter, as may appear at the same time in an austere visage. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxvi. One of those grim smiles, of which

it was impossible to say, whether it meant good or harm. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* ii. v. 106 Before the crowd had quite ended their grim pastime. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 4 Our friend in grim banner would reply: 'Reform a Poppedom,—hardly.' 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xiv. 252 One of those grim pleasures in which Oliver took delight. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 162 Mingled with all this there is a certain element of grim merriment.

8. Comb., as *grim-checked, -faced, -featured, -looked, -looking, -visaged, -whiskered* adjs.; † *grim-sightliness*. Also † *grim-face* = GRIMACE sb.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* ii. 94 The silver Ensigne of the 'grimme-cheek night. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* l. 9 [Stage direction] Landlord squints, and makes 'grim-faces. 1610 R. NICOLS *Eng. Eliz.* in *Mirr. Mag.* 863 Like the 'grim-fac'd God of war. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* v. 74 Groups of grim-faced miners. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 121 Hethinks his new porter, 'grim-featured' Suspicion. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 171 O 'grim look night, o night with hue so blacke. 1844 LEVER *J. Burke* li. 166 A 'grim-looking, hard-featured man. 1878 J. BULLER *40 Years N. Zealand* i. l. 24 This stormy and grim-looking islet. 1658 HEXHAM *Dutch Diet.* (1660). *Grim-sichtghedyt*, 'Grim-sightedness, Severity, or Austere-looks. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. 1. 9 'Grim-visag'd Warre, hath smooth'd his wrinkled Front. 1848 BUCKLEY *Liad* 191 A grim-visaged Gorgon. 1780 Mickle *Lea*, 15 Aug. in *Lit. Panorama* (1809) V. 1274 'Grim-whiskered soldiers, tearing children from their mothers and killing them.

9. *adv.* (OE. *grimme*) or quasi-*adv.* In a grim manner or mood; fiercely, savagely, horribly. In later use only to look grim, where grim is perh. adjectival.

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. ii. § 12 Hy him refer þam grimme forgodun þone wigcraft þe hy zet him geleornodon. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1275 (Gr.) He... þohite forþan gumcynne grimme and sare. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14668 Þai loked on him lath and grim. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* civ. 18 Ime thurgh-yhede his saule ful grim. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Whan þe fader wist þe sonne wold were on him, I blame him not if him list turne ageyn fulle grim. c. 1400 *Sowdeno Bab.* 3129 He loked on her al grymme As he wode wroth wer. 14... *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 10/165 þer is no game in þis [ground] flat is grym wounded. 1450 HOLLAND *Howat* 53 He cat grysy grim, and gaif a gret sowle. 1595 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. i. 50 So stoom Sir Scudamond when this he heard, Ne wourd he had to speake for great dismay, But lookt on Glaucus grim. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* (1677) 293 Round about he lookt upon us grim.

b. Comb., as *grim-blue, frowning, -grinning, -rising, -set, -white* adjs.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 155 Thus chides she Death, Grim-grinning ghost. 1786 BURNS *Addr. Edin.* v. Thy pond'rous wall and massy bar, Grim-rising o'er the rugged rock. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. ix. (1838) 219 Round some Schreckhorn, as yet grim-hue, while the eddying vapour gather... in the clear sunbeam your Schreckhorn stood smiling grim-white. 1881 H. PHILLIPS tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 15 Sleep, grim-frowning, rugged chasms. 1885 FITZPATRICK *Life T. M. Burke* l. 20 note, The grim-set, clenched aspect of the faces.

Grim (grim), v. Also 6 grimme, Sc. grym. [In sense 1, ad. Du. or G. *grinnen* (OS. and OE. *grinnan*), f. *grim(m)* adj. GRIM. In sense 2, f. GRIM a.]

† 1. *intr.* To be angry, look fierce. Const. *at, on, to, obs.*

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1653 Ne nothire gesse we vs godis ne grym at ousre dristin. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 35 Theene grimmed he, and was angry on me. 1485 — *Cavalier* 2 b. Now she lawthet to one and she grimeth to other. 1590 PALSER. 575/1, I grimme & I make a foule countenance. 1630 SPENSER. 1535 See *Grim* a. 3. 1848 LYTON *K. Arthur* vii. 161 Black from a brazen face, with outstretched wings Grimmed the dread Raven of the Runic kings. *Note. Grim'd, from the verb grimen.*

2. *trans.* To make grim or fierce; to cause to look grim; to give a grim look to.

1720 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 26. 3/1 There Small-Cole one Cries... And looks Ugly and Grimm'd like a Witch. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 527 Grimm'd by the horrors of the dreadful night, The hosts woud fiercer for the promised fight. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. viii. Bailly and his Feuillants... had to withdraw... into lurid half-light, grimm'd by the shadow of that Red Flag of theirs. 1840 GALT *Demon of Destiny* ii. 13 The sculptured effigies That grim the silence of chivalric aisles.

Grimace (grimē's), sb. Also 7 grimass(e). [a. F. *grimace* (14th c.), of uncertain origin.]

1. A distortion of the countenance whether spontaneous or involuntary, expressive of some feeling (esp. annoyance, embarrassment, ill-humour or pain) or tending to excite laughter; a wry face. *Phr. to make a grimace or grimaces.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* l. vi. 27 Sudden Glory, is the passion which maketh those Grimaces called Laughter. 1668 T. ST. SERVE *Tarugo's Wiles* Epil. Say with an indifferent Grimace, 'tis well enough for a Novice. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1004 With smart remarks of leering faces, And annotations of grimaces! 1785 MAD. D'ARBEY *Diary* 11 Nov., [The] little heroine, making many involuntary grimaces, but resisting her evident inclination to cry. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* l. 97, I tried to laugh, but could only make a grimace. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi. Nor were the lawyer's smiles less terrible to her than Quip's grimaces. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) l. vi. 258 He... chooses to... make grimaces before us, like an ordinary clown.

transf. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Ist.* II. 1. 357 His boldness of drawing sometimes produces exaggeration and grimace.

2. An affected expression of countenance. † Formerly in wider sense, applied contemptuously to

any affected or exaggerated attitude or gesture of politeness.

1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 336 To learn how to make the Plenipotentiary grimass for his Majesty's service. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 8 Take one of your Men of Business, he shall keep you half an Hour with your Hat off... till he has drawn a Crowd that observes you in this Grimace. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 2 As I am not versed in the Modern Coptick, our Conferences go no further than a Bow and a Grimace. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 8 ¶ 12 Men who can bear at once the grimaces of the Gauls, and the howl of the Americans. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* vi. ix, The Miss Gues were much too well-bred to have any of the grimaces and affected tones that belong to pretentious vulgarity.

b. The employment of affected looks † or gestures. ? Now rare.

1686 DRYDEN *Ep. to H. Higden* 10 For posture, dress, grimace, and affectation, Though foes to sense, are harmless to the nation. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 10 This Artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to shrug up their Shoulders in a dubious Case, to connive with either Eye, and in a Word, the whole Practice of Political Grimace. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprint* l. iii. A peacock in pride, in grimace a baboon. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* l. xiv. 270 What may be thought grace at Paris, at London may appear grimace. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 58 We are too apt to consider as French grimace every deviation from our more reserved or churlish habits.

3. *fig.* Affectation, pretence, sham; † an instance of this. ? Now rare.

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 184 They did verily beleve it would be a war, what grimaces soever they made. 1672 DRYDEN *Marv. & la Mode* ii. l. Wks. 1883 IV. 286, I... said nothing but *d'auteurs, d'auteurs*, and that it was all grimace, and would not pass upon me. 1715 tr. *Cress D'Aunoy's Wks.* 83 Hypocritise and Grimace seem'd to me the most unworthy of all Vices. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) l. 22 All this my parade and grimace of philosophy. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) II. iii. 117 In all her violent declarations against Darnly, there was much more of grimace than reality. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 359 He sees through the grimace of this counterfeited concern for virtue. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 384 He... treated the renewal of the title of Naib Subah... as idle grimace. 1832 MACAULAY *Alfred* Misc. Writ. (1850) 260 They had found it so easy to perform the grimace of piety, that it was natural for them to consider all piety as grimace. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* l. 543 The Prince... listened to all this commendation... He knew it to be pure grimace. 1891 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. V.) LII. 297/2 Everything that had passed before me bore... the stamp of... grimace, hollow-ness, or histrionism.

Grimace (grimē's), v. [f. GRIMACE sb., or ad. F. *grimacer* (Cotgr. 1611).] *intr.* To distort the countenance; to make a wry face; † to put on an affected air. Also, to grimace it.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xcvi. ¶ 1 It is only clapping on a suit of sables, grimacing it for a few days, and all, soon forgotten, goes on as before. 1768 — *Good-n. Man* Epil. He nods, they nod; he cringes, they grimace. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v. I can grimace like a baboon. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* l. vii. iv. When so much goes grinning and grimacing as a lifeless Formality... here once more, if nowhere else, is a Sincerity and Reality. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* l. iii. 65 On one spot grimaces the winged lion of St. Mark's, the emblem of Venice. 189a ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* l. 188 Solomon stuck his tongue in his cheek, and grimaced.

Hence Grimaced *pp. a.*, affected, rare.

1853 W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1878) 214 It is your grimaced priests and demure nuns who are most dexterous at the juggling of conscience.

Grimacer (grimē's), [f. GRIMACE v. + -ER.] One who makes grimaces or distorts his face.

1820 *Shooting Mag.* XXXVI. 169 When the grimacers have distorted their flexible countenances. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 346 Such grimacers as Harley, or such actors as Power.

Grimacery. rare-1. [ad. F. *grimacerie*, f. *grimacer* GRIMACE v.; see -ERY.] The practice of using grimaces or affected gestures.

1863 G. H. CALVERT *Gentleman* vii. 94 Verbal courtesy, hat-in-hand grimacery.

Grimacier (grimē's), [ad. F. *grimacier*, f. *grimacer* GRIMACE v.; see -IER.] = GRIMACER.

1815 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 197 We ought to be like the grimacier at Astley's. 1820-2 FINE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) l. vi. 60 He was too much of a grimacier to be tolerated by the judges of good acting. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 July, We have lost the great grimacier (Grimaldi).

Grimacing (grimē's), vbl. sb. [f. GRIMACE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb GRIMACE.

1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 51 Genuine chorea, apart from mere grimacing... is very closely associated with the rheumatic state.

Grimacing (grimē's), *pp. a.* [f. GRIMACE v. + -ING.] That grimaces.

1804 *Something Odd* l. 83 Cringing alacrity and grimacing volubility. 1844 L. S. COSTELLO *Beard & Pyrenes* II. ix. 148 The sculpture of... the grimacing heads amongst the foliage. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iv. Nello... cast a grimacing look of intelligence at the Greek.

Hence Grimacingly *adv.*

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 287 The Jew... winked grimacingly.

Grimalkin (grimē'kin, -mō'kin). [prob. f. GREY a. + MALKIN.] A name given to a cat; hence, a cat, esp. an old she-cat; contemptuously applied to a jealous or imperious old woman.

In quot. 1605 used as the name of a fiend. 1605 SHAKS. *Asch.* l. i. 9, I come, Gray-Malkin! 1630 J. TAYLOR (WATER P.) *Wks.* ii. 114/1 Like Grimalkin Or a

kinde needfull Vermin-coursing Cat. *Ibid.* 226/2, I list not write the bable praise Of Apes, or Owles, or Popinjays Or of the Cat Grimalkin. 1703 J. PHILLIPS *Splendid Shilling* 74. Grimalkin to Domestic Vermin sworn An everlasting Foe. 1709 *Prior When Cat is Away* 18 Grimalkin far all cats outshone. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxxvi, That a poor little sucking leveret should be fostered by a bloody grimalkin. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philosopher* III. 25 The venerable old grimalkin had taken Louisa with her, and accompanied the married folks into Suffolk. 1826 ISRAELI *Rev. Grey* lxxvi, Like veritable Grimalkins, they [the Todeys] fawn upon their victims previous to the festival. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* 53 Growling to herself, something after the manner of an old grimalkin when disturbed. *attrib.* 1745 SWIFT *Dart Jackson's Picture* ii. 6 But still were wanting his grimalkin eyes. For which gray worsted stocking paint supplies. 1784 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 354. And now, my Lady, Let me approach your gentle, not grimalkin, presence, with deep remorse.

Hence **Grimalkined** *pa. pple.* (*nounce-ud.*), vexed by a 'grimalkin'.

1756 LD. CHESTERF. *World* No. 185 P. 2, I am not henpecked; I am not grimalkined; I have no Mrs. Freeman with her Italian airs; but I have a wife more troublesome than all three.

† **Grimask.** *Obs. rare* = GRIMACE.

1671 E. HOWARD *Women's Conquest* First Prol. What think you then, if I speak to all the Judges in the Pit by looks and grimasks? [Possibly only a misprint for *grimasses*.]

Grimass (*e*, obs. form of GRIMACE.

† **Grimcundle** *gc. Obs. rare* = GRIMSBY. [f. GRIM *sb.* + *cund* (as in GODCUND, *q.v.*) + *-legc* -LAIK.] Grimness, fierceness.

c 1200 ORMIN 4706 Patt to heo... þwerrt ut clene off grimcundle 33c þwerrt ut clene off brappe.

Grime (*graim*), *sb.* [= mod. Flemish *grijm* in the same sense (Kilian has *grijmsel*): cf. GRIME *v.*] Soot, smut, coal-dust, or other black particles, deposited upon or ingrained in some surface, esp. the human skin.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 106 She sweats a man may goe over-shoots in the grime of it. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 24 Now will he... note it deepe with a pen of brasse, with the blackest grime and colour that can be devised. 1728 WOODWARD *Cal. Fossils* II. 3 Collow is the word by which they denote black Grime of burnt Coals or Wood. 1740 SONNEVILLE *Hobbinol* iii. 179 Her Legs unclean, Booted with Grime. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* iv. 4 A wretched old kettle... consisting mainly now of foul grime and dust. 1870 BRYANT *Liad* l. x. 350 Descending to the sea They washed from knees and neck and thighs the grime Of sweat. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Grime*, the black ashes upon wood which are in a state between soot and charcoal. Any black smudge is called a grime mark. Lignite, or wood coal, is sometimes called grime.

1719 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. xvi. (1840) 324 The dirt and grime of human affairs. 1899 H. WRIGHT *Depopulation* 109 He forgot all the squalor of monotony, and the grime of grinding circumstances by which human life was surrounded.

Grime (*graim*), *v.* Also 5 *Sc. grymme*. [Cf. mod. Flemish *grimen*, Fris. *griemen*, LG. *griemen*, *grimen* to blacken, dirty; a MDu. **grimen* is assumed by Verwijs and Verdam. Cf. also *begriemen*, *griemen* (Kilian), to BEGRIME.] *trans.* To cover with grime, to blacken, befoul. Also fig. to grime the face of. (Cf. BEGRIME.)

1490 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xi. (1507) xvi, Than quhair the gait was grymmit he him brocht. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 165/2 To Grime, *fuscare*, *fuliginare*. a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 62 He seemeth like a collier which is grimed with his own coals. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 67 The Apostle laieth out the great danger of this kinne [covetousness], and doth exceedingly grime the face of it. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* ii. iii. 9 My face lie grime with filth. 1647 R. STURGEON *Syncretist* 23 Vulcan pour'd Nectar himself, and his own fingers scoured, grimd in his Liparene work-house. 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing-Room* 4 The Towels... With Dirt, and Sweat, and Ear-wax grimd. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) viii. ii, Letting your book fall into the ashes, so as to rumple and grime the leaves. 1878 H. PHILLIPS *Poems* fr. 5A, & *Germ.* 18 A rudely cut inscription Grimed with dust of many a year.

† *b.* To smear, anoint. *Obs. rare* = 1.

c 1380 JEFFERIE *Englears* Epil. in *Archiv. Stud. neu.* 5A. (1897) With amber greece he must be grymide, and such lyke costly gear.

Grime, obs. form of GRIM.

Grimed (*graimd*), *ppl. a.* [f. GRIME *v.* + -ED.] Blackened with grime; grimy.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 165/2 Grimed, *fuscatus*, *fuliginatus*. 1493 *Will of Hilbroad* (Somerset Ho.) A Hekfeys of grymed color. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed.) 6 b, A gray beard cut short to the stumps, as though it were grimed. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* viii. Wks. 1834 VI. 194 With hair uncombed, grimed face, and piteous look. 1841 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 258 The smith's grimed face. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* 1 There rose from the foul earth and the grimed walls a close, mingled stink.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 25 Panegyrist, Errant Knights! That whitewash one as grimd as Nero.

Grimit, variant of GREENET, *Obs.*

† **Grimful**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 *grimfule*, 4 *grymsfull*. [f. GRIM *sb.* or *a.* + -FUL.] Full of grimness; fierce, terrible.

a 1240 *Sarules Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 253 To i soon eauer þe unselfi gastes... biseon on hare grimful and grefeful neches and heren hare rarrunge. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Penon Mts.* (E. E. T. S.) 443 Vith gret and grymsfull wath the full none Thei shall heren a full hard dome. 1715 *Disc. on Death* 55 Never more shall dread Death's grimful frown.

Grimgriber (*grimgriber*). Also 8-9 *grim-*

gibber, 9 *glimglibber*. In quot. 1722 the name of an imaginary estate, extemporized in a discussion between two sham counsel respecting a marriage settlement. Hence used by Tooke, Bentham, and later writers for: Legal or other technical jargon, learned gibberish. Also *attrib.*

Quot. 1835 is a direct allusion to Steele's use.

[1722 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* iii. 1. (1723) 51 *Mrs. Seal*. The single Question is, whether the Intail is such, that my Cousin Sir Geoffrey is necessary in this Affair? *Bram*. Yes, as to the Lordship of Triplett, but not as to the Message of Grimgriber.] 1785 J. H. TOOKER *Purley* 103 The grimgriber of Westminster-Hall is a more fertile source of imposture than the arabacabra of magicians. c 1788 BENTHAM *Ch. of Eng. Catch. Exam.* (1868) 66 The grimgriber of modern technical theology. 1802-12 - *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1897) P. 344 The grimgriber, nonsensical reason... of the identity of the two persons. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 566 Medical writers, whose grimgriber is seldom much read. 1828 *Edinb. Rev.* XLVIII. 468 The law's grimgriber. 1835 LADY LOUISA STUART *Introd. Autographs* in *Ld. Wharfedale Lett. & Wks. of Lady M. W. Montagu* (1837) l. 18 Lord Dorchester... was very gracious to him, till the Grim-griber part of the business—the portion and settlements—came under consideration.

Griminess (*graiminess*). [f. GRIMY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being grimy.

1650 H. MORE *Observ. in Euthus. Triumph.* (1656) 85 How the man is frighted into devotion by the smut and griminess of his own imagination. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) II. 178 A great deal of dirt and griminess on the stone floor of the market-house. 1859 GRO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 13 Mr. Rann's leathern apron and subdued griminess can leave no one in any doubt that he is the village shoemaker.

Griming (*graiming*), *vbl. sb. dial.* A sprinkling. a 1802 *Jamie Telfer* vii. in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 6 It was the gryming of anew-fa'n snaw. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Grymin*, *Grimin*, *Gryming*, a sprinkling, a smirch.

† **Grimleze** (*Obs. rare* = 1. [a. ON. *grimmleik-r*: see GRIM *a.* and -LAIK.] Grimness, cruelty.

c 1200 ORMIN 4719 Þiss mahitte tredþþ underrfot All grimleze 33c & brappe.

Grimly (*grimli*), *a. Obs. or arch.* Also 5 *superl.* grimlockest. [OE. *grimlic* (= MDu. *grimmelijc*, MHG. *grimmelich*, ON. *grimmiligr*); see GRIM *a.* and -LY.] Grim-looking; grim in appearance or nature.

Beowulf (Z.) 3041 Wes se lez-draca, grimlic geyre, gledum be-wæled. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* l. ii. § 2 Da geyrn weron grimlicran þonne hy nu syn. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* l. 454 Done grimlican garsec. c 1205 LAV. 8176 Euellin þene brond igar mid grimliche lechen. c 1275 *Moral Ode* 141 in *O. E. Misc.* 63 Swiþe grimlych stench þeris. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 112 The love of him us haveth yrnaked sounde, Ant yeast the grimly gost to grounde. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 1876 Ys herd was long, & al wyth hor; a was [a] grimly freke. a 1400 *Octavian* 1748 Doun he fyll ded to grounde, Gronyng fast with grymly wounde. c 1400 *Sondowe Bab.* 144 Ther londe many a grymlye gome. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. 1. She had many grymly throues. 1651 BEAUM. & F. KNT. *Burn. Festiv.* iii. 9 In some Margaret's grimly ghost. And stood at William's feet. a 1650 *Sir Aldingar* 73 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* l. 169, I dreamed the greye & a grimlie headd had carryed my crowne awaye. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucertius* l. 68 Canst thou, undaunted, meet the grimly king? 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Aug., I told her it was Johnson's grimly ghost. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 108 Behold! at the bed's feet a grimly spectre. 1863 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* xxi. 361 Hard by this a grimly abyss.

Hence **Grimliness**, the state of being grimly. 14... *Chaucer's Parson's T.* P. 799 (Ch. Ch. MS.) Grymlynesse of the deuile [see GRIMNESS]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. fr. Tong. Affrensel*, sturdinesse, grimliness. 1898 N. & O. 9th Ser. l. 445 Poetical licence, for the sake of intensifying the grimliness of the apparition.

Grimly (*grimli*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *grim-*, *grymliche* (*compar.* *grimlicor*, *superl.* *grimlicost*), 3 *grimliche*, *Orm.* *grimmelij*, 4 *grimli*, 4-6 *grymly*, 3- *grimly*. [OE. *grimlice* (= OHG. *grimltche*, *grimmeltche*, MHG. *grimmeltche*, MDu. *grimmeltche*, ON. *grimmiliga*); see GRIM *a.* and -LY.]

1. In a grim fashion; with stern or cruel action, intention, or feelings; fiercely, cruelly; also, in mod. use, austere, rigidly, uncompromisingly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 *Partmann* sceolan þa deman grimlice styran. a 1000 *Martyn* (O. E. T. S.) 134 þa het se cyning þære hyra cæde grimlice acwella. c 1205 LAV. 1904 He... igroþ þine... gurdle & him grimliche heaf. a 1225 *Ancr.* A. 104 þi spu. speked swuð grimliche 3if þu wendest vt. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 15832 Nu wit hastons þai him best ful grimli to be grund. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2376 Vrgan to tristrem ran, And grimli þere þai gret. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10553 Þes gird in full grymly wiþ a grette ost. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 261 How grimly they fought, the event sheweth. 1767 *Jaco Edge-Hill* v. 493 Now Death, with hoasty Stride, stalks o'er the Field, Grimly exulting in the bloody Fray. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lvi. 355 So... shall... Achilles. Charge Troy's children afield and fell them grimly with iron. 1881 FOWLER *Bacon* 198 Both of them [Bacon and Luther] were grimly in earnest.

2. Dreadfully, frightfully, shockingly, terribly. c 1200 ORMIN 4494 Babe gilttenn grimmelij. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Mine sunnen habbeþ grimliche wreþed me. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 112 His grene wounde so grimly conne blede. 13... E. E. *Altlt.* P. B. 1534 Per apered a paume... þat was gryslly & grymly he wrytes. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 163 (Thornton MS.) Nowe I am a grislye gaste, and grymlye gane. 1460 *Lyones* *Disc.* 1632 Whan they togydere mette, Ayder... othter scheld hytte, Strokes grymlye gret. c 1470 HERRY *Wallace* vii. 460 Sun grymlye gret, quillith thar lyf dayes war gayne.

3. With a grim look or air: *a.* of persons.

1340 HANFORD *Pr. Cons.* 226 Als wode Lyons that [the devils] sal than fare. And grymly gryn on hym and hie. c 1400 *Melayne* 1398 He hade no worde to speke agayne. Bot grymly stude. 1490-70 *Golgryn & Gau.* 558 Gaudifrey and Galot in gleamand stid wedis. grymly thar ride. c 1480 CAXTON *Sources of Aymen* ii. 61 He loked grymly and fyersly in his vssaye for grette wrath. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* xv. 7 He lift vp his face... and loked grymly vpon her. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 5 The Auguries... looke grymly. And dare not speake their knowledge. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* iii. 23 Th' uncurmish'd smil'd grymly with disdain. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 39 Grimly frowning with a dreadful look. 1836 W. INVASE *Astoria* III. 243 The Indian warriors... shook their heads grimly. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xii. (1873) 115 [Hel] sprang to his saddle; grimacing grimly as he made the effort. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* vi. 235 That hard, austere man of letters... who receives you so grimly, etc.]

b. transf. of things.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 122 Death, had more grimly stare Within my heart, then in your threatening browes. 1815 SHAKS. *Wind.* T. iii. iii. 3 The skies looke grymly. And threaten present blusters. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* ii. xix. The night... grimly darkled o'er the faces pale. 1870 BRYANT *Liad* vi. l. 206 The horse-hair plume That grimly nodded from the lofty crest. 1890 *Times* 31 Jan. 9/2 Symbol of a grimly unsuccessful country.

c. So as to produce a grim appearance. *rare.*

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rou. Rose* 161 Hir heed y-written was, y-wis, Ful grymly with a greet howlye. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* l. 45 The grimly painted portrait of her poor dear man. 1895 SIR H. MAXWELL *Duke of Brit.* i. 11 The faces of most were grimly tattooed.

Grimm(e) (*grim*). [a. F. *grimme* (Buffon 1764), ad. mod. L. (*Capra*) *grimmia*, the name given by Linnaeus to a South-African antelope described by Herm. Nic. Grimm (1641-1711). The application to the coquetoon is due to misunderstanding.] A West-African antelope, the coquetoon.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 82/1 The original grimm was brought from the Cape of Good Hope;... the animal at present under consideration... is an inhabitant of Sierra Leone and the coast of Guinea. 1855 GOSWILL *Suppl.* *Grimm*, a species of antelope (*A. grimmia*). 1897 WEBSTER, *Grimme*.

[*Grimmer*: spurious word in Dicts., arising from mistaken form of GIMMER.]

Grimmish (*grimf*), *a.* [f. GRIM *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat grim.

1864 CARLYLE *Frede. Gl.* IV. 142 A grimmish feeling against the Saxons. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. iii. 40 The grimmish slyness of his uncle Everard's conspiracy.

Grimness (*grimness*). [f. GRIM *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being grim; fierceness; sternness; formidable aspect.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 55 He [the devil] wille hit him grimness & mid yfele eall forgyldan. a 1000 *Guthlac* 550 (Gr.) Cwædon cearefulle Criste laðe to Guðlæce mid grimnyssse. c 1050 *Poc.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 341/8 *Atricitas*, grimnes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P. 790 (Ellesm. MS.) They shul han... sharpe hunger and thirst and grymnesse [v. r. grymness, grymlynesse] of deuless. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/4 *Grymnesse*, or hottybylness. 1563 GOLDING *Cusar* l. (1563) 29 b, They were not able to abyde the grymnesse blit their countenances. 1619 BR. J. KING *Thanksgiv.* *Grym*, 26 The grimness of her visage disguised, yet will it be fearful enough. 1670 MITTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1685) 60 That in the grimness of Death they might seem to eat their own flesh. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxii. 284 Whose ravell'd brow, and countenance of gloom, Present a lion's grimness. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, A sardonic grimness lies in that irreverend Reverence of Antun.

Grimp (*grim*), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *grimper* to climb.] 1. *a. trans.* To cause to mount; to elevate, haul up (*obs.*). 2. *intr.* To clamber, climb.

1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* ii. (ed. 2) 13 Lolois and his companions, not being able to grimp up the Baskets of Earth, were compelled to make use of an old stratagem. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scillyway* l. 44 How the little beasts grimp... such plucky little creatures, and so strong for their size!

† **Grimsir** (*e. Obs.*) [f. GRIM *a.* + SIR, *SIRE*.]

An austere, stern, morose or overbearing person. 1450-70 *Golgryn & Gau.* 86 With that come gindand in greif ane woldur grym sire. c 1450 *Cav. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 69 A grym-syre at domysday xal he be. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. 297 Tiberius Cesar... was knowne for a grim sir, and the most unsociable... man in the world. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. v. (1632) 476 The Goddess... with soft solace, Of snow white arme, the grim-sire doth enchain. 1622 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iii. l. ii, I have an old grim sire to my husband.

Grim the Collier. [The name of a character in an Elizabethan play (modernized as 'Grim the Collier of Croydon' 1662).] A species of hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*).

1629 PARKINSON *Paradis* lxx. (1656) 300 The fittest English name we can give it, is Golden Mouse-ear... for the name of Grim the Collier, whereby it is called of many, is both idle and foolish. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* ii. xxxvi. 305 Women, who keep it in gardens for nouetie sake, have named it Grim the Collier. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 36 Golden Mouse-ear, or Grim the Collier.

Grimy (*graimy*), *a.* [f. GRIME *sb.* + -Y; cf. Flem. *grijmig*.] Covered with grime; begrimed, black, dirty. Also, dark-complexioned, swarthy. App. not in literary use during the 18th c. (cf. quot. 1848); Todd (1848) cites it from H. More. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 62 Vulcan vowing in his grym breast, His wifes dishonor shall enrich his chest. 1830 *Tinker of Turvey* 12 Grimy face, all smutted

ore, His tann'd hide tough as wild boare. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sout* i. vi. Fourie grisly black-smiths. With stern grimy look do still advise Upon their works. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii. In his grimy hands he held a knotted stick. 1848 DE QUINCEY *Sorilite & Astrol.* Wks. 1890 XIII. 262 He returned; looking more lugubrious than ever—more grim—more grimy (if *grime* yields any such adjective). 1883 *Lough. Mag.* July 256 Most frequently the grimmest families are not the poorest.

Comb. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* (1862) III. 12 The keel is a tubby grimy looking craft.

Grin, *sb.* Forms: a. 1, 3-7, 9 grin, 1, 4-5, 9 grynn, 2-3 grun, 4 grine, 4-5 gryne, (5 grynde), 5-6 grynn, (6 grynn), 6 grinhe, 7 grinn. β. 3-5 grene, 4-5 green. γ. 4-6 grenne, 6 gren. [OE. *grin*, *gryn* fem. and neut. (also *giren* in *Vesp. Ps.*, cf. *GIRN sb.*1).

The evidence of metre seems to show that there were two distinct OE. forms, *grin* neut. (pl. *grinn*) and *gryn* fem.; but the ME. and mod.E. words descend exclusively from the form with short vowel. The form *grin*, standing alone, might be cogn. with GRANE and YARN, but the existence of a form with *i* can hardly be reconciled with this.]

1. A snare for catching birds or animals, made of cord, hair, wire, or the like, with a running noose. *Obs. exc. dial. or arch.*

In the Bible of 1611 *grin* is found in certain passages (*Job* xviii. 9, *Ps.* cxl. 5, cxli. 9) where mod. *ed.* read *grin*. The altered reading is found in an edition printed at Cambridge in 1762; Cruden's *Conc.* 1737-69 retains the original reading.

a. 1825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 16 In *grin* dissim. *g*egin. is for *heara*. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 10 Pu us on grame. *gryne* *gelaeddest*. *Ibid.* cx. 3 He me alyds of ladum grine. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure fo fured on hunted and leid grune in a wilberne to henten be deor be wunied perinne. c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Pe fuhel be is fon i pe fuheler grune. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1057 Thu were i-nime in one grine. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xiv. lii. (Tollem. MS.) Also fouleres hiden oft here grinnen [1335 *grennes*] and here nettes. c. 1440 *Job's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 250 Whanne a sparowe is takyn in a grynde. 1481 *CANTON Reynard* (Arb.) 21 The preest. . had sette a grynn. . for be wold fayn haue take the foxe. 1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* t. xc. 112 b. So doth the foule file safe betweene the line and the grin. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. iii. 64/2 All sorts of faire fowle. . Are with ingenious jins, grins, nets and snares. . oft taken vnawares. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Esther* vii. 8 Made to stand upon snares or grinnies with iron teeth. 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 39 The Grins and Snares laid for them. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.* *Grin*, a snare, as for a hare or rabbit. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 58 The poor trapped beast At last broke from the grin.

β. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* cxxxix. [cxli.] 5 Proude men hiden a grene to me. And cordis thei straiten out to a grene; yf syde the weie sclauder thei putten to me. — *Prov.* vii. 23 As if a brid heere to the grene. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 385 Maydens of Athene were compellid as it were to snarles and grenes [printed *greues*]. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* v. 164 A green another hath for hem [moles] yltide: To take hem therewithal is not vnlike. 14. *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 591/42 *Laguens*, a lace, a grene.

γ. a. 1380 *Virg. Antioch* 300 in *Horst.* *Alleng. Leg.* (1878) 31 Out of jat hous, as brid for grin, Heo feih awe and scaped þen. 1399 *LANGR. Rich. Reddes* li. 188 Lymed leues were leyde all aboute. . With grennes of good here. 1480 *CANTON Chron.* *Exc.* cxxviii. 239 He shal be hold and tyebo with a grene. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H.* *Ps.* cxxiv. 331 Euen as the bird out of the foulers grene [*grimes* with then, men]. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vn laqs*, a snare, a gren, a gin, a trap.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* expressions. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) xvii. 5 Deades grynnu me zefengon. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Liðere lahtres beð his grunen. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 47 Hi ne beþ leme in hire bodye þet ne is a grynn of þe dyeule. c. 1450 *tr.* De *Imitatione* iii. vii. 73 Bileue him not. þouþ he oft tyme tende to be grynnys of deceite. 1529 *MORE Supplic. Souls* t. Wks. 313/2 Ye lyke good Christen people auoiding their false straines & grinnies, geue none eare to their haynous heresies. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Gal. Arg.* Men ought. . not to haue their consciences snared into the grinnies of mans traditions. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* ii. xxix. Vnder that same baitte a fearful grin was readie to intangle him in sinne. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maistie* 140 Rid me from fatal grins Of passions abused.

† 2. a. A noose. b. A halter. *Obs.* c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh. Matt.* xxvii. 5 And he aweap [a] scyllingas inon þet tēpl & ferde & mid gryne [*v. r.* *grine*] hyne sylfne ahen. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Dogal o cordel*, a cord, a rope, . a grin to hold a horse.

Grin (*grin*), *sb.* 2 Also 8 grinn. [f. *GRIN v.* 2; cf. *GIRN sb.* 2.] An act of grinning.

1635-56 *COWLEY Davulies* iii. 564 He walks, and casts a deadly grin about. a. 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* Pref. 3 A perpetual grin does rather anger than mend. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 173 7 E He shew'd twenty Teeth at a Grinn. *Ibid.* They found he was Master only of the merry Grinn. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Pope* Wks. 1837 II. 113 The French grin is equally remote from the cheerful serenity of a smile, and the cordial mirth of an honest English horse-laugh. a. 1729 *CONGREVE Of Pleasing* 30 Thersites. . Attempts a Smile, and shocks you with a Grin. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 747 These move the censure and the illiberal grin Of fools that hate thee and delight in sin. 1818 *MRS. SHELLEY Frankst.* xix. (1865) 231 A ghastly grin wrinkled his lips as he gazed on me. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xviii. 310 He ended with a broad grin. 1884 *SALA Journ. de South* i. xxvi. (1887) 356 The gaunt hobbledohoy . grinning a very unlovely grin.

transf. 1887 *LOWELL Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 22 Like a belated masquerader going home under the broad grin of day.

b. On the (broad or) high grin: grinning (openly and unmistakably).

1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* i. 26 What! you would not

have one he always on the high Grin. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* i. viii. 7 3 They were all on the broad grin except myself. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1883) l. 283 A ring . . thickly gemmed around with faces, mostly on the broad grin. 1884 *Punch* 25 Oct. 196/2 He is perpetually on the grin.

Grin, *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 grinnian, 4 grene, (9 green), 7, 9 grin. [f. *GRIN sb.* 1; independently formed at different periods. Cf. *GRANE v.*] *trans.* To catch in a noose; to snare, ensnare; to choke, strangle.

a. 850 *Kent. Glosses* in *Wt.* Wülcker 59/0 *Inlaqueatus es*, ðu eart zegrinnad. 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* vii. 21 She grenede hym with manye wordis. — *Isa.* viii. 15 Manye of hem shul. . ben to brosid, and grened [*Vulg.* *irretentur*], and ben taken. c. 1400 *Afol. Loll.* 51 It semib þat lewid men hiring prestis. . are grenid [*printed* greuid] in be same synne. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 18, 1 have . . heard of one that, hauing stolne a sheepe, and laying it downe vpon a stone to rest him, was grin'd and hang'd with the struggling of it about his necke. 1823 *JES GRANE v.* 1. 1824 *MAC-TAGGART Gallovid. Encycl.* *Grinning Hares*, the devilish art of setting gins . . to hang hares. 1841 *HARTSHORNE Sadol. Antiq.* 449 *Grin*, *v.* to take hares or game by means of a running noose set in those particular parts of a hedge through which they are accustomed to pass. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shroph. Word-bk.* *Grinnad*, trapped in a 'grin'.

Grin (*grin*), *v.* 2 Forms: a. 1 grennian, 3 grennen, 4-6 grenno, (5 grennyn), 6 gren. β. 4-5 grynn, 5-6 grynn, 7 grinne, 4- grin. [The OE. *grennian* (i. -O) Teut. type **granjōjan* is cognate with OHG. *grennan* to mutter (MHG. *grennen* to grin) : -O) Teut. **grarjan*; possibly related to **grand* moustache. A root of identical form appears in OHG. *granon* to grunt (MHG. *grauen*, *grannen* to grunt, wail), ON. *grinja* to howl, OSw. *gränia* to roar, to gnash or show the teeth threateningly.

The mod. Eng. *grin* appears to be only a phonetic development, orig. northern, of the older *gren* (cf. *glent* and *glint*, *hent* and *hint*), but it presents a remarkable contact of sense and form with a number of Teut. words belonging to a different ablat-series: OHG. *grutan* str. vb. to distort the countenance, gnash the teeth, grin, weep profusely (MHG. *grutan*, mod.G. *grünen* wk.), mod.Du. *grijnen* (the mod. *icel.* *grina* to stare, Sw. *grina*, Du. *grine* to grin, are perh. from LG.); further MHG. *grinnen* to gnash the teeth, MDu. *grinsen* (mod.Du. *grinsen*), mod.G. *grinsen* to grin. There has probably been some associative influence between the two Teut. forms *gran* and *grin*, the latter of which appears to be an extension of the root *grin* of OE. *grina* mask. The vb. *GRIN* is a northern metathetic form of *grin*.]

1. *intr.* Of persons or animals: To draw back the lips and display the teeth:

a. generally, or as an indication of pain or anger; also to *grin with the teeth*. Const. *at*, *upon*. Said also of the jaws or teeth.

a. a. 1000 *Fuldaia* 596 He grennade and grisbitade. a. 1050 *Liber Scintill.* iv. (1889) 172 Nelle þu grennindum [L. *dissolutis*] welerum hleahter forðbringan. a. 1225 *Aner.* K. 212 Heo schulen ham sulf grennen & niuelen. . ðe pine of helle. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* l. 843/6 He grennade and femde toward hire. 13. *Coer de L.* 3406 Lay every hed on a plater. . Upward liss vvs, the teeth grennand. 14136 *CITAUOUR Rom.* Rose 156 Y-fronced foule was hir visage, And grenning for dispitous rage. c. 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 58 Þe hound of wrechfulnes grennib wiþ his tep. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Canton) ii. li. (1859) 53 This cruel Sathanas, that so fowle grenneth vpon me. c. 1450 *Mertin* 617 The catte . . grenned with his teth, and coveited the throte of the kyng. 1530 *PALSCR.* 574/2, 1 grenne, I make an yvell countenance, *ye grongne*. 1539 *BIBLE Ps.* lix. 6 They grenne lyke a dogg. 1546 *BALE Eng. Volaries* ii. (1550) 83 b, Grennyng vpon her lyke remagantes in a playe. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. xii. 27 And some of Tygres, that did seeme to gren and snar at all that ever passed by.

β. a. 1300 *Cursor* 11. (1878) (Götl.) He lifid wiþ his lathli chin, and felunli gan on þaim grin. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 7411 Ilik ane saller other hate dedly, And lik ane grynn on other and cry. c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1322 Whi grynnest thou now? so one mee As thoþe thou wolde mee bite! c. 1450 *Mfrou Saluacion* 2630 Yf the Jewes . . shuld . . grynnne on hym like beastes. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 460 As the wolfe doth grin before he barketh. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. iv. 37 Which when as Radigund there coming heard, Her heart for rage did grate, her teeth did grin. 1602 *And P. Return* fr. *Barnes*, v. iv. 223 Nought can great Fear do, but barke and howle. And snarle and grin. 1609 *Gale & Holy Maid*. 210 Grinnes like a Dogge. 1697 *DAVENANT Zenit* vii. 927 The Teeth and gaping Jaws severely grin. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* iv. i. 52, I saw the bloody Traytor Grin in the Pangs of Death, and bite the Ground. 1774 *HARTE Vision* Death 285 A skeleton . . Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook, And grin'd terrific. c. 1800 H. K. WHITE *Condoline* 238 The mouth it ghastly grin'd. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* l. xxvii. Here grins the wolf as when he died. 1840 *LITTON Pilgr.* Rhine xi. 148 The Fox grinned with pain, and said nothing.

transf. and *fig.* 1447 *BOKENHAM Scyntes* (Horst.) 23 My penne also grinneth make obstacle. . For I so ofte haue maad to grenne Hys snowte vp-on my thombys ende. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 205 Then shall hell gape and grin. 1647 *SIR J. BIRKENHEAD Assemblyman in Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 97/1 His Sermon and Prayer grin at each other, the one is Presbyterian, the other Independent. 1698 *FAYER Acc. F. India & P.* 37 From this Point. a Dozen Guns more that grin upon Maderas.

b. by way of a forced or unnatural smile, or of the broad smile indicative of unrestrained or vulgar merriment, clownish embarrassment, stupid wonder or exultation, or the like. Const. *at*, *on*.

c. 1480 *Yng. Child.* Bk. 57 in *Babes Bk.*, Loke þou laughe

not, nor grenne. a. 1541 *WYATT Courtier's Life* 53 Grin when he laugheth. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. vi. 15 All . . gently grenning, show a semblance glad To comfort her. 1621 *WITNER Motto* B b, I cannot. Grin When he cause les laughter doth begin. 1682 *DRYDEN Relig. Laici* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 190 The most saint-like of the party . . grinned at it with a pious smile. 1742 *YOUNG N. Th.* viii. 1317 Athens' fool Grinn'd from the port, on ev'ry sail his own. 1783 *COWPER Conversat.* 902 With rash and awkward force the chords he shakes And grins with wonder at the jar he makes. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* l. 285 They often grinned and capered with heavy hearts.

Phrase. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxxix, He grinned from ear to ear at every word he said.

c. To grin for (a prize): in quot. in indirect passive. (Cf. *GRINNING vbl. sb.* b.)

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 173 P 2 A Gold Ring to be Grinn'd for by Men.

† d. quasi-*trans.* To grin the teeth. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4916 He grenned his teth, and gan to sweare. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 98 b/2 They wythsayde it in theyr herces and grennyd theyr tēth ayenst hym. 1599 *MINSHU Sp. Gram.* (1623) 8 Dogs, in grinning their teeth, when they would bite, sound this letter R. a. 1700 *DRYDEN Cyman & Iphis*, 622 They neither could defend, nor can pursue; But grin'd their teeth, and cast a helpless view.

e. with cognate object.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 846 He [Satan] ceas'd, for both seem'd highly pleas'd, and Death Grinn'd horrible a gastly smile. 1884 [see *GRIN sb.* 1].

2. a. *trans.* To express by grinning.

1681 N. LEE in *Dryden's Works*, 1701 III. p. vii, Even the Phanatics . . Bow in their own despit, and grin your Praise. 1732 *LD. LANSOWNE Unnat. Fights Poetry* 62 He grins defiance at the gaping crowd. 1748 *SMOLLET Rod. Rand.* (1842) l. 181 The surgeon grinned approbation. a. 1822 *SHELLEY Devil* vi. 3 Grinning applause, he just showed his claws. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xxi. iv. (1872) X. 13 You do not much mean this, Monsieur? You merely grin it from the teeth outward. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 40/2 We grinned farewell.

b. *intr.* Of a feeling: To find expression by grinning. *notice-use.*

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xiv. x, The counterfeit Satisfaction which grinned in the features of the young one.

3. Phrases. To grin and abide, to grin and bear it: to submit to one's fate with no other sign of impatience than a grin. To grin in a glass case (slang: see quot. 1785). To grin like a Cheshire cat (see *CAT sb.* 1 13 f). To grin through a horse-collar (see *HORSE-COLLAR*).

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, s.v., To grin in a glass case, to be anatomised for murder. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) II. 114 Thus we have a proverb where no help could be had in pain, 'to grin and abide'. 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN R. Lynde* II. ix. 190, I must grin and bear it.

Grinagod (*grinägog*). Now *dial.* Also 6 grinagod. [f. *GRIN v.* 2; cf. *stareagog*, *turligod*.] One who is always grinning.

1566 *CALPHILL Answ. Treat. Crosse* 45 Many of the diuels children, grinagods and such other. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Grinagod*, the cat's unkle, a foolish grinning fellow, one who grins without reason. *Mod. (Birmingham)* Stop your silly laughing, you grinagod!

Grinch (*grin*), *v.* [echoic; cf. *F. grincer*.] *intr.* To make a harsh grating noise.

1892 R. KIPLING *Barack-r. Ballads* 126 It's woe to bend the stubborn back Above the grincing quern.

† **Grinched**, *apl.* a. *Obs. rare* -t. [p. f. *grinche-r*, *dial.* form of *grincer* to gnash (the teeth) + ED.] Of the teeth: Tightly closed, clenched.

1635 J. HAYWARD *iv. Blond's Banish'd Virgin* 186 A long time hee lay motionlesse, with lither artirs, dead clouded eyes, grinch'd teeth, and grappled hands.

† **Grincome**, *slang. Obs.* Also 7 grincam, -om, -un, grinkcome, grinkum. Also CRINKUM. Chiefly pl. A name for syphilis.

1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* i. iii, 'A had a receipt for the grincums in his hand. 1632 *MARMION Holland's Leaguer* iv. iii. *Dram.* Wks. (1875) 73, I have the grincums in my back. 1635 J. JONES *Adrasta* i. C2, In a Nobleman's abusive; no, in him the Sarpigo, in a Knight the Grincomes, in a Gentleman the Neopolitan scabb [etc.]. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. 1. 702 For Jealousie is but a kind of Clap and Grincum of the Mind, The natural effect of Love.

Grind (*graind*), *sb.* 1 [f. *GRIND v.* 1 OE. had *gegrind* clashing of weapons.]

1. The action of grinding. *lit.* and *fig.*

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Ðan þe sowle fundeð to faren ut of hire licame, he . . binined . . toðen here grinð and tūge here speche. 1871 M. COLLINS *Myp. & Merch.* l. vii. 218 Mud . . churned into chaotic slush by . . interminable grind of wheels. 1872 *EARL PENROBE & G. H. KINGSLY S. Sea Bubbles* ix. 235, I felt a sudden shock, a terrible lurch, and long trembling grind. 1881 D. G. ROSSERTY *Bride's Prelude* Wks. 1886 l. 57 And cries I knew of hostile lurch, And crash of spears and grind of swords. 1886 J. R. REES *Divers. Bk.-work* ii. 61 One gets into an unnatural perspiration at the eternal grind of the barrel-organ.

† b. A set task of grinding. *Obs.*

1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* iv. (1687) 151/2 The prison, where the common malefactors ground, and did their grind, and in pay of their labour, received two drachms.

2. *collog.* Steady hard work; labour of a monotonous kind, esp. close and hard study; an instance of this, a dull and laborious task.

1851 *HALL College Words, Grind*, an exaction; an oppressive action. Students speak of a very long lesson which they are required to learn, or of anything which is very unpleasant or difficult to perform as a *grind*. 1852

KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 349. We lost him [the fox] after sunset, after the forest grind I have had this nine years. 1857 HUGHES *Town Brown* II. v. 'Come along, boys,' cries East, always ready to leave the grind, as he called it. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 534. To a large proportion of students, both at our public schools and at the Universities, Latin and Greek are a mere grind. 1866 Mrs. RINDLE *Race for Wealth* II. xii. 250. Weary of the eternal work of the everlasting grind of the whirl of London life. 1884 H. SCOTT *Hollands & Co. Friday Addr.* 100. Poor women, slaving... to win... some few pennies by a long day's grind. 1887 T. B. REED *Dog with Bad Name* xix. 'Hadin't we better take overcoats?' 'Oh, no—they're a frightful grind to carry.'

b. (See quot. and cf. GRIND v. 8 b.)

1857 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* III. xi. 93. A medical student would have told him that a 'Grind' meant the reading up for an examination under the tuition of one who was familiarly termed 'a Grinder'—a process which Mr. Verdant Green's friends would phrase as 'Coaching' under 'a Coach'.

3. *Univ. slang.* a. A steeplechase; also, a walk taken for the sake of exercise, a 'constitutional'.

1857 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* III. xi. 93. To a University man, a Grind did not possess any reading signification, but a riding one. In fact, it was a steeplechase, slightly varying in its details according to the college that patronised the pastime. 1860 *Slang Dict.* s.v. 'To take a grind' i.e. a walk, or constitutional, University. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. xiv. 173. The Christchurch grind had been slow, but the best that year. 1872 *Chambr. Jyrl.* 30 Mar. 194. The mighty gymnasiarch, the hero of a hundred 'grinds'. 1873 in M. SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 42. It was the evening after the College Steeplechase (vulgarily called the 'College Grind'). 1896 GRAVES *Way abt. Oxfordsh.* 89. Just beyond, a turning to the left constitutes a part of the course of the famous 'Five miles grind' [A favourite walk at Oxford].

b. *U.S.* A hard student. 1896 in *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 8. He is neither a 'grind' nor a 'sport'. 1897 BARRERE & LELAND *Dict. Slang Grind*, a plodding student who keeps aloof from the usual sports and pastimes.

Grind (grind), sb.² *Orkney and Shetland dial.* [a. ON. (and Sw.) *grind* a barred gate.] 'A gate formed of horizontal bars, which enter at each end into hollows in two upright stakes, or in the adjoining walls' (Jam.).

1815 *Acts of Bailiary* in G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* (1805) 459. All grinds and slops on all highways shall be closed by all strangers that enter thereby. a. 1733 *Shetland Acts* 6 in *Proc. Soc. Antig. Scot.* (1852) XXVI. 197. That none big up accustomed grinds or passages through towns. 1814 Scott *Diary* 17 Aug. in *Lockhart*. The gates, or grinds, as they are here called, are usually of ship planks and timbers. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot., Shetland* XV. 121. Every grind or gate is set open.

Grind (grind), sb.³ *Naut.* [Origin obscure; cf. GRIND v. 3; also *grinde*, obs. var. GROIN sb.²] 'A half-kink in a hempen cable' (Adm. Smyth). 1794 *Rigging & Seaman's Ship* 11. 288. A cable coiled against the sun will... have less grinds or kinks in it than a cable coiled with the sun.

|| **Grind** (grind), sb.⁴ [Færøese; a single bottle-nose whale is called *grindahvalur*, whence Da. *grindhval*, Du. *grindewal*.]

The word is commonly identified with *grind* gate, fence (GRIND sb.²), and is said to refer to the appearance presented by the school when swimming or resting on the surface of the sea. Others explain it as referring to the mode of capture, the whales being fenced or penned in by a line of boats.

A collective term applied in the Færøes to the bottle-nose whale when it appears in large numbers. (App. used incorrectly in a quot. 1883.)

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 47. A Færøese 'Eight-man boat' fully equipped for the grind or chase of the... Bottle-nose Whale. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 475. The... grind is not hunted out at sea like the larger whales. 1887 *Fisheries & Fish. Industries U.S.* (ed. Goode) II. 248. The fishermen of the Færøe Islands have been very successful in their captures... of the 'grind-whale' or blackfish (*Globicephalus melas*). 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 257. When the grind is sighted great excitement prevails throughout the islands.

Grind (grind), v.¹ Pa. t. and pple. ground (grann'd). Forms: 1. grindan, 2-3 grinden, 4. grynden, (5 -yn), 4-5 grynd, 4-6 grynde, (6 grynde?), 5-7 grynde, 4- grind. 3. sing. pres. ind. 4. grind, grynt. Pa. t. 1-4 grind, (3 gront?), 6 ground, 7- ground; pl. 1. grindon, 3 grinden; also weak 6-9 grinded. Pa. pple. 4-5 i-, ygrounde(n), (4 i-gronde), grownden, (-yn, -yne), 4-6 grounden, (-in, -yn), gronden, (-ine, -yn), Sc. grindin, (-yn), 5-6 gronde, (6 groond, 7 groune, Sc. grunde), 6- ground; also weak 6-9 grinded, 7-8 grounded. [OE. *grindan* (*grind*, *grundon*, **grunden*) str. vb. is cogn. w. Du. *grinden* (rare), *grinden* wk. vb. (cf. *grind*, *grint* sb., gravel, coarse meal); the pre-Tent. root **ghrendh-* is perh. represented in L. *frendere* to gnash the teeth, to bruise, pound. The word is wanting in the other Tent. langs., which have instead a verb cogn. with L. *mollere*: see MEAL sb.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to small particles or powder by crushing between two hard surfaces; esp. to make (grain) into meal or flour in a mill. Freq. with adverbial or other complement denoting the

result of the action, as *down*, *small*, *into dust*, *to pieces*, etc.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 168 *Molo*, ic grinde. c. 1200 ORMIN 1486 Pu... gaddress swa þe clene corn... & grindest itt, & cnedest itt. c. 1250 GWA. B. 3339 To dust he it grunden and madden bread. 13... *Ælfr.* 4431 (Laud MS.) Myllen mitted by þe blood Grynden corn as by flos. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 15. No man yit in the mortar spices grond. c. 1375 *Sc. Lige Sainte Agatha* 94. I wes les maystry hard stanis to grynd. þane for wrytht agastis wil fra cryst. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on Hush. t. 405 Lymne & gravel comist thir on do glide. With marbul grete ygrounde & mixt with lyme. c. 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 72 [Take] þe rote of horselme & þe rote of comfryr, and grynde hem smale in a mortar. 1568 in W. H. Turner *Sect. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 326. Any core or meale, ground or to be grynded. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 10. Lymne not quenched or slaked, joyned with the whites of egges, and grinded on a marble stone. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 650. They... lay it [steeped millet] on a stone, and (as Painters they colours) grinde it with another stone, till it be dowe. 1662 H. STURBE *Ind. Nectar* II. 9. They grinded the nuts into a paste. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 757. The Olives, grinded in Mills, their Fatness boast. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 48. They even have them [chestnuts] grinded into flour. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 95. Grind them again, as painters do their colours. 1837 M. DOROVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 345. The practice of keeping coffee roasted and ground... seems to be injurious to its aroma. 1850 YOUNG's *Patent in Law Times Rep.* X. 862. To each 100 gallons there is added 28lbs. of chalk, ground up with a little water into a thin paste. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 261. The glaciers... grind the mass beneath them to particles of all sizes.

b. Denoting the action of teeth, or apparatus having the same function; = to masticate. Also fig.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181. Ted hine grindeb. Tunge hine swolgeb. a. 1255 *Ancr.* R. 70. Þe two cheeken beoþ þe two grinstones. Loked, þæt ouwer cheoken ne grinden neuer biot soule uode. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 142. Quadrupl or keuers þen sharp in the endes and enen able to bruse and grynde harde metes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 354. Foure teeth wberwith he eateth and gryndeth his meat. 1608 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. v. 16. Then would thou hadst a pair of chaps no more, and throw between them all the food thou hast, they'd grind the other. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Rest Pres.* 39. Christ's flesh was sensually to be handled by the Priests hands, to be broken and grinded by the teeth of the faithful. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 382. The tortoise has... no teeth... only two bony ridges in the place, serrated and hard. These serve to gather and grind its food. 1836-9 *Topog. Cycl. Anat.* II. 11/2. The three first stomachs being intended to macerate and grind it [food] down.

c. *transf.* and fig. (Cf. 2 and 3.)

1535 COVERDALE *Micah* iv. 13. I will make thy horse yron, and thy claws brass, that thou mayest grynde [A.V. break in pieces] many people. 1583 BAKINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 93. The denyall of it... grindeth his soule in sunder. 1597 FLEMING *Cont. Hollands* II. 1354. He ground himselfe euen to his graue by mortification. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* I. Cor. x. 24. (1667) 58. All His bones were broken, that is, contrited and grinded with grief and sorrow. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 362. He grinds divinity of other days Down into modern use. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxviii. 30. It was, safer to let the Greeks grind each other down in a protracted conflict. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 115. A grazing iron collar grinds my neck.

d. To force out by, or as by, grinding.

1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. V. Ind.* 46. Describing the mill which grinds, or rather squeezes the juice out of the canes. 1801 NELSON in Nicolas *Dict.* (1846) VII. p. cclii. I went on board Sir Hyde this morning... I ground out something, but there was not that openness which I should have shown to my Second in Command.

e. *intr.* in quasi-passive sense, with adj. complement or adv.: To admit of being ground (fine, easily, etc.).

2. *fig.* (cf. 1 c). To crush, to oppress; to harass with exactions. Also with *down*, *to the dust*.

a. 1626 BACON *Advice to Villiers* Wks. 1826 VI. 442. Some few merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessities, may not grind them so as shall always keep them in poverty. 1642 FULLER *Holy Profr.* St. v. xix. 436. Much regretting that their Privileges, Civil and Ecclesiastical, were infringed, and they grinded with exactions against their Laws and Liberties. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch. xiii.* 53. Landlords grinding their Poor Tenants. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 386. Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 30. Is India free?... Or do we grind her still? 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 33. You are not the man to grind the poor. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii. Yet you suffer the Hebrews themselves... to be ground to the dust. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 249. By reforming the laws, and checking monopolies, he enabled the kingdom to pay its way without grinding the poor. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 326. [He] had but one... excuse for grinding down the wretched peasantry.

b. In same sense: To grind the faces (occas. face) of. A Hebraism.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* iii. 15. Whi al to-broken 3e my puple, and grynden togidre the faces of pore men? 1608 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 609. They gave plentiful almes to the poore: wee in stead of filling their bellies, grinde their faces. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xcv. 5. When they oppress and grind the faces of the people and servants of God. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1866) 306/1. Richelieu was grinding the face of the poor by exorbitant taxation. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* II. 88. The lord of the manor... might grind the faces of the poor while he ground their corn.

3. *fig.* To afflict, to torment; physically and mentally. Also *absol.* Now only *U.S.*, to annoy, vex. *absol.* c. 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 353. 3if in mannys body vemyis grynde Take myfoly. 1610 SHAKS. *Temst.* IV. i. 259. Goe charge my Goblins that they grinde their ioynts With dry Conuulsions. 1698 LISTER in *Phil.*

Trans. XX. 246. A paining Grief towards the bottom of their Bellies, which did grind and torment them with Pain and Trouble. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* III. 423. All the Pangs that grind thy Soul, In Rapture and in sweet Oblivion lost. 1879 HOWELLS *A Woodcock* vii. After all, it does grind me to have lost that money!

b. *U.S.* (*College slang*) To satirize severely; make a jest of (*Cent. Dict.*).

c. *collog.* To be a 'grind' (see GRIND sb. 1 2) to, to tag.

1887 T. B. REED *Dog with Bad Name* xix. 'Will you come?'. 'I've never been up a mountain in winter before. We shall get a splendid view. Sure it won't grind you?'

4. To produce by grinding.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvii. 2. Tac a grind stoon, or queerne stoon, and grind me melle. c. 1420 *Libet Cocorum* (1862) 14. Flour of ryce poue grynd al so. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlvii. 2. Thou shalt bring forth the queerne, & grynde meel. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gynnik* v. 255. There was meale that morning to be fetcht from the mill, which was grinded by that time. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xx. 145. With aching heart and trembling knees their meal Grinding continual. 1807 Mrs. RAMSAY *Ev. Day Life Turkey* II. 47. Each household grinds its own flour.

5. To wear down by friction so as to make sharp or smooth. a. To sharpen the edge or point of (a tool, a weapon). To have axes to grind: see AX sb.¹ 5. Also with complement, and *up*.

13... *K. Alis.* 5872. With his sward, sharp y-grounde, He yaf many a dedly wounde. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* xii. 50. Axis that will grindun yre. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxvii. (1869) 61. þe haubergoun, which was of so strong a shap þat, for no wepene y-grounde, þer was neuere mayl ybroken. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* § 21. This hoke wolde be well steeled, and grunde sharpe. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 58. I have ground the Axe my selfe; Do you but strike the blowe. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 193. The edges of these Flat Chissels are not ground to such a Basil as the Joyners Chissels are. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 398. The bristled Boar... New grinds his arming Tusks. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 294. His tusks he's grinding to give us some play. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* IV. 11. I'll grind up all the tools.

fig. c. 1586 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIV. ii. For tongues they beare, not tongues, but swordes, So piercing sharp they have them ground. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Senn.* ex. 10. Mine appetite I neuer more will grinde On newer prooffe, to trie an older friend.

b. To smooth the surface of (glass, etc.) by friction.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 6. The stopple of Glass ground very smooth. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.* Mech. Proem 10. To the inward tapering Orifice of this Ring... are exquisitely ground the sides of the Brass stopple. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answer*. 229. How dull and rugged, ere 'tis ground and polish'd, looks a diamond? 1794 NEWTON *Opticks* I. (1721) 95. Good Workmen who can grind and polish Glasses truly spherical. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 207. The labour bestowed in grinding and polishing their surfaces. 1837 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 357. The Optician executes very little more of the work than fitting in the glasses, after these are grinded. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 28 Apr. 258/2. To secure perfect smoothness in motion, each rack and pinion is 'ground in'.

fig. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 126 Apr. To be contradicted, in order to force you to talk, is mighty unpleasant. You shine, indeed; but it is by being ground.

c. Used for: To file down (teeth). *Obs. rare.* 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Usury* (Arb.) 545. That the Tooth of Usury be grinded, that it hit not too much.

6. *intr.* or *absol.* To perform the operation of grinding, esp. of preparing meal or flour from grain. Said also of a mill, etc.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 41. Tuu wif gegrundo on coernæ [Rushu. twa grindende æt coerne]. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Jude.* xvi. 21. þa Philistei... heton hine grindan æt hira handwyrme. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 41. Two wymmen shulen he gryndyng in oo querne. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Profr.* 389. Who so comth first to Mille, first grynt. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1604. Mylne full mony, made for to grynde. c. 1420 *Libet Cocorum* (1862) 27. Take persole, pelete an oyns, and grynde. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Counsel* (Arb.) 321. But then it must be a Prudent King, such as is able to Grinde with a Handmill. a. 1632 C. HERBERT *Facula Prudent.* 747. To grind in Brazen Fetters under task With this Heav'n's gifted strength. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 123. When one pair [of stones] only is wanted to grind. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. vii. Millers shall grind, or do worse, while their millstones endure. 1846 LONGE. *Aphorismus* fr. *F. von Logau*. Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.

b. *trans.* To work (a handmill) so as to grind meal, etc. In vulgar phrase *To grind the coffee mill*: to imitate with the hand the action of grinding, by way of contempt (cf. GRINDER 8).

1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 58. And at supper time each... used to grind the quern, but an angel ground for Colum-cille.

7. a. *intr.* To work as if grinding with a hand-mill; hence, to turn the handle of a barrel-organ.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii. Meanwhile the dog in disgrate ground hard at the organ. 1866 (see BARREL-ORGAN). 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves*. On hearing an organ, Tell me, Grinder, if thou grindest Always, always, out of tune. 1887 JESSOP *Arcady* viii. 235. A half-starved organ grinder comes and delights my heart by grinding for half an hour.

b. *quasi-trans.* To produce (music) on a hurdy-gurdy or barrel-organ. Also with *out*.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham* *Davies* II. 197. One grinds music upon—I forget the name of the instrument; it is common enough in London. 1805 *European Mag.* XLVII. 256. Do, my good girls, grind me a pennyworth more of your music.

1868 HELPS *Realms* xvii. (1866) 468 The polka which the organ-man was grinding out. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 9/1 Like a delicious tune ground too often on a barrel-organ.

8. *intr.* a. To work laboriously and steadily; to toil away at some monotonous task; *esp.* to study hard. *Const. at.* Also with *away, on.*

1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Funeral* 126 So, with the throttling hands of death at strife, Ground he at grammar. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* iii. 1871 260 What's the good of grinding on at this rate? 1872 *Chambr. Jnl.* 30 Mar. 195/2 Whereas our fellows grind on the river, or in the gymnasium, at the very crisis of the mind. 1881 S. R. HOLG. *Nice* i. 2 How often I thought of them when I was grinding at my Latin verses.

b. To ride in a steeplechase. (*Cf.* GRIND sb. 3.) 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* iii. 17 They .. would grind over the Vale of the Evenlode .. as gaily .. as over the Bull-ingham hurdles.

c. To work hard at a subject of study under the direction of a tutor or 'grinder'.

1835 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* vi. 176, I am obliged to 'grind' .. that is, undergo a private examination with an authorized teacher or tutor. 1849 BEHREND *Lett. in N. & Q.* Ser. viii. VII. 183, I was the only man of the 24 who had not been grinding in London, and one poor fellow was rejected who had done two sessions with a grinder. 1851 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* 51 Jones himself has never paid, though he has been grinding some years. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 308 After grinding with private-tutor Mylius the requisite time, Lessing entered the school of Caneuz.

d. *trans.* To teach (a subject) in a steady laborious manner; also, to prepare (a pupil) in a subject.

1815 [see GRINDING vbl. sb.] 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* lvi. A pack of humbugs and quacks that weren't fit to get their living but by grinding Latin and Greek. 1859 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* vi. 180 [Dr. Bennett] undertook to grind him in anatomy and physiology.

9. *intr.* To scrape or rub on or against something; to make a grating noise. Also, to work into or through by means of pressure and friction.

a 1000 *Kiddes* (Exeter Bk.) xxxiii. Et seab searo hweorfan, grindan wið greote, giellende faran. a 1225 *Juliana* 56 (Royal MS.) Grisen him malien þæt seken hi hit [a wheel] grond [Bodl. MS. gront] in hwet so hit rahte. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 81 Þe grauyal þat on grunde can grynde Wern precious perles of oryente. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1243 Þurth scheld & scholder þe sharpe spere grint. *Ibid.* 3443 Þurth helm & heð hastili to be brest it grint. 1781 *ARCHER in Nav. Chron.* XI. 291 Our poor Ship grinding, and crying out at every stroke. 1837 H. K. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 26 We went aground,—grinding, grinding, till the ship trembled in every timber. 1855 TENNYSON *Maid* i. 42 The villainous centre-bits Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. vii. 68 How gallantly her broken rocks have protected us from the rolling masses of ice that grind by her.

b. *trans.* To rub (one thing) gratefully against or upon (another); to force into by grinding; also quasi-*trans.* to make (one's way) by grinding.

1644 *Dugwe Nat. Bodies* (1645) 343 He used to grind his hands against the walls .. in so much, that they would run with blood. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* iii. 94 Yet here we are .. Grinding through rough and smooth our way. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 51 Upon the flint He ground severe his skull. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xii. They ground their way, in step deep, over the shingles. 1873 *Sunday Mag.* Feb. 340 He .. ground his heel into it as if it had been a viper.

10. *a. intr.* To gnash with the teeth. *Const. at.* c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) xxvii. [xxxv.] 19 [16] Hi grundo ofer me mid toðum heard. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19434 (Trin.) Whenne he had hem tolde þe soþe þei bigon to grynde wiþ toþe. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 441 The Gentiles grinded and gnashed at the Christians with their teeth. 1581 *Confer.* i. (1584) F iv. The Deane of Paules .. grinded with his teeth for despite.

b. *trans.* To rub (the teeth) together with a grating sound. *Const. at.*

c 1340 [see GRINDING vbl. sb.] 1573 *Golding Calvin's Job* vii. 32 They that taste not of the mercie and grace that God sheweth to men, when be afflicted them, must nedes grynd their teeth at him. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 766 He grinds his Teeth In his own Flesh. 1761 *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* i. x. (1782) I. 53, I .. grinded my teeth. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi. The knight changed colour and grinded his teeth with rage. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xix. 244 Hereward ground his teeth.

c. To grind out: to utter (an oath or the like) while grinding the teeth.

189 'ROLF BOLOREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxix. He ground out a red-hot curse betwixt his teeth.

11. *Comb.* as *grind-jest* a., that grinds a jest; grind-organ, a barrel-organ.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 66 As soone disioynt His grind-iest chaps as hurt our credites. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 2/1 There was at Torquay the usual man with the grind-organ.

† *Grind, v. 2 Obs.* In 4 (*Kentish*) *grend* (en. [OE. *grundan* = OHG. *grunden*, MHG., G. *gründen* = **grundjan*, f. *grund* GROUND sb.] *intr.* Of the sun, etc.: To set, go down.

c 1050 *Voc.* in W. Wilcker 389/37 *Descendens*, gryndende. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 137 The sonne and monne and many sterren By easte aryseþ .. By weste by grendeth .. And cometh aȝen ther hy a-ryse.

Grinding, v. 3 Naut. [*Cf.* GRIND sb. 3] (See quot.) 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 288 A cable generally grinds or kinks from more turns being forced into it .. than it had when first made.

Grindable, a. rare. [*f.* GRIND v. 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being ground.

1652 *Munim. Burgh Irvine* (1891) II. 75 The rest of all corns grindable. 1659 *TORRIANO, Macinabile*, grindable.

Grinde, obs. form of GROIN sb. 2

Grinded (graind), *pp. a.* [*f.* GRIND v. 1 + -ED.] = GROUND *pp. a.*, in various senses.

1613 *HAYWARD Norm. Kings* 111 Many bagges of grinded gold were drawn out of riuers, wherein the Bishop had caused them for a time to be buried. 1624 *QUARLES Div. Poems, Job* vi. 37 The grinded Pri'sner heares not [there] the noyse, Nor harder threatnings of th' Oppressors voyce. 1661 *LOWELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 150 Young Ducks fed with grinded malt are of good nourishment. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 360 Let him .. grinded Grain betwixt two Marbles turn. 1831 *LYTTON Godolph.* xv. 25 Instead of providing .. for the amusement of the grinded labourer. 1841 — *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 141 He drew the words out, one by one, through his grinded teeth. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* xvi. 9 And every man had ready to his hand Sharp spear, and painted shield, and grinded sword.

† *Grinded, pp. a. 2 Obs.* [*f.* *grind*, obs. form of GROIN sb. 3 + -ED.] = GROINED. *Cf.* *cross-grinded*.

1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1721) I. 42 There are six different forms of Arches, viz, cross'd, flat, faciated, round, grinded [i. e. *lanette*], and shell-like .. The two last are but of a modern invention.

† *Grindel, a. Obs.* In 4 *gryndel*. [Of unknown origin; cf. ON. *grind* fierceness, f. *grimm-r GRIM* a.] Fierce; angry.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 524 Be noȝt so gryndel god man, bot go forth by wayes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2338 Bolde burne, on þis bent be not so gryndel.

Hence † *Grindellak* [see -LAIK], fierceness, anger; † *Grindell adv.*, in a fierce manner.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 312 Your gryndel-layk, & your greme, & your grette wordes. *Ibid.* 2299 Ful gryndelly with greme þenne sayde.

Grinder (graindər). [*f.* GRIND v. 1 + -ER.] I. An instrument for grinding.

1. A molar tooth; hence *colloq.* or *jocularly* in pl., the teeth generally.

1398 *THEVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xx.* (1495) 125 Some [teeth] hyght grynders, whyche .. grynde alwaye as mylstones the mete. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim.* 2 Aiv. The laste tethe: whiche be behynde them that we call the grynders. 1604 *DRAYTON Owl* 414 Whilst this base Slave his nastie Grinders drest. 1767 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 24, I return you many thanks for the box of elephants' tusks and grinders. 1786 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Boszy & Pizze* (ed. 5) 41 Dear Doctor Johnson lov'd a leg of pork, And hearty on it, would his grinders work. 1819 *MOORE Tom Cray* (ed. 3) 23 With grinders dislodg'd, and with peepers both poach'd. 1834 *McMURTRIE Crier's Anim. Kingd.* 95 The other ordinary Edentata have no grinders. 1887 *BESANT The World went* xxvi. 204 Sit down .. It is a grinder, and will take a strong pull.

b. (See quot.) *Obs.* 1799 *CORSE in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 215 A grinder or case of teeth, in full grown elephants, is more than sufficient to fill one side of the mouth.

2. A machine for grinding (in various senses); the upper millstone or 'runner'; † a miller or pestle.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 382/1 The Inamel Grinder .. is .. an Agate Stone set in a Brass .. socket with a wooden handle; it is to Grind .. Inamels in a Flint Mortar. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 54 For thy mill sturdy post Cylindric, to support the grinder's weight. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scott.* II. 10 A Roman hand-mill .. was discovered in working a quarry, from the top of which the grinder had dropped. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., Cornwall Terms, Grinder*, machinery for crushing the ores between iron cylinders or barrels. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 386 One man .. tends the grinder.

trans. 1850 *TYNALL Glaciers* i. xv. 99 The mighty grinder [glacier action] has rubbed off the pinnacles of the rocks.

3. A muscle of the lower jaw. *Obs. rare*— 1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 757 The motion vpwrd is performed by the temporall muscle .. to the right hand and to the left by the first grinder called *Mansorius primus*.

II. A person who grinds.

4. a. One who grinds anything in a mill.

1483 *Cath. Augl.* 165/2 A Grinder, *molitor*. c 1515 *Coke Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Stryngers, grynders, Arowe heders, maltemen, and come inongers. 1611 *BIBLE Eccl.* xii. 3 *margin*, The grinders faile, because they grind little. 1756 J. LLOYD in W. THOMPSON R. N. *Advoc.* (1757) 51, I have desired the Grinder not to pick his Mill so often. 1824 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii. 294 The mills were few in number compared with the grinders. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Grinders*, men in the seed crushing industry who put the rolled seed under a pair of stones to be ground preparatory to being made hot.

b. One who grinds cutlery, tools, glass, etc.

1600 *SURFLET Country Farme* i. xii. 48 The dirt found in the bottome of the troughes of cutlers or grinders. 1639 *WOODALL Wks. Pref.* (1653) 16 It is a base office belonging to meer Barbers and Grinders. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 32 With very little or no trouble in fitting the Engine, and without much skill in the Grinder. 1812 *BYRON Hints fr. Horace* 485 I'll labour gratis at a grinder's wheel. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 592 This pyramidal miller, if small sized, bears at each of its angles of the upper face a peg or ball, which the grinders lay hold of in working it. 1870 *REANE Put yourself*, etc. i. 177 The strike was over, the grinders poured into the works, and the grindstones revolved. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Grinder*, the man who grinds the wire teeth of the card sharp.

c. A lithotritist.

1846 R. LITHON *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 500 If be fell into the hands of the professed grinder, no matter what the peculiarities of the case, he was as certain to be subjected to the boring or hammering processes.

5. One who prepares pupils for examination; a crammer.

[1750 etc.: cf. *gerund-grinder*, GERUND b.] 1813 *MAR. EGGWORTH Patronage* iii. (1838) I. 49 Put him into the hands of a clever grinder or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* v. (1863) 37 She sent me down here with a grinder: she wants me to cultivate my neglected genius. 1857 [see GRIND sb. 1 2 b.]

6. a. One who works under another. *rare.* b. One who makes others work under him at diminished wages; a 'sweater'.

1814 *SCOTT Lett. to F. B. S. Morritt* 7 Jan. in *Lockhart*, A sort of grinder of mine, who assisted me in various ways. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 233 Grinders, or those who compel the workmen (through their necessities) to do the same amount of work for less than the ordinary wages.

7. A bird that makes a grinding noise: a. The dishwasher or flycatcher (*Sisura iniqueta*) of Australia. b. The night-jar or goat-sucker (*Cent. Dict.*, given as 'local Eng.'). Swainson has only *scissor-grinder*, *vazor-grinder*.

1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* II. pl. 87 *Seisura iniqueta*, Restless Flycatcher .. the Grinder of the Colonists of Swan River and New South Wales.

III. 8. *slang.* (See quot. 1837).

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxi. Mr. Jackson .. applying his left thumb to the tip of his nose, worked a visionary coffee-mill with his right hand: thereby performing a very graceful piece of pantomime .. which was familiarly denominated 'taking a grinder'. 1870 *ATHLETIC* 8 Jan. 57/2 He finds himself confronted by a .. lightly-clad Indian, who salutes him with 'bat street-boys turn a grinder'.

IV. 9. *Comb.* † *grinder-tongue* muscles, those which work the lower jaw and tongue; grinder's asthma, phthisis, rot *Path.*, 'a lung disease produced by the mechanical irritation of the particles of steel and stone given off in the operation of grinding' (Webster, *Suppl.* 1879).

1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 762 The second paire are called *Myloglossi* or the grinder-tongue Muscles. They arise .. from the sides of the lower jaw neare the roots of the grinding teeth. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 244 Grinders' rot.

Grindery (graindərī). [*f.* GRIND v. 1 + -ERY.]

1. Materials, tools, and appliances used by shoemakers, and other workers in leather.

Quot. 1805 makes it probable that the term was orig. applied only to the whetstone used by shoemakers; then perf. to the tools sharpened on it, and finally extended to other 'furnishings'.

1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 46 Whetstone pits .. From these .. all the grindery .. term well known to the gentle craft of England—is supplied. 1851 H. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 362 There are .. old and blind shoemakers, who sell a few articles of grindery to their shopmates. 1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* vi. 117 They deal in grindery.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118 Occupations of the people .. Grindery-dealer. 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Grindery-warehouse*, a shop where the materials and tools for shoemakers .. are kept for sale.

2. A place for grinding tools, weapons, etc.

1884 (*Over shop window, Sevenoaks, Kent*), Grindery for knives. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 2/1, I proceeded to the Grindery .. I saw keen edges put to a couple of swords.

Grinding (graindɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* GRIND v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of GRIND v. 1, in various senses.

1340 *Ayent*, 265 þer is wop and grindinge of tep. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 212/2 Gryndynge of a mylle, *molatura, multura*. c 1487 *Acc. Prioresse of Pray in Monast. Augl.* (1821) 111. 350 Item paid for helyving of an ax and gryndyng of knyfe iijd. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. 1. 15 Hee that will have a Cake out of the Wheate, must needs tarry the grinding. 1758 J. S. Le Drant's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 78 A Grinding of the Teeth .. attended each Dressing. 1815 *KEBLE Let. Coleridge in Memoir* (1869) iv. 63 Perhaps when Tom leaves Oxford .. we may contrive some gainful grinding [i. e. tutorial] scheme between us. 1860 O. V. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* i. viii. (Paterson) 163 The .. grinding of the .. gravel changes to a .. rumble. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* v. xxii. A certain tossiog of foliage and grinding of boughs.

2. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. 'Adapted for, or connected with, grinding'; in names of apparatus, machinery, etc. used in various trades, as *grinding-bed*, *bench*, *block*, *clamp*, *lathe*, *machine*, *mill*, *pan*, *slab*, *slip*, *vat*, etc.; also *grinding-operation*, *room*, *season*. b. 'Suitable for being ground', as *grinding-barley*, etc. c. Special *comb.*, as † *grinding-barrow*, a knife-grinder's barrow; † *grinding-house*, a mill (tr. L. *pistrinum*); *grinding-money*, an allowance paid in certain trades to cover the time spent in sharpening tools; † *grinding-organ*, a barrel-organ; *grinding-wheel*, (a) a wheel adapted for grinding or polishing; (b) a building fitted up with water or steam power for grinding cutlery or tools.

1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/6 'Grinding barley was .. dearer by 1s. per quarter. 1870 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1847) 661/2 He would bring home a 'grinding barrow, which you see in every street in London. 1853 O. BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk.* 118 The machinery for driving the beam is fixed in a frame about six feet square and eighteen inches high, placed between the two 'grinding-benches. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Grinding-clamp. 1598 *BERNARD Terence in Rich.* 226 The fellow is worthe to be put into the 'grinding-house. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 541 Two boring and 'grinding mills for gun-barrels. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* s. v. *Money*, 'Grinding-money, the money paid in the barge-build-

ing industry for the time allowed for sharpening tools on leaving a job. 1846 R. LISTON *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 496 [Lithotomy] was done, as he said, with less pain than that attendant upon any of the "grinding operations. 1801 Mrs. COOPE'S *Salvador* i. 91 He added also a French horn, a clarinet, a "grinding organ, all which he kept continually playing. 1871 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 Large "grinding-pan, with capacity of eight tons of tailings daily. 1850 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 130 We follow our guide to the "grinding-room, where this roughness is ground off. 1856 OLIMSTED *Slave States* 668 During the last "grinding-season nearly every man, woman, and child on his plantation, including his overseer and himself, were at work fully eighteen hours a day. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 131 Two long rows of "grinding-slabs. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* "Grinding-slip, a thin slab of oil-stone or hone to reach edges of tools which cannot be conveniently applied to the usual stone. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Thames & Isis* 21 An old arch way next adjoining to the "Grinding Wheel. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 381 Grinding wheels or grinding mills are divided into a number of separate rooms.

Grinding, *pph. a.* [f. GRIND *v.* 1 + -ING *2*.]

1. That grinds. *Grinding tooth* = GRINDER 1. a 1000 *Laws Ethelbert* c. 11 (Schmid) 31f man wif cynings mæden-man gelæb, i scillinga gebete. 31f hio grindende þeowa sio, xxy scillinga gebete. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 226 To have the arms and grinding teeth ready and fit to do some action. a 1718 ROWE (J.), *Shrinking* sinews start, and smears foam works o'er my grinding jaws. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 143 The surface of the under grinding mill-stone. 1859 J. E. GRAY *Guide to Brit. Mus.* 2 Flying Foxes have blunt grinding teeth. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 76 The tooth-brush should be applied .. from side to side on the grinding surfaces.

fig. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 2073 A yearly examination, frequently of a mechanical and grinding character.

b. Of sounds: Similar to that made by grinding; grating, strident.

1794-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* i. 139 This bird .. is best known by the lengthened, grinding, sibilous noise, which it makes. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 386 You become conscious of a sharp, humming, grinding murmur.

2. Burdensome, crushing, exacting, oppressive. † Of a person: Extortionate.

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanite* ii. vii. 203 He that doth snort in fat-fed luxury, And gapes for some grinding Monopoly. 1649 MILTON *Eklog.* v. 44 They undid nothing in the State but irregular and grinding Courts. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* ix. 9 Matthew, a grinding publican, is the man. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xxxii. The stress of grinding toil. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 280 A heavy excise or a grinding income-tax. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* ii. 267 The clergy were accused of .. acts of grinding oppression.

3. Of pain, etc.: Excruciating, racking, wearing. Also, in *Midwifery*, the distinctive epithet of the pains in the first stage of labour.

1531 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 189 Are we glad when the grinding pains of the stone .. are over? 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* ii. *Iphis & Anthie* 52 Now grinding pains proceed to bearing throes. 1831 R. W. EVANS *Rectory Valehead* v. (ed. 2) 79 Thou shalt with grinding wounds be gored. 1851 RAMSBOOTHAM *Obstetric Med.* (ed. 3) 101 So long as the "grinding pains" continue there is no chance of a speedy release. 1869 TROLOPE *He Knew* xiv. (1878) 247 The grinding suspicion that he was to be kept in the dark.

Hence *Grindingly adv.*, in a grinding manner.

1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 543 No other peasantry .. is .. so grievously and grindingly oppressed by the land-holders. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 97 The poor Thames has been hardly pressed indeed in these grindingly practical times.

Grinding-stone, = GRINDSTONE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2126 Gryndyngstone, or myllestone, *molestone*. *Ibid.* Gryndyngstone or grynstone, *mola*. 1677 R. CARY *Psalms Chron.* ii. i. ix. 159 I have whet .. my Coultter at their Grinding-Stone. 1706 *Reflex* upon *Ridicule* (1707) 298 A troublesome Creditor, that keeps your Nose to the Grinding-stone. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* ii. 828 Take fresh curds, and bruise the lumps on a grinding-stone. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 98 The makers of grinding-stones suffer in the same way.

Grindle 1, *Obs. exc. dial.* A narrow ditch or drain. (Cf. GRINDLET.)

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 31 There is vij acres long lying by the hilt weye toward the grendlyl. 1507 GOLDING *De Moray* xiv. (1617) 230 As who would say this present life were vnto it (the future life) but a narrow grindle. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Grindle*, a small and narrow drain for water. But *Drindl* is a better word. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Grindle*, a small drain. (Suffolk.)

† **Grindle** 2, *Obs. rare* = 1. Some bird. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Act of Survey* iv. iii. 83 Gray, Greene and Bastard Plover .. Grindle, Skirwingle, Sea and Land Larkes.

Grindle 3 (grindl). U.S. [a. G. *gründel*, f. *grund* GROUND, bottom.] A name of the mud-fish (see quot.).

1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) 111. 97 *Ania calva*, the bow-fish, mud-fish, .. grindle, 'John A. Grindle', or lawyer, as it is variously termed.

Grindle-coke, *colk. dial.* [See next and *COLK* 1.] A worn-out grinding-stone.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Mannif. Metal* i. 291 A razor, being considerably concave on the sides, is wrought on a mere grindle-coke, as it is called. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Grindle-coke*, a worn-down grinding-stone, sometimes used as a stool in the cottages of the poor. (North.) 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Grindlet-coke*.

Grindle stone, *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 3 grindelstone, 4 gryndelstone, 5 gryndylstone, gryndulstone, 6 gryndel (1 stone, 7-8 grindle stone, 8 grindel stone, 9 dial. grindelstun, grunnelestone. [prob. repr. OE. *grindelstān, f. *grindel (instrumental n., f. *grindan* to GRIND) + *stān* STONE.]

† 1. = GRINDSTONE 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Pet no mon ne scholde twinnen þe two grindstones [v. r. grindelstones].

2. = GRINDSTONE 2.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2202 Hit clatered in þe clyff .. As one upon a gryndelston had grounden a sybe. c 1400 *Tournament Toteham* 262 in Hazl. E. P. P. 111. 94 There was gryndelstones in gray, And mylstones in mawmay. a 1500 *Burlesques in Rel. Ant.* i. 81 Mylstones in mortwre have I sene bot fewe; Gryndylstons in gwell with the blw brothes. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome at Welbeck*, [They] turn round like grindlestones, Which they dig out fro' the dells. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* ii. 11 What Grindle-stone had that Architect to Sharpen his Tools upon. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gruinston* or *Gruinston*, a grindlestone. 1885 *Chester Gloss.* s.v., Lady-bird, lady-bird, fly away home; All thil childer are dead but one, And he lies under the grindlestun.

† 3. A piece, or kind, of stone suitable for making grindlestones. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surrey* 31 Those may be taken as mynes of tyne leed ore cole grynstone freston mylne stones gryndel stones lymestone. 1652 *Irish Acts* (1705) 11. 408 Grindle stones the chaulder 11. ros. od. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grindle-stone*, a kind of whitish Grit, of which there are several sorts, some more rough, and others very smooth.

† **Grindlet**, *Obs.* [Cf. GRINDLE 1.] (See quot.) 1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 101 A *Grippe* or *Grindlet*; a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter.

† **Grindle-tail**, *Obs. rare* = 1. [app. f. GRINDLE (STONE) + *TAIL*; cf. *trundle-tail*.] A kind of dog. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* v. iii. They tosser our little habitation like whelps, Like grindle-tails, with their heeles upward.

† **Grindleto-nian**, *Obs.* (Also *Perron*.) Grindleto-nian. [Origin not traced; there is a place in Yorkshire called *Grindleton*.] A member of a sect of Familists which arose in Yorkshire in the 17th century. Also as *adj.*

1641 LD. BROOKE *Disc. Nat. Episc.* ii. vi. 93 The Family of Love, the Antinomians and Grindleto-nians. 1655 BAXTER *Conf. Faith* 3 The .. shameful lives of those Libertines that lived in England before these late years of trouble, whereof both London, and the Grindleto-nians in York-shire .. can give too full Testimony. *Ibid.*, *marg. note*, They were possessed with the spirit of the Grindleto-nians. 1651 E. PAGITT *Heresies*, 115 The Grindleto-nian Familists.

Grindstone (grindstōn). Forms: 3-8 grindstone, 4-6 gryn(e)stone, (4 gryn(d)stone), 5-7 gryndstone(e, (5 grynd(i)stan, 6 grindstone, 8 grinstone, *Sc.* grunstone, 9 dial. grinstwun), 3- grindstone. [f. GRIND *v.* 1 + *STONE*.]

† 1. A millstone. *Obs.* (exc. in *nonce*-use).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 [see GRINDLE STONE 1]. 1282 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 6 Thou shalt not taak in steele of a wed the nethe more and ouermore gryndstone. 1725 *Dict. Heraldry* 228 Upon tells us, this Cross is call'd *Molendinaris*, because it bears the upper Grindstone. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xv. It could not but strike the man of meal and grindstones, that [etc.].

2. A disc of stone of considerable thickness, revolving on an axle, and used for grinding, sharpening, or polishing.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398, i gryndstan cum j axiltre de ferro. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 768/25 *Hec acates*, a gryndstone. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xvii. (1578) 36 A grinstone, a whetstone, a hatchet and bil, with hamer and english nail, sorted with skill. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. i. vi. (1636) 284 Suppose that you turne with your hand from East to West a Grind-stone, or some other turning wheele. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* iii. ii. 49 To send him two great gunnes, and a gryndstone. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. iv. (1840) 63 That most useful Thing call'd a Grindstone. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 2 ¶ 2 Four yards of good lutestring wearing against the ground, like .. knives on a grindstone. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 249 Sharpening their cutlasses at the grindstone. 1898 *Maquie Poets* 95 And ground upon a huge grindstone His penknife, sharp at bright.

Transf. and *fig.* 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xvi. 174 Literature .. is the grindstone to sharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties. 1777 SNOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 Apr. Our aunt Tabitha acts upon him as a perpetual grindstone. 1856 DICKENS *Let. 4 Oct.*, Now the preparations to get ahead .. will tie me to the grindstone pretty tightly.

b. *Phr.* To hold (keep, bring, put) one's nose to the grindstone: to get the mastery over another and treat him with harshness or severity, to grind down or oppress; also, in mod. use, to keep (one-self or another) continually engaged in hard and monotonous labour.

1532 FRITH *Mirr.* to know Thyself (1829) 273 This Text holdeth their noses so hard to the grindstone, that it cleane disfigureth their faces. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1857) 10, I shall to reueng form hertis, Hold their noses to grinstone. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 4 *Salus Populi* suffer'd its nose to be held to the Grindstone, till it was almost ground to the grises, and yet grew never the sharper. 1697 YANBUCH *Relapse* v. iii. Let him be fetched in by the ears: I'll soon bring his nose to the grindstone. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* ii. 209 If they can make the Man stoop to the great Point, they'll hold his Nose to the Grindstone, never fear. 1786 BURKS *Det. to G. Hamilton* 58 Be to the poor like one whunstone, And baud their noses to the grunstone. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 13 People whose heads are a little up in the world, have no occasion to keep their nose to the grindstone. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xxviii. His nose is not to be kept at the grindstone the whole year round.

3. A kind of stone suitable for making grindlestones. Also *grindstone grit*.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 61 Take a piece of Grin-stone or Whet-stone and rub hard upon your Work to take the black Scurf off it. 1858 H. G. NICHOLLS *Forest Dean* ii. 27

In A.D. 1637 a grant was made to Edward Terringham of 'all the mines of coal and quarries of grindlestone within the Forest of Dean'. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 73 *Grit, Grit-Rock*, a hard, gritty rock, consisting of sand and small pebbles, called also *millstone grit*, and *grindstone grit*, because used sometimes for grindlestones.

Grine, *Obs.* form of GRIN *sb.* 1, GROIN *sb.* 2

† **Gringo** (gringo). [Mexican Sp.] Among Spanish Americans, a contemptuous name for an Englishman or an Anglo-American.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 748/2 *Gringo*, a term of ridicule and obloquy applied to Americans throughout all Mexico. 1892 E. WHYMERY *Trav. Andes* xii. 277 I .. left him .. uncertain whether he had seen a vision or entertained a gringo.

Grinkcome, *grinkum*, *vars.* GRINCOME *Obs.*

Grinn(e, *Obs.* form of GRIN *v.* 1)

Grinner (grinər). [f. GRIN *v.* 2 + -ER 1.] One who grins, in senses of the vb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2101/ Grennare, or he that grynnythe. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam.* *Wits* vi. (1596) 85 This .. maketh men blackish, sluggards, and grynners, because they want imagination. 1694 *Poet Buffoon's* 1 One Smiler and two hundred Grinners. 1713 *Steele's Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 5 We may range the several kinds of laughers under the following heads .. The Smilers, The Laughers, The Grinners. 1779 MAP. D'ARBLEY *Diary* 26 May, He went up to the biggest grinner, and shaking him violently by the shoulders, said [etc.]. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* iv. 667 Whose first bleat .. Will strike the grinners grave.

Grinning (grin'ing), *vbh. sb.* [f. GRIN *v.* 2 + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. GRIN.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Hwu þe ateliche deouel schal 3et agesten ham mid his grimme grennungre. c 1450 *Bk. Cur.* 129/2 in *Bales* Bk., Grennyng & mowynge at þi table eschewe. 1530 FALSCOR. 271/2 Grennyng, makynge of an yvell Countynance. 1599 LULV *Enphurs* (Arb.) 116 In the one his grinning will shew his deformed. 1607 TORSILL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 371 Turning himself with a scornful grinning, be fight with all his force against the Dogs. 1689 WOOD *Life* 30 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 6 Grinning and rejoycing of phanatuques upon the news of the conspirators being bayld. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 173 ¶ 6 A Great Master in the whole Art of Grinning. 1801 THACKERAY *4 Georges* 85 The old poets have sung a hundred jolly ditties about great cudgel-playings, famous grinning through horse-collars .. and morris-dances. *attrib.* 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* 11. 695 The contraction of the levators anguli oris, which gives the grinning expression peculiar to tetanus.

b. *Comb.*, grinning-match, a competition in grinning or grimacing (see also HORSE-COLLAR).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 173 ¶ 5 An Account .. of one of these Grinning-Matches. 1801 [see HORSE-COLLAR] 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 18 Mr. Shanks .. contrived to assemble his customers with a grinning-match. 1827 HORN *Every-day Bk.* II. 675 Grinning matches, through a horse-collar.

Grinning (grin'ing), *pph. a.* [f. GRIN *v.* 2 + -ING 2.]

That grins, in senses of the vb. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 8 Hornes or grennyng teeth to aferen foolcs. 1551 *Child Marriages* 117 She .. callid hym "grinninge thief". 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vii. 24 Seeming wondrous glad, That by his grinning laughter mote farre off be rad. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 62, I like not such grinning honour as Sir Walter hath; give me life. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iii. ii. 61 And I have a scurvy grinning laugh a' mine own. 1688 LD. DELANER *Wks.* (1694) 75 To pinch your Servants helies to make entertainments, is a piece of grinning honour. 1742 GRAY *Distant Prosp.* *Eton Coll.* 74 To bitter Scorn a sacrifice, And grinning Infamy. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iii. ii. O'er their shrill sate grinning Rihaldy and sneering Scorn. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 423 No earthly covering masks the grinning rocks of Proven.

Hence *Grinningly adv.* 1755 in JOHNSON.

Grinstone, *Obs.* form of GRINDSTONE.

† **Grinstool** *pal.* *Obs.* ? = STOOL-PALL.

1579 J. JONES *Prose Tr.* *Bodie & Soule* i. xi. 23 Other exercises, as riding, running easily at Bace, at grinstool ball, boules, riding on horseback .. I wil omitte.

† **Grint**, *v.* *Obs.* In 4 grinte, 5 grynte. *Pa. f.* 3-4 grynte, 5 grint; also 4 gryntide, 5 grynted. [app. an onomatopoeic formation, suggested by GRIND, GRIENT, GRUNT *Obs.*] a. *intr.* To grind or gnash the teeth; usually to grint with the teeth. Said also of the teeth. b. ? To grunt or groan.

a 1300 S. Gregory 722 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 67 He was bore over his horse croupe Pat he grynte as a bere. 13 .. S. E. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) *ibid.* LXXXII. 11. 41/8/5 Decie þor wrappe gan to grinte & gredre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Somf.* T. 453 He grynte with his teeth, so was he wrooth. c 1430 *Lift* 53 *Kalh.* (1884) 53 Þe ytraunt as a ranpynge lyon grynted wyth hyss teyth. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Maukde* ii. xi. (1856) 79 And at every wound .. j sygh his teith grynte. c 1475 *Partenay* 3267 Then sore he grint and straynyn his teyth apace. 1491 CAXTON *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 309 h/1 A Lyon .. began to grynte with his teyth & to crye.

Hence † *Grinting* *vbh. sb.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 7 ¶ 134 Feul of waymentynge and of gryntynge [v. r. gryntynge] of teyth. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 12 Romi shal be wepyng and gryntynge of teyth. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) He lay in a certeyne tyme by the fire in syzyngis and gryntyngis. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xii. 420 There was Sorwe & gryntynge of leth lnowe.

† **Grinter**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 gryntar, 6 ? grainter. [ad. F. *gréneller*, f. *grenelle* dim. of *grain* or *graine*: see GRAIN *sb.* 1 and cf. GRANATOR.] One who has charge of a granary or grange. Also *grainter-man*.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 179 The Goule was a gryntar, The Suerthbak a sellerar. 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 2495 This is my Grinter [v. r. Grainter] and my Chalmerlaine, And

hes my gould and geir vnder thair cuiris. 1552 — *Monarchie* 4309 Thare Gryntaris, and thare Chamberlans, With thare temporall Courtiourians. 1624 *Crt. Bk. Barony of Urrie* (1892) 56 Alexander Fraser is admittit grinter man. 1683 *Bk. of Rec. Glamis* (1899) 7, I have given a factorie to David Lyon the grinter at Glamis.

Grintern (grin'tern). *dia.* [? from the source of GRINTER.] 'A compartment in a granary' (W. Barnes, *Dorset Dial.* 1863).

1898 T. HARVEY *Wessex Poems* 157 Ye mid tell my favourite heifer, ye mid let the charlock grow, Foul the grinterns, give up thair.

Grip (grip), *sb.* Forms: 1 gripe, gripea, 5-7 *Sc. pl.* grippis, 6-7 grippo, 8 gripp, 3- grip. [Two formations: (1) OE. *gripe* str. masc., grasp, clutch, corresp. to OHG. *grif*, in comb. (MHG. *grif*, mod. G. *griff*) grasp, handle, claw, etc., ON. *grip-r* possession, property; (2) OE. *griþa* hand-ful, sheaf; both f. root of GRIPE. ON. had also *grip* nent., grasp, clutch (Sw. *gripp*, Da. *gred*). In some senses, the *sb.* may be a mod. new formation from the vb. The instances of the word in the 15-17th centuries are chiefly Scotch, while examples in the 18th c. are very rare.]

1. Firm hold or grasp; the action of gripping, grasping, or clenching; esp. the tight or strained grasp of the hand upon an object (cf. *HANDGRIP*); also, grasping power.

Beowulf (Z.) 1148 Sifðan grimne gripe Guð-laf and Os-laf æfter se-side sorge mædon. c. 1000 *Ælfengloss*. In W. Wülcker 159/16 *Pugillus*, se gripe æter hand. c. 1203 LAY. 15273 Pa Hengest hine igrap mid grimmen his gripen. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. c. lxxi. 'Now hold thy grippis', quod sche, for thy tyme'. 1535 STEWART *Crown Scot.* III. 414 This four ilkane out of his grippis flang. 1537-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 331 Taking a grip of the table to help himself up. a. 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 374 Fadownside bendeth backe his middle finger, so that for paine he was forced to forgoe his gripe. 1820 SHELLEY *Viz. Sea* 44 Two tigers... have driven... The deep grip of their claws through the vibrating plank. [Cf. I. 143 the grip of the tiger.] 1828 SCOTT *Diary* 13 Jan. in *Lockhart*, Grip and accuracy of step have altogether failed me. 1840 DICKENS *Baru. Kudge* ix, He grasped a little hand that sought in vain to free itself from his grip. 1850 LANG *Wand. India* 265 The hawk... was just about to give the minar a blow and a grip. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. 1. 2 His grip on sword and rein was close and tight. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 147 The insecure grip of one toe on a slippery bit of ice. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxx. (1878) 240 His hands keeping a tight grip of about a dozen umbrellas. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 661/1 The horrors of the bear's grip. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 86 In... rheumatoid arthritis the grip of the hands should be regularly measured. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 380/1 That tide had the grip of an ice-floe.

b. More particularly, of one hand grasping another; sometimes said with reference to the mode of grasping used as a means of mutual recognition by members of a secret society, such as the Freemasons.

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xiv, Masons' mystic word and grip. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, Give us a grip of your hand man, for auld lang syne. 1857 'C. Boe' *Verdant Green* III. x. 80 It all at once occurred to Billy to give him the masonic grip. 1856 TENNYSON *Sea Draca* 159, I found a hard friend in his loose accounts, A loose one in the hard grip of his hand. 1888 *Eucyl. Brit.* XXXIII. 159/2 Good Templary is the freemasonry of temperance with ritual, passwords, grips, &c., closely modelled on those of the old secret societies.

c. *Phr.* At grips (= at hand (or handy) grips; see *HANDGRIP* 1): in close combat; hand to hand with. Similarly, To come to grips: to come to close quarters. In grips: in custody.

1640 RUTHERFORD *Leit.* ccxv. (1894) 593 When ye come to grips with death, the king of terrors. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, You and I will... see him in grips, or we are done w' him. 1857 HUGHES *Tow Brown* II. iii. (1871) 248 At grips with self and the devil. 1893 STEVENSON *Caltriona* 43, I saw we were come to grips at last. 1895 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 366/2 The British farmer... is now at grips with world-wide competition.

d. An opportunity for seizing. *Obs.*

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE xi. 607 We may our grippis waill.

2. *fig.* a. Firm or tenacious hold, grasp, or control; power, mastery (now esp. associated with the idea of oppression or irresistible force). † Formerly also *pl.* as to fasten one's grips on, let go one's grips, etc.

1450-70 *Gologres & Gano*. 347 In his grippis and ye gane, He wald ourcum you ilkane. *Ibid.* 1169 Al the grettest Of gomys that grip has... Of baronis and burouws [etc.]. 1567 *Satir. Poems Refor.* v. 40 Gif 3e lat lat that is in your grippis. 1600 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* (Bannatyne Club) II. 283, I cair nocht for all the land I heu in this kingdom, in case I get a grip of Dirleton. 1604 DRAYTON *Ugley* 123 Let those weak birds... Submit to those that are of grip and might. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Leit.* xxiv. (1894) 82 Loose your grips of them all [fears]. a. 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 127 Fasten your grips on the other world, and let your grip of this go. 1832 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 9 Nov., Promoting a subscription to purchase Abbotsford... out of the grip of creditors. 1855 DICKENS *Mid. Fr.* I. xv, The clutching old man had lost his grip on life. 1883 GILSON *Mongols* xviii. 213 Perhaps no other religion holds its votaries clutching as this a paralysing grip. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* i. 10 The grip of poverty is everywhere apparent. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 629 In the grip of malarial fever, on his way to the grave. 1898 J. CAIRO *Univ. Ser.* 94 The iron grip of long unresisted habits.

b. Intellectual or mental hold; power to apprehend or master a subject.

1635 D. DICKSON *Hebr.* vi. 19-20 And now hee showeth the stabilitie of the gripp which the Believer taketh of these groundes, in the similitude of the gripp which a Shipper Ancer taketh, being caven on good ground. 1862 TITMURRAY *Turner* (1862) I. 309 His brain does not retain with the sure grip it once did. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 4/1 It [a play] lacks colour, stamina, in short, the indefinable something known as 'grip'. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 3/4 An essay... singularly deficient both in intellectual grip and literary charm. 1894 DOYLE *Sherl. Holmes* 3, I have a grip of the essential facts of the case.

c. That quality in a beverage which gives it a 'hold' on the palate.

1824 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 98 The commoner grades [of Basket-fired tea] are... lacking in 'grip' and flavor. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 167 These Bush drinkers... had a decided leaning towards flavour and grip.

3. A seizure or twinge of pain; and a spasm.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 544 For he nire now & be elementis ere... So traualled out of temperoure & troublid of hat sone, Pat makis bi grippis and bi gritis a grette dele be kenere. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pias. Kenit.* (1821) 34, I feel great grips of grief, which bruise my breast. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xviii. 8 Sik gredie grippis I feel. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xix, Colic grips an' barkin hoast May kill us a'. 1840 LAY & C. *Bury Hist. of Flint* iv, 'Grips, Mr. Ellis! what sort of disorder is that?' 'A little hacking in my throat, which causes difficulty in breathing'.

4. As much as can be seized in the hand; a handful. To lie in grip: (of corn) to lie as it is left by the reapers. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 136 Genim bysse vlcen wyrtie godne heora. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) cxviii. 6 Berende gripan heora [L. *fortanans manipulos* ules]. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* II. 19 Romulus... used Fasciculos feni, that is to saie, a gripe or kniue of hay bound together at the ende of a longe staffe. 1621 B. R. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* Intro. 106 Tithe in Sheafe, in Shocks, in Gripe, in Ridge, or in the Lumpe. *Ibid.* II. 301 While it [Corn] lay in grip, or in shock, or in sheaf. 1722 LISLE *Husbandry* 178 The wheat after it is cut and lies in gripp, does not lie so exposed for the sun and wind to dry the gripps after being fogged with wet. 1739 J. TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* (1740) 213 To make up the Grips [of Barley or Oats] into little Heaps by Hands. 1808 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 193 They are usually reaped with the Sickle, and laid in thin gripps or reaps. 1842 AKERMAN *Willts Gloss.* s.v., A grip of wheat is the handful grasped in reaping.

5. Something which grips or clips. a. *Sc.* A car-ring. b. In various technical applications; e.g. a device on a cable car by which the car is attached to and freed from the cable; a tooth or hooked device on the barrel of a rifle, pistol, etc., to secure it to the stock while firing; the narrow part of the bore of a rifled cannon, immediately in front of the shot-chamber; in boat-construction (see quot. 1857).

a. 1800 BONNY *F. Seton* xiii. in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 53 They cutted the gripps out o his ears, Took out the gowd signots. 1857 P. COLOUGHON *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 Knees are angular pieces of wood placed perpendicularly in various parts... but where lateral, they are termed gripps, as 'transoni gripps'. 1837 GREENER *Gun* 194 Lefsaucheu's first gun had but a single grip... leaving that part unsecured that received the greatest force of the explosion... Many methods were tried to remedy this evil, one of the best being the double-gripraction. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 6/2 Through this slit works the plate connecting the moving body above with what is termed the 'grip' on the cable beneath. 1887 J. BUCKNALL SMITH *Cable or Rope Traction* 100 Immediately the cars are taken on to the road, the cable is pulled or guided into the 'grips'.

6. That which is gripped or grasped. a. The handle of a sword; the part of the handle gripped by the hand.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Grip*, the handle of a sword. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 402 His blanched and unused hand Clutched the spivelled grip of his once trusty blade. 1884 BURTON *Sword vii.* 124 The grip is the outer case of the tang. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 509 All officers... were to have black grips to their swords.

b. In a rifle, pistol, etc. that part of the stock which is held by the hand and is roughened to make the grasp firmer. (Cf. *Du. griep*.)

1881 GREENER *Gun* 248 Good gun-stocks must be... straight in the grain at the grip and head of the gun. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 136 My fingers touched the roughened horn of the grip [of the pistol].

c. The part of the handle in any implement covered with indiarubber, leather, etc. to make the grasp firmer. Also, the cover itself.

1886 *St. Nicholas Mag.* July 658 Holding the rod by the 'grip', the part of the butt wound with silk or rattan to assist the grasp. 1890 HURCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 446 *Grip*, the part of the handle covered with leather by which the club is grasped. 1891 *Cyclist* 25 Feb. 153 The handles are brought well back, and fitted with elliptical horn grips.

7. U.S. A scene-shifter.

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* IV. 444/2 Meanwhile the 'grips', as the scene-shifters are called, have hold of the side scenes ready to shove them on.

8. U.S. *colloq.* Short for *grip-car* (see 9) and for *GRIPSACK*.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 2/2 The word 'grip-sack'... contracted to 'grip', has come to be applied to other articles of luggage [than the hand-satchel]. *Ibid.* 'Will you take the grip?' is equivalent to 'Will you take the cable tramway?' 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXIV. 442/1, I had stowed my guncase and grip where they would be least in the way.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in some instances perh. of the stem of GRIP v.), as grip-brake, a brake worked by gripping with the hand; grip-car U.S., a tramcar worked by means of a grip (see 5 b) on an endless cable driven by a stationary engine, a cable-car; grip-grass *dia.*, the plant *Cleavers*, *Galium Aparine*; grip-knob, a contrivance for holding an article when being turned in a lathe; grip-lug, a lug to grip or hold fast (a handle); grip-man, the man who manipulates the grip of a cable-car; grip-pedal, a pedal designed to prevent the foot from slipping; grip-pulley, (a) a form of grip on a cable-car using the principle of the pulley (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*); (b) (see quot. 1894); grip-slot, a slot in the track through and along which the shank of the gripping apparatus of a cable-car passes; grip treadle, an early name for *grip-pedal*.

1885 *Cycl. Tour. Club* Gaz. IV. 136 The 'grip brake' in our 'Club' tandem. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 2/2 The appliances for attaching and detaching the cars from the cable being called the 'grip', and the car in which it is operated a 'grip-car'. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Mar. 188 Whistles of engines... and the gong of grip-cars. 1862 C. P. JOHNSON *Useful Plants G. Brit.* 136 Our English word *Cleavers*,... and the Scotch 'Grip-grass', have been given from the same cause. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 135 The concentric circles of perforations, and the four grooves... admit of the insertion of 'grip-knobs'... so that the article to be turned may be held in any situation. 1891 *Cyclist* 25 Feb. 153 A 'grip-lug' serves to secure the handlebar within the steering post. 1886 *Science* 24 Sept. 275 The driver, or 'grip-man', then opened the valve admitting air to the engine. 1891 *Daily News* 13 June 2/3 Each car being manned by a 'gripman' in front and a conductor behind. 1885 *Cycl. Tour. Club* Gaz. IV. 309 Would not rat-trap or patent 'grip' pedals be safer than the feet-straps now in use? 1886 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* 122/2 It was not until 1870 that the first patent for a 'grip-pulley' was issued to Andrew S. Hallidie, of San Francisco. 1894 D. K. CLARK *Tramways* (ed. 2) 526 The clutch communicates the motion of the countershaft to the grip pulley, the pulley which moves the cable. 1887 J. BUCKNALL SMITH *Cable or Rope Traction* 200, *bb* represents the 'grip slots'. 1881 *Ad.* The fastest times on record will be made with... 'grip treadles'.

Grip (grip), *sb.* 2 Now *dia.* and in *Hunting* language. Forms: 4-6 gryppe, 5-7 grippo, 6 grypp, 7 grippo, 7-8 gripp, 4- grip. (See also GRIPE *sb.*) [ME. *grip*, OE. *grype* (or -a) wk. fem. (or masc.), cogn. w. *grypp* burrow ('cuniculus' W. Wülcker 216/1), and MDu. *gryppe*, *gryppe*, MLG. *gryppe*; cf. GRIPPLE. The OE. *grip*, *grype* (*græpe*) burrow, trench (cogn. with GROOM) may have coalesced with this word; cf. the pronunciation of *sheep* as (sip) in many dialects.]

1. A small open furrow or ditch, esp. for carrying off water; a trench, drain.

a. 1000 *Aldehn Glosses*, *Brussels* (in Engl. Stud. IX. 505) *Grypan*, cloace, latrine. c. 1300 *Havelock* 1924 Summe in grypes bi the her Drawen wate, and laten ther. *Ibid.* 2102 Pan birpe men casten hem in poles, Or in a grip, or in befen. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxviii. (1495) 682 Vine branches bent downe in to a gryppe (ed. 1538 grip) of erthe. c. 1400 *Deistr. Troy* 1543 The walles vp wrought, wonder to se With gryppes full grete be ground takon. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/2 Gryppe... where watur rennythe a-way in a londe... *aravituncula*. 1579 *Menn. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 9 Payde... for castinge of the grypp aboute the pynefoalde. 1611 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 236 Making a ditch, hole, or gryppe in the King's highway. 1625 BOYLE in *Lisnore Papers* (1886) II. 149 The park or meadow without the gripp and walles of yoghall. a. 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 207 The higher the stubble is left the gripps are thereby borne up the higher. 1784 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Harvest* iii. 171 A Grip, a shallow drain to carry water off the roads, ploughed fields, &c. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsous & W.* liv, The long grass rotted on the banks and in the gripps. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* II. viii, An 'e' ligs on 'is back' i' the grip, w' noan to lend 'im a shuvv. 1883 *Law Times* 1 Dec. 79/2 The owner of the estate caused the grass strips to be intersected by ditches called gripps... for the purpose of draining the road. 1883 E. PENNELL *Elmhurst Cream Leicestersh.* 346 Your horse was sure to find his level in the first grip or ditch.

b. (See quot.)

1824 MANOY *Derbysh. Miners' Gloss.*, *Grip*, a small narrow cavity in the Mine, or in a rocky or hilly place.

2. The gutter in a cowhouse. (Cf. *GNOOP*.)

[a. 1000: cf. I.] 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Grip, Grap, Groop*, the space where the dung lies in a cow house, having double rows of stalls; that is, the opening or hollow between them. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 531 *Grip*... the urine gutter of a cow-house or a cattle-shed. 1891 ATKINSON *Northumb. Par.* 93 It was in the grip, but it would not win into the calves pen.

3. *Comb.* as grip-yard (see quot. 1882).

1593 *Manch. Crt. Let Rec.* (1885) II. 85 Roberte Blomeley hath incroched vpon the Queenes hye waye in the Deanesgate by makinge a grypyarde And a hedge. 1847 HALLIWELL *Grip-yard*, a seat of green turf, supported by twisted boughs. *North.* 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Grip-yard*, *Grip-yorth*, a platting of stakes and twisted boughs filled up with earth; generally made to confine a water-course, and occasionally to form artificial banks and seats in pleasure gardens.

Grip (grip), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 *Northumb.* grioppa, 3 grippia, 5 *north.* grip, 4-6 grippe, gryppe, 7-9 *Sc.* gripp, 9 *Sc.* grip, 6- grip; also *pa. t.* (and *pa. pple.*) 3 gripte, 4-6 (8-9) gript; *Sc.* 4-5 gryppet, -it, -yt, 5-9 grippet; 4- gripped. [*Northumb.*

grippa (corresp. to MHG. *gripen*; cf. the synonymous OHG. *chripphan*, MHG. *kripen*):—WGer. type **grippjan*, f. **gripi-z* GRIP sb.]

1. *trans.* To grasp or seize firmly or tightly with the hand; to seize with the mouth, claw, beak or other prehensile organ.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ix. 39 Heono gast zegríppe hine & ferlice cloppað. *Ibid.* xxiii. 26 Midðy zeladdon hine ze-grippedon sumne simon cynricse. & zæseton him þæt rod. — John vii. 30 Sohton forðon hine to grippanne [*Rushw.* zegríppane, *Agg. Gosp.* nimanne]. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 22 Conneus. sterede hym a non, and gripte [*M.S.A.* kiptel] his geant. c1350 *Will. Palerme* 744 He gript his mantel, as a weih wouf he wrappod him per-inne. c1430 *Cher. Assigne* 220 The grypte eybur a staffe in here honde. c1450 *Piers Fulham* in *Hartshorne Metr.* T. 118 Whan thou hym [an ele] grippist and wenest we too haue hym siker right as the list. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6302 A serpent... His nek full sare it grypdy. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiii. 29 He grippit hir about the west. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. v. 85 Making his prayeris and gripping the alter. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. 1. 19 He grypt her gorge with so great paine. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* x. 450 Gripping my throat to stop my crying. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* vi. He grippet Nelly hard an' fast. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 60 His right arm behind his back, the hand gripping his left elbow. 1863 *OWEN Held in Bondage* 1 Our oars feathered... the river flowed and flew as we gripped it. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* i. 1. 55 The flag gripped in his teeth. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling v.* (1880) 174 If he has gripped the weed in his mouth, as fish will do. 1873-4 *MOORBRIDGE Ants & Spiders* i. 42 Still the ants gripped their prey as firmly as ever. 1884 *CROCKETT Raiders* 70 He... held it [his weapon] gripped between his knees as he rowed.

† b. To grip up: to pull up forcibly. Obs.
c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1377 The Grekes... Gripped vp the ground, girdyn down be wallys. *Ibid.* 1874 Antenor... Gripped vp a gret sayle, glidis on be water.

c. *transf.* Said of a disease.
1818 *Scott Fam. Lett.* 14 Jan. Mine old enemy the cramp gripped me by the pit of the stomach. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak* H. xvi. The gout... grips him by both legs. 1884 *SALA Journ. du South* i. xlii. (1887) 161 Asthma came down upon me like... armed men... and gripped me by the throat.

† 2. *gen.* To seize, catch, lay hands upon; to obtain hold or possession of. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1114 The Troiens... Haue gripped the goodis. c1470 *HEWRY Wallace* i. 170 No for the Pape thai wald no kyrris forber, Bot gryppyt al be violence of war. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxvi. 37 The temporal stait to gryp and gathir. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 90 The moir digest and grave. The grydyar to grip it. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Mite* (1733) 1. 34 The whillywha's will grip ye'r gear. 1825-80 *JAMIESON* sv. She's like the man's mare; she was ill to grip, and she wasna muckle watter in her; was gripped. 1826 J. WILSON *Nat. Annot.* Wks. 1855 1. 72, I gripped about a hundred and forty [hairs] w' the grews.

b. *spec.* To seize or encroach upon (laud). *Sc.*
1602 *Milth. Durossness Distr. Court* in *Mill Diary* (1882) 180 Airthun in Skelherie is fand to have grippit wrangouslie ane half of ane rigg. 1632 in *Barry Orkney* (1803) App. 473 That no man gripp his neighbours lands under the paine of 10 l. Scots. a 1800 *Jamie Telfer* xlii. in *Child Ballads* (1898) IV. 6 My lord may grip my vassal-lands.

3. *absol. and intr.* To take firm hold; to make a grasp or seizure; to get a grip. *lit. and fig.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 115 Had 3e... considery his vsage, That gryppyt ay, but gayne-gyving. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 30 Thay gryp so fast his gar to get. 1663 *BLAIR Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 7 The thumb in the hand is able to grip and hold against the four fingers. 1728 *RAMSAY Gen. Mistake* 126 He... Jobs... extorses, cheats and grips. And no as tura of gainful us'ry slips. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. 426 Like a bird on the side of a wall gripping with its claws. 1821 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* (1824) II. xvii. 121 Tell me if the boy... can grip hard as a Scott should. 1857 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Grip*, to hold, as 'the anchor grips'. 1894 *Times* 13 July 121 The gain was not made in fore-reaching, but in gripping closer to the wind.

† b. To grip to: to seize upon, take hold of (*lit. and fig.*) north. and *Sc. Obs.*

23. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 421 Gauan gripped to his ax & gederes hit on hyzt. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 931 Iason grippede graithly to a grym sword. 1450-70 *Gologras & Gaw.* 530 He grippit to ane grette speir. *Ibid.* 1026 Gude schir Gawane Grippit to schir Gologras on the grund grende. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 II. 28 Some war licentious; some had gredelie gripped to the possessions of the Kirk.

4. *trans.* To join firmly to something, as with a 'grip', grappling-iron, etc.

1886 *Science* 24 Sept. 275 Until the car is gripped to the moving cable, it must depend for its motive power on some other agent. 1887 *HALL CAIRNE Deemster* xxvii. 170 We know your heart was gripped to him with grappling.

5. To close tightly, clench (the teeth, etc.). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1861 J. THOMSON *Ladies of Death* iii. He grips his teeth, or flings them wads of scorn. 1868 G. W. STEVENS in *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 71. Macdonald's jaws gripped and hardened as the flame spouted out again.

6. *fig.* To take hold upon (the mind, the emotions); to compel the attention and interest of (a reader, etc.).

1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 109 An indistinct remembrance dashed upon him and gripped his mind. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 13 Charlotte Brontë and George Eliot—yes, she admired them both, but somehow they didn't grip her as Dickens did.

absol. 1894 *Forum* (U.S.) July 587 In other countries, where tradition has gripped more tightly for exclusion [of women from universities]. 1895 *Lit. World* Oct. 373/2 Even if the character... is slightly overdrawn the story grips.

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7. (See *quots.* and cf. GRIP sb. 1. 4.) *dial.*

a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 405 To Grip or Grip up, to take up the wheat, and put it into sheaf. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Grip*, to bind sheaves, Berks. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

8. *Austral. slang. absol.* To catch sheep (for the shearer). Cf. GRIPPER 2 b.
1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 137 One man can 'grip' for about ten or twelve clippers.

Grip (grip), *v.* 2 Now *dial.* Also GRIFE *v.* 2 [*f.* GRIP sb. 2] *trans.* To make 'grips' or trenches in; to ditch, trench. Also, to dig (a trench, etc.).

1597 *Regul. Manor Scavry, Linc.* (M.S.). That every man doe sufficiently gryppe & trench over all his lands in Staurea bottom. 1602 in *Stark Hist. Gainsborough* (1817) 161 That every man gripp his lands in the corne fields. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 120 The water furrows were opened by the plough... and finally gripped with the spade wherever it was necessary to a complete drainage. 1882 J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 106 The objects... were found by a man while 'gripping' or cutting a deep narrow gripp across the ground.

Gripe (gríp), sb. 1 [*f.* GRIFE *v.* 1] (The early examples may belong to GRIP sb. 1.)

1. The action of gripping; clutching, grasping or seizing tenaciously, esp. with the hands, arms, claws, and the like. To come to grips: to come to close quarters with (cf. GRIP sb. 1 c.).

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xx. 146 Al that the fynghes and the fust felen and touchen, Beo he greued with here gripe the holy gost let falle. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3761 Grette armys in the gripe, growen full rounde. 1583 *STANVHURST Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 71 When I thee third thyme with grype more fercefly [*L. maioris nist*] dyd offer. 1590 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. vi. 22 He... taught me his hand, And with a feeble gripe, sayes [etc.]. 1613 *HEYWOOD Silver Age* iii. i. Wks. 1874 111. 130 He chokes him with his grips. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* 1738 1. 139 All the Locks and Gripses of Wrestling. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* ii. ii. 62 Bellerophon could not avoid the coming to grips with the Monster. 1672 *DYVOEN Marr. à la Mode* iii. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 306 Like a weak dove under the falcon's gripe. 1718 *PRIOR Power* 442 The hear's rough gripe. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* ii. 355 The ropes, alas! a solid gripe deny. 1845 *ELPHINSTONE Eccl. Cabul* (1842) I. 371 He... seized me by the arms with a rude gripe, and pressed me... to his breast. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* iv. Rescue me from the gripe of this iron-fisted... clown. 1844-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *History* Wks. (Bohn) 1. 13 Antæus was suffocated by the gripe of Hercules. *transf.* 1842 *BROWNING Pied Piper* vii. 1 I heard a sound as of... putting apples... Into a cider-press's gripe.

b. *fig.* Grasp, hold, control, grip. † Formerly common in *pl.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. xi. (Skeat) 1. 70 Vertue with ful gripe encloseth al these things. 1592 *DEE Comp. Releas.* (Chetham Soc.) 35 Under the thraldome of the usurers's grips. 1673 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 100, I take my cause out of the grips of cruel men. 1652-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* (1678) 225 To oppress his Tenants, and all that are within his gripe. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* i. 112 The Gripe severe Of brazen-fisted Time. 1750 *JOHN-SON Rambler* No. 80 r 6 When we have... felt the gripe of the frost. 1780 *BURKE Sp. Bristol* prev. *Election* Wks. III. 368 As things wrung from you with your blood, by the cruel gripe of a rigid necessity. 1838 *LITTON Leila* iv. iii. Not only did more than five hundred Jews perish in the dark and secret gripe of the grand inquisitor, but [etc.]. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 64 Russia... has Bokhara within her gripe.

† c. *Phr.* (in *fig. context*). To lay, fasten a gripe on, upon: to stretch forth a gripping hand upon. To get a gripe of: to secure a hold of. Obs.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* v. (1598) 43 The Latines... hauing... loog gaped to denoure Greece... were even ready to lay an vniust gripe vpon it. 1583 A. KING tr. *Canisius Catech.* 59 Be hop it [sc. the soul] gettis ane neier gripe of ye guidnes of God. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* i. i. (1624) 12 Ambitious Carthage, That to enlarge her Empire strives to fasten An vniust gripe on vs (that live free Lords Of Syracuse). 1633 — *Guardian* ii. (1653) 32 May we not have a touch at Lawyers? *Claud.* By no means; they may To soon have a gripe at us. a 1639 *WOTTON in Reliq.* (1651) 488 You have left in him illos aculeos which you doe in all that (after the Scottish phrase) get but a gripe of you.

d. *Surg.* An act of compressing (e.g. an artery) with the fingers (cf. GRIFE *v.* 3 b, GRIFER 1). *Cutting on the gripe:* a mode of operating for the stone in which it is seized and held by the finger.

1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* vi. ii. 452 In stead of the Ligature... they make a gripe, which gripe is commonly made by some Assistant who hath strength to do it. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* II. H iv/2 This Way is called Apparatus minor... this we in England call Cutting upon the Gripe, and is the Method our Suters always cut by. 1739 S. SHAR *Surg.* xviii 84 The most antient way of cutting for the Stone is that describ'd by Celsus, and known by the name of Cutting on the Gripe. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

e. *Mil.* At the gripe (see *quot.*)
1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 95 Raise the carbine with the right hand... and seize it with the left at the 'Gripe' (that is, with the full hand round the barrel and stock).

† f. The kind of sensation produced by an object when grasped. (Cf. FEEL sb. 5.) Obs.

1632 *LITGOW Trav.* x. 495 The Calaharin silke, had never a heiter luster, and softer gripe, then [etc.].

2. *transf. and fig.* (cf. 1 b). a. The 'clutch' or 'pinch' of something painful. Formerly often in *pl.*: Spasms of pain, pangs of grief or affliction. Now rare or Obs.

a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* ii. 288 New gripes of dreed then pearse our trembling hrestes. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. P.* xxx. 6 Gripes of griefe and pangues full sore. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 156 More violently tortured with inward

convulsions, and evil gripes, then by outward disease. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 254 Heart-strook with chilling gripe of sorrow. a 1761 *SOUTH Sermon* (1771) VI. 235 The secret Girds, and Gripses of a dissatisfied... Conscience! 1792 *Pore Odys.* xviii. 150 The gripes of poverty, and stings of care. 1795 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 163 r 3 The gripe of distress. 1840 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. lvi. 200 The sharpest gripe of cold and hunger.

b. An intermittent spasmodic pain in the bowels. Usually *pl.*, colic pains.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 331 If gripes come thick, they prescribe the ashes of Harts horn. 1612 *COTGR., Trenchaison*, a gripe or a wring, as of the Chollicke, &c. 1628 *LUTTRELL Diary* (1857) I. 443 The young prince hath been troubled with the gripes and had some fits. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* xlii. 121 The chollic or gripes in horses. 1766 [*ANSTEV*] *Bath Guide* iv. 2 My Time has been wretchedly spent With a Gripe or a Hickup wherever I went. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) xc. 250 Poor Marseus's gripes Are the martyrs of gripes. 1812 *COMBE Picturesque* xxvi. 386 Swift has said... That he who daily smokes two pipes, The tooth-ache never has—nor gripes. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) l. 444 Excess of green food, sudden exposure to cold, are... occasional causes of gripes.

† 3. The hand held in the position for grasping or clutching. Obs.

1555 *PHILIP in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 227 They went forth and wepte, sayth the Prophet: such shall come agayne hauing their gripes full of gladnes. 1577-87 *HOLMESD CHRON.* III. 939/1 God with a sparing hand reacheth out those things to the faithful, which with full gripes he... powreth into the laps... of... epicures. 1644 *BULWER Chron.* 102 The Fingers formed into a gripe or scratching posture. 1797 *COWPER Odys.* xvii. 4 He seized his sturdy parent match'd to his gripe.

4. As much as can be grasped in the hand; a handful; also applied to other quantities (see *quots.*). *local.* (Cf. GRIP sb. 1. 4.)

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 141/40 Ye Gripe of a hand, *fugnus, manipulus*. 1573-80 *BARET Adv.* G. 559 A Gripe of corne in reaping, or so much hay or corne, as one with a pitchfork or hooker can take vp at a time. 1641 J. TRAFFE *Theol. Ep.* Ded. He once accepted... a gripe of goates-haire for an Oblation. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 335-93 When it [corn] is shorn place it in gripes, and with rakes gather the gripes into sheaves. 1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 1124 We'l grasp all shortly in one gripe; *In unum quasi manipulum contrahemus*. a 1722 *LISLE Husb.* (1757) 405 Gripe, Amfull. 1794-1813 *DAVID Agric. Wills* 265 Reaping, done with a short crooked hook in handfuls, or grips; laid down in gripe, when laid down in handfuls untied.

† b. A cluster (of grapes). Obs.
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1347 A grown gripe of a grype [*Dublin MS.* gripe of a gripe] a grette & a rype.

5. Something which is gripped or grasped. † a. A lute stop (obs.). b. The handle of an implement; the hilt of a sword; = GRIP sb. 1. 6.

1610 R. DOULAN *Var. Lute-lessons* Bjb. By reason of many Gripes or stops (as you call them) 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 28 Their Paddle being double bladed, or two Paddles the Gripes or Handles sewed together, and the Blades one at each Extreme. 1775 *WEXALL Tour North.* *Europe* 322 Round the gripe [of a sword] is a handgape of straps of leather crossed. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 3 The gripe of the sabre is too small for most European hands. 1846 H. TORRENS *Attil. Lit. & Hist.* 1. 95 The lance was of a different description to ours, the staff of it resembling two elongated cones joined at their bases, at which point was the gripe.

† 6. *slang.* a. (See *quots.* 1592, 1608). b. A covetous person, a miser, a usurer. Also *Gripes* (as quasi-proper name). (? Sometimes with allusion to GRIFE sb. 3.) Obs.

1592 *GREENE Art Comy Catch.* u. 7 Certaine old sokers, which are lookers on, and listen for hets... are called Gripes. 1608 *DEKKER Belman Lond.* (ed. 2) F 3 He that Betieth is the Gripe. He that is cozened is the Victim. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. (1651) 601 Professed Usurers, meer Gripes. 1694 *ELPHINSTONE Pref.* affixed, I don't think, Boy, we shall be able to squeeze out a swinging sum of Money of this old Gripes, to purchase our Freedom with? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Gripe*, an old Covetous Wretch; also a Banker, Money Scrivener, or Usurer.

7. Something which gripes or clutches. a. † A claw (obs.); pl. pincers (*dial.*). † b. A device to secure a portcullis (obs.). c. = BRAKE sb. 7.

a. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* iii. lxxi. 413 Fashioned like gripes, or claws, almost lyke the claws of Wolfe. 1598 *FLORIO, Grifagno*, any bird that is rauenous, or that hath claws or gripes. *Grijo, Grijo*, a griffon, a gripe, a clawe, a pounce. 1866 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Gripes*, a pair of wooden pincers with long handles for weeding corn.

b. 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. ii. (1877) 1. 45 One Roger builded the Castell of the Vies in the time of Henrie the first, taken in those daies for the strongest hold in England, as vnto whose gate there were regals and gripes for six or seven port cullices.

c. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 233 The gripe, or brake... and its lever. 1803 *Ibid.* XXI. 337 Preventing accidents to horses and carriages in going down hills by a gripe or clasp acting on the naves of the wheels. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 140 The brake or gripe used in common windmills to stop their motion. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Gripe*, a brake applied to the wheel of a crane or derrick.

8. *Naut.* (See also GRIFE sb. 5.) pl. Lashings formed by an assemblage of ropes, etc., to secure a boat in its place on the deck; also, two broad bands passed respectively round the stem and stern of a boat hng in davits, to prevent swinging. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* ii. 102 The boats... are... with fastening grips secured. 1832 *MARRAVAN N. Forster* xxii. Some of the... men jumped into the quarter-boats, and [cast]

off the gripes and lashings. c1850 H. STUART *Seaman's Catch*. 7 Pass the gripes, and see the falls clear for lowering. 1857 *Swyth Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Gripes for a quarter boat. 9. *altrib*, as (sense 2 b) *gripe mixture*, *water*. 1891 *Star* 10 Dec. 27 A horse medicine known as gripe mixture.

Gripe (grip), *sb.* 2 Dialectal variant of GRIP *sb.* 2 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 22 A Gripe or Gripe: a little ditch or trench. This word is of general use all over England. 1796 *Ned Evans* I. 258 The hole in which they were born was built in a ditch, the gripe of which formed two sides of it. 1839 *Ann. Reg.* 3 He saw a man at the other side of the hedge in the gripe. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, It's a wide gripe, and the hedge is as thick as a wall.

† **Gripe**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 grip, gryp, (4 gryp, 5 grypp, 6 gripp), 4-7 grype, 4-8 gripe. [ad. L. *grip-em*, *gryph-em*, *gryps* GRIFFIN, in med. L. used also for 'vulture'. Cf. OF. *grip* griffin, and ON. *grip-r* (Sw. *grip*, Da. *grib*) vulture; also OHG. *grif*, *grifo* (MHG. *grif*, *grife*, mod. G. *greif*):—early Ger. **gripō-z*, **gripō-n*, prob. from the Lat. See also GRYPH and GRAPE *sb.* 3]

1. A griffin. (In early instances *perh.* not clearly distinguished from *sense* 2.)

c1205 *LAV.* 28662 Per ich isah gripes & grisliche fuzels. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 231/42 Pare cam a gryp foleinde, after hecom in he se. and fondede hecom to sle. 13. *K. Alis.* 567 Addres with four hedes and dragouns, grypes, tygres, and lyouns. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P.R. xviii. lvi. (1495) 1814 The gripe is stronge enemy to horses and he takyth vp the horse and the man armyd, and grypes kepe the mountayns in the which ben gemmis and precious stones. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 366/4 A grete gripe .v. assayed them & was lyke to haue destroyed them. 1559 W. CONNINGHAM *Cosynager*, *Glasse* 191 There are diverse strange beastes bred in Asia, as Vnicornes, Mercattes, Gripes. 1592 *LYLY Galathea* ii. iii, Grypes make their nests of gold though their coates are feathers.

b. A figure or representation of a griffin. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also a hord maasure .v. wyth a prent in be myddylle, and a gryppamyde. a 1650 *Sr. Lambewell* 105 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 148 Vpon the topp a gripe stood, of shining gold.

2. A vulture. a 1250 *XI Pains of Hell* 148 in O. E. Misc. (1872) 151 Gripes frefeh here Mawen. a 1300 *Havelok* 572 bat him ne hauede grip or ern. bat wolde him dere. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 57, vij gripes apperede firste to Remus. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/2 Grype, byrde, vulture. 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* Eng. iii. 201 His faders dede bodye .he devyded to an hondred gripes lest he sholde ryde from dethe to lyfe. 1561 *Norton & Sackv. Gorboduc* 11. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 114 The hellish Prince adjudge my dampned Ghoste to Tantalus thirste. or cruell gripe to gnaue my growing harte. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 543 Like a white hind under the gripe's sharp claws. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) *Deut.* xiv. 22 The unclean eate not: to witte, the eagle, the gripe, and the osprey. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 67/1 The Gripe no more on Titius guts should feed. 1672 *JOSSELYN New Eng. Rarities* 20 The Gripe, which is of two kinds, the one with a white Head, the other with a black Head, this we take for the Vulture. a 1767 *Sir Aldingar* xix. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 45/1, I dreamed a gripe and a grimlie heast Had carryed my crowne away.

3. *Comb.*, as gripe-foot, the foot of a vessel made in the form of a griffin's claw; gripe-shell = GRIFE'S EGG.

1451 *Will of Kelynggholm* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum maser wyl gripe fete. 15. *Inv. Fountains* abb. in Burton *Monast. Ebor.* (1758) 144 A gripe-schill, with a covering, gilt.

† **Gripe**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* Also gripe. [ad. obs. F. *grip* a pirate ship (Diez), lt. *grippe* 'a little skiffe, or cock-boate' (Florio), *perh.* to be referred to F. *gripper* to seize (cf. Cotgr. s.v. *Grip*).] A vessel used in the Levant.

1505 *GUYLFORDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 76, liij of vs Englyshe men .hyred vs a lytell gripe, whiche we thoughte shulde have passed more redely with vs than the grette galye. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 204 A vessel called a Gripe, and in her, 111. C. men. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 75 He brought fiftene vessels called Gripes, laden with wine.

Gripe (grip), *sb.* 5 *Naut.* Also 6 greope. [Orig. *greetpe*, ad. Du. *greetp*, but afterwards assimilated to GRIFE *sb.* 1] The piece of timber terminating the keel at the forward extremity; sometimes taken as = FOREFOOT 2.

1580 H. SMITH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 449 This day by misfortune a piece of ice stroke of our greepe afore at two aforenoone. 1691 T. HALL *Acc. New Invent.* 120 The false Stemm, Gripe, Keel, Stern-post, and Dead-rising. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Gripe*, in Sea-Affairs, the Compass or Sharpness of a Ship's Stemm under Water, especially towards the bottom of the Stemm. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 62 A But left for the Gripe to join to. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) U 2 h. The gripe or fore-foot which unites the keel with the stem. 1830 *HEDDERWICK Naut.* 411, 13 *Gripe*, the under part of the stem and cut-water. 1882 *NARES Seaman's Ship* (ed. 6) 2 *Gripe*, a projection forward at the lowest part of the stem; by exposing a larger surface it prevents the foremost part of the ship, when sailing with the wind on the side, from being driven sideways away from the wind.

Gripe (grip), *v.* 1 Forms: 1 gripan, 3-4 gripen, 4-7 grype, (6 greop), 4- gripe. *Pa.* i. 1 gráp, *pl.* gripon, 3 gráp, *grop*, *gryp*, *pl.* gripen, *gripen*, 3-4 grep(e), *pl.* grepon, 4- griped, (6 Sc. -it). *Pa.* *pple.* 1 gægripen, 2-4 gripen, 4 igripen, *grypen*, 4- griped. [A. Com. Teut. str. verb: OE. *gripan* = OS. *gripan* (MLG., MDu. *gripen*, Du. *gripen*), OHG. *grifan* (MHG. *grifen*, Ger.

greifen), ON. *gripa* (Sw. *gripa*, Da. *gripe*), Goth. *greipau*:—pre-Teut. **gheirib*: *ghroib*, found in Lith. *grėibti* to seize, *graiybti* to grope. (See GROPE *v.*) The wk. conjugation came in in the 14th c., and the str. forms became obsolete before the 15th c.]

† 1. *intr.* To make n grasp or clutch, to seek to get a hold (*lit.* and *fig.*): in OE. const. *dat.* (sometimes accompanied by locative *advb.* *phr.* or *genitive*, later with to (*Sc. til*), towards, for, al, upon; to grasp at; to seize upon. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1501 Grap þa togeanes, gudrinc gefeng atolan cloomum. 971 *Büchl.* Hom. 211 þa fynd . . heora gripende wearon, swa swa grædiz wulf. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2063 (Gr.) Gripun unfegre under sceat werum scearpe garas. a 1250 *Prev. Alfred* 192 in O. E. Misc. (1872) 114 Þanne schulle vre ifon to vre voutl gripen. 1393 *LANGEL P. Pl.* C. iv. 89 He gripþ þer-for as grete as for þe gripe treuthe. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Manhode* i. v. (1899) 3 He gripede faste to be knottes. c1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* iii. lii. 1080 Upon whose heart may all the Furies gripe. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 152 How greidille men gripis til it, quhen aies it is offrit. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* i. i. 49 [They] Gripe not at earthly ioyes as earst they did. 1615 *ROWLANDS Melancholie Knt.* 40 All grip to get their owne. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* i. ix. 34 That which they gripe to in this Epistle, is, that Calvine . . saith, *hoc famen testamtu esse volo.* 1657 *CROMWELL Sp.* 20 Apr. in Carlyle, I meant to gripe at the Govern. 1727 J. WILLIAMSON *Afflicted Man's Comp.* ii. (1800) 17 Faith gripe to the great Gospel promise of Salvation. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* xxvii, Their desperate hand Griped to the dagger. 1820 — *Ivanhoe* v, His quivering fingers griped towards the handle of his sword.

† 2. *To gripe with*: to grapple with, come to close quarters with. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xvii. 202 Who so synneth in seynt spirit, it semeth that he greuteth God, that he grypeth with (1393 there he gripeth), and wolde his game queneche. 1631 R. H. ARVAINGHAM *Whole Creature* xiii. q. 1. 168 We will come (as in a Land, or Sea-fight) to grapple and gripe, with Vanities.

† c. Used for GROPE. *Obs.*

a 1598 *ROLLOCK Sermon.* Wks. 1849 I. 460 We should gripe down to the heart from whence the prayers of the godly do flow.

2. *trans. gen.* To lay hold of, seize, catch, grasp; to get into one's power or possession. † In OE. and ME. also occas.: To take, receive. *Obs. exc. arch.*

a 900 *Kent Gloss.* in Wt.-Wülker *579* *Ne capitis*, ðæt ðu ne sio gripen. a 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* 151 (Gr.) Hwiliun flotan gripað. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1969 Grure grip eumch mon hwen he lokede peron. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cofit.* Hom. 273 Hare prae þat til heffen greddiliche gripen. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 16 In his snare . . Gripen es þe fote of þa. 1362 *LANGEL P. Pl.* A. iii. 235 Heo that gripeþ heore wifus. 14265 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 240 Coveitise is ever wifus To grypen other folkes good. c1421 *HOCCEVE Complaint* 265 Other thinge the[n] woo may I none gripe. 1552 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 Woldest thou gripe both gaine and pleasure? 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* iii. 15 He whiche gripeþ too much can hardly holde it. 1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. vi.* i. 57 To gripe the generally sway into your hand. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* i. x, Let me entreat to speak with her, before The prison gripe me. 1670 *BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 376 They greedily griped the possessions of the church. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xvii, We griped nothing but a fat hallic of Perth.

absol. 1362 *LANGEL P. Pl.* A. iii. 171 Thow hast hanged on my nekke enleue tymes; And eke i-gripen of my gold. 14265 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1156 Not Avarice . . Was half to gripe so ententyf, As Largesse is to yewe and spende.

3. To clutch, seize firmly, or grasp tightly with hand, paw, claw, or the like; to grip. Also said of the hand.

c1200 *ORRIN* 8125 Mann grap þa þatt cnif himm fra. c1205 *LAV.* 18027 Heo [the Irish] to-biliue & gripen heore eniues & of layd here breches. c1275 *Ibid.* 21213 Chelrichd wiþ his ohte men leopen heom to horse and grepen [re 200s] [gripen] hire wepne. c1300 *Havelok* 1872 [He] grip on a dre, and a long knif. 13. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2485 He þe riht leg þe him grip. c1450 *Mertin* 9 She griped hir be the shoulders, and put hir owt at the dore. 1530 *PALSGR.* 575/2 He that taketh to moche in his hande at onis grypeth it yll. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 69 *Par trop presser languille, on la ferde*, he that gripes an Eele too hard, is in danger to lose it. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 20 A bird . . so strong as in her talons can easily gripe and trusse up an Elephant. 1669 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 543 Let each . . gripe fast his orb'd Shield. 1726 *De For* *Cruise* ii. ii. (1860) 32 One of her hands was clasped round the frame of a chair, and she griped it so hard that we could not easily make her let go. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 525 Conjecture gripe the victims in his paw. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* vii. iii, Hilyard griped his dagger. a 1863 *THACKERAY Dinw.* vi. (1869) 78 When my mother lifted her hand, I griped it so tight that I frightened her. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* i. xxi. 534 So slender at the upper end that a man may easily gripe it.

transf. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 178 The hard frost griped all things bitterly.

b. *Surg.* (Cf. GRIFE *sb.* 1 d). 1830 *COOPER Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 819 With the fingers the calculus was next griped.

† c. To enclose in a tight embrace, encircle tightly. *Obs.*

c1400 *Stige Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 73/1249 No gretter þan a grechoude, to gripe in be medil. c1450 *Mertin* 655 He . . griped him clere in his armes. 1525 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 468 They gryped fast their horses with their legges. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* vii. (1888) 49 The Auditor bone . . is . . crooked, because it should be the more habile to gripe things. 1607 *HEYWOOD Wom. Kilde* v. *Kindness* Wks. 1874 II. 107 With my full hand He gripe him to the heart. 1715-20 *POPE Illiad* xviii. 644 The children, in whose arms are borne (Two short to gripe them)

the brown sheaves of corn. 1758 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Willon-Ho.* 41 Hercules wrestling with Antaeus; he only gripes him high from the Ground.

d. *absol.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 47/2 The property of the hande is to gripe and take houlde. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. 1. 40 We haue . . many among vs, can gripe as hard as Cassibulan. 1723 *Flying Post* 11-13 Apr. in *Masonic Mag.* (1881) IX. 25 Examination of a Mason. To Gripe, is when you take a Brother by the right Hand and put your middle Finger to his Wrist, and he'll do so to you. 1741 H. BROOKE *Constantia* in Chalmers *Poets* (1810) XVII. 397/2 Struggling they gripe, they pull, they bend, they strain. 1877 *COLERIDGE Sibyll. Leaves, Three Graves*, At first She gently press'd her hand. Then harder, till her grasp at length Did gripe like a convulsion!

† 4. To close (the fingers) tightly; to clench (the fist). *Obs. rare.*

a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 137 Wee are borne the Children of wrath with our hands griped-close together. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* ii. 210 Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master, The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster.

† 5. *fig.* To lay hold of; to apprehend; to comprehend. *Obs. rare.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ii. 12 Gripes discipline [Vulg. apprehendite disciplinam], leswhen lord wreth. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selt.* 13 All the things we can gripe in our minds. *Ibid.* 137 It gripes within the bounds of its wide verge the restlessness that we are . . justling with. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vii. 1525 Can such a soul contract itself, to gripe A point of no dimension, of no weight?

6. To oppress by miserly or penurious treatment; to 'pinch', 'squeeze'. (Said also of poverty.)

1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* v. 8 Seest thou . . poor men gripe'd beneath th' oppressours hand? c1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 128 All that oppress and gripe poor workmen in their prices. 1729 *SAVAGE Wanderer* iii. (1761) 49 For this, he gripe'd the Poor, and Alms denied. 1735 *DYCHE & PAROON Dict.*, *Gripe*, . . also to pinch, grind, or give a Person too little for their Wages or Goods. 18. *DICKENS Repr. Pieces* (1866) 119 He feeds the poor baby when he himself is griped with want. a 1868 *LO. BROUGHAN* (Ogilv.), A disposition is everywhere exhibited by men in office to gripe and squeeze all submitted to their authority. *absol.* 1664 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiv. 459 How to gripe, and over-reach, and oppress, was the subject of their thoughts. 1755 *MAR No. xi.* 2 Yet for this nonsensical end they will gripe, pinch, pilfer, cheat . . renouance the conveniences, and almost the necessities, of life. 1805 *FORUM* (U. S.) Jan. 569 There is a little less sociability [in winter] and poverty grips harder.

7. To grieve, afflict, distress. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Mowbray's Banishm.* xxix, Grief gryped me I pyed awaye and dyed. c1561 *DRAMT Horace, Art of Poetry* B. vii, Those which inwardly with grief, are gryped in their minde. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 171 How inly Sorrow gripes his Soule. 1671 *FLAVEL Fount. Life* xxiii. 70 How sick was his conscience as soon as he had swallowed it! It gripe'd him to the heart. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Fallow* I. ix. 150 What ails thee? What is 't grips thee, elf? A face like thine beheld I never.

8. To affect with 'gripes'; to produce griping pains in. Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*; see GRIPED.

1612 *COTGR.*, *Trenchisouner*, to wring or gripe like the Cholice, &c. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 12 The thought of Tolbacco's ill intralles more doth gripe Then physicks art. 1668 *CULFEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. xv. 39 Such persons fasting, are often griped in their Bellies. 1712 *SWIFT Tril.* to Stella 7 Jan., I . . came home, because I was not very well, but a little griped. 1756 *BROOKE in Phil. Trans.* LI. 76 They were much griped, and purged more than 20 times in 24 hours. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 Anybody calling for champagne or claret at a place of public entertainment . . is certain to be cheated, and . . very likely to be griped.

b. *absol.* To produce pain in the bowels as if by constriction or contraction; to cause 'gripes'.

1702 *SIR J. FLOVER in Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1717 Crato describes Senna as if it had *Viscidum quid*, by which it gripes. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 134 Scammony . . is . . apt to gripe. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 464 Whenever senna is exhibited, an aromatic should be united with it, to lessen its tendency to gripe.

9. *Naut. a. trans.* To secure (a boat) with 'gripes'. (In *pa. pple.* only, also griped to.)

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiv. 76 We got . . the launch and pinnace hoisted, chocked and griped. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Griped-to*, the situation of a boat when secured by gripes.

b. *intr.* Said of a ship which has a tendency to come up into the wind in spite of the helm, as when sailing close-hauled.

1627 *CART. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 Not [to] gripe . . is when shee will not keepe a winde well. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 580/4 A cutter is sometimes apt to 'gripe'; that is, to turn its bowsprit suddenly up in the wind. 1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. i. 325 A steamer with sail . . gripping so badly with any after canvass that it is often impossible to steer.

10. *Comb.*, as gripe-all, a grasping, avaricious person; † gripe-money, -penny, a miser, niggard; † gripe-stick (see quot.).

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 34 The city *gripeall who has amassed his million. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Grippe*, *argent*, a *Gripe-money, or Catch-coyne. 1860 *WORCESTER*, **Gripe-penny*, a niggard, a miser. *MacKenzie*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Tourniquet*, a Turn-Stick: also the *Gripe-stick us'd by Surgeons. in cutting off an Arm, &c.

Gripe (grip), *v.* 2 Dialectal variant of GRIP *v.* 2

1597 *Stanford Churchw. Acc. in Antiquary* (1888) May 212 For griping the church acre 34. 1805 *PRICE in Ann. Agric.* XLIII. 123 [Land] must be cleared of the surface water by griping or under-draining. 1845 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 315 In the following autumn, immediately after the draining is completed, the plants left stand

ing are to be worked well and deeply with the spade: this operation is generally termed gripping. 1859 *Lonsdale Gloss.* Grip, Grippe, to make shallow ditches or grips.

Griped (grɪpɪd), *pp.l. a.* [f. GRIP *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the *vb.* a. Grasped or gripped tenaciously. b. Of the fist, the jaws: clenched. c. Pained in the bowels; affected with 'gripes'.

1583 *Strubbes Anat. Abusus* i. (1879) 184 To hit him vnder the short ribbes with their griped fists, and with their knees to catch him vpon the hip. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. xi. 41 From his cruell claw To reave by strength the griped gage away. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* iii. 47 The Earth's Griped Bowels with Convulsions rack. 1753 *J. BARTLET Gentl. Farriery* xiv. 134 If...he appears griped and in pain, let this glyster he given. 1855 *BROWNING Protus* 56 The Smith's rough-hammered head. Great eye, gross jaw, and griped lips. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* III. 750 [He] draws up his legs uneasily as if griped.

Gripeful (grɪpɪfʊl), *sb. rare.* [f. GRIP *v.* + -FUL.] As much as can be grasped in the hand. 1727 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bail*, A Gripe-full of Cummin, and a Handful of Aniseed.

Gripeful (grɪpɪfʊl), *a. rare.* [f. GRIP *v.* + -FUL.] Apt to 'gripe'; grippily. 1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 185 The most gripeful of all grippy wines.

Gripe-handed, *a. Obs. rare.* [Parasyntetic formation on the stem of GRIP *v.*] Close-fisted. 1698 *SOUTH Serm.* III. 96 Implying...that for a Man to be Gripe-handed and Clear-sighted too was Impossible.

Gripell, *obs. form of GRIPPLE.*

Gripen, *pp.l. a. Obs.* [Vulgar survival of the str. pa. pp.le of GRIP *v.*] Of the fist: clenched. 1706 *VANBRUGH Pross. Wife* iv. iii. I did but offer in mere civility to help her up the steps into our apartment,—and with her gripen fist (*Sir John Brute knocks him down*)—aye, just so, sir. 1790 *MRS. WHEELER Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 14 He up wie his gripen neaf an felt me owar.

Griper (grɪpɪə), [f. GRIP *v.* + -ER.]

†1. One who grasps. *Obs.* 1676 *WISMAN Surg.* vi. ii. 452 Suppose the unease posture, and the long gripping tires the Griper.

2. One who oppresses people by extortionate or niggardly methods; an extortioner. *Now rare.*

1587 *HARRISON England* ii. iii. (1877) 1. 88 Our noble universities, whose lands some greedy gripers doo gape wide for. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* ix. 9 They were great gripers, and exacted extremely upon the Jews. a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Grippe, or Griper*, an old Covetous Wretch. Also a Banker, Money Scrivener, or Usurer. 1823 in *Spirit Publ. Firms* (1824) 533 Southey's sackbut tuoes the praise of every Royal griper. 1855 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* iii. xiv, That foxey old grasper and griper.

†3. A person or thing that distresses or inflicts pain. *Obs.*

1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxix. (1878) 68 Winter...a griper of all things and specially aye. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 420 Love's a griper.

†4. An instrument of torture. *Obs.* 1598 *FLORIO, Catollo*, a tormenting instrument called a griper or pincher.

†5. A canine tooth. *Obs.*

1600 *SURFLET Country Farms* vii. xxxvii. 865 With pincers...break at the teeth of the neather lay, wherein the great gripers stand.

†6. A gripping medicine. *Obs.* 1766 [ANSTEV] *Bath Guide* iv. 82 Tho' I've taken a Griper I'll venture to peck at the Dory and Piper.

Gripe's egg, *Obs.* Forms: 4 *grypesheye*, 5 *gripesey*, -ey(e, *grypeshey*; 5 *gryp ey*, 5, 6 *gripes egg*(e). [GRIP *v.* + *egg*.] A large egg (?an ostrich's) supposed to be that of a 'gripe'; a vessel shaped like this; an oval-shaped cup.

1590 *GOWER Conf.* i. 127 (Fairfax MS.) The Cuppe...was pecked so cleane that no signe of the Skulle was sene. But as it were a Gripe's Egg. 1591 *Will of Horbury* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphum vocat[ur]a Grypesheye. 1419 in *Test. Ebor.* i. 393 Alius ciphum vocatus a gryp ey. 1491 *Will of Vaughan* (Somerset Ho.), A gripes egg harnessed with siluer. 1610 *B. JONSON Arch.* ii. iii. Let the water in Glasse E. be felted, And put into the Gripes egge.

†**Griph**, *Obs.* In 7 *gryphae*; also in *L.* form *griphus*. [ad. *L. griphus*, a. Gr. γρίφος fisting-basket, creel; dark saying, riddle. Cf. *F. griphe*.]

A puzzling question; a riddle, enigma.

a 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* iv. 71 That old gryphe or riddle of the Peripatetic school. a 1670 *HACKETT Abp. William* ii. (1692) 132 No Law or Practice directs the Subject to bring such Gryphes and Oracles, but plain, literal, grammatical Notions of Libels to a Justice of Peace. 1678 *Cumworth Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 21. 388 That seemingly monstrous Paradox or puzzling Gryphus of theirs (the Pythagoreans) that 'Numbers were the Causes and Principles of all things'. 1796 *PEGGE Anonym.* (1809) 418 A griphus or anigma adduced by Tullius in his edition of Ausonius.

Griph(e), *variant of GRYPH, vulture. Obs.*

Griphin, -on, *obs. forms of GRIFFIN.*

Gripping (grɪpɪŋ), *vb. sb.1* [f. GRIP *v.* + -ING.] The action of GRIP *v.* in various senses. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlix. 6 Gripinges ower swerde in pair hende. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 213/1 Gryppynge wythe pe bande, or oþer lyke, constrictio, compressio. c 1440 *STANFORD St. Patrick's Purgatory* (E. E. T. S.) 73 Bi he help of bat woman and of myne owne gryppynge, I steyed vpon þat ladder. 1567 *TINDALE Math.* iv. 24 They brought up to hym all sicke people, that were taken with divers diseases and gryppynge. [So Coverdale, Geneva; a 1611 *torments*.] 1607 *HIERON 1 Pk.* i. 390 Rackings, embusynge, gripynge, vsuries. 1610 *R. DOULAN Var. note-lessons* B 2 b *marq.*, For Griping of stops in B. a 1665 *J. GOODWIN Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 237

Secret wringings and gripings and gnawings of conscience. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secr. Mem.* (1736) III. 190 Her Favourite Staunton's Griping and Extortions. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Griping*...the inclination of a ship to run to windward of her course, particularly when she sails with the wind on her beam or quarter. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 185 Ventral gripings. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxv. The tendency of her legal practice had been to fix her thoughts on small gains and gripings. 1898 *P. MANSON Tr. Diseases* xviii. 289 The leading symptoms of dysentery are those of inflammation of the great intestine—namely, griping, tenesmus, &c.

Griping, *vb. sb.2* The action of GRIP *v.* 2 1805, 1846 [see GRIP *v.* 2].

Griping (grɪpɪŋ), *pp.l. a.* [f. GRIP *v.* + -ING.]

1. That gripes, grasps, or clutches tightly. Also fig. of persons, their actions, etc.: Grasping, usurious, avaricious, 'squeezing'.

1573 *L. LYON Pilgr. Princes* (1886) 47 To avoid y^e griping paynes of a hungry Sparhawk. 1597 *COLMUSHEM Chron.* i. 71/1 Maie of them...were constrained to yield themselves into the griping bands of their enemies. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xi. § 9. 89 Extortion, and griping usury. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vi. 303 He seiz'd the shining bough with griping hold. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 223 p. 2 This Method of making Settlements was first invented by a griping Lawyer. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. p. xxxi, A griping landlord. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 518 Oppressed by cruel and griping men in power. *absol.* 1785 *J. TRUSLER Mod. Times* II. 57 The griping, the usurious, and the lawless.

2. Causing pain or distress, physical or mental; painful, distressing.

1568 *T. HOWELL Newe Sonets* (1879) 117 Through greeping griefe, and thought so sore oppress. 1577 *T. KENDALL Flowers Epigr.* Svjh. Oh grisly griping grief. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* v. 68 The heart-corroding Fangs Of griping Care. 1666 *BAXTER Call to Unconverted* 225 O what a griping thought it will be...to think. That this was your own doing! 1897 *P. WARRING Tales Old Regime* 97 The griping hunger, which might be gratified in a moment if they would.

3. Applied more or less *spec.* to spasmodic constricting pains in the bowels; having the pathological effect of 'gripes'; also, causing or producing 'gripes'.

1578 *LYTE Dodona* i. xlix. 71 The same...swageth the griping paynes of the belly. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 546-47 That Windnesse is Grosse, and Swelling; Not Sharpe or Gripping. 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* 321 It excites Vomiting, sharp griping Pains with wind in other Parts of the Bowels. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 254 The griping property of Castor oil. 1832 *Garden* 28 Oct. 381/2 The Griping Fruited Service. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* III. 752 Each stool is preceded by griping pains in the belly.

Hence Grippingly adv., Grippingness.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 65 Clusters also helpe, lest the Medicine stop in the Guts, and worke gripingly. 1640 *DIGBY in Lis-more Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 139 Things...being wrested out of it, maketh it not only be gripingly held, but [etc.]. 1683 *KENNETT Tr. Erasmus on Folly* 80 Another with a Logic-fisted gripingness catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of.

Grippe, variant of GRIPPLE *sb.2* *Obs.*

Gripless (grɪpləs), *a. rare.* [f. GRIP *sb.1* + -LESS.] Having no grip or hold.

1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Burial* (1833) 33 Built upon the sandy foundation of three gripless grounds. 1889 *A. MUNRO Siren Casket* 192 What means my Mary's gripless hand?

|| **Grippe** (grɪp). Also (anglicized) grip. [Fr., *vbl. sb. f. gripper* to seize.] = INFLUENZA.

1776 *J. JERVELL Corr.* (1894) 64 An epidemic cold seems to have spread itself from London to Barcelona. In passing through this kingdom [France], it has obtained the name of 'grippe'—a term significant enough from the nature of its attack on the throat. 1803 *T. CAMPBELL Let. 27 Mar. in Life & Lett.* (1849) 1. 425 John has been dubbed Dr. Leyden, and the influenza has been called La grippe. 1834 *J. FORTES Lazenby's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 193 The epidemic of 1803-4 (known by the name of grippe). 1890 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) II. 424 Four of the weans have had the grippe. 1891 *Boston Daily Globe* 24 Mar. 5/1 The grip is with us again... This year the grip seems to have started in Chicago.

Hence Gripped a., affected with the 'grippe'.

1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 233 The one whose bed was opposite to the gripped patient. *Ibid.* 235 A visitor arrived there gripped on Dec. 12, 1889.

Grippe, *obs. form of GRIP.*

†**Grippen**, *v. Obs.* [f. GRIPEN *pp.l. a.*] *trans.* To clench (the fist).

1814 *Way to win Her* i. ii. You...gripping your fist for all the world like Madonna the great boxer. *Ibid.* iv. i. She has such a trick of gripping her fist upon occasion.

Gripper (grɪpɪə), [f. GRIP *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which grips.

†1. *gen.* = GRIPPER i. *Obs. rare.*

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 74/2 A Gripper, *harfax.*

2. *spec. a.* 'In Ireland, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff' (Cassell 1884). *b. Austral. slang.* One who catches sheep for the shears.

1886 *C. SCOTT Sheep-Farming* 137 The catcher or 'gripper' supplies the shears with a fresh sheep as soon as he is finished with the former.

3. An implement used for gripping or clutching; a clutch or claw of any kind; any contrivance employed to seize or embrace an object.

1857 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXI. 246/1 Conveying a discharge to the said cartridge, and thereby releasing a gripper, and detaining the cable from running away. 1870 *L. SIMON in Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 609/1 Grippers or fingers make hold of the cut end of the paper. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Grippers*, the metal claws...which seize

hold of the sheet of paper as it lies on the feeding-board. 1882 *DREDDGE, etc. Electric Illumin.* i. 383 The actual work of liberating the catch of the gripper, and feeding the carbon, is effected by gravity. 1884 in *J. BUCKNALL Smith Cable or Rope Traction* 124 The carriages...shall always be attached by the gripper to the cable. 1885 *Textile Manufacturer* 15 June 288/2 On each carriage 120 to 224 iron tongues or grippers are placed at regular distances.

4. *attrib.*, as *gripper machine, mechanism.*

1891 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Gripper Machines*, power-presses in which grippers, as contradistinguished from tapes, arc used. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 4/1 By means of a gripper mechanism the driver of the car can reduce the speed to any rate desired.

Gripping (grɪpɪŋ), *vb. sb.1* [f. GRIP *v.* + -ING.] The action of GRIP *v.* 1; a taking firm grasp or hold (*lit.* and *fig.*); seizure.

1632 in *Barry Orkney* (1805) App. 473 Act 40 Anent Gripping of Lands. c 1688 *J. DURHAM Expos. Rom.* i. (1680) 15 There is most sensible footing, and so to speak, gripping to be gotten by looking to the Mediator. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xlii. A neglect of the higher things that belong to salvation, and also a gripping unto the things of this world. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/5 The huises caused...by gripping were recent.

b. *attrib.* (with reference to cable-traction).

1887 *J. BUCKNALL Smith Cable or Rope Traction* 86 Advocating the Chicago type of grip. in reference to those provided with gripping wheels or rollers. *Ibid.* 99 The gripping apparatus provided upon the cars...is a device consisting of two movable jaws...which engage or release the cable at the will of the operator. 1899 *J. PENNELL in Fortin. Rev.* LXV. 121 The two gripping arms of the brake were applied by chains.

†**Gripping**, *vbl. sb.2* *Obs.* In comb. *gripping-iron*, = *gripping-iron*, a carpenter's gouge.

a 1500 *Ortus Voc. in Promp. Parv.* 216 note, *Kucuna est quoddam artificium fabri lignarii gracile et recurvum, quo cavantur tabule, et una alteri connectatur*; Anglice, a gryppynge yron.

Gripping (grɪpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.3* [f. GRIP *v.* 2 + -ING.] = GRIPPING *vbl. sb.2*

1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* 128 Gripping at 12d. or 2d. per rod.

Gripping (grɪpɪŋ), *pp.l. a.* [f. GRIP *v.* + -ING.]

That grips, clutches, clips, or grasps tightly.

1630 *DRUMM of HAWTH. Flowers Sign.* *Cypress Grove* 75 [Riches] are like to Thornes which laid on an open hand are casillie blowne away, and wound the closing and hard-gripping. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 20 The gripping Fingers stop the Course of a Fluid. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxxviii. (1878) 305 We were shed not in gripping felt hut in glashes of an enormous size.

fig. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 7/5 Death, he rejoiced to say, had only cost them 20l. in spite of the gripping winter. 1896 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 487/1 There is...much that is genuine and gripping in the play.

Grippe (grɪpɪ), *sb.1* *Obs. exc. dial.* In 5 *gryppel*, *gryppull*. [Parallel to mod. *D. gryppel*, *gryppel*, *gryppel*, *LG. gryppel*; -WGer. **gryppilo*; see GRIP *sb.2*] A small ditch or trench.

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/2 Gryppe, or o gryppel, where watur rennythe a-way in a londe, or watur forowe [P. a gryppul], aratimcula. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Gryp, gryp*, a trench, not amounting in breadth to a ditch. If narrower still it is a *grip*; if extremely narrow, a *grippe*.

†**Grippe**, *sb.2* *Obs. rare.* In 6 *gryppel*, *gryple*. [f. root of GRIP, GRIPPE: cf. GRAPPLE *sb.*]

1. A hook to seize things with.

1530 *PALSGR.* 228/1 Gryppel a hoke, *hauel*.

2. *Grasp.*

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. ii. 14 Ne ever Artgall his gripe strong For any thinge wold slacke, but still upon him hong. **Grippe**, *a. Obs. exc. dial. or arch.* Also 1 *gripul*, 3 *gripel*, 6 *gripell*, *grippl*, *Sc. grip-pill*, 6-7 *gripel*, 9 *Sc. grippl*. [OE. *gripul*, f. *grip*, wk. root of *gripan* GRIP *v.* 1]

1. Gripping, niggardly, usurious.

a 1000 *Agos. Gloss.* in *W.* Wülcker 198/39 *Capax, qui multum capit*, andgetul, gripul, numul. c 1205 *LAV.* 7336 *Pu sult art swide gripl, pine gumen sunden seferc.* 1565 *COLDRING Ovid's Met.* vii. (1603) 85 b, [She] upon recit thereof... Was turned to a bird, which yet of gold is gripple still. 1574 *RICH Mercury & Soldier* C ij b, The greatest cause that stirreth both these sortes [of Captaines] to seruire, as may be supposed, procedeth of one mocion, which is the grippel desyre they haue of Princes paye. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng. v.* xxvii, Grippel in workes, testy in words. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 31 He gnast his teath to see Those heapes of gold with gripe Couetise. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1716 1. 316 The gripple wretch who will bestow nothing on his poor brother. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* v. Introd., While gripple owners still refuse To others what they cannot use 18... 1849 *PAV.* lxvii, Nae body had be sae grippal as to tak his geer after they had g'en him a pardon. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Grippe*, avaricious. 'As gripple as sin'.

2. Gripping; tenacious.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. xii. 193 Among the grippill rutiis fast baldand. 1604 *DRAYTON Onke* 350 The gripple villur argues me too bold. 1880 *W. WATSON Prince's Quest* (1892) 61 Clutched with his gripple claws the Prince his prey.

3. *Comb.*, as *grippe-handed*, *mind*ed adjs.

1626 *MIDDLETON Anyth. for Quiet Life* i. 1. 76 That a man of your estate should be so gripple-minded and repining at his wife's bounty! a 1632 *T. TAYLOR God's Judgmen.* n. i. xix. (1621) 64 This gripple minded Prince. 1647 *C. HARVEY Sch. of Heart* (1778) 110, I was close and gripple-handed.

Hence Grippleness, avarice, greed, niggardliness; also, greedy desire (to do something).

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* To Rd. 8 Greedy grippleness of shameful gaine. 1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* i. x.

§ 2. 290 A grippleness to one of the stuff. 1660 *HEXIAN Dutch Dict.*, *Hebbigheyt*, Greediness, Grippleness, or Niggardiness. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, *Grippleness*, greed. "E'enna so had off as 'e makes out, 'tis nowt hut grippleness makes 'im live so near."

† **Gripple**, *v. Obs.* [An alteration of GRAPPLE *v.*, influenced by GRIP *v.*] = GRAPPLE *v.* in various senses. Hence Grippled *pp. a.*, anchored; Grippling *vb. sb.*, anchoring, mooring, *attrib.* in *gripping chain*.

1591 H. SMITH *Serm. Usury* i. 3. I am glad that I have any occasion to griple with this sinne, where it hath made so many spoyles. 1606 HEWWOOD *If you know not Me* ii. Wks. 1874 l. 346 The distant corners of their gripled fleet. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 167 The root... is more then a man can well griple in his hand. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iv. 34 The Vice Admirall... prepared himselfe for to fight, hanging his gripling chaine on the maine Mast.

Grippy (grī'pī), *a. Sc. and north.* [f. GRIP *v.* + -Y. Cf. MDu. *grippich*, MLG. *gripech*.]

1. Having a tendency to be avaricious or parsimonious.

1808 JAMIESON, *Grippy*, pron. gruppy, avaricious, as implying the idea of a disposition to take the advantage, S. 1822 *GALT Provost* xliii. 315 It may be, that standing now clear and free of the world, I had less incitement to be so grippy. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Grippy*, mean, avaricious, hardly honest. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. i. (ed. 7) 88 A character noted for avarice or sharp looking to self interest, was termed 'grippy'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Grippy*, inclined to cheat. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 1895 A typical Scottish laird of the shrewdest and 'grippiest' order.

2. Tenacious.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 380 The tenacious, grippy clinging to traditional usages.

Hence **Grippiness**.

1882 *Athenaeum* 27 Jan. 1882/1 A satire on the 'grippiness' that may have characterized the earlier lairds.

Gripsack (grī'psæk), *U. S. colloq.* [f. GRIP *v.* + SACK.] A traveller's handbag.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 1882 The word 'grip-sack' has long been in use in America as a slang term for hand-satchel. 1885 MARK TWAIN *Yankee at Art.* K. *Arth.* xliii. 255 Take your gripsack and get along. 1891 *10th Cent.* Oct. 588 They pack their grip-sacks and go off to Europe.

† **Gripulous**, *a. Obs.* Also gripo-. [app. f. GRIPPLE *a.* + -OUS, with spelling assimilated to that of adjs. in -ulous.] Grasping, avaricious. Hence **Gripulousness**. (Only in T. Adams.)

1614 T. ADAMS *Devils Banquet* 127 The labourers hyre cries in the gripulous Landlords hand. 1633 — *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 12 Gripulous avarice. *Ibid.* iii. 18 Liberality is in medio between gripulousness and profuseness.

Gripy (grī'pī), *a.* [f. GRIPPE *v.* + -Y.] Tending to cause 'gripes'.

1879 [see GRIPFUL *a.*]

Grip-yard: see GRIP *sb.*

Griqualandite (grī'kwālændīt), *Min.* [Named by Hepburn, 1887, from its locality, Griqualand.] A mineral consisting essentially of silica in a fibrous form, more or less impregnated with iron, forming the gem known as tiger eye.

1887 *Chem. News* LV. 240 *Griqualandite*, a pseudomorph of crocidolite.

† **Grisel**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3-6 gris(e), 4-5 grece, 4-6 gryse(e), (4 grils, 5 grils), 5 gryce. [a. OF. *gris* (14th c. in Godef.), subst. use of adj. *gris* (see GRIS *a.*). Cf. It. *grigio* homespun cloth, russet.] A kind of grey fur.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25466 Riche rohe wit veir and grise. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1220 þat raft me fowe and gris, And þus wounded þat me. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Jacobus* (univ.) 764 Furred wele in wayre & grece (*leg. device*). 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvii. 342 Both in grey and in gry And in gilt harnes. c 1400 *St. Alcuin* 388 Pelured with Ermyne & wip grails. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 588 A welowet mantilly gay, Felvred with gryt and gray. Sche caste abowte her swyre. 1483 *CANTON. Reynard* (Ath.) 65 He may be sleret and gryse.

1523 L. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cccxxxi. 640 They ar clothed in veluet and chamlet furred with grise. 1579 *How Merchandise dyd Wyft betray* 14 in *Harl. MS.* P. I. 137 Gownds of grete pryce, Furred with menyvere and with gryse. 1806 J. H. WYLLIE *Hist. Hen. IV.* III. 469 A red jacket, with cap furred with gris.]

† **Gris**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 gris, gryse, grice, 6 gres, grece, greyce. [a. F. *gris* (=Pr., Sp., Pg. *gris*, It. *griso*), a. OHG. *gris* (in mod. G. *grais*) = OS. *gris* (Dn. *grisi*), of unknown origin; a derivative is med. L. *griseus*, It. *grigio*.] Grey.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* 6 His hakeney, which þat was al pomely gryt (*v. r.* gryse, grice), 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Pro. 107 Sum grece (*v. r.* gryse, gres), sum gowlis, sum purpoure.

Gris, *obs. form of GRASS.*

Grisaille (grī'zāl), or as Fr. *grizay*. *Painting.* [a. F. *grisaille*, f. *gris* grey (see prec.).] A method of decorative painting in grey monochrome to represent objects in relief (see quot. 1854); a work, e.g. a stained-glass window, executed according to this method.

1848 B. WEBB *Sk. Cant. Eccles.* 9 In the Lady-chapel are some modern *grisailles* [sic]. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lavels* ii. § 14. 41 The roof of the choir has much arch. technical design in grisaille mingled with the figures of its frescoes. 1854 FAIRBANK *Dict. Art.*, *Grisaille*, a style of painting employed to represent solid bodies in relief, such as friezes, mouldings, bas-reliefs, &c., by means of grey tints. The objects represented are supposed to be white; the shadows which they project, and the lights... are properly depicted by various grey tints. 1897 L. F. DAY *Windows*

119 Early glass divides itself... into two classes: work in rich colour... and work in 'grisaille', as it is called; that is to say, in which the glass is chiefly white or whitish, relieved only here and there by a line or a jewel of colour.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Executed in grisaille.

1860 *Handbk. of Ludlow* (1865) 34 The windows were filled with grisaille glass. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindsif.* 29 The designs of the glass are all ornamental patterns on light grisaille grounds. 1897 L. F. DAY *Windows* 146 The best-known grisaille windows in England are the famous group of long lancets, ending the north transept of York Minster, which are known by the name of the Five Sisters.

Gris-amber: see AMBERGRIS.

Grisard (grī'sārd), *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. F. *grisard*, f. *gris* grey: see -ARD.]

† **A. adj.** Greyish. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 27 Their [badgers'] skin is hard, hut tough and rugged, their hair harsh and stubborn, of an intermingled grisard colour.

b. *sb.* A grey-haired man.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Pietro* 25 Straight-way would the whilesom youngster grow a grisard.

Grisbate, -bet, -bite, etc., vars. GRISTBITE.

† **Grise**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 griseis, 5 gryse. [? Abstracted from GRISLY *a.*] Terrible; fearful.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18649 Wit his cri þat es sua grise [*Gott. grise*]. *Ibid.* 23249 Of helle... þe aghtand pine it es ful grise. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 597 To fyght with bothe yn same Hyt wer no chylde game, That beth so grymme and gryse. 1500 *Ser. 7. Mandeville* 59 in *Harl. E. E. P.* l. 157 Or elles... Depyst in helle in paynes grise Salbe our sei.

† **Grise**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3-4 grise-n, 4-yn, 4-5 gryse, grise, 5 gryes, 6 Sc. gryis. *Pa. t.* 4 gros, grisede. [ME. *grisen* str. vb. (later wk.). -OE. **grisan*, implied in *d-grisan* (recorded in pres.-stem only: see AGRISE *v.*) = MDu., MLG. *grisen* (Du. *grizen*, pa. t. *grees*, pa. pple. *gegri-*zen); cf. MHG. *grisenlich* GRISLY.]

The root **grī-* is not found in Goth. or Scandinavian, nor is its equivalent found outside Teut. Possibly it may have originated by onomatopoeic modification from the synonymous **grius*, *grus* (in OE. *grorn* sad, *begroren* terrified, *gryre* horror) which seems to be an extension of the root **grēu-*, *grū-*: see GRUE *v.*

1. *impers.* (It) *grises me*: I shudder with fear or horror, I tremble, am greatly afraid.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Of swilch mai grisen men. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 366 'Sore', cweð he, ure Louerd, 'me grulles [*MS. T. grises*] aþean mine pine'. a 1225 *Juliana* 56 Grisen him mahte [*v. r.* mahen] þat se he hu hit [þat axtreo] gromt in to hwet se hit of rahte. a 1300 *Body & Soul* 96 in *May's Poems*, A weyle sore may me grise. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7875 Hyt was no wundyr þoȝ hym gres.

2. *intr.* To shudder or tremble with terror; to be full of horror, greatly afraid; = AGRISE 1.

a 1225 [see 1.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7983 To ge þam for him gru and grise Vm-thoght him gem on quatkin wec. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8532 His herte ageyns hym gros & grew. c 1400 *Beryn* 2140 Of this petouse compleynt a mannys hert may grise. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7222 Þe woman so hegan to gryse. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 254 When I look to hym, I gryse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. xii. 21 Albeit my spreit abhorris, and doith grise, Thairoir for to ramemhri.

3. *trans.* To shudder at with terror or abhorrence; to dread, abhor, loathe; = AGRISE 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xvi. 12 The Persis grisiden hir stede-fastnesse, and Medis hir hardynesse. — *Wisdom* xii. 3 Tho olde dwellers of thin holi lond, the which thou grisedist.

4. To terrify, affright; = AGRISE 5 a.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hon.* i. lxxi, Terribill thochts oft my hart did gris. 1513 — *Æneis* vi. ii. 52 Virgine, na kynd of pane may rise, Unknavn to me, of new that may me grise. 1556-8 PHAER *Æneid* iv. K. ij b. He warns me through my dreames, & me w^t fearful gost doth grise.

Grise, var. GRIS *Obs.*; obs. I. GRASS, GRECE.

Grisel, *obs. form of GRIZZLE*, GRIZZLE *a. and sb.*

Griseli, -lich(e), -ly, *obs. forms of GRISLY.*

Griselle (e), *obs. form of GRIZZLE a. and sb.*

Griseco (grī'zō), *comb. form of med. L. griseus* grey, used in sense 'greyish', as *griseo-fuscus* adj. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 247 Abdomen... thickly clothed above and beneath with griseo-fuscous pubescence.

Griseous (grī'zōs), *a.* [f. med. L. *griseo-us* (see GRIS *a.*) + -OUS.] Grey; *spec.* in *Zool.* and *Bot.*, bluish grey, pearl-grey. (For an aberrant use see quot. 1826.)

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 221 *Pentatoma*... Body griseous above. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 299 *Griseus* (*Griseus*), white mottled with black or brown. Ex. *Cucullio nebulous*. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 274 Tail-feathers wedge-shaped, griseous, spotted with black. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 240 Abdomen... griseous pubescent. 1893 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 294 French soil and notably French skies are griseous.

† **Grisette** (grī'zēt). Also 8 griset, grisset, grizette. [a. F. *grisette*, f. *gris* grey: see -ETTE.]

1. An inferior grey dress fabric, formerly the common garb of working girls in France. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1700 T. BROWN, etc. tr. *Scarron's Com. Wks.* (1712) 2 His Doublet was a Grisette-Coat.

2. A French girl or young woman of the working class, esp. one employed as a shop assistant or a seamstress.

1723 SWIFT *Stella at Wood-Park* 5 She vows she will no longer stay in lodgings, like a poor grizette. a 1745 — (*title*) To Betty the Grisette. 1763 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*

(1775) II. 176 (*Care Conscience*), In a few minutes the Grisset came in with her box of lace. 1875 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 128 The women of Paris of all ranks, grissetes as well as Duchesses. 1885 MISS BRANON *Willard's Weird* I. i. 23 That pretty, neat appearance which one sees in French girls of a class just a little above the grissete.

attrib. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistr.* IV. 29 A fellow... was scarcely able to vie with his valet-de-chambre in any expenditure upon his grissete adventures. 1844 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Biari* I. 135 The remarkable beauty of its young women of the grissete class.

3. A noctuid moth, *Acronycta strigosa*.

1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 253 The Grissete.

† **Grisful**, *a. Obs.* [f. GRISSE *v.* + -FUL.] Horrible; terrible. Hence + **Grisfully** *adv.*

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* r6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 8 Hit is iwrit in holi bokes... Þat no þing no man mai loke þat is so grisful fro drede. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisdom* xl. 19 Vnknown bestes... hringende forth smel of smoke, or puttende out grisful [1388 hideous] sparkes for esen. *Ibid.* xvii. 3 Thei ben scattered, dredende grisfull [1388 hideous].

Grisgris: see GREGREE.

Grisshop, variant of GRASSHOP *Obs.*

† **Grisil**, *a. Obs.* In 5 grysyl, -il. [f. GRISSE *v.*] Horrible; grisly.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 213/2 Grysil [*v. r.* grysil], *horridus*.

Grisliche, *obs. form of GRISLY.*

Grising, pseudo-arch. [An accommodation of med. L. *grisiengus*, used adjectively as the name of a fabric; prob. f. *gris* grey; cf. OF. *grisan*, explained by Godef. as a stuff of Greek origin.] The name of some fabric.

[c 1112 *Laus Athelred* iv. ii. § 8 (Liebermann) Duos grisiengos pannos. 1148-56 *Charter Vaudey Abb.*, *Lincolns.* in *Dugdale Monast.* (1825) V. 490/1 Vestimenta autem dahunt mihi de grisieng, vel halherget, et pellibus agninis; uxori autem meæ ad carius bluet, et pellibus similiter agninis. a 1200 *MS. Ashmole* 1285 fol. 231 Quidem grisieng hoc est panniculus aerium colorem imitantibus vestiuntur.] 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. i. 10 Clothing... of grising or halbergit and lambs skins.

† **Grising**, *vb. sb. Obs.* [f. GRISSE *v.* + -ING.] Terror, horror, dread; loathing.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Nere þet þing sulf grislich hwas scheadewe 3e ne muhte nout for grislich [*MS. C.* grisiung] hiholde? 1382 WYCLIF *r. Chron.* xvii. 21 By his gretnesse & grysynge [1388 dredis] he caste out nacynous from his face. c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xlii. Also thou shalt fele a lothyng & a grysynge of thy self.

Griskin (grī'skin). Also 8 grisking. [? f. *gris*, GRICE a pig + -KIN.] The lean part of the loin of a bacon pig. † Also formerly, the corresponding part of beef.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Griskins*, steaks off the Rump of Beef; also Pork-bones with some tho' not much Flesh on them. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcise*, *E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 165 To convince them of his christianity he called for a pork grisking. 1733 — *Corr. Wks.* 1847 II. 777, I have a good deal of company to sup at my house upon beef griskins. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* i. 4 The best way to dress Pork Griskins is to roast them. 1761 MURPHY *Citizen* i. ii, Then he rocked the cradle, hush ho hush ho!—then he twisted the griskin. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1, *Christ's Hosp.*, His hot plate of roast veal, or the more tempting griskin. 1880 JEFFERIES *G. Estate* ix. 199 He called at the butcher's... and... got a little bit of griskin, or a chop.

trans. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 40. 262 So many Dreads of such a one's Milk, with a Griskin of St. Lawrence.

¶ In griskins: torn to rags.

1830 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I. 247 My feet by this time were absolutely in griskins.

† **Grisle**, *Obs.* [f. GRISSE *v.*] Horror; terror.

a 1225 *St. Mark.* 15 Ha moten... hare ahne deð an. drihtines munegin ilome, ant to grisle ant to gure þe hið et to dome. a 1240 *Saules Warde in Cott. Hom.* 251 Wel ha i seod ham to grisle ant to gure.

Grisle, *obs. form of GRISTLE*, GRIZZLE.

Grisled (grī'zld), *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 grisede, 6 grised. [f. GRISLE or GRISIL *a.* + -ED.] Awe-inspiring; horrible; grisly.

c 1240 *Cursor M.* 24081 (Fairf.) His face þat be fore waas shene hit is now grisede [other MSS. grislil] on to sene. 1565 *Darius* (1860) 20 So grisled upon him I did looke, As he had bene a very cooke. 1583 STANVHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Al we fle from sacrifice with sight so grisled afrighted. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Grisled*, grisly, frightful.

Grisled, variant of GRIZZLED *a.*

Grisley, -li(e), -lic, -lich(e), *obs. ff. GRISLY.*

† **Grisliehead**, *Obs.* In 4 gryselichede, -lychede. [f. GRISLY *a.* + -HEAD.] Grisliness.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 88 Ther woneth euerelastynge gryselichede. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxx. (1860) 192 My grete mace is cleped be vengeance of god, and þe gryselichede of helle.

Grislik, *obs. form of GRISLY.*

Grisliness (grī'zlinēs). [f. GRISLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being grisly; horrible-ness, gruesomeness.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2310 Ne swa sleygh payntur never nan was... þat couthe ymagyn of þair gryslines. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 790 (*Harl. MS.*) Þey schulu haue... hunger and burst and grislines of deutes þat schul alto-tere hem without respit. [Cf. GRAMNESS.] a 1586 STONEY *Arctidia* II. (1622) 251 That ill-recreing musick, which was beautified with the grisliness of wounds [etc.]. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frailtes* 131 G. What is she so loathsome? L. More than 300. Hies or hell it selfe. 1637 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Consc.* 307 Hies adds more grislinesse to his many hateful transgressions. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 209 All the horrors for which we had come were then in perfect grisliness.

Grisloker, -lucker, obs. compar. ff. GRISLY.

Grisly (grī'zli), *a.* Now only *arch.* and *literary*. Forms: 2 *grislīc*, 2-5 *grislīch*, -lych, (3-4 *comp.* grisloker, -lucker), 3-5 *grislīch*, -lych, 4-5 *grislīch* (e, *grislīch*) (e, -lyche, -ly, (4 *grislīch*), *grislīch*, *grislīch*); 3 *Orni.* *grislīz*, 3 *grislē*, 4 *grislē*, 4-5 *grislē* (e, *grislē*), 5 *grislē*, *grislē* (e) (e, 4-6 *grislē* (e, 4-7 *grislē*), 5 *grislē*, *grislē*, 6 *grislē*, *grislē*, *grislē*, *grislē*, -lie, *grislē*, 5-7 *grislē*, 6-7 *grislē*, *grislē*, 6-9 *grislē*, 8-9 *grislē*, (*grislē*), 4-*grislē*. [Late OE. *grislīc*; ultimately f. *gris-* wk. root of GRISE *v.* -*lic*, -*ly*; but the history is unknown.

Perh. aphetized from OE. *ongrīslīc*, 'ongrīslīc' (implied in the adv. *ongrīslīc*), f. pa. pple. of 'ongrīslan', synonymous with *degrīslan* GRISSE *v.* Cf. the continental Teut. synonyms MDu. *grīslīc* (from the weak form of the root), *grīslīc*, mod. Du. *grīslīc* (from the str. form); the quantity of the root-vowel in MHG. *grīslīch* is uncertain.]

1. Causing horror, terror, or extreme fear; horrible or terrible to behold or to hear; causing such feelings as are associated with thoughts of death and 'the other world', spectral appearances, and the like. In mod. use tending to a weaker sense: Causing uncanny or unpleasant feelings; of forbidding appearance; grim, ghastly.

a. of visible objects, their qualities, etc.

a 1150 *Passio B. Margarete* in *Rein. Bibl. Angels. Prosa* (1880) III. 175 *Der ino eode an grislīc deofol.* *c* 1200 *Vieze & Virtues* (1888) 19 *Bifulle deuten, de hieo swa lāliche und swa grislīch an to lokin.* *c* 1300 *Ornith.* 3842 *Pohh hatt he grislīc deofol se.* *c* 1300 *LAV.* 2063 *per ihah isah gripes & grislīche fyeles.* *c* 1225 *Anec.* R. 118 *Bledinde mon is grislīch & atelīch in monnes eihshede.* *c* 1350 *Will.* *Palmer* 4935 *Ac he hab sent 300 to socoure so grislīche an host.* *c* 1385 *CHAUCER Monks' T.* 119 *He slow the grisly boor.* - *Frankl.* T. 131 *The grisly Rokkes blake.* *c* 1393 *LANG.* P. Pl. C. xxi. 179 *May no grislyche gost glyde per hit shadewep.* *c* 1450 *Mertin* 15 *There was none other women that durste norishe it but the mure, for it was so grisly to syght.* *c* 1513 *DOUGLAS Buels* vi. iv. 4 *Ane hiddous hole, deip gepand and grisly.* *c* 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* t. (Arb.) 53 *A man of grislīch and sterne grautice.* *c* 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 55 *Vp grislīch ghostes.* *c* 1590 - *P. Q. t. v.* 20 *Grisly night, with visage deadly sad.* *c* 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 220 *The grisly and ghastly countenance of approaching death.* *c* 1629 *MILTON Nativity* 209 *In vain with cymbals' ring They call the grisly king, In dismal dance about the furnace blue.* *c* 1684 *EARL ROSCOMMON Ess. Transl. Verse* 137 *The Grisly Ferryman of Hell.* *c* 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 145 *Like their grisly Print appears his gloomy Race.* *c* 1788 *W. BLANE Hunt. Excurs.* 15 *Our grisly enemy (an elephant) was overpowered by the number of bullets.* *c* 1807 *WORSW.* *White Doe* i. 244 *Look down, and see a grisly sight; A vault where the bodies are buried upright!* *c* 1847 *W. SEALOING Italy & It. Isl.* II. 198 *Minos, transformed by the Florentine poet . . . into a strange and grisly shape.* *c* 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. xv. *There was the old grisly four-post bedstead.* *c* 1867 *EMERSON May-Day* etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 457 *Hunted by Sorrow's grisly train.* *c* 1895 *STEVENSSEN Dynamiter* 132 *The grisly shelter of a coffee-shop.*

b. of sounds. Obs.

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 28 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 *per is gronyng and grute and grislīch gle.* *c* 1300 *CHAUCER* *Monks' T.* 18953 (Götl.) *For pat farli sone war pai fus, And ran paiim til pe apostolis hus.* All carpend of pat grislī crack. *c* 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1219 *Dido.* *The thundry rored with a gresly steuene.* *c* 14.. *Sir Beues* 2733-9 (MS. M.) *He keste vp a gret yell That was grislīche as a thonder.* *c* 1551 *LYNDOES Monarchie* 5545 *Gretand with mony grislīche groun.* *c* 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* Epit. Aivh. *Ainaes . . . grislīche thundering.* *c* 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1590) 165b. *With Dayly Diligence and Grisly Grones, he wan her affection.*

c. of actions, occurrences, conditions; also *arch.* of threats, imprecations, etc.

c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 *pat lōselīche word and atelīche and grislīche . . . ille maledictū in ignem eternum.* [*a* 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 209 *Mine sunnen pat atelīche beoð and grislīche i pine eih silhede.* *c* 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 11745 *Grisloker weder han it was ne mīste anerhe be.* *c* 1340 *Ayeb.* 49 *Vor asemoeche ase be zenne is more uoul and more grislīch, be more is worþ be srrife.* *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 33 in *O. E. Misc.* 211 *Gret snow, gret yse, gret cold greslē.* *c* 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 231 *Philomela.* *So greslēly was his dede, That whatan that I his foute storye rede, Myne eyen wexe foule & sore also.* *c* 1386 - *Pard.* T. 380 *Many a grisly ooth thanne han thay sworn, And Cristes blessed body thay to-rente.* *c* 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 240 *Godes grislīche dom.* *c* 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* I. ccxxii. (1533) 158 b. *Greslēly & cruel fyghte.* *c* 1583 *STRAY NURST Aeneis* iii. (Arb.) 71. *I viewd with wūndring a grisly monstherous hazard.* *c* 1596 *H. CLAYTON Bible* i. 48 *No maruelli, if so greslēle a fall, put him from that sacred figur- ing Seate.* *c* 1846 *SCOTT Woodh.* ii. *Grisly oaths such i'p with the grey beards.* *c* 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet* L. xii. (1817) 171 *The like grisly sense of the humorous again stole in among the solemn phantoms of his thought.* *c* 1892 *JESSOP Stud. Recluse* i. (1893) 25 *The ground . . . teeming with the tangible memories of grisly conflict.* *c* 1892 *E. GOSSE Secr. Narrise* i. 11 *His grisly imagination and adroit hand as a modeller.*

2. *Ugly, dial.*

[*a* 1300 *CHAUCER* *M.* 27620 *pir sal he fair and dughti bath, Pai sal be grislī and lath.* *c* 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 32 *Grisly, ugly: from Grise, Swine.* *c* 1684 *YORKSH. Dial.* 216 in *Specim. Eng. Dial.* 159, *I wad this grisly cat was hang'd, for me.* *c* 1684 *J. LACY Sir H. Buffon* ii. iii. *Dram.* Wks. (1875) 240 *Ah, thou's an ill-favoured grisly-like fellow, that is sa.* *c* 1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh.* II. 333 *Grislyly* in the extreme.

3. Full of fear, inspired by fear. Also qualifying *fear, dread.* Obs.

c 1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 101 *Eche loked on ouper with grisly ye.* And seyd, 'lorde wecher hyt be y?' *c* 1386 *CHAUCER* *Par.* T. 7 103 *Grisly drede that euere shal laste.* *c* 1400 *J. J. Jermine's* 15 *Taken* (E. E. T. S.) 33 *Allas! hou schull we pan ouercome þilk grislīch fere, Whan vche seint schal aferde he oure lord crist to see here?* *c* 1698 *FARVER Acc. E. India & P.* 23 *Which made the Males leap out of their Cahins with the same grisly Look as if going to give up their last Accounts.*

Grisly, *adv.* Obs. exc. *arch.* [f. as prec. + -ly.] Cf. MDn. *grislīke*, MLG. *grislīken*.

Horribly, terribly; grimly; so as to inspire terror.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 *Grisliche he us mid orde pilted.* *c* 1225 *Juliana* 65 *Te haleful leant . . . feng[ing] on to . . . grislīcheit grislīche up o þis meoke meiden.* *c* 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 574 *His ax . . . so grislīche he ssoc & vaster, Pat be king wakede & is men.* *c* 1300 *CHAUCER* *M.* 16182 (Cott.) *I hope þat pai sal hath grislīch hīfor him quake.* *c* 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 *Satvri . . . grislīche and wonder- godes wordes grislīche gloseb.* *c* 1400 *Yvain* & *Caw.* 3843 *The thoner grislīch gan out-hrest.* *c* 1400 *Malayn.* 1252 *Grisly gronande.* *c* 1529 *MORE Dyal.* i. 20 *a She . . . was there . . . in face eyene lōke & countenance so grislīche changed . . . y' yt was a terryfhe syght to behold.* *c* 1593 *BECON Reliques of Rome* 245 *There is nothing in all this world y' a Christen man or woman ought so grislīch to dread, as for to falle into sinne.* *c* 1638-48 *G. DANIEL Eclog.* ii. 7 *The North looks grisly blacke.* *c* 1663 *BULLOKAR, Grisly*, abominably, gastly, fearfully. *c* 1668 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* viii. 1774 *Liza*, gashed grislīly, tam enormiter.

Grisly, obs. form of GRISTLY, GRIZZLY *a.* and sb.

1. **Grisness**. Obs. Also 4 *grise-*, 5 *grysness*. [f. GRISE *a.* + -ness.] Terror, horror, dread.

c 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (Tollem. MS.), *The world is a place of trespas and of gille . . . of griseness* [ed. 1535 *ferelunes*] and of schame. *c* 1414 *tr. Londe* of wastynge and of grisenesse [ed. 1535 *horroul*]. *c* 1422 *tr. Secunda Script. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 153 *Nero be-helde his chylde, and grysnesse therof hadd, and hym merwelid of Suche an shap.*

Grisolet, obs. variant of CHRYSOLITE.

c 1672 *BOYLE Virtues of Gems* I. 44 *Indian-Gems, particu- larly Grisolets.* *c* 1750 *tr. Leonardus Mirr.* *Stones* 109 *Gri- soletus, is the same as the Crisoleto.*

1. **Griston**, sb. Obs. [a. f. *grison*, f. *gris* grey.]

a. *Griston stone* (= *F. pierre de grison*): a kind of freestone.

c 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* ii. xxix. *Rislandouille* or pud- ding-plunderer, who was armed *cap-a-pe* with grison stones.

2. 'A servant without livery, dressed in grey, for secret errands' (Hatz.-Darm.).

c 1693 *SHAFFOLD Volunteers* ii. i. 14. *I think I must keep a Secretary, I keep Grisons [printed Grifons] Fellows out of Livery, privately for nothing, but to carry Answers.*

Griston (grī'zən), sb. 2 [a. f. *grison*; app. the same word as prec. and next. (Both animals are grey.)]

1. A carnivorous quadruped of South America, *Galictis vittata*, belonging to the family *Mustelidae*, and thus allied to the glutton and marten.

c 1796 *STODMAN Snrnam* II. xvii. 41 *That animal mentioned by Mr. Allemand, in the Count de Buffon, which he there calls the Grison or grey-weasel. If this be the same animal (as I doubt not, and have therefore given it the name of the *creabodag* or grison).* *c* 1838 *Penny Cyc.* xli. 185/1 *The Grison, *Gulo vittatus* of Desmarest . . . and *Galictis vittata* of Bell.* *c* 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1883) V. 397.

2. A South American monkey (see quot.).

c 1840 *tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 61. *The Caparo . . . and the Grison (*Lagothrix canus* Geoff.; *Gastromargas infimatus* Spix.) . . . Inhabitants of the interior of South America, said to be remarkable gluttons.*

3. **Griston**, *a.* Obs. In 5 *gresone*. [a. f. *grison*, f. *gris* grey.] Grey.

c 1438 *Alexander the Great* (Bannatyne) 115 *With lyart herd and hare gresone.*

Griston, obs. form of GRECING, stairs.

1. **Grisp**, *v.* Obs. [A mixture of GRIP and GRASP *vds.*] *intr.* To grasp, to grope.

c 1420 *LYDG. Thebes* iii. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 372 *Upon the corps with a mortal face He fel atones, and gan it to embrace Sore to grisp, and agein vperate.* *c* 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 553/1 *He grisped and longe felt about here & ther in the darke.*

Grisping, obs. form of GRISTBITE.

1. **Gri'sping**, *vbl.* sb. 1 Obs. [Contracted form of GRISTBITE.] Gnashing the teeth.

c 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 159 *Depe in my dounoun þer doel euer dwellez, Greuing, & gretyng, & grysping harde of teþe.*

2. **Gri'sping**, *vbl.* sb. 2 Obs. [Cf. GRASP *sb.* 4, GRIPSING and dial. *grapslin*.] Twilight (morning or evening).

c 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 233 *In the grisping of the evening.* *c* 1581 *H. GOLDWELL Brief Decl. Shews, Devices*, etc. Bv. *Rising according to his manner to walke in the mosse in the grisping of the day.*

Grisse (e), obs. form of GRASS.

Grisse (l), obs. ff. GRISTLE, GRIZEL, GRIZZLE.

Grisse (e), -ly, obs. forms of GRISLY, GRISTLY.

Grisse, dial. form of GRECING, stairs.

Grissergan, variant of GRITBERGEANT Obs.

Grisset, obs. form of GRISSETTE.

Grisiliche, obs. form of GRISLY.

Grisill (l), obs. form of GRIZEL.

Grisille, obs. form of GRISTLE.

Grislīz, *grislīly*, obs. forms of GRISLY.

1. **Grist**, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 1 *grist* (in comb.: see GRISTBITE), *gyrst*, 4 *gryste*. [OE. *grist*, *gyrst*, cogn. w. OS. *grist* in *gristgrimmio* gnashing of teeth; cf. OHG. *gristgrimmio*, *gristgrāmōn* to gnash the teeth (MHG. *gristgrinnen*, -*gramen*, *grust-gramen*; G. *gristgrām* to sulk), MHG. *gristgrām* gnashing of teeth (G. *gristgrām* peevishness, peevish person, also as adj.). It is difficult, in spite of the resemblance of sense (cf. 'to grind the teeth'), to connect the word etymologically with GRIND *v.*; it may be cognate with OE. *gyrran*, *georran*, L. *hīrrire* to snarl, or be purely onomatopœic.] Gnashing of teeth; hence, anger.

c 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* (1853) IX. 513 *Gyrst, stridor.* *c* 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 465 *py heued hatz nauþer greme ne gryste.*

Grist (grīst), sb. 2 Forms: 1 *grist*, 5-7 *griste*, *gryste*, 7-6 *grist*, 6-7 *grist* (e) *grist*, 7 *grist*, 8 *griss*, 5-*grist*. [OE. *grist* = OTeut. type **grinstu* (? -to, -ti), f. **grind* GRIND *v.* The vowel was shortened in ME. as in *grist* from OE. *grist*.]

1. The action of grinding; an act or spell of grinding. Obs.

c 1000 *ELFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulker* 141/3 *Molitura*, *grist*. *c* 1050 *Voc. ibid.* 448/16 *Molitura*, *grist*. *c* 1676 *Woul- tice Cyder* (1691) 96 *Some [mills] are so large that they grind half a hoghead at a grist.*

2. Corn which is to be ground; also (with *pl.*) a batch of such corn.

c 1430 [see bl. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 336 *That all Dowers of the Cite . . . grynd at the Cite's myllis* . . . as long as they may have sufficient grist. *c* 1568 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 325 *Every of the said bakers and brewers . . . shall forfeite their griste and wheate malte so grounde.* *c* 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 *Thy late Customers . . . have brought grists to be ground.* *c* 1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* ii. 11. *As a miller having ground his grist.* *c* 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* vi. iii. 297 *The new Gabels, impos'd upon Grist, Wine . . . Aqua-vitæ.* *c* 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husband.* vi. iii. 77 *A grist of wheat to be sent to the mill.* *c* 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 286 *The grist which has been served out too damp for the miller.* *c* 1865 *Morr.* *Star* 13 Jan. *They can purchase grists of their employers at 1s. per bushel under the market price of best wheat.* *c* 1896 *L. ABBOTT Chr. & Soc. Problems* iii. 87 *His water-courses grind our grist for us.*

b. *Proverbial and fig.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 44 *Oon wolde rifee us at hame, And gadere be flour out of oure grist.* *c* 1474 *Pouþ pou deye, þou schalt not be myste; þou comrest þou fōo & frende, þi mylle hap grounde þi laste griste.* *c* 1598 *T. BASTARO Chrestoleros* (1882) 96 *When pride like polling mill sits vpon, The bated gryst of poore religion.* *c* 1623 *FLETCHER & ROWLEY Maid in Mill* v. ii. *Shall the sayles of my love stand still? Shall the grists of my hopes be unground?* *c* 1642 *SYMONDS Seru.* Ho. *Connu.* D. iv. *They have put you to grinde their grist.* *c* 1674 *CAMDEN's Rem.*, *Proverbs* (1870) 334 *The Horse that is next the Mill carries all the Grist.* *c* 1740 *E. BAYNARD Health* (ed. 6) 29 *This grinds life's grist, yet takes small tole.* *c* 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xlii. *Ye might have had other grist to grind.* *c* 1840 *HOOE Kilmansiegh, Fancy Ball* xxxiii. *How little of praise or grist would have come to a mill with such a hopper!* *c* 1886 *WEBB Goethe's Faust* ii. iv. *Gratis he never grinds your grist.*

c. Phrases. *To bring grist to the (one's) mill*: to bring business to one's hands; to be a source of profit or advantage. *All is grist that comes to his mill*: he turns everything to account.

c 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cxlii. 755 *There is no lykelihoode that those thinges will bring gryst to the mill.* *c* 1664 *H. MORE Myst.* Inq. xx. 77 *Such superstitious surmizes as these will indeed bring grist to the mill in plenty for them that infuse them into the heads of the people.* *c* 1726 *ALIFFE Parergon* 210 *The Computation of Degrees in . . . Matrimonial Causes . . . brings grist to the Mill by way of Dispensations.* *c* 1770 *FOOTE Lane Lover* i. Wks. 1799 II. 68 *Well, let them go on, it brings grist to our mill.* *c* 1818 *BYRON To Murray* 25 *Mar. v.* *Sermons to thy mill bring grist.* *c* 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxiv. *Meantime the fools bring grist to my mill, so let them live out their day.* *c* 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 399/1 *It is all grist that comes to her mill.*

d. *U. S. A.* 'lot', number, or quantity (of).

c 1840 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. iii. xviii. *Some smart grists of rain has fell.* *c* 1848 *J. F. COOPER Bee-hunter* I. iii. 80 *There's an onaccountable grist on 'em [bees].* *c* 1852 *Traits Amer. Humour* I. xxvii. 305. *I . . . got pretty considerable soaked by a grist of rain.*

3. Corn that has been ground.

c 1566 *Merle Tales in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxvii. *The seruaut, hauynge hys gryste, went home [from the mill].* *c* 1629 *CHAPMAN Juvenal* 126 *Hoary cantles of un- houlted grist.* *c* 1640 *GATAKER Man* 235 (L.) *The motion of a winde-mill driven with the winde, that maketh grist no longer than the winde bloweth upon it.* *c* 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* 11. 808. *A Farthing Loaf of the whole Grist.* *c* 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 108 *Swallowing . . . The total grist unsifted, husks and all.* *c* 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Grist*, anything which has been ground—meal, flour.

4. Malt crushed or ground for brewing.

c 1822 *INISON Sci. & Art* II. 155 *The water rises upwards through the malt, or as it is called, the grist.* *c* 1856 *Penny Cycl.* V. 403/2 *Many brewers prefer a fine grist.* *c* 1861 *Encycl. Dom.* 574 *Grist*, malt that has been ground for mashing. *c* 1881 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grist-cart*, *grist-mill*, a mill for grinding corn; so *grist-miller*. *c* 1893 *Newspaper Adv.*, *Wanted, Man to Milk . . . and occa-*

shock of unpleasant surprise, a kind of grit, as when one's teeth close on a bit of gravel in a dish of strawberries and cream. 1884 J. S. BREWER *Hen VIII*, l. 105 The Venetian ambassador, gleeful as a schoolboy when he could throw grit into Wolsey's bread, was not sorry at the opportunity of carrying him the tidings. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Dec. Every tax is a handful of grit thrown into the machinery of industrial wealth, and impairs its productive powers.

c. A particle of sand. *rare*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 314 If haply there doe arise a tempest, they [bees] catch up some little stonie greet to ballaise and poise themselves against the wind. 1890 ARNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 56 Application of acid may dissolve the grits away.

2. Coarse sandstone, esp. of the kinds used for millstones and grindstones; gritstone.

a. 1275 *Servicing Christ* 67 in O. E. *Misc.* 92 Me graueþ his gide in greote and in ston. 1391 *Mem. Rihon* (Surtees) III. 109 In xvj petris de grete emp. pro j herthe. 1400 *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 355/62 With grete stones of grete & of gray marble. 1587 HARRISON *England* iii. ix. (1577) 11. 64 These [whetstones] also are divided either into the hard grit, as the common that shoemakers use, or the soft grit called hones. 1678 HOBBS *Decam.* x. 123 The Stone of which are made Millstones, which Stone is here called Greet. 1731 Lowndes in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. I. viii. 588 The Portland stone is of a fine Chalky Greet, fit for all curious hewn and carved work. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* M. Shale, Chirts, Greet, &c. do produce very good Veins, and that last very well likewise.

b. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 3. 2/1 A Grit or coarse free Stone. 1784 BELKNAP *Tour White Mts.* (1786) 20 Grindstones are found at Fryeburg and at Amariscogin, of a fine grit, and hard. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 222 The lacustrine strata are composed of gravel, grit and micaceous sandstone. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 450 The upper beds consist of quartzose grits. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 25 The massive millstone grit of Derbyshire and Yorkshire. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* ii. 11. § 6. 158 By an augmentation in the size of the grains, a sandstone may become a grit, or a pebbly conglomerate sandstone.

† b. Applied by J. Hill to a 'genus' of fossils. 1748 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 569 Series III. Class IV. Order II. Genus I. Saburra. Grits. Fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder. *Ibid.*, The white stony Grits . . . consisting of pure Spar.

3. Earth, soil, mould; † the ground, as under, in, on the greet. Now *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3774 Erde . . . opned vnder ere fet; Held up neider ston ne greet. 1300 *Cursor* M. 1693 Nu is þe croice grauen vnder greet, and ices vnderstan. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1530 Graven in grete so cold. 1303 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xiv. 23 As greyn that lyth in the greet and thorgh grace, atte laste, Sprynghet vp and spredeth. 1400 *Melayne* 1252 Many a Sarazene lay on his bake. . . Full grislye gronde one the grete. 14100 *Chester Pt.* (E. E. T. S.) 405 Take we the body of this sweet, and lay it low under the greet! 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 502 The blacke mould or grit. 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1752) 6 The side lands in the hill country are always the poorest, because the good grete, or mold, is washed down by the rain. 1873 (see 6 below). 1880 E. Cornwall *Gloss.*, Greet, earth, soil.

4. The grain or texture of a stone, in respect of fineness, coarseness, etc.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme Hist. Brit.* (1811) 105 These stonies at Stonehenge be all of one gryt, without change of colour, or vayne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 588 In this kind there be of a more free and softer grit. 1662 R. MARSH *Unt. A. L.* lxxix. 154 Let not the sand be either too sharp or too fine, but of a middle greet. 1694 S. FOLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 177 Of a whitish Free-stone colour, but a finer closer grit. 1796 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 The Grit or Grain of it greatly resembled that of a Millstone. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv. Aberd.* 56 (Jam.) When they mean to split it, they begin by drawing a straight line along the stone in the direction of its grete. 1835 RICKMAN *Archit. App.* (1848) 11 The ancient door is . . . of a dark red sandstone of a strong grit.

fig. c. 1630 RUSON *Surv. Devon* § 114 (1810) 128 There . . . lived in this parish one Stone, who was of so hard a greet, that he lived to the age of one hundred and twenty years.

5. *collig.*; orig. U. S. slang. Firmness or solidity of character; indomitable spirit or pluck; stamina. To be clear, hard (etc.), grit: to have genuine spirit or pluck. To be the grit: to be the 'right sort', the genuine 'article'.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 386 Proper fellow he was too; 'cute enough, I tell you—sharp as a razor—clear grit. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attache* II. 1. 13 If he hadn't a had the clear grit in him, and showed his teeth and claws. 1861-2 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xxxi. If you were a chip of the old block you would be just what I called 'the grit'. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 322 His main deficiency was a lack of grit. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiii. 12 John Fisher . . . had not lost his northern grit and twang. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct. Our English lads are hard grit. 1892 *Times* 23 Apr. 1/4 Every appointment of the kind must be based wholly upon fitness and grit.

b. In Canadian politics, a Radical or Liberal. Formerly clear grit.

1884 *Fortin. Rev.* May 592 There arose up [in Canada] a political party of a Radical persuasion, who were called Clear-Grits, and the Clear-Grits declared for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. 1887 GOLDWIN SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* July 15 The names 'Tory' and 'Grit', by which they call each other, therefore, being free from meaning, are really more appropriate than Conservative and Liberal, by which they call themselves. *Ibid.*, Their leaders are more ready to accept baronetries and knighthoods than the leaders of the Grits.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grit-ashlar*, -country, -gelter; *grit-berry*, a name for the genus *Comarostaphylis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *grit-board dial.*, the earth-board of a plough; *grit-emery*, coarse emery; *grit-rock* = GRITSTONE.

1855 Cornwall (1862) 77 The 'best blue fine granite, or *grit-ashlar, for building sea-walls'. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 263 'Grate board, or bread Board—The mould or earth-board of a plough which turns the furrow; earth being frequently called grate. 1880 E. Cornwall *Gloss.*, Greet-board, the earth-board of a plough. 1878 DAVIS & LEES *West Yorksh.* i. 1. 14 The deep valleys in the 'grit country usually have a stream at the bottom. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 'Grit or corn Emery used for sharpening cutting burnishers. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118 Occupations of the people. . . 'Grit-getter. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 439/6 In the Carpathian mountains and in the Alps 'grit-rocks with abundance of fuci (*grès des Carpathes*) represent the greenlands of France and England. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Ashborne* 189 Mr. Wesley was buried in Epworth churchyard under a plain 'grit tombstone, supported by brick-work.

Grit (grit), *sb.*² Now only *pl.* and *dial.* Forms: a. *sing.* (rare) 1 grytt, 7 gritt, 8 grit. *pl.* 1 grytta, 7 gretta, 3 *genitive* grutene, 7 grittis, 7 grits. *b. pl.* 7 gurts, gert (see GIRT-BREW), 9 girts. *γ. pl.* 6—greats, (7 greys, 7-8 greets). [OE. *grytt(e str. and wk. fem., usually in pl. grytta(n = MLG., Du. grutte fem., OHG. gruzzi (MHG., G. grütze))*—O. Teut. type **grutjā, grutjōn*, f. Teut. root **grout-, grant-, grūt-, whence also GROATS* (a synonym, usually regarded as a mere variant, of this word), and GRIT *sb.*¹]

This and the preceding *sb.* seem to have mutually influenced each other in form, whence the *v* forms here and the *b* forms of GRIT *sb.*¹]

† 1. Bran, chaff, mill-dust. *Obs.*

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 833 *Pullis*, grytt. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Vr. Wülcker 141/50 *Abbas* vel *cantabra*, hwæte gryttan. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 220 *pan mannum* secal man sellan . . . niwe beren mela oððe grytta. c. 1100 *Ælfric. Voc.* in Vr. Wülcker 330/33 *Furfur*, grytta. 11. *Voc.* *ibid.* 502/33 *Polline*, gryttas. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 *pis* is Godes heste, þet him is muclehe leouere þen þet tu ete grutene bread, oðer wete be he.

2. Oats that have been husked but not ground (or only coarsely); coarse oatmeal.

This is the general use of the word, but its application varies and has varied in Eng. dialects; in America it is applied to other kinds of grain. (See quotes.)

1559 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 457 Otemeale Greys, 1589 COGAN *Heaven Health* vii. (1636) 31 Of the greats or groats. . . boiled in water with salt, they make a kind of meat. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 559 In Gauls . . . they have a kind of fourmentie corn or gurts. . . named in their language Brance. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. viii. (1668) 178 The Greets or full Kernels will separate from the smaller oatmeal. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Line* ii. (1662) 153 Gruel . . . is wholesome Spoon-meat. . . Water is the Matter, Grits the Form thereof. 1686 FLOR *Staförsk.* 205 They are much smaller, without husk, and are indeed perfect grits naturally, requiring no Mill to make them into Oatmeal. 1725 BARNOLLY *Farm. Dict.* c. v. *Oat meat*, The bigger kind of Oat-Meal, which is call'd Greets, or Corn Oat-Meal. 1750 V. ELLIS *Country Housewife* 206 Whole greets boiled in water till they burst, and then mixt with butter. 1795 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 335 Grits (1747 (ed. 1) grotes) once cut does better than oatmeal. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 68 Gruels, or decoctions of grits or of oatmeal, are excellent demulcents. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Grits*, oatmeal. *Var. dial.* 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Grits* (Atmough), cracked fragments of wheat smaller than groats. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, In America, fine hominy is called grits, and wheat prepared in the same way is likewise so designated.

3. *attrib.*, as *grit-gruel*. See also GIRT-BREW.

1844 T. WEBSTER *Enycl. Dom. Econ.* 739 In the case of grits, this cuticle is entirely kept back, which accounts for the smoothness, as it is termed, of grit-gruel.

Grit (grit), *sb.*³ (Only in *dicts.*: see also GRYFF.) [? Repr. OE. *grytte* spider, which is found once as a gloss on *gongweafre* (Vulgate *aranea*) in *Vesp. Ps.* lxxxix. 9.] A kind of crab.

1598 FLORIO, *Paguro*, a kind of creuis or crabsfish called a grit, a grampell, or a pungen. 1658 PHILLIPS, *A Grit*, a kind of fish, otherwise called a Grampel fish. 1721 in BAILEY. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Grit*, the sea-crab. *Line*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grit*, an east-country term for the sea-crab.

Grit (grit), *v.* [f. GRIT *sb.*¹]

1. *intr.* To produce a grating sound such as is caused by the crushing of grit; to move with such a grating noise.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxx, The sanded floor that grits beneath the tread. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 191 The wheel gridded slowly along. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 343 Several gigs and carriages of various descriptions gritted past us through the deep sand of the unpaved thoroughfares. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Grit*, to squeak or grunt. *Semester*. 1851 LOWELL *Let.* (1891) I. 216 A burnt stick that goes gritting, Grit, gritting o'er the canvas. 1859 Mrs. GASKELL *Round Sofa* 250 He pulled a face as if he had heard a slate-pencil gritting against a slate.

2. *trans.* To cover with grit or sand.

1842 [see GRITTED *pp.* a.], 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 421/2 His hands and gun all sand gritted with his labour of wall erection.

3. To cause to make a grating or 'gritty' sound. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* W. 131 Murmuringly the ebbing waters grit the little pebbles.

4. To grind or grate (the teeth).

1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 30 Just conceive how much harder your teeth you'd have gritted. 1887 F. R. STOCKTON *Borrowed Month* etc. 27, I gritted my teeth as I thought what a despicable thing it would be.

Hence Gritted, Gritting *pp.* *adjs.*

1833 M. SCOTT *Ton Cringle* xviii. (1859) 504 Thundering them down again against the flat-hard coral spikes, with a

loud gritting rumble. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 242 When . . . thou shalt cease To pace the gritted floor. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 422/4 The gritted teeth, and the tension of the body, show what power this player has put into his shot.

Grit, *obs.* form of GRITH; Sc. f. GREAT.

Grith, *obs.* form of GRIT *sb.*¹; Sc. f. GREAT.

Griþ (grip), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: a. 1-4 grip, 3 gryp, gryt, *Orm.* gripp, 4 grit, gryht, grid, 4-5 gryth, 4-7 grith, (5 grythe, greth, grythe, gryth(e), 3-grith. *b. Sc. and north.* 4-6, 9 gryth, 4-9 grith, (5 girthe, 6 grythe, gryth). [OE. *grith*, a. ON. *grith* neut., orig. domicile, home; in pl., truce, peace, pardon; hence, sanctuary, asylum.]

† 1. Guaranteed security; protection, defence; safe conduct. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Laws of Cnut* 1. c. 2 § 2 in Schmid *Gesetze* 250 *Æt* cirice is mid rihte on Cristes agenum gride, and ælc cristenman ah micle hæarf, þat he on þam gride micle mæde wite, forþam Godes grith is ealra grifa selost to gecærianne and geornost to bealdne, and þær nehst cýniges. 1300 *Cursor* M. 492 þas oper gastes þat fell him wit he quik for-sok goddis grith. *Ibid.* 7517 þa þan . . . in goddis grith, þat he self al be he witeþ. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 34 Erles & barons þat wer in þe land, So wele were þei chastised, alle com tille his grith. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3899 Defende we vs dougtli or we deigen none; þer goþ non oper griþ, it geineþ nougt to flece. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. ProL 27 Than suld I . . . wyn, til succoure me fra blame, The gryth of excausytowne. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 130 To come and goe I graunte yow grith. 1450 MYRC 1693 Agayn enuye loue ys gryth. 1450 *Robin Hood & Monk* lxxxvii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 101/1, 'I gaf hem grith', said our kyng, 'I þorowout all meryngland'. 1568 in *Bainville* *MS.* (Hunter, Club) 59 Sen that fra God your grace cummis all, Fra your greit ye gif him grith. 1650 *Flodden Field* 266 in Furnivall *Perry Folio* I. 330 There shold neither be grith nor grace, but on a bough he shold be hangid.

2. *spec.* in O.E. Law. Security, peace, or protection guaranteed under particular limitations of time or place; as CHURCH-GRITH (OE. *circ-grith*), security within the precincts of a church; HAND-GRITH (OE. *hand-grith*), protection under the king's hand; after the OE. period used without qualification = church-grith (occas. *kirkas grith*), sanctuary. To take grith: to take sanctuary; hence *gen.*, to take refuge or shelter.

a. 1000, c. 1205 [see CHURCH-GRITH]. c. 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* viii. c. 1 in Schmid *Gesetze* 242 *þis æfre ænig man*. . . Godes circ-grith swa abrece ðæt he binnon circ-wagum manslaga weorðe. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Understood . . . let þe beoð iwlown to chircþe grith: uor nis non of uo þet nes sume chere Godes þeof. 1300 *Kirkas grith* [see CHURCH-GRITH]. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* ii. 44 He mysid that gretly, þer wer, That gawe na gyth to the Awter. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *vi. 1047 Tbal.* To the kyrk rane, wend gyth for till half tayne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxviii. (1482) 238 A Breton murtherid a good wedowe . . . and after this he toke the grith [i.e. 1500 grith] of holy churche. 1509 *Sanctuarie Ductus* (Surtees) 85, I aske gyth for Godeale and Saint Cuthbert's. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 118 Thal gart pausanis seruatur pas to thempil to tak gyth and protectione, as doles an tressgrouer. 1603 STOW *Surv.* xxxiv. 310 5 of his fellowship, took him [a souldier prisoner] from the Officer, brought him into sanctuary, at the west dore of S. Martins church, and tooke grith of that place. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Three or four men . . . came this morning before daylight to ask the privilege of grith and sanctuary. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 178 The Grith that ranked next after that which was given 'from the king's own hand' was 'the grith which the calderman and king's revee give in the Assembly of the Five-Burghs'. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* July 223 Charles availing himself of the law of grith or sanctuary, went down to Holyrood.

3. *concr.* A place of protection; a sanctuary, asylum.

Some of the earlier examples may belong to sense 1. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 1778 þe bestes ian þan to monetains . . . Well went þai to þar haue grith. *Ibid.* 8829 þis þe þai tok þan o cipres, and did in wiscip and in pes, in þai hal temple grith. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iv. 47 Ridin. . . Throw Ross, rycht to the gyth of Tayne. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xx. 320 The house that he gose to greit, ye shall folow and go hym with. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. xii. 4 At the porchis or closter of Juno, Tban all bot waist, thoct it was grith [L. *asyle*], stude . . . wardanes tway. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 310 Quitherne, quhare ane grith is dedicat in the honour of Sanct Miriane. 1557 *Diurn. Occur.* (Bannatyne Club) 13 The saidis seruandis wer tane furth of the gyth of Torphichin. 1569 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 108 Thy gyth is set in sicker place, For he sall sail the mychtfull. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 219 Vinice, the commounne cryme of al strangers. 1609 SKENE *Reg. May.*, *Sat. Robt. M.* 49 He sull make securite to the Schirif, anent that crime, before he pas furth of the immunitie, or grith, to the quhilk he did fle. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* vii. 177, 251 The precinct of these tombs . . . enjoyed the privileges of a Grit or Sanctuary. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, So they are safe in grith and sanctuary.

† 4. Peace (in the general sense). Often collocated in OE. and early ME. with *frith*, in later ME. with *peace*. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 35 (Gr.) We willað wið þam golde grith festnain. 11. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1002 (Laud MS.) He þa þæs cýnges word & his witeña grith wið gesette. *Ibid.* an. 1011 Þonne nan man grith, and frith wið he. *Ibid.* an. 1048 And geaf se cýng Godes grith and his fulne freondscipe on æððre healf. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 *Grith* on eorðe, and grith on hefene, and grith bitwene unwik cristnes monne. *Ibid.* 79 *Jerusalem* bianced gripes silj. c. 1200 *ORMIUT* 35/9

O hatt Kessers time, Patt held wiþ mikell griþþ & friþþ
Hiss kinedom on corpe. c 1205 LAY. 4035 Pa aræste here
vnfriðe, Ouer al me hac þene grið. c 1300 *Hayek* 61
Michel was svich a king to preyse, That held so Englonð
in grið. a 1310 *Harrow. Hell* 124 (Harl. MS.) Y. shal
.. do þe to holde griþþ [olther MSS. griþ]. 13. *Corr de*
L. 2234 She grette Kyng Richard in peace and gryth.
c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4604 (Kölbing) He com. .. to speke him
wiþ Mani word of loue and griþ. a 1400 *Oculouian* 1785 Yn
France plene pes Was cryde, and gryth. c 1450 *Corv. Mst.*
(Shaks. Soc.) This gle in grythe Is mater of myrthe. c 1460
Towneley Myst. ix. 54 Byd hym go basely .. Amang youre
folc .. your gryth & peasse to cry.

† 5. Quarter (in battle), as in to give grið. *With-*
out(en grið): no quarter being given; hence, with-
out mercy, relentlessly. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5545 Al þe knau barns þat þai fand wit-
outen grið þai suld þam sla. *Ibid.* 7261 Þat hus he feld,
gað naman grið. And slogh his faas, him self þar wið.
13. *Arth. & Merl.* 1794 (Kölbing) Al þat was þer ynn on
lyue, Best and mon .. His brente doun, wiþ owte gryth.
c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12055 (Fairf.) Þai hate vs alle wiþ-oute griþ.
a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1648 Bad hym ther he his fo funde, To gyff
hym no grythe. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 293, J schall the bette
euery leib, Hede and body, withouten grið. c 1470 *HENRY*
Wallace iv. 660 He gat no gryth for all his burnist weid.
c 1475 *Rauf Collyer* 836 Thair was na grið on the ground,
quhill ane gaif the gaist.

6. *Sc.* The cessation of the criminal courts during
Christmas time and certain other seasons, in accord-
ance with the granting of the king's peace to
criminals. (Cf. *ON. jola-fridr*, *Sw. jula-frifer*, etc.)
c 1575 in *Balfour's Pract.* (1754) 279 Gif he haldis the court
in time forbiðdin and defendit be the law, that is to say,
fra zule grið be proclomit, quhill efter the halie dayis.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as grið-man, a man, esp.
a criminal, who has taken sanctuary; grið-priest,
a priest who ministered to those who took sanctu-
ary; grið-rod (see quot. 1875); grið-place,
-stool, -stone, -town, a place, stool, etc. at which
sanctuary was taken.

1342 in *Rymer Fœdera* (1708) V. 328 Assnauimus, Mag-
nificum Principem .. Edwardum de Ballioli, Regem Scotie
ad omnes Homines, vocatos 'Grithmen'. 1458 in *Rifon*
Ch. Acts (Surtees) 72 Confugisse sive gyrtbmanii, citati ad
allegandum causas rationabiles quare non debent puniri
canonice propter eorum perjuriam. 1468 *Ibid.* 134 N. Y.
gyrtbman, citatus est. 1779 *HAILES Ann. Scotl.* II. 213
note, All persons who on account of felony had taken refuge
in sanctuaries, were pardoned by royal proclamation, under
condition of serving, at their own charges, in the army of
Baliol (Fœdera, tom. V. p. 328). They are denominated *Grith-*
men, i.e. *Grith-men*. 1388 *Wyclif Deut.* xix. 3 That he that
is exilid for mansleynge bane of nys [one MS. adds a 'grith
place'] whidur he may escape. 1391 *Mem. Rifon* (Surtees)
III. 105 Domini Johannis vocati le 'Grithpreste'. 1471 in
Rifon Ch. Acts (Surtees) 151 Johannes Eksmyth, gyrtbman,
fecit finem [MS. finem] ijs., applicatum fabricæ ecclesie pro
portacione le 'gyrtbrod'. 1875 J. T. FOWLER *Ibid.* 383 It
appears that these [Gyrtbrods] were staves with banners,
carried before the serfery at Rogation-tide by the Girth-
men. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), '*Grithstole* (i.e. Seat
of Peace), a Sanctuary, or place of Refuge for Malefactors.
1728-1800 *BAILEY, Grithstole*. 1228 in *Mem. Rifon* (Surtees)
I. 51 Infra. .. locum qui vocatur 'Gyrthstane'. 1388 *Wyclif*
Deut. xix. 6 Let .. the next kynesman .. pursue, and take hym,
if he wele is lengere [one MSS. add for the 'grith toun],
and smyte the lif of hym which is not gilty of deeth.

† *Grith*, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *grithian*, 3 *gripis* (n,
pa. ppl. *igripid*, *igriped*. [*OE. gribian, f. grið*
GRITH sb.])

1. *intr.* To make peace.

11. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1016 (Laud MS.) Lundene waru
grithed wið þone here. c 1205 LAY. 5551 Þat folc of Cascuine
þe nobt nælden griðien.

2. *trans.* To give peace or protection to.

c 1000 *Law of Æthelred* vi. c. 42 in Schmid *Gesetze* 234
Þæt hit Godes cirican æghwar georne griðian and friðian.
c 1205 LAY. 2108 We neiden næenne mon þe us wið heom
mihnen griðien. c 1275 *Ibid.* 10605 Icb ou wolle griþie.

Grith, variant of *GRITH sb.*

Grithbreach. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: see
GRITH and *BREACH*. [*OE. grið-bryce, -brice, f. grið*
GRITH + bryce BREACH. Cf. *ON. griðabrek*.]

1. Breach of the peace.

c 1000 *Law of Æthelred* viii. c. 4 in Schmid *Gesetze* 244
Bete man æfre ærest þone grið-bryce into þare cirican, he
þam þe seo dæd si, and he þam þe þare cirican mæð si.
11. *Law of Hen. I.* c. 12 s. 2 *ibid.* 444 Haec [placita]
emendatorem C solidis: griðbreche, strethreche, forestel,
[etc.]. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1732 Hunkle schal i-tide harm and
schonde, þæt 3e doth grið-bruche on his londe. c 1250 *Gloss.*
Law Terms in Rel. Ant. I. 33 Gridbriche, *pais enfrante*.
1387 *REVISIT Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Grythbruche, hrekyng
of pees. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Grithbreach*, is a breach of
peace.

2. The penalty for breach of the peace.

c 1300 *Law of Crut* ii. c. 15 in Schmid *Gesetze* 278 And on
Dena-lame he ab fyte-wita and fyrd-wita and grið-bryce
and ham-socne. 1290 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 272 Cum sacia,
socia, overstonde & strene, on wode & felde, tol, them, &
gridhruch, hamokne, murdum & forestal. 1353 in *Pote*
Windosr Cas. (1749) 122 [They should be .. discharged
from] Gridhruch, Forstall, Homesoken, Blod-wite, Ward-
mote. 1598 *Stow Surv. Lond.* 262 Sack and socke, Thole
and The, Infangthefe and Gridhruche. 1844 *LINGARD*
Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1853) II. App. 392 The grithbriche, the
penalty for violating the peace of a church.

† *Grithful*, *a. Obs.* [*f. GRITH sb. + -FUL*.]
Peaceful. Hence † *Grithfulness*, peacefulness.

c 1205 LAY. 9171 Kinbelin was god king & griþful [c 1275
griþful] þurh alle þing. *Ibid.* 12166 Pa andswerde Gracien
mid griðfulle woden. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 406 Luue makæð

hire schir and griðful and cleane. *Ibid.* 416 Ne none wise
ne mei heo beon Marie, mid griðfulness of heorte.

† *Grithly*, *a. and adv. Obs.* [*f. GRITH sb. +*
-LY, -LY2.] *A. adj.* Peaceable. *B. adv.* Peace-
ably.

c 1205 LAY. 121 He griðliche spac. c 1275 *Ibid.* 445 And
grette Pandrasmus þane king mid griþliche [c 1205 grið-
liche] speche.

† *Grithsergeant*. *Obs.* In 3 *pl.* grissergans,
grithsergeans, -serjauns. [*f. GRITH sb. + SER-*
GEANT.] An officer appointed to maintain the
peace.

1293 *Year-bk* 21 & 22 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 49 Illis constituere
servientes qui vocantur Grissergans [*Her Roll* Grithser-
jauns]. c 1300 *Hayek* 267 Grith-sergeans, wit longe
gleytes, To yemen wilde wodes and pathes Fro wicke men.

Gritless (gritless), *a. rare*. [*f. GRIT sb. 1 +*
-LESS.] Having no 'grit' or solidity of character.
1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 17 The most impulsive, pliant,
gritless race in Europe.

Gristone (griststoun). In 6-8 usually greet-
[*f. GRIT sb. 1 + STONE sb.*] = *GRIT sb. 1* 2.

1555 *EPEN Decades* 328 Albasans (which I thynke to be
of that kynde which we caule the grette stonell). 1652
FRENCH Yorksh. Spa i. 2 Hard greet-stone (which broken
in the middle doth oftentimes very much resemble Loaf-
Sugar). 1761 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 100/2 The loose
stones near the summit [of Ingleborough] the people call
greet-stones. 1775 *SIR E. BARRY Observ. Wines* 412 The
inhabitants on greet-stone are healthier than those on chalk.
1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Greet-stones*, a sort
of freestones. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 31 The lower
portion of the hill is surrounded by shale and griststone.
1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 196 Griststone .. taken in ..
certain quarries in Fairfield.

attrib. 1789 J. PINKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 314 Those
[sheep] upon griststone being 3 pounds lighter than those
upon limestone land. 1878 DAVIS & LEES *West Yorksh.* 14
The moors generally terminate westward in an abrupt grit-
stone escarpment.

Grittiness (grittiness). [*f. GRITTY a. 1 + -NESS*.]
The quality, state, or condition of being gritty.

1611 *FLORIO, Grezzaria*, grittiness, ruggedness. 1659
TORRIANO, Arenosita, sandiness, grittiness. 1707 *Curios.*
in Husb. & Gard. 349 Wallis them well to take away all the
Grittiness. 1769 J. WASH *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. iii. 33
It melts in the mouth, and has no disagreeable taste; pure,
and free from grittiness. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 14
A constant feeling of grittiness of the eye. 1875 H. C.
Wood Therap. (1879) 459 Imparting to the teeth a sense of
grittiness, due to the presence of great numbers of minute
crystals of the oxalate of calcium. 1896 *Daily News* 15
Apr. 7/5 A hazel loam with some character of grittiness.

fig. 1898 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Sept. 376 Froude's
English .. has none of the artifices of Macaulay, nor the
grimaces of Carlyle, .. nor the grittiness of Hallam and
Grote.

Grittle (grit'l), *v. dial.* [*f. GRIT sb. 2*] *trans.*
To break (corn) or grind it coarsely. Hence *Grittle*
sb., corn so treated.

1736 *BAILEY* (folio), *Grittle*, to just break corn or but a little
in the mill. 1894 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/4 A Hampshire farmer
uses gritled wheat. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Grittle*, corn just
broken or cracked. Oatmeal so done is called *Grits* or
Grots.

Grittum (e)lie, *var. GREATUNLY adv. Sc. Obs.*
Gritty (griti'), *a. 1* Also 6-7 greetie, 7 grettie,
-y, 7, 9 *dial.* greetie. [*f. GRIT sb. 1 + -y*.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling grit; containing,
consisting of, or full of grit; sandy.

1598 *FLORIO, Rendse*, sandie, grauelly, greetie, full of
grauell. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 7 Base
herbes, and rough sandy stone, denotate a leanne greetie
sandie or grauelly ground. 1694 *FALLE Jersey* ii. 60 The
higher Grounds are gritty, gravelly, and some stony and
rocky. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 351 Pit-sand .. is
of several kinds .. the carbuncly, and the gritty. c 1790
INISON Sch. Art ii. 14 Permit it to stand about ten seconds
of time, in order to let the gritty parts settle to the bottom.
a 1806 S. HORSLEY *Serm.* II. 43 The grovelling posture and
the gritty meal [of the serpent]. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop*
xix. A four-horse carriage, dashing by, obscured all objects in
the gritty cloud it raised. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.*
xviii. 338 In Devon and Dorset a gritty hed with numerous
fossils occurs towards the base of the chalk. 1860 *TRISTRAM*
Gl. Sahara xiii. 213 A strong .. wind saturated the air with
impalpable sand, till every pore of the body was gritty and
irritated.

2. Full of or containing minute hard particles
impairing the quality or condition of the substance
which harbours them, or rendering it unpleasant.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 44 A fantastic
conceit .. by eating of some gritty pecc of bread. 1671
H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 491 They sopped that gritty
bread in the wine that was made of very old Lees. 1795
Rapin's Garden 313 The worthless Thorn a val'd Plum
will bear, And what was gritty prove a melting Pear.
1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* (1826) iii. xxxiii.
Hitching your knife in the gritty flams of a black-leed
pencil. 1849 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 43 These
young hakers make their bread very gritty. 1831 J. DAVIES
Manual Nat. Med. 367 Of a dull and rough fracture, gritty
under the teeth.

b. *fig.* of literary style, with allusion to the
unpleasant quality of 'gritty' bread.

1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 68 Alternate pages of
extract and comment—generally rather dull and gritty.
1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* xi. 122 The style is gritty and the
story far from exciting.

3. *U.S. colloq.* Having firmness of character or
courage; full of determination or pluck.

1847 *ROSS Squaller Life* 106 There never was a grityer

crowd congregated on that stream. 18.. *LOWELL Standish*
Poet. Wks. 1890 I. 222 My neighbor Buckingham Hath
somewhat in him gritty, Some Pilgrim-stuff that bates all
sham. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 65 They were captured by
a band of gritty frontiersmen under Sheriff Boswell.

† *Gritty* (griti'), *a. 2* *Obs. Her.* In 5-6 *grytty*,
6 *grittie*. [Origin unknown; connexion with
GRATE sb. 1 is suggested by the sense.] Of a field:
Composed equally of a metal and a colour.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. B. v.* Thre Cootarmuris grytty
ther bene in armys. 1562 *Licig Armorie* (1597) 76 After
this furre, as many as are out of these orders aforesaid,
shall be named of the colour and mettall they are of, and
have bin commonly called Grytty of Herehaughtes. 1586
FERNE Blaz. Genrie 204 The first field that is Grittie, is,
when as the field is chequed of two or more cullors. 1780
EMMONSDON Her. II. Gloss., *Grittie*, a term used by Eng-
lish writers to express the field when composed equally of
metal and colour.

Gritumlie, *var. GREATUNLY adv. Sc. Obs.*

Grive, *obs.* form of *GRIEVE v.*

Grivet (griv'et). [Of unknown origin; the L.
specific name seems to be due to interpreting
grivet as if f. *f. gris* grey + *vert* green.] A small
greenish-grey monkey of north-east Africa (*Cerco-
pithecus griseiviridis*); the tota.

1859 *Wood Nat. Hist.* I. 45 The Grivet, or Tota, as it is
called by some writers, is of a sombre green colour. 1871-82
Cassell's Nat. Hist. I. 110 The Grivet Monkey.

Grizbite, variant of *GRISTBITE v.*

Grize, rare obs. form of *GREECE*, stairs.

Grizel (griz'el). Also 6 *Gressell*, 6-7 *Grissell*,
7 *Grissil* (1, grizell, Grisel, 8-9 *grizzle*, 9 *Grizzel*.
Later form of the proper name *Grissile* (= *Gris-
seldis*, *Grisselda*), borne by the heroine of Chancer's
Clerk's Tale (adapted from a story of Petrarch's),
who is the proverbial type of a meek, patient wife.

[c 1283 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1126 No wedded man so hardy
be tassaille His wyves pacience, in hope to fynde Grissildes,
for in certain he shal faille.] 1565-6 *Stationers Reg.* (Arb.) I.
132 b. The songge of pacyente Gressell vnto hyr make. 1596
SHAKS. Tam. Shr. ii. 1. 297 For patience woman, I have ben too longe a
grizzel. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. 192 He
had married five sbrews in succession, and made Grizels
of every one of them before they died. 1797 *Mrs. A. M.*
BENNETT Beggar Girl (1813) II. 19 The pounds and pounds
she paid the doctor was enough to make a grizzle fret.
[a 1849 *MAR. EDGEWORTH* (*Titie*) *The Modern Grissela*. 1885
BREWER Reader's Handbk. s.v., Octavia, the wife of Mark
Antony, and sister of Augustus, is called the 'patient Grizel
of Roman story'.]

Hence *Grizel v. trans.*, to make a Grizel of.
a 1797 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Path. Wks.* (1798) II. 78.
I had afterwards an opportunity of observing the treatment
she had to endure, which grizzled her into patience.

Grizled, *obs.* form of *GRIZZLED a.*

Grizelin, *obs.* form of *GRIDELIN*.

Grizely, *obs.* form of *GRISLY*.

Grizette, *obs.* form of *GRISSETTE*.

Grizle, *obs.* form of *GRIZZLE a.* and *sb. 1*, and *v. 1*

Grizly, variant of *GRISLY*, *GRIZZLY*.

Grizy, variant of *GRIST a. 1* and *2*, *Obs.*

Grizzel (griz'el), *adv.* [perb. back-formation
from *GRISLY*.] Horribly.

1808 T. HARVEY *Wessex Poems* 196 Yet I note the little
chisel Of never-napping Time Defacing ghast and grizzel
The blazon of my prime.

Grizzle (griz'l), *a.* and *sb. 1* Forms: 4, 7 *grisel*,
4-7 *-ell*, 5 *-ello*, *gresel*, *gryselle*, 6 *gresle*,
grysle, 6-7 *gryselle*, *grissell*, 7-8 *grisle*, *gris-*
sel, *grizle*, 7- *grizzle*. [*a. OF. grizzle, f. gris*:
see *GRIS a.*] *A. adj.* Of grey colour, grey, grizzled.
† Formerly also, of a horse: Roan.

c 1245 *Thomas of Erceild*, 382 *Stedis* .. baye and broun,
gryselle [v.r. *grissell*] and graye. 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen.*
VIII (1809) 578 Weryng a Cote of Orange tawny on a horse
cooler gryssell, trotting. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 147/37 Gryse
couloire, *glauculus*. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* (1807-8) IV.
694 The friers minors, whose apparell was grisell garmens
girded with cords full of knots. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas*
II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 40 The grissell Turtles. .. Dispayerd
and parted, wander one by one. 1601 *HOLLAND Phry* II. 397 To
preserue the haire from being gray and grisle. 1634-5 *BREWER*
Trav. (Chetham) 151 A grissell gelding. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.*
No. 4277/4 She is about 14 Hands and a half high, with a
small grize star in her Forehead. 1748 *Whitehall Evening*
Post No. 405, Grey Breeches, and a light Grizzle Wig. 1808
J. P. MALCOLM *Mamm. & Crist. Lond.* 437 Light grizzle Ties
[i.e. wigs] three guineas. 1832 J. TAYLOR *Rec. my Life* I.
331 An actor .. had dressed himself like a doctor, with a
large grizzle wig.

b. *Comb.*, as *grizzle-headed*, *-white* adjs.; *griz-*
zle-pate, a grey-headed old man.
1880 *OUIDA Moths* I. 18 *Fraülein* Schroder .. was not beau-
tiful to the eye, and was 'grizzle-headed'. 1797 *MARY*
ROBINSON Walsingham II. 171 Sport your glass-blinkers,
old 'grizzle-pate'! 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2631/4 Rid away ..
a hay Mare about 14 hands, .. two 'grissell white patches on
the Rump.

† 1. A nickname for a grey-haired old man. *Obs.*
1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 36 That olde grisel is no fole.
c 1393 *CHAUCER Scogan* 25 But wel I wou þit wansere
& cleve 'Lo! olde grisel leste to ryme and pleye'. a 1420
Hoccle De Reg. Princ. 401 'This olde doted griselle
holte him wise.

2. A grey animal; esp. a grey horse.

a 1620 *J. Armstrong's Last Goodnight*, xx. in *Child Ballads* (1889) III. 369 But little Musgrave, that was his foot-page, With his bonny grissell got away untain. *Ibid.* xxiii, Thou are welcome home, my bonny grissell! Full oft thou hast fed at the corn and hay. 1765 *Treat. Don. Pigeons* 54 Blacks, black-grisles, black-splashed, yellows, whites, duns.

3. Grey hair; a sprinkling of grey hairs.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. v. i.* 168 O thou dissembling Cuh: what wilt thou be when time hath sowed a grizzle on thy case? 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 17 A broad frizzed toupée, well powdered to conceal the grizzles that occasionally peeped over her scarified cheek. 1851 *MAYNE Retn Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, These parts [head and neck] were covered with a dirty grizzle of mixed hues.

b. A grey wig.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 65 ¶ 9 His very grizzle is scarce orthodox. 1755 *Ibid.* No. 105 ¶ 2 Pudding-sleeves, starched hands, and feather-top grizzles. 1766 *ANSTEV Bath Guide* xi. 127 Emerg'd from his Grizzle, the unfortunate Sprig seems as if he was hunting all Night for his Wig. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xvii, Sir Arthur's families being the positive, his own hob-wig the comparative, and the overwhelming grizzle of the worthy clergyman figuring as the superlative.

4. Grey colour; the colour grey. † Formerly also: Light roan.

1611 *MARKHAM Count.* Content. i. xix. (1649) 105 Your Henne... must be of a right plume, as gray, grissel, speck, or yellowish, black or brown is not amisse. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Grissel*, a light Roan, or light Flesh-Colour in Horses. 1893 *LYDEKKER Horses & Hofs* 126 The legs are dark brown in front, and paler behind, with a whitish grizzle pervading their whole extent.

5. A second-class stock brick. (So called from its colour; cf. *grey stock*, GREY a. S.)

1843 *Arch. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The grizzles obtained a price middle between the two last named (stocks and places). 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 11/ Here you may see a 'grizzle' and a 'malm-brick'. 1879 *Notes Build. Construct.* iii. 105 Grizzle and Place bricks are underhurnt. They are very weak.

Grizzle (griz'z'l), sb.² [f. GRIZZLE v.²] One who grizzles or frets.

1893 *MRS. C. PRAED Outlaw & Lawmaker* III. 102 Lady Waverly, however, was not a woman to fret vainly over the inevitable. Lord Waverly was far more of a 'grizzle'.

Grizzle (griz'z'l), v.¹ [f. GRIZZLE a. or back-formation from GRIZZLED a.]

1. *trans.* To render grey or grey-haired.

1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* ii. 218 He spur'd his soher Steed, grizzled with Age, And venerably dull. 1822 *BYRON Werner* int. iv. 153 The Grey Begins to grizzle the black hair of night. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xxii, The colour with time had begun to grizzle her tresses. 1847 *CLARE Sheph. Cal.* 4 Night Hastens to... grizzle o'er the chilly sky.

2. *intr.* To become grey or grey-haired.

1875 *LOVELL Lett.* (1894) II. 151, I suppose you are a gray old boy by this time. I am just beginning to grizzle with the first hoar-frost. 1894 *Athenaeum* 24 Nov. 705/1 [A Chinese sonneteer will allude] to the crow's feet of wisdom around the first sonneteer's own eyes and the poetical grizzling of his own pigtail.

Grizzle (griz'z'l), v.² *local*.

1. *intr.* To show the teeth; to grin or laugh, esp. mockingly.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 58 (E. D. S.) Tamzen and Thee be always... stivering or grizzling, tacking or husking. *Ibid.* Gloss., To Grizzle, to grin, or smile with a sort of Sner. 1837 *MRS. PALMER Devon. Dial.* 14 The old man grizzled: No sure, lovy, zed he, I ne'er had the leastest inkling for such a thing. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* sv., 'What's the 'eat buffhead grizzling at?' 'He grizzled at me; he was as vexed as fire'.

2. To fret, sulk; to cry in a whining or whimpering fashion. Hence *grizzled vbl. sb.* and *apl.* a.

1842 *Catnach Ballad in Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. (1899) 2/2 Useless is our grumbling, our grizzling, or mumbling. 1867 *E. YATES Forten Hope* xxix. 392, I went abroad, and remained grizzling and feeding on my own heart for months. 1872 *MISS BRADDOCK To Bitter End* I. xvi. 264 'If the lockets I lost, it's lost', and there's no use in grizzling about it. 1889 *Kentish Gloss.* sv., 'She's such a grizzling woman.' 1889 *ROTF BOLDREWOOD Robbery under Arms* xxiii, He'd sit grizzling and smoking by himself all day long. 'No getting a word out of him.'

Grizzled (griz'z'ld), a. Also 5 greccelled, griseld, 6-7 gryseld, (6 greistled, 7 grisseld, grizeld, 8 grizled), 6-9 grisled. [f. GRIZZLE a. + -ED². Cf. obs. *F. grisellé* (Palsgr.), on which the Eng. word might have been directly formed, but evidence is wanting.]

1. Grey, grizzly; now used almost exclusively of hair. Also (now *dial.*), roan-coloured.

1458 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 216 A lytill greccelled nag. 1458 *Inu. in Ripon Ch. Act.* (Surtees) 27 Equus griseld. 1530 *Palsgr.* 374/1 Graye or gryselds, grizella. 1598 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 64 Et quarta est coloris grey greistled. 1607 *TOSSILL Four-f. Beasts* 103 Cats are of diuers colours, but for the most part gryseld, like to congealed yse. 1608 *SHAKS. Per. iii.* Prolog. 47 The grizled North Disgorges such a tempest of trouble. 1611 *BIBLE Zech.* vi. 3 In the third chariot white horses, and in the fourth chariot grizled and bay horses. 1660 *Trial Regie.* (1699) 273 The other bad a grey grizled periwig hung down very low. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fane* v. (1757) 137 Her grizzled locks assume a smirking grace. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. iv, His grizzled beard and matted hair. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* iii, Such hair as he had, was of a grizzled black. 1876 *T. HARDY Ethelberta* (1890) 312 Ethelberta... entering the nave began to inspect the sallow monuments which lined the grizzled pile.

b. *Grizzled sandpiper, skipper*: see the shs.

2. Having grey hair.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 17 To the Boy Cæsar send this grizzled beak. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxviii,

Torquil of the Oak, a grizzled giant. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xi. (1878) 85 The only occupant of the yard was a grizzled and feeble old man. 1885 *J. R. REX Plans. Bk. Worm* i. 22 With his serious old grizzled face he appears at the office.

† **Grizzlish**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. GRIZZLE a. + -ISH.] Greyish.

1680 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1529/4 A young Fox Hound Bitch, White, with one Grizzlish broad spot on her left Shoulder.

Grizzly (griz'z'l), a. and sb.¹ Forms: 6? gristelly, 7-9 grizly, 7 greisly, grislly, 8 griesly, 9 gresley, gristly, grizzlie, 8- grizzly. [f. GRIZZLE a. + y.]

A. *adj.* Grey; greyish; grey-haired; grizzled.

1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 74 A beard bigge, husby, knotted gristelly. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. ii. 24 His Beard was grisly? 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 851 Old Squirrels, that turne Grisly. 1694 *J. Wood in Collect. Voy.* (1729) IV. ii. 109 We... came to an Anchor in eleven Fathom Water greisly Sand. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xli. 158 Her matted grisly hair. 1770 *G. WHITE Selborne* xxviii, 79 The colour was a grizzly black. 1774 *GOSSAM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 184 The colour of the body is gold, and beset with bristles. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. R.* i. He had a grizzly jagged beard of some three weeks' date. 1843 *LANDOR Miscell. Conn.* Wks. 1846 II. 273 A middle-aged gentleman, tall, round-shouldered, and... somewhat grizzly. 1854 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 274 Rojate, the next town... grim and grizzly... looked drearier. 1868 *MISS YONGE Canoes* I. i. 10 He was an old grizzly warrior.

b. **Grizzly bear**: a large and ferocious bear, *Ursus horribilis*, peculiar to the mountainous districts of western North America.

1807 *P. GASS Tril.* 221 The bears from which they get these skins are a harmless kind, and not so bold and ferocious as the grizly and brown bear. 1859 *MARCY Prairie Trav.* vii. 247 The grizzly bear is assuredly the monarch of the American forests.

c. **Grizzly king, queen**: the names of artificial flies for angling.

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 227/1 Bass flies of proved merit include the bob white, grizzly queen, grizzly king.

Hence **Grizzliness**, rare⁻¹.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas.* Notes iii. xl. 152 The Don... like an Ape... shews himselfe to be descended from Hercules by the melan-pyglike (that is, the grizzliness) of his posterious.

b. *Sb.* The grizzly bear.

1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) iii. App. 7 North Mexico produces elc, deer, buffalo, carrie, the gresley, black bear, and wild horses. 1859 *J. G. WOOD Nat. Hist.* I. 400 The Grizzly, or 'Ephraim' as the creature is familiarly termed by the hunters. 1879 *MISS BRAD Lady's Life Rocky Mts.* 18 A man... asked me if I were the English tourist who had 'happened on' a 'grizzlie' yesterday.

Grizzly (griz'z'l), sb.² *Mining.* U.S. A grating of parallel iron bars with interstices between to allow the finer material to fall into the slucies below while the larger stones are screened off.

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 56 The *débris*... is again caught up, the boulders precipitated over a 'grizzly' into the canon below [etc.]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 746/1. 1884 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Grizzly, Pacific Coast), a grating to catch and throw out large stones from slucies.

Grizzly, variant of GRISLY a.

† **Gro.** Obs. Also 3-4 *gra*. [Properly the neut. of an *adj.*, ad. ON. *grá-r*: see GREY a.]

1. A kind of fur. [Cf. MHG. *grā*.]

c 1230 *Alid. Med.* 43 As ewel vnder grei as under grene and gra. c 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. v. 56 Glad under gore in groat in grycs. c 1325 *Met. Rom.* 42 Es he nan of tha That erled in gren and gra. c 1460 *Lainsal* 237 Har manteles were of grene felvet... pelvred with grycs and gro.

2. An evil spirit. [Cf. ON. *grá-r* = spiteful.]

c 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Ant tu, grisliche gra... bi mhte schal unmuchelin. c 1252 *Juliana* 55 Heo... of þat grisliche gra weren a-griis swide.

Groan (grōn), sb. Forms: 4-7 grone, (4 gron, 7 groane), 7- groan. β. *Sc.* 4-8 grane, (5 grayne). [f. *GRON* v.] An act of groaning; a low vocal murmur, emitted involuntarily under pressure of pain or distress, or produced in voluntary simulation as an expression of strong disapprobation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3731 Wit þis gaue ysaaac a grane [Gött., *Trin.* grone]. c 1325 *Body & Soul in blaf's Poems* (Camden) 343/1 As þing al seek hit 3af a gron. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 35 Men herd nocht elis bot grans & dyntis. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 620 (Thornton MS.) Scho grete one dame Gaynour, with granes so grylle. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 459 The peple... Rewmyd in reut, with moony grylsy grayne. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxi. 24 They gynrd with hiddous granis. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxv. (1887) 128 The pitifull groans, the lamentable shrieks. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 377 Loues deep grones I neuer shall regard. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 11 There was heard a great lamentation, accompanied with groans and shrieks. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 35 Often he turns his Eyes, and, with a Groan, Surveys the pleasing Kingdoms, once his own. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* vi. iv, Weary of my unanswer'd Groans... I languish for Relief. 1796 *MACNEILL Woes of War* i. 74 'Wha this rudely wakes the sleeping?' 'Cried a voice w' angry grane. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xx, A low groan went through the assembly. 1846 *LUNDIE Mission. Life Samoa* xviii. 113 Groans of woe and tears of penitence were all around. 1872 *DARWIN Emotions* xii. 285 The North American Indians express astonishment by a groan. 1884 *F. M. CRAWFORD Rom. Singer* I. 8 His singing ended in a sort of groan.

b. attributed to inanimate objects.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. 47 Such groans of roaring Winde, and Raine, I neuer remember to haue heard. 1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan* 183 In hollow Groans the falling Winds complain.

1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. (1826) 7 The pauses of silence succeeded each groan of the mountain.

c. *Comb.*, as *groan-like* *adj.*

1802 *H. MARTIN Helen of Glenross* II. 146 Her groan-like sighs... pierced my ears.

Groan (grōn), v. Forms: 1 gránian, 2-3 granien, 3 gronie, -y, 4 gronen, 4-8 grone, (5 gronne, gronyon, 6 groane, 6- groan, β. *north.* and *Sc.* 4-6, 8-9 grane, 5 grayn(e), 6, 8 grain). [OE. *gránian*]-O Teut. type **grainōjan*, f. Teut. root **grai-gr*, whence OHG. *grinan* mentioned s.v. GRIN v.²]

1. *intr.* To breathe with a deep-toned murmur; to utter a low deep sound expressive of grief or pain.

7-1. *Blitk.* Gloss. in *Blitk.* Hom. 258/1 Granode 1el asten, rugibam. c 1000 *AS. Ps.* (Th.) cv/11. 20 [25], Ac hi granedan, and grame spræcan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe þer graninde siked. c 1205 *LAY.* 25358 Swide he was idræccbed and granien [read granien, (575 gronie)] agon. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 To... greden al & granen i þe eche gure of helle. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7813 King willam... bigan sone to grony & to feblly al so. 1340 *HAMROLE Pr. Com.* 798 He is ofte seke and ay grano. c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass-Book* App. iv. 325 Þe Pule fore sone grone. c 1400-50 *Alxander* 1219 (He) Gers many grete syre grane & girdis þurys mailis. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 766 Within the dykes that gett feill Sotheroun grayn. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 19 My wame is of 3our lufe sa fow, that as ane gaist I glour and grane. c 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirk* Gr. xviii, He grunit lyk ony gaist. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 70 Produce the Plough, and yoke the sturdy Steer, And goad him till he groans beneath his Toil. 1753 *J. BARTLEY Genl. Farriery* viii. 74 He [a horse] coughs sharply by fits... and frequently groans to it. 1829 *HOOD Eng. Anon* xix, A dozen times I groan'd—the dead Had never groan'd but twice. 1888 *MISS BRADDOCK Fatal* *Three* i. vi, Grewold groaned aloud.

fig. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cxxxiii. 1 Desbrev that heart that makes my heart to groane. 1607—*Timon* iii. ii. 83 Religion groans at it. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus*, Hist. iii. viii. § 4 Now may the laws of our forefathers well groan to purpose. 1833 *J. H. NEWMAN Ariens* iv. iv. (1876) 350 The lively statement of Jerome: 'The whole world groaned in astonishment to find itself Arian'. 1878 *BROWNING La Sainz* 44 Needs there groan a world in anguish just to teach us sympathy?

b. *Phr.* To groan inwardly, in oneself, in the spirit, with the heart.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17836 Wit al þair flesche þai quok onnan, And wit þair hertes can þai grane. 1535 *COVERDALE John* xi. 33 When Iesus sawe her wepe... he groned in the sprete. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. iii. 11 He deeply sigh'd, and groaned inwardly. 1611 *BIBLE John* xi. 38 Iesus therefore againe groning in himselfe, cometh to the graue. 1747 *P. DODDGE Life of Gardiner* 21 He could not forhear groaning inwardly.

c. *quasi-trans.* To breathe (one's life, soul) away or out in groaning. Similarly, to groan one's heart out.

1642 *J. EATON Henry-combe Free Justif.* 106 Christ groaned out his blood and life upon the Crosse. 1671 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 447 He fell, and deadly pale, Groand out his Soul with gushing blood effus'd. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arth.* ii. 817 Siretch on the cursed Tree his Body hangs, Groaning in Life away in dying Pangs. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xii, I see warrant I might grane my heart out or only body was gie me either a bane or a bodele.

d. To talk in a groaning voice, grumble.

1646 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xiv, The tane was aye graning about giving tribute to Cæsar.

e. attributed to inanimate objects.

1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 l. 17 The flintie rocks ground at his plaints. 1668 *R. STEELE Char. Husbandm.* *Catling* viii. (1692) 207 The field groans that bears the grain which thou thus abusest. c 1774 *FERGUSON Poems* (1845) 48 Would it no fret the hardest stane Beneath the Lucken-booths to grane? 1862 *B. TAYLOR Poet's Jm.* 111 *Even, Symbol.* The forests fain would groan.

† 2. *spec.* Of the back: To utter its peculiar cry at rutting-time. (Cf. *GROIN* v. 1 b.) *Obs.*

1485 *Bk. St. Albans* E.v, An hart belowys and a bucke gronyis. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 10 A hart belloweth, a Bucke groneth. 1686 *BLOME Genl. Rec.* ii. 76 A Hart Belloweth, a Buck Groaneth or Twateth.

3. *trans.* a. To utter with groans; with an exclamation or sentence as obj. Also with out.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iii. i. 136 So dying loue lues still... O bo grones out for ha ha ha. c 1716 *SOUTH* (J.), To sigh his griefs and groan his pains. 1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxiv, The creature grain'd an eldritch laugh. 1847 *BUSHNELL Chr. Nurt.* i. vii. (1861) 379 He [Christ] lives it [the truth], acts it forth, groans it in his Gethsemane. 1864 *TENNYSON Sea Dreams* 141 'No trifle', groan'd the husband.

† b. To bewail, lament. *Obs. rare.*

a 1762 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Poems* (1785) 2 They groan the cruel lord they're doom'd to bear. 1766 *ELIZ. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 113 The Sun hides its Face, for Grief; and the Winds groan her departure.

4. *intr.* To be oppressed or overburdened to the point of groaning. Const. *beneath, under, with.*

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 71 Under which Turkish servitude it groined, till our dayes. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 145 For above five hundred yeares Persia groaned under many Lords and Tyrants. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 163 ¶ 7 If the Afflictions we grone under be very heavy. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ii. 130 As Atlas groan'd The world beneath, we groan beneath an hour. 1748 *ANON's Voy.* ii. xiv. 280 They might take a severe revenge for the barbarities he had groaned under for more than two ages. 1762 *CHURCHILL Ghost* i. 162 Modest mirror. Is left in poverty to groan. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. 428 The injustice under which he appeared to himself to groan. 1833 *Hr.*

MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 50 Their interests demand the reductions under which we groan. a 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 146 Groaning beneath a Despot.

b. attributed to inanimate objects (sometimes with mixture of sense 5).

1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 253 With labour'd Anvils Ætna groans below. 1722 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 20 Those arguments, answers, denences, and replications which the press groans under. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 191 The Chimnies blaze, the Tables groan. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 10 The press groans with productions, which, in point of boldness, make an Englishman stare. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 937 Come, feast I the board groans with the flesh of men. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 25 Though the library shelves groan with books.

5. *transf.* To make a deep harsh sound resembling a groan.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. 62 Under the paysand and the heavy charge Gan grane or geig ful fast the jonit barge. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 58 He heard the wheels... Groan heavily along the distant road. 1820 KEATS *S. Agnes* 137, The key turns, and the door upon its hinges groans. 1841 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 451 The great organ almost burst his pipes, Groaning for power. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 172 The ice is so driven in around us as to grate and groan against the sides of our little vessel. 1875 M'LAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 121 The swaying branches creak and groan.

6. To express earnest longing by groans; to yearn or long, as if with groans; hence *fig.* of things (cf. 4 h). *Const.* for, to with inf.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 46 3e preiche, 3e fleich, 3e frane, 3e grane ay quhill they grant. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 275 This soule deede shall smell about the earth With Carrion men, groaning for burial. 1608-9 in *Crit. & Times* fasc. I (1848) I. 88 It seems the gallows groans for him. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, CA. Superl. 17 Nothing but holy, pure, and cleare, Or that which groweth to be so. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Ach.* 10 It is now harvest time, our Corn .is in the field, ripe and groaning for the sickle. 1727 BOYER *Anal.-Fr. Dict.* s.v. The Gallows groans for him, le Gibet lattend avec impatience. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* t. 257 How groaning hospitals eject their dead! What numbers groan for sad admission there!

7. *trans.* a. To express disapproval of by means of groans. b. To groan down: to silence by means of groans.

1799 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 205 They would he hissed, groaned, and cat-called. 1861 N. Y. *Tribune* 19 Dec. (Cent.), Yesterday they met, as agreed upon, and, after groaning the Ward Committee, went to the mayor's office.

Groaner (grō'nər), *[f. prec. + -ER.]* One who groans; also *slang*, a thief who attends funerals or religious gatherings.

1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant.*, *Groaner* and *Sigher*, wretches hired by methodists and others to attend their meetings for the purposes of fraud. 1848 in *Duncombe's Sticks of Lond.* 109 *Groaners*, a sort of wretches who attend meetings, sighing and looking demure; in the meantime their pals pick the pockets of those persons who may be in the same pew with them. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *A desperate groeuer*, a great complainer. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* II. 66 The gunner non-coms. replied with groans. The most vehement groaner, a corporal, Gordon dragged out of the rank and had him shot on the spot.

Groanful (grō'n-fŭl), *a. rare.* [*f. GROAN sh. + -FUL.*] 'Full of groans or groaning; lugubrious.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xl. 42 Adowne he kest it with so puissant wrest, That backe againe it did aloft rebownd, And gave against his mother earth a groanefull sound. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 393 Gnashing with his teeth With groanful cry. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. i. 9 All was to him gloomy, groanful, cold.

Groaning (grō'n-in), *vb. sb.* [*f. GROAN v. + -ING 1.*]

1. The action of the *vb.* GROAN.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 68 Wununga... on ðam ne ablinþ graning. c 1205 *Lav.* 17797 Per we muchel waning heorine graning. c 1275 *Servant Christ* 28 in O. E. *MS.* 91 Per is gronyngre and gure. 1340 *Aeneid*. 264 Per is gronyngre wyboute ende. 1398 TREVIS *Barth.* De P. R. xii. vii. (1495) 117 A culture hath gronyngre in stede of songe. c 1420 *Antors of Arth.* 620 Douce MS. Ho gretes one Gaynour, with gronyng gylle. 1526 COVERDALE *P.* xxxviii [1] Lorde, thou knowest all my dysseyre, my gronyngre is not from him. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Groaning*, in heraldry, a term used for the cry or noise of a buck. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, I heard a groaning as of one in extreme pain. 1877 L. J. JENKINS *Field Paths & Gr. Lanes* 39 The groaning and creaking of its branches... was a distressing sound to hear.

2. A lying-in. Now only *dialect*.

1579 *Isce Groaning-time* in 31. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 259. 1724 S. SEWALL *Diary* Jan. (1882) III. 328 She came from a Groaning very cheerful. 1744 *Trial Campbell Craig v. Earl Anglesey* 5 Was you ever at a Groaning before? I never was. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 234 At skinners there are always a little boy and a rattle-snake's skin, the latter of which prevents numbness and the cramp. 1895 E. *Angl. Gloss.*, *Groaning*, a lying-in.

3. *attrib.*, as *groaning-time* (sense 2); esp. of food and drink provided for attendants and visitors at a lying-in, as *groaning-beer*, *bread*, *cake*, *cheese*, *drink*, *-mall*, *-pie*; *groaning-chair* (see *quots.* 1886 and 1893); so *† groaning-stool*.

1677 S. SEWALL *Diary* 16 Feb. (1781) I. 36 Brewed my Wives' Groaning Beer. 1803 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Groaning-bread* is the cake provided on the occasion. a 1796 PROCTER *Derbiscus* Ser. II. 103 *Groaning-cake*, [cake] given to the assisting women, after the good woman is brought to bed. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 71 Caudle and

groaning-cake were handed round. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* v. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 86 Enter Boy with a glass and a 'groaning chair. 1720 SWIFT *Banius & Phil.* 85 The Groaning Chair began to crawl, Like a huge snail, along the wall. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Groaning-Chair*. The large chair often found by bedside. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Groaning-chair*, the chair on which the matron is set after a child-birth to receive her gossips and friends. 1636 W. SAMSON *Pow-breaker* iv. 1 H. Bring the 'groaning cheeche and all requisites. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* III. To taste a glass of aniseed, and a bit of the groaning cheeche. 1743 *Amesley Ejectum*. Trial in Howell *S. Trials* (1813) XVII. 1153 Lord Altham said, deponent must dine with him, and come to drink some 'groaning-drink, for that his wife was in labour. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Groaning-drink*, ale brewed in anticipation of childbirth. c 1780 BURNS *Rantlin' Dog* ii, Who will buy my 'groanin' mawt? 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* III, Meg Merrilies descended to the kitchen to secure her share of the groaning malt. c 1626 *Dick of Devon*. iv. i. in Bullen O. P. II. 63 Midwives travell at night and are weary with eating 'groaning pyes, and yet sleepe not. a 1668 DAVENANT *Nexus* fr. *Phym.* iv. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 171 No matter who's the father, so I have work, And eat the groaning pie. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 196 Let him understand, I more scornie it, than to haue so foule a laker for ny 'groaning stole as hys mouth. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 11 When her 'groaning time was come... she [Ariadne] died... in labour. 1881 I. of W. *Gloss.*, *Groaning time*, the time of a woman's accouchment.

Groaning (grō'n-in), *pp. a.* [*f. GROAN v. + -ING 2.*] That groans, in senses of the *vb.*

1398 TREVIS *Barth.* De P. R. xii. xxv. (1495) 434 The turtur comyth in spryngyngre time and wamrth of nouelle of tyme wyth gronyngre voyce. 1597 R. BRUCE *Let. in Life* (Wodrow) 172 A taste of a groaning and broken spirit. 1603 SHAKS. *Mas. for M.* II. ii. 15 What shall be done, Sir, with the groaning lullie? Shee's very neere her howre. 1597 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 291 The Courser... Inur'd the groaning Axle-tree to bear. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 56 Groaning Saddles bend beneath their Load. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, Ye cut-lugged graning carles. 1878 STEVENSON *Laland Voy.* 170 The sweet groaning thunder of the organ. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 417 The cattle ploughed or turned groaning waterwheels.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Proem* (1869) 49 A gronyng horse, and a gronyng wyfe, Neuer fayle their maister.

† b. *Groaning-board* (see *quot.* 1673-4).

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. vii. § 7 (1682) 138 The Planks commonly called Groaning-Boards, lately exposed, as a kind of Prodigy... were of Elm. The Aer-Vessels of this Wood, being... more ample, than in any other Timber... upon the application of the Red-hot-Iron... every vessel became, as it were a little Wind-Pipe... a great many of these Pipes playing together, might make a kind of big or groaning noyse. 1720 STEELE & ADOLSON *Tailor* No. 257 P. 2 There was an Organ, a Baggpipe, a Groaning-Board.

Groaningly (grō'n-in-lē), *adv.* [*f. GROANING pp. a. + -LY 2.*] In a groaning manner.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 587 Neither better nor worse than prize poems generally are—that is groaningly stupid. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. x. The hag groaningly picked up the heavy purse. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxi. 293 They groaningly disclosed where they had hidden their money. 1887 S. CUMBERLAND *Queen's Highway*. fr. *Ocean* to O. 159 The train groaningly proceeds higher and higher.

Groat (e, obs. form of **GROPE**).

Groat (grōt, grōt). Forms: 4-6 groot(e, grote, 5-6 grott(e, 6 grot, groate, grootte, Sr. and north. groit, groyt, 6- groat. 1. a. MDu. *groot*, properly an elliptical use of the adj. etymologically = *great* (in the sense 'thick'); cf. MHG. *grote pfennige* 'thick pennies', GROSCHEN. The equivalent med.L. *grossus*, OF. *gros* (see *GROSS sb.*) occur earlier than the Tent. forms.

The pronunciation (grōt), for which compare (brōd) *broad*, is recognized by many Dialects, but is now old-fashioned.

1. *Hist.* A denomination of coin (in med. Latin *grossus*, F. *gros*, It. *grasso*, MDu. *groot*) which was recognized from the 13th c. in various countries of Europe. Its standard seems to have been in the 14th c. theoretically one-eighth of an ounce of silver; but its actual intrinsic value varied greatly in different countries and at different periods. (The adoption of the Du. or Flemish form of the word into English shows that the 'groat' of the Low Countries had circulated here before a coin of that denomination was issued by the English sovereigns.) † A *shilling*, *pound of groats*: a Flemish money of account bearing the same proportion to the ordinary 'shilling' or 'pound' as the groat or 'thick penny' did to the ordinary penny.

1397 TREVIS *Hygien* (Rolls) VI. 259 Ye groot turney is somewhat lasse worpy han an Engliche groote. c 1483 *Somton Dialogues* viii. 44 Qvynthe the tollar Hath taken of me A pound of grotes [Fr. *ving liure de gros*] More than he ought to take Of right toll. a 1500 *Sir Beues* 3472 (Pynson) Beuys gaue that man for his tydyng Of grotes twentyshelyng. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* Kijb. A flemish grote is a litlel aboue 3 farthynges engliche.

2. The English groat coined in 1351-2 was made equal to four pence. This ratio between the groat and the penny continued to be maintained; but owing to the progressive debasement of both coins, the 'old groats' which remained in circulation were valued at a higher rate (see *quots.* 1465, c 1483, also 1552 in b). The groat ceased to be issued for circulation in 1662, and was not after-

wards coined under that name. The 'fourpence' (popularly 'fourpenny bit', 'fourpenny piece'), which was issued from 1836 to 1856 (and since 1888 reissued for colonial circulation) was occasionally called a 'groat', but the name was neither officially recognized nor commonly used. The Scottish fourpenny piece, first struck in 1328, is called a 'groat' (Afr. *grole*) in an English Act of 1390, and this name was used in Scotland itself in the 15th c. Its value was already only 3d. English in 1373, and 2d. in 1390; later it fell much lower. In Ireland the groat was first struck in 1460. *Harry groat* (see HARRY g). *York groat* (see *quot.* 1837).

1351 in Rymer *Fadera* (1708) V. 709/1 Si avoms, par avis de nostre Conseil. ordene & fait faire Novele Monnoie... d'Argent (cest assavoir une Monnoie, que sera appelee Un Gros, de la value de Quaters Esterlings.) 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. III. 133 Heo zeueth the jayler gold and grotes to-gedere. 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 617 Ye, for a grote, vnbokele anon thy purs. 1444 Pol. *Poems* (Rolls) II. 220 A good be stille is offte weel wourth a groote. 1451 *Sc. Acts* fasc. II. c. 1 At bar be strikin of the vnce of brynt siluer or bulzeoun of pat fynes viij grotes. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 492 My master payd hym . . of old grotes, l. s. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxix. 239 In the xxvi yere of his regne the kyng lete ordeyne and make his newe money . . the peny, the grote of value of iij pens, and the half grote of value of ii pens . . but it was of lasse weight than the old sterling was by v shylling in the pounde. c 1483 — *Dialogues* v. 17 The olde grotes of england which be worth v pens The newe be worth four pens. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 461 In this yere [24 Edw. III.] 1351-2 also the kyng caused to be coyned grotes and halfe grotes, the whiche lacked of y^e weyghte of his former coyne. ii. s. vi. d. in a li. Troy. 1503 *Act* 19 Hen. VII. c. 5 Coin of other Lands now current in this Realm for Groats, or for iv. d. being Silver. 1526 WHIOTTESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 15 This yere [1526] in November, the Kynge enhanced his coyne, that is to saye, the riall at 12^s 3^d, the angel 7^s 6^d, also he . . valued an ounce sylver fyne sterlinge at 3^s 8^d; and also made new grotes and halfe grotes after the rate. 1543 [see CHEKASOVES]. 1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 133 In Irland they haue Irysh grotes, and harped grotes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vi. 153 There cometh up white huskes, which be flat, rounde, and very large, of the quantitie of a groote, or Testere. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 239 Two pence, yea a groate sometimes. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & the Fox* 181, I dreie lay a groat [prime-value lot]. 1712 ADOISON *Spect.* No. 295 P. 4 A Pin a Day, says our frugal Proverb, is a Groat a Year. 1714 GAY *Shepherd's Week*, *The Ditty* 106 With apron blue to dry her tears she sought, Then saw the cow well serv'd, and took a groat. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* ix, An' plunder'd o' her hindmost groat By gallows knaves. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330 It was one of the charges against Wolsey, that he had put the cardinal's hat upon the king's money, as is seen upon his York groats and half-groats. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv. For the young lord at their head gave me a York groat. 1885 W. ROSS *Abeardor & Lucholme* v. 144 A shearer would look askance at a groat dropped into the palm of his hand, as payment for a day's work.

† b. Used to translate Gr. *δραχμή* or L. *denarius*. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 9, I have founde the groate which I had loost. c 1550 *Cheke Math.* xx. 2 He agreed with y^e workmen for a groat adai. [1552 *Eyot's Dict.*, *Drachmum*, a siluer coyne, conteynyng .ii. Drachms, euerie Drachma, beyng in value an old sterling groat, when eight went to the ounce.] 1623-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 257/1 Seeke the grote that is lost, of the unities, I mene of faith. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 178/1 A grote, drachma.

† c. Taken as the type of a very small sum. *Obs.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. v. 71 Than, at the last, to pas our in this boit They bene admit, and costs thaim not a groit. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxi. 2 Except your gouns, some hes not worth a groit. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 'Slife, I'll not take thy honour for a groat. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxviii. 244, I do not care a groat what it is, [if etc].

† d. A cracked or slit groat: referred to as the type of something worthless. *Obs.*

1600 DEKKER *Gent. Craft* I. (1862) 10 Peace you cracked groats. 1677 W. HUGHES *Nan of Sin* II. ix. 145 Their Vulgar Catechismes leave wholly out the Second Commandment... These wicked Cheats, of the Tenth make Two. But 'tis a Slit Groat. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 156 The People... take all upon trust for their Souls, that would not trust an Arch-bishop about a Slit Groat.

† 3. A point at cards, ? from the practice of using groats to score with. *Obs.*

1680 COTTON *Conpl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 83 If either side are at eight Groats he hath the benefit of calling *Can ye*, if he hath two Honours in his hand.

4. *attrib.*, as *groat-silver*, a customary gratuity of a groat.

1394-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 214 Hominibus de domo dei pro eorum grotstiller, vsj. viij. 1522-3 *Ibid.* 255, 15 fratr. et soror. de domo Dei pro eorum grotstiller, culibet eorum 5^s 6^d. 3d.

Growth, obs. form of **GROWTH**.

Groats (grōts, grōts), *sb. pl.* Forms: (?1 gro-tan), 5 grotene, 4-6, 8 grotes, 5-6 Sc. grotis, 4, 6-8 grots, (6 grots), 6-9 grotts, (6 grottes), 7- groats. [OE. **grolan* wk. pl., cogn. w. *grol* neut., fragment, particle (see GROT 1), and with GROT sb. 2, q. v. for other connexions.

The word first occurs in an interpolation written c 1200 on the margin of an 11th c. MS.; it is there spelt *gratan*, but as the passage is a blundered and half-muddled transcript from something of earlier date, there is little risk in correcting it to *grotan*, which is pre-supposed by the northern-ME. forms. The OE. form is commonly cited as

gratan, but this admits of no known etymology, and is irreconcilable with the phonetic history of the word.

With reference to the pronunciation cf. *GROAT*.

1. Hulled, or hulled and crushed grain of various kinds, chiefly oats, but also wheat, barley, and maize. *Emblen groats*: crushed barley or oats. 11100 [M.S. c.1200] *Sax. Leechd.* III. 292 Nim atena grotan [M.S. gratan]. [1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rols.* (Surtees) l. r. 1 In Grotis emp. pro exilibus, 34.] c.1328 *Ibid.* 561 In iii bus. de grotes emp. pro coquina, iii. vj. vj. c.1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Fyrst take porke, welo thou hit sethe With otene grotes, that ben so smethe. *Ibid.* 20 Ote grotes. *Ibid.* 48 Grynd hom. . With grotene. c.1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* II. (Town & C. Mouse) xviii. Ane plait of grotis, and ane dische full of meill. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying v. Dunbar* 427 Fra Etrike Forest furthward, . Thow beggit . . cruddis, mele, grotis, grisis, and geis. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 559 The people of Rome for three hundred years together, used no other food than the groats made of common Wheat, 1616 *SURF. & MARK. Country Farme* 556 As for the Groats, which is usually called common or course Oat-meale, they are excellent to make porridge of all kinds. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xv. 146 Groats [1796 Grits] once cut does better than Oatmeal. 1775 *ROMANS Florida* 121 To enumerate the vast variety of ways in employing this noble grain [maize] for food such as hominy, mush, groats, . . would be too tedious. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 117. I think it very possible, by some such operation as making groats, to clear away the husks. 1866 *Lonsdale Gloss* Groats, always used along with the blood in the composition of black puddings; hence the proverb current in Lonsdale, 'Blood without groats is nowt', meaning that family without fortune is of no consequence.

b. *Phr. (Sc.) To ken one's own groats in other folks' kail*: to know one's own handiwork. To give groats for pease, to gie (one) kail o' his ain groats: to pay (a person) in his own coin. 1727 *P. WALKER Remark. Pass.* 3 *Worthies* 64 The Church excommunicated him, and he gave them Groats for Pease, he excommunicated them. 1819 *RENNIE St. Patrick* l. v. 76 He tell't . . how keen ye war tae gie the warlocks kail o' their ain groats. 1861 *RANSAY Remin.* Ser. II. 93 D'ye think, Sir, I dinna ken my nin groats in ither folk's kail? †2. Naked oats. *Obs.*

1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 41 There is a new sort of Oats, or Groats growing like unto whole Oatmeal, without any Hulls; they grow near the City of Durham. 1725 in *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. Oats.

3. *alltrib.*, as *groat-broth*, *chest*, *gruel*; † *groat-sugar*, coarse sugar.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. 1. 44 Give the Child 'Groat-broth sometimes. 1532 *Durham Bursar's Mem.* in *Charters*, etc. *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees 1837) Gloss. s.v. Grots. [Paid for a lock and key for] 'le 'grot-chyst', [s.d.]. 1844 *T. WESTER Encycl. Dom. Econ.* 945 Common 'groat gruel'—Wash three ounces of common groats, and [etc.]. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* IV. (ed. 2) 330 Boil Half a Pound of 'Groat Sugar in a Quart of Water.

† *Groatworth*. *Obs.* [f. *groat*'s, genitive of *GROAT sb.* + *WORTH*.] As much as is bought or sold for a groat. Also *fig.* a small amount.

1562 *J. HAYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) xli. I would have a groates worth of your seed. 1592 *GREENE (111)* Greens Groats-worth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance. 1600 *ROWLANDS Letting Humours Blood* vii. 82 Yet for a groats-worth makes him pay a shilling. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. ii. 694 To gain one Groats-worth of Applause.

Groave, v. *GROOVE*; *obs.* f. *GROVE*. † *Grob*, v. *Obs.* rare-1. [variant of *GROPE v.* Cf. *GRUB*.] *trans.* = *GROPE v.* 3.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 73 The Don caught and grob'd her smock. [Cf. *SHELTON Don Quix.* III. ii. (1659) 30 Gropped her smock.] 1876 *WILBY Gloss.*, *Grob*, to probe; to dive into the pocket for change.

Grobbe, *obs.* form of *GRUB*.

Grobrian (grō'biān). [a. *G. grobian*, ad. med. L. *Grobrian-us*, name of an imaginary personage, often referred to by writers of the 15-16th c. in Germany as the type of boorishness, f. *G. grob* coarse, rude; see *GRUFF*.] A clownish, slovenly person. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence *Grobrianism*.

1609 *DEKKER Gull's Hornbk.* To Rdr., This Tree of Guls . . hath a relish of Grobianism. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Grobrianism*, Grobianisme, slouenlinesse. 1621 *BURTON Anat.* III. ii. iii. 1. (1624) 420 Let them be neuer so clownish, . . Grobians and sluts, if once they be in Ioue, they will be most neat and spruce. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* II. iii. 43 For handsomenesse of feeding . . they had been very well all trained up in Grobians school. *Ibid.* III. ii. 74 He . . utter'd Grobian returns for the kinde entertainments of his friend Marius. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Grobian*, a slovenly ill-bred Fellow. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* II. He who is a Grobian in his own company will, sooner or later, become a Grobian in that of his friends. 1881 *A. LANG Library* 48 All these slatternly practices . . seem fine manly acts to the grobians who use them.

Grobbling, *obs.* form of *GROVELLING*.

Groce, *Groche*, *obs.* forms of *GROSS*, *GRUTH*.

Grocer (grō'ser). Forms: 4-6 *grosser*, 5-7 *grossier*, 5 *grossere*, 6-ier, 5-*grosser*. [ad. OF. *grossier*:—med. L. *grossarius*, f. *grossus* *GROSS*.]

†1. One who buys and sells in the gross, i.e. in large quantities, a wholesale dealer or merchant; also with mention of the article dealt in, e.g. fish. (The company of Grocers, said to have been incorporated in 1344, consisted of wholesale dealers in spices and foreign produce; hence prob. the later sense 2.) *Obs.*

[1321 *Liber Cust.* in *Mumim. Gildh.* (Rolls) II. l. 304 *Qd* ne soient grossours de vin ne taverners. 1363 *Act* 37 *Edw.* III. c. 5 Les Marchauntz nomez grossers engrossent

totes maneres des marchandises veridables.] 1427 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 4 In here tyde . . was the furste stoon leyd of the Grocers Place in Conyhoopelane in the Warde of Chepe. 144. *Customs of Mallon in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 63 It is ordandy þt no grosser of fysche awe to cutt hys awn fysche. 1437 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 5 Ego Johannes Notyngham de Bury scđ Edi Grocer. 1472 *J. Paston in P. Lett.* No. 701 III. 56 There is a grosser dwelling right over ayenst the well with ij boketts a lityll by Seynt Elens, hath euyr hawkys to sell. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen.* VIII. c. 25 Thomas Pointes of London Grosser, occupying the feate of marchandise in the partes beyonde the sea. 1689 *RAVENHILL Acc. Comp. Grocers* 1 The word Grocers was a term at first distinguishing Merchants of this Society, in opposition to Inferiour Retailers; for that they usually sold in gross Quantities by great Weights.

2. A trader who deals in spices, dried fruits, sugar, and, in general, all articles of domestic consumption except those that are considered the distinctive wares of some other class of tradesmen.

In 18-rp-th c. tea, coffee, and cocoa have become characteristic articles of the grocer's trade. Since 1850 many grocers hold licences to sell beer, wines, and spirits, in bottles.

1465 *Mamm. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxh.) 299 He paid to the grocer in Fanchestrete for spyece, x. s. vj. d. c. 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Aij, What should an Irenmonger meddle with Grocer's ware? 1578 *LYTE Doctus* v. lxx. 635 A man shal . . find it to be sold in the shops of the Apothecaries and Grossers. 1608 *Peunylesse Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) III. 76 The grocers are plentifully blessed, for their figs and raisins may allure fair lasses. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. vi. § 6 (1726) 108 A Grocer is a Man who huys and sells Sugar and Plums and Spices for Gain. 1845 *JAMES A. Neil* II. A grocer, or rather general dealer. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 626 The grocer weighed out his currants.

b. *Grocers' itch*, a form of eczema incident to grocers and others who handle sugar.

1799 *UNDERWOOD Dis. Children* (ed. 4) l. 95 An eruption resembling the psora of the Greeks, or what is called amongst us the Grocer's itch. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* V. 635 The local form is mostly produced by the use of irritant materials, constantly applied to the parts affected. . . as sugar among the labourers in grocery warehouses, and lime among bricklayers. Whence this variety has been vulgarly called Grocers' Itch, or Bricklayers' Itch.

Hence (*noun-v.*) *Grocerdom*, the realm or world of grocers; *Groceress*, a female grocer; *Grocering*, the trade or occupation of a grocer; *Grocery* a., or for pertaining to the grocery trade; *Grocerwise* *adv.*, after the manner of a grocer.

1828 [see *GRAZERADO*]. 1854 *Chambr. Jmnl.* I. 226 Almost every man above the rank of a mere daily cultivator has a wife who is groceress, linen-draperess, butcheress, or confectioner. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 52 It was him 'nae ither that pat my Jerry, that was aye a guid lad, past the grocery. c. 1845 *HOOD T. Trumpet* xxxix. For some grocery thieves turn over new leaves. Without much amending their lives or their tea. 1898 *ZANGWILL Dreamers Ghetto* viii. 328 Biographers will weigh me grocer-wise as Kant weighed the Deity.

Grocery (grō'seri). Also 6-7 *grossery*. [f. *GROCEr sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. a. *collect. sing.* The goods sold by a grocer. b. *pl.* Various sorts of such goods.

1436 *Libet Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 179 Wee bene ageyne charged with peccyns, Haburdasshere ware, and wyth grocery. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* II. iii. Our ladies in the court were but brown sugar candy, as gross as grocery to her. 1625 *Rec. Merchants Alnwick* in *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 130 Any sort of grosseries or maynchester (i.e. Manchester) wares. 1660 *F. BROOKE Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 47 Confections, and preserves, of all sorts, spices, and all sorts of grocery come from China. 1740 *WOODROOFE in Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 75 Myso supplies it with groceries. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xii. A deal box before him to bring home groceries in. 1830 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 126 To get his groceries and dainties furnished gratis by his grandmother. 1865 *BARING-GOULD Werewolves* xiv. 245 She had been sent with a parcel of grocery to a cottage.

2. The trade of a grocer.

1689 *RAVENHILL Acc. Comp. Grocers* 1 Various ways of Dealing and Trading passed under the Denomination of Groceries. 1885 *Law Times* 15 May 471 In the present case the business of greengrocery was not auxiliary to that of grocery.

3. *slang.* †a. Small change (*obs.*). b. *pl.* (see quot. 1839). *The grocery*: sugar.

a. 1721 *BAILEY, Grocery*, . . small Money as Farthings and Half-Pence. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Grocery*, half-pence, or copper coin, in a collective sense. 1823 in *Grosie's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. Egan), *Grocery*, halfpence. *Cont.* b. 1839 *LEVER Harry Lorrequer* vi. 44 'Hand his lordship over the groceries'.—Thus he designated a square decanter, containing about two quarts of whisky, and a bowl heaped high with sugar. 1841 *LYTTON NL & Morn.* v. ii. A pint of brandy, my dear. Hot water and lots of the grocery.

a. *U. S. & A.* A grocer's shop. b. A dram-shop. 1828-32 in *WEBSTER*. 1853 *LOWELL Moosehead Jmnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 9 We drove up to the grocery to leave and take a mail-bag. 1893 *GUNTER Miss Dividends* 272 A wedding breakfast . . served in the grocery at the side of the track.

b. 1846 *W. T. PORTER Quarter Race*, etc. 104 He went into his favourite grocery or drinking-house. 1889 *KENTON Mexico*, etc. xxi. 189 Every other house (in Santa Fe) was a grocery, as they call a gin and whisky shop. 1896 *OLMSTED Slave States* 73 The word 'grocery' in Virginia, means the same thing as in Ireland—a dram-shop.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grocery-goods*, *man (U.S.) -ration*, *-store(s)*, *-ware(s)*, *-warehouse*; *grocery-captain*, the captain of an East Indian man; *grocery-paper*, the paper used in wrapping up grocery.

1816 *Quiz* 'Grand Master'. 19 This 'grocy' captain now,

forsooth. With voice infernal hails our youth. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 118 It costs no more to bring 'grocery goods to the great town than to the country village. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 376 One [was] a 'groceryman. 1883 *Life Mrs. Prentiss* ix. 282 Written on coarse brown 'grocery paper. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 833 Lord Wolseley has . . on several occasions spoken in favour of a free 'grocery ration. 1811 B. RUSH in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 637 *note*, To lessen the number of taverns and 'grocery stores. 1875 *W. McILWRAITH Guide Wigtownshire* 137 A little cluster of houses, including a grocery-store and a blacksmith's-shop. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Ph. & M. c.* 7 § 2 'Grocery Wares, Mercury Wares. 1706 *PULLINS* (ed. Kersey), *Grocery*, or *Grocery-Ware*. 1769 *Dublin Merc.* 16-19 Sept. 3/4 Thomas Frayne. . . has opened a 'Grocery Ware-house.

Grochaute (grō'xauit). *Min.* [Named by Websky in 1873 (*G. grochaute*), from Grochau, Silesia, its locality.] A chlorite-like mineral occurring in small hexagonal crystals in serpentine. 1875 *DANA Min.* App. II. 25 Grochaute . . Occurs mixed with a chromic spall.

Groche, *groche*, -chge, -chi, *obs.* ff. *GRUTH*.

Groche, *obs.* pa. t. of *GROW*.

Grodge, *obs.* form of *GRUDGE*.

Grodeons, *obs.* variant of *GURGEONS*.

Groove, *obs.* form of *GROOVE*.

Grof, *obs.* Sc. form of *GRUFF*.

Grof(e), *obs.* pa. t. *GRAVE v.*

Grofel, *Grofel*, *obs.* forms of *GROVE*, *GROYEL*.

Grofen, *obs.* Sc. pa. pple. of *GROW*.

Groff, Sc. form of *GRUFF*.

Groffe, *obs.* form of *GROOF*; *obs.* Sc. form of *GRUFF*.

Groffins, -lyngis, var. *GROVELLINGS Obs.*

Grog (grōg), *sb.* Also 8 *grogg*. [Said to be short for *GRAM*, and to have been applied first as a personal nickname to Admiral Vernon, from the fact of his wearing a program cloak, and afterwards transferred to the mixture which he ordered to be served out instead of neat spirit.

Vernon's order, dated Aug. 1740, is still extant. The statement that he wore a program cloak, and was thence nicknamed 'Old Grog', first appears explicitly in *Grose Dict. Vulg. Tongue* 1796, but derives some support from Trotter's allusion in quot. 1781.]

1. A drink consisting of spirits (originally rum) and water. *Half and half grog*, a drink made of equal parts of spirits and water; *seven-water grog*, a contemptuous name among sailors for very weak grog.

1770 [see *GROGGY a. 1*]. 1773 *Ives Voy. & Hist. Narr. India* 100 A common sailor . . having just been served with a quantity of grog (arrack mixed with water), had his spirits . . much elevated. 1781 *TROTTER Written on board the Berwick in N. & Q.* Ser. I. 1. 168 A mighty bowl on deck he drew, And filled it to the brink; Such drank the Burford's gallant crew, And such the gods shall drink, The sacred robe which Vernon wore Was drenched within the same; And hence his virtues guard our shore, And Grog derives its name. 1794 *SOUTHEY Bolan Bay* in *Poems* II. 62 Thou wilt go without grog, Sam, to-morrow at dinner. 1823 *BYRON Island* II. xix. But such as waits its cloud o'er grog or ale. 1835 *MARRIAT Jmnl. Faithful* xii. Do put a little drop of stuff in mine—it's seven water grog. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 87 A free allowance of grog . . soon put them in the most braggart spirits. 1876 *JAS. GRANT One of the 600* xxvi. 207 It will still freeze half-and-half grog as hard as rock crystal. 1883 *STEVENSSON Treas.* I. II. x. Double grog was going on the least excuse.

b. A social gathering at which grog is drunk. 1888 *SIR M. MACKENZIE Fredk. the Noble* xii. 228 A 'Grog' . . was held every evening in the Reading Room of the *Hôtel Méditerranée*.

2. A 'groggy' horse. (Cf. *GROGGY 2*.)

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 207 Pronouncing any horse a grog, that, although not absolutely lame, goes stiff in his joints.

3. (See *quots.*)

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 158 With it [the clay for fire-bricks] is ground up a certain proportion of some refractory substance, such as previously burnt pottery. 'Grog', as it is termed, opens the pores of the clay. 1881 *C. T. DAVIS Manuf. Bricks & Tiles* etc. (1889) 110 The vitrifying ingredients usually added to the terra-cotta clays are pure white sand, old pottery, and fire-bricks finely pulverized, and clay previously burned, termed 'grog'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grog-bibber*, *-butt*; *grog-blossom*, a redness or pimple on the nose caused by excessive drinking (*acne rosacea*); hence *grog-blossomed* *adj.*; *grog-fight* (*slang*), a drinking-party (cf. *tea-fight*); *grog-shop*, a dram-shop, public-house; also (*pugilistic slang*) the mouth.

1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jmnl.* (1825) 207 [It] was enough to anger the most sober 'grog-bibber that ever tossed tumbler over lip. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, 'Grog-blossom. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 11. 56 The common name for these protuberances in Ireland is Grog-blossoms. 1883 *T. HARDY Wessex Tales, Three Strangers* (1889) 13 A few grog-blossoms marked the neighbourhood of his nose. 1882 *Household Words* 23 Oct. 135 The ancient humanism has transferred his stained scarlet frock, a 'grog-blossomed countenance to another master. 1853 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., These gentlemen [master's assistants of a Man-of-war] have had to stand at the 'grog-butt, and see the grog served out. 1865 *Slang Dict.*, 'Grog-fight, a drinking party. —Military. 1876 *R. M. JENKINSON Girl he Left Behind* i. He had been having a 'grog-fight' in his room to celebrate the event. 1790 *J. B. MORETON Mann. W.* Ind. 35 There are some good taverns, . . also an incredible number of petty ones, called

*grog shops. 1850 THACKERAY *Mrs. & Mrs. Berry* i. Claret drawn in profusion from the gown-boy's. grogshop. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. 1. 'This is a handy cove,' says he, 'and a pleasant grogshop.'

Grog (grɒg), *v.* [f. the sh.]

1. *intr.* To drink grog.

1833 J. JERVELL *Corr.* (1894) 318 Captain Ross... has dined and grogged with messmate William at Windsor. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 53 [They] met, grogged, smoked and discussed the news of the day. 1887 S. SAMUELS *From Forecastle to Cabin* 193, I ordered all hands to grog and turn-in.

2. *trans.* To extract spirit from (an empty cask) by pouring hot water into it, and letting it stand.

1878 *Lincoln, Rutland, & Stamford Mercury* 8 Mar. (D.), The defendants had 'grogged' the casks by putting in hot water, and thereby had extracted 15 gallons of proof spirit on which duty had not been paid. 1899 *N. B. Daily Mail* 20 Jan. 2 Some traders, 'grogged' the empty cask and thus obtained some additional spirit from the wood, duty free.

3. ? *U.S.* To make (spirits) into grog by mixing with water (*Cent. Dict.*).

Grogane, grogram, -om, ohs. ff. PROGRAM.

Grog(g)e, ohs. forms of GRUDGE v.

Grogeraine, -am, etc., ohs. ff. PROGRAM.

Grogged (grɒgd), *ppl. a.* [f. Grog *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. *a.* Of persons: Overcome with grog; drunk.

2. Of a spirit cask: Treated with hot water (see Grog *v.* 2); said also of the liquor thus obtained.

a. 1842 *Comic Almanack* Oct. 41 'Fined five hob' for being grogged.

b. 1898 *N. B. Daily Mail* 31 Dec. 5/2 A large number of grogged whisky casks. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 8/3 A cask containing grogged liquor.

2. Of a horse: = GROGGY 2.

1796 *Croft's Diet. Vulg. Tongue*, Grogged, a grogged horse; a fondered horse.

Groggery (grɒgəri), *U.S.* [f. Grog *sb.* + -ERY.]

A low drinking-place; a grog-shop.

1855 *HALLIBURTON Nat. & Hum. Nat.* i. vi. 183, I know a town that's on the chart, that has only a court-house, a groggery, a jail, [etc.]. 1857 T. PARKER in J. WEISS *Life* i. 344 He has no society except the low Germans who frequent the groggery downstairs.

Comb. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 127 A groggery keeper... was implicated.

Groggified, *ppl. a. colloq.* [f. *groggify *vh.* (f. GROGGY + -FY) + -ED.]

Affected by grog; tipsy.

1796 in *Croft's Diet. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Grog*. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 184 The Shenies on their return home appeared as groggified from the effects of the fog.

1857 *Swyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, Groggy or Groggified.

Grogginess (grɒgɪnəs), [f. GROGGY *a.* + -NESS.]

The condition or state of being groggy.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 171 Grogginess is a common term for fullness and swelling in the legs. 1832 *YOUATT Horse* xlii. 252 The peculiar knocking over of the fetlock-joint, and tottering of the whole of the fore-leg, known by the name of *grogginess*, and which is so often seen in old and over-worked horses. 1849 *STEWARTS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) i. 342/1 A single journey may produce lameness; it may give the horse spavin, or grogginess. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 27/2 It is a breach of a warranty of soundness if the warranted horse suffers from grogginess.

Groggy (grɒgi), *a.* [f. Grog *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Intoxicated. Also, characterized by drinking habits, hihulous.

1770 T. NORWORTH in *Gentl. Mag.* 559/2 [Eighty names for having drunk too much.] 25. Groggy; this is a West-Indian Phrase; Runt and Water, without sugar, being called Groggy. 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Sailor's T.* iii. in *Tales Wonder* i. xv. 82 Groggy last night, my luck was such, that overboard I slid. 1840 *MARRATT Poor Jack* vi. He wasn't the least groggy. 1888 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 164 In his groggy... desituation.

2. *Farttery.* Of a horse: Having a disease or weakness in the forelegs, which causes a hohhling or tottering movement.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 119 A rare shaped thoroughbred horse, very groggy. 1838 J. STEWART *Stable Econ.* (ed. 2) 384 Long journeys, at a fast pace, will make almost any horse groggy. 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley Farm* I. xxviii. 222 [Of a horse] Rather groggy on his pins the next morning. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* i. vii. 142 Your steed looks a little groggy about the legs.

3. *slang.* Weakened in a fight, so as to stagger; hence, *groggy*, tottering, unsteady.

1832 *MARRATT Jac. Faithful* iv. He was what is termed groggy, from the constant return of blows on the sides of the head. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 282 My poor old groggy is exceedingly shaky, very groggy about the head. 1883 C. KEENE *Let. in Life* xi. (1892) 348 Rheumatism in my heel... I'm groggy on my pins. 1888 *Sportsman* 28 Nov. (Farmer), Thompson, who had been growing groggy... began to force the fighting. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 6/5 It [sc. a lay figure] was getting groggy at the joints.

Grogram (grɒgrəm), *Forms:* 6-7 grogeram,

-an(e), grogran(e), grograin(e), -ayn(e), grow-

graine, 7-8 grogrein(e), -eyn, 7 grograne, gro-

garam, -arom, -eraine, -erin, -eron, -oram,

-oran, grograme, -gran(t), -gren, -grum), 6-7-

gram. [ad. F. *gros grain* large or coarse grain.]

1. A coarse fabric of silk, of mohair and wool, or of these mixed with silk; often stiffened with gum.

The F. *gros grain* occurs in recent Eng. use as the commercial name of a strong corded silk fabric.

1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 200 Three gounes one of grograyn, gardid wth velvet. 1570 *Pride & Lovel.*

(1841) 19 His upper stockes of sylken grogerane. 1593 *DONNE Sat.* iv. 86 Thy only wearing for your Gmgaram. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. i. He shall ha' the grogran's, at the rate I told him. 1630 *BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 125 Stampe and fret like gum'd grograne. 1674 *JAKKE Arith.* (1696) 65, i. Piece of Moccados and Life Grograins. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 530 74 [She] did more Execution upon me in Grogram, than the greatest Beauty... had ever done in Brocade. 1754 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III. 481 Instructing the English in the art of making sayes grogreins and other light stuffs. 1757 W. THOMSON *Milkmaid* 34 The charming Village-Maid, With Innocence and Grogram blest. 1837 *Scott Peveril* xi. But then there is... her Aunt, that wears etereal black grogram for that unlucky Colonel Christian. [1869 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* 290 Dress silks, *gros grains*, poplins, foulards, and pongees.] *transf.* 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vi. lixix, The Lily high her silver Grogram rears.

2. A garment made of grogram.

1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* i. ii. Go, thou art as fretting as an old grogram. 1769 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 53/2 The doctor... appeared in a greasy black grogram which he called his scholar's coat. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 32 No longer our fair ones their programs display. 1867 *QUIDA C. Castlemaine* (1879) 9 Madam from the vicarage, in her grogram.

3. *attrib.*, as *grogram apron, camlet, cassock-case, cloak, coat, doublet, gown, petticoat, silk, yarn.*

1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 4 Catching his spurs in her 'grogram apron. 1822 *Rates Custom-ho.* Civ. 'Grogram Chamlets the peccae. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 290 A wretched Serge, or 'grograne Cassock case. 1614 C. BROOKE *Will in Poems* (Grosart) 21 Unto my nephew... I give my silk 'Grograine cloak. 1861 *READER Cloister & H.* i. 284 A little grogram cloak over her shoulders. 1871 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 131 The Admiral [Vernon] at that time wore a 'grogram coat. 1628 *BOYLE in Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 263, I gave... 'Wth New... a 'grogram dublet. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Ho!* i. A4, To line a 'Grograin gowne cleane thorough with velvet. 1859 *Geo. Eliot A. Bede* 238 An excellent grogram gown. 1649 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 220 My watered grogerin gowne and watered 'grogerin petticoate. 1582 *Rates Custom-ho.* Civ. 'Grograin silk the yarde. 1638 L. ROBERTS *Map Commerce* i. 123 'Grograme yarne. 1662 *Sat. Irel.* (1765) II. 418 Grograin yarn, the small pound... 25. 6d. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3931/3 Some Raw Silk and Grogram Yarn.

Groiff, *ohs. Sc. form of GROUFF.*

Groigne, variant of GROIN *v.* 1. *Obs.*

Groin (groin), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* *Forms:* a.

4-9 groyn(e), 6-7 groigne, 6, 9 groon, (4 gyn, 5 grone, growne, grune, gruyne, 9 gruin), 4-

groin. *b.* 5 gron(e)y. See also GRUNYIE. [ad. OF. *groign* (F. *groin*), Burgundian *groigno*, Pr. *groing*, *grong*, fem. *groingina*, It. *grugino*, OPg. *gruin*: popular L. **grunium*, f. L. *grunire* to grunt like a swine.]

†1. A grunting, grumhle. *Obs.*

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* i. 349 Yet yf she for other enchesoun, Be wrooth, þen shalt þow haue a groyn a noon. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 214/1 Grony, magry. [Ibid. 319/2 Magry, vn-thauke, vituperatim, reprobatia.]

2. The snout, esp. of a swine.

13... *Sir Beus* 815 (MS. A) A spanne of þe groin be-torn wip is swerd he hap of schoren. c1386 *CHAUCER Parv.* T. 82 He... lykneþ a fair woman, that is a fool of hire body, lyk to a ryng of gold that were in the groyn of a soughe. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 229, I haue here in my mayll... two swyne groyns. c1475 *Partenay* 5875 The beres greet groin to smote he vpon. c1490 *Promp. Parv.* 214/1 (MSS. K. & H.) Grony, MS. S. groney, *Rostrum porcinum*. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* c. 676 The partie... shall bet wryng his mouth or rather his Groyne and steppeth forth with a shamelesse foreheade to aske who accuseth him. 1600 *THYNNE Emblems* xxiii. 5 With wrootinge groyne, with [sic; read the] feirce and warlike bore Turnes vp and betterers that had lande before. 1703 *THORESBY Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), *Groyn*, the groyn of a swine, the snout. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Groyn*, the snout of a pig. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Groyn*, a swine's snout.

†b. contemptuously. A face. *Obs.*

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 432 Fayr fall this growne. [Ibid. xvi. 382 Haue at the, say I! take the ther a foyne l... haue at this groyn An other.]

†3. *Naut.* The groin (of Spain) [an etymological perversion of the Spanish name *Coruña*]: a sailor's name for Corunna, a seaport on the N.W. of Spain. *Obs.*

1367 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 122 Vocatur Le Groyne; est in mare ut rostrum porci, ubi intraverunt terram. c1485 *Disby Myst.* (1882) t. 478 Here ys... wyn of gyltyr and of galles, þat made at be groyne, wyn of wyane and vernage. I seye also. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xxi. 324 (Pinkerton 1790) III. 167 Betwix Cornwall and Bretaynne He sailyt; and left the grune led. *Jameson grune*; *MS. Camb.* grundy off Spayne On northall hymn. 1890 *Paphe w. Hatchet* Bijh, Did your Father die at the Groyne? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Groyne*, corruptly by the Tars for Coronna, a Seaport of Galicia. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* i. xix. (1840) 345 Pressed me earnestly not to go by sea, but either to go by land to the Groyne [etc.].

Groin (groin), *sb.* 2. *Forms:* 4-6 grynd(e), (5 erron. ground, 6 grinde); 5-7 grine, gryne, groigne, groyn(e), (5 grune), 6- groin. [orig. *grynde*, *grinde* of uncertain origin; connexion with GRAIN *sb.* 2 is excluded by the early form.

The form *grine* appears in 1530, but did not finally displace *grind* until the last quarter of the 16th c., when it underwent corruption into *groin*, prob. through phonetic association with prec.

Prof. Skeat suggests that the original sense may have been a channel or depression (cf. 2), and that the word may be

identical with OE. *grynde*, recorded only in the sense of 'abyss', but etymologically capable of meaning 'depression', 'valley' (—prehist. **grundō*, f. **grundun* GROUND; cf. G. *grund*, used dial. for 'valley'; also GRINOLE, GRINOLET).

1. The fold or depression on either side of the body between the abdomen and the upper thigh. (In quot. 1541 *pl.* the inguinal glands.)

c1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 41 If þe prickynge be in þe foot, anyoþe þe grynde wip hoot comoun oyle. [Ibid. 226 Of an enpostum þat cometh in igne id est þe gryndis. 14... *Voc.* in Wt-Wülcker 589/39 *Inguen*, the grynde. 1883 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 330/2 He was... seke in his grynde of a pestilence botche. c1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Paisgr.* 903 The grynes, les aines. 1541 *COPLAND Gwydon's Quest. Cirurg.* K. liij. What are the gryndes? They are the clesnyng places of the lyuer, & are of Glandynous flesshe ordeyned to the bought of the thyghes. 1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 64 b The water druncke twyse a daye... putteth away... harde swellings in the grynde. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. clxxxv.* The loving swine Sheathed, unawares, the tusk in his soft groin. 1611 *COTGR. Aines*, the grine, or groyne of man or woman. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxlii. 160 The leaves... laid warm on any blotk happening in the Groin or share, doth dissolve and heal them. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 49 The Keeper thrust his sword into his groyn. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 333 The... angry Beast... at one sidelong Glance Rips up his Groin. 1804 *ADERNETH Surg. Obs.* 53 A gland enlarged in the left groin. 1865 *DICKENS Let.* 13 Nov. The man returned the compliment by kicking him in the groin. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* v. 66 Two glands are situated in the groin.

†b. *fig.* Regarded as the seat of lust. *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* iii. ii. Who can endure to see The fury of mens gulletts, and their groynes? 1636 — *Discov. Impostura Wks.* (1640) 87 They set the signe of the Crosse over their outer doores, and sacrifice to their gut and their groyne in their inner Closets.

†2. A deep trench, or excavation. *Obs.*

1587 *HOLINSHEO Chron.* (1808) IV. 851 He [Ferdinando Poin] undertooke to make certeine groins or choles, which at the hauens mouth should cause such a depth, as thereby the whole harbrough should lie drie at a low water. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinsheo* III. 545/1 There was one Juline appointed to attend vpon Poin's groins.

3. *Arch.* The edge formed by the intersection of two vaults. Also, the rib or fillet of stone or wood with which this is usually covered.

1725 *HALFERNY Art Sound Build.* 15 To find the Angle, or Mitre-Arch of a regular Groin. 1790 *PENNANT London* 87 On the north outside, beyond the windows, are many marks of recesses, groins, arms, on the remains of some other room. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* i. 155 The shafts in front running up without stop to the roof, and from their capitals springing the groins. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 568 In framing centres for groins, the boarding which forms the interior surface is supported by transverse ribs of timber. 1849 *FREEMAN Archit.* 246 In the earliest examples the groins are without ribs. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 441 The vaults and groins of the sparry cathedrals. 1861 *BERRISF. Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. v. 216 There [York Minster], 'the whole space of the nave and choir was spanned with groins of wood. *transf.* 1855 *HOLDSWORTH Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 135 Notice how the interior of the dome is strengthened by 'ribs' or 'groins' of bone, which run in the line of the principal sinuses.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *groin-gland*; (sense 3) *groin-rib*; *groin-point*, -vault (see quotes).

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1074 The endemic forms of a group of diseases—including Chyluria, varicose 'groin glands. 185. *Dict. Archit.*, 'Groin point, the name given by bricklayers to the aris or line of intersection of cross arches of vaulting executed in brickwork. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 113 To find the diagonal or 'groin-rib of a Vault. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Let. Archit.* I. ii. 59 *Groin-ribs*: those narrow arches erected under the lines of the intersection of the vaults. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 540 A 'Groin vault, is a complex vault, formed by the intersection of two solids, whose surfaces coincide with the intrados of the arches, and are not confined to the same heights.

† **Groin**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* *Forms:* 4 groigne, 4-5 groyn, 4-6 groigne, 4-7 groyne, 5-6 grone, (6 groone), 5, 7 growne, 6, 9 groyn. [ad. OF. *groigni* r (also with change of conjugation *groigner*, as in mod. Fr.) = Pr. *gronhir*, *gronir*, It. *grugnire* (also altered *grugnare*):—L. *grunire*.]

1. *intr.* Of animals: To grunt; to growl.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1442 For he watz blesst & hor alþer grattest, [And eueþe quen he gronyed, þen greued mony]. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 Of thaire nature thei groyned and herke euermore, but gentille greyhoundes do not so. 1530 *PALSGR.* 917 A hogge groneth, *ung porcraun groigne*. a 1541 *WATT How to use the court in Tote's F. Q. vi.* xii. 27 Some were of dogs, that barked day and night... And some of beares, that groyned continually.

b. *esp.* of the buck: To utter its peculiar cry at rutting time. (Cf. GROAN *v.* 2.)

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* d. iij. An harte belowyth and a bucke groynyth [1488 groyns] I fynde. 1576 *TURBERY, Venerie* 238 A Bucke groyneth. 1630 *GUILDM. Heraldry* iii. xiv. (1660) 166 A Buck groweth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armony* ii. 124/1 A Buck, when he sendeth forth his Cry, Groyneth or Groweth. 1711 *PUCKLE Club* (1877) 90 And [he] told us, that an hart bellows, a buck groyns.

2. *transf.* Of persons: To grumhle, murmur.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13590 Quen þai had strided þam emel And groyned, cuth na resun find. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7049 Whether so that he loure or groine. c1490 *Promp. Parv.* 214/1 (MS. K.) Gronyng, or grochyn, *murmurare*. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* i. 555 To see who wol groyn at their execution. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cxxxvi. 837 It is not ynough for a man to keepe his wyfe in his house...

and in the meane time hee groyne at hir, he spurne hir, hee beateh hir.

Groin (groin), *v.2* Arch. [f. GROIN sb.²]
1. *trans.* To form into or furnish with groins; to build with groins.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* 1. 150 The roof is often most delicately groined. 1848 LOWELL *Lausfal* Poet. Wks. 1890 1. 298 All night by the white stars' frosty gleams He groined his arches and matched his beams. 1869 *Daily News* 27 Apr. The roof... is groined throughout in pitch pine of unusually beautiful quality. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* 1. 57 The difficulty was how to groin these oblong bays.

2. *intr.* Of an arch, etc.: To spring as a groin.
1805 W. CLOSE *West's Antig. Furness* vi. 70 The vaulted roof that groined from those pillars. *Ibid.* 71 It is a single ribbed arch that groins from the wall.

Groin: see GROINE sb. and v.
Groined (groind), *pp. a.* Arch. [f. GROIN sb.² and v.² + -ED.] Built or furnished with groins.

[1715: see GRINDEN *pp. a.*] 1789 P. SMYTH *Arch. & Arch.* 59 The middle sized rooms are of equal height with the others, with groined vaults. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 9 The ceiling is vaulted, and divided into two groined compartments. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trils.* II. 76 Two great pointed arches crossing one another in a groined roof.

† **Groiner**, *Obs.* [f. GROIN v.¹ + -ER 1.]
A wumler; a murmurer.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvi. 20 The groynere [L. *sursum*] withdrawn, strives togidere resten.

Groinery (groinəri). [f. GROIN sb.² + -ERY.]
Groins or groined work.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 225 If he looked up, it was to see the sky palely blue through the groinery of countless date-bearers, very patriarchs of their kind.

† **Groining**, *vb. sb.* *Obs.* [f. GROIN v.¹ + -ING 1.] The action of GROIN v.¹ a. Grunting. b. Muzzling; muttering, discontent.

a. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 214/2 Groynynge of swyne, grunntus. a 1599 SKELTON *Agst. Garneshe* Wks. 1843 1. 118 Jour grontynge, your groynynge lyke a swyne.

b. 1386 CHAUCEUR *Kut.* 1. 1602 The groynynge, and the pryue empoysonynge. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 214/2 Groynynge, or grutchynge, murmur. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babes Bk.* 156 Than must ye reyse the vpper parte of y^e towell, & laye it without ony groynynge. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. Jas.* 202 When without grudging or groynynge: muttering or murmuring: wee can pray as our Saviour teacheth.

Groining (groin'ing), *vb. sb.* *Obs.* [f. GROIN v.² + -ING 1.] The action of GROIN v.² (sense 2); *concr.* the result of this, groined work, a groin or arrangement of groins.

a 1653 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) 1. 104 These Arches... are commonly called Groinings. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* 1. 139 At this last situation two ribs, analogous to groinings in architecture, intersect each other. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindsif.* 119 The chancel has the original Norman groining

† **Groining**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [f. GROIN v.¹ + -ING 1.] a. That grunts or growls. b. That murmurs or rumbles. Hence **Groiningly** *adv.*

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurell* 1376 The Gruntynge and the groynynge of the grontynge swyne. 1557-8 PNAER *Æncid* vi. 51 jh, Both hryslyd groynynge bords, & heares at mangers yellyn yawle. a 1656 *Rev. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) 146 If we be ready... groynynge to repine at His correction, it shewes we do not acknowledge him for our Father.

Groiss, *Obs.* form of GROSS.

Groit, *Sc.* form of GROAT.

† **Groll**, *Obs.* Also *grol*. [a. Du. *grol* 'inconditus sermocinator, auctor sordidus, proletrarius' (Kilian).] A foolish or superficial person; a gossip, a smatterer. (App. peculiar to Bastwick.)

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 8 See the parishioners be rich and plump as the grols said. *Ibid.* iii. 21, I could be as voluminous as any man, and yet never take quotations at the second hand, as many grols in this age doe.

Hence † **Grollery** [Du. *grollerij*], *folly*. † **Grol-ish** *a.* foolish, senseless, superficial.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 6 One can scarce keepe from laughter, to see the grollery of it. *Ibid.* 17 Such a multitude of trumpeters and grollish ceremonies are brought in by the Prelats. *Ibid.* ii. 26 Who had more policy in the paring of his naysles, then all the Grollish Politicians that are now extant. *Ibid.* iii. 14, I am prettily well acquainted with all their grolleries.

† **Grolling**, *vb. sb.* *Obs.* rare-1. [Echoic; cf. *groule*, GURL.] ? Rumbling.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* de P. R. vi. xxi, Yf he mete be to moche it... strecheþ be stomak and bloweþ it and bredreþ grollynge and gnawynge in be wombe.

Grom, *andise*, *Obs.* ff. GROOM, GORMANDIZE.

Gromaly, *Obs.* form of GROMWELL.

Gromatic (gromæ'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *gromaticus*, *gromaticus*, f. *grōma*, *grōma* surveyor's measuring-rod.]

A. adj. Pertaining to land-surveying.
1873 WAGNER *tr. Teuffel's Hist. Roman Lit.* II. 149 From the gromatic work [of Frontinus] we possess only explanatory excerpts. *Ibid.* 203 The gromatic writer Scilicet Flaccus.

B. sb. a. pl. The art of land-surveying or castrametation. b. A writer on gromatics.

[1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 79 A certain Hyginus, who calls himself a gromaticus or land-surveyor.] 1873 WAGNER *tr. Teuffel's Hist. Roman Lit.* II. 147 We possess excerpts from a work on gromatics. *Ibid.* 204 Balbus is repeatedly quoted by the later gromatics.

† **Gromatical**, *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 255 Boetius and the Gromatici Writers have made mention of such units. 1658 W. BURTON *Comm. Antoninus' Itin.* 29 The Gromatici Authors. 1718 HEARNE *Reliq.* (1857) I. 466 The accounts given of the ancient Gromæ or Gromæ in the Gromatical writers.

Gromble, *Obs.* form of GRUMBLE.

Grome, *Obs.* var. GRAME sb.; or *s.* f. GROOM sb.¹

Gromel (l), *Obs.* form of GROMWELL.

Gromercy, *-ersy*, *-essye*, *-esty*, rare *Obs.* forms of GRAMERCY.

Gromet, *it*: see GRUMMET.

Gromil, *-ill*, *-ille*, *Obs.* ff. GROMWELL.

Gromme, var. GRUMME v. *Obs.*, to grumble.

Gromwell (grōmwēll). Forms: 4 gromyl(e), gromyloun, 5 gromylle, -ille, grumelle, -eyle, 5-6 gromaly, -ely, 5-9 gromel(l), 6 grommel(l), -all, gromile, grumle, 6-7 grummel(l), grumble, 7 gromwel, grumell, 7-9 gromil(l), 7- gromwell. [a. OF. *gromil* (13th c. in *Hatzl. Darm.*); *gromil* (16th c.), mod. F. *grémil*, of doubtful origin. The form *gromwel* (l) is late and the *w* is app. due to analogy with *spedwell*. See also GRAMMILL.

As to the possible origin of F. *gromil*, *grémil*, several suggestions have been made. Its derivation from *grānum militi* is impossible on account of the early form *gromil*, but the 15th c. variants *grinail*, *grémil* perhaps exhibit some popular etymologizing approximation to *grain*. *Hatzl. Darm.* suggest that the second part is the word *millet* 'millet', while the first is of indeterminate origin.]

The common name for any of the plants of the genus *Lithospermum* (N.O. *Boraginaceæ*), characterized by hard stony seeds, which were formerly much used in medicine.

a 1330 in *Wright Lyric* P. v. 27 Ase gromyl in grene grene is the grene, Ase quibbe and comyn cud is in crone. 13. E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 43 Giflore, gyngure & gromyloun. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Grannum solis*, i. millum solis, i. gromil. c 1425 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 645/38 *Hec gensta*, gromylle. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 75 *Ad lapidem* Take gromylle [v. r. gromel seed] & percil. 1589 *Cogan Haven Health* xxv. (1636) 46 Grummel is... not used in meats but in medicine, especially the seeds. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* in *iv.* i. iii. (1651) 368 For the kidneys, grumell, parsly. 1721 *Compl. Fam.-Pice* 1. iv. 243 Take Seeds of Smalage, Treacle Mustard, Gromwell and Parsley. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* l. xvi. 135 Yellow bent spikes of the gromwell. 1888 *Daily News* 14 June 5/1 The gromwell adds a touch of imperial purple.

b. Preceded by a defining word forming the designation of a particular species. Common Gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*. Corn Gromwell, *L. arvense*, Bastard Alkanet. Purple (or Creeping) Gromwell, *L. purpureo-cæruleum*. c. Applied also to the genus *Onosmodium* (False Gromwell).

1578 *Lyte Dodoens* ii. ciii. 289 The Gromell is of two sortes, one of the garden, the other wilde; and the garden Gromell also is of two sortes, great and small. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cxxx. § 1. 486 The great Gromell hath long slender and harte stalkes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxcv. 354 Great upright Gromel... that which usually groweth in Gardens. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 224 Bastard gromill, salern, corn gromwell, painting root, bastard Alkanet. 1837 MACCULLIVAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 112 *Lithospermum officinale*. Common Gromwell. Graym. *L. arvense*. Corn Gromwell. *L. purpureo-cæruleum*. Creeping or Purple Gromwell. 1894 *Times* 21 May 12/1 The tall-growing corn gromwell, or bastard alkanet.

d. *attrib.* as *gromwell* seed, † *gromwell-gainer*, a 'skinflint', miser.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discursive Probl. conc. Prophi.* 70 Hath not every vocation... yielded some counterprophets, and pennyfathers, very 'gromelgainers'? 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 71 Onepher of Mede affermyd mekyl profyt to vse greynes myelens fastyng, þat er Gromell sedes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 213/2 Gromally, herbe (gromely seed), millum solis. 1544 PNAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) Bjh. A bagge of gromell sedes. 1553 *Respublica* 1. i. 24 But to rake grumle seede Avaryce ys a Lone. 1573 TUSSEER *Hush.* xlv. (1878) 97 Gromel seed, for the stone. 1694 E. FLOYD in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 46 Of the form and bigness of Gromwell-seeds.

Grond, *Obs.* pa. t. of GRIND v.¹

Grond(e), *Grondage*, *Obs.* ff. GROUND, -AGE.

Grondard, *Obs.* form of GROUNDER.

Gronden, *-ine*, *-yn*, *Obs.* pa. pples. of GRIND v.

Grondeswyle, *Obs.* form of GROUNDSEL sb.¹

Grondsil, *Obs.* form of GROUNDSEL sb.²

Grone, var. GRANE, GROIN v.¹ *Obs.*; or *s.* f. GROAN.

Grone, *groney*, *Obs.* ff. GROIN sb.¹ and v.¹

Gronie, *Obs.* form of GROAN v.

Gronnard, *Gronne*, *Obs.* ff. GURNARD, GROAN.

Gronsel, *Obs.* form of GROUNDSEL sb.²

Gront(e): see GRIND v.¹, GRUNT.

Grony, *Obs.* form of GROIN sb.¹, GROAN v.

Groo, *Obs.* form of GROW.

Groof, *grufe* (grūf), *sb.* and *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4-5 gruff(e), 5-8 grouf(e), 8-9 groof, 5 gruffe, grouff(e), groffe, 5, 7 growffe, 6 growf(e), 6, 9 grufe; also with prefixed prep. 5 ogrufe, 7 a-groufe, agruif, 8 a grouf. [a. ON. *grūfa*, in *phr. d grūfe* (in sense 1) = Sw. dial. & *gruve*; the occurrence of *f* instead of the normal *v* is unexplained. Cf. GROVELING.]

1. In *phr.* *On grufe* (rarely *on the grufe*), later *agruife*, *a-gruif*: face downwards, in a prone position, groveling. *Sc.* and *north.*

c 1375 *Sc. Troybk.* ii. 786 He ley before þe gret altere One gruff. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 3850 Than Gawayne gryde to þe gome, and one þe groffe fallis. *Ibid.* 3869 Qwat gome was he... that es one growffe fallayne? c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 574 In angwys greiff, on grouff so turned he. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/1 Ogrufe, *supinus*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 13 Lay all on grufe, befor that high grand Roy. 1513 Douglas *Æneid* xi. iv. 24 He ruschis... And fell on groufauþ deid Pallas begyt. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 32258 Sum on groufe la grannd on the grene. 1637-50 *Roy. Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 460 Then the lay 2-groufe upon his face, hegins to poure out his heart to God. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses' Threnodie* (1774) 112 And some lay swelling in the slykie sand: Agruif lay some, others with eyes to skyes. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 111. 574 During the time of which prayer the Erie of Morion lay on growffe upon his face. 1719 RAMSAY *Fam. Ep.* Answ. ii. 20 Swith to Castalus' fountain-brink, Dad down a grouf, and take a drink.

2. *On one's grufe*: = sense 1. *Sc.*

1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 127 Down on their proof lay five or sax. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 1. 293 Layin mysel down a' my length on my grufe and elbow. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life & Recoll.* *Dr. Duguid* 245 Streekit on my grufe below some rowan tree.

3. as *adv.* (or *predicative adj.*) On the face, on the belly; prone. (Cf. Sw. dial. *ligga gruve*.)

c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* v. 884 (912) She on here armes two fil gruf, and gan to wepe pitously. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2561 Now downward groffe, and now upright. c 1430 *Lyce. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxiv. He thus lay in lamentacion Gruffe on the grounde. c 1460 *Emare* 656 She was asferde of the See, And layde her gruf upon a tre. 1567 TURNER *Ovid's Ep.* 70 h, With toren tresse and lying groufe Upon my face.

Groof, *Obs.* form of GROOVE, GRUFF.

Groo-groo, *gru-gru* (grū'grū). Also 8 groe-groe, 9 grou-grou. [? Native name.]

1. In the West Indies and South America, a name for two species of palm, *Astrocaryum aculeatum* and *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*.

1795, 1822 [see sense 2]. 1825 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 128 The Groo-Groo palms (*Acrocomia*) we also saw for the first time on this occasion. 1892 MAR. NORTH *Recoll. Happy Life* 1. 92 The principal palms on the hills were... 'Mackaw-foot' and the 'Grougrou'.

2. Usually *groo-groo* worm: The grub of the coleopterous insect *Calandra palmarum*.

1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvi. 22 Another negro also brought me a regale of groe-groe, or cabbage-tree worms, as they are called in Surinam. 1826 H. N. COLLIERIDGE *West Indies* 215 note, I have some doubts also of the admissibility of the Groo-groo worms. 1852 *Zoologist* X. 3662 The groogroo worm—so called because it is found in a species of palm vulgarly called the groogroo. 1883 IN THURN *Among Indians* *Guiana* 266 Gru-gru worm.

Groom (grūm), *sb.* *Forms*: 3-5 grome, 3-7 grome, 5-6 grume, 5-7 grooms, (5) groymo, 6 gromwe, grum, 6- groom. [Of difficult etymology. According to the evidence of the quotes. 'boy, male child' seems to be the orig. scense. The word might conceivably represent an OE. **grōm*, f. root **grō-* of *Grow* v. + Tent. snff. -*mu*. But there is no trace of the word in any Teut. lang.; MDu. and mod.Du. have *grom* fry of fish, offspring, (ocularly) children; an unauthenticated sense 'boy, child' is given by the lexicographers Kilian ('puer'), Mellema, ('enfant, marmouset') and Hexham ('stripling or groome'); but this does not correspond phonologically. The relation, if any, between the Eng. or the Du. word and OF. *gromet* GRUMMET, is unascertained; but in AF. and Anglo-L. documents *gromet* and its latinized form *grometus* appear to be used for *groom* in the senses 3-5 below.

There appears to be no evidence for an OF. *gromme*; the *grommes* quoted by Du Cange is prob. for *gromes* pl. of *gromet*. The alleged ON. *grōm* or *grom* 'man' has no other authority than its occurrence in the list of poetical appellations applicable to yeomen, in the 14th c. expansion of *Snorra Edda* (ed. 1848, II. 496) where it may be from ME.]

† 1. A man-child, boy. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancre*, R. 422 Hire meiden mei, hauh, techen sum lutei leme, we were dute of forto leornen among gromes. c 1320 *Haueþok* 790 Ich am now no grom. Ich am wel waken. c 1300 *Beket* 148 Tho be com he fond his sone a god goinge grom. c 1300 *Proverbs* *Hending* xxiii. He fareþ so doþ þe luter grom þat men euer beten on wiþ one smerte zerde. a 1330 *Syr Degare* 242 The holi man... fond the cradel in the stede, He tok up the clothes anon. And biheld the litel grom. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 980 (Kölbing) Sche childed a selcoupe grome. 1387 TREVISIA *Hidden* (Rolls) I. 359 Kynde, i-burt and defouled by wykkedness of luyynge bryngþ for... foule gromes and euel i-schape. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque* upon *G. B.* 146 To bring him Plums and Mackaroons, Which welcome are to such small Grooms.

2. A man, male person; in the pastoral poetry of 16-17th c. freq. applied to shepherds (cf. HERD-GROOM). Sometimes *contemptuous* = 'fellow'. *Obs.* exc. *lanc.*
c 1330 *Florie & Bl.* 1288 (Hauksnecht), I... fond bi hire an naked grom. I þogte to habe iquld lem boþe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17609 (Laud) Loke we yern howe he might do þat doughty grom [Cott. *gum*, *Gum*, *Trin*, *gome*] Joseph of Aramaty to vs to come. c 1420 *Chron. Viled.* (Horstman) 3986.

Stondyng in a heyron here, an horribill foul grome. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 128. I had leuer go to Rome; yet thyse, on my fete Then forto grete yonge grome. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 728 Mony gromye thai maid full sar agast. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 489. I wys 32 seye soth, 32 grom of bysse. c 1500 *Lytell gese of Robyn hode* (W. de W.) i. 16 There was no ynch of his body But it was worthe a grome. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67. I sau mony landuair grumis pas to the corne land to laubir there rustical occupation. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 15 In May gois gentill wemen gymmer, In gardynys grene thair grumis to glaid. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. i. 164 The fields are neere, and you are gallant Grooms. 1590 *GREENE Neuer too late Wks.* (Grosart) VIII. 204 She was weary of the groonies [a shepherd] importunate fooleries. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 12 A iolly grome was he, As euer piper on an oaten reed. 1603 *DRAYTON Odes* v. 2 Let no barbarous Groome Growe howe brave soer he bee, Attempt to enter. 1610 *FLETCHER Faithful Shepherdess* i. ii. The prime of our young Grooms, even the top Of all our lusty Shepherds! 1625 *LISLE Du Barlas, Noe* i. The mighty Groome that led his flocke and heard From home to follow God, and sacrificd his sonne. 1632 *HEYWOOD 2d Pt. Iron Age* v. i. Wks. 184 III. 421 Can you find teares for such an abiect Groome, That had not for an husband one to shed? 1815 *WORDSW. White Doe Rylst.* i. 11 And, up among the moorlands, see What sprinklings of blithe company! Of lasses and of shepherd grooms.

3. A man of inferior position; a serving-man; a man-servant; a male attendant. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2214 Me may yse a bondemaunes sonne. & some gromes squiers & subbe knyghts some. 13. c. *Alis. 7288* Ageyn heom come bothe lord and grom, For to here what tidynge They broughte. 13. c. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 234 [ai sett hem to mete anon, Erl, baroun, sweyn, and grom. c 1310 in *Pol. Songs* (Camd. 1839) 238 Gobleyn made is gerner Of gromene mawe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1610 (Laud) The gromys [Cott. suanis] tho bygan to cry. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* i. 206 That he shulde drenchen Lorde and lady; gromes and wenche Of al the Troian nacioun. 14. c. *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker 854/8* *Garcia*, a grome. c 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4559 Bathe grete man and grome. c 1450 *Merlin* 510 The gromes take the palfreys and lepte up and rode into the foreste. c 1532 *Du Ves Introd.* *Fr. in Italgr.* 909 Gromes of the kechin, *uaretles de culin.* 1596 *SHAKS. Iam. Str.* iv. i. 128 You logger-headed and vnpolishid gromes, What? no attendance? 1605 — *Mach.* ii. 10 Goe carry them [daggers], and smeare The sleepe Grooms with blood. a 1632 I. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* ii. vii. (1642) 102 Maximinus, a Grome of base and sordid condition, borne of needy Parents. a 1654 *SELOEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 62 Then all the Company Dance, Lord and Grom, Lady and Kitchen-Maid, no distinction. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* v. 627 Seated on a Rock, a Shepherd's Groom Surveys his Ev'ning Flocks returning Home. 1725 *Pope Odys.* xx. 221 Two grooms assistant bore the victims bound. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xviii. 248 Your nephew's lands are parted between grooms and scullions.

fig. 1612 *DONNE Progr. Soul*, and *Annot.* 85 Thinken then, my soule, that death is but a Groome Which brings a Taper to the outward roome.

4. The specific designation of several officers of the English Royal Household, chiefly members of the Lord Chamberlain's department: with defining prepositional phrases, as *Groom of the (Privy, Great) Chamber, G. of the Stole, G. in waiting*, etc.; also † *Groom of the Beds*, † *G. of the Crossbows*.

1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 159 Item, the same tyme .. my mystyre to the gromys of chambre flore reshis, xvi. d. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 42 John Browne grome of the beddes. *Ibid.* 54 Elys Hilton grome of the robes. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 70 Giles grome of the Crossbows. 1589 *POTTERHAM Eng. Poetic* i. viii. (Arb.) 32 King Henry the 8. ... for a few Psalmes of David turned into English meetre by Sternhold, made him grome of his priuy chamber. 1657 *WOOL Life* Sept. (O. H. S.) i. 227 One of the gromes of the bed-chamber to Ch. Charles I. 1685 *EVELYN Mrs. Godolphin* (1847) 8 The late Countess of Guilford, Groom of the Stole of the late Queens Mother. 1731 *Genil. Mag.* i. 35 Edward Williams, Esq.; made Groom of his Majesty's removing Ward-robe. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 143 Lord Rochfort being Groom of the Stole to His Majesty. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* iv. vi. A groom of the chambers indicates the way to him. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 5 Sir Henry was a Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

5. A servant who attends to horses. (Until 17th c. only a contextual use of sense 3; now the current sense.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 210 [Huo] bet mest hec hors mest him faylely gromes and stablen. 1553 *BALE Vocabular* 26 b. An horse grome of his came into my court one daye. 1553 *BRENDEN O. Curtius* viii. 161 b. Thei. recieued the horses of the gromes of the stable. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. 72. I was a poore Groom of thy Stable (King) When thou wert King! 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 356 Thir rich Retinuee lord Of Horses led, and Grooms besmeared with Gold. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar. My grooms are Arabs; my footmen french. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 95 Like a slain deer, the tumbrel brings him home, Unnissed but by his dogs and by his groom. 1802 *WORDSW. Sonn. to Liberty*, 'O Friend! I know not', Mean handywork of craftsman, cook, Or groom. 1807 *LIVTON Pelham* viii. His groom was walking about his favourite saddle-horse. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* ix. 150 It is a fact. — that a man does not ride any better for dressing like a groom.

6. Short for BRIDEGROOM. (Rare except in context with bride.)

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. iii. 180 Friends all. In Quarter, and in termes like Bride, and Groom, Deuesting them for Bed. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. vii. 70 Were you a woman, youth, I should wo hard, but be your Groome in honesty. 1700 *DRYDEN Cymon & Iph.* 540 By this the brides are waked, their grooms are dressed; All Rhodes is summoned to the nuptial feast. 1789 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) II. 270 The bride and groom were so good as to call upon me. 1841

BROWNING Pippa Introd. 50 What care bride and groom Save for their dear selves? 1870 *TENNISON In Mem. Cond.* 83 Drinking health to bride and groom We wish them store of happy days.

7. attrib. and Comb., appositive, as *groom-boy*, *falconer*, *groom-fellow*, *garnetier*, *purveyor*; † *groom-grubber* (—*grobber*), an officer in the royal household (see *quots.*).

1863 *KINGSLEY Water-B.* ii. 66 Among the lot was a little 'groom-boy, a very little groom indeed. 1826 *HOR. SMITH Tor Hill* (1838) II. 82 The young 'groom-falconer was out this morning with his goss-hawk. 1823 *SCOTT Peveril* vi. There are two lackeys—besides the other 'groom fellow. a 1843 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1790) 70 One 'groome garnetour, to receive, to kepe, and to deliuer the wheete comyng from the countries. 1526 *Ibid.* 234 That he doe cause the 'Groome-Grobber to looke dayly to drawing out the leess of the Wyne spent. 1601 *Ibid.* 284 Groom Grubber. . . His office is to see that the vessalles which come into the seller bee tight and full. 1641 *Negotiations Wolsey* v. 13 Thirteen Pages, two yeomen Purveyours, and a 'groome Purveyor.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*.) *Groom-ess*, a female groom (of the stole). *Groomish* *a.*, characteristic of a groom, like that of a groom; hence *Groomishly* *adv.* *Groomless* *a.*, having no groom. *Groomlet*, *Groomling*, a diminutive groom. *Groomship*, the office or condition of a groom.

1624 T. SCOTT 2d Pt. *Vox Populi* 11, I sold moreover, the place of 'Groomesse of her highnesse Stole, to six seuerall English Ladies. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cross* (1898) I. 140 To smoke cigars, pick up a steeple-chaser, wear 'groomish clothes. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 458 The tiger, though more 'groomishly attired, is not less scrupulously exact. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* xxviii. St. Aldegonde . . . was lounging about on a rough Scandinavian cob. listless and 'groomless. 1824-8 T. Hook *Say. & Doings* (1836) 165 (Hoppe) 'Groomlet. 1834 *BECKFORD Italy* II. 13 We were obliged to be escorted by grooms and 'groomlings with candles and lanterns. 1880 *MISS BRADDOCK Just as I am* II. 230 The grooming in charge slumbered placidly in the bottom of the carriage, with the reins in his hands. 1691 *WOOL Ath. Oxon.* (1721) II. 1036 Silas Titus. . . In the Year following [1679] did, with the consent of his Majesty, resign his 'Gromship. 1882 W. H. GRENELL *In Standard* 2 Nov. 5/5 If I had been honoured by the offer of a non-Parliamentary Groomship.

Groom (*grüm*), *sb.* *2 dial.* Also *grom*. [? A western variant of *CROME*, *CROMB*.] A forked stick used by thatchers.

1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, *Grom* or *Groom*, a forked stick used by thatchers for carrying the parcels of straw called helms. *Wiltsh.* 1847-89 in *HALLIWELL*. 1874 T. HARVEY *Far fr. Maddening Crowd* xxviii. He had stuck his rick-rod, groom, or poignard into the stack.

Groom (*grüm*), *v.* [f. *GROOM sb.*]

1. *trans.* To tend as a groom; to curry, feed, and generally attend to (a horse); to 'fettle'.

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* i. x. 12 We were obliged to groom them ourselves. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 446 She's yet a colt. — strongly groom'd and straitly curb'd. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1883) I. iv. 310 Ostlers quarrelled over such questions as they groomed their masters' horses. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 237 The Numidian horses, soon recovered their condition when they were groomed day by day with the old wine of Italian vintages. *absol.* 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 223/1 If he understands horses and can groom tolerably, he despises gardening.

2. *trans.* To tend or attend to carefully; to give a neat, tidy, or 'smart' appearance to. Also *absol.* in to groom up.

1843 *HALLIBURTON Atchick* I. ii. 26 Here was to clean and groom up agin' till all was in its right shape. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 363/6 The very chair you sit on has to be groomed. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 86 He had to repair his own buskins, mend the tables, and groom my lady's chamber. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 125 Sometimes a few underclowns will be combed and groomed by the winds—as if for a race.

3. *pass.* To be made a bridegroom. *nonce-use*. 1824 *BYRON Juan* xv. xxxix. It is an even chance that bridegrooms, after they are fairly groom'd, May retrograde a little in the dance Of marriage.

Hence *Groomed ppl. a.* (chiefly qualified by *adv.*), *Grooming vbl. sb.*

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 Feeding, grooming, trimming and managing of most descriptions of the horse. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak H.* xxviii. The Honourable Bob Staples daily repeats. . . his favourite original remark that she is the best-groomed woman in the whole stud. 1859 *JEHSON Britany* iii. 29 The grooming was wretched, and I could see some of the horses eating the straw. 1860 *EDITH THOMSON in Monthly Packet* Xmas No. 80 Radetzoff, with his . . . neatly trimmed moustache, smart and well-groomed.

Groom, *obs. form* of *GRUM a.*

Groomer (*grüm-mä*). [f. *GROOM v.* + *-ER* 1.] An instrument for the mechanical grooming of horses (see *quot.*).

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Groomer*, an application of the flexible or jointed revolving shaft to rotate a brush used in the grooming of horses.

Groomet: see *GRUMMET*.

Groom-porter. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1. An officer of the English Royal Household, abolished under George III; his principal functions, at least from the 16th c., were to regulate all matters connected with gaming within the precincts of the court, to furnish cards and dice, etc., and to decide disputes arising at play.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 35 George Hamerton grome porter. 1503-4 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II. 337 Thomas Hallye, grome portair of the Quenis chamber. 1610 *BEN JONSON Alchemist* iii. ii. They will set him Vp-most, at the Groom-Porter's, all the Christmase: And, for the whole year through, at every place Where there is play, present him with the Chayre. a 1654 *SELOEN Table-T.* (Arb.) 59 Though there be false Dice brought in at the Groom-Porters, and cheating offer'd, yet unless he allow the Cheating, and judge the Dice to be good, there may be hopes of fair play. 1678 *OTWAY Friendship in F.* i. i. Wks. 1728 I. 244. I ran to the Groom-Porter's last Night, and lost my Money. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4093/3 Thomas Archer Esq. is appointed to be Groom-Porter to Her Majesty. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Basset-Table* 99 At the groom-porter's, battered bulles play. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4/5 From Christmas to Epiphany, the Groom Porter kept an open gambling-house for the Court.

trans. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* ii. i. He had scarce talents to be groom-porter to an orange barrow.

fig. 1659 *FULLER App. Inv. Innc.* (1840) 350, I appeal to the reader, whom I make groom-porter (termed by Mr. Camden, *aleatorum arbitri*), and let him judge who plays with false, who cogs, who slurs a dye.

2. *pl.* Loaded dice. (Cf. *quot.* 1654 in 1.)

1687 *MIEGE Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. Grumporters, heavy Dice, *de gros Dec.* 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

Hence *Groom-portership*, the office of groom-porter.

1620 in *Rymer Fadera* (1707) XVII. 236 Wee . . . doe give and graunte unto . . . Clement Cotterell Esquier the Rosome and Office of Groomporter or Groom Portership within all and everie our Howse and Howses.

Groomsman (*grüm-män*). [f. *groom's*, genitive of *GROOM sb.* + *MAN*, as a parallel form to *BRIDESMAID*, *q. v.*] A young man acting as friend or attendant on the bridegroom at a marriage, either alone (as 'best man') or as one of a company; = *BRIDEMAN* 2, *BRIDESMAN*.

1698 M. HENRY *Let.* 10 Oct. in *Thoresby's Corr.* I. 330. I tell Mr. Boyse he must let me have the honour of being his groomsman at his next journey to Leeds. 1861 S. LYONS *Clandia & Pr.* 178 Then came the ceremony of carrying the brides over the threshold by the groomsman. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 151/2 The bridegroom was attended by his brother. . . as groomsman. 1899 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/5 The old custom of having groomsman at a wedding was revived yesterday afternoon at the marriage of — . . . There were five bridesmaids. . . two pages, and nine groomsman.

Groomy (*grüm-i*), *a.* [f. *GROOM sb.* + *-y*]. Pertaining to or characteristic of a groom; 'horsy'. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* i. 3 Mr. Sponges's groomy gait and horsy propensities. 1881 *Ches. Career* 247 A correct groomy costume which means cord trousers, stick-up round collars, and a tweed jacket.

Comb. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 110 A most disreputable groomy-looking rogue.

Groon, variant of *GROIN sb.*

Groond, *obs. pa. pple.* of *GRIND v.*

Groone, variant of *GROIN v.* *Obs.*

Groop (*grüp*), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 5 *grope*, *groupe*, *growpe*, 5, 7, 9 *dial.* *grupe*, 6-7 *groope*, 8-9 *Sc. grup*, 9 *grup*, *LG.* [a. *MDu. groepe* (Du. *groep*) = *OFris.*, *LG. grōpe*; cf. also *Icel. grōp* groove, *Norw.*, *Sw.* *grōp* hollow, cavity, *Da. dial. grōb* ditch. Cf. *GREEP*.]

In some dialects the word is used interchangeably with *GRIP sb.*

1. The drain or gutter in a stable or cowhouse; = *GRIP sb.* 2.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 216/2 Growpe, where heestys, as nete, standyn . . . (H. P. groupe of a netys stall), *ministorium*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 167/2 A Grupe, *ministorium*. 1664 *GOULDMAN Dict.*, A groupe in stables and houses, *minithorium*. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), Grupe, Group, *latrigna*. 17. *Mucking* (o. *Geordies* Byre in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 221 The Mucking (o. *Geordies* byre And shoolding the grup sae clean. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, *Grip*, *Grup*, *Grup*, the space where the dung lies in a cow house, having double rows of stalls; that is, the opening or hollow between them. 1899 J. COVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 15 The open trench or grup made by the byre unsavoury.

b. A small trench, ditch, open drain; = *GRIP sb.* 2. *dial.* † Also *Mil.* a trench (*obs.*).

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 129 Behold how euerie peece that lith there in groope Hath a spider gonner with redy fired mach. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Grup*, *groop*, a trench, not amounting in breadth to a ditch. If narrower still it is a *gríp*. 1829 *BROCKETT N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Grip* or *Grup* . . . also a small ditch or open drain in a field.

† 2. A groove; a mortice. *Obs.* (Cf. *GROOP v.*) c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 216/2 Growpe, yn a boorde, *incast. trahat*. c 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 108/1 To put in the round Boards fitted together into the Groop made to receive them.

† *Groop*, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 *groupe*, 5 *grope*, 5-6 *growpe*. [Cf. *Icel. grōpa* to groove (in carpentry), *Freröese grōpa* to dig (a hole).]

1. *trans.* To dig (a trench).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8165 Sykes do 3e graue & groupe. 14. *Medulla in Cath. Angl.* 167 note, *Runcio*, to wedyn or groypyn.

2. To groove, hollow out, incise. Also *absol.*

1412-20 *LVDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xi. Such as coude graue groupe or carue Or suche as were able for to serue With lime and stone for to reyse a wall. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 216/2 Growpynd, as boordys or ober byngys, *incastatun*. *Growpynd* wythe an yryn, as grawowrys, *runcio* (K. P. *incastro*). 1530 *PALSGR. 576/1*, I growpe (Lydate), sculpe or suche as coude grave, groupe, or carue: this worde is

nat used in comen spetche. 1638 A. REAO *Treat. Chirurg.* vii. 52 [The] needles..ought to have good eyes, and well grooped, that they may receive the threads readily.

Grooper. Obs. In 5 *gropare*. [f. GROOP v. + -ER¹.] One who digs trenches.

14. *Medula in Cath. Angl.* 167 note, *Runcio*, a wedare or a *gropare*.

Grooper, obs. form of GROOPER.

† **Grooping**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. GROOP v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb GROOP; grooving, gouging. Chiefly in *Comb. grooving-iron*, a kind of chisel or gouge; grooping tool, a cooper's tool for making 'groops'.

c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 2171. Grow(p)ynge or grayynge yryn, *runcio*, *scrophina*. 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 111. 162 Et de 6d. solutis Ricardo Carvour et servient suo prop grooping mensal dicti Purpilly. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt.* Willelme 367/29 *Hec strefina*, a grooping-yryn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 167/1. Groopingye yryn, *runcio*. a 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* 31 in *Hazl. E. P. I.* 80 The grooping iron than spake he: Compas, who hath greyed the? 1648 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 1037 Grooping is the making of the Rigger at the two ends of the Barrel to hold the head in. 1712, 318/1 This may be termed the Coopers Grooping Tool.

Groos, obs. form of GROSS.

Groose (*grūz*), *v. Sc. and north.* Also 7 *grooze*, 9 *grooze*, *gruze*. [app. a derivative of GRUE v.] *intr.* To shiver, shudder.

1674-91 *Ray N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Grooze*, to be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit. 1806 *Scott Lett.* I. 63-4 This story makes me grooze whenever I think of it.

Hence **Groosing** *vbl. sb.*, **Groose sb.**, shivering, a shivering fit.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Cruzin*, *Groozin*, a shivering. 1825 *Scott Fam. Lett.* 2 Aug. (1804) II. 345. I own one felt a little gruze at a party called Shanes Inn, where they cut an unfortunate Inspector of the Mail-Coaches...to pieces with scythes. 1861 Sir R. CHRISTISON *Lett. in Life* (1886) II. xvi. 420 The consequence was horrid groozing with goose-skin, enduring for two hours. 1862 J. BROWN *Rat & his friends* 27 My patient had a sudden and long shivering, a 'groosin', as she called it.

Groose, obs. form of GROSS.

Groot (*grūt*), *sb. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4-7 *grut*, 5 (*9 dial.*) *grute*, 7 *growt*, 8 *greut*. [Related to OE. *grēot*, *GRIT sb.*, and *GROUT sb.*; but the precise nature of the relation is uncertain.] Mud, soil, earth.

13. *Coer de L.* 4339 The toun dykes...wer...ful off grut, no man myghte swymme. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 218/1 *Grute* [*MS. Harl.* 221 *grute*, other *MSs.* *grut*], fylthe, *linus*. 1600 *Hosp. Inc. Footes* 62 All the horse and cowes dung...in time of dearth that grut or ruff-raffe would be good to make an Italian trot withal. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2097 The earth, or Grewt. 1681 *Grew Museum* III. § 2 ii. 328 A sort of Tin Ore with its Grewt. 1796 *Præc. Min. Cornub.* 322 *Grewt* or *Grūt*, a kind of fossil body, of sandy rough, hard, earthy, particles. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Indian Field Sports* 294 In Devonshire the word *groot* is used by all farmers...for dry earth. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Grite*, *Greet*, coffee grounds, finely pulverised soil. 1891 *Harland Gloss.*, *Grute*, loose earth, soil. *Grute-rest*, the meal-board (mould-board) of a timber-saw.

Hence **Grooty a.**, muddy.

1848 S. CARTER *Mindit. Effusions* 192 The measureless solitudes shrubless and grooty.

Groot (*grūt*), *v. See* also **GROUT v.** 2 [app. f. **GROUT sb.** Cf. however *vroot*, **ROOT v.**] Of a hog: To grub up or 'muzzle' the ground. Hence **Grooting** *vbl. sb.*

1827 D. JOHNSON *Indian Field Sports* 247 Marks of their feet and grooting are visible in every moist place. *Note*, Grooting is...used by hog-hunters for the places where they have been muzzling the earth. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 109 Heaps of earth, and holes, where the hogs had been 'grooting'.

Grootte, obs. form of GROUT.

Grootth, variant of GROWTH² *dial. Obs.*

Grootte, obs. form of GROUT.

Groove (*grūv*), *sb.* Also 5 *grofe*, *groof*, 7 *groove*, 7-9 *grove*, (7, 9 *gruff*, 9 *groave*, *gruve*). [ad. early mod.Du. *groave* 'sulcus, fossa, scrobis', (Kilian), Du. *groef*=OLG. *gruova*, OHG. *gruoba*, MHG. *gruobe*, G. *grube* pit, hole, ditch, mine, fosse (in Anat.), ON. *gröf* pit, Goth. *grōba*, f. OTeut. root **grōb*-, *grab*- (see GRAVE *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1).]

1. A mining shaft; a mine, pit. Now *dial.* † Also, in 15th c., a cave (*obs.*).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5394 Makis he gracis to his goddis & pan be grofe enteres. a 1483 *Mendip Latus* in *Pelphs Hist. Somerset* vii. (1839) 6 Any man that doth begin to pitch or groof...must stand to the...waist in the same groof. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 91 Pulling the miners out of their groves by head and shoulders. 1666 *Locke* in *Boyle Hist. Air* (1692) xvii. 137, I rode to Mindeep, with an intention to make use of it [a barometer] there, in one of the deepest Gruffs (for so they call their Pits) I could find. a 1698 W. BLUNDELL *Caval. Note Bk.* (1830) 251 The pits where lead is digged, in Derbyshire, are called grooves. 1747 *Hooson Alton's Dict.* K1, *Groove* [is] the Mine or Work that a Man is employ'd in, hence it is if a Question be asked, Where is Tont to day? He is gone to the Groove, he is at the Groove; sometimes it is used for the Shaft. 1797 W. G. MASON *Wales*, and the miners *grooves*, which are terms that mark the way to peculiar to this part of the country. 1825 J. JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 41 *Gruff*, a mine. *Gruffer*, *Gruffier*, a miner. 1829 J. HOOSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 157 The coal is worked by a grove of fair quality. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*,

Gruve, a lead mine. *Gruver*, a lead miner. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Groove* or *Grove*. 1. Derh. A mine.

b. = **DRIFT sb.** 15. *dial.*

1887 H. MILLER *Geol. Otterburn & Elsdon* 130 *Mouth-grooves*, short levels, generally entering upon the crop of a coal. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Grove*, *Grove-hole*, *Mouth-grove*, an adit level driven in from the surface for coal or fire-act. Sometimes this is called a *grove-hole*, but the common term is a drift.

2. A channel or hollow, cut by artificial means, in metal, wood, etc.; e.g. the spiral rifling of a gun, one of the air-passages leading from the wind-chest to the pipes of an organ, etc.

1659 *LEAK Waterwks.* 33 The Valves are marked with M, the Groves by E. 1664 *EVELYN tr. Fræar's Archit.* 130 Excavated Channels, by our Workmen call'd Flutings and Grooves. 1680 *Moxon Stech. Exerc.* 187 This String is laid in the Groove made on the edge of the Wheel. 1688 R. HOME *Armoury* iii. 89/1 Groove of a Screw, is the hollow between the 'Thrids'. 1752 W. & J. HALFPENNY *New Designs* iv. (1755) 4 Leather-edged Boards, not more than 8 Inches wide, including Lap, Groove, and Tongue. 1813 *Scott Trienn.* I. xv. Portcullis rose with crashing groan, Flut harshly up its groove of stone. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 191 The slide [in a gun] still works freely, no rust having been found on the grooves. 1830 *Ware Dict.* Aris 882 He now forms the groove with a single stroke of a small file, dexterously applied, first to the one side of the needle, and then to the other. 1852 *SEIDEL Organ* 52 These partitions are called grooves...every groove holds exactly as much wind as is necessary to sound either a large or a small pipe. 1859 *GREENER Gunney* 363 He formed a number of circular grooves on the cylindrical part of the bullet, in imitation of the feathers of an arrow.

b. *Theatr.* (See quot. 1886.) 1881 G. DANIEL *Merry Eng.* 352 At this moment the scenes stuck fast in the grooves. 1886 *Stage Gossip* 60 The 'grooves' are the supports for the 'wings' and 'flats'. 3. A channel or furrow of natural formation.

a. *spec. in Anat. and Zool.* 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* iii. 7 The alternate flutings or grooves and the curved form of my specimen. 1828 *STARK Ellen. Nat. Hist.* II. 389 The fore part of the head is generally more membranaceous than the hind part...with a longitudinal furrow on each side, or a groove to receive the antennæ. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 157 A continuous groove across...the teeth near the gum. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 145 The parts [of the nails] which have received names, are the body, the root, the free edge, the sides, the lunula, the matrix or bed, and the groove.

b. *gen.* a 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side*, etc. (1855) 6 The groove or narrow valley in which the Dee flows. 1865 *GEIKIE Scen. & Geol. Scot.* iv. 80 Its rocks covered with ruts and grooves, running in long persistent lines. 4. *transf. and fig.* A 'channel' or routine of action or life. Often in depreciatory sense: A narrow, limited, undeviating course; a 'rut'.

1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 182 Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change. 1868 *HELPS Keabiah* iv. (1876) 58 His ideas were wont to travel rather in a groove. 1869 *ROGERS Pref. to Adam Smith's W. N. I.* 27 The whole course of legislation...had flown in the same groove for centuries. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Europe* viii. (1894) 174, I see that I am inevitably falling into the old groove. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* x. § 4. 806 Labour was thus thrown out of its older grooves. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* vii. (1883) 193 The conversation flowed in the accustomed grooves.

† 5. A gardener's transplanting tool. *Obs.* 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Orange Tree*, He must take away with his transplanting Groove as much of the Earth as he can. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Groove*, a Gardener's Tool for transplanting Flowers.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *groove-piece*; *groove-board*, in an organ (see quot.); *groove-fellow*, one of a company of men working a mine or a section of it in partnership; *groove-going a.*, that travels 'in a groove', that keeps to one course; *groove-hole* *dial.* (see quot. 1893 in sense 1 b); *groove-roller* (see quot.)

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 55 Where there is...not room for the entire sound board, or...for the larger pipes, they are...supplied by means of grooves cut usually in the upper board or in a kind of second upper board called a 'groove-board'. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 74 Each person or company possessing their meer or meers in partnership (called 'groove fellows'). 1880 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. xi. 429 Under this discipline the 'groove-going men' winced in agony. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 90 Iron 'groove pieces' or channels which are let into the stone-work of the side walls. 1857 *SWIFT Sailor's Word-book*, 'Groove-rollers', these are fixed in a groove of the tiller-sweep in large ships, to aid the tiller-ropes, and prevent friction.

Groove (*grūv*), *v.* Also 5 *groof*, 8 *gruve*. [f. GROOVE *sb.* Cf. *Flem. groeven* 'celare, sculperre, canare' (Kilian).]

1. *intr.* To sink a mining shaft; to mine. *dial.* a 1483 (see GROOVE *sb.* 1). 1892 (see GROOVING *vbl. sb.* 1).

2. *trans.* To cut a groove or grooves in; to provide with grooves. (Also with *out*.) To groove into: to fit into by means of a groove.

1686 *PIOT Staffordsh.* 174 If the plaister fall, out from between the Timber...for want of grooving it round within side before the plaister be laid on. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 322/1 In these holes are threads of Screws grooved inwards. 1721 *SWIFT G. Nim-Down-Dean's Ausu. to Sheridan* 28 One letter still another locks, Each groov'd and dove-tail'd like a box. 1751 W. & J. HALFPENNY *New Designs Chinese Bridges* 2. 8 The side Timbers and middle Pieces...are groov'd and bolted together. 1808 *SHELLEY Zastrozzi* i. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 6 One end being grooved into the solid

wall. 1848 *BAILEY Festus* ix. (1852) 115 You see you wretched starved old man; his brow Grooved out with wrinkles. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* ii. 44 It may be possible to show the necessities of structure which groove the fangs...of the asp. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 316 A metamorphic rock...rent by earthquakes, fissured, grooved, eroded.

3. To cut in the form of a groove or channel; to excavate (a channel). Also, to force itself along a channel.

1865 R. S. STORES *Serm. in Nat. Preacher* (N. V.), When the searching, scientific spirit awakens among men...they...bunt the records that are grooved upon rocks. 1881 *SHAIRF Asp. Poetry* v. 128 High-pitched imagination and vivid emotion tend...to groove for themselves channels of language which are peculiar and unique. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 146 The glacier moves silently...grooving the record of its being on the world itself. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 250 The Rami-lulu [river] had eventually furrowed and grooved itself deeply through.

4. *pass. and intr.* To fit or be fitted as into a groove. *rare.*

1854 *DE QUINCEY War Wks.* IV. 271 Phenomena of chance growth, not...so grooved into the dark necessities of our nature, as we had all taken for granted. 1886 C. GIBSON *Clare of Claremore* I. ix. 190 Sheldon adjoined Winston, and would groove into that estate nicely.

Grooved (*grūvd*), *pp. a.* [f. GROOVE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Provided with or having a groove or grooves; furrowed; channelled; *spec. in Anat., Zool., Bot., and techn.*

1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.*, *Furrowed*, fluted, or grooved Stem. a 1798 *PENNANT Zool.* (1812) IV. 307 The aperture [is] grooved at the margin. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xiv. 118, I discovered in almost every specimen a grooved structure, like the delicate texture of the skin at the top of an infant's finger. 1836 *DUBOURG Violin* ix. (1878) 274 The ordinary construction of the grooved violin. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 3 The deadly grooved rifle. 1876 *ROUTLEDGE Discov.* 33 Passing the metal between grooved rollers. 1871-82 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 252 The Grooved Tortoise, *Testudo sulcata*. 1882 *MISS HOLLEY Snakes* 225 The last or back tooth of the maxillary bone is a grooved fang. 1883 S. HESLOR in *Life* viii. (1889) 231 Low-growing plants with grooved and jointed stems inhabited the marshes.

Grooveless (*grūvless*), *a.* [f. GROOVE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no grooves.

1855 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Nov. 615/4 Graduated grooveless needles. 1862 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 22 A Morral preferred staying in England, and making an assortment of grooveless needles. 1886 *Hornell Rev.* (U. S.) Jan. 50 God launched our flying plan and sent it spinning round its grooveless orbit swifter than a cannon ball.

Grooveling, *lyn.* *obs.* forms of GROVELLING.

Groover (*grūvər*). Also 7 *grover*, 8 *groaver*, 9 *grovier*, *gruver*, *gruffer*. [f. GROOVE *v.* + -ER¹. Cf. *Dn. groover* 'celator, sculptor' (Kilian).] One who or that which grooves.

1. A miner. Now *dial.*

1630 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* i. 581 A fire begunne by a candle...through the negligence of a grouer or digger. 1653 *MANDREY Lead Mines* 129 To order groovers, make them pay their part, Joyn with their fellows, or their grove desert. 1693 G. POOLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 673 As to the finding out the Calamine...the Groovers tell methere is no certainty at all, but that it is a meer Lottery. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Matlock*, The only inhabitants are a few groovers, who dig for lead-ore. 1797, 1825, 1873 (see GROOVE *sb.* 1). 1824 *MANDREY Derbysh.*, *Miners Gloss.* s.v. *Grove*, In Mendip, they call the Miner, a Grovier. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Groover*, a miner who works in an adit level or a lead mine.

2. A tool for making grooves; a gouge. *rare.* 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* 401 In the South the men have bows and arrows, harpoons...snow-shovels, groovers [etc.]. 3. *Comb.*: *groover-head*, an appliance for making grooves, attached to a wood-planing machine.

1884 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1892 *Mod. Mechanism* (ed. Benjamin) 387 A very desirable addition to grooving-machines is the solid expansion groover-head...which is arranged so that without removing or changing the cutters they will extend to double their width.

Grooviness (*grūvīnēs*), *collog.* [f. GROOVY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being 'groovy'; tendency to routine.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 2 The grooviness and insincerity of Western diplomacy and the opposition of Russia. 1887 *Monthly Packet* May 497 To extend one's work and interests is surely the best protection from narrowness and grooviness. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 403 Hard work unrelieved by competitive games is apt to produce 'grooviness'.

Grooving (*grūvīn*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. GROOVE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. GROOVE.

1. *dial.* Mining.

1892 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/1 There are men still living who remember the old mining days, when 'grooving' for calamine was the main occupation of the [Mendip] district.

2. a. The making or cutting of grooves in wood, etc. b. The formation of channels or furrows in the surface of rocks by glacial action. c. The result of the action; a groove or set of grooves. Also *fig.*

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 81, I must just explain...the foregoing Plate concerning Fluting or Grooving. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 159 Grooving and Rebating consist in taking or abstracting a part which is every where of a rectangular section. 1846 E. FORBES in *Atten. Geol. Surv.* I. 345 This was the epoch of glaciers and icebergs, of boulders, and groovings, and scratches. 1850 *Mrs. Brownson Woman's Shortcomings* i. Her soul must slip where the world has set the grooving. 1866 *TYNDALE Glac.* i. II. 20 The laminated structure...always corresponds to the

superficial grooving. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. iv. 249 We can fully accept the grooving of rocks and the accumulation of moraines as complete evidence of a former existence of glacial conditions. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 25 In the groovings of rocks upon which the sea now breaks. 1899 Q. Rev. July 159 The softer material would be blown through the barrel without taking the grooving—would strip, as it is technically called.

3. *attrib.*, as *grooving-head*, *-hook*, *-plane*, *-tool*. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 70 There are several other Plans in use among Joiners, . . . as, . . . the Grooving-plane, &c. 1681 *Ibid.* ix. 196 Of Grooving Hooks and Grooving Tools. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 582 Others are occasionally used in forming any kind of prismatic surfaces, viz. rebating-planes, grooving-planes, &c. 1892 *Mod. Mechanism* (ed. Benjamin) 387 An expansion-gaining or grooving-head.

† **Grooving**, *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.* A variant (perh. only graphic) of **GROUING**, shivering.

1637 BRIAN *Pisse-prophet* ii. (1679) 15 This party was taken in the manner of an Ague with a grooving in the back, and pain in the head. *Ibid.* iii. 45. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xvii. 123 If a fever in these wounds doe appeare . . . with a cold and grooving, it is dangerous.

Groovy (*grō-vi*), *a.* [f. **GROOVE** *sb.* + *-y* 1.]

1. Of or pertaining to a groove; resembling a groove.

1853 O. BYRNE *Artisan's Hand-bk.* 383 Its main purpose is to keep the surface of the ivory slightly lubricated, so that the rag may not bang to it and wear it into rings or groovy marks.

2. *fig.* Having a tendency to run in 'grooves' (cf. **GROOVE** *sb.* 4). *collog.*

1882 *Railway News* 12 Aug. 245/1 Railway managers are apt . . . to get a little 'groovy'. 1893 *FARMER Slang, Groovy*, settled in habit; limited in mind. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* July 96 Schoolmasters as a class are extremely groovy.

Grooze, var. **GROOSE** *v.* *Sc.*, to shiver.

Grop, *obs.* *pa. t.* of **GRIPE** *v.* 1

Gropable, *a. rare.* [f. **GROPE** *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That can be felt.

14. . . *Medulla in Promp. Parv.* 214 note, *Palfalis*, grope-able. 1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 205 Thy Disputation . . . be it never so full of gropable darkness, even to thy Friends and Fellows . . . yet its laid up close . . . within the linen shroud of a dark Language.

Grope (*grōp*), *sb.* 1 Also *i* gráp, 3 grap, 6 *Sc. grap*. [In sense 1, repr. OE. *grāp* (see **GROPE** *v.*); in sense 2, f. **GROPE** *v.*]

† 1. Grasp; *fig.* grasp of a subject. *Obs.*

Beowulf 555 Me . . . fæste hæfde grim on grape. c 1000 *Guthlac* 407 Wæron by reowe to ræsanne gīfūm grāpūm. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 855 Esculapius creftes, & Galienes grapes [L. *sagacissimus latentium rerum inventiones*].

2. The action or an act of groping. *lit. and fig.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liv. 7 Scho is . . . lyk a gangarall unto grāp. 1894 *Kingdom* (Minneapolis) 20 Apr. The grope of a stricken soul. 1899 *Speaker* 2 Sept. 237/1 A step and a grope would tell me.

† **Grope**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* A kind of nail.

1411 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* (1882) III. 546/3, 50 grope & 1 c clout nails. 1425 in Kennett *Pr. Antig.* (1818) II. 253 In clavis caretat, . . . groys, et alius ferantur . . . xii sol. iv den. 1720 STURGE *Sturges Surv.* Lond. (1754) II. v. x. 280 The length and breadth of the Gropes belonging to the wheels of the Carts.

Grope (*grōp*), *v.* Forms: 1 grāpian, 3 grapien, grapien, gropien, 4 gropen, (*pa. pple.* ygrope), 4-6, 9 *Sc. and north.* grape, 5 gropyen, groop(e), 5, 7 groppe, 6-8 groap(e), *Sc. grap*, 3- gropa. [OE. *grāpian* = OHG. *greiphan*, *greifan* = OTeut. **graiþjan*, f. **graiþā* fem. (OE. *grāp* grasp, OHG. *greifa* fork = **GRAIP**), f. **graiþ*, ablant-*var.* of **grīþ*, whence **GRIP** *sb.* and *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* To use the hands in feeling, touching, or grasping; to handle or feel something. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2085 He mægnes rof min costode grapeð gearfolm. c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxlii. 135 lexv. 7 Honda habbað & ne grapiað. a 1000 *Riddles* xlv. 3 Ic . . . on þæt banleaze bryd grapeð hygewlonc hondum. c 1205 LAW. 3026 He grapeð an his nebbe he wende þæt hit bledde. c 1325 *Old Age* in E. E. P. (1862) 149 The ne mai no more grope vnder gree. 1382 *Wyclif Vind.* xv. 15 The maumetis of nacions . . . to the whiche nouther sight of eȝen is to seen . . . ne fingris of hondis to gropen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & 7. 683 Look what ther is, put in thy hand and grope. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Pers.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lv. Now may þou grope [L. *palpare*] that this ymage is not nought. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* v. xlv. in Ashm. (1652) 159 Fyrst examyn, grope and taste. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* x. (Percy Soc.) 37 They grope over where it is no felynge. 1568 *Gd. Counsel* 19 in *Kingis Q.* (S. T. S.) 52 Graip or thow slyd, and creip furth on the way.

2. To attempt to find something by feeling about as in the dark or as a blind person; to feel for (or after) something with the hand (or other tactile organ, rarely with an instrument); to feel about in order to find one's way.

971 *Blackl. Hom.* 151 Hie grāpodan mid heora handum on þe corþan, & nystan hwyder hie eodan. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Deat.* xxviii. 29 Pæt þu grāpie on midne dæg, swa se blinda deaþ on bistum. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 302 She gropeth alwey forther with hir hond And found the bed. c 1430-40 *Lyoc. Bochas* iii. vi. 16 With hir handes for to fele his hede, And to grope after both his eares twayne. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 238 G. o gropeþ where we graued hir. If we fynde nyste, þæt fair one in fere now. c 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* iii. 8 Now when it was midnight, the man was afraied, and groped about it. 1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 217 Robson groped about his grille for his key. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 11 Groping with our hands in the sand.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 121 A covered way that . . . is so dark, that one must grope along as they go in it. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 96 [They] searched our Boat very narrowly, and then with their Hooks groped all round the outside. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* iv. They steek their een, an griap an' wale, For muckle anes and straight anes. 1792 J. BARLOW *Conspir. Kings* 82 Dim, like the day-struck owl, ye grope in light. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xv. Hats and bonnets having been groped for under the table. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 821 He groped as blind, and seem'd Always about to fall.

b. Applied to the catching of fish, esp. trout, by feeling for them in the water. *Const. for*; also in *indirect pass.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 91 Groping for Trowts, in a peculiar River. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. An.* Fish must be grop't for, and be tickled too. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxxi. 121 A Boy was Groping for Eles, and layd his hand upon a Snake. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 272 Every carp from pool, every bream from brook, will be groped for.

c. *fig.* To behave as if blind or in the dark; to search blindly, tentatively, or uncertainly (*for, after*); † to make a blind guess at.

c 1325 *Know thyself* 99 in E. E. P. (1862) 132 Pi Conscience schal þe saue and deme, Whether þat þou be ille or good, Grope aboute and take good zeme. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13500 (Trin.) Whenne þei had stryuen as I telle þei groped & coude no cause fynde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Pro.* & 7. 126 Ay we han good hope it to for to doon, and after it we grope. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 44 Great wonder it is, that in so grete light of Goddes truthe, men list to grope and wander in darkness. 1589 *Paffe vs. Hatchet* Bijb. It was well groapt at. 1594 L. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* ii. Ep. Rdr., If they will but grope after Him, in whom we live, live, moue, and haue our being. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 23 As blindly groped they for a future state. 1718 *Prior Solomon* v. 723 O wretched impotence of human mind! We . . . darkling grope, not knowing we are blind. 1779 JOHNSON 16 Apr. in *Evening Mallet*, I believe, never wrote a single line of his projected life of the Duke of Marlborough. He groped for materials, and thought of it. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Engel. Metaph.* II. 600/1 The scientific principle which Parmenides had been groping after. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. iv.* I stretch lame hands of faith, and grope. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 665 A minute knowledge, which certainly cannot be got by the dull process of groping in the Chronicles. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* vii. 325 The prophets had been groping after a formula which might be their strength.

d. To grope one's way; to find one's way by feeling about or groping; to feel one's way; to proceed in a tentative manner. *lit. and fig.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* G 567 To proue, trie, or feele the way as he goeth: to grope the way. 1714 GAY *Trivia* iii. 224 Hence wert thou doom'd in endless Night to stray Through Theban Streets, and cheerless groap thy Way. c 1789 GIBSON *Auto-biographies* (1896) 227 I groped my way to the chapel and the communion-table by the dim light of my catechism. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* i. 93, I groped my way out of the room. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii. We . . . groped our way down stairs in the pitch dark. 1862 Sir B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* li. 7 With our limited capacities, we are compelled . . . to grope our way as well as we can.

† 3. *trans.* To touch with the hands; to examine by the touch; to handle, feel; to probe (a wound). Also, to take hold of, grasp, seize. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* II. 134 Se cuma his cneow grapeð mid his halwendum handum. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 378 Auh is for sum þæt schal reden þis inouth reade, þet gropied hire to sefe noðeles. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1544 Ysaac wende it were esau, for he grapte him and fond him ar. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18594 Thomas . . . he lete To put his hand in at his side, Al for to grape his wond wide. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalen* 159 Þe child can . . . grape þe modyr pape, for fude to tak. 1385 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 449 Hw clipped he ded body and graued the woundes. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlii. 57 Se þat I haue flesch and bone, Gropes me now. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 801 Ið [an animal] valde of him be graped and fedde. 1501 *Doucet's Pat. Mon.* i. lxviii. Of f. wald my band beheld to se Gif it alterit, and oft my visage graip. 1575 *Gamm. Gorton* iii. iv. I chould twenty pound your neele is in her throte! Grope her, ich say! Me thinks ich feele it. 1597-8 Br. HALL *Sat.* ii. iv. To Grope the pulse of euerie manie wreat. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 88 Those that grasp and grope all that they can pretend any right to . . . shall finde God blowe upon it, and make it uncomfortable. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* n. 98 They grope but Aire. 1730 SWIFT *Ladies Dressing-r.* 93 But Strephon, cautious, never meant The Bottom of the Pan to grope. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 151 Slaves that . . . Can Balbo's eloquence applaud, and swear He gropes his breeches with a monarch's air.

† b. in indecent sense. *Obs.*

13. . . *Sir Beues* 3105 (MS. A.) Pow gropedest þe wif anist to lowe. a 1380 St. Bernard 133 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 43 Heo lay stille a luytel whil, þen heo groped him atte laste. 1664 *Wood Life* 26 Jan., Kissed her and groped her and felt her breasts.

c. To handle (poultry) in order to find whether they have eggs.

1590 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 Groping his owne hennes, like a Cotquean. 1611 COTGR., *Apprendre aux foissans a nager*, to teach fishes to swimme; (an idle, vaine, or needless labour) we say, to teach his grandame to grope ducks.

† d. To probe with an instrument. *Obs. rare*—1. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. xcv. 383 Then grope the hoofe with a paire of pinsons round about vntill you haue found the place grieved.

e. To search, rummage. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1566 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2258 Nay, I know well inough ye are both well bandy To grope a gardeyaunce, though it be well bandy. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. v. All men in black, spite of their Tickets of Entry, are clutched by the collar, and groped.

† f. *hyperbolically. Obs.*

a 1240 *Saules Ward* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Se picke se prinne þe posternesse þat me hire mei grapin. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2342 Of belle . . . þe sext paine . . . es suilk mercknes men mai it grape. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6566 Swa mykel myrknes, þat it may be graped, swa thik it es.

† 4. *fig. a.* To apprehend as something palpable. Often with *clanse* as obj. *Obs.*

13. . . *K. Alls.* 6627 Monye buth thes merueilles of Ethiope, That Alisaunde hath y-grope. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 205 This king hath spoke with the pope And tolde all that he couthe grope, What greveth in his conscience. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxxlii. App. ix, Your navy maye receaue vytayle in that countre, A longest the water of Foorth, as I can grope. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 70 Which meaning . . . if he could not grope it by the purpose wee had in answering the first obiection; yet it was maruelous he espyed it not by our words. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 561 This doctri . . . is so euident that it is marvell that any can be so senselesse as not to grope it. 1611 MOOLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* ii. i, Thou'rt familiarly acquainted there, I grope that. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. viii. 329 So notorious is the original corruption of mankind, that sense gropes it, and nature feels it. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 350 When you might haue felt and groped the Lord in his manifest pvidence.

† b. To take hold of (a person) mentally. *Obs.* 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 186 I. 60 As I am a true knight, I feele honourable eloquence begin to grope mee alreadie.

† c. To make examination or trial of; to examine, sound, probe (a person, the conscience, etc.); to investigate (a matter). *Obs.*

a 1225 [see **GROPE** *vbl. sb.* (2nd quot.)]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 646 Who so koude in oothur thyng hym grope Thanne hadde he spent al his Philosophie. . . *Sompn. T.* 109 These curatz ben ful negligent and slowe To grope tendrely a conscience. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 104, I rede we . . . grope þam how his game is begonne. c 1450 MYRC 912 When he seyb I con no more Freyne hym þus and grope hys sore [i. e. sin]. 1533 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i. Pro. 502 Gif I haue failleit, baldlyl reuprui my ryme, Bot first, I pray ȝou, grape the mater clene. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 617 Sum fayne themselfe . . . medelyng spyas, by craft to grope thy mynde. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lanivet*, 23 b, Prestes, as longe as they shall grope our partyculare synnes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxiv. *Contents*, Felix gropeth him, thinking to haue a bribe. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 296 Fenela, quhome nature had formet to deceiue, grapet the kingis mynd. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 313 Davie groped their mindes, how they were affected to the banished lords.

5. To grope out: to find by feeling about. Chiefly *fig.* To find by tentative effort; to search out.

1590 R. HIRSCOCK *Quintess.* *Wit* 17 So muche lesse we doo gather and groape out the truth. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* i. Cor. i. 21 Not the Jews by their deep Doctours, nor the Gentiles by their wits and wizards, could grope out God. 1790 CIBBER *Love makes Man* iv. ii, At last I have grop'd out a Window, that will let me into the Secret. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New. Acc. E. Ind.* i. p. xxii, Our Duty . . . is . . . set before us in the brightest Light, while theirs is to be groped out by the dark Glimmerings of very fallible Reason. 1820 *Houlston's Juvenile Tracts* No. 11 *Hold Up Your Head* 12 He will grope it out, and brood over it. 1846 J. W. CROKER in *C. Faggers* 4 Feb. (1884), You . . . enable me to grope out somewhat of the present posture of affairs. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 150, I . . . began to hack frozenly at a log which I groped out.

Grope, *obs.* f. **GROOP** *sb.*; var. **GROOP** *v.*

Groper (*grōp-er*), [f. **GROPE** *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who gropes, in various senses of the vb.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep.* i. xviii. F. v, A groper after noueltes. 1603 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 86 Those Groppers, who, to gather one according to their Mind, will spoil a hundred by the violent impression of their Unskillful Thumb. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 26 A substitute in the want of knowledge, a groper in the want of light. 1781 H. SWINBURNE *Cris. Europe* *Last Cent.* (1841) i. 379 A groper in politics, without sufficient steadiness or understanding to . . . carry through a great . . . plan. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 348/1 Thou groper after vain glory.

b. *slang.* A blind man; the blindfolded player in the game of blind-man's-buff.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Grofers*, blind Men. 1813 R. H. in *Examiner* 17 May 315/2 A man . . . nearly approached by the darkened groper.

2. *Naut.* Channel groper, North Sea groper: a cruiser stationed in the Channel or the North Sea. 1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* xiii, If he is an old channel groper, we shall have some difficulty. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. *Old slang.* A pocket.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 130 Grofers, pockets.

Groper, *obs.* form of **GROUPE**.

Gropery (*grōp-er-i*), *nonce-vd.* [f. **GROPE** *v.* + *-ERY*.] The action of groping (in the dark).

1777 T. TWINING *Let. Dr. Burney* 16 June in *Country Clergyman* 1814 C. (1882) 51 What the deuce, then, should make you shrink now, when almost all drudgery, and gropery, and pokery is over?

Groping (*grōp-ing*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **GROPE** *v.* + *-ING* 1. In OE. *grāping*.] The action of the verb **GROPE** in its various senses; † in early use, touch, the sense of touch; in *groping*, to the touch (*obs.*).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* I. 234 Forðan ðurh his [sc. St. Thomas's] grapeunge we sind selesfull. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 206 Nid lude speche, cos unhelden gropunges. *Ibid.* 214 Unneaðe, haue a fast, þurh ten abodes gropunge, he hit seide. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Scl. Wks. I. 249 Þese [feyce] wittis ben cleidid siȝt, and heering, smelling and taist, wþ groping. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* *De* vii. lii. xxi. (1405) 60 The wyttie of gropynge. *Ibid.* xvii. lii. (Tollem. MS.), Ebenus . . . is playne and smole in gropynge. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 219 Wyht

mowth in kyssing, wyth hand in groping. c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S. T. S.) iv. 52 Their followis thingis thre To gar thame ga in gucking, Brasing, graping, and plucking. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad. II. 549 Every Spirit always searcheth after God as a blind man goeth by groping. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* 84 They lost their way by groping about in the dark, and fumbling among rotten parchments and musty records. 1830 D'ISRAEL *Chas. I.* III. vii. 119 Feeling our way... in these chaotic gropings after truth. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Groping*, (1) A mode of ascertaining whether geese or fowls have eggs. *Var. dial.* (2) A mode of catching trout by tickling them with the hands under rocks or banks. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XL. 1, Is life a groping and a guess? A vain cry in a wilderness? 1888 *Athenaeum* 1 Dec. 739/1 The tentative mathematical gropings of the Egyptians and Phoenicians.

Groping (grō'pīng), *phl. a.* [F. GROPE v. + -ING².] That gropes, in senses of the vb.

13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 591 He is bepropande god. 1599 MARSHON *Seco. Villania* i. iii. 184 Shall Curio streakie his lims on his daies couch, In Sommer hower? and with here groping touch Incense his lust? 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 309 The groping World had so bewildered it self in an endless Maze of Errour. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 51 The groping Blind direct. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 75 Amidst its wild and groping earnestness, it sheds a vivid light upon the inward man.

absol. 1850 Miss. BROWNING *Poems* II. 168 Or, that a hundred of the groping Like himself had made one Homer.

Gropingly (grō'pīnglī), *adv.* [F. GROPIER *phl. a.* + -LY².] In a groping manner; as one feeling his way blindly or in the dark. *lit. and fig.*

1550-67 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Dict.*, *Tentone*, gropingly, as he that goeth in the derk. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 41 To our senses, whereby we attaine gropingly, and creepingly to some apprehension of the forme. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus Treat. conc. Relig.* i. l. 4 This Divinity whom man have sought after, as it were, gropingly in all Ages. 1848 C. BROWNE *J. Eyre* xxxvii. He descended the one step, and advanced slowly and gropingly toward the grass plat. 1884 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* i. l. xvi. 295 The fly... felt it gropingly with its antennae.

Gropple (grō'pl), *v. dial.* [var. of GRAPPLE v., after GROPE.] *intr.* = GROPE v. 2 b.

1850 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxx. Tom... had gone off to the brook to gropple in the bank for crawfish. *Ibid.* xlvii. Creeping brooks afforded good sport for small truant groppling about with their hands.

Groppling. *Obs.* [Cf. GRASP sb. 4 and GRISPIING.] Twilight.

1605 in *Wills Archael.* Mag. XXII. 227 Both came unto the sayd Tryvants howse in the groppling of the evening.

Grorolite (grō'rolīt), *Min.* [f. *Groroi* (see below) + -LITE. (Named by Berthier, 1832).] Earthy manganese, occurring in roundish masses, of a brownish-black colour with reddish-brown streaks; wad.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 444 The Grorolite of Berthier occurs in rounded pieces in sand and clay at Groroi, Caution, and Veddesos in France.

GROS, *pa. t.* GRISSE *v. Obs.*

Grosbeak (grō'sbēk). Also 8 gross-oëak. [ad. F. *gros-bec*, f. *gros* large + *bec* beak.] A name given to a number of small birds having a large stout bill, chiefly of the families *Fringillidae* and *Plcoideae*. The common grosbeak is the hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*). Other species are indicated by a defining word prefixed, as green grosbeak = GREENFINCH 1; pine g., *Pinicola enucleator*; cardinal g. (see CARDINAL sb. 7); grenadier g. (see GRENADIER 2 2 a); sociable g., a South African weaver-bird, *Philohelaena socius*; also (in U. S.) blue g. (*Guiraca caerulea*), evening g. (*Hesperophona vespertina*), rose-breasted g. (*Heodymela ludoviciana*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 244 The common Grosbeak: *Coccothraustes vulgaris*. 1730 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 430 *Coccothraustes caerulea*, the blue Grosbeak. *Coccothraustes purpurea*, the purple Grosbeak. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 364 Mr. B. shot a cock grosbeak which he had observed to haunt his garden. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 220 The red-throated Grosbeak. 1810 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 222 The blue grosbeak. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 233 Many of them (cane-dorn trees) were inhabited by whole colonies of the social grosbeak. 1859 *Amer. Cycl.* III. 283/1 The pensile grosbeak swings its basket nest from a pendant twig over a running stream... The sociable grosbeaks unite in the construction of a large basket-like cluster of nests... in a single structure. 1882 *Century Mag.* June 210 Hear the grosbeak's whistle loud. 1884 ROY in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 610/1 One of our most beautiful... visitants is the pine grosbeak.

Groschen (grō'shēn). Also 7-8 groshen, (S grosch). Pl. groschen; also 7-8 groshen(s, 8 grosches, 9 groschens. [G. *groschen* masc., altered form (not dim.) of MHG. *gros*, *grosse* = F. *gros*: see GROSS sb. 2.] Before the establishment of the present German monetary system, a small silver coin and money of account variously = $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a thaler.

1677 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 35 Here each man paid... seven maria-groschen for meat. c 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) i. 67/1 The Grosh, Potchandle, Stüer, Doyte, and Sowse Compar'd with me, are all scarce worth a Lowse. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxviii. 407 They keep their accounts here in gilders, groschen and pennighen. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 305 Reckoning the quart of wine only at four groschen. 1823 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 149, I am left off for two dollars eight groschen

fine. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 136 Their Flag... had you sold it at any market-cross, would not have brought above three groschen. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* II. 5 With our Groschen let us rebuild Jerusalem and our holy Temple.

Gros de Naples (grō d' nap'l). [F. *gros* GROSS², a, used subst.] A heavy silk fabric, made originally at Naples. Also *attrib.* So || Gros de Tours, a similar fabric orig. made at Tours.

1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* III. 550 These manufactories... make taffety... gros-de-tour, velvet... and various kinds of half-silks. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 239 Mrs. Gubbins had a new Gros-de-Naples silk bonnet and feathers. 1848 CLOUGH *Belle* II. 90 We should soon see them abandon... gros-de-naples for plain Lindsey-woolsey.

GROS(e, variant or obs. form of GROSS.

Grosier (grō'siēr). *Obs.* exc. Sc. and north. Also 7, 9 grozier, 9 grosier. [ad. F. *grasille*, with substitution of r for final l.] A gooseberry. Also *attrib.*, as *grosier-bush*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 88 Vua crispa is also called Grossularia, in english a Groser bush, a Gooseberry bush. 1615 LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. iii. (1668) 3 Bushes bearing berries, as... Goose-berries or Grosiers. 1674 JOSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 72 The Gooseberry-bush, the berry of which is called Grosiers or Thorn Grapes. 1833 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 597 A garden filled with grossier bushes. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Grosier*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., An eager person is said to 'jump like a cock at a grozier'.

GROSER: see GROCHER, GROSSER.

Groset (grō'sēt). *Sc.* Also 8-9 grozet, 9 gro-sert, grossart. [f. GROSER, by addition of excrescent t, and subsequent omission of r.] A gooseberry.

1785 BURNS *To a louse* 26 Ye set your nose out As plump and gray as onie grozet. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii. Saunders lap at the proposition, like a cock at a grossart. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* iii. 14 A chappin o' grozets. *attrib.* 1821 GALT *Annals Parish* xxviii. (1893) 178 Many... had planted groset and berry bushes. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 367 His grozet eyes. 1895 *Cummock News* xiv Jan. 5/7 Grozet Fair day. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xiv. 101 The garden... was full of groset bushes.

Gros grain: see note s. v. GROGRAM.

Groschen, *obs.* ff. GROSCHEN.

Gross, sb.¹ *Obs.* rare¹. [ad. L. *grossus*.] A green fig; a young fig.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husband.* iv. 633 And premature yf that the list enlonge Their grossis, wennen as grete as benys he So tacked hem of.

Gross, sb.² *Obs.* Also 7 grosse, (7 pl. grooz). [repr. F. *gros*, It. *grosso*.] A name for various foreign coins (historically representing the mediæval *grossus* or *GROAT*); e.g. the German GROSCHEN, and the Italian grosso, worth about 3d.

1638 L. ROBERTS *Map Comm.* clxxx. II. 104 Their Accounts are heere [at Antwerp] kept by Livers, Sol and Deniers, which they terme Pounds, Shillings and Pence of grosses, 12 grosses making a Sold, and 20 Sold a Liver or pound Flemish. *Ibid.* clxxx. II. 112 A grosse is 6, deniers turnois. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 96 Queen Maries... Dowry [was] Three thousand pounds Flemish, after forty grooz to the pound. 1673 *Necessity Maintain. Estab. Relig.* (ed. 5) 31 His Holiness... has valued the most horrid crimes at so easie rates as a few Grosses, or a Julio. 1686 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2177/3 The Letters from Buda... tell us, That 1000 Heydukes who have three Gross a day... are daily at work. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. i. 7 For keeping a Concubine (if a Priest) 7 Gross... but if a Lay-man keep a Miss, the price is—8 Gross. *Ibid.* II. viii. 73 To keep a Wench... will cost you Eight Grozins, or Seven Grossos, if a Lay-Man.

Gross (grō's), sb.² *Forms:* 5 groos, 5-7 groce, 6 gros, 6-7 grosse, 8-9 grose, 7- gross. [a. F. *grosse* (= Sp. *gruesa*, Pg. *it. grossa*), orig. the fem. of *gros* big, GROSS a.] Twelve dozen. Not found in *pl.*, the sing. being used with numerals. Also *small gross*, in opposition to *great gross* = 12 gross (see GREAT a. 8 d).

1412 *Cloze Roll*, 12 Hen. IV. 26 Apr. [To export from England to Ireland] unum groos de poyntes. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 150 A groos pointes of sylk of divers colours. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 265 Bowes—cc; Strynge—v groce; Arrowes—cccc sheffes. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 348 Bowe strings, xl gros. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i. Sure, he utters them [sonnets] then, by the grosse. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Superbia Flagellum* 36 Wks. 3/1 Fourteen groce of buttons and gold lace. 1666 *Act to Chase* II. c. 24 Schedule s. y. Besses, Besses for Brides the small groce, cont. 12 dozen 1/4. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* 2007/4 A Groce of Gimp Lace mixt with tinsel. 1843 A Groce of tobacco-pipes. 1893 *Post Grosses* ix (1894) 153 A Groce of twelve dozen; 1893 *Præf. Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 261 We call twelve dozen; i.e. twelve multiplied by itself a gross or grose by tale. 1895 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 63 A manufacturer of ghosts and monsters by the gross.

Gross (grō's), a. and sb.⁴ *Forms:* 5 groos, 5-7 groce, 5-8 gros(e, grosse, (6 grooso, grouse), 6 Sc. groiss, 5- gross. [a. F. *gros*, fem. *grosse* big, thick, coarse (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *gros*, Sp. *grueso*, Pg. *it. grosso*—late L. *grossus* thick (freq. in the Vulgate). The word has developed in Eng. several senses not found in Fr.

The origin of the late L. word is unknown; chronology shows that it cannot be ad. OHG. *grōz* GREAT; there is no probability that it is cogn. w. the synonymous *crassus*.]

A. adj. I. With reference to hulk.

†1. Thick, stout, massive, big. *Obs.*

†1. LYON, & BURGH *Secrets* 2660 With nekke to smal in

detestable. 1516 *Life Bridget in Myrr.* Our Ladye p. lvii. Whiche for hyr hyrthe had a great grosse throte moche foule & dyffymyd. 1570 DEE *Mach. Pref.*, It [Architecture] is but for building of a house, Pallace, Church, Forte, or such like, grosse works. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 132 For registering the presentment into on grosse booke, liij d. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vi. 14 The Crowes and Choughes, that wing the midway ayre shew scarce so grosse as beetles. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 95 The particles of the Air (being so gross as not easily to pervade the Pores of the Bladder). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 552 With heavey pace the Foe Approaching gross and huge. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 691 Your finger is more gross than the great monarch's loins. 1776 G. SMITH *Building in Water* 39 The Waters being extremely gross, increased the Rapidity of the Water between them. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 2: The grains will appear distinct, small or gross, coarse or fine. *absol.* 1624 WORTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 229 The length thereof shall be six Diameters, of the grossest of the Pillar below.

b. Of a shoot or stalk: Thick, bulky. Now only (exc. dial.) with notion of abnormal growth: Luxuriant, rank.

1578 LYTE *Dodones* i. xxvi. 39 Orpyne hath a round grosse brittle stem [F. a la tige ronde et esstee]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. cvl. 8 1. 176 A thick soft grosse stalk. a 1632 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 11 An extraordinary Cluster, made up of many depending upon one gross stalk. 1747 WESTLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 112 Burn to ashes... the gross Stalks, on which the red Coleworts grow. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 283 *Gross*, often used in a good sense for luxuriant, and applied to the young green crops. 1881 MASTERS in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 213/2 Strong-growing pears... are grafted on the quince stock in order to restrict their tendency to form 'gross' shoots. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/1 *Gross* shoots and leaders only being tied in to check an uneven distribution of the sap.

†c. Of letters printed or written: Large. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 110 The fyrst writtynge was gross letters off bras. The second good, the thrid was siluir scheyne. 1705 WANLEY in *Hearne Collect.* 4 Aug. (O.H.S.) I. 24 Y^e King must have his Bible printed with a gross Letter. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 182 The bill is then ordered to be engrossed, or written in a strong gross hand.

†d. *Gross meat* [= F. *grosse viande*]: the flesh of large animals. (Cf. *gros char* in CHARE sb. 4 1.)

The expression was used also in a different sense: see 12. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 461 The maner & forme of keryngne of meates bat lyn groos, after my sympleyn y haue seene. 1477 NORRIS *Orch. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 103 Such beate, As Cookes make when they roast grosse Meate. 1697 tr. *Ciste D'Annoy's Trav.* (1768) 46 When 'tis gross Meate, they fasten it to a String, and so let it hang on the Fire.

†e. Of a voice: Big, loud, deep. *Obs.* rare¹. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xli. (1493) 196 *Mydes* have a more gretter and grosser voyes in all maner of kynde of heestes.

†f. *Hawking. To fly gross*, i.e. at great birds.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.*, *Terms Arte* etc. iv. To fly grosse, viz. at great birds. 1677 COLES, *Orb. Gross* when fawkes fly at great Birds, as Cranes.

2. Of persons or animals: a. Big-bodied, corpulent, burly. (Now only dial.) †The *Gross*: transl. of F. *le Gros* as an epithet of certain Frankish and French sovereigns. b. With mixture of other senses: Overfed, bloated with excess, unwholesomely or repulsively fat or corpulent. Hence said also of the 'habit of body'.

1577 NORTHROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 40 Surfetting lyke a grosse and swollen Epicure. a 1578 LUNDENAY (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* I. 46 James... who was callit gros because he was corpulent and growit of body. *Ibid.* 47 This James callit gros, because he was corpulent and growit of body. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccliii. 170 b. A man who was before verie grosse and fat... within a yere or two became slender. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 559 One of them is well knowne, my gracious Lord, a grosse fat man. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xxxii. 15 The beloved was made grosse [Vulg. *incrassatus est*]. 1610 BR. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 196 Charles the grosse then Emperor. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 7 Doing his homage for the same to Lewis the Grosse, king of France. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 356 A full gross Habit of Body. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 297 She had been observed, some months past, to be more gross than usual, and had affected to wear a loose dress. 1833 MARYAT *P. Simple* (1866) 197 His gross habit of body rendered him very unfit for the climate. 1835 LONGE. *Outre-mer, Notary of Périgieux* (1851) 113 He was a gross, corpulent fellow, raised from a full-blooded Gascon breed. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Gross*, stout; big. 'A gross man'.

†c. Of a fruit: Full of pulp, large and succulent. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* vi. xlii. 713 The sweete & grosse Peares [F. *les poyres douces et grasses*] are moystier and very little astringent.

†3. Of conspicuous magnitude; palpable, striking; plain, evident, obvious, easy to apprehend or understand. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1850) 408 Hoolynesse of lif techip rude men by groos ensaumple. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 128 They have very few lawes... and the plainer and grosser that any interpretation is in *Lyc. Corr.* allowe as most iuste. 1586 EARL LEVENSTON in *Lyc. Corr.* (1844) 331 These things be so grosse as all men see them. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 250 These Lyes are like the Father that begets them, grosse as a Mountain, open, palpable. 1601 *All's Well* I. iii. 178 Now to all sense this grosse You loue my sonne. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. i. Appear, Spadone I my proofs are pregnant and gross. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* III. i. I might have marked it too: 'twas gross and palpable. a 1715 BURNER *Owen Time* II. (1724) I. 212 Where he retracted all he had said, in so gross a manner, that [etc.]. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 8 We should presently give him up for a Magician in the grossest acceptance of the word, and say, in short,

that he deals with the Devil. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 77 Which valediction, though in the gross sense, it might be said to contain little of Obligation.

quasi-adv. 1609 SHAKS. *Mear. for M.* II. iv. 8. To be received plaine, He speake more grosse: Your Brother is to dye.

4. In concord with sbs. of evil import, and serving as an intensive of their meaning: Glaring, flagrant, monstrous.

a. with sbs. denoting vices, errors, faults, etc.
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor.* 4 Or as though this your tedious quarell about this word Private did ought els, but bewray your grosse ignorance? 1597 Hooker *Ecl. Pol.* v. iii. § 3 To capitall heresies lesse inclined, yet vnto grosse superstition, more. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 125 We must make the effect more general than its cause, which were a grosse absurdity. 1662 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 10 The gross Folly and Stupidity of Atheists. 1709 BENKELEY *Theory of Vision* § 75 The gross blunders that ingenious men have been forced into. 1732 LAKE *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 16 So gross and prophane a Sin. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) I. xxxix. 431 The grossest sophistry will pass on men's understandings. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 134 The errors of the aristocratic party were full of gross and far less excusable. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 47 It is full of the grossest improbabilities. 1847 GROTS *Greece II.* xxvii. (1862) III. 41 An act of the grossest perfidy. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* ix. 88 They [plants]... all died through gross carelessness in their removal to Darjiling. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* i. 26 Bacon is able... to show gross credulity and looseness of assertion on the part of the Roman Catholic advocate.

b. with personal designations.
1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 302 The idolaters beyond all measure grosse Demonomists. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. vi. iii. 30 No plea of conditionality... can save them from the charge of being gross impostors. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xxi. (1878) 110 [He] had in his opinion made a gross fool of himself.

II. With reference to comprehensiveness.

† 5. Of a denomination of value or weight: Relatively large; containing lower denominations. Of a mode of reckoning: Proceeding by large units. *Obs.*
1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1543) I. vlij b. That I call a grosse denomination, which dothe contayne vnder it manye other subtiler or smaller: as a pound in respect to shyllings is a grosse denomination. 1680 H. MONE *Apocal. Apoc.* 123 The things foretold... are not to terminate on a year, but rather require that grosse numbering by Semities. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 125 Bills payable in currant Moneys out of Bank, must be paid in large (Gross) Moneys, and not in small pieces, as Stivers. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France I.* i. v. 492 Corn and wine... may be bartered by the gross quantity.

† b. A hundred gross = 112 lb. or 1 cwt. *Fifty gross* = 56 lb. or ½ cwt. *Obs.*
1669 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.* 2 In all Commodities where a hundred gross is mentioned, it is 112 lb. 1762 ELIOT in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 58 The bars of iron which have hitherto been made of sand, and from fifty to fifty gross, hope in time to have them reach to seventy pounds weight each.

c. Entire, total, whole. Now only (opposed to net) of an amount, value, weight, number, or the like, before necessary deductions have been made. Also in advb. phrase † *gross sale*: by wholesale.
1523 FITZHEB. *Husb.* § 36 And therefore he that byeth grosse sale, and retayleth, must nedes be a wyner. — *Surv.* xvii. (1539) 36 Cast together in one grosse some. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pivb. The produce is the grosse capacite. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* iv. 1. 199 The most hollow lover... that may be chosen out of the grosse band of the vaultfull. 1660 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.* 23 The Tare... subtracted from the grosse weight. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* vii. (1804) I. 45 I dare say you will not sell it either for a gross sum, or for an annuity upon lives. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 179 A sixth part of the gross produce may be reckoned the average rent of the tin mines of Cornwall. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* 138 The gross amount is one hundred and ninety-nine times. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 229 Making a gross number of above 3000. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 388 The net receipt was little short of fifty thousand pounds. The gross receipt was about seventy thousand pounds. 1868 GLADSTONE *Tw. Mundi* v. (1869) 143 The gross figures of the chronology may be exaggerated. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* viii. 149 Over-insurance, insurance of gross-freight, and the law as regards seaworthiness on time policies. 1896 *Law Times C.* 508/1 The gross personal estate is sworn at £37,405... the net at £29,389.

† b. Main, the great majority of. *Obs.*
1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 502 Admirall Russell with the grosse fleet arrived at Torbay on Friday last. 1793 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 562 The gross mass of the laity... were more addicted to the exercises of the body than to those of the mind.

7. Concerned with large masses or outlines; general, opposed to particular. Now chiefly with reference to Anatomy or Pathology, opposed to microscopic. † *Gross average* = general average (see AVERAGE 4).

1433 LYOG. *St. Edmund* iii. 927 England hath suffryd this tribul full terrible, Fond favour noon, gross nor particular. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 437 All grosse matters that concerned the gouernance of his realme. 1702 BR. PATRICK *Josh.* xvi. 8 This is the inheritance of the tribe of Ephraim by their families.—A gross description of it. 1727-53 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Average*, For gross or common average to have place. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 141 To determine the Seat of the Pain within gross Limits. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 6 The Damage should not have been declared a Gross Average, but a particular one on the Goods damaged. 1838 AMER. *Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 209 Anatomical results have a reputation for superior credibility, and it is a generally accepted idea that within the limits of gross

anatomy the reputation is well grounded. 1897 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* II. 849 A supposed drunken fit which may eventually turn out to be a state due to gross cerebral lesion.

III. With reference to density or consistency.
8. Dense, thick. (Often with mixture of the sense of branch IV.)

† a. of liquids, soils, and things generally. *Obs.*
1460-70 Bk. *Quintessence* v. 1 Lift vp be glas as it stonith, and 3e schal se in pickenes and cleernesce a difference bitwene be quintam essenciam sublymed, and be grosse mater þat is in be necke. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* i. (1541) 2 The urine redde & grosse. 1563 B. GOOGE *Elegies* (Arb.) 90 And put my Plow, in grosse vntylled soyle. 1578 LYTT *Dodecens* iii. x. 329 It cureth the bloody fluxe... being... dronken with some astringent liquor, as... grosse and thicke redde wine. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 809 Beaten together with the grossest decoction of hither Lupines. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxiv. 454 *Staphisacra*, the seed is Emetick, and brings forth gross Plegm with violence. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 38 The most subtil Body... may become as gross, and heavy, and stiff as Steele or Stoe.

b. of air, vapour, darkness. *arch. or poet.*
1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 64 The darkness of Egypt, the which, as Moses saith, was so gross that it might be felt. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Met.* xvii. 124 The difference of the grosser English Air, and that of Italy and France. 1714 POPE *Rape of Lock* II. 83 Or suck the mists in grosser air below, Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 495 Like a gross fog Boeotian rising fast. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* ii. 450, I saw a gross vapour hovering in a stinking ditch. 1839 LONGF. *Celestial Pilot* 2 Through the gross vapours, Mars grows fiery red.

absol. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xli. As flies the lighter thro' the gross.

c. said of things material or perceptible to the senses, as contrasted with what is spiritual, ethereal, or impalpable.

1509 FISHER *Funerall Sermon*, Cless Richmond Wks. (1876) 304 It [the body when it dieth] is so grosse that it occupyeth a rowme. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* ii. vi. The soule of man may use his operacyon & properte without occupyence of the grosse bodye. 1664 POWEN *Exp. Philos.* iii. 155 Those grosser, and far more material, Effluvijs, from Electrical and Aromatic Bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 661 Spirits of purest light, Purest at first, now gross by sinning grown. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 499 They gave you love to lighten up your mind, And purge the grosser parts. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 28 It does not appear... that the relation of this gross body to the reflecting being, is... necessary to thinking. 1831 BRISTOL *Newton* (1855) I. vi. 145 He supposes a subtle and elastic ether to pervade all gross bodies. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 221 At birth, each soul is invested with a subtle body, which again is clad in a grosser body.

† d. 'Solid' in the geometrical sense; having three dimensions. *Obs. rare*—

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iii. Defin. Q, A Sphere is a grosse or solide body comprehended of one conuex Superficie.

† 10. Of a body of armed men: Compact, solid.
1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 289 The Almaines... casting themselves in a grosse squadron, their wives in the midst, made a valiant defence for certaine houres. 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 77 The eoemy, seeing no grosse troop to follow them, began to take heart. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 570 Another part in Squadrons and gross Bands On bold adventure to discover where That dismal World. 1670 DRYDEN and Pt. *Comp. Granada* iii. I. Wks. 1883 IV. 162, I can, with few, their gross battalioo face.

IV. With reference to texture or quality; coarse.

† 11. Consisting of comparatively large parts or particles. Hence, in disparaging sense: Wanting in fineness or delicacy of texture, granulation, or outline. *Gross grinding*: that which leaves the substance in coarse particles. (Opposed to fine. Cf. COARSE 2.) *Obs.*

1564 ATKYNSON *Tr. De Imitatione* i. xxv. 178 They be porely fedde, content with vile & grosse clothinge. 1525 LB. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxv. [ccxi.] 661 Many had no armure but their cootes of wadmoll, and course grosse clothe. 1549 PRIOR *Comicall Acts* (1890) II. 350 Fine coarse powder, ij last; gross [ditto]. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxvii. (1636) 126 Take a pound of good Cinamom, and beat it grosse. 1599 HALLIVT *Voy.* II. ii. 131 We sounded and had 15 fadom water and grosse red sand. 1624 WORTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 291 That fine and delicate Sculptures he helped with Neeriness, and Gross with distance. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 78 With red hot gross powder of brick imbibe the water. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 888 The parent-sun himself... the roseate bloom Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue And feature gross. 1742 *Land & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 72 A gross Grinding is best. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Teur* I. 40 Both men and women [Dutch] have the grossest shapes. 1760 De Foë's *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 386 As the Stone is of a reddish, crumbling Kind... Time has made it look gross and rough. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 186, I afterwards added... taras, or other gross matter.

† b. Of a file, whetstone, etc.: Coarse, rough. *Obs.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 237, I am ashamed of my selfe that euer I chuse such a Grosse-blocke whet my wits on. 1668 Tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* x. 12. 264 Shave off the peal [of a Citron] with a gross Steel-File. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 221 Its sharp Edge scrapes or shaves off the little toughness the grosser Tools left upon the Work.

† 12. Of articles of food, or commodities of any kind: Coarse, inferior, common. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 64 Many fooles daigne not to vse grosse metes of labourers. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 29 Feede thi howce with groce, & not with delicate meete. 1590 *Disc. conc. Sp. Invas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 157 Casting off the bulk of her, together with certain gross stuff therein, as... altogether unprofitable. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.*

Mor. & Hist. Wks. (1860) 439 Ships of London merchants, fraught with some gross and slight wares. 1624 T. SCOTT *Eng. Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 78 This *grossura* is the same with that we call grosse meat. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 20 One sort of Vessels... for cheap gross Goods, another for... Precious Commodities. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xii. (1840) 245 Dealing only in fish and oil, and such gross commodities. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 Nor matters it, the joint how coarse, or gross, Where a good stomach is the best of sauce.

b. Of diet: † (a) In early use, plain, not delicate; (b) in recent use, uncleanly or repulsive in quality. *Gross feeder*, one who feeds grossly; said *transf.* of plants.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E vij b. Best in cold weather, for grosse and homely feeders. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 85 The subjection in which they are born, and the grosse feeding they have... they are taught to be content with any thing. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* II. 347 Their diet is extremely gross. 1845 FLORIST'S *Jrnl.* 57 All the cultivated alliacious plants that I am acquainted with are what may be termed grosse feeders. 1861 WYVIE *Melville Mht. Harb.* 32 'Well, sir', says I, 'the mare's a gross feeder'.

13. Lacking in delicacy of perception; dull, stupid. *Obs.* of persons, their opinions and utterances; *arch.* of faculties, after Matt. xiii. 15.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. My wytte is grosse, my selfe rude, and my tonge very barbaresse. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xiii. 15 For y^e herk of this people is waxed grosse, & their eares are thick of hearinge. 1599 J. LVLV *Enphases* (Arb.) 170 Such grosse questions are to be answered with slender reasons. 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* i. ii. in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 309 Is his head so grosse, that you can bob him? 1602 T. FITZGERBERT *Aph.* 38 Our adversaries... shew themselves very grosse in that they seeke to abolish altogether the vse of Images. 1630 MILTON *Arcades* 73 The heavenly tune, which none can hear Of human mould with grosse unpurged ear. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 80 The opinion the Muscovites have of themselves... is sottish, gross, and impertinent. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 45 Our Eyes and Senses... are so grosse to discern the Curiosity of the Workmanship of Nature. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 10 Attempted by the grossest and dullest fancies on earth. 1774 GOLDEN. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 185 The grossest, and yet the most useful of all the senses, is that of feeling. 1823 BYRON *Quian* vii. lxxvii, Suwarrow, who but saw things in the gross, Being much too gross to see them in detail. 1844 WHITTIER *Ezekiel* 105 Men... gross of ear, of vision dim.

† b. Of workmanship, method of proceeding, etc.: Rough, 'rough and ready'; clumsy. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Prol. 312 My werk is mair obscure and gross. 1594 PLANT *Jewell-bk.* i. 43 Hops... whose poles stand vpright after our ordinary and grosse manner. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 30 Fine ladies, my lads, commit their feet to our apparelling, put grosse work to Hans. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* ii. iv. (1648) 173 But this would have been too grosse a way for so excellent an artificer. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 11 Without which [Gardens] Buildings and Pallaces are hut grosse handiworks.

† c. Wanting in clearness or definiteness; rough, approximate, general, indefinite. Of an instrument: Wanting in delicacy. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1320/1 Many a poore simple soule with a groce playne faythe. 1678 DRYDEN *Alf. for Love* Pref. The crowd cannot be presumed to have more than a gross instinct, of what pleases or displeases them. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* This Instrument [a thermometer] is more gross than the rest. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii. x. § 22 Some grosse and confus'd Conceptions Men indeed... have, to which they apply the common Words of their Language. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. v. 181 The gross estimations of heat and cold which every one makes from his own sensation. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iii. 269 The First ascertains the Ideas belonging to Words and Phrases in a gross Manner. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 128 Mr. Salway... not so much as knowing where he lived, but on a gross guess that it might be at his mother's, gave directions for his being carried thither. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 6 The gross indications of the unassisted senses. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 467 The expression of not being assets is a gross expression.

† 14. a. Of persons: Rude, uninstructed, ignorant. Now rare.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 19 Peter and John... all grosse vlnerned men, had learned nothing in mennes schole. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* iii. 67 b. The ignorant and grosse people. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. 1. 5 Comparasoned, as the Phisition Theorike to the grosse practitioner. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1644) 712 The Inhabitants were so grosse before they were discovered, that they knew not the use of fire. 1833 S. HOOLE *Discourses* v. 67 His studies confined to one single book, the law of a gross unlettered people. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 517 They easily gained over the ordinary citizens who were then a gross and uneducated body.

† b. Of a language, dialect: Rude, uncultivated. Of expressions: Unlearned, uncultured, untechnical.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Prol. 43. I wald into my rurale vlgar gros, Write sum savoring of ibi Eneados. 1589 R. HARVY *Pl. Per.* 11 Vse a grosse tearme amongst huntmen in chare, you shall be leasht for your labor. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 248 He grew... to have... an eloquent tongue, without any affectation or grosse country termes. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 2 They spake but coarse Lombard language and gross Scotch. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* liii. III. 315 The vulgar dialect of the city was gross and barbarous.

15. Extremely coarse in behaviour or morals; brutally lacking in refinement or decency.

a. of persons.

c 1532 Du Wes *Intrad.* Fr. in *Palgr.* 1017 Grosse folke of rude affectio, dronkerdes... lubbers, knaves, c 1620 in Farr S. P. *Jas.* I (1848) 95 Love's a starre grosse hearts

refining. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 50 Rests upon his smooth civil bottom, that he is no grosse person. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 491 Belial . . . than whom a Spirit more lewd fell not from Heaven, or more able to love Vice for it self. 1693 DRYDEN *Jurnal* (1697) 161 Agamemnon's Wife Was a gross Butcher, with a bloody Knife. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1841) 1. 402 The Turks . . . grow more gross in the very native soil of civility and refinement. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 178 Beauty, curtain'd from the sight Of the gross world. 1874 BARROTT *Footpr. Time* 1. 59 A people are debased and gross in proportion to their ignorance. 1881 EVANS in *53. Com. 1 Cor.* Intro. 239 Society of high culture, but in morals lax, even gross. *absol.* 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1837) 31 It will not be so with the gross and the uneducated.

b. of habits, language, pleasures, etc.

1538 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* 1. i. 29 The grosser manner of these worlds delights. He throws upon the grosse worlds baser slaves. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. viii. 38 The acquisition of the grosse pleasures of the Senses. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 They have certainly gross ideas. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* 189 You will blush when you reflect a moment upon things so very gross as these. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Jan. an. 1749. Some of them [Juvenal's Satires] . . . were too gross for imitation. 1838 E. BROWN *Serm.* iv. 65 Some are under the dominion of the grosser lusts, as drunkenness and sensuality. c. 1850 ARAB. *Nr.* (Rildg.) 400 He at length broke out in terms of the grossest abuse, and altogether unworthy a king. 1884 RITA *Vivienne* i. 1. Of life in its grosser, harsher phases Albert knew scarce anything.

16. *Comb.*: a. parasynthetic, as *gross-bodied*, *gross-headed*, *gross-jawed*, *gross-liv'd*, *gross-mannered*, *gross-minded*, *gross-natured*, *gross-pated*, *gross-witted* adjs.

1635 R. N. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* ii. an. 22. 207 A man exceeding 'grosse-bodied'. 1696 tr. *Du Meut's Voy. Levant* 7. I willingly leave all those Gross-bodied Wines to the Germans. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxviii. 348 Their Trees are not so high nor gross bodied as those which grow on the Continent. 1877 DOWSON *Shaks. Parn.* vi. 99 We know him to be a gross-bodied, self-indulgent old sinner. 1800 DR. DODDOLY ii. 1. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 112 Asse that I was dull, senseless, 'grosse braynd fool'. 1567 HOBV tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. Mb. They have showed themselves but 'gross-headed'. 1642 MILTON *Abol. Sanct.* Wks. (1851) 256 The conceit that all who are not Prelatical, are grosse-headed. 1812 J. CORRY in *Mem. T. Moore* (1856) VIII. 131 The . . . 'grosse-hearted herd of Dublin. 1897 *Blanch. Guardian* 13 Oct. 'Gross-jawed and splendid humanity. 1599 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 A thicke, and 'grosse-lived man'. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Infurrow.* vi. 142 The ignorant and 'gross-mannered'. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 424 The voluptuous, the debauched, the giddy, the 'gross-minded'. 1552 T. BARNABE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. E. 152 They of France accept us to be 'gross-natured people and covetous'. 1611 FLORIO, *Grosso di pasta*, 'grosse-pated'. 1887 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 409 They make the counsel of the Aegyptians very 'gross-witted', in casting themselves away so rashly.

b. quasi-adverbial and complementary, as *gross-daubed*, *fed-ground*, *living adjs.*

1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pl. Cong. Granada* ii. i. Marriage views the 'gross-daubed landscape near'. c. 1743 SAVAGE *Verses on Hills* 52 Like 'gross-faded spirits, sick in pure air, Their earthly souls by their dull taste disclose'. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. x. 151 Sweet 'gross-ground barley-malt'. 1693 J. CAINE *Unit. Addr.* 205 His well-meaning but somewhat stupid and very 'gross-living husband, George II.

B. quasi-sb. (the adj. used *absol.*) and sb.

† 1. By gross: in large quantities, wholesale. *Obs.* 1500 *Gateway Arch.* in *10th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 To sell the said wares . . . as well by grosse as retayle. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 319 We that sell by gross . . . Have not the grace to grace it with such show. 1660 WILKINS *Scales Comm.* 103 Merchandizes and all Commodities are sold either by number, weight, or measure, and those by gross or retail.

2. In gross, in the gross. [F. *en gros*.]

a. In a general way, generally, without going into particulars; in the main, on the whole. Cf. A. 7. Now rare.

1430-40 LYON. *Bochas* vi. xi. (1554) 158 This tragedy of the great Pompey Declareth in grosse the chief occasion. Why he and Cesar can fyrst to werrey. 1591 HORSLEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 296. I was . . . grievously complain'd of to his Majesty in grosse. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. ii. 11. 160 The full summe of me is sum of nothing; which to terme in grosse, is an vnlessed goal. 1603 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 127 The measure of the sea coast . . . I will expresse generally and in grosse. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Titles* 49 The former Statutes spake of them [Persoonal Titles] only in Grosse; This declareth of what in particular they shall arise. 1683-6 J. SCOT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 631 It cannot be supposed that the God of Truth would approve any doctrine in the gross, if any Part or Proposition of it had been false. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 322 The unlettered Christian, who believes in gross Plods on to Heaven and ne'er is at a loss. 1707 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 370 He could very easily deny these articles in Gross. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 351 That Uncertainty and Confusion, to which Persons who take things merely in the gross, are liable. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 101 You cannot refuse in the gross, what you have so often acknowledged in detail. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* Ser. ii. iv. (1869) 107 We take things in the gross or in the detail, according to the occasion. 1874 TRENCH *Sacred Lat. Poetry* (ed. 3) Pref. 10 It is the duty of each successive age of the Church, as not to accept the past in the gross, so neither in the gross to reject it. 1899 *Daily News* 29 July 6/6 To take away in detail what seems to be given in the gross.

† b. In a body; 'en masse'. *Obs.*

1450-70 GOLAGROS & GAV. 1168 Heir ye at gaderit in grosse, al the grettest Of gomys that grip has, vndir my gouernynge. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 406 The army of Juda pressd Abner in grosse, and brake him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 139 At this first triumph must the members of both Houses appeared in gross.

1710 *Lett. in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 561 It was not safe . . . either to let the bill pass, or to have it rejected in gross.

† c. In bulk, in large quantities, on a large scale, wholesale: opposed to *by (or in) retail*. *Obs.*

1528 FITZGER. *Just. Peas* 109 The But, Tone, . . . Bared or Roundlet to be sold in grosse. 1540-1 Elvot *Image Govt.* (1556) 60b. Of such strangers it was leful to the Romaynes to be in grosse, and retayle. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 125 Love hath given all in grosse, and therefore can reytene nothing in retayle. 1667 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* in *Verses & Ess.* (1687) 73 Things that are too many to be number'd, and must only be weighed in grosse. 1667 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1504 Renish Wines in Gross at 6l. the Ame, and 12d. the Quart by Retail. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* xii. i. The learned world are . . . imposed upon to buy a second time in fragments and by retail what they have already in grosse. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 142 Nowhere . . . is the fishery carried on so much in the gross as here. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Rat. Judic. Evid.* (1829) IV. 527 How inconsistent and absurd, to do away the mischief in retail, and in the very selfsame shape, leave it to remain in gross! 1818 BYRON *Beppo* viii. To bid their cook . . . ride to the Strand, and buy in gross. . . Ketchup, Soy, [etc.]

† d. In full; nothing being omitted or withheld. *Obs.*

1666 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* n. i. D. 2, If youle deliuer me your mind in grosse Why so I shall expresse it as I can. 1641 PAVINNE *Antip. To Rdr.* 39 Behold the latter part in Epitome, till thou enjoy it in grosse. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 78 He came . . . to tell me in grosse what had been done. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 479 Many writers have taken the account in gross.

e. *Law.* [med.L. in *grosso*.] Said of that which is absolute and independent, belonging to the person, and not to a manor; esp. in *advowson*, *villain in gross*. *Common in gross* (see *COMMON* sb. 6).

a. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. (1636) 2 If I be seised of an advowson in grosse, and [etc.] 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 61. 28 A rent common in grosse, advowson in grosse and villaine in gross are not to be granted for yeares . . . without deed. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Common*. Common in gross, is a liberty to have common alone, that is, without any land or tenement in another man's land. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 93 Else they [villains] were in gross, or at large, that is, annexed to the person of the lord, and transferrable by deed from one owner to another. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 90 Such a will as in the present case, would be sufficient to pass a term in gross. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 340 Another important kind of separate incorporeal hereditament is an advowson in gross. 1882 SIR R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 508-2 Such a right of property may have a legal existence as an easement in gross to the exclusion of the grantor.

† f. In solid form. *Obs.*

1748 *Earthquake Peru* i. 122 Among Minerals the Pyrites, both in Gross and in Vapour.

3. The gross or coarse part of anything; the dregs, dross. *Obs.* exc. *ad.*

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* ii. 316 And now thy Wine's transpicious, purg'd from all It's earthy gross. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Gross*, scum; dross of melting metals or other liquids.

† 4. The greater part; the majority, the bulk. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Viciis. Things* (Arb.) 571 Comets . . . have likewise Power and Effect, over the Grosse and Masse of Things. c. 1645 [see GREGARIAN]. 1656 FINNETT *For. Ambass.* 164 Intreating me to proceed with the grosse of his Trainee. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 194 The gross of the quarrel was compos'd by the Treaty at Pisa. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 99 The gross of the stone is somewhat whiter. a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 132 So much still remaineth with us that it maketh the gross of our language. 1698 FEYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 177 Bamboos make the gross of the Woods. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 & 3 The gross of an audience is compos'd of two sorts of people. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rollis Chap.* xiii. 261 It was doubtless intended, that Life should be very much a Pursuit to the Gross of Mankind. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1792) I. iii. xxviii. 140. I delivered the gross of my baggage to the haddgee. c. 1766 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 391 This denial of landed property to the gross of the people has this further evil effect.

b. *esp.* Of an army or fleet: The main body. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Cf. A. 6 b.

1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 40 The Lord Lieutenant . . . presented a charge to the rebells grosse of horse and foote. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. iii. (1810) 44 The grosse of the rebells had left their standing in the plaine. 1666 PERVS *Diary* 27 Sept. The gross of the French fleets are gone home again. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* i. Wks. 1884 VIII. 144 The Saxon gross begins to move. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* i. iv. 158 His Horse immediately ran away full Speed and got back to the gross of the Army. 1855 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. ii. (1872) VII. 123 Schwerin, with the gross of the army, pushes into Mahren.

† c. The sum, sum total; the whole. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 135 By much wrestling to leese the grosse. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. iii. 56. I cannot instantly raise vp the grosse Of full three thousand ducats. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. (1634) 440 The grosse and total is not in that place set downe. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Viciis. Things* (Arb.) 571 Comets, out of question, have likewise Power and Effect over the Grosse and Masse of Things. 1728 PEARSON *Newton's Philos.* 9 One sort of genius dwells too much upon the gross and sum of things.

† 5. Chiefly *Mil.* A large body; a mass. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Hin.* n. i. 36 Their foot are so unwilling to fight in battell or grosse. 1668 *Knight's Ghost* 5 The use of the Sword, push of the Pike, bringing of Grosse bodie to bodie, [etc.] 1646 CROMWELL *Life Earl Essex* 31 Which caused our foot to unite themselves into one Grosse. 1657 DAYKENT *Goodbird* i. v. ii. Every where allies made a gross He charged. a. 1700 DRYDEN (J.). After they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin ooe by one into a gross.

transf. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Afric.* cxxxiii. The fire, mean time, walks in a broader gross.

Gross (*grōs*), *v.* Also; *grocō-n*, *-yn*, *grosōn*, 6 gross(e), 5-6, 9 *dial.* grose, (6) groace, groce, 8 groze. [F. *GROSS* a.]

† 1. With *up*: = ENGBROSS 3. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYON. *Chron.* *Tray* iv. xxvii. (1513) V. v. Vnto tyme that they were assuured Of the ende groce [1555 groced] vp in dede. 1525 LU. BERNERS *Frois.* II. xlii. 136 When these letters were writen and grossed vp in Frensshe and in Latyn, then they were redde before y^e kyng.

† 2. With *up*: = ENGBROSS 3, 4. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 214/2 Grosso, or grocyon vp, or take many thyngys togedur, *ingrosso*. 1530 PALSGR. 375/2. I grosse, I take or heape up thynges a great, *je engrosse*. This man groseth up all the market. c. 1550 BALE K. *Johan* (Camden) 3 Pore wydowys howsye y^e grosse up by long payres.

b. *absol.* (See *quots.*) *dial.*

1796 W. MARSHALL *Forksh.* (ed. 2) II. 324 *Groze*, to save or lay up. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Groze*, to save or amass wealth.

† 3. a. *intr.* To become gross or great; to increase, amount. b. *trans.* To render gross or coarse. *Obs.*

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Porsye* 96/149 When they haue groaced vnto a some, Of seccarys or hundredis as they appoynte shall. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* iv. 211 The subtle essence of the Angels . . . was grossed in their fall Of courser temper than th' Original.

4. *trans.* To make a gross profit of; to earn a total of.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 220/1 Captain . . . Lawrence . . . once 'grossed' \$60,000. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Mar. 3/2 Having grossed over £4,000.

GROSSART, variant of GROSSET.

GROSSBEAK, variant of GROSBEAK.

GROSSE, variant of GRUSH v.

Groszen (*grō'sh'n*), *v. rare*—[F. *GROSS* a.

+ *-EN* s.] *trans.* To render gross or coarse.

1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 424 His coarsenesses have been vulgarised, his refinements grossened.

GROSSER. *Obs.* exc. *ad.* Also 6, 9 grosser, 8 grozer. [F. *GROSS* v. + *-ER* s.] = ENGBROSSER sb. 1.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xx. (1874) 49 All inclosars, grossers vp of fermys, extorcionars, and oppressors of the common weal. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Forksh.* (ed. 2) II. 324 *Grosser*, one who keeps money of other valuables long by him. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Grozer*, a saver.

Grosser, Grossery, *obs.* ff. GROCER, GROCERY.

† Grossful, a. *Obs.* rare—[*irreg.* f. *GROSS* a. + *-FUL*.] Full of grossness.

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 109 But let me beare My grossest faults, as grosse-full as they were.

Grosshe, *obs.* variant of GRUSH v.

† Grosshead. *Obs.* Also 6-7 gros(e), gross-head. [F. *GROSS* a. + *HEAD*.] A thick-headed person, a dullard.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras.* *Fr. Tong.* *Hinard*, a grosse bead, 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij. Non would be so grothead as to gather that I threatened him with blowes, and to deale by stafford law. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 148 The Grothead now and then, as hapt, a third-bare terme lets drop. [1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 467 Many simple and grosse heads [shall be preferred] before the suitable and fine-witted.] 1606 *Crt. & Times* Jan. i. (1848) I. 58 Thomas Symonds hath got an office in court, and is become the king's grothead.

Grossification (*grō'sifik'e'sh'n*). *Bot.* [f. *GROSS* a. + *-(I)FICATION*.] (See *quot.* r835.)

1835 LINOLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 364 The swelling of the ovary after fertilisation is termed grossification. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in *mod. Dicts.*

Grossify (*grō'sifai*), *v.* [F. *GROSS* a. + *-(I)FY*.] a. *trans.* To make gross or thick. b. *intr.* To become gross or thick (Ogilvie 1882).

† Grossity. *Obs.*—[f. med.L. *grossitāt-em*, f. *grossus* GROSS: see *ITTY*. Cf. GROSSTE.] Grossness. (Bailey vol. II, 1727.)

Grossly (*grō'sli*), *adv.* [F. *GROSS* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a gross manner.

† 1. Densely, thickly. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBAND *Ham. Apoth.* 37 b. The same . . . is specially good for them that are grossly stopped in the bladder. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 297 When we are about to pronounce T, if the breath goes out very grossly or thick, and as it were by a bole, the Greek Θ is formed . . . that is the English Th.

† 2. In a plain or obvious manner; palpably, plainly, obviously; in plain terms. *Obs.*

1526 TINOALE *Rom.* vi. 19. I will speake grossly because of the infirmite of youre fleshe. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 184 Thine eies See it so grossly showne in thy behaviours, That in their kiode they speake it. 1632 *Star Chambr.* Cases (Camden) 169 He . . . when he had done this denied it in substance as grossly as ever anie did. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 60 This is so grossly true, that 'tis pittie any longer to insist on it. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* i. 11. 7 You set up Free-will and Power more grossly in terms than I dare do. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* i. iii. Wks. 1795 II. 41 Myriads of witesses who have heard him preach, and thousands of printed sermons, . . . will prove it grossly.

3. With terms of depreciative or evil import: Excessively, flagrantly. a. with *adjs.*

1618 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (1622) 414 Some that are grossly ignorant. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 514 His ignorance therein was not grossly affected and willful. 1711

SNATFESB, Charac. (1733) i. iii. 283 A People who of all human kind were the most grossly selfish. 1833 S. HOOLE *Discourses* xii. 151 The bulk of mankind are grossly deficient in duty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 526 A grossly calumnious paper. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Diet.* i. v. An extensive commentary on some melodic ideas not too grossly evident.

b. with verbs.

1594 **HOOKER** *Ecl. Pol.* iv. xii. § 1 The weightiest exception... is against such kind of ceremonies, as have been so grossly abused. 1644 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 412 The Earl of Holland... had grossly deceived him in other undertakings. 1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckham) *Ess. Poetry* 14 In many things they grossly fail. 1749 FIELING *Tom Jones* iv. i. Bombast... which Mr. Locke's blind man would not have grossly erred in likening to the sound of a trumpet. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 318 The care of the Nabob's education was grossly neglected. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) i. 1. to That compact had been grossly violated. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii. He insulted me most grossly. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 335 Its size is grossly exaggerated.

†4. Of grinding, pounding, etc.: Coarsely; opposed to finely. *Obs.*

1576 **BAKER** *Jewell of Health* 231 b. In which infuse your proper simple... grossly brought to powder. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1871) 1. 157 Some grinde the Malt somewhat grosslie. 1635 MARSHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. ii. (1668) 75 Strawberry leaves, sorrel, spinage, grossly chopt together. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vi. 103 One pound of Cinnamon grossly beaten. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Ess.* 103 Marcasites of vitriol... grossly pulverised. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* ii. ii. 71 Put common black Pepper, grossly bruised, into any open Vessel. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 334 Baked earth, grossly powdered.

†5. Materially; opposed to spiritually. *Obs.*

1598 FETHERSTONE *tr. Calvin's Acts* i. 14 We do not eat his [Christ's] flesh grossly... but he poureth vnto vs by the secret power of his spirit, his force and strength. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* P. v. i. 65 Such harmonie is in immortal soules; But whilst this muddy vesture of decay Doth grossly close it in, we cannot heare it. 1601 — *Twel. M.* v. i. 244 A spirit I am indeed, But am in that dimension grossly clad, Which from the wombe I did participate.

6. †a. With want of clear perception, stupidly. *Obs.* 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgatory* 170 Paul... took not this word fire for material fire, as they grossly imagine. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 163 All the Kings of Christendom Are led so grossly by this meddling Priest. 1635 G. SANOV *Trav.* 218 Some write that Cyprus was so named... of Cyrus... but grossly: for Cyrus lived six hundred yeares after Homer, by whom it was so named. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 ¶ to They grossly overlook that which the rules and laws of the place prescribe to them.

†b. Awkwardly, clumsily, unskillfully. *Obs.*

1550 *Robin Conscience* 264 in Haz. *E. P. P.* III. 243 Your clothes very grossly about you sit. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 149 Let them say 'tis grossly done, so it be fairly done, no matter. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 12 (1873) 37 Artillery, sailing, printing, and the like, were grossly managed at the first. 1642 ROBERTS *Naaman* 541 If thou go to worke grossly with commands.

c. Roughly, sketchily; in a general way, generally, inexactly. *Arch.*

1537 *tr. Latimer's Sermon to Clergy* Bvij. This alonely I can say grosslye and as in a summe. 1545 ELVOR *Dict.* *Adumbr.* Some do suppose that it signifieth, to trycke a thyng, or drawe it grossly, as paynters doo at the begynnyng. 1562 (title) Wigand's De Neutralibus et Mediis... Grossly Englished, Jack of both sides. 1622 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Reliq.* xxii. 198 Although Alvarez in his story of Ethiopia have related... too grossly and boldly that [etc.]. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* Intro. 3 Physical Precepts... only grossly inform the Mind, how to... Cure Diseases. 1697 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 2 Three hours, which is grossly speaking the time of half a Tide. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* i. ii. (1721) 108, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but grossly, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people... would be apt to frame. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 81 The manner how we know not; or but grossly. 1775 JOHNSON *Westminster Isl.* 267 The rude speech of a barbarous people, who... were content as they conceived grossly, to be grossly understood. 1806 SVD. SMITH *Sc. Moral Philos.* (1850) 357 Speaking very generally and grossly.

7. a. Indelicately, indecently. b. Of eating or drinking: Coarsely, without delicacy or refinement; to a rude excess.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 160 They do fede grossly, and they will eate magots as fast as we will eate combeis. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* P. v. i. 266 Speak not so grossly. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 17 Dinner-parties, where the guests drank grossly.

Grossness (grō'snēs). [f. GROSS a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being gross.

†1. Bigness, bulkiness, size. *Obs.* 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. ccxxx. 260 This Lewis... was sur-named Lewys the Greate, for grossnesse of his body. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 325 The purpose is perspicuous euen as substance, Whose grossnesse litle characters summe up. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 23 One found fault with the grossnesse of the nose: another with the length of the face. 1652 URQUHART *Ferrel Wks.* (1834) 246 Garne... for the height and grossness of his person... was elected King of Bucharia.

2. Exaggerated or flagrant character, enormity. 1575-85 SANOV *Serm.* xiii. 220 Our Sauour... lay open the grossnesse of their fault. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* P. v. ii. 60 Hiding the grossnesse with faire ornament, a 1633 AUSTIN *Heath.* (1635) 166 The grossnesse of this Lie every Child may discover. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. Pref. 3 Boece, and Buchanan went beyond these useful chronicles, in the grossness of their fables. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* v. The very grossness of this flattery.

3. Thickness, density, materiality, solidity. Also *concr.* or *semi-concr.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A j. The waters that there ben devyded from the grossnesse of the herbes eche in his substance. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 163, I will purge thy mortal grossnesse so, That thou shalt like an aine spirit go. 1627 DRAYTON *Batt. Aginc.* etc., *Moon-Calf* 168 A black cloud... Whose foggy grossnesse so oppo'd the light, As it would turn the noone-sted into night. 1630 MILTON *On Time* 20 Then all this Earthy grossnes quies, Attir'd with Stars we shall for ever sit. 1644 DIGNY *Nat. Bodies* xxvii. 245 The element immediately next the earth in grossnesse is water. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 469 For envy'd Wit, like Sol eclips'd makes known Th' opposing body's grossness, not its own. 1807 KNOX & JUBA *Corr.* i. 358 An expert diver can see under water, but it must be cloudily, on account of the grossness of the medium.

Fig. 1766 JOHNSON *Let. to W. Drummond* 13 Aug. This speculation may perhaps be thought more subtle than the grossness of real life will easily permit. 1824 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 48 The grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down.

†b. Thickness as a third dimension (*obs.*).

c. Magnitude, with the implication of materiality. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. def. xv. 3 A plaine figure, that is a figure without grossnes or thickness. 1579 FOLKE *Heskins' Part.* 167 That body being so subtle... was voyde of all grossnesse or thickness. 1862 F. HALL *Hind Philos. Syst.* 121 Grossness is essential in order to perception.

d. Coarseness, want of fineness or refinement:

a. of food, feeding, or material substances; b. of habits, ideas, speech, etc.

a. 1681 DRAYDEN *Abs. & Achil.* 619 His Shrieval Board The Grossness of a City Feast abhor'd. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 175 The grossness of our food, and... our immoderate use of spirituous liquors. 1899 JOHN CAIRO *Fundamental Ideas of Christianity* II. x. 51 The vital energy of the plant transmutes into flower and fruit the grossness and foulness of the soil from which it springs.

b. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Places II. Script.* i. 160 Places that men are offended at for the homelynesse & grossnesse of speech. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. ii. 46 Weigh it but with the grossnesse of this Age. 1667 (title) The most delectable History of Reynard the Fox... purged from all grossness in phrase and matter. 1738 WARDURTON *Div. Legat.* iii. vi. Wks. 1788 II. 198 To be bleached and purified from the grossness and pollution of their ideas. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Reynolds* 27 Oct. I do not... think the grossness of a ship very suitable to a lady. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 150 That chastity of honour... under which vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 130 Grossness of conduct is the natural and becoming barrier that stands between virtue and vice. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wors.* ship Wks. (Bohn) II. 396 With these grossnesses, we complacently compare our own taste and decorum. 1885 *March. Exam.* 4 May 5/1 The... desire to disguise the native grossness of their motives.

5. Want of instruction and enlightenment; dullness, stupidity.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 b. Shall brynge with them their olde grossnes, heuynes & passibillite. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln.* ix. (1562) 144 What a patient man our sauior Christ was, which could so wel beare wth the grossnes of Iohns disciples. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. ii. § 1 They... are... for grossnesse of wit such, as they... scarcely seeme to hold the place of humane being. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 137 It were extreame Grossnesse to thinke... that the Sound in Strings is made... between the Hand and the String. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 350 This was his grossnesse. As for the other more refined... men, they knew well enough what difference there was. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 59 Their intellectual torpor, their mental grossness, are melancholy to witness. 1857 KEEBLE *Euchar. Adoration* 58 To bring men to that requires... extreme grossness of understanding.

Grossolite, corrupt form of **CHRYSLITE**.

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 466 With turkis and grossolitis enpaynd was the grounde.

† **Gross-table**, **grostable**, variant of **grass-table**, see **GRASS** sb. 13.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 87 The Base called gross-table, at the bottome of a building. *Ibid.* 89 For cleansing and setting again old work, as window stuff, grostable, water-table, cornish, quines.

Grossularaceous, a. *Bot. rare*—o. [f. mod.L. *Grossulaceae*, the gooseberry tribe + -OUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Grossularaceae* (now *Grossulariaceae*).

1847 in CRAIG; hence in later Dicts.

Grossular (grō'sulār). *Min.* Also -are. [ad. mod.L. *grossularia* (Werner in 1811), an application of the specific name of the gooseberry, in allusion to the colour of the stone.] A pale-green variety of garnet from Siberia, often called the gooseberry garnet.

[1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 21 Garnet... Olive Green. *Grossularia*.] 1819 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 2) 24 *Grossular*... occurs in the varieties of the dodecahedron. 1821 JANINSON *Min.* 224 *Grossular*. [In Webster 1828-32, and later Dicts., which have the word also as an adj.]

Grossularious, a. *rare*—i. [f. mod.L. *grossularia* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or resembling, the gooseberry.

1845 DON *Hortie.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 120* *Grossularious* Fruits.

Grossularite (grō'sulārīt). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec.

1847 in CRAIG. 1868 DANA *Min.* 267 Pale green... garnets are not invariably grossularite.

Grossy, a. [f. GROSS a. + -Y.] †a. Something gross (*obs.*). b. *dialect* (see quot. 1877). 1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Diet.* *Grosfachtig*, Grossie, or Thickish. a 1665 FULLER *Worthies, Lincoln* (1662) II. 149

Wild-foule being more dainty and digestable than Tame of the same kind, as spending their Grossie humours with their Activity and constant Motion in Flying. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* *Grossy*, green and vigorous (applied to vegetation);... stout (applied to persons).

Grost, obs. variant of *gorst*, **GORSE**.

1411 *Voc.* in Wt-Wülcker 608/39 *Ruscus*, a grost, or furses.

Grostable: see **GROSS-TABLE**.

† **Grosté**. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *grosseté*:—med.L. *grossitat*-em *GROSSITARY*.] Grossness; in quots. *concr.* gross or thick parts.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* i. 5 Pat... be grosté of þe mater of þe water descende downward to þe necke. *Ibid.*, þe grosté schal abide byne in þe botme.

† **Grot**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 1-4 grot, 3-5 grote, (3 grot), 4 grott(e). [OE. *grot* str. *ncul*, related by ablaut to *grōt* GRIT sb.¹, *gryll* GRIT sb.², *grit* GROUT: see also **GROATS**.] A fragment, particle, atom. *Every grot* = every whil.

1888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxv. § 1 Hu maeg þonne ænig man rihtwislice... ascigan, gif he nan grot rihtwisnes on him rihtf. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 260 Of al þe brode corde ne moste he habben a grot, forte deien uppon. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Itedeile draken... to cheowed ham each grot. c 1300 *Havelok* 172 Of boten he kark on two here throttes, And sithen hem al to grottes. a 1320 *Roland & F.* 786 Now ich wit, þour cristen leue eueri grot. c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's Prol.* 28, I shal hym quiten eueri grot. 1399 *PREVISA Barth.* De P. R. iii. xii. (Tollem. MS.), Atthomis a littil hinge, as it were, of þe grotte in þe Sonne beme. 1399 LANG. *Rich. Reddes* ProL 35 Not to cruchen a grotte ægine godis sode. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 608 Ac on Ionas fel vche grot. c 1425 *Seren Sag.* (P.) 207 Hys eyen, hys nose, and hys throte, Thay fylden wit golde evey grotte.

† **Grot**². *Obs.* Also 4 grate. [a.ON. *grót-r*, cogn. w. *grótta*: see **GROTE** v.] Weeping, lamentation.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1577 Grot sal bi-cumen, And wreche of incoob sal bi-numen. *Ibid.* 1787 Long grot and sorje is him bi-idd. *Ibid.* 2288, 3717. 13. *St. Alexius* 570 in Horst. *Atteint. Leg.* (1881) 187 His wife come þan wiþ sorowfull late Wiþ goulunge & wiþ rewfull grate.

Grot³ (grpt). Now only *poet.* Forms: 6-8 grott(e), 7 grote, 6- grot. [ad. F. *grotte*: see **GROTTO**.]

1. = **GROTTO** 1.

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 16 There we lay in the same grotte or caue Frydaye all day vpon the bare, stynkyng, stable grounde. 1598 FLORIO, *Grotta*, a grot, a caue, a den, a cavern. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 1030 To shew him his buildings, his Grotts or Caves, and his Chases. 1647 JEN. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 23 They who for their security runne into grotts and cellars. 1679-88 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 186 Entering into the Grotte of Paullipus we found it to be about forty foot high. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, *Germany* (1685) 113 In his Palace or Castle of Heidelberg are divers things remarkable, viz. the Grottes and Water-works. 1702 W. J. BRAYNE *Voy. Levant* xxvi. 143 Near those Buildings of everlasting continuance there are also some Grotts or Caves. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 108 ¶ A natural grot shaded with myrtles. A 1755 SHENSTONE: in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1755) IV. 351 Here in cool grot and mossy cell We rural fays and fancies dwell. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* iii. xxviii, Mermaid's salabaster grot.

†b. A crypt under a church. *Obs.*

1628 J. BURBURY *Hist. Christina A. of Sweden* 441 Her Majesty, when she had ador'd the most holy Sacrament, went down into the grotts below the Church. 1670-88 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 28, I got leave to go down into the Grot under this Church.

2. = **GROTTO** 2.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. We... went to visit the Hoff, or Prince's Court, with the adjoining gardens full of... grotts, fountains, and artificial music. 1693 C. DRAYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 172 Lucan... may lie at ease in costly Grotts, and marble Palaces. 1749 LAOY LUXBOURGH *Let. to Shenstone* 24 June, You may be secure in your grott from all intruders, and see your Shrubbery prosper unmolested. 1764 *Oxford Savadge* 60 Fresh Shade and Vale No more to visit, or vine-mantled Grot. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 366 The Baron is blind to a beautiful day, If it beam in my Lady's grot. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iii, He opened a cool grot at the end of the yard.

† **Grote**, v. *Obs.* Also 4 graten. [a. ON. *grótta*: see **GREET** v.²] *trans.* and *intr.* To bewail; = **GREET** v.²

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1984 Ic sal listen til helle dale, And grotten ðor min sunes hale. c 1300 *Havelok* 329 Of Goldeboru shul we nou laten, Pat nouth ne bliñeth forto graten. *Ibid.* 1390 He... Sipen yede sore grotine away.

Grote, obs. form of **GROAT**, **GROATS**.

† **Groten**, v. *Obs. rare*—i. [Of obscure origin; cf. *ghut* and ME. *aglotye*. See also **AGROTEN**, **INGROTEN**.] *trans.* To glut.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 215/1 Grotton, or ingrotton wythe mete or drynke, *ingurgito*.

† **Grottes**. *Obs.*—i. [variant of **CROTEY** sb.] = **CROTTLES**.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 140 Take þe grottes of þe goot, and boile hem in vynegre [etc.].

Grotesque (grō'tesk), sb. and a. Forms: a. 6 crot(e)sque, 7 crotescio, -ko. β. 7-8 grot-(t)esc, -k(e), -q, grot(t)escio, -ko, -7- grotesque. [Orig. a. early mod.F. *crotlesque* sb. fem., an adaptation (by assimilation) to OF. *crote* = It. *grotta*] of It. *grottesca* 'a kinde of rugged vnpolished painters worke, antieke worke' (Florio 1598), 'antieke or landskip worke of Painters' (Florio 1611), an elliptical use (= *opera* or *pittura grottesca*) of the fem. of *grottesco* adj. f. *grotta*:

see GROTTA and -ESQUE. (Cf. Sp., Pg. *grutesco*, an alteration of the It. word after Sp. Pg. *gruta* = It. *grotta*.) It is remarkable that Florio in both his Dicts. (1598 and 1611) has *crutesco* as an It. word, explained as 'antique, fretted, or carved worke'; this, if genuine, would seem to be a re-adoption from Fr. Before the end of the 16th c. the Fr. word was occasionally spelt *grutesque*, after the original It.; this form was adopted into Eng. about 1640, and has been the prevailing form ever since. But early in the 17th c. writers acquainted with It. had introduced the masc. form of the adj., *crutesco*, which occurs as late as 1646; the more usual It. form *grotesco* appears as Eng. first in the 1632 edition of Florio's transl. of Montaigne, and did not become obsolete until the 18th c.

The etymological sense of *grotesca* would be 'painting appropriate to grottoes'. The special sense is commonly explained by the statement that *grotte*, 'grottoes', was the popular name in Rome for the chambers of ancient buildings which had been revealed by excavations, and which contained those mural paintings that were the typical examples of 'grotesque'. (See *Voc. della Crusca*, s. v. *Grotta*, § iv.) Although this seems to be only a late conjecture, without any actual evidence, it appears to be intrinsically plausible.]

A. sb.

1. A kind of decorative painting or sculpture, consisting of representations of portions of human and animal forms, fantastically combined and interwoven with foliage and flowers.

1561 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1613) 130 Item, two paintit broddis the one of the muses and the uther of crutesque or conceptis. [1624] WOTTON *Archit.* II. 97 Whether Grotesca (as the Italians) or Antique worke (as we call it) should be received. 1626 R. JOMSON *Discov. De progre. picturæ* Wks. (1640) 113 He complains of their painting Chimeras, by the vulgar unapplied called Grotesque. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 143 The foliage and grotesque about some of the compartments are admirable. 1658 W. SAMERSON *Graphicæ* 25. I would confine Grotesco only to Borders and Friezes. 1685 ACHESON *Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms, Grotesk, is properly the Painting that is found under Ground in the Ruines of Rome. 1715 LEON *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 59. The Chambers... are all... painted in grotesque of a very fine invention. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 126 Don Julio Clivio, the celebrated limner, whose neatness and taste in grotesque were exquisite. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586 *Grotesque*, the light, gay, and beautiful style of ornament, practised by the ancient Romans in the decoration of their palaces, baths, villas, etc. attrib. 1721 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 6 'Tis the perfection of certain grotesque-painters, to keep as far from nature as possible. 1744 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 192 Grotesco roofs, and Stucco floors.

2. A work of art in this style. Chiefly pl., figures or designs in grotesque; in popular language, figures or designs characterized by comic distortion or exaggeration.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 15 There are no Grotesques in nature. 1691 tr. *Emilliani's Frauds Romish Monks* 333 They expose to public view in the Streets... many infamous naked Pictures, and Grotesques, to cause laughter. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 142 The reigning Taste of the Age for Oddities, Monsters, Grotesques, Caricatures, &c. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v. All the designs I have chanced to meet of the temptations of St. Anthony were rather a sort of odd, wild grotesques, than any thing capable of producing a serious passion. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xvi. This [missal] all Kinds of grotesques illumined. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. vii. § 4 A fine grotesque is the expression, in a moment, by a series of symbols thrown together in bold and fearless connection, of truths which it would have taken a long time to express in any verbal way [etc.]. 1855 *Lond. Rev.* 25 Dec. 668/4 The ornamentalists of that period... revelled in their grotesques. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 248 Adorned with fifteenth century grotesques.

C. fig.

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 28 A strange Grotesco this, the Church and States. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 202 ¶ 2 This indeed is Ambition in Grotesque. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec. To Browning, life is a medley of grotesques, with a glowing horizon beyond it.

2. A clown, buffoon, or merry-andrew. [So in mod. Fr. (as masc. sb.).] Cf. *ANTIC*.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov. The great grotesque himself will be in the grave. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* III. (1872) 120 Some men of true genius seem only to make sure of fame by straining themselves into grotesques.

3. *Printing*. A square-cut letter without cerialph, THUS; formerly called *stone-letter*.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *Grotesque*, the name of a peculiar fancy jobbing type.

B. adj.

1. *Arch.* Having the character of the work described in A. i. (In some of the early instances the word may be the sb. used attrib.)

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xviii. 89 Antike Boscage or Crutesko [so also ed. 1613; ed. 1632 has *Grotesko*] works, which are fantastical pictures, having no grace, but in the variety and strangeness of them. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 58 Compartments are Blankes or Figures bordered with Antike Boscage or Crutesko-woorke. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 As for Sea-borses... they are but Crutesco delineations. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Frear's Pallad.* *Archit.* 128 There are also Voluta's in the Corinthian and Compounded Capitels, but they consist rather of certain large Stalkes after a more Grotesco and designe. 1668 DAVENANT *Masque Wks.* (1673) 350 And in the midst was placed a large compartment composed

of Groteske work. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* II. (1750) 100 They have built great Vaults and Porticos along the Rock, which are all made Grotesque. 1695 DRYDEN *Parad. Lost*, & *Paint.* 26 Grotesque painting is the resemblance of things. 1842-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 215 Let there be grotesque sculpture about the gates and offices of temples.

2. In a wider sense, of designs or forms: Characterized by distortion or unnatural combinations; fantastically extravagant; bizarre, quaint. Also transf. of immaterial things, esp. of literary style.

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 45 They... ought to be accounted one of those Grotesco Maxims... that do so disguise and misguide the life of man. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1044 'An hideous figure of their foes they drew, Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true; And this grotesque design expos'd to public view. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ¶ 6 You have employed your self more in Grotesque Figures, than in Beauties. 1728 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 10 Oct. These grotesque daubers give me a still higher esteem of... natural charms. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 25 Matters of so peregrine and grotesk a Nature as ibis [History]. 1762-5 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (ed. 2) I. 118 Those Grotesque monsters, with which the spouts... of ancient buildings are decorated. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 26 Our literature... is Gothic and grotesque. *absol.* 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. v. (Ritdg.) 404 He preferred the stately, or rather the grotesque in writing. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1894) I. App. 367 The Northern love of what is called the Grotesque. 1858 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 11/1 The grotesque is a branch of the fantastic.

3. b. Of landscape: Romantic, picturesquely irregular. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 136 A steep wilderness, whose hairy sides With thicket overgrown, grotesque and wilde, Access denied. 1764 R. DOOLLY *Leaves*, in *Shenstone's Wks.* II. (1777) 296 The more pleasing parts of this grotesque and hilly country.

3. Ludicrous from incongruity; fantastically absurd.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 371 A woman with her head peeping out of a sack, could hardly... make a more Grotesque figure. 1829 LYTTON *Deverux* II. v. 6 O'Carroll gave a grotesque sort of signal between a wink and a beckon. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* III. But what added most to the grotesque expression of his face, was a ghastly smile. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 163 These peculiarities appeared far more grotesque in a faction which ruled a great empire. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 58 You can conceive nothing more grotesque than the Sunday trim of the poor people. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighl.* IX. (1878) 154 The most grotesque machine I ever saw that did something. 1870 R. W. DALL *Week-day Sermon* XII. 246 The grotesque doctrine that it is good for trade.

4. *Comb.*, as *grotesque-minded* adj. 1822 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 347 Found there Beresford.. a grotesque-minded person, very amusing.

Hence *Grotesque v. trans.*, to give a grotesque form or appearance to; to caricature, travesty.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 432 After obscenity grotesqued so much It slunk away, revolted at itself. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 707/2 This is to grotesque Dante, not to translate him.

Grotesquely (groteskli), *adv.* [f. GROTESQUE a. + -LY.] In a grotesque manner; with incongruous absurdity; fantastically, whimsically.

1740 H. WALPOLE *Ed. fr. Florence* 285 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1755) III. 80 The wearied arms grotesquely deck the wall. 1814 SCOTT *War. Irv.* I. xiv. His absurdities... had appeared grotesquely ludicrous during his prosperity. 1818 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 26 Grotesquely-constructed sentences. 1829 LYTTON *Deverux* II. ii. A man of about the middle age, very grotesquely attired.

Grotesqueness (groteskness), [f. GROTESQUE + -NESS.] The quality of being grotesque; incongruous absurdity. Also *caner. pl.* Grotesque objects.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 329 His face, with all its grotesqueness, was infinitely pleasanter to look at than his figure. 1860 *Heads & Hats* 12 The women [temp. Edw. IV.] wore absurdly high coiffures; and the men lived in their height, if not in their grotesqueness. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 926/1, I sauntered about the studio, taking note of the various beauties, grotesquenesses, and curiosities that it contained.

Grotesquerie (groteskri). Also *grotesquery*. [as if a. F. **grotesquerie*, f. *grotesque* GROTESQUE.] Grotesque objects collectively; grotesque quality; a piece of grotesqueness.

1654-66 LO. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 517 In a large Compartment composed of Grotesqueries were seen Sphinxes, Harpyes, the Claws of Lyons and Tygers, to evidence that within inhabited Mysteries and Riddles. 1862 R. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. 339 Where so much is beautiful, the occasional anomalies and grotesqueries of taste fail to offend you. 1887 F. H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* I. v. 92 Casting a furtive glance humorous over the grim grotesquerie of the situation. 1878 BAYNE *Parit. Rev.* III. 59 The incidents... of waking existence are therein... tossed and beaped together as the materials of a wild grotesquerie. 1880 HOWELLS *Un-disc.* Country XIII. 197 She showed her sense of degradation in the brutal grotesquery. 1885 *Month. Exam.* 22 July 3/2 'The inventive grotesquerie of his [Gustave Doré's] later work.

Grotha, *Grothe*, obs. ff. GROTTA, GROWTH.

Grothie (grōw'pait). *Mfin.* [f. *Groth* the name of a German mineralogist + -IE. Named by Dana 1867.] A variety of titanite containing yttrium.

1867 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XLIV. 258 Grothie.. Described as a variety of Titanite by Groth.

Grotis, *Grots*, obs. ff. GROATS.

Grotta, original form of GROTTA, q. v.

Grotte, obs. form of GROAT, GROT.

Grottes, obs. form of GROATS.

Grottesco (o, -k(e), -ko, obs. ff. GROTESQUE.

Grotto (grō'to). Pl. grottos, grottoes. Forms: a. 7 grotta, (grotha); pl. grotta's, grottas, grotha's, (erron. grottae); b. (7 grotto), 7-grotto; pl. 7-8 grotto's, 7-grottos, grottoes. [ad. It. *grotta* (for which Dante has also *grotto*) = OF. *crote*, *croite*, Pr. *crota*, Sp. and Pg. *gruta* = pop-L. *crupla*, *crupla* (= literary L. *crupla*), ad. Gr. *κρυπτή* vault, f. *κρυπτεω* to hide. (The mod. F. *grotte* is from It.)]

1. A cave or cavern, esp. one which is picturesque, or which forms an agreeable retreat.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* *Ely* II. vi. 221 To be respected and credited, above your grottoe, or your Cryptae. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 276 We arrived at a Cave, .. and from the mouth of this delectable Grotto, gusheth forth a most delicious Fountain. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1793) 3 To inform my self of the present Condition of the Earth .. as far as either Grotto's or other Natural Caverns .. let me into it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 67 Of all the subterranean caverns now known, the grotto of Antiparos is the most remarkable, as well for its extent, as for the beauty of its sparry incrustations. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 459 Echoing grottoes, full of tumbling waves And moonlight. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II. (1858) 153 Partly perhaps the cause, partly the effect of this consecration of grottoes, began the caves-of hermits. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 89 The Dog's grotto with its floor a foot deep in poisoned air.

2. An excavation or structure made to imitate a rocky cave, often adorned with shell-work, etc., and serving as a place of recreation or a cool retreat.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Building* (Arb.) 552 On the Vnder Story, towards the Garden, Let it be turned to a Grotto, or place of Shade, or Estivation. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 56 A grotto or shell-house, on the summit of the hill. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. III. 92 The keeper of the house was very officious to shew him every room, with the garden, grotha's, and aqueducts. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, *Germany* (1685) 119 There is nowhere to be seen fairer Rows of Orange-Trees, Grottas better contrived and beautified. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 26/1 These seeds are sold at many shops in London, for ornamenting grottoes and shell-work. 1832 G. DOWNS *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 283 Under the palace is a very curious and beautiful grotto of shell-work, with a mosaic floor. It consists of several chambers, adorned with statues. *transf.* 1720 STYVE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. VI. vi. 663/1 A small Grotto of trees most pleasant in the Summer season.

3. A structure of oyster-shells in the form of a grotto, erected and exhibited by London street-boys on the 5th of August.

a 1845 (implied in *grottoing* below). 1864 *Chambers' Ek. Dvys* II. 122. 1877 *Punch* 244 The Derby outing comes, like the 'grotto', only once a year.

4. *Comb.*, as *grotto-work*; *grotto-like* adj.

1782 COWPER *Poet. Oyster, & Sensit. Plant* 49 You, in your grotto-work enclosed, Complain of being thus exposed. 1840 Mrs. Norton *Dream* 39 There in a cool and grotto-like repose.

Hence *Grottoed ppl. a.*, ensconced in a grotto; also, formed into grottoes; *Grottoing vbl. sb.*, making grottoes (sense 3).

1748 J. WARTON *Fashion* 21 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1748) III. 275 Happy the grotto'd hermit with his pule. a 1845 Hood *Lost Her* 56 And the threepence he'd got by grottoing was spent in plums. 1872 Ld. LYTTON *King Poppo* Prolog. 301 Grey, gaunt, and silent as its grotto'd rock.

Grouan, variant of GROWAN.

Grou(e), *Grouff(e)*, obs. ff. GROW, GROOF.

Grouff(l)ings, variant of GROVELLINGS *Obs.*

Grough, obs. form of GROW; variant of *GRUFF*.

Grought, obs. form of GROWTH.

Grouhund, obs. form of GREW-HOUND.

Groul, *Groume*, obs. ff. GROWL, GRUME.

Groule: see GULV.

Groun, obs. f. *groun*, pa. pple. of GROW.

Ground (ground), *sb.* Forms: 1-5 (6-Sc.) *grund*, 4-6 *grond*, (5 *gronnde*), 4-7 *grunde*, 5 *grownd* (6, 5 *grount*, *growende*, 6 *growinde*, *grounne*, 7 *groun*), 3- *ground*. [Com. Tent.: OE. *grund* str. masc. = OFris., OS. *grund* (MDu. *gront*, inflected *grond*-, Du. *grond*), OHG. *grunt*, *krint* (MHG. *grunt*, *grund*-, G. *gruna*), Goth. **grundis* (cf. *grundu-waddus* ground-wall, foundation, *afgrundita* abyss): -OTeut. **grundu-z*:-pre-Teut. **ghrunt*:-s; no cognates outside Tent. are known. The formal equivalent is not found in ON., which has however *grund* fem. (declined like the -i- stems), earth, plain, and a cognate type (Tent. **grunþo*:-pre-Teut. *ghrūto*:-) in *grunn-r*, *grud-r* masc., bottom, *grunn-r* adj., shallow, *grunn* neut., shoal (Da. *grund* bottom, shallow, Sw. *grund* bottom, foundation, ground).]

1. The bottom; the lowest part or downward limit of anything.

†1. a. Of the sea, a well, ditch, etc., and of hell; vessel of heaven. (Cf. BOTTOM 3.) *Obs.*

1825 *Vesp. Painter* lxix. 6 Du gedroefes grund [L. *fundum*] ses. a 1000 Cadmon's Gen. 345 (Gr.) He hine þære swætan helle grundes gýman. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He.. aledes us of helle grunde. c 1200 ORMIN 12055 Modisnesse, þatt warrp þe deofell.. Inntill þe grund ofd hellepitt. c 1275 *Lucie Roi* 154 in O.E. *Misc.* 98 Hit is ymston of fere iborden, nys non betere under heouene grund. 1340 HANFORD *Pr. Conc.* 7213 In þe grund of helle dongeoun þe hevedes of

synfulle salle he turned doune. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. 1st. 12* He fel down yn the ground of ye dich. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 237 b/2 Thangel of our lord plunged them down in the ground of the see. 1535 COVERDALE *Job xxxviii.* 16 Camest thou euer in to the ground of the see? 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) 1. 218 Cast Him .. into the ground of the Sea, He shall come up again.

† b. Of other things, esp. of a vessel or a wound (cf. BOTTOM 1). Also in phrase *All to ground*: completely, thoroughly. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAY.* 7799 þe mihiten siht in þon grunde [of the tower] cnihtes siht hundred. *Ibid.* 21508 And duden heom alle clane into þan scipen grunde. a. 1300 *C. Horn* 1197 Horn dronk of horn a stounde And þrew bys rying to þe grunde [of the horn]. 1311 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 814 þe leche clansþe þe wounde: Clene in þe ground And leih salue a-boue. c. 1305 *J. Iscariot* 118 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 110 Of ourre louverdes god .. he stal al to grunde. c. 1450 *Pallad.* on *Hus. ix.* 153 Decoet in bras yf grauel in the ground Noon lene, is preef that that licour is sound. c. 1450 *Jacob's Well* 215 þe schul be þe ground of his laddere in helle, be-cause þe be begynnars of þat wroog! c. 1500 *Lancelot* 2079 His dedly wound god belyth frome the ground. 1597 *MONTGOMERY Cherrie & Slae* 1362 Quibyle we grip it [an allment] to the grund. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's ix.* I ken weel enough how a customer looks that's near the grund of the purse.

† c. *fig.* Of the heart: (cf. BOTTOM 5b). *Obs.* c. 1200 *ORMIN* 13286 Crist sahh all his herress grund. c. 1290 *S. E. Leg.* 1. 220/19 þis olde man riht of is heorte grunde Al weopinde he hem tolde þwat he hadde i-founde. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 81 Sone, y fele the dede stounde. The suert is at myn herte grunde. c. 1440 *Jacob's Will* 170 In þe botme, in þe ground, in þe depthe of þin herte. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen. xliii.* 30 The grunde of his hert was kyndled towarde his brother. 1611 *Biola Transl. Pref.* 7 Let vs rather hlesse God from the ground of our heart. 1745 *Wesley Wks.* (1872) 1. 506 We praised God from the ground of the heart.

2. The solid bottom or earth underlying the sea († or other water). Now only *Naut.*, esp. in reference to soundings, or in phrase *To break ground*: to heave the anchor clear of the bottom.

Beowulf (Z.) 553 Hreo wæron yða .. Me to grunde geteah fah feondscaða. c. 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* 227 (Gr.) Dol bið se ðe geað on deop water, se ðe .. mid fotum ne mæg grund geræcan. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 13861 All the swa summ þe sæ wass þær Dun lit þe grund to worpen, Swa þat tæc 30 be ðiðze grund Wel sæþenn oppenn weize. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1840 þat was no creatur in liue þat moght to grund or reche or riue. *Ibid.* 2393 Stang als men sais als vmtund Swa depe þat þar-on es na grund. 1311 *Seign. Sag.* 885 (W.) To a fische-pole he come .. He leppe in and sankte to grunde. c. 1400 *MAUNOBY.* (Roxb.) xxxiii. 148 As þat saile þat may .. sæ þe ground of þe see. c. 1440 *Jacob's Will* xi. 75 Caste out of þi pytt þe stynglyng wose of pride, tyl þou fynde a sykter grund & a clene. c. 1485 *Dieby Myst.* (1882) iit. 1395 Lett fall an ankyl to ground I. a. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 393 Gif þe can nocht get the grund, Steir be the compas. 1595 *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 204 Dye into the bottoime of the deepe, Where Fadome-line could neuer touch the ground. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy. III.* 190 There is good ground and ankorage here: and you shall ride in three fathom water. 1611 *MARKHAM Countr. Content.* i. xiv. 93 If you Angle for him [Trout] at the ground .. the Menow is a good bayte. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 1 The Ship then breaking Ground from Graves-End, to fall down to the Buoy in the Nore. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 50 We kept continual Soundings, and had always Ground from one League to ten off the Shore, from 20 to 50 Fathom Water. 1752 [see BREAK 7, 4d]. 1762 *Log. of Alcantara* in *Nicolas Desp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. v. With this depth and ground you may be sure you are without the Capes. 1807 *J. JOHNSON Oriental Voy.* 220 On the 5th the men of war .. broke ground, and steered past. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. To strike ground, to obtain soundings.

fig. 1781 *C. JOHNSTON Hist. John Juniper* 1. 80 His readers .. may have flattered themselves with hope of finding ground at last, after the pains of diving so deep for it.

b. The bottom at a point where the water becomes too shallow for a vessel, etc. to float. To take the ground: to run ashore, to strand. To smell the ground (see quot. 1875).

1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 17 Thus do the hopes we have in him, touch ground, And dash themselves to pieces. 1830 *WELL Princ. Geol.* 1. 299 These masses [icebergs] may sometimes take the ground in great numbers. 1875 *E. FITZGERALD Lett.* (1889) 1. 374. I .. fancy that I begin to 'smell the Ground', as Sailors say of the Ship that slackens speed as the Water slackens under her. 1880 *Times* 4 Aug. 12/4 The Laine, Russian barque, .. took the ground on the Somersetshire side.

† c. On ground = AGROUND. To set or run on ground: *fig.* to puzzle, nonplus (a person). Cf. g. b. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 40 Like a Whale on ground. 1601 *BP. ANDREWS Sermon.* (1843) V. 127 The Pharisees and Sadducees had no further end but to set Him on ground, and so to expose him to the contempt of the people. a. 1642 *Sir W. Monson Naval Tracts* vi. (1704) 522/1 The English .. may come on Ground. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 442 Will God heale, that man may be set on ground and bee convinced of his owne impotency. 1659 *J. ARROWSMITH Chain Princ.* 138 Whilst others run themselves on ground, and dispute it till their understandings be nonplus. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 217/4 The Ship called the Van Hoorn .. is on ground without the mouth of the Texell.

3. *pl.* The particles deposited by a liquid in the bottom of the vessel containing it; dregs, lees. † Also *sing.* a residuum, sediment.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxv. g. III men sall drynke þe grunde of þe chalice. c. 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 93 Streynhe hit wel þorouȝ a canaues, and do away þe grunde of þe rosen. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 159 The grounds or dregs of the black oil olive. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* viii. 98 Wheresoever there is a swim there is also a ground or residue. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brev.* 1. (ed. 4) 53 The un-

wholesome Settlements or Grounds of the Beer. 1775 *SHERIDAN St. Patr. Day* ii. iv. *Just.* Did you perceive anything in my chocolate cup? 1. *Ser.* Nothing, unless it was a little ground. 1824 *MACAULAY Misc. Writ.* (1860) 1. 141 [Telling fortunes] neither from the lines of a hand, nor the grounds of a teacup. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 367 Cups of smoking black coffee (half grounds as the Turks drink it).

fig. 1629 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) 1. 44 Fulfil with joy the remnant of the grounds and remainders of the afflictions of Christ in your body. 1642 *HALES Schism* 4 If so be you be *animo defecato*, if you have cleared your self from froth and growns. 1672 *MARVELL Rh. Transp.* 1. 185 How much another thing it is to hear him speak that hath cleared himself from froth and growns.

b. Refuse (of meal, wool, etc.). *rare.*

1629 *CHAPMAN Juvenal* 21 The mustiest grounds Of Barley, griest, bak'd purposely for hounds. 1653 *WALTON Angler* v. 117 You must be sure you want not .. the Peacocks feather, and grounds of such wool and crewel as will make the Grasshopper. 1808 *JAMIESON, Grounds*, the refuse of flax, left in dressing it.

II. Base, foundation.

† 4. The solid base or foundation on which an edifice or other structure is raised. In early use *pl.* in the same sense (cf. foundations). *Obs.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vi. 48 Gelic is [þe] ðam menn timbrende has seðe delfað. & zesette ða grundas [L. fundamenta] ofer carl vel stan. *Ibid.* xiv. 29. a. 1300 *E. Psalter* xvii. 8 Grundes of hills tredoued are. *Ibid.* 16 Grundes of ertelli werlde vn-hilled are. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 128 For þi þat na werc may stand Wit-outen grundwall to be lastand, þar for his werc sal I fund Apon a selcuth sted-fast grund. 1382 *Wyclif Ezra* v. 16 Thilke Zazabazar cam, and sette the grundis of the temple of God in Jerusalem. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. cxxx. On him traist and call, That corner-stone and ground is of the wall. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 15 Salomon .. buyided the wallis .. from the grunde of y^e house vnto the rofe. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 35 As your matters grund is laid, Lyk do the wallis and bigging be. 1613 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 57 There be but nineteene standing .. howbeit the ruines and ground of fivescore more, are yet visible. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) 1. 83 The beams which make the ground or bottom of the Bridge.

5. In various immaterial applications.

a. That on which a system, work, institution, art, or condition of things, is founded; the basis, foundation. Now somewhat *rare.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19307 Pat was to strenght þair trouth [h] in grund. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Const.* 209 Mekenes, Pat es grund of al vertus .. On whilk al vertus may be sette fast. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 793 (B2) As he þat is þe well of worþinesse Of trouþe grund, mynour of goodlyhed. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prolog. 80 How þe grundis first grew .. Bothe of tofer and tene þat hom tide soure. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. vi. And so the vertew of his south before was in his age the ground of his delytis. a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Orl.* (1790) 18 He ordeyned his grundes for household so sure that his greette hospitallite dayly doste wurshyppfully without decay xxiii. yerles. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvi. 56 Cuvatyte, Rute of all evill and grund of vyce. 1523 *FITZGERBER, Shurr.* Prolog. For a grunde of this treatyse .. I do take an olde statute named Extenta manerii as a principall grunde therof. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. 1. i. Which of all goodly manners is the grund, And roote of civill conversation. 1611 *Biola Transl. Pref.* 4 The Edition of the Seutentie .. was used by the Greeke fathers for the grund and foundation of their Commentaries. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv. 110 These and the May-fly are the grund of all fly-angling. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Musick* i. 1. i. The Gamut is the Grund of all Musick. 1867 *MAURICE Patriarchs & Lawg.* x. (1877) 198 The ground of the national existence was laid in sacrifice. 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* xxvi. 219 Upon a similar grund rests all the vast body of certain knowledge.

† b. A fundamental principle; also *pl.* the elements or rudiments of any study or branch of knowledge. *Obs.*

1531 *Doctor & Student* Introd. 2. I wyll gladly shewe the 25 me thyngk what he the grundes of the lawe of Eng-land. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 2b, There is a grund in the law, that inheritance may .. not lyneally ascend. 1592 *DAVIES Inuolut.* *Soul* i. x. (1712) 22 Marrying divers Prin- ciples and Grundes, Out of their Match, a true Conclusion brings. 1605 *BACON Adv. L.* ii. 1. 9 Let this grund therefore be laid that [etc.]. 1625 *Ess. Boldness* (Arch.) 519 Men that vndertake great Cures .. but want the Grundes of Science. 1648 *Grace West Ind.* xx. 160 And counsell me to learn the .. language, (whereof I had already got some grundes). 1708 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* ii. iii. x. (1743) 434 They have likewise a chaplain to instruct them in the grundes of learning. 1762 *FOOTE Orator* 1. Wks. 1799 1. 195 Though he is the Poitier who teaches you thestep and the grundis; yet I am the Gallini who gives you the air, and the grace of the mimet.

c. A circumstance on which an opinion, inference, argument, statement, or claim is founded, or which has given rise to an action, procedre, or mental feeling; a reason, motive. Often with additional implication: A valid reason, justifying motive, or what is alleged as snch. On the ground of: by reason of (some circumstance alleged in justification of a procedure). On (public, religious, etc.) grounds: for reasons of the nature specified.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 3791 Al þis ilka ich wulle don; iseidich babbe þene grund. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mors* 160-3 The grunde and cause of al my peyn. I wol reherse not for to haue redresse But to declare my grunde of heynesse. 1535 *Remonstr. Rom. Corrupt.* (1851) 20 Ambrose and Crisostom witnessen, with greet grund of holi writ and opin reson, that confession to God sufficith to saluacioun. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 171 He .. sawe his grunde scholde be prewed nowte, thanne he mad a new mater. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 21 Stonde at youre cause

(saieth the Lorde) and bringe forth youre strongest grunde. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 179 The true grund of all these piteous woes. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* Eijj, Chestnut, Chastnut: say some. I knowe not upon what grund. 1605 *Verslegan's Dec. Intell.*, Command. Verses. To gratifie that nation is his grund To whom he thinks his best endeouours bound. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xx. 343 The beginning of a rumour is sometimes all the grund thereof. 1657 *P. HENRY Diaries* (1882) 42 Hee refused it; his grundis I know not. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* ii. iii. § 6 Then all former ages have believed without sufficient grund for faith. 1671 *M. BRUCE Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 18 A great grund of Gladness. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 340 On which grund it is, that their best Cities seldom have splendid Edifices .. from .. private Hands. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 126 The grund and reason of this tradition, I could not learn. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* xi. (ed. 2) 167 Let but any complaining, disquieted man tell you the grund of his uneasiness. 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* i. iii. That is to be the grund of my dismission. — *Rivals* ii. i. What grounds for apprehension? 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 19 There is grund enough for the opinion that all the kingdoms of Europe were, at a remote period, elective. 1796 *Regie. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 201 I thought the insolent, unprovoked aggression .. a good grund of war. 1836 *FRONDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) 1. ii. 234 His desire was publicly urged on public grounds, and .. thus only, the pope was at liberty to consider it. 1859 *MILL Liberty* ii. (1865) 212 He has no grund for preferring either opinion. 1868 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* 1. 283 The modern usurer will on such grundes leave his money to a hospital. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) 1. 233 Thus all grund of offence is taken away. 1876 *GLAOSTONE Hemicer Synchr.* 57, I am unable to perceive the grounds of the assumption. 1882 *J. H. BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* 11. 293 Ferrar was deprived .. on the grund of his marriage. 1883 *C. J. WILLS Mod. Persia* 290 Whether or no this legend had any grund I cannot say. 1895 *F. HALL Two Trifles* iii. My grounds for dolog so shall soon be stated explicitly.

6. The foundation or substratum on which other parts are overlaid, or on which they rest for support or display. In various technical uses:

a. The chief or underlying part in a composite textile fabric; a piece of cloth used as a basis for embroidery or decoration. In *Lace-making*: The meshes upon which the pattern is worked.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 453 Hir couerchiefs fil fyne weren of grund I dorste swere they weyeden ten pound. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 116 Cloth of gold broched upon satyn grund. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 27 They pluck off both the Nap and Cotton of the same Fustians, and break commonly both the Grund and Threads in sunder. 1667 *DYRON Maiden Queen* iii. i. Wks. 1882 II. 455 No mortal hand so ignorant is found, To weave coarse work upon a precious grund. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6068/8 A Suit of Double Grund, yellow and white, lined with a yellow Mantua Silk. 1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* i. i. Your occasional tropes and flowers suit the general coarseness of your style as tambour sprigs would a grund of linsey-woolsey. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* (ed. 2), *Devonia Grund*, a grund used in Duchesse lace, and as a variety when making Honiton lace.

b. Any material surface, natural or prepared, which is taken as a basis for working upon: esp. in painting or decorative art, a main surface or first coating of colour, serving as a support for other colours or a background for designs; the prevailing or principal colour of any object, picture, etc.; that portion of a surface which is not coloured, decorated, or operated upon. Also *pl.*

1398 *TREVISA Birth. De P. R.* xix. xi. (1495) 871 The meane colours ben grundyd in none other colour better than in whyte, and the more whyte the grunde is the faster the colour cleuyth. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1074 My sable grund of sin I will not paint. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 621 The rest had need of a grund of Latton foile to glue them a lustre. 1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* i. vii. (1635) 268 The Grund (in a Plaine-chart) is the space or Platforme wherein the Lines are to be inscribed. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 200 All the Wall is painted in lovely Mosaic Work of Green, upon a Grund of fine Gold. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* 1. 347 When you begin to work, lay a thick grund against the ceiling or wall, with plaster. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xviii. The gems, being relieved and set off by the darker and more grave ground of the stuff, show like stars. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 921 Laying the grounds [of wall-paper] is done with earthy colours or coloured lakes thickened with size, and applied with brushes. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. vii. 112 Seen in broken flakes on a deep purple grund of heavier cloud beyond. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Dyers first prepare the white grund and then lay on the dye of purple.

fig. 1633 *MARMION Fine Companion* i. vii. Dram. Wks. (1875) 124 A man cannot discern the grund of their discourse for oaths. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 157 Cockneyism is a grund of native shallowness, mounted with pertness and conceit.

† c. *Mus.* The plain-song or melody on which a descant is raised. Also = *ground-bass*. *Obs.*

1592 *R. D. Hyppertodomachia* 19 A cunning Musition, who having devised his plaine grunde in right measure [etc.]. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* 111. iii. vii. 49 For on that grund Ie make a holy Descant. 1596 *Edward III.* ii. 1. 122 Ah, what a world of descant makes my soule Upon this voluntarie grund of loue. 1633 *B. JONSON Love's Welcome at Welbeck*, Welcome is all our Song, is all our sound, The Treble part, the Tenor, and the Grund. 1670-98 *LASSES Voy. Italy* II. 199 An utotouched organ underneath the hills, plays soft ground to the Muses instruments. 1719 *WARS Dology.* Let God the Father live, Sinners from his free Love derive The Grund of all their Songs. 1811 *Busby Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Grund*, the name given to a composition in which the bass, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is perpetually repeated to a continually-varying melody: as in Purcell's *Ground*, Pepusch's *Grund*, etc.

d. Etching. (See quot. 1727-41 and 1837.) Also etching-ground. Cf. G. *ätzgrund*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Ground in Etching denotes a gummy composition, smeared over the surface of the metal to be etched; to prevent the aqua fortis from eating, or having effect, except in places where this ground is cut through, or pared off, with the points of needles. 1790 [see Etching]. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 366 This ground must be made up into small balls. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 203/1 (art. *Aquatinta*) He formed a granulated surface on the plate, usually called a ground. 1837 *Ibid.* IX. 441 This etching-ground is a substance composed of wax, asphaltum, gum-mastic, resin, etc. The laying of the asphaltum, as it is called, is thus effected [etc.]. *Ibid.* 442 The parts which are bitten-in enough are now to be covered with what is called stopping-ground, which is a mixture of lamp-black and Venice turpentine. 1885 *Chemist's Circular*, Holding the plate perfectly level, pour on the centre as much of the Liquid Ground as will freely flow over the entire surface.

e. Carpentry. (See quot.) Usually *pl.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 Grounds.—Pieces of wood concealed in a wall, to which the finings or finishings are attached. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 593 Ground, or boxing-stile, grooved to receive the plastering. 1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 248 Grounds.—Those pieces of wood imbedded in the plastering of walls, to which skirting and other joiner's finishings are attached. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 492 Where the plasterer's work joins the grounds, they should have a small groove ploughed in the edge to form a key for the plaster.

f. *pl.* (See quot.) Obs.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* i. xvii. 1729 Of the whitest part of the old Wood... is made the Grounds of our effeminate famed Gallants Sweet Powder. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Chalk, used in Powder by the Perfumers to mix with their Grounds. *Ibid.*, Grounds, unscented Hair Powder, made of Starch or Rice.

7. The fundamental constituent or the essential part of any thing. Obs.

1580 FRAMPTON *Monsieur's Two Med. agst. Venome* 123 b, Taking away the grounde, and evil qualitie, that the venomes doe infuse into the bodies. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 429 Our Musk is compounded of divers things, the ground whereof is the blood of a little Beast. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 Though the meat be particoloured, or partly named. Yet the ground and meate is Polo and no other. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 14 The Ground of the Eye (as they call it) should be large and full... What they mean by the Ground of the Eye is the Pupil or Hole thro' the Iris and Uvea.

III. The surface of the earth, or a part of it.

8. The earth regarded as the surface upon which man and his surroundings naturally rest or move; freq. in prepositional phrases, as *along, on, to the ground* († formerly also without the article), *above or under ground*.

Beowulf (Z.) 2295 Hord-weard sohte georne æfter grunde, wolde guman findan. 971 *Blithl. Hom.* 221 Da eodan hie eft to ðam tune, & þæt ald gæðræcan & gæfyrðan eal of grund. 1200 *ORMIN* 928 Ille an treo þæt... Ne bereþ nohht god wasneþ Shall bi þe grund heon hæwenn upp. c. 1200 *Gen. & Ex.* 2640 De child it wæp dū to de grund. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2768 Wat is binuþe þe grunde, þæt makeþ þæt þe fondement ne stont none stounde. 1340 *Aenb.* 246 Aseþet trau þe is ykarked mid frut, þe more hit bouz þe grunde. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Priores' T.* 202 He fl al plat vp on the grunde. c. 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb.) 8738 Oon gaf him on theree such a clap with his fist that he thoo the ground kyst. c. 1470 Henry Wallace vi. 10 In Aperill guhen cleith is... The abill grunde þe wyking of natur. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prok 29 On the fertill skyr lappis of the grunde. 1571 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 86 If any be much under ground, the dampness of the earth takes away their lively colour. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The simple ayre, the gentle warbling wynde... The grassy ground with dainty Daisies dight. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. xii. 34 To ground He fell halfe dead. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 43 Were the City again in the hands of the Moors, or even with the Ground, it were better for us. 1774 in G. White *Selborne* (1880) 126 After I left Sussex the tortoise retired into the ground under the hepatica. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv. He looked on the ground while he answered her. 1888 MCCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. xi. 214 He stumbled... and I came to the ground with him.

b. *fig.* in *phr.* † To bring to the ground: to cast down, overthrow, overcome, subdue. To come (or go) to the ground: to be overcome; to perish. To fall to the ground: (of schemes) to come to nothing, to be given up or abandoned; so to be dashed to the ground (of hopes). Down to the ground: completely, thoroughly, in every respect (*colloq.*).

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 11773 Patt illike wise þæt Adam I Paradys wass fandedd, & brohrit to grund. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1292 Pis lond was ibroht þoru treson verst to grunde. *Ibid.* 1495 Pus lo þe englishe folc vor noht to grunde com. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9688 Arthur... preyed hym of help a stounde, Or elles he scholde go to grunde. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9342 Hit greuyes me full greyt, & to ground byrges. 1579 FULKE *Hekins' Parl.* 411 It must needs fall to the ground. 1587 GOLDING *De Monay* xiv. Let such vanities passe and come to the grunde. 1640 C. HARVEY *Church-gate* iii. He holds us up, whilst in him we are found: If once we fall from him, we go to ground. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Fertius' Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) II. 206 It fell to the ground with the rest of the King's plans and attempts. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. These poor fellows' hopes were suddenly dashed to the ground. 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Ability Wks. (Bohn) II. 34 The strong survived, the weaker went to the ground. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xlv. Some sea-coast city in South America would suit me down to the ground. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 421 He looks as if he could be trusted down to the grounds.

c. Regarded as the place of burial. Above ground: unbrired, alive. To bring, come to the ground (now only *dial.*): to bury, be buried.

c. 1400 *Siege Troy* 1334 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXII. 44 So doughty a body... That so lowe is leyd in þe ground. 14430 *St. Greg. Trental in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 79 Some to the grunde the con hor bere byring And beryd hor. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 157 To see me honestly brought to the grunde. 1607 *SHEPES. Cor.* iv. 1. 51 While I remaine above the grunde, you shall heree from me still. 1611 BIRBE *Gen.* iii. 1654 EDWARD *Plantus* 268 I'll find out my Master, if he be above Ground, and bring him t'ye. 1858 HARTHOUSE *Fr. & It. Trals.* (1872) I. 19 Rachel, who died last week, and is still above ground. 1877 L. J. JENNINGS *Field Paths & Gr. Lanes* 28 Poor thing! it was only fourteen months afore she came to the ground.

d. The portion of the earth's surface on which a person or thing stands or moves; often *fig.* in *phr.* to cut the ground from under one or one's feet.

c. 1530 *Interl. Beauties Women* A vi. Yet worship I the ground that thougost on. 1809 MALKIN *Git Blas* iv. 1. 2, I took all possible pains to feel the ground under my feet, and to study the characters of the whole household. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* xii. The ground was cut from under her on every side. 1869 — *He Knew* lxiii. Why should you have cut the ground away from your feet in that way?

e. The bare floor which constituted the pit of a theatre. Obs.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair Induct.*, The understanding Gentlemen of the Ground.

f. Fox-hunting. (To run) to ground: into a burrow or hole in the ground, 'to earth'. Also to lie at ground.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 246 They soon found a fox, who saved himself by running to ground. 1808 DANIEL *Rural Sports* I. 90 In deep snow, Foxes will lie at ground. *Ibid.* 91 When a Fox goes to ground, after a long chase... With respect to the digging of Foxes which bounds run to ground.

g. † a. The earth as contrasted with heaven. Chiefly in *phr.* on (the) ground. (In later use *perh.* not different from sense 8.) Obs.

a. 1000 *Hymns* ix. 39 (Gr.) And we men cweðað on grunde her. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. ix. 52 God saue þe from mischaunce, And giue þe grace vpon grunde. In good lyf to ende. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1964 All þe gracieux goddez þæt þe grunde visiten All er vndir my obedience. c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* vii. 443 Ther goys none on grunde that has sich a wyght. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 146 A Nobler Sir, ne're hūd 'twixt sky and grunde. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. 4. There's not a finer Officer goes on grunde. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 72 And think, no doubt, she been the greatest wight on grunde.

† b. The earth as distinguished from the sea; the dry land. *Phr.* To lay on dry ground: to floor, gravel (cf. 2 c). Obs.

a. 1000 *Andreas* 747 (Gr.) Þone, þe þe grund & sund, heofon & eorðan & hreo wægas... a. 1300 K. Horn 142 Of schip þe grund fonde An sette fot on grunde. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 40 But sir, if that a man sayle fare Upon the see, wyl than that starre Do there as oo the grunde? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 32 The glad marchant that does vnder ground His ship farre come. 1599 *WASSER Lenton Stuff* 90 Who this king should bee, he shackled their wits, and layd them a dry ground every one. a. 1649 *DRUMM.* or *HAWTH.* *Poems* Wks. (1812) 132 Cannot believe... That other elements are to be found, Than is the water and this ball of grunde. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 67 Then we unladed all her furniture... and set her on ground for to caulk her. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* x. 937 Too late young Turnus the delusion found, Far on the sea, still making from the grunde.

10. With a and *pl.* † a. A region, land, country. Obs. rare.

Beowulf (Z.) 2073 Heofones gim glad ofer grundas. a. 1000 *Widsith* 136 (Gr.) Swa scribende gæsecumpan hweorfað gleo-menn gume geond grunda fela. c. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 188 In alle Cristendome Ys no grunde ne lond to Yreland yllche. So large, so gode. *Ibid.* 191 Kere welle that grunde [Wales]. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is altered* i. 1. *Onion*... though I have no learning, yet I honour a scholar in any ground of the earth sir.

† b. A piece or parcel of land. Obs. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvii. 7 And with that money they bought a ground of a certayne potter for godlye uses. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Arborum contemplatione fundum comparare*, to bye a ground for the trees that is in it. 1733 TULL *Horse-Moing Husbandry* 23 When Part of a Ground has been better Till'd than the rest [etc.].

c. *pl.* An enclosed portion of land of considerable extent surrounding or attached to a dwelling-house or other building, serving chiefly for ornament or recreation. † Formerly in more general sense = lands, fields.

c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xvi. 268 Markys, rentys, and growdis, Great castels & growndys. 1558 FITZGER. *Yvet. Pass* 158 h. No person shall kepe... in his owne proper landes, nor in the possession, londes or groundes of any other, above the nombre of two thousande Shepe at one tyme. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. x. 36 Like a Theefe to come to rob my groundes; Climbng my wailles inspiet of me the Owcer. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 184 Giant Despair... caught Christian and Hopeful asleep in his groundes. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 141 His [labours] who ploughs about the furrowed grounds. *Ibid.* 194 No... marks nor bounds Distinguished acres of litigious groundes. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161. 1. 2 Till he has learned the history of his grounds. 1806-7 J. J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. xviii. After having cut down every foot of grass upon your grounds. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix. The Captain's house was a villa, and his land 'grounds', and it was all very high, and mighty, and great. 1855 *Prescott Philip II.* iii. (1857) 243 Extensive grounds were also laid out around the palace, and a park was formed.

II. Area or distance on the face of the earth. (Usually without article, and most commonly depending on a word implying extent or partition.)

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1256 Naules... hade londes full long, & of leug brede, And the greetist of grise, of gronde & of pepull. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 12 An acre of grunde... as moche grunde. 1576 FLEMING *Panofl. Epist.* Ded. P. Iij b, Aoon, havinge gone a litle grunde, mine eyes were fead with most delectable apperances. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 112, I will not rest till I have run some grunde. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. xi. (1633) 185 That parcell of grunde... has become the Salt Sea. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 21 Apr., I have a mind to buye enough grunde to build a coach-house and stable. a. 1774 GOLOSSI tr. *Starron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 58 We travelled till night, and afterwards havinge gone a great deal more grunde [etc.]. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. 34, 'I bungle the loading of pistols! I that have stepped more grunde than any man in the country!' 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xvii. 121 The glacier... takes up grunde which belonged to it in former ages. 1900 *Phil.* 24 Mar. 110/2 Much of the ground covered in these expeditions is practically new to the modern European.

fig. (cf. 4, 5). 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlviii. 170 And thought that the Kings Refusal to make good their Demands, was a sufficient Piece of Ground to build their War on.

b. *esp.* in *phr.* To gain, gather, get ground: to advance, make progress; *lit.* and *fig.* (see GAIN v. 8, GATHER v. 9, GET v. 5 c). To give ground: to recede, retire (see GIVE v. 45). To lose ground: to fall back, decline (see LOSE v.).

c. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 183 Wyde Yrishe so muche of grunde have gottyn theye Turne upon us. *Ibid.* 189 In that land... we lesse yere yere More grunde and more. 1529 [see GET v. 5 c]. 1576 FLEMING *Panofl. Epist.* 254 To outurne the ringleader, and thereby to geit grunde. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 114 They come, no man give grunde... Be Englishmen and herd them to their faces. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 3 To deal plainly with you, you have lost som grunde of Court by it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thucydol's Trav.* i. 111 Though we beat and tack'd to and agen till the evening, we gained no grunde. a. 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Pevens* (1778) 53 He sweated profusely and the delirium began to give grunde. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 39 A more independent spirit... is daily gaining grunde among that class of men. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxiii. 354 They were steadily losing grunde in the war.

c. To take ground: to take up, or move into, a certain position. *lit.* and *fig.*

1700 [see 13 b]. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 489 Uncertainty was at last removed, by his marching towards Arcot, and taking ground before it on the 21st of August. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITH *Artill. Man.* (1862) 18 Take ground to the right (or left) in fours. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 850/1 He took new ground... as to... painting.

d. *fig.* With allusion to a metaphorical 'travelling' or the like: Subject-matter, things that may be the object of study or discourse. Also rarely with a: A department of study.

1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 12 His pupil had the courage to walk over the same ground after him. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 117 The learned Dr. Robertson has travelled partly over the same ground. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xiii. 112 Mr. B... thought he had touched on forbidden grunde. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B. I.* 8 The more we know of any one ground of knowledge, the further we see into the general domains of intellect.

12. Preceded by a descriptive or limiting adj., or an attributive sb.: Area or space having a specified extent or character, or adapted for a specified purpose. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. with a and *pl.* (Now only with attrib. sb. or with an adj. indicating relative position or change of level.)

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. 29 Lat thyn Astrolahie couch adoun evene up on a smothe grond. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* iii. 5 The place where vpon thot stondest, is an wholy grunde. — *Ps.* cvlij. 35 He maketh... water springes of a drye grunde. 1553 J. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 225, I feare none, because I stande upon a saufe grunde. 1577 [see COVER-GROUND]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 79 Hee... did beate the enemy from a grunde of advantage. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 14 On a low grunde by the River side. 1707 *FRENCH Peterborough's Cond. Sp.* 215 The Country... was full of little rising Grounds and Valleys. 1777 [see HUNTING-GROUND]. 1805 *Aled. Tral.* XIV. 565 That our author may be able to meet Dr. Jackson... on equal grounds. 1855 *Prescott Philip II.* I. 1. viii. 108 A level grunde, four leagues in breadth, lay between the armies. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 112 The fishing grounds of Portugal and England were used in common. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamant* *Intro.* 59 The spot was on a rising grunde in a bend of the Foyle.

b. in generalized sense.

c. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 192 Lytelle wenythe the folc... What woo it were for alle this. Englysshe grunde. 1508 KENNEDY *Flying v. Dunbar* 286 Out of Dunbar that theif he maid exyle, Unto Edward, and Inglis grunde agane. 1533 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 6 In tough cleie, and vpon hilly grunde. 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* xxvi. vi. 1. Sett on plaine grunde will thee Jehovah praise. 1608 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 101 My credit now stands on such slippery grunde. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* iii. 5 [cf. 1535 COVERDALE in a]. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xiv. (1647) 192 Though he stood on the lower grunde in point of birth. 1781 *COWPER Friendship* 34 If... on forbidden grunde... We sought without attaining. 1832 *SIMPLEY Masque Anarchy* lxx. On some spot of English grunde. 1833 TENNYSON *To E. L.* 10, I... track'd you still on classic grunde. 1883 *INGLIS Tent Life* *Tigerland* 1 The best tiger-shooting grunde in the world.

13. With reference to possessor or occupier, denoted by a genitive noun or possessive pronoun. (a) The portion of land forming the property (± or territory) of a person (± or people), or occupied by one as a tenant.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 188 Four king sall. .gett agayn his avyn gronde. *Ibid.* 1973 Mist bou he marches of Messe-doune mayntene bi-sele and gouerne bot hine awen grounde. c 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Kolls) II. 188 Ourde gronde there is a lytelle comere To alle Yrende in trefre comparisone. 1533 *Presentment. Juiles in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 34 That every man ryng his swyne, except they kepe theyme of theire owne grownde. 1548 *Forrest Plans. Poesy* xix. Or Hee (the farmer) cannot els lyue, so decaire is his grownde. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* II. ii. 225 Like a fair bouse, built on another mans ground. 1787 *COWPER Let.* 30 Aug., Wks. (1876) 262 Mr. Throckmorton having long since put me in possession of all his ground, has now given me possession of his library. 1842 *JENNISON Amphion* 75 'Tis in my neighbour's ground. 1855 — *Maud* t. xxi. 1 Rivulet crossing my ground.

b. The space upon which a person, etc., takes his stand; the position maintained or defended by one; esp. in phrases to hold, keep, maintain, stand, shift one's ground; now usually fig. (sometimes with suggestion of 5 a).

1616 *J. LANE Contr. Spr. s. T.* (Chaucer Soc.) ix. 176 He fightinge to maintaine Fregilia towne, they bearinge in to make his grown their grown. 1657 *SPARROW Bk. Conu. Prayer* (1661) 239 The Church thereby keeping as it were her ground. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 1 A friend, as willing to shift his ground as I, gave me an Overture which I accepted. 1700 *DRYDEN Flower & Leaf* 287 Drawn in two lines adverse they wheeled around, And in the middle meadow took their ground. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4353/1 The Deserters, stood their Ground, and, fir'd on 'em. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 278 We can hardly keep the ground against the Current. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 221 The commanding officer turns on his own ground. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* I. i. 4 The sports of the field still maintained their ground. 1809 *MALKIN Git Blas* II. vii. 74 She met me on my own ground. 1837 *HT. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* v. 113 Here the humblest slave might stand erect on the ground of his humanity. 1866 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1885) I. i. 34 The government was strong enough to hold its ground. 1899 *MILL Liberty* III. (1886) 432 It is not easy to see how it [Individuality] can stand its ground. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 197, 1, like him taking the ground of future expediency, stoutly maintain the contrary position.

14. The particular space or area under consideration, or one used for some special purpose, esp. the scene of any contest, or meeting. *Off the ground:* out of the way. *On the ground:* engaged in a duel.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1774 A noubur hore Of Grekes were gedret & be gronde hade. *Ibid.* 1352 The Troiens.. fleddon in fere.. When the Grekes hade the gre & the gronde wonen. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1816 I. 115 Content to talk with the Governour, providit that the Cardinal and his company war of the ground. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iv. ii. 49 Bid our Commanders leade their charges off A little from this ground. 1678 *DRYDEN & LEE Edipus* IV. Wks. 1883 VI. 213 I'm too well acquainted with the ground, Quite to forget it. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* vi. Why came ye na name when other folk left the grund? 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* IV. There were sentries posted to keep the ground for the troops. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenshoe* vii. He has been 'on the ground' I don't know how many times. 1850 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. III. (1859) 41 They had just arrived on the ground, and had not yet taken any whales. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 72 (Bandy) Ground, a rectangular sheet of ice, measuring not more than 200 yds. x 100 yds. and not less than 100 x 50.

b. *Cricket.* (a) The space on which the game is played; (b) the space within which a player may lawfully stand while taking a particular part in the game; *the, his, etc. ground* (of a batsman) = the ground behind the popping-creeper; (c) the paid staff of players attached to a club (also *ground-staff*).

1774 *Lawes of Cricket* 8 The strikers need not keep within their ground till the Umpire has called Play. 1788 *Ibid.* This rule is not meant .. to prevent the bowler from filling up holes, watering his ground, or using sawdust, &c., when the ground is wet. 1850 *BAT 'Cricket's Man.* 78 The .. players of 'the Ground' .. act in the .. capacity of .. umpire. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* II. viii. He is never in his ground, except when his wicket is down. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, His colleague driving the ball into his wicket whilst he was just out of the ground. 1894 *Times* 23 Mar. 10/2 There are various additions to the ground staff. 'The list of 'the ground' is now as follows.

c. *To have the ground on one's side:* to have the advantage of position (in a contest.)

1650 *B. Discontinuum* 1 He knows well that he hath gotten the ground and winde on his side, but I think I have the Sun on my back.

15. In technical uses. *± a.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suff. s.v. Bowling* Ground, a bag or handkerchief laid down to mark where a bowl is to go.

b. *Telegraphy.* The contact of the conductor of an electric circuit with the earth; the escape of current resulting from this.

1870 *F. L. POVE Electr. Tel. v.* (1872) 63 The effect of a ground or escape is .. to exhaust the batteries more rapidly. 1883 *T. D. LOCKWOOD Electr. Tel.* 138 If an accidental connection with the ground should occur, or, as it is technically said, a ground appears on the wires. 1893 in *SLOANE Electrical Dict.*

IV. 16. The soil of the earth. Also without article: Soil, earth, mould; now only in *Mining* (see quot. 1881) except with descriptive adj. *Plur.* *To break ground* (see BREAK v. 44).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6747 Theif hus breccand, or gruband ground. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 10 If the gronde be good, putte the more beanes to the pease. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Misery* *Mankind* I. (1859) 16 We may learn to know ourselves to be but ground, earth, and ashes. 1660 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* 196 This Trench (where the labourers first break ground). 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 131 There are no Woods in it by reason of the shallowness of the Ground. 1700 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* I. 17 He ought to dig it deeper till he comes to firm ground; or if it proves to be loose, or made Ground [etc.]. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/1 The extreme wetness of the ground had delayed the operation of the share. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Ground*, the rock in which a vein is found; also, any given portion of the mineral deposit itself. 1884 *Public Opinion* 12 Sept. 338/1 The loose shale...has moved forward...and carried away both shafts...down to blue ground.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A kind or variety of soil. *? Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxx. (1495) 642 Corne thieryth in one gronde and faylth in a nother. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 2 There be many maner of gronde and soyles. Some whyte clay, some redde clay [etc.]. 1542 *BOORDY Dyetary* iv. (1870) 238 Let hym make his fundacion vpon a graunly gronde myxt with clay. 1583 *STRUBBS Anal. Abus.* II. (1882) 44 They know exactly...what ground is best for euerie kinde of corne. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 409 In some Grounds which are strong, you shall haue a Raddish, &c. come in a Moneth. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 80 This ground with Bacchus, that with Ceres, suits. 1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 9 When a farmer cannot keep the produce of each ground separate.

V. *attrib. and Comb.*

17. General combinations. a. Simple attributive, locative and objective (senses I and III) as *ground-bed, -builder, -end, -feeder, -herb, -leaf, -level, -mark, -nest, -pipe, -soil, -ward, -tilth, -whirl; ground-building, -deep, -feeding, -nesting, -routing* adjs.

1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 88 Vntil rowzed from our *ground-beds by the report of the Cannon. 1859 *Amer. Cycl.* 111. 282/1 The bawks are platform-builders, *ground-builders, occupants of hollow trees, &c. 1863 *ATKINSON Stanton Grange* 114, I think the mouse has the odds in an attack on a *ground-building bee's nest. 1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* I. iv. 9 The Goates of Angori are hung with shag *ground-deepe. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 15 The *grounde ende of a yonge ashe. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 611 Sturgeons are *ground-feeders. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 108 The larger *ground-feeding birds seldom take flight except to escape danger. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 530 To make the Herbe grow contrary to his Nature; As to make *Ground-Herbs rise in Height. 1851 *MRS. BROWNING Casa Guidi* V. 1. 205 To let the *ground-leaves of the place confer a natural bowl. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* II. xiii. (1810) 368 That the Artillery might play as well by night as day himself did take and score out his *ground-markes. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* II. 280 And now the Herald Lark Left his *ground-nest. 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* vi. 134 A lark sprang up from the ground-nest where she was sitting solitary. 1880 *A. R. WALLACE Isl. Life* 79 The seeds becoming attached to the plumage of the *ground-nesting birds. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 231 The Air *Ground-pipe, laid .. in the middle of the floor. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* I. (1880) 55 Barbel, which are a *ground-routing fish. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 645 The lowness and original swampiness of the *ground-soil. 1829 *COLERIDGE Garden of Deceit* 66, 1. sit on the *ground-sward. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* (1556) 59 For of all things whereout anie gayne is sought, nothing is better than *ground tilth. a 1881 *ROSSETTI House of Life* iv, The *ground-whirl of the perished leaves of Hope.

b. attributive (sense II), often *quasi-adjectival* = 'fundamental', 'deep-seated', etc., ns *ground-faith, -feature, -form, -harm, -hate, -idea, -principle, -root, -thought, -tint, -tone*, etc.

Many of these formations are recent imitations of German compounds of *grund*, such as *grundform, grundgedanke, grundidee*, etc.

1871 *R. H. HUTTON Ess.* (1877) I. 37 In the absence of this *ground-faith. 1807 *tr. Goede's Trav.* Eng. II. 221 The *ground-features of his portrait must be natural. 1879 *J. A. H. MURRAY Addr. Philol.* Sec. 611 From the *ground-form—*Ostyak ma, Samoyed man*. 1881 *Amer. Frul. Math.* IV. 41 Tables of the .. Groundforms of the Binary Duodecimic. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1431 A light wrathe..groves into *ground harme. *Ibid.* 1403 Thurg vnhape of bat kynde. Myche greuance shall groo & a *ground hate. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 16/1 Moulding his *ground-idea into a poetical whole. 1872 *J. MORLEY Voltaire* 299 When we come to the ground idea of the Essay on Manners. 1873 *M. ARNOLE Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 89 This was the very *ground-principle in Jesus Christ's teaching. a 1569 *KINGESMILL Men's Est.* xi. (1580) 65 That this love might take a more *groundroote in our hartes. 1873 *M. ARNOLE Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 266 Righteousness is its *ground-thought. 1875 *tr. Vogt's Chem. Light* vii. 59 The painter indeed contents himself with three *ground tints—yellow, blue, and red. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* *Poet.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 157 We hear, through all the varied music, the *ground-tone of conventional life. 1874 *H. R. RYNDOLDS John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 199 David's psalms reveal the ground-tone and key-notes of Nathan's prophecies.

± c. With adjs. and pples: = 'to the bottom', hence 'completely, thoroughly, extremely', as *ground-filled, -hot, -laden, -stalwart*. (Cf. *G. grund-falsch*, etc.) *Obs.*

13205 *LAV.* 1088 In scipen weoren igrepede, mid gode grund fulled. *Ibid.* 1106 Fewer scipen grete be weren grund ladene. *Ibid.* 5692 Ofte heo letten grund-hat led gliden heom an heore haef. 13200 *Harleik* 1025 Pe ston was mikel, and ek greth... Grund stalwthe man he sholde be, þat mouthe liften it to his kne.

18. Special combs.: *ground-air* (see quot.);

ground-angling, fishing with a weighted line without a float, bottom-fishing (*Dict. Rust.* 1704); similarly *ground-angler*; *ground-bailiff*, a superintendent or inspector of mines (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, 1858); *ground-bass Mus.*, a bass-passage of four or eight bars in length, constantly repeated with a varied melody and harmony (Stainer & Barrett, 1876); *ground-beam*, 'the sill of a frame' (*Cent. Dict.*); *ground-bridge U. S.* (see quot.); *ground-bundle Anat.*, one of the bundles of nerve-fibres lying on either side of the grey matter of the spinal cord; *ground-cable*, that portion of a mooring-cable which is intended to lie on the sea-bottom; *ground-chamber*, a chamber on the ground-floor; *ground-colour*, (a) a first coating of paint (cf. 6 b); (b) the prevailing colour of any object, diversified with markings of other colours; *ground-crab*, a kind of hoisting-apparatus used in mining (see quot.); ± *ground-drawer*, -drove, (see quot.); ± *ground-ebb*, low water; also as *adj.*, at low water; *ground-end Mining* (see quot.); *ground-fast a.*, firmly fixed in the ground; ± also as *sb.*, that which holds a thing firm; *ground-felding*, fielding or stopping a cricket-ball near the ground; *ground-fish*, a fish which lives at the bottom of the water; *ground-fishery*, -fishing, fishing with the bait at or near the bottom of the water; *ground-flat* = *GROUND-FLOOR*; *ground-game*, game which lives on the ground, as hares and rabbits; *ground-grue dial.* = *GROUND-ICE*; ± *ground-hold*, the anchors of a vessel; ± *ground-hop*, a leap from the ground, in quot. fig.; *ground-itch* (see quot.); *ground-joint*, the joining of one stone or course in masonry with the ground or course immediately below; *ground-joist*, a joist supporting the ground-floor of a building (*Dict. Archit.* 1851); *ground-landlord*, the owner of land which is leased for building on; *ground-layer*, ± (a) one who lays a foundation; (b) in *Pottery*, etc., the workman who lays the 'ground' (sense 6 b); similarly *ground-laying vbl. sb.*; *ground-mail Sc.*, payment for hurrying ground; *ground-mass*, the compact basal part of an igneous rock, in which the distinctive crystals are imbedded; ± *ground-measure*, ? a dance set to a 'ground' or ground-hass; *ground-moraine*, subglacial till, boulder-clay; also *attrib.*; *ground-net*, a trawl or drag-net (*Cent. Dict.*); *ground-niche*, a niche having its base on a level with the floor or ground (*Chambers Cycl.* 1741, s.v. *Niche*); *ground-note Mus.* (see quot. 1877); also *fig.*; *ground-officer*, one who has charge of the grounds and lands of an estate; ± *ground-pillar*, a supporting pillar; ± *ground-pin*, a main pin or beam in any structure; so ± *ground-pinning*, underpinning; *ground-plane*, the horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing; ± *ground-planked a.*, having beds on the floor; *ground-plumbing* (see quot.); *ground-provisions*, root-crops suitable for food, as yams, potatoes, etc.; *ground-room*, a room on the ground-floor; *ground-rope*, a rope by which the lower edge of a trawl is kept on the ground; *ground-row*, a row of gas-jets on the floor of a theatre-stage; ± *ground-salt*, a movement in the manege (see quot.); *ground-seine*, a form of seine or drag-net; *ground-slucice sb.*, *Mining* (see quot. 1869); *ground-slucice v.*, to wash down carb by means of a stream of water; ± *ground-smooth a.*, level with the ground; ± *ground-sops* (= *Du. grond-sop*), dregs, sediment (quots. c 725 and 14.. are obscure, perh. mistranslations; Palgrave's rendering may be an error); ± *ground-stand*, a standing place in the pit of a theatre; ± *ground-statheling*, -stathelness, foundations; *ground-story* = *GROUND-FLOOR*; *ground-strake* = *GARBOARD-STRAKE* (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *ground-substance Phys.*, the homogeneous matrix in which the structural elements of a tissue are embedded; *ground-sweat slang*, the grave; to *take a ground-sweat*, to lie in the grave; *ground-sype* (see quot.); *ground-table Arch.*, the plinth or projecting course resting on the foundation of a wall; an earth-table; *ground-tier*, (a) the lowest tier of goods in a vessel's hold (*Young Naut. Dict.* 1846); (b) the lowest range of boxes in a theatre; *ground-timbers*, the main timbers laid on the keel of a ship, floor-timbers; *ground-tissue Bot.*, the mass of cells separating the vascular bundles from each other and from the epidermis; ± *ground-toiled a.*, field-working; *ground-torpedo*, a torpedo fixed to the ground or bottom of the sea; *ground-tow* (see quot. 1794

1848 RURAL COLLECT. II. 532 **Ground beetle*, a coleopterous insect, whose larva is found in corn-fields. 1883 CASSALL'S NAT. HIST. IV. 124 The Malays... capture... *Ground Cuckoos. 1895 LYEDEKER NAT. HIST. IV. 11 The four genera of ground-cuckoos, all of which are terrestrial birds with powerful feet for running. 1792 MAR. RIDOEELL VOY. MADRIRA 60 Five kinds of doves are natives of Antigua, of which the ramier and the *ground dove are the most beautiful. 1885 STAND. NAT. HIST. IV. 247 The ground-doves, little creatures which pass their time on the ground almost exclusively. 1837 W. SWAINSON BIRDS II. 122 The *Fringillinae* may correctly be termed 'ground finches'; since, with scarcely an exception, they are all birds which habitually walk or hop in such situations. 1867 SUTW. SAILOR'S WORK-BK., *Ground-gudgeon, a little fish, the *Cobitis barbatula*. 1880-4 F. DAY FISHERS Gt. Brit. & Irel. II. 204 The loach... ground-bait or ground-gudgeon, Northumberland. 1883 CASSALL'S NAT. HIST. III. 355 The *Ground Hornbills (*Buccornx*). These are an African form, of which there are two or three kinds. 1888 INGLIS Tent Life Tigerland 68, I have known an elephant to bolt... through the attacks of wasps or *ground hornets. 1869 E. NEWMAN BRIT. MOTHS (1874) 42 The *Ground Lackey (*Sombyx castrensis*)... Very abundant in the Isle of Sheppey, 1848 ZOOLOGICAL VI. 2290 The tree pipit is the 'ground lark'. 1849 IBID. VII. 2354 The bunting is the 'ground lark'. 1792 MAR. RIDOEELL VOY. MADRIRA 65 The 'ground lizard' is commonly the colour of the sand on which it creeps. 1882 NAT. HIST. III. 422 *Ameiva dorsalis*, the ground lizard, is one of the most abundant lizards in Jamaica. 1847 CARPENTER ZOOL. § 840 The *Trombidia*, or *Ground-Mites, are distinguished by having the palpi converted into raptorial organs. 1865 GOULD BIRDS AUSTRAL. II. 87 The *Ground-Parakeet is diffused over the whole of the southern portions of Australia, including Tasmania. 1885 STAND. NAT. HIST. IV. 356 The crested ground-parakeet (*Callipsalittacus vocax-hollandicus*). 1794 G. SHAW ZOOL. NEW HOLLAND TO PSITTACUS TERRESTRIUM. The *Ground Parrot. 1827 VIGORS & HORSFIELD IN TRANS. LINN. Soc. XV. 278 *Psittacus pulchellus*... The settlers call it Ground Parrot. 1885 STAND. NAT. HIST. IV. 351 The single genus *Geopelia*... is the ground-parrot of Southern and Western Australia. 1895 POP. SCI. MONTHLY Apr. 776 The Kakapo of New Zealand... also known as the 'owl parrot' or 'ground parrot'. 1884 STAND. NAT. HIST. II. 218 Another [bug] is the curious "Ground Pearl" of the Bahama Islands. It lives beneath the soil in crevices frequented by ants, and acquires a shell-like calcareous scaly covering. 1883 CASSALL'S NAT. HIST. III. 133 The *Sitta carolinensis* [*Amblysticta swainsoniana*] is known as the Ground Rat. *Ground Pig. 1865 JENNER'S MENAGERIE Rep. i. 535 A little *Ground Pigeon (*Geopelia*) not much bigger than a sparrow. 1895 STAND. NAT. HIST. IV. 242 The *Gourida* comprises the great ground-pigeons... They are natives of the Papuan Archipelago. 1863 *Ground Puppy [see HELLENENDER]. 1883 CASSALL'S NAT. HIST. III. 364 In Madagascar... there are found the *Ground Rollers (*Atelornis*), extraordinary birds which live entirely on the ground, and only come out at dusk. 1840 BLYTH CURTIS'S ANIM. KINGD. (1849) 251 *Rasores* (*ground-scratchers)—the Poultry. 1868 R. BROWN IN PROC. ZOOL. SOC. 427 The Grey Seal... possibly this species may be confounded with the *Ground-Seal. 1880 STANDARD 20 May 3 The 'ground seal', the largest of all the species. 1833 MARRVAT P. SIMPLE (1863) 217 There are several kinds of sharks, but the most dangerous are the great white shark and the *ground shark. 1885 STAND. NAT. HIST. III. 76 The sleeper shark is known as ground-shark or gurry-shark. 1860 OWEN (Title), Memoir on the Megatherium, or Giant *Ground-Sloth of America. 1896 B. M. FOSTER THE GARDEN OF EDEN 69 The entire skeleton of the great extinct *Ground Sloth. 1885 STAND. NAT. HIST. III. 562 The genus *Carphophis* is very generally distributed; in the United States, the species *amana*,... as the thunder, *ground, or worm-snake, is most familiar. IBID. 563 The *Corenella australis*, or the Australian ground-neck. 1880 *SILVER & CO.'S S. AFRICA (Ed. 3) 179 One of the great *ground spiders in the Karroo districts... has a body 21 inches long. 1869

GOULD *Birds Austral. Suppl.* 63 *Cincosoma castaneothorax*, . . . this richly coloured and very distinct species of *Ground Thrush. 1881 *Brit. Mus. Catal. Birds V.* 147 The genus *Geocichla* comprises a well-defined group of forty Thrushes, which may be distinguished as Ground-Thrushes. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist. V.* 467 The pittas, or ground-thrushes, are a group of insectivorous birds which inhabit the forests of the eastern tropics. *Ibid.* 506 The so-called *ground-tit, or perhaps better wren-tit (*Chamaea fasciata*) . . . has very little in common with the true tits. 1880 *New Virginians* 1. 98 There is a small *ground-wasp, like the English wasp in shape and colour; and a very large ground-wasp, whose stinging is very vicious. 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 371 Willow Wren. *Ground Wren.

c. In names of plants, generally denoting plants dwarfish in height and sometimes those of a trailing habit; ground-archil, *Lecanora parella*, a species of lichen used in dyeing (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); ground-berry, (a) U.S. = CHECKER-BERRY (*Cent. Dict.*); (b) Austral. (see quot.); ground-birch, ? the dwarf birch (see BIRCH 1 b); ground-box, *Buxus sempervirens*, the small variety used for edgings; ground-cedar (see quot.); ground-cherry, (a) the Dwarf Cherry, *Cerasus Chamaecerasus*; (b) an American plant of the genus *Physalis*; † ground-chestnut (see quot.); ground-cistus, *Rhododendron Chamaecistus* (Paxton *Bot. Dict.* 1840); ground-cypress, *Santolina Chamaecyparissus* (*ibid.*); ground-elder, a name for *Sambucus Ebulus*, *Angelica silvestris*, *Egopodium Podagraria* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 1879), and *Mercurialis perennis* (Paxton); ground-enell (see quot. 1879); ground-flr = GROUND-FINE (*Cent. Dict.*); ground-flax, the genus *Camelina* (Paxton); † ground-furze = CAMMOCK; † ground-hel = *And. G. grundheil*; *Veronica officinalis*; ground-hemlock, an American variety of the common yew, *Taxus baccata*; ground-holly = CHECKER-BERRY (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); ground-jasmine, *Passerina Stelleri* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); ground-laurel, the Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*) of North America; † ground-myrtle, Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*); ground-needle, *Erodium moschatum*; ground-oak, (a) an oak-sapling; (b) a species of dwarf-oak; ground-pea = GROUND-NUT 2; ground-plum, -rattan (see quot.); † ground-sallgot, *Tribulus terrestris*; ground-sorrel (see quot.); ground-thistle, the cardoon (*Cynara Cardunculus*); ground-willow, a dwarf willow; also dial. = *Polygonum amphibium* (Britten & Holland); ground-yew = CROWBERRY 1. Also GROUND-ASH, GROUND-IVY, GROUND-FINE.

1889 J. H. MAIEN *Useful Pl. Australia* 8 *Astroloma humifundum* . . . and *A. pinifolium* . . . Commonly called "Ground-berry". 1885 FENN *This Man's Wife in A. Words* 61 A dozen bundles of clean-looking "ground-birch sticks". 1878 LYTE *Dodoes* vi. xxiii. 699 "Ground-birch is called . . . in Latin, *Humi Buxus*, that is to say, "Ground Boxe, or Dwarf Boxe. 1836 BACKUS *Canada* 120 A trailing plant bearing a near resemblance to the cedar, which . . . has . . . a claim to the name of "ground or creeping cedar. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* 1. 448 Certain dwarf Cherries . . . called *Chamaecerasi* (i. e. "ground-cherry-shrubs". 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Ground cherry* (Physalis), sometimes called "Winter Cherry. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal*, vii. (1697) Notes 185 *Trefftich*, in English call'd "Ground-Chest-nut, or Pignuts. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal App.* "Ground Enell is Venus combe. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Ground Enell, *Scandix Pecten*. Hal. and W. print the name incorrectly *Ground-civil*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* vi. x. 669 Cammoock or *ground Furze hath many small, yellow, or weak branches. *Ibid.* 1. xvii. 26 Paulus Betony, Hede, Flyellyn, or Speedewell, "Ground-hel. 1834 J. ANTHONY *Ornithol. Biogr.* II. 170 The "Ground Hemlock (*Taxus canadensis*), or Canadian Yew. 1848 RURAL CYC. II. 332 "Ground-jasmine, an ornamental, evergreen, white-flowered, Siberian undershrub of the wild olive-tree family. It is regarded by some botanists as a *Stellera*, and by others as a sparrowwort. 1877 BRYANT *27th Mar.* 27 Within the woods Tufts of "ground-laurel, . . . send their sweets up to the chilly air. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 284 As for the herb Idæa, the leaves therof resemble those of *ground-Myrtle or Butcher's broom. a 1400 *Med. MS. Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 409 "Ground Needle. *Acus muscicola*. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal App.* Ground needle, *Geranium muscicola*, a 1723 R. HOOD & LITTLE *John in Child Ballads* (1888) III. 325 Then Robin Hood stooped to a thicket of trees, and chose him a staff of "ground-oak. 1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 144 Waving reeds and scrubby ground-oak grew Where stores and taverns now arrest the view. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* "Ground Plum (*Astragalus caryocarpus*), a plant growing on dry soil on the Mississippi River. The fruit, which is a pod, closely resembles a plum. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* "Ground-ratan, the *Rhaphis flabelliformis*. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 970 *Rhaphis flabelliformis* is commonly called the Ground Rattan Palm, and is said to yield the walking-canes known by that name in this country. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal Table Eng. Names*, "Ground Sallgot, that is Landcaltrops. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 100 "Ground-sorrel every where [in the Falkland Islands] abounds in the greatest plenty; . . . the flower it produces is exactly like the wild rose which grows in the hedges in England. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sf. Dict.* *Cepa cavalle*, "Ground thistle. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xvii. 262 In a region where . . . the "ground-willow and dwarf birch have to struggle for existence. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 141 The thin leaved heath, that bears a Berry, which some call "ground Ewe.

Ground (grand), v. Forms: 3 grundien, 4 north. grund, 4-6 grounde, grounde, 5-6 gronde, (7 grownd), 5-ground. [ME. f. GROUND sb.; cf. MDu., Du. *gronden*, MSw. *grunda*. For OE. *gryndan* see GRIND v. 2]

† 1. trans. To lay the foundations of (a house, etc.); to found; to fix or establish firmly. Obs.

Chiefly in renderings or echoes of biblical passages. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* viii. 4 Pe mone and sternes. . . Pat þou grounded to he swa. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2883 Almus. . . es to be sawl als a wall grounded ful heath and night fall. a 1340 HAMFOLL *Psalter* xlii. 2 Heaheou þe seas grundid it. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 86 The drye erthe hys handes hath grounded. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 90 Gret god, that all thys World began, and groundyd it in good degre. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* vi. 48 That house. . . was grounden vpon y^e rocke. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 453 Th' Okes deep grounded in the earthly mould. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* iv. ii, Deep grounden on that Rocke most firmly stood.

Fig. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 327 Grounded vpon the foundation of truth. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* i. iv. (1699) 45 How frail is all the Glory of the World, being Grounded upon so feeble a Foundation.

2. To set on a firm basis, to establish (an institution, a principle of action, belief, science, conclusion or argument), on some fact, circumstance, or authority.

a. const. on; also in (now only in *passive*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1644 (1672) Moral vertue grounden vpon troupe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 332 He can not grounde þis lawe in reson. a 1415 LYOG. *Temp. Glas* 1199 Lat no dispeire hindir þe witþ drede, But ay þi trust upon hir merci grounden. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII* c. 4 Actions of day. . . grounden vpon contract or specialties. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* i. (1584) D h, You ground the credit of S. James Epistle. . . vpon these Councils. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 5 Galen saith . . . all arts are grounden upon experience and reason. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iv. Wks. (1851) 111 The impossibility of grounding Evangelicall government in the imitation of the Jewish Priesthood. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 74 They must necessarily have had some probabilities whereon they grounded their opinion. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 252 Nechepso. . . invented Astrology, grounding it upon the aspects of the Planets. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xix. Postscr. 85 It is. . . the law of the land, grounded upon the clearest principles of reason and common sense. 1789 DURNFORD & EAST'S *Reports* III. 467 The right of a seller to his goods, where he cannot receive payment for them, is grounded in conscience. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 104 An oligarchy which grounded its political claims solely on superior wealth. 1875 HELPS *Ess. Self-Discipline* 16 Self-discipline is grounded on self-knowledge. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 516 The nature and occurrence of these actions being. . . grounded in something external.

† b. simply.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 362 Þis state or power is þe vicar of þe godheede as it may be groundid here. — *Ser. Wks.* III. 2 Firste shulde þe fend grounde þat þis pope is Petris vicar. c 1449 [see GROUNDABLE]. 1538 STARKY *England* II. iii. 188 Without that þer ys no gud ordynance can be stablyshyd nor groundyd. 1580 SIONEY *P.* xlii. v. Still my hope is grounded, That thy anger being spent, I by day thy love shall taste. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632) 22 Copernicus hath so well grounded this doctrine. . . that [etc.]. 1614 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 28 We knew not wherein to insist, nor where to ground a complaint. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 15 Yf he confesse, we may ground our sentence. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Alabam* ii. iv. Poems (1633) 35 How should I ground a faith, that faithless know Myself to be? 1650 T. BAYLYE *Wer-cester's Apoph.* 53 That it is they desire, and thence they would ground their quarrel. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Mau.* 1. 50 But intellectual Reason hath to do with universals, and for the most part grounds and directs its Ratiocination by them. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 5 The Apostles ground and prove Christianity from the Old Testament.

c. In *pass.* with advs. Of conjectures, fears, etc.: To have (a good or bad) foundation.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. ix. 28 We afterwards found our suspicions. . . to be well grounded. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 1. 127 A fear of battery, or being beaten, though never so well grounded, is no duress. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi. 322 Their suspicions and fears were not ill grounded.

† 3. To establish, settle (a person in respect of his position, beliefs, etc.). Const. *in. of.* Also, in *pass.*, to be advanced (in years). Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Hab.* i. 12 Thou groundidist [Vulg. fundastis] hym strong, that thou shuldist chastise. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7579 He is gret of degre, groundid of old. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxxviii. Gif the hert be groundid firm and stable In goddis law. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. viii. 75 If he be grounded in very mekenes & fulfilled wip dyvine charite. 1535 COVERDALE *Sa. lrv.* 14 In rightuousnes shalt thou be grounded. c 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 326/2 They themselves are grounded onely of their owne sensually mynde, hauyng no learning, nor reason for them. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gynaiik.* rv. 205 Appollonia a virgin, but somewhat grounded in years. 1657 R. LICON *Barbadoes* (1673) 56 Such a loss as this, is able to undo a Planter, that is not very well grounded.

refl. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 29 It is foly and prest to presume him to haue euyn power wip ilk oper, be for þat he may ground him in þe feip.

† 4. a. refl. To rest or rely upon, esp. in argument. Obs.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 Somi. fondith for to grounde hem upon þe auctorite of Quintilianus. 1471 RITLEY *Comp. Aik.* Admon. xii. in Ashm. (1652) 192 Upon my wryttinge therfore to ground the he hold. 1494 FARVAN *Chron.* vi. clxxvi. 174 Antyanus, whiche groundeth hym vpon y^e said Vincent. a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 124 In solving this argument, he grounded him on two lies at once. 1635 HAKEWELL *Apol.* v. vi. 340 Some. . . grounding themselves upon those words, have bene so hold as to

affirme [etc.]. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Rat. Judic. Evid.* (1827) 111. 625 The state of things on which the above question grounds itself is [etc.].

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* Obs.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* ii. (Arh.) 150 If herein they grounded vpon reason they would mock them. 1594 CAREW *Huarter's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 165 Graue and learned men. . . labour to deliuer their opinion, concealing the opinions whereon they ground. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 10, I say moreover, and I ground upon experience, that poisons contain within themselves their own antidotes. 1682 — *Chr. Morals* iii. 22 He. . . wisely grounding upon true Christian expectations. . . will wholly fix upon what is to come.

5. trans. To instruct (a person) in the fundamental or elementary principles of any branch of study. To be grounded in: to be (well or ill) acquainted with (a subject or science).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 414 He was grounded in Astronomye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 In all poyntes thoroughly grounded and acquainted with the preceptes. 1617 MORSYON *Itin.* ii. 47 Touching his studies. . . he came young and not well grounded from Oxford University. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* ii. viii. 73 He that is well grounded in Surgery will find Receipts enough in his daily practise. 1725 BERKELEY *Propos. Wks.* III. 217 To ground these young Americans thoroughly in religion. 1839 LO. BROUGHAM *Statesman. Geo. III.* *Horner* (ed. 2) 379 He was well grounded in the exacter sciences. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* viii. (1889) 67, I grounded myself pretty well in Latin and Greek. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* 1. i. 27 He always sought to ground himself thoroughly in the facts [etc.].

6. Of a non-personal subject: To form or supply a basis, ground, or reason for (something). *rare.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Sept. 1, I did then desire to know what was the great matter that grounded his desire of the Chancellor's removal, a 1677 BARROW *Sermon*. (1683) II. x. 147 Every attribute, every title, every relation of God doth ground an obligation. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 353 A single day's retard in which [the payment of interest] would ground a prejudice of long duration. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 444 A convention is statutory which derives validity from some statute, and grounds or destroys a right of action.

† 7. To investigate thoroughly. Obs.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 726 Some other man That. . . can Well scripture expounde, And hys textes grounde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chyrurg.* 612 M. Paré hath very learnedly discussed, and, as it weare, grounded this question, in his hookes of Chyrurgie.

8. To furnish with a ground or basis for painting, embroidery, etc. (see GROUND sb. 6). Also To ground in: in Calico-printing, to apply (a second colour or a mordant) to a piece of material already printed with the colour of the first block.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. xix. xi. (1495) 871 The meane colours hen groundyd in none other colour better than in whyte. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 9 § 3 No kynde of Clothe. . . shall from henceforth be mathered for a Blacke, excepte the same be firste grounded with Woode onely. 1830 *Unr. Dict. Arts* 230 (Calico-printing) Ground-in the neutral reserve. . . Ground-in the topical colours at pleasure. *Ibid.* 921 Pieces [of wall-paper] intended to be satined, are grounded with fine Paris plaster. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. viii. iv. 194 It is all the same to him whether he grounds a head, or whether he grounds the whole picture. 1862 MISS YONGE *Cress Kate* ii. (1880) 31 Kate had a bunch of flowers, in Berlin wool, which she was supposed to be grounding.

9. To bring to the ground, knock down. ? Obs.

In quot. c 1205 there is app. some error in the text. 1205 LAY. 2553 Pus we (þinsert eou) scullen grundien, 3if godd us wule fulsten 1 1430-40 LYOG. *Bochas* ii. ii. (1540) 121A, Their aduersaries bete doune and grounded. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lof Manhode* iv. xxxi. (1869) 193 Swich a strok he yaf me þat. . . down he hadde grounded me ne hadde my burdon he. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 187, Penton was ultimately grounded by a doubler on the left side.

† b. fige. To 'floor', 'gravel'. Obs. *rare.*

1597 TOFFE *Laura in Alba* (1880) Introd. 38 This a worke to ground the wisest Hed. 1598 SYLVESTER *Dn Barlas* ii. ii. 1. *Ark* 330 Miracles, that ground Man's wrangling Reason and his Wits confound.

10. To place or set on the ground; to cause to touch the ground; to lay down. † Also, to bring down (a weapon).

? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 228 He. . . hoisted aloft his sword. . . and grounded it with mighty force upon the Giants head. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 96 r 9 When once she had grounded her foot, neither gods nor men could force her to retire. 1751 PALTOCK *Peter Wilkins* II. xx. 251, I ordered my Bearers. . . to ground me just at the Foot of the Wood. 1774 *Lavus Cricket* in *Lillywhite Cricket Scores* I. 16 Except his bat be grounded within it [i.e. the popping-craze]. . . 11. the wicket is struck down before his pop, hand, or bat, is grounded over the popping-craze. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* ii. iii. 99 Before the striker is at home, or can ground his bat. 1884 MIL. *Engineering* I. ii. 90 In grounding ladders, the men. . . lower the ladders gently on to the ground.

b. To ground arms (Mil.): to lay one's arms upon the ground, esp. as an act of surrender.

1713 *Milit. & Sta Dict.* (ed. 4) 1, s. v. *Straw*. A word of Command, to dismiss the Soldiers when they have grounded their Arms. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Ground arms*, a word of command on which the soldiers lay down their arms upon the ground. This word of command has been exploded since the introduction of the new exercise. Soldiers are now ordered to *pile arms*. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 325 Every hurgier who should any where meet a person wearing the Macdonald tartan should ground arms, in token of submission. 1874 *Rifle Exerc.*, etc. 58 Ground Arms—Turn the rifle on the heel, lock to the rear, sink the body, bending both knees; and place the rifle flat on the ground. 1884 M. THORNHILL *Pers. Adv. Ind. Mutiny* ii. 13 Eventually the native officer ordered the guard to ground their arms, and allowed us to enter the office.

transf. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 6 When the Fans are thus discharged, the Word of Command in course is to ground their Fans.

c. *Electr.* To connect with the earth as a conductor.

1883 T. D. LOCKWOOD *Electr. Tel.* 138 If an accidental connection with the ground should occur... it is at once tested for by grounding the circuit at the office. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 7/3 One wire would be grounded.

d. *intr.* To alight on the ground; to come to or strike the ground.

1751 PALTOCK *Peter Wilkins* II. xx. 261, I hovered over the City a considerable time, to see of grounding right. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* (1810) 100 [Trap-ball] He... is also out if he strikes the ball into the air and it is caught... before it strikes.

II. *intr.* Of a vessel: To run ashore or aground; to strand. Const. on.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 59 Our bote... chancing to ground upon a many shoals lying in the entrances. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* v. III. 146 She... grounded between two small Islands. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xiv. With that the boats approach'd the land, But Edward's grounded on the sand. 1858 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 615 The flagship had already grounded under circumstances of peril.

transf. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. ix. (1859) 116 The bow of the boat grounded on the body of the whale.

b. *trans.* To cause to run ashore. † Also *fig.* in *pass.* To be stuck fast, unable to help oneself.

1658 PHILLIPS. To Ground a ship, to bring her on the ground to be trimmed. 1704 J. LOGAN *Lett. to W. Penn* 26 Mar. in *Mem. Hist. Soc. Pennsylv.* (1890) IX. 288 My life... is not worth the living: I am grounded on all sides. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. App.* 16 If you water above in the River, do not ground your Boat. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 388 Three of our ships seemed to be grounded.

12. a. *trans.* To lower (an anchor) to the bottom.

b. *intr.* To sink to, or settle on, the bottom. 1632 LITINGOW *Trav.* vii. 329 Our Anchors being grounded, and our Boats ready to cut the shore, I had farwell to all. 1739 LANEVEL *Short Acc. Piers Westm.* Br. 30 We sunk the Caisson... to try how it sat and grounded. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 We proceeded lowering till our anchor was grounded. 1807 F. FRANCIS *Angling* II. (1880) 63 The bait grounds too soon.

Ground (ground), ppl. a. See also GROUNDEN *ppl. a.*, GROUNDEN. [pa. ppl. of GRIND v.]

1. Reduced to fine particles by grinding or crushing. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 320/2 Ground and powdered refined sugar. 1818 *Art. Preserv. Feet* 131 A cataplasm of oatmeal and ground linseed. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 225, 8 ounces of ground indigo. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* v. v. (1852) 230 The roots of chicory... when dried and ground, bear a strong resemblance to ground coffee.

b. With advs., as *ground-down*, *up*. 1807 *Albani's Syst. Med.* III. 80 Synovia... mixed with ground-down particles of cartilage. 1899 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 171/1 A country of ground-up pebbles and water.

2. Having the surface abraded or fashioned by grinding, esp. of joints, stoppers, etc. intended to fit closely.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 41 Phials with ground stoppers. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Ground-joint*. 1834 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Ground-cock*.

b. *Ground-down* (sh.). the trade designation of a kind of needle (see *quots.*).

1862 T. MORRALL *Needlemaking* 39 The Ground downs are... for tailors, and are shorter than the Short Sharps. 1890 *Plain Hints Needlework* 95 There are sharps, the ordinary long sewing-needles; ground downs, short and stumpy.

3. *Ground glass*. † a. Glass which has its surface polished by grinding; plate glass (*obs.*). b. Glass which has had its transparency destroyed by grinding or other processes; also *attrib.*

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* Explan. Plate 6 The panes were of ground glass, on account of strength. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 420. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii. The ground-glass windows are made more dim by shutters. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 103 If the screen be semi-transparent, say of ground glass or tracing-paper. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 7 He... pushed the ground-glass door shut.

† **Groundable**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. GROUND v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being established or proved. c1440 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xx. 125 Doom of resoun and lawe of kinde and not Holl Scripture muste expressly grounde this... if it be in eny wise groundable and feul.

Groundage (groundedg). [f. GROUND sb. + -AGE.]

1. † a. Some kind of toll or tax. *Obs. rare*—1. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 29 Alle po, jat don men ofshly cherche... to paye toll, pyckage, murage, or grondage, panage or gwydage, for swyche godys are noxt led to feyres & markettes, be-cause of marchandise.

b. A duty levied on vessels lying upon a shore or beach, or entering a port; *spec.* in the City of London (see *quot.* 1854).

1507 *St. Papers, Dom. Add. Edit.* 26 Such as touch or lie upon the shore a time, pay that money (12.) to the officers there as groundage. 1609 *Patent* 7 *Jas. I* in *Act 4 Geo. III.* c. 26 Preamble, Tolls, duties, anchorages, groundages, profits, commodities, advantages... and appurtenances whatsoever. 1728 JEAQUES *Charters Cinque Ports* 57 note, Terrage, or Groundage, nothing to be paid for their Ships lying a Ground, or at Anchor in any of the King's Havens or Harbours. 1848 WHARRON *Lex. Lex.*, *Groundage*, a custom or tribute paid for the standing of a ship in port. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 564 The groundage of corn is a duty of 6d. on every vessel with corn on board entering the port.

c. (See *quot.*)

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 138 In the cases of mines or quarries, the royalty, seigniorage, or groundage varies according to circumstances, from one-eighth to... one twenty-fourth.

† 2. Ranning aground, stranding. *Obs. rare*—1.

1477 W. PEKOE in *Paston Lett.* No. 809 III. 211 Sche bad never no wrekkie nor grondwade till witbinne this xx wynter.

† 3. The bottom, as suitable or otherwise for anchorage. *Obs. rare*—1.

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 122 The groundage is a sandy sleech, free from rocks to gaule Cables, but is good for anchorage.

† 4. The right of occupying ground. *Obs. rare*—1.

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5953/3 They shall have their Groundage... free, for such the two ensuing Fairs.

Ground-annual. *Sc. Law.* 'A perpetual yearly duty payable upon land, and made a real burden upon it either by constitution or reservation' (Sheriff *Æ. J. G. Mackay*).

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 490/1 The ground annual apperis ay to be payit quha euer big the ground and failzeing thairfor that the annuall may recognosse the ground.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Annually*, [In Acts Mary 1551] mention is maid of ground annuell, few annuell, and top annuell, quhairof I haue red nothing in onie vther place: and am incertaine quhat they do signifie. 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 30 Securities by way of ground annuell, whether redeemable or irredeemable. 1890 *Bell's Dict. Law Scotl.* (ed. 7) s.v., In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Lords of Erection resigned their superiorities to the Crown, with the exception of the feu duties, which the Crown had power to redeem on payment of a certain consideration. The consideration never having been paid, the power of redemption was renounced, and the feu-duty thus perpetually payable to the successor of a Lord of Erection is called a ground-annual.

Ground-ash.

1. A young ash-plant; an ash sapling (see *quot.* 1707). Also *attrib.*

1654 EVELYN *Sylva* vi. 23 From these low Cuttings come our Ground-ashes, so much sought after for Arbours, Espaliers, and other Pole-Works. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* II. 1003 A lance of tough ground ash the Trojan threw. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* I. (1708) 335 Some cut the young Ashes off about an Inch above the Ground, which causes them to make very large straight Shoots, for they call Ground-Ash. 1898 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* I. 13 His ground-ash stick under his arm.

2. *diat.* a. The gout-weed, *Ægopodium Podagraria* (Withering *Bot. Plants* 1796). b. *Angelica sylvestris* (Johnston *Bot. East. Border* 1853).

Ground-bait.

1. † a. A bait used in bottom-fishing (*obs. rare*).

b. A bait thrown to the bottom of the water in which it is intended to fish, in order to lure the fish thither. Also *fig.*

a. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 1, I am indifferent when the wind standeth either with ground bait or Menow, so that I can cast my Bait into the River. *Ibid.* 3, I am determind to Angle with the ground Baits and set my Tackles to my Rod.

b. 1655 WALTON *Angler* x. (1661) 174 The Ground-Bait. 1821 SCOTT *Kinrith* III. I expect not to catch the old jack till I have disposed my groundbaits handsomely. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 2/1 Is a candidate entitled to lay... ground-bait? In plainer terms, may he give subscriptions [etc.]. 1895 'JOHN BICKERDYKE' *Sea Fishing* vi. 184 Then the ground-bait net will be found of great advantage... Sink this [ground-bait] in a piece of netting, by means of stones, near the bottom, and fish close to it.

2. *Northumb.* The loach or groundling.

1867 in *Savth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1880-4 in *F. Day Brit. Fishes* II. 204.

Hence *Ground-bait v.*, to lay with ground-bait (also *fig.*); *Ground-baiting* *obl. sb.*

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 103 It is the practice of all experienced anglers... to groundbait the spots they intend to fish in. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of Jago* 236 A large swindle, requiring much ground-baiting and preliminary outlay. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* June 197/1 He will have to 'ground-bait' the place heavily, if he wishes decent attendance.

Ground-bird.

† 1. Applied to a particular swan out of a 'game', or perh. more than one, possibly as being the due of the owner of the land. *Obs.*

1560 in W. H. TURNER *Spec. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 285 For uppyng the ground byrde in portemende. 1562 *Ibid.* 304 Item, payed for a grounde byrd... 1570 *Ibid.* 330 Payed for two groune byrds. 1887 *Standard* 1 Aug. 5/2 The owner of the soil claimed one cygnet as 'the ground bird'.

2. A general name for any columbine, gallinaceous, gallinaceous, or struthious bird.

1840 BLYTH *Curtis's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 251 The various groups of Ground-birds (as the vast majority of the foregoing extensive series may be appropriately denominated) fall into six principal divisions.

3. *U. S.* The grass-finch or ground-sparrow.

1856 BRYANT *Poems, Rimelet* III. And the brown ground-bird, in thy glen Still chirps as merrily as then.

Groundcel (l. *obs.* form of GROUNDSEL sb. 2)

Ground-down: see GROUND sb. a. 2 b.

Grounded (grounded), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. GROUND v. or sb. + -ED or -EN.]

1. Deeply or strongly founded; firmly fixed or established; resting upon a good basis. Chiefly *fig.* of immaterial things.

1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 98 It is a grounded proufe of falshode. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* A iii. A stable and grounded wysedome. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* v. 3 To shake my grounded resolution.

1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 298 Solide and grounded courses to keep them [dangers] aloofe. 1653 R. SANSOERS *Physiogn.* b. iii. So have I fortified this building with grounded pillars. 1783 BURKE *Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 9 A grounded apprehension of the ill effect... of all strong marks of influence and favour. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 203 A grounded knowledge of the German language and literature. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The temperament which mistakes... violent phrase for grounded conviction.

b. with advs.; esp. *well*, *ill*, *grounded*.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iv. 1 Friendship. Without regard of good, dyes like ill grounded seeds. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 92 The King caused a... large and deepe grounded Causey he built. 1648 GAGE *West Ind. xx.* 160 A good and well grounded knowledge of the tongues. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 14 Leaving to their Posterity to prop and redresse their ill grounded Buildings. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 202 Had our counsels been... ready and well grounded. 1777 WATSON *Philipp II* (1793) II. xii. 175 A well grounded apprehension.

† 2. Of persons: Thoroughly instructed or proficient in some study; also, deeply imbued with certain principles. *Obs.*

1613 T. JACKSON *Creed* 1. 315 Questions... which would require a grounded scholars serious paines & long search. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 26 A very iudicious Divine, and grounded Text-man. 1666 E. MOUNTAGU in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 If the young Lord was a strict and a grounded Papist there was some danger my Lady Dorothy might be perverted. 1807 ANNA SEWAKO in *Athenium* 2 Mar. (1895) 282/1 Mr. Day, who was a grounded Greek scholar.

3. Of lace: Having the intervals of the pattern filled in with plain stitches. ? *Obs.*

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3101/4 A grounded Lace Nightrail. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5881/3 A fine Valencia grounded laced Suit of Night Clothes. 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Lett.* I. lii. 226 Four fine laced Brussels heads—two looped and two grounded.

4. Having a ground of a specified colour.

1761 *Public Advertiser* 1 Jan., Dressed in a yellow grounded velvet. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 57 You may breed twenty light grounded ones for one deep grounded. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 230/1 A red grounded frock... was... found. 1865 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. iii. 54 A simple white grounded lawn.

5. Having the ground applied or prepared.

1830 *URE Dict. Arts* 921 Spreading the piece [of wall-paper] upon the table with the grounded side uppermost.

6. a. Placed on, or brought into contact with, the ground. b. Forced aground, stranded.

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 308 To pitch the ball into the grounded hat, Or drive it devious with a dextrous pat. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* v. 546 Stones in... the under surface of a grounded [ice]berg. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXXI. 230 As the grounded floes are forced up the shelving sea-bottoms [etc.]. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/3 An alternating current... from a partially grounded wire.

† **Grounded**, *ppl. a.* 2 *Obs.* [Incorrect var. of *Grounden ppl. a.*] = GROUNDEN, GROUND.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* t. A x b. The maces keene, the grounded sworde, the Tucke, the targe, the shielde. 1698 A. VAN LEEUWENHOCK in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 171 Two of more grounded Glasses.

Groundedly (grawndedli), *adv.* [f. GROUNDEN *ppl. a.* 1 + -LY.]

† In a grounded or well-established manner; fundamentally, deeply, thoroughly (*obs.*); with good reason. *Now rare.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaris* 1. (1550) 7 h. Thys repeted he thyrse after that... to the intent it might be groundedly marked. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 95, I am... groundedly studied in the reformation of Ajax. 1643 *Plain English* 8 That Accommodation can onely be safe in this Kingdom, which shall place the power of it in the hands of them that may be groundedly preserted. *Gen. Hist.* I. iii. ii. 24 This, I conceive, may be groundedly concluded. 1691 ALLEN *Danger Enthusiasm* 26 That they might helieve more groundedly and firmly. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 6 Both... seem rather to be Seekers or Seepicks, than any ways groundedly satisfy'd in their tortur'd Consciences. a 1805 D. GILSON *Sermon*. *Pract. Subj.* vii. (1807) 142 Elijah and Elisha were... uniformly alsoe maye groundedly suppose, of the precise manner and moment in which the former was to be taken from the earth. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. 1119 Those who are acquainted with... the historical basis of the actual system, will acquire that actual system more readily as well as more groundedly. 1858 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xl. 948 Oh, how I wish some cold wise Man would... pronounce on my desert Groundedly.

† **Groundedness**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being grounded or firmly established.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 234, I iudge these to be most sound and infallible evidences of a mans saluation: Assured faith in the promises... Groundedness in the truth. a 1647 BOYLE *Autobiog.* Wks. 1772 I. p. xxiii. Philaretus derived from this anxiety the advantage of groundedness in his religion. [1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 454 In proof of its well-groundedness I call two witnesses.]

Groundlees, *obs.* form of GROUNDLESS.

Groundely, variant of GROUNDLY a. *Obs.*

† **Grounden**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Forms: see GRIND v. 1 [pa. ppl. of GRIND v.]

1. Of weapons: Sharpened by grinding. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21437 Scarp grunden knif in hand he bar. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 57 A Sarazene... With grymly grounded gare. c 1400 *Melayne* 1554 Full grym strokes he over pam sat, With growndyn speris and grym. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 64 The grunden suerd grownd out his cost it schar. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. 41 His grunden darts clattering by his syde. 1557 NORTH *tr. Gucular's Diall* Pr. 258 b/2 You feare vs not with sharpe grunden

sworders and daggers. *c1650 Death Robin Hood* 75, in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 55 Red Roger with a groundling glove thrust him through the milke white side.

2. Of substances: Ground, brayed, crushed.

13.. Metr. Hom. (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. n. n. Spr.* LVII. 308 Summed hire Mowb without with grounden Mustard. *c1386 CHAUCER Can. Venen. Proh. & T.* 222 Our Orpment and sublymed Mercerie, Oure grounden litage, [etc.]. *c1480 Pallad. on Hush.* l. 1122 Grounden shellsight with flour of lym. *c1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Take groundyn Porke, & kneade it with Spicerye.

Grounden, obs. p. pple. of GRIND v.

Groundner (grau'ndnɪ). Also 5 groundner, grounddar. [f. GROUND v. + -ER¹. Cf. MDu. *gronder* (Du. *gronder*), G. *gründer*, MSw. and Sw. *grundare*.]

1. One who, or that which, founds, establishes, causes, etc.

14.. Are Reg. Celorum in Tindale's Vis. (1843) 146 Heyle, gudly groundner of all grace! *c1440 PECKOK Repr.* 79 Holc Scripture may not be ther of the Reuler bi cause He is not therof the Grounder. *c1485 Digby Mst.* (1882) III. 326 3e worthy word, 3e be grounddar of gladnesse. *c1530 L. Cox Rhet.* (1899) 53 Payned fables of poetes (and fleyng tales of lyght fokes) ar, for the more parte, the grounders of fame and rumours. *1560 ROLLAND Crt. Venus* III. 305 Grounder of euill, and na vertew hir neir.

2. One who does the grounding in the manufacture of wall-paper, or in other arts of design.

1878 MACLEOD Hist. Dumbarton III. 79 The merchants had the ordinary trade of the town supplemented... by the Leven printers and grounders.

3. *collog.* a. A catching the ground (in angling). b. A knock-down blow. c. In cricket and other games: A ball sent along the ground (Barrère & Leland).

1847 ALBERT SMITH in Illustr. News 12 July 374 The fish that I have caught I will not name Nor yet confess my bites have all been grounders. *1889 WESTGARTH Austral. Progress* 171 Lifting him up, and giving him a heavy groundner on his back.

Groundesueli, -swele, obs. ff. GROUNDSEL sb.¹

Ground-floor. The floor in a building which is more or less on a level with the ground outside.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 597 In proceesse of time paements were driuen out of ground-floores, and passed vj into chambers. *1669 in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 Upon the Groundfloore there shalbe five outward chambers. *1703 Moxon Mech. Exere.* 265 You may imagine this Designe to be the Ground Floor, having no Cellar beneath it. *1760-72 tr. Juan & Ullon's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 336 All the houses of note have a story; but the others only a ground floor. *1809 MALKIN Gl. Blas* IV. x. p. 5 A window on the ground-floor. *1845 FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 25 The ground floor is a sort of common room for men and beasts. *1884 G. ALLEN Philistia* I. 3 A large room on the ground floor of the tenement.

attrib. *1886 W. J. TUCKER Life E. Europe* 102 A straggling ground-floor edifice. *c1890 W. H. CASSEY Ventilation* 17 Eight drying machines in one ground-floor room. *1897 Daily News* 10 June 71 The building will consist mainly of a ground floor storey.

b. *fig.* Also in phr. *To get (or be let) in on the ground-floor* (U.S.): 'to be allowed to share in a speculation on the same terms as the original promoters' (Farmer).

1854 BOWEN Logic vii. 225 The inductive truth-seeker is on the ground-floor of facts. *1878 N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 181 The ground-floor of material industry.

Hence **Ground-floored a.**, consisting of a ground-floor; one-storied.

1824 HEBER Synl. (1828) I. 326 A tavern, a large ground-floored house with excellent rooms.

Ground-glass: see GROUND ppl. a.

Ground-hog.

1. = AARD-VARK.

1840 tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 125 Only one species is known of this genus... which the Dutch colonists style the Ground Hog.

2. The American marmot (*Arctomys*).

1843 MARRVAT M. Violet II. 226 We had not met with one [buffalo], nor even with a ground-hog. *1859 BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* *Woodchuck*, the ground hog, a rodent mammal of the marmot tribe. *1884 Nat. Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 122 The marmots proper, wood chucks, or ground-hogs are the largest and best animals of the family [*Sciuridae*].

Ground-ice. [Cf. Du. *grondijs*, G. *gründeis*.] 1. Ice formed at the bottom of the water; also called *anchor-ice* and *ground-grue*.

1694 Acc. Sci. Late Voy. II. (1711) 40 It looketh likst unto the Ground Ice of the Rivers in our country, or like unto Loaf-sugar. *1839 DOUGLAS in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 187 The frost, fixing on the shallow bottom, forms a ground-ice. *1856 KANE Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 85 The ground-ice is forced in upon our stern. *1878 HUXLEY Physiogr.* 153 This ground-ice is generally found in little masses clinging to stones and weeds.

2. (See quot.)

1838 Penny Cycl. XI. 459/1 The term ground-ice... has been sometimes given to the ice occasionally met with at certain depths in the ground in northern countries.

Groundie swallow, -swally, dial. variants of GROUNDSEL sb.¹

Grounding (grau'ndɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. GROUND v. and sb. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of founding or establishing; foundation, establishment; chiefly in immaterial sense. Also quasi-concr. that on which something is grounded. Now rare.

c1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 353 And but his grounding be in dede dremes and confermynge ben nouzt. *1395 Renoustr. Rom. Corrupt.* (1851) 67 Cristine men ben not holden for to bileve, withouten open groundinge of holi scripture. *1538 BALE Thre Lawes* 2042 Of these... doubtles those lawes ther groundyngeys take. *1597 MIDDLETON Wisdom of Solomon* III. 16 That tree whose root is sound, whose grounding strong. *1644 Digby Mans Soul* (1645) 70 All the rest... would have no grounding nor fixedness in the soule. *1898 J. BULLOCK Centen. Mem.* 1st Congreg. Ch. *Aberdeen* I. 2 The important proposals he advanced were felt... to be... well grounded. Their grounding lay in the religious condition of Scotland. *1899 J. CAIRD Finndan. Ideas Xtianity* II. xvi. 167 [Anselm's] attempt to give speculative grounding to the relation between the... sufferings of Christ and the remission of sins.

2. The act of instructing in elementary or fundamental principles; instruction of this kind.

1644 Br. HALL Rem. Wks. (1660) 104 Catechetical Sermons... for the grounding of Gods People in the principles of saving Doctrine. *1883 C. J. WILLS Mod. Persia* 164 Euclid, Algebra, Latin, and French, in which, unlike the smattering of a middle-class school at home, a thorough grounding is given.

3. *pl.* Grounds, sediment. Obs.

c1420 Liber Ceorum (1862) 46 Per in hou stepe white brede fayre... And voyde by groundyngeus for sonde.

4. The preparation or laying of a 'ground' in various arts and manufactures (see quot.). Also *grounding-in*, the application of the secondary colours in calico-printing.

1466 Paston Lett. No. 549. II. 266 For xxii yerdes and iii quarters of brod wyghts, xxxiii. liii. For groundynge, liii. liii. For dyeng, liii. *1839 URE Dict. Mech.* 216 (Calico-printing) The grounding in, or re-entering, of the other colours is the next process. *Ibid.* 266 Topical Prussian blue for grounding. *1852 MORRIS Tanning & Currying* (1853) 436 The laborious process of grounding, or frizing, *1877 Sci. Amer.* XXXVII. 223 The first process undergone [in the manufacture of wall-paper] is termed 'Grounding' and the object is to give the paper the requisite body to enable it to receive the colored pattern. *1885 WATT Leather Manuf.* 326 When dry they [i.e. dyed skins] are again seasoned with water, to prepare them for grounding, which operation is performed by scraping the flesh side with the 'moon-knife'.

b. The ground of any fabric.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework (ed. 2) 231 The colour of a background or the 'grounding' of a piece of embroidery should be selected with a view to showing off the colours of the design.

5. a. The action of laying a ship aground for examination, repairs, etc. b. The action or an act of running aground, stranding.

1691 T. HALE Acc. New Invent. 42 An opportunity of Grounding or Docking. *1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine.* *Grounding*, the act of laying a ship ashore, in order to bream or repair her. It is also applied to running aground accidentally when under sail, or driving in a tempest. *1840 EVID. Hull Docks Comm.* 70 Q. Is any inconvenience experienced by sloops? A. Yes, by grounding. *1856 KANE Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 61 If she will bear the frequent groundings that we must look for. *1885 Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 36, § 3 Any right of navigation, anchoring, grounding, [etc.].

6. *attrib.*, as *grounding-blue*; *grounding-machine*, a machine for grounding in the manufacture of wall-paper; *grounding-tool*, in mezzotint engraving, the tool with which the plate is roughened.

c1790 LUNSON Sch. Art. II. 50 For the shades use a small grounding-tool. *1821 CRAIG Lect. Drawing* vii. 412 The more the ground is scraped away... the coarser and more evident is the granulation made by the grounding tool. *1839 URE Dict. Arts* 225 This plan... is nearly superseded by the following grounding blue. *Ibid.* 266 Topical grounding blue for the cylinder press. *1877 Sci. Amer.* XXXVII. 223 The grounding machine is represented in Fig. 1. While passing over a roller the paper is covered with a mixture of so called Jersey clay.

Grounding (grau'ndɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That grounds (in senses of the vb.).

a1641 Br. MOUNTAGV Acts & Mon. (1642) 117 The literal sense of Scriptures, is the prime, principal and grounding sense, but not the sole or only sense. *1875 J. VERRILL Lucretius* 56 Postulating a grounding and surrounding visible universe. *1876 S. LANIER Poems* (1884) 130 'Lay down your arms, damned Rebels!' But never a grounding gun is heard.

Groundis walle, obs. form of GROUNDSEL sb.¹

Ground-ivy.

1. a. The herb ale-hoof, *Nepeta Glechoma* or *Glechoma hederacea*, a common labiate plant having bluish-purple flowers and kidney-shaped leaves. b. The periwinkle, *Vinca minor* (obs. rare⁻¹).

These plants have no obvious resemblance to ivy, but were classed by the older botanists as *hedera* on account of their creeping stems.

c1350 MED. MS. 864 in *Archzol.* XXX. 376 Parwyneke... Men calle it be juy of grownde. Another erbe is callyd soo, þat we callyn tun-hoo. *c1400 in Henslow Med. Wks.* 144h C. (1809) 42 Take ground-suytle and groundyuy and weybrede and stampe hem to-gedre. *c1450 ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 200 3yt þow mow not have alle þese erbes, tak ground yuy none. *1578 LYTE Dodones* III. l. 389 Grounde luyt hath many square tender stalkes growing forth from a roote full of thredres. *1597 GERARD Herbal* II. ccv. 705 *Hedera terrestris*... in English ground lue, Alehoof [etc.]. *1616 SURREY & MARKIN Country Farme* 209 Ground lue groweth likewise in a moist and shadowed place. *1696 BEAT in Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Ale-hoof, or Ground-Ivy, famous for dispatching the maturation of Ale and Beer. *1712 tr. Ponce's Hist. Drugs* I. 31 It runs upon the Ground, after the manner of Ground-Ivy. *1845 LINDLEY School Bot.* (1862) 66 *Nepeta Glechoma* (Ground Ivy)... A popular country remedy for colds.

attrib. *1734 Mrs. DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 453 Your cough not gone yet?—I beg you will drink asses milk and ground ivy tea.

2. The barren trailing ivy (*Hedera Helix*).

1597 GERARD Herbal II. cccl. 708 Creeping or barren lue is called... in English ground lue.

3. The ground-pine (*Ajuga Chamæpitys*). Obs. [App. ivy is here a corruption of *ive*: see HERB. IVE.] *1640 PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 284 It (*Chamæpitys*) is called in English Ground Pine, and Ground Ivey after the Latine word *Ira*.

Groundless (grau'ndlɪs), a. Forms: 1 ground-16as, 4 groundlyas, 4-5 groundlees, 5 grownd-16as, 6- groundless, (7- lesses). [OE. *grundlās*, f. *grund* GROUND sb. + *-lās* -LESS. Cf. MDu. and Du. *grondeloos*, MHG. *gruntlōs* (G. *grundlos*), MSw. and Sw. *grundlös*.]

1. Bottomless, unfathomable. *lit.* and *fig.* Obs. *c1888 K. ALFRED Boeth.* vii. § 4 Sio grundleese swelgend hæfð swide mænega westu holu on to gadrianne. *c1315 SHOREHAM Poems* 154 Godes domes beth a groundlyas pet. *13.. E. E. Allit. P. C.* 310 All the golez of þy guileres, & grundleze powlez. *c1450 tr. De Imitatione* III. xv. 83 O how deply I owe to submitt myself under þi depe groundles inggements, lorde. *1605 SYLVESTER Dn Barlas* II. iii. 1 *Vocation* 393 Shallowest Foords to ground-less gulfs doe change.

2. Destitute of foundation, authority, or support; having no real cause or reason; unfounded.

1620 T. GRANGER Div. Logike 331 Groundleese imaginations, and vaine confidences. *1651 BAXTER Eng. Bapt.* 77 A groundless fiction that cannot be proved. *1719 Young Revenge* III. i. 'Twas your mistake, and groundless are your fears. *1776 ADAM SMITH W. M.* I. xi. (1869) I. 199 This notion... seems to be altogether groundless. *1838 THIRLWALL Greece* IV. xxiii. 319 This report proved as groundless as the message of Atreus. *1849 E. E. NAPIER Excurs. S. Africa* II. 168. I came to the conclusion that their murmurs were not entirely groundless.

Groundlessly (grau'ndlɪsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] Without grounds; without adequate reason or cause.

1645 PACITT Hereslogr. (1661) 177 Surely both you and others do it very groundlessly and presumptuously. *1682 TATE Abs. & Achil.* 699 Seduc'd by these we groundlessly complain. *1735 E. CURR in Pope's Lett.* I. Suppl. 22 You groundlessly imagine I have attempted to betray you to Mr. Pope. *1834 J. BROWN Lett. Sanctification* I. 194 It is groundlessly, therefore, that any souls stand off from Jesus Christ. *1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. vi. Of her father's being groundlessly suspected, she felt sure.

Groundlessness (grau'ndlɪsnɪs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being groundless, or without foundation; want of adequate reason.

1661 BOYLE Style of Script. 42 Such examining Readers, as are rational enough to discern the groundlessness of one part of the Doctrine. *1755 CARTE Hist. Eng.* IV. 123 The groundlessness of their clamours. *1817 Edinb. Rev.* XXXIX. 114 The groundlessness of their former plans. *1856 FROUNE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 192 No proof of the groundlessness of the original charge availed... till they had paid for their deliverance.

Ground-line. [Cf. Du. *grondlijn*, G. and Sw. *grundlinie* (in senses 2 and 3).]

1. A line used for bottom-fishing. ? Obs.

a1450 Fysshynge w. angle (1883) 22 Ye may angle to hym at all tymys with a grownde lyne. *1794 Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Ground-angling*. The Morning and Evening are the chiefest seasons for the ground line for Trout.

2. *Geom.* + a. The base upon which a diagram is constructed (obs.). b. (See quot. 1857).

1551 RECORDE Pathway Knowl. I. Defin. When one line lyeth flatte (whiche is named the ground line) and an other cometh downe on it, and is called a perpendicular. *1571 DICKES Pantom.* I. iii. Cj. Measure out the like length in the perpendicular... beginning from the ground line. *1659 WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* 118 Let fall a Perpendicular... upon the Basis or ground-line. *1857 W. BURNS Treat. Orthogr. Project.* i. (1862) 2 The vertical and horizontal planes are generally divided by a line called the ground line, or intersecting line of the two planes of projection.

3. *pl.* Outlines (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1624 WOTTON Archit. I. 65 Let no man... sette his Fancie upon a draught of the Worke in paper... much less vpon a bare Plat thereof, as they call the Schiographia or Ground lines. *1858 J. MARTINEAU Stud. Chr.* 150 We owe to the deeper Evangelical spirit... the ground-lines of an Ethical philosophy.

Groundling (grau'ndɪŋ). [f. GROUND sb. + -ING. Cf. MDu. *grundelinc* (Du. *gründling*), MHG. *grundelinc* (G. *gründling*) gudgeon.]

1. A name given to various small fishes which live at the bottom of the water, esp. a gudgeon or loach.

1601 HOLLAND Pliny I. 265 As the Apum which are the groundlings... [come] of the fume of the sea. *1611 CORGER, Loche de uer*, a little fish...; some call it a sea Groundling. *Lochette*, a Groundling, or small-bearded Loach. *1655 MOUTFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 Groundlings are also a kind of Gudgeons never lying from the Ground, freckled as it were on each side with seven or eight Spots. *1769 PENNANT Zool.* III. 237 The loche is found in several of our small rivers, keeping at the bottom of the gravel, and is on that account, in some places, called the Groundling. *1802-3 tr. Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 461 The mountain-streams... also afford a small kind of barbel, the groundling. *1840 tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 314 *Cobitis taenia*, the Groundling... is the smallest of the species inhabiting the smaller running waters, and lurking under stones.

2. a. A plant that creeps on the ground or is of low growth. *1822 Bewick Mem.* 256 A profusion of wild-flowers... which

peep out amongst the creeping groundlings. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 893 Tovering up from among the low groundlings that...surround it, [grows] the stately fox-glove.

b. An animal that lives on the ground.

1874 *Wood Nat. Hist.* 6 It is a remarkable fact that the Chimpanzees are groundlings, and are not accustomed to habitual residence among the branches of trees.

c. *nonce-ise.* Said of a person (see quot.).

1822 *LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Decay of Beggars.* A man, who used to glide his comely upper half over the pavements of London, wheeling along...upon a machine of wood...The accident which brought him low took place in the riots of 1780, and he has been a groundling so long.

3. A frequenter of the 'ground' or pit of a theatre; hence, a spectator (reader, etc.) of average or inferior tastes, an uncritical or unrefined person. (Only in literary use, as a reminiscence of Shakespeare's phrase, and sometimes app. associated with the more general sense of 'ground'.)

1602 *SHAKS. Ham. III. ii.* 12 O it offends mee to the Soule, to see a robustious Perywig-pated Fellow, teare a Passion to tatters, to verie ragges, to split the eares of the Groundlings. 1609 *DEKKER Gull Horns-Bk. vi.* 28 Your Groundling and Gallery-Commer buyes his sport by the penny. 1659 *Lady Alimony l. iv.* The Groundlings within the yard grow infinitely unruly. 1762 *CHURCHILL Ghost iv. Poems l.* 32 The minds of Groundlings to enflame. 1829 *LYTTON Deceit i. i.* But how do you like sharing the mirth of the groundlings? 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets vi.* 183 The soliloquies of Hamlet...must have been lost upon the groundlings of Elizabeth's days. 1900 *H. W. SWYTH Grk. Melic Poets p. lvi.* The dithyramb was metretreic art and appealed to the taste of the groundlings.

4. One of humble rank; one of base breeding or sentiments. *Obs. rare.*

1622 *FLETCHER Prothetess l. iii.* We tilers may deserve to be senators...For we were born three stories high; no base ones, None of your groundlings, master. 1630 *BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentl. (1641)* 31 Here you shall see One unmeasurably haughtie, scornful to converse with these Groundlings (for so it pleases him) to teame his inferiours. *Ibid.* 56 These whose erected minds are removed from the refuse and rubbish of earth (which our base Groundlings so much toy for).

5. *altrib.* or *as adj.*

1825 *LAMB Reflect. in Pillory.* That domicile for groundling rogues and base earth-kissing varlets [the stocks]. 1829 *SOUTHEY O. Newman l. i.* Poet. Wks. X. 285 Grunts And strives with stubborn neck and groundling snout. 1885 *J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. Helm's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 94 It must have been a mere groundling sucker.

6. *Groundly, a. Obs.* Forms: 3 *grund(e)-lich*, -like, 5 *grundli*, -ly, 5-6 *grundlich*. [f. *GROUND sb.* + *-LY* 1. Cf. *MSw. grundeliker* (Sw. *grundlig*), *G. grundlich*.] a. Well-founded or established, solid, firm. Of instruction: Thorough. b. Thoroughly instructed or educated.

c 1205 *LAN.* 15833 Ich habbe bigunnen a weore mid grundliche streitunge. c 1300 *Havelok* 2013 Pe burgeys bat per bi stode fore Grundlike and grete oþes swore...Pat was soþh, bat bernard tolde. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 78 Krowing...that the han noon or litte nede to grundli clerkis. *Ibid.* 90 Profound and grundli scoling in logik. 1494 *FABYAN Chron. vi. clxiii.* 156 Without defaynace or groundly cause of warre. 1524 *WOLSEY in St. Papers Hen. VIII. VI.* 278 The good introductions persuasions and groundly reasons made unto His Holynes. 1548 *UBALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Luke Pref. 8* After a more exacte and groundly sorte.

7. *Groundly, adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 *grundliche*, -like, 4-5 *grundli*, 5 *groundly*, (6 -like), 5-6 *grundely*, (6 *grundwely*), 5- *groundly*. [f. *GROUND sb.* + *-LY* 2. Cf. *OHG. chruntlîch*, *MSw. grundelika* (Sw. *grundligt*).] In a well-founded, firmly established, deep-seated or fundamental manner; in relation to the ground or root; thoroughly, profoundly.

c 1205 *LAN.* 9783 Cnithes heom gereden, grundliche feire. a 1225 *Tulnina* 69 Pe rene...bigon to cwakien, se grundliche him gromede. c 1300 *Havelok* 651 Haeuok anon bigan to c. Grundlike, and was ful blipe. 1395 *Remonst. Rom. Corin.* 140 Grosted seith grundli al this. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love l. xviii.* 60 Vse we slike rewlē bat fleschly desire groundly ma be restrenyd. c 1449 *Pecock Repr. l. xvii.* 101 Noone other argumentis han place fore groundli and fundamentali schewe and proue [etc.]. 1525 *BARCLAY Epilogues III.* (1570) Cij/2 Men groundly learned, in Latin commoning. 1538 *STARKEY England l. ii.* 29 When the opynyon ys waueryng and not groundly set. 1581 *W. STAFFORD Exam. Compl. II.* (1876) 55 They bee farre wide from the truth, as men that doe not consider the thinge groundly. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 366 Hence may groundly be said deriued our best and slipest experienced Method wherein we now execute lawes.

Ground-man. Also *groundsmen*.

a. A labourer employed to dig out or work on the ground, an excavator. b. One who is employed to keep in order a ground or grounds, esp. a cricket ground.

a. 1785 *J. PHILLIPS Treat. Inland Navig.* 39 Two hundred and fifty ground-men, and fifty carpenters. 1837 *WHITTACK, etc. Bk. Trades* (1842) 197 To the 'ground-men' as they are called, the digging is let, at per cubic yard, according to the nature of the soil to be excavated.

b. 1836 *Standard* 27 May 8/4 Wages of gardeners, groundsmen, and gamekeeper. 1887 *M. SHEARMAN Athletics & Footb.* (Badm. Libr.) 79 The ground-man of the L. A. C. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 7/3 The ground-men worked hard on the wicket.

8. *Groundment. Obs.* [f. *GROUND v.* + *-MENT*.] Foundation, origin.

7 a 1212 *LYDGATE Two Merchants* 309 Yif of colre be [fever] take his groundment.

Ground-nut. [Cf. *Du. grondnoot*, in sense 1.]

1. One of the small farinaceous edible tubers of the wild bean (*Apios tuberosa*), a climbing plant of North America; also, the plant producing these.

1636 in *M. A. Green Springfield, Mass.* (1888) 12 They shall...have liberty to take Fish and Deer, groundnuts, walnuts, akornes. 1765 *T. HUTCHINSON Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 301 The Indians could come at the ground-nuts, which seem to have been all their provision. 1854 *THOREAU Walden xiii.* 257, I discovered the ground nut (*Apios tuberosa*) on its string—the potato of the aborigines. 1865 *PARKMAN Champlain vii.* (1875) 274 Biencourt and his followers were...digging ground-nuts.

2. The pea-nut or ground-pea (*Arachis hypogaea*), largely cultivated in the West Indies and West Africa, the fruit of which is a pod ripening under ground.

1769 *WATSON in Phil. Trans. LIX.* 379 They...are the produce of a plant...much cultivated in the Southern colonies, and in our American sugar islands, where they are called ground nuts, or ground pease. 1775 *ROMANS Florida* 131 The ground nut also introduced by the Blacks from Guinea, is next after this for its easy cultivation. 1863 *Wand. West Afr. l.* 184 The commerce of the place consists principally of the ground nut [etc.].

attrib. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 895 Ground-nut oil. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry IV. Afr.* 54 The finest ground-nut oil is used as a substitute for and mixture with olive. *Ibid.* 57 The ground-nut industry.

3. The earth-nut (*Bunium flexuosum*).

1653 *CULPEPER Eng. Physician* 64 They are called Earth-Nuts, Earth-Chestnuts, Ground-Nuts, [etc.]. 1879 [see *EARTH-NUT* 1].

Ground-pine.

1. The herbaceous plant *Ajuga Chamæpitys*; said to be named from its resinous smell.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* 1. 1 vjb, Grounde pyne, the leaues donken seuen dayes in wyne hele the Jaundes. 1578 *LYRE Dadoens l. xviii.* 28 In English also Chamæpitys; Ground Pyne, Herbe lue, Forge me not. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clxxxv. f. l. 497 There be diuers sortes of Ground Pines growing nere unto the sea. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* cxxviii. 591 The Common Ground-pine groweth low, seldom rising to be above the height of an hand-breadth. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 122 Ground-Pine, flowers in July and August. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl. IV.* 177 This plant is well called Ground Pine, as its narrow leaves look like a tuft of foliage taken from the pine-tree.

2. The club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*) or other species of *Lycopodium*.

1847 *EMERSON Poems, Each & All Wks.* (Bohn) I. 400 The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath, Running over the club-moss burs. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VII. 123 Ground-pine, the popular name of the *Lycopodium clavatum*, an evergreen vine sometimes three yards long.

Ground-plan. [Cf. *Dn. grondplan*, Sw. *grundplan*.]

1. The representation on a plane of the arrangement, divisions, etc., of a building or other structure, at the ground-level.

1731 *W. HALFPENNY Perspective* 23 To draw the Perspective Elevation of the Stage...Draw the Ground-Plan...by the Rule laid down in the foregoing Example. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* xi. 235 It is the dulness of the multitude that they cannot see the house, in the ground-plan. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 383 There are three of these furnaces, which are marked D in the ground-plan.

2. *fig.* The outline, general plan or basis upon which any work is constructed or composed. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. viii. Did the Maker take them into His counsel; that they read His ground-plan of the incomprehensible All? 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine Pref.* 1 The following work was constructed, partly on the ground-plan of Humphrey Clinker. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets viii.* 254 It was the purpose of Aristophanes to keep his serious ground-plan concealed.

3. *Ground-plot. Obs.* = *GROUND-PLOT*.

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* I will give you the Groundplatt of my whole discourse, in a Table annexed. 1571 *Diogenes Pantom.* I. xxxii. K ij, Measure...howe hygh the grounde platte of the Castell is about the leuell right lyne of the fountayne. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius's Low C. Warren* 293 He burned the Town...yet he seemed to maintain the Ground-plat thereof. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 178 There is a great Resemblance between the Ground-plat of Lincoln, and that of Canterbury.

Ground-plate. [Cf. *Du. grondplaat*, *G. grundplatte*.]

1. The lowest horizontal timber in a framing; a ground-sill.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 67 Ground plates nine inches one way. 1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc. l.* 135 Plates...lying on the Foundation, are called Ground-plates. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 225 Ground-Plate or Sill.—The lowest plate of a wooden building for supporting the principal and other posts.

2. a. A bed-plate carrying railway sleepers or ties (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. A piece of flattened metal on which anything is fixed, as in a spectroscope.

1871 *tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xxvii. 94 Of the prisms, the first only is fastened to the ground-plate PP.

c. *Electr.* A metal plate sunk in the ground and connecting an electric current with the earth.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1893 in *SLOANE Stand. Electr. Dict.*

3. *Anat.* (See quot.).

1882 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 65 According to Klein...each connective tissue corpuscle is composed of two distinct substances: (a) a hyaline plate—ground-plate—which contains the oval nucleus...; and (b) a second substance.

Ground-plot.

1. The plot or portion of ground occupied or covered by a building, etc.; foundation. ? *Obs.*

1580 *STONEY Pr. XI. iii.* That in building they begunn With ground-plotts fall, shall be undunn. 1624 *WOTTON Elem. Archit.* I. 26, I have said nothing of...Plying of the Ground-plot...where we build upon a moist or marshy soile. 1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc. l.* 130 Suppose your Ground-plot be a Long-square, 30 Foot in length, and 20 Foot wide: This Ground-plot will contain in its length 60 good Rooms, and a Yard behind it 10 Foot long. 1866 *KANE Art. Expl.* I. ii. 28 The tide, as it rises, converts a part of the ground-plot into a temporary island.

fig. 1834 *LANDOR Exam. Shaks. Wks.* 1846 II. 284/t The foolishest dolts are the ground-plot of the most wit.

2. = *GROUND-PLAN* 1. *Obs.*

1563 *SHUTE Archit.* Biiij, How to cast your ground plotte, wherein you must devise all your seuerall places of offices. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* g j a, Nor are the lines for the ground plots of Houses to serve for Castles in the Aire. 1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2651/4 A large Parchment Writing containing two Skins, with a Ground-Plot annex'd to it.

3. = *GROUND-PLAN* 2. *Obs.*

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 They schal vse the narration, but as an imaginative groundplot of a profitable inuention. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits l.* (1596) 23 All that which Galem writeth in...his booke is the ground-plot of this my Treatise. 1677 *Gout. Venice* 1 An Epitome of the whole History, and...A Scheme or Ground-plot to my Work. 1794 *MATHIAS Pursuits Lit.* (1798) 243 Method was all; yet would he seldom write: He fear'd the ground-plot wrong, or—out of sight.

Ground-rent. [Cf. *Du. grondrente*, *G. grundrente*.] The rent paid to the owner of land which is let for building upon. Also *U.S.* (see quot. 1856).

1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 35 Fifty pounds per ann. is but a reasonable ground-rent for a House that will cost five hundred pounds...and yield one hundred pounds per annum. 1682 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 292 Fifty Marks per ann. in Ground-Rents. 1701 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3712/4 The Ground Rent [is] but 10s. per Annum. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W.* N. v. ii. (1869) II. 436 Ground rents are a still more proper species of taxation than the rent of houses. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 358 A great convenience...to the tenants, in all questions of ground-rent. 1856 *Bouvier Law Dict.* *Ground rent*, in Pennsylvania this term is used to signify a perpetual rent issuing out of some real estate. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* II. vii. (1876) 621 The occupier of a house pays a ground-rent to the owner of the land.

4. b. A piece of land rented for building on. *Obs.* 1714 *GAY Shepherd's Week*, Froome, As a London mason, who calculateth his work for a term of years, when he buildeth with old materials upon a ground-rent that is not his own, which soon turneth to rubbish and ruins.

Ground-sea. A heavy sea in which large waves rise and dash upon the coast without apparent cause.

1642 *Sir W. MONSON Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 247/b He met with so great a Storm and Ground Sea. 1756 *PRINCE in Phil. Trans. XLIX.* 642 A rumbling noise was heard, like that which usually precedes what the sailors call a ground-sea. 1833 *R. S. HAWKER Prose Wks.* (1892) 28 On, through the ground-sea, shove! 1865 *Englishman. Mag.* Oct. 296 A heavy ground-sea.

Groundsel (*grauðsæl*), *sb.* 1 Forms: a, 1 *grund-sæls* (1), *grundseuils*, *grundswel* (1), *swylze*, 2 *swulie*, 3 *swilie*, *swylie*, 4 *groundswill*, 5 *grundsewle*, *swell*, *grundsewyle*, *groundis walle*, 6 *grundeswell*, *groundswel* (1), 6-7 *groundswell*, *grundswel* (1), (9 *dial.* *groundie*, *grundy-swallow*, *swally*, *grinning-swallow*, etc.). b, 6 *groundsel*, 6-8 *grundswell*, 6- *groundsel*. 7, 6-7 *grunsell*, (7 *dial.* *grunsel*), (9 *dial.* *grinsel*). [OE. *grundsewylze* (1) (7th c.), *grundsewylze* (10th c.); of difficult etymology.

Unless the word be corruptly adopted from some foreign language, the second element must be connected with *swelgan* to swallow, absorb. The earliest recorded form *grundsewylze* has the appearance of being f. *grund* + *swel* (see *GOUNO*); the resulting sense 'pus-absorber' is plausible, as the chopped leaves of the plant are still (in country places) used in poultices for reducing abscesses. If this be the true etymology, the form *grundsewylze*, whence the mod. word is descended, must be due to popular etymology, the word being associated with *grund* *Ground sb.*, as if meaning 'ground-swallower', with reference to the rapid spread of the weed. There is, however, an unexplained difficulty in the form of the first element (*grunde* instead of the normal *grund*); and it cannot be positively affirmed that the form without the *r* is not a mistake, as the three glossaries in which it occurs are too closely related to be considered independent witnesses.]

1. Any plant belonging to the genus *Senecio* (N.O. *Compositæ*), esp. *S. vulgaris* ('common groundsel'), a common European weed, which is given as food to cage-birds and was formerly largely used for medical purposes.

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 976 *Senecio*, *grundsewylze* [Erfurt Gloss. *grundsewylze*]. c 775 *Corpus Gloss.* 1850 *Senecio*, *grundsewylze*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 180 *Deos* wylt þe man senecio, & oðrum naman grundsewylze nemneð. *Ibid.* II. 124 *Genim* grunde swelgan þe on corþan weaxep. c 1250 *Voc.* in *W.-Wulcker* 558/12 *Irgerontis*...grundsewylze. a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 39 *Senecio*...groundswill. c 1400 in *Henslow Med. Wks.* 141b C. (1899) 9 Nyme horschouwe, grundsewylze, ysope [etc.]. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 135 Take grunde swele & dayssyes...for two deel of grundsewylze, þe þridde part of dayssyes. c 1460 *Receipts in Rel. Ant. l.* 324 Take grunde walle that ys senecion. 1538 *TURNER Libellus*, *Grundswell*, *Grundswell*, *Senecio*. 1578 *LATE Dodoens* v. xvii. 570 The great Groundswel hab

rough whitish leaves. 1609 *Surflet Countre Farnes* xlii. 276 Groundswell growth in every ground, and without any great care. 1608 *Topsell Serpens* (1658) 815 Marcellus.. addeth further groundswell, and the tender tops of the box-tree. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 601 Grunsvel, or Groundsell. 1808-25 JAMESON, *Groundie-swallow*, groundsell. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Grundy-swallow.
 β. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 132 Senecio is named.. in English groundsell. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. xxv. § 1. 216 The stalk of Groundsell is round. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* x1. 629 There grow wild in the Woods, Plantane of all sorts, Groundsell [etc.]. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 29 Take a Handful of Groundsell. 1830 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (1837) 319 [Senecio] viscosus. Stinking Groundsell... *S. lividus*. Green-sealed Groundsell... *S. Sylvaticus*. Mountaio Groundsell. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxii. Fresh groundsell, too, for Miss Maylie's birds. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. (1872) 286 In the garden, the chickweed and the groundsell disfigure the beds of lilies and roses.
 γ. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 27 Some commend a bandfull of groundsell soddin in the aforesaid ale. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cl. 238 The Latines call it Senecio.. It is called in English Groundsell or Grunsell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 802 Like Grunsel or a Succory leaf. 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, Grinsel, groundsel. 1887 *Suppl. Jamieson*, Grunsel, the commoo pron. of groundsell.

2. *Comb.*: groundsel-tree, a North American shrub, *Baccharis halimifolia*.
 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piec* ii. iii. 412 You have also the black Hellebore now in flower, with the Spurge Laurel, Virginioa Groundsell Tree. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. xix. (1813) 336 Groundsell tree, or ploughman's spikenard, must have a saug situation.

Groundsel (grau'ndsel), *sb.*, *2.* **ground-sill** (grau'ndsil). Forms: *gsronsel*, *grondsill*, *grounselle*, *grounsel*, *-celle*, *5-6* *groundsille*, *5-7* *grounsell*, *6* *grunsell*, *grounsill*, *6-7* *ground-syll*, *-cell*, *grounde sill*, *6-8* *groundsell*, *7* *-cel*, *grunsill*, (also *9*) *-sel*, *7-8* *grundsill*, *1* *ground-sil*, *(9* *grounsel)*, *6-8* *grounsill*, *-sill*. [First in ME.; app. f. *GROUND sb.* + *SILL*, but the earliest examples already show the second element reduced in form to a mere termination.]

1. A timber serving as a foundation to carry a superstructure, esp. a wooden building; the lowest member of a wooden framework; a ground-plate; hence, the foundation or lowest part of any structure. Now rare exc. in technical use.

[1406-7 *Winchester College Acc. Roll*, in stipendiis ij positorum pononem lez gronsell domus stauri.] 1433 *Lydg. St. Edmund* iii. 1205 Oon at the grounsill [i. e. grounselle] lowe gan to myne. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 No stoon to be steryd of my graue, but a pet to be maad vnder the ground sille ther my lady Schardelowe was wont to sitte. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 233 For a grounsill of tymer. 1532 *MORR Confut. Tindale* Wks. 473/2 He sheweth himself as wise, as one that lest hys rotten house should fall, wold.. pull vp y^e grounsill to vndershore the sides with the same. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P.* iii. 16 No parte bath rest from roose to grounsill. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* m. xix. (Arb.) 1230 They first vndermined the grounsills, they heate downe the wallies. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* ii. vii. 64 If they find the foundation or grounsells vnsound, they haue great reason to suspect the building. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* ii. 37 The House must needs be in danger, when the grounsells are loosened. 1739 *LABELLE Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 17 The Ground-cills, or Bottom-pieces of these Frames. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* Contents 13 The Groundsell of the Lantern applied and fitted to the Stone work. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. v. vi. Patriotism rushes in.. from grunsell up to ridge-tile, through all rooms and passages. 1851 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s. v. *Ground-plate*. After the fire of London it became usual to set the posts that carry the bressumer of a shop front on a ground sill. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold-f.* *Victoria* 612 *Groundsill* is that part of a drive-set of timber which is laid on the floor of a drive.

transf. 1837 *MENWIN in Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 232 Tear the firm-set groundsell of the world Up from its roots.

b. *fig.* The foundation on which something (immateral) is built up; an underlying principle. 1604 *EDMONDS Obseru. Caesar's Comm.* 2 The basis and ground-sill of all militarie architecture. 1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Arms. Nameless Cath.* 322 An Heresie subverting the maine ground-cel of our Religion. 1627 *HAKWILL Apol.* ii. iv. § 1 The barley-corne the grounsill as it were and simplest principle of measures. 1705 *HICKINGILL Priest-cr.* ii. iii. 39 The two main Groundsells of Priest-Craft's Antichristian Throne, is Avarice and Ambition.

2. The lower framing-timber of a door; a door-sill, threshold. + Also, a window-sill.

1523 *LA. BERNERS Froiss.* i. iv. 77 They made them to fall downe on the grounsill of the gate. 1576 *FLEMING Panphl. Epist.* 319 My threshold is euen worn away, with the feete of right worshipfull.. men, that.. thinke not scorne to step over and treade upon my groundcell. 1632 G. HERBERT *Facula Prind.* 295 The groundsell speaks not save what it heard at the hinges. 1679 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* i. 148 If the Window-Frame stands on a Timber-house, the Head and Groundsell are sometimes Tennanted into the Posts of the Carcase. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 33. 3/2 Here prostrating low as the Groundsill. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* i. 16/2 Doors.. should be of the height of the Diagonal of a Square whereof the Groundsell is one of the Sides. 1854 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 288 The groundsell, side-posts, and lintel of a barn-door.

3. *attrib.*, as *groundsel-bar*, *-edge*, *-plot*. 1625 *LISLE Du Bartas*, Noe 96 Of the meekest townes to lay the grundsill plot. 1667 *MICRON P. L.* 1. 457 Head and hands lopt off In his own Temple, on the grunsell edge, Where he fell flat. [1700 *ADONIS 3rd Enid* 77 He dash't and broke 'em on the grundsill edge.] 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 196 The Ground-sil bars of wrought iron.

† **Groundsell, groundsill**, *v.* [i. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To lay the foundation or threshold of. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 For stone and for ground-silling.. of be sam bothes. 1535 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Frut.* (1886) IX. 322 A howse.. groundcellyd wth stone. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* v. xiv. 298 The milder glaunces sparkled on the Ground, And grunsid ev'ry doore with Diamond. 1651 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 188 Ye Carpenters account that did groundcell the Meetinghouse. *fig.* 1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 99 They.. groundsell their estates with damages, tooft them with detriments.

Hence **Groundselling** *vbl. sb.*

1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 182 For makyng of the chymney at the Fre Scole, and groundsellyng of alle the house. 1589-1617 *RIDER Dict.*, *Substrutio*, .. an vnderpinning, or groundselling of an house, or making of a foundation vnder. 1623-4 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 388 Workmanshippe for planckinge, grondselling [etc.].

Groundsman: see **GROUND-MAN**.

Ground-squirrel.

1. A terrestrial squirrel-like rodent: a. of the genus *Tamias*; esp. the chipmuck (*T. striatus*) of the U.S.; b. of the genus *Spermophilus*; = *Gopher sb.* 2.

1772 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 378 This creature is called a ground squirrel, at Churchill fort. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 284 The ground squirrel, or little striped squirrel of Pennsylvania. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Ground squirrel*, a name sometimes erroneously given to the striped and spotted prairie squirrel (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*). 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 91 The true Ground Squirrels (*Tamias*) are distinguished from the rest of the Squirrels (*Sciuruz*), and approach the Marmots. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* v. 125 The numerous species of Ground-squirrels (*Spermophilus*). *Ibid.* 126 The Ground-squirrels proper or Chipmunks (*Tamias*),—a small genus comprising some of the prettiest and most familiar representatives of the family. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xvi. 269 The ground squirrel (*Spermophilus guttatus*).

2. An African squirrel of the genus *Xerus*.

1867 *SLATER in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 817 Seven Ground-squirrels (*Xerus gelatus*) from .. Morocco.

Ground-stone. [Cf. *Dn. grondssteen*, *G. grondslein*, *Sw. grondslein*.] A foundation-stone. Chiefly *Sc.* and *fig.*

a 1000 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 203/34 *Cementa*, i. *petre*, *grundstanes*. 1567 *Gude & Godde Ball* (S. T. S.) 201 Land and money.. Qubhik is the ground stone of their quair, And nete of all their pryde. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 298 It may remain a sure foundation of Ground-stone to us. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* lxxxii. (1894) 171 Try upon what ground-stone ye have builded. 1871 *ROSSERTI Ave* 12 Poems 41 Thou headstone of humanity, Ground-stone of the great Mystery.

Groundswell (*1*), *obs.* form of **GROUNDSEL sb.**

Ground-swell. A deep swell or heavy rolling of the sea, the result of a distant storm or seismic disturbance.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* iii. The agitation of the waters, called by sailors the ground-swell. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* i. 2 The vessel.. rolled with the heavy ground swell. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xviii. (1878) 221 Crashing its way through the rolling waves of a heavy ground-swell.

b. *fig.* Usually with reference to mental or political agitation.

1817 *COLERIDGE Zepholya* i. Wks. IV. 219 It is the ground-swell of a teeming instinct. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) i. 91 The religious world was rocking still with the groundswell that followed those stormy synods. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 210 The deep-raking, groundswell of passion, as we see it to the sarcasm of Lear.

Groundsill, *obs.* form of **GROUNDSEL sb.**

Ground-tackle. [Cf. *Du. grondtackel*, *G. grond-tackelage*.] A general name for all ropes, cables, anchors, or other tackle made use of in anchoring, mooring, or kedging a vessel.

1556 J. INCENT in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) I. 286 The said ship being beaten from her ground tackles, was driuen vpon the rocks. 1600 J. JANE *Ibid.* III. 848 To put into the Streights, wee durst not for lacke of ground-tackle. 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 375/2 Never Ships.. were better fitted with Ground Tackle. 1742 *WOODROOFE in Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvii. 77 With such ships, by the help of good ground tackle, they navigate the Caspian. 1859 J. S. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 15 The ground tackle seems.. to have been free from objection.

So **Ground-tackling** (in same sense).

1600 J. JANE in *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 843 Wee haue no sailes, no victuals, no ground-tackling, no cordage. 1710 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4703/4 Cordage and Ground-Tackling very good. 1798 *CAPT. BERRY in Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 66 The dismasted Prize.. is badly off for ground tackling.

† **Ground-wall**, *Obs.* Forms: see **GROUND** and **WALL**.

1. The lower portion of a wall or building: a foundation. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke vi. 48 He ys gelic timbriendum men bis hus, se.. hys grundwalle of bene stan asette. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* (L.) 289 Se creft is ealra bodicra crefta ordforma and grundwalle. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1337/2 Crist iss stan to ben grundwalle Off all his halhly temple. a 1225 *Juliana* 72 Loked þat te heouenlich lauerd beo grundwalle of al þat ge wurched. c 1275 *Luce Rom* 124 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Ne may no Myaur hile [þiit] vnderwote ne neuer hile þene grundwalle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2242 Twa and sexti fathum brad was he grundwalle þat þai made. *Ibid.* 2484 Lere o clerge well he sal, þat es o wisdom þe grundwalle. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 210 A castelle he þought to reise, He cast þe grundwalle þik. 1392-3 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 114 In salar. iij. centenariom operant. super j grundwalle ibidem per iij. dies, 5s. [From other passages, this app. means: The plinth of masonry in a half

timber building.] c 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 667/11 *Hoc fundum*, groundwalle.

attrib. a 1755 *Edom o' Gordon* xii. in *Child Ballads* III, 433/2 Why pow [= pull] ye out my ground-wa-stane, Lets in the reek to me?

2. A retaining wall (see *quot.*).

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 206 The Wall.. from the Bottom of the Digging, to the Level of the Ground above.. is called the Ground-Wall, because it is built only to resist the Pressure of the Ground about it.

Hence † **Ground-waller**, one who builds a ground wall.

1477 *Order in York Myst.* (1885) *Intro.* 21 *note*, Erthe wallers, pavers, dykers, ground wallers with erthe.

Groundward, *adv.* and *a.* [See **-WARD**.]

A. adv. Towards the ground. † In early nse, to the groundward (see **TOWARD**). Now rare.

1562 *LEIGH Armourie* (1597) 24 A Target.. with three corners, two above his face, and one beneath to the groundward. 1583 *STANHYURST Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 60 Hee fel to the groundward. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* F v, b. The top now bowing to the groundward. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* III. xxx. 211 He hung.. with his Mouth and Breast to the Groundward. 1855 *BROWNING Andrea del Sarto* 83 Their.. works drop groundward.

B. adj. Turned or inclined towards the ground. 1878 *Masque Poets* 28 With groundward brow and quivering limb They come, the slaves that are to die.

So **Groundwards** *adv.*

1885 *LADY BURTON Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 70 Ali bowed his head groundwards awhile.

Groundwork (grau'ndwɜ:k). [Cf. *MDu. grond-werck* (*Du. grondwerk*), *G. grondwerk*.]

1. The solid base on which an edifice or other structure is built; foundation. Now rare.

c 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* xxv. 34 Sins y^e groundworkes of y^e world weer laied. 1562 *PILKINGTON Expos. Aabyas* 49 Thei could not pearce the hard stones of the grounde worke, beinge so many, harde, depe, and stronge. 1591 *SPENSER Vis. Bellay* 99 A river swift, whose fomy billowes Did wash the ground-work of an old great wall. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Frag.* v. i. Wks. 187 I. 136 Like the falling noise of some great building when the ground-worke breakes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 5 The Ground-work of it [Cyrus's Palace] is twenty two Geometrical feet in height. 1776 G. SEMPLER *Building in Water* 139 The first Course of the Ground-work. 1891 *ATKINSON Last of Giant Killers* 96 They.. had dug out the foundations, and got the ground-work laid.

b. *fig.* The basis or foundation of something immaterial.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) Ep. *iv, The Lord Iesvs, which was the groundworke and substance therof. 1605 *TIMME Quer. st.* ii. ii. 108 The groundworke and beginnings of medicine depend upon them. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* iii. § 33. 243 God's promises are the most proper ground-work of faith. 1717 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 62 7 8 No Thought can be valuable, of which good Sense is not the Ground-work. 1774 *JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 339 These.. still form the basis or groundwork of the Common law. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* i. Some things.. I must recall to your memory, because.. they afford the ground-work of my destiny. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* xiii. (1858) 433 A ground-work of historical and geographical fact. 1878 *BOSW. SMITH Carthage* 61 The grand moral qualities which formed the groundwork of the Roman character.

† 2. = **GROUND-PLAN**. *Obs.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 48 The groundre worke hereof is so set out here, that anye Carpenter will easily frame the whole house by the same figure.

3. The body or foundation on which other parts are overlaid, or on which they rest for display, as in embroidery work, painting, and the like.

1655 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 15. x. (1669) 147/1 In needle-work, the sad ground-work is laid before the beautiful colours. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 276 Cushions of flower'd Satin, the ground-work thereof Gold and Silver. 1693 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* 2. 220 A way there is, in Heav'n's expanded plain Which.. mortals, by the name of milky, know. The ground-work is of stars. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Ground-work*, the base color on which the painting is performed. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 221 Where there was fine embroidery or other work the effect was spoilt by.. common material for ground-work.

b. The principal ingredient in anything, rare.

1824 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Fraise Chimneyweepers*, There is a composition, the ground-work of which I have understood to be the sweet wood yclept sassafras.

4. † a. Working in earth (*obs.*). b. (See *quot.* 1875.)

1655 *MOUFFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 292, I permit unto true Labourers and Workmeo to feed often.. if their Work be Ground-Work or very toilsome. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Ground-work*, the preparation of ground for the foundation of a structure, or giving it the required contour for any other purpose.
 So † **Ground-work** *v.* *trans.*, to lay the foundations of, to found (*nonce-vul.*).

c 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* vii. 25 It fel not for it was ground-wrought on a rock. *Ibid.* xiii. 35 Things hidden sins y^e world was groundwrought.

Grundy (grau'ndi), *a. rare*. [f. **GROUND** + *-y* 1. Cf. *Du. grondig*, *G. grundig*.] † a. ? Gritty, sandy (*obs.*). b. Containing grounds or sediment.

1602 *NARCISsus* (1893) 199 Rest a little on the groundy gravel. 1892 W. J. CLUTTERBUCK *Crylon & Bernice* xxvi. 213 Some of the groundier coffee it has ever been my fortune to encounter.

Groune, *obs.* form of **GROUND sb.**

Grounselle, *etc.* *obs.* ff. **GROUNDSEL sb.** 1, *sb.* 2

Grout, *obs.* form of **GROUND sb.**

Grounye, var. **GRUNYIE Sc. Obs.**, smout.

Group (grüp), *sb.* Also 8-9 *groupe*, (8 *groupe*). [ad. F. *groupe*, ad. It. *gruppo* group; cf. *gropo* knot, *gropia* crupper of a horse, Sp. *grupo*, *gorupo*, *grupa*, knot, cluster, group, Pg. *garupa* crupper; prob. like F. *croupe*, Pr. *crope* crupper, adapted from Teut. **kropo*; see CROPE. The etymological sense would appear to be 'lump' or 'mass'. In Eng. the artistic senses came earliest, and the wider use was at first chiefly transferred.]

1. *spec. a. Fine Art.* An assemblage of (two or more) figures or objects forming in combination either a complete design, or a distinct portion of a design.

1686 [see GRUPPO]. 1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 20 The Figures in the Groupes ought not to be like each other in their Motions, any more than in their Parts. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 794 ¶ 15 The beautiful Group of Figures in the Corner of the Temple. 1713 — *Guardian* No. 21 ¶ 5 The Huddle Group of those who stand most distant. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 94 A very pretty marble group by Cosmo, of the virgin Mary with the child Jesus in her arms, and John the Baptist kissing his feet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 557 Besides the temple are various images and groupes, cut in the stone. 1833 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. 1. 2 They even work groups of figures in tent stitch for screens. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 100 The group in one corner, of a child starting from a dog, is admired for its truth.

fig. 1816 F. H. NAVLOR *Hist. Germany* II. xxv. 524 It has so often been my task to delineate scenes of bloodshed and desolation, that it is hardly possible any longer to transpire the groupe, or vary the colours.

b. *Mus.* (See *quots.*)

[1674, etc.; see GRUPPO]. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. In music, a Group is one of the kinds of diminutions of long notes, which in the writing forms a sort of group, or cluster. The group usually consists of four crotchets, quavers, or semiquavers, tied together, at the discretion of the composer. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Group*, (1) a series of notes, of small time-value, grouped together; a division or run. (2) The method of setting out hand parts in score.

c. *Arch.* (See *quot.*)

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Group*, in Architecture, a term used of columns, as they say, a group of columns, when there are three or four columns joined together on the same pedestal.

2. *gen.* An assemblage of persons, animals, or material things, standing near together, so as to form a collective unity; a knot (of people), a cluster (of things). In early use the word often conveys a notion of confused aggregation, which in recent use is not implied.

a. of persons.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxlvii. 117 You will find, in every group of company two principal figures, viz. the fine Lady, and the fine Gentleman. 1769 MRS. BROOKE *Emily Montague* (1784) IV. cxliii. 44 Were you here... we should be the happiest group on the globe. 1803 E. HAY *Insurr. Wexford* 134 As the different groupes thus collected were perceived by the yeomanry, these pursued and cut them down. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) II. vi. 85 They stood, clustered in a dark and savage group. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I, The notary turned and left the group with a look of indignant contempt. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xii. 61 To compare the merits of the two systems taught in textbooks, viz. the cordon or continuous line, and the method of cossack posts or groups.

b. of things, esp. natural objects.

1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot*, (1749) 236 Nothing was to be seen but a confused group of mis-shapen, and imperfect forms. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Cornwall 4 It consists of a group of Rocks. 1807 G. CHALNERS *Caladonia* I. L. ii. 72 note, Smaller Carns, scattered, at different distances, generally in groups of eight, or ten together. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 240 The accidental fracture of a fine group of crystals. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 318 Elba... belongs to the group of Corsica and Sardinia. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xv. (1879) 319 Two or three large mountain groups were in sight. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 424 The Pancreas... presents itself in the condition of a group of prolonged follicles. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 131 The lodes referred to compose the westerly group. 1885 LEDESMA *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 149 The same is therefore true of the groups of points in which these pencils are cut by the transversal.

3. A number of persons or things regarded as forming a unity on account of any kind of mutual or common relation, or classed together on account of a certain degree of similarity.

a. of persons.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 187 As the modes of error are endless, the hundred forms of polytheism had each its groupe of partizans. 1872 BAGHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 213 Man can only make progress in co-operative groups. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/1 Any group of 50,000 citizens will be able to force the Federal Chambers to deal with any matter.

b. of things.

At Oxford University the subjects of the Final (Pass) examination for the degree of B.A. are classified into 'groups', called respectively 'Group A', 'Group B', etc. Hence 'to read for groups' is colloquially used for 'to study with a view to taking a pass degree'.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 200 A Mirror in one Hand collects shows, Varied and multiplied, that Group of Woes. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 381 The Power of recollecting a large Group of Words. 1852 DISRAELI *Sol. Sp.* (1852) I. 419 The question naturally divided itself into several groups—if I may use a word now familiar to us. 1871 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* I. i. 3 We begin to-day another group

of ten years, not in happy circumstances. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 101 Natural groups of religions and natural groups of languages are generally coincident. 1899 *Speaker* 16 Dec. 289/2 No better text-book could be given to a young man intent upon taking his groups in the Oxford Schools.

4. *esp.* in scientific classification. Chiefly used as an indefinite term for any classificatory division whatever its relative rank (so, e.g., in *Zoology*), though in various branches of natural science attempts have been made to appropriate the term to some one particular grade of classification.

In *Botany*, e.g., Lindley applied the word to a grade intermediate in comprehension between *alliance* and *sub-class*; but in a later work he discarded this use. In *Geology* it is used variously by different writers: see *quot.* 1883.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 390, I would... propose the following primary and subordinate divisions of an Order: 1. Suborder; 2. Section; 8. Genus; 9. Subgenus. I would further propose that each of these successive groups should have a name always terminating alike. 1826 [see AXINE]. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 47 The forms of life throughout the universe become divided into groups subordinate to groups. 1859 *Amer. Cycl.* III. 282/1 The mining birds compose a very large group, belonging to nearly every order, and having no other common peculiarity. 1883 G. K. GILBERT in *Nature* XXVII. 261 The term... group, which by the... Bologna Congress was made more comprehensive than system, is by Geikie used as the equivalent of stage. 1892 GARDNER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 5 A group of races sometimes known as the Aryan group.

5. *Math.* A set or system of operations so constituted that the product of any number of these operations is always itself a member of the 'group'.

1854 CANTLEY *Math. Papers* (1889) II. 124 A set of symbols α, β, \dots , all of them different, and such that the product of any two of them... or the product of any one of them into itself, belongs to the set, is said to be a group. *Note.* The idea of a group as applied to permutations or substitutions is due to Galois. 1893 FORSTHY *Theory Functions* 610 The Fuchsian groups conserve a line, the axis of x , or a circle, the fundamental circle; the Kleinian groups do not conserve such a line or circle, common to the group.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *group-firing*, *formation*, *-system*, *-table*; *group-order Naut.* (see *quot.*); *group-person*, a person belonging to or drawn from a special set of people; *group-rate*, a rate of railway fare applicable to each one of a group of stations; *group-spring U.S.*, a car-spring, composed of several spiral springs in a nest.

1896 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 7/2 The garriou "group-firing competition at a moving target proceeded in the afternoon. 1884 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 114 A fleet is said to be in "group order when the ships composing each group are so placed as to be able at once to assume group formation in whatever manner the fleet may be disposed, with the ships in line. 1898 MARRIAGE *Township & Boro.* 25 Oxford and Cambridge are peopled by "group-persons". 1888 *Act* 21 & 22 Vict. c. 25 § 29 Provided that the distances shall not be unreasonable, and that the "group rates charged and the places grouped together shall not be such as to create an undue preference. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xii. 62 The cossack post, or "group system, consists in placing small detached posts, of a double or single vedette, with reliefs, commanded by a n.c. officer, on all avenues of approach from the enemy. 1866 COOLING *Anim. Chem.* 35 As shown in the "group-tables to which I have already adverted.

Group (grüp), *v.* [i. the sb. Cf. F. *grouper*.] 1. *trans.* To make a group of, to form into a group; to place in a group with (something). Also to group together.

Johnson 1755 gives the sense 'to put into a crowd, to huddle together'. This meaning, if it existed, is now obs.; cf. *Group sb.* 2.

1754 FOOT *Knights Pref.*, Nor can I claim any other merit than grouping them together. 1785 W. WHITEHEAD *On the Improvements at Nuneham* 29 Who thin'd, and who group'd, and who scatter'd those trees. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xii, Fox-glove and night-shade, side by side, Grouped their dark hues with every stain. The weather-beaten rocks retain. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxii. 280 Peitho and the Graces retired a few steps, and grouped themselves with the Cyclops. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 23 (1864) 500 We thus group in the mind a number of things not lying together in nature. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Admanian* Intro. 38 Scattered huts or cells grouped around a church or oratory.

b. *intr. for refl.* To form a group or part of a group; to gather in a group or groups.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xxi, Home-birds, grouping at Oneiza's call. 1823 H. RAVELIN *Lucubrations* 349 The blazing watch fire, throwing its red glare upon the swarthy figures which danced or grouped in indolence around it. 1897 *19th Cent.* Aug. 218 Lord Tennyson when among us grouped with these.

2. *trans.* To dispose (colours, figures, etc.) with due regard to their mutual relations and subordination so as to form a harmonious whole. Also with *about*, *together*.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon Pref.*, The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or (as the painters term it) in grouping such a multitude of different objects. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* I Almost every figure in them (how oddly soever they may seem to be group'd together). 1774 GOLDSMID *Nat. Hist.* (1790) IV. 116 Nature... groups her pictures. 1829 SCOTT *Lett. to Earl Elgin* 20 Jan. in *Lockhart*, Six figures will form too many for a sculptor to group to advantage. 1848 DICKENS *Donkey* xxi, Mrs. Miff, and Mr. Sownds the Beadle, group the party in their proper places at the altar rails. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player*, *Europe* III. (1894) 70 The architecture of nature displays... such exquisite powers of grouping the various elements of beauty. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xvi, These hackmen... are grouped about in picturesque attitudes.

b. *intr. for refl.*

1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIII. 64 Massinger is so much more modern than the other writers noticed in this lecture, that they do not groupe well together. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 211 The proud polygonal keep of the fortress still groups well with the soaring towers.

3. *trans.* To arrange in groups with reference to the presence of some common feature or property; to classify.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i. § 37 (1875) 131 Science concerns itself with the co-existences and sequences among phenomena; grouping these at first into generalizations of a low order [etc.]. 1869 MRS. CONNORVILLE *Molec. Sci.* I. i. 15 However numerous the crystalline forms assumed by substances... may be, they are all capable of being grouped into geometrical systems. 1875 MANNING *Mission II. Ghost* xiii. 368 Having defined its doctrines, it assembles them and groups them together.

† **Groupade**, *Obs.* Early variant of CROUPEADE. (Cf. *It. groupada*.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Groupade*. 1671 SKINNER *Elym. Ling. Angl.* IV, *Groupade*, a kind [of] Curvet in Horsman-ship.

Groupage (grü-pédz), [*f.* GROUP *v.* + -AGE. Cf. F. *groupage*.] The arrangement of objects in a group or groups.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* viii. (1862) 70 Whichever way I looked, my eye met the same enchanting groupage of the oaks. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 23. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 102 The cowed attitudes of the labourers, their groupage, in bands, each presided over by an official twice the ordinary human size.

Grouped (grüpt), *pp. a.* [*f.* GROUP *v.* + -ED.] Arranged or situated in a group or groups, clustered; said both of material and immaterial things. *Grouped column*, *pillar*, etc. (see *quots.* and GROUP *sb.* 1 c). *Grouped rates* = *group rates* (see GROUP *sb.* 6).

1702 W. J. BRUNY *Voy. Levant* liv. 209 By Grouped Pillars are to be understood those large ones composed of several other small ones, which are united to each other, or rather one Massy Pillar, which in appearance seems to have the others fastened to it. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* Prol., Wks. 1799 II. 53 If the group'd figures false connexions show. 1805-17 K. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 176 Another accident, extremely common, is the manner in which grouped crystals are inserted into each other. 1887 RUSKIN *Stones* *Rev.* I. i. § 28 Perhaps two or three pine trunks, used for a single pillar, gave the first idea of the grouped shaft. 1859 GUILY *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Grouped Columns or Pilasters*, a term used to denote three, four or more columns placed upon the same pedestal. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* II. 21 The non-identity and incommensurability of its shaped and grouped ideas. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* 20 The three parts of 'The Parish Register', the twenty-four Letters of 'The Borough', some of which have single, and others grouped subjects. 1897 *Daily News* 21 May 8/4 Through grouped rates from Paddington and its group of stations to Southampton Town, Southampton West, and adjacent places on the South Western line. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 182 They are a form of group papillomata.

Groupier (grü-pai), Also 7-8 *grooper*, 8-9 *grooper*, 9 *gruper*, *garope*, *garupa*, *garoup* (h)a. [ad. Pg. *garupa*, ? repr. some S. American name.]

1. One of several species of the genus *Epinephelus* of serranoid fishes, inhabiting West Indian waters and the Mexican gulf and used extensively for food. The chief species are the Red G. (*E. morio*) and Black G. (*E. nigritus*). In California, the name is applied also to rock-fish (*Sebastes*).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 91 The Rock-Fish is called by Sea-men a Grooper... It is rounder than the Snapper, of a dark brown Colour. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. i. 125 We caught... cavallies, groopers, large breams [at Juan Fernandez]. 1775 ROMANS *Florida App.* 7 At this place there is vast abundance and variety of fish... particularly groopers. 1805 T. LINCOLN *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 216 A large fish of the Salmon species (*garope*), which they sell for the Bahia market. 1829 MARRIAGE *F. Mildmay* xiii, Of these, the best is the red grouper. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 365 Up came a beautiful black grouper about four pounds weight. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 314 The black and white striped groopers, supposed to be the best fish for the table in the West Indies. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 231/2 The grouper, or 'gruper' or 'garoupha'. *attrib.* 1883 G. B. GOODE *Fish. Industr. U.S.* 21 On the shoals of the Gulf of Mexico the red snapper and grouper fisheries are yearly increasing in value.

2. *Austral.* A. Apercoid fish of the genus *Oligorus*. 1865 *Morning Star* 26 May, A Queensland paper says that a large fish called a grouper was caught off the coast there. It was 7 ft. long, 6 ft. in circumference at its thickest part, and its head weighed 80 lb. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Groper*, ... in Queensland, *Oligorus terra-reginae*, Ramsay; in New Zealand, *O. gigas*... a large marine species.

b. *Blue groper*: a labroid fish, *Cossyphus gouldii*. 1880 INGLIS *Austral. Consus* 300 The blue-groper still affords pretty fair winter sport. 1893 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 24 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The blue groper (*Cossyphus gouldii*), a valuable and delicious fish... often 20 to 30 lbs. in weight.

3. *local U.S.* The triple-tail or flasher, *Labolates surinamensis*.

Grouping (grü-pin), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -ING.] The action of placing in groups, a manner in which things are grouped.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. x. 412 Their painters... rarely succeeding... in the grouping of large compositions. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/1 Faculties of combination and

grouping, equal to those of Newton. 1822 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. vii. 144 He [Lord Byron] has no spirit of dialogue—no beauty in his groupings. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*. xxv. 270 Mountains, whose tops shot heavenward in fantastic forms and groupings. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 149 The grouping of its objects... is materially changed. 1883 *Law Times* to Nov. 21/4 A similar effect is produced by the grouping of counties for the purposes of an assize.

Grouplist (grū'pīst). [f. GROUP sb. + -IST.] An adherent of a 'group' or section of a political party.

1895 19th Cent. Apr. 568 The Groupist in him will give place to the partisan.

Grouplet (grū'plēt). [f. GROUP sb. + -LET.] A little group.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. ii. Which organic groups, again, hold smaller organic grouplets.

Grouse (graus), sb. Forms: 6-7 grows, (?grewes), 7-9 grouse, (7 grouse, 8 groust (?), grouss, growse), 7- grouse. [Of unknown origin; it is uncertain whether the 16th c. form *grouse* is a sing. (used collect.) or the pl. of **graw*; in the latter case cf. Giralduus Cambrensis (c 1210) *Topogr. Hib.* Opera (Rolls) V. 47 'gallinæ campestris, quas vulgariter *grutas* vocant'. The suggestion that *grouse* is a spurious singular evolved to match the supposed plural *grice* appears to be inadmissible. *GRICE* (= grouse) occurs only once, and is in that instance neither plural nor collective; moreover, it may be merely a mistaken recollection of Cotgrave's, due to the suggestion of F. *griesche*. *Grouse* occurs nearly a century earlier, and first as a pl. or collective.]

1. a. In scientific use, any of the gallinaceous birds having feathered feet (the family *Tetraonidae* of many naturalists, of which the largest genera are *Tetrao* and *Lagopus*). b. In popular use, restricted almost entirely to the reddish-coloured game bird of the British Islands, *Lagopus* (formerly *Tetrao*) *scoticus*, more particularly called Red Grouse, and also commonly known as Moor Fowl or Moor Game.

Besides the Red Grouse, the most important British varieties are: Black G., *Tetrao tetrix*; Black Game or Heath Fowl, the male being called Blackcock and the female GRAY-HEN. Wood or Great G., the capercaillie, *Tetrao urogallus*. White G., *Lagopus mutus*, the ptarmigan, locally called also *Rock Grouse*. Other European and American varieties are: Canada G., *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*, called also *Spotted Grouse*. Dusky G., *Canace* or *Dendragapus obscurus*. Pinnated G., *Cupidonia cupido*. Ruffed G., *Bonasa umbellus*; another species is the HAZEL-GROUSE, *B. silvestris*. Sage G., *Centrocercus urophasianus*. Sharp-tailed G., a grouse of the genus *Pedicaetes*.

1523 Housch. *Ord.* in *Archæol.* III. 157 [Among fowl for the tables are crocords, winders, runners, grows, and peions]. a 1547 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 200 Prices of all kinds of Poultry-stuff. Grewes 14d. 1603 *Act 1* Jas. I. c. 27 § 1 Any Pheasant Partridge. Ducke Teale Wigcon Grouse Heathcocke Moregame [etc.]. 1611 Cotgr. *France*... as *Francolin*; or (as some imagine) our Moore-game, or Grouse. 1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 99 They are indeed a sort of Partridges called Grouse. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 173 The Heathcock or Black game or Grouse, called by Turner the Morehen. 1725 Swift *Receipt to Stella* Wks. 1755 IV. t. 43 The squires in scorn will fly the house For better game, and look for grouse. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 205 The *Francolino* is not the same with our grouse. 1769 De Foë's *Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 244 Partridge, Grouse, Plover, and Snipes. 1772 J. R. Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 397, t. The great Cock of the Wood, *Tetrao Urogallus* Linn. ... 3. The Spotted Grouse, *T. canadensis* L. *Canace*. 4. The Ruffed Grouse, *T. umbellus*. 5. The Shoulder-knot Grouse, *T. togoanus*. 1773 *Ibid.* LXIII. 229 The common Grouse... is well known to be a bird of most excellent flavour. 1790 Burns *Elegy M. Henderson* vll, Ye grouse that creep the beather bud. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* xl. xlii. From yonder pines they bear The clatter of the Grouse's wings. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 44 Killed nothing but five prairie hens... this bird I took to be the same as grouse. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 277 *Tetrao lagopus* Linn. Ptarmigan or White Grouse. 1893 Westm. *Gaz.* 1 Apr. 6/1 The prairie chickens (sharp-tailed grouse) meet every morning at grey dawn in companies of from six to twenty. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 385/1 The pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken. 1900 Longman's *Mag.* Mar. 447 Colonel Dasant went off to shoot grouse.

c. Applied to birds of the genera *Syrhaptes* and *Pterocles*, the SAND-GROUSE, q.v., formerly referred to the genus *Tetrao*.

1772 J. R. Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 397 The Pyrenean Grouse, *Tetrao Alchata*, Linn.

d. The flesh of the bird.

1786 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rozzy & Plozz* i. Wks. 1816 I. 258 With ev'ry rarity she fill'd her house, And gave the doctor, for his dinner, grouse. 1899 Phil. Robinson in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 794 I saw a scrap of grouse thrown to a pig. + 2. Used as a term of contempt. *Obs.* rare -1. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* ii. 1, Look to it, young grouse. 3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as grouse-chick, -cock, -disease, -drive, -dung, -hackle, -land, -moor, -protector, -shooter, -sledge; grouse-breeding, -shooting, -stalking vbl. sbs.; grouse-pigeon, the sand-grouse. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 7/3 As he walked with his guests over his sheep feeding and 'grouse-breeding estate. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 5/2 The young 'grouse-chicks. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour*. 138 Scrambling upwards along the bed of the burn, starting the 'grousecock. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildonan* 63 And the grouse-cock gaily crowing Fears not either dog or gun. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Aug. 7/1 Mr. Speedy discusses the question of 'grouse-disease at considerable length. 1884 *Society* 21 Oct. 19/1 The

setting out for a deer-drive or a 'grouse-drive is romantic. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 244 The 'Grouse Hackle, a capital hot-weather fly. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 22 July 4/5 The 'grouse lands of Ireland. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv. 131 He smelt... the wafts of heather honey off the 'grouse-moor far above. 1895 *Mountain, Moor & Loch* 93 Little rattling squares of tin hung at intervals along the telegraph wires, and particularly at the opening of glens. These are known as 'grouse protectors', and are hung thus in order that their noise in the wind may warn the grouse of the existence of a danger. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour*. 126 The blue hare... is a plague both to the sheep-farmer... and the 'grouse-shooter. 1874 Scott *Par.* vi. The diversion of 'grouse-shooting upon his moors in Perthshire. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 251 Some quiet grouse-shooting or deer-stalking resort in the Highlands of Scotland. 1892 Sir R. PAYNE-GALLWEY in *Field* 14 May 733/2 'Grouse Sledge. [Contains] a receptacle for the grouse, cartridge bags, &c. 1893 J. WATSON *Confess. Poacher* 122 'Grouse stalking is fascinating sport, done from behind an old moorland horse.

Grouse (graus), v.1 [f. GROUSE sb.] intr. To shoot grouse. Also transf. (cf. snipe vbl.).

c 1798 HOLT in R. R. Madden *Lit. Rem. United Irishmen* (1887) 100 In Wexford and Wicklow 'tis said That Orange for Croppies went grouseing. 1802 [see Grouse vbl. sb.]. 1844 *Mirror* III. 151/1 A gentleman, residing near Cader Idris, while grouseing in that neighbourhood [etc.].

Grouse (grūs), v.2 *Army slang*. Also grouce. [Origin unknown. The word has a curious resemblance to Norman Fr. dial. *groucer* = OF. *groucier*, *groussier*; see GRUTCH.] intr. To grumble.

1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads* 47 If you're cast for fatigue by a sergeant unkind, Don't grouse like a woman, nor crack on, nor blind. 1896 *Daily News* 2 July 9/1 The camels grouse and gurgled after off. 1897 *Chambr. Jnl.* 86 It cannot be said with truth that British soldiers never grumble or 'grouce' as they call it.

Grouse, obs. form of GROSS.

Grouseless (graus'les), a. [f. GROUSE sb. + -LESS.] Having no grouse.

1869 *Daily News* 23 June, Upon the edge of a grouseless moor. 1880 *Punch* 28 Aug. 96/1 The 'twelfth gone and past, not a bang at the grouse! 1. pity the sorrows of grouseless M.P.s.

Grouser (graus'z), [f. GROUSE v.1 + -ER.] One who goes grouseing; a grouse-shooter.

1865 E. YATES *Business of Pleasure* I. 186 The manufacturing gentry... are tremendously keen grouzers.

Grouser (graus'z), *Hydraulics*. [Origin unknown.] An iron-pointed pile or timber attached to a boat or other floating object as a means of anchorage or of keeping the object in position.

1896 *Rep. Chief of Engineers* II. n. 403 (in Knight *Diet. Mech. Suppl.*). 1884 ESSLER *Mod. High Explosives* iii. vii. 329 To overcome the motion of the waves, and the current, they are provided with a submarine contrivance (spuds, grouzers), which reaches to the bottom of the river.

Grouseward, -wards (graus'wōrd, -wōdz), adv. [See -WARD(s).] In the direction of grouse.

1853 A. H. CLOUGH *Lett. & Rem.* (1865) 263 The Commons are off grousewards, and scarcely anyone remains to ask one to dinner or anything else. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 13 Aug. 5/4 He was certainly not 'grouseward' bent.

Grousing (graus'ing), vbl. sb. [f. GROUSE v.1 + -ING.] The action of GROUSE v.1; grouse-shooting.

1771-72 *Batchelor* (1773) I. 134 Are you fond of grousing, my lord? I'll show you fine sport this season in my neighbourhood. 1802 R. L. & MAR. EGGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* xvi. 292 He had in former times gone out grousing, near Cork, with our hero. 1880 Mrs. L. R. WALFORD *Troublesome Dan* I. ii. 34 Nearly every August found him in Scotland, either for the salmon-fishing or the grousing.

attrib. 1860 L. D. PALMERSTON in *Daily News* (1895) 27 Apr. 6/1 The Speaker, who has not been quite well, grows as impatient as any official who has hired a grousing moor and cannot get to it.

Grousome, obs. form of GRUESOME.

Grousy (graus'i), a. [f. GROUSE sb. + -Y.] Abounding in grouse.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 585 The stony regions... melt away into miles of the grousey heather. 1879 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/1 So vast an expanse of 'grousey' land, so many heather-coloured valleys.

Grout (graut), sb.1 [OE. *grūt* str. fem. (declined as consonant-stem, dative *grūt*), corresponding to MDu. *grute*, *gruit* coarse meal, peeled barley or rye, malt, flavoured for beer, yeast (mod. Du. *gruit* dregs), MHG. *grūz* masc. and fem., grain, small beer; related to GRIT sb.1, GRIT sb.2, GROATS.]

1. Coarse meal, peeled grain. In pl. = GROATS. Now rare.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1619 *Pollinis*, gruit (grout). 825 *Charter* in O. E. Texts 448, L ambra maltes, VI ambra gruta, & III wega spices & ceses. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 342 Gif he [wenn] si men on cneowe obbe on oþrum lime wyrc clam of surre rigne grut oððe dæge. 11. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 549/5 *Furfures*, gruta. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 46 If their stalkes or stemmes bee stamped with drie grout or Barley meal. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. 29 The groutes and peeces of the cornes remaining, by fanning... away the branne, they boyle 3 or 4 hours with water. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 56 Each Farm being taxed a certain Measure of Corn, Grout and Oatmeal. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. 1. 129 It [wheat], kernal only half way, so that it was as thin as grouts. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 442 The making of gruel by mixing the fine oatmeal or grouts into a smooth paste.

2. The infusion of malt before it is fermented, and during the process of fermentation. Also, small beer. *Obs.* exc. dial.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 42 Genim... æges þæt hwite and ealde grut. 1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* i. (Roxb. Club) 90 The olde wife, when her ale would not come, Thurst a fire brand in the groute. 1593 'Foulface', *Bacchus Bonitie* C 2 b, Goody Goodale... deliuered to Bacchus a fack full of groute, or a sack full of hops. 1671 SKINNER *Elym. Ling. Angl.*, *Grout*, Condimentum cerevisie, Mustum cerevisie. 1674 RAY M. C. W. *Words* 22 *Grout*, wort of the last running... Ale before it he fully brewed or sod, new Ale. It signifies also millet. c 1700 KENNETT (Halliwell), In Leicestershire, the liquor with malt infused for ale or beer, before it is fully boiled, is called grout, and before it is tunned up in the vessel is called wort. 1727 *Vin. Britan.* 29 The worst small Beer, if that wretched Stuff called Grout, deserve the name. 1853 SOYER *Pantraph.* 302 When the brewer was satisfied that the grout was properly ripened, he poured it forth into the copper. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Groute*, small beer, made after the strong beer is brewed.

+ b. App. (= MDu. *grute*) some plant used as a flavouring for beer before the introduction of hops.

14. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/6 *grut* 14. *Voc. ibid.* 562/7 *Agromellum*, grout. c 1440 *Pramp. Par.* 217/1 *Groute*, for ale, *grainomellum*. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 772/2 *Hoc ciromellum*, groute. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 166/8 *Groute*, *idromellum*, *agromellum*, *acromellum*, *grano-mellum*. 1530 PALSGR. 228/r *Grout* that serveth to hrew. yng, in France is none used. 1671 [see 2].

3. A kind of coarse porridge made from whole meal. ? *Obs.*

[Possibly another word, ad. Norw. *graut*, Da. *grød*, Sw. *gröt* (= ON. *graut-r*).]

1587 MASCALL *Gout. Cattle* (1627) 280 Some doe seeithe it with water, and make it thicke like grout. 1692 W. KING *Acc. Denmark* 33 The Danes make their so much talk of grout, that resembles the English Hasty pudding. 1708 W. KING *Art Cookery* v. As for Grout it is an old Danish dish. 1710 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* xii. 139 These... rave till grown as Piping Hot, As the dull Grout o'er which they sot. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 122 Feeding on Grout, which is Oatmeal, boiled to a Thickness, sweetened with Molossus. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. x. 54 The animal food which our common people eat, is incomparably more strengthening than their fish, cheese, milk and grout. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Dryden* (1839) I. 238 Never was Dutch grout such clogging, thick, indigestible stuff. 1793 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Eph. to Pope* 4 Wks. 1816 II. 405 France... Knocks the poor growling German o'er the snout, And threatens hard the man of cheese and grout.

4. Sediment; dregs; lees; grounds.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 239 Sweet Honey some condense, some purge the Grout. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dede-kindus Grubianus* iii. iv. 222 The Mug may have some sediment Grout. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* v. The ceilings were so fantastically clouded by smoke and dust, that old women might have told fortunes in them, better than in grouts of tea. 1870 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* iii, Wherefore should we turn the grout in a drained cup? 1876 *Mild-Terks. Glass*, Grout, sediment of a coarse nature, such as the particles left in a tea-cup.

5. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *grout-pot*.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 342 They... went all hands to the grout-pot and bread-basket.

Grout (graut), sb.2 [Possibly a use of prec.; but cf. F. *grouter* (16th c.), mod. Limousin patois *grouta* to grout a wall (Godef.).] Thin fluid mortar, which is poured into the interstices of masonry and wood-work.

1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* G 4 b, For Growt and furning 3 d. o 4. 1793 SMELTON *Edgstone* L. § 199 Pouring in liquid mortar, commonly called Grout, in so fluid a state, as to run into every cavity and crevice. 1793 Sir G. STUCKENBURY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 87 note, The bricks of this arch were laid dry, and then grout, consisting of gravel and hot lime, was poured upon them. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng. Land* II. 297 Liquid Coatings of cement poured into the wall, in a state of grout. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 532 *Grout*... a cement containing a large proportion of water than the common mortar. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholm* 22 The powder is mixed with water to the consistency of that thin mortar which is called grout. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 37 It was... settled to use the finest grout for the intervals between the upright or side joints of the dovetailed part of the work. 1883 *West. Daily Press* 22 Oct., It is built of material resembling concrete or grout.

b. *attrib.*, as *grout-floor, -work*.

1840 HOWITT *Visits Remark. Places* Ser. i. 224 The walls are of strong grout-work, about four feet thick. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXIX. 437 A casing of stone... covered the rubble and grout work. 1895 L. H. BAILEY *Horikultivist's Rule-bk.* (ed. 3) 92 To secure a good grout or cement floor.

[Grout, 'wild apple': see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Grout (graut), v.1 [f. GROUT sb.2] trans. To fill up or finish with 'grout' or liquid mortar; to cement. Also with *in*.

1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Wks. Gl. Brit.* 60 The whole of the brickwork was well grouted every course. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 360 These carriers down the slopes are pitched with strong limestone, and grouted with lime and water. 1880 J. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 162 The sole itself must be of 9-in. bricks, laid dry on end, and 'grouted' in with a thin mixture of finely ground fireclay and water.

Fig. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiii. 508 It was grouted and dove-tailed into the foundation of the state. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 29 That self-reliance which makes men, builds up colonies, and cements and 'grouts' in the foundations of States.

Hence *Grouted ppl.* a.

1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* ii. 12 Four bare knuckle walls enclosing a grouted floor. 1888 C. KERRY in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* X. 21 A large block of grouted rubble.

Grout (graut), v.2 [Variant of GROUT v.]

1. intr. Of a pig: To 'muzzle' or turn up the ground with the snout.

a 1723 D'URFEY *Eng. Stage Italianized* iv. (1727) 10 A grove Herd of Swine, grouting among the Acorns. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 305 Wandering flocks of sheep, goats and swine, which rout, and grout, and nibble uncontrolled and unmolested. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xlix. A pig or two grouting in the tufted grass.

2. *trans.* To turn up with the snout.

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xlix. Here comes that old pig again! If he could only grout up that board.

Groat (graut), *v.3* U.S. *intr.* To grumble, sulk.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 111 Ex loog'z the people git their rattle, Wut is there fer 'm to grout about?

† **Groat-head**. *Obs.* Also 6 growthead. [f. *Groat sb.*, taken as the type of something big and coarse; cf. *pudding-head*. In 2 there is consonance with *great*; perh. the sound recalled the Dn. *groat*.]

1. A blockhead, thickhead, dunce.

1550 BALE *Eng. Volatiles* ii. E.ijj. So daintye mouthed were these greasye groat heades. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* li. (1878) 115 Though sleeping one hower refresheth his song, yet trust not hob growthead for sleeping too long. 1597-8 W. HAUGHTON *Englishmen for money* iv. i. (1616) F.4. Then, theres not onely a growthe head, but an Asse also. 1599 NASHES *Leuten Stuffs* 39 Those Turbanto groat-heads, that hang all men by the throates on Iron hookes. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Gros*. II. a *une grosse teste*, he is a verie blockhead, growthead, ioulthead. 1649 Woodstock *Scuffle* xviii. in Scott *Woodst.* App. i. The old parsons... are out-driv'n; Their colleges dispos'd, and livings, To groat-heads.

2. A big head; a person with a big head.

a 1647 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *S. Gipsy* iv. i. (1653) G. We no Camells have to shew, nor Elephant with growthe head. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Groat-head*, one that has a great head.

Hence † **Groat-headry**, stupidity. 1600 HOSP. *Incur. Pootes* Aivb. This is no two-penie matter, nor no trivial griddon groat-headry.

Groat-headed, *a. Obs. or dial.* [f. as prec.: see **HEADED**.] Thick-headed, stupid.

1578 FLORIO 151 *Fruit* 58 h. Always there were, are, and I helieve wyl be certayne growtheaded, yl manered, and to say better, envious. 1593 'FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bonitie* A.4. The growtheaded Græcians, especiallye the annointed Achives, I meane the Bezilidistes. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xli. (1664) 125 Stoically visaged, like Groat-headed Arcesilaus. 1694 MORTUEUX *Rabelais* v. xix. (1737) 83 We are a silly sort of Groat-headed Lobococks. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Groat-headed*, stupidly noisy. *Sussex*. Also, large or great-headed, stupid.

Growth, *obs. form of Groat* 1.

Grouting (graut'in), *vbl sb.1* [f. *GROUT v.1* + -ING¹.] The action of *GROUT v.1*; filling of chinks, etc. with 'groat'; chiefly *cover*, the material used in this operation.

1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* 139 The best method of grouting. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* i. 188 The interstices [may be] filled and wedged up, by pouring in lime putty, plaster of Paris, grouting, or any other convenient material. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 248 The body thus placed was covered by a grouting of lime. 1882 D. K. CLARK *Tramways* Suppl. xix. 164 All spaces... are to be filled with gravel and macadam, and thoroughly rammed before the final grouting of the paving. 1894 *East. Daily Press* 11 June 5/2 The holes might be filled up with grouting or cement.

† **Groutnoll**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 growtwe, groutnowle, 6-7 groutnoll, (7 -nold, growtnoll, groutnoll). [f. *GROUT sb.1* + *NOLL*.] = **GROUTHEAD**. 1578 WHETSTONE 2nd *Pl. Promos & Cass* iii. 11, Growtnowle, come to the King. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Lourdault*, a loute, a loth, a groutnoll. 1600 SUFFLET *Countrie Farme* vi. xxii. 779 The seeds of drunkards hecometh dead and fruitlesse, and their children block-headed groutnolls. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Ant. Burn.* *Pestle* n. iii. That same dowsy's a pretty boy, but the Squire's a groutnoll. 1653 UNQUARTER *Rabelais* l. xxv. Noddie meake, blockyng groutnolls, doddip-jollit-heads. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampland* Wks. (1687) 459 The other Growtnolls of the Neighbourhood... wait for them.

Grouty (grauti), *a.1 dial.* [f. *GROUT sb.1* + -y¹.]

a. Muddy, dirty. b. Of the sky, weather: Thundery.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. ii. 74 Many have wondered how the Cattle could drink such grouty, black, stinking Water. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Grouty*, soiled, dirty-looking, begrimed. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Grouty*, full of sediment. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* *Grouty*, of the sky, thundering, threatening rain. It looks 'ter ble grouty' in summer when thunder clouds are coming up.

Grouty (grauti), *a.2 U.S.* [f. *GROUT v.3* + -y¹.]

Sulky, cross, ill-tempered. Hence **Groutness**.

1836 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) I. i. 11 Been quite 'grouty' all the vacation: 'black as Erebus'. 1881 *Pennywise*. *Sch. Yrnl.* XXXII. 97 As grouty and gloom as if he pondered the wrongs of his race for the last two centuries. 1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 23 May 9/4 He can take a passenger's groutness for what it is worth.

Grouwe, *grouwe*, *obs. forms of Grow v.*

Grouze (grauz), *v. dial.* Also *growze*, † *GRUSE*. [?Echoic.] *trans.* To devour or munch with a crunching sound. Also with *up*.

[a 1225; see *GRUSE*.] 1644 SANDERSON *Twelve Serms.* (1637) 461 Like Swine under the Oakes, we grouze up the Ake-cornes, .. and when we have done, lie wrotting, and thrusting our noses in the earth for more. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v. I can't abide him, he growzes his meat like a pig. 1887 S. *Cheshire Gloss.* *Grouze*, to munch, e.g. walnuts or anything else of which the crunching sound can be heard during the process. Thus we might speak of pigs grouzing raw potatoes.

Grovayr, variant of **GROVER** *Obs.*

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Grove (grōv). -Forms: 1-2 gráf, 4 grof(e, 6 Sr. grave, grawe, 6-7 groave, 2- grove. [OE. *gráf* masc. and neut.: -prehistoric *grāvo-. Cf. *GRAVE sb.1*]

The word is not found in any other Teut. laog., and no Teut. or even Indogermanic root seems to be known to which it can plausibly be referred.]

1. A small wood; a group of trees affording shade or forming avenues or walks, occurring naturally or planted for a special purpose.

Groves were commonly planted by heathen peoples in honour of deities to serve as places of worship or for the reception of images. Cf. 2a.

889 *Grout* in Birch *Catal.* Sax. II. 199 Heo hæbbe ða wudu-raedenne in ðæm wuda ðe ða ceorlas brucap & ec ic hire lete to þæt ceorla graf. c. 1205 LAV. 469 Al swa þat wilde swin: þæt wroete 3eond þan grove. [1249-52 *Visit. Ch. belong.* St. Paul's Cathedral. (Camden 1895) 13 Tenentes de ecclesia de Heubrecht. Johannes Gohbe iacta et reddit vj. d. Johannes ad portam j parvam grovam et reddit iij d sed grova destructa est.] a 1250 *Om. & Night*. 380 He... hupth and stard outh cove, And scethen pathes to the grove. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 11 Eueriche grove schoon wip horten treen and ower tren ful of fruyt. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13557 þan se þai hesyde. . . A grete herte in a grove. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 2481 The birds may them hiding in the grawis Wel frome the hark. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. ii. 46 Scho skippling furth. . . Gan throw the Forrest fast and gravis glyde. 1610 SHAKS. *Mids.* M. iii. 1. 390, I... like a Forrester, the groves may tread. 1629 SIR W. MUR. *True Crucifix* 1622 Such vncouth flames made men the Temple leave Worship to Images in grawes to give. 1735 SOWERVILLE *Chase* iii. 478 Proud Monarch of the Groves whose clashing Beam His Rivals wad. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 361 The breezy cover of the warbling grove. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* iv. xxxiv. 258 The temple stood in a grove of fruit trees. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. 301 The forest... was a vast grove of majestic palms.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 982 When a field Of Ceres ripe for harvest waving bends, Her hearded Groves of ears. *Ibid.* vii. 404 Through Groves Of Coral. [1671 - P. R. v. 244 The olive-grove of Academe, Plato's retirement.] 1715-20 *Pore liad* iv. 182 The moving host appears, With nodding plumes and groves of waving spears. 1793 WOODSW. *Old Cumbd. Beggar* 120 They who live Sheltered, and flourish in a little grove Of their own kindred. 1821 SHILLER *Prometh.* *Unk.* iv. 404 Labour, and pain, and grief, in life's green grove Sport like tame beasts. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serms.* Ser. i. liii. (1866) 142 The groves of Athenian literature. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* i. xviii. 165 Into this certainly not the least snugly sheltered arbour among the groves of Academe, Pen now shines his way. 1859 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 49 The sunset shining down a long street through a grove of bayonets.

¶ 2. In Eng. versions of the Bible, e.g. Coverdale's and the Authorized, an erroneous rendering, following the Septuagint and the Vulgate: a. of Heb. אֲשֶׁרֶת *Ashereth*, which is now understood as the name of a goddess or of a pillar serving as an idol. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xviii. 19 The four hundredth and fifty prophets of Baal, and the four hundredth prophets of y grove, which eate at Isabells table. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xxi. 7 He set a golden image of the grove [COVERD. grove Idol, Vulg. idolum lucis, R. V. of Asherah, marg. or, obelisk] that he had made, in the house. 1853 MAURICE *Proph.* & *Kings* vii. 108 The prophets of the grove were building their own power upon the degradation of the multitudes whom they drew after them.

b. of Heb. תָּמַר *Tamar* (R.V. 'tamarisk tree'). 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Saml.* xxii. 6 Whyte Saul dwelt at Gibeon vnder a grove in Rama. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxi. 33 And Abraham planted a grove [marg. Or, Tree, COVERD. trees, Vulg. nemus] in Beer-sheba.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *grove idol* (see 2), *grove-pine*, *spirit-tree*, *worship*; *grove-encircled*, *grove-like* adjs.; † *grove-crop*, a grove; *grove-doe*, *Rumex Nemolapathum* (Paxton Bot. Dict. 1840); *grove-snail* (see *gnot*).

1853 STANFURD *Æneis* i. (Arh.) 32 In towns my center there sprouted a 'grove' in the arbours Greene weede thick shaded. 1853 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. v. A mystic 'grove-encircled shrine. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xxi. 7 A 'grove Idol also which he had made, set he in the house. 1864 TERNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 510 That old oak... Once 'grovelike, each huge arm a tree. 1873 *Atlas of Michigan* Pref. 20 Some varieties of 'grove' pine are found on a lighter soil. 1861 HULME *T. Moquin-Tandon* ii. 11. 174 The Wood snail, *Helix Syrtatica*, Drap., and the 'Grove snail, *H. Nemoralis*, Linn. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 353 The adjoining space... is massed up with 'Grove Trees and Underwood. 1845 A. DUNCAN *Discourses* 387 Abraham worshipped under an oak or in a grove... We shall thus be able to account for... the origin of 'grove-worship.

Hence **Groveless** *a.*, devoid of groves. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 686 Even were her shore-hills silvan oo more—groveless the bases of all her remoter mountains. 1873 M. ARTHUR in *Harp Renfrewsh.* 391 These groveless hanks, those ruined walls.

Grove, var. **GROOVE**; *obs. pa. t. of GRAVE v.1*

Groved (grōvd), *ppl. a.* [f. *GROVE* + -ED².] Having groves; planted with groves. Also of a bird: 'Embowered' in a grove.

1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 43 Like waltzes trembling in their fountain-cellar at hearing the groved nightingale. 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxxv. 336 A beautiful height, groved with chestnut.

Grovel (grōv'l), *v.* Also 6 grovell. [Back-formation from **GROVELLING** *adv.*, apprehended as a pr. pple.]

1. *intr.* To lie prone or with the face downwards; to move with the body prostrate upon the ground;

To grovel in the dust or dirt (fig.): to humble oneself, perform an act of humiliation.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 9 Gaze on, and grovell on thy face. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 [Idols] They ceremoniously kneele and bow unto, groveling then upon the Earth, they throw dust on their faces. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 141 Old warriors turn'd their plated backs under his heel, Or groveling snail'd their crested helmets in the dust. 1700 ADDISON *Æneid* iii. Misc. Wks. 1726 i. 58 Thunder-struck Enceladus Groveling beneath the incumbent mountain's weight Lyes stretch'd supine. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 575 Close to his breast she grovels on the ground. 1830 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 171 She was groveling on the floor in an extremity of fear. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. xiv, Am I to grovel in the dust for him to walk over? 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. liii. 205 She is not such a paragon that a man should condescend to grovel in the dirt for her. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 211 The Parliament... grovelled in the dust at the Cardinal's feet.

b. *fig.*

1605 BR. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 33 Every worldling is an hypocrite, for while his face naturally looks upward... his hart grovels beneath on the earth. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 378 Through surfeitung we live groveling and groping after base Delights, as Hogs do for Acorns. 1719 WATTS *Hymns*, 'Come, holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove', Look how we grovel here below. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 9 A wretch doomed to grovel in obscurity for want of assurance. 1828 D. ISRAELI *Chas.* i. 1. viii. 272 The vindictive Laud grovelled in a manner and more cruel victory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 280 The philosophy of Berkeley... is still groveling on the level of sense.

c. *quasi-trans.* with *out*.

1790 *Voyager* 7 If neglected, they grovel out their day, and vanish at night like a vapour.

2. *causal*. To lay prone on the ground. *rare* -1. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 25 [He] grovelleth oo the ground His naked flesh.

Hence **Grovel sb.**, the action of groveling; **Groveling ppl. a.**, humiliated, debased.

a 1845 HOOD *Lamia* i. 73 If you could see How this poor figure once was marred and villified, How grovelled and debased. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 360/1 The only possible attitude is a grovel.

† **Groveling**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *GROVEL v.1* + -ING³ (or perh. subst. use of **GROVELLING** *a.*)]

A groveller.

1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 68. 2/1 Of Aspiring Creatures it makes us Grovelings.

Groveller, **groveler** (grōv'lər), [f. *GROVEL v.1* + -ER¹.] One who grovels; chiefly *fig.*

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Milton (1790) I. 185 Among this lagging race of frosty grovelers he might still have risen into eminence by producing something which they should not willingly let die. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serms.* (1836) II. iv. 55 What are we but... grovellers who are creeping on to heaven? 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xiii, Mere worms and grovellers as we are!

Groveling, **groveling** (grōv'l'ing), *vbl. sb.*

[f. *GROVEL v.1* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb **GROVEL**; *lit. and fig.*

1611 FLORIO, *Trabuco*, a downe-fall, a groveling on the ground. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 153 Mahomet persuaded them, that his groveling and foming (a disease much troubling him) was caused by [etc.]. 1726 BROOMER *To Mr. Pope, on his Wks.* 62 Sink, without groveling; without ransess, rise. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 132 This lavish splendour... implies no groveling below the ordinary British duke.

Groveling, **groveling** (grōv'l'ing), *a. (ppl. a.)* [Orig. an attributive use of **GROVELLING** *adv.*; subsequently apprehended as pr. pple. of **GROVEL v.1**.]

1. Having the face or belly towards or on the ground; prone. (Said esp. of the lower animals.)

1538 H. MEDWALL *Interlude Nature* (1896) 4150 All other besty... thyngys unworthy To behold theryth wylp growelnyng countenance. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Abidia*, Nature hath made beasts bent or grouelnyng under their heades downward to their foode. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 53 Circe... Whose charmed Cup Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape, And downward fell into a groveling Swine. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 18 Nature gave Man an erect Figure, to raise him above the groveling Condition of the Beasts. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* cxlvii. x, While groveling Beasts attempt his Praise In hoarse Harmony. 1803 LEYDEN *Sens. Infancy* iii. 331 The groveling monster long Blew the shrill hiss.

b. Applied to a low-growing plant.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes Pref.* 6 A pompous stile would ill fit... the description of a groveling plant. *Ibid.* 127 It is but a groveling, prickly, uncouth tree.

2. *transf. and fig.* Of persons, qualities, conditions, etc.: Abject, base, low, mean, sordid.

1608 SILVESTER *tr. Ode de la Neuf's Paradox* 451. *Libertie* Wks. (1621) 644 Our groveling earth-desires. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Pearl* iv, Not my groveling wilt. But thy silk twist let down from heav'n to me, Did... teach me, how by it To climb to thee. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* vi. 199 You... may be well placed in a rank specifically different from the rest of groveling Humanity. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 13 New ways I must attempt, my groveling Name To raise aloft, and wing my Flight to Fame. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 1 One who had written a Treatise upon the Sublime in a low groveling Style. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvii. iv, I cannot bear your groveling temper; you have none of the blood of the Westons in you. 1821 BYRON *Cain* i. 289 That is a groveling wish. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, The ploughman Desborough—as groveling a clown as is in England. 1827 KFBLE *Chr. Y.*, *Easter Eve*, Lift on high Thy groveling soul. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. 1. 13 The Boeotians sank into a depth of groveling sensuality. a 1862 BUCCHER *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 195 Some of the most powerful minds were still corrupted by foolish and groveling superstition.

1435 MISYV Fire of Love ii. ix. 95 Brode horns and in gretes horrihull of here wrought that growt ther on their hedis this sett. 1604 SHAKS. *Oil.* i. iii. 145 Men whose heads Grow beneath their shoulders. 1632 LUTWICH *Trav.* vii. 326 Their [flying Fishes] finnes . . . grow from their backs, as feathered wings doe from Fowles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 244 Methinks I feel new strength within me rise, Wings growing. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* i. (1706) 78 Horns only grow upon the Male. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Palus & Pine Poems* 268 The child that from their meeting grew.

5. *fig.* Of immaterial things: To spring up, come into existence as by natural process; to arise, originate, be developed as from a germ; to issue, or spring naturally as from a stock.

Beowulf 1718 Him on ferhe groww broesthord blodgrew. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1273 In world was non so wiis Of craft bat men knewe Wip outhen sir tiamtris bat al games of grewe On grounde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 21 Where lawe lacketh error growth. 1400-10 CLANWYNE *Cuckow & Night.* 32 Of that longing cometh heviness, And therof growth ofte greet sekness. 1430-40 LYNG. *Bochas* ii. i. 54 (1494) ki. For out of wronge may growe no provesse. 1546 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 326 What, dwyll! is grevance grofen agayn? 1473 WARRW. *Chron.* (1534) 20 Lo, what myscheyf groys aht insurrection! 1534 MORE on *The Passion Wks.* 1276/1 God suffered the contagion of the selfe same infection, to stretch unto himselfe to, and thereof to growe hys destruction. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath.* Ep. Ded. 4 Against such accidents as growe by reason of hote bathes. 1604 E. G. [RUMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. xx. 64 Heerevpon groweth a difficultie, which troubleth me much. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 400 The penaltie to thy transgression due And due to theirs which out of thine will grow. 1712 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 267 7 5 The Parts of it [Paradise Lost] . . . grow out of one another in the most natural Order. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 61 How grew this feud betwixt the right and left? 1855 — *Maid* ii. vi. 3 As months ran on and rumour of battle grew. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 432 The States are as the men are; they grow out of human characters.

† b. To grow to: to arise or come into existence to the benefit or injury of (a person, etc.). Also *absol.* with omission of *to*. *Obs.* (Cf. ACCRUE v. 1, 2.)

The law of growing-to [= *AF. droit de accres*]: reversion, escheat.

[1382] WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 18. I schal gedere alle thinges that growen to me [L. *quæ nata sunt mihi*] and alle my goodis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 12 For the fortune of every chance After the goddes purvance To man it groweth from above. 1450 Bp. Grossetest's *Househ. Stat.* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 331 No worshippe thereby groweth to the lorde. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 463 Then hegyngyns to grufe to us mery chere. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim.* Mon. ix. (1885) 130 Ther thought thereby growe perell to his estate. 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 47 Cloathing to be taken of the issue and profits growing to the kinge. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 41 Revenues and prolytes that were wont to grow to theyre fore-fathers. 1587 LAOY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) l. 210 Nor [shall] any mynde auncie growe to them by this demie. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Synode* § 4 A. A Particular estate which is onelic a Chattell . . . groweth either by the act of the parties, or by the law. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xvi. 10 (1615) 217 The forfeiture, that doth grow unto the king, only for the keeping of mastives within a forest unexpeditate. 1605 VENSTEDIAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 162 Canutus, vpon the law of growing-to . . . tooke vpon him the possession of the whole Realme.

6. Of living bodies generally: To increase gradually in size by natural development. (In OE. said of plants only, the usual word, both with reference to plants and animals, being *wexan* WAX v.)

a. of plants.

888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 (Sedgfield). Hwye ne meant þu onzitan. . . þæt eall se ðæl se ðe þæs treowes on twelf monðum gewexð, þæt he onzind of þam wyrtumum & swa upweardes gewexð ðo ðone stæf. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 117 The hed smit in to the Ethe and wax grene and is growed to a gret Tre. 1485 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. iii. 33 Great bushes, and wilde herbes, which in process of time . . . were so grown and multiplied. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. iv. 13 Great Weeds do grow apace. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Son.* xiii. 1 How can my thriving plants refuse to grow Thus quickned with so sweet a Sun as thou? 1739 Dr. FOR. *Cruise* i. viii. (1840) 140 When it [corn] was growing and grown. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sp.* iv. (1884) 128 The living organism grows, the dead creature increases.

fig. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit.* Ps. (1842) 13 My gylt is growyn over myn heed. 1599 DANIEL *Ep. Octavia* to M. Antonius li. Words still with my increasing sorrows grow.

b. Of human beings, and animals generally, their limbs, hair, nails, etc. (when said of human beings, the word refers usually to stature).

The pa. pple. is used (now only *arch.* or U.S.) in the sense of 'grown up'; see 13 and GROWN-UP *ppla.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 10396 Godd wald so greu and clamh on lici. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxi. 8 The child growide. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 31 To make hem [nails] grownen alle weys to ven as longe as men may. 1412-20 LYNG. *Chron.* *Troy* i. v. Well growe on height & of good stature. 1450 HOLLAND *Revolat.* lxviii. And I sell gar thaim [fiddlers] symyn be To growe of Iga. 1485 Bk. S. *Albans* c. iv. Vnto tyme his sercell be full groyn. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 234 He was a goodly fayre and a beautiful Prince, beginninge a litel to growe in flesh. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. iii. 73, They do not suffer their beards to grow but above the lips. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 13 If I should have a husband also to night, and should also beare sonnes: Would ye tary for them till they were grown? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 648 The King kepeth his daughters when they are growne, for wives. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 378 She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 322 [Elephants] grow till fifteen, in that time mounting to four and twenty foote. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 223 Young

elephants . . . he [the lion] often attacks before their trunk is yet grown. 1847 MARRAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv. Edward, you must not think of shewing yourself . . . until you are grown out of memory. 1889 J. A. F. MANTLAND in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVIII. 407/2 [John Field]. The awkward English youth . . . grown out of his clothes to such an extent that [etc.]. 1890 V. ROSEBOROUGH *Reign Reason in Century Mag.* July 349 And now her children were both grown, and her had days past.

transf. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 144 She . . . arose. . . Once more thro' all her height, and n'er him grew Tall as a figure lengthen'd on the sand When the tide ebbs in sunshine.

c. Formerly said of minerals. (Cf. 2 b.)

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 215 The Minerals . . . which are lodged in the perpendicular Intervals of the Strata do still grow (to speak in the Mineralists Phrase), or receive additional Increase from the Corpuacles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Intro. 2 In the well-known aphorism of Linnaeus [*Lapides crescent.*] the word 'grow', as applied to stones, signifies a totally different process from what is called 'growth' in plants and animals.

7. Of things material or immaterial: To increase gradually in magnitude, quantity, or degree.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* i. 20 The puple growide, and was comfortid greetli. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1377 That stone . . . [in] into a grette mowntaigne grew. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 61 Her lyfe of thys world . . . in the whyche her synyns and mysydeys encresyn and growyn to her perdyccion and destruccyon. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 600 The Kirk . . . Had growin vntill are greiter strenth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 10 Our present Musters grow vpon the File To fue and twenty thousand men of choice. 1617 MORVSON *Hin.* i. 126 The Potters of old dwelt there . . . whereupon a heape grew to a Hill, and a Hill to a Mount. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 723 During th' Autummal Heats th' Infection Grew. 1718 *Prior Solomon* i. 523 New moons may grow or wane, may set or rise. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 151 The needle plies his busy task, The pattern grows. 1849 TENNYSON in *Mem. Prot.* 25 Let knowledge grow from more to more. 1852 — *Wellington* 16 Let the long loan procession go, And let the sorrowing crowd about it grow. 1879 FRODOU *Cesar* ix. 98 They grew at last into a thousand sail, divided into squadrons.

† b. Of the sea: To swell. Also to grow high.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Constagatio* 296 The seas growing high he came with them to Lisbon. 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* (1650) 14 Maryners . . . who . . . are used to the tumbling and rowling of ships from side to side, when the Sea is never so little growne. *Ibid.* 35 If any storms arise, or the Sea grow so high as that the Kettle cannot Boyle in the Fore-castles.

c. To grow down. (a) To extend downwards.

(b) To become less in height or in size; also to grow downwards. † (c) Of the sea: To subside. 1523 FITZGER. *Hush.* 100 Morfounde . . . wyl grow downe, and waxe whyte, and cromely lyke a pomis. 1530 PALSCR. 576/1. I growe downwardes, as an aged thinge dothe that boweth, or stoupeth downwardes, *je me decline.* *Ibid.* I growe downward: I waxe lesse, or drawe towards myn ende, *je decroys.* 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* l. 15 The Wind . . . in the Evening towards Eight was less, and the Sea grew down. 1847-78 HALLIWELL *s.v.* To grow downward, i. e. to get smaller, a common phrase in the provinces.

8. To increase in some specified quality or property; sometimes with more or less notion of progress toward maturity. Const. *in*, † *of*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 638 Ane host . . . That ilk day growis of mycht. 1470 HENRY Wallace iii. 45 Adam, eldest, was growand in curage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124, Whom God almyghty . . . protected . . . vnto they were grown in the knowlege of the fayth of God. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* iii. 18 Growe in grace, and in the knowlege of oure lorde and sauoure Jesus Christ. 1576 FLEINING *Panopl. Epist.* 126 As I grow in hope day by day, through sundrie reportes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 351 They . . . In mean estate live moderate, till grown In wealth and multitude, factious they grow.

† b. To rise by degrees to (a position of eminence). *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 140 The King . . . was growne to such an height of Reputation for cunning and Policie. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* *Fax* 38 It may seeme strange . . . that he grew to no place of more honour. 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 146 The Clergy was grown to a wonderful power over the People.

9. To grow on or upon (a person, etc.): a. To increase so as to be more troublesome to. Now only of a business or the like, to grow upon one's hands. † b. To gain ground upon (an enemy or rival). † c. To come to take liberties with (a superior), to presume upon, take advantage of (kindness, etc.). d. Of an affection, feeling: To acquire more and more influence over (a person). Hence, in recent use, of an object of contemplation: To gain more and more of (a person's) liking or admiration.

a. 1603 Bk. HALL *Serm.* v. 9 How shamefully is this latter vice [drunkenness], especially, grown upon us with time! 1656 DENHAM *Destry* *Troy* 410 Then their numbers swell, And grow upon us. 1667 *Decay Chr.* *Forty* xviii. 397 Divisions have come to grow upon us . . . by neglect of practice duties. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charat.* (1737) III. Misc. ii. 61 This . . . is of a kind apt enough to grow upon our hands. 1774 BURKE *S. Amer. Tax.* 12 The disgrace, and the necessity of yielding, both of them, grow upon you every hour of your delay. 1860 READE *Clouster & H.* lxxv. From that hour another phase of his misery began; and grew upon him.

b. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 817 The Christians still growing upon them both in number and strength. 1650 CROWNEVELL *Let.* 2 Apr. in *Carlyle* (1850) II. 323 We hope . . . still to grow upon the Enemy. 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1691) aij. The Hollanders are at our heels, in the race of Naval Power, the French grow too fast upon both.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* i. l. 91 Is it euen so, begin you

to grow vpon me? 1723 *True Briton* xxviii. 7 1 Having in my last Letter taken Notice by what Steps the Quakers have grown upon the Indulgence of the Government, 'till they have procur'd for themselves Privileges . . . beyond what much better Subjects . . . could obtain. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* l. 35, I thought her humble, and one that would not grow upon my Favours, or the Notice I took of her.

d. 1712 ANDISON *Spect.* No. 417 7 2 The Love of a retired or busy life will grow upon a Man insensibly. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) 16 Miss Bennet's pleasing manners grow on the good-will of Mrs. Hurst. 1798 FERRIS *Illustr. Sterne* i. 3 Particular attachments grow upon us. 1831 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) l. 174, I feel the whole character of the place growing upon me. 1883 W. H. RIDEING in *Harper's Mag.* July 168/5 Hampstead grows on one, and improves with acquaintance.

10. a. To advance in age (*obs.* or *arch.*). † b. To grow on (of a season, time, etc.): To advance, make progress.

a. 1477 CANTON *Jason* 67b, When they were grown to age he deliuered to them his landes to gouerne. 1635 R. N. CAMDEN's *Hist. Eliz.* i. vi. 54 A man well grown in yeres. 1715 *Porte* *liad* l. *Ess. Houer* 23 As he grew forward in Years, he was train'd up to Learning.

b. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 287 For Winter was now growne on. 1615 BENWELL *Moham.* *Imp.* i. § 39 The night groweth on. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* ii. iii. Ye know my businesse, I must leave ye Sir, My houre grows on a pace. 1655 *Theophrastus* vi. 182 The winter growing on, for the present [he] desisted from any further enterprise. 1695 EARL *ESSAY* *Let.* (1770) 265, I see such multitudes of perplexities growing on.

11. To come or pass by degrees into, to (rarely † from) some state or condition. Also const. to with *inf.* Now rare.

1450-70 *Gologras & Gau.* 960 Gologras at Gawyne in sic aine grief grew, As lyounne, for falt of fude, faught on the fold. 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim.* Mon. x. (1885) 133 Ther shulde non lett him growe to be like vnto hym. 1560 R. MORICE in *Off. Lit. Men* (Camden) 26 Specially grown into the Kynges favor by my Lorde Cranners commendacion. 1590 MARLOWE *Paust.* xiv Belike he is grown into some sickness by being over-solitary. 1596 HARRINGTON *Melanct.* *Ajax* (1814) 14 We grew to be friends. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. l. 161 Consider . . . How you may hurt your selfe: I, vnto grow from the Kings Acquaintance, by this Carriage. 1616 Sir F. KINGSMILL in *Lisimare Papers* (1887) Ser. ii. 11. 14 Much dwelling I shall growe into a Consumption. 1654 WOODOCK *Zootomia* 51 It is no Paradox (such an *Olta* podrica are we grown to) to say, we cannot see Audience for Preachers, nor Patients for Physicians. 1666 Mrs. HURCHINSON *Mem. Col. Henteliano* 30 Growing into a familiarity with Sir George Carew. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* l. 31/1 The Cement all dissolves, and the Wall grows to heall of a piece. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) l. 234 His works growing into esteem, he was much employed by the merchants in painting portraits. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, I grow into gentility perceptibly. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron.* *Barset* II. lvi. 124 He grew to be somewhat ashamed of himself.

b. To develop gradually. Const. to *arch.*

1530 PALSCR. 576/1 This matter will grow to a scabbie, or de estele chace en frandra mall. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* iii. 18 Ahnye my daughter, tyll thou se what y matter will growe to. 1548-9 [Mar.] *Bk. Com. Prayer.* *Of Ceremonies.* They [ceremonies] grew daily to more and more abuses. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. l. 79 If matters grow to your likings. 1601 F. GOODWIN *Bp. of Evg.* (1610) 216 Before the matter could grow to a full conclusion, it was otherwise ended. 1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* lxxi. 11 The days that grow to something strange.

† c. To come by degrees to, upon; to arrive at, draw to (an agreement, conclusion, point, etc.). Also with *on*. *Obs.*

c. 1589 *Theses Martiniane* 28 To growe to a point with you. 1590 SHAKS. *Mith.* v. l. ii. 10 Say what the play treats on: then read the names of the Actors: and so grow on to a point. 1594 PLAT *Tesella* l. 55 To force the spechlers to growe to composition with them. 1602 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 72 K. Richard . . . thought it best to grow to some good end with Saladin. 1616 CART. SMITH *Deer.* *New Eng.* 52 But Chambers and Minter grew upon tearmes they would not. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl.* *Love* n. ii. Stay, best Madam, I am growing to a period. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 So soone as hee was buried, they grew among themselves to an immediate difference.

12. To become or come to be by degrees, sometimes with inclusion of the literal sense of increase of magnitude or quantity.

a. with *adj.* or (*arch.*) *sb.* as complement. 1390 *Cursor M.* 6941 Par pai [sc. wandes] greu, ne less ne mare, Tho euer als jai forwit ware. 1340-70 *Alex.* & *Dind.* 252 Emperour alexandre egest of princis, Pat is grimmetigrowe and grettest of kingus. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 215/1 Growe ballyd, calvesco. Growe blake, nigresco. 1506 GUYFFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 61 The wynde grew so contraryous vnto vs. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr.* *Ess.* 245 Hee will grow frends with any man, that serves his stomacke. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 61 When it grew dark, they lighted upon . . . the ship. 1679-88 *Ser. Ser.* *Money Chas.* II & *Jas. II* (Camden) 11 To Sir John Poulet, in part of 25/6 for a quarter to grow due at Lady Day next, upon 1000 per ann. 1701 Dr. For. *Troy-born Eng.* 17 Here they grew quickly Lords and Gentlemen. 1712 STURTELL *Spect.* No. 253 7 1 There are so few who can grow old with a good Grace, 1748 *Anon's Voy.* ii. xii. 466 Turtle now grew scarce, and we met with none in this harbour. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 713 Learning grow. Beneath his care a thriving vigorous plant. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk.* l. 55 Time grew worse and worse with Rip Van Winkle as years rolled on. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 5 We grew The fable of the city, where we dwelt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 5. 198 The Jews grew wealthy enough to acquire estates.

b. with *advb.* or *adjectival phr.* formed with a prepositioo. Now rare.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 6: 50 variable and vnconstant is the nature of man, that he soone groweth owte of vse, becometh insolent and vnmindful of benefites. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* v. xliii. 60beit it be nowe grown out of knowledge, yet we have thought it good to describe the same. 1577 BACON *Counters Good & Evil* x. (Arb.) 153 'The decay of a man's estate seemes to he most touched in the degree when he first grows behinde. 1632 LUTTING *Trav.* vi. 250 'This Temple afterward growing in decay. 1646 J. HALL *Horae Vac.* 145 Wrestling seemes to grow out of use; tis of ancient standing. 1665 PEVYS *Diary* 25 June, Mrs. Pen carried us to two gardens at Hackney (which I every day grow more and more in love with). 1724 DR FOC *Allem. Cavalier* (1840) 256 The soldiers grew... out of all discipline.

† c. To come to pass, to happen. *Obs. rare*—1.
1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 21. 492 Hence it partly grew, that the Carthaginians were so earnest in pressing Hannibal to fight.

13. Grow up.

a. To advance to or towards maturity. Of persons, esp. in pa. pple.; cf. GROWN UP *pph. a.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* i. 13 Though I shulde saye: I hope this night to take an husbande & to hyrge forth children, yet coud ye not tary till they were growne vp. — 1 Sam. ii. 26 The child Samuel wente and grew up, & was accepted of the Lord & of men. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 323 ¶ 16 As soon as they were grown up to be Men. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ii. vii. ¶ 1 When he saw me grown up to the age of fifteen. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* t. i. 6 If he did not mean the girls to grow up the greatest gossips in the neighbourhood. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) I. 188 His children, one of whom is growing up.

b. Of plants: To emerge from the soil, spring up; also, to grow to full size.

1611 BIBLE *Exod.* ix. 32 The wheat and the rye were not smitten; for they were not grown up. 1840 HAWTHORNE *Biog. Sketches*, Mrs. Hutchinson (1879) 173 The beams of the roof still wear the rugged bark with which they grew up in the forest.

c. Of a custom, state of things, etc.: To arise gradually, come into existence.

1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 649/1 To suffer an evil to grow up, which he might might have kept under. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 15 When... a particular accident grows up against a Prince, or State, it may suffice that the heads of some chief offenders he sacrificed to a reparation. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 291 Thus a noble scheme grew up from seed we two long since had sown. 1847 GROTE *Greece* tr. xlvii. (1862) IV. 187 A dispute grew up respecting the city of Epidamnus. 1885 SIN C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 295 A practice had grown up, which it was too late to disturb.

† d. To become gradually closed in the process of growth. *Obs.*

1663 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 The Frogs mouth grows up and he continues so for at least six months without eating.

II. Transitive senses.

14. causative. To cause to grow.

a. To produce (plants, wool, etc.) by cultivation.
1774 J. CAMPBELL *Pol. Surv.* Brit. II. 652 They likewise grow some Rice and Tobacco, which is sent through Virginia. 1801 GARRIBELLI *Mysterious Husband* III. 8. I grow my own corn, make my own bread, cheese, and butter. 1828 LYLE *Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 55 As we grow into a certain quantity of Indian corn, be sparing of it. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 149 We had the Duke of Norfolk's wool, grown in Norfolk. 1849 MACAULAY *Eng. Hist.* iii. 1. 314 The whole quantity of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and beans then annually grown in the kingdom, was somewhat less than ten millions of quarters.

b. Of land, etc.: To produce; to bring forth.
1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* v. My garden will then grow more potatoes. 1876 OURNA *Winter City* I. 3 Toy trees, that are cropped as soon as they presume to grow a leaf. 1885 MANCH. *Exam.* 13 June 5/3 The depressions, which are of course warmer... than the plateaus, grow Indian corn, millet, and wheat.

fig. 1825 A. W. FONBLANQUE in *Westm. Rev.* IV. 380 He seems to have flattered himself [that his mind] would, without sowing, grow knowledge.

c. Of persons and animals: To let grow on the body.

1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 146 Have the geese and ganders entered into a resolution to grow no more quills? 1860 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* viii. civ. IV. 348 When a mischance is about to befall any of their neighbours within a certain time, the priestess of Minerva in their city grows a long beard. 1897 MAX PENBERTON in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 265/2 It was obvious that he was about to grow a beard.

d. To cause to develop into.

1811 A. BRILL in *Southey Lett.* (1844) II. 300 It requires a length of time to grow the boys, now on his foundation, into men.

† e. To cause to increase, to enlarge. *Obs.*—1

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey clxix.* 250 When dauid had regned vii. yere in Ebron he grewe [F. *creui*] and amended moche this cyte [Jerusalem].

15. *passive.* Of land, etc.: To be covered with a growth of something. Also with *over*. So † to be grown about (i.e. surrounded by a growth), to be grown up (i.e. crowded with a growth).

These uses seem to have arisen partly from the indirect passive of phrases like *to grow over*, and partly from the intransitive perfect conjugated with *be*.

1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 716 That hog... Growyn owth with reys. 1505 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Circumita musco saxa*,... grown about with musse. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiv. 31 It was all grown over with thornes. 1653 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1674) 539 This land is thoroughly growne with Woods. 1720 DR FOC *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 90 The country held verdant, well grown with trees. 1748 J. ANSON's *Voy.* ii. iii. 142 The country in the neighbourhood was so grown up with wood, that it appeared impracticable to penetrate it. 1842 S. LOWE *Handy Andy* xv. Its banks sedge and thickly grown with flaggers and bulrushes. 1885

U. S. GRANT *Memo.* I. xx. 277 The field was grown up with corn so tall as to cut off the view.

transf. 1612 BREWERSON *Lang. & Relig.* v. 38 Italy in that long time being grown well with their seed and posterity.

Grow, obs. form of GRUE v.

Growable (grō'āb'l), a. [f. GROW v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being grown or cultivated.

1881 *American Ill.* 100 Cotton proved growable on a large scale in Georgia. 1884 *Garden* 3 June 380/3 This fine plant seems with us only growable well in the imported state.

Growan (grō'ān). Cornish dial. Also growan. [Cornish *growan (= Bret. *grouan*) gravel, f. Cornish *grau*: see GRAVEL sb.] A soft decomposed granite, overlying the veins of tin in Cornwall.

Hard growan: granite or moorstone.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Growan*, a word used by the miners in Cornwall to express a sort of coarse and gritty stone, which they are usually obliged to dig through before they come at the veins of ore. 1778 PAVES *Min. Cornub.* 73 Soft Growan... can scarcely be called a Stone; for it is rather a sandy or prany Stratum of Moorstone gravel... It generally lies at the extremities of the Moorstone Stratum, or hard Growan. 1855 Cornwall (1862) 75 A decomposition of the rock (granite), more particularly of the felspar in it, which gradually pulverizes it to a 'soft growan'.

attrib. 1768 Cookworthy's *Patent* in Smiles *J. Wedgwood* xv. (1894) 177 A kind of porcelain composed of moor-stone or growan and growan clay. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* i. xiii. § 4. 564 The black growan soil consists of a thin stratum of light black earth... the detritus of the granite or growan. 1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* xv. 169 The Porcelain or Growan Clay was suitable for many purposes for which the Staffordshire Clays were unsuitable.

Growane, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of GROW.

Growat, obs. Sc. form of CRUET.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardn.* (1819) 38 Item, two growattis.

Growde, obs. pa. t. of GROW.

Growe, obs. form of GROW, GRUE v. 1

Growed, obs. and dial. pa. t. and pple. of GROW.

Growel, obs. forms of GRUEL.

Growelynge, obs. Sc. form of GROVELLING.

Growen, obs. inf. and pa. pple. of GROW.

Growende, obs. form of GROUND sb.

Grower (grō'ar), [f. GROW v. + -ER.]

1. Of a plant (usually with *ndj.* having *advb.* force): One that grows (in the specified way).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prose & Epigr.* (1867) 212 Ye... pining grasses, great growers as can bee. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 128 The waxings and sproutings forth, which are found in all growers. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 442 Many people, who have been in North America, agree that it is but a slow grower there. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 333 The halm of Gilead and hemlock sorts [of pine] are the lowest growers. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* tit. (ed. 4) 293 The sea-kale, a grower in the sand. 1878 R. THOMPSON's *Gardener's Assist.* 694 *Eupatorium*, a useful genus of tall... composite plants; remarkably free growers.

b. 'The lower part of a growing thorn used in making hedges, a thick limb of a thorn hedge' (*E. Dial. Dict.*).

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 54 A strong grower catching his knee, he is displaced from his saddle. 1892 'RUSTICUS EXPECTANS' in *Field* 26 Mar. LXXIX. 436/3 Mr. C— fell at the first fence, being swept off by a grower.

2. Of a person: One who grows (produce).

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* x. (1691) 113 The growers of Commodities, do commonly trust them to such Merchants or Factors. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iii. iv. (1860) I. 410 Its rude produce being charged with less carriage, the traders could pay the growers a better price for it. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 *Growers*, farmers. *Great growers*, capital farmers. 1871 *Parl. Debates* 784 A... petition... signed by... respectable growers of wool in the county of Essex. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 19 Other growers state the yield to be at 60 tons [of sugar] for first crop.

Groweth, obs. form of GROW v. 1

Growff(e), obs. forms of GROOF.

Growfyng, obs. Sc. form of GROVELLING *adv.*

Growge, obs. variant of GRUDGE.

Grow-graine, obs. form of GROGRAM.

Growide, obs. pa. t. of GROW.

Growinde, obs. form of GROUND sb.

Growing (grō'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. GROW v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. GROW.

a. in intransitive senses. (Also with *up*.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Set. Wks.* III. 347 [et] [Apostles]... traveliden more bisill to growyng & profyting of be Chirche. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxx. (1495) 140 The growyng and fedying of nayles is lyke to the growyng of here. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 Pet. 7 The gospels doctrine hath his principles, it hath his infancy... it hath also his farther growynges. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iv. x. 288 Thus a Saint of God, like an oak, may he cut down in a moment; but how many years was he a growing! 1719 DE FOC *Crisee* t. vi. (1840) 105 The growing up of the corn. 1818 ART *Prætor.* Feet 182 A nail which bends downwards and grows in that position, produces one species of what is commonly called 'growing into the flesh'. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ti. iv. § 53 (1875) 174 A growing up to the recognition of certain truths. 1866 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* ii. 210 In the orchard hangs aloft The purple fig, a-growing soft. *Mod.* 'All a-blowing, all a-growing' (London flower-seller's cry).

b. in transitive senses.

1889 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/4 Trial growings of new sorts, side by side with established varieties.

† 2. Growth; the faculty, period, or process of growth. Rarely *pl. Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 Man of soule reasonable... lich to heste he hath feling And lich to tres he hath growyng. c 1430

Hymns Virg. 19 Wip trees and gras þou 3af us growyng. 1523 FITZGERD. *Husb.* § 127 If the hedge be of x. or xii. yeres growing syth it was first set. 1560-1 *Bk. Discipline Ch. Scol.* (1621) Pref. To consider the different conditions of the Kirk in her infancy, in her growing and in her ripe age.

† b. *concr.* A growth, a crop. *Obs.*
1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 Cor. xi. 13-16 To whom [womanne] of nature is gyven a more thicke and more large growyng of heare, than to the manne. 1722 WOODROW *Ch. Hist.* tit. iii. II. 76 His Master took from him Nine Cows... with all the Crop and Growth of that Year.
† 3. In nonce-uses: a. Interest on money advanced. b. Advance, progress. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 h/i To paye or yelde to them theyr usure or growyng. 1611 SNAKS *Wint.* 7. iv. i. 16 Your patience this allowing, I turne my glasse, and giue my Scene such growing As you had slept betwene.

† 4. *Growing-to*: see GROW v. 5 b.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *growing-age*, *-period*, *-place*, *-season*, *-time*; *growing-cell*, a microscope-slide on which minute objects are kept growing in water; *growing-pains* (see quot. 1886); *growing-point* (see quot.); *growing-slide* = *growing-cell*; *growing weather*, weather adapted to further the growth of plants.

Growing weather might belong to GROWING *pph. a.* (cf. quot. 1782 there).

1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxi.* A plain muslin gown, too short for the wearer, and denoting that she was at the so called 'growing' age. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* t. iii. 198

*Growing-cells. 1810 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1874) 79 In the third [class], as indicating a greater energy... yet still with some of the 'growing-pains, and the awkwardness of growth'—I place—Troilus and Cressida [etc.]. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Growing pains*, the neuralgic pains in the limbs which are not uncommon in young persons during the period of growth. 1896 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* I. 162 New formation and regeneration are continually taking place during life, even after completion of the 'growing period'. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* t. Aivb, Pliny writeth of the 'growing place of this herbe thus. 'This growth in the sea. 1882 VINES *Salis* *Bot.* 138 The terminal portion of an organ with permanent apical growth, consisting entirely of primary meristem, is termed the 'Growing Point' or 'Punctum Vegetationis'. 1845 FLORIST's *Frill.* 61 We advise a decided difference in the supply at the 'growing season and afterwards. 1856 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* 144 A small addition may be conveniently made to the glass stage-plate, which adapts it for use as a 'Growing-slide. 144. *Atom.* in W. Wülcker 736/41 *Hoc ver.*, 'groyngtyme. 1410 LYDGE *Secres* 1301 The growyng tyme and the yong sonne; I mene the season when ver is be gonne. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 137 The first 'growing weather in March and April.

Growing (grō'ing), *pph. a.* [f. GROW v. + -ING.]

That grows, in senses of the vb. (Also with *up*.)

Growing pay, wages (see quot. 1867).

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in W. Wülcker 66/23 *Virens folium*, growinge leaf. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 890 (Gr.) Hwæt gruze þu, dohtor... growendra zifa. c 1287 *Let. All Souls Coll.* in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 211 Expenses, which... are to be defrayed by our woodes as by a growinge treasure. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* tit. ii. 46 If thou may with reason yett repress The growing evil, ere it strength have gott. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 28 Hewne and framed out of the rocke or growinge stone. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* v. i. 1878 Each moment brings the growing Danger nearer. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VIII. i. 44 The great Stones to which we call growing Stones, composed of vast numbers of small Pebbles that lie in little Cells or Holes. 1782 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 282 Soon after April came in, the weather was fine and growing, sometimes showery. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind. Wks.* XI. 278 This receipt of sums of money, under colour of gift, seemed a growing evil. 1804 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* (1846) VI. 126 You are to inquire whether blame is to be attached to any individual for the said loss, in order that it may be charged against his growing wages. 1859 HELPS *Friends* in C. Ser. ii. To Rdr. 3 The growing practice of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. 1865 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 31 It seems... to have been surrounded by growing trees. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Growing pay*, that which succeeds the dead-horse, or pay in prospect. 1868 HELPS *Realism* v. (1869) 87 He has growing up boys to deal with. 1889 BURTON-SANDERSON in *Nature* 26 Sept. 523 A growing organism is not the same to-day as it was yesterday.

Hence *Growingly adv.*, increasingly; *Growingness rare*, the characteristic quality of a growing plant; in quot. *fig.*

1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Intro. 10 He seems to have been growingly solicitous to advance the interest of religion. 1869 I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* iv. (1870) 85 The result was seen in a growingly heightened tone of moral and religious life. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 211 Every one... must have been growingly persuaded that its investigations were destined to bring out results of deep interest. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Mar. 231 There is a rapid fresh growingness in it [a novel].

Growl (graul), sb. [f. GROWL v. 3]

1. An act of growling; a low angry guttural sound uttered by an animal.

1727 *Gay Fables* i. xliii. 32 Let him the lion first control, And still the tiger's famished growl. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 225 When enraged he has a different growl, which is short, broken, and reiterated. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 222 The growl of a fierce watchdog but halfaroused from sleep. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/7 The howling of the kine, the growls of the camels.

fig. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. II. 609 The general voice of the kingdom, however, effectually drowned the growl of this hateful faction.

b. *transf.* Of cannon, an earthquake, thunder,

etc.: A rumble.

1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess., Rev. & Addr.* (1890) I. 11 All

was quiet on the surface, not a growl was heard, not a vibration felt. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. ii. 41 The solemn growl of philosophic thunder. 1899 Q. Rev. Apr. 429 The distant growl of cannon.

2. An expression of anger or dissatisfaction uttered by human beings.

1821 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Old Bencher's I. T.* Many a sarcastic growl did the latter cast out. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphania* xvi. An ominous growl rose from the mob of monks. 1884 S. J. REID *Life Syd. Smith* xiii. 342 The muttered growl with which the eclipsed poet relieved his overcharged feelings.

† **Growl**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. MDn. *growlen*, *gruvelen* used impersonally in same sense.] *Impers.* It growls me: I have a feeling of terror or horror.

1818 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 78 That ther sholde .. suche wraike be taken therof that hym myght growle that ever he save hym.

† **Growl**, *v.* 2 *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *grouiller* in the same sense.] *intr.* To swarm.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 158 He dyed of lyce continually growling out of his fleshe as Scylla and Herode didde.

Growl (grawl), *v.* 3 Also 8 *groul*. [Prob. an echoic formation; cf. *GURL v.*]

Exc. for the one instance under *v.* 1, and one instance of the *vbl.* *grouling*, the word has not been found before the 17th c. The continuity of the word is doubtful; it may however have been preserved in some dialect. Walter de Bibbysworth (13th c.) uses *AF. growler* as the distinctive verb for the cry of the crane (*gruie*), and *grouler*, *grouller* occurs in OF. and mod. north-east Fr. with the sense 'to grumble, scold'. The latter appears to be adopted from Teut.; cf. MDu., Du., LG., MHG., mod. G. *grollen* to growl, to sulk, nurse wrath; see *GRILL v.*]

1. *intr.* + *tr.* Of the bowels: To rumble; = *GURL v.* 3. *Obs. rare*—1. (Cf. *GROLLING vbl. sb.*)

138. WYCLIF *Serm. in Sel. Wks.* II. 249 (MS. I.) As a mete .. not defied .. makip mannis hodi to groule [other MSS. *gurl*].

b. Of an animal: To utter a low guttural sound, expressive of rising anger.

1667 SKIFFER *Elym. Angl.* (1671). *To Growl*, à Teut. *grullen*, *Grollen*. 1705 [see *GROWLING ppl. a.* 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii. He started up growling at first, but finding his Leg broke fell down again, and then got up upon three Legs, and gave the most hideous Roar that ever I heard. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 17 June. Wks. (1876) 135 A surly mastiff will bear perhaps to be stroked, though he will growl even under that operation. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 106 The bear .. turned, reared, showed his teeth, and growled. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1412 He fears To lose his bone, and lays his foot upon it Gnawing and growling. 1861 W. H. KELLY *tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 72 England was growling; Canning was showing his teeth. 1899 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* July 281 The cat .. growled to keep them away, just as newspapers growl at foreign nations.

c. *transf.* Of thunder, etc.: To rumble.

1747-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1234 At first, beard solemn o'er the verge of heaven, The tempest growls. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* 152 The thunder had begun to growl. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 446 A strong murmuring noise like the rushing of many waters growled amongst the ranks. 1854 SKEAT *Unlaid's Poems* 242 Low growls the distant thunder.

2. Of persons: a. *intr.* To murmur angrily.

1707 *Reflex. upon Riddle* 328 He Growls, he Rages, he Swears. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call* it Prelim. Scene. He would rave .. about a foolish flower'd Handkerchief!—and then he would growl so manfully. 1782 MAN. D'ARLAVY *Diary Dec.* Though he pretended to growl, he was evidently delighted. 1822 W. IRVING *Brace's Hall* (1823) I. 103 One of those who eat and growl, and keep the waiter on the trot. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path v.* 69 He's no husiness to growl and talk about money.

b. *trans.* To utter or express with a growl or in a growling manner: with simple sb., quoted words, or clause as obj. Also with *out*.

1758 JOHNSON *Alter No.* 53 *r* 12 She growls out her discontent. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 376 Each animal .. growled defiance in such angry sort, As [etc.]. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth xxiii. Bonhron was silent for an instant, then growled out, — 'He is too mighty for me to name'. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 199 Here he reach'd White hands of farewell to my sire, who growl'd An answer. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's H.* 17 A few of the waiters there growled that they were obliged to play second-fiddle. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 81 Dennis .. continued to growl out criticisms against the triumphant poet.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Growlsome** *a.*, inclined to growl; **Growly** *a.*, resembling a growl.

1882 L. KEITH *Alasani's Lady* I. 149 You are not as growlsome as some men I know. 1893 MARY E. HULLAH *My Aunt Const.* Jane iii. 91 A gruff growly voice.

Growler (grawler). [f. *GROWL v.* 3 + *-ER*.]

1. One who or something which growls.

1753 *World No.* 38 If these Growlers .. would content themselves with giving repeated histories of their own ill-fortunes. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiv. Haven't you slept enough, growler? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Growlers*, smart, but sometimes all-jaw seamen, who have seen some service, but indulge in invectives against restrictive regulations, rendering them undesirable men. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 622 But the routs and the revelry were no more agreeable to loyalist growlers like Judge Jones than to the patriots.

2. *slang* or *collog.* A four-wheeled cab.

1865 M. COLLINS *Who is Heir?* II. 231 His servant Norris followed with his baggage in a growler'. 1888 J. PAVN *Myst. Marriage* II. xxii. 111 A splendid footman .. called for a four-wheeled cab, .. it was the most debauched-looking 'growler' that ever was seen.

3. The name of certain fishes. a. A species of black-bass (see quot.). b. The grunt or pig-fish (*Cent. Dict.*).

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 393 One species from the fresh waters of the United States (*Cryptes salmonoides*) .. is known by the name of 'Growler'.

4. *U.S. slang.* A vessel in which beer is fetched. *To rush the growler* (see quot. 1888).

1888 N. Y. *Herald* 29 July (Farmer). The employment by hands in a number of factories of boys and girls, under ten and thirteen years, to fetch beer for them, or in other words to rush the growler.

Growlery (graw'ler). [f. *GROWL v.* 3 + *-ERY*.]

1. Growling, rumbling, or grumbling. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 588 At first a low muttering is heard—a sort of mountain growlery. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 706 The round-about, hubble-bubble, rumfustianish .. roly-poly growlery of style [of Carlyle].

2. (After Dickens's use in *Black House*.) A place to 'growl' in; jocularly applied to a person's private sitting room. (Cf. *boudoir* and *den*.)

1852 DICKENS *Black H.* viii. 'Sit down, my dear', said Mr. Jarndyce; 'this, you must know, is the Growlery. When I am out of humour I come and growl here'. 1883 'MAX O'RELL' *John Bull* x. 85 Every Englishman has his boudoir .. He calls this place his growlery, a name having the same meaning as our boudoir. 1887 G. MACDONALD *Home Again* ix. 68 Lady Tremaine received him in what she called her growlery.

Growling (graw'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *GROWL v.* 3 + *-ING*.] The action of *GROWL v.* 3

1752 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Deanes in Life & Corr.* 131 Many impatiences, disappointments, grumbings and growlings have they cost. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 185 The voice is hoarse and sometimes resembles the growling of a dog. 1834 R. M. MCCHENEY in *Mem.* (1872) 467 The increasing growling of the thunder. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* May 796/1 The deep growling of the great bears .. could always be heard.

Growling (graw'lin), *ppl. a.* [f. *GROWL v.* 3 + *-ING*.] That growls.

1705 VANBROUGH *Confid.* II. 1. A Husband is a growling animal. 1735 SONNEVILLE *Chase* I. 154 Soon as the growling Pack with eager Joy Have lap'd their smocking Viands. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 370 Sufficiently loud to produce the most horrible growling sound which can be conceived. 1867 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* v. 123 Growling thunder and pelting rain.

Hence **Growlingly** *adv.*, in a growling manner.

1803 *Med. Jnl.* x. 176 The nurse .. will once or twice at most growlingly remove it. 1889 *Chambr. Jnl.* 14 Sept. 1883/2, 'I'm worried', returned Snelling growlingly.

† **Growme**. *Obs.* In some edd. of Bailey's *Dict.* erroneously grown. [Perh. the same word as *GROU* sb. 2.] (See *quots.*)

1601 *Act 43. Eliz. c. 10* § 5 No persons or persons .. shall have keepe or use any manner of Winche Ringbead Growme Rope or other Engine to stretch or straine any rouche and unwroughte Woollen Clothe [etc.]. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Growme*, anno 43 E. c. 10. seemeth to be an engine to stretch wollen cloth withall after it is woven.

Grown (grōn), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of *GROW v.*, *q. v.* for forms.]

1. Advanced in growth; increased in size, degree, etc.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 133 Eueri grene growe tre bat on þe ground spronge Hadde bremlieche a bide þe brancuous afofte. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 29 There the growne Serpent lyes, the Worme that's fled. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 124 b. Reason teacheth the Gardner to cut his growne herbes, and not pull them vp by the rootes. 1622 LOCKE *Educ.* § 37 This is now so grown a Vice, and has so great Supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the Name of Vertue.

2. Arrived at maturity; grown-up. See also *FULL-GROWN*. † *Grown years*: mature, ripe years.

For examples of the predicative use, see *GROW v.* 6 b.

1645 J. COTTON *Way Ch. New Eng.* 9 The Lords Supper, whereto persons of growner years, and fit to examine themselves, are invited. 1690 LOCKE *Educ.* § 12 I saw lately a Pair of China Shoes, which I was told were for a grown Woman .. they would scarce have been big enough for one of our little Girls. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 39 The grown and robust men. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 14 Instructions to grown horsemen. 1823 SCOTT in *N. & Q. Ser.* xx. (1898) I. 264/1 They are really fitter for grown people than for children. 1894 BARDING *Gould Kitty Alone* II. 91, I wish I had .. never cared for you as a child, never watched over you as a grown girl.

3. Of the sea: Swollen, running high.

1600 HAKLUTT *Voy.* (1810) III. 500 We found the winde so hoystrous and contrary, and the sea so grown. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *M.S. Log-bk. of the "Lyell"* 4 May, A very hollow grown Sea from the N.W. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grown-sea*, when the waves have full influence of a gale.

4. Of corn: That has sprouted in the ear after reaching maturity.

1599 *Poor Man's Plea* 11 The Corn being ill cur'd, was wet, and grown, and soft, and what not. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housew.* 8 What we call grown Wheat, in Hertfordshire, is that which is damaged in the Field by extraordinary wet Weather .. then .. for want of a free Air and Sun the Kernels grow and sprout before the Wheat is fit to be reaped. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterby* v. If anybody will tell me how to turn grown wheat into wholesome wheat.

Hence **Grownness**, the state or condition of being (over-)grown.

1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 47 He thoct ever to have excussit him self for his grownes and unhabilitie. 1747 *Mem. Nutrition Court* II. 98 From his low stature, and thick growness [sic], she stiled him, The little great captain of the rabble.

Grown, *obs. form* of *GROUND sb.*

Grown, *erron. form* of *GROWME Obs.*

Grownceale, *obs. form* of *GROUNDSEL sb.* 2

Growned, *obs. form* of *GROUND*.

Grown(e), *var. of (or mistake for) grownd* *GROUND Obs.*, greyhound.

1473 SIR J. PASTOR in *Past. Lett.* No. 732 III. 102 As for the brace of growndes.

Growne, *obs. variant* of *GROIN*.

Grownse(l), *-swell*, *obs. forms* of *GROUNDSEL*.

Grownte, *rare obs. form* of *GRANT v.*

Grown up, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [See *GROW v.* 13.]

A. *ppl. a.* Having reached the age of maturity; adult.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. iv. Denying A grown-up maid the modest conversation Of men. 1789 MRS. PIERCE *Journ. France* I. 103 She had her three grown-up sons standing round her. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 25 Labour appropriate to grown-up persons. 1849 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Let.* (1870) 209 In politics they seem to be nothing but a set of grown-up children.

B. *sb.* A grown-up person; an adult.

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) II. 208 They bring Isabella and one of the grown-ups. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i. No children for me. Give me grown-ups. 1892 FURNIVALL *Hoccle's Min. Poems* I. Forewords 48 'May we children have the boat all to ourselves? None of you grown-ups'. *attrib.* 1799 HAN. MORE *Fenn. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 166 The approach of her first grown-up ball. 1879 MISS BRIDGMAN *Re. Lynne* II. xiii. 263, I may wear grown-up dresses in future.

Hence **Grown-up-ness**.

1862 MRS. SPENCER *Last Years Ind.* 7 Rejoicing in their strength and grown-up-ness.

Grows(e), *obs. form* of *GROUSE*.

Growsome (grō'sūm), *a. dial.* [f. *GROW v.* + *-SOME*.] a. Of an animal: Apt to grow. b. Of the weather: Favourable to growth. Hence

† **Growsomeness**.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xviii. 32 A great helpe vnto growsomenesse, largenesse, and talnesse. 1863 (*Staffordsh. Cottager*). Our pig is such a growsome little thing; it will eat anything. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss. s. v.*, 'It's growsome weather now'.

Growsome, *obs. form* of *GRUESOME*.

Growth, *obs. form* of *GROUT*.

Growth (grōth). Also 6 *grothe*, *groweth*, 6-7 *growth*, (7 *groth*, *grouth*). [f. *GROW v.* + *-TH*.] ON. *had grōth* (genit. *grōthar*) and *grōthe* wk. masc.]

1. The action, process or manner of growing; both in material and immaterial senses; vegetative development; increase.

1527 GOLINGE *De Mornay* viii. 117 Should we rather graunt an euerslasting ignorance in man, than a kynd of youtfulness which hath learned things according to the growths thereof in ages? 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1062 This bastard graff shall never come to growth. 1599 HAKLUTT *Voy.* To Kdr. * * * b. The beginnings, antiquities, and growth of the classical and warlike shipping of this Island. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* v. ii. 14 When I haue plac'd thy Rose, I cannot giue it vitall growth againe. It needs must wither. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* x. 101 [My men] worse did beare their growing labours; that they caus'd their growth [prime and thought], by self-will'd follies. 1653 HOLCROFT *Prologus* 1. 129 The saltnesse of the water hindring the growth of any thing but salt. 1662 Bk. Com. *Prayer Pref.*, The growth of Anabaptism. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 18 May, My wife whose growth in musique do begin to please me mightily. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess. Cont. Wks.* 1720 I. 137 In preventing the growth of this Disease, where it is but new. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 7 Ivy being of no swift growth. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* n. iii. The growth of the trees and hedges. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 578 Exuberant is the shadow it supplies, Its fruit on earth, its growth above the skies. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 23 Plants obtain the chief materials of their growth from water and carbonic acid. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 26 The snow which falls upon the glacier place can contribute nothing to its growth or permanence. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 93 Barley, oats, and rye may be measured in their daily growth. 1873 *Wale's Dict. Terms* (ed. 4) *Growth of water*, in mining, the accumulation of water in the levels of a mine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 276 Simultaneous with their [the faculties] growth in man a growth of language must be supposed. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 The growth of education and the spread of scientific training.

b. *Of (such or such) growth*: having a specified place of origin or production. Said primarily of vegetable products, hence *transf.* of immaterial things.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 325 Resolved, that for every ton of wine, not of the growth of Spain, there be paid 6*l.* 1684 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 108 To ad to y^e same bill, not being of the natural growth of the province. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables Pref.*, O D h, I had thought for the Honour of our Nation .. that this Story was of English Growth, and Chaucer's own. 1781 COWPER *Trinit* 515 Is virtue then, unless of Christian growth, Mere fallacy, or foolishness, or both? 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Artif. Comedy*, Affection's depth and wedded faith are not of the growth of that soil. 1879 JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/i Specimens of plants, most of which were of foreign growth.

2. Stage in the process of growing; size or stature attained by growing. *Obs. exc. in full growth.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* 128 A graffe of so small growth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* p. ii. 120 A Wassell-Candle, my Lord; all Tallow: if I did say of wax, my growth would approve the truth. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets d'ine Dinner* I v h. Swines Flesh. Nor olde, nor thinn; but of a full growth. 1658 SIR T. HERBERT *Trax.* (ed. 2) 322 The Elephant is for growth and understanding chiefest, of no-

reasonable Animals. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 147 Serpents .. of so extraordinary a growth, that there are Serpents have swallowed children and sheep entire. 1672 *Perry's Pol. Anat.* (1691) 54 An Ox is come to its full growth at 6 years old. 1678 *Drayden All for Love* iv. 1. Men are but Children of a larger growth. a 1732 *GAY Acis & Galatea* ii. 13 Bring me a hundred Reeds of continued Growth. To make a Pipe for my capacious Mouth. 1781 *Cowper Truth* 115 Pride has attained its most luxuriant growth. And poisoned every virtue in them both. 1842-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 453 Between the shell and the exterior of the body, where they remain, until the embryo attains its full growth.

3. The process of causing or assisting to grow; production by cultivation. Chiefly qualified by possessive pronoun.

1663 *BUTLER Hud.* t. ii. 130 Chiron, the four-legg'd Bard, hath both A Beard and Tail of his own Growth. 1697 *Drayden Virg. Georg. Ded. (ad fin.)*. The happy Old Corycan .. whose Fruits and Salads .. were all of his own growth, and his own Plantation. 1766 *SHILLVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 116 Every family has all the necessities of life of its own growth and produce. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 214 A yeoman class .. could use these great levels for the growth of certain semi-tropical crops.

4. *concr.* That which grows or has grown; produce, product; said both of material and immaterial things.

1580 *Lease in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 236 Those their woods underwoods growth shawes. 1671 *TEMPLE Ess. Const. & Interests Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 82 The State of Holland, in point both of Riches and Strength, is the most prodigious Growth that has been seen in the World. 1715 *London, Gaz.* No. 5378/4, 200 Hogsheds of Claret, the best Growths in France. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 126 Man seems the only growth that dwindles here. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 If any one part of the English system rather than another could be claimed as a modern growth, it is her foreign policy. 1873 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Bk.* xiv. 199 Some of our missionary band .. have counted the growths (as we Western people call the annual concentric circles) for a few inches into the trunk of the oldest cedars. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* ii. 73 Sacerdotalism was a growth traceable to a concurrence of influences .. some of which were wholly innocent. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Mem.* I. xx. 273 Marshy ground covered with a heavy growth of timber. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/3 Hops contracted for some time previous to the picking of the growth.

b. *Path.* Often *spec.* a morbid formation.

1847 *Idol Cycl. Anal.* IV. 125/6 The property of infiltration has been ascribed to other Growths besides Cancer. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* 182 His head was covered with papillomatous growths in various stages.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *growth-condition*; + *growth-halfponny* (see *quot.*); *growth-line Phys.*, a line indicating a stage of growth.

1890 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/3 Grave men of science who are investigating .. the *growth conditions of fish in Scottish waters. 1896 COLES, **Growth halfponny*, paid (in some places) for the use of every fat beast, Ox and other unfruitful cattle. See *Phillips* (ed. Kersey) 1706, and BAILEY 1756-62. 1857 *Gosse Creation* 218 On each of the scutal valves in this individual I can count about 200 *growth-lines.

Hence *Growthful a.*, full of growth; capable of growing; *Growthless a.*, having no growth, destitute of growth; + *Growthsome a.*, productive, fertile.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 32 The Tilt .. grows so growthsome that it yeeldes an after-math. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bk & Sel.* 186 You cannot dig many spades in mold or growthsome earth, before you come at a dead soil. 1824 in *Harp of Renfrewsh.* (1873) Ser. ii. 97 From its growthless tree I'd dangle like the bell. 1849 J. HAMILTON *Mem. Lady Colquhoun* ii. (1850) 58 We see how much more growthful is a lowly commencement, if genuine. 1879 J. TOOTHURST *Alceste* 108 A weak, sad, covering, joyless, growthless shade. 1882 *Amer. Missionary* Dec. 372 The church work .. has been steady, growthful, and encouraging.

+ *Growth². dial. Obs.* Also 6 *grath*, 8 *grooth*. [a. ? ON. **grāth* corresponding to OE. *grēd* 'ulva'.] (See *quot.* 1507-8.)

1597-8 in Boyle *Hist. Hedon* (1895) p. c. Inter le Half ebbie mark in le Grath meter in Humbr. [Ibid. Gloss. p. ccxvii, 'Grath meter(e), growth meter. Growth is the name used in the Humber district for the foreshore lying between the river embankment and highwater mark, because covered by a growth of coarse grass. A *meter is a mark or boundary.] 1741 *M.S. Court Roll, Burstwick (York)*, Pasture in New-ford and in the Grooth in Preston. 1773 *Preston Incl. Act* 22 The salt end of a certain piece of ground .. called the bay marsh, lying between the New Bank and the River Humber, together with the growths thereunto belonging.

Growthy (grō'pī), *a. local*. [f. *Growth sb.* + -y.] a. Promoting growth. b. Of good growth; capable of growing to a large size.

a. 1768 *Ross Helicon* (1789) 65 And now the sun to the hill-heads gain spall, Spreading on trees and plants a growthy haze. 1812 *SOUTHER Agric. Surv. Duff's* App. 59 Sandy fields .. being .. warm and growthy .. soon entertain the communications of the dung. 1838 *Scot. Litter* 2 May 2 [At Edinburgh.] We have had a week of good *growthy weather, which has given a new appearance to the country. b. 1858 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Growthy*, .. luxuriant ..; of vegetables, growing crops, etc. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 9 Aug. 1/5 The Bullsucks are good growthy Devons. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 166 Such (lambs) are not desirable, and neither are those that do not appear to be growthy.

Growyd, -yn: see *Grow v.*

Growthz, obs. form of *GROOSE v.*, to shiver.

Groy, groyf, obs. Sc. and north. f. *GROW*.

+ *Groyl, v.* Obs. rare-1. [? ad. F. *grouiller* to move, swarm.] *intr.* To move, make one's way.

1583 STANHURST *Ensis* iii. (Arb.) 92 His tusk grimlye gnashing, in seas far waltred, he groyleth [L. *graditor*].

So + *Groyl sb.*, ? one who is always on the move. 1583 STANHURST *Ensis* iv. (Arb.) 100 Fame the groyl ingentil, then whom none swifter is extant.

Groyne, obs. pa. pp. of *GROW v.* *Groyne* (groin), *sb.* Also 9 *groin*, *groyn*. [Of obscure origin: perh. identical with *GROIN sb.*; cf. the use of OF. *groin* (lit. 'snout') in the sense of a projection of rock, promontory.] A framework of timber, or now sometimes a low broad wall of concrete or masonry run out into the sea, for the purpose of arresting the washed-up sand and shingle and thus raising a barrier against the encroachment of the sea.

1584 *Calendar State Papers* (1865) 44 A groyne to be made for the defense of the pier [at Dover]. 1593-5 *NORFOLK Spec. Brl.*, M's ex t. Prepar. 22 Greenwich .. rather it is Groyne-vice, a towne nere or vpon the Groyne: for a Groyne it is that is made for a defence against the force of water. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 123 Their new groynes do not project far enough into the sea. 1872 *LIVEL. Princ. Ctbl.* i. ii. xx. 533 Since the Point of Dungeness has advanced, forming a great natural groin, it intercepts the shingle which formerly travelled eastward, and was accumulated by artificial groins at Hythe. 1887 E. J. GOOSMAN *Too Curious* xvi. Where the huge timber piles of a groyne intersected a portion of the beach.

transf. 1879 *DIXON Switzers* iv. 33 A groyne of slabs and stones is thrown along the higher rim, but slantwise from the alpine scarp (as we in England groyne the sea), to turn all floods of rain and rolling earth and stones aside.

Groyne (groin), *v.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* a. To build groyne or breakwaters against the sea. b. To furnish with groyne or breakwaters.

1872 [see *GROYNE sb.* (*transf.*)]. 1889 *Sussex Daily News* 4 June 3/3 The first thing necessary is to build up a protecting wall .. and then groyne the beach.

Groyne (e, obs. variant of *GROIN*).

Groyning (groining), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *GROYNE v.* + -ING.] The building of groyne; an arrangement or system of groyne.

1867 *Savvy Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Groyning*, a peculiar mode of submarine embankment; a quay run out transversely to the shore. 1889 *Sussex Daily News* 4 June 3/3 Wherever groyning stopped it ceased to have any protecting influence.

Groyt, obs. form of *GROAT*.

Groze, Grozer, var. ff. *GROSS v.*, *GROSEN*.

Grozet: see *GROSET*.

+ *Grozier. Obs.* In 4-5 *groser*, 7 *grozier*.

[In F. *größer*, *größer*, f. *größer* (17th c. *größer*), *gruger* to trim (glass), to break with the teeth, a. Du. *gruizen* (see next). The Eng. word may be formed on a vb. **groze* adapted from the Du. word.] = *GROZING-IRON* 1.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397 In custodia Vitruvii .. 4 grozers. 1638 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. ix. 385/1 A Double Grozier, and a Stopping Knife in one piece. 1847 [see next].

Grozing-iron (grō'zīŋ 'īrən). Also *grozing*. [Formed after Du. *gruizier*, f. *gruis* - stem of *gruizen* to trim glass, to crush, f. *gruis* fragments.]

+ 1. A tool in the form of nippers formerly used by glaziers in cutting glass. Obs.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. ix. 384/2 An Instrument used by the Glaziers, being a Working or Stopping Knife at one end, and a Nipper at the other, and is termed a Knife, and Grozing Iron conjoined in one. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 422 Glaziers formerly cut their glass out with an instrument called a grozing-iron. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, *Grater*, or Glaziers' nippers, called also *Grazier* (? *mistake* for *Grozier*), and *Grozing-iron*: a tool used by glaziers and borne by their company. 1849 C. WINTON *Ant. Glass Painting* I. 27 The pieces of glass were .. reduced to the exact shape required, by chipping away their edges with an iron hook, called in Theophilus 'grosiarum ferrum', and at the present day a grozing iron.

2. An iron tool terminating in a bulb, which, when heated, is used for smoothing the solder joints of lead pipes.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 629 These grozing-irons are of several sizes, generally about twelve inches in length. 1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 132 The solder employed by the plumber .. is run into the joint in a liquefied state; after which it is smoothed down by a grozing-iron beated almost to redness.

Grū: see *GRUE*.

Grub (grub), *sb.* Forms: 5 *grobbe*, *grubbe*, 7 *grubb*, 6- *grub*. [? f. *GRUB v.*]

1. The larva of an insect, esp. of a beetle; a caterpillar, maggot; also (now *dial.*), a worm.

c 1200 *Pallad.* on *Husb. vii*. 63 Benys .. yplucked ones, madd clene, and sette vp wv refrigerate, from grobbis saaf wol kepe vp their estate. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* iv. If the frounce be wex as grette as a note than ther is a grubbe ther in. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 227 The dirte is so deepe .. and the grubbes thereon doe creepe. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. v.* iii. 126 What Torch is yond that vnder lends bis light To grubbs, and eyesles Sculles? 1607 - *Cor. v.* iv. 11-12 There is differency between a Grub & a Butterfly; yet your Butterfly was a Grub. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 169 The World's an Ant-hill, and the little Grubbs Sticke themselves warme. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 28 That Spumeous froth or dew which .. we call Cuckow-Spittle, .. in which you shall always find a little Grub, or Animal. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 914 He affirms, that Timber-trees fell'd, when the wind is in the West, .. will keep them free from grubs, (as they call it) i.e. from being worm-eaten. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 204/1 The Grub is a general term for the smaller worms that breed in the

Earth. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 63 The history of grubs changing into their corresponding winged animals. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 90 The very roots and daws forsake the fields, Where neither grub, nor root, nor earth-nut, now Repays their labour more. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xv. (1813) 242 Those lettuce in the open ground are often destroyed by grubs lurking about the roots. 1859 R. THOMSON *Gardener's Assist.* 571 The grub of another insect (*Byturus tomentosus*) is very frequently found in the fruit. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 138/2 The White Grub (*Leucosterna fusca* Froh.) .. is the larva of the well-known 'May-bug' or 'June-bug'. 1889 S. *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Grub*, any kind of worm except the largest.

Fig. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Bacon* (1880) 356 He was now in a chrysalis state, putting off the worm and putting on the dragon-fly, a kind of intermediate grub between scyophant and oppressor. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xl. He .. knelt down a grub, and rose a butterfly. John Chester, Esquire, was knighted and became Sir John.

2. *contemptuous*. + *a.* A short, dwarfish fellow. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1753 And slike a dwynyn, a dwaze, & a dwerze as hi-jselfe, A grub [Dial. M.S. grub], a grege out of grace. 1602 *CARWE Cornwall* 63 John Romaine, a short clownish grub, would beare the whole carcase of an ox, and yet neuer tugged with him. 1611 *COTGRAV, Rakotigri*, .. a grub, counterfeit, short or short-necked crooke-backe. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Grub*, a Dwarf, or short Fellow.

b. A person of mean abilities, a dull industrious drudge, a literary hack; in recent use, a person of slovenly attire and unpleasant manners.

1653 *URQUHART Kabaia* i. ProL 6 So saith a Turcupin or a new-start-up grub of my books. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xxx. (1804) 198 This miserable grub (the captain's clerk) who had been an attorney's boy. 1771 - *Humph. Cl.* 10 June, A dull author generally distinguishes himself by some oddity or extravagance. For this reason, I fancy that an assembly of Grubs must be very diverting. 1796 *MARY ROBINSON Angelina* i. 71 Is it not a scandal to humanity that such an illiterate grub as Sir Edward should feed on all the luxuries of life? 1828 *DE QUINCEY Shaks. Wks.* (1863) XV. 7 Mr. Nahum Tate - This poor grub of literature. 1896 *Du MAURIER Martian* (1898) 390 Clubs have a way of blackballing grubs—especially grubs that are out of the common grubby.

+ *c.* ? A money-grubber. *Obs.* [Cf. Du. *dial.* (*Gelderder*) *grobbe* in the same sense.]

a 1681 J. LACY *Savvy the Scot* iv. (1698) 31 'Tis the Old Grub, Woodall. What shall we do with him?

d. *dial.* A small dirty child.

a 1845 *HOOD Chibs* iii, The Cook's a hasher—nothing more—The Children noisy grubs. 1888 *DICKSH. Gloss.* s.v., A dirty little child is called 'a young grub'.

e. U.S. A hard-reading student.

1847 D. A. WELLS & S. H. DAVIS *Sk. Williams College* 76 A man must not be ashamed to be called a 'grub' in college, if he would shine in the world. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words*, *Grub*, a hard student. Williams College.

+ 3. (See *quot.* 1706 and cf. *maggot*). *Obs.* 1681 *FLATMAN Heraclitus Rides* No. 42 (1713) II. 22, I thought my Song might have removed your Grubs; but I see some Marks still of Melancholy upon you. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Grub*, .. a capricious Humour or Whimsy.

b. *Phr.* To ride grub, be up a grub (*dial.*): to be sulky or bad-tempered. (Cf. *GRUBBY a.*)

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To ride grub, to be sullen or out of temper. 1840 *SPURDENS Suppl.*, To Forby (1858) 20 'To he up a grub', 'to ride grub', is to be out of temper, morose. (Cf. 1847-98 *HALLIAMS S. v.*, The Grubs bite him hard, i.e. he is sulky. *East.*)

4. (See *quots.*)

1731 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Grubbs* .. a kind of white, unctuous, little pimples or tumours, rising on the face, chiefly on the *Ale* of the nose. 1833 in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 27/2 They [pimples of *acne follicularis*] are commonly known by the name of .. grubs.

5. *Cricket*. A ball bowled along the ground. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Years Life* I. 63 We had a private who could bowl fast left-hand grubs. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 581 Abe Hollo well bowled really good grubs on occasion.

6. *slang*. Food or provender of any kind.

1659 *ANC. Poems, Ball.*, etc. (Percy Soc.) 22 Let's joyne together; I'll pass my word this night shall yield us grub, before the morning light. 1691 *Pol. Ballads* (1800) II. 20 This weasel .. to get him some grub .. and a little good bub. 1781 G. PARKER *View Society* I. xxii. 171 How did you procure your Grub and Bub? 1813 *COL. HAWKER Prime* (1893) I. 68 The boys .. finished the evening with some dairy grub, swizzle, and singing. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* (1863) 147 How you'll relish your grub by and by! 1880 E. F. F. GERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 456, I and my Reader Boy were going into the Pantry for some grub. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 177 We had brought some grub with us and a bottle of grog.

b. A feed.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. vii. Twice as good a grub as we should have got in the hall.

7. U.S. A root left in the ground after clearing. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Grubber*, a machine or tool to pull grubs; that is, stumps and roots of bushes, saplings, and small trees. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* 21 Apr. 247 The John Cornelius Grub and Stump Puller.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *grub-destroyer*, *-destroying*, *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-skin*; *grub-like* adj.; (sense 6) *grub-box*, *-shop*; *grub-plank* U.S., 'refuse plank used in fastening together the parts of a lumber-raft' (*Cent. Dict.*); *grub-stake* U.S. *Mining slang*, the outfit, provisions, etc. furnished to a prospector on condition of participating in the profits of any find he may make; a lay-out (*Ibid.*); hence *grub-stake* vb. *trans.*, to furnish with grub-stake; *grub-worm* = sense 1, also *contemptuous*. 1887 *FARRELL How He Died* 68 There's not much in the 'grub-box, but I've never turned a man off without a feed.

1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) I. 26 Its [the starling's] good deeds as a 'grub-destroyer' are apt to be forgotten. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 78 Anybody would have mentioned the sparrow as a worker at 'grub-destroying'. 1797 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Sir J. Banks* Wks. 1812 III. 459 The King of Men May make the Knight a 'grub-hunter' again And bid him mind his butterflies and hammer. 1870 LOWELL *Amongst my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 320 The regular occupation of 'grub-hunting' is as tame and wearisome as another. 1822-33 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4.) II. 54 A 'grub-like' concretion of mucus. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met.* Ins. i. 18 Apod grub-like larvae. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox in Comic Almanack* 25 'That's the 'grub-shop', said my lord, 'where we young gentlemen wot has money buys our wittles, and them young gentlemen wot has none, goes tick'. 1849 HARE *Sermon*. II. 76 You are not to...furl up your wings, and wrap yourself up in your cast-off 'grub-skin'. 1885 BUTTERWORTH *Zig-zag Journ.* West. States 399 What is roughly termed a 'grub-stake'. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) June 475 The prospector with his led horse, loaded with grub-stake, blankets, pick, and pan. 1890 GUNTER *Atlas Nobody* ix. 100 He 'grub-staked' us and we used to work on the Tillie mine together. 1752 SMART *Hilliad* i. 115 Moths, mites, and maggots, fleas (a numerous crew), And gnats and 'grub-worms' crowded on his view. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 134 Gible was as arrant a grub-worm as ever crawled.

Hece Grubbed a., infested with grubs; Grubbiag, *vbl. sb.*, infestation by grubs.

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. t. 125 When turnips have what is termed a 'grubbed' appearance, it has been attributed to the larvae of these little beetles. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm II.* 591 They [the grub larvae] attack different kinds of corn, especially oats, the effects of grubbing in which are well known to every farmer. *Ibid.* 592 Every loose turf clod on a grubbed field of oats.

† Grub, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. = GRUBBY a. 3.

1717 D'URVEY *Pills* (1719) II. 315 The Taylor with grub Beard and Crimson Nose.

Grub (grub), v. Forms: (4 groube), 4-5 grobbe, 4-6 grube, grubbe, 6- grub. [Perh. repr. OE. *grubban—prehistoric *grubban, f. OE. Teut. *grub- ablaut-variant of *grat- to dig, GRAVE v.1; cf. ON. *griffa* wk. fem. pit, hole, OHG. *grublon* to dig, search (mod.G. *grubeln* to pursue over-subtle meditations), MDu. *grobben* (once) to scrape together (money), Dn. *grubben* to root, feel about for something. For the phonology cf. *stubb* repr. OE. *stybb*, *shrub* repr. OE. *scrybb*.] 1. *trans.* To dig superficially; to break up the surface of (the ground); to clear (ground) of roots and stumps. Also with *up*. Said occas. of animals 'rooting'.

12300 *Cursor M.* 6747 Theif hus breccand, or gruband grund. 1572 Lament. L. Scott. in *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 251 Ze suld your ground grube with simplicitie. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. xiii. 635 As the ground the more it is crumbled, broken, and deeply remoued or grubbed vp, becometh so much more fertile. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pluto's Trav.* xxxi. 122 These serve to manure grounds that are newly grubbd. 1698 PROGER *Voy.* 126 Since the Island has been grubbed up, they have begun to grow more healthy. 1786 BURNS *Barb's Epit.* Whether thy soul Soars fancy's flights beyond the pole, Or darkling grubbs this earthly hole. 1798 MATTHEWS *Revol.* (1871) I. 163 Vast tracts of land lay in their original cultivated state, having never been grubbed up or cleared. 1837 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* vi. 275 Like the swine that grubbd the turf. 1840 BARHAM *Uncl. Leg.* Ser. t. *Spectre Tappington*, Some workmen employed in grubbing an old plantation. 1863 MRS. MEREDITH *Tasmanian Mem.* 10 A bit of land all grubbed and cleared too. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 11 Batz whose Saxons grub The ground for crystals.

† 2. To dig round the roots of (a plant). Obs.

1387-8 T. USK *Test.* *Love* t. v. (Skeat) 92 See now how, seven years passed and more, have I graffed and grubbed a vyne; and with all the ways that I coude I sought to fed me of the grape. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. ix. 76 Saturne...Tawcht thame to grub the wines...and saw the cornys, and sok the cart.

3. To dig up by the roots, to root up, uproot; *esp.* with *up*, less commonly *out*. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1555-8 PHAER *Æneid* ii. Eiv. Like as on the mountayn top, some ancient oke to fall The plowmen with their axes strong do strine, and twibbles tall To grubbe, and round about hah hewd. 1558 BR. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xviii. 113 Wyth good hope of pardon, the roote of Desperation being cleane grubbed oute. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. xl. 394 Papyrus chanced to espie a shrub bard by, and caused it to be grubbed up. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VII.* v. 1. 23 The fruitie she goes with I pray for heartily...but for the Siocke...I wish it grubbd vp now. 1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick* iv. ii. We will redden our rashness, By grubbing up these Christians, that begin to infect us and our kingdom. 1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) III. 321 commonwealth was a good title, but grubbed up by the title of Chief Magistrate. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iii. 8 123 (1679) 23 The very stumps of Oak, especially that part which is dry...being well grubbd, is many times worth the pains and charge, for sundry rare, and hard woods. 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist.* Surrey (1719) III. 28 A kind of Stony Coal...he found by grubbing up the Roois of an old Oak. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* II. 165 A Country Bumpkin that Trees did grub. 1807 E. S. BARRITT *Rising Sun* II. 86 To lay the axe to the root of decency, and to grub up morality. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* iv. 81 Look at that land...you find not there a weed, We grub the roots, and suffer none to seed. 1831 MACAULAY *Hampton Ess.* (1880) 203 The mutilated defenders of liberty...manfully presented the stumps of their ears to be grubbed out by the hangman's knife. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops & Modern hop-planters* have remorselessly grubbed the niale plants. 1888 INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 140 Jungles...in which the huge grey tusker grunts suspiciously as he grubs up his meal of roots.

† b. To pluck out (hair) by the roots. Also *absol.* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 972 My body y save to men smytyn And also my chekes to men grubbyng. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 26 Yet I would not have men...to grub their beards, yea, their very chins.

4. With *up*, *out*: To extract by digging. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 29 To grobbe vp metal lurynge in dirkenesse. 1840 CORBETT *Advt. Fr. Gram.* I had learnt French without a master. I had grubbed it out, bit by bit. 1842 MOTLEY *Rev.* (1889) I. iv. 102, 1. began grubbing up antiquities. 1844 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i. 16 He pulled forth his hand which had been grubbing up his prizes from the bottom of his pocket.

† 5. ? To 'dig' (something) into a surface. Obs. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoeu.* i. *Iusti*. She leans somewhat too hard vpon her pen yet. *Hony*. Then she grubs her pen. *Iusti*. Its but my paines to mend the neb agen.

6. *intr.* To dig. In recent use, connoting the idea of mean or grovellingly laborious occupation.

1320 *Finding Cross* 267 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 60 Fast grubbed hai pore abait; So depe hai grubbed & so fast. Three crosses hai pore abait at he last. 1380 WYCLIF *Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 208 Crist, gardener of his vineyarde, grubbe inne and dongide it. 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 64/108 With mynours & masouns; myne bye bygonne, Grobben faste vndir he grunde. 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 217/1 Grubbyn yn the erthe, *fodica*. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim.* Mon. iii. (1883) 124 Thai be arted bi necessite so to wach, labour, and grubbe in the ground for their sustenance, that their nature is much wastid. 1794 MATTHEWS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 256, I look for no pasture in the fields of Ministers or of Booksellers; nor would I be turned out...to grub and delve in Mr. Pitt's Straw-yard. 1800 ANDERSON *Amer. Law* 294 McInnes sent a man to this place who grubbed a week. 1864 MRS. A. GATTY *Parables Jr. Nat.* Ser. iv. 6 Many were the hours he had spent...grubbing in the old black soil. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xv. (1888) 137 I met plenty of people, grubbing in little miserable fields.

b. *transf.* Of animals: To root, search for something in the earth, etc.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* Mark ix. 46 Having worms ever grubbing and gnawing upon the entrails. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Port. Scatter.* Fam. xlii. (1887) 138 [He] was...making the animal crawl upon its knees after him, with its nose grubbing in the sawdust. 1864 MISS YONGE *Cress Kale* ix. (1880) 96 A hole that looked as if an old hen had been grubbing in it. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 79 The carp...might be seen rolling and grubbing all around the hook.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* To search in an undisciplined, abject, or grovelling manner; to rummage.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm.* Thames ii. 67 These miserable beings...grub in the River at low water for old Ropes, Metals, &c. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 97 Coleoptera are more scarce, as I cannot grub for them myself for fear of centipedes. 1847 EMERSON *Refr. Men.* Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 314 Such a boy...goes grubbing into mines and mountains...to find images fit for...his versatile...brain. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* xl. 280 [They] were too absorbed in the delights of their own peculiar pursuits to think of grubbing for lucre. 1884 A. LANG in *Century Mag.* Jan. 325/2 Grubbing among Roman remains and relics. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* II. 50 Meanwhile, however, he had been grubbing about in his bag. 1895 C. R. B. BARRITT *Surrey* ii. 58 Grubbing about in the oldest...part of the building, I found...four pieces of Norman...moulding.

8. Chiefly with *on*, *along*, *away*: To lead a meanly plodding or grovelling existence; to live laboriously or ploddingly, to toil, 'fag'.

1735 DRYDEN & PARDON *Dicit.* *Grub*...to go on in a mean, servile, covetous, nasty Way or Manner of Living. 1766 [ANSTY] *Bath Guide* viii. 33 We may grub on without it through Life, I suppose. 1809 MRS. MITFORD in *L'Estrange Friendships* Miss M. (1880) I. Intro. 28, I must grub away all the evening to get it accomplished. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* v. We both grub on in a middle. 1862 G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love*, etc. *Juggling Jerry* x, I, lass, have lived no gipsy, haunting Finery, while his poor helpmate grubs. 1868 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 401, I was grubbing away at an article for the *North American*. 1894 'J' S. WINTER *Red-coats* 10 This sort of thing isn't living—it's only grubbing along from day to day. 1895 E. A. GLOSS, *Grub*, to pick up a living in mean, haphazard ways.

9. [? f. the sb.] *slang* a. To take 'grub' or food; to feed, eat. Also to grub it.

1725 *New Canting Dict.* *Grub*...to Eat, to Dine, &c. 1839 DISRAELI *Corr.* to *Sister* (1886) 121, I found some twenty-five gentlemen grubbing in solemn silence. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, Come away into the supper-room...seeing those nobs grubbing away has made me peckish too. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inven.* 32, I was grubbing on fowls and boiled corn.

b. *trans.* To provide with 'grub' or food. *slang.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. To grub a person, is to diet him, or find him in victuals. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxii, The red-nosed man w'n't by no means the sort of person you'd like to grub by contract. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 18 May 3/1 They are not bound to grub you.

10. *Cock-fighters' slang.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Grubbing a Cock*, a cutting off the Cock's Feathers under the Wings.

11. *Comb.* (the vb-stem used *attrib.*), as grub-ax (corruptly *† grubbage*), -hoe, -hook, implements used in grubbing up roots, stumps, etc.; grub-fell v. *trans.*, to bring down (a tree) by cutting at the root; grub-saw, a hand-saw used for sawing marble slabs into strips.

1611 CORTEZ *Aggr.* a kind of 'Grub-axe, or instrument wherewith roots, and shrubs are plucked up. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 271 *Grubbing*, see *Mattock*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grubbing* or *Grub-ax*, a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, etc. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* at H. iv. 72 Strong spades and grub-axes for rooting out a lost ferret. 1894 *Times* 11 Sept. 16/7 Every

tree should be "grub-felled"—that is, taken up by the roots.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 381 'Grub-felling', the common method of taking down timber trees. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Grub Hoe', 'Grub Hook'. 1853 O. BYRNE *Handbk. Artisan* 92 The cutting is effected with smaller blades, called 'grub-saws'.

Hence Grubbed *ppl. a.*

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 414 The excellent double hedge-row of grubbed wood.

Grub-, (in comb. *Grub-Pegasus*), used as equivalent to GRUB-STREET (sense 2).

1715 *Swift's Real Diary* Ded. (D.), Nor could I mount my Pad for a Day's journey, but strait some pailnry poet, astride his Grub-Pegasus, wrote at me, or rode, and sent his Hue and Cry after me.

Grubbæn: see GRUBEAN.

Grubbage: see grub-ax s.v. GRUB v. 11.

Grubbed, *ppl. a.*: see under GRUB sb. and v.

Grubber (grub-bär). [f. GRUB v. + -ERY.]

1. One who grubs, *lit.* and *fig.*; a digger; a searcher among ruins and the like; a laborious worker.

13...St. Erkenwold 41 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Mony grubber in grette be grunde for to seche. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/2 Grubbare in be erthe, or oþer thingegys (H. grovblare, P. growblar), fossor, confessor, fossatrix. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Phil. of Pleasure* I. 33 Homespun soon discovered himself to be a grubber in books. 1845 SCOTT *Farm. Lett.* 31 Sept. (1894) II. xlii. 346 You are so capital a grubber that I have little doubt you will light upon it sooner or later. 1849 MISS MURDOCK *Ogilvie's* xviii. (1875) 209 The hard-working grubbers in science. 1824 F. J. FURNIVALL *E. E. Wills* Ded. 9, 1, or some grubber of like kind. 1892 *Daily News* 26 May 2/1 It is time to see the grubbers at work. We reach 'the face'—that is to say, the parts where the hewers and blasters of the rock are at work.

2. An implement for grubbing; breaking up ground, uprooting stumps or weeds, etc. *local.*

1598 FLORIO, *Arpago*...a rake, a barrow, a grubber. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 157 The scarifier or grubber, for pulverizing the soil. 1848 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 487/2 The common Scotch grubber resembles a strong harrow frame, running upon four wheels and guided like a plough. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct. The bean stubble is broken up by Tennant's grubber and the wheat lightly ploughed in. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Grubber*, a tool for rooting—a combination of axe and mattock.

3. One who gets together wealth by sordid or contemptible methods. Now usually *money-grubber*. [Cf. Du. *grubber* money-grubber.]

1578 T. WHITE *Serm.* at *Paul's Cross* 58 Such grubbers there be whiche grynde the faces of the poore.

4. An eater, a feeder.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. (1889) 50, I like to see a fellow an honest grubber at breakfast and dinner. 1862 DICKENS *G. Zeph.* III. 9 'I'm a heavy grubber, dear boy', he said, as a polite kind of apology when he had made an end of his meal.

Grubbery (grub-bär). [f. GRUB sb. or v. + -ERY.]

† 1. A room for hard work or study. ? Obs. rare⁻¹. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. Dr. Burney* 8 Oct. in *Diary* v. 260 The great grubbery will be in nice order for you, as well as the little; both have many accessions of new books.

2. *slang* a. Food, 'grub'; also, a (public) meal.

b. A place where one 'grubs' or takes food.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* lxiii, A nice little cabin there...with grubbery, free of rent and taxes. *Ibid.* lxviii, You seem not very well found in the grubbery line. 1837 *Boston Herald* 31 Jan. 4/2 The out-and-out speech of Lord Spencer at the late grubbary. 1889 BARRIÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Grubbery* (popular), an eating-house.

3. Something grubbed or dug up; an excavation.

1877 TUCKER & FAGAN *1st Vp. Silken Reign* vii. 164 Brunel's Thames Tunnel...this damp and sombre grubbery.

4. Grovelling or sordid way of life. rare⁻¹.

1891 SYMONDS in H. F. BROWN *Biog.* (1895) II. 136 Let us not allow ourselves to be submerged in passion or our love to lapse in grubbery.

Grubbing (grub-bin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRUB v. + -ING.] The action of the verb GRUB.

1. Digging; the uprooting of stumps of trees, etc.; the clearing of ground of trees, weeds, and the like.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/1 Grubynge (H. grublynge, P. growblinge), confossio. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim.* Mon. xlii. (1885) 141 In grubbyng and stokkyng off treis, busses, and groves. 1598 FLORIO, *Estirpatione*...an extirpation, a rooting out, a grubbing. 1639 HORN & RON. *Gate Lang.* Unl. xvii. § 205 By delving, or grubbing, the cunny, or rabbit, maketh burrowes. 1725 BROOKLYN *Fam. Dict.*, *Grubbing*, a Term used in Agriculture, and signifies the clearing of Ground of Stubs, &c. 1851 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 287 The grubbing-up of twenty or thirty acres of wood.

2. *fig.* Close search or investigation; plodding work, laborious stndy.

1831 CARLYLE in *Westm. Rev.* XV. 21 Antiquaries...in their Blackletter stubbing and grubbing. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Temple* (1880) 436 No grubbing amooq old state-papers will ever bring to light any argument which will shake these facts. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. vi. 308 The indefatigable grubblings and gropings of the literary antiquary.

3. *slang*. Eating, feeding; *cuncr.* food, 'grub'.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 28 What with snoozing, high grubbing, and guzzling like Cloe. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 125 There's an end of all good grubbing. 1867 W. H. L. TRISTER *Poems* 132 They're first rate grubbin for the poor.

† 4. Some trick formerly practised amooq college students. Obs.

1679 *2nd Reg. Bk. Magd. Coll. Camb.* 370 in 5th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1876) 483/2 Those sottish and even savage tricks of 'grubbing, salting, mustarding, and y^r like. c. 1720 SWIFT *Trifles* Wks. 1824 VI. 239 His bedfellow dreams of grubbins all night.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grubbing-ax*, † *fork-hoe*, † *hook*, † *instrument*, † *mattock*, † *tool* (cf. the corresp. combs. of GRUB *v.*); *grubbing-iron*, † (a) a kind of chisel or gouge; (b) *dial*, † an iron instrument for grubbing up thistles' (Sheffield Glass, 1888); *grubbing-machine*, a tool used in gunnery; also (sense 3) *grubbing-hall*.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius Nomenclator* 265 *Biden.* a delving tool with two teeth, wherewith y^e earth is opened in such places as the plough cannot pearse: some call it a *grubbing axe. 1611 COTGR., *Houé fourchut*, a grubbing ax; or forked pickaxe. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 123 Mattock, or Grubbing-axe. 1611 COTGR., *Bisnoire*, a *grubbing forke, or grubbing axe. 1897 BARRIÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang*, **Grubbing hall* (Worcester), the hall in which college 'men' take their meals. 1891 *Auckland Star* 1 Oct. 1/6 *Grubbing and Dutch Hoes. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* i. 463 There were several kinds of this implement (sc. the hoe), the hilling, the weeding, and the grubbing. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 163 When he would rid the ground of some wilde bushes and fruitlesse plants, he laith at them mainly with his *grubbing hooke or mattocke. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 319 Where the closeness of the Plants to one another will permit us to use only *grubbing Instruments. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/2 *Grubbinge vryn of gravowrys, supra in formore. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, **Grubbin-mattock*, an instrument or tool for grub roots or trees with. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Rogador*, a *grubbing tool.

Grubbing, *vbl. sb.*; see under GRUB *sb.*
Grubbing (*grv'bin*), *ppl. a.* [f. GRUB *v.* + -ING².] That grubs. *lit.* and *fig.*

1765 C. SMART *Phadris* ii. iv. (Bohn) 490 That grubbing Swine Still works the tree to overset. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xvi, Poor grubbing devils of authors. 1882 W. B. WEDDEN *Sec. Law Labor* 257 The slave, the serf, the grubbing laborer... have been released from... fetters.

Grubbe (*grv'b'l*), *v.* [variant of GRABBLE *v.*, influenced by GRUB *v.* Dn. has *grubbelen* synonymous with *grubbelen*.]

† 1. *intr.* and *trans.* To grope. To grubble up: to scrape together. *Obs.*

a 1690 E. HOPKINS *Regeneration* (1694) 28 Being now deprived of the Image of God, the Soul grubbles here below. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* i. 1. (1692) 8 Let me rowl and grubble thee. 1700—*Quid's Amours* i. iv. 73 There I will be, and there we cannot miss, Perhaps to grubble, or at least to kiss. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 174 p. 4 He looked at the Fish, then at the Fiddle, still grubbling in his Pockets... then altered his Mind as to Farthings and gave my Friend a Silver Sixpence. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* i. 353, I'll grubble all my Jokes up to Delight ye. *Ibid.* ii. 329 And Foreign *Solfa* grubbles up the Pence.

2. *intr.* = GRUB *v.* *sb.* *rare.*
1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 265 The limping, cheating plover Not upon an elm tree bower, But prefer in fields to grubble With the partridge.

Hence *Grubble sb.*, *rare*, an act of 'grubbling'. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 336 The cherubs hungry come from play, Dirt-pies and gutter grubbles.

† **Grubbler**, *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 *grubblare*, *grubblar*. [Altered form of GRUBBER.] = GRUBBER 1.

1440 [see GRUBBER 1]. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 283 That which not the parish-clerk, but the conversation of the neighbourhood, might have supplied, is too commonly left to the sagacity of grubblers yet unborn.

† **Grubbling**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* In 5 *growblings*, 5-6 *grubbling*. [Altered form of GRUBBING.]

1. Digging, grubbing.
1440 [see GRUBBING *vbl. sb.* 1].

2. In comb. *grubbling iron*, a 'grubbing-iron'. 1530 PALSGR. 222/3 *Fourmour* or *grubbling yron*.

Grubby, *grv'bi*, *a.* [f. GRUB *sb.* + -Y.]

1. a. Infested with grubs. b. Of the nature of a grub or larva.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tree*, Reject those trees.. that are knotty and appear to be grubby. 1852 *Househ. Words* 23 Oct. 138 Divesting themselves of the grubby or chrysalis-like covering of great-coats and wrap-rascals.

2. Stunted, dwarfish. (cf. GRUB *sb.* 2a.) Nowdial.

1611 COTGR., *Rabougri*, growne crooked, and low; *misgrowne, grubbie, dried up. *Ibid.*, *Ratating*, grubbie, shrinke in, thick and short. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* ix Observe, if there are great Trees near, whether they grow crooked, ill-shap'd, and grubby. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Grubby*, small, poor, stunted.

3. Dirty, grimy; also slovenly and underbred.

a 1845 *Hood Black Job* vi, They look'd so ugly in their sable hides: So dark, so dingy, like a grubby old of sooty sweeps. 1855 *Chamb. Frl.* III. 105 The lint... is sure to suffer;... it is sure to become foul, and, as it is technically termed, 'grubby'. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumberworth*, etc. 227 A pack of grubby children in a frozzy school. 1861 *SALA Dutch Pick.* xxi. 330 That shabby, grubby, ill-smelling old street. 1893 C. ALLEN *Scallywag* i. 153, I like Mr. Thistleton... he's quite nice, of course, and there's nothing grubby about him.

4. *dial.* [See quot. and cf. GRUB *sb.* 3.] 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* 450 *Grubby*, testy, ill-tempered, peevish.

Hence *Grubbiness*, grubby or grimy condition. 1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 4/6 Their face in a condition of grubbiness.

† **Grubbean**, *a. jocular. Obs.* Also *Grubbean*, *Grubbean*. [f. GRUB-STREET + -ean, after *Sabeen*, etc.] Of or belonging to Grub-street.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. (1709) 30 The Grubbean sages have always chosen to convey their precepts... shut up within the

Vehicles of types and fables. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 39 The overt acts of the Grubbean sowers of poetic sedition. 1795 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6 A Grubbean egipt. 1803 *Spirit Publ. Frls.* (1804) VII. 33 The Grubbean sages have exalted their society, in point of fame, above all societies.

Grubhood (*grv'bhud*). [f. GRUB *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition of a grub or larva.

1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 75 [He] feeds the last days of his grubhood upon the nutty pips. 1859 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 105 Yonder broken-winged butterfly, relapsing... into a state of grubhood again.

Grub-street (*grv'bstri*).

1. *orig.* The name of a street near Moorfields in London (now Milton-street), 'much-inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems' (J.); hence used allusively for the tribe of mean and needy authors, or literary hacks.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 2/4 When strait I might descry, The Quintessence of Grubstreet, wilt distill Through Cripple-gate in a contagious Map. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* v. 56 The very Spirit of Grubstreet Reigns in you. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Pref., O Grubstreet! thou fruitful Nursery of towing Genius! 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Reviewers* 547 Long, long hence that hospitable roof Shall Grub-street dine, while duns are kept aloof. 1870 EMERSON *So. & Solit.*, *Books Wks.* (Bohn) III. 80 Now and then, by rarest luck, in some foolish Grub Street is the gem we want.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Pertaining to, emanating from, or characteristic of Grub-street; of the nature of literary hack-work; rarely, like a needy scribbler.

1648 *Mercurius Fidei* (Thomason Tracts B. M.) CCCLXXXIV. No. 32. 6 The Grub-street pamphleteer. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 26 Grubstreet and Polemical Divinity. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Grub street* *Neus*, false, forged. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 p. 2 Till of late Years, a Grubstreet Book was always hound in Sheepskin. 1760 *Voy. W. O. C. Vaughan* i. 129 Grubstreet Quill-drivers. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A Grubstreet writer means a hackney author, who manufactures books for the booksellers. 1856 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) i. 276 At present I am perfectly Grubstreet, but then I have the pleasure of earning every penny I spend. a 1860 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1886) II. 644 Nor was it only in Grub Street tracts that such reflections were to be found.

Hence *Grubstreetian sb.*, *Grubstreetonian a.* (*nonce-wds.*).

c 1721 *Misc. Lett. Miss's Jnl.* (1722) II. 303 Ha, ha, ha, all the Judges sit upon the Grub-Streetians! *Ibid.* 321 Any able Grubstreetian. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Frls.* (1806) I. 215 A Ballad in the Style Grubstreetonian.

Gruche, *obs. form* of GRUTCH.

† **Gruchild**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *gruche* GRUTCH *v.* + -ild *fem. suffix*, as in ONorthumb. *stereld* female relative, *nddebyrild* female neighbour, ME. *begenild*, *beggild*, *cheapild*, *fostrild*, *molild*, *toild*.]

The origin of the suffix is obscure: the suggestion that it is derived from *-ild* as a frequent terminal element in female names can hardly be right; on account of the umlaut in the ONorthumbrian examples. Perh. it may represent a Teut. fem. agent-suffix *-ilpila*.

A (female) grumbler.
a 1225 *Anr.* r. 108 Heo is a gruchild *MS.* C. *grucinde*, *MS.* T. *gruchere*, & full townen.

Gruche, *grudche*, *obs. forms* of GRUTCH.

Grudge (*grv'dz*), *sb.* Forms: see the verb. [f. GRUDGE *v.*, or variant of GRUTCH *sb.*]

† 1. Murnur, murmuring, grumbling; discontent, dissatisfaction; reluctance, unwillingness. *Obs.*

1477 MARC. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 801 III. 197 For syche grwys and other causys, I am 1yght sory that the gruche is knowyn that I have mad, with ought it myght take effect. 1484 RICH. III in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 104 The great clamor grudge and complainte which our hege people of this our Royne have made of and upon the coigne of silver made in our lande of Irland. 1578 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 19 Ther should ensue grgis and murrmes amongst the kyngis subjects. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* vi. 1 There arose a grudge amonge the greekes agaynst the ebrues. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 109/2 That they shulde eat his fleshe and drinke his blood after their owne carnal understanding, but yet in another forme, to put awaye all grudge of stomache. c 1555 HARRIS *Private Divorce Hen. VII* (Camden) 193 They declare what murrmur and grudge was in England. 1611 B. JONSON *Cailline* iii. i. That still your counsell of me be approu'd; Both by your selues, and those to whom you haue, With grudge, prefer'd ine.

† 2. 'Murmuring' of the conscience; uneasiness or disturbance of mind; scruple, doubt, misgiving. Also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 7 h. There is oon grudge or dout that maketh me euyl at ese [L. *unus scrupulus restat*].

1531 *Dial.* on *Laws Eng.* l. xxxii. (1639) 56 Without any scruple or cvge of conscience. 1540 MORSEYNE *Vives' Intrud. Wynd.* cv. We must be content, that in our conscience, we fele our selues void of secret gruge and unquietnes. 1558 B. WATSON *Sec. Sacram.* xxi. 134 God gaue hym grudge in his conscience agaynste hys sinne. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 12 Is it no grudge to the soul-diers conscience to fight against them?

3. Ill-will or resentment due to some special cause, as a personal injury, the superiority of an opponent or rival, or the like. *Obs.* (exc. as in b).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 17 h. The lesse gruge ye haue, the more ye fle from malice and wikkednesse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 435 He wanne of them as moche grudge & hatred as he to fore hadde lode & good wyll. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 768 To the great grudge of all men and high displeasure of God. 1533—*Debell. Salem Wks.* 1016/1 He might dyffame all the temporall ministers too, and hryng them in grudge & ob-

loque of the people. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arh.) 88 Although he were moved with inward grudge yet he wisely repressed his anger. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 65 Heavy looke... that plaine in him bewraid great grudge and maltalent. 1635 R. N. CANNEN *the Hist. Eliz.* i. 123 Queen Elizabeth hane... secret grudge against her. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 21 This hath raised envy, grudge, and malice against them. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 203 They plough'd, and sow'd, And reap'd their plenty without grudge or strife. 1898 BROWNING *La Saitias* 57 There is no such grudge in God as scared the ancient Greek.

b. A particular instance of this feeling: const. against (a person); also freq. in phr. to have a g. against, († *lo*, † *at*), *to bear*, *owe* (a person) a g., etc.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* ii. ix. (1883) II. 102 The people called Dore... wolde aduenge their olde grudges agayne the Atheniensis. 1581 SAVILE *Tactius Hist.* ii. v. (1591) 55 They laid grudges aside [L. *postitis odiis*]. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1602) 200 Public affairs were mingled with private grudges. 1601 F. GOOWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 160 The Conqueror... hauing apriuate grudge at Stigand. 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 75 The Countes of Maunshelt was a herodie to the house of Saxony. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* vi. 19 Herodias had a quarrel [margin, inward grudge] against him. 1657 North's *Plutarch*, *Add. Lives* (1676) 4 The Arians... bore Athanasius a grudge. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* ii. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 312, I have a grudge to him, for the Privilege of his Sex. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 282 There was a private grudge against him. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 244 He went on his errand with a grudge. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 40 He had... an olde grudge to stimulate his zeal. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xxvii 306 He nursed some grudge against the Duke. 1876 MOZLEY *Unit. Serm.* x. (1877) 204 Men of this character pursue a grudge unceasingly, and never forget or forgive.

† 4. = GRUDGING *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 20 b. If any grudge of the same disease chance to rise againe. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxviii. (1636) 225 [He] was never vexed with any sickness... except the grudge of a fever of one day. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 106 They are past the Hazard of a Relapse, but they have still the Grudges of a Disease.

† 5. Injury, injurious influence or effect. *Obs. rare.* 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 10 It was ordeyned... that the said Statute... should be aduallued... to the grete prejudice gruge singler hurte and jeopardie of all your said true lieges. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 69 This our shaken Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throws, and struggling against the grudges of more dreadful Calamities.

6. *Comb.*, as *grudge-bearing* *adj.*

1611 COTGR., *Maling*, malignant, ill-willie, grudge-bearing.

Grudge (*grv'dz*), *v.* Forms: 5-6 *gruge*, *gruges*, *groge*, 6-7 *grude*, (5 *grwge*, *grughe*, *grogge*, *growge*, 6 *grodge*, *groudge*), 5- *grudge*. [Altered form of GRUTCH *v.*; possibly influenced by GREGGE, *agregge*, *AGGREGGE*; cf. *AGGRUDGE* (*aggrugge*, *aggrugged*) synonymous with *AGGRIEVE*.]

† 1. *intr.* To murmur; to utter complaints murmuringly; to grumble, complain; to be discontented or dissatisfied. *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 II. 30 They grudge and sey, how that the kyng resayvith sych... as haff be his gret enemys. 1470 FORTESCUE *Articles in Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) App. B. 249 Somme man... shal move obtayne gretter rewardis than they have deserved, and yit gruge, seyng they haue to liff. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. ix. 159 They haue therin payne, and lightly gruges [earlier version *gretchyn*, *v.r.* *grucheth*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ii. 1 Why do the Heithen grudge? why do the people ymagyn vayne thynges? 1540—1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 89 h. Not with standynge all this tourment... he never grudged. 1552 LATINER *Serm.* St. John *Evang.* Day (1584) 284, I woulde not baue you in any wise to grudge or murmure because ye lack houses. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. i. (1609) 139 The Volscians and Aequians grugged and muttered for the fortifying of Verrugo. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lix. 15 Let them wander vp and downe for meate, and grudge if they be not satisfied. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgm.* i. ii. x. (1642) 207 The Cardinal... on his death bed, murmured and grugged.

† b. Const. against, earlier also with (chiefly, a person); *at*, or (chiefly, a thing). *Obs.*

a 1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 228 Thus for to grugge agayns Godys myght, Agayns hye God ze do offens. 1483 *Yvesantim. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 29 The comyns gretly grughis ther wythe [i.e. ther is non as ther was wont to be]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cxxxiii. 248 He toke vpon hym... to rule in suche wyse, as the Kyng grugged with his doynge. a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 125 Grocers were gruged at and groyned at hute late. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xiv. 5 And they grugged against her. 1538 STARKEY *England* xiv. 52 The temporality grugyth agayn the spirituality, the comyns agayne the nobility. 1582 *H. Hist.* 3as. VI (1804) 98 The people of the cuntry grudget heuill at the promotion of this Regent. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. xvii. 62 Nor the cause why the guilty... should grudge or complain of is the like. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm.* *Titus* ii. 9 That too ordinarie sinne of seruants, when as they priuately mutter and grudge against the commandments and corrections of their masters and mistresses. 1679 HARVEY *Key Script.* i. 20 Nor let any grudge at this brief Digress. a 1770 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Bldghm.) *Wks.* (1751) II. 260 What I shall we too... Like child *Hist. Brit.* Ch. i. xi. 345 Stillingsfleet... grugged at the late toleration.

† c. With *clause* expressing the cause.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabins Inst.* i. 47 Many perhaps do that the Scripture doth not... set forth that fall and the cause [i.e. thou goest, nor that worst saye]. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 1304 How ready... to grudge... that the heat of the day lyes upon them more then others. 1760 BEATTIE *Virg. Past.* iv. 45 Nor grudge, Alexis, that the rural pipe So oft hath staid [i.e. the roses of thy lip].

† d. To grudge a thought: to think an envious thought. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 176 So perish they, That grudge one thought against your Majesty.

2. *trans.* To be unwilling to give, grant, or allow (something); to begrudge. Also with *infinitive* as obj.

c. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 110 For the symplese & pouert of his persone, he grugged the lesse bis deliuerance. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 32 Shall his saythe auail him, that at Goddes commaundment grudgeth to geue a cote to his neyghbour that starueth for colde. 1596 *Edw. III.* iii. iv. F 4 h. The garrison of Genoaes... weary with their march, Grudging to be suddenly imployed. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 415 What if God had called mee to heauen; would you haue grugged my departure? 1618 J. BULLOCKER in *Farr S. P. Jas. I.* (1848) 291 His owne disciples, too, that sate at hord, Do grudge such cost he-stow'd vpon their Lord. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 268 The English are very good Sea-men... never grudging their labour. 1711 *Annison Spect.* No. 10 p. 6, I hope these my gentle Readers... will not grudge throwing away a Quarter of an Hour in a Day on this Paper. 1755 *Young Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 236 Shall we grudge to pay half that pains for an eternity? 1798 *Johnson Idler* No. 80 p. 4 [She] tells how she gruges every moiment of delay. 1807 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. ix. 198 Some... were jealous to obtain the distinction of a royal visit, though they grugged the cost. 1845 M'COLLOCH *Taxation* ii. ii. (1852) 169 The duties on spirits and tobacco... are paid without being grugged. 1846 KESLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 158 Why should we grudge the hour of prayer? 1848 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. iii. 120, I grudge your being disturbed in the hamper you had re-conquered. 1873 *Browning Red Coll.* *Na-cap* 199 And as with hody, so proceed with soul: Nor less discerningly... grudge To play the doctor.

b. *Const. to or dat.*

1639 *Fuller Holy War* v. iii. (1640) 233 The world... never grugged them great wages who did good work. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* i. 677 Long the Gods... Have grug'd'd thee, Caesar, to the World below. 1719 *Young Busiris* ii. i, I'd grudge her beauties to the gods that gave them. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xii. 508 Even zealous Royalists might not haue grugged the old Republican a grave in his native soil. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 170 Thus to my utmost need chance... grudes an ear. 1873 *Hells Anim. & Mast.* iii. (1875) 63, I don't grudge these people their pleasures.

† 3. *trans.* To envy (a person). Also *intr.* To be envious. *Obs. rare.*

1587 *Gascogne Wks., Pr. Pleas. Keuliv.* A. v. Whose grages make the Gods to grudge, me thinks it should hee shee. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) III. 376 No good man will grudge him under this title, who shall seriously peruse this his epitaph.

† 4. *trans.* To trouble or vex mentally: said either of something which grieves the conscience or of the conscience distressing a person. Also *impers.* *Obs.* 1483 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 393 On thynge in especyalle grugged they consyens. 1488 *Will of Sir E. Shee* (Somerset Ho.), My conscience grudgeth me that I wronged hym. 1534 *More Let. to Marg. Roper* Wks. 1420/1, I woulde not declare any speciall part of that othe that grugged my conscience. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Chr. Instruct. Chylr.* Call to your mynd what offence... chiefest grudgeth your conscience. 1619 *Jer. Dyke Counterpoison* (1620) 22 Oh how it grudgeth the wretch to spare God so much time! *Ibid.* 50 It would haue grugged him farre more to haue seene them hang from yere to yere.

absol. or intr. c. 1560 G. ASHBY *Poems* iii. 805 To do ayeinste conscience in suche guise, Whiche shall flete and gruge in your soule & mynde. 1558 Br. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xxi. 134 He stopp'd his eares, and woulde not suffer his conscience to grudge, nor shewe hym his offences.

† 5. *pass.* and *intr.* To be seized with a disease; to have the first touch or access of a fever. *Obs.* (Cf. GRUDOE sb. 4, GRUDINO vbl. sb. 2.)

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. clxv. 160 He was grugged with a feouere; for remede whereof, he toke a poidon of a physicion Iewe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 575/2, I grudge, as one doth that hath a grudging of the axes, *ge friloue*. . . Me thynke his axes cometh upon hym, for he grudgeth all redy. 1549 *Chaloner Erasm. on Folly* Hija, Who maie auant him selfe to do wiseli, and not to be grugged with some spyce of madnesse [L. *quique non aliquo insanie genere tenetur*].

† b. *intr.* To chatter with the teeth (? as in ague). *Obs. rare*—1.

c. 1440 *Cangrave Life St. Kath.* v. 1309 There is noon that it seeth But for feer he grudgeth with his teeth.

† 6. *trans.* To load, cram (? for gregge, aggregate). 1642 *Rogers Naaman* 532 Hee shall choke them with their owne morsels, and grudge them therewith till they come out at their nostrils.

Hence Grugged ppl. a.

1549 *Chaloner Erasm. on Folly* Gija, They fele not what a twitching turment it is to haue a grugged conscience. c. 1636 *Strafford Papers* I. 210 Nobility is such a grugged and enuid piece of monarchy. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 442 A grugged ration of seal's meat.

† Grudgeable, a. *Obs. rare*—[f. GRUDGE v. + ABLE.] That may be complained of.

1570 *Levins Manih.* 3/4 Grudgeable, *murmurabilis*.

Grudgeful (grʊdʒfʊl), a. *rare*. [f. GRUDGE sb. + -FUL.] Full of resentment or rancour; resentful.

1596 *Spenser F. Q.* iv. viii. 28 The hag did scold And rayle at them with grudgefull discontent. 1622 *Vicars Vened* 11, 40 Grudgefull Greeks. 1877 *Blackie Wise Men* 86 The full-eyed spouse of Zeus Grudgeful that Troy no bloodier bane should brook. 1893 *Stevenson Catriona* xv. 182 These red-shank's are unco grudgeful.

Hence Grudgefully adv.

1884 H. E. MENIVALE *Faust* of B. III. ii. xv. 95 She laughed with a real enjoyment which Guy rather grudgefully envied her.

Grudgekin (grʊdʒkɪn), *nance-wd.* [f. GRUDGE sb. + -KIN.] A little grudge.

1860-1 *Thackeray Lovell* iii. Some twaddler against whom I have a grudgekin.

Grudgement (grʊdʒmənt), *rare*—1. [f. GRUDGE v. + -MENT.] Envy, resentment.

1845 *Browning Flight Duchess* v. 289 A little plait of hair... which at my breast I wear, Ever did (rather to Jacynth's grudgment), And ever shall, till the Day of Judgment.

Grudgeons, obs. form of GURGEONS.

Grudger¹ (grʊdʒə). [f. GRUDGE v. + -ER¹.] One who grudges or murmurs; one who cherishes ill-will, resentment, or envy.

1552 *Huloer, Grudger, malignans, zelotes*. 1605 *Ford Fam's Mem.* Wks. 1869 III. 307 Of all his foes, backbiters, grudgers fear'd. 1631 *Mabbe Celestina* vi. 74 Murmurers, grudgers of my good, repiners of my prosperity. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. s/1 The grudgers, ever ready to interfere with other folk's innocent pleasures.

So Grudgery [see -ERY], grudging.

1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov., He expressed himself with a vulgar grudgery of rank that suggested dislike to all superiority.

† Grudger², *Obs. rare*. [f. GRUDGE v. + -ER², the A.F. ending as in *trouer, user*, etc.] Complaint, dissatisfaction.

1467 *Paston Lett.* No. 575 II. 306, I trost... that he nothyr hath ne shall haue cause of grudger by my default, for I can not understand any cause of grudger.

Grudging (grʊdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRUDGE v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb GRUDGE: † a. *Murmuring, grumbling, complaint.* b. *Reluctant or unwilling action.* c. The cherishing of ill-will, resentment, or envy.

c. 1420 *Lyog. Assembly Gods* 217 What pync or greif ye for me prouyde, Without any grogyng I shall hit ahyde. 1477 *Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dites* 17 h, Holde you content with that, that ought to suffice you, and so ye shal not haue no grudging. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Obedience* iii. (1859) 115 She gladly, without any excuse or grudging, for conscience sake did take that cold... winter journey. 1587 *Golding De Mornay* xxiv. 1617 411 Wherefore languishd hee fortie years in the wilderness among a thousand grudgings. 1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 20 Grudging marres charitie. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. viii. § 12 The Grudgings which began to grow betwixt Secular Priests and Iesuits. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 268 p. 3 Who... without grudging allowd whatever is prudent and convenient. 1783 *Burke Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 50 The export of so much silver was sometimes a subject of grudging and uneasiness in Europe. 1885 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* III. 321 No appearance of envy or grudging in anybody. 1896 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II. viii. 466 The gift of God is granted without stint or grudging.

† 2. An access or slight symptom of an approaching illness, or a trace remaining of a previous one; a 'touch' (of an ailment, pain, etc.). *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/2 Grudgyng of sekenece, *submurmur*. 1548 *Recorde Urin.* *Physick* viii. (1631) 167 There goeth with it some spices and grudgings of the Ague. 1588 *Dee Diary* (Camden) 28, June 19th, I had a grudging of the ague. 1606 *Holland Sueton.* 251 Some light motions and grudgings of his sickness. 1619 *Fletcher M. Thomas* ii. i, A grudging caus'd by th' alteration Of air, may hang upon me. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. iv, When did you feel the first grudging on't? 'tis not broke out in any place. 1672 *Dryden and Pl. Cong. Granada* v. iii, The grudging of my ague yet remains. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 127 As soon as ever any grudging of the Fit a coming is perceived. a 1796 *Peage Derivatives* Ser. II. 103 (E. D. S.) *Grudging*, 'a grudging of pain', a spice or small degree of it, a tendency to it.

fig. 1613 *Beaum. & Fl. Honest Man's Fortune* v. iii, Now have I a kiode a grudging of a heating on me, I fear my hot fit.

† 3. Inward disquiet or vexation. (Cf. GRUDGES sb. 2.) 1450-1330 *Myrr.* our Ladye 41 Theyre spytyres ar dryuen from quyetnes of deuocyon into angnysshe & paynefull grudginges. 1601 *Dent Pathw. Heaven* 242 When such little grudginges are felt in the soule.

† 4. A secret longing, wish, or inclination. *Obs.* 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* i. ii, I'd faine be doing some good... I feele a grudging Of hounty, and I would not long lye fallow. 1682 *Dryden Medal* 58 Ev'n in the most sincere advice he gave He had a grudging still to be a knave. 1694 *Congreve Double-Dealer* iii. v, Nay, I don't despair; but still she has a grudging to you.

Grudging (grʊdʒɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. -ING².] That grudges; † complaining, repining (*obs.*); unwilling, reluctant; resentful, envying.

a 1533 *Four Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 119 If I... pay albeit mine heart be never so grudging & unwilling yet have I fulfilled the law. 1590 *Stevens F. Q.* i. li. 19 [In death] his grudging ghost did strive With the fraile flesh. 1634 *Milton Comus* 725 We should serve him as a grudging master. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* ix. § 4. 629 His industry earned the grudging praise of his enemies. 1889 *Jessop Coming of Friars* i. 40 A certain grudging provincialism is observable in the East Anglian character.

Grudgingly (grʊdʒɪŋli), adv. [f. GRUDINO ppl. a. + -LY—] In a grudging manner; unwillingly, reluctantly; with stint or reluctance.

1549 *Coverdale, etc. Erasm. Par.* i. Pet. iv. 7-11 Let him that hath substance... bestowe vnto them that haue neede, not grudgingly neither with murmuring, but gladly and chearefully. 1644 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 138 The one doth it cheerfully and willingly... the other grudgingly and repiningly. 1782 *Cowper Clarity* 218 'Tis trouble is grudgingly and hardly brook'd While life's sublimest joys are overlooked. 1828 *D'Israeli Chas. I.* II. xii. 314 The

reluctant civilities so grudgingly accorded by the Monarch. 1879 *Trollope Cousin Henry* xxiv. 276, I had nothing to do but to obey his orders. But I did it most grudgingly.

Grudgingness (grʊdʒɪŋnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being grudging, unwilling, reluctant, or stinting.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 51 (1822) I. 404 A jealous grudgingness. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* xiv, Nothing grates on me more than that posthumous grudgingness towards a wife.

Grudin(g)s, -ions, var. or obs. f. GURGEONS.

† Grue, sb.¹ *Obs.* Also 4 grwe, 5 grew, 5, 9 *Sc. gru.* [Commonly taken to be a OF. *gru* meal, grain (see GRUEL); but there is no trace in OF. of the sense 'particle'.

The phrase 'not a grue' has a curious resemblance to the Gr. οὐδὲ γὰρ, 'not a grue' by the Latin comedians as *nie gry quidem* (see GRV); but it is difficult to see how this could have come into ME. and mod. Sc. use.]

With negatives: *Not a (one) grue, no grue*: not an atom, not a whit.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2251, I schal gruch be no grwe. 13... *St. Erkenwald* 319 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1887) 273, I folwe be in be fader none & his fre childes & of be gracious holy goste—& not one grue lenger. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3270 We hadd hee drawn... into dissipaie clene, And of be godness of god noyt a grew [Dublin MS. dele] traisted. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1939 Where as her is but smol or nught a gru. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Gru*, a particle, an atom. *No a gru of meal*, not a particle of meal. . . He has na a gru of sense.

Grue (grɪ), sb.² *rare*. In 6 *gru.* [ad. L. *gru-um*, *grus* crane, or a. F. *grue*.] A crane.

1593-6 *Burel Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* (1706) II. 27 The Gru heifer me thair appcirs, Quoheis legs wer lang and syde.

† Grue, sb.³ *dial. Obs.* [? a. OF. *gru* meal: see GRUEL.] A kind of meal cake made in Cheshire.

1655 *Moufret & Bennet Health's Improv.* xxiv. 233 Had Galen seen the Oaten Cakes of the North; the Janocks of Lancashire, and the Grues of Cheshire, he would have confessed that Oates and Oatmeal are... meat... for tall, fair and strong men.

Grue (grɪ), sb.⁴ *Sc.* Also *grou.* [f. GRUE v.¹.] The action of GRUE v.¹; shivering, shuddering; a shiver, shudder.

1820 *Edinb. Mag.* May 423 A skenan' grou can ower my heart, I swar't among his hands. 1867 N. MACFARLANE *Starling* xiii, The Sergeant experienced what is called in Scotland a grue—the sort of shiver one feels in a nightmare. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 8/6 Her new book... lacks nothing by which to give its readers a 'grue'.

Grue (grɪ), sb.⁵ *north. dial.* Also *gru, grew*. ? Ice in flakes, or detached pieces.

1855 *Farquharson in Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 330 [see *ground-grue* in GROUND sb. 18]. *Ibid.* 333 At this rapid, the whole bottom... was covered with silvery *gru*. *Ibid.* 334 A number of pieces of loose *gru*. 1892 *Douglas in Proc. Berw. Acad. Club* I. No. 7, 185 An immense quantity of *gru*, compact ice, floated down *Ibid.* 187 The frost... catching the light floating *gru*, makes a chance of obstruction. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 3 Feb. 7/1 The 'grue' floating down the Tweed.

Grue (grɪ), v.¹ *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 3-4 *gru, 4-7 grow, 5, 9 grue, 6 grow, 5-6, 9 growe.* *pa. t. 4 grow, growyt, 4-5 growyt, -it.* [Not recorded in OE. or ON.; cognate with the synonymous OHG. *in-grāen* (MHG. *grāwen*, mod.G. *grauen*), Du. *gruwen*, Da. *grue*. OSw. *grwa, grōywa* (mod.Sw. *grufva* now only ref. to grieve).]

1. *intr.* To feel terror or horror, shudder, tremble; quake; to shrink from something; to be troubled in heart.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7983 David... thought on his fas phillistens, Gladly wald he fam confund, To ger pam for him *gru* (*Fair*, grow) and grise. c 1330 R. BURNES *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 852a His herte agas hym *grus* & grew. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xxv. 686 Thair hertis than leughit till grow. *Ibid.* xxx. 517 At tresoun growyt [to MS. E., *MS. C.* grevit, ed. 1616 growed] he so gretly, That na tratorat mycht be hym by. c 1450 *Holland Herwald* xxv, To James Lord Dowglas thow the gre gaif, To ga with the kings hart; thairwith he nocht growit. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* xii. xiii. 110 [Scho] Can fe, and flaf, and maid hym for to grow. 1674 *Ray N. C. Words* 23, 'I grow', I am troubled. 1810 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 142 Garrin' Sir Feir growe in his skin W' ane prophetic dreid. 1893 *Stevenson Catriona* 14, I begin to grue at the sound of it.

b. Of the body: To shiver, shudder.

c 1470 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Stallaw*) xxvi, My flesche growis, my bodie quakis all. a 1605 *Montgomerie Sonn.* iv. 7 It garis my body *gru*, To tell it nou. 1824 *Scott Redgannet Let.* xi, He... said things that gar'd flish's flesh *gru*.

† c. To thrill.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 276 His every member grueing with delight.

† 2. *impers.* *It grues me*: I shudder, tremble, quake; I shrink from something. *Obs.*

1375 *Barbour Bruce* xv. 541 Swa with his fayis dred wes he that thame grevit till beir his name. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 155 To do agen they entent y' shuld *gru* me yll.

† Grue, v.² *Obs.* [f. GRUE sb.².] *intr.* Of a crane: To utter its characteristic cry.

1688 R. HOLME *Annoury II.* 310/2 The Crane *grueth*.

Grue: see GREW.

Grueful (grɪfʊl), a. *rare*—1. [f. GRUE v.¹ + -FUL.] Fearful, horror-struck.

1820 *Black White Wings* xxxvii, He returned—somewhat grueful—his hair wild,—his face wet.

Grueing (grü'ing), *vbl. sb. Sc.* Forms: 4 grow-
yng, greuyng, 6 gruwung, 7 groouing, 8 gruing.
[f. GRUE *v.1* + -ING.] The action of GRUE *v.1*;
shuddering; horror.

1375 BARBOUR *Brace* XIX. 555, I wat nocht quhat may tyd
vs heir; Bot a richt gret growyng [so *MS. E.*; *MS. C.*
greuyng, ed. 1616 growyng] me tais. 1595 DUNCAN *App.*
Etymol. (E. D. S.), Horror, gruwung, or seare. *Rigor*, stiffness
or gruwung. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 353 A
chillness or Gruing affects the Body.

Gruel (grü'el), *sb.* Forms: 4 gruwel, 4-5
growel, -ell(e, 4-6 grewel, 4-7 gruell, 5 grew-
yle, grwel, -el(1)e, gruelle, 7 gravelle, 5- gruel.
[a. OF. *gruel* (12th c. in Littre), mod.F. *gruau*
ground grain, flour, gruel, for *grueau, *gruyau*:—
med.L. *grütellum, dim. of *grütum* of Tent. origin:
cf. OE. *grut* GROUT.]

1. Fine flour, meal, or other farinaceous substance.
Obs. or dial.

[1321 in *Charters*, etc. *Priory Finchale* (Surtees) p. iv, De
gruell sufficientia usque Pascham. c1330 [see 5 below].
14. Nom. in W. Wülker 740/31 *Hec potenta*, grewelle.
1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) H v b. It is good to vse
grwel, clene barley [etc.]. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Gruel*,
same as Grudgings.

2. A light, liquid food (chiefly used as an article
of diet for invalids) made by boiling oatmeal (or
occas. some other farinaceous substance) in water or
milk, sometimes with the addition of other ingre-
dients, as butter, sugar, spices, onions, etc. *Grut-*
ham gruel (see quot. 1818). See also WATER-GRUEL.

1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. vii. 169 A bolleuf of gruwel. c1400
tr. *Laufanc's Cirurg.* 13 He schal ete for his mete growel
maad of otemele, eijr of barli mele wip almuandis. c1450
ME. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 17 Take otemele & cow mylke
and make gruwel. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandsh.*
(Percy Soc.) 3 SETHYNGE some gruwel & sterynge the pul-
ment OF peese or frument. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* t. l. iv.
Beane of Egypt. is good. taken with beane mele after the
manner of grewelle. 1611 CORCER, *Orgyle*, barlie gruell. 1634
J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Enter Kent* 12 His appetite . .
neuer . . needed the assistance of cawdle, iulep, alebery,
cullise, grewel, or stewd-broth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury*
iii. 82/2 Grewel, is a kind of Broth made only of Water,
Grotes brused and Currans, some add Mace, sweet Herbs,
Butter and Eggs and Sugar: some call it Potage Gruel.
1728 YOUNG *Love Fame v.* Wks. (1757) 132 Cooling gruel,
and composing tea. 1791 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Chaptal's*
Elem. Chem. (1800) III. 102 The Icelanders obtain a very
delicate gruel with the fecula of the lichen Icelandicus.
1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i. xii, A basin of nice smooth
gruel, thin but not too thin. 1838 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix,
Thou wilt get naething at night save Grantham gruel, nine
grots and a gallon of water. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 28
A sinful preference of roast mutton over gruel.

transf. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 32 Make the Gruell
thicke, and slab. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. ii. *St.*
Medard, and he hur'd it straight At the Saint's bald pate,
To knock out 'the gruel he call'd his brains']

Prov. c1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* ii. 662 (1711) So thrise I this
nyght shal I make it wel, Or casten al þe Gruel in þe fyre.

3. Broth or pottage of oatmeal in which chopped
meat has been boiled. Commonly *gruel forced*
(*aforded, enforced*), *gruel (of) force*, or *gruel of beef*,
etc. Similarly *gruel of almonds*. *Obs.*

* c1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 12 For to make grewel forced.
Take grewel, and do to the fyre with godeflesch, and seep it
well. 14. Noble *Bk. Cookery* (1882) 88 To mak grewelle en-
felled tak mary bones and freche brothe and mak grewelle
and draw them through a sterner, then tak [etc.]. c1420
Liber Cocorum (1862) 14 Gruel of Almondes. Take almondes
unblanchid and bray hom sone, Put ote mele to. And
grynde alle samen. *Ibid.* 20 Gruel of Porke. *Ibid.* 47
For gruel of fors. Fryst tak porke, wele þou hit sethe
With oten grotes. c1430 *Two Cookeys*. 6 Gruelle
aforsydde. c1450 *Ibid.* 70 Gruelle florece. Take Growell
y-madde of fresh beef. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 519
Gruelle of force Gruelle of beef or motoun, haue ye no
care. 1513 Bk. *Keruyng in Babes Bk.* 273 Tansey is
good, hote wortes, or gruell of befe or of motton is good.
1554 HULOET, Gruell, forced or stewed broth, *offella*.
1505 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Pulmentarius cibis*, chopped mcat
made with pottage or broth: forced gruel. 1602 HOLLAND
Pliny II. 63 If a thicke gruel or sew be made thereof,
... it cureth the pleurisie or paines of the sides.

4. *Phr.* To have or get one's gruel: to receive
one's punishment, to get killed. So to take one's
gruel, to give (a person) his gruel. *collog.*

1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 26 My pupil talked
of nothing but of returning to Devises, to 'give the oster his
gruel' for having taken him in. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxviii,
He gathered . . that they expressed great indignation against
some individual. 'He'll have his gruel,' said one. 1823
BYRON *Don Juan* xi. xvi, I've got my gruel! 1850 KINGSLEY
Yeast viii, They've done for me, Paul. Old Harry's got his
gruel. 1868 DOYLE *Trag. Kerosko* 192 What have we to
bope for? We may just as well take our gruel.

5. *attrib.*, as *gruel-dish*, -meal, -pot, -sieve; *gruel-*
tree dial. (see quot.).

c1330 *Durham Act. Rolls* 525 In iij cribris empt. pro
grannio et uno Gruell seue et i Coloure propistrina. 14.
in *Rel. Ant.* I. 82 He fell down. into a gruell potte. *Ibid.*
83 These iij kynyngs ete but of wone gruel dysche. 1649
G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Hen. V.* cccxvi, 'Tis a strange Gutt,
that for a Gruell Meale Resigns her Birthright. 1845-80
JAMIESON, *Grueltree*, the stick used for stirring the
porridge.

Gruel (grü'el), *v.* [f. GRUEL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To exhaust or disable; to 'punish'.
(*cf.* GRUEL *sb.* 4.)

1850 KINGSLEY *Al. Locke* xii, Wadham ran up by the
side of that first Trinity yesterday, and he said that they

were as well gruelled as so many posters, before they got
to the stile. 1877 *Punch* 24 Mar. 129 The Crews were
drinking each other's healths, in the vain attempt of each
to gruel the other before the race.

2. *nonce-use*. To feed with gruel.

1804 tr. *La Martellere's Three Gil Blas* I. 69 You see . .
a man who has been confined to his bed a fortnight, conse-
quently well plastered and gruelled. 1892 *Longm. Mag.*
July 319, I had better halt and gruel my exhausted mound.]

Grueller (grü'el), [f. GRUEL *sb.* and *v.* + -ER.]
+ 1. One who feeds on gruel; a name given to
a particular set of Oxford students in 17th c. *Obs.*
1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 616 He. . . and other students . .
feeding on thin broth, made of Oatmeal and water only,
they were commonly called Gruellers. 1708 HEARNE
Collect. 8 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 140 Here they had Prayers,
and this deformed old Maid [Elizabeth Hampton] . . made
them water Gruell, whence they were call'd the sect of y'
Gruellers.

2. *collog.* A posser, settler, floorer. (*cf.* GRUEL *v.1*.)
1856 KINGSLEY *Let. T. Hughes* in *Al. Locke* (1881) I.
Pref. Mem. 65 But this is 25 of his is a grueller.

Gruelling (grü'el), *vbl. sb. collog.* [f. GRUEL *v.*
+ -ING.] The action of the *vb.* GRUEL; 'punish-
ing', defeat, esp. in an athletic contest.

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 22/2 After the consistent gruelling he
received. . . it is very probable that he will run all the better
for being a bit above himself. 1892 H. COX *Conversing*
(Badm. Libr.) 19 Alisterdon had a rare gruelling in his first
course, and was put out by Devastation next round.

Gruelling (grü'el), *pl. a. collog.* [f. GRUEL
v. + -ING.] That 'gruels'; 'exhausting', 'punishing'.
1891 *Sportsman* 8 July 8/4 After a gruelling finish,
Magdalen just struggled home by two feet amidst great
excitement. 1894 *ASTLEY Fifty Years Life* II. viii. 131
What gruelling courses I have seen on Snail Down.

- **Gruellous** (grü'el), *a. rare-1*. [f. GRUEL *sb.*
+ -OUS.] Resembling gruel; gruelly.

1862 'C. BEOE' *College Life* 74 Mr. Percival Wyld was
lying back upon his pillows, apparently engaged in sipping
the gruellous compound.

Gruelly (grü'el), *a.* [f. GRUEL *sb.* + -Y.] Of
the nature of or resembling gruel.

1838 A. B. GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 283 It assumes a
gruelly appearance. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* xi. 47 It
was no longer literature, but literary *pap*, soft, and passing
into a gruelly consistency. 1892 EARL PENROCK & G. H.
KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* vii. 216 She squeezed about half
a tumbler-full of the gruelly fluid into it.

Gruesome (grü'söm), *a. literary and dial.*
Forms: 6, 8 growsome, 8 grouesome, groosome,
9 (grausome), growesome, gruesome. [f. GRUE
v.1 + -SOME. *cf.* MDa. *grou*, *gru*, *gru*, Du. *gruw-*
zaam = MHG. *grü(w)sam* (G. *grausam*), horrible,
cruel, fierce, inhuman.

App. introduced into literary use by Scott. The spelling
gruesome did not become well established until after 1850;
gruesome is still occasionally used. Lytton's *gruesome* is
after G. *grausam* (*cf.* GRUPLY.)

1. Inspiring fear, awe, or horror; such as to cause
one to shudder with fear; fearful, horrible; grisly.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 162/10 Growsome, horridus. 1781
J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 90 Growsome, ugly, disagreeable.
1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxiii, He takes a swirlie, ald muss-
oak, For some black, grouesome carlin. 1816 SCOTT *Old*
Mort. xli, He's as grave and growsome an auld Dutchman
as e'er I saw. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* v. xlix, With many
a gruesome shape unutterable, Linn'd were the cavernous
sepulchral walls. 1855 BROWNING *Lover's Quarrel* v, He
has taken a bride To his gruesome side. 1857 HUGHES
Tom Brown I. i, A growsome sound between a moan and
a roar. 1874 B. HARTY *Van Lee*, The dim, mysterious
half-light of the cellar falling in a gruesome way upon the
misshapen bulk of a Chinese deity. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS
Up Nile xlii, 649 It is like a feverish sleep, troubled by
gruesome dreams. 1891 *Chamb. Jnl.* 4 Apr. 219 A few
broken, leafless, doddled stumps of trees. . . help to give the
dark chill marsh a more gruesome and uncanny aspect.

Comb. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Ark* xxiii, (1887) 235
It was a gruesome-looking shadow, with high back and
head thrust forward.

2. Fill of or inspired by fear. *rare.*

1865 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, These trees and pools . . are
making a gruesome coward of thee. 1880 H. JAMES *Law-*
thorne 87 Some of his companions. . . took . . rather a gruesome
view of his want of articulate enthusiasm.

Hence *Gruesome* *adv.*, *Gruesome* *ness*.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 2/2 Mr. Matthews, with much
of Poe's ingenuity, has a touch, too, of Poe's gruesomeness.
1893 *Columbus Dispatch* (Ohio) 26 Jan., The wind whistles
and moans among them growsomely.

Gruf, *obs. form of GROOF.*

Grufe, *rare obs. pa. t. GRAVE v.1*; var. *GROOF.*

Grufo, *obs. Sc. and north. f. GROW.*

Gruflingis, -lyngs: see GROVELLINGS, -ING.

Gruff (grüf), *a. and sb.* Forms: 5 Sc. 6 groiff,
grof, groffe, 8 groof, 9 grouff, 6- groff, 7-
gruff, (9 groough). [app. a. Du. or LG. *grof =

OHG. *grob*, *grob*, MHG. *gerop*, *grop*, mod.G. *grob*,
of uncertain origin. Some scholars have regarded
it as f. ga- prefix (OE. *ge-*: see Y-) + WGER. **gru-*
w. grade of the root of OE. *hrod* rough, scabby.

Possibly the Du. or LG. word was introduced in com-
mercial use.]

A. adj.

1. Coarse, coarse-grained; containing coarse or
rough particles. *Obs. exc. Sc. and techn.*

1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 66 Our body is alsua oncleynye
and foul and gruff. 1563 WINSET *Four Scior Three Quest.*
Wks. 1881 I. 114 Sklate, thak, and grof stanis, rottin tymmir

and siklyke. 1565 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 360
Twentie stanis of groff pulder. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.*
xxviii. 339 Seing se and your wares gros and grof [*reform.*].
1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* t. 91 A groffe seek
swept under thame. 1743 J. WILLIAMSON in *Scenes & Leg.*
N. Scot. (1889) 382 And now the broken clouds fall down
In gruff rain from on high. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen
Desp. 712 The . . purchase of sugar and other gruff goods.
1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 427 She. . . engaged. . . to proceed
to . . Bengal, for a cargo of gruff goods. 1880 JAMIESON's
Dict. Gruff, 3. Thick, large, coarse; a. *gruff meal*, large,
grained meal. 1881 *GREENGUN* 308 In a large vat . . is
placed two tons of grouh saltpetre. *Ibid.* 309 The grouh
saltpure.

b. Of immaterial things: Rude, gross, unpol-
ished. Also said of a guess = 'rough'. *Sc.*

1631 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 To speak in terms
more groff, It [his head] was just a sugar-loaf. 16. . .
in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* (1706) 1. 67 Now have ye heard
the Tragedy. . . though it be both Groff and Rude, And of all
Eloquence denude. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v. *Gruff*, 'A gruff
guess', i.e., a rough or inaccurate calculation, or conjecture.
1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. iii. 39 That's no rizzon 'at
I sudna have a groff guess at her.

+ 2. Of a surface: Rough, rugged. *Obs. rare-1*.
1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 598 We were in danger of losing
our Cable and Anchor; the Ground, where we rode. . . being
somewhat gruff.

3. Rough, surly, or sour in aspect or manner;
said also of appearances.

1690-1 [Implied in GRUFFNESS]. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridi-*
cule 95 One man's air gruffer than another. 1706 PHILLIPS
(ed. Kersey), *Gruff*, or *Gruin*, grim-fac'd, sower-look'd, dog-
ged, surly. 1726 LEONI *Alberici's Archit.* II. 551 Their
gruff beards, and stern countenances. 1738 RAMSAY *Salt*
Speech Miter xi, My looks were gruff and sour. 1777
CHARLOTTE BURNES *Jrnl.* in *Mad. D'Arbly's Diary*, He
stared to me with one of the gruffest of his lion looks. 1849
JAMES WOODMAN viii, He seemed as gruff as a large Church-
bell. 1862 S. A. *Accepted Addr.* 93 Her papa was a gruff
religionist. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* p. xxiv, The gruff
hippopotamus is as widespread as any. 1889 FRITH *Auto-*
biog. I. vii. 70 Under a somewhat gruff manner there beat
a warm and tender heart.

b. Of the voice and speech, implying the utter-
ance of hoarse or guttural sounds.

c1712 W. KING *Skillet* 35 After some gruff muttering with
himself. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, ii, Sounds of gruff
voices practising vocal music. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxv,
'Ay' said the elder man, with gruff emphasis. 1878 BROW-
NING *Poets Cruise* Ep. 18 'Love' comes aptly in when gruff
grows his singing. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* vii. 58
He gave a gruff little laugh.

c. *quasi-adv.*

1841 D'ISRAËL *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 676 They spoke gruff
and short, affecting brevity of words.

4. *Comb.*, as *gruff-speaking* (*cf.* 3 b), -voiced *adjs.*
1814 *Love, Honor, & Interest* t. i, Old frosty-faced, gruff-
speaking Vanderclufe. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage*
57 That gruff-voiced officer passed the order on to his men.

B. sb.

1. a. *Pharmacy.* (See quot.) b. *Mining. (pl.)*
'The worst pieces rejected in the manufacture of
black-lead pots' (*Weale's Dict. Terms* 1873).

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9), *Gruff*, In pharmacy,
the coarse residue, which will not pass through the sieve in
pulverization.

2. A quarrel, 'tiff'. ? *local U.S.*

1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* v. 64 He was weak with the
softening influences of the morning and never felt so little
up to a gruff as he did at the time he met Cubel. *Ibid.*
xii. 139 You and I never had a gruff, but I don't stand any
o' that sort o' nonsense.

- **Gruff** (grüf), *v.* Now *dial.* [f. GRUFF *a.*]

1. + a. *trans.* To treat gruffly or surly (*obs.*).

b. To drive away by gruff behaviour (*rare-1*).

1706 *Reflex. upon Riddle* 197 Those that have no com-
plaisance for you, but gruff you upon your good successes.
1847 Mrs. GORE *Cast. in Air* xii, On the very day we so
inexorably gruffed you away from the Elms.

2. *intr.* To grunt, snore. *dial.*

1855 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*,
Gruff, to snore, in a short, noisy manner; to grunt.

Gruff, -er, *dial. forms of GROOVE*, -ER.

Gruffe, *obs. form of GROOF.*

Grufflyng, *obs. form of GROVELLING* *adv.*

Grufflingis, *obs. Sc. variant of GROVELLINGS.*

Gruffiness (grüf'iness), [f. GRUFFY *a.* + -NESS.]

Gruffness.

1865 MISS BRADDOON *Sir Yasper* I. ii. 24 The stereotyped
gruffness and brutality of the misanthrope.

Gruffish (grüf'ish), *a.* [f. GRUFF *a.* + -ISH.]

Somewhat gruff. Also *quasi-adv.*

1812 G. COLMAN *Poet. Vagaries* (1818) 13 His voice had
broken to a gruffish squeak. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1837)
II. 3 A short elderly gentleman with a gruffish voice. 1855
Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xi, If father's at home, and
speaks a bit gruffish.

Grufflingis, *obs. Sc. variant of GROVELLINGS.*

Gruffly (grüf'ly), *adv.* [f. GRUFF *a.* + -LY.]

In a gruff manner, with a gruff voice.

1700 *DRYDEN Pal. & Arcite* II. 613 Gruffly looked the god.
1775 SHERIDAN *S. Patr. Day* (L.), Can ye swear well?
Gruffly, Gruffly. Handle a Frenchman! Roughly, Roughly.
1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xlii. (1873) 121 'Who talks of
caducatus?' said he gruffly; 'did you expect a present, Miss
Eyre?' 1849 JAMES WOODMAN vi, Every one knows his
own business best,' said Arden gruffly.

Gruffness (grüf'ness), [f. GRUFF *a.* + -NESS.]

The condition or quality of being gruff.

1690-1 in *Ep. Corr. Ardenbury* (1783) I. 17 No gruffness,
I beseech you; use them civilly, and stick to your point.

1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jnals.* (1800) III. 135, a pray that your gruffness aside may be laid, While you design to partake of our prog. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 58 You shall find in the common people [of England] a surly indifference, sometimes gruffness and ill temper. 1880 VERN. *Lee Stud. Italy* vi. ii. 154 He.. began to treat his clerk with the most insulting gruffness.

† **Gruffy**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [f. GRUFF *a.* + -Y.]

A. adj. = GRUFF *a.* **B. sb.** A nickname for a gruff person, a 'cross patch'.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 8 Teach gruffy Cerberus to dance *pas russe*. 1802 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. xii. 273 He [cross Lord John] 'don't vally what he says to young or old, man or woman—its all the same to old gruffy!

Gruffing, **Gruffings**, vars. GROVELLING, -INGS. **Gruff** (gruft), *local.* Particles of soil which are washed up by rain among the grass.

1803 E. HARRISON *Rot in Sheep in Anu. Agric.* XL. 529 A gruff which adheres to the grass in wet weather. *Ibid.* 530 By beating rains... particles of the soil, or the gruff, as it is called, will be washed among the grass.

Hence **Gruffed** (gruffed) *pp.* *a.*, begrimed, dirty. 1880 TENNISON *Village Wife* vii. An 'is nose as gruffed w' snuff es it couldn't be scroob'd aw'ay. 1885 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s.v., His hands are gruffed up.

Grugings, obs. form of GURGEONS.

Grugru: see GROO-GROO.

Grufiform (grufiſſſm), *a.* [f. *L. grus, grui-*, crane + -FORM.] Resembling the crane.

1875 PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 699 note, The Cariana is... a low, grufiform, rapacious bird.

Gruling(is), obs. Sc. var. of GROVELLING, -INGS. **Grulle**, variant of GRILL *v.* 1 Obs.

Grum (grum), *a.* Also 8 groom. [First recorded in the 17th c., when it appears suddenly in very frequent use; it was prob. a new formation due to blended reminiscence of words like *grim*, *ghum*, *gruff*, *grumble*. Cf. *Da. grum* cruel.] Of persons, and their aspect and mode of speaking: Gloomy, morose, surly; = GLUM *a.* 1.

1640 L. KYNALMEY in *Lisnore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 146 The King replied nothing but Look'd very grum. 1670 COTTON *Exposition* ut. ix. 455 Retaining a kind of a grum reservedness in the rest of his Actions. 1704 *London Gaz.* No. 40904 There is lately come to Colchester... a tall Man, grum countenance. 1734 FIKELING *Old Man* 1010/1 Oh, dear Papa! don't look so grum. 1764 T. RYDGES *Hunter Traces* (1797) I. 83 He silence broke, And with so grum in, Fanc'd his mouth was full of pudding. 1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 284 An old grum fellow of a sailor. 1845 W. E. FRYE *tr. Oehlensch. Gods* 20 Then thus replied with accented grum The god-to heroes dear. 1851 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* xiv. 68 Shy and grum at first, but presently talkative enough.

† **b. dial.** Of the voice: Gruff, harsh, and deep in tone. Obs.

1744 ALMOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 250 His Voice, like a Man's, very grum.

Grumble (grv'mbli), *sb.* [f. GRUMBLE *v.*]

1. An act of grumbling; a murmur, of discontent or dissatisfaction; a subdued utterance of complaint. Of an animal: A low growl. Of thunder: A rumble.

1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes* 57 Least the little grumble of Conscience be calmed with that parcel of your opinion. 1636 BATHURST *Roman Euphorie* To Rdr. I. referre me to thine impartiality, who (if thou art a good fellow) wilt accept a bit with a friend without grumbles. 1682 FLATMAN *Heracles's Ride* (the noise of a Stone rattling down a Well. 1724 *Woodrow Corr.* (1814) III. 124 When this came to be known there was a considerable grumble. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 173 The Hound at his feet gave a grumble. 1884 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Mar. 82/1 The only regret or grumble that we heard expressed. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 36 After a show o' hands, an' a bit grumme, they juist did that. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 348/2 The thunder.. fading at last to a distant grumble.

2. The grumbles: ill-humour, vented in grumbling. (Used jocularly, as if the name of a malady.) 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *N. Church* II. 78 Pity it isn't catching, like the measles, or that cough o' f. Ploughin. Talk 23 Keep out of the way of a man who has the complaint called the grumbles. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* ix. 167 Before we reach Njole I recognise my crew have got the grumbles, and at once inquire into the reason.

Grumble (grv'mbli), *v.* Also 6 groomble. [Proximate source uncertain: cf. *F. grummeler* to mutter between the teeth, *Du. grummelen*, *f. grummen* to rumble, growl (cf. GRUMME *v.*), *G. grummeln* to rumble.]

1. *intr.* *a.* Of persons and animals: To utter dull inarticulate sounds; to mutter, mumble, murmur; to growl faintly.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. 1. 170 You heedless iolt-heads, and vnmanner'd slaves, What, do you grumble? Ile be with you straight. 1605 — *Leaz* iii. iv. 43 Kent. Give me thy hand, who's there? Foole. A spirit, a spirit, he says his name's poore Tom. Kent. What art thou that dost grumble there 'th' straw? Come forth. 1611 FLORIO *Grummar*, to grunt or grumble as a hog. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) *The Lion*.. with sullen pleasure, grumbles o'er his prey. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* iii. 599 The disappointed, hungry Pack Retire submiss, and grumbling quit their prey. 1890 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. ii. 354 Goodly store Of honey that the bees had grumbled o'er in clover fields of Kent.

b. Of thunder, a drum, etc.: To rumble, esp. faintly or as from a distance.

1611 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* iii. iii, Didst thou never see a Drum: Canst thou make this grumble? a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King Wks.* 1730 I. 60 In foe, the Government may do its will, But I'm afraid my guts will grumble still. 1708 ROWE *Royal Concert* ut. Wks. (1766) 39 Like a storm that gathers black upon the frowning sky And grumbles in the wind. 1746-7 HURVEY *Medit.* (1818) 177 Ye Thunders, that awfully grumbling in the distant clouds, seem to meditate indignation. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 226 The wind.. grumbles past the angle of the house. 1865 M. ARNOLO *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 33 The echoes of the storm which was then raised I still from time to time hear grumbling round me.

2. To utter murmurs expressive of discontent; hence *ger.*, to complain. Const. *about*, *at*, *over*, occas. *for* (a desired object), with *inf.*, or *clause*.

1586 STONE *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 301 b, A countenance still formed to smillog before him... and grumbling behind him, at any of his commandments. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's* Mor. 506 Upon which unmeasurable and incessant tolls, many died, and all were wery, and grumbled thereat. 1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* vii. 316 What... doe you grumble for Wine, having the Water of Nylus to drinke. 1646 ASP. MAXWELL *Burd. Isaac*, in *Phenix* (1708) II. 301 The best... Subjects grumbled exceedingly to see their Prince so abus'd. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 10 Philoxenos, that grumbled at Nature for the shortness of his Neck. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.*, *Britannia* 85 Wise Men affirm it is the English way, Never to Grumble till they come to pay. 1717 PRIOR *Abna* iii. 425 L'Avare, not using half his store, Still grumbles that he has no more. 1779-BI JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 56 Many more grumbled in secret. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 134/2 He grumbled on about having sacrificed himself to his principles. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) II. 93 Pendennis, in reality, suffered it very equanimously; but in words.. grumbled over it not a little. 1865 TROLLOPE *Bellon Est.* xv. 170 He was always grumbling about his food. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 5 The English are remarked on for their tendency to grumble in such cases.

quast-trains, a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 503 He grumbled out the rest of his life in visible discontentment. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 163 Immersed in such ruminations, she grumbled herself to sleep.

3. *trans.* *a.* To express or utter with mumbling, uttering, or complaining. Also with *out*.

1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jnals.* (1825) 285 He.. grumbled out good night, and departed to his domus. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iii. At first he only scolded and grumbled these things. 1894 C. H. SIMPSON *Life Land* vii. 124 Lord Brooke and the Puritan leaders might grumble out the hope that all the cathedrals.. would soon be demolished.

† *b. causative.* To cause to grumble or rumble. Obs. rare.

1690 R. CROMWELL in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XLII. 102 Taxes grumble the gizzards of many.

Hence **Grumbled** *pp.* *a.*

1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar *Bozzy & Pizzi* t. Wks. 1816 I. 268 That actually surpass'd in tone and grace The grumbled ditties of his fav'rite base.

Grumble, obs. form of GROMWELL.

† **Grumbledory**. Obs. rare-1. [Alteration of *drumbledory*, after GRUMBLE *v.*]

1599 [see GIGANTOMACHIZE].

Grumbler (grv'mbler). Also 7 grumler. [f. GRUMBLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who grumbles; one who is given to utterances of discontent or dissatisfaction.

1633 J. DONE *Eng. Septuagint* 124 His people.. were not Grumblers at their paynestaking or unwilling to their Cominaunders. 1724 SWIFT *Draper Demolished* Wks. 1762 X. 355 If I made them [the Halpence] of Silver, it would be the same Thing to this Grumbler. a 1791 BEATTIE *Ep. to Blacklock* 9 Peace to the grumblers of an envious age. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 187 Grumblers.. excite but little sympathy. 1883 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* 2 July 115 For are we not a nation of grumblers?

2. A name for the GURNARD.

[1759 *tr. Adamson's Voy. Senegal*, etc. 225 These struggles are.. attended with a hollow rumbling noise, which has given it the name of grondin, or grumbler, whereby it is known on this coast.] 1889 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

Grumbles, pl. f. GRUMMEL Obs., mud, dregs.

Grumbletonian (grv'mblſſſn). [f. GRUMBLE *v.*, in imitation of *Muggetonian* and *Grindletonian*, names of religious sects in the 17th c.]

† 1. A contemptuous designation applied in the latter part of the 17th c. to the members of the so-called 'Country Party' in English politics, who were accused by the 'Court party' of being actuated by dissatisfied personal ambition; hence in later times applied to supporters of the Opposition.

1690 *Audens Tracts* I. 206 The great Sect of Grumbletonians in the Country whom nothing will satisfy. 1721 RANSAY *Prospect Plenty* v. Straight a grumbletonian appears. a 1791 GROSSE *Obit* (1795) 3 With respect to politics, I am a staunch Opposition-man and Grumbletonian. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 379 Quite as cracked as any grumbletonian could possibly be. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 299 Those who were sometimes nicknamed the Grumbletonians and sometimes honoured with the appellation of the Country party.

attrib. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* 1, No more of your grumbletonian morals, brother; there's preferment coming. 1705 E. WARD *Had. Rediv.* i. 19 All the Grumbletonian Throng Did with such Violence rush along. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 345 Last Saturday one of the Grumbletonian Writers stole the Hint.

2. A grumbler.

1773 GOLOSOM. *Sloogs to Cong.* 1. ii, Father-in-law has been calling me whelp and hound this half year. Now, if I pleased I could be so revenged upon the old Grumbleton of 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 181 The sullenness of

a Grumbletonian. 1864 *Auld Ayr* 77 Her old grumble-tonian of a husband. *transf.* 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 423/1 Playing on that eternal grumbletonian, the unhappy violoncello.

Grumbling (grv'mbly), *abl. sb.* [f. GRUMBLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* GRUMBLE; a low rumbling sound; a murmuring, a subdued utterance of discontent.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 249, I have done thee worthy service.. without or Grudge or Grumbings. 1645 CHAS. I *Let. to his Wife* 4 May in *Ludlow's Mem.* (1699) III. 260 Wherefore I thought fit to put my Nephew Rupert in that Place; which will both save me Charge, and stop other Mens Grumbings. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* 1. v. 20 When you come to your highest Note you may reach it without Squeaking, and your lowest Note without Grumbling. 1767 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 200 We heard most dreadful inward grumbings, rattling of stones, and hissing. 1803 *Ibid.* *Jnl.* X. 501 Grumbling and contraction of the bowels. 1809 PISNEY *Trav. France* 253 And after.. some grumbling we procured them [horses], and departed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 214 There was still some grumbling about ecclesiastical questions. 1884 *Atheum* 2 Aug. 159/3 [Southern Italy] is no land of comfort which the British paterfamilias should choose for the field of his annual grumbling at the foreigner. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 116/1 The grumbling of frogs along the shore.

Grumbling (grv'mbly), *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That grumbles, in various senses. Of persons: Querulous, discontented.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 155 A grumbler [sic] groom. 1625 QUARLES *Embl.* iii. 21. 166 Thou.. That through the deeps grv'st grumbling Isr'el way. 1664 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 95 The Parisians are exceeding grumbling and the taxes promised to be abated are augmented. 1658 J. JONES *Orin's His* 45 One viol set in tune and banged in a room with others, being touched, the rest do sympathize with a grumbling sound. 1764 WESLEY *Jnl.* 13 Jan. (1827) III. 153 Three or four grumbling men. 1795 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Lett. Lit. Ladies* (1799) 111 If each bee were content in his cell, there could be no grumbling hive. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxiv. 131 Low grumbling thunder was heard.

Hence **Grumbly** *adv.*, in a grumbling manner; † grumbly (obs.).

1685 E. BROWNE *Trav. Europe* (ed. 2) 156 The Common & Country people seemed to speak grumbly. 1836 E. HOWARD *A. Rept.* xxiii. Who viewed the West India station.. grumbly. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1889) 32 The man.. grumbly confessed that he was a first-rate coxswain. 1886 W. J. LUCKER *Life E. Europe* 398 He.. will grumbly throw well-weighted coppers into the collecting gipsy's plate.

Grumbous (grv'mbles), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. GRUMBLE *sb.* + -OUS.] Full of grumbles.

1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia* 377 His grumbous appeals to all the sailors.

Grumbly (grv'mbli), *a. colloq.* [f. GRUMBLE *sb.* + -ly 1.] Resembling a grumble; inclined to grumble.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* vii. v, Pious awful memories from the Past Ages, instead of grumbly dusty provocations from the present. *Ibid.* xx. v, The population there is rather disposed to be grumbly on its once heroic Fabius. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Dec. 910/2, I use to.. feel real grumbly, and compare my lot with other folk's lots.

Grume (grum). Also 6 groom. [ad. late *L. grūmus* little heap, hillock; cf. obs. *F. grume* 'a knot, bunch, cluster; clutter' (Cotgr.), mod. *F. grumeau* clot, *it. grumo* lump, clot.]

† 1. A lump. Obs.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 145 Emonge those gromes of rude or natyue golde there was one founde of the weyghte of two Castellans.

2. *Med.* A clot of blood; blood in a clotted or viscons condition. Also, any viscous fluid or mass of fluid.

1619 JER. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 16 In loue to him who, in loue to vs, shed not sweat, but sweat grumes of blood. a 1684 N. HOGES *Acc. Plague* (1721) 215 Blood.. will after some stagnation run for the most part into Grume. 1718 QUINCY *Compt. Disp.* 92 It is accounted very penetrating, and therefore good in all Grumes and Coagulation. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 143 The solid contents coalesced in grumes or a kind of roundish granules. 1782 W. HERBERDEN *Comm.* xvi. (1806) 88 A little grume of blood often forms the nucleus of a stone. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 480 His blood-stain'd limbs drip carnage as he strides, And taint with gory grume the staggering tides. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 649 Repeated tides of dark granulated grume, like the grounds of chocolate, are ejected by the mouth. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Grume, obs. form of GROOM.

† **Grumefaction**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. mod. *L. grumefaction-em*, f. *grumefacere*, f. *L. grūmus* GRUME + *facere* to make.] The formation of a grume or clot of blood.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 745 The very grume-faction supposes 1. Blood extravasated.

Grummel, obs. form of GROMWELL.

† **Grumescent**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. mod. *L. grūmescentia*, f. *grūmescent-em*: see next.] Tendency to form clots.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 760 Things that take away grumescent or clodding, and resolve coagulation.

† **Grumescent**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [ad. mod. *L. grūmescent-em*, pres. pple. of *grūmescent* to form clots, to coagulate, f. *grūmus* GRUME.] Having a tendency to coagulate. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* viii. 274 These Acids..

coagulate a blood too fluid, and attenuate it, when grumescient.

Grumet, variant of GRUMMET¹.

Grumle, obs. form of GROMWELL.

Grumler, obs. form of GRUMBLER.

Grumly, a. dial. ? = GUMLY a.

1826 Sir P. Spens x. in Child Ballads (1885) II. 22/2 Till cold and watry grew the wind, And grumly grew the sea. 1892 STRANG *Earth Fiend* l. xii, The tearful sky mak's grumly brooks O'er a' the land.

Grumly, adv. rare^{-o}. [f. GRUM a. + -LY².]

Sullenly, morosely.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Grumly*, grimly. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Grumme**, v. Also 6 grumme. [Cf. Du.

grommen of similar meaning.] *intr.* To grumble.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* ii. xi. (1869) 79 Whereof the cherl was no thing wel ayayed; For alwey he grummede,

and alway shook his chyn. 1779 Tomson *Cabin's Sernu*.

Tim. 1047/4 They gromme against it as wilde beastes.

Grummel. Obs. exc. dial. Also (pl.) 6

grummelles, 7 grumbles. [Cf. Sw. *grummel* in

same sense.] Mud, dregs, sediment. *lit.* and *fig.*

(In the Peak of Derbyshire still used, as is the

Sw. word, for 'coffee-grounds'.)

1558-80 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Ser.* l. vi. 105 a, That first and

cheely it [earth for casting] be fine and small, and in no

wise tough, or full of grummelles. 1624 Br. COWPER

Dikalogie 83 Let the ancient walls of our Church-

gouvernement stand, where they be decayed, let them be re-

paired, not with sand and grummell of promiscuous regment.

1637 SANDERSON *Sernu*. II. 83 The grumbles and mud of

their impatience and discontent begetteth to appear.

Grummel, obs. form of GROMWELL.

Grummet ¹ (grv'met). Obs. exc. *Hist.* and *dial.*

Forms: 3, 6-g groomet, 6 groomet, 6, 8 grumet,

8 grummet. [a. OF. *gromet*, *groumet*, servant,

valet, shop-boy, wine-merchant's assistant (see

GOURMET) = Sp. *grumete* ship's-boy.

In Anglo-Latin documents down to the 16th c. the word

grumet, a latinization of AF. *gromet*, is frequently used

in the sense of GROOM. Whether there is any etymological

connexion between F. *gromet* and Eng. *groom* is at present

uncertain.]

1. A ship's hoy; a cabin-boy; the boy required

to form part of the crew of every ship formerly

provided by the Cinque Ports.

[1229 in *Jeakes Charters Cinque Ports* (1728) 25 note,

Service inde debita Domino Regi, xxi naves, & in qualibet

nave xxi homines, cum uno gartione qui dicitur gromet.]

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1846) 110 Hasting shall

finde 21 ships, in everie ship 21 men, and a gartion, or

boye, which is called a gromet. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sf.*

Dict. *Grumete*, a grumet of a ship, a ship boy. 1717 Tr.

Frederic's Voy. S. Sea 198 Sixteen Grummetts. 1762 Sir

T. S. JAKSEN *Smuggling Laid Open* 285 The Gromets is

an Establishment which was formerly in the Navy; they

are meant to be young Fellows of about Eighteen, who

were never at Sea, to breed up as Seamen. 1894 C. N.

ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 207 The average ship's company [in

13th c.] was twenty-four... a 'rector' or master, 'constable'

or boatswain, twenty-one seamen, and a boy or 'gromet'.

2. *dial.* 'An awkward boy' (*Sussex Gloss.* 1875).

1894 JACKSON *Southward Ho* l. 251 (E. D. D.), I knowed

anuder pore chap, a grummet as had na wurk.

Grummet², grummet (grv'met). *Naut.*

and *Mil.* Also 7 gromit, 8-g-ot. [ad. F. *gromette*

(15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), now *gournette* curb of

a bridle, f. *gourmer* to curb, of unknown origin.]

1. A ring or wreath of rope, *spec.* one consisting

of a single strand laid three times round. a. One

of those used to secure the upper edge of a sail to

its stay. b. A ring of rope used as a substitute

for a rowlock in a boat. (Also applied to an eyelet

of metal serving the same purpose.) c. A wad for

keeping the shot steady in the bore when firing at

a depression. d. In other connexions: see quots.

a. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Sea-men* 12 Grummetts,

and staples for all yeards. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25

Caskets are... small ropes... made fast to the gromits or rings

upon the yards. 1644 MANWYNG *Sea-men's Dict.* *Grum-*

metts are little rings which are made fast to the upper-side

of the yard, with staples, which are driven into the yard;

which have no other use but to tie and make fast the

Caskets into them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780),

Bague, a small grummet, or wreath fixed in the eye-let hole

in a sail. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 114 Be-

cause our education has been sadly neglected in the matter

of cringles and toggles and grummetts.

b. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 289 With iron tholes and

rope grummetts. 1833 MARRIAT P. *Simple* (1863) 249 The

ears of the boats were fitted to pull with grummetts upon

iron thole-pins. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 46 Six-oared

yawl, pulled with one thole-pin, and a grummet.

c. 1828 J. M. SHERMAN *Brit. Gunner* Notes 16 By dis-

connecting the pincers, and applying grummetts or wood

bottoms to the shells in lieu of them. 1861 *Times* 7 June

5/5 The grummetts fit the bore of the gun exactly and act as

wads, allowing the base of the shell to rest in close contact

with the powder. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* II. iv.

193 Round the horizon was stretched what sailors would

call a 'grummet' of sooty vapour.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: grummet-hole, a hole

bound by a ring of rope; grummet-iron, a toggle-

iron (*Cent. Dict.*); grummet strop, a strop made

like a grummet; grummet-wad (see quot.: = 1 c).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 218 To run the tent-poles

through 'grummet-holes in the canvas. c. 1860 H. STRAAT

Seaman's Catech. 30 How do you make a 'grummet strop'?

1857 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Grummet-wad, a ring made

of 14 or 2 inch rope, having attached to it two cross-pieces

or diameters of the same material; it acts by the ends of

these pieces hitting on the interior of the bore of the gun.

Grumness (grv'mness). [f. GRUM a. + -NESS.]

The quality of being 'grum'.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* I. (1675) 11 Well, Jack,

by thy long absence from the Town, the grumness of thy

countenance, and the slovenliness of thy habit; I shou'd

give thee joy, shou'd I not, of Marriage? 1842 J. F. COOPER

Jack o' Lantern l. 155 The English peculiarity of grumness.

Grumose (grv'mōs), a. rare^{-o}. [ad. mod. L.

**grūmōs-us* GRUMOUS: see -OSE.] = GRUMOUS 3.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Grumose* Roots are those

which are composed of several small knobs, such as those

of the anemones, and of the little celandine. 1840 PAXTON

Bot. Dict., *Grumose*, clubbed, knotted.

† **Grumosity**. Obs. rare^{-o}. [ad. mod. L.

**grūmositas*, f. **grūmōs-us*: see next.] (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Grumosity*, a curdling of any liquid sub-

stance into a thick masse or clod. 1721 BAILEY, *Grumosity*,

Fulness of Clods or Lumps.

Grumous (grv'mōs), a. [ad. mod. L. **grūmōs-us*,

f. *grūmōs* GRUME: see -OUS.]

1. Containing, consisting of, or resembling grume;

clotted; thick, viscid. a. of blood.

1665 Phil. Trans. I. 86 The Kidneys filled with a kind of

grumous blood. 1733 CHEVNE *Eng. Malady* II. i. § 5 (1734)

119 When the globular and grumous Part [of the Blood] is

in a far greater Proportion than the Serum. 1805 Med.

Jrnl. XIV. 489 Extravasated blood, partly fluid and partly

grumous. 1822-24 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 655 Grumous

or granular blood, let loose from the liver, stomach, or some

other digestive organ. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women*

(ed. 3) 471 He... cut into a tumor behind the uterus and gave

exit to a large amount of black, grumous blood.

b. of other fluids.

1665 NEEHAM *Medela Medie*. 412 The offending matter

is grown grumous, curdled or gelled. 1736 BAILEY *Housh.*

Dict. 129 The scalding the vessel... stirs up the grumous

resinous and oily part of the wood. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess.*

Waters I. 104 Soaps... soon after separate into grumous

coagulations. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi.

53 note, The substance which falls down in grumous and

filamentous clots is not pure caoutchouc. 1874 COOKE

Fungi 41 The minute sooty spores are developed either on

delicate threads or in compacted cells, arising first from a

sort of semi-gelatinous, grumous stroma. 1890 LANCET

3 May 957/6 The appendix on examination, after removal,

was found to contain a dark grumous fluid.

2. *transf.* Of diseases, appearances, etc.: Character-

ized or caused by grume.

1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 5 Oct., That Mr.

Thrale's disorder, whether grumous or serous, must be cured

by bleeding. 1801 Med. *Jrnl.* V. 258 A grumous dark

appearance like to a slight extravasation. 1802 PALEY *Nat.*

Theol. xxiii. 467 A small grumous tumour. 1843 BLACKAN.

Mag. LIII. 806 Flies and wasps, which no flapping will keep

off from his [the thunny's] grumous liver. 1849 SIEVEKING

Kokitsky's Pathol. Anat. II. 85 The contents of the in-

testine are of a... fetid, flocculent and grumous character.

3. *Bot.* Of roots, etc.: Consisting of or formed of

clustered grains; granulated.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 116/1 Grumous or knotty

kernelly roots, fastened to one head. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst.*

Bot. 74 Seeds extremely minute their nucleus consisting

of a mass of grumous matter. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses*

iii. 9 The spores of Mosses... consist of a grumous mass.

Hence GRUMOUSNESS, grumous condition.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xiv. 65 The cause of which may

be referred either to the coagulation of the Serum, or

grumousness of the Blood.

Grump (grvmp), sb. [?Suggested by GRUNT,

with ending imitative of an inarticulate exclama-

tion of displeasure; cf. GRUMPH v.]

† 1. *Humps and grumps*: slights and snubs.

1727 Dr. Foe *Protest. Mosaic*. 4 Under many Hardships

and Restrictions, many Humps and Grumps. 1760 GRAY

Let. Wks. 1884 III. 40 We attribute it to a mist about the

garter, and some other humps and grumps that he has

received.

2. *pl.* The sulks; a fit of ill-humour.

1873 W. CORV *Let. & Jrnl.* (1897) 360 D. got into

wetted grumps, but got out of them.

Grump (grvmp), v. [Cf. prec. and GLUMP v.]

intr. To sulk.

1875 FENN *Both Sides Mirror* i, Instead of stopping

grumping here at home.

Grumph (grvmp), sb. Sc. [f. GRUMPH v.] A

grunt, whether from an animal or a human being.

1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 93 Better thole a grumph

than a sumph. 1814 Saxon & Gael I. v. 42 He drew a long

sigh or rather grumph, through his nose, while he shook his

head and said, 'O Jane! Jane! I was aye a dour kimmer!'

1821 BLACKAN. *Mag.* IX. 331 Loud was the grumph and

grumble from hog-stye. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 Apr., What

can he expected of a sow but a grumph?

Grumph (grvmp), v. Sc. [Echoic, with sugges-

tion from GRUNT. Cf. GRUMP.] *intr.* To grunt;

said both of animals and human beings. Also

quasi-trans., to utter with a grunt, to grunt out.

1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 8 The breydegroom grumph'd

agreed. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 326 He stopped,

and grumphed. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 36 Better speak

baudly out than aye be grumphin'. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey*

Man xlii. 84 The loathly sow... lay... grunting and grumphing

most filthily.

Grumphie (grv'mfi). Chiefly Sc. Also 9

grumphy. [f. GRUMPH v. + -IE.] A quasi-proper

name for the pig.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxi, She trotted thro' them a';

An' wha was it but Grumphie. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallied.*

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† **Grundy**¹. *Obs. rare*—¹. [*a. Du. grundje, grontje, grondling*.] A designation applied to a short person.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 2307/2 Of some be [John Vander Warfe, of Andwerpe] was called.. Shildpad.. for that he beyng a short grundy and of litle stature, did ryde commonly with a great broad hat.

Grundy² (*grvndi*). [*? Echoic*: see quot. 1840.] Granulated pig-iron.

1840 D. MURPHY *Papers Iron & Steel* 12 Fifty years ago this process of granulation was carried on at the Cyfarthfa iron works to some extent. The iron so obtained was called grundy, from the noise produced by the revolution of a large horizontal stone, placed in the water-pit, on which the iron fell in its descent. 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

Grundy³ (*grvndi*). The surname of an imaginary personage (*Mrs. Grundy*) who is proverbially referred to as a personification of the tyranny of social opinion in matters of conventional propriety.

In Morton's play *Speed the Plough* (1798), Dame Ashfield is represented as constantly fearing to give occasion for the sneers of her neighbour, Mrs. Grundy. Her frequent question 'What will Mrs. Grundy say?' became proverbial (prob. with especial reference to the passage quoted below) as expressing the attitude of those who regard the disapproval of society as the worst of evils.

1798 T. MORTON *Speed the Plough* i. iii. (1801) 29 Dame Ashfield. If shame should come to the poor child [her daughter]—I say, Tummas, what would Mrs. Grundy say then? Farmer Ashfield. Dom Mrs. Grundy; what would my poor wold heart say? 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 1798/2 What will Mrs. Grundy say? 1845 HOON *Open Question* i. Now, really, this appears the common case Of putting too much Sabbath into Sunday—But what is your opinion, Mrs. Grundy? 1857 LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics* (1874) 102 And many are afraid of God—And more of Mrs. Grundy. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 6/3 Without the smallest regard for the Grundy tribe in office or out of it. 1899 MISS BROUGHTON *Game & Cautel* 129 You do not mean to imply.. that Mrs. Grundy is going to interpose between you and me?

Hence **Grundyism**, the principles of Mrs. Grundy, conventionalism; **Grundyist**, **Grundyite**, a stickler for propriety.

1836 BACKW. *Canada* 270 Having shaken off the trammels of Grundyism, we laugh at.. those who voluntarily forge afresh and hug their chains. 1845 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1877) I. 227 Us poor devils, whom the Grundyites would not only not remunerate, but kick out of society as barely respectable. 1833 'WANDERER' *Notes Caucasus* vi. 149 Unfit, in this Grundyish age, for print. 1889 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 June 282/1 Perhaps, after all, our rules were but a set of conventional observations; our system hut a sort of grammatical Grundyism. 1890 T. HARVEY in *New Rev.* Jan. 19, Unreal and metacritical, hut dear to the Grundyist and subscriber. 1893 LAOY BURTON *Life R. F. Burton* II. 258 The usual small worries and Grundified conventions that form the cab-shafts of domestic life in civilization.

Grundyn, *obs. Sc. pa. pple. of GRIND v.*
Grundy-swallow, *-swally*, dial. variants of **GRUNDIN** *sb.*¹

Grune, *obs. form of GROIN*.
Grünerite (*grvnrēit*). *Min.* [Named in German (*grüner*) by Kennigott, 1853, after E. L. Grüner, who first described it; see -ITE.] A variety of hornblende, of silky lustre and brown colour, containing much iron.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 168 *Grünerite*, a pure iron augite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 234 *Grünerite*: Asbestiform or lamellar-fibrous.

Grundlestone, dial. form of **GRINDLE STONE**.
† **Grunny**, *v. obs.* Variant of **GROIN v.**¹

1340 *Ayent*. 67 He begyn to groebi betwene his tep and grunny [*Fr. il comence a murmurer et gromeler*].

Grunch, *obs. form of GRUNCH v.*

Grunsel, variant of **GROUNDSEL** *sb.*¹ and *sb.*²

Grunsell, *-sill*, *obs. f. GROUNDSEL* *sb.*¹ and *sb.*²

Grunstane, *Sc. form of GRINDSTONE*.

† **Grunstein**. *Min. obs.* Also 8 **grunsten**.

[*a. G. grunstein = Sw. grönsten*.] = **GREENSTONE** 1.

? *A* mineral, compounded of siderite and mica. Also *altrib*.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 343 Of the binary aggregates of the Granitic kind. M. Werner.. denotes only the aggregate of hornblende and felspar, or mica, by the name of Grunstein. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 7 Grunstein porphyry, the green porphyry of the ancients, and grunstein slate. *Ibid.* 12 The real grunstein of the Swedes is a mixture of siderite and mica, sometimes with particles of quartz.

Grunswell (*l*, *obs. form of GROUNDSEL* *sb.*¹

Grunt (*grvnt*), *sb.* [*f. GRUNT v.*]

1. The characteristic low gruff sound made by a hog; a similar sound uttered by other animals.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 324 Swines snout, swines bodies, took they, hristles, grunts. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 20 The Grunts of Britled Boars. 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* i. 1. 95 Let me hear their everlasting grunts and whines no more! 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. v. With a deprecatory grunt, the jackal again complied. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 68 What can you expect frae a pig but a grunt.

2. A similar sound, uttered by a human being; sometimes expressive of approbation, or the opposite. † In early use, a groan.

1553 BRENDE *O. Curtius* x. 274 b. But he had not so none drone of Hercules cuppe, but that he gaue a grunte as though he had bene stricken to the harte. 1567 TURBERY *Ovid's Ep.* *Hypermetra* to Lynceus 43 When.. round

about I heard Of dying men the grunts. 1774-77 Cook *Voy. S. Pole*, etc. iii. viii. II. 107 Two or three old men.. giving a kind of grunt, significant, as I thought, of approbation. 1829 LYTTON *Deverex* ii. iv. They raised the fallen watchman, who, after three or four grunts, began slowly to recover himself. 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser*. Gl. iv. viii. (1872) II. 16 The Britannic Majesty gave some grunt of acquiescence. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 453/1 He emitted only a sulky grunt.

transf. 1879 H. L. DRUMMOND in *Life* (1899) 162 [The geysers] gave a grunt and then threw up a little water.

3. A name for American fishes of the genus *Hemulon* and allied species (as *Orthopristis chrysopterus*). So called from the noise they make when taken.

Apparently not connected with *Du. grunt*, *grunt*, which is a shortened form of *grondel* GRUNDEL, and denotes a different fish (*Cyprinus goido*).

1713 RAY *Synopsis Piscium* 96 The Gray Grunt. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 291 Gray-Grunt. It was taken at Old Harbour. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 *Perca marina capite striato*. The Grunt. 1792 MAR. RUNDLE *Voy. Makira* 69 The coher-fish, the king-fish.. the grunt, and the flying gurnard. 1834-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1838) III. 218 Grunt, pig-fish, and red-mouth, are the principal common names of the species of *Hemulon*.. Another fish, also called grunt and pig-fish, is the *Orthopristis chrysopterus*. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marrels Anim.* Life 176 Grunts that opened their wide mouths in audible protest.

b. An English fish, ? the perch.

1857 Mrs. BRIDGING *Casa Guidi* vii. 78 The pool in front Wherein the hill-stream trout are cast to wait The beatific vision, and the grunt used at refectory, keeps its weedy state. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Grunt*, a fish, the perch.

Grunt (*grvnt*), *v.* Forms: 1 **grunnettan**, 3, 5 **grunten**, 4-5 **grunte**, 5 **gronte**, **grunton**, 6 **grunte**, 6- **grunt**. *Pa. t.* 3 **gronte**, **grunte**, 4 **grunt**(e, 5- **grunted**. [*OE. grunnettan* = OHG., mod. G. *grunzen*], freq. of *grunian* (cf. MHG. *grunnen*) to grunt, an echoic formation parallel with *L. grunire*.]

1. *intr.* Of a hog: To utter its characteristic low gruff sound. Also of other animals and of persons (with conscious allusion to the pig): To utter a sound resembling this.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) G. 173 *Grunne*, grunnetan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4233 He vemde & grunte & stod agen as he was a strong bor. 1398 TREVIS *Earth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxv. (1495) 82 The olde lyon resyth woody on men and only gruntyth on wyymmen, and resyth selde on chyliden but in grette hungre. c. 1400 MAUNDRE (1859) xxvii. 274 In that Desert can many wyld men.. thei grunte, as pygges. c. 1440 CARPENE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1481 Eke your goddis art not soo gode as swyn—Thei can not grunten when hem eyeth othre. 1530 PALSER *576/2* I grunte, as a horse dothe when he is spored. 1593 MASSE *Christ's T.* (1613) 101 As the Hogge is still grunting, digging, and wrooting in the mucke, so [etc.]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* lv. lxxxiii. Still did hunt.. In his deep thought for swill.. Gryll could but grunt. a. 1740 TICKELL *Ep. to Gentl. Aisgen* 104 Thy brinded boars may slumber undismayd, Or grunt secure beneath the chestnut shade. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* i. lvi. Sneak with the scoundrel fox, or grunt with glutton swine. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 365 Sleek unwieldy porkers were grunting in the repose and abundance of their pens. 1831 [see GRUNTER 1 b]. 1865 LECKEY *Ration*. I. 66 He told how an aged minister had been interrupted.. by a devil who was grunting behind him like a pig. 1893 EARL DUMFRIES *Pennirs* II. 192 Yaks grunted after the manner of their kind.

† b. To groan. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alixander* 388 For greefe of bur grim stroke grunt full many. 1494 FARVAY *Chron.* v. ciii. 78 Many knyghts vpon bothe parties laye slayne & gruntyng vpon the erthe. 1535 W. MARSHALL *tr. Menandrus' Def. Peace*. To Bk., Those perones, I waraunt, aswell pleased shall be all. As wood Rome shall grunt at the rubbyng on the gall. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 77 Who would these Fardles heare To grunt and sweat vnder a weary life?

2. To utter a similar sound, expressive of discontent, dissent, effort, fatigue, etc.; to grumble, murmur.

c. 1325 *Body & Soul* 104 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 341 The bodi grunte and gon to seye, Gost, thou hast the wrong i-wis. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 21-6 The Phariseis, they grunte and murmur, and haue enuy at hym. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1136/1 Whereat Sir Henric Benefield grunted, and was hightie offended. 1647 TRAPP *Courts. Hist.* vi. 3 [Saull] grunts against himself because he [Goliath] hades him not after his own mind. 1705 HICKERIN *Knoll Priest-c.* iv. (1721) 230 Not Priest-craft and Superstition, not grunting and groaning, and looking surly, and sighing. 1804 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Press* (1876) I. 114 Isaac grunting and lagging behind. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* II. ii. A pace or two behind came Chalse.. grunting hoarsely in his husky throat.

b. *trans.* To utter or express with a grunt; to breathe out with a grunt.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 331 A Bore.. there fell downe dead of a wound which they gave him, grunting out his last gaspe. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* xi. Learning, with his Greekish face, Grunts out some Latin ditty. 1787 — *Ped. C. Hamilton* 63 Grunt up a solemn lengthen'd groan. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv. Grunting their monotonous grumbings as they prowled about. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 100 He only grunted his gratitude.

† 3. a. *trans.* To grind (the teeth). b. *intr.* To grind with the teeth. *Obs.* (cf. **GRIND**, **GRINT**.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 2107 He grunte his teeth. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10470 Gruncynghe, he grunte with his teeth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 331 b/1 Sbe.. lost her speche &

foomyd atte month lyke a bore & grunted her teeth to gydre merueylously.

Grunch, variant of **GRUNCH v.**

Grunter¹ (*grvnrnt*). [*f. GRUNT v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A animal or person that grunts; *esp.* a pig. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2176 Gruntare, grunitor. 1597 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Grundor*, a grunter. 1641 BROKE *Joviall Crew* ii. 1623/2 F. Here's Grunter and Blenter, with Tib of the Buttry. 1788 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Grunter's* gis, a smoked hog's face. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy*, Summer 248 Whose [the Gander's] nibbling warfare on the grunter's side, Is welcome pleasure to his bristly hide. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i. Collecting the refractory grunts. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 26. 1853 HICKIE *tr. Aristoph.* (1887) I. 33 For how much shall I buy your little gruntes of you? 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* II. xii. 348 Jerome has no name for him but the 'grunter'.

b. (See *quots.*)
1831 YONATH *Horse* x. 196 Every horse violently exercised on a full stomach, or when overloaded with fat, will grunt very much like a hog.. But there are some horses who will at all times utter this sound, if suddenly touched with the whip or spur. They are called gruntes, and should be avoided. 1888 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 553 If a horse when struck at or suddenly moved, emits, during expiration, a grunting sound, it is called a 'grunter'.

2. Used as a name for various fishes making a grunting noise; cf. **GRUNT** *sb.* 3.
1726 SHELWOCK *Voy. round World* 55 All their bays and creeks are well stock'd with mullets, large rays, gruntes, cavalles, and drum-fish. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Grunter*, one of the popular names of the fish called by naturalists the Banded Drum.

3. *slang*: a. A shilling (*? obs.*) or a sixpence. b. A policeman.

n. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Grunter*, a shilling. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* iii. 267 One of the men.. had only taken three 'twelvies' and a 'grunter'.

b. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Grunters*, traps, officers of justice.

Grunter (*grvnrnt*). (See *quot.*)

1888 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Grunter*, an iron rod bent like a book, used by iron founders. 1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

Gruntill (*l*, *obs. form of GRUNTLE* *sb.* and *v.*

Grunting (*grvnting*), *vb. sb.* [*f. GRUNT v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* **GRUNT**; the uttering of a grunt; groaning.

13.. *Childh. Jesus* 378 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 335 Vnto the owenne pane gane jay gaa, And there-hine herde jay gruntyng gret lof pigg. c. 1430 *Hymns* 172. 82 Mi modir for me surfide sorewe With gruntyngis gril & sringe sare. 1494 FARVAY *Chron.* vii. cccxxii. 265 The crye of the enemyes.. noyse of trumpetty, and gruntyng of horsyse, approchyd and smote together. c. 1560 VERON (*titl.*) A Fruitful treatise of predestination.. against the synyshe gruntinge of the Epicures and Atheistes of oure time. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* Scot. 230 Nothing was heard but grunting and groning of people. 1620 MIDDLTON *Chaste Maid* i. ii. When she lies in, As now she's even upon the point of grunting, A lady lies not in like her [etc.]. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. i. 170 Pliny and divers since affime, that Elephants are terrified, and make away upon the grunting of Swine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 289 A peculiar cry, sometimes hat a mixture between the grunting of a hog, and the bellowing of a calf. 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* ii. ii. 40 For God's sake stop the grunting of those pigs! 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 215 But murmuring old gruntings broke idly against the old abbot's imperious will. 1894 BAPING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* III. 80 With random gruntings of the violoncello.

† b. = **GRINDING** (of teeth). *Obs.*

1388 WELSH *Luke* xiii. 28 There schal be wepyng and gruntyng [1388 being to giden] of teeth.

Grunting, *phl. a.* [-ING 2.] That grunts.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purpl. Isl.* vi. xlii. There lie the grunting swine. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 786 Here Pluto pants for breath from out his cell And opens wide the grunting jaws of hell. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1709) 137 A lazy, an impatient and a grunting reader. 1727 PHILIP *Quaril* 101 To save his Money, and to be rid of a grunting Companion. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlv. Like our harp northern whistling, grunting guttural. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 123 A grunting hog, with a rope tied to his left leg. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 20 The odd, uncouth, grunting cock of the stock-dove was heard.

b. Special collocations: † grunting-cheat *slang*, a pig; grunting-ox, the yak, *Poephagus grunniens* (*Cent. Dict.*); grunting-peek *slang*, pork.

1517 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 She hath a Cacing chete, a grunting chete, ruff Pecke, cassan, and popplart of brum. 1622 FLETCHER *Jeggar's Bush* v. i. Or surprising a boor's ken or grunting sheats. 1705 W. B. D. *Dict. Vulg. Crew*, *Grunting-Peck*. Pork. 1836 SAUNDERS *Individual* (Farmer), 'The Thieves' Chant'. But dearer to me Sue's kisses far, Than Grunting Peck or other grubare.

Hence **Gruntingly** *adv.*, in a grunting manner. 1611 CORCUM, *Murmuramentum*, 'murmuringly, mutteringly, gruntingly'. 1829 LYRONS *Discarded* 17 In earnest admiration of two pigs, which marched, gruntingly, towards him. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 415 James.. gruntingly breathed, and snuffingly said.

Gruntle (*grvnt'l*), *sb. Sc.* Also 6-8 **gruntill**, 9 **grunkle**. [*f. GRUNTLE v.*]

1. The snout of a pig, or other animal.

1535 LYNDESAI *Satyre* 2109 Her isane relic. The gruntill of Sanct Antonis sow, Quhilk heir his haly bely. a. 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Banatynne Club) 235 Xij grisy, off the quhilkis, thair wes ene a monstour. It had the gruntill thairfor in the heid of the heed. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 123 Lay out of hand a swyne that eites the corne, or w^t the gruntle casting vp the tilet ground. 1824 J. TELFER in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1875) 450/2

The stinkan hrocks Shotte up hir gruntle to see. 1844 JACK *Hist. St. Albans* iv. 36 [The pig] presented its ominous grundle full in his view.

b. *transf.* The face of a man, etc. (Cf. MUZZLE.) 1508 DUNBAR *Flying v. Kennedy* 127 The gallowis gaipis efter thy graces gruntill. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xvii, May, gouts torment him inch by inch, Wha twists his grundle wi' a glunch O' sour disdain, Out ower a glass o' whisky punch W' honest men. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 50 Some Papists said it was the Deil; Na, na; it was some better chief; I ken his grundle unca weil.

2. A little grunt; a subdued grunting sound. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 92 He threw a grundle, hands did fold, [etc.]. a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1807) 262 Can linte's music be compar'd W' grundles frae the City Guard? 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xix, Presently he hears a squeak, And then a grane and grundle.

Gruntle (grun'tl), *v.* Also 5 gruntill. [f. GRUNT *v.* with dim. or frequentative ending -LE.]

1. *intr.* To utter a little or low grunt. Said of swine, occas. of other animals; rarely of persons. Const. *against*, *at*. Obs. exc. dial.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 Pai. spekez no3t, hot grundles as swyne duse. 15. *Gyre-Carling* 10 in Laing *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 275 The Carling schup hir in ane scow, and is hir gattis care Gruntlingy our the Greik see. 1603 DEKKER *Batchelars Bang*. Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 She seems on a suddaine to awake from a sound sleepe, grunting and nusing under the sheets. 1605 J. JONES *tr. Loyer's Specters* 11 Shee growing enraged, made so filthy a noyse and grunted so horribly against him. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr. iv. ii*, So, so; the boars begin to gruntle at one another: set up your bristles now, o' both sides. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/2 An Elke, when he sendeth forth his Cry, gruntleth. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 338 By Circe's Charms To Swine transform'd, ran grunting thro' the Groves. 1777 *Justification* 29 The tythe-pig gruntles in the vicar's ear. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, To Gruntle, to grunt in a low or murmuring tone, as a sickly cow. (*transf.*) 1793 BERESFORD in *Looker-on* (1794) II. No. 54. 313 Oft hearing the sow-gelder's horn... Through the long street grunting far.

2. To grumble, murmur, complain.

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 266 It becomes us not to have our hearts here grunting upon this earth. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 213 He cannot indure that we should grundle against him with stuhborne sullennesse. 1687 MINGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. She does nothing but grundle. 1876 'P. PYPER' *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* II. 138 There's some on 'em... is grunting over it above a bit.

Hence **Gruntler** *rare*—, a grumbler.

1893 *Standard* 2 Sept. 3/5 If they were gruntlers, the chief grunter was the Secretary of State for War.

Gruntling (grun'tling), *sb.* [f. GRUNT *v.* + -LING.] A little grunter, a young pig.

1686 Bk. *Boys & Girls* 32 (Halliiv.) But come, my gruntling, when thou art full fed, Forth to the butchers stall thou must be led. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 193/2 The good fruit for me, the mean for my slave, The worst you design my gruntlings shall have. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 90 The... gambols of a litter of sucking gruntlings. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 134 Calves, turkeys, and gruntlings, which had long been fattening... for this solemn occasion.

Gruntling (grun'tling), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRUNTLE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb GRUNTLE.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 337 He vtereth a voice like the grunting of a Swine. 1611 MIDDLETON *Rearing Girl* v. 1. Wks. 1885 IV. 230 The grunting of five hundred hogs coming from Rumford market. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 55 Sae what w' gruntlin', what w' squealin', 'The causey-stanes were malist set reelin'. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 89 Don't make a hogghish grunting as you drink. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 173 After a deal of adulatory complimentation... for which they got nothing in return but rebuffs and grunting.

Gruntling (grun'tling), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That gruntles.

15. *tr. Martial* iv. 1818 (MS.) The grunting swine follow the house-wife's feet. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 136 The grunting clamour or cry of hogs. 1697 EARL ROCHFESTER *Epigr. Ld. All-pride* 12 in *Roxb. Ballads* (1881) IV. 567 So Swine for nasty meat to dunghills run, And toss their grunting Snouts up when they've done. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Mal* xii. 86 Nothing loath to get away from grunting horror on the hill-top.

† **Grunzie**. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 grounye, grunze, 7 grunzie, 8-9 grunzie. Variant of GROIN *sb.* 1, snout.

1500 DUNBAR *Flying v. Kennedy* 123 Fy skolderit skyn, thou art bot skyre and skurple; For he that rostit Lawrance had thy grunze. 1552 HULOET, Grystele or grounye of a Swyne, *probovis*. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxiv. 92 3e grunche not at hir grunze. a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Flying v. Polwart* 88 3our gryses grunzie is gracelesse and gowked. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv, Willie's wife is nae sae trig, She dights her grunzie w' a bushion. 1892 AINSIE *Pilgr. Land of Burns* 182 What... Should beane a Christian face, I vow, It kyth'd the grunzie o' a Jew!

Gruper, variant of GROUPER.

† **Gruppo**. Obs. Also in anglicized form *grup* (p. [It.: see GROUP.] = GROUP 1, i b.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skil Mus.* i. (ed. 7) 38 Those excellent Graces and Ornaments... which we call Trills, Grups. *Ibid.* 47 The Trill and the Grup. *Ibid.*, Gruppo or Double Relish. 1686 AGLOSSBY *Painting Illustr.*, Expl. Terms, Gruppo is a Knot of Figures together, either in the middle or sides of a piece of Painting. Carache would not allow above three Grupos... for any Piece. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 159/2 Trills and Grupos.

† **Grure** (*if*). Obs. [OE. *gyrre* (= OS. *gruri*), f. *gris*, wk. root of *grösson* to frighten.] Fright, terror; something frightful, fearful agony. *Brownell* (12) 1282 Wes se gyrry lessa. c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxviii. (1890) 364 In ðem tunum... þa ðe... oðrum

on gyrry waron to neosianne. a 1000 *Cadmon's Exod.* 489 (Gr.) He manezum gesceod zyllende gyrry. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1968 þat alle þat hi hihalded schulen grure hahhen. c 1300 *Hali Meid.* 47 Greden ai, & granen, þe eche grure of helle. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 205-1ch bide þe... hi his deaðfulle lufe, and hi his hloðe swote.

† **Grureful**, *a.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] Awful, terrible. Hence † **Grurefulliche** *adv.*, terribly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 þet grislische word & grureful ouer alle, 'Ite maledicti in ignem eternum'. *Ibid.* 320 Hu grurefullic God sulþreote þe þurh Naum þe prophete. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 271 Hwuch of ham [deueles] swa is lest ladeliche and grureful.

† **Gruse, grusel**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. In 3 *gruseliën*. [Cf. Du. *gruizen*, *gruizelen*, LG. *gruizen*, *gruizeln*, Sc. dial. *gruise*, *gruzze*, Eng. dial. *grouze*.] *trans.* To munch.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Bitweonen mele ne gruselië (*MS. T.* grusel 3e nout nouder frut, ne oðerhwat.

Grush, grushie (gruf, grw'f), *a. Sc.* Healthy, thriving.

1786 BURNS *True Dogs* 112 The dearest comfort o' their lives, Their grushie weans an' faithfu' wives, 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 91 (Jam.) An' treads the vale o' humble life W' five grush bairnies an' a wife. 1879 R. ADAMSON *Lays Leisure Hours* 69 Grushy growing weeds.

Grush (grw'f), *v. Obs. exc. arch.* Also 5 *gross* (h)e, *grusshe*, 9 *gruss*. [variant of CRUSH.] *trans.* To crush; † to make a deep wound in; to gash. Also † *intr.* for *refl.* To crumble; so **Grush'ing** *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9482 He... Gird þurgh þe gret vayne, grusseth the necke. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 59 Al chalk or grauel grosslying in thyn honde. *Ibid.* 337 Grossing grauel finest wol he fonde [L. *quæ compressa manu edit stridores*]. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 173 To gruss him down intill a graff. 1871 WADDELL *Scot. Ps.* lviii. 6 Grush the lang teeth o' the lyouns, O Lord.

Grusle, *obs. form* of GRISTLE.

† **Grusnen**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. **grus*—; see GRUBE.] *intr.* To cry out with fright.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 481 Caim unwardt it [arwe] under-feng, Grusened, and strekede, and starf wið-dan.

Grusome, *obs. form* of GRUESOME.

Gruss, variant of GRUSH *v.*

Grustlye, *obs. form* of GRISTLY.

† **Grutch**, *sb. Obs.* [f. GRUTCH *v.*]

1. Complaint; = GRUDGE *sb.* 1.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2408 I wold have... outid all your chaffare withouten] gruchor groun. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Adv. & Linc. Rom.* xx. (1885) 157 They that opeyne nat that they desire shal have thaim litel colour of gruche, considring that they lak it by the discrecion of þe kynges conseil. 1553 *Primer, Prayer in Adversity* V ij b, That I maye without murmur or grutch patiently heare this fatherly chastisement. 1556 ABEL PARKER *Ps.* xxxix, At last I spake wyth murmuring grutch.

2. = GRUDGE *sb.* 2.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 62 Sinne alway threatneth vnto the doer payne And grutchle of conscience.

3. = GRUDGE *sb.* 3.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 47 Quenchyng the good opinion and loue that all men had toward me, and changingy it to a fervent grutch and hatred. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius this Isle* 542 Would you Looke Vpon that Splendour with or frowne or grutch? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 557 Foes... To whom he bore so fell a grutch He ne'er gave quarrel to any such. a 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 8 So hard it is, where an old Grutch is, To get out of a Woman's Clutches.

4. The condition of a thing which is refused or given grudgingly; want, lack, scarcity. *rare*—1.

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro & bro.* Bat II. 197 Too much is worse than grutch: it is the frugal use of pleasure that gives us pleasure.

Grutch (grw'f), *v. Obs. exc. dial. or arch.*

Forms: a. 3 *gruce*, 3-4 *gruche*, 3-5 *gruche*, 3-6 *gruche*, 4 *grochi*, *grouche*, *grochge*, 4-5 *grooche*, *grooche*, *groche*, 4-6 *grutche*, 5 *gruch*, *grosschen*, 5-6 *grotche*, *grudche*, 6 *Sc. gruch*, 6- *grutch*. *Pa. t.* 3-6 *gruched*, etc., 6- *grutched*; also 4 *grutz*, 5 *growht*. B. 4 *grychche*, 5 *gre(t)che*, *grychge*, *gricche*, *gryche*. *Pa. t.* 4-5 *gricched*, etc.; also 5 *gricht*, *gright*. 7. 5 *gruche*. (See also GRUDGE *v.*) [a. OF. *groucier*, *groucher*, *grocier*, *grocher*, *gruer*, *gruchier*, to murmur, grumble (whence med.L. *groussare*), of unknown origin.]

1. *intr.* To murmur, complain, repine; = GRUDGE *v.* 1.

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Ne wrekie 3e nout ou seluen, ne ne gruche 3e nout. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 34 Hedden here euerich ane peny: þo wenden hi more habbe: þo gruchede hi a-menges hem. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1084 3yf... þou wyrt nat hieþly parto by wyl, but euer gruchande [f. *groumant*]. 1340 *Ayeb.* 67 He begin to grochi betwene his tep and grummy. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 137 He made places of socour for pore men, forto sese þe peple þat gruched [v. *rr. grochede*, *grutchde*] for þe oponyng of þe sepulchre. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 91 If he gruche, he shal pay ij^d. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 57 The People gruched, for thei fownden no thing to drynke. a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1060 Shuldest thouw gruche and thyne annoye bewepet? c 1460 EIMARE 669 And ever she lay and growht. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 104 Whethere that he will saue or spyll, I shall not gruch in no degre. 1531 *Dial. Lawis Eng.* ii. xlviii. (1638) 152 The appellants would grutch and think them (the Judges) partiall. 1587 TURBERY *Trag. T.* (1837) 94 Rough handed Surgeons make the

patient grutch. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 34 Both did at their second sister grutch And inly grieve. 1624 QUARLES *Job* viii. med. xlvj. If we receive for one half day, as much As they that toyle till Evening, shall we grutch? 1647 CRASHAW *Musie's Duel* 91 They seem to grutch And murmur in a huzzing din. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. iii. (1692) 200 To be Stewards of our External Substance for the Good of Mankind... not Grutchyng.

β. a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2557 Syr Gawayne was greved, and grychde [printed grythde] fulle sore. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. ix. 10 þei haue peyne, & sone & listly gretchyn [v. *r. grucheth*].

b. Const. *against*, *with*; of, *at*.

a. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 275 Azaines al þe woh and te schame [at] tu polested... neauer ne opnedes ti muð to grucchen azaines. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3493 Hyt ys grette pryde Gruchyng wyþ God. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sc. Wks. I. 7 His peple shal he saved, alȝif preestis grutchen þere agene. 1382 — *John* vi. 41 Jewis gruchiden of him, for he hadde seyd, I am breed that cam down fro heuene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 84, I gruche so Of some thinges that she doth. 1432 *Pastou Lett.* No. 18 I. 33 The whiche... shul causen him, more and more to gruche with chastising. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. iii, His gouernance... is to the people more tollerabile, and they therwith the lasse grutch. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.*, *Matt.* xxvi. 116 [They] murmured and grutcheth at the costes and expenses. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. cvi. 16 At Moses they did grutch. 1595 HUNNIS *Joseph* 2 In all thinges that he saide or did against him sore they grutch. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 33 Can we grutch at any kind of service... when the Son of God was put to the hardest tasks?

β. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9367 Toax, the tere kyng... Gright with the gret & agayne stode. c 1420 *Autors of Arth.* xi, Gawayne greches [Ireland MS. grechut] þerwith, and gremed ful fare.

c. With clause.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Scl. Wks.* III. 359 Grutche we not þat many men þenken ful hevy with þis sentence. a 1637 B. JOHNSON *Underwoods*, To Chas. 1 & Q. *Mary Epigr. Consol.*, Do not grutch that the Almighty's Will to you is such. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. 1. § 21 Grutchyng much, that K. Henry the substance, and more, that Cromwell, His shadow, should assume so high a Title to himself.

d. said of the conscience. (Cf. GRUDGE *v.* 5.)

1508 FISHER *J. Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 59 The conscience alway prycketh and grutcheth ayenst synnes euyl commyttyd.

2. *trans.* To be reluctant to give or allow (something); to begrudge; = GRUDGE *v.* 2. (The quotes in brackets may be *intr.*)

[1340-70] *Alex. & Diind.* 770 Wheþur þai graunte hit or gruche þai greuen 3ou ofte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 123 Gyff his sheinar oucht gruchys [ed. 1616 grunches]. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6465 If that prelat gruchen it. c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 246 What unkyndly gost Shuld greue that God gruchede nouȝt! 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneids* iii. vi. 77 The nedis nocht to gruch [ed. 1553 gruchede], in tyme to cum, The gnawing of 3our tahlills every crum. 1613 WITHER *Abuses* *Strip* 1. v. Juvenilia (1633) 34 Foes I have some, whose lives I do not grutch. 1672 CROWNE *Chas. VIII.* v. Dram. Wks. 1879 I. 201 Grutch not the love thy widow to him hears. 1719 Dr. Fox *Cruiser* i. ix. 150 Who grutches pains that have their deliverance in view? *absol.* 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 810 Pay hym graunted to go & grust no longer.

b. with infinitive object...

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statuts, Come & Danyane* 107 Gyf þai grutchit to do sa. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9315 If he gright with the grekes to graunt him his helpe. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 243 He gruchis nouȝt to graunte his gylte. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. v. (Arth.) 67 At my first sending to come ye neuer grutch. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 219 Who would grutch to speed his blood in His honour's Cause? a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xiii. 191 One would think, that a man of sense should grutch to lend his ears... to such putid stuff.

c. Const. *dat.* or *to*.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13263 Pair heling groched he þam nouȝt. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1347 Pay gruchen him his grace to gremen his hert. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9956 Neuer the grete for to grutch... All his lust & his lykynge. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Child.* (1551) A ij b, Why grutcheth they þhisicke to come forth in English. 1566 MIDDLETON *Anyth. Quiet Life* iv. 130 The angry woman, methought, grutcheth us our viduals. 1677 CROWNE *1st Pt. Destr. Jerusalem* Ded., I am sure they will not grutch you the few flowers that a poor poet brings to strew in your way. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. ii, I heart, an you grutch me your liquor, make a hill.

β. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7072 Hit shalbe gricchet hym þat grace in his grete neede. a 1500 *Chester Pl.* ii. 392 Gright they hene that grace. *Ibid.* 397 Against mankind... To whom grace cleane is gright.

absol. a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 6 Lose them [the asses] bringe them heither anon Yf anye nian gryche you as you gone... Saye that I will ride thero.

3. *intr.* (app.) To be stinted. *rare*—1.

c 1530 *Interl. Beauties Women* Aiv, But for ye shall not dispayr I assure you No lahour nor dylyngs in me shall gruch.

4. To make a jarring or grating sound.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 70 b, They... grutcheth with their tethe for angre. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 54 Still grutchyng like unto the frogges sounde.

† **Grutcher**. Obs. [f. GRUTCH *v.* + -ER.]

A murmurer, grumbler, complainer. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Heo is a gruchid [MS. T. gruchere], & ful itowen. 1382 WYCLIF *Eclis.* v. 17 To the priue gruchere... hate, and enemyte, and strife. — *Jude* 16 'Thes be grucheres pleynynge. c 1400 *Prosp.* *Par.* 217/2 Grutcher (MS. K. gruchar), murmurer, murmuratrix. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 166/2 A Grucher (MS. A. Grochere), murmurator, susurro.

Grutchyng (grw'fing), *vbl. sb. Obs. exc. arch. and dial.* Forms: see GRUTCH *v.* [f. GRUTCH *v.*

*-ING¹.] The action of the verb GRUTCH; murmuring, complaining; murmur, complaint, reluctance. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 114 Gruchunge of bitter & of sur heorte is him sure & bitture. *c1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3332 Quod moyses, "Ille gruching is 3u for-head". *1311 E. E. Allit. P. C.* 53 Wyth grayped me þe grychyngh bot graine more seche? *1340 Aeneid. 67* Of groching, þet is of him þet ne dar naȝt anserie. *1375 Barbour Bruce xvi. 9* He hym leuit with a gruching. *1422 Tr. Secrete Arriam. Priv. Priv.* 168 Amoneſtyngre recewe thou gladly, and reprowynge without wrath or gurchynge. *c1450 LONELICH Alertis 476* (Kölbing) Loke thou love. . thy neighbour with owten grochcheng. *1502 Ord. Crysten Men (W. de W. 1306) iii. 111. 144* Wyth gruchynge they gyeue an halfe peny or a peny unto Ihesu cryst. *1645 Arraignm. Persecution 4* It divideth their Powers one against another, and in themselves occasioneth murmurings, grutchings, and repinings. *1683 Twon Way to Health 132* There being no Grutching, Envyng or Contentment amongst them. *1847 L. Hunt Jar Honey ii. 17* Scylla hath words, but words well-stored with grutching. *1892 STEVENSON Vailuna Lett. (1895) 241* The rest is grunting and grutching.

D. of the conscience. *rare*—
c1450 tr. De Institutione i. xx. 25 Gruching of conscience & dispersion of herte.

C. = GRUDGING *vbl. sb. 2.*
1621 B. Jonson Gipsies Met. (near end), Or from any Gouttes least grutching. Blesse the Sov'raigne, and his touching.

Grutching, *vbl. a. Obs.* [f. GRUTCH *v.* + -ING².] Grumbling, complaining; reluctant. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 108 (MS. C.) Ha is grucinde and dangerus, and arued forto paizen. *14100 Morle Arth. 1076* He gapede, he groned fast, with gruchlande latez. *1490 Caxton How to die 6* Many ther he that hen Impacient & gruchynge. *c1520 Mayd Emlyn 183* in Hazl. *E. P. v. 17. 89* She answered hym With wordes gruchynge. *1712 Spect. No. 292* ¶ 4 A grutching uncommunicative Disposition.

Hence **Grutchingly** *adv.*
1340 Aeneid. 193 More likeþ. to god an alpeny þet a poure yelþ gledliche . . þanne a riche man yeauen an hondred marc grochindeliche and mid zorge of herte. *1382 Wyclif Eclis. xii. 19* Many thinges gruchendelicly whistrende (Vulg. *multa susurrans*). *c1400 Trojan War ii. 1641* in Horstn. *Barbour's Leg. II. 275/2* Thaimne grauntede we Half gruchrandly.

Grutnoll, variant of GROUTNOLL *Obs.*
Grue, *-er, obs. and dial. ff. GROOVE, -ER.*
Gruwe, *obs. form of GROW.*

Gruyere (*gruyère*; *Fr. gruyère*). [The name of a town in Switzerland, used *attrib.* in 'Gruyere cheese', also with omission of 'cheese'.] A cheese made of cows' milk, of firm consistence, containing numerous cavities.

1826 Scott Diary 14 June in Lockhart, Bought 'a little bit of Gruyere cheese, instead of our dame's choke-dog concern. *1845 GRESLEY Fyauk's First Trip 210* You must manage to eat gruyere with your dessert on this side the Channel. *1871 M. COLLINS Mrg. & Merch. III. iv. 230* Gruyere and celery. *1897 Allibut's Syst. Med. III. 206* The brain tissue may contain cavities which have been aptly compared with those met with in Gruyere cheese.

Gruyn, *obs. form of GROIN sb. 1, snout.*
Gruze, variant of GRUOSE *v. Sc.*, to shiver.

Grw, *Grwge*, *obs. forms of GROW, GRUDGE.*
Gry, *sb. Obs.* [a. L. *gry* (in *Plantas Most. i. iii. 67* where recent edd. have *γρῦ*), a. Gr. *γρῦ* occurring in the phrase *οὐδὲ γρῦ*, and explained by the lexicographers as meaning (1) the grunt of a pig, (2) the dirt under the nail; hence the veriest trifle.] The smallest unit in Locke's proposed decimal system of linear measurement, being the tenth of a line, the hundredth of an inch, and the thousandth of a ('philosophical') foot.

1623 W. SCLATER Tythes 148 To this you ne gry; you lous to euade, not to answer. *1679 Locke Lett. to Boyle B. s. Wks. 1772 VI. 542* The longest . . was three inches and nine grys long, and ooc inch seven lines in girt. *1690 — Hinn. Underst. iv. x. 2* to a Globe, Cube, Cone, Prism, Cylinder, &c., whose Diameters are but seacoorth part of a Gry. *1813 E. S. BARRETT Heroine (1815) To Rdr. xiv.* The work has every fault which must convict it, . . but which will leave it not the ninety-ninth part of a gry the worse.

Gry, *v. Obs.*—*intr.* ? To rage, roar.
1594 CAREW Tasso ii. (1881) 34 The hearing this doth force the Tyrant gry, With threatfull sound.

Gry—*see GRIT.*
Gryce, *var. GRIS, fur, Obs.*; *var. GRICE*.
Grychoche, *grychoe*, *-chge*, *obs. ff. GRUTCH v.*
Gryderne, *-eyorn*, *etc.*, *obs. ff. GRIDIRON.*

Grye, *v. Obs. rare*—[? related to GRUE *v.*]
intr. ? To shudder, feel horror.

13. — Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 2370 So agreed for greme he gryed with-inne.

Gryesy, variant of GRISTY *a. Obs.*
Gryethe, *obs. variant of GRITH Obs. exc. Hist.*
Gryff, *obs. form of GRAFF.*

Gryfely, *a. Obs. rare*. [? Shortening of *grufeling*, *GROVELING*.] Prone, groveling.
c1450 Le Morle Arth. 2912 Ouer the sadylle downe he wente, And gryfely groynd vpon the ground.

[Gryff]. *Perh. a misprint for gryll, GRIT sb. 3*
1608 TORSELL Serpents 312 Tarentinus [saith] that the Sea-fish called Gryff, or Grampse, doth greedily devour them [worms].

Gryffar(e), **Gryffe**, *obs. ff. GRAFFER, GRAFF.*
Gryft, *obs. form of GRAFT sb. 1*
Gryght(e), *obs. variant of GRITH Obs. exc. Hist.*

Grygynge, *obs. form of GREKING, dawn.*
Gryht, *obs. form of GRITH.*
Gryis, *Sc. var. GRISE v. Obs.*
Gryking, *obs. form of GREKING, dawn.*
† Grylle, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *gryllus* a cricket or grasshopper, a. Gr. γρύλλος.] A cricket.

1555 Eoene Decades 115 Baskets full of gresshoppers, grylles, crabbes or crefysshes . . all well dreyd and salted.

Gryllotalpa (*gryllotalpa*). Also 8 *grillatalpa*. [f. L. *gryllo*, comb. f. of *gryllus* a cricket + *talpa* a mole.] The mole-cricket.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Gryllo-talpa. *1791 Wolcor (P. Pindar) Lousiad iii. 167* Bats shriek'd, and grillalpalps join'd the sound. *1815 Hist. J. DeCastro & bro. Bat II. 325* His clothes were full of beetles, bats, lizards, gryllotalpas and scolopendras that crawled all over him.

Gryn, *obs. variant of GROIN sb. 1, snout.*

Grynde(e), *obs. form of GRIND v. 1, GROIN sb. 2*

Gryne, *obs. form of GREEN, GROIN sb. 2*

Grypanian (*gripē-niān*), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *grypanium* (rostrum), a. Gr. γρύπανος bowed by age, f. γρύπος curved.] (See quot.)
1879 R. B. SHARPE Brit. Mus. Catal. Birds IV. 6 Bill notched or grypanian (Illiger), i.e. with the culmen nearly straight, bent at the end in an arched curve, acuminate, generally incised at the sides.

Grype—*see GRIPE.*

Grypesheye, variant of GRIPE'S EGG *Obs.*

† Gryph(e), *Obs.* Also 6 *gryph(e)*. [A perversion of GRIPE, after L. *gryphus*: see GRIFFIN.]

1. A griffin.
1398 TREvisa Barth. De P. R. xvi. lii. (1493) 571 Gryphes kepe this stone [laspis] as they done Smaragdus. *c1425 WYNTOUN Cron. i. x. 576* Gryphys [v. r. gryps] gret nerhande thaim ar And dragowyns. *1599 TWYNE Phisicke 1981* Fort. ii. Ep. Ded. 1543, What strange . . conflicts doth . . desire of golde raise vp betweene the people Arimasi and the Gryphes?

2. A vulture. Also *fig.*
1563-87 FOXE A. M. (1596) 81/1 The griph with talen, the dog with his tooth. *1574 HELLOWES Gueuara's Fam. Ep. (1577) 197* They did eate a Gryphe in potage, and a Goose in pickle. *1584 R. SCOT Discov. Witcher. xi. xiii.* (1886) 162 Plinie reporteth that gryphes ffe alwaies to the place of slaughter. *1586 J. HOOKER Girald. Irel. in Holmshed II. 43/1* Argent three gryphs or geires gules crowned gold: this gryph or geire is a kind of an eagle.

Gryphen, *-in*: *see GRIFFIN*.

Gryphite (*grī-fīt*). *Min.* [ad. mod. L. *gryphites*, f. L. *gryph-us*: *see GRIFFIN* + *-ITE*.] A fossil oyster-shell of the genus *Gryphæa*. (Cf. CROW-STONE.)

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Gryphites*, in natural history, the name of a very common fossil shell.] *1796 KIRWAN Elem. Min. (ed. 2) I. 81* It [Compact Limestone] frequently abounds with impressions or petrifications of . . peccinites, gryphites, mytilites, &c. *1811 PINKERTON Petrol. i. 481* Gryphites . . enter into the composition of the singular calcareous chain of the Pyrenees. *1872 W. S. SYMONDS Rec. Rocks ix. 327* A fine section of Lower Lias, with numerous gryphites and other characteristic fossils.

attrib. *1833 LYELL Elem. Geol. (1865) 415* The name of Gryphite limestone has sometimes been applied to the bas.

Gryphon, *-esque*: *see GRIFFIN*, *-esque*.

Gryppeshey, variant of GRIPE'S EGG *Obs.*
Grys, *obs. var. GRICE*; *var. GRIS sb. and a.*

† Grysande, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. GRUSE grey; cf. OF. *grisan*, mod. L. *grisengus*.] Greyish.

a1400 Burgh Levis xlii. (Sc. Stat. i.) Pe clabbing sall be of a hew grysande or quhyte [L. Vestimentum sit unius coloris scilicet grisii vel albi].

Grysbok (*grīs-bok*). Also 9 *greisbok*. [ad. Du. *grīsboek*, f. *grīs* GREY + *bok* BUCK.] A small grey South African antelope (*Antelope melanotis*).

1785 SPARRMAN Voy. Cape G. H. II. 224 The grysbok is of a greyish colour, with black ears, and a large black spot round the eyes. *1859 WOOD Nat. Hist. i. 643* The Grysbok . . is a native of Southern Africa [etc.]. *1845 W. GRESWELL in Macm. Mag. Feb. 280/1* The little greisbok that has continually been nibbling his vines. *1897 Encycl. Sport i. 39* The Bushbucks . . Grysbuck (*Nanotragus melanotis*) are small antelopes, which [etc.].

Gryscysme, *obs. form of GRÆCISM.*

Gryse, *obs. var. GRECE, GRICE*; *var. GRIS, GRISE Obs.*

Gryselch(e), *-lyche*, *-ly(e)*, *obs. ff. GRISLY.*

Grysselle, *obs. form of GRIZZLE.*

Grysie, variant of GRISTY *a. Obs.*

† Gryssomyle, *gryssmole*. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *grissonole*, also *cristonole*, *-nile*, ad. L. *chryssomelium*, a. Gr. χρυσόμυλον, f. χρῦσος gold + μῆλον apple.] Some gold-coloured fruit; the Greek name seems to mean either an apricot or a quince.

c1485 E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 70 The same gaffing may be understood of an gryssmole tree; that is better than a peche. *1550 LLOYD Treas. Health (1585) Cvij*, Oyle of gryssomyle taketh awaye all impedimentes of the tonge.

Grysope, variant of GRASSHOP *Obs.*

Gryt, *Gryt*, *Sc. ff. GREAT, GREAT*.

† G-sol-re-ut. *Ms. Obs.* The note G, sung to the syllable *sol*, *re*, or *ut*, according as it occurred in one or other of the hexachords to which it belonged; the upper G of the bass.

c1325 Song in Rel. Ant. I. 292 Qwan ilke note til other lepes and makes hem a-sawt, That we elles a moyson in gesolreut en hawt. *c1400 Beryn 1857* The hoost made an

hidoose cry, in gesolreut the haut. *1596 Pathw. to Alus. Aivh*. Note also that what is vnder G *sol re ut*, the same is vnder *Gauma-vi*, and what is about E *la ut*, the same is about ee *la*. *1609 DOULAND Ornith. Microt. 32* The tuning of the lesser Psalms out of Collofut, and of the greater out of Gesolreut, is this. *1674 PLAYFORD Skill Mus. ii. 112* For the Tuning of your Violin . . the Bass or fourth string is called G *sol re ut*.

Guaba, *obs. form of GUAYA.*

Guacua (*gwā-kā*). [Quichua *huaca*; according to Tschudi *Kechna-Wb.* (1853) a vague term for any object of religious reverence.] A general term for objects connected with the religious worship of the Incas, as idols, temples, grave-monnds, etc.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v. ii. 332 In this first kind of idolatry [worship of natural objects] they have exceeded in Peru, and they properly call it *Guaca*. *Ibid. v. v. 340* They shewd me . . a little hill or great mount of sand, which was the chief Idol or *Guaca* of the Antients. *Ibid. v. xii. 359* In every Province of Peru, there was one principal *Guaca*, or house of adoration. *1633 PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 878* This *Guaca* (so they called their Idols and Temples) was General to all the Indians of Peru. *1748 Earthquake Peru* Pref. 8 In their *Guaca's* (the Indian Word for Sepulchre) . . they always buried great quantities of Gold. *1797 ROBERTSON Hist. Amer. II. vii. 321* The *Guacas*, or mounds of earth, with which they covered the bodies of the dead.

Guacharo (*gwā'tfāro*). [Sp. *gudcharo*, of S. Amer. origin.] A nocturnal bird, *Scaturius caripensis*, of South America and Trinidad, valued for its oil; the oil-bird. Also *attrib.*

1830 W. COOLEY Marit. & Inland Discov. (1846) III. v. xvii. 252 The *Guacharo* is of the size of our fowls, of a dark bluish grey plumage, and resembling in its manners both the goat-sucker and the alpine crow. *1838 Penny Cycl. XI. 462/1* The use of the *Guacharo* oil is very ancient. *Ibid. 462/2* [Among the Indians] 'to go and join the *Guacharo's* means to rejoin their fathers—in short, to die. *1893 Newton Diet. Birds 595* The hard, indigestible seeds swallowed by the *Guacharo* are found in quantities on the floor and the ledges of the caverns it frequents.

Guacho, incorrect spelling of GAUCHO.

Guaco (*gwā-kō*). [Sp.-American.] The name given in tropical America to *Mikania Guaco*, *Aristolochia angucida*, and other plants used as an antidote to snake-bites. Also, the medicinal substance obtained from the plant. Hence *Guaco-nize v. trans.*, to treat with guaco.

1822-34 Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 303 note, The guaco, a vegetable matter employed in South America as an antidote for the bite of serpents, has been strongly recommended as an antidote for hydrophobia. *1853 SEEMAN in Hooker's Tril. Bot. V. 76* Remarks on Guaco-plants. . . The natives informed him that they had 'guaconized' themselves, i.e. taken Guaco.

Guacum, *obs. form of GUAIACUM.*

Guadalazarite (*gwadāl-kā-zārit*). *Min.* [f. *Guadalazar*, a town in Mexico, + *-ITE*. (It was named first *Guadalcastile* by Adam in 1869.)] Sulphide of mercury containing a little zinc.

1875 DANA Min. App. ii. 25 Guadalazarite.

Gnag (*gwæg*). *Mining.* [Cornish; = Welsh *gwag* empty, cogn. w. L. *vacuus*.] A Cornish term for: An old working.

1778 PRICE Min. Cornub. 322 Tinnars holeing into a place which has been wrought before, call it 'Holeing in Gung'. *1860 Eng. & For. Mining Gloss. Cornwall Terms*, *Gnag*, a place that has been wrought before for tin.

Guage, *obs. form of GAGE*, variant of GAUGE.

Guaiac (*gwai-āk*). Also 7 *guajack*, *guaic*, 9 *guaiac*. [ad. mod. L. *GUAIACUM*. Cf. F. *guaiac*, *gayac* (1532 Rabelais).] = *GUAIACUM*, 2, 3.

1558 WARDEN tr. Alexis's Secr. i. (1559) 5 The barke of Lignum Sanctum called Guaiac. *1604 E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v. xxix. 288* The wood of Guayac, which they call *Lignum sanctum*, or Indian wood . . is as heave as yron. *1638 A. REAO Chirurg. ii. 81* The decoction of guajack is good, used in stead of ordinarie drink. *1668 HICKENHILL Jamaica 22* Medicinal Drugs, as . . Gum Guaiac. *1727-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.* The wood guaiac is extremely hard and heavy. *1818 A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp. (1818) 188* The wood of guaiacum is inodorous. . . The resin, or guaiac, has a fragrant odour, with scarcely any taste. *1875 H. C. WOOD Therap. (1879) 538* Guaiac, as an emmeoagogue, is much less stimulating than cantharides.

D. attrib., as *guaiac-resin*, *-tree*, *-wood*.

1777-51 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. The guaiac-tree is of the height of our walnut-tree. *1797 MOWAT in Phil. Trans. LVII. 504*, I had some guaiac wood. *1838 Penny Cycl. XI. 463/2* Genuine guaiac-wood is destitute of smell, but if rubbed, and still more if set on fire, it evolves an agreeable aromatic odour. *Ibid.*, Guaiac resin exudes spontaneously, or in consequence of incisions. *1897 Allibut's Syst. Med. IV. 730* A pastil containing 2 grs. of guaiac resin, &c.

Guaiacene (*gwai-ā-sin*). *Chem.* [f. *GUAIACUM* + *-ENE*. Cf. F. *guaiacène*.] A light colourless oil, obtained by the dry distillation of guaiacum resin.

1864 WATTS Dict. Chem. II. 945. 1886 in Syd. Soc. Lex.

Guaiacik (*gwai-ā-sik*), *a. Chem.* [f. *GUAIACUM* + *-IC*. Cf. F. *guaiacique*.] Guaiac acid, C₁₂H₁₀O₄, a substance obtained by Thierry from guaiacum resin and wood (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1844 HOBLYN Dict. Med., Guaiacik acid.

Guaiacin (*gwai-ā-sin*). *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [f. *GUAIACUM* + *-IN*.] A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle discovered in the wood and bark of the *Guaiacum officinale*, having a sharp acid taste.

An earlier word *guaiacine* occurs in Timme's *Quersittans*

1. xiii. kj b (1605), where 'salt of guaiacine' renders the *L. sal guaiacinus* (app. = *GUAIACUM* 2).

1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 137. All the Guaiacums... contain a particular matter often designated as resin... but which is now considered a distinct substance, called Guaiacine. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 423 Landerer asserts that he has found in it a peculiar crystallizable substance which he calls guaiacin.

Guaiacol (gwai'ākōl). *Chem.* [f. *GUAIACUM* + *-ol*.] A phenol contained in wood tar, and also obtained in the dry distillation of guaiacum resin.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 946 *Guaiacol*,... Produced, together with guaiacene and pyroguaicin, by the dry distillation of guaiac resin. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 45 Among the tar derivatives [may be specially mentioned] creosote and guaiacol.

Guaiacum (gwai'ākōm). *Forms:* 6 guaioum, guaiacan, 6-7 guaiacan, 7 guaioum, gwaoum, gwakin, 7-8 guaiacum, 6- guaiacum, gunioum. [mod.L., ad. *Sp. guayaco, guayacan*, of native Haytian origin.]

1. A genus of trees and shrubs (N.O. *Zygophyllaceae*), native to the West Indies and the warmer parts of America; a tree of this genus, esp. *Guaiacum officinale* and *G. sanctum*.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 40 The wood of Guaiacum, otherwise called *Lignum Sanctum*, wherewith dyerise diseases are healed by the order of the newe dyete. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 3 456 Some Hot Trees, as Turpentine, Mastick-Tree, Guaiacum, Juniper, &c. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 66 Guaiacum... is a Tree the Size of a common Walnut Tree. 1792 MAR. RINNEL *Voy. Madeira* 90 The guaiacum, or *lignum vitae*, is found here. The bark is white and gummy, the leaves winged, the blossoms of a beautiful violet colour, and the berries are used as bitters.

2. The hard and heavy brownish-green wood of *G. officinale* and *G. sanctum*, used in medicine; *lignum vitae*.

1533 T. PAYNELL tr. *Hutten's De Morbo Gall.* vi. 11 Yet bath this woode Guaiacum alwayes bene there vsed. 1580 FRAMPTON tr. *Monarles* 10b. The Guaiacan that is called the wood of the Indias. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 423 The Oak; the salt expells Urine and gravel; the wood is of like use as Guaiacum. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* 3 47 Guaiacum, and other medicinal woods. 1767 ELLEN FREWER tr. *Verne's Adv.* 3 Eng. 6 3 *Russinus* iii. 32 They had laid in a good stock of ebony and guaiacum.

3. A resin obtained from the tree; also, the drug prepared from it. Also *gum guaiacum*.

1553 in *Lodge Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. xxii. 165 He told me that his Maie^{ty} taketh Guaiacum, & is far better now than he was 11 dayes sines. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i. Ne yet, of guaiacum one small stick, sir, Nor Raymond Lollies great elixir. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* iv. i. Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 188 His Afflicted female... feeds him with beads of guaiacum For his salad, and pulp of salsa for His bread. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 386 Some of our eminentest English Doctors... have not scrupled of late years to use the strong and fetid chymical oyles of Amber and Guaiacum. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21861, 12 Thousand Quintals of Cacao of Caracas and Gwakin. 1741 *Compt. Family-Piece* I. i. 20 Take Gum-Guaiacum 1 Ounce. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 47 Oils of guaiacum, box, &c. are found heavier than water. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 199 The guaiacum, sarsaparilla, [etc.]... have all been supposed to be useful in the cure of spherula.

4. *altrib.*, as *guaiacum-bark*, *-lozenge*, *-potion*, *-resin*, *-test*, *-tree*, *-wood*.

1596 BURROUGH *Meth. Physic* (ed. 3) 375 The guaiacum potion is wont sometimes to worke that effect. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 65 The Boxe, the Oake, Guaiacan Tree, and such like. 1812 J. SMITH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 40 Guaiacum Bark. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 31 The guaiacum test of Dr. Day. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 599 Guaiacum lozenges.

Guall, **Guam**, obs. forms of *GALL* v.1. **YAM**.

Guan (gwān). Also 8 guan, 9 *guan*. [prob. a native name.] One of a family or subfamily (*Pelopinae*, Newton) of gallinaceous birds of South America, allied to the curassows.

1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist.* I. 13 The Guan or Guan, so called in the West Indies... is a little bigger than a common Hen. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 228 He fired at three guans, each as large as a turkey-cock. 1854 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 444 Large birds, a guan (*pava de monte*) for instance, or a curassao (*alector*), when wounded in the thigh, die in two or three minutes. 1895 C. DIXON in *Forst. Rev.* Apr. 645 The Cracidae or curassows and guans, with fifty-three species.

Guana (gwānā). *Forms:* 7 guiana, 7-9 guano, 8 guana, gwana, 9 *Austral.* go(h)nnna, 7- guana; also (*anglicized*) 7 gwane, gwayn, 8 guano. [variant of *LOUANA*.]

1. The *GUANA*, a large arboreal lizard of the West Indies and South America.

1609 G. PERCY in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) iv. 1636 We also killed Guanas, in fashion of a Serpent, & speckled like a Toade vnder the belly. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iii. 1. 42 With a loutsome beast like a Crocodile, called a Gwayn... we daily feasted. 1748 *Ansou's Voy.* ii. xi. 267 The animals we met with on shore [at Chequatan] were principally guanos, with which the country abounds, and which are by some reckoned delicious food. 1763 W. ROBINSON in W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 100 [List of animals] The guane. 1792 MAR. RODEOLF *Voy. Madeira* 63 The guana is of various colours; but most commonly it is either brown, green, or blue. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Milde* (1859) 287 Look at these two guanas chasing each other up that tree.

2. *Colonial*. Any large lizard, e.g. *Sphenodon punctatum* (*Hatteria punctata*) of New Zealand.

1802 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* viii. 285 Among

other reptiles were found some brown guanoes. 1864 J. ROGERS *New Russh* 1. 6 The shy Guana climbs a tree in fear. 1883 'EUA' *Tribes on my Frontier* 36 The large Monitor which Europeans in India generally call an iguana, sometimes a guano! 1891 'ROLF BOLNREWON' *Sydney-side Saxon* vi. 99 A goanna started him [a horse]. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v. *Goanna*. In New Zealand, the word Guano is applied to the lizard-like reptile *Sphenodon punctatum*. In Tasmania, the name is given to *Tiliqua scincoides*, White, and throughout Australia any lizard of a large size is popularly called a Guana, or in the bush, more commonly, a Goanna.

GUANA, variant of *GUANO*.

|| **Guanao** (gwānāko). Also 7 guaneo, guianaco, guinaco, 7-9 huanao, 8 gunnico, -aca, 9 -acho. [*Quichua huanao, huanao*.] A South American mammal, *Auchenia huanao*, a kind of wild llama producing a reddish brown wool.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxi. 70 There are few of those beasts, which at Peru they call Guancos. *Ibid.* iii. xx. 185 There are also of those beasts which they call Guancos and Pacos, which are sheepe. 1670 NARBOURGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* 1 (1711) 98 There are many Ostriches in the plain Lands, and Guianacoes, which are the Beasts that bear the red Wool, whereof Hats are made in England. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840 304 We... saw guianacoes, or Peruvian sheep, as big as small mules. 1773 J. HAWKSWORTH *Voy.* I. 15 Guianicoes... resemble our deer, but are much larger, the height of some not being less than thirteen hands. 1811 W. WALTON *Peruv. Sheep* 83 The Huanao or Guanao of the Spaniards... is the largest of the two species of wild Peruvian sheep. *altrib.* 1811 W. WALTON *Peruv. Sheep* 84 Horse hides and Guanao skins. *Ibid.* 167 Guanao wool is obtained from the wild animal of that name. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh.* Times vii. (1869) 234 On the east coast, the natives... have guanao cloaks.

Guanamine (gwānāmīn). *Chem.* Also -in.

[f. *GUAN-O* + *AMINE*.] (See quot. 1881.)

1881 H. WATTS in *Nature* XXV. 148 The Guanamines... a series of bases discovered by Nencki in 1874 and 1876, and formed by the action of heat on the guanidine salts of the fatty acids. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *R. von Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vi. (ed. 4) 239 note. The characteristic pointed rhomboids of the guanamin of isobutyric acid.

Guanidine (gwānīdīn). *Chem.* Also -in.

[Modified from *GUANIN*.] A strongly alkaline base, CN_3H_5 , formed by the oxidation of guanin.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 949 *Guanidine*. An organic base discovered and investigated by Strecker... It is produced... by the action of hypochlorous acid on guanine. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *R. von Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vi. (ed. 4) 239 note. Carbonate of guanidine.

Hence **Guanidīnīc** a., in *carbo-guanidīnīc acid*.

1866 OUDIN *Anim. Chan.* vi. 139 Biuret... may be regarded as carbo-guanidinic acid.

Guaniferous (gwānīfēras), a. [f. *GUAN(O)* + (-)FEROUS.] Producing guano.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 288 The guaniferous islands.

Guanin (gwānīn). *Chem.* Also -ine, [f. *GUAN(O)* + -IN.] A white amorphous substance

obtained abundantly from guano, forming a constituent of the excrement of birds, and found in the liver, pancreas, and other parts of animals.

1850 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 3) 499 Guano also contains a peculiar substance called *guanin*, which closely corresponds with xanthic oxide. 1859 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 93 Scherer detected guanin in the pancreas of the ox. 1889 GENOES & THOMSON *Evol. Ser.* 23 Guanin, so abundant on the skin of fishes and some other animals.

Guanize (gwānīz), v. [f. *GUAN(O)* + -IZE.] *trans.*

To treat with guano. Hence *Guanized* *ppl.* a.

1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 21) 81 Comparing it with patches not guanised, the produce of the former may, without exaggeration, be stated to be double. *Ibid.* 83 The growth of the guanised rye was uniformly good.

Guano (gwāno, gwānō), sb. Also 8-9 *guann*.

[*Sp. guano*, S. Amer. *Sp. huano*, ad. *Quichua huann* dung.]

1. A natural manure found in great abundance on some sea-coasts, esp. on the Chincha and other islands about Peru, consisting of the excrement of sea-fowl.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxxvii. 311 They are heapes of dung of sea-fowle... They call this dung Guano. 1669 EARL SANWICH tr. *Barba's Art Metals* 16 It is called Guano (i.e. Dung), not because it is the Dung of Sea-fowls (as many would have it understood), but because of its admirable virtue in making ploughed ground fertile. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 170 Cormorants dung, which the Spaniards call Guana. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 346 The seed was drilled in with 2 cwt. guano, and a cart load of mould mixed together per acre. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* x. 430 The guano of the Pacific and other tropical islets, so valuable as manure.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 314 The German and Irish millions, like the Negro, have a great deal of guano in their destiny. 1870 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* 16 I find soda-water and brandy the best guano for the cultivation of my intellect.

2. *transf.* Artificial manure, esp. that made from fish, called more fully *fish-manure* or *fish-guano*.

1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 301 Agricultural chemistry... offering by means of a tea-spoonful of artificial guano, to turn a sandbank into corn. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 202 Fertilizers in the preparation of which fish are used, including Menhaden guano, crude and ground, guano made from fish skins, and from fish heads and bones. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 2/2 Converting the bottle-necked whale into patent guano.

3. A general name for sea-birds which produce

guano. ? *Obs.* [This is in *Sp. guanae*, pl. *guanaes*; cf. quot. 1860.]

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 102 [They] found multitudes of Guanoes, and Land-turtle or Tortoise, and named them the Gallapago's Islands. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 120 Isles Lobos... Here are also plenty of Guanoes and carrion-crows. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 104 Innumerable flocks of birds with which all those islands abound and commonly called Guanoes... many of them are indeed alcastraces, a kind of gull, though all comprehended under the generic name of Guanoes. 1860 *Times* 17 Dec. 7. The guanoes or cormorants and other allied tribes of birds which deposit guano must have existed thousands of years before man.]

4. *altrib.*, as *guano-island*, *-manure*, *-water*.

1844 *Catholic Weekly Instructor* 64 It is said, more than 300 vessels from Liverpool are engaged in the guano-manure trade. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 199 Guano-water improves wonderfully the colour of the flowers and the general health of the plants. 1858 *Cycl. Commerce* (ed. Homans) 699 The claim of the Peruvians to the exclusive possession of the guano islands.

Hence **Guano v. trans.**, to fertilize with guano.

Also *fig.*

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. ix, Lady Constance... having guanoed her mind by reading French novels, had a variety of conclusions on all social topics. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 43 The ground is... again guanoed, two hundred weight to the acre. 1865 *Spectator* 18 Feb. 176 He announced that he intended to guano the public mind.

Guano, variant of *GUANA*.

|| **Guara** 1 (gwārā). [mod.L., a. Tupi *guarā*.]

Guarā in Tupi is simply 'bird', but the description in

quot. 1796 relates to the guara.

An American bird, the Scarlet Ibis, *Eudocimus ruber*.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 296 The Brazilian Guara of Marggrave... is a Land and Water-fowl, of the bigness of the Spoon-bill... It feeds upon fish and flesh, water always added. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 260/2 The Guara... It is of some Authors called an Indian Curlew. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Guara*, in zoology, the name of a Brazilian bird, called by Clusius, *Nannatus Indicus*, or the *Indian Curlew*. It is all over of a fine gay red, only that the long-wing feathers are tipped with black at their extremities. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 745 The guira famous for often changing its colour, being first black, then ash-coloured, next white, afterwards scarlet, and last of all crimson.]

|| **Guara** 2 (gwārā). Also *aguara*. [Tupi *jagōdā*

'dog, ounce' (Dias); cf. *JAGUAR*.] A large-maned

wild dog of S. America, *Canis jubatus*.

1824-5 *Staud. Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 416 Largest and fiercest of the South American species is the *Guara* (*Canis jubatus*), which has a mane, and outwardly presents some resemblance to the hyena... The name of *Aguara* or *Guara* appears to be an imitation of its loud cry 'gou-a-a'.

|| **Guaracha** (gwara'ta). Also *erron*, *guaracia*, [*Sp.* (Velasquez *Sp. Dict.* 1787).] 'A lively Spanish dance in 3/8 or 2/4 time, usually accompanied on the guitar by the dancer himself' (Stainer & Barrett 1876).

1828 MOORE *Say, what shall we dance?* i. 8 Shall we... To the light Bolero's measures move? Or choose the Guaracha's languishing lay?

|| **Guarana** (gwārānā). [Tupi *guaranā*.] A

Brazilian shrub, *Paulinia sorbilis*; a paste pre-

pared from the seeds of this shrub, which is used

for food and medicine. Also *guarana-bread*, *-paste*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 291 *Guarana*. This substance was discovered by Theod. Martius, in the *guarana*. 1861 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 459 The author has employed guarana paste in numerous cases of hemiplegia. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 709 *Guarana*. The seeds of this plant furnish the *Guarana* bread so highly esteemed by the natives of Brazil.

|| **Guarand**. *Obs.* Also 7 *garand*, -end. [? ad.

F. garant: see *GUARANTEE* sb.] = *GUARANTEE* sb. 1.

1674 TEMPLE *Lett. to King* 30 Nov., Wks. 1720 II. 316,

I said, Your Majesty having been the Author and Guarand

of the Peace at Aix... could with ill Grace propose any

thing to France beyond those Terms. 1687 BURNET *Reply*

to *Varillas* 86 He cites again Florimond for his *Garand*.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3812/3 The King and the Cardinal

Primate shall write to the Emperor, and the other Guarands

of the Peace of Oliva.

Guaranin (gwārānīn). *Chem.* Also 9 -ina,

-ino. [f. *GUARAN(A)* + -IN.] A crystalline principle

contained in *guarana*, and regarded by some

as identical with caffeine.

1838 [see *GUARANA*]. 1841 BRANOE *Chem.* 1230/2 *Guaranin*

[obtained] from the fruit of the *Paulinia sorbilis*, by Mar-

tius. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VII. 134 The essen-

tial crystallizable principle... said to be identical with

caffeine, but has received the name of *guaranine*.

Guarantee (gerāntī), sb. Also 7 *garante*, 9

guarantee. [The early form *garantē* (sense 1) is

perh. a. *Sp. garante* = *F. garant*, OF. *guarant*,

warant (whence *WARBANT* sb.). The later develop-

ment *guarantee* (with which cf. *grandee* from *Sp.*

grande) was subsequently misused for *GUARANTY*,

being perh. taken as a semi-phonetic adoption of

F. garantie; hence senses 2 and 3 below. Sense 4

should perh. be regarded as a distinct word; it

may however be viewed as a perversion of the

meaning of the word, produced by identifying the

ending with -EE suffix¹ of legal terms.]

1. A person or party that makes a guaranty or

gives a security; a guaranteeing party.

1679 PENN *Addr. Priv.* II. v. (1692) 139 As if he... could

be their Garante, in t'other World, they become very insolentious of any further search here. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 63 That promise, of which our King was the Garante. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4713/3 The second complained of the Violation of the Treaty... of which... the King of Prussia was a Guarante. 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* iv. (1724) 663 Pursuant to an article of the treaty of Nimeguen, of which the King of England was the guarantee. 1724 *SWIFT Drafier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 92. I will not venture to be your guarantee. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 8/2 His allies should be guarantees. 1756 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 63 They are the sole trustees, guarantees, and managers of the national bank. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Tas. V.* 123 The emperor... was guarantee of the treaty of marriage betwixt her and the elector. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xi. v. (1864) VI. 450 He even threatened the King of England with interdict, if, as guarantee of the treaty, he should enforce its forfeitures. 1860 *WOOLSEY Introd. Internat. Law* § 105 (1875) 129 If he guarantees a debt, and the payment is refused, he is not bound to make it good; for in this, according to Vattel, lies the difference between a surety and a guarantee. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* I. 151 He stood guarantee that I should remain and wait the result of the trial.

2. The act of guaranteeing or giving a security; = GUARANTY *sb.* 1.

1765 *BURKE Charges agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 (40) VI. 692 Taking occasion from a late application of Fyzoolla Khan for the Company's guarantee. 1806 *WELLINGTON in Owen Wellesley's Despatch* (1877) p. civ. This very act of guarantee has always been considered important in India. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* vii. 88 The laird was willing to enter into the proposed guarantee. 1845 S. AUGUSTIN *Rauke's Hist. Ref.* III. 341 At length, having received sufficient guarantee, he assented. 1853 *STEVENSSEN Silverside* 59. 17 This I relate as I heard it, without guarantee. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 942 A material alleviation of the strictness with which contracts of guarantee are enforced.

3. Something given or existing as security, e.g. for fulfilment of an engagement or conditions; = GUARANTY *sb.* 3.

1832 *LEWIS Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 95 Good education is no guarantee. 1836 *LONGF. in Life* (1891) I. 227 Your love for literary labor is a sure guarantee of success. 1866 *KANE Arch. Expl.* II. viii. 90 This announcement was received as a guarantee of their personal safety. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* i. ix. 46 My situation in life was considered a guarantee. 1876 *MOTLEY Univ. Ser.* iv. 75 Our Lord anticipates the time when active zeal for Himself will be no guarantee. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 390 Sacred and happy homes, are the surest guarantees for the moral progress of a nation.

4. A person to whom a guaranty is given: the correlative of guarantor.

1853 J. BOUVIER *Law Dict. U. S.* (1856) s.v. The guarantee is entitled to receive payment, in the first place, from the debtor, and secondly, from the guarantor. 1875 *POSTE Galus* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 403 Guarantors are relieved by the guarantee being compelled, if one is ready to pay the whole, to sell him the debt of the others.

5. *attrib.*: guarantee fund, a sum of money pledged as a contingent indemnity for future loss; = GUARANTEE SOCIETY (see quot. 1858).

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 508 The President of the Board announced to the Court, their consent to extend the amount of the Guarantee Fund to two millions. 1858 *SIMMONS Diet. Trade, Guarantee Societies*, certain joint-stock companies, which, upon payment of an agreed premium, guarantee to the employer the honesty of a person employed, or, at least, undertake to make good any defalcations in his accounts. 1879 *McCARTHY Own Times* II. xxi. 107 A guarantee fund of two hundred thousand pounds was very soon obtained. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 7/1 The guarantee arrangement made with certain of the Australasian colonies for testing the effect of a 4s. rate to Australia. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 April 7/5 He has decided to give up the country (see hunting it) unless a guarantee subscription of £2,000 a year is forthcoming.

Hence *Guarantee-ship*.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 227 Its Catholick Union scarce ever going any further than the Politick Point of Tolerating one another under the Papal Guaranteeship.

Guarantee (garantē), *v.* [f. GUARANTY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To be a guarantee, warrant, or surety for; *spec.* to undertake with respect to (a contract, the performance of a legal act, etc.) that it shall be duly carried out; to make oneself responsible for the genuineness of (an article); hence, to assure the existence or persistence of; to set on a secure basis.

1791 *BURKE Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. 1802 IV. 22 Public treaties made under the sanction, and some of them guaranteed by the Sovereign Powers of other nations. 18... L. B. BROUGHAM (Ogilvie), By the treaty of alliance she guaranteed the Polish constitution in a secret article. 1860 *WOOLSEY Introd. Internat. Law* § 105 (1875) 128 Thus, the treaty of Teschen, which was guaranteed by Russia, renewed the treaties of Westphalia. 1860 [see GUARANTY *sb.* 1]. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herev.* xvii. If he would but guarantee the Danish laws... to all north of the Watling street. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* 1876 II. ix. 432 It is a more difficult question whether Harold's succession was at all guaranteed. 1894 *SAYCE Compar. Philol.* i. 55 Written languages guarantee a systematic pronunciation. 1896 L. SPERHIN *Eng. Thought* 18th C. I. 17 The intellectual activity of the acuter intellects, however feeble may be its immediate influence, is the great force which stimulates and guarantees every advance of the race.

b. *with inf. or obj. clause*: To engage to do something; to warrant or ensure that something will happen or has happened.

1820 *KEATS Lamia* i. 339 Her beauty... while it smote, still guaranteed to save. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 153. I will undertake to guarantee, that a mass of oppression

and injustice... has been wrought under colour of these Acts. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 107 Here is a case of that precision which guarantees to us that the spot was once well known. 1834 *PAE Eustace* 84 I'll guarantee that he'll never return to Bengurru.

2. To secure the possession of (something) to a person, etc.

1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* i. ii. I. 162 Eager to anticipate the possession of Navarre, which had been guaranteed to them on their father's decease. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 553 Liberty to follow the Confession of Augsburg... was guaranteed to the city for its six parish churches. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 71 In that case he promised... to guarantee to the Prince the earldoms of Holland and Zeeland. 1899 *FINDLAY in Expositor* Feb. 87 Christ guarantees to the faith of His brethren... a true quittance and defence from sin.

3. To secure (a person or thing) against or from (risk, injury, etc.); to secure in (the possession of anything).

1804 *WELLESLEY in Owen Despatch* (1877) 451 The British Government was pledged... to guarantee them against all exactations. 1820 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. i. § 1. 25 The protestant states were now acknowledged and guaranteed in their full rights and privileges. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* vii. 88 Angus was strongly disposed to make the attempt if he could be guaranteed from loss. 1859 *MILL Liberty* i. 9 On condition of being guaranteed more or less efficaciously against his tyranny.

absol. 1823 F. MOORE *Mem.* (1833) IV. 62 He could not guarantee against the folly of people in prosecuting.

Hence *Guarantee'd*, *Guaranteeing ppl. adjs.*

1876 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 75 The mighty shield of guaranteeing Europe will defend our territorial integrity and our national rights. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 256. I vote the abolition of the guarantees and of the guaranteed. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Guaranteed men*, men employed by a contractor, and having regular wages. 1895 A. J. WILSON *Gloss. Terms Stock Exch.*, *Guaranteed stocks*, Stocks the interest of which is guaranteed by a Government or company are thus described.

Guarantor (garantör), [Formed after GUARANTY, by substitution of -OR for the correlative -EE.] One who makes or gives a guaranty or security.

1853 J. BOUVIER *Law Dict. U. S.* (1856) s.v. A guarantor differs from a surety in this, that the former cannot be sued until a failure on the part of the principal, when sued; while the latter may be sued at the same time with the principal. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 651/4 It is said that a regular army of 60,000 visitors a-day will relieve the guarantors; and already on the Derby Day 59,000 were in the building. 1874 *MOTLEY Barnwell* II. 206 He intended... to maintain the Treaty of Truce of which his Majesty had been one of the guarantors. 1875 *POSTE Galus* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 403 A surety or guarantor of a debt may require the creditor to proceed against the principal first. 1893 *CLAUSTONE Sp. Ha. Conn.* 13 Feb. I want to know... who will be the effective guarantor that this remainder will not also vanish?

Hence *Guarantor-ship*, the position or function of a guarantor.

1885 *Times* 13 June 13 Guarantorships to a large amount are already volunteered as a nucleus to the guarantee fund.

Guaranty (garantī), *sb.* Also 7 guaranty, -ie, guaranty. [ad AF. *garantie* (also *warantie*, *warant*), f. *garant*, *warant* (see WARRANT).]

1. The action or an act of securing, warranting, or guaranteeing; security, warranty; *spec.* a written undertaking made by a person (called the *guarantor*) to be answerable for the payment of a debt or the performance of an obligation by another person, who is in the first instance liable to such payment or obligation.

1592 *Expes. Terms Law* 103 Garantie of charters is a writ, & it lyeth where any deede is made that comprehendeth a clause of warrantie... and if the tenant be impleaded by a stranger, then [etc.] 1610 106 *Guarantie*, is when one is bound to another which hath land, to warrant y^e land to him. 1665 *TEMPLE Let. to Dr. Ormond* Wks. 1731 II. 25 We have some Ground of Complaint, seeing the Emperor's Name among all the other Princes in the Guaranty of the Munster Peace. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Pophy* Wks. 1875 IV. 266 His Majesty... continued to solicit other princes... to come into the guaranty of this treaty. 1681 *LUTTRELL Brief Hist.* (1857) I. 151 The league of guaranty is said to advance apace. 1682 *Ibid.* I. 166 The ratifications of the treaty of guaranty between the King of Sweden and the states generally are exchanged. 1725-6 *Bolingbroke Study Hist.* vii. (1729) 226 They consented to give Spain an act of guaranty for securing the execution of the treaty. 1752 *HANWAY Trav.* (1765) II. ix. ii. 217 This article concludes with a reciprocal guaranty of the provinces of Persia. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 74 Our guaranty of the pragmatic sanction was an effect of that enmity. a 1850 *CALHOUN Wks.* I. 334 The guaranty of a republican form of government. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 302 They are to ask assistance in men and money upon a mere taliter qualiter guaranty. 1860 *WOOLSEY Introd. Internat. Law* § 105 (1875) 127 Treaties of guaranty... are especially accessory stipulations, sometimes incorporated in the main instrument, and sometimes appended to it, in which a third power promises to give aid to one of the treaty-making powers, in case certain specific rights—all or a part of those conveyed to him in the instrument—are violated by the other party. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 91 To give guaranty for his good behaviour. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 5 to 715 England alone showed herself true to her guaranty of the Austrian Succession. 1875 *POSTE Galus* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 405 The most noticeable rule of English law respecting the contract of guaranty is that it must be in writing.

2. A person who gives a guaranty (sense 1) or 'undertakes to see stipulations performed' (J.). Obs. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 152 Offering him very good

Terms, for the performance of which he would be Guaranty. 1692 *South Sermon* (1697) I. 560 God... is the great Guaranty for the Peace, Order, and good Behaviour of Mankind.

3. Something which secures or guarantees the existence or persistence of a thing; a ground or basis of security.

1697 *Let. Necess. Land Force* a Yet the best Guaranty of a Peace, is a good Force to maintain it. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1789 IV. vii. 69. I have no doubt of overcoming her unhappy Mother, by making her husband's interest a guaranty for her... good behaviour to her child. 1853 *PRESCOTT Philip II.* I. i. viii. 116 Four or five places of importance... were to be held as guaranties by the French king. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 151 Requiring baptism and nominal homage as guaranties for peace. 1871 *Ibid.* IV. xvii. 4 The consecration of William by the Northumbrian Primate might be looked on as some sort of guaranty... for the obedience of his province.

Guaranty (garantī), *v.* Now rare, superseded by GUARANTEE *v.* Also 8 guaranty. [f. the *sb.*]

1. *trans.* = GUARANTEE *v.* 1.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 8/2 Her allies should engage to guaranty the tranquillity of the north. 1775 *JOHNSON Tas. no Tyr.* 87 They talk of their pretended immunities guarantied by the plighted faith of Government. 1779-81 — *Fredk. Gl. Wks.* IV. 545 He was ready to guaranty all the German Dominions of the House of Austria. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 (40) VI. 693 His... request of the Company's guarantying his treaty with the Vizier. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xiii. 301 That friendly intercourse with the Japanese which was guarantied by the compact solemnly entered into between Japan and the United States. a 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Bianca* iii. God's Ever guaranties this Now. 1875 *POSTE Galus* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 402 The fidejussor may be employed to guaranty any obligation.

2. = GUARANTEE *v.* 2.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 289 The respective districts which they had allotted for and guarantied to each other.

3. = GUARANTEE *v.* 3. Also, to secure (a person) in the possession of something.

1732 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 945 The Establishment of an Indivisibility, and Primogeniture in Favour of the eldest Arch-duchess, guarantied *contra quoscunque*. 1783 *BURKE Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1813 (82) XI. 165 The allowances made by the Company to the Presidents of Bengal were abundantly sufficient to guaranty them against any thing like a necessity for giving into that pernicious practice. 1786 — *W. Hastings* *Ibid.* XII. 94 Who did not only guaranty him in the possession of what he then actually held, but engaged to restore all the other territories.

Hence *Guarantied ppl. a.*

1786 *BURKE W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 (40) VI. 697 To exact a due observance of the guarantied treaty.

|| **Guarapo** (gwarapo). [Peruvian.] A drink made from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane.

1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 304 The Guarapo... is nothing more than the juice of the cane, as it flows from the mill, and afterwards suffered to ferment. 1852 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 483.

|| **Guarauna** (gwāranā). [Guarani; app. a compound of GUABA.] A bird of the genus *Aramus*; the conran or limpink.

1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 292 The Brazilian Guarauna of Marggrave. 1688 W. HOLMES *Amoyney* i. 282 The Brazilian Guarauna. It hath a long bill a little inclining downwards... It is in form like the Woodcock. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Sniphs.* *Guarauna*, in zoology, the name of a small Brazilian bird common in watery places, and of the size of our snipe. 1895 C. DIXON *in Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 645 Such peculiar forms as the hoazin, the two guaraunas.

Guard (gärd), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 garde, 5-6 Sr. gaird(e), 6-7 gard, garde, 6- guard. [a. or ad. F. *garde*, earlier also *garde* (= It., Sp. *guarda*) = Rom. **guarda*, a. OTeut **ward*. (Cf. WARD.)]

† 1. Keeping, guardianship, custody, ward. To take guard: to take care. Obs.

1426 *Lyoc. De Guil. Pigr.* 8793 She is a tresourere Off konnyng & of sciencies, And off all Experyencies That be commyttid to hyr garde. c1440 *Particula* 768 Of the contee he taketh grete garde. 1595 *Touson Calvyn's Sermon*. *Trin.* 221 That we may walke as it were in the garde of our God, fearing nothing in the midst of all daungers. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 149 Anon I wot not, by what strong escape He broke from those that had the garde of him. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 67 For the Queene, He take her to my Guard. 1636 E. DACRES *iv. Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* I. 23 To which of these two more safely may be intrusted the Guard of liberty. a 1721 *KEN Hymnarium Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 101 O may the Angel to my Guard assign'd, Contract a sacred Friendship with my Mind.

† b. *spec. in Law.* Obs.

1607 *COWEL Interpr.* s.v. *Obs.* It... hath diuers applications... sometime to a writte touching wardshippe. Which writs are of three sorts: one called a right of guard or ward, in French, *droit de gard*. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 173 Gard is when an Infant whose Ancestour held by Knights Service is in the ward or keeping of the Lord of whom those lands were holden. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Guard* or *Guard...* In a Law-sense Guardianship, or Management of Children under Age or Idiots. *Writ of Gard or Ward*, a Writ relating to Guardianship or Wardship.

2. Protection, defence. Obs. or arch.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 24 All provinces and places of guard were shaken. 1590 *SENSEF P. Q.* III. ii. 21 Such was the glassy globe that Merlin made, And gave unto king Ryence for his gard, That never fies his kingdom might invade. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Trav.* 38 When I see so strong a guard of providence over him. 1624 *MILTON Comus* 42. I was dispatcht for their defence, and guard. 1630 *MORFEN Geog. Rec.* (1686) 204 Turin... a place very important for the Guard of Italy and fortified with a strong Citadel. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 45 The rivals

who contended for the possession of the Roman world, had withdrawn the greatest part of their forces from the guard of the general frontier. 1814 CARY Dante, *Par. vii.* 88 Ask the guard of braver arms. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 357 The Raja marched from Nagpur on the 3rd of May, under the guard of one wing of the 22nd Bengal N. I.

3. *Sword-exercise, Boxing, etc.* A posture of defence; hence, the weapons or arms in such a posture. *At open guard:* in a position which leaves the swordsmen open to attack.

1595 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Humi.* l. iv. Twine your bodie more about, that you may fall to a more sweet, comely, gentlemanlike guard. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. vii. 102 (and Qo. 1604) The Scrimures of their nation, He swore had neither motion, guard, nor eye, If you oppos'd them. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 7 This makes them lie at an open guard, not fencing. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. iv. (1660) 412 He is a weak Fencer that lays his Soul at open Guard to be stabbed and wounded with guilt, while he is lifting up his hands to save a broken head. 1692 SIR W. HONE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 4 A Guard is a posture which a Man putteth his body into for the better defending of himself from his Adversaries thrusts or blows. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict. s.v.* The word *guard* is seldom applied among small swordsmen to any position but those of carte and tierce; the other motions of defence are stilled parades. *Ibid.* s.v. *Broadsword.* The principal guards with the broad sword are: *The inside guard* (similar to carte in fencing). *The outside guard* (resembling tierce). *The medium guard*, which is a position between the inside and outside guard. *The hanging guard* (similar to prime and seconde). *The St. George's guard*, which protects the head. 1833 REGUL. *Instr. Cavalry* l. 123 The Files engage on the 'Inside Guard', change to the 'Outside Guard'. *Ibid.* 126 It is good practice to put them through the 'Guards' and 'Points'. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lvi. Mr. Swiveller performed... the broad-sword exercise with all the cuts and guards complete. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 144 There are four chief guards to one or other of which the swordsman should constantly return after an interchange of blows, and these are known as Engaging Guards.

b. *Cricket.* The position in which the bat is held to defend the wicket; esp. in *to give, take guard*.

1868 Box *Theory & Pract. Cricket* 111 To prevent any unfair confusion to the batsman by allowing such [delivery] as would throw him off his given guard. 1877 — *Eng. Game of Cricket* xxvi. 451 A batsman often applies to the umpire for guard, i.e. to know which stump or stumps his bat is defending.

4. The condition or fact of guarding, protecting, or standing on the defensive; watch; esp. in *to keep guard*. Hence, the special service of watching performed by a soldier or sailor.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q. vi.* x. 43 When faire Pastorell Into this place was brought and kept with gard Of grisly thieves. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. v. 76 She is arm'd for him, and keeps her guard In honest defence. 1602 — *Ham.* i. i. 1. *To Barn.* Have you had quiet Guard? *Frau.* Not a Mouse stirring. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Cunning* (Arh.) 441 Which serveth... to keepe themselves more in Guard. 1640 tr. *Vander's Rom. Rom.* i. 104 They hoorded the Pagans ship all three together, leaving their Squires in guard of their bark. 1667 MITTON *P. L.* vi. 412 Michael and his Angels... plac'd in Guard thir Watches round. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Guard, or Gard.*, in the Art of War the Duty performed by a Body of Men, to secure all with Watchfulness against the Attempts or Surprizes of an Enemy. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 249 The Inhabitants kept Guard on their Walls. 1726 SHOYVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 197 One of the quarter-deck guns... being mounted at our guard, was fired at sun-set. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Ligger* i. v. 79 The eldest boy was directed to keep guard at the entrance of the closet. 1835 HOYLE'S *Games* 336 (*Chess*) Play your men in guard of one another, so that if any be taken, the enemy may also be captured by that which guarded yours. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Guard-ship.* The officer of the guard is accountable to the admiral for all transactions on the water during his guard. 1896 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 154 It was characteristic of Ethelberta's jealous motherly guard over her young sisters that [etc.].

† b. A post of observation. *Obs.* c1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 168-9 Thenne made the capytyn fyre to be putte high upon the garde for manere of token... soone after fyre was made for garde to garde, that knowleche was therof throug all the royaume.

5. a. On or upon one's guard, on guard († formerly also *upon one's or the guards, upon a guard*): in a position of defence, on the defensive; (a) with reference to fencing and sentry duty; hence (b) generally. *To stand, be, lie upon one's guard:* to be watchful, cautious, or vigilant, to take care; so *to put, set* (a person) *on* (his) *guard*. Const. *against, for.* [Cf. *F. sur ses gardes en garde.*]

1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 42 I will... stand upon my gard, and with wakyng eyes will I sing in my hart. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 321 'Tis best we stand upon our guard. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arh.) 29 Sussex was thought much the bonester man, and far the better soldier: but he lay too open on his guard. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. (1739) 202 Both or one of them were ever upon the guard, to keep out that which was without. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* l. 23 He sent direction... if they heard that the Enemy was entred at any other part, not to succour, but to continue upon their guards. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 80 The Soldiers which were upon the Guards in some out-Forts. 1683 D. A. Art *Converse* 108 In Disputes relating to Religion he upon your Guards. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* ii. 73 For this the wise are ever on their Guard. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 327 The Intelligence... set him upon his Guard. 1704 R. L'Estrange (J.), It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a guard. 1712 *Pore Spect.* No. 408 § 5 In like manner should the Reason be perpetually on its Guard against the Passions. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 1 On the Position of the Body for being on Guard. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* Intro. (1852) 10 We

must be on our guard against the abuse of this doctrine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 67 No one can be on his guard against that which he has no experience. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commu.* II. liii. 341 Every sensible man feels in himself the struggle between these two tendencies, and is on his guard not to yield wholly to either.

b. *Off one's guard:* in or into a defenceless condition or a condition in which one is easily surprised by an attack.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* i. iii. Or at the court among my enemies, To he, as I am here, quite off my guard, Would make me such another thing as Crillon. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* ccxxxv. 205 Temerity puts a Man off his Guard. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 371 They had not been put entirely off their guard. 1856 READE *Never too Late to Mend* ii, Isaac Levi caught both faces off their guard. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 797 The agent throws me off my guard... and I therefore do not employ an independent valuer.

† c. Out of (one's) guard = off (one's) guard. *Obs.* [Cf. *F. hors de garde.*]

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 93 Looke you now, he's out of his gard already vnyes you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is gae'd. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren.* *Augus.* 17 The thunder-clap... took us unprepared and out of guard.

6. † a. Caution, precaution (*obs.*). b. (with *pl.*) A precaution (now rare).

1597 SHAKS. *Leuer's Compl.* 298 There my white stole of chastity I daft, Shooke off my sober gardes, and cuill feares. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Plantations* (Arh.) 534 Vse them justly, and gratuitously, with sufficient guard neurtherlesse. 1707 ATTERBURY *Vind. Doctr. Funeral Sermon* T. Bennet 28 Where... they have express'd themselves with (at least) as few Guards and Restrictions as I have done. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1883) L. 163 For the poor gentleman has no guard, no caution at all. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 l. 112 On what other idea are all our prohibitions, regulations, guards, penalties, and forfeitures, framed? 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 38 All this guard... serves to shew the spirit of caution which predominated in the national councils. 1875 SEARS *Sermon. Chr. Life* 7 The guards, the warnings, the denunciations interposed throughout the old Bible.

7. One who keeps, protects, or defends; a protector, defender; *spec.* one of a guard (sense 9), a sentry, sentinel. Also with preceding *sb.* denoting the object defended, as COASTGUARD, telegraph guard, etc.

1412 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 389 Ilke man duelland in the burgh... sal stand gaird, and [etc.]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 10. vii. 55b. The gardes and keepers of cythes hen signified by the vil. pawn which stondeh in the lyfte side to fore the knyght. 1483 — *Golt. Leg.* 259 h/1 Saynt Iohan euangelist... as kepar and garde of so noble vyrgyn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. i.* iii. 43 Her faithfull gard remov'd, her hope dismayd, Her self a yielded pray to save or spill. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 127 Fight till the last gage: Ile be your guard. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. ii. 104 He is to... consult... with them touching the placing of the gardes and Sentinels. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 130 Though the great hulke Achilles be thy guard. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iv. (1724) I. 660 Such as endeavoured to make their escape, and were seized, (for guards and secret agents were spread along the whole roads and frontier of France). 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 135 Guards, mechanically formed in ranks, Playing, at heat of drum, their martial pranks. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 20 Guards, there, Lead forth the prisoners. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxv. 208 Thy cries will wake the guards, and they will seize thee!

b. The man who has the general charge and control of a stage coach or a railway train.

Originally an armed man charged with the duty of protecting a mail-coach against robbers; hence the designation. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 558 A King's officer... stopped the mail-coach from Dover, and demanded of the guard the key of the trunk on which sat. 1790 *Act 30 Geo. III.* c. 36 § 5 If any Person... travelling as a Guard to any Stage Coach... shall fire off the Arms he is entrusted with... otherwise than for the Defence of such Coach (he shall be fined 20s.). 1792 THOS. PENNANT *Let. to a memb. Parlt.* 16 These guards shoot at dogs, hogs, sheep, and poultry, as they pass the road... to the great terror and danger of the inhabitants. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 280a/s.v. *Coach.* The guard is the servant of the Post-office. 1864 *Law Times Rep.* X. 710a A guard in the employ of the railway company. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry. & Merch.* I. iv. 121 Another guard came up the platform. 1893 *PEEL Selk Valley* 277 In the winter [c1860] the guard carried a blunderbuss for protection in a box near him.

c. *Freemasonry.* See *quots.* (Cf. *GUARDIAN* I d.) a1843 R. CARLILE *Man. Freemasonry* i. 1 The next in order to the Master is the Senior Warden, then the Junior Warden, Senior Deacon, and Junior Deacon; lastly an Inner Guard and Tylers, or Door Keepers, the one inside, the other out. 1870 *Text-bk. Freemasonry* Intro. 7 The Inner Guard... and Tyler act as doorkeepers, the first-named acts as inside, and the last outside, armed with a drawn sword.

d. *U.S. Football.* Either of the two players (called the *right* and *left guard* respectively) that are stationed one on each side of the 'centre-rush'.

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 426 To the immediate right of the snap-back is the 'right-guard'. The 'left-guard', 'left-tackle', and 'left-end' complete the line on the other side.

8. *pl.* The household troops of the English army, consisting of the FOOT-GUARDS, the HORSE-GUARDS (1 b), and the LIFE-GUARDS. Also applied, by extension, to the seven regiments of heavy cavalry known as the Dragon Guards (as distinguished from the Dragoons).

[1661, 1675, etc.: see FOOT-GUARDS, HORSE-GUARDS.] a1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 68 The King [in 1656]... resolved to raise one regiment of guards, the command whereof he gave to the lord Wentworth. 1682 DRYDEN *Pro. to Loyal Brother* 13 The Critic all our troops of friends discards:

Just so the Whigg would fain pull down the Guards. 1708 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 4421/2 He... was seen in Fleet-street with the Guards. 1806 J. S. SURR *Winter in London* (ed. 3) I. 18 An ensign in the guards. 1831 J. JEVYLL *Corr.* (1894) 266 Old parson Cholmondeley, then in the Guards, ran away at the battle of Dettingen. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 351 The brigade of Guards will be destroyed; ought it not to fall back?

9. A body of persons, esp. soldiers († also *occas.* ships) engaged to preserve a person or place from injury or attack, to act as an escort, or keep watch over prisoners: with reference to military sentry duty, *freq.* in *phr.* *to mount, relieve* († *the*) *guard*. (See also *advance guard* (ADVANCE sb. V), BODY-GUARD, GRAND GUARD 2, main guard, REARGUARD, etc., and cf. CORPS-DE-GARDE, GARDE-DU-CORPS.) *Guard of honour:* a body of soldiers, sailors, policemen, etc. appointed to receive a royal or other person of distinction and to attend at state ceremonies. *Yeomen of the Guard:* see *YLOMAN.*

1404 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxi. 38 [He] founde to haue aboute the Kyngs persone an hondreth Picter, or, after some, Scottes, the whiche he ordeyned for a Garde for the Kynges persone. 1532 *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. 1714 43 The second Ordynary charge, is the payment of the Wages and Fees of the Kyngs grete Officers, his Courts, his Council, his Garde, and other Servaunts. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 118 Quhair young Constans that time faucht with his gaird, He brocht with him out of Armoria. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 389 The king reitened unto him a gard of Archers of Cheshire. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 36 King Chairlis VI... elected an (e) band of Scottis horsemen; quhilk commounlie was callit the Scottis gaird of armes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxv. 20 Nebuzaradan captaine of the guard tooke thee, and brought them to the king of Babylon. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 183 There was a Guard of 100 Soldiours sett to keepe all manner of persons whatsoever from coming to speake with his Lo^p. 1671 [see BEEF-EATER 2]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 258 These Sangrak Beys mount the Guard by turns. 1687 MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. To come off from the Guard, *descendre la Garde*. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 294 Our fleet for the winter guard is consist of 33 men of war. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 248 Two Dutch Soldiers that had absented themselves from the Guard two days, ran the Gauntlet. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii. Vivaldi perceived that the guard was changed. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. As soon as they have taken post, fronting their respective guards, the word of command will be given—'Officers and non-commissioned officers—to your guards—March! Halt! Front!' 'Officers and non-commissioned officers, inspect your guards!' 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* 4 Some say that Lord George Gordon had been sent under a strong guard to the tower. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. 11. 15 The guard of the trenches is divided into two bodies—1. The main body. 2. The reserve. 1887 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 1097 A company of this regiment was guard of honour to the Empress Eugenie.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1548 P. NICOLS 12 *Sjyes* (1553) D v. Some there he that perceive the Pope and his garde have led us hilyndly this many yeeres into a shameful confusion of our faith. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* D h. But (Lorde) what... inconueniences... would not comenly happen... were not now with flaterie now with daliance... (all of my garde [L. *satellitum*]) I warrant you) both propped up and nourished. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 764 As if they had bene the infernall guard, coming with Cerberus to welcome Proserpina to her Palace. 1834 J. BROWN *Let. Sanctif.* v. 289 A powerful though unseen guard of angels continually surrounds him. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii. The perseverance with which she walked out of Princess's Place to fetch this baby and its nurse, and walked back with them, and walked home with them again, and continually mounted guard over them. 1894 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6/5 Gradually are thinning the ranks of the 'Old Guard' of war correspondents.

† c. *Body of guard* = CORPS DE GARDE. *Obs.* 1579 DIGGES *Stratitot.* 91 These little bodies of gard or watch.

10. Something which guards, defends, or protects; a protection, defence. *lit. and fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 54 There is betweene my will, and all offences A guard of patience. 1608 — *Per.* ii. iv. 15 Though This King was great, His greatness was no gard To harre heavens shaft. 1651 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 310 We need no other Guard... against Sin... than these Three Words well considered, God is Present. 1696 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arthur* vi. (1714) 197 Their Hands a woven Guard of Osier saves, In which they fix their Hazel Weapon's End. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. xii. (1714) 221 Feathers are... to Birds... not only a good guard against Wet and Cold... but also most commodious for their Flight. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 162 Reason is here no guide, but still a guard. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 47 The nicest and best studied behaviour was not a sufficient guard for a man of great capacity. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 66 Keep Vice restrained behind a double guard. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* lxxxi. 11 The dark brown water... lashed the margin's flinty guard. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 487 It is... necessary to watch its [squill's] effects upon the kidneys and intestinal canal and to attempt it with opium or some other guard. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* *Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 83 Every one who has tasted the delight of friendship, will respect every social guard which our manners can establish... to secure from the intrusion of... distasteful people.

11. An ornamental border or trimming on a garment. *Obs. exc. Hist. or arch.*

(The original notion may have been that of a bindiog to keep the edge of the cloth from fraying.) a1529 SKELTON *Mann. World* 9 So many gardes worne, Jagged and al-to-orne... Sawe I never. 1535 COVERDALE *Nym.* xv. 38 Speake to the children of Israel & saye vnto them y^e they make them gardes vpon y^e quarters of

their garments. c 1550 *Disco. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 83 When our gentlemen went simply and our serving-men plainly, with out cut or garde, hearinge the hevie sword and bucler, on thire thighs, in steade of cuttes and gardes, and light daunsing swordes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 453 A Senator was distinguished from the Gentlemen, by his coat embroidered with broad gardes and studs of purple. 1603 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* lxxiv. Priests' Cloaks, without gardes, welts, long Buttons, or cuts. 1650 *Histron.* iii. 248 Out on these velvet gardes, and black-lac'd sleeves. 1651 *JOREN Nat. Bathes* Ded. (1666) A plain sute of our Country Cloath, without welt or gard. 1657 *DAVENANT Brit. Triumph*. Drani. Wks. 1872 II. 267 A young man in a rich habit down to his knees with a large guard of purple about the skirt. 1707 *CHAMBERLAIN St. Cl. Brit.* iii. 275 He [a Baron] hath two Guards or Doublings on his Mantle. 1766 *PORNY Herality* Gloss. (1777), *Guard*, term used by some Heralds to signify the Doubling of the Mantle of the Nobility.

b. fig. Chiefly in phrase without welt or gard.

1581 *SINNEY Aph. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 Who reads Plutarches eyther historie or philosophy, shall finde, hee try-meth. theyr garments. With gardes of Poetrie. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* iv. 38 O Rimes are gardes on wanton Cupids hose. 1594 *NASH Unfort. Trav.* 4 A plaine ale-house without welt or gard of anie iuybush. 1641 *B. HALL Annu. Wind. Synctymnus* 95 The words are plaine, without either welt, or gard. 1660 *FULLER Mill. Contempl.* xxxiii. 299, I am a Protestant without welt [i.e. wealth], or gard. 1692 *STEELE in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 25 Jacob was a plain man without welt or gard.

c. transf. A stripe, band of colour. Obs.

1599 *T. STEVENS Let. in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 167 These (Tuberoles) base waiting on them 6. or 7. smal fishes . . . with gardes blew and greene round about their bodies, like comely serving men. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 558 The Zebra . . . resembling a Horse . . . all over-laid with partie coloured Laces, and guards, from head to Tails.

12. *Astr. pl.* The two stars of the constellation of the Lesser Bear known astronomically as Beta and Gamma respectively; also *guards of the pole*. Applied also to the two 'pointeirs' of the Great Bear. Obs.

1574 *Bourne Regiment for Sea* 34 You may knowe it by . . . the Starres rounde about the Pole, as Charles Wayne and the Guardes. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc.* vii. Intro. (1636) 649 All these instruments serve to little purpose, vlesse you know also the North star, with his guards. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* ii. 1, 15 The winde-shak'd-Surge, with high and monstrous Maine Seemes to cast water on the burning Bear. And quench the Guards of th' ever-fixed Pole. 1694 *MOXON Tudor Astron.* (ed. 3) 209 The two stars that are in the shoulders of the Bear, are called the Guards, . . . because they are diligently to be looked unto, in regard of their singular use which they have in Navigation. 1783 *R. TURNER View Heavens* (1798) 56 The two foremost of the square lie almost in a right line with the Pole-star, and are called the Guards or Pointers. 1819 *T. WHITING Syst. Astron.* (1828) 28 *Guards*, a name that has been sometimes applied to the two stars nearest the North Pole.

13. The amnion or 'caul'. Obs.

1611 *FLORIO, Guardia*, . . . also the gard that infaolds a child in the mothers wombe.

14. *Hunting.* (See quot.) [F. *gardes*.] Obs. 1576, 1616 (See *GARD*). 1849 *H. AINSWORTH Lanc. Witches* iii. viii. [Of a boar] The toes being round and thick . . . and the guards, or dew-claws, great and open.

15. *Curling.* (See quot. 1878.)

1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 6502 Each man is warned by his respective friends to plant, if possible, an excellent guard—dislodge this stone, and cover that [etc.]. 1878 *CAPT. CRAWLEY's Football*, etc. 127 (*Curling*) A stone is said to guard when it lies in a line between the player and the tee, with another stone belonging to the same side within it; a guard may also lie on any other part of the ice beyond the hop-score, on a similar principle. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 264 (*Curling*) *Guard*, (1) a stone that lies in a direct line before another.

16. A contrivance of metal, wood, or other material, made for the protection of an object from injury, to prevent accidents by falling, etc.; orig. in many cases used with a prefixed word indicating the position or nature of the protecting contrivance, e. g. *fire-guard, trigger-guard*, etc.

a. *gen.* (In several instances a defining word is more usually found prefixed, as *leg-guard, mud-guard, step-guard, watch-guard*, etc.) b. The part of the hilt of a sword that protects the hand, often of curious workmanship or elaborate design. c. (See quot.) d. A piece of metal designed for the protection of the trigger of a gun. e. *pl.* The wards of a lock. f. *= fire-guard* (See *FIRE* 51). g. *Archery*. = BRACER. h. *Railway*. An iron placed in front of a locomotive engine to catch and remove obstacles; i. *U.S.* a cow-catcher. j. (See quot. 1842.) j. A lateral extension of the deck of a steamboat beyond the lines of the hull so as to overhang the water. k. (See quot.) l. A well or reinforcing slip of paper inserted between the leaves of a book, as a scrap-book, catalogue, etc., for the attachment of additional leaves. m. (See quot.) n. *Conch.* In cephalopods, a calcareous structure enveloping the apex of the phragmocone; the rostrum. o. (See quot.)

n. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 107 The two principal doors have their grated guards. 1827 *STEWART Planter's G.* (1828) 310 The Guards generally in use for protecting Trees, are well known; by burlies and cordage of different kinds; three-cornered, four-cornered, and circular palings, and the like. 1871 *COLBURN Loco. Engin.* v. 1332 The axle boxes of the driving axle are guided vertically by suitable guides, or axle guards. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Guard*. 6. (*Fire-arms*). b. A safety-lock of a fowling-piece to prevent the accidental dropping of the hammer. c. A nipple-shield to protect the little tube which receives the percussion-cap. 7. A bow or wire around a lantern to protect the glass. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Guard*, a fence, fender, screen,

canopy, etc., as the case may be.—A dash-board, or step-guard in cars. A grating to a window to preserve it from blows. 1884 *Health Exh. Catal.* 1287 Model of Safety Drum Guard. *Ibid.* 1321; Hygrometer, of lever action bearing on five horsehair lines, which are exposed to atmospheric influences through guards of spiral wire. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 6/3 The starboard propeller guard of the Bat is smashed off.

b. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 123 A singular sword with sheith and gairds of gold, set in precious stanes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 16 A kind of broad sword, whereof the hilt is very large, but without any guard. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 43 The Guard is very plain; commonly no more hut a handle of Iron, with a cross Bar of the same underneath the Pommel . . . that the Sword may not slip out of their Hands. 1728 P. WALKER *Peden Pref.* (1827) 33 What Handles the Swords had whether small or Three barred, or High-land-guards. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 353 The sword is of the Persian form. The hilt resembles our own, except that it has no cord for the fingers. 1856 *WHYTE MELVILLE Kate Carn.* (1882) 231 The silver-mounted guard of a rapier. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 392/1 The guard [of the sword] was a coiled serpent of exquisite workmanship.

c. 1892 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Guards*, protections to a hook.

d. 1687 *MIEGE Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Garde*, The gard of a Gun, *sougarde de Fusil*. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxxvi. 163 This accident was occasioned by one of my servants . . . touching the trigger, which in very few Persian muskets has any guard. 1874 *Rifle Exerc.*, etc. 40 Seize the guard with the forefinger and thumb of the right hand . . . the remaining fingers under the hammer.

e. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 21 There are several Inventions in Locks, I mean in the making and contriving their Wards or Guards. 1878 *Technol. Dict., Eng.-Ger.-Fr.* (ed. 3), *Guards*, wards of a lock.

f. 1845 *DE QUINCEV Autobiogr.* Sk. Wks. 1853 I. 13 As my three sisters with myself sat by the firelight round the guard of our nursery.

g. 1853 'C. BENE' *Verdant Green* i. xi, A fancy-wood bow, with arrows, belt, quiver, guard, tips, tassels, and grease-pot. 1860 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xxx, 'You must string my bow', she said, handing it to him, as she buckled on her guard.

h. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin. N. Amer.* 260 To . . . render railway travelling more safe, an apparatus called a 'guard' has been very generally introduced. 1866 *Morn. Star* 26 Mar. 6/1 The number-taker, saw the body of a man impaled on the iron guards in front of the engine. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 9/3 Death was due to fracture of the skull, the guard of the engine having struck the man's head.

i. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 111 High water guard 5 to 6 feet. Working guard 3 to 4 feet. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, Guards*, in engineering, upright pieces of wood, iron, or stone, fastened to the lock gates of a canal, the corners of a street, and similar situations, to prevent the passage of barges in the one place, and waggon in the other, from injuring the parts flush with, or near to the guard.

j. 1850 *LYELL 2nd Visit U.S.* II. 47 The other [door] leads out to the guard, as they call it, a long balcony or gallery, covered with a shade or verandah, which passes round the whole boat. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.*, *Guards of a steamboat*, a widening of the deck by a frame-work of strong timbers, which curve out on each side to the paddle-wheels, and protect them and the shaft against collisions with wharfs and other boats. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/6 Each boat that comes up the river is loaded to the guards with railway supplies for Wardner.

k. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Guard*, a support in front of a roll-train to guide the bar into the groove, sometimes called a side-guide.

l. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 1. 4/1 Any Persons, upon directing their Letters to the Printer superscrib'd, for the *British Apollo*, may have this Paper brought to their Houses. Likewise the Books of Guards neatly bound to keep 'em in, at two Shillings a piece. 1747 *STEVENS Polytechnic Direct. Binder*, Plate 9, 24, & 34, to be done with guards. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man.* (1883) 250 When the guards have been filled and the volume begins to bulge. *Ibid.* 274 Special books with guards, for pasting into. 1896 *Times* 29 Feb. 10/3 It has been arranged for the book to be issued . . . with 'guards' at the end for additional leaves.

m. 1860 R. FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Guard*, a thickly folded cloth, or other article, placed upon a bed so as to guard it from the discharges of parturition, or of any disease.

n. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 74 The phragmocone of the belemnite . . . is usually eccentric, its apex being nearest to the ventral side of the guard. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 542 A straight phragmocone is enclosed within a more or less conical calcified laminated structure, the guard or rostrum.

o. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Guard*, a light frame in which the nuts of bolts fit to prevent their unscrewing by the vibration of the engine.

17. a. Short for *guard-room* or *guard-house*. Obs. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 549 The Court hath three guards, between each of which is a great greene. 1714 *RANSAY Elegy J. Cowper* 41 John quietly put them in the guard To learn main sense. 1773 *FERGUSON Poems* (1807) 257 Ploys that bring him to the guard, And eke the council-chambr, W' shame that day.

b. Short for *guard-finger, lock, rail*, etc.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, s.v.

18. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *guard-dress, -duty, -mounting, -parade, -sloop, -soldier, -squadron; guard-like adj.*; *guard action* *Horology*, ? the action connected with a guard-pin; *guard-board*, (a) = CHAIN-WALE, CHANNEL sb. 2 (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); (b) a board designed to prevent objects from falling on to workmen engaged in building; *guard-bolt* (see quot.); *guard-book*, (a) a blank book, furnished with guards (sense 161), for the reception of pasted scraps, invoices, news-

paper cuttings, etc.; (b) see quot. 1867; *guard-brush*, on an electric railway, a metallic brush by means of which the current is conveyed to the motor; *guard-cell Bot.*, one of the two cells that embrace the stomata of plants; *guard-chin*, (a) a chain used to secure something, esp. a part of the dress or personal equipment, as a watch, brooch, or bracelet; (b) a chain used as a protection; also fig.; *guard-chamber* = *GUARD-ROOM*; *guard-cont*, a coat worn by a soldier of the Guards; *guard-coffer*, an external framework for the protection of the coffer or casing surrounding a concrete foundation; † *guard-cot Anglo-Indian*, a charpoy occupied by a soldier in the intervals of sentry duty; † *guard-dagger*, † a dagger with a guard; in quot. *attrib.* of the shape of a certain cut of 'whiskers' (i.e. moustaches); *guard-detail*, 'men from a company, regiment, etc. detailed from guard duty' (Webster, 1890); † *guard-dog*, † a watch-dog; *guard-finger*, † one of the teeth projecting forward from the cutter-bar of a harvester, and through which the knife plays' (1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*); *guard-flag*, (a) in a squadron, a flag indicating the ship whose turn it is to perform the duty of a guard-ship' (*Cent. Dict.*); *guard-foot*, the foot of a contrivance, which acts also as a guard; *guard-horn*, the horn used by the guard of a coach; *guard-iron*, (a) *Naut.* (see quot. 1769); (b) = 16 h; *guard-lace*, a kind of figured lace; *guard-leaf*, one of the leaves which separate the closely-packed blossoms on the stem of a double hollyhock; *guard-lock* (see quot.); *guard-log Austral.*, a piece of timber laid on a road to keep the traffic on and off certain portions; *guard-petal* = *guard-leaf*; *guard-pile*, a pile placed as a protection in front of a quay or other structure; a fender or fender-pile (cf. 161); *guard-pin*, (a) *Horology* (see quot. 1884); (b) in a rifle, the pin by which the guard (sense 16 d) is attached; *guard-plate*, (a) in an electrometer = *guard-ring*; (b) 'the plate which closes the opening in front of a cupola furnace, to whose iron casing it is attached by staples' (1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*); *guard-polyp Zool.*, a zooid modified to serve a defensive function, as in the nematophore of a coelenterate, a machopolyp; *guard-report* (see quot.); *guard-ring*, (a) a finger ring worn to keep another from slipping off; a keeper; (b) *Electr.* (see quot. 1893); † *guard-star* (see sense 12 above); *guard-stone*, one of a row of stones placed to keep vehicles off the sidewalk; *guard-stops*, the two points placed one on each side of a numeral, letter, figure, etc.: *guard-tent*, 'one of the tents occupied by a military guard when the command is in the field or in camp' (*Cent. Dict.*); *guard-tube* (see quot.). Also *GUARD-BOAT, GUARD-HOUSE, GUARD-ROOM, GUARD-SHIP*.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 89 *Double Roller Escapement*, a variety of the Lever Escapement, in which a separate roller is used for the 'guard action'. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 4/5 Evidence was given that 'guard boards' were put up immediately after the accident. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Guard Bell*, a flat-headed screw-bolt, fully counter-sunk, for fastening the guards of moving machines to the bars. 1867 *SWIN'S Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Guard-book*, report of guard; a copy of which is delivered at the admiral's office by the officer of the last guard. Also, a full set of his accounts kept by a warrant-officer for the purpose of passing them. 1881 *BOOKSELLER'S Catal.*, *Guard Book*—Twenty-two inches square, containing 68 leaves of stout drawing paper. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 2/7 In respect of this he had searched the guard-book, and could find no trace of the transfer of this share. 1888 *Science* 21 Dec. 302/1 The current is conveyed from the 'guard-brushes and the wheels to the motor, and through the other rail to the ground [on an electric railway]. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sacks' Bot.* 88 We have a cell surrounded by several cells formed in this manner, which afterwards forms the two 'guard-cells (as in Crassulaceae, Begoniaceae, Cruciferae). 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* ix, The merry old gentleman; placing . . . a watch in his waistcoat pocket, with a 'guard-chain round his neck. 1846 *MRS. GORE Eng. Charac.* (1852) 101 In a velvet waistcoat and a gilt guard-chain. 1860 *PRESS. Lab. Chron. Windsor*, 7, [An impoverished] is a guard-chain and strong bolt which keep the barbarian thief from entering the precincts of the peaceful and industrious. 1894 A. MORRISON *Tales Mean Streets* 280 Old Jack sat on the guard-chain of a flowery grave. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 19 Mar. 8/3 The guard-chain of Waterloo Pier. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Kings* xiv. 28 The guard . . . brought them back into the 'guard-chamber. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/5 When they had ascended to the Guard-Chamber, they were received there by the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iii. 32 The yeomen in the guard-chamber pointed their halberds at my breast. 1722 *STEELE Spect.* No. 88 7 A Coming down a tavern-stairs in his master's fine 'guard-coat, he met the colonel coming up with other company. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 131 To secure the Coffers or Coifiers more effectually, you may environ and secure them with double or single 'guard-coffers. 1813 *MRS. SHEPHERD'S Stories Ch. Cathc.* xl. 26 Three or four men, who sat talking together upon a 'guard-cot, just out at the door in the verandah. 1765 *Pogonologia* 80 There were Spanish, Turkish, 'guard-

Guardable (gā'dāb'l), *a.* [f. **GUARD** *v.* + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being guarded.

1668 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 659 Places ill guarded, or not guardable. 1618 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Low Countries* 58 This place was guardable without batterie.

Also **Guarda-costa** (gā'dā kō'stā, Sp. gwarda-). Also **guard de costa**, **guarda-coasta**. [Sp.; f. **GUARDA** + **Sp. costa** COAST.] A Spanish vessel used for the protection of the coast; a custom-house cutter.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 218 Admiral Stewart having received orders to cruise upon the Spaniards, as well Merchant Ships as Guard de Costas. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xvii. I was attacked by one of those cursed guarda-costas who took our ships before the beginning of the war. 1760-72 tr. *Quart & Ullon's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 39 While the galleons, guarda costas, or other Spanish ships are here. 1817 P. MOORE in *Parl. Debates* 1797 Slave-dealing, which might be stopped more easily by a few vessels in the nature of guarda costas. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 227 Swarming with privateers in war-time, and with guarda costas or preventive-service cutters in peace. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xl. 153.

† **Guardage**. *Obs. rare.* Also **gardage**. [f. **GUARD** *v.* + **-AGE**.] Keeping, guardianship.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 70 Whether a Maid, so tender, Faire, and Haplie, would ever have. Run from her. Guardage to the sootie bosome, of such a thing as thou. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* v. I. You see this carducie, the last, and the only quintessence of 50 Crowns, distill'd in the limbeck of your gardage.

† **Guardance**. *Obs. rare* = In **gardance**.

[f. **GUARD** *v.* + **-ANCE**.] = **prec.**

1591 Troub. Raige K. John (1611) 46 If at last nephew thou yield thy selfe into the gardance of thine vncle Iohn, Thou shalt be used as becomes a Prince.

Guardant (gā'dānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also **6-9 gardant**, (**6-7 ante**). [a. F. *gardant*, pres. pple. of *garder* to **GUARD**.]

A. adj.

1. Guarding protectant, watching; on guard. [1574? Implied in GAROANTLY *adv.*] 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. 83 For young Askanius he his left hand passes, In his right hand his guardant sword he shakes. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay Laureate*, *Breun* 19 Guardant before his feet a Lion lay. 1851 R. H. STODARD *Castle in Air* ii. 37 My rivers flow beyond, with guardant ranks Of silver-liveried poplars on their banks.

2. *Her.* Of a beast: Having the full face towards the spectator. (Cf. **AFFRONTÉ** and **GAZE** *sb.* 3 b.) Also *fig.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 44 b, A Lyon Passante, Gardante, between three keies d'or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (1611) 140 This Lion passant seemeth to goe with more confidence and resolution, but the gardant with more vigilance and circumspection. 1641 BROME *Totial Crew* II. (1652) E. Couchant and Passant, Guardant, Rampant Beggars. 1790 PENNANT *London*, 392 It was a vast house, and, in the time of Stow, distinguished by the arms of England, at that time three leopards passant, guardant, and two angels the supporters, cut on stone. 1828-40 [see **GAZE** *sb.* 3 b]. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 8 (ed. 3) 331 A Lion passant guardant or.

B. sb. A keeper, guardian, protector.

1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 9 When my angry Guardant stood alone, Tending my ruine, and assay'd of none. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 153 [He] bode within the towne as gardant of the same. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 67 You shall perceive, that a Jacke gardant cannot office me from my son Coriolanus. 1616 J. LAKE *Cont. Sgr.* I. xi. 248 Th' marshallers, gardantes, and tipp staves. 1632 T. TAYLOR *Gods Judgem.* I. ii. xli. (1642) 372 One of his owne nephews (being his over-seer and gardant for bringing up).

Guard-boat (gā'dāb'fūt).

a. A boat appointed to row the rounds among the ships of war in a harbour, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out. *b.* A boat employed by harbour authorities to enforce quarantine or custom-house regulations.

1696 *London Gaz.* No. 3078/2 The Guard Boat belonging to His Majesty's Garrison of Tinnmouth Castle. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 4 By rowing round the ship, during the night, in a guard-boat, as is done by the officers of the customs with regard to homeward bound Indianen. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 19 They attempted to go on shore, but were stopped by the guard-boat. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* I. 2 The guard-boat might as well have been empty for any opposition that it offered to the approach of the raft. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXXVII. 384 To run the gauntlet of the guard-boats.

† **Guard-cock**. *Obs.* Corruption of GARDE-CAUT, itself a corruption of F. *garde-corde*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gardecourt*, or *Gard-du-cord*, .. otherwise call'd *Gard-dugut*, and *Guard-cock*.

† **Guard-corps** = **GARDE-DU-CORPS**, bodyguard.

1883 T. STOCKER *Cip. Warres* *Lotus* C. II. 58 a, Our people had .. grievously wounded his garde corps, and put his Soldiers to flight.

Guarded (gā'dēd), *ppl. a.* [f. **GUARD** *v.* or *sb.* + **-ED**.]

1. Defended, protected, watched; having a guard or sentinel. In *Fencing* (hence *fig.*, quot. 1821), protected by the 'guard'.

1570 LEVINS *Manus.* 49/24 Guarded, communis. 1637 MURTON *Lycidas* 161 Where the great Vision of the guarded mount Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold. 1667 .. P. L. n. 945 Who by stealth Had from his wakeful custody purloined The guarded gold. 1781 COWER *Conversat.* 556 Truth divine for ever stands secure, Its head as guarded as its base is sure. 1870 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xvi. What! said he nought .. Of guarded pass? 1821 SHELLEY

Adonais xii. The breath Which gave it strength to pierce the guarded wit. 1838 THURLWALL *Græce* II. 167 The fortress was surprised on its strongest and least guarded side. *absol.* 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. xiv. By a strange reverse of fortune, the guard became the guarded. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 10/1 The number of the guard depended on the character of the guarded.

b. Curling. (See **GUARD** *v.* 9.)

1685 *Littell Green* (1817) 38 (E. D. D.) Roaring up the rink he flies The guarded tee to clear.

c. Surgery. (See quot. 1884.)

1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* II. 145 Find the duct of the pancreas, through which pass a guarded bristle into the duodenum. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Guarded Instrument (Surgical)*, said of an instrument the point or cutting edge of which is concealed or guarded during introduction, and uncovered when at the place where it is to become effective.

d. Card-playing. Said of a card, esp. the next to the highest of a suit, when it is protected (in the same hand) by a lower card of the suit.

1863 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (ed. 5) 19 When a player holds the second best card guarded, he is said to have a *minor tenace*, or an *imperfect minor tenace*. *Ibid.* 37 In trumps, if king or queen is turned up, and it is only singly guarded (i. e. if you have only one other trump), it is generally best to put the turn-up on second hand. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card-players' Man.* 44 With 'king singly guarded'—that is, with king and only one other card, play your king boldly. *e. Chess.* (See **GUARD** *v.* 10.)

1835 *Hayle's Games* 337 Take care that no guarded pawn of your adversary's fork two of your pieces.

2. Surrounded by a guard of reserve or restraint; on one's guard; hence, esp. of a person's behaviour, speech, etc.: Careful; prudent; cautious.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 ¶ 1 Be guarded against giving or receiving little Provocations. 1728 GAY *Begg.* *Op.* II. x. Learn to be more guarded. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxxviii. 335 The charge .. brought against you is expressed in terms guarded and well considered. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral* I. (1816) I. vii. 43 If you were upon your trial for life or death .. you could not look more resolutely guarded. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Hen.* III. x. Secure in guarded coldness. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 81 The government has preserved a cool and guarded tone throughout. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 360 Their language was so guarded that nothing was gained by the examination. 1859 *Ibid.* xxiii. (1861) V. 106 Portland made a courteous but guarded answer. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 790 In people over forty .. limitation of the affection to one [vocal] cord, should lead to a guarded prognosis.

3. Ornamented, as with lace, braid, embroidery, etc.; trimmed; tricked out; having 'guards' or trimmings (in 17th c. often *allusively*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *spec.* in *Her.* of a garment: Trimmed or turned up with some material.

1599-100 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 1 No serving manne wanting upon his Master, were any garded hose. 1593 SIBBES *Quint.* *Abus.* II. (1882) 108 Ministers, that flout it out in their satten dobles, .. garded gownes, cloakes, and the like. 1599 MARSTON *Soc. Villanie* II. vii. 204 Would not some head .. Swear you same Damaske-coat, you garded man Were some gawse sober Cat Vican? 1666 DAY *Life of Guls* v. i. H 3 b, *Man.* I am no knight, I am Manasses, they made a plaine foole. *Dam.* The onely were (i. e. wear) for the guarded [printed guarded] foole is out of request. 1609 *Ev. Wordant in Hunn.* II. i. in *Bullen* O. PL. IV. I grieve to see this double garded age, all side-coats, all foole. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Act.* I. 1, The most censorious of our Roman gentrie, Nay, of the guarded robe, the Senators. 1628 FORD *Lovers* *Mel.* I. ii. In stead of a fine guarded Page, We have got him A boy, trickt up in neat and handsome Fashion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. v. 89 Besides, the Place was proper not for the plain but guarded Gown. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 274 Large Gallic or Venetian hosen, slashed, quilted, stuffed, and guarded (or laced), were worn as before. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 129.

† *b.* Of a flower: Having a border or stripe of colour. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* II. 115/1 Edged, as Flower leaves often are .. of which there are several terms, as edged, striped or streaked, garded, [etc.]. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii. The striped carnation and the guarded rose.

4. Of a book: Having guards. (See **GUARD** *sb.* 161.)

1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.* s. v., Books are said to be 'guarded' when the plates are mounted or sewn on guards instead of being stitched or pasted in the ordinary way. 1839 H. B. WHEATLEY *How to Catal.* III. 71 The slips are lightly pasted down into guarded volumes.

Guardedly (gā'dēdli), *adv.* [f. **GUARDED** *ppl. a.* + **-LY**.] In a guarded manner; in guarded language; cautiously.

1784 SHERIDAN *Life Swift* 243 It obliquely pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so guardedly, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the Author of his having such a design. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. vi. 72, I am acting very guardedly with them, I cannot punish ill I have the evidence of an overt act. 1883 SIR W. V. FIELD in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 765 The Act .. dealing very guardedly with the common law right .. to prefer a bill before a grand jury. 1887 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Feb. 5/3 This desire was guardedly stated and carefully fenced about with conditions.

Guardedness (gā'dēdnēs), [f. **GUARDED** *ppl. a.* + **-NESS**.] The quality of being guarded (in speech, behaviour, etc.); cautiousness.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 331 Lessing .. tries what his rules permit .. with a guardedness which would not be expected from his tolerance. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* II. How he had baffled the said Ralph by extreme guardedness of manner and ingenuity of speech. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 8 What .. have all my painstaking guardedness and scrupulous exactness .. stood me in stead?

Guarder (gā'dōr). [f. **GUARD** *v.* + **-ER**.]

1. One who or that which guards, *lit.* and *fig.*; a keeper, watcher, protector, guardian, warder, guard.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apophth.* II. 264 b, Vsyng them not as keepers but as seruantes and gaders of his lodie. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 98 The Nerues .. beyng therefore highly iudged the diligent messengers and gaders of the brayne. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 46 Thus sate poore Menaphon .. keeping his teeth gaders of his stomacke, and his eyes watchmen of his loues. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 392 They were pursued by the guarders and Soldiours of the Port. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i, Groomes and pages, chamber-maides and gaders. 1628 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 557 The Kings heart is the best guarder of his own promise. 1753 J. SCOTT *Epidemic Mortality* II. When the bold guarders of the house shall shake, And pain'd, their station at the door forsake. 1840 BAWING *Sordello* vi. 448 With guarders row on row, Gay swarms of varlety that come and go.

2. ? A contrivance to prevent a (church) hell from swinging over.

1823 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 98 Garder & Clevericore. 1884 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 253 For a garder for the bells, is. 6d.

Guard-fish, variant of GARFISH.

Guardful (gā'dfūl), *a.* Now rare or *dial.*

[f. **GUARD** *sb.* + **-FUL**.] Watchful; careful. Hence **GUARDFULLY** *adv.*, carefully.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 441 O thou Fautour of Chrysa, whose fair hands both guardfully dispose Celestial Cilla. 1749 A. HILL *Merope* I. ii, I mean while, Watch, with a guardful Eye, these Murders Motions. 1830 H. ANGELLO *Remin.* I. 209 An injunction to be guardful of these had been given to the people. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 36 Dost thou frown? Was it not well?—nay, blame me guardfully. 1887 S. CHESH. *Gloss.* *Guardful*, careful.

Guard-house (gā'dhous).

a. A building for the accommodation of a (military) guard. *b.* A building in which prisoners are detained under guard.

1592 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 76 Ilk persone .. being warrant to the wache to cum theiro to the gaird hous. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 67 The English have a pretty Custom-house and Guard-house. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 43 They have also a Guard-house, where there are about 20 Men commanded by the Governour, a Lieutenant, and Ensign. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* III. The Captain proceeded to withdraw his men towards their guard-house in the High Street. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I. 87 They collected the next day, burnt ten or twelve guard-houses, killed two or three of the guards (etc.). 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 698 There were guard-houses at intervals for the body-guard.

Guardian (gā'diān). Forms: *a.* 5 *gardiyene*, 5-6 *gardeyn*, 5-8 *-ein*, (6 *-aine*, *-ayne*, *-en*, *guarden*, 7 *gardeine*). *B.* 5-7 *gardian*, (6 *-iane*, *-ien*), 6-*guardian*. [a. AF. *gardein* (1755), OF. *g'uarden*, earlier *-enc*, nom. sing. and acc. pl. *guardiens*, *-ains* (12th c.), f. *garde* **GUARD** *sb.* or perh. a. Teut. **warding*, f. *ward* **WARD** *sb.* + *-ing*; see *-ING*. The assimilation of the ending to the suffix *-ien*, which has given the mod. F. *gardien*, dates from the 14th c., while the appearance of the corresponding *-ian* in the Eng. word is evidenced from the 15th c. Cf. *Pr. gardian*, Sp. *guardian*, It. *guardiano*, and see **WARDEN**.]

1. One who guards, protects, or preserves; a keeper, defender; 'one to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed' (J.); sometimes = *guardian angel*. Applied also *occas.* to impersonal objects.

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 87 b, She returned into her chamber wher was but one ancient lady her gardiyene or maystresse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxx. 177 Four knightes, which were called gardeyens of her corps, were slayne fast by her. *Ibid.* vii. 365 From that yere .. were al custodies & gardeyens, and no mayres: & that who the that was than constable of the Toure of London, was also custos of the cytie. 1547 SURREY *Eneid* II. (1557) D ij. In the void porches Phenix, Ulisses eke, Sterne guardiens stood watching of the spoile. 1568 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Disc.* Voy. I. iii. 4 The Guardian, that is the quarter master hath 1400 reyes the month. 1605 SHAKS. *Match* II. iv. 35 The Sacred Storehouse of his Predecessors, And Guardian of their Bones. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. to King § 9 (1872) 29 Readers in sciences are indeed the guardians of the stores and provisions of sciences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 512 The Stairs were such as whereon Jacob saw Angels ascending and descending, bands Of Guardians bright. 1711 KEN *E. Hymn* Wks. (1838) 438 O may my Guardian while I sleep, Close to my bed his vigils keep. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 59 The attorney-general is *ex officio* the Guardian of liberty. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1883) I. iii. 189 The clergy were the guardians of morality. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) V. 10 Plato .. explains the manner in which guardians of the law .. are to be appointed. 1883 C. J. WILKINSON *Perin* 277 The dervish who usually acts as guardian to the tomb.

b. † *Guardian of the Peace*: an earlier name for a 'Justice of the Peace'. *Guardian of the Spiritualities*, *G. of the Temporalities*: see those words. *Guardian of the Poor* (often simply *Guardian*): one of a board elected to administer the poor laws in a particular parish or district.

1330 *Act 4 Edw. III.* c. 5 Et eient les Justices, assignez a la delivrance des gaoles poir a delivrer les gaoles de ceux q's seront endiez devant les gardeins de la pees. 1417 LD. FURNIVAL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. I. 61 The Gardiens of the spiritualities of Ardmagh. 1586 LANBACON *Eiren.* I. ii. (1588) The Gardiens of the Peace (who afterward obtained

the name of Justices of the Peace). 1764 *BURN POOR LAWS* 183 Twelve persons residing in each district, of a certain estate in land, to be guardians of the district. 1782 *Act 22 Geo. III. c. 83* § 2 The Visitor, Guardian, and Governor of such Poor House. *Ibid.* § 7 It shall and may be lawful for two Justices of the Peace, to appoint one of the Persons so recommended to be Guardian of the Poor for each of such Parishes. 1783-84 *BLAKE SONGS INNOV. Holy Thursday* 11 Beneath them sit the aged men, wise guardians of the poor. 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76* § 38 A Board of Guardians of the Poor for such Union shall be constituted and chosen, and the Workhouse or Workhouses of such Union shall be governed, and the Relief of the Poor in such Union shall be administered, by such Board of Guardians. 1857 *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 166 'Guardians' may exist either for single parishes, or for groups of parishes joined in 'Unions'. 1876 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* iv. v. (ed. 5) 598 The Manchester guardians have lately made able-bodied paupers grind corn by hand. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxv. 549 A reform of a generation back entrusted the care of the poor... to Boards of Guardians.

c. (See quot.)

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. In the order of the garter, the officer who in other military orders is called grand-master, is called the sovereign guardian of the order.

d. In an Oddfellows' lodge, *Inner and Outer Guardian*. (Cf. *GUARD* sb. 7 c.)

1879 *Man. Oddfellowship* 141 The lodge is properly arranged, and the inner door opened wide; the Grand Marshal, with white baton trimmed with scarlet, approaches the Inner Guardian from without.

2. *spec.* in *Law*. One who has or is by law entitled to the custody of the person or property (or both) of an infant, an idiot, or other person legally incapable of managing his own affairs; a tutor. (The correlative of *ward*.)

1512 *MORE Rich. III.* Wks. 502 Syth he hath nothing by descent holden by knights, heric, the law maketh his mother his gardaine. 1561 *T. NORWICH Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Contents, The old Church is compared to an beare under age, which is governed by Guardians. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. iii. 174, I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her Uncle, and her Guardian. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 A wasteful Prince, that had neede of a Guardian, or overseer. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* i. 135 b, When an Idiot doth sue or defend, he shall not appeare by Gardeine or Prochein Amy. 1700 *PRINCEUX Lett.* (Camden) 193 Mr Walpole, who was guardian to y^e Lord Townshend. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 67 to She only ran away from her guardians. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. xvii. 379 The guardian with us performs the office of both the tutor and curator. 1828 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) 111. 429 The possession of the mother as guardian, gave actual possession to the son. 1850 *W. COLLINS Q. of Hearts* (1875) 5, I knew perfectly well that I should hear myself appointed guardian, and executor with his brother, of this young lady.

b. *Guardian in chivalry*: the guardian of a minor holding by knight service. († Rarely *G. in knight service*.) *Guardian in socage*: the guardian of a tenant in socage. *Guardian by nature*: the father, with respect to his tutelage of the heir apparent or heiress presumptive. *Guardian for nurture*: the father, and, after his death the mother, until the minor has reached the age of 14. (These four were classed together as guardians by the common law.) *Guardian by custom or customary guardian*: an officer, corporation, etc. having by local custom a legal right to exercise guardianship. *Guardian by election*: a guardian chosen by an infant who would otherwise have none. (See also quot. 1823.) *Guardian ad litem* (see quot. 1838).

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Curatores dicuntur qui pupillis loco tutorum dantur*. Guardians in socage, or they that have the charge and custodie of wardes or other under yerres of discretion. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 10 b, The childres mother entreth in the remnant, and it occupeth as garden or warden in socage. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* i. 85 There is Gardeine in right in Chivalrie, and Gardeine in Deede in Chivalrie. *Ibid.* 88 b, There are three manner of Gardeinships, viz. by the Common Law, by the Statute Law, and Custome. By the Common Law there are four manner of Guardians, viz. Gardein in Chivalrie... Gardein by nature... Gardein in Socage... Gardein per cause de nurture. 1642 *tr. Perkins Prof. Bk.* i. § 60, 28 Gardien in Knight Service of the bodie and land may grant the wardship of the land without deed. 1654 *Sheppard's Cri-Keepers Guide* 112 A Gardeine in Chivalry that hath a Manor of the Wards may make Cophold Estates. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Privy* 23 Guardians in Chivalry may give or sell to another the guardianship of his Ward; but Guardian in Socage cannot, for his is *delegata potestas*. 1660 *Act 12 Car. II.* c. 24 § 8 Every person or persons claiming the custody or tutelage of such child or children as Guardian in socage or otherwise. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 449 Of the several species of guardians, the first are guardians by nature: viz. the father and (in some cases) the mother of the child. There are also guardians for nurture which are of course the father, or... mother, till the infant attains the age of fourteen years. *Ibid.* 462 These guardians in socage, like those for nurture, continue only till the minor is fourteen years of age. 1820 *Gifford Compl. Eng. Lawyer* iii. xii. (ed. 5) 387 Guardians are of six kinds:—1. Guardians by nature; 2. Guardians by nurture; 3. Guardians in socage; 4. Guardians by testament; 5. Guardians by custom of particular places; 6. Guardians by election of the infant. 1823 *CRABB Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Guardian by statute*, or *testamentary guardian*, one appointed according to the statute of 12 Car. 2. c. 24... *Guardian by appointment*, is either the Lord Chancellor or the Ecclesiastical Court. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 465/1 All courts... have power to appoint a guardian *ad litem*, that is, to defend a prosecution or suit instituted by or against an infant.

† 3. In various official titles in which the form WARDEN is now prevalent. *Obs.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 25* Preamble, His Lyentenaunte of Ireland and Gardeyn of the... Marches. 1529 *RASSELL Pastyme* (1811) 135 Kyse Meridocke rebelyd agaynst the kynges Gardeyn of his Castels in Wales. 1571 *Act 23 Eliz. c. 10* § 2 Master or Gardien of anye Hospital. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* iii. ii. (1588) 337 The writ de homine Replegiando to be directed to the garden of a Forest. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 109 Lord Gardein of the Cinque Portes. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Guardian of the Cinque Ports*, otherwise *lord-warden*.

4. The superior of a Franciscan convent. [*L. custos*.]

1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 266 Item, to xxxiii. sisters of Normandys, with the gardian, eche of them iiiid., and the gardian viid. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. In the convents of Franciscans, the officer is called guardian, who in the rest is called superior. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 256/2 Fr. John Perez de Marchena, guardian of a convent near Seville... a learned cosmographer.

5. *pl.* = *GUARD* sb. 12. ? *Obs.*

1555 *EDEN Decades* 38 The gardians of the north pole were owte of syght. 1879 *PROCTOR New Star Atlas* 16 The pole of the pair of stars (called 'the Guardians of the Pole') belonging to the Little Bear is also shown by arrows.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *guardian election*; *guardian-cell* = *guard-cell*.

1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4, 89 The stomata... consist usually of a pair of cells called 'guardian-cells', with an opening between them. 1885 *GOODEAL Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 377 The cellulose film is produced almost simultaneously throughout the whole extent of the mother-cell, which is cut into two guardian-cells, forming a stoma. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/5 The question of a Saturday poll at the forthcoming 'guardian' elections.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* with sense 'protecting, tutelary'. *Guardian-angel*, an angel conceived as watching over or protecting a particular person or place; also *transf.*

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cille of God* 125 Your great guardian-gods bore all this unmoved. † 1631 *DONNE Relique* 26 Difference of sex no more wee knew, Then our Guardian Angels doe. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 670 Mother Earth, Goddess unmoved! whose Guardian Arms extend O'er Thuscan Tiber's Course, and Roman Tow'rs defend. † 1711 *KEN Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 384 Bless'd Angels... Your Guardian cares bestow. 1721 *SHAFTESBURY Charn.* (1737) 1. 168 We have each of us a demon, genius, angel, or guardian-spirit. 1725 *POPE Odys.* iii. 481 Distinguish'd care of guardian Deities! 1760 *FOOTE Minor* i. Wks. 1799 i. 239 Then will I step in, like his guardian-angel, and snatch him from perdition. 1764 *GOLOSOM Trav.* 12 Round his dwelling guardian saints attend. 1780 *COWPER 2nd Poem Burn. Ld. Mansfield's Libr.*, They... blessed the guardian care that kept His sacred head from harm. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xvii, The Guardian Naiad of the strand. 1834 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon* (1837) i. xx. 312 His guardian friends now long departed. 1847 *L. HUNT Far Honey* xii. (1848) 161 The goddess Proserpina, when she was the guardian angel of Sicily. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* v. 257 Then followed the Guardian-promise to the house of Jehu. *Ibid.* vii. 523 Each Christian at least is, from childhood, assigned to the care of his own guardian angel.

† *Guardianage. Obs. rare.* Also *guarden-age*. [*f. GUARDIAN + -AGE*.] Guardianship.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* XLII. xix. (1609) 1126 To take the charge of publicke tuition, and as it were the guardianage of him. 1601 — *Pliny* i. 184 His younger brother... had recommended his daughter to his tuition and guardianage.

† *Guardiance. Obs.* Also *6* *guardiance*. [*f. as if GUARDIAN + -ANCE*.] Guardianship.

1560 *DAUS tr. Steidan's Comm.* 250 Temperoure knoweth, how we mynnted the province tance, to gardiance. 1598 *I. D. tr. Loys Le Roy's Aristot. Polit.* 140 The Advocatores, to whom the gardiance and defence of the lawes is chiefly committed. † 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxii. 436 A soft bed, a careful nurse's arms Took him to gardiance. 1633 *Br. HALL Medit. Loe Christ* § 8 To secure my soul... by the gardiance of thy blessed angels.

Guardiancy. rare—1. [*f. GUARDIAN + -CY*.] Guardianship.

1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xv. xi. (1872) VI. 78, I must have Silesia again... Or would you have us administer it under the guardianry of Prussia?

† *Guardianer. Obs. rare.* Also *6* *gardeiner, -einer*. [*f. GUARDIAN + -ER* 1.] A guardian.

1595 *WILLS & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1866) 253 My brother-in-lawe, whom I maik gardineer, to have the full governance of hym, his landes, &c... I do ordaine... my brother-in-lawe to be gardineer and governore of... my children. 1626 *MIDDLETON Women Beware Women* i. ii, A poulterer's wife made a great complaint Of you last night to your guardianer.

Guardianness (gā'diānēs). [*f. GUARDIAN + -NESS*.] A female guardian or tutor.

1614 *BEAUM & FL. Wit at Sea* Wep. 1. i, I've yet a neece to wed, over whose steps I have plac'd a trusty watchful Gardianness. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 201 Gardiannesses in Chivalry. † 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxi. 262 The Goddess of Wisdom, Tutress, and Guardianess of such are... studious. 1751 *ELIZA Heywood Betsy Thoughtless* i. 33 Have you been so closely watched by your guardian and guardianesses here? 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1810) VI. liii. 359 She is my guardianess, may I say? Is there such a word? 1891 *MISS C. MITFORD* in *2. M's Lett. & Rem.* 23 She had been selected by the Lord Chancellor as guardianess to one of his wealthy female wards.

Guardianize (gā'diānoiz), v. rare—0. [*f. GUARDIAN + -IZE*.] *intr.* 'To act the part of a guardian' (Ogilvie).

Guardianless (gā'diānlēs), a. [*f. GUARDIAN + -LESS*.] Having no guardian.

1604 *MARSTON Malcont.* iii. ii, A Lady gardianlesse, Left to the push of all allurement. 1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* iii. i, I'll bring my Action of Detinue or Trover. But first I'll try to find out this Guardianless, graceless Villain. 1758 *COOPER Call Aristippus* 102 A like regard the British Loves To meet their future poet bore, Nor left me guardianless alone. 1838 *BULWER Lady of Lyons* v. ii, Thy youth will not be guardianless.

Guardianly (gā'diānlī), a. rare. [*f. GUARDIAN + -LY*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a guardian.

1872 *Anteros* xxxii. 271 Affecting still to take a guardianly interest in the former's welfare. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 407/1 An uncle with strongly developed guardianly instincts.

Guardianship (gā'diānshīp). [*f. GUARDIAN + -SHIP*.] The condition or fact of being a guardian; the office or position of guardian.

a. *spec.* (Legal) tutelage.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 38 Like as garden-shyppe [*i. tutela*] even so government of the common weale ought to be used to the profit of them to whom it is committed. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 467/1 Euerie heire being in the guardianship of anie lord, when he is growne to be one and twentie yeares of age, ought presentlie to inioyn the inheritance left him by his father. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 49 If a Garden assign to a woman more dower then she ought to have, and then grant his Gardenship over, [etc.]. 1651 *G. W. tr. Cowell's Inst.* 18 The Guardianship of wards is double, one by vertue of the common, the other of the Statute Law. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. xvii. 452 Among the antient Greeks and Romans women were never of age, but subject to perpetual guardianship. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 461/2 Guardianship in chivalry is now abolished by the statute 12 Car. II. c. 24. 1895 *Posner Gaius* i. Comm. (ed. 2) 121 Guardianship in Socage occurs when lands descend upon a minor, and devolves by the Common law upon those of his next of blood upon whom the inheritance cannot descend.

b. *gen.* Keeping, protection, guard.

1646 *H. LAWRENCE Comm. Angells* 21 Some consider whether the Angell keepers doe ever leave men or no with whose Guardianship they are entrusted. 1652 *NEEUWIJ tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 244 The same Dominion, the same Victoria, and the same Guardianship or Protection alwaies both of the British Tethys, or Sea, and the Isle it self. † 1725 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) i. 809 In the case of lunatics, the right still remained in him: Only the guardianship, or the exercise of it, was to be lodged with a Prince Regent. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf. Park* (1851) 59, I cannot call that situation nothing... which has the guardianship of religion and morals. 1837 *W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville* III. 261 Passing days and nights under the calm guardianship of the laws. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 88, I left him under the guardianship of Mr. Bonsor's weapon.

† *Guardiant. Obs. rare.* [A mixture of *GUARDIAN* and *GUARDANT*. Cf. *guardiance*.] A guardian.

1618 *WITHER Motto, Nec Carco* Wks. (1633) 536, I want no Guard, or Coate of Musket prooff; My Innocence is guardiant strong enough. 1635 *A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory* (1869) 122 Joseph... who as before had been a guardiant of her.

Guarding (gā'dīn), vbl. sb. [*f. GUARD v. + -ING* 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *GUARD*; protection; guardianship.

1551 *UOALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* xi. 1-4 Under the tuition and guarding [1548 warding] of their heavenly father. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 887/2 A castell ancientlie used by the kings of Aragon for the garding of great personages. 1817 *J. SCOTT Paris Revisit* (ed. 4) 329 The guarding of the Louvre was committed by turns to the British and Austrians, while this process lasted. 1877 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/5 Our only care was the guarding of the valleys by which our flank could be turned.

2. *concr.* A trimming of braid, lace, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1538 *STARKEY England* i. iii. 80 The new devysys of gard- yng and faggeryng of mennys apparylle. 1668 *MACHIN Dumb Knt.* i. 1, Crownes, garlands, gardins, and what not. 1869 *Mrs. PALMER Lace* xxii. 258 The London apprentices had adopted the white stitching and garding as a decoration for their collars.

3. *Curling and Bowls.* (See *GUARD v.* 9.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* i. 128 The aim of every player is to get his bowls... nearer to the jack than his opponent, and immense variety is afforded by 'drawing', 'guarding' a shot or a road, 'trailing' a jack [etc.]. *Ibid.* 129 *Bowling* (also *Guarding and Obstructing*), playing a bowl so that it shall come to rest between the next player and the jack, or any bowl at which he may wish to aim.

Guarding (gā'dīn), ppl. a. [*f. GUARD v. + -ING* 2.] That guards or protects.

1819 *CRABBE T. of Hall* i. So good a cause was only to be kept by guarding laws. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 6/7 The little book... has a guarding flap. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 176 The Adoomas left and fled to the French authority at Njole and remained under its guarding shadow until the French came up and chastised the Fans.

Hence *Guardingly adv.*

1821 *Examiner* 142/1 St. Peter... has a sword guardingly, as he stands up against a tree 'in a disturbed sleep'.

Guardless (gā'dīlēs), a. [*f. GUARD sb. + -LESS*.]

1. Having no guard; undefended, unprotected; destitute of safeguards.

1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* v. 146 His flocks left guardless. 1621 *LADY M. WORTH Urania* 67 Fortune and your power, hath left me guardlesse. 1692 *SOUTH Serms.* (1697) i. 324 A rich Land, guardless and undefended. 1875 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* i. 241 Ever looking upon the self-guiding Spirit to

be guardless and dangerous. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 43 To your lust and spoil a guardless prey. 1819 CRABBE *73 of Hall vii*, Watching long the now confiding maid, He thought her guardless, and grew less afraid.

2. Off one's guard; incautious.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 2 His, as groundless, so still deserted, and least-guardless, assertion. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* viii. v. The lone, unconscious, guardless modesty.

3. Of a sword: Having no guard.

1880 O'DONOVAN *Merry Oasis* i. ii. 30 The Georgian... with... guardless Caucasian sabre. 1887 T. STYVENS *Across the World* i. xvii. 404 They are armed with Circassian guardless swords and flint-lock horse-pistols.

Guardman. ? Obs. = GUARDSMAN. 1, 2.

1756 W. TOLDEY *Two Orphans* III. 83 This brought a watchman; but Copper, being more than a match for a couple of these sort of guard-men [etc.]. 1815 MRS. M. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* i. 212 They kept a coach for the convenience of their brother's family, into which lady Beauchamp resolved to push the young guard-man.

Guardon (e, obs. form of GUERDON.

Guard-rail (gā'ud,rēl').

1. A hand- or other rail for the purpose of guarding against accidents by falling, being caught in machinery, etc.

Naut. (a) A hand-rail on the paddle box bridge of a steam-vessel. (b) A breast rail on the break of the poop. (c) A safety rail round a hatch-way (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1850 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 218 The guard-rail... had been heightened. 1804 *Outing* (U. S.) July 2501 Hanging upon the upright posts were a barometer, a thermometer, and the Professor's banjo. There was also a small mariner's compass let into the guard-rail.

2. Railways. (See quot. 1875.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Guard-rail**, a short rail placed on the inside of a main rail, so as to keep a wheel on the track by pressing against the inside of the flange of the wheel. It is used when there is a short break in the continuity of the other rail, as in switches and crossings. *A safety, side, or wing rail.* 1888 *Engineer* LXV. 2951 The trestle had... no guard-rails.

Hence **Guard-rail v.**, to furnish with a guard-rail.

1891 R. KIRLING *City Dreadn.* Nt. 67 Our machinery is fenced and guard-railed as much as possible, and these men don't get caught up by the belting.

Guard-room (gā'ud,rūm). a. A room for the accommodation of a (military) guard. b. A room in which prisoners are guarded.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. IV.* cxviii. They at length arrived at the palace-gate, and after waiting half an hour, were admitted into the guard-room. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 24 In the guard-room are stationed the Viceroy's body-guard, who are relieved every morning between eight and nine. 1825 SCOTT *Diary* 2 Nov. in *Leckhart*. In the guard room were the heroes of la Vendée. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* (1850) 42 The guard-room was a scene rather of massacre than combat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 264 The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers are responsible that no drinking, swearing, gaming, or other irregularity, is allowed in the Guard-Room.

attrib. 1818 LADY CARNARVILLE in *Lady Morgan's Autobiog.* (1859) 244 A corrupt, disorganised, uneducated mass of ardent-minded guard-room youths.

Guardship (gā'ud,shp). rare. [f. GUARD sb. + -SHIP.] The condition or position of a guard or guardian; guardianship.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* i. v. But wherefore come you in divided troops. As if the mistresses would not accept their servants' guardship. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses* (1636) 60 *marg.*. The third part must descend to the heirs to answer Guardship [corresponds to Wardship of the text]. 1730 SWIFT *Pamphlet* on *Dean Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 137 Under whose wise and careful guardship I now despise fatigue and hardship. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 147, I have with some travail procured a guardship of your life.

Guard-ship, guardship (gā'ud,shp). 2

a. A vessel of war appointed to protect a harbour and to superintend its marine affairs, and to receive seamen until they are able to join their ships. b. 'The ship (of the squadron) having guard-duty for the day' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

1689 WOOD *Life* 1 Oct. Colonel Thomas Wilford, late commander of the guardship at Chatham. 1806 BAKER'S *Chron.* 756 While our Guard-Ships were remote at Sea, they [the Hollanders] arrived at the mouth of the River Medway. 1697-9 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 164 To secure that Trade, they had a Guardship lying there. 1753 SCOTS *Mag.* Jan. 472 Eighteen men of war are put into commission as guardships. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 179 The Goliath was stationed at Portsmouth as a guard-ship. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 86, I was sent on board of the guard-ship, where I remained about ten days, and then was sent round to join this frigate. 1836 - *Mish.* *Essay* xxv. I will procure his discharge as soon as I arrive, and send him on board the guard-ship till I obtain it. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xx. 560 Prescott. had his quarters at a lonely farm-house... with... no protection but a sentry and the guard-ship in the bay.

Guardsman (gā'udzmān). [In sense 1, f. *guard*'s, genitive of GUARD sb.: cf. *draughtsman*, *headman*. In sense 2, f. *Guards* pl.: see GUARD sb. 8. Cf. GUARDMAN.]

1. A man who acts as a guard; a member of a guard. Also *fig.*, a guardian (*rare*-). 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* Ess. i. (1857) 357 So far as literature is concerned, we are by our calling guardsmen of English rights and English merits. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. x. 306 Com's then to find One of the guardsmen or a comrade? 1877 FRASER *Wigtown* 54 (E. D. D.) It was the duty of the guardsman to fire his gun, and thus alarm

the inhabitants. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 425 The necessity of his being coupled to guardsman after guardsman, day after day and night after night.

2. A soldier (usually, an officer) of the guards or household troops of the English army.

1817 [see HORSE-GUARDSMAN]. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. lxxxviii, There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic guardsman. 1844 DISABLI *Coningsby* iv. xiv. A young guardsman who was then a guest at the Castle, and who had been in garrison in Ireland. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii. xxii, Tammhäuser, one suspects, was a knight of ill-furnished imagination, hardly of larger discourse than a heavy Guardsman.

Guariba (gwaribā). [Native Brazilian.] The Howling Monkey. (Cf. ALQUATTE, ARAGUATO.)

[1693 RAY *Syn. Quad.* 153 *Guariba* Brasiliensis Marcgr.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Guariba*,... the name of a species of monkey found in the West-Indies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. i. 508 The Warine, or the Brazilian Guariba. This monkey is as large as a fox. 1876 K. JOHNSTON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 2772 The largest [monkeys] belong to the genus *Stenor*, including the guaribas or howling monkeys.

Guarinite (gwærinait). *Min.* [Named by Silicott, 1858, after G. Guarini: see -ITE.] Silicotitanate of calcium, found in small yellowish crystals.

1859 *Amer. Trid. Sci. Ser.* II. XXVIII. 142 Guarinite, after Prof. G. Guarini, of Naples. 1869 PHILLIPS *Verm.* x. 300 Guarinite in ejected blocks, with prisms of hornblende.

† **Gua'rish**, v. Obs. Also 5 garishsh, -yssh, guarishsh, -yssh, -ysse, gweryashsh. See also WARISH. [f. OF *guarishsh*, pres. stem of *g(u)arir*, modF. *guérir* = OSP., OPg. *guarir* = OTent. **warjan* in Goth. *warjan*, OHG. *giveren*, *diverjan* to protect, defend.]

1. *trans.* To cure, heal. (Frequent in Caxton.)

1474 CAXTON *Chese* iii. v. (1860) H j b. Alle thys maner of peple... that have the charge for to make boole and gua'rishsh alle maner of maladyes and Infirmityes. 1483 - *G. de la Tour* f v j b. That it wold please hym to hele and gweryssh her. 1500 STENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 41 Daily she dresed him, and did the best. His grievous hurt to guarish, that she might. 1595 *Ibid.* iv. iii. 29 All his wounds, and all his bruises guarish.

2. *intr.* for *pass.* To recover. Const. of.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii. xxi. 219 We putte caas that he beyng in prison shulde guarishsh of his sickness.

† **Gua'rish**, v. Obs.-1 In 5 guarishshour. [f. GUARISH v. + -ER 1.] A healer or curer.

1474 CAXTON *Chese* iii. v. (1860) H j b. They... myght better be callyd bouchers thenne helars or guarishshours of woundes and sores.

Guarison, rare obs. form of GARRISON.

Guarland, obs. form of GARLAND.

Guarent, obs. form of GARBON 1.

† **Guary**. Obs. Also 5 garye. [Cornish *guare* (in full *guare mirakel*), cogn. with Welsh *chwared* to play.] An ancient Cornish miracle play. c. 1460 *Emare* 3032 Thys ys on of Brytayne layes, That was used by olde dayes, Men callys playn the garye. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* i. (1723) 71 b. The Guary miracle, in English, a miracle-play, is a kinde of Enterlude, compiled in Cornish out of some scripture history, with that grovesene, which accompanied the Romanes *vetus Comedia*. *Ibid.* 72 A great deale more sport and laughter, then so such Guaries could haue afforded.

Guaryson, variant of GUERISON Obs.

† **Guasa** (gwā'sā). The West-Indian jew-fish. 1834-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1838) III. 224 The jew-fish, guasa or warsaw (*Franciscus itairia*).

Guast, obs. Sc. form of GUEST.

† **Guava** (gwā'vā). Forms: 6 ? guannaba, 6-7 guaiava, 6, 8 guaiava, 7 goyave, guavar, -ee, -er, guayava, -avo, guaiave, -avo, guanyva, gwave, 8 goava, gojavu, goyava, -avier, guaba, guavo, guayabo, guayava, gwavah, (9 gauva), 7- guava. [Sp. *guayaba*, -abo, presumably a. some S. American or W. Indian name.]

1. A tree of the myrtaceous genus *Psidium* of tropical America, esp. *P. Guayava* (now naturalized in many tropical countries), which yields a fruit of an acid flavour, used to make jelly, etc.

White Guava, *Psidium perrierum*. Red **Guava**, *P. pomiferum*. Mountain **Guava**, *P. montanum*. Also **Black Guava**, *Guetarda argentea*, a rubaceous tree of Jamaica, having a black, globose, pulpy fruit (*Cent. Dict.*). 1555 *Boen Decades* 64 They now have a tree which they call *Guava* [printed *Guana*], that beareth a fruite much resembling the kynde of citrons which are commonly cauled limones, of taste sumwhat sharpe myxt with sweetnes. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Astoria's Hist. Indies* iv. xxiv. 277 The Guayaves are other trees which commonly carry an ill fruite. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 12 Nature hath stord it... with Oranges, Lymes... Guavars. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 209 There are those of the Caribbee Islands, as Ananas, Guayavas. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 239 The Mountain Guava. This is one of the largest trees in the woods of Jamaica. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 48 Besides these trees, here are also the tamarind, the medlar, the sapote, the papaya, the guayabo, and several others. 1859 R. THOMSON *Gardener's Assist.* 33 Musas, Granadillas, Guavas, or other tropical plants bearing fruit, should be watered occasionally with manure water.

2. The fruit of the guava-tree.

1555 *Boen Decades* 45 The fruite cauled *Guannaba* vñ known vñ vs, and sumwhat lyke vñto a guynse. 1577 FRAMPTON tr. *Monardes* go b. They brought from the firme lande the seede of the fruite... whiche they call *guinas*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 583 Feeding on nothing but roots, and Guaiuos, a fruite like figs. 1626 P. NICHOLS *Sir F. Drake Retired* (1628) 50 Sundry sorts of fruits... Mammeas, Guayavas [etc.]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 71 The Guayver grows on a tree, bodied and leaved like a Cherry-tree... the fruit of the bigness of a small Lemon, and near that colour. 1658 *Fraser Voy.* 61 The Goyave is somewhat bigger than a Nut: Its Pulp is red, very stony, and of the Taste of a Peach. 1706 PHILLIPS (*ed. Kersey*), *Goyavier*, a sort of Fruit growing in the West-Indies. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvi. 4 There are two species of guava; that which is the sweetest has the smallest quantity of seeds. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. House. Management*. 58 Guavas are only eatable when preserved or in jellies.

3. *attrib.*, as *guava-bush*, -fruit, -jelly, -plantation, -tree; *guava-apple* = 2; *guavafly-catcher*, *Turdus analis* (Cassell, 1884).

1866 MARY B. CLARKE *Nasses fr. a Rolling Stone* 120 Where the 'guava-apple' ripens. 1792 MAR. RIDGELL *Voy. Madeira* 101 The *psidium pomiferum*, or 'guava' hush. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 222 The 'Guava Fruit' grows on a hard scrubbed Shrub. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv. Cayenne pepper, hot pickles, 'guava jelly, and colonial produce. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1839) 400 A narrow bridge-path... led us through a 'guava' plantation. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xxvi. 56 'Gwane [sic] trees beare a fruite so bigge as a Pearre, good and wholesome. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) II. ii. 107 The N. W. part of it is full of Guaver Trees of the largest variety. 1819 BOWDOICH *Mission Ashantee* i. ii. 15 Richly varied with palm, banana, plantain, and guava trees.

[**Guay** a.: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Guayaquillite (gwaikil'leit). *Min.* Also *guaya*. [Named by Johnston, 1838, from Guayaquil in S. America, its locality.] A fossil resin of pale yellow colour.

1838 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. XIII. 329 Guayaquillite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 745 Guayaquillite... Yields easily to the knife, and may be rubbed to powder.

Guayava, -avo, guayava, obs. ff. GUAVA.

† **Gua'zil**. Obs. rare -1. = ALGUAZIL.

1665 R. HEAO *Eng. Rogue* i. lxxviii. (1874) 422 This made him haste to the Guazil or Judge.

† **Guazzo**. [It.] = GOUACHE.

1721 J. RICHARDSON *Status* II. 158 There are in the Apartments of this Palace some single Boys of *Guido Renti* in *Guazzo* under Glasses. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art.* *Guazzo*, a hard and durable kind of distemper painting used by the ancients, the vehicle or medium consisting of egg, gum, or glue, which resists the action of damp of all kinds, and preserves the colours very completely.

Gub (gub), sb. [Cf. *GAB* sb. 4, of which this may be a corruption or local variant.

The passage quoted seems to be the sole authority for this word, which appears in some recent Dicts., but is unknown to several mechanicians who have been consulted.]

A projection on the back of a wheel for engaging the loops of an endless chain or rope.

1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1072 (*Rope making*). A wheel with gubs at the back of it, over which the endless rope passes and gives motion to the machinery of the carriage... The speed may be regulated... by the diameter of the circle formed by the gubs on the wheel.

Gubbabawu (gub'abāwū). rare -1. [? A. Irish *gobagán* 'dog-fish'.] Some small fish.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xiii. When you can't catch salmon, you catch trout, and when you can't catch trout, you'll whip on the shallow for poor little gubbabawus.

Gubbe, obs. form of GUB sb. 1

† **Gubber**. Obs. [Conjectured by Ynle to represent Pers. *دینار گبر* *dīnār-i-gabr*, 'money

of the infidel': see GUEBRE.] 'Some kind of gold ducat or sequin' (Y.).

1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade India* vii. 201 They have Venetians, Gubbers, Mugerbees, and Pagodas. *Ibid.* vii. 212 When a Parcel of Venetian Ducats are mixt with others, the whole goes by the Name of Chequeens at Surat, but when they are separated, one sort is call'd Venetians, and all the others, Gubbers indifferently. 1752 T. BROOKS *Weights & Meas. E. Indies* (1766) 5 Gold and Silver Weights. 100 Venetian Ducats 11 oz. 6 dw. 5 Gr. 100 Gubbers at a Medium 10 oz. 17 dw. 12 Gr.

Gubber-tush (gub'batūsh). Obs. exc. dial. [The first element is obscure: cf. GOBBEN-TOOTH.] 'A large projecting tooth' (*Sheffield Gloss.* 1888). Hence † **Gubber-tushed** a., having large projecting teeth.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. i. (ed. 1651) 519 Every Lover admires his Mistress, though she have... a nose like a promontory, gubber-tushed, rotten teeth [etc.]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii. 4271 Gubber Tushed is when teeb stand out, and not in order.

Gubbin (gub'in). *Mining*. [? A variant of GOBBIN, though prob. connected with GUBBINS.] A kind of ironstone. Also *gubbin bat* (BAT sb. 2, 12), *iron(stone)*.

1712 H. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A black fissile Substance, called the Gubbin-Bat [sic]. *Ibid.* A hard blackish Iron Oar, with white spots in it, called the Gublin Iron-Stone [sic]. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 70 A specimen... known to the miners as the 'gubbin iron'. 1850 W. WHITE *Wreckin* xxvi. 271 'Newmine', 'gubbins', 'blue-flats', and 'black-jacks'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Gubbin*, a kind of ironstone.

Gubbins (gub'in), sb. pl. Also gubbings. Rarely sing. [var. of GOBBON.]

† 1. Fragments, esp. of fish; fish-bone. A fragment. Also *fig.* and *attrib.* Obs. 1553 *Republia* i. i. 40 in Brandt *D...*

skimmynge, the gubbins of hooties and praies. 1599 *Nasie Lenten Stufe* 73 Hough you hungerstarved gubbins, or offalles of me, how thirre you? 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* i. 165 To be a Laundres, imports onely to wash or dresse Lawne, which is as much impeachment as to cat. a Fishmonger, a seller of Gubbins. *Ibid.* iii. 64/2 All that they could buy, or sell, or barter, Would scarce be worth a Gubbin once a quarter. 1677 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, Gubbings, the parings of haberdine, *coupages ou rongneurs de poisson*. 1696 PHILLIPS, A *Gubbin* (old word), a fragment. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Gubbins*, Fragments; the Parings of Haberdine, Codfish, &c. 1754 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1827) 11. 827 Cold provisions..by a cant name he usually called 'his gubbins'.

2. A contemptuous name formerly given to the inhabitants of a district near Brent Tor oo the edge of Dartmoor, who are said to have been absolute savages. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1651 FULLER *Worthies, Devonshire* i. (1662) 248 The Gubbings (so now I dare call them secured by distance) which one of more valour durst not do to their Face. The Gubbings-Land is a Scythia within England, and they pure Heathens therein. 1836 Mrs. BRAV *Descr. Tamar & Tazy* i. Let. xiv. 253 Even at the present day, the term Gubbins is well known in the vicinity. They still have the reputation of having been a wild and almost savage race. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 508 The race of 'Gubbins', as Fuller calls them, may die out. 1900 *Scott. N. & Q.* Mar. 139/2 Those Welsh bandits recall the Dartmoor 'Gubbins' or 'gubbings' familiar to readers of Westward Ho.

Gubbon, variaot of GOBBIN. *Obs.*

† **Gubern.**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *gubern-are* to GOVERN.] *trans.* To govern.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 31 Jerne ws, guherne, virgyn inatern, of reuth both rute and ryme.

† **Gubernacle.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 *Sc.* -akle.

[ad. L. *gubernaculum* (see next).] A rudder.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. v. 112 The helmstok, or gubernacle of tre, Quhairwith I reultit our cours throw the se.

|| **Gubernaculum** (gūb'ernā-cū-lum). *Pl.*

gubernacula. [L. *gubernaculum*, f. *gubernare* to steer, rule, govern.] Applied to several animal and vegetable structures which are used for steering (e.g. in flight), or for regulating the (embryonic) development or course of an organ.

1. *a.* The elytron of a coleopterous insect. *b.* *Anat.* In the male human foetus, a fibrous cord connecting the testis with the scrotum and drawing it down as the foetus grows. *c.* *Odontology*. 'The solid pedicle of fibrous tissue which connects the dental sac of the permanent teeth with the gum in the early stage of their development' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). *d.* *Zool.* (See quot. 1871.) Also, 'the posterior trailing flagellum of a biflagellate infusoria, used for steering' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a. 1661 *Lowell Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Locusts make a noise by rubbing themselves with their gubernacula.

b. 1786 HUNTER *Observ. Anim. Econ.* Wks. 1837 IV. 7 A substance... which at present I shall call the ligament, or gubernaculum testis, because it connects the testis with the scrotum, and seems to direct its course through the rings of the abdominal muscles. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vaile* II. (ed. 2) 573 The gubernaculum is a soft and conical cord.

c. 1841 *Tr. Crustaceans* Descr. *Anat.* II. 243 The influence exerted by the iter dentis and gubernaculum upon the direction of the permanent teeth is by no means constant. 1876 C. S. TOMES *Dental Anat.* 135 The gubernacula of the front permanent tooth sacs.

d. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobiastic Hydroids* p. xvi, Gubernaculum, a common sack-like membrane which surrounds the generative buds within the gonangium, and aids in directing them or their contents towards the orifice of the gonangium. 1880-81 SAVILLE *Kent Man. Infusoria* i. 434 [In Anisoneima] The posterior flagellum, or gubernaculum, trailing in the rear.

Hence **Gubernacular**, *a.*, of or pertaining to a gubernaculum.

1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobiastic Hydroids* 51 Gonophores in various stages of development, all surrounded by the gubernacular membrane. 1882 *Quain's Elein. Anat.* II. 908 There is likewise a fibrous structure attached inferiorly to the lower part of the scrotum, and surrounding the peritoneal pouch above, which may be distinguished as the gubernacular cord. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gubernacular sac*.

† **Gubernance.** *Obs.* Also 5 -aunce. [f. L. *gubernant-em*, pres. pple. of *gubernare* to GOVERN, after GOVERNANCE.] Governance, government.

1455 *Test. Ebor.* Surtees II. 215, I will that my moder dame Jane of Boynton have the reule and gubernance of all my landes, tenements. 1550 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xxxiii. 273 The gubernance of all the king's tenants and subjects within the said manor and hundred, inhabitant.

† **Gubernate**, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *gubernat-*, ppl. stem of *gubernare* to GOVERN.] *trans.* To govern.

Gubernation (gūb'ernā-tiōn). *Now rare.* [a. obs. F. *gubernation*, or ad. L. *gubernātiō-em*, n. of action f. *gubernare* to steer, rule, GOVERN.] The act or fact of governing, guiding, or controlling; guidance, government.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* IV. 33 These meo be the lxxxii interpreters, whiche instructe lawe and psalmes of the cognition of oon God, and gubernation of their realme. c. 1485 *Digby Mst.* (1882) iii. 200 Yf we bem gett onder ower gubernacion. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1505) i. vi. 51 Appereth clerly that the creacyon and gubernacion of all the worlde procedeth of all the blessed trynitye. 1560 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 191, I will that my said brother xp'ofor fienne (have) the gubernac'on and custodie of the said xli, a pece, amownting to the sume of viij during the minorities of the three children. 1574 *HELLOWS Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 150 If you will gouerne this Earledome verie well, begin the gubernation

in your selfe. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath Ep. Ded.* 12 The adversaries of the Prelacie contend, that Episcopall gubernation is prohibited by Christ. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 97 There was oo suspition of a supernatural gubernation or direction. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xvi. § 1 There is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature, and grace, but what is... employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive gubernation. 1852 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 317 They ascend in the scale of orderly gubernation.

atrib. in gubernation money (Sc.).

1837 *Enid. taken bef. Commissioners Unit.* *Scott.* II. 496 [Payments made out of Snell's charity] To ten exhibitors... £133 6s. 8d. The master of Balliol for gubernation money £31 15s. od.

Hence **Gubernatorial**, *a. rare*, pertaining to government.

1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* i. 168 Another gubernatorial dignity laconically replied to the demand for so many thousand soldiers, 'Nary one'.

Gubernative (gūb'ernā-tiv), *a. Now rare.* [ad. L. **gubernātiv-us*, f. *gubernare*, to GOVERN. Cf. obs. F. *gubernatif*.] Of or pertaining to government; having the function of governing.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. vi. (Skeat) l. 120 Feeble witted people, that have none insight of gubernative prudence. 1653 GAUOEN *Hierasp.* 268 The power of proving and ordeyning Presbyters, .. of rebuking, .. excommunicating, silencing and restoring (all Acts gubernative. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* viii. (1682) 94 Having the gubernative, and executive power in their hands. a 1670 HACKET *Alph. Williams* i. (1692) 39 Real and gubernative wisdom. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 473 If it be so, that this gubernative dispositive Mind doth thus dispose althings. 1853 G. S. FABER *Revival Fr. Emperors* 11 The Territorial Roman Empire and the Gubernative Roman Emperors were, each alike, a strict Unit. 1897 *Columbus Disp.* (Ohio) 12 Oct. 1/8 The action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba was a gubernative measure.

Hence **Gubernatively**, *adv.*

1853 G. S. FABER *Revival Fr. Emperors* 22 The Imperial Head... is the Head, either gubernatively, or feudally, or reputedly, of the legally one empire.

Gubernator (gūb'ernā-tōr), *rare.* [a. L. *gubernātor*, agent-n. f. *gubernare*, *gubernāt-*, to GOVERN.] A ruler, governor.

1522 J. CLERK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 304 Who is in Spayne, and chief gubernator there vnder the Emperor. 1623 CROKERAM, *Gubernator*, hee which gouerneth. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iii. 5 The wise Creator and Gubernator of althings. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *Life E. Europe* 281 Whenever our freedom was called into question, or our rights trespassed upon... by our Wojvodes, or Gubernators to whom was intrusted the administration of the principality.

Gubernatorial (gūb'ernā-tōr-ial), *a.* Chiefly U. S. [f. L. *gubernātor* (see prec.), perh. through an assumed **gubernātōri-us*: see -IAL, -AL.] Of or pertaining to a governor (esp. one holding this as an official title) or government.

1734 *N. Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 368 The Governor in his gubernatorial Capacity. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 112 Wilhelmus Kieft, who, in 1634, ascended the gubernatorial chair (to borrow a favourite though clumsy appellation of modern phraseologists), was of a lofty descent. 1845 STROCKELEN *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 43 A mass of gubernatorial machinery for British India. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxii. (1885) 214 The old gubernatorial residence. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6 Leaving important dependencies of the crown to drift along for months together under some hastily improvised gubernatorial direction. 1888 *Brace Amer. Commv.* II. xlix. 250 Even in colonial days there was a tendency to substitute popular for gubernatorial nomination.

b. Of or pertaining to 'the governor', i.e. one's father.

1825 DIERAELI in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 423, I have had a view of the gubernatorial article, and I must say... it was oever equalled. [Refers to an article written by his father.] 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* v. His mother, on the other hand, was paternal, and even, accordiog to the slang of the day, gubernatorial.

Gubernatory, *a. rare*—1. [ad. L. type **gubernātōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY.] Concerned with governing.

1866 *Elgin & Cathedral Guide* iv. 222 Chastity is at best only negative and gubernatory.

|| **Gubernatrix**, *Obs.* Also is anglicized form gubernatrice. [L. fem. of *gubernator*.] She that governs or rules. Also *appositively* = Governing, gubernative.

1556 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 300 The quenis grace, regint and gubernatrice of the realme. 1623 CROKERAM, *Gubernatrix*, shee which ruleth. 1632 LITTONG *Trav.* x. 471 Behold the powerfull majesty of Gods mother, .. and sole Gubernatrix of the earth. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 388 If it be so, that the gubernatrix and dispositrix Mind do thus dispose althings.

Gublett, obs. form of GIBLET.

† **Guck**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. GECK, GOWK.] A foolish saying.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 471 Another writeng sennles, ful of Gukis and Glaiskis.

† **Guck**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the fool. Hence † **Gucking** *vb. sb.*

c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 52 Their follows things thre, To gar thame gū in gucking. 1603 *Philotus* iv. 1 lauch 10 sic ane auld Carle gucke.

† **Gucked**, *apl. a.* Chiefly Sc. *Obs.* Also 5 guded, gukkit, 5-6 gukit, 6 guckit, 7 gok't. [f. GUCK *sb.* or *v.*; cf. GOWKED.] Foolish; silly.

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* lxiv. In come twa flyrand lxv.. The Tucket and the gulkit Gok. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. v.* (Parl. Beasts) xvi. The gukit gait, the selle scheip, the swyne. ? 1500 *Peebles to Play* iii. Scho was so gukkit and so gend, That day ane hyt scho eit nocht. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 16 So many gukkit clerks. *Ibid.* lxv. 10 He we townysche, peit, and gukkit. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 397 Their gukit, vnywe, and glaiket preachings. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iii. iv, Nay, looke how the man stands, as he were gok't!

Hence † **Guckedly**, *adv.*

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 146 There is nothing quherein nature places her honour mair guckedly nor in prive revengement.

† **Guckry**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 gukrie. [f. GUCK *sb.* -RY.] Foolishness, folly.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 414 Jour former deidis, full of gukrie and dafric. 1603 *Philotus* ciii. I trow that all the world ein, Sall at jour guckrie geck.

† **Gudd.** *Obs.* Also Gudd. Delormation of GOD (see etymological note and sense 13).

1678 ORWAY *Friendship in F.* II. i. Wks. 1728 I. 265 Uh gud; murder! I had rather you had offer'd me a Toad, a 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ.* to Lond. II. i. (1735) 28 *La. Ara.* Gud soons! 1727 *Boyer Dict. Angl.-Fr.*, Gudds-bob (A Comical Oath). *Ventre Saint-gris*.

Guddle, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [Echoic; cf. GUTTLE *v.*]

† *intr.* To gargle. *Obs.*

1584 COGAN *Hasen Health* i. (1636) 7 With the same [cold water]..you may gargize or guddle in your Throate. 2. To guzzle.

1825 J. JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 41 Guddle, to drink much and greedily. 1867 *Jim an' Nell* 61 in *Spec. Eng. Dial.* (E. D. S.) 34 Tis ninnynhammer's work, I zay, To graunge an' guddle all the day, Being gude things be sent 'e.

Gnddle (gw'd'l), *v.* 2 *Sc.*

1. *trans.* To catch (fish) with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II. 167, I guddle them [fish] in aneath the stanes. 1897 C. M. CAMPBELL *Deilte Fock* 268 We waded in the burn and guddled some fine trout. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 25 Nov. 33/2 He dished M. Constans and 'guddled' the Moderates by electioneering addresses hinting at religious toleration.

2. *intr.* To grope for fish in this manner.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* July 108 We would be plunging down the water like otter-hounds, guddling for the trout under the tree roots and beneath the stones. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapp'd* xxi. 20 Stripped to the waist and groping about or (as they say) guddling for these fish.

Hence **Guddling**, *vb. sb.*

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II. 170 'So this is what you call gumping?' 'Yes, sir, this is gumping, or guddling, ony o' them ye like to cat'. 1895 *Daily News* 18 July 5/2 Horrible to say, Mr. Graham gives instructions for tickling trout, otherwise guddling, or gumping.

Gude, *Sc.* and north. form of GOOD.

See also GON (etymological note).

Gudeing, *Sc.* form of GOODING.

1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scot.* in *Skene Celtic Scot.* (1880) III. App. 435 With less gudeing (i.e. manuring) or labour.

Gndermannian (gūnd'ermā-niān), *a.* and *sb.* *Math.* [f. the name of Gndermann, a German mathematician who first investigated these functions.] *A. adj.* Applied (by Cayley) to the function (denoted by the letters *gd*) defined by the equation $x = \log \tan (\frac{1}{2}\pi + \frac{1}{2}gd x)$. *B. sb.* A Gndermannian function.

The circular functions of the Gndermannian of any quantity correspond to the hyperbolic functions of that quantity (e.g. $\tan gd x = \sinh x$, etc.).

1876 CAYLEY *Elliptic Functions* 56 The Gndermannian. *Ibid.*, Instead of the general function $am u$, we have the gndermannian $gd u$, giving rise to the two functions $\sin gd u$ and $\cos gd u$, or say $sg u$ and $cg u$. 1888 GREENHILL *Chapter I. Integral Calculus* 28 The Gndermannian function connects the circular and hyperbolic functions.

Gudge (gw'dʒ), *v.* Now *Sc. intr.* 'To eat ravenously or too much, to be gluttonous' (Jam.). 1735 *Sewell Dutch Dict.*, *Uyt gulpen*, to Gudge, guggle; also, to Vomit.

Gudgeon (gw'dʒən), *sb.* 1 Forms: 5 gogon, (-eorn), -yn, gojon(e, gojoun, -une, 6 gogeon, -ion, gougeon, gojen, 6-7 gudgin, -jon, 7 gougin, ? goojon, 6- gudgeon. [ME. *gogion*, *gogien*, a. F. *goujon* (14th c. in Littré) :- L. *gōbiōn-em*, *gōbio*, by-form of *gōbius* Goby. Cf. It. *gobione*.]

1. A small European fresh-water fish (*Gobio fluviatilis*), much used for bait.

c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wäcker 642/20 *Hic gobio*, gojune. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 60 Goliens fryid. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angie* (1883) 15 Ye schall angie for the wezen Roche the bleke and the gogyn &c. be Roffe with a lynne of ii herys. c. 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* iv. 12 Loches, gogecorns. 1558 *Act 1 Ellis*, c. 17 § 4 Places where Smelts, Loches, Minnies, Bullheads, Gudgeons or Eels, have been used to be taken. 1590 LEVINS *Manih.* 163/24 A Gogion, fish, *gobio*. 1620 VERNER *Via Recla* iv. 81 The Gudgeon, and other such little fishes are of pleasant taste. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xxii. (1634) 254 The Gudin, Roch and Dace, which are Fish of eager bite, and soonest deced. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 38 The greedy Gudgeon doth love the Gild tail. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 203 The Gudgeon is an excellent fish to eat. 1727 *Swift Art Polit.* *Lying* Wks. 1555 III. 1. 120 When there is too great a quantity of worms, it is hard to catch gudgeons. 1736 *Baileys Household Dict.* 535 Gudgeons must be scaled, gutted and washed, then floured and put into the hot lard. 1780 COWPER *Pragr. Err.* 483 Minnows and gudgeons gorge the

unwholesome food. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) 111. 82 The food of the Gudgeon consists of aquatic plants, worms, the larvae of water insects and the spawn of fish. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Merc.* xi. 91 Gudgeons had to be caught for bait.

† b. Applied to fishes of the genus *Gobius* or family *Gobiidae*: see Goby. *Sea gudgeon*, the Black Goby or Rock-fish. *Obs.*

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* clxxxv. (1636) 163 Gogion .. is found as well in the sea as in fresh waters. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 205 Sea Gudgeons, called Paganelli, and by some Sea Coabs, are a most sound, light, wholesome, and nourishing meat. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* 111. 175 The Black Goby. .. Sea Gudgeon. Rock-fish. 1781 308 Aristotle mentions the gudgeon in two places; once as a river fish, and again as a species that was gregarious: in a third place he describes it as a sea fish. 1774 GOLOSIN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 307 The Gobius or Gudgeon.

2. *fig. a.* One that will bite at any bait or swallow anything: a credulous, gullible person.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xii. xvi. (1886) 208 They would doo no harme, were it not to make fooles, and catch gudgeons. 1657 HAWKE *Killing in M.* 51 They will not swallow this impostors principles of knavery, which none but fools and gudgeons will. 1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* i. 1. (1705) 8 Did ever two old Gudgeons swallow so greedily? 1727-8 MRS. PENDARVES *Let. to Mrs. A. Granville in Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 165 You are a mere wag, sister, to think London ladies such gudgeons as to bite at anything. 1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & Pizzio* 11. 11 In vain at glory gudgeon Boswell snaps. 1809 W. IRVING *Knicker.* i. iv. (1849) 53 A conjecture... too tempting not to be immediately snapped at by the gudgeons of learning. 1839 in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) 1. 141 The stupid gudgeons who swallowed the Hanover lie in 1837.

b. A bait, something swallowed greedily or credulously: in phr. to gape for gudgeons, to swallow a gudgeon, to give a gudgeon.

1599 LVLV *Euphues* Arb. 97 But what fish so euer you be, you have made both me and Philautus to swallow a Gudgeon. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 42 b. To force us to believe that which is false, which is nothing else but to give us a gudin, and flout us. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* 11. 91/2 Doo you thinke that James was so mad, as to gape for gogions, or so ungratious, as to sell his truth for a piece of Ireland? 1598 Florio, *Sciarbellone*, a grosse ly, an unvluicke tale, as we say a gudgeon or lying for the whetstone. 1606 Sir G. Gooze-cappe i. iii. in *Bullen O. P. L.* 111. 21 Here's a most sweet Gudgeon swallowed, is there not? 1607 WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. Rdr. 2, I know right well thou usest not to gape after gogions. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxix. 221 The Gullings and Gudgeons that he had given him. 1665 J. WEAVER *Stone-Henge* (1725) 122 Readers would never be induced to swallow such a Gudgeon, as that seven-penny Men should be fed with Venison. 1892 *Nat. Observer* 23 July 1935/4 It has educated Hodge into an increased readiness to gorge any Gudgeon that may be offered him.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as in *gudgeon-dole*, *fish-fishing*, *gdf*, *prince*, *rake*, *swim*. Also *gudgeon-like* *adj.*

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 61, I have distributed *gudgeon dole amongst them, as God's plenty, as any stripling of my slender portion of witte farre or neere. 1611 Florio, *Glozzo*, .. some take it for a "Gudgeon-fish. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* v. *Fishing*, *Gudgeon-Fishing. 1889 J. BICKERDYKE *Bk. All-round Angler* i. 99 The Thames method of "Gudgeon-fishing. 1557 *Tost's Misc.* (Arb.) 156 The fisher man doth count no care, To cast his nets to wracke or wast, And in reward of eche mans share a *gogen gift is much imbrast. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Sir W. Hamilton* Wks. 1812 111. 188 *Gudgeon-like prepared to bite. a 1704 T. Brown *Praise Poverty* Wks. (1730) 1. 90 This is a bait they often throw out to such *gudgeon-princes as will nibble at it. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 59 When you angle for them, be provided with a *gudgeon-rake, with which rake the ground every ten minutes which gathers them together. 1889 J. BICKERDYKE *Bk. All-round Angler* i. 99 By the side of the *gudgeon-swim.

Gudgeon (gʊdʒən), sb. 2 Forms: 5 *gogeyn*, *gogion*, *gogoyne*, *gudyon*, *gugeonne*, *goyyn*, 5-6 *gogoon*, *gojon* (e, 6 *gog(g)in*, *gogon*, -yn(e), *goudgen*, *gudging*, *gugen*, -yne, *gujen*, 7 *gudgin*, *gug(g)ion*, 7-8 *gudgion*, 8-9 *googing*, 6- *gudgoon*, [a. OF. *gogion*, *gogon*, *goijon*, *gougion* (12-13th c. in *Hatz. Darm.*); perh. an application of prec. sb., though connexion has been suggested with F. *gond* hinge (cf. the 14th c. form *goignion*.)]

1. A pivot, usually of metal, fixed on or let into the end of a beam, spindle, axle, etc., and on which a wheel turns, a bell swings, or the like; in recent use more widely applied to various kinds of journals and similar parts of machinery.

1400 *Churchw. Acc. Wigstoft, Linc.* (Nichols 1799) 195 Paid to ed. Smyth, for a gudyon and kays. 1408 *Durham Acc. Roll in Eng. Hist. Soc.* XIV. 58 Soluta . pro . ii . gogoyne fern . campis pro fine del axilre rote aquaticae. c. 1449 *Promp.* Part. 201/2 Goioine of a poleyn (*MS. Harl.* 2274 *goyyn* uff a poleyn *verbitum*, c. F. *cardo*. 1555 *Richmond, Wills* (Surtees) 86 Item a gogon for a posenet, jd. 1555 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* Camden) 62 For mendyng gugeyne, and settyng upright the second belle . xijd. 1587-8 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 136 Mendyng of a Goudgen of the great bell. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* (1634) 52 The gudgeins of this wheel must be set to turn in strong brass sockets. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 464/5 The Guggions, great Iron pins put in the Head stock, for the Bell to turn with. 1762 *Franklin Lett.* Wks. 1887 111. 202 The spindle, which is of hard iron, .. is made to turn on brass gudgeons at each end. 1787 *Winter Syst. Hist.* 256 Iron plates, in which the gudgeons of the fore wheel are placed. 1805 Brewster in *Ferguson's Lect.* 1.

82 note, The extremities of an axle or spindle .. are called gudgeons when the wheels are large. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 47 The gudgeons of a water-wheel should never rest on the wall of the building. It shakes it. 1839 *Unr. Dict. Arts* 750 The gudgeons .. move in brass bushes fixed upon iron supports. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* 1. 275 He would lend them a spare wheel-barrow, if they would put new gudgeons in.

2. The ring or 'eye' in the 'heel' of a gate which turns on the hook or pintle in the gate-post. 1496 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 221 For a gogion to be Town Hall door. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) 1. 353 In the same manner as we fix the Gudgeons of a Door in Stone, by melting Lead into the Cavities. 1886 in *Cheshire Glass*.

3. *Naut. a.* A metal socket in which the pintle of a rudder turns. b. One of 'the notches made in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes wherein the spindle of a windlass works' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1558 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 124 Our pinnesse broke one of the gudgeons of her rudder. 1625 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Sea-men* 3 The Carpenter .. is to have the .. rudder-irons called pintels and gudgeons. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6224/5 The Middle Gudgeon of her Rudder broken off. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780, *Googings*, .. certain clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder, and keep it steady. 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* 1. 313 Madam Stickleback, turned round in it (her bed) as if Madam Stickleback's body moved upon a gudgeon and pintle exactly in the middle of her bed. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archt.* 77 Sometimes the braces or gudgeons for the rudder are forged to the post.

† 4. ? A wedge or block (of metal). *Obs.*

14.. *Siege Jerusalem* 26/467 A which of white seluere; wal(wynde) berryene On four goions of gold, bat hit from grounde bar. 1483 *Surv.* in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) 11. 393 Item a grete gugeonne of gold.

5. A metallic pin used for securing together two blocks or slabs of stone, etc.

1733 SPOW *Workshop Rec.* Ser. 1. 387/2 Marble workers mount and fasten their works upon plaster mixed with a third-part of dust. .. These are joined together by cramps and blocks of iron or copper.

6. *attrib.*, as *gudgeon end*, *pin*, *plate*.

1839 A. BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* 26 Dushah kno what sooot on a thing 't north powl is, Jerra? 7. Hah sloik e doo. Its 't gudgeon end o' 't world axeltree, wot sticks aht. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 111. § 7. 101, 6 and 7 hand the gun roller to No. 1, who places it in the lower steps of the gudgeon plates. 1891 *Times* 12 Oct. 10/6 Previous to leaving the persistent heating and scoring of her gudgeon-pins had been effectually overcome by the substitution of wrought-iron case-hardened pins for the original ones made of steel.

Gudgeon (gʊdʒən), v. [f. GUDGE N sb. 1] a. *intr.* To play the gudgeon (see quot. 1785). b. *trans.* To cheat, defraud of, delude into.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Gudgeon, to swallow the bait, or fall into a trap, from the fish of that name which is easily taken. 1787 *Generous Attachment* 1 197 Mr. and Mrs. Angle .. will have the satisfaction of seeing .. every person in Bath gudgeoned into an idea of their importance. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvi. To be .. gudgeoned of the opportunities which had been given you.

† **Gudget.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *gudiate*, *gudgett*. [*ad. F. gougat*.] A camp-follower; hence, a person of menial or low type. (See also GOJAT.)

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 159 Their sleikit tungis at sun velt creischit incidit, Better gudgettis ar not of Scotland borne. 1844 *Let. to Nobles* in J. Melville *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 179 Slaves and gudgets serving thairunto. 1595 DUNCAN *Ap. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Calo*, a gudget, or burden-bearer. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) 11. iii. 39 Whether thou be a captain, or a single soldier, or a gudget, beware to be in evil company. 1603 *Philotts* lxxxix, Unwomanlike in silk ane wyse, As gudget for to gang. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 111. 87 She a poor gudget .. in a trench.

Gudgin, -ing, -ion, obs. forms of GUDGEON.

Gudlene, -lyne, -lyng, obs. Ss. ff. GULDEN.

Gudyon, obs. form of GUDGEON sb. 2

† **Gue** 1. *Obs.* [*ad. F. gueux* beggar.] A rogue. 1612 J. WENSTER *White Devil* F 4 Pretious gue. Weel neuer part. 1658 BRATHWAIT *Honest Ghost* 232 Diligent search was made all there about, But my ingenious gue had got him out before this inquisition.

† **Blind gue**: app. *ad. Ger. blinde kuh*, blind-man's huff.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* B 3 b, For blinde Gue you know has six-pence at the least for groping in the Darke.

Gue 2 (giū). *Shetland.* [? repr. ON. *gigja* (in oblique cases *gigja*; the second g was pronounced γ) = MHG. *gige*, mod. G. *geige*, fiddle.] A musical instrument (see quot. 1809) formerly used in Shetland (Jam.).

1809 A. EDMONSTONE *Zetland* 11. 60 Before violins were introduced, the musicians performed on an instrument called a gue, which appears to have had some similarity to a violin, but had only two strings of horse hair, and was played upon in the same manner as a violoncello. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, A knocking at the door of the mansion, with the sound of the gue and the *Langeheyl*, announced, by their tinkling chime, the arrival of fresh revellers.

Guean, variant of GEAN.

Guebre (gʊbrə, gʊbrə). Forms: 8 *geber*, 9 *gheber*, -ir, -re, *gueber*, 7- *guebre*. [*a. F. guebère*, *ad. Pers. گبر gabr*. Cf. GLAOUR.] An adherent of the ancient Persian religion; a Zoroastrian, fire-worshipper, Parsee.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* vi. 302 A certain

people called Kebber, that is to say, Infidels, from the Turkish word *Kiafir*, which signifies a Renegat.] 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thucyd's Trav.* 11. 57 There are a great many Parses or Guebers there, but they are poor. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) 1. iv. 171. 263 This object of devotion to the Guebers, lies about ten English miles north-east by east from the city of Baku. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* 11. 208 And Ghebers too .. Best of idolaters, who worship fire. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* 11. 256 In general, this name of Ghebers is applied to the Zoroastrians or Parsis. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* 11. 56 note, *Nawous*, a sort of over-ground well or turricole of masonry, .. on which the Gueber's body is placed for devotion by the birds. *attrib.* 1877 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Fire-Worshippers* 191 The Gheber belt that round him clung.

Hence † **Guebrish** a., belonging to the Guebers. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thucyd's Trav.* 11. 270 The Guebrish women have their Faces all naked, and never cover their.

Guegaw, *guegaye*, obs. forms of GEOWAW.

Guejarite (gʊdʒərit). *Min.* [f. *Guejar* (in Sp. pronounced *gejar*), a district of Andalusia: see -ITE. Named by Cumenge, 1879.] Sulphur-antimonide of copper, found in ortho-rhombic crystals of a steel-grey colour.

1880 *Min. Mag.* 1V. 64 Guejarite is .. isomorphous with Wolfshierite.

Guelde (e, obs. form of GELD 2, 1

Guelder rose (ge'ldərlɔʊz). Forms: 6 *gelders*, 7 *gilder*, 7-8 *gelder*, 8 *guilder*, *guelldre*, 9 *guelder*. Also 7-8 *gelderland rose*. [Named from *Guelders* (a town in Prussia, on the borders of Holland) or *Guelde*: land (a province of Holland, formerly a German duchy of which Guelders was the capital); so Du. *Geldersche roos*, G. *Geldersche rose*, F. *rose de Gueldre*, It. *rosa di Geldra*, Sp. *rosa de Guelde*.es.] The plant *Viburnum Opulus*, esp. the cultivated form, bearing globular branches of white flowers; the snowball-trec. Also, the flower of this plant.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 11. lxxii. 1237 The Rose Elder is called in Latine *Sambucus Rosca*, and *Sambucus aquatica* .. in English *Gelders Rose*, and *Rose Elder*. 1653 PLAT *Gard. Eden* 150 So of the tree that beareth a white flower as big as a rose, called the *Gelderland-rose*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 11. 103/1 *Gilder rose*, or *Marsh Elder*, .. the flowers, .. being set many together in a round tuft or ball on the top of the young branches. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xix. (1798) 307 *Gueldre rose*, often called snow-ball tree. 1816 SCOTT *Fair. Lett.* 23 Dec. (1894) 1. 388 A strange secluded ravine full of old thorn trees, hazels, guilder roses, willows, and so forth. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. (1863) 148 *Guelder-roses*, pionsies, tulips, stocks—hanging down like chandeliers among the dancers. 1855 BROWNING *Lovers Quarrel* xviii, Heaps of the *guelder-rose*. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 391/3 *Boughs of Guelder Rose*.

Gueles, obs. form of GULES.

Guelph (gwelf). Also 6-9 *Gueif*. [*ad. It. Gueifo*, med.L. *Guelphus*, *ad. MHG. Welf*. the name of the founder and of several successive chiefs of the princely family (hence commonly known in history as the *Guelphs*) which is represented in modern times by the ducal house of Brunswick and the present dynasty of Great Britain and Ireland. The name *Welf* is said to have been used as a war-cry at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140 by the partisans of Henry the Lion, duke of Bavaria, who belonged to this family, and fought against the Emperor Conrad III; hence it is believed to have been adopted in Italy as a name for the adversaries of the Hohenstaufen emperors, and later for the anti-imperialist party in Italian politics. Cf. GIBELLINE.] A member of one of the two great parties in mediæval Italian politics, characterized chiefly by supporting the popes against the emperors. (Cf. GIBELLINE.)

1599 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 All Italy was distraict into the Factions of the Gueffes and Gibelines. a 1649 DRUMM, or HAWTH. *Prophecy* Wks. (1711) 181 Thence arose the Gueffs and Gibelines, Imperialists against papists, and the universal war turned in a thousand petit wars and deadly feuds. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 7 Italy was long torn in Pieces by the Gueffes and Gibelines. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* 11. 172 A section of the Gibelines, which gave the ruling Gueffs a reason or pretence for banishing the heads of the defeated faction. 1855 MORLEY *Corr.* (1889) 1. vi. 184 The Church party, the Gueffs, were in reality a phalanx of intellectual opposition to imperial and brutal domination.

attrib. 1847 LINDSAY *Chr. Art* 1. p. ccxii, Sympathy with the Gueph or classic element.

Hence † **Gue'phian** a. and sb. = GUELPHIC, GUELPH; **Gue'phish** a. = GUELPHIC; **Gue'phism**, the politics of the Guephs; adherence to the party of the Guephs.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Epich.* 11. vi. 89 Betweene 1215 and 1294 was that great Faction betweene the Gueffians and Gibelines. 1651 HOWELL *Surrey. Venice* 28 The Citty being heated with indignation by the persuasions of some Guephian Agents. 1660 BURNET *Kebs. Awop.* (1661) 133 There is none of your Garaganes will terrifie a King, nor the Guephish faction. 1851 GALLANGA *Italy* 1. 4 It never originated anything, save only disorganizing Guephism. *Ibid.* 31 Gioberri .. whose prophecies about the plenitude of the times, to be brought about by an Italian league, or Guephish bond [etc.].

Guelphic (gwelfik), a. Also *Gueific*. [f. GUELPH + -IC.]

1832 *SOUTHEY Penins. War* III. 474 It is the only instance of any man who had acquired celebrity as a Guerrillero becoming a traitor. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 323 During the war the French were continually baffled by these Highland Guerrilleros.

attrib. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 550/2 A parish priest was one of the guerrillero leaders.

Guess (ges), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *gesse*, (5 *ges*, 6 *geasse*), 6 *Sc. gais*, 6-7 *guesse*, 6-8 *ghesse*, 6- *guess*. [*f.* GUESS *v.*; cf. MDn. *gisse* (Du. *gis*).]

1. The action of guessing; an act of guessing, a conjecture, rough estimate; a supposition based on uncertain grounds. *By guess*: at haphazard, by rough estimation instead of calculation or measurement; by conjecture, without having proofs; + also at, in, up, upon *guess*. + *After* (by, to) *my guess*: as I estimate. + *Without guess*: assuredly. + *The guess of the hand*: a rough estimate of the weight of something taken into the hand.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 321 Þe kyng's oste at gesse in þe Est mad larders, Of tounes & helleme, of granges & garner. 1377 *Lancelot*. P. B. 421, I nam noughe shryuen some tyme hut if sekeneeset it make, Noughe twice in two here and thanne þu gesse I schryue me. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 211 For if a king shall upon gesse Withoute verray cause drede, He may be liche to that I rede.

1400 *Rom. Rest* 3817 Thy Ioye schal double, withoute gesse, Whan thou thekist on þer semelnesse. c1400-50 *Alexander* 3552 If comes he gouerners of gods ban mai þe

gesse worth. c1430 *LYNG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 58 To keep trewe welthe, and selle þere by gesse, it accordith nougth. c1460 *Towneleye Alys.* xii. 439 Then must we go cest after my ges. 1520 *MORE Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 281/1 We have also a geasse geasse therat. c1553 *UDALL Royster* D. ii. i. (Arb.) 33.1 Þring þir a ring, with a token in a cloute, And by all gesse, this same is þir house out ofdoute.

c1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiii. 24 Thow lychtels all trew properteis Off luv express, And markis quhair nevir styme thow seis, Bot hittis he gais. c1586 *NEVILL Soun.* in *Arcaidia*, etc. (1629) 529 Passing all ghesse, whence into me should fly So mazde a maze. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinsh.* III. 988/2 Soone after (hy gesse) fue of the clocke [etc.].

c1600 *SHAKS. Son.* ix. ix. They looke into the beauty of thy mind, And that in guessing they measure by thy deeds. 1601-*Tul. C. ii. i.* 3. I cannot, by the progresse of the Starres, Give gesse how neere to day. 1605-*Leav. i.* 52 Heere is the gesse of thy (the enemy's) true strength and Forces. 1607 *TORSELL Fennel's Beasts* (1658) 555 Being only weighed by the gesse of the hand, it seemeth much heavier. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xxiii. 217 The Fame is antedated, being related at gesse before 'twas acted. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. ii. xlviii. 'Tis ghesse, not full persuasion. 1656 *H. PHILLIPS Purch. Path.* (1676) 46 By which you may have some ghesse of the other rates. 1650 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 87 A small Receiver, capable of containing (hy gesse) about a pound and a half of Water. 1658 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 304 Trees, not so long liv'd as elsewhere, if by the decayed Trunks any gesse may be made. 1708 *SWIFT Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 258 Mr. Bickerstaff spoke altogether by guess, and knew no more what will happen this year, than I did myself. 1718 *PRIOR Knowledge* 740. I confess, That human science is uncertain guess. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. viii. By my Guess it could not be less than Fifty or Twenty Leagues off. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* ii. vii. 331 Mere guesses, supposition and possibility, when opposed to historical evidence, prove nothing. 1753 *R. PALCROFT P. Wilkins* (1884) i. x. 101, I was, to my guess, five weeks in the vault or cavern. 1773 *W. GESSIE, Skoops to Cong. v.* Wks. (Globe) 673/1 By my guess we should come upon Crackskull common. 1783 *COWPER Let.* 23 Apr., Wks. (1876) 68 It is worth while to send you a riddle You make such a variety of guesses. 1827 *SCOTT Rhen.* (1890) i. 394, I have a guess the best gamecocks would call a truce if a handful or two of oats were scattered among them. 1842 *W. ARNOT Mem. J. Halley v.* 304 Every effort of indolence to do a thing by guess, was sure to meet with an instant reproof. 1846 *POE N. P. Wilkins* Wks. 1804 III. 28 All this must be considered as mere guess on my part. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn.* Sci. (1879) II. xiii. 294 The inductive guess precedes experiment. 1879 *BROWNING Ivan Ivanovitch* 99 No care to guide old Droug, he knows his way by guess, Once start him on the road. 1884 *TR. Lotze's Logic* 344 The discovery of an universal law is always a guess on the part of the imagination, made possible by a knowledge of facts.

2. attrib. and Comb., as *guess-aim*, -*monger*.

1853 *ATKINSON Stanton Grange* 266 Taking the best guess-aim I could. 1892 *SKRAT in N. & Q.* Ser. viii. i. 10 The day of the etymological guess-mongers will be gone for ever.

3. The expressions *ANOTHERGUESS*, *OTHERGUESS*, etc., in which *guess* is a corruption of *gates*, have given rise to phrases in which *guess* appears as an attributive *sb.* or *adj.*, with the sense 'kind of'.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 432/2 Oh! I is it so indeed? .. why, then, that a different guess-story altogether, shipmate. 1834 *FRASER's Mag.* X. 668 Every one . . . knows what guess-sort of wisecrack France gave birth to in the person of that algebraical gentleman. 1843 *HALBURTON Attaché* II. xiii. 265 Not look at a woman? .. why, what sort of a guess would this be without petticoats? 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 423 He had no guess-idea of what bemused his vision.

Guess (ges), *a. dial.* Also *gesset*, *gessed*. [*f.* LG. *giist* of the same meanings.] Of a cow or ewe: Barren; temporarily barren (see *quots.*). Also, not yielding milk.

1736 *PEGGE Kentishness* 31 (E. D. S.), *Guess-cow*, a barren cow. 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandry* III. i. 103 *Guess-Cows* . . . are those that did not stand to their Buling last Year. 1750-*Country Housew.* 29 They [Cows] are not always in Milk, as being in Calf, or that they go, what we in Hertfordshire call, *guess*, or dry. 1845 *Fennel's Agric.*

Soc. Vi. ii. 363, I get far fewer 'guest' or barren ewes. 1855 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. 723 *Guessed ewes* (Lin.), not seasonably in lamb.

Guess (ges), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *guessed* (*gest*). Forms: 4 *gesce*, *gese*, *gessen*, 4-7 *gess(e)*, 5 *gessyn*, 5-7 *ges*, (6 *geasse*), 6-7 *guesse*, 6-8 *ghess(e)*, 6- *guess*. Pa. t. and pa. pple. (contracted forms) 4-5 *gest*, 6 *ghest*, 6-8 *gwest*. [*ME. gessen*, cognate with the synonymous MLG., MDu. and mod. Du., *Fris. gissen* (MDu. also *gessen*, NFr. *gessen*, *gelsen*), MSw. *gissa*, *gizsa*, Sw. *gissa*, MDa. *gidze*, *gilse*, *getze*, Da. *gisse*; mod. Icel. has a derivative form *gizka*.]

The relation between the various forms is obscure. According to Tamm *Svenskt Etym. Ord.* the Scandinavian forms are adopted from LG. *gissen*, a phonetic alteration of *gessen* (cf. LG. *hissen*, var. of *hessen*, a. HG. *hetzen* to hunt). It seems, however, more probable that the Sw. and Da. forms are native, as the Eng. word can hardly be referred to any other than a Scandinavian source. The word cannot well descend from an OE. form = LG. *gissen*, as the initial would then have been *g* (ME. *g*). The only remaining possibility would be that it was adopted from continental LG., but there is nothing in the nature of the meaning to account for its having come from that source in or before the early 14th c. The forms may represent one, or prob. more than one, of the OE. types **gissian*, **gizsian*, **gessian*, **gizsian*; in any case the word is a derivative of the root of *GET* *v.*; cf. ON. *gela* *v.*, to get, *guess*, *getu* *ink. fern. a. guess*.

In the 14th c. the word was the usual rendering of L. *estimare*, the influence of which probably affected some of the early senses.]

1. *trans.* To form an approximate judgement of (size, amount, number, distance, etc.), without actual measurement or calculation; to estimate. Sometimes with clause as *obj.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1672 Fra þe poynst of þe erthe tille Saturnus þe heghest planeite may be gessed þus. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1115 No man coude preyse or gesse Of hem the valewe or richesse. 1382 *WYCLIF i Kings* iii. 8 A puple without cende, that may not be nombred and gessed, for multitude. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 207 Great richesse Wel more than they couthen gesse. c1400-50 *Alexander* 5512 Pare was a myht montayne at to þe mone semed He gessis it gayntr to god þan to þe grounde vndire. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. p. (1859) 76 The greutes therof neouth I not gesse, nor accunte. 1606 *Trial Regic.* 191, I saw this person standing within a Pike or two length as I can gessue it. 1674 *JOSSelyn's Voy. New Eng.* 258 As near as can be gessed. 1726 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy.* 162 That they who had Life . . . could nothing nigh measure or guess Time as that [glass] did. 1776 *Trial of Nundecanar* 391 How many people do you gess might follow you to Hoagly, expecting employment? 1804 *W. TENNANT Ind. Recital* II. 38 Boiled down to a proper consistence, which they gess by the eye, and by the touch. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* i. 207 A statue . . . cut out of a rock, which has been gessed at different heights. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. x. 277 The eye being liable to be grossly deceived in guessing the direction of a perpendicular.

absol. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 205 The ferth day forrest next Palmesondenay, þe tyme, as I gess, R. sede to play. c1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1735 So euene were [they] chosen for to gesse. - *Frankl. T.* 684 Mo than a thousand stories as I gesse Koude I now telle. c1391-*Astrul.* ii. 40, I . . . sette the point of A in the wax on my label, as euene as y kowde gesse ouer the Eclyptik lyne. 1605 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iil. 36 The Outamites . . . Haue there imoynted them with an after Fleete. 1 *Sen. i.* 50 I thought: how many, as you gessue? 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* 103 It lay as near as we could gess ENE. and WSW. 1757 *WASHINGTON Let.* Writ. 1869 I. 178 Our present strength, I guess, is about seven hundred.

+ *b.* With numbers. To guess: approximately, 'or thereabouts'. *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 150 Per duellid R. schip þre daies to gesse. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiv. 270 Thai war, to gess, fifty thousand.

+ *c.* To add (an ingredient) without exact measurement. *Obs.*

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xl. 385, iij piluls of cupresse, Or leef of box an hondful, therto gess. + *2. intr.* To take aim (const. *to*). Also, to purpose, aim, direct oneself to do something. *Obs.*

13. *Coer de L.* 442 When the Crystene myght draw hem tylle, To shete the archelastres hem dresse, And the archeres to hem gesse. - c1320 *K. Horn* (Hart. MS., ed. Ritson) 1187 Horn . . . seide he wolde gesse *older texts* agesse, agesse) To arnye at Westnesse. 1530 *PALCROFT* 561/2, I gesse, I mente or ayme to hytte a thyng that I shote or throwe at, *he esme*.

+ *3. trans.* To esteem, account, reckon: with *obj.* and complement. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3934 Pan es a day of pardon to gesce Mare worthy þan alle þis worldis riches. c1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 *Poul.* . . . hiddip . . . hi oure life þat man have mater to gesse us as mynystis of God. 1382-*Matt.* xl. 16 To whom shal I gesse this generacioun lichy? - *Mark* xv. 28 The prophecie is fulfilled that seith, And he [Jesse] dide, or ordeyned, with wikkide men. c1400 *PRYMER* (E. T. S.) 64 Gessist þou it worth to opene þin 13en on siche a man? c1400-50 *Alexander* 4495 3e . . . gesse wele as many gods as growis in þin membris.

+ *4.* To think, judge, suppose; with clause as *obj.* *Obs.* (cf. sense 6.)

c1380 *WYCLIF IVks.* (1880) 422 As we gessen þat þis man þat holdith wel cristis lawe is a fenne of hooly chirche. . . So we gessen of an-þer man þat reuerisþ cristis lawe, þat he is a fenne of þe fend. - *Acts* viii. 20 Thou gessist the 3ifte of God for to be had. . . by meyne. 1388-*Fennel's* xliii. 23 Gessist thou [Vulg. *putasne*] whether Y am God of mys, seith the Lord, and not God af? c1400 *PRYMER* (E. T. S.) 64 Gessist þou not [Vulg. *putasne*] þat a deed man schal lyue

azen? c1400 *Apol. Lott.* 48 Hector Thebanus . . . wen he went to vse philosophic at Athenis, he kest a wey a gret peise of gold; he gessid þat he mist not haue to gidre, riches & vertu. c1400-50 *Alexander* 2905 Þe Persyns . . . gesses him to be gode for glori of his wedis.

5. To form an opinion or hypothesis respecting (some unknown state of facts), either at random or from indications admittedly uncertain; to conjecture. Const. *by*, *from*.

a. with clause or indirect question as *obj.*; also with *obj.* and *inf.*, and with *advs. so, otherwise*, in lieu of clause.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 103 For I can nought my selfe gesse, Which is the best unto my chois. 1398 *TREVISA Barth.* De P. R. xvi. lxxxvii. (1495) 583 The stone smaragdus helpeth them that vse to dyuynie and gesse what shal befall. c1400-50 *Alexander* 2071 And wele he geses be þe graynes soure gomes ere fele. c1425 *LYNG. Assembly of Gods* 1386, I trow, as I gesse, At Vertu his castell ye may soone hym fynde. 1530 *PALCROFT* 561/2 Gesse what we were talkyng of afore you came in a dores. 1555-8 *PHAER Aeneid* i. B. j. I gesse Some goddesse thou art, and Phebus bright thy brother is. c1605 *MONTGOMERIE Sonn.* xxiii. 2 If gentle blude ingendrit he by haggis, Then culd I ges who ver a gentle Jhone. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trar.* x. 30 One amongst them, whom we gessed to be the chiefest of them. 1688 *UTWAY Orphau* iv. i. (1691) 37 *Acast.* And went your Maid to bed too? *Mon.* My Lord, I gess so. 1709 *HARRIS Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 277. I gess it to haue been a Piece of the Chappell. 1723 K. MILLAR *Hist. Propagat.* Chv. II. viii. 267 We may gess what sort of Christians these Popish Froselytes were. 1741 *MIDDLTON Cicero* II. vii. 93 At present we can only gess rather than know what Caesar will do. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 135 What it is can employ them all the day is not easy to gess. c1806 Br. *HORSLEY Serm.* (1811) 292 They were effected by what you might the least guess to be the instruments of Providence. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 5 You would scarcely have gessed, from her appearance, that she was more than seven or eight and twenty. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 101 We may guess when its growth began.

b. with simple object.

c1512 *MORE Rich. III* Wks. (1557) 571/1 Whose Iugement semeth me somwhat like, as though men should gess 17 bewty of one longe before departed. 1591 *SPENSER Ruines Rome v.* O Rome I thee let him see, In case thy greatnes he can gesse in harte. 1592 *GRENE Upst. Courrier* F. 2, You may gesse the inward mind by the outward apparell. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 707 Some gessing one thing and some another. 1614 *WHITLOCK Zoolonia* 67 His Water . . . cleer like Well-water, in somuch as I could never have gess a burning Fever. 1673 *DRYDEN Amboyna* iv. iii. This I gess, but saw it not because I came too late. 1694-*Love Triumph*, ut. i. Beware: for by my own I gess your passion. 1817 *CHALMERS Astron. Disc.* i. (1822) 24 We may guess with plausibility what we cannot anticipate with confidence. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Rom. Page* xvi. 1. little gessed the end.

+ *c.* with *obj.* and complement. *Obs.*

1605 *KYD 1st Pt. Feromino* B. 31, Spaines choyce embassador . . . for soe I gesse thee. 1632 *RANDOLPH Jealous Lovers* ii. vii. Your hoy? I should have gessed him for your father. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* ii. v. Yet by your language, I gess you a Gentleman. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 290 For on som message high they gessud him bound.

d. *absol.* and *eliph.*, chiefly in parenthetic use. (The early examples may possibly belong to 4.)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1136 Yhermyng of eghe, als I can gesse Falles to wordis ryches. c1460 *ROS La Felle* *Danie* 173 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 57 In hir fallid nothing, as I koude gesse. c1520 *Interl. Beauties Women* A. ij. Thys lute is out of tune now as I ges. 1562 *NOTTINGHAM Rec.* IV. 128 Sheryffz off cetyes ar, I ges, for election and for retornes. 1591 *SHAKS. i Hen. VI.* ut. v. 60 Discover more at large what cause that was, for I am ignorant, and cannot gesse. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* H. ij. Carot, that is, redde roote: as some Antiquaries gesse. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ut. iv. 24 *Sil.* Oh Corin, that thou knewst how I do loue her. Cor. I partly gessse: for I haue lou'd ere now. 1632 *MASSINGER Emperor East* iii. iii. Theod. Whither went shee? speake. Phil. As they gessse, to the lawrel grove. 1737 *GRAY Let.* Wks. 1884 II. 22 You . . . will prefer a picture of still life to the realities of a noisy one, and as I gess, will imitate what you prefer. 1818 *SHELLEY Marneght* xli. He went Alone, as you may gess, to banishment. 1819-*Julian & Maddalo* 535 He had store Of friends and fortune once, as we could gess From his nice habits and his gentleness.

6. *I guess*: sometimes used, with playful moderation of statement, in reference to what the speaker regards as a fact or a secure inference. Hence *colloq.* in the northern U.S. (sometimes with omission of the pronoun) = 'I am pretty sure'.

1692 *LOCKE Educ.* § 28 Once in Four and Twenty Hours, I think, is enough; and No Body, I guess, will think it too much. *Ibid.* § 59 If this were constantly observed, I guess there would be little need of blows or chiding. c1698 *Cond. Undert.* iv. xii. § 10 Beyond this I fear our talents reach not, nor are our faculties, as I guess, able to advance. 1776 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1891) i. 23, I guess the pious Elder would as lieve tarry where he is. 1778 *FRANKLIN Let. Wks.* 1829 VI. 195, I write this letter to you, notwithstanding; (which I think I can convey in a less mysterious manner, and guess it may come to your hands). 1814 *BYRON Diary* 8 Apr., 'I guess now' (as the Yankees say), that he will yet play them a pass. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, I guess . . . you winna be the waur o' a glass of the right Roa Solis. 1826-*Jrnl.* (1890) I. 85, I guess (as Mathews makes his Yankees say) that we shall not be troubled with visitors, and I calculate that I will not go out at all. 1830 *GALT Laurie* T. iii. ix. (1849) 114, I guess Squire Laurie talks too much. 1843 *HALBURTON Attaché* i. ii. 23 What on airth shall I do?—guess, 'I'll strap my razor. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow* P. Poems 1890 II. 125 'Ther kin' o talk I guess you'll find 'I'll answer to a charm. 1851 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* II. xii, I guess those English parties have gone back on Rogers.

7. *intr.* To form conjectures. (+ Const. *of.*) To guess at: to attempt to estimate conjecturally; to hazard a random or insufficiently founded opinion about; to attempt to solve or discover by conjecture.

1400 *Pleasant's T.* 170 In his sentence... They will guess in his gay hall. 1586 *Stoney Arcadia* (1590) 14 More then the letter I have not to guess by. *Ibid.* 111. 333 b. Philoclea... guessed somewhat at Zelman's mind. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 123 Their gentle sex to weepers often willing, Greening themselves to guess at others smart. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. 1. 205 *Rosse.* Let not your ears dispise my tongue for euer, Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound that euer yet they heard. *Macb.* Humh: I guess at it. 1606 — *Ant.* v. Cl. 11. 111. 29 Guess at her yeares, I prythee. 1613 *Purshans Pilgrimage* (1614) 63 Wisard, which by conjectures and casting of lots did ghesse of things to come. 1625 — *Pilgrims* 11. 1480 He is on his birthday... yearly weighed and account kept therof by his Physicians, thereby guessing at his bodily estate. 1641 *Wilkins Math. Magick* i. xvii. (1648) 127 From the understanding of which, you may the better ghesse at the nature of the rest. 1712 *Laoy M. W. Montagu Let. to Mrs. Hewet Lett.* 187 I. 31 By what fine gentlemen write, you know, it is not easy to guess at what they mean. 1748 *Asou's Voy.* 11. vi. 202 The total amount... can only be rudely guessed at. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) 111. xxxviii, Vain endeavours to guess at a riddle. 1818 *Shelley Rosalind & Helen* 181 There was a change, but spare to guess, Nor let that moment's hope be told. 1878 *Browning La Saisiaz* 23 Would I shirk assurance on each point wherean I can but guess—Does the soul survive the body? [etc.]

8. *trans.* 'To conjecture rightly' (J.); to hit upon the answer to (a question), the solution of (a riddle, a parable); to discover by conjecture, divine. + Also with *out*.

1583 *UDALL, ed. Erasmi. Par. Math.* xv. 15-20 Out of one [parable] to have diuined and gessed [1582] gessed! another. 1593-83 *Foxe A. & M.* 11. 1786/2 Wolfe... partly guessing which Ambassador he meant. 1636 E. D'ACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* Livy 11. 535 Because it is hard to attaine to that knowledge, he deserves the greater commendations, who takes such a course, that he ghessees it out. 1718 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* i. 205 Thomas Larting may guess the man. 1718 *Prior Beauty, A Riddle* 37 Your riddle is not hard to read: I guess it. 1783 *Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) i. 250. I do not pretend to guess precisely their sentiments. 1847 *BUSINELL Chrs. Nurt.* 11. vi. (1865) 347 But which is worse... it is difficult, I think, to guess. 1884 *Cutler Ballads* i. 418/1 Choose comrades that can guess riddles.

absol. 1603 *Shaks. Mens. for M.* 11. iv. 8 Why meet him at the gates and redde/leue our authorities there? *Etc.* I ghesse not. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* vi, Sure enough it's Barnaby—how did you guess?

Hence *Guessed* (*-at*), *pp.* a.
1832 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 253, I have observed one thing, and one only, in favour of my guessed-at theory.

GUESS, variant of **CHESS** sb.
1631 *MARKHAM Countr. Content.* i. xvi. (ed. 4) 99 There is no better way to take him than by setting Roddes drest with water Lime, and set shoring on the edge of the water, one guess [ed. 1614 crosse] or row over another.

GUESS (e, obs. pl. form of **GUEST**).

Guessable (ges'ab'l), a. [f. **GUESS** v. + **-ABLE**.]

That can be guessed.
1865 *CARLYLE Fradde. Gl.* vi. iv. (1872) II. 166 Without date to it—the guessable date is about two years hence. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 373 The uncertain, and at most only guessable sort of forces at work in human nature. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 581/2 Within, if not exactly measurable, at least guessable, distance.

Guessen, dial. form of **GESTEN** v. *Obs.*

Guesser (ges'ser). Also 5 *gessare*, 6 *gessor*. [f. **GUESS** v. + **-ER** 1.] One who guesses.

1440 *Promp. Par.* 190/2 Gessare (K. or a sopsore), estimator. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Va devin*, a soothsayer, a gesser. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* i. 111 The best gesser, be that is most versed and studied in the matters he guesses at. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmi Colloq.* 115 You shall be... the gessers of my dream. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) 111. xxx. 355 You are a strange gesser. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* vii, French physicians are, if possible, worse guessers than English ones. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 316 For in these a gesser would be correct exactly half the time.

Guessing (ges'sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. **GUESS** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action of the vb. **GUESS**; an instance of this, a conjecture, prognostication. + *Without guessing*: beyond estimation, incalculable.

1340 *Ayebn*: 268 More by byeh glede wyb-oute gessynge of godes holynesse Ianne of his ogyne and of alle oþre myd hym. 1387 *TRIVISA Hieden* (Rolls) II. 59 William, bat hadde noust i-seie bat Brittanische konn, wroot so... by his owne gessynge. 1440 *Promp. Par.* 190/2 Gessynge (K. or weynyn, estimacio. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezek.* xlii. 22 Therefore shal ye spie out no more vanyte, nor propheticie your owne gessynge. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Birth Dh.* York 31 The Forehead, Eye, and Lip, poor humble Parts, Too shallow for resemblance, show the Arts Of private guessings. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lett.* vi. 182 Beyond the possibility of good guessing. 1775 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 18 Some... probable guessings which they delivered as prophecies. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 263 A sort of guessing or divination which rests on no knowledge of causes. 1887 *ATHENÆUM* 12 Nov. 632/3 We expect something more from an historian than happy guessing.

attrib. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 548 All writ by Pro-phane, or Sacred Pen-men may be teamed guessing Discoveries... in comparison of the Experiment of dying. 1712 C. M. *Let. to Curat* 82 And upon this he employs his Guessing Faculty. 1727 *BOYER Dict. Anglo-Fr.* s. v., Physick is but a guessing Science.

Guessing (ges'sin), *pp.* a. [f. **GUESS** v. + **-ING** 2.]

That guesses; that does things by guess-work. Hence **Guessingly** *adv.*, in a guessing manner; by guess-work or conjecture.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* 111. vii. 47, I have a Letter guessingly set downe. 1668 *DAVENANT Philosopher's Disguis.* Wks. (1673) 326 A Guide... Who guessingly her progress doth begin. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 86 According to their way of Working by Guess... these Guessing Workmen too often guess wrong, and commit many Faults. 1827 G. S. *FABER Orig. Expiatory Sacrifice* 32 If peculiar sacrifice anterior to the promulgation of the Law can be shown to have not originated from a guessing superstition. 1850 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 367, I dislike to take the time to study out laboriously and guessingly... these things which are mostly well known to botanists.

+ **Guessive**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **GUESS** sb. + **-IVE**.] Of the nature of a guess; conjectural.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* [u. l. xvi. 302 The guessive interpretations of dim-ey'd Man.

Guess-rope: see **GUEST-ROPE**.

Guess-warp (ges'wɔrp). *Naut.* Also 5 *gyes*, 9 *ges*, *guest-warp*. [The first element is of doubtful origin: see quot. 1862 (sense 1) and **GUEST-ROPE** (**GUESS-ROPE**); the second is **WARP** sb.]

1. 'A rope carried to a distant object, in order to warp a vessel towards it, or to make fast a boat' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*). By some writers applied to any rope used to attach a boat astern of a vessel.

1495-7 *Naval Acc. Item. VI.* (1896) 272 Bote ropes for the said Shippes Grete bote, ij. Gyes warpes, j. Boy ropes, vij. 1730 *CARR. W. WRIGHTSMAN MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 15 July, At 3 made a Guess Warp, with the Stream Cable and a 7 Inch Hawser bent to the Stream Anchor. 1840 R. H. *DANA Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 The boats are... made fast astern, or out to the swinging-booms, by ges-warps. 1862 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 2) 87 In laying out a guesswarp, the whole hawser is taken in the boat, and the end is brought back to the ship, the distance being 'guess-warp'.

2. = **GUEST-ROPE** 2. Also *attrib.* in 'guess-warp boom' (see quot. 1867).

1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* viii, Oblige me by under-running the guess-warp. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Guest-warp boom*, a swinging span (lower studding boom) rigged from the ship's side with a warp for boats to ride by. 1875 *BEORFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 260 A 'guess warp' is to be stretched along each ship's sides for boats whilst loading, to ride by.

Guess-work. [f. **GUESS** sb.] Procedure consisting in or based on guessing, as opposed to knowledge, reasoning, or methodical investigation.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 238 To believe, there is no Certainty in the Principles of Physick, and that all Practice is mere Guess-work and Empiricism. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 322 It were mere guess-work to say what was their belief of the gods and a future state. 1818 *BYRON Ep. Murray* iii, The pompous rascalion, Who don't speak Italian Nor French, must have scribbled by guesswork. 1846 *GROTE Greece* i. xvi. 1. 585 The one process as well as the other was interpretative guesswork. 1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. Pref. 29 A piece of more or less clumsy guess-work on the part of the scribe. 1889 *ROLF BOLEROWOOD Kobber under Arms* xx, We had been riding all night from track to track, sometimes steering by guesswork.

Guest (gest), sb. 2-forms: 1 *giest*, *zist*, *yst*, *zæst*, *zæst*, 2-5 *gist* (e, 2-6 *gest* (e, 3-4 *gust* (e, 4-7 *ghost* (e, 5-6 *geost*, (6 *geast* (e, *gehæst*), 6 *gæste*, 6-7 *ghuest*, (7 *Sc. guast*), 6- *guest*. Also pl. 6 *gess*, 6-7 *gæsse*, *gess*, 7 *gæssa*. [Com. Teut. 1. OE. *giest* (*gist*, *zyst*), *gæst*, Anglian (also in *Ælfric*) *gest* (? or *gest*), = OS. (MDu., Du., LG.) OHG. (MHG., mod. G.) *gast*, ON. *gæst* r. (Sw. *gäst*, Da. *gæst*), Goth. *gast* s. — OTeut. **gasti* s. — W. Aryan **ghosti* s., represented also by L. *hostis*, orig. 'stranger', in classical use 'enemy' (whence the compound **hosti*-*pot*-, contracted *hospit*-, *hospes* *guest*, *host*) and by OSL. *gostl* *guest*, friend. According to Brugmann, the synonymous Gr. *ἐξένος* is from **gh* s., wk. grade of the root **ghos*- represented in the Teut. word.

According to phonetic law as at present understood, the initial consonant in the OE. word must have had a palatal pronunciation, which would normally yield ME. *g*, mod. Eng. *y*. No forms with *c* or *y* are, however, known to exist; the abnormal guttural pronunciation is usually explained as due to the influence of ON. *gæst* r.; but the occurrence of hybrid forms like *gist*, *gust* (ñ) in the S. W. dialects of the 13th c. is hard to account for on this supposition.]

1. One who is entertained at the house or table of another.

Beowulf 1800 *Reste hine ða runneort... zæst inne swæf.* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2455 *Pæt he beaðfeon... Loth mid giestum.* 1020 *Rule St. Benet* lvi. (Logeman) 91 *Hospites*, *gæstes*. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Martin abbot... fand te munecas & te gæstes al þæt heom behoued. 1220 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 *Nis nower nor twæde, for nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde ne noðer of oðer.* 1250 *Gen. & E.* 1070 *Loth heom beað his dohtres two, for to friden his geste swo.* 1297 R. *Glouc.* (Rolls) 578 *He sed a wel hey word among is gæstes (i. r. r. gistes, gæstes) echon.* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14086 (Fairf.) *Suche a geste come neuer vn-to þaire hous to rest.* 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xi. 179 *Herodes þe daffe 3af his daughter... þe helde Of þe blessyd baptiste by fore alle his gæstes.* 1431 *Eng. Glide* (1870-277) *The alderman schall haue to his drynk & for his geestes j. Galone of ale.* 1474 *Caxton Chase* 115 *Thei coueynte not to haue the gooddes of thei ghestes.* 1475 *Kauf Coitour* 104 *Schir þe ar wel come home, And 3our Gaist þat.* 1568 *Drant Florus's Sat.* tv. H. I. *... thou shouldst... sauce thy meate with foyste oyles, thy gæste woulde the disdaime.* 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 21 *This night I hold an old accustomed Feast, Whereto I haue inuited many a Guest.* 1648 *GAGE W'est*

Ind. xiv. 90 *The Indians intreated us to bee their guesse at dinner.* 1690 *Norris Beautitudes* (1694) I. 164 *He does not... take up his Residence and be a familiar Ghost, list [etc.].* 1733 *Mrs. H. PRATT in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 55, *I wish I had a house in some measure worthy to entertain a guest that should be so welcome to me.* 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* i. xx, *For if a hope of safety rest, 'Tis on the sacred name of guest.* 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 *A stone-vaulted kitchen, where dinner could be dressed for an army of guests.* 1883 C. J. *WILLS Mod. Persia* 243, *I agreed... to be the guest of my patient.*

Proverb. 1246 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 17 *An vnbydden guest knoweth not where to syt.*

b. *transf.* and *fig. esp.* A person or thing personified that comes and is entertained, or is viewed as coming and being entertained.

1000 *Whale* 29 (Gr.) *Donne semninga on sealine wæz mid þa noþe niwer gewitþ garceasges zæst.* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9873 *Bot godd, sin he wald sun be gest.* In clene siel al most he rest. 1340 *Ayebn*. 249 *Huanne þe gate of þe moupe is open, þe gest of zenne geþ in listliþche.* 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvi. 199 *Mynstralcie can ich nat muche bote make men murye.* As a waffier with waffres and welcome godes gistes. 14... *Ecce Aucilla Domini in Tuudale's Vis.* (1843) 141 *God will be borne within thī breast Then seyde thou meydoun full mydelde to me he schall be a welcom geste.* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 574 *With iiii or v Of thrush-his tamed, putte him in this mew to do disport among this gestis newe.* 1551 *PCESS Eliz.* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. t. II. 163 *To hire of your siknes is unpleasant to me... I understande it is your olde gest that is wont off to viyet you.* 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 449 *Lest ielousie, that sower vnwelcome guest, Should by his stealing in disturbe the fest.* 1606 G. *WOODCOCKE Justine* 136 b, *The bodies of these inhabitants do well away with these two vnwelcome guests, hunger and paine.* 1629 *Str W. MURE True Cræstifixe* 630 *Graves backe to light their sleeping guests do send.* 1633 R. S. tr. *Drexelius Nicetas* 109 *That poore young man became the guest of hogges.* 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 69 *Feavers, the guests (though unwelcome) of the Veines and Arteries.* 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmer's Theos. Philos.* Incarnation 332, *I have so evil a ghest in me.* 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* t. iii. 23 *Snow; which although an iksom Guest, yet hath its great Uses.* 1800 *COWPER Ode to Peace* i *Come, peace of mind, delightful guest!* 1814 *CARY Dante, Par. xi.* 13, *I thus gloriously Was raised aloft, and made the guest of heaven.*

† 2. A stranger. *Obs.*

1090 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 36 *Gest ic was and 3e somnaden meh.* 1000 *Riddles* xvi. 10 (Gr.) *Hwonne zæst came to durum minum him biþ deað wited.* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 *Mon mei wurden elmesan on ete and on wete... and bet mon gistas underuo.* 1340 *HAMOLR Pr. Consc.* 1374 *Nu syker wonnyng-sted here haf we... For as gætes we here sojourne.* 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* 11. 1626 (1211) *Ther is right now y-come in to towne a geste A Gryck espie.* 1450 tr. *De Invitatione* i. xliii. 32 *Kepe þisfel as a pilgrime & a geste upon þe erpe.* 1578 *LYVE Dodocut* tit. bk. 327 *Chiron... being received as a ghest or stranger in Hercules house or lodging.*

b. *transf.* An object considered as an omen of the coming of a stranger. *local.*

1727 *BOYER Angl.-Fr. Dict.* s. v., *There's a Guest in your Candle, it's a des nouvelles à votre chandelle.* 1807 *Hogg Min. Bard* not vi. *Poet.* Wks. 1838 II. 331 *If a fentler, a straw, or any such thing, be observed hanging at a dog's nose or beard, they call that a guest, and are sure of the approach of a stranger.*

3. A temporary inmate of an hotel, inn, or boarding-house.

1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 361/62 *Hostiler he was þare i-mad gistes to onder-fongue.* 1440 *PECOCK Repr.* tit. ii. 284 *An oostler seith to his gist.* 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* Wks. 991/2 *He fareth lo lyke a geste, yf maketh his rekening himselfe without his hoste.* 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. ii. 26 *Ho. Now, my young guest; me thinks you'r allycholly; I pray you why is it?* 1607 *MIDDLETON Phoenix* t. iii. Sirrah, what guesse does this inn hold now? 1631 T. POWELL *Tam All Trades* (1876) 141 *The Ostlers of Holborne had more than ordinary care to lay up their Ghests booties.* 1774 *GOSOLDI Reval.* 4 *If our landlord supplies us with beef and with fish Let each guest bring himself, and he brings the best dish.* 1845 *FORBES Hanabk. Spain* i. 24 *'Let no man', said Apuleius, 'think that he is the mere guest of his landlord.'* 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxiii. 165, *I was the only guest at the hotel.*

4. A man, fellow, 'customer'. *Obs. exc. dial.*
1394 [see GLENN sb. 2]. 1400-50 *Alexander* 460 *þou has rigid... with vnryd gæstis.* 1440 *Sir Degret.* 1195 *He was the sternest gest fro here to helle!* 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vi. vii, *Vonder is a shrewde gest sayd syre Madore de la port therfore haue here ones at hym.* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Guest*, a creature or person. 'An ill guest' = a bad-looking fellow.

5. A parasite animal or vegetable. Also *guest-fly*.
1864 *CONNOLO Entozoa* v. 232 *In the case of the adult worm, the happiest cures are readily affected by the expulsion of the 'guests'...* as but regards the larvæ the case is very different. 1887 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 29 Sept. 913/4 *When the fungus dies, the invaded and malformed part also generally dies, and the plant is further injured by contact of the healthy tissue with the decaying tissue and all its eventual guests and products.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *guest-quarters*. b. *appositive*, as *guest-cavalier*, *friend* [cf. G. *gastfreund*], *justice*. c. *objective*, as *† guest-caller*, *inviter*. Also *guest*-(*gail*)-*fly* (see *INQUILINE* 2); *guest-gift*, a gift presented to a guest at parting; *guest-hall*, a hall or room for the reception of guests; *guest-master*, in a monastery, a monk whose duty it is to entertain guests = *HOST-TELER* 1; *guest-moth*, an inquiline moth; *guest-night*, the night on which guests are entertained at a club, college, etc.; *guest-present* = *guest-gift*.

guest-psalm (see quot.); † guest-right, † what is due to a guest; guest-rite(s), a rite or rites to be observed in entertaining a guest (cf. *guest-right*); guest-room = GUEST-CHAMBER; † guest-stable, a stable for the horses belonging to guests. See also GUEST-CHAMBER, GUEST-HOUSE.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* i. (1362) 60 Than we must know how the 'gest callers behaved them selues; and then howe the gestes behaued themselves towards them that called them. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 221 Hast thou no suit against my Knight? my 'guest-Caualeire? 1879, 1884 **Guest-Rites, guest-guest-fires* (see INQUILINE 21). 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 181 Child, I bid thee welcome my 'guest-friend, Antagoras of Chios. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iii. 47 The Homeric heroes readily give away the gifts of respected guest friends. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* li. 130 This is my 'guest-gift to thee. 1835 *Lai le Peire* 257 The abbess and the nonnes alle, Fair him gret in the 'gest-halle. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* ii. 206 They sat within the city's great guest-hall. 1883 M. BAYON *Tableau fr. Geol.* 35 The feast-preparer and the 'guest-inviter. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 59 Pardon, 'Guest-Justice. 1860 *Lady Luncade* (1862) 11. 102 He dismissed him courteously, with directions to his 'guest-master for his due entertainment. 1897 *Weston Gaz.* 18 Mar. 10/1, I paid a visit to a monastery of the Silent Monks of La Trappe, and I was shown over the grounds by the Guestmaster. 1894 *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 3/2 On 'guest nights at the Savage Club in London he is a welcome guest. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 99 Imported as merchandise or 'guest presents. 1898 J. ROBERTSON *Poetry & Relig.* psalm viii. 201 Psalms which have not inappropriately been termed 'guest psalms. The chief of these are xv. xiv. 7-6, xxvii. 7-6 and xxiii. From being a worshipper, the psalmist comes to think of himself as a guest. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* Race Wks. (Bohni II.) 26 This the king calls going into 'guest-quarters. 1625 CHAPMAN *Olyss.* xviii. 83 He see thy 'guest-right paide Thow here art come in My protection. 1621 — *Iliad* xviii. 365 Hastie Charis, and appose Some daintie 'guest-rites to our friend. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 49 No comer to thy roof his guest-rite wants. 1893 S. BELLAMY *Belrayal* 177 How of the guest-rites paid to their presence? 1628 WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bell.* 131 There was but one 'guest-room, Hangd with a pence cloath spoke age enough. 1809 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* i. 175 The practice of introducing noisy children and prattling nurses into the guest-room. 1864 H. MARRIAT *Yar in Sweden* II. 398 He rolled into the guest-room a tun. 1471-2 *Dunham Acc. Rolls* (Surtess) 644 Po punctuatione, 'super le 'Gestabale.

Guest (gest), *v.* Also 4 gest, 5 *pa. ppl.* gest. [*f. GUEST sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a guest of; to receive as a guest; to entertain, lodge; to put up (a horse). Also *fig.* 1330 R. BRUNN *Chron.* (1810) 160 In tents R. rested alle pat ilk nyght. His men wer wele gested with brede, wyne & light. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtess) 5186 Some were febrill. And had nee to be gested. *Ibid.* 5392 Monkes horse to gest he had no fors In a hyrne of his lynes. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxvii. 136 The .vii. vilayne. whiche slewe his lorde vnder colour of bydding or ge-tyng bym in his howse. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 655 They so farre regarded the outward person. that in gisting certayne to their houses, they preferred the wicked rich unto the goodly poore. 1605 SILVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. iii. *Abraham v. Vocation* 1148 O Hostis, what know you, whether. . . When you suppose to feast men at your Table, You guest God's Angels in Men's habit hid? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 48/1 Every thought and atom of thy being, Shall guest His glory. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 236 The great, big soul that guests the angel of joy. 1893 *Yorksh. Post* 27 Sept. 4/2 Many delegates will find themselves gested by hospitable, good people.

2. *intr.* To be, or to become, a guest; to be entertained; to lodge. *rare.*

1653 CHAPMAN *Olyss.* i. 627 Tell me, best of princes, who he was That gusted here so late? 1654 Z. COKE *Logic* Ep. Ded. (1657) A vj b, Then shall the World venerate each of you. As a little Deity gisting in a body of flesh. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 270, I shall be very glad to see Rickman, . . . with whom I shall guest.

Hence † *Guested ppl. a.*, frequented by guests. Also *Guest-er*, one who makes a guest of another; an entertainer, host (*rare*).

1577 VALLANS *Tale 2 Swannes in Leland's Hist.* (1759) V. p. xi. This was done least that undecently they should passe by the gusted towne of Ware. 1702 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3803/3 The George Inn at Leeds is to be Let, with very good Stables, . . . and very well Gusted. 1890 MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 765 My guster amongst the foemen, my fellow-farer and shipmate.

Guest, obs. *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of GUESS.

† **Guestan**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 ghostan.

[? *f. GUEST sb. + -AN.*] ? Suitable for guests.

1555 W. WATKIN *Fardle Factions* App. 326 To take part of suche ghestan commodities as God hath giuen ye, for the time of yere.

Guest-chamber. A room used for the lodging or entertainment of a guest.

1526 TROIALE *Luke* xii. 11 Where is the gest chamber, where I shall eate myne easter lambe wyth my disciples? 1656 USSHER *Ann.* an. 4037 (1658) 833 He sends Peter and John into the City, telling them that . . . they should find a guest-chamber ready furnished by the good man of the house. 1732 LEONARD *Sethos* II. viii. 213, I will conduct you to the guest-chamber, where you may repose yourself. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 169 The guest-chambers which were attached to Jewish synagogues.

fig. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif.* *Jesus* xii. 635 How often. . . hath thy great Master attempted to enter into thy heart and to make that his guest-chamber!

Guesten (gest'n). *arch.* Also 5 geston, 6 gestyn, 9 gestern. [Of uncertain origin; it may stand for GUESTING *vbl. sb.* or for ME.

**gestone* gen. pl. of GUEST *sb.*, or it may represent the stem of GESTEN *v.*] *attrib.* in gwesten chamber, gwesten hall, = *guest-chamber*, -hall.

1488 *Will of Kyrkeby* (Somerset Ho.), The Geston Chambyrs. 1502 *Will of Moore* (ibid.), Gestyn chamber. 1838 BRITTON *Dict. Arch.* etc., *Guest-hall, Gwesten-hall*, a large apartment annexed to a monastery. . . destined for the reception . . . of pilgrims, or visitors. 1864 *King Cathedrals, Worcester* 233 The Gwesten Hall formed part of the deanery until 1842. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 1. 307 To this town or that we took our way, Or in some abbey's gwesten-chamber lay.

Guesten, later form of GESTEN *v.* *Obs.*

1817 SCOTT *Harold* iv. xiv, Whoever shall gwesten these chambers within.

Guest house. [OE. *gwest-hūs* = Du. *gasthuis*, G. *gasthaus*; see GUEST *sb.* and HOUSE.]

† 1. An inn. *Obs.*

1500 *Apollonius* (1834) 18 Gan we secean ure gæsthus. 1510 *Ag. Voc.* in W. Wileker 337/8 *Hospitium*, gæsthus. 1520 ORMIN 7040 Gode menness herress . . . sindenn patt hallighe gæsthus patt Crist iss boren inn.

2. A house or apartment for the reception or entertainment of strangers or guests. Also *attrib.*

1500 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 14 Hwar is min gyst-hus [COVERCLOAK guest house, A.V. guest chamber]? 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtess) 2364 Pe thak of his gest house rygs. 1632 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hist.* ii. xiii. (1850) 369 That . . . had bin in the Ghest-house amongst them. 1844 LANGRISH *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 312 One day a Scot from Connaught . . . was received at the guest house. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 1. 309 Yet is it still the tale I then heard told With the guest-house of that minister-cloze. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 337 Put up in the guest-house of the shrine.

† b. A hospital, a poorhouse. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. ii. 271 At Corke we haue provided a gwesthouse for them [the sickle and hurt men] 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* iv. i. Wks. 1873 III. 413 He keeps a Guest-house for all Beggars, far and near.

fig. 1606 *Hosp. Incur.* *Footes* 24 In obscuritie and holes, in this darksome Guest-house of their madnes.

Guesting, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. exc arch. and dial.* [*f. GUEST v. + -ING.*] The action of the *vb.* GUEST; entertainment, lodging.

1300 *Floris & Bl.* 125 For his nighes gesting He gaf his oste an hundred schillinge. 1300 *Cours* M. 11443 Pai toke pair gesting in be tun. 141. *Sir Bevis* 3173 (MS. M.) All he bad to his gestyng. 1520 MORE *Suppl. Soutys* Wks. 304 The gesting of the best poore man and most gracious gest that ever was gested in this world. [Our Lord]. 16. . . K. Arthur & K. Cornew. xvii. in *Child Ballads* (1884) I. 284/2 Pray him for. one ghesting and two meales meate. 1846 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. C. Words* (ed. 3), *Guesting*, an hospitable welcome—a warm reception. [Edd. 1825 and 1829 have *Guesting*.] 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* i. 37 It were all too ill a deed In reward for the wood-wight's gesting to betray him in his need.

† **Guestive**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. GUEST sb. + -IVE.*] Pertaining to or suitable for guests.

1653 CHAPMAN *Olyss.* xvi. 83 If she shall take fit care, For all such guests as there seek guestive fare.

Guestless (gest'less), *a.* [*f. GUEST sb. + -LESS.*] Having no guests. Sometimes as a translation of Gr. *gêstros*, inhospitable.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 138 More deaf . . . then are the wrack-rich Libique rocks, or the guestless ship-swallowing Sirtes, to the cries of dying mariners. 1806 V. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 266 The Black Sea has deservedly been named 'the guestless', the inhospitable. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* II. xix. 20 The long table stretched before the guestless chairman like a coffin.

Guestling (gest'ling). Also 9 gestling. [App. connected with GUEST *sb.* There is a place named *Guestling* near Hastings.] The name of an assembly of representatives of the corporations of the Cinque Ports, formerly held annually.

1629 in *Boys Sandwich* (1792) 749 The ancient assemblies of brotherhood and guestling. 1683 *Addr. fr. Cinque-Ports in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1857/2 The humble Address of the Mayors, Bayliffs [etc.] of the Cinque-Ports. . . Assembled at a Brotherhood and Guestling holden at New Romney. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 332 To represent that Corporation [Sandwich] at a general meeting of the Cinque Ports, two ancient towns, and their Members, called the Brotherhood and Guestling. 1888 BURROWS *Cinque Ports* 177-8 The Guestling consisted of the Mayor (formerly the Bailiff), two jurats, and two commoners from each of the seven Corporate Members of the Ports, to which in modern times was added Deal. When both sets of representatives were assembled they were called a 'Brotherhood and Guestling'. 1891 J. SIMON *Historic Thauet* 30 The books recording the proceedings of the Brotherhoods and Guestlings of the Cinque Ports are still extant.

Guestling 2 (gest'ling). [*f. GUEST sb. + -LING.*] A young guest.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 241 The fay-queen . . . Came forthright to greet her crowned spouse, and royal gistingu there. 1876 MOTLEY *Cory.* 18 Aug. II. 393 The *djinner dinatoire* was worthy of the imperial gistingu.

† **Guestly**, *a. Obs.* In 7 ghestly. [*f. GUEST sb. + -LY.*] Suitable for guests; hospitable.

1636 N. WALLINGTON in *Ann. Dubrenia* (1877) 31 A Towne for Gods on Earth I haue lodged in, Hadst thou not . . . made it ghestly for so great a power.

† **Guestred**, *Obs.* In 6 gested. [*f. GUEST sb. + -RED.*] The position or standing of a guest.

1573 TWYNNE *Enaid* x. E e iv b, Tables which in gested wise He first approch.

Guest-rope, *gue'ss-rope*. Also 7 gest-, ghest-rope. [The first element is of doubtful form and origin; it has been referred to GUEST *sb.* ('a rope to assist guests in coming on board'); but

this snits sense 2 only) and to GUESS *sb.* (cf. quot. 1862 s.v. GUESS-WARP).]

1. A second rope, fastened to a boat in tow, to keep it steady.

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hemp-sted* 10 The bolghrope, boatrope, gwestrope [etc.]. 1626 CART. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 14 The boy rope, gwest rope, the cat rope [etc.]. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 28 The Ghest rope is added to the Boat rope when shee is towed at the ships sterne, to keepe her from shearing. 1644 SIR H. MANWYNG *Seaman's Dict.* s.v. *Bluff*, The Roape by which it [a long boate] is towed at the Ships sterne, is called the Boate roape, to which, to keepe the boate from sheering, we adde an other, which we call a Gwest-roape. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 213 The Gwest-rope, which is also made fast to the Boat to keepe her directly in the Wake of the Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Hale a bord*, the boat-rope, or gwest-rope of a boat's moorings. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Arch.*, *Guest-rope*, the rope by which a boat is kept steady while in tow.

2. A stout rope slung outside a vessel fore and aft, formerly also fastened to the end of a boom, to give a bold for boats coming alongside.

1794 *Rigging & Steamship* I. 172 *Guest-rope* is fastened to an eye-bolt in the ship's side, and to the outer end of a boom projecting from the ship's side, by guys, to keep the boats clear off the sides. 1848 G. BLOOLECOMBE *Art Rigging* 27.

Guestship (gest'ship). [*f. GUEST sb. + -SHIP.*] The condition or position of being a guest.

1568 GLAISTONE *Yiv. Mundu* vi. (1869) 169 It was in every way fit, then, that be [Epiphates] should continue to be united by the ties of guestship with the lord of Elis. 1886 *Humilit. Rev.* (U. S.) May 440 In guestship with the poor. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXVII. 104/1 Glorious days of honoured guestship.

[**Guest-taker**, in some Dicts. erroneous form of *Gist-taker*.]

Gue'stwise, *sb. and adv.* [*f. GUEST sb. + -WISE.*]

† A. *sb.* In, on, a gue'stwise; as a guest. *Obs.* 1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasm.* *Pac. Acts* vii. 2-5 Ouer broughte he him in gue'stwise and as a stranger. 1551-6 *Child Marriages* 43 Was never at Hutton but for a night or two in a year on gue'stwise. 1563 GOLDING *Caesar* (1566) 241 Familiarity that had beene privately betwene them, by reason of resorting a gue'stwise one to another. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* iv. i. Wks. 1873 III. 413 As a Friend or stranger, in Gue'stwise, you are welcome to it.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a guest or stranger. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 171 My heart to her, but as gue'stwise sojournd. And now to Helen it is home return'd, I her to remaine. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 359 Being entertained gue'stwise by Sir Walter Clifford. 1622 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 119 He is a Sackem, whose wife hath her cleane spoons in a chest, for some chief English men, when they come gue'stwise to the wigwam. 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (ed. Fallouton) II. 722 If he will please to come gue'stwise. . . he shall be welcome.

† **Guetre**, *Obs.* [*F. guêtre*; see GAITER *sb.* 1.] = GAITER *sb.* 1.

1760-72 in *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 295 We had provided ourselves with guetres, and muschito cloths. 1794 T. COPE *Voy. U. S.* 121 Eight millions of pairs of boots, shoes, half boots, guetres, slippers, clogs, and goshaws, are annually consumed in or exported from the United States.

† **Gueux** (gō', sb. pl. *Hist.* Also 7-8 gueuses, 8 gheux. [*f. gueux*, pl. of *gueux* ragamuffin beggar.] A name first given in contempt to the Protestant nobles who opposed Margaret of Parma, Regent of the Netherlands, and afterwards adopted by various bodies of Dutch and Flemish partisans in the wars with the Spaniards in the 16th c. 1624 BEOELL *Lett.* x. 133 Yet these people were neither *Gueux* nor *Caluinists*. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.*, Those of Flanders about Liberty of Religion, carried on in a most Tumultuous and Riotous manner, by a Rabble of *Gueux* or Beggars, as my Lord Barlemaek called them. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1735 BAILEY, *Gheux*. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* i. 155 Soon after the water-gueux, or malcontents under the earl of March, took possession of the Briel.

Guevarism (gē'vāriz'm). [*f. Guevara + -ISM.*] The fashion of literary style resulting from imitation of the Spanish writer Ant. de Guevara (1490-1544). So *Guevarist*, a writer whose style is characterized by Guevarism.

According to many modern critics, EUPHUISM is essentially a development of Guevarism.

1883 S. L. LEX in *Athenæum* 14 July 50/1 Most probably this 'envoy' in praise of Guevarism was written by Sir Francis Bryan. *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 205/3 Mr. Lee, as it seems to me, has misrepresented Dr. Landmann's views. . . in his attempt to show that he has been the first critic to appreciate the true rôle of the earlier English Guevarists in the development of the Euphuistic style. *Ibid.* My business was rather with Lyly than with the history of Guevarism in England.

† **Guff** 1. *Obs.* [*Cf. Fr. dial. goffe, goffe*, thick, swollen, clumsy.] A chub. (See CHUB 1.)

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 Guffs . . . are a kind of jolt-headed Gudgeons.

Guff 2 (guf). [*Echoic. Cf. Norw. dial. guffs* puff of wind, *guffa* to blow softly.]

1. A puff, whiff.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Guff*, a savour; generally used in relation to the sense of smelling, and to what is unpleasant. 1864 R. PAUL *Lett. in Mem.* xviii. (1872) 296 A guff of Highland air from this very enjoyable place.

2. *slang.* ? U. S. Empty talk, nonsense, 'stuff', 'blather'.

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219/1, I tell you all this talk is guff, and it just comes down to the money. 1889 *Sports*

man 19 Jan. (Farmer). He can have the newspapers to himself, and with that windbag Mitchell fill them with guff and nonsense. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 12 June 657/1 Historic guff and bugaboo, instead of fine acting.

Guff, variant of Goff 2.

Guffaw (gʊfə), *sb.* Orig. *Sc.* Also *Sc.* **gaffa** (w, 9 guffaugh, *Sc.* **guffaa**, **guffa**). [Echoic; cf. the related *vh.* and **GAWF** *sb.* *Sc.*] A burst of coarse laughter; a loud or boisterous laugh.

1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 121 Syne circling wheels the flattering gaffaw. As well they may, he gars their beards wag a'. 1728 — *Fables, Cattlepillar & Ant* 28 The airy Ant syne turn'd awa, And left him with a proud gaffa. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxv. That silly fliskmahoy .. has .. done naething but laugh and greet, the skirl at the tail o' guffa, for two days successfully. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 619 The fidgeting Prentices, their elbows claw, And speak their triumph in a loud guffaa. *Ibid.* X. 572/2 Horse laughter, and loud gaffaws. 1840 BARHAM *Inglor. Leg. Ser.* 1. *Spectre of Tapp.*, At the last he burst out into an absolute 'guffaw'. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiv. 503 It is no senseless loud guffaw. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings* 1. *With Bernard de Mandeville* iv. 10 This friend—(Whose groan I hear, with guffaugh at the end Disposing of mock-melancholy). 1897 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* xx. 260 There was a general guffaw of laughter.

fig. 18. — D. JERROLD in *Smiles Self-Help* xi. (1859) 268, The world will get tired .. of this eternal guffaw about all things.

Guffaw (gʊfə), *v.* Orig. *Sc.* Also *Sc.* 8-9 **gaffaw**, 9 **gaffaa**. [Echoic; cf. the related *sb.* and **GAWF** *v.* *Sc.*] *intr.* To laugh loudly or boisterously; to laugh coarsely or harshly.

1721 RAMSAY *Petit. to Whin-Bush Club* 12 To bend wi' ye and spend wi' ye An evening, and gaffaw. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 19 They gaffaw and smirle in their play. 1821 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) I. 362, I have been dining and gaffawing with one Nichol, a Mathematical Teacher here. 1822-23 VEONEW in *Whistle-binkie* (Scott. Song) Ser. iii. 83 M'Kory guffaw'd like a laughing 'hyenar'. 1869 SALA *Lady Chester* 31 How men grin and guffaw behind her back. 1879 BROWNING *New Brattis* 254 'It comes of heat and beer! —bark how he guffaws plain!

b. trans. To say with a guffaw; to express by means of a guffaw.

1865 J. HATTON *Bitter-Sweets* viii, Mat shrugged his shoulders and guffawed his satisfaction. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 130 'Reckon he's down on your card a few times more', he guffaws.

Hence **Guffawing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Guffaw-ingly** *adv.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 790 Sydney Smith has turned the laugh against the Bishop most triumphantly and guffawingly. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 47 Glorious guffawing all night and immeasurable murder all day. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 425 You guffawing jackanapes.

Guffer (gʊfə), *A* Scotch name for the Viviparus blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*). Also **guffer-eel**. 1814 SIBBOLD *Scot. Illustr.* II. iii. 25 *Mustela Vivipara*, *nasturbilis*, the Guffer, *gubdauw* Eelpout. 1710 — *Hist. Fish* (1802) 121 *Mustela vivipara* Shonfeldt; our fishers call it the Guffer. 1820 P. NEILL *Fishes Firth of Forth*, etc. 8 (Jam.) *Viviparus blenny* .. Here this species sometimes gets the name of Eelpout and Guffer. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 213. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 357 Long Line for catching .. Guffer-eel (*Zoarces viviparus*).

Guffin (gʊfɪn), *dial.* and *slang.* A stupid, clumsy person.

1852 *Dial. Leeds Gloss.*, **Guffin**, one who, from timidity, commits gross blunders, and is awkward in movement, with a spice of dulness to boot. 1866 SLIGH *Derbysh. Gloss.* in *Reliquary* VI. 160 **Guffin**, a fool. 1882 MISS BRAOON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 16 The little guffin didn't notice which.

Guffy (gʊfi), *A* sailor's name for a soldier. 1828 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipm. Louise* I. vii. 147 There aint an oncleanlier man than the guffy. 1883 — *Sailors' Lang.*, **Guffy**, a soldier.

Guga (u), **gugaw** (e, gugay, obs. ff. **GEWGAW**. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. ii. B4 What may that gaudy gugay Lady be?

Guge, **Gugement**, obs. ff. **JUDGE**, **JUDGEMENT**. **Gugella**: see **GAZELLE**.

Gugen, **gugeone**, obs. forms of **GUDEON**.

† **Gugg**, *v.* Obs. rare. Also **gugge**. [? Onomatopoeic; cf. **GAG** *v.* 2.] *trans.* To wound, gall. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* II. 127, I cast arrows and darts into the flesh of the Lord Jesus, in sport! But now they gugg me! 1642 — *Naaman* 223 We doe but guggle and tire most men with our preaching of self-denial and faith. *Ibid.* 257 This error of thine will guggle thee to the quicke.

Guggion, obs. form of **GUDEON** *sb.* 2

Guggle (gʊgʌl), *sb.* [f. **GUGGLE** *v.* 1] 1. *a* slang and dial. The windpipe. + *b*. The epiglottis, *Obs.*

1680 *Tam & Will* 36 in *Reck. Ballads* (1882) IV. 200 Men were to come .. Out of Utopie, to cut and slice Protestant Guggles all in a trice. 1683 K. COLME *Annoury* II. 52/1 The Epiglottis, or after tongue; it is .. called the Flap or Guggle. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.*, **Guggle**, the windpipe, trachea.

2. A guggling sound (see **GUGGLE** *v.* 1).

1821 CLARK *Vill. Minstr.* II. 32 The guggles and groans The water made passing the pebbles. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* (1861) 120 We heard human-like voices .. with splash and guggle, as if rare fun were going on. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xiii. 211 The slow guggle of the natives' bubble-bubbles .. breaks the lazy repose.

Guggle (gʊgʌl), *v.* 1 Also rarely **goggle**. [Echoic; cf. **GURGLE** *v.*]

1. *intr.* To make a sound like that made by liquid pouring from a small-necked bottle. (Said chiefly of persons, with reference to speech or laughter.)

1611 COTGR., *Glogglonter*, to guggle, to sound like a narrow mouthed pot, or strait neck bottle, when it is emptied. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. lxxvi. 305 Something rose in my throat .. which made me for a moment, guggle, as it were, for speech. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxviii, Dobbin .. fell back in the crowd, crowing and sputtering until he reached a safe distance, when he exploded .. with shrieks of yelling laughter .. 'What's that gawky guggling about?' said Mrs. O'Dowd. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manzanar* 27 Guggling, chuckling, crowing, panting .. she danced on the flags of the kitchen.

2. To flow forth with a guggling sound. Also *fig.* 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 326 Nor much lov'd Languedoc, that guggles forth From mouth of long-neck'd bottle. 1885 A. MUNRO *Siren Casket* 241 'Browst' as keen as e'er Had guggled from a cask. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 July 5/4 The moment a deputation addresses him on any topic out flies the cork and his sympathies goggle forth.

3. *trans.* To bring up or pour forth with a guggling sound. *lit.* and *fig.*

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 172 We poured a little Milk into his Throat, which at first he could not swallow, but guggled it up again. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 263 On he labours .. whooping and gasping .. guggling forth an excellent speech all the time.

Guggle (gʊgʌl), *v.* 4 Obs. exc. *dial.* [? Suggested by **GULL** and **JUGGLE**.] *trans.* To deceive, cheat.

1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Elie* I. 107 Anicetus, a pretie name too, to guggle Baronius, yet resisted by Polycarpus. 1847 HALLIWELL, **Guggle**, (c) To gull, or cheat. *North.*

Guglet: see **GUGLET** 1.

Guggling (gʊgʌlɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. **GUGGLE** *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* **GUGGLE** 1.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. § 4. 244. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 133 Not unlike the guggling of a bottle of water, when poured out. 1827 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 6 The calm guggling and popping of the waves as they were parted by the piles. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcombes* I. 120 Guggling of wine into the decanter.

Gugling, *ppl. a.* [f. **GUGGLE** *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That guggles, in the senses of the *verb*.

1764 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 99/2 The water .. making a guggling noise. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 728 From his gob the guggling claret gush'd. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* iv. 277 The peculiar guggling noise which is produced in decanting wine. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. iv, Till all France is ruffled .. roughened up (metaphorically speaking) into one enormous .. red guggling Turkey Cock!

Gugion, obs. form of **GUDEON** *sb.* 2

Guglet: see **GUGLET** 1.

† **Guglio** (gʊˈlijo). Pl. **guglio** (e)s. Also 7 **guglia**, **gugio**. [It. *guglia*, apbetic var. *aguglia* needle. An obelisk, 'needle'.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov. A vast broken guglio, or obelisk. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 27 In the midst of this Piazza stands the famous *Guglia*; which was brought out of Egypt in the time of the old Romans. 1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues*, etc. *Italy* 108 Upon this Rock .. on a Pedestal of near 17 Foot is put the Guglio, which is almost 60 Foot high, on which is a Cross. 1740 LARV POMFRET *Lett.* I. xviii. 205 Public ornaments—such as pillars, guglios, horsemen in brass. *Ibid.* II. 96 Two guglios.

† **Gühr** (gʊr). *Min.* See also **GUR**. [Ger. *dial.*; lit. 'ferment', related to *gähren* to ferment: see **YEAST**.] A loose earthy deposit from water found in the cavities of rocks.

[1686, 1753: see **GUR**.] 1770 ENGELSTROM *Tr. Cronstedt's Mineral.* xiv. 23 Gypsaceous Earth properly so called, **Gühr**. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 185 **Gühr**, lac-luna, and fossil meal. 1852 TH. ROSS *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 78 note, The siliceous *gühr* [sic] of the volcanoes of the Isle of France.

Guaiac, -an, -ol, -um: see **GUAIAC**, etc.

Guib (gwi). Also 8 **guiba**. The harnessed antelope of West Africa, *Tragelaphus scriptus*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 81 The third that may be mentioned, he [Buffon] calls the Guiba. It resembles the gazelles in every particular, except in the colour of the belly, which .. is of a deep brown. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 78/2 The Guib (*Antelope scripta*, Pallad.) has the same general characters of the hoshbok. (In recent Dicts.)

Guibeline, variant of **GHIBELLINE**.

Guid, *Sc.* form of **Good**.

Guidable (goiˈdʌbl), *a.* [f. **GUIDE** *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being guided.

1676 SPERAT *Serm. bef. King* (1677) xi All the true followers of Christ should endeavour to obtain a submissive and guidable spirit. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremonies-Monger* Wks. 1716 II. 502 The Flock are not guidable by such a Novice. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Improv.* (1757) II. 132 This Sort may be tamed, and made guidable. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. ix, An easy, guidable man, to be persuaded into anything. 1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 60 Balloons shall be equally safe and guidable. 1872 RAGHOUT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 210 The comparatively gentle and guidable thing which we now call human nature.

Guidage (goiˈdʌdʒ). Also 5 **gwydage**. [a. OF. *guidage*. In sense 2, f. **GUIDE** *v.* + -AGE.]

† 1. *Old Law.* A fee or tax paid for guidance (see *quots.*). *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 29 To paye toll .. panage or gwydage, for swyche goods as are noyt led to feyres & markettes, because of marchandise. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Gwydage* is that which is given for safe conduct through a strange territory. 1800 W. CHAPMAN *William & Welland* 30 The proprietors of the Inn .. claimed an exclusive privilege of guidage over the Wash.

2. The action of guiding, guidance. *rare* 1.

1805 SOUTHEY *Maiden* II. x, Bedew Mexilit's altar with your blood, and go beneath his guidance.

Guidame, *Sc.* var. **GOOD-DAME**, grandmother.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 456 The Quene had maid residence with her Guidame Duiches of Aulse.

Guidance (goiˈdʌns). [f. **GUIDE** *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. The action of guiding; guiding or directing agency; leadership, direction.

a. with reference to a journey or movement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 So forth she rode .. Following the guidance of her blinded guest. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* I. (1846) V. 17 They steered by the guidance of the stars. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 219 Mounting the heckles, and carrying them along the chainway by the guidance of parallel bars. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 74 We trusted to our own muscles to make good any mistake in the way of guidance. 1870 BRYANT *Hiad* I. vi. 109 At Lycia heaved Under the forcing guidance of the gods.

fig. 1725 *Pope Odys.* viii. 423 Wisdom's sacred guidance he pursues. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) II. 11 It was time to trust firmly to the free understanding of men for guidance in the voyage after truth.

b. with reference to conduct or procedure.

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 50 For gydaunce of mankynde. 1672 T. DUNING in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 39 Yr Excellence .. whose influenc we must have to sho, and imploring the guidanc and blessing of God on y's. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 72 God and nature never made man to think or to act without guidance and direction. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 331 Whose elevated rank .. gave him in a great measure the guidance of fashion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 3 Instructions .. for the guidance of his son. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 496 An English sovereign could know no guidance but the existing law. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* iv. (1866) 55 Angels .. ministering unseen, where they may, in warnings and secret guidance. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 375 The Huguenots .. had become a formidable party under the guidance of the Admiral Coligny.

2. *quasi-concr.* Something which guides or leads.

1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 40 Walks .. are as so many Guidances and Means to conduct us throughout a Garden. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1838) 304 The Writer of a Book .. wanders like a wild Ishmaelite, in a world of which he is as the spurious light, either the guidance or the misguidance. 1899 *Expositor* Nov. 405 We have .. a great picture of His attitude towards the other religions of the world and therein a guidance for ourselves.

† **Guidant**, *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **gydant**. [f. **GUIDE** *v.* + -ANT.]

a. One who guides. *b.* Guidance, guiding.

1495 *Act 21 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Preamble, The same persones .. were adherents assistents .. gydantis. 1591 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 557 To pursue a success in villany and rebellion was to follow the guidance of providential dispensations.

Guide (goiˈd), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **gyde**, **gyude**, 5-6 **gide**, 5 **gydde**, 6 **gyd**, **Sc. **gyid**, **gywd** (e), (**gwide**), 7 **guid**, 6- **guide**. [a. F. *guide*, orig. fem., now masc. (exc. in the pl. *guides* reins), an altered form (first recorded in 14th c.) of the earlier OF. *grie* (see **GUY** *sb.*) = Pr., It. *guida*, Sp., Pg. *guia* = Com. Rom. **guida*, *vbl.* noun f. *guidare*: see **GUY** *v.* 1] The *d* of the Fr. word is due to the influence of Pr. or It. forms.]**

1. One who guides.

1. One who leads or shows the way, esp. to a traveller in a strange country; *spec.* one who is hired to conduct a traveller or tourist (e.g. over a mountain, through a forest, or over a city or building) and to point out objects of interest.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pt.* A. vii. 1 This weore a wikked wei hote hose hedde a gyde, That mihte folwen us vch a fote forte that we come there. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 428 Hem .. that the heigh weye shulde teche, And be gyde, and go before as a good banecore. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 84 The lydder gyddes that hym shold lode, slowe[hym]. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 227 Item, for a gyde ovyr the Wayssche the sayd day, ij. d. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* i. 16 Iudas which was a gyde of them that toke Iesus. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. x. 122 He which is the guide goeth before mounted on a camel. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 140 To ride out in companies with prudent and staid guides to all the quarters of the Land. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic.* IV. iii, As the floods were not yet subsided, we were obliged to hire a guide, who trotted on before. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. La Motte wished at first to take a guide. 1806 FELTHAM *Guide Watering Places* 27 A Guide shall not demand more than 1s. for each time of bathing. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 192 A driver .. who will serve as a guide, and be able to give some information about the inns and country through which he has to pass. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 23, I sought to obtain a guide at Kältebrunn.

b. trans. and *fig.*

1599 DAVIES *Nosce Triptum* 42 Here are they [sc. eyes] guides, which do the body lead; Which else would stumble in eternal night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 647 The World was all before them .. and Providence their guide. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* v. 741 My feet and hands at length became Guides better than mine eyes.

† *c.* A director or wielder (of a weapon). *Obs.*

c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 136 Thorw me men gon .. Onto the mortal storkis of the spere Of which disdayn & daunger is the gyde.

† *d.* One who controls the movements of an animal or a flock; a driver, keeper. *Obs. rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 22 Each Elephant had his Guide sitting upon his Neck. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* iv. 780 Bulls .. Which on Lycæus graze without a Guide.

2. *Mil.* One employed or forced to accompany an invading army, in order to show the way, give information about the enemy's country, position, etc. c 1540 *Order in Battail B 7* He muste have guydes that knowe the cuntrye. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Guides*, are generally the country people in the neighbourhood where the army encamps: they are to give you intelligence concerning the country [etc.].

b. *pl.* In certain armies, men formed into companies for guiding or reconnoitring service. (See *quots.*)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., *Corps des guides*, The corps of guides. This body was originally formed in France in the year 1756. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. vii. 408 The captain general of his majesty's guides. 1876 VOVLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (c. 173) In the Indian army the name of 'Guides' is given to a regiment of cavalry and infantry attached to the Punjab frontier force. It was raised by the late Sir Henry Lawrence, chiefly with the view to the men acting as scouts. 1892 R. KIRKLAND *East & West* 9 in *Barrack-bar. Ballads* (ed. 2) 76 Then up and spoke the Colonel's son that led a troop of the Guides.

c. One of the two officers of a company, called respectively the *right* and *left guide*, who superintend the movements of the company, and mark the pivots, formations, etc. in military evolutions. Also a vessel by the movements of which the others are guided in the manoeuvres of a fleet.

1870 *Field Exerc. Infantry* II. vi. 59 The commander of the company will be termed 'the captain', the senior subaltern, 'the right guide', and the junior subaltern 'the left guide'. *Ibid.* 68 On the word *Advance*, the guide will select points to march on. 1899 *Daily News* 21 July 10/3 The meaning of the term 'Guide of the Fleet' will now be apparent. The Europa is the only vessel which has nothing to do except go straight ahead on the course set by the Admiral, all the others depending upon her.

3. One who directs a person in his ways or conduct; an adviser; † a ruler, leader, governor.

c 1385 CHAUCEUR *L. G. V.* Prolog. 94 Be ye my gyde and lady souerayne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 403 Agamynon the gret, was gyde of hom all, Leder of bo lordis. c 1450 *Mertis* 254 Now God he his gyde for his grete pite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Seyngne the holy lufe and examples of vertue in theyr gydes or leaders. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. iii. § 4 Who the gyde of nature, but only the God of nature? 1597 *Ibid.* v. lxxviii. § 1 They subject to the principal guides and leaders of their own order, and they all in obedience under the high priest. 1695 PHILLIPS, *Guide*, a director of Youth. 1711 SHAFTESS, *Character* (1733) I. iii. 169 He could be enobled to become our Adviser and Guide. 1769 ROBERTSON *Char.* V. vi. Wks. 183 V. 120 They were the spiritual guides of almost every person eminent for rank or power. 1805 FULTHAM *Guide Watering Places* 24 Persons of delicate constitutions are frequently recommended by their medical guides to use the bath in the evening. 1829 TENNISON *Vision* 879 The course of life that seem'd so flowery to me With you for guide and master.

b. *transf.* of things.

14. *Thal. Pes may Stand in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 155 Wolde we true. And let no falsdom he owre gyde. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* iv. Wks. 1845 65/1 Open your eyes to the light of grace, a better guide than Nature. 1683 FLETCHER *Plato's Min.* I. (1686) Ded., I... make my publick Acknowledgements that it may be a Guide to other mens Contentments. 1736 BUTLER *Anal. Intro.* Wks. 1874 I. 3 To us, probability is the very guide of life. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 271 Let experiments then and facts be our guides. 1842 TENNISON *Locksley Hall* 95 They were dangerous guides, the feelings. 1880 GLENNY *Year's Work in Garden* viii. 208 Our selection may be looked upon as a trustworthy guide. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Widif.* ix. 286 Scripture is our guide even in matters of ecclesiastical usage.

4. In the titles of books: a. A book of instruction or information for beginners or novices (in an art, etc.).

1617 MINSHU *Ductor* (title-p.), The Guide into Tongues. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* aiv. Mr. Thomas Coopers Art of Giving, or a Guide to Charity, in Octavo. 1667 R. H. (title) The Guide in Controversies. 1780 *Newsp. Cal. V.* 146 note, One little pamphlet, called 'The Lover's New Guide'. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Household Management* 54, I should advise a 'David's Household and Commercial Guide'.

b. A book of information on places or objects of interest in a locality, city, building, etc.; a guide-book.

1759 (title) The New Oxford Guide; or, Companion through the University. 1766 [ANSTY] (title) The New Bath Guide. 1781 (title) The Cheltenham Guide: or, useful companion, in a journey, to the Cheltenham Spa. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. 1, Once she was seen reading the 'Bath Guide'. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 183 On entering a great city, a stranger usually [visits] the booksellers' shops, in search of some descriptive guide which may assist him in exploring.

fig. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. vi. 147 He was a walking guide, a living hand-book to fashionable London.

II. Something that guides.

5. *gen.*
1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 19 The directions they gave from the Shore, was a great guide to those poor people who were still in the Sea. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Branch* 51 Any sort of Timber work... cannot be done, and must be a guide to Leakage. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 322 Concealing the true Reason that they [Charts] might be no Guides to others.

6. *Mechanics.* Something which serves to steady or direct the motion of a thing, and upon, through, or against which it moves, slides, or is conducted in the required direction; esp. a bar, rod, etc. which guides or 'bears' machinery having reciprocating motion; often in *pl.*; *spec.* in the *Steam engine*, the rods

on which the cross-head of the piston slides; also called *cross-head guides* (see *CROSS-HEAD* sb. 1); in *Mining*, the bars or rails which guide the cage up and down the shaft. Also (see *quot.* 1844).

1753-6 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 57 [Wire-drawing.] Directed by means of a small conical hole in a piece of iron, called a guide. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 427 Each spinner splices his thread, and throws it on the nearest guide, to keep it out of the way, and to conduct it to the winding-machine. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 50 If flax... be passed into the machine... through a guide... and he conducted [etc.]. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial. Gloss.*, *Guides* of a waggon, felly-pieces or arcs of circles fastened on the fore axle as a bearing for the head of the waggon when it locks. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 597 There is a guide to prevent the lateral displacement of the edges. 1859 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 The distance between each couple of guides is just sufficient to admit of a cage working up and down between them. 1879 TNSOM & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 424 The nut, if prevented by fixed guides from rotating, will move in the direction of the common axis. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Guides*, the holes in a cross-beam through which the stems of the stamps in a stamp-mill rise and fall. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 227/1 A useful rod for fly-fishing... may be equipped with either rings and keepers or standing guides. 1896 R. KIRKLAND *Seven Seas* 43 The rod's return whings glimmerin' through the guides.

b. Something which guides a tool or the work operated upon; *spec.* in *Oval-turning* (see *quots.* 1680, 1877); in *Iron-rolling* (see *quot.* 1881); in *Surgery*, a director; in *Boring* (see *quot.* 1883).

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 236 For then as the Treddle-Wheel carries the Axis about, the Guide being firmly fastened upon the Axis, comes also about; and having the Groove of the Guide-pulley set against the outer edge of the Guide, as the... small Diameter of the Guide comes to the Guide-pulley, the great Diameter of the Work is formed; and as the great Diameter of the Guide comes to the Guide-pulley, the great Diameter of the Work is formed. 1822-26 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 72 At the end of the mandrel... there is a screw... the thread of which is like that intended to be made. Upon this screw, called the guide, is fitted a piece of wood. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 860 A ledge or guide... to conduct the metal and to regulate the breadth of the piece to be cut off. 1874 TNEARLE *Naval Archit.* 354 A guide being placed upon the drill. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 193/1 If an oval or elliptical pattern be required, it may be obtained by means of an eccentric guide or ring of brass fastened to the puppet of the lathe. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, In a rolling-mill a guide is a wedge-shaped piece held in the groove of a roll to prevent the sticking of the bar by peeling it out of the groove. 1883 GRESLEY *Eng. Coal-mining*, a boring-rod having an enlargement or wings fitted to it to suit the size of the borehole for steadying the rods when a considerable depth has been attained. 1892 POWELL *Southward's Pract. Print.* 146 *Setting the Guides*. Having ascertained these places, and marked them with a pencil, affix guides (which serve the place of the pins in the tympan of the hand press). These are also called 'gauges' and 'lay marks'. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xiii. 372 These tubes he introduces by means of a special guide.

7. Something which marks a position or serves to guide the eye.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *Guide*, a piece of heavy rule or lead, balanced by a light cord and a quotation, laid upon the copy to assist the compositor in keeping the connexion. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Guide*, a pile driven to mark a site.

8. *Mus.* = Dux 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Guida*, in the Italian music, the guide, or leading voice or instrument, in fugues. 1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Guide* in music, the leading part in a canon or fugue.

9. *Mining.* A cross-course or vein.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 97 In St. Just, the cross veins are known as trawns, or guides.

10. *dia.* A sinew or tendon. (Cf. *GUIDER* 5.)

1881 in *Leicestersh. Gloss.* 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'The guide's off'—that is, the tendon is dislocated.

III. 11. The action of the vb. *GUIDE*, in various senses; direction; conduct; guidance. Now rare. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 37 Of gyf and guidence we ar all sollicit. 1590 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 288 My Lords the Duke and Hereis haith Wer put in waide. Quhair thay are sit. And will he quill sum men get ye gyde. 1602-3 SIR E. STANNOR *Will in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 672, I comende... this Famous Colledge... to the guide and government of the most holie and Blessed Trinitie. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. 252 Play entertaine them, giue them guide to vs. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvii. 273 A man renown'd For guard of goats, which now he had in guide. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Disc. vii. § 3 Whether we come... by the guide of an angel or the conduct of Moses. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 64 Under the guide of these principles... the Bible pneumatology stands before us clear. 1887 S. Chesh. *Gloss.*, *Guide*, guidance. 'That mon dunna seem to have much guide on his hoss'.

IV. *attrib. and Comb.*

12. Simple attrib., as † *guide-text*; chiefly in the names of technical appliances and parts of machinery (see senses 6, 7), as *guide-bar*, *-blade*, *-chain*, *-curve*, *-eye*, *-iron*, *-ledge*, *-line*, *-piece*, *-pile*, *-pin*, *-plate*, *-rail*, *-ring*, *-rod*, *-roller*, *-stick*, *-timbers*, *-wire*.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 846 Small upright 'guide-bars or rods for one of the curves. 1860 W. CULLEN *Constr. Turbine* 8 By means of curved 'guide blades the quantity and direction of water are regulated and guided into the radiating passages of the wheel. 1865 I. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 Chains... which... as they guide the course of the loads, are termed 'guide-chains'. 1883 GLENNY *Power Water* 43 The pressure of the water is directed by the vanes or 'guide-curves of the upper wheel into the buckets

of the lower one. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1240 The yarn... finally proceeds obliquely downwards... after traversing the 'guide-eye. 1888 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech.*, *Engin.*, 'Guide Iron, a piece of iron rod... which being put to the contour of a curved pattern pipe, becomes a guide by which the core maker strikes up its core without requiring a core-box. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 922 The strong brush with 'guide ledges is dipped into them [long, narrow colour-pans] across the whole of the parallel row at once. 1831 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* 375 It is better... in making any saw-cut of considerable length, to mark the 'guide-line on its surface with the line and reel. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1293 The 'guide pieces connected with the axletrees. 1791 R. MYLNE *2d Rep. Thanes & Isis* 11 At the upper end of it [the Pen], four 'Guide Piles are wanting. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 428 The 'guide pins are... driven into the beam. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 922 *Paper-hangings*.—*Printing*. Each block carries small pin points fixed at its corners to guide the workman in the insertion of the figure exactly in its place. An expert hand places these guide pins so that their marks are covered... by the impression of the next block. 1888 Lockwood's *Dict. Mech.*, *Engin.*, *Ramps*, or 'Guide Plates, ... clip the rails, and are provided with flat helical extensions against which the wagon wheels slide up to the rail. 1889 G. FENLAW *Eng. Railway* 104 Cross pieces connecting the axle-box guide plates. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 507 The heckle bars... are supported at their ends by fixed horizontal 'guide rails, on which they slide. 1882 OGILVIE, *Guide-rail*, in railways, an additional rail placed midway between the two ordinary rails of the track, and employed in connection with devices on the engine or carriages to keep a train from leaving the track in curves, crossings, or steep gradients. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 378/1 He rove the line through the 'guide-rings [of a fishing-rod]. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1287 These... should slide freely on their 'guide-rods. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 55. 103 Baskets that would rarely be dangerous if they were caged and supplied with proper guide-rods. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 425 The 'Hercules' (hammer), a ponderous mass of iron attached to a vertical guide rod. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 221 It [the endless felt] is led over a 'guide roller. 1750 PULLEN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 22 To change the position of the silk thread, it might not always fall on the same part of the reel, the 'guidestick was introduced. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Knave*, T. II. 140 According to the two former 'guide-texts of 2 Tim. 3. 16, & Rom. 15. 4. 1883 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc.* Met. U.S. 591 The frame of the cage has clips which extend upon each side of the 'guide timbers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 399 'Guide-wires for the threads to pass over.

13. Special comb.: guide-block, a 'block' or piece of metal which slides between or upon guides or guide-bars; guide-board, a board erected at a fork in a road, for the direction of travellers; guide-feather = COCK-FEATHER (*Cent. Dict.*); guide-luw, -mill (see *quots.*); guide-pulley (a) *Oval-turning*, a pulley by means of which motion is communicated to the guide (sense 6 b); (b) a pulley over which a band or cord is passed, where its course is altered or where it needs support; guide rope, † (a) = GUY sb. 2; (b) a small rope attached to an object to be raised or lowered by a crane or pulley, in order to guide it; guide-screw, a screw-thread in a screw-cutting lathe which regulates the thread of the screw being cut; guide seam *Coal-mining* (see *quot.*); guide stone, a stone set up by the wayside to direct travellers; guide-tackle, a rope secured to the top of a pole, etc., to steady it; guideway, a groove, track, or 'way' along which a thing is moved or run in the required direction.

1871 COLBURN *Locomotive Engin.* v. 128/2 A pair of 'guide blocks. 1881 GREENE *Gum* 127 The breech-piece... is furnished with a guide-block on its upper surface, which works between the two lips of the shoe. 1872 PLUMER *Short Sern.* 38 The guide went a little way to the one side and there he found one of the 'guide-boards, which were in the shape of a cross. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 561/2 He came to a fork in the road where there was no guide-board. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. 1628/1 137 There remains yet a tole called 'Guid-law, which is paid for cattell at Bowdumhar, a Gate of the City so called, and was first granted for the payment of guides. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s. v. *Mills*, 'Guide mills, the mills in which is finished small merchant iron. 1880 'Guide-pulley (see 6 b). 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 428 One of the guide pulleys for the endless rope. 173. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 105 Gederen to be 'gyderodes, begetre clof-falles. 1729 DESAGULIERES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 795 A small Rope, call'd the Guide-Rope, is fasten'd to the Weight. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 73 A concave screw in the end of the mandrel, to which any variety of convex or 'guide screws may then be alternately attached. 1863 SMILES *Indust. Biog.* 240 He made a turning-lathe with a sliding mandrill, and guide-screws, for cutting screws, furnished also with the means for correcting guide-screws. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 79 There are here no less than 117 seams... of coal... they are now recognised and mapped over the entire district by the aid of three or four 'guide-seams of special character and persistence. 1762 J. HALL STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 41 Guides as blind as a 'guide-stone. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1723) 214 A Pair of Shears, having 'Guide-Tackles, Blocks and Shivers. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 111 Thence it passes on to a 'guideway in the floor, which runs it off on to a measuring-stage. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 9 July 18/2 The tool carriage... is adapted to slide on guideways on the main frame [of an automatic wood-turning lathe].

Guide (gaid), v. Forms: 4-5 gide, 4-6 gȳd(e), (6 gīd), 5-6 gȳde, 4, 6- guide. [a. F. *guide-r* (recorded from 14th c.), an altered form (influenced by Pr. *guidar* or It. *guidare*) of the older *guier*, whence GUY v.1 Cf. *prec.* sb.]

1. *trans.* To act as guide to; to go with or before

for the purpose of leading the way: said of persons, of God, Providence, and of impersonal agents, such as stars, light, etc. Also to *guide the way* (cf. *lead*).

c1374 CHAUCER Troylus ii. 1055 What maner wyndes gydeth now here. *Ibid.* v. 322 And God Mercury of me now woful wrecche. The soule guide. *c1386 Clerk's T.* 776 He on his wy is goon. In riche array this mayden for to gyde. *a1400-50 Alexander* 587 Nowe aires forth our conquirour & candolle him gide. *c1440 Generydes* 116 And to this place he gidyd vpon the weye. *1463 Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 227 Item, govynt to Thomas Barkere ys brothyr, for gidyng the weye. *1502 in Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1900) 11. 151 Item, to the man that gydyt the King quhen he passit to Dunbartane; *1535 COVERDALE Luke* i. 79 That be might geve light. . . to gyde our fete in to the waye of peace. *1598 SHAKS. Merry W. v.* 83 And twenty glow-worms shall our Lanthornes bee To guide our Measure round about the Tree. *1610 Temp.* v. 1. 205 Some heavenly power guide vs Out of this fearful Country. *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 723 The gold in stone will runne as small as a pin or thread, and meeting with a hollow place, fillet it, and so guideth the Miner by thicke and thinne. *1661 BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 20 The known rocks and shelves do as well guide the sea-men as the pole-star. *1725 Pope Odyssey* x. 595 How shall I tread . . . The dark descent, and who shall guide the way? *1794 Mrs. RAOCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* i. Till moon-light steals down . . . and chequers all the ground, and guides them to the bower. *1830 SHELLEY Cloud* 22 Over earth and ocean, with gentle motion This pilot is guiding me. *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* i. xviii. 122 The slopes . . . and precipices, which were to guide us. *1868 GEO. ELIOT Sp. Gipsy* iv. 228 The stars will guide us back. *1870 BRYANT Liad* i. 1. 5 He Had guided Iliumward the ships of Greece. *1894 J. P. FOWLER Adamant* Introd. 28 God guided him to the ship.

B. To direct the course of (a vehicle, tool, physical action, etc.).

c1460 HENRYSON Test. Cresseid 205 As king, royall he raid vpon his chair, The quibill Phaeton gydit sum-tyne unricht. *1562 WINSET Cert. Præcates* i. l. Wks. 1888 i. 3 Ane schip . . . gydit . . . be sleuthful marinaris and sleipand sterismen. *1588 SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. 1. 175 Heauen guide thy pen to print thy sorrowes plaine. *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 35 Lamech was blinde, and by the direction of Tubalcaine bis some guiding his hand slew Cain. *1651 HOBBS Leviath.* i. l. iii. 8 As water upon a plain Table is drawn which way any one part of it is guided by the finger. *1782 COWPER Expostulat.* 437 Unless a zeal for virtue guide the blow. *1805 SOUTHEY Madoc* ii. xxvii. Still with steady hand guiding the death-blow on. *1807 CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. 298 How strange that men Who guide the plough, should fall to guide the pen. *1839 URE Dict. Arts* 1284 A small bole . . . to receive and guide one thread.

C. To keep from by guidance. *Obs.*

c1560 A. SCOTT Poems xxxvi. 57 Lord God, deliuer me, and gyd Frome schedding blude.

2. fig. and in immaterial senses: To lead or direct in a course of action, in the formation of opinions, etc.; to determine the course or direction of (events, etc.).

a. of persons or agents.

a1400-50 Alexander 4425 Pus . . . ere . . . to be way of wickednes be warlates gidid. *1447 BOKENHAM Scyntys* (Roxb.) 37 Whil that grace Of God the guydyth thou mayst not mys. *1477 EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes* 64 If he gouerne hym self euylly, by liklyhode right so wyl he gyde the. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 Grace is the moost sure safeconduite to gyde man through the troubles of this worlde. *1596 SPENSER State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 652/1, I will . . . make myne eyes . . . my schoole-master, to guide my understanding to judge of your plott. *1597 Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. x. 1 Being taught, led, and guided by his spirit. *1608 SHAKS. Per.* ii. ii. 122 Her relapse is mortal. Come, come, And Æsculapius guide us! *1611 BIBLE John* xvi. 13 The Spirit of truth . . . will guide you into all truth. *1662 Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayer Ember Week.* So guide and govern the minds of thy servants. *a1766 SOUTH Sermon.* (J.). Whosoever has a faithful friend to guide him in the dark passages of life. *1788 Sir W. JONES Charge Gr. Jury* 4 Dec. Wks. 1799 III. 26 So as to . . . guide your judgement in finding or rejecting the several bills. *1898 T. ADAMSON Stud. Mind in Christ* xi. 278 The Saviour guided events sympathetically.

b. of indications, principles, motives, etc.

a1547 SURREY Eneid ii. 1557 Bij, Amid the flame and ames ran I in presse: As fure guided me. *1602 MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* ii. v. Wks. 1856 i. 103 Confusion and black murder guides The organs of my spirit. *a1695 KETTLEWELL (J.).* When nothing but the interest of this world guides men for him to be guided too rigidly by the recommendations of others. *1844 ISRAELI Coningsby* vi. ii. The fine taste which has guided the vast expenditure. *1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE Incarn.* our Lord iv. (1852) 90 Our Lord's true perception of the real evils of man's nature. . . guided the general course of His sympathy. *1863 H. Cox Instit.* iii. v. 656 The Secretary of State . . . has been guided by the reports of the Board.

c. refl. To conduct oneself or 'get along' (in a specified manner); † to manage one's affairs (obs.). Cf. *GUY v.* 1 3 b. † Similarly, to *guide one's ways*.

14. Sir Beues 2974 (MS. M.) That in frenche couth hym selfe gyde. *1491 Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 20 Preamble, The said Edmond is not of sufficient discrecion to gyde himself and his lyvelode. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* xx. 8 He rewils weil, that well him self can gyd. *1535 COVERDALE 2 Chron.* xxvii. 6 He gyded his wayes before the Lorde his God. *[1759] GOLDSM. Pol. Learn.* viii. For while so well able to direct others, how incapable he is frequently found of guiding himself! *1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Guide one's self,* to behave well.

†3. To lead or command (an army, etc.). *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER Troylus i. 183 This Troilus as he was wont to gyde His yonge knyghtes ladde hem vp and down. *c1450 Merlun* 151 The thirde warde lede the kynge Boors

of Gannes, that full wele cowde hem gyde. *1514 BARCLAY Cyl. & Uplondyssh.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Unto the thyrde he gave such dygnyte, To gyde an army. *1548 HALL Chron.* Edw. IV. an. 221 (1559) 54 b. The left wyng was gyded by the lorde Fitz Hewe.

†b. To lead and tend (a flock). *Obs.*

1551 CROWLEY Pleas. & Pain 317 You that woulde nedis tak, in hande To gyde my flocke, as shepheardis shoulde, Only to possesse rent and land. *1611 BIBLE Pr.* lxxviii. 42 [He] guided them in the wilderness like a flocke. *1615 Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 68 The stock of sheepe . . . to be fedd and gyded winter and sommer.

4. To conduct the affairs of (a household, state, etc.).

1390 GOWER Conf. III. 183 The people for to guide and lede, Which is the charge of his kinghede. *1535 COVERDALE 1 Tim.* v. 14, I will therefore that the yonger women mary, beare children, gyde the house. *1540-41 ELIOT Image Gov.* 7 Moyyses . . . was by almighty God chosen to gyde and rule his people. *1662 Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. for all Conditions of Men.* We pray for the good estate of the Catholick Church; that it may be so guided and governed by thy good Spirit that [etc.]. *1693 DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* xv. Pythag. *Philos.* 1 A king is sought to guide the growing State.

b. To manage (money or other property, a process, an affair). Also *absol.* Now *Sc.*

1465 MARG. PASTON in P. Lett. No. 529 II. 241 He is ryght ille pleydyd that the mater was so gydyt. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* xix. 28 Evill he gydes gone nian trewlie; Lo! be his claitthis it may be sene. *1514 Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 92 To be masteris of thar artalyre, and to gid and keipe thar powder and wayr quarters. *1526 SKELTON Magnyf.* 1466 For a memory, Make indentures howe ye and I shal gyde. *1529 MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 1512 Which affection whoso happeth to haue geuen him, is very fortunate, if he with grace & mekenes gyde it well. *1586 T. B. La Primaud. Ar. Acad.* i. 1504 46 Being delivered from the care of house-keeping and of guiding his goods. *1637 RUTHERFORD Lett.* ccvii. (1894) 503 So that I have not the right art of guiding Christ; for there is art and wisdom required in guiding of Christ's love aright when we have gotten it. *1721 KELLY Scot. Prov.* 63 Better guide well, as work sere. And indeed good Management will very much excuse hard Labour. *1781 BURNS My Nanie.* O vi, My riches a's my penny fee An' I maun guide it cannie. *1816 SCOTT Antiq. xvii.* Them that sells the goods guide the purse—that them that guide the purse rule the house. *1824 MISS FERRIER Inher. lix.* I didn't believe she had one [a cook] that . . . knew how to guide a sheep's head and trotters.

5. trans. To treat or use (a person) in a specified manner. *Sc. and north. dial.*

1768 ROSS Helenore (1789) 69 Our ain lads . . . guided them right cankerly and snell. *1785 FORBES Dominie Deposed in Poems Buchan Dial.* ii. 43 Had you been there to hear and see The manner how they guided me. *1822 SCOTT Nigel* xxxv. There are few . . . either of fools or of wise men, ken how to guide a woman. *1893 Northumbld. Gloss.* *Guide*, to treat, to use. 'Weel guided.' 'Badly guided.'

Hence *Guided ppl. a.*

1857 H. R. REYNOLDS in Life vi. (1898) 140, I was . . . prepared to accept the decision . . . as a rightly guided one. *1882 19th Cent.* XII. 131 It is difficult, indeed, for the guider . . . to avoid giving hints. . . to the guided one.

Guide-book. A book for the guidance of strangers or visitors in a district, town, building, etc., giving a description of the roads, places, or objects of interest to be found there.

1823 BYRON Fanci xl. xxiii. I . . . do not choose to encroach Upon the Guide-book's privilege. *1845 M. PATTON Ess.* (1899) I. 10 That boundless plain of Languedoc, convicted of all guide-books of being arid, brown, and wholly uninteresting. *1862 BURTON Bk. Hunter* ii. 116 In any district of country not desecrated by the tourist's guide-books.

attrib. and Comb. *1887 HISSEY Holiday on Road* 4 Guide-book-lauded spots. *1889 Spectator* 14 Dec. 849 The somewhat depressing 'guide-book' style.

Guideless (gaid'less), *a.* [f. *GUIDE sb.* + *-LESS*.]

1. Without a guide to show the way. † Of a ship: Without a steersman.

1557 NORTH tr. Gueuarr's Diall Pr. 262 b/2 Not seing y' wheripole; guides I entred in the rasbnes of my youth. *1598 J. DICKENSON Greene in Conc.* (1878) 151 Some guidelesse Pinnace in a storme. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xxiv. § 210. 861 The greatest of their Gallies . . . lost her Rudder, so that guidelesse she droue with the tyde vpon a shelve in the shoare of Callis. *1666 DRYDEN Ind. Emperor* i. i. Drani. Wks. 1725 i. 345 Empty Shades . . . Which guideless in those dark Dominions stray. *1703 POPE Thebais* 105 Deprived of eyes, Guideless I wander. *1855 Tait's Mag.* XXII. 544 A flat, guideless waste. *1856 RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* III. iv. § 2 A traveller . . . who had to recommence an interrupted journey in a guideless country.

2. Without a guide or director; without a controller or ruler.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. Gorboduc v. ii. (1590) G ij b, Thus leaue this guideless realm, an open pray To endless stormes. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. xxvii. § 1. 136 The now guidelesse Army of Rome, occupied only in spoile and mutiny, their Leaders in faction. *1616-61 HOLYNDAY Persius* 304 Whether is the fittest guard . . . for a yong guideless ward? *1635-56 COWLEY Davideis* iv. 243 Where e're his Guideless Passion leads his Will. *1662 DRYDEN Astræa Redux* 12 'Th' ambitious Swede. . . To his now guideless kingdom peace bequeath'd. *1725 POPE Odyssey* i. 219 His guideless youth, if thy experienc'd age Miscalde. *1728 R. MORRIS Ess. Anc. Archit.* 27 Their guideless, ungrounded, and thoughtless Fancies. *1827 HARE Guesses* (1859) 457 The poor guideless Heathens. *1869 RUSKIN Q. of Air* § 158 Helpless and guideless, he indulges his idiosyncracies till they change into insanities.

Hence *Guidelessness*, *guideless* condition.

1850 KINGSLEY Alt. Locke ii. (1879) 28 Hast thou too to fight with poverty and guidelessness?

† Guidement. *Obs.* In 6 guidment. *Guidance*; rule; direction.

a1578 LINDESEY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot. (1728) 172 The Government and Guidment of his Country. *1592 WYRLEY Armorie* 120 He . . . Sendeth for me, as chieftaine to attend His wars by guidment of my prooved skill.

Guide-post. A post with a direction-board affixed, set up for the guidance of travellers, e.g. at the fork of a road; a finger-post. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1774 BURKE Auer. Tax. 46 Great men are the guide-posts and land-marks in the state. *1812 COMBE Picturesque* ii. A guide-post rose within his view. *1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* i. Pref. 7 To distinguish between the genuine and the spurious in their opinion or their life, is to erect a guide-post on the very road we have ourselves to tread. *1872 JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 121 Enter the road at the point where a guide-post directs to Langdale. *1873 TRISTRAM Moab* vii. 123 In this treeless land a fair-sized terebinth . . . was a conspicuous guide-post.

Hence *Guide-post v.* *notice-wd.*, to furnish with a guide-post. In quot. *fig.*

1890 Blackw. Mag. CXLVII. 264/1 The ancient well-trodden path of womankind, fenced and guide-posted, is . . . the best.

Guider (gaid'z). Forms: 5-6 gyder, (5 gyd-oure, gidour), 6 gider, gydyer, (gidar, *Sc.* gyd-ar(e), gydeare, gydyder, 7 guidor), 6- guider. [f. *GUIDE v.* + *-ER*]. Cf. *OF. guideur* guiden.]

1. One who guides, in various senses of the vb. Formerly often used as equivalent to *GUIDE sb.*; now rare, to express mere agency apart from official function.

a. One who leads, or points out the way to (others); one who directs the course of (a vehicle, ship, etc.); † one who wields (a weapon).

c1475 Partenay 4105 After in laughter salve to hys Gidour [etc.]. *a1533 Lb. BERNERS Huon* clvi. 597 Then Huon . . . entered into the lytel shypp and saluted the gydyer therof. *1535 STEWART Cron. Scot.* 3011 Seid. Gydaris rycht gyde, that culd thame well convoy Fra all perrell. *c1540 Order in Baitayll* C. When he wylt baitayle, lette it be secretlye done, that the gydyders knowe it not. *1548 UDALL, etc. Par. Erasmi. John* ix. 39-41 They profess themselves teachers of the people, y^e is, gyders of the blynde. *a1586 SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1590) 267 b. Some launces, according to the mettall they mett, and skill of the guider, did staine themselves in bloud. *1607 SHAKS. Cor.* i. vii. 7 Our Guider come, to th' Roman Campe conduct vs. *1611 SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. v. (1623) 489 The Disherited were the Guiders of an other [Squadron]. *a1718 PARNELL Deborah* 84 Nine hundred chariots roll along, Expert their guiders, and their horses strong. *1810 SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xvii. A Damsel guider of its way, A little skiff shot from the bay.

†b. spec. A man stationed on shore to signal to fishermen the direction taken by a shoal of herrings or pilchards; a balker or conder. *Obs.*

1603 Act 1 Jas. I. c. 23 Divers persons within the said counties [Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall] called . . . Directors or Guidors . . . have used to watch . . . vpon the high Hilles and Grounds neere adioyning the Sea-Coasts for the giving Notice to the Fishermen.

c. One who directs the conduct or actions of (a person), or the affairs of (a state, household, etc.).

c1400 Savouene Bab. 163 Sainte Poule be oure gydyoure. *1451 Rolls of Parlt.* v. 161 The gyders and leders of the noble Reame of England. *151. Sir Tryam.* 13021 Utterson *E. Pop. Poet.* (1817) l. 69 Sir knyght Syr Kogin be dyde slo, That my gydyer sholde haue bene. *1513 DOUGLAS Eneis* v. 3 Eneas . . . Epitides to hym has callit sone, Maister and gydar of Ascanys zong. *1542 Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 185 Th' hail consell . . . ordanis Andrew Luk to be gyder of the said artillery. *1588 A. KING tr. Canisius Catech.* Deout Prayers 34 Vouchsafe to send, o lord, thyne halie angel . . . to be the gydyer of our lyf. *1610 Women Saints* 206 She chose grete Macrina for the keeper and guider of her wid-dowhood. *1621 VISCOUNTY DUNCASTER in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 196 The Baron de Rupa is at the present a chiefe guider among them. *1650 WELDON Cril. Jas.* i. 10 This Sir George Hewyns being the only man that was the Guider of the King. *1685 SOUTH 12 Serms.* (1697) l. 358 [He] had great reason to acknowledge . . . Providence for the Guider of his Hand. *1808 SCOTT Armur.* iv. xxvii. God is the guider of the field, He breaks the champion's spear and shield. *1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON in Westm. Rev.* XVI. 299 They were the only people to guide the guiders. *1883 Congregationalist* Sept. 771 The would-be guider of the world.

†d. fig. of things personified. *Obs.*

c1530 Hickscorne in Manly Spec. Pre-Shaks. Drama I. 403 Let Truth . . . Be your gydyer. *1556 J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* xxxvii. 34 Where reason and equalnesse be gyders. *1639 GLAPTHORNE Poems* 22 (*Epithalamium*). With that immaculate guider of her Youth, Rose-colour'd Modestie.

†e. In 16-17th c. the title of the head officer of certain charitable institutions. *Obs.*

1578-9 Cal. MSS. Hatfield Ho. (1888) ii. 237 Protection for the Poor House of Waltham Cross, granted to George Philipp, guider, to gather in Middx. and Essex. *1603 in F. Blomefield Hist. Norfolk* (1745) II. 605-6 The office, place, and room, of the Guide and Guidership of S. Stephen's Hospital by Norwich, void by the death of John Bellmy, late Guider deceased.

2. Something which guides: a. see quot. 1825 and *GUIDE sb.* 6 b; b. a front or steering-wheel of a bicycle.

1825 J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic 397 The threads are guided by passing through wire eyes . . . The guiders are in constant motion, and lay the threads regularly upon the reel. *1886 Cyclist* 6 Oct. 1324/1 We expect to see the small steering-wheel give way to the large one, and guiders of 24 in. to 30 in. lead the way.

c. dial. A sinew, tendon. (Cf. *GUIDE sb.* 10.)

1824 Craven Gloss. *Guiders*, tendons. *1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. 'He has strained his guiders'.

Hence **Guidership**, the office of guider; guidance.

1603 [see GUIDER 1 c]. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 177 The old coach... was confided once more to the guidership of old Will Turret.

† **Guiderss**. Obs. Also 6 guidress, 6-7 guidress (e. [f. GUIDER + -ESS.]) A female who guides, a conductress; a female ruler or director; an instructress.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. i. 85 (Camb. MS.) Thow art gyderesse of verrey lyht. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxii. (1859) 24, i. Grace... In erthe alowe, to be theyr gyderesse That lyte the redy weyes for to lerne, In pilgrymage him self to gouerne. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* Piva, Fortune herself, the guidress of all worldly chaunces. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gynaike* ii. 63 Euterpe is... said to be delighted in all sorts of pipes and wind instruments, and to be both their inventresse and guidress. 1650 DON *Bellianis* 201 The blind guidress of the round revolving wheeled chance.

† **Guides**. Obs. Also 6 gwidge. [Corruptly ad. med. L. *guidegi*, ad. Arab. *وِدَج* *widaj*.] The jugular vein.

1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* ii. iii. 149 Per hen ij. greete veynes hat ben cleid organice or ellis gyddes. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat. vi.* (1888) 48 The great Veines which ramefie by the sydes of the necke to the vpper part of the head, is of some men called Gwidge, & of others *Vena organice*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xij b/2 The lugulare or organice vayne, of the Arabians called Guides. *Ibid.* 29 b/2 The ninth [vein] is lyinge in the necke, and is called the lugularis vayne, and of the Arabians, Gvides.

Guideship (goi'dʃip). Sc. [f. GUIDE sb. + -SHIP.]

1. The office of guide or ruler.

1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. (S. T. S.) i. 284 [They] despyt him for to come to resoue the auctorietie and gydeschip of the contrie. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. i. 325 A spiritual Guideship, a practical Governorship... have established themselves.

2. The exercise of the office of guide. † a. Guidance, leading (obs.). b. Treatment, usage.

1623 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlv. 362 He did... submit himself to the Conduct and Guideship of the blessed Spirit. 1882 W. ALEXANDER *Life Ain Fik* 18 (E. D. D.) He cudna expectit better guideship though he hed been ane o' oor main family.

Guiding (goi'din), vbl. sb. [f. GUIDE v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb GUIDE in various senses; leading or showing the way; administration, management, command; guidance, governance, direction.

1425 LVDG. *Assembly of Gods* 59, i. Over all desertys, forestes and chases, Hauce take the gydding. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 433 li. 104 The gydding and gouernance of the Barge of Vermouth. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 64 Take hede of the gydding of him that thou axes consyle of. 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 139 As to the gydding of your waytes, they se neither rew nor ordeuall. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* i. cxviii. 141 Veneshall, rode bywayes couert about y town, by gidyng of the pyre. 1529 *Extracts Aberd.* Reg. (1844) i. 122 For the rewll and gyddin of thair skull. 1853 *Ldg. St.* 51 Androis oys in *Satir.* *Poems Reform.* xlv. Sa oit as i misviit my self, in gydding of the giffts of grace. 1502 WYVLE *Armorice*, Chandas 46 Charles, duke of Romandie had second guiding. 1596 DALRYMPL. tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 14 Through... his gydding, Scotland was now at a guide poynte. 1609 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 155a, Paid to Thomas Carr and Richard Blushurie for guiding of the windowes for 5 daies... vjs. viij d. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 87 For the better guiding of those that are desirous of this learning. 1888 C. DENT in *Chambers's Encycl.* i. 192 (art. *Alps*) It must be borne to mind that guiding too is an art.

† b. (See quot. Cf. GUIDAGE 1.) Obs. rare—1. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 693 Guidings, i.e. money given for false guidance and conduct.

† 2. The conducting or ruling of oneself, behaviour, conduct; pl. doings, 'goings-on'. Chiefly Sc. Obs.

1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 177 Poems 51 A kynge sbolde knowe all his owne seruantes, Their rule, ther gydding and condicion. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 41, I wald my gydding war diwysit; Gif I spend littill I am despytit. 1508 — *Tua mariit wemen* 451 Wise wemen has wayis, and wonderfull gyddings. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 215 God maid hir paine aggre with hir gydding. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxiv. 12 Thair lyfis and gyddings ar detest.

3. *Attrib.*, as guiding-rod, -staff; guiding-stick, an artist's mahl stick.

1607 DEKKER *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 li. 270 On each leader Bestowe a guiding-staffe. 1857 W. SMITH *Thornedale* v. iii. Clarence... steps out from behind his easel, and with his guiding-stick in his hand by way of wand, unveils to me the programme of the Future. 1885 E. C. AGASSIZ *Life Louis Agassiz* II. 614 Nemesis wields rather a guiding-rod than a scourge.

Guiding (goi'din), ppl. a. [f. GUIDE v. + -ING 2.] That guides, in the senses of the vb.

1601 SHAKS. *Alts Well* ii. iii. rrr. i. giue Me and myseruice... Into your guiding power. 1671 MILTON *Sansou* i. A little ooward lend this guiding hand To these dark steps. 1691 FLAVEL *Sad-Deuiances* (1754) 166 The guiding usefulness of it [the sun] to us. 1760 COWPER To Miss Macarthey 95 So may your guiding angel give What'er you wish or love. 1805 DICKENS *Mut. Pr.* i. vii. It being one of Wegg's guiding rules in life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 97 Good is to become the guiding principle of politics. 1899 LECKEY *Map of Life* xvii. 328 The great guiding landmarks of a wise life. 1900 Q. Rev. Jan. 73 He [Goethe] has been a sort of guiding star to them.

b. *Coal-mining. Guiding-bed* (see quot.).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Guiding Bed*, a thin band or seam of coal, &c., in a nip leading to the regular seam on either side of it.

Guiding, obs. Sc. form of GUIDEN.

Guidon (goi'dan, -dʒn). Forms: 6 guyd home, guyd(e) home, 7 guid(e) home, (6) guydion, guidone, guydone, 7 guidhim, 6-7 guydon, 6-guidon. [a. F. *guidon*, ad. It. *guidone*, perh. connected with *guida* GUIDE sb. (Cf. GUYTON.)

Some of the 16th c. forms are due to popular etymology, the word being interpreted as if it were F. **guide-homme* 'guide of men' (cf. the 18th c. F. *guid'âne* 'guide-ass', handbook for the ignorant.)

1. A flag or pennant, broad at the end next the staff and forked or pointed at the other. It is the standard now used by dragon regiments.

In U.S., a flag borne by a troop of cavalry or mounted battery; also used as a marking or signalling flag.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1809) 551 Sir Iohn Peebe had his guyd home taken and diuers of his men hurt. *Ibid.* 830 After them followed the Dromes & fifies and immediately after them a Guydon of the Armes of the citie.

1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1215/t His lordship... with his owne standard, and the lord of Hunnesdons guidon, marched forward. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 In their middle troups is the Guidon placed. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mtl. & Civ.* ii. x. 69 The King or Generall shall cause the Points of his Pennon or Guydon to be rent off. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* li. xxiv. The Noble Percy... With a bright Cressant in his Guidhome came. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 84 The Grecke king... then With guidons trail'd on earth, led forth their men In seven troups. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas's Ho. Medicis* 372 He was seen as a Knight of Rhodes carrying the great Guidon of St. John of Jerusalem.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Theatrot's Trav.* i. 160 Every Trooper having a green Guidon on the top of his Pike. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/4 The Guidon on a Lance. 1844 *Regul. & Ont. Army* 10 The Guidons of Regiments of Dragoons are to be of Silk. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 250 Marshal St. Arnaud, whose guidon was seen coming towards our lines. 1890 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Following the Guidon* Pref. 73 The present cavalry guidon is a small United States flag sharply swallow-tailed, and mounted on a standard with a metal point so that it can be thrust into the ground when in use as a marker.

Attrib., 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus's Hist.* iii. xvii. (1593) 124 With his lance he [Antonius] ranne throw a guidon bearer.

b. 'The flag of a guild or fraternity' (Webster 1864).

2. An officer who carries such a standard.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Catlin's Geomancie* (1599) 41 Of many it is called the Guidon or Ensigne-bearer of the times. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* iii. i. 83 The Cornet or Guydon is the same that the Ensigne on foot is. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Guidon*, a Cornet of Argolaters that serve on horse-back with Petronels. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 521 The lord Lovelace is made guidon of the horse guards. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 300 The Turkish Horse pursued them... killing the guidon, or Standard-bearer. 1779 G. SMITH *Milit. Dict.*, *Guidon*, an officer in troops of horse-guards who ranks as Major. 1880 O'FLANAGAN *Munster Circuit* 3 He had his Captain, and Guidon, and Trumpeter.

† 3. A company, troop. Obs.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sléidant's Comm.* 226 Eyght guydons of horsemen. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 76 The Count... had... two guidons of horsemen.

4. *Mus.* A direct.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*

Guidonian (gwi'dōnian), a. *Mus.* [f. GUIDON-, taken as the stem of Guido (see below) + -IAN.]

Of or pertaining to the Italian musician Guido d'Arezzo (11th c.), the reputed inventor of the system of hexachords. *Guidonian hand* (see quot. 1811).

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* xiv. 558 Thus far go the Improvements of Guido Arctinus, and what is called the Guidonian System. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Guidonian hand*, the figure of the left-hand with the syllabic signs of the intervals of the three hexachords, instituted by Guido, marked on the joints of the fingers. 1859 W. S. ROCKSTON in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 660 The Harmonic or Guidonian Hand.

Guierie; see GUERIE.

Guigaw, obs. form of GEWGAW.

† **Guige** (giz). *Hist.* Also 5 *gyge*. [ME. *gyge*, a. OF. *guige*, which has been re-adopted by recent antiquaries.] (See quot. 1834.)

1386 [perh. implied in GICOR vi. 1. 1450 *Martin* 295 He... kyute the gyge of the sheilde with all the arme so that he dede falle into the feld. *Ibid.* 495 He smote Pindolos on the shoulde that he kutte the gyge that the sheilde hege by. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 51 These shields [temp. William Conq.] besides the holders... had a long strip of leather which went round the neck and formed an additional support for the shield. This extra strap was called the guige. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 277 An imperial eagle holds in his beak the guige of the shield. 1878 J. MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civiltz.* Scot. i. iv. 272 It is suspended in front of the body by a guige.

Guile, gild (gild). Forms: a. 1 zyld, sild, 3zyld, 3-4 zild, 4-6 yelde, 5 zeld, 5-6 yeld, 6 yeld, 7 yeelde, 8 dial. yild. b. 4-6 gyld(e), 4-7 gilde, 5 gyilde, geld-, 6 gilde, gyeld, guilde, guylde, 5- gild, 7- guild. [Several distinct formations from the same Teut. root have here coalesced. (1) The forms with initial *z*, *y* prob. represent mainly OE. *gild*, *gyld*, (*gild*) str. neut., recorded only twice in this sense, but frequent in the senses 'payment, compensation, offering, sacrifice, worship, idol'; corresp. to OFris. *gild*,

yeld money, OS. *geld* payment, sacrifice, reward, OHG. *gelf* payment, offering, tribute, money (Dn., G. *geld*, money), ON. *giald* payment, Goth. *gild* tribute:—OTeut. **gildōn*. (2) OE. had also *gegyld* str. neut., where the prefix *ge-* (see Y- prefix) expresses the notion of combined or collective action. This has not been found later than OE., but as the prefix *ge-* regularly disappeared in substantives (cf. *reeve*) its representative in the 14th c. would coincide with that of the simple *gyld*. (3) The pronunciation with (g) must be due to adoption of, or influence from, the ON. *gildi* str. neut. gild, guild-feast, banquet, also payment, value (Sw. *gille*, Da. *gilde* guild):—OTeut. **gildōm*.

In continental Teut. the sense of 'guild' was expressed by a fourth formation from the same root, repr. OTeut. type **gildjōn*-wk. fem., and occurring as MLG., MDu. *gilde* fem. and neut. (Dn. *gild*), whence mod.G. *gilde*; in Carolingian Latin the word appears as *geldonia*, *gildonia*, explained by *confraternitas*; the later med.Lat. form is *gilda*; OF. had *gilde*, *ghelde*, *gheude*, *jode*, etc., in the senses 'guild, band of foot-soldiers'.

The root **gild-* in these derivatives is prob. to be taken in the sense 'to pay, contribute', so that the sb. would primarily mean an association of persons contributing money for some common object. As, however, the root also means 'to sacrifice, worship', some have supposed that guilds were so called as being combinations for religious purposes, heathen or Christian.

The sense 'member of a guild, guild-brother' was expressed by OE. *gylda* and *gegylda*, MLG. *gilde* wk. masc.; the Teut. word appears in med.L. as *gildā* (also *congildā*, *congildā*), and in OF. *gilde*, *gildon* (with many variants), one of a company (*gilde*) of foot-soldiers.]

1. A confraternity, brotherhood, or association formed for the mutual aid and protection of its members, or for the prosecution of some common purpose.

a. *Primarily* applied to associations of mediæval origin.

The guilds mentioned in OE. pre-Conquest documents fulfilled much the same functions as modern burial and benefit societies, but their objects included the providing of masses for the souls of deceased members, and the payment of *werigild* in cases of justifiable homicide. They had always originally a strong religious element in their constitution. Their meetings were app. usually convivial (cf. ON. *gildi* banquet, GUILD-ale, and quot. a 1109 below). In later times the guilds of this 'social-religious' type underwent development in various directions; some becoming purely religious confraternities, while others acquired secular rights and privileges, eventually developing into municipal corporations.

The *guild of merchants*, *merchant guild* (or *guild merchant*, late OE. *clapmannia gild*), an incorporated society of the merchants of a town or city, having exclusive rights of trading within the town, is an institution which in England has not been found before the Conquest; on the Continent the name and thing were older. In many English towns, and in the royal burghs of Scotland, the merchant guild became the governing body of the town; in Scotland the name of 'guild' is still preserved (cf. *Dean of Guild* s.v. *DEAN*).

The *trade guilds*, which in England came into prominence in the 14th c., were associations of persons exercising the same craft, formed for the purpose of protecting and promoting their common interests. In some towns the representatives of these bodies superseded the older organizations as the municipal authority. The trade guilds are historically represented in London by the Livery Companies, but these are not ordinarily known as guilds, and retain little of their original functions. The trade guilds of mediæval Europe closely resemble the ancient Roman *collegia*, with which they may perh. have been historically connected.

1400 *Abbotsbury Charter* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 279 Forðan 6c we for his lufon þis zeygyl zegaderoda. a 1109 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) li. 37 Þis beoþ þa gehwore betwux ðan hirede at Xre-circcean and þan cnihtan on Cantwareberig of ceapmannne gilde. Se heap on ceapmannne gilde let [etc.]. a 1109 ANSELM *Epist.* ii. vi. De domn Henrico, qui camerarius fuit, audio quia in multis inordinate se agit, et maxime in bibendo; ita ut in Gildis cum ebriosis bibat, et cum eis inebrietur. a 1189 *Charter of Hen. II to Lincoln* in *Rymer Fœdera* (1816) i. 40 Sciatis me concessisse civibus meis Lincolnie omnes libertates, & consuetudines, & leges suas, quas habuerunt tempore Edwardi & Willelmi, & Henrici, Regum Anglie, & gildam suam mercatoriam de hominibus civitatis & de aliis mercatoribus comitatus, sicut illam habuerunt tempore predecessorum antecessorum nostrorum, Regum Anglie melius & libertus. 1189 *Charter of Rich. I to Winchester* ibid. 90 Sciatis nos concessisse civibus nostris Wintonie de gilda mercatorum, quod nullus eorum placet extra muros civitatis Wintonie de ullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis & ministris nostris. 1205 LAY. 32001 Zilden he gon rere. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wacc* (Rolls) 14746 Þey hadde wel leuere... þat þe lond were in partis leyd þan þe Anglys þe bot idles Schulte be chef of alle þer gyldes. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 19 Alle ye bretheren & susteren of yis gilde shul comen togeder to ye parochie chirche. *Ibid.* 37 þe ordeouances of þe gilde of Carpenteres. 1430 LVDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 207 Let mellerys and bakerys gadre hem a gilde. 1442 *Extracts Aberd.* Reg. (1844) i. 397 It was statut and ordanet be the brethir of gilde, that [etc.]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 377 Also it ys ordeyned by this present yeld, that [etc.]. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (1871) 42 Prestes of gyldes and of fraternities. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. lii. (1600) 213 Thereto we have ordeyned and founded a new guild or Fraternite. 1726 MAPOX *Firma Burgi* 24 The Religious Gilds were founded chiefly for Devotion and Almsdeeds; the Secular

chiefly for Trade and Almsdeeds. *Ibid.* 26 Anciently, a Guild either Religious or Secular could not legally be set-up without the Kings Licence. 1838 *Prescott Ferd.* 4. 15. *Introd.* (1846) 1. 25 The several crafts, whose members were incorporated into guilds. 1873 L. O. PIKE *Hist. Crime* I. 178 There were at least as early as the twelfth century guilds of weavers in London, Oxford, York [etc.]. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* i. § 1. 5 Industry was checked by a system of trade guilds which confined each occupation to an hereditary caste.

b. Used in the names of various modern associations, with more or less notion of imitating the mediæval guilds in their object, spirit, or constitution.

1827 *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 670 In 1817 colonel. Mason established a guild or festival for rural sports. 1876 (*title*) Guild of the Holy Cross, Holywell. Constitution, Rules & Office. 1877 *Ruskin Fors Clav.* VII. 231, I have written to our solicitors that they may register us under the title of St. George's Guild. 1880 (*title*) Transactions of the Guild & School of Handicraft. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 283/1 Church Choir Guild. *Ibid.* 286/1 Guild of Organists. *Ibid.* 289/2 Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland. 1900 *Eng. Year-bk. Ch. Eng.* 116 The Church and Stage Guild... is a Society for getting rid of the prejudices of religious people against the stage.

c. *transf.* A company or fellowship of any kind.

1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* A 4 Cupid hath ta'ne offence of late At all the Gods, that he was so deserted, Not to be call'd into their Guild But slightly pass'd by, as a child. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* II. 250 When the long-eared milky mothers... For their defrauded, absent foals... make A moan so loud, that all the guild awake. 1837 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* 68 Their names had never been enrolled in the guilds of the learned. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. 11. iii. 122, I like her best of all the guild of Sibyls.

† 2. The place of meeting of a guild. Also, the building in which a religious guild or fraternity lived.

1a 1000 *Abbotsbury Charter* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 278 Se zylda be oðerne misgret innan zyldre... zebette he [etc.]. 1546 *Stippell Poor Commons* (1871) 75 Building of abaye, churchet, chauntries, gyldres. 1590 *Sprenger F. Q.* II. vii. 43 The rowme was large and wyde, As it some gyld or solemne temple were. 1602 *Warner Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiii. (1612) 301 The Capitoll, where went their Guild to bee. 1609 *Skene Reg. Mag.*, *Stat. Gild* 142 Gif any of our brether does wrang or injurie be word to ane other brother... in coming to the Gild. 1644 *Evelyn Mem.* (1857) I. 109 Halls and guilds (as we call them) of sundry companies.

† 3. Used to render OE. *gielda* guild-brother.

1605 *Verstegan Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 258 For shortnes of speech a Gild brother was also called a Gild.

d. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *guild-bell*, *court*, *day*, *due*, *house*, *land*, *man*, *master*, *order*, *priest*, *rent*, *silver*, *steward*; *guild mercatoria* [ad. med. L. *gilda mercatoria*], *guild merchant* [MERCHANT a.], (see 1 a); *guild-rent*, rent payable to the Crown by a guild; *guild-wine*, wine drunk at festivals of the guild; *guild-wife*, a fine levied by a guild. Also *GUILD-ALE*, *GUILD-BROTHER*, *GUILD-HALL*.

1555 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 61 The claper of the 'yeld belle. 1870 *Brentano Gilds* 97 The citizens... mustered at the call of the Gild-bell. 1449 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 1. 402 At he inquir and accuse sic forstalling like xvi dais in the 'gilde court. 1525 *Ibid.* 112 The hall toun... on the gild curt day, all in ane voce... oblieit thame [etc.]. 1583 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 233 The Dene of Gild may assemble his Brether and Counsell in their Gild Courts. 1827 in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1828) I. 245 The 'Guild-day... is a high day at Norwich. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. 403 Regularly paying his 'gild-dues for the space of seven years. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* *Introd.* 33 They met in good fellowship at the 'Gild-house. 1752 *Carre Hist. Eng.* III. 215 Their 'gild-halls should be restored to them. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 1/2 The preacher... held up Nehemiah to the 'guildmen as an admirable specimen of a Church reformer. 1782 *Pennant Journ. Chester to Lond.* 114 It [Lichfield] was originally governed by a guild and 'guild-master. 1666 D. KING *Vale Royal, Chester* II. 157 Before the said City had any Charter they... enjoyed a 'Guild Mercatory. 1862 *Douson & Harlan Hist. Preston Guild* 72 The original grant of a Guild mercatory, with Hanse, &c., seems to have been made by Henry II. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 376 Ordinances made... by hole assent of the Citizens inhabitants in the City of Worcester, at the 'yeld marchant. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1743/1 The Guild-Merchant for the Borough of Preston. 1766 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey) *Gild-Merchant*, a Privilege whereby Merchants may hold Piece of Land among themselves. 1844 *Stephen Blackstone* III. 190 These persons were also authorized to have a guild merchant. 1873 L. O. PIKE *Hist. Crime* I. 64 The guild merchant... is difficult to distinguish from the town-corporation. 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 201 The companies then have their 'gild-orders sealed. 1849 *Rock Ch. Fathers* II. 340 This done, the 'gild-priest arose. 1670 *Act 2d Chas. II.* c. 6 § 1 Fee-Farm Rents... Chauntry Rents, Rents reserved, 'Guild Rents, Pensions [etc.]. 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 195 The 'customa mercatorum', called 'gild-silver', at Henley. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3753/3 The 'Guild-Stewards, Burgesses, and other the Inhabitants of the Borough of Calne. 1597 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 155 Of ilkane, four pounds for his 'gild wyne. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* 185 If it is found by his brethren that he had no guest, but stayed at home through idleness, he shall be in the 'Gildwyrt' of half a bushel of barley. 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 195 The 'gildwyrt', extorted by the gild of Lincoln from merchants passing near that city.

Guild, obs. f. *GILD* v. 1 and 2, and of *GOLD* 2.

Guildable: see *GILDABLE*.

† *Guild-ale*. *Obs.* [OE. **gield-calo*; cf. *bride-ale*, *BRIDAL*.] (See *quots.*)

1240 *Synod of Worcester* xxxviii. in Du Cange s. v. *Gild-ales*. Ne intersit [clericus] ludis inhonestis, nec sustineant ludos fieri de Rege et Regina... nec Gildales inhonestas. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Gildale*, a Computation or Drinking-Match, when every one paid his Club or Share.

† *Guildale*, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. *GUILD* + *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To combine or form into a guild.

1726 *Madox Firma Burgi* 27 Peradventure, from these Secular Guilds... sprang the method or practice of gildating and embodying whole Towns. *Ibid.* 200 He... used a certain Trade or Craft called Lynnenweverscraft, which was never incorporated or gildated.

Guild-brother. A member of a guild.

1382 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 57 Ye den xal... warnen alle-ye gyldre breyeren yt ben in tounne. 1470 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* 172 in *Anglia* IX. 348 The vther mous... Was gild-brother and maid ane fre burges. 1583 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 233 Alswit Craftsmen as Merchands sall be receivit and admittit Gild-brother. 1690 *Def. Dr. G. Walker* 12 Colloquell... Walker... is admitted and received Burgess and Gild-Brother of the foresaid City of Glasgow. 1771 *Smollett Humsph. Cl.* 8 Aug. The 'good town of Edinburgh', of which we are become free denizens and guild brothers. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xx. Those who occupied the higher seats were merchants, that is, guild brethren. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 154 The Guild-brethren instead of the kindred, became responsible for the wergild.

Guilde, obs. variant of *GOLD* 2.

Guilder (gild'er). Forms: 5 *guldren*, 6 *gild* (or) *e(n)*, *gylder*, *gelder*, 6-8 *gilder*, 7- *guilder*. [An English corrupted pronunciation of *Du. gilden*: see *GULDEN*.] a. A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands and parts of Germany. b. A Dutch silver coin, worth about 1s. 8d. English.

1481 *Caxton Dialogues* v. 17 Rynnysh guldrens. 1542 *Udall Erasmus*, *Apoph.* 107 b. The same for every good verse that he made should receive a philippus gildren. 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xi. 153 In gold they have Clemers gylders and golden gilders, and gelders arcyrys. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* iv. 1. 4 I am bound to Persia, and want Gilders for my voyage. 1622 *Fletcher Burning Bush* i. ii. Two hundred chests, valued by you At thirty thousand Gilders. 1691 *Locke Money Wks.* 1727 II. 46 Guilders is the Denomination that in Holland they usually compute by, and make their Contracts in. 1709 *Addison Tattler* No. 20 7 Tradesmen, who, after their Day's Work is over, earn about a Gilder a Night by personating Kings and Generals. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 122 The hire and keeping of a horse from Trieste to Fiume comes to three Rhenish guilders. 1777 *Watson Philip II* (1839) 265 The damage... was estimated at six hundred thousand guilders. 1842 *Browning Pied Piper* ix. A thousand guilders! The Mayor looked blue. 1872 *Yeats Growth Comm.* 368 The gold guilders coined in the fourteenth century in Hungary and the Rhine regions.

Guilder rose, obs. form of *GUELDER ROSE*.

Guild-hall. (Stress level or variable.) Forms: see *GUILD* and *HALL*. The hall in which a guild met. From its use as a meeting-place for the town and corporation often synonymous with 'town-hall'.

1a 1000 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 277 Orey hæfð zegyfen be zeygyl healle... þam zyldscipe to azenne. 1382 in *10th Cent. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 292 In the Gylldhal of the cite of Watforde. 1398 *Chaucer Prok.* 370 Wel semed ech of hem a fair burges To siten in a yeldehalle on a ydes. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 293 Azein to be gild-hall [v. r. gild, gilde-, gylde-hall] be gomes vn-greip. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 Also, that no maner person pleye at the pame or at tenys, withyn the yeld halfe of the seid cite. 1530 *Wrightesley Chron.* (1875) I. 16 There dyed in the Gylde hall at the said feast the Lorde Chancellour. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 85 Condemnyd at the yelde-halle for hys tresone. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* II. v. 73 The Maior towards Guild-Hall hys him in all poste. 1629 *Maxwell tr. Herodian* (1635) 135 All the Citizens, utterly forsaking Iulian, assembled in the Guild-hall [margin *ovvovpov*] by command of the Consuls. 1728 *Pope Dunci.* I. 270 This the Great Mother dearer held than all... her own Guildhall. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 473 Their place of meeting is frequently called the Guild-hall. 1873 L. O. PIKE *Hist. Crime* I. 64 The Guild-hall of the burgesses of Dover.

Guilkie (gi'dik), a. [f. *GUILD* sb. + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a guild.

1881 G. S. Hall *German Culture* 39 It [the Passion Play] is eminently national, although it is animated by the old guildic local spirit.

† *Guildive*. *Obs. rare* -1. [Fr.; it has been said to be a corruption of the Eng. West-Indian name *kill-devil*.] (See *quot.*)

1698 *Froger Voy.* 58 Canes, of which the finest sugar is made; and also a kind of very strong Brandy, which we call *Guildive*.

Guildry (gi'dri). *Sc.* Also 6 *gildrie*, 9 *gildry*. [f. *GUILD* + *-ry*.]

1. The municipal corporation of any one of the royal burghs of Scotland, historically representing the ancient Guild Merchant.

1583 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 233 Conforne to the ancient Laws of the Gildrie, and Privileges thereof. 1775 L. SNAW *Hist. Moray* (1827) 240 Earl Thomas... confirmed King Alexander's charter of Guildry. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Rev.* 86/2 The Fraternity of Guildry of Dumfriesline. 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* xxi. Could I get some of the tight lads of our guildry together. 1836 *Penny Cyc.* v. 221/2 The guildry which appears in Scotland to have always designated properly an association of merchants. 1890 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 202 The Gild Merchant or Gildry of Scotch towns first comes to view in the reign of David I.

1897 *L.D. Rosebery in Observer* 10 Oct. 5/4 The Guildry of Stirling... might then be called an unreformed corporation.

† 2. The privilege of being a member of the guild. 1583 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 234 The Dewie payit to the Dean of Gild for his Burghship or Gildrie, which is Twenty Punds for his Burghship, and Fourtie Fund for his Gildrie.

Guilship (gi'dʃip). [OE. *gieldscipe*: see *GUILD* and *-SHIP*.]

1. = *GUILD* 1.

a 1000 *Canons of Edgar* c. 9 Pæt nan preosta oðrum ne æt-to ænig þara þinga be him to-gebirige ne on his mynstre ne on his scrift-scipe ne on his gildscipe. a 1000 in Thorpe *Diplomat.* (1865) 608/30 An gildscipe is zegaderod on Wudeburg lande. 1835 *Soanes Anglo-Sax. Ch.* 282 The Guildship, as every such confederacy was vernacularly called, proposed an interchange of masses for the benefit of each other. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 397 This loaf was offered by two brethren of the guildship. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* *Introd.* 17 Ordinances for the keeping up of social duties in the Gilds, or Gild-ships as they are called, of London.

2. The status and privileges of a guildsman, membership of a guild.

1844 *Lingard Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 57 The more celebrated monasteries offered Guildships of a superior description. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* 183 Whoever will not obey the judgement of the brethren shall lose his guildship. 1880 *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 62 The relation of the guildship to burghship.

Guilsmán (gi'dz-mán). [f. *guild's*, genitive of *GUILD* + *MAN*; cf. *craftsman*, *tradesman*.] A member of a guild. So *Guilswoman* (*nonce*-vul.).

1873 L. O. PIKE *Hist. Crime* I. 378 A guildsman of the latter kind. 1877 *Ruskin Fors Clav.* VII. No. 80. 231 The members of the Guild shall be called St. George's Guildsmen and Guildswomen. 1891 F. A. HIBBERT *Eng. Gilds* 156 There could no longer be any invidious distinction between free-men and non-free-men... gildsmen and tenses.

Guile (gail), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *gile*, 3-7 *gyle*, (4 *gil*, *Sc. ghyle*, *gule*), 4-5 *gyl*, 5 *gyl* (o, *gilee*), 5-6 *guylo*, 4- *guile*. [a. OF. *guile* = Fr. *guila*, Pg. *guilla*; presumably of Teut. origin, but no certain etymon is known, as the late OE. *vill*, occurring only once, may itself be adopted from Fr., and the ON. *vill* seems to be inadmissible for phonetic reasons. See *WILE* sb.]

1. Insidious cunning, deceit, treachery.

† *Without guile*: in ME. poetry a formula = 'sooth to say'. 1225 *Ancre R.* 202 Much gile is iðe uoce. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6332 Hil fondede mid alle gile to do his luper dede. 13... K. *Alis.* 127 The thrifide day, withoute gyle, He aryved at Cysile. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 387 Nepir was eny gyle founden in his moupe. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* II. ix. 92 Gyl to fulfill in their frendys thas schame nott. 1470 *Henry Wallace* vl. 630 Than rais thail wp, for Wallace dredyt gyll. 1535 *Coverdale Ps.* xxiii. 2 Blessed is the man, vnto whom the Lorde imputeth nosynne, in whose sprete there is no gyle. 1547 *Surrey On Wyall* 24 With vertue fraught, reposed, voyd of gyle. 1566 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 104 Thas rusche forward with al thair force vpon the ennemie, nathir thrufre fraud and gyle, bot strenth and armes. 1671 *Milton Samson* 989 Jael, who with inhospitable gyle, Smote Sisera sleeping through the Temples nail'd. 1741 *Richardson Pamela* (1824) I. 57 No guile appearing in them, but rather a face of grief. 1813 H. & J. Smith *Horace in Lond.* 30 Unpractised in a woman's gyle, Thou thinkst [etc.]. a 1834 *Coleridge Poems* (1862) 16 Tender, serene and all devoid of guile, Soft is her soul, and sleeping infant's smile. 1852 *Tennyson Death Wellington* 134 Pure as he from taint of craven guile. 1868 *Freeman Roman. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 206 Who nevertheless shrank from the fouler wickedness of slaying a kinsman by guile.

† 2. With a and *pl.* An instance of this; a deceit, stratagem, trick, wile. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 12 And don al þet oðer & leten þis nis bute a truckunge & a fals gile. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1151 He let someni an hundred, & þer he hente an gile. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 39 To þise zenie belongeþ al þat þarat alle ualshedes and alle gyles þet comeþ in þat. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1034 He was by-thoghte of a gyle. 1543 *Grafton Cont. Harding* 453 He made towards hym; and his host it should not bee thought to be a made gyle, sette his hood in aray as though he would fight. 1545 *Brinklow Compt.* 17 How many gyles and suttlytes be there, to auyde and escape the seruyng the kyngs wrytt. 1609 *Bumr. (Douay) Ps.* xxxvii. 13 Thy... spake vanities; and meditated guiles al the day. 1657 *Austen Fruit Trees* I. 139 That they may be caught and taken as by a spirituall guile. 1671 *Milton P. R.* II. 391, 1... count thy specious gifts no gifts but guiles. 1728-46 *Thomson Spring* 380 While yet the dark-brown water aids the guile, To tempt the trout. 1767 W. L. Lewis *Statius Thebaid* ix. 212 Halys she shews to carry on the Guile.

3. *Comb.*: † *guile-bones*, a boys' game? similar to *Dms*; † *guile-man*, one who deals in 'guiles', a deceiver; † *guile-shares*, cheating shares; division of spoils, or shares of wreckage (*Kent. Gloss.*).

1606 *N. Riding Rec.* (1883) I. 49 Walter Parkhurst presented for keeping Guile-bones or Ten-bones and other unlawful games at his house. 1613 W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe* I. (1614) C6 Thus wretchedly (lo!) this guile-man dyde. 1723 *Lewis Isle Tenet* 22 Nothing sure can be more vile and base than under pretence of assisting the distressed Masters [of stranded vessels], and saving theirs and the Merchants goods, to convert them to their own use, by making what they call guile shares.

Guile (gail), v. *Obs. or arch.* Forms: 3-4 *gilen*, *gylen*, 4-5 *gile*, *gyle*, 5 *gyl*, (4 *gily*, 5 *gyl*, 6 *guylen*), 4- *guile*. [a. OF. *guile*-

(= Pr. *gular*), f. *guile* GUILLE sb. Cf. WILE v.] *trans.* To beguile; to deceive.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 74 3if eni wened þat he beo religious; & ne bridled nou his tung. his religion is fals; he giled his heorte. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 362 Manyon trowyn on here wyllys. And many tymes þe ppe hem gyls. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xx. 124 With gylsinges and with gabbynges he gyled þe peple. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 47 For often he þat wil be guile with the same guile. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 989 Thorough thy false cleriks seuen Thou wylt by gyled, by Good in heven! 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath.* 156 note, *Prestigio*, to tregetyon or gyllyn. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ix. 7 Who wotes not, that womans subtilties Can gyllyn Argus, when she list misdone? 1821 *Liddle Poems* 13 (E. D. D.) At last he knew he was guil'd long by that false tyrant's wily tongue. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 387 Its tones can guile the dark and lonesome day.

Guile, variant of GULE sb. 2, GYLE.

† **Guiled**, ppl. a. Obs. [f. GUILLE v. and sb. + -ED.] a. Beguiled; deceived. In quot. *absol.* b. Full of guile; treacherous.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6824, I. Robbe both robbed and robours. And gyle gyled and gylours. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iii. 97 Thus ornament is but the guiled shore To a most dangerous sea.

Guile-fat, obs. variant of GYLE-VAT.

Guileful (gwi'fūl), a. Now only *literary*. [f. GUILLE sb. + -FUL] Full of guile; deceitful, treacherous.

13. K. *Alis.* 444 Swithe blithe was Olimpias Of Neptanabus gileful. a 1380 *Anticrist* in *Todd's Treat.* *Wyclif* 116 A noþer gyleful persecucion is don bi eritrykis and false breþeren. 1382 *Wyclif Hosea* vii. 16 Thei ben maad as a gyleful bowe. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* ii. iii. 151 Thei ben double and gileful. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 50 Turgesius deyde by gyleful wyses of women. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 258 His enemys which haue layde in his waye gyleful baytes. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 77 By guileful faire wordes, Peace may be obtayn'd. 1594 *CAREW Huarie's Exami.* Wits xi. (1596) 166 All men will know that he relied upon guileful reasons. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* ii. ix. Thus sought the dire Enchauntress in his minde he guileful bayt to haue embosomed. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. xxvii. He wets her wrath with many a guileful word. 1700 *DYVOEN Fables, Pythagorean Philos.* 147 Nor needed fish the guileful hooks to fear. 1763 *SIR W. JONES Caissa Poems* (1777) 139 Each guileful snare, and subtle art he tries. 1776 *MICHEL tr. Camens' Lustiad* ii. 94 The God .. in the town his guileful rage employed. 1813 *HOOGE Queen's Wake* 234 Woe to the guileful friend who lied! 1879 *BUTCHER & Loe Odyse.* 135 Guileful Circe of Ala would have stayed me in her halls.

Guilefully (gwi'fūli), adv. [f. GUILLEFUL + -LY 2.] In a guileful manner; artfully, deceitfully; treacherously.

1388 *Wyclif Ps. v.* 11 Thei didn gileful with her tungis. 1450-1520 *Myrr. our Laidy* 231 The fende, whyche hath gilefully made all subgette to the lordshyp of his crueltie. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxv. (1878) 83 If yee deale guilefully, parson wil dreue. 1604 *PARSONS 3d Pt. Three Convers.* *Engl. Relat.* *Trial* 107 He had guilefully patched together two different sentences of that epistle. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 655 To whom the Tempter guilefully replid. a 1711 *KEN Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 115 Loose probable Opinions he selects, and his Intention guilefully directs. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* Aph. xxiii. 18 He who speaks guilefully contrary to his inward conviction and knowledge.

Guilefulness (gwi'fūlnes), [f. GUILLEFUL + -NESS.] The quality of being guileful; deceitfulness; treachery.

1388 *Wyclif Eccles.* xxxvii. 3 A ! the worst presumptuous, whereof art thou maad to hile drit malice, and the gilefulness thereof? 1556 *ABR. PARKER Ps. lvi.* 160 They put theyr hope, by guilefulness and craft, to scape away. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 233 He wil not have them defiled by guilefulness. 1609 *BUNT (Douay) Jer.* xiv. 14 Lying vision, and deceitful divination, guilefulness, and the seduction of their owne hart they prophetic unto you.

Guileless (gwi'li:s), a. [f. GUILLE sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of guile.

1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 362 The plain ox, That harmless, honest, guileless animal. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Elegies* xxvi. 23, I chas'd the guileless daughters of the plain, Nor drop the chace, till Jessy was my prey. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xix, Than every freeborn glance confessed The guileless movements of her breast. 1844 R. M. MCCHENEY in *Mem.* i. (1872) 18 The golden days of guileless youth. 1880 W. S. PLUMER in *Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. cxix. 1-8 True piety is .. guileless, unprompted from the world.

Comb. a 1834 *COLERIDGE Note & Lect.* (1874) 254 Cassio's full guileless-hearted wishes for the safety .. of Othello.

Hence **Guilelessly** adv., **Guilelessness**. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* iv. iv. 183 The truth of things .. written on a brow of guilelessness. 1844 H. ROBERTS *Est.* (1860) III. 113 The simplicity, innocence, and guilelessness of childhood. 1870 *STURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxv. 7 Traps .. into which they have fallen as guilelessly as beasts which stumble into concealed pits.

† **Guiler**. Obs. Forms: 4 *gilowre*, *gylour*, *gylor*, *gylure*, 4-5 *giler* (e), -our (e), 4-6 *gylour* (e), *gylur*, 5 *gylor*, *gylor*, 6 *gylur*. [ad. OF. *guilleor*, *gileor*, *gylour*, f. *guil* (yer), *giler*: see GUILLE v.] A beguiler; a deceiver.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5975 Hyst semþ þou art a gylour. And conuetyous, and trechour. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 129 We þenken on þat þis gylour saide when he was on lyve. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 44 Newwe gylours wolde waite us schame. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 713 The fals gylor of teyn now goys he begylde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 75 To thii Gylours of godlines denude! 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* io. vii. 64 He .. So goodly did beguile the Gylur of his pray.

Guilery. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 *gelori*, *gilerie*, *gill* (ery), *gilri*, -ye, *gyl* (ery) (e), 4-5 *gil* (ery), *gylory*, 9 dial. *gil* (l)ery. [ad. OF. *gillerie*, f. *guiler*: see GUILLE v.]

1. Deception, deceit, cheating, trickery.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6612 Hyt ys a tokene of felunynne To weyte hym wyþ synne gylrye. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 Here es forhoden gylery of weghte. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, George* 732 I persawe wele þi gylry euri-like dele, þat þu wald fede me yddir quhare. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 10 Wyth outen any gylory, fraude, or deceyt. c 1440 *Pork Myst.* xxxvii. 160 He leuys with gaudis and with gylery. 1853 *Mrs. Toccoud Yorksh. Dial.* Take care, there's a good deal of gylery about him.

2. With a and pl. An instance of deceit, an act of treachery, a trick.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 215 It was a gylery. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 25 When he suffris him or any oþer come til bonours & riches thogh gylrys & syn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1561 A Gilry (A. Gylery), *prestigium*.

† **Guilesome**, a. Obs. In 4 *gilesum*. [f. GUILLE sb. + -SOME.] Full of guile; deceitful, false. 1382 *Wyclif Isa. x.* 6 To a folc gilesum I shal senden hym. *Guilfast*: see GYLEFAST.

† **Guiling**, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. GUILLE v. + -ING.] Deceit; cunning.

13. K. *Alis.* 3475 There caste Alisaunder the kyng For to aspye Daries gyllyn. c 1400 R. *Gleuc. Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX. 59 Þe king of scotland al mid grete gilinge Seide he wolde come in pes & gistry mid þe kinge. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 105 Leue alle faks mesuris & al gilinge.

† **Guilingly**, adv. Obs. [f. *guiling, ppl. a. of GUILLE v. + -LY 2.] In the manner of one who deceives; with guile; deceitfully.

1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxvii. 35 Thei brothir com gyllynliche, and took thi blissing. — *Prov.* xi. 13 Who goth gilendell, shewith .. priue thynghs.

Guill, sc. variant of GULE sb. 1 Obs.

Guille (gwi'le). Also 7 *guillam*, -iam, *gwyllm*. [app. a. Welsh *Gwylm* = William. Cf. *GUILLEMET*.] = *GUILLEMET*.

1603 *OWEN Pembroke* (1891) 131 The gwyllm. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* ii. viii. § 4, 155 *Guillam*. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Water Foot* 92 The *Guilliam*, *Guille* or *Kiddaw*: *Lomota insula Ferr.* 1867 *SANTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Guille*, a sea-fowl. 1885 *SWANSON Prov. Names Brit.* 217.

Guillemin. Hist. Also 3 *gilmin*. [a. OF. *Guillemin*, f. *Guilleme* (mod. *Guillaume*) William; for the suffix see -INE 1.] A hermit of the order founded in the 12th c. by disciples of St. William.

The reference to their habit in the quot. indicates that they wore a grey hood like the Franciscans and a black gown like the early Dominicans.

a 1300 *Sat. Profile Kildare* vii. in *E. F. P.* (1862) 153 Hail þe 3e gilmins wiþ sur blake gunes 3e leuthi 3e wildirnis and filiþ þe tuns Menur wiþ-oute and prechour wiþ-iune. 1844 *LOUISA S. COSTELLO Barni* I. 135 Orders of hermit monks rose up in every quarter, bearing his name of Guillemins.

Guillemot (gwi'mōt). [a. F. *guillemot* (1555 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), app. a derivative of the name *Guillaume* = William. Cf. *GUILLEM* and *WILLOCK*.] The name of several species of sea birds of the genus *Alca* or *Uria*; esp. *Uria* or *Alca trolle*, the Common or Foolish Guillemot, and *Uria grylle*, the Black Guillemot.

1678 *RAY Willoughby's Ornith.* 324 The Bird called .. by those of Northumberland and Durham a Guillemot or Sea hen. 1766 *PENNAUNT Zool.* (1768) II. 517 The black Guillemot .. (is) found on the Bass-isle in Scotland. 1774 *GOLDISM. Nat. Hist.* III. 256 The frequent chatter of the Guillemot. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 326 The Guillemons, like the Divers, inhabit the northern seas, are little fitted for moving on land, and seldom venture on shore except in breeding time. 1849 *KINGSLAY N. Devon in Alce.* II. 305 Some unseen guillemot would give a startled squeak. 1859 *ANTHONY Wallace & Talks* (1861) 228 Guillemons, or willocks, as they are locally (Yorkshire) called. 1883 *BLACK in Harper's Mag. Dec.* 704 The soft 'Kurroo! kurroo!' of the .. guillemons. 1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 399 The common or Foolish .. Guillemot of both sides of the Atlantic is replaced further northward by .. the *Alca arra* or *Alca brunneicincta* of ornithologists.

Guillevat, variant (in Dicts.) of GYLEFAST.

Guillivine: see KEELIVINE.

Guilliam, obs. form of GUILLE.

Guillian (gwi'liān). [f. F. *Guill-aume* + -IAN.] An adherent of William III.

1690 *D'UNFEE Collin's Walk* iii. 99 Grave Bishops, Barons, Barons, The Guillians, and the Jacobites.

Guilloche (gwi'loʃ, Fr. giyoʃ), sb. *Arch.* [a. or ad. F. *guillochis* the ornament itself or *guilloche* the tool with which it is made.] 'An ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisting over each other, so as to repeat the same figure, in a continued series, by the spiral returning of the bands' (*Gwilt Encycl. Archit.* 1842). See also *GALACE*, *GOLOSE*.

1857 *BURCH Ann. Pottery* (1858) I. 128 Not only are there fine architectural ornaments,—such as the guilloche, rosettes, leaves and flowers [etc.]. 1883 A. DONSON in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 83/1 The ceiling .. is painted black, partly gilded, and divided into panels by bands, ornamented with a guilloche. *attrib.* 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man* ix. 272 The interlaced, or guilloche ornaments, on the early Scottish crosses. 1884 W. WRIGHT *Empire Histories* 145 Along the base of the stone, below the feet, runs a single band of the guilloche

pattern. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 6/1 This portion .. is marked off by a guilloche border running from end to end.

Guilloche (gwi'loʃ), v. [ad. F. *guillocher*.] *trans.* To decorate with intersecting curved lines, or with any pattern composed of curved lines. Hence *Guilloched* ppl. a.

1883 *MOLLETT Dict. Art & Archæol.*, *Guilloched*, waved or engine-turned.

Guillochee (gwi'loʃ), v. [f. F. *guillochis* sb., with semi-anglicized spelling.] *trans.* To decorate with guilloches. Hence *Guillochee-ing* vbl. sb. (in quot. *attrib.*).

1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 349 A charming effect is produced at the Newwelt houses by means of a guillocheing machine in which an engraver's tool is drawn in regularly massed lines over the slowly revolving vase.

Guillotine (gwi'lōtīn), [ad. F. *guillotine* (Dupré, 1801), f. *guillotine*: see next and -ADE.] An execution by means of the guillotine.

1835 *MACAULAY Sir F. Macintosh* Ess. (1850) 312 Then came commotion, proscription .. civil war, foreign war, revolutionary tribunals, guillotines.

Guillotine (gwi'lōtīn), sb. [a. F. *guillotine*, f. *Guillotin*, the name of a physician at whose suggestion the instrument was employed in 1789.]

1. An instrument used in France (esp. during the Revolution) for beheading, consisting of a heavy knife blade sliding between grooved posts. Also, execution by this instrument.

1793 *Ann. Reg.* 278 At half past 12 the guillotine severed her head from her body. 1819 *BYRON Juan* i. cxxix, One makes new noses, one a guillotine. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *Le Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 417 Alibaud was condemned to the guillotine. 1877 E. B. HAMLEY *Voltaire* xxvi. 202 The violent overturning of the old monarchy, the proscriptions, the massacres, the guillotine—these would have received no countenance from him.

trans. and *fig.* 1800 *HURDIS Fav. Village* 137 The monarch daffodil uprears his head, Nor dreads the guillotine of the keen gaze. 1802 *Let.* 12 May in *Papers Twining Fam.* (1887) Ser. ii. 243 A neat silver guillotine, to cut off the heads of asparagus. 1815 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 122 Down would fall the guillotine of a negative upon the neck of poor Mühlenberg. 1884 *Graphic* 1 Nov. 416/2 Cayenne is so malarious that transportation thither used to be styled 'the dry guillotine'.

2. The name of various instruments acting in a similar manner; a. *Surg.*, an instrument for excising the tonsil or uvula and for other surgical operations. b. (See quot.) c. A machine for cutting the edges of books, paper, straw, etc.

a. 1866 J. M. SIMS *Notes Uterine Surg.* iii. 224 But I think I have at last hit upon something better [than the curved scissors] which I would term the uterine guillotine. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* i. 321 Abcision may be performed by means of knives, scissors, guillotines, or écarisseurs. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Guillotine*, a machine for breaking iron with a falling weight. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Guillotine*, machines used in the iron and steel industry for cutting square blocks of steel to a certain length.

c. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 11/7 Valuable Printing Plant .. Two *Guillotines*. 1896 *Adv.*, *Printers*.—Wanted, young man as Machine Man. .. One with knowledge of guillotine preferred.

3. a. U.S. (See quot. 1883.) b. A method of shortening the discussion on a bill in parliament, by fixing a day when the Committee stage must close.

1883 *Encycl. Amer. I.* 200/1 The axe, or rather the guillotine, is made to represent the dismissal of Government officials upon the coming in of a new President, or in case of some grave complication, and the victims are said to be beheaded. 1893 *Boston (Mass.) Free* 20 Mar. 1/2 The Post-Office Guillotine Working Rapidly. 1893 *Scotsman* 28 June 6 Let us suppose that the Government have resolved to adopt the guillotine. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 2/2 The Coercion Bill (1887) was allowed 15 days in Committee before the application of the guillotine.

4. *attrib.*, as *guillotine-massacre*, -process; *guillotine-cravat*, a fashion of cravat current during the French revolution; *guillotine-cutter* = c 2; *guillotine-instrument Surg.* = a 2; *guillotine-window* [F. *fenêtre à guillotine*], an ordinary sash window, jocularly so called from the fact that the sashes slide in grooves.

1880 *VERN. LEE Stud. Italy* iii. 225 Italy had become cosmopolitan and eclectic, borrowing top boots, guillotine cravats, and Grecian sandals. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Supp.*, *Guillotine instrument. 1796 B. WATSON *Apol. Bible* i. (1799) 6, I cannot, with you, attribute the guillotine-massacres to that cause. 1893 *Daily News* 10 June 3/3 There might be an objection to applying the guillotine process to the Bill as a whole. 1898 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 4/7 The French laugh at our guillotine windows; and greatly prefer their own, which open inwards.

Hence **Guillotinism**, execution by means of the guillotine; **Guillotinist**, one who favours execution by the guillotine.

1793 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 404 Lo ! I who erst .. Disclos'd the secrets of the Royal House, And sang the Guillotinism of a house! 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 11 The humane guillotinists of Bourdeaux.

Guillotine (gwi'lōtīn), v. [ad. F. *guillotine-r*, f. *guillotine* GUILLOTINE sb.]

1. *trans.* To behead by the guillotine. 1794 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 10 May (1795) 14/2 Guillotined at Paris, madame Elizabeth, sister of the late king of France.

1810 *Q. Rev.* Nov. 464 Our late philosophers (for we believe they are most of them guillotined). 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. vii. ii. They have suffered much: their friends guillotined; their pleasures... ruthlessly repressed. 1800a *Outoia Mollis* I. 146 You could fancy her going to be guillotined in old lace like Marie-Antoinette.

transf. and fig. 1804 *FESSENOEN Democr.* (1806) I. 121 And guillotine the reputation Of every good man in the nation. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 39 The view... includes some hills, with vineyards guillotined after the French manner. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 3/1 Mr. Calmou has a short and easy way with dissyllables which refuse to fit into his verse. He simply guillotines them, thus: 'And redbreasts fearless 'proach the door'.

2. In various applied senses. a. To cut (the edges of a book) with a guillotine. b. To cut short discussion upon (a bill, a clause).

1893 *Times* 1 June 9/5 To fix a date for guillotining each clause in succession. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 8/6 Only the cheaper books are sewn by machinery... the better volumes being sewn with silk by hand. Then the edges are guillotined.

Hence *Guillotinéd ppl. a.* (also *absol.*); *Guillotineer, Guillotiner*, one who guillotines; *Guillotinément* [so in Fr.], execution by the guillotine.

1796 *Times* 1 Aug. in J. Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 322 The widows of twenty guillotined poor souls. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 275 They... would rather he be guillotined than the guillotiners. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xl. The vehicle was not exactly a gig... nor a guillotined cabriolet. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. vii. ii. Bewildered by long terror, perturbations and guillotinement. 1890 *Langm. Mag.* Aug. 359 These were would-be guillotiners, now to be guillotined in their turn! 1897 *Expositor's Crk. Test.* I. 164/1 Even persecutors and guillotiners get weary of their savage work.

Guillotine (gillō'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *GUILL* *LOTINE* *v.* + *-ING*]. The action of the *vb.* *GUILLOTINE*.

1794 in *Spirit Publ. Yrks.* (1799) I. 331 Confusions, uproars, commitments, guillotines, &c. 1799 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) I. 329 Guillotining is too republican a death for such reptiles. 1859 *SALA Tr. round Clock* (1861) 304 We have had... no confiscations, no deportations, and no guillotining. *attrib.* 1837 *THACKERAY Carlyle's Fr. Rev.* His... guillotining system had its hour. 1893 *Times* 1 June 9/5 Cutting short the discussion on... the remaining clauses of the Bill by what is known as the 'guillotining' process.

Guilour, variant of *GUILER Obs.*

† *Gulious, a. Obs.* In 4 *gulous* (e, 4-5 *gylous*). [f. *gile*, *GULE* *sb.* + *-OUS*]. *Gulifful*.

1382 *Wyclif's Cor. xi.* 13 Forwi such false apostils hen trecherous, or gylous work men, transfiguring hem into apostles. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. v. 202/2 The gylous tonge, that is called in latyn *lingua dolosa*.

Hence † *Guliously adv.*, *gulefully*.

1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. lx. in *Anglia VIII.* 143/16 Pat sly hee... warned him also gylously of sun good dedys pat hee shulde do. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. v. 202/2 Iohs gylously sloughe the noble priuier Amasam.

Guilt (gilt), *sb.* Forms: 1 *gylt*, *irreg. gylt*, 1, 2, 4 *gelt*, 2-5 *gult* (e, 2-6 *giit*, 2-7 *gylt* (e, 3 *Orm.* *gilt*, 3-5 *gilt*, 4 *gelte*, 4, 6 *gulte*, (gelthe, gylthe), 6-*gult*. [OE. *gylt* *str. masc.*:-prehistoric type **gultiz*; related to next *vb.*

No equivalent forms are known in the other Teut. langs. The connection commonly assumed with the OE. *teut. root* **geld*, *geld*, *guld*, to pay, *YELD*, is inadmissible phonologically, and its apparent plausibility with regard to sense disappears on examination. From the fact that OE. *gylt* renders *l. debetum* in the Lord's Prayer and in Matt. xviii. 27, and that is *gylt* renders *debet* in Matt. xviii. 18, it has been inferred that the sh. had a primary sense 'debt', of which there seems to be no real evidence, though OE. *scylde*, *G. schuld*, have developed the sense of 'guilt' from that of 'debt'.

† 1. A failure of duty, delinquency; offence, crime, sin. *Obs.* (Cf. 5 b.).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 109 Donne onof hie forgifnesse calra heora gylta set urum Drihtne. a 1000 *Kentish Ps.* l. 39 (Gr.) Geltas gclansa, ba ðe ic on adre æf gefremede. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 12 Forgyf us ure gyltas (c 1160 *Haiton geltas*). c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia VIII.* 320 Pat we ne gefremmon gylta ænigne. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Se lichame is deadlic þurh adames gylt. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15873 Iff þez muzhenn turnenn hemm To hetenn þezze gillness. 12... *Paternoster in Rel. Ant.* I. 282 Forfif us ourre gyltes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2409 So ðinked euerle wis man... ðe of adames gylte muned. 1340 *Ayen.* 15 Pe ten hornes of þe beste betokene þe gyltes of þe ten hestes of our thorde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3213 (Dublin MS.) Pat Sloghen so þair souerent pat neuer þaim gilt made. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls II.) 39 For which faults and defaults it were worthy that the order... were done.

† 2. Responsibility for an action or event; the 'fault' (of some person). (In OE. const. genitive.)

11... *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 (Laud MS.) Eustasius hæfde gezydd þam cyngre þat he sceolde heom mare gylt þare hurhwur þonne his. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 257 It is for men ben nougt worthy To haue the grace of god and no gylte of the pope. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 217 If þe sarsyn ouercomp [sic] him þare certis 3e herþe þe gilt. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 12 She taketh upon her self the gilt. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2384 It was þe gilt all of þe me & not of þe god lord. 1671 Mrs. BEHN *For'd Marriage* i. 1 I shall grow angry, and believe your pride Would put the guilt off on your modesty.

† 3. Desert (of a penalty); esp. in phrase *Without guilt*, without having done anything to deserve one's fate, innocently. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 312 in *O. E. Misc.* 47 Nenne gilt of ðeþe ic on hym i-seo. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. v. 75 With-out-guilt, god wot gat ic this scathe. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.*

(Roxh.) xv. 67 Godd þan had done agayne his rihtwisnesse for to suffer swilk an innocent die withouten gilt. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 51 Seynþe þat þe keepers scholde have be turnted with oute gylte. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* 3990/4 He fand ane subtil wyle, But only gilt how he suld them begyle. a 1625 *Bovs Wks.* (1629-30) 268 Shee... abideth vnder the wrath of God, horror of conscience, guilt of death and hell.

4. The fact of having committed, or of being guilty of, some specified or implied offence; guiltiness. † Formerly (now *poet.*) const. of:

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 129 If a clerke men founde in his lond þat reft, þorgh slaughter or wounde, or þorgh other theft, Men suld schewe his guilt in þe courte of lay. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 165 Iustinianus Cesar was priued of þe ioye of his kyngdom for gilt of mysbeleue. c 1450 *MYRC* 1100 Hast thou forsake þyn owne gilt, And on a-noper þe blame I-pult? 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 196 It was neither guilt of Crime, nor reason of State, that could quench the Enie that was upon the King for this Execution. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* iv. (1724) I. 636 He in his deposition said somewhat that brought Sir Hugh Cambell and his son under the guilt of treason. 1833 *TENNISON Lady Clara Vere de V.* 43 The guilt of blood is at your door. 1844 H. W. HILSON *Brit. India* III. 324 Positive proof of his guilt could not be adduced. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/4 He has put the believers in the guilt of Richard III in a dilemma.

5. The state (meriting condemnation and reproach of conscience) of having wilfully committed crime or heinous moral offence; criminality, great culpability.

c 1510 *MORE Picus Wks.* 32 Spare vs wretches, and washe awaye our gilt, That we be not by thy iuste anger spilt. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. 48 That his guilt the greater may appere... I will a whit with his first folly beare. 1654 *HAMMOND Fundamentals* xvi. 167 These... are taken away, the possibility of guilt, and the possibility of innocence. 1799 *STEELE Tatler* No. 35 F. Several of my intimate Friends are in the Guilt. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* Dissert. ii. Most of which seem to have had no other peculiar guilt upon them than that common to soldiers in war. 1757 *SNOLETT Reprisal* Prolog. No guilt attends a fact involuntary. 1785 *BURKE Cor.* (1841) III. 39 Guilt resides in the intention. 1813 *BYRON Giaour* 1243 But Heaven in wrath would turn away, If Guilt should for the guiltless pray. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xiii. She never saw the child of her love stand before her doubly dishonoured, by guilt and by falsehood. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* viii. 176 Guilt is the direct consequence of a crime having been committed.

b. (With a and *pl.*) An instance, kind, or degree of guilt. *rare.*

1590-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 135 Of every gilt, and wicked governance, I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. ii. 57 Close pent-up guilt, Rise your concealing continents. 1659 *Gentl. Cult. Pref.* § 8 'Twas amongst the Jews a Capital Guilt to curse a Parent. 1685 *SOUTH Sermon* (1843) II. xvii. 281 The pardon of a guilt (too big for the common measures of pardon). 1702 *ROWE Tamerl.* v. i. 2115 Nor has my Soul One unrepented Guilt upon remembrance. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 139 F. 1 Rapine, Murder, and all the Guilt that attend War, is unjust. 1864 H. H. BROWNELL *War Lyrics* (1866) 21 Ah ever... In the crash of falling crime Some lesser guilt must share.

c. Conduct involving guilt; heinous sin or crime.

1729 *BUTLER Sermon*. Wks. 1874 II. 127 It [self-deceit] is itself the greatest of all guilt in proportion to the degree it prevails. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 120 The life of this man seems to have been one chain of guilt from the cradle to the gallows. 1819 *BYRON Joan* ii. cxxvii. He was a Greek, and on his isle had built... A very handsome house from out his guilt.

† d. Misused for 'sense of guilt'.

1690-1 TILLOTSON *Sermon*. xxxviii. (1735) I. 355 Guilt being nothing else but trouble arising in our minds, from a consciousness of having done contrary to what we are verily persuaded was our Duty.

6. In legal use: The state of being regarded as justly liable to penalty. *rare.*

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* Intro. § 2. 46 Here it is impossible that the party could foresee that an action, innocent when it was done, should be afterwards converted to guilt by a subsequent law. 1858 J. KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (ed. 9) I. 157 If a ship has contracted guilt by a breach of blockade, the offence is not discharged until the end of the voyage.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *guilt-born*, *concealing*, *formed*, *imbued*, *reeking*, *sick*, *stained*, *stained*, *stained* adjs. Also † *guiltwite* [OE. *wite* penalty], penalty for commission of crime.

1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* iii. xiv. *Guilt-born Excess the gohlet drain'd. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 1174 Beneath the cloud of 'guilt-concealing night. 1830 *SCOTT Denonol.* x. 364... I cannot forbear giving you another instance of a 'guilt-formed phantom. 1845 *KIRKPATRICK* 69 Others, sweet and dove-like—others, regal—Others, 'guilt-imbued. 1811 *SHELLEY Tear* ii. 4 Patriotism red with his 'guilt-reeking gore. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Custom Country* v. i. A 'guilt-stained conscience. a 1822 *SHELLEY Poeth. Fragm. Marg. Nicholas* 82 As the orphan's sigh... Totter the fabric of thy 'guilt-stained throat. 954 in *Birk. Cart. Sax.* (1893) III. 379 Debitum transgressionis et penam delicti que Anglice dicuntur Offensiveness et *Gyltwyte. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Gultwite amendes for trespas. 1607 *COWLEY Interpr.* Gultwite. 1766 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Gyltwite*. *Gultwite* (Sax. Law-Term).

† *Guilt, v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *gyltan*, 2-3 *giltan* (i), *Orm.* *giltenn*, 4 *giltan* (a, 4-5 *gilt*, 5-6 *gylte*, 6 *gult*. *Pa. t.* 2-4 *gultu*, 3-5 *gylte*, 4 *gilted*, -id, 5 *gylted*. *Pa. pple.* 2 *gult*, 4-6 *gilt*, 5 *gult*, 5 *gilted*, 6 *gultied*. [OE. *gyltan*:-prehistoric type **gultjan*; related to prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To commit an offence or trespass, to sin. c 825, c 897, c 1000 [see *GUILTING ppl. a.*]. c 1020 *Rule St. Benet*. vi. (Logeman) 25 Ic sæde ic gehæalde wegas mine þæt ic na gylte on minre tungan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Pa com þes Mon, he nefre ne gulte. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 27 Al to lome ic habbe gylte a werke and o wordes ofende. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1521 Therefore the were gylte That leof is over wummon to pulte. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 550 Michel gylte þe, gome, bi þour god falce. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 472 þou has gyltid, bot notst gretly. 1530 *PALSGR.* 566/1, I gylte, I faulte or comyt a trespasse (Lydgate).

b. Const. *against*, rarely to (a person, a law). Also with *dat.* of person, and *acc.* of thing (neuter pron.).

c 1200 *ORMIN* 5142 Godd itt te forrbedeþþ To gilttenn ohht onzenness himm. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 384 We ne gylte noht god no no gome here. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. viii. 151 Alle those rybades that repenem hem sore, That euer the gylte agens the. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* *De P. R.* xiv. xxviii. (Pollem. MS.). In þoo mawmetes Salomon trespased and gyltid his owne God. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2430 Pare as he gylt me agayns & I him gradid haue. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit.* Ps. xxvi. (Percy Soc.) 10 Graunte me grace... Thi lawe to understande... That I nerever gylte agens itt. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. xxxviii. Quidat haue I gilt to him or doom offense, That I am thrall, and hirdis gone at large? c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* l. 658 Why hast þou thus here now wroth, with goddis peple that Gylted the nowht? c 1500 *Lancelot* 699 Qwhat haue y gilt, allace! or qwhat deseruit?

2. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To render guilty. In quot. *refl.*

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* iii. (1558) 121 Hath he then gyltid himself of murder?

Guilt, obs. form of *GILT sb.* and *v.*

Guilt(e), -ed, obs. ff. *GILT*, *GILTED ppl. adjs.*

† *Guilt'er. Obs.* Also 3 *gultare*, 4 *gilt'er*.

[f. *GUILT v.* + *-ER*]. An offender, transgressor.

12... *Paternoster in Rel. Ant.* l. 282 Forfif us our gultes, also we forfiset oure gultare. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* i. 28 He shal to-trede the hydous gulteres and the synneres togidere.

† *Guiltful, a. Obs.* [f. *GUILT sb.* + *-FUL*].

Full of guilt; guilty; heinous. Hence † *Guiltfully adv.*

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Andra* 103 Wikit women, þou þolis þus ill, for þou... has consawit giltfully. 1655 R. CAPEL in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 36 Worldliness is a most guiltful sin in respect of God. 1675 *WALKER eccl. Paraph.* St. Paul 22 Prohibition... making it more guilt-full. 1791 *LEARNOUT Poems* 15 (E. D. D.) The lady heard the guiltfoot tale Wi' mickle dole an' dread.

Guilt-head, obs. form of *GILT-HEAD*.

Guiltily (gi'til), *adv.* [f. *GUILTY a.* + *-LY* 2].

In a guilty manner or condition; like one that is guilty.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. v. iii. 146 Bloody and guilty; guiltily awake, And in a bloody Battell end thy dayes. 1662 *Jessitt's Reasons* (1675) 104 Who have guiltily provoked the Sanguinary Laws. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* iv. iii. Our friends of China, who guiltily refused to trade. 1873 *BLACK P. Thule* v. 69 Consciousness that he had been guiltily remiss.

Guiltiness (gi'tlínés). [f. *GUILTY a.* + *-NESS*]. The condition, quality, or state of being guilty; criminality, culpability; an instance of this; also, consciousness of guilt. Const. of:

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 172 Of gultines þe schame Is generit, & of it þe blame. 1535 *COVERDALE John* xix. 6 Take ye him & crucifye him, for I synde no gyltynesse in him. 1601 *SIR W. COWWALLIS Disc. Seneca* (1831) 10 Too much doubt argueth too much guiltiness. 1676 *ALLEN Address Nonconf.* 97 A guiltiness of a great Schism in the Church, and consequently of the many sad effects of it. a 1740 *WATERLAND Wks.* (1823) VI. 286 Arguments against Christianity, he they serious or ludicrous, are indifferently (not always in the same degree, or with the same guiltiness) attempts to subvert Christianity, and are consequently to be punished. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 89 His Guiltiness of the Crime labelled against him. a 1834 *LAMB Misc. Wks.* (1871) 469 False surmises of her guiltiness. 1849 *STOVEL Intro. to Canned's Necess.* 6 The loss of truth by neglect, whatever the present inducement, must ever be true for God he attended with inexcusable guiltiness.

† *Guiltling, ppl. a. Obs.* Chiefly OE. In 1 *gyltend*, 4 *giltend*. [f. *GUILT v.* + *-ING* 2].

That offends or trespasses. In quotes. *absol.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiv. 8 Swoete & reht dryten fore ðissum aese gesette gyltendum in wege. c 897 K. *ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xxi. 166 Dara gyltendma scylda. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 12 Forgyf us ure gyltas, swa swa we forgyfod urum gyltendum. 1382 *Wyclif Job* ix. 28, I shamede alle my werkis, wite that thou shuldist not spare to the gyltende.

† *Guiltist. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *GUILT sb.* + *-IST*]. A guilty person; an offender.

1691 W. FREKE *Art War* vi. 252 Only the Principal Guiltists among Your Enemy ought to suffer Death.

Guiltless (gi'tlís), *a.* Forms: see *GUILT sb.*

[Late OE. *gyltless*, f. *gylt GUILT* + *-less*].

1. Free from guilt; innocent. Const. of, † *from*. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1889) 133 Hande on hande his nalt ðe euele man gylt-leas. c 1300 *ORMIN* 1977 310, þatt all wass gyltless. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6797 þe curi godwin... Let þis gyltless man sette all arewe. c 1340 *Cowley M.* 1646 (Trin.) Alle 3e se he seide þat I am gyltles of his lync. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxvii. 24, I am innocent or gyltless, for the blood of this iust man. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 207 And thus gyltes (I) shall be araye. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Rich. III. 8 b. The cause of the destruction of manye gyltes persones. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. viii. 36 All the floor... With blood of guiltesse babes... Defiled was. 1647 *Cowley Mistr.* Concealment i. So handsomely the thing contrive, That she may guiltless of it live. 1713 *BERKLEY Guardian*

name as acid-green, a bright greenish yellow (*Cent.
Dict.*); Guinea hog, the river-pig of Guinea,
Potamocharius pictus (by Maregraf 1648 called
Porcus guineensis); Guinea merchant, one who
trades with Guinea; hence, a slave-dealer;
Guinea (oil) palm, *Elais guineensis* (Syd. Soc.
ex.1836); Guinea peach, a stroog climbing shrub
of western tropical Africa, *Sarcocephalus esculen-
tis* (N.O. *Rubiaceae*), yielding a fruit resembling

a peach (London *Encycl. Plants* 1829); + Guinea peacock, piece (see quot.); Guinea plum, the plum-like fruit of a large West African tree, *Parinarium excelsum* (London 1829); Guinea pods, the fruit of *Capsicum frutescens* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); Guinea ship, a ship trading to Guinea, a slave-ship; (b) a sailor's name for a floating medusa, *Physalia pelagica* (Cassell); Guinea sorrel, *Hibiscus sabbarifra* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); Guinea trader = Guinea merchant; Guinea weed, *Peltiveria alliacea* (Treas. Bot. 1866); + Guinea wheat (also with small g), an old name of Indian corn; + Guinea wood = RED-WOOD. Also GUINEA-COCK, -HEN, -MAN, etc.

1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 201 The *Guinea aloe, of which the negroes... make very good ropes. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Large-seeded *Guinea amomum, the *Amomum macrorrhizum*. 1837 *POCKLINGTON Altar* ch. 52 It is a word to see, what part *Gynny Birds their Gossips are. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 60 The turkey, the African Guinea bird, and the quail, are found here. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 263 'K1', retorted my Guinea bird. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, *Guinea cloths, Guinea stuffs. Apparently these were piece-goods bought in India to be used in the West African trade. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1693) I. iii. 48 The Indians are Husband-men, and plant Maiz and *Guinea Corn. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 69 At that time they [sc. the fields] were covered with a large kind of millet, called *guian-natt*, or Guinea corn. 1775 *ROMANE Florida* 84 They cultivate for bread... two varieties of that species of *Panicum* vulgarly called *guinea corn*. 1834 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 343 The *guinea corn* grows near fifteen feet high. 1875 *Bedford Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 105 The *Guinea Current is a stream current, running to the Eastward, along that part of the African coast comprised chiefly between Cape Roxo and the Bight of Biafra; extending Southward to the 3rd and 2nd parallels of North latitude. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 579 The *Guinea-deer. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 240 The Chevrotail, or Guinea deer. 1644, 1654 *Ginnie, Ginnie Drill (see *DRILL* sb.). 1604 *CAREW Cornwall* 24 b, Of tame Birds, Cornwall hath Doves, Geese, ... *Ginnie ducks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 299/2 The Ginnie Duck... is by some Authors called a Cairo-Duck; of others a Muscovy-Duck. 1879 *NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* X. 778/2 The largest living Goose is that called the Chinese, *Guinea, or Swan-Goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 366 *Guinea Grass... is frequently cultivated, to supply stabled and working cattle with food. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 9 note. The accidental introduction of the Guinea-grass into Jamaica in 1744. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midgl.* xx. (1836) 330 The faces of them [sc. hills] being covered with guinea-grass pieces. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 262 Mixed with this vegetation in large quantities was Guinea-grass. 1857 tr. *Kachenmeister's Man. Hum. Parasites* (Syd. Soc.) I. 398 By the English [it is known as] the *Guinea hair-worm. 1888 *Guinea hog (see *HOG* sb.). 1719 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 214 You may as well argue with a *Guinea Merchant against the Selling of Slaves. 1567 G. FENNER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 148 Certain person called *Guinea person. 1698 *FROGER Voy.* 33 The *Guinea Peacock, which others call the Imperial, or the Lady, is black, and almost of the bigness of a Turkey. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 480/2 *Guinea pepper, the seeds of two species of Amomum, found on the west coast of Africa, within the tropics; the one, *A. grana Paradisi*, the other *A. grandiflorum*. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 295 The Moors are paid for their gum in pieces of calico dyed blue, called *guinea-pieces; they are seven or eight ells long, and half an ell wide... The Moors instantly ascertain whether a guinea-piece is fabricated in France or India, by the smell. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vii. III. 161 They were crowded together like slaves in a *Guinea ship. 1813 W. MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* I. 289 *Guinea stuffs, 45 yards each [per ton] 1200 [pieces]. 1756 *Guinea trader (see *GUINEA-MAN* 2). 1598 *FLORIO, Brena*, a kind of *ginnie or turkie wheate. 1610 *GULLIM Heraldry* iii. iii. (1612) 112 He beareth Azure, three eares of Ginny Wheate louped and bladed or. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 56/2 Ginny Wheat... is also termed Indian, or Turkey Wheat. 1722 *Act in Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Red Wood or *Guinea Wood the Hundred Weight... one Pound ten Shillings.

2. Short for GUINEA-FOWL, GUINEA-HEN. Obs.

1620 *VENERE Via Recta* iii. 58, Ginnies; or Turkies. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* xiv. (1675) 357 She was called Penelope, from the gennies or turkey hens, named Meleagrides and Penelope, for they fed her, being an infant. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Intro.* The Cock and hen, patavine, Turck, Persick, Scottish, Indian and Ginnie.

III. The coin so called, or its value.

3. An English gold coin, not coined since 1813, first struck in 1663 with the nominal value of 20s., but from 1717 until its disappearance, circulating as legal tender at the rate of 21s. *Double guinea*: a coin equal in value to two guineas. *Spade guinea*: a guinea of the pattern coined 1787-1800, so called from the form of the escutcheon on the reverse.

In 1663 the Royal Mint was authorized to coin gold pieces of the value of 20s. 'in the name and for the use of the Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading with Africa'; these pieces were to bear for distinction the figure of a little elephant, and 44 of them were to contain 1 lb. troy of 'our Crowne gold'. The 20s. pieces of the African company received the popular name of *guineas* almost as soon as they were issued, as being intended for use in the Guinea trade, and made of gold from Guinea; and the name was extended to later coins of the same intrinsic value. As silver was the sole standard till 1816, the value of the guinea was from the first subject to market fluctuations, according to the condition of the silver coin, which became so bad that the guinea rose as high as 30s. in 1675. In Dec. 1717 it was fixed at 21s., after which it underwent no further alteration. The latest coinage of guineas took place in 1813; the *sovereign*, of the value of 20s., was first issued in 1817.

1664 *EVELYN Diary* 9 Mar., Now it was that the fine new-milled coin, both of white money and guineas, was established. 1666 *PERRY'S Diary* 29 Oct., My goldsmith... tells me that ginnys, which I bought 2,000 of not long ago, and cost me but 18s. 6d. change, will now cost me 22d.; and but very few to be had at any price. 1673 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* II. 19 The great little Animal was on a sudden turn'd so yellow, and grown withall so unwieldy that he might have past currant for the Elephant upon a Guinny. 1686-7 in *Wood Life* (1848) 247 note, I give to my dearest child y^e Lady Shute-lworth... a gilt box with 30 gynnies in it. 1700 A. HAIG in J. RUSSELL *Haigs* xi. (1881) 336 Zerubbabel got from me... a guinie, which is to be at 23 shillings sterling and 6 pence. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4208/3 Lost... a Purse, with 3 Five-Guinea Pieces, 3 double Guineas. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* ii. iv. § 55 (1740) 259 The Duke gave him twenty Guineys to hire him to kill the King. 1777 *SHERIDAN Trip Scarb.* I. i, Can you give me change for a guinea? 1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 124 The great step, that of abolishing the guinea, has already been taken without any inconvenience.

b. Proverbial phr. (Cf. guinea-gold.)

1727 *GAY Beggar's Opera* I. v. (1729) 7 A wife's like a guinea in gold.

4. A sum of money equal to the value of this coin. In present use, a name for the sum of 21s.

The guinea is the ordinary unit for a professional fee and for a subscription to a society or institution; the prices obtained for works of art, racehorses, and sometimes landed property, are also stated in guineas. Otherwise the word is now only occasionally used.

1688 in *ELLIS Corr.* (1829) II. 186 The Royal African Company have lately a dividend of ten guineas per cent. 1699 G. HICKES in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 283 Its prime cost will at least be a guinea. 1732 *FIELDING Miser* iii. iii, A Turkey... which... may be bought for a guinea, or thereabouts. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 49 To regard a guinea raised by cultivation as materially different in value to us from a guinea raised by any other trade. 1778 in *Boswell's Johnson* 3 Apr. I have been looking at this famous antique dog... valued at a thousand guineas. 1818 *LADY MORGAN Autobiog.* (1859) 147 A... shawl... for five guineas. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 362 Winners of Races 1863-82. Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, 2,000 Guineas, 1,000 Guineas. 1884 H. SMART *Poet to Finish* vii, It's a guinea to a gooseberry on Sam. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 16 § 16 Such substitutes... shall be paid at the rate of seven guineas per day.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *guinea-slamp*; *guinea-fed* adj.; *guinea-boat* (see quot.); *guinea-corps* (see quot. 1810 s.v. GUINEA-TRADE); *guinea-dropper*, one who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas; *guinea-edge* (see quot.); *guinea-gold*, (+ a) collect. guineas; (b) gold of which guineas were coined, gold of 22 carats; *guinea-table*, a gaming-table, where the stake is a guinea; *guinea-wedge*, ?

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Guinea-boat, a fast-rowing galley, of former times, expressly built for smuggling gold across the Channel, in use at Deal. 1720 *PALMER Proverbs* 209 'Tis astonishing that a young gentleman, bred five or six years in our own universities, should, at his first coming to London, be drawn in by *guinea-droppers. 1722 *GAY Trivia* iii. 249 Who now the Guinea-Dropper's Bait regards, Trick'd by the Sharper's Dice or Juggler's Cards? 1890 *ZACHENSOER Art Bookbinding* 176 *Guinea-edge, a roll with a pattern similar to the edge of an old guinea. 1810 *BENTHAM Art of Packing* (1821) 175 note, Inconvenient to a *guinea-fed jurymen to attend oftener than the Act requires! 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 599/4 On Wednesday the second of August, there went away from his Masters house... a young man by name John Kirke... with a considerable sum in *Guinea-Gold. 1795 *BURNS For a That?* The rank is but the *guinea stamp; The man's the gowd for a' that. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cities & Gertr.* I. 57 She will go to the *Guinea-table... rather than not play'. 171. MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 251 He has given me some very pretty *guinea wedges.

6. quasi-adj. Priced at or amounting to a guinea.

1742-3 *PITT Sp. Ho. Comm.* in *Anecd.*, etc. (1797) I. iv. 79 The most stupid serjeant at law that ever spoke for a guinea fee. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) I. 188 Twice a-week there are to be [in Ranelagh-gardens] riotous, at guinea tickets, for which you are to have a supper and music. 1801 C. LAMB in C. Kegan Paul *H. Godwin* (1876) II. 87 Leave him to take guinea-and-a-half lodgings with mania in Leghorn. 1897 *Daily News* 15 June 8/5 Most of the business has been in the guinea and two guinea seats.

+Guinea-cock. Obs. The male of the guinea-fowl; the guinea-fowl (earlier called Turkey-cock).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 166, I would faine learne the right ordering of their outlandish Birds, called Ginny Cocks, and Turkey Cocks... before the yeere of our Lorde .1530. they were not seen with us. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. ii. 103 We found in this place... great plenty of partridges, Guineacocks, and other wilde fowles. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Kv, The Ginny-Cocke was first brought out of Numidia, into Italy. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 332 We have written already of the Ginny or Turkey cocks and hens, upon whom Nature hath bestowed a folding crest.

Guinead, obs. form of GYNIAD.

Guinea-fowl. [Imported from Guinea in 16th c.; cf. *F. poule de la Guinée* (Belon 1555).] A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Numida*, esp. *N. meleagris*, which is a common domestic fowl in Europe. It has slate-coloured plumage with white spots.

1655 *MOUTET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 166 There are some which lately brought hither certain chequer'd Hens and Cocks out of New Guinea, spotted white and black like a Barber's Apron, whose Flesh is like to the Flesh of Turkies. 1788 J. MATTHEWS *Voy. Sierra Leone* 48 It is... surprising that the Guinea fowls, which are

real natives of the country... should be neglected by them. 1802 *INGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 249 The common guinea-fowl. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lii, Some guinea-fowl were noisily preparing for roost.

Guinea-hen.

+1. The Turkey-hen or turkey. Obs.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* ii. lii. 214 With white and blacke spots, lyke to the feathers of the Turke or Ginny hen. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist.* China 322 Ginny hennes, otherwise called Turkey cockes, and in Spanish Paños. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 296 The Ginny or Turkey hens in a part of Africke called Numidia, be in great request. a 1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Country Life* 53 The Ginny-hen Could not goe downe my belly then More sweet than Olives. 1669 *WORLDIE Syst. Agric.* (1682) 176 Turkeys, or Ginny-hens, or Cocks, are a melancholy Fowl. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* § P. 21 Fowls for Game they have several, the best of which is the Guinney Hen.

2. The Guinea-fowl, or the female of the same.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K iv, The Gracians call these foules Meleagrides i. For they say Meleagers Sisters were transformed into Ginny-hens. 1703 *DAMPIER Voy.* III. 23 Guinea-Hens; which the Natives of these Islands call *Gallina Pintada*, or the Painted Hen. 1781 *PENNANT in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 76 The Guinea hens have long been imported into Britain. 1855 *TENNISON Brook* 126 He praised his hens, his geese, his guinea-hens.

+b. slang. A courtesan, prostitute. Obs.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 317 Ere I would say, I would drowne my selfe for the loue of a Gynney Hen, I would change my Humanity with a Baboon. 1639 *GLAYTHORNE Alb. Wallenstein* iii. iii, Yonder's the cock oth' game, About to tred yon Ginny hen, they're billing. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 50. 2/2 You in an Honourable Amour, ... cannot bear a little Cackling from a Guinea Hen!

3. Comb., as guinea-hen flower, the fritillaria, *Fritillaria meleagris*; guinea-hen weed, a West Indian herb, the *Peltiveria alliacea*.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. lxxix. 122 The checker'd Daffodillor Ginny hen flower, hath... flowers... checker'd most strangely. 1629 *PARKINSON Paradisi* vii. 44, I leaue to eueryone their owne will to call it in English eyther Fritillaria, as it is called of most, or the checker'd Daffodill, or the Ginnee Hen flower, or, as I doe, the checker'd Lilly. 1829 *LONDON Encycl. Plants* 297 *Peltiveria*. is thought... to be coueted by Guinea-hens, and hence its vulgar name of Guinea-hen weed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 556/1 Guinea-hen flower, *Fritillaria meleagris*.

Guinea-man (gi'nimān).

1. A vessel trading to the coast of Guinea; hence, a slave-ship. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1605 J. MILLER *Descr. New York* (1843) 37 On board a small Guineaman. 1737 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 46 A ship belonging to Liverpool, with 350 slaves on board, was lately carried into Barbadoes by another Guineaman, after a smart engagement. 1800 *CAPT. CUNNINGHAM in Naval Chron.* IV. 427 The *Dick Guineaman*, of Liverpool. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midgl.* (1836) 6 The hars of the various African rivers where the contraband Guineamen were in the habit of lurking. 1881 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Free Lance* II. iv. 167 With the hope of netting one of the numerous contraband Guineamen crossing the Atlantic for the Spanish Main.

+2. A Guinea merchant. *Obs.* rare.

1756 *SPENCE Anecd.* (1858) 281 Mr. Pope was with Sir Godfrey Kneller one day, when his nephew, a Guinea trader, came in. 'Nephew, [said Sir Godfrey], you have the honour of seeing the two greatest men in the world.' 'I don't know how great you may be, [said the Guineaman], but I don't like your looks: I have often bought a man, much better than both of you together, all muscles and bones, for ten guineas'.

3. A native of Guinea.

1830 *CAPT. H. CROW Mem.* vii. 168 Convinced me that there were more untruths said of Guineamen than any other class of people. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Chara.* (1852) 92 Dissimilar in aspect and aspirations as a Guineaman and a Hindoo. 1866 *WHITTIER Marg. Smith's Girl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 14 His skin was swarthy, not black like a Moor or Guineaman, but of a color not unlike that of tarnished copper coin.

4. (With small g.) nonce-usus. One who eats guinea fees (as a jurymen); also, a subscriber of a guinea per annum to a society.

1810 [see *GUINEA TRADER*]. 1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng.* 232 This impertinently intruding guinea-man at St. College.

Guinea pepper. a. An early name for Cayenne pepper. b. (See quot. 1839.)

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. lxxvi. 293 Ginny pepper hath the taste of pepper, but not the power or vertue. 1620 *MELTON Astrolog.* 40 Hee slung Ginny-Pepper in the Hangmans eyes as he came to put the noose ouer his necke. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 922 It hath bene a Practice to burne a Pepper, they call Ginny-Pepper; Which hath such a strong Spirit, that it prouoketh a Continuall Sneezing, in those that are in the Rosome. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. i. 320 And coak with Fumes of Ginny-Pepper. 1705 *DOSMAN Guinea* 305 *Guinea Pepper*... grows on Shrubs in red Shells or Husks. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 202 *Capsicum* or Guinea Pepper, is also of this lurid order. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 313 The Guinea Pepper... introduced into England, from India, so early as 1548. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 480/2 *Guinea pepper*, the seeds of two species of Amomum, found on the west coast of Africa, within the tropics; the one *Amomum grana Paradisi*, the other, *Amomum grandiflorum*. They are powerfully aromatic, stimulant, and cordial.

Guinea-pig (gi'nipig). [Perli. the animal was thought to resemble the young of the Guinea Hog (*Polamocharnus*); or the name *Guinea* may have been applied loosely, as in some other instances, as a designation for an unknown distant country. Confusion with *Ginina* seems unlikely.]

1. A rodent mammal (*Cavia Cobia*) of the genus *Cavia*, originating in S. America, but now widely distributed in a half-domesticated state.

The term is applied dialectally to the wood-louse, and in Cornwall to the small white cowrie.

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* 1. 16 You may see them [Cheese Mites] . . . like so many Ginny-Pigs, munching and chewing the cud. 1673 C. BROWN *Trav. Germany*, etc. (1677) 109 Some odd dishes at their Tables; as Guiney-pigs, divers sorts of Snails, and Tortoises. 1733 STEELE *Guardian* No. 126. ¶ 4 These were driven off at last by a Lap-dog, who was succeeded by a Guiney pig. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 72 The mouse being . . . the most timid of all quadrupeds, except the guinea-pig. 1806 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 378 The same chemist found that the urine of the guinea-pig deposited carbonat of lime. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapt. of Fleet* II. xvii. There isn't a mouse in all Epsom can be muter, or a guinea-pig dumber.

2. *Naut.* a. A midshipman in the East Indian service. b. An inefficient seaman.

1747 *Adv. Kidnapped Orphan* 62 He sent his nephew, at the age of fourteen, on a voyage as a Guinea-pig. 1748 SMOLETT *Red. Rant*, xxiv. A brave fellow as ever crackt hisket;—none of your guinea pigs. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xvi. The midshipmen, or guinea pigs, as they are called. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, Guinea-pigs, the younger midshipmen of an Indiaman.

3. In various jocular or contemptuous applications with allusions to the coin. a. One who receives the fee of a guinea; e.g. a medical man, a director of a public company (see quot. 1895), a clergyman doing duty for another, etc. b. (See quot.) a. 1821 COMBE *Wife* IV. (1869) 347 'Oh! oh!' cried Pat, 'how my hand itches, Thou guinea pig [a vet.], in boots and breeches, To trounce thee well.' 1855 SNEYLEY *II. Coverdale* xxvii. 'That ailment [heart-ache] which defines those guinea-pigs, 'the faculty'.' 1858 *Chamb. Frul.* 1 May 279/2 Whenever the court sits . . . the guinea-pigs [jurymen] sit along with it. 1871 *Temple Bar* XXXI. 320 'Guinea pigs,' the pleasant name for those gentlemen of more rank than means . . . who have a guinea and a copious lunch when they attend board meetings. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Critic* 18 The Vicar has managed by himself, with occasional help from guinea-pigs. 1895 A. J. WILSON *Gloss. Tervis Stock Exch.* s.v. A man who lives by getting himself placed upon the Boards of a number of companies, whose business he can have neither the time nor the qualifications to assist in directing, is a 'guinea pig'.

attrib. 1887 *Standard* 12 May, We . . . have here the 'guinea pig' Director in all his pristine simplicity. b. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed. 2) 328 Those who persevered in the fashion [of wearing hair-powder] paid one guinea a year for the privilege, hence the jesters nicknamed them *guinea-pigs*.

Hence *Guinea-pigging* *vbl. sb.*, the practice of acting as director of a company for the sake of the guinea fees; also of acting as clerical substitute (or, rarely, engaging the services of one).

1887 *Ch. Times* 14 Jan. 26/1 The Rector . . . preferred guinea-pigging once a Sunday to being present at his post twice a day. 1890 J. HARRIS *Byword* 125 A unanimity of belief in joint-stock enterprises that makes guinea-pigging a positive virtue. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Kay* 125 7 by 'guinea-pigging', floating Companies, and other means. **Guinea trade.** [In sense 1 from GUINEA I, in 2 from GUINEA II.]

¶ 1. The trade with Guinea.

1673 DRYDEN *Amboyne* Prol. 9 They shall have all . . . The Straits, the Guinea trade, the herrings too, Nay to preserve them, they shall pickle you.

2. *Jocularly.* The taking of guinea fees.

1808 in *Bentham's Art Packing* (1821) 190 Deeply concerned and interested in the Guinea Trade. 1810 BENTHAM *Art Packing* (1821) 33 The corps being termed the Guinea corps; the members of it collectively Guineamen; and it taken separately, this or that one is familiarly spoken of as being concerned and interested in the Guinea trade.

Guinea worm. A parasitic nematoid worm (*Filaria medinensis*) frequent in many parts of Guinea, whence the name; it is long and thread-like, of a white colour, inhabiting the human skin, esp. of the lower extremities, where its presence causes painful suppuration. Also, the disease occasioned by its presence.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 89 Guinea Worms are very frequent in some Places of the West Indies. 1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa & Syria* xxi. 326 The disease called the Guinea Worm is known . . . by the same name [Fertit]. 1833 BAIRD in *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 24 The Guinea-worm, which is a species of *Filaria*. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 128 The Guinea worm is essentially a tropical parasite. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxiii. 517 Lately . . . a French naval surgeon, has introduced a system of managing guinea-worm cases which bids fair to shorten treatment.

¶ **Guinet.** *Obs.* [?ad. F. *guinet*.] A small bird, ? a chaffinch.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plover*, When some Guinets get into your Nets, which are Birds a little bigger than Larks.

Guingam. *Obs.* form of GINGHAM.

¶ **Guinguette** ¹ (gœngt). [Fr., of unknown origin.] A suburban cabaret; a place of entertainment of a rather low class, for drinking and dancing. 1779 KEATE *Sketches* fr. *Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 68 Any of the guinguettes about Paris. 1818 LAOY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 64 Oh! England, if you would only have guinguettes where 'on danse tous les jours', instead of drinking porter and gin. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 171 The small village of Laeken . . . contains a number of guinguettes, or taverns with public gardens. 1885 D. HANNAY in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 448/2 Tearing up an old garden with its fountains to put a guinguette in place thereof.

Hence *Guinguetage* *v. intr.*, to dance as at a guinguette (*nonce-adv.*).

1840 DISRAELI in *Corr. w. Sister* 15 Aug. There was a temporary room for the ball, which was in itself a blunder, as anybody can guinguette and princes give balls because they have palaces.

¶ **Guinguette** ² (gœngt). [Fr.] A two-wheeled vehicle without a hood; a gig.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii. The king drove thither in Marshal Villar's own guinguette.

Guin(n)iad. *Obs.* form of GYNIAD.

Guipp. variant of GUP *int.* *Obs.*

¶ **Guipure** (gépür). [Fr., f. *guiper* to cover with silk, etc., ad. f. *cut. wip*, represented by G. *weisen* to turn, Goth. *weipan* to crown.]

1. A kind of lace (see quot. 1869).

1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone*, etc. II. 14 These exquisite mouldings produce the effect of costly guipure laid over coloured satin. 1859 MRS. PALMER *Lace* iii. (ed. 2) 34 The term guipure is now so extensively applied it is difficult to give a limit to its meaning. We can only define it as lace where the flowers are either joined by 'brides', or large coarse stitches, or lace that has no ground at all. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 265/2 The latter being covered with a piece of old Venetian guipure.

attrib. 1844 LAOY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* (1854) II. xiv. 149 A berthe of the richest Guipure old lace. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 288 An embroidery of lace imitating guipure royal. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/2 Some laces in the guipure style are also selling. 1893 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/5 Puffings of yellow chiffon, with a pair of guipure wings.

2. A kind of gimp.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1890 *Daily News* 20 June 6/4 The bodice was pink silk, with trimming of black guipure; the sleeves being also pink with guipure let in. 1893 *Times* 8 July 12/2 Finished with white guipure and ribands.

Guird, Guirlande. *Obs.* ff. GIRD, GARLAND.

Guiss. *Obs.* Sc. form of GOOSE.

Guisan. *Obs.* form of GUISEAN.

¶ **Guisard**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 guyzard. [a. F. *guisard*, f. (*duc de*) *Guise*.] A partisan of the Guise faction in France in the 16th c. (In the first quot. app. used with allusion to the name of Guy Fawkes.)

1609 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 54 Factious guyzards, that lay trais of sedition to blow up the common-wealth. 1681 DRYDEN *Medal* Ep. Whigs, The Holy League of the French Guisards. 1683 — *Viind. Dk. Guise* 32 The three Estates were at that time compos'd generally of Guisards, factious, hot-headed, rebellious, interested men.

Guisard (gairzard), *sb.* 2 Chiefly Sc. Forms: 7 guyz-, guyzard, 7-9 gysart, 8 guisart, gysard, 9 guizard, -art, 8- guisard. [f. GUISE v. + -ARD.] One who goes about in a fastidious guise or dress; a masquerader, a mummer. See also GUISEAN.

1626 *Presbyt. Rec. Lanark* in *Annals Lesmahagow* (1864) 149 We Weir pyper to the gysarts of Lesmahagow. 1696 in Maidment *Sc. Dialects* (1888) 309 Thou wouldst terrify the Souterkines. More than a gyzard in black sheep skins. 1755 R. FORBES *Alex. Sp. Jm.* *fr. Lond.* 28 The third was an auld wizen'd, have colour'd count, a sad gysard indeed, an as baul' as any ettercap. 1770 DALRYMPLE in *Dumfriesshire Notes* 286 The exhibitions of gysarts are still known in Scotland, being the same with the Christmas mummery of the English. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 29 (Jam.) Whan gloamin gray comes frae the east, Through a' the gysarts venture; In sarks an' paper helmets drest. 1854 KENNEDY *Phemie Millar* III. 191 It is not Christmas to be looking out for guisards. 1859 MRS. GOROON *Life Str D. Brewster* xii. 182 Apparitions of tall headed guisards into quiet families. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Guisard*, *Guisart*, *Guiser*, a masquerader, a mummer.

Hence *Guisard v. intr.*, to act as a guisard, to masquerade. (Only in *vbl. sb.*)

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxvi. They have taen Yule before it comes and gaun a-guisarding.

Guisard, *Obs.* form of GIZZARD.

Guisarme. variant of GISARME.

Guise (goiz), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 gise, 3-7 gysse, 4-8 gysse, 5-6 gys, 6 geyse, gysse, Sc. gys(s), gys, 6-7 guize, 4- guise. [a. OF. and F. *guise*, = Pr., It. *guisa*, of Teot. origin; cf. OHG. *wisa* (G. *weise*), OE. *wise* WISE *sb.*]

¶ 1. Manner, method, way; fashion, style. Rarely *pl. Obs.*

13.. K. *Alis*. 6988 Tho thou myghtest, in mony gysse, Y-soe solas and game arise. 1340 HANPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1572 Pat may be knawen hi sere gysse. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 186 Many newe gises of pride and worldly vanite. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4292 She knew ech wrenche and every gysse Of love. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II. 68 To wedde ek cornys drie, is no good gysse. 1450 *How Wylde Man taught Son* 143 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 175 Louys awe ys the best gysse, 145 son, to make any wyfe after. 1523 DOUGLAS *Envies* Prol. 165 The three first hulis he [Caxton] hes ourshippt quyte, Salfand are lile twiching Polidorus. . . And that full symple on his awin gysse. 1523 FITZGERARD *Husb.* § 35 In some countreys . . . they do fan they come, the whiche is a verry good gysse. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. x. Gijj, Jacob must be advanced in any wyse: But I shall one day handle him of the new gysse. 1566 SPENSER *P. Q.* IV. x. 6 On stately pillours fram'd after the Dorick guize. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lt.* (1862) I. 258 Follow not the guises of this sinful world. 1644 MILTON *Arct.* (Arb.) 37 A military roughness, resembling most of the Lacedaemonian guize. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 28 Thinking, that whatsoever is written . . . must be beyond the guize of common speech. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Proem, No poet . . . hath hit on the right simple Eclogue after the true ancient guize of Theocritus. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* I. Pref. 24 The Introduction or Epitome of the Countess's Treatise of it . . . in no guize what I first intended. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 80 He began in artful guise to sound the Marquis. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xliii. And thus unto the Calender In merry guize he spoke.

b. With mixture of scose 5.

1810 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 163 Sneering nobles, in more polish'd guise, Whisper'd the tale. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 266 To learn in how varied a guise, shell and shot . . . do their work.

¶ 2. Appointed, usual, or characteristic manner; custom, habit, practice; the 'ways' (of a country). *Obs.* Very commo in the 16th and first half of the 17th c.

13.. *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 246 Thai weren wedded bi commun dome, Anon in the gise of Rome. c. 1400 *Southern Bab.* 1932 'Sir' she said, 'drinke to me, As the Gysse is of my londe.' c. 1440 *Generydes* 2974 As the Costom was, after ther gise, They beryed hym in honorabill wise. 1494 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 112 As for the voyde after meate the guise hath been thus. 1523 DOUGLAS *Envi* v. ii. 71 Efir their payane ryte and gise. 1528 SIR F. BRYAN *Let to Hen. VIII* in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 138 He knew the gysse of England as well as few men did. 1536 HILLENROD *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 18 As is the gise of the gentill houn. 1598 *Timme Calvin* on *Gen.* 26 As is the gise of rash and fickle headed men. a. 1598 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 557 This hath been alwayes the guise of the wicked, to use the smoothest speech when they intend most mischief. a. 1605 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* xxxviii. 11 All such riles was the guise, 'They made that grit god sacricee. 1666 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xiv. 168 The Apostles and Martyrs highly complemented according to the ancient guize of the Pagan Ceremonies. 1725 *Pope Odes*, XIV. 65 It never was our guise To slight the poor, or aught humane despise.

¶ 3. Manner of carrying oneself; behaviour, carriage, conduct, course of life. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 329 Shal grace come neuere yn þat lande þere men have swyche gysse yn hande. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 52 Wanne he [the prest] y-ordred his, Hym falth an holy gysse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreta*, *Priv.* 128 Suche byth the vyse manys gysse and his maneris. c. 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 118 Thou hast begonne a synfulle gysse. a. 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 1251 It were no gentle gysse This treatise to despyse. 1540 HVROR tr. *Vines Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Qij, Thou art a fool to look after that I should name thee for a wife, when thou usest not wifes guise. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. F. xxxvii. 8 Their wicked steps avoyd and file, and follow not their guise. a. 1639 W. WHATLEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 129 See here the guise of a carnal earthly-minded man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 576 By thir guise Just men they seemd. a. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) II. 260 This goukt gys was begun be our ballie to schow his love to the good caus. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 229 That morning found rough Tushillan in all the father's guise appear.

4. Style or fashion of attire or personal adornment; condition with regard to dress; attire, costume, garb. Now only *arch.* in phrases such as *in the guise of . . .*, in *lowly* (*festive*, etc.), *guise*.

¶ *New guise* (*advb. pbr.*): in the new fashion.

c. 1275 *LAV.* 19641 Six enihies. in pore men guise. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3215 þey . . . leue crystyn mennys acyse And haunte alle þe newe gysse. 13.. *Coer de L.* 593 All in palmers gysse the Holy land for to deuyse. c. 1440 *Generydes* 5272 He mett in his viage A pore palmer, goth in sympliss gise. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 29 Faire daughtres, y prale you that ye be not the first to take new shappes and gises of army. c. 1450 *Melun* xxiii. 420 Thaire heer longe waxen, in gise of maydenes and tressed at thaire bakkes. a. 1459 SKELTON *E. Remyng* 74 With clothes upon her hed . . . Wrythen in wonder wyse, After the Sarayns gysse. a. 1555 LYNDSEAY *Tragedy* 359 An Mak Tailourer quhill he fostert bene in france, That can mak garments on the gayest gysse. 1583 GREENE *Maulitia* II. (1593) H, Vp from the wast like a man, new guise to be casde in a dublet. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Cowen. Titus* I. 15 When men or women wear strange fashions and guises. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 8 To . . . sit down against Mansoul, in their now ragged and heggarly guise. 1726 GAY *Butterfly & Snail* 32 In base, in sordid guise array'd. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. i. 231 Thou know me? in this guise Thou canst not know me. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 17 The joyous prince will fall to us, Therefore all appear in festive guise.

¶ b. *conce.* Apparell, clothes. *rare.*

1766-7 COLERIDGE *Raven* 24 Soon came a woodman in leathern guise. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 350 She watched his men do on their riding guize.

5. External appearance, aspect, semblance.

1340 *Ayent*. 158 He comþ ine gysse of angle and steeþ þet gnod uol to drase to kuede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 131 Anone his olde guise chaunge He woll. c. 1450 *Melun* xxi. 377 Ye shall se me . . . in so many gises that I will not be knowe of no man. a. 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* xxxv. 111 Thou trauesyd y' grete waues in gysse of a meruelous beest. a. 1608 TEMPLE *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 283 Both [diseases] were thought to appear in many various Guises. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 87 He . . . In form a man, in dignity a God, Came, not expected in that humble guise. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physic* (ed. 5) II. 138 Calling forth the hidden spirit of combustion in some new or less familiar guise. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 25 In the parlor sits Some figure of noble guise. 1870 M. COWLEY *Earthly Pilgr.* xxiii. 271 Old carvings represent a fox in the guise of a priest preaching to a flock of geese. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* I. vii. 69 Mr. Murray grew more particular as to the guise of the books which he issued.

b. *fig.* and in immaterial sense.

a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 23 The Gospel cometh under trial in a guise no wye plausible or advantageous to human conceit. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng.* Man Misc. (1711) 121 Some, who under the Guise of Religion, Sacrifice so many Thousands and Lives to their own Ambition. 1772 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 109 He will put in the guise of benevolence. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xvii. (1865) 217, I clothed my desires under the guise of wishing to be virtuous. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 20 Blessings in the guise of disasters. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conf.* (1876) II. vii. 61 He was able to interfere in English affairs in the guise of a deliverer. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. ii. 23

A large armament was almost ready to sail . . . under the guise of a . . . merely mercantile enterprise. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* vi. iii. 364 An evil thought in the guise of a pious one took possession of Philip.

c. In bad sense: Assumed appearance, pretence. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Aleh.* xii. 31 A bold Woman came to me without any guise or colour, and told me plainly how it was with him. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 373 Plausibleness and Guises are inseparable from Courts. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 97 In the enigma . . . there is given, under a guise, some special mark which [etc.]. 1895 *Presbyterian* (Sydney) 14 Sept. 5/1 (*Suppl.*). A miserably weak and cowardly guise to hide their real intentions.

† 6. *Sc.* A disguise, a mask. Also, a dance or performance in disguises or masks; a masquerade, a show. Also in phrase *To turn the guise*: to change the parts in a play. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 10 He had gallandis gaithra a gyss. *Ibid.* 26 Heille harlotts on bawlane wyss come in with mony sindrie gysses. 1580 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 81 The gentlemen of the country about haid a gyse and farce to play before the King. 1605 POLWARTH *Flying v.* Montgomerie 50 Blaide, hecche thee, to bring in a gyse. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifix* 449 Dumbe Doctors . . . diddive, Guysses to gaze on, shoves men's soules to feed. 1712-26 GIOSEPH *Guthrie* (1900) 11 Finding the gyse turned, the Lords of the Congregation prevailing, and the laws upon their syde. 1787 A. SHIRREFFS *Poems* 1709 109 It's in your power, my Bess, to turn the gyse. 1801 BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 27 (E. D. D.). I'll shortly gar you turn the gyse.

7. *Comb.*, as *guise-dancer dial.* = GUISEER. 1846 'J. TRENOOLE' *Spec. Dial.* 53 (E. D. D.). And tould us how a gize-dance was to door. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 339 When the mummings, guise-dancers, and darkey-parties were dressing up.

Guise (gōiz), *v.* Also 4-5 *gyse*, 6 *guize*, *gys*. [*f. GUISE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To attire, attire fantastically; dress, equip, 'get up'. Also in immaterial sense. *arch.* 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton 152 Pan how gysed the geome, and gafe be to goo Tyll Ephesyne. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 660 When they harde of these tythandys, They gysed them fulle gay. 1618 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* II. 417 His curled head with Phrygian myrte guised. 1796 T. TOWNSEND *Poems* 20 Guised just like her true love swain. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Act. Leg.*, *Wallace* ix. 12 In that deceitful seeming guised. 1849 ROCK CH. of *Fathers* III. ix. 220 Bands of children guised as Holy Innocents. 1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 5/2 The pawns . . . will be guised as choristers.

† b. *To prepare, get up (an eatable).* *Obs.* 1604 PARSON 3rd *Pl. Three Convers.* Eng. 143 The same Coleworts soddan againe, hut guised after another fashion.

† c. *To shape, assimilate to (such or such a guise).* *Obs. rare.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. 1 *Vocalion* 192 To guise our selves (like counterfeitinge Ape) To th' guise of Men that are hut Men in shape.

2. *To disguise, Obs. exc. dial.* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 70 Len me thy cloke, to gys me for ane byhyle. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* A man of notoriously dirty appearance asked his wife, 'Hoo mun a gize mesel?' 'Wesh thee fyess', was the prompt reply.

3. *intr.* To go about in disguise, or in masquerade dress. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* *Guise*, to masquerade. 1884 *Gd. Words* Nov. 747/s The youths of Lerwick, attired in fantastic dresses, go 'guising' about the towns. 1891 *N. & Q.* XI. 82 [The phrase] is not an appropriate one in the mouth of the Duke when he is guising as a monk.

Hence *Guised ppl. a.* 1662 GREENHALGH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 10 Hooded, guized, veiled Jews, and my own plain bare self amongst them. 1891 JOANNA BAILLIE (Opplivie) Then like a guised band, that for a while Has mimick'd forth a sad and gloomy tale.

Guisedly, variant of **GUISELY** *Obs.*

Guiser (gōizər), Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 5 *gyser*, 5, 8 *gyssar*, 6 *gyssour*, 9 *guisar*, -or, *guizer*, *guysar*, *guisor*. [*f. GUISE v. + -ER*.] One who guises (see *GUISE v.* 3); a masquerader, aammer. (Cf. *GUISEARD*, *GEEZER*.)

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 93 Item, in Lannerik, to dansaris and gysaris, xxxvii. 1592 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 14 For gysours, deysours, the Guyssians ar gude. 1586 SIR R. MAITLAND in Pinkerton *Pl. Poems* (1786) 298, I saw no gysars all this year, Bot — kirkmen cled lyk men of weir. 1854 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 309 Those who thus go a-masking on New Year's eve . . . are called . . . guisers. 1880 T. HARVEY *Return Native* 124 The guisers themselves . . . could not afford to offend those by whose assistance they so largely profited.

Guiserne, obs. form of **GIZZERN**.

Guisian (gōizian), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *guisan*, *guysian*. [*f. F. (duc de) Guise + -IAN*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the dnke of Guise, or his family or faction.

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Evb. This prince can not but . . . be great with the Guyssian duke. 1643 *FRYNE* *Soc. Power Parl.* App. 35 The Guyssian Popish faction, being the strongest party. 1888-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 144 The skillfulness of Guisardian diplomacy.

B. sb. = **GUISEARD**.

1562 *Cecil Lett.* 16 July in M. A. S. Hume *Gt. Ld. Burghley* (1893) 129 Continue your writing to putt the Queene's Majesty in remembrance of the peril if the Guisians prosper. 1614 *Mitron* *Apoc. Sweet* Wks. 173 I. 111 To give the watch-word like Guisard of Paris to a mutiny or massacre. 1897 D. H. FLEMING *Mary Q. Scots* viii. 88 A marriage . . . which the Guisians take for concluded.

† **Guisily**, *adv.* *Obs.* In 4 *gisely*, 5 *gisily*. [*f. GUISE sb. + (-)LY*.] Handsomely; ingeniously, skillfully.

13. *Orfeo* (Zielke) 297 Knijtes and levedis com daunceing In queynt attire gisely, Queynt pas and softly. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* III. 409 A Spaynald taught me wonder gisly To graffe, and baad me theron not deuyne.

Guising (gōizɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. GUISE v. + -ING*.] The action of the vb. *GUISE*. † a. Assumption of a certain guise or character (*obs.*). b. *dial.* Masquerading, mummering. Also *attrib.*

1563 *Winger Wks.* (1890) II. 42 The Some of God become nocht the person of a man in substance, bot, be a certane apperand gysing and conuersation, finget the samyn. 1822 *Bewick Mem.* 26 The man who personated the devil . . . was going 'a guising'. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. 1 ix, Your Christmas Guisings . . . were a considerable something. *attrib.* 1852 *Whistle Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) 1. 43 In a guizing excursion he sung some verses.

Guispin, variant of **GISPIN** *Obs.*

Guiss, obs. *Sc.* form of **GOOSE**.

Guissell, misspelling for *juissell*, obs. *f. JUSS*.

Guissorne, obs. form of **GIZZERN**.

† **Guissette**, bad form for **GUISEET**.

1518 HALL *Chron.*, *Edm.* IV (1550) 12 Some had . . . the guissettes . . . dropped & gutted with red.

Guitar (gitā), *sb.* Forms: 7 *ghittar*, *giturr* (e, *gittur* (x, *gotire*, *guitarre*, 7-8 *guiturre*, 7-9 *guittar*, 8 *guiture*, 7- *guitar*. Also in Spanish, and quasi-Spanish or Italian form, 7, 9 *guiturra*, 7 *guitarra*, 9 *guitarru*. [*a. Sp. guitarra*, and its mod.F. adaptation *guitare* (Pr. *guitarra*, It. *chitarra*), a. Gr. *mápa*. The word had been adopted in classical L. as *cithara*, whence It. *clera*, *citra*, Pr. *citra*, OHG. *cithara*, mod.G. *zither*, mod.F. *cithare*, Eng. *cither*. See also **CITOLE**, **GITTERN**.] A musical instrument of the lute class, with six strings, which are twanged with the right hand, and a handle or finger-board provided with frets for stopping the notes with the left hand.

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) gr Give me my *Guitarra*, and room for our Chiefe. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* viii. 23 Tuning his *Guitarra* and singing to us some verses. 1668 H. MORE *Dial.* III. i. (1713) 180 Sometimes with a careless stroke I brush the Gittar. 1683 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1862/8 A little Gittar, wrought with Ivory and Ebony on the back. 1700 ASTRY *Tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 99 So delicate, like a *Guitarre*, that it won't bear the fingers. 1766 GOLOSIN *Vic. W. v.* Mr. Thornhill . . . then took up the guitar himself. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. 90 The dead, lumpish, tubby, tones of the fourth and fifth strings of the guitar. 1820 C. R. MATURIN *Nel-moth* (1892) II. xxviii. 117 Their *guitarras* might be disposed of. 1842 BARIAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Sir Rupert the Fearless*, Full sweetly she sang to a sparkling guitar With silver cords. 1866 *Engel Nat. Mus.* ix. 350 The *guitarra* . . . is still to be found . . . among the Arabs in Tunis. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 57 It is difficult to determine when the *cithara* had so far departed from the form of a lyre as to become a guitar.

fig. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 111. 276 Oh I no, madam, he's the general guitar o' the town, in-lay'd with every thing women fancy. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 10r. 3/2 Where is this Hatchet-fac'd Gittar?

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *guitar-box*, -man, -master, -player, -playing; guitar-plant, a Tasmanian shrub, *Lomatia tinctoria* (Morris *Austral-Eng.*).

1705 VANDRUGH *Confed.* II. 17 Her Guitar Master is with her. *Clar. Psha*, she's taken up with her impertinent Guitar Man. 1834 LANOOR *Wks.* (1846) II. 285/s They seem hut whistlers and guitar-players compared to a full-cheeked trumpeter. 1850 LANG *Wand. India* 256 Here are the coolies returning! I can make out my guitar-box on the head of one man. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* iv. 166 A guitar-playing gallat of Madrid.

Guitar (gitā), *v.* [*f. GUITAR sb.*] a. *intr.* To play the guitar. Hence *Guitar'ring vbl. sb.* b. *trans.* To serenade with a guitar.

c. 1817 BYRON *To D. Moore*, *Guitar'ring and strumming*, Oh Thomas Moore! 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 138 Soft flutists, and sweet serenaders *Guitar'ring* o'er the level green. 1852 MRS. SMYTHES *Bride Elect* xiii. Go and see what all this guitar'ring and serenading is about.

b. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* viii, *Guitar'ring* silly girls as Thelwal did.

Guitarist (gitārist), Also 8 *guitarist*. [*f. GUITAR sb. + -IST*. Cf. *Sp. guitarrista*.] One who plays the guitar.

1770 *Acc. Bks. in Ann. Reg.* 244/s The guitarist happens to have a good voice. 1846 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 61 Call upon Camillo Sivori, the celebrated violinist, and his companion De' Ferranti, 'guitarist to his majesty the Roi des Belges'. 1882 *Athenaeum* 10 June 738/s The . . . woman . . . dancing with the wildest passion to the fierce music of the castanet players and the guitarist.

Guitermanite (gitō'manait). *Min.* [Named by Hillebrand, 1885, after *Guiterman*, its discoverer: see **ITE**.] Snlph-arsenide of lead of a bluish-grey colour, and metallic lustre.

1885 *Geol. Surv. U.S.* Bulletin xx. 105 The mineral appears to be new to science, and a name, *Guitermanite*, is proposed.

Guit-guit (gwit gwit). [*Echoic*.]

Given by Hernandez (1615 *Rev. Med. Nov. Hisp. Thes.*) as the native American name of a bird which he describes as being no larger than a wren, green, and so courageous as to attack the raven. His description is repeated (after Nieremberg in 1635) by Ray (*Willughby's Ornith.* App.

1678) whence the Eng. currency of the name. The identification of the bird meant by Hernandez is uncertain.] (See quot.)

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 40r *Guit-guit*, a name, presumably in imitation of the cry of a bird, used almost indefinitely for any species of the Neotropical genera *Certha*, *Dacnis* and their allies.

Guive, obs. form of **GYVE**.

Guizard, -art, variants of **GUISARD**.

Guize, obs. form of **GUISE**.

Guizen, variant of **GIZZEN** *v.*

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Guizen'd*, *adj.* Spoken of tubs or barrels that leak through drought.

Guked, *gukit*, vars. **GUCKED** *ppl. a.* *Obs.*

Gukok, *guk-guk*, obs. *Sc.* forms of **CUCKOO**.

Gukkit, variant of **GUCKED** *ppl. a.* *Obs.*

Gukkow, obs. *Sc.* form of **CUCKOO**.

|| **Gul** (gul). [*Pers.* جُل.] The Persian word for 'rose'; made familiar by Byron's use of the expression 'gardens of gul'.

1833 BYRON *Bride Abydos* i. 8 Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppressed with perfume, Wax faint o'er the gardens of Göl in her bloom. 1845 HOOO *Kilmansegg*, *Birth* vi, While Margaret . . . In a garden of Gul reposes—Poor Peggy hawks nose-gays from street to street, Till . . . She hates the smell of roses! 1874 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* xvi. (1896) II. 459 Hear this you new-gilded Miss Kilmansegg with your gardens of Gul.

Gul, obs. form of **GULL**.

|| **Gula** (gū-lā). [*L. gultatbroat* (hence, appetite).]

† 1. a. The external throat. b. The gullet, or that which answers to it in the lower animals. *Obs.* c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 148 In þe fore partie of þe necke þere is gula, þe which þat strechþing þe chyn down to þe forke of þe brest. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* Intro. b8 Neere to the mouth is a venter, like the craw of birds, after which is the gula, to which the intestine is joyned, which is single.

2. *Ent.* 'The cithonius plate which supports the submentum in many Insecta' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 367 *Gula* (the gula), the lower part of the neck. 1877 HUXLEY *Anal. Inv.* *Anim.* vii. 403 The part called gula which in many insects is a large plate confluent with the epicranium above and supporting the submentum anteriorly.

Gula: see **GOLA**.

Guland. [*Icel. gulönd*, *f. gul-r* yellow + *önd* (formerly written *auñd*) duck.] The Icelandic name of the Goosander; cited by Pennant, *Arctic Zool.* (1784) II. 572; and thence copied into Eng. Dicts.

Gular (gū-lār), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f. GULA* (in sense 2 *f. L. gula* + *-AR*).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or situated upon the gula.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 349 A gular pouch in the greater number. 18. . . RIOGWAY in *Coues Birds N. W.* (1874) 287 Allowing the red of the gular patch to touch, for quite a distance, the white stripe beneath the eye. 1882 CARU. *Hopew. Snakes* 67 The egg comes in contact with certain 'gular teeth', which then break the shell without any loss of the contents to the feeder. 1892 W. H. HUNSON *Natur. La Plata* 249 A large number of species have a bright or nearly bright gular spot.

2. *nonce-use*. Concerned with the appetite; devoted to good eating.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 104 The second . . . was . . . the founder of a gular academy, distinguishing himself by his treatise *de opusculis et condimentis*.

3. *clit.* as *sb.* A gular plate beneath the throat of a serpent or a fish.

1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 350 Posterior to the mental, and lying between the infralabials, are the submentals and gulars.

Gulardous: see under **GOLIARD**.

† **Gulch**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f. GULCH v.*] A glutton or drunkard.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* II. iv, You'll see vs then, you will, Gulch, you will? 1607 BREWER *Lingua* v. xvi, You muddy gulche, darst looke me in the face! 1611 CORRA, *Engourer*, a raucener, glutton, gulch, ingorger.

Gulch (gʊlʃ), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *gulsh*. [*f. GULCH v.*] A heavy fall. Used adverbially in to come down gulch.

1671 ECHIARD *Observ. Austr.* *Concl. Clergy* 39 Then he has me most cruelly upon the Hip, and brings me over with a most deadly Gulsh. 1845 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Gulsh*, a heavy fall. 1839 F. NOAKES & MARY STILES 12 (E. D. S. No. 76). I don't think I cud clime it now, . . . I shudn't waresly loike to troy, For gulch cum down I shud. **Gulch** (gʊlʃ), *sb.* *U.S.* [*? Connected with GULCH v.*]

1. A narrow and deep ravine, with steep sides, marking the course of a torrent; esp. one containing a deposit of gold.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* ix. (1862) 87 The word gulch . . . denotes a mountain ravine, steep, abrupt, and inaccessible. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* III. xc. 224 A crowd of men who . . . will scatter again as soon as . . . the gold in the gulch is exhausted.

b. *transf.* 'A long, narrow, deep depression of the sea bottom' (*Cent. Dict.*).

2. *attrib.*, as *gulch-diggings*, -gold, -mine, -mining, -washing.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 328 During last season a number of Mexans extracted from the gulch-diggings a small amount of gold. *Ibid.* 275 Bingham Cañon

annually produces a little gulch-gold. 1877 *Black Green Past.* xiii. The gulch and placer mines... were giving a fair yield. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 263 The obstacles to gulch-mining presented by the immense volumes of water that fill the channels in the spring. *Ibid.* 186 The gold comes from the gulch-washings in Indian district, near the Eagle Mine.

Gulch, *v.1* Obs. exc. *dial.* Also *9 dial.* gulge, gulsh. [Echoic; cf. Ger. *dial.* *gulchen*, Norw. *gulka*, Sw. *dial.* *gölka*. Derbyshire and Devonshire have a form *gulk*.]

1. *trans.* To swallow or devour greedily. Also with *down*, *in*, *up*.

1225 *Anncr.* R. 240 Heo drinkeð þene drunch... ne iueleð heo it never, aul gulcheð in iuerliche. 1611 *FLOMO, Ingorgare*, to engurgle, to gargarize, to gulch. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. iv. 23 They should be all of them gulched up. 1890 *GLOSTER Gloss.* Gulch, to gulp, swallow greedily.

b. *Comb.* †gulchcup, one who drains the cup greedily, a tosspot.

1225 *Anncr.* R. 216 3if þe gulchecuppe weallinde hres to drincken, & 3eot in his wide brote þet he aswette wiðinnen.

†2. *To gulch out*: to vomit. *lit.* and *fig.* Obs.

1225 *Anncr.* R. 88 þe worme... gulched al ut somed þet þe attri heorte sent up to þe tunge. *Ibid.* 206 Gulche hit ut in escrifte, utterliche, ase heo hit dude, þeo þet iueleð hit ure schuld.

Gulch (*golf*), *v.2 dial.* [app. echoic.] *intr.* To fall or plunge heavily. b. *trans.* To fall heavily upon. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* i. 207 Ne'er an axe was heard to sound, Or a tree's fall gulsh'd the ground. *Ibid.* 11. 190 The splashes... Of fly-bit cattle gulshing in the brook.

Gulch (*golf*), *v.3* [f. *GULCH sb.3*]

1. *trans.* To drag (wood) down a gulch. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 28 Cutting and gulching 50 cords of wood, at \$2.50 per cord.

2. *intr.* To dig (for gold) in a gulch. 1879 *H. DRUMMOND in Life* (1899) 157 A hundred prospectors gulching for gold and silver.

Gulch, variant of *GULCH*.

1828 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 The oyster dredgers are glad to give sixpence or sevenpence a bushel for them as 'gulch', to lay down to catch the 'spat'.

†**Gulchin**. Obs. rare-^o. [dim. of *GULCH sb.1*]

A little glutton.

1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.* i. A Gulchin, q. d. a Gulkein (i. e.) parvus Gulo. 1677 *MIEGE Dict. Angl.-Fr.* Gulchin, un petit gloton. [Hence in later Dicts.]

†**Gul'chingly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. *gulching*, pr. pple. of *GULCH v.1* + *-ly*.²] Greedily, voraciously.

1598 *FLORIO, Borralemente*, stuffingly, fully, gulchingly.

Gulchy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. *GULCH sb.1* + *-y*.¹] Coarsely fat; corpulent.

1598 *FLORIO, Croit*, foute, fat, greasie, gulchie. 1808-89 *JAMIESON, Gulschy*, gross, thick; applied to the form of the body. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Gulchy*, corpulent and gross.

Guld, variant of *GOLD* 2, marigold.

|| **Gulden** (*gulden*). Forms: 6- gulden, (6) guylden, gyliden, 7) guilding; 5c. 6 gulde, lyng, guldin(g, 6-7) gudlone. [Ger., *Dn. gulden* (also *G. gilden*), strictly an adj. = of gold, golden, cogn. v. OE. *gilden* *GILDEN* a.] †a. A gold coin, *spec.* one of various obsolete gold coins of Germany and the Netherlands (*obs.*). b. The name was subsequently transferred to a silver coin, the value of which differed in various countries and at various periods; it survives, with the value of about 1s. 8d., in Holland (see *GILDER*) and Austria-Hungary.

In recent use the plural is commonly *gulden* as in Ger. 15-*Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.). He gave hyme in keepyn tua vnicornis & ane Philipus gulden. *Ibid.* XVII. (Jam.) The soum of fyw guldyns. 1528 *ROY Rede* m. (Arb.) 40 He spendeth many a gulden To fader mother and hren The masses aduersaries. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* v. 5 He... toke with him ten hundred weighte of syluer, and sixe thousande gulden (1611 pieces of gold). 1555 *LYNDESEY Satyre* 4170 Gold Smyth his fair-will i. To mix, set 3e nocht by twa preinis, Fyne Ducat gold with hard Guldyns. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 330/1 These two men did gather... within y^e space of ij. monethes... xx. M. guldyns. 1587 *Jas. VI Let. to Winton* in *Wks.* (1890) II. App. p. xxv. The sowme of sevin scoir fyve guldyns. 1617 *MORISON Itin.* i. 285 Most reckonings of Germany are made by common siluer gulden. these Gulden are... neere the value of three shillings foure pence English... The Gold Rhenish Gulden of Germany are almost of the same standard with the Crowne Gold of England. 1645 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1814) VI. 163/2 Granted for payment of the Guldines, Silver-work, and others publick debts. a 1652 *BROME Eng. Moor* v. i. Wks. 1873 II. 51 Here at this Inne abide, and wait my coming. Be careful of my guldyns. 1756-7 *tr. Keyster's Trav.* (1760) III. 311 The duke of Modena... proposed to some persons in Germany a loan of two hundred thousand gulden on a mortgage of the territory of Mirandola. 1845 *S. AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* i. 97 The general grant of 100,000 gulden. 1805 *Pull Mall G.* 3 July 1/7 The Reichsrath was obliged to vote a supply of thirteen millions of gulden. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 8 Reutchen... was nominated... with a hundred gold gulden as salary.

attrib. 1873 *OURDA Pascarel* i. 66 He was delighted to sell it for 12 gulden notes to a German Jew dealer.

†**Guldenhead**. Obs. [?a. ON. *gullenhefðe, lit. 'goldenhead'.] The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. 1676 *WILKINSON Ornith.* 244 *Ans Artica* [i. e. the Puffin]. †*Wallis*. *Meridionalibus Arctas Tenby oppidum* Guldenhead, Bottle-nose and Helegus.

Gulden, obs. form of *GILDER*.

Guldsch, obs. Sc. f. *GULESOUTH*, jaundice.

†**Gule**, *sb.1* Obs. Also 6 *Sc. guill.* [ad. L. *gula*.]

1. The gullet.

1659 *GAUDEN Tears Ch. Eng.* m. xix. 323 There are... gules so gluttonous, that they can swallow down goodly Cathedral. 1750 *W. DONO Poems* (1767) 32 Her thirsty gule.

b. *Arch.* The 'neck' of a column.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Gorge, Gule, or Neck*,... the narrowest part of the Dorick and Tuscan Capitals, lying between the Astragal... and the Annulets.

2. Gluttony.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 1 This vice, which so out of zeule Hath set us all, is cleped gule. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1856) II. 228 He was the first with glutony and guill That eir hegouth to mak sic feist in gule.

Gule (*giul*), *sb.2* [a. OF. *gule, goule, mèd.L. gula Augusti*.]

The ulterior etymology is unknown. The Welsh form is *gwyll* (*gwyll* festival, believed to be a. L. *vigilia* VIGIL), but as the med.L. and OF. terms were in continental use, this must be a mere popular etymology. The conjecture that *gula* is a corruption of 'Dies Sancti Petri ad vincula' is very unlikely, nor is it clear how it can be identified with the Lat. *gula* 'throat'.

The *Gule* of August: Lammas Day, Aug. 1.

[1300 *P. DE LANGTOFT Chron.* (Rolls) I. 450 Le duk Robert les sayse, et of sa compaignye Jour de goul [v. r. gule] de Aust à Portesmeu applye.] 1543 *tr. Act 47 Eduw. III.* c. 2 If any cloth be put to sale after the gule of August. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 180 From the feast of Easter, until the gule of August, (that is, the first of August). 1783 *VALLANCEY Collect. de Rebus Hibern.* III. 468 Of the Gule of August; or, Lammas day. 1899 *NORA HOPPER in Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 10/1 Every bird on forest hough Sings for Gule of August now.

†**Gule**, *v. Obs.* rare. [f. *gule* *GULES*.] *trans.* To stain or dye gules or red.

1609 *HEWWOOD Brit. Tray* viii. 171 Achilles durst not looke on Hector when He guld his Siluer armes in Gekish blood. 1632 *and Pt. Iron Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 357 Till Heub's reerent lockes Be gul'd in slaughter.

Gule, variant of *GOLD* 2, marigold.

Gule, Sc. var. *GOLEE* Obs.; obs. Sc. f. *GUILLE*.

Gule fratt, obs. forms of *GYLE*, *GYLE-FAT*.

Gulekin: see *GULCHIN* (quot. 1671).

Guleravage, variant of *GILRAVAGE*.

Gules (*giulz*), *sb.* and *a.* Orig. and chiefly *Her.*

Forms: 4 goulez, gowlez, gwils, 4-5 goules, gowles, -is, 4-6 gowlis, 5 gols, goulis, -ys, 5-6 gull(e)s, 6 gwewles, gowles, gullis, 7 gwewles, gwewles, gweules, 6- gules. Also 6 geule, 7 gule. [ad. OF. *goules, gweules* (f. *gweules*) = med.L. *gule* pl., ermine dyed red.

The ulterior etymology is disputed: the word coincides in form with the pl. of the Fr. and med.Lat. word for 'throat'. If the heraldic sense be the original, the allusion may be to the colour of the open mouth of a heraldic beast. It seems more likely, however, that the heraldic use is transferred from the sense 'red ermine', in which case the word may represent some oriental name; but the suggestion of derivation from Pers. *gul*, rose (Hatz.-Darm.), is very improbable.]

A. *sb.* Red, as one of the heraldic colours; in engraving represented by vertical lines. Hence *poet.* and *rhetorically*, the colour red in general.

13-*Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 619 Then Jay schewed hym þe schelde, þat was of schyr goulez. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, George 922 Berand þe scheld of siluir schene of gwils. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4810 Quare all þe gronde was of gols [L. *cujus terra erat valde rubicunda*]. 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 19 þan glorius gullis þat gayer [is] þan golde. 1475 *Rauf Collyer* 669 Gowlis glitterand full gay, elemand in grene. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 203 With goldin gullis glitterand as the gleid. 1587 *FLEMING Contu. Holinshed* III. 1341/2 Banners of gewles heathen with the armes of Antwerp. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* ii. xxiv. In his white Cornet, Verdon doth display A fret of Gules. 1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 26 Or paroloy'd Lobsters, where there joyntly rules The fading Sables, and the coming Gules. 1708 *J. PHILLIPS Cyder* ii. 293 The showery arch, With listed colours gay, ore, azure, gules. 1820 *KEATS Eve St. Agnes* xxv. The wintry moon... threw warm smiles on Madeline's fair breast. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) I. 10 Painted shapes of gules and azure.

B. *quasi-adj.* and *adj.* Red in colour. (In most instances properly an attributive use of the *sb.*; usually placed after the word which it qualifies.)

1503-4 in *Travelyan Papers* (Camden) 7 The army of Carminow, Garter scheld, y^e sholde be gevyn w^t a labell of iij poynts gulls. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xxxix. 99 His shyld, wherin was purtruyed .i.ii. crosses gowlles. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 51. In colour neither red nor Sanguine, but is the verie vermilion it selfe, for that is right Gule. 1607 *SHAKES. Timon* v. iii. 59 Follow thy Drumme, With mans blood paint the ground Gules, Gules. 1650 *B. Discolimintum* 46 My Complexion, a Sable Sanguine, with a few Gule drops about my Nose. a 1678 *MARVELL Unfort. Lover* 64 Wks. 1726 I. 59 In a Field Sable a Lover Gules. 1790 *BURNS Ep. to R. Graham* xiv. The Magna Charta flag... All deadly gules its bearing. 1820 *SHELLEY Edipus* i. 144 Their arms are seven bulls in a field gules. 1864 *BOURLET Hist. Hist. & Pop.* 187 In the Calais Roll these mullets are blazoned gules. 1871 *J. HAY Pike County Ballads* (1880) 152 With silken mantles blushing angry gules.

Gulesought. Obs. exc. *Sc.* Forms: 5 gowyl sowght, 6 gulelought, gulesought; *Sc.* 6 gulet, guldscho, 6-7 gulscho, 7 gulscho, 8-9 gulsach, 9 gulschoch. [f. *gule*, *GULL* a., yellow + *SOUGHT* (OE. *sucht*, ON. *soht, soht) sickness; = ON. *gulusott*, Sw., *Da. gulsot*: cf. *G. geltsucht*, *Da. geelzucht*. (The OE. name was *geolt ddt*.)] Jaundice.

14-*Nom.* in *W. Wülcker 709/5 Hec glaucoma*, the gowyl sowght. 15-*Rollis Cursting* 54 in *Laine Anc. Pop. Poetry* 212 The panefull gravel and the gutt, The gulsoch that they never be hut. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 Sourakkis, that was gude for the blac gulset. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* 1. A v. h. The broth... heleth the Jawnes or gulesoyth. 1562 *Ibid.* ii. 73 The brothe of Oysiris dronken is good agaynst y^e iannes or guel sought. 1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Arrigo*, the guldscho; *morbus Regius*. 1673 *WEAVERBURN Voc. (Jam.)*, *Icterus*, the gulsoch. 1755 *FORBES Ajax's Sp.* etc. 34, I was never very brouden'd upo' swine's flesh, sin my mither gae me a forelieh o' t, 'at maist hae gien me the gulsach. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Gulschoch*, *Gulschen*.

Gulet, obs. form of *GULLET*.

Gulf (*golf*), *sb.* Forms: 4, 8 golf, 5-6 goulfe (e, (6) gowfe), 5-7 gulfe, (6) gulfe, 6-7 gulph(e, 7-9 gulph, 7- gulfe. [ad. OF. and *F. golf* (sense 1; in senses 2, 3, and 4 the Fr. word is *gouffre*), ad. Pr., It., Sp., Pg. *golfo*, ad. late Gr. *κόλφος*, from class. Gr. *κόλπος*, lit. 'bosom', hence 'bay, gulf' (= L. *sinus*), and 'hollow of the waves, depth of the sea'. Cf. *MDu. golf, golve*, *Du. golf, gulf*, *MHG.*, *G. golf*.]

1. *L. Geog.* A portion of the sea partially enclosed by a more or less extensive sweep of the coast; often taking its name from the adjoining land.

The distinction between *gulf* and *bay* is not always clearly marked, but in general a *bay* is wider in proportion to its amount of recession than a *gulf*; the latter term is applied to long land-locked portions of sea opening through a strait, which are never called *bays*.

1400 *MAUNOY*, (1839) v. 54 The See Adryatyk, that is clept the Gulf of Venyse. 1477 *CANTON Jason* 84 h, Argos hadde brought his ship in this gulf or arme of the See. 1527 *R. THORNE* in *Hakluyt* 1/19. (1589) 254 The coast making a gulf where is the river of Ganges. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 33 He commaunded that certayn shippes should searche the gulfes on everye yddle. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. iv. 108 The gulph of Vegues or of Mares, is variable, being beaten with divers winde. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 833 Down the great River to the op'ning Gulf. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 42, I say nothing of the marine productions of this golf. 1782 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 7 They leave on the left a deep gulf, at the bottom of which Nicomedia was seated, the imperial residence of Diocletian. 1840 *THURTELL Greece* liv. VII. 53 The gulph he had seen appeared to him... important as a naval station. 1868 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 171 The gulf which runs so deep into the western side of the island.

II. A deep hollow, chasm, abyss.

2. A profound depth (in a river, the ocean); the deep. *poet.*

13-*E. E. Allit. P. A.* 607 Gotez of golf þat neuer charde. 1580 *SIDNEY Ps. xviii* v. 7. The gulphes of waters then were through their channells seen. 1620 *GRANGER Div. Logike* 155 The heavenly lamps doe fall into the gulfe. 1715-20 *Pope* *Iliad* xxi. 229 From the bottom of his gulphs profound, Scamander spoke. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 263 We pass n gulf in which the willows dip their pendent boughs. 1836 *JOHNSONIANA* i. 44 O'er the ice as o'er pleasure you lightly should glide; But have gulphs which their slattering surfaces hide. 1846 *LANDOR Helvelius* Wks. II. 485 Emers Isle Hath surely risen from the gulphs profound. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1867) 60 Gulfs of sweetness without bound. 1890 *BRYANT Iliad* v. 496 Slippery cliffs arise Close to deep gulfs.

b. *transf.* with reference to the air.

1712 *BLACKMORE Creation* i. 92 Nothing check'd their flight, but gulphs of air. 1717 *PITT Job* xxv. 20 Down thro' the Gulphs of undulating Air. 1863 *LONG, Wayside Inn* i. *Falcon of Ser Federigo* 42 The headlong plunge through eddy gulphs of air.

†c. *To shoot the gulf*: a phrase used in various figurative applications. (If De Foe's statement be well founded, the phrase must originally have belonged to sense 2.)

1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 40 Your last you sent me was from Genoa, where you write that... 'Husbands get their wives with child a hundred miles off... In Venice... also such things are done by proxy, while the husband is abroad upon the Gallies, then be others that shoot his *gulf* at home. 1755 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 16 Such a mighty and valuable thing also was the passing this strait (the Straits of Magellan) that Sir Francis Drake's going through it gave birth to that famous old wives' saying viz., that Sir Francis Drake shot the gulf;... as if there had been but one gulf in the world. 1755 *YOUNG Brothers* v. i. 1757 II. 281 For me, it matters not; but oh! the prince—When he had shot the gulph of his despair.

3. An absorbing eddy; a whirlpool. In later use chiefly *fig.*, that which devours or swallows up anything. (Blending with 4 b.)

1538 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Gurges*, a swallowe or depe pyll in a water, or a goulfe. 1567 *TURBERV. Epit.* etc. 26 b, Hast thou not read in Bookes of fell Charybdis Goulfe? 1599 *SHAKES. Hen. V.* ii. iv. 10 England his approaches makes as fierce, As Waters to the sucking of a Gulfe. 1612 *MR. HALL Sermon* 64 The Scribes and Pharisees... devoured but widows houses. 1617 *MR. FLETCHER Resolves* ii. xlii. 241 He throws his Interest into a Gulph, that trusts it in such bands as have been formerly the Shipwreck of others. 1832 *MARSHON Fine Companion* iii. iv. Dram. Wks. (1873) 172 Here is the gulph that swallows all my land: And to this desperate whirlpool am I reel'ing. 1650 *R. BROUGH Pres. Schinn* 520 To devour all persons and things. in one gulph. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 167 p. 6 And whil round the gulph before they sink. 1755 *H. WALPOLE Corr.* (1837) III. cclxvii. 105 Don't go and imagine that £1,000,000 are all sunk in the gulph of Madame Pompadour. 1825 *BENTHAM Ration. Rec.* 283 Large cities... are the gulphs... in which the population of the country is lost. 1834 *West Ind.*

Sketch Bk. I. 248 Whose mind had been wrecked in the gulf of dim oblivion.

b. Often applied to a voracious appetite.

1566 AULINGTON *Aphelios* 51 Whether thou wilt remain with the serpent and in the end to be swallowed up into the gulf of his body. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 185 A wicked Wolfe, That with many a Lamb had glutted his gulfe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. 1. 23 Maw and Gulfe Of the raiuid salt Sea sharke. 1658 ROWLAND Mowlet's *Theat. Ins.* 1077 In a dearth, or rather want of provision, they (Pismires) fight desperately for food, . . . and the lesser of them will rebel against the greater, (as being the greater gulphs of the Common-wealth.) 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 343 Your gaping gulfe, and your gulfe wide.

4. A yawning chasm or abyss; an opening in the earth produced by an earthquake or volcanic action; a vast ravine or gorge. *A fiery gulfe, gulfe of fire* = an abyss full of flame.

a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) Cc, We go suerle over the bridge, and yet we will goe an other waie: and though the same way be sure, yet we will adventure into the gulfe. 1563 *Mirr. Mag. Induct.* xxxi. A deadly gulfe where night but rubbishie grows. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 31 They brought the heavy corse . . . To yawning gulfe of Deepe Avernus hole. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. 1. 3 Epicurus . . . holdeth, that on the other part of the earth, there is nothing but a chaos and infinite gulph. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. 1. 91 Thou hadst rather Follow thine Enemy in a fierie Gulfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 53 The Gulfe of Tartarus, which . . . opens wide His fiery Chaos. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xv. (1715) 331 A Gulfe being open at Rome, Curtius leapt into it to appease the angry Gods. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* ii. 106. A yawning gulph, and fends on every side, Serene they view. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) i. 90 [Volcanoes] A gulph two miles over, and so deep that no bottom can be seen. 1781 COWPER *Hesperia* 457 In the gulphs of her Cornubian mines. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* i. 108 Gulphs of fire opening beneath his feet. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 334 A gulph opened between the little town of Tripiccola . . . and the baths in its suburbs.

b. fig. (Often coincident with fig. use of 3.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 135 To have so many gaping for preferment, as no gulph hath store enough to suffice. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 140 The Globe of Earth and Sea, . . . was not able to fill this Gulph (a man's ambition or greed). 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 65 The gulph of despair. 1715 DE FOE *Fan. Instr.* i. i. (1841) i. 20 To recover sinful men from the gulph of death. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 ¶ 8 Pushing his predecessors into the gulph of obscurity. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 21, I will follow thee to the gulph of perdition. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 463 They frolic it along . . . Down to the gulph, from which no return. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 157 Buried ages rise again from the gulph of time. 1858 FARRAR *Silence & V.* i. (1875) 16 The whole universe becomes a gulph of silence. 1894 *Athenum* 14 Apr. 471/3 A sum insufficient to fill up the gulph of his debts.

c. (After Luke xvi. 26.) A wide interval, an impassable gap, serving as a means of eternal separation.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 26 Betwene you and vs there is a great gulfe [*gulfus*] set. 1774 FLETCHER *Ess. Frith* Wks. 1795 IV. 106 An immense gulph is fixed between them, and the Christian faith. 1840 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xii. (1866) 197 The Advent of Christ is the gulph which separates ancient from modern history. 1881 BR. A. P. FORBES *Explan.* 30 Art. i. (ed. 4) 12 Between such a God and an Infinite Intelligence there is a gulph fixed.

5. *University slang.* a. *Cambridge.* The position of those candidates for mathematical honours who fail to obtain a place in the list, but are allowed the ordinary degree. b. *Oxford.* The list of those who fail to obtain honours, yet are allowed to take a 'pass'.

1827 *Seven Yrs. at Cambridge* II. 60 The determination I had now formed of cutting honours, by quietly sitting down in the Gulph. 1852 BRISTOL *Five Yrs. in Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 205 Some ten or fifteen men just on the line . . . are put into the 'gulph', as it is popularly called (the Examiners' phrase is 'Degrees allowed').

† 6. [f. GULF v.] a. An act of swallowing. *lit.* and *fig.* b. What is gulfed or swallowed; a draught. (Cf. GULF sb.)

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trans.* (ed. 2) 323 Their mouths are very wide, at one gulph able to swallow horse or man. 1667 DRYDEN *Temp.* iii. iii. Element! meet Element! as I live. It was a cold Gulph, such as this, which kill'd my famous Predecessor. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr. It . . . requires a strong gulph of faith to make it go down.

7. *Mining.* A large deposit of ore in a lode. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 322 *Gulph of Ore.* Where a Lode throws up very great quantities of Ore and proves lasting and good in depth they say, 'They have a Gulph of Ore.' 1849 in *Weale's Dict. Terms.*

III. 8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *gulph-fishery*, *-tide*; *gulph-encrimsoning*, *-indented* adjs.; *gulph-wards* adv.; also *gulph-breasted* a., having a breast or mind as deep as a gulph; *gulph-dream*, a dream of drowning in, or falling into, a gulph; *† gulph-eating* a., full of eddies; *gulph-separation*, a separation as if by a gulph; *Gulph State*, one of the States on the Gulf of Mexico; *† gulph-stomached* a., (of a river) having deep eddies. Also GULF-STREAM, GULF-WEED.

1598 E. GULPIN *Skat.* (1878) 52 *Gulph-breasted is he, silent, and profound. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Macb.* iv. 175 The transient *gulph-dream of a startling sleep. 1813 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xxi. 2 The goodly swelling channel of the flood, *Gulph-eating Xanthus [*Ξανθὸν ἀνιέρων*]. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 45 The *gulph-encrimsoning shells. 1883 L. Z. JONCAS *Fish. Canada* 20 (Fish. Exhbit. Publ.) They

.. have almost a monopoly of the *gulph fishery trade. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 333 Sultry Mobile's *gulph-indented shore. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *Thomas of Aquin* II. 855 This *gulph separation . . . and this intimate connection in the creative act. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xvii. 389 The *Gulph States will monopolize all the offices. 1861 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xxi. 312 Afraid lest that *gulph-stomach'd Flood [*ναρὰν παύοντα*] would satiate his desire On great Achilles. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 440/1 A. sluggish stream, flowing up or down according to the governing *gulph-tide. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 112 He who, where Hildekel *gulphwards darts, Ruled with an absolute crown.

Gulph (gʊlf), v. Also 6-g gulph, (6 golph). [f. GULF sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To rush along like a gulph or whirlpool; to eddy, swirl. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 80 It standeth as it were betwixt to pointing Hilletes between the wich the Severn Se gulfish. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Subt.* (1569) D ij. Doe ye not see how many bottomlesse whirlepoles of mischiefe ye be golpht withal? 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 542 Deep Charybdis gulphing in and out. 1658 FRANK *North. Mem.* (1694) 91 A rapid and peremptory River, that gulphs forth the Bowels of Loemon, replenished with Trout.

2. *trans.* To swallow like a gulph, or as in a gulph; to engulf. Also with down, in, up, lit. and fig.

1807 J. HALL *Trans. Scot.* i. 306 Some little birds were flying after a cuckoo and gulphing up his faeces as it dropped from him. 1817 BYRON *Maufrid* i. ii. 6 It hath no power upon the past, and for the future, till the past be gulph'd in darkness. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 351 Some friendly monster . . . Has divid'd its foundations, gulph'd it down. 1822 SHELLEY *To Jane, Recoll.* v. Each [pool] seemed as 'twere a little sky Gulphed in a world below. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* ii. ii. Why, let the earth rive, gulph in These cursed Normans. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1895) 221 A yawning valley, gulphed in blackness.

3. In various nonce-uses: a. To plunge (oneself) into as into a gulph; to precipitate oneself, rush headlong. b. To form gulphs or indentations in. c. To separate from by a gulph or chasm.

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meros* 8 Like men in a Shipwreck . . . that leap into the Sea for fear of Drowning, we gulph'd our selves into more Arbitrary Government, Tyranny and Popery. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 551 And hoarse resounding, gulphing wide the shore, Dread Laurence labors with tremendous roar. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 121 The week gulphing me from meeting her again.

4. *University slang.* a. *trans.* To place the name of (an undergraduate) in the 'gulph' (see GULF sb. 5). b. *intr.* To gulph it: to get or be contented with a place in the 'gulph'.

1847 *Seven Yrs. at Cambridge* II. 61, I therefore 'Gulphed it'. 1891 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) i. 184 Cameron is gulphed, together with other three Trinity scholars. 1857 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* iii. xi, I am not going to let them gulph me a second time. 1876 TRIVELIAN *Macaulay* ii. (1881) 61 His name did not grace the list. In short . . . Macaulay was gulphed. 1895 L. J. TROTTER *Life Harq. Dalhousie* i. 10 Instead of 'gulphing' him with the herd of mere passmen, they marked their sense of his merits by granting him an honorary fourth class.

¶ 5. Used for GULF v. (Cf. GULF sb. 6.) 1150 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 114, I saw a Porter . . . drink . . . without ever so much as once gulphing. *Ibid.*, He had been among the Malabars, where if he should have gulphed or have drunk any otherwise, he might have had his throat cut.

Hence **Gulfed** (gʊlf) ppl. a. (see sense 4a).

1852 BRISTOL *Five Yrs. in Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 205 A gulphed Scholar of Trinity did not lose his Scholarship.

Gulphing (gʊlfɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. GULF v. + -ING 1.]

The action of plunging or sinking in a gulph.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* iii. 659, I beheld the wreck; The final gulphing; the poor struggling souls.

Gulping (gʊlpɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. GULF v. + -ING 2.]

That gulps, in senses of the vb.

1813 SCOTT *Trium.* ii. xxiv. Like the shrill sea-bird's wailing scream, Heard o'er the whirlpool's gulping stream.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* i. 88 Boughs. 'That overhang some gulping brook. 1842 TURPIN *Proverb. Philos.* Ser. ii. 182 Neither congealing of the grave, nor gulping waters of the firmament . . . shall avail.

Gulph Stream, Gulph-stream. *Geog.* A great oceanic current of warm water, that issues from the Gulf of Mexico and runs parallel to the American coast as far as Newfoundland, and thence in the direction of Europe. The name is sometimes given to a similar current in the Pacific, along the shore of Japan.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 371 He . . . proceeded . . . afterwards, along the gulph-stream of Mexico. 1796 T. TWINING *Trans. Amer.* (1894) 21 These signs denoted our arrival in the great current called by navigators the 'Gulph Stream'. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 72 The warmth of the Gulph Stream is felt a thousand miles from its source. 1833 TENNYSON *Early Sem.* iii. The warm gulph-stream of Florida Floats far away into the Northern seas The lavish growths of southern Mexico. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 124 Sutherland is . . . warm enough, thanks to the gulph-stream, to suit the roller and the Bohemian waxwing. 1875 BEYRON *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 103 The water of the Gulph Stream is a deep indigo blue in colour.

fig. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 16 Few are able, after entering the gulph-stream of dissipation, to check their headlong career. 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 8 Truly there is a tide in the affairs of men, but there is no gulph-stream setting forever in one direction.

b. *attrib.* Gulph-Stream weed = next.

1834 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 426/1 Among them is the Gulph Stream weed, so often talked of by travellers.

Gulph-weed. A species of sea-weed (*Sargassum bacciferum* of the sub-order *Fucaceae*) found in the Gulf Stream, the Sargasso Sea, and elsewhere; characterized by having a number of berry-like air-vessels. The name is sometimes given to another species (*S. vulgare*).

1674 JOSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 40 We met with abundance of Sea-weeds called Gulph-weed coming out of the Bay of Mexico. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 86. 1/2 Weed (called by the Mariners Gulph Weed). 1835-6 *Tooo Cycl.* Anct. I. 520/1 Floating Sargasso or gulph-weed of the Equator.

Gulph (gʊlf), a. *poet.* Forms: 6 gulphy, 6-g gulphie, -ye, 7 gulphie, 8-g gulphy, 9 gulphie. [f. GULF sb. + -Y 1.]

1. Full of eddies or whirlpools. Also, whirlpool-like.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* iv. v. 141 There thousands vnclean Harpies might you view, . . . And gulphy Scillanes an huge barcking crew. 1598 CHAPMAN *Hiad* ii. 538 Well built ships . . . To posse the gulphy purple Sea. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 92 Rivers, arise; whether thou be the Son, Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or gulphie Dun. 1715-20 POPE *Hiad* ii. 1071 Where gulphy Xanthus foams along the fields. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 49 The cliffs of Orkney's gulphy coast. 1866 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 69 He sate and eyed The gulphy eddyings of the woolly smoke.

2. † a. *fig.* Deep as an abyss; abysmal (*obs.*). b. Full of hollows or depths.

1607 WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass* 154 The gulphy bottome of despair. 1737 BROOKE *Tasso* ii. 641 One step alone 'twixt triumph and defeat, The gulphy ruin and the towery height. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* xxi. 447 Into his gulphy channel rush'd The refulgent flood. 1820 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 371 The waves . . . scoop that gulphy bed. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Azhorne* 309 A narrow, miry, and gulphy lane. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* *Parable* 106 The well-pleased stars Thru quivering smiles across the gulphy skies. fig. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* i. xi. 161 The cracks, crannies, and gulph faults of our belief.

Gulion, variant of GOLION *Obs.*

† **Gulist.** *Obs.* [f. *L. gula* gullet, appetite; gluttony + -IST.] One who pampers his appetite; a glutton.

1632 J. FEATLY *Hon. Chast.* 12 The gluttonous satiety of our swelling gullets argues their necessity of offending by forgetfulness.

Gulix (giŋ'liks). Also 8 gulix. [f. Du. *Gulik*, the town of Juliers.] A kind of fine linen. Also *attrib.*

1606 J. F. MERCH. *Wareho. Inid open* 17 Gulix . . . being the most proper of any for fine Shifts or Sheets. *Ibid.* 184 A sort of Holland we call small thred . . . scarcely to be known from Gulix. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Holland*, Gulix Holland is very white and fine, and is chiefly used for shirts. 1880 *Plain Hints* 89 That for shirting, commonly called gulix Holland, one yard wide.

Gull (gʊl), sb. 1 Forms: 5-6 gulle, 7 gul, 5-gull; Sc. 5 goule, 6-7 goul, 7 gow. [Perh. a. Welsh *gŷyllan*, Cornish *gulian* = Breton *gellann* (whence F. *goëland*), OIr. *foileann* (mod. Ir. *foailcann*) = Oceltic **foileno-*; cf. Breton *goellaf* to weep.] Any long-winged, web-footed bird of the family *Laridae* and sub-family *Larinae*, which contains several genera, *Larus* being the largest. In popular use the name is of much wider application, including the Terns and Skuas.

The Gulls are mostly marine birds and are distributed all over the world; their characteristic colour is white with a mantle varying from pearl-grey to dark-slate colour or black, the bill being usually bright-coloured; their cry is harsh or shrill.

The Common Gull is *Larus canis*, called otherwise *sea-new*, *sea-gull*, and *green-billed gull*. Other species are similarly distinguished by defining words indicating colour, appearance, habits, etc., as *grey*, *hooded*, *herring*, *long-billed*, *Pacific*, *red-legged*, *white-headed*, *white-winged*, etc.; also *Black* or *Black-toed* G., the SKUA; Greater *Black-backed* G., *Larus marinus*, called locally also *carrien*, *goose*, or *WAGEL gull*; † by Willoughby *great black* and *white gull*; Lesser *Black-backed* G., *L. fuscus*; *Black-headed* G., *L. ridibundus*, called also *brown-headed*, *laughing*, *red-legged*, or *PEEWIT gull*; *Cloven-footed* G., the common *Black Tern*; *Glaucous* G., *Larus glauca*, the BURGOMASTER; *Herring* G., *L. argentatus*, called also *silvery gull*; *Ivory* G., a small arctic gull of pure white colour with black legs, *L. chroceus*, *Pagophila eburnea*, or *Gavia alba*; *Little* G., *Larus minutus*; *Ring-billed* G., one of the commonest gulls of the U.S., *L. delawarensis*; *Rosy*, *Roseate* or *Ross's* G., *Rhynchostethia rosea*, called also *wedge-tailed gull*. *Sabine's* G., *Xema sabini*, a fork-tailed gull common chiefly in arctic America and Siberia. Also *ice-gull*, s.v. *Ice* sb. 8 and *Kittiwake* gull.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 62 L. ij. cours. Pyions. Velnly-soun Rostyd. Gullys. Curlew. c 1450 HOLLAND *Novell* 179 The Se Mavis war monks, the blak and the quhyte, The Goule was a Gryntar. 1573-80 BARET *Alte.* G 627 A Gull, a common name to sundrie birds of the sea, as a Cormorant &c., *Mergus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 287 As touching the Guls or Sea-cocks, they build in rockes. 1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 194 *Gulones Albi & Cineri.* White Gulls, Grey Gulls, and Black Gulls (commonly termed by the Name of Plungers and Water-crows). 1673 WENDELBURGH *Poc.* 14 (Jam.) *Gavia*, a gow. 1674 *Rav. Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 93 The Herring-gull or greatest ash-coloured mew: *Larus cinereus maximus*. 1678 — *Willoughby's Ornith.* 244 The great black and white Gull — *Larus ingens marinus Gmel.* *Ibid.* 354 Aldrovands cloven-footed Gull, with longer Wings. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) ii. 424 Common Gull. This is the most numerous of the genus. It breeds on the ledges of the cliffs that impend over the sea. 1839 SELBY in *Proc.*

Bev. Nat. Club 1. No. 7. 189 *Larus minutus* (little gull) near Embleton. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 335/1 *Xema rufibundus*. 'This bird is the... Laughing Gull, Pewit or Black-cap, Sea Crow and Mire Crow of the Modern British. 1866 *Gosse Land & Sea* (1874) 36 The kittiwake, the smallest of the gulls that can be properly called indigenous to our shores. 1876 *Davis Polar Exped.* App. 679 Saw several eider-ducks and ivory and burgomeister gulls. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 79 Ross's Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*), or the wedge-tailed gull, is it also called, on account of the form of its tail. *Ibid.* 81 The dazzling white ivory-gull (*Gavia alba*)... the fork-tailed gulls, constituting the genus *Xema*.

b. allusively.

1550 *Crowley Way to Wealth* A 3 b, Men that would have all in their own hands... Cormorantes, greye gulls; yea, men that would eat up mine, women, and children, are the causes of Sedition! 1628 *Witmer Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 137 As, our Gull, A bird much found among the Worshippful

c. attrib. and Comb., as gull-kind, -land, rookery; gull-like adj.; gull-billed tern, *Sterna anglica*; gull-maw († Sc. gull man), the Greater Black-backed Gull; gull-teaser, a bird that torments gulls, as a tern or jaeger.

1813 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict. Suppl.* y^a-b. The new species which, from the shape of the bill, is denominated the 'Gull-billed Tern'... as it has originated in England we have added the more scientific name of *Sterna Anglica*. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3235 A fine adult male specimen of the gull-billed tern. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* II. v. 9. 155 The 'Gull-kind, being much upon the wing as Swallows, commonly of an ash colour;... having red bill and legs, with a forked train. 1774 *Gosse's Nat. Hist.* II. vii. 77 It is to such shores as these that the whole tribe of the gull-kind resort. 1899 *Academy* 8 Apr. 408/2 Throwing bread to the sea-gulls, she says, 'In 'gull-land they don't like bread, but it's a point of honour to catch it.' 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds*, etc. *Norfolk Broadland* I. 146 The danger signal is either a peculiar 'gull-like noise, 'Kéo, kéó, or a 'Quah, quah'. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The swallows murmur, but cause the gray 'gull man' pronosticate an storme. 1885 *Swainson Prov. Names Birds* 208 Greater Black-backed Gull... Also called... Gull maw... i.e. mew (East Lothian). 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 78 The fascinating view of a 'gull rookery' with its ceaseless uproar. 1892 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 508 Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo*... *Gull-teaser.

Gull (gól), sb. 2 Now dial. Also 4 goll, 6-7 gulle, 7 gul. [Prob. a subst. use of GULL a. yellow.] An unfledged bird, esp. a gosling.

1382 *Wyclif Dougl. xxii.* 6 A nest of briddis... and the mother to the briddis (*M.S. Dougl.* 950 gollis) or to the eyren aboute sittynge. 1596 *Shaks.* 1 *Hen. IV.* v. 1. 60 As that yngentle gull the Cuckowes Bird, Vaseb the Sparrow. 1607 *Timon* II. 1. 37 I do feare When every Feather sticks in his owne wing, Lord Timon will be left a naked Gull, Which flashes now a Phoenix. 1882 *W. Worcesters Gloss.* Gull, a young gosling. 1895 *Warwicksh. Gloss.* Gull, an unfledged gosling.

Gull (gól), sb. 3 Also 6-7 gulle, 7 gul. [Of doubtful and perh. mixed origin; sense 1 would be natural as a transferred use of GULL sb. 2, but it is also possible that the sb. may be f. GULL v. 3 to delude, and that this vb. may be an application of GULL v. 1 2 to gorge, 'eram']

1. A credulous person; one easily imposed upon; a dupe, simpleton, fool. † To grape a gull: to swindle an unsuspecting person: cf. to pluck a pigeon, † a finch.

1594 *Nashe Terrors* Nt. Wks. (Grosart) III. 257 Liest there anie such slowe yce-brained beefe-witted gull. 1594 *Shaks. Rich. III.* 1. iii. 328 Clarence, who I indeede haue cast in darknesse, I do beweepe to many simple Gullies, Namely to Derby, Hastings, Buckingham. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* 1. 323 He... will not sticke to spend some twentie pound To grape a gull. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* 2. 217 In these dayes hee's deemed a very gull That cannot take Tobacco. 1622 *Davies Epigr. Poems* 1876 II. 9 To define a Gull in termes preuise—A Gull is he which seemes, and is not, wise. 1645 *Milton Colad.* Wks. (1881) 356 His very thought ought that is lerned, soles it, and lays him still more and more open a conspicuous gull. 1748 *Shoet-Lett. Rand.* (1812) I. 359 If I had been such a gull... I would without more ado tuck myself up. 1811 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VII. 511 It is as well to let him believe that we are good natured gulls who will easily swallow. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xix, 'Done!' cried the noble gull. 'Within ten minutes'. 1885 *STEVENSSON Dynamiter* 60 He perceived by what... unmanly fear of ridicule he had been brought down to be the gull of this intriguer.

† 2. [From the vb.] A trick, deception, fraud; a false report. *Obs.*

1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* II. iii. 123, I should think this a gull, but that the white-headed fellow speaks it. 1604 *(Hille)*, Pasquil's Jest, ... whereunto is added a dozen of Gullies, Pretty and Pleasant to drive away the tediousness of a winter's evening. 1619 *LUSHINGTON Repet. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 477 They say there was no such matter as the Resurrection, 'twas but a gull put upon the World by his Disciples. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. iv. xvi. 324 If gulls and rumours from his Countrey be raised on purpose to amuse our Embassadour. 1668 *DAVENANT News from Plymouth* iv. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 166 For the gull Your Seawit put upon me, I have taken a full revenge.

3. slang. A trickster, cheat, impostor. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Gull, a cheat. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* 1. 611 You'll excuse me, sir, but as you are fresh, take care to avoid the gulls. (*Note*, Gulls, knowing ones who are always on the look out for freshmen.

4. attrib. and Comb., as gull-catcher, -catching, -gallant; † gull-finch, a playful amplification of

gull = 'simpleton', with reference to the bird of that name: cf. also to pluck a finch; gull-groper, one who 'gropes a gull' (see 1); gull-sharper (see quot.).

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* II. v. 204 Heere comes my noble *gull-catcher. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jmte.* (1824) 63 Taking in the 'deep ones' quite in the 'gull-catching style. 1604 T. M. *Black Sh.* C. 3 Delicate Knaues... that due to Deedes and Writings of Landes left to young 'Gull-fishes, poisoning the true sense and intent of them. 1630 J. LAYTON (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 712 For 'tis concluded 'mongst the wizards all, To make thee Master of Gull-fishes ball. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ix. ii. 826 The 'gull-gallants of our dayes, to whom I could wish... that they would leave this vsurped Gallantry to those true owners, and resume spirits truly English. 1602 *DEKKER Sahrmastix* Wks. 1873 I. 201 He shake the 'gull-groper out of his tan'd skinnie. 1790 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Gull-groper, a Bystander that Lends Money to the Gamsters. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 185 The he, or the she, or the it, that... gangs out to glower like a gawpus at a Gallic gull-grupper. 1857 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gull-sharper, one who preys upon Johnny Raws.

Gull (gól), sb. 4 Also 5 golle, 5-6 gulle, 6-7 gul. [? Variant of Gool, Gole sb. 2]

† 1. The throat, gullet. *Obs.*

1412-20 *LYON Chron. Troy* i. vi. That as fast as he seeth them (the bulles) gape into their gollies that be the lycour caste. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* v. 39 Neptuneus... his grete gulle or throte wyde open redy to swolowe... alle thoste. 1543 *TRAFERER Vico's Chirurg.* i. iv. 6 There ben in the throte two Conduyctes. Of which by one the meate and drinke passe, descendynge in to the stomake, and is called Meri or Oisophagus, in Englishe the Gulle. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 32 The Freese, Gull or Throat.

† b. transf. A 'mouth', an orifice.

1545 *RAVHOLM Byrth Maekunde* I. xii. (1634) 43 In the inner face of the bladder, there be set before the mouth or gull of the conduits certaine little skinny flappes.

2. A breach or fissure made by a torrent; a gully, chasm; a channel made by a stream. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* v. 25 Their passage was suddenly stopped by a great gull with the violence of the streams. 1673 *RAY Journ. Lou* C. 275 Great channels, like Gulls made by suddain torrents and land-floods. 1692 *Dissol. World* III. (1732) 24 The mighty Gulls and Channels in the Sides thereof (sc. a mountain). 1769 *De Foe's Tour* Gt. Brit. II. 143 A Brook... running from those Gulls and Deepes between the Hills. 1792 S. IRELAND *Views* *Thames* II. 55 About the shallows or gulls, the water is beautifully transparent. 1852 *WICLISS Embanking* 51 Currents will be formed by the disturbed action of the tide, 'gulls' (spits) will be formed (etc.).

† Gull, sb. 5 *Obs.* [Cf. *Da. gul* (16th c. gulle) small codfish.] A fish not fully grown; also, a kind of gudgeon.

1495 *Ad. 11 Hen. VII.* c. 23 If the... fishe shuld be well and truly packed, that is to say, the tale fishe by them selfe and the small fishe called Gullies by them self. 1655 *MORFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 Gulls... are a kind of jolt-headed Gudgeons.

b. Comb., gull-fish, the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*; gull-head = BULL-HEAD 1.

1583 *Rates Custom-ho.* Cuv. Gullfish the barrel v. s. viii. d. 2611 *FORIO, Ghiozza*, a Gull-head, a Millers-thumbe, a Curfish, or a Bull-head. Some take it for a Gudgeon-fish. 1663 *Act 15 Class.* II. c. 7. § 4 [Duties.] For Cod-fish the Barrel five shillings... For Gull fish the Barrel Two shillings. 1759 *tr. Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 178 There you might see pilchards, rock-fish, mullets or gull-fish of different sorts; mole-bats, with other fishes very little known.

† Gull, a. *Obs.* Also 4 gowle, 5 gulle, 6 goule, 6c. gule, 8 gool. [a. ON. *gul-r* (Da. *Sv. gul*) yellow.] Yellow, pale.

13... *Evang. Nicod.* 70 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* I. III. 392 Pe Iewes... wex all full gull and grene. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. xii. Intro. (Kollem. MS.), pe egle is sore greuid and heren wynges wexen white, and heren clawes gowle (1528 goule) and feble (L. et ebant nngues ejus et debilitantur). 1483 *Cant. Angl.* 168/1 Gulle, *pallidus, viridis & cetera*; *vbi*, wanne. 1598 *DUNBAR Flyting* iv. *Kennedie* 52 Villit fair and dryit... Lyke as the gleddis had on they gulesom dynd. 1716 *Hist. Sir Egge*, etc. (1711) 4 Thou was full bluth, and light of late: ... And thou art now both gool and green.

Hence † Gullness, paleness.

1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxvii. 14 In golnes [v. r. gullnes] of gold to se.

† Gull, v. 1 *Obs.* Also 6 gool. [? f. GULL sb. 4 Cf. *Du. gullen* 'absorbere. ingurgitare, vorare' (Kilian) and obs. F. *engouler*.]

1. trans. To swallow, guzzle; transf. and fig. to devour voraciously. Also with *in*, up.

1530 *PALSGR 576/2*, I gulle in drinke, as great drinkers do, *je engouille*. 1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* vii. 133 b, Suche as had gulled in greedely the water that they gotte. 1607 C. LEVER *Cruicif.* xiii, O you that gull the poison'd cup of pleasure. 1645 *ARRAIGUIN, Persecution* in *Frynne Discov. Prodig.* *Blazing-Stars* 19 To gull up and devour more at one meale, then would make a feast for Bel and the Dragon. 1674 *JOSSelyn Voy. New Eng.* 211 They are roystering and gulling in wine with a dear felicity.

fig. 1624 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* iv. ii. The swallow of my conscience Hath but a narrow passage... If I had got seven thousand pounds by offices, And gull'd down that, the bore would have been bigger.

b. absol. or intr.

1541 R. COPLAND *Grydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Mijj, People gullyng, frangynge, and dronken. 1567 *FENTON Trag. Disc.* 4 (5b), The heat of the urine wherein they gooled. 1583 *STEVENSSON Anat. Discus.* 1 (1870) 107 Swilling, gulling, & carousing from one to another. 1618 *BRETTON Cr. & Country* (Grosart) 6/2 They... drinke and gull, laugh and be fat.

2. trans. To gorge. Also *refl.*

1583 *STANVHURST Ennis* III. (Arb.) 77 With ramd cramd garbidge, theire gorges drayfe be gulled. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 4. 274 Let us gull ourselves with eating and quaffing.

Gull (gól), v. 2 Also 9 dial. gowl. Now dial. and techn. [f. GULL sb. 4]

1. trans. Of water: To make channels or ruts in, to hollow out; to sweep away, wear down.

1577 B. GOOCE *Heresbach's Hush.* 1. 44 They gull [printed gull] and marre the grounde with the deepe sinking of their feete treading in the Grasse and breaking the Rootes. 1587 *HARRISON England* 1. xix. (1877) III. 148 [They] do utterlie neglect to ditch and scowre their draines and watercourses, for better avoidance of the winter waters... whereby the streets do grow to be much more gulled than before. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 502 As the sea tydes gull down the bankes. 1721 *PERRY Daggenn.* *Breach* 105 An Accident that gull'd away the Earth in such manner, that was very near obliging me to cut down... my Dam. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 20 The Water... continued to sap and gull the Frames every Flood. 1876 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1889) s. v. *Gool*, Th' rats hes made a hoale thrif th' bank, an' when 'taceey takes in a tide, th' water gools it awawy. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, The bank has been gulled down by the freshes.

b. gen. of other things.

1796 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Suppl. 108 That part of the bottom plate of the perch, against which it wears, after much use, is gulled. 1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 40 One... shall come so near us as to gull our whale. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Oarsman's Guide* 30 The upper filling, which, when worn, is said to be gulled.

c. absol. or intr.

1587 *HARRISON England* 1. x. 31 Then breaketh there out another creeke from the maine sea, about Auant haven, which gulleth vp almost to Portbridge. 1676 *EVERLIN* in *Aubrey Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1710) I. Pref. 3 In the Cart-Roads, where the Rains have gull'd. 1721 *PERRY Daggenn.* *Breach* 5 The Water then gull'd to such a depth... that there was no Remedy found for the mastery of it. 1739 *LABELLY Short Acc. Piers Westm.* Bridge 61 The Piers... will always be in danger of the Water gulling underneath, and carrying away the Ground.

2. intr. To become worn away or hollowed out. 1763-6 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 227 The collars in which the axes of the rolls turned at each end, wore or gulled so fast, that the pressure continually diminished.

Gull (gól), v. 3 Also 7 gull [Related to GULL sb. 3, but it is uncertain whether as derivative or as source; in the latter case, this verb may be a transferred use of GULL v. 1; cf. similar uses of *stuff*, *eram*; this supposition is favoured by some early examples, e.g. quot. c. 1600 in sense 1.]

1. trans. To make a gull of; to dupe, cheat, befool, 'take in', deceive. Also *absol.*, to practise cheating.

a. 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttyl Ho.* 427 in *Hazl. E. P. P. IV.* 45 They... do butt gull, and folow beggery, Feynynge true doynge by hypocrysy. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 91 Cleanly coynd eyes, which some pleasant sportie wittes haue deuised, to gull them most grosellie. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonnet* lxxvi, That affable familiar ghost Which nightly gulls him with intelligence. 1602 and *Pl. Return* f. *Parnass.* l. iv. 435 With those shreds of French... weeble gull the world, that hath in estimation forraigne Philistines. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 271 In the night time by some fire-workers in the steeple, they would have gulled the credulous people with opinion of miracle. 1624 *QUARLES Job* viii. xii. See, how deceits Gull thee with golden fruit. 1635 *FOXE & JAMES Voy. N. H.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 443 Guld with the false Sea Cards or fabulous reports of strangers. 1645 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. *Civil Benefits* *Abbers* 8 x People in those daies... would never have been gulled into so long a toleration... of them. 1702 *De Foe* *Travels* *Eng.* *His fine Speech* go Not doubting I could gull the Government. 1808 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 126, I care not for rewards... Neither is it easy to gull me with these fair promises. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trar.* II. 47 Nothing is so easy as to gull the public, if you only set up a prodigy. 1849 *FOR QUACKS of Helicon* Wks. 1864 IV. 412 The pertinacity of the effort to gull. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug., Gulled by this statement into the belief that [etc.]. 1880 *HOWELLS Undisc.* *Country* iii. 54 You are perfectly safe to go on and gull imbeciles to the end of time, for all I care.

† 2. To deprive of by trickery or deception; to cheat out of. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iv, Hast thou gull'd ber of ber Jewels or her Bracelets? 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 74 The Presbyterians had been gull'd of their King by the Independents. 1722 *De For Plague* (1840) 35 These unperforming creatures had gulled them of their money. 1783 *POTT Chirurg. Wks.* II. 188 The poor and credulous are gulled out of what little money they can spare.

Gull, dial. var. GOLD², marigold.

Gullable (gól'äb'l), a. [f. GULL v. 3 + -ABLE.] = GULLIBLE. Hence Gullability, Gullableness = GULLIBILITY.

1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxiv, I am in certain things the most gullable and malleable of mortals. 1822 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 360 With such persons, gullability, which they call faith, takes the helm from the hand of reason. 1830 *FRASER's Mag.* 1. 319 The gullableness of fools. 1840-1 *THACKERAY Charac. Sk.*, Fashionable Anthorose, The most gullable of public.

† Gullage. *Obs.* [f. GULL v. 3 + -AGE.] Deception, cajolery.

1605 B. JONSON *Volfone* v. ix, Had you no quirk, To auoide gullage, Sir, by such a creature? 1611 *CHAPMAN May Day* Wks. 1873 II. 347 The deere gullage of my sweete heart mistre.

Gulled (gól'd), ppl. a. 1 [f. GULL v. 2 + -ED.]

Hollowed out.

1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 57 How he... would... Bend

o'er gull'd holes where stood his trees, and sigh: *Ibid.* 111 Rut-gull'd lanes. *Ibid.* 11. 101 [a brook] rests collected in some gull'd hole Scoop'd by the sudden floods.

Gulled (guld), *ppl. a.* [f. GULL v.3 + -ED¹.] Daped, deceived, befooled.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul*, l. cxi. That melting love which doth so please Her gull'd soul. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 121. The gull'd conqueror receives the chain. 1812 LAMB *Guy Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 371 The simplicity of the gull'd edifier. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.* 21 An independent wish to open the eyes of this gull'd people. 1859 HELLS *Friends* in C. Ser. II. x. 205, I am a gull'd and swindled individual.

† **Guller**¹ (gʊlɪə). *Obs.* In 7 guller. [f. GULL v.1 + -ER¹.] A guzzler, glutton.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. ii. § 2. 128 Great feasters and gullers cannot but be subject to many vices.

† **Guller**² (gʊlɪə). *Obs.* [f. GULL v.3 + -ER¹.] One who dupes or befools; a cheat.

1602 *How Choose Good Wife* v. iii. He was a great guller, his name I take to be Fuller. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i. Wks. 1873. 1. 174 This Gull to him And to his fellow Guller, shall become More bitter than their baiting of his humour. 1611 CORRAE, *Enjuleur*, a beguiler; guller, a foisting companion; -cousening mate.

Guller, variant of GOLLAR v. 2c.

Gullery¹ (gʊlɪəri). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. GULL v.3 + -ERY¹.] Deception, trickery; imposture; an instance of this, a deception, trick.

1598 E. GULPIN *Skial.* (1878) 4 Such as Hermaphrodite these poor times With wicked scald jests, extreme gullerie. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. v. For your Greene wound, your Balsamum, and your St. John's wort are all mere gulleries. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. ii. iv. Leo Decimus took an extraordinary delight in humoring of silly fellows, and to put gulleries upon them. 1638 FORO *Fancies* v. 1. Spadone Confessed it was a gullery put on Secco. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 315 Law... puts a thousand Tricks and Gulleries upon him. 1681 H. MORR *Let. 1* in *Glauvill's Sadducismus*, The marvellous weakness and gullerie of Mr. Webster's Display of Witchcraft. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 265 Those Mountebanks in Religion, who by fair Stories, and specious Gulleries, wheedle men out of their Sense and Reason. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx. Do you think... that you may put any gullery you will on me?

Gullery² (gʊlɪəri). [f. GULL sb.1 + -ERY¹.] A haunt or breeding-place of gulls.

1833 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* II. 510 These breeding places, or gulleries (printed galleries), are sometimes at a considerable distance from the sea. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 335/1 The Gullery (or summer resort of the species) produced a revenue of from 50*l.* to 80*l.* to the proprietor. 1853 CHAMBERLAIN *Jrnl.* XX. 237 There used to be a 'gullery' as a colony of sea-gulls is called, at Norbury. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* v. 35 With one last long look, we bade adieu to Scoulton Gullery.

Gulles, *obs.* form of GULES, red.

Gullet (gʊlɪt), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 golet, 5-ett, goolet, 5-6 golette, 6 goulet, gulet, 7 golet, gullet, gullit, 6- gullet. [a. OF. *goulet, gullet (1358 in Hatz.-Darm.), dim. of *gole*, *goule*, mod.F. *goulette*; -L. *gula* throat. Cf. GULL sb.4.]

1. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and drink pass from the mouth to the stomach; the oesophagus.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 200 Bis glotonye & dronkenesse maky men to loue more here bely & here golet þan god almytyty. 1386 CHAUCER *Parl.* 7. 215 Out of the harde bones knokke they the mery, for they caste noight a way That may go thurgh the golet soft and swoote. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 116 Folde the necke a-boute the spine, and putt the hede ynne at the golet as a crane. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. l. 108 That she maye be deliuered from the golette of the dragon. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1889) 43 The Uuila is a member... binging downe from the ende of the Pallet ouer the goulet of the throte. 1555 AER. PARKER *Po.* lxxiii. Their gulletts feele no thirst. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 629 The Tongue helpeth the Diglutition by turning the meate ouer it towards the Gullet. c. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gullet*, a Derisory Term for the Throat, from *Gula*, a 1715 BURNET *Owen Time* (1724) l. 553 His throat cut, so that both the jugulars and the gullet were cut. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* iii. xxiii. Through gullet and through spinal bone, The trenchant blade had sheerly gone. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 603 The Oesophagus or Gullet (*Gula*). 1867 ALLIBUT *Syst. Med.* III. 366 It [thrush] may attack the whole length of the gullet.

transf. and *fig.* 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 13 Twelve barrow-loads altogether - are thrown on the conical furnace-... and down slips the mouthful into the gullet of fire. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 165 This morsel of your Egypt shall disappear down that vast and unappeasable gullet of our Empire.

b. *loosely* The throat, neck.

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (1889) l. 240 A goodly sort of people, having monstrous gullets, or wens of flesh growing to their throats. 1725 SWIFT *Upright Judge* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 63 He cut his weazon at the altar: I keep my gullet for the halter. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v. What if I had rewarded your melody by a ball in the gullet?

† 2. A piece of armour for the neck; the part of a hood which envelops the neck. *Obs.*

1400 *Morte Arth.* 1772 Thworgh golet and gorgere he lurtz hym ewyne! 1426 *Logg. De Guil.* Pilgr. 12862 By the golet off myn hode The beste goth. c. 1450 *Robin II.* & *Monk* xlix. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 99/1 Be pe golett of be hode John pulled be munke down.

b. 'The lower end of a horse-collar, around which passes the choke-strap, and the breast-strap which supports the pole of a carriage' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

3. A water channel; a narrow, deep passage through which a stream flows; a strait, estuary, river mouth, etc. Now *local*.

1515 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 13 The same... fellows... do styppe the comyng golette next the said College. 1522 P. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 202 Yt is the verye gulfe, gulet, and mouth of the Sea. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* l. 50 Many haue called those Straights of Gibraltar, The entrie of the Mediterranean Sea. Of both sides of this gullet, neere vnto it, are two mountaines set as frontiers and rampiers to keepe all in. 1604 E. GRIMSTON: *Hist. Siege Ostend* 2 The Sea... hath opened a new gullet or Port. 1665 MANLEY *Grolius' Lex. C. Warren* 703 Out of the Estuary or Gullet, which we said flowed on another part, by digging a little on the Shore, a Channel was made. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2061/4 The Gullet under the said Draw-Bridge (commonly called the Draw-Bridge Lock) will be stopped up all the month of September next. 1725 DR. FOR. *Voy. round World* (1840) 261 Gold which they had picked up in the hill or gullet where the water trickled down from the rocks. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. xv. xiii. (1872) VI. 113 Yonder, sure enough... deep gullet and swampy brook in front of him. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii. John lay on the ground by a barrow of heather, where a little gullet was. 1886 *Act 49 Vict.* c. 17 § 6 The Commission may... repair any bridge, arch, or gullet.

4. a. A gorge, defile, pass; a gully or ravine; a narrow passage. ? *Obs.* or *dial.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xiv. (1609) 322 The straight gullets [L. *furculas*] of Caudium. 1601 - *Phny* l. 67 Augusta Praetoria, of the Salassi, neere vnto the two-fold gullets or passages of the Alpes, to wit, Grajia and Pennina. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv. (1658) 162 A high castle, standing in a gullet in the course of the wind. 1644 - *Mans Soul* (1645) Concl. 120 The straight passage, and narrow gullet, through which thou strivest (my soule)... to make thy selfe away. 1648 NETHERSOLE *Problems* II. 7 The Romans Army was shut up fast... at the Caudine Gulleys. 1737 *Gaudent. di Luce* 156 The vast Falls and Gulleys, which are seen on the Skirts of all the Mountains of the World. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 135 These houses are to form an handsome approach to the west front of our cathedral... extending down the gullet, which will be widened to admit carriages to pass each other. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxiii. 218 Davy fled... along the rocky causeway to a gullet under the Giant's Grave.

b. A long narrow piece of land. *dial.*

1553 *Ludlow Muniments* in Wright *Dict. Provenc.* (1857) s.v. And the residewe beinge xx. li. lyeth in sundrye gullettes in several townes and shers. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, *Gullet*, (1) a long, narrow piece of land.

c. *Mining*. 'An opening in the strata' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1830 BUDDLE in *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumb. & Durh.* l. 186 (E. D. D.) Sandstone roofs (in a mine) are subject to fissures of various sizes and extent, called 'threads' and 'gulleys' by the colliers - the larger ones being called gulleys. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, *Newcastle Terms*.

† 5. The flue of a chimney. *Obs.* 1715 *Tr. Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* l. ii. vi. 80 That we call a Chimney, which, as a Pipe or Gullet, receives the aspiring Smoke, and conveys it safely out of the House. 1672 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* l. 15/2 The Gulleys as we may call them of Chimneys.

6. (See quotes.)

1854 WEBSTER, *Gullet*,... A concave cut made in the teeth of some saw-blades. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gullet*,... a hollow cut away in front of each saw-tooth, in continuation of the face, on alternate sides of the blade. Such saws are known as gullet-saws or brier-tooth saws.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as gullet-bridge, ? a bridge with a very low arch forming a narrow channel for water; gullet-fancier, a gourmet; † gullet-lurker (see quot.); † gullet-nail, some kind of large nail; gullet-pipe = sense 1; gullet-saw (see sense 6, quot. 1875); gullet-tooth (see quot.). 1865 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 372 Old fashioned 'gullet-bridges, which dam up the flood-waters. 1805 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) l. 211 Brawn was a noble thought. It is not very common 'gullet-fancier that can properly esteem it... Its gusto is of that hidden sort. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 771 The two Long Muscles which are seated in the forefront of the Neck vnder the Gullet, wherefore they are also called the vnder 'Gullet-lurkers. [1418 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 448/1 Tingle nail *Am.* 6r 1/4 'Gullet nail *Am.* 6r 1/4. c. 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Suttees) III. 206 Item pro gullet nayles, *ad.* 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* l. iii. [He] should moisten his 'gulletpipe free at her expense. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Gullet-saw [see 6]. *Ibid.*, 'Gullet-tooth, a form of saw-tooth.

Gullet (gʊlɪt), *v.* [f. GULLET sb. (sense 6).] *trans.* To make 'gulleys' in (a saw).

1875 [see GULLING vbl. sb.2 1]. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.* s.v. Most circular and pit saws are gulleys, and the dust runs away with greater freedom from such saws.

Gulletter (gʊlɪtɪə). [f. GULLET sb. + -ER¹.] (Cf. GULLING vbl. sb.2 2.) A gulleting-stick. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Bait-boxes, creels, gulleters, clearing rings... and other miscellaneous articles used by anglers.

† **Gulleting**, *vbl. sb.1 Obs.* [f. GULLET sb. + -ING¹.] Swallowing, guzzling; = GULLING vbl. sb.1 Also with *down*.

1633 HART *Dict of Discards* l. xxviii. 129 After this gulletting downe of strong drinke, there insioeth surfeiting. 1651 WITTE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. xii. 119 Too much gulletting... of hot drinks.

Gulleting (gʊlɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.2* [f. GULLET sb. or v. + -ING¹.]

1. Making 'gulleys' in saws; in *Comb.*, as gulleting-file, -press.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gulleting press*, a press for

punching or gulleting saw-blades. 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Gulleting*, the deepening of the roots of the teeth of circular and gullet saws.

2. *U. S.* In *comb.* gulleting-stick, 'a stick, notched at one end, used to extract a hook from a fish's mouth' (Cent. *Dict.*). Cf. GULETER.

3. *Shipbuilding*. (See quot. 1869.)

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* iv. 56 The groove or gulleting on the after side of the rudder post to receive the rudder was obtained by riveting on a solid piece of iron with a hollow in it. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 66 The fore piece *D.*, is fitted to receive the gulleting *E.*

Gullibility (gʊlɪbɪlɪ). [App. an alteration of CULLIBILITY, after GULL v.3.]

'A low expression, sometimes used for cullibility' (Todd 1818.)

The quality of being gullible.

1793 L. AUCLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 505 He [Dumouriez]... by favour of the Duke of Brunswick's gullibility, gets considerable credit. 1809 N. SLOAN in *Europ. Mag.* Jan. 18/2 This gentleman... entertained the House with a long descant upon the gullibility of the English nation... our future lexicographers will be much indebted to him for sanctioning a word so well calculated to enrich our language. 1826 SVO. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 86/2 He had sounded the gullibility of the world; knew the precise current value of pretension [etc.]. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 69 In Education, Polity, Religion... probably imposture is of sanative, anodyne nature, and man's Gullibility not his worst blessing. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxxix. 442 [He] practised on the gullibility of... undergraduates.

Gullible (gʊlɪbəl), *a.* [f. GULL v.3 + -IBLE; historically it seems to have been a back-formation from prec. Cf. GULLABLE.] Capable of being gulled or duped; easily cheated, befooled. Also *absol.*

1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. 104 The king of quacks, the renowned Cagliostro... harrowing up the souls of the curious and gullible of all ranks... by various thaumaturgic feats. 1831 - *Sart. Res.* (1858) 68 Gullible, however, by fit apparatus, all Publics are; and gullied, with the most surprising profit. 1860 GEN. P. THOMSON *Auld Ath.* III. cxli. 121 Another fallacy... by which the gullible among the English are to be kept in awe. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvii. 305 The very fishes of our rivers, gullible as they look.

Hence **Gullibly** *adv.*

1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXXI. 657 Mrs. Tittle was gullibly open to flattery.

Gulled (gʊlɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. GULLY v. + -ED¹.] Hollowed out, worn away. *lit.* and *fig.*

1794 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1892) XIII. 16 To recover my land from the gullied and exhausted state into which it has... been thrown for some years back. 1799 *Ibid.* (1893) XIV. 227 The washed and gullied parts of this field should be levelled. 1844 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 61 A bare, deeply gullied throat.

† **Gullified**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare-1*. [f. *gullify (f. GULL sb.3 + -(I)FY + -ED¹.] Made a gull or -dne of; gullied.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* vii. 54 To the great admiration of the stupid, gullified, Romanizing beholders.

† **Gulling**, *vbl. sb.1 Obs.* [f. GULL v.1 + -ING¹.] The action of GULL v.1; swallowing, guzzling; hence, gormandizing, gluttonous feasting.

1543 BECON *Policy War Wks.* 1564 l. 136 What drynkyng, gulling, quaffing, & superfluous banqueting do they vse! 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* vi. liiij. They were wonte to goo a brode in the fyeldes a shootyng, but nowe it is turned in to glossing, gulling, and whoringe wythin the bonisse. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. l. 186 If men talke of meat and drinke, of gulling and feasting... such persons, for most part, addict themselves to gluttonie. 1515 G. SANOVY *Trav.* II. 124, I could not but observe their gulling in of wine with a deare felicity.

Gulling (gʊlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.2* [f. GULL v.2 + -ING¹.]

The action of GULL v.2; wearing away or hollowing out effected by the action of running water or other means.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1593) 353 Hilles by force of gulling oft haue into sea beene worne. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 45 Let them [meadows] be kept from gulling and trampling of cattel. 1715 KERSEY, *Gulling*, when the pin of a Block or Pulley enters into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Mast. 1739 LABELLE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 61 The Gulling of a River... is nearly in Proportion to the Velocity of the Stream. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. l. 166 Sudden damage to roads... by the wash of rain and the gulling of wheels. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* 691 Gulling of the paper from the point of the compasses.

Gulling, *vbl. sb.3* [f. GULL v.3 + -ING¹.] The action of GULL v.3; cheating, deception.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours* l. 47 Wealthy Chuffes Frow gulling. 1621 BURTON *Anat.* l. 11. iv. 14. What company soever they come in, they will be... putting gulleries of some or other, till they haue made by their humoring and gulling, *ex stulto insanum*. 1634 CANINE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 237 A mere gulling and mocking of the world.

† **Gulling** (gʊlɪŋ), *ppl. a.1 Obs.* [f. GULL v.1 + -ING².] Guzzling; voracious. Also *transf.*

1579 *Kennedy Lavastie Love* (Roxb.) c. 1. The drunkard louses. 'To powre the wine into his gulling gutt. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. ii. § 2. 129 Such men, in the heat of their gulling fancies overshoot themselves extremely.

Gulling (gʊlɪŋ), *ppl. a.2* [f. GULL v.3 + -ING².] That gulls or deceives; cheating, deceptive.

1595 DAVIES (Hille) *Gulling* Sonnets, in *Poems* (Grosart) I. 51. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* II. 57 To collect a gulling scent from such. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 54 Those absurd medicines and gulling advertisements.

Gullion (gʊˈlyən). *dial.* [Origin unknown; cf. *cullion*.] A mean worthless wretch.

1825-80 in JAMIESON. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2). *Gullion*, a mean wretch. It is also a term for a drunkard. a 1845 HOOD *Cranology* iii. No kind there was of human pumpkin. But at its bumps it had a bumpkin; Down to the very lowest gullion and oiliest scull of oily scullion.

Gullis, obs. Sc. form of GULES, red.

Gullish (gʊˈlɪʃ), *a.* [f. GULL sb.³ + -ISH.] Of the nature of a gull; foolish, simple.

1598 FLORIO, *Dissettio*, foolish, gullish, lubbarly, shallow witted. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. 304 As if some gullish Gentleman... should draw his pedigree from Adams great grandfather. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. li. (1651) 649 The gullish commonalty. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 33 The gullish multitude studied the daily reports with grave interest. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 1933/1 The loudly-expressed confidence of the gullish herd who went for Kingwood.

Gullit (gʊˈlɪt), obs. form of GULLET.

† **Gullop**, *v.* Obs. rare⁻¹. *trans.* To belch up. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Saml* ii. App. xviii. The burning howls of this wasting ball Shall gullop up great flakes of rolling fire.

† **Gullying**, *pp. a.* Obs.⁻¹ [f. *gullow* (? f. GULL v.1, perh. after *swallow*) + -ING 2.] Guzzling. 1598 R. BERNARD *Tr. Terence, Andria* i. (1629) 12/2 O *clacac* *edacac* et *bibacac* O thou devouring and gullying panck of a glutton.

Gulls, obs. form of GULES, red.

Gully (gʊˈli), *sb.* Also gullely. [Prob. an alteration of GULLER, or a phonetic adoption of its original (F. *goulet*).]

† 1. The gullet. Obs.

1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Gurgulio*, the gully or gargyle of the throote or throote bolle. 1552 HULOET, Gullet, gullye or garge of the throte.

2. A channel or ravine worn in the earth by the action of water, esp. to a mountain or hill side.

1657 R. LIGON *Barradoes* (1673) 49 There were many gullies in the way, which were impassable. 1670 *Rec. Providence* (U.S.) (1892) I. 15 Eighty Ackors of this land beginning betwene two Gulleys which Jshu into the afor-said west River. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 Gulleys made by the water. 1784 BELKNAP *Tour White Mts.* (1876) 14 note, The N.W. wind blows [snow] over the tops of the mountains, and drives it into the long deep vallies or gullies. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 124 Fossil shells... have been found on the sides, or rather in the gullies of the mountains. 1813 SCOTT *Triumf*. I. x. Torrents, down the gullies flung, Join'd the rude river that brawl'd on. 1816 — *Old Mort.* xv. Bare hills of dark heath, intersected by deep gullies. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xiv. 494 The mountain torrents had worn gullies some thirty or forty feet deep. 1868 STANLEY *Westm.* Abb. i. 5 The Valebrook... rushed with such violence down the gully. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 49 denoting the steep sides of these gulleys. 1882 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 53 A wild, red, strong gully in the mountains.

b. *transf.* A furrow, groove.

1803 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 143, I found a... that little furrows or gullies were soon worn in them.

3. A narrow and deep artificial watercourse; a deep gutter, drain, or sink.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1853) 78 The gulleys that were cut for watering the meadows. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 16 Large street gulleys. 1883 *Times* 21 Aug. 6/3 The watering of the streets and flushing of the gulleys.

4. *attrib.* (as sense 3) *gully-grate*, -*trap*, -*wind*; *gully-drain* (see quot.); hence *gully-drainage*, *gully-drain* vb.; *gully-hole*, the opening from the street into a drain or sewer; *gully-raker Austral.*, (a) a cattle-thief; (b) a cattle-whip; so *gully-raking*, *cattle-thieving*; *gully-squall Naut.*, a violent gust of wind from the mountain ravines of Central America.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 17 The very 'gully-drains. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Land Labour* II. 398 The gully-drain is a drain generally of earthenware piping, curving from the side of the street to an opening in the top or side of the sewer, and is the means of communication between the sewer and the gully-hole. *Ibid.* 399 The old street channels for 'gully drainage. *Ibid.* 401 Taking only 1200 miles of public way as 'gully-drained. 1861 FLO. NICHOLSON *Nursing* 20 Water-closet, sink, or 'gully-grate. 1876 KERSEY, **Gully-Hole*, a Place at the Grate or Entrance of the Street-Canals for a Passage into the Common Shore. 1716 *Brit. Mag.* 346 The Water is let down out of the Street, by what we call the Gully-Hole. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 154 Mrs. Myllystre was hanged, and thrown into the gully-hole to rot. 1885-8 FAGEE & PVE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 192 The boys from that house were in the habit of playing every day in a yard, in which there were gully-holes leading from the sewer. 1847 *Settlers & Convicts* xii. 253 By a process technically called 'gully-raking', he had quadrupled the little herd his father gave him. *Ibid.* 261 This practice derives its name from the circumstances of cattle straying... into the bush... and breeding there... the 'gully-rakers eventually driving them out and branding [them]... with their own brands. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* iv. (1882) 30 The driver appealing occasionally to some bullock or other by name, following up his admonition by a sweeping cut of his 'gully-raker'. 1887 SMYTH *Stricker's Word-bk.*, 'Gully squall. Well known off Tropical America in the Pacific, particularly abreast of the lakes of Leon, Nicaragua, &c. 1892 T. F. JENKINSON *Epid. Pneumonia Scitar* 36 The sewer... had been opened to put down a 'gully-trap. 1896 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 315 When there are a few or 'gully winds to be avoided.

Gully (gʊˈli), *sb.* 2. *Sc.* and *north.* Also 8 gooly, 9 gullely. [Of obscure etymology; Brockett's conjecture (quot. 1825) seems not impossible, though sense 1 of GULLY sb.1 is scantily authenti-

cated.] A large knife. (The sense given in quot. 1653, if it existed, is obsolete.)

1582 A. MELVILLE in W. MORISON *Melville* (1898) v. 46 [Spoke of the King's claim to spiritual authority as a 'bludie gully' thrust into the Commonwealth]. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxvii. 229 Can you tell with what instruments they did it? with fair gullies [printed gullies], which are little bulchbackt demi-knives, the iron tooles whereof is twelve inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick, and three inches in length, wherewith the little boyes in our countrey cut piee walnuts in two. [The description is in the orig.; the Fr. word is *goulet*.] 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 335 A Gully, a large household knife. 1719 RAMSAY *Fam. Epist.* Answ. iii. 12 Had he [Julius Caesar] 'midst his glories sheath'd his gooly, And kiss'd his wife. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornet* ix. I red y's weel, tak care o' skaith, See there 's a gully! 1838 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii. Folk kill wi' the tongue as weel as wi' the hand—wi' the word as weel as wi' the gully! 1824 — *St. Roman's* xiv. The poor simple bairn... bad nae mair knowledge of the wickedness of human nature than a calf has of a fiesher's gully. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, Gully, a large knife used in farm houses, principally to cut bread, cheese, &c. for the family. Perhaps originally a butcher's, for the gullet. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. v. xxiii, I took out my gully... and cut one strand after another.

b. *attrib.*, as *gully-knife*.

1725 WILLIE WINKIE's *Test*, in Whitehall *Ed. Sc. Song* (1875) 540/1 A gully-knife and a horse-wand. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 102 He had neither his gun, nor even his gully knife with him.

Gully (gʊˈli), *sb.* 3. Also gullely. An iron tram-plate or rail.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 271 These waggon-ways are supplied with iron rails, or gullies, laid on sleepers. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, Gullies, a term sometimes applied to iron tram-plates or rails.

Gully (gʊˈli), *v.* [f. GULLY sb.1] *trans.* To make gullies or deep channels in; to form (channels) by the action of water. Also with *out*.

1775 H. KNOX in SPARKS *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 87 Without sledging, the roads are so much gullied, that it will be impossible to move a step. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, &c.* (1858) I. 245 The road in many places was gullied several feet deep in this stone. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 43 The wintry torrent had broken away part of the road, and gullied the whole place. 1862 DAVIS *Alon. Gail* 60, Turf protects earthy slopes from the action of hills that would gully out a bare surface. 1884 HARPER's *Mag.* Dec. 7 Stripped of soil and gullied by the action of rapid water. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 164/1 The current had gullied out deep holes among the big bowlders.

† **Gully-gut**. Obs. Also 6-7 gulligut (te, 7 gully-guts. [f. GULL v.1 + GUT, prob. after GREDT-GUT (s.).] A glutton, gormandizer.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 119 The bealyes of gully-gutes (that can naught dooe, but eate & drynke, and slepe). 1548 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Lurco*... a deuourer of his owne substance, a gullygutte. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 5 [Vessels] nothing behinde in number with the inuincible Spanish Armada, though they were not such Gargantuan boystrous gulliguts as they. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 368 Christ omitted the Gluttons name... Wherefore seeing Christ hath not expressed this Gully-gut name for so many good reasons, it [etc.]. 1629 CHAPMAN *Iuvenal* 219 The gully-gut (Aledius) cries O Lybia, keep with thee thy wheats and ryes, And ease thy ouen, sending these supplies. 1694 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xl, Gully Guts.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arh.) 77 These gulligut harpeys. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. ProL. A certaine gulligut Fryer. Hence † **Gullyguttet** a., gluttonous. 1694 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xxxii, Gulliguttet Dunces of the Cowl. *Ibid.* lix, Lozely Gulliguttet Gastrolaters. || **Gulo** (gʊˈlo). Also 7 gulon. [L., 'glutton', f. *gula* gullet, throat, gluttony.] Formerly, the glutton, *Gulo luscus*; now, the name of the genus to which this animal belongs.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 205 Of the Gulon. This Beast was not known by the Ancients, but hath been since discovered in the Northern parts of the World. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 435 The Gulon or Jerf is a beast in the North parts of Swetia. 1764 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 134 It [the Glutton] is called by the Swedes, *Jerff*, by the Germans, *Wild-fras*:... the Gulo doth not only feed with Beasts, but tame... and Water creatures too. 1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* II. 342 A denition resembling that of *gulo* or *mustela*.

Gulosity (gʊˈlɒsɪti). Now rare. Also 6 *Sc.* gelocitie. [ad. late L. *gulōsitāt-em*, f. *gulōsus* (see next).] Gluttony, greediness, voracity.

a 1500 Bernard. *circa rei fam.* (E. T. S.) 70 Infekyt with gulosity. 1528 PAVANEL *Salerno's Regim.* R. This disease chanceth many times to swyne through theyr gulosity. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 91 He gail him alway to gelocitie, To fleschlie lust and foul faminitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 202 They are very temperate, seldom... erring in gulosity or superfluity of meats. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Aug. an. 1793 The 206th number of his *Rambler* is a masterly essay against gulosity. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. 111, Corruption among the lofty and the low, gulosity, credulity, imbecility. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 10/1 He chuckled over his sensuality in such an unsuspectingness of moral candour, and with such an intensity of relish, that you almost envied his gulosity.

† **Gul-lous**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *gulōsus*, f. *gula* gullet, gluttony.] Gluttonous.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 471* The Romans... invented... a thousand gulous provocations.

Gulp (gʊlp), *sb.* 1. Also 6-7 gulpe, 7-8 gulph, 8 *Sc.* gowp. [f. GULP v. Cf. Du. *guls* stream or flush of water, large draught of liquid.]

1. The action or an act of gulping or swallowing in large portions.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* ii. iii. I at the ladell got a goulpe or a lick. 1625-6 PURCINUS *Pilgrims* ii. 1540 They give the accused to drink saying that if he bee innocent he shall drink it off at one gulp with any stay. 1807 *Med. Tril.* XVII. 245 He succeeded in getting down, at a single gulp, the small quantity of liquid he had taken into his mouth. 1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 64 Dissolving in a tumbler of water and swallowing it all at one gulp. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 8 [The robin] eats with a relishing gulp not inferior to Dr. Johnson's.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scorif. Lady* i. i. He hath suck'd in ten thousand pounds worth of my land more than he paid for, at a gulp. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xxii. 147 All those joys which she [the soul] took, came to her but by sups, and gulps. 1726 Dr. Foe *Hist. Deni* (1840) i. vi. 72 Hell received them all at a gulp. 1758 A. MURPHY *Up-holsterer* ii. (1763) 27 Quid. What, and will the People believe that now? *Pamph.* Believe it!—believe anything,—no Swallow like a true-born Englishman's... they give a Gulp,—and down it goes. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 171 The sweetness of the verse enables the fancy, by a slight gulp, to swallow without solution the problem of being in two places at the same time.

c. Capacity for gulping; 'swallow', rare⁻¹.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. Here too is a Swallower of Formulas; of still wilder gulp than Mirabeau.

d. An effort to swallow; the noise caused by this; a choke.

1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* v. 83 He gave a convulsive gulp as if his heart had risen to his throat and he were struggling to keep it down. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* i. The smith, with a great gulp in his throat, threw a handful of coppers into the singer's hat.

2. As much as is swallowed at a gulp; a mouthful.

1621 CORNE. *Goulette de vin*, a gulpe, mouthfull, or small quantitie of wine. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius this Isle* 171 Goblets of blood he Quaffes; and everie Gulpe Steam's in his cankred throate. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables*, *Ceyx & Alcyon* 222 As oft as he can catch a gulp of air And peep above the seas, he names the fair. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 112 He was fain to break his fast with a little conserve, and four gulps of cold water. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* vi. 55 He had... a gulp of wine, which mightily refreshed him. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. vii. 'I was down at the water-side,' said Venus, 'taking another gulp of tea.'

† **Gulp**, *sb.* 2. Obs. rare⁻¹. [? ad. Sp. *golpe* blow.]

? Impact, shock.

1598 BARRET *Thor. Warres* v. i. 124 To resist and beare of the blow and gulpe of the artillery.

Gulp (gʊlp), *v.* Forms: 5 gulpe, golpe, 6 goulpe, 9 *Sc.* gowp, 6- gulph. [Echoic; cf. Du. *gulpen* to swallow, guzzle, to issue in streams; also GLOBE, GLOFF, GLOP v.2, GLOUP; also MSw. *glup* throat, *glupsk* voracious, Sw. *dial.* *glapa* to gulp down.]

1. *trans.* To swallow in large draughts or morsels hastily or with greediness. Chiefly with *down*, † formerly also *in*, *up*.

14... *Langland's P. Pl.* A. v. 191 (MSS. T. and U.) Y-gulpid, y-golped [see GLOUP v.]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 119 Charybdis. after a litle tyme, casteth vp again whatsoeuer it goulped in before. 1583 GOLDING *Calisto* on whatsoeuer it goulped in before. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 5 [Vessels] nothing behinde in number with the inuincible Spanish Armada, though they were not such Gargantuan boystrous gulliguts as they. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 368 Christ omitted the Gluttons name... Wherefore seeing Christ hath not expressed this Gully-gut name for so many good reasons, it [etc.]. 1629 CHAPMAN *Iuvenal* 219 The gully-gut (Aledius) cries O Lybia, keep with thee thy wheats and ryes, And ease thy ouen, sending these supplies. 1694 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xl, Gully Guts.

b. *absol.*

1714 GAY *Trivia* ii. 191, I... See them puff off the froth, and gulp again, While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. 1740 GARRICK *Lyng Valt*! Wks. 1798 I. 34 Nothing, while honour sticks in your throat: do gulp, master, and down with it. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov. 1 gulped as well as I could at dinner. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxii. 267 She could only gulp at it, and swallow it.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Chiefly to *gulp down*: a. To swallow up, devour, take in. (Also with *up*.)

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wil without M.* i. ii. *Lance*. Has he deuour'd you too? *Frans.* Has gulped me downe, *Lance*. *Lance*. Left you no meanes to study. *Frans.* Not a farthing. Dispatch my poore annuity, I thank him. a 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X. 259 The old man... glibly gulped down the whole narrative. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 318 So many brooks and springs... collected from every quarter, to be gulped up in one great navigable canal. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* v. The worthy knight fairly gulped down the oaths. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 6/1 Gulping down any scheme of vain promise.

b. To keep in or 'stifle' by a process analogous to swallowing. (Also with *in*, *back*.)

1644 QUARES *Barnabas & B.* i. Gulp downe care in frolicke cups of liberrall Wine. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept. [AS] reproaches and expostulations. can do no good, I gulp them down. 1793 LD. BULKLEY in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 131, I gulped in the grievance. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1853) 193, I felt my heart swell with my throat; but I gulped it back to its place. 1896 TROLLOPE *He knew* xxviii. (1878) 157 [She] had gulped down her sobs and was resolved to be firm.

3. *intr.* To gasp or choke when or as when drinking large draughts of liquid.

1530 PALSGR. 573/2, I goulpe, as drinke dothe in ones throte that drinkeh hastily, *je croque*,... et *je engoule*. 1790 COWPER *Lett.* 11 May, He is ever gulping, as if swallowing somewhat that would hardly pass. 1840 MARRYAT

Olla Podr. 304 She gulped when she looked at it, and... eried herself to sleep. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Bagman's Dog*, Poor Blogg went on ducking and bobbing. Sneezing out the salt water, and gulping and sobbing. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXIV. 140/2 Tom gasps apologies, opens his mouth to comment, but only gulps.

Gulper (gw'lpər). [*f.* GULP *v.* + -ER.] One who gulps or swallows greedily.

1660 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.*, *Gulper*, a Gulper, a Drunkard, or a Quaffer. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 195 It will be... swallowed by that most open-throated of slummers *Gulper*.

Gulph, obs. form of GULF, GULP.

Gulpin (gw'pɪn). [*f.* GULP *v.*; perh. in the comb. *gulf* in.] One who will swallow anything;

a credulous person, a simpleton; *Naut.*, a marine.

1802 McEvoy in *Naval Chron.* VII. 50 There might be a few gulpins who would fire. 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Gulpin*, an awkward soldier; a weak credulous fellow. 1867 *N. & Q. Ser. III.* XII. 78/1 A marine was called a gulpin by the sailors; that is a person who would swallow anything told him. 1885 *BESANT The World went II.* xxix. 308 Go, then, for a brace of gulpins!

Gulping (gw'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* GULP *v.* + -ING.]

The action of the verb GULP; swallowing in gulps; †guzzling, gormandizing (*obs.*); the noise made in swallowing large quantities; choking.

1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 92 Glotony is her God w[ith] g[ul]pp[ing] (*M.S.* B. golving) of drynk. 1530 *PALSGR.* 573/2 Take heed of this glouton that a goulpyng he maketh as he drinketh. 1599 *Fulke Haskins' Parl.* 306 Hee spake of a... spirituall manner of eating his bodie, and drinking his blood... and not of a swallowing or gulping in of the same at our mouth. 1866 *J. Hooker Girald. Irel. in Holinshed II.* 113/2 He was... much given to excessive gulping and surfeiting. 1733 *CHILYNE Eng. Malady II.* ix. 6 (1734) 213 Symptoms exceedingly troublesome in Vapours... to wit, Choking and Gulping. 1880 *Miss Bird Japan I.* 276 It is proper to show appreciation of a repast by noisy gulping, and much gurgling and drawing-in of breath.

Gulping (gw'pɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f.* GULP *v.* + -ING.] That gulps; characterized by gulping.

1865 *BARING-GOULD Werewolves VII.* 88 Strange gulping bursts of fendlike merriment from the strange boy. 1871 *NARREYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. i. 375 To swallow in a gulping manner.

Hence **Gulpingly adv.**, with a gulp.

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* II. vii. 66 He'll swallow any thing, and as many Sacraments as (he swallows) Oaths gulpingly. *Ibid.* vii. 75 That so much Nonsense... should... be so gulpingly swallowed by an unthinking World.

Gulpy (gw'pɪ), *a.* [*f.* GULP *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.] Marked by gulps or choking.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 65. 353 The... neighbour... delivered his dialogue with a glazed eye and an impaired and gulpy utterance. 1892 *W. S. GILBERT Foggery's Fairy* 193 The poor little drab made many gulpy attempts to keep the tears down.

Gulravage, obs. form of GILRAVAGE.

Gulsach, -schoch, -set, -soch, *Sc.* forms of GULESOUGHT, jaundice.

Gulsh, variant of GULCH.

Gult, obs. form of GILT *ppl. a.*

Gult(e), *Gultif*, *y.* see GUILT, GUILTY.

†**Guly**, *a.* *Obs. Her.* Also 7 *guelye*. [*f.* GULE-s + -Y.] Of the colour gules or red.

1592 *WYRLEY Armorie*, *Chandos* 41 Sir Richard Stafford in gold shield did beare a gulle Cheuron and blew Labell faire. 1600 *THYNNT Emblems & Epigr.* (1876) 38 And whye the guelye arme in midst of Shield is placed. 1620 *GUILDM Heraldry I.* v. (1612) 18 Guly shield. Wrapt with bend-dure silver-shining. 1641 *MILTON Reform. II.* (1851) 54 To rear the horrid Standard of those fatal guly Dragons for so unworthy a purpose.

Gulyardy, obs. *f.* GOLIARDY (*s.v.* GOLIARD).

Gum (gʊm), *sb.* 1 *Forms:* 1 *gōma*, 3-5 *gome*, 5-6 *gomme*, *gume*, 5-7 *goom(e)*, 6 *gowme*, *gumb*, 6-7 *gumme*, 7 *gombe*, *gumb*, *gumm*, 7- *gum*. [*OE.* *gōma* *wk.* *mase*, corresponds to OHG. *guomo* (MHG. *guome*), and (apart from difference of declension) to ON. *góm-r* palate.

The vowel in these forms seems to represent a pre-Teut. long diphthong *au*; cf. the synonyms (app. related by ablaut) OHG. *giumo*, *goumo* (MHG. *goume*, mod.G. *gavumen*). Outside Teut. the Lith. *gomurys* 'palate' has been compared; the word may belong to the Aryan root **gṛh̥u-*, *gh̥u-* to yawn, whence Gr. *χαός*, *χαῦνος*.

The normal pronunciation *gūm* (cf. *loom*) still survives in dialects.]

†1. Used in OE. and early ME. *sing.* or *pl.* indifferently for the inside of the mouth or throat.

845 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 4 Ie won cleopende lase zewordne werun goman mine. a 1000 *Riddles* xlii. 58 (Gr.) Ie com on goman zena swetra, bonne [etc.]. a 1000 *Sar. Leechb.* i. 264 Wio þes muples & bæra gomena fulnyse... zenim [etc.]. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 110 We noticed on gomes [printed gomes] alles kennes attre of dieule. [1535 COVERDALE Ps. xxi. 15 My tounge cleueth to my gomes.]

2. *pl. collect.* The firm fleshy integument of the jaws and bases of the teeth; also said of the toothless jaw and its integument. Also *sing.*, the portion of the integument attached to a single tooth.

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R. v.* xvi. 1492 Yf the gomes ben corrupt thene [etc.]. c 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 202/1 Gome yn manys mowthe (S. gomys), *gingiva*. c 1470 *HENRYSON Alor. Fab. v.* (Parl. Beasts) xxxiii. With that the meir grid him vpoun the gumis [rimes with presumis].

1527 *ANDREW Brunswyke's Distyll.* Waters Blijb, The same water... is good for... payne in the gomme. 1555 *ELEN Decades* 161 From the vppermoste parte of the lyppe euen vnto the nethermoste parte of the gomme. 1578 *HANISTER Hist. Man.* 5 The callositie of the Gomme seruethe some men instead of teeth. 1610 *BEAUM. & FL. Scarif. Lady III.* i. Marry come vp my gentleman, are your gummies growne so tender they cannot bite? a 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 189 The canker from a scarce sensible beginning consumes the gummies. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1733) i. iii. 288 Operations of the active Tongue on the passive Gum or Palat. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 52 Keep a little Stick Liquorice between the Cheek and the Gums. 1814 *LADY COLQUHOUN in Mem.* ii. (1849) 44 The gum was still painful when exposed to the air. 1850 *LYELL 2nd Visit U.S.* II. 118 Alligators' teeth... set in silver for infants... to rub against their gums when cutting their teeth. 1876 *TOMES Dental Anat.* 98 The gum is continuous with the mucous membrane of the inside of the lips. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 759 A rough outline of the Man of the Future with his bald scalp and empty gums.

†b. = *gum-tooth* (see 5). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 883 Er yeeris sixe out goth the gomes stronge [*L. molares superiores cadunt*].

3. *slang.* Impertinent talk, chatter, 'jaw'.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* xvi. i. 115 Pshaw! brother, there's no occasion to bowss out so much unnecessary gum. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg.* Tongue s. v., Come let us have no more of your gum. 1824 *R. B. PEAKE Americans Abroad* i. 1 Come, none of your gum—now you are but an underlin'.

4. = *GUMMER b.* (*Cent. Dict.*)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gum-bleeding*, *-lancet*; *gum-didder* *nonce-wd.*, the quivering or shivering of the gums (cf. *DIDDER v.*); *gum-rubber*, something for a child to rub its gums on; †*gum-stake* *nonce-wd.*, a tooth; *gum-stick* = *gum-rubber*; *gum-tickler* *U.S.* (see quotes); *gum-tooth*, a molar tooth. Also *GUMBOIL*.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 461 Hæmorrhages, such as nose-bleeding, **gum-bleeding*, and blood-spots on eye. 1653 *URQUHART Kabbalah* II. vii. 40 The teeth-chatter or **gum-didder* of lubberly larks. 1744 *M. UNOEWOOD Dis. Children* (1799) I. 188 When it is found necessary to lance the gums... it should always be done effectually with a proper **gum-lancet*. 1708 *Prior Mice* 103 Stockings, shoes, to grace the bantling... add to these the line **gum-rubber*. 1697 *CROWNE Juliana* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 i. 71 Shaver of shin-bones, drawer of **gum-stakes*. 1789 *V. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 17 A crust of bread is the best **gum-stick*. 1814 *Q. Rev.* X. 521 Of dram-drinking [in the States] there are different stages... The first drop... is called a **gum-tickler*. 1865 *DICKENS Aut.* Pr. iv. iii. Will you mix it [rum], Mr. Wegg? I think not, sir... I prefer to take it in the form of a Gum-Tickler. 1535 *COVERDALE Jude.* xv. 19 Then God opened a **gome-tothe* [*Vulg. dentem molarem*] in ye chekebone [of the ass]. 1550 *LOYD Treas. Health* (1585) A. v. Children are payned with... yching of the gummies, & especially in the growing of the gumme teethe. a 1872 *B. HARTE Notes by Flood & Field* I. Wks. 127 It was like pulling gum-teeth to get the money from you even then. 1878 *L. P. MEREDITH Tattlers* 225 To wait until the gums have shrunk... sufficiently to allow gum-teeth to be inserted without being too prominent.

Gum (gʊm), *sb.* 2 *Forms:* 4-5 *gomme*, (5 *gom*), 4-7 *gumme*, (5 *gume*, 6 *gumb(e)*, 7 *gumm*), 6-7 *goom(e)*, (6 *goume*), 4- *gum*. [*a.* OF. *gomme* = Pr. Sp. *goma*, Pg. It. *gomma* = popular *L. gomma* = class. *L. gummi*, *gummi*, a. Gr. *γκόμμη*.]

1. A viscid secretion issuing from certain trees and shrubs, which hardens in drying but is usually soluble in cold or hot water, in this respect differing from resin. Occas. in wider use, including resins (cf. 2).

c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.* 109 As for to speke of gomme or erbe or tre. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 101 Herbes groweth jeron, pat droppeh gomme. c 1400 *MAUNOEVE* (1839) 19. 22 Out of hem [Trees] comethe Gomme, as it were of Plombtrees or of Cherietrees. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 44 Hit droppeh downe out of certeyn trees in maner of gumme. 1513 *DOUGLAS Zencis vi.* iii. 98 The gym or glew... Is wont in seme fallow on the grane new. 1573 *ZUSSER Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 75 All trees that beare goom set now as they come. 1591 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 669 The Spartan Mistle, whence sweet gumb does flowe. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 507 Lac is a strange drug, made by certayne winged Pismires of the gumme of trees. 1631 *JORDEN Nat. Bathes* vi. (1669) 40 We use the word Gum in a more general sense, comprehending under it all Rosins, Turpentes, Pitches, &c. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 236 With Dew, Nareissus Leaves, and clammy Gum. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 266 There is a great resemblance between the physical properties of animal mucus and vegetable gum. 1867 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 122 From the Gold Coast the export of gum (fossilized resin), is trifling. 1878 *BROWNING La Salsia* 7 To heal and coat with amber gum the sloe-tree's gash. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII 1. 391/2 The seams are usually payed with melted spruce gum, which effectually prevents leakage.

b. with a and *pl.* as denoting a kind of gum.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1501 (Göt.) It [reke]s as a gum pat eummes of firt. 1513 *Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Preamble, Divers Strangers... dry calander Worsted with Gums, Oils, and Presses. 1538 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 90 Yt was noe bloude, but lony clarified and coloured with saffron, and lyinge lyke a gomme. 1631 *GOUGE Gout's Arrows* i. xxv. 36 *Stacte*, a gumme that distils out of Myrrhe, or Cinamon. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* 391 Opium is composed of a gum, a resin [etc.]. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 225 Gums are soluble in water, but not in alcohol.

c. This substance dried and used in the arts, e.g. to stiffen linen, as a mucilage, etc. Hence *fig.*, stiffness.

1456 *Tintinnuk Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 187 It in gume pro eisdem libris. 1456 *Carpenters' Acc.* in T. Sharp *Corr. Mst.* (1825) 189 Rosyn & gome to be same vijld.

1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 34 Shewes the washing by them, who washed away the gum. 1827 *FARANAY Chem. Manip.* v. 158 Gum, when pulverized should be kept perfectly dry. 1876 *Geo. Elliot Dan. Der.* vi. The necessary gum and consistence of a substantial personality.

d. *U.S.* Short for *chewing-gum* (see *CHEWING vbl. sb.* 3). (*Cent. Dict.*)

e. *British gum* (see *BRITISH s.*)

†2. (Chiefly *pl.*) Products of this kind employed as drugs or perfumes, or for burning as incense. *Obs.* 1382 *WYCLIF Jer.* viii. 22 Whether gumme is not in Galaad, or a leche is nut there? 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. iii. 236 Spicers to hym speke... For he... knowep many gomme. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* II. xvii. From the heade down unto her foote With sondry gommess. She is ennoynte. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 95 They burne swete gommess and spices or perfumes. 1559 *V. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasie* 191 Divers aromatical spices, and Gummess. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 327 Altars I would reare... and thereon Offer sweet smelling Gummss. a 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 47 The Gummss which Sacred Rites consume, We bring. 1780 *BURKE Sp. Secur. Indef. Parlt. Wks.* III. 278 To embalm a carcass not worth an ounce of the gums that are used to preserve it.

3. With qualification.

a. In the names of various mucilaginous or resinous products, prefixed to a substantive or followed by an adjective, e.g. *gum acacia*, *ammoniac*, *copal*, *elemi*, *guaiacum*, *lac*, *ladanum*, *olibanum*, *sandarac*, *tragacanth*, for which see the second member; *gum-arabic* (see *ARABIC s.*); *gum-dragon* = *TRAGACANTH* (see *DRAGON s.*); *gum-juniper* = *SANDARAC*; *gum-senegal* or †*senega*, a variety of *gum-arabic*, named from the locality where it is obtained.

c 1400 *Laiffranc's Cirurg.* 49 Take frank encense, mastik, mirre, dragagantum, gumme arabik. 1778 *Mrs. Mary Eales Receipts* 70 Make it up to a stiff Paste with Gum-Dragon well steeped. 1759 *ELLIS in Phil. Trans.* LI. 208 Some of them were smelted several times over with gum senega. 1770 *COOK Trav.* I. May (1893) 245 We found 2 Sorts of Gum, one sort of which is like Gum Dragon. 1844 *HOLLYN Dict. Med.*, *Gum juniper*, a concrete resin which exudes in white tears from the *Juniperus Communis*. It has been called *sandarac*,... Reduced to powder it is called *gomme*, which prevents ink from sinking into paper. 1858 *CANTER Veg. Phys.* § 346 Gum Senegal is similar to gum Arabic, being obtained from a kind of *Acacia* differing very little from that which yields the latter.

b. *Gum elastic* [after *F. gomme elastique*], india-rubber, caoutchouc (also *elastico-gum*; see *ELASTICO*); rarely applied to gutta percha. Hence *gum-elastical a.* (*nonce-wd.*), resembling india-rubber.

1809 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) I. 90 A stretch of belief which requires a more gum-elastical faith than Heaven has allotted me. 1807 *PERVIS in Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 250 A small gum elastic bottle B. 1845 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 221 Specimens of the manufacture of Gum-elastic goods. 1851 *FORBES Veg. World* II. p. vi f. 2 The *Isanandra gutta*, the source of the gum-elastic, known as gutta-percha.

c. *Gum ivy*, †*gum of ivy*: the inspissated juice of the stem of the ivy.

c 1550 *LOYD Treas. Health* (1585) G ij, Fyl the hollow tooth with the gum of Iuy it will take away the tooth ache. 1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 130 b, He took of Galbanum one pounde, of gumme vyvie three ounces. 1653 *WATSON Angler* vii. 157 Dissolve Gum of Ivie in Oyle of Spike, and therewith annoynt your dead bait for a Pike. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 75 This is that which some Druggists... sell for Gum Ivy. 1787 in *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 71. 1859 *ATKINSON Walks & Talks* (1892) 3, I was trying to get gum-ivy, which an old fishing book I had said was a famous thing to anoint the baits with.

4. The sticky secretion that collects in the inner corner of the eye. (Either a sense *transf.* from 1, or connected with GUM sb. 3.)

1599 *SHAES. Hen. V.* iv. ii. 48 The gumme downe roping from their pale-dene eyes. 1740 *E. BAYNARD Health* (ed. 6) 16 When sleep does first desert you, rise; Next, wash the gum from off your eyes. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. Short for GUM-TREE. Also preceded by various defining epithets, as *black*, *blue*, *white*, *mountain*, *spotted*, etc. *gum*.

1802 *D. COLLINS Acc. N. S. Wales* II. xix. 235 The blue gum, she-ook, and cherry tree of Port Jackson were commonly here. 1820 *J. OXLEY Jnl. Exped. Australia* 102 A few diminutive gums being the only timber to be seen. 1833 *C. STURT South. Australia* I. iii. 118 The cyperpress became mixed with casuarina, box, and mountain-gum. 1847 *L. LEICHHARDT Jnl. Overland Exped.* i. 11 Ironbark ridges here and there with spotted gum, diversified the sameness. 1864 *J. S. MOORE Spring Life Lyrics* 114 Amid grand old gums, dark cedars and pines. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 281 Some of the plants from which hees gather honey... black-gum (*Nyssa multiflora*). 1894 *H. NISHER Bush Girl's Rom.* 34 A gaseous hainess, making the leafage of the gums look bluer than even they were.

b. *U.S.* A log, usually cut from a gum-tree, hollowed out and adapted to serve as a beehive, a water-trough, or a well-curb. Cf. *bee-gum*.

1817 *J. BRADBURY Trav. Amer.* 286 note, Any portion so cut off is called a gum, a name probably arising from the almost exclusive application of the gum tree to these purposes. 1844 *GOSSE in Zoologist* II. 607 A 'gum' or square box to hive the swarm for domestication. c 1864 *GROSSER Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 33 When the soil is not deep, a circular excavation is made down to the rock bed, and a hollow log, or 'gum', as it is called, is placed in it on one end. 1879 *J. BURROUGHS Locusts & W.* Honey 29 No live seems to please them as well as a section of a hollow tree—

'gums'—as they are called in the South and West where the sweet gum grows.

6. *U.S. colloq.* Short for *elastic gum*, i. e. india-rubber; *occas.* an india-rubber garment. Also *pl.* Goloshes. See *gum-boots*, *shoes* in *g.*

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Gum*, . . . India-rubber. Hence the plural *Gums* is often applied to India-rubber shoes. 1870 R. G. WHITE *Words & their Uses* Pref. (1881), 'Where is Emily?' 'O, Emily is outside cleaning her gums on the mat.'

7. A disease in fruit trees consisting in a morbid secretion of gum.

1721 in BAILEY. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gum*, among gardeners, is a disease incident to fruit trees, of the stone kind. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* v. (1824) 83 Wherever the knife is applied, it is sure to bring on the gum. 1852 Beck's *Florist* 147 [It a kind of cherry] is very subject to gum and canker.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *gum-forest*, *-furnace*, *-pot*, *-trade*, *-vessel*; (sense 5) *gum-bough*, *-leaf*, *-log*, *-swamp*, *-timber*, *-trunk*; (sense 6) *gum-catheter*; b. objective, as (sense 1) *gum-bearing*, *-yielding* adjs.; c. instrumental, as (sense 4) *gum-glued* adj.; (sense 5) *gum-shadowed*, *-shrouded* adjs.; d. similitive, as *gum-like* adj.

1775 Bruce in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 415 There is another gum-bearing tree. 1890 Melbourne *Argus* 2 Aug. 4/3 Make a bit of a shelter . . . with . . . gum-boughs. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 226 A 'gum catheter' would then be passed . . . into the stomach. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 29/2 The Moors . . . encamp themselves round the 'gum-forest' of Zaira. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1266 Then lay the fire in the 'gum-furnace'. 1862 O. N. R. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 14 His Pages starting at the sudden Noyse, Began to bustle, rubbing their 'gum-glew'd' Eyes. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 204 Making a soft bed of 'gum' leaves. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1078 When the solutions are evaporated, uncrystallizable 'gum-like' compounds remain. 1868 W. L. CARLETON *Austral. Nis.* 1 To see the 'gum-log' flaming bright its welcome beacon. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 77 The origin of resin and 'gum' passages depends on the formation of intercellular passages with a peculiar development of the cells which bound them. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1266 The 'gum-pot' is now to be set upon the brick-stand. 1862 H. C. KENDALL *Poems* 134 The 'gum-shadowed' gale. 1890 'ROLF BOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 201 Camped by the edge of the long black 'gum-shrouded' lagoon. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 244 Mrs. Ratley was riding across the 'Gum-swamp' in North Carolina. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 107 Our 'gum timber' being as durable and as well adapted to ship-building as the teak. 1839 in *Spirit Metropol. Convers.* Press (1840) II. 328 The 'gum trade' on the western coast of Africa. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 151 'Gum-trunks' instead of the homelike trees. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 29/1 A large wooden tub, containing about 2000 lbs. weight, . . . is fixed on the deck of the 'gum-vessels'. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 128 Other 'gum-yielding' *Acacias*.

9. Special *comb.*: *gum-animal*, the Senegal galago (see *quot.*); *gum-boots U.S.*, boots made of 'gum' or india-rubber; *gum-digger*, one who digs for Kauri gum; *gum-digging*, the occupation of a gum-digger; *gum-drop U.S.*, a preparation of sweetened gum, used as a confection and in pharmacy; *gum-field*, an area where Kauri gum may be found; *gum-flowers Sc.*, artificial flowers; also *attrib.*; *gum-paper*, paper gummed on one side; *gum-seal*, an impression of a seal taken on softened gum; *gum-shoes U.S.*, goloshes: cf. *gum-boots*; *gum-sucker Austral.*, a native Australian (esp. a Victorian) or Tasmanian; † *gum-taffeta = gummed taffeta*; *gum-water*, a solution of gum-arabic in water; *gum-wood*, the wood of the gum-tree; the tree itself; also *attrib.*

1840 BLYTH *Civier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 65 The Senegal Galago (*Galago Senegalensis*, Geoff.), is known as the 'Gum animal' of Senegal, from its feeding much on that production. 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 112 The long indiarubber 'gum' boots . . . that he worked in at the claim. 1897 *Daily News* 10 July 8/4 Without the assistance of 'gum' boots or dust-defying gaiters. 1884 C. F. GORON CUMMING in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 924 A large class of men, both Maori and European, known as 'gum-diggers'. 1892 *Star* 13 July 1/8 He picked up a precarious livelihood by 'gum-digging'. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar. The soldiers spending their abundant greenbacks . . . 5/12 Praying that the 1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 28 May 5/12 Praying that the 'gumfields' . . . should be opened during the winter season. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 316 A crown of 'gum-flowers', which was afterwards put on her. 1821 GALT *Ann. Perth* xii. (1893) 86 There was she painted like a Jezebel, with gum-flowers on her head. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 276 Broken Italian gumflowers. 1854 BROWNING in *Mem. Tennyson* (1897) II. i. 16 As if they want seed in a gum-flower manufactory. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 5/3 An extremely thin slip of 'gum paper' inserted along the inside edge. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 238 The most trifling womanly occupations—making 'gum-seals, imitating cameos. 1872 *Morn. Post* 9 Jan. (Farmer) Forbidding him . . . to leave his 'gum-shoes' in her hall. 1855 W. HOWITT *Two V. Victoria* I. 24 Too 'cute to be bitten twice by the over 'cute 'gum-suckers', as the native Victorians are called. 1887 *All Year Round* 30 July 6/2 A 'gum-sucker' is a native of Tasmania and owes his elegant nickname to the abundance of gum-trees in the Tasmanian forests. 1738 SWIFT *Poet. Convers.* Wks. 1778 X. 236 Faith, you have made me a 'gum-taffeta'. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iv. You are so fortunate a fellow, as to have had your jerkin made of a gum-taffeta, and the body-lining to it, of a saracen or thin persian. 1639 ROBERTS

Compeat Canouier (1672) 46 With a chalk line, dipt in 'Gum-water'. 1759 COLERIDGE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 43 A ground was laid . . . with levigated chalk mixed with gum water. 1869 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 155 Injections of gum-water were passed into the trachea. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 302 The trees of most note, are . . . poplar, 'gumwood, hickory. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 133 Blocks of pine or gum-wood. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 10/1, I tried . . . grafting on gumwood stocks.

b. In names of plants yielding gum: *gum-cistus*, one of the shrubs of the genus *Cistus* which yield ladanum; *gum-plant*, a plant of the genus *Grindelia*, which is covered with a viscid secretion; *gum-succory*, (a) *Chondrilla juncea*; also, the gum produced from it; (b) *Lactuca perennis*; *gum-thistle*, *Onopordium acanthium*. Also *GUM-TREE*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 1107 The 'Gum Cistus' hath . . . a clammy sweet moisture called Gum Laudanum. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 73 A flower almost as transitory as the gum cistus. 1828 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xix. 225 The gum-cistus . . . drops every night all the blossoms that the day brings forth. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 26 Chondrilla. . . I may be named in english Ryshe Succory or 'gum Succory' because it hath a clammy humour in it. 1551 — *Herbal* I. K. J. The leaves & the stalks of gum succory have the power for to digest. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 845 The least wild Lettuce, or Dwarf Gum-Succory. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 8 Acanthium. . . I thynke it maye be called in english. 'gum thistle. . . because it is gummy. 1656 RANLEY *Pract. Physick* 311 He strewed . . . the powder of Gum Thistle very safely, upon Ulcers with rottenness of the Bones.

Gum, *sb.* See RED-GUM and WHITE-GUM.

† *Gum*, *sb.* 4. *Sc. Obs.* Mist, vapour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ProL. 131 Wyth cloudy gum and rak ourquhelmyt the air. *Ibid.* xiii. ProL. 31 The gummys rysis, down falls the donk rym.

† *Gum*, *sb.* 5. *Obs. rare*—1. Also 6 *gomme*. = GUMMA. ? Also *Comb. gum-galled* adj.

1558 WARDE *Tr. Alexis* Ser. 13 h. A verie goodly secrete for the gommies (i. e. *gomme*) or burgesons (remain) of the great Pockes. 1633 *Sc. Probst.* *Eloquens* (1738) 133 That filthy Bitch, that gumgall'd Whore, the Whore of Babylon.

Gum (*gum*), *sb.* 6. *dial.* and *vulgar.* [Deformation of *GOD*. Cf. *GOM*.] In phr. *By* (or *my*) *gum* = *by* (or *my*) *GOD*.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 100 A wad said let's ken what a' this means, By gum to heart a w' we carry, 1857 'C. BRED' *Verdant Green* III. x. My gum, Giglamps! you'll be the death of me some fine day. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly won* i. 10 Newmarket Heath may make you shiver, but by gum! it gives you an appetite. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycris* 194 Got you there, Sergeant; by gum, I did!

Gum (*gum*), *v.* 1. Forms: 5 *gomme*, 5, 7 *gumme*, 7-*gum*. [*f.* *GUM sb.* 2.]

† 1. *trans.* To treat with aromatic gums, as in flavouring wine or embalming a corpse. *Obs.*

1419 *Proclam.* in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 672 William Harold, Couper. . . gummyd and rasyd two buttes with diuers gummies. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii. Noble men whome the kynge dyd dow baume and gomme with many good gommies aromatyk.

2. To stiffen with gum; to coat or smear with or as with gum.

1610 B. JONSON *Atch.* I. i. Ile come your silkes With good strong water, an' you come. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trac.* (ed. 2) 239 They register. . . his acts. . . in Cedar tables, gum'd with Cynabre. 1683 BURNET *tr. More's Utopia* (1684) 75 They use also in their Windows, a thin linnen Cloth, that is . . . oiled or gummed. 1896 *Indianapolis Typogr. Jrl.* 16 Nov. 392 A new method of gumming paper.

3. To fasten, or fix in position with gum or some sticky substance. Also with *down*, *together*, *up*.

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* (1602) I. 3 They cles are gum'd with tears, thy cheekes are bare. 1636 B. JONSON *Diocor.* *De mollibus et effeminatis* (1641) 110 Bleaching their hands at Mid-night, gumming, and bridling their beards. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* x. 209/2 The doubting Christians eye of faith, is . . . gum'd up with unbelieving fears. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 176 Scandalised at Ladies powdering, curling, and gumming their haire. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 775 When dried and gummed on paper, they [leaves] form an acute angle with the stalk. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 145 If the lids become gummed together. 1876 F. E. TROLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. iv. 46 Little rings of hair gummed down all over her forehead. 1880 *Standard* 15 Dec. Shilling deposits can be made by means of penny stamps gummed on forms.

4. *intr.* Of a fruit tree: To exude gum as a morbid secretion. Cf. *GUM sb.* 2.

1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 207 Several of the cherries [trees] were much gummed. 1802 *Ibid.* XX. 173 To prevent the cherry tree from gumming. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 41/1 When planted in stiff and wet soils it [the cherry] grows slowly, gums very much, and falls into a state of incurable bad health.

5. ? *U.S.* a. To become gummos. b. 'To become clogged or stiffened by some gummy substance, as inspissated oil; as, a machine will gum up from disuse' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1874 RAYMOND *6th Rep. Mines* 509 The oil solidifies or gums, and clogs the holes.

6. *trans.* To cheat, delude, humbug. *U.S. slang.* [Said to originate from the opossum's eluding the huntsman in the foliage of a gum-tree.]

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 144 You can't gum me, I tell ye now, an' so you need n't try. 1859 SALA *Tr. round Clock* (1861) 232, I began to think . . . he was quizzing me—'gumming' is the proper Transatlantic colloquialism. 1875 *Chambr. Jrl.* 25 Sept. 611/1 Now don't you try to gum me.

Gum (*gwm*), *v.* 2. *U.S.* [*f.* *GUM sb.* 1.] *trans.* To deepen and enlarge the spaces between the teeth of (a worn saw). See GUMMEN.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To Gum a Saw*, to punch out and give the set to the teeth of a saw, by means of a machine called a *gummer*. The phrase alludes to the growth of the teeth from the gums. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Feb. 130 The operation of gumming saws with an emery wheel.

Gum, variant of GOME¹ *Obs.*

Gumashins, var. *gamashins*: see GAMASH. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* I. ii. A decent . . . carlin, that could turn coats and shape gumashins.

Gumb, *obs.* form of *GUM sb.* 1 and *sb.* 2

Gumba, *gumbay*, *obs.* forms of GUMBY.

† *Gumble*, *Obs. rare*—1. A cheek-bone.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 153/1 Bones in a Horse . . . Inferiour Gumbles or Cheek-bones 2.

† *Gumble-stool*. *Obs.* [Origin doubtful: cf. *prec.* with *GUM sb.* 1. 3.] A cuckoo-stool. Also † *gum-stool* (*perb.* from *GUM sb.* 1. 3).

1623 in Noake *Worc. in Olden Time* (1849) 110 For carrying of several women upon the gum stool. 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Petr.* 35 That silly women shall be dipt over head in a Gumble-stool for scolding. 1655 — *Quaker Catech.* 25, I desire of you that you will not put me by with Gumble-stool Rhetoric in stead of Answers.

Gumbo (*gwmbo*). *U.S.* Also *gombo*. [Negro patois; 'from the Angolan *kingombo*, the *ki*-being the usual Bantu prefix, and *-ngombo* the real word' (J. Platt, *jnn.*, in *Atheum*, Sep. 1, 1900); Marcgraf 1648 writes *gingumbo*.]

1. a. A colloquial name for the okra plant or its pods (*Hibiscus esculentus*). Also *attrib.* b. A soup thickened with the mucilaginous pods of this plant. Also *gumbo soup*.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Gombo*, or *Gumbo*, 1. the Southern name for what is called at the North, Okra, the pod of the *Hibiscus esculentus*. 2. In the southern States, a soup in which this plant enters largely as an ingredient. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct. The three gentlemen . . . eating gombo soup. 1880 N. H. BISTOUR *4 Alths. Snack-Bark* 205 The mild-eyed Louisiana Indian woman with her sack of gumbo spread out before her. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 463/2, I should like mutton broth and gumbo every day. 1884 *Health Exhib.* *Catal.* 158/2 Gombo Fruits. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 57 Terrapins and soft-shell crabs, gumbo, . . . peaches, venison.

2. a. *Geol.* 'The stratified portion of the lower till of the Mississippi valley' (Fenn's *Stand. Dict.*). b. *colloq. Western U.S.* The mud of the prairies. Also *gumbo mud*.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. Such a thing as hard-pan, bed rock near the surface or gumbo is not found here [i. e. in Nebraska]. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 27 The soil here is largely mixed with a kind of blue clay, locally known as 'gumbo'. 1894 *Century Mag.* Jan. 452/1 Gumbo is . . . the clay of Northern Wyoming. When wet, it is the blackest, stickiest, . . . mud that exists on earth. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 491/2 Only when in gumbo mud did we find our wheels to be a hindrance.

3. A patois spoken by negroes in the French West Indies, Louisiana, Bourbon, and Mauritius. Also *attrib.* [? A different word.]

1882 SALA *Amer. Rev.* (1883) II. v. 65 The coloured people [in New Orleans] who gabble wondrous salmagundi of a patois, made up of French, Spanish, and indigenous African, which is known as 'Gumbo'. *Ibid.* vi. 74 Were the verb 'boumer' as an equivalent for 'to boom', admitted into the vocabulary of 'Gumbo' French. 1891 E. WAKFIELD *11 Idiom of Gumbo in 19th Cent.* XXX. 575 Gumbo is a mere phonetic burlesque of French, interlarded with African words.

Gumboil (*gwmboil*). Also *gumbile*. [*f.* *GUM sb.* 1 + *Boil sb.* 1.] An inflammatory swelling or small abscess on the gum.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gauger. Sore Throat* 63 Abscesses in the Mouth and Gums (called Gum-boils). 1828 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 6, I have got the ague together with a gum-bill. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrl.* (1873) I. i. 3 'The Sultan had toothache, and a gumboil.

Gumboodge, *-bounge*, *obs.* forms of GAMBOGGE.

Gumby (*gwmby*). Also 8 *gumbay*, 9 *gumba*, [Negro patois; cf. *Kongo ukombi*, a kind of drum.] A kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made by stretching a skin across the ends of a box, or a portion of a hollow tree, or the like. Also *gumby-drum*.

1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Ind. Cust. & Mann.* 155 An hering barrel or tub, with sheep-skins substituted for the heads, in imitation of a drum, called a *gumbay*. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 46 The negroes . . . dancing . . . to the sound of the gumba. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrl.* IV. Ind. 322 The greatest part remained quietly in the negro houses beating the *gumby-drum*.

Gume, var. GOME¹ *Obs.*; *obs.* *f.* *GUM sb.* 1 and *sb.* 2

Gumfiat (*gwmfiat*), *v. nouce-nd.* [ad. *It. gonfiat-o*, pa. pple. of *gonfiare* = *F. gonfler* = *L. confiare*, *f. con-* together + *fiare* to blow.] *trans.*

To puff up, cause to swell.

1820 GALT *Ayrshire Legates* in *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 18 The inflated gout of polemical controversy . . . had gumfiated every mental joint and member of that zealous prop of the Relief Kirk.

Gumfolly. ? Corrupt *var. cumphorie*, COMFREY. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxxviii. 163 Seeth it in the iuyce of Gumfolly.

Gum-gom (*gwm,gwm*). Also 8 *gum-gumma*, 8-9 *gom-gom*. [Presumably from some Malay

dialect. Cf. GONG-GONG.] A hollow iron bowl, which is struck with an iron or wooden stick; a series of the same, varying in size and tone.

1700 S. L. Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 244 Their warlike Musick is an Instrument made of Mettle, called Gum-Gum, much in the Nature of our Drums. 1774 JOEL COLLIER (J. Bicknell) *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 56 Playing a warlike measure with his gum-gum. 1800 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Solit. Wanderer* (1801) I. 256 The conchs and gongoms of the Maroons suddenly broke the silence of the night. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Tales* vii. *Steam Excurs.* 'What is a gum-gum?' eagerly enquired several young ladies.

Gumless (gʊmˈlɛs), *a.* [f. GUM sb.1 + -LESS.] Having no gums.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 33 Ah! rattle not your gumless fangs at me, Thou King of terrors.

† **Gumly** (gʊmˈli), *a. Sr. Obs.* [Cf. *gum(m)le* v., 'to render turbid' (Jam., with fig. quot. from Galt).] Muddy, turbid.

1786 BURNS *Brigs Ayr* 125 Then down ye'll burle. And dash the gumlie jaups up to the pouring skies. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 71 Wae worb ye, wahster Tam, what's this That I see gaupin gumlie?

Gumm, obs. form of GUM sb.1 and sb.2

|| **Gumma** (gʊmˈmə). *Path.* Pl. gummas, gummata. [mod.L. *gumma* (neut.), f. L. *gummi* GUM sb.2] A tumour usually of syphilitic origin, so called from the gummy nature of its contents.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Gummata*. Strumous tumours are sometimes thus called from the Resemblance of their Contents to gummous Substances. 1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 610 In the central portion of the gumma the vessels are very small. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 234 The gummata were formerly regarded as non-inflammatory neoplasms. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 808 Gummas, before breaking down, are sometimes seen as smooth, red or yellowish defined swellings.

† **Gummage** (gʊmˈdʒɪ). *Obs.* [f. GUM sb.2 + -AGE.] Production of gum.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vi. 13 What Trees, Plants, Shrubs: what Fruitage, Mastage, Gummage.

Gummate (gʊmˈet), *a. Chem.* [f. GUMMA + -ATE 4.] A salt of gummic acid.

1826 HENRY ELEM. *Chem.* II. 193 The supposition that the gummate of lead is composed of two atoms of oxide of lead and one of gum.

Gummatous (gʊmˈmətəs), *a. Path.* [f. mod.L. *gummat-* GUMMA + -OUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a gumma. *Gummatous tumour* = GUMMA.

1684 tr. *Benet's Merc. Compil.* x. 356 If there he gummatous Tumours... Sarsa is proper. 1745 ANVAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 296 She had a gummatous Swelling... on the right Arm. 1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 594 Gummatous ulcers... are always upon the upper surface of the tongue. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 190 The development of gummatous tissue.

Gummb, obs. form of GUM sb.1

Gumme, obs. form of GUM sb.1, sb.2, and v.1

Gummed (gʊmˈd), *pp. a.* [f. GUM sb.2 or v.1 + -ED.] † *a.* Spread with aromatic gums. b. Stiffened with gum; coated or smeared with gum. Also *fig.* c. Of a pigment: Mixed with gum.

1450 ME. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 172 A gommied clout [i.e. gummit clout, gomed cloth]. 1506 SHAKES. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. 2. I have removed Falstaff's Horse, and he frets like a gum'd Velvet. 1632 SHIRLEY *Ball* iv. i. Wks. 1833 III. 56 How now, gum'd Taffeta? 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 22 June, Pictures of men and countries, rarely painted on a sort of gummed calico. 1713 *Genil. Instructed* (ed. 5) 420 We hate the stiff and gum'd Department of the Italian. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory II.* 79 Mix a little gummed colour in a large shell. 1807 *Med. Yrnl.* XVII. 408 A small bandage of gummed silk, applied over the closed eye-lids. 1854 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 113 A badly-gummed postage-stamp. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 54 [Could the stamp be applied unless over some gummed ships?]

Gummed (gʊmˈd), *a.2* [f. GUM sb.1 + -ED.] Provided with gums (of a certain kind).

1520 SKELTON *E. Rymyng* 40 A man would have pytty To se how she is gummed, Fyngered and thumbed. 1806 *Stirling Mag.* XXVII. 140 Be sure they [cocks] are sound that they be hard gummed.

Gummer (gʊmˈər), *U.S.* [f. GUM v.2 + -ER 1.] *a.* A workman who enlarges the spaces between the teeth of a saw. b. A machine for this purpose.

1859 [see GUM v.2]. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Feb. 130 Emery vulcanite saw gummer.

Gummic (gʊmˈik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *gummi* GUM sb.2 + -IC.] *Gummic acid*: an acid obtained from gum = *Arabic acid* (see ARABIC a. 2).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 157 Gummic acid was discovered by M. Simonin about the year 1830. 1880 *Engel. Brit. Xl.* 275/2 Gummic acid.

Gummi (gʊmˈi), *a.* [f. L. *gummi* GUM sb.2 + -FEROUS.] Producing gum.

1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 475 Balsamiferous, Gummiiferous, and Saccharine Plants.

Gumminess (gʊmˈi-nɪs), [f. GUMMI a.1 and a.2 + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being gummy, in various senses. Also *quasi-concr.*, something gummy, a gummy concretion.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* i. xii. 59 To take away the filthines or gumminess of the eies. 1605 R. KEEPALE *Medeala Pestil.* 61 Their gumminess excludeth infectious air. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* viii. iv. 33 One... came to me... with a gumminess on the tendons reaching to his fingers. 1736 LEONI *Alperti's Archit.* I. 31/1 Ancient Aqueducts, whose Mouths, having contracted a kind of Gumminess, have seem'd increased all over with Stone. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III.

iv. Had there been the least gumminess in my lining, by Heaven? it had all of it, long ago, been frayed and fretted to a thread. 1801 W. HERBERT *Comm.* lvi. (1806) 326 Accompanied with wateriness, or gumminess, where the tears are not supplied faster. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 394 The thread should have lost part of its heat and gumminess before it touches the bars of the reel.

Gumming (gʊmˈɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUM v.1 + -ING 1.] The action of GUM v.1 in various senses.

1. The action of treating with aromatic gums (obs.); the action of fastening or smearing with gum; *spec.* the action of applying gum-water to a lithographic stone.

1419 *Proclam.* in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 672 To have a lykly manere taste and smell to the drynyngk of Romeney, thurgh he gummyng and rasyng aboue seyde. 1580 HOLLYNARD *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Gummentum*, a gumming. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 137 The Face... will not admit of Gumming so well as the other parts of the Body. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 97/1 Gumming... is to rub the in-side of the Bed-Tick with... Gum..., to keep Featheis from coming through it.

2. The process (in fruit trees) of giving out a morbid exudation of gum; (in the eyelids) of becoming fastened together with gum; (in oils) of acquiring a gum-like consistence.

1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 535 The latter [suckers or layers] are comparatively weak, and apt to cause gumming. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 3 The tarsal edges of the lids should be anointed at night... to prevent their gumming together. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 180 Much wood [of cherry trees] being lost through gumming and canker.

Gummite (gʊmˈi:t), *Min.* [Named by Dana in 1868, f. L. *gummi*-GUM sb.2 + -ITE.] A hydrate of uranium of reddish-yellow colour, and resembling gum.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 179 Gummite... looking much like gum. 1892 - *Min.* 893 Gummite is also abundant at the Flat-Rock mine.

Gummos (gʊmˈɒs), *a.1* [ad. L. *gummosus* : see GUMMOUS and -OSE.] = GUMMOUS.

1678 R. [RUSSELL] *Geber* iv. vi. 250 Grind clear and gummos Sulphurive to a most subtil Powder. 1702 SIR J. FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1171 The Leaves of Liquorish feel gummos. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 372 When the Eyelids are glued together by a gummos and inspissated Matter.

Gummos (gʊmˈɒs), *a.2 Path.* [f. GUMMA + -OSE.] = GUMMATOUS.

1866 *New Syd. Soc. Bienn. Retrospect* 346 Dr. Hippel describes a gummos tumour involving all the coats of the eye... A microscopic examination by Prof. Neumann, determined it to be a gummos syphilitic growth.

Gummosity (gʊmˈɒs-i-ti), [ad. L. **gummosi-tat-em*, f. *gummosus* + GUMMOUS.] The quality of being gummos, † in *Alchemy*, a quality or condition of which metals were supposed to be capable.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 97 The gummosity of herbs. 1678 R. [RUSSELL] *Geber* iii. ii. iii. 230 Among Bodies wanting the complement of Perfection, Jupiter [tin] most slowly floweth its Gummosity. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 265 The crudity and mucilaginous Gummosity [depends] on a deficient Pulse.

† *b. concr.* A gummy substance, deposit, concretion, etc. *Obs.*

1400 *Laufraunce's Cirurg.* 344 This gummosite bat is clepid... olibanum. 1655 *Let.* in *Hartlib Ref. Commur.* *Bees* 39 Fewer [bees] can be kept, if they must seek their Wax out of the Gummosity of some flowers. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* ii. v. 395/1 [It] mollifies and dissolves all hard knobs, & gummosities upon the joynts of the Fingers.

Gummos (gʊmˈɒs), *a.1* [ad. L. *gummosus*, f. *gummi* GUM sb.2 : see -OUS. Cf. F. *gommeux*.]

1. Of the nature of gum, gum-like.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 185 Barthius... concludes this gummous liquor to be the reguline parts of antimony. 1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 802 Resinous or Gummous substance, that looked like high colour'd Amber. 1699 J. WOODWARD *ibid.* XXI. 209 Hence come our Mannas, our Honies, and other Gummous Exsudations of Vegetables. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 132 Manna is a gummous substance, obtained by the incision of various sorts of trees. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 346 To which we may add gummous blood, viscid mucous [etc.]. 1876 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xiii. The thoughts rise heavily and pass gummous through my pen.

† 2. Of a plant or tree: Abounding in or yielding gum; = GUMMY 2.

1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Curios.* (1708) III. 306 If a Gummous Plant or Tree, that grows low... it abounds with acid Spirits.

Hence **Gummosness**.

1666 J. H. Treat. *Gl. Antidote* 4 Set it in an ash Furnace, with a gentle heat till the ingredients be fully dissolved, and the bitterness and gummosness he fully gone.

Gummos (gʊmˈɒs), *a.2 Path.* [f. mod.L. GUMMA + -OUS.] = GUMMATOUS.

1888 J. READ *Compend. Method* 61 b. When there are hard gummous tumors, as nodes or swellings, or pains or ulcers. 1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 640 But sometimes gummatus infiltration supervenes, constituting a gummous meningitis. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* II. 279 Ulcers, gummous tumours, and so on.

Gummy (gʊmˈi), *a.1*. Forms: 6-7 gummie, (7) goomie, gommie, 4- gummy. [f. GUM sb.2 + -Y 1.]

1. Of the nature of gum; gum-like, sticky, viscid. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxviii. (1493) 631 The beste kynde of gutta... semyth yf it be broke shyngye wythin and gummy. a 1520 SKELTON *E. Rymyng* 25

Her lewde lypes twayne They slauer, men sayne, Lyke a ropye rayne, A gummy playre. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 275 The gummie fette of a fygge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 313 Of this gummie and glutinous substance they frame also their dories and encries which are wide and large. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. i. 51 Gummy resinous bodies, Masticke, Camphire, and Storax. 1649 T. STANLEY *Europa*, etc. 29 Myrrha... darts The gummy Jewells of her weeping tree. 1677 *Poor Oxford*, 168 Especially if they have a more gummy Juice. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Aloes*, Aloes... fortifies the Stomach by its Gummy Substance. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 116 A black gummy matter it contains. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 229 And gummy frankincense was sparkling bright 'Neath smothering parsley. 1830 HENSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. i. (1851) 234 Those cases of near approach to the solid state which obtain in viscid or gummy liquids. 1890 SARA DUNCAN *Small Departure* 372 Their [gummies'] wide mouths stuffed with gummy drugs.

2. Abounding in gum. † *Gummy thistle*: the gum-thistle (see GUM sb.2 9 b).

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* xi. 222 This obseruance is to be kept, seith he, In chiretreen and alle that gummy be. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol.* vii. 27 Heere is a herth and gummy wood, heer's fire good store alwaies. 1598 FLORIO *Euforbio*, Euphorbion, or gummie thistle. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 350 Then set they fire vnto it, increasing it still with goomie wood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1076 The slant Lightning, whose thwart flame driv'n down Kindles the gummie bark of Firr or Pine. 1732 *Cant. Mag.* II. 670 The Gummy Pine. 1834 AND *Nebuchadnezzar* iii. 32 Of gummy pine sbe bore a waving hand. 1859 ALDRICH *Story Bad Boy* 62 There are... ancient turtles wandering about that gummy woodland.

b. Of a process: Attended with the production of gum.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 543 Starting-points of the gummy disorganisation.

3. Suffused with or exuding gum, or a gum-like substance. a. Of the eyes.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Errailit*, which hath the eies gummie. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 437 The yawning Youth... Then rubs his gummy Eyes. 1720 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty* 15 Crack'd lips, foul teeth, and gummy eyes. 1759 *State Paper* in *Ann. Reg.* 252/1 His eyes... are gummy particularly his left eye.

b. Of the buds, etc. of plants and trees.

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 21 Helmet of the blossom gummy. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 36 I came and lay Beneath those gummy chestnutbuds. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 197 *Linofris vulgaris*... involucre gummy.

† c. *transf.* Sticky, soiled, dirty. *Obs.*

1641 SIR W. MURE *Counterbuff* 274 Our enlightened King... Through clear, not gommie spectacles shall see. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 22 The wit... Whose gummy hat no scarlet plumes adorn.

4. Said esp. of the ankles and legs: As if charged with lumps of gum; puffy, swollen.

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 40 The great Sinew behind should be large and a good way from the Bone... otherwise he is what we call gummy in this particular Part. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Pathol.* iii. (1848) 148 The legs not only want beauty, but are even gummy and ill-formed. 1797-1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins. Low Ambition* xii. Blear-eyed, baker-knead, and gummy. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 539 No man with short, chubby, flat-soled feet, and gummy ankles, is naturally inclined to run for a wager. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 21 He had grown thickest and rather gummy. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Re. Lynne* II. viii. 164 My ankles ain't 'gummy'.

5. *Comb.*, as *gummy-legged*, -like adjs.

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 172 There are some gummy-leg'd Horse very apt to the Grease and Scratches. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 272 The acid thrown down by ammonia, ignited, is in gummy-like masses.

Gummy (gʊmˈi), *a.2 Path.* [f. GUMMA + -Y.] = GUMMATOUS.

1861 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 622 Gummy tumors of the larynx are much more common than has been supposed. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 234 Gummy growths frequently originate in the fibrous septa.

Gump (gʊmp), *sb. dial.* and *U.S.* A foolish person, a dolt.

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* *Gump*, a numskull; a term most generally applied to a female, conveying the idea of great stupidity. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. xv. 42 He's... sort of a nateral too, I guess; rather a gump, hey? 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* *Poems* 1890 II. 47 An' it makes a handy sum, tu, Any gump could learn by heart. 1883 F. R. STROCKTON *Kudder Grange* vii. 97 'Get down, gump,' said Pomona, and down she scrambled. 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 21 June 387 Molly... has that great gump been making love to you?

Gump (gʊmp), *v. Sc. and north.* Also *gumph*.

a. *intr.* To grope with the hands, esp. to grope after fish. b. *trans.* To catch (fish) by groping. Also with *out*. Hence **Gumping** *vbl. sb.*

1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 213 (Jam.) When I to ope the seal had gumpit, For vera joy the board I thumpit. 1818 HOGG *Brownie Bodbeck*, etc. II. 168 Give me a specimen how you gump the fish?... If ye'll gang wi' me... I'll let ye see gumping to perfection. *Ibid.* 170 Gumping [see GOOLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1870 W. BROCKIE in W. S. CROCKET *Ministry of Merse* (1893) 169 Ye never gump in a hurn for trout. 1881 J. YOUNGER *Autobiogr.* xiii. There I gumped out half a stone of speckled trout.

Gumpheon (gʊmˈfɛn). *Sc.* Also *gumphion*. [Corruption of GONFALON or GONFANON.] A funeral hanner.

a 1725 A. NISBET *Heraldry* (1742) II. iv. xiv. 151 Next followed the little gumpheon carried upright. *Ibid.* Then the great gumpheon or mort-head charged as afore-said. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxvii. Gumphions of tarnished white crape.

Gumple-foisted, *a. Sc.* Sulky, out of temper. (Cf. *Sc. gumple-face* 'downcast countenance', *gumple-faced* 'chaf-fallen': see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* c. vii. Ye are gumple-foisted wi' me.

Gumption (*gʊmˈpʃən*). *collog.* Also *gumshion*. [Orig. *Sc.*; cf. *rum*, *rumbler*, *rumbler-gumption*.]

1. Common sense, mother wit, shrewdness.

1719 RAMSAY *Fann. Epist.* ii. 52 'Tis sma presumption To say they're but unlearned clarks, And want the gumption. 1785 in GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. 1786 ANDREWS in *Europ. Mag.* IX. 210 Why this here fellow here, who writes that there, Has no more gumption than my founder'd mare. c. 1812 SIR C. NAPIER in W. N. BRUCE *Life* ii. (1885) 76 It is... rapid movement that gives cavalry value, the application of which requires gumption in the commander. 1817 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 2 There'd be many a damn let fly at my presumption, If I should try, Being a fellow of no gumption. 1819 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 312 A dangerous farrago of holy gumshion. 1832 LYTTON *Engene A. i.* ix. One does not have gumption till one has been properly cheated. 1889 'ROLF BOLDRIWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xvii. If they... show pluck and gumption they... get promoted.

2. *Painting*. *a.* (See quot. 1825.) ? *Obs.* *b.* A vehicle for colour.

1813 SCOTT *Triumphant* ii. 2 Interlude, This thicket, for their gumption fit, May furnish such a happy bit. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s.v. *Gumption*. In a note on this article, Sir W. Scott remarks, that 'painters call the art of preparing colours their gumption'.

b. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art*, *Gumption*, this elegant and expressive name is applied to a nostrum much in request by painters in search of the supposed 'lost medium' of the old masters. The formula for preparing this medium gives a mixture of drying linseed oil and mastic varnish, which gelatinises; or simple linseed oil and sugar of lead. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint*. 205 They [various vehicles] are called 'Megulls' from their inventor; one variety receives the name of 'Gumption'.

Hence **Gumptionless** *a.*, without gumption, senseless.

1823 GALT *Entail* xxii. 78 Come awa, ye gumshionless cuif. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 147 Gumptionless whinings.

Gumptions (*gʊmˈpʃəns*), *a.* [f. GUMPTION: see -OUS.] Possessed of gumption, or common sense. (In some recent Dicts.)

Gumpus (*gʊmˈpʊs*). *Sc.* = GUMP *sb.* 1825 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fann. Lett.* (1894) II. 297 Put that [portmanteau] in your mouth, you gumpus. 1825-80 in JAMIESON.

Gum-rash = RED-GUM. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 422 *Exornia Strophulus*, Gum-rash.

Gum resin, gum-resin. [f. GUM *sb.* + RESIN.] A vegetable secretion consisting of resin mixed with gum or mucilage; e.g. ammoniac, euphorbium, gamboge, etc.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 64 It is a Gum-Resin, said, by some, to come from the same Tree with the Chio Turpentine. 1800 HENRY *Epist. Chm.* (1808) 280 Gum-resins, along with resin, have an admixture of extractive matter. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl. v.* 2 The gum resin, or Euphorbium of the chemist, is procured from three species of Spurge. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Plauer*. 136 The term gum-resin is used to indicate... the mixture of watery and resinous secretions, which is milky when fresh. Hence **Gum-resinous** *a.*, of the nature of a gum resin.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 46 The species all abound in a viscid, yellow, acid, and purgative gum-resinous juice resembling Gamboge.

Gum-stool: see GUMBLE-STOOL.

Gum-tree. [f. GUM *sb.* + TREE.]

1. Any tree that exudes gum: *spec. a.* Any tree of the genus *EUCALYPTUS*; *b.* Various species of the N. American genus *Nyssa*; *c.* *Sweet gum tree* of the U.S., *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 There is likewise black Walnut, 'Dogwood', 'Gum-tree', with several others. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 338 The Gum Tree... yields a great quantity of resin, which serves for the boiling house lamps. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 14 Found in the body of the dwarf gum-tree. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discover. Australia* II. iii. 108 The silvery stems of the never-failing gum-trees. 1870 WILSON *Austral. Songs* 140 The gum-trees ghastly shadows downward threw.

attrib. 1852 G. C. MUNOV *Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 The leaden tint of the gum-tree foliage.

2. Phrases. (U.S.) To be up a gum-tree: to be on one's last legs. 'Possum up a gum-tree: the title of a song or dance. (Austral.) He has seen his last gum-tree: it is all up with him.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii. 'Possum up a gum-tree, eh? 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockin*. Ser. iii. xxi. Many's the time I have danced 'Possum up a gum tree' at a quilting frolic or huskin' party.

Hence **Gum-treed** *a.*, grown with gum-trees. 1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Sinners & Saints* 309 Modesta, a queer, wide-streeted, gum-treed place.

Gunn (*ɡʊn*). *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *gonne*, *gounne*, *gunne*, 5 *gownne*, *guno*, 6 *gon*, *gonn*, *goon* (no, *Sc.* *gown*, 5-*gun*. [ME. *gunne*, *gonne* (riming with *soun* = sun); hence already in 14-15th c. the word was adopted as Welsh *gun*, Irish (also *Sc. Gaelic*) *gunna*, Anglo-L. *gonna*, *gunna*.

With regard to the ultimate etymology, a suggestion has been made by Prof. Skeat that ME. *gunne* may represent a hypocoristic form of a Scandinavian female name compounded with *Gunn*. This conjecture receives a strong

confirmation from the fact (communicated to us by Mr. W. H. Stevenson) that an account of munitions at Windsor Castle in 1330-1 (Exchequer Accts. Q. R. Bundle 18, no. 34, Pub. Rec. Office) mentions 'una magna ballista de cornu quac vocatur Domina Gunilda'. There are other instances of the practice of bestowing female personal names on engines of war; but there was no distinguished lady named Gunilda (= ON. *Gunnhildr*; spelt *Gunnild* in Havelok) in the 14th c., and it seems highly probable that this use of the name may have come down from Scandinavian times, when its exceedingly appropriate etymology would be understood (both *gunnr* and *hildr* mean 'war'). If *Gunnhildr*, as is likely, was a name frequently given to ballista and the like, it would naturally, on the introduction of gunpowder, be given also to cannon. Indeed, there is some appearance of evidence that an explosive engine was actually called by this name many years before the earliest recorded instance of the use of gunpowder in warfare. The 'song against the retinues of the great people' in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237, which must have been written in the reign of Edw. II, contains the following passage:—'The gedelynges were gedere Of *gonnylde gnoste*; Palefours ant pages, Ant boyes with boste, Alle weren y-baht Of an horse poste'. The correct translation of this passage, which has hitherto been unexplained, seems to be as follows:—'The lackeys were gathered out of Gunnild's spark [OE. *gnást*: see GNAST *sb.*]; the grooms and pages, the varlets with their bostes, all were hatched of a horse's dung'. According to analogy, the regular 'pet-name' in ON. for *Gunnhildr* would be **Gunnia*, which would give *Gunn* in ME.; Rietz *Sv. dial.-lex.*, mentions *Gunn* as a female Christian name still surviving in Swedish country districts. (In Iceland *Gunnia* is now common, but it is taken to stand for *Gudrún*.)

The other suggestions that have been made as to the origin of the word are obviously unsatisfactory. The assumed OF. **mangonne*, of which *gonne* has been supposed to be a shortening, is wrongly inferred from *mangonneau* MANGONEL, and is not philologically possible, unless as a back-formation. The F. *gonne*, large cask, does not occur before the 16th c., and is regarded by Littré as adopted from the Eng. *gun*. The conjecture that ME. *gunne* is of ehoic origin perf. involves no impossibility, but it has no positive support, and little intrinsic probability.]

I. The weapon.

1. A weapon consisting essentially of a metal tube (massive enough to require to be mounted on a carriage or a fixed substructure) from which heavy missiles are thrown by the force of gunpowder, or (in later use) by explosive force of any kind; a piece of ordnance, cannon, 'great gun'.

1339 in RILEY *Long. Mem.* (1888) 205 Item, in Camera Gildaula sex sex Instrumenta de latone, vocata Gones, et quinque rolles ad eadem. Item, peletre de plumbo pro eisdem Instrumentis, quae ponderant lii libras et dimidium. Item, xxxii libras de pulvere pro dictis Instrumentis. 1346 in *Archaeologia* XXXII. 84 Et eadem Thome de Roldestor, per manus Willelmi de Stanes, ad opus ipsius Regis pro gunnis suis iij. xii. lib. sal. petre [etc.]. 1355-70 *Exchequer Accts.* Q. R. Bundle 395 No. 1 (P. R. O.), ix. gunnes de cupro [received at the Tower]... ii. magna gunnes de cupro [in King's private wardrobe]... ii. gunnes magna de cupro et ix. gunnes parva de cupro [sent to constable of the king's castle in the Isle of Sheppey]. 1370 J. AROERNE *Practica* (MS. Sloane) in *Prompt. Parv.* 219 Cest poudre vault a getter pelottes de fer, ou de plom, ou d'areyne, une vn instrument qe l'em appelle gonne. 1378 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 553 Went this fole trumpes soun As swifte as pelet out of gonne When fire is in the poudre ronne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 293 Settel bowes of brake and brase gones, And shetel out shot ynowh. 1404 *Durham. Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 395 Item unum gun cup pulvere pro guerra. 1450-70 *Golaras & Gau.* 146 Gapand gunnys of brase... That maid ful gret dyn. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 816 We may nocht fle fra son barge wait I weil, Weyl stuf that ar with gun and ganze so ed. 1570; *MS.* gun ganze) off steill. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 The Kyng... losyde his gunnys of ordynance upponne them. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 469/1 Except Tyndall tells that Adam prynced bokes, and made glasses, and shotte gunnes too. 1552 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 54 The furious gonnes that when the boule is rammed in to sone: And that the flame cannot part from the fire. Cracks in the sunder. 1578 LINDSAY (Piscotille) *Chron. Scot.* (ed. S. T. S.) L. 8 This toy of gret renowne was murderit in a misfortunat gown. 1687 A. LOWELL in *Therent's Trav.* I. 272 She carried then fourteen Guns, and had about two hundred Men on board. 1692 CAPT. SMITH's *Seaman's Gram.* ii. xviii. 128 Gunners do allow three Ounces of Powder for every hundred Weight of Metal in Iron Guns; and Four Ounces... in Brass Guns. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 14 A Frigate built Ship of 22 Guns. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 407 He mounted a battery of ten guns on a high and solid mound of earth. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Wellington* 97 He that gain'd a hundred fights, Nor ever lost an English gun. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 60 The guns of the British nation may be divided into four classes—Park, or Field artillery, Siege guns, or battering train, garrison guns, and marine artillery. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 50 A Gun (Smooth bore) is divided into five parts, which are named Casable, First re-inforce, Second re-inforce, Chase, Muzzle. 1884 TIMES (weekly ed.) 7 Mar. 6/1 The guns of the Royal Artillery were... admirably served.

b. Guns are fired in honour of persons and events, at festivities, and as signals; in the navy, *morning and evening gun*, 'warning-pieces' fired at morning and evening respectively; hence taken to indicate the times at which these guns are fired.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 57 The xxii day of the same month after came in the lorde amrelle of France un to Grenwyth with xiiiij. goodly gallys, and many other shoppes, and there was shotte many gonnys. *MS.* 62 On Bartylmew evyne was shortt dyvers gonnies at the gates in London. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Give them three gunnes for their funerals. 1636-50 *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* (see Give v. 14 c.). 1687 *Tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 271 We put out English Colours, which they saluted with a Gun without shot. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 8 Mar. (1879)

II. 339 Many Healths were drunk, and Guns fired at drinking them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iii. 145 It being represented to him that... the evening gun might possibly discover him... he was prevailed upon to omit it for the future. 1899 SIR A. WEST *Recoll.* i. vi. 206 A damaged elbow... did not prevent my sleeping till the morning gun.

c. *fig.* 1535 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 2 What great peeces [sc. of ordnance] hath he [the devil] had of Bishoppes of Rome, which haue destroyed whole Cities and countries, and haue slayne and brent many! what great Guns were those! 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 41 You're doubtly free From the great Guns, and squibbing Poetry. 1820 LAOY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 188 Great oratorical guns are to be fired to-day. 1888 A. T. PIERSOEN *Evangelistic Work* xi. 107 Sydney Smith trailed the guns of his satire against the 'nest of consecrated cobbler'. 1893 19th *Cent.* Feb. 193 The Government could not of course run away from their guns.

2. In the 15th c. used somewhat vaguely for a large engine of war, often translating words meaning 'mangonel, ballista, battering-ram'. *Obs.*

The commonly cited example in *K. Als.* 3568 is due to the scribe of the 15th c. Lincoln's Inn MS., the reading in MS. Laud 622 being *gunne*.

1400 *Rom. Rose* 4176 They ne dredde noon assaut Of ginne, gunne, nor skaffaut. 1400 *Melayne* 1288 With darts kenely owe pay caste, Bothe with myglite & mayne, With gownnes & with grete stones. Graythe gounnes stoppode those gones [i.e. gones, 'men'] With peletes vs to payne. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2227 Sum with gunnes & with grekis girdis vp stanes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Vespasian trowlde the wall sore with gunnes and with ojer engynes [L. *ictu artill.*]. 14... *Voc.* in Wr. Wälczer 594/35 *Mangonela*, a mangnel, or a gunne. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli. 152 He made gounes & other engynes to be caste ayenste the wallis. 1494 FAVAN *Chron.* vi. ccii. 213 The wallis of the castell fly without stroke of gunne or other engyne. 1534 WHITTON *Tulipes Offices* i. (1540) 17 The gones [L. *aries*] beare downe the walls yet they are to be receyved. [a 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 65 The word Gun was in use in England for an Engine to cast a thing from a man, long before there was any Gun-powder found out.]

3. (Originally HAND-GUN.) Any portable firearm, except the pistol; a musket, fowling-piece, rifle, etc. (Quot. 1495 may belong to sense 1.)

1495 *Excheq. Accts.* Q. R. Bundle 44 No. 17 (P. R. O.), iij. canons de ferro ovej. chambres, un handgoun. 1446, etc. [see HANOGUN]. 1495 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 64 Preamble, Armours Defensives, as... Haberts Cureses Gounes Spers Marespikis. 1508 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 64 To plaie at all wepones; to shote faire in bow, or surelle in gon. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Layland* 98 They use Guns, which they, with a great deal of superstition enshant that they should never miss. 1794 MRS. RACLIFFES *Myst. Udolpho* iii. His gun was slung across his shoulders. 1856 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterflies* Prol. i. Both men carried guns. 1897 BUTLER, etc. *Hitt. Birds* IV. 65 A long single-barrelled gun called the 'goose-gun'.

4. A missile hurled from an engine of war. *Obs.* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV.* 637 *Chepatra*, With gretely soun out froth the grette gonnes And hetylytely hetyrlen al atonyz, froth the tou down comyth the grette stonyz. 1420 *Arth.* lxxv. There come siand a gunne And lemet as the leuyen.

5. *transf. a.* One who carries a gun, one of a shooting party.

1870 H. MEADE *Ride New Zealand* 284 Five guns went before breakfast, and brought back 107 [pigeons]. 1886 *Shooting* (Badm. Libr. 1895) 145 Where birds are plentiful much delay may be avoided by providing at least as many retrievers as there are 'guns'. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 402 The irritable gun... stamps his foot impatiently.

b. An artilleryman, a gunner.

1896 R. KIPING *Seven Seas* 200 There was no one like 'im, 'Orse or Foot Nor any o' the Guns I knew. 1858 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 97 The guns are cool, precise and nerveless.

6. Phrases.

a. As a gun, used as an intensive or superlative expression = perfectly, absolutely, esp. in (as) sure as a gun: beyond all question, to a dead certainty.

1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* i. iii. You are right, master, Right as a gun. 1655 J. SMITH *Musarum Deliciae* 79 But when he thought her as sure as a gun She set up her taile and away she ran. 1681 DEVONSHIRE *St. Frise* iii. As sure as a gun, now, father Dominic has been spawning this young slender antichrist. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creas.* As sure as a gun, or Cock sure. 1723 FIELDING *Intrig. Chambermaid* i. i. Wks. 1882 IX. 396 'Tis as pure, and as sure, and secure as a gun. The young lover's business is happily done. 1754 FOOTE *Mayor of G. L.* Wks. 1799 I. 174 Gaud my life, sure as a gun that's her voice. 1854 HAWTHORNE *S. Fellen* (1883) 389 You will kill yourself, sure as a gun! 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 45/2 Hello! where is that boy? Gone, as sure as guns.

b. To stand or stick to one's gun(s): to maintain one's position, not to flinch or retire before an attack.

1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Yr.* vi. 188 Thinnous, though greatly alarmed, stood to his gun pretty steadily. 1881 MRS. RIDDELL *Myrt. Palace Gard.* i. 10 He stuck to his guns. 1899 MRS. ALEXANDER *Brown* P.C. 259 An animated colloquy ensued... Manvers stuck to his guns.

c. Son of a gun, a somewhat depreciatory term for 'man, fellow'. (See quot. 1867.)

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 43. 3/2 You'r a Son of a Gun. 1840 BARRHAM *Ingl. Leg.* *Cynotaph* (note). We heard the rough voice of a son of a gun of a watchman, 'One o'clock!' bawling. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix. What a happy feller I once thought you, and what a miserable son of a gun you really are! 1857 SWIN *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Son of a gun*, an epithet conveying contempt in a slight degree, and originally applied to boys born afloat, when women were permitted to accompany their husbands to sea; an admiral declared he literally was thus cradled, under the breast of a gun-carriage. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 759/4 Thou lubberly, duck-legged son of a gun.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), Aprons,
"Gun," covers for the protection of the vent and tangent
blocks of guns against rain and dirt. 1279 (title) An Essay
on Shooting, containing the various Methods of Fording,
Boring, and Dressing *Gun Barrels. 1822-34 GOOD'S *Safety*
Ned. (ed. 4) I. 466 Edge-tool and gun-barrel grinders. 1858
GREENER *Gimmery* 291 It cannot be too often repeated, that
a gun barrel is a spring, to all intents and purposes. 1858
SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Gun barrel, A gun barrel
shooting. 1890 *Encycl. Cyclop.* IV. 168 (Punt shooting), "Gun-
heads" the principal bars in the fore deck, which supports
the main weight of the gun in its crutch. 1801 NELSON in
Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 234, Captain ROSE...volunteered his
services to direct the "Gun-brigs." 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple*
(1863) 123 Our gun-brigs, a sort of vessel that will certainly d-
n the inventor to all eternity. 1799 *Memoirs Ned. Soc.*
Lond. V. 407 (heading) Case of a "Gun Brush penetrating
the Cranium. 1784 KENNIS *Treat. Mil. Carriages* 171
Gun brushes are used for cleaning the bores of M. L. R.
guns, the heads are conical in form. 1760 FALCONER *Dict.*
Marine (1780), Cheville a *ailettes d'affût*, the eye-balls
of the "gun-carriages. 1899 Cassells's *Techn. Educ.* III. 309
Two gunners sit immediately behind the horse, on the front
of the gun-carriage. 1859 THOMAS MAINE W., (1894) 368
Polis picked up a "gun-case" of blue broadcloth. 1877 MRS.
FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 22 The only indication that its owner
is a votary of 'le sport,' is the neat mahogany gun-case
fastened to the wall. 1805 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 3. The
tippet or 'gun-case' of scarlet cloth from the right shoulder
to the left side, held in by the sash or girdle. 1845 *Naval Ac-*
c. Hen. VII (1896) 38, "Gonne chambers were first used in 1867
SMYTH Sallors's *Word-bk.*, Gun-chamber, Like a paterero, used
a movable chamber with a handle, which in more recent times the name has
been added at the breech. In more late times the name has
been applied for the small portable mortars for firing salutes
in the parks. 1884 R. D. WHITE in *Fall Mall G.* 13 Nov.
5/1 Of "gun cruisers we should have at least one for
every station, and two or three in reserve. 1898 *Encycl.*
Sport II. 163 (Punt shooting), "Gun-crutch, the spur in
which the gun rests on the gunbeam. 1703 T. N. City
& C. Purchaser 135 Earthen-floors are commonly made

..of Lime, and Brook-sand, and *Gundust, or Anvil-dust from the Forge. *Ibid.* 207 A Gallon of Boreing (or Gun) Dust. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Gun-fire, the time at which the morning or evening gun is fired. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1863) 110, I will give you leave to go to-morrow morning and stay till gun-fire. 1898 P. H. COLONIS *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 841 Quite possibly an English admiral would have risked the dangers of navigation rather than the dangers of gun-fire. 1746 COOKE in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. iv. liv. 253 The Tartars offered them two large leaves of bread, in exchange for a *gun flint. 1827 FARAOAY *Chem. Manuf.* iii. 71 A gun-flint is convenient for scratching on the surface of glass. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Gun-harpoon. 1891 *Daily News* 26 May 26 The exhibit, which consists of a hollow forging (technically known as a "gun hoop"), is 27 feet long, and weighs 34 tons. 1893 LLOYD & HADCOCK *Artillery v.* 109 The firer. looks along the sights above the roof of the shield or "gun-house." 1881 GREENER *Gun* 257 All the iron for gun-work... is of a superior quality to that to be generally obtained, and is known as "gun-iron." 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 50194 Rewards of *Gun-money for the said Service. 1853 HUNFREYS *Coin-Clk. Man.* II. 511 The base silver money, struck... by James II., in 1689... principally from some brass cannon, from which they took the name of gun-money; but they were composed of a mixture of metals, in which silver formed a small proportion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Gun and head money*, given to the captors of an enemy's ship of war destroyed, or deserted, in fight. It was formerly assumed to be about £1,000 per gun. 1853 FARAOAY *Lect. Non-metallic Elem.* i. 110 Other forms of lignine or woody tissue may be made to assume the peculiar condition of gun-cotton by similar treatment. Thus we may have gun-sawdust, and what may be termed *gun-paper. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Gun-pendulum. See *Ballistic Pendulum*. 1883 MACKINLAY *Text-bk. Gunnery* 146 The gun-pendulum has lately been occasionally used in experiments to find the recoil of small arms. 1877 M. PRIOR in *Daily News* 1 Oct. We... saw the Russians building *gun pits and shelter trenches for our next attack. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 8 Field artillery positions protected by breastworks and gun-pits. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) U 2 b, The "gun-ports of the lower deck. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/6 An officer on board the steamer Islam... denies that the portholes were ever meant for gun-ports, being intended for the reader discharge of cargo into lighters. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3). *Gun Portion, in fortification, is half the merlon on each side of the gun, that is to say, 9 feet on one side of the embrasure and 9 feet on the other. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 44 The gun-portion parties, consisting of as many parties as there are guns, are distributed on their tasks by their respective N.C.O.s. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168 (Punt shooting). *Gun-reef, a flat wooden support for the barrel of the gun. It has a long handle, enabling the fowler to regulate the elevation of the gun. 1899 *Athenaeum* 21 Oct. 551/1 Isaacs, the "gun-runner, has good points as a man. 1883 *Standard* 21 Mar. 3/2 Two Europeans... were arrested in the act of "gun-running on the Pondoland frontier. 1853 *Gun-sawdust [see *gun-paper*]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Gun-sawdust, an iron instrument with several sharp-pointed prongs and a wooden handle: it is used to find whether the bore is honey-combed. 1786 COAHMAN's *Constr. Creek-Wife's* *Dau.* (ed. 20) 6 No less than a "gun-sleeve" linen sark on him. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Gun-slings, long rope grommets used for hoisting in and mounting them. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 39 Every Greyhound, Pointer, Setter, and *Gun-Spaniel. 1859 *Notttingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 227 For hij *gunsticks and two drumme sticks xvij. 1746 MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 32 The Sulphur, that of a great Thickness round the said Gunstick, could by no means be excited to any tolerable Degree. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Gun stick*, a ramrod. Western. 1799 R. DOOP *Rep. Hartlepool* 16 Merely knowing the management of a *gun-tackle. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Gun-tackle*, the blocks and pulleys of a gun-carriage affixed to the side of a ship, by which it is run in and out of the port-hole. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 108 "A gun tackle" increases the effect of the power threefold. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 55 Gun tackle purchase. Two double blocks, each fitted with a hook. 1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (1892) 227 The decks were washed down... and a gun-tackle purchase rigged, before the boat arrived. 1898 P. H. COLONIS *Mem. Sir A. C. Key* 350 That the strops of the gun-tackle blocks should henceforth be of wire instead of hemp. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 3 These *Gun Traps are usually set from some Bank Side, or in a Hollow Way. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 238 A sailor belonging to a *gun-vessel. 1835 *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 111. Advt. to No. xlv. 8 A free government is like a gun-vessel, with its gun armships. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vii. 134 The skin [in Yellow Fever] is said to emit a peculiar odour like *gun washings. 1898 GREENER *Gunnery* 183 This iron is sold to the "gun-work forgers. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. An officer detailed upon gun-work exclusively. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 2/1 M. Fox's record of his gun-work amongst the big game of Central Africa.

Gun (gʌn), *v.* Inflected **gunned**, **gunning**. [*f. GUN sb.*]

1. *trans.* a. To provide with guns. (See also **GUNNED a.**) b. To assail or fight with guns. *Obs.* [1659] *see GUNNEO*. a 1679 EARL ORBURY *Guzman* iii. I cannot chuse but laugh to think how I shall gun the Oviedo's and Piraccos's. 1698 VANBRUGH 2nd Pt. *Esop* i. They guided her, and painted her, and rigged and gunned her, and so sent her a privateering.

2. *intr.* To shoot with a gun; hence, to make war. To *gun for* is to shoot for, to go in search of with a gun. Chiefly to *go gunning*, in which the participial form represents historically a *gunning* (see **GUNNING vbl. sb.** and **-ING sb.**). Chiefly U.S. a 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Observer* § 10 (1620) 10 Which is a bad custom received and vsed of many ignorant persons presently to gun at all whatsoever they discover, before they speake with some. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 1748 355 For'd by some yelping cutes to give the greyhounds view, Which are at length let slip when gunning out they go. 1767

N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register (1860) XIV. 47 All Persons coming to gun on said Island after Game. 1779 D. GORRIN *Ibid.* (1862) XVI. 29 Our men went out this day gunning, saw deer and wild Turkey, killed none. 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. II. 102, I was hardly twelve years old, and had never been allowed to go out gunning. 1865 U. S. GRANT in *Century Mag.* (1886) Nov. 146/2 The whole captures since the army started out gunning, will amount to not less than twelve thousand men and probably fifty pieces of artillery. 1888 *Century Mag.* Mar. 780/1 The guards... used... to gun for prisoners' heads... after the fashion of boys after squirrels.

Gun, *pa. t.* of **GUN v.**

|| **Guna** (gʌnā), *sb.* Also **goon**. [*Skr. gūṇa.*] In *Sanskrit Grammar*, the middle grade of an abutment-series of vowels; by the native Indian grammarians viewed as produced from the weak grade by the prefixing of the vowel *ā*; the process of raising a vowel to the middle grade. Hence sometimes used in Indo-germanic comparative grammar for the *ē*-grade of the *o*:*ē* series. Also *attrib.* Hence **Gūṇa v. trans.**, to **GUNATE**.

1804 CAREY *Skr. Gr.* 12 The vowel which would otherwise take *goon*. 1835 VOLLASTON *Skr. Gr.* 5 The change is called *Guna*. 1841 H. H. WILSON *Skr. Gram.* (1847) 7 The purport of the terms *Gūṇa* and *Vridhhi*. *Ibid.* The *Gūṇa* and *Vridhhi* representatives. 1862 T. CLARK *Compar. Gram.* § 117, 80 The four classes... are distinguished... by the use or omission of *guna*... The First Class both *gunates* and accents the root vowel... The Sixth Class does not *guna* the root vowel. 1866 MAX MÜLLER *Skr. Gram.* 11 The corresponding *Gūṇa*-vowel.

Gūṇal, *obs. form of GUNWALE.*

Gūṇarchy, *see GYNARCHY.*

Gunate (gʌnət), *v.* [*f. GUNA + -ATE 3.*] *trans.* In *Sanskrit Grammar*, to subject to the change known as *guna*. Hence **Gūṇa-ted ppl. a.**; **Gūṇa-tion**, the process of *gunating* or condition of being *gunated*.

1864 M. WILLIAMS *Skr. Gram.* 24 The vowels of roots cannot be *gunated* or *vridhhi*. *Ibid.* 25 The practice of *gunating* vowels is not peculiar to Sanskrit alone. 1868 tr. *Benfey's Skr. Gram.* (ed. 2) 34 note, A long or short radical *i, u, ri*, is generally *gunated*, if final. 1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* 104 The *abl.* and *gen. masc.* and *fem.* have regularly... the ending *s* with *gunated* vowel before it. 1882 OGILVIE, *Gūṇal*... *Gūṇation*.

Gun-boat, **gunboat** (gʌnbɔt).

1. A boat or small vessel of light draft carrying one or more guns of large calibre; any small vessel fitted for carrying guns.

1793 CRAUFURO in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 117 The enemy were masters of the shore, and entirely commanded it by their gunboats. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 404 The Spaniards having sent out a great number of Mortar Gun-boats and armed Launches. 1836 MARRIAT *Milid. Easy* xiii. A small convoy... under the protection of two gun-boats. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* III. xlii. 264 Four of the gunboats were almost immediately disabled.

attrib. 1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 25 A forest of Gun-boat-masts. *Ibid.* 40 This is the reception destined for the Gun Boat Armada. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* xxvi. 664 A second unsuccessful gunboat attack.

2. *local U.S. Coal-mining.* 'A self-dumping box on wheels, used for raising coal on slopes, and holding three or four tons of coal' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gun-cotton (gʌnˈkɒtn). A highly explosive compound discovered in 1846 by Schönbein, and prepared by steeping cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids, formerly much used for blasting, but now almost superseded by dynamite.

Chemically, gun-cotton is one of a series of nitrates of cellulose differing in composition and properties according to the strength of acid used and the period of digestion. From other members of the series are obtained the products celluloid and collodion. See also **PROXYLINE**.

1846 *Mech. Mag.* 3 Oct. 330 The last and most curious experiment was the explosion of a piece of the gun cotton when placed upon loose gunpowder. 1846 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 269 (31 Oct.) Went to see Mr. Charles Lancaster, after his miraculous escape in firing the oew gun cotton. 1846 *Ann. Reg.* 203 The interest of scientific men and of the public has been strongly excited by the discovery by Professor Schönbein of an explosive compound... called Gun Cotton. 1847 FARAOAY in B. Jones *Life* (1870) 237, I do not talk about gun-cotton, because I think you will let me know when anything philosophical or important turns up respecting it. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 125 Gun Cotton which consists of cellulose with the hydrogen replaced by nitrogen. 1894 *Times* 31 Jan. 3/2 (Dr. Odling said) 'Guncotton' was most commonly used to express the least soluble form, and there was a broad distinction between collodion cotton and guncotton. *attrib.* 1876 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 3/5 The short, sudden crack of a gun-cotton detonation.

Gundalo, *obs. form of GONDOLA.*

Gunde, variant of **GOOND Obs.**

Gun-deck, *Naut.* A deck which carries guns;

esp. in an old-fashioned ship of the line, the lowest of the decks on which guns are placed. Also *attrib.* 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1259/4 The English soon obliged them to quit their Upper-deck, and betake themselves to their Gun-deck. 1897 *Ibid.* No. 225/4 Could we have played our whole Gun-Deck Fire. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2609/4 The *St. David* is now got up so far, that her Gun Deck is dry at Low Water. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 125 Having found... the distance of Trunnions of the Guns from the Gun-deck... to determine the place of the Gun-deck. 1765 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) LI. 4 b, The gun-deck... is flush without cabins or bulk-heads. *Ibid.*, *Gun-room*, an apartment on the after end of the lower, or gun-deck, of a ship of war. 1837 MARY

KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 427 On her gun deck is the hospital, on the main deck the officers' quarters and the exercise ground for the sailors.

Gundelet, *-olet*, *obs. forms of GONDOLET.*

Gundelo (e, -ow), *-ilo* (w, obs. ff. **GONDOLA**).

|| **Gundi** (gʌndi). [Tripolitan Arabic (orig. Berber); Lyon writes it in Arab. characters قندي; in Tripoli the letter *qif* is pronounced (g).] A kind of rat, *Ctenodactylus massoni*.

1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* II. 405 Gundi Marmot... Inhabits Barbary. 1821 LYON *Trav. N. Africa* i. 31, 1 [salid forth] with his gun in search of animals called Gundy [etc.]. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* v. 92 The gundi is about the size of a large *Arvicola*. 1895 LYON *Nat. Hist.* III. 155.

Gundola, *-dolo*: see **GONDOLA**.

Gundy, variant of **GOUNDY a. Obs.**

† **Gundy-gut**. *Obs.* A fat paunch; *pl.* a glutinous, voracious person. (Cf. **GREEDIGUT** (s).)

a 1700 B. E. *Di. Cant. Crew* *Gundy-guts*, a fat pursy Fellow. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. 1, They gave one another nick-names: she called him gundy-guts. 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 156 Bacchus sits quite o' top of the Basso Relievo with Asses ears and a huge gundy gut. 1764 T. BRYCESON *Homer Travest.* (1799) II. 292 Slice after slice you'll see him cut, And stuff within his gundy gut.

Gunfainun, *-fan* (o)un, *obs. vars. GONFANON*.

Gunfaneur, variant of **GONFANEUR Obs.**

|| **Gunge**, **gunj** (gʌndʒ). Also 8 **gunja**. [*a.*

Pers. *gunj* a magazine, granary.] A market.

1776 *Trial of Nundooncar* 30/1 On a terrace, up stairs, there is an upper room, where Gungabissen lives: to the outside of that, there is a gunja, where we sat. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 365 By employing military men... as masters of markets and of offences. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* *Misc. Tracts* 296/1 The town of Bopalul is extensive... On the outside is a large gunje, with streets wide and straight. 1848 STROCKLER *Orient. Interp.* *Gungjes*, grain-markets.

Gunhil (l), *obs. form of GUNWALE.*

† **Gūn-hole**. *Obs.*

1. An embrasure; a port-hole for a gun.

1532 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 1. 145 *Ena* blokhouse... with gunhills and durs of aistlar. 1867 A. LOVELL tr. *Therion's Trav.* i. 274 Seven or eight great Gun-holes two foot above the Water, by which the Guns play level with the surface of it. 1795 BOSMAN *Guinea* 27 We had no Doors to most of our Gun-holes.

2. *attrib.* in *gunhole angel*, groat, coins.

Not known in the Coin Department of the British Museum. Mr. Barclay V. Head suggests that *gunhole*, *gunhill*, may be corruptions of some foreign proper name.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* (1597) 32 Hick, Hob and Dick... Have many times more gunhole grotes in store... than hee. 1598 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 165 'The prices of gold and sylver proclomit at Edinburgh... 1598... The harte ducatt 7 lib. 5s. od. The gunhill angel 5 lib. 2s. od. The angel nobill 5 lib. 5s. od.

Gūj, variant of **GUNGE**.

Gunja, variant of **GANJA**; *obs. f. GUNGE.*

Gunness (gʌnlɛs), *a.* [*f. GUN sb. + -LESS.*]

Without a gun; having no gun.

1867 H. KINGSLEY in *Fortm. Rev.* Nov. 555 It would seem incredible that a tried officer... should be foiled by a few almost gunless savages. 1893 W. H. HUSON *Panatina* 143 How a field naturalist spends his days gunless in the woods.

Gun-lock (gʌnlɒk). That part of the mechanism of a gun by which the charge is exploded. (See **LOCK sb.**) b. *attrib.*, as *gun-lock hammer*, *maker*, *screw*, *spring*.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 205 They [*i.e.* Spaniards] treated her [*i.e.* a ship's] men barbarously, torturing their fingers with Gunlock-Screws, and lighted Matches. 1779 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) IV. 210 Carving and graving for snuff-boxes, gun-locks, and in molier of pearl. 1795 R. DOOP *Rep. Hartlepool* 16 The breaching gun-lock, on ship-board, is infinitely superior to any fire-match. 1874 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 150 John Bradford, a gun-lock hammer, 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie L.* i. 21 The ticking of gun-lock was heard. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Gun-lock Hammer*, the cock or striker of a fire-arm lock. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 443/2 A gun-lock spring.

Gunmaker (gʌnmə'kɜː). One who makes or manufactures guns.

185-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 Item Joh'i Gun-maker, ex precepto d'ni Prioris, iij s. iij d. 1597 in *Compt. Bk. D. Wadsworth* (S.H.S. 1898) 82 Sault to John Trant and William Lewis gunmakers two bounds liij. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 237 Our gun-makers, whose superiority over those in every other country... is universally acknowledged. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 441 All the gunmakers of Utrecht were found too few to execute the orders for pistols and muskets. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 229 *note*, Barrel welders, borer, lock-filers, &c., are not technically gun-makers: the latter are those workmen who, having barrels, locks, wood for stock, &c., make them into a gun. It has been customary to say gunsmiths; but this appellation can be applied to the worker in iron only.

So **Gunnmaking**, the manufacture of guns.

1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* Pref. 7 Gun-making should be to the sportsman a matter of peculiar interest. 1858 — *Gunnery* 171 The gunmaking profession.

Gun-man, **gunman** (gʌnmən).

1. One who is armed with a gun; one who shoots with a gun. (Formerly applied *esp.* to North American Indian warriors.) Now *rare*.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 62 A gun-man (it may be) today, and a pike-man to-morrow. 1885 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* II. 530 Gun-men of great ability and no common virtue. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 60 The Cherokees... have about Three Thousand Gun-Men. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 388 It is

said they are able to muster five hundred gun-men or warriors. 1828 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6 H. ... is not only a penman, but a gunman, a roddman, and a horseman.

2. One who has to do with guns or is engaged in their manufacture.

1821 *GREENER Gun* 270 The strikes of the gunmen in Birmingham during the Crimean War.

Gun-metal. A bronze formerly much used for cannon; now, a common term for alloys of copper and tin (or zinc).

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 1. No person ... should ... convey any brass, . . . latten, hell metall, ne shroffe metal into . . . partes beyonde the sea. 1693 T. Povey in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 736 About 20% of Lead is usually put into 100% of Pot-metal; but about 6% is sufficient to put into 100% of Gun-metal. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. M.* iv. vii. (1869) II. 240 The exportation of unmanufactured brass, of what is called gun-metal, bell-metal, and shroff-metal, still continues to be prohibited. 1824 TREDGOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* 114 A cast bar of the alloy of copper and tin commonly called gunmetal. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Ort's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 492 Gun-metal is an alloy of eleven parts of tin and one hundred of copper. 1858 *GREENER Gunners* 61 Gun metal, technically so called, is a compound of copper and tin, in the proportion of five, eight, and ten pounds of the latter to 100 pounds of the former. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* s.v., Aich's metal and some other gun-metals contain zinc and iron but no tin. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 80 Alloys consisting of copper and tin are called bronze or gun-metal.

attrib. 1879 *Man. Art. Excer.* 168 Attach the gun-metal plates to it by screws supplied.

Gunnage (gʊnˈdʒ). [*f.* GUN sb. + -AGE.] a. The money distributed among the captors of a ship, assigned in proportion to the number of guns on the captured ship. ? *Obs.* b. 'The number of guns in a ship-of-war' (Ogilvie 1855).

1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3959/3 He will . . . pay . . . their just Proportion due to each of them for Gunnage and Tunnage of the said Ship. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4186/8 The Officers and Companies of Her Majesty's Ship Orford will . . . be paid their Proportion of Gunnage and Tunnage of the Ship Hazardous, a French Man of War.

Gunnal, obs. form of GUNWALE.

Gunns, obs. pa. t. of GIN v.1; obs. form of GUN. **Gunned** (gʊnd), a. [*f.* GUN sb. + -ED.] Furnished with guns; chiefly qualified by advs., as *heavily, lightly, powerfully* gunned = having heavy, etc. guns.

1659 D. PELL *Infr. Sea* 177 note, To fight against all the Navies, and Gunned Armadoes in the world. *Ibid.* 555 note, Many a ship that is well rigged, . . . manned, and gunned. 1666 *London Gaz.* No. 66/1 His ships were all of them old, and neither man'd nor gun'd. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 10 He was attacked by three French Ships, each gun'd and man'd as well as he. 1804 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* (1846) VI. 282 The Schooner is far too heavily gunned. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 223 That company of men, shooting-coated, gunned, and helmed. 1897 C. BIGHAM *With Turkish Army Thessaly* iii. 20 Artillery . . . was excellently horsed and gunned, but poorly trained.

Gunnel (gʊnəl). [*Of* unknown origin; Ray regarded it as Cornish.] A small, eel-shaped marine fish, *Centronotus* or *Murenoides gunnellus*, common in British waters; the butter-fish. Also *spotted gunnel*.

1686 WILLUGHBY & RAY *Hist. Pisc.* 115 *Gunnellus* Cornu-hiensium, nonnullis Butterfish. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xviii. 123 The Butter-fish or Gunnell . . . sometimes attains the length of six Inches . . . is taken frequently on the Cornish Coast. 1828 J. FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 297 *Gunnellus vulgaris*, Common Gunnell. *G. viviparus*, Viviparous Gunnell. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 239 The Spotted Gunnell, or Butterfish . . . is sufficiently distinguished from the true Blennies by its dorsal fin . . . and by its elongated, slender, and compressed body. 1863 *Wood Nat. Hist.* III. 291 The Butter-fish, Swordick, or Spotted Gunnell (*Centronotus gunnellus*), belongs to this family [*sc.* of the Blennies].

Gunnell: see GUNWALE.

Gunnelly, obs. variant of GOONHILLY.

Gunner, obs. pa. t. and pple. of GIN v.1

Gunner (gʊnər). Forms: 4-6 *gonner*, 5-6 *gunnar* (e, 6 *gonner*, *gonner*), *Sc.* *gonnar*, *goner*, 5- *gunnor*. [*ME.* *gonner*, *gunner*, *f.* *gunne* GUN, after AF. analogies: see -ER 2.]

1. One whose office it is to work a cannon. In the British army, now the designation of all privates of artillery except the 'drivers'. In 15th c. Eng.-Latin glossaries it is often rendered by L. words meaning 'one who works a mangonel' or the like: cf. GUN sb. (In 16th c. sometimes = HANDGUNNER; cf. sense 4.)

1344 *Household Ord.* (1799) 4 Marynors Armours Artellers Gonners. 1347 [CAMDEN *Ann. Artillerie* (1623) 208 cites 'gunnar' as receiving pay at the siege of Calais]. 1404 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 58 The devel is 30ur duke, and prude berith the baner; wrahthe is 30ure gonner, envie is proude archer. 1412-20 *Lyng. Chron.* 1709 II. xviii. Their gonners standyng at corners with this also, and caste of wyldye fyre. c.1400 *Promp. Parv.* 219/1 *Gunnare*, or he pat swagthe a gunne, *fetrarius*, *mangonialis*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 168/2 A *Gunner*, *fundibularius*, *fundibulista*. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A. B.* xxx. I vii. Item for the gonners shal be appoynted L. Carpenters and twenty laborers. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 195 Gonners hamers of Iron-xij. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 *Gunnaris*, cum heir & stand by 30ur artillerie, euyrie *gunnar* til his own quartar. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 823/1 In the towne of Lisle was a noyse that three gonners with hand guns should have slaine the king. a. 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron.* (S. T. S.) I. 228 [He] causith his gonnaris to charge his artillerie. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 With euyrie peece of Ordnance . . . there ought to go two or three Gunners. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.*

iii. *Prolog.* 32 The nimble gunner with lynstock now the devilish cannon touches. 1600 R. CAWDREY *Treasure* 606 *Gunniers* winke with the left eye, that they may leuell more truly. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 24 *Gunniers* sponge our Ordnances. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 339 Four quarter gunners, and forty warders. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* I. ix. The gunner held his linstock yare. 1868 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) III. i. 193 The gunner got their range. 1893 *FORBES-MITCHELL Remin. Gl. Mutiny* 72 Middleton's battery . . . dashed forward with loud cheers, the drivers waving their whips and the gunners their caps.

b. In the navy, a warrant officer who has special charge of the battery, small arms, magazine, and ordnance stores.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 220 To the maister lxxvj' viij' the pursur xl' the Boteswayne xl' Steward xxx' & the Gonner xxxvij' vjd. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 49 The Master, the Swabber, the Boate-swaine & I; The Gunner, and his Mate. a. 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 342/2 A principal thing in a Gunner at Sea is to be a good Helms-Man, and to call to him at Helm to Loof. 1729 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. x. (1840) 232 This man they called captain was the gunner only. 1815 A. BURN *Mem.* (1816) I. 16 The boatswain, gunner and carpenter, my messmate and myself, got together. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 79 The oldest and most experienced men in the ship are usually selected for gunners.

† c. **Master gunner**: the chief gunner in charge of ordnance. *Obs.*

a. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 41 b. Than oute brast the ordinance . . . and the Master gonner of the Englishe parte slew the Master gonner of Scotlande. 1598 W. PHILIPS *Linschoten* i. iii. 5 One Master gunner, and eight vnder him, have each man a different pay. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 The Master Gunner hath the charge of the ordinance, and shot, powder, match, laddes, sponges, wormes, carriages, armes and fire-workes; and the rest of the Gunners . . . to receive their charge from him. 1699-88 *Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 95 To Thomas Silver, master gunner at Whitehall, for himself and the rest of the gunners of Whitehall, bounty to them . . . 20l.

d. *fig.*

1657 *COCKAINE Obsitin. Lady* i. 1. *Dram. Wks.* (1874) 29 The young gunner, Mr. Cupid, has somewhat tam'd me. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* i. *Wks.* 1892 I. 25 That little pipping Cupid is a blind gunner. 1706-7 — *Beaux Strat.* iv. i. O, Sister, I'm but a young Gunner, I shall be afraid to shoot, for fear the Piece should recoil.

2. In phraseological uses with the possessive case: *gunner's coin*, a wedge of metal used to raise a cannon or mortar to the desired elevation; *gunner's daughter*, a jocular name amongst seamen for the gun to which sailors were 'married', i.e. lashed, to receive punishment; *gunner's gang*, the men under the direct superintendence of the gunner (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881); *gunner's hand-spike*, one shorter and flatter than the ordinary handspike, and shod with iron at the point (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *gunner's ladle* (see LADLE); *gunner's mate*, a petty officer of a ship appointed to assist the gunner; *gunner's pendulum* (see quot.); *gunner's piece*, the fragment of a burst gun which flies upward (Hamersly); *gunner's quadrant* (see QUADRANT); *gunner's ring*, rule, ruler, scale (see quots.); *gunner's tailor*, 'an old rating for the man who made the cartridge bags' (Smyth).

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 257 The island from the S.W. appears like a wedge, or what seamen call a 'gunner's coin'. 1821 *BYRON in Moore Lett.* (1833) III. 139 As . . . Captain Whithy . . . used to say to his seamen (when 'married' to the 'gunner's daughter')—'two dozen, and let you off easy'. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* xiv. I was punished . . . —made to kiss . . . the gunner's daughter. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xxiii. I'll marry some of you young gentlemen to the gunner's daughter. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) *Chargeoir*, . . . a gunner's ladle. 1708 *R. Proclam.* in *London Gaz.* No. 4440/1 The Midshipmen, Carpenters Mates, Boatswains Mates, 'Gunnars Mates. 1729 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 234 A gunner's mate on board an English East India ship. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Millit. Dict.* (ed. 3). 'Pendulum, Gunner's'—consists of an upright frame of wood, having a cross-arm attached to it, from which a pendulum is suspended, vibrating seconds . . . It is used to measure the time of flight of a mortar shell. 1628 R. NORTON *Gunner* xxiii. 95 The 'Gunnars Quadrant. 1692 *CAPT. SMITH'S Seaman's Gram.* II. iii. 92 A Gunner's Quadrant to level, elevate, or depress his Gun. 1898 *N. & Q.* 15 Oct. 309/2 The 'gunner's quadrant' was a quadrant with a ruler attached and also a plumb-line; the end of the ruler was inserted in the muzzle of the gun, and the plumb-line cutting the lines on the quadrant marked the proper degree of elevation. 1866 *Chambl. Frnl.* No. 28. 229 That peculiar wreath of smoke, apparent when a gun has been greased at the muzzle, and known as the 'gunner's ring'. 1692 *CAPT. SMITH'S Seaman's Gram.* II. xxiv. 129 This 'Gunner's Rule' was invented. A 'Gunner's Ruler, for the Elevating of any Piece of Ordnance to any degree of Mounture. 1628 R. NORTON *Gunner* xxxi. 94 My 'Gunnars Scale' is to be made in Brasse. . . And in Wood. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 375/2 A Gunners Scale, one side being divided into inches, quarters and halfquarters, with a Gunners Quadrant described upon it; the other having the names of all sorts of Ordnance.

3. One who makes or attends to guns; a gun-maker, gunsmith. *Obs. exc. dial.*
1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 225 My masters gonner . . . schalle haue euyrie weye xij*l.* . . . and mete, and drynke, and beddynge. c. 1515 *Coke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 *Gouners*, *marynors*, and *shympanners*. 1555 *Act.* in T. Sharp *Cov. Mst.* (1825) 193 Payd to xvij *gonnarys* btyls. iiiij*d.* 1556 *Ibid.*, xliij *gonnars* and a lakye lix*s.* 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Gunner*, a workman who repairs fire-arms; a gun-smith.

4. One who shoots with a sporting gun or fowling piece; one who goes shooting game. (Sometimes used contemptuously in contradistinction to *sportsman*.)

1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 144/1 A gunner met them in the vale. 1755 *Gentil. Mag.* XXV. 392 Corn . . . beat down by pointers, spaniels, gunners, &c. going over it before it be cut. 1794 *Mrs. Piozzi Synon.* I. 292 Partridge fall at every stroke of the gunner. 1824 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 92 These gunners . . . literally make a merit of their wasteful expenditure of ammunition. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 13 The swallows are sadly persecuted by strolling gunners from the town. 1878 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/4 These birds are very seldom trapped in nets, caught with birdlime, or killed by gunners. 1890 *SIR S. BAKER Wild Beasts* I. Pref. 7 A vast gulf separates the true sportsman from the merciless gunner. . . The gunner is the curse of the nineteenth century; his one idea is to use his gun, his love is slaughter, indiscriminate and boundless.

5. *Big gunner, horse gunner*, etc.: one who attends to a big gun, a horse gun, etc.

1530 [see HANDGUNNER]. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 206 'Orse Gunner listen to my Song. 1897 *Ld. Roberts 4 Yrs. India* II. (1898) 7 A fixed resolve to leave no stone unturned in the endeavour to become a horse gunner. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168 *Gunner*, term applied to the man who works the big gun aboard a double punt; aboard a single, often styled a 'big gunner'.

6. With number prefixed: A vessel carrying (so many) guns.

1829 *MARRIAT F. Mildmay* xx. That there is . . . not less than a forty-four gunner. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 10/1 The design of the ship is that of a thirty-gunner of the sixteenth century.

† 7. *slang*. (See quot. 1709 s.v. GUNSTER.) *Obs.*

8. *dial.* in certain applications of obscure origin. [Perh. unconnected words.] a. The Sea Bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*. b. The Great Northern Diver, *Columbus glacialis*.

a. 1859 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* II. 149 At Antrim it [the Sea Bream] is called Murranoor and Barwin, and on the north-west coast *Gunner*. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 37. b. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 37/2 *Columbus glacialis* . . . is provincially called . . . *Gunner* and *Greater Ducker*. 1863 H. G. ADAMS *Feathered Fann.* 252 The Ring-necked Loon (*Columbus glacialis*), sometimes called the *Gunner*.

9. *attrib.*, as *gunner-like* adv.; *gunner-fluke* *Sc.*, the turbot; † *gunner-room* = GUN-ROOM I.

1628 R. NORTON *Gunner* xxxviii. 101 How to load a Peece of Ordnance Gunner-like. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 229 Mr. Hutchison persuaded him to come up only to the gunner-room. 1720 *SIBBALD Hist. Fife & Kinross* (1803) 119 *Rhombus aculeatus* *Roudeletti*: our fishers call it, the Gunner Flook. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* II. 49 The gunner non-coms. replied with groans.

Hence † *Gunneread ppl. a.*, trained in gunnery; *Gunneress*, a female gunner; *Gunnorship*, the position of gunner.

1628 J. BUTLER in R. NORTON *Gunner* A 4, Expert Gunnereed Engineers. 1836 *Boston, Lincoln*, etc. *Herald* 23 Feb. 4/2 The gunner-ship of Dover Castle, which is now vacant, is in the gift of the Duke of Wellington. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. vii. v. The seized cannon are yoked with seized cart-horses: brown-locked Demoiselle Théroigne, with pike and helmet, sits there as gunneress.

Gunnery (gʊnəri). Also 7 (rare) *gunry*. [*f.* GUN + -ERY.]

1. The science and art of constructing and managing guns, esp. large military and naval guns.

1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1629) 104 Archerie. . . now possessed by gunnery, how lustily let otheridge. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 23 Master Burnes Arte of gunry. 1676 T. BINNING (title) A Light to the Art of Gunnery. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 52 The knowledge of this velocity is of the utmost consequence in gunnery. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 36 (title) A School of Gunnery. 1897 *Ld. Roberts 4 Yrs. India* lxvii. (1898) 528 A great advance was made in gunnery.

2. The firing of guns; the use of guns for sporting purposes; = GUNNING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1816 *Gentil. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 109 This bright amusement may challenge the preference of most kinds of gunnery. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 98 They are . . . crying the 'Harvest Home' in a chorus before which . . . the song, the scolding, the gunnery fade away and become faint echoes. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct. The never-ending gunnery of . . . idle scamps, who go out valiantly to destroy linnets.

3. *concr.* Guns collectively.

1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 61 With horsis, gunrye, artillerie, and ail other defensible wapinnis. 1881 *MISS BRADDON Asph.* III. 129 They went into the arsenal, where a finny old man in a blue blouse showed them ancient and modern gunnery.

† 4. A place where instruction is given in the use of guns. *Obs. rare.*

1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 9 Paid at the gunnery and dock, 15. 6*d.*

5. (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Gunnery*, work done by shipwrights in connection with guns and their stowage, &c.

6. *attrib.*, as *gunnery-course*, *-drill*, *duity*; *gunnery-lieutenant*, 'one who, having obtained a warrant from a gunnery-ship, is eligible to large ships to assist specially in supervising the gunnery duties' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *gunnery-ship*, a ship fitted for training men in the practice of gunnery.

1870 *Echo* 11 Nov. The gunnery ship Cambridge. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 11/1 The next day or two are employed . . . in carrying out the various gunnery drills and firing

the great guns at a target. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/2 A gunnery course will be held on H.M.S. Cambridge, for retired officers of the Royal Navy.

Gunnies (gʊnɪs). *Cornwall.* Also (in Dicts.) **gunnis** (s). A crevice in a mine or lode; 'the vacant space left where the lode has been removed' (Raymond); hence (app.) taken as a measure of breadth or width. (By some recent writers used as *pl.*)

1778 *Pavey Min. Cornub.* 168 A Gunnies, or hollows of a Mine filled with water. *Ibid.* 322 Gunnies means breadth or width. A single Gunnies is three feet wide; a Gunnies and a half is four feet and a half; and a double Gunnies is six feet wide. [1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Gurnies*. Hence in some recent Dicts. *Gurnie*.] 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., Cornwall, Gunnies*, levels or workings. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 44 Stuff may be brought from the surface to fill in the vacant spaces or 'gunnies'.

Gunning (gʊnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. GUN sb. and v. + -ING* 1.]

1. The practice or art of firing guns; gunnery. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 36 The record, where the occasion and order generally, of Gunning, is first discoursed of.

2. Shooting with a gun; esp. the act or practice of hunting game with guns.

1624 *FLETCHER Rule a Wife* i. ii. There is lesse danger in 't then gunning, Sanchio, Though we be shot sometimes the shot 's not mortal. 1655 *SIR J. MURRES & J. SMITH Minuscul Deliciae* 53 When there were shows of gunning and blows. 1726 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 45 There has been the best gunning here this winter than has been for some years past. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 119 In the earlier times, the art of gunning was but little practised, and the hawk then was valuable. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxi. He has had gunning and pistoling enough to serve him one while, I should think. 1846 *COT. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 265 My punts were all newly done up for gunning. 1851 *THORNTON Autumn* (1894) 63 Farming is an amusement which has lasted him longer than gunning or fishing. 1882 *SALA Amer. Rev.* (1885) 394 The sport which Western men call 'gunning'.

b. (*To go or be*) *a-gunning*.

1689 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 294 Edward Shaftoe .. going out into Guntterton moores a gunning. 1734 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 141 No Undergraduate .. shall go a gunning, fishing, or skating over deep waters, without leave from the President or one of the Tutors. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 104 What luck a gunning? 1829 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 172 Who is to be foolish enough to 'go out a gunning' upon the strength of two campaigns? 1857 *THORNTON Maine* II. (1894) 174 Such of my acquaintances as love to write verses and go a-gunning.

† 3. Provision of guns. *Obs. rare.*

1675 *MARVELL Let. to Corporal Hull* clxxii. Wks. 1776 I. 263 They differed concerning the ward ships; some insisting, that thereby was ment also rigging and gunning.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *gunning-boat*, *feat*, *hut*, *matter*, *party*, *prowess*, *punt*, *shout* (see quot. 1847).

1562 *BOLLEYN Rh. Simples* 7. I will .. leave Gunning matters to the Men of Warre. 1719 *COT. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 170 The gunning huts and straw decoy birds. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 305 A gunner here [Weymouth] was telling me of his gunning feats. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Gunning-boat*, a light and narrow boat in which the fennmen pursue the flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains. Also called a *gunning-shawl*. 1860 C. DUFFEY *Hist. Williams College* 72 Accidentally shot dead, on a gunning party. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 20 The robin redbreast .. is not safe from the gunning prowess of the .. sportsmen. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xix. 139 A gunning punt, with a couple of single-barrelled guns lying ready loaded in it.

Gunning (gʊnɪŋ), *pl. a. rare.* [*f. GUN v. + -ING* 2.] That shoots with a gun.

1883 F. A. WALKER *Pol. Econ.* 449 The lower elements of society, the gunning fishing tribe.

Gunnist (gʊnɪst), *rare.* [*f. GUN sb. + -IST*.] A gunner.

1804 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 388 Mr. Ould the gunnist was satisfied with the moderate bags of quail that came to him in the ordinary course.

Gunny (gʊni). Also 8 *gonoy*. [*a. Hindi and Marhatti gūn, gūni*:-Skr. *gūni* sack.] A coarse material used chiefly for sacking and made from the fibres of jute or (in some parts) from sunn-hemp; a sack of this material.

1711 C. LOCKYER *Acc. Trade Ind.* 244 When Sugar is pack'd in double Gonneys, the outer Bag is always valued in Contract at 1 or 1½ Shabees. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. Ec. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 17 Gunnies, which are much in use in Persia for embalming Goods. 1865 *ROGERS in Adam Smith's W. N.* I. i. x. 122 note. Almost every person in Hindostan Spins and Weaves fine fibre into a coarse cloth called gunny. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* iii. iv. 725 Pack them in large gunnies. 1897 *WILLIS Flower*, Pl. II. 109 Corchorus olitorius [etc.], furnish the chief supply of the valuable fibre jute or gunny.

b. attrib., as *gunny-bag*, *bagging*, *carpet*, *cloth*, *fibre*, *sack*.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Chron.* 2/2 Upon removing some gunny-bags that were stowed close to the lazaretto. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 630 A curtain or screen, of gunny-bagging. 1858 J. S. HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 919/1 In 1841-42 there were exported from Calcutta .. 95,412 pieces of gunny cloth. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* ii. 153 In India it [Jute] is used for making rice and sugar bags, called gunny-bags. 1879 H. KING in *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 133/1 The sunlight .. changed the gunny carpet to cloth of gold. 1882 *Ref. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Mch.* U. S. 73 A stream of water .. keeps the pulp in continual motion and passes off through another double set of sluices lined with coarse gunny sacks. 1890 *ROU. BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 349 'I've ridden many a mile .. with nothing but an old gunny-bag to sit on.

Gunny, dial. variant of GOUNDY *a. Obs.*

Gunphantun, obs. variant of GONFANON.

Gunpowder (gʊnpaʊdər). *Forms*: 5 *gone-powder*, *gonnepow* (1) *dre*, *-powdre*, etc., *gun*, *gonpoudre*, *gonnpoudre*, *gonne poudre*, *gonnepowder*, *gonn(e) powther*, *gunepowdir*, *gonpowder*, etc., 6 *gonepother*, *Sc. gunpuldri*, 6-7 *gunnepowder*, 6- *gunpowder*, 7- *gunpowder*. [*f. GUN sb. + POWDER sb.*]

1. An explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, chiefly used in discharging projectiles from guns and for blasting.

[a 1387 *Brev. Bartholomaei* (Anecd. Oxon., Medieval, I. i. 3), Pulvis pro instrumento illo bellico sive diabolico quod vulgari dicitur gunne.] 1414 in *Rymer Fadera* (1709) IX. 160 Aliquot Gunpowder versus Partes extras, in Portu praedicto. 1445 in *Archologia* XXXII. 63 Bought ij hand-gunnies de ere liija. Item, gonepowder liij. 1464 *Mann. & House. Exp.* (Roxb.) 160 Item, payd for xij, gonepowdry .. xij. f. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13 For ij barrells Gonnepowdre. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 808/1 If he founde a corner of his neighbours house burning, he wold of greute loue and polycye lay on faggottes and gunpowder to put out the fyre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The reik, smek, and the stink of the gun puldri. 1555 *Acc. in T. Sharp Cov. Myst.* (1825) 193 Payd for xij li of gonepother xij. vjd. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iv. vii. 183, I doe know Fluellen valiant, And toucht with Choler, hot as Gunpowder. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. v. 93 Gunpowder, as it is made in this Age, is compounded of Saltpetre six parts, and of Brimstone and Charcoal of each one part. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 290 The best gunpowder .. is composed of 70 parts (in weight) of nitre, 18 parts of sulphur, and 16 parts of charcoal. 1827 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 22 The three great elements of modern civilization, Gunpowder, Printing, and the Protestant Religion. 1846 *GREENBERG Sci. Gunnery* 69 Gunpowder is a lever if exploded on a solid base, if not, its effects become limited in proportion.

b. White gunpowder: a name given to various explosives of recent invention; *a.* (see quot. 1875); *b.* a blasting mixture made of chlorate of potash, potassium ferrocyanide, and sugar.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts II.* 767 Schultze's White Gunpowder is a tri-nitro-cellulose, prepared from sawdust.

c. with reference to tattooing.

1715 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 5363/4 His Name on his right Hand in Gunpowder D. W. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Abbe Conti* 31 July. The women have their arms .. and their necks and faces, adorned with .. various sorts of figures impressed by gunpowder.

d. fig.
1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* xxviii. 474 Christian, thou knowest thou carriest gunpowder about thee; desire those that carry fire to keep at a distance from thee. 1900 *Speaker* 24 Mar. 674/1 Such mischievous words are just the sort of match to kindle the gunpowder of mob violence.

2. (In full, *gunpowder tea*.) A fine kind of green tea, each leaf of which is rolled up, so that it has a granular appearance.

1771 J. R. FORSTER *tr. Osbeck's Voy.* I. 250 Tie-to is rolled up like pease. .. A smaller kind is called Gunpowder tea. 1795 *Æ. ANDERSON Brit. Embass. China* 186 The shrub which bears what is called the Imperial and gunpowder teas. 1832 *Fig. Sust.* 704 379 Gunpowder tea is made of tender green leaves. 1835 *TRICKERAY Major Caganov* vi. 'Is it hohay ty or souhony ty that you'd like?' 'Any tea you like.' 'What do you say, then, to some prime gunpowder?' 1886 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 Tea—Ping Suey gunpowder.

† 3. *slang*. Some fiery drink. *Obs.*

1765 W. TOLDESVY *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 112 Tape, glim, rushlight, white port, rasher of bacon, gunpowder, slug, wild-fire, knock-me-down, and strip-me naked. *Ibid.* II. 118 Come, here's t'ye, in a glass of gunpowder.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *gunpowder-blue*, *flash*, *grinder*, *law*, *maker*, *match*, *mill*, *poCKET*, *smoke*, *squib*, *train*, *works*; *gunpowder-blackened* *adj.*; also *gunpowder cake*, *gunpowder* in a cake or mass, *i.e.* before it is corned; *gunpowder-engine*, a gas-engine in which the movement of the piston is produced by the evolution of gas resulting from the combustion of gunpowder (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *gunpowder-hammer*, a pile-driving machine worked by the explosion of gunpowder (*Ibid.*); *gunpowder-paper*, paper spread with an explosive compound and rolled up into the form of a cartridge (*Ibid.* Suppl. 1884); *gunpowder-press*, a press for compacting mill-cake into hard cake preparatory to granulation (Knight 1875); † *gunpowder spot*, a 'beauty spot' produced by means of gunpowder (see quot. 1718 in c); *gunpowder tea* (see 2).

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 2/2 Lefebvre wishes to wash his 'gunpowder-blackened hands. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 2/1 'Gunpowder-blue velvet. 1839 *Ure Dict.* Arts 630 The mill for grinding 'gunpowder cake. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 559 Burning lust is but a flash, a 'gunpowder flash. 1719 *D'Urfey Pills* I. v. 109 The next year tea is made of tender green leaves. 1614 *ADAMS Devil's Banquet* 2 'The Parliament-house; 'Gunpowder-lawes, fit for the Justices of Hell. 1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 59, xxv to Charles Wolman, 'gonne powder maker. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 Give fire by a 'Gunpowder match, to prevent traines to the powder chest. 1642 *WOOD Life* (O.H.S.) I. 74 The 'gunpowder myll was at Osney where the tulling myll stood. 1777 T. TWINING *to Burney* 16 June in *Louisa Twining Country Clergy.* 18th Cent. (1882) 51 With

'gunpowder pockets under his armpits ready for the partridges in September. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxx. A couple of men catch one moment's glimpse of a boy, in the midst of 'gunpowder-smoke. 1681 *OTWAY Soldier's Fort.* iv. i. Wks. 1728 I. 382 'Gunpowder Spots and Moles. 1708 *WILSON, etc. Petronius Arbitr* 207 Fine Gentlemen in the Boxes, with their Patches, Gunpowder-spots, and Tooth-pickers. 1660 *FISHER Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 94 [They] threw Stones and 'Gunpowder-squibs that fired among us. 1611 *RICH Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 45 These diuillish practises, of poysons, of pistoles, of stabbing knives, and of 'gunpowder traynes. 1839 *Ure Dict.* Arts 621 The Royal 'Gunpowder Works at Waltham Abbey.

b. Gunpowder plot: the plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament on Nov. 5, 1605, while the King and Lords and Commons were assembled there. (So *gunpowder conspiracy*, *treason*, *traitor*, etc.) † *Gunpowder (treason) day*: Nov. 5.

1611-12 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw.* Acc. (1896) 161 Ringinge .. on the daie of the Gunpowder treason. 1613 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.*, For the ryngers on the gunpowder daie. 1626 *Ralegh's Ghost* 38 And to this I call vp the plot of all plots .. the Gun-powder conspiracie. 1630 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* vii. 62 There is one Sir Edward Bainham, who was a grand cplotter of the Gunpowder treason. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 279 Even Gunpowder Enormities and Desolation did blow up all as at one crack. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 61 The Earl of Northampton's speech against the gun-powder-Traitors. 1665 *EVELYN Diary* 5 Nov. It being the first Gunpowder Conspiracy anniversary that had ben kept now these 80 yeares. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 6 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 66 Yesterday being Gunpowder treason 'twas observed more than it us'd to be at Lond. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* iii. (1724) I. 556 The fifth of November, being gunpowder treason day. 1796 J. CAULFIELD (*title*) The History of the Gunpowder plot. 1855 *RUSKIN in Collingwood Life* I. 194 Am going to press .. on Gunpowder Plot day. 1897 S. R. GARDINER *Gunpowder Plot* i. 7 Was Salisbury such an idiot as to inform his 'domestic gentleman' that he had made up his mind to invent Gunpowder Plot?

5. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* *a. fig.* Explosive as gunpowder; easily fired or inflamed.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 123, I am affraide of this Gunpowder Percy though he be dead. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* D. 4, Such Gunne-powder Oathes they were, that I wonder how the Seeling held together. 1625 *BR. MOUNTACU App. Caesar* ii. i. 112 Men of moving violent, Quicksilver, Gunpowder spirits. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* iii. Would you have him peace-maker general between all the gunpowder Highlanders in the army?

b. Of a bluish colour like gunpowder.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* I. 169 The lank, black, twine-like hair .. cut in a straight line along the black stubble of his thin gunpowder eye brows.

Hence **Gunpowderous**, **Gunpowdery** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of gunpowder; of the bluish colour of gunpowder; *fig.* fiery, easily fired, inflamed, or irritated.

1868 *Fall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 3 I [the poetry] is gunpowdery to an intense degree. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* vi. His philanthropy was of that gunpowdery sort that the difference between it and animosity was hard to determine. 1871 M. *LEGAND Cambridge Freshm.* 268 There was a very gunpowdery atmosphere in the room when Mrs. Cribb came in. 1872 *Daily News* 20 July, Brought up amid gunpowdery scenes of this kind .. it is to be wondered at that the young Maurice de MacMabon should have started in the army as a Legitimist fire-eater of the fiercest kind? 1889 *Catholic Househ.* 2 Nov. 3/2 To give gunpowdery battle to the Pope and all his satellites. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 5/1 Among these were a good many stage folk—you could tell them by their gunpowdery chins.

† **Gunpowdered**, *a. Obs.* [*+ -ED* 2.]

1. Charged with gunpowder.

1560 *WHITEHORNE Ord. Soldiours* (1588) 46 Vnto every one of which [fireworks], must bee put a peece of a gunpowderd match.

b. fig. Readily inflamed or excited.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. i. 6 Lest, by casting forth a sparke of fire, his gunpowderd minde of a sodayne be inflamed. 1622 *BR. ABERNETHY Phys. For Soule* (1630) 293 That fervent, gunpowdered and sudden anger.

2. Begrimed with gunpowder.

1702 *FARQUHAR Inconstant* i. ii. We .. saw peeping over a parcel of scarecrow, olive-coloured, gunpowdered fellows, as ugly as the devil.

Gun-room (gʊnru:m).

1. In large ships of war, a compartment orig. occupied by the gunner and his mates, but now fitted up for the accommodation of the junior officers; in smaller vessels, that used as a mess-room by the lieutenants.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acid. Eng. Seamen* 11 About the Gun-room, the Tiller, the rudder, the pintels, the gudgeons. a 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* iii. (1704) 360/2 The upper Gun-Room .. is used for a Store-Room, Lodgings. 1673 *DRYDEN Ambosya* iii. iii. Oh, now it begins, and the gun-room grows hot, Ply it with culverin and with small shot. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 36 Upon the lower Gun-deck in Men of War there is an Apartment for the Gunner, called the Gun-room; it is for fitting and securing all his small Stores. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 200 The gunner of the ship .. secured himself in the Gun-room. 1833 *MARRVAT P. Simple* (1863) 44 The first lieutenant had asked me to dine in the gun-room. 1884 *PAR ENRACE* 66 You forget .. that I shall be in the gun-room, and he in the forecastle. *Proverb.* 1697 *VANBRUGH Rehearsal* iii. iii. I'm afraid we shall find a great job on't. Pray Heaven that old rogue Coupler han't sent us to fetch milk out of the gun-room.

b. attrib., as *gun-room bulkhead*, *gossip*, *gun*, *hour*, *officer*, *steward*; *gun-room* ports, stern

ports cut through the gun-room in a frigate (Hammersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881).

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 27 We struck two of our Gun-room Guns into the Hold. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. iii. 32 They lowered down a bucket out of the cabin-window, into which the gunner, out of one of the gun-room ports, put a quantity of pistol cartridges. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nat. Fame* 61 The Gunroom hour to dine is long since past. 1855 SIR A. WEST *Recoll.* (1899) I. vi. 212 The gunroom officers had asked us to dinner. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 3/2 The Doctor's cabin was next to the gun-room bulkhead. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/3 They talk the most knowing gun-room gossip.

2. A room in which guns are kept.

1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* II. i. Your worship must not tell the story of Ould Grouse in the gun-room. 1883 *Black Shandon Bells* xxvi. It is like the place too—the gun-room even, and the stuffed birds.

Gunny, rare obs. form of GUNNERY.

Gun-shot (gʊnˈʃɒt). Forms: see GUN sb.; also 5 *gonnes* shott.

1. Shot fired from a gun or cannon; †also the shooting of gnns. Now rare.

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 29 [They] were sore annoyed in the place where they were, as well with *gonnes* shot as with shot of arrows. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 450 [He] assayed this sayde shyppe on eury parte & hette hir wth *gunnes* shot & hir men wth hayle shot. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 104 *Gonnes*shot of Iren. . . Ston. . . lead. 1530 *PALSGR.* 889 To expresse the sounde of *gonne* shotte, I fynde tip tap, sip sap. 1553 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. iii. 5 And have solleminised this proclamation with *bonfires* *gunshots*. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. When as I hadde finished my . . . Treatise of woundes made wyth *Gonnes*shot. 1607 *TOWSELL Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 385 Whensoever they are hunted with Dogs, they run directly to the woods or to the next trees, wherein they are killed by gun-shot. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 269 With shouting, singing, hallowing, gun-shot and fire-works all that night. 1632 *SHERWOOD, Gun-shot, arquebuse; canonade.* 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 39 *Gunshots* were wildly fired in all directions.

b. *fig.*
1551 *ROBINSON tr. Moré's Utop.* To P. Giles (1895) 10 Beyng . . . sauffe, and as sayth the proverbe, out of all danger of *gonnes*shotte. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Good Morrow* 64 As with *gonnes* we kill the Crowe For spoyling our releefe, The Devil so must we overthrowe, With *gonnes*shot of beleefe. 1577 *VAUFRIELIER Luther on Ep. Gal.* 39 With such *gunshot* and artillerie must the Papacie be destroyed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oor.* 305 Being supported by the Popes authoritie, and armed with the *gunnes*shotte of his excommunication. 1634 *WITHER Emblemes* 112 The *gunshot* of a slanderous tongue may smite.

c. *Her.* = PELLET, OGRESS. (Cf. GUNSTONE 2.) 1828 in *BERRY Eccl. Her.*

2. The range of a gun or cannon; the distance to which a shot can be effectively thrown from a gun. Chiefly out of, within *gunshot*.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/1 Prouiding alwai that your selues y^e chief capitaines . . . stand and loke vpon sure and safe a syde halfe out of al *gunshot*. 1540 *CRANMER Bible Proli.* They sytte farre from the strokes of battayll, and farre out of *gonnes*shotte, and therefore they be but seldome wounded. 1632 *MASSE Celestina* (1894) xi. 191 Hee is out of *gun-shot*, that rings the bell to the battell. 1676 S. SEWALL *Diary* 1 July (1878) I. 14 Mr. Hezekiah Willet slain by the Naragansets, a little more than a *Gun-shot* off from his house. 1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3219/2 On the 20th appeared . . . 21 French Gallies, . . . who Anchored out of *Gun Shot*. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 171 [They] perceived a light, which they chased, till they arrived within *gunshot*. 1805 SIR E. BERRY in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 117 note. The Three-decker was within *gun-shot* of us at day-break. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL vi. They were half across the Meadows, about half a *gun-shot* from the alders. 1879 *JEFFERIES Amateur Poacher* iii. 51 They [mallards] were always out of *gunshot*.

† b. *transf. and fig.* Within, out of, past, beyond (the) *gunshot* (of): within, beyond reach (of); within, out of the sphere of influence (of).
1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxv. 7/7 Marching toward the copweh, within *gonne* shot. 1571 *GOLINGE Calvin on Ps. xxxv.* 8 They . . . feare nothing, as though they were quite out of all *gonnes*shot. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 76 They might haue . . . luy'd out of *gunshot* of misery. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 12 If he can . . . liue out of the *gunshot* of the lawe. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 459 Set me beyond *gun-shot* of all corruptions. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* i. (1879) 81 You are not yet out of the *gun-shot* of the Devil. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* Pref. 1 Those who are come over to the Royal Party are consequently suppos'd to be out of *Gunshot*.

† 3. A pistol.
1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. ii. 776 With hasty rage he snatch'd His *Gun-shot* that in holsters watch'd.
4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *gunshot-distance*, *fracture*, *wound*.

1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* II. 1 Great hath been the Contention amongst the Learned about fire and venom in *Gun-shot* wounds. 1835-6 *Tonn Cycl. Anat.* I. 227/1 *Gun-shot* wounds . . . are not often followed by hemorrhage. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 207 The rider . . . discovered an Indian foot within *gunshot* distance. 1842 *ANDY Water Cure* (1843) 109 His success in treating *gun-shot* wounds with cold water was most remarkable. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 399 *Gunshot* fracture of the humerus.

Gun-shy (gʊnˈʃi), a. Afraid of a gun; frightened at the report of a gun: said esp. of a sporting dog.

1834 *SPEEDY Sport* iv. 50 The first birds shot at over a *gun-shy* dog should certainly be killed. 1893 S. BONSAL *Morocco* 210 The Sherifian soldiers are far too *gunshy* to attack an armed foe. 1893 *LOSOS Trav. S. E. Africa* 16 Another, though an excellent horse for a journey, was

so *gun shy* I could do nothing with him. 1894 *Field* 9 June 818/2 The first time I took the dog out he was inclined to be *gun shy*.

Hence **Gunshyness**, the condition of being *gun-shy*.

1890 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 427 *Gunshyness* [in dogs] is one of the worst difficulties with which sportsmen have to contend.

Gunsman (gʊnsmən), rare. [f. *gun's*, genitive of GUN + MAN: cf. *marksman*.] = GUNMAN 1.

1766 in W. Smith *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 156 In this list their warriors or gunsmen are 1180, and their inhabitants about 6000. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 281 The outmost boundaries of the colony, where commonly the best gunsmen reside. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 351 *Gunsmen* and dragon.

Gunsmith (gʊnsmɪp). 1. One whose occupation it is to make and repair small fire-arms.

1588 in *Compt. Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S., 1898) 82 note, [William Low, gunsmith, son of James Low, smith, was entered in the Burgess Roll 30th Sept. 1588]. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* 21 *Gunsmith*: Fee, 6d. per diem. 1671 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* Pref. a 4 b, The employment of a Poet is like that of a curious *Gunsmith*, or Watchmaker. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 230 Wogdon, one of the most famous *gunsmiths* in London. 1858 [see GUNMAKER]. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug., *Gunsmiths* making or repairing rifles.

2. *slang*. A thief.

1869 *Temple Bar* XXV. 213 He . . . returned to his old trade of 'gunsmith', gunning being the *slang* term for thieving.

Hence **Gunsmithery**, the trade of a gunsmith, the making of small arms; also, the place where the work of a gunsmith is carried on.

1847 in *CRAIG*. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 2/1 The Government *gun-smitheries*.

† **Gunster**, *slang* (3 or *nonce-wd.*). Obs. [f. GUN sb. + -STER.] (See quot.)

1709 *STERLE Tattler* No. 88 P 2 The words *Gunner* and *Gunster* are not to be used promiscuously. . . Those who recount strange Accidents and Circumstances which have no Manner of Foundation in Truth, when they design to do Mischief are comprehended under the Appellation of *Gunners*, when they endeavour only to surprise and entertain, they are distinguished by the Name of *Gunsters*. . . The *Gunner* is destructive, and hated; the *Gunster* innocent, and laughed at. *Ibid.* P 9 Come we now to the *Gunsters*. This Race of Engineers deals altogether in Wind-Guns, which by recoiling often, knock down those who discharge them, without hurting any body else. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.*, *Gunster* (a Cracker, or bouncing Fellow), *un Davard*.

Gun-stock (gʊnstɒk). The wooden stock or support to which the barrel of a gun is attached; †a rest or support on which to place a cannon on board ship.

1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 246 Also payed in lykewith to John Keyte for xx. Elmyr tres price the pece xijl. . . of hym so bought & apen makynge of *Gonne* stockkes for *Gonnes* belonging to the seid ship. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Vaguetta* . . . a *gunne* stocke. 1725 *BADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Walnut Tree*, The Timber is . . . used for *Gunstocks*, Coach-wheels, and the bodies of Coaches. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 179 The Commodore ordered . . . a swivel *gun-stock* to be fixed in the bow both of the harge and pinnace. 1835 *GREENER Gun* 144 *Walnut* has for many years been considered the most handsome and the best wood for *gun-stocks*. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 175/1 The least tap on a *gun-stock* was carried a great distance.

Comb. 1689 *Ann. Albany* (1850) II. 112 Jan Nack, trader and *gunstockmaker*.

Hence **Gun-stocker**, one who fits the stocks of guns to the barrels; **Gun-stocking**, the fitting of gun-stocks. 10 recent Dicts.

† **Gunstone**, Obs. [f. GUN sb. + STONE sb.]

1. A stone used for the shot of a cannon or gun; a cannon-ball; a bullet.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 455 He was sleyne with a *gunneston* [L. *icm fundibalis*]. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 26/1 pe violence of a *gunne* or of an engine-ston is quenchyd, when softe erthe or softe thyng is seyt per-jens. 1530 *PALSGR.* 680, I neuer sawe *gonne* stone skyppe on that facyon. *Ibid.* 739/2, I am stryken with a *gonne* stone, I am but deed. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1596) 1948/2 Having at one siege no lesse then three thousand bullets and *gunstones* flying upon them. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* x. (1878) 20 Make *gunstone* and arrow shew who is within. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. ii. 282 This *Mocke* of his Hath turn'd his halles to *Gun-stones*. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. v. That I could shoote mine eyes at him like *gun-stones*. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsell* Gen. (1693) 693 A *Gun-stone* or pellet. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 702 Shells rain before him . . . Crags, *gunstones*, balls o'erturn the tented ground.

Comb. 1578 *Heuseh. Ord.* (1790) 254 *Guneston* maker fee per diem . . . o. 8. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* 21 *Gun-stone* maker: Fee per diem, 12 d.

2. *Her.* = PELLET, OGRESS. (Cf. GUN-SHOT 1 c.) 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Biv* b, Oglys be calde in armys *gonnestonys*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 61/1 He heareth Argent 3 Ogresses. These are also termed Pellets, and do resemble bullets for Guns, and are often termed *Gun-stones*, or Bullets. 1766 *PORNY Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Pellets*, the name given to the Black Roundlets, by English Herald's alone. . . these are also denominated in English by the appellations of Ogresses and *Gunstones*. 1847 *Gloss. Her.* 244.

Gunter (gʊntə). [The name of a distinguished English mathematician, Edmund Gunter (1581-1626). The phrase 'according to Gunter' is current in the U.S. in the same sense as the English 'according to Cocker' (Farmer *Americanisms* 1889).]

1. In the name of several mathematical instruments improved or invented by Gunter. *Gunter's*

chain: the chain of 4 poles' length now in general use for land-surveying (see CHAIN sb. g). *Gunter's line*: a logarithmic line on Gunter's scale used for performing mechanically the operations of multiplication and division; also called *Gunter's proportion*. *Gunter's quadrant*: an apparatus for finding the hour of the day, the azimuth, etc. *Gunter's rule*, scale = 1 b.

1699 *MOXON Math. Dict.*, *Gunter's Chain, Quadrant, Rule, Scale, and Sector*, all useful Mathematical Instruments, invented or much improved by . . . Mr. Edmund Gunter . . . and from him bearing their names. 1688 J. BROWN, The Description and Use of the Carpenters-Rule, together with the Use of the Line of Numbers commonly called *Gunter's-Line*, applied to the measuring of all superficies and solids. 1701 T. TUTTILL *Descr. Math. Instr.*, *Gunter's Quadrant*, . . . made in Wood or Brass, Curiously contrived to find the Hour . . . and Azimuth, and most Proportions of the Globe; also, the Height of Trees, Steeples, &c. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Gunter's Line*, the common Line of Numbers first invented by Mr. Edmund Gunter, and so well known that it needs no Description. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Gunter's Line*, called also *line of lines*, and *line of numbers*. 1750 *FRANKLIN Opinions & Conject.* Wks. 1887 II. 186 Two pieces of thick looking-glass, as broad as a *gunter's* scale, and six inches long. 1801 [see CHAIN sb. g]. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 350 *Gunter's* admirable rule of proportion, now called the *line of numbers* ('*Gunter's Line*' and '*Gunter's Proportion*'), and other lines laid down by it were fitted in the scale, which ever since has been called '*Gunter's Scale*'.

b. *Short for Gunter's scale*: A flat rule, two feet long, marked on one side with scales of equal parts, of chords, sines, tangents, etc., and on the other side with scales of the logarithms of those parts; much used for the mechanical solution of problems in surveying and navigation.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Gunter's Scale*, commonly call'd *The Gunter* by Seamen. 1729-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Gunter's scale*, also called by navigators absolutely *the Gunter*. The same lines are also occasionally laid down on rulers to slide by each other; hence called *sliding Gunters*. 1886 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 235/2 *Branderh.* J. S. . . had previously [to 1821] invented his logometer, or ten-foot *gunter*. 1890 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 350 In these tables [sc. of Artificial Sines and Tangents] *Gunter* applied to navigation and other branches of mathematics his admirable rule 'the *Gunter*', on which were inscribed the logarithmic lines for numbers, sines, and tangents of arches.

2. *Naut.* Applied to a method of rigging in which the topmast slides up and down the lower mast on rings or hoops; a mast so rigged or a sail attached to such a mast (more fully *sliding-gunter*). [So called from its resemblance to a 'sliding Gunter'; see quot. 1727-41 under 1 b.]

1704 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 136 *Boat's Latten Sail*. . . This sail, when the head of it (then called the fore-leech) is laced to a mast and topmast, is called a *sliding-gunter*; the topmast being made to slide down the mast by means of hoops. *Ibid.* 229 *Ship's Pinnaces* . . . sometimes . . . rig with a *sliding-gunter*, like *houarous*. *Ibid.* 238 These sails are called *sliding-gunters*, and used in the English navy's pinnaces and barges. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Seaman's Guide* 23 Three sorts of sails . . . the spret, the *gunter*, and the lug. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sliding Gunter*, masts fitted for getting up and down with facility about the mast; generally used for kites, as royals, skysails, &c. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) and the like. 1895 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 227 Boats rigged with two *sliding gunters* are the best suited for cruising purposes. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 35/1 The rig was a *sliding gunter* mainsail. *Ibid.* 148/2 The *sliding gunter* rig, . . . the mast is in two pieces, the topmast sliding up and down the lower mast on two wrought-iron rings or travelers.

Gunwale, gunnel (gʊnəl). Forms: a. 5 *gonne* walle, 7 *gunwayle*, -walle, (8 *gun-wall*), 8- *gunwale*, (9 *gunwale*). b. 7 *gun*(n)al, 8- *gunnel*. 7. 7-8 *gunhil*(l). [f. GUN sb. + WALE, the gunwale having formerly served to support the guns (cf. quot. 1697 in b). The usual spelling is still *gunwale*, though the pronunciation (gʊnˈwəl) is, at least in Great Britain, never used by persons acquainted with nautical or boating matters.] The upper edge of a ship's side; in large vessels, the uppermost planking, which covers the timber-heads and reaches from the quarter-deck to the forecastle on either side; in small craft, a piece of timber extending round the top side of the hull.

a. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 205 For tymbre for colers of the maste, and *gonne* walle, xx. d. 1626 *CART. SMITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* II. The wayst-boards, the *gunwayle*, stations for the nettings. 1627 *Seaman's Grammar* II. 6 The sides and Decks are wrought till you come at the *Gunwalle*, which is the ypmost walle. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlv. 147 The Assaults . . . when they got as high as the *Gun-wall* or *Gunnel*, were at a Loss how to get over the Netting. 1800 *CART. MILNE in Naval Chron.* IV. 421 Brass swivels . . . on the *gunwale*. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* (1863) 351 She . . . proved to be a brigantine laden up to her *gunwale*, which was not above a foot out of the water. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xvi. 329 Our canoes were not a foot above the water at the *gunwales*. 1868 *MISS VOSER Canoes* (1877) I. vi. 41 Horses were led into the ship, the shields hung round the *gunwale*, and the warriors crowded in. 1875 *BEDFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 226 Cutters and pinnaces should have from 6 to 8 inches added to their *gunwale* forward. 1880 *DIXON Windsor* III. iii. 25 More than once her *gunwale* had been under water.

attrib. 1773 *COOK 1st Voy.* II. x. (1842) I. 194 The *gunwale* boards were . . . frequently carved in a grotesque taste.

B. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 400 A very pretty neat Vessel... had about 40 men all armed... and some guns, that went with a Swivel upon their Gunna. 1699 *Ibid.* III. 14 The first [frogs] going athwart from Gunna to Gunna. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. xvi. (1840) 287 Friday... set him down softly upon the side or gunnel of the Canoe. 1757 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 34 As he was stepping on the gunnel, he fell over-board. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 103 The wind had caught the sails; and the ship... careened over to her gunnel with its force. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 23, I was never tired (when I leaned over the gunnel of the boat) in watching the fish. 1898 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 384 Mitralleuses and field-pieces were mounted on the gunnels.

V. 1693 R. LYDE *Relating 'Friend's Adv.'* 22, I kept up the Toppail, till at last the Wind in the Showers did put the Gunhilof the Ship in the Water. 1711 in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 292 Cutting away the vessel's gunhill.

b. Phrases. *Gunwale* to (rarely *tin*) with the gunwale on a level with the water; also *transf.* *Gunwale under*: with the gunwale submerged.

[1717] tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 34 With such dreadful... Gusts, that they brought the Gunwale to, under two Courses reef'd. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 77 The ship rolling incessantly gunwale to. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. civ. 339 He rolled himself almost gunwale to, at every motion of his horse. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D dd4, *Gunnel-in*, or *gunnel-to*. 1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* III. She rolled gunwale under. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tou Cringle* (1862) 260 We continued to roll gunwale under, dipping the main yardarm into the water every now and then. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 141 She shot across gunwale under.

c. *transf.* The top plank of a hoarding.

1805 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. ix. 150 At last one scaling ladder was planted upon the bodies of the dead, and booked firmly on the gunwale of the hoarding.

Gunyah (gũnyah). Also 9 gun(n)eah, gune-eh, gun(n)ya, gunyer, -ya, guniar. [Native Australian.] A native Australian hut. (Cf. HUMPHY and GIBBER.)

[1798] D. COLLINS *Acc. Eng. Colony N. S. Wales, Aboriginal Voc. Port Jackson* I. 610 *Go-nie*, a hut. 1820 J. OXLEY *Jrnl. Exped. Australia* 117 He [the native] threw down... the little bark guneah which had sheltered him and his family during the night. 1847 L. LEICHHART *Jrnl. Overland Exped.* ix. 290 We saw a very interesting camping place of the natives, containing several two-storied gunyahs. 1870 WILSON *Austral. Songs* 140 From the gunyahs 'neath the headland Curled the smoke. 1890 ROLF BOROWOON 'Squatter's Dream' xv. 157 For two pins I'd put a match in every gunyah on the place.

Guos, obs. form of GOOSE.

|| **Gup** (gũp), sb. *Anglo-Indian*. [a. Hindustani

گپ. Gossip.

1806 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1847) 357 No other amusement than hearing 'the gup', or gossip of the place where they may happen to be. 1882 MRS. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. iv. 71 This occurrence was related... as one of the items of local 'gup'. 1884 *March. Exam.* 11 Nov. 8½ The story... rests on pure bazaar 'gup', as they say in India.

|| **Gup**, int. Obs. Also 6 goppe, guppe, 7 g'up, guipp, guep. [?Contracted from *go up*; cf. *GIP int.*] a. A cry of anger or chiding addressed to a horse. b. An exclamation of derision, remonstrance, or surprise; often coupled with *marry*.

1559 SKELTON *Dyners Balletys* II. 17 Spur vp at the hynder gyth, with, Gup, morell, gup. — *Poems agst. Garmesche* II. 36 Gup, gorbelyd Godfrey, gup, Garmysche, gaudy fole. 1538 BALE *The Lawes* 962 Goppe with a vengeance, 'bow comest thou so aloft? 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 43 Gup with a galde hacke gyle, come vp to supper. 1898 E. GULPIN *Skial.* (1898) 44 Mary and gup! have I then lost my cap? 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* vii. Wks. 1873 II. 50 Mary gup, are you growne so holy? 1622 MABBE tr. *Alman's Guman d'Alf.* I. 101 Marry gup with a murraine. 1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* Poems (Grosart) III. 80 Modestie? marry guipp: these are your modest creatures! 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraculids Ridens* (1713) II. No. 56. 99 Marry gup! how tender-credited our Friend is!

|| **Gur**, Min. Obs. [a. med. L. *gur*, perh. a. G. *gühr* ferment (used by later mineralogists with different sense: see *GURH*.)] (See *quots.*)

1686 *Plor Staffordsh.* 160, I take it to be the Gur of the Adeptists, i.e. the matter of Metals before it be coagulated into a Metallic form. It might be the Gur of Lead. (1739 BROMELL *Mineralogia* vi. 6 En sâdan silfwahtat hviit bergmôller eller gur metallicum uttôft årh 1666.) 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Gur*, a word used to express a fluid matter looking like milk, but reduced sometimes, by evaporation, to the consistence of honey, and appearing in form of a white sediment. It always contains more or less silver, and is common in the mines of Sweden, and in some other places.

Gur, variant of GOOR, a coarse Indian sugar.

Gurab, obs. form of GRAB sb.1

Gurachen, rare obs. form of GHERKIN.

Gurd, obs. form of GIRD, GOURD1.

Gurdel, -il, obs. forms of GIRDLE sb.1

Gurdfish, variant of GARFISH.

Gurdl, dial. variant of GIRDLE sb.2.

|| **Gure**, a. Obs. Also 3 girre. [f. OE. *gor* GORE.] in phr. *On a gure blade*: in or with gore. Cf. A-GORE-BLOOD and GORE-BLOOD 2.

a 1225 *Juliana* 28 Euch dunt dede into hire liche pat ha al hijet on gure blade. a 1240 *Uwange in Cott. Hom.* 281 Al bi hlisfulde bode streamed on a Girre blod.

Gurfish, variant of GARFISH.

Gurge (gũdʒ), sb. rare. Also gorge. [ad. L. *gurgus* abyss, whirlpool.] A whirlpool (*lit.* and *fig.*); *Her.* = GURGES b.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 41 The Plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge Boiles out from under ground, the mouth of Hell. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Gurge*, a Whirl-Pool. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 28 Horribly convulsed With sanguine, feverous, boiling gurge of pulse. 1868 CUSANS *Her.* vii. (1882) 116 *Gurge*, or *Gurge*, a whirlpool. This Charge covers the entire Field, and is blazoned Argent and Azure. 1893 M. FIELD *Underneath Bough* 9 Life's a tortured, booming gurge.

Gurge (gũdʒ), v. [f. L. *gurgus* whirlpool.]

|| **1. trans.** To turn into a whirlpool.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Fróis.* I. 1 All great ryuers are gurged... of diuers gurges and sprynges of water.

|| **2. intr.** To make a whirlpool, to swirl, surge.

Also *Gurgung* ppl. a.

1578 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Sigebert* xiv. In gurgung gulfe of these such surging seas. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 3/1 The water rises up one gurgung mass of white foam. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 73 At all gates the clangours gurge in, God's paludament lights, see!

Gurgeons (gũdʒənz), sb. pl. Now dial.

Forms: a. 5- gurgeons, (7 gurgin, 7-8 gurgians, 8 -ins, 9 -ens). b. 7 grudgeons, -ions, -ins, grugings, 9 grudgings, 7- grodgeons. [Cf. F. *gurgeons* lumps of crystalline sugar in brown sugar, formerly also (in Cotgr.) 'the smallest or most writhen fruit on a tree'; connected with *gruger* to crumch.] Coarse meal; the coarse refuse from flour; pollards.

a. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* (1796) 69 Not to bould it [the flour] see sore upon the gurgeons of branne. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 154 The bran (usually called gurgeons of pollard). 1588 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 3171 Bakers Terms in their Art. Gurgin, or Bran. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Pityron*, Bran, Gurgeons, the refuse of Ground Wheat. 1787 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 229 Gurgians, which is nearly, if not equally as nutritive as barley-meal, and much cheaper. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.* Gloss. *Gurgins*, pollard, coarse flour. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 741/2 Meal... is separated into flour... seconds, middlings, and even thirds; then blues, boxings, sharps, gurgeons, scuttings, pollards... and bran.

b. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 564 Coarser grodgeons for brown bread. 1621 *Cotgr.*, *Annone*,... meslin, or grudgings; the coarse whereof browne bread is made for the meynie. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid of Mill* III. iii. You that can deal with Grludgings and coarse flour. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 339 Bread mingled of Meal and Grudgings. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Grudgings*, pollard; fine bran. *North.* 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v. *Meal*, Sharps or grudgeons.

Gurges (gũdʒɪz). Also 7 gorges, 9 dial. gurgise. [a. L. *gurgus* whirlpool.] A whirlpool, gulf; dial. a pool, pond.

1664 COTTON *Searom.* I. 19 Here a Boat kicking on the Surges, And there one sinking in a Gurge. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* [II. 633] There may be a very low Ebbs, though no high Springs, which they terme an Outlet, or Gurges of the Sea. 1795 *Sussex Gloss.* *Gurgise*, a fish-pool; lake, or pond.

b. *Her.* A charge consisting of a spiral of two narrow bands, intended to represent a whirlpool, and blazoned argent and azure.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* 19 A Gurges, or Whirlpoole proper, by the name of Gorges, here the Field is not named at all, by reason it doth fill up all the vacuity of the Field, and is always Azure and Argent, the proper colour of water. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

|| **Gurgitate**, v. Obs. rare-°. [f. L. *gurgitāt*, ppl. stem of *gurgitare*: see next.] = INGURGITATE v. 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gurgitate*, to swallow or devour.

Gurgitation (gũdʒɪtɪ'ʃən). [ad. late L. **gurgitātio*-em, n. of action f. *gurgitare* to engulf (*gurgitātus* 'gorged', in Du Cange), f. *gurgit*, gurgus whirlpool. Cf. *ingurgitation*, *refurgitation*.]

|| **1.** Swallowing; guzzling; = INGURGITATION.

1542 BOORDE *Dytary* ix. (1870) 250 A surfet is taken as well by gurgitacions or to moche drynkyng, as it is taken by epulacion. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Gurgitation*, an ingulphing, or swallowing up.

|| **2.** Snrning or whirling np and down; ebullient motion.

1864 SPENCER *Illustr. of Progress* 417 The distribution of crude nutrient is by slow gurgitations and regurgitations. 1879 H. JAMES *Confidence* in The gurgitation of the waves grew deeper to his ear. 1881 *Genie Geol. Sk. in Macin. Mag.* Oct. 431 The water sank in the funnel, and the same restless gurgitation was resumed.

Gurgiting (gũdʒɪtɪŋ), vbl. sb. *Falconry*. [f. L. *gurgit-are* (taken in sense of *ingurgitare* to gorge): see *prec.*] (See *quots.*)

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Terms. *Gurgiting* is when a Hawke is stuft or suffocated with any thing, be it meat or otherwise. 1686 BLOME *Genl. Recreat.* II. 62 *Gurgiting* [*sic*]; hence *pro*, the corrupt forms *Gurgiting*, *gurgiting*, in 18th c. Dictionaries. 1891 HARTING *Bibl. Acipitr.* 223 *Gurgiting*, choking with too large a mouthful.

|| **Gurgitive**, a. Obs. rare-°. [Irregularly f. L. *gurgit*, gurgus whirlpool.] 'Belonging to a Gulf or stream' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Gurgle (gũ'gl), sb. [f. GURGLE v. Cf. the parallel forms cited there.]

|| **1.** = GARGLE sb. 1. Obs.

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Compounds* (1579) 35 h,

A Gargarisme or washing Gurgle, for the Mouth and Throat.

|| **2.** The action or an act of gurgling; the noise made by liquid escaping intermittently from a vessel, of a stream flowing over a stony bed, etc.

1757 W. THOMPSON *Bower* 26 Flow, flow, thou Crystall-Rill, With tinkling gurgles fill The Mazes of the Grove. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 9 A gurgle of innumerable emptying bumpers. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 59 Streams... plunged into the depths of the ice, flowed under it with hollow gurgle. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Forehead* I. 110 The gurgle made by the pebbles of the shingle as they roll ceaselessly to and fro. 1897 BLACKMORE in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 362 The light itself seemed to come in gurgles.

b. A guttural sound such as is produced by irregular emission of air from the throat, gargling, or the like.

1866 SHIRLEY *Nugz Crit.* vi. 239 The rich gurgle of the peeswee. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. vi. ii. (1872) II. 140 He... gasped some gurgle of a sound like 'Osnabrück'. 1869 THORLOPPE *He knew xvii.* (1878) 136 There came a faint sound as of an hysterical sob, and then a gurgle in the throat.

Gurgle (gũ'gl), v. Also 6 gurgull. [Parallel forms are Du., MLG. *gorgelen*, G. *gurgeln* (Sw. *gurgla*, Da. *gurgle*, prob. from LG.) to gargle, and It. *gorgogliare* to gargle, bubble up, boil, rattle, Pg. *gurgulhar* to gush out, bubble, perle, -L. **gurgulhäre*, f. *gurgulio* gullet, which appears to be the origin of the cogn. sbs. Du. *gorgel*, OHG. *gurgulā* (MHG., G. *gurgel*) and Pr. *gorgolh*. Whether the Eng. word is a direct adaptation of any of those vbs. or is a native echoic formation is not clear. Cf. GARGLE, GUGGLE.]

|| **1. intr.** = GARGLE v. Obs.

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Compounds* (1579) 35 h, *marg.* A gargarisme to gurgull in the mouth and throat. 1611 FLORIO, *Gargaraggiare*, to gargarize, to gurgle.

|| **2.** Of water or other liquid: To flow in a broken irregular current, with intermittent low noises, as water from a bottle, or a stream among stones.

[1635] see GURK v. 2. 1773 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* II. i. Wks. (1720) 33 Nevercessing Waters... That purle and gurgle o'er their Sands for ever. 1789 BURNS *To Mary in Heaven* iii, Ayr gurgling kins'd his publick shore. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxvii, Where Anon's stream Gurgles through straighten'd banks. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, He... sent the wine gurgling down his throat. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* II. 32 Rare hocks that gurgle in the glass when poured out.

b. *transf.* To make a noise as of liquid issuing from a bottle, bubbling, or the like; to utter intermittent guttural sounds.

1779 MASON *Eng. Garden* III. 487 She will plain, and gurgle, as she goes, As does the widow'd ring-dove. 1857-8 SEARS *Athens* II. xi. 240 Paul is so full of this thought, that, whenever he touches upon the theme, his language gurgles from his lips. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* vii. 133 The cuckoo began to lose his voice; he gurgled and gasped, and cried 'cuck-kuk-kwai-kash'. 1892 *Sunday Mag.* June 425/1 Baby is lying in mother's lap, eroling and gurgling.

|| **3. trans.** To utter with gurgling sounds. Also, *To gurgle down*: to swallow with a gurgle.

1814 CARY *Dante*, *Inf.* VII. 128 Such dolorous strain they gurgle in their throats. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 314 Gurgling down the glutinous calipash. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, He gurgled-out his pearly chuckle of a cough-laugh. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. ix. 96 'A mother's hll-essings go with you', gurgled the lady. 1865 J. THOMPSON *Sunday up River* XI. iii, When your voice has gurgled the last sweet note.

Gurglet (gũ'glɛt), rare. [f. GURGLE sb. + -ET.] A tiny whirlpool.

1796 *Mod. Culivier's Trav.* 9 Thou mayest be carried about like a float on a fishing-line, the whirligig of every gurglet in the stream.

Gurglet, variant of GOULET 1.

Gurgling (gũ'glɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. GURGLE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GURGLE; the noisy intermittent flowing of liquid as from a narrow-necked bottle, etc.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 52 The constant fall Of water its perpetual gurgling made. 1847 ALN. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xii. (1879) 112 In the gurgling of tall bottles... there is much music. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 192 The act of swallowing was imperfectly done, the patient taking cautious sips, and there being pharyngeal gurgling. 1880 GILBERT *Pirates Penance* II, He loves to hear the little brook a-gurgling. 1893 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 226 Camels have a habit of gurgling.

Gurgling (gũ'glɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That gurgles; emitting a sound as of bubbling liquid or prling water; characterized by gurgling.

1596 SPENSER *Thestylis* 3 Gurgling sound Of Lifies tumbling streames. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 15 By some River's side Or gurgling brook. 1631 MABBE tr. *De Rojas' Celestina* (1694) xix. 266 Harken to the gurgling waters of this fountain. 1775 *Poet. Odes.* XII. 361 Where a fountain's gurgling waters play, They rush to land. 1764 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shaks.* 12 The nightingale... ceas'd to float The gurgling notes of her melodious woe. 1844 DUTTON *Deafness* 79 On throwing air into the tympanum through the Eustachian tube, a distinct gurgling noise was heard. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 152 He pours the gurgling brandy down his throat. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* VII. 94 Whirled the hirc-canoe in circles, Round and round in gurgling eddies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 838 Rumbling and gurgling sounds in the abdomen.

Hence **Gurglingly** *adv.*, with a gurgle.
1895 MAR. CORRELL *Sorrow Satan* ix. (ed. 6) 103 'Murder!' he whispered gurglingly.

Gurgly (gɜr'gli), *a. rare*. [f. GURGLE *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by gurgling.

1894 R. KIRLING *Jungle Bk.* 199 A gurgly rumbly voice.

† **Gurgolion**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *gurgulio*, -*onem*, var. of *curculio* weevil.] A weevil.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 485 This manner craft wold hold out of thi wete Gurgolions and other noyis bestis.

Gurgoyl(e), variant of GARGOYLE.

† **Gurgulation**. [ad. med. L. *gurgulation-em* (whence OF. *gurgulation*), f. *gurgulare* (of echoic formation) to gurgle.] Rumbling in the bowels.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 268 Whanne þou touchist it [siphac] wiþ þi fyngir, it wole goon yn ægen. & sumtyme it wole come ægen, & it wole make noon gurgulacioun. 1542 BOORE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 267 It [milk] is not good for them the while he have gurgulations in the belly. 1649 BUTLER *Pathomyol.* ii. 12. 28 A little retraction of the Midriff with-out the manifest act of Gurgulation.

Gurgulet, obs. form of GOGLET 1.

† **Gurgulio**. *Obs.* [L. = gullet, windpipe.]

The gullet; *transf.* appetite for food.

1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1875) 32 His palate is lost, and with it his gurgulio. 1651 —, etc. *Hey for Honesty* ii. iv. 114. 414 I'll cut your throats, and slit your impudent gurgulios.

Gurgull, obs. form of GURGLE *v.*

Gurhofite (gɜr'hɔfɪt). *Min.* [Named *Gurhofian* by Karsten, 1807; this was altered by Jameson to *Gurhofite*; from *Gurhof* in Austria, its locality; see -ITE.] A variety of dolomitic containing more than the normal amount of calcium.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen*, 26 *Gurhofian*. 1816 R. JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 111 *Gurhofite*. *Gurhofian*, Karsten. 1832 DANA *Min.* 273 *Gurhofian*, or *gurbofite*; snow-white and subtranslucent.

Gurjun (gɜr'dʒən). Also *gurjon*. The native name for a large tree of the East Indies and Philippine Islands, *Dipterocarpus alatus*, from which and other species of *Dipterocarpus* a viscid balsamic liquid is obtained, called *gurjun balsam* or *gurjun oil*, used as a varnish and medicinally.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gurjun*, an oleo-resin; a thin balsam or wood oil. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 702 *Gurjun* balsam resembles copaiba balsam. 1889 *Tallet* 16 Feb. 273/1 The *gurjun* oil which I brought is making a manifest difference in his [Father Damien's] face and hands. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 384 The gray-stemmed *gurjuns* gleam like spectres. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 76 Hillis speaks well of the *gurjun* oil treatment.

Hence **Gurjunic** (gɜr'dʒʊnik) *a.*, in *gurjunic acid* (see quote.).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 702 The resin contains a little crystallisable gurgunic (sic) acid C₄₁H₆₈O₈, which appears to be a hydrate of abietic acid. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gurjunic acid*, C₄₁H₆₈O₈ + 3 H₂O. A crystalline substance contained in the transparent semi-fluid resin left after the distillation of the volatile oil from *gurjun* balsam.

Gurl (gɜrl), *sh.* Now *Sc.* [Cf. GURL *v.*] A growl; boisterous or rough weather.

1755 J. SHEBBEAR *Lydia* (1766) I. 85 A voice that was rather a gurl, like an old hound gnawing a bone, than a human sound. 1790 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 84 Poor starvin' dogs Glower fierce wi' hungry gurl. 1845 GALT *Last of Lairds* iv. 32 He had a pleasure . . . in gripping me by the coat-neck, and shaking me wi' a gurl. 1880 in D. H. EDWARDS *Mod. Sc. Poets* I. 325 He's huffit till the gurl gaid past.

Gurl, *a. Sc.* Also 6 *gurl*, *gourl*. [Cf. GURL *v.*; also GRILL *a.*] Of weather: Boisterous, rough.

1517 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ProL 58 For gurl [v.r. gurl] weddr growyt bestis baire. 1719 RAMSAY *Phil. Ep.* Answ. iii. 27 When northern blasts the ocean shurr, And gars the heights and howls look gurl.

Gurl (gɜrl), *v.* Now *Sc.* Also 4 *gurl*. [Echoic; cf. GROLLING, GROWL.]

1. *intr.* To mumble, growl; (of the wind) to roar, howl.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 249 As a mete in a man, þat is not defied before, makip manniss hodi to gurl (v.r. groule). 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 62 The gurling or rumbling in the belly, and noyse in his guts. 1791 A. WILSON *Pack in Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 33 Fearful winds loud gurl. 1832-53 J. BALLANTINE in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. ii. 90 Whaur the rain fa's in floods, an' the wind gurls chill. 1885 *Standard* 2 Apr. 5/2 They [sc. otter-dogs] 'gurl' and fight amongst themselves.

2. = GURGLE *v.* 2. *Obs. rare* -1.

But perh. *gurlt* is a misprint for *gurgled*; if so this is the earliest instance of GURGLE *v.* 2.

1625 J. HAYWARD *Tr. Biordi's Banish'd Virgin* 28 The blood that at thy appearing gurlt out of this wound, both convicts thee, and requires at my hands lustice.

Gurle, obs. form of GIRL.

† **Gurlet** (gɜr'lɛt). [F. *gurlet*, *grelet*.] 'A pickaxe with one sharp point and one cutting-edge' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Gurly (gɜr'li), *a. Sc.* [f. GURL *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.]

1. Boisterous, stormy, rough.

1718 RAMSAY *Edinburgh's Addr. to Country* 3 Bare fields and gurly skies Make rural scenes ungrateful to the eyes. a. 1803 *Sir P. Spens* xiv. in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. 25/2 When the lift grew dark, and the wind blew loud, And gurly grew the sea. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ii. (1857) 27 When gurly breezes blow. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xx. (1883) 122 It's a gurly nicht; no a pinch o'

licht, an' the win' blawin' like deevils. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 125 It was gurly weaber.

2. Surly, cross, ill-humoured.

1721 RAMSAY *Cupid thrown into the South-Sea* 13 The god look'd gurly. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 77 Gurly James, and his baronis braw. 1866 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiton* viii. 246 Ye'll have to look in the gurly face o'm.

Gurmand, obs. form of GOURMAND.

† **Gurmander**, *v. Obs. rare* -0. [app. irreg. a. F. *gourmander* (the inf. form) or f. GOURMANDER] = GOURMAND *v.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 83/2 To Gurmander, *abligurire*.

Gurmandize, etc., obs. forms of GORMANDIZE.

[**Gurmie**, spurious word in Dicts.: see GURNIES.]

Gurmond, obs. form of GOURMAND.

Gurmundist: see GOURMANDIST.

Gurnard (gɜrnərd), *gurnet* (gɜrnɛt). Forms:

a. 4- gurnard; also 5 gurnade, 5-6 gornard (e, 6 gurnerd, -arde, 6-7 gournard (e, 8 gonnard).

β. 7 gournet, -it, 7, 9 gurnet, 8 *Sc.* gurnot, 9 gurnett. [Prob. a. some variant of F. *grognard* grumbler (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *grogner* to grunt (see GROIN *v.*); of cognate etymology are OF. *gornaux* pl. (1320 Du Cange s.v. *Gornus*) early mod. F. *grognaunt*, *grounait*, *gournaud*, *gourneau* (Cotgr., who gives the two first as 'Langue-doc'), and perh. F. *grounait* 'some large-headed fish' (Litttré). For the sense cf. F. *groudin* gurnard, f. *grouder* to grunt; also G. *kuurrhahn*, *kuurrfish* gurnard, f. *kuurren* to grumble.]

1. One of the marine fishes of the genus *Trigla* or family *Triglidae*, characterized by a large spiny head with mailed cheeks and three free pectoral rays. The chief species are distinguished respectively as *grey*, *red* (otherwise *cuckoo*), *lineated*, *streaked*, *French* (or *rock*), *sapphirine*, and *shining* (or *long-finned*) gurnard. a. 1314 in *Ward. Acc. Edw. II.* 21/12, 4 gurnards, 12d. 14- *Ordin. & Reg. Roy. Househ.* (1790) 449 Therwith brem de mere, and gurnade, and crabbes, and creweye. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 391 Davy . . seithe he paid . . for a gurnard, iijljd. a. 1500 *Piers of Fullham* 13 in *Haz. E. P. P.* II. 3 In stede of sturgeon or lamprons, he drawyth up a gurnerd or goecons. c. 1534 Du Ves *Introd. Fr. in Paisier*, 913 Gournardes, *tumbes*. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* iv. 73 The Gurnard . . some are red, and some grey. a. 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Table 52 *Cuculus grisus*, gray Gurnard. *Ibid.*, *Cuculus* Salv., Red Gurnard or Rochet. 1694 FALLE *Ferry* ii. 76 Another [fish] of a perfect blood colour, with a Head and Throat almost as big as the rest of the Body; our Fishermen call it Gonnard, from the grunting Noise it makes. 1769 *De Foe's Tour St. Brit.* II. 341 The Gonnard is so called from its grunting Noise, when taken. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 40 The trivial names of *cuculus* and *Cuckoo* Gurnard are said to have been appropriated to this species (*Trigla cuculus*) on account of the similarity of the sound which issues from this fish, when taken out of the waters, to the note of the well-known bird. *Ibid.* 41 The Sapphirine Gurnard. *Trigla litoralis*. *Ibid.* 46 The Streaked Gurnard, French Gurnard, and Rock Gurnard. *Trigla lineata*. 1849 KINGSLEY *N. Devon Misc.* II. 278 To dine off gurnards of my own catching—excellent fish, despised by deluded Cockneys. 1895 J. BICKERDYKE *Sea Fishing* xiii. 413 Grey Gurnard, or 'Hard-heads' (*Trigla gurnardus*). 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng. s.v.*, The original word Gurnard is retained in New Zealand, and applied to the new species *Trigla kumm.*

β. 1611 FLORIO, *Grincio* . . a Gournet, a Rotchet, or red fish. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 67 Thus may you . . stew Roches, Gurnets, or almost any sea fish or fresh fish. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iv. 292 Barboni, which I take to be the same with our Gournits. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Argylesh.* XIV. 175 Laith, codling, seith, gurnot, rock-fish. 1838 DR. JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 170 The Gurnett or Crooner. 1843 Q. Rev. Sept. 477 Turbot, cod, ling, gurnet, . . and shad, abound on the coasts of Clare.

† **Soused gurnet**: a term of opprobrium.

Gurnel's head: used allusively with reference to the disproportioned size of the fish's head. *Obs.*

1566 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* iv. 12 If I be not asham'd of my Soldiers, I am a sow'd-Gurnet. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* ii. vi. 200 His guts are in his braines, huge lobber-noule, Right Gurnets-head, the rest without a soule. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* ProL A 2 b, Out, you souse gurnet.

2. Applied, with qualifications, to certain allied genera. a. *Yellow gurnard*, the gemmeous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*. b. *Bearded g.*, the red mullet, *Mullus barbatus*. c. *Mailed or armed g.*, a fish of the family *Peristediidae*. d. *Flying g.*, a flying fish of the family *Cephalanauathidae* or *Dactylopteridae*: see also quotes. 1882 and 1898.

1704 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1749, I shall take Liberty to call it the Yellow Gurnard. *Ibid.* 1750 In the hinder Fin of the Back of the Yellow Gurnard there were nine Radji; in the Red Gurnard fourteen. 1802-3 Tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 463 The bearded gurnard. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 67 Armed Gurnard, Mailed Gurnard, Malarniat, *Peristedion Malarniat*. *Ibid.* I. 297 Yellow Gurnard. 1882 OGILVIE, s.v., The flying gurnard is the *Trigla volitans*, which inhabits the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Indian seas. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng. s.v.*, The Flying Gurnet is *Trigla polymmata*, family *Cottidae*.

Gurne, dial. form of GURN.

Gurnell, obs. form of GURNEL *Sc.*

1612 *Inv. Dean Castle* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 308 Two maille mill gurnells of aick.

Gurnet, variant of GARNET 4, GURNARD.

Gurnetty (gɜrnɛti), *a. rare*. [f. *gurnet* GURNARD + -Y.] Resembling a gurnard.

1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* v. 121 Amongst the flocks were divers very gurnetty specimens, the motion of whose pectorals was not nearly as pronounced as in the real flying-fish.

† **Gurnipper**. *New England. Obs.* [Cf. GALLINIPPER.] (See quote.)

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. xi. (1865) 51 A Gurnipper, is a small black fly no bigger than a flea. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 122 There is another sort of fly called a Gurnipper that are like our horse-flies, and will bite desperately.

Gurolite, variant of GYROLITE.

Gurr (gɜr), *sb. Sc.* [Echoic; cf. GARRE *v.*] A growl, snarl. So *Gurr v. intr.*, to growl, snarl.

1814 *Edin. Correspondent* 15 Dec. (Jam.). The gurr of a dog as if turning sheep. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk. Proem* 79 The panther round the folded flocks With stifled gurr is prowling. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (1862) 34 He was aye gurr gurrin'.

† **Gurrah** (gɜrɔrɔ). *Anglo-Indian*. [Hindi *garāh*.] A kind of plain coarse India muslin.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxxii. 393 These manufactories are of . . Silk, and Silk and Cotton Romals, Gurrahs and Lungies. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

Gurrell, mod. dial. form of GORREL.

Gurrie, obs. form of GURNEY.

Gurry 1 (gɜrɪ). Now *dial.* Also 6 *gyrre*, 7 *gurrie*. *Diarrhea*.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 70 But ye can not gye your draught oxen to moche meate, excepte it be the aftermath . . for that wyll cause hym to have the gyrre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 399 The leafe also is as venomous as the graine, yett otherwhyles there ensueth thereof a fluxe and gurrie of the belly, which saves . . life. *Ibid.* II. 41 Either the leafe or the seed of Siler . . staies the gurrie or running out of the belly in 4 footed beasts. 1679 COLES, A gurry, *alvus concta*. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., I had a such a gurry on me as if I hadn't eaten nothink of a fortnit.

Gurry 2 (gɜrɪ). *local*. A hand-barrow; a small car or sledge.

1777 *Horz Subsectivæ* (E. D. D.). 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 52 The men are employed in carrying the fish in 'gurries' (hand-barrows) to the cellar. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 723/2 *Gurry* (Devon), a thing for carrying apples, carried by two men. 1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 10/6 Large catches of sprats landed at St. Ives, the catches ranging up to 30 gurries per boat.

b. *Comb.* *gurry-butt dial.*, a dung-sledge.

1796 W. MARSHALL *V. England* I. 121 The 'Gurry-butt', or dung sledge, of Devonshire, is a sort of sliding cart or barrow; usually of a size proper to be drawn by one horse. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 167 For carrying hay, straw, faggots, &c., a kind of car, called . . gurry-butt, in Devonshire. 1867 in *Spec. Eng. Dial.* (1891) 36 My old asneger 'll do vor put into a little gurry-butt.

† **Gurry** 3 (gɜrɪ). *Anglo-Indian*. [Hindustani

گڑھی *garhi*, f. *garh* a hill fort.] A small native Indian fort.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 129 This Gur or Hill is reckoned four Course up. *Ibid.* 144 Their Fortified Gurs or Castles. *Ibid.* 165 Strong Gurs, or Fastnesses upon the Mountains. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 (49) VI. 429 The Zemindars in four Pergunnahs are so refractory as to have fortified themselves in their Gurrries. 1825 W. HAMILTON *Hindob. Ternus*, *Gurry* in the East Indies, a native fortification, generally consisting of a wall flanked with towers. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

Gurry 4 (gɜrɪ). Chiefly U.S. *Whale-fishing*.

The refuse from 'cutting-in' and 'boiling out' a whale. Also, fish-offal. b. *Comb.*, *gurry-shark* (see quot. 1885).

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Adv. xlii. (1859) 183 *Gurry* is the term by which they call the combined water, oil, and dirt that 'cutting-in' a whale leaves on deck and below. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 76 The sleeper shark *Somniosus microcephala* . . By the fishermen it is known as ground-shark or gurry-shark, the word 'gurry' being a local term for fish offal.

Hence **Gurry v. trans.**, to foul with fish-offal. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Gurry, obs. form of GHURRY.

Gursee, variant of GIRSE *Obs.*, girth.

14- *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 579/42 *Cingulum*, gursee.

Gurt (gɜrt). *dial.* [? a. AF. *gort*: see GORCE.] The word occurs in Fr. dialects (Beauce) with the sense of trench, conduit (see Godef. s.v. *gort*).

A trench or gutter, *esp.* in *Mining*.

1633 T. STAPORON *Pac. Itib.* vi. (1810) 549 By reason of a Gurt or Cleft Rock, made by the Sea. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2008 A heat, Gurt, or Trench. 1778 FRYER *Afr. Cornub.* 322 *Gurry*, a fret or channel made by great rain or floods in a highway; also a channel to carry off water from one place to another for dressing of Copper Ore, Tin or the like. 1842-71 G. P. R. PUGHMAN *Rustic Sk.* 100 The dykes or drains in Colford Marsh are called 'gurts'—synonymous with 'rhines' in the Somersetshire Levels.

Gurt, dial. form of GREAT.

Gurth, obs. form of GIRTH.

Gurts, obs. dial. pl. of GURT *sb.* 2

Guru, variant of GOOROU, GOUROU.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 656/3 Other . . names of the kola-nut are; Gurr-nut, in Soudan.

Gusche, obs. form of GUSH *v.*

Guse, obs. and *Sc.* form of GOOSE.

Gusestards: see GUSTARD.

Gush (gɜʃ), *sh.* [f. GUSH *v.*]

1. The action or an act of gushing; a copious or sudden emission of fluid; a rush (of water, blood,

tears); *concr.* a quantity of fluid so emitted; a torrent of water, a flood of tears, etc.

c. 1682 P. WALKER in *Napier Life Viscount Dundee* (1859) l. 1. 152 When I saw his blood run, I wished that all the blood of the Lord's... enemies in Scotland had been in his veins;... I would have rejoiced to have seen it all gone out with a gush. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 468 v. 8 Giving him... one Gush of Tears, for so many Bursts of Laughter. **1753** BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 92 It fell as several separate halls of fire; but upon the house as a large gush, or torrent. **1834** M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 326 The... gushes from the rudder swirl... astern mellifluously. **1835-6** *Todo Cycl. Anat.* l. 238/2 The blood... never flows with a gush or per saltum. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxvii. 4 Pardon this gush from a stranger's eyes. **1851** MAYNE REIO *Scalp Hunt.* xl. 313 A red gush spurted over the garments of the Indian. **1885-6** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxlv. 6-7 A song fresh, free, constant, joyous, refreshing, abundant, like the gush of a spring.

b. The rustling sound of wind among trees. **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* iii. (1878) 243 It [the wind] rose with a slow gush in the trees.

2. transf. and fig. A sudden and violent outbreak; a 'burst'. **a.** Of physical phenomena: A gust or rush of wind (now *dialect.*); a burst (of light, heat, sound); a burst (of bloom).

1704 COLLECT. *Foy* (Churchill) III. 649/2 Violent gushes of Wind. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 16 Till bursting off it [a damnd brook] plott. In running gushes of wild murmuring groans. **a. 1825** FORBY *W. Anglia, Gush*, a gust of wind. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvii. The host of that tavern approached in a gush of cheerful light to help them to dismount. **1849** RUSKIN *Sea. Lanse* v. § 1. 162 A blue gush of violets, and crowsip gleams in sunny places. **1851** D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glenn* Wks. (1864) 223 A faint gush of a distant bugle-note came up over the evening air. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 54 A gush of invisible radiant heat. **1892** GARDEN 27 Aug. 196 This is about the first gush of bloom.

b. Of feeling and its expression, of action, condition, etc.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 638 Each by turns indulged the gush of woe. **1812** LANDOR *Count Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 52 The troubled dreams and deafening gush of youth. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 The Saxon melancholy in the vulgar rich and poor appears as gushes of ill-humour. **1874** L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iii. 110 There are more frequent gushes of sustained rhetoric. **1898** BROWNING *Poets Critic* 105 Gush on gush of praise.

c. colloq. A whiff, smell. **1838** DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii. The gush of tobacco came from the shop. **1859** SALA *Gas-light & D.* iv. 43 A gush of fish, stale and fresh, stretches across Thames Street.

d. U.S. colloq. (See quot.) **1859** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Gush*, a great abundance. A Texan would say, 'We have got a gush of peaches in our neck of the woods.'

3. colloq. Objectively effusive or sentimental display of feeling, esp. in verbal expression.

1866 SAT. *Rev.* 4 Aug. 137/2 Some romantic nonsense, born of gush and the circulating library. **1869** DAILY NEWS 14 Dec. The hook altogether is silly and full of gush and twaddle. **1872** O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* v. (1883) 124 He didn't go in for sentiment... Gush was played out.

Gush (gʊʃ), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *gosshe*, *gusche*, 6 *gush(e)*, *guszhe*, *gousche*, *gowshe*, 6-*gush*. [ME. *gosshe*, *gusche*; as the word is wanting in OE. and the other Teut. langs., there is nothing to forbid the supposition that it originated onomatopoeically in ME. If it be of pre-English origin, it must app. be a derivative with suffix *k* or *sk* from the wk. grade of one of the Tent. roots **geut-* or **geus-* (see below), in which case its echoic expressiveness would be an accidental development.

The current but phonologically untenable view is that the word is an adoption of some one of the Scandinavian or LG. words representing the Teut. root **geus-* (*g*: *gus*; *g*: *gus*), several of which closely resemble it in sound and sense; cf., for instance, ON. *gústa* str. vb., to spurt, gush, mod. Icel. *gúsa* a gush, *gúsa* wk. vb., to gush, MDu. *goyen* (Du. dial. *gúsen*, *gúizen*, *goezen*), Du. *gúsen*, *gúden* to gush. The root **geus-* (which does not occur in OE.) is usually regarded as derived from pre-Teut. **gheud-* (Teut. **geut-*, OE. *gēotan* to pour; see YET 2, also GOTE, GUT) + suffix *t*, according to the phonetic law by which a dental + *t* became in OE. *ss*, simplified after a long vowel or diphthong to *s*; the wk. form *gus-* with single *s* being developed analogically.]

1. intr. 'To flow or rush out with violence' (J.); to issue suddenly or in copious streams, as water or other fluid when released from confinement, blood from a wound, etc. Freq. with *down*, *in*, *forth*, *out*, *up*.

141400 MORTE *Arth.* 1330 Bothe þe guttez and the gorre guszhe owte at ones. **14100** DESTR. *Troy* 1607 The water... Gosshe through Godardys & other grete vautes. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii. 16 He brought waters out of the stony rock, so that they gushed out like the ryces. — *Acts* i. 18 [He] hanged himself, and brast a sunder in the middes, and all his bowels gushed out. **1585** T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii. xii. 47 The blacke and Euxine Sea... gusheth out through the mouth of her wyth great violence into the Sea Ponticque. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 24 A streame of cole-black blood forth gushed from her corse. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov. In the nave of the church gushes a fountain. **1692** BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 176 Very exuberant springs... issuing from the tops of most of the other mountains, gushing out in great spouts. **1727** S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* ii. vii. 57 The air gushes in with too great violence. **1728** POPE

Dunc. l. 211 Then gush'd the tears. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* l. 52 He could not speak, but the tears gushed into his eyes. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 284 A hot sulphurous spring gushes up in a copious stream. **1853** KANE *Grimmell* *Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 220 A cloud of vapor gushes out at every chink. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiii. 161 The rain at length began to gush in torrents.

2. b. Taken as an echoic word. **1530** PALSGR. 573/2 I gowshe, I make a noyse, as water dothe that cometh hastily out... Herke howe this water gousseth with strykyng against the stones: *escoutes comment este caue bruyt, or grondelle en heuriant contre ces pierres.*

2. transf. and fig. To issue, emanate, or be emitted copiously. Often directly *fig.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 82/2 To stop vp the spring, from whence all the enuious suspicions gushed. **1638** F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 16 Their Poems gushing forth as out of a plentiful water-spring. **a. 1718** ROWE *Royal Convert* iv. l. Wks. (1720) 67 The native Greatness of my Spirit fails, Thus melts, and thus runs gushing thro' my Eyes. **1732** POPE *Ess.* *Man* i. 134 For me, Health gushes from a thousand springs. **1826** MRS. BROWN-ING *Ess. Mind*, Wisdom's music from thy lips hath gush'd. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk.*, *Paradise Children* (1879) 90 Sweet voices of children... gushing out in merry laughter. **1856** BRYANT *Poems, Antig.* *Freedom* ii. Wavy tresses gush out from the cap. **1866** KINGSLEY *Misc.* l. 366 As for his tenderness... it gushes forth toward every creature. **1860** TYNDALE *Glac.* l. xviii. 125 The sunlight gushed down upon the heights.

3. Of a person, parts of the body, etc.: To have a copious flow of blood, tears, etc.; also with *out*, *forth*. *Const. with, + of, in, into* (tears, blood, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 573/2 Sodainly his nose gousshed out of blood. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 136 Myne eyes gushse out with water. **1563** *Hist. Jacob* 6 12 Sons (Collins) 24 She... smit her nose that gushed all in blood. **1612** N. FIELLO *Woman is a Weathercock* i. ii. c. 4 b. Gush eyes, thumpe hand, swell heart, Buttons flip open. **a. 1617** P. BAYNE *Lectures* (1634) 249 Whose eyes would not have gushed out? **1631** WEEVER *An. Funeral Mon.* 253 Gushing out with teares, he said [etc.]. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1833) l. 335 My dear father, not able to contain himself, gushed out into a flood of tears. **1811** ORA & JULIET iv. 63 His nose gushed out with blood. **1821** KEATS *Isabella* xvi. Why were they proud? Because their marble founts Gush'd with more pride than do a wretch's tears? **a. 1845** HOOD *Desert-Born* xvii. My nostrils gush'd, and thrice my teeth had bitten through my tongue. **1874** L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 238 He... suddenly gushed forth in streams of wondrous eloquence.

4. trans. 'To emit in a copious effusion' (J.). Also with *out*.

1553 BACON *Serm. Repent.* (1574) Eivh. We have gushed out this gearre more abundantly in word and deede. **c. 1575** FOLKE *Confit. Doctrine Purgatory* (1577) 367 He gusheth out nothing but bragging and facing. **1635** HERVELL *Hist. Sabbath* (1635) ii. 216 It [a cake] gushed out blood. **a. 1656** B. P. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 107 Davids eyes gush out rivers of waters. **1756** MASON *Ode to Memory* 16 Poems (1764) 17 Else vainly soft... would flow The soothing sadness of thy warbled woe... Vainly... The vine gush nectar, and the virgin bloom. **1821** KEATS *Isabella* xv. His ears gush'd blood. **1859** BLACKW. *Mag.* Sept. 255/5 Marble wash-hand basins gushing water mysteriously at the touching of a spring. **1898** G. MEREORT *Odes Fr. Hist.* 75 They were Ready to gush the flood of vain regret.

5. intr. (colloq.) To act with impulse or effusiveness of manner; to give verbal expression to feelings or opinions in an over-effusive, exaggerated, or sentimental fashion. Also *trans.* with quoted words as obj.

1864 WEBSTER *Gush*... 2. To act with a sudden and rapid impulse. **1873** MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* i. 91, I go to bed, feeling rather small, as one who has gushed, and whose gush has not been welcome to the recipient. **1883** MISS BRADDOON *Gold. Calv.* vii. 'Yes, and you saw much of each other, and you became heart-friends', gushed Miss Wolf. **1887** RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 119 There were few things he [Turner] hated more than hearing people gush about particular drawings.

Gush (gʊʃ), *adv.* [f. GUSH *v.*] With a gush. In quots. quasi-*int.* as an echoic word.

1608 TOURNEUR *Kerr. Trag.* v. l. Wks. 1878 II. 132 He that dyes drunke falls into hell fire like a Bucket of water, gush, gush! **a. 1845** HOOD *Compass* x. When, gush! a flood of brine came down The sky-light—quite a fountain.

Gusher (gʊʃər). [f. GUSH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which gushes.

1. One who is over-effusive or sentimental in the expression of opinion or feeling.

1864 E. YATES *Broken to Harness* vi. The enthusiastic gusher who flings his or herself upon our necks, and insists upon sharing our sorrow. **1883** MISS BRADDOON *Alt. Royal* I. vii. 231 'That is too lovely', urged the gusher. **1892** CHAMBERLAIN *Tril.* 7 May 297/1 You are no impulsive gusher.

2. U.S. A gas-well or oil-well from which the material flows profusely without pumping.

1886 FALL *Mall* G. 13 Oct. 6/1 Taggell's 'gusher' beats out and out every previous record in the oil regions of the two hemispheres. **1892** HARPER'S *Mag.* May 908/6 In South Dakota... there are already more than 50 high-pressure wells or 'gushers' as they call them there.

Gusset, *Sc.* form of GUSSET.

Gushing (gʊʃɪŋ), *whl. sb.* [f. GUSH *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Violent or copious outflow of water, tears, blood, etc. Also with *forth*, *out*.

1386 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 437 As 3if hevene of oon cloude sende gushing of watir & overflowede som erpe.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 170 The gussing out of blood of the nose. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 62 By the gushing of the sea between, it was plucked from it, and left a Fifth. **a. 1750** A. HILL *Reconciliation* Wks. 1753 III. 59 As I rais'd my eyes, their halls struck fire, And watery gushings wept the rash desire. **1832** TENNISON *Lotus-Enters* 31 'O him the gushing of the wave Far far away did seem to mourn and rave On alien shores. **a. 1835** MRS. HEMANS *Dreaming Child Poems* (1875) 458 First gushings of the strong, dark rivers flow.

fig. **1800** WORSW. *Brothers* 407 A gushing from his heart, that took away The power of speech. **1840** R. M. MCCHENEY in *Mem.* (1872) 363 The gushings of affection.

2. colloq. Extravagant display of feeling or sentiment.

1890 ALTHEUS *8 Mar.* 302/3 The story would be nothing without all the gushing between the brothers.

Gushing (gʊʃɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. GUSH *v.* + -ING 2.] That gushes.

1. Flowing or issuing with violence or in copious streams.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arh.) 60 And liefie with the gushing bloodshed to the gods he released. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 22 A gushing river of blacke gory blood. **1640** LITTON *Little* The Gushing Teares of Godly Sorrow. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* xl. 447 He fell, and deadly pale Ground out his Soul with gushing blood effus'd. **c. 1709** PRIOR *Calimachus Hymn to Jupiter* 36 Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran. **1832** W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 72 Her gushing fountains and perennial streams. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii. 'Yes, triumph', she cried, with her whole heart and soul in her earnest voice and gushing tears. **1859** PHILLIPS *Verde* iii. 92 The fluid mass no longer issued in a continual and gushing stream.

2. Emitting fluid copiously. *rare.*

1717 POPE *Eloisa* 25 My gushing eyes o'erflow. **1725** — *Odys.* v. 413 From his nostrils issue, And gushing mouth, effused the briny tide. **1815** HORTENSIA v. v. Fled is her spirit thro' the gushing wound.

3. transf. Teeming.

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. 124 When the showering grapes In Bacchanal profusion reel to earth Purple and gushing. **1823** — *Island* I. ii. The gushing fruits that nature gave untill'd.

4. fig. Effusive, overflowing, displaying or manifesting itself impulsively.

1807 WORSW. *White Doe* VII. 111 By her gushing thoughts subdued She melted into tears. **1838** LYTON *Alice* 51 The gushing fondness... which should have characterized the love of such a mother to such a child. **1866** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 297 Never such gushing affluence of imagery!

b. In deprecatory sense: Given to or characterized by 'gush', marked by effusive display of feeling or sentiment. *colloq.*

1864 FRASER'S *Mag.* Nov. 627 Donald did not belong to what, in the slang of translated Cockneys, is called the Gushing School. **1865** MISS BRADDOON *Only a Clod* i. 8 A gushing damsel of thirty-five. **1877** BLACK *Green Past.* xviii. To hear the confessions of this gushing young creature. **1878** SEELY *Stirn* III. 37 The Emperor Alexander... was received with a gushing speech by the Superintendent Gusev.

Hence **Gushingly adv.**, **Gushingness**.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxi. Parent of rivers, which flow gushingly. **1859** SAT. *Rev.* 19 Feb. 220/8 This is... in some degree attributable to her gushingness. **1865** MISS BRADDOON *Sir Jasper* xiv. The gushingly spontaneous triller she was wont to be. **1870** R. B. BROUGHTON *Marion* II. 23 She seizes [him]... gushingly, by the arm. **1871** M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merle* II. viii. 223 Young ladies had... been apt to show themselves gushingly affectionate.

Gushy (gʊʃi), *a.* [f. GUSH *sb.* + -y 1.] Inclined to, or characterized by, 'gush'.

1889 in *Century Dict.* **1893** STRAND *Mag.* VI. 627/2 Not one of these inscriptions can be characterized as gushy or foolishly sentimental.

Gusing, *Sc.* form of *gousing* (s.v. *GOOSE v.*).

Gusle, obs. form of *GUZZLE v.*

Gusling, obs. form of *GOSLING*.

c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Wäcker 760/35 *Ilic ancerulus*, a guslyng.

Guss, obs. *Sc.* form of *GOOSE*.

Gusschelle, var. *JUSSEL Obs.*

Gussel, obs. form of *GUZZLE v.*

Gusset (gʊsət). Forms: 5-7 *gussett(e)*, 6 *gossette*, 8 *gussit*, 7 *gousset* (also 9 *Hist.* in sense 1), 5-*gusset*. *B. Sc.* 5, 9 *guschet*, 7, 9 *guschet*, 8 *gooschet*. [a. OF. *gouchet*, *gousset* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), app. f. *gousse* shell of nuts, etc. = It. *guscio*.]

1. In a suit of mail, a piece of flexible material introduced to fill up a space at the joints between two adjacent pieces of mail.

1412-20 LYDC. *Chron.* *Troy* III. xxii. (1513) N ijh. A payre gussiettes on a pey cot. **c. 1470** HENRY Wallace II. 63 A rycht straik Wallace him gat that tyd: In at the guschet brynly he him bar. **1497** Will of Sympton (Somerset Ho.). A pair of gussiettes a folde & a Standard of Mayle. **1500** Nottingham Rec. III. 72, i jak, i peyr de gossettes. **1553** URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xlii. 137 The gussietts of his armour under the arm-pits. **1824** MERRICK *Anc. Armour* II. 104 Instead of gussietts to protect the armpits, circular plates are attached by points which are tied at their centre. **1874** BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 197 Goussetts of mail were worn at the joints.

2. A triangular piece of material let into a garment to strengthen or to enlarge some part, esp. in order to afford ease in movement. *f. Scent of gusset*: smell of the armpits.

c1570 Pride & Lovel. (1841) 35 The woman and the wench were clad in russet... words so very near, That ye might see cleane through both sleeve and gusset The naked skinne. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Gousset*. . . *une chemise*, the gusset of a shirte. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 1. 108/2 Gusset, a thioig belonging to a Shirr or Shift. 1690 EVELYN *Mund. Mullier*. 9 Essence rare... to repel, When Scent of Gousset does rebel. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6150/3 A white great Coat... with two Gussits in the Shoulder Seam. 1843 HOOD *Song Shirr* iii, Seam, and gusset, and band, Band, and gusset, and seam. 1878 LADY HERBERT *tr. Hubner's Kamble* II. vi. 330 The gussits of his waistcoat. 1880 PLATT *Hints Needlework* 63 The neck gusset of a gentleman's shirt is sometimes made the shape of an isosceles triangle.

b. The 'clock' of a stocking. *Sc.* 1685 *Lintoun Green* (r817) 12 (E. D. D.) He'd flame-like gushets, to his thighs Half up, on stockings blue. 1724 RAMSAY *Generous Gent*, ii, Silken hose with gooshties fine.

c. pl. The flexible sides of a pair of bellows.

d. An elastic insertion in the side of a boot. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 130 The gussits [of bellows in the 16th c.] fastened with trefoil bullion-headed nails, were made of scarlet velvet. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/3 The inquiry for gussits shows no improvement.

3. *transf.* A triangular piece of land. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 1. 34 Which gore, or gusset of ground, was called Apherama, that is, a thing taken away, because parted from Samaria, and pieced to Judea. [1667 in N. MITCHELL *Hist. Bridgewater* (Mass.) (1840) 69 A piece of common land between the lots in form like a gusset.] 1825-80 JAMIESON, *A guschet o' land*, a narrow intervening stripe; a small triangular piece of land interposed between two other properties. [1871 ALEXANDER *Johanny Gibb* xlii, A guschetie o' finer lan' there is not upo' the place.]

4. *Her.* An abatement formed by a line drawn from the dexter or sinister chief to a central point from which the line is continued perpendicularly to the base of the escutcheon. (Cf. GORE sb. 2. 4.) 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 72 b, Hee beareth Argent, two Gussets Sable. . . If he be too lecherous, the Gusset on the right side: If he commit Idolatrie to Bacchus, then the gusset on the left side. 1610 GUILLEN *Heraldry* i. viii. (1660) 45. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Century* II. vii. 78 The gusset was proper for Reuben.

5. *techn.* A 'bracket' or angular piece of iron fixed at the angles of a structure to give strength or firmness. 18.. W. FAIRBAIRN in *Ure Dict. Arts* (1853) 1. 273 Gussets, when used, should be placed in lines diverging from the centre of the boilers, and made as long as the position of the flues and other circumstances in the construction will admit. 1870 W. H. WHITE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 363/4 The principal transverse frames are made up of 'gusset' or 'bracket' plates instead of plates lightened by holes.

6. *attrib.*, as *gusset-armour*; *gusset* (bracket) -plate, stay* = sense 5; *gusset* needle *Knitting*, one of the two side needles used in knitting the foot of a stocking. 1653 URQUHART *Cabelais* II. xxvii. 173. 'Gusset-armour for the ampiris. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 13 All that was done toher was to refasten the 'gusset bracket-plates at her beam ends. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 332/1 When the left hand side 'gusset needle is reached knit the eighteen stitches that were picked up from the side. 1883 *Philos. Soc. Trans.* Monthly Abstr. 21 Dec. III. iv. 'Gusset-plate, in girder-work, from gusset in needlework. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 12 One form of boiler stay, called a 'gusset stay'... The stay or gusset plate is 3 of an inch thick.

Hence *Gusseted a.*, having a gusset or gussets; *Gussetting vbl. sh.*, insertion or making of gussets; also *concr.*, a gusset.

1883 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 2/6 Gussetings are as much neglected as ever; and only a revolution in fashion in the character of boots worn can effect any substantial revival. 1883 *Washington Evening Star* 31 Oct. 3/6 The gusseted feet [of stockings] in colors. 1888 BESANT *Fifty Y. Ago* vi. 91 Everybody knew that every girl in the place was always making, mending, cutting-out, basting, gussetting, trimming, turning, and contriving.

Gussie (gvs'i). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 9 goossey, gussio, gissy, geassy. [Cf. Norw. *gosse* pig (Aasen).] A pig, swine. † *The gussis croo*, i. e. the pig-stye, used locally as if the name of a constellation.

15.. *King Berdok* 3 in *Laing Anc. Pop. Poetry* 269 Quhen Phebus rang in sing of Capriorn And the myne wes past the gussis croo. 1813 *Hog Browne Boddebeck*, etc. II. 331 She didna only change me in an ill-faured be-sow, but guidit me shamefully ill a' the time I was a goossey. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* *Geassy*, a pig. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 172 A great fat gussie o' a loon they ca' Jock Wabster.

Gussing, obs. form of GUSHING.

Gust (gust), sb.¹ Also 6 gusts. [app. a. ON. *gust-r.* related to *gidsa* to gush or *gidsa* to pour (see YETÉ v.).] The late appearance of the word, however, causes some difficulty. Possibly it may have been preserved in nautical or dialectal use.] 1. A sudden violent rush or blast of wind; † formerly often in less restricted sense, a wind-storm, a whirlwind. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* iii. 69 A flight of Fowle, Scattered by windes and high tempestuous gusts. c1600 – *Sonn.* xiii. The stormy gusts of winters day. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good they*. 1873 III. 293 A blacke Gust is coming: vp a-low the wesk: A young-man vp toill Top-mast-head, and looke-out. 1643 HOWELL *Parables reflecting on Times* 15 An Haraucana, that Indian gust. 1694 *Acc. Sec. Lett.*

Voy. l. 157 A great gust of Wind at N.W. with Rain. a 1715 BURKE *Own Time* II. (1724) 1. 120 By some easterly gusts the ship was cast away near Berwick. 1748 *Austen's Voy.* III. v. 334 A sudden gust of wind brought home our anchor. 1750 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 187 Hence gusts after heats and hurricanes in hot climates. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xx, The wind... began to rise in gusts from the north-west. 1856 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* x. 124 The gust accompanied by thunder returned periodically. 1843 LEVER *J. Hilton* II, The wind swept in long and moaning gusts along the bleak pier. 1893 *Lancet* XCV. 104/2 On the day of the occurrence the wind was somewhat strong, coming in gusts.

b. A burst or gush (of water or rain). 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1. x. 33 Land-floods, fatte Riuer and Gusts of water. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 19 What Gusts of Weather from yon gathering Cloud, 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves* (1862) 170 The gust pelting on the out-house shed makes the cock shrilly in the rainstorm crow. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* II, The heavy rain dished in gusts against the clattering casements. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, The giant elm-trees as they shed a gust of tears.

c. A burst (of fire), a puff (of smoke); a burst (of sound). 1674 *tr. Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 136 To see... new gusts of Fire and Ashes break out. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II. 352 Gusts of smoke... escape. 1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 269 His words come to distant quarters of the hall only in feeble gusts of sound. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. iii. 166 The voice of Pete came in gusts through the floor.

2. *fig.* Chiefly with conscious reference to the literal sense and retention of literal language; also *gen.*, a burst, outbreak, outburst. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii. § 6. 675 The brute of which blowne into stout Warwickes care. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xii. 16 The gust of Sin, may Stir a Surly tiding, In Seas pacifick. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 486 O remember what a meer feather thou art in the gusts of temptation. a 1704 T. BROWN *Beauties Wks.* 1730 I. 44 Gusts of pleasure hurry thro' my veins. 1706 *Double Wks.* come xiv. 2 You fly On Gusts of Hope, and Wings of Victory. 1715-20 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 249 A gust of grief began to rise. 1783 BURKE *East Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 77 When the first little sudden gust of passion against these gentlemen was spent. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 AUG. They... were received with the most violent gusts of joy and huzzas. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 913 How and from whence these gusts of grace will blow. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. 235 Tossed by a thousand gusts of unholy passion.

3. *Comb.*, as *gust-moved* adj. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 111 The waving of her gust-moved bair.

Gust (gust), sb.² Now arch. [ad. L. *gust-us* taste; cf. GOUT, GUSTO.] = TASTE, in various senses. 1. The sense or faculty of taste; † *occas.* an act of tasting or of satisfying the appetite. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xli. (1869) 157 What thing, quod j., is guse? It is that, quod she, bi whiche passeth all that j. swelle. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 The fruit is somewhat unpleasant at first gust. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraph. Job* (1648) 10 Oh can unseas'ned naves the gust invite? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiv. 367 Aristot... accuseth Philoxenus of sensuality, for the greater pleasure of gust desiring the neck of a Crane. 1670 J. BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1156 We call in the Testimony of the Gust... to prove the asperous... Particles in some Liquors. 1672 DRYDEN *Assuagion* II. iii, I hate to snatch a morsel of Love, and so away: I am for a Set-meal, where I may enjoy my full Gust. *transf.* 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* II. iii, Such sweets, as best can entertain The gust of all the senses. 1893 W. WATSON *Excurs. in Criticism* 22 If any reader is so unfortunate as to find that a prolonged familiarity with Shakespeare begets at last a somewhat blunted sensibility to the master's supreme power, a remedy is at hand by which his palate may recover its gust.

† 2. Individual taste, liking, or inclination. *Obs.* c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxvii, Mine eie well knowes what with his gust is greening. a 1663 SANDERSON *Pref. to Usher's Power-Princes* (1683) 7 Conditied to the gust and palate of the Publisher. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 223 Types or Parables accommodate to the Conceit and Gust of the Vulgar. 1670 COTTON *Esperman* III. x. 526 This resolution was not for the gust of the Court. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 581 He preached... before the Commons, but... little to their gust and liking. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 46 'Tis with great satisfaction I learn y^e Icon of y^e Shield was so much to y^e Gust of a Gentleman of your Learning. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. viii, My very Desires alter'd, my Affections changed their Gusts. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 965 Beauty may win the Eye, and satisfy the present Gust or Appetite. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 117 Destroy all Creatures for thy sport or gust, Yet cry, If Man's unhappy, God's unjust.

† 3. Aesthetic or artistic taste, sense, or perception. *Obs. rare.* 1766 *Art of Painting* (1744) 335 He had a good gust in designing. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 14 All who have the least Tincture or Gust in Solid Erudition. 1716 *Ibid.* II. 161 Dedicated to him who is said to have had the best taste and most gust in such old Church-Collects.

4. Keen relish, appreciation, or enjoyment, esp. as displayed in speech or action. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Danish'd Virg.* 160 Wherein [*sc.* reading] she consumed her houres with a gust that exceeded her age and sex. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Common.* I. v. 102 Let no man judge... of the prosopitoe... of his service in this ministerie by any sensible relish, by the gust and deliciousness which he sometimes perceives. 1667 MITTON *P.L.* x. 567 They, fondly thinking to allay their appetite with gust, instead of Fruit Chewed bitter Ashes. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 119 Such Lust their Kisses have, and come with such a Gust. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 325

In this gust of their greedy appetite, they considered not where they were. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Trav.* (1759) rrr O the shameful gust and relish that some people find in reproach and slander! 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 26 Mar. A woman who gets the command of money for the first time upon her marriage, has such a gust in spending it, that she throws it away with great profusion. 1780 COWPER *Table* 7. 240 He drinks his simple beverage with a gust. 1817 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 3 Now could you expect her To take much gust In long speeches, With her tongue as dry as dust. 1820 SCOTT *Travels* xlii, The more pampered burgess and guild-brother was eating his morsel with gust. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xxxv, He tasted the sweets of companionship with more gust than he had yet done. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 282 Michelet, who sees England in Carthage, reviles her with great gust.

b. Const. of, for, occas. to, after, in, esp. in phr. To have a gust of: to have a liking or relish for, or to have appreciation of.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxiv. 228 When... the gust of pleasure which help'd him to mispend his Youth, through time and languid Age shall be blunted and dull. 1658 JER. TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) 111. 105. I perceive your relish and gust of the things of the world goes off continually. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 17 If you have a true gust for the Book you read. 1683 KENNETT *tr. Erasim.* on *Folly* (1709) 26 There are others that have no gust in this sort of pleasure. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 188 It takes away the desire, gust or lust after them. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 312 There's a gust of liberty in the following of a man's humours. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 120 A great obstructor of real Learning, and no true friend to any that have a gust for it. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 30, I had no gust to antiquities. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumbld.* I. Pref. 8 Such as have a gust for anything Roman. 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 20 Sept., Why, Sir, I never knew any one who had such a gust for London as you have.

† 5. Liking felt by others for oneself; favour. *Obs. rare.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 65 Ambitious by some meritorious service to earn a better gust, or correct the universal odium against him.

6. Savour or flavour (of food, etc.).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxvii, In this crag growis an richt delicius herbe; and, quhen it is transported... it is of littill sapor or gust. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xv. 190 Like a draught of pleasant poison, the gust is gone. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* III. § 4 (1681) 122 Fruit... grafted on stocks of another contrary nature, much debaseth the Gust of the Fruit. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 4 Herbs... eaten with... Oyl, Salt, &c. to give them a grateful Gust and Vehicle. 1743 *London & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 101 That smooth Gust and pleasant Taste to the Palate, which, after a proper Age in the Malt-liquor, every Drinker enjoys both in Mouth and Body. 1821 LAMB *Ess. Ser.* i. *Grace bef. Meat*, The whole vegetable tribe have lost their gust with me. Only 2 stick to asparagus. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. i. vi. (1879) 70 Ever her chaste and noble air Gave to love's feast its choicest gust.

b. Pleasing taste or gratifying flavour; relish (as of something eaten or drunk).

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. Ad sect. xli. 96 When we long for Manna and follow Christ for loves, not of a low and terrestrial gust, but of that bread which came down from heaven. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* vi. 16 [He] sware... never to eat either fruit, salt, or any other thing, that might bring the least gust to his palate. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 375 Sensual Goods have their proper gust and relish with him. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. 18 'Tis the Taste, the Gust, the Relish, that makes the Victuals go down. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* 50 That things of gust and relish must be judg'd by the sentient and vital faculties. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 7 The discussion is not yet obsolete, and it may still offer all the gust of novelty.

† 7. A taste, an experience of something; also, a foretaste. *Obs.*

1658 GURMALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 439 The Spirit, who is sent from Heaven to... give them some sweet gust of it, by shedding abroad the sense of it in their souls. 1672 *Ned's Life in Wks.* 25 A Gust of the powers of the world to come. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* vii. (1883) 47 By giving them a gust of their future felicity. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 22 In seventy or eighty years, a man may have a deep gust of the world. 1698 FAYR *Acc. E. India* & P. 60 Happy... those, and only those, brought hither in their Nonage, before they have a Gust of our Albion.

Gust (gust), v.¹ Now only *Sc.* [f. GUST sb.² or ad. L. *gustare*, f. *gust-us* GUST sb.²]

1. *trans.* To taste; to relish. Also *absol.* (or *intr.*).

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xli. (1859) 157 As michel or more as be guste may gusten. a 1500 *Katis Raving* II. 40 [Wisdom is] sweter... and of more lust Than cruly thing that man may guse. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xli, Ane beist or fowll that hes nocht gustit of this meit. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitionum Wks.* (1892) 27 Having anys gusit how gude fischeing it is in drumly. 1609 SIKKEN *Reg. Mag.* 150 The taisters of all... are not redde to taist or guse the aill, sa oft as the browsters hes tunned it. 1631 R. H. ARRINGTON *Whole Creature* i. 2 The hungry soule sweetly gasts againe the same Spirituall cates, as did sometimes the hearers of Saint Peter. 1647 R. L'ESTRANGE *Beaum. & Fl. Plays.* The Palate of this age gusit nothing High. a 1657 R. LOVEADY *Lett.* (1663) 189 That so many judicious palats should gust a piece so insipid.

2. To gust the mouth, or the gab: to give a relish to the palate. *Sc.*

c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Monse*) xviii, Ane quibde canill... In steid of spyce to gust their mouth with all. a 1774 FERGUSON *Cauler Oysters* Poems (1845) 8 He's nae ill bidden. That gusts his gab wi' oyster-sauce. a 1801 R. GALE *Elegy Pudding Lizzie* Wks. 181 She had

the knack see weel, To gust the gah o'ny chiel. 1858 M. PORTHOUSE *Souter Johnny* 13 He... took care... to fill the jinglin' stoups w' mair To gust their mou'.
Gust (gvst), v. 2 rare—1. [f. *GUST sb.1*] *intr.*
To gust up to rise in gusts or bursts.

1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 608 The Pride, like the bottom-swell of our lake, gusts up again.
Gust, obs. form of *GUEST sb.*

Gustable (gvst'abl), a. and sb. Now rare.
 [ad. late L. *gustabilis*, f. *gustare* to taste: see *GUST v.1* and -ABLE.]

A. adj.
 1. That can be tasted, tasteable; also, having a pleasant taste, appetizing.

1480 CANTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. iii, Mylk, hony & herbes gustable. 1602-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 15 If the thing that is sold be liquide and gustable, and the buyer doth taste of it. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 127 Of so many thousand wells... this only affordeth gustable waters. 1713 DERHAM *Phys-Theol.* v. viii. (1714) 316 A Gustable thing seen or smelt, excites the Appetite. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 557 Oysters have furnished food, both mental and gustable, to the wag. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile Valley & Malta* 36 The removal of the skin adds apparently to the gustable qualities of these birds.

2. Of qualities: Perceptible by the sense of taste. Of perceptions: Gustatory.

1659 TOMLINSON *Renon's Dist.* 33 Some [qualities] are tangible, others gustable. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn.* vii. 69 A blind man cannot conceive colours, but either as some audible, gustable, odorous or tactile qualities. 1705 B. BERKELEY in *Fraser's Life* (1871) 476 Gustable and olefactive perceptions. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* III. vi. (1890) I. 333 The higher animals perceive an increased number of gustable differences.

B. sb. A thing that can be tasted; an article of food.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. iv, The touch acknowledged no gustables; The taste no fragrant smell or stinking sent. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IV. iii. (1821) 87 Should we judge of gustables by our taste. 1838 A. B. GRANVILLE *Spas Germany* 85 What gastronomie... can hope to partake of the title part of this long list of gustables? 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) Oct. 28/1 A table that literally cries aloud with its weight of gustables.

† **Gustard**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 pl. *gusestards*. [Etymologizing alteration of *OSTARDE* or *BUSTARD*, by substitution of *GOOSE* for the first syllable.] A bustard.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlii, Beside their three uncouth kind of fowls, is ane uthir kind of fowls in the Mers, mair uncouth, namit gusestards; als mekle as ane swan. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 39 Ane foul... quhilk the Gustarde commonlie thay cal. 1655 MOUTRET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 174 Bistards or Bustards, so called for their slow Pace and heavy flying; or as the Scots term them Gusestards; that is to say, Slow Geese.

Gustation (gvst'at[ən]). [ad. L. *gustationem*, n. of action f. *gustare* to taste, *GUST v.1*] The action or faculty of tasting; taste.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 106/1 Mixe it with Sugar, because it mighte be the more delectable of gustation. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 631 This heape of Glandules... growth to the roote of the Tongue that it might continually be moistned, for without moisture there can be no Gustation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* viii. xiv. 367 The Gullet and conveying parts... which partake not of the nerves of gustation or appertaining unto sapor. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 197 Man... ransacks the Indies for hot fiery Spices to satisfy his most unreasonable Gustation. 1847-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 732 The whole interior of the mouth is... from its construction, little adapted to gustation. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert. in Reid's Wks.* 828 While Gustation expresses the act of what is able to taste, the act of that capable of being tasted is nameless. 1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* I. 16 The special senses, such as sight, audition, olfaction, and gustation.

fig. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 83 If any have been so happy as truly to understand... gustation of God.

Gustative (gvst'ativ), a. [f. L. *gustare*: see *prec.* and -ATIVE.] Having the function of tasting; also, concerned with tasting, gustatory.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 108 That may be said to be hot or cold, &c. in the first degree, which is but slenderly perceived of the gustative sense. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 182 A dulcid Sapor that imposes upon the Imagination and Gustative Faculty a Fancy that it relishes of any Fruit a man likes. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 48 In the case of the rhubarb, the object itself was of a nature to disturb the gustative faculty. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 300 Neither the chemical nor gustative properties of these compounds are separated by sharply defined limits. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight to The*... gustative nerve.

Hence **Gustativeness**, gustative quality, taste. 1827 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXI. 787 The organ of gustativeness enormously developed. 1875 MASSON *Wordsw.* etc. 176 He goes on to describe the nectarine in language that would reawaken gustativeness in the oldest fruiterer.

Gustatory (gvst'at[əri]), a. (sb.) [f. L. *gustat-*, ppl. stem of *gustare* to taste + -ORY (cf. *gustatorium* antepast).] **A. adj.** Pertaining to or concerned with tasting or the sense of taste. **Gustatory nerve** (Anat.): the lingual nerve upon which the sense of taste depends.

1684 tr. *Bowen's Mera. Compit.* ix. 324 Some thing... gratefull to the palate, for there the Gustatory faculty is placed. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 The Edges or Points of the Acid penetrate the pores of the gustatory Nerve. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 54 Some have thought this

Nerve... to be the proper gustatory Nerve. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 388 The... gustatory papillae of the tongue. 1835-6 TOWN *Cyrt. Anat.* I. 317/1 The gustatory sense is very imperfectly enjoyed in birds. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 264 One branch containing sensory fibres, supplies the front of the tongue and is often spoken of as the gustatory. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 37 When we actually taste sour fruit, an impression is sent through the gustatory nerves to a certain part of the sensorium. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 5/1 Apart from its aesthetic and gustatory aspects, Cookery deserves... profound consideration.

† **B. sb.** 'A place where men were wont to banquet' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1670). *Obs.*

Guste, obs. form of *GUEST sb.*

Gusted (gvst'ed), a. [f. *GUST sb.2* + -ED.] Having (a particular) taste; -flavoured, -tasted.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xvi. 20 Thou hast... sent them bred ready from heaven... heynye very pleasant & well gusted. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 307 You cock your nose Against my sweetly-gusted cordial dose.

† **Guster**. *Sc. Obs.* In 7 guster. [f. *GUST v.* + -ER.] **A.** (professional or official) taster.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 63 Gustars or tasters of Aill.

Gustful (gvst'f[ul]), a. *1. Obs. exc. arch.* [f. *GUST sb.2* + -FUL.]

1. Full of 'gust' or flavour; pleasant to the taste, tasty.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. iv. 73 A famous composition... call'd Chiffi... which they throw into water to make it gustful. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2146 A dull and insipid Apple is made more gustful by being grafted on the stock of the hardest Crab. 1709 WATTS *Horae Lyr. Pref.*, A distempered appetite will chew coals and sand and pronounce it gustful. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 595 All the eatables were highly gustful.

b. Characterized by relish or zest.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 121 The flocks... roun the hay-stack Crowding, pluck the stalks O' withered hent, w' gustful hungry bite.

2. fig. Pleasant to the mind or feelings.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 4 The base suds which vice useth to leave behind it, makes vertue afterward far more gustful. 1661 HARTLIB in *J. Worthington's Diary* (Chetham Soc.) I. 304, I should send him the book itself so exceeding gustful it is to my palate. 1699 CIBBER *Nerves* 1, Eternal Springs of Love, and gustful Joy Shall feed my ravish'd Sense. 1778 *Arminian Mag.* I. 91 Gustful and ready flow'd his song.

Hence **Gustfully** *adv.*, **Gustfulness**.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* ix. 10 Most eagerly pursued and gustfully enjoyed by us. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* vi. iii, Whilst I saw such persons so gustfully swallow these extoll'd Fishes. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xix. 217 His diversitements and recreations have a lively gustfulness. 1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (1892) 76 Gustfully ordering and greedily consuming imaginary meals.

Gustful (gvst'f[ul]), a. *2. rare.* [f. *GUST sb.1* + -FUL.] Gusty.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 488 By some chance leaf Up-turn'd, or gustful wind at evening's hour.

Gustily (gvst'il), *adv.* *1. [f. GUSTY a.1 + -LY.]*

In or with gusts, in sudden violent blasts.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. vi. 294 The wind came gustily from the north. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Isabel's Child* xv, Gustily blows the wind. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 68 Not for silky tiara nor amice gustily floating Recks she at all any more.

Gustily (gvst'il), *adv.* *2. Sc.* [f. *GUSTY a.2* + -LY.] In a 'gusty' manner; with taste or gusto.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 67 There he took hole like a rabbit, and demer'd gustily with th' Abbot. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 151 How roundly and gustily, and with what sportsmanlike precision, the matter is set forth!

† **Gusting**, *vbl. sb.1* *Obs.* [f. *GUST v.1* + -ING.]

Tasting.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 1055 By smelyng, goustyng & tastyng.

Gusting (gvst'ing), *vbl. sb.2* [f. *GUST sb.1* + -ING.] Blowing in gusts.

1893 STEVENSON in *To-day* 11 Nov. 5/2 He lay there... exposed to the gusting of the wind.

† **Gustless**, a. *Obs.* [f. *GUST sb.2* + -LESS.]

1. Tasteless, insipid.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 86/6 Jour gustless jests. 1671 *True Noncon.* 350 They greatly aggravat these jejune and gustless Methods. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 13 No gustless or unsatisfying Offal. 1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age Wks.* 1847 II. 80 Is power such a gustless thing?

2. Having no sense of taste or appetite.

1766 NICOL *Poems* 16 (E. D. D.) From gustless gahs that cannot taste of love.

† **Gusto** (gvsto). [It. 'taste' = Fr. *GOUT* = -L.]

gustus taste. Cf. *GUST sb.2* = TASTE, in various senses.

1. Individual or particular liking, relish, or fondness. *Const. for 'in, t of.*

1647 BOYLE in *Birch Life Wks.* 1772 I. p. xlii, Which [tobacco] tho' at first sucked in with reluctance barely to please the company, men afterwards find a gusto in, and are unable to leave off. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 67 He being but a young man himself, and one that did not abhor the ordinary gustos of his Age. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* i. ii, Why should you force wine upon us? We are not all of your gusto. 1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* 16 A Posture therefore must be chosen according to their gusto. 1715 tr. *Cless D'Ambois Wks.* 519 He had a particular Gusto for those sort of Performances. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 7 Men of a nice and foppish gusto, whom after all it is almost impossible to please. 1851 H. MAYO *Travels Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 2, I had planned going to a play to enjoy again the full gusto

of scenic illusion. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xlii. 162 He had a grand gusto for the society he liked. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 491 Some allowance must be made for different gustos.

2. Keen relish or enjoyment displayed in speech or action; zest.

Becomes very common from the beginning of the 19th c. 1629 J. M. tr. *Fonscœ's Devout Contempl.* 190 More are the fumes & vapours that ascend up from beneath [Hell], than those gustos & contents which descend from above [Heaven]. 1666 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parmass.* 198 Base beetles which spent their lives with much gusto amidst the filth of excrement. 1665 *Pepys Diary* 5 Nov., He read me, though with too much gusto, some little poems of his own. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. 1, It adds gusto to an amour. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xiv, The Taste of those Times relished all he presented with a very good gusto. 1808 SCOTT *Lett. to T. Scott* 10 Nov., We have been both dining and supping upon their [berrings] with great gusto. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxxi. 258 The second Joryoke was performed with much gusto. 1894 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 88 [Hue] seems to have thrown himself with special gusto into the character. 1828 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 310 No secret element of gusto warms up the sermon.

3. Art. Style in which a work of art is executed; artistic style; occas. prevailing or fashionable style in matters of taste. Often with qualification, as *great* (= It. *gran gusto*), *high*, *noble*.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* lii. Misc. Writ. (1805) 273 They used to carve out letters and other figures... but it was yet so rude, and their gusto so depraved, that [etc.]. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 18 In Painting, the grand Gusto, the Sublime, and the Marvellous are one and the same thing. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 2 The Designs... are of very mean Gusto. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 374 Yours [i.e. petticoats] are plain, which is after the grand gusto in structures of every kind. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xii, There is something of a hardness in his manner... but then there is such a greatness of gusto! 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1, *Acting of Munden*, The gusto of Munden antiquates and ennobles what it touches. 1824 HAZLITT *Sk. Picture Galleries Eng.* 92 We should think that in the gusto of form and a noble freedom of outline, Michael Angelo could hardly have surpassed this figure. 1847 CRAIG *vs. Grand*, *Grand gusto*, in Painting, a term used to express that there is something very great and extraordinary in a picture, and calculated both to please and surprise.

† 4. Aesthetic appreciation or perception. *Obs. rare.*

1663 GERBIER *Council* 106 The husband (after all his pains and Vexations) if he can turn all things to the best, will have (as the Italian saith) a sound gusto. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. iii. (1737) II. 430 Another, who has no Gusto of either sort, believes all those they call Virtuosi to be half-distracted.

† 5. Flavour or savour (of food, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys-Theol.* III. iv. 84 All sorts of pleasant Gusto's to gratify the Taste and Appetite of the most luxurious. *Ibid.* iv. i. 8 The Pleasures of delightful Odours and relishing Gusto's.

Gusty (gvsti), a. *1. [f. GUST sb.1 + -Y.]*

1. Of wind: Blowing in gusts or sudden violent blasts. Of weather, etc.: Marked by gusts or squalls of wind; fitfully windy or stormy.

1606 HAKLUIT *Voy.* III. 845 Wee had great store of snowe, with some gustie weather. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 156 l. 16 Gustie flaves strook up the very heeles Of our maine mast. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ld. William* Poems VI. 35 The tempest, as its sudden swell, In gusty howlings came. 1819 CARRER *T. of Hall* iv. Wks. 1834 VI. 83 One gusty day, now stormy and now still. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* I. v. 91 You have no chance out of doors on a gusty night. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 2 The gusty rain dashed fiercely at intervals on the window panes.

b. Of physical features and other objects: Blown upon, tossed, or disturbed by gusts of wind.

1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 217 From Malea's gusty cape his navy drove To bright Lucina's fane. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 853 The gusty deep. 1820 — *Eve St. Agnes* xl, The long carpets rose along the gusty floor. 1832 TENNISON *Mariana* 52 In the white curtain, to and fro, She saw the gusty shadow sway. 1854 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. ii, The gods... hadd the winds through space impel the gusty toy.

c. Emitting air or wind in gusts.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 321 Their gusty nostrils blew Steams of thick vapour. 1844 L. HUNT *Poems* 162 Ever and anon there roll'd the gusty organ.

2. fig. Given to or marked by sudden bursts of feeling or fitful action; (of action, etc.) coming in fits or bursts.

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1664) I. 232 In a warm gusty fit of Devotion. 1855 LOWE *Hiaw.* 222 Hearing still the gusty laughter. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxiii. 77 As an experienced officer he knew the gusty passions of the veterans. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xx. 61 The quarrelsome Montagues and Capulets of those gusty days. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day* *Serm.* lii. 155 The gusty temper of the disputants. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xlii. 13 Whereat a cold chill, soon a gusty cough in fits Shook, shook me ever.

Gusty (gvsti), a. *2. Chiefly Sc.* [f. *GUST sb.2* + -Y.] Tasty, savoury, appetizing.

1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* 67 The rantin Germans, Russians, and the Poles, Shall feast with pleasure on our gusty sholes. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* ix, Just a wee drop sprigle hum in an' gusty drink. 1802 LAMB *J. Woodvil* iii, These high and gusty relishes of life. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 105 'Cock-a-leekie', one of the most gusty of Scotch dishes.

Gut (got), sb. Forms: 1 pl. *guttas*, 3-5 *gotte*, 4-7 *gutte*, 5 *gowl*, *gute*, 5-8 *gutt*, 4- *gut*. [OE. *guttas* str. masc. pl.; the vowel seems to point to

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 458 In the first or Guttated Variety the patches very seldom extend to the size of a six-pence.

|| **Guttatim** (gʊt'it'm), *adv.* [L. = 'by drops', f. *gutta* drop.] Drop by drop.

1694 SALMON *Bat's Dispens.* (1713) 395/2 Give Fire gradation... so will the Mercury run guttatum into the Recipient. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Guttus*. To take the wine, and sprinkle it, guttatum, drop by drop, upon the victim. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 55 Tincture of galls, added guttatum to the urine. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Gutté** (gute), *a. Her.* Forms: 6 guttie, 7-8 gutte, 7-9 guttee, 9 goutté, goutty, guttée, gutty, 7- gutté. [AF. *gutté* (= F. *goutté*): L. *guttatus* GUTTATE.] Besprinkled with drops; frequently in AF. phrases, as *gutté de larmes, de sang*, etc. *Gutté reversed*: charged with drops having the bulb or globe upwards.

1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* II. 88, I mynde here to speake but of the droppes vpon the said Crosse, being blazed Gutte. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xi. (1660) 152 This bearing is called Gutte de Larmes... because they represent Drops of Teares falling. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 157 You are to blazon them differently according to the Colour, as, if Sanguine, then Gutte de Sang. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gutty*, or *Gutte*, in Heraldry, is when a thing is represented as charged or sprinkled with drops. 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 274 A bear, passant, argent, guttée de sang. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. *Gutté reversed*. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 143/2 When the field, charge, or supporter is covered with gouttes, or drops, it is called *gutté*; and if gold or yellow, *gutté d'or* [etc.]. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist.* & *Pop.* xxi. 2 (ed. 3) 358 Gu., a bend or, guttée-de-poix, between two mullets arg., pierced of the field.

Gutte, obs. form of **Gout** sb.¹

† **Gutted**, *a. Her. Obs.* [Anglicized f. **GUTTÉ**.] = **GUTTÉ**.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (1550) 12 Some had... the guissetes... dropped & gutted with red.

Gutted (gʊt'ed), *ppl. a.* [f. **GUT** v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1842 J. WILSON *Voy. Scott.* II. 158 While one is filling a basket with her gutted fish. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 241 We pass by gutted towers, four stories high. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 5/5 It was some time, however, before the gutted house could be entered.

Guttee, variant of **GUTTÉ** *Her.*

Gutter (gʊt'ə), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 goter, 4 godere, gooter, gotur, gutter, 4-5 gotere, 5 gotyr, guttyr, gutur, 5-6 guttur, 5-7 guttar, gutture, 6 getter, gutt(e)re, *Sc.* guttar, guttourt, 4- gutter. [a. OF. *gutiare* (12th c. in Littré), *goutiere* (13th c.), mod.F. *gouttière* fem. (= Pr., Sp. *gotera*, Pg. *gotera*), also OF. *gout(t)ier* masc. (1325 in Godef.), f. *goutte* drop (see **GOUT** sb.¹).] †1. A watercourse, natural or artificial; in later use, a small brook or channel. In 14-15th c. often used to render L. *stillicidium* (shower), *catarractes* (cataract, deluge), etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxij. 6 He sat douncome... Als goters droppand þe erthe ogaine. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* viii. 2 The wellys of the see and the goterys of heuene ben closid. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 181 Pe ryuer Danubius... is i-madde in to dyuerse places by þe cite by goteres [L. *canalibus*] vnder erpe. 1398 — Barth. *De P. R.* xiii. xvii. (Tollm. MS.). To renewe and refresche pondez fresche water is lad and brougte by goteres [1495 gutters] condies and pipes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/1 Gotere vndyr þe grownde, *cataduppa*, *cataracta*. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulker 799/44 *Hic gurgis*, a gotyr. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Bvij b, Henbayne... growth... about gutters and ditches. 1591 SYLVESTER *De Barts* I. ii. 564 Some standing Lake which neighbour Mountains with their gutters make. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 137 He [Tigris] takes his way vnder the earth through certain blind gutters. 1675 *Providence* (Rhode Isl.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 39 On ye East side of a little gutter on ye south side of a swompe. 1785 BURNS *Little Fair* vii, Swankies young, in braw braid-claih, Are springin owre the gutters. 1797 B. TRUMBULL *Hist. Connecticut* I. 24 In the low lands, on the banks of the rivers, by the brooks and gutters, there was a variety and plenty of grapes. 1855 THOREAU *Cape Cod* iii. (1894) 40 We crossed a brook... called Jeremiah's Gutter.

b. A furrow or track made by running water.

1586 D. ROWLAND tr. *H. de Mendoza's Lazarillo* (1677) D 24, A great wide gutter which the raine had made. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cxxxviii. (1894) 267 Prisoners of hope must run to Christ, with the gutters that tears have made on their cheeks. 1704 AOOISON *Italy* (1705) 164 The rude Prospects of many Rocks rising one above another, of the deep Gutters worn in the Sides of 'em by the Torrents of Rain [etc.]. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, There had been some heavy storms of rain, and the water lay in deep gutters on the sides of the gravel-walks.

c. *Austral. gold-mining.* The lower part of the channel of an old river of the Tertiary period containing auriferous deposits.

1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* 55 Duffers are so common And golden gutters rare. 1888 F. HUME *And Midas* I. i, The gutter proved remunerative enough to keep the mine going, and pay all the men.

2. A shallow trough fixed under the eaves of a roof, or a channel running between two sloping roofs, to carry off the rain-water.

1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In mercede j hominis mundantis guttes circa ecclesiam pro j vicibus 6d. 1382 Wyclif 2 Sam. v. 8 The goters of the bows ewes. 1474 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 246, 12d. solut. pro preparatione unius guttur plumb. camere. 1522 *Churchc. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 16 Paid to the plumer for metal to solder the gutters iij. iiij. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 29 Water

they save likewise from their houses, by gutters at the eaves, which carry it down to cisterns. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 85 Experience has taught men to carry off the droppings from their shelving roofs by placing gutters in them. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 Bridged Gutters—Gutters made with boards, supported below with bearers, and covered over with lead. 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's D.* iii, Dax's window opened on to a gutter.

3. A hollowed channel running at the side or (less commonly) along the middle of a street, to carry away the surface water.

1408 *Durham Acc. Roll in Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 517 Soluta... laborariis... facientibus unam gutteram lapideam et illam in dicto Watergate ponentibus. 1449-50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 276 Pro emendacione et le payyng j gutter juxta capellam, iij. iiij. 1553 in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1887) II. 141 That every tenaunt do scour and kee cleane ther gutters or dyches in the same lane. 1635 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 165 Hee cannot doe so much good as a Fellow that sweeps gutters. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 58 A Gutter is of a less size, and of a narrower passage and current then a Sewer is; and as I take it, a Gutter is the diminutive of a Sewer. 1712 ADOISON *Fact.* No. 317 9 Went to the Club. Like to have faln into a Gutter. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 2 Flagstones which slope from the houses towards the middle of the streets to form a gutter. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser. i. Cynotaph*, note, All hare and exposed to the midnight dews Reclined in a gutter we found him. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* iv. 128 The gutters run blood.

b. *fig.* Taken as the typical haunt of persons, esp. children, of low birth or breeding.

c 1846 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 169, I would strive... to get the children of the working classes out of the gutter, by educating them. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. iii. 95 The women I have cared for in days gone by have hardly got over their early affinity with the gutter. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* I. i, To take a girl out of the gutter and pretend that she is a lady. 1890 HALL *Caine Bondman* II. i, If he came to die in the gutter, who should say that it had not served him right? 1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXII. 234/2 Slang of the slums and the gutter.

c. A channel forming a receptacle for dirt or filth; a sink. *lit. and fig.* Now *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/2 Gotere, ad purgandum feces coquina. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Goli.* Bk. II. Aurel. Let. ii. (1536) 102 Thou more shalt be the syncke and gutter of the sylthynes of Asye. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 36 A true thing out of the gutter of a false truth can hardly escape corrupting. 1718 T. GOROON *Cordial Low Spirits* 30 Girding it 'till you have quite stopp'd up the Gutter through which the aforesaid excrements issue. c 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gutter, Gutter-hole*, a sink or kennel. The general sense of gutter is a passage for water particularly, but not exclusively, from the roofs of houses. But with us the idea of filth is inseparable from it.

d. Mud, filth. Chiefly *Sc.* (only *pl.*).

1785 R. FORBES *Poems Buchan Dial.* 28 Sae smear'd wi' gutters was his buik, He stinkit in his hide. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gutter-slush, gutter, kennel dirt*. 'She fell down in the street, and her clothes were all over nothing but gutter.' 1866 MITCHELL *Hist. Montrose* xxii. 162 She quenched his oratory with a mouthful of gutters.

4. A shallow trough or open conduit or pipe for the outflow of fluid.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 Under the rollers, there is a receiver... into which the liquor falls, and... runs under ground in a Pipe or gutter of lead. 1757 A. COOPER *Disfilter* I. xvi. (1760) 74 By placing in the middle of the tub a wooden Pipe or Gutter. 1800 tr. *Langrange's Chem.* I. 417 Sometimes the trunk of a fir-tree, hollowed out, so as to form a kind of gutter, is placed in an inclined position. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* I. 204 The fused metal is carried at once from the furnace to the pit by means of a series of gutters.

†5. A groove or elongated hollow in an animal or vegetable body. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1553 UOALL *Geminus' Anat.* B. iij b/2 Thys concauite or dyche or gutter [of the nose]. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* vi. xl. 709 A rough hard stone, full of creastes and gutters, within which is a kernell lyke an Almonde. 1697 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1698) 331 All which veins are easie enough to know, because that every one lyeth in a little gutter. 1697 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 8 His buttocke round, plump, and full, without either gutter or deuision of ioynts. 1616 READ *Descr. Body Man* 20 The sinus of the gutture of the arme receiuing the cubit. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 42 These Seeds are separated from one another by Leaves folded into a Gutter.

†b. *spec. Venery.* One of the grooves in the 'beam' of a hart's 'head'. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 53 The thing that heareth the Antlers, Royals, and toppes, ought to be called the beame, and the little clyffes or streakes therein are called gutters. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gutters*, the little Sreak in a Deer's Beam.

c. *Ent.* Applied to certain folds on the hinder wings of lepidoptera.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 360 Internal margin of the lower wings arched and projecting over the abdomen to form a gutter.

6. A groove or channel of artificial formation. Now only *techn.*

1555 EOEAS *Decades* 159 They are curiously huyldd with many pleasant diuises as turrettes, portals, gutters. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* itt. 23 A pistoll... hauing eight gutters somewhat deepe in the inside of the barrell. 1621 COTGR., *Couisse d'un arbaliste*, the hollow furrow wherein the arrow lyues; we call it the gutter, or chace. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comon.* *Archit.* 31 The Dorick order... this Column... more adorned the last, to which some adde Flutings, or gutters. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1634/4 A black brown Gelding... three Gutters cut in his Hoof. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 106 The workman... ploughs out the gutter for the lodgment of the barrel of a gun. 1861 WYNTER *Sc. Bees* 187 The stamping shop, where girls, with inconceivable

rapidity, place each wire beneath a die, and stamp exactly in the middle thereof two eyes, and two channels, or gutters as they are termed. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Gutter*, a hollow or groove running down the centre of a knife spring.

7. In *Printing* = *gutter-stick* (see 8). Also in *Bookbinding*, 'the white space between the pages of a book' (Barrère and Leland *Slang*, 1889).

1842 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* s.v., We now mean by the term Gutter, the piece of furniture that separates two adjoining pages in a chase, as in an octavo that between pages 1 and 16, in a duodecimo that between pages 1 and 24 and so on. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Voc.* *Gutter*, the 'back' margin or furniture of a sheet. This is the part of a sheet which when folded falls in the back of the book.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gutter channel*, -*hole*, -*level*, *spout*, *stone*, *water*, *waterway*, *work*; *gutter-bred*, -*dragged*, -*gorging*, -*grubbing*, -*like* adjs.; *gutter-wise* *adv.*; *gutter-bearer*, 'the sort of joist upon which the boarding for a gutter is laid' (*Dict. Archit.* 1852); *gutter-bird*, the sparrow, hence *fig.*, a disreputable person; *gutter-board*, a board forming the foundation on which is laid the lining-material forming the gutter itself; *gutter-child*, a child such as haunts the street gutters, one of low birth or breeding; *gutter-drift* = sense 1 c; *gutter-flag Austral.* (see *quot.*); *gutter-flanged a.*, having a flange shaped like a gutter; † *gutter lane slang*, the throat, gullet; *gutter-ledge Naut.* (see *quot.*); *gutter-man*, a street vendor of cheap jewellery, fancy articles, toys, etc.; † *gutter-master*, (presumably) one who cleans out gutters; hence *gutter-mastership*; *gutter-member Arch.*, a member made by decorating the outside face of a gutter with regularly spaced ornaments; *gutter-merchant* = *gutter-man*; *gutter plane*, a moulding-plane with a semi-cylindrical sole used in planing out gutters (*Knight Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); *gutter-plate Ship-building* (see *quots.*); *gutter-snippet*, app. meant as a dim. of **GUTTER-SNIPE**; *gutter-sparrow* = *gutter-bird*; *gutter-stall*, the stall of a gutter-man; *gutter-stick Printing*, one of the pieces of furniture which separate pages in a form; *gutter-tree*, the Wild Cornel or Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); † *gutter window*, ? a window opening on to a gutter. Also **GUTTER-BLOOD**, -**SNIPE**, -**TILE**, etc.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 5/2 They seem to bear the same relation to ordinary dogs as the lowest 'gutter-bird does to a respectable man. 1899 *Ibid.* 14 Mar. 2/3 The sparrow has a strong idea in his impudent little head that everything belongs to him... This... will not do for such a refined city as Boston, and so the fiat has gone forth against the little gutter bird. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 162 In these Plain-tile-gutters, there is a 'Gutter-board laid which raises them. 1852 *Dict. Archit.*, *Gutter-board*. 1877 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* VII. lxxvi. 108 Any young 'gutter-bred black-guard. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1886) 45 'Gutter chanilles uncleane kept. 1870 *Public Opinion* 16 July 5/7 It is not these 'gutter children alone for whom compulsion is wanted. 1890 'ROLF BOLDBREDWOOD 'Miner's Right' (1899) 102/2 There were no poor in rags, no houseless women, no aged paupers, no gutter children, no street boys, no outcasts. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* I. 95 Her sordid, mercenary, little 'gutter-dragled soul. 1887 H. H. HOWORTH *Mammoth & Flood* 372 Numerous remains of vegetation, we are told, occur in the 'gutter-drift in Victoria. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 'Gutter-flags—Flags fixed on the surface to denote where the course of a gutter or lead underground has been discovered. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship-build.* II. 20 To roll the 'gutter-flanged plate to the required form. 1598 SYLVESTER *De Barts* II. i. 1. *Eden* 116 'Gutter-gorging dry muds. 1795 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 148 O God! that such a mind should fall in love with that low, dirty, 'gutter-grubbing trull, Worldly Prudence! 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 636 Who having dined abroad, returning late, Besplash your stockings in the 'gutter-hole. a 1875 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gutter, Gutter-hole*, a sink or kennel. 1684 S. G. *Angl. Speculum* 483 All goeth down 'Gutter-lane (a small lane in the City). Applicable to great Gluttons and Drunkards. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Suit and Cloak*, good store of... Liquor, let down Gutter-lane. 1769-80 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, 'Gutter-ledge, a cross bar laid along the middle of a large batchway in some vessels, to support the covers, and enable them the better to sustain any weighty body. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* 2 Feb. 656 The gutters had virtually sucked them dry, and had left no gold worth having above the 'gutter-level. 1776 E. MEMOIR DA COSTA *Conchol.* v. 117 The scoop (sinus) is the hollowed, or 'gutter-like process placed side-ways of the beak, and lower down on the very lip. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 6/1 For the past week the 'gutter-men have been driving a brisk trade in Boat Race favours. 1607 MARSTON *What you will* tit. i, Francisco Soranzo and perfumer and muscat, and 'gutter naister. *Ibid.*, If I make you not loose your office of 'gutter Maister-ship, and you bee Skauenger next year well. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 3/4 Fine weather brings people out, and enables the 'gutter merchant to display his stock-in-trade. 1869 SIR E. REED *Ship-build.* I. 10 'The 'gutter-plates on the top of the floors, forming the flat central keelson. 1874 TIEFARLE *Naval Archit.* 72 It has been a common practice to place no longitudinal tie between the outer keel and the longitudinal combination of plates and angle irons on the top of the floors, known as the 'gutter keelson. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that failed* viii, She's a dissolute little scarecrow,—a 'gutter-snippet and nothing more. 1890 *Tablet* 20 Dec. 961 He denounced his late comrades as 'gutter-sparrows. 1647 SAMPSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 201 Would any wise man... trust to a 'gutter-spout to quench his thirst, when he might go to a spring? 1839

LONGF. *Hyperion* iv. iii. Then the whole scene changed, and he thought himself a monk's-head on a gutter-spout. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 166 Let us look again at the hatcher's shop, and then at the gutter stalls. 1883 Moxon *Printing* 8. 29 "Gutter-sticks" are used to set between Pages on either side the Crosses. They have a Groove, or Gutter laid on the upper side of them, as well that the Water may drain away when the Form is Washed or Rinced, as that they should not Print, when through the tenderness of the Tinpan, the Platin presses it and the Paper lower than ordinary. 1530 PALSGR. 228 f. "Gutter stone. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 36 f. A lesser Conduit ... carried the "Gutter-Water of several Streets. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 123 In some cases, a "gutter waterway is fitted on the inside of the stanchions, the wood waterway being between the side plating and gutter waterway. 1620 J. DOUGHTY in *Littmore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 263 When he was in his house [he] got out at a "gutter window and so escaped. 1679 BEDLOR *Popish Plot* 24 They ran together out at the Gutter-window. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xvii. 35 A. peccer of soft wax, made a little hollow, "gutter-wise. 1611 COTGR., *Caneleure*, "gutter-work (in stone, or timber).

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Brought up in or appropriate to the gutter; of a low or disreputable character. (Freq. in *gutter Press*, *gutter journalism*, etc.)

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* vii. 64 Could any of his gutter companions boast such greatness? 1884 VICE-ADM. MAXSE in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 2 f. All the gutter epithets which have been coined to express baffled malice and impotence. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 450 f. Evident ... to any person who ... has had some experience of the ways of gutter journalism. *Ibid.* The gutter journalist. 1889 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 549 f. Mr. Conybeare had, according to a gutter journal, charged Sir Edward with saying ... that [etc.]. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* 70 The accents of some gutter gaolbird. 1890 *Times* 12 Mar. 5 f. The gutter language used by the Portuguese Republican Press. 1892 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poet.* (1894) 235 The gutter slang of those reactionary disunionists. 1899 *Times* (weekly ed.) 530 f. The gutter Press of Paris.

Gutter (gʊtər), *sb.*² [f. GUT v. + -ER¹.] One who guts.

1. One employed in disembowelling fish. 1780 *Young Tour Irel.* I. 148, Fishermen 99, Gutterers 40. 1854 MILLER *Sch. & Sch.* (1858) 43 Beives of young women employed as gutters. 1883 *Chambr. Jral.* 310 The wives and daughters [of the fishermen] are gutters or packers or salters.

2. One who guts buildings. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. iv. § 93 (1740) 277 He was a great Inquisitor of Priests and Jesuits, and Gutter (as the Term was for Stripping) of Popish Chapels.

Gutter (gʊtər), *v.* [f. *Gutter sb.*¹.]

1. *trans.* To make gutters in; to furnish with gutters; to channel or furrow with streams, tears, or the like.

1837 *Charters St. Giles* (1859) p. x, Alsua hetwene the chapellis, guttery with hewyn stane to cast the wate owte, and to save the werc for the wate. 1634 S. BARRETTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 149 There is meadow land and bog, which being guttered ditched and drained ... will be good and rich meadow. 1638 *Savans Jral.* xvi. 33 My cheeks are guttered with my fretting tears. 1640 B. H. KING *Serm.* 51 Her crinkled face, guttered with the Tears of her decay. 1697 *Dryden Virg.* Gutter. iv. 418 A narrow Flooring, gutter'd, wall'd, and til'd. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 43 To discharge the Wet that might otherwise gutter the Walks. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 122 The field, has been remarkably well drained and guttered. 1832 J. HOOGEON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 269 Steps ... once neatly fluted but now guttered by the weather. 1893 *Willsh. Gloss.*, *Gutter*, to drain land with open drains.

† b. To carry off (water) by means of gutters. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* vi. 289 Transplantatione hem is best at yeeris too. So gutteryng [so MS. *Badli*] the water from hem shelve; Yf water stonde on hem, they both fordo.

2. *intr.* Of water: To form gutters or gullies. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 282 The Brooke Cedron (which gutters through the valley). 1697 *NARRBOROUGH in Acc. Sev. Lake Voy.* i. (1694) 69, looked very carefully in Gullies, and places where Water had guttered.

3. To flow in streams, to stream down. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 317 His mynd unuariant doth stand, tears vaynele dye gutter. 1622 MANBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 72 That abundance of tears which fell guttering downe his cheekes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Æn. v. 26 f. Their labring sides Are swell'd, and Sweat runs gutt'ring downe in Tides. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. Wks. (1771) 75 Tears of amber guttered down his cheekes. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 331 You may see the young gutter down, before the shower is ended, letting the raindrops down her visage. 1863 WYVET MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 287 They must be fond of gold who can catch it by handfulls, guttering down like this in streams of fire. 1891 E. PHILLIPOTS *Folly & Fresh Air* vii. 117 A little stream that guttered down the hill-side.

† 4. *trans.* To discharge in streams. *Obs. rare.* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job* iii. 346 My waies were bath'd in gutter And Rocks about me melt Rolls of Oyle did gutter. 1622 MANBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 19 f. Darke and thicke clouds .. guttered downe vpon vs huge and great drops of raine.

5. *intr.* Of a candle: To melt away rapidly by its becoming channelled on one side and the tallow or wax pouring down; to sweat. Also with *down*, *out*. (The chief current sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To Gutter, to sweat, or run, as a candle sometimes does. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 256 The external coat, thus made, prevents them from guttering. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lv. The candles flickered and guttered down. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* ix. 149 A crown of ... red formed upon the ... wick, which toppled over in the socket and guttered out with a sharp hiss. *quasi-trans.* 1891 BARING-GOULD *Trombadour-Land* vi.

68 My candle .. guttered itself in no time into the tray of the candlestick.

transf. 1874 T. HARDY *Under Greenwood Tree* I. vii. With ... a nose guttering like a candle.

6. To gutter along: to drag existence along 'in the gutter'. *nonce-use.*

1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Sinners & Saints* 44 They might have guttered along in helpless poverty ... till old age found them in a workhouse.

Gutural, *obs. form of GUTTURAL.*

Gutter-blood (gʊtərblʊd), *sc.* A base-horn or low-bred person; one of the rabble.

1878 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xviii. The gutter-bloods! and deil a gentleman amang them. 1895-96 in JAMESON. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* iii. vii. A dozen young gutter-bloods, street-boys, would have been round him in a moment.

Hence **Gutter-blooded a.**, base-horn.

1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xiii. The gift he hath for chastising the gutter-blooded citizens of a free town.

Gutted (gʊtəd), *pp. a.* [f. GUTTER *sb.*¹ and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furrowed; grooved; fluted; gullied. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* i. 88 Every leafe [of the Pine tree] is .. furrowed or guttered as sun kynde of yong grasse is.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 69 The gutter'd Rocks, and Congregated Sands. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 5 The Guttered Colombs. 1678 YOUNG *Serm.* at *Whitehall* 29 Dec. 24 We will not advert the Gutter'd Cheeks, and Passionate Mourning .. of the Primitive Penitents. 1696 DERHAM *Artificial Clock-m.* 3 The guttered Wheel, with Iron spikes at the bottom, in which the line of ordinary House-Clocks doth run, is called the Pulley. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 876 The gutter'd rocks and mazy-running clefts. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 850 f. Jehan and Pierre have greased guttered boards, which they slip under the keel. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 202 f. Skate blades deeply grooved, or 'guttered', as it is termed.

2. Of a candle (see GUTTER *v.* 5).

1860 GEO. ELLIOT *Mill on Fl.* i. viii. Looking as irrelevant to the daylight as a last night's guttered candle. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 38 We have not much more light to spend, Two guttered ends of tallow.

3. Furnished with or having gutters. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxi. 76 The guttered pent-houses, .. are large.

Guttering (gʊtərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUTTER *sb.*¹ and *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. Trenching, draining. Also *attrib.* *Now dial.* c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* vi. 60 Now as the treen heth cladde in her estate for guttering to hewe is and to hent. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 63, I procured a draining or guttering plough. 1883 in *West Somerset Gloss.*

2. The construction of gutters. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 163 *Guttering*, In Carpentry, is commonly done by the Lineal Foot. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 635 Sheet-lead used in roofing and guttering is commonly between 7 and 12 lbs. to the square foot.

b. *concr.* The material used for gutters; gutters collectively. Also *U.S. Mining* (see quot. 1883).

1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 98 Lintelling, Guttering, Cornish .. &c. at so much per Foot. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Guttering* (Fa.), a channel or pipe cut along the side of a pit shaft to conduct the water not tubbed back into a lodge or sump. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 6 f. Numerous houses were stripped of their guttering.

3. The making of grooves or furrows: a. as a process in manufacture; b. as an accidental result.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* II. 359 During the foregoing operations the needles have severally become more or less crooked, especially in the guttering by hand. 1877 *Const. & Mannf. Ordnance* xii. 299 Scoring or guttering was caused by the rush of gas round the projectile.

4. Of a candle (see GUTTER *v.* 5); also *concr.* the melted tallow or wax which runs down.

1784-9 M. MADAN *Persius* (1759) 159 note, They stuck up candles or lamps, in their windows .. and by their flaring and guttering they made the frames of the windows on which they stood all over grease. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* ii. xi. 316 The guttering from the wax candle .. invaded his plate.

Guttering (gʊtərɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. GUTTER *v.* + -ING².] That gutters.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Æn. iii. 871 From his bo'd Eye the guttering Blood he leaves. 1862 G. P. SCORER *Volcanos* 63 A run of wax or tallow in a 'guttering' candle. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Fogo* to A little heap of guttering grease, not long ago a candle.

Gutterling (gʊtərɪŋ), [f. GUTTER *sb.*¹ + -LING.] One bred in a gutter; one of the 'lower orders'. Also *attrib.* = GUTTER *sb.* 8 b.

1846 MRS. GORE *St. Eng. Charac.* (1852) 115 After a week's experience as a gutterling of the fashionable world. 1896 *Bham Weekly Post* 21 Mar. 4 f. I hate this gutterling assault on .. a true poet, who has given us of his best.

Gutter-snipe (gʊtərɪnɪp), *cf. gutter-bird.*

1. a. *dial.* The common snipe, *Gallinago caletis* (*Northumbld. Gloss.* 1893). b. The common American or Wilson's snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *delicata*.

(Mr. W. H. Patterson writes from Belfast that he has known the word 'Guttery-snipe' in Ireland since 1850, but it is not in common use; a synonym is *snipe snipe*.)

1874 R. RINGWAX *Birds Ill.* in *Annals Lyeum N. Y. X.* 383 (*Gallinago*) *gallinaria*. var. *Wilsonii*. Common Snipe; Gutter Snipe; English Snipe.

2. a. A gatherer of refuse, such as rags and paper, from street gutters.

1869 *Echo* 11 Feb., One of the female gutter-snipes who gain a precarious living by hunting for 'unconsidered trifles'

in the streets of Paris. 1898 N. B. *Daily Mail* 24 Sept. 2 It is about twelve years since I first scraped an acquaintance with the Glasgow gutter-snipe.

b. A child brought up 'in the gutter'; one of the lowest class; a street arab.

1884 L. WINGFIELD *Gehenna* II. iii. 71 This fellow, born and bred a gutter-snipe, was exceedingly romantic. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 557 The gutter-snipes and Arabs of the streets of Gravesend.

3. *Printing.* (U.S.) (See quot.)

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Gutter-snipe*, a small and narrow printed bill or poster, which is usually pasted on curbstones.

Gutter-tile. A tile used in the construction of gutters, or to line the 'valleys' of a roof.

1477 *Act 17 Edw. IV.* c. 4 Pleintile .. thaktile, rofile, ou crestle, comertile & guttertile. a 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) I. 92 Puss, warm wrap in his own native Furs, Dreamt softly of as soft and warm Amours, Of making Galantry in Gutter-tiles. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 240 These Gutter Tiles are in length ten Inches and an half. 1842-59 *Gwilt Archit.* ii. ii. 2. (ed. 4) 505 Gutter tiles .. are now rarely used, their place having been long since supplied by lead.

1852 *Dict. Archit.*, *Gutter tile*, besides being applied to the valley tile which has a conical form, this name has been given to Eaves tiles with one end turned up so as to form a trough.

Guttery (gʊtəri), *sb.* [f. GUT *v.* + -ERY.] The place for guttering (fish).

1824 J. WILSON *Voy. Scott.* II. 153 Herring guttery. **Guttery** (gʊtəri), *a.* [f. *Gutter sb.*¹ + -Y¹.]

1. Of corn: Grooved, channelled. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iv. 128 If [wheat] is cut too soon .. the Kernel will be somewhat shrivelled and guttery. 1873 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 371 (E. D. D.) The corns of cancer wheat are commonly thin and guttery.

2. Miry, muddy. (Cf. GUTTER *sb.*¹ 2 d.) ? *dial.* 1808-80 JAMESON *sv.*, A guttery road. 1874 E. A. FREEMAN in W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 85 Streets guttery, stony, filthy. 1895 H. CALLAN *Clyde to Jordan* ix. 97 The streets are narrow, stony, broken and guttery.

Gut-tide. *Obs. or dial.* Also 8 gutties. [An alteration of *good tide* (see GOOD A. 8 c); *perh.* a mere phonetic development, though association with GUT *sb.* would inevitably suggest itself.]

Shrove Tuesday; also *gen.*, a time of feasting. (1547) see GOOD A. 8 c. 1603 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* iv. i. 47 At what time wert thou bound, Club! at Gut-tide, Holl-tide, or Candle-tide? 1631 J. BURGESS *Anno. Rejoined* 323 *Holl* is content to impute to Hester, Mordecai, and all the lowest, the decreeing of a Gut-tide, rather than of an holy Festival. 1797 L. LEITCH *Lett. to F. Boucher* 25 Apr. (MS.), You will be pleased to add to your Shropshire words .. Gutties Day .. Shrove Tuesday .. evidently from the Guts. 1820 see GOOD A. 8 c. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Gut-tide*. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.*, *Guttil*, Shrove-tide; lit. Good-tide. *Guttil Tuesday* is the name for Shrove Tuesday.

Gut-tie (gʊt'ti), *local.* Also 8 guttie. [f. GUT *sb.* + TIE *sb.*] An abdominal disease in cattle.

1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Surv. Heref.* 76 The distemper is here called the Guttie. When it had once seized on an ox, it was considered as incurable. 1794 J. HARRIS *ibid.* 77 This stricture, or guttie, as it is called. 1834 YOUBATT *Cattle* 490 Various abdominal diseases ensue, and, among the rest, the cords or gut-tie.

Guttie, *obs. f. GUTTÉ; var. GUTTY sb.*

Guttifer (gʊt'ifər), *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *guttifera* (sc. *planta*), f. *gutta* drop (see GUTTA and -FEROUS). Cf. F. *guttifère*.] A plant that exudes gum or resin; a plant of the order *Guttifera*.

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 400 Order CXLIV. *Clusiaceæ* —Guttifers.

Guttiferous (gʊt'ifərəs), *a.* [f. as *prcc.*: see -FEROUS.] Yielding gum or resinous substances; pertaining to N.O. *Guttifera*, of trees and shrubs remarkable for their abounding in a resinous sap.

1847 in CRAIG.

So **Gutti-feral a.**, used by Lindley as the distinctive epithet of an 'alliance' including the order *Guttifera*; *sb.* A plant belonging to this 'alliance'.

1846 LINOLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 392 *Guttiferales*—the Guttiferal Alliance. *Ibid.* It is in this respect indeed that Guttiferals principally differ from Sapindals. *Ibid.* 400 Guttiferal Exogens.

Guttiform (gʊt'ifəm), *a.* [f. L. *gutta* drop (GUTTA *sb.*¹, GOUT *sb.*¹) + (-i) FORM.] Having the form of a drop; drop-shaped.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 126 The markings below have a short, broad, guttiform character. 1883 *Nature* xxvii. 231 Their guttiform surface can be explained by the drops of the milky juice.

† **Gutting**, *sb.* *Obs.* [? f. *Guttingen*, name of a town in Hanover.] Some kind of canvas.

1640 in Entick *London* II. 167 Gutting and spruce canvas drillings *pact.* 1812 J. SAVIN *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 133 Packing Canvass, Guttings, Spruce, Elbing, or Queen-borough Canvass.

Gutting (gʊtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. GUT.

1. The eviscerating of fish. Also *attrib.*, as *gutting-board*, *house*, *knife*.

1615 E. S. BRIT. *Diss in Arth. Garner* III. 642 Six Gutting knives, at fourpence. o 20. 1736 J. LEWIS *Isle Tenet* 34 The Gutting-Knife. 1780 *Young Tour Irel.* I. 231 Over the gutting-house is a hoop store. 1832 HRT. MARTINEAU *Weal & Voe* i. 2 A girl were employed in gutting. 1842 J. WILSON *Voy. Scott.* II. 161 They [women] never appear except around the gutting board in otherwise than rather trim array.

b. *concr.* What is removed from a fish in the process of evisceration.

1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 336/1 The peelings and guttings, the very offal and scum of the broth are flung further.
2. The clearing out of the contents of a building.
1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* iv. iii. Your breaking open and gutting of houses. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) IV. 471. I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know any cause that may have come to your knowledge for the desertion by its inhabitants, and plunder, even to gutting, of Cardigos.

fig. 1891 *Times* 13 Oct. 8/2 The gutting of the treasury of its net profits in order to pay and to parade an enormous dividend.

+3. Guzzling; gormandizing. *Obs.*

1633 AMES *Agst. Crem.* II. 316 Heer the Rejoynder. . accuseth him of making it a Guttide; As if no Civill day of rejoycing could be without Gutting.

+ **Guttish**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. GUT *sb.* + -ISH.] Gluttonous.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 16 What guttish greediness the horeson can teach!

+ **Guttle**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. GUTTLE *v.*] What one consumes gluttonously.

1784—9 M. MADAN *Persius* (1795) 141 Nor swallow with your guttle mercurial spirit.

Guttle (gʊtʃl), *v.* [? f. GUT *sb.*, after *guzzle*.] 1. *intr.* To eat voraciously; to gormandize.

1654 GAYTON *Phas. Notes Don Quix.* II. iii. 42 Sancho durst not gormandize, and guttle and guzzle too. . under his Master's nose. 1695 COTTON *Scoffer Scoff* 24 Or swell and guttle every day With Nectar and Ambrosia. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Delekidus Grobrianus* 178 Such Praise inspires with a divine Lust Your Friends, who guttle with a greater Gust. 1764 CHURCHILL *Times Poems* 1769 II. 258 Luxury sat guttling at the helm From meal to meal. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 110 [A] stone trough, whence the swine us'd to guttle. 1893 *Vizetelly Glances Back* I. xv. 300 A position which he utilised to guttle and guzzle in good company.

2. *trans.* To devour or swallow greedily. Also with *up, down*.

1685 (H. MORE) *Refect. on Baxter* 9 He . . was not edited by the reading, or rather gutting up so many Books as he has hastily read. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxxviii. 415 'He Gutted 'em up, and Scalt his Chops. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Delekidus Grobrianus* 138 I constantly regarding her Advice, Have safely gutted whatsoe'er is nice. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Home Travels* (1797) II. 118 To . . guttle down six pound of turtle. 1827 *Illustr.* II. 87/2 The gross appetite of the Iroquois and Tonopiambos, who guttle down their enemies out of absolute spite. 1844 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXXII. 207 Cleopatra's page guttling the figs in the basket which had brought the asp. 1853 F. HALL in *Ladies' Misc.* II. 168 Gutting their beef and guzzling their beer.

Guttler (gʊtlɜː), [f. GUTTLE *v.* + -ER.] One who guttles; a glutton; a gormandizer.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Rum-hopper, tip us. . a Boozing-cheat of Ram-gutters. . Drawer, fill us. . a Bottle of the best Canary. 1752 (*title*) Truth in Rhyme, to suit the time, or the Parish Guttlers, a Merry Poem. 1768 WILCOX (P. Pindar) *Bro. Peter to Bro. Tom*, etc. 41 Plymouth town. . Where wandering gutters, wandering gutters meet. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 399 The thing is done every day, and is good parish guttlers' law. 1880 BROWNING *Parley*, *u. Cert. People* (1889) 247 In debauchery's guild Admitted prime guttler and guzzler.

Guttlesome (gʊtʃlsəm), *a. rare*. [f. GUTTLE *v.* + -SOME.] Gluttonous.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 115/2 The dying words of that guttlesome parson were, 'Oh, those horrid dingers, but for them I should have been saved'.

Guttlng (gʊtʃlɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. GUTTLE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* GUTTLE; gormandizing.

1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 103 Depredations by guttling and tipping, junketting, gossiping, gaming, &c. are to be all item'd to the government. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvi. Who . . dine for the mere purpose of guttling. 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* (1898) 236 Here you will find no guttling nor gormandizing.

Guttlng (gʊtʃlɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. GUTTLE *v.* + -ING.] That guttles; gormandizing, guzzling.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxxx. With Methos, Glutitoe, his guttling brother, Twinne parallels, drawn from the self same line. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *A Guttlng Fellow*, a great Eater. 1799 *Monthly Mag.* July 146/2 The greasy bearded, guttling blades of Mother Madcap. 1845 THACKERAY *Xmas Bks.* (1872) 35 What a contempt they must have for the guttling crowd to whom they minister.

+ **Gutturous**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [For **gutturous*, ad. L. *gutturōsus* *g* guttured, f. GUTTUR.] 'Having a wide throat' (Cockeram, 1623).

+ **Guttose**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. type **guttōsus*, f. *gutta* drop: see -OSE.] 'Full of Drops' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

+ **Guttula** (gʊtʃulə), *Nat. Hist.* [L. *guttula* a little drop, dim. of *gutta* a drop.] A small drop-shaped spot.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 14 Sporidia furnished with two large guttulae.

Guttular (gʊtʃulɜː), *a.* [f. *prcc.* + -AR.] Spotted.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral* II. 135 Red guttular marble of Campan.

Guttulate (gʊtʃuleɪt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *guttul-a* a little drop + -ATE.] Having drops or spots; also with prefixed numeral indicating the number of spots.

1887 [see GUTTATE]. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 23 Sporidia 8, fusiform, curved, 3-guttulate.

Guttule (gʊtʃul), [Anglicized form of GUTTULA.] A small drop.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

+ **Guttulous**, *a. Obs.* [f. GUTTULA + -OUS.] Taking the form of or occurring in small drops.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 198 From a partial or guttulous irrigation, to conclude a total descension. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 241 A kind of guttulous distillation.

+ **Guttur** (gʊtʃɜː), Also 6 gutter. [L. = throat.] The throat; used rarely in technical applications.

Also attrib., in + *guttur-neck*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 3 The routes of the femell ferne taken wth honye. . dryue brode wormes oute of the gutter. 1649 LOVEACE *Poems* 53 [To an Ostrich.] Snakes through thy gutter-neck hisse all the day, Then on thy Iron Messe at supper feed'st. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. 151 The letters which we commonly call gutturals, k, g, have nothing to do with the guttur, but with the root of the tongue and the soft palate. 1872 COUES 'Key N. Amer. Birds' (1884) 96 The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided. . *Guttur* is a term sometimes used to include gula and jugulum together; it is simply equivalent to 'throat', as just defined.

Guttur, *obs. form of GUTTER.*

Guttural (gʊtʃɜːl), *a. and sb.* Also 6-7 guttural, 7 guttural. [ad. mod. L. *gutturalis*, f. *guttur* (see *prcc.*): see -AL. Cf. F. *guttural*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the throat.

Guttural artery, the same as thyroid artery. *G. canal*, *duct*, the Eustachian tube. *G. cartilage*, the arytenoid cartilage. *G. fossa*, 'the central portion of the middle division in the external base of the skull' (Cassell). *G. glands*, the same as pharyngeal glands. *G. hernia* = GOITRE. *G. pouch*, one of 'two large air-sacs lying side by side in the median plane of the pharynx of the horse and allied animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 68 The guttural eating and drinking of the body and blood of Christ. 1694 MORTEUX *Rablaix* IV. xxxiv. (1737) 142 It no more open'd its guttural Trap-door. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 354 Cephalick and Guttural Distempers. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 315 A dry and obstinate cough, which we may call guttural, because the patient feels more pain in the throat during his cough, than in any other part. 1832 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 67 The first, or Sphenoidal Edge. . is divided into two laminae, (*ala vomeris*), which enter into the grooves on the guttural aspect of the sphenoid bone. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 550/5 The guttural orifice of the Eustachian tube. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* III. 131 Sometimes, as in the Crocodile and Great Ant Eater, this guttural part of the basis cranii is nearly concealed by the immense extension of the palate.

b. Of sounds or utterance: Produced in the throat.

By non-phoneticians any mode of pronunciation which is harsh or grating in effect is often supposed to be 'guttural'; with this notion the designation is popularly applied by Englishmen to the German *ch*, but not to *ch* or *g*; though technically it belongs equally to them. As a technical term of phonetics, the word was first used to denote the Hebrew spirant consonants *h*, *h*, *h*, *h*; it is now commonly applied (inaccurately, if its etymological sense be regarded) to the sounds formed by the back of the tongue and the palate, as (*k*, *g*, *h*, *h*, *h*).

1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some guttural, because they are pronounced more in the throat; others, dental, because a man cannot well pronounce them without the teeth. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* I. vii. A labial letter can not symbolize a guttural syllable. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 52 A guttural pronunciation is an infallible badge of an ancient language. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xi. 364 The Vowel (*y*) is wholly Guttural, being an emission of the breath from the throat, without any particular motion of the tongue or lips. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 348 That guttural pronunciation, so disagreeable in the Florentines. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xli. 31 Their language is extremely guttural. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Komola* I. The deep guttural sounds of the speaker were scarcely intelligible to the newly-waked . . listener. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 191 The guttural nasal seems to have been the regular pronunciation of *ng* in English. 1898 J. CAIRD *Univ. Addresses* 349 An articulation thick and guttural.

Hence **Gutturality**, guttural (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

b. *sb.* A guttural sound; *occas.*, guttural utterance.

1696 WINSTON *Theory Earth* II. (1722) 166 The first letter being such a guttural as could not well be pronounced by the Greeks. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. viii. His speech was . . all gutturals. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* III. Giving each guttural the true Anglo-Saxon enunciation. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 133 Our [Welsh] language being full of harsh consonants and gutturals. 1877 MISS YORCE *Cameos* II. xiv. 132 The Portuguese . . despise the Spanish gutturals as Moorish abominations. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 2/1 Occasionally the choir would cease their singing, and in deep guttural a black-bearded priest would chant some verses. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Priests* I. 29 The rabble of Cologne. . grumbling out their grating gutturals.

Gutturalism (gʊtʃɜːlɪzəm), [f. *prcc.* + -ISM.] Guttural quality or characteristics.

1871-3 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 166 The desire to reassert the languishing gutturalism of H and R. 1896 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 33.70 The purer forms of Low German have preserved the gutturalism, dentalism and labialism of the several Spirants down to the present moment.

Gutturality (gʊtʃɜːlɪti), [f. as *prcc.* + -ITY.] Guttural nature, character, or condition.

1770 BARETTI *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* III. lviii. 11 The Spanish language. . has some soft gutturalities. 1796 SEWARD

Anecd. IV. 495 His voice discovered something of that guttural quality for which Mr. Garrick's was distinguished. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 162 The *ch*, by which *x* was rendered, seems to mark a guttural quality and aspiration. 1871-3 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 181 *Gh* was a reinforcement of the old guttural quality of *h*.

Gutturalize (gʊtʃɜːlaɪz), *v.* [f. as *prcc.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce or utter gutturally.

1. . . *Gentl. Mag.* (cited in Worcester). To gutturalize strange tongues. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 427 Some grazier . . gutturalizes something pastoral out of George Thomson's Collection of Scottish Songs. 1832 WILSON *ibid.* XXXI. 266 The green goose gutturalizes 'Reform! Reform!'

2. To render (a sound) guttural in character.

1863 LERSIUS *Standard Alphabet* (ed. 2) 58 The thick emphatic sound, which they transmit to the following vowels in gutturalising them. 1874 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 74 These words are *children* and *milk*, in both of which the *i* has been gutturalized and labialized into *u* by the *l*.

Hence **Gutturalized** *pp. a.*; **Gutturalization**.

1863 LERSIUS *Standard Alphabet* (ed. 2) 56 Another formation of vowels, which we might call Gutturalisation. *Ibid.* 57 In the Arabic this gutturalisation of the vowels is distinctly heard. 1877 SWEET *Hand-bk. Phonetics* 15 A muffled gutturalised front vowel.

Gutturally (gʊtʃɜːli), *adv.* [f. GUTTURAL + -LY.] In a guttural manner; with a guttural sound or utterance. + In quot. 1659 = (app.) Indistinctly.

1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Answ. to Sumod. Queries* 7 He speaks more plainly there, what he says here but gutturally, and leaves to conjecture his meaning. 1774 D. JONES *Jrnl.* (1865) 61 The *ch* (ch) is pronounced gutturally as Welsh or old Scotch. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 416 Ardicin-chrocan, the somewhat gutturally-sounding proper name of the abode. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 125 The *ch* in all these words is pronounced as in German, or even more gutturally.

+ **Gutturine**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. GUTTUR + -INE.] Pertaining to the throat.

1652 RAY *Dissol. World* 89 The Bronchocele or gutturine tumour [*margin.* Swollen Throats].

Gutturize (gʊtʃɜːraɪz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. GUTTUR + -IZE.] *trans.* To enunciate gutturally.

1832 COLERIDGE *Tablet*, 7 July, That grand word—Death—for which the Germans gutturize a sound that puts you in mind of nothing but a loathsome toad.

Gutturniform (gʊtʃɜːnɪfɔːm), *a.* [f. L. *gutturnum* narrow-necked pitcher + -FORM.] (See *quot.*)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gutturniform*, of or belonging to, or resembling, a water pitcher. Formerly applied to the arytenoid cartilage.

Guturo- (gʊtʃɜːro), taken as comb. form of L. *guttur* throat; in terms of *Anat.* and *Physiol.* = pertaining to the throat (and some other part), as *guturo-maxillary* (= relating to the throat and the jaw), *guturo-palatine*, *guturo-tetanic* (hence *guturo-tetany*); in *Phonetics* = 'guttural and . .', as in *guturo-labial* (= guttural and labial), -nasal, +palatal (= palatal), -sibilant.

1786 SPARKMAN *Voy. Cape G.* H. II. 278 The guttural sounds of the Hottentot language. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 7 N is gutturo-nasal when it precedes *g*, *c*, or *g*. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* IV. 135 The representative of this gutturo-sibilant is invariably a pure *k*. 1881 *Academy* 19 Feb. 139 Latin *kw* (qv), a guttural followed by a gutturo-labial. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Guturo-palatine nerve*, the posterior palatine nerve. *Ibid.*, *Guturo-tetanic stammering*, Colombat's term for the form of stammering which is produced by spasmodic contraction of the throat. Same as *Guturo-tetany*.

Gutty (gʊtʃi), *sb. Golfers' slang.* [f. GUTTA 2 + -Y.] A gutter-percha ball.

1890 HUTCHINSON *Gutty* (Badm. Libr.) III. 70 We may make a brief comparison of these three balls, taking the ordinary 'guty', which is the mean, as the standard. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Guttie*.

Gutty (gʊtʃi), *a. Chiefly Sc.* [f. GUT *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Corrupt, pot-bellied.

1785 BURNS *3rd Ep. to Lapraik* 45 Till ye forget ye're auld an' gutty (usually printed *guty*). 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii. Ta filthy gutty hallions, tat they are. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* 227 A gutty wee chiel that gaed aboot the toon wi' knee-breaks on.

Gutty, variant of GUTTE *Her.*

Gutwort (gʊtʃwɜːt), ? *Obs.* [f. GUT *sb.* 1 + -WORT.] The plant *Globularia Alypum*, a violent purgative, found in Southern Europe and Africa.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxxii. § 2. 108 Tartonnare, called in English Gutwort, which groweth by the sea. 1611 COCKER, *Tartonnare*, gutwort; a beautiful, and extremely pungent French shrub. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 93/2 The herb Gutwort, or trouble Belly, grows in branches with white hoary leaves.

Gutwör, -ör, vnlgr pronunc. of GOVERNOR.

Guy (gəi), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4-5 *gve*, 5, 9 *Sc. gy*, 6 *Sc. guye*, 7 *guie*, 7- *guy*. [a. OF. *gui-s* (obj. case *guion*), also *guie* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *guia*, it. *guida* (see *GUIDE sb.*); the two Rom. types **guido*(n) and **guida* (etymologically fem., but masc. as a designation of men) are verbal sbs. f. *guidare*: see *GUIDE v.*]

+ L. A guide; a conductor or leader. *Obs. rare*. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2727 Pan hisyd þei hem to þe hauen . . as þe werwolf hem wisyd þat was al here gye. *Ibid.* 2840 Þe herte & þe hinde þere þanne hem led sone, as þe werwolf hem wisyd þat y was here gye. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 684 Bath Forth and Tay thai left and passyd by On the

north cost, [gud] Guthrie was thar gy. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 53 London .. Thy famous Maire .. is exemplar, loodester, and gye.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* A rope used to guide and steady a thing which is being hoisted or lowered; also, a rope, chain, rod, etc. to secure or steady anything liable to shift its position or to be carried away, as the mast, funnel, etc. of a vessel, a derrick, a suspension-bridge, etc.

Lazy guy, 'a small tackle or rope to prevent the spanker-boom from swaying about in fine weather' (Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk.* 1867). *Travelling guy* (see quot. 1846).

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hemf-seed* to Shroards, rattlings, lanyards, tackles, lifts, and guies. 1626 CART. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seaman* 16 Sheeps feet is .. a gye in staying the tackles when they are charged with goods. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 A Guy .. is a rope brought to it from the foremast, to keepe the weight vpon it steady. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 173 The Guy of the winding Tackle. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 352 His Majesty's ship the Gosport was .. well-stay'd by guys and hawsers. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii. The experienced seaman had let down with the chain another line, which, being attached to it, and held by the persons beneath, might serve by way of gy. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. There are sometimes also guys attached to the jib-traveller, which get the name of travelling guys. 1853 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 105 Drive the [tent]-pegs home and stretch the guys. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 173 A broken oar is driven into the sand, and supported by guys of spun yarn. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 207 If the wind is light, get a lazy guy on the spanker boom. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 9/1 About six o'clock the funnel guy was carried away.

b. *Naut. slang.* Phrase *To clap a guy on*: to put a stop to; to 'stow'.

1814 *Sailors' Return* ii. vi. I .. request you will join us at dinner, if you'll only clap a guy on your low lingo.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 2), as *guy-chain*, *crane*, *peg*, *rope*, *tackle*; also *guy rein*, a guiding or leading rein.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 254 note. The shears were kept upright, and were managed, by two strong guy (or guide) ropes. 1851 *Man. Artific. Exer.* 175 As soon as the centre of each tent is marked by a peg, 4 guy pegs are driven to the front, rear, right and left. 1856 SIR T. SEATON *Cadet in Colonel I.* 19 From a strong ring in the deck, near the head of the boat, ran a guy rope. 1859 *Daily News* 22 June. A gentleman leading a beautiful child by a guy rein. He is mounted on a superb bay, his little companion on a cream-coloured pony. 1879 *Man. Artific. Exer.* 640 For guy tackles likely to be wetted with salt water tarred cordage should be used. 1879 R. S. BALL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* i. 208 In a crane which is often used for quarrying and other rough purposes, and which is sometimes called a guy crane, there are two stays.

Guy (gōi), sb.² Pl. guys.

1. An effigy of Guy Fawkes carried about in the streets on the anniversary of 'Gunpowder Plot' (Nov. 5), and burnt in the evening, usually with a display of fireworks. This custom is now falling into disuse.

The figure is habited in grotesquely ragged and ill-assorted garments (whence sense 2), and is usually accompanied by other similar effigies (representing unpopular persons), to which the name of 'guys' is often given by extension.

1806 W. BURRELL in *Lett. C. K. Sharpe* (1888) I. 277 A month ago there was neither ship nor make in me. No guy ever matched me. 1825 *Hong. Every-day Bk.* 1. 240 Formerly an old cocked hat was the reigning fashion for a 'Guy'. 1867 *Troloope Chron. Barret* II. ix. 275 What are you doing then, dressed up in that way like a guy? 1868 *Diogenes Uncomm.* *Trans.* xxi. Once on a fifth of November I found a 'Guy' trusted to take care of himself there, while his proprietors had gone to dinner.

2. A person of grotesque appearance, esp. with reference to dress; a 'fright'.

1836 *Lett. Fr. Madras* (1843) 9 The gentlemen are all 'rigged Tropical', .. grisly Guys some of them turn out to be. 1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Ox.* xxvi. (1889) 246 He was such an old guy in his dress. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 15 Oct. We have far too many sculptured 'Guys' in the metropolis. 1893 *Vizetelly Glances back* I. ii. 33 Little boys .. were dressed up to look the greatest of guys.

attrib. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. II. 145 He appeared habited in the usual guy style: a gaudy fancy helmet [etc.].

3. *slang.* a. A dark lantern. ? *Obs.*

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum* s.v. Stow the guy: conceal the lantern.

b. An act of decamping or running off 'on the sly'. *To give the guy to*: to run away from, 'give the slip to'.

1859 *Sporting Times* 3 Aug. 5/5 (Farmer) A cheerful guy to Waterloo was the game. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 2/3 'He's done a guy' ... The Corner—'Done a what? Witness—'Done a guy'; 'hunked'. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 378/1 Don't think to give us the guy.

c. (See quot.)

1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 451 These crimps are Jews; there are a few Christians who profess the same common faith, and they are called guys. These crimps and guys prey like sharks on the unfortunate sailors.

d. A man, fellow. *U.S.*

1808 *Milwaukee Sentinel* 20 Jan. 4/7, I s'pose you got a Bible you'll let a guy look into.

Hence *Guydom*, the state of being a guy.

1882 BERESF. *Hoppe Brandreth's* I. i. 3 He could not deny a woman's right to refuse to make a guy of herself, as she understood guydom.

† *Guy*, v. i. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *eye*, *guye*, 4 *gie*, 4-5 *guie*, 4-6 *gy*, (5 *St. gh*), 4-7 *guy*. [a. OF. *guier*-r (superseded in later Fr. by *guider*: see

GUIDE) = Pr., Sp., It. *guiar*, It. *guidare*; prob. of Teut. origin, from some form of the root of Goth. and OE. *willan* to know (see *WIT* v.); cf. Goth. *fairweitan* to spy.]

1. *trans.* To conduct or lead on the way; = GUIDE v. 1; to direct the course of (a vehicle, an instrument, etc.).

1362 LANGL. P. *Pl.* A. II. 162 Gyle was for goere and gyede hem alle. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 6 (Harl.) Yow fiers god of armes. .. Be present and my song contynne and guy. c. 1384 — *H. Fame* II. 435 (Fairf.) Whan .. Pheton wolde lede Algate hys Fader carte, and gye. 14.. HOCLEVE *Ad Beatum Virg.* 49 Vn-to my soules helthe thow me gye! 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxh.) 37 He gan hym forth hye Up on his jurne fully trostynge That the grace of god shuld hym riht gye. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxxviii. ix. Two hundred he kept, that ship to guide To Acres. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 1881 Gydys that chessty, fra strenthis thaim to ghy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* II. ProL 18 Thynne is the cure my woulff pen to gye. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. ix. A withren staffe his steps vntastable guies.

absol. c. 1440 *Generydes* 2049 The foremost warde All redy for to gye The kyng of Turkey had in gouernance.

2. To command (an army, etc.); to govern, rule (a country); to administer, manage (affairs, an office). Cf. GUIDE v. 3, 4.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 92 Eustace of Ferers bat oste suld guy. c. 1400 *Rowland & O.* 254 We will oure hatells guy, And rape vs for to ryde Agayne by Emperour. c. 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1322 A kyng .. moot don his diligence His peple for to gye by prudence. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 5 Deocleuius, Al the londe hadde to gyeve. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 6 Thy men of weir to gyeve and to gy. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* i. lxiii. This hand late hears and flocks that guied.

3. To control or direct (a person or his actions); = GUIDE v. 2. (Said of persons; also of immaterial things).

13.. *Sir Beues* 364 (MS. A). I schel be sende .. a riche erl, bat schel be gie And tedie be of cortisie In be soule. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1298 And Iuppiter so wys my soule gye To speken of a seruant properly. c. 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1335 Mesure is good; let hir be gye and lede. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 138 Guy al thy thoghtis al tyme to do well. c. 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* i. 20 Nature had lymitt folk, for their reward, This gudlie kyng to gouerne and to gy.

b. *refl.* To conduct or rule (oneself). Cf.

GUIDE v. 2 c.

c. 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 35 in E. E. P. (1862) 134 A sykter ground who wol him gy I rede he penke on ysterday. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1610 How schulle we now oure selue gye now oure lacke our hed? 1420 HOCLEVE *Ball. to H. Somer* 34 Paie you lugh as dooth an othir wight, bat by mesure ruteth him, and gyeth. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* i. xii. (1544) 24 He yaued them lawes wherby they should them gye.

Guy (gōi), v. 2 [f. GUY sb.¹ (sense 2).] *trans.* To fasten or secure with a guy or with guys. Also with *down*, *out*, *up*, etc. Chiefly *Naut.* Also *transf.*

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. App.* 18 You must anchor near the Shore, and an Hawsen on Shore to guy your Ship. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 70 The swinging booms were then guyed out. 1861 *Mori. Chron.* 20 Aug. (Crystal Palace Co. Advt.). It is essential the rope [of M. Blondin] should be well strained and guyed. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 71 It is .. necessary to guy it down by a rope. 1886 T. HARRY *Mayor of Casterbr.* II. xvi. 224 Settles .. guyed to the ceiling, .. by cords. for stability. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 711 As the Japanese have no bridge on the nose without speaking of, the ponderous optical helps must be guyed in by cables of twine slung round the ears.

Guy (gōi), v. 3 [f. GUY sb.²]

1. *intr.* To carry an effigy of Guy Fawkes about the streets on Guy Fawkes' day. b. *trans.* To exhibit (a person) in effigy.

1851-61 MAYHEW *London Labour* III. 72, I always used to speed the money I got guying on myself. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov. 5/5 The cavalcade gave the organisers the opportunity of 'guying' various faddists.

2. *trans.* (Originally *Theatrical slang*). To make an object of ridicule or derisive wit, to ridicule by innuendo. Also *to guy* *al.*

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxvi. 203 The Roman street-boy who .. guyed the gladiators from the dizzy gallery. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 151, I particularly remember .. being 'guyed' on one occasion. .. The stage manager insisted on my wearing a most outrageous costume. I knew it would be laughed at. 1890 *Lit. World* 11 July 20 Mr. Burnand does not set himself to guy the book. 1890 DOYLE *Sign of Four* vii. (ed. 3) 116 I'm guyed at by the children. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 384/2 She and Edith Merry had been studying Anglo-Saxon together, and he had guyed them both about it, calling them blue-stockings.

Hence *Guying* *vb.* *sb.*

1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 152 'Guying' is .. indulged in only by the silliest portion of the audience.

Guy (gōi), v. 4 *slang.* [f. GUY sb.² (sense 3 b).] *intr.* To go off, run away. Also *with* (off).

1879 J. W. HORSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 300/2, I planned with another boy to guy (run away). 1897 *Daily News* 7 June 3/5 Prisoner .. 'done a guy' ... He did what? Witness—'He 'guyed' off'.

† *Guyage*, *obs. rare.* In 5 *swyage*. [a. OF. *guyage*, f. *guy* GUY sb.¹: see -AGE.] = GUIDAGE v.

c. 1425 MS. *Cott. Claud.* A. II. f. 124 b. Alle pat vnyrthefully setyth tallages vpon men of holy chirche, as podage, gwyage, or any oþer vnyskylful thraldam.

Guyan, *obs. form* of GEAN, wild cherry.

1578 LITTLE *Dodoens* vi. l. 723 The Guyan or sweete Cherries.

Guyd(e)home, *obs. form* of GUIDON.

Guydy, *obs. form* of GIDDY a.

Guydion, *-done*, *obs. forms* of GUIDON.

Guylden, *obs. form* of GULDEN.

Guyunny, *obs. form* of GUINEA.

† *Guyour*, *Obs.* Also 4 *gyour*, 4-5 *giour* (e. [a. OF. *gyour*, *guitor*, agent-n. f. *guier* GUY v. 1] = GUIDER.

13.. A. *Alis* 7244 For his gwiuris [printed gwinris; MS. *Boet.* gwiuris] me han bytrayed. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 6 Adelard of Westsex was kyng of þe Empire, Of Noreis & Surreis, guyour ilk schire. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3379 Þey chos þe guyour þe contre knew. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 703 þe holde him [tapping] giour ful good & god of þe handus. 1377 LANGL. P. *Pl.* B. xx. 171 Conscience that kepe was and guyoure Ouer kynde Cristene and cardynale vertues. 1401 *Pok. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 We were God the giour, and kept the stern, .. al schulde wende to wrak.

Guyward, *obs. form* of GIZZARD.

Guyzarne, variant of GIZARNE.

† *Guyssyer*, *obs. variant* of GIZZARD, in quotes. = 'liver'; see GIZZARD 3.

1491 *CANTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 312 a/1, I was strongly persecuted of the guysser in soo moche that I coude not praye to god. *Ibid.* He put his honde in me & drew out my guysser & toke away my maladye.

Guyton, *guytorne*, variants of GETON. *Obs.*

1460 *Will. Oldhall* (Somerset Ho.), Pynnon baners & Guytons.

Guytrash, *Guyzard*, vars. GYTRASH, GUISARD, || *Guz* (gzr). *Indian.* Also 7 *guzz*, 9 *gudgo*.

[Hindustani and Pers. *guz*.] A measure of length (see quot. 1875).

1658 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 206 Come and Measure in Katag. The Guzz is 28 Inches 1/2. 5 Guzz is 4 Yards. *Ibid.* 211 Persia. 374 Inches, a Guzz for Cloath, &c. 27 Inches a Guzz for Carpets, Silks, Fins, Stuff, &c. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* *Misc. Tracts* 237/1 The image is in an erect posture, and his feet measure ten guz in length. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 323 Guz (average) = 36 English Inches, at Madras = 33, Bombay = 27.

Guze (giüz). *Her.* [Of obscure origin; Cotgr. 1611 has *guses* as a Fr. word, with the same gloss as in quot. 1562.] A roundle of a sanguine tint.

1562 LEIGH *Armoric* (1557) 88 The field Or, ix Guzes, iij, iij, and iij. The meaning wherof is the hall of the eye, and is so blazed, although it be sanguine of colour. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xix. (1611) 226 If they [Roundels] be .. Sanguine .. They are reckoned .. Guzes. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 74.

Guzzle (gvrz'l), sb. Also 7 *gozel* (l. [?f. the vb.])

1. A gutter, drain. Also *fig. Obs. exc. dial.* 1598 FLORIO *Solchi*, furrowes. Also gutlets or gozels of water. *Ibid.* *Trughetto*, a ferrie, a passage, a foarde, a gozell ouer, or from shore to shore. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. vii. 203 Mean'st thou .. That sinke of filth, that guzzle most impure? What he? 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 12 Such as .. lie tumbling in their owne vomite, and sleeping in a guzzle. 1619 W. WHATELY *God's Husk* i. (1622) 50 The filthy stinking guzzle of Original sinne. 1654 TRAPP *Comm.* Ps. li. 2 Though a Swine he washed never so clean .. she will be ready to wallow in the next guzzle. 1659 TORRIANO, *Rigagnu*, any little .. gutter or gozel of water drawn by art into some field or garden. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Carrecta*, *Carr* a gutter is in Lincolnshire a Gool, in Kent a Guzzle, in Wiltshire a Gushill, and Gooshill. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wills* III. 374 *Guzzle*, a filthy drain, or the filth of a drain. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* *Guzzle*, the hole for slops outside cottages.

attrib. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. Proem 171 Quake guzzel dogs, that lue on putted slime.

2. Drink, liquor.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1730) II. 180 Where [have you] squander'd away the tiresome minutes of your evening leisure, over sea'd Winchester's of three-penny guzzle? 1709 *Kambl.* *Fuddle* *Ch.* 16 Drink Porters Guzzle much ödner than Chere. 1788 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *P's Pension Wks.* 1816 I. 414 Loo for a little meat and guzzle, This sneaking cur, too, takes the muzzel. 1893 KENNARD *Diogenes' Souldis* xi. (ed. 2) 178 Then they'd sell ye 'guzzle' for next to nought.

3. A bout of excessive eating and drinking; a debauch. 1836 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. 285 About the time supper was announced .. and just before the guzzle began. 1898 *N. B. Daily Mail* 28 Oct. 3 He opposed the freedom of the city to Mr. C— on account of the inevitable 'guzzle' thereafter.

4. *dial.* The throat.

1659 *Land. Chanticleers* xi. 25 A single one [sc. a cord] I believe woud spoil your drinking, I woud't d'up your guzzle. 1885 MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* 39 (E. D. D.) This kindly 105 His eggs down pendin' in his guzzle. 18.. *Oldiam Recruit* (E. D. D.), I put my foot in his ribs, and my fingers in the guzzle of his neck.

Guzzle (gvz'l), v. Forms: 6 *gussel*, 6-8 *guzzle*, 7 *gusle*, *gousle*, *guzzel*, 7- *guzzle*. [?a. OF. *gossiler* (recorded in the sense 'to vomit', also 'to chatter'), connected with *gossier* 'throat'.]

1. *trans.* To swallow (liquor, rarely food) greedily or to excess. Also with *down*, *up*.

1583 *Golding Catein on Deut.* li. Wyne which they gussel and quaffe vp without measure or reason. 1609 W. M. MANN in *Moore* (1857) 90 He hath .. gusted downe his throate more then Cleopatra quaffed in a braynde to Mark Anthonie. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1720 L. 80 How many gallons have you guzzled for your morning's draught? 1802 TAYLOR *God Housew.* xix. 175 Men and Women addict themselves .. to guzzle down the Richest Wines daily. 1711 RAMSAY *Elegy on M. Johnston* 22 We guil'd Scuds till

we could scarce... Cast off our duds. 1808 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 336 How it annoyed me to behold Belvidera [Mrs. Siddons] guzzle boiled beef and mustard, will streams of porter [etc.]. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. viii, Guzzling his venison pasties: 1842 THACKERAY *Memo. Gormand*. Wks. 1886 XXXIII. 350 It is absurd to be guzzling wine at fifteen francs a bottle.

transf. 1638 RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 28 The Spirits are to be put into such a temperance, and degree of activity; That they should not (as He saith) Drink or Guzzle the juices of the Body, but Sip them only. 2. To consume or dissipate (time, money, etc.) in guzzling. With away, down.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James v.* 5 It is prodigious in poor men to guzzle and drink away their days. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 x. § 2 (1669) 42/2 He that should save his money from guzzling it down his throat. 1726 ANHERST *Terra Fil.* i. 4 To see the virtuous munificence of founders... guzzled down in hogsheads of wine. 1797 *Chronicle in Spirit Publ. Frills*. (1799) I. 356, I do not mean you should guzzle away all that large stock of money. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Under the Chilterns* 188 An 'ere's me an' the children in rags... an' you guzzlin' away down at the public wot should go to put clothes on their backs.

3. *intr.* To drink largely or greedily, to 'swill'. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 830 They... passed away the night in guzzling and drinking drunk. 1618 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (1622) 240 Many sit guzzling in the ale-house. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Eph. v.* 4 Some men as ducks have their noses always guzzling in the gutter of obscene talk. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 473 There sit... guzzling deep, the boor, The lackey, and the groom. 1793 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to the Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 208 In vice's drunken Cup for ever guzzling. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 519 If he chose to shoot and guzzle at his country seat when important business was under consideration at Westminster.

Hence *Gu'zzledom* *nonce-wd.*

1895 A. NUTT in K. MEYER *Voy. Bran* I. 207 A marvelous land of Cockayne, of gorging guzzledom, of bursting fatness.

Guzzler (gʊzəlɜː). [*f.* GUZZLE *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who guzzles, in the senses of the verb.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1708) III. 144 Being an eternal Guzzler of Wine. 1731 Mrs. PENROSE *Let. to Mrs. A. Granville in Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* I. 309 There was a supper ordered... and vast profusion of meat and drink, which may be sure has gained the hearts of all guzzlers. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.* *Circé's Palace* (1879) 138 These two-and-twenty guzzlers... ate and drank.

Guzzling (gʊzəlɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* GUZZLE *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the vb. GUZZLE.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 39 [They] spend their time in guzzling and drinking. 1712 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* ix. 99 By their Guzzling and Neglect of Work... They lose their Business. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. x. Swine at least fatten on their guzzling. 1883 G. W. CURTIS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 4/2 Christmas... was all guzzling and gobbling.

Guzzling (gʊzəlɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* Also 7 gousling. [*+ -ING* 2.] That guzzles, in the senses of the verb; hence, drunken, gluttonous, greedy.

1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* i. 137 The vndrainable draught of the gousling drunkards. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 64 To bat the guzzling Hogs with Floods of Whey. 1827 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 133 There is something shocking in the greedy, growling, guzzling monopoly of such a blessing. 1847 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.* Ser. iii. *J. Jarvis's Wig*. The beer, you guzzling wretch!—what beer? 1854 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xii. 124 A quiet, large, guzzling native of the Emerald Isle. 1863 WHITE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 94 He was busy... with the eager, guzzling avidity of a pig.

Gwacum, obs. form of GUAIACUM.

Gwairdon, obs. Sc. form of GUERDON.

Gwakin, obs. form of GUATACUM.

Gwane, *gwain*, obs. ff. GUANA, the Iguana.

Gwash. Anglicized form of GOUACHE, *q. v.*

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 202 What on the Continent is denominated *gwash*, or painting in body water-colours. *Ibid.* 203 In oil, in crayon, and in gwash.

Gwerddon, *gwerdon* (e, obs. ff. GUERDON).

Gwerpyshe: see GUERPE, GUERPISH.

Gwerre, variant of GUERRE *Obs.*, war.

Gwidege, var. GUIDES *Obs.*, the jugular vein.

Gwinead, -iad, obs. forms of GWYNIAID.

Gwis, obs. Sc. form of GOOSE.

Gwyage, variant of GUYAGE *Obs.*, guidage.

Gwyllm, variant of GUILLEM.

Gwyniad (gʷɪniəd). Forms: 7 guinead, 7-9 guiniad, (8 guinniad, 9 gwynniad), 8-9 gwyniad, 9 gwinead, 8- gwyniad. [*a.* Welsh *gwyniad*, *f. gwyn* white.] A fish of the salmon or trout kind (*Coregonus Pennantii*) with white flesh, found in lakes, esp. in Bala lake on the Dec.

1612 SPED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* (1614) 171/2 The fish called guinead bred in that meare [Bala lake] never is seen in the river Dec. 1759 *De Foe's Tour Gl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 381 A Fish... called Gwyniad or fresh-water Whiting. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 224 The pollen... is the same as... the gwyniad of Bala lake in north Wales. 1866 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vic.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names... white trout, tewin, buntling, guiniad, or by any other local name. 1884 G. F. BRATHWAITE *Salmonidæ Westmorl.* ii. 5 The gwyniad or fresh water herring.

attrib. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 365 Gwyniad Seine... Gwyniad Net.

Gy, *Sc.* var. GUY *sb.* 1; var. GUY *v.* 1 *Obs.*

Gy-, in words of Greek etymology, is in this Dictionary marked to be pronounced with (dʒ), in accordance with the general principle that in words of Gr. derivation (but latinized spelling)

Eng. pronunciation follows the rule of the Romanic langs. for the 'softening' of *c* and *g*. The pronunciation (dʒ) is now practically universal in the case of those few words beginning with *gy-* that have much colloquial currency (*gymnasium*, *gymnast*, *gymnastic*); but with regard to the many less common words, chiefly scientific terms of recent origin, beginning with *gymn-*, *gyn-*, *gyro-*, there are many, especially among professional Greek scholars, who prefer the 'hard *g*.' The (*g*) is very commonly heard in *misogynist*, somewhat frequently in *gypsium*, esp. from mineralogists educated in Germany; and occasionally in *gyrate*, *gyration*.

The orthopetists of the 18th c. (Sheridan, Nares, Walker) advocate the 'soft' pronunciation in *gymnastic*, but admit that prevailing usage may be against them. All the pronouncing Dicts. of the 19th c. have (dʒ) throughout, exc. Enfield, Jameson, and Cassell's Encyclopedic Dict.; the last-named restricts the 'hard *g*' to those terms of science and of classical antiquities 'which have not passed, and probably will not pass, into general use'.

Gyal, variant of GAXAL.

Gyand, -ane, -a(u)n(t)e, etc., obs. ff. GIANT.

Gyb(b)ate, obs. form of GIBBET *sb.* 1

Gybbe, variant of GIB *sb.* 2 *Obs.*; obs. f. JIB.

Gybe, *sb.* 1 *Thieves' slang.* ? *Obs.* [Of unknown origin.] (See quot. 1673.)

1561 AWDEWLEY *Frat. Vacab.* 5 He useth to make counterfeit licences which they call Gybes. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 78 They have always a Counterfeit Pass or License which they call a Gybe. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xxv. He knows my gybe as well as the jark of e'er a queer cuffin in England—and there's a rogue's Latin for you.

Gybe (dʒaɪb), *sb.* 2 *Naut.* [*f.* next vb.; cf. Dn. *gyff* (in 17th c. *gyff*), of the same meaning; also 'a boom' 1.] An act of gybing.

1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 314 *Yibe*, the act of bringing over the sail from one side of the vessel to the other. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 31 May 174/5 She beguiled the tedium of the run by gybing all standing... her main-boom went outside the strop on the second or third gybe.

Gybe (dʒaɪb), *v.* *Naut.* Forms: 7 gibe, 8-9 gybe, 7-9 gybe. See also JIB *v.* [app. *a.* Du. *gyben* (now *gijpen*); but the initial (dʒ) is unexplained. Cf. G. *gieben*, *giepen* (from Du. or LG.), Da. *gibbe*, Sw. *gippa*, *gipa*.]

1. *intr.* Of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom: To swing from one side of the vessel to the other.

1603 *Minutes Provo. Coun. Pennsylv.* I. (1852) 377 Ned Burch... brought the sail to gybe. 1699 DICKENSON *Jrnl. Trav.* 2 Our Master being on the Quarter-Deck, our Boom-gybing knocked him down. [1719: DEFOE uses *gybe*; see JIB *v.*] 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Here* xvi. 133 When the sails gybed one could hear the deep, thunderlike flaps of the brown canvas. 1886 'NASEBY' *Oaks & Birches* I. 188 The mainsail had no boom, therefore it was more likely to jibe.

b. *trans.* To cause (a fore-and-aft sail) to swing from one side of the vessel to the other.

[1776, 1834, etc.: see JIB *v.*] 1899 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/2 Columbia... gybed her mainsail to port.

2. *intr.* To 'put about' or alter the course of a boat so that her boom-sails gybe. Said also of the boat itself; also to gybe over. Also *trans.* with the boat as object; also, to sail round (any object) by gybing.

1693 *Minutes Provo. Coun. Pennsylv.* I. (1852) 376 They gybed, and the boom knock't the sd. Mr. overboard. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Changer les voiles*, to shift the sails; to brace about; to jibe. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 143 Belaying jib-sheet, he came aft, and put helm up to wear round. Just as he jibed, came another flaw from the southeast. 1868 *Daily News* 27 Aug. The Oimara was striving well to overtake the leaders, preparatory to gybing round the Noman's Fort. 1881 *Times* 3 Jan. 10/2 Mr. P. was looking out for a bird he had wounded, when the boat was gybed. Messrs. H. and P. lost their balance, and the boat capsized. 1889 H. M. DOUGHERTY *Friesland Mers* 273 Having to gybe, the shock of the sail coming over... would have been considered dangerous. 1896 *Dundee Advertiser* 11 July 8 The Vigilant held out to gybe the mark. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 383 Eveke... lets her gybe, and I get knocked into the bottom of the boat by the boom. 1899 *N. B. Daily Mail* 9 Oct. 4 Shamrock took in her spinnaker and gybed over.

Hence *Gy-bing* *vb.* *sb.*, the action of the verb.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Gybing*, the act of shifting any boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other. 1872 *Daily News* 12 Aug. A seaman, told to 'stand by' the preventive back stay in readiness for gybing, had let it go.

Gy(b)et (t, gyblot, obs. forms of GIBLET.

Gybot, erron. form of GIGOT 1.

1597 Bk. *Cookerie* Eij b, How to rost a Gybot of mutton.

Gybrish, obs. form of GIBBERISH.

Gybytte, obs. form of GIBBET *sb.*

Gyddy, *gydi* (e, obs. forms of GIDDY.

Gydy, variant of GIDDEA.

Gye, obs. f. GUY *sb.* 1; var. GUY *v.* 1 *Obs.*

Gyeld, *Gyer*, obs. ff. GUILD *sb.*, JEER.

+ **Gyesite**, *Gys*, *rare* 1. [*ad.* med.L. *giesita* (St. Bernard), *f. Giezi*, the L. (Vulg.) form of Heb. גִּיזָה *Gehazi*. Cf. the deriv. GIESETREY.] One who commits the sin of Gehazi (2 Kings v), i.e. who asks or accepts money in return for spiritual things. 1466 *Lvco. De Guil. Pigr.* (E. E. T. S.) 18024 The byt-gyng is called symony... They that it sell for gret or lylt Bene y-called Gyesite.

Gyes *warp*, obs. form of GUESS-WARP.

Gyf (fe, Gyffe, gaffe, obs. ff. GIFF *conj.*, GIFF-GAFF.

Gyge, var. GIG *sb.* 3, ? a squeaking noise.

Gygelot, *Gygge*, obs. ff. GIOLET, *Gigle* *sb.* 1

Gyget, *gygot*, obs. forms of GIGOT 1.

Gyglot, *Gygyll*, obs. ff. GIOLET, GIGGLE *v.* 1

Gyl, obs. form of GUILLE.

Gylat, variant of GILLOT *Obs.*

Gyld, obs. form of GILD, GUILD.

Gylden, *Gylder*: see GILDEN, GULDEN, GUILDER.

Gyldyn, obs. f. GILD *v.* 1; var. GILDEN *a.* *Obs.*

Gyle (gail). *Brewing*. Forms: 5 gyyl, gyyld, 5-6 gyl, 5-8 gile, 6 guyle, Sc. geill, 7 gaille, gail, gule, 7-9 gail, guile, 8 gyl, 8-9 gaal, 9 garl, geyle, guil-(vat), 4- gyle. [*a.* Du. *gyl*, earlier *ghyl* chylus, cremor cerevisie? (Kilian), connected with *gijlen* to ferment. Of obscure origin; Franck suggests that it may be related to *gail* luxuriant in growth; see GOLA *a.* Cf. F. *guiller* (of beer) to ferment, work off the yeast.]

1. A brewing; the quantity of beer or ale brewed at one time.

1594 PLAT *Tewell-ho.* iii. 17 A double or treble quantitie of hoppes to an ordinary gyle of Strong Beere. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4028/4 Several Gyles of Drink brewed by one Brisco Cohurn, Brewer. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyrick on Dean* 330 Teach Dennis how to stir the gyle. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 101 Two coolers are indispensable when we make two kinds of beer from the same brewing, and even in single brewings, called gyles, if small beer is to be made. 1844 T. WEBSTER *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* 574 *Entire gyle*, when there is only one kind of beer from the same malt. *Party gyle*, a name used by the excise for making two kinds of beer from one malt. 1872 *Trans. R. I. B. A.* 107 Striking one of the old lucifer matches over a tun, is sufficient to give the whole gyle a flavour of sulphur.

2. Wort in process of fermentation.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 139/2 *Gysylde*, or newe ale (MSS. K. gile, H. gyl, S. gyle of nw ale, *Pyson* gyle), *celium*, *vel cella*. 1556 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 21 Quantities of must or gile or wort are fermenting. 1860 *Coriuh. Mag.* II. 97, I have nothing better to offer you, than the skimmings of skimmed milk, and the gyle of thrice-brewed malt. 1871 *Q. Rev.* CXXXI. 401 As soon as the wort is sufficiently cool, it is run off into a vessel, called a fermenting tun or square; a quantity of yeast is then mixed with it, it begins to ferment, and is called a gyle.

3. A 'gyle-tun'.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 404/4 The next operation, that of fermentation, is carried on in a vessel called a gyle, or fermenting tun, which is either of a square or round shape. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: gyle-dish, a funnel for pouring liquor into casks; + gyle-house, the place where the gyle was set to cool; + gyle-tub, gyle-tun = GYLE-FAT; + gyle-wort (see quot.), ? = GROUT *sb.* 1 2 b.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 20 The *Gail or Guile-shed; the Tun dish. 1334-5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* 525 Carpentar, pro opere de *Gylhouse bracin, 1311. 125. 20d. 1469 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 297 Ye bakhowis; ye gylhouses. 1567 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 1835 279 It'm In The Gile House one gile fatt, ij tubbes, 1662 LAMONT *Diary* (Maitl. Club) 152 Johnne Rattray... being in the garden yearde, sneding tries on the north dyke, ouer against the coal-stabell, for the gyle-house. 1568 *Gile tub [see GYLE-FAT]. 1596 in *Unton Inv.* (1841) 3 In the Brewhouse... Item... one gyle tubbe. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 119 Set it in the *Gyle-Tun, till it gathers a Head, which must be skimmed off. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 102 These fermenting tuns are commonly called gyle-tuns, or working tuns, and are either square or circular. 1565 COOPER *The Sauris, Chelidonium minus*, the herbe called *gylewoorte.

Gyle, obs. form of GUILLE.

Gyle-fat. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: see GYLE and FAT *sb.* 1 The vat in which the wort is left to ferment.

1341 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 2 Duas parvas cunas [sic: read cunas] quæ vocantur gylefatts. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/2 A Gilefatte, acromellarium. 1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 44 Unum gylefatte cum coopertorio et unum pulli. 1533 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1841) I. 451 Ane brew fatt, ane geill fat, ane flesch fatt [etc.]. 1568 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 1835 282 In ye Brewhouse. One gile tub, one maskin tub, and one gilefat. 1674-90 RAY *N. C. Words* 39 *The Gail or Guile-Fat*, the Vat in which the Beer is wrought up. 1727 BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Brewhouse*, The Mash-Fat should be ever near to the Head, the Cooler near to the Mash-Fat, and the Guile-Fat Under the Cooler. 1764 T. BRYCES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 105 Though her guts and mazzard Work'd like a gyle-fat. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 330 *Gaalfat*, *Gulefat*, the vat in which new ale is set to ferment; also the liquor fermenting. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Gaifal*.

Gyle-ker. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 6 gelker, 7 gail-clear, 8 galkeer, 8-9 galkeer, galkeer. [*f.* GYLE + KIER (a. ON. *ker* tub).] A tub or other vessel for holding wort; also, the liquor contained therein.

1573 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 60 One maskinoweine [sic] two gelkeres and two hyltel turnells. 1574 RAY *N. C. Words* 20 *Gaileclear*, a Tub for wort. c 1745 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 51 [He] wawit him o'er into 'll Galkeer. 1775 J. WATSON *Salisbury* 538 *Galkeer*, a Vessel to work new drink in; or the drink itself. 1857 J. SCHOLLES *Taunt to see Queen* 22 (Lanc. Gloss.) Some o' thir own brewin wur browen eawt, ut aw believe coom fro under th' galkeer, for it wur onkum fresh o' berm.

Gylon, *Gylor*, -ory (o: see GUILLE *v.*, GUILER, -ERY.

† **Gyling**, *nbl. sb. Obs.* Also 5 *yling*, 6 *yailing*. [*f. GYLE + -ING*]. Only *attrib.*, in *gyling-house*, -*ker*, -*tub*, *fat*, = *gyle-house*, etc. 1412 in *Charters*, etc. *Prory Finchale* (Surtees) p. clvii. In primis, iij lebetes magnæ et iiii parvæ in le gylinghus [sic]. 1420 *Ino. in Lincoln Ch. Acc. Bk. A. 2.* 30. ff. 69. a gyling tubhes. c. 1440 *Ino. in Camden Misc.* (1899) IX. p. xviii. Unum meschafte, unum yllingfatte. 1573 *Ino. in Lang. & Chesh. Wills* (Cobham Soc. 1884) 64 A yailing keare xijj. 1583 *Wills & Ino. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 77 j gylingfatte.

Gyll(e, obs. form of GILL, GUILLE.

Gyllofer, -*fre*, -*fyr*, obs. ff. GILLYFLOWER.

Gyllor, **Gyllot**, vars. GUILER, GILLOT *Obs.*

Gylmyr, obs. form of GIMMER².

Gyllofre, obs. form of GILLYFLOWER.

Gylo(u)r, -*ory*, -*ous*, var. GUILER, -*ERY*, -*OUS*.

Gylt, obs. pa. pple. GILD 21.; obs. f. GUILT.

Gylts, -i(e, -if, -y(f, obs. forms of GUILTY.

Gym, obs. form of GIM a, smart, spruce.

Gymbal, **Gymblett**, var. GIMBAL, GIMLET *sb.* 2

Gymbure, -*byre*, obs. forms of GIMMER².

Gymell, **Gymelot**, obs. ff. GIMMAL, GIMLET *sb.* 1

Gymew(e, -ey, vars. GEMEW, GEMOW *Obs.*

1413 *St. Mary Ottery Acc. Roll* in G. Oliver *Monast. Exon.* (1846) 280 Pro duobus gymeis emptis pro ostio campanilis 64.

Gymitrie, obs. form of GEOMETRY.

Gymkhana (dʒimkəˈnɑː). Orig. *Anglo-Indian*.

[Said to be a refashioning, by assimilation of the first syllable to that of *gymnastics*, of Hindustani *gend-khāna* 'ball-house', the name given to a racquet-court.] 'A place of public resort at a station, where the needful facilities for athletics and games of sorts are provided' (Y.). Hence (esp. in European use), an athletic sports display. Also *attrib.*, as *gymkhana club*, *meeting*.

1861 [The first use of it that we can trace is (on the authority of Major John Trotter) at Rurki in 1861, when a gymkhana was instituted there.—Y.] 1877 *Pioneer Mail* 3 Nov. (Y.). Their proposals are that the Cricket Club should include in their programme the games, etc., proposed by the promoters of a gymkhana Club. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 755/2 We intended to have a gymkhana meeting in the afternoon. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. 5 The Duke and Duchess were present... at a bicycle gymkhana in the grounds. 1900 N. NEWMAN-DAVIS *Transvaal under O.* 30 The race-meeting only differed from the gymkhanas in the fact that we had stewards for the former.

Gymlet(t, -ley, -locke, -lot(te: see GIMLET.

Gymmet(t), variant of GIMMAL.

Gymmar, -er, obs. forms of GIMMER².

Gymmew, variant of GEMEW *Obs.*

† **Gymnade**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. γυμναδ-, γυμνάδς trained, exercised, as sb. gymnasium.] = GYMNASIUM.

1677 *Cale. Crt. Gentiles* iii. 77 Γυμναδ- properly signifies to exercise in the Gymnade.

Gymnanthous; see GYMNO—.

† **Gymnase**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. GYMNASIUM.] = GYMNASIUM.

1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* xv. v. (1622) 228 The Gymnase burnt (below Gymnasium).

Gymnasial (dʒimnəˈziəl), a. [*f. GYMNASIUM + -AL*]. Of or pertaining to the Continental gymnasia or similar educational establishments.

1854 *BLACKIE Stud. Lang.* 29, I would have this science... taught... during the last three years of the Gymnasial course. 1868 *Forin. Rev.* Dec. 626 In Germany, the study [of philosophy] of late, practically, has vanished from the general or gymnasial course. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 7 The defects of the gymnasial training... in Germany.

Gymnasiarch (dʒimnəˈziɑːk). [ad. L. *gymnasiarch-us* and *gymnasiarch-a*, a. Gr. γυμνασιάρχ-ος and γυμνασιάρχ-ης, f. γυμνάσιον GYMNASIUM + -αρχος, -αρχης ruling.]

1. **Gr. Antig.** An Athenian official whose duty was to superintend athletic schools and games.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 410 When they had him amongst them, they chose him Gymnasiarchus, to say, a master of exercises of youth. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Gymnasiarch* (Greek), the chief governor of a *Gymnase* which is a place for all manner of exercise, both of minde and body. 1693 *Lady's Call.* i. 1. § 8 [It] was thought so indecent in Carneades... that the Gymnasiarch reproved him for it. 1737 *LARDNER Wks.* (1838) I. 195 The Jews refusing to use oil prepared by other people, the gymnasiarchs gave them a certain prescribed piece of money instead of the oil. 1852 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 296 To take his seat as gymnasiarch, or director of the public amusements.

b. *transf.* A leader amongst athletes.

1825 *CILIAS Gymnastics* 1 Before he gives his book to the press, this gymnasiarch has manifested a desire to conciliate the suffrages of several learned men. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 130/2 Of all modern gymnasiarchs, Captain CILIAS *facile princeps*. 1873 *Chamb. Jmnl.* 30 Mar. 194/2 Joe Rullock, the mighty gymnasiarch.

2. A governor of a school, college, or academy; a head instructor.

1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* I. 56 Seleucus... was Gymnasiarch, or chief Governor of the Schools. 1772 *NUGENT tr. Hist. Fr. Gerand* I. 92 Having been the first member of the celebrated college of St. Froylan... he came in time to be the gymnasiarch or chief tutor. 1836 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss., Study Math.* (1852) 283 Wolf... as gymnasiarch and professor. 1884 *SIR A. GRANT University Edin.* I. ii. 85 The Gymnasiarch is to be learned in Theology.

So **Gymnasiarchy** [ad. Gr. γυμνασιρχία], the office or function of gymnasiarch.

1836 *LIVTON Athens* (1837) II. 461 The Gymnasiarchy or charge of providing for the expense of the torch race. 1847 *GRÖT. Greece* II. xi. III. 163 Unpaid functions such as the trierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy... were distributed in some way or other between the three classes.

Gymnasiast (dʒimnəˈziəst). [As if ad. Gr. γυμνασιότης, f. γυμνασιότης GYMNASIUM: in sense 1, after G. gymnasiast.]

1. A student in a (Continental) gymnasiium.

1828 *SIR W. NAPIER Penins. War* iii. iii. 1, 216 Secret societies... under the name of Tugendbunde, Gymnastias, and other denominations. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXI. 443 We have been told that the gymnasiast soon does as well as the real-scholar in the laboratory. 1886 *Athenium* 27 Mar. 43/3 The 'gymnasiasts' in Amsterdam... performed the 'Antigone' of Sophocles in the original.

2. A gymnast.

1857 'C. BENE' *Verdant Green* iii. xii, The vaulting-horse on whose wooden back the gymnast sprang at a bound. 1858 *MAYHEW Upper Rhine* v. § 2 (1860) 265 A few years ago a professional gymnasiast sprang from bank to bank.

Gymnastic (dʒimnəˈzɪk), a. *rare*. [*f. GYMNASIUM + -IC*]. Pertaining to the gymnasium (sense 2).

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* ii. iii. (1871) 71 Over his Gymnastic and Academic years the professor by no means lingers so lyrical and joyful as over his childhood.

Gymnasium (dʒimnəˈziəm). Pl. *gymnasia*, *gymnasiums*. [L., a. Gr. γυμνάσιον, f. γυμνά- (εiv to train, exercise, lit. to train naked, f. γυμνός (γυμνός) naked.]

1. A place or building for practice of or instruction in athletic exercises; a gymnastic school.

1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* xiv. xii. (1622) 214 A place of all kind of exercise called Gymnasium was dedicated by Nero. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 490 Their young men... did exercise naked in their public wrestling places, thereupon called Gymnasia. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* i. 42 He [Cleander] also erected a stately Gymnasium [margin note An Activity Court], and a public Bath. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 225 Galen... inveighs against the Athletic and other violent Practices of the Gymnasium. 1806 *HUGHSON London* III. 321 It [Moorfields] was likewise the great Gymnasium of our capital, the resort of boxers, runners, and foot-ball players, and every manly recreation. 1887 *Times* 20 July. Gymnasia are to be established at Chatham, Portsmouth, and... other important military stations. 1895 *A. R. HOPE My Schoolboy Fr.* 230 We climbed down the ladder of the gymnasium. *transf.* a. 1833 *see GYMNASIUM* B. 2 b). 1861 *C. READE Cloister & Hearth* xciii, I fear they would have conducted him to that unpopular gymnasium, the gallows. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 4/1 The masts... should be removed; they are only an expensive and very troublesome gymnasium. *attrib.* 1895-6 *Cal. University Nebraska* 133 The object of the gymnasium work is to provide muscular exercise and recreation for brain workers. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 6/2 The foremost experts upon... gymnasium construction.

2. † a. *gen.* A high school, college, or academy (*obs.*); b. *spec.* in Germany and other Continental countries, a school of the highest grade designed to prepare students for the universities. Now often pronounced as a Ger. word (gimnāzium).

1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 337 He went to Amsterdam... where... he became Rector of the learned Academy or Gymnasium. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 33 ¶ 27 Cambridge and Oxford... surpass... the gymnasia of foreign countries. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1856) 62 My Schoolmaster... pronounced... that I must be sent to the Gymnasium, and one day to the University. 1838 *Prescott Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 366 Colleges, academies, and gymnasiums springing up spontaneously... in the most obscure villages. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER Life E. Europe* 64 The Gymnasium prepares the scholar during eight years of hard study for the university.

Gymnast (dʒimnəst). [ad. Gr. γυμναστής, f. γυμνασ- (εiv to train, exercise, lit. to train naked, f. γυμνός (γυμνός) naked.] Cf. F. *gymnaste* (Rabelais).] One skilled in gymnastic exercises; a gymnastic expert.

1594 *R. ASHLEY tr. Loys le Roy's Interch. Var. Things* 29 b, Gymnasts, pedotribes, athletes... for the exercise of the body. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxiii, A young Gentleman of Touraine, named the Esquire Gymnast, who taught him the Art of riding. 1871 *NAPHEYS Pres. & Cure Dis.* i. vi. 168 Brilliant gymnasts are notoriously short-lived. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas.* Isl. iii. xiv, Leaping back a yard... with the speed and security of a trained gymnast.

Gymnastic (dʒimnəstɪk), a. and sb. [ad. L. *gymnastic-us*, a. Gr. γυμναστικός pertaining to or skilled in bodily exercises (subst. ἡ γυμναστική gymnastike), f. γυμνά- (εiv to train, exercise, lit. to train naked, f. γυμνός (γυμνός) naked)] (see GYMNASIUM). Cf. F. *gymnastique* (14th c. in Oresme).]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with athletic exercises of the body; concerned with gymnastics (see B. 2).

1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* Pref. 2 Gymnasticke Arte which is the trade of exercising men in feates of Activitie. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1711) 99 A most exact Natural Gymnasticke Course. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xviii. 483 He excelled in the gymnastic arts of leaping and running. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 50 The state seems to have interfered, to compel his attendance at the gymnastic schools. 1855 *H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iii. 204 The gymnastic feat of raising the body up a ladder hand over hand.

b. Characterized by or exhibiting positions of the body assumed in gymnastics. *rare*.

1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 120 (ed. 2) 91

The art of modelling brazen statues of athletes... was raised... to the most perfect representation of beautiful gymnastic figures.

C. Physically active, athletic. *rare*.

1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 591 A form not now gymnastic as of yore.

2. *fig.* 'Pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect' (Webster, 1864).

1710 *SHAFESB. Adv. Author* i. ii. 35 And here it is that our Sovereign Remedy and Gymnastic Method of Soliloquy takes its Rise. 1779 *GIBSON Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 612 He may learn from Jerom the difference of the gymnastic and dogmatic styles.

† 3. = GYMNASIAL.

1802 *ACERBI Trav.* I. 139 The Swedish gentlemen are seldom contented with what may be called a scholastic, or a gymnastic education.

B. *sb.* 1. *sing.* [= Gr. ἡ (ἡ) γυμναστική] = 2.

1582 *MULCASTER Positions* xxv. (1887) 129 This term Gymnastic, which empty in name, and professed in deed the arte of exercise. 1598 J. D. tr. *Loys le Roy's Arist. Pol.* 204 They have... more esteemed gymnastike, which is the vse of bodily exercises, then musicke. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 71 The art by which they formed themselves for these encounters was called Gymnastic. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 40 Good gymnastic which will give health to the body. 1881 *MALHAFF Old Grk. Educ.* iv. 38 The master of gymnastic.

b. *fig.*

1797 *HOLCROFT tr. Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxvii. 173 This music included both poetry and dancing. It was the gymnastic of the soul. 1838 *SIR W. HAMILTON in Reid's Wks.* (1842) II. 707/2 note, Mathematical study is the very worst gymnastic of the intellect. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* i. 9 A course of what at Oxford is technically called 'science', would have been an invaluable gymnastic for Macaulay.

2. *pl.* **Gymnastics** [sec -ICS, -IO 2]. a. The practice of athletic exercises for the development of the body, now esp. of such exercises as are performed in a building set apart for them with special apparatus.

1652 *EVELYN State France Misc. Writ.* (1805) 84 Academies dedicated chiefly to this discipline, and other martial gymnastics. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 1316 Gymnastics... have not until lately been practised. 1865 E. W. JACKSON (title) *Gymnastics for the Fingers and Wrist*. 1867 J. HOWARD (title) *Gymnastics and Gymnastics*. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. v. 186 Gymnastics have become one of the institutions of the country.

b. *fig.*

a. 1832 *BENTHAM Deontol.* (1834) II. 266 Efficient benevolence in action may be considered the gymnastics of the mind, or the field in which it is displayed, the mental gymnasium. 1842-4 *EMERSON Ess.* Art Wks. (Bohn) I. 148 Painting and sculpture are the gymnastics of the eye. 1854 — *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Post. & Imag.* ibid. III. 144, I think Hindoo books the best gymnastics for the mind. 1883 *PROCTOR in Knowl.* July 59/2 All who prefer singing to musical gymnastics.

† c. A treatise on athletic exercises. *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. l. 105 Mercurialis in bis Gymnasticks justly makes standing one kind of exercise.

† 3. An authority on gymnastics. *Obs. rare*.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 33 b, Divers gymnasticks inventing other innumerable differences of frictions, wan great prayse. 1623 *COCKERAM Gymnastike*, a teacher of the Wrestling Science.

4. A gymnastic feat. *rare*.

1860 *READE Cloister & H. x.* (1896) 33 Giles' claws seized the side of the head, and he returned to his place by one undivided gymnastic.

Hence † **Gymnastice**, one who trains others in gymnastic exercises; **Gymnasticate**, **Gymnastice** *nonce-ubs. intr.*, to practise gymnastic exercises.

1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* Pref. 2 Sithens Conservation and Preservation belonge either to the Gymnastice or els to the Phisition. 1827 *MIRROR* II. 274/2 Attendance at courts, gymnasticating, dumb-belling, and dancing-mastering, will not put quicksilver into a man's neck. 1828 A. HARE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 358 Make Arthur ride hard and shoot often, and, in short, gymnastice in every possible manner.

Gymnastical (dʒimnəstɪkəl), a. [*f. as prec.*

+ -AL.] = *prec.* A.

1582 *MULCASTER Positions* xxv. (1887) 129 What so euer concerneth the whole Gymnastical and exercising argument. 1598 J. D. tr. *Loys le Roy's Arist. Pol.* 349 There is appointed a magistrate... for gymnastical and musical games. 1877 *BYRON Beppo* iii, Harlequins and clowns, with feats gymnastical.

Gymnastically (dʒimnəstɪkəlɪ), *adv. rare*.

[*f. as prec.* + -LY 2.] In a gymnastic manner; in respect of gymnastics.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 191 Such as... are not gymnastically composed; nor actively use those parts. 1890 *Jmnl. Educ.* 1 Feb. 98/2 Of greater value gymnastically.

Gymnaxony, **Gymnetrous**; see GYMNO—.

Gymnic (dʒimnik), a. and sb. Now *rare*. [ad. L. *gymnic-us*, a. Gr. γυμνικός pertaining to bodily exercises, f. γυμνός naked: see -IC. Freq. in the 17th c., when *gymnastic* had not yet a recognized standing. Cf. F. *gymnique* (1542 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. *adj.* = GYMNASIAC a. 1.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 537 One who had obtained the victory at the publicke Gymnicke exercises of activitie. a. 1666 *USSHER Ann.* (1658) 225 Alexander... exhibited gymnick pastimes and exercises. 1691 *MILTON Samson* 1324

Have they not Sword-players, and every sort of Gymnic Artists, Wrestlers, Riders, Runners, Juglers and Dancers? 1778 *Artisæ Præval. Chr.* 362. The seventh day, the gymnæ games were celebrated by naked combatants. 1846 *Great Greece* i. iv. (1862) l. 76 The remaining daughters... were given in marriage to the victors in a gymnæ contest. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii, 329 Octavius instituted a gymnæ and musical festival, with the designation of the Actian games.

B. sb. pl. Gymnics: = *gymnastics* (see GYMNASIO 56. 2).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. i. (1676) 152/2 Others... of a cold and dry constitution cannot sustain those gymnicks without great hurt done to their own bodies. 1765 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxxiii. Provided, it would not impair thy strength... which these gymnicks inordinately taken are apt to do. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 536 Not only in the execution of particular gymnics, but in his histrionic performance generally.

† **Gymnical, a. Obs.** [f. as prec. + -AL.] = GYMNIC, GYMNASIO *adjs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 187 Such as he winners in Gymnical games. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* i. xxvi. (1715) 152 They shall be instructed in the gymnical exercises. 1737 *Whiston Josephus, Antiq.* xiv. viii. § 5 This present of a crown shall be proclaimed... in the... Gymnical shows.

Gymnite (dʒimˈnaɪt). *nfn.* [Named by Thomson, 1843, from γυμνός naked, bare, in allusion to the name of its locality, Bare Hills, Maryland: see -ITE.] A synonym of DEWEYITE.

1843 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. XXII. 191 'Gymnite'. 1868 in Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 469.

Gymno- (dʒimnɒ), before a vowel *gymn-*; comb. form of Gr. γυμνός naked, bare, chiefly in technical terms of Botany, Biology, and Zoology (the more important are given as main-words):

Gymnanthons (dʒimnænˈθɒns) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἀνθός flower + -ous], having naked flowers, wanting both calyx and corolla. **Gymnaxony** (dʒimnæˈksɒni) *Bot.* [Gr. ἄξων axis + -y], a rare condition in flowers, in which the placenta protrudes through the ovary (R. Brown *Man. Bot.* 1874. Gloss.).

Gymnetrous (dʒimnɪˈtrʊs) *a. Ichthyol.* [Gr. ἦτρον abdomen + -ous], 'having a naked or smooth belly; applied to those fishes which have no anal fins' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Gymnoblastic** (-blæstɪk) *a. Zool.* [Gr. βλαστός (see -BLAST)], having the nutritive or generative buds unprotected by an external receptacle (hydrotheca or gonangium); so **Gymnoblasticous** *a. (Syd. Soc. Lex.)*.

Gymnobranchiate (-bræŋkiːt) *Zool.* [Gr. βράγχια pl. gills] *adj.*, belonging to the *Gymnobranchiata*, a group of gastropods having naked gills; *sb.* an animal of this group (*Cent. Dict.* 1889).

Gymnoceratus (-serʌtəs) *a. Ent.* [Gr. κέρατ, κέρα horn], belonging to the *Gymnocerata*, a group of heteropterous insects having exposed antennæ (*ibid.*). || **Gymnocyta** (-soiːtə), -cyto (-soiːt) *Biol.* [Gr. κύτος cell], 'Häckel's term for a naked or wall-less cytode having a nucleus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Gymnocytode (-soiːtɒd) *Biol.* [CYTODE], 'Häckel's term for a cytode without a proper cell wall and nucleus' (*ibid.*). **Gymnodont** (dʒimnɒdɒnt) *Ichthyol.* [Gr. ὄδων, ὄδων tooth] *adj.*, belonging to the *Gymnodontes*, a group of plectognath fishes having the jaw prolonged into a beak covered with a dental plate; *sb.* a fish belonging to this group.

Gymnogen (dʒimˈnɒdʒən) *Bot.* [see -GEN] = GYMNOSEMI. **Gymnogonous** (dʒimnɒˈdʒənəs) *a. Bot.* [see -GENOUS] = GYMNOSEMI (Cassell 1884).

Gymnogram (dʒimˈnɒɡrəm) *Bot.* [Gr. γραμμή line, mark], a fern of the genus *Gymnogramme* or -*gramma*, having the lines of spore-cases on the lower side of the frond uncovered. **Gymnogynous** (dʒimnɒˈdʒɪnəs) *a. Bot.* [see -GYNOUS], having a naked ovary (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Gymnolomatous (-lɒmʌtəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. λαμβός throat, gullet], belonging to the *Gymnolomata*, a division of Polyzoa having no epistome or valve to close down upon the mouth. **Gymnomerous** (-mɪˈrəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. μηρός thigh], pertaining to the *Gymnomera*, a division of cladoceros, crustaceans (*Cent. Dict.*). † **Gymnomonospermous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. μόνος alone, one, σπέρμα seed], having the seeds single and naked. **Gymnomyxine** (-mɪˈksɪn) *a. Zool.* [Gr. μύξα a slime], pertaining to the *Gymnomyxa*, a low grade of Polyzoa which are naked or not corticate (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gymnophthalmate (-ptʰælmət) *ophthalmitons*, -ophthalmite, -ophthalmions *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye], belonging to the *Gymnophthalmata* or naked-eyed medusæ. † **Gymnopolyspermous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. πολύς many, many, σπέρμα a seed]: see quot. and cf. *Gymnotetraspermous* (below). **Gymnopterous** (-ptʰɛrəs) *a. Ent.* [Gr. πτερόν wing], having naked wings, without hairs or scales; having sheathless wings (*Cent. Dict.*). **Gymnorhinal** (-rɪˈnəl) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. ῥίς, ῥίς nostril], having naked or unfeathered

nostrils (*ibid.*). **Gymnosomate** (-sɒˈmæt), -sɒˈmatus, -sɒˈmous *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. σῶμα, σωματ- body], pertaining to the *Gymnosomata*, an order of pteropods having a naked body. **Gymnospor** (dʒimˈnɒspɔr) *Bot.* [SPORE], a naked spore; so **Gymnosporous**, having uncovered spores (Cassell, 1884). **Gymnotetraspermous** (-tetrəspɔrˈməʊs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. τέτρα- four, σπέρμα a seed]: see quots. **Gymnotoconus** (-ptʰɒkəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. ῥέον bringing-forth, offspring], having the genital products uncovered, as certain hydroids (*Cent. Dict.*). **Gymnozoidal** (-zɔɪˈdɪəl) *a. Zool.* [Gr. ζῷον animal: see -ID3], pertaining to the *Gymnozoida*, a section of Infusoria in Saville Kent's classification.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/2 **Gymnanthous*. Naked flowered. 1871 ALLMAN (*title*) A Monograph of the 'Gymnolastic or Tubularian Hydroids. 1876 MACALISTER *Anim. Morphology* 15 A naked cytode is called a 'gymnocytode'.

a naked cell is a 'gymnocyte. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, 'Gymnodontes, *Gymnodontes*, the name of the family of Plectognath fishes. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 4 Exogens have been broken up into 1. Exogens proper, or those having an ovary, style, and stigma; and 2. 'Gymnogones, which have neither. 1861 SIR W. J. HOOKER *Brit. Ferns* Pl. 1 *Gymnogramme leptophylla*.. Small Annual 'Gymnogram. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 35 The Gymnogram. This plant belongs to a family of which nearly all the species are tropical. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 329 It is called phylactolamatus, as opposed to marine 'gymnolamatus. 1760 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.* ii. vi. (1765) 65 Such as have an imbricated amentum and are 'gymnospermous. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* i. 84 note. The old sub-class of the Acalephæ contained the 'Gymnophthalmate Medusæ (= the Discophora) and the Steganophthalmate Medusæ. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* Gloss. 'Gymnophthalmata, applied by Edward Forbes to those Medusæ in which the eye-specks at the margin of the disc are unprotected. The division is now abandoned. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnolastic Hydroids* 2 The so-called naked-eyed or 'gymnophthalmic Medusæ. *Ibid.* 80 McCrady divides the 'gymnophthalmous or hydroid medusæ into the 'endostomata and the 'exostomata. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Ternus*, 'Gymnophthalmous, naked-eyed. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), 'Gymnopolyspermous Plants, such as have two naked seeds inclosed in a Calyx, without any Seed-Vessel. 1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 837 The naked protoplasmic particles that issue from such coated spores, or are formed directly by the rapid fission of the parent Protozoon... are termed 'gymnosporous'. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), 'Gymnotetraspermous Plants, such as have four naked seeds inclosed in a Calyx, without any Seed-Vessel. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 560/2 *Gymnotetraspermous*, having such a four-lobed ovary as is found in labiates, which was formerly thought to consist of four naked seeds. 1880-1 SAVILLE KENT *Man. Infusoria* I. 329 The independent or 'Gymnozoidal section of the collared Flagellata or Discostomata.

Gymnoblism. *rare.* [f. Gr. γυμνός naked + BIBLE + -ISM.] The opinion that the bare text of the Bible, 'without note or comment', may be safely put before the unlearned as a sufficient guide to religious truth. So **Gymnobiblical** *a.*, pertaining to, or holding, this opinion; **Gymnoblism**, a believer in 'gymnoblism'.

1826 Bp. JENKS in C. FORSTER *Corr.* (1834) II. 539 As to distributing the Bible, gymno-biblist is less in fashion than it was. 1834 C. FORSTER *Life Bp. Jebb* ii. (1836) 68 Assailed... on the one hand, by the gymnobiblical protestant; and, on the other hand, by the priest-governed Romanist. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Temp. Christ* Notes 155 Those whom the late Bishop Jebb and Mr. Knox term Gymnobiblists.

Gymnocarpous (dʒimnɒˈkɑːpəs) *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. γυμνός naked + καρπός fruit] + -ous. Having a naked fruit; applied to those lichens in which the apothecia are open or expanded, or to a fructification of this character. 1856 W. L. LANDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 70 They then find their way to the surface of the thallium in gymnocarpous species. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 305 The Gymnocarpous Lichens. 1882 VINES *Sachs* Bot. 306 The fertile hyphæ may... grow towards the exterior and form the spores at the surface, when the fructification is said to be gymnocarpous.

Gymnogone (dʒimnɒˈdʒɪn). [ad. mod. L. *Gymnogonus*, lit. naked-chinned, f. Gr. γυμνός naked + γένυς chin; Temminck's specific name for the bird (*Falco g.*), afterwards used as a generic name by Lesson.] A book-name for an African hawk, *Polyboroides typicus* or *P. capensis*.

1875-84 R. B. SHARPE *Lyons's Birds S. Africa* 9 *Polyboroides typicus*. Banded Gymnogone. † **Gymnologize**, *v. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *gymnologizare* (f. γυμνός naked + λόγος speech), explained 'nude loqui' by J. de Janua.] *intr.* 'To dispute naked, like an Indian philosopher' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Gymnopædic (dʒimnɒˈpɛdɪk), *a. Gi. Antig.* [ad. Gr. γυμνοπαίδικός, f. γυμνός naked + παῖς, παῖς boy.] The distinctive epithet of the dances or other exercises performed by naked boys at public festivals.

1850 LEITCH in C. O. MALLER'S *Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 77 note 2 The gymnopædic, hypochromatic, and other kinds of orchestries were already cultivated in a highly artistic manner.

Gymnosoph (dʒimˈnɒsɒf). *rare.* [As if ad. Gr. *γυμνόςσος, after φιλόσοφος (see PHILOSOPHY) + cf. next.] = next.

1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 282 To have the

battle fairly fought out, Spinoza, or a Bhuddist, or a Burmese Gymnosoph, should be challenged.

Gymnosophist (dʒimnɒˈsɒfɪst). Also *5 pl.* *genosophis*, 6-7 *gimnosophist*. [ad. L. (pl.) *gymnosophist*-æ, ad. Gr. γυμνόςσος, f. γυμνός naked + σοφιστής SOPHIST. Cf. F. *gymnosophiste* (15-16th c. in Godfrey Compl.).] One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers of ascetic habits (known to the Greeks through the reports of the companions of Alexander), who wore little or no clothing, denied themselves flesh meat, and gave themselves up to mystical contemplation. Also *occas.* allusively, an ascetic or mystic.

1400-50 Alexander 4022 Ermetes... A progenie of pore men pat neur pride haunts, And 316 he gentill genosophis bam in þe gest callis. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 349 The custome of the Gymnosophistes of India. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 6, I am not a Gimnosophist to langle at eury sophtical oblection. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 123/1 Shamrooke, a famous Scithian Gimnosophist. 1640 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. v. The Curate... that great Philosopher, He that found out a Pudding had two ends; That learned Clerk, that notable Gimnosophist. 1786 PAGONOLOGIA 13 The Gymnosophists were particularly attentive to their beads. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* II. 53 There is no need to suppose that Empedocles visited the East and learned the secrets of Gymnosophists. 1882 STEVENSON *Faun. Stud.* 171 Part gymnosophist part backwoodsman.

So **Gymnosophy** (dʒimnɒˈsɒfi), the doctrine or system of gymnosophists.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 6 The Greeks, themselves... seem... to have become acquainted with it as a branch of gymnosophy.

† **Gymnosophistical**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. GYMNO-SOPHIST + -IAL.] = GYMNO-SOPHIST.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xlv. 115 Not regarding the words of... the Chaldean Prophetes, or rather Mathematicians and Gymnosophisticals.

† **Gymnosophistian**. *Obs. rare* -1. In 4 *genosophistien*. [f. as prec. + -IAN.] = GYMNO-SOPHIST.

1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 12 Pe proude genosophistiens were be gonus called; Now is þat name to mene þe nakid wise. *Ibid.* 23 Pe gentil genosophistiens þat goode were of witte.

Gymnosperm (dʒimnɒˈspɜːm). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *gymnospermus*, ad. Gr. γυμνόςσπερμος, f. γυμνός naked + σπέρμα a seed, SPERM. Cf. F. *gymnosperme*.] A plant which has naked seeds, as the pine, hemlock fir, etc.; one of the *Gymnosperme*, a class of exogenous plants so characterized, embracing the orders *Cycadaceæ*, *Conifere*, and *Gnetaceæ*.

1682 RAY *Method. Plant.* (1733) 193 *Gymnosperma* planta. Quæ semen nudum fert. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 245 *Gymnosperme* are known from all other Vasculares by the vessels of their wood having large apparent perforations. 1838 PENNY *Cycl. XI.* 510/1 *Gymnosperma*, one of the five divisions under which the vegetable kingdom is now classified. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 398 The gymnosperms or coniferous and cycadeous plants abound in all strata. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 288 Certain *Gymnosperms*... develop a bright green color in the deepest darkness.

Gymnospermous (dʒimnɒˈspɜːməs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *gymnospermus* (see prec.) + -ous]. Naked-seeded; applied to those plants, e.g. conifers, in which the seeds are not provided with a seed-vessel; belonging to the class *Gymnospermeæ*.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. v. (1765) 84 Such as have irregular Corollæ, and the Fruit gymnospermous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 7. 268 *Gymnospermous*... plants are so named because the ovules... are fertilized by direct application of the pollen.

So **Gymnospermal** (*Cent. Dict.*), **Gymnospermic** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886) *adjs.*, in the same sense. **Gymnospermy**, the attribute of being gymnospermous.

1890 GARNSEY *Sachs' Hist. Bot.* i. iii. 142 Thus one of the most remarkable facts in vegetation, the gymnospermy of the Conifers and Cycads, was for the first time established [by Robert Brown, 1825].

Gymnostomous (dʒimnɒˈstɒməs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. γυμνός naked + στόμα a mouth.] Naked-mouthed; applied to those mosses in which the mouth of the sporangium has no peristome.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 377 When the mouth is naked, the Mosses in which such a sporangium is found are called gymnostomous or naked-mouthed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 331 If the peristome is wanting, the theca is said to be gymnostomous. 1881 SPRUCE in *Jrnl. Bot. X.* No. 217. 13 The capsule was gymnostomous.

So **Gymnostomatous** (-stɒˈmætəs) *a.*, in the same sense (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Gymnote (dʒimˈnɒt). [Anglicized form of next.] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.

1819 *Pantologia* V. s.v. *Gymnotus*... 1. *G. electricus*. Electric eel or gymnote... 2. *G. albifrons*. White-shouldered gymnote... 3. *G. carapo*. American gymnote.

|| **Gymnotus** (dʒimnɒˈtʊs). *Pl. gymnoti* (dʒimnɒˈtɪ). [mod. L. (Linnaeus 1748), for **Gymnonotus*, f. Gr. γυμνός naked + νῶτον back, with allusion to the absence of dorsal fins.] A freshwater eel-like fish of South America, *Electrophorus* (formerly *Gymnotus*) *electricus*, capable of giving an electric shock; an electric eel.

1775 WILLIAMSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 95. I am induced to believe, that the gynotus has powers greatly superior to those of the torpedo. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 502 (U.K.S.) The temperature of the waters in which the gynotus habitually live, is from 78 to 80 degrees. 1854 BADIHAN *Habitu.* 407 The gynotus belongs to a small electric coterie composed of five individuals.

Gymowe, variant of **GENEW** *Obs.*

Gympe, variant of **JIMP**, *jest.*

Gyn, variant of **GIN** *sb.*

Gynæcandrical: see **GYNECO**.

Gynæceum (gōi, dginfē'vūm). Also **gynægium**, **g-g-ecium**, **-ecium**, **-ecium**, **-ecium**. [*L. gynæceum, -ium, a. Gr. γυναικείον, f. γυναικ-, γυνή woman.*]

1. *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* The women's apartments in a household; any building set apart for women.

1723 R. MILLAR *Propagat. Chr.* II. ix. 553 Their Gynæceum for young Gentlemen taught at the expense of their parents. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. viii. 151 A gynæceum or apartment for the women and children. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 265 Women, up till this Cramp'd under worse than South-Sea-isle taboo, Dwarfs of the gynæceum. 1848 LYTON *Harold* i. 1. The lararium was deserted; the gynæceum was still, as in the Roman time, the favoured apartment of the female portion of the household. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 131 The degradation of the harem and the narrowness of the gynæceum.

† b. Under the Roman Empire: A textile manufactory. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* I. 77 The Procurator of the Gynægium or Draperie in Britaine, in which the clothes of the Prince and soldiers were woven. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 56 We had a treasury-chest in London, and a gynæceum or manufactory at Winchester.

2. *Bot.* The female organs of a flower, collectively. Now usually spelt **gynœcium**, having been supposed to be from *Gr. okiō* house; under the influence of this notion **ANDRECIUM** has been formed as its correlative.

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct.* Bot. i. ii. § 10. 138 The last organ to enumerate in the flower is . . . the female system or gynæceum of Röper . . . usually called the pistillum. 1858 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1859) 449 When you speak of ovary in Clematis leave us to gather, from the context, whether you mean, (1) the whole gynœcium; (2) a separate pistil; or (3) the oviferous portion of a pistil. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 477 In *Althæa rosea*, . . . the filaments form a membranous closed tube which completely envelops the gynœcium. 1880 GRAY *Struct.* Bot. vi. § 1. 165 The aggregate stamens of a flower have been called the Androecium; the pistils, the Gynœcium. 1897 WILLIS *Fl. Plants & Ferns* I. 59 The rest of the flower is hypogynous (below the gynœcium or carpellary portion).

Gynæcian, *a. rare*—t. Also **gynœcian** (in mod. Dicts.). [*f. Gr. γυναικ-, γυνή woman + -IAN.*] Pertaining or relating to women.

1640 tr. *Ferrand's Love Melanch.* 331 Moderne Physicians prescribe Fasting and Abstinence to Melancholy Lovers: as likewise doe all Gynœcian writers, to Women that are setc.

Gynœic (dginfē'sik), *a. Med.* Also **gynœicic**. [*ad. Gr. γυναικ-ōs, f. γυναικ-, γυνή woman.*] Relating to diseases peculiar to women.

1878 J. H. AVELING (*title*) The Influence of Posture on Women in Gynecic and Obstetric Practice.

Gynœco- (gōi, dginfē'kō), also (esp. *U.S.*) **gyneco-**, repr. *Gr. γυναικ-, comb. form of γυνή woman, female, as in: + Gynœcandrical* *a.* [*Gr. ἀνδρ-, ἀνρ man*], common to men and women. **Gynœconic** (-sēnik) *a.* [*Gr. κοιν-ōs common*], having women in common. **Gynœcolatry** (-pāltri) [*Gr. λατρεία: see -LATRY*], woman-worship. **Gynœcomasty** (-mæ'sti) *Physiol.* [*Gr. μαστ-ōs breast: cf. Gr. γυναικομαστος (Galen) and mod.L. gynœcomastium*], the condition of a man's breasts in which they are as large as a woman's and functionally active. **Gynœcomorphous** (-mōfēs) *a.* [*Gr. μορφ-ē shape*], having the form or characters of a female. + **Gynœconome** [*Gr. γυναικονόμος: see -NOMOS*], one of a board of magistrates at Athens which was formed to maintain manners among women; so **Gynœconomist**, in the same sense. **Gynœcophore** (-fōi) *Zool.* [*Gr. -φόρος bearing*], in certain invertebrate animals; as some trematodes, a receptacle in the male in which the female is borne, a gynœcophoric canal; hence **Gynœcophoric** (-fōrik) *a.* **Gynœcophysiology** (-fizipōdgi), the PHYSIOLOGY of the female generative organs.

1684 I. MATHER in *Academy* 3 Feb. (1900) 102/1 *Gynœcandrical Dancing, or that which is commonly called Mixt or Promiscuous Dancing of Men and Women together. 1822 SHELLEY *Char. I.* ii. 366 A commonwealth like Gonzalo's in the play *Gynœconic and pantsocratic. 1888 *Universal Rev.* Sept. 23 That fatal *gynœcolatry which rules all social and domestic life across the Channel. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Social.* Notes (1874) 421 The mammæ of men will, under special excitation, yield milk: there are various cases of *gynœcomasty on record, and in families infants whose mothers have died have been thus saved. 1865 *Reader* No. 142. 326/2 A *gynœcomorphous male of Fidiota Atomaria. 1894 *Mitr. Policy* (1899) 207 At Rome their Censors had such like authority and charge, as the *Gynœconomes at Athens. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* II. 121 Hesychius saith there were judges appointed particularly for this purpose, who were called *Gynœconomists. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Antin.* iv. 202 The formidable Bil-

barzia, the male of which is the larger and retains the female in a *gynœcophore. 1881 PACKARD *Zool.* 152 A canal or passage in the male formed by the infolding of the edges of the concave side of the body called a gynœcophore. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* iii. xiii. (ed. 4) 648 The male (of *Bilharzia Hamatobia*) is . . . provided with a *gynœcophoric canal. 1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwifery* 19 *Gynœcophysiology, or uses of the female organs of generation.

Gynœcocracy (dgoi, dginfē'krāsī). Also **gynœcocratie**, **g-gynœcocracy**. [*ad. Gr. γυναικοκρατία (Aristotle, Plutarch), f. γυναικ-(ō), γυνή woman + -κρατία-CRACY. Cf. F. gynœcocratie* 16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*]. Government by a woman or women; female rule or mastery; *depreciatingly*, petticoat government.

1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Poly-obl.* xvii. Notes 276 Gynœcocratie. 1614 — *Tithe Hon.* ii. 176 Goropius undertakes a conjecture of the first cause which excluded Gynœcocratie (or female succession and government) among them. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 100 That God has owned Gynœcocratie . . . is evident in Deborah. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* vii. 169 What if it would overthrow a Gynœcocracy too? 1788 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1879) 9 That there should be permitted such an abuse of power in the world, as either a public or domestic Gynœcocracy 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi. note. In the fishing villages on the Firths of Forth and Tay . . . the government is gynœcocracy. 1886 *Temple Bar* LXXXVIII. 509 That social gynœcocracy for which France is famous.

Hence **Gynœcocratic**, **-cratic** *adjs.*, pertaining to gynœcocracy or female government; **Gynœcocrat**, an upholder of or adherent to gynœcocratic government.

1856 F. E. PAGET *Owllet Owlst.* 201 Can you tell me the meaning of Gynœcocratical? 1877 R. MARTINEAU tr. *Goldziher's Hebrew Mythol.* iv. 76 A theory of the history of civilisation usually called the Gynœcocratic. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 649 The rare respect for the proprietary rights of women in which Strabo saw a token of gynœcocratic barbarism. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVI. 68/3 The unalloyed natives of Koch Behar are so far gone as gynœcocrats that all their property is vested in the women.

Gynœcological (dgoi, dginfē'kōlōdgi), *a.* [*f. as next + -IO + -AL.*] Pertaining or relating to gynœcology.

1876 (*title*) Transactions of the [American] Gynœcological Society. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 699 The gynœcological professor should be a man pledged to all the dogmas of the Women's Unfranchisement creed. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* ii. (1889) 4 Gynœcological investigations are . . . chiefly carried out in the hypogastric region. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 104/1 Patent Surgical Couch for gynœcological and obstetric examinations and general operations.

Hence **Gynœcologically** *adv.*, in accordance with the science of gynœcology.

1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Peln. & Heri. Therap.* 116 Hyperæmia, which . . . is gynœcologically known by a multitude of other names.

Gynœcologist (dgoi, dginfē'kōlōdgi), [*f. next + -IST.*] An expert in gynœcology.

1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Wom.* 41 Gynœcologists ranged themselves into two parties. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxviii. 230 Many of the greatest gynœcologists say that these abscesses never should be opened.

Gynœcology (dgoi, dginfē'kōlōdgi). Also **gynœcology**. [*f. GYNÆCO- + -LOGY.*] That department of medical science which treats of the functions and diseases peculiar to women. Also *loosely*, the science of womankind.

1847 in CRAIG. 1867 *New Syd. Soc. Retrospect* 368 Gynœcology, embracing the Physiology and Pathology of the non-pregnant state. 1883 HART & BARBOUR (*title*) Manual of Gynœcology. 1885 *Yrnl. Educ.* 11 Feb. 256 He . . . was theoretically an adept in gynœcology—the science of womankind.

|| **Gynœconitis** (dgoi, dginfē'konitis). [*L., a. Gr. γυναικονίτις, f. γυναικ-, γυνή woman.*]

1. The women's apartments in a household; = **GYNECEUM** 1.

1855 R. F. BURTON *El-Mednakh* II. xv. 47. I often saw parties of women mount the stairs to the Gynœconitis.

2. The women's gallery in a church.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. i. 206 The women's gallery, or gynœconitis, formed an important part of the earlier Byzantine churches. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 182 The triforium is used throughout as a gynœconitis, or women's gallery, running round three sides of the church.

Gynander (dgoi, dginfē'ndoi). [*ad. Gr. γυνανδρος (see GYNANDROUS).*]

1. A woman with male characteristics. *rare*—1. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* May 631/2 An emasculated type, product of short-haired women and long-haired men, gynanders and androgynes.

2. A plant of the class **Gynandria**.

1828-32 WEBSTER *Gynander*, in botany, a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil.

Gynandrian (dgoi, dginfē'ndrian), *a.* [*f. mod.L. Gynandria (Linnæus), f. Gr. γυν-ē + ἀνδρ-, ἀνρ (see GYNANDROUS) + -IAN.*] Pertaining to the Linnæan class **Gynandria**, which consists of plants characterized by gynandrous flowers.

1828-32 WEBSTER *Gynandrian*, having stamens inserted in the pistil.

Gynandro- (dgoi, dginfē'ndro), *comb. form of Gr. γυνανδρος (see GYNANDROUS)* in some modern scientific terms. **Gynandromorphism** (-mōfē'zīm) *Ent.*, the condition of being gynandromorphous. **Gynandromorphous** (-mōfē'zīm) *a.* [*Gr. μορφ-ē shape, form*], having both male and female characters; applied to some few insects which appear to have

both male and female markings on the body. **Gynandrophoro** (-fōi) *Bot.*, a gonophore which bears both the stamens and the pistil.

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 8 That so many instances of *Gynandromorphism have been observed in individuals of this species. 1861 *Althæa* No. 2080. 616/3 Two *gynandromorphous insects. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 22 The *gynandrophore bearing the stamens and ovary.

Gynandrous (dgoi, dginfē'ndros), *a. Bot.* [*f. Gr. γυνανδρ-ōs (recorded in the sense of doubtful sex) + -OUS. Cf. GYNO- and -ANDROUS.*] Applied to those flowers and plants in which the stamens and pistil are united in one column, as in orchids; said also of the stamens.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 462 The rest of the Order are in no sense gynandrous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 189 [Stylidæ:] Nearly allied both to Campanulacæ and Goodeniaceæ, from both of which they are distinguished by their gynandrous stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. xvii, Aristolochiæ . . . Stamens 6-12, epigynous or gynandrous. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 77 The stamens may be epipetalous or gynandrous.

Gynantherous: see **GYNO**.

Gynarchy (dgoi, dginfē'nakī). Also 6-8 **gunarchy**. [*f. Gr. γυν-ē woman + -αρχία, ἀρχή rule.*] Government by a woman or women.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 13/2 The gynarchie of queene Cordella. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 101 That in Gynarchy the wife is not subject, but superior to her husband. 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. eccl. 159, I have always some hopes of a change under a Gynarchy; where whim and humour commonly prevail. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 264/2 So will you best help to maintain . . . the true gynarchy.

Gynbred, *obs. form of GINGERBREAD.*

Gyndal, var. **GUINDALL** *Obs.*, windlass.

Gynec-: see **GYNECO**.

Gynegium, *obs. form of GYNÆCIUM.*

Gynœcocracy (dgoi, dginfē'krāsī), *rare*. Also

7 **gynœcocratie**, (**gynœcocracie**). [*f. Gr. γυνή woman + -(ō)CRACY.*] Incorrect form for **GYNECOCRACY**.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xii. § 47 The . . . law . . . which they call the Salick, by which the French exclude Gynœcocracie (in *list of* 'Fruits escaped' altered to Gynœcocratie, or Womens Gouvernement in chief. 1869 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Overture* 176 In the gynœcocracy of the future . . . that new moral world which is to be under woman's undivided sway. 1883 L. H. MORGAN *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 66 The mother-right and gynœcocracy among the Iroquois.

Gyng, variant of **GING** *Obs.*

Gyngangre, *obs. form of GINGER.*

† **Gyngawdry**, **-awtre**. *Cookery. Obs.* Also **-aure**, **-autrey**. A dish prepared with the livers of certain fishes.

1c 1390 *Form of Cury* No. 94 (1780) 47 Gyngawdry. Take the Powche and the Lyuour of haddock-codling and hake. 1c 1390 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Gyngaudre.—Take he Lyuerys of codlingys, Haddock, Elys, or he Hake hed, or Freyshe Mywell hedyes, he Pouches, or he Lyuerys, an sethe hem in fyre Water (etc.). c 1450 *Ibid.* 94 Gyngawtre. 14. in Warner *Antiq. Culini.* (1790) 90 Gyngawtre. Take the pake of the lyver of hake or of codlinge, or of hadok, and parboyle hit well.

|| **Gynge**, variant of **GING** *Obs.*

Gyngebrede, *obs. form of GINGERBREAD.*

Gynger, **-evere**, **-ure**, **-yvre**, *obs. ff. GINGER.*

Gynge, *obs. form of JINGLE.*

Gynglimos, *obs. form of GINGLYMUS.*

Gyngour, *obs. form of GINGER.*

Gyniolatry (dgoi, dginfē'liātri). [*Badly f. Gr. γυνή woman + -(ō)LATRY.*] Adoration of or excessive devotion to women. So **Gynœolater**, an adorer of women.

1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 36 The sentimental gyniolatry of chivalry, which was at best but skin-deep, is lifted in Beatrice to an ideal and universal plane. 1890 *Hurper's Mag.* Oct. 757/2 He was become a gynœolater.

Gynny, *obs. form of GUINEA.*

Gyno- (dgoi, dginfē'), before a vowel **gyn-** (dgoi, dgin), reduced form of **GYNECO-**, used chiefly in botanical terms with the meaning 'pistil', 'ovary' (the more important are given as main-words): **Gynanthous** (-anfē'ros) *a. Bot.* [*ANTHER*]: see *quot.* **Gynocardic** (-kādrik) *a. Chem.* [*f. mod.L. Gynocardia (Gr. καρδιά heart)*, a genus of the N.O. *Bixaceæ*], in *gynocardic acid*, the supposed active principle of Chaulmugra oil, which is produced by the plant *Gynocardia odorata*. **Gynodiœcious** (-dōi'fēs) *a. Bot.* [*DIœCIOUS*], having perfect and female flowers on different plants; so **Gynodiœcism** (-dōi'fēs'izm), the condition of being gynodiœcious. **Gynomœcious** (-mōfē'fēs) *a. Bot.* [*MONœCIOUS*], having both perfect and female flowers on the same plant. **Gynophagite** (-pādgi'ti) [*Gr. -φάγ-ōs eating + -ITE*] *humorous nonce-wd.*, a woman-eater. + **Gynophilian**, **Gynophilous** *adjs.* [*Gr. -φίλος loving*], woman-loving. **Gynoplastic** (-plæstik) *a. Phys.* [*PLASTIC*], 'relating to the closing of unnatural openings in the female organs of generation, or to the opening of closed or dilatation of contracted natural openings of the same organs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Gynostegium (-stēdzīm) *Bot.* [Gr. *στέρη* roof], the sheath of a gynæceum. || **Gynostemium** (-stēmīūm) *Bot.* [Gr. *στῆμα* thread, stamen], the column consisting of the united stamens and pistil, as in the orchis.

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot. Gloss.*, **Gynantherous*, an abnormal condition of the flower in which the stamens are converted into pistils. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* II. 76 The active principle of the oil (sc. chaumougra oil), *gynocardic acid, has also been prescribed internally by Besnier and others. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* 298 The species now to be considered consist of hermaphrodites and females without males... which I have called *gynodioecious. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot. v. 3*. 191 *Gyno-dioecious*, where the flowers on separate individuals are some hermaphrodite and some female, but none male only. 1881 H. MÜLLER in *Nature* XXIII. 337 *Stellaria glauca*... is gynodioecious. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl. I.* 89 This is termed *gynodioecism and is common also in Caryophyllaceae... and other plants. 1881 H. MÜLLER in *Nature* XXIII. 337 *Syringa Persica*... is *gynomonocism. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl. II.* 97 The most common case is *gynomonocism, the ray-flores being 9, the disc 5. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. xlii. He preys upon the weaker sex, and is a *Gynophagite. 1647 R. BACON *Cyprina Acad.* A. ij. b. My *Gynophilian or amorous of women. 1632 COCKERAM, **Gynophiles*, a lover of women. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 1414 **Gynostegium*, a sheath or covering of the gynæceum, of whatever nature. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 256 The column is... termed the *gynostemium, and the flowers are said to be gynandrous. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 226 The circummutation of the gynostemium of Stylidium... is highly remarkable, and apparently aids in the fertilisation of the flowers.

Gynobase (džəin-, džindžē's) *Bot.* Also in mod. L. form *gynobasis*. [G. GYNO- + BASE.] The flat or conical enlargement of the receptacle of a flower supporting the gynæceum.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 136 Carapella equal in number to the petals, lying upon an enlarged, tumid, fleshy disk (the gynobase). 1832 — *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. §. 137 Gynobasis. 1849 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* 414 The seed-vessel, when ripe, splits into four valves, leaving the thick hard gynobase in the centre.

Hence **Gynobasic** (džəi-, džindžē'slik) *a.*, pertaining to or having a gynobase; *gynobasic style*, one rising from the base of the ovary. Also **Gynobaseous** (-bē'ssēs) *a. rare*.

1836 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* (ed. 2) 128 No Gynobaseous order has more than 5 carpels, except accidentally. Euphorbiaceae, which are much more like gynobasic plants [etc.]. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 289 The ovary is said to be gynobasic. 1873 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 212 The style springing from the centre and base of the lobes of the ovary, termed gynobasic. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl. I.* 77 The style usually crowns the ovary but is sometimes lateral, basal or gynobasic.

Gynocracy (džəi-, džindžē'krāsī). [f. GYNO- + -CRACY.] = GYNOCOCRACY; also quasi-*concr.*, women as the ruling class.

1728 POPE *Let. to Swift* S's Wks. 1761 VIII. 75, I am told the Gynocracy are of opinion, that they want no better writers than Cibber and the British Journalist. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii. Oligarchy, limited monarchy, and even gynocracy. 1824 BYRON *Jan* xvi. lii. But wear the newest mantle of hypocrisy, On pain of much displeasing the gynocracy. 1864 *Macm. Mag.* July 219 From a gynocracy... heaven save us and all Christian communities!

So **Gynocratic** *a.* = GYNOCRATIC.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 15 Hers was not a popular form of gynocratic government. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 198 Linnaeus terms the government [of bees] a gynocratic republic.

|| **Gynœcium**, the usual but incorrect form of GYNÆCEUM 2, *Bot.*

Gynophore (džəin-, džindžē'fōr). [f. GYNO- + Gr. *-φωρ* bearing. Cf. *F. gynophore*.]

1. *Bot.* The pedicel or stalk which in some flowers supports the ovary.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arrangem. Pl.* I. 159 It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the gynophore and the nectary. 1832 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* ii. ii. §. 10. 139 Sometimes the ovary is... seated upon a long stalk... This stalk is often called the thecophore or gynophore. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* ii. (1872) 64 The central gynophore [of the Passion flower], bearing the stamens and pistil, was the pillar of the cross. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 225 The gynophore of *Arachis hypogæa*.

2. *Zool.* One of the branches bearing the female gonophores in certain Hydrozoa.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Coelent.* 45 When male and female gonophores differ externally in form, the special terms 'androphore' and 'gynophore' are employed to distinguish them. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 143 The groups of male and female gonophores are borne upon separate branches of the gonoblastidium (androphores and gynophores).

† **Gynour**. *Sc. Obs.* [Aphetic form of *engynour* (see *ENGINEER sb.* and cf. *GYN sb.*)] One who manages engines of war.

1375 HARDOUR *Bruce* xvii. 690 The gynour than gert bend in by the gnye. [Cf. I. 638 *engynour*, *v. gynour*.]

Gynous (džinōs), *Bot. suffix* forming adjs., f. mod. L. *-gyn-us* (a. Gr. *-γυνος* adj. termination, f. *γυνή* woman, female) + *-ous*; used as = 'having... female organs or pistils', as in *monogynous* having one pistil, *tetragynous* having four pistils, etc., and *androgynous* having stamens and pistils on the same flower or same plant. (Cf. *-ANNOUS*.)

Gynpro, ohs. form of JUNIFER.

Gyo, variant of GEO, *dial.*, a gully, creek.

1878 R. DICK *Baker of Thurso* viii. 81 And roll along the gyoes far inland.

Gyour, variant of GUYOUR *Obs.*

Gyp 1 (džip). Also 8 jip, 9 gip. [perh. short for GIPSY or for GIPPO 2.]

1. At Cambridge and Durham, a college servant, esp. one who attends on one or more undergraduates. In the first quot. the meaning appears to be somewhat different.

1750 DODD *Poems* (1767) 31 No more the jolly Jips... carol out their songs. *Note.* Are an idle useful set of hangers on the college, who procure ale, pence, &c., by running errands, and doing little services for their masters. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Frills* (1800) III. 216 The College Gyps, of high illustrious worth. With all the dishes in long order go. 1803 *Gradius ad Cantab.* (1824) 128 To avoid... climb-bills he will be out at night as late as he pleases... glamb over the College walls, and see his Gyp well. 1805 H. K. WHITE in *Rem.* (1819) I. 209 My head-maker, whom we call a gyp, from a Greek word signifying a vulture, runs away with everything he can lay his hands on. 1822 *Scott Nigel* xvi. No scout in Oxford, no gip in Cambridge ever matched him in speed and intelligence. 1839-40 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii. I was a gyp at Cambridge. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 234 The spiritual destitution of bedmakers and gyps.

2. *attrib.* *gyp-room*, a room where the gyps keep table furniture, etc.

1871 M. LEGRAND *Camb. Freshm.* 210 He fetched the... reviving beverage from the gyp-room. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge I.* 624 The cloister... was cut off to supply a gyp-room.

3. *U. S. slang.* A thief.

1839 in *Century Dict.*

Gyp 2 (džip). *U. S.* [? Short for *Gypsy*, GIPSY used as a proper name for a hitch.] A bitch.

1890 J. COOKE in G. O. SHIELDS *Big Game N. Amer.* 148 Old Tige had filled up on the first Deer's inwards. He looked like a gyp and near her time. 1895 A. HUNTER in *Ontario* (U. S.) XXVII. 752 One of the pack—a long-limbed gyp named Queen... covered with black pitch-like mud.

Gyp, variant of GIP *v.*; GIP *int. Obs.*

Gyceer, **Gycepera**, ohs. variants of GIPSER.

Gype, -ell, variant of GIFE, GIFELE *Obs.*, a tunic.

Gypo(u)n, ohs. variant of GIRON.

Gyppe, variant of GIP *int. Obs.*

Gyps (džips). Also 4 ?pl. gipsis, 5 gipse, 8 gypse. [Anglicized form of GYPSUM. Cf. *F. gypse*, *G. gips*.] = GYPSUM.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lvii. (1495) 509 In the ground about Parys is a manere stone that hyght Gipsis. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 383 Or gipse, or asks tway cotuls no wronge Thy wyne doth. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 46 The gypse... is commonly found of some regular form approaching upon the rhomboide. 1774 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 1081 To coalesce and set as readily as our gypses and plasters. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 439 *Gyps* is calcareous earth saturated with vitriolic acid. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 144 Coffered ceilings of gyps are triumphs of the plasterer's art.

attrib. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 143 The Wrangel Grafcher is a fine specimen of northern gyps-work.

Gypsa, ohs. plural of GYPSUM.

† **Gypsa-tion**. *Obs. rare* -o. [as if ad. L. **gypsa-tion-em*, n. of action f. *gypsare* GYPSE *v.*]

The action or process of plastering with gypsum; pargetting.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 in COLES.

Gypse (džips), *v.* Also 5 gipse. [In sense a. ad. L. *gypsa-re*, f. *gypsum* (see GYPSUM *sb.*); in sense b. f. *Gypsis*.] † *a. trans.* To close or plaster down with gypsum (*obs.*). † *b.* To dress (a field) with gypsum; only in **Gypsed** (džipsst), *ppl. a.*

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 477 So gipse hit vp, and kepe hitfor thyngae. *Ibid.* 524 Now gipse hit fast. 1850 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. ii. 434 The gypsed clover becomes a good crop, while the ungypsed clover is burnt up by the drought.

Gypsees, ohs. pl. of GIRSY.

Gypseous (džipsēs), *a.* [f. late L. *gypse-us* (f. *gypsum*) + *-ous*. Cf. *GYRUS*.]

1. Resembling or having the qualities of gypsum. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* 3. Min. 437 Of phlegme... If gypseous, by nodous swellings. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 278 And these [Expectorators]... cast purulent and gypseous Matter out of the Bronchia. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 323 This clay... contains no gypseous matter. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 16, I was led to the idea, that they [crystals of quartz] were of a gypseous nature.

2. Containing or consisting mainly of gypsum.

1771 Br. WATSON *Chem. Ess.* (1787) V. 127 Gypseous alabasters, plaster stone [etc.]. 1778 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 14 Heavy spars, commonly called senilitic or gypseous spars. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1873) I. i. vi. 111 The gypseous red marl of Aix, in Provence. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 311 It is flanked by the Ural Mountains, gypseous limestones form the base. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 247 Variegated gypseous marls. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) XII. 478 The peculiar color [of the Red River] is attributed to the red clay of the gypseous formation... of its bed.

Gypsiferous (džipsifēros), *a.* [f. GYPS-UM + (-)FEROUS. Cf. *F. gypsifere*.] Yielding or containing gypsum.

1847 in CRAIG. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvii. 444 The gypsiferous and salt-bearing formation of the Upper Silurian. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. i. 236 The soil too is often gypsiferous.

† **Gypsine**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. GYPS-UM + -INE.] = GYPSÆOUS.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 151 It makes a glittering shew,

being built of Gypsine Stone, or Rock-Ising-glass, resembling alabaster. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Gypsion, **Gypsire**: see GIPSY, GIRPSER.

Gypsography (džipsēgrāf). *rare*. [f. Gr. *γύψος* gypsum + *-γραφία* -GRAPHY.] The art or practice of engraving on gypsum or on plaster of Paris. 1840 *Arch. Mag.* XXXII. 256 Gypsography—This is the new title bestowed on the process... heretofore styled metallic relief engraving. 1845 *Athenæum* 21 Jan. 41 We were made acquainted with Gypsography and Lithography.

Gypsous (džipsūs), *a.* [f. GYPS-UM + -OUS. Cf. *f. gypseus*.] = GYPSÆOUS 1 and 2.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 129 An exhalation in moist weather out of Gipsous or plaster ground. 1811 PINKETON *Petræol.* 501 The statues of the superb traucolum... are of gypsous alabaster. 1824 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvii. 304 Nothing... proves the independence of those arenaceous and gypsous soils.

Gypsum (džipsūm), *sb. Min.* Pl. 8 gypsa, 8-g gypsums. [a. L. *gypsum*, ad. Gr. *γύψος* chalk, gypsum.] Hydrous calcium sulphate, the mineral from which plaster of Paris is made.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Bysides Parys is greet plente of a manere stoon þat hatte gypsus. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. v. 92 Gypsum layed up in the earth the space of 80 yeeres. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 33 Figures in... gypsum. 1759 W. CULLEN *Let. in Life* (1832) I. 127 Are the talcs and gypsums different in their Composition. 1776 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 610 The Bolognian stone and other such spars, as well as the gypsa, are decomposed by fixed alkalies. a. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 343 Lands, dressed with gypsum, have been equally favourable to wheat. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxxi. 409 The prism presented the appearance of a crystal of gypsum. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 218 Gypsum when moderately heated loses its water, and is then called plaster of Paris.

attrib. 1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 169 Ancient and modern bones occur mixed together only in the gypsum cavities. 1849 *Sc. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* III. 95 The gypsum-quarries near Paris. 1862 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 33 These gypsum deposits have no geological connection with the coal.

Gypsum (džipsūm), *v.* [f. GYPSUM *sb.*] *trans.* To dress (land or a crop) with gypsum.

1819 *Commun. Board Agric.* 521 The whole field... was again gypsumed at the rate of four bushels per acre. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 323 Cattle show... a remarkable predilection for clover which has been gypsumed.

Hence **Gypsumed** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 111 The comparative produce of the gypsumed over not gypsumed land is very great. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 120 On wheat, after gypsumed clover.

Gypsy, alternative form of GIRSY.

Gyptian, **Gyptaff** (a, ohs. f. GIPSY, GIRAFFE).

Gyral (džəi'āl), *a.* [f. GYRE or GYR-US *sb.* + -AL.] a. Moving in a circle or spiral; whirling, gyrotory. b. Pertaining to a gyros or gyri (see GYRUS). Hence **Gyrally** *adv.*, in a gyral manner; in a circular form or arrangement.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 204 The flower consists of five pale-white leaves gyrally incircling one another. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 791 We were not seen stoitering gyrally away up-hill. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Gyral*, whirling, moving in a circular form.

Gyrant (džəi'rānt), *a. rare* -1. In 9 girant. [ad. L. *gyrant-em*, pres. pple. of *gyrāre* to move in a circle.] Having a circular or spiral course.

1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 1850 I. 35, I wound in girant orbits.

Gyrate (džəi'rāt), *a.* [ad. L. *gyrāt-us* rounded, pa. pple. of *gyrāre*: see GYRE *v.*] Arranged in rings or convolutions. In *Botany* = CIRCINATE; also, see quot. 1836.

1830 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 245 The peculiar gyrate vernation of the leaves of Cycadeæ. 1836 Penny *Cycl.* V. 2531 *Gyrate*, see *Circinate*. Also, surrounded by an elastic ring, as the theca of ferns. 1845 LINOLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Flowers regular, with straight anthers... and gyrate foliation. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 211 A circinate or gyrate cyme. 1876 J. S. BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 324 Sinuous or gyrate bullous bands. 1878 NICHOLSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 373/2 By this 'serial' growth the corallum becomes 'gyrate' or 'meandrine'. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* II. 278 The gyrate or ringed form of the patches.

Gyrate (džəi'rēt), *v.* [f. L. *gyrāt-*, ppl. stem of *gyrāre*: see GYRE *v.*] *intr.* To move in a circle or spiral; to revolve, usually round a fixed point or on an axis; to rotate, whirl.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 32 Undefined comets that gyrate equally through suns, earths, and satellites. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 318 The globe of blood gyrates around its own axis in the human veins, as the planet in the sky. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xvii. 211 With a somerset and a run, [he] threw himself gyrating into the air. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 191 Came the dusty night-fliers, to gyrate for one brilliant instant round the flame.

fig. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. 124 The rest of Paris was gyrating in the whirlpool of fashionable pleasure.

Hence **Gyrtated** *ppl. a.* = GYNATE *a.*; **Gyrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 458 Gyrtated dry scall. *Ibid.* 459 The Gyrtated Variety [of phoritis] runs in a migratory course. 1837 CARVER *Tr. Rep.* I. iii. i. Hist. gyratings are at an end. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) 214 & 795 The gyrating column is never hundreds of miles in diameter. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. vii. 242

A kind of mystery attaches itself to gyrating water. 1884 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6 Other articles in the house appearing to perform a gyrating movement.

Gyration (dʒəˈɪərɪən). Also 8 giration. [n. of action f. L. *gyrāre*: see GYRE v. Cf. F. *gyration*.]

1. The action or process of gyrating; motion in a circle or spiral; revolution round a fixed centre or axis, turning round, wheeling or whirling; an instance of any of these.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 457 If there had not bene these gyrations in the substance of the braine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 80 The ayre impelled returns unto its place in a gyration or whirling. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogn.* ix. 81 A French Top, thrown from a cord which was wound about it, will stand as it were fixt... and yet continue in its repeated Gyration. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* I. (1721) 123 If a burning Coal be nimbly moved round in a Circle with Gyration continually repeated. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 527 They might then make one gyration in a long ellipsis. 1794 ARTHUR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 127 note, To place the centre of gyration nearly at the same distance from the axis. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 240 It performs its gyrations alternately from left to right and from right to left. 1834 Mrs. SONNERSVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xv. (1849) 140 In the northern hemisphere the gyration (of the wind) is contrary to the movement of the hands of a watch. *Ibid.* 141 Beyond the actual circle of gyration or limits of the storm. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xix. § 796 In the gyrations of the storm. 1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., Snowflakes that danced in eccentric fantastic gyrations. 1882 MICHIN *Unipl. Kinet.* 110 M=mass of the whole body and k its radius of gyration about G.H. 1897 OUIA *Massachusetts* xi, Women were nevertheless enchanted to be embraced by him in its [the waltz's] giddy gyrations.

b. with reference to immaterial things or fig.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 440 The vast gyration of a thousand years. 1847 DISRAELI *Tanquer* II. xiv, His life was a gyration of energetic curiosity. 1852 H. ROGERS *Eel. Faith* (1853) 35 Such is the appearance of Geo. Fellowes in that rapid gyration to which he has been subjected. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 146 His present effort was still more impeded by endless gyrations of irresolution. 1883 S. WADSWORTH *A. H. Clough* 83 The vortex of religious excitement... kept him idly moving in its ceaseless gyrations.

2. *concr.* In *Conch.* One of the whorls of a spiral univalve shell.

Hence **Gyrational** a., characterized by gyration. 1889 in *Century Dict.* (citing R. A. Proctor).

Gyrator (dʒəˈɪrətər). [as if ad. L. **gyrator*, agent-n. f. *gyrāre* to GYRATE.] He who or that which gyrates or whirls.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Rees* xx, I shall call them the pulsating and the gyrating leg... Whilst you were admiring the undulating grace of the pulsator, you would find the gyrator had stolen a march upon you. 1895 H. STORES in *Athenaeum* 7 Sept. 325/3 Beautifully made [stone] axes, knives, gyrators.

Gyratory (dʒəˈɪrətəri), a. [as if ad. L. **gyratorius*, f. *gyrāre* to GYRATE. Cf. F. *gyratoire*.] Moving in a circle or spiral; revolving, whirling.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 50 The mischief produced by the gyratory motion of the air. 1833 HERSCHER *Astron.* iv. 172 The nutation of the earth's axis is a small and slow gyratory movement. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 197 Several others were more or less implicated in the gyratory mass. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* viii. 124 Large gyratory columns of water or sand. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 539/2 Solomon studied awhile the gyratory movements of three hawks.

Gyre (dʒaɪr), sb. *poet.* and *literary*. Also 7 giro. [ad. L. *gyr-us*, ad. Gr. *γῦρος* ring, circle. Cf. GYRO.]

1. A turning round, revolution, whirl; a circular or spiral turn.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. B ij, Fashions... Which... do cum, and goe in circled gyre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 8 To ward, Or strike, or hurle round in warlike gyre. 1603 B. JONSON *Satyr*, Pardon, lady, this wild strain... Elves, apply your gyre again. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 494 Other Artizans doe but practise, we still learne; others run still in the same gyre, to weariness... our choice is infinite. c. 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 785 Like to y^e top, y^e in his gyre doth spin. 1649 BULWER *Pathology*, II. i. 71 In all these we may easily maintain the gyre or circumscription of the Head. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 Whirling them in oblique gyres. 1814 CARLY *Dante*, *Inf.* xvii. 93 Be thy wheeling gyres Of ample circuit, easy thy descent. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscrip. Calcd. Canal* 2 The glide Wheeling between the mountains in mid air, Eastward or westward as his gyre inclines. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 1167 Graduating up in a spiral line Of still expanding and ascending gyres.

2. *concr.* A ring, circle, spiral; also, a vortex.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 23 She rushing through the thickest preasse Perforce disparrd their compacted gyre. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, He... dispersed the armed gire With which I was environed. 1686 GOLO *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 244 To hurry a great Ship downright in a Dinnal Gyre, down into the deep. 1718 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 893 The Cochlea is a long Cavity consisting of three Gyres or Meanders. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. i, The smoke rises in dark gyres to the air. 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life*, *Sonn.* xlv, Ah! in your eyes so reached what dumb acidity, What unsunned gyres of waste eternity? 1892 W. E. HENLEY *Song of Sord.* *Land. Voluntaries* iv. 10 In genial wave on wave and gyre on gyre.

3. 'A trance' (Cockeram 1623). *Obs.*—

Prob. a mistake. Cf. the following: 1612 DRAYTON *Polyalb.* v, Streams in whose entrancing gyres Wise nature oft herself her workmanship admires.

4. *Comb.*, as *gyre-circling* adj.

1881 ROSSETTI *Rose Mary, Berj's-song*, Gyre-circling spirits of fire.

Gyre (dʒaɪr), v. *poet.* Also 5, 7 gire. [ad. L. *gyrāre*, f. *gyrus* (see prec.).]

1. *trans.* To turn or whirl round. *rare.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 327 The side in longe vpon the south, let sprede... gire hit from the colde west, if thou conne. 1628 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 25 With the spightful Philistim, he [the Devil] puts out both the eyes of our apprehension and judgement, that he may gire us about in the Mill of unprofitable wickedness. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crossways* xxii, She was out at a distance on the ebb-dunes hurtled, gyred, beaten to all shapes.

2. To revolve round, compass. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 203 September is with April houis euen, for Phebus lijk in either gireth heuen.

3. *intr.* To turn round, revolve, whirl, gyrate.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclg.* II. 71 Which from their proper Orbes not goe, Whether they gyre swift or slow. 1598 YONG *Diana* 10 When to the west the sunne begins to gyre. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxxvii, A. groom... Which soon the full-grown kitchen cleanly drains By divers pipes, with hundred turnings giring. *Ibid.* iv. viii, Round about two circling altars gire In blushing red. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 785 Mutual strokes with equal force descend... now gyring prest High at the head, now plunging for the breast. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xii, The eagle's cry, Who... at her highest flight A speck scarce visible, gyred round and round.

Hence **Gyring** *vbl. sb.*, revolution, gyration.

Gyring *phl. a.*, revolving, whirling, gyrating; also, encircling, encompassing; whence **Gyringly** *adv.*, with revolving motion.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 18 With sundry windings, gyrings, and circumflexions. 1590 PERLE *Polyphonia* 36 At the shock The hollow gyring vault of heaven resounds. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 72 One colour teineth all, Turrets, doores, and gyring wall. 1598 — *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 150 Wind-tossed waves which with a gyring course the Centres-ouerpeering maine. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. ii. (1718) 193 This gyring labyrinth. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 63 They [the Heavens] alter in their gyring more or less. c. 1640 *Day Parl. Bess* (1882) 76 The massive world... That on Gyreing [so MS.] spheres is hurld. 1659 TORRIANO, *Agironda*, giringly, about and about.

Gyre-carline (dʒaɪrˈkɑːlɪn). *Sc.* Also 6 gyr(e), gyir-carling, (g) glean carlin. [f. ON. *gyr*=Norw. dial. *gyr* ogress, witch + CARLINE f. Cf. ON. *gyrjar-karl* the husband of au ogress.]

The mother-witch; a witch, hag.

1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 452 [Folly speaks] My gudame, the Gyre Carling, Leidme me the Prophecie of Marling... a 1605 POLWART *Flying up. Montgomerie* 661 Leue goggles, brownies, gyre-carlings and gaisets. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* III, The elves and the gyre-carlings. 1822 — *Firate* vi, What kind of a country of guisards and gyre-carlines is this!

† **Gyreful**, a. *Obs.* [f. GYRE sb. + -FUL.]

Full of gyres or turns; circling, whirling.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. i. A vij, Whose carts when they were hurld With gyreful sway, by coursers swifte. 1583 STANWYCHE *Æneis* (Arb.) 138 Theyre labor hoat theyr folow: to the flame fims gyreful awarding.

Gyrecephalate (dʒaɪrˈeʃəˌfælət), a. *Zool.*

[f. mod. L. *Gyrecephala* (see below), f. GYR-US + *kephalos* brain (see ENCEPHALA).] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gyrecephala*, one of the four main divisions of mammalia in Owen's system, consisting of those in which the cerebrum is convoluted. So **Gyrecephalous** a.

1859 OWEN *Classif. Mammalia* 35 These limb-characters can only be rightly applied to the gyrecephalous subclass. 1866 — *Anat. Vertebr.* II. 272 The Gyrecephalous quadrupeds, as a general rule, have a scrotum. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 43 The gyrecephalate subclass.

Gyrer, **Gyrfalcon**, obs. ff. JEEBER, GERFALCON.

Gyrfault, variant of GERFAUNT *Obs.*, giraffe.

Gyrlie, **gyrl**, obs. forms of GIRL.

Gyrnall, **Gyrn(e)**, obs. ff. GIRNEL *Sc.*, GIRN.

Gyro- (dʒaɪrə), comb. form repr. Gr. *γῦρος* in sense of 'ring, circle, spiral', as in: **Gyroceran** (-pseran) a. *Conch.* [Gr. *κερατ-, keras* horn], pertaining to the genus *Gyroceras*, typical of the family *Gyroceratidae* of fossil nautiloid cephalopods having the whorls not contiguous. **Gyroceratite** (-seratit) *Conch.*, a fossil cephalopod of the family *Gyroceratidae*; hence **Gyroceratitic** (-seratitik) a. **Gyroductyle** (-dæktil) *Zool.* [Gr. *δᾶκτυλος* finger], a trematode worm of the genus *Gyroductylus*. **Gyrophage** (-graf) [Gr. *γράφω* writing, recording], an instrument for recording revolutions. || **Gyropsoriasis** *Med.*, PSORIASIS occurring in circular patches (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Gyrotrope** (-trɒp) *Electr.* [Gr. *τροπος* turning] = COMMUTATOR (*ibid.*).

1884 *Science* III. Feb. 123/2 The loosely coiled [shell] but with whorls not in contact, *gyroceratitic. 1884 CONBOLO *Entozoa* 44 Those singular ectoparasitic creatures known as the *Gyrodactyls. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 525 A Celestial *Gyrophage... which gives the true bearings, rising, setting, and culminating, of forty of the principal fixed stars, for any hour and minute of the twenty-four hours.

Gyrogonite (dʒaɪrəˈɡɒnɪt). *Geol.* [f. GYRO- + Gr. *γόνις* or seed + -ITE.] A petrified seed-vessel of plants of the genus *Chara*, spiral in form, and formerly supposed to be a shell.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 147 Seeds of *Chara*, or Gyrogonites, are converted into carbonate of lime, in

which the nut is sometimes found within. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 236 In the limestone I found gyrogonites. 1833 G. A. MANTILL *Wonders Geol.* (1838) II. 600 The gyrogonites of the tertiary strata of the Paris basin.

Gyroidal (dʒaɪrɔɪdəl), a. [f. GYRE or GYRUS + -OID + -AL.]

1. *Cryst.* Having a spiral arrangement, as certain planes, etc. in some crystalline forms.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1895 STONY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 177 The axes of symmetry... preserve the characteristics of the system, but in the absence of planes of symmetry they do so only by a gyroidal (or alternate) distribution of the poles. The edges consequently are gyroidally grouped in triads *G* round the trigonal axes *a*; and in tetraads *V* round the axes *h*. *Ibid.* § 253 The gyroidal position of its faces in respect to the vertical axis.

2. *Optics.* Having the property of turning the plane of polarization to the right or left; rotatory in respect to polarized light. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Gyroidally** *adv.*

1895 (see sense 1 above).

Gyrolite (dʒaɪrɔɪlɪt). *Min.* Also *gyro-*. [Named by Anderson 1851; f. Gr. *γῦρος* round + *λίθος* stone (see -LITE).] Hydrous silicate of calcium found in radiated concretions.

1851 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. IV. I. 101 Gyrolite. 1851 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* Ser. II. XII. 205 The name gyrolite (more correctly gyrolite) alludes to the spherical form of its concretions.

Gyromancy (dʒaɪrəˈmænsi). [a. med. L. **gyromantia*, f. Gr. *γῦρος* circle, circuit + *μαντεία* divination. Cf. F. *gyromancie* (Rabelais *gyromantie*).] A mode of divination said to have been practised by walking in a circle till the person fell down from dizziness, the inferences being drawn from the place in the circle at which he fell.

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* Pr. 5 b, All the kyndes of gyromancye, and chymancye, a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv, Have you a mind... to have the truth of the matter yet more fully and amply disclosed unto you... by gyromancy, if thou shouldst turn round circles, thou mightest assure thyself from me, that they would fall always on the wrong side. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 334 Gyromancy was performed by going round continually in a circle, the circumference of which was marked by letters.

Gyron (dʒaɪrən). *Her.* Also 6-7 gyronne, 7 goron. [a. F. *giron*, earlier *geron* (= It. *gironne* *gyron*, *gherone* gore, gusset, Sp. *giron*, *jiron* gusset), ad. OHG. *géro* triangular piece, gusset: see GORE sb. 2.] An ordinary of triangular form made by two lines drawn from the edge of the escutcheon to meet in the fesse-point and occupying half of the quarter. Also *attrib.*

Where there is one gyron only, it usually issues from the dexter chief and occupies the second half of the first quarter. (See GYRONNY.)

1572 BOSSEVELL *Armorie* II. 77 S. beareth Ermyne, two Gyrons Sable, charged with Clidon flowers proper, a Batune Gules. *Ibid.* 113 b, These partitions [i.e. partition per saltire and per gyron] being the one so lyke the other, for that there is also partie per Gyron, it cannot be but that there is founde an indifferencie of the use in blazon of the one as of the other. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1660) 71. 1611 FLORIO, *Giron*, gerons in armory. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Geentry* II. vii. 71 The gyron... is a right angled Triangle. 1848 K. STUART *Glazgow* 99 The gyron quarters of the family of Argyle. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist.* & *Pop.* VII. 31 The Gyron... is half of the first quarter of the shield.

Gyrodolla, obs. variant of GIBANDOLA.

Gyronnetty, a. A spurious word in some recent Dicts.; an alteration (after GYRON) of *gyronnet*, given as a French word in heraldic dicts. with the explanation 'Finished at the top with points; said of a castle or tower used as a hearing'. This is a blunder for F. *gyronette* 'furnished with a weathercock (*gyronette*) of a specified tincture'.

Gyronny (dʒaɪrənɪ), a. *Her.* Forms: 5 gerownde, 5-6 gerundi (e, 6 geronnie, -ondy, 8 gironne, 7-geronny. [a. F. *gyronné* (12th c. *geroné*), f. *giron* GYRON: see -Y.] Of an escutcheon: Divided into or having gyrons; *gyronny* of eight, having eight gyrons, i.e. each quarter divided diagonally by lines meeting in the fesse-point.

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2801 Thorowe a jerownde schelde he joggles him thorowe. 1486 *Ed. St. Albans*, *Her. bix*, Gerundi is called in armys when the cootarmore is of ix. dyverse colouris; & a fusiarget with in the cootarmore of what colour that hit be of. c. 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 169 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 100 Thire be also raschit, as lege or heid, wiche gerondy verry and belly told. 1572 BOSSEVELL *Armorie* II. 38 b, Geronomie of vij peeces Or and Sable. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* v. ii. (1611) 240 Hee beareth Gyronny of six peeces Sable and Or three Nigroes heads couped Proper. 1713 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5106/3 A Coat of Arms, being Gironne of Eight Pieces Ermine and Gules. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist.* & *Pop.* XIV. § 2. 141 Gyronny or and sable.

† App. used errone. for GYRON.

1696 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3171/4 The Arms are, a Ship, a Chequer, two Geronies.

† **Gyromonomic**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [Error for **gyrogonomic*, ad. F. *gyrogonomique*, f. Gr. *γῦρος* circuit + *νόμος* GYMONOMONIC.] (The passage is merely jargon; the Fr. word, if not a grotesque coinage of Rabelais, may have had some such sense as 'Pertaining to revolution round the dial'.)

a 1693 Urquhart's Rabelais m. xxii, The Mendicant Fryers and Jacobins; who are the two Hemispheres of the Christian World, by whose Gyronomick Circumbilvaginations... all the Automatick Metagrobolism of the Romish church... is homocentrically poised.

Gyrophoric (dʒai·rɒf'rik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. mod. *L. Gyrophora*, a genus of lichens (f. *Gr. γῑρος* circle + *-phoros* bearing) + *-ic*.] Only in *gyrophoric acid* (see *quot.*).

1885 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Gyrophoric acid*, an acid obtained from *Gyrophora* or *Umbilicaria pustulata*.

Gyroscope (dʒai·rɒskəp), *Dynamics.* [ad. *F. gyroscope* (Foucault, 1852): see *GYRO-* and *-SCOPE*.] An instrument designed to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies, and consisting essentially of a solid rotating wheel mounted in a ring, and having its axis free to turn in any direction.

The form of this apparatus invented by Foucault is contrived so as to render evident the rotation of the earth, through the tendency of the wheel (being free from the influence of disturbing forces) to maintain its rotation in a fixed plane independently of the earth's motion.

1856 Amer. J. Sci. & Arts Ser. II. XXI. 119 Foucault placed between the poles of a strong electro-magnet the solid of revolution belonging to the gyroscope. *1862 H. SPENCER First Princ.* ii. xxii. § 170 (1875) 486 That opposition which the axial momentum of a rotating body makes to any change in the plane of rotation (so beautifully exhibited in the gyroscope). *1862 SIR H. HOLLAND Ess.* i. 27 The Gyroscope of Foucault... shows to the eye in a few minutes, by the angular deviation from its plane of rotation, the movement the earth has made in this short space of time. *1879 G. PRESCOTT Sp. Telephone* 261 [Prof. Dolbear] invented and constructed a gyroscope to run by electromagneticism.

Gyrosopic (dʒai·rɒskəp'ik), *a.* [f. as prec. : see *-SCOPIC*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the gyroscope; rotatory.

1888 Engineer LXVI. 364/2 The bearings are of great length and large diameter to stand the gyrosopic action which occurs in a heavy sea on board ship. *1894 Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 5/4 The second patent is described as 'A new system of Projectiles—styled Gyrosopic Projectiles'. *transf. locular.* *1880 P. S. ROBINSON Noah's Ark* vi. (1882) 156 The giraffe... would be gratified by a gyrosopic view of the surrounding country.

Gyrose (dʒai·rɒs), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. *L. *gýrōs-us*, f. *GYRUS*.] Folded and waved, marked with wavy lines.

1836 Loudon Encycl. Plants Gloss., *Gyrose*, turned round like a lounch. *1874 R. BROWN Man. Bot. Gloss.*, *Gyrose*, marked with wavy lines. *1880 GRAY Struct. Bot.* 424/1 *Gyrose*, curved backward and forward in turns. *1887 W. PHILLIPS Brit. Discomycetes* 8 The ribs of the bymenium raised, *gyrose*, persistent.

Gyroso- (dʒai·rɒsə), *comb. form* of *GYROSE*, used with the meaning 'gyrose and...'

1887 W. PHILLIPS Brit. Discomycetes 8 Pileus inflated, irregularly indulated, *gyroso-rugose*, brown.

Gyrostatic (dʒai·rɒstæt), *Dynamics.* [f. *GYRO-* + *Gr. στατός* standing, f. *στα-, στάω* to stand.] An instrument used to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies (see *quot.*).

1879 THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil. I. 1. § 345 The ordinary gyrostatic (a rapidly rotating fly-wheel pivoted as finely as possible within a rigid case, having a convex curvilinear polygonal border, in the plane perpendicular to the axis through the centre of gravity of the whole).

Gyrostatic (dʒai·rɒstæt'ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-IC*.] Pertaining to the gyrostatic or gyrostatics; connected with the dynamical theory that a rotating body tends to maintain its plane of rotation.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil. I. 1. § 345 Let the fly wheels be set each into sufficiently rapid rotation to fulfil the conditions of gyrostatic domination. *1893 SLOANE Electr. Dict.*, *Gyrostatic action of armatures*. Owing to gyrostatic action a rotating armature resists any change of direction of its axis.

Hence **Gyrostatically** *adv.*

1879 THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil. I. 1. § 345 When all the quantities... are of the same sign it is easy to find the conditions that must be fulfilled in order that the system may be gyrostatically dominated. *1891 Athenaeum* 10 Dec. 837/2 The Equations of Propagation of Disturbances in Gyrostatically-loaded Media.

Gyrostatics (dʒai·rɒstæt'iks), *sb. pl.* [See prec. and *-ICS*.] That part of physical science which deals with the rotation of solid bodies.

In recent Dicts.

Gyrous (dʒai·rɒs), *a. rare.* [ad. mod. *L. *gýrōsus* *GYROSE*: see *-OUS*.] Circular, spiral.

1683 CLAYTON in Phil. Trans. XVII. 789 As they pass along with their gyrous or circular Motion, they carry aloft the drie Leaves into the Air. *1800 HURNIS Far. Village* 186 The tyrant soaring in the clouds above With gyrous scrutiny the furze-clad hill Closely surveying.

Gyrovague (dʒai·rɒvæg), *Hist. rare.* [a. *F. gyrovague*, ad. med. *L. gyrovagus*, f. *L. gyrius* circuit (see *GYRE sb.*) + *-vagus* wandering.] One of those monks who were in the habit of wandering from monastery to monastery.

1801 A. RANKEN Hist. France I. ii. 224 The Gyrovagues, or Vagabonds, who strolled about from one monastery to another, gratifying too freely their inclinations and appetites.

Gyrs(e, gyrss, obs. Sc. ff. GRASS.

Gyrse, Gyrseme, vars. GIBSE Obs., GERSUM.

Gyrsoppe, variant of GRASSHOP Obs.

Gyrth(e, gyrtth, vars. GRITH Obs. exc. Hist.

|| **Gyrus** (dʒai·rɒs), *Anat. Pl. gyri* (dʒai·rɒi).

[*L.* = circle, circuit, career, a. *Gr. γῑρος* ring, circle.] A convoluted ridge between grooves or sulci; *esp.* a convolution of the brain. (See also *quot.* 1846.)

1846 DANA Zool. (1848) 171 Gyri 4 to 5 lines broad. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Gyrus*, a trench together with the sides enclosing it; or, in massive species, the space between the middle of two ridges. *1859 OWEN Classif. Mammalia* 25 The superficial (of the cerebrum) is folded into more or less numerous gyri or convolutions. *1876 Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 66 The third occipital gyrus. *1887 Lancet* 17 Sept. 586/2 The region of the angular gyrus... contains a centre for the raising of the upper eyelid of the opposite eye.

Gys, variant of GIS Obs.; obs. form of GUISE.

Gysar, obs. form of GIZZARD, GUISER.

Gysard(e, obs. form of GIZZARD, GUISARD sb. 2

Gysarm(e, obs. var. GISARME Obs. exc. Hist.

Gysart, variant of GUISARD sb. 2

Gyse, Gysen, obs. forms of GUISE sb. 2, GIZZEN.

Gyser, obs. f. GISARME, GIZZARD, GUISER.

Gyserne, obs. variant of GISARME, GIZZERN.

Gysour, obs. form of GIZZARD, GUISER.

Gyspen, variant of GISPIN Obs.

Gyss, obs. form of GUISE.

Gyssarn, -erne, obs. variants of GISARME.

Gyst(e, obs. form of JOIST.

Gysryne, obs. variant of GISARME.

Gyte (gait), *sb. Sc.* [? A spelling of *gait*, *Sc.* form of *GET sb.* in sense 2 b.] A contemptuous word for a child; a brat; a first-year pupil in the Edinburgh High School.

1825-80 JAMESON, Gyte, Gyteling, applied contemptuously, or in ill humour, to a young child. *1894 Daily News* 28 May 8/5 None of the 'gytes' of his period has told us nearly so much about Mr. Stevenson as Mr. Stevenson has told us.

Gyte (gait), *a. Sc.* [Of unknown origin.] Mad, out of one's senses.

1725 RAMSAY Gentle Sheph. II. i. The man's gane gyte I 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv. The gudeman's gane clean gyte, I think. *1886 STEVENSON Kidnapped* xix. 182 Are you gone gyte?

Gyte, obs. f. GET v.; var. GITE 1 Obs.

Gyte, gyten, -in, obs. pa. pples. of GET v.

Gytern(e, obs. variant of GITTERN.

Gytlin(g, variant of GETLING.

Gytolle, obs. variant of CITOLE.

Gyton(e, variant of GETON Obs.

Gytrash (gai·træf), *north. dial.* Also *guy-*. An apparition, spectre, ghost, generally taking the form of an animal.

1847 C. BRONTE J. Eyre xii, I remembered certain of Bessie's tales, wherein figured a North-of-England spirit, called a 'Gytrash'; which, in the form of horse, mule, or large dog, haunted solitary ways, and sometimes came upon belated travellers. *1891 ATKINSON Last Giant Killers* 150 Then another name was called and spelt 'Gytrash'. *Comb.* *1847 C. BRONTE J. Eyre* xii, A Gytrash-like Newfoundland dog.

Gytt, obs. form of GET.

Gytterne, obs. variant of GITTERN.

Gytton, gyttorne, vars. GETON Obs.

Gyulere, variant of GUILLE Obs.

Gyv, obs. form of JEW.

Gyve (dʒaiv), *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Now *arch.* or *poet.* Forms: *pl.* 3, 6, 7 gives, (5 *gyvys*), 5-6 *gyv(ies)*, (7 *gieves*), 7-8 *gyvies*, 4- *gyvos*. *sing.* 6 give, 7 gyve, 7- *gyve*. [*ME.* *give*, of obscure origin.

The alliteration in *ME.* poetry shows that the word was originally pronounced with initial (g), and from the spelling *gyve* it would appear that this pronunciation continued until the 18th c.; indeed, it is indicated in the pronouncing Dicts. of Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797). The now prevailing pronunciation with (dʒ) is due to misinterpretation of the graphic form of a word that had become obsolete in oral use. The form points to an OF. **gyve* (spelt *gyve* in *French Chron. Lond.*, 14th c.); Prof. Skeat suggests that this may represent an adoption of some derivative of the Teut. root **wip-* (OHG. *wifan* to wind round, LG. *wipf*, a straw-band). But the

absence of any record of the word in continental OF. constitutes a serious objection to this conjecture. Can AF. *gyve* be an adoption of the synonymous ME. and OE. *witte*, the initial *w* being represented by *gy*, and the unfamiliar Eng. dental spirant represented by *v*? If this suggestion be correct, Layamon used both the Eng. and the Fr. form of the word; cf. with *quot.* c. 1205 below the following (line 2283) 'Nimeð me bene ilke mon, and doð widdē an his sweore.' A shackle, esp. for the leg; a fetter.

c 1205 LAY. 15338 Gyves swide grete: heo duden an his fote. *c 1290 S. Eng. Leg.* I. 461/145 A-non-right his holie Man þe Gyves he to-brac. *1306 Pol. Songs* (Camden) 221 With fetters ant with gyves ichot he wes to-drowe, From the Tour of Londone. *1377 LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 51 Shal neuere gyves the greue... Prisone ne peyne. *c 1420 Chron. Vilod.* (Horst.) 4413 Bot þe gyuus duden þo anon alle to-barst. *1494 FABYAN Chron.* vi. cxlii. 155 The greuous correcyons that he sawe... as in werynge of irons and gyuyes. *1505 Nottingham Rec.* III. 100 Duo paria de guuyes de ferro. *1548 UDALL, etc. Erasim. Par. Acts* xvi. 60 All the prisoners gyues and other lyke bonds were loosed. *1566 DRANT Wail. Hierem.* K v, Pressinge downe, with pondrouse gyves, my feete. *1600 FAIRFAX Tasso* v. xlii. 83 Hands... Not to be tide in gyues and twisted cordes. *1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Turn Fort. Wheel* (1848) 24 Helpe me... To fire and powder, Manacles and gyves. *1658 CLEVELAND Wks.* (1687) 253 The benum'd Captive cramped in his cold Gyves. *1704 J. PITTS Acc. Mahometans* viii. 115 The Women of Algier... wear great Rings, almost like Gyues about their Legs. *1774 J. BRYANT Mythol.* II. 105 We may as well suppose, that a felon would forego his own gyves. *1810 SCOTT Lady of L.* vi. 1. The debtor wakes to thought of gyve and jail. *1828 TENNYSON Lover's T.* II. 155 Upon his steely gyves. *1829 Hood Dream Eugene A.* xxxvi, Eugene Aram walked between With gyves upon his wrist. *1900 Q. Rev.* Jan. 181 You read of a youth brought up in a country where all the world wore a gyve on the right leg.

b. transf. and fig.

1587 M. GROVE Pelops & Hipp. (1878) 93 Though long I wretch doe weare the glue And careful clog of heaviness. *1597 SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 242 Playing patient sports in vncconstraint (ed) gyues. *1614 Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 251 Not fettered with the gieves of unjust scruples. *1616 B. JONSON Forest* iv. To the world, Such as blow away their liues, And neuer will redeeme a day, Enamord of their golden gyues. *1624 FLETCHER Wife for Month* I. ii. A golden Gyve, a pleasing wrong. *1700 DRYDEN Fables, Meteger & Atalanta* 150 Telamon... haddp'd to meet A Rising Root, that held his fastned Feet; So down he fell; whom, sprawling on the Ground, His Brother from the Wooden Gyves unbound. *1844 DISRAELI Contings* vi. 1. 60 The gyves and trammels of office.

Gyve (dʒaiv), *v.* Also 6 give. *Pa. ppl.* 3 *i-gwived*, 4 *i-gyvəd*, *y-gyvīd*. [*f. GIVE sb.*] *trans.* To fasten with, or as with, gyves; to fetter, shackle.

c 1290 Beket 11 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 He was sone i-nome, Ase A sclauz forþ i-lad and i-don in prisone, And faste was i-gwived. *1387 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 203 Egwynus byþoutze hym of þe synnes of his souþe, and gyvede hym self... and wente so i-gyved to Rome. *1482 Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 83 They were gyvyd in fyrt fetyres and hangyd vp in the myddys of fyre. *1548 UDALL, etc. Erasim. Par. Mark* vi. 29 Jhuus head was priuilly striken of after he hadde layne a whytle fast gyved in prisoun. *1613 HEYWOOD Silver Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 86 Gyve his legges in Irons, Till we determine further of his death. *1635 Hierarch.* iv. 268 He the old Dragon gyv'd and bound. *1837 CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 79 There was no good Running, so obstructed was the path, so gyvved were the feet. *1835 FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 199 To fetter their hands, and gyve their legs.

b. fig. or with reference to immaterial things.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 191 He... gyved me in goutes, I may nougte go at large. *1411 Circumcision in Tindale's Vis.* (1843) 90 My wittis be so dull with rudenes, And in the cheynes of ignorance gyved. *1592 LVLV Midas* II. ii. 18 Eristus, whose eyes are sticht on Celia's face, And thoughts gyved to her beaute. *1604 SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 171, I will giue thee in thine own Courtship. *1631 HEYWOOD 2nd Pt. Faire Maid of W.* II. Wks. 1874 II. 387 He's gyv'd to me by faith, but else at liberty. *1808 J. BARLOW Columb. v.* 138 Dependent feelings for a distant throne Gyve the cramped soul that fears to think alone. *1867 CARLYLE Remin.* II. 147 Hampered and gyved as we were by the genius loci and its difficulties.

Gyve, obs. form of GIF conj., GIVE.

Gyved (dʒaivd), *ppl. a.* [*f. GIVE v.* + *-ED* 1.] Fastened with gyves; fettered, shackled.

1382 WYCLIF Gen. xxxix. 20 [Potiphar] toke Joseph into prisoun, where the gyved men of the kyng were kept. *1505 COOPER Thesaurus, Compeditus*, fettered, gyved, shackled. *1821 JOANNA BAILLIE Mettr. Leg., Columbus* xlii. 30 These gyved limbs will wear their yoke. *1892 Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 5/2 The practice of arraigning gyved... prisoners in open court... lingered until the time of John Howard.

Gywe, obs. form of GIVE.

Gywes, gywene, obs. nom. & gen. pl. of JEW.

Gyylde, Gyyste, obs. forms of GUILD, JOIST.

Gyzard, Gyze, obs. ff. GUISARD sb. 2, GUISE.

Gyzen, obs. form of GIZZEN.

Gyzsarn, gyzzarn, obs. variants of GIZZERN.